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INSTITUTE OF METALLURGY
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Polish Academy of Sciences

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Biodegradable magnesium alloys for medical applications

Msc Katarzyna Kubok

Supervisor: Professor Lidia Lityńska - Dobrzyńska

• Interdisciplinary PhD Studies in Materials Engineering with English as the language of instruction •

Institute of Metallurgy and Materials Science

Polish Academy of Sciences

Reymonta 25, 30-059 Krakow, tel. +48 12 295 28 00, fax +48 12 295 28 04

www.imim-phd.edu.pl

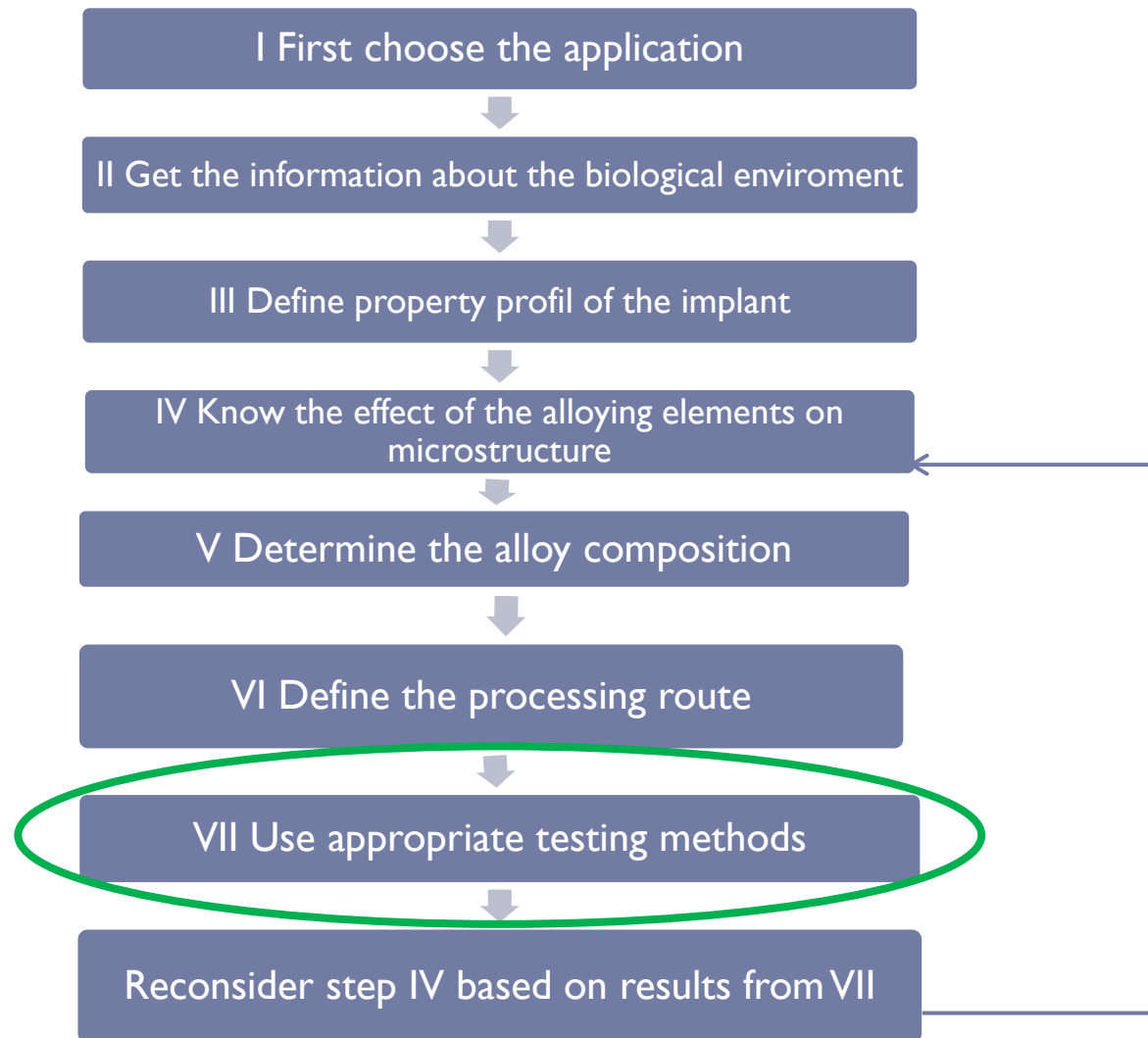
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Plan of the speech

1. How to choose the right magnesium alloys?
2. Why these alloying elements?
3. Isothermal sections of Mg-Zn-Ca system at 300 °C
4. Compositions of the alloys
5. Techniques
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 1. SEM, examples
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 4. Microhardness
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How to choose the right magnesium alloys?



Why these alloying elements?

▶ **Zn**

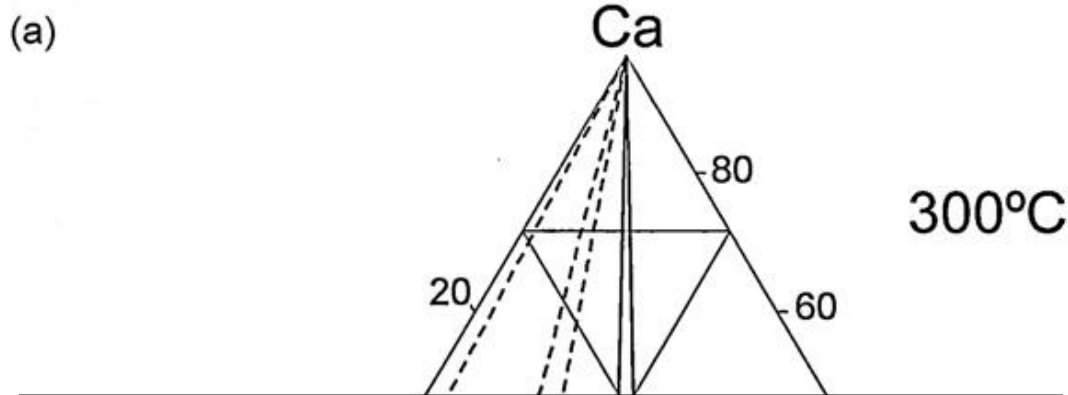
- biocompatible
- ambient and artificial age-hardening response of Mg-Zn system – precipitation hardening

▶ **Ca**

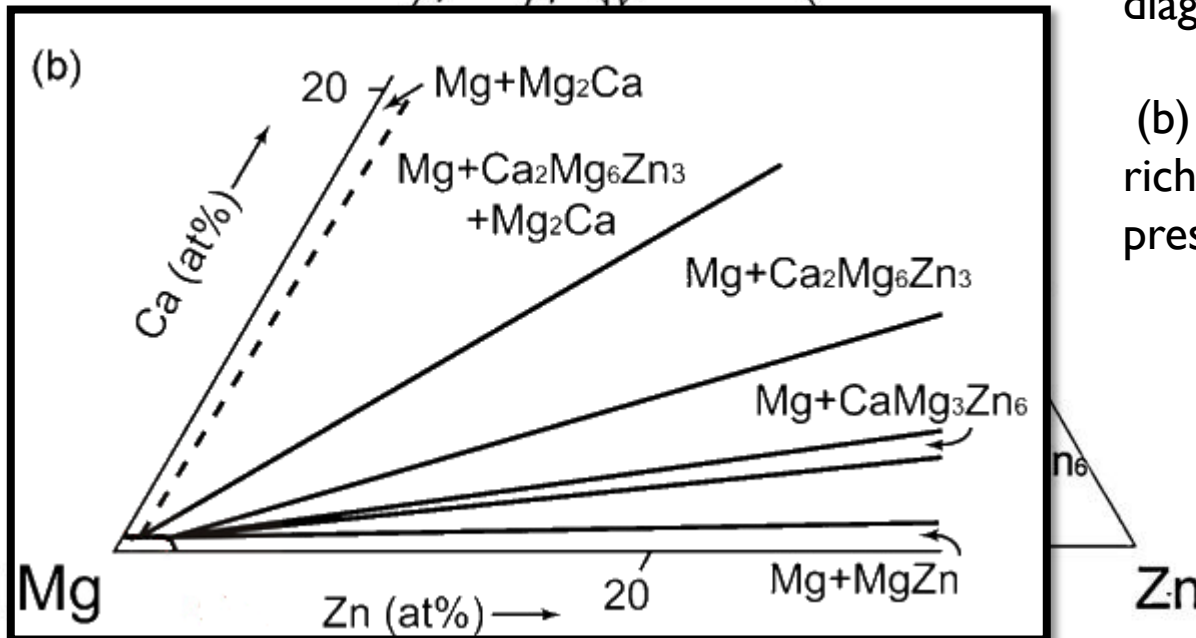
- biocompatible
- grain refiner
- better castability – increases the ignition temperature of molten Mg
- higher creep resistance and hardness if added to Mg-Zn
- age-hardening response of Mg-Zn is enhanced by trace Ca addition



Isothermal sections of Mg-Zn-Ca system at 300 °C



(a) Isothermal cross section of Mg–Ca–Zn ternary phase diagram at 300 °C,



(b) enlargement of the Mg-rich corner including present alloy compositions

Compositions of the alloys

- ▶ Based on the isothermal sections of the Mg-Zn-Ca system and literature review we have chosen six types of alloys composition (wt.%):

Tab. 1 Composition of the investigated alloys

- Mg-3Zn (ref. sample)
- Mg-3Zn-0.2Ca
- Mg-3Zn-0.5Ca
- Mg-3Zn-0.7Ca
- Mg-3Zn-1.0Ca
- Mg-3Zn-1.3Ca

Alloy	Composition (wt %)			Composition (at %)			Zn/Ca	Ca/Zn
	Mg	Zn	Ca	Mg	Zn	Ca		
1	97	3	-	98.86	1.14	-	-	-
2	96.8	3	0.2	98.74	1.14	0.12	9.50	0.11
3	96.5	3	0.5	98.55	1.14	0.31	3.68	0.27
4	96.3	3	0.7	98.43	1.14	0.43	2.65	0.38
5	96	3	1	98.24	1.14	0.62	1.84	0.54
6	95.7	3	1.3	98.05	1.14	0.81	1.41	0.71

Ca changes the solid solubility of Zn in Mg

Techniques

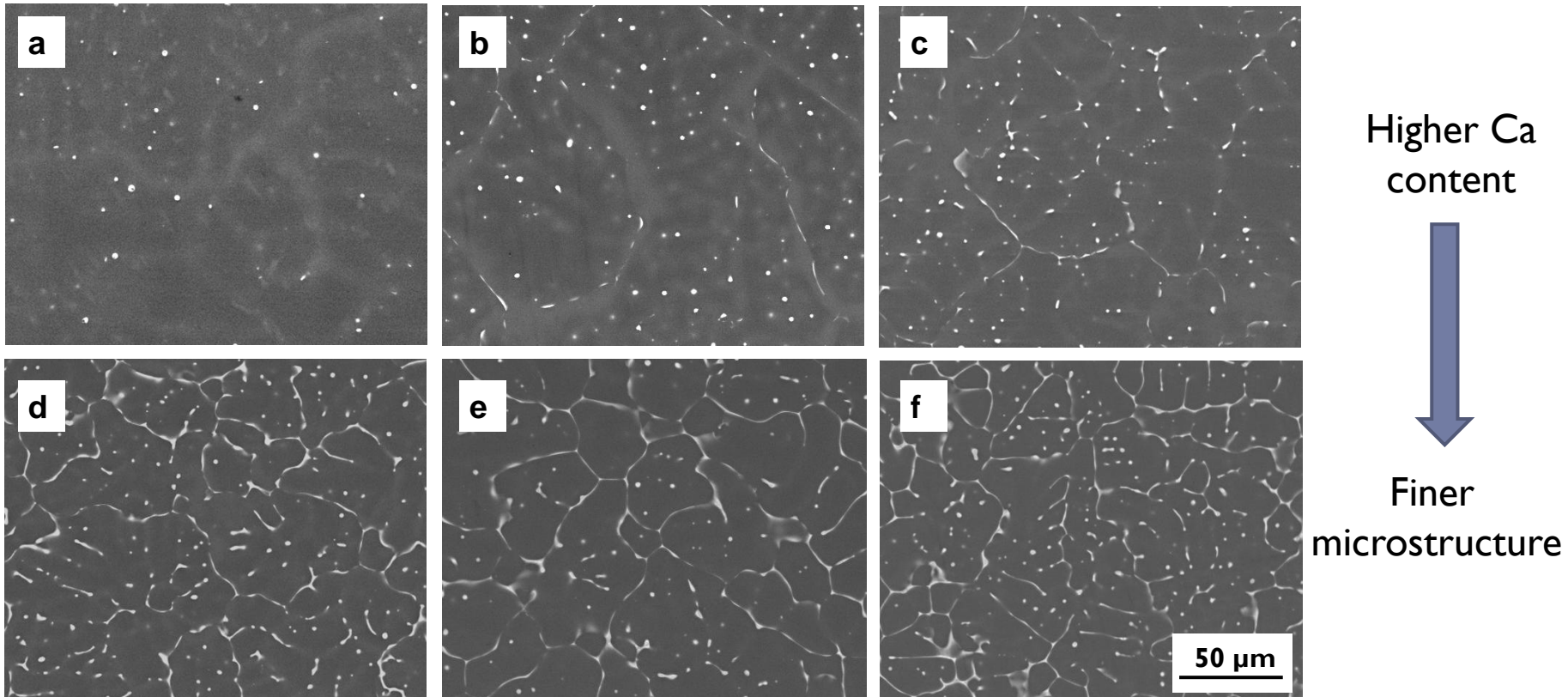
- ▶ Resistance melting and casting under the protective argon atmosphere (K. Kubok)
- ▶ Metallographic sample preparation techniques (K. Kubok)
- ▶ Twinjet electro-polishing (K. Kubok)
- ▶ Ion beam milling system (M. Szlezinger and K. Kubok)
- ▶ Scanning electron microscopy (dr J. Wojewoda-Budka with K. Kubok)
- ▶ X-ray diffraction spectroscopy (dr A. Góral with K. Kubok)
- ▶ Microhardness tester (K. Kubok)

- ▶ Main method: **Transmission electron microscopy** (dr hab. L. Lityńska-Dobrzyńska and K. Kubok)



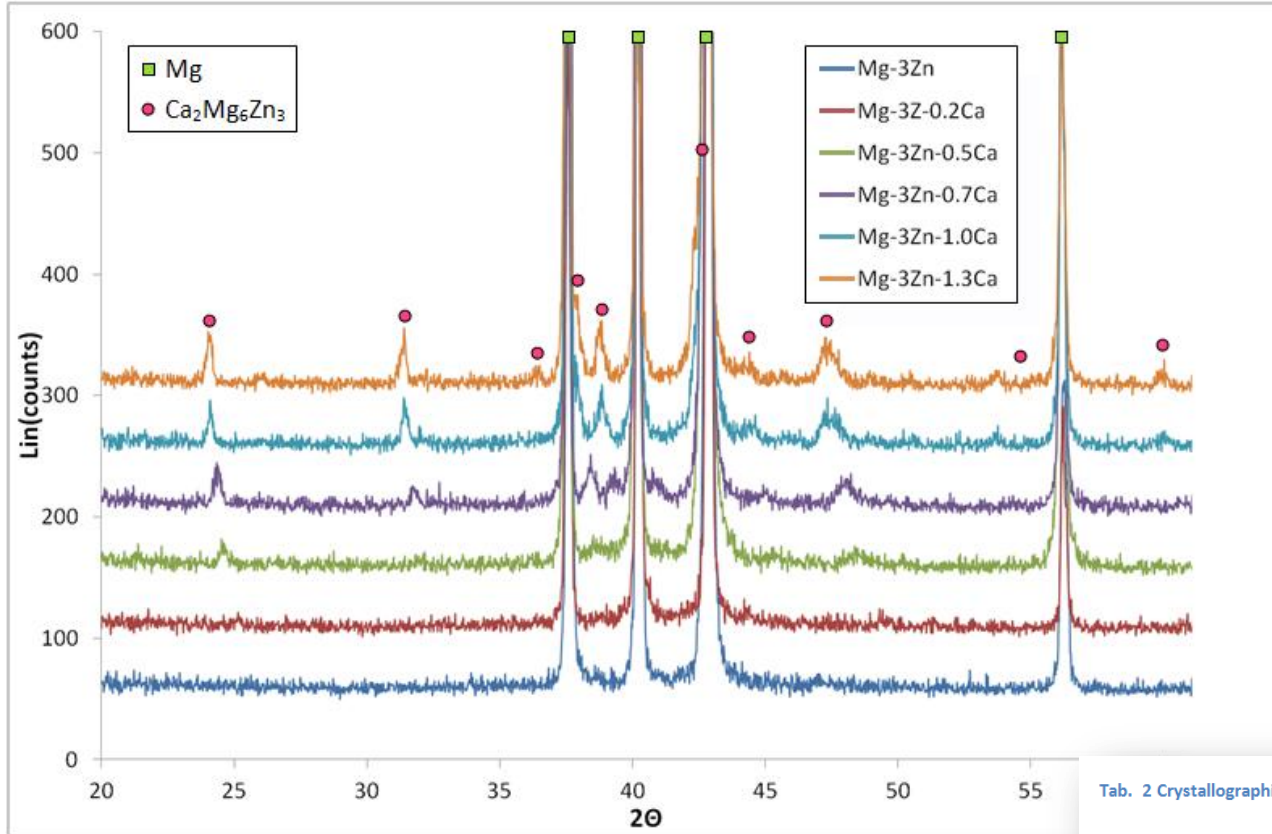
Results: SEM, examples

All investigated alloys have revealed $\alpha(\text{Mg})$ dendritic microstructures with secondary phases distributed in interdendritic spacing and within the dendrites. The Mg_4Zn_7 has been identified as the main intermetallic phase in the Mg-3Zn wt.% alloy.



Microstructures of a) Mg-3Zn; b) Mg-3Zn-0.2Ca; c) Mg-3Zn-0.5Ca; d) Mg-3Zn-0.7Ca; e) Mg-3Zn-1.0Ca; f) Mg-3Zn-1.3Ca; BSE; 20kV

Results: XRD spectrum of all samples



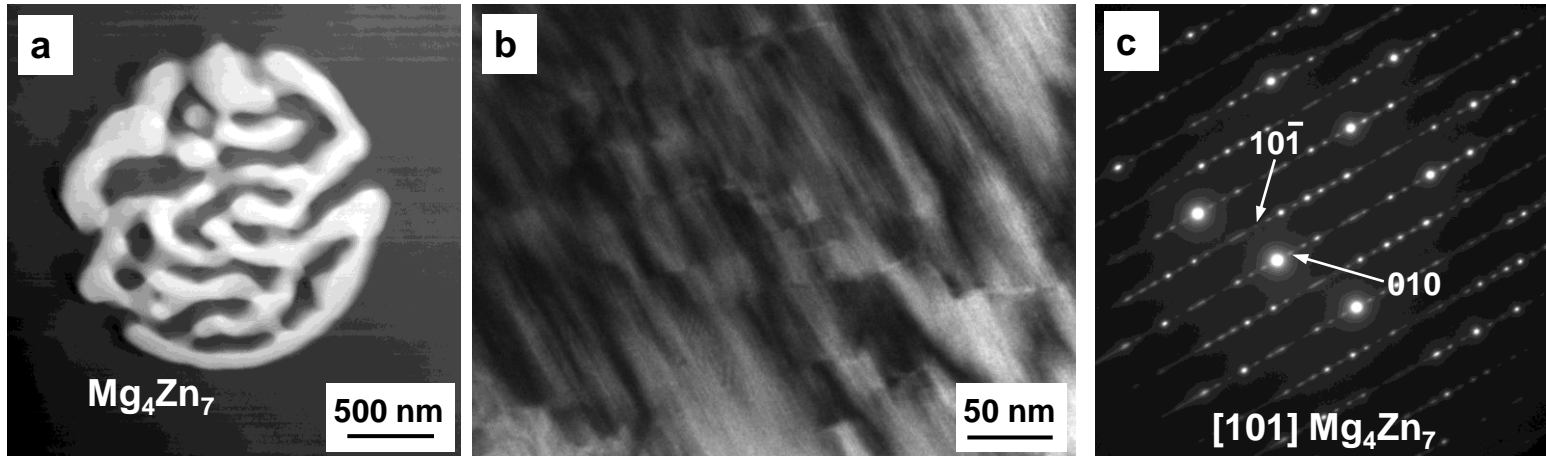
Lattice parameters increase with increasing Ca content

Calcium addition causes the formation of ternary $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$ phase

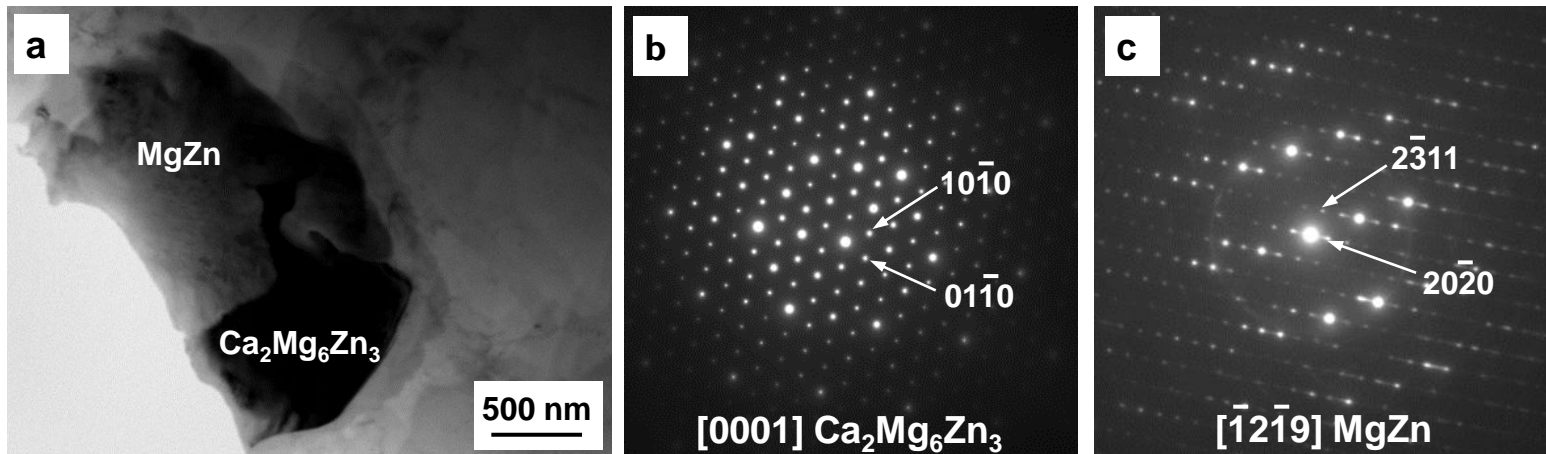
Tab. 2 Crystallographic orientation of the phases in the Mg-Zn-Ca system obtained with XRD

Phase	Pearson symbol	Space group	Lattice parameters (Å)	
			a, b	c
Mg	hP2	$P6_3/mmc$ (194)	3.199	5.154
$\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$	hP36	$P6_3/mmc$ (194)	9.725 for Mg-3Zn-0.5Ca to 9.912 for Mg-3Zn-1.3Ca	10.148 for Mg-3Zn-0.5Ca to 10.352 for Mg-3Zn-1.3Ca

Results: TEM, examples

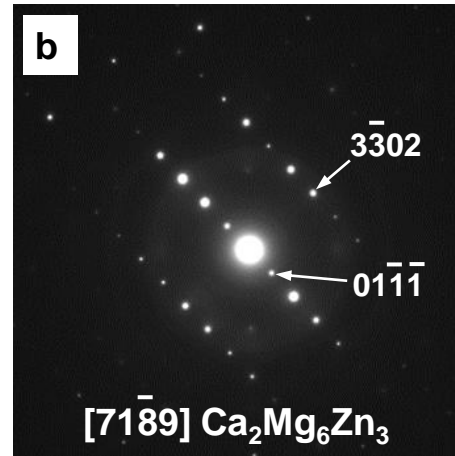
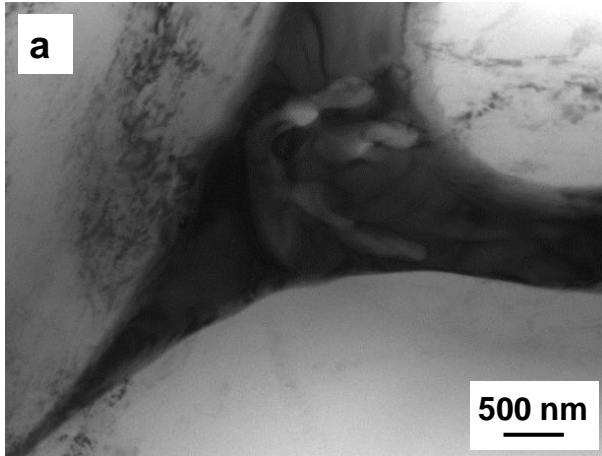


Mg-3Zn; a) STEM-HAADF image of globular particle of Mg_4Zn_7 phase; b) TEM bright field of the particle shown in (a); and c) corresponding SAD pattern



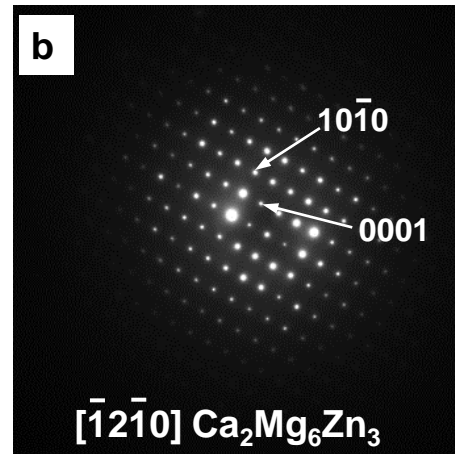
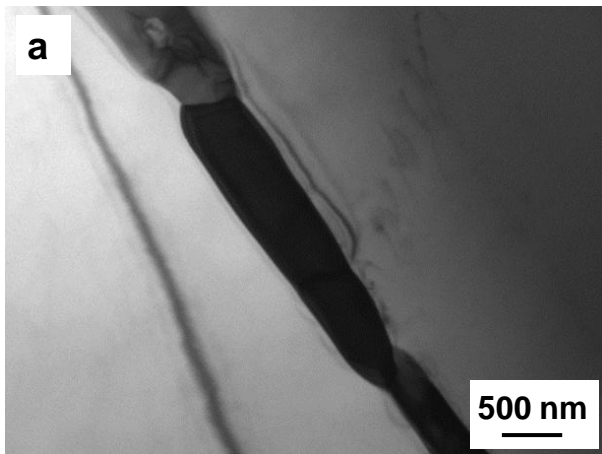
Mg-3Zn-0.2Ca; a) TEM bright field of precipitations of MgZn and $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$ phases and (b, c) SAD patterns of respective phases

Results: TEM, examples



- $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$ phase has been found in calcium containing alloys
- In the Mg-3Zn-0.2Ca wt.% sample, apart from the ternary phase, the Mg-Zn phase has been identified
- Mg_4Zn_7 phase has been identified in reference Mg-3Zn wt.% alloy,

Mg-3Zn-0.5Ca; a)BF, of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$ phase; b) corresponding SAD pattern

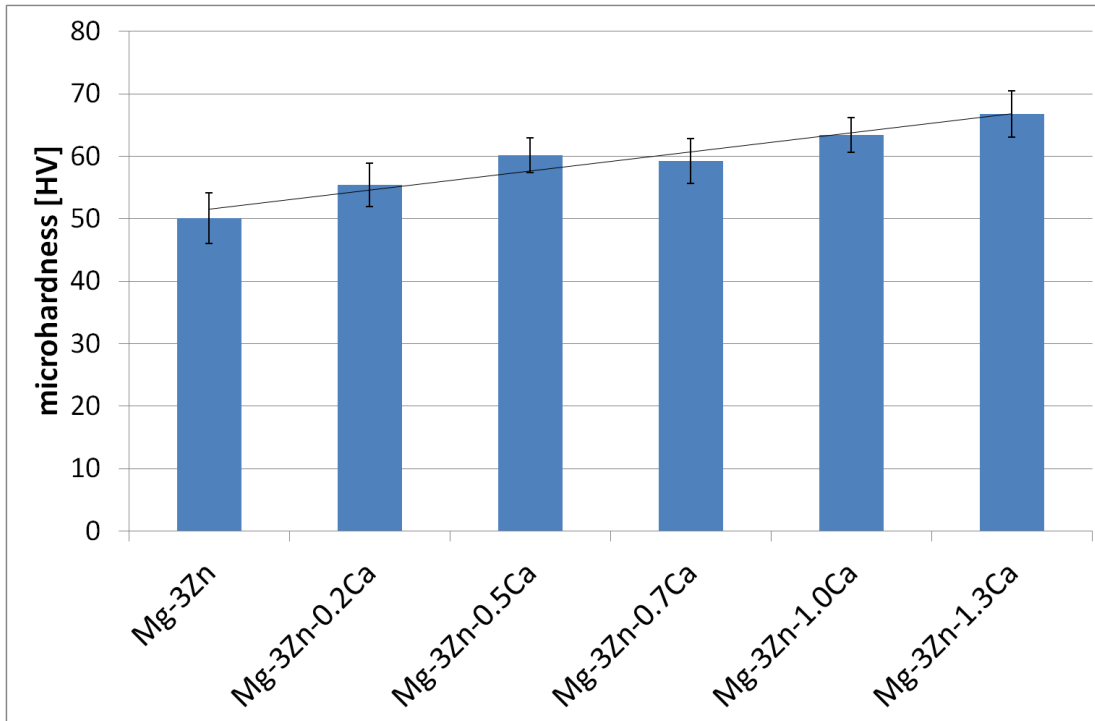


Mg-3Zn-1.3Ca; a)BF, $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$ phase; b) corresponding SAD diffraction

Tab. 3 Composition of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$ phase in investigated alloys

Alloy	Composition (at. %)		
	Mg	Zn	Ca
Mg-3Zn-0.2Ca	31.8	54.1	14.1
Mg-3Zn-0.5Ca	51.4	34.5	14.1
Mg-3Zn-0.7Ca	53.4	31.7	14.8
Mg-3Zn-1.0Ca	59.7	25.8	14.5
Mg-3Zn-1.3Ca	62.0	22.8	15.2

Results: Microhardness



Microhardness of Ca containing alloys increases to about 67 HV compared to 50 HV for Mg-3Zn wt.% alloy due to the formation of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$

CSM Instrument Vickers microhardness tester with an indenter load of 1 N (102 g) and a loading time of 30s has been used and ten separate indentations for each sample has been found. Standard deviation bars are given with linear trend line



Summary

- ▶ All alloys revealed dendritic microstructure of $\alpha(\text{Mg})$ and secondary phases distributed in interdendritic spacings and within the dendrites
- ▶ The Mg_4Zn_7 was identified as a main intermetallic phase in Mg-Zn alloy
- ▶ Ca additions cause the formation of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_6\text{Zn}_3$ hexagonal phase ($\text{Ca}_3\text{Mg}_x\text{Zn}_{15-x}$; IMI)
- ▶ The content of Mg in the phase varies in the range from ~36 at.% for Mg-3Zn-0.2Ca to ~65 at.% for Mg-3Zn-1.3Ca, what indicates increase of the lattice parameters
- ▶ The microhardness of the Ca containing alloys increase to about 67 HV compared to the 50 HV for Mg-Zn alloy



Long time goal and plans for the nearest future

Our aim:

Investigation of the relationship between the composition, microstructure, corrosion and mechanical properties

Plans for the nearest future:

- ambient and artificial age-hardening
- corrosion rate measurements (EIS electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, weight changes measurements)





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Thank you for your attention

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