




Abstract

Microstructural Modelling of the Thermoelastic Properties of Dense ZTA Ceramics [†]

Gustavo Carmo ¹, Joana Mesquita-Guimarães ¹, Joana Baltazar ², Susana Olhero ²
and Joaquim Pinho-da-Cruz ^{1,*}

¹ Centre for Mechanical Technology and Automation (TEMA), Department of Mechanical Engineering, Campus Universitário de Santiago, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal; gustavopcarmo@ua.pt (G.C.); joanaguimaraes@ua.pt (J.M.-G.)

² Aveiro Institute of Materials (CICECO), Department of Materials and Ceramic Engineering, Campus Universitário de Santiago, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal; joanambaltazar@ua.pt (J.B.); susana.olhero@ua.pt (S.O.)

* Correspondence: jpc@ua.pt; Tel.: +351-234-370-200

[†] Presented at the Materiais 2022, Marinha Grande, Portugal, 10–13 April 2022.

Keywords: alumina; zirconia; dense ceramics; thermoelastic properties; microstructural modeling; finite element analysis



Citation: Carmo, G.; Mesquita-Guimarães, J.; Baltazar, J.; Olhero, S.; Pinho-da-Cruz, J. Microstructural Modelling of the Thermoelastic Properties of Dense ZTA Ceramics. *Mater. Proc.* **2022**, *8*, 4. <https://doi.org/10.3390/materproc2022008004>

Academic Editors: Geoffrey Mitchell, Nuno Alves, Carla Moura and Joana Coutinho

Published: 18 May 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Alumina and zirconia materials have been used more and more in the fabrication of the so-called zirconia-toughened alumina (ZTA) technical ceramics and serve purposes, such as supports for catalysts and thermal or electrical insulators, among others. These applications require tight limits in terms of the ceramics' dimensions and properties, with a consequent high quality control by manufacturing companies.

Additive manufacturing (AM) appears to facilitate the accurate manufacturing of such components; however, the consequences of AM implementation in industrial systems, if not supported by fundamental research, can lead to consumption and resource increases, contrary to expectations. Therefore, the fine tuning of the manufacturing of components based on alumina (A), zirconia (Z), or a mixture of both (AZ) by additive manufacturing requires an analysis of the parameters that influence their final properties.

In this context, this work aims at the construction/definition of prediction models for effective thermoelastic properties of ZTA ceramics, considering the influence of the A/Z ratio at the microstructural (macroscopically homogeneous and isotropic material) level, using samples with different compositions of alumina-zirconia, obtained using slip casting and sintering at 1550 °C.

The thermoelastic properties of these slip-casted specimens, namely the Young's modulus, thermal conductivity, thermal expansion coefficient, and Poisson's ratio, were experimentally obtained for several alumina/zirconia ratios. These experimental values were analyzed together with microstructure patterns and were then compared with the numerical values obtained using finite element analyses. Both experimental and numerical results were compared with those predicted by micromechanics and composite theory models.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization: J.P.-d.-C. and S.O.; methodology: J.P.-d.-C. and S.O.; data curation: G.C., S.O., J.M.-G., J.B. and J.P.-d.-C.; resources: S.O., J.M.-G. and J.P.-d.-C.; supervision: S.O., J.M.-G. and J.P.-d.-C.; writing—original draft preparation: G.C., J.M.-G. and J.P.-d.-C.; writing—review and editing: S.O., J.M.-G. and J.P.-d.-C.; project administration: J.P.-d.-C. and S.O.; funding acquisition: S.O. and J.P.-d.-C. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by the project “TAMAZ3D—Development of a Decision Support Tool for Additive Manufacturing of Alumina-Zirconia 3-D structures” (POCI 01-0145-FEDER-030493), and by projects of CICECO (UIDB/50011/2020 & UIDP/50011/2020) and TEMA (UID/EMS/00481/2020), all financed by national funds through the FCT/MEC and when appropriate co-financed by the European

Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the PT2020 Partnership Agreement. S.M. Olhero acknowledge FCT for CEECIND/03393/2017 contract.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding authors.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.