



/ / /

:

(13  $\mu m$ )

( )

(9.2 %)

(4.85  $W/mm.K$ )

(4.74  $W/mm.K$ )

(4.7 %)

(4.38  $W/mm.K$ )

(2.2 %)

(9.2 %)

(81.25  $kJ/m^2$ )

( )

(63.158  $kJ/m^2$ )

(9.2 %)

### Studying of Thermal Conductivity and Impact Strength for Unsaturated Polyester Material Reinforced by Aluminum Particles

#### Abstract:

This work aims to prepare a polymer – metallic (composite material) reinforced by aluminum particles with different grain size and various volume fraction. Using filing particles from aluminum with a grain size (13  $\mu m$ ), and aluminum dust particles. This work studies the effect of volume fraction for aluminum particles and predicts its

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effect on thermal conductivity and impact strength of the prepared composite material. The results show that the thermal conductivity of a material reinforced by aluminum particles (filings) increases as the volume - fraction increases, where it reaches (4.85  $W/mm.K$ ) at volume – fraction (9.2 %), whereas in composite material reinforced by aluminum dust, the thermal conductivity increases to reach (4.74  $W/mm.K$ ) at volume – fraction (2.2 %) and then decrease to (4.38  $W/mm.K$ ) at volume fraction ( 4.7% ) and then stable at limited ratio from volume fraction.

Also the results show that the mechanical impact resistance for composite materials by dust particle increases as the volume – fraction – particle increases, where it reaches (81.25  $kJ/m^2$ ) at volume fraction ( 9.2% ). whereas composite materials reinforced with aluminum particle (filing) also increase as volume – fraction increases, but, as little as the increasing of composite materials reinforced by dust where reaches (63.158  $kJ/m^2$ ) at volume fraction ( 9.2 % ).

**:(Introduction) المقدمة**

**.[Victor, 2003]**

electronic packaging )

communication satellite )

computer )

**[James**

( space crafts )

( encapsulation

( devices

( devices

**.E. Mark, 2007]**

**.[Gilles, 2002]**

[Ashby, 1996]

(Matrix  
(Fibers)  
(Flakes)  
(Reinforcing Phase)  
(Fillers)  
(Particles)  
(Laminates)  
Phase)

(Thermosetting)  
(polyester)  
(Thermoplastic)  
[Schwartz, 1984]

[Singh, 2002]

- )  
( -  
[McCrum, 1997]  
40 < T < 280 K (PMMA)

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100 K

[Putnam, 2003] .40 K

**Practical Part**

**:Materials Used**

(1) (13  $\mu m$ )  
( %) (99.8 %)  
( )

**:Samples Preparation**

(30 mm)

(25 mm)  
(55  $\times$  10  $\times$  4 mm)  
(PPH)  
( )

[Kovacs *etal.*, 2004] .

$$V_p = \left( \frac{V_p}{V_c} \right) \times 100$$
$$V_p = \frac{W_p / \rho_p}{\frac{W_p}{\rho_p} + (1 - W_p) / \rho_m}$$

:  
=  $V_p$   
=  $W_p$   
=  $\rho_p$   
=  $\rho_m$

(Al = 2.7 g /  $cm^3$ )  
((1.1 – 1.6) g /  $cm^3$  = )

[Callister,2007]

(5) ( )

( )

(25)

**:Thermal Conductivity Test**

(25 × 30

mm)

**Heat Conduction Apparatus, P. A. Hillton Ltd. [England]**

(10 W)

**Fourier's Law**

**. [James E. Mark, 2007] of Heat Transform**

$$Q = -KA \frac{dT}{dx}$$

:

.(watt)

:Q

(W/mm.°C)

:K

(mm<sup>2</sup>)

:A

(°C / mm)

:dT/dx

K (dT/dx)

:

$$K = \frac{-Q dx}{A dT}$$

**Impact Strength Test**

(55

× 10 × 4 mm)

(Charpy Impact

ASTM – E23

Instrument)

.(1-a)

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$$\text{Impact strength} = \frac{\text{Fracture energy (KJ)}}{\text{cross - section of area (m}^2\text{)}} = \frac{FE}{A}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{(KJ)} & ( & ) & & : \\ & & & & \text{FE} \\ & & & & : \\ & & & & \text{A} \end{matrix}$$

## Results and Discussion

### Thermal Conductivity Test

(0.17 W/m.K)

(4)

(2.2 %)

(4.74 W/mm.K)

(4.7 %)

(4.38 W/mm.K)

(dust)

(filings)

(4.85 W/mm.K)

(9.2 %)

(5)

:

)

(6)

(81.25  $\text{kJ/m}^2$ )

(9.2 %)

[Ashby,1996]

(9.2 %)

(63.158  $\text{kJ/m}^2$ )

-

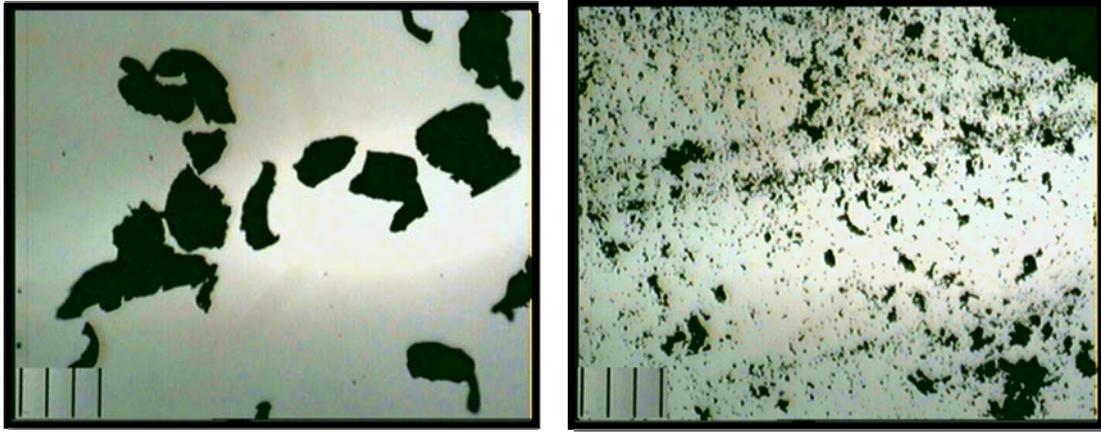
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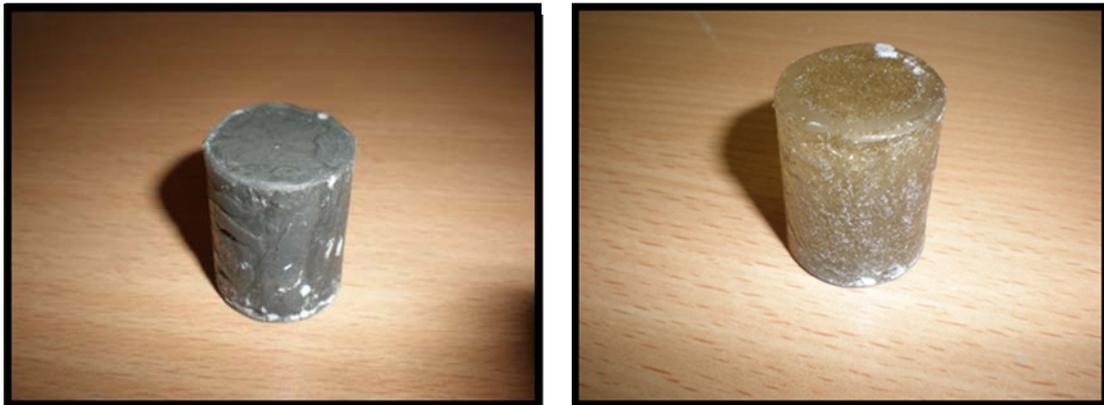
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(a) (b)  
دقائق الألمنيوم المستخدمة بقوة تكبير (1) شكل رقم  
400x  
(a) دقائق ألنيوم البرادة  
(b) دقائق ألنيوم غبارية



(b) (a)  
شكل رقم (2) النماذج المستخدمة  
(a) نموذج الموصلية الحرارية للمادة المركبة المقواة بدقائق ألنيوم برادة.  
(b) نموذج الموصلية الحرارية للمادة المركبة المقواة بدقائق ألنيوم غبارية.



(a)



(b)

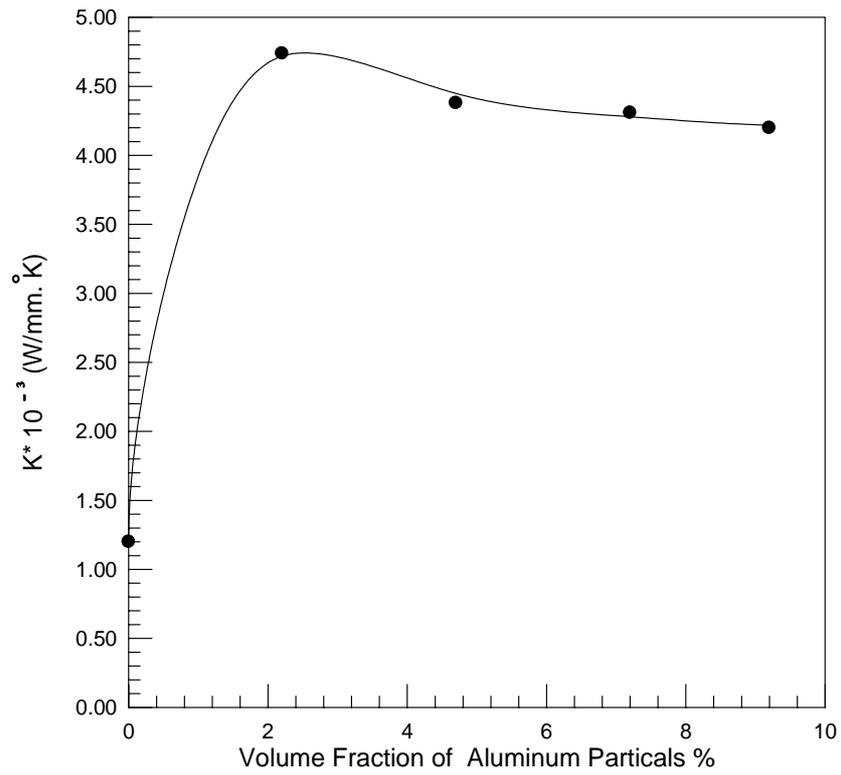
شكل رقم (3) نماذج اختبار الصدمة المستخدمة  
 (a) نماذج الصدمة الميكانيكية قبل الكسر.  
 (b) نماذج الصدمة الميكانيكية بعد الكسر.

المادة	معامل المرونة GPa	الموصلية الحرارية W/m.K	معامل التمدد الحراري $10^{-6} (C^{\circ})^{-1}$
الألمنيوم	70	220	7.4
البولي أستر	2.06 – 4.14	0.17	100-180

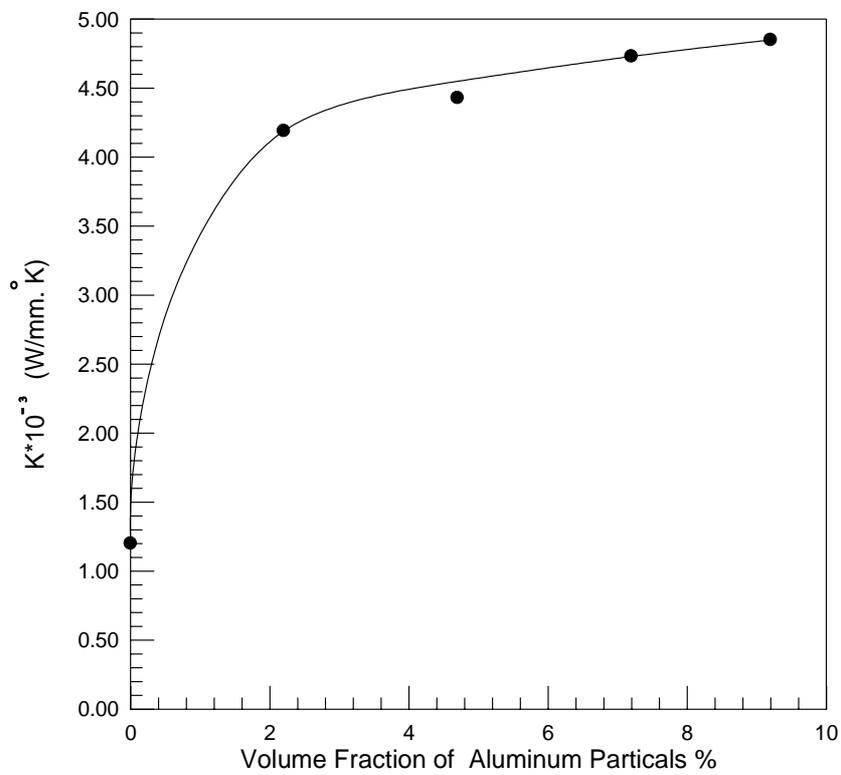
(1)

النموذج	البولي أستر غير المشبع	الألمنيوم (غبار)	الألمنيوم (برادة)
1	100 %	0	0
2	97.8 %	2.2 %	2.2 %
3	95.3 %	4.7 %	4.7 %
4	92.8 %	7.2 %	7.2 %
5	90.8 %	9.2 %	9.2 %

(2)



(4)



(5)

