

2005/11/28
2006/07/03

.
(%0.5) -
%4.5,%4,%2.5
30-8
(%6)
:
.

Hardening of Aluminum

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ABSTRACT

Aluminum alloys have got extreme industrial importance since 19th century until now. They enter into several light and heavy industries. aluminum is hardened by impurity due to industrial application. In this study, aluminum-copper alloys (with 0.5% Mg) were prepared, where copper amount was added to aluminum in different percentages (2.5%,4%,4.5%) ,no overtaking degree of saturation 6% of the weight of copper. After adding definite percentage of copper to aluminum, the compounds are fused for complete blending, where copper atoms diffuse into aluminum. Samples are infused by definite methods and circumstances. The prepared alloys were thermally treated during 8-30 hours for hardening. In this research we will concentrate on the influence of copper content on hardening of aluminum and other basic conditions, which are needed to obtain higher hardness for aluminum alloys.

Key words: Hardening, Alloys, Saturation, Diffusion, Alloying, hardness, Heat Treatment, Timing, Deposition.

(40)
(90N/mm²)

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1

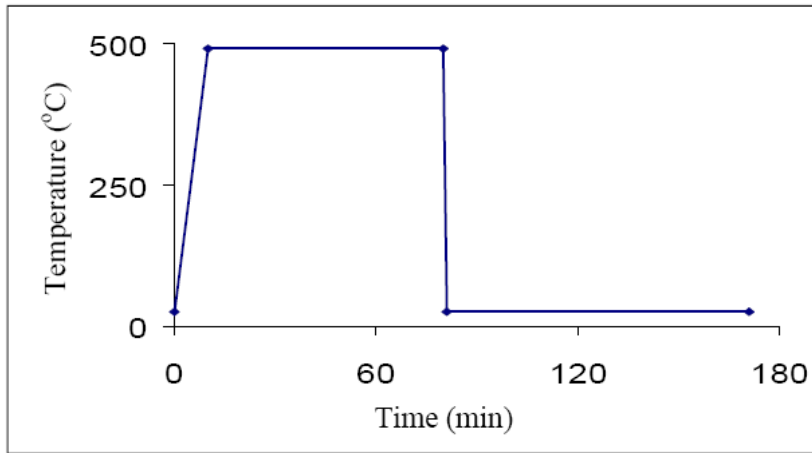
24 10

(1)

(1)

(2)

:



(6)

(1)

:

(1906)

(Al-

3,5Cu-0,5Mg-0,5Mn)

(Al-4,4Cu-0,5Mg-0,9Si-0,8Mn)

(

(120)

50,000

(Al-4Cu-1,5Mg-2Ni)

.(Y)

%2,5

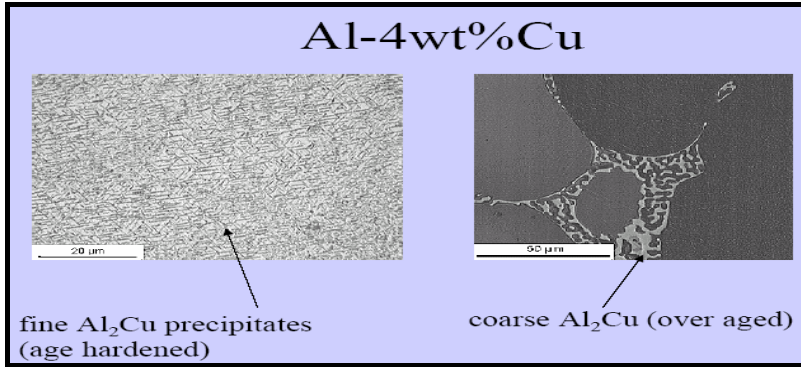
%0,45

S(Al₂CuMg) ← (Al₂CuMg) ← (GP) ←

S

(AlCu)

(1)(2) - (S)



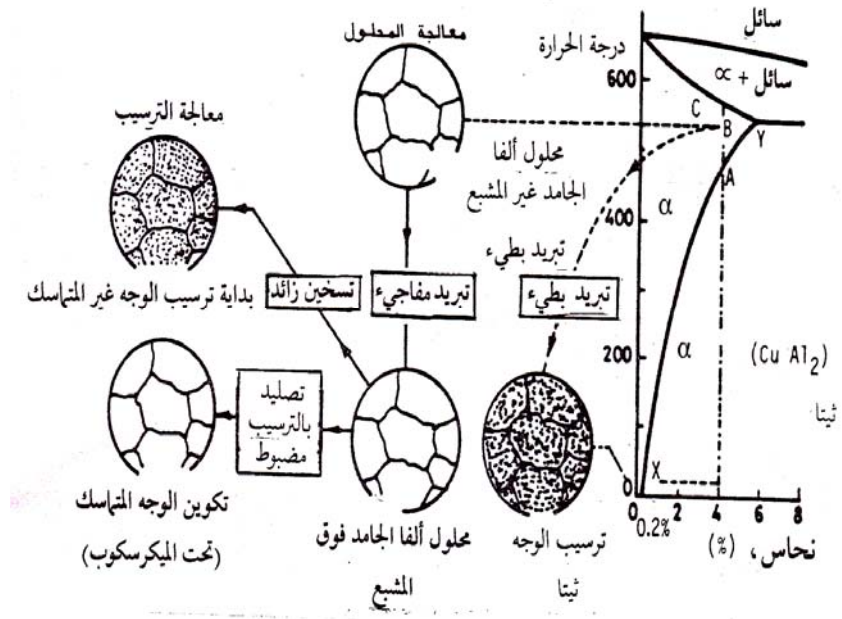
(2)

1906- -
 500 -
 1910 ()

180

.(

.(1)



(3)

(1)

(9)

(α)

(1-D)

$$\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{Cu}}{\partial \tau} = D_{Cu} \frac{\partial^2 f_{\alpha}^{Cu}}{\partial x^2} + D_{Cu-Mg} \frac{\partial^2 f_{\alpha}^{Mg}}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{Mg}}{\partial \tau} = D_{Mg-Cu} \frac{\partial^2 f_{\alpha}^{Cu}}{\partial x^2} + D_{Mg} \frac{\partial^2 f_{\alpha}^{Mg}}{\partial x^2}$$

$\cdot D_{\text{Cu-Mg}}, D_{\text{Mg-cu}}$

$$x = 0 : \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^i}{\partial x} = 0; x = x(f_s) : f_{\alpha}^i = k_{\alpha}^i f_1^i; i = (\text{Cu}, \text{Mg})$$

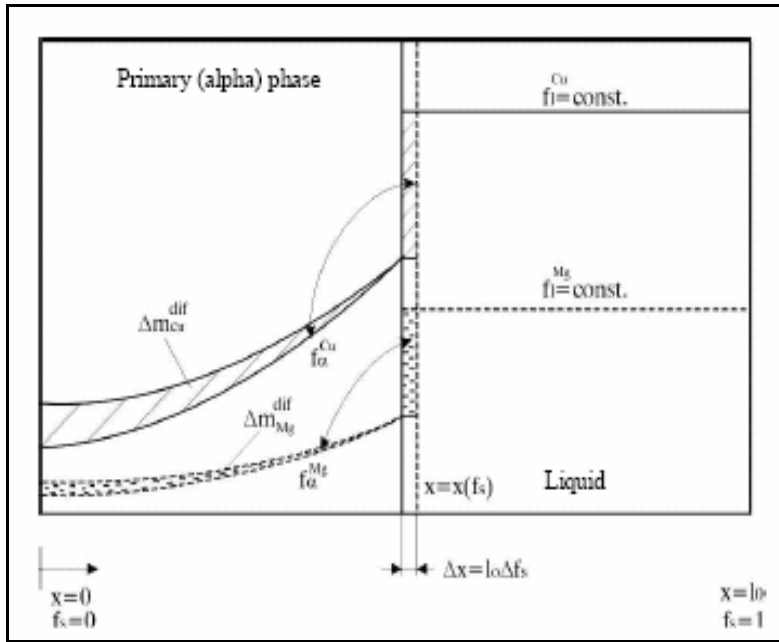
(4)

$$(f_1^{\text{Cu}} - f_{\alpha}^{\text{Cu}}) \cdot l_0 \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial \tau} = D_{\text{Cu}} \left(\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{\text{Cu}}}{\partial x} \right)_{x=x(f_s)} + D_{\text{Cu-Mg}} \left(\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{\text{Mg}}}{\partial x} \right)_{x=x(f_s)},$$

$$(f_1^{\text{Mg}} - f_{\alpha}^{\text{Mg}}) \cdot l_0 \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial \tau} = D_{\text{Mg-Cu}} \left(\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{\text{Cu}}}{\partial x} \right)_{x=x(f_s)} + D_{\text{Mg}} \left(\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{\text{Mg}}}{\partial x} \right)_{x=x(f_s)}$$

l_0

$\cdot l_0 = 50 \mu\text{m}$ Al-Cu-Mg



(9)

(4)

/Dual/ () 1
 (1) %0.5 %98.82

-2

-3

-4

(1)

ARL-2460

%	%	
0.456	0.45	Si
0.167	0.17	Fe
0.001	0.01	Cu
0.002	0.01	Mn
0.542	0.50	Mg
0.0020	0.01	Zn
0.0063	0.008	Ti
0.0008	0.01	Cr
0.0048	-----	Ni
0.0008	-----	Pb
98.82	98.83	Al

:

(2)

(2)

%2.5	205.690	4.350	201.340	69	1-1	1
%2.5	191.524	4.787	186.737	69	2-1	
%2.5	184.091	4.601	179.490	69	3-1	
%4	207.486	8.299	199.187	69	1-2	2
%4	181.149	7.246	173.903	69	2-2	
%4	200.458	8.018	192.440	69	3-2	
%4.5	178.655	8.039	170.616	69	1-3	3
%4.5	216.439	9.739	206.700	69	2-3	
%4.5	221.287	9.957	211.330	69	3-3	

(3)

548

190

30-8
(3)

(α)

()

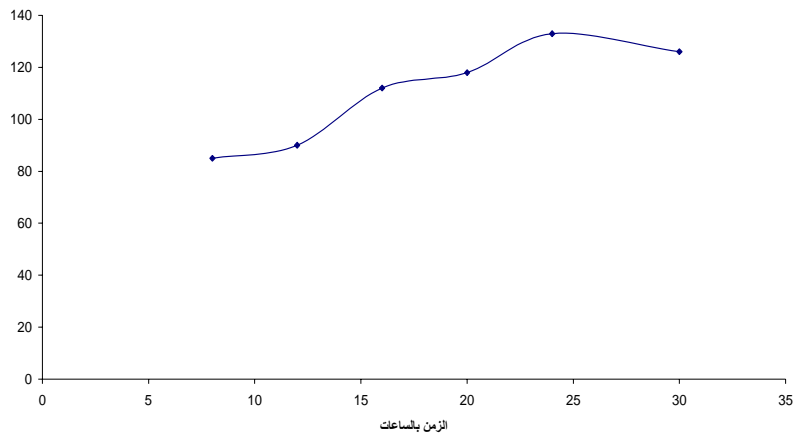
(3)

85	190	8	%2.5	69	1-1	1
90	190	12	%2.5	69	2-1	
112	190	16	%2.5	69	3-1	
118	190	20	%2.5	69	4-1	
133	190	24	%2.5	69	5-1	
126	190	30	%2.5	69	6-1	
203	190	8	%4	69	1-2	2
248	190	12	%4	69	2-2	
191	190	16	%4	69	3-2	
165	190	20	%4	69	4-2	
165	190	24	%4	69	5-2	
130	190	30	%4	69	6-2	
165	190	8	%4.5	69	1-3	3
177	190	12	%4.5	69	2-3	
176	190	16	%4.5	69	3-3	
191	190	20	%4.5	69	4-3	
203	190	24	%4.5	69	5-3	
144	190	30	%4.5	69	6-3	

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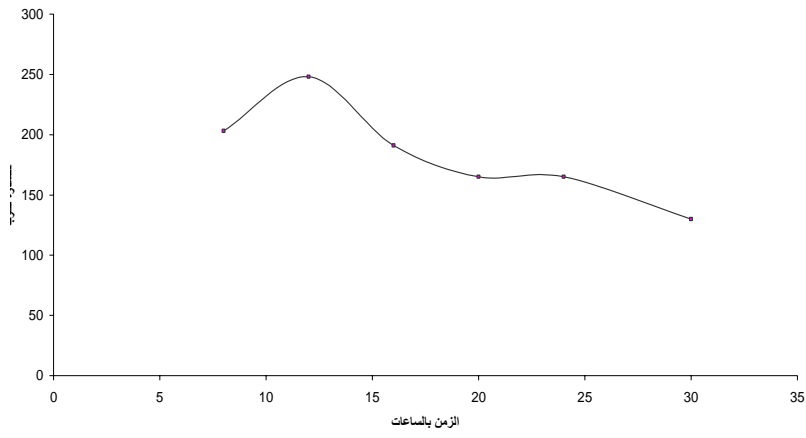
.	24	Al-%2.5Cu	-1
.	12	Al-%4 Cu	-2
.	24	Al-%4.5 Cu	-3
.		Al-%4 Cu	-4
.			-5

(8 7 6 5)



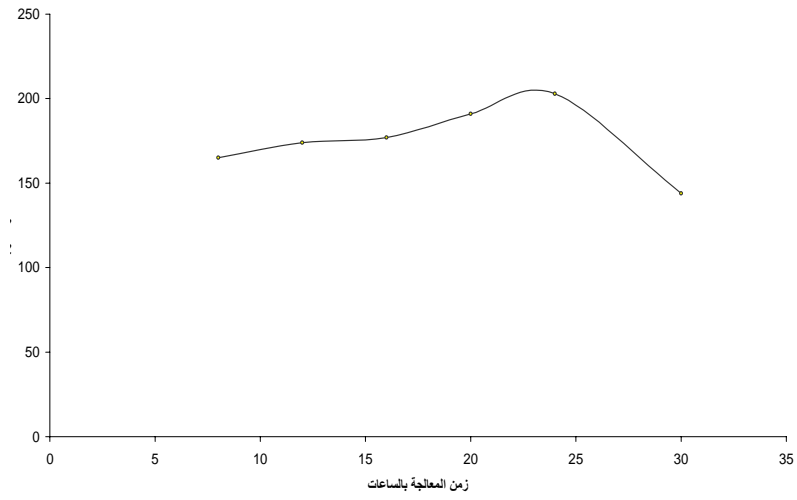
. %2.5

(5)



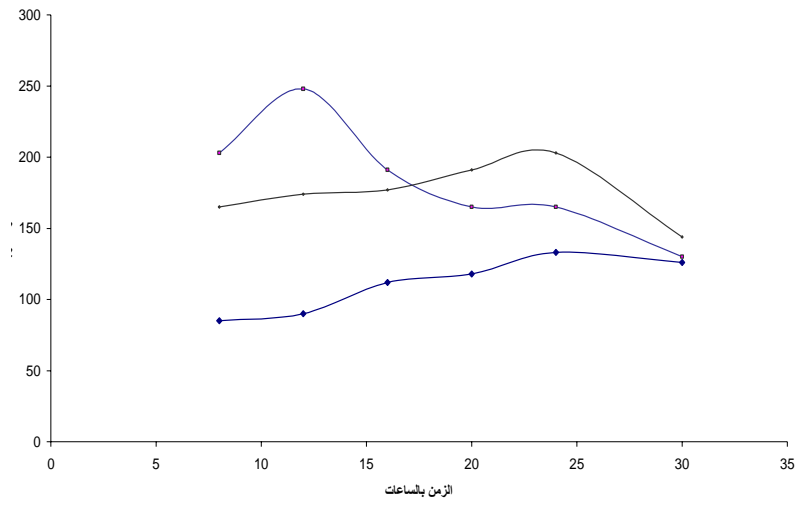
%4

(6)



%4.5

(7)



Al-Cu

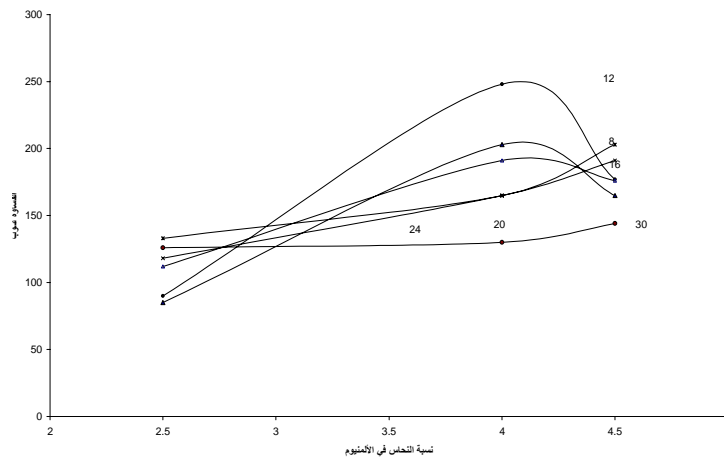
(8)

(9)

(8)

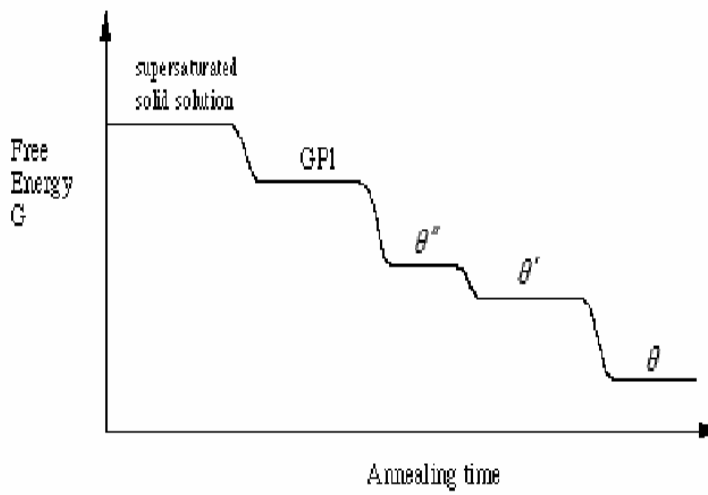
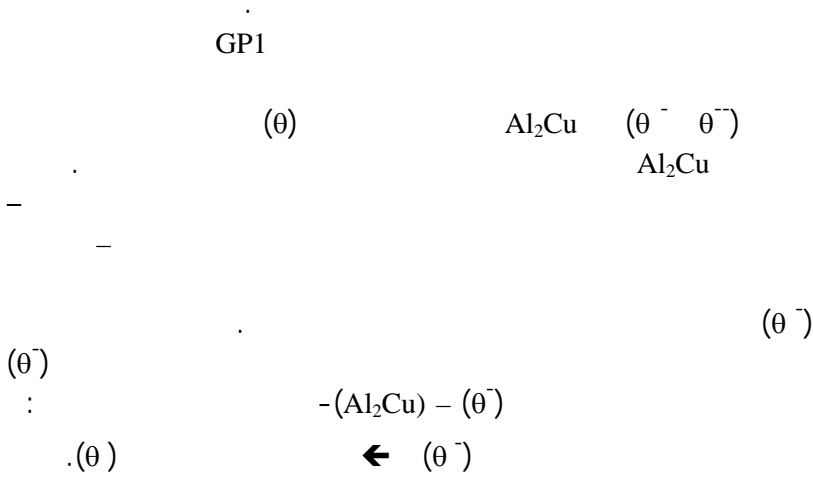
(10)

Al-Cu



Al-Cu

(9)



(8) Al-Cu

(10)

(θ)

(1)

40

248 69
%4

95

190

12

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