

2002 6

가

가

,
가

			.....	ii
			.....	iii
			.....	iv
I.			.....	1
II.			.....	5
	2.1	가	.....	5
	2.1.1		.....	5
	2.1.2	-	.....	6
	2.1.3	가	가.....	7
	2.1.4	가	.....	7
	2.1.5	가	.....	8
	2.2		.....	8
	2.2.1		.....	8
	2.2.2	In-Ceram	.....	9
	2.2.3		.....	9
	2.2.4	(fracture toughness)	.....	9
	2.2.5	(biaxial flexural strength)	.....	11
	2.2.6		.....	12
	2.2.7	Weibull	.....	12
	2.2.8		.....	13
III.			.....	14
	3.1	가	.....	14
	3.1.1	가	.....	14
	3.1.2	가	.....	15
	3.1.3	가	.....	16
	3.2		.....	17
	3.2.1		.....	17
	3.2.2		.....	18
	3.2.3	(biaxial flexural strength).....	.....	18
	3.2.4		.....	19
	3.2.5	Weibull	.....	20
	3.2.6		.....	21
IV.			.....	22
V.			.....	30
			.....	32
			.....	33
ABSTRACT			.....	35

Fig. 1. Fabrication process of ceramic tapes.....	6
Fig. 2. Tensile strength of alumina tapes as a function of $a/(a+o)$ and $b/(b+p)$ ratios (a: alumina o: organic additives, b: binder, p: plasticizer).....	15
Fig. 3. Linear shrinkage of alumina tapes as a function of $a/(a+o)$ and $b/(b+p)$ ratios after firing (a: alumina, o: organic additives, b: binder, p: plasticizer).....	16
Fig. 4. Comparison of biaxial flexural strength of tape cast alumina-glass composites with that of slip cast In-Ceram composites after cyclic loading.....	19
Fig. 5. Weibull plots of tape cast alumina-glass composites and In-Ceram	20
Fig. 6. Biaxial flexure apparatus mounted on a hydraulic testing machine (A) and disk specimen placed on the biaxial flexure jig (B).....	33
Fig. 7. SEM micrographs imaged with back-scattered electrons of polished surface of tape cast alumina-glass composite (A) and In-Ceram alumina-glass composite (B) in magnification of x 3000.	34

Table I. Slurry constituent for aqueous-based alumina tapes	6
Table II. Formability of tapes in terms of $a/(a+o)$ and $b/(b+p)$ ratios (a: alumina o: organic additives, b: binder, p: plasticizer).....	14
Table III. Percentage linear shrinkage of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites (%).....	17
Table IV. Linear coefficients of thermal expansion of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites	17
Table V. Fracture toughness of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites	18
Table VI. Flexural strength of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites	18
Table VII. Flexural strength of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites after cyclic loading (MPa).....	19
Table VIII. Weibull regression analysis of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites	20

가

가

가

가

slip
가

In-Ceram

$a/(a+o)$ ($a=$

; $o=$ 가

)

$b/(b+p)$ ($b=$ 가

; $p=$

가

가

)

가

1~9 kg

10^2

10^6

10 Hz

haversinusoidal

가

In-Ceram

1.

$a/(a+o)$ $b/(b+p)$

가 ,

$a/(a+o)=0.840,$

$b/(b+p)=0.5$

가

2. 0.29% In-Ceram
0.3% 가 .
 3. 7.3×10^{-6} ,
 7.5×10^{-6} In-Ceram 7.4×10^{-6} .
 4. $4.6 \pm 0.05 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{m}^{1/2}$ In-Ceram
 $5.8 \pm 0.14 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{m}^{1/2}$ (p > 0.05).
 5. $498 \pm 32 \text{ MPa}$
In-Ceram $505 \pm 33 \text{ MPa}$ 가 (p > 0.05).
 6. In-Ceram 가
(p > 0.05).
 7. Weibull Weibull modulus 17.9 In-Ceram
19.7 .
 8. 3-4
 μm In-Ceram
가 In-Ceram .
- In-Ceram - 가
- 가

: , , , , , ,

()

I.

18

가 가 .

1).

-
(porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns) 가

가

가 2).

가 2).

가

3).

가 가 11-13)

In-Ceram

가 가

14-16)

(slip)

(die)

(onion shell layered structure) 가

17)

copy milling

Celay 18) 가 가

가 가

CAD-CAM 19-21)

가 Procera AllCeram

crown system (Nobel Biocare, Goteborg, Sweden) 5, 22, 23)

15-20 %

coping CAD-CAM 가

flexural strength 687 MPa 23) 가

80-95 μm , 90-145 μm 24)

In-Ceram 가

가

15, 25-28)

29-31)

가

,

slip

In-Ceram

가

II.

2.1 가

2.1.1

3 μm AL-M43 (Sumitomo, Japan)
acrylic emulsion (AS50B, Okong,
Incheon, Korea)

glycol Benzoflex-50 (Velsicol Chemical Corp., U.S.A)
polycarboxylic acid (Table I).

0.25 wt%
가 , 4 . 1
alumina/(alumina+organics) $a/(a+o)$ 가 (organics)
binder/(binder+plasticizer) $b/(b+p)$ 가 가 1
1

가 1 30
250 rpm

가 가

30 cm/min

24

0.5 mm 가

(Fig.1).

Table I. Slurry constituent for aqueous-based alumina tapes

Constituent	Materials
Ceramic Powder	Alumina
Solvent	Distilled water
Binder	Acrylic emulsion
Plasticizer	Glycol type
Dispersant	Polycarboxylic acid

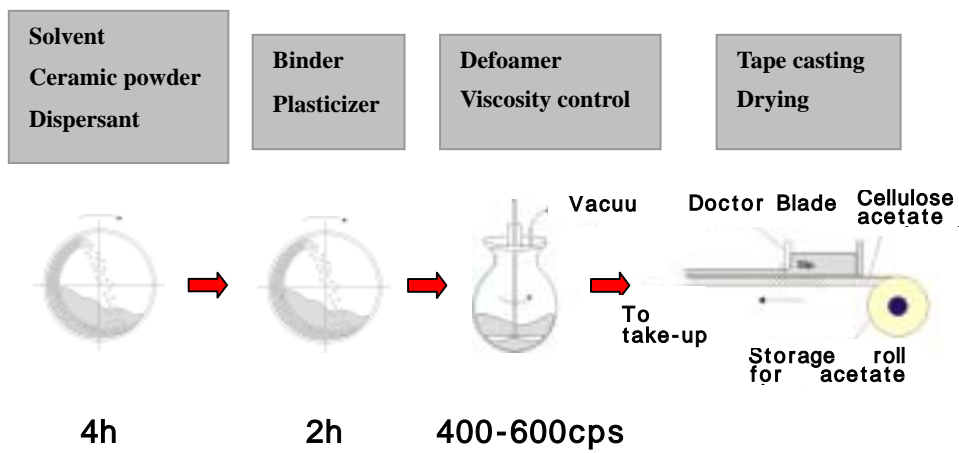


Fig. 1. Fabrication process of ceramic tapes.

2.1.2

80 25 MPa 5 가 35 mm × 10
 mm . 1 /min

500 1 , 9 /min 500
 1100 2 . 1
 1080 2 가
 가
 1μm 가 가
 960 10 가
 0.3mm .

2.1.3 가 가
 가 a/(a+o) b/(b+p)
 , 가
 가 .

2.1.4 가
 a/(a+o) b/(b+p)
 가 . ASTM (American Society for Test
 and Material) (D-638 IV) dog bone
 (Instron Model 4465, Instron Corp., Canton, MA, U.S.A.) 50 mm/min
 (1) .

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P}{A} \quad (1)$$

P :
A :

2.1.5

가

$$a/(a+o) \quad b/(b+p)$$

3 35 mm × 10 mm

1100

micrometer가

(Leica, VMM 50,

Austria)

(2)

$$L = \frac{A_0 - A}{A_0} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

L : (%)

A_0 : (mm)

A : (mm)

2.2

2.2.1

가

5 mm × 5 mm × 5 mm

가 18 mm

가 0.7 mm

2.2.2 In-Ceram

In-Ceram
Slip 18 mm
slip
In-Ceram
가 1
가 가
가
μm 960 10
mm
가 0.7

2.2.3

5 mm × 5 mm × 5 mm
(25) 10 600

2.2.4 (fracture toughness)

indentation strength ^{32, 33)}
가 2.5 가
49 N
Chantikul ³²⁾ (3)

$$K_{IC} = 0.59 \times \left(\frac{E}{H} \right)^{1/8} \times (\sigma P^{1/3})^{3/4} \quad (3)$$

K_{IC} :

σ : ()

P : (49 N)

$\frac{E}{H}$:

Knoop

Marshall ³³⁾

(4)

$$\frac{b'}{a'} = 0.14 - 0.45 \times \left(\frac{H}{E} \right) \quad (4)$$

b' : Knoop

a' : Knoop

H :

E :

$$\therefore \frac{E}{H} = \frac{0.45}{0.14 - \frac{b'}{a'}}$$

2.2.5

(biaxial flexural strength)

(biaxial flexural strength)

test-fixture 6 mm 120 ° 2 mm

1.6 mm ram tip

ram tip polyethylene

film Crosshead modulus ASTM

34, 35), (5)

36)

$$\sigma = -0.2387 \times l \times \frac{(X - Y)}{d^2} \quad (5)$$

l (N), d (mm)

X Y (6) (7)

$$X = (1 + \nu) \ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_3} \right)^2 + \left[\frac{(1 - \nu)}{2} \right] \left(\frac{r_2}{r_3} \right)^2 \quad (6)$$

$$Y = (1 + \nu) \left[1 + \ln \left(\frac{r_1}{r_3} \right)^2 \right] + (1 - \nu) \left(\frac{r_1}{r_3} \right)^2 \quad (7)$$

ν (0.23), r_1 3

steel ball (6 mm), r_2 ram tip (0.8 mm), r_3

2.2.6

In-Ceram 가 25
 5 10² 10⁶
 5 10² 10⁶ 가 .
 test-fixture biaxial
 zig
 tungsten carbide 가
 (Instron Model 8871, Instron Corp., Canton, MA, U.S.A.)
 가 가

(Fig. 6).

10 Hz haversinusodial 가 .
 가 1 kg 9 kg 가
 가
 SAS v8.1 Wilcoxon signed
 rank test 95%

2.2.7 Weibull

(failure probability) Weibull
 . Weibull modulus Weibull regression . Weibull
 (8) 가 가 .

$$P_j = \frac{j}{N+1} \tag{8}$$

$P_j : j$

$N :$

$j : N$

j

$$\ln \ln \left[\frac{1}{(1-P_j)} \right] \quad Y \quad \ln(j) \quad (\text{MPa}) \quad X$$

Weibull modulus m

2.2.8

(SEM imaged with back-scattered electrons)

III.

3.1 가

3.1.1 가

$a/(a+o)$ $b/(b+p)$
 , , 180° 3
 가 (Table II).
 $a/(a+o)=0.840$, $b/(b+p)=0.5$ 가

Table II. Formability of tapes in terms of $a/(a+o)$ and $b/(b+p)$ ratios (a: alumina o: organic additives, b: binder, p: plasticizer)

$a/(a+o)$ $b/(b+p)$	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.88
0.3				▽	▽	
0.4	≡	≡	▽	▽	▽	
0.5	≡	●	▲	▲	≡	
0.6	▲	▲	▲	≡	≡	
0.7	≡	▲	≡	▽	▽	
0.8	≡	▲		▽	▽	▽

(● excellent, ▲ high, ≡ medium, ▽ low)

3.1.2

가

,
 a/(a+o)가 0.840
 b/(b+p)가 0.5
 a/(a+o)
 b/(b+p)
 가

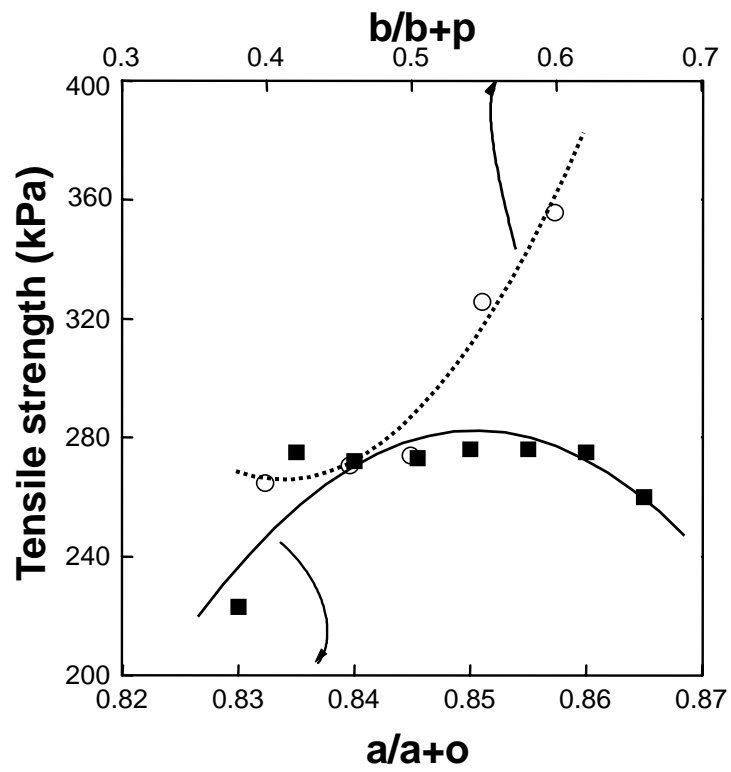


Fig. 2. Tensile strength of alumina tapes as a function of $a/(a+o)$ and $b/(b+p)$ ratios (a: alumina, o: organic additives, b: binder, p: plasticizer).

3.1.3 가

Fig. 3

가

가

가

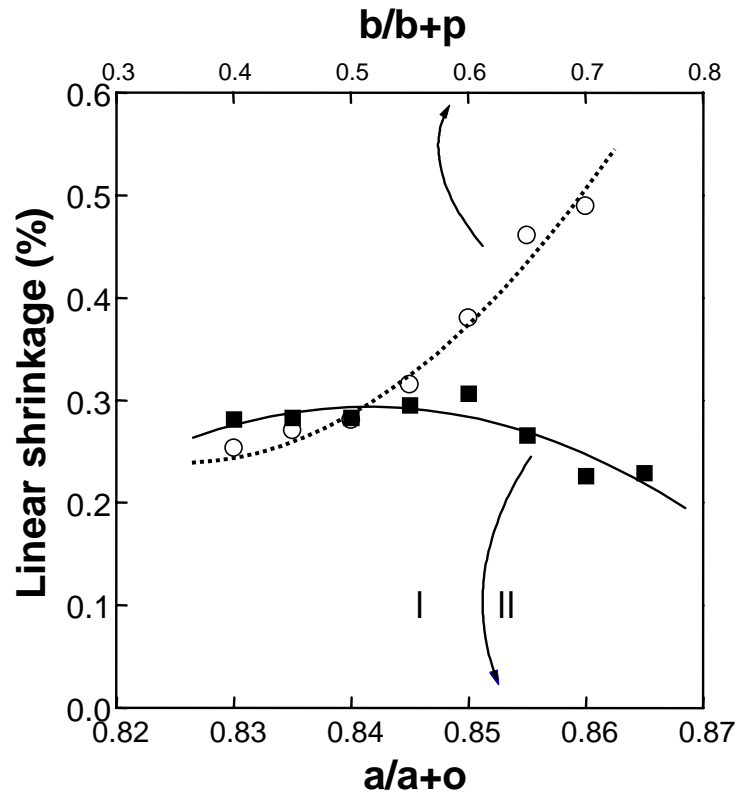


Fig. 3. Linear shrinkage of alumina tapes as a function of $a/(a+o)$ and $b/(b+p)$ ratios after firing (a: alumina, o: organic additives, b: binder, p: plasticizer).

$a/(a+o)=0.84$ $b/(b+p)=0.5$
 0.28% 0.01% 0.29%
 In-Ceram 0.3% 가 (Table III).
 $a/(a+o)=0.84, b/(b+p)=0.5$

Table III. Percentage linear shrinkage of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites (%)

	Sintering	Glass infiltration	Total
Alumina tape	0.28	0.01	0.29
In-Ceram			0.3

3.2

3.2.1

		$7.3 \times 10^{-6}/$	
$7.5 \times 10^{-6}/$	In-Ceram		$7.4 \times 10^{-6}/$

(Table IV).

Table IV. Linear coefficients of thermal expansion of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites

		Alumina tape		In-Ceram composites
		After sintering	After glass infiltration	
25	- 600	$7.3 \times 10^{-6}/$	$7.5 \times 10^{-6}/$	$7.4 \times 10^{-6}/$

3.2.2

MPa · m^{1/2} 4.6 MPa · m^{1/2} In-Ceram 5.8
 95%

(Table V).

Table V. Fracture toughness of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites

	Alumina tape composites	In-Ceram composites
Fracture toughness (MPa · m ^{1/2})	4.6 ± 0.05	5.8 ± 0.14

3.2.3 (biaxial flexural strength)

505 MPa 498 MPa In-Ceram
 95%

(Table VI).

Table VI. Flexural strength of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites

	Alumina tape composites	In-Ceram composites
Flexural strength (MPa)	498 ± 32	505 ± 33

3.2.4

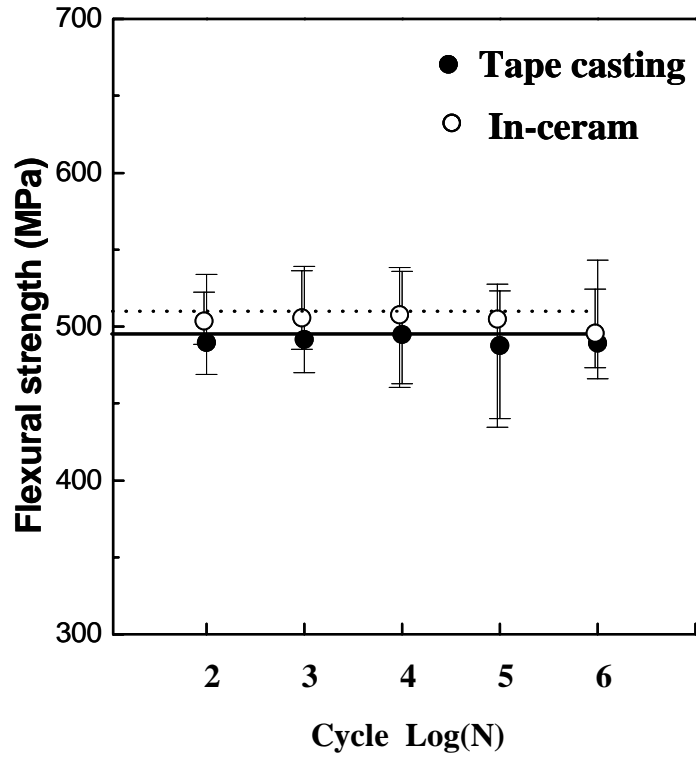


Fig. 4. Comparison of biaxial flexural strength of tape cast alumina-glass composites with that of slip cast In-Ceram composites after cyclic loading.

10² 10⁶ 가

Fig. 4 Table VII . 가 가

(p>0.05) In-Ceram

가 10⁶

Table VII. Flexural strength of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites after cyclic loading (MPa)

Cycle (N)	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁴	10 ⁵	10 ⁶
Alumina tape composites	490±26	492±29	495±31	488±35	489±34
In-Ceram composites	503±14	505±35	507±32	505±40	495±21

3.2.5 Weibull

Weibull modulus m = 17.9, In-Ceram
 Weibull modulus m = 19.7 (Fig. 5, Table VII).

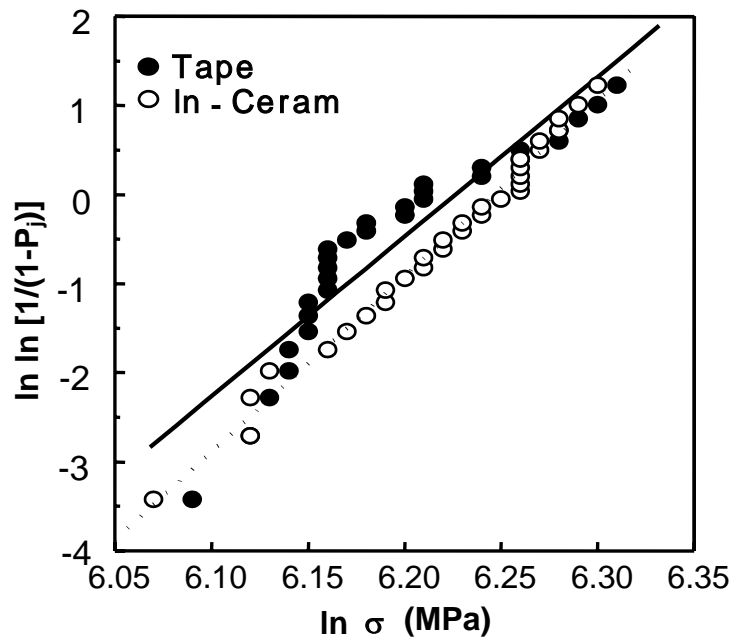


Fig. 5. Weibull plots of tape cast alumina-glass composites and In-Ceram

Table VIII. Weibull regression analysis of alumina tape and In-Ceram composites

	N	m value	$\sigma_{0.05}$ (MPa)
Alumina tape composites	30	17.9	428
In-Ceram composites	30	19.7	446

m value=Weibull modulus, $\sigma_{0.05}$ =stress levels at 5% probability of failure

3.2.6

In-Ceram

3-4 μm

(Fig. 7).

가

가 In-Ceram

IV.

가

가 가 가

15, 25, 28)

가

Ketone Toluene

가

가

가

가

가

가

/(+) a/(a+o) /(, 180°
 +가) b/(b+p) , a/(a+o)=0.840 b/(b+p)=0.5
 가 (Table
 II). 가
 a/(a+o)=0.84

$b/(b+p)=0.5$.
 Fig. 2 $b/(b+p)$ 0.5 $a/(a+o)$
 , $a/(a+o)$ 가 0.840 $b/(b+p)$
 $a/(a+o)$ $b/(b+p)$
 가 .
 $(a/(a+o))$ $(b/(b+p))$ 가
 . $a/(a+o)$ 가 0.830 가
 가 green
 body 가 0.835 0.860
 가
 가 0.865
 가
 가
 가
 Fig. 3 $b/(b+p)$ 0.5 $a/(a+o)$,
 $a/(a+o)$ 가 0.840 $b/(b+p)$
 .
 가
 가
 가
 . Fig. 3 I
 가
 가 가 가 , II
 가
 가
 0.29%

4.6 MPa · m^{1/2} In-Ceram 5.9 MPa · m^{1/2}
 In-Ceram 가 가
 In-Ceram
 In-Ceram 498 MPa
 In-Ceram 505 MPa
 498 MPa ^{25, 44)} 가
 In-Ceram 가
 160-180 MPa Empress System⁶⁾, 350 MPa 90-124 MPa Dycor system⁴⁵⁾,
^{11-13, 46)} 가 300 MPa Empress 2
 가 ³⁸⁾ 가
 가 ^{26, 27)} , 가 가 가 가
 가 가 가 가 가 가
 가
 Köber Ludwig 98-360 N 10-35
 N ⁴⁷⁾

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(cyclic),

(dynamic),

(static)

가 가

가

가

Nyquist Ahlgren strain gauge

가

^{48, 49)}

1-40 lb (9-180 N)

force duration 0.25-0.33

haversine

⁵⁰⁾

haversine

가

가

MPa 가 9 kg 가 300 MPa ³⁸⁾ 300
 1250000 ⁵¹⁾ 10⁶ 5
 In-Ceram In-Ceram 10⁶ cycle
 Fig. 7 In-Ceram stress
 Fig. 4 cycle 10⁶ cycle 가 9 kg
 가 geometry, , loading rate,
⁵²⁾
 Weibull regression
 Weibull 가
^{53, 54)} Weibull m
 Weibull 가 m
 , 가 가 가
 3-22 20-40
 m
 Weibull
 m
 m
 가 가 가
 Zeng Weibull modulou m IPS Empress가 5, In-Ceram 10,
 Procera가 6 ⁵⁵⁾ In-Ceram

In-Ceram

3-4 μm

58% In-Ceram 78%

Weibull modulus

가 가

, 2 (secondary phase),

, (grain),

(crack),
(inclusion)

μm

가

가

가

100 μm

가

⁵⁶⁾

가

가

silicate

가

⁵⁷⁾

⁵⁸⁾

가

가

V.

가

가

가

In-Ceram

1. $a/(a+o)$ ($a=$; $o=$ 가)
 $b/(b+p)$ ($b=$ 가 ; $p=$ 가 가)
 , 180°
 가 , $a/(a+o)=0.840$,
 $b/(b+p)=0.5$ 가
2. 0.29%
 In-Ceram 0.3% 가 .
3. 7.3×10^{-6} / ,
 7.5×10^{-6} / In-Ceram 7.4×10^{-6} / .
4. $4.6 \pm 0.05 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{m}^{1/2}$ In-Ceram
 $5.8 \pm 0.14 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{m}^{1/2}$ (p > 0.05).
5. $498 \pm 32 \text{ MPa}$
 In-Ceram $505 \pm 33 \text{ MPa}$ 가 (p > 0.05).
6. In-Ceram 가
 (p > 0.05).
7. Weibull Weibull modulus 17.9,
 In-Ceram 19.7 .
- 8.

3-4 μm

In-Ceram

가 In-Ceram

In-Ceram

-

가

-

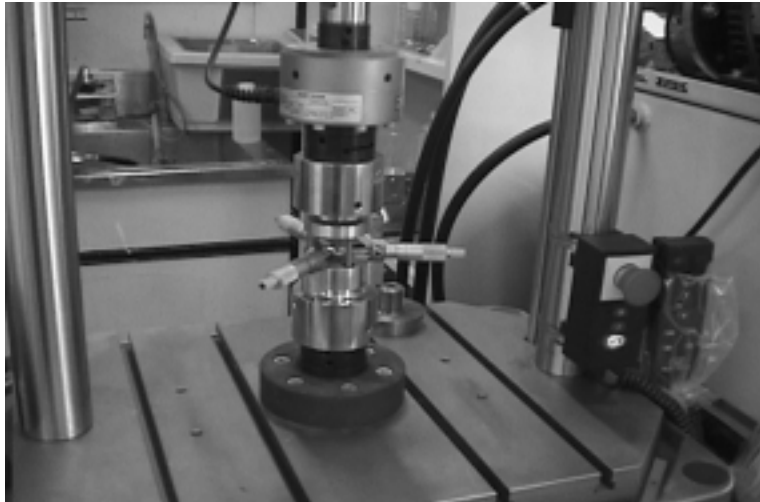
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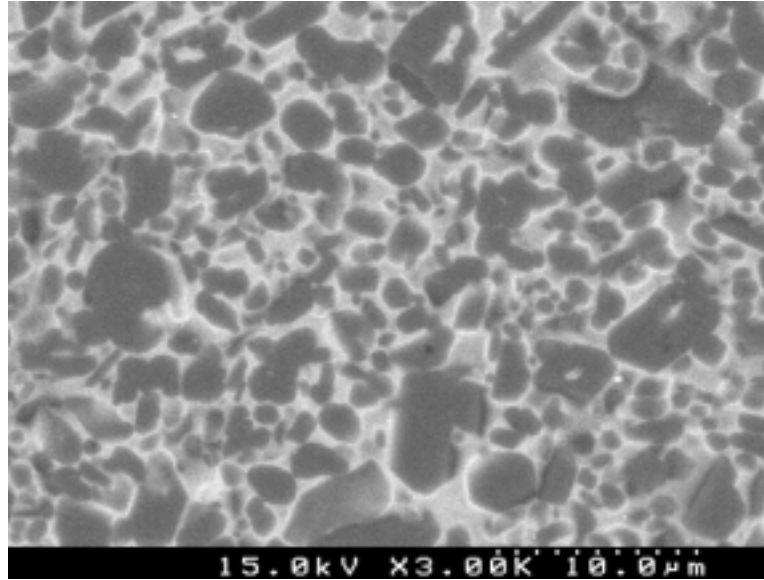


(A)

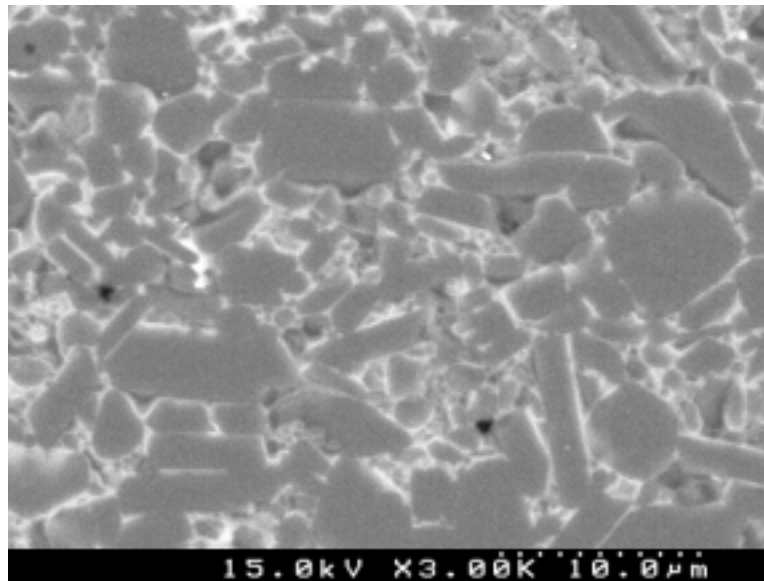


(B)

Fig. 6. Biaxial flexure apparatus mounted on a hydraulic testing machine (A) and disk specimen placed on the biaxial flexure jig (B).



(A)



(B)

Fig. 7. SEM micrographs imaged with back-scattered electrons of polished surface of tape cast alumina-glass composite (A) and In-Ceram alumina-glass composite (B) in magnification of x 3000.

ABSTRACT

Physical Properties and Cyclic Fatigue of Glass Infiltrated Tape-Cast Alumina Cores

Nam-Sik Oh D.D.S., M.S.D.

Dept. of Dentistry, The Graduate School, Yonsei University

(Directed by Ho-Yong Lee D.D.S., M.S.D., Ph.D.)

Although all ceramic crowns are superior to traditional porcelain fused to metal crowns in aesthetics, wear resistance, and chemical inertness, quantitative data on clinical performance have not been documented extensively. It has been reported that ceramic crowns tend to fail after a few years in usage because of “fatigue” failure.

The purpose of this study was to determine an optimum composition for aqueous-based alumina tape applied for fabrication of the all ceramic crowns and to compare physical properties and fatigue behavior of tape-cast alumina-glass composites and with those of In-Ceram.

The properties, examined in this study, were tensile strength and linear shrinkage of the tapes, coefficient of thermal expansion, fracture toughness, biaxial flexural strength, and fatigue strength. The fatigue strength was determined after cyclic loading between 1 kg and 9 kg for 10^2 to 10^6 cycles at a frequency $f=10$ Hz, in haversinusoidal wave-form.

As the results of this study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The optimal tape composition for the all ceramic crown applications was alumina/(alumina+binder+plasticizer)=0.84 and binder/(binder+plasticizer)=0.5.
2. The linear shrinkage of alumina tape composites was 0.29% which was similar to 0.3% of In-Ceram composites.
3. The coefficients of thermal expansion of sintered alumina tape and the glass infiltrated tape were $7.3 \times 10^{-6}/$ and $7.5 \times 10^{-6}/$, respectively, which was almost identical with $7.4 \times 10^{-6}/$ of In-Ceram composites.
4. The mean fracture toughness of the glass infiltrated alumina tape was 4.6 ± 0.05 MPa·m^{1/2}. Although it was a little lower compared to 5.8 ± 0.14 MPa·m^{1/2} of

In-Ceram, there was no statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

5. The mean biaxial flexural strength of the tape-cast alumina-glass composites and In-Ceram composites were 498 ± 32 MPa and 505 ± 33 MPa, respectively and there was no statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

6. After the cyclic loading, the mean biaxial flexural strength of tape-cast alumina glass composites and In-Ceram composites were not decreased ($p > 0.05$).

7. The Weibull moduli of the alumina tape composites and In-Ceram composites were 17.9 and 19.7, respectively and there was no statistically significant difference in either group ($p > 0.05$).

In conclusion, the aqueous-based tape cast alumina-glass composite is suitable for 3-unit anterior fixed partial dentures as the In-Ceram system is.

Key words: all ceramic crown, In-Ceram, fatigue strength, tape cast alumina tape,
flexural strength