























Chemical-state mapping at PF, BL-15A1

for chemical state mapping w/ 20um beam







KEK, IMASM, 2014

Structural Materials for Innovation

Chemical state & Microstructure



Chemical state of Fe









What can we expect to obtain w/ XAFS-CT ?



Chemical state & Microstructure



Precipitation of NaCl (@elementary school)





http://www2e.biglobe.ne.jp/~shinzo/jikken/NaCl_cubic/NaCl_cubic.html







X-ray topography for imaging of grain & strain



In situ observation of recrystallization by SR



1mm Recrystallization

T=980 to 1060°C

Recrystallization is NOT uniform nor steady.

>grain orientation

>formation of
sub- grainboundary

>pinning

Reference: Y.Ushigami et al.,Grain Growth in Polycrystalline MAterials III(ed. H. Weiland et al., The Mineras, Metals & Materials Society), p.491, 1998







Diffraction Contrast Imaging



Figure 1: (a) Schematic of the LabDCT implementation on the ZEISS Xradia 520 Versa X-ray microscope. (b) LabDCT diffraction patterns from two different Ti-alloy samples: (top) a sample with a few relatively large grains has a pattern with few large lines, and (bottom) a sample with many small grains has a pattern with short lines closely spaced. (c) Laue-focusing effect in which a crystal grain acts as a cylindrical lens focusing polychromatic and divergent X-ray beam into a line instead of spots in the diffraction pattern. (d) Enlarged area from (c) showing the energy gradient across the diffracting grain.

Grain size distribution

C. Holzner et al., Microscopy Today 24 (2016) 34.



Figure 5: Recrystallization in production steel. LabDCT tracked grain recrystallization process as a function of grain size and annealing temperature. The top row shows example diffraction patterns collected at various temperatures. The graph at the bottom shows the corresponding distribution of grain sizes as determined from the LabDCT reconstruction.

Model for Recrystallization









NIPPON STEEL 8 SUMITOMO MET CORPORATION



多次元の(Big)Dataの扱い

- (1) Heterogeneityをどう定量化するか? 定量化指標?
- (2) マクロ物性and/orメカニズムと結びつける
- ・微細組織+化学状態の例)焼結鉱(Fe-Ca-O)の還元
 - → (1) Persistent Homologyによる化学状態heterogeneityの指標化
 - → (2) 亀裂(の起点)との相関あり?
- ・微細組織+結晶方位 例) 圧延鉄の再結晶
 - → (1) 結晶粒サイズと位置(分布)の指標化(未)?
 - → (2) 再結晶の起点サイトメカニズム(未)?







多次元の(Big)Dataの扱い

- (1) Heterogeneityをどう定量化するか? 定量化指標?
- (2) マクロ物性and/orメカニズムと結びつける
- (3) Big Data を扱う方法論そのものの高度化が必要









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