

TEM Investigation on Ceramic Strengthening NiAl-Based Composite Prepared by Thermal Explosion and Hot Extrusion

L.Y. Sheng, C. Lai, T.F. Xi

Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Human Tissue Regeneration and Repair Shenzhen Institute
Peking University
Shenzhen, China

Abstract—The NiAl-based composite strengthened by TiC and Al₂O₃ was synthesized by thermal explosion and hot extrusion. Its microstructure and mechanical properties were investigated by XRD, OM, TEM and HRTEM. The results reveal that the NiAl-TiC- Al₂O₃ composite can be densified with less porosity. The NiAl grain of the composite matrix has been well refined by the TiC and Al₂O₃ particles. In addition, stacking fault and microtwins formed in some TiC particles and thin amorphous layer also observed along NiAl/TiC interface. Moreover Ti₂AlC particle with intergrowth TiC plate inside is formed along the NiAl grain boundary.

Keywords—NiAl-based composite; TEM; ceramic particle; microstructure

I. INTRODUCTION

NiAl and its alloys have been studied widely and thought as one of most promising candidates to substitute the superalloy used in aeroengine, because of the good physical properties and excellent high temperature corrosion resistance of NiAl [1–4]. However, the room temperature (RT) brittleness, low room temperature fracture toughness and relative poor high temperature strength have restricted its applications [5–7]. Therefore, to overcome the shortcomings of the NiAl, many techniques [8–11] have been adopted, among which fabricating NiAl based composites by adding stiffness particles is a convenient way to obtain improvement in high temperature properties. For example, boride strengthening NiAl based composite, oxide strengthening NiAl based composite and nitride strengthening NiAl based composite have been investigated extensively to incorporate the ceramics particles into the NiAl matrix [12,13]. Generally, NiAl based composite strengthened by ceramic particles can be obtained by reaction synthesis, which is an easy, quick and economic method [14–16]. However the porosity generated during the reaction synthesis is a big problem [17–19]. The recent study reveals that the thermal explosion and hot extrusion could fabricate composite with fine microstructure and less porosity [16]. Nevertheless, the poor RT ductility of the NiAl based composite still handicap its application as high temperature structure material. Fortunately, the excellent oxidation and wear resistance of NiAl make the NiAl based composite still has widely application prospect in environmental resistant

fields [19]. Therefore, in the present paper the ceramic particles strengthening NiAl-based composite is fabricated thermal explosion and hot extrusion and its microstructure characteristics are studied as well.

II. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

Elemental powder mixtures including Ni(98%, <1 μ m), Al(98%, <13 μ m), Ti(99%, <75 μ m), TiO₂(98%, <10 μ m) and C(99.9%, <1 μ m) for composites of NiAl-15vol TiC+2vol Al₂O₃ were dry mixed in a ball milling for 15 h. The mixed powders were put into the thermal explosion and hot extrusion system [16]. Firstly, the mixed powders were pressed into compact and degassed; then the inductor heat reaction puncheon to 800 K to start the reaction synthesis. The temperature of the compact was detected by a thermal pair in the thermal explosion and hot extrusion synthesis system. When the reaction synthesis began, the temperature of the powder would increase dramatically. Then two second later, a force of 500 MPa was imposed on the reaction puncheon in order to densify the synthesized composite.

The samples for microstructure observation and compression test were cut from the thermal explosion and hot extrusion synthesized NiAl-TiC-Al₂O₃ composite by electro-discharge machining (EDM). The resultant phases in the composite were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) with a Cu radiation at 40 kV and 40 mA. Microstructural characterization of sample was carried out on an OLYMPUS GX41 Optical microscope (OM). Samples for OM observations were prepared by conventional methods of mechanical polishing and chemical etching with an acidic mixture (CH₃COOH/HNO₃/HCl=8:4:1). The samples for transmission electron microscope (TEM) observation were cut by EDM. The slices were mechanically ground from both sides to 30 μ m and then thinned by ion milling. The thin foils were examined on a JEOL-2010 high-resolution transmission electron microscope with a point resolution of 0.19 nm and operated at 200 kV.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The NiAl-TiC composite with dispersed Al₂O₃ oxides were successfully fabricated by thermal explosion and hot extrusion. The x-ray diffraction analysis proves that the elemental

powders have been transformed to the NiAl phase after thermal explosion and hot extrusion processing, as shown in Figure. 1(a). The peaks of NiAl matrix and TiC phase are obvious, but the peak of Al₂O₃ is so weak that it can not be found in the XRD pattern. The typical microstructure of NiAl-TiC-Al₂O₃ composite is shown in Figure.1 (b). From the OM micrograph, it can be seen that the composite is mainly composed of NiAl Matrix and white TiC. In addition, there is still some porosity inside. The average grain size of the NiAl matrix is about ten microns. Additionally, the NiAl phase is elongated along the extrusion direction, which indicates that the composite experiences deformation during hot extrusion. The TiC particles with several microns mainly distributed along the NiAl grain boundaries, which can contribute to the grain refinement.

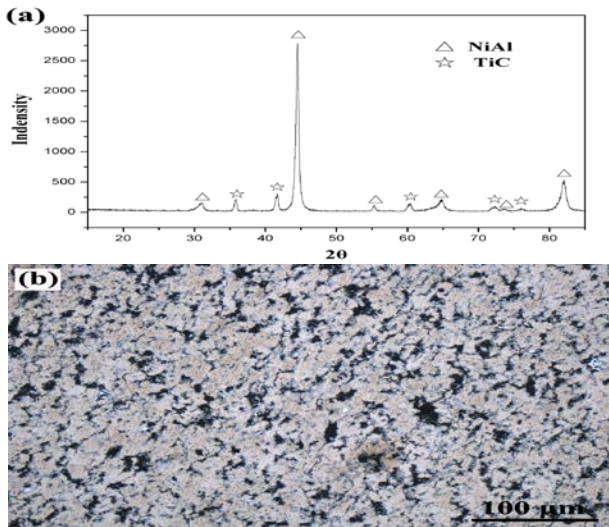


FIGURE 1. (A) XRD PATTERN OF THE NIAL-TIC-AL₂O₃ COMPOSITE, (B) OPTICAL MICROGRAPH OF THE NIAL-TIC-AL₂O₃ COMPOSITE.

The TEM observation on the NiAl-TiC- Al₂O₃ composite is shown in Figure.2. The NiAl matrix has dual-grain structure, as shown in the Figure.2 (a). Except the large NiAl grain shown in Figure. 1(b), there are much fine grains with hundreds of nanometers. The TiC particles exhibit two kinds of morphologies. The TiC particles along the NiAl grain boundary agglomerate into big ones, as shown in Figure. 1(b). The TiC particle in NiAl grain exhibits polyhedron characteristics, as shown in Figure. 2(b). The inset selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern gives that TiC particle has an orientation relationship with NiAl matrix of $[100]_{TiC} // [100]_{NiAl}$ and $(020)_{TiC} // (0-11)_{NiAl}$, which was reported in the former research [12]. However, further observation on NiAl and TiC interface finds that an amorphous transition layer with several nanometers exists between NiAl and TiC, as shown in Figure. 2(c). According to the recent research [19], the amorphous structure contains high energy and so unstable, especially to the amorphous obtained by mechanical alloying. The heat treatment will lead to the amorphous crystallization. In the present paper, the relative ball milling and rapid cooling during synthesis process may contribute much to the formation of amorphous. In addition, the crystal parameters of NiAl and TiC are 0.356 nm and 0.435 nm, respectively. The big difference

between them will lead to great interface stress. Based on the recent research [20], the high interface stress can result in the formation of amorphous film. Therefore it can be concluded that the formation of the amorphous layer should be attributed to the synthesis procedure and crystal difference. In addition, along the NiAl grain boundary, the Al₂O₃ particles with irregular shape were found, as shown in Figure.2 (d). By the SAED pattern, it can be confirmed that most of particles are α-Al₂O₃.

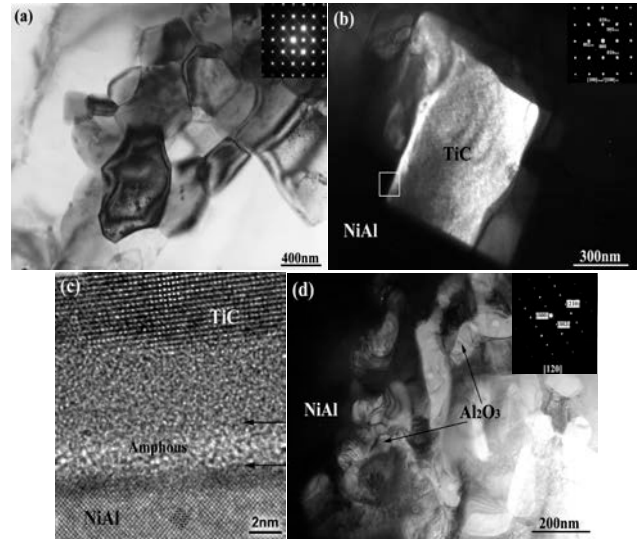


FIGURE 2. (A) BRIGHT FIELD TEM MICROGRAPH OF FINE NIAL MATRIX, (B) MORPHOLOGY OF TiC PARTICLE IN NIAL GRAIN, (C) HRTEM OF THE THIN AMORPHOUS LAYER ALONG NIAL/TIC PHASE INTERFACE, (D) MORPHOLOGY OF α-AL₂O₃ PARTICLES ALONG NIAL BOUNDARY (INSET PICTURES SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING SAED PATTERNS).

Further observations on the TiC particles find that some TiC particles have the laminate characteristic, as shown in Figure.3 (a). The inset SAED pattern confirms that stacking faults and microtwins exist inside. The corresponding HRTEM image is shown in Figure.3 (b), which reveals that the atoms on the twin boundary are different from the one in the twin crystal. The EDS test also shows that there are more Al and Ti elements in the TiC particle that contains microtwins and stacking faults defects. According to Yu's study [21], the segregation of Al and Si in TiC can obviously increase the formation chance of microtwins and stacking faults, so it may be drawn that the Al segregation leads to the formation of such defects. Moreover, some Ti₂AlC ceramic particles are observed, which has hexagonal crystal with lattice parameters of a=0.34 nm, c=1.36 nm, as shown in Figure.3 (c). Inset SAED pattern reveals that there are stacking fault inside. The corresponding HRTEM image shows that except the stacking fault and microtwins inside there are some special intergrowth plates, as shown in Figure.3 (d). According to the recent study [22,23] the intergrowth plate should be TiC. The HRTEM image also exhibits that the atoms in the plate are different from the Ti₂AlC. It can be inferred that the growth of Ti₂AlC phase leads to the lack of Al elements in neighbor area, which promote the TiC plate to form. And then it is reasonable to understand that the special microtwins in TiC phase, which may be the Ti₂AlC

plates. Such ceramic particle inside should be attributed to the ball milling and the high temperature during SHS/HE, which result in the Al elements segregate in the TiC.

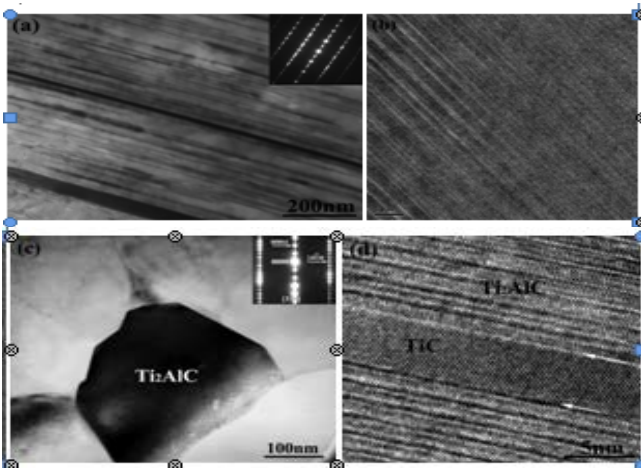


FIGURE III. (A) BRIGHT FIELD TEM MICROGRAPH OF TiC PARTICLES WITH STACKING FAULT AND MICROTWINNINGS INSIDE, (B) HRTEM IMAGE OF THE STACKING FAULT AND MICROTWINNINGS, (C) MORPHOLOGY OF THE Ti₂AlC PARTICLE, (D) HRTEM IMAGE SHOWING THE INTERGROWTH OF TiC AND Ti₂AlC (INSET PICTURES SHOWING THE SAED PATTERNS).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

(1) An in-situ NiAl-TiC-Al₂O₃ composite has been successfully fabricated from elemental powders using thermal explosion and hot extrusion. In the composite, TiC particles along NiAl grain boundary tend to agglomerate and grow, but the TiC particles in NiAl grain still keep polygonal and faceted. The NiAl grain of the composite matrix has been greatly refined by the in situ formed TiC particles. In addition, the Ti₂AlC particle with hexagonal crystal is formed along the NiAl grain boundary.

(2) The interface between NiAl and TiC is flat and sharp, and almost no interfacial precipitate, but, in some cases, thin amorphous layer is observed at the interface. The stacking fault and microtwins are also observed in many TiC particles, and moreover TiC is intergrowth within Ti₂AlC in some particles.

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