

INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE METAL
MATRIX COMPOSITES OF REINFORCED
ALUMINIUM ALLOY PRODUCED USING
FRICTION STIR PROCESSING

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ABSTRAK

Aloi aluminium mempamerkan ciri-ciri yang diperlukan dalam pelbagai aplikasi. Bagaimanapun, aloi aluminium akan mempamerkan ciri-ciri tribologi yang lemah untuk jangka masa yang tertentu. Pelbagai kajian telah dijalankan bagi menambahbaik sifat di permukaan aloi aluminium disamping mengekalkan sifat teras aloi aluminium. Proses lakuran dan penuangan telah diperkenalkan untuk menambahbaik sifat permukaan aloi aluminium. Akan tetapi, proses ini melibatkan takat suhu yang tinggi di mana mengakibatkan kebolehasahan zarah seramik tidak dapat berlaku. Kajian tesis ini bertujuan mengkaji pengubahsuaian ke atas lapisan permukaan aloi aluminium AA6061 menggunakan proses geseran teraduk (FSP). Pengubahsuaian ke atas AA6061 telah dilakukan tanpa dan bersama bahan tetulang yang mana masing-masing dinamakan FSPed AA6061 bagi tiada bahan tetulang dan AA6061/RHA bagi berserta bahan tetulang. Abu sekam padi (RHA) telah digunakan sebagai bahan bertulang dengan komposisi 6 vol.%. RHA merupakan zarah seramik yang mengandungi tinggi kandungan silika (SiO_2). Dalam kajian ini, proses FSP dijalankan pada kelajuan perjalanan tetap 25 mm/min dengan beberapa kelajuan putaran berbeza pada 1000, 1200, 1400, 1500 dan 1600 rpm menggunakan alat FSP dari perkakas silinder kuar. FSP telah digunakan bertujuan untuk memperhalusi struktur butir seterusnya menambahbaik sifat mekanikal serta perlakuan tribologi AA6061. Pemeriksaan mikroskop menggunakan mikroskop optik (OM) menemukan FSP memperhalusi saiz butir serta bahan tetulang yang berjaya ditemukan di dalam aloi. Sifat mekanikal aloi terutama kekerasan mikro diuji dan dibandingkan. Nilai purata kekerasan mikro menyusut berdasarkan tokokan kelajuan putaran FSP direkodkan bagi kedua-dua FSPed AA6061 dan FSPed AA6061/RHA. Walau bagaimanapun, dengan menggunakan FSP, sifat mekanikal pada FSPed AA6061 dan AA6061/RHA telah ditambahbaik berbanding AA6061 adalah disebabkan oleh saiz butir AA6061 diperhalusi dan kehadiran RHA di dalam AA6061 meningkatkan lagi kekerasan mikro. Adalah didapati bahawa perlakuan haus ditambahbaik untuk FSPed AA6061/RHA berbanding FSPed AA6061 diikuti oleh AA6061. Sementara itu, pemerhatian di bawah pengimbasan mikroskop elektron (SEM) telah mendapati bahawa mekanisma haus telah berubah dari haus perekat ke haus lelas. Selain itu, dari sinar-dispersif tenaga (EDX) menunjukkan kehadiran RHA di dalam AA6061 membuktikan bahawa RHA membantu dalam memperbaiki mekanikal dan perlakuan haus FSPed AA6061 dan AA6061 itu sendiri.

ABSTRACT

Aluminium alloy demonstrates promising excellent properties in many applications. However, aluminium alloy exhibits poor tribological behaviour in some extends. Studies have developed for surface modifications of aluminium alloy in order to alter the surface properties while maintaining the properties of the core. Fusion route and casting methods have been developed to improve the surface properties of aluminium alloy. However, these methods deal with high temperatures that lead to poor wettability of ceramic particle during the process. This research is aimed to investigate the surface modification of aluminium alloy, AA6061 using friction stir processing (FSP). The surface modification of was done on non-reinforced aluminium alloy and reinforced aluminium alloy, namely FSPed AA6061 and FSPed AA6061/RHA, respectively. Rice husk ash (RHA) was used as reinforced material with composition of 6 vol.% . RHA is a ceramic particle which contains high level of silica (SiO₂). In this research, FSP was performed at a constant travel speed of 25 mm/min and different rotation speeds were varied at 1000, 1200, 1400, 1500 and 1600 rpm using a probe cylindrical tool. FSP was used as an approach to refine and enhance the mechanical properties and the tribological behaviour of AA6061. A microscopic examination was done using an optical microscope (OM) and revealed that FSP refined the grain size and the reinforced material is successfully held within the alloy. The mechanical properties of the alloys particularly the microhardness, were tested and compared. The average microhardness value decreased as the FSP rotational speed recorded for both FSPed AA6061 and FSPed AA6061/RHA were increased. However, by using FSP, the mechanical properties of FSPed AA6061 and FSPed AA6061/RHA have improved compared to AA6061. This significance was due to grain refinement of AA6061 and the presence of RHA within the AA6061. It was found that wear behaviour has improved for FSPed AA6061/RHA compared to FSPed AA6061 followed by AA6061. Meanwhile, observation under a scanning electron microscope (SEM) has found that the wear mechanism changed from adhesive wear to abrasive wear. Furthermore, based on the energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) remark, the presence of RHA within the AA6061 proved that RHA helps to improve the mechanical and wear behaviour of FSPed AA6061 followed by AA6061 itself.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	
TITLE PAGE	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	14
1.1 Background of study	14
1.2 Problem statement	15
1.3 Research objectives	16
1.4 The significance of the research	17
1.5 The scope of the research	17
1.6 Thesis outline	18
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	19
2.1 Introduction	19
2.2 Metal matrix composite	19
2.2.1 Aluminium matrix composite	20
2.2.2 Reinforced material for aluminium matrix composite	20

2.3	Surface modification on aluminium matrix	22
2.3.1	Friction stir processing	22
2.4	Summary	31
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY		33
3.1	Introduction	33
3.2	Methods	33
3.2.1	Surface modification of AA6061 using friction stir processing	35
3.2.2	Data collection and specimens analysis	44
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		48
4.1	Introduction	48
4.2	Microstructure observation	48
4.3	Mechanical behaviour	53
4.4	Wear characteristics	57
4.4.1	Weight loss and wear rate	57
4.4.2	Morphological study on worn surface	60
4.4.3	Chemical Composition Analysis	64
4.5	Summary	68
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION		69
5.1	Introduction	69
5.2	Conclusions	69
5.3	Recommendations	70
REFERENCES		71

APPENDICES	83
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	99

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	The advantages of FSW	22
Table 2.2	The summary of a literature review on surface modification of the aluminium matrix using FSP	25
Table 2.3	Summary on a literature review regarding fabrication of surface aluminium composite using FSP	30
Table 2.4	Summary of works on surface aluminium composite reinforced with rice husk ash using FSP	31
Table 3.1	Chemical composition for FSP tool	35
Table 3.2	Chemical composition of AA6061	36
Table 3.3	Organic constituents of RH	37
Table 3.4	Chemical composition of RHA	40
Table 3.5	Summary of the process involved in this research	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Schematic diagram of FSP principle	23
Figure 2.2	FSP on alloy materials	24
Figure 2.3	A macro-image from the top surface of the prepared composite sample using FSP	26
Figure 3.1	Flowchart for this study experimental method	34
Figure 3.2	FSP tool for this research (a) schematic diagram and (b) actual tool	35
Figure 3.3	A set of hole on AA6061	36
Figure 3.4	Muffle furnace	38
Figure 3.5	Process flow for RHA preparation	38
Figure 3.6	Multi-laser diffraction analyser machine set up	39
Figure 3.7	Compacted RHA	39
Figure 3.8	SEM equipped with EDX	41
Figure 3.9	SEM micrograph of RHA particles at a magnification of 1000X	41
Figure 3.10	Verticle milling machine for FSP	42
Figure 3.11	Schematic diagram of FSP for this research	43
Figure 3.12	An example of specimens for (a) AA6061, (b) FSPed AA6061 and (c) FSPed AA6061/RHA	43
Figure 3.13	(a) Specimen was cut perpendicular to traversed path using EDM wire cut, (b) specimen for test and (c) area where microstructure observation and hardness test were conducted	44
Figure 3.14	Optical microscope set up	45
Figure 3.15	Set up for Vickers microhardness	45
Figure 3.16	(a) Specimen was cut perpendicular to traversed path using EDM wire cut, (b) specimen for test and (c) area where microstructure observation and hardness test were conducted	46
Figure 3.17	Pin on disc tribometer machine	47
Figure 3.18	Schematic diagram of pin on disc set up(a) front view and (b) top view	47
Figure 4.1	Optical micrograph on AA6061 and FSPed AA6061 at the different rotational speed of FSP	49
Figure 4.2	Optical micrograph on AA6061 and AA6061/RHA at the different rotational speed of FSP	50
Figure 4.3	The variation of average microhardness value with the distance from the surface for as received AA6061, FSPed AA6061, and FSPed AA6061/RHA	54
Figure 4.4	Weight loss of the wear specimens	57

Figure 4.5	Variation of wear rate of specimens versus sliding distance	59
Figure 4.6	SEM micrograph of AA6061	61
Figure 4.7	SEM micrograph of FSPed AA6061 (a) at 1000 and (b) at 1600 rpm	62
Figure 4.8	SEM micrograph of AA6061/RHA (a) at 1000 and (b) at 1600 rpm	63
Figure 4.9	EDX pattern for AA6061	65
Figure 4.10	EDX pattern for FSPed AA6061 at 1000 rpm	65
Figure 4.11	EDX pattern for AA6061/RHA at 1000 rpm	66

LIST OF SYMBOLS

ρ Density

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MMC	Metal matrix composite
AMC	Aluminium matrix composite
AA	Aluminium alloy
RH	Rice husk
RHA	Rice husk ash
FSP	Friction stir processing
FSW	Friction stir welding
XRF	X-ray fluorescent
OM	Optical microscope
SEM	Scanning electron microscope
EDX	Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
MML	Mechanically mixed layer

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Details for AA6061	84
Appendix B: Rice husk ash particle distribution	85
Appendix C: X-Ray fluorescent on rice husk ash	86
Appendix D: Hardness values	88
Appendix E: Coefficient of friction	90
Appendix F: Wear calculation	94
Appendix G: Chemical Composition Analysis	95

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