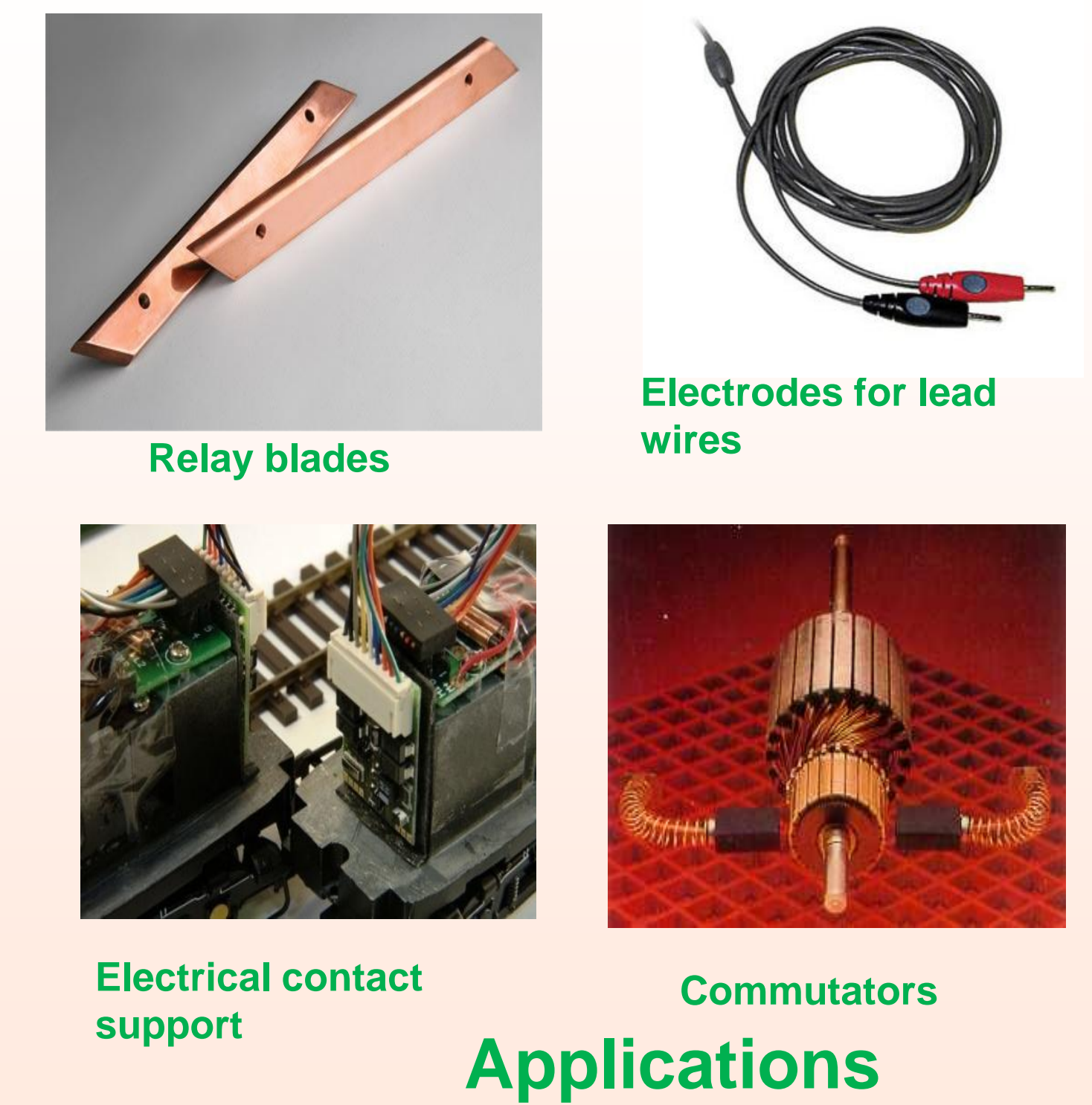
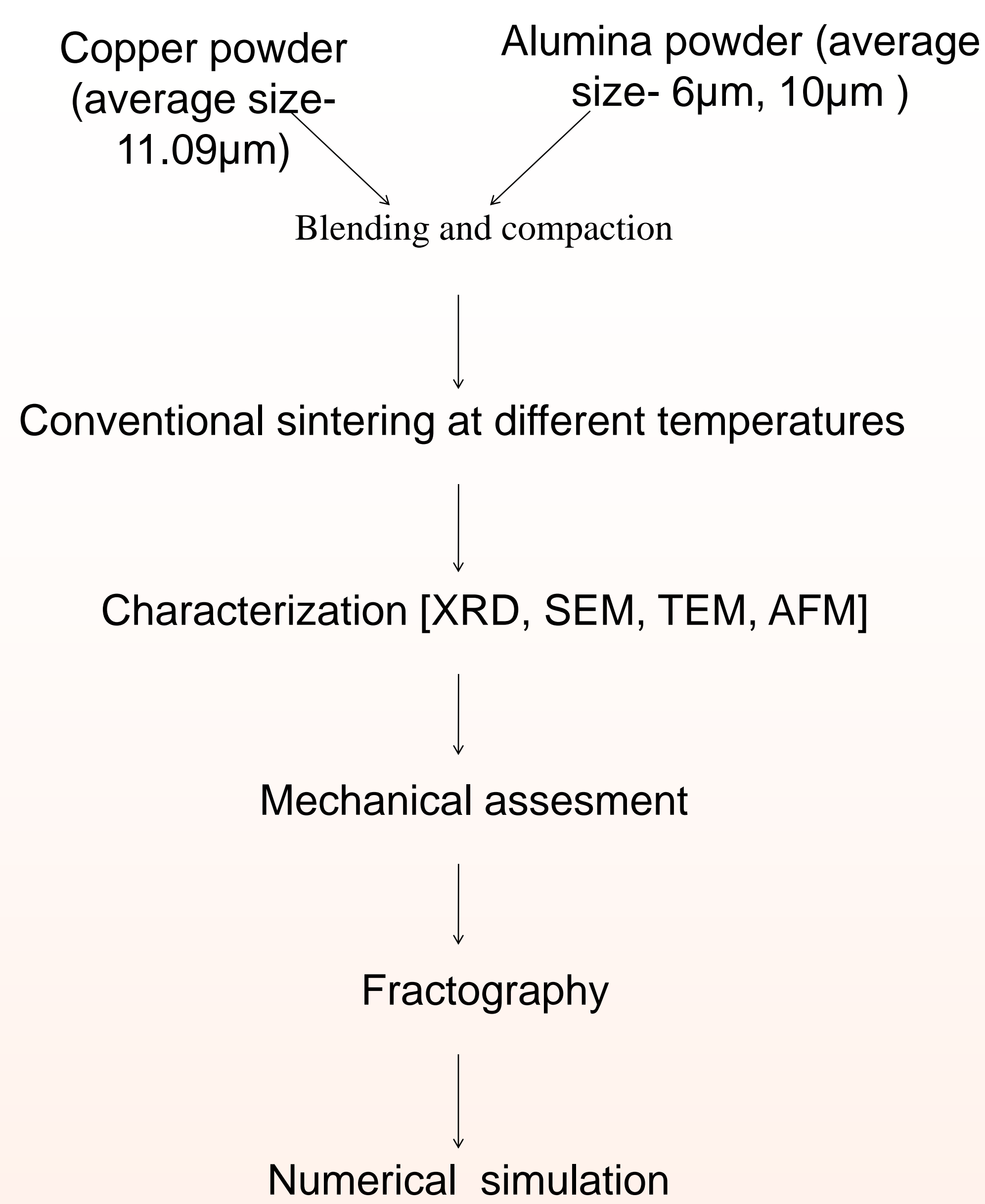


## Introduction

- ✓The unification of metal as matrix and ceramic as reinforcement leads to the development of excellent candidate material for advanced engineering system arising from the high ductility of the matrix material.
- ✓Performance and microstructural characteristics of a particle reinforced MMCs depends on the size, shape, volume fraction, spatial distribution of the reinforcement and nature of the interfacial bonding.
- ✓The driving phenomena to generate the dislocation in MMCs are misfit strain, thermal misfit, allotropic misfit, lattice parameter misfit and elastic inhomogeneity misfit .
- ✓The interfacial pinning of dislocation can be explained on the basis of Orowan mechanisms.
- ✓Different forms of damage in particle reinforced MMCs are particulate fracture, de-bonding or cracking in the interfaces, failure in the matrix via micro-void coalescence, shear fracture of the matrix.
- ✓Typically fracture nucleates at the clustered regions and crack propagate by linking the damage contained in the clustered regions. Fracture toughness increases with increase in reinforcement content and size because of bifurcation of crack by large ceramic particle.

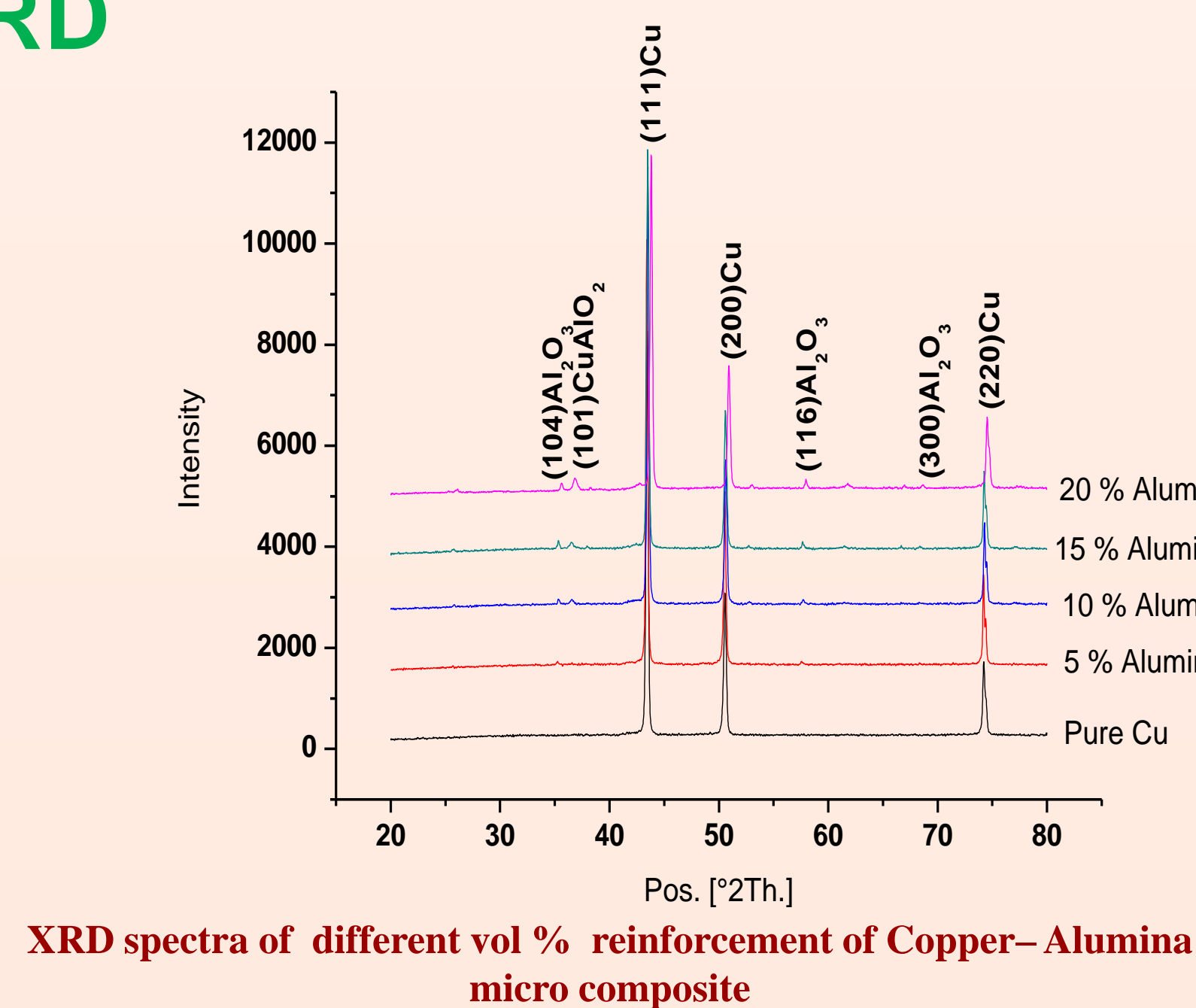


## Experimental

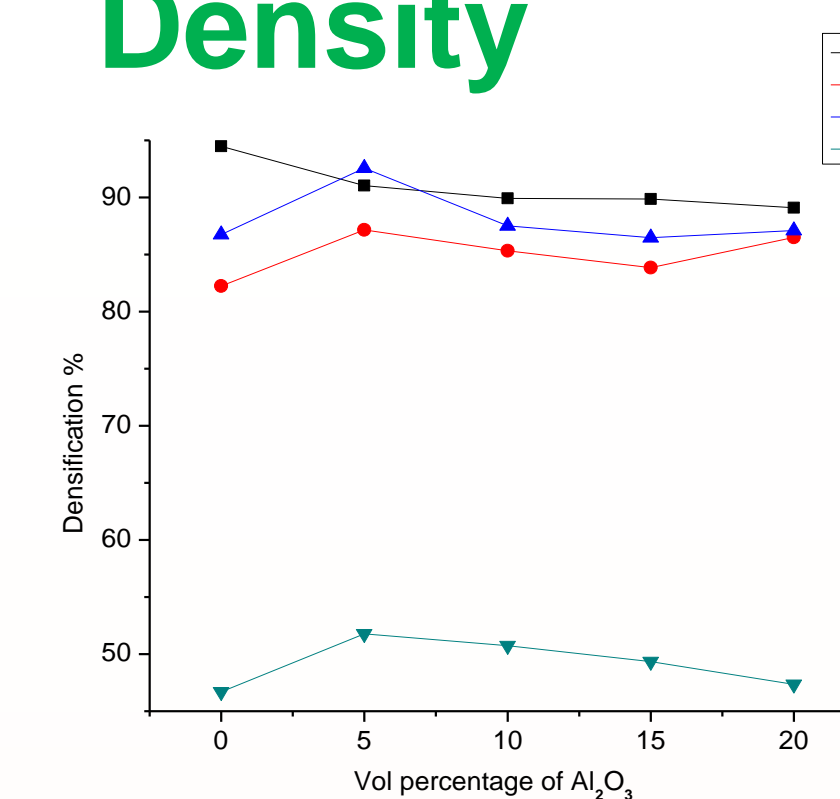


## Results & Discussions

### XRD

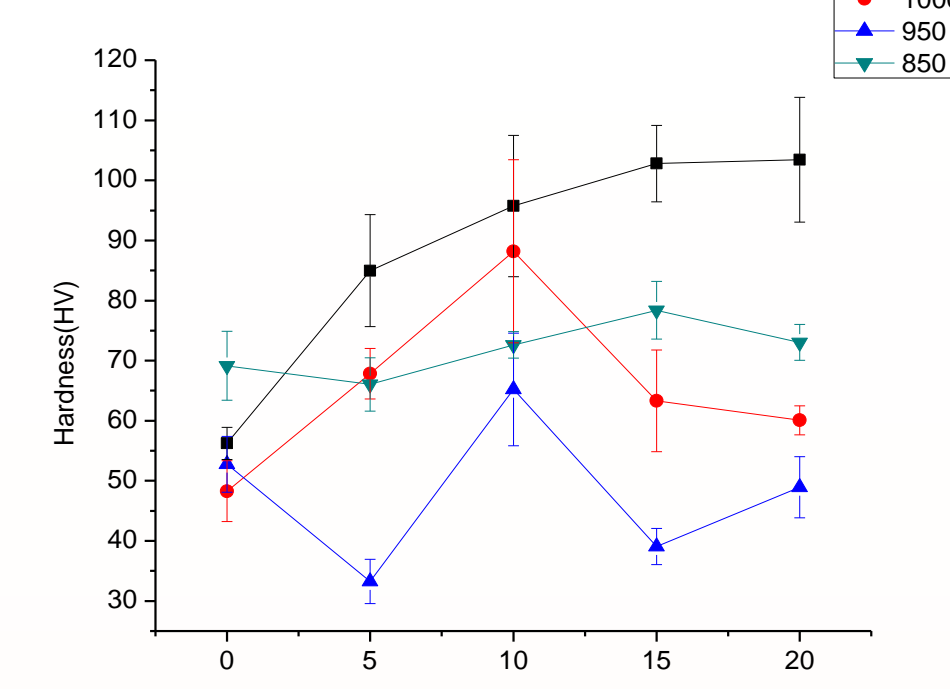


### Density



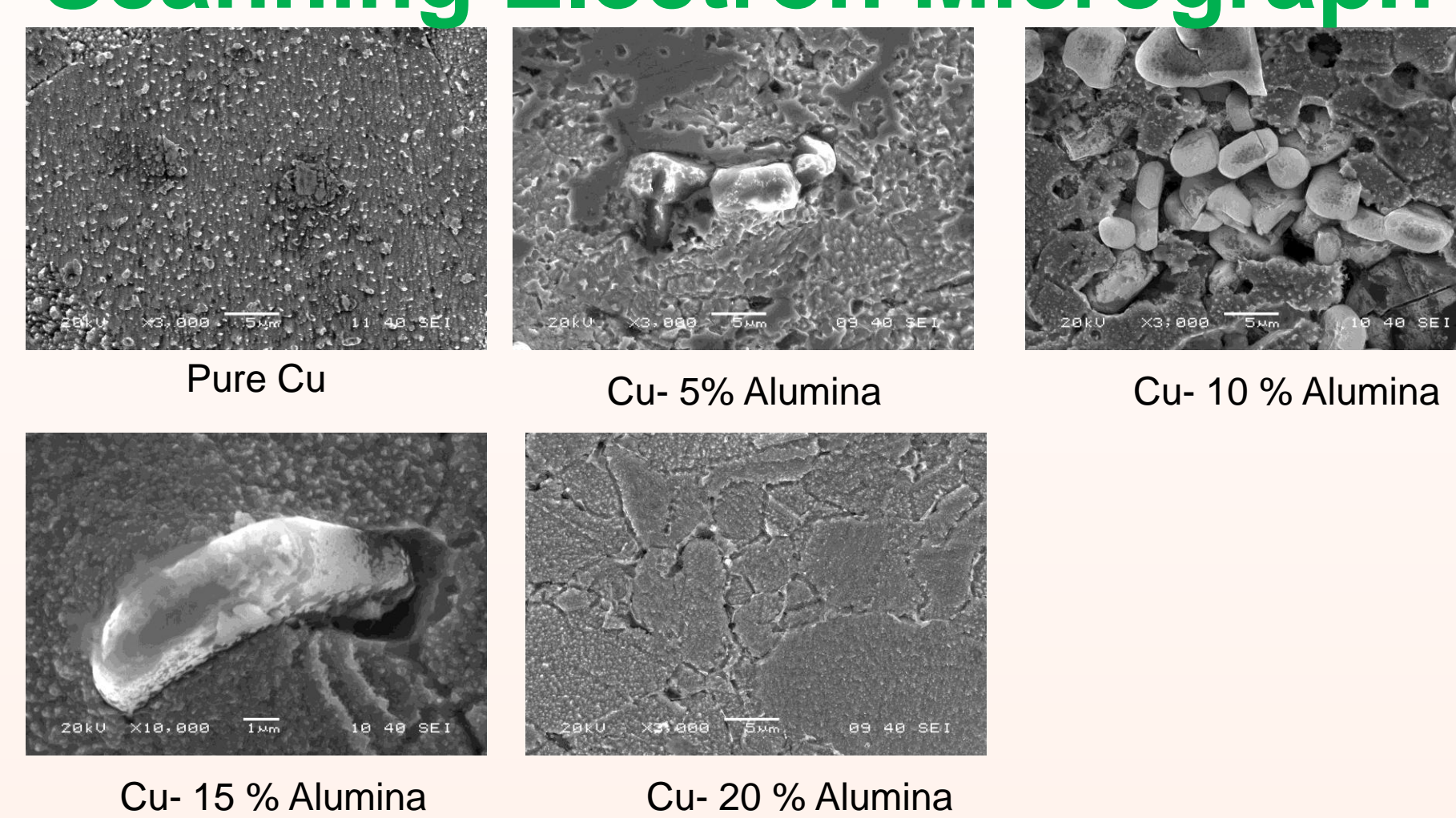
Variation of densification % with vol % of reinforcement at different sintering temperature

### Hardness

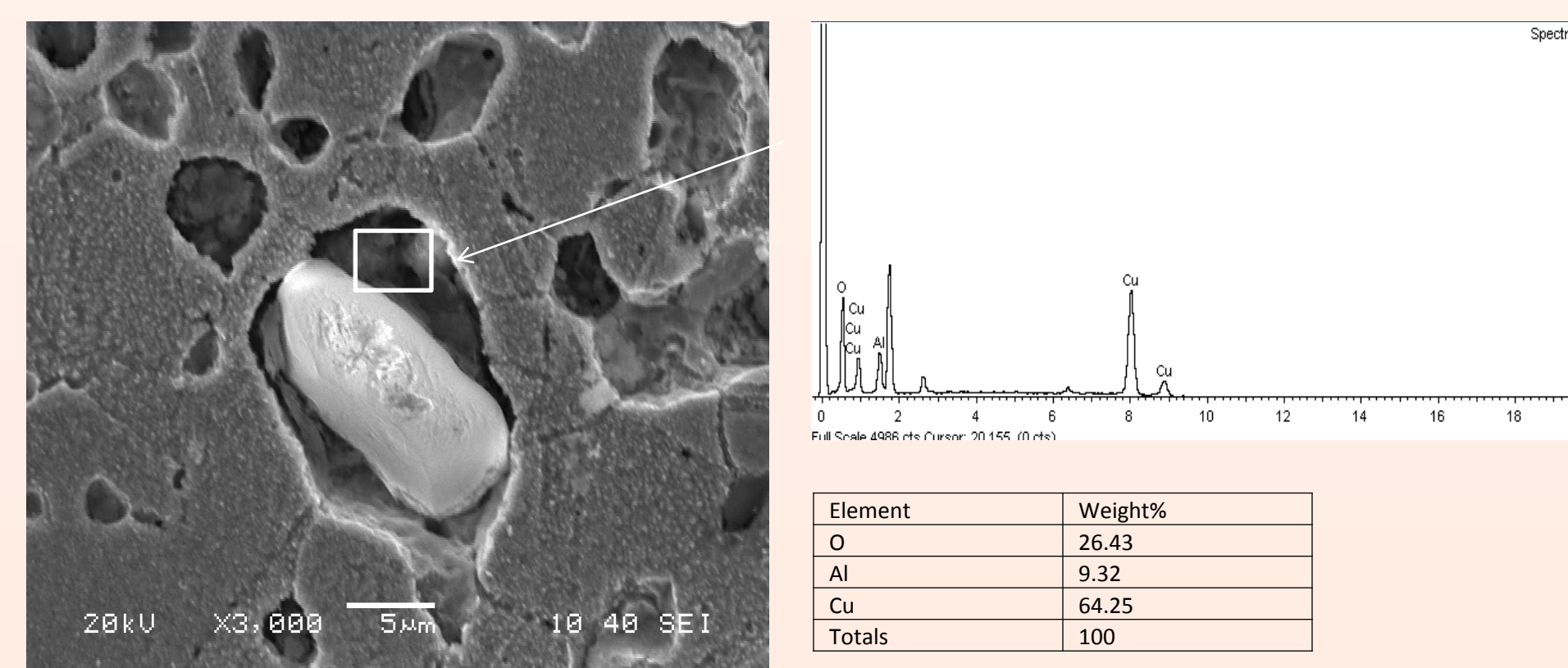


Variation of Microhardness (HV) with vol % of reinforcement at different sintering temperature

### Scanning Electron Micrograph

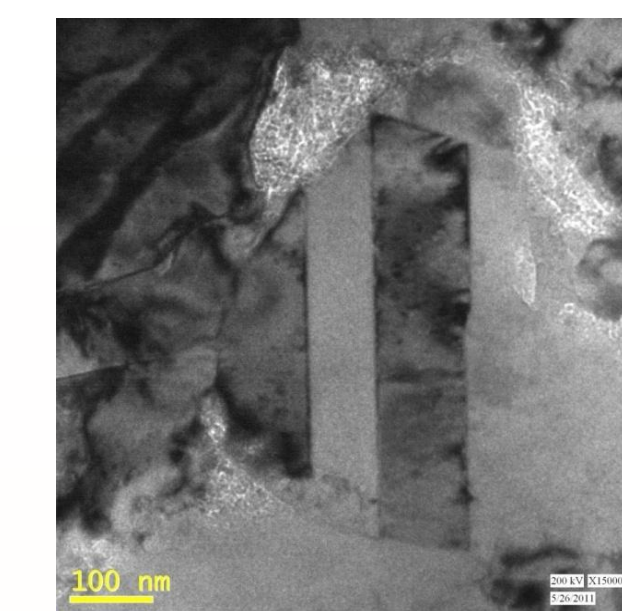


SEM micrograph of copper – alumina composite at a sintering temperature of 900 C . Matrix reinforcement interface interaction are shown.



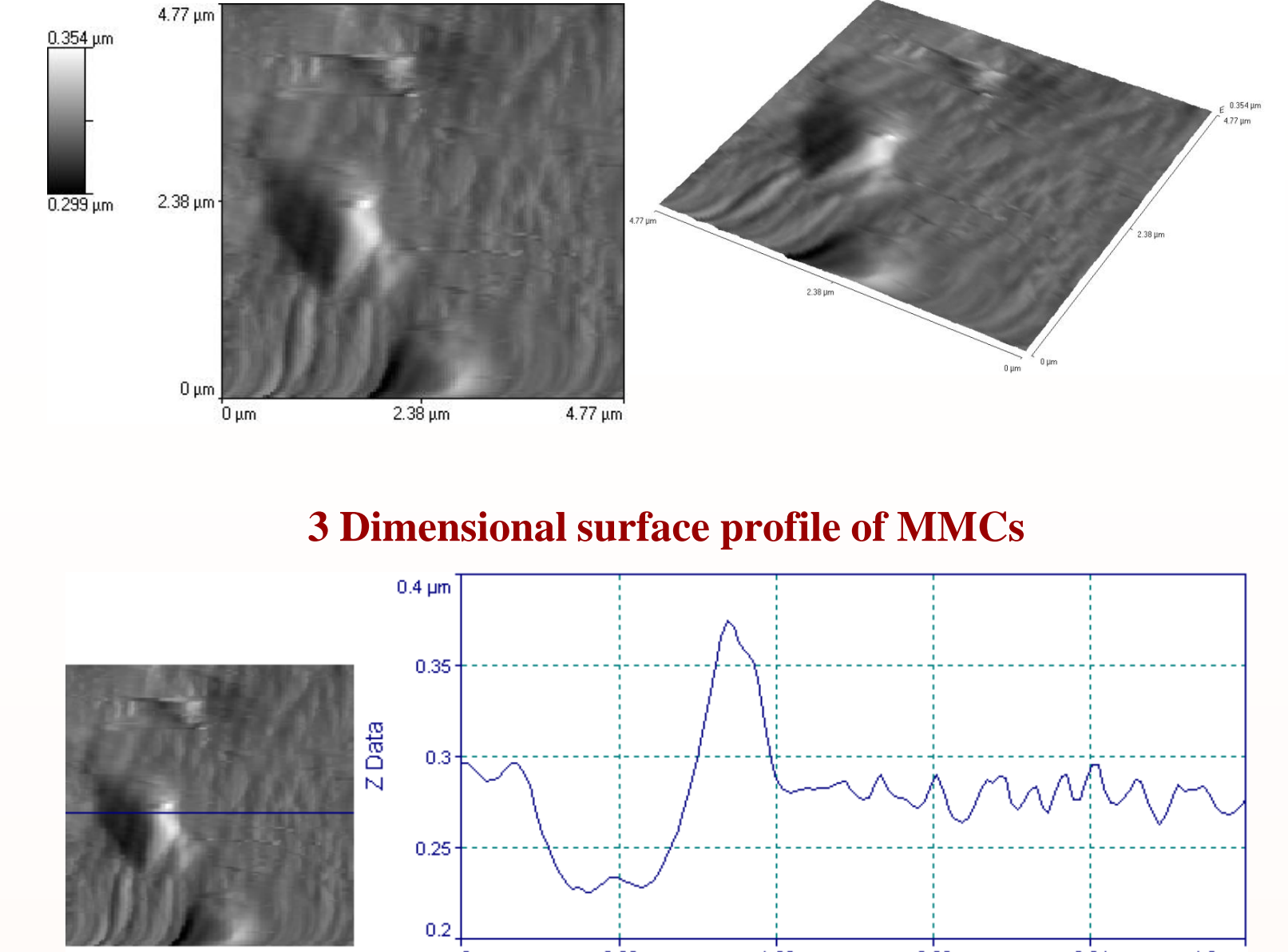
- ✓The inadequate ratio of the surface area of matrix particles to the reinforcement particles has lead to the formation of cluster in high vol. % of the reinforcement.
- ✓The homogeneous distribution of reinforcement, if ratio of the particle size of the particulate to the particle size of the matrix is close to one.

### TEM



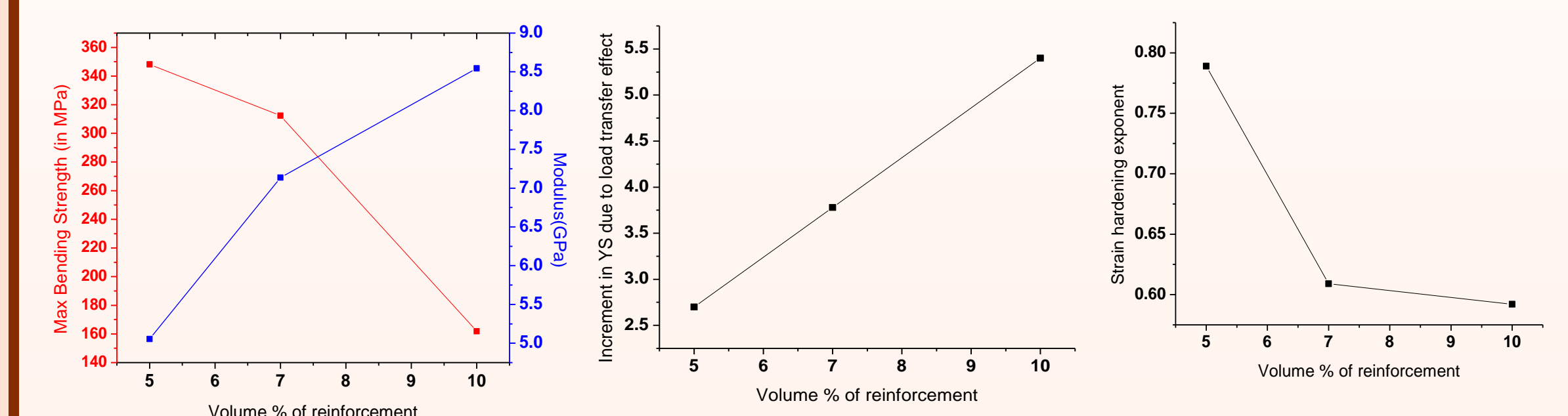
TEM micrograph showing the dislocation and twin bands on composite

### AFM



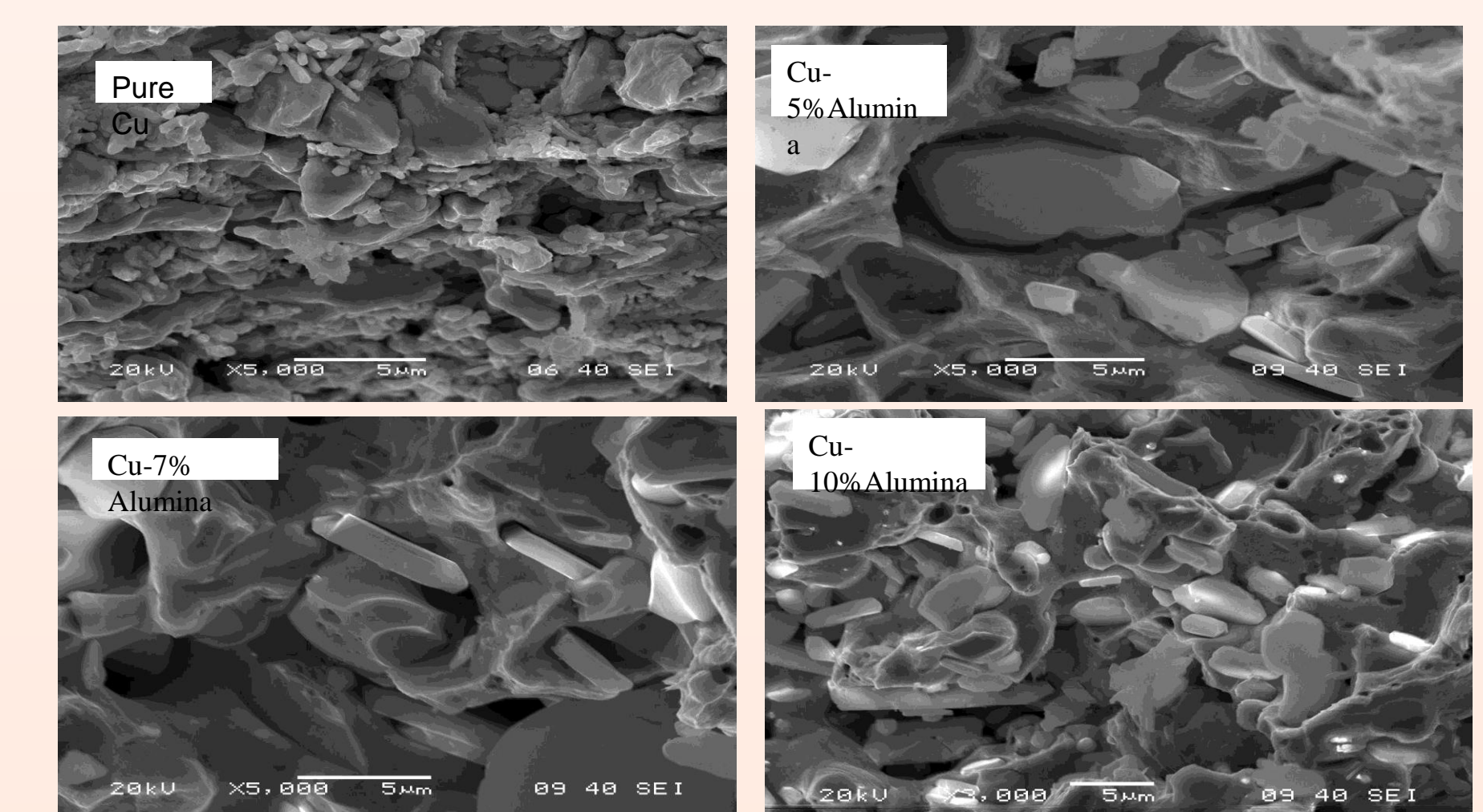
Line scan of Cu - 5% alumina AFM micrograph

### Mechanical Property



Effect of reinforcement content on mechanical properties of the composite

### Fractography



Fractography study of 3 point bend test sample

### Numerical Simulation

$$\sigma = K\epsilon^n$$

$$\sigma_{cy} = \sigma_{my} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times f(s + 2) + (1 - f) \right]$$

$$\sigma_{LT} = \sigma_{CY} - \sigma_{MY} \quad \sigma_y = \sigma_o + kd^{-1/2}$$

## Conclusion

Due to the formation of CuAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> makes the matrix softer as a result Hardness decreases at a high vol % of reinforcement. Numerical simulation is a best tool to examine the performance of a composite. Orowan strengthening mechanisms, Hall Pitch relation, Taylor work hardening equation are most useful relations to analysis the mechanical property of composite.

## References

1. S. Suresh, A. Mortense, A. Needleman Fundamental of Metal Matrix Composite
2. J.K. Kim , Y. W. Mai , Comprehensive Composite Materials, 3 (2003) 118.
3. V. Rajkovic, Sci. Sinter, 41 (2009) 185-192.
4. A. Ayyar, N. Chawla, Compos. Sci. Technol. 66 (2006) 1980-1984.
5. X.L. Zhong , Acta Mater. 55 (2007) 6338-6344.