

Effect of Pickling Solution on the Surface Morphology of Ti-6Al-4V alloy Investment Cast

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Abstract

Ti6Al4V alloy interacted with yttria fully stabilized zirconia face-coat to generate the alpha-case layer during the investment casting. The alpha-case mainly contains Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , $\text{TiO}_{0.48}$, VO_2 , ZrO_2 and Ti_2ZrAl as revealed by the Energy dispersive X-ray and X-ray diffraction analyses.

The chemical milling of this outer layer, using a mixture of hydrofluoric acid and nitric acid, removed contaminating phases and led to lower hardness of the free surface of the investment casting. The roughness as well as the glossiness of the chemically milled surface decrease as the hydrofluoric acid concentration decreases. Mixing the hydrofluoric acid with phosphoric acid affects the surface morphology.

Keywords: Alpha-case, yttria stabilized zirconia face-coat, investment casting and chemical milling, surface roughness

Introduction

Titanium and its alloys are extensively used in the new generation of commercial aircrafts and biomedical applications, because of their advantages, such as high specific strength, excellent fatigue property, good corrosion resistance and excellent biocompatibility. However the high melting point and high reactivity of titanium and its alloys with ceramic crucibles and ceramic moulds lead to the formation of alpha-case layer, in spite of the thermodynamic stability of ceramic refractories such yttria stabilized zirconia and yttria.

Hydrofluoric acid offers a fast pickling rate for removing this alpha-case layer from the surface. Although the chemical milling process has been investigated, the effect of the pickling solution on the surface quality after the alpha-case removal still needs to be addressed.

The commercially pure Ti (cp Ti) and its alloys may possibly interact with the ceramic materials such as Al_2O_3 , ZrSiO_4 , ZrO_2 and CaO or Y_2O_3 stabilized ZrO_2 during melting or

investment casting processes. The α -case layer generated thereby seems to be the result of both interstitially dissolved elements such as O, N, and C and substitutionally dissolved elements such as Si, Ca, Fe, Zr and Y [1, 2, 3, 4].

Hydrofluoric acid offers a fast pickling rate for removing this alpha-case layer from the surface. Although the optimal ratio of nitric-hydrofluoric solution and the mechanism of the etching have been investigated by Say et al.[5], the optimal time and temperature, and the effect of the chemically milling solution on the free surface after the alpha-case removal still needs to be addressed.

This study, mainly investigated the effect of pickling solution on the surface roughness and the removal of the alpha-case layer generated by yttria fully stabilized zirconia/Ti-6Al-4V interaction during investment casting.

Experimental Procedure

The Ti-6Al-4V alloy was investment cast, after induction melting, using fully yttria stabilized zirconia ($\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3\text{-ZrO}_2$) face-coat. The ceramic shell mould was made by alternate dipping of wax patterns into a colloidal ZrO_2 and subsequent stuccoing with ZrO_2 stucco. The entire tree mould was first dried for 24 hours at 22°C, then de-waxed using a LBBC steam boiler clave at 200°C and 8 bars for 15 min. and fired at 800°C for 2 hours.

The free surface and the cross section of the as cast was chemically analyzed using the Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) equipped with Energy dispersive X-Ray (EDS) and X-ray diffraction (XRD). The Vickers microhardness was measured from the surface according to the ASTM E92 [6].

Ti-6Al-4V samples were chemically milled in nitric-hydrofluoric acid solution ($\text{HF}+\text{HNO}_3$). Cylindrical specimens of 15mm diameter and 10mm thick were used. Hydrofluoric acid (70%) and nitric acid (55%) were mixed with distilled water to make up the pickling solutions. Subsequently, specimens were

immersed, washed with pressured water and then ultrasonically in acetone.

The loss of weight and the seize reduction were determined for chemical milling rate and efficiency evaluation purposes.

A Talyform surface texture measuring machine with a 2µm probe radius was used for the surface roughness measurement.

Results and Discussion

Microstructural examination of the cross section of Ti6Al4V investment cast, using the stereo and optical dark field micrographs (Figure 1a) showed a darkish area at the edge of the cast, as sign of the presence of contaminating elements.



Figure 1. Alpha-case layer after investment casting of Ti6Al4V alloy, and the microhardness profile from the edge into the core of cast.

The microhardness profile of the as cast Ti6Al4V is shown on Figure 1. The outer layer seems harder than the core of the casting. The hardness in the core averaged 325 Hv (with Stdv=75), however the outer layer reached about 700 Hv.

The SEM microstructural analysis, performed on the as cast free surface, revealed black and white spots, rough surface and cracks on the castings, Figure 2.

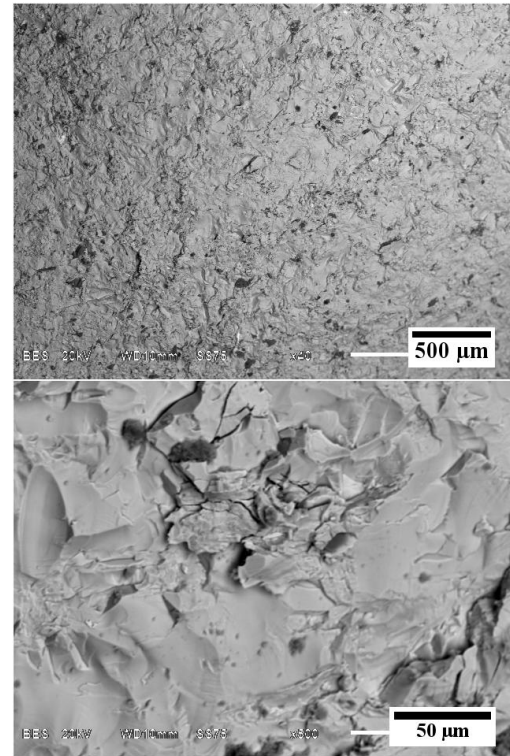


Figure 2. Black and white spots on the on the free rough surface of the as cast Ti6Al4V

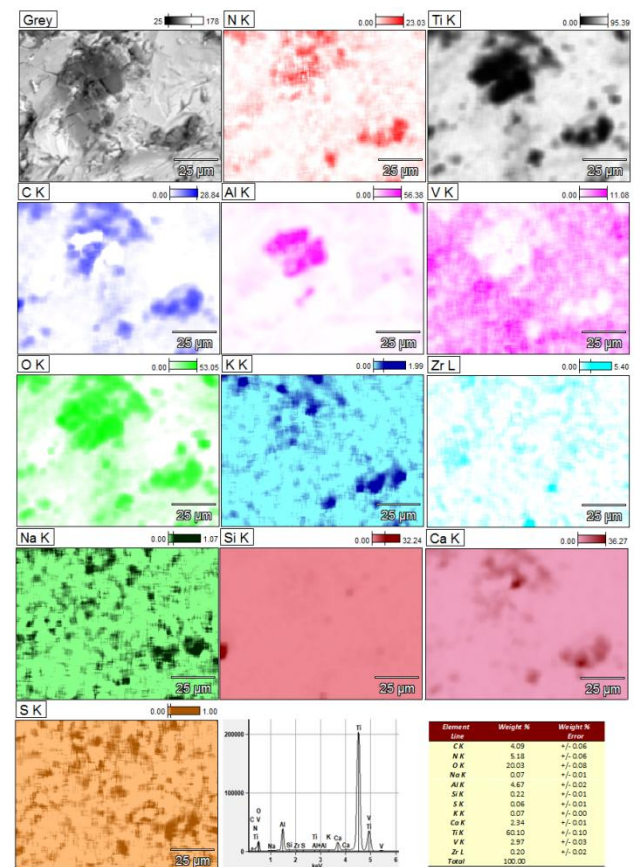


Figure 3. EDS spectrum imaging of Ti6Al4V cast 2 free surface

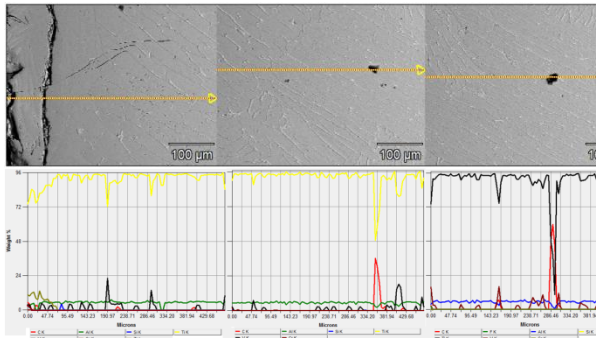


Figure 4. Edge EDS line scanning of Ti6Al4V alloy cast 2

The XRD analysis X-ray diffraction analysis made on the as cast free surface revealed the presence of Ti oxides, Al_2O_3 , CaCO_3 , FeO and V_8C_7 , as represented on the XRD spectrum, Fig. 2.

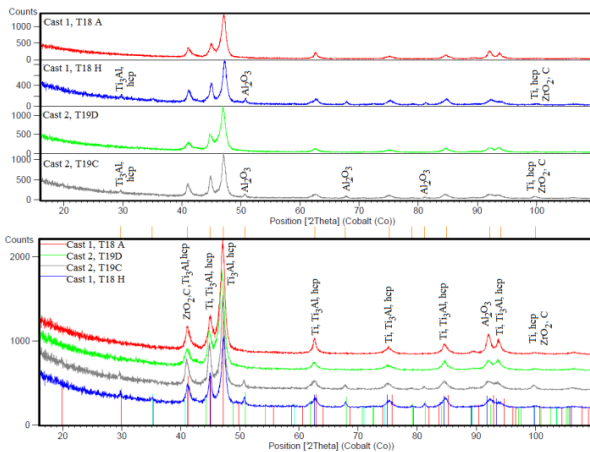


Figure 5. XRD spectrum of the cross-sections of Ti6Al4V investment cast 1 and cast 2.

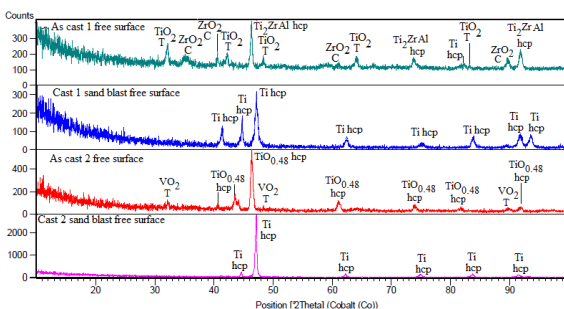


Figure 6. XRD spectrums of the as cast and sand blast free surface of Ti6Al4V investment cast 1 and cast 2.

The depth profile of the microhardness decreased from 650 HV at the edge, to 400 HV at 1100 μm for the as cast (Fig. 3a), however is around 430 on the free surface of the chemically milled (Fig. 3).

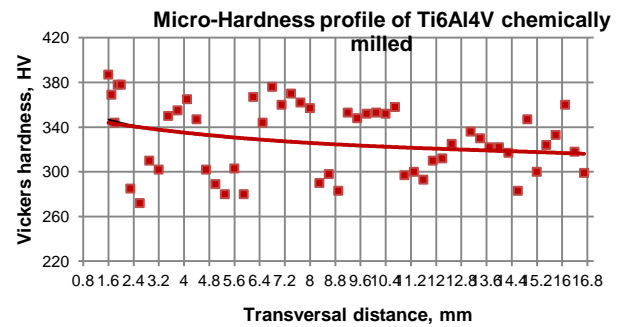


Figure 7. Hardness profile of the chemically milled Ti6Al4V with 3%HF+20%HNO₃ solution

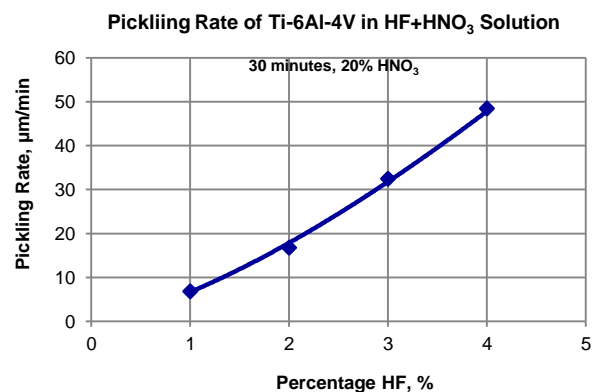


Figure 8. Pickling rate of Ti6Al4V HF+20% HNO₃ solution for 30 minutes

The influence of the hydrofluoric acid (HF) in 20% (volume) of nitric acid (HNO₃) is shown in the Figure 8. The pickling rate of Ti-6Al-4V in 20% volume of HNO₃, for 30 minutes, increases as the volume percent of HF increases. The 4% HF etching solution revealed less contaminating elements on the free surface, comparatively to that of 2 and 3% HF, Table 1, however the presence of fluorine (F) was detected for 4% HF. The solution of 3%HF+20% HNO₃ produced the acceptable results for the chemical milling process.

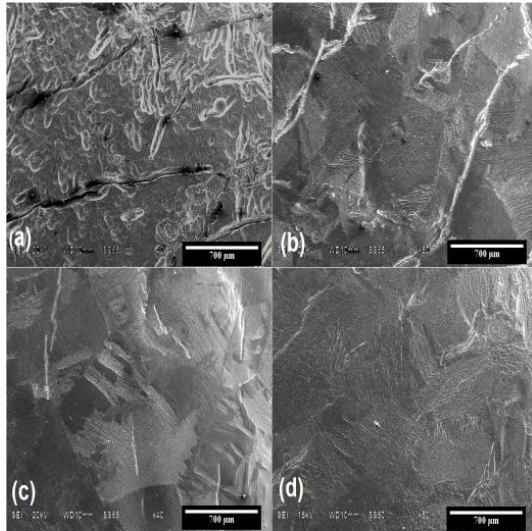


Figure 9. Free surface after chemical milling, (a) 1%HF, (b) 2%HF, (c) 3%HF and (d) 4%HF

Table 1. Chemical composition of the as cast and chemically milled Ti-6Al-4V alloy using HF and 20% HNO₃ solution

Element, Wt %	As cast	1% HF	2% HF	3% HF	4% HF
C	1.24	2.70	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
N	4.52	ND	ND	ND	ND
O	6.61	ND	ND	ND	ND
F	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.13
Na	0.07	ND	0.02	ND	ND
Mg	0.01	ND	ND	ND	ND
Al	3.72	5.89	5.60	6.18	6.19
Si	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.04	ND
P	0.11	ND	ND	ND	ND
S	0.06	ND	ND	ND	ND
K	0.07	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ca	1.08	0.21	0.02	ND	ND
Ti	71.60	86.05	88.98	88.48	88.16
V	3.57	4.36	4.20	4.16	4.76
Cr	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ND
Fe	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.11	ND
As	0.06	ND	ND	ND	ND
Zr	0.39	0.23	0.16	0.09	0.04

The pickling rate is seriously affected by the chemical milling temperature; the highest rate is reached at temperature range of 60-70°C in 3% HF and 20% HNO₃ etchant solution, for 30 minutes, Figure 10. The optimum milling rate and efficiency was revealed to be about 40 minutes, in the same range, Figure 11. Milling the Ti6Al4V at temperature above 70°C led and for longer than 40 minutes resulted in fluorine contamination and rougher surface after chemical milling process.

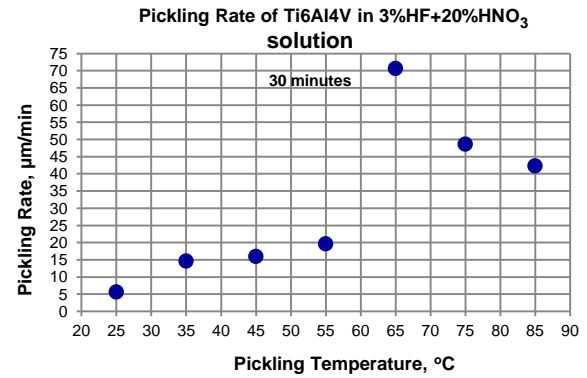


Figure 10. Change of pickling rate with temperature of Ti6Al4V in 3% HF + 20% HNO₃

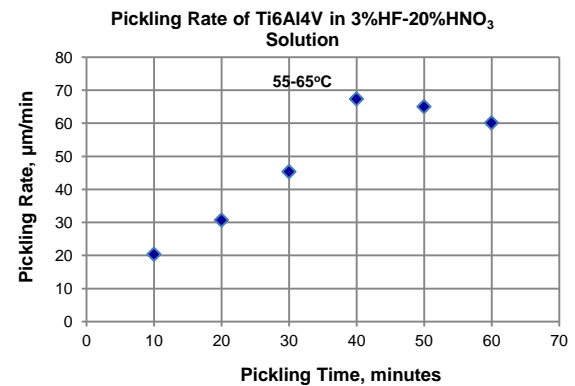


Figure 11. Optimal time for etching Ti6Al4V with 3% HF+20% HNO₃ in the temperature range of 55-65°C

The surface roughness of Ti6Al4V investment cast, chemically milled using HF+20% HNO₃ is shown on Figures 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 for 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5% HF. The maximum height of the Profile (R_t), the arithmetic average of absolute values (R_a), and the average distance between the highest peak and lowest valley in each sampling length (R_z), are given in Table

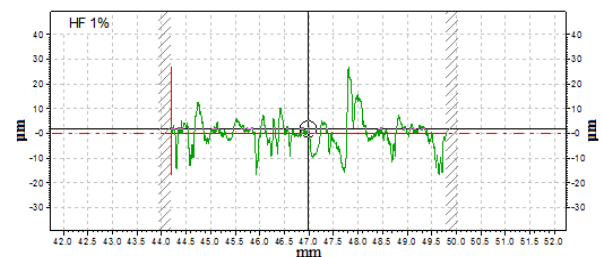


Figure 12. Roughness of Ti6Al4V investment cast, chemically milled using 1% HF +20% HNO₃ solution.

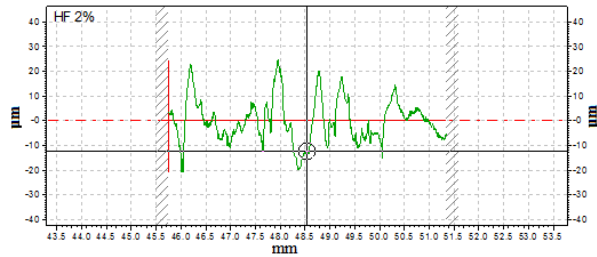


Figure 13. Roughness of the chemically Ti6Al4V investment cast, using 2% HF +20% HNO₃ solution.

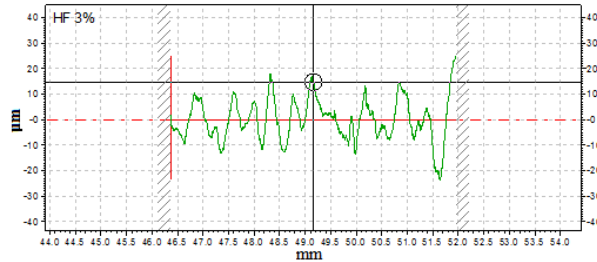


Figure 14. Roughness of the chemically Ti6Al4V investment cast, using 3% HF +20% HNO₃ solution.

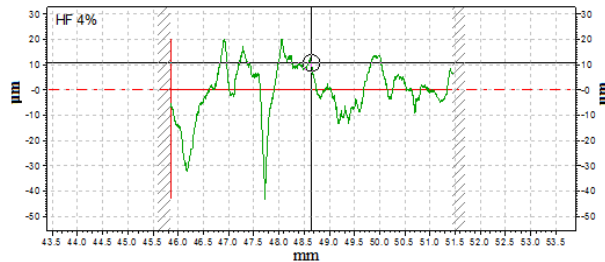


Figure 15. Roughness of the chemically Ti6Al4V investment cast, using 4% HF +20% HNO₃ solution.

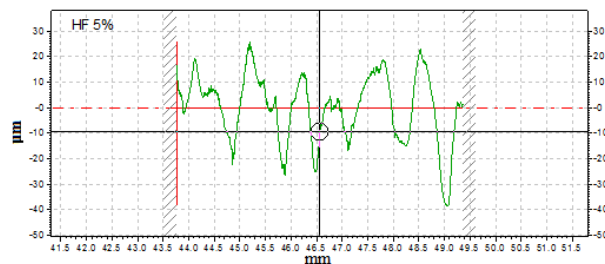


Figure 16. Roughness of the chemically Ti6Al4V investment cast, using 5% HF +20% HNO₃ solution.

Table 2. Ra, Rt and Rz values of the chemically milled Ti6Al4V investment cast

HF, (%)	Chemical milled surface Roughness		
	Ra, μm	Rt, μm	Rz, μm
1	4.272	43.866	22.938
2	6.873	45.424	29.587
3	6.603	48.744	27.875
4	7.920	63.482	28.217
5	10.498	64.289	39.597

The surface roughness of the Ti6Al4V investment cast, chemically milled using HF+20% HNO₃ solution, increases as the HF content increases in the pickling solution, Figure 17.

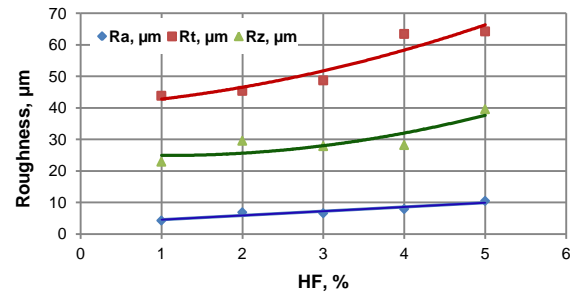


Figure 17. The increase of surface roughness with HF content in the pickling solution.

The effect of phosphoric acid on the surface roughness of Ti6Al4V investment cast after chemical milling is shown on Figures 18, 19, 20 and 21.

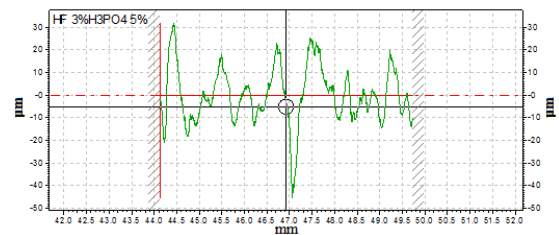


Figure 18. Roughness of the chemically Ti6Al4V investment cast, using 3% HF+5% H₃PO₄ solution.

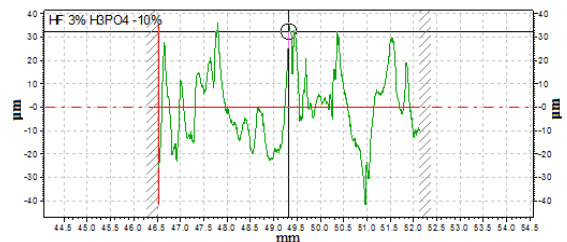


Figure 19. Roughness of the chemically Ti6Al4V investment cast, using 3% HF+10% H₃PO₄ solution.

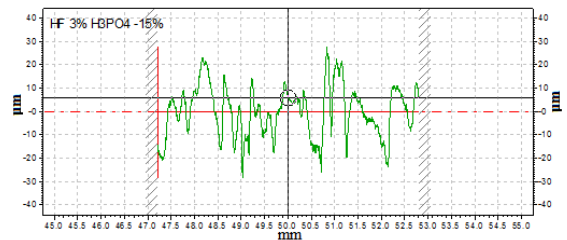


Figure 20. Roughness of the chemically Ti6Al4V investment cast, using 3% HF+15% H₃PO₄ solution.

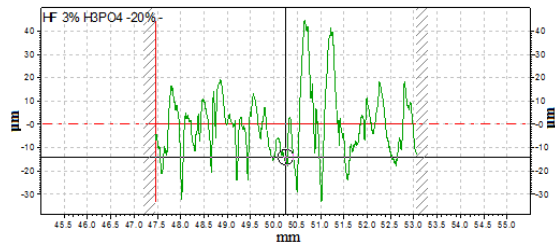


Figure 21. Roughness of the chemically Ti6Al4V investment cast, using 3% HF+20% H₃PO₄ solution.

The arithmetic average of absolute values (R_a) and the maximum height of the Profile (R_t), remain unchanged with the increase of H₃PO₄ content in the pickling solution, however the average distance between the highest peak and lowest valley (R_z), is negatively affected with 20% H₃PO₄ content in the solution, Figure 22 and Table 3.

Table 3. R_a , R_t and R_z values of the chemically milled Ti6Al4V investment cast

H_3PO_4 , %	Chemical milled surface Roughness		
	R_a , μm	R_t , μm	R_z , μm
5	9.466	77.457	37.907
10	12.108	77.849	38.49
15	8.752	56.189	37.277
20	10.556	77.720	50.718

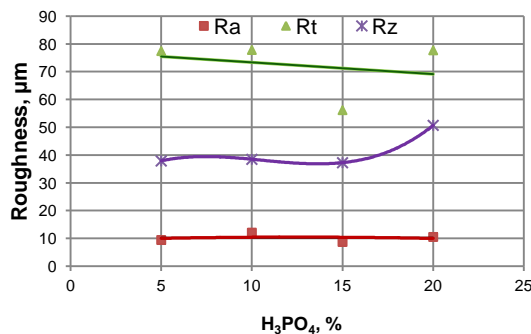


Figure 22. Effect of H₃PO₄ content on the surface roughness of Ti6Al4V investment cast.

Conclusions

The alpha-case was efficiently removed using the optimal ratio of hydrofluoric/nitric acid solution.

The surface finished and its subsequent chemical contamination were affected by hydrofluoric/nitric acid ratio, and the pickling time and temperature.

The phosphoric acid may be used to attenuate the negative effect of the hydrofluoric/nitric acid solution on the surface roughness.

Acknowledgments

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References

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October 2-5



Presentation Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Experimental Procedure**
- **Results and discussion**
- **Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgements**

Introduction

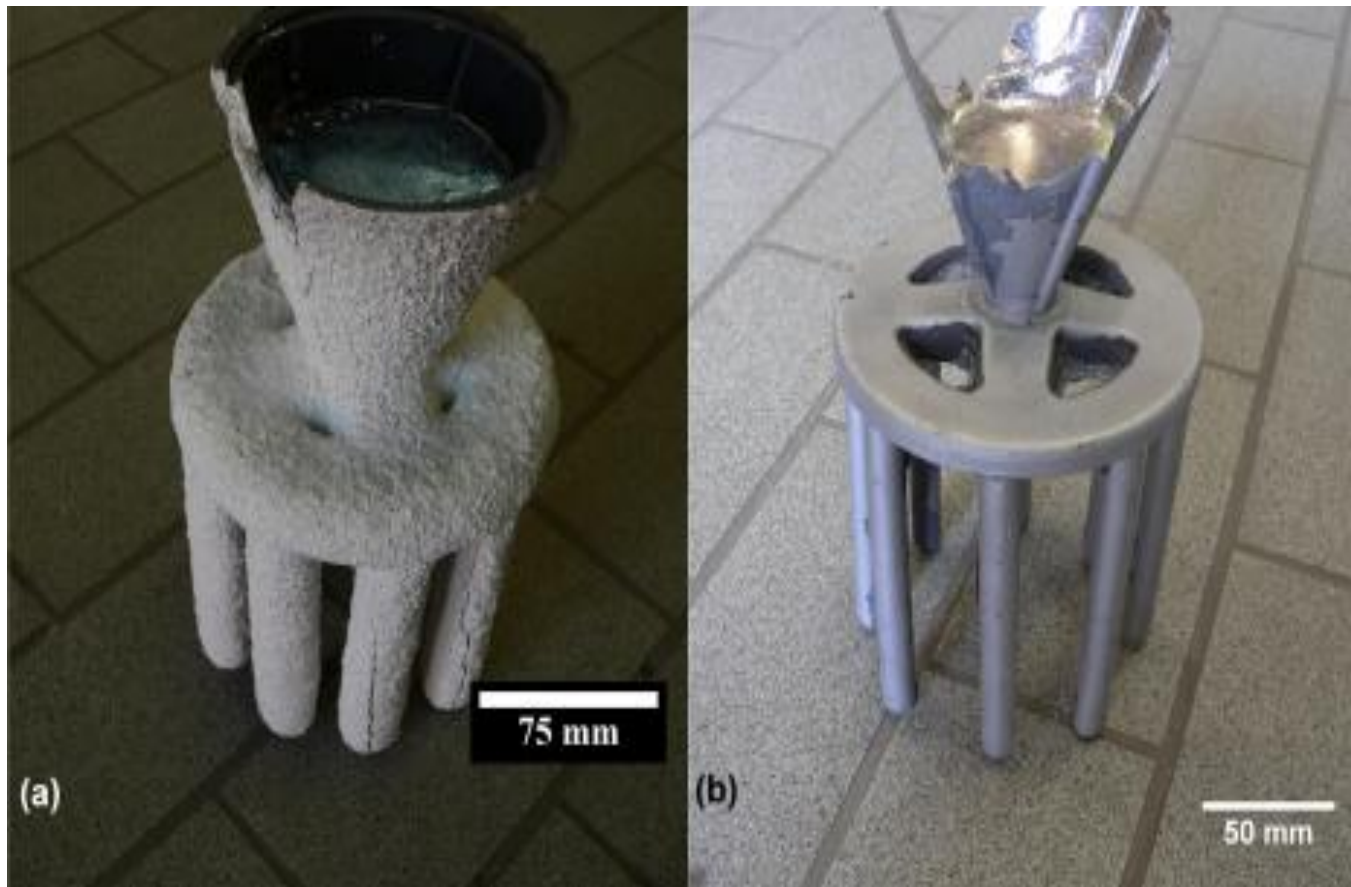
- Applications: commercial aircrafts and biomedical applications
- High specific strength, excellent fatigue properties, good corrosion resistance and excellent biocompatibility.
- High reactivity with ceramic crucibles and ceramic moulds leading to the formation of alpha-case layer
- Hydrofluoric acid offers a fast pickling rate for removing this alpha-case layer from the surface.
- This study, mainly, investigated the removal of the alpha-case layer generated by the interaction of YFSZ/Ti6Al4V during the investment casting and the surface roughness after chemical milling.

Experimental Procedure

- Ti6Al4V alloy was investment cast in the ceramic mould consisting of YFSZ face-coat , after VIM.
- Cylindrical specimens of 15mm diameter and 10mm thick were chemically milled in HF+HNO₃ acid solution.
- Washed with pressured water and then ultrasonically in ethanol.
- Vickers microhardness was measured from the surface.
- Free surface and cross section of the as cast was chemically analyzed using SEM/EDS and XRD techniques.
- Loss of weight and size reduction were determined
- Surface roughness was measured using Talyform machine

Results and Discussion

Investment casting of Ti6Al4V alloy



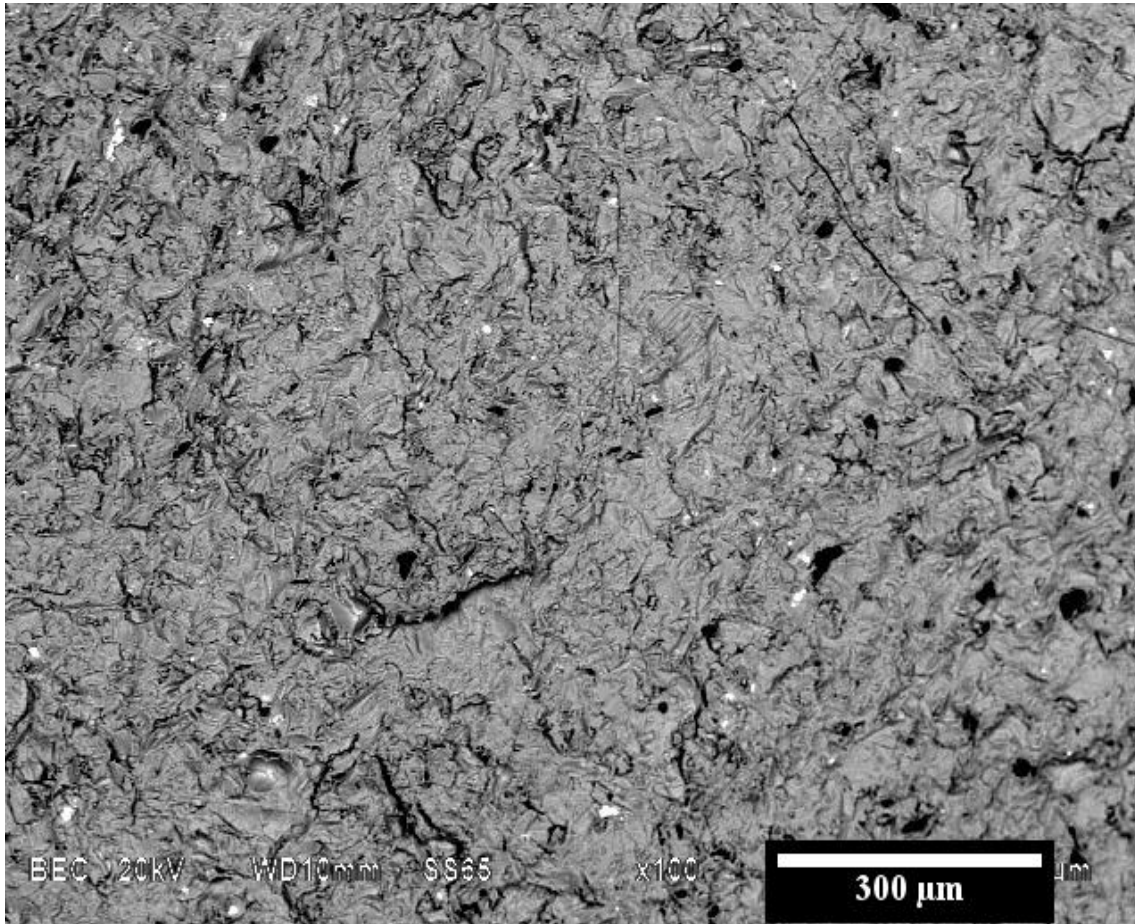
Results and Discussion

Alpha-case layer on the free surface of the as cast Ti6Al4V



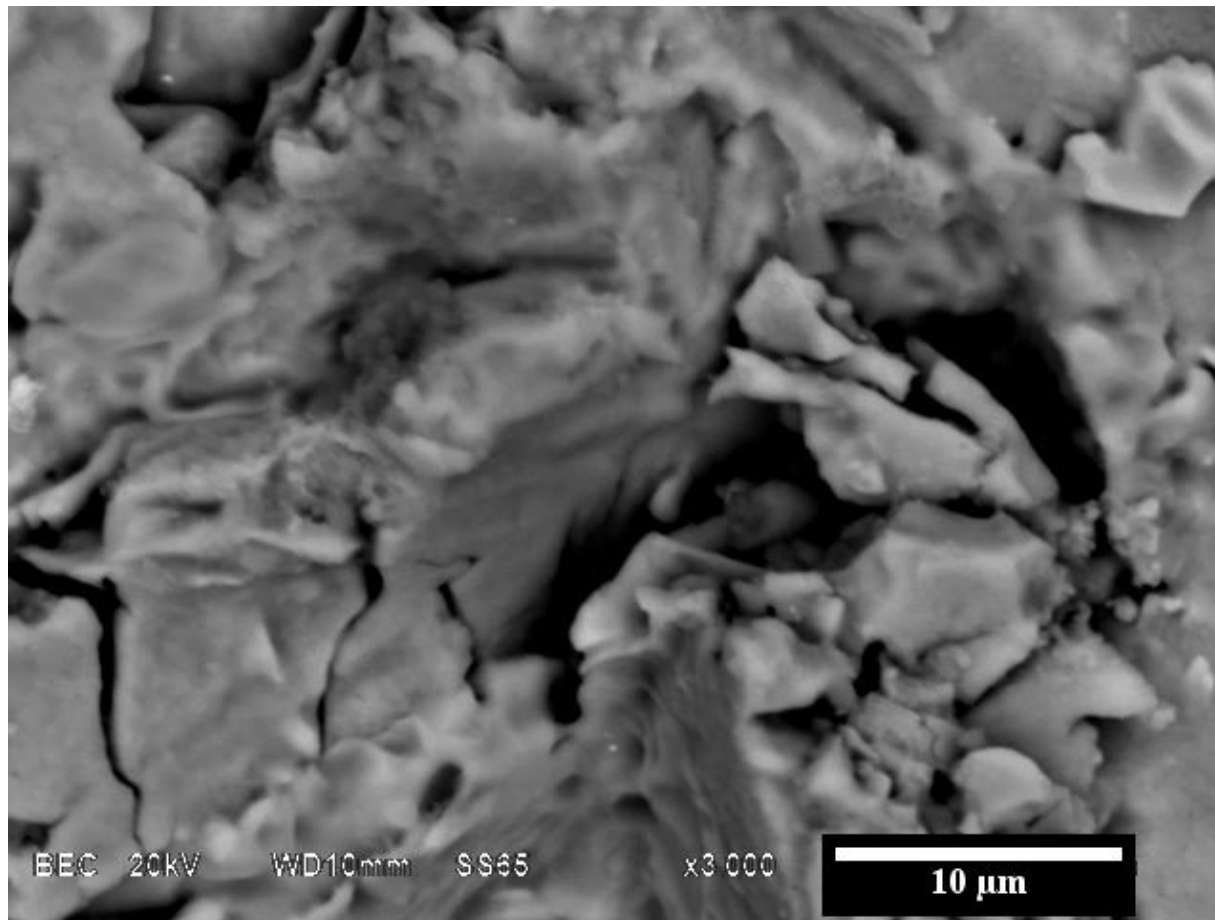
Results and Discussion

Black and white spots, cracks and surface roughness on the free surface of the as cast Ti6Al4V



Results and Discussion

Surface roughness on the free surface of the as cast Ti6Al4V

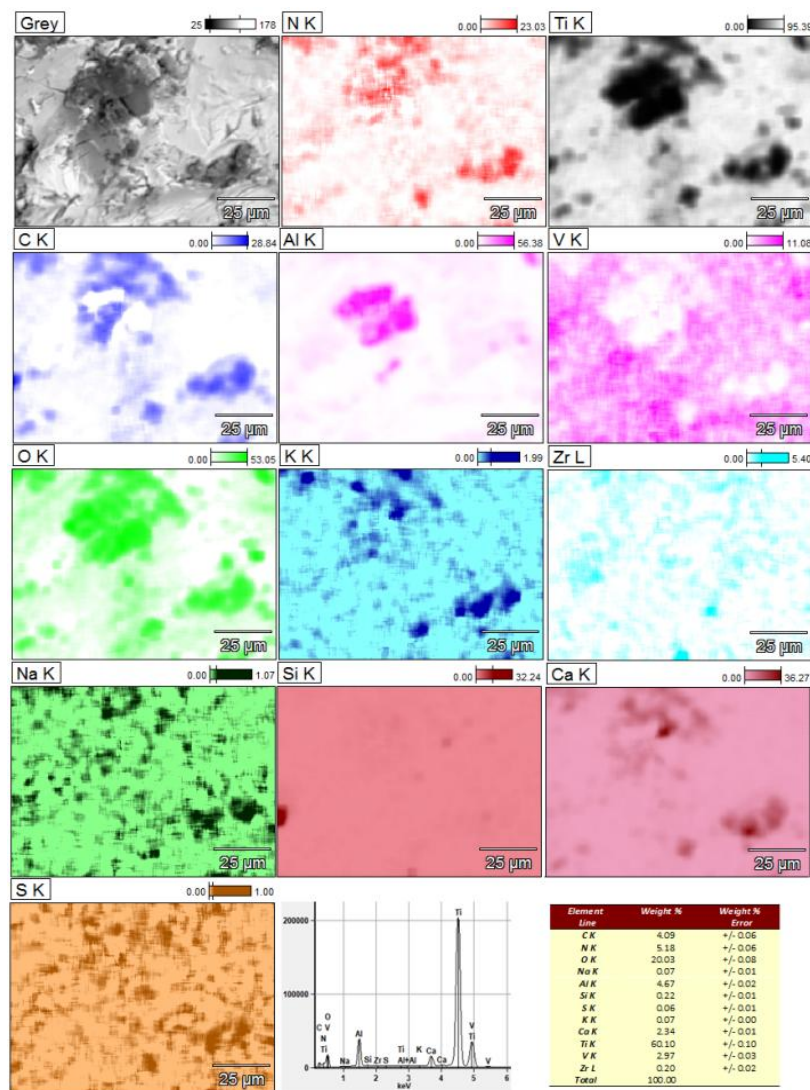


Results and Discussion

Cross section of the as cast Ti6Al4V



Results and Discussion



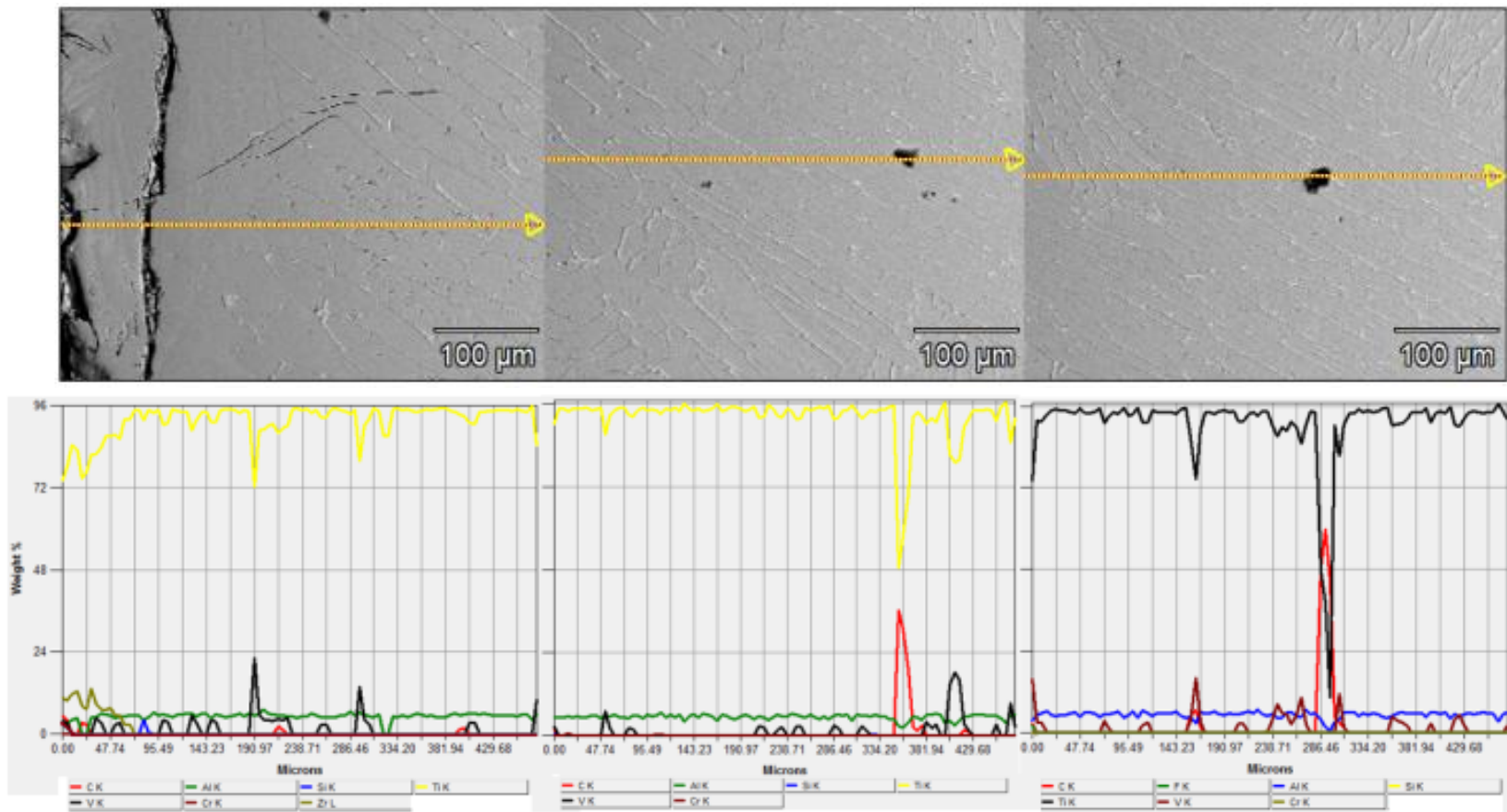
EDS spectrum
imaging of the
free surface of the
as cast Ti6Al4V

XRD spectrum of the free surface of the as cast Ti6Al4V



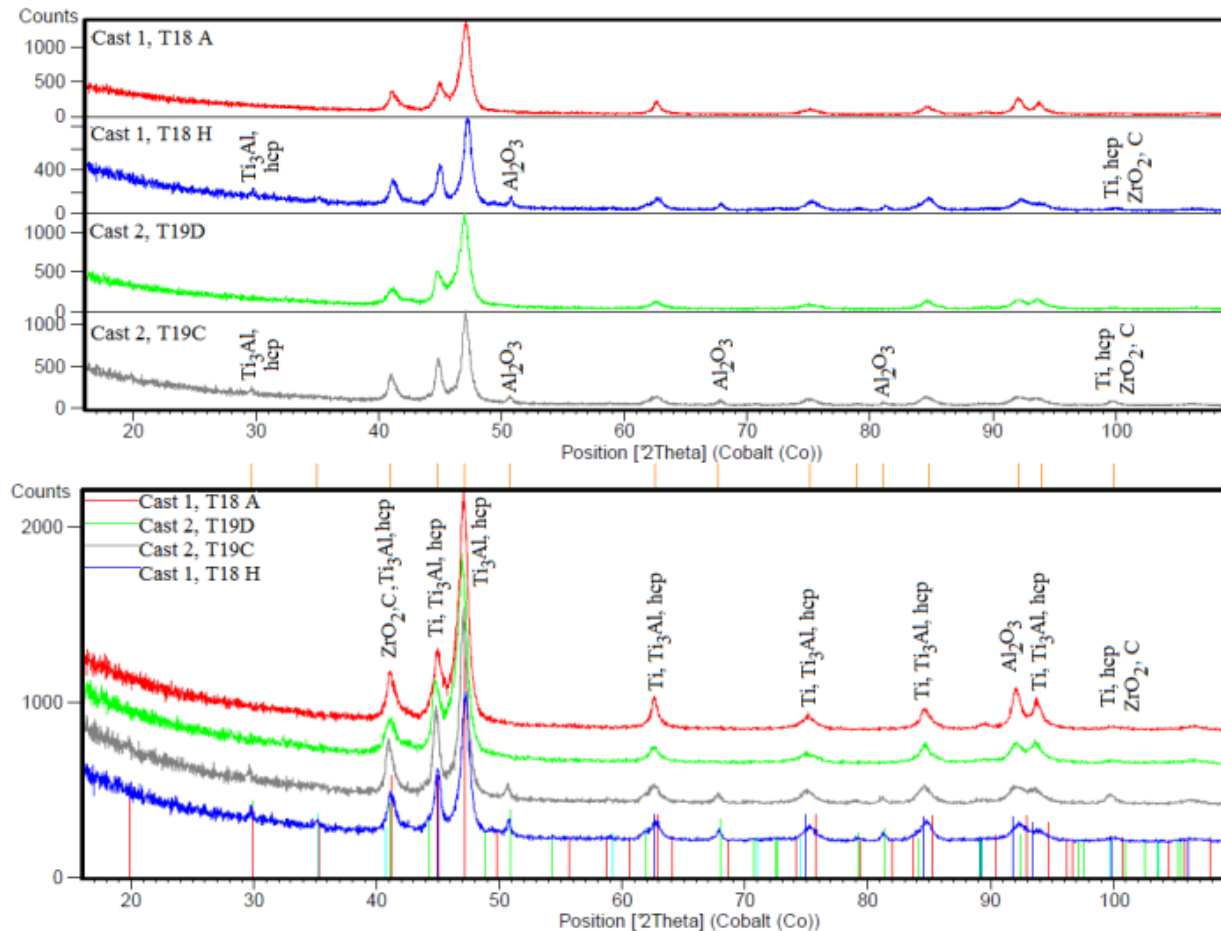
Results and Discussion

Edge EDS line scanning of the investment cast Ti6Al4V alloy



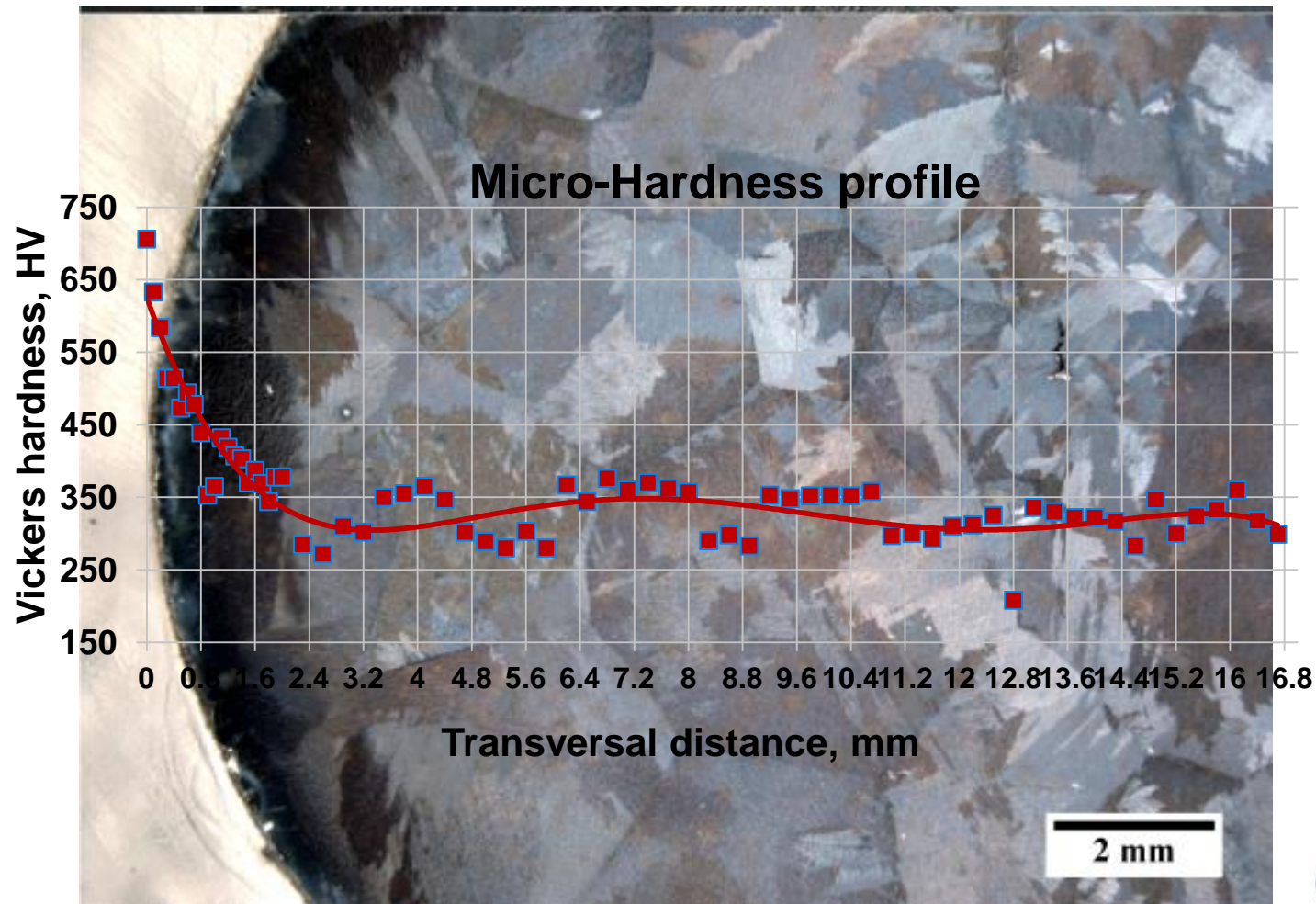
Results and Discussion

XRD spectrum of the cross-sections of the as cast Ti6Al4V



Results and Discussion

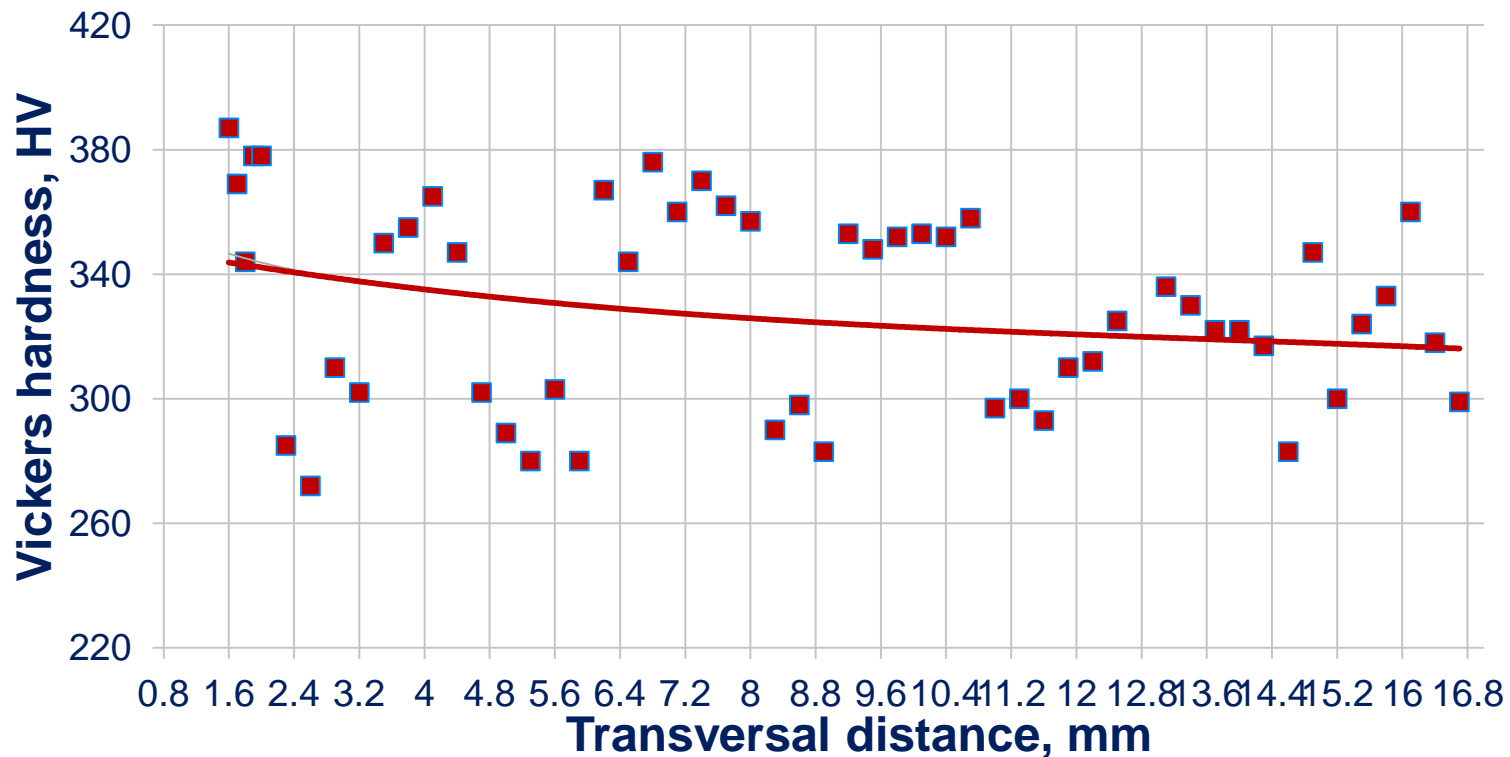
Hardness profile of the as cast Ti6Al4V



Results and Discussion

Hardness profile of the chemically milled Ti6Al4V

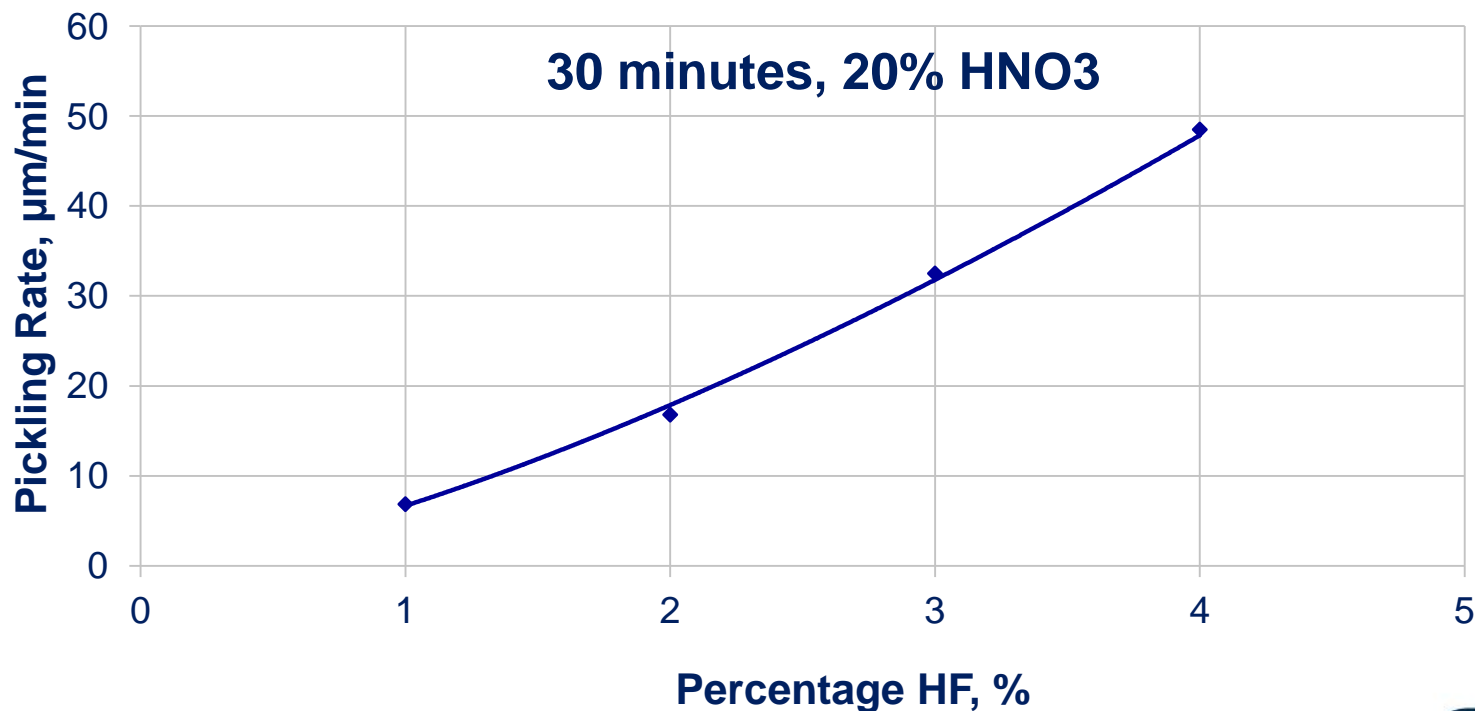
Micro-Hardness profile of Ti6Al4V chemically milled



Results and Discussion

Pickling rate of Ti6Al4V HF+20% HNO₃ solution for 30 minutes

Pickling Rate of Ti-6Al-4V in HF+HNO₃ Solution



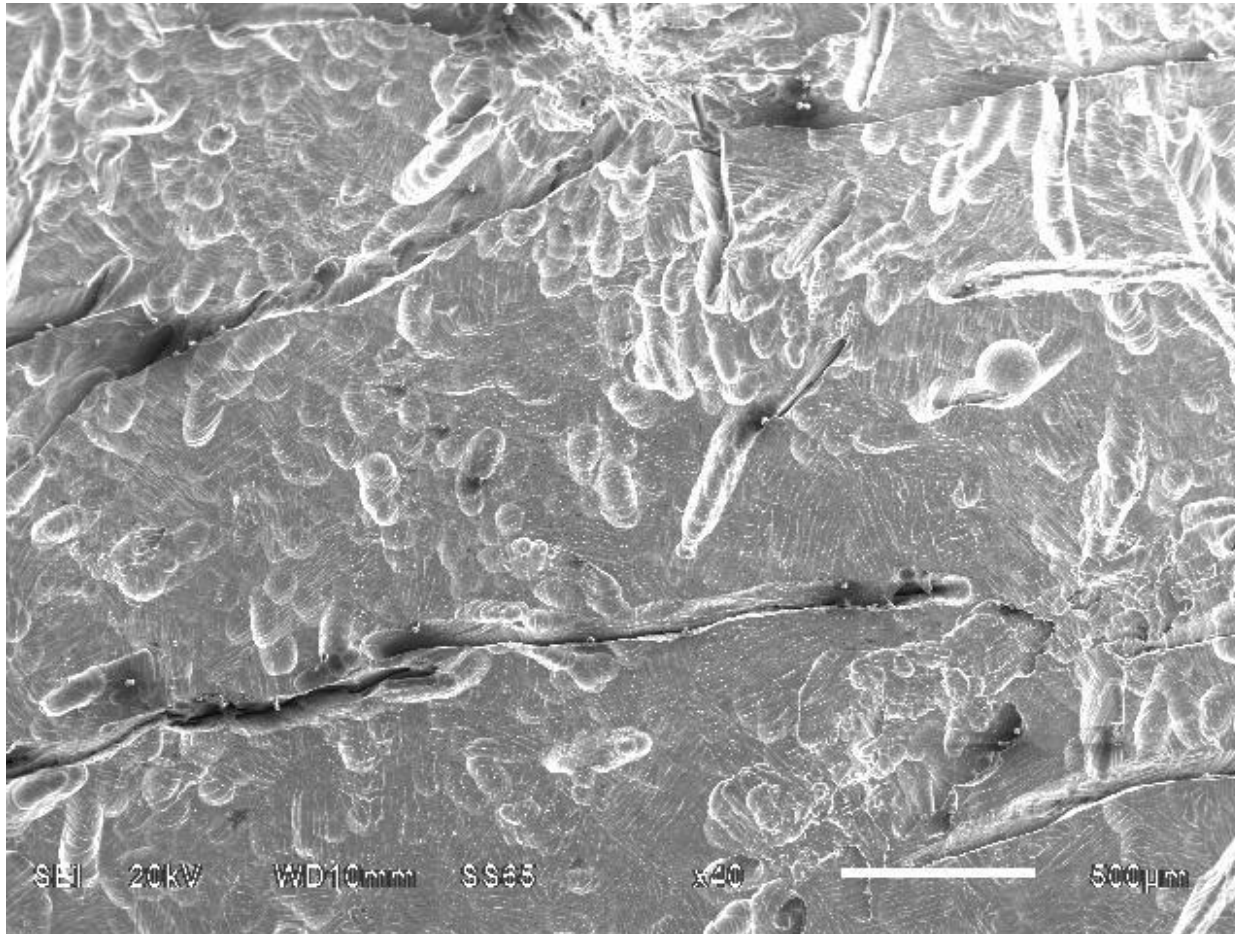
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Chemical composition of the as cast and chemically milled Ti-6Al-4V alloy using HF and 20% HNO₃ solution

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N	4.52	ND	ND	ND	ND
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Si	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.04	ND
P	0.11	ND	ND	ND	ND
S	0.06	ND	ND	ND	ND
K	0.07	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ca	1.08	0.21	0.02	ND	ND
Ti	71.60	86.05	88.98	88.48	88.16
V	3.57	4.36	4.20	4.16	4.76
Cr	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ND
Fe	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.11	ND
As	0.06	ND	ND	ND	ND
Zr	0.39	0.23	0.16	0.09	0.04

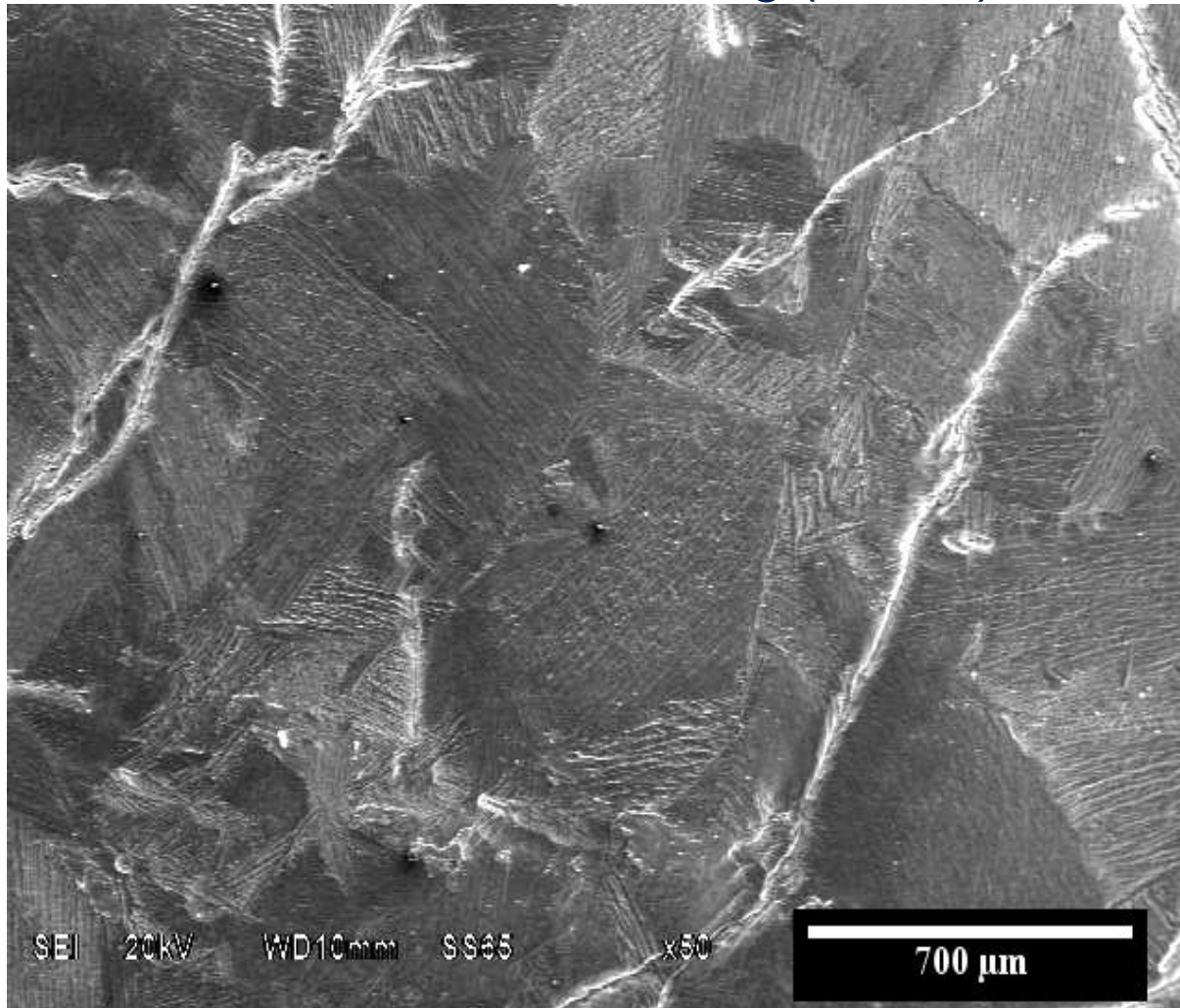
Results and Discussion

Free surface after chemical milling (1%HF)



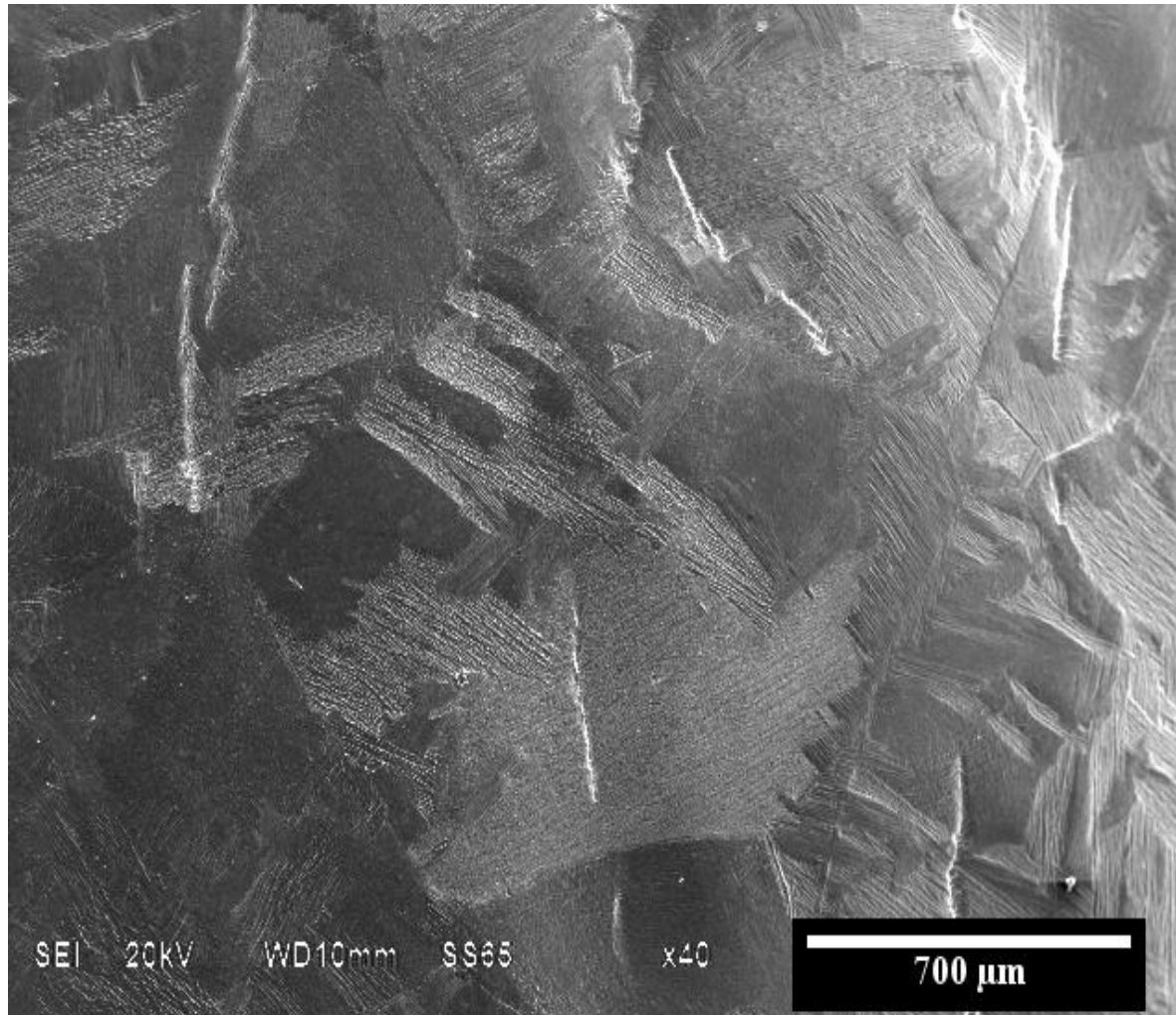
Results and Discussion

Free surface after chemical milling (2%HF)



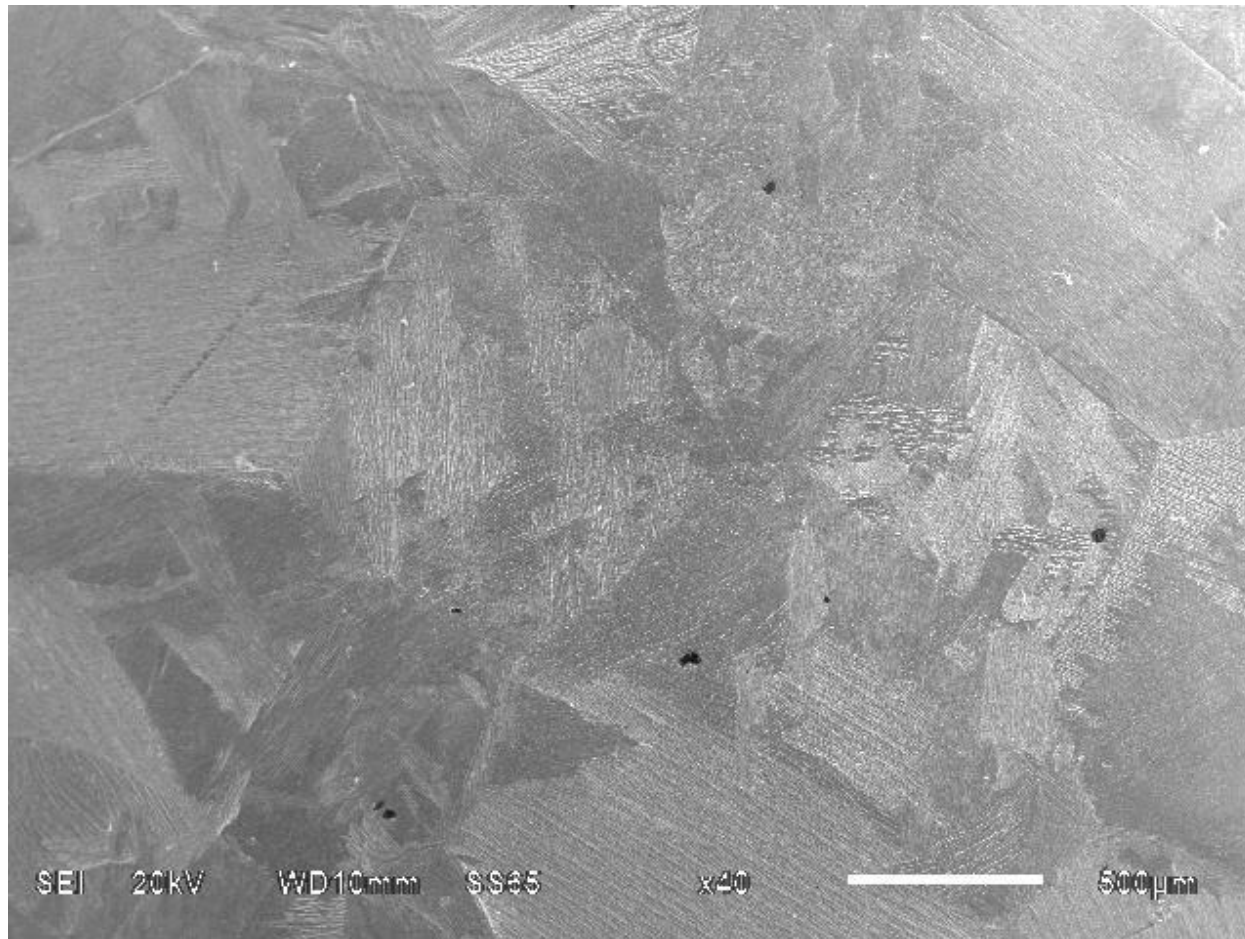
Results and Discussion

Free surface after chemical milling, (3%HF)



Results and Discussion

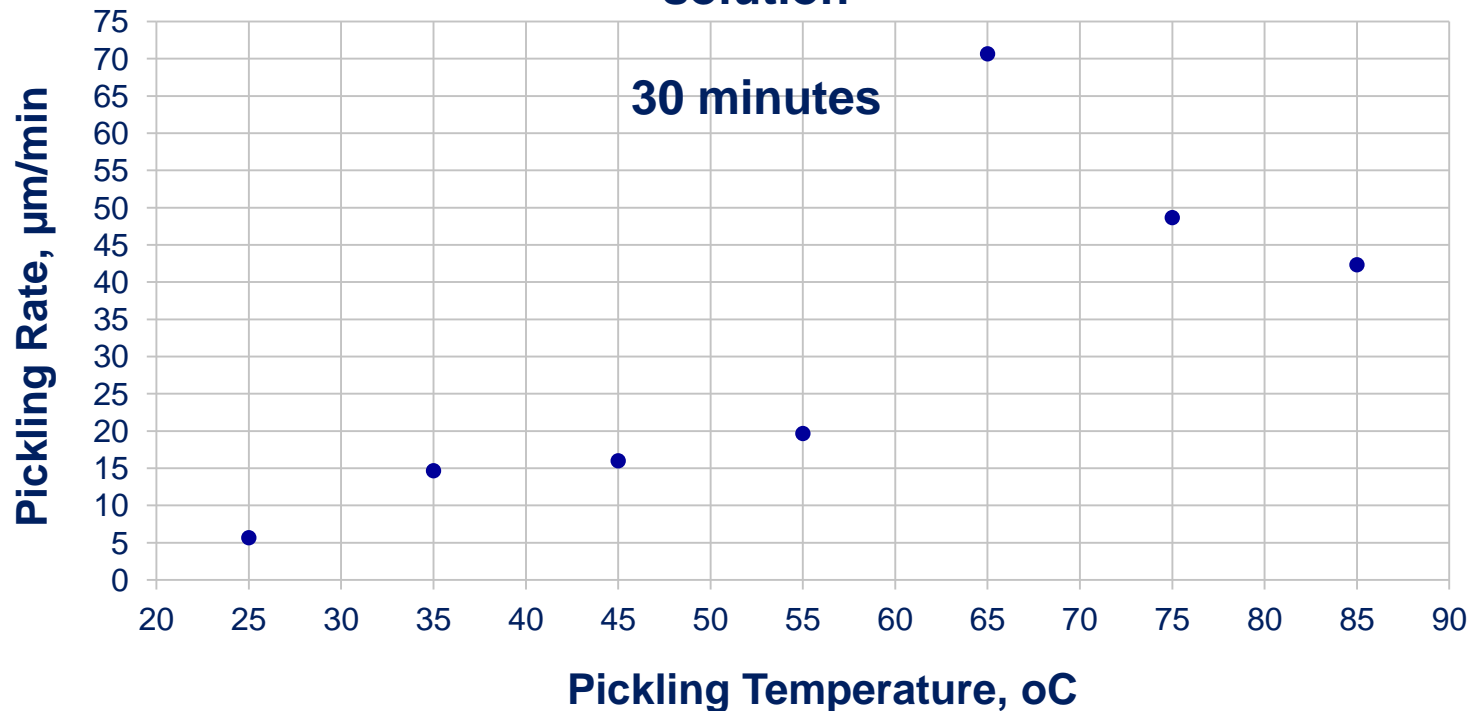
Free surface after chemical milling (4%HF)



Results and Discussion

Optimal temperature for the milling process

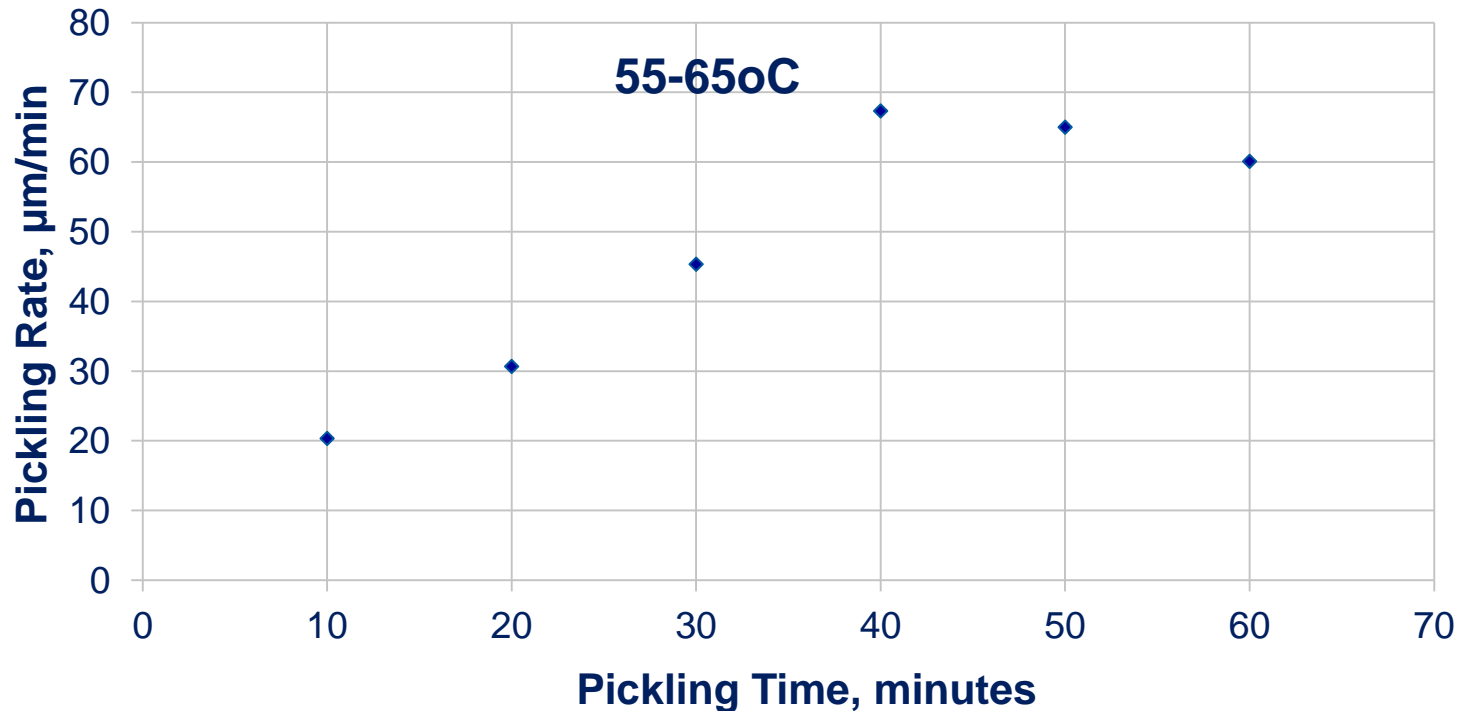
Pickling Rate of Ti6Al4V in 3%HF+20%HNO₃ solution



Results and Discussion

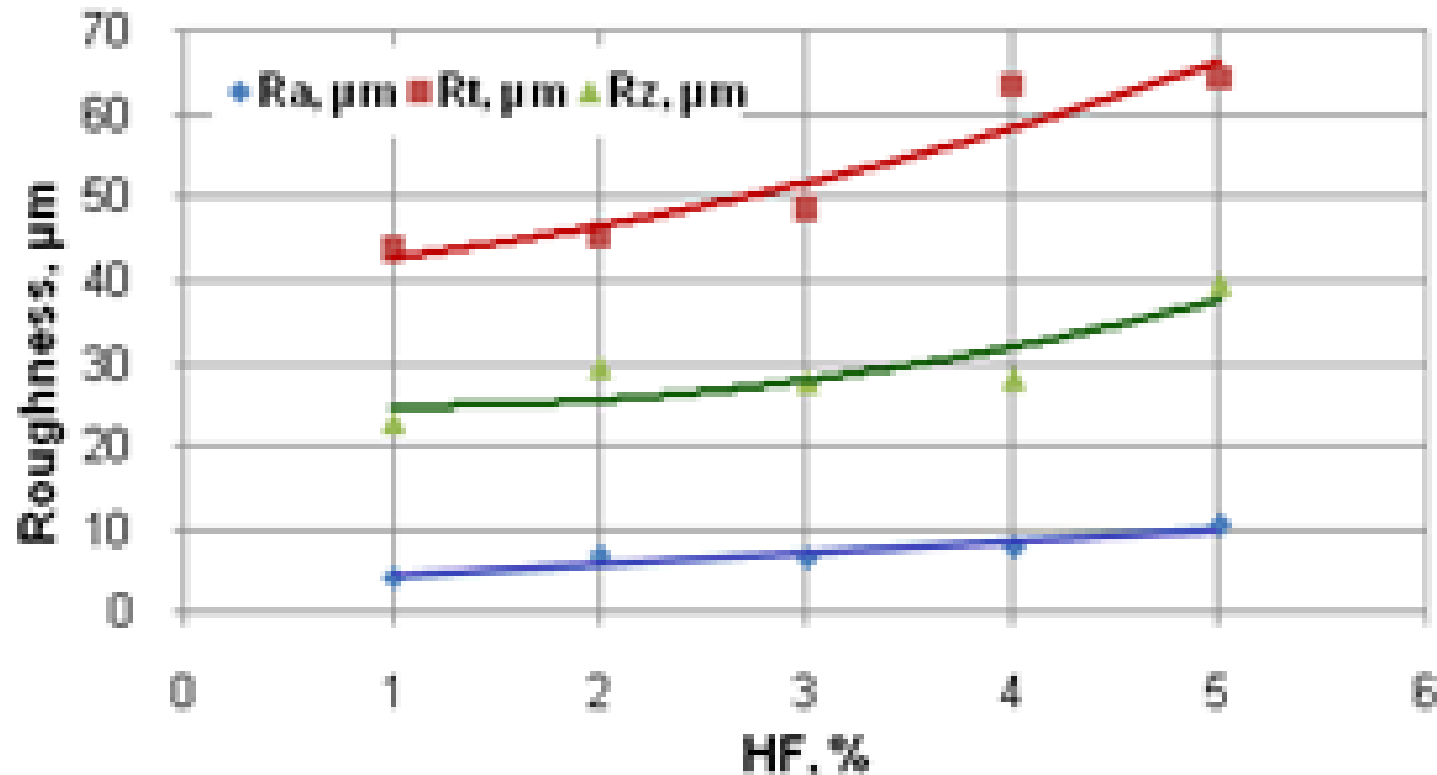
Optimal time for milling Ti6Al4V with 3% HF+20% HNO₃ in the temperature range of 55-65°C

Pickling Rate of Ti6Al4V in 3%HF-20%HNO₃ Solution



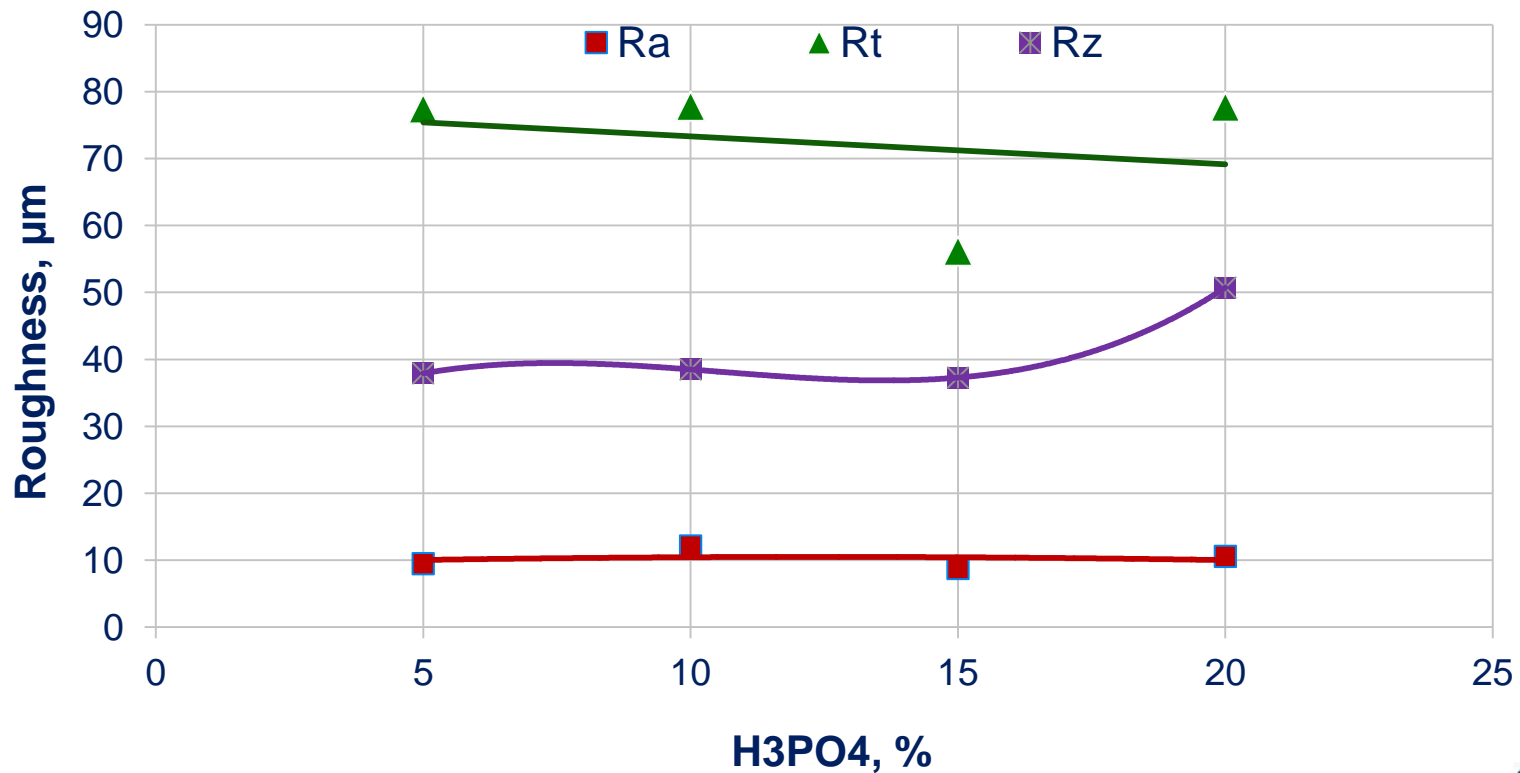
Results and Discussion

The increase of surface roughness with HF content in the pickling solution.



Results and Discussion

Effect of H_3PO_4 content on the surface roughness of Ti6Al4V investment cast.



Conclusions

- Alpha-case was efficiently removed using the optimal ratio of hydrofluoric/nitric acid solution.
- Surface finish and subsequent chemical contamination were affected by hydrofluoric/nitric acid ratio, and the pickling time and temperature.
- High hydrofluoric acid content increases the surface roughness.
- Phosphoric acid may be used to attenuate the negative effect of the hydrofluoric/nitric acid solution on the surface roughness.

Acknowledgements

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