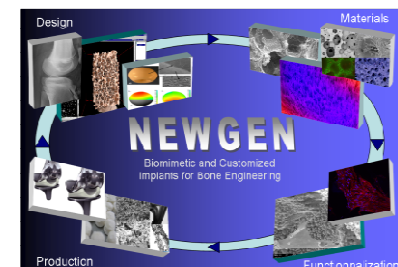




Mechanical characterization of nanostructured composite materials for potential applications as a bone implants

Milivoj Plodinec
Rudjer Boskovic Institute, MPL

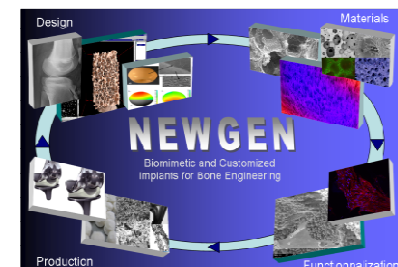
HOST: Prof. dr. Carmen Baudin, Instituto de
Cerámica y Vidrio, CSIC



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OUTLINE

- **Aim/Motivation**
- **Introduction**
- **Synthesis**
- **Characterization**
- **Results**
- **Conclusion**



AiM/Motivation

- **AIM** of this research is to obtain nanostructured mesoporous CaP coated zirconia or titania scaffolds which have all the properties of the hydroxyapatite with enhanced mechanical properties.
- Currently, there is no single material which can meet all the required properties for good scaffold :

- 1.bioactivity
2. biocompatibility
3. mechanical properties

for applications in bone tissue engineering.

Introduction - Zirconia

- ZrO_2 is bioinert and due to its low reactivity, together with its good mechanical and optical properties, is widely applied for orthopedic and dental restorative
- Bioactivation with CaP (HAP)
- Stabilizing agents such as magnesia, ceria, yttria and calcium to retain the tetragonal phase in a metastable condition at room temperature
- Calcium phosphate can be prepared and applied to the surface of the material by various methods whereby the last decade emphasizes biomimetic process
- Advantages of porous Zirconia: less specific weight, and increased surface roughness, which makes it suitable for different surface modifications
- Problem with stabilized ZrO_2 ceramics is changes in the structure of the surface that may occur after connecting with the tissue, decrease mechanical properties.

Introduction - Titania

- Titanium and titanium alloys are frequently used as orthopedic and dental implants
- Favorable properties: good ductility, tensile and fatigue strength, modulus of elasticity matching that of bones, low weight, and good biocompatibility.
- Nanotubular surface enhances adhesion, growth and differentiation of the cells
- Increase the roughness of titanium implants on the nanoscale, providing the surface similar to that of a human bone
- Nanotubular layers provide a high surface-to-volume ratio with controllable dimensions
- Further enhancement bioactivity of titanium implant with nanotubular surface by hydroxyapatite deposition into the titania nanotubes which further promotes bone ingrowth.

Characterization



Raman spectrometer Horiba
Jobin Yvon T64000

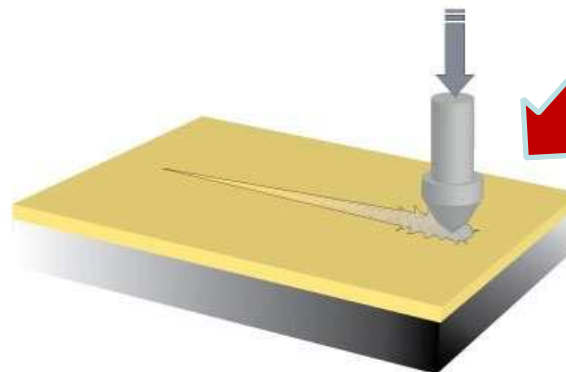
Monitoring
 F_z (applied load)
 F_x (lateral force)
Z -penetration depth
AE-acoustic emission



SEM TM-Hitachi

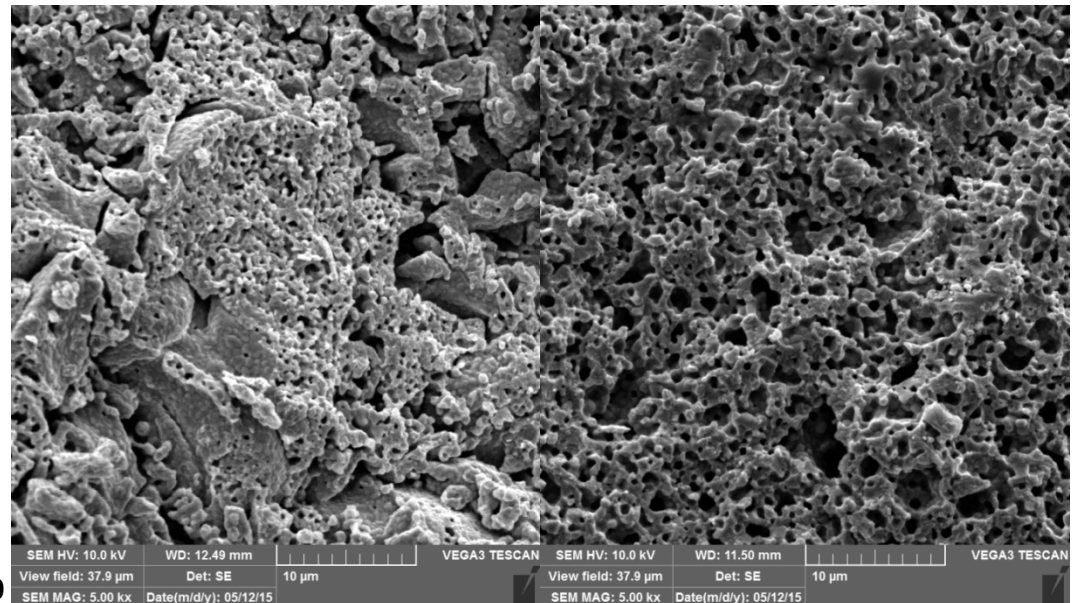
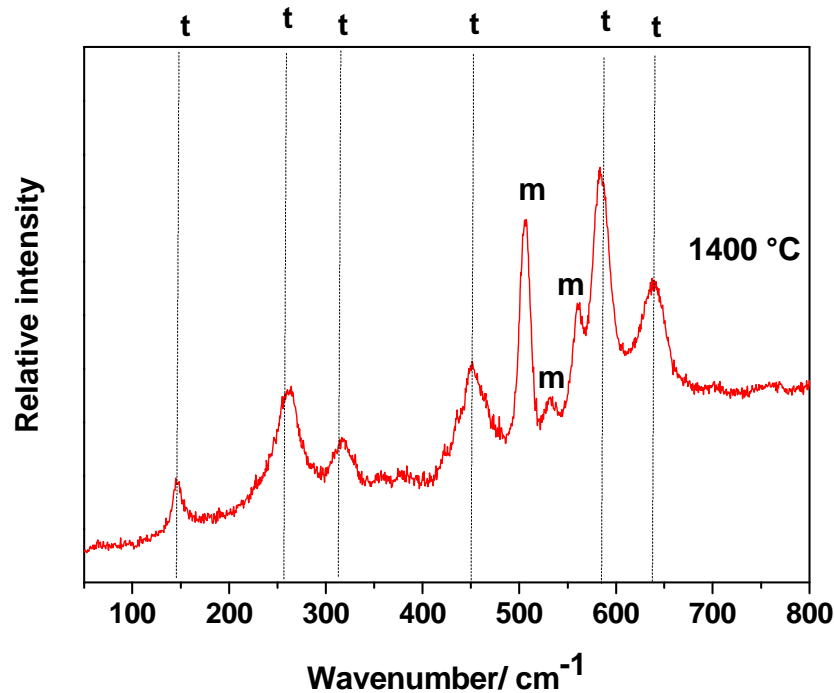


CSM Revetest
scratchtester



Synthesis

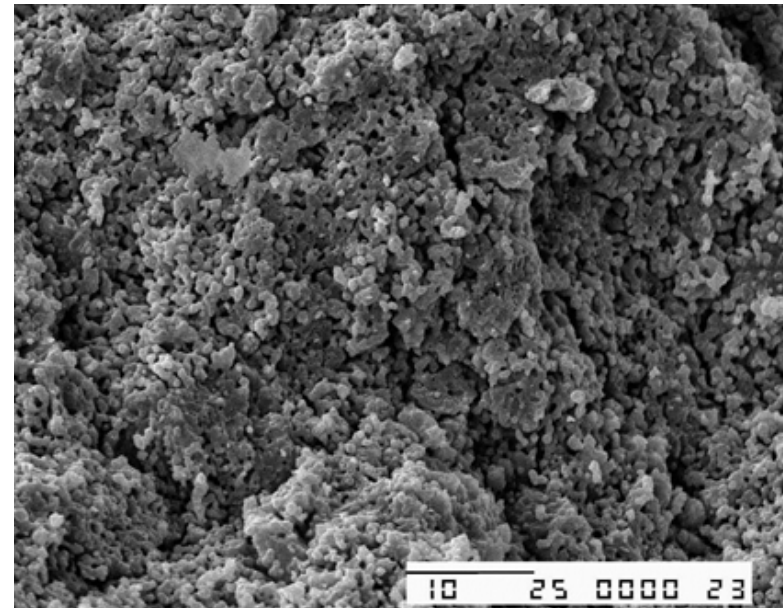
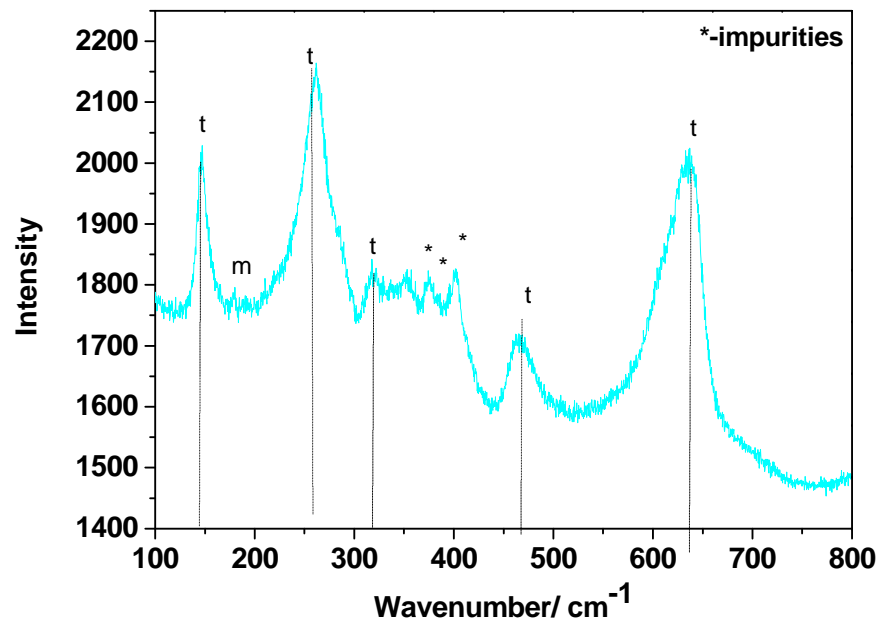
- Sol-gel porous $\text{ZrO}_2 + 10\% \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ + annealing at 1400°C



Porosity 15% - Archimedes method

Synthesis

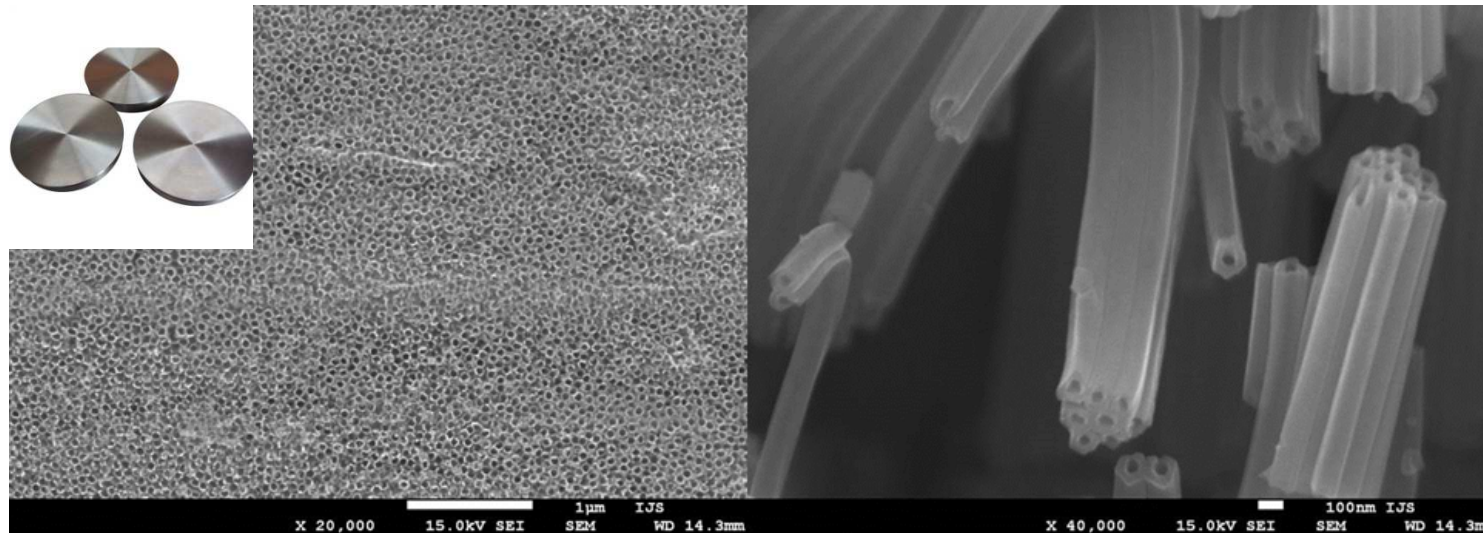
- Mechanochemical synthesis of porous
 $\text{ZrO}_2 + 10\% \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 + 30\% \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ + annealing at 1400°C



Porosity 11% - Archimed method

Synthesis

- Anodization of Ti-disc → TiO_2 porous structure

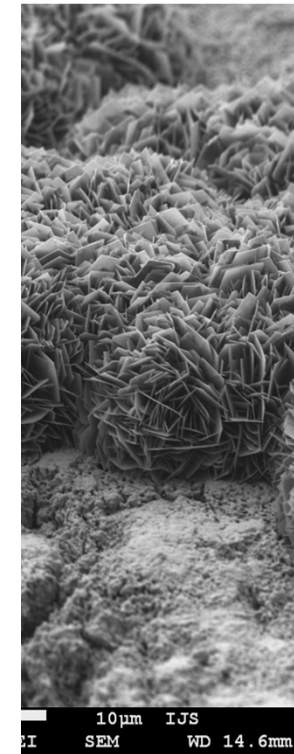
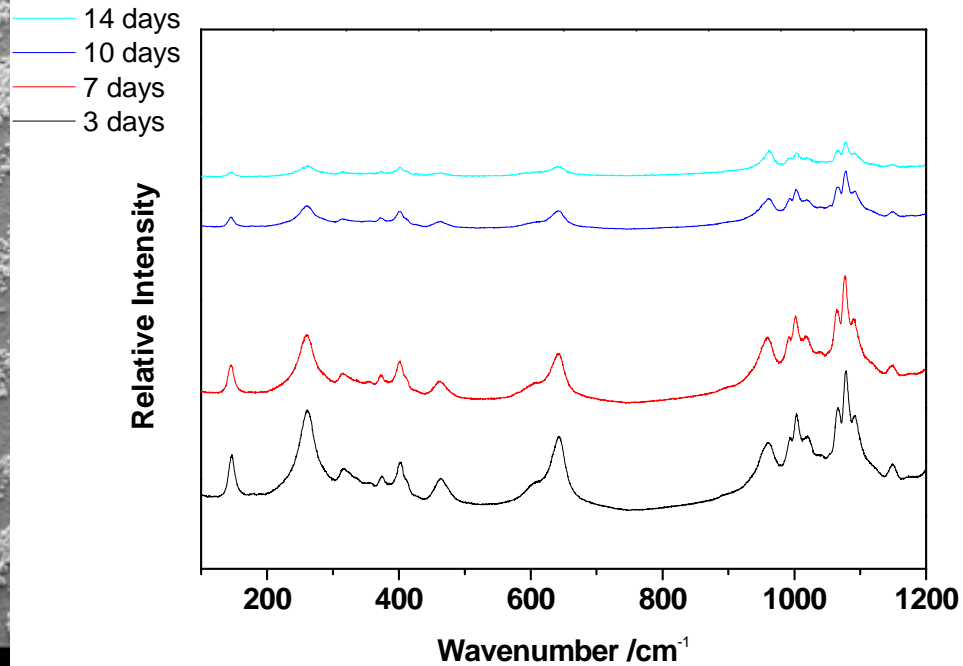
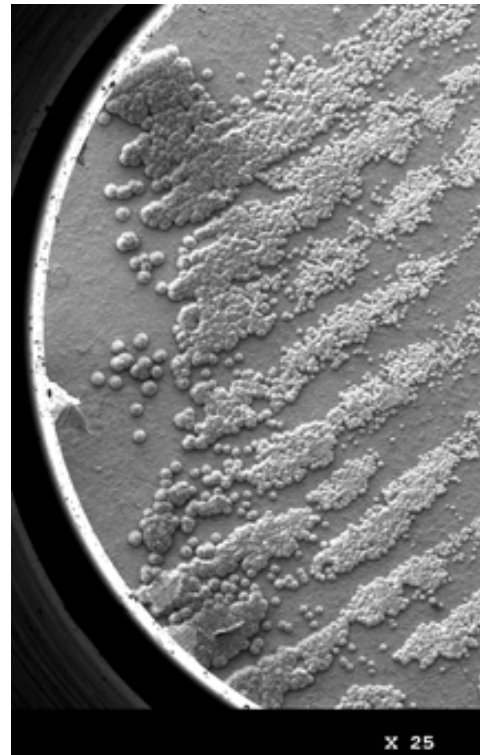


- Annealing at 500°C and 1200°C

anatase

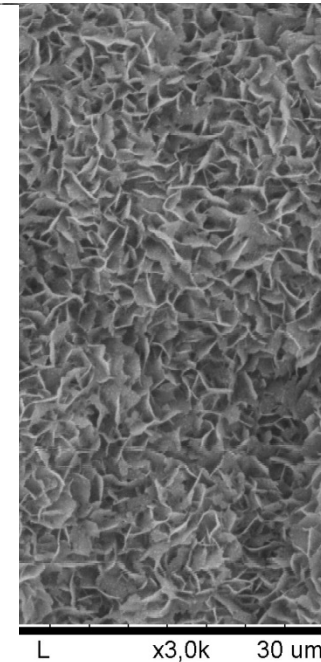
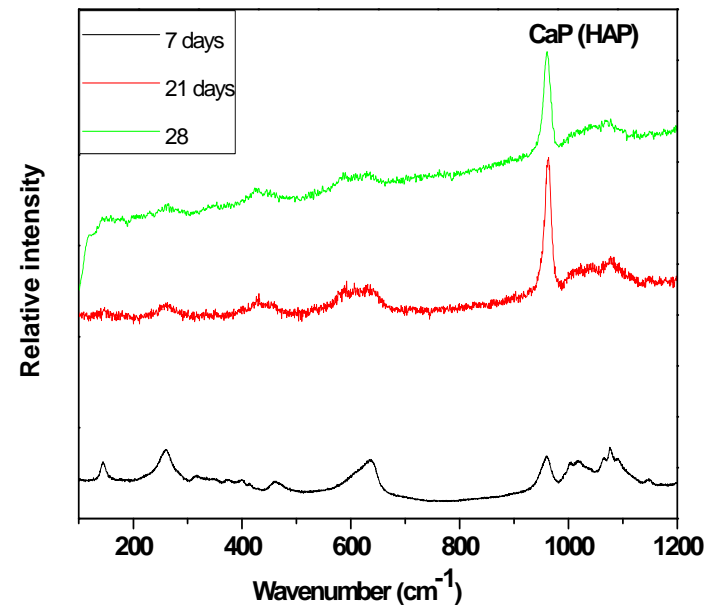
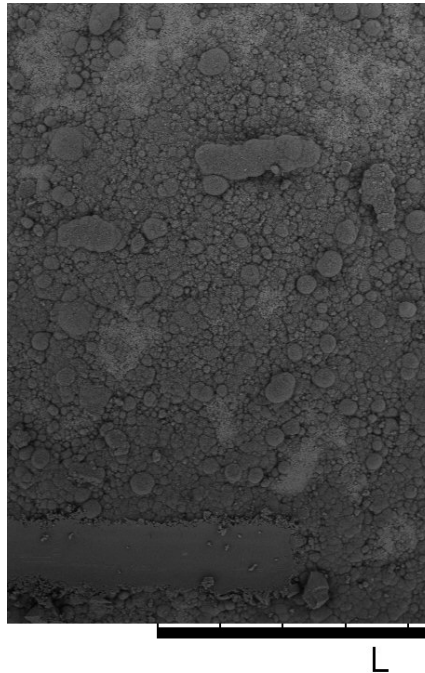
rutile

CaP deposition-SG



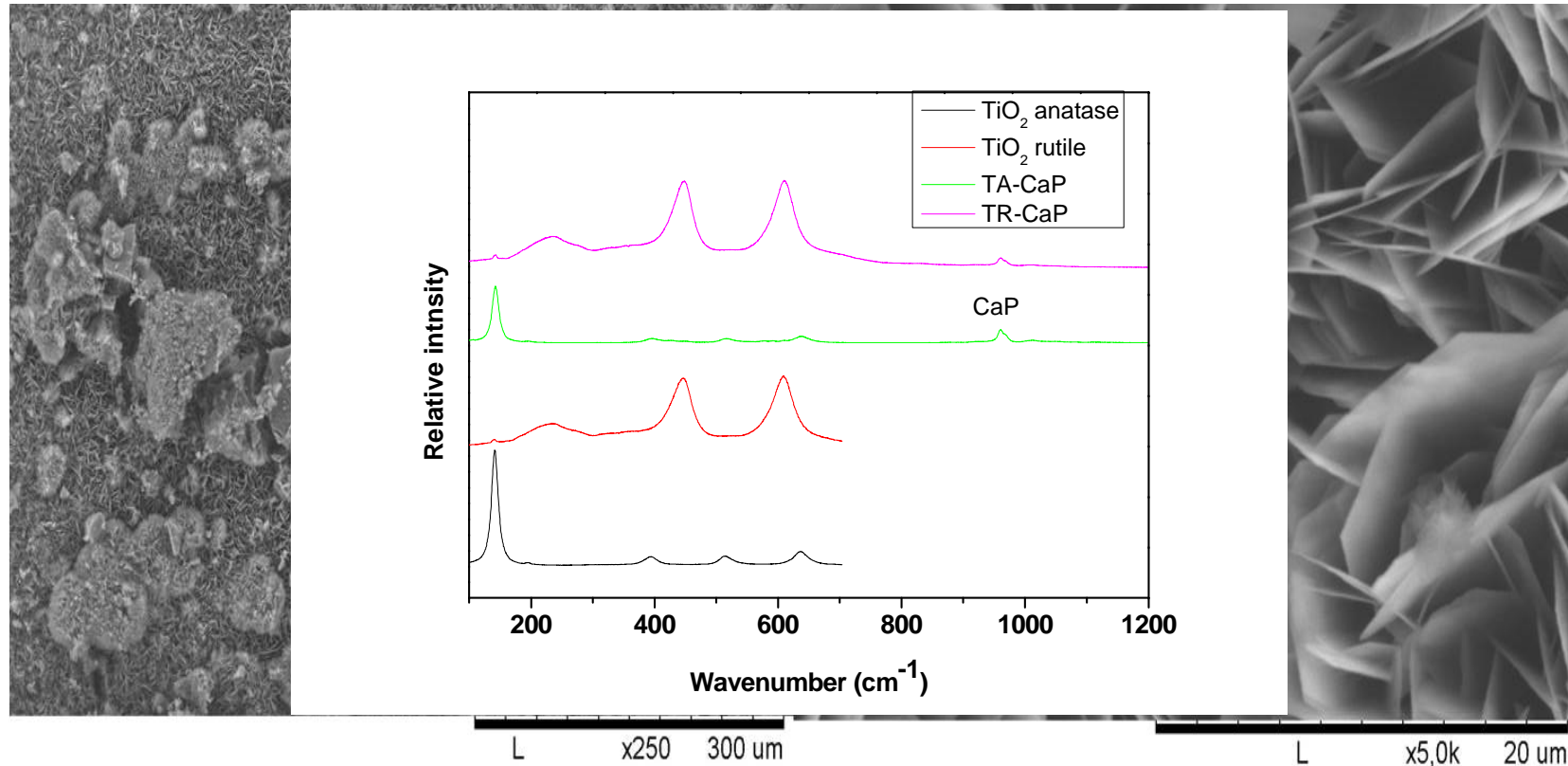
**Sol-gel $\text{ZrO}_2 + 10\% \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaP}$ -14 days in MCS solution,
MCS change every day**

CaP deposition-MH



**MH ZrO₂ + 10% Y₂O₃ + 30% Al₂O₃ +
CaP – 28 days in MCS solution,
MCS change every day**

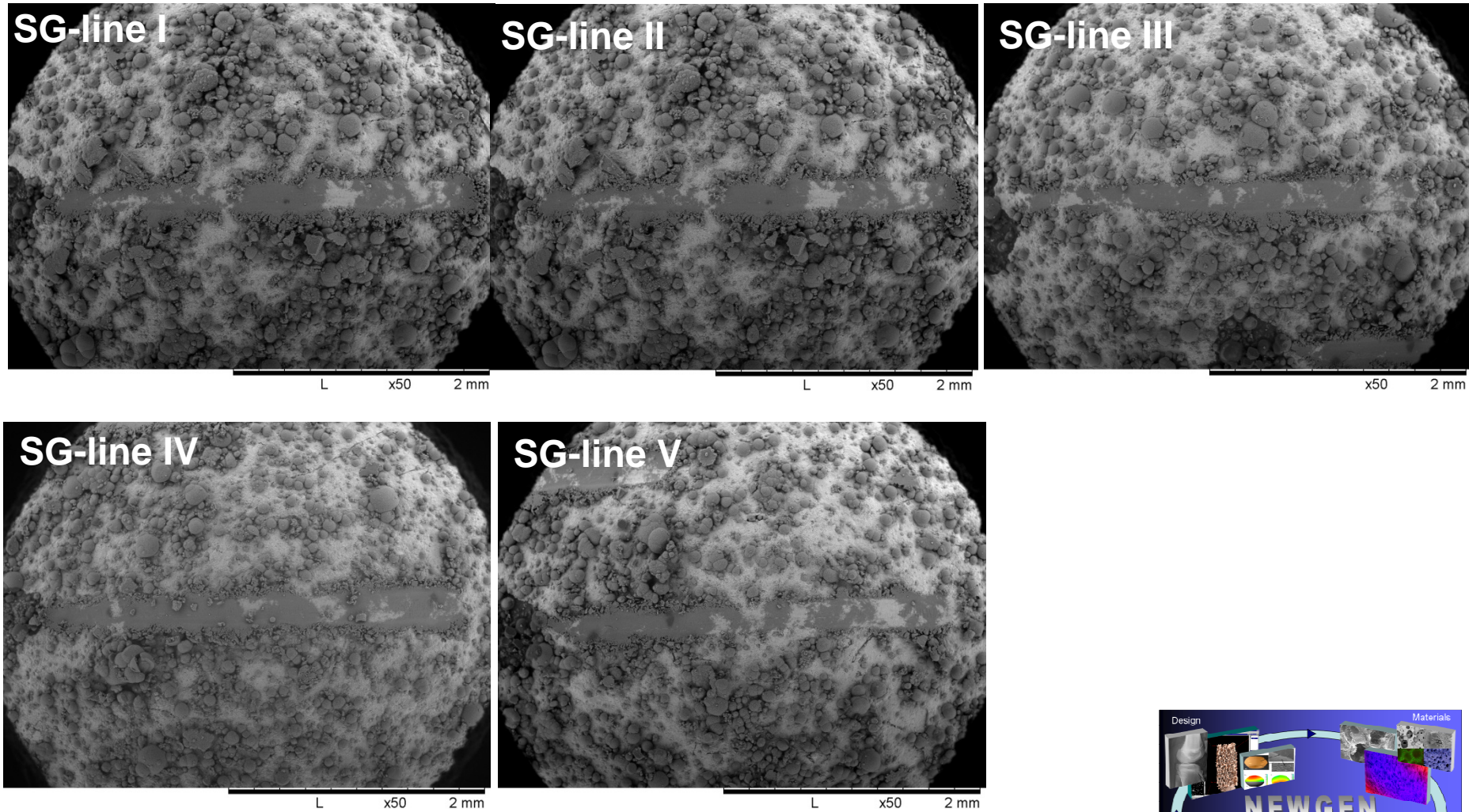
CaP deposition-TiO₂ NT



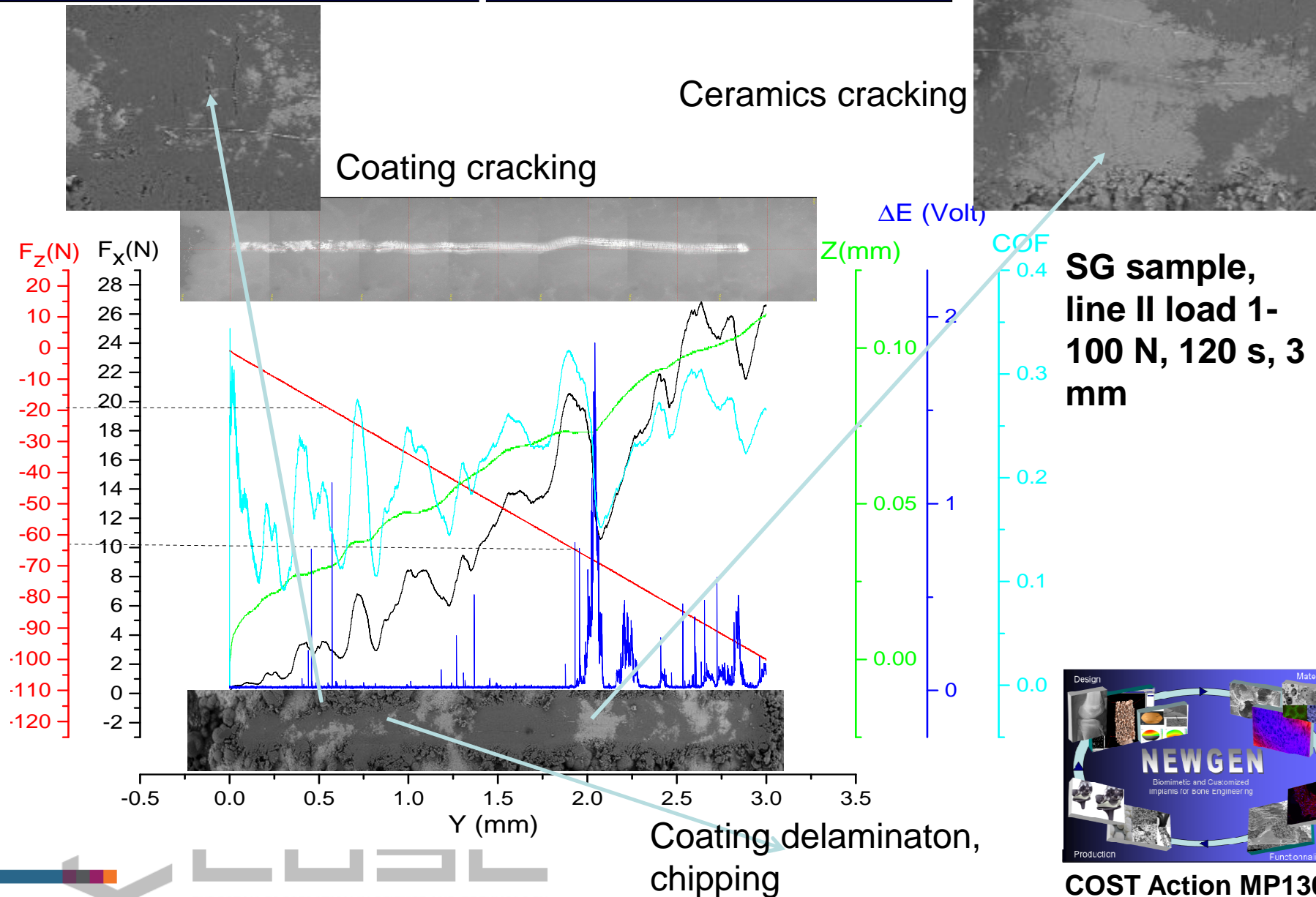
**TiO₂ nanotube arrays+immersing in MCS
CaP solution for 28 days**

Results

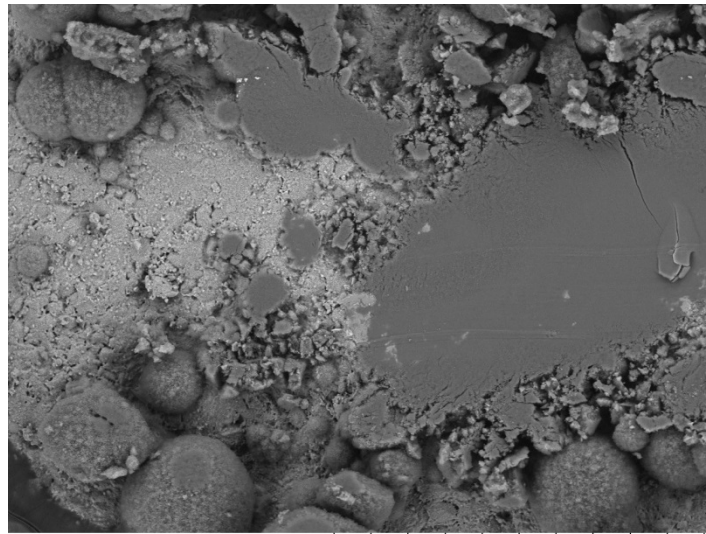
Mechanical characterization-linear scratch test



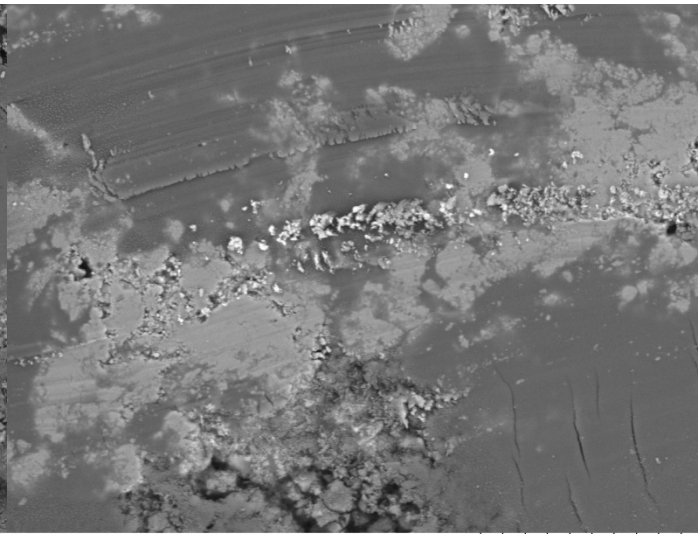
Mechanical characterization-SG sample



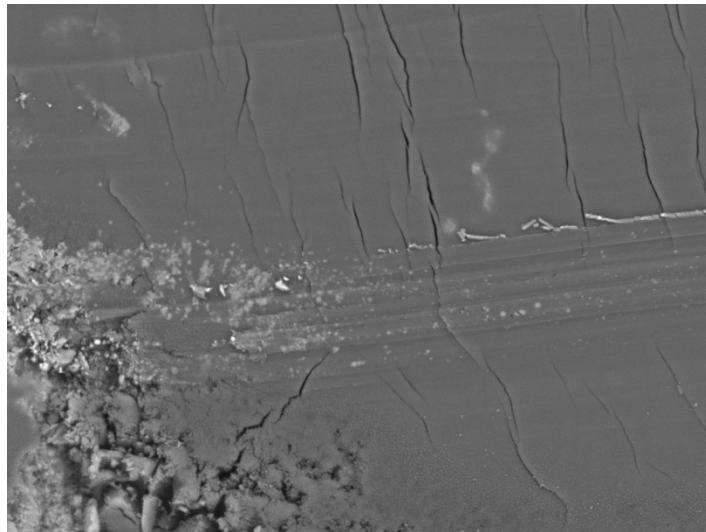
Mechanical characterization-SG ample



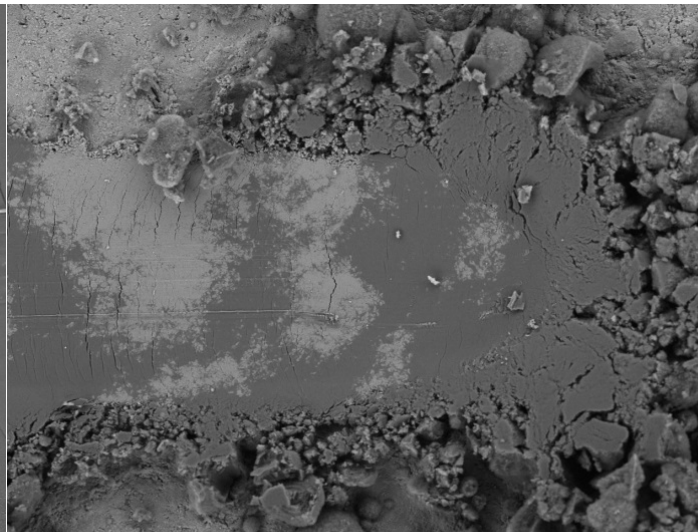
L x500 200 um



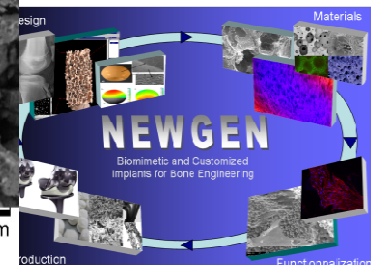
L x2,0k 30 um



L x2,0k 30 um



L x300 300 um

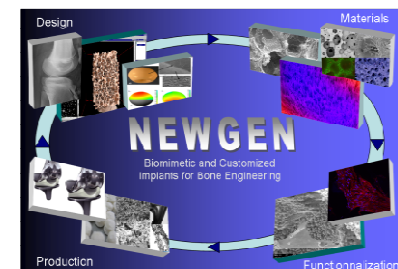
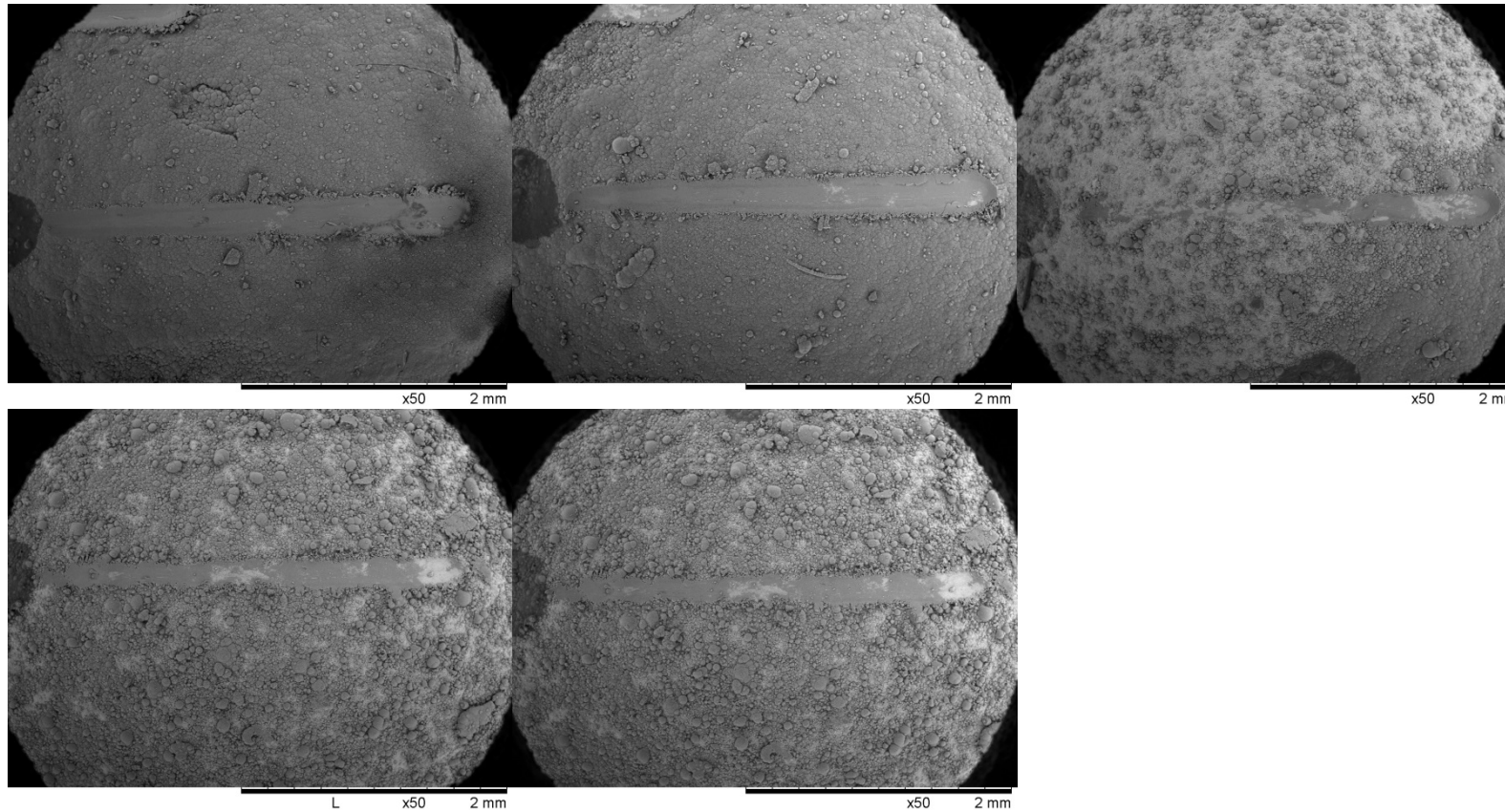


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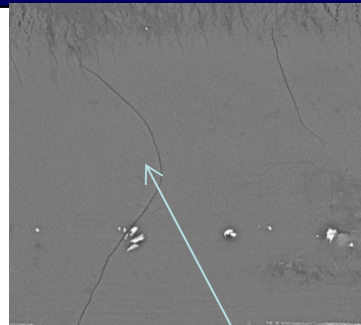
Mechanical characterization-SG

	Coatings failure (Lc_1 , N)	Ceramic failure (Lc_2 , N)
1	20	50
2	22	55
3	17	42
4	16	48
5	20	40
6	20	60
7	17	45
8	18	50
9	18	45
10	20	50
11	18	65
12	15	55
13	20	45
14	18	40
Mean value	18	49
error	2	7

Mechanical characterization-MH samples

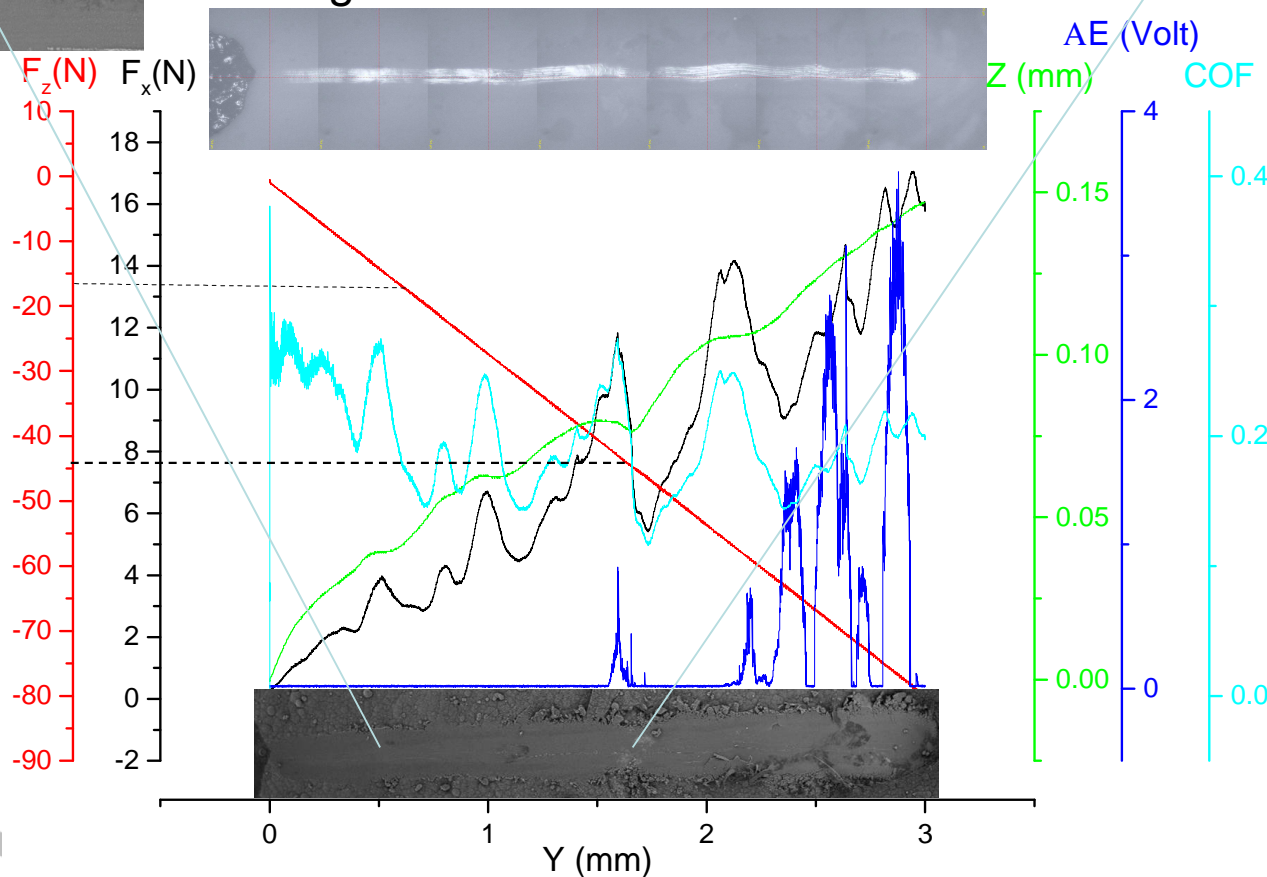
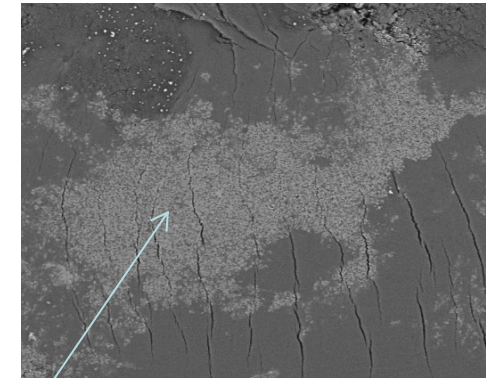


Mechanical characterization-MH sample

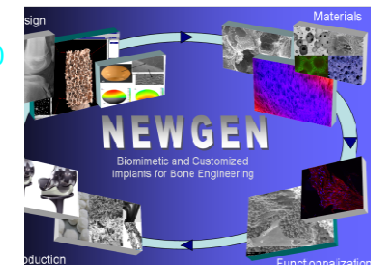


Coatings cracking

Ceramics cracking

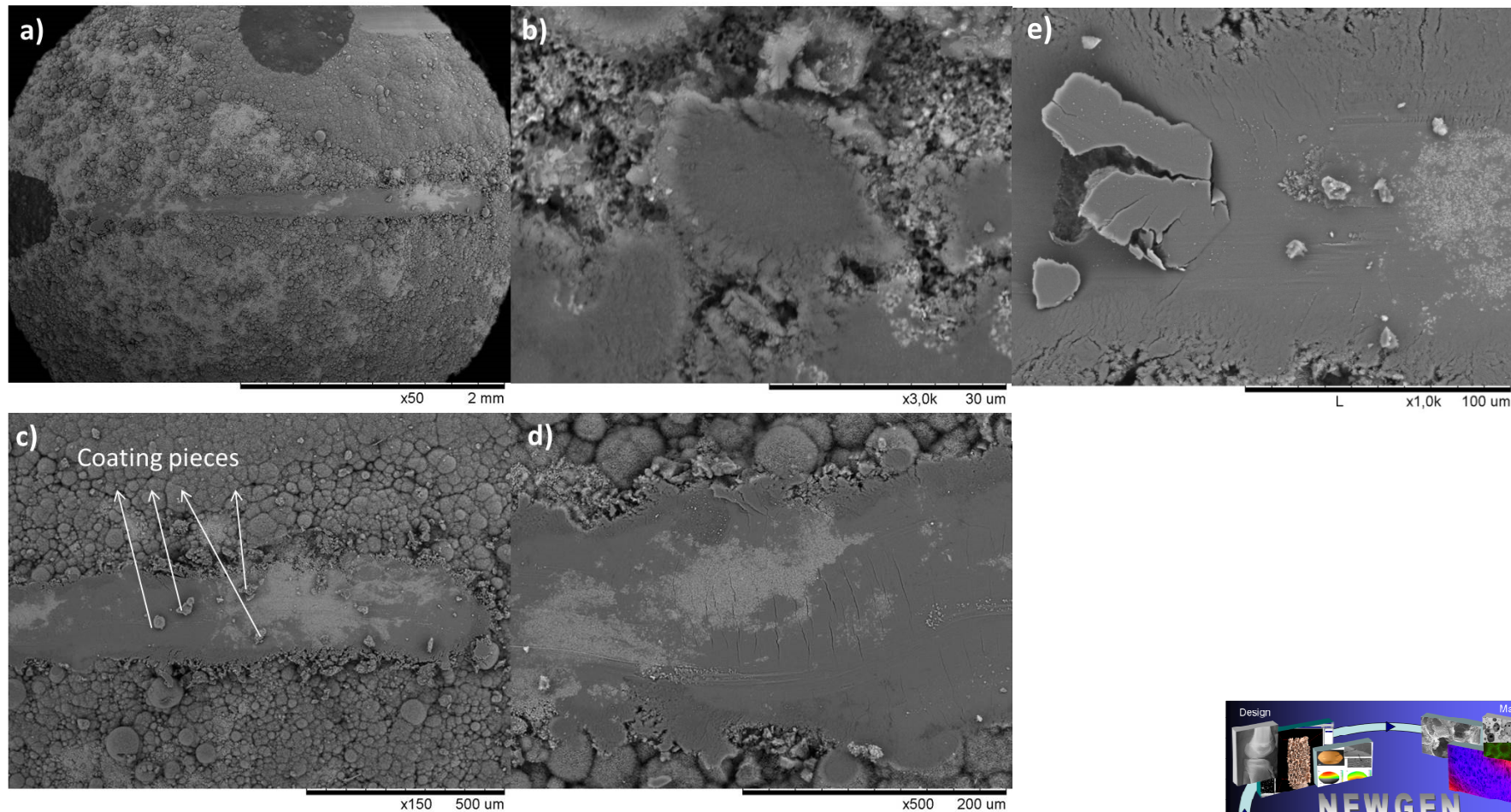


line IV, load 1-80 N, 120 s, 3 mm



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Mechanical characterization-MH sample



Mechanical characterization-MH sample

	Coatings failure (L_{c1} , N)	Ceramic failure (L_{c2} , N)
1	20	52
2	18	32
3	15	42
4	16	50
5	18	42
6	15	32
7	15	42
Mean value	17	35
error	2	38
	Mean value	41
	error	7

Mechanical characterization- ceramic sample

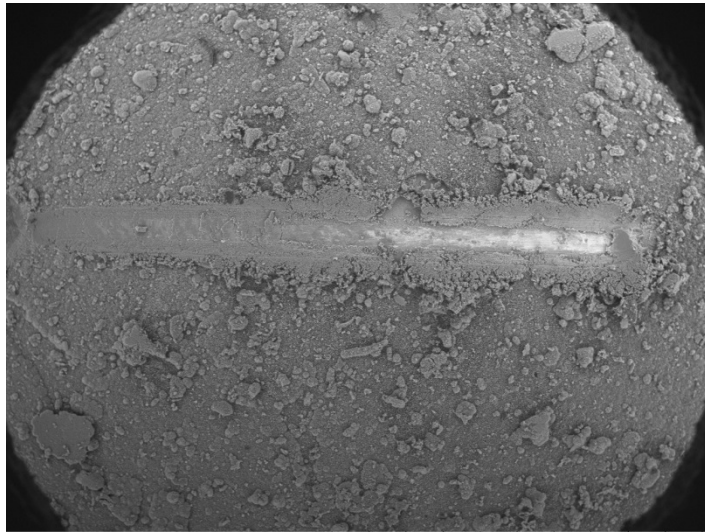
Mechanical properties of β -TCP coating and biomimetic CaP coating on zirconia.

Coating	Scratch test critical load- L_c (N)	Tensile strength test (MPa)	Implantation and explantation of the coated implant from the artificial bone Remaining mass of the coating (%)
β -TCP coating	97 ± 9	52.3 ± 3.8	92 ± 7
Biomimetic CaP coating	5.3 ± 0.6	2.6 ± 0.4	36 ± 9

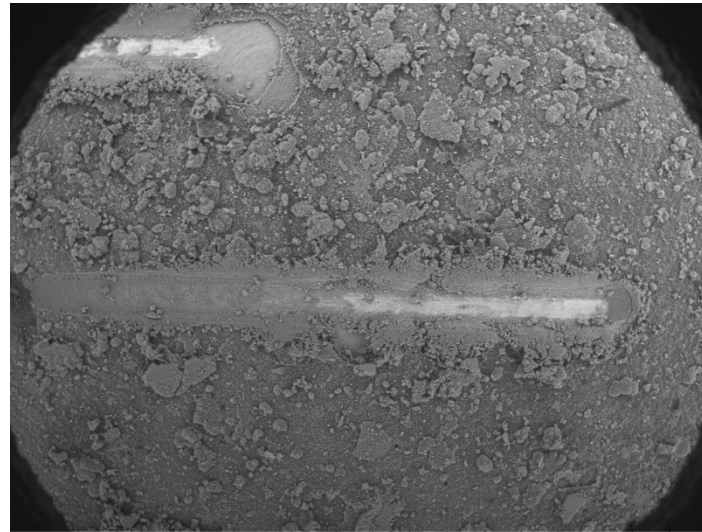
M. Stefanic et al. / Journal of the European Ceramic Society 33 (2013) 3455–3465

	SG samples	MH samples
Coating failure	18 ± 2 N	17 ± 2 N
Zirconia failure	49 ± 7 N	41 ± 7 N

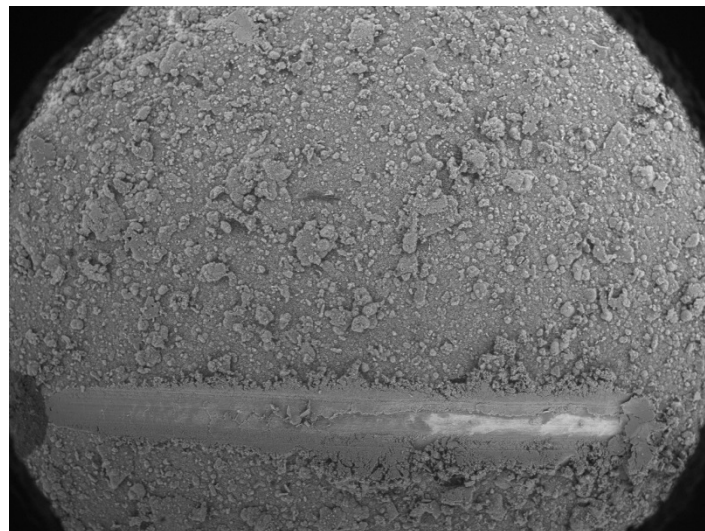
Mechanical characterization-TA samples



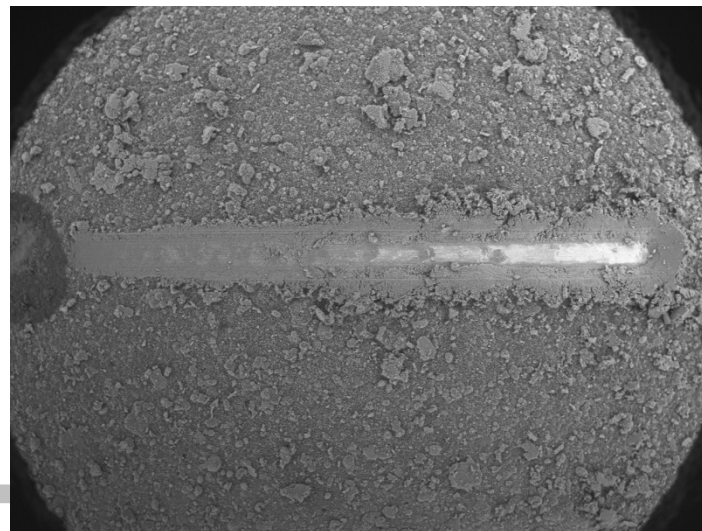
L x50 2 mm



L x50 2 mm



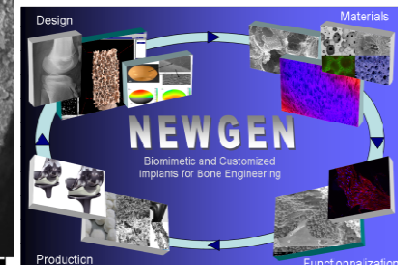
L x50 2 mm



L x50 2 mm

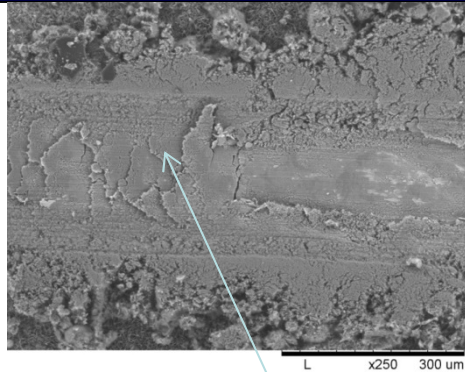
A3Y-2h0002

2015/09/14 16:07 L



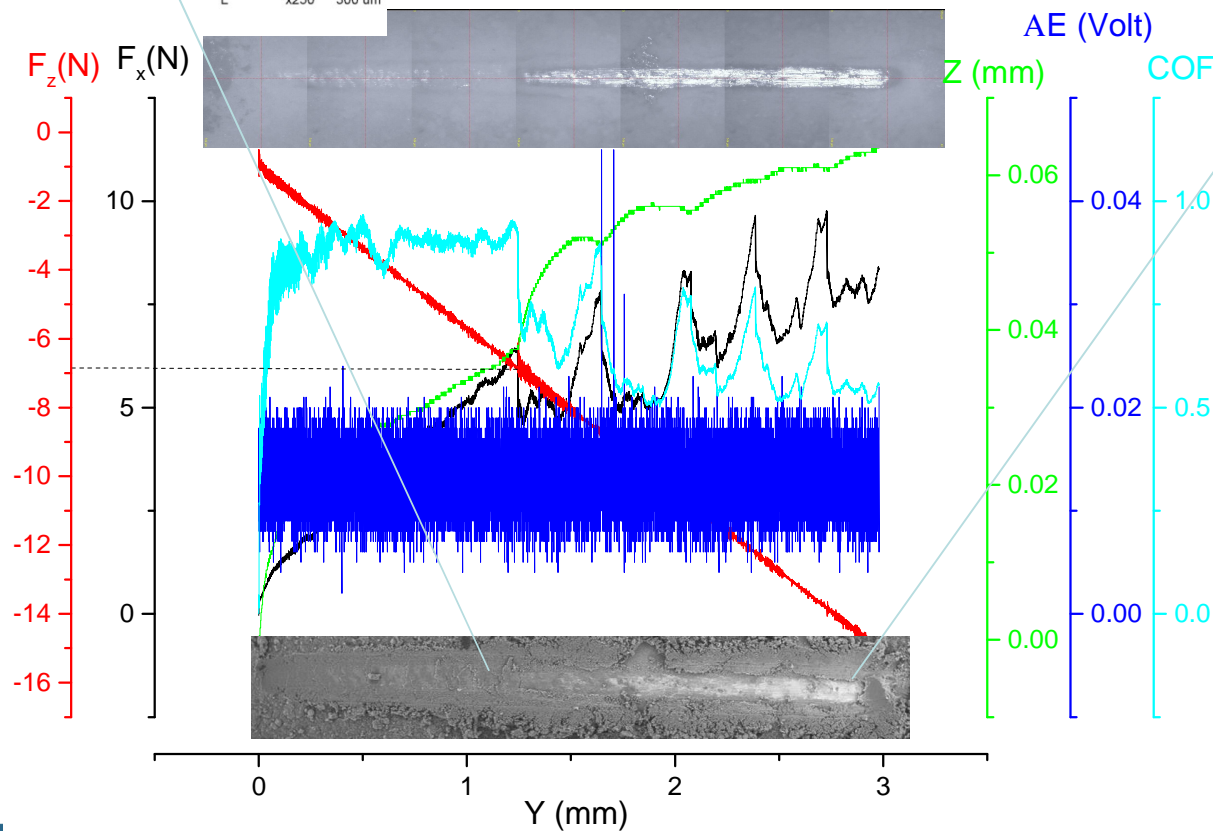
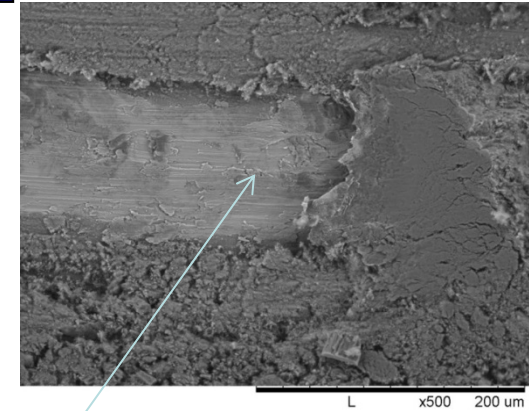
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Mechanical characterization-TA samples

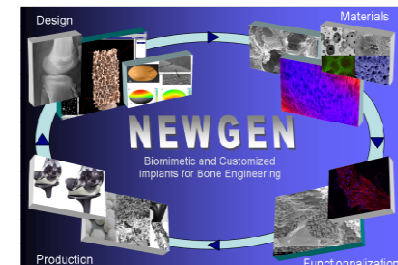


Coating+substrate removed

Coating cracking

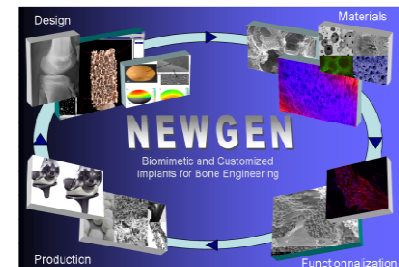
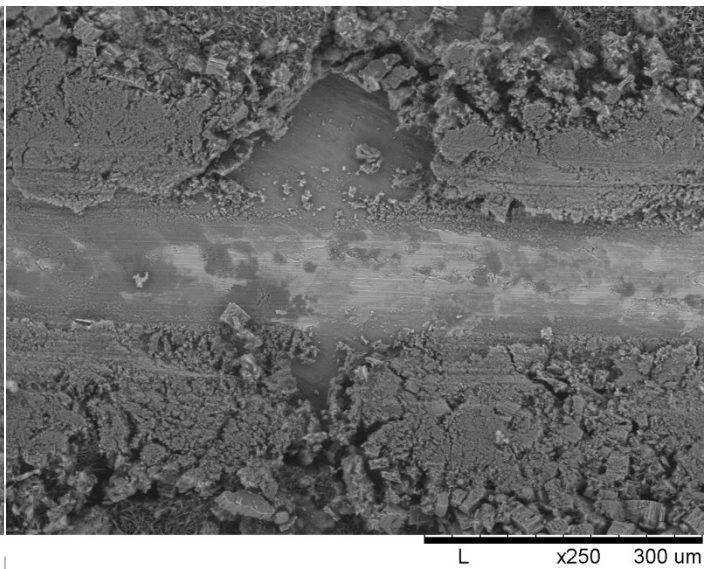
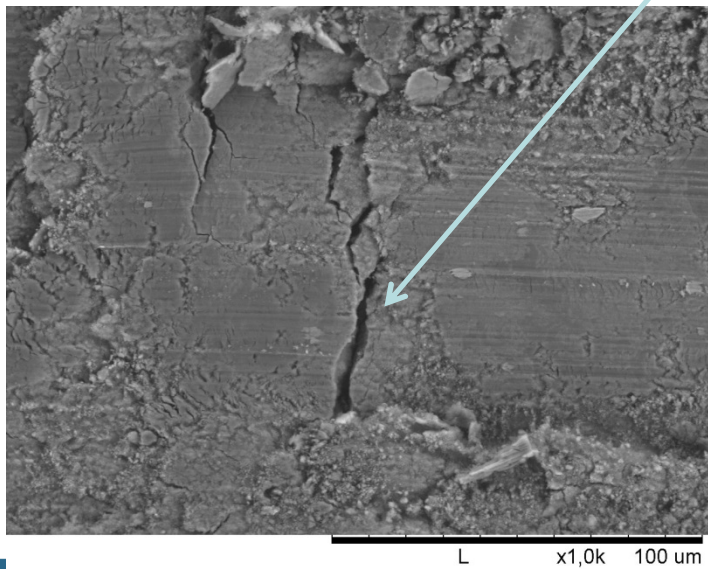
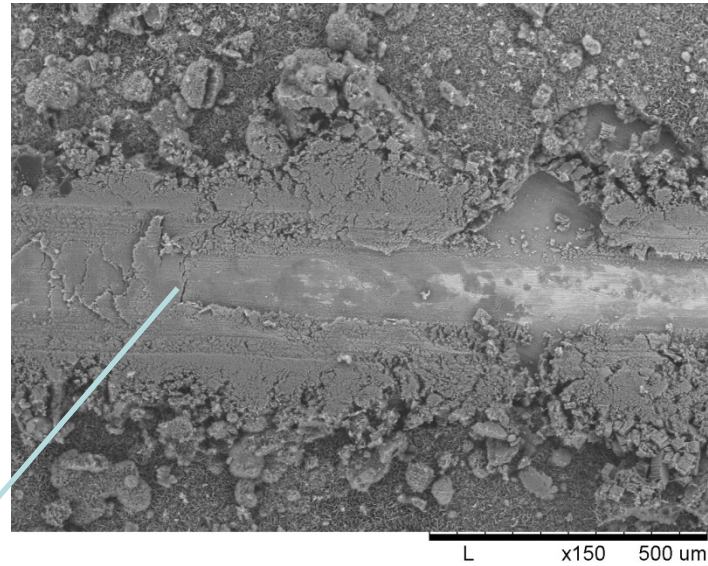
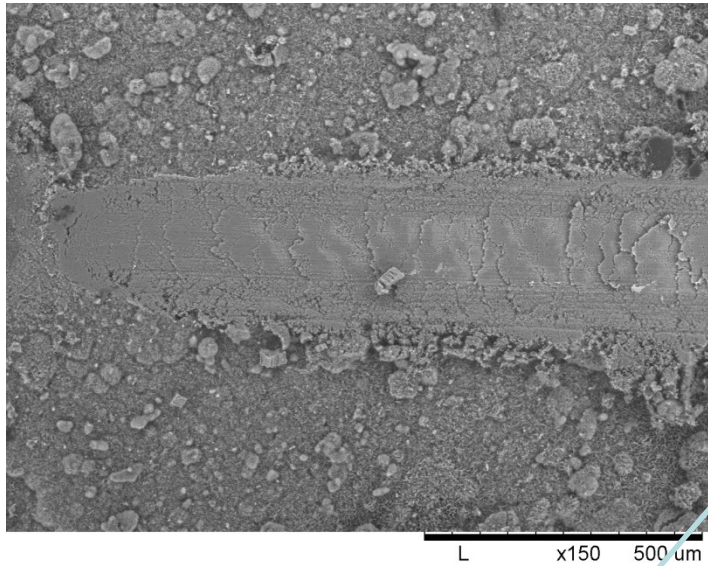


line I, load 1-
15 N, 200 s, 3
mm



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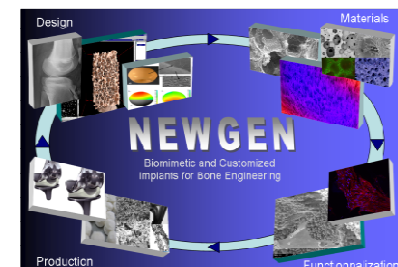
Mechanical characterization-TA samples



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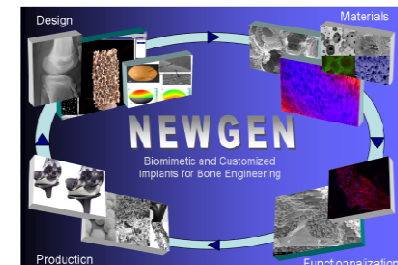
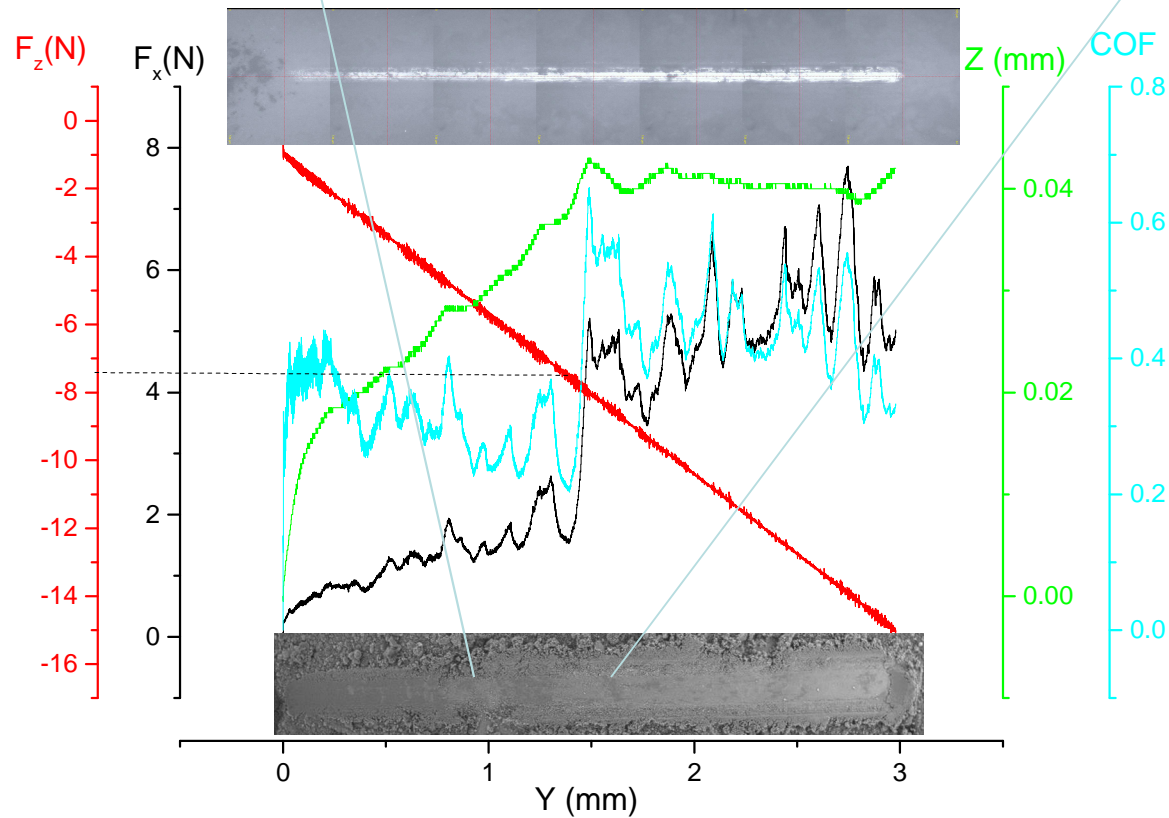
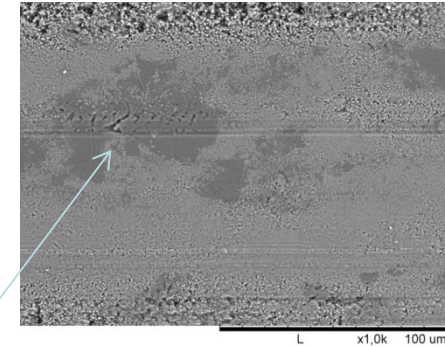
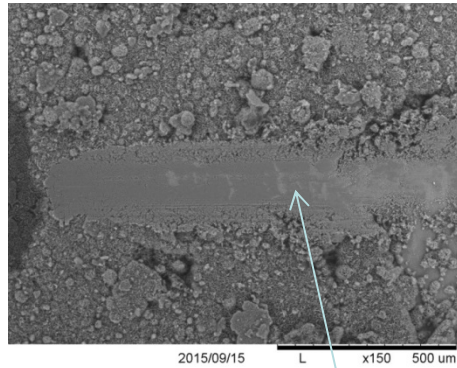
Mechanical characterization-TA samples

	Coating and nanotubes failure and delamination (Lc, N)
1	6,6
2	6,2
3	7,2
4	6
5	6,2
6	6,2
7	5
8	6,2
9	4,8
10	5,2
11	5,70
12	4,40
13	5,2
14	4,7
15	5
Mean value	5,6
error	0,8



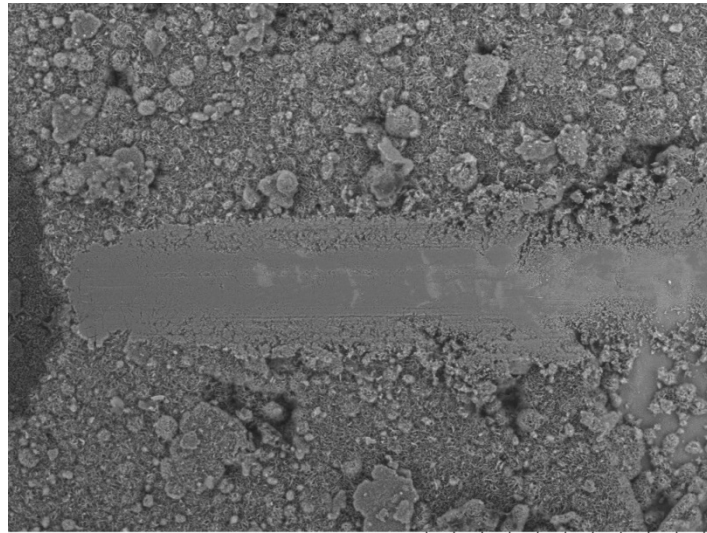
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Mechanical characterization-TR samples

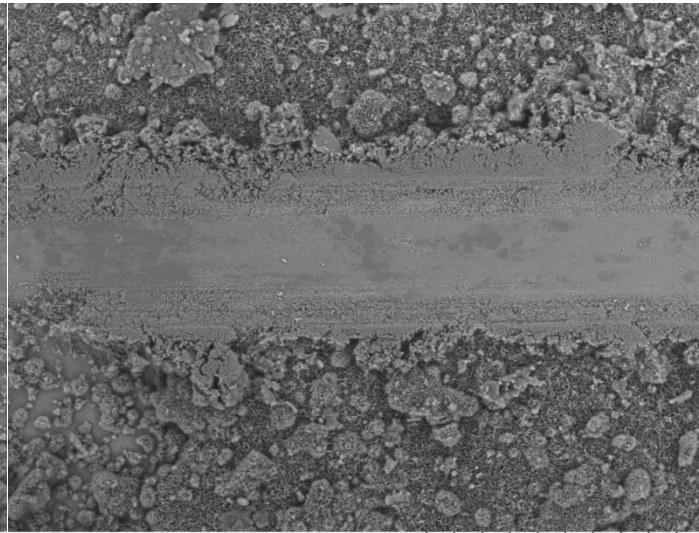


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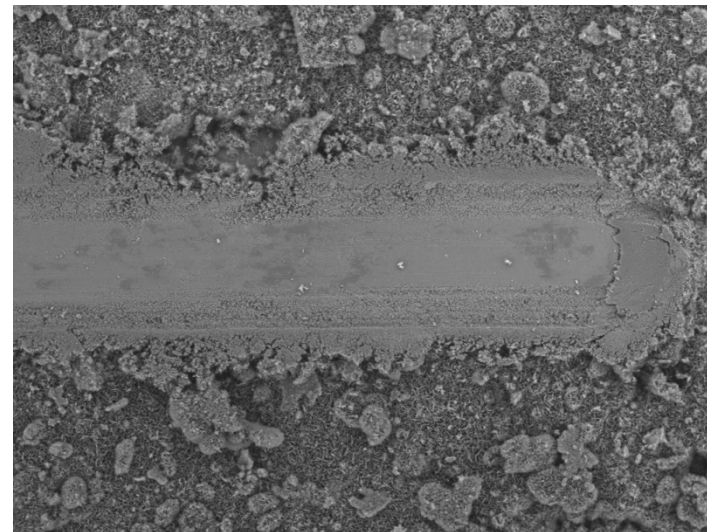
Mechanical characterization-TR samples



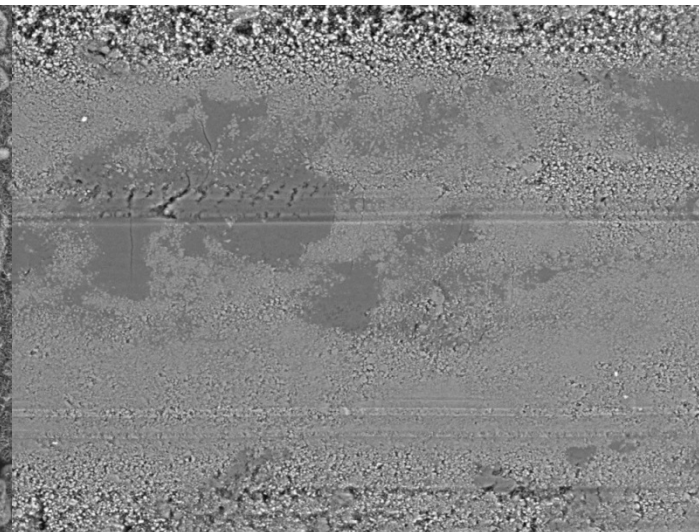
2015/09/15 L x150 500 µm



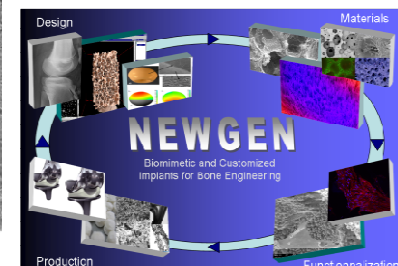
2015/09/15 L x150 500 µm



2015/09/15 L x150 500 µm



L x1,0k 100 µm

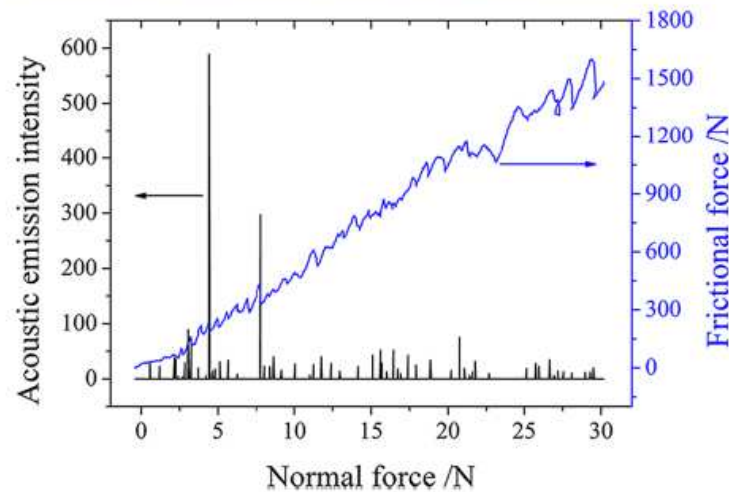


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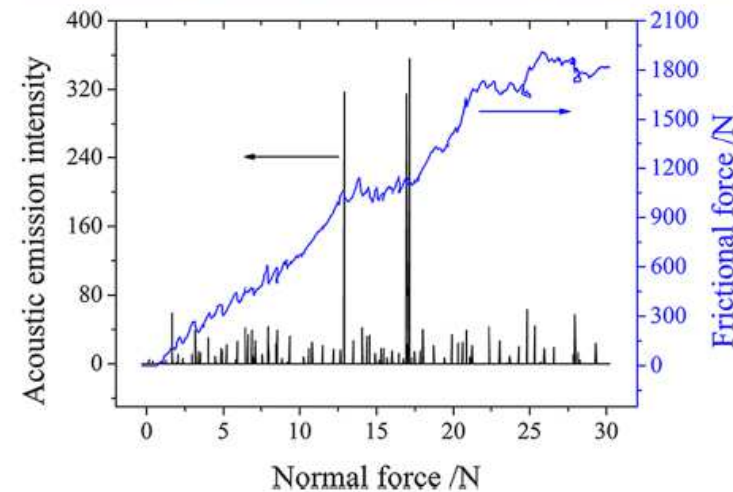
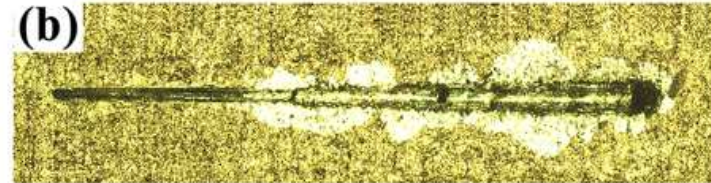
Mechanical characterization-TR samples

	Coating and nanotubes failure and delamination (Lc, N)
1	7,1
2	6,6
3	5,2
4	7,1
5	4,8
6	7,5
7	5,1
8	10,3
9	6,7
10	6,1
11	5,5
12	7,8
13	7,5
14	7,6
Mean value	7
error	1

Mechanical characterization-TR samples



TiO₂ nanotubes
4N load failure



TiO₂ nanotubes adhesion enhance by
oxide compact layer, 13 N load failure

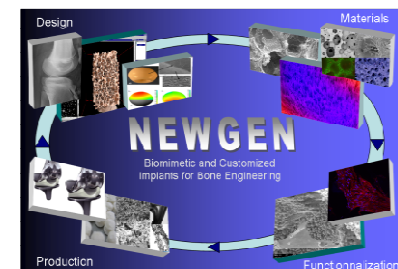
D. Yu et al. ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2014, 6,
8001–8005

Conclusion

- The scratch test results obtained on coated porous ZrO_2 (SG-CaP MH-CaP) and TiO_2 nanotube arrays (TA-CaP, TR-CaP) provide us very important information about adhesion of calcium phosphate coated on the surfaces of all substrate.
- As we saw our results are similar to previous published results, the coating obtained by biomimetic procedure on ceramics have critical load value (L_c) around three times higher
- Also TA nanotubes+CaP have around 50% higher value and TR nanotubes+CaP more than three time higher than non coated nanotubes
- Obtained results during this STSM project will be used for further developments, processes optimization and improvements of proposed biomimetic material for application as a bone implants

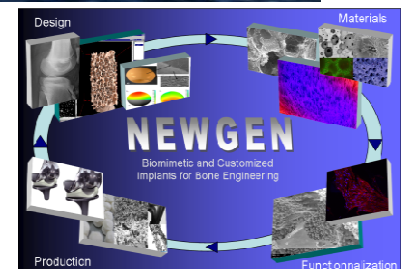
Acknowledgement

- Prof. dr. Carmen Baudin
- Dr. Andreja Gajović
- Dr. Jelena Macan
- Dr. Maja Detour Sikirić
- Dr. Darija Jurašin
- Lidija Brcković, Msc





Thank you for the attention



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