

Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	Task Last Updated: FY 07/14/2014	
PI Name:	Beckermann, Christoph Ph.D.		
Project Title:	Effect of Convection on Columnar-to-Equiaxed Transition in Alloy Solidification		
Division Name:	Physical Sciences		
Program/Discipline:			
Program/Discipline--Element/Subdiscipline:	MATERIALS SCIENCE--Materials science		
Joint Agency Name:		TechPort:	No
Human Research Program Elements:	None		
Human Research Program Risks:	None		
Space Biology Element:	None		
Space Biology Cross-Element Discipline:	None		
Space Biology Special Category:	None		
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Zip Code:	52242-1527	Congressional District:	2
Comments:			
Project Type:	Ground	Solicitation / Funding Source:	2010 Materials Science NNN10ZTT001N
Start Date:	03/01/2014	End Date:	02/29/2016
No. of Post Docs:		No. of PhD Degrees:	
No. of PhD Candidates:		No. of Master' Degrees:	
No. of Master's Candidates:		No. of Bachelor's Degrees:	
No. of Bachelor's Candidates:		Monitoring Center:	NASA MSFC
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Flight Program:			
Flight Assignment:			
Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:			
COI Name (Institution):			
Grant/Contract No.:	NNX14AD69G		
Performance Goal No.:			
Performance Goal Text:	<p>ED. NOTE (7/14/2014): Project continues "Effect of Convection on Columnar-to-Equiaxed Transition in Alloy Solidification," grant # NNX10AV35G with period of performance 10/1/2010-2/28/2014. See that project for previous reporting.</p> <p>The project examines the mechanisms giving rise to the columnar-to-equiaxed grain structure transition (CET) during alloy solidification. On earth, experimental investigations of the CET are affected by thermosolutal buoyant convection and grain sedimentation/flotation, making it impossible to separate these effects from the effects of solidification shrinkage and diffusive processes in determining mechanisms for the CET. Long duration microgravity experiments suppress the convective effects and grain movement, thus isolating the shrinkage and diffusive phenomena. The project increases the base of knowledge relevant to the development of solidification microstructure/grain structure of metals</p>		

Task Description:	and alloys. Therefore, this topic is of high interest from a fundamental science point of view and it is important to those engineers practicing casting and other solidification processes. Open scientific questions include the role played by melt convection, fragmentation of dendrite arms, and the transport of fragments and equiaxed crystals in the melt. The research utilizes computational models at three different length scales: phase-field, mesoscopic, and volume-averaged models. The phase-field model is needed to resolve the growth and transport processes at the scale of the microstructure, the mesoscopic model allows for simulations at the scale of individual grains, while the volume-averaged model is used to perform simulations of entire experiments. The models help to define and interpret previous and future microgravity and ground-based experiments.
Rationale for HRP Directed Research:	
Research Impact/Earth Benefits:	The columnar-to-equiaxed transition (CET) in the grain structure of metal alloy castings has fascinated researchers in the solidification area for more than 50 years. The CET refers to the transition between the elongated grains in the outer portions of a casting and the more rounded grains in the center. Understanding this transition is fundamental to determining what type of grain structure forms in castings of most metal alloys (steel, aluminum, copper, etc.). Often, a fully equiaxed structure is preferred, but the fully columnar structures of many turbine blades are an important exception. In addition to its high practical significance, the CET represents a “holy grail” in the area of modeling and simulation of casting. This is because in order to realistically predict the CET, almost every physical phenomenon at every length scale must be taken into account simultaneously: heat transfer, solute transport, melt flow, and the transport of small dendrite fragments and equiaxed grains on the scale of the casting; the thermal/solutal/mechanical interactions between the growing grains/dendrites; and the nucleation of grains (especially in the presence of grain refiners) and fragmentation of existing dendrites. The research will not only provide an improved understanding of the CET, but also models and computer simulations of the grain structure formation in metal castings that can be used by industry to better understand and optimize their casting processes.
Task Progress:	New project for FY2014. NOTE Project continues "Effect of Convection on Columnar-to-Equiaxed Transition in Alloy Solidification," grant # NNX10AV35G with period of performance 10/1/2010-2/28/2014. See that project for previous reporting.
Bibliography Type:	Description: (Last Updated: 12/04/2024)