

Cold Sintering Process

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Abstract

Ceramic pellets formed through the cold sintering process, which utilizes high pressure (300 MPa) and low temperature (100°C) compared to conventional sintering, were found to have comparable densities to traditionally sintered ceramics (~95%). This process allows for close control of grain size for applications such as varistors. Additionally, polymers were successfully integrated into ceramic pellets. Ceramic pellets containing a 3D printed object (ABS- acrylonitrile butadiene styrene) were successfully sintered to high density, and 28 vol.% PTFE*ZnO composites were successfully produced via cold sintering.

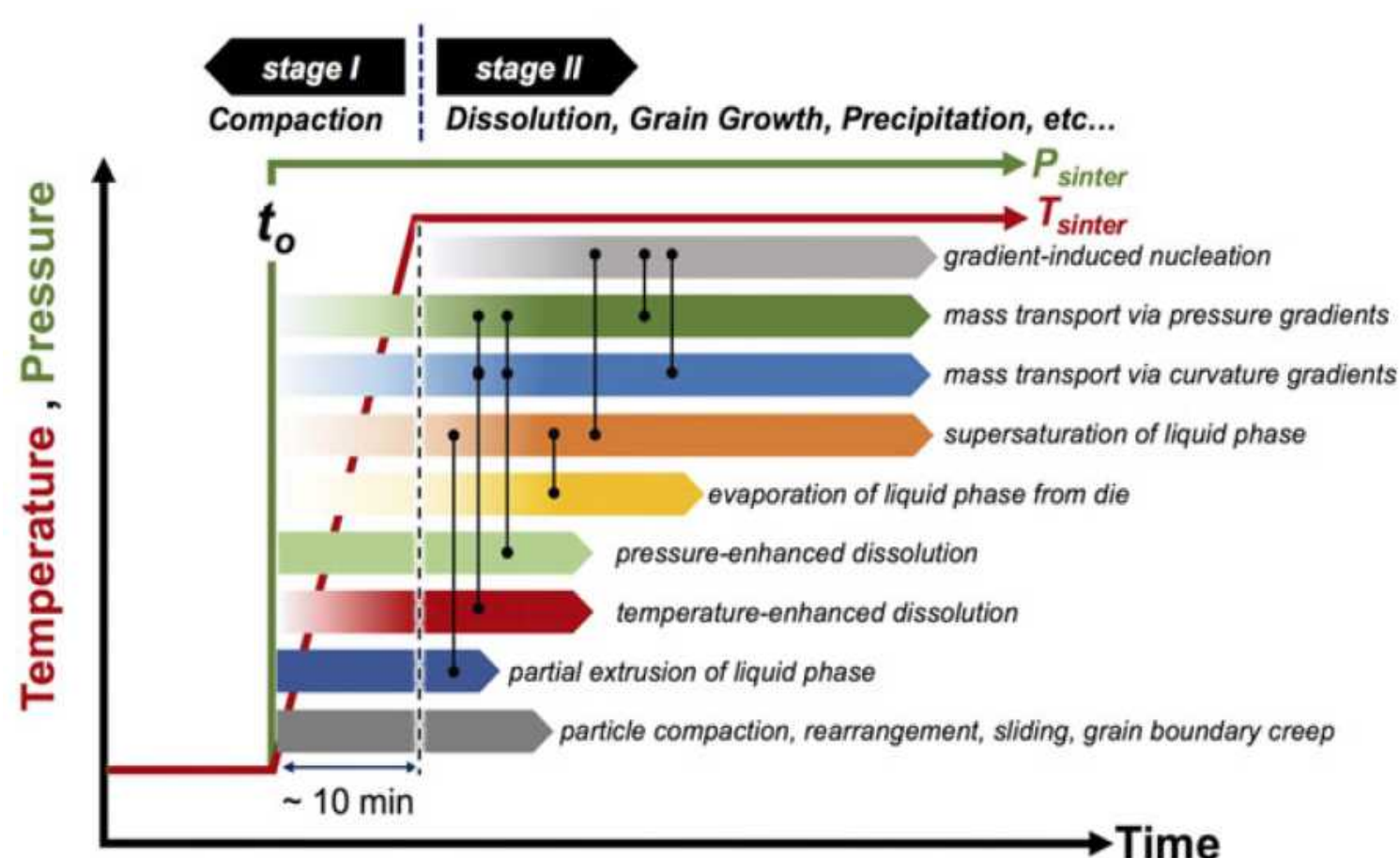
Introduction

- Cold sintering process (CSP):
 - Low temperatures (100°C)
 - High pressures (300 Mpa)
 - Low vol% liquid media

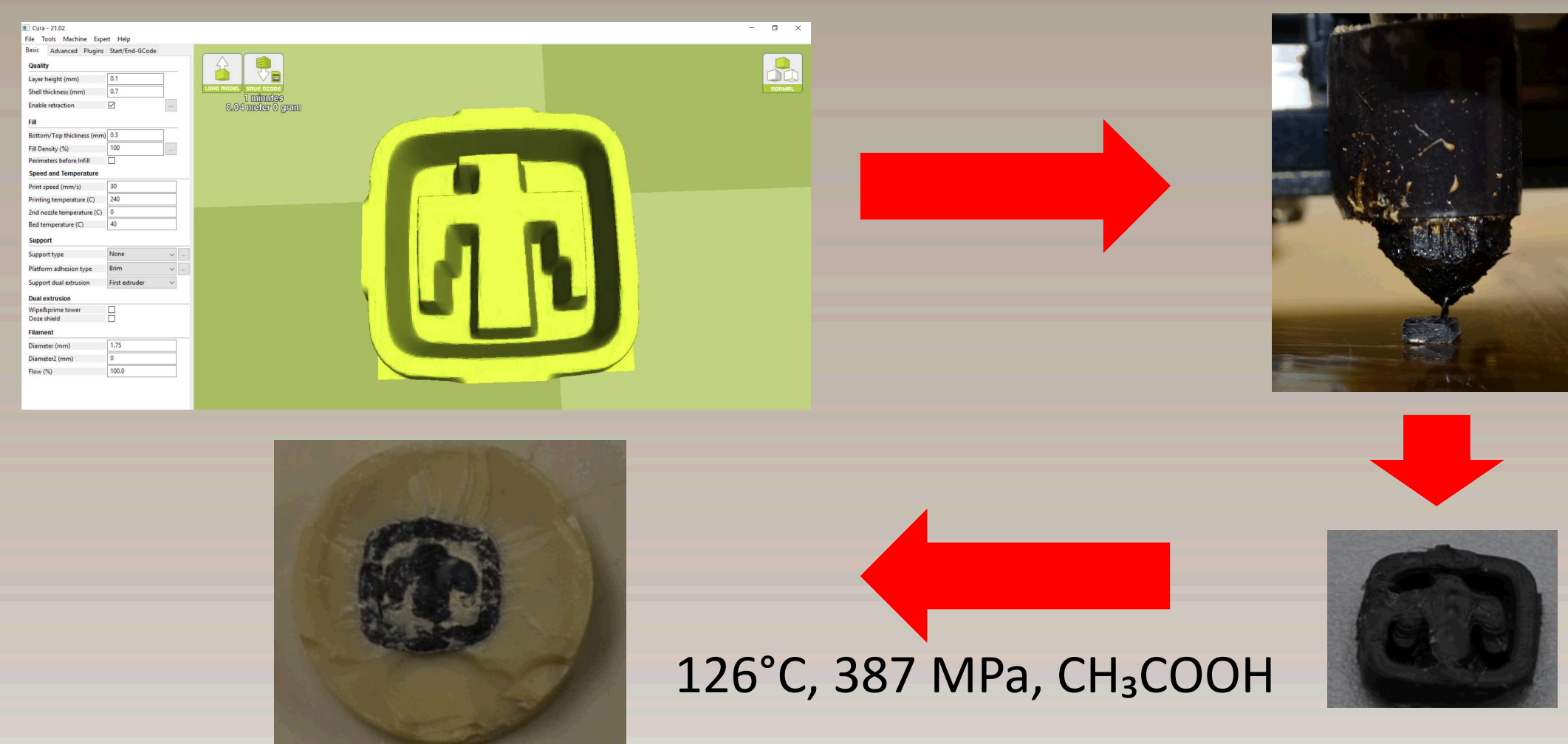
Binary compounds	Ternary compounds	Quaternary compounds	Quinary compounds
MoO ₃ (<i>P2₁/c</i>)	Li ₂ CO ₃ (<i>C2/c</i>)	LiFePO ₄ (<i>Pnma</i>)	LiAl _{0.5} Ge _{1.5} (PO ₄) ₃
WO ₃ (<i>P2₁/n</i>)	CsSO ₄	LiCoPO ₄ (<i>Pnma</i>)	Li _{0.5} Bi _{1-0.5} Mo _x V _{1-x} O ₄
V ₂ O ₅ (<i>R3c</i>)	Li ₂ MoO ₄ (<i>R3</i>)	KH ₂ PO ₄ (<i>Fdd2</i>)	...
V ₂ O ₅ (<i>Pnma</i>)	Na ₂ Mo ₂ O ₇ (<i>Cmca</i>)	Ca ₅ (PO ₄) ₃ (OH) (<i>P6₃/m</i>)	...
ZnO (<i>P6₃/mc</i>)	K ₂ Mo ₂ O ₇ (<i>P1</i>)	(LiBi) _{0.5} MoO ₄	...
Bi ₂ O ₃ (<i>P2₁/c</i>)	ZnMoO ₄ (<i>P1</i>)	...	...
CsBr (<i>Pm3m</i>)	Gd ₂ (MoO ₄) ₃ (<i>Pba2</i>)	...	...
MgO (<i>Pm3m</i>)	Li ₂ WO ₄ (<i>R3</i>)	...	...
PbTe (<i>Pm3m</i>)	Na ₂ WO ₄ (<i>Fd3m</i>)	...	...
Bi ₂ Te ₃ (<i>R3m</i>)	LiVO ₃ (<i>C2/c</i>)	...	...
NaCl (<i>Fm3m</i>)	BiVO ₃ (<i>C2/c</i>)	...	...
ZnTe (<i>F43m</i>)	AgVO ₃ (<i>C2/c</i>)	...	...
AgI (<i>P6₃/mc</i>)	Na ₂ ZrO ₃ (<i>C2/c</i>)	...	...
CuCl (<i>F43m</i>)	BaTiO ₃ (<i>P4mm</i>)	...	...
ZrF ₄ (<i>C2/c</i>)	NaNO ₂ (<i>Im2m</i>)	...	...
ZrO ₂ (<i>P2₁/c</i>)	Mg ₃ P ₂ O ₇ (<i>P2₁/c</i>)	...	...
...	BaMoO ₄ (<i>I4₁/a</i>)	...	...
...	Cs ₂ WO ₄ (<i>Pnma</i>)	...	...
...	Na ₂ CO ₃	...	...
...	Ca ₃ Co ₃ O ₉ (<i>C2/m</i>)	...	...
...	KPO ₃ (<i>Pa3</i>)	...	...

List of materials sintered to date using CSP [1].

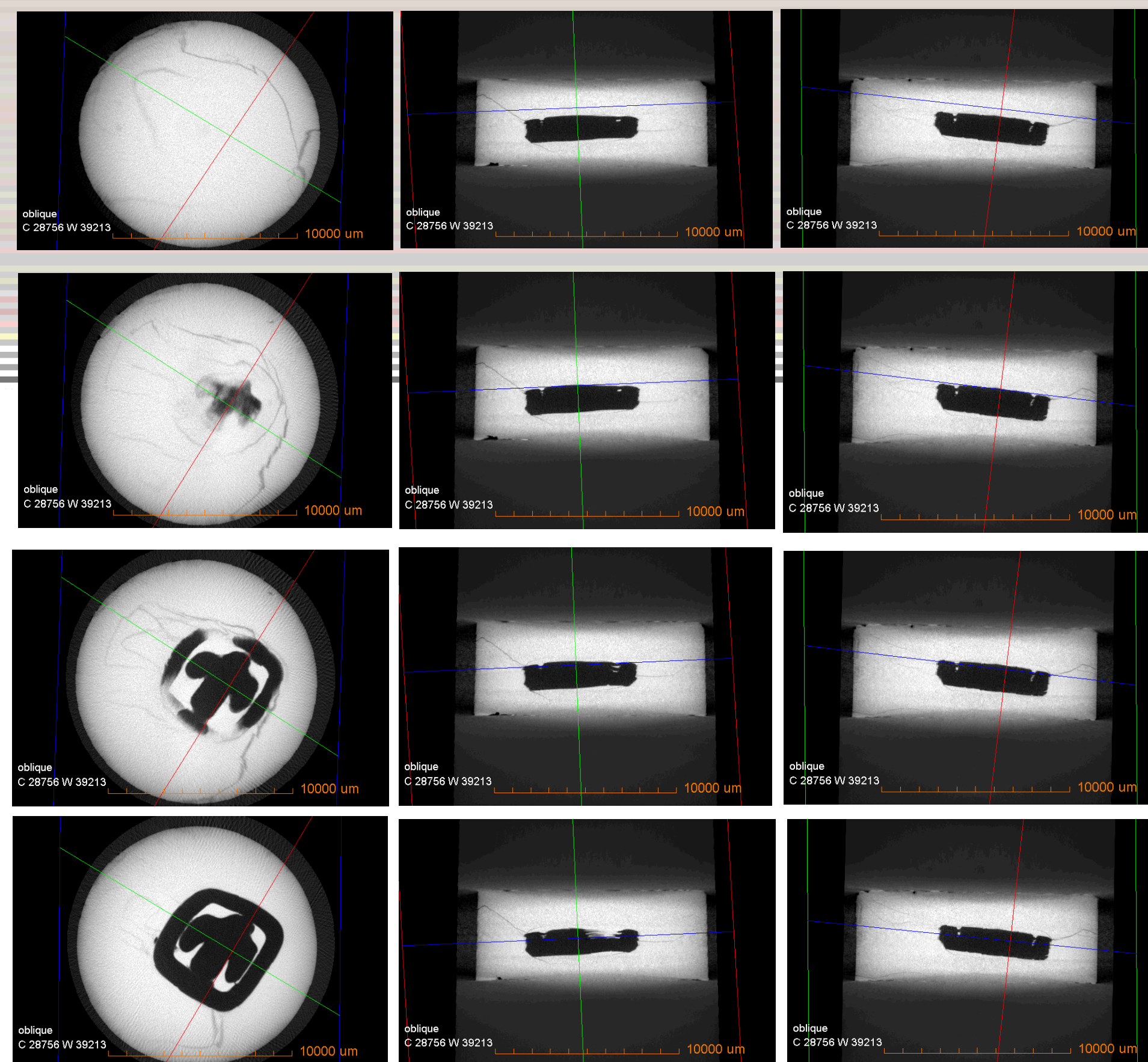
- Mechanisms:
 - Particle rearrangement
 - Pressure- and temperature-assisted dissolution and precipitation



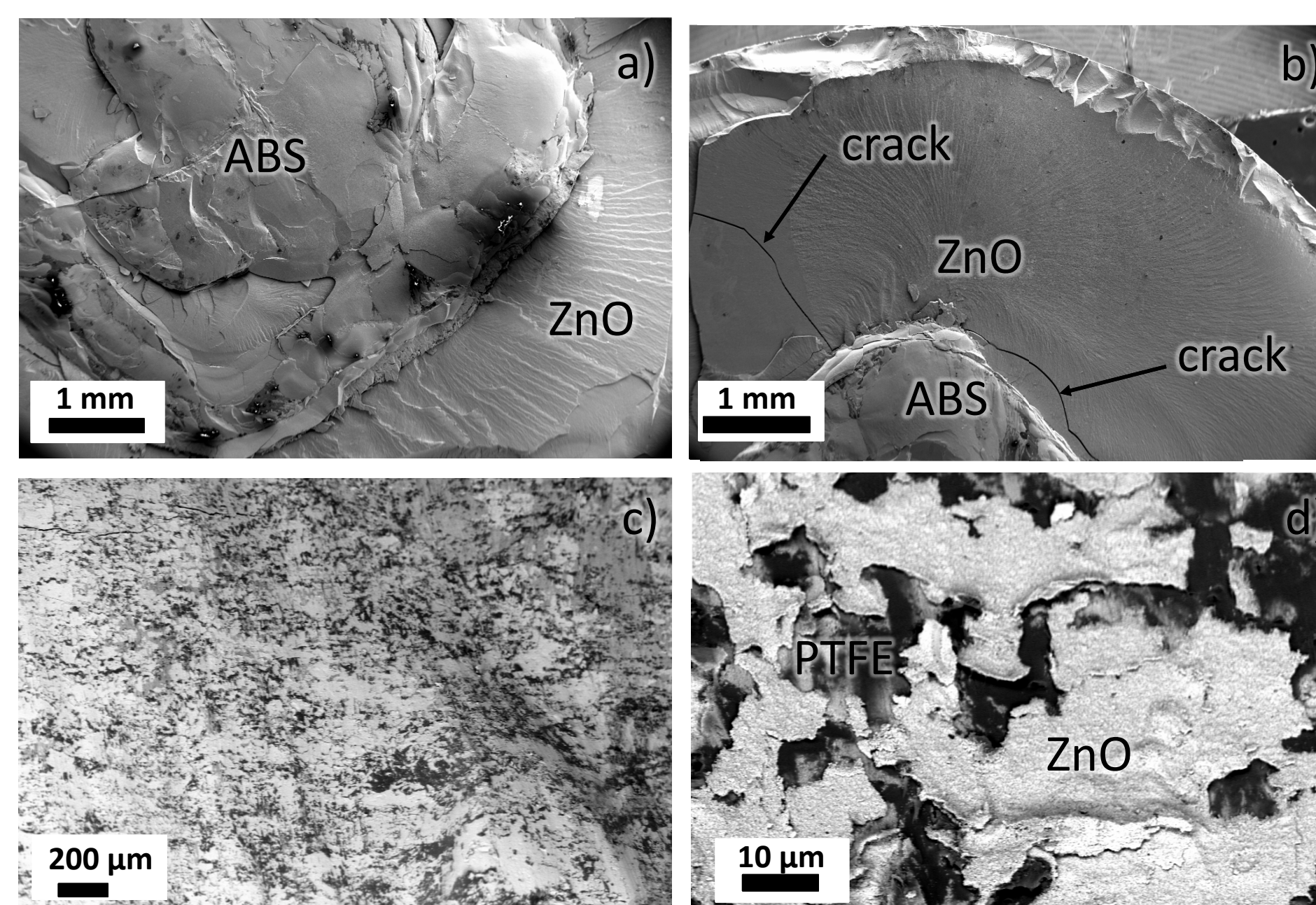
Co-sintered Polymer-Ceramics



3D printed ABS Thunderbird in cold sintered ZnO
Sintered at 126°C, 387 MPa using acetic acid.



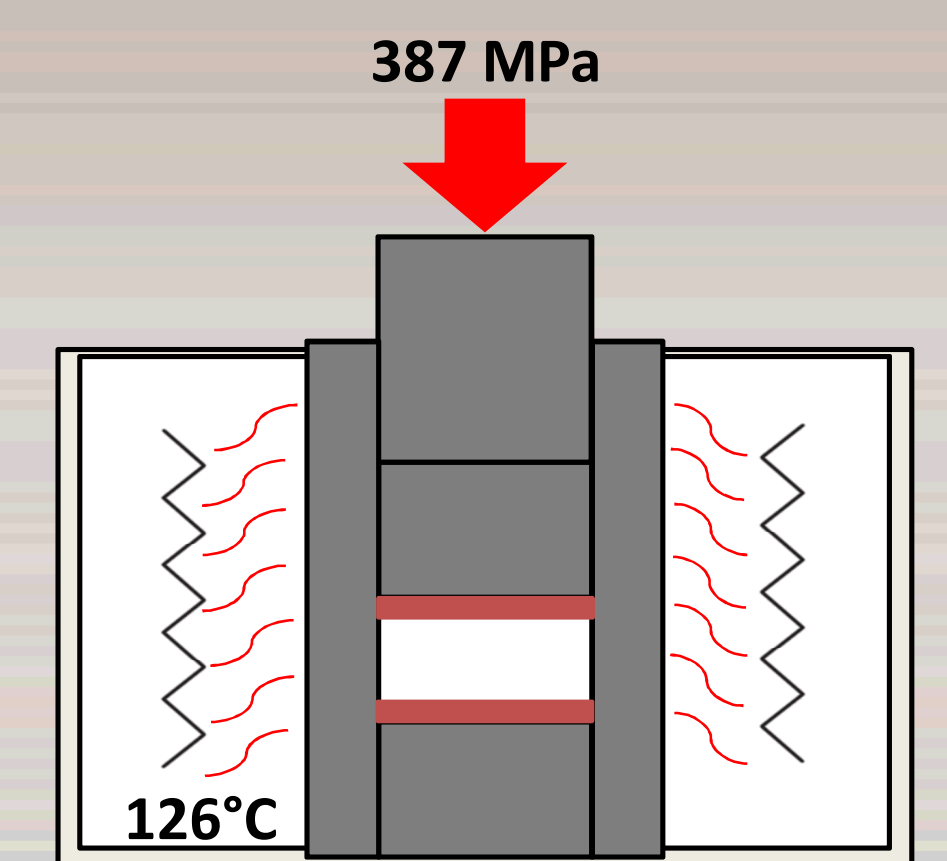
Micro-computed tomography (CT) scans of co-sintered ABS/ZnO ceramic.



SEM images of cold sintered pellets: a) and b) 3D printed ABS cold sintered in ZnO, c) and d) PTFE/ZnO cold sintered composite.

Methods

Processing Parameters	
Powder	ZnO
Liquid	Acetic Acid (1M, 10 wt%)
Pressure	387 MPa
Temperature	126°C
Hold Time	½ hour
Density	95%



Schematic of the cold sintering process.

Results & Discussion

- 95% theoretical densities were achieved
- Cracking of ram/ceramic interface
 - Mitigated with Kapton tape
- Polymer/ceramic composites successfully sintered at 126°C
- Cracking of ceramic when integrating 3D printed objects
 - Friction against die walls
 - CTE mismatch between polymer and ceramic
 - Yielding of polymer due to applied pressure

Conclusion

- Cold sintering enables a new class of composite materials with disparate thermal budgets
- Cold sintering is a disruptive processing technology
- Varies from >10,000 years of evolutionary ceramic processing

Future Work

- Grain size control to understand the effects of grain boundary on electrical properties.
- Crack origination and mitigation in pellets with 3D parts.
- Evaluate cold sintered composite properties

First cold sintered ceramics produced at Sandia: Successfully demonstrated a way to integrate polymers into ceramics