

## Nitrocarborising in a fluidised bed furnace with CO<sub>2</sub> gas additions: studies on the properties of resulting compound layers

I Wayan Sujana, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=89892&lokasi=lokal>

---

### Abstrak

Karakterisasi terhadap lapisan senyawa hasil perlakuan panas feritik-nitrokarburisasi yang menggunakan dapur fluidised bed dan mengandung campuran gas CO<sub>2</sub> telah dilakukan di dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian menggunakan baja karbon AISI 1040 (0,4 %C) yang dinitrokarburisasi pada temperatur 570°C, dimana komposisi atmosfir divariasikan sesuai penambahan 1-3% gas CO<sub>2</sub> dengan waktu proses 1-4 jam. Hasil pengujian XRD menunjukkan lampisan senyawa yang terbentuk prinsipnya terdiri dari  $\gamma'$  Fe<sub>4</sub>(N,C) dan  $\epsilon$  Fe<sub>2.3</sub>(N,C). Meningkatkan kandungan gas CO<sub>2</sub> didalam atmosfir menyebabkan pembentukan fasa  $\epsilon$  Fe<sub>3</sub>Fe<sub>3</sub>(N,C) lebih stabil. Pengamatan metalografi dan XRD mengkonfirmasikan terbentuknya lapisan senyawa dengan fasa c Fe<sub>2.3</sub>(N,C) dominan untuk waktu proses 4 jam. Penambahan waktu proses dan kandungan gas CO<sub>2</sub> berkaitan dengan terbentuknya porositas pada lapisan senyawa. Hasil analisa SEM mengindikasikan porositas yang terbentuk tidak berlebihan. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan, nitrokarburisasi menggunakan dapur fluidised bed mengandung atmosfir 1-3% CO<sub>2</sub> dan waktu proses 4 jam dapat menghasilkan lapisan senyawa yang unggul terhadap keausan akibat gesekan.

<hr><i>The characteristics of compound layers resulting from ferritic nitrocarburising with atmosphere containing CO<sub>2</sub> gas additions have been investigated using a fluidised bed furnace. The experiments made use of AISI 1040 steel. Treatment temperature was set at 570°C; atmosphere composition and treatment time were altered accordingly. Compound layers produced were essentially comprised of  $\gamma''$  Fe<sub>4</sub>(N,C) and  $\epsilon$  Fe<sub>2.3</sub>(N,C). Increasing CO<sub>2</sub> contents and treatment time leads to stabilisation of E phase and compound layer thickness. A predominantly e phased layer was produced by 4 hours treatment duration. Porosity in the compound layer was found related with an increase in treatment time and CO<sub>2</sub> composition. At a present work, 4 hours treatment duration did not exhibit severity level of porosity. Therefore, it is concluded by the present experiment that nitrocarburising in a fluidised bed furnace with 4 hours duration and 1-3% CO<sub>2</sub> gas additions is capable to produce a superior anti scuffing compound layer.</i>