

Lecture 2

Materials Processing

→ Significance of processing.

- ↳ Sn (Tin) very good for casting due to low melting point.
- ↳ However Sn undergoes ductile-to-brittle transformation at low temperatures.
- ↳ Sn very important material for solder.

Classification of Manufacturing:

- ↳ Forming, Casting, Moulding, Joining, Machining & Additive.

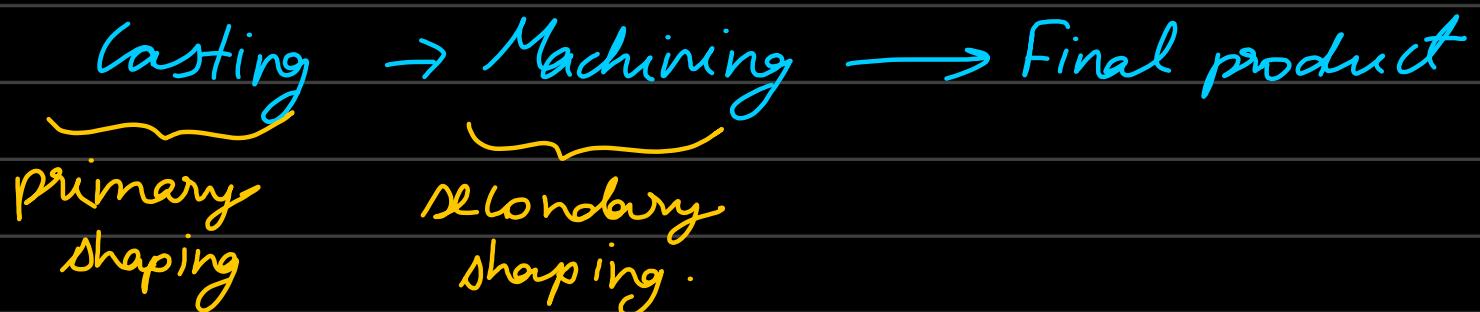
→ Process Selection:

- ↳ material
- ↳ object geometry
- ↳ no. of parts
- ↳ tool and material costs
- ↳ required levels of automation.

* Compatibility of Material and process:

Casting

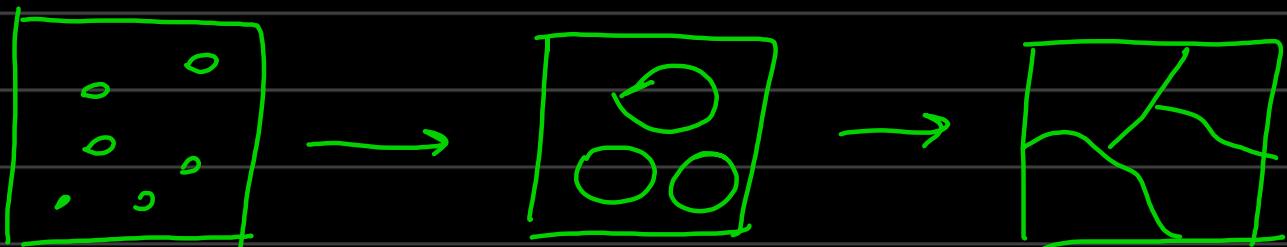
→ involves pouring molten metal into moulds.



→ Casting means solidification of molten metal

→ Solidification Microstructure.

↳ Microstructure: structure at micron scale.



Nucleation & growth
(homogenous & heterogenous)

→ nucleus grows after radius $> r^*$

→ polycrystalline microstructure formed.



high ΔT : fine grain structure

low ΔT : coarse grain structure.

→ low toughness: high crack nucleation & easy crack propagation

high toughness: low crack nucleation & difficult crack propagation

* fine grain microstructure: better strength & better toughness.

↳ favourable for most applications.

↳ bad for creep applications.

↳ allow for grain movement aka creep.

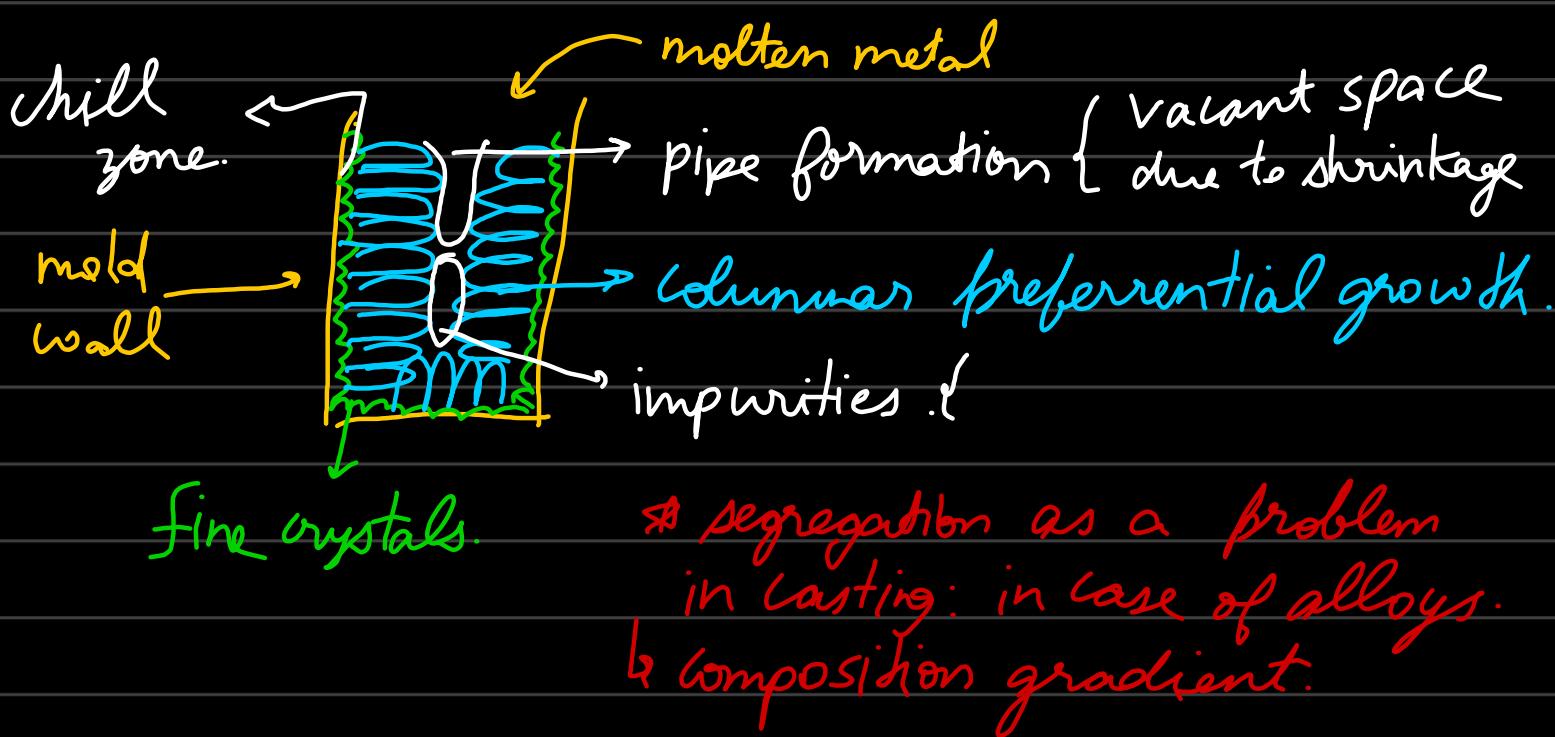
equiaxed microstructure: equal growth in all directions.

directionally solidifies: columnar grains
high anisotropy.

Solidification Microstructure.



- grow in direction in which heat extraction is fast.
- kind of columnar crystals are formed.
 - ↳ preferred growth.



- equiaxed grain structure in centre of cast
 - ↳ high heterogeneous nucleation due to impurities.
- This heterogeneous microstructure will lead to collapse in properties.
 - ↳ Use of secondary process to counter these heterogeneous microstructure difficulties.

