

## Advances in Surface Engineering Using TIG Processing to Incorporate Ceramic Particulates into Low Alloy and Microalloyed Steels – A Review

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### ABSTRACT

The application of surface engineering techniques to improve the surface properties of carbon steels using high powered lasers for transformation hardening and surface melting is well established. Based on this previous research, a tungsten inert gas torch (TIG) technique has more recently been explored for the surface modification of steels, as a much cheaper option to lasers. In the present research, initial studies compared the preheat temperature recorded on a low alloy steel with Ar, He and N protective shielding gases over a single track length. The effect of overlapping 17 tracks on the temperature variation for three different gases was also explored. These studies lead to Ar being the chosen gas for the next stages of the work. During TIG processing, incorporation of fine TiC or SiC ceramic particulates into the liquid steel was investigated, with the aim of obtaining a uniformly high hardness in a crack and porous-free melt zone of sufficient length and depth to provide improved wear resistance over the parent steel. TiC particulates of 45–100  $\mu\text{m}$  size were preplaced on a low alloy steel, and following TIG processing, the hardness increased from the as-received steel value of  $\sim 200$  Hv to  $\sim 800$  Hv, due to some dissolution and re-precipitation of TiC particulates. The incorporation of the more economic SiC particulates of  $\sim 5$   $\mu\text{m}$  or  $\sim 75$   $\mu\text{m}$  size preplaced on a microalloyed steel was investigated. Single track surface zones were melted by a tungsten inert gas torch, and the effect of two energy inputs, 420 and 840  $\text{Jmm}^{-1}$ , compared. The results showed that the samples melted using 420  $\text{Jmm}^{-1}$  were crack-free. Analytical microstructural and XRD studies established that both sizes of SiC particulates dissolved, and that some of the hardness increase recorded was due to formation of a high carbon martensite. A potential method of decreasing SiC particulate dissolution by generating a high Fe–Si liquid, thereby retaining the ceramic in the microalloyed steel after processing, was found to show promise.

**Keywords:** microstructure, microhardness, steels, surface engineering, TIG melting, preheat, carbide particulates.

### INTRODUCTION

This paper is an invited review of the work undertaken by the present authors and their colleagues listed in the references, using surface engineering to enhance the surface properties of low alloy and microalloyed steels through the addition of ceramic powders.

The background to the present projects emanated from work on particulate metal matrix composites (MMC's), which in the 1960's, grew from the development of cermets, at that time a new

generation of composite materials designed to have optimal properties, including high temperature resistance and the hardness of a ceramic combined with the ability to undergo plastic deformation like a metal. Generally, the metallic elements used as a binder were nickel, molybdenum, and cobalt, and while cermets, comprised by volume  $< 20\%$  metal, MMC's normally have  $\geq 80\%$  of metal. Both can be manufactured by a sintering process [1, 2]. A more recent version of cermets are MAX phases, some comprising ternary carbides and nitrides of aluminium or titanium alloys [3, 4].

The results of the current research are placed in the context of comparable work in the literature. The present projects grew out of previous research on bulk aluminium metal matrix composites. In the first of three examples, Song and Baker [5] found a significant acceleration of ageing of an aluminium MMC comprising AA6061 with either 15vol.% of 7  $\mu\text{m}$  SiC powder or 15vol.% Saffil,  $\delta\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , both of which recorded higher dislocation densities than the alloy, resulting in dislocation assisted nucleation processes reducing the apparent activation energy for nucleation in the MMCs.

The abrasive wear behaviour recorded through pin on disc testing of aluminium alloy AA6061 were compared by Gurcan and Baker [6] with that of AA6061 MMC's, including one with 60vol.% SiC and a second, a hybrid containing 11vol.% Saffil + 20vol.% SiC. All the materials were all in the T6 condition. Both the MMC's showed significant improvements in wear resistance compared to the alloy.

Zhang et al. [7] investigated the hot deformation behaviour in the T4 condition of the aluminium alloy AA6061 and that of AA6061 plus 20vol.% SiC powder in the temperature range 573 K to 773 K and at strain rates of 0.005, 0.05 and 0.09  $\text{s}^{-1}$ . The different activation energies determined for both specimens was explained by the occurrence of dynamic precipitation and coarsening during deformation as a function of the experimental conditions.

Modifications in microhardness and microstructure in aluminium MMC's [8–12] and titanium MMC's [8, 13–16] resulting from surface engineering using a 5kW continuous  $\text{CO}_2$  laser were studied in detail. The sliding wear resistance after testing AA6061 injected with 150  $\mu\text{m}$  SiC particulate was found to be slightly inferior to that of AA6061 preplaced with 45  $\mu\text{m}$  SiC particulate [9]. An extension of this research by Hu and Baker [10] studying MMC's based on both AA6061 and AA8090 with 6.5  $\mu\text{m}$  SiC particulates, found from analytical TEM, that the SiC dissolved and re-precipitated as  $\text{Al}_4\text{SiC}_4$  and  $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3$  during single track laser processing. This was followed by an examination of the formation of continuous surface Al-SiCp metal matrix composites by overlapping laser tracks [11]. Here it was found that using a laser power input of 100–200  $\text{MJm}^{-2}$   $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3$  precipitated, whereas with 560  $\text{MJm}^{-2}$ ,  $\text{Al}_4\text{SiC}_4$  was more likely to form.

A previously unreported hexagonal  $\text{AlSiC}$  phase was also present at the high energy input [12].

Research on laser surface engineering of CP Titanium and Ti6Al4V (IMI318) alloys also employed a 5 kW continuous  $\text{CO}_2$  laser. Mridha and Baker [13] aimed to develop surface MMC's to increase the 350 Hv base hardness of IMI318 titanium alloy, by preplacing 10 wt.% SiC powder onto the surface and then laser processing under nitrogen. Close to the surface, the hardness was found to increase to 1400 Hv, which then decreased to 600 Hv at a depth of  $\sim 1\text{mm}$ . As in the case of the aluminium alloys, SiC particulates dissolved, and here were replaced by TiN dendrites growing from the surface together with a threadlike microstructural constituent down through the melt zone. This fine microstructure, also present when the base alloy CPTi [14] was identified using X-ray diffraction combined with TEM as  $\text{Ti}_5\text{Si}_3$  [15]. The laser surface modification of titanium alloys has been reviewed [16], presenting a fuller account. This followed the pioneering work of Ayers [17], West [18], Bergmann and Mordike [19] and Bell et al. [20].

The extension of this research, with the objective of improving the surface properties of steels, also involved a change from using lasers to a tungsten inert gas torch, a significantly more economic process [21–25].

In the work by the present authors presented in nine papers [26–34], the TIG processing conditions used similar to those shown to be suitable by others [35, 36]. The system first chosen to explore these features was that of a low alloy steel, initially TIG processed to incorporate TiC particulates [26, 27]. This produced an increase of up to four times the hardness of the steel. Next, Patel et al. [26] using a microalloyed steel plate, substituted  $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$  SiC for the TiC particulates, with the aim of dissolving the ceramic during processing, and precipitating new phases as a fine dispersion on cooling, as found for Al based MMC's [8–12]. Both Ar and Ar+He shielding gases with 420, 530 or 840  $\text{Jmm}^{-1}$  TIG energy inputs were investigated. After processing, a hardness of up to 1000 Hv was recorded [28].

Following the work of Patel et al [26], subsequent studies investigated the effect of different protective shielding gases, energy input, melt zone shape and dimensions, microhardness variations and resultant microstructure, using either  $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$  or  $\sim 75 \mu\text{m}$  SiC particulates. The  $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$  SiC was expected to fully dissolve, nucleating new

phases during cooling. On the other hand, the  $\sim 75$   $\mu\text{m}$  SiC would be expected to show only partial dissolution, and the microstructure also benefiting from nucleation of new phases [28–34]. A feature of much of this work was the examination of variations in temperature along the TIG melted track, plus in some experiments, along different tracks which were overlapped to treat an area of the parent plate [27, 28].

## EXPERIMENTAL

A surface engineering technique based on a tungsten inert gas (TIG) torch was used initially to study the influence of overlapping tracks on a low alloy (LA) steel (BM) with a composition of 0.43C-0.57Mn-0.30Si-0.04S-0.035P-1.15Cr-2.57Ni-0.63Mo, bal.Fe (wt.%) incorporating 45–100  $\mu\text{m}$ , 99.5% purity TiC particulates. In the first project, 17 tracks, overlapped by 50%, were melted on the BM steel (100x40x15mm) with an energy input of 1344  $\text{Jmm}^{-1}$  protected by an Ar, flowing at 20  $\text{Lmin}^{-1}$ . Four thermocouples were placed, (T1) BM, (T2) track no. 3, (T3) track no. 9 and (T4) track no. 17, to record the temperatures during melting and cooling [27].

Figure 1 shows schematic drawings which give the track section dimensions and positions of thermocouples (a) of the BM LA steel used for TIG processing incorporating TiC particulates, (b) of the BM MA steel incorporating  $\sim 5$   $\mu\text{m}$  or  $\sim 75$   $\mu\text{m}$  SiC particulates [26, 33, 34].

Figure 1(b) shows in black the four sections of melt track and the melting direction. Both figures show that the thermocouples, which recorded temperature increases associated with preheat [35], were positioned 5 mm below the BM surface. This distance was chosen at the start of the research to

avoid the MZ liquid coming into contact with the thermocouples during TIG processing.

A second project examined the influence of SiC powder on the melt zone dimensions, microhardness variations, microstructure and phase determination of a processed Nb-Ti microalloyed (MA) steel. Furthermore, these features were considered in different places along the re-solidified track, Figure 1(b) to explore the importance of preheat [33].

The composition of the MA steel base metal (BM), 0.14C-1.26Mn-0.32Si-0.004S-0.015P-0.012Cr-0.002Mo-0.007Ni-0.02Cu-0.028Al-0.037Nb-0.008Ti-0.001V, bal.Fe (wt.%) was determined using a Glow Discharge Optical Emission Spectrometer (GDOS), model Horiba GD-OES profilometer.

A Miller Dynastroy 300DX TIG equipment was used in all the projects to generate an arc with a 2.4 mm diameter thoriated tungsten electrode. The electrode was direct current negative and the tip of the order 1mm above the specimen surface to guarantee a constant energy input (E). Energy inputs in the range 210 to 1344  $\text{Jmm}^{-1}$  were used over the course of the work [26–33].

Specimens were prepared for metallographic analysis following ASTM E3-01 standards. The crystallographic characterization of phases developed in the re-solidified surface was obtained by X-ray diffraction, which was carried out in a Bruker D8 Advance with Da Vinci. A Cu ( $\lambda = 1.5406$   $\text{\AA}$ ) source X-ray tube was used. The X-ray tube was set to 40 kV and 40 mA, the step size to 0.5 seconds and the increment, 0.02°. The 2-theta range measured was 20–100°. XRD data from all these sources was characterized using the International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD) PDF-2 database incorporated in the Bruker D8

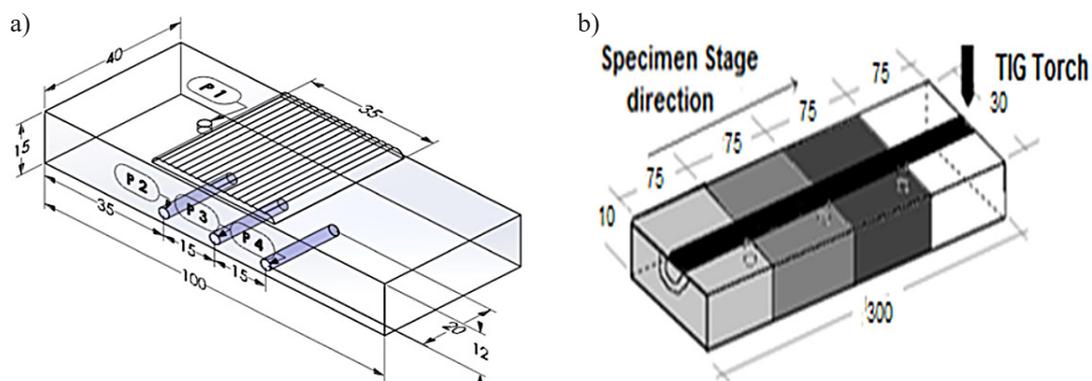


Fig. 1. a) Schematic drawing of overlapping tracks and b) Schematic drawing of single track

Advance with Da Vinci XRD equipment. This also allowed indexing the peaks.

Microhardness measurements were conducted following the procedures detailed in BS 1043-2 1993 and BS6507-1 1998, using a Mitutoyo MVK G1 microhardness tester with 200 gf load and a 15 s delay. Readings were taken on the specimen cross-section, of the melt zone (MZ), the heat affected zone (HAZ) and the BM, starting at 0.1 mm from the melt zone edge and taking measurements in a vertical distance at 0.2 mm apart, towards the centre of the BM.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An increase in temperature occurs in the tracks as processing proceeds, through heat transfer by conduction, which is described as the pre-heat [35]. This can have a significant influence on the maximum temperature reached during the processing, and the subsequent rate of cooling, both which influence final the microstructure and properties of the solidified MZ.

A preliminary mathematical model [32] based on the Rosenthal approach [36] used often for modelling welding situations, was developed to predict the temperature at any point in space/time. Based on the increase in temperature (preheat) between the region close to the start of the track resulting from TIG processing and that close to the end of the track in the case of single track melting, Figure 2, shows a satisfactory agreement between experimental and numerical values obtained from the model [32].

A more pronounced effect has been recorded when laser or TIG processing is used to modify an area of the surface by undertaking a series of tracks, involving overlapping them usually in the range 30-50% [27, 28]. Figure 3(a) shows the effect of pre-heat during TIG processing 13 tracks at an energy input of  $1344 \text{ Jmm}^{-1}$ . The temperature increased from  $230 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  at track 1 to  $>700 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  at track 13, a level similar to that noted by Hu and Baker [35] during laser nitriding of a Ti-6Al-4V alloy.

The results obtained by Mridha and Baker [27] and Mridha et al. [28] employing TIG processing to modify the melt zone microstructure and microhardness of microalloyed steel through the incorporation of TiC particulates were in agreement with other work [24, 25, 29]. The microhardness of the BM steel was  $\sim 200 \text{ Hv}$ . A microhardness map taking into account all 13 tracks at six depths through the MZ determined after TIG processing, showed that a maximum of  $\sim 800 \text{ Hv}$  was recorded in tracks 4-6, due to undissolved, and dissolved and reprecipitated TiC. For tracks 11-13, the microhardness was lower at  $\sim 700 \text{ Hv}$ , as the cooling rate became a dominating factor [27].

The properties of the gas such as specific heat, thermal conductivity and ionization potential, used for protecting the steel during TIG or laser processing, can have a significant effect on the maximum preheat temperature and cooling rate, both of which affect the final microstructure. This was the subject considered in three papers [26, 28, 29]. Initial studies by Patel et al., [26] replaced the significantly more expensive TiC particulates by SiC particulates, and compared the effect of two shielding gases, 100% Ar and 80% Ar 20%He after TIG processing at energy

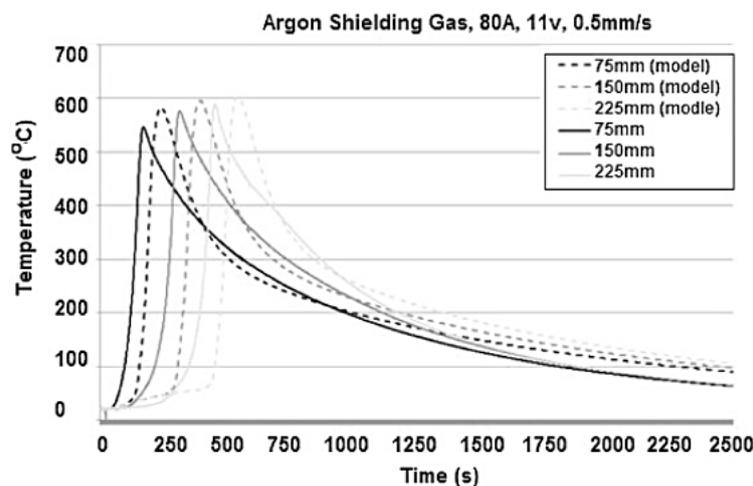
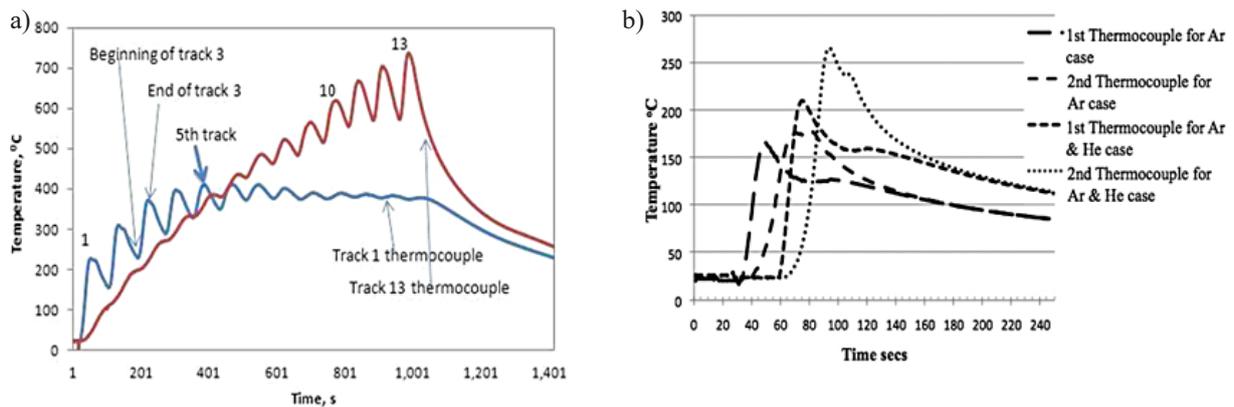


Fig. 2. Comparison between experimental and numerical values



**Fig. 3.** a) Graph of temperature vs time recorded by thermocouples for tracks 1 and 13. and b) Graph of temperature vs time recorded by thermocouples for two sections of a single track shielded by Ar or Ar+He

inputs of 420 Jmm<sup>-1</sup>, 530 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> and 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> on the solidified melt depth dimensions and the microhardness of a microalloyed steel, with and without SiC particulate additions. The MA steel specimen given a coating of 10wt % SiC and processed at 530 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> recorded the highest temperature in both locations and under both environments. These conditions resulted in a microstructure similar to that of a silicon white cast iron.

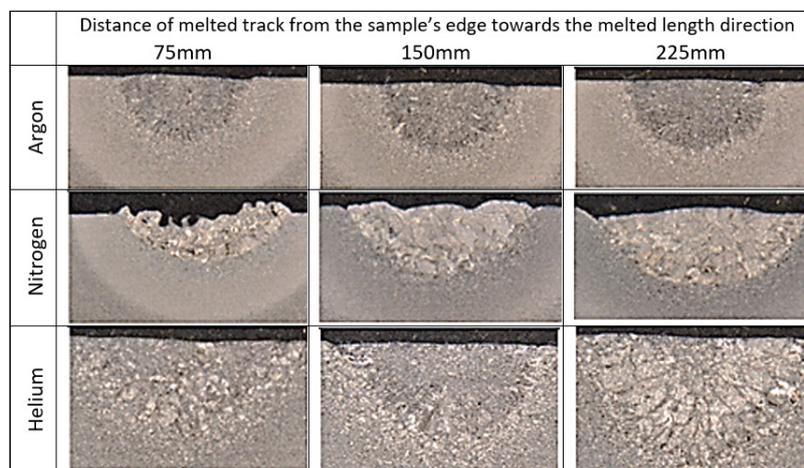
An extension of this work [29] considered TIG processing of the BM steel alone, in the range 210 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> to 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> protected by three shielding gases, Ar, He and N, Figure 4. The specimen was again studied in four sections, as shown in Figure 1(b).

The influence of shielding gas on the melt zone depth, surface roughness, macrostructure and microhardness were also considered. The melt zone cross sections, Figure 4, at three distances along the MZ track after processing at 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> show the effect of shielding gas on the dimensions of the MZ and the variation in the macrostructure [29]. Progressively greater width and depth are seen in Table 1 between Ar, N and He, while Table 2 shows little change in MZ and HAZ microhardness between Ar and He, but higher values for N.

Figure 4 also shows that a much coarser macrostructure is developed under He and N shielding gases, and that the surface roughness in these

**Table 1.** Dimensions of the fusion zone at different distances from the sample's edge

Shielding gas	Width			Depth		
	75 mm	150 mm	225 mm	75 mm	150 mm	225 mm
Argon	3.7	3.9	3.9	1.8	2.1	2.1
Nitrogen	6.1	7.1	7.9	1.7	2.6	3.2
Helium	7.3	7.3	7.5	3.6	3.6	3.9



**Fig. 4.** The variation in the MZ cross section at three positions along the track for three gases

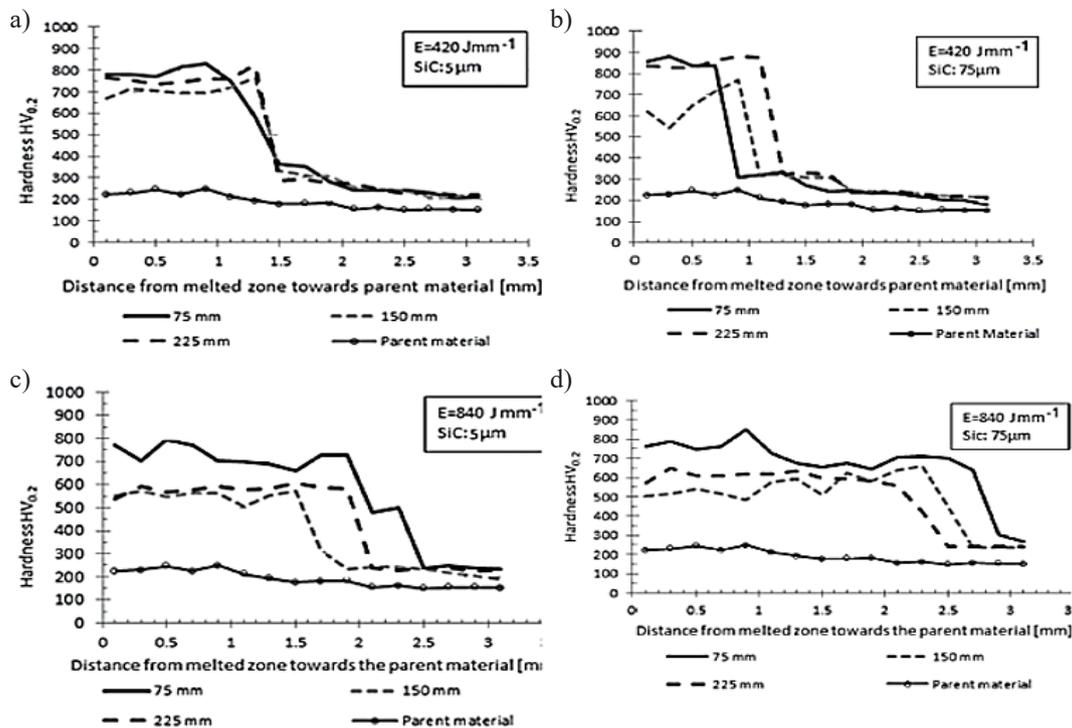
**Table 2.** Average Vickers hardness (HV) of the melted track

Shielding gas	Melt zone	HAZ	Parent material
	(HV)		
Argon	164	160	153
Nitrogen	220	190	150
Helium	160	157	150

cases was significantly greater than using Ar. Both these observations were important in choosing Ar for the next stage of the research.

This stage involved expanding the work of Patel et al. [26] by considering the effect on microhardness and microstructure through the incorporation of SiC particulates in an MA steel plate by TIG processing using energy inputs of 420 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> or 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup>, with Ar as a shielding gas [30, 33, 34]. The dimensions and thermocouple positions in the MA steel plate was as shown in Figure 1(b). Hardness profiles from indents made in the centre of the MZ, shown in Figure 5 from close to the surface to the BM, are collated for the four specimens in Figure 6. The hardness of the BM steel was ~150Hv, which after TIG processing increased to between 220 and 270 Hv. Those specimens with SiC additions processed at 420 and 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> showed substantial increases in hardness to 800–900 Hv, retained for a melt-zone depth >1 mm. Optical Macrographs (OM)

of two cross-sections taken from samples at 225 mm along the track are shown in Figure 6. Following TIG processing at 420 Jmm<sup>-1</sup>, the sample with ~75 µm SiC particulates shows no cracks, Figure 6(a), while the cross-section of the track processed using 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup>, Figure 6(b) shows a significant crack, which also occurred for the samples prepared with ~5 µm SiC powder at this energy input. Despite the greater MZ volume produced using 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup>, it was decided to confine subsequent processing to an energy input of 420 Jmm<sup>-1</sup>. XRD spectra were recorded for the TIG processed rough MZ surface of the MA steel samples incorporating ~5 or ~75 µm SiC particulates taken between thermocouples 1 and 2, to study the phases developed as a function of particulate size. Following 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> processing, analytical scanning electron microscopy indicated high sulphur contents on the surfaces of the cracks, suggesting a dissolution of MnS particles giving brittle FeS layers.



**Fig. 5.** Hardness profiles of cross-sectional areas at 75, 150 and 225 mm from the start of the track, a) 420 Jmm<sup>-1</sup>(~5 µm), b) 420 Jmm<sup>-1</sup>(~75 µm), c) 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> (~5 µm), d) 840 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> (~75 µm)

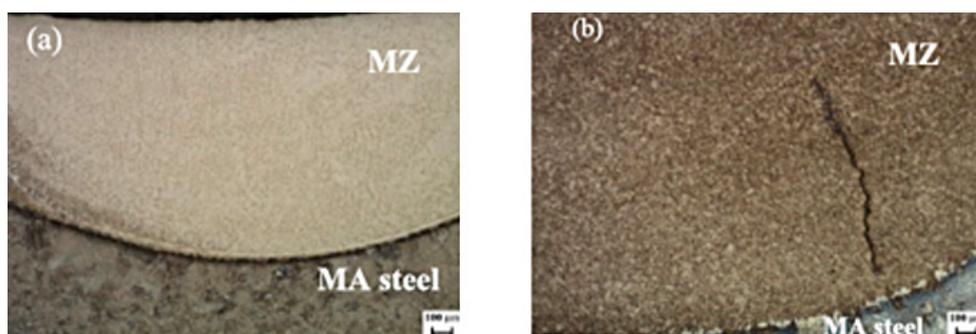


Fig. 6. Optical micrographs of MZ and BM of the MA steel following TIG processing of pre-placed  $\sim 75 \mu\text{m}$  SiC particulates using two energy inputs, a)  $420 \text{ Jmm}^{-1}$  and b)  $840 \text{ Jmm}^{-1}$

The XRD spectrum in Figure 7(a), collected from the MA steel incorporating  $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$  SiC particulates, shows peaks related to martensite, silicon dioxide, cementite (Cohenite,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$ ) and iron silicide ( $\text{DO}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{Si}$ ). With the exception of the austenite peaks, and with the addition of peaks corresponding to graphite, the  $\sim 75 \mu\text{m}$  SiC MA steel spectrum contains the same peaks. Also in Figure 7(a), spectra are included from the  $\sim 75 \mu\text{m}$  SiC powder used in this work and from the BM. The strongest peaks excited by the  $\sim 75 \mu\text{m}$  SiC powder are indicated at  $2\theta$  values of  $\sim 35^\circ$ . However, it is apparent that there is insufficient matching between the SiC peaks in the spectrum from the powder alone and the spectra from the TIG processed MA steel/SiC specimens to claim that SiC is present in these latter spectra. SEM showed that a needle shaped phase Figure 7(b), often surrounded by a boundary was observed in the transverse section taken close to the start of section 2 seen in Figure 1(a). In agreement with

the XRD spectra in Figure 7(a), following TIG processing, the EDX analysis showed Si levels too low to identify a SiC phase. Also, C levels of  $\sim 3.5 \text{ wt.}\%$  were recorded in the needle areas, Figure 7(b), strongly suggesting that the dissolution of the SiC particulates resulted in the formation of a high carbon martensite, which is considered to be a factor in the increase in hardness seen in the graphs in Figure 5 [33].

Several attempts have been made to prevent the dissolution or partial dissolution of SiC particulates in iron and steels, but with little success [37, 38] as unprotected SiC also reacts readily with iron in the solid state at  $1000\text{--}1200^\circ\text{C}$  ( $1273\text{--}1373 \text{ K}$ ). Research on the Fe-Si-C system by Kawanishi et al. [39] suggests that a high Si content could decrease SiC dissolution in liquid iron. This was developed further by Baker et al. [34], who placed layer of silicon particulates next to an MA steel specimen, with the intention of forming a high Fe-Si-C liquid

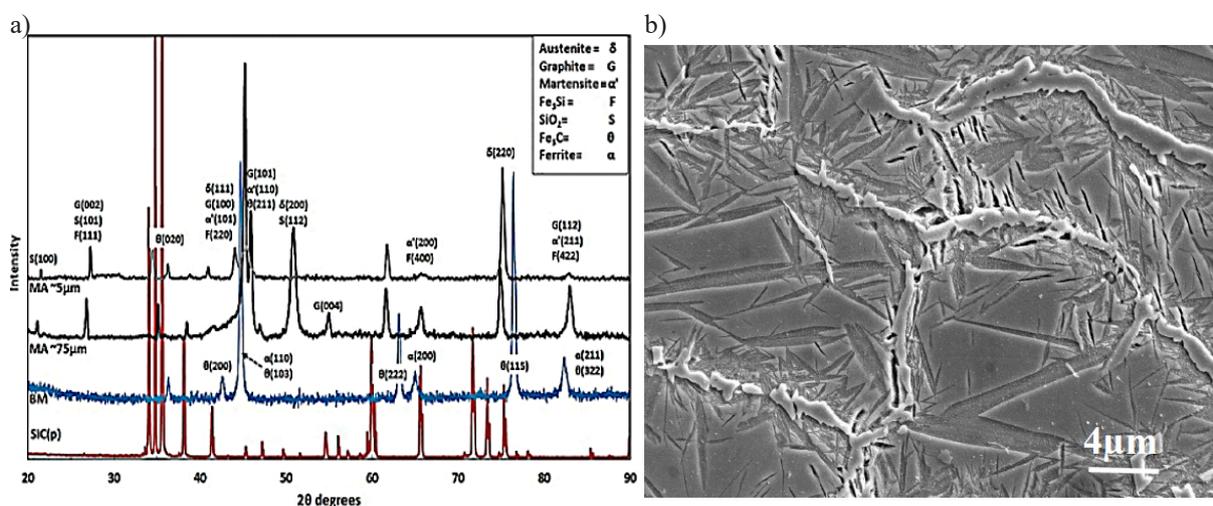


Fig. 7. a) XRD spectra of  $\sim 75 \mu\text{m}$  SiC(p), BM and MA steels with  $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$  SiC and  $\sim 75 \mu\text{m}$  SiC, b) SEM micrograph of  $\sim 75 \mu\text{m}$  MZ top surface

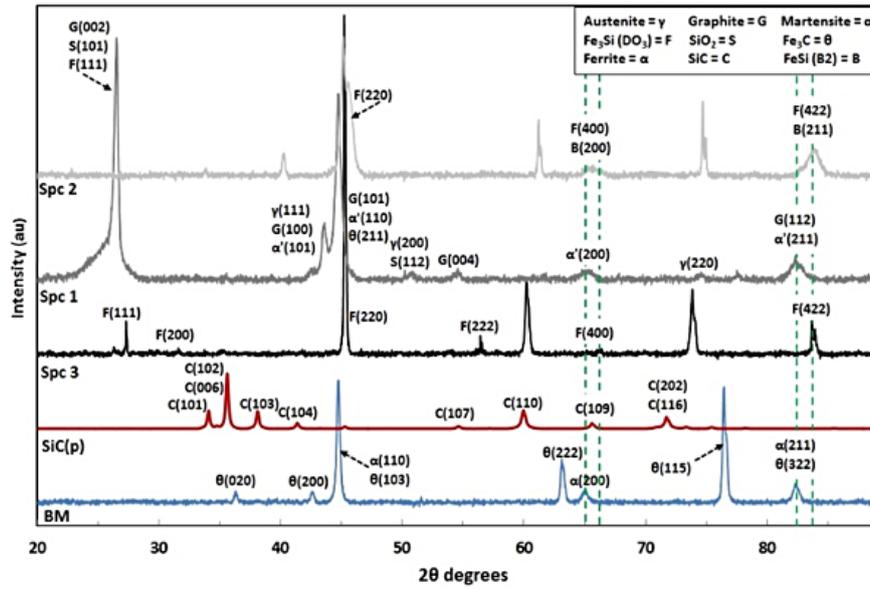


Fig. 8. XRD spectra of Specimens 1, 2 and 3, SiC powder and the BM MA steel

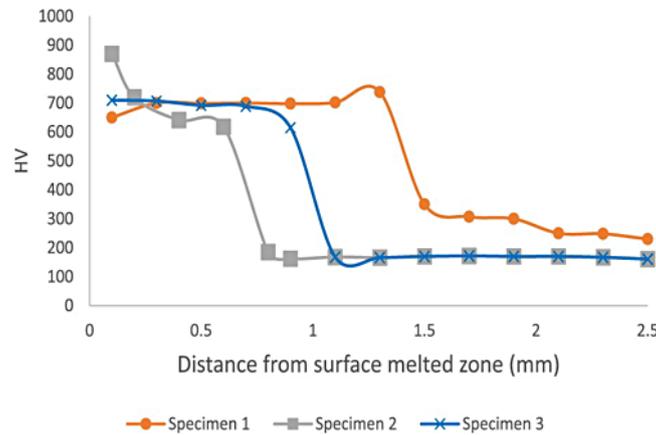


Fig. 9. Hardness v distance from the surface MZ for the three specimens

phase, before a second layer comprised of ~5 μm SiC particulates was incorporated into the melt. An energy input of 420 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> was used, selected as the optimum in a previous project [33] for achieving a high hardness to a depth >1 mm without porosity or cracking. The X-ray spectra in Figure 8 were recorded from Specimen 1, (SiC), Specimen 2, (~ 45 μm Si particulates placed on the BM, dried, then SiC preplaced on the Si coated steel specimen), while Specimen 3 was a Si coated steel, then TIG processed [34].

In Figure 8, Specimens 2 (Si+5 μmSiC) and 3 (~45 μm Si alone), both show peaks indicating the FeSi<sub>3</sub> phase which occurs at ~23wt.% Si in the Fe-Si equilibrium diagram [40]. Specimen 1 (SiC alone) shows no peaks corresponding to Fe<sub>3</sub>Si, but strong peaks corresponding to FeSi. This

phase occurs at lower Si levels of 5-15wt.%, and indicates that lower Si levels which might protect the SiC from dissolution and avoid the more brittle DO<sub>3</sub> Fe<sub>3</sub>Si phase, which is considered to be associated with the fine cracking recorded in the functionally graded MZ of Specimens 2 and 3. Microhardness data in Figure 9, shows that Specimen 2 has a maximum of 880 Hv at ~0.1 mm in MZ, while Specimens 2, and 3 have maximum of ~700 Hv retained to >1 mm depth.

Microstructural analysis was undertaken on the three TIG processed specimens. Figure 10 is an optical micrograph showing the MZ separated into two layers, the upper layer A containing larger particulates, while they are absent in the lower layer B. EDX analysis given in Table 3 of several phases arrowed in Figure 11, indicates that both

particles 1 and 3 are mainly SiC (stoichiometric Si/C = 2.33), while 2 is predominantly graphite. 4 and 5 may be based on Fe<sub>3</sub>Si, detected in the XRD spectrum in Figure 8. The absence in Figure 8 of SiC peaks maybe due to the relatively small volume fraction sampled in layer A.

Fine cracks were observed close to the surface of the MZ in Specimen 2, and also reported by Liang et al. [41] who claimed that the cracks were due to a matrix of DO<sub>3</sub> Fe<sub>3</sub>Si, which was also identified in XRD Spectra in Figures 7 and 8.

Reducing the Si level from 20.31wt.%, Table 3, to produce an MZ Si level of ~5.0 wt.%, accompanied by rapid cooling, may result in the development of a matrix of the less brittle B2FeSi phase, and eliminate cracking.

The application of TIG as an economic process for surface engineering is now well established [42].

Successful surface engineering based on laser or TIG processing should use an energy input that is sufficient to melt the base metal, thus allowing the ceramic particulate to be incorporated into the MZ, but normally insufficient energy to completely melt the ceramic. Also, porosity and cracking, which have been reported in some work, must be avoided [22, 33]. A wide range of energy inputs (E) from 210 to 3479 Jmm<sup>-1</sup> have been investigated [23–27].

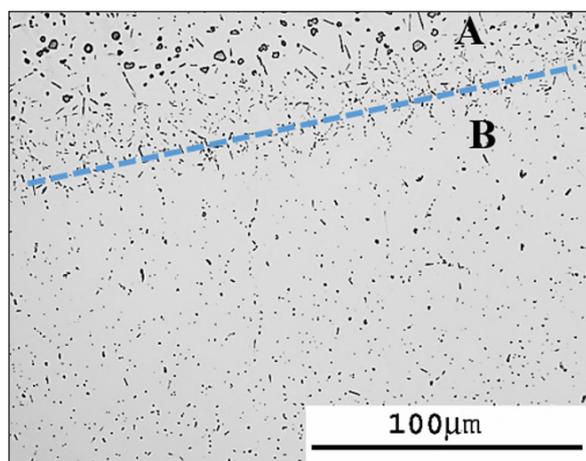


Fig. 10. Specimen 2 OM showing two layers

It has been shown [29, 31] that the choice of protective shielding gas has a significant influence on the preheat generated during the TIG processing of an area by melting a series of overlapping tracks, Fig. 3(a), but also between the start and end of a single track, Fig. 3(b). This can lead to a varying microstructure, and hence properties, along the length of a track. To reduce this effect in the case of the processing of an area, different patterns of melting tracks have been adopted [35]. This problem has also been addressed for the same reasons in 3D printing [43].

## CONCLUSIONS

The application of TIG as an economic process for surface engineering is now well established. The present work has shown that the influence of input energy and shielding gas can increase the melt zone hardness by >800 Hv in low alloy steels through incorporation of TiC, and in microalloyed steels through incorporation of SiC particulates. The hardness depends on the melt track position from which it is determined. This is

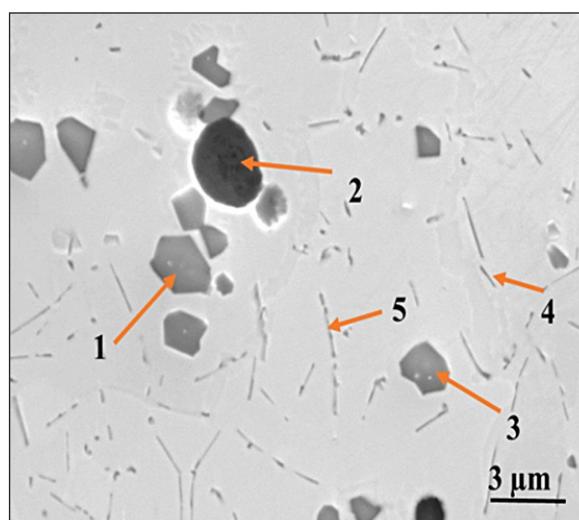


Fig. 11. Specimen 2 SEM showing five arrowed precipitates

Table 3. Specimen 2 EDX compositional data for positions arrowed in Figure 11

Spectrum	C	O	Si	Mn	Fe	Si/C
1	33.57		61.23		5.21	2.19
2	87.03	2.80		1.41	8.76	
3	35.44		59.52		5.04	1.93
4	4.82		20.31	0.92	73.95	
5	11.76		24.93	0.62	62.70	

due primarily to the increase in temperature (pre-heat) noted along a single track, or in different tracks when treating an area. The partial or complete particulate dissolution leading to the formation of new phases also has been a major factor in determining hardness over the volume of the melt zone track. This is particularly the case for the incorporation of SiC particulates. The possibility of avoiding the dissolution of SiC in steels during TIG processing, is offered a possible solution through the development of a high Fe-Si liquid phase. However, the formation of brittle  $DO_3$   $Fe_3Si$  phase must be avoided.

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