

HIGH STRENGTH ALUMINA

Goal

- Decrease dimensions of aligner (- 20 %)
- Stronger ($\geq 20\%$)
- Similar optical quality

Product with smaller geometry

- Pure alumina powder
- Injection moulding
- Sintering in air
- Hot isostatic pressing (HIP)

- PPM of impurities in material (Mg, Si, Fe, Na)
- Segregation to grain boundaries
- Suppress glass phase formation at grain boundaries
- No oxygen, no carbon

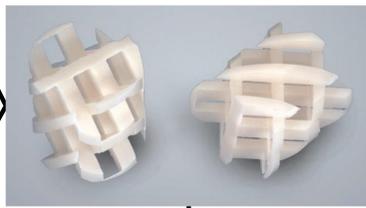
Sintering in high vacuum

Project team

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Challenge

- ❖ Complex shape
- ❖ High flexural strength
- ❖ Material fixed
- ❖ Appearance
- ❖ Green body preparation fixed



Approach

- Compressive layer by:
 - Solid state reactions
 - Glass layer

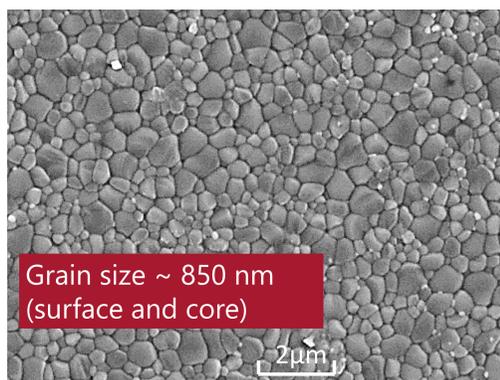


$$\epsilon_M = \int_T (\alpha_2 - \alpha_1) kT$$

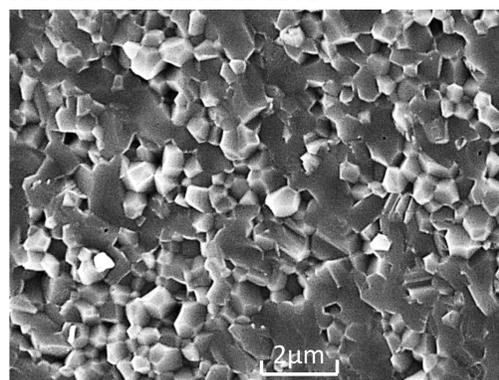
- Chemistry modification

State of the Art

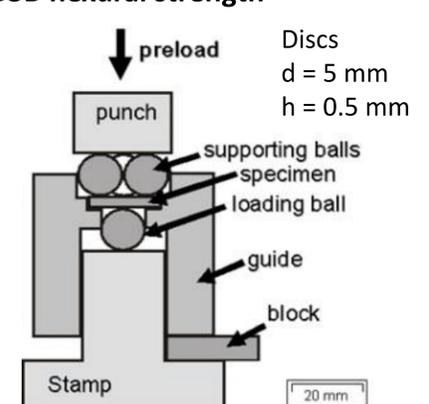
As sintered surface



Fracture surface at core

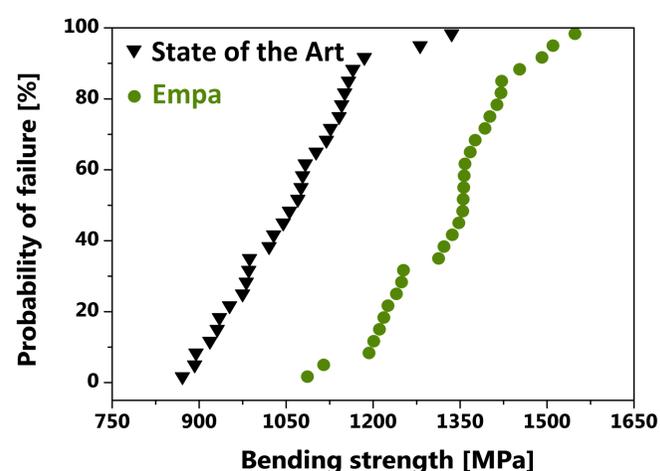
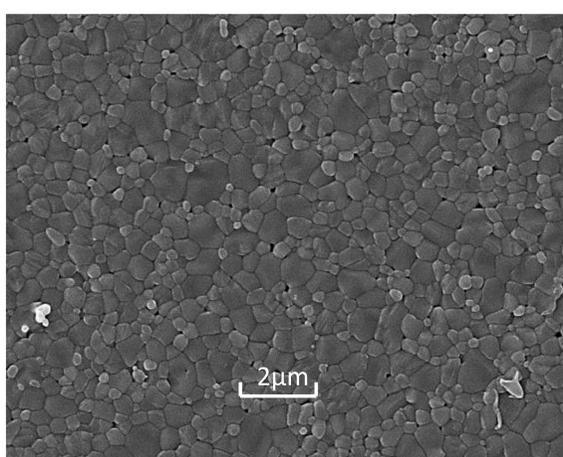


B3B flexural strength



Modification of grain boundary chemistry

High vacuum sintering



Conditions

- High vacuum of $\geq 10^{-5}$ mbar
- 99.9 % pure alumina tube
- Embedment of samples into pure alumina powder
- Avoiding any possible contamination

Results

- ✓ Increase of flexural strength
- ✓ Unchanged opacity
- ✓ Economically applicable process technique



Scientific publications

1. M. Michálek, M. Michálková, G. Blugan, J. Kuebler, Effect of carbon contamination on the sintering of alumina ceramics, J Eur Ceram Soc 38 (1) (2018) 193-199.
2. M. Michálek, M. Michálková, G. Blugan, J. Kuebler, Alumina with a strength above 1 GPa – accepted in Ceramics International.
3. M. Michálková, M. Michalek, G. Blugan, J. Kuebler, Influence of spinel and magnesia powder bed on mechanical properties of alumina sintered under air and nitrogen atmosphere – submitted.