



# Study of metallurgical factors in improving service life of wire drawing carbide dies using cryogenic treatment

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## Index



- Objectives and designed heat treatment cycle
- Experimental observations
  - 1. Worn out surface analysis
  - 2. X-ray diffraction analysis
  - 3. Microstructural observations
  - 4. Phase analysis
- Results and Discussion
  - Effect of binder content
  - Effect of average WC particle size
  - Proposed mechanism of complex carbide (Co<sub>3</sub>W<sub>3</sub>C) precipitation
- Conclusion
- Way forward



# Objectives and designed heat treatment cycle



- To study the wear mechanism of carbide dies
- To assess the effect of cryogenic treatment and subsequent soft tempering on abrasion or wear resistant properties of carbide dies
- To predict the possible mechanism behind change in metallurgical and mechanical properties of WC-Co die material

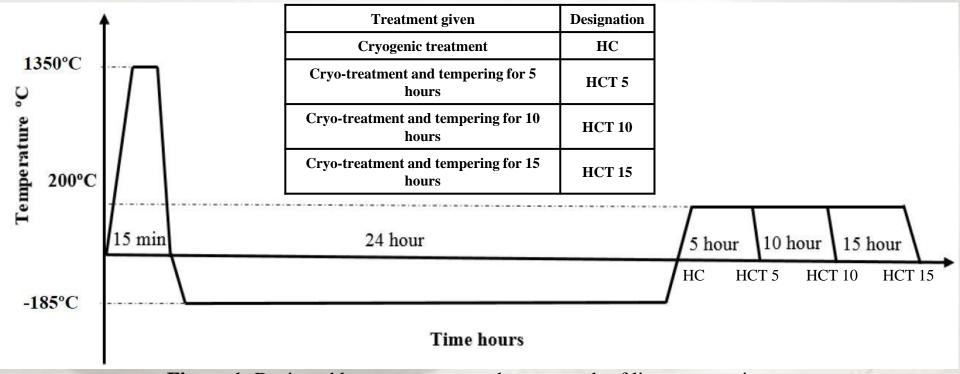


Figure 1: Designed heat treatment cycle as a result of literature review



# Experimental observations: Worn out surface analysis



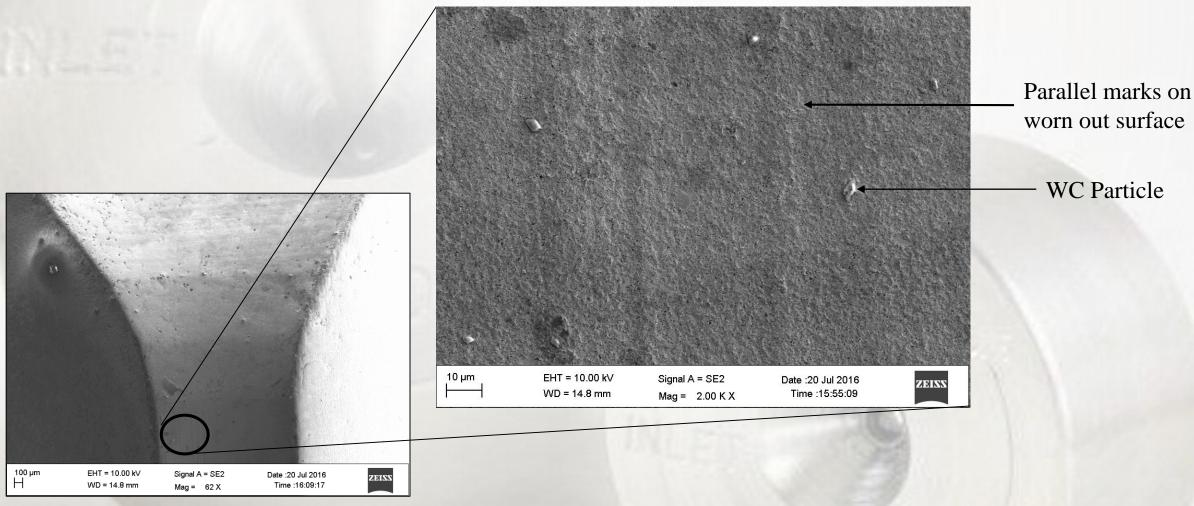


Figure 2: Worn out surface of as received used WC-Co die



# X-ray diffraction analysis



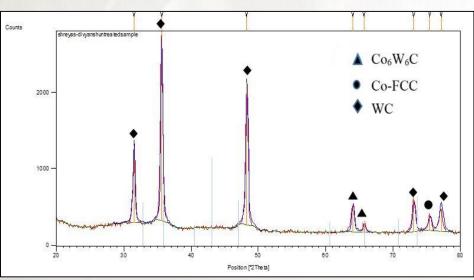


Figure 3: XRD pattern of as received sample

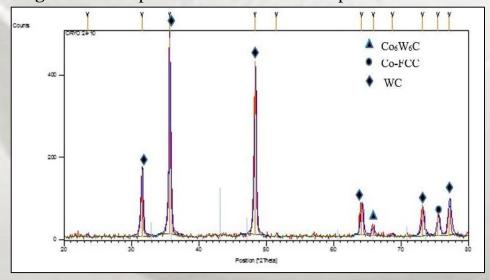


Figure 5: XRD pattern of HCT 10 sample

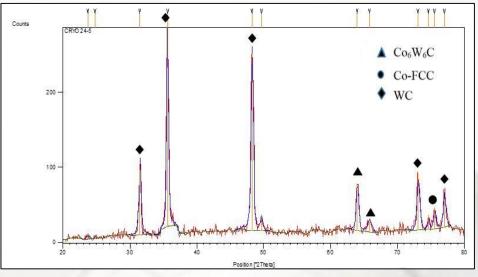


Figure 4: XRD pattern of HCT 5 sample

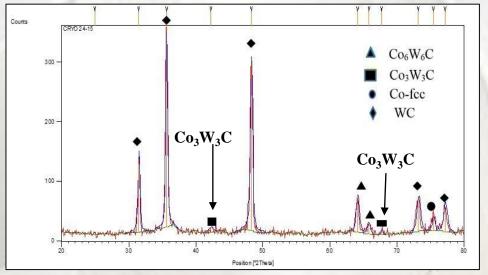
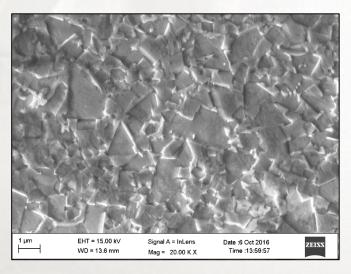


Figure 6: XRD pattern on HCT 15 sample showing peaks of Co<sub>3</sub>W<sub>3</sub>C phase

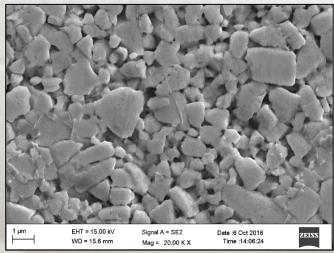


#### Microstructures of as received dies

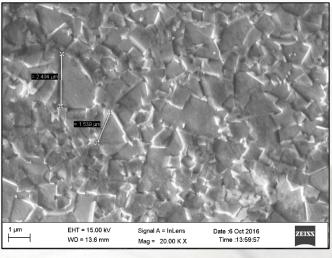




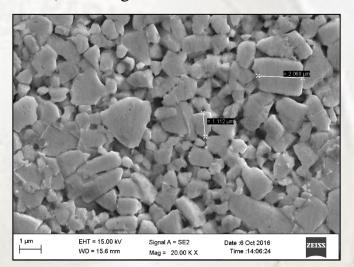
**Figure 7**: microstructure of as-received carbide die (die diameter = 6.15 mm)



**Figure 9**: microstructure of as-received carbide die (die diameter = 3.46 mm)



**Figure 8**: microstructure of as received die (die diameter = 6.15 mm) showing carbide size



**Figure 10**: microstructure of as-received die (die diameter = 3.46 mm) showing carbide size



## Microstructures of treated dies



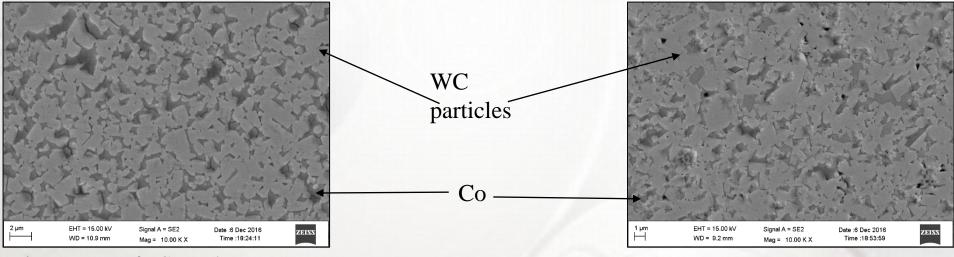


Figure 11: Microstructure of HC sample

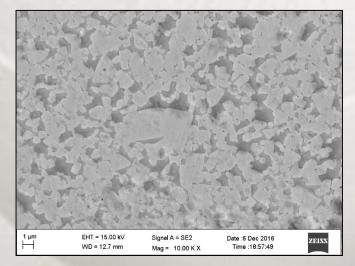
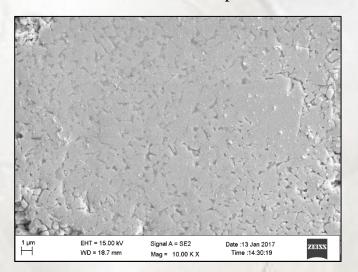


Figure 13: Microstructure of HCT 10 sample

Figure 12: Microstructure of HCT 5 sample

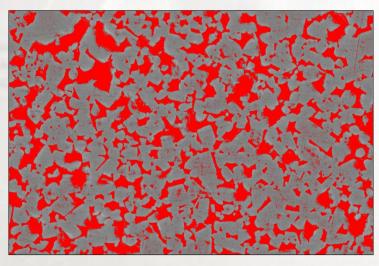


**Figure 14**: Microstructure of HCT15 sample showing sharp decrease in binder content



# Phase analysis





**Figure 15**: Phase analysis of HC sample with binder shown in red colour

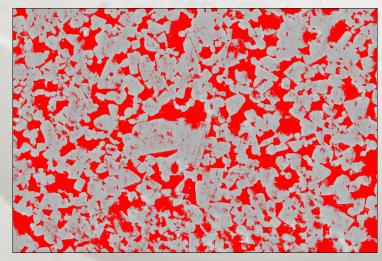
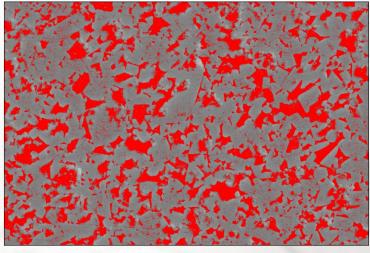
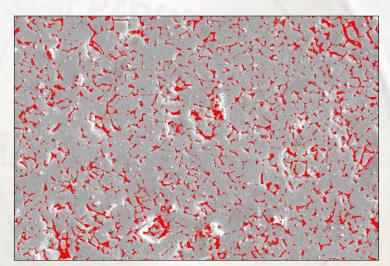


Figure 17: Phase analysis of HCT 10 sample



**Figure 16**: Phase analysis of HCT 5 sample

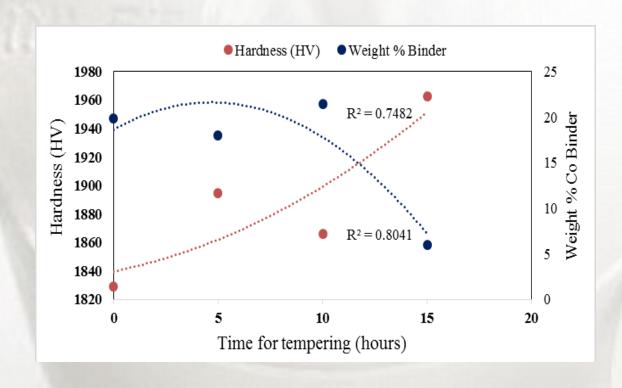


**Figure 18:** Phase analysis of HCT 15 sample showing appreciable drop in binder content

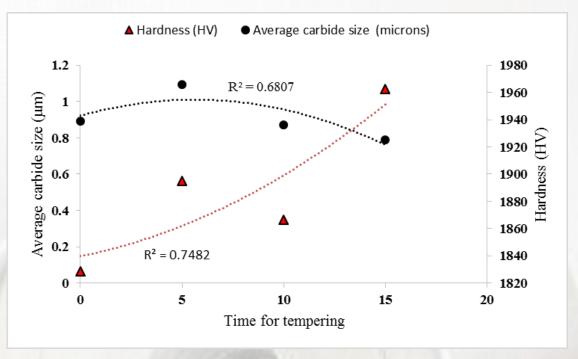


#### Results and Discussion





**Figure 19**: Variation in hardness and binder content as a function of tempering time



**Figure 20**: Variation in hardness and carbide size as a function of tempering time



#### Discussion contd.



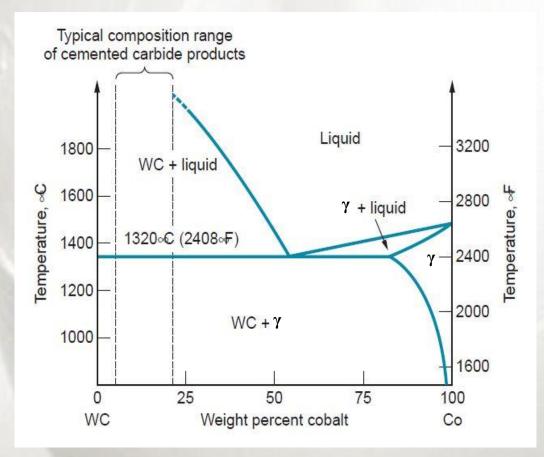


Figure 21: WC-Co binary equilibrium phase diagram

Ref: Groover Mikell, Fundamentals of Modern manufacturing: Materials, processes and systems, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Wiley Publications , 2010

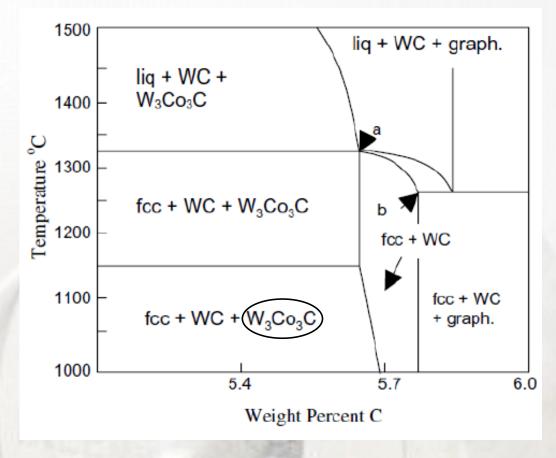


Figure 22: Vertical section of W-C-6Co ternary phase diagram

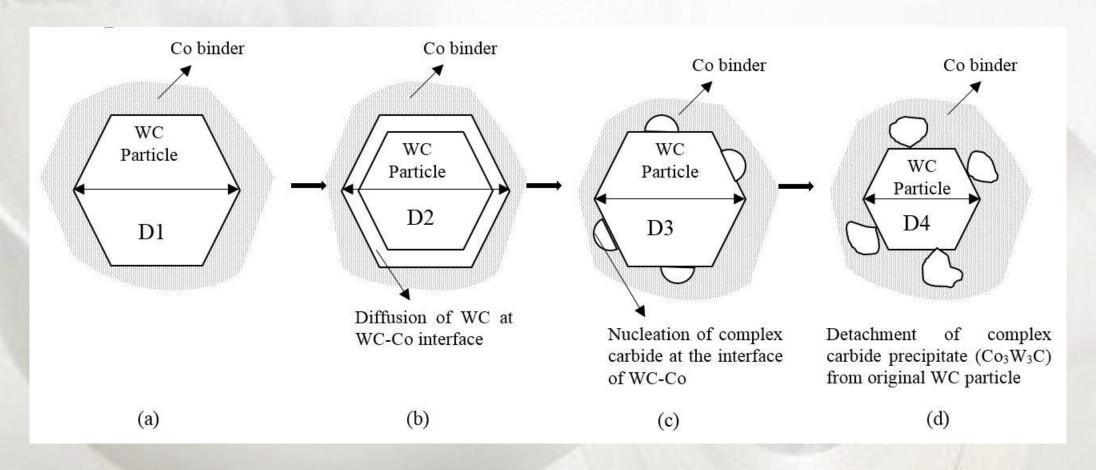
Ref: Z.Z. Fang, O.O. Eso, Scripta Materialia, volume 52 (2005), pp. 785–791



### Discussion contd.



Schematic representation of proposed mechanism of complex carbide precipitation:







## Conclusion

- Cryogenic treatment is a promising treatment to improve wear and abrasion resistance of hard tool material like cemented carbide
- Cryogenic treatment for 24 hours and 15 hour of tempering gives optimum hardness of the WC-Co material with 7.6% increase in hardness with peak value 1962.43 HV and 13 weight % Co binder reduction from 19 weight % to 6 weight %
- Stress and diffusion induced phase precipitation of complex η-carbides with formula Co<sub>3</sub>W<sub>3</sub>C is predicted to be a reason behind improvement of abrasion resistant properties in the material

# Way forward...

- Characterization techniques can be carried out to confirm the results:
  - TEM analysis of the interface of WC and Co phases to check the presence and characteristics of complex carbides
  - Atom probe tomography to see the three dimensional distribution of cobalt binder
- Industrial trial of cryo-treated dies for confirming the improvement of die life during practical service





# THANK YOU!

**ANY QUERIES?**