



#### «Smart Degassing In Aluminium Alloys»

#### «Alüminyum Alaşımlarında Etkili Gaz Giderme»

Ronny Simon Roger Kendrick (Foseco)

#### 5.Oturum: Döküm Teknolojileri Demir Dışı

**5th Session: Casting Technologies Non Ferrous** 

TÜDÖKSAD

Oturum Başkanı/Session Chairman: Can Demir (Componenta Döküm. Tic. San. A.Ş.- Alüminyum)

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# Intelligent Degassing – Studies on Controlling the Hydrogen Removal from Aluminium

<u>Ronny Simon</u> Roger Kendrick



### **Foseco Foundry Division Europe**





### Agenda

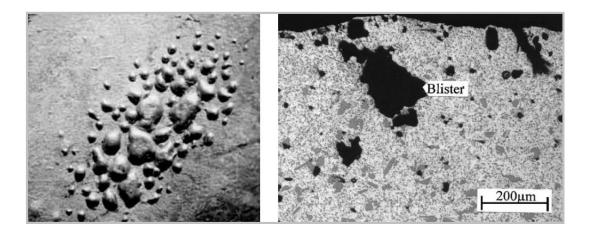
- Hydrogen solubility and removal
- Mixing purpose and rotor functions in aluminium degassing
- Pumping vs. Non-pumping designs
- Homogenising Capability of Rotors in Water
- Degassing Efficiency over Rotor Service Life
- Intelligent Degassing SMARTT
- Summary and Conclusions





# Hydrogen Solubility

- Gas porosity in aluminium is a well known phenomena for many years
  - Unacceptable surface quality
  - Surface blistering after heat treatment
  - Leakage problems
  - Reduced mechanical properties





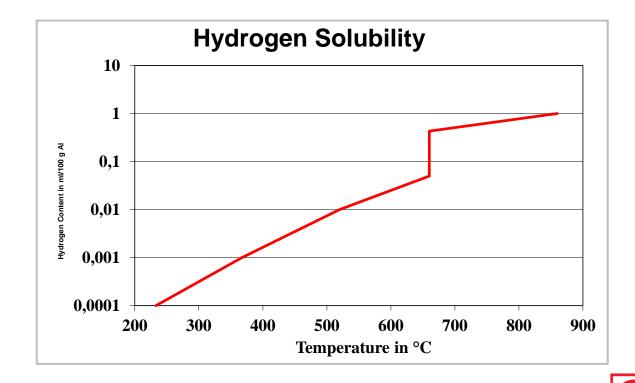






# Factors Influencing Hydrogen Solubility

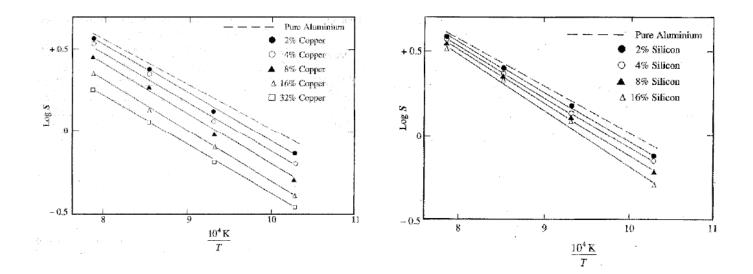
Temperature (liquid – solid)





# Factors Influencing Hydrogen Solubility

- Temperature (liquid solid)
- Alloy composition

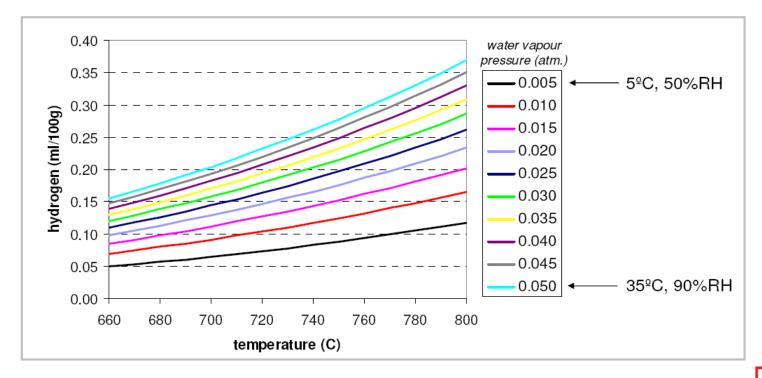


Magnesium increases solubility Copper, silicon and zinc degrease solubility



# Factors Influencing Hydrogen Solubility

- Temperature (liquid solid)
- Alloy composition
- Ambient conditions





FOSECO

# Principle of Hydrogen Removal

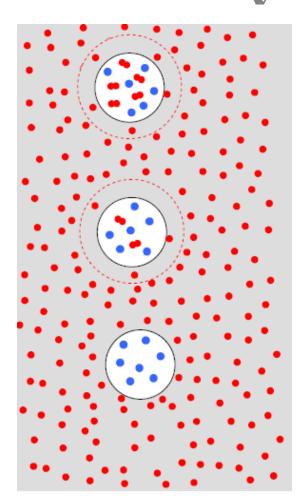
Start with a dry inert gas bubble

Establishing a local equilibrium between:

- Hydrogen concentration in diffusion layer
- Partial pressure of hydrogen in the inert gas bubble

Hydrogen concentration in inert gas bubble increases

- H Atom, solved in melt
- H<sub>2</sub> Molecule within inert gas bubble
  - Inert gas
- Boundary layer of diffusion

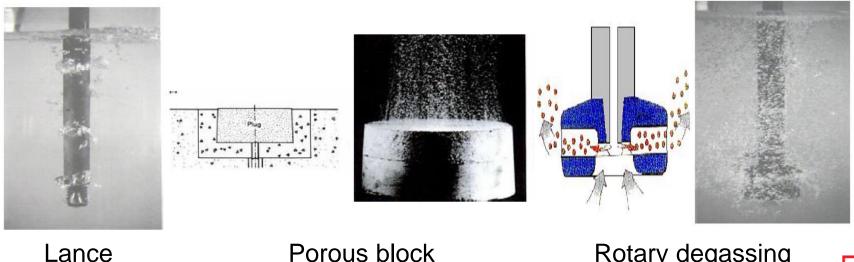






# Mixing purpose and rotor functions

- Small inert gas bubbles for bigger surface
- Slow vertical bubble movement
- Homogeneous bubble distribution
- Homogeneous temperature and alloying element distribution





Porous block

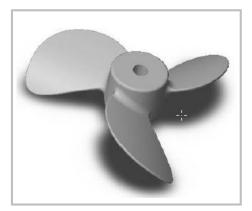
Rotary degassing

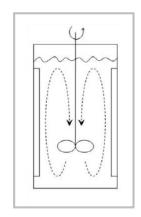


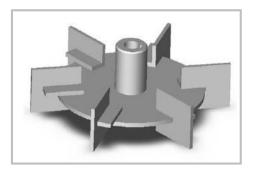


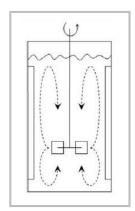
# Mixing purpose and rotor functions

- Rotor characterisation
  - Homogenising
  - Gas dispersion
  - Suspension of solids
  - Liquid-liquid-blending
  - Heat transfer
  - Reactions





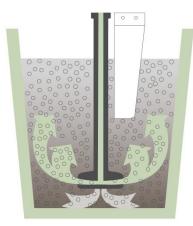






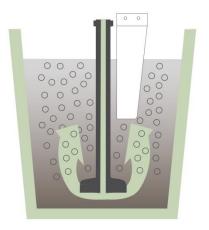


# Pumping vs. Non-pumping designs



#### Pumping rotor





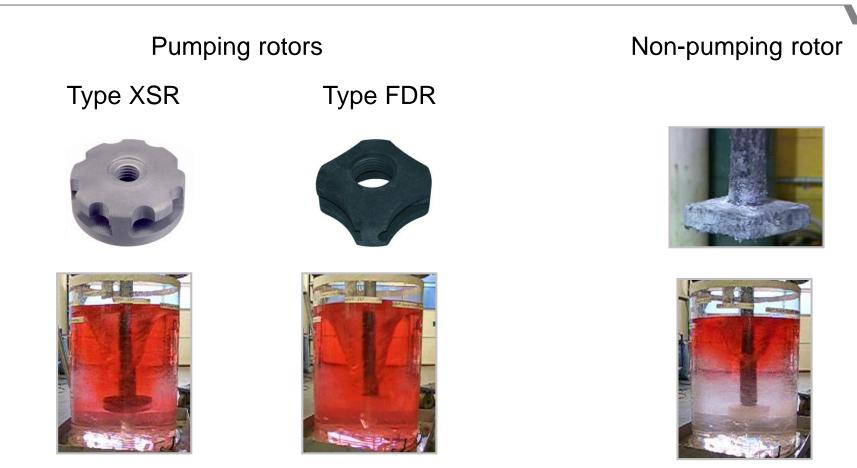
#### Non-pumping rotor







# Homogenising Capability in Water



Trial procedure:

350 rpm rotor speed Pictures taken 4 seconds after ink addition

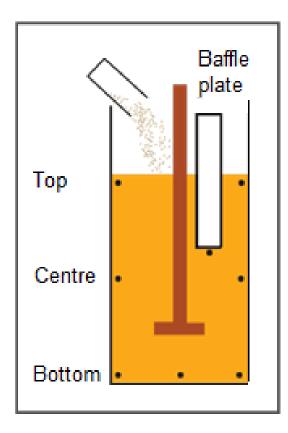




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# Homogenising Capability in Water

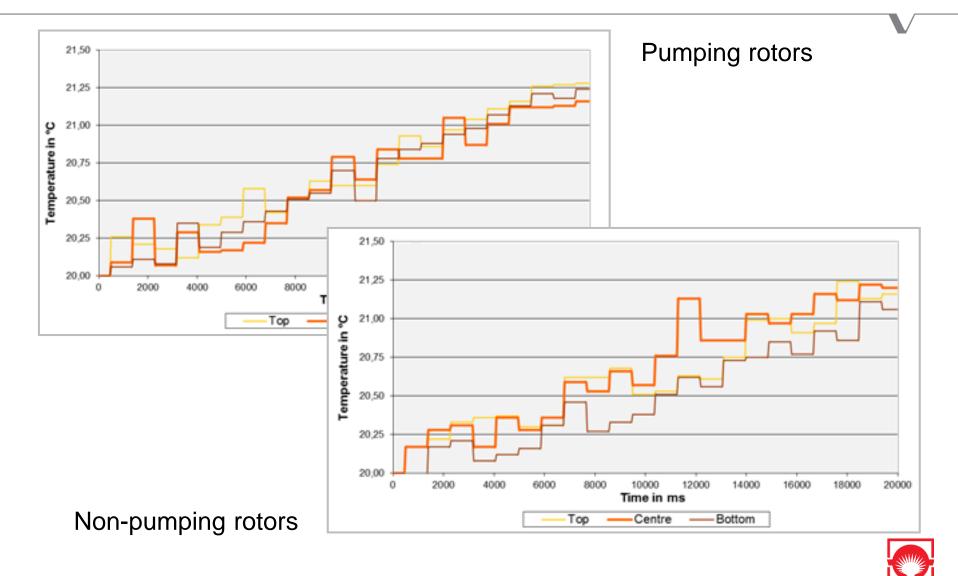


- Water filled Perspex tank (60 cm diameter, 90 cm depth)
- 250 260 kg of water
- 8 type T thermocouples
- Addition of 7000 ml of hot water @80 °C
- Rotors run at 400 rpm





### Homogenising Capability in Water





- Design, shape and size significantly impact the ability to degas aluminium melts.
  - Does each particular rotor perform well throughout the entire service life?
  - What is the true valuable life of a rotor and therefore when should a rotor be changed?





Trial procedure:

200 kg crucible furnace with AlSi10Mg at 750  $^\circ C$  175 mm diameter rotor at 320 rpm and 15 l/min nitrogen 52 – 54 % rH and 25  $^\circ C$ 

Hydrogen curves were recorded by the ALSPEK H hydrogen analyser.



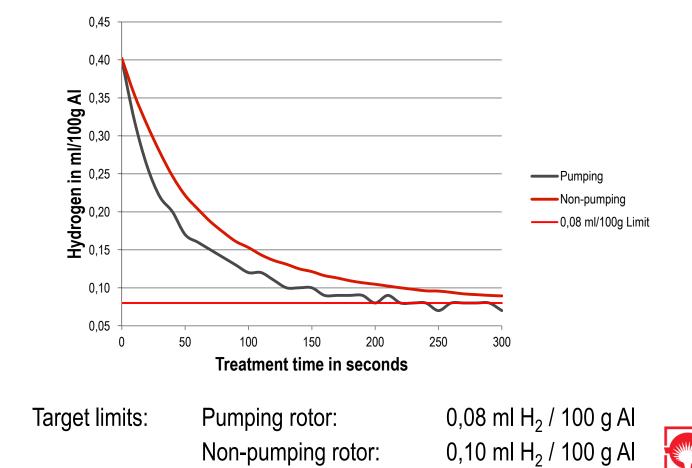




#### Comparison between new rotors









#### Pumping rotor







After 75 %





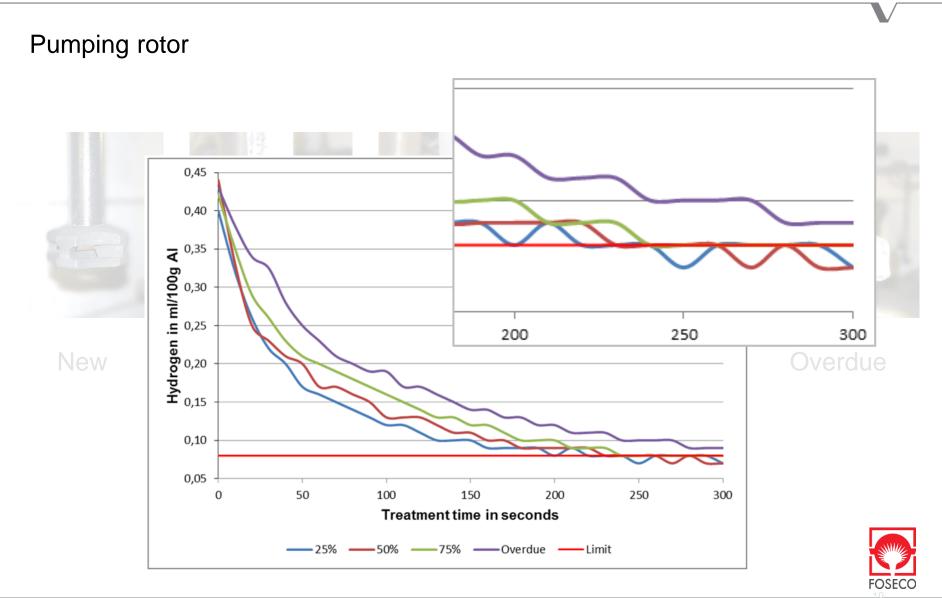
After 25 %

After 50 % of total service life

Overdue









#### Non-pumping rotor









New

After 10 %

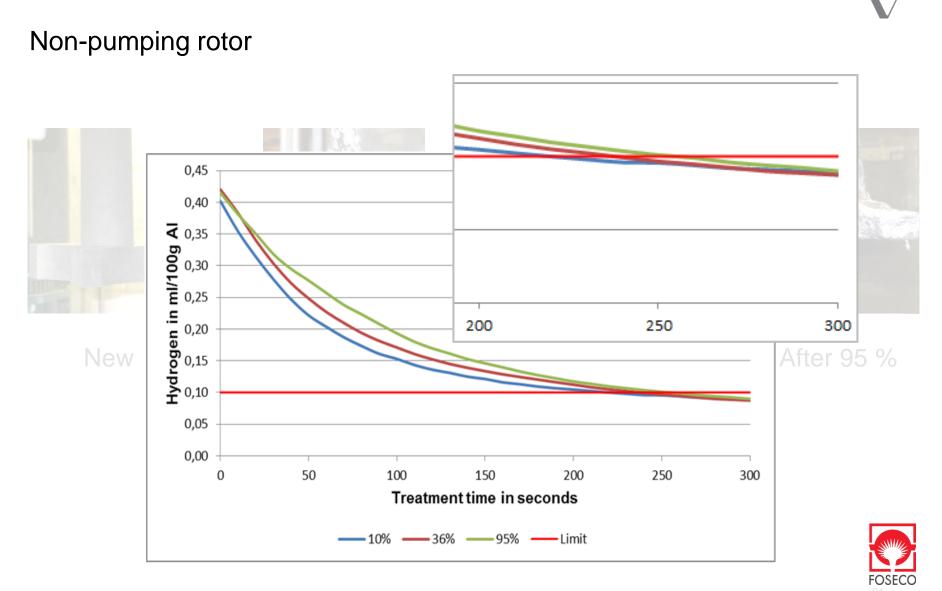
After 75 %

After 95 %

of total service life









#### Comparison of Results



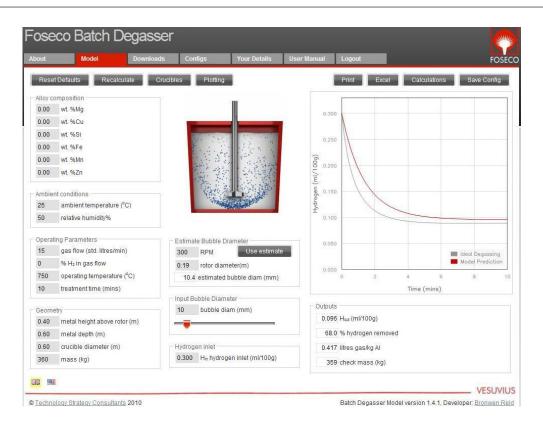


Limit	[ml H <sub>2</sub> /100 g Al]	0,08	0,10
Time to limit new rotor	[s]	230	220
Time to limit used rotor	[s]	250	260
Fading over service life	[%]	< 10	> 20

Pumping rotors provide consistent degassing efficiency because they compensate a loss in outer diameter and rounded edges by oxidation of the graphite actually increasing the pumping chamber size. Foundries must define a maximum number of cycles or limit samples.



# Intelligent Degassing - SMARTT

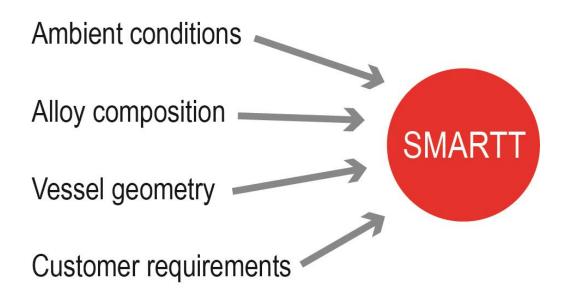


 Extensive laboratory work has enabled Foseco and tsc to develop a mathematical model which can be the basis of an intelligent system





# Intelligent Degassing - SMARTT

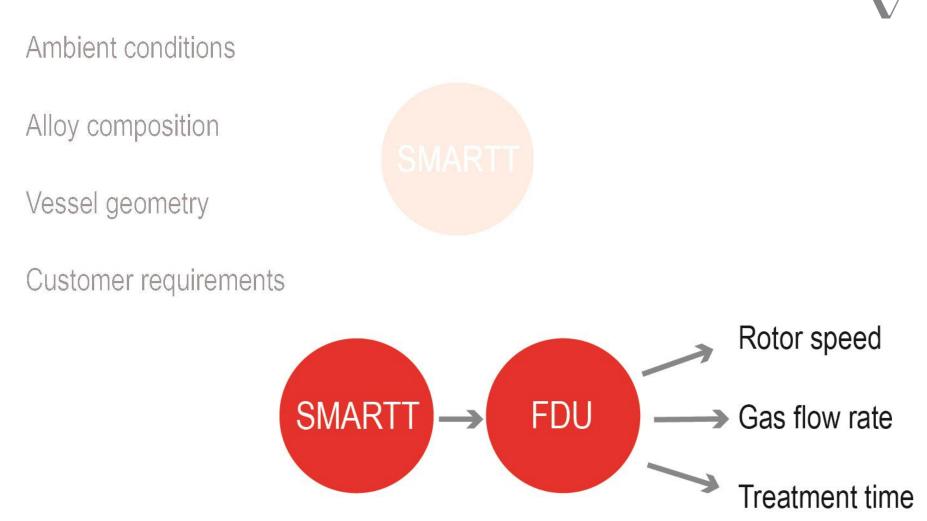


 This model recognises changes in external conditions such as ambient temperature, atmospheric humidity and rotor wear, and can then catered for them during the subsequent metal treatment cycle.





# Intelligent Degassing - SMARTT







#### Summary and conclusions

- Pumping Rotors are far more efficient than non-pumping rotors in terms of mixing, improving metal quality, offering melt quality consistency and reducing the cost per treatment.
- Currently the efficiency loss experienced must be added to the treatment time for new rotors to reach the limit throughout their life.
- Degassing with a Foundry Degassing Unit using the mathematical model offers a further step forward in Process Control. SMARTT enables foundries to run the degassing process independent from operator involvement and getting reliable and constant results.





#### Additional information

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