



Biscuit - sintered zirconia ceramics for dental applications

Background photograph shows dental posts made in Slovenia:

SIPOST

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Introduction:

Yttria-stabilized tetragonal zirconia (Y-TZP) has become increasingly popular as an alternative high-toughness core material in dental restorations because of its biocompatibility, attractive mechanical properties and its superior natural appearance compared with metal - ceramic restorations. The available literature data suggest that the differences in the elastic moduli (E) between zirconia and dentine result in stresses at their interface that increase the possibility of a marginal seal failure.¹ As a consequence, this can lead to the development of secondary caries and/or periodontal disease. For such applications, novel dental materials exhibiting lower elastic modulus than currently available are being developed.

Objectives:

- to reduce elastic modulus of Y-TZP ceramic while preserving its useful flexural strength (σ)
- to evaluate mechanical properties of biscuit sintered nanostructured Y-TZP ceramics

Methods:

The so-called core-shell concept was adopted for the preparation of the starting materials.^{2, 3} This concept exploits homo-aggregation, which results in a uniform distribution of nanosized particles attached to the surface of the submicron-sized particles in the slurry. After the slip casting, the green pellets were biscuit-sintered at various temperatures in the ambient air in order to obtain moderately porous zirconia samples.

materials:

	Y ₂ O ₃ mol%	BET, m ² /g	crystallite size (nm)	pH	solids content (wt%)
TZ-3Y* (Tosoh)	3	15.4	28	/	/
XZO 1356/01* (MEL chemicals)	3	/	11	3.2	22-30

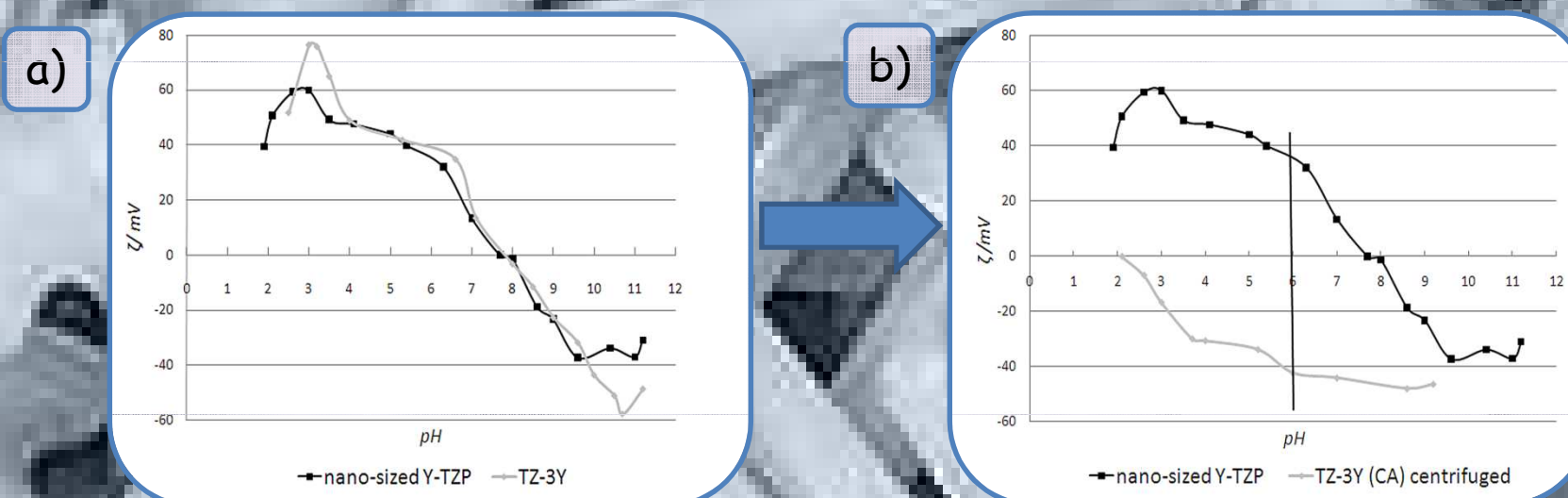


Figure 1: Dependence of the zeta potential on pH for a) the as-received nano- and micron-sized Y-TZP suspensions and b) for the combination of the surface-modified micron-sized Y-TZP and unchanged nano-sized Y-TZP suspensions. The vertical line indicates the pH at which the core-shell material was prepared.

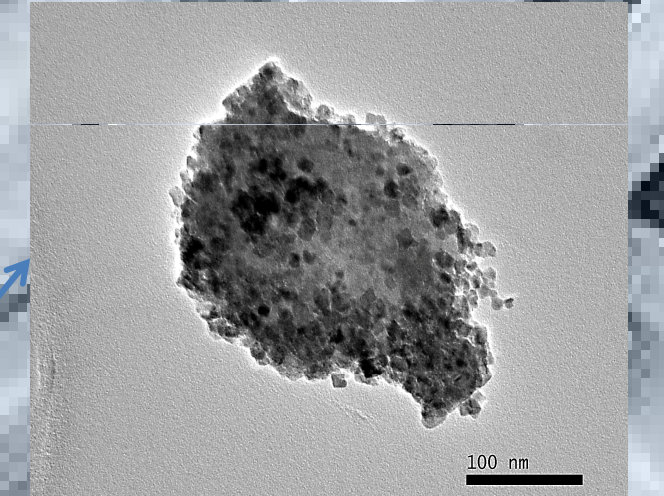


Figure 2: TEM micrograph of a single TZ-3Y core-particle coated with nano-sized zirconia particles.

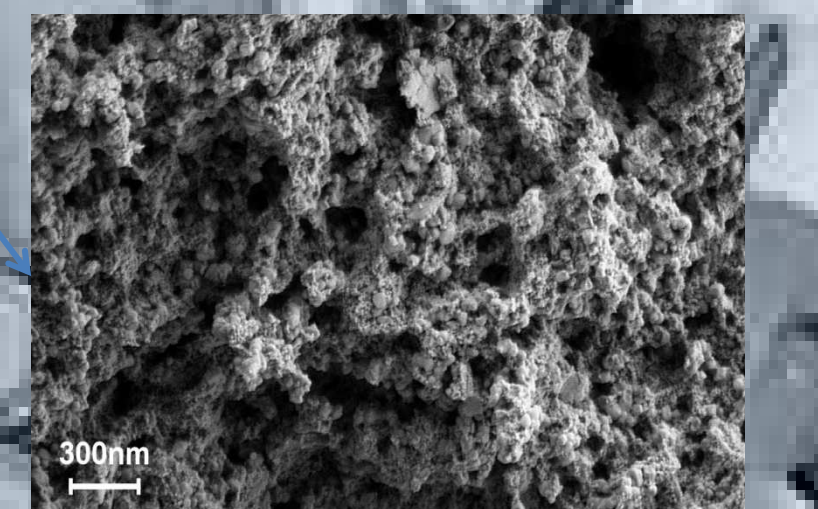


Figure 3: SEM analysis of the fractured surface of the slip casted pellet shows homogeneous distribution of shell particles through the whole thickness of the green sample.

Results:

- densification and mechanical properties of biscuit-sintered nanostructured ceramics:

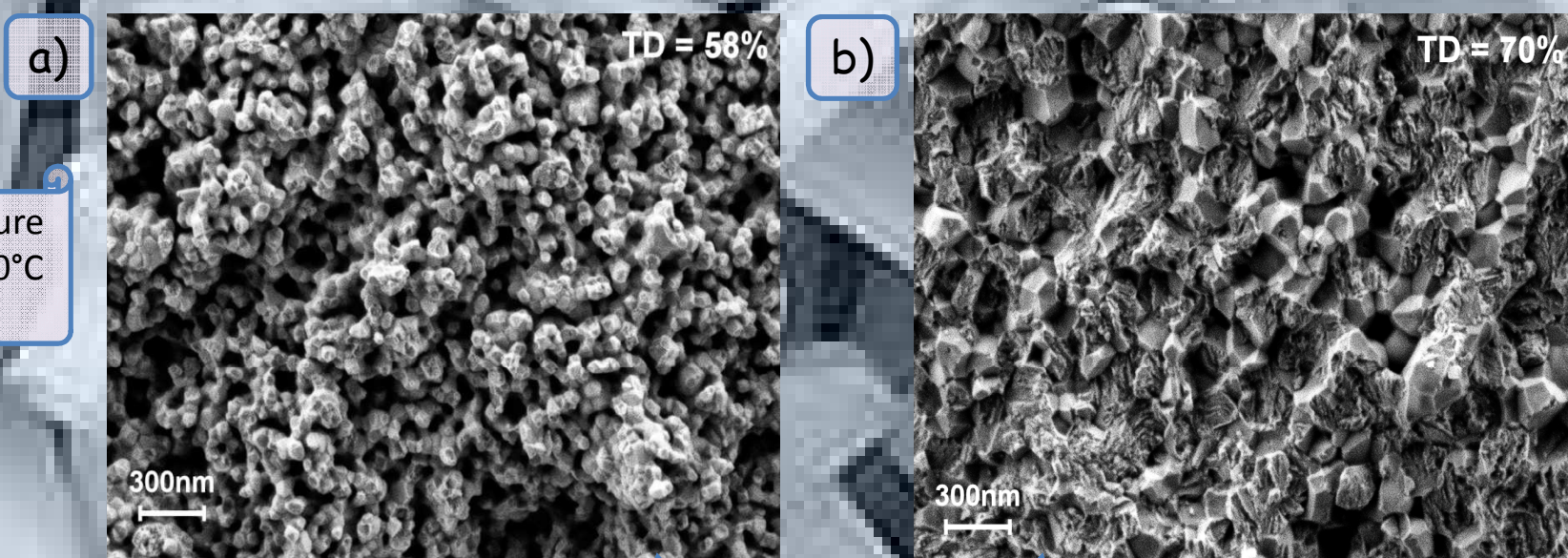


Figure 4: FEG-SEM analysis of fracture surface of the sample a) sintered at 1100°C and b) sintered at 1300°C.

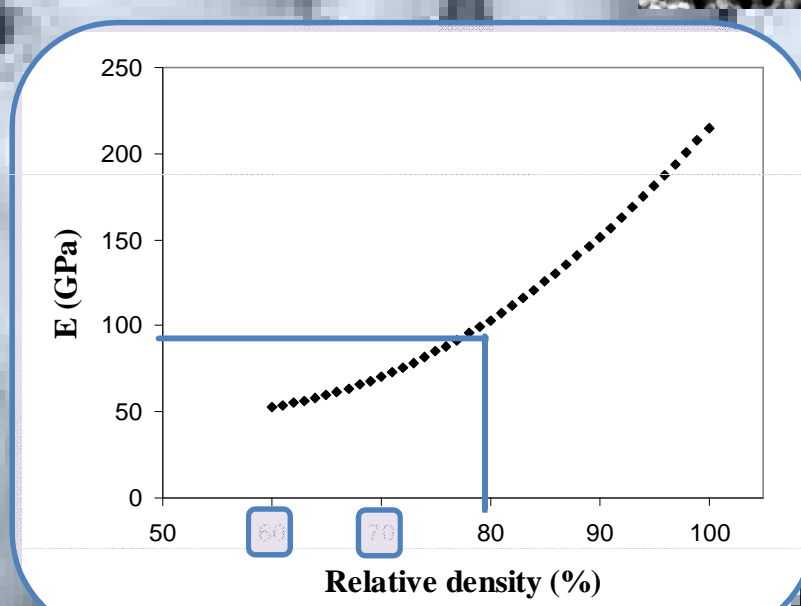


Figure 5: Calculated dependence of E vs. relative density.

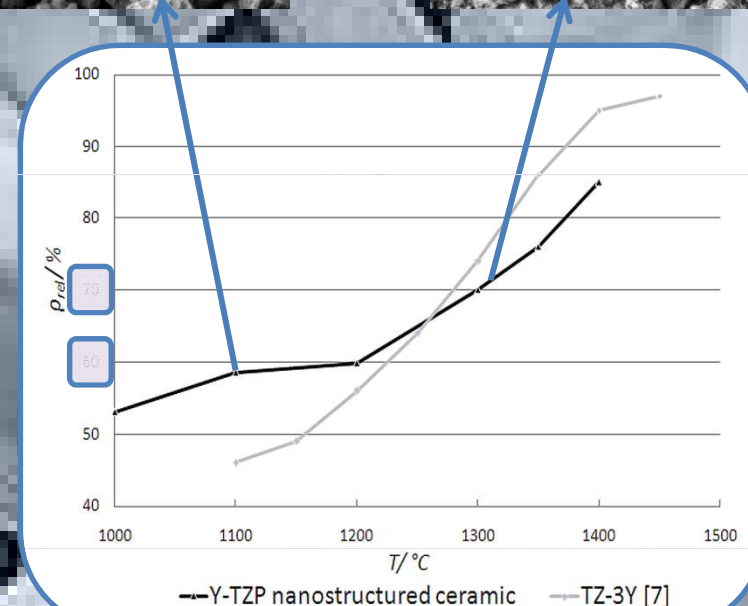


Figure 6: Dependence of relative density vs. temperature.

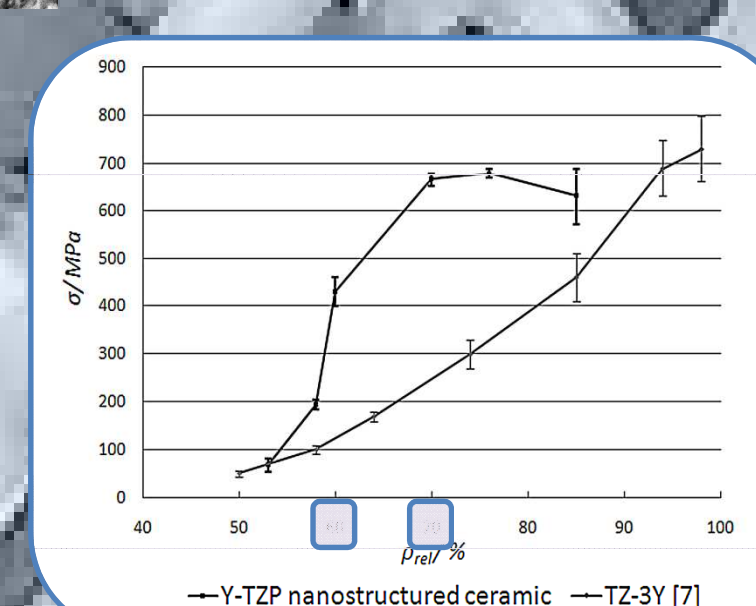


Figure 7: Biaxial flexural strength vs. theoretical density for nanostructured ceramics along with comparison curve of biscuit-sintered TZ-3Y powder.

characterization:

- ✓ zeta potential analysis
- ✓ fractional density
- ✓ biaxial flexural strength
- ✓ TEM and SEM analyses

Conclusions:

The remarkable increase in strength is related to the larger area of the interparticle contacts.⁴ The addition of the nanoparticles enhances the formation of necks between the nanosized and/or the submicron-sized particles. At a TD of 70% the flexural strength almost doubles with respect to the conventionally used dry-pressed submicron-sized Y-TZP powder.⁵

References:

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