다공충/치밀층 HAD 적층체의 균열전파거동에 미치는 기공형상제어의 효과

Effect of Pore Shape Control on the Damage Tolerance Behavior of Porous/Dense Hydroxyapatite Laminate Composites

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다공성/치밀성 적충복합체는 일반적으로 균열전파거동에 따른 파괴저항성이 우수하여 고온구조재료 및 생체재료로서 그 응용성이 매우 다양한 것으로 알려져 있다 이러한 다공성/치밀성 적충복합체의 기계적 성질의 특성을 수산화 아파타이트에 적용하고자 하였다 본 연구에서는 열린 기공구조인 네트웍형 다공체충과 닫힌기공 형태의 두 가지 기공구조를 갖는 다공성/치밀성 수산화 아파타이트 적충체를 제조하였으며, 다공충 중에서 닫힌기공 형태를 갖는 다공층에 구형과 판상의 형상으로 기공형상을 제어하여 기공형상제어에 따른 균열전파거동을 살펴보았다. 또한 기계적 성질인 파괴강도와 파괴인성을 측정하여 단일상과 비교하였다.

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Mechanical Properties of the Alumina/CNT Composites

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Carbon Nanotubes (CNT) have lately attracted remarkable attention as reinforcements of materials because of their exceptional mechanical properties. However, the dispersion homogeneity of CNT is one of the most critical problems in the ceramic/CNT composites. CNTs which have diameter of about 10–50 nm which their length is about 3–5 µm were produced by the catalytic decomposition of the acetylene gas using a tube furnace. The alumina/CNT composites with the CNT contents ranging from 0 to 12 wt % were synthesized to investigate the effect of CNT addition on the microstructure and mechanical properties. The alumina/CNT composites were obtained by tape-casting followed by lamination, binder removal and hot pressing. For comparison, samples were prepared by hot pressing of the powder mixture. The density, hardness, fracture strength and wear resistance of the alumina/CNT composites obtained by tape-casting were improved as compared to the hot pressed one. Improved mechanical properties were explained by the dispersion of CNT in the matrix