

Effects of electromagnetic stirring on microstructure and mechanical properties of super light Mg-Li-Al-Zn alloy

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Abstract: Effects of electromagnetic stirring on the microstructure and mechanical properties of the magnesium-lithium-aluminum alloy were studied. The results reveal that, the morphology of the α phase changes from the long block to globular structure and β phase distributes more widely in the periphery of α phase when the electromagnetic stirring voltage is higher than 110 V. The mechanical properties are increased significantly with the increasing electromagnetic stirring. The tensile strength is improved from 172 to 195 MPa, and the elongation is increased from 10.65% to 25.75%.

Key words: Mg-Li-Al-Zn alloys; electromagnetic stirring; microstructure; mechanical properties

1 Introduction

With the energy shortage of the world and rising concern on environmental awareness, the lightweight materials have drawn much attention. Mg-Li alloys known as the lightest structural metallic alloys have a great potential for wide applications in aerospace and aircraft structures and in structural components of ultra-lightweight communication systems[1].

Because of its hexagonal close-packed (HCP) structure and less slip-systems[2], magnesium alloy has poor ductility. Adding lithium with a density of 0.534 g/cm³ into magnesium can further decrease the density of the alloy and improve the processing characteristics[3]. With Li content between 5.7% and 10.3% (mass fraction), BCC structured β phase of Li solid solution coexists with the HCP α phase of Mg solid solution[4]. Lithium content of 9% is chosen in this study because the alloy with 9% Li shows ideal mechanical properties and good deformation ability at room temperature. In order to strengthen Mg-Li alloys, Al and Zn are usually used as alloying element. However, the deformability of Mg-Li alloys will decrease sharply when Al content is more than 6%[5–6]. The alloy density increases significantly with increasing Zn content. In this work, Mg-9Li-5Al-1Zn alloy is selected as the experimental material.

The electromagnetic stirring is an effective method

to refine grains and obtain homogenous refining structure [7–9]. Electromagnetic stirring has been applied to the production of aluminum alloys[10–11], but the application for Mg-Li alloys is still in its initial stage. In the present work, we use electromagnetic stirring during solidification of the Mg-9Li-5Al-1Zn alloy and study the effect of electromagnetic field on its structure.

2 Experimental

Mg-9Li-5Al-1Zn alloys were prepared using ingots of pure magnesium (99.9%), pure lithium (99.9%), pure aluminum (99.9%), and pure zinc (99.9%). Melting was conducted in a steel crucible (the ratio of height to diameter is 3:1) in an electric resistance furnace under an argon atmosphere. The melt was covered with a molten flux of 75% LiCl+25% LiF (mass fraction). The melt was poured into stainless steel mould (d 55 mm \times 150 mm) at a preheated temperature of 200 °C in self-made electromagnetic stirring equipment at a frequency of 50 Hz. The electromagnetic stirring voltages selected were 50, 80, 110, and 140 V, respectively.

Microstructure characterization was examined using optical microscopy. The test specimens were etched by picral solution. Chemical element distribution was measured by electron probe microanalysis. Ultimate tensile strength and elongation were tested on tensile tester at a crosshead rate of 1 mm/min. Fracture surface

was analyzed using scanning electron microscopy.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Microstructure

The microstructures of Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloys with different electromagnetic stirring voltages are illustrated in Fig.1. With electromagnetic stirring, the movement of the alloy melt is strengthened, and the heat transfer and element diffusion are accelerated[12–13]. The temperature in various parts is uniform. Fragmentation of the solidification front is the most probable mechanism for the promotion of the morphology of phase transition with high velocity flows. The microstructure of Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloy changes obviously with the application of electromagnetic stirring, compared with the alloy without electromagnetic stirring treatment.

The morphology of the α phase is found to change from the long block to a globular structure. The α phase is coarse long blocky structure in normal casting, and

distributes in β phase. When the electromagnetic stirring voltage is 50 V, α phase exhibits small long blocky phases under a very low level stirring, but the morphology of α phase has no great difference from that of the normal casting. When the electromagnetic stirring voltage is 80 V, α phase is segmented into pieces, and coarse long blocky structure is changed into globular one. There are some small globular structures and a small quantity of residual long blocky phases in the alloys. When the electromagnetic stirring voltage is 110 V, almost all the α phases become globular structure. When the electromagnetic stirring voltage is 140 V, coarse globular structures are obtained. β phase also changes remarkably and distributes more widely in the periphery of α phase when the electromagnetic stirring voltage is higher than 110 V.

3.2 Chemical element distribution

Fig.2 shows the chemical element distribution in Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloys with and without electromagnetic

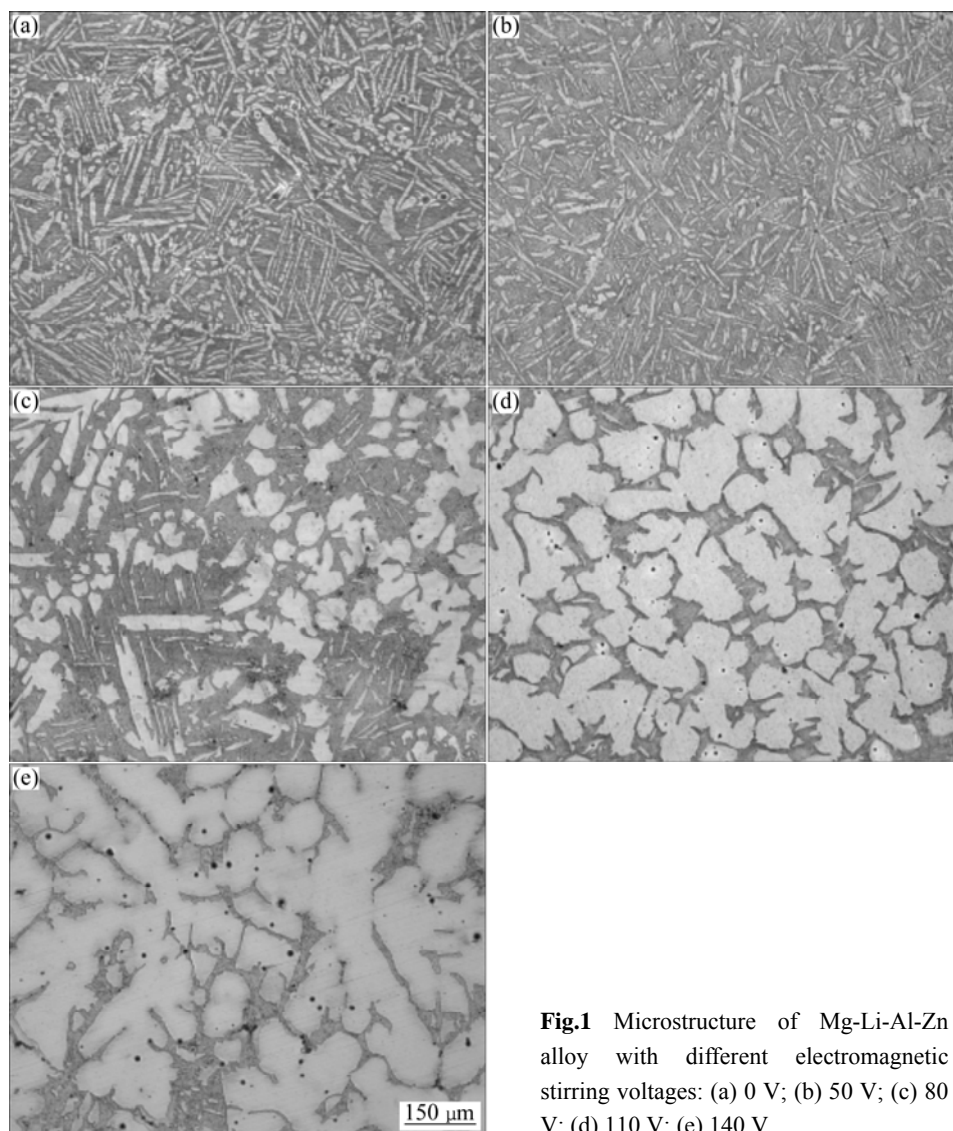


Fig.1 Microstructure of Mg-Li-Al-Zn alloy with different electromagnetic stirring voltages: (a) 0 V; (b) 50 V; (c) 80 V; (d) 110 V; (e) 140 V

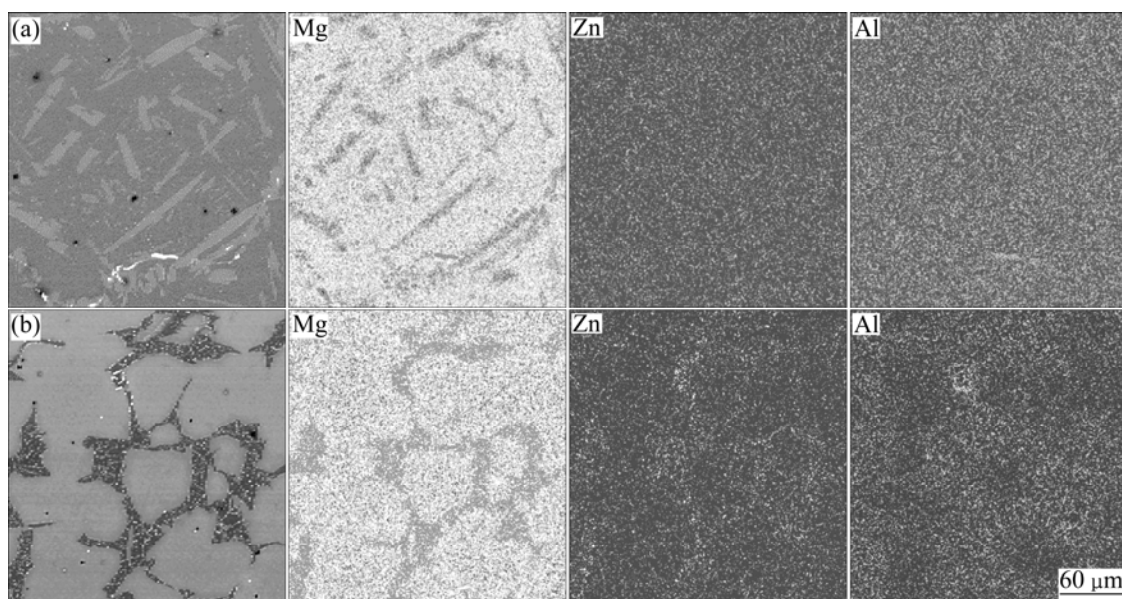


Fig.2 EPMA area analysis of Mg-Li-Al-Zn alloy: (a) 0 V; (b) 110 V

stirring. The gray long blocky part (α phase) is rich in magnesium, and the black phase (β phase) is rich in lithium. There are some little white particles at the boundaries between α and β phase, many of which are observed inside the β phase, and a little bit more in Fig.2(b). However, the distributions of Al and Zn are more uniform and dispersive in Fig.2(a) than in Fig.2(b). In Fig.2(b), Zn is highly enriched in β phase, Al is enriched in the phase boundary and β phase. Perhaps the electromagnetic stirring affects the distribution of elements. According to phase diagrams and Fig.3, it can be concluded that the white particles at the boundaries are $Mg_{17}Al_{12}$ [14]. Because of the impact of electromagnetic stirring, Zn is widely distributed in β phase, and

metastable phase $MgLi_2Zn$ and equilibrium phase $MgLiZn$ can be precipitated in Mg-Li-Zn alloy[15]. The little white particles inside the β phase are $MgLi_2Zn$ and/or $MgLiZn$, and there may be still $LiMgAl_2$ and/or $AlLi$ [14]. Naturally, the little particles in the β phase lead to the dispersion strengthening effect.

3.3 Mechanical properties

The mechanical properties of Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloys with different electromagnetic stirring intensity are shown in Figs.4 and 5. It is found that the electromagnetic stirring can enhance both tensile strength and ductility values of Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloy. It is seen that tensile strength is improved from 172 MPa (without electro-

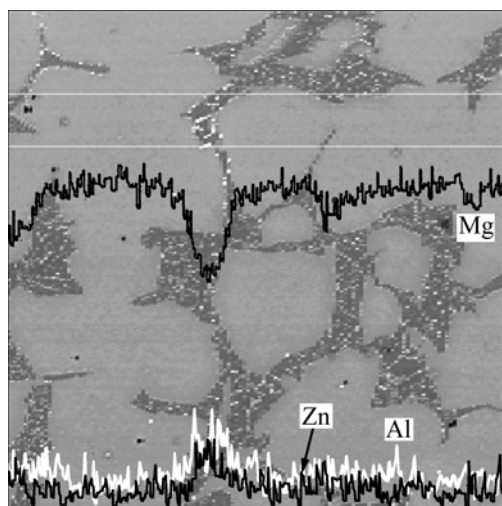


Fig.3 EPMA line analysis of Mg-Li-Al-Zn alloy

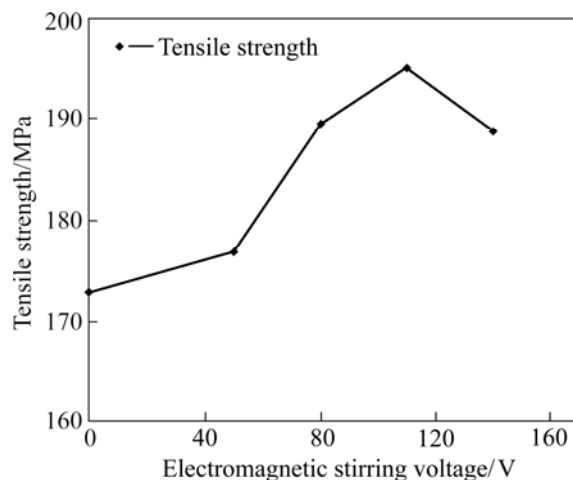


Fig.4 Effects of electromagnetic stirring on tensile strength of Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloy

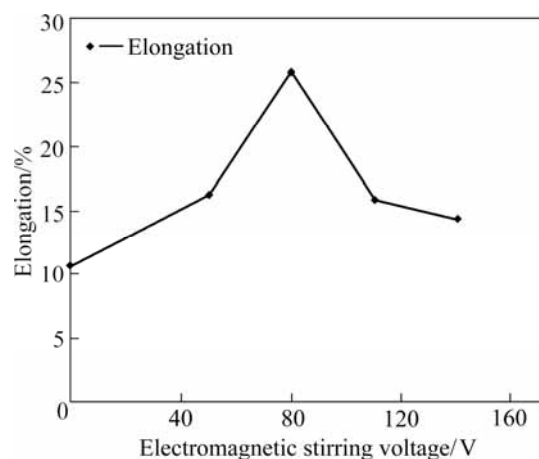


Fig.5 Effects of electromagnetic stirring on elongation of Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloy

magnetic stirring) to 195 MPa (with 110 V electromagnetic stirring), and the elongation is raised from 10.65% to 25.75%.

There is a close relationship between the mechanical properties and the microstructure. When the electromagnetic stirring voltage is 50 V, α phase changes

little because of low intensity stirring. When the electromagnetic stirring voltage is 80 V, some small globular structures begin to emerge and β phase is still the matrix phase. The tensile strength and elongation increase simultaneously to a large extent. When the voltage is 110 V, the tensile strength keeps rising with the increase of globular structures, but the elongation decreases. The β phase has more independent slip systems because of the BCC lattice structure. If a relatively large stress concentration occurs in some area during a tensile test, the deformation may be transferred and accommodated by the β phase[16]. The morphology of β phase which has great impact on the deformation changes into dendritic structure and leads to a decrease of elongation. When the voltage is 140V, the tensile strength and elongation further reduced as the structure becomes coarse.

The scanning electron micrographs of the fracture surfaces of the tensile specimens are shown in Fig.6. Plastic fracture consisting of dimples of all the specimens is observed. Especially, when the electromagnetic stirring is 80 V (Fig.6(c)), the image shows typical plastic fracture. Numerous little isometric dimples are

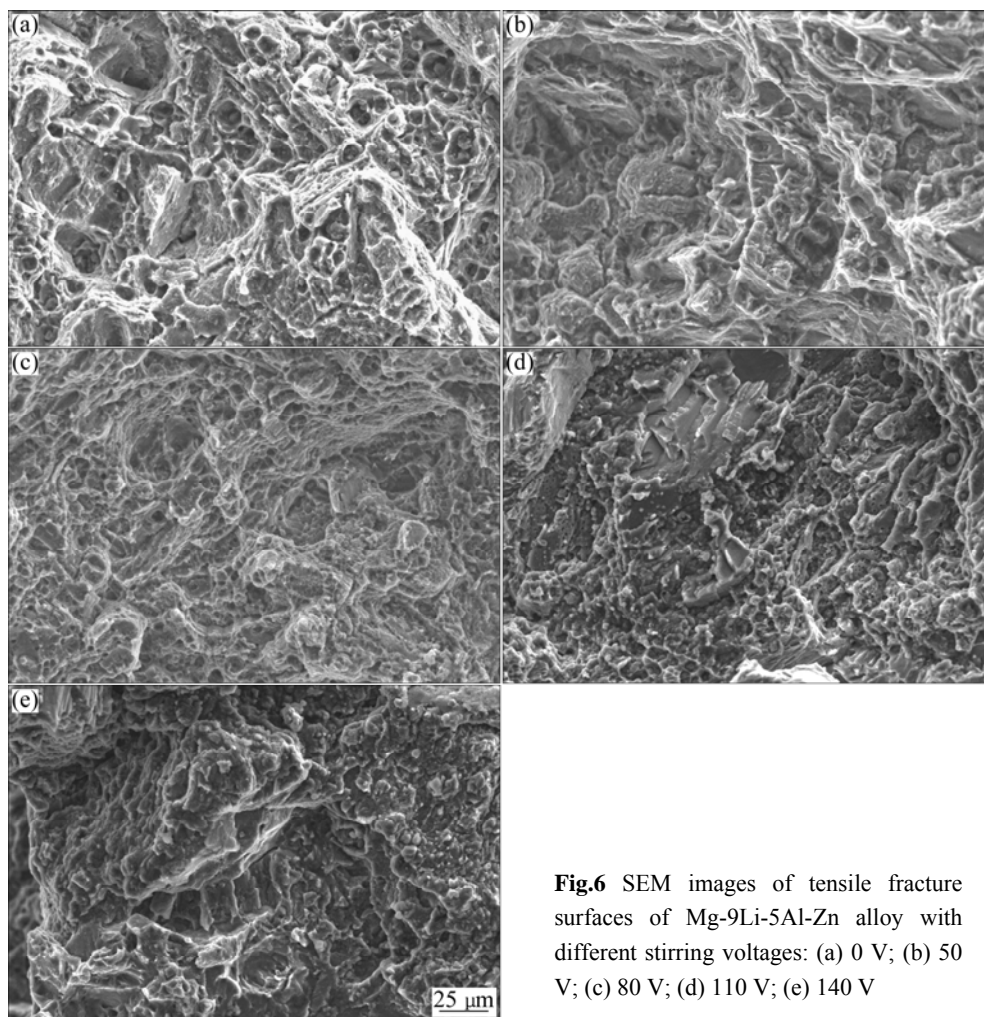


Fig.6 SEM images of tensile fracture surfaces of Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloy with different stirring voltages: (a) 0 V; (b) 50 V; (c) 80 V; (d) 110 V; (e) 140 V

observed on the fracture surface. However, brittle fracture regions are partially present on the fracture surfaces in other images. For example, cleavage fracture with river pattern also appears when the stirring voltages are 0 and 50 V.

4 Conclusions

1) The microstructure changes considerably under the electromagnetic stirring. The morphology of the α phase is found to change from the long blocky structure to a globular structure. β phase distributes more widely in the periphery of α phase when the electromagnetic stirring voltage is higher than 110 V.

2) There are more little white particles in the β phase with the electromagnetic stirring; and they may be MgLi_2Zn and/or MgLiZn . The little particles in the β phase lead to the dispersion strengthening effect.

3) The electromagnetic stirring enhances both tensile strength and ductility values of Mg-9Li-5Al-Zn alloy. The tensile strength is improved from 172 to 195 MPa, and the elongation is raised from 10.65% to 25.75%.

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