

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DURGAPUR

DEPARTMENT OF Metallurgical & Materials Engineering

REPORT

TITLE Pin on disk wear testing study
at 40 N

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
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| Semester | 7 th |
| Section | - |
| Signature | <u>Deep</u> |
| Date of Experiment | 28/7/2023 |
| Roll No. | 20MM8051 |
| Year | IV th (2023) |
| M. L. Incharge | |

27/8/23

Experiment - Pin - on - disk Testing

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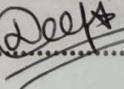
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Title: Pin on disk wear testing, study at 40N load

Theory:

- Def: In material science, wear is erosion or sideways displacement of material from its 'derivative's original position on a solid surface performed by the action of another surface
- Wear is related to interactions between surfaces and more specifically the removal and deformation of material on a surface as a result of mechanical action of opposite surface
- The need for relative motion between two surfaces and initial mechanical contact between asperities is an important distinction between mechanical wear compared to other processes with similar outcomes
- Def: The study of the processes of wear is part of the discipline of tribology
- The complex nature of wear has delayed its investigations and resulted in isolated studies towards wear mechanisms or processes.
- Some commonly referred to wear mechanisms (or processes) include:
- (a) Adhesive wear
 - (b) Abrasive wear
 - (c) Surface Fatigue
 - (d) Fretting wear
 - (e) Erosive wear

Date 28/7/2023

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Experimental Procedure:

- Dry sliding wear tests of the specimen are carried out in a pin-on-disk wear testing machine (wear and friction monitor - TR-20LE, DUCOM, Bangalore, India)
- During wear test, the specimen pin is held against an EN 31 steel disk (hardness = 60HRC, HV 695) rotating at 200 rpm under different normal loads (P).
- The tests are performed in an open air environment
- The diameter of the circular path traversed by the pin(wear track diameter) is 100mm that accounts for a sliding speed of 1m/s.
- Before each test the surface of the pin is polished with silicon carbide emery paper of 800 grit size.
- Each specimen-pin is subjected to a total test time of 10 min
- The weight of the pin at the beginning and at the end of each test (after 10 min) is measured in a high precision microbalance (CPA225 D, Sartorius, Germany) to find out the weight loss
- Accordingly overall weight rate is calculated in $\text{g m}^{-2} \text{ m}^{-1}$

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- During the test, cumulative wear (in μm) and frictional force (in N) data are recorded with time (in min).
- The coefficient of friction (μ) is calculated from frictional force (F) and normal load (P) using the relationship

$$F = \mu P$$

- This data is used to generate cumulative wear loss vs. sliding distance and coefficient of friction vs. sliding distance plane plots

Sliding distance = $\pi D N t$

where $D \rightarrow$ track diameter (0.1 m)

$N \rightarrow$ r.p.m.

$t \rightarrow$ time (30 min)

Observations:

P.T.O. →

Observations:

Initial weight of sample $\rightarrow 1.805 \text{ gm}$

Final weight of sample $\rightarrow 1.7585 \text{ gm}$

| Wear (micro meter) | Frictional Force | Time (sec) | Time (min) | Sliding distance (m) | Coeff. of friction |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 5 | 11.9 | 30 | 0.5 | 31.4 | 0.2975 |
| 15 | 12.2 | 60 | 1 | 62.8 | 0.305 |
| 30 | 14 | 90 | 1.5 | 94.2 | 0.33 |
| 39 | 11.9 | 120 | 2 | 125.6 | 0.2975 |
| 49 | 12.8 | 150 | 2.5 | 157 | 0.32 |
| 59 | 13 | 180 | 3 | 188.4 | 0.325 |
| 68 | 13.6 | 210 | 3.5 | 219.8 | 0.34 |
| 78 | 14.2 | 240 | 4 | 251.2 | 0.355 |
| 91 | 12.9 | 270 | 4.5 | 282.6 | 0.3875 |
| 107 | 14.2 | 300 | 5 | 314 | 0.355 |
| 118 | 14.1 | 330 | 5.5 | 345.4 | 0.3525 |
| 135 | 12.9 | 360 | 6 | 376.8 | 0.3225 |
| 143 | 14.3 | 390 | 6.5 | 408.2 | 0.3575 |
| 102 | 12.4 | 420 | 7 | 439.6 | 0.31 |
| 169 | 13.2 | 450 | 7.5 | 471 | 0.33 |
| 186 | 17.2 | 480 | 8 | 502.4 | 0.43 |
| 218 | 21 | 510 | 8.5 | 533.8 | 0.525 |
| 299 | 245.4 | 540 | 9 | 565.2 | 0.635 |
| 501 | 25.1 | 570 | 9.5 | 596.6 | 0.6275 |
| 693 | 24.3 | 600 | 10 | 628 | 0.6075 |

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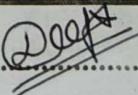
Calculations:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Wear rate} &= \frac{\text{Weight Loss}}{\text{Pin Area} \times \text{Sliding Distance}} \\ &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{\pi d^2/4 \times \pi D N t} \\ &= \frac{1.805 - 1.7585}{\pi (0.006)^2 \cdot \pi \times 0.1 \times 200 \times 10^3} \\ &= 2.6174 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ m}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

Apparatus/Diagram:

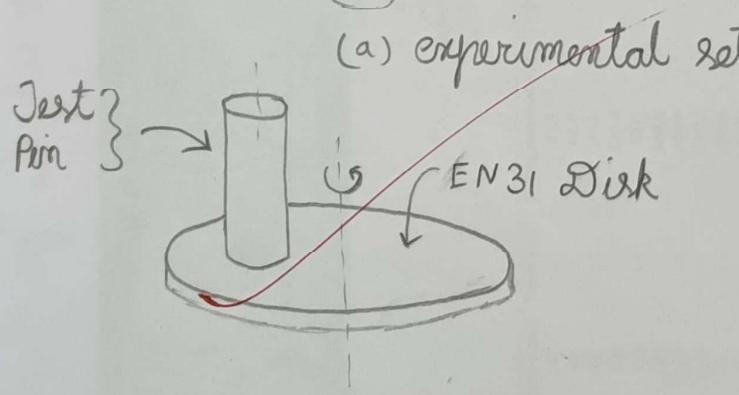
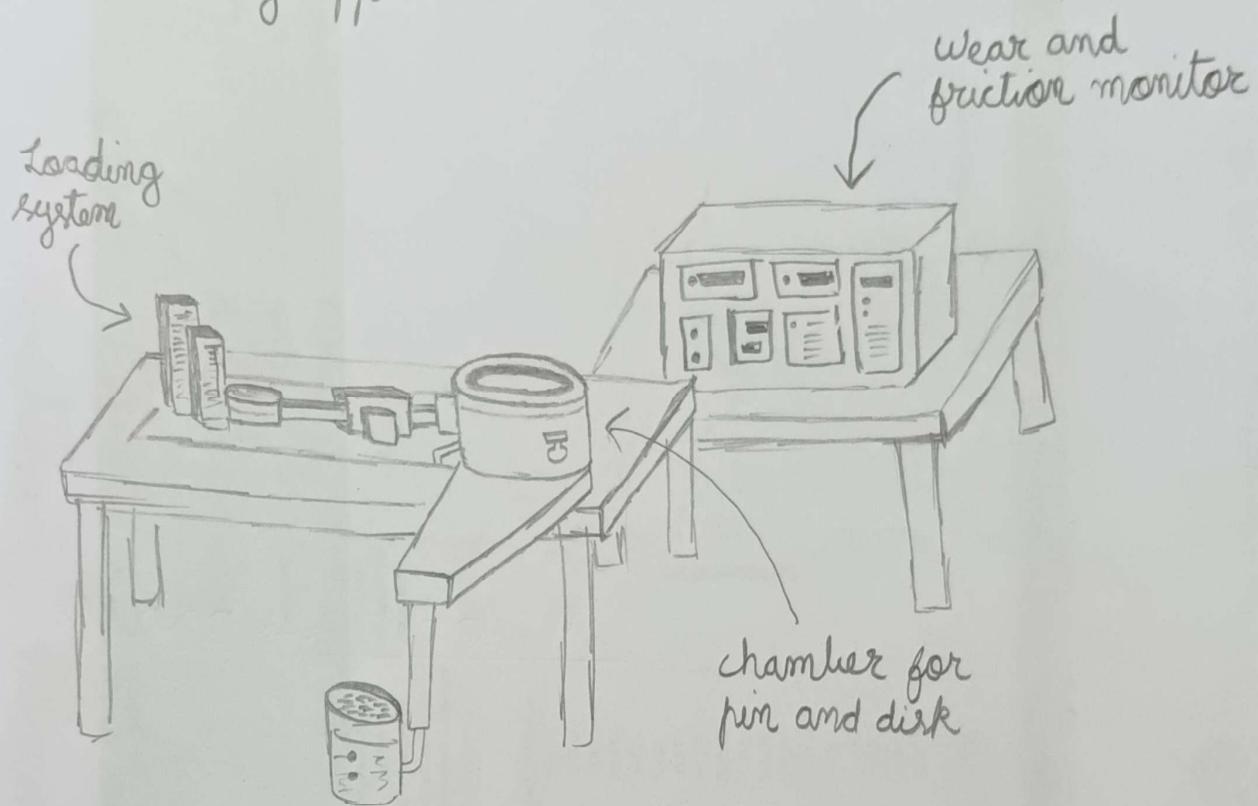
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Date 28/7/2023.....

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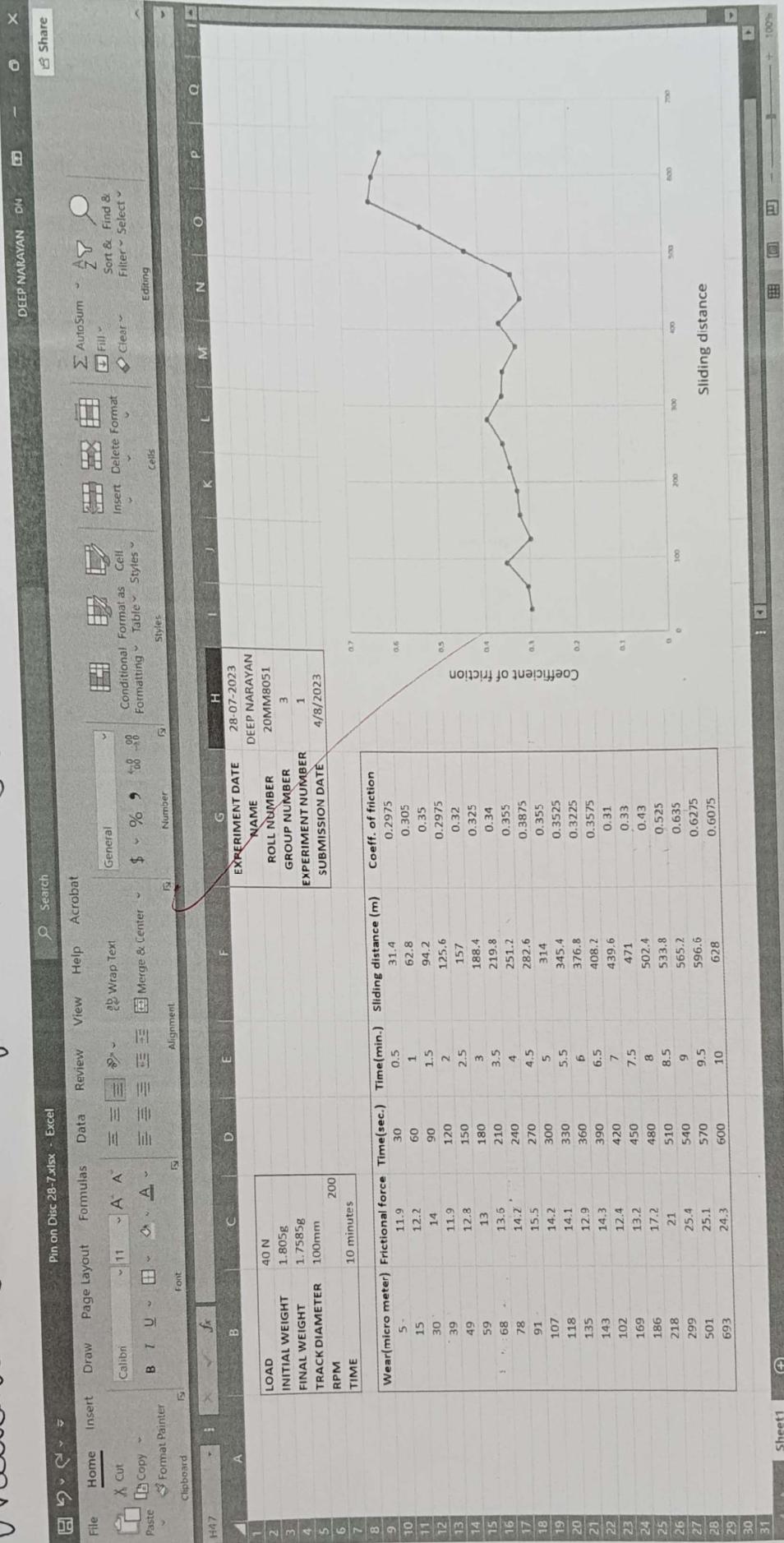
Apparatus:

Wear testing apparatus



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