

Synchrotron-based radioscopy employing spatio-temporal micro-resolution for studying fast phenomena in liquid metal foams

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Abstract

Investigations of pore coalescence and individual cell wall collapse in an expanding liquid metal foam by means of X-ray radioscopy with spatio-temporal micro-resolution are reported. By using white synchrotron radiation for imaging, the rupture of a film and the subsequent merger of two neighboring bubbles could be recorded with a time sampling rate of 40 000 frames/s (25 μ s exposure time) and a spatial sampling rate of 20 μ m. The rupture time of a cell wall was found to be in the range of 300 μ s. This value is in agreement with theoretical considerations which assume an inertia-dominated rupture time of cell walls in liquid metal foams.

1. Introduction

With his famous high-speed movies Lucien Bull impressively showed the outstanding scientific value of time-resolved imaging (Bull, 1928). By using hard X-rays instead of visible light the application fields of high-speed imaging can be extended to make visible internal structures of opaque objects as they change with time. While even fast periodic movements can be imaged by weak radiation sources via stroboscopic techniques (see e.g. Kardjilov et al., 2005), the actual challenge lies in aperiodic movements that require a high density of photons for imaging. Modern third generation synchrotron light sources with their insertion devices deliver an X-ray photon flux density high enough to perform radiography with micro-resolution in space and time (Di Michiel et al., 2005, Uesugi et al., 2006), currently only limited by the available detectors and the time structure of the pulsed synchrotron radiation. Imaging of triggered events using a single light pulse from an undulator source has already been reported (Wang et al., 2008).

In this paper we introduce high-speed X-ray image sequences ("movies") captured with an image repetition rate of 40 000 frames per second (FPS), which equals $25 \mu\text{s}$ exposure time. The movies image continuously the temporal evolution within a foaming metal over a time interval of several seconds. First applications of micro-radiography with a moderate acquisition speed of around 1 FPS to study *in situ* metal foaming showed already the enormous potential of the method as well as a demand for higher acquisition rates (Banhart et al., 2001). To measure the rupture time of a cell wall and to get access to the properties of the constitutive liquid metal in a single film would allow for a better understanding of the stabilization mechanisms. A recent experiment gave indication that highest acquisition rates above 10 000 FPS are required for that (García-Moreno et al., 2008).

2. Experiments

Experiments with white synchrotron radiation were carried out at the high flux beam-line ID15a of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility ESRF, France (Di Michiel et al., 2005). The X-ray pixel detector used is based on the indirection detection concept as introduced for live topography (Hartmann et al., 1975): a scintillator screen converts X-ray photons into visible light. The resulting luminescence image is optically coupled to a digital camera. In our case, the optical system is an ESRF in-house development allowing for a 1:1 projection of the screen onto the camera (Koch, 1994). As scintillating material commercially available bulk LuAG:Ce (200 μm thick) was chosen which is known to be suited for fast synchrotron-based imaging involving high heat loads (Di Michiel et al., 2005, Touš et al., 2008, Banhart, 2008). The white beam of the ID15a insertion device was filtered with 25 mm silicon, leading to an X-ray photon flux density in the range of 10^{15} photons/s/mm² (ESRF – ID15a website, 2009). For high-speed data acquisition the novel CMOS camera Photron Fastcam SA-1 is applied (Inoue et al., 2005). The CMOS chip with 1024×1024 pixels (each 20 μm in size) has a peak quantum efficiency of 42% at 640 nm and a 10 bit dynamic range (800:1). One signal unit (ADU) corresponds to a charge of 5.5 electrons in the corresponding potential well of the chip. The camera can acquire 5 400 FPS in full-frame mode and up to 6 75 000 FPS when using a region of interest (ROI). The minimal shutter time is 2 μs , the shutter can be triggered with a time resolution of 100 ns. The images as read out are stored in a 32 GB onboard memory which defines the maximum recording length. The movies we show are taken with a ROI to reach 40 000 FPS (25 μs exposure time) and an effective pixel size of 20 μm (leading to a spatial resolution $R > 40 \mu\text{m}$).

Aluminum-based foamable compacts were made following the powder metallurgical route, i.e. by mixing the elemental metal powders with TiH_2 acting as blowing agent and pressing these. The precursors were foamed inside a furnace pressurized with

argon gas. It consisted mainly of an AlMg1 tube (40 mm diameter and 0.5 mm wall thickness) on a ceramic heating plate. The furnace has already been described in more detail previously (García-Moreno et al., 2005). The coalescence rate during foaming under normal conditions is usually in the range of some events per second in a sample of the size used. To accelerate expansion during the short available time window (a few seconds) and to provide more observable coalescence events, we depressurised the furnace during expansion. Due to fast expansion of the foam during pressure release a large number of coalescence events could be recorded. In summary, the foaming procedure comprised three steps: i) heating of the precursor under 5 bar pressure, ii) melting of precursor and nucleating pores still under pressure and, iii) fast pressure release from 5 bar to 1 bar, thereby triggering fast foam expansion.

3. Results and discussions

Fig. 1 shows a sequence of images, each of which are 5 or more frames apart, corresponding to $125 \mu\text{s}$ or more. To demonstrate the features that can be seen much more clearly in the moving image [ONLINE LINK TO MOVIE], the right column shows the silhouette of two bubbles in the foam that merge to one larger bubble in various stages: i) the film separating the two bubble is still intact, see Fig. 1a; ii) the film ruptures and is absorbed into the films roughly perpendicular to it, see arrows in Fig. 1b; iii) the merging dumbbell-shaped twin bubble flattens during this absorption (Fig. 1c). The films into which the obsolete film has been sucked are flat 12 ± 3 frames ($300 \pm 75 \mu\text{s}$) after the initiation of rupture (this has been termed "rupture time" previously by García-Moreno et al., 2008); iv) the two bubbles move together and form a near-spherical unique bubble after another $900 \pm 50 \mu\text{s}$; v) the bubble continues to oscillate slowly for some time (Fig. 1d and e).

The rupture time measured — $300 \mu\text{s}$ — can be compared to the larger value of

600 μs obtained by García-Moreno et al., (2008). That value corresponded to a bubble with 3 mm diameter and a lower value is expected here since the rupture time is proportional to the diameter within the simple model presented by García-Moreno et al., (2008). Hence, as the diameter of the two bubble before merger is ≈ 1.4 mm and ≈ 1.1 mm, that of the merged bubble ≈ 1.6 mm, the rupture time measured appears to be in the range expected. This finding underlines that the rupture of a single cell wall in a liquid metal foam is dominated by inertia. The oxide particles present in the liquid metal do not prevent the moving metal from being very fluid although they form a network penetrating the entire film (Dudka et al. 2008). One possible explanation is that the network is disrupted when a film ruptures, during which the apparent melt viscosity sharply drops (García Moreno et al., 2008). This also implies that the viscosity of the melt is not what makes a melt foamable as often assumed (see, e.g., Song et al. 2000)

In conclusion, we could measure a fast phenomenon in liquid metal foam via synchrotron-based radiography with spatio-temporal micro-resolution. The technique will allow for the investigation of film time rupture in dependence of e.g. alloy composition, content of solid particles, temperature or pore radius. The current experiments only used a fraction of the photon flux density available as the high heat load of the source on the scintillating screen otherwise would irreversibly damage it. Thus, with the ongoing detector development frame rates above 1 000 000 FPS will be feasible soon.

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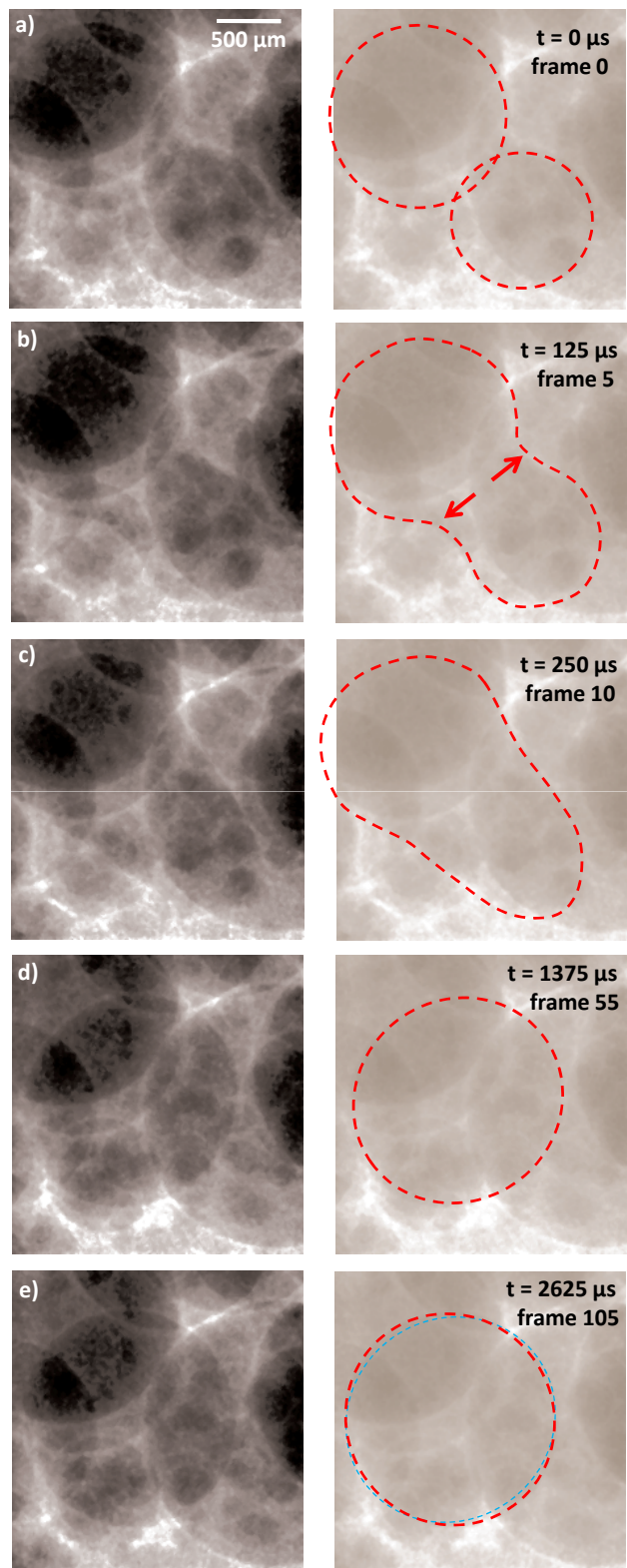


Fig. 1. (**color print**) Left column: selected images of a series of 184 000 showing film rupture in a) to c) and bubble oscillation in d) and e). Right column points at the features discussed in the text.

Synopsis
