

5-24-2016

# Using of spouted bed spray granulation process for fabricating of metal/ceramic-polymer composites

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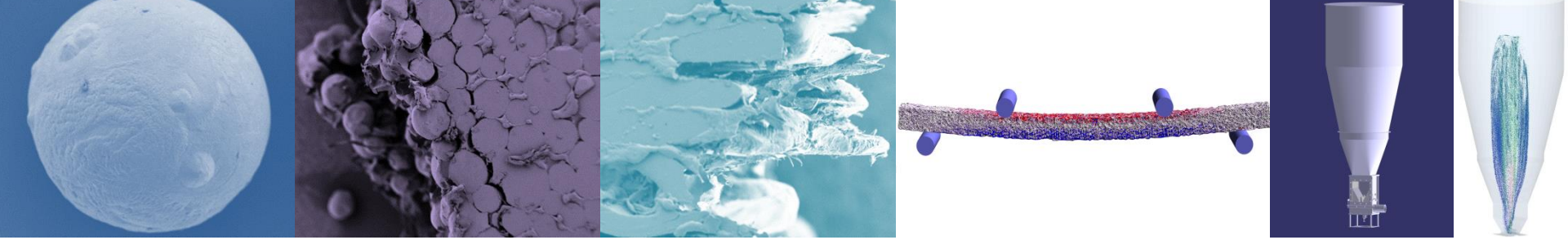
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## Recommended Citation

Eduard Eichner, V. Salikov, M. Dosta, S. Heinrich, and G.A. Schneider, "Using of spouted bed spray granulation process for fabricating of metal/ceramic-polymer composites" in "Fluidization XV", Jamal Chaouki, Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal, Canada Franco Berruti, Wewstern University, Canada Xiaotao Bi, UBC, Canada Ray Cocco, PSRI Inc. USA Eds, ECI Symposium Series, (2016).  
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# Using dilute spouting for fabricating of highly filled metal-polymer composite materials

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### metals/alloys:

- great mechanical properties
- energy-intensive production
- often high density
- electrically conducting



### ceramics:

- hard, strong
- difficult to process
- brittle and sensitive to structural defects

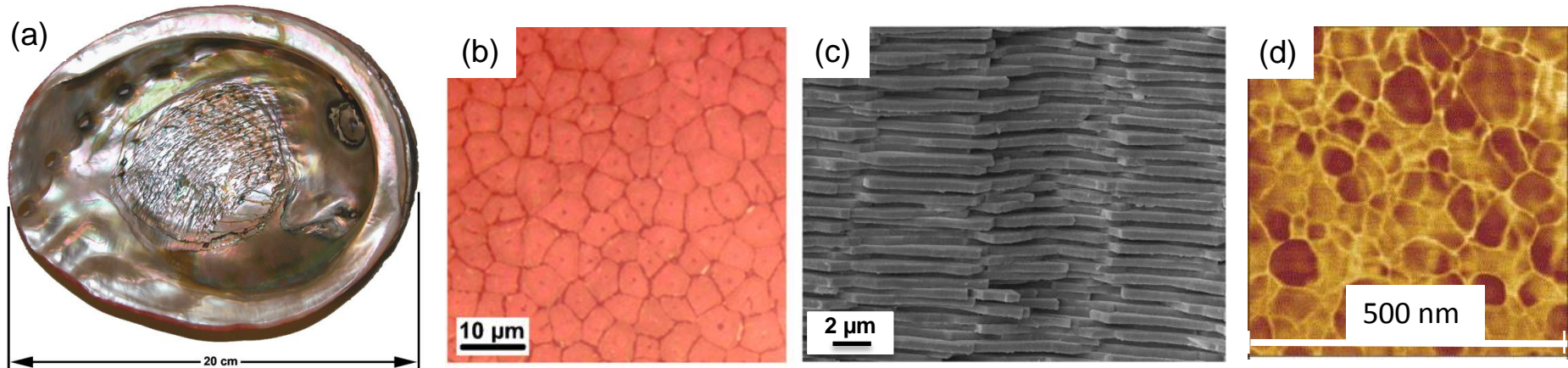


### polymers:

- ductile
- easy to process
- soft



### Nacre



- **Highly filled** 95 vol.-% mineral (ceramic)
- 5 vol.-% proteins (polymer)
- Platelets (**high aspect ratio**)
- **Hierarchical structure**

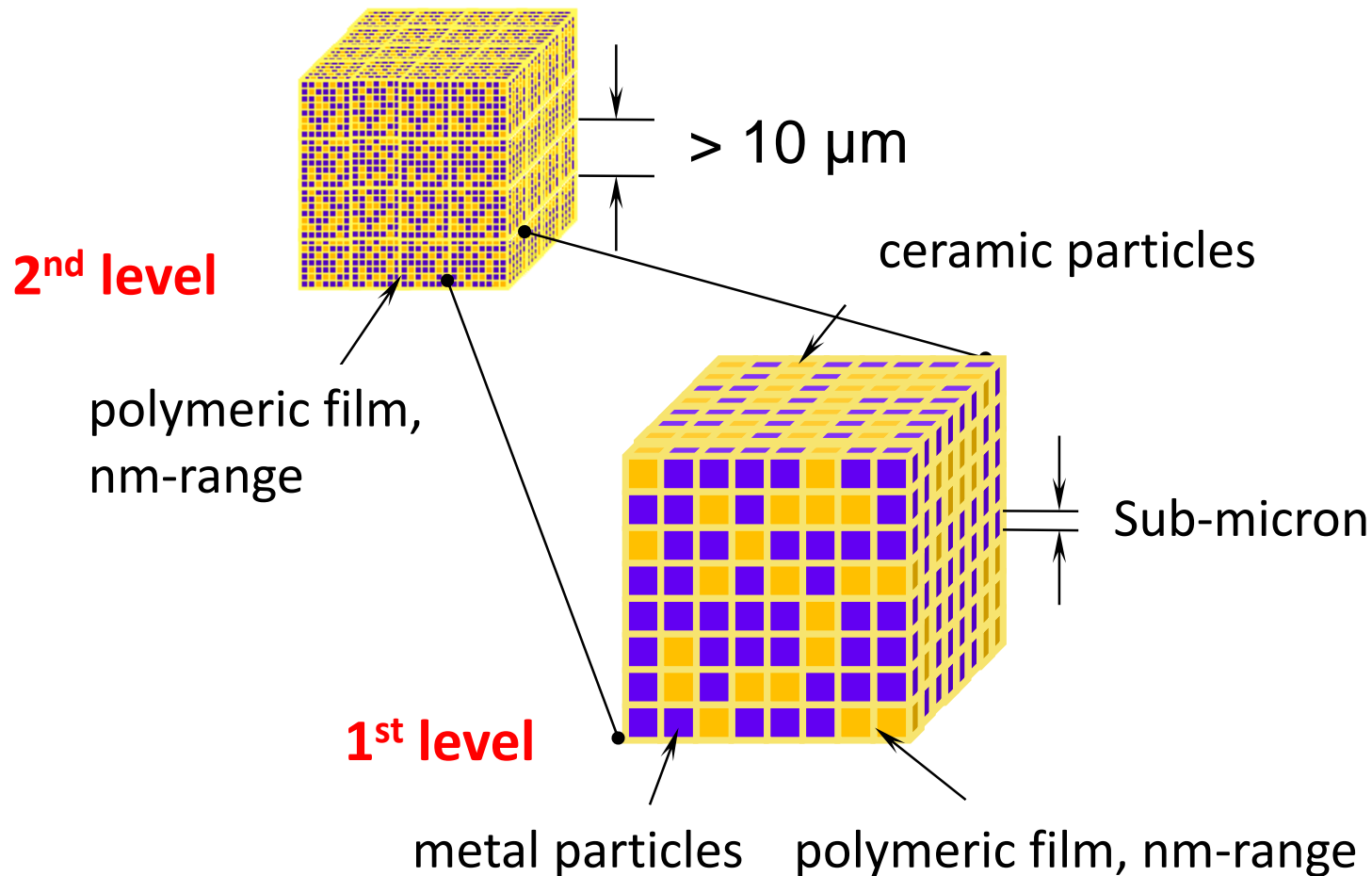


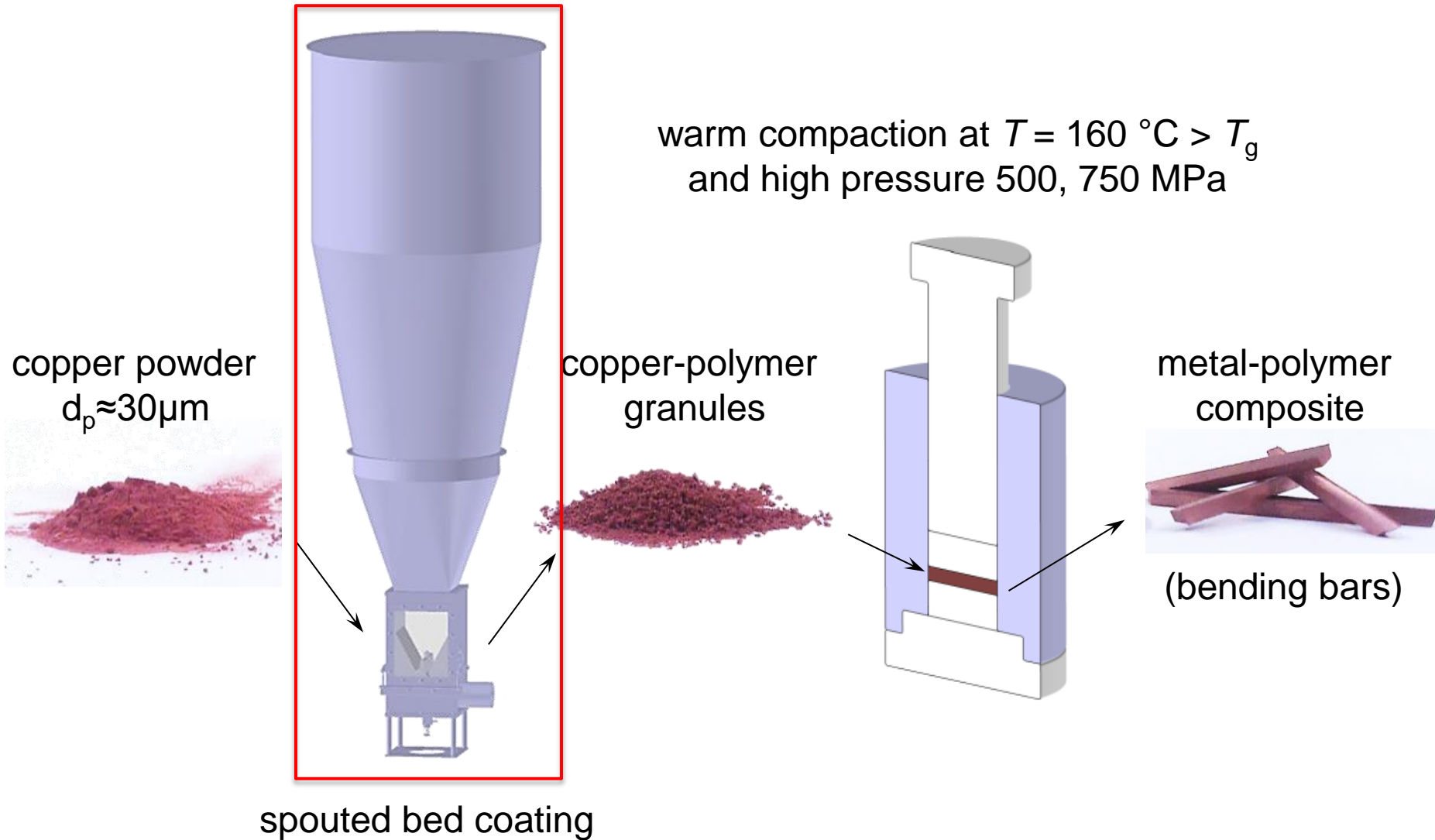
**High fracture toughness**  
Strength: up to 120 MPa  
Elastic modulus: 40-70 GPa

(a, b, c) Barthelat, F.; Tang, H.; Zavattieri, P.D.; Li, C.-M.; Espinosa, H.D.: *On the mechanics of mother-of-pearl: A key feature in the material hierarchical structure*. J. Mech. Ph. Solids 55 (2007) 306-337

(d) Rousseau, M.; Lopez, E.; Stempflé, P.; Brendlé, M.; Franke, L.; Guette, A.; Naslain, R.; Bourrat, X.: *Multiscale structure of sheet nacre*. Biomaterials 26 (2005) 6254-6262





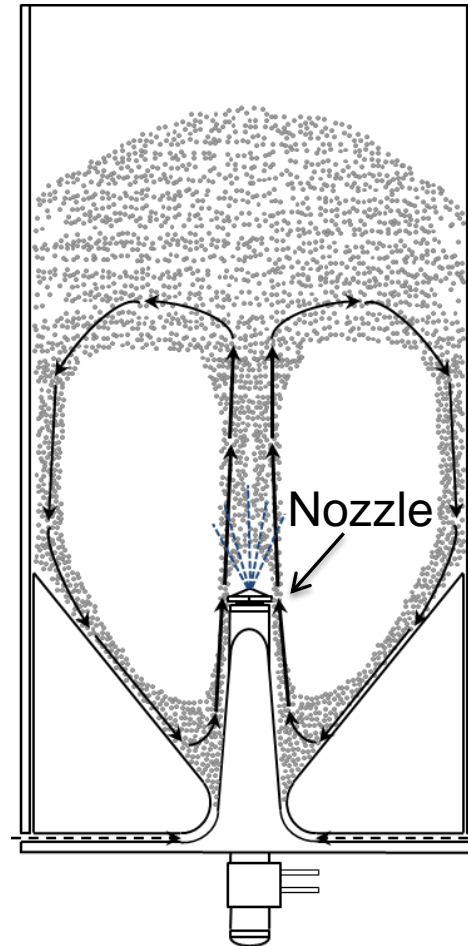


# Coating of ceramic-polymer composites

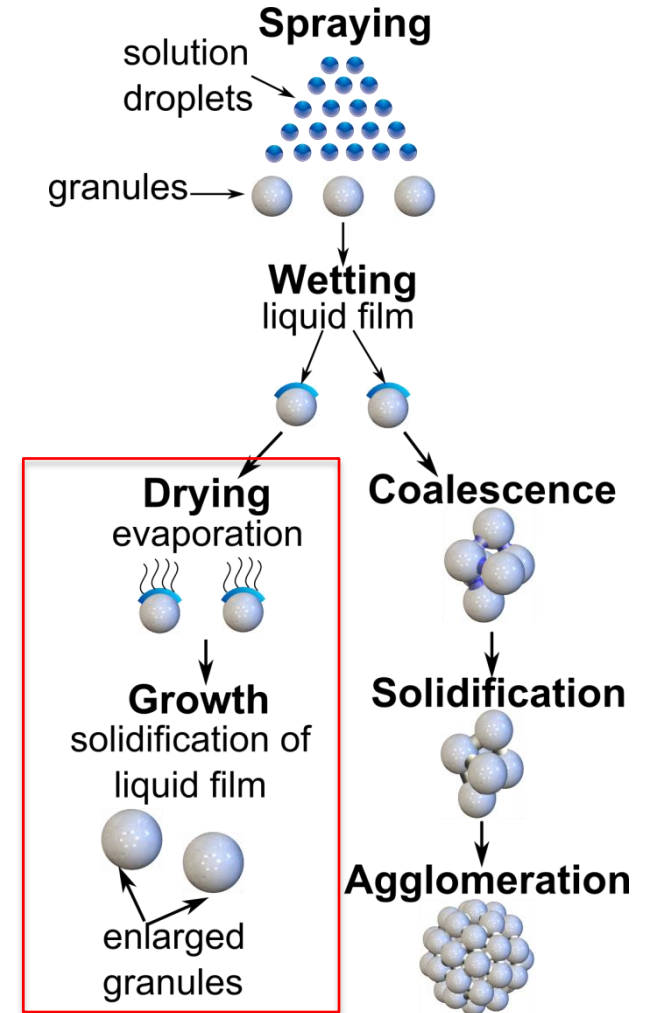
## Spouted bed granulation



spouted bed apparatus optimized for fine particles

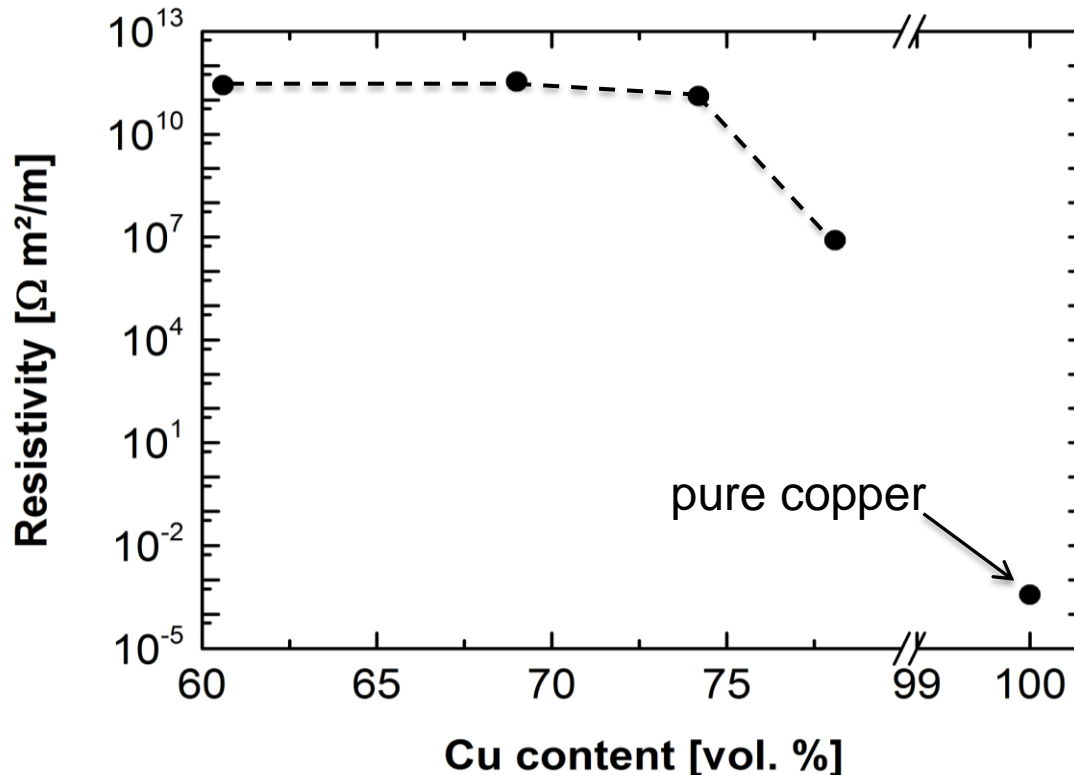


particle movement in the process chamber

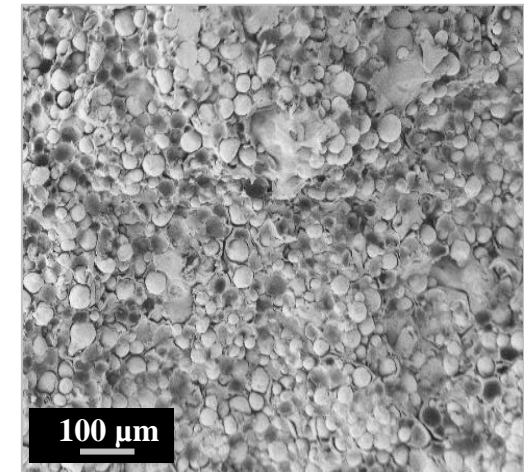


particle formulation process

- Good insulator properties of metal polymer composites
- These results reveal that particles are uniformly coated (separated from each other by polymer and screened)
- In spite of 78 vol.% of copper composites are insulator ( $10^5 \Omega\text{m}$ )



Bulk material (Cu 60 vol.%)



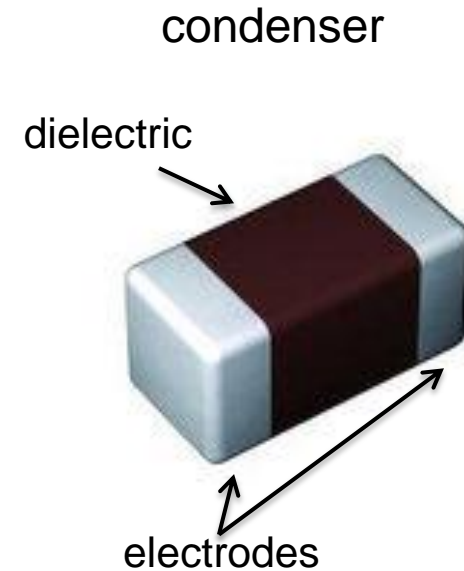
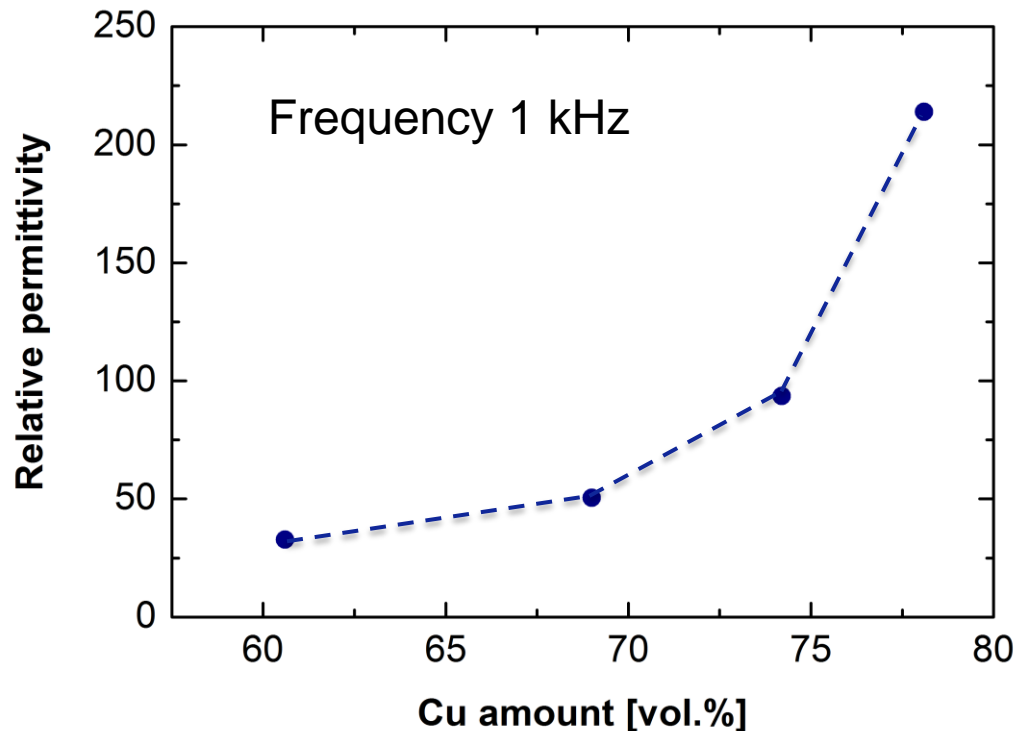


- Good relative permittivity of copper-polymer composites
- The relative permittivity on high metal contents above 200

$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r * \frac{A}{d}$$

$C$  capacitance [F]  
 $\epsilon_r$  relative permittivity [ ]  
 $d$  distance between plates [m]

$\epsilon_0$  electric constant  $8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$   
 $A$  cross section area of electrode plates [ $\text{m}^2$ ]



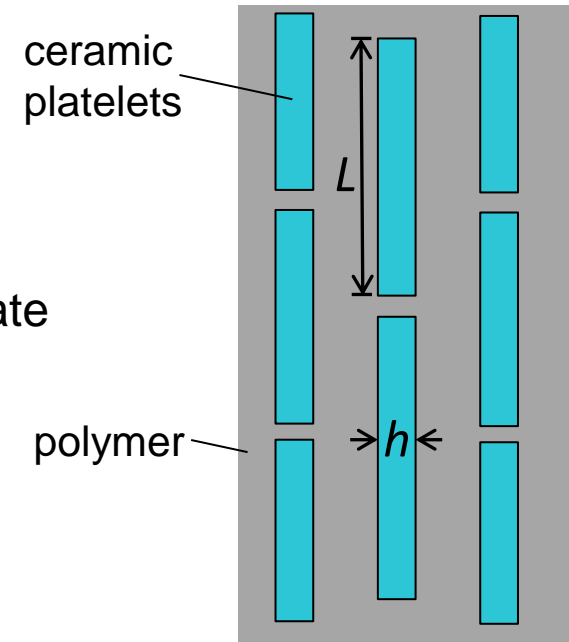
**Aspect ratio:**  $\rho = L/h$

$$\frac{1}{E} = \frac{4(1 - \Phi)}{G_m \Phi^2 \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\Phi E_p} \rightarrow E \propto G_m \rho^2$$

Large aspect ratio of mineral crystals can compensate softness of matrix

matrix (polymer)                      particles

$$S = \min \left( \frac{\Phi \rho S_m}{2}, \frac{\Phi S_p}{2} \right)$$



Optimal design of composite materials:  $S_p = S_{int} = S_m/\rho$

$G_m$ : shear modulus of matrix  
 $S_m$ : strength of matrix

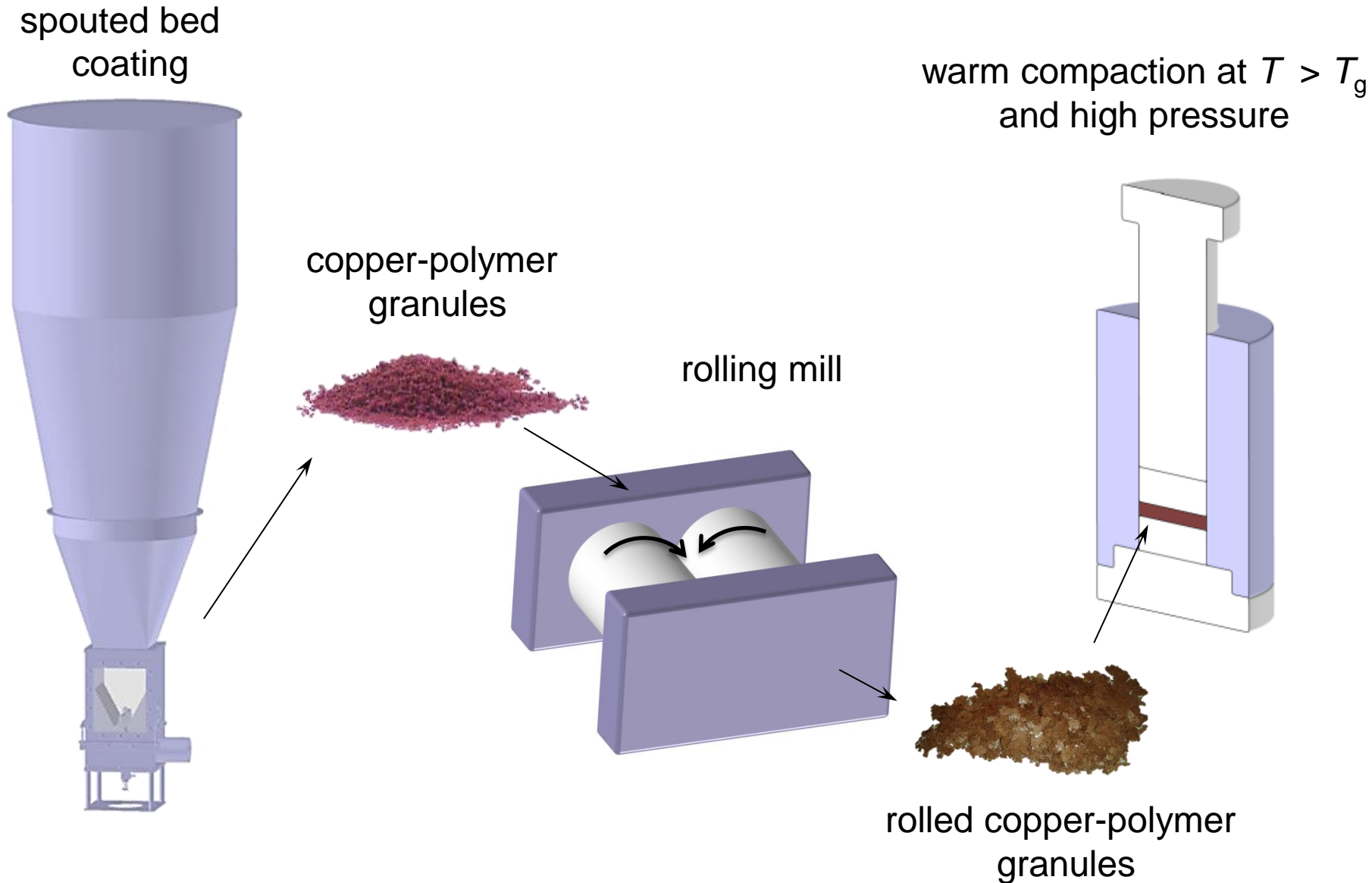
$\Phi$ : volume fraction of particles  
 $S_p$ : tensile strength of particles

$E$ : Young's modulus  
 $S_{int}$ : strength of interface

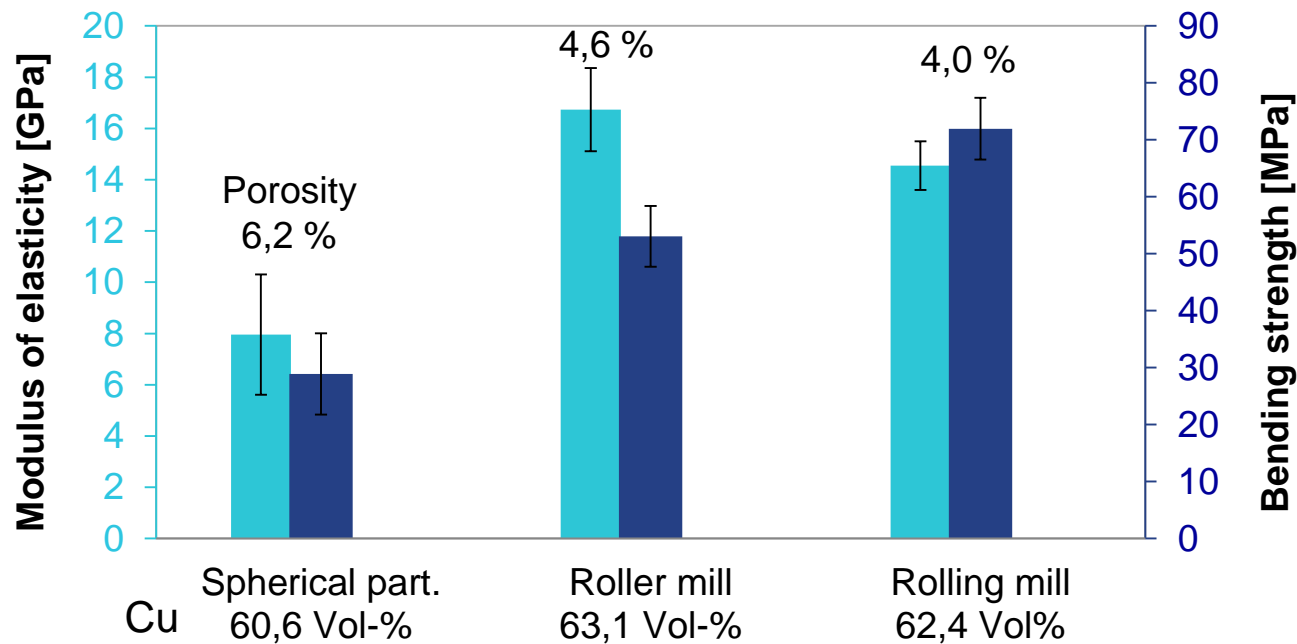
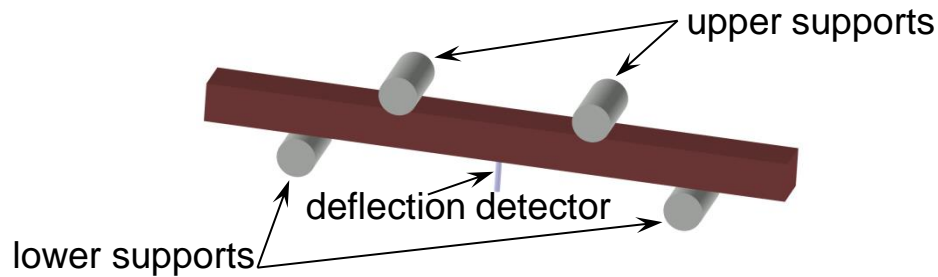
Gao, H.; *Application of fracture mechanics concepts to hierarchical biomechanics of bone and bone-like materials*, International Journal of Fracture 138 (2006) 101-137.

# Deformation of copper-polymer agglomerates

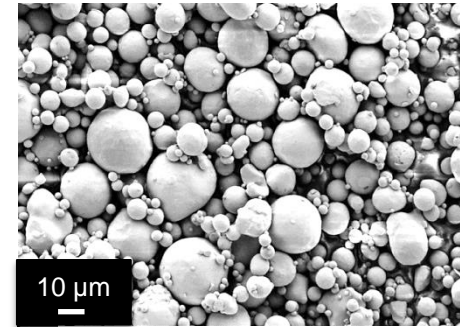
## Extension of process route by rolling



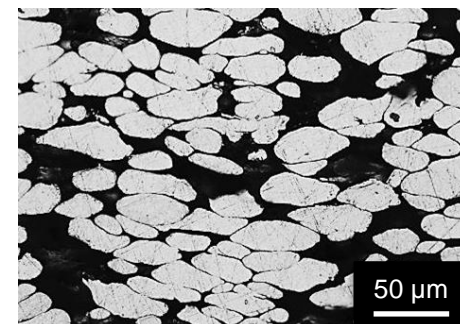
### 4-point-bending tests for determination of mechanical properties



Original copper particles



Rolled copper particles



Enhancement of mechanical properties of copper-polymer composites by increasing of aspect ratio of particles



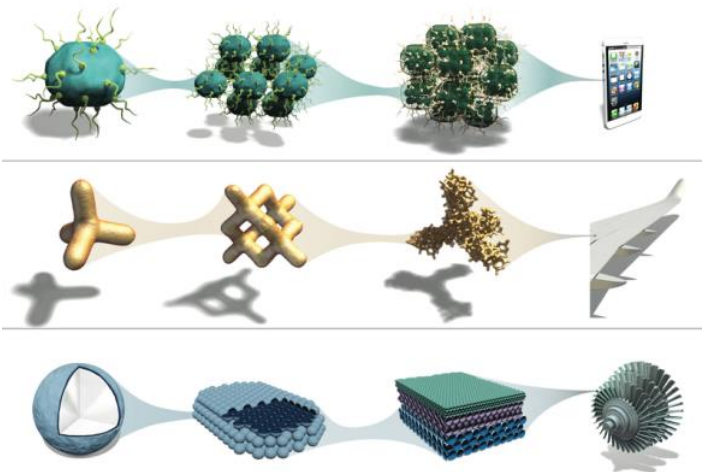
## Summary

- fabricating of copper-polymer composites with **high resistivity**
- **high permittivity** of copper-polymer composites
- development of **new process route** for studying of aspect ratio
- **improvement of mechanical properties** by rolling (higher aspect ratios)

## Outlook

- use of coarser metal particles for higher aspect ratios
- use high-performance polymers (high shear modulus)
- improvement of particle-polymer interface

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for attention!**

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