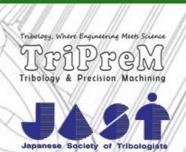
4th Malaysia-Japan Tribology Symposium 2016 (MJTS 2016)

25th - 26th August 2016

Theme of keynote/invited speech
"Fundamentals of Tribology"
Theme of symposium
"All Aspects of Tribology"





MJTS 2016

4th Malaysia-Japan Tribology Symposium

25th & 26th August 2016 Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organized by Tribology and Precision Machining i-Kohza (TriPreM)
In collaboration with Japanese Society of Tribologists (JAST) and Malaysian Tribology Society
(MYTRIBOS)

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	09:00-09:30	Registration				
	09:30-09:40	Opening talk Prof. Datin Dr. Rubiyah bt Yusof , Dean of Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology				
	09:40-10:00	Introduction to Tribology Dr. Nurin Wahidah binti Mohd Zulkifli, University of Malaya				
	10:00-11:00	Keynote speech 1 (Different Facets of Tribology) Prof. Dr. Salmiah Kasolang, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA				
	11:00-12:00	Keynote speech 2 (Sustainable Tribology) Prof. Dr. Shinya Sasaki, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tokyo University of Science				
	12:00-14:00	Photo session and symposium lunch				
	14:00-14:45	Invited speech 1 (Simulation Studies of Micro/Nano Tribology) Prof. Dr. Hitoshi Washizu, Graduate school of simulation studies , University of Hyogo				
	14:45-15:30	Invited speech 2 (Cutting Tool wear condition monitoring (TCM) and Dynamic Assisted Tooling for Turning process) Prof. Dr. Jaharah A. Ghani, Department of Mechanical and Material Engineering, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia				
	15:30-16:00	Coffee	break			
_		General Sea	ssion 1			
Day 1 [25 th Aug. 2016 (Thu.)]	16:00-16:20	Bio-Medical Tribology (Room A) Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Syahrullail bin Samion A - 1 - 1 Frictional Characteristics of Highly Hydrated Hydrogel Artificial Cartilage Y. Sawae ¹ , R. Baba ² , Y. Hong ² , T. Yamaguchi ¹ , and T. Morita ¹ **Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu University, Japan **Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University, Japan.	Machining Technology (Room B) Session Chair: Dr. Jun Ishimatsu B-1-1 Surface Roughness of Hyper-Eutectic Al- Si A390 In High Speed Milling K. Othman ¹ , J. A. Ghani ² , C. H. C. Haron ² , and M. S. Kasim ³ 1Production Technology Department, German Malaysian Institute, Malaysia. 2Department of Mechanical and Material Engineering, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia. 2Department of Process, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia.			
	16:20-16:40	A-1-2 Frictional Properties of Poly Vinyl Alcohol Hydrogel in Pseudo-Synovial Fluid Using A Pendulum-Type Friction Tester C. Sawayama ¹ , T. Iwai ¹ , and Y. Syoukaku ¹ **Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology, Kanazawa University, Japan.	B-1-2 Tribological Action and Cutting Performance of Lubricant Ester in MQL Machining T. Wakabayashi¹ ¹Kagawa University, Japan.			
		A - 1 - 3	B - 1 - 3			
		Formation Process of Protein Film Adsorbed on Joint Prosthesis Material	The Difference of Dimple Structures Fabricated using Turning and Milling Machines			
	16:40-17:00	K. Nakashima ¹ , S. Kudo ¹ , Y. Sawae ¹ , and T. Murakami ² ¹ Kyushu University, Japan. ² Teikyo University, Japan.	M. N. A. B. Mohd Dali ^{1,2} , J. A.Ghani ² , and C. H. C. Haron ² , and S. Hassan ^{1,2} ¹ Politeknik Ungku Omar, Malaysia. ² Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia.			

Day	Time	Activities				
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		Composite Materials (Room A) Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tomoaki Iwai	Fluid Lubrication (Room B) Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Yoshinori Sawae			
	09:00-09:20	A - 2 -1 Effect of Stir Casting Process Parameters on Tribological Performance of Al6061-SiCp Composite A. A. Adebisi ¹ , M. A. Maleque ¹ , and K. A. Bello ¹	B-2-1 Tribological Performance Evaluation of Palm Trimethylolpropane (TMP) Ester as A Subsitute for Conventional Lubricant Base Oil R. Zahid ^{1,2} , M. B. H. Hassan ¹ , M. Varman ¹ , R. A. Mufti ² , M. A. Kalam ¹ , N. W. B. M. Zulkifli ¹ , and M. Gulzar ¹ **Center for Energy Sciences, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Malaya, Malaysia. **School of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, National University of Sciences and Technology, Pakistan.			
Day 2 [26 th Aug. 2016 (Fri.)]	09:20-09:40	A - 2 - 2 The Influence of Friction Force on the Higher-Order Structure of Filled Rubber T. Iwai ¹ , K. Murata ¹ , and Y. Shoukaku ¹ ¹ College of Science and Engineering, Kanazawa University, Japan.	B-2-2 Performance Evaluation of Polyol Esters from Palm Oil as A Lubricant for Bentonite Suspension Drilling Fluid D. Kania ¹ , R. Yunus ¹ , R. Omar ¹ , S. A. Rashid ² , and B. M. Jan ³ **Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia. **Institute of Advanced Technology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia, Malaysia, Malaysia, Malaysia, Malaysia, University of Malaya, Malaysia.			
Day	09:40-10:00	A - 2 - 3 Bearing Load Capacity of A Palm Kernel Activated Carbon-Epoxy Composite D. N. F. Mahmud ¹ , , M. F. B. Abdollah ² , N. A. B. Masripan ² , F. F. Shuhimi ¹ , H. Amiruddina ² , and N. Tamaldina ² **IFaculty of Mechanical Engineering, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia. **2Centre for Advanced Research on Energy, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia.	B-2-3 Vibration Characteristic on Ball Bearing Operated With Hexagonal Boron Nitride (HBN) Nanoparticle Mixed with Diesel Engine Oil N. S. R. Apandi ¹ , R. Ismail ¹ , M. F. B. Abdollah ^{1,2} , and R. Ramlan ¹ ¹ Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia. ² Centre for Advanced Research on Energy, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia.			
	10:00-10:20	A - 2 - 4 Lubricated Wear Behaviour of Sic Reinforcement on Ti-6Al-4V Alloy Based on Taguchi Approach M. A. Maleque ¹ , L. H. Paijan ¹ , K. A. Bello ¹ , and M. Azwan ¹ **Department of Manufacturing and Materials Engineering, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia.	B - 2 - 4 The Effect of Pure Aluminium Pin on Steel Disc with Varies Speed and Constant Load A. M. S. Zuan ¹ , S. Syahrullail ¹ , and S. M. Azhar ¹ **Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia.			

Day	Time	Activities						
	10:20-10:40	Coffee break						
		General Session 3						
	10:40-11:00	Coating Materials (Room A) Session Chair: Dr. Nurin Wahidah binti Mohd Zulkifli A - 3 - 1 Tribological Behaviour of Surface Textured Hydrogenated Amorphous Carbon Coating in the Presence of PAO at Various Temperatures	Fundamental (Room B) Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Prof. Toshi Wakabayashi B - 3 - 1 Tribological Properties of Plastic Materials Rubbed Against 6061-T6 Aluminum Alloy under High- Temperature Hydrogen Atmosphere					
		A. Arslan ¹ , H. H. Masjuki ¹ , M. A. Kalam ¹ , M. Varman ¹ , R. A. Mufti ² , M. H. Mosarof ¹ , and L. S. Khoung ¹ ¹ Center of Energy Sciences, University of Malaya, Malaysia. ² SMME, NUST, Islamabad, Pakistan.	T. Yasugi ¹ , T. Iwai ¹ , T. Ueda ¹ , and Y. Shoukaku ¹ ¹ Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology, Kanazawa University, Japan.					
Day 2 [26 th Aug. 2016 (Fri.)]	11:00-11:20	A - 3 - 2 Friction Behavior of Polymer Overlays Containing Solid Lubricants Coated on the Micro-Textued Alminum Substrate T. Doi ¹ , K. Enomoto ² , and H. Usami ² 1 Division of materials science and engineering, Graduate school of Meijo University, Japan. 2 Department of materials science and engineering, Meijo University, Japan.	B- 3 - 2 Analysis on the Early Stage of Contact Adhesion in Different Relative Humidity Z. A. Subhi¹, and K. Fukuda1 ¹Department of Mechanical Precision Engineering, Malaysia Japan International Institute of Technology, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia.					
Day 2 [26 th /	11:20-11:40	A - 3 - 3 Dry Sliding Wear Characterization of TIG Embedded Composite Coatings using Taguchi Based Grey Relational Analysis Approach K. A. Bello ^{1,2} , M. A. Maleque ^{1,2} , and A. Adebisi ¹ *Department of Manufacturing and Materials Engineering, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia. *Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria.	B-3-3 Effects of Sliding Speed on Friction and Wear of Carbon Fiber Filled PTFE in Hydrogen T. Morita ^{1,2} , Y. Abe ³ , Y. Sawae ^{1,2} , and J. Sugimura ^{1,2,4} ¹ Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu University, Japan. ² International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research, Kyushu University, Japan. ³ Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University, Japan. ⁴ Research Center for Hydrogen Industrial Use and Strage, Kyushu University, Japan.					
	11:40-12:00		B-3-4 Time Dependent Change of Water Adsorption on Austenitic Stainless Steel N. D. A. Manaf ¹ , K. Fukuda ¹ , Z. A. Subhi ¹ , and M. F. M. Radzi ¹ *Department of Mechanical Precision Engineering, Malaysia Japan International Institute of Technology, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia.					
	12:00-13:00	Lunch						

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EFFECT OF STIR CASTING PROCESS PARAMETERS ON TRIBOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE OF Al6061-SiC_p COMPOSITE

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1. ABSTRACT

In this study, the tribological performance of Al6061-SiC_p composite is investigated considering the influence of stir casting process parameters. The wear and frictional characteristics were studied using the dry reciprocating wear testing machine. Experimentation is generated through the central composite design (CCD) using a four factor five level design plan. The process parameters (reinforcement fraction wt%, stirring speed rpm, processing temperature ${}^{\circ}C$ and processing time s) are examined using ANOVA and multiple objective optimization (MOO) analysis. The result shows that stirring speed has the most significant contribution in controlling the wear and friction characteristics. Confirmation test is also conducted to verify and validate the process parameters in order to optimize the tribological output. Moreover, characterization of the composite wear scar mechanism is performed using scanning electron microscope. This study provides an effective method of minimizing the tribological properties of Al6061-SiC_p composite by optimizing the stir casting process parameters.

2. INTRODUCTION

The demand for superior performance and light weight materials for tribological applications in the automotive and aerospace industries has led to the development of advanced materials. Due to these requirements, metal matrix composite (MMC) have become attractive and are increasingly preferred over monolithic materials due to their high strength to weight ratio, toughness and tribological characteristics [1]. As a result, aluminium based particulate reinforced MMC has attracted much attention by researchers owing to its low density, high thermal conductivity, low melting point and the ability to be reinforced by a wide variety of reinforcement phases [2]. Moreover, numerous processing technique such as powder metallurgy, squeeze casting, liquid infiltration and stir casting can be employed in developing MMC. However, studies [3] have shown that stir casting process possesses a simple and cost effective route to fabricate particulate reinforced composite. With this, achieving optimal AMC properties has been major challenge due to the influence of several processing factors considered.

As a result, it is of utmost necessity to consider the simultaneously interaction of these factors. This is because when two or more factors are investigated together, the

effect of one factor on response depends on the level of the other factor. CCD has been a preferred method because it is a very efficient method to reduce the number of experiments with a large number of factors and levels. It provides high quality predictions in studying linear, quadratic and interaction effects of factors influencing the response [4]. It is also capable of achieving optimum conditions required to attain the best characteristic properties. Most studies conducted with experimental design are conducted using powder metallurgy route, however very limited report have been made on stir casting technique with CCD. Therefore, the aim of this study is to utilize the CCD to achieve optimal tribological performance of Al6061-SiC_p composite. Crucial parameters considered for the stir casting process include the reinforcement fraction wt%, stirring speed rpm, processing temperature ${}^{\circ}C$ as well as the processing time s.

3. METHODOLOGY

The CCD of response surface methodology (RSM) accommodates five levels of each factors comprising of factorial, axial and center points as shown in Table 1

Table 1 Factors and levels in CCD plan

F		Levels						
Factors	-2	-1	0	+1	+2			
RF: Reinforcement fraction (wt %)	5	10	15	20	25			
SS: Stirring speed (rpm)		300	400	500	600			
PT_{emp} : Processing temperature (°C)	700	750	800	850	900			
PT: Processing time (secs)	60	90	120	150	180			

Wear test is conducted with a dry reciprocating wear and friction monitor according to ASTM D 6079-97/EN 590. The test utilized an applied load of 50 N at 600 rpm for 30 mins for each of the cast AMC from the design plan. The wear characteristics is calculated as expressed in the eq. (1):

$$w_r = \frac{\Delta m}{\rho t} \tag{1}$$

 $\Delta m = \text{mass loss}, \rho = \text{density}, t = \text{time}$

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to ANOVA, the response (wear rate w_r and friction coefficient μ) output indicates a quadratic relationship based on regression analysis with the processing factors. The tribological performance models suggested are dependent on the significant terms with p

values < 0.05. To improve the model and also optimize the results insignificant terms are eliminated. The fitness and adequacy of the tribological output ($w_r = 0.19$, $\mu = 0.15$) is confirmed by ensuring the R^2_{pred} and R^2_{adj} has a difference of < 0.2. The factor with the most influencing impact in order of importance on w_r are SS, PT_{emp} and RF. Fig. 1 shows the 3D surface plot of the process parameters interaction on w_r . Fig. 1(a) depicts the influence of SS and PT_{emp} which achieved a minimum w_r of 1.21 x $10^{-5}mm^3/min$ at 530 rpm and 825 °C. Also, Fig 1(b) shows that SS and RF which attained minimum w_r of 1.22 x $10^{-5}mm^3/min$ at 520 rpm and 16 wt%.

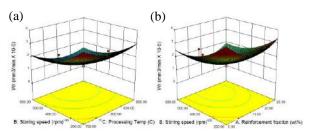


Fig. 1 3D surface plot of w_r performance considering (a) SS and PT_{emp} (b) SS and RF

For μ , SS and RF are the only factors which influences the ouput performance. Stable μ (0.39-0.41) is attained within the range of 500-540 rpm and 13-18 wt% respectively as shown in Fig. 2.

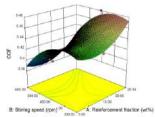


Fig. 2 3D surface plot of w_r performance for SS and RF.

In optimization analysis, the condition required is to minimize the w_r and μ properties. Therefore, the MOO is used to achieve a set of process factors which simultaneously optimizes the tribological performance. Table 2 shows the optimal generated desirability of the response with solution No. 1 selected as the predicted optimal by 84 % desirability.

Table 2: Optimal solution generated for response

RF	SS	PT_{emp}	PT	w_r	μ	Desir.	
14.283	500.000	827.747	150.000	0.974	0.405	0.838	Selected
14.300	499.999	828.556	150.000	0.974	0.405	0.838	
14.240	500.000	828.217	150.000	0.976	0.405	0.838	

Confirmation test were conducted three times to validate the predicted optimal process parameters in order to verify the MOO analysis. Fig. 3 shows that the percentage error of the response (w_r, μ) are within the range of 1.2 to 3.5%. The topography of the worn surface is characterized as relatively smooth mild wear without formation of cracks and craters. Also, the formation of oxide layer on the wear

surface is represented as a brownish dark layer on AMC sample. However, it is viewed as the whitish scale profile as seen in Fig. 4 (a).

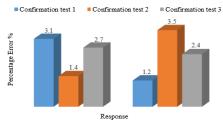


Fig. 3 Percentage error analysis between predicted and actual response

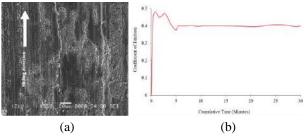


Fig. 4 (a) Wear surface morphology and (b) frictional performance for optimized Al6061-SiC_p composite

This layer serves as a protective surface which improves the abrasion and adhesive resistance. Moreover, the layer acts as a coating shield protecting against excessive wear and also stabilizes frictional performance as shown in Fig. 4(b).

5. CONCLUSIONS

The optimum input process factor that achieved optimized tribological performance of Al6061-SiC_p composite are 14 wt% RF, 500 rpm SS, 828 °C PT_{emp} and 150 s PT. These conditions achieved a w_r of 0.974 x 10⁻⁵ mm^3/min and μ of 0.41 with a desirability value of 84%.

6. REFERENCES

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