

## Semi - annual Report Spring 2012

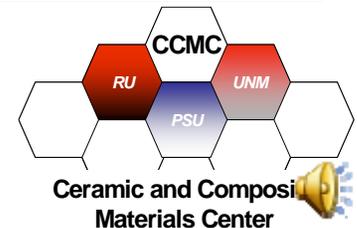
# Densification and Characterization of Transparent $\text{Al}_2\text{MgO}_4$ Spinel Doped with $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$

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# Long-range Goal

- **Improve the mechanical performance of transparent  $\text{Al}_2\text{MgO}_4$  spinel.**
- **Characterize the microstructural, optical and mechanical properties of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  – doped spinel**

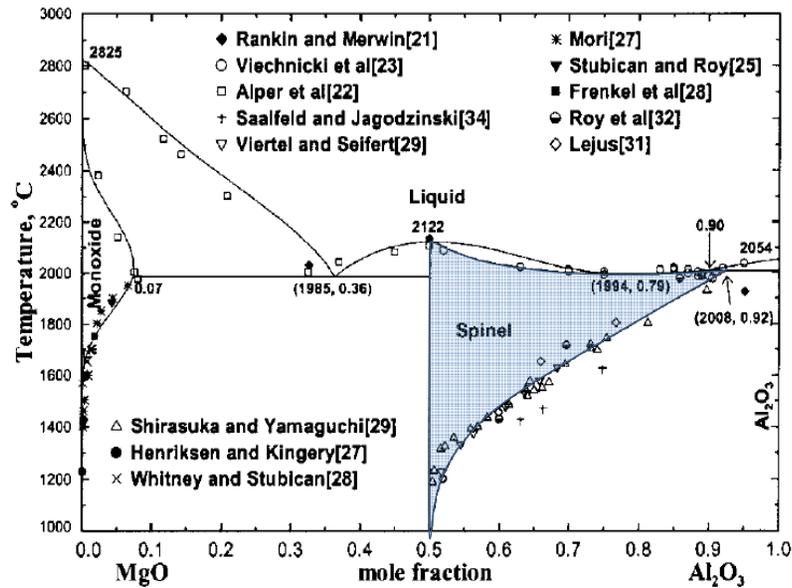


## Typical properties of glass and ceramic armor materials

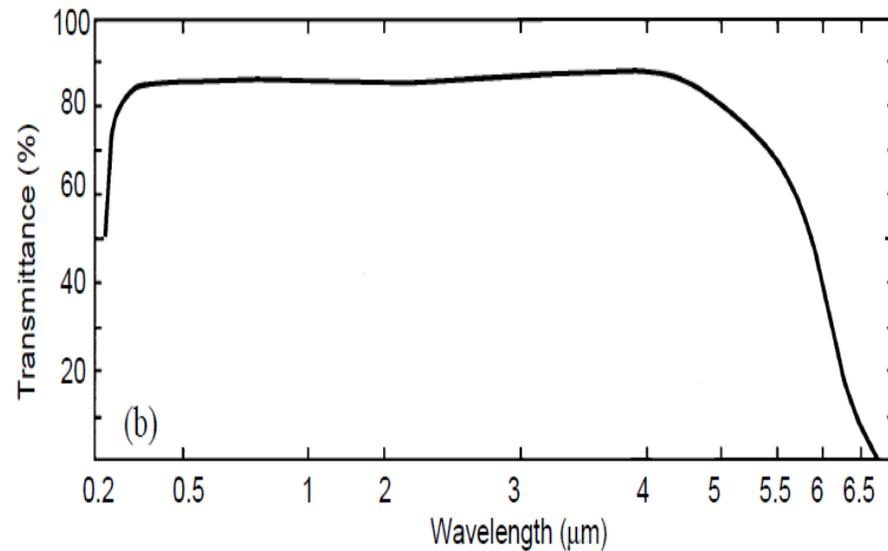
Property	Units	ALON	Fused silica	Sapphire	Spinel
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	$3.69 \times 10^3$	$2.21 \times 10^3$	$3.97 \times 10^3$	$3.59 \times 10^3$
Areal density (at 1" thickness)	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	93.89	55.85	100.97	90.86
Elastic modulus	Pa	$334 \times 10^9$	$70 \times 10^9$	$344 \times 10^9$	$260 \times 10^9$
Mean flexure strength	Pa	$380 \times 10^6$	$48 \times 10^6$	$742 \times 10^6$	$184 \times 10^6$
Fracture toughness	Pa m <sup>1/2</sup>	$2.4 \times 10^6$	$0.78 \times 10^6$	$3.0 \times 10^6$	$1.7 \times 10^6$
Knoop hardness	Pa	$17.7 \times 10^9$	$4.5 \times 10^9$	$19.6 \times 10^9$	$14.9 \times 10^9$
Transmission in visual spectrum	%	82–85	91–92	75–82	–
Maturity of technology		Relatively new technology (becoming commercially viable)	Well established technology	Well established technology	Established, continued advancements
Cost		3–5 times that of glass	Lowest material and processing costs	Higher than ALON™	Lower than ALON™
Manufacturing costs		High due to high processing temperature, proprietary powder, and surface finish requirements	Relatively low due to lower melting temps	High due to high temperature processing and surface finish requirements	Moderate due to surface finish requirements
Bottleneck		Cost and limited dimensions	Limited ballistic protection enhancement	Cost and limited dimensions	Limited dimensions
Commercial availability		Sumert Corp., limited availability	Widely available	Widely available in smaller sizes	In the process of becoming more commercially available
Environmental resistance		Low chemical reactivity and highly scratch resistant		Low chemical reactivity and highly scratch resistant	

M. Grujicic et al. Materials and Design 34 (2012) 808–819



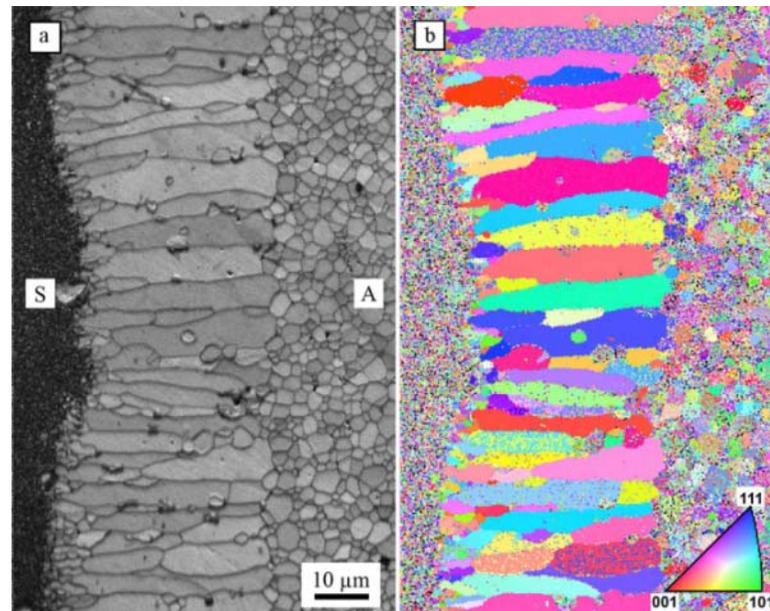


Phase diagram of the MgO – Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> system  
*Jung et. al. JPEDAV (2004) 25:329-345*



Transmission of 1.73-mm-thick Coors spinel  
*Harris, Proc. of SPIE Vol. 5786*





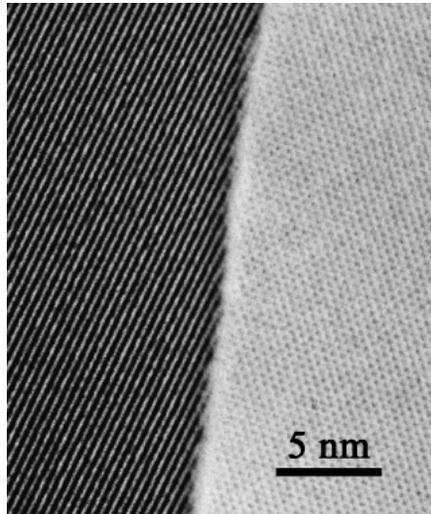
**The formation of the interlayer in alumina-spinel co-sintered at 1550°C for 16 h**

*Yalamac et.al. J. Euro. Ceram. Soc (2011) 31: 1649 -1659*

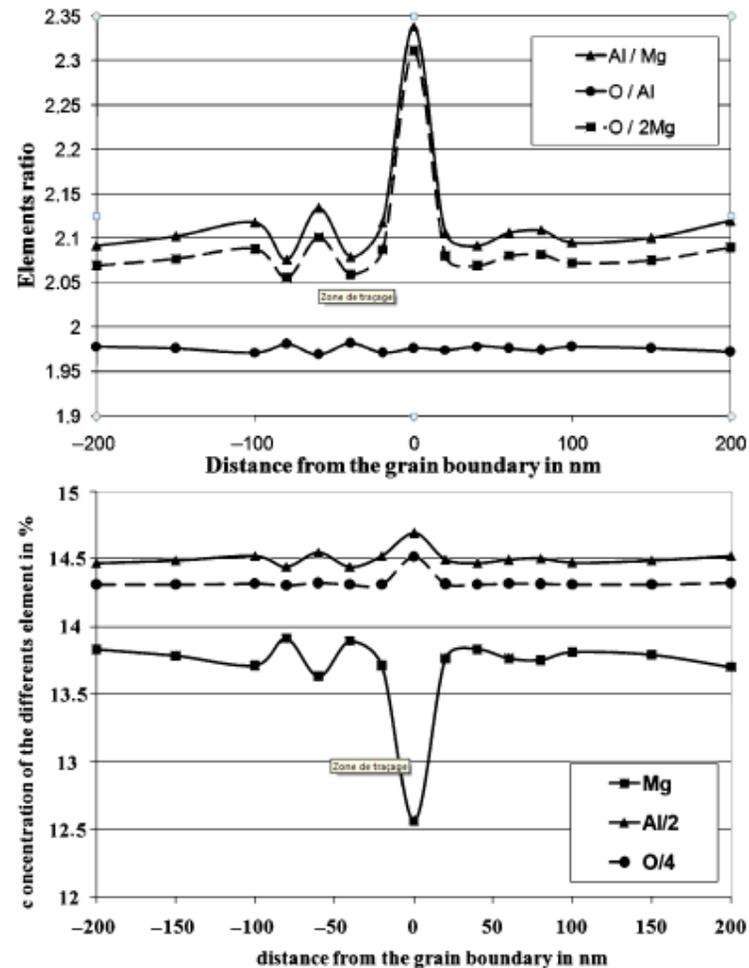


Van Capellen and Doukhan's method:

$$\frac{C_A}{C_B} = \frac{I_A}{I_B} K_{A/B} \exp(-\mu t)$$



HRTEM of a grain boundary of MgO 1.05Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> HIPed at 1380°C under 190MPa



The concentration gradients of Al, Mg and O at sub-grain boundary of nonstoichiometric spinel 

Motivation

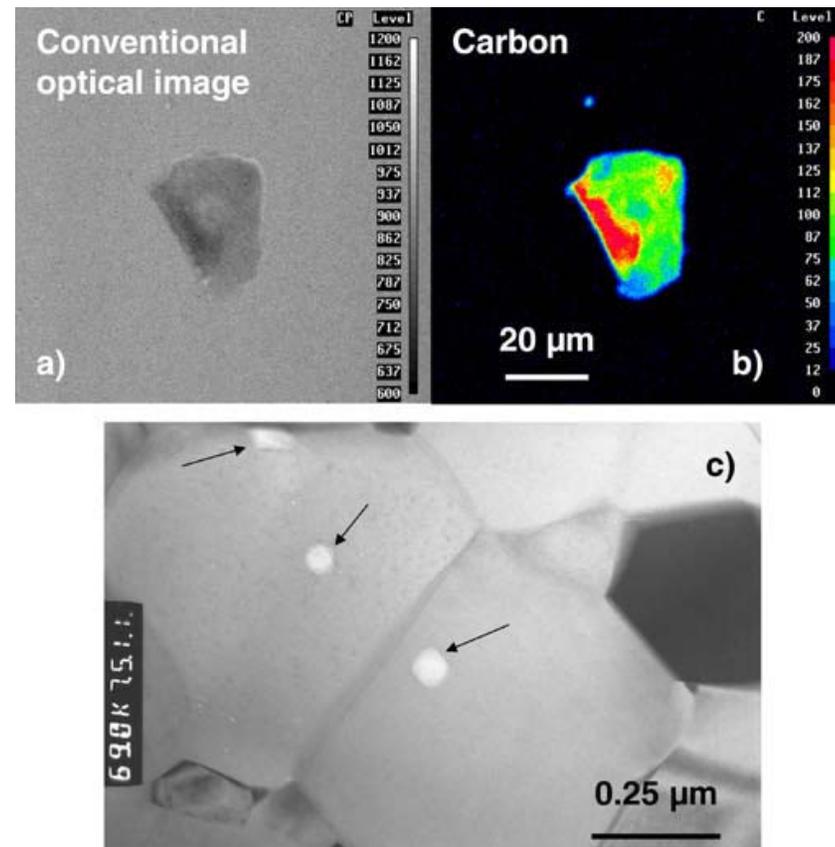
Background

Method

Experiment

Results & Discussion

Conclusion



**Second-phase imaging of carbon contamination and residual pores in SPSeD spinel**  
 (a)optical aspect (b) carbon (c) residual pores

*Bernard-Granger et.al. Scripta Materialia*  
 60 (2009) 164–167



Motivation

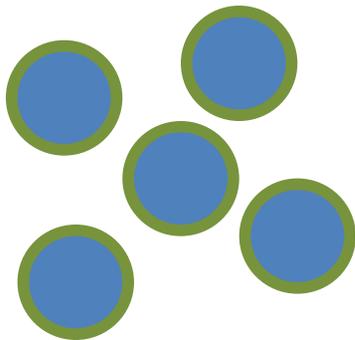
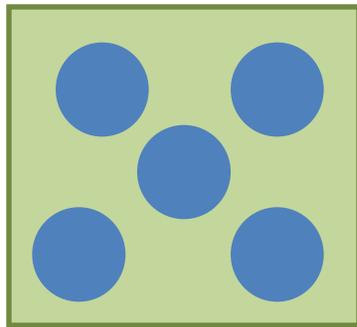
Background

Method

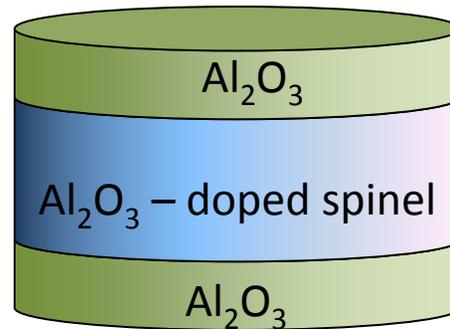
Experiment

Results & Discussion

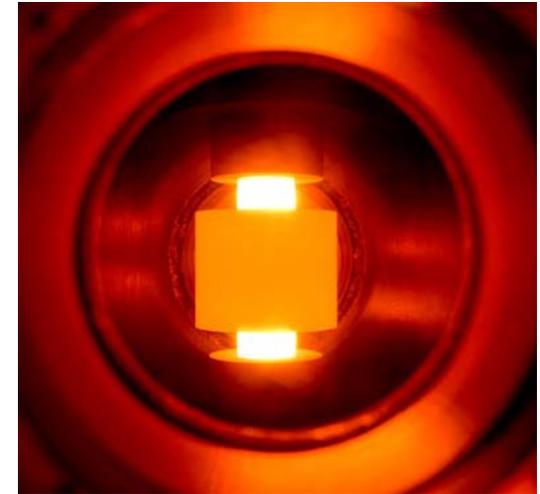
Conclusion



Colloidal processing



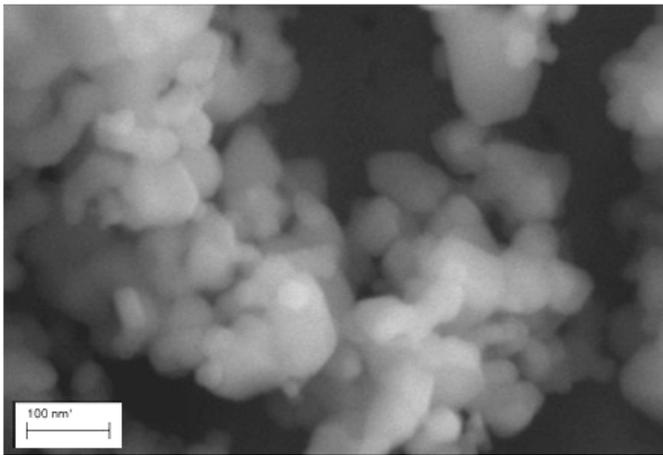
Alumina – spinel co-sintering



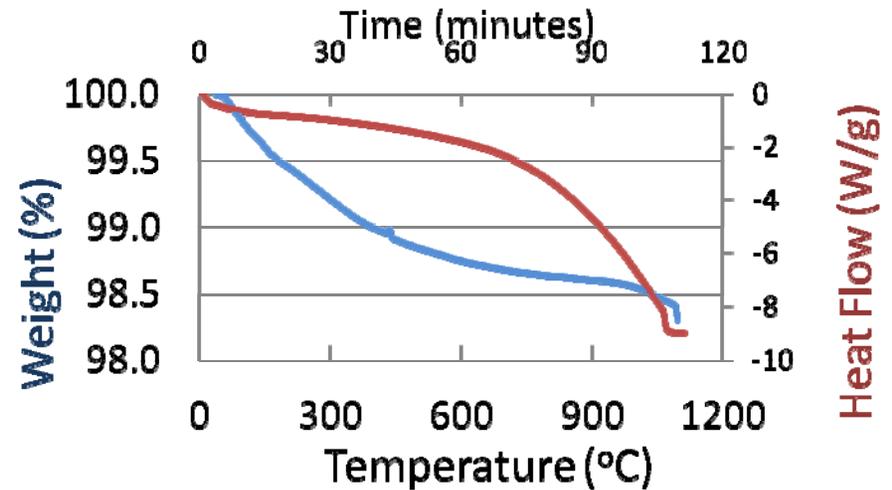
Spark plasma sintering



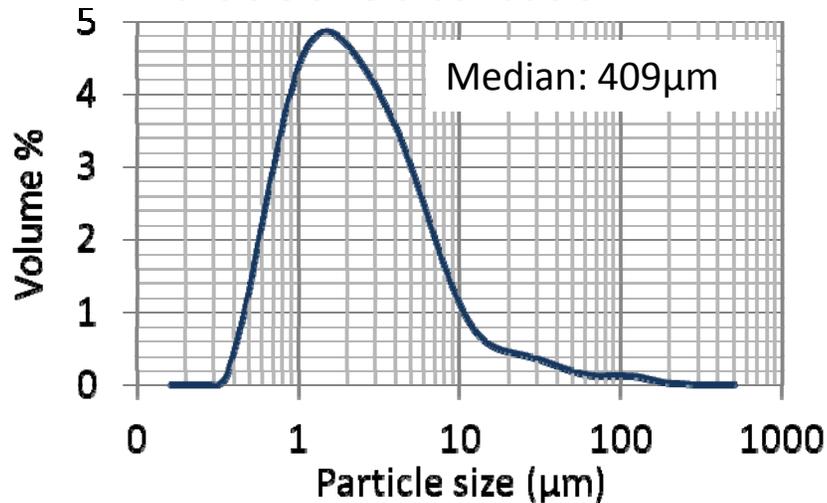
### Baikowski spinel S30CR



### DSC – TGA of the as-received spinel



### Particle size distribution



Motivation

Background

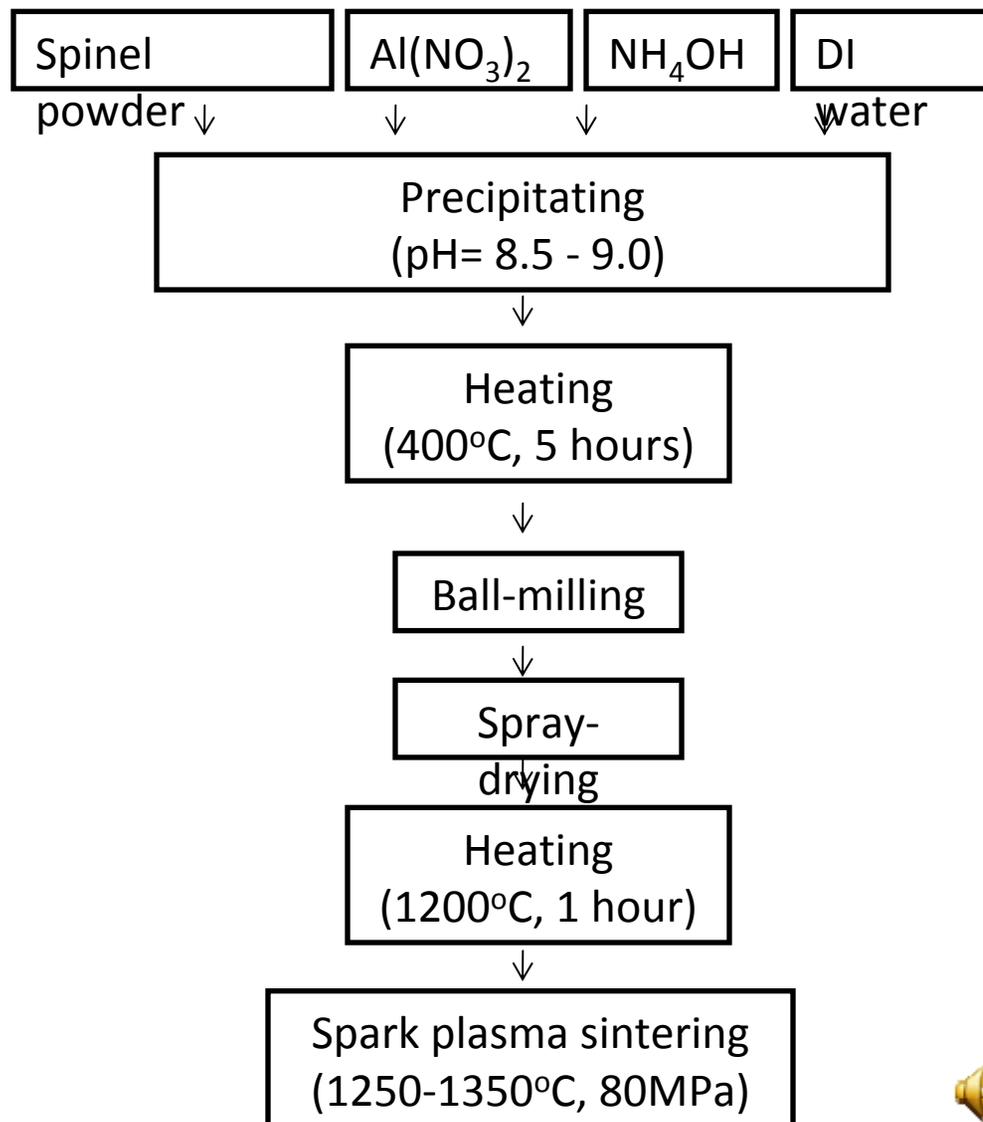
Method

Experiment

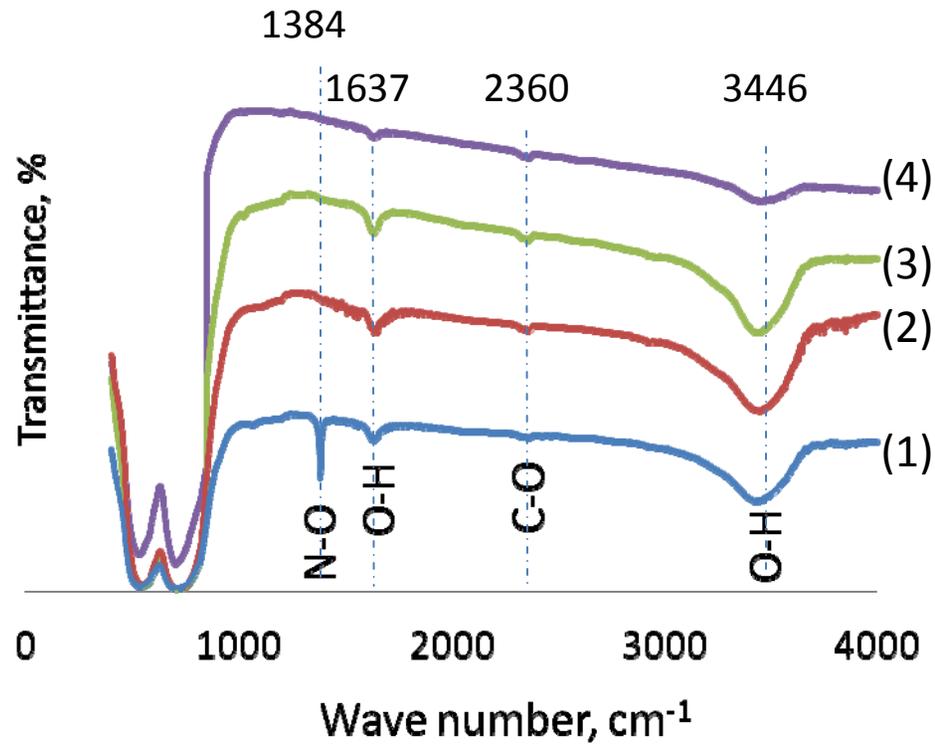
Results & Discussion

Conclusion

Label	Doping wt%	T <sub>SPS</sub> °C	T <sub>a</sub> °C
S0A	0	1250, 1300, 1350	1100
S1A	1	1250, 1300, 1350	1100
S3A	3	1250, 1300, 1350	1150
S5A	5	1250, 1300, 1350	1200



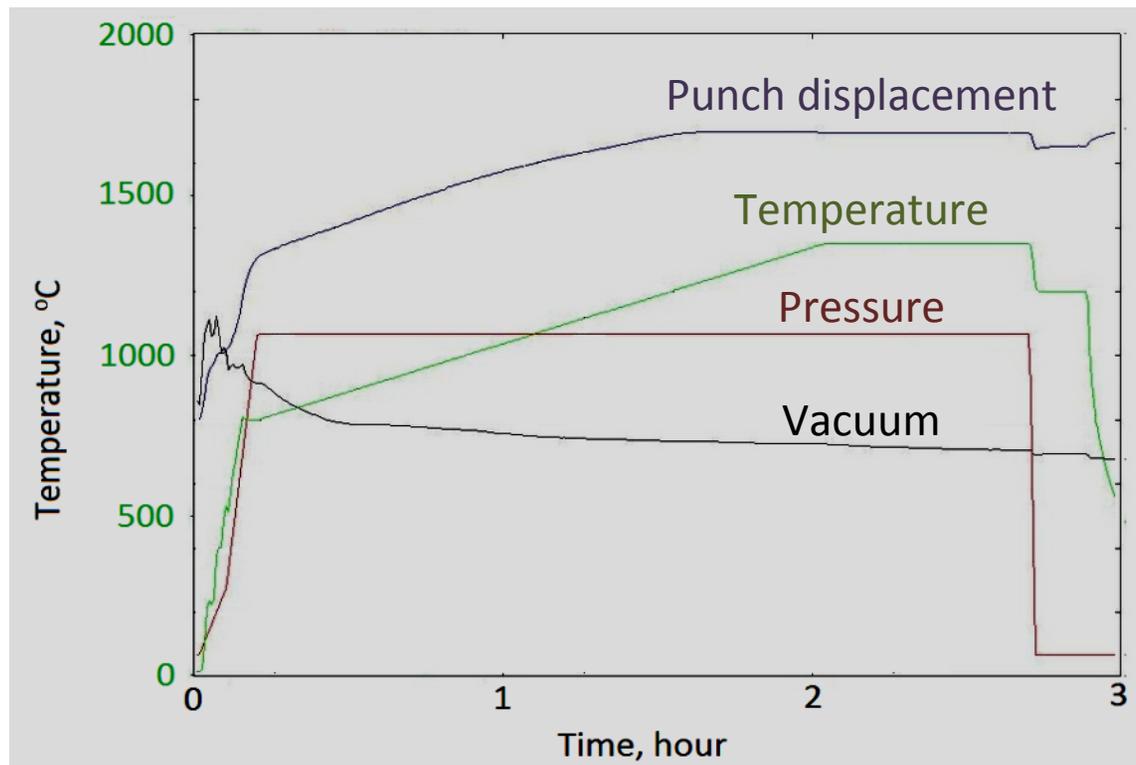
### FTIR of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 5wt% coated spinel

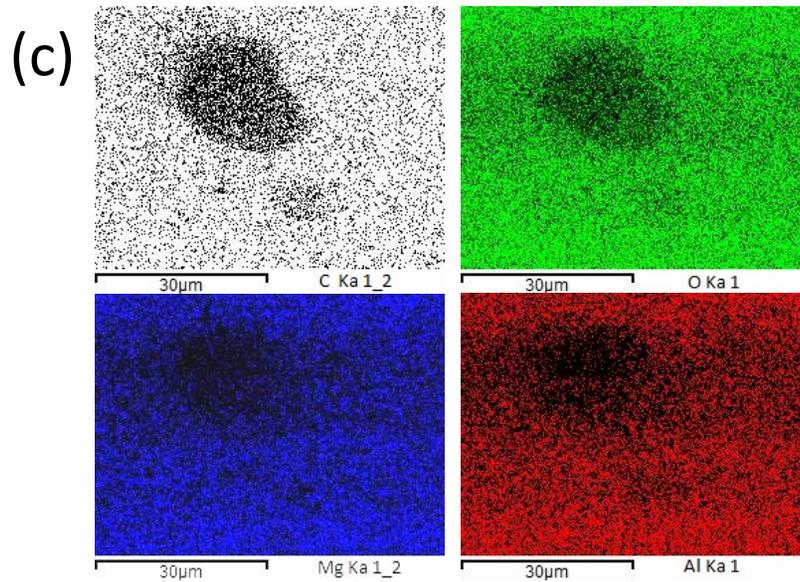
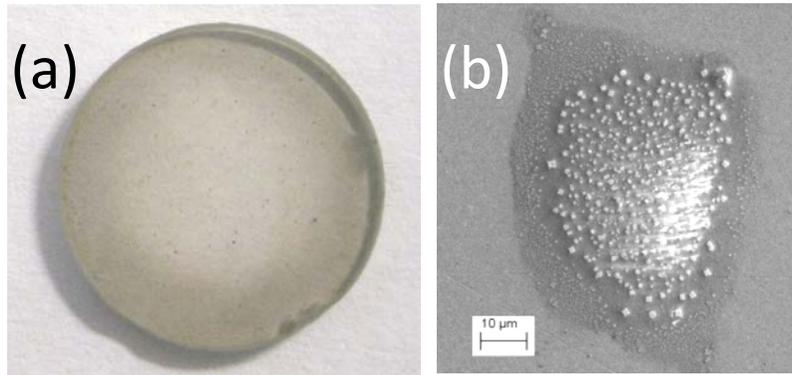


- (1)- S5A after heated at 400°C, 10 min.
- (2)- S5A after heated at 600°C , 10 min.
- (3)- S5A after heated at 800°C , 10 min.
- (4)- S5A after heated at 1000°C , 10 min.



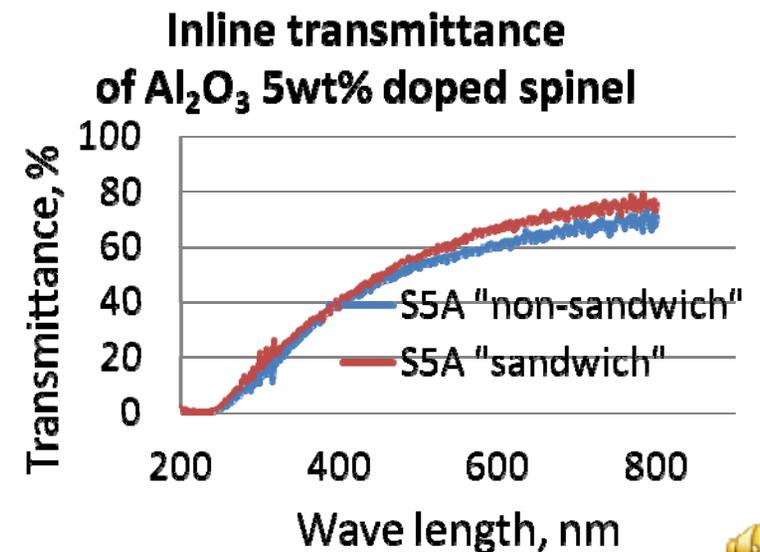
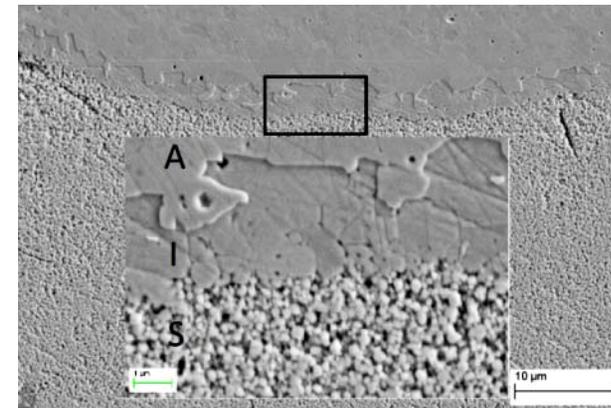
## Punch displacement, temperature, pressure, and vacuum profiles during a SPS cycle





(a) optical, (b)SEM, and (c) EDS imaging of carbon- contaminated region

### Co-SPSed alumina - Spinel



Motivation

Background

Method

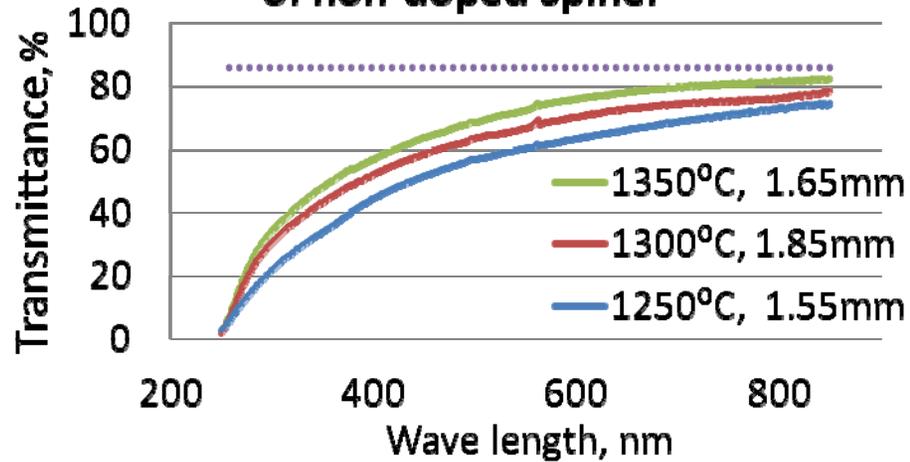
Experiment

Results & Discussion

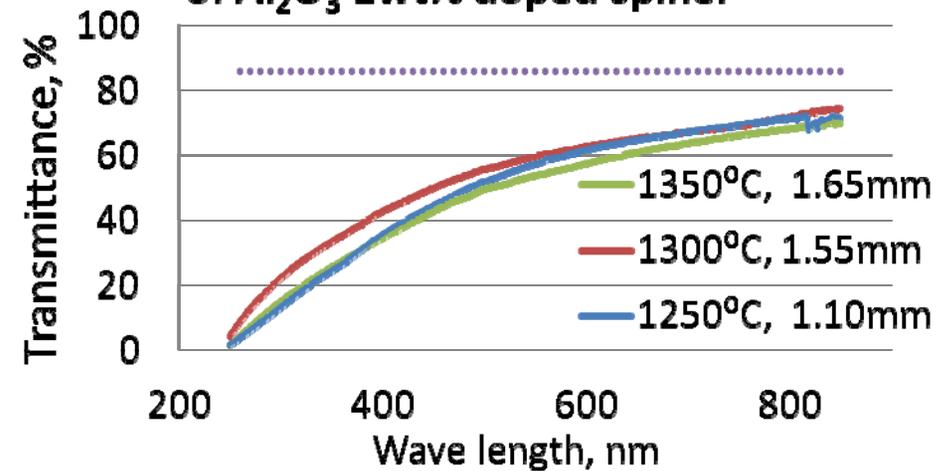
Conclusion



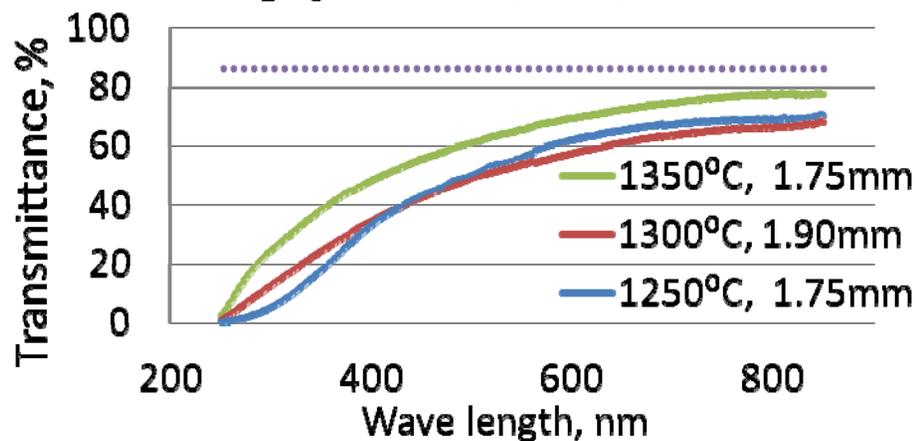
**Inline transmittance of non-doped spinel**



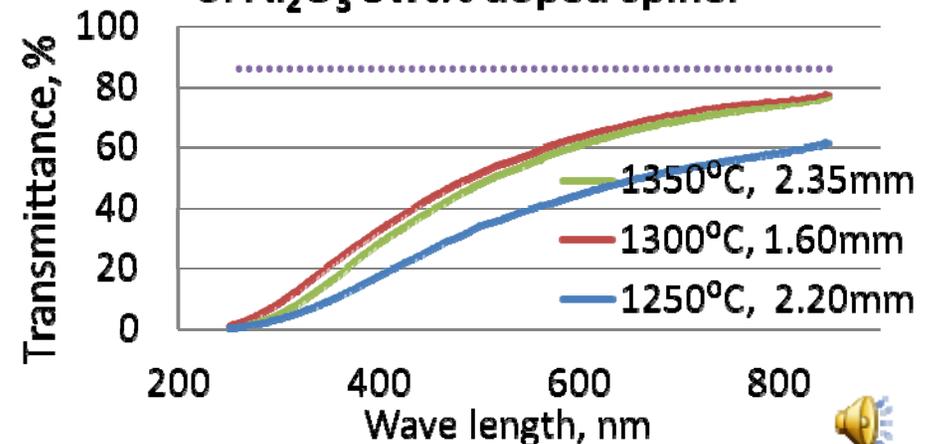
**Inline transmittance of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1wt% doped spinel**



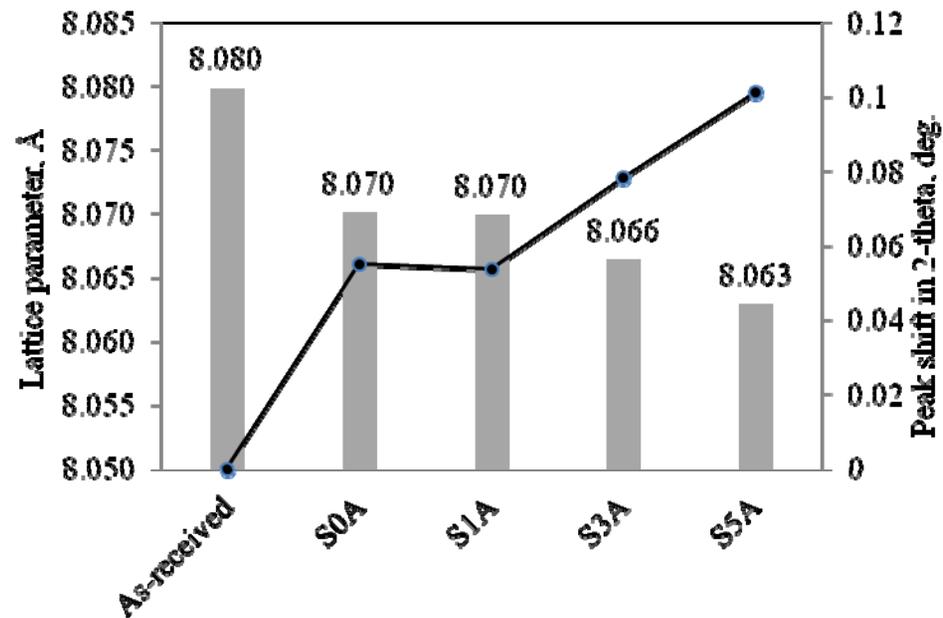
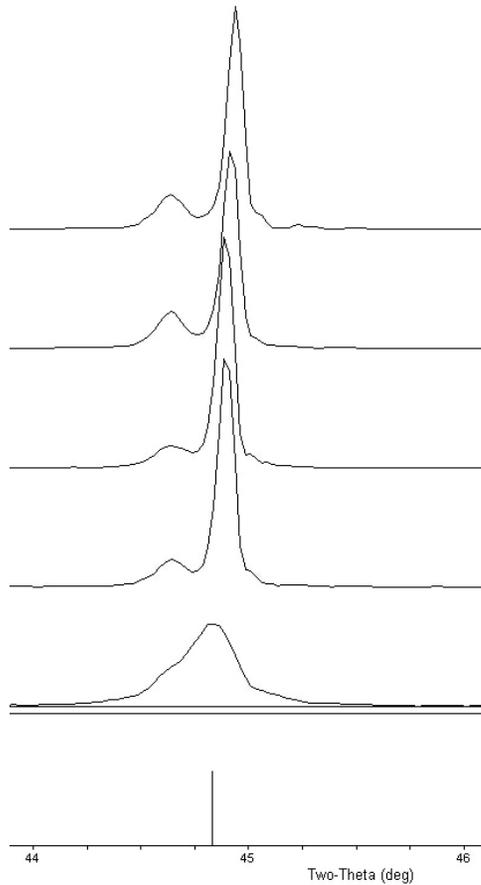
**Inline transmittance of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 3wt% doped spinel**



**Inline transmittance of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 5wt% doped spinel**

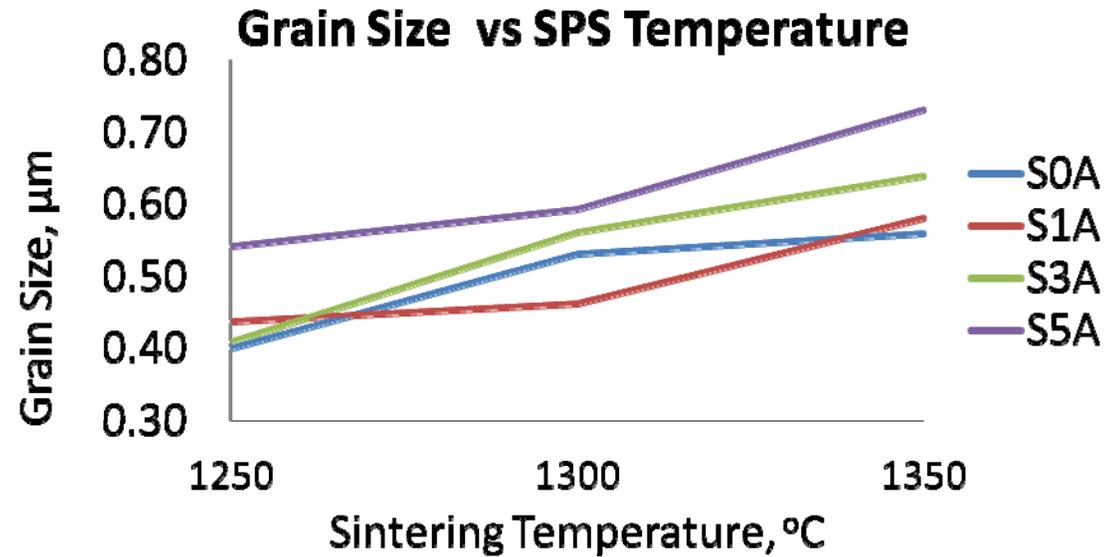
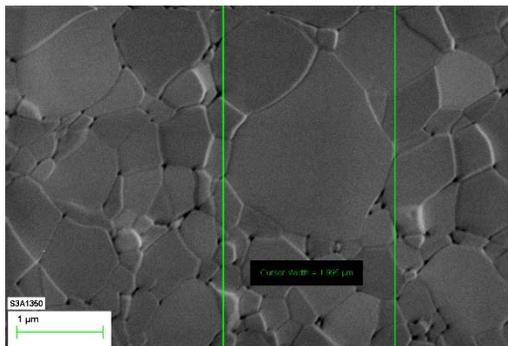
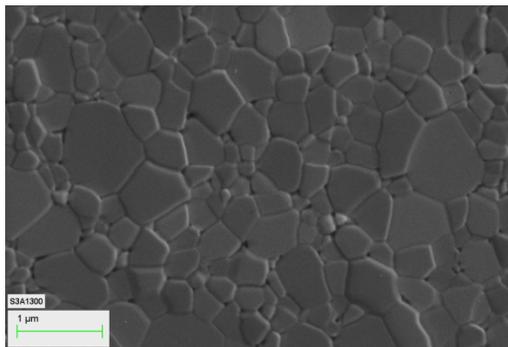
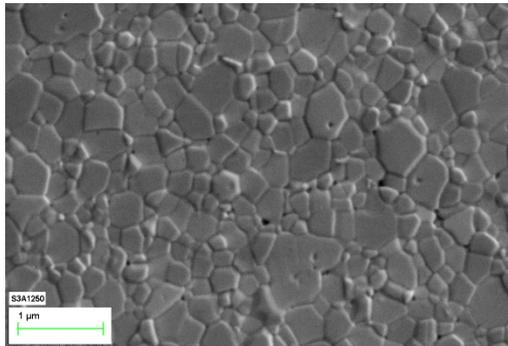


Al ions take place in the spinel lattice and change the lattice parameter



Lattice parameters and peak shift of spinel samples SPSed at 1300°C



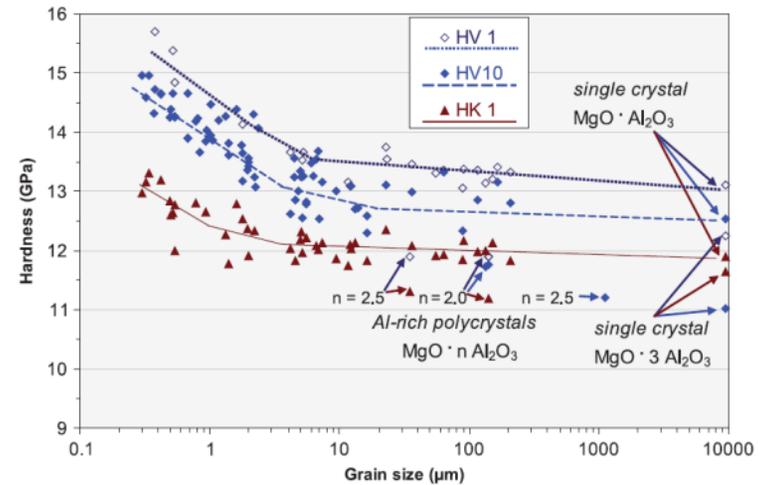
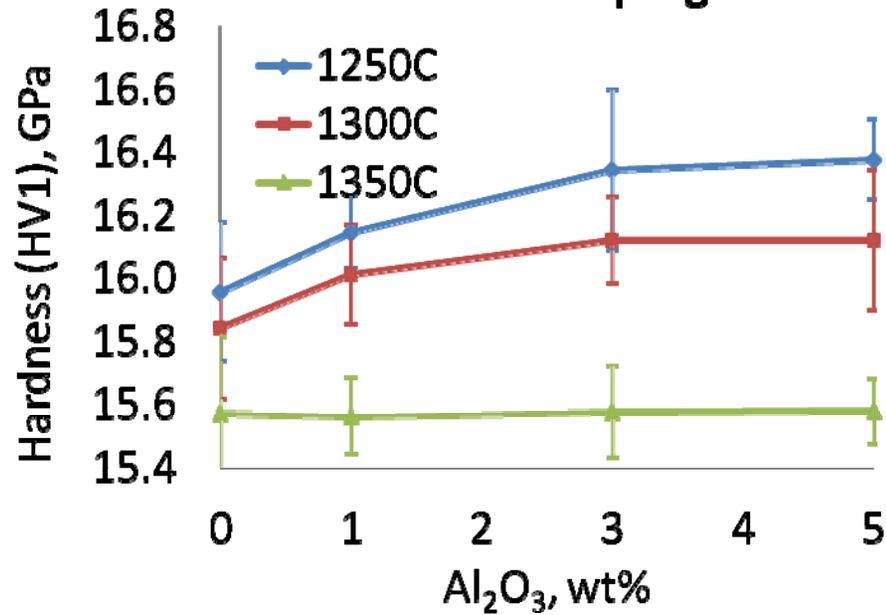


Sample	Ave. grain size, nm, at		
	1250°C	1300°C	1350°C
S0A	474	655	671
S1A	437	463	581
S3A	409	562	639
S5A	542	593	731

Sample	Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup> , at		
	1250°C	1300°C	1350°C
S0A	3.575	3.576	3.578
S1A	3.577	3.575	3.575
S3A	3.578	3.577	3.575
S5A	3.581	3.579	3.579



### Hardness vs doping amount



*Krell and Bales*  
Int. J. Appl. Ceram. Technol. (2011)  
8 [5] 1108–1114

Sample	Hardness (HV1), x10 <sup>2</sup> GPa		
	1250°C	1300°C	1350°C
S0A	1596	1584	1557
S1A	1615	1601	1556
S3A	1634	1612	1558
S5A	1638	1612	1558



Motivation

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- “Sandwich” SPS helped to increase the optical transmittance by forming a carbon diffusion barrier.
- Although the sintering temperature was not high enough, Al ions did take place in the spinel lattice and changed the lattice parameter
- The doping of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  has improved the hardness at SPSed temperature  $< 1350^\circ\text{C}$
- Samples SPSed at  $1250^\circ\text{C}$  performed the highest hardness values, but their transmittance was the worst
- Samples SPSed at  $1350^\circ\text{C}$  did not show an improvement in hardness at all doping levels
- Spinel doped with 3wt%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  or 5wt%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and SPSed at  $1300^\circ\text{C}$  might be the best choice regarding strength and transmittance
- The densification should be further improved



# Future work

- **Study the effects of  $Y_2O_3$  and  $Y_2O_3 + Al_2O_3$  additives on the microstructure, strength and transmittance of spinel**
- **Characterize the microstructure of spinel using HRTEM**



**Thank you for your attention!**

