

Evaluation of Hardness and Compression Strength Properties for Al6061 Hybrid Composite

Nagesh H C¹ and Dr. Jegadeeswaran N²

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mechanical Engg. R. L. Jalappa Institute of Technology, Doddaballapur, India¹

Professor, School of Mechanical Engineering, REVA University, Bangalore, India²

Abstract: *Rice husk ash- rock dust- Al6061 alloy hybrid composite having 2 wt of rice husk ash constant value and 2 wt%, 4 wt%, and 6 wt% were fabricated by stir casting method. The casted composite specimens were machined as per the ASTM standard. Hardness and compression strength properties were evaluated for the different wt% of reinforcements. The wt% of Rock dust increases the hardness and compressive strength with rice husk ash constant of 2 wt%. The comparisons were made with and without reinforcements of Al6061 with respect to different weight percentage basis. It has been observed that addition of reinforcements significantly improves hardness and compressive strength properties as compared with that of unreinforced matrix.*

Keywords: Rice husk ash, Rock dust, Al6061, stir casting, mechanical properties

I. INTRODUCTION

Aluminium alloys are materials which find worldwide industrial applications, including automobiles, ship buildings, aerospace etc., The strength of pure aluminium is inadequate for structural applications. A composite material is defined as a structural material created synthetically or artificially by combining two or more materials having dissimilar characteristics. Particle-reinforced aluminum alloys have the potential to use in a ample range of such engineering applications due to their high strength and stiffness when compared with straight aluminum alloys.

Al6061 is precipitation hardened aluminium alloy, containing magnesium and silicon as its major alloying elements. It was developed in 1935. It has good mechanical properties and exhibits good weldability. It is one of the most common alloys of aluminium for general-purpose use [1-10]. Al6061 is used extensively as a construction material, most commonly in the manufacture of automotive components. Al6061 is well-suited to the construction of motorcycles, bicycle frames, scuba tanks, camera lenses, fishing reels, electrical fittings, couplings and valves. It is used in the construction of aluminum cans, and the inside foil wrapper on food containers is often made with 6061 aluminum alloy [11-20].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Narender Panwar et al. [1] have studied aluminium metal matrix composite has been the best suited materials for research in this direction. Fabrication methods used for aluminium metal matrix composite can be broadly of two types solid state processing and liquid state processing. Stir casting is the most common liquid state process used for fabrication of AMMCs. It is simple in operation and cost effective and provides a fairly uniform distribution of particles.

Manish Shukla et al. [2] have carried out on fabrication techniques, mechanical properties and surface texture of aluminium matrix composites (AMCs) reinforced by silicon carbide (SiC). The varying SiC content in AMCs is (0, 5, 10, 20 Wt. %) were fabricated by stir casting process. mechanical properties Hardness, Tensile Strength, Toughness and Microstructure of composites were analyzed. This composites show that the reinforcement of silicon carbide into Al matrix increased tensile strength and hardness, maximum tensile strength show at 20 Wt. % SiC reinforced in AMCs. Ajay Kumar Yadav et al. [3] have done the scanning electron micrographs of composite showed that rice husk ash is distributed homogeneously throughout the aluminium matrix. At high temperature wear of aluminium alloy changes from micro cutting to oxidation wear. Due to difference in the coefficient of thermal expansion between matrix material and reinforcement material strain fields created and wear resistance of composite material is improved.

Ayush Awasthi et al. [4] have studied stir casting has been mostly viewed fabrication process for the hybrid aluminium composites. Aluminium matrix composite reinforced with ceramic particles have higher wear resistance than the unreinforced metal or alloys. Vickers micro-hardness, Rockwell, brinell hardness of hybrid composite increased with increase in reinforcement content as compared to base metal matrix. Impact strength and elongation of aluminium composite decreases with addition of hard ceramic reinforcement.

Srikanth Tiwari et al. [5] have discussed rice husk is the outer layer of the paddy crop. It is enormously available throughout the world wide as an agro waste. Rice husk is widely used in the industries as a fuel. RHA mainly contains silica as a major component, due to which RH as well as RHA has efficiently used in different field of industries like as raw material in the production of steel, concrete, refractories industries used as a prime reinforcing agent in order to improve the mechanical properties of alloys.

Himanshu Kala et al. [6] have discussed aluminum matrix composite due their high strength to weight ratio, low cost and high wear resistance are widely manufactured and used in structural applications along with aerospace and automobile industry. Also a simple and cost effective method for manufacturing of the composites is very essential for expanding their application. Reinforcements like particulate alumina, silicon carbide, graphite, fly ash etc., can easily be incorporated in the melt using cheap and widely available stir casting method

Selection of matrix and reinforcement materials.

Matrix Material



Fig.1. Ingot of Al6061 alloy

Fig.1 Shows the Al6061 alloy chosen as matrix material. The following table shows the chemical composition of Al6061 alloy.

Table 1. Chemical Composition of Al6061 alloy

| Elements | Weightage (%) |
|-----------|---------------|
| Silicon | 0.60 |
| Iron | 0.19 |
| Copper | 0.22 |
| Magnesium | 1.121 |
| Tin | 0.028 |
| Zinc | 0.066 |
| Manganese | 0.116 |
| Chromium | 0.154 |
| Aluminium | Balance |

Preparation of Reinforcement Materials

Rice husk ash:

- Collection of rice husk.
- Cleaning the rice husk.
- Drying the rice husk.
- Burning the rice husk.
- Collection of rice husk ash.

- Sieve analysis.

Rock dust:

- Collection of rock dust.
- Drying the rock dust.
- Sieve analysis.



Figure 2(a): Rice husk ash

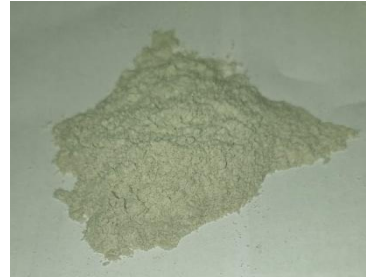


Figure 2(b): Rock dust

Fig.2 (a) shows Rice husk ash and Figure 2 (b) shows Rock dust Particulates chosen as reinforcement material having the size 50-75 μm .

Table1. Mixture of matrix material and reinforcement materials on weight % basis.

| Sl. No | % of AL6061 | % of RHA | % of Rock Dust |
|--------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| 1 | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| 2 | 96 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 94 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | 92 | 2 | 6 |

Composite Formation



Fig. 3. Electric Pit Furnace.

The Fig.3 represent the electric pit furnace having maximum melting temperature of 1800 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ made up refractory bricks, heating coils which are arranged in alternative manner surrounded by glass wool and a terminal box which is provided at the side surface of the furnace for electrical power supply [21-31].



Fig. 4. Pre-heating of crucible.

The Fig. 4 shows preheating of crucible. The crucible is placed inside the furnace by using tong and top lid is closed.



Fig. 5. Removal of slag.

The furnace lid is opened and a stirrer made up of stainless steel was lowered into the melt slowly to stir the composite for uniform mixing of Rice husk ash and Rock dust particulates in the molten metal for a period of 5 min and a slag is removed manually as shown in the Fig. 5.

II. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Specimens Preparation

Compression test specimen

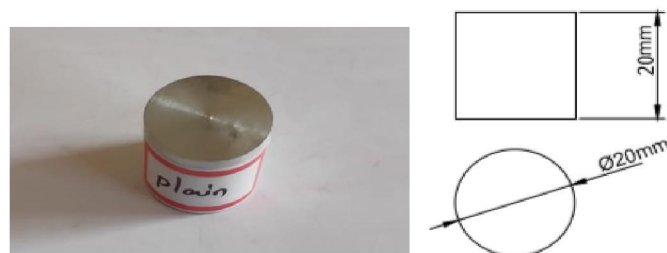


Fig. 6. Compression test specimen as per ASTM E9 standard.

Fig. 6 Shows the Compression test specimen is prepared as per ASTM E9 standards. Specimen is having diameter of 20mm and length 20mm.

Hardness test specimen

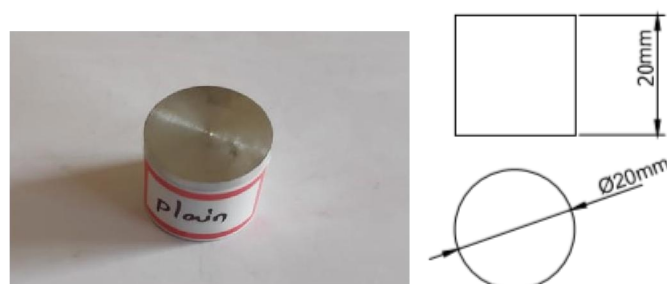


Fig. 7. Hardness test specimen as per ASTM E9 standard.

Fig. 7 Shows the Hardness test specimen is prepared as per ASTM E9 standards. Specimen is having diameter of 20mm and length 20mm

Tests

Hardness test

Hardness test carried out for Al6061 Hybrid composite with using the RAS model and applied load is 100kgs/1/16" Ball Indenter

Table 1 Shows the Hardness values for Al6061 Hybrid composite.

| Sl. No | % of AL6061 | Observed Values In HV | Average Values in HV |
|--------|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Al 6061 Plain Sample | 84,86,85 | 85HV |
| 2 | Al6061 with 2% Rice Husk ash & 2%Rock Dust | 89,91,90 | 90HV |
| 3 | Al6061 with 2% Rice Husk ash & 4%Rock Dust | 92,92,91 | 92HV |
| 4 | Al6061 with 2% Rice Husk ash & 6%Rock Dust | 93,97,95 | 95HV |

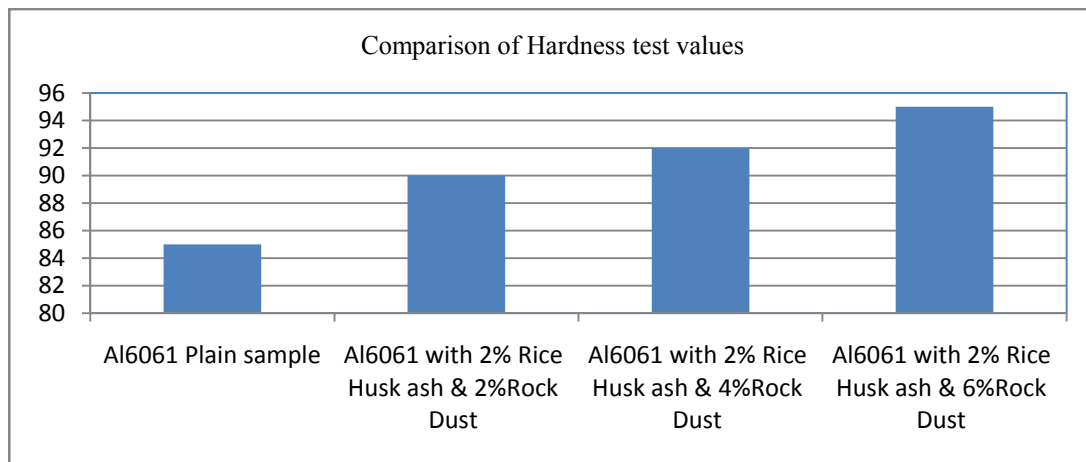


Fig. 8. Shows the comparison graph of hardness values for Al6061 Hybrid composites

It is observed from the comparison graph that addition of Rice husk ash and Rock dust into Al6061 improves the hardness of the hybrid composite, and also by adding the rock dust (in varies of 2%, 4%and 6%) increases the Hardness.

Compression test

Compression test carried out for the Al6061 Hybrid composite with using UTM Cap-60 T (600 k N).

Table 2.Shows the Compression strength values for Al6061 Hybrid composite.

| Sl. No | % of AL6061 | Required parameter | Observed Values |
|--------|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Al 6061 Plain Sample | Compression Strength | 482.51Mpa |
| 2 | Al6061 with 2% Rice Husk ash & 2%Rock Dust | Compression Strength | 491.93Mpa |
| 3 | Al6061 with 2% Rice Husk ash & 4%Rock Dust | Compression Strength | 496.15Mpa |
| 4 | Al6061 with 2% Rice Husk ash & 6%Rock Dust | Compression Strength | 507.29Mpa |

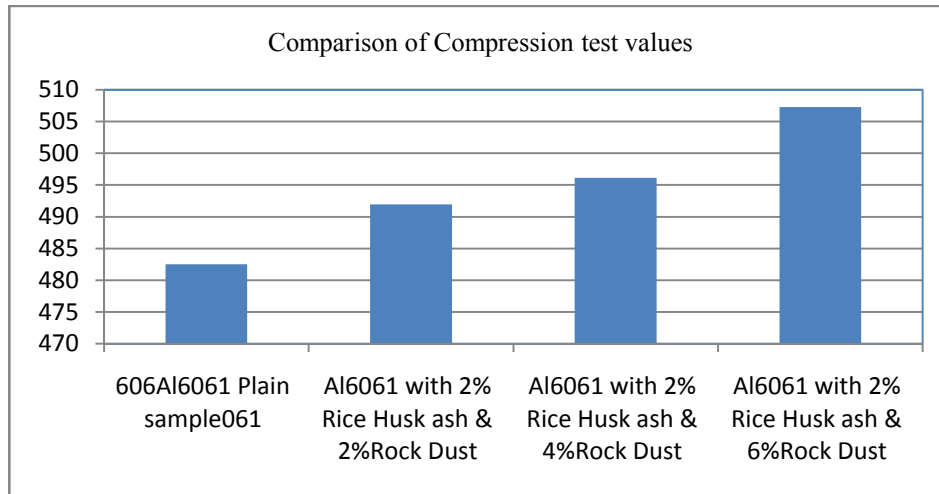


Fig. 9. Shows the comparison graph of Compression strength values for Al6061 Hybrid composites. The compression strength of the Al6061 Hybrid composite will increase by adding the weight proportionate (2% of Rice husk ash and 2%, 4% and 6% of rock dust).

III. CONCLUSION

- Composites were successfully manufactured by adding Rice husk ash and Rock dust into Al6061 with using stir casting method.
- It is observed that addition of Rice husk ash and Rock dust into Al6061 improves the hardness of the hybrid composite, and also by adding the rock dust (in varies of 2%, 4% and 6%) increases the Hardness.
- The compression strength of the Al6061 Hybrid composite will increase by adding the weight proportionates (2% of Rice husk ash and 2%, 4% and 6% of rock dust).

REFERENCES

- [1] Narender Panwara, Amit Chauhan, "Fabrication methods of particulate reinforced Aluminium metal matrix composite-A review", Materials Today Proceedings 5 2018, PP 5933–5939.
- [2] Manish Shukla, S.K. Dhakad, Pankaj Agarwal, M.K Pradhan, "Characteristic Behaviour of Aluminium Metal Matrix Composites: A Review", Materials Today Proceedings 5 2018, PP 5830–5836.
- [3] Manish Shukla, S.K. Dhakad, Pankaj Agarwal, M.K Pradhan "Aluminium Metal Matrix Composite with Rice Husk as Reinforcement: A Review", Materials Today Proceedings 5, 2018 PP 20130–20137.
- [4] Ayush Awasthi, Narender Panwar, Amandeep Singh Wadhwa, Amit Chauhan, "Mechanical Characterization of hybrid aluminium composite-a review", Materials Today Proceedings 5 2018, PP 27840–27844.
- [5] Srikant Tiwaria*M. K. Pradhanb," Effect of rice husk ash on properties of aluminium alloys: A review", Materials Today Proceedings 4 2017, PP 486–495.
- [6] Himanshu Kala, K.K.S Mer, Sandeep Kumar "A Review on Mechanical and Tribological Behaviors of Stir Cast Aluminum Matrix Composites", Procedia Materials Science 6 2014, PP 1951 – 1960.
- [7] A.H. Sajeeb Rahiman, D.S. Robinson Smart, "Damping Characteristics of Aluminium Matrix Composites : A Review", Materials Today: Proceedings 11 2019, PP 1139–1143.
- [8] S. Ravindran1, Dr. N. Mani, S. Balaji, M. Abhijith, K.Surendaran, "Mechanical Behaviour of Aluminium Hybrid Metal Matrix Composites – A Review", Materials Today Proceedings 16 2019, PP 1020–1033.
- [9] Ulhas .K. Annigeri, G.B. Veeresh KumaR, " Method of stir casting of Aluminum metal matrix Composites: A review, Materials Today Proceedings 4 2017. PP 1140–1146.
- [10] Pranav Dev Srivyasa, M.S. Charoob, "Role Of Reinforcements On The Mechanical And Tribological Behavior Of Aluminum Metal Matrix Composites – A Review", Materials Today: Proceedings 5 2018. PP 20041–20053.
- [11] Yashpal, Sumankant, C.S.Jawalkar, Ajay Singh Verma, N.M.Suri, "Fabrication of Aluminium Metal Matrix Composites with Particulate Reinforcement: A Review", Materials Today Proceedings 4 2017 PP 2927–2936.

- [12] S. K. Lalmuan, Shubhajit Das, M. Chandrasekaran, Santosh K. Tamang, "Machining Investigation on Hybrid Metal Matrix Composites: A Review", *Materials Today Proceedings* 4 2017, PP 8167–8175.
- [13] Shiva Prasad, "Production and mechanical properties of A356.2/RHA composites", *International journal of advanced science and technology*, vol33, PP 51-57.
- [14] Manoj "International journal of research in engineering and technology (IJRET)-Partial Replacement Of Cement By Quarry Dust" 2017.
- [15] Ravi Bhushan, "International research journal of engineering and technology (IRJET) partial replacement of cement by rice husk ash" 2017.
- [16] D. Lingaraju, G. Venkatasreekanth, "Rice Husk Ash Reinforced in Aluminium Metal Matrix Nanocomposite: A Review", *Journal of Basic and Applied Engineering Research*, Volume 1, Number 3, October 2014, PP 35-40.
- [17] J. Kumaraswamy, V. Kumar and G. Purushotham, A review on mechanical and wear properties of ASTM a 494 M grade nickel-based alloy metal matrix composites, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Vol 37, 2021, pp 2027–2032, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.07.499>.
- [18] K. Jayappa, V. Kumar, and G. G. Purushotham, "Effect of reinforcements on mechanical properties of nickel alloy hybrid metal matrix composites processed by sand mold technique," *Applied Science and Engineering Progress*, Vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 44–51, Jan.–Mar. 2021, <http://dx.doi.org/10.14416/j.asep.2020.11.001>
- [19] J. Kumaraswamy, V. Kumar and G. Purushotham, Thermal analysis of nickel alloy/Al₂O₃/TiO₂ hybrid metal matrix composite in automotive engine exhaust valve using FEA method, *Journal of Thermal Engineering*, Vol. 7, No. 3, March, 2021, pp. 415-428. <https://dx.doi.org/10.18186/thermal.882965>.
- [20] J. Kumaraswamy, Vijaya Kumar, G. Purushotham, Evaluation of the microstructure and thermal properties of (ASTM A 494 M grade) nickel alloy hybrid metal matrix composites processed by sand mold casting, *International Journal of Ambient Energy*, Vol. 43, pp. 4899–4908. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01430750.2021.1927836>.
- [21] Sandeep Khelge, Vijaya Kumar, Vidyasagar Shetty and Kumaraswamy J, Effect of reinforcement particles on the mechanical and wear properties of aluminium alloy composites: Review, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Vol. 52, Part 3, pp. 571-576, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2021.09.525>
- [22] Sandeep Khelge, Vijaya Kumar and Kumaraswamy J, Optimization of wear properties on aluminum alloy (LM22) hybrid composite, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Vol. 52, Part 3, pp. 565--570, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2021.09.518>
- [23] Vidyasagar Shetty, Shabari Shedthi B and Kumaraswamy J, Predicting the thermodynamic stability of perovskite oxides using multiple machine learning techniques, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Vol. 52, Part 3, pp. 457-461, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2021.09.208>
- [24] Kumaraswamy J, Anil K. C., Vidyasagar Shetty and C. Shashishekar. Wear behaviour of the Ni-Cu alloy hybrid composites processed by sand mold casting, *Advances in Materials and Processing Technologies*, Vol. 2, pp. 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2374068X.2022.2092684>
- [25] Harish R S, Sreenivasa Reddy M, Kumaraswamy J, Wear characterization of Al7075 Alloy hybrid composites, *Journal of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering*, Vol. 28 (2), pp. 291-303. <https://doi.org/10.30544/821>.
- [26] K.C. Anil, J. Kumaraswamy, Akash et al., Experimental arrangement for estimation of metal-mold boundary heat flux during gravity chill casting, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Volume 72, Part 4, 2023, Pages 2013-2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2022.07.399>
- [27] J. Kumaraswamy et al., "Thermal Analysis of Ni-Cu Alloy Nanocomposites Processed by Sand Mold Casting," *Advances in Materials Science and Engineering*, vol. 2022, Article ID 2530707, 11 pages, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/2530707>.
- [28] R.S. Harish, M. Sreenivasa Reddy and J. Kumaraswamy, Mechanical behaviour of Al7075 alloy Al₂O₃/E-Glass hybrid composites for automobile applications, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Volume 72, Part 4, 2023, Pages 2186-2192. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2022.08.460>
- [29] J. Kumaraswamy, K.C. Anil and V. Shetty, Development of Ni-Cu based alloy hybrid composites through induction furnace casting, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Vol. 72, pp. 2268-2274. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2022.09.215>

- [30] Anil, K.C., Kumaraswamy, J., Reddy, M., Prakash, B., Mechanical Behaviour and Fractured Surface Analysis of Bauxite Residue & Graphite Reinforced Aluminium Hybrid Composites, *Frattura ed Integrità Strutturale*, 16 (62) (2022) 168-179. DOI: 10.3221/IGF-ESIS.62.12
- [30] Anil K C, Kumaraswamy J, Mahadeva Reddy, Mamatha K M, Air Jet Erosion studies on Aluminum - Red Mud Composites using Taguchi Design, *EVERGREEN Joint Journal of Novel Carbon Resource Sciences & Green Asia Strategy*, Vol. 10, Issue 01, pp130-138, March 2023. <https://doi.org/10.5109/6781059>
- [31] Sharan kumar, Akash, Anil K C, Kumaraswamy J, Solid Particle Erosion Performance of Multi-layered Carbide Coatings (WC-SiC-Cr₃C₂), *EVERGREEN Joint Journal of Novel Carbon Resource Sciences & Green Asia Strategy*, Vol. 10, Issue 02, pp 813-819, June 2023. <https://doi.org/10.5109/6792833>