



Research Paper

## COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF FRICTION STIR WELDING AND GAS WELDING PROCESS ON AA6061

Kuncha Ramu<sup>1\*</sup> and D Gopi Chandu<sup>1</sup>

\*Corresponding Author: **Kuncha Ramu** ✉ kunchamramu@gmail.com

An experimental investigation has been carried out on Hardness distribution, tensile properties and microstructure of weld butt joints of 6061 aluminium alloy. Two different welding processes have been considered: an innovative solid state welding process known as friction stir welding (FSW) process and Gas welding. Hardness distribution results showed a general decay of mechanical properties of Gas joints, mainly due to high temperature experienced by the material. Instead, in FSW joint, lower temperatures are involved in the process due to severe plastic deformation induced by the tool motion and lower decay of mechanical properties. In the nugget zone a slight recovery of hardness is observed due to recrystallization of very fine grain structure. Hence from industrial perspectives, FSW process is very competitive as it saves energy, has higher tensile strength and prevents the joints from fusion related defects.

**Keywords:** Friction stir welding, Gas welding, Hardness, Aluminum 6061

### INTRODUCTION

A method of solid phase welding, which permits a wide range of parts and geometries to be welded and called Friction Stir Welding (FSW), was invented by W. Thomas and his colleagues at The Welding Institute (TWI), UK, in 1991. Heat is generated by rubbing one metal against the other by the application of pressure. The frictional heat, thus generated, makes the metals plastic, and at this stage, forging pressure is given to cause upset and

completion of welding.

Aluminium alloy 6061 In this study, Aluminium alloy 6061 and has been selected. Alloy 6061, a cold finished aluminium wrought product, has the highest strength of all aluminium alloys. Aluminium alloy 6061 is a medium to high strength heat-treatable alloy with a strength. It has very good corrosion resistance and very good weld ability although reduced strength in the weld zone. It has medium fatigue strength.

<sup>1</sup> Mechanical Engineering Department, Mother Teresa Institute of Science and Technology, Khammam, Telangana-507303.

## CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

**Table 1: Base Material Composition**

Material	AL	Mg	Si	Fe	Cu	Zi
Amount (wt.%)	Bal	0.8-1.2	0.4-0.8	Max 0.7	0.15-0.40	Max 0.25

## MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

**Table 2: Base Material Mechanical Properties**

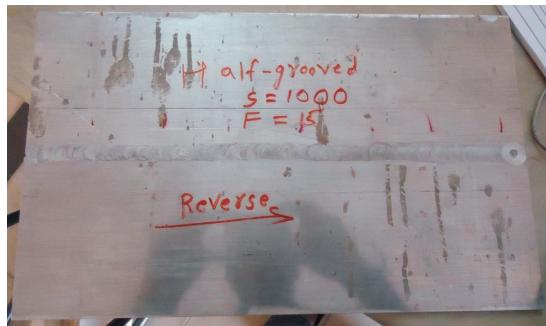
PROPERTY	VALUE
Proof Stress	270 MPa
Tensile Strength	310 MPa
Elongation A5	12%
Shear Strength	190 MPa
Hardness Vickers	100 HV

## FRiction STIR WELDING JOINTS

**Figure 1: Taper Threaded Tool**



**Figure 2: Half Grooved Threaded Joint**



**Figure 3: Gas Weldin**



## RESULTS

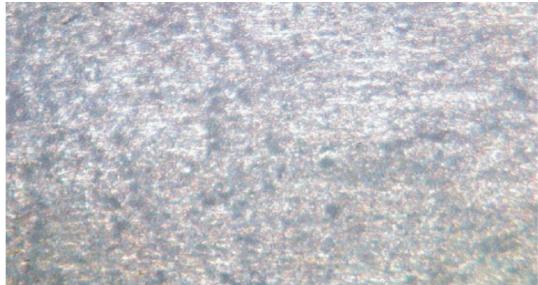
### Microstructures

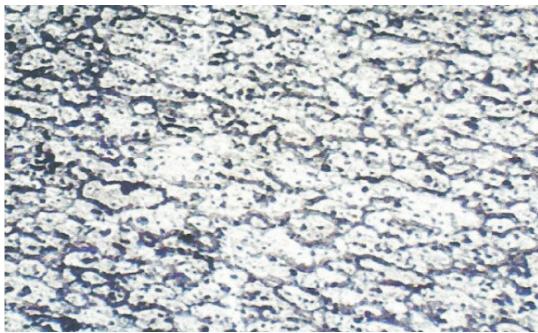
The microstructures of the FSW joints with taper threaded tool, half grooved tool and gas welded joint respectively are as shown below.

**Figure 4: Microstructure of Half Grooved Tool Joint**



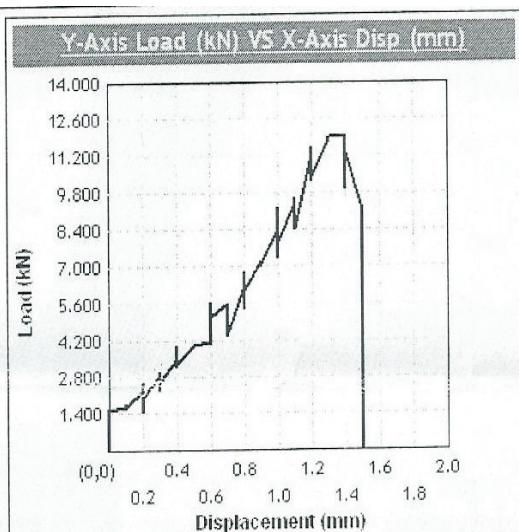
**Figure 5: Microstructure of Taper Threaded Tool Joint**



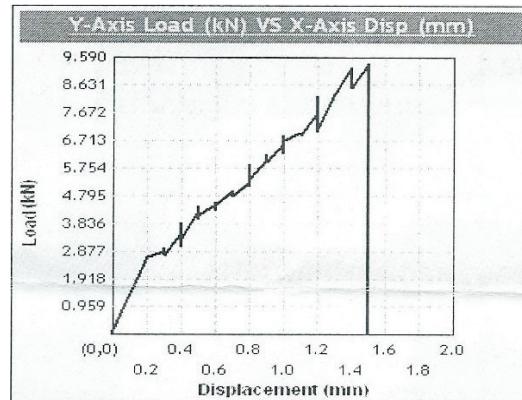
**Figure 6: Microstructure of Gas Welding Joint**

**Tensile Test Report:** From the tests conducted it is clearly obtained that the hardness is more for gas welding when compared to FSW but the tensile strength is much better for FSW than the gas welding.

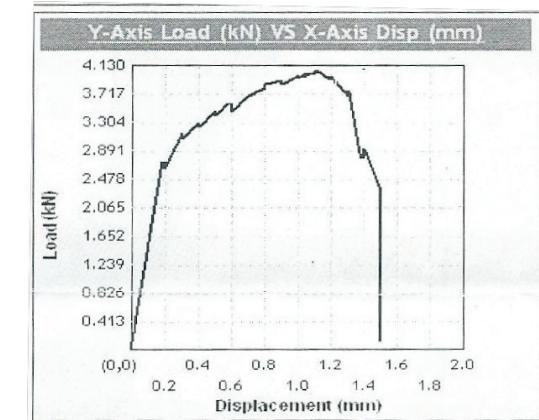
- The tensile strength of FSW joint for half grooved tool is 115.13MP.

**Figure 7: Tensile Strength Graph of Half Grooved Threaded Joint of FSW**

The tensile strength of FSW joint for taper threaded tool is 91.863MPa.

**Figure 8: Tensile Strength Graph of Taper Threaded Joint of FSW**

The tensile strength of gas welded joint is 39.980MPa.

**Figure 9: Tensile Strength Graph of Gas Welding Joint**

## ULTIMATE LOAD

The Ultimate load of FSW joint for half grooved tool is 11.88KN

The Ultimate load of FSW joint for taper threaded tool is 9.54KN

The Ultimate load of gas welded joint is 4.080KN

## ELONGATION

The Elongation of FSW joint for half grooved tool is 1.760%.

The Elongation of FSW joint for taper threaded tool is 1.160%.

The Elongation of gas welded joint is 1.600%.

## VICKER HARDNESS TEST RORT

The hardness of FSW joint for taper threaded tool is 52.97HV.

The hardness of FSW joint for half grooved tool is 51.33HV.

The hardness of gas welded joint is 54.67HV.

## CONCLUSION

From all the test's the FRICTION STIR WELDING is best Mechanical properties.

Compare to FSW joint for half grooved tool is good properties then FSW joint for taper threaded tool.

So we concluded FSW joint for half grooved tool is good mechanical properties of AA6061

## REFERENCES

1. Cao X and Jahazi M (2011), "Effect of Tool Rotational Speed and Probe Length on Lap Joint Quality of a Friction Stir Welded Magnesium Alloy", *Materials and Design*, Vol. 32, pp. 1-11.
2. H J Liu, H Fujii, M Maeda and K Nogi (2003), "Tensile Properties and Fracture Locations of Friction-stir-welded Joints of 2017-T351 Aluminum Alloy", *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*, Vol. 142, No. 3, pp. 692-696.
3. J J Shen, H J Liu and F Cui (2010), "Effect of Welding Speed on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of Friction Stir Welded Copper", *Materials and Design*, Vol. 31, No. 8, pp. 3937-3942.
4. Mishra R S (2005), "Friction Stir Welding and Processing", *Materials Science Engineering R Reports*, Vol. 50, p. 1.
5. R Nandan, T DebRoy and H K D H Bhadeshia (2008), "Recent Advances in Friction-stir Welding-process, Weldment Structure and Properties", *Progress in Materials Science*, Vol. 53, No. 6, pp. 980-1023.
6. R S Mishra and Z Y Ma (2005), "Friction Stir Welding and Processing", *Materials Science and Engineering R*, Vol. 50, No. 1-2, pp. 1-78.
7. Sakthivel T, Sengar G S and Mukhopadhyay J (2009), "Effect of Welding Speed on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of Friction-stir-welded Aluminum", *Int J Adv. Manuf Technol*, Vol. 43, pp. 468-473.
8. T R McNelley, S Swaminathan and J Q Su (2008), "Recrystallization Mechanisms During Friction Stir Welding/processing of Aluminum Alloys", *Scripta Materialia*, Vol. 58, No. 5, pp. 349-354.
9. Weis Olea C A (2008), "Influence of Energy Input in Friction Stir Welding on Structure Evolution and Mechanical Behaviour of Precipitation-Hardening in Aluminium Alloys (AA2024-T351 AA6013-T6 and Al-Mg-Sc)", *Institute of Materials Research*.

- 
10. Zeng W M, Wu H L and Zhang J (2006), "Effect of Tool Wear on Microstructure, Mechanical Properties and Acoustic Emission of Friction Stir Welded 6061 AlAlloy", *Acta Metallurgica Sinica*, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 9-19.