



# Tribological Behaviour of TiAlN and AlCrN coatings deposited over martensitic stainless steel

E. L. Dalibon<sup>1\*</sup>, A. J. Maskavizan<sup>1</sup>, S. P. Brühl<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Surface Engineering Group (GIS), National University of Technology (UTN)  
Faculty of Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.

<sup>2</sup>CONICET (National Council of Scientific and Technology Research)  
Argentina

# Introduction

Stainless steel

AISI 420

Industry

Wear situations

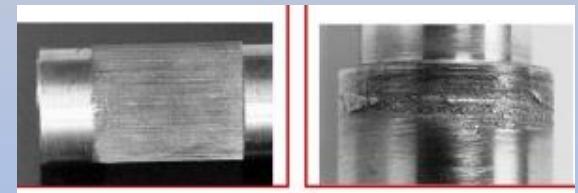
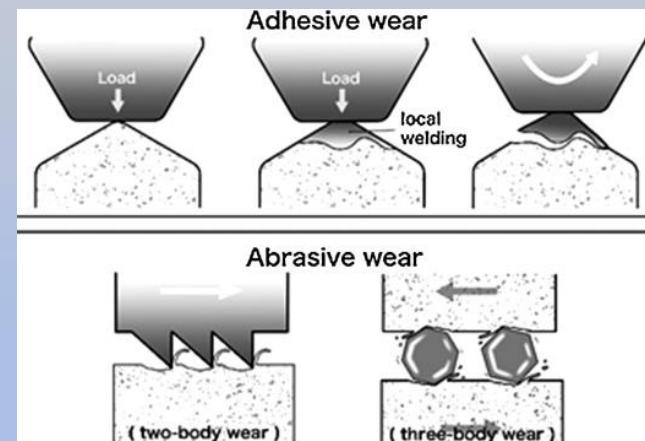
Adhesive

Abrasive

Blades



Moulds for plastic processing



# Motivation

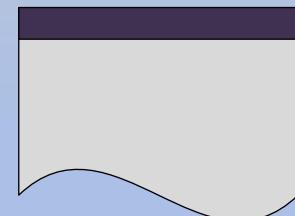
## Steels

Plasma Treatments

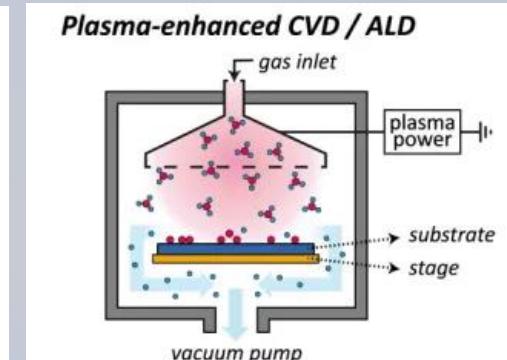
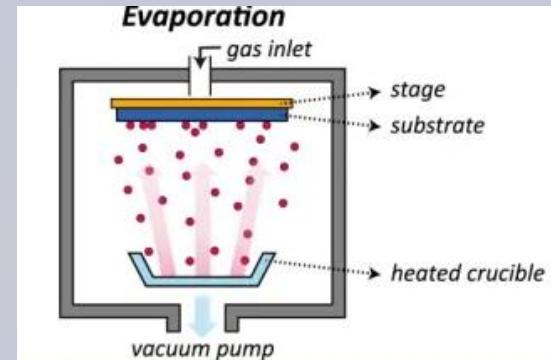
To improve  
surface  
properties

Coatings

- PVD coatings
- CrAlN
- TiAlN



Service life  
Failure



# Main Goals



1. To study of the microstructure and surface properties of AlCrN and TiAlN coatings.
2. To evaluate the wear behaviour under different conditions such as rotational sliding and abrasion.
3. To analyze the film adhesion under static and dynamic conditions.



# Experimental

## 1. Samples: Heat treated AISI 420 Steel discs

Chemical composition

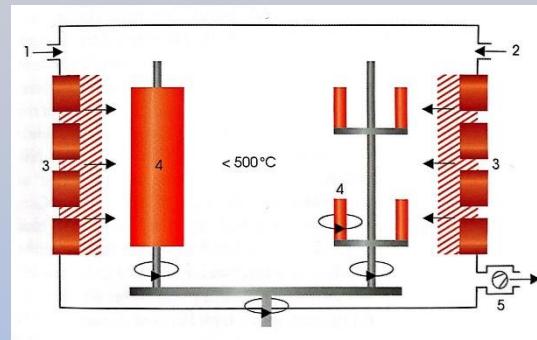
Fe (%)	C (%)	Si (%)	Mn (%)	Mo (%)	Cu(%)	Cr (%)
96.9	0.398	0.304	0.789	0.23	0,142	1.05

## 2. PVD coatings: TiAlN and AlCrN

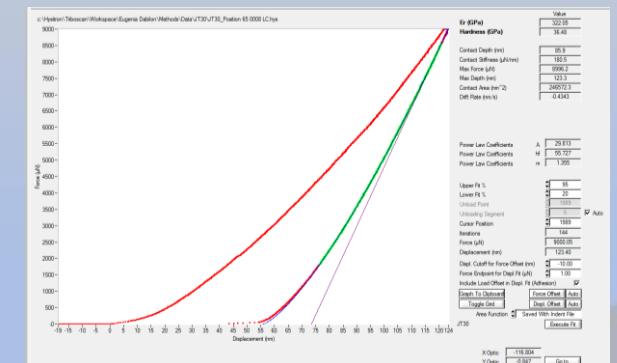
Arc PVD, Oerlikon Balzers, Argentina

## 3. Characterization

Optical Microscopy, SEM,  
XRD



Nano Hardness



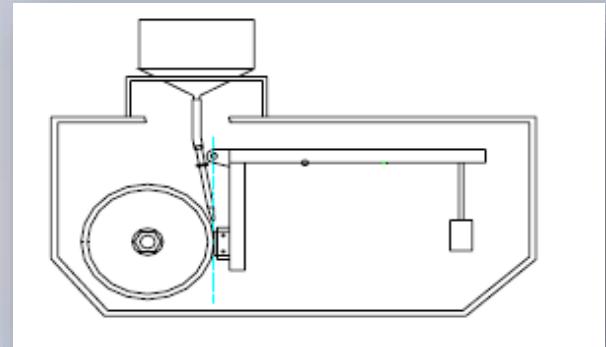
# Experimental

## Wear

Adhesive  
Pin-on-Disk  
ASTM G99

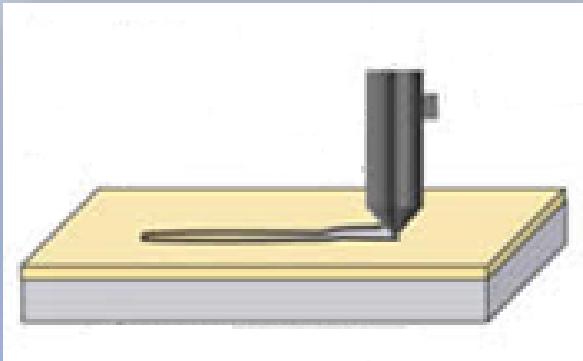


Abrasive Wear test  
ASTM G65-94  
“Dry Sand- Rubber  
Wheel”



## Adhesion

Scratch test

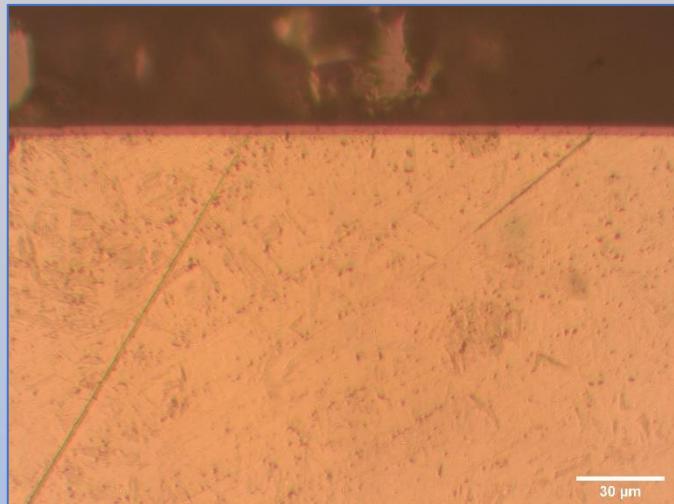


Rockwell C Indentation

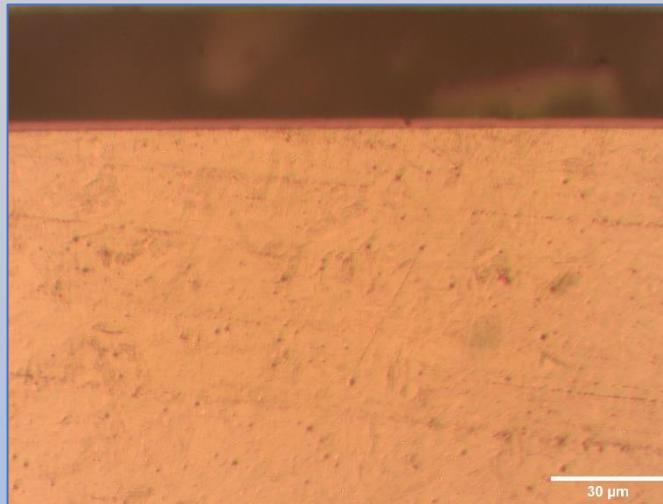
# Results

## Microstructure

OM images on different samples



AlCrN coating



TiAlN coating

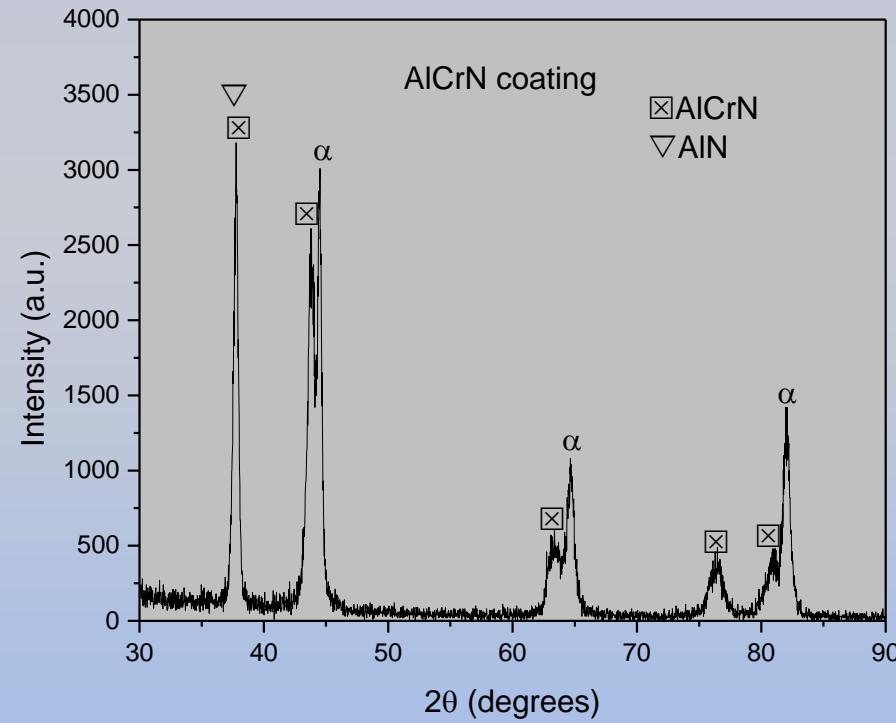
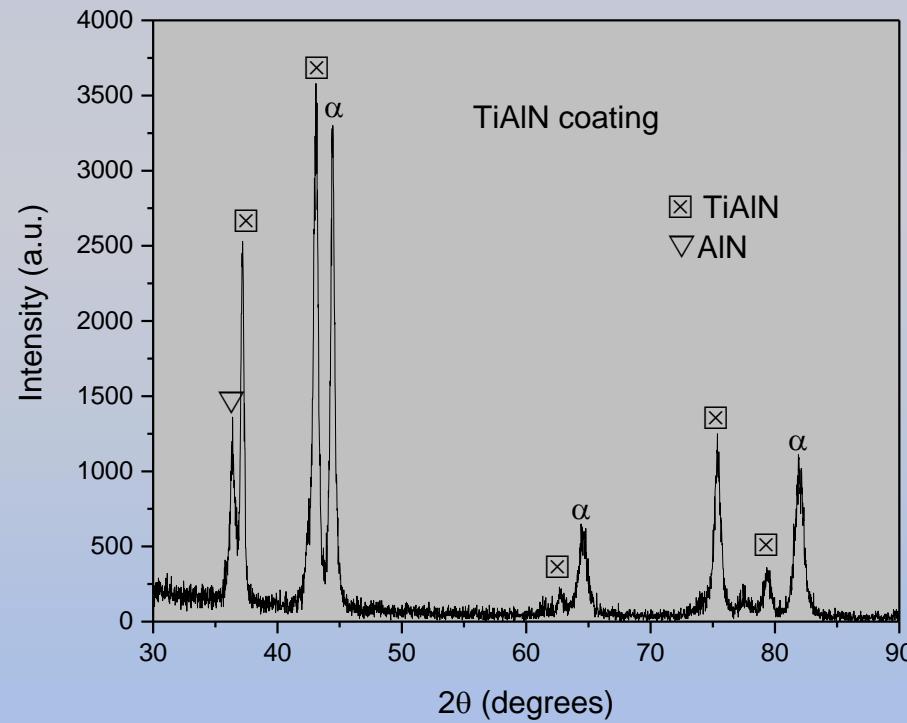
### Thickness

TiAlN coating ( $3.3 \pm 0.3$ )  $\mu\text{m}$

CrAlN coating ( $3.1 \pm 0.2$ )  $\mu\text{m}$

# Results

## Microstructure



Diffractograms  
of the coatings

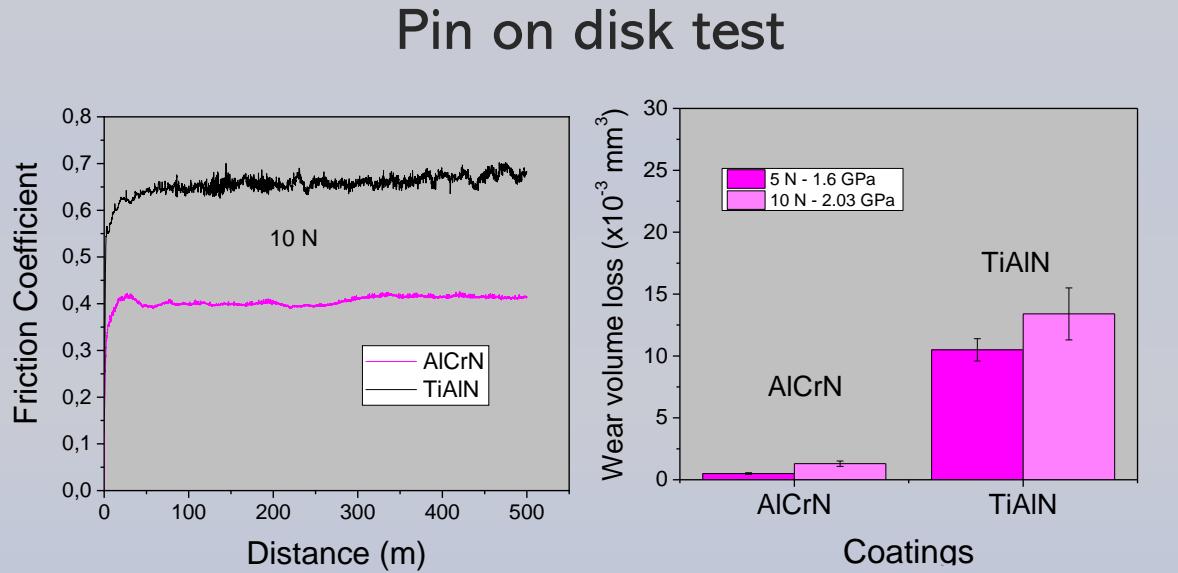
# Results

## Surface nanohardness

Samples	Nanohardness (GPa)	Young Modulus (GPa)	H/E	Contact depth (nm)
TiAlN coating	$41 \pm 5$	$348 \pm 29$	0.117	$81 \pm 6$
AlCrN coating	$45 \pm 7$	$349 \pm 33$	0.129	$76 \pm 7$
AISI 420 stainless steel	$5 \pm 1$	$200 \pm 10$		

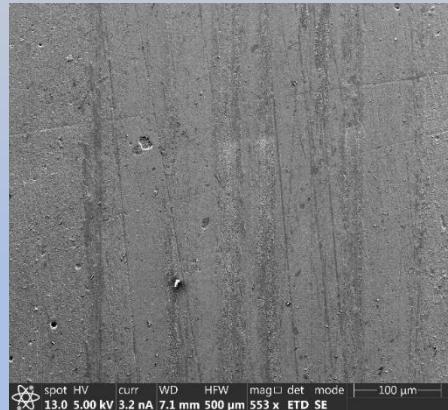
# Results

Friction coefficient  
Wear volume loss

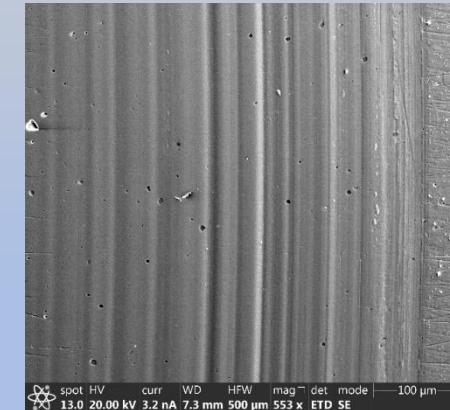


Wear tracks

SEM images



AlCrN coating



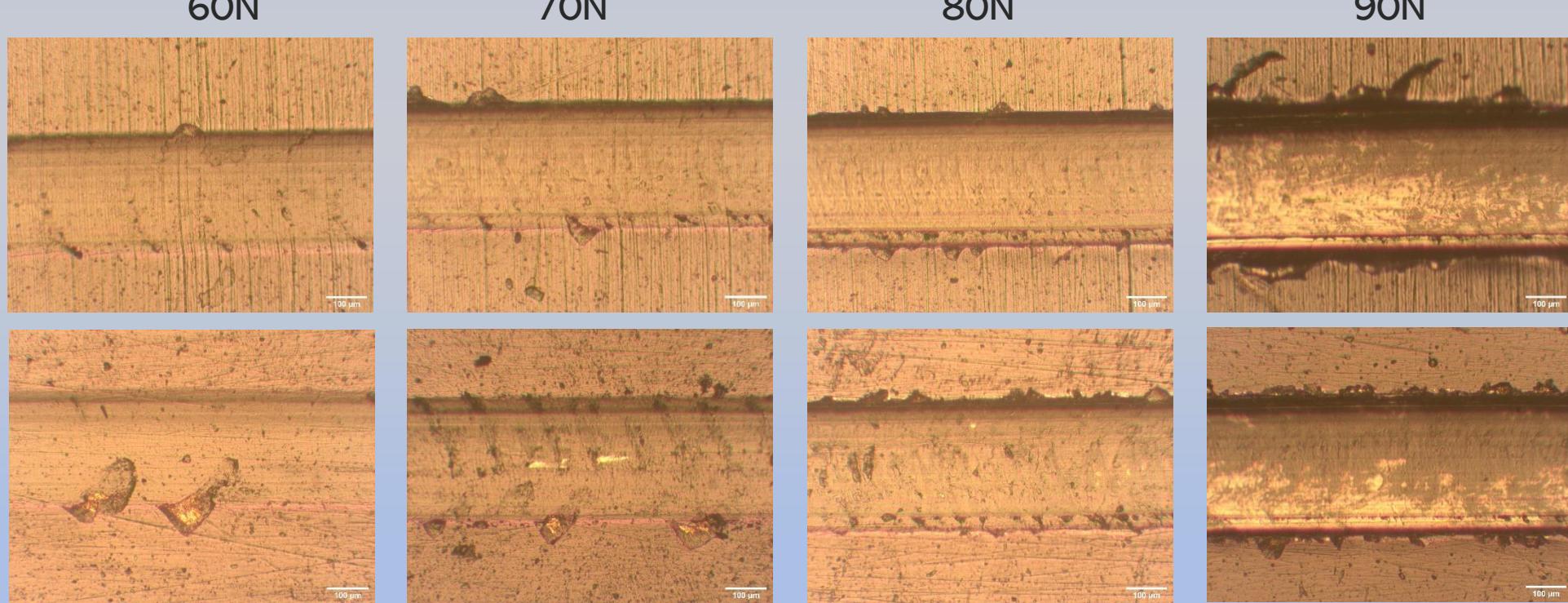
TiAlN coating

Maximum depth of wear track  
TiAlN coating:  $(2.1 \pm 0.4) \mu\text{m}$   
CrAlN coating:  $(0.30 \pm 0.03) \mu\text{m}$

# Results

## Scratch tests tracks

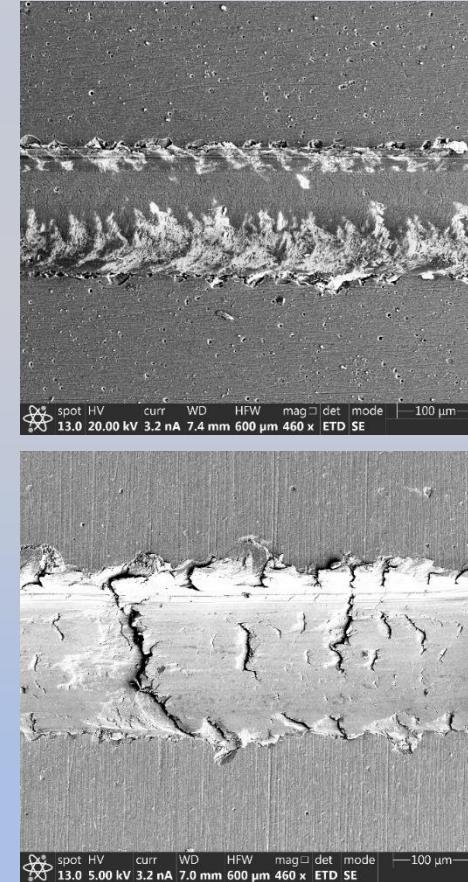
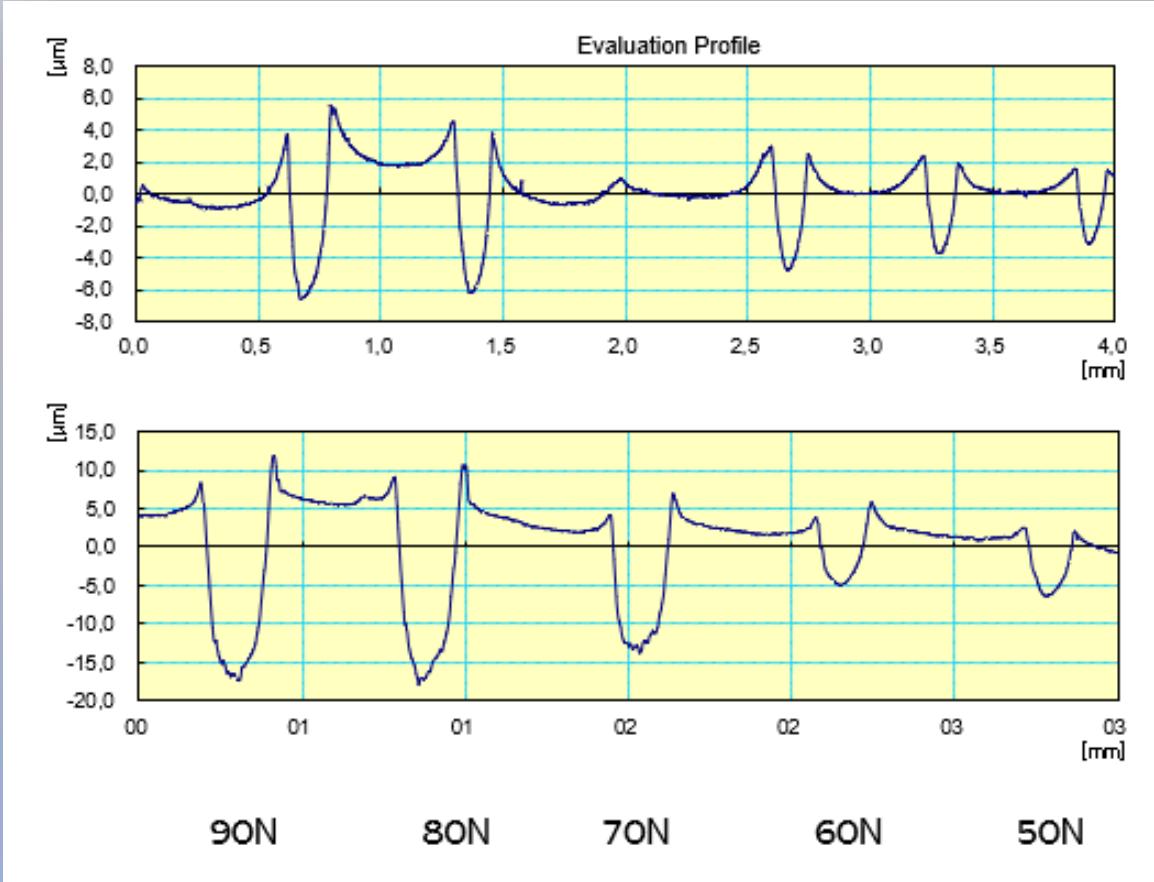
AlCrN coating



TiAlN coating

# Results

## Scratch tests tracks profiles

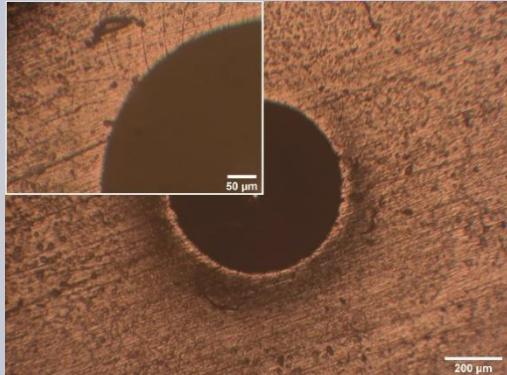


# Results

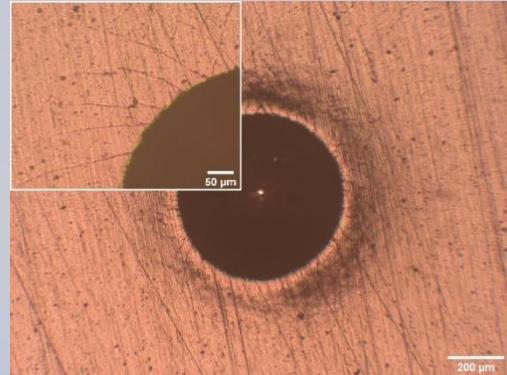
## Indentation Rockwell C

OM images

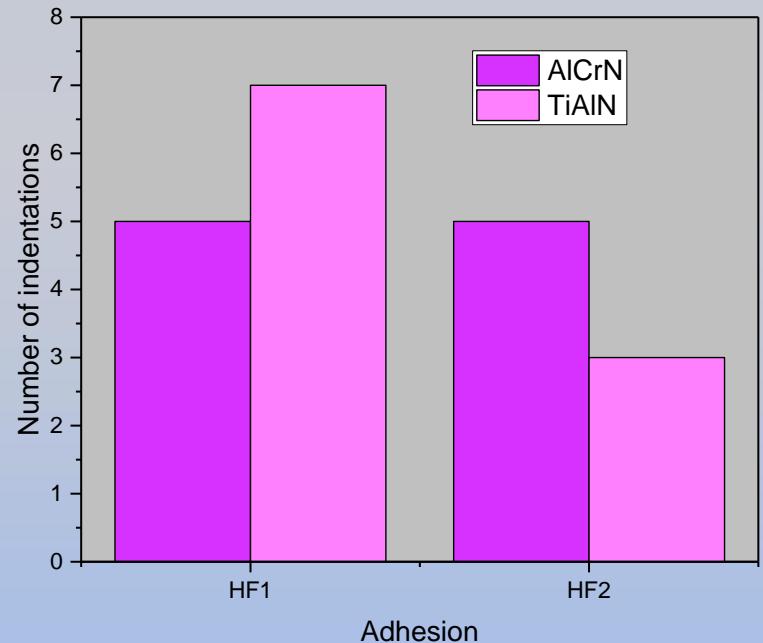
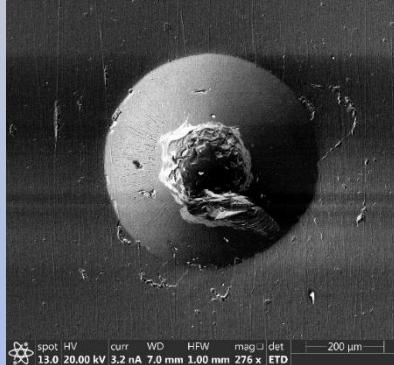
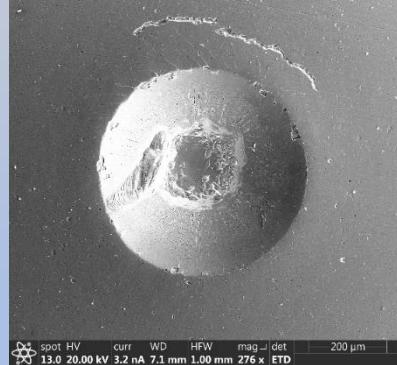
AlCrN coating



TiAlN coating

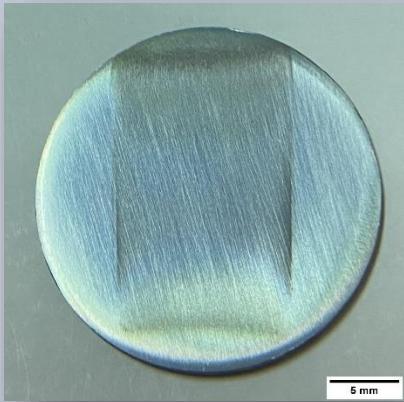


SEM images

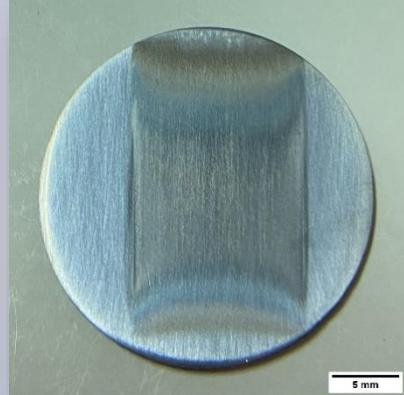


# Results

## Abrasive wear



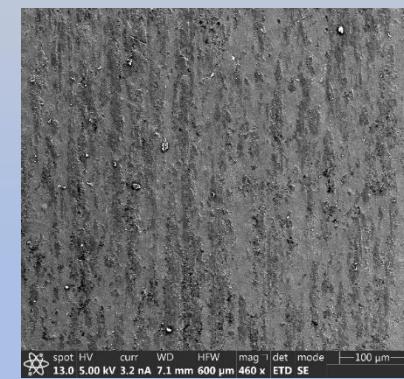
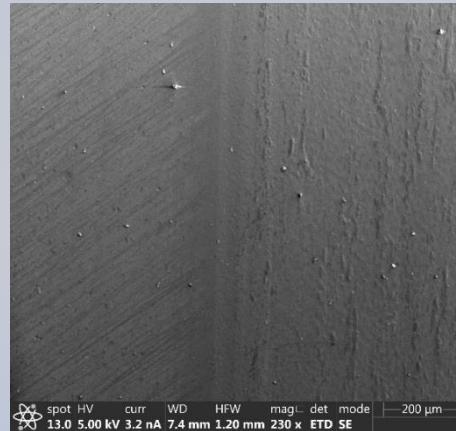
AlCrN coating



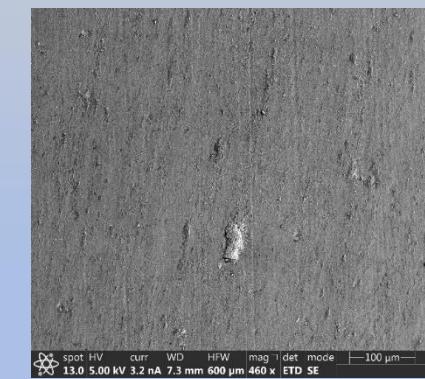
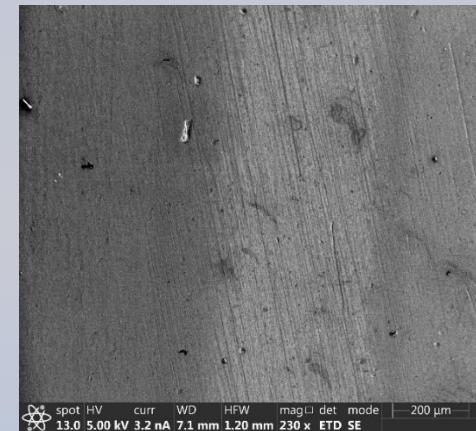
TiAIN coating

*While in the heat treated stainless steel, the mass loss was about 250 mg (130 N, 30 min), in the coated samples, it was undetectable.*

TiAIN coating



AlCrN coating



# Conclusions

1. The thickness reached approximately 3  $\mu\text{m}$  in both coatings.
2. The mass loss was similar for both coatings under abrasive wear ASTM G65.
3. The AlCrN coating has better performance under sliding conditions. The wear volume loss was twenty-five times lower for the AlCrN than the TiAlN in pin on disk tests, under low and high loads, and the steady friction coefficient value was also lower.
4. In the scratch tests, the AlCrN coating failed under a higher load than the TiAlN, which would indicate a higher critical load.
5. Nevertheless, the deformation was greater for AlCrN than TiAlN coatings.



# Thank you!



[dalibone@frcu.utn.edu.ar](mailto:dalibone@frcu.utn.edu.ar)



Eugenia Dalibon



<http://www.frcu.utn.edu.ar/gis>



Grupo de Ingeniería de Superficies

¡Muchas Gracias!