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Next generation PVD coatings for tools and components

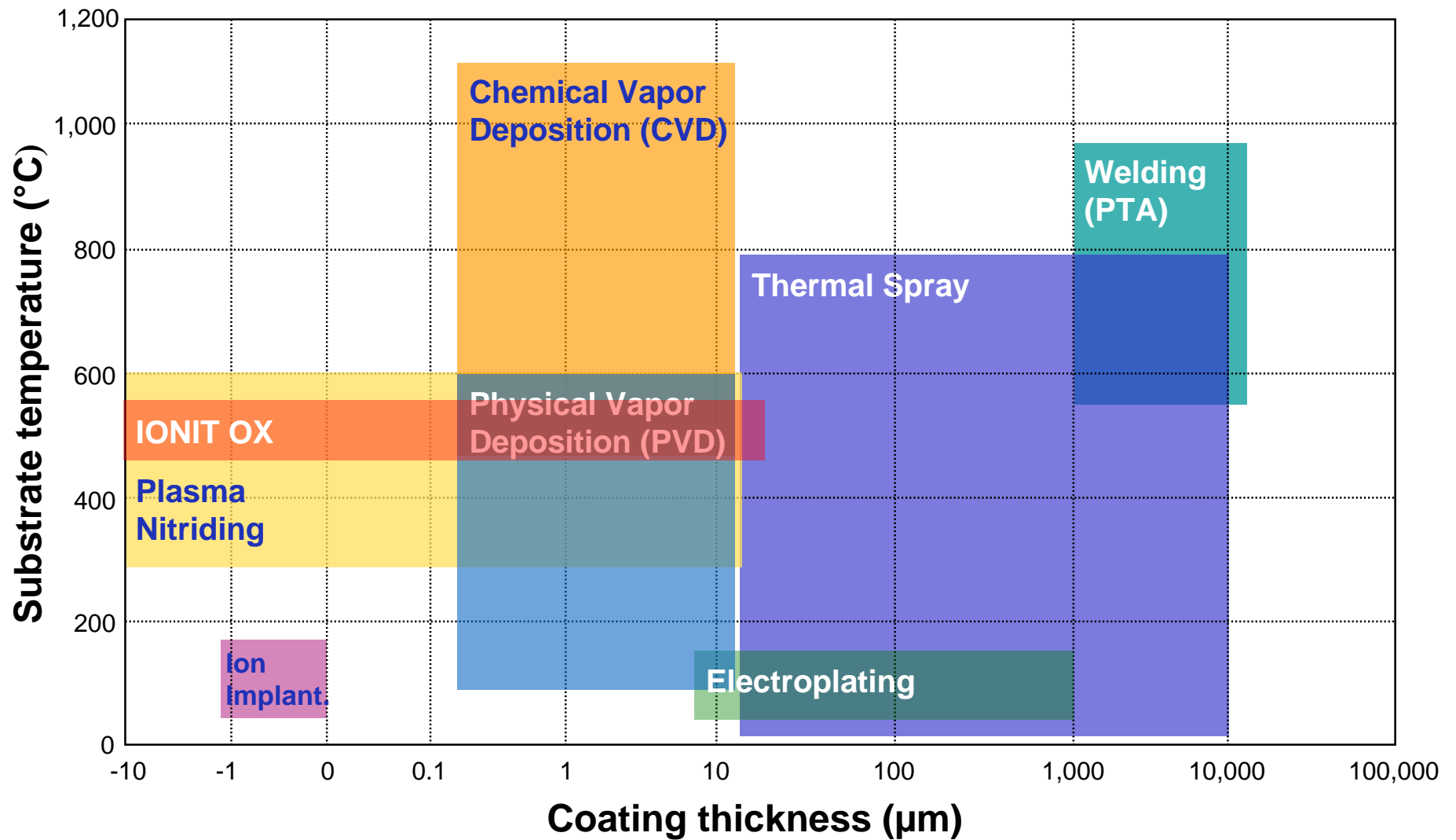
Dr. auf dem Brinke | June 2010



The Secret of Staying Ahead

Our tools

Classification of Key Surface Treatments

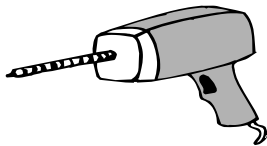


Graph for illustration purposes only, not scientifically exhaustive

Effective mass: MAXIT[®] coatings

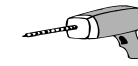
Without coating

We need for
100. 000 holes
1.000 drills -
equals 60 kg



With coating

We need for
100. 000 holes
250 drills -
equals 15 kg + 7,5 g



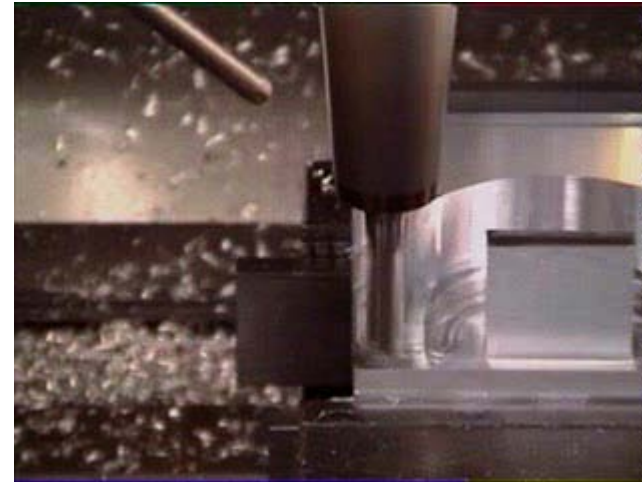
PVD-hard coating: 7,5 g TiN

Driving high technology

Introduction

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Dry cutting

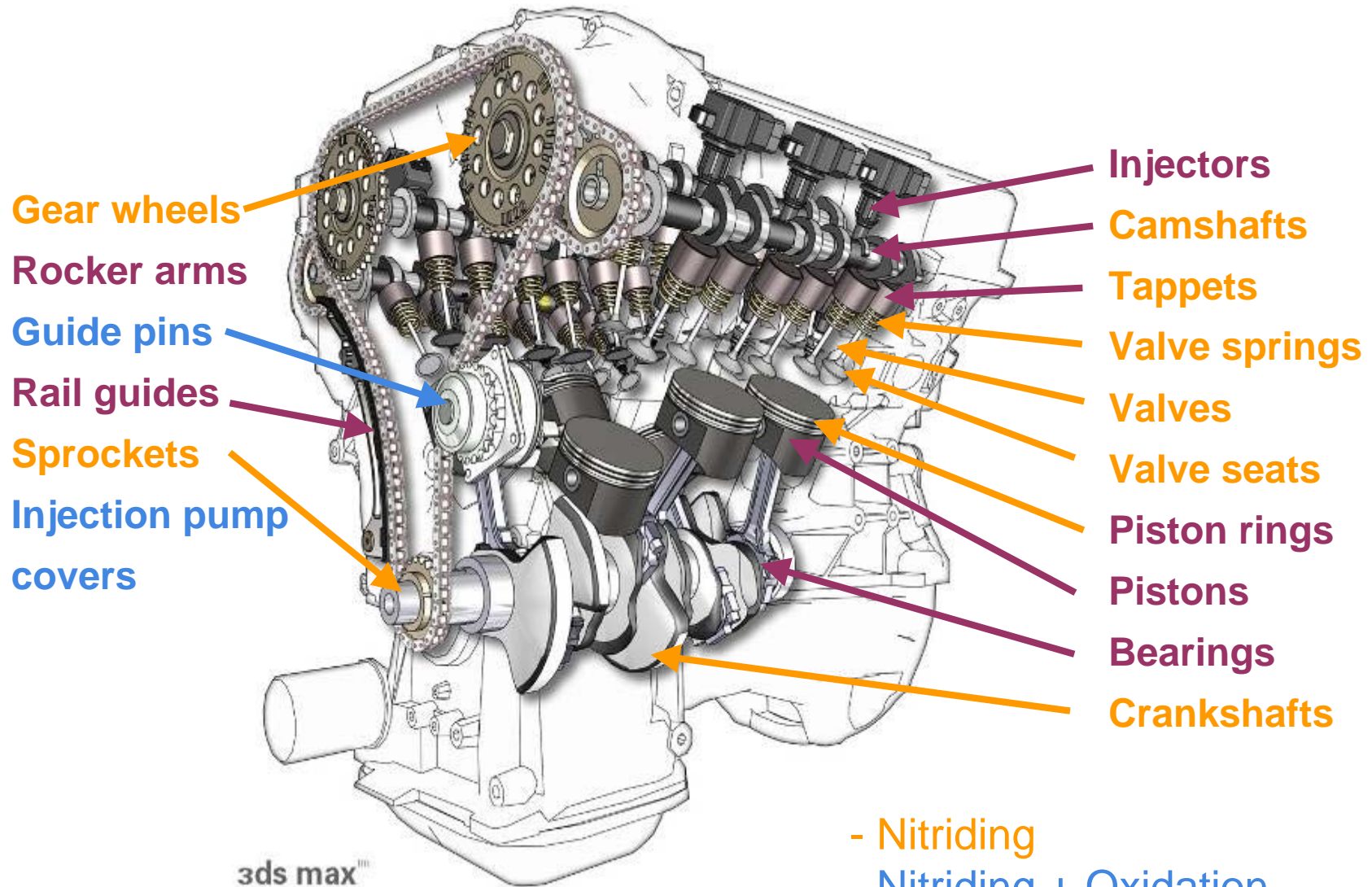


High speed cutting

Driving High Technology Engine – Surface Treatments

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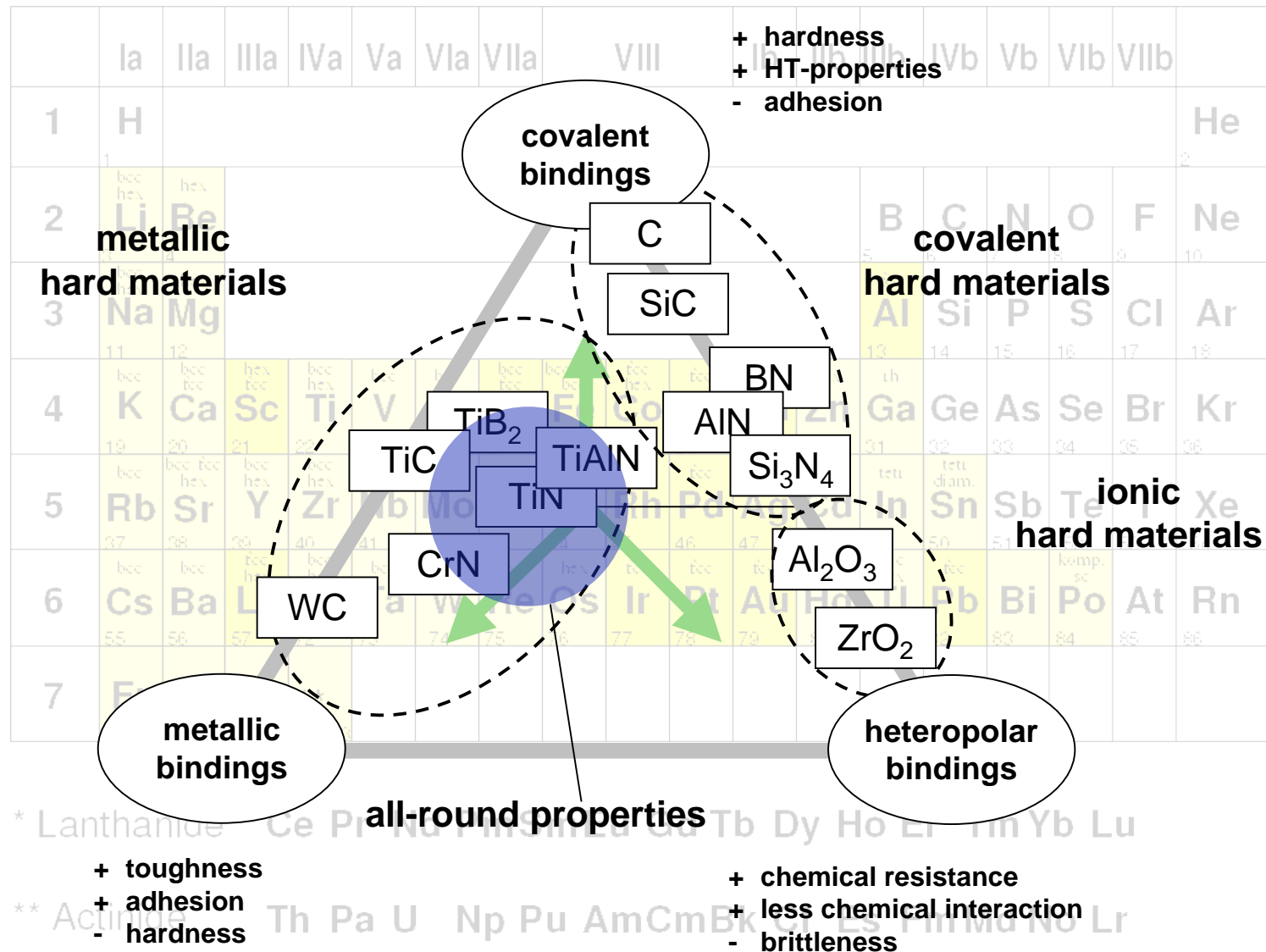
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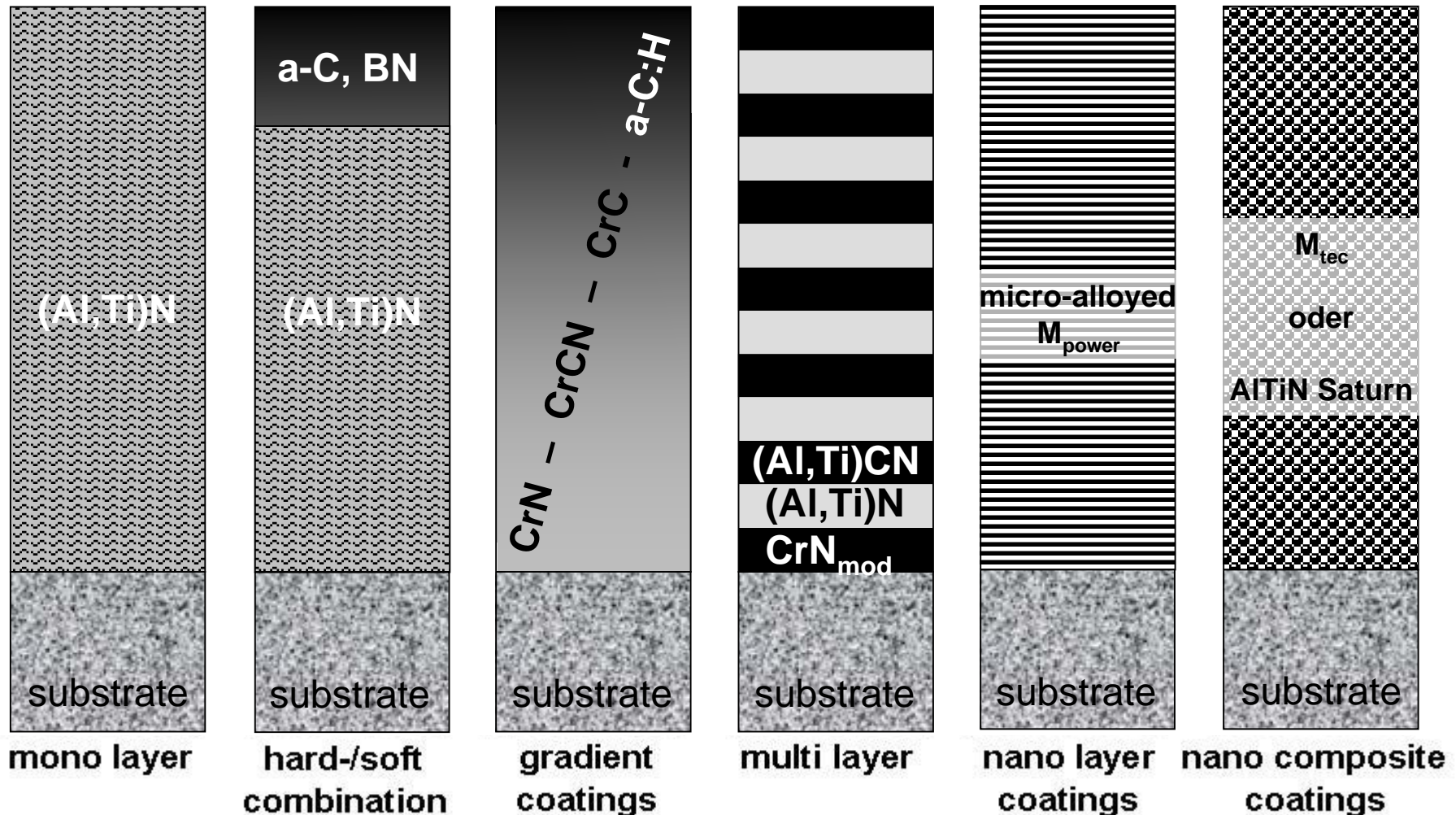
3ds max™

- Nitriding
- Nitriding + Oxidation
- PVD

Driving High Technology excellence in coating architecture and design



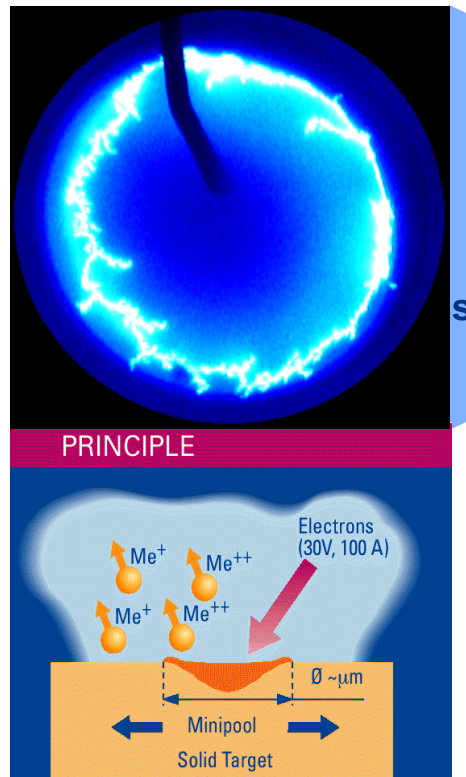
Schematic illustration of various possibilities to design advanced high performance coatings



Driving High Technology PVD ARC Technology

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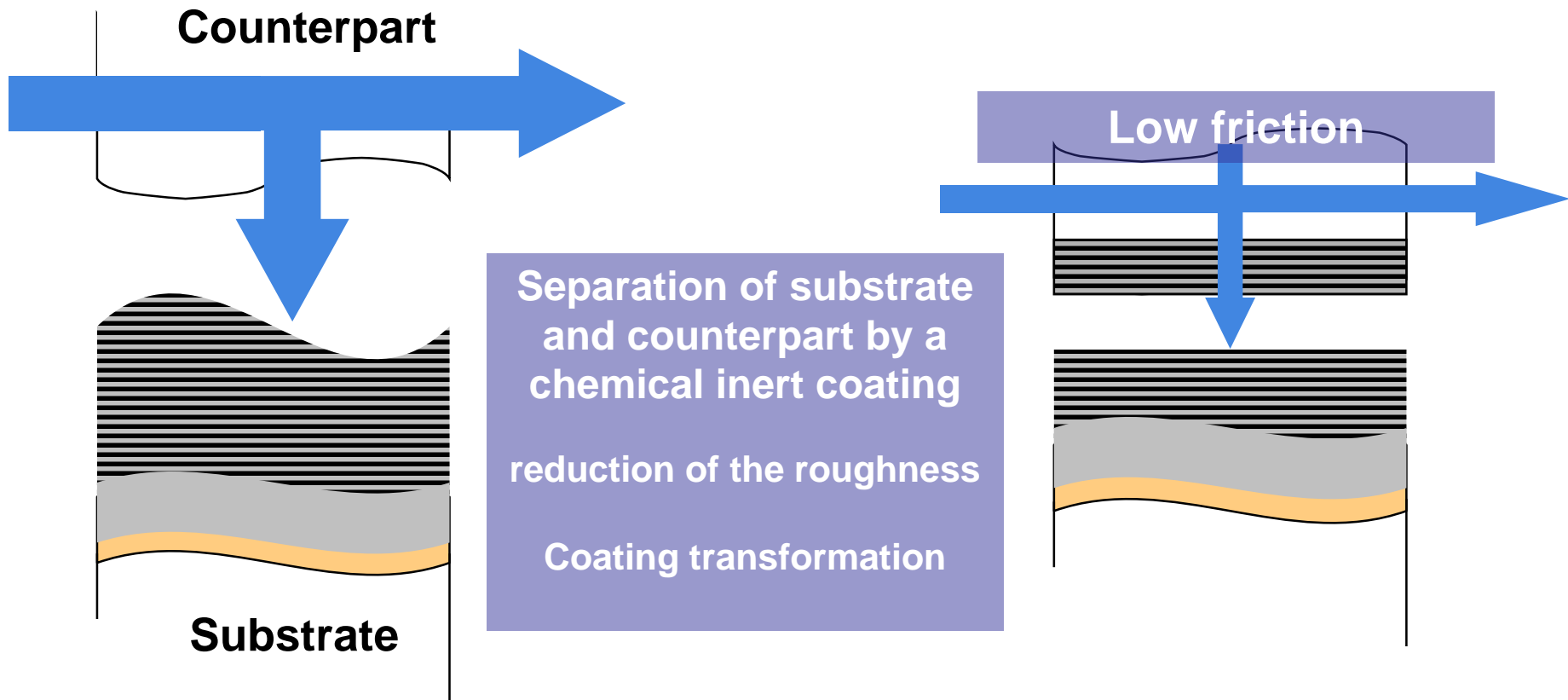
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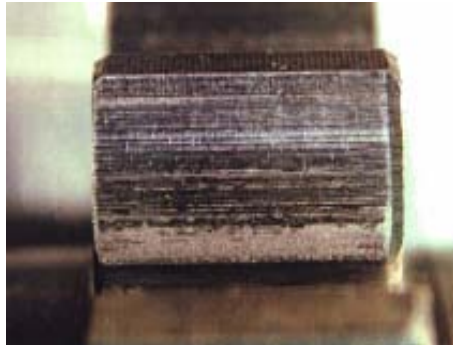
How does it work?

low friction and anti sticking coatings MAXIT[®]W-C:H

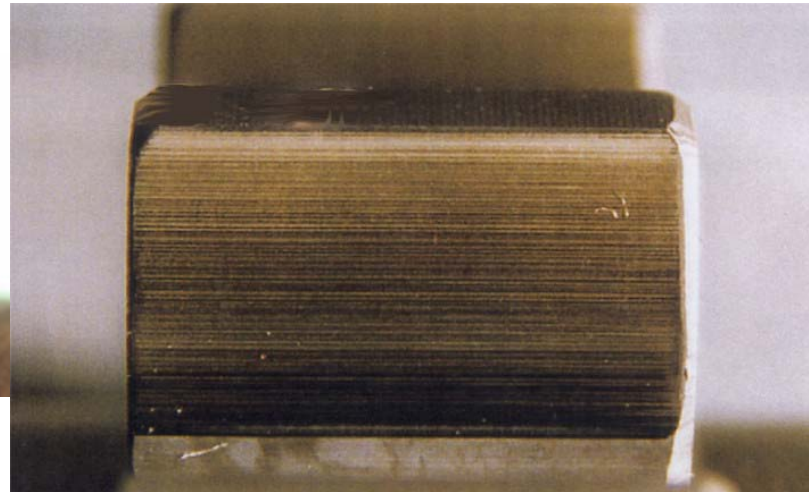
Working principle



Application W-C:H - Coating of gears



uncoated
1500 N/mm²
1.35 x 10⁶ cycles
20% grey spots



gear MAXIT[®] W-C:H coated
counter-gear uncoated
1900 N/mm²
5.4 x 10⁷ cycles

W-C:H coated gears give an efficient protection against grey spotting and also pitting. ⇨ weight reduction

Application – clutch actuator pistons

low friction coating W-C:H for noise and vibration free clutch operation
extremely thin walled app. 0.5 mm



- for components with high tribological stress
- gear, bearing and hydraulic components

deposition temperature:	150 – 250 °C
color:	grey-black
coating morphology:	multi-layer
thickness:	1 - 5 µm
hardness HK0.05:	1000 - 1300
friction against 100Cr6: running	0.15 - 0.30 dry

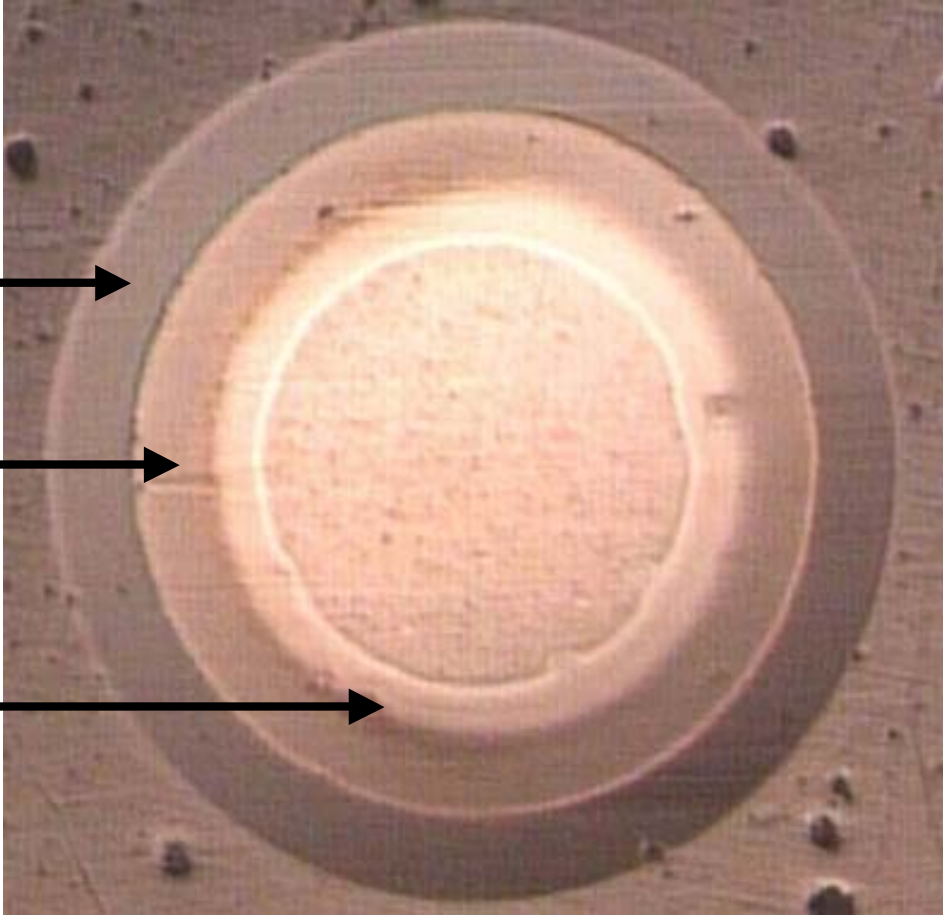
Coating design from bond layer to function

Tailored coatings

function layer a-C:H

W-C:H

bond system Cr - CrN



Application Tappet on Nitrided Camshaft

advantages:

- improving fuel efficiency
- improving engine power (+3-4%)
- improving dry-running properties
- minimum oil lubrication in field test

⇒ reduction of weight and size of engine

	W:C-H-mod
Thickness	3.0 ± 0.5 μm
Hardness	1750 ± 150 HV
Friction coeff. μ	0.15
Elastic modulus	200 GPa



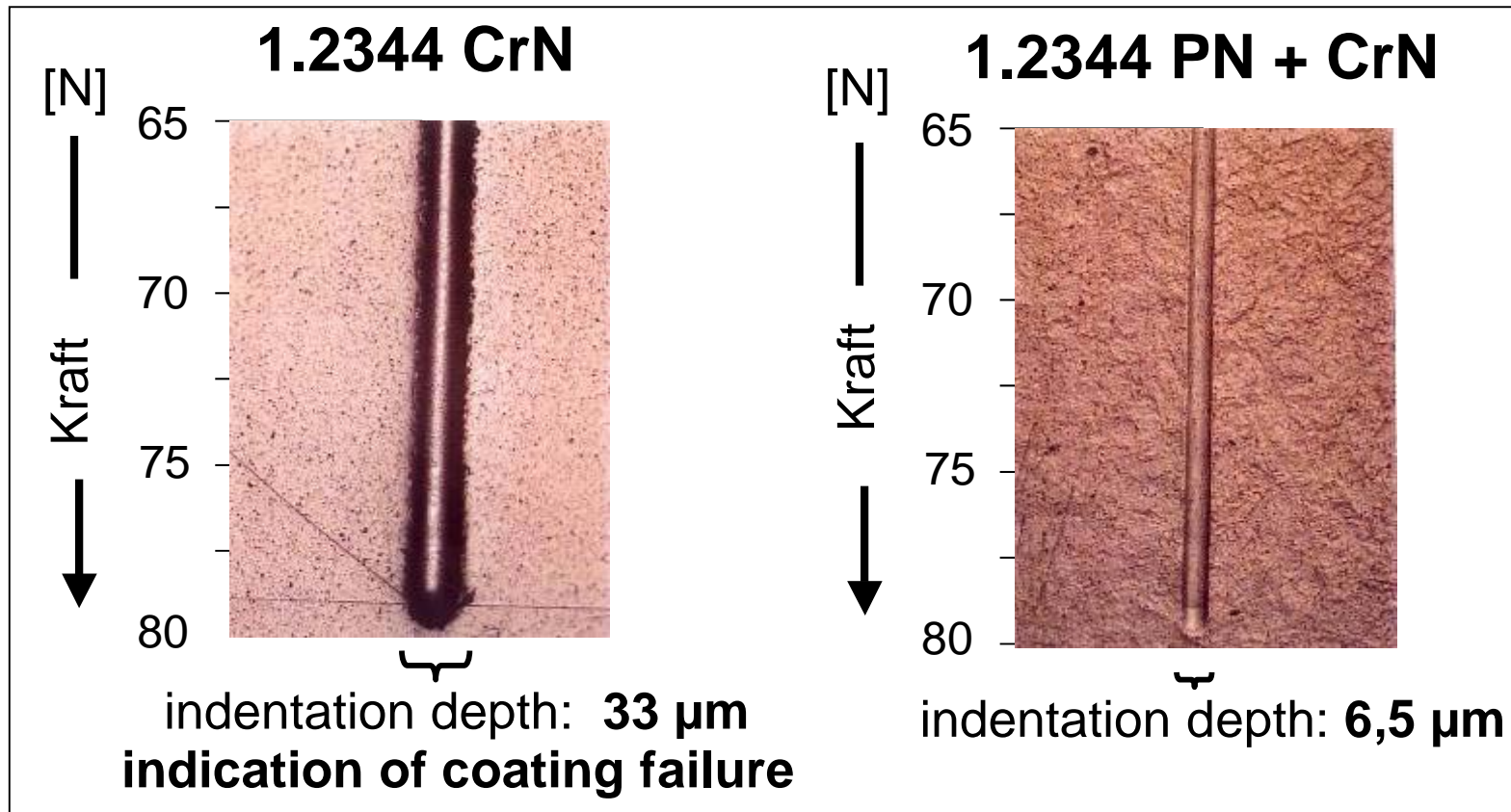
Diesel injection pistons (heavy oil)

- advantages:**
- improving fuel efficiency
 - less maintenance
 - improving dry-running properties
 - cavitation resistance by trampoline effect (elasticity of coating)



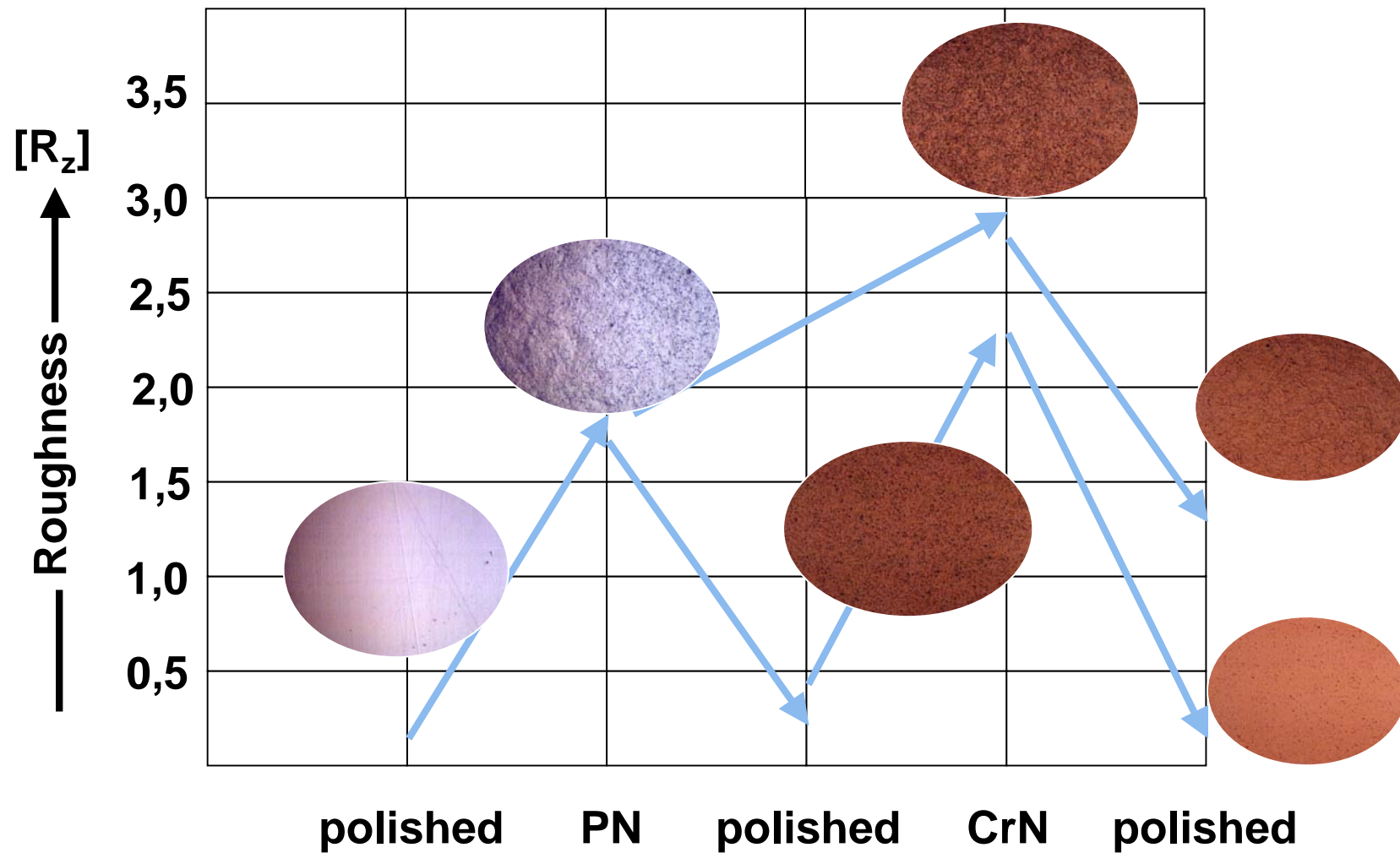
properties	coatings			
	TiN	Hardchrom ^e	Me-C:H	MAXIT® W-C:H _{mod}
hardness [HV]	ca. 2500	800 - 1100	ca. 1200	ca. 1750
Dry friction coeff. μ	0,65 ± 0,05	0,6 - 0,65	0,20 ± 0,05	0,15 ± 0,05
Abrasion resistance	++	+	++	++
Cavitation resistance	++	- / +	++	+++
Running-in behavior	-	- / +	++	+++

Combination treatment of nitriding and PVD Support for hard PVD layer – no eggshell effect

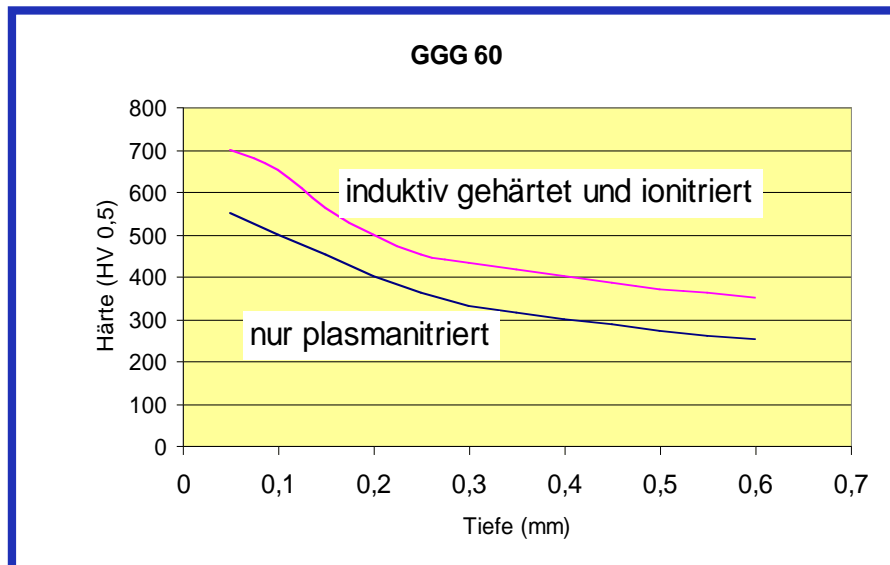


High scratch resistance at the surface also for “soft” materials (smaller 40 HRC) caused by nitriding and coating

Influence of polishing on surface roughness divided or integrated combination process

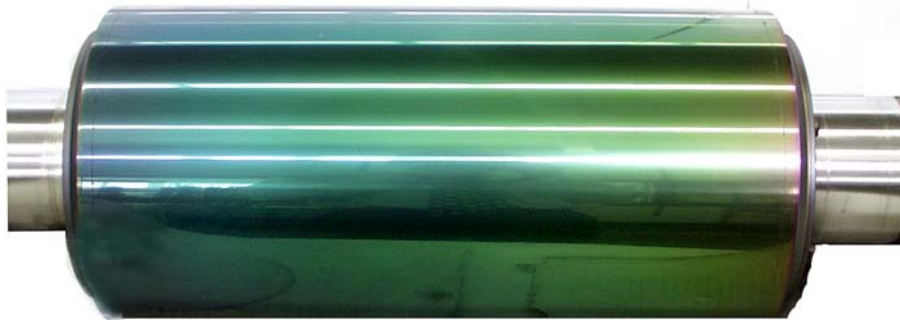


metal forming – combi treatment



- 3-4 times longer lifetime
- rework possible
- combi treatment PN + PVD

Driving High Technology Elastomer processing



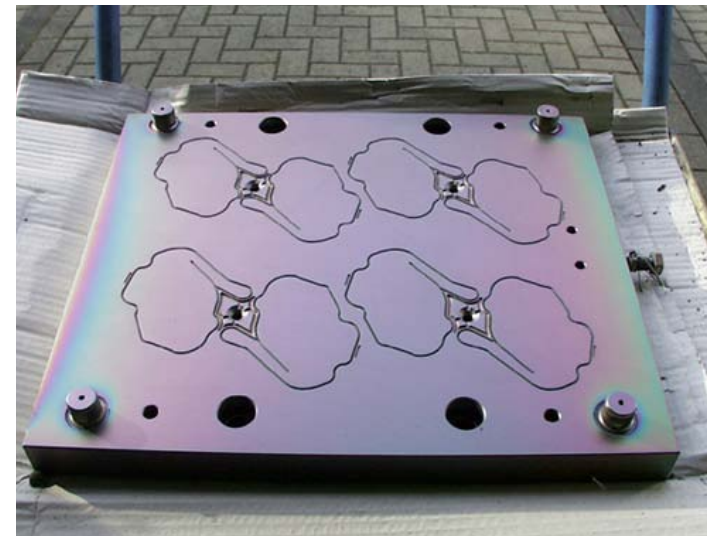
Calender roll Ø 180 x 850 mm
CrN-mod. coated

Threads

- deposits
- adhesion

Polish + CrN-mod coating

- ➔ Prevention of deposits
- ➔ Reduced adhesion



Die plate / CrN-mod. coated

Where can PVD coatings boost the performance?

- Wear protection by high hardness
- Reduction of penetration by f.e. glass fibers using combination processes of nitriding plus PVD
- Reduction of deposits by chemical unreactive coatings
- Reduction of sticking tendency by non-reactive coatings
- Reduction of friction by low friction coatings on f.e. ejector pins
- Endurable surface quality

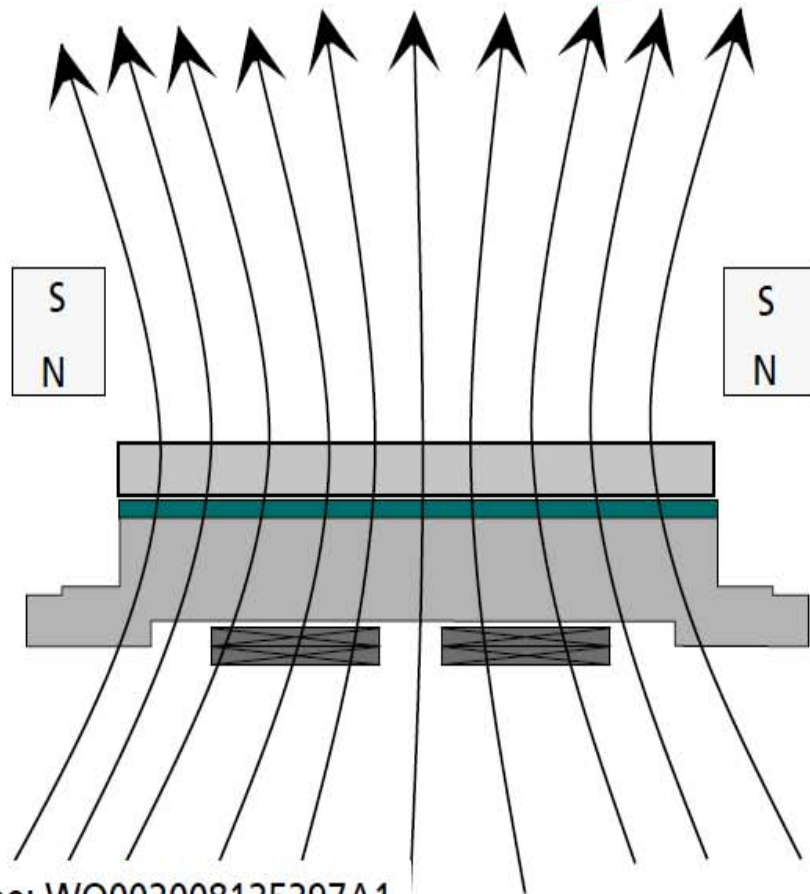
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The innovative APA evaporator technology

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Arc cathode with extended magnetic field



see: WO002008125397A1



APA cathode (Sulzer Metaplas GmbH)

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Sophisticated coating designs

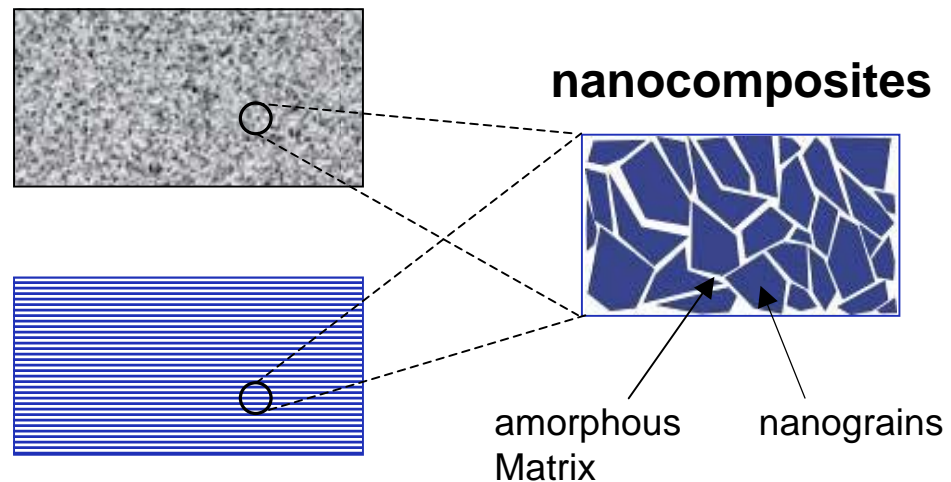
Demands on coatings for modern precision tools

- Hot hardness combined with sufficient toughness
- Thermal shock resistance
- Oxidation resistance
- Minimum chemical/physical interaction with work piece material to reduce sticking and tribooxidation

Possible combination:

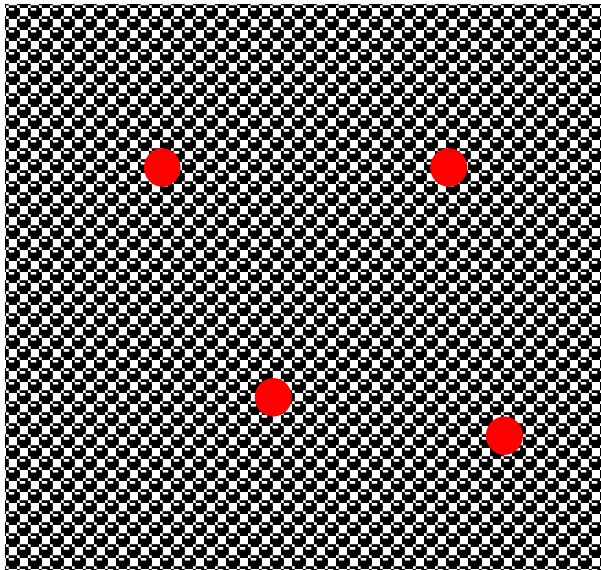
Nanocrystalline morphology
→ optimum hardness - toughness

Nanostructured multilayers
→ increase of fracture toughness



Driving high technology Coating optimization by "micro alloying"

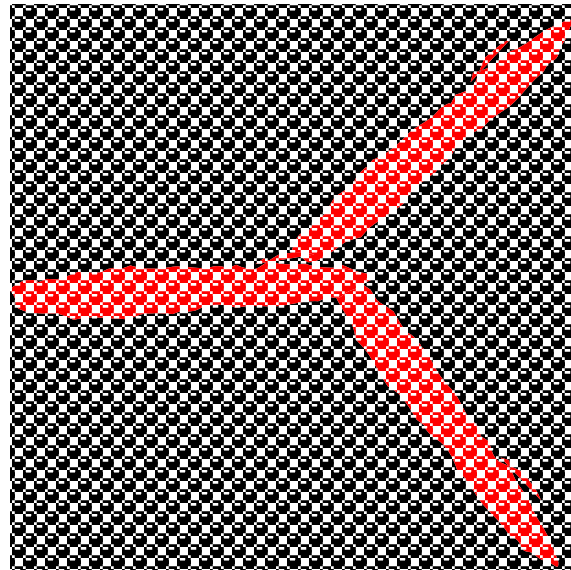
Nano-composite states: alloying - phases



doped coatings

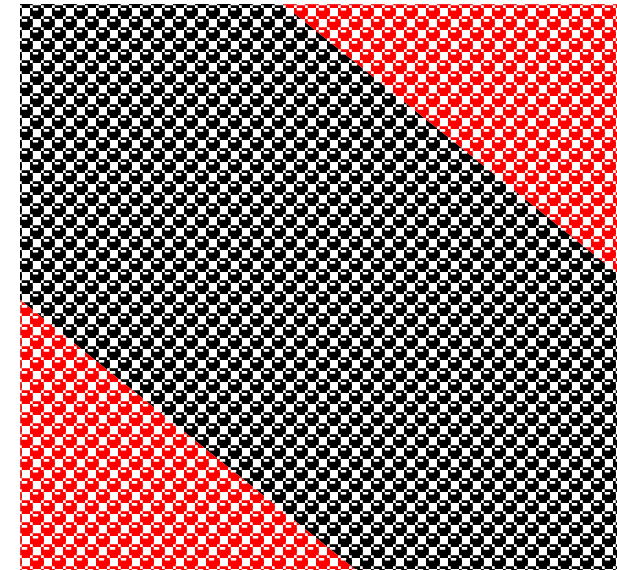
CrN plus some
atoms e.g. Si

"micro alloyed"



**grain boundary
segregation**

e.g. AlTiNC/C



two or more phases

hcp AlN + fcc AlTiN
hcp (CrTi)₂N + fcc TiCrN
starting at 17 at% Cr

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Micro alloyed coatings: How does it work?

- a significant amount of 0.1 – 3 at% of an additional element
 - The element is incorporated into the crystal leading to higher stability, higher oxidation resistance, etc.
 - The element is accumulated at the grain boundaries leading to an amorphisation and thus forcing the formation of a nano-composite.
 - Influencing the nucleation towards smaller grain sizes and thus forming nano-crystalline structures, e.g. nano-columns
-

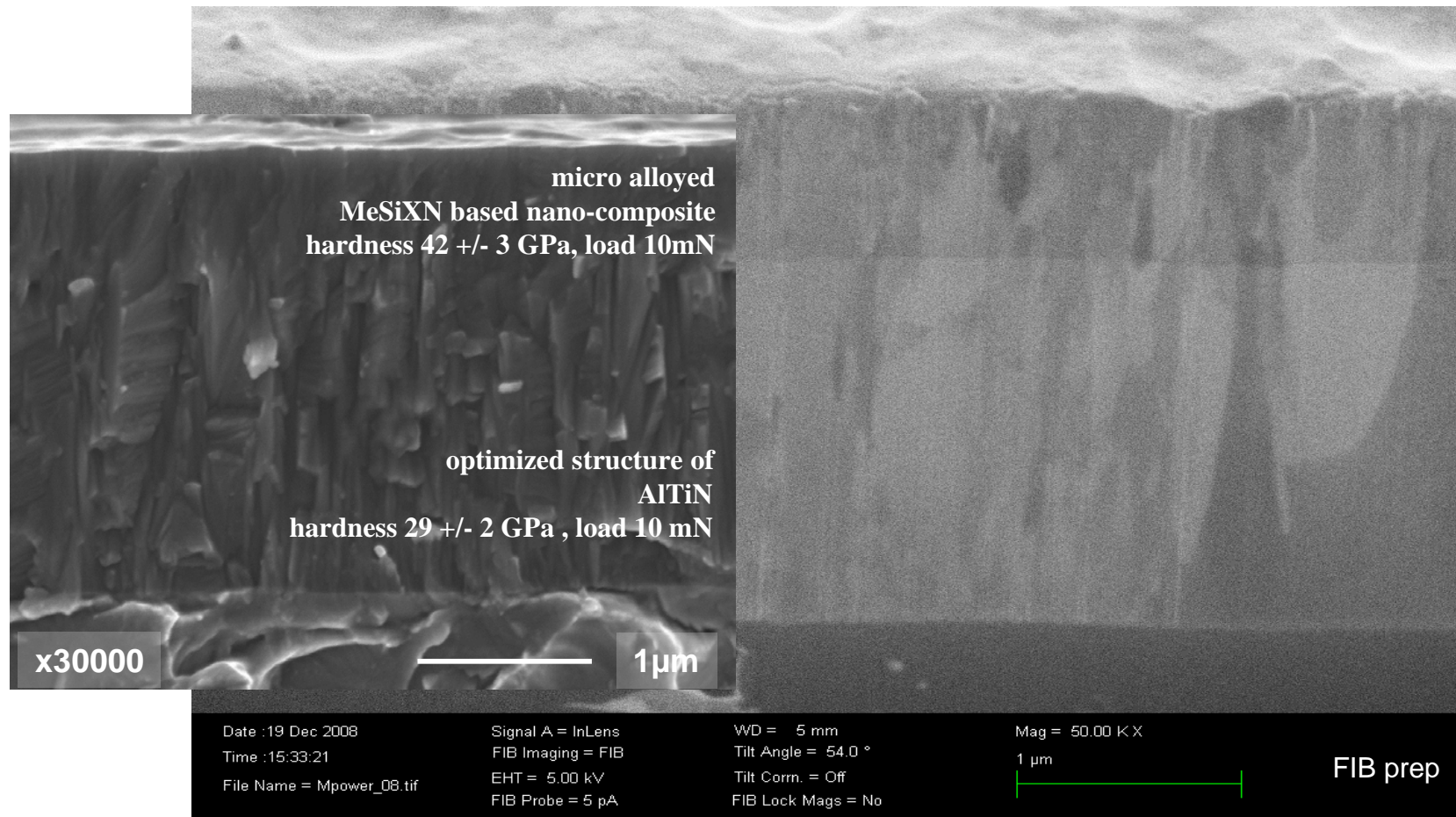
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MAC: M_{power} (TiSiXN)

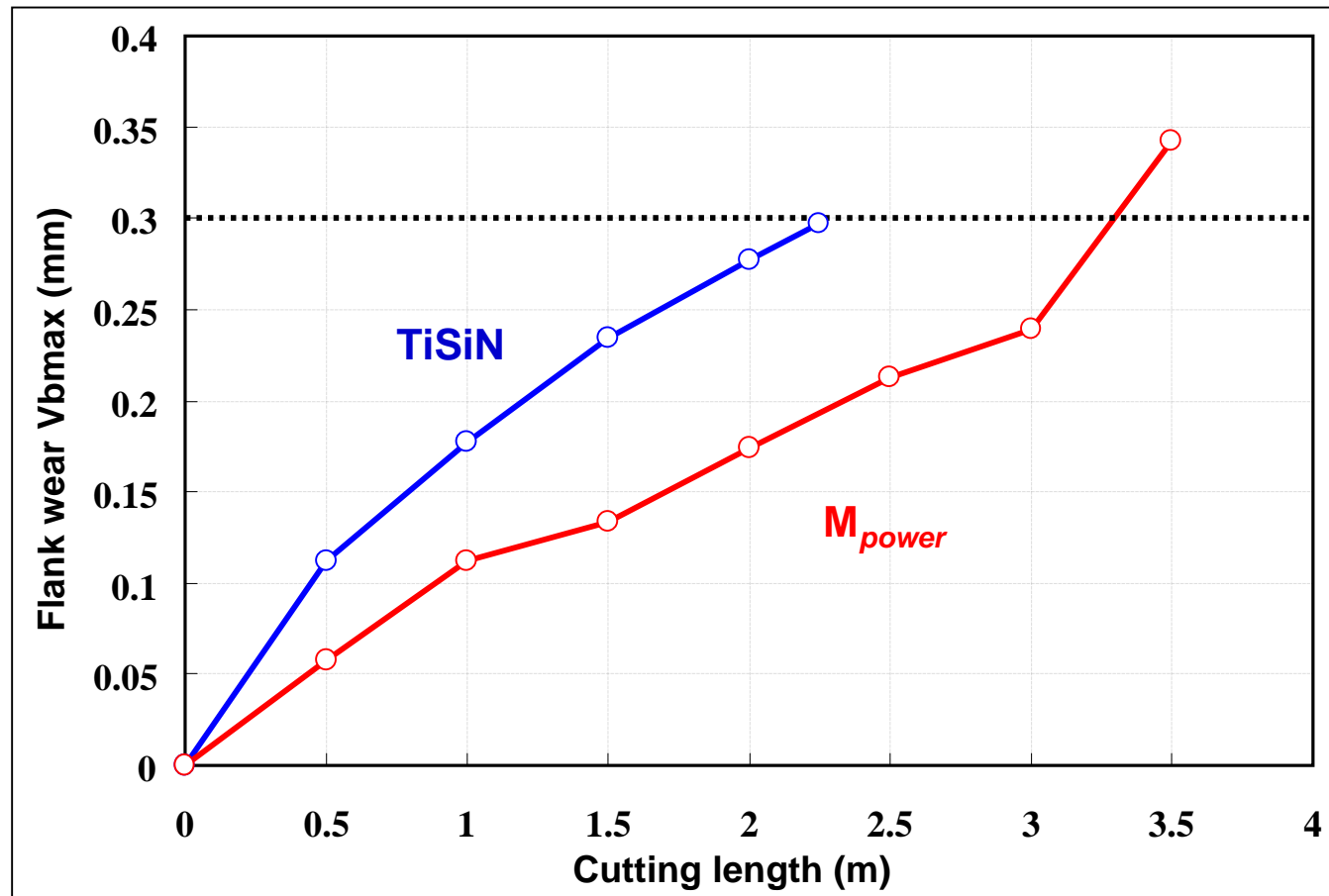
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M_{power} from the METAPLAS machining Series

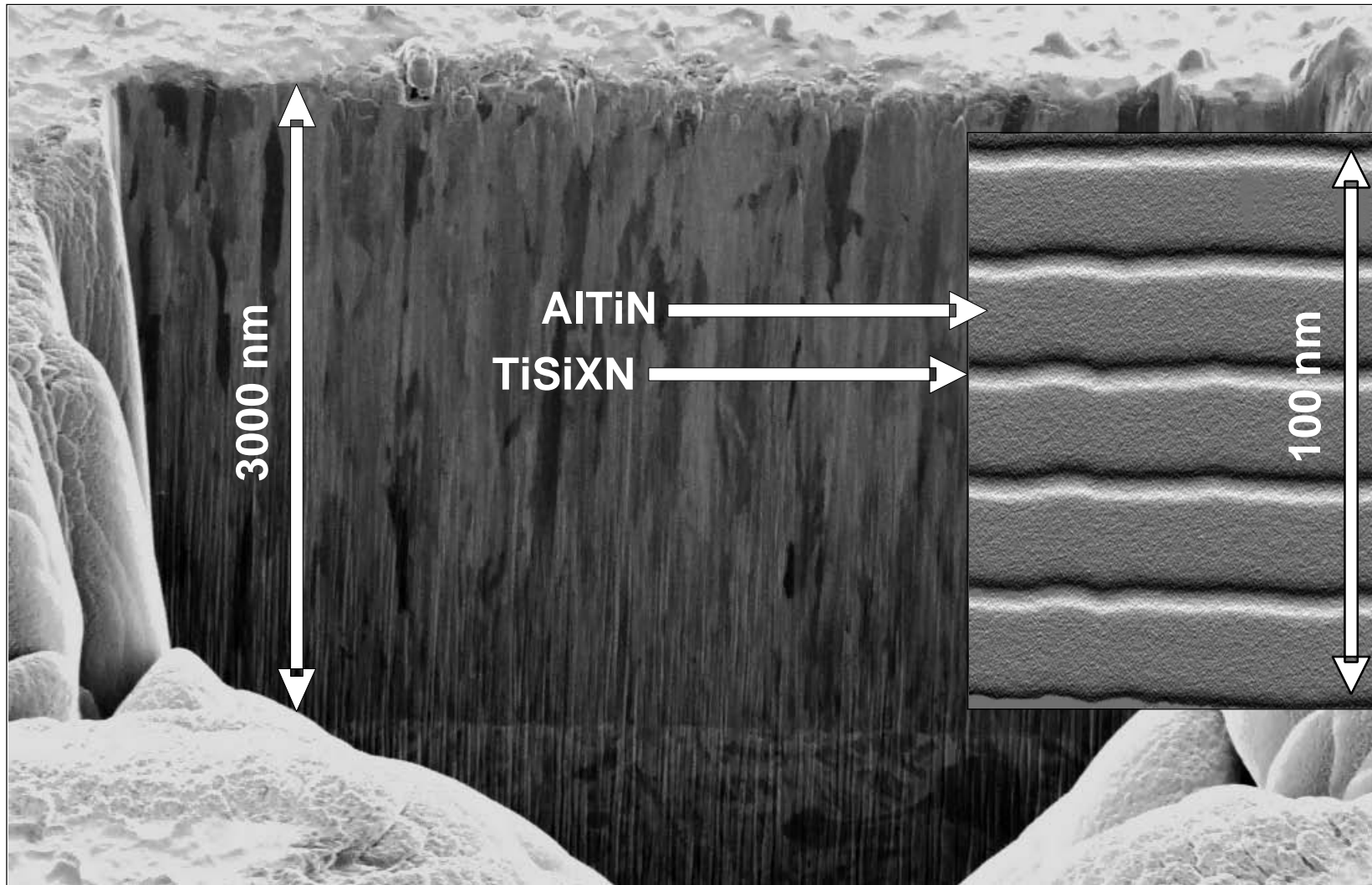


Dry rough milling of X210Cr12, 200 HB annealed
 $v_c = 150$ m/min, $f = 0.15$ mm/tooth, $a_p \times a_e = 3 \times 10$ mm



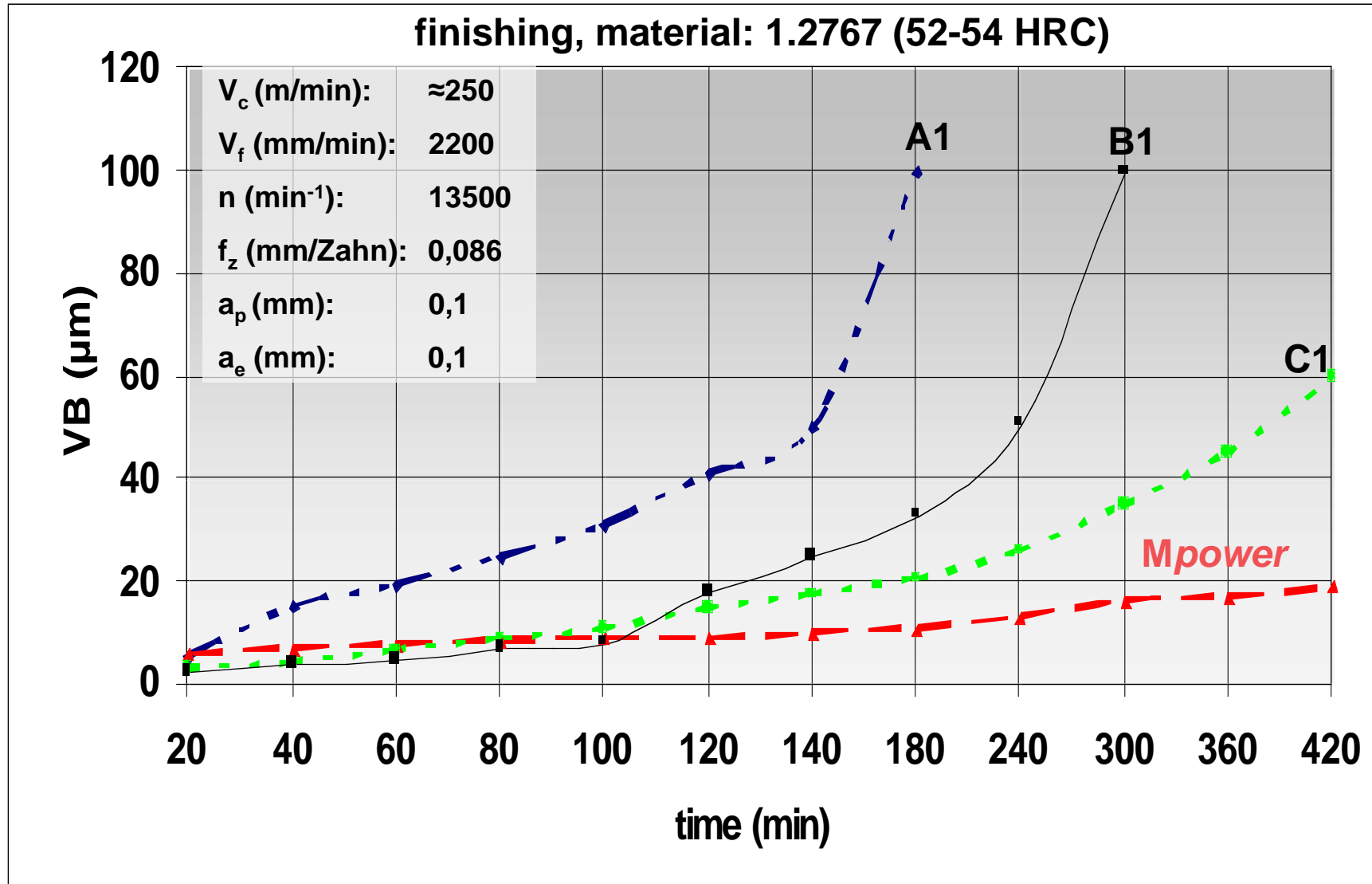
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Multilayer structure design: tailored M_{power}

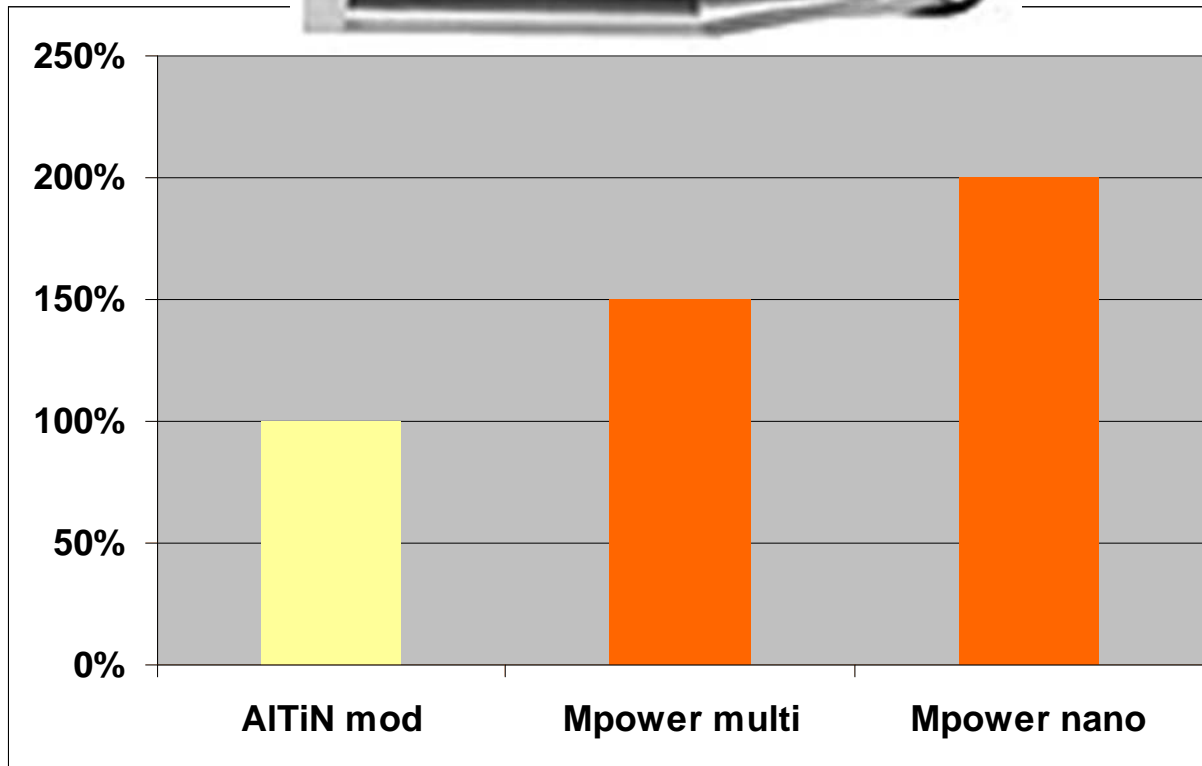


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Cutting test $M_{powerNano}$



Hard milling, smoothing, Material 1.2379 60-62 HRC



dry, $v_c = 115\text{m/min}$, $f_z = 0,05\text{mm}$, $a_p = 0,1$, $a_e = 0,2$

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MAC: **F**usion

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pressing force of 3,000 ton.
- the tested die is for a part of the most critical area.

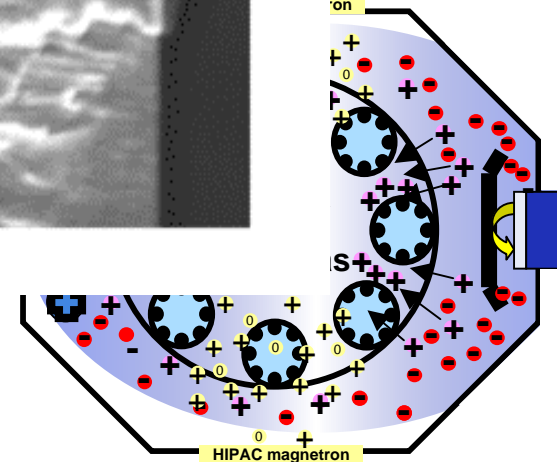
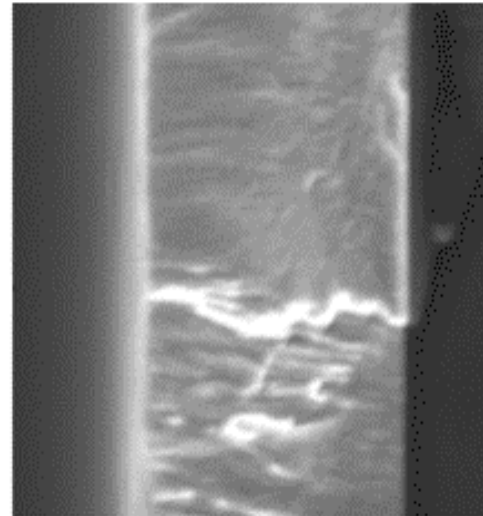
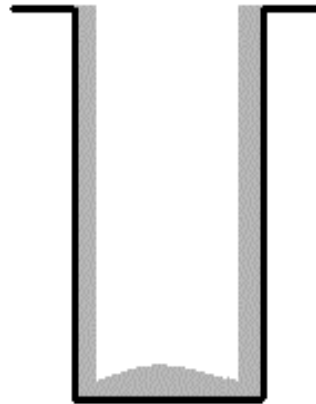
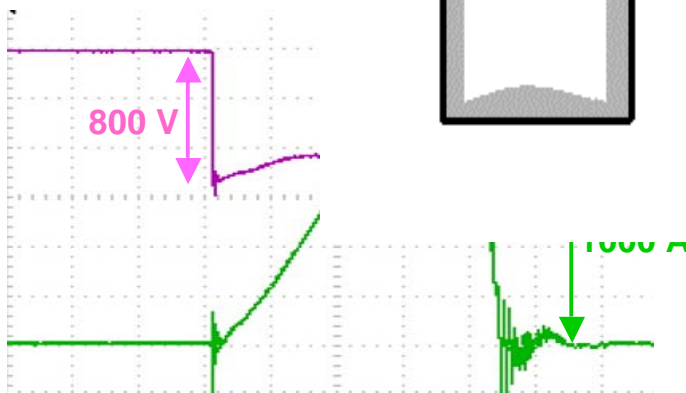
Driving high technology HIPAC: a new evolution of HPPMS

HIPAC results in a highly ionized metal and gas plasma
and **SS**

**HIPAC coating blind hole L:D 2:1
Standard L:D 1:2**

➤ **HPPMS**

- power is applied to the magnetron in pulses of 100 μs at a few tens of μs at
- peak target current i.e. 1 MW
- plasma density ~10²⁰ m⁻³
- ionization of the spray up to 90 % for Ti at 1000 eV



(Glow Discharge)

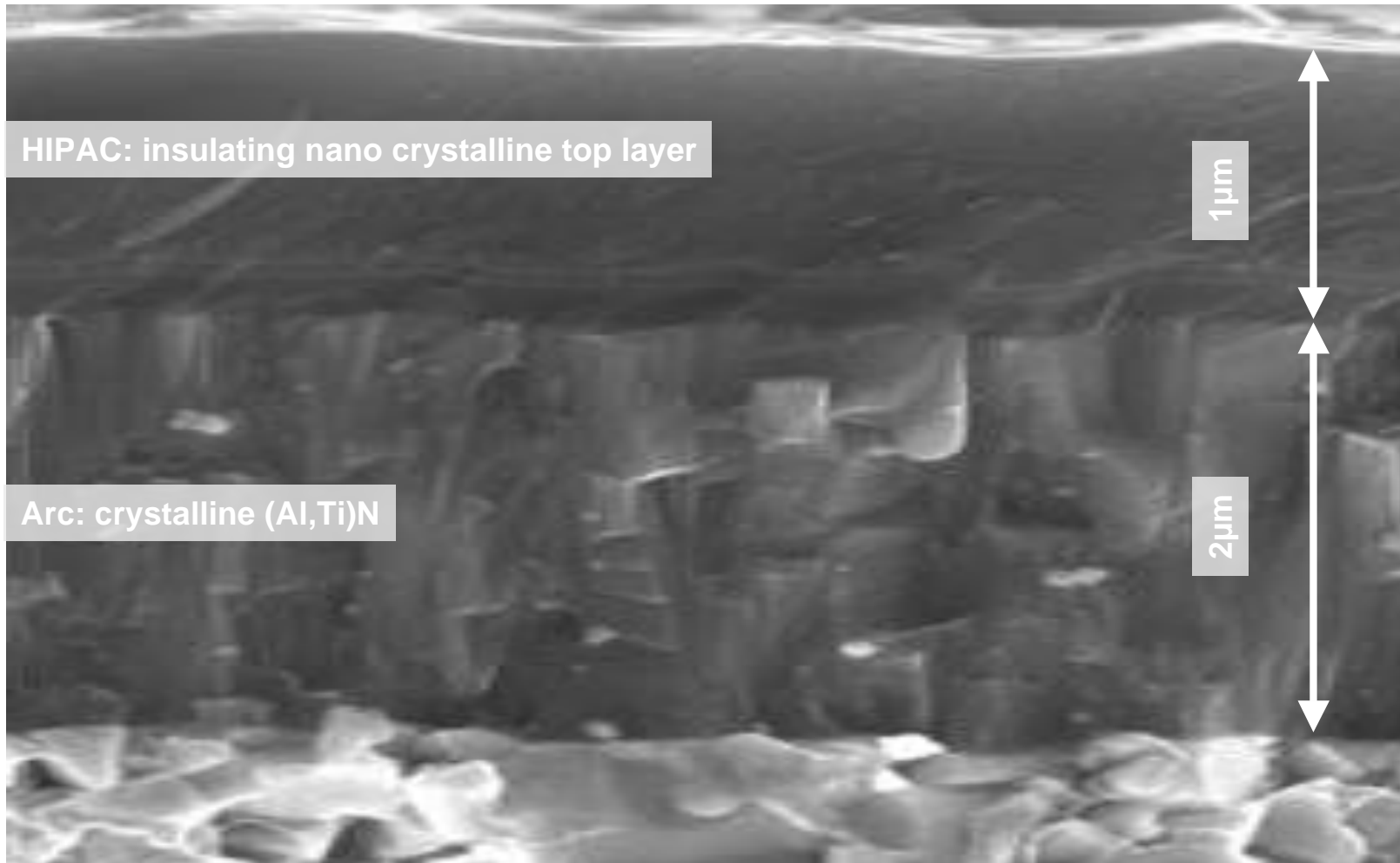
➤ magnetically designed arc evaporator reactions as an ion source

100 %

100 % of the substrate energy bombardment of using growth

Driving High Technology Hybrid processes (AIP & HIPAC)

Smooth and dense sputtered insulating top coat



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Conclusions

- **PVD coatings ensure high quality in component production**
- **New developments open up economic machining of new materials**
- **Lower coating temperatures allow even direct coating of plastics**
- **Overcoming line-of-sight coating using HIPAC**
- **New options for component design using PVD coatings**
- **DLC coatings represent a group of their own and can be adapted to existing components lowering friction losses and raising lifetime**
- **Combination of ionitriding and PVD can help substituting expensive materials and protect aftermarket**
- **Combination treatment can make PVD coatings affordable for mass production**



Thank you for your attention !