

# Pengaruh Temperatur dan Waktu Plasma Nitriding dan Plasma Nitrocarburizing Terhadap Kekerasan dan Ketahanan Aus Pada Baja JIS SKD61 = Effect of Plasma Nitriding and Plasma Nitrocarburizing Temperature and Time on Hardness and Wear Resistance of JIS SKD61 Steel

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## Abstrak

Pada penelitian ini diamati hasil proses *plasma nitriding* dan *plasma nitrocarburizing* pada Baja SKD61 . Dilakukan *pre-treatment* sebelum dilakukan plasma. Nilai kekerasan optimum yang didapatkan setelah proses *pre-treatment* sebesar 504 HV. Kekerasan optimum yang didapat pada sampel *plasma nitriding* yaitu sebesar 603 HV yang dicapai pada temperatur  $400^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  selama 4 jam. Pada *plasma nitrocarburizing* kekerasan optimum yang didapat yaitu 830 HV dengan temperatur  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  selama 4 jam. Hasil ketahanan aus atau *specific wear* optimum pada sampel *plasma nitriding* sebesar  $0.19 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$  yang dicapai pada temperatur  $400^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  selama 4 jam. Pada *plasma nitrocarburizing* ketahanan aus sebesar  $0.11 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$  dengan temperatur  $400^{\circ}\text{C}$  selama 4 jam dan  $0.08 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$  yang dicapai pada temperatur  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  selama 4 jam. Hasil pengujian XRD menunjukkan fasa yang terbentuk pada *compound layer* hasil *plasma nitriding* yaitu fasa *iron nitride* berupa  $\text{FeN}_x$ ,  $\text{e-Fe}_{2-3}\text{N}$  dan  $\text{g}'\text{-Fe}_{4}\text{N}$ . Sedangkan fasa yang terbentuk pada *compound layer* hasil *plasma nitrocarburizing* yaitu fasa *iron nitrid* dan juga fasa *iron carbonitride*  $\text{FeN}$ ,  $\text{FeN}_{x}$ ,  $\text{e-Fe}_{2-3}\text{N}$  atau  $\text{e-Fe}_{2-3}(N,C)$  dan  $\text{Fe}_{3}\text{C}$ . Hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa *plasma nitriding* dan *plasma nitrocarburizing* berhasil meningkatkan sifat mekanik berupa kekerasan dan ketahanan aus pada baja SKD61.

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This study observed the results of plasma nitriding and plasma nitrocarburizing processes on SKD61 Steel. Pre-treatment was carried out before plasma was performed. The optimum hardness value obtained after the pre-treatment process was 504 HV. The optimum hardness obtained in the plasma nitriding sample is 603 HV with temperatures of  $400^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours. In plasma nitrocarburizing, the optimum hardness obtained is 830 HV at a temperature of  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours. The optimum wear resistance or specific wear results on plasma nitriding samples are  $0.19 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$  with temperatures of  $400^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours. In plasma nitrocarburizing, the wear resistance is  $0.11 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$  with temperatures of  $400^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours and  $0.08 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$  with temperature of  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours. XRD test results show that the phase formed in the plasma nitriding compound layer is the iron nitride phase in the form of  $\text{FeN}_x$ ,  $\text{e-Fe}_{2-3}\text{N}$ , and  $\text{g}'\text{-Fe}_4\text{N}$ . Meanwhile, the phases formed in the compound layer resulting from plasma nitrocarburizing are iron

nitride, iron carbonitride FeN, FeNx, e-Fe<sub>2-3</sub>N, or e-Fe<sub>2-3</sub>(N,C) and Fe<sub>3</sub>C. The results of the above research on plasma nitriding and plasma nitrocarburizing have improved the mechanical properties of hardness and wear resistance of SKD61 steel.