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CHARACTERISATION OF NEW PEAKS IN XRD ELECTRO-POLISHED IRON PREPARED BY VACCUM ARC MELTING

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ABSTRACT: X ray Diffraction Pattern of Pure Iron is influenced by various thermo-mechanical processing. The present article aims to index new peaks formed in XRD pattern of pure iron when it is electro-polished after rough and fine polishing.

Keywords: Electro-Polishing, thermo-mechanical processing, pure iron

INTRODUCTION:

XRD characterization techniques enable us to study the changes which afflict on the pure iron sample subjected to cold rolling & annealing and other thermo-mechanical processing. By studying the variation in XRD pattern one can roughly estimate the under-lying phenomenon which causes the change in XRD pattern.

Experimental Procedure:

Pure Iron buttons are Melted by Vaccum Induction Melting in protective atmosphere of Argon gas. The resultant Iron conglomerate is characterized for,XRD.

SAMPLE 'S with corresponding weights:











1) 23.849 2) 23.642 3) 22.453 4) 21.52 5) 25.835 gms

The Samples melted using Vaccum Arc Melting. Intially first three samples were melted and solidified. Later next two samples were melted with former solidified product to form final product.

 1.Sample
 1
 -- 23.849
 grams

 2.
 Sample
 2
 -- 23.642
 grams

 3.
 Sample
 3
 -- 22.453
 grams

4. Sample 4 --- 21.523 grams

5.Sample 5 --- 25.83<mark>5 grams</mark>

Total Wt: 117.302gms

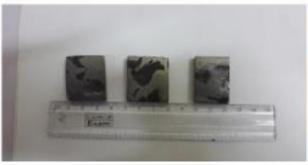
Measured Weight After Vacuum Arc Melting: 115.722 grams

Difference between Original Raw Material Weight – Measured Weight after Vacuum Arc Melting: 117.302 - 115.722 = 1.58 gms

Thickness of Final Iron Conglomerate: 6mm.





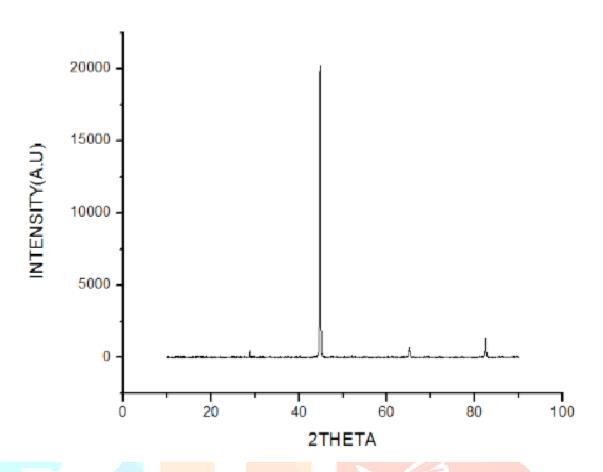


SAMPLE	SAMPLE 1	SAMPLE 2	SAMPLE 3		
WEIGHT(gms)	42.115	48.581	40.198		
THICKNESS(mm)	7.01	7.28	6.93		
LENGTH(mm)	31.56	32.37	32.28		
BREADTH	27.10	30.57	23.66		

RESULTS:

XRD pattern of above Sample is Rough and Fine polished and finally Electro-Polished with solution of per chloric acid and ethanol (=1:9), with current 2.26 A, Voltage 35V, time 5 sec, Temperature 10°C.

XRD pattern is identified by using TRADITIONAL X RAY DIFFRACTOMETER.



	THETA(θ)	SIN(θ)	SIN=θ		[HKL]PLANE	INTER-	LATTICE
2THETA(20)				RATIOS		PLANAR	PARAMETER(a)
						SPACING(d)	
44.7855	22.39275	0.3809	0.14512	1	2[110]	2.0215	2.858
65.1439	32.57195	0.53835	0.2897	1.996	4[200]	1.4302	2.8604
82.4486	41.2243	0.6590	0.43428	2.992	6[211]	1.1684	3.3047
28.7728	14.3864	0.24845	0.06172			3.099	

Additional peak is noticed at 2THETA: 28.7728[last 2theta(2 Θ) value]

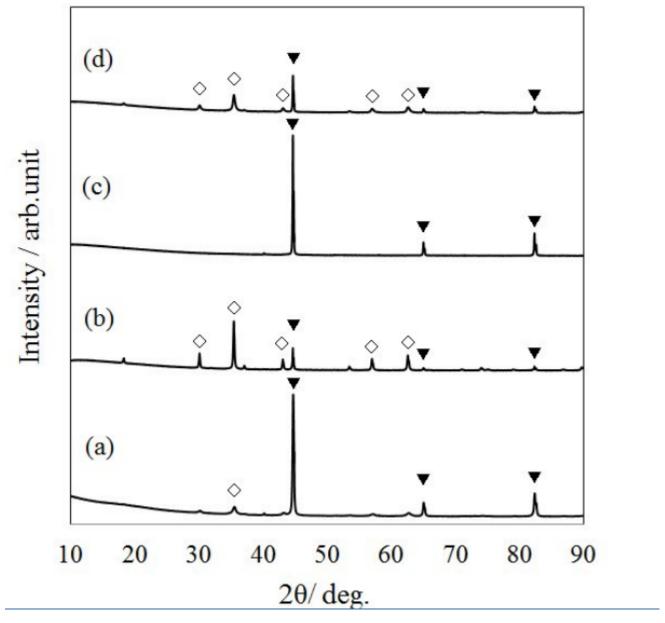
Discussion:

The additional Peak might be because of the diffraction from [410] planes in Fe crystal.

- **⇒** 2THETA= 28.772
- \Rightarrow THETA(Θ)= 14.386
- \Rightarrow SIN(Θ)=0.248453
- ⇒ WAVE LENGTH=0.54A⁰
- \Rightarrow INTER-PLANAR Spacing = $\lambda/[2*SIN(\Theta)]$
- \Rightarrow d = 0.54/[2*0.248453]
- \Rightarrow d = 3.09917 A⁰
- \Rightarrow LATTICE PARAMETER, a for IRON = 2.866 A⁰
- $\Rightarrow d = a/[\sqrt{h^*2 + k^*2 + l^*2}]$
- $\Rightarrow [\sqrt{h^*2 + k^*2 + l^*2}] = a/d$
- \Rightarrow h*2+k*2+l*2 = (a/d)²

- \Rightarrow a= 2.866 A⁰, d = 3.09917 A⁰
- \Rightarrow h*2+k*2+l*2 = 0.85 = [4/5 1/20 0] = [16 1 0]
- \Rightarrow [h k l] = [4 1 0] PLANE

The additional peak formation may be attributed to Fe3O4 formation on the crystal as comparisons with XRD of the fresh iron metal.



Ref 7: Unique Approach for Transforming Glucose to C3 Platform Chemicals Using Metallic Iron and a Pd/C Catalyst in Water

CONCLUSIONS: An Additional Peak is registered in XRD pattern of Electro- Polished Iron Sample, diffracting plane is assumed to be [410] planes corresponding indexed Fe3O4 compound.

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