

# Investigation of injection molded short-fiber reinforced CMCs

*V. Piotter, M. Tülümen, R. Oberacker*

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Institute for Applied Materials (IAM)  
Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1, D-76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen  
volker.piotter@kit.edu

Ceramic Injection Molding (CIM) has already found its way into large-scale industrial manufacturing. As further improvement oxide fibers might be embedded into the ceramic matrix to increase mechanical properties especially at elevated temperatures.

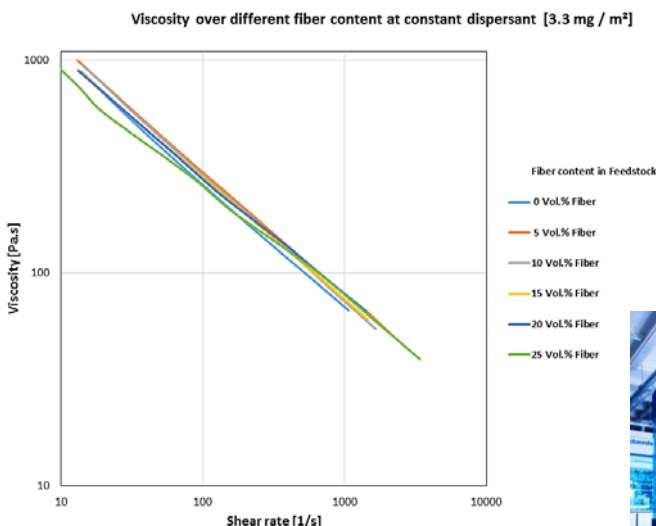
## Objectives

- Development of feedstocks containing up to 50Vol% powders + fibers
- Specialities of injection molding process for CMC
- Investigation of samples in green + sintered state

## Materials

- Chopped  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  fibers (Nextel 610)
- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  powder (TM-DAR),  $D_{50} \leq 200\text{nm}$
- Binder: Polyethylen, paraffin wax, stearic acid, dispersants

## Results

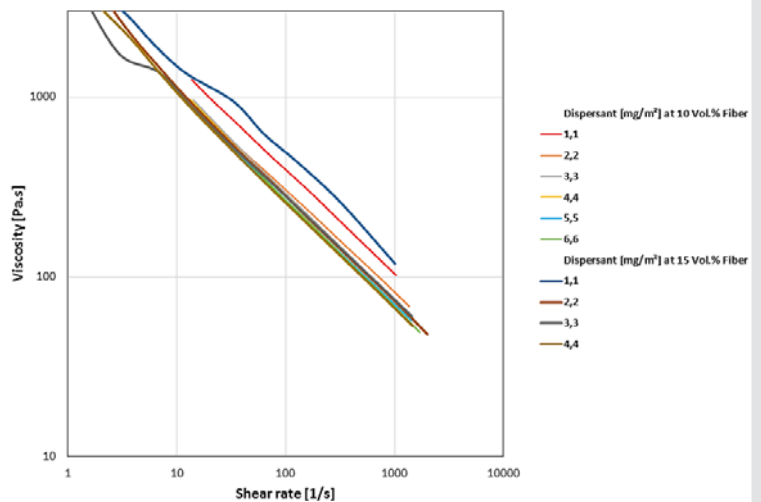


Above: Viscosity vs fiber content. Flowability depends less strongly on fiber content as expected.



Right: Tensile specimen made of CMC feedstock (green body, above). SEM picture of the same sample showing the high degree of fibre orientation near to the surface (high shear area) and a less degree of orientation in the bulk, i.e. in the low shear area (bottom).

Viscosity over dispersant at constant fiber content from 10 to 15 [vol.%]



Above: Viscosity vs dispersant concentration. Best fluidic properties could be reached with dispersant concentrations > 2.2 mg/m<sup>2</sup>.

