
Seminar Title	: Fabrication of Mo based alloys by powder metallurgy for structural application
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Abstract	: In this study, six distinct alloy compositions were synthesized via mechanical alloying: S1 ($\text{Mo}_{80}\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Si}_{10}$), S2 ($\text{Mo}_{80}\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Co}_{10}$), S3 ($\text{Mo}_{80}\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Si}_{5}\text{Co}_5$), S4 ($\text{Mo}_{79}\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Si}_{10}(\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3)_1$), S5 ($\text{Mo}_{79}\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Co}_{10}(\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3)_1$), and S6 ($\text{Mo}_{79}\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Si}_{5}\text{Co}_5(\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3)_1$) (in weight%). These powders were consolidated at 1500 °C for 1.5 h in hydrogen atmosphere. After 20 h of milling, oxide particles were encapsulated within Mo particles. Alloys containing Y_2O_3 exhibited the smallest particle sizes and a bimodal particle size distribution. XRD analysis of sintered samples identifies the presence of hard and brittle intermetallic phases, including Mo_3Si (cubic), Ni_3Si (cubic), and MoNi (orthorhombic). SEM analysis reveals that Y_2O_3 nanoparticles reduce the average grain size of the Mo matrix. Elemental mapping confirms the presence of Y_2O_3 within the Mo matrix in alloys S4 to S6. Sintered alloy S6 achieves the highest relative density of 89.74%. Alloys S2 and S3 exhibit the highest hardness values of 9.08 GPa and 8.85 GPa, respectively, attributed to their significant intermetallic phase formation. Incorporating Y_2O_3 particles improves the wear resistance of the Mo alloys due to oxide dispersion strengthening.