

X-ray diffraction analysis of electroerosive powder materials, obtained from waste of tungsten-free hard alloy grade KNT16

Vladimir Serebrovsky¹, and Boris Sabel'nikov^{2*}

¹Kursk State Agricultural Academy, 305021 Kursk, Russian Federation

²Southwest State University, 305040 Kursk, Russian Federation

1 Introduction

Tungsten-free hard alloys (TFHA) or cermets are materials based not on tungsten carbide, but on another refractory compound (usually titanium carbide or carbonitride); the cementing phase is metals - nickel and / or cobalt, with hardening additives of transition metals 4, 5, 6 groups (Mo, W, Cr, Nb, etc.). These materials combine both ceramic properties (exceptional hardness and wear resistance, oxidation resistance, low adhesion to the material being processed) and metal properties (strength, impact resistance). KNT16 alloy is intended to replace the standard T15K6 alloy, and in some cases instead of VK8, T14K8, T30K4 and T5K10 alloys for semi-finishing and semi-rough turning with continuous cutting of carbon, low alloy and some structural steels.

The widespread use of TFHA KNT16 brand in various industries leads to a large accumulation of its waste requiring processing. Currently, there are methods that allow the processing of solid alloy wastes with a view to their reuse. However, the disadvantages of the known methods are increased energy consumption, multi-operation process.

The most promising method for processing any conductive material is the method of electroerosive dispersion (EED), which is distinguished by the ecological purity of the process and relatively low energy costs.

Carrying out the planned measures will solve the problem of waste disposal and their further use and thereby reduce the cost of production of the final product.

The aim of the work was to carry out X-ray diffraction analysis of electroerosive powder materials, obtained from wastes of tungsten-free hard alloy grade KNT16 in ethyl alcohol.

2 Materials and Methods

To obtain the powder from TFHA waste KNT16 grade (GOST 19052-80), an EED device, developed by the authors, was used. The waste was loaded into a reactor filled with a working fluid - ethyl alcohol (GOST R 56389-2015), the process was carried out with the following electrical parameters: capacitance of discharge capacitors 25,5 μF , voltage 195–205 V, pulse repetition rate 95–105 Hz.

The phase composition of the sample was studied by X-ray diffraction on a Rigaku Ultima IV diffractometer in $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$ radiation (wavelength $\lambda = 0,154178$ nm) using Soller slits (Fig. 1).

The diffraction spectrum for phase analysis is taken according to the θ - 2θ scanning scheme with focusing according to Bregt-Brentano in the range of angles of 5 ... 100 degrees. 2θ . The shooting is carried out in dotted mode with a scanning step $\Delta(2\theta) = 0.02$ deg, speed 0.6 deg / min, operating voltage 45 kV, current 200 mA.



Fig.1. X-ray diffractometer Rigaku Ultima IV

3 Results

To refine the profile of experimental X-ray diffraction patterns, the PDXL RIGAKU software package was used. The background was subtracted using the Sonneveld – Wisser method, the experimental profile was smoothed using the Savitsky – Naked method, and the components $k\alpha_1$ and $k\alpha_2$ were separated by the Rachinger method. To describe the diffraction maxima, a superposition of the Gauss function and the Lorentz function was used. The phase composition was determined using the ICDD PDF-2 database (2014).

The diffraction pattern and phase composition of the test sample are presented in Fig. 2 and Table 1.

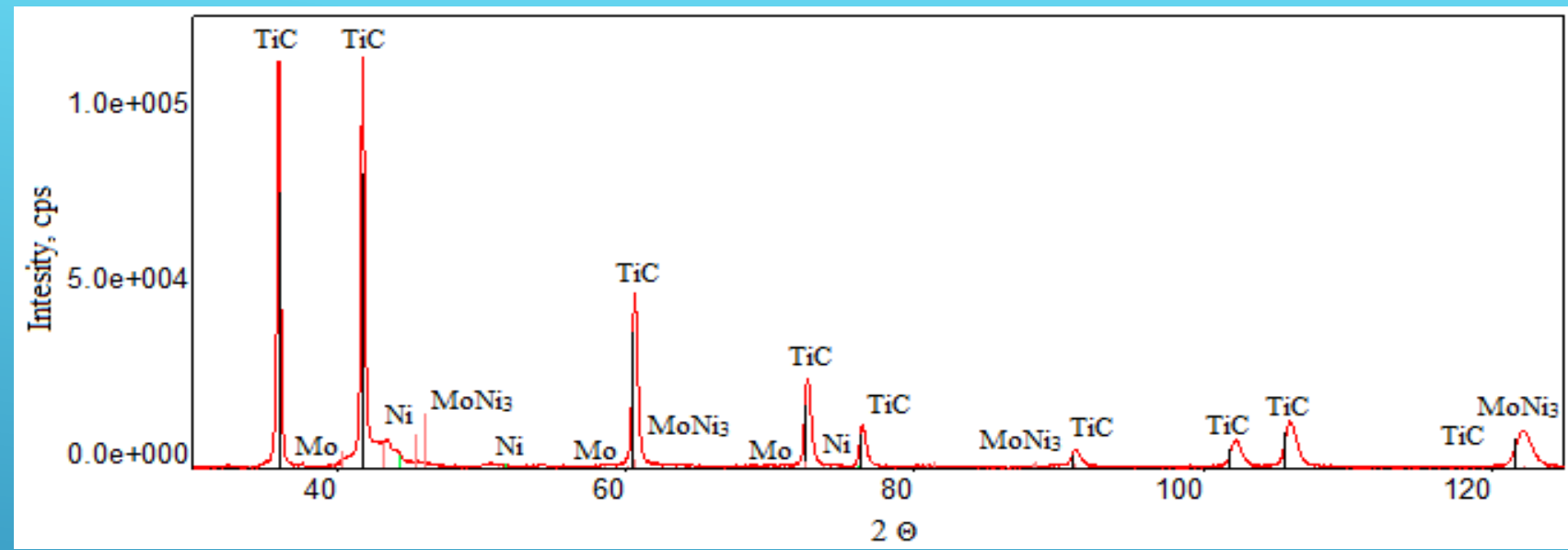


Fig.2. X-ray diffraction pattern of the test sample

Table 1. The phase composition of the test sample

Chemical formula	Type of crystal lattice	Lattice parameters
TiC	225:Fm-3m cubic crystal lattice	$a = b = c = 4.323534 \text{ \AA}$
MoNi₃	59:Pmmn,choice-2 orthorhombic crystal lattice	$a = 5.167347 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 4.176675 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 4.360784 \text{ \AA}$
Ni	225:Fm-3m cubic crystal lattice	$a = b = c = 3.533749 \text{ \AA}$
Mo	229:Im-3m cubic crystal lattice	$a = b = c = 3.135084 \text{ \AA}$

4 Conclusion

Based on the performed x-ray microanalysis, it was found that the main phases in electroerosive powder materials of the tungsten-free hard alloy KNT16 grade, obtained in ethyl alcohol, are TiC, MoNi₃, Ni, Mo. The study will determine the most relevant area of application of the obtained samples and improve the quality of scientific and technological developments.