

Poster-Session

Resource-Efficient Plasma Nitriding of Stainless Steels for Combined Tribological and Corrosive Stresses

M.Sc. Hoang Minh Vu¹, M.Sc. Phillip Reinders², Dr.-Ing. Holger Hoche¹, Dipl.-Ing. Peter Kaestner², Prof. Dr.-Ing. Matthias Oechsner¹, Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Günter Bräuer²

¹Technical University Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany; ²Technical University Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany

hoang_minh.vu@tu-darmstadt.de

Plasma nitriding of stainless austenitic steels increases wear resistance through the formation of the so-called S-phase. Unfortunately, thickness of this wear-resistant S-phase and the corrosion behavior is counter-rotating dependent on process parameters (cf. Fig. 1) as well as material and material state, e.g. deformation induced martensite due to cold forming (cf. Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

The aim of RePlaNiro is therefore to determine process parameters for the plasma nitriding treatment of austenitic steels that are individually optimized for material and material state. This enables the prediction of nitriding results as a function of the above-mentioned factors. For example, this is displayed in Fig. 4 for nitriding depth in solution-annealed austenitic steel 1.4307.

In RePlaNiro, the model is extended by the factors microstructure and surface condition. Furthermore the corrosion behavior is investigated. This enables reproducible plasma nitriding processes for SMEs.

