

Solo Lab Write-up

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what people use xrd for, how xrd works (bragg's law, penetration)

1 Introduction - The Unit Cell

The unit cell has multiple different conformations. Examples include simple cubic(sc), body-centered cubic(bcc), and face-centered cubic(fcc).

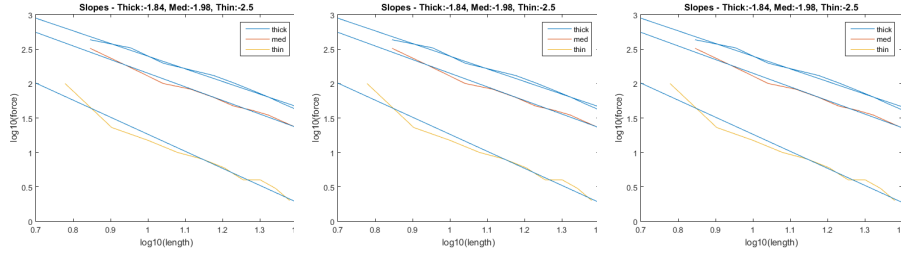
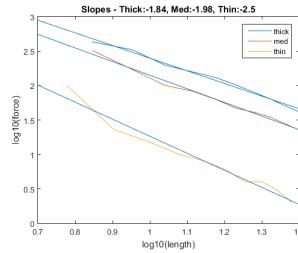


Figure 1: Left: SC, Mid: BCC, Right: FCC

One important aspect of a unit cell is the burgers vector and dense direction. These values indicate the direction of most dense packing. Notation for these dense direction is in miller indices (h , k , l , where hkl are orthogonal directional axes). Not only that, but due to symmetry of unit cells, the burgers vector is a family of h , k , and l values. For example, the family $\{110\}$ includes all hkl values that, when squares are added, equal 1. This is actually the burgers vector for BCC unit cells, and a few are shown below.



The orientation of h , k , and l vectors are linked to each other within each grain. At the grain boundary, dislocation lines separate the slight change in orientation of h , k , and l vectors. These lines are visible to optical microscopy and can be counted - exactly the contents of this section of the lab.

There are differences between our samples - the annealed and non-annealed steel, and the titanium 6-4. Taking a look at the visual structures of the 3 samples,

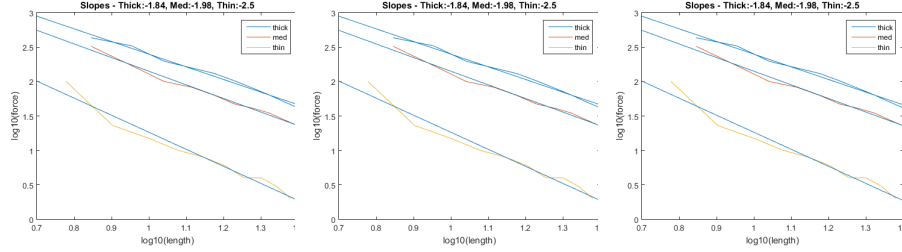


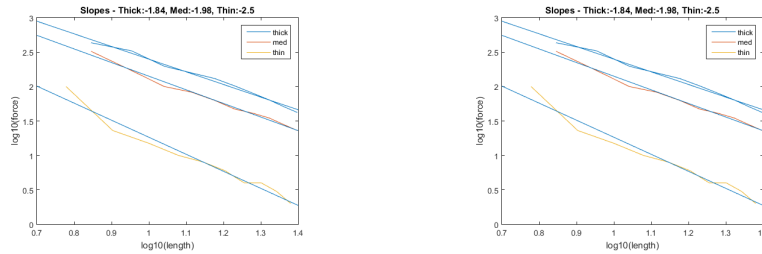
Figure 2: Left: SC, Mid: BCC, Right: FCC

We can see **WOW DIFFERENCES**.

2 Optical Microscopy

2.1 Intro and prep

Optical microscopy is a technique that uses light to view the sample at high magnification. The main method of generating images at such high magnifications are the use of multiple magnifying lenses as well as a light source. A diagram of the layout can be seen below along with a visual picture:



Preparing my samples to be viewed by the optical microscope was not trivial. The first step after acquiring my sample was to polish it. The complexity with polishing is that one can't use a grit too low or high. Grit too low will destroy the features of the sample, while grit too high polishes too inefficiently. Personally, I began with hand-polishing my sample on sand paper, smoothing edges and removing oxidation layers from the needed face. After that, I generated a

puck of epoxy with the sample embedded inside. This puck was designed specifically to be fit into the polishing machine. This puck was then polished on the machine, and, using the software's predesigned polishing stages, was polished to an acceptable degree for viewing on the optical microscope.

put table for machine's polishing setup

2.2 Procedure

The specific microscope we used utilized the ----- software. The first step was to focus the microscope on a lower magnification setting and locate relevant features at acceptable quality (specifically avoiding scratching among other defects). blah. I generated these images, only showing the ones for annealed steel below. The data for the other materials can be easily found in the same directory as this pdf.

2.3 Results and Observations

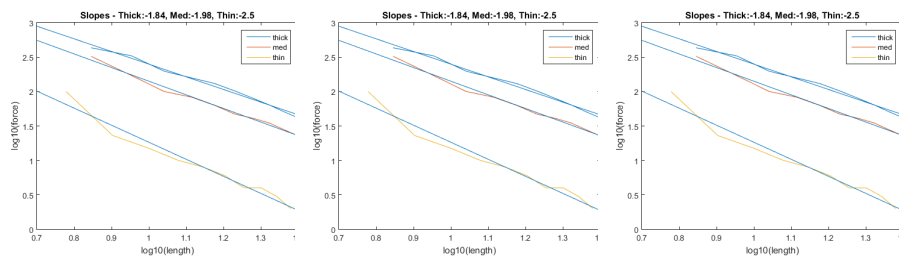


Figure 3: Left: SC, Mid: BCC, Right: FCC

The first step was to use the grain wizard to automatically calculate the grain index. blah. manual counting. ANSI standard.

equation

value = number

Description of relationship between calculated and found values.

3 X-Ray Diffraction

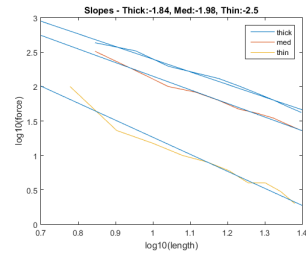
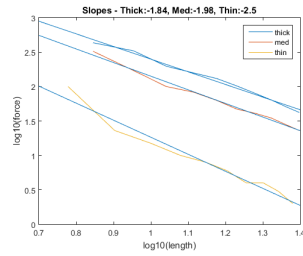
3.1 Intro

X-Ray diffraction is a great thing that helps us.

3.2 Procedure

I did things.

3.3 Results and Observations



Wow thats amazing. Look it matches with what I thought.