



Metalurgia do Pó

Introdução

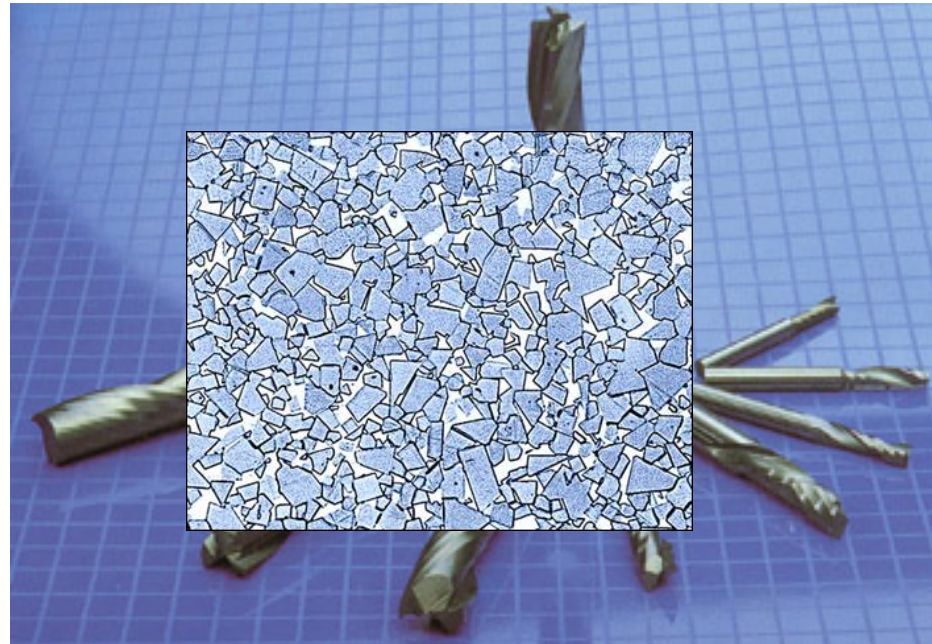


Peças automotivas e filtros





Metal Duro (Cermets)



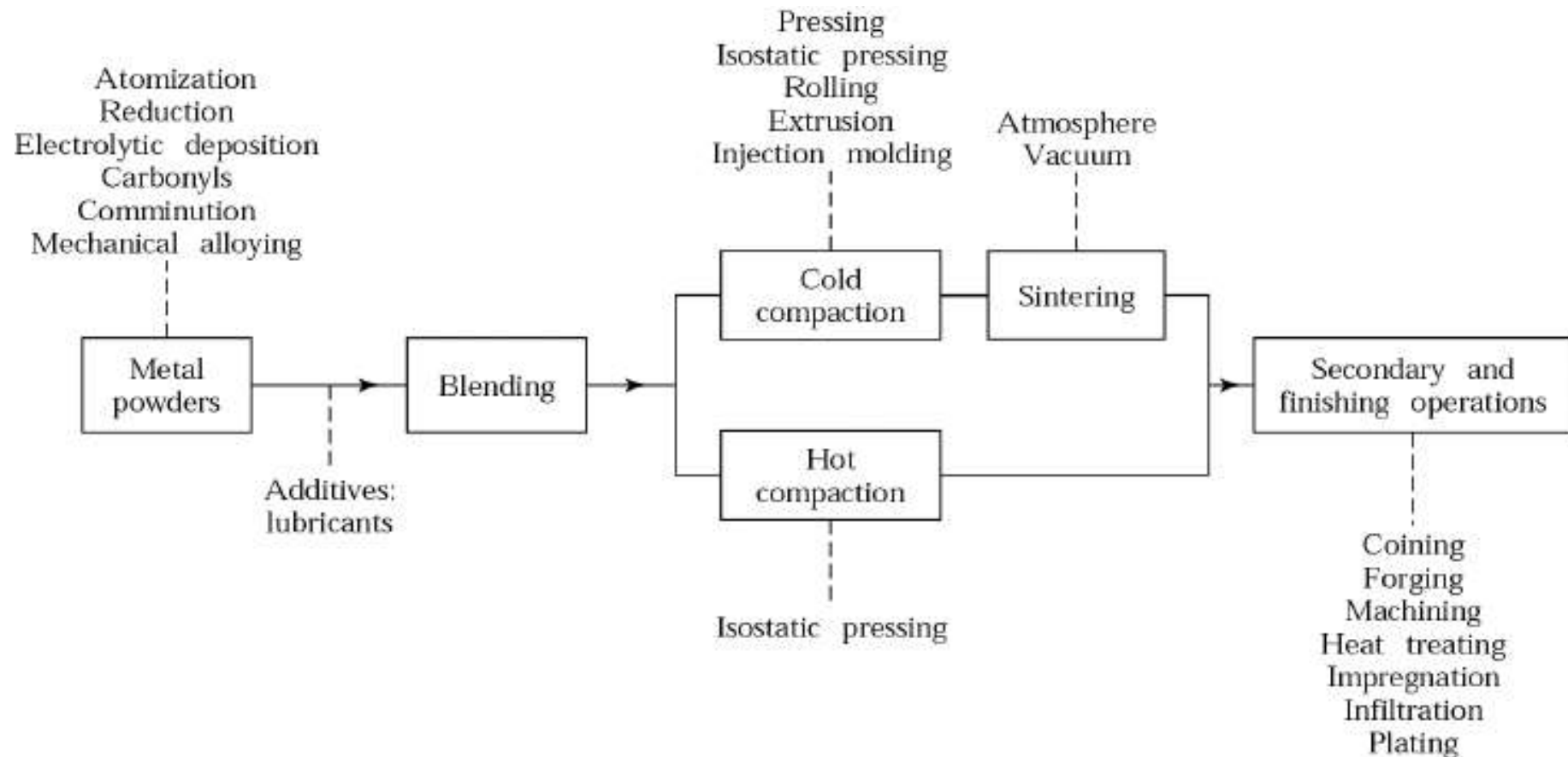


Aplicações

Application	Metals	Uses
Abrasives	Fe, Sn, Zn	Cleaning, abrasive wheels
Aerospace	Al, Be, Nb	Jet engines, heat shields
Automotive	Cu, Fe, W	Valve inserts, bushings, gears
Electrical/electronic	Ag, Au, Mo	Contacts, diode heat sinks
Heat treating	Mo, Pt, W	Furnace elements, thermocouples
Joining	Cu, Fe, Sn	Solders, electrodes
Lubrication	Cu, Fe, Zn	Greases, abradable seals
Magnetic	Co, Fe, Ni	Relays, magnets
Manufacturing	Cu, Mn, W	Dies, tools, bearings
Medical/dental	Ag, Au, W	Implants, amalgams
Metallurgical	Al, Ce, Si	Metal recovery, alloying
Nuclear	Be, Ni, W	Shielding, filters, reflectors
Office equipment	Al, Fe, Ti	Electrostatic copiers, cams

Source: R. M. German.

Esquema geral do processo

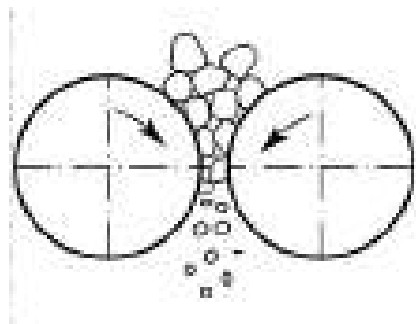




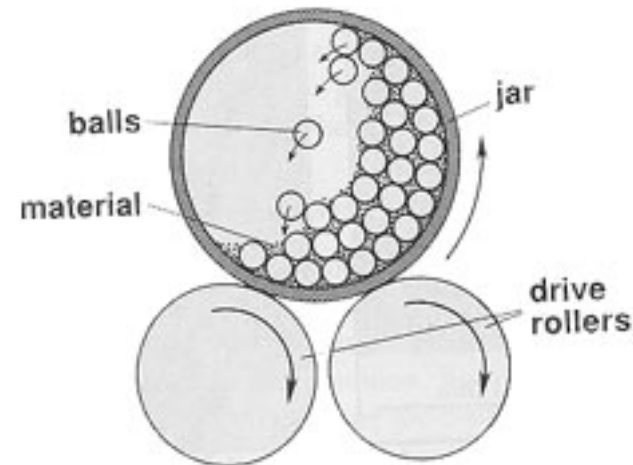
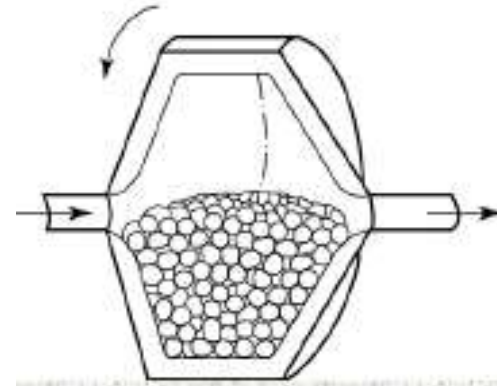
Métodos Químicos de produção de pós

- Redução de óxidos
 - Ex.: Fe₃O₄
- Precipitação a partir de soluções
 - Ex.: Ni
- Decomposição térmica
 - Carbonilas (Fe, Ni, etc.)

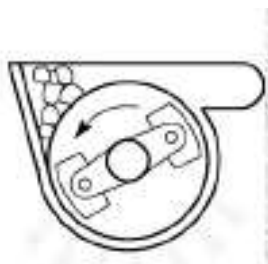
Obtenção de pós por moagem



Moinho de rolos

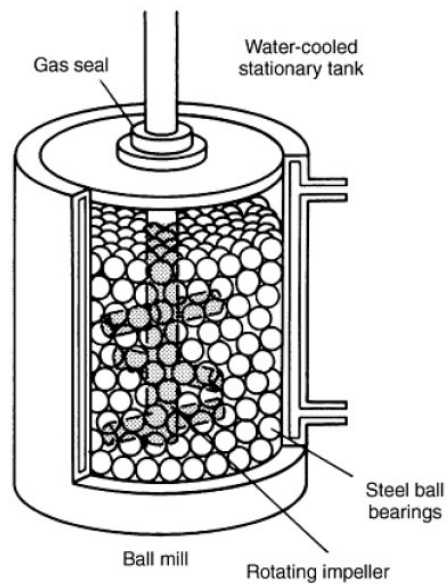


Moinho de bolas



Moinho de martelos

Moagem de Alta Energia



Atritor



Moinho Vibratório
(SPEX)



Moinho Planetário

Quebra e soldagem de partículas

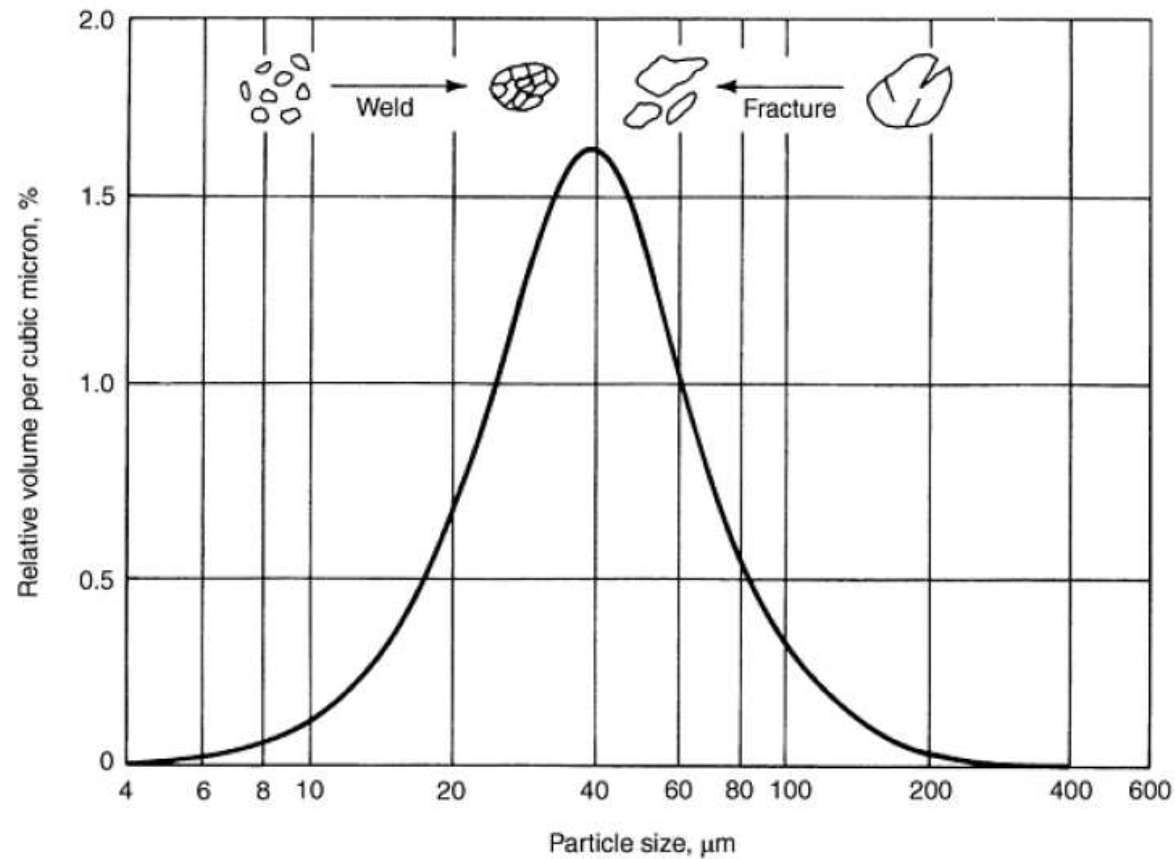
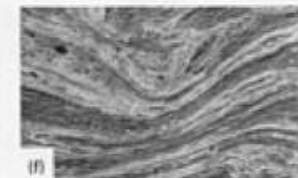
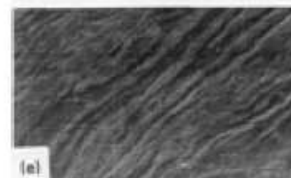
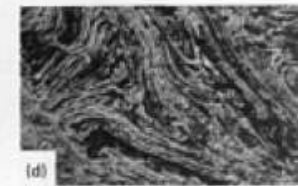
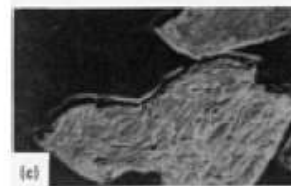
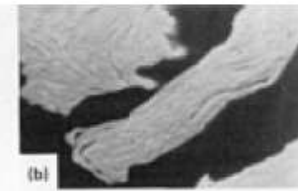
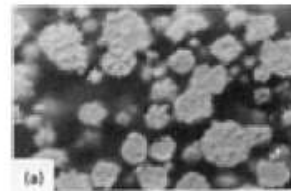
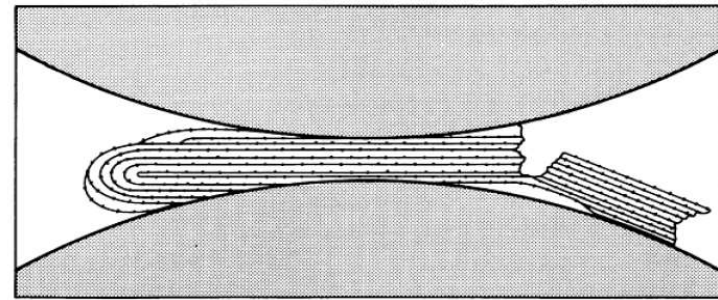
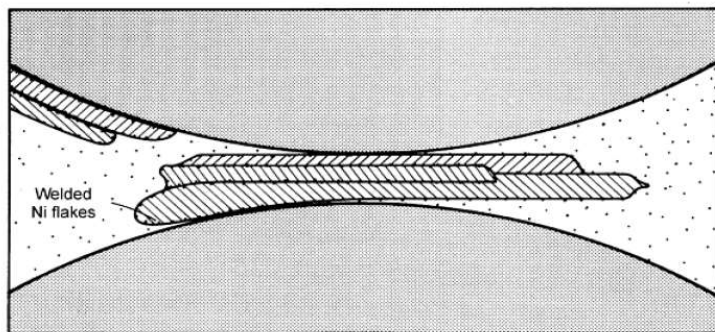
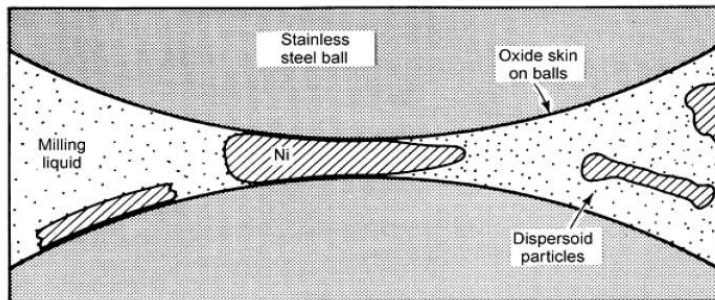
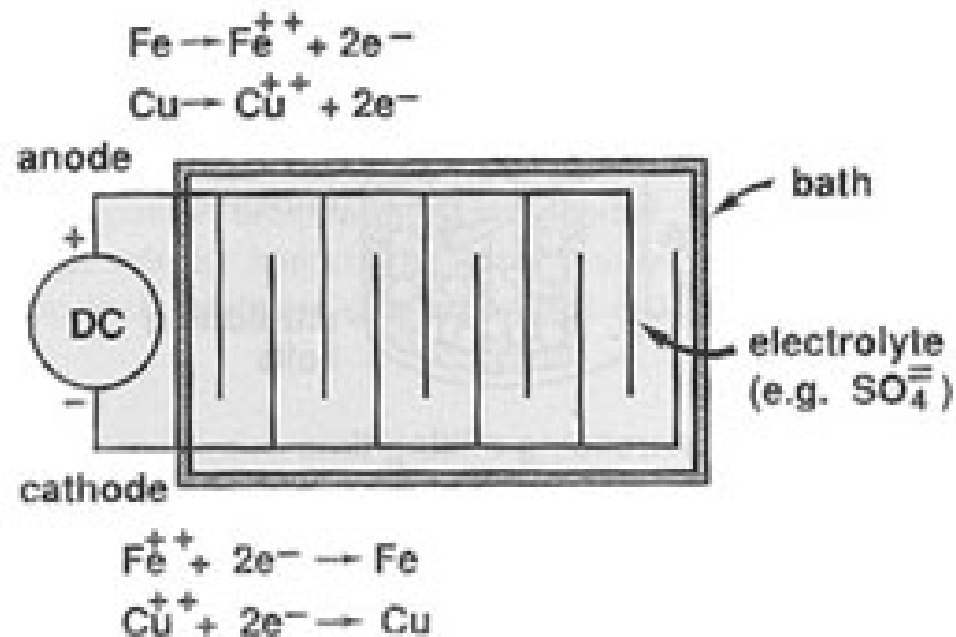


Fig. 16 Narrow particle size distribution caused by tendency of small particles to weld and large particles to fracture

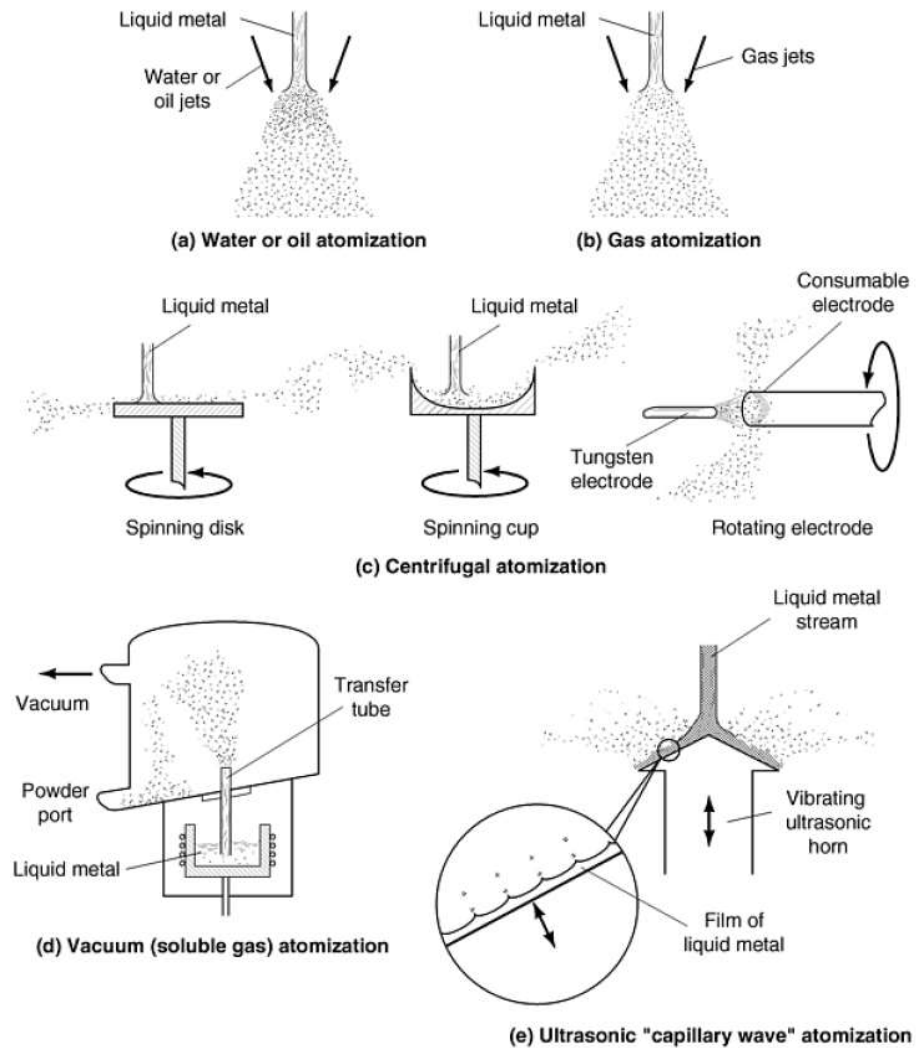
Mechanical alloying



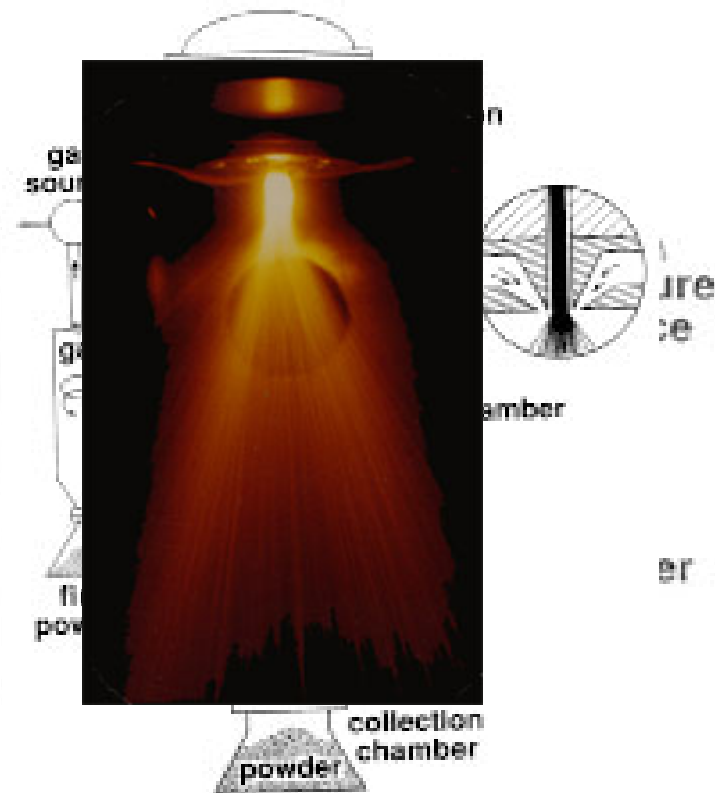
Obtenção de pós por Deposição Eletroquímica

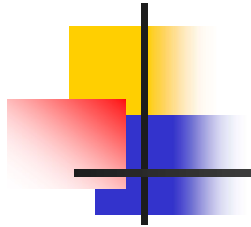


Métodos de Atomização



Atomização a água e a gás





Configurações dos jatos de água

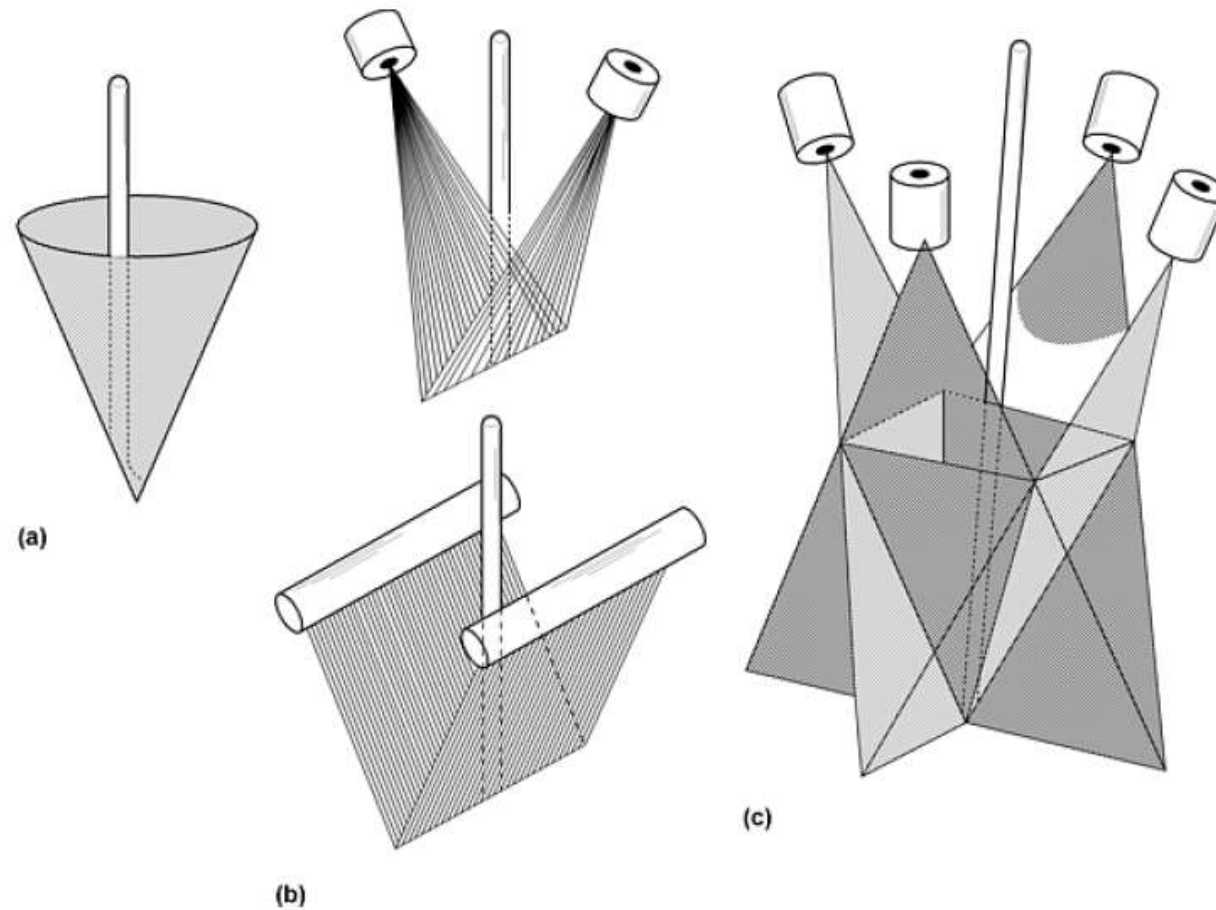


Fig. 5 Water-jet configuration. (a) Annular jet. (b) Open V-jets. (c) Closed V-jets

Configurações dos bocais

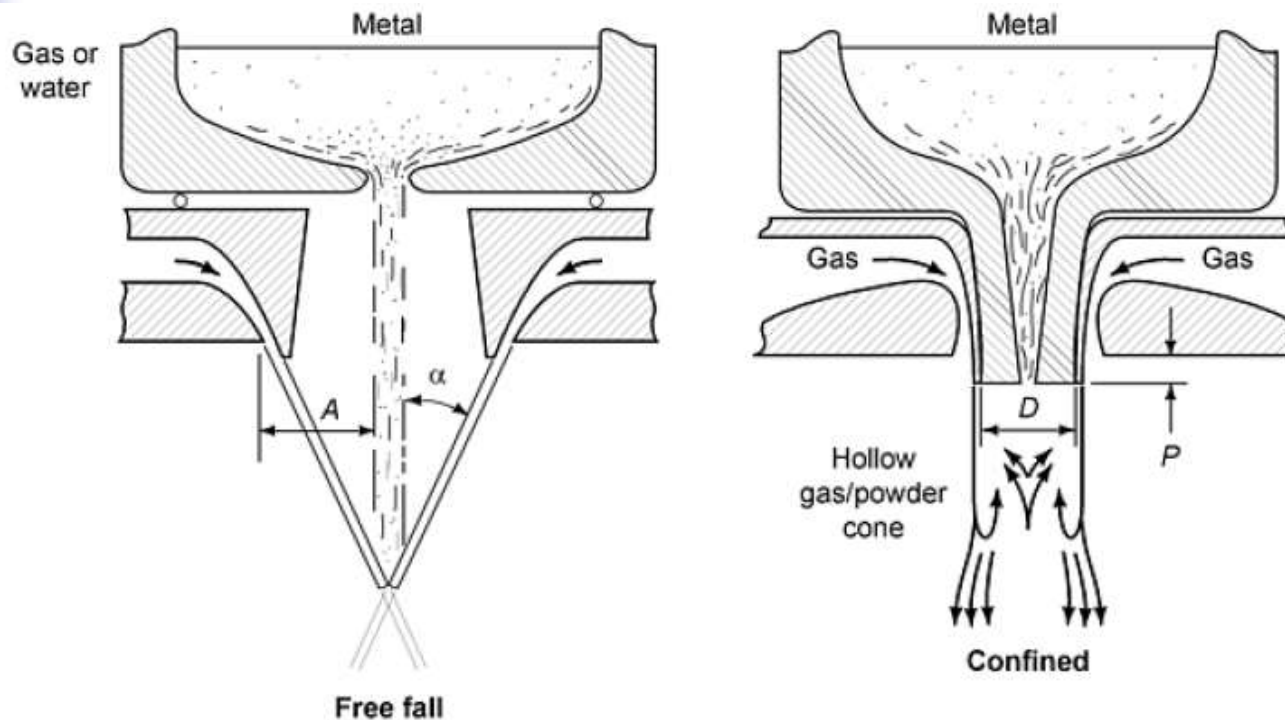
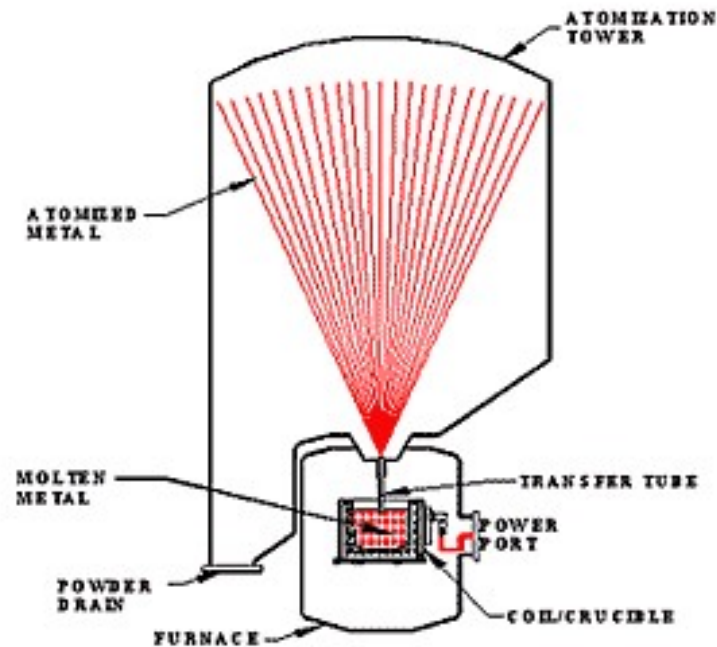


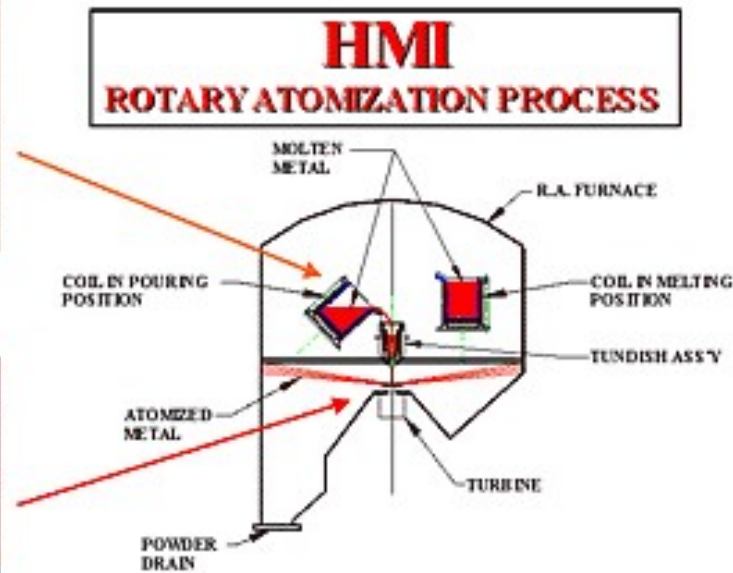
Fig. 18 Two-fluid atomization with (a) free-fall design (gas or water) and (b) continued nozzle design (gas only). Design characteristics: α , angle formed by free-falling molten metal and atomizing medium; A , distance between molten metal and nozzle; D , diameter of confined molten metal nozzle; P , protrusion length of metal nozzle

Atomização a vácuo

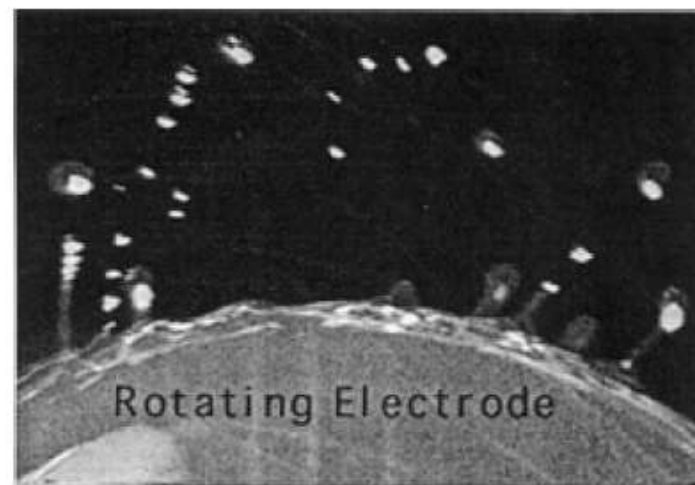
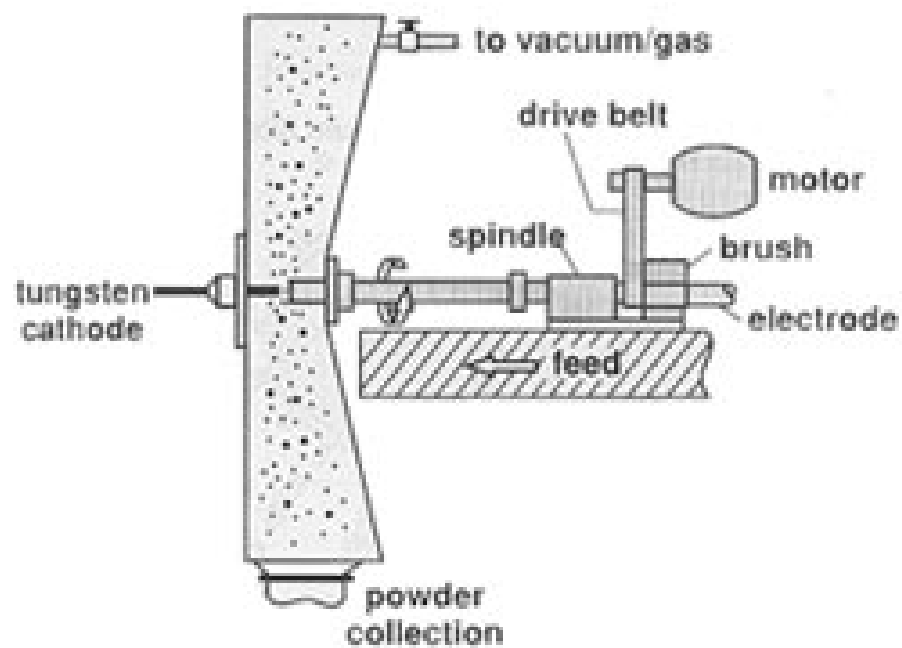
HMI ATOMIZATION PROCESS



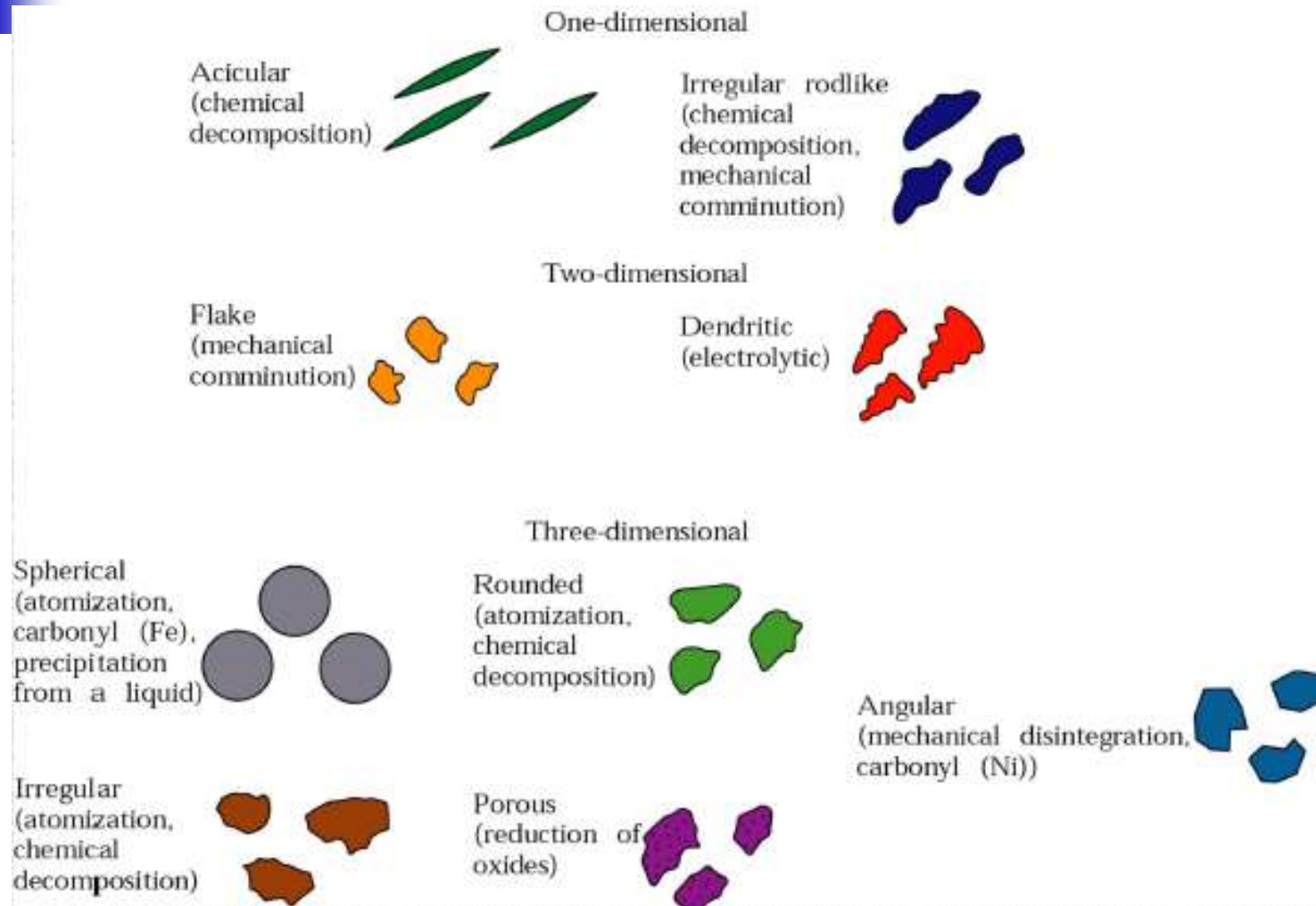
Atomização por disco rotativo



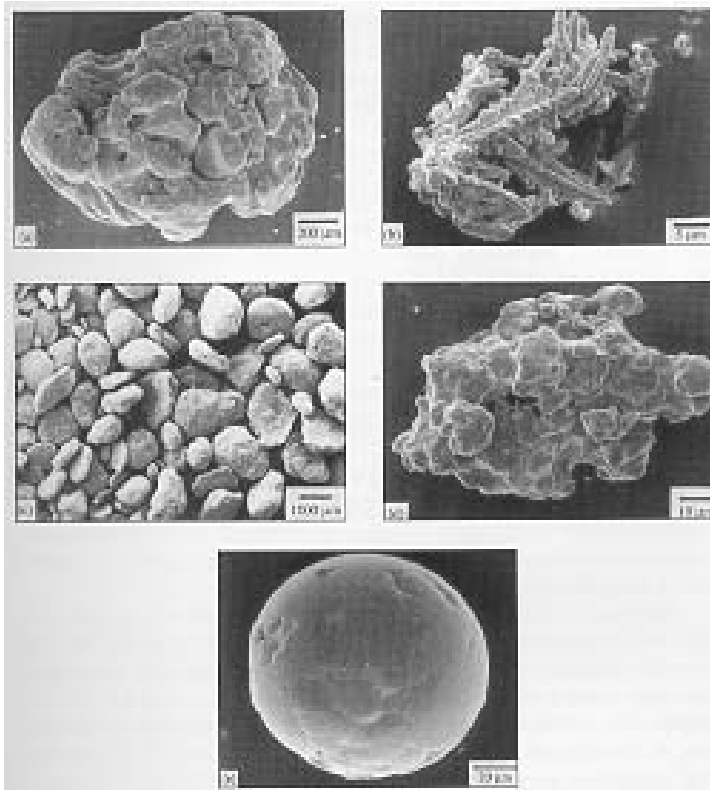
Atomização por eletrodo rotativo



Morfologia dos pós

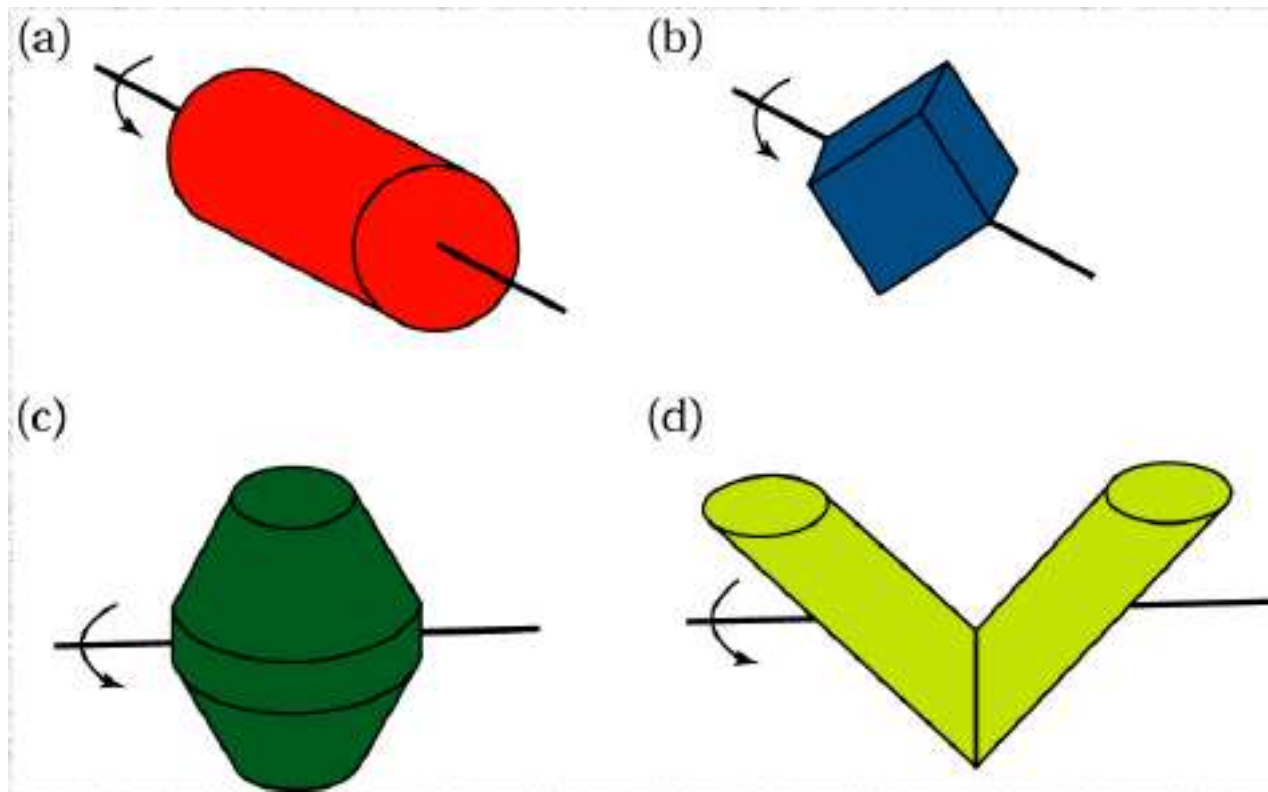


Morfologia dos pós

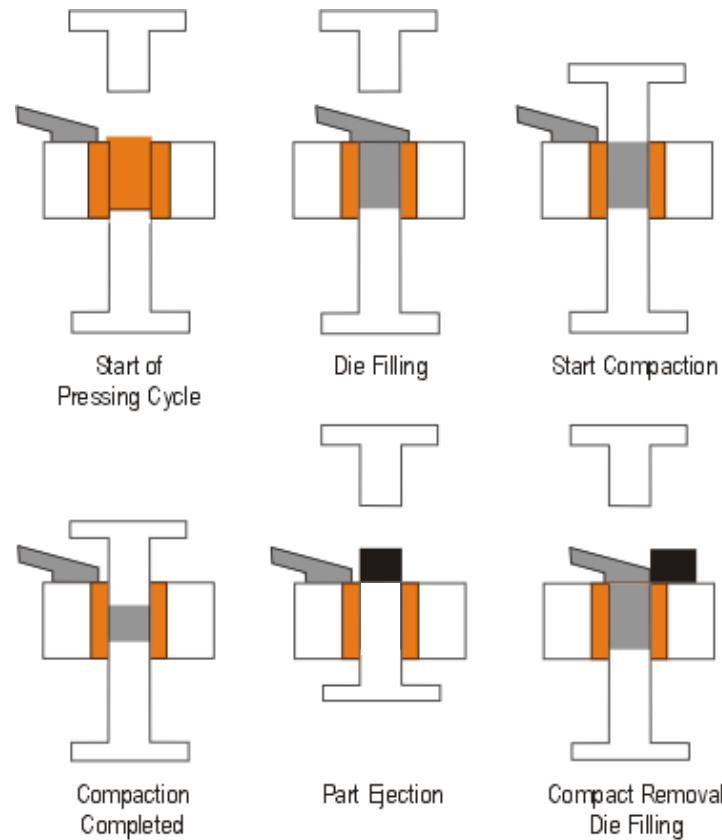


- a - redução do óxido
- b - deposição eletrolítica
- c - moagem
- d - atomização a água
- e - atomização a gás

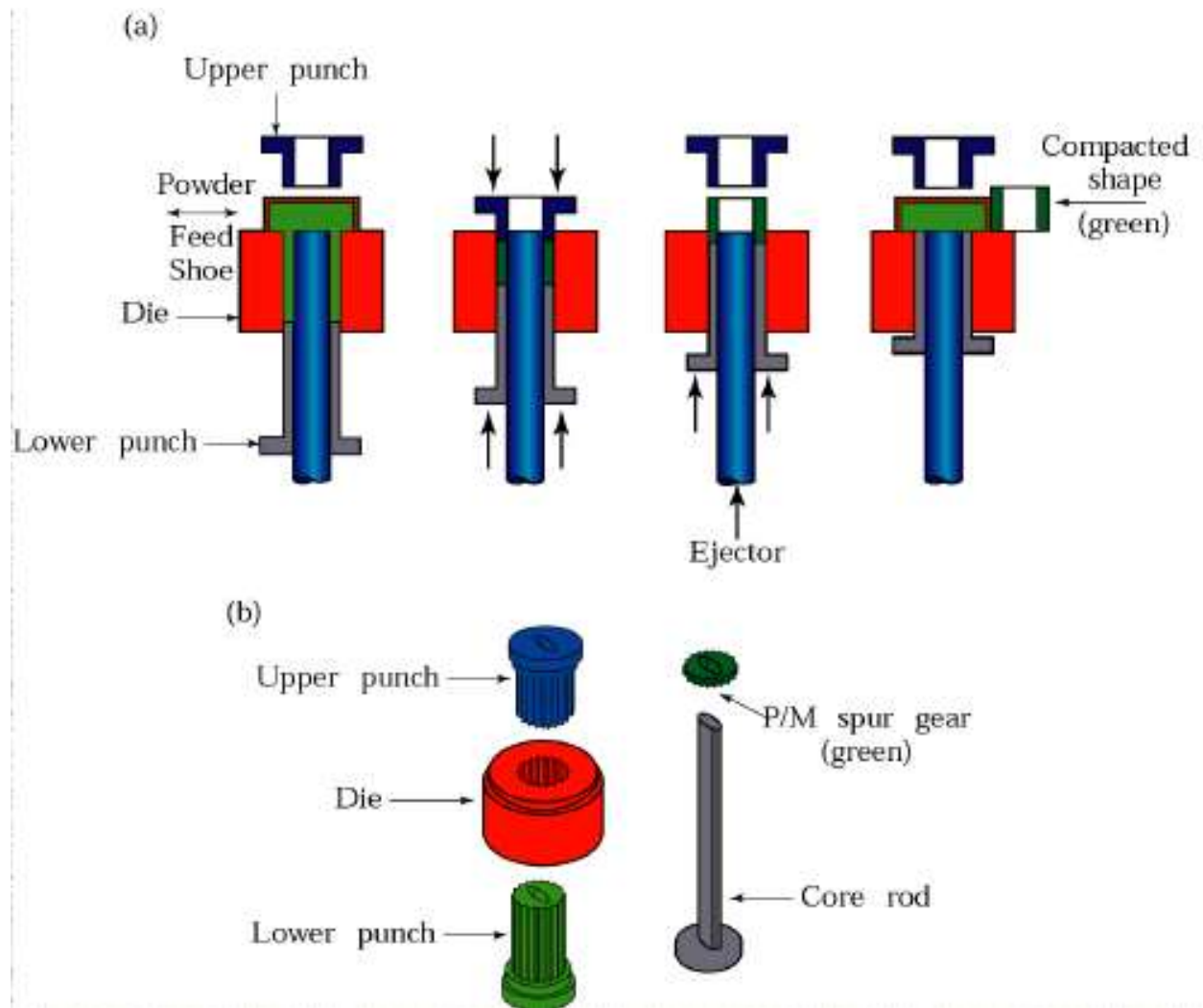
Misturadores

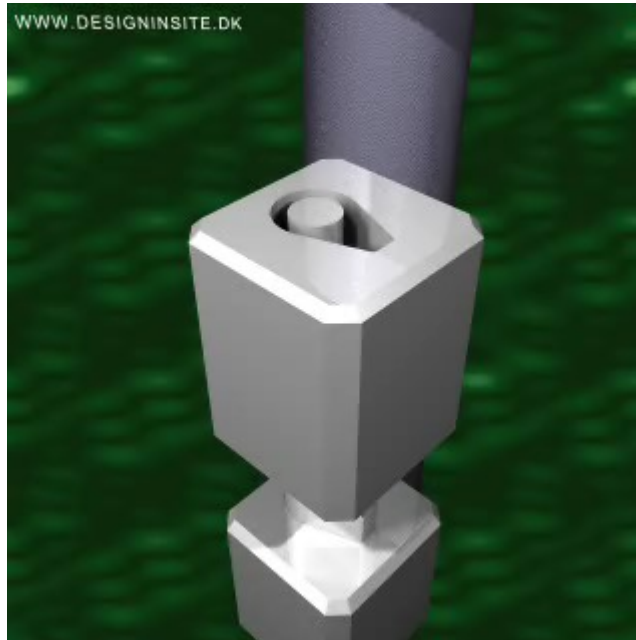
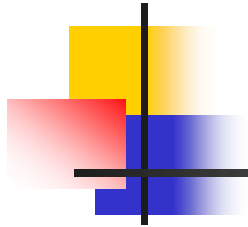


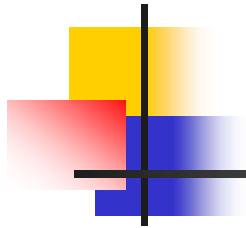
Prensagem uniaxial



Prensagem uniaxial





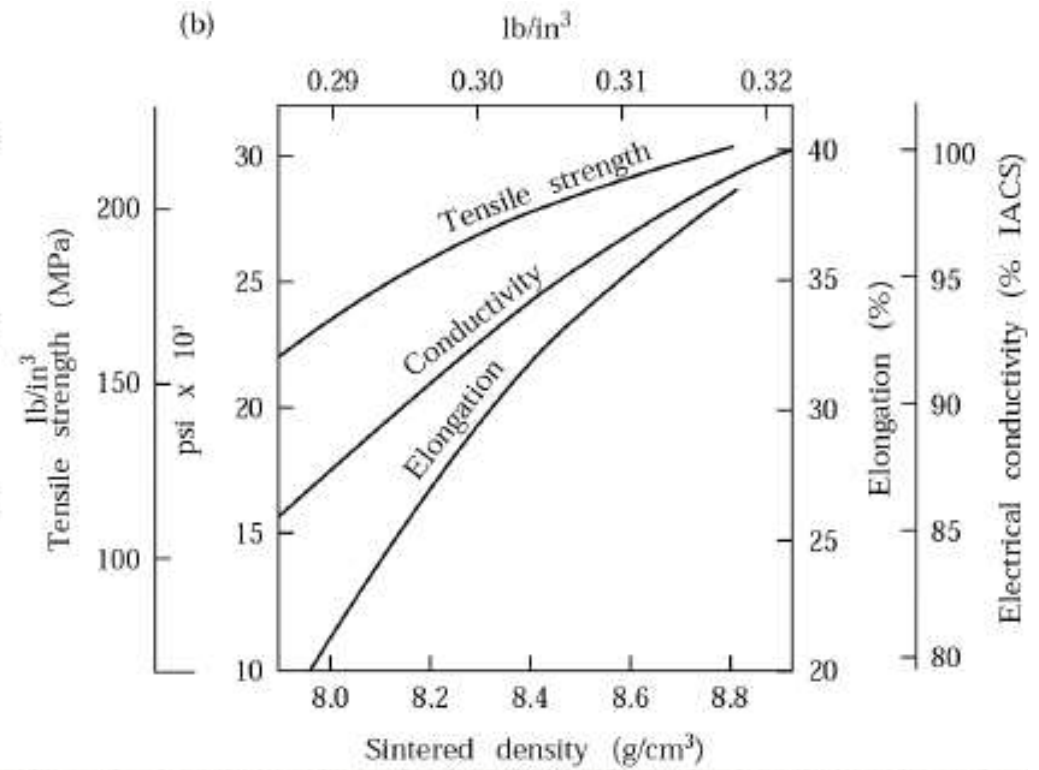
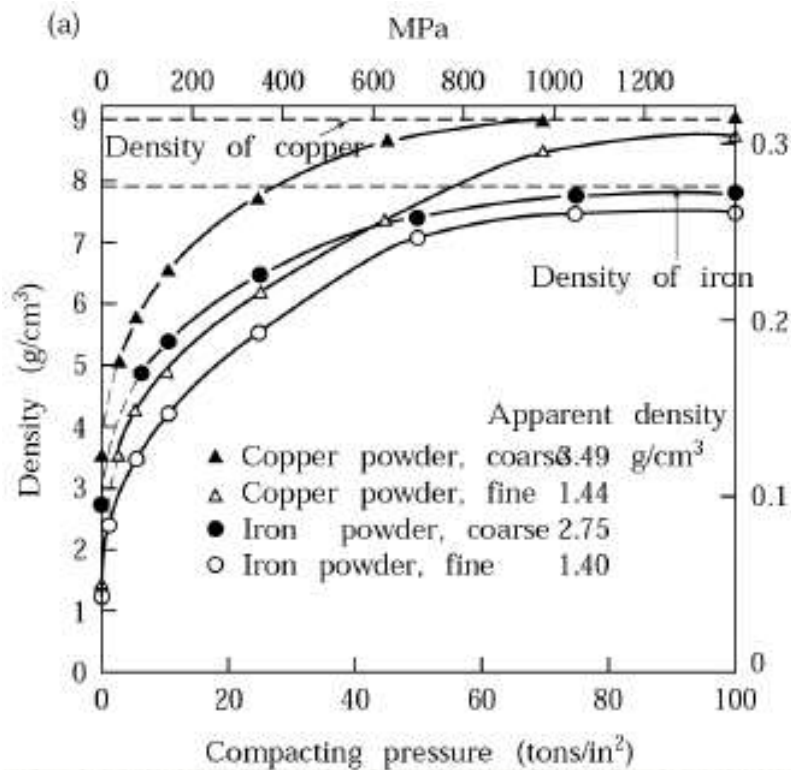




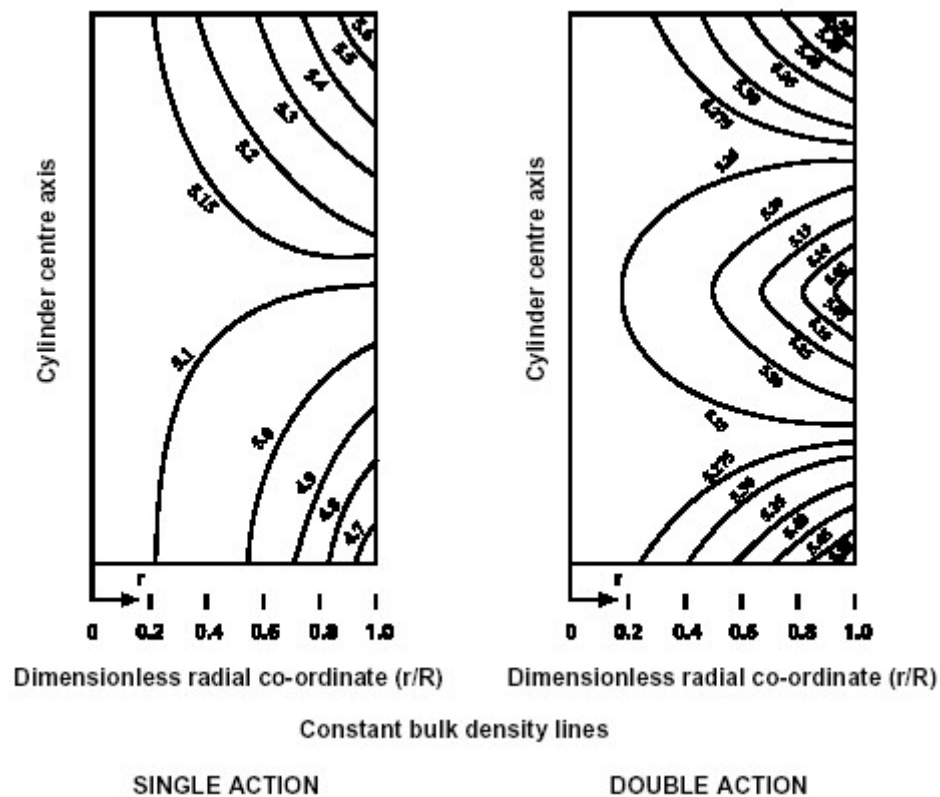
Pressões típicas

Metal	Pressure (MPa)
Aluminum	70–275
Brass	400–700
Bronze	200–275
Iron	350–800
Tantalum	70–140
Tungsten	70–140
Other materials	
Aluminum oxide	110–140
Carbon	140–165
Cemented carbides	140–400
Ferrites	110–165

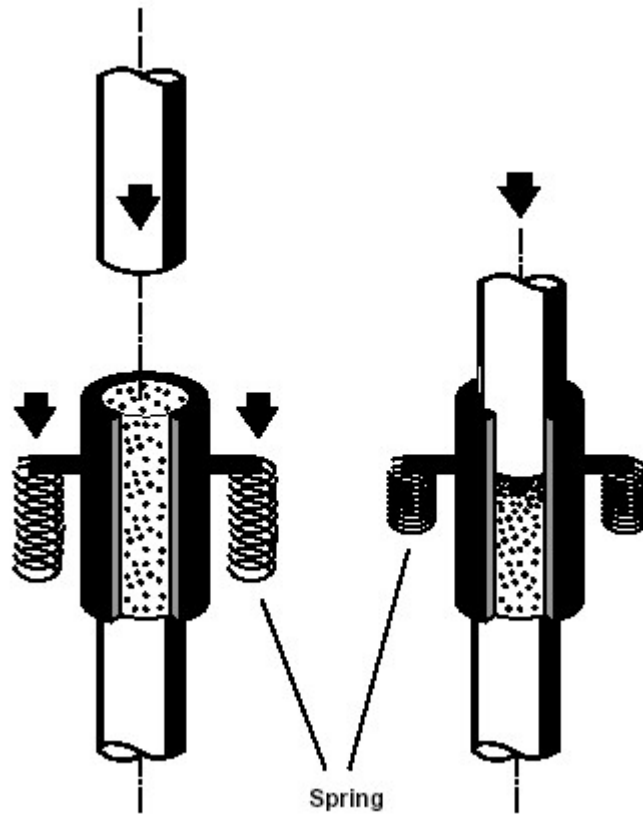
Efeitos da densidade



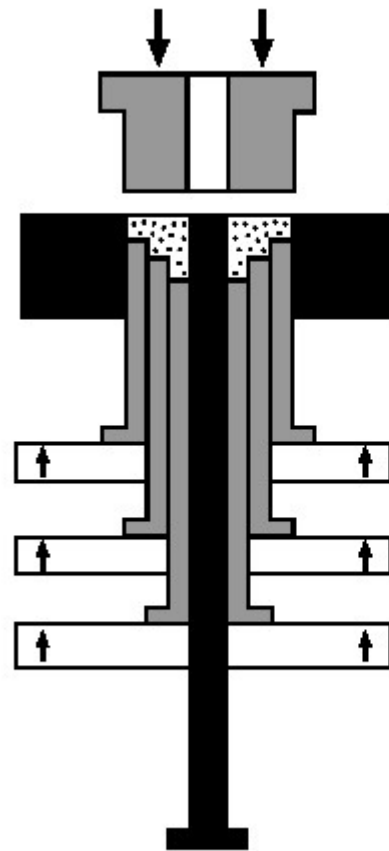
Distribuição de Densidades



Matriz Flutuante

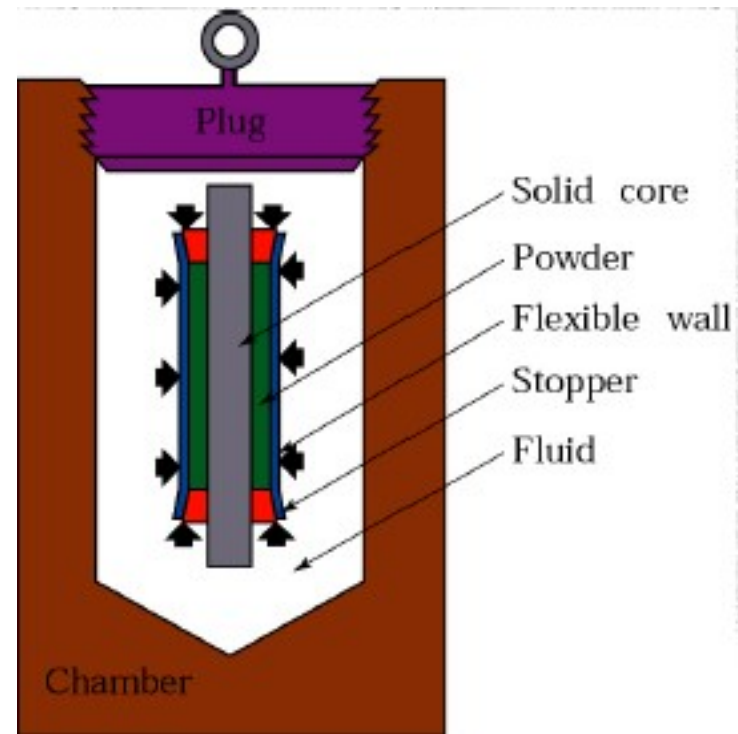
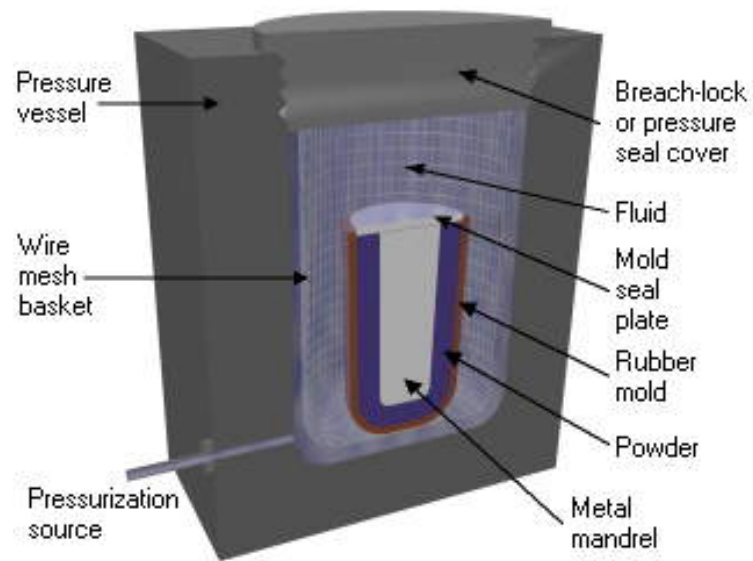


Múltiplos Estágios

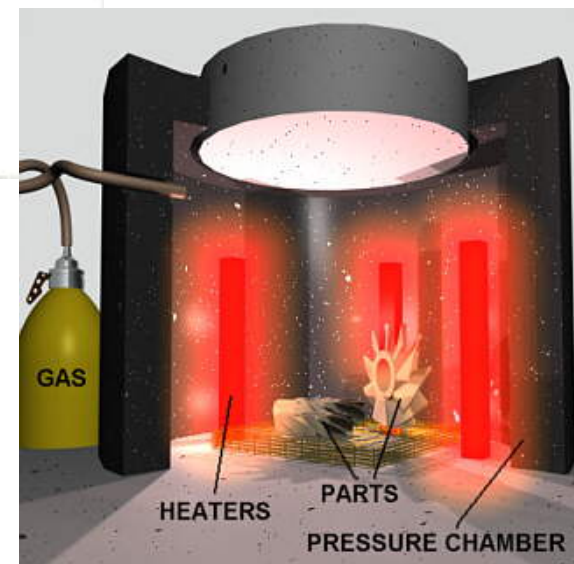
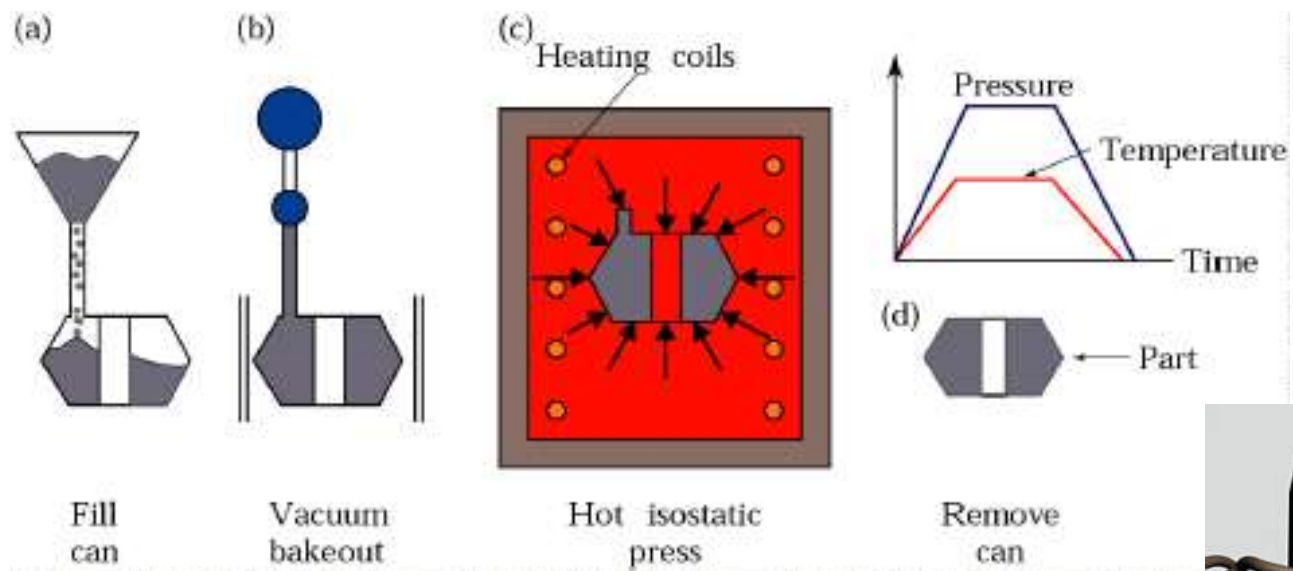


-  Powder
-  Static punches
-  Mobile punches

Prensagem Isostática



Prensagem Isostática a Quente



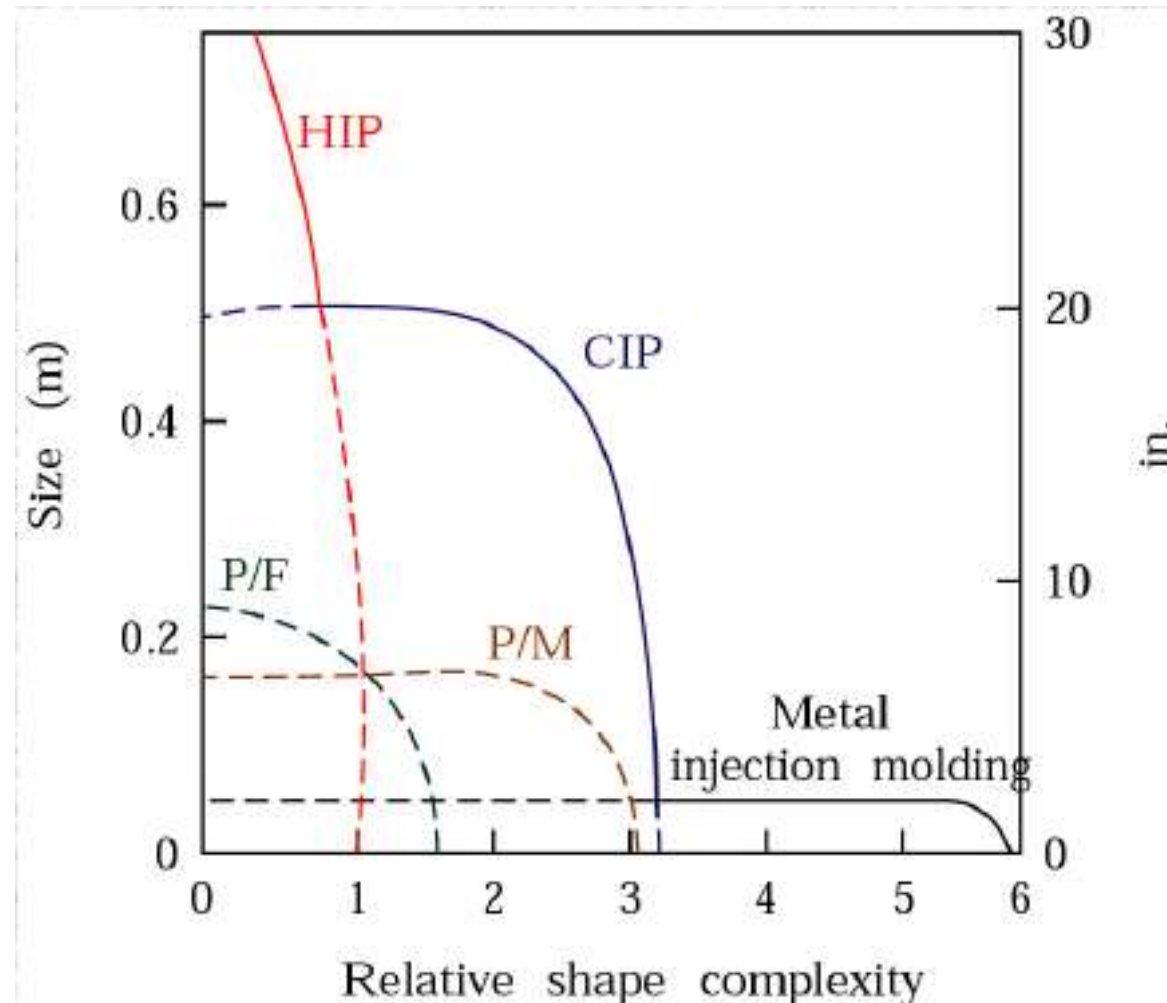


Injeção de pós



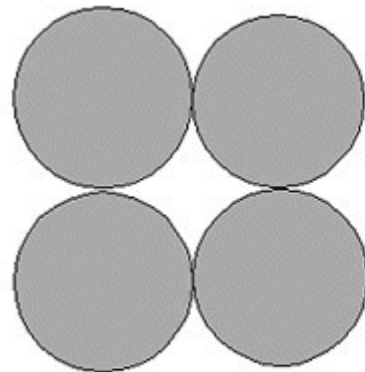


Comparação entre processos de compactação

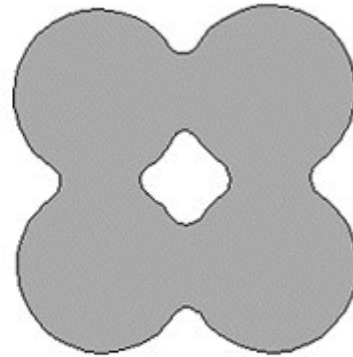




Sinterização



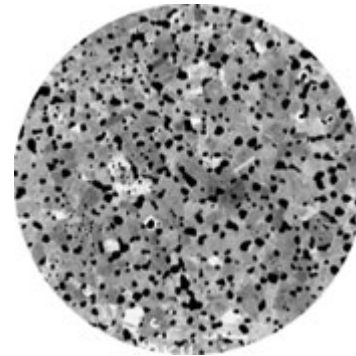
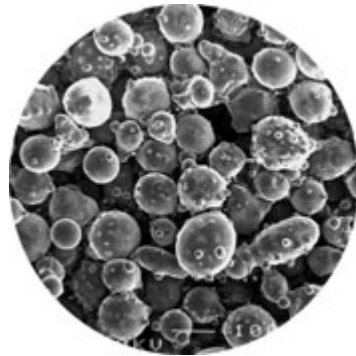
Representation of the initially unsintered powder particles.



Representation of Sintered Powder Particles

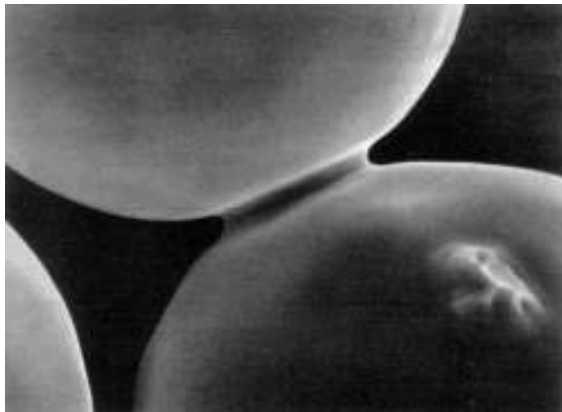


Sinterização



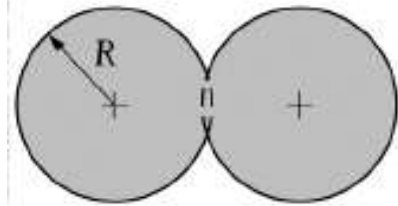
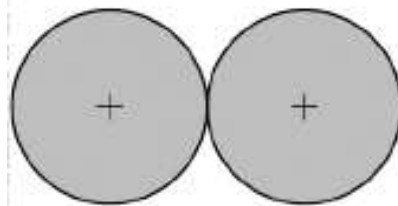


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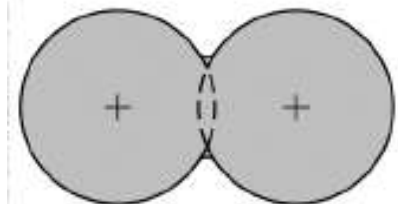


Mecanismos

(a) Difusão no sólido

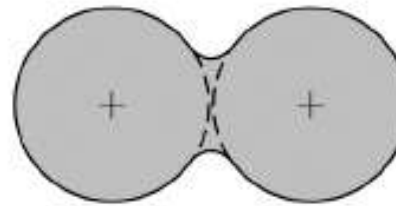
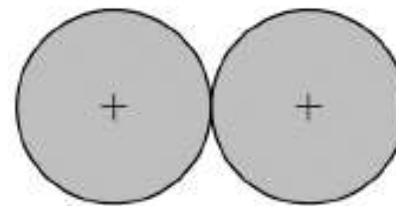


Neck formation
by diffusion

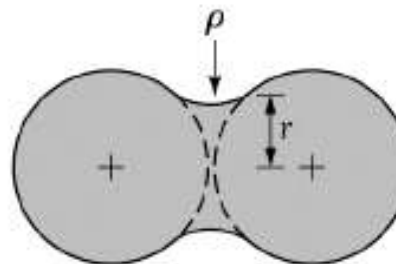


Distance between
particle centers
decreased, particles
bonded

(b) c/ presença de fase líquida



Neck formation
by vapor phase
material transport



Particles bonded,
no shrinkage (center
distances constant)



Temperaturas típicas

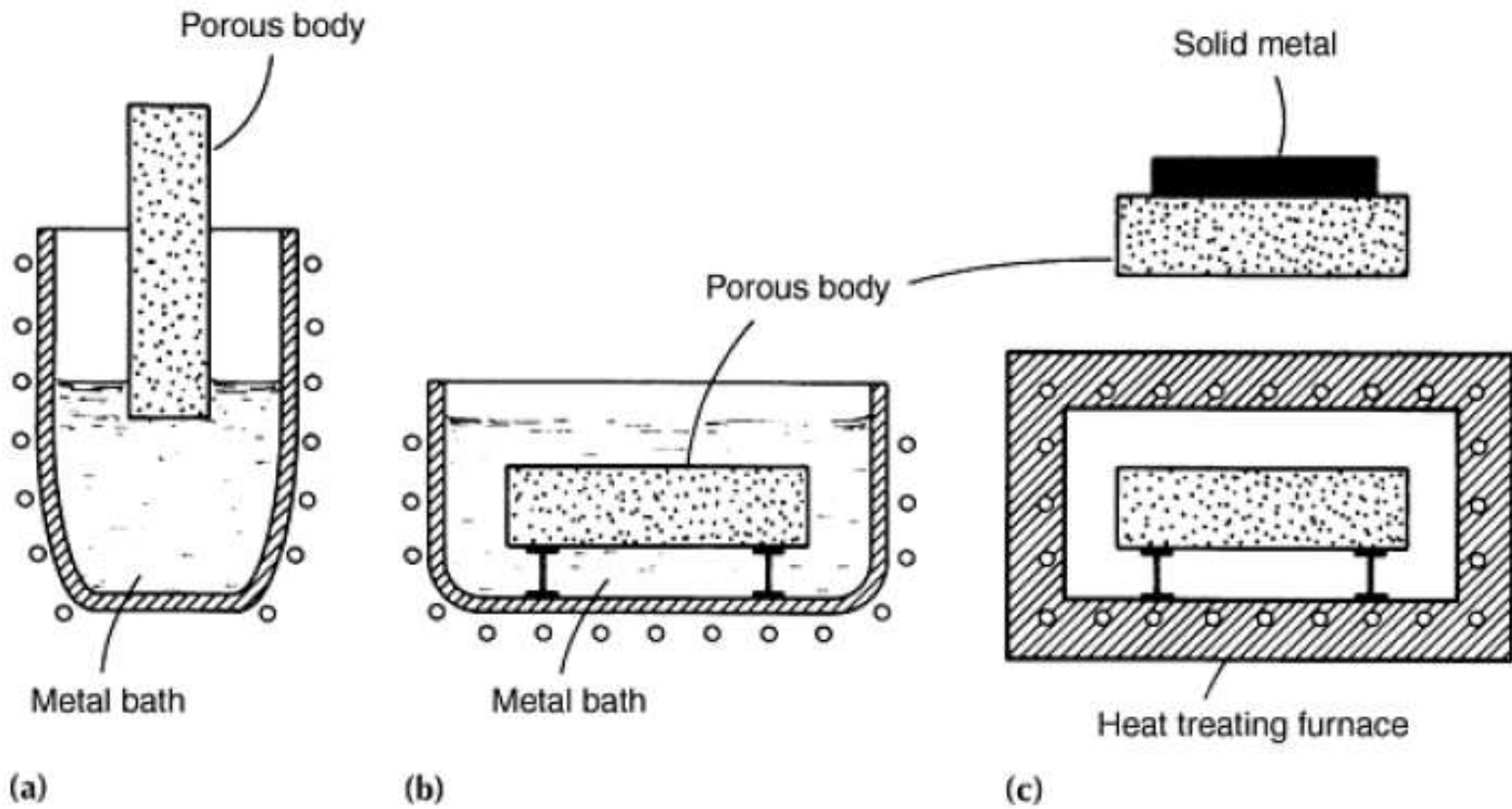
Material	Temperature (° C)	Time (Min)
Copper, brass, and bronze	760–900	10–45
Iron and iron-graphite	1000–1150	8–45
Nickel	1000–1150	30–45
Stainless steels	1100–1290	30–60
Alnico alloys (for permanent magnets)	1200–1300	120–150
Ferrites	1200–1500	10–600
Tungsten carbide	1430–1500	20–30
Molybdenum	2050	120
Tungsten	2350	480
Tantalum	2400	480



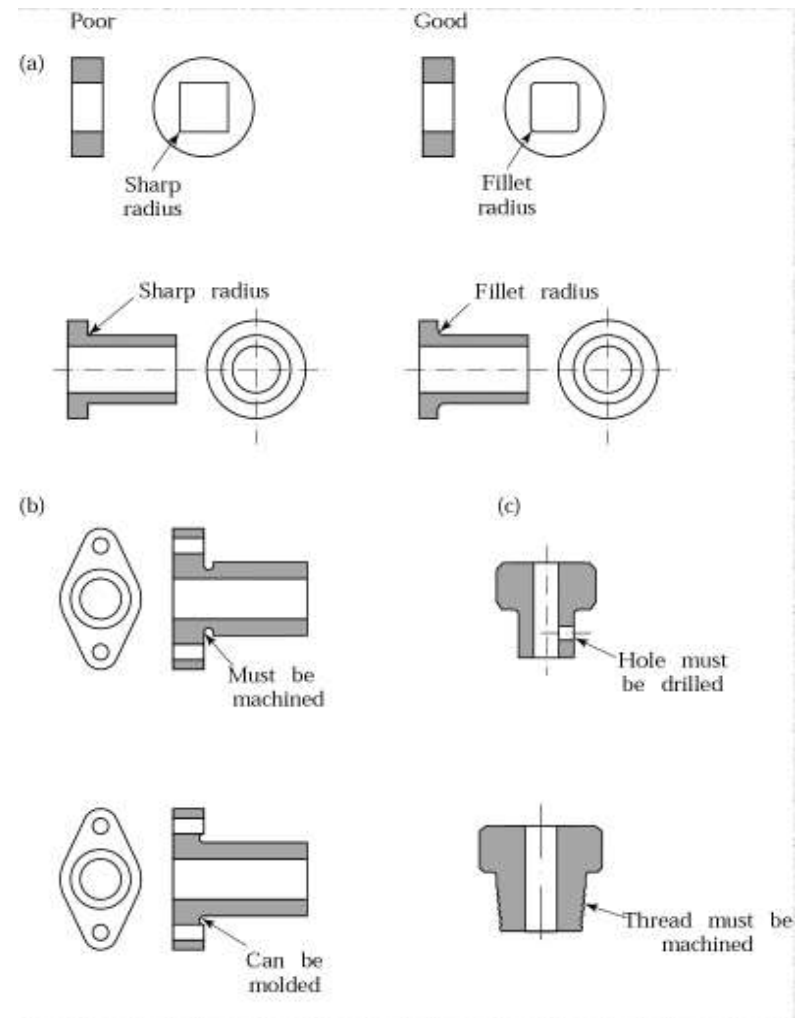
Operações de acabamento

- Tratamentos térmicos
- Reprensagem (Calibragem)
- Infiltração
- Acabamentos superficiais

Métodos de Infiltração



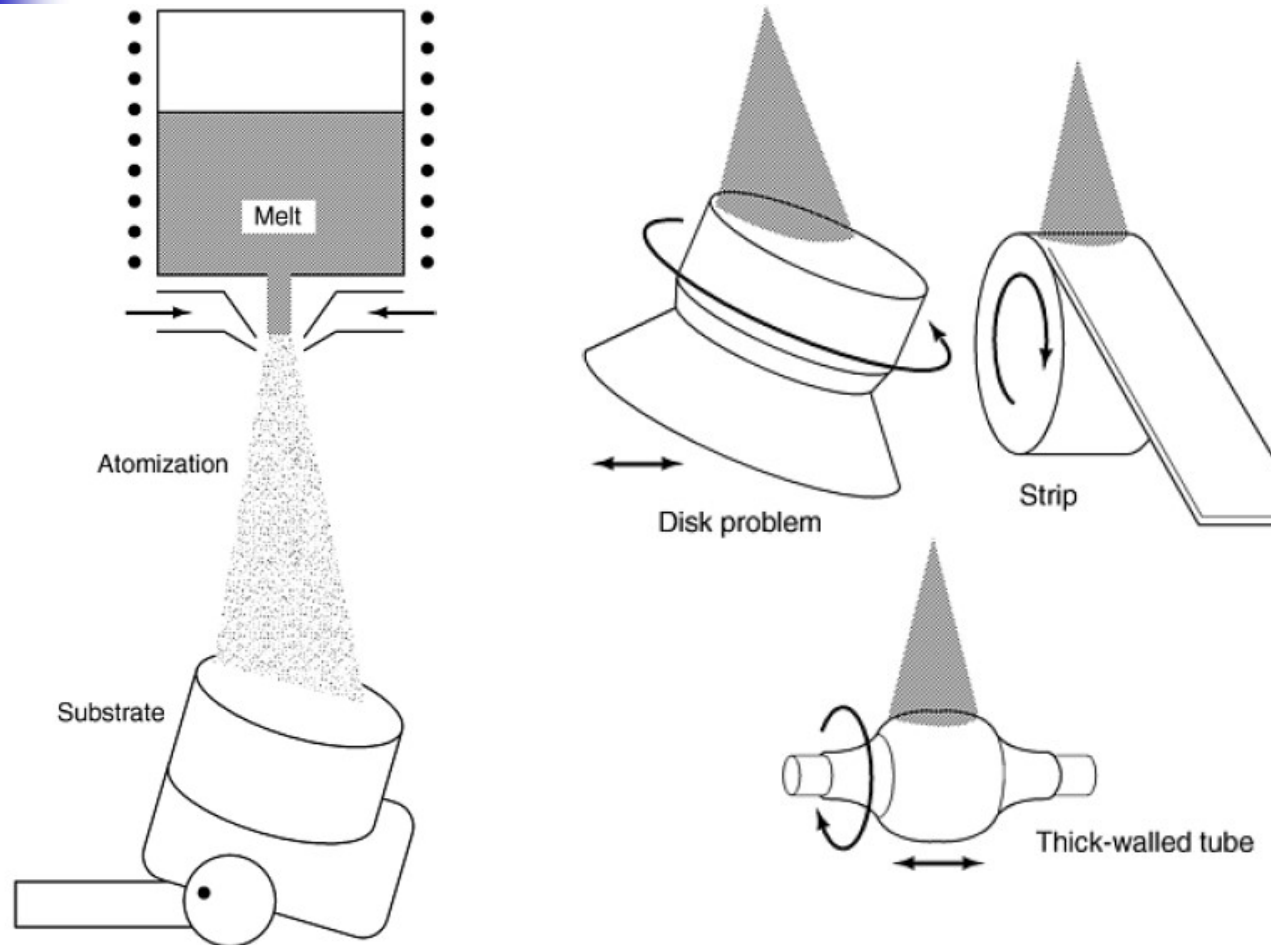
Aspectos do design de peças sinterizadas





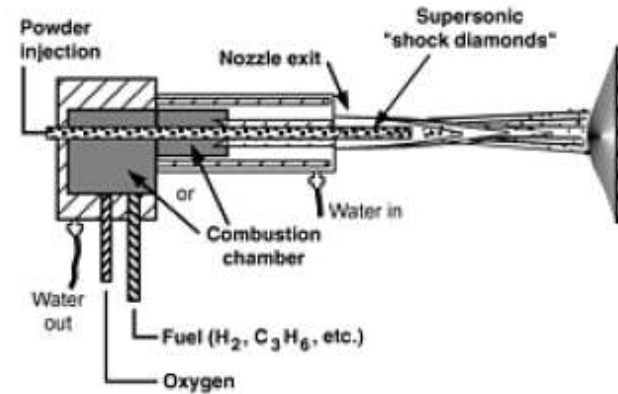
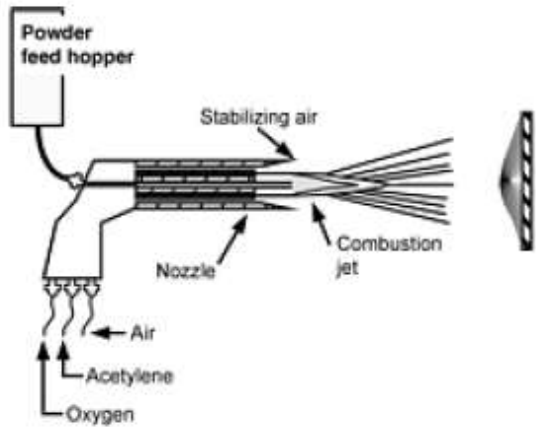
Outros Processos

Conformação por Spray

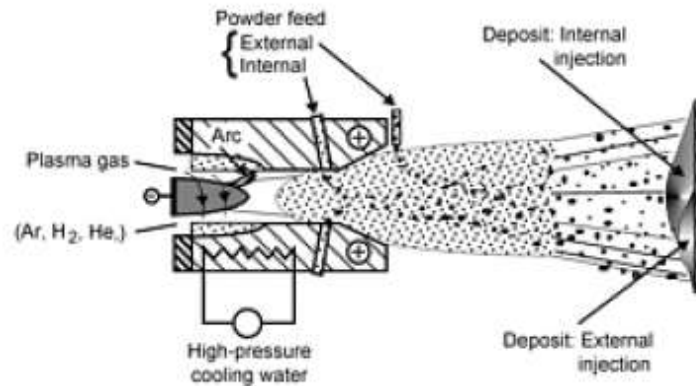
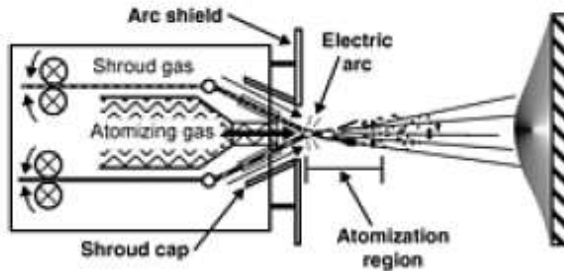


- Filme

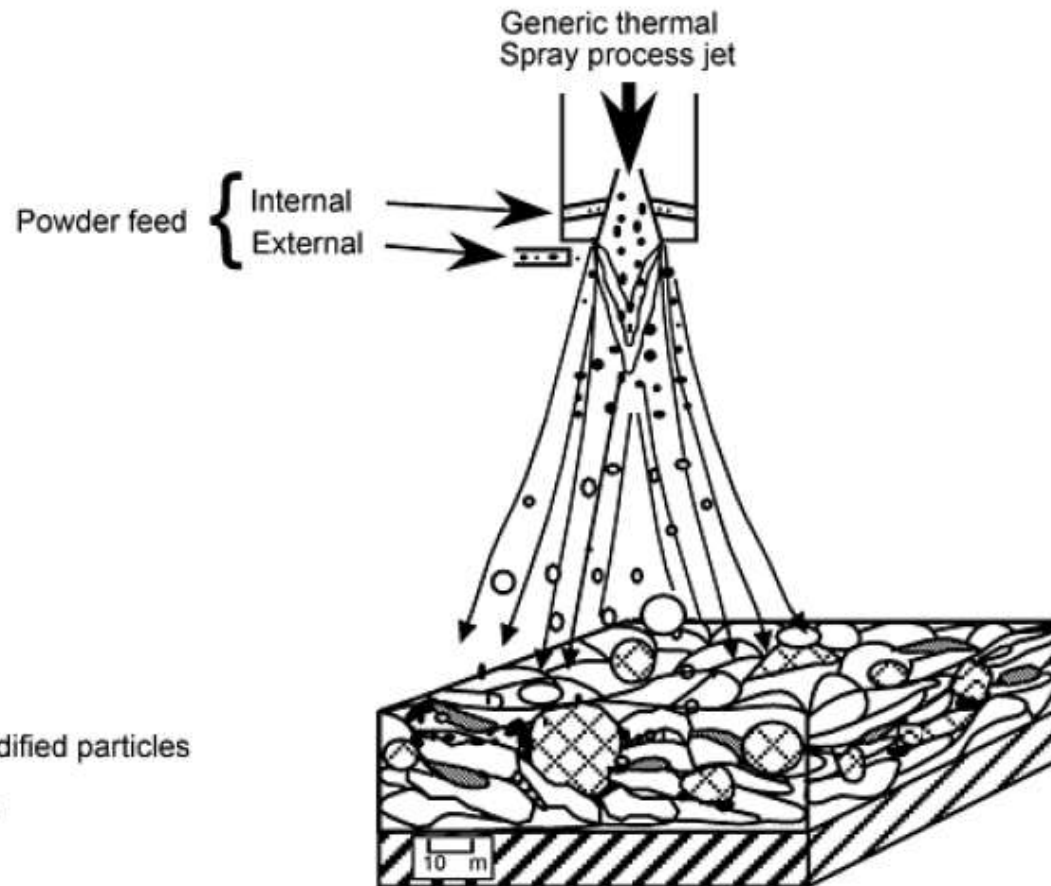
Revestimento por Spray



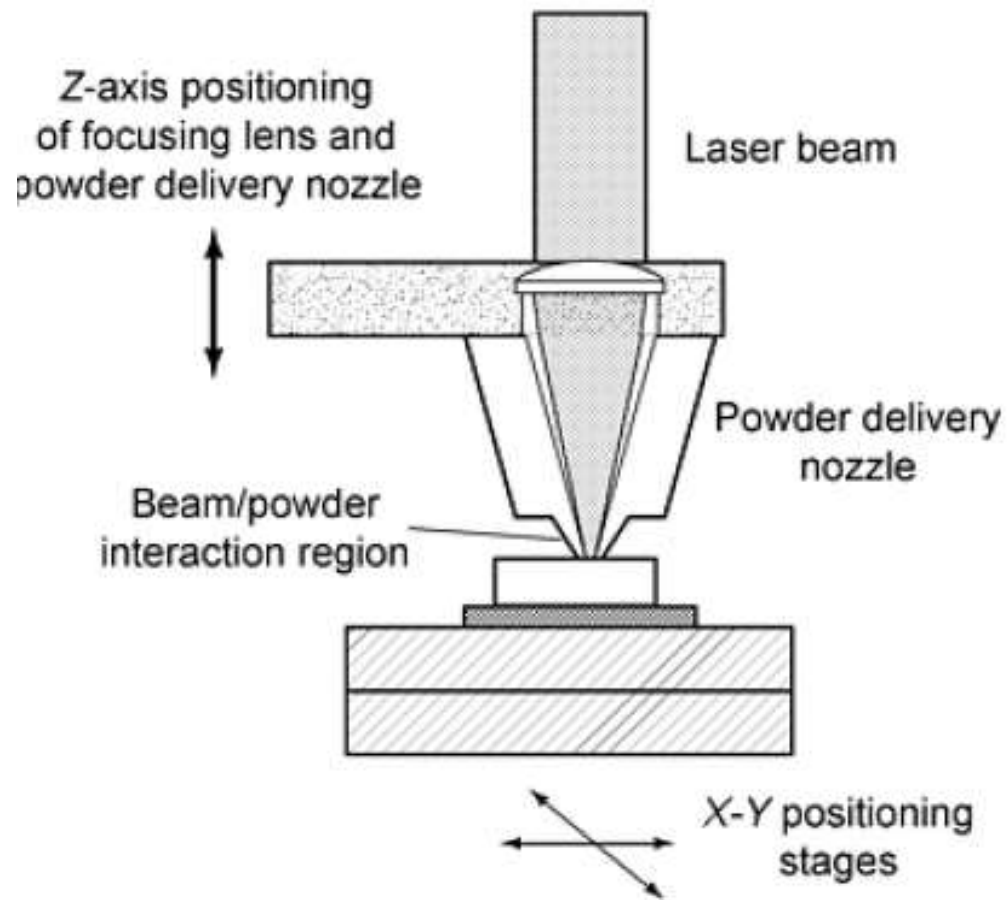
Filme



Formação do depósito por spray



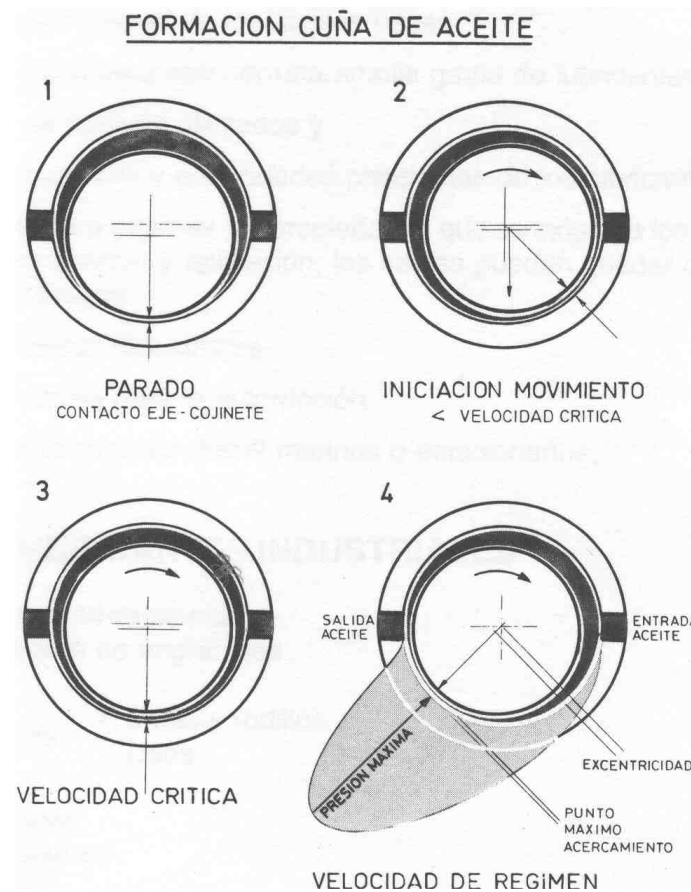
Sinterização a LASER



[Filme 1](#)

[Filme 2](#)

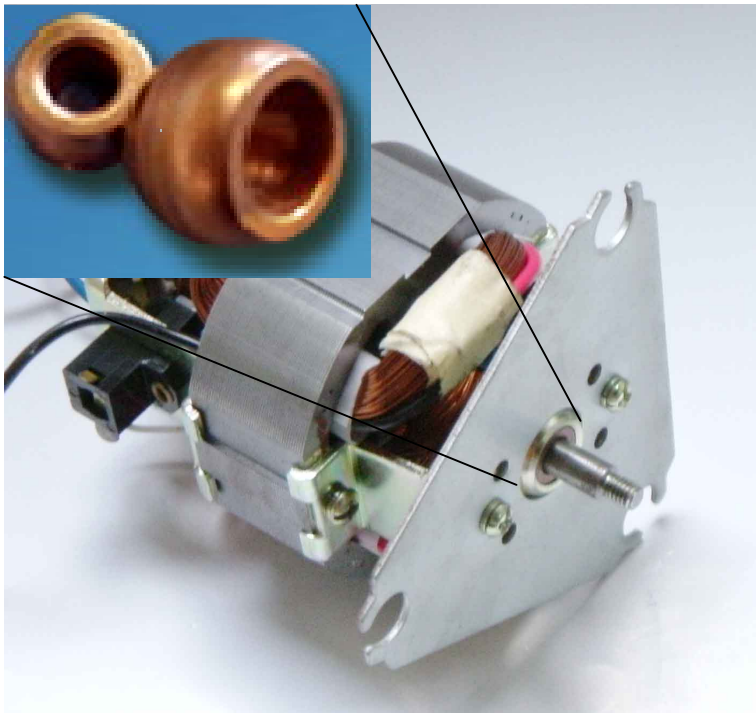
Caso: Bucha autolubrificante



- Funcionamento de uma bucha comum

-Funcionamento de uma bucha autolubrificante

Caso: Bucha autolubrificante



Exemplo de aplicação

Características exigidas:

Diâmetro interno: $7,952 - 7,961 \text{ mm}$

Diâmetro esférico: $15,95 - 16,05 \text{ mm}$

Altura total: $10,973 - 11,227 \text{ mm}$

Resistência Radial: $21,3 \text{ kgf}$

Densidade: $5,5 - 6,0 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Porosidade: 20%

Poros arredondados

Características adicionais?



Caso: Bucha autolubrificante

Composição química típica (% em peso)

C	Cu	Pb	Fe
1,2	3,0	1,5	94,3

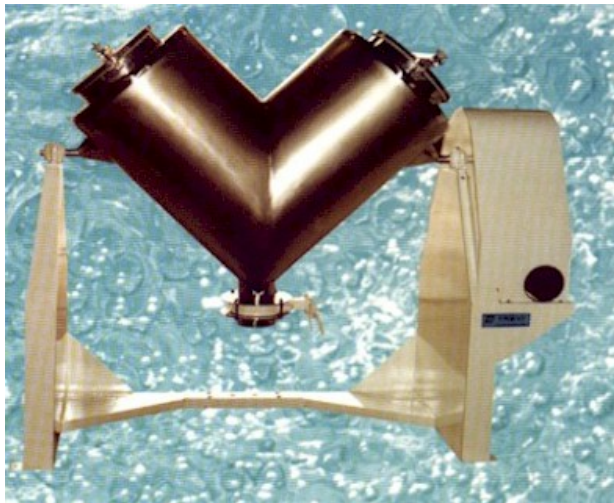
C – aumenta RM do Fe por SS, grafita livre (lubrificante sólido e absorve vibrações)

Cu – endurecimento por precipitação

Pb – dificulta difusão do C em Fe (grafitizante)

Caso: Bucha autolubrificante

- Mistura



Pós elementares e cera
Lubrificante
Tempo \sim 25 minutos

QQ da mistura por medidas de
Densidade aparente



Caso: Bucha autolubrificante

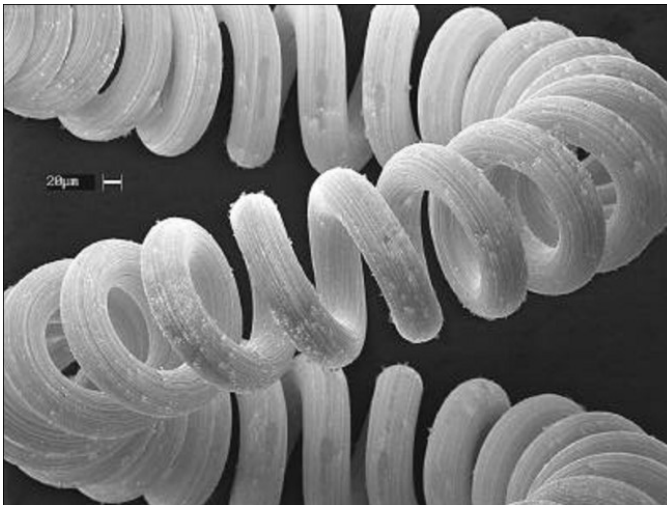
- Prensagem uniaxial (dupla ação)
- Sinterização em atmosfera levemente redutora
- Forno com 3 zonas: pré-sinterização (780oC), sinterização (1020oC), resfriamento
- Recompressão: para garantir tolerância interna de 9 micrometros



Caso: Bucha autolubrificante

- Impregnação
 - Vácuo de $\sim 0,9$ atm
 - Peça mergulhada em óleo
 - SAE 30 – uso geral
 - SAE 10 – eixos rápidos e de baixa carga
 - SAE 5 – baixas T ou grandes variações climáticas

Caso: Filamento de lâmpada



Filamento de uma lâmpada incandescente comum

$T \sim 3000\text{oC}$

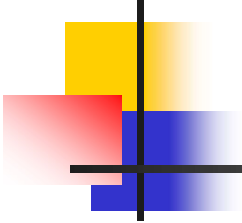
1,5 a 300V

Apenas 5% da energia é convertida em luz

Lâmpada comum 60W:

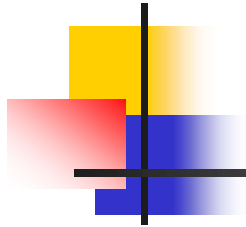
580 mm

45 micrometros

- 
-
- Características exigidas
 - Alta T de fusão
 - Baixo coeficiente de dilatação (fadiga térmica)
 - Resistência à fluência

W: $T_f = 3410^\circ\text{C}$, $\alpha = 4,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$

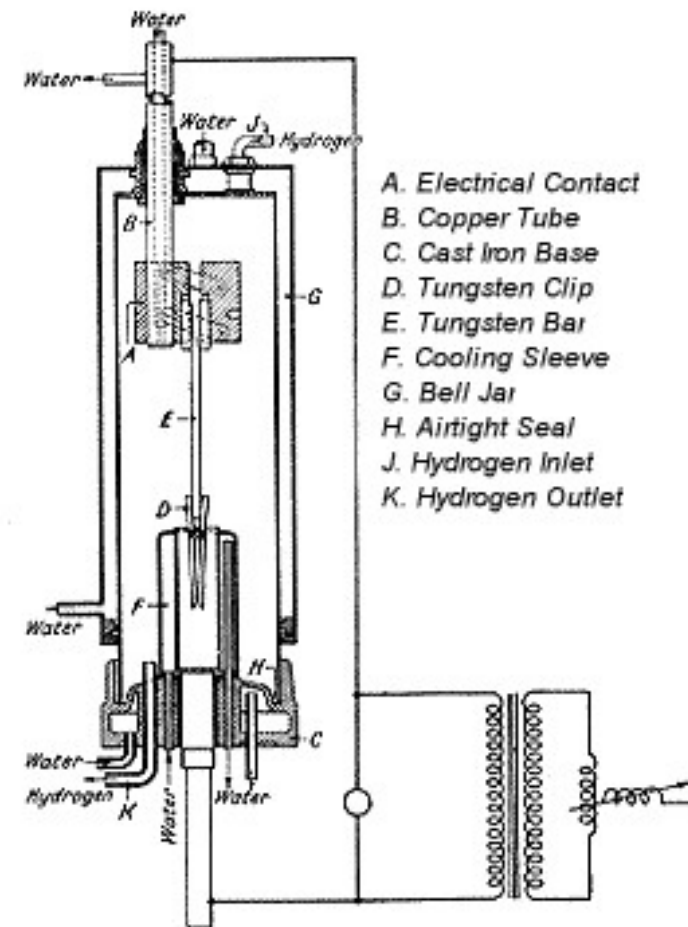
Adições (ppm) de óxidos de K, Si e Al



- Redução carbotérmica do óxido de W
- Moagem (partículas de $\sim 150 \mu\text{m}$)
- Mistura com lubrificante
- Prensagem isostática (300 MPa) em molde de borracha: barra 4-30 mm x 60-120 mm, densidade de $\sim 56\%$
- Pré-sinterização: 1200 a 1400°C, 10 a 15 minutos, atm. de H_2

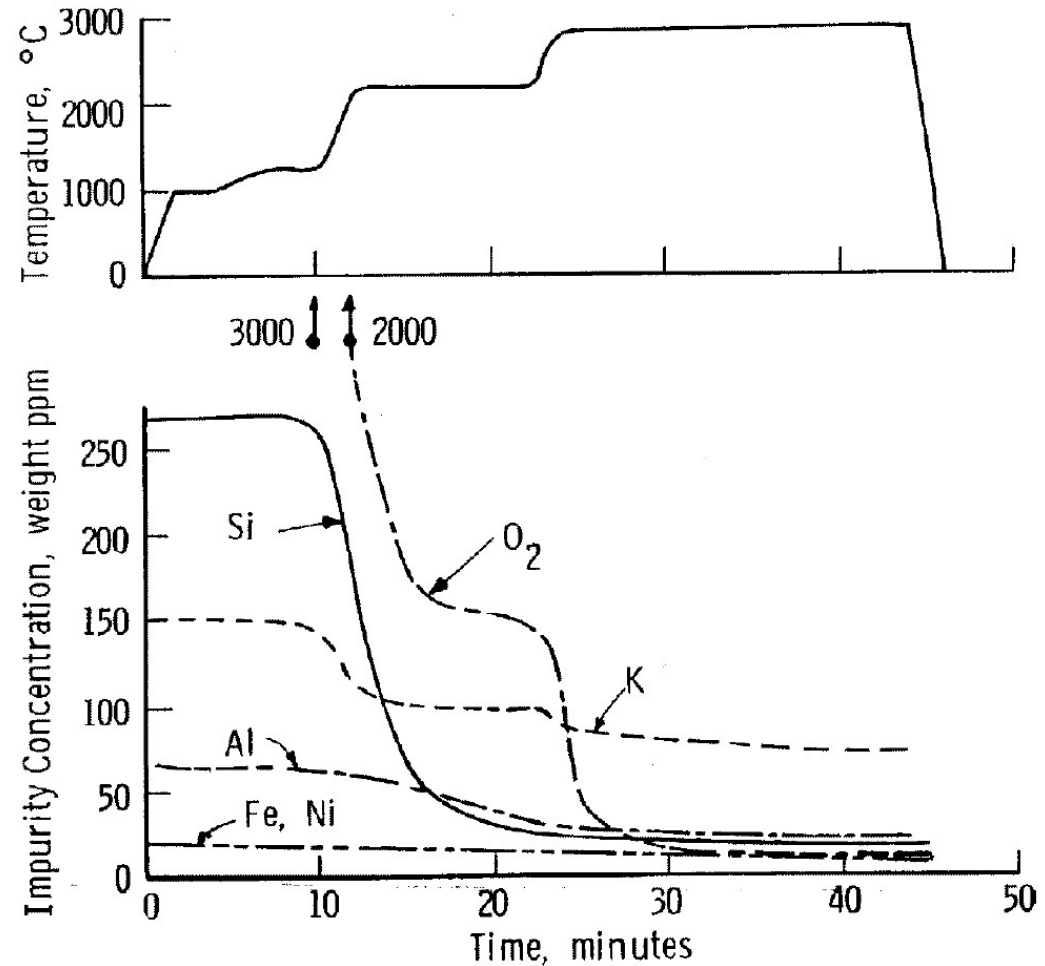
Caso: Filamento de lâmpada

- Sinterização:
passagem direta
de corrente, 5000
a 6000 A, atm. de
hidrogênio, $T \sim$
2900°C, 45 min
densidade final \sim
85 a 95%



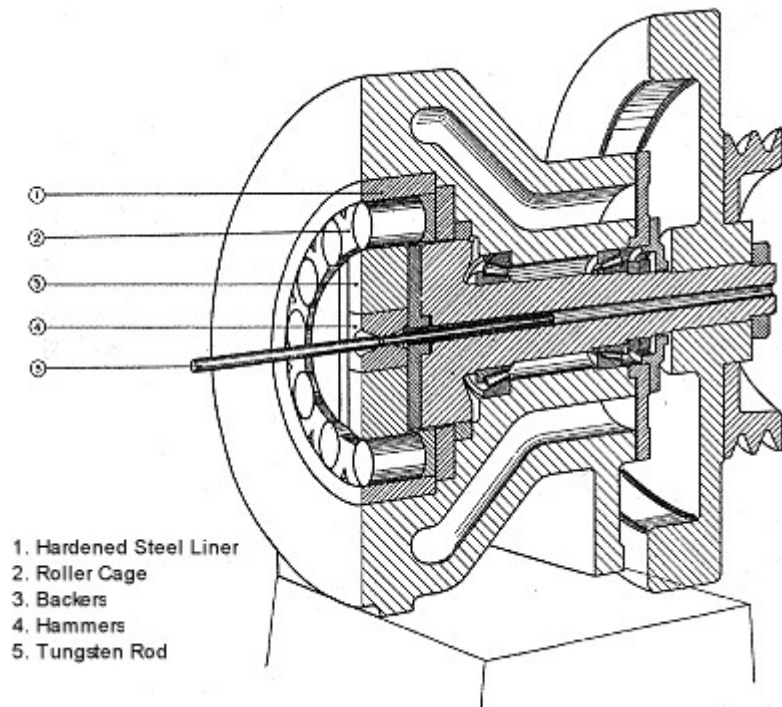
Caso: Filamento de lâmpada

■ Sinterização



Caso: Filamento de lâmpada

- Conformação a quente
- Forjamento rotativo para barras de 4 a 7 mm (10000 rpm)





Caso: Filamento de lâmpada

- Barras mais espessas: trem de laminação (c/ recrist. e alívio de tensões)
- Espessura final: 2,5 mm
- Trefilação a quente: matrizes de metal duro (até 0,5 mm), diamante (até 5 μm), lubrificante: grafita



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