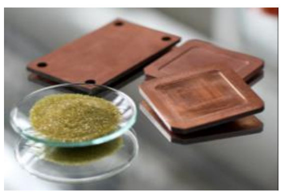
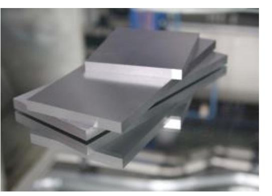
# EUCARD II - RHP presentation 10/12/2013

RHP-Technology GmbH & Co KG
A-2444 Seibersdorf, Austria





# Overview

- Updated of processing technologies available at RHP
- Overview on possible geometries and size of parts which can be realized by our available sintering and hot pressing facilities
- Overview on possibilities to develop ceramics with customized composition
- Possible contribution of RHP

# Hot Pressing Technologies at RHP:

- **2012: Installation einer Einzelsegment Sinterpresse**

- 2009 Installation der direkten Heißpresse Dr. Fritsch
- 2009 Installation der induktiven Heißpresse (Eigenbau)

fast

Process Cycle Time

slow

small

Sample Size

large

- 1996 Installation der konventionellen Heißpresse (FCT)



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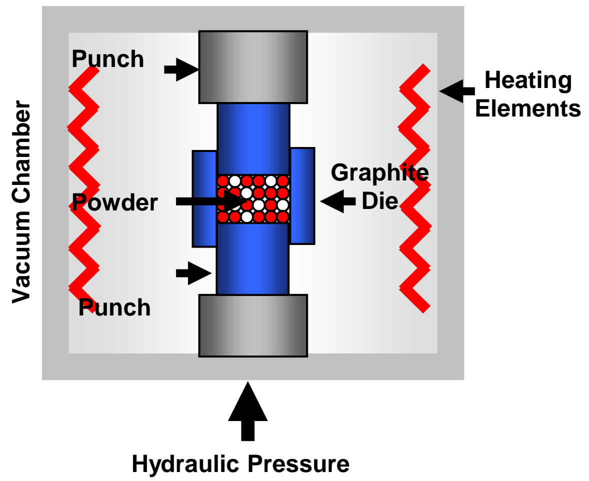
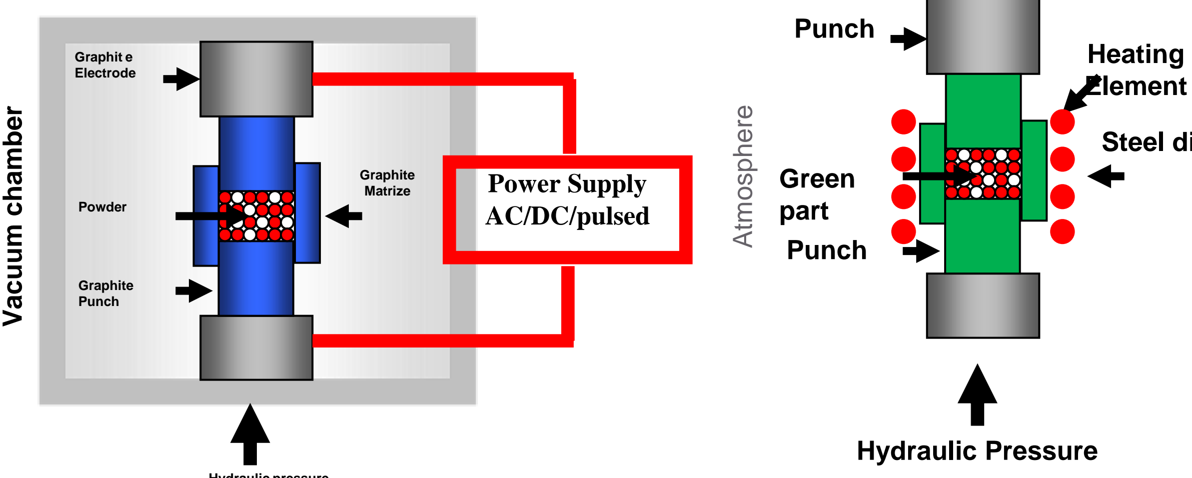
# Overview: hot pressing technologies




Coventional Hot Pressing

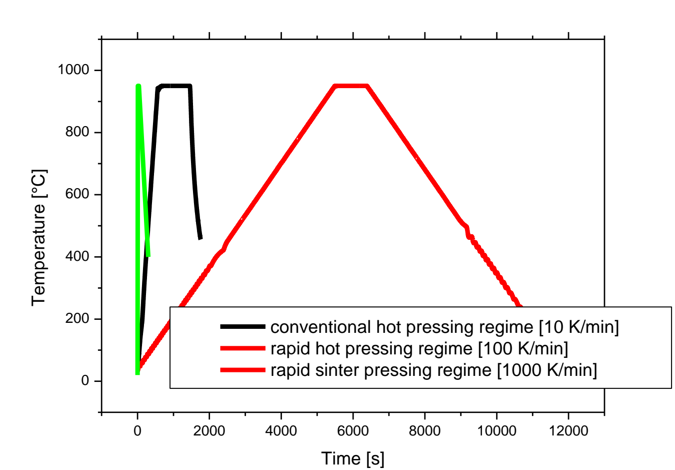



Direct heated hot pressing/ Spark Plasma Sintering

Rapid Sinter Pressing

3 different pressure assisted Sintering Techniques:

- Conventional Hot Pressing: Heating of graphite die using a heating element (indirect)
- Direct Hot Pressing or Spark Plasma Sintering (pulsed): Heating of graphite die via current
- Rapid Sinter Pressing: Placing of a pre-compacted green part in a permanently heated pressing die





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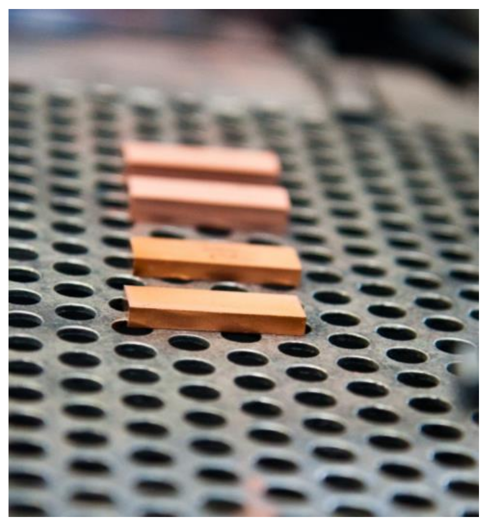
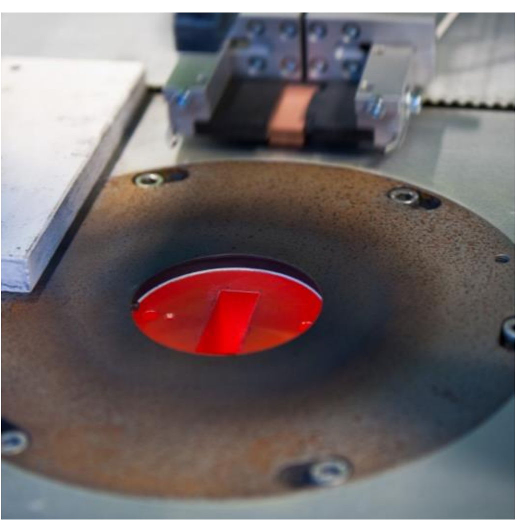
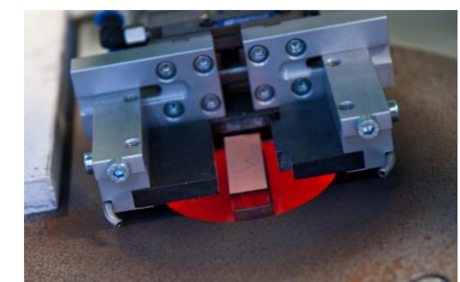
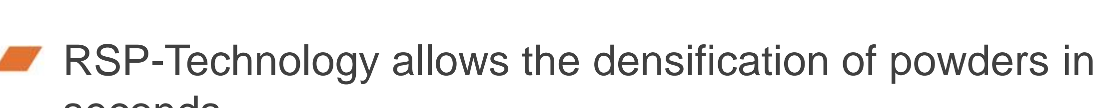
# Processing steps of Rapid Sinter Pressing







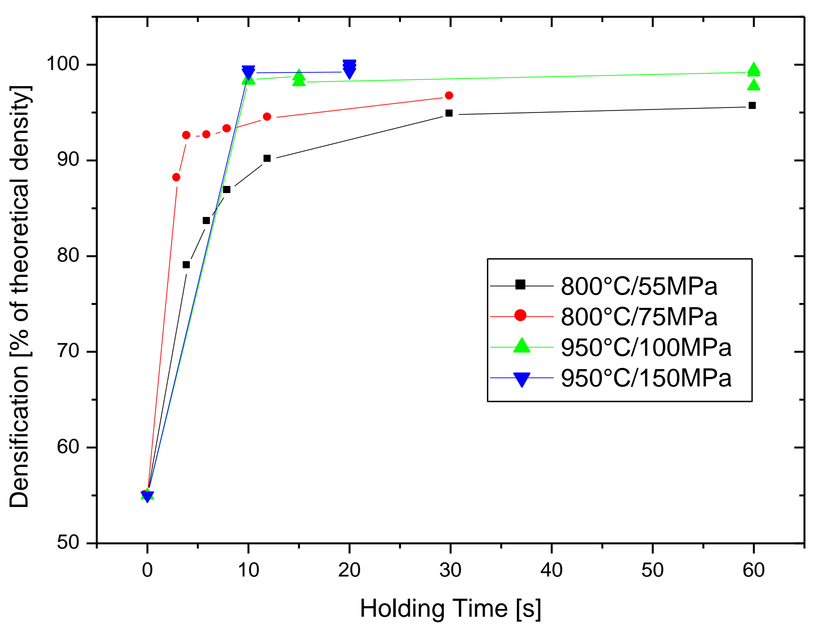


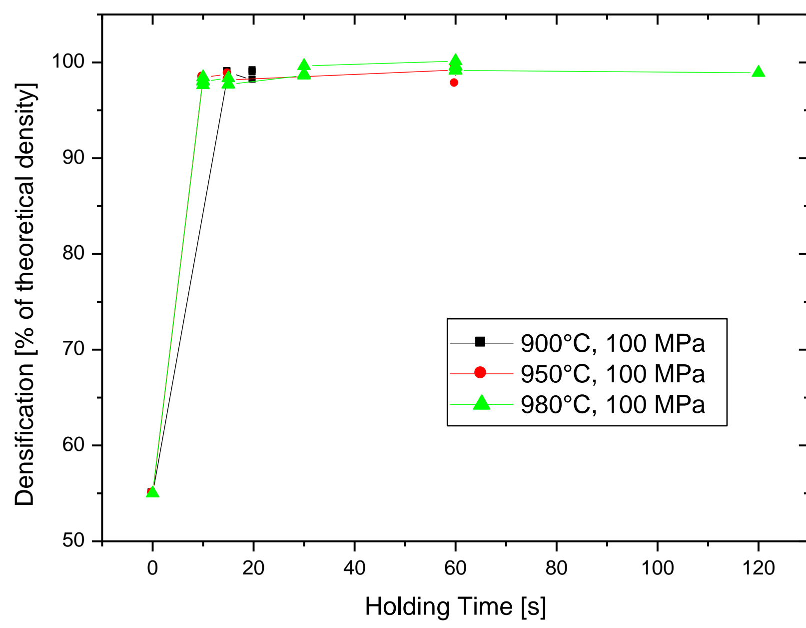
- RSP-Technology allows the densification of powders in seconds
- RSP uses a permanently heated cavity (e.g. up to 950° C) in which a compacted green part is inserted and densified by pressure (up to 150 MPa)
- RSP is a method which is suitable for the manufacturing of parts in large volume

Figure 1: Left image shows the green part and in the right image the automatic handling system is bringing the green part to the permanent heated hot pressing die

Figure 2: The sequence of images shows a) insertion of the green part in the pressing die b) consolidation of the green part and c) ejection of the part after hot pressing

# Parameter Studies: Densification of Copper (I)




- By using significant higher pressures compared to conventional hot pressing it is possible to obtain a densification in copper within 10 seconds or less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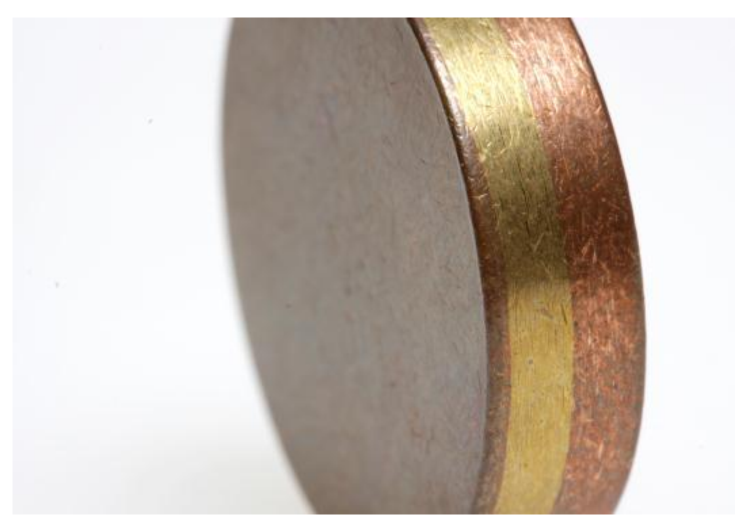
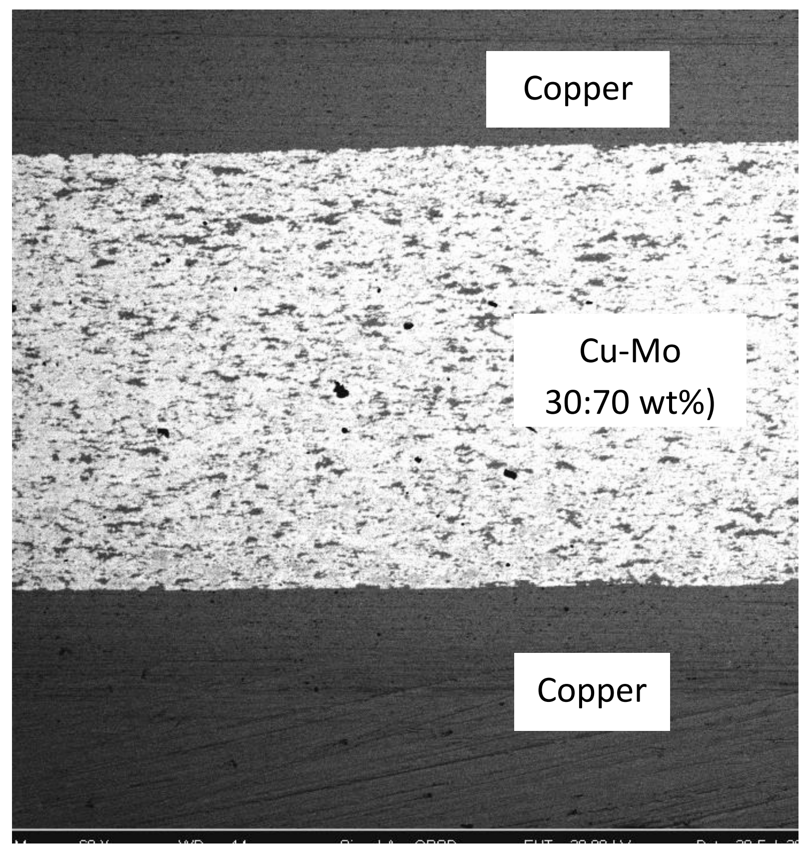
# „Design“ Possibilities using RSP Technology (I)






Molybdenum

Copper

Sandwich Structure

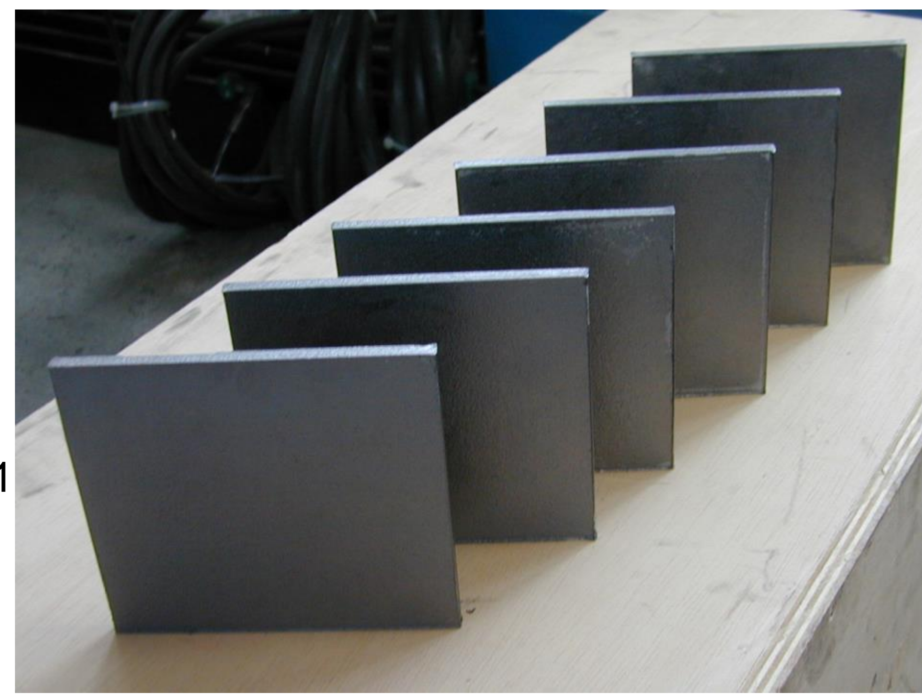
Multilayer Structure

Functionally Graded Structures are also possible

# Typical geometries of hot pressed plates

**<u>Target/Plate size (examples) for hot pressing and direct hot pressing:</u>**

- Plates with diameter: 53 mm, 65mm, 76mm, 102mm, 153mm, 175mm, 205mm, 240mm, (for some materials 300 and 350 mm)
- Squares mit 40mmx40mm, 62mmx62mm, 140mmx140mm, 150mmx150mm
- Rectangular e.g. 171mmx76mm, 182 mm x 91 mm, 320mmx80mm (for materials up to 1.200° C hot pressing temperature)



Rectangular targets

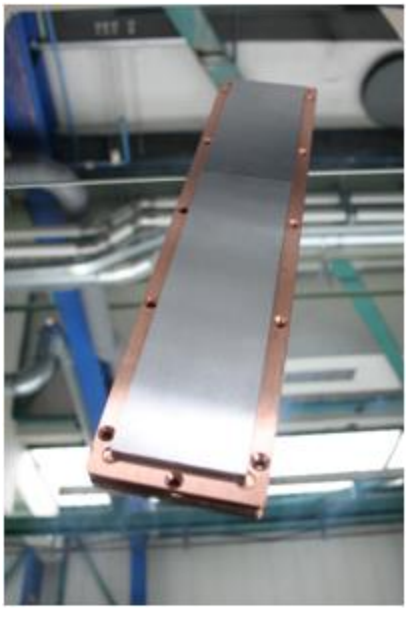
# CUSTOMIZED TARGET MATERIALS

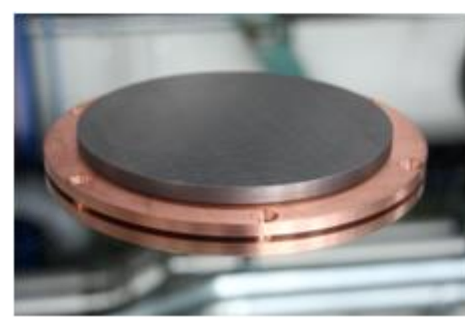
- Individual Material Compositions
- Single Samples, Prototypes
- Small Series
- Ceramics, Metals and Composites
- Fine-tuned Microstructure

- Magnetron Sputtering, Arc-Deposition, Pulsed Laser Deposition, ...

- Hard metals, ultrahard coatings, magnetic layers, photovoltaic applications, solid lubricants, advanced ceramics

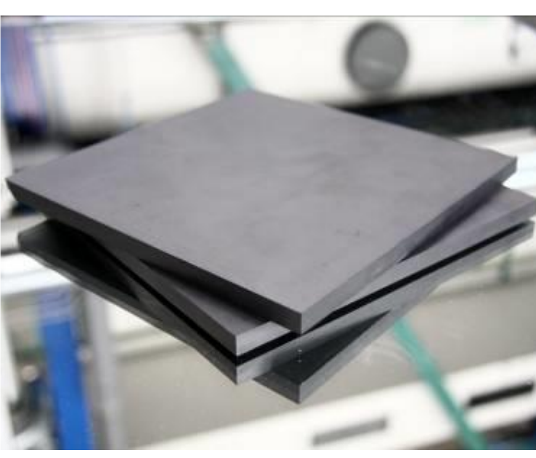
- WC without binder
- W, Mo, Nb andTa-Oxide
- Ti Carbide, Boride or Nitride
- Cr or Ti Silicide
- $ZnS/SiO_2$
- Sulfides such as $MoS_2$, $WS_2$
- Various alloys or metal/ceramic combinations





# Advanced Ceramics – Customized products

TiB2 tube



B4C plates

HfO2 target segments with size of 200 mm x125 mm

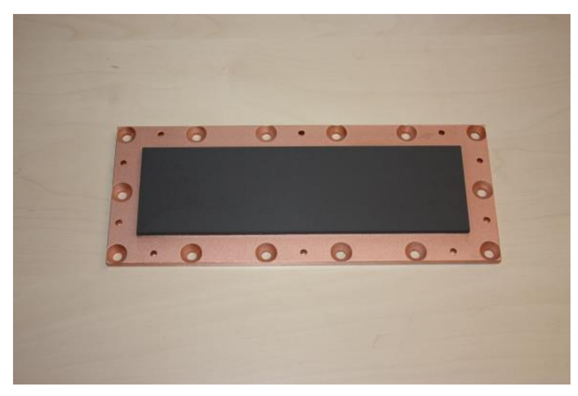
**Materials:**

- Various Oxide, Nitride, Carbide ceramics in customized shape and size
- High temperature borides such as TiB2, ZrB2, HfB2, HfC etc.
- Size of up to 300 mm possible

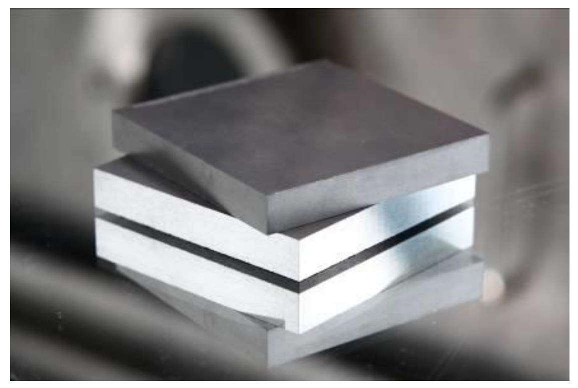
AlN compound target with size of 300 mm

# Target materials for PVD processes

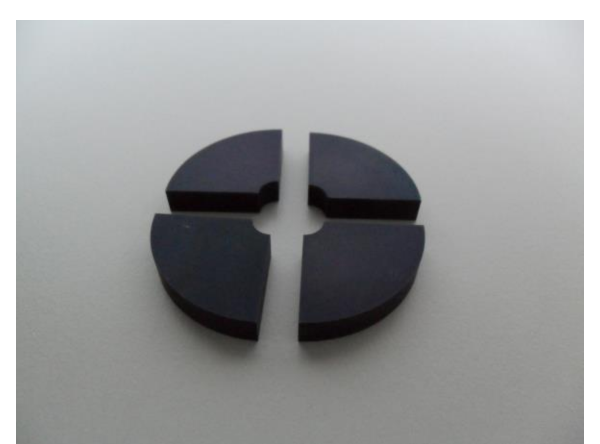
Hot pressed Boron Target



Hot pressed SiC-C Target on Cu backing plate



Tungsten Carbide without binder

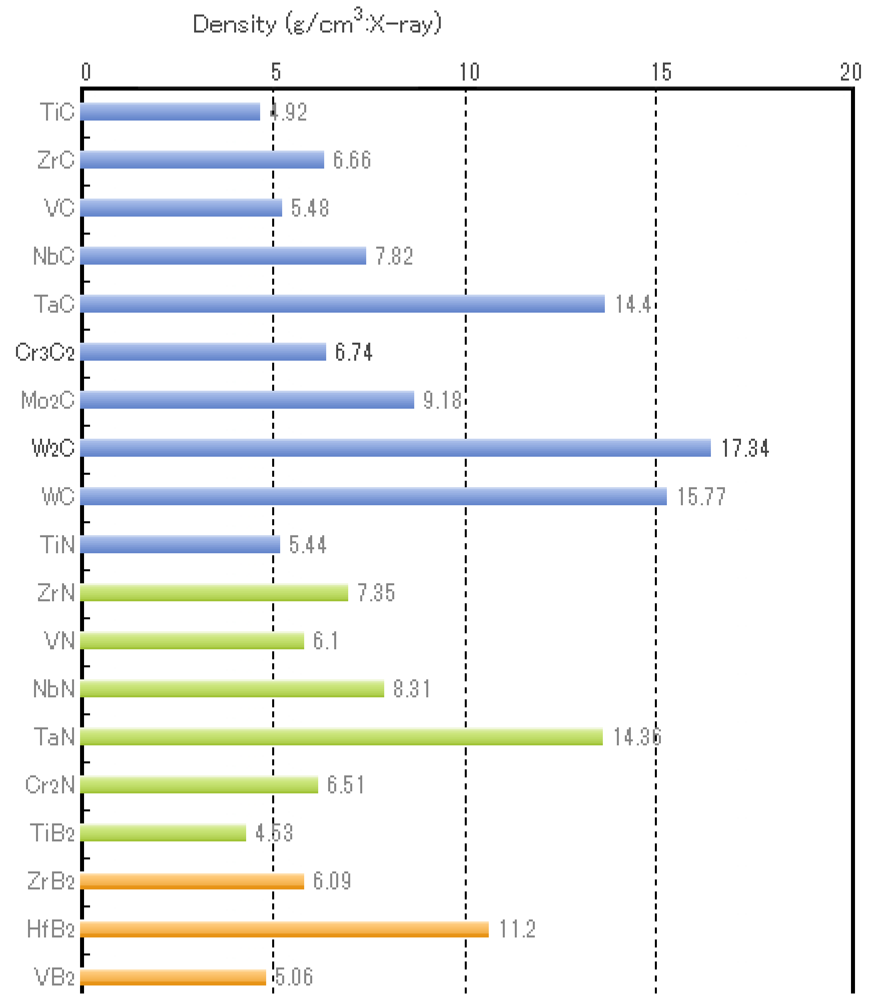


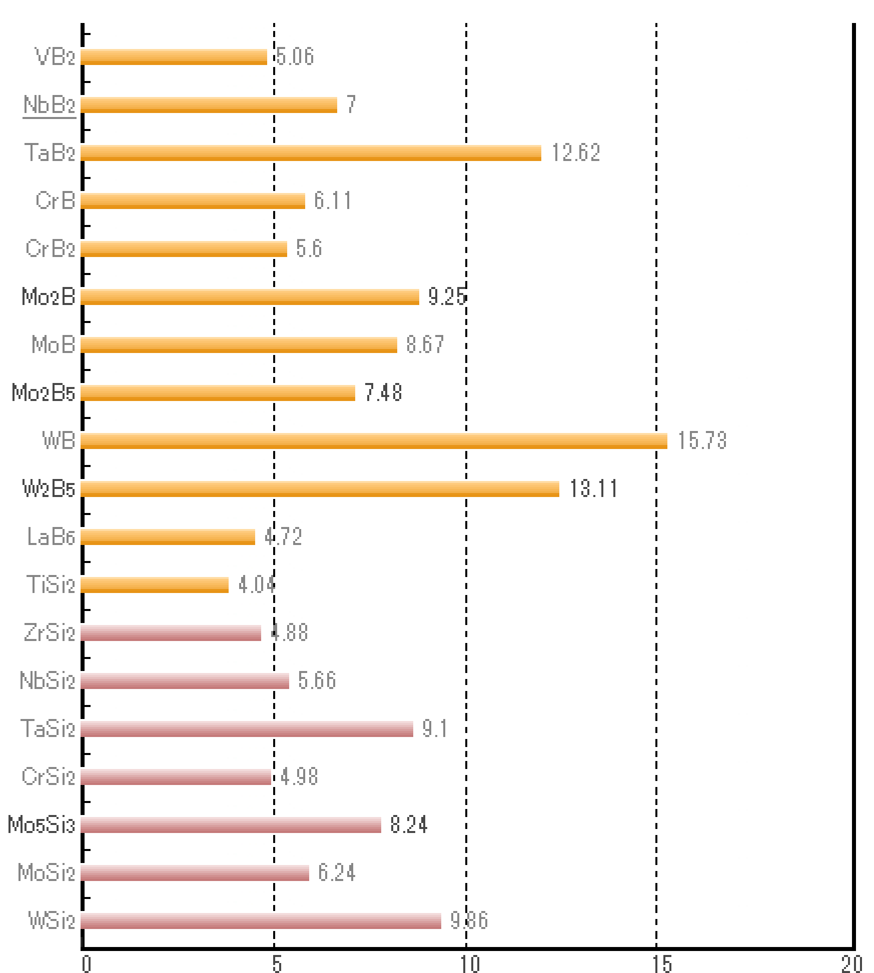
Lanthanum Hexaboride

B4C (enriched B10) Target on Cu back plate

AlMgB14 Target

# Density of Borides, Nitrides, carbides



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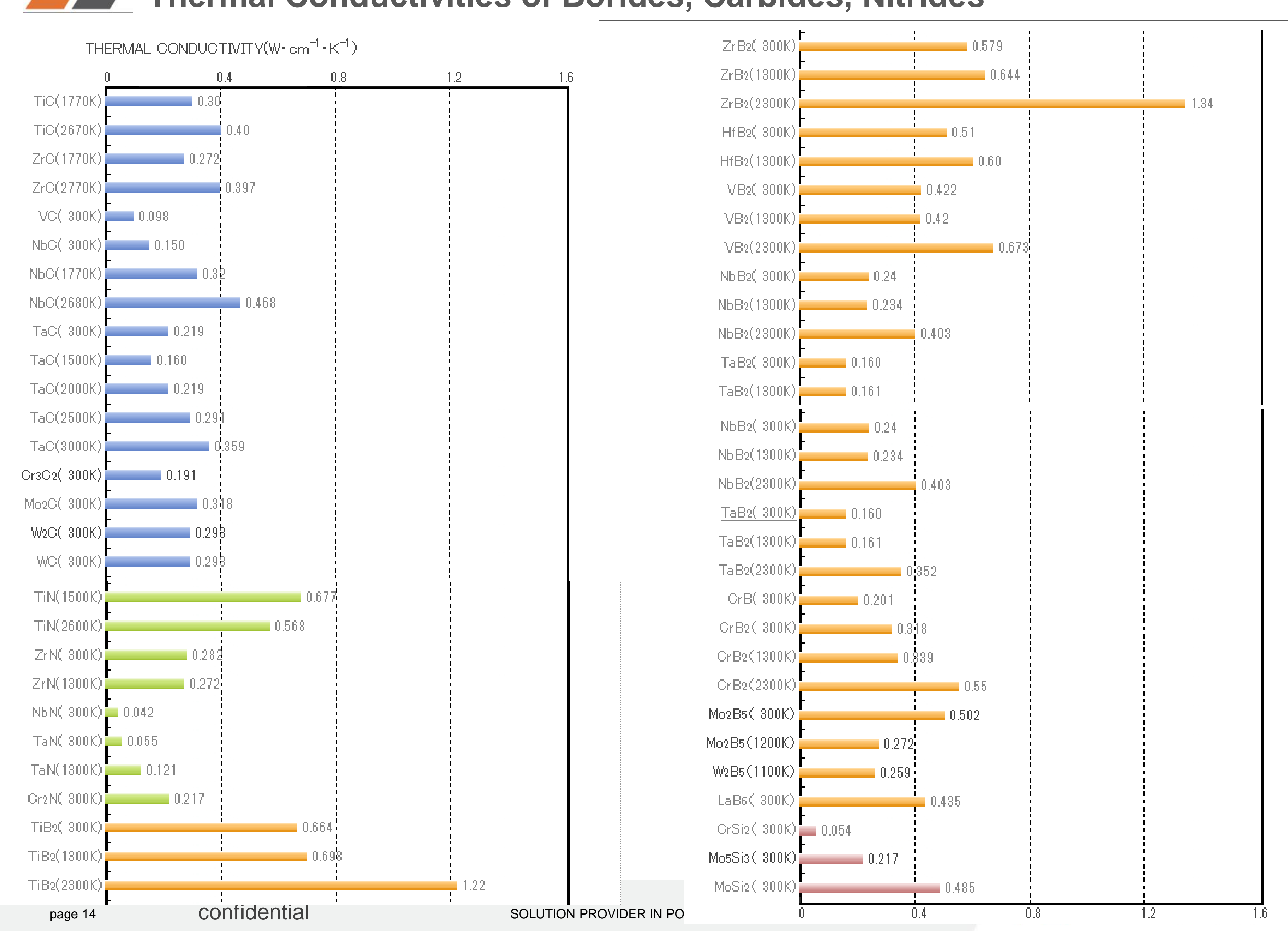

Thermal Conductivities of Borides, Carbides, Nitrides
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY(W･cm-1･K-1)
0
0.4
0.8
1.2
1.6
TiC(1770K) 0.30
TiC(2670K) 0.40
ZrC(1770K) 0.272
ZrC(2770K) 0.397
VC( 300K) 0.098
NbC( 300K) 0.150
NbC(1770K) 0.32
NbC(2680K) 0.468
TaC( 300K) 0.219
TaC(1500K) 0.160
TaC(2000K) 0.219
TaC(2500K) 0.291
TaC(3000K) 0.359
Cr3C2( 300K) 0.191
Mo2C( 300K) 0.318
W2C( 300K) 0.293
WC( 300K) 0.293
TiN(1500K) 0.677
TiN(2600K) 0.568
ZrN( 300K) 0.282
ZrN(1300K) 0.272
NbN( 300K) 0.042
TaN( 300K) 0.055
TaN(1300K) 0.121
Cr2N( 300K) 0.217
TiB2( 300K) 0.664
TiB2(1300K) 0.698
TiB2(2300K) 1.22
ZrB2( 300K) 0.579
ZrB2(1300K) 0.644
ZrB2(2300K) 1.34
HfB2( 300K) 0.51
HfB2(1300K) 0.60
VB2( 300K) 0.422
VB2(1300K) 0.42
VB2(2300K) 0.673
NbB2( 300K) 0.24
NbB2(1300K) 0.234
NbB2(2300K) 0.403
TaB2( 300K) 0.160
TaB2(1300K) 0.161
NbB2( 300K) 0.24
NbB2(1300K) 0.234
NbB2(2300K) 0.403
TaB2( 300K) 0.160
TaB2(1300K) 0.161
TaB2(2300K) 0.352
CrB( 300K) 0.201
CrB2( 300K) 0.318
CrB2(1300K) 0.339
CrB2(2300K) 0.55
Mo2B5( 300K) 0.502
Mo2B5(1200K) 0.272
W2B5(1100K) 0.259
LaB6( 300K) 0.435
CrSi2( 300K) 0.054
Mo5Si3( 300K) 0.217
MoSi2( 300K) 0.485
0
0.4
0.8
1.2
1.6
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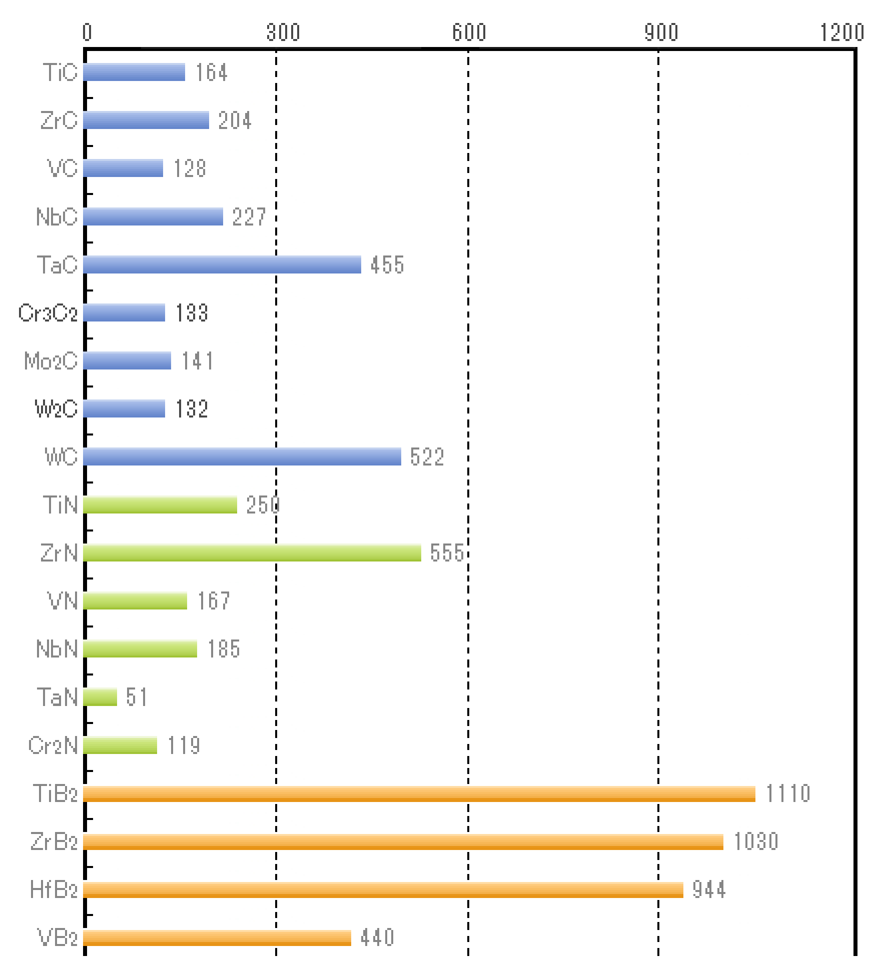
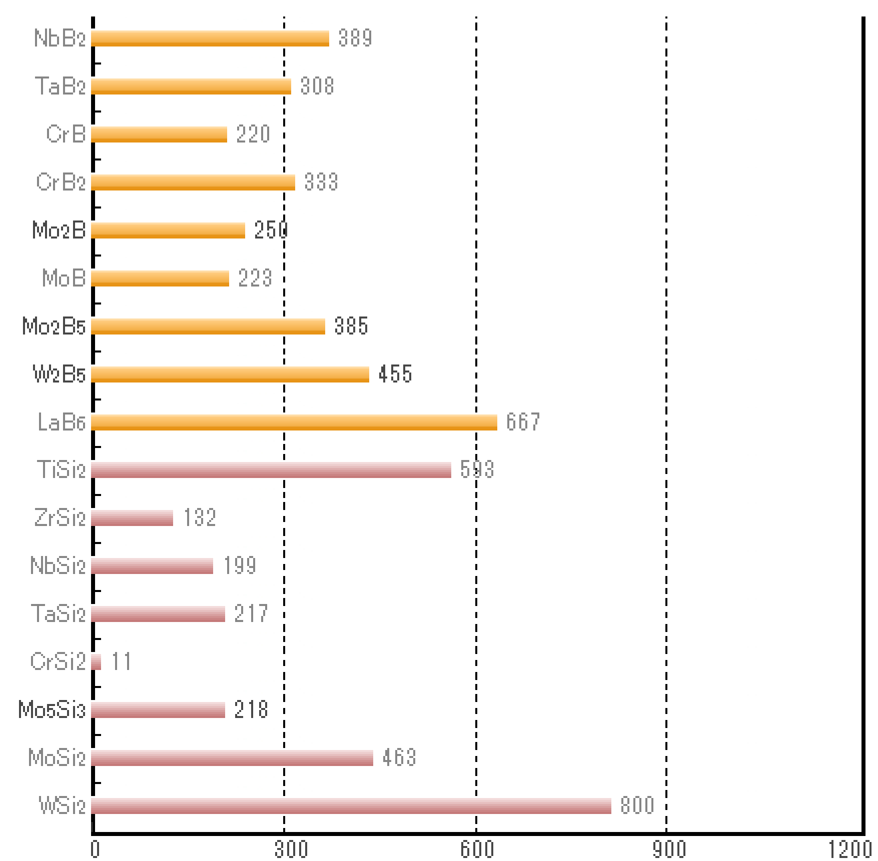
# Electrical properties

SPECIFIC ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY ($\times 10^4 \cdot \Omega^{-1} \cdot m^{-1}$)



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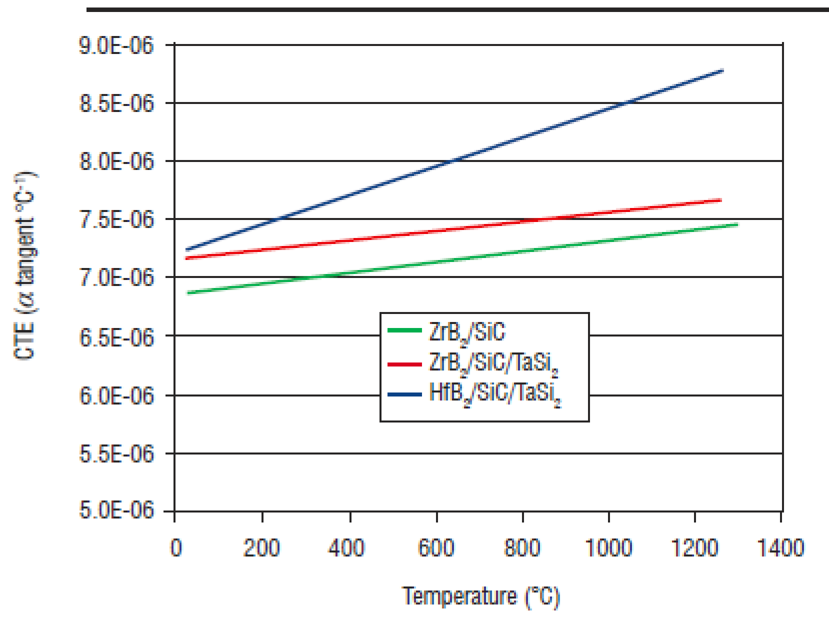
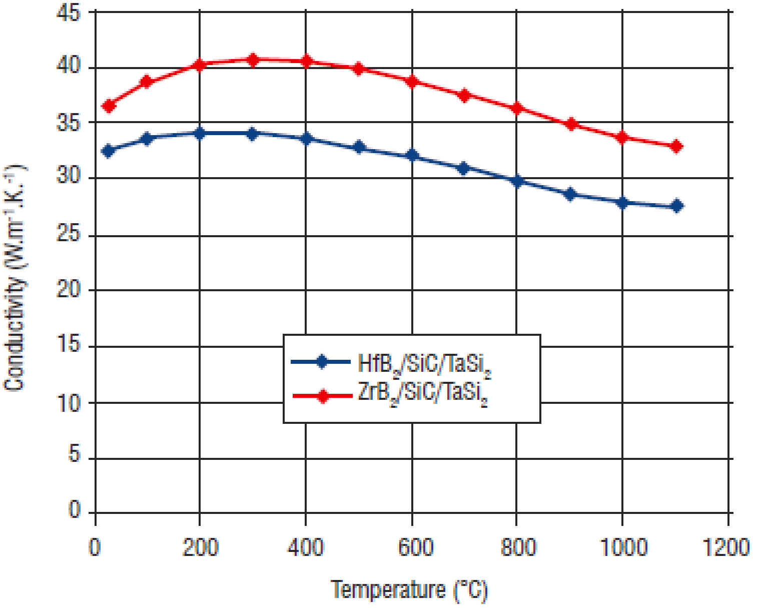
# Material Combinations : e.g. $ZrB_2/SiC$ & $HfB_2/SiC$

| Composition | Property | 20°C | Test temperature 1000°C | 1150°C |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ZrB_2/SiC$ | $\sigma_f$ (MPa) | 451 ± 90 | 331 ± 270 | 286 ± 177 |
| | $E_f$ (GPa) | 194 ± 6 | 137 ± 48 | 101 ± 48 |
| | $\varepsilon_f$ (%) | 0.23 ± 0.04 | 0.23 ± 0.12 | 0.28 ± 0.04 |
| $ZrB_2/SiC/TaSi_2$ | $\sigma_f$ (MPa) | 688 ± 79 | 801 ± 40 | 864 ± 96 |
| | $E_f$ (GPa) | 211 ± 13 | 181 ± 14 | 133 ± 13 |
| | $\varepsilon_f$ (%) | 0.32 ± 0.02 | 0.45 ± 0.04 | 0.65 ± 0.02 |
| $HfB_2/SiC/TaSi_2$ | $\sigma_f$ (MPa) | 869 ± 170 | 882 ± 146 | 1055 ± 189 |
| | $E_f$ (GPa) | 245 ± 13 | 203 ± 24 | 178 ± 22 |
| | $\varepsilon_f$ (%) | 0.36 ± 0.09 | 0.43 ± 0.05 | 0.56 ± 0.13 |

| Composition | $H_{v10}$ / GPa | $K_{1c}$ / MPa.m$^{1/2}$ | $E$ / GPa |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ZrB_2/SiC$ | 20.9 ± 1.9 | 4.3 ± 0.2 | 465 ± 15 |
| $ZrB_2/SiC/TaSi_2$ | 18.1 ± 0.4 | 4.4 ± 0.3 | 446 ± 9 |
| $HfB_2/SiC/TaSi_2$ | 18.1 ± 0.6 | 4.6 ± 0.2 | 498 ± 6 |

Table 5 – Hardness, toughness and Young's modulus of the three sintered materials





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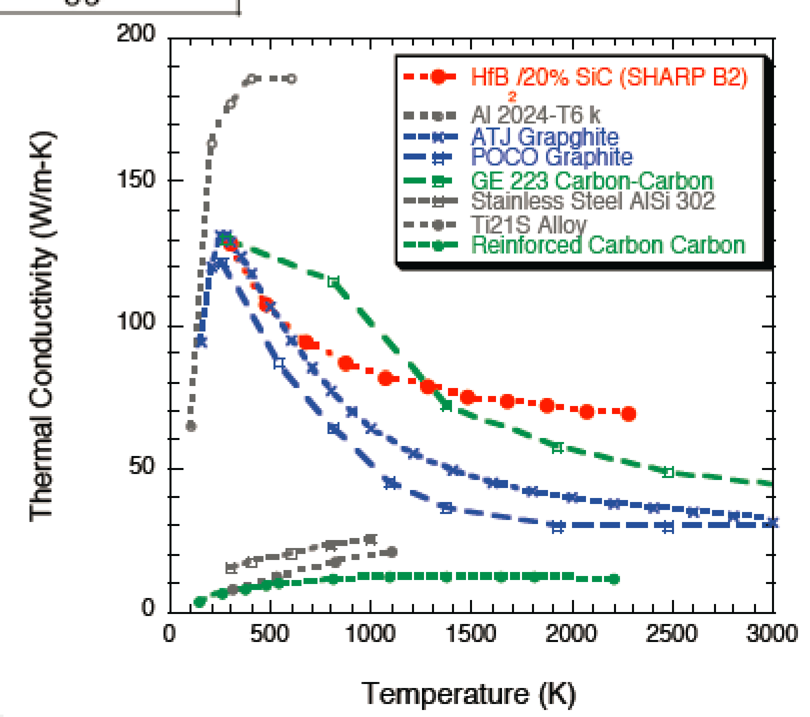
# $ZrB_2/SiC$ & $HfB_2/SiC$

| Property | | $HfB_2$/20vol%SiC | $ZrB_2$/20vol%SiC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Density (g/cc) | | 9.57 | 5.57 |
| Strength (MPa) | 21°C | 356±97* | 552±73* |
| | 1400°C | 137±15* | 240±79* |
| Modulus (GPa) | 21°C | 524±45 | 518±20 |
| | 1400°C | 178±22 | 280±33 |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion ($x10^{-6}$/K) RT | | 5.9 | 7.6 |
| Thermal Conductivity (W/mK)# RT | | 80 | 99 |

Source: ManLabs and Southern Research Institute

* Flexural Strength

- High thermal conductivity (directional)
- High fracture toughness/mechanical strength/hardness
- Oxidation resistance (in reentry conditions)



# Topics

- 1. Presentation of advanced ceramics produced at RHP Technology (WC, MoC, SiC, TiC, ecc) with specific focus on highly conductive materials
- 2. Proposals for new heavy and conductive refractory materials (e.g. WC- or Mo2C- based) as an alternative to present tungsten heavy alloys
- 3. Proposals for other SiC- based materials and their bonding to metallic substrates
- 4. Type and number of material samples to be produced.



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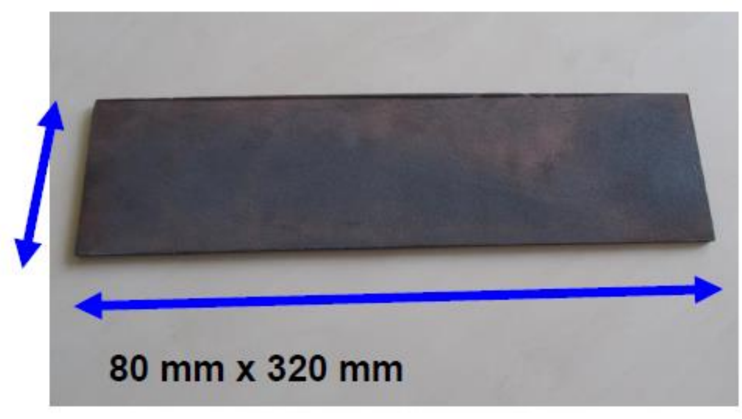
# Possible contributions of RHP

- 1. Continue Work on Copper-Diamond composites (sandwich structure; include a Mo oder W cladding layer by direct bonding)
- 2. Prepare ceramic materials/customized composition for screening tests and further characterization
- 3. Screening of SiC – Metal bonding technology
- => to discuss: type and number of material samples to be produced.



Copper-diamond composites

Cu-Mo-Cu-Mo-Cu Multilayer

# Thank you for your attention!

**Further information:**

[www.rhp-technology.com](http://www.rhp-technology.com)

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