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A REVIEW ON MECHANICAL AND TRIBOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES

BY

Zeeshan Ali[a*], V.Muthuraman[b], P Rathnakumar[a], P Gurusamy[c], Madeva Nagaral[e*]

[a] Department of Mechanical Engineering, Navodaya Institute of Technology, Raichur, India
[b]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai, India
[c]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chennai Institute of Technology, Chennai, India
[d]Aircraft Research and Design Centre, HAL, Bengaluru, India

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Abstract

Metal matrix composites with individual and multiple particle reinforcements are finding growing use in aerospace, vehicle, space, undersea, and transportation applications due to the combined effect of reinforcements on Aluminium MMC. Improved mechanical and tribological qualities such as strength, stiffness, abrasion, impact, and wear resistance are the key reasons for this. MMCs have evolved as a significant material class that has seen increased use in recent years. Due to machining challenges, these materials can only be used in a restricted number of applications. Extrinsic parameters and intrinsic parameters are the main machining parameters that govern machinability characteristics (particulate size, volume fraction, and type of reinforcement). With a focus on the liquid-state metal processing method, this study helps engineers and researchers choose the appropriate materials in the relevant sector based on their attributes and the various techniques utilized in the manufacture of metal matrix composites.

Keywords: *Metal Matrix Composites, Mechanical Properties, Wear, Hardness, Materials*

I. Introduction

Research on lightweight materials is immortal, we are able to combine two different materials and nature is allowing us to combine. This is nothing but the beauty of nature and human effort which is making the world better. There is a never-ending demand for new and advanced composite materials due to their lightweight and outstanding mechanical properties. Notably many industries are profitable and society is getting benefit from stronger, lighter, and cost-effective materials. From household appliances to nuclear industry composites are popular, especially in aerospace and military industries where weight is a key factor. Composite materials are the field of interest for many scholars all over the world, as they are an essential part of latest trending technology [1, 2].

Composites consist of two or more materials combined in macroscopic level which are not soluble in each other, one of the constituents is known as reinforcement phase and other is matrix phase.

Initial usage of composites dates back to 1500BC when early Egyptians and Mesopotamians built durable strong buildings using a mixture of mud and straw. Later in 1200 AD Mongols built bow by using composite made of bone, wood, and animal glue combination. During World War II work on composites was revolutionary, from laboratory they came into production as the lightweight materials were required for military aircraft. During the 20th century, modern composites came into the picture when glass fibers reinforced in a resin matrix. Soon after that researchers started discovering many more advantages in addition to their low weight and till today work on composites is continuous, many researchers putting their endless efforts for better composite materials.

As there a trend in advancement in the technology, there is more demand for the materials which saves energy in the areas of aerospace and also lightweight and economical. So major applications are about reducing weight and also maintaining the mechanical and other tribological properties [3, 4].

High-performance composites, till 20th century, have penetrated to the national economy and individuals' lives in different fields with an uncommon rate of improvement in the history. They have evolved into the replacements for traditional materials, demonstrating improved performance.

The key is the evaluation of macroscopic property of a material wherein the parts made by these composites can be recognized through naked eyes. Various types of materials are combined at a macroscopic level like an alloy of metals and corresponding material is for all practical applications macroscopically homogeneous, that is the parts cannot be differentiated through the naked eyes and a definitely act together.

II. Engineering Materials

Materials are the important part of engineering design and analysis. In the growing market, the competition for the product quality is of great importance. The product quality is mainly influenced by the selection of materials, engineering design and processing method employed [5]. Selecting suitable material for the specific requirement is the key challenge in the design field, this leads to the development of new materials to meet the requirement. Materials are primarily chosen based on their characteristics, area of application, and also environmental conditions. Based on their properties engineering materials are broadly classified as metals, ceramics, polymers, and composites. Figure illustrates the classification engineering materials used in design field and also their sub-classification.

III. Matrix and Reinforcement

3.1. Magnesium

Over the years, due to increase in demand for energy, scarcity of crude oil, and depletion of energy resources, choice of lightweight metal are the unavoidable solution. Magnesium (Mg) is one such promising metal which is being utilized in engineering applications. Table 1 gives the density of other structural materials in compassion to Mg. Mg is the sixth most abundant element in the earth's crust, representing 2.7% of the earth's crust. The most common Mg compounds are magnesite ($MgCO_3$), dolomite ($MgCO_3 \cdot CaCO_3$), carnallite ($KCl \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$). Mg is the lightest structural metal, has a density of 1.74 g/cm^3 i.e. 35% lighter than the Al. Table 2 shows mechanical properties of Mg

Table 1: Density of various structural materials

Materials	Density (g/cm^3)
Steel (cast iron)	7.2
Titanium	4.51
Aluminum	2.71
Magnesium	1.74
Structural plastic	1.0 - 1.7

Table 2: Mechanical and physical properties of Mg

Property	Value
Hardness (HV)	60
Ultimate tensile strength (MPa)	190
Ultimate compressive strength (MPa)	150
Yield strength(0.2% offset)(MPa)	160
Elastic modulus (MPa)	45
Rigidity modulus (MPa)	15
Poisson's ratio	0.3
Fracture toughness (MPa $m^{1/2}$)	15-40

3.2. Stainless Steel SS316L

SS 316L is stronger at high temperature and exhibit better corrosion resistance, where L stands for low carbon content which minimizes deleterious carbide precipitations a result of welding.

Table 3: Chemical Composition of SS316L

Grade 316L		C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	Mo	Ni	N
	Min	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	2.0	10.0	-
	Max	0.03	2.0	0.75	0.045	0.03	18.0	3.0	14.0	0.1

It is a good choice for high-stress situation and has better corrosion resistance due to presence of molybdenum. It is mainly effective in acidic environments. The presence of molybdenum gives better corrosion resistance properties compare to stainless steel 304. Table 3 shows chemical Composition of SS316L Machining must be done at low speed and constant feed rates, there is a chance of work hardens if machined too rapidly. Table 4 are the mechanical properties of SS316L

Table 4: Mechanical properties of SS316L

Grade	Tensile strength (MPa)	Yield strength (MPa)	Elongation (%)	Rockwell Hardness (HRB)
316L	485	170	40	95

Nickel Alloy (Inconel 625)

Inconel 625 alloy is utilized for its high strength, great fabric ability (counting joining), and exceptional corrosion opposition. Strength of INCONEL Table 5 shows Composition of Inconel 625. composite 625 is gotten from the solidifying impact of molybdenum and niobium on its nickel-chromium matrix. In the atomic field, Inconel composite 625 might be utilized for reactor-center and controlpole parts in atomic water reactors. The material can be chosen as a result of its high strength, astounding uniform corrosion obstruction, protection from stress breaking, and brilliant pitting resistance in 260-316°C water. Composite 625 is additionally being considered in cutting-edge reactor ideas due to its high admissible plan strength at raised temperatures, particularly between 649-760°C.

Table 5: Composition of Inconel 625

Chemistry	Cr	Ni	Mo	Co	Ta	Al	Fe	C	Ti	Si	Mn	Ph	S
Min	20	58	8	-	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Max	23	Bal	10	1	4.15	0.4	5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.015	0.015

The key features of Inconel 625 include:

1. Excellent resistance to wear and corrosion.
2. Resistant to chloride ion stress corrosion cracking.
3. Resistance to caustics.
4. Resistance to seawater, in both stagnant and flowing situation and under fouling.

Copper

Copper crystallizes in the face-centered cubic crystal system. Copper has a novel mix of properties according to the perspective of designing applications. High electrical and thermal conductivity, great erosion obstruction, moderately great strength properties are the main ones.

Alloying Elements forming Limited solid solutions with copper can increase the strength of copper. However, copper also forms metallic compounds, mostly in the form of electron compounds. The latter usually appear as a second phase together with the solid solution in copper alloys rich in alloying elements. Due to their hardness and brittleness, electron compound significantly decrease the strength properties of copper alloys.

The electrical conductivity of pure copper is ranked second after silver. it equals 58 m/Ωmm^2.The electrical conductivity is significantly decreased by even a small amount of contaminants forming a solid solution. P, Al, As, Fe, Sb, Sn, Zn Are the most frequent contaminants in the sequence of their effects. Pb, Ag, S, O Also decrease conductivity but to a lesser degree. Copper also possesses good corrosion resistance. Humid air attacks its surface but it reacts with the CO_2 content of the air forming “patina” (copper carbonate) as a Protective layer. Some important characteristics of pure copper are summarized in table 6.

Table 6: Properties of copper

Name of Property	Value property
Density	ρ =8900 kg/m^3
Melting Point	T = 1083 ^oC
Coefficient Of Thermal Expansion	$\alpha = 17 * 10^{-6}\ ^oC^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	58.5 x 10^6 S/m
Tensile strength	200 MPa
Specific elongation	40%

Hardness	60 BHN

Tin

Tin exits in two allotrope alterations for example white and grey tin. The white tin has a silver-white tone, it is changed into grey tin (having a cubic precious diamond grid) and deteriorates into powder. Notwithstanding, the gentle and impressive white tin might be undercooled, and in this way its allotropic change can happen solely after a long holding time.

The elasticity of tin is low, tin is weak to such an extent that it tends to be squashed to powder. Tin has great cold formability. It is typically moved to thin sheets and thwarts. The moving is acted in groups containing numerous layers of tin sheets isolated by an oil film. Table 7 shows Properties of tin

Manufacturing of tin cans and tinning of iron sheets are the main fields of industrial applications of tin. Tinning is a coating process to protect iron sheets from rusting. An excellent property of tin is that none of its compounds is harmful to health. Therefore, it is widely used in the food processing industry. The tin foils and tubes have already been substituted by aluminum foils and tubes, but the complete replacement of tin has not been accomplished yet. Tin coating protects only as long as it is scratch-free since, in the electrochemical corrosion process, oxygen develops on iron. Therefore, mild steel sheets coated with tin in an electrolytic process are treated with a further protective layer of lacquer baked in a furnace.

Table 7: Properties of tin

Name of Property	Value property
Density	5770 kg/m^3
Melting Point	232 $^\circ$C
Coefficient Of Thermal Expansion	5.4 x 10$^{-6}\ ^oC^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	63.2 x 10^6 S/m
Tensile strength	30-40 MPa
Specific elongation	40%
Hardness	2.3 BHN

Aluminum

An aluminum mix is a compound design where various segments are added to unadulterated aluminum to update its properties, mainly to extend its quality. These various segments fuse iron, silicon, copper, magnesium, manganese, and zinc at levels that merged may make up as much as 15% of the mix by weight. Amalgams are appointed a four-digit number, in which the primary digit distinguishes an overall class, or arrangement, portrayed by its fundamental alloying components [6, 7].

Commercially Pure Aluminum

1xxx Series: - The 1xxx plan composites are contained aluminum 99% or higher goodness. This plan has incredible corrosion resistance, splendid functionality, and electrical conductivity. It is used for transmission or power grid. Customary composite tasks in this arrangement are 1100, for food packaging plate.

Heat-Treatable Alloys

2xxx Series: - In the 2xxx arrangement, copper is utilized as the guideline alloying component and can be fortified fundamentally through heat-treating. These composites have a decent blend of high quality and durability. Widely known aircraft alloy.

6xxx Series: - The 6xxx arrangements are adaptable, heat treatable, highly formable and have modestly high quality combined with fantastic corrosion resistance. Compounds in this arrangement contain silicon and magnesium to frame magnesium silicide. Expulsion items from the 6xxx arrangement are the best option for structural and architectural applications. Alloy 6061 is the most generally utilized in truck and marine casings [8, 9].

7xxx Series: - Zinc is the essential alloying specialist for this arrangement, and when magnesium is included in a smaller sum, the outcome is a heat-treatable, high-quality alloy. The most normally known composites are 7050 and 7075, which are generally utilized in the airplane industry [10, 11].

Non-Heat-Treatable Alloys

3xxx Series: - Manganese is the major alloying part in this game plan, often with more humble proportions of magnesium added. Regardless, simply a limited degree of manganese can be effectively added to aluminum. 3003 is a well-known compound for universally useful in light of the fact that it has moderate quality and great usefulness and might be utilized in applications, for example, heat exchangers. Combination 3004 and its alterations are utilized in aluminum beverage jars.

4xxx Series:- arrangement alloys are gotten together with silicon, which can be incorporated satisfactory sums to cut down the liquefying purpose of aluminum, without conveying delicacy. Thusly, the 4xxx arrangement glorious welding wire and brazing mixes where a lower liquefying point is required. 6xxx arrangement blends for essential and vehicle applications.

5xxx Series: - Magnesium is the fundamental alloying expert in the 5xxx plan and is truly an outstanding and extensively used alloying segments for aluminum. Alloys in this arrangement have moderate to top-notch credits, similarly as incredible weldability and security from disintegration in the marine environment. Thusly, aluminum-magnesium composites are comprehensively used in building and improvement, storing tanks, and marine applications. Occasions of ordinary Alloys applications include 5052 in devices, 5083 in marine applications.

Reinforcement

The reinforcements come in the various forms there can of the form whiskers/particulates, short fibres, long fibres and with sizes varying from macro, micro, and Nano size particles [12, 13]. For differentiating the different types of reinforcement's aspect ratio parameter is used. It is defining as ratio of length of reinforcement to diameter of reinforcement are used. Various kinds of oxides (Al_2O_3, Y_2O_3), carbides (TiC, SiC), hydrates (TiH_2), nitrides (Si_3N_4, AIN), and borides (TiB_2) used as reinforcement phase in MMC's. silicon carbide, Al_2O_3 and titanium boride in form of whiskers are the effective discontinuous reinforcements.

Following are the properties that the reinforcement

- Reinforcements are Low-density material
- Thermal expansion will be less
- Greater tensile Strength
- Compressive strength will be high
- Possess High hardness
- High-resistance chemical reaction
- Very high elastic properties
- High toughness

It is difficult to process the reinforcement particles with required shape and will not have proper orientation hence not much important factor in fibres. Fibre are bigger in size compared to particles. Whiskers are single crystal which can be an elongated particle with significantly improved properties. Whickers diameters and shape are very small compared to the fibers when manufactured with a specific manner imparts better properties [14, 15].

Boron Carbide (B_4C)

The Chemical Formula of Boron carbide is B_4C and it falls under third hard material class. First and second are precious stone followed by cubic boron nitride. Table 8 shows Properties of Boron Carbide. It is the response of carbon with boron triozide. Due to exceptional portrayal and furthermore consolidated properties that cause it to be utilized generally in the engineering application.

Table 8: Properties of Boron Carbide

Its high thermal stability and melting point it is widely used in refractory applications. Because of extreme abrasive resistance, it finds application in abrasive powder and coating.it has high strength hence finds application in nuclear power plants.

Elastic Modulus (GPa)	Density (kg/m^3)	Poisson's Ratio
460	2.52	0.21

Graphite

Graphite is found in the form of lumps or flakes. Graphite is sometimes named as amorphous graphite material when it is in a form of fine gain. On the periodic table, carbon is 6th it is found in three allotropic forms diamond, graphite, and amorphous carbon. Graphite is made of carbon particles graphite is delicate and slippery. The graphite is limited by powerless Van der Waals forces. The layers of the graphite slides over one another because of this it has the properties of self-greasing up and softness.

Some of the properties of graphite are as follows:

- Low density (28 % of steel)
- Low friction and self-lubricating
- Electrical conductivity highest of nonmetallic materials
- High stiffness
- Good machinability
- High chemical and corrosive resistance
- High thermal conductivity
- High melting point

b) Zirconium oxide (ZrO_2)

The synthetic equation of Zirconium oxide is ZrO_2 and is otherwise called Zirconia in periodic table its atomic number is 40. Zirconium is utilized in atomic applications, for example, in cladding (external layer) fuel poles however which neutron can travel without any problem. At the point when it is a nano ZrO_2 at high temperature it can suddenly touch off in air. Zirconium is generally utilized in synthetic industry, normal acids, and soluble bases. The zirconium oxide is a high refraction record and is a good pearl material. It is utilized as a modern curicibel and as an obstinate material in earthenware and glass industry. Zirconium is utilized in elite knifes and scissors it has a hardness worth of 9 and diamond has a hardness worth of 10 in mohs scale.

Application of zirconium is enormous it is utilized in dental inserts, engine motor parts, space vehicle heat safeguards, and molten metal holders because of its high strength and hardness. Table 9 shows Properties of Zirconium Oxide. ZrO_2 is utilized to expand the strength of copper and magnesium compound and it is utilized as a grating material. It has Very high resistance to crack propagation.

Table 9: Properties of Zirconium Oxide

Material	Physical properties		Thermal properties	
Zirconium oxide (ZrO_2)	Melting point	2715 °C	Co-efficient of thermal expansion	$11.6 \times 10^{-6}\ {}^oC^{-1}$
	Modulus of Elasticity	250 GPa	Thermal Conductivity	3-4 W/m-K
	Hardness	1300 BHN		
	Poisson's Ratio	0.32		
	Density	5680 kg/m^3		

Fabrication of MMC

Many methods are used for the preparation of metals matrix composites. Based on our requirements we go for different techniques and some are listed below [16, 17].

MMCs preparation techniques are classified into

- solid-state processes.
- liquid state processes,
- semi-solid state and

Powder metallurgy, vapor deposition techniques, and diffusion bonding are solid-state processing classifications.

Composite casting or Stir casting, in situ (reactive) method, Spray casting, Liquid state technique, spray casting, infiltration are liquid state processing.

Many factors like the microstructure integrity desired type and extent of reinforcement loading are dependent on right selection of MMC.

3.1.Solid State Processing

It is the method of making a composite by using the base alloy and the reinforcements in solid state. Basically, powders are mixed and blend together than finally sintered to form the required composite of desired qualities. And some techniques are listed below.

3.1.1. Powder metallurgy

Powder metallurgy is used to manufacture MMC. In figure 1 indicates it is mixing different powders of metal in order to form semi-finished and finished components after heat treatment and applying the compressive forces for squeezing into a finished component. it consists of 4 basic steps starting from powder manufacture than blending the powder and squeezing it and finally sintering for final touch. Sintering is process of taking metal in the powder form and into a die and compacting in the mould under high heat for certain period of time. Due to this heating, there is bond between the aggregate and cooled powder to form a solid piece.

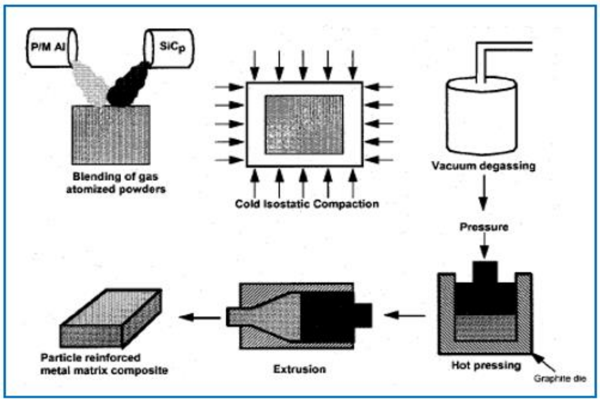

Figure 1: Powder Metallurgy Process

(a) Diffusion Bonding

It is the process in which single filament-reinforced MMCs are produced. Diffusion bonding called as foil-fiber-foil technique.

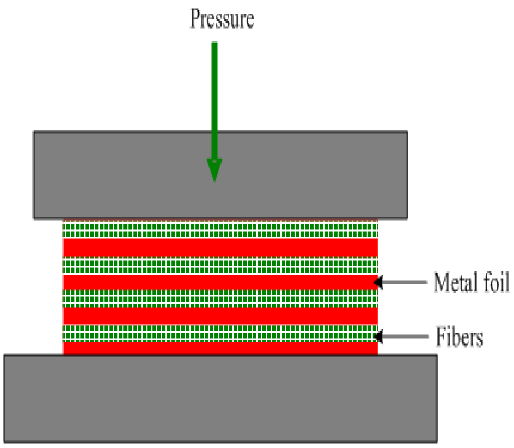

Figure 2: Diffusion Bonding Process

As we see in figure 2 from this process generally aluminum boron composites are produced and also this process advanced to use Ti alloys. Drawback of this method is it is difficult to process when it comes to the state of complex geometry.

(b) Physical Vapor Deposition

In this process, high-pressure metal in between continuous fibres are supplied with the metal being deposited and to produce considerably thick coating on fibre curing takes place in the meantime. The vapor generated through focusing a high-energy electron beam at end of a feed stock. 5–15-micron meter per minute deposition rate is able to achieve. By mixing coated fibres by hot pressing process Composite are prepared. From this deposition technique, 70% good deposition of reinforcements can be achieved.

3.2 Liquid State Processing

It is a composites preparation technique in which matrix and reinforcements are heated to liquid or semi-liquid state and mixed in molten state and upon cooling it forms solid casting with better properties. And some of the processes includes as listed below.

3.2.1 Stir Casting

Metals matrix composites are more probable created by this strategy, particularly in automotive industries. It is called as 'Vertex strategy'. This process is simple also most economical [18-20]. Here first base metal will be heated to molten state in furnace and then the preheated particulates of reinforcement are added to the molten metal and continuously stirred to mix the reinforcements with molten charge and then it is poured into die prior to solidification. Figure 3 shows stir casting equipment which consists stirrer, motor, furnace, crucible as the major parts which by adjusting all the parts in a proper way we will get the sound casting [21, 22]. Using the ladle reinforcements are added to the molten charge in crucible while stirring is done continuously for around 15 to 20 minutes.

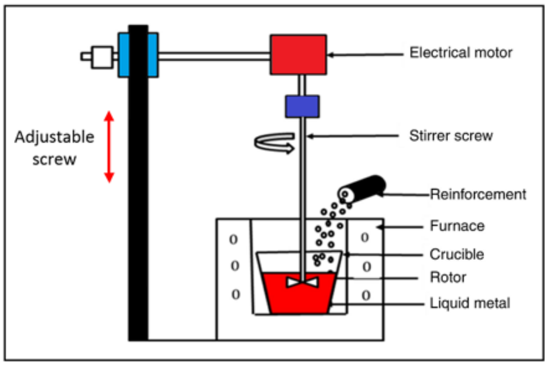

Figure 3: Stir Casting Schematic

Stirring is done to mix the reinforcements with molten metal prior to solidification. In this method, we achieve good wettability condition between the charge and the preheated reinforcements. Preheating of reinforcements removes adsorbed gases from surface of the particle.

- **Main Advantages of Stir casting process:**
  - Process is simple and easily understood.
  - Good casting can be achieved by proper mixing of matrix and reinforcement
  - Matrix structure is controlled without any problem.
  - Stir-cast products are more accurate.

3.2.2 Infiltration Process

Pressure infiltration process is as indicated in figure 4. Here MMCs produced are by injection of liquid base alloy into continuous fibers, short fibers, particle, and whisker.

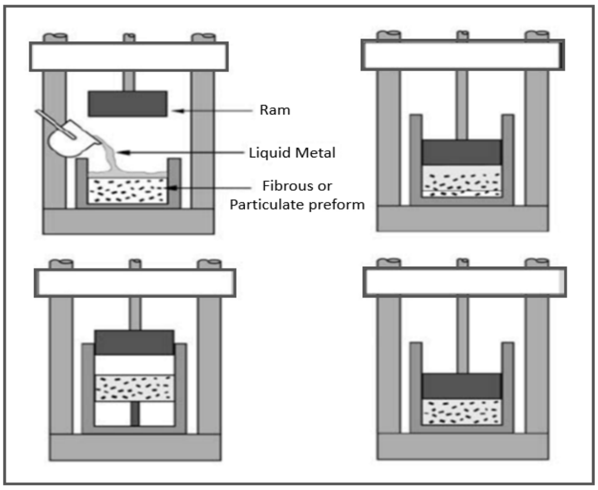

Figure 4: Infiltration Process

Without pressure on the nature of reinforcement volume fractions can be formed. This infiltration process yields volume fraction 10 to 80% reinforcement can be attained using a various infiltration technique. silica alumina-based binder or mixture regain its integrity and shape. The MMCs developed in this process shows one of the drawback that is there is a porosity defects and also volume fraction of additives.

3.2.3 Spray Deposition

Spray deposition is the Pre-deposition of liquid metals and hard ceramics on substrate. Porosity as in sprayed state is typically about 15–20%. Rapid solidification method, regardless of compositions due to the rapid solidification there not much chemical process between reinforcements and charge or matrix. Production cost of MMC's in this method will be comparatively less. Figure 5 shows spray deposition into which silicon carbides are injected. An optimum size of particles is required for effective transfer, co-sprayed metals matrix composite is subjected to scallping, consolidations, and secondary processes for making it into wrought composite.

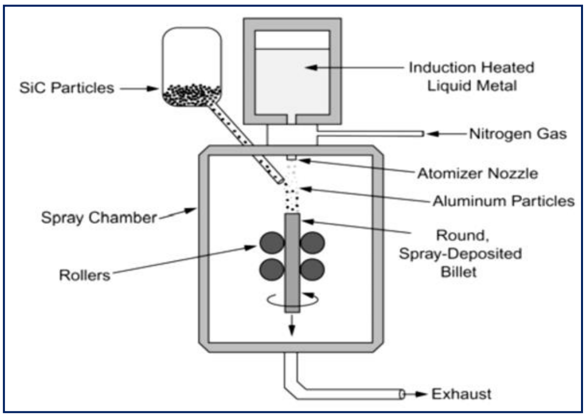

Figure 5: Spray-Deposition Process

3.2.4 In-Situ Processing

Under this liquid-liquid process, liquid-gas process, liquid-solid process, and mixed salt reactions falls under this category. In-situ process of manufacturing a composite is a result of precipitation by dispersion of reinforcements in the matrix during cooling and hardening. refractory composite is created in the alloy matrix.

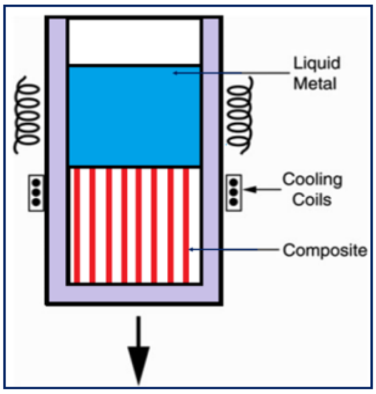

Figure 6: In-Situ Process Setup

A major disadvantage of this technique is restrictions on, dimensions and shape of the ceramics obtained through chemical process also volume ratio of composites, and restrictions on its nature of the reinforcement phase and matrix phase that makes the given system.

Literature survey shows that lot of works are carried on Composite materials. Among MMCs, Aluminum MMCs have much preference as it is lightweight, high temperature resistant, high strength, and low cost for fabrication.

It is observed from the literature survey that much study has been done to know the mechanical properties as well as tribological properties of the Aluminum MMCs. Thus they locate an extensive variety of utilizations in aerospace, structural, and other different engineering applications.

Further, literature survey revealed only a very few studies are made on the usage of micro boron carbides and graphite's as combination of reinforcement to synthesize aluminum-B_4Cand graphite composites through casting technique. The boron carbide and Graphite particle reinforcement has density compatible with that of aluminum with reasonably high hardness. Optimized two-stage noval casting by stirring is adopted for the composite preparation. Prepared aluminum-B_4C and Graphite composites are then characterized for mechanical properties like tensile, compression, shear, and bending.

Testing of composites

Tensile Test

Most well-known mechanical stress-strain tests are acted in tension. As will be seen, the tension test can be used to decide a couple of mechanical properties of materials that are significant in design. An example is deformed, generally to crack, with a continuously expanding malleable burden that is applied uniaxially along the long pivot of an example. Normally, the cross segment is round, however, rectangular specimens are likewise utilized. The specimen is mounted by its closures into the holding grasps of the testing mechanical assembly. The tensile testing machine is intended to lengthen the specimen at a consistent rate and to ceaselessly and all the while measure the momentary applied load (with a load cell) and the subsequent lengthenings (utilizing an extensometer). A stress-strain test normally takes a few minutes to perform and is damaging; that is, the test specimen is for all time disfigured and generally cracked. The yield of such a tensile test is recorded (for the most part on a PC) as load or force versus elongation. These heap distortion qualities rely upon the specimen size [23, 24].

Hardness Tests

Hardness, which measures a material's resistance to limited plastic deformation, is another mechanical characteristic that may be important to take into account (e.g., a little imprint or a scratch). Early hardness tests relied on common minerals, with a scale constructed solely on a material's ability to gently scratch another. The Mohs scale ranged from 1 for the most fragile material, powder, to 10, for gem. A small indenter is confined to the surface of a material to be tested under-regulated stress and use rates as part of quantitative hardness techniques that have been developed over the years. The larger and deeper the space, and the lower the hardness index value, the gentler the material. Estimated hardnesses are just family members (instead of total), thus caution should be used when comparing characteristics determined by different approaches [25].

Fatigue test

Fatigue failure of materials alludes to their disappointment under the activity of cyclic elastic stress. Fatigue for the most part includes the development and slow growth of cracks and ultimately to fracture because of reduced load conveying limit

Fatigue failures occur because of the use of fluctuating stresses that are a lot of lower than the pressure needed to cause disappointment during a solitary use of pressure. It has been assessed that weakness adds to around 90% of all mechanical service failures. Fatigue is a difficult that can influence any part or segment that moves. Autos on streets, airplane wings and fuselages, ships, atomic reactors, stream motors, and land-based turbines are on the whole subject to Fatigue disappointments. Fatigue was at first perceived as a problem in the mid-1800s when agents in Europe saw that extension and railroad parts were breaking when exposed to continued loading. An ever-increasing number of failures of parts exposed to repeated loads were recorded. Today, auxiliary weakness has expected a much more prominent significance because of the ever-expanding utilization of high-quality materials and the longing for better from these materials.

Wear Test

Wear is the progressive destruction which includes material loss that happens on the surface of a machine element due to the mating operating element. Almost all machines lose their stability and consistency due to wear, and the potential of new advanced machines are reduced because of wear problems. Wear is classified based on the ways in which the resistance junctions are broken down, that is, plastic displacement, destruction of surface film, elastic displacement, cutting, destruction of bulk material. If we consider wear as friction, is not a material property, it's a system response. Operational circumstances affect interface wear. Mistakenly it's generally assumed that high-friction interfaces exhibit high wear rates. But it is not a fact. As an example, interfaces with polymers and solid lubricants exhibit comparatively low friction and comparatively high wear, whereas ceramics exhibit moderate friction however extraordinarily low wear. It is unwanted in almost every device applications like cams, gears, seals, and bearings. Mechanical components after a small amount of wear or as a result of rough surfaces need to be replaced. In well-made tribological systems, the removal of material may be a terribly slow process however it's steady and constant. The creation and transmission of wear debris, notably in machine applications wherever the clearances are tiny relative to the damage particle size. The factors of wear resistance such as surface finish, hardness, strength, ductility, load, work hardening, lubrication, corrosion, speed, temperature are the significant factors of the wear resistance which has to be decreased or increased accordingly in order to get higher wear resistance. The most common wear mechanisms are abrasive wear, adhesive wear, cavitation, corrosive wear, erosive wear, fatigue, fretting wear. Abrasive wear and adhesive wear modes are due to plastic contact between similar materials. When surface failure is due to fatigue, the resultant wear is named fatigue wear.

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