

Porous Materials

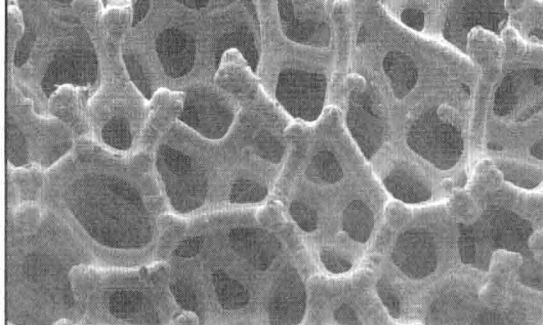
Processing and Applications

多孔材料

制备 · 应用 · 表征

[中] P. S. Liu [中] G. F. Chen

清华大学出版社



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内容简介

多孔材料具有优秀的物理和力学性能，特别是在功能结构一体化方面展示出优异的综合性能。本书系统介绍了此类材料的概念、制备、应用和表征等基本知识以及近年来的相关研究进展。全书共分 10 章：在第 1 章对多孔材料作了整体性的概述，第 2 章至第 8 章依次论述了多孔金属、多孔陶瓷、泡沫塑料三大类多孔材料的各种制备方法和不同用途，第 9 章和第 10 章分别介绍多孔材料的几个基本参量的表征，包括孔隙因素和基本物理性能。本书可供材料领域的科研人员、工程技术人员参考，也可作为高等院校材料类和相关专业（如物理、化学、生物、医学、机械、冶金、建筑等专业）的教材。

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PREFACE

Porous materials are a class of functional-structural materials with the optimal index of physical and mechanical properties, thanks to their porous structure. This book systematically introduces the basic concept behind these materials, as well as their major types, characteristics, applications, and main parameters. In addition, it presents various methods that can be used to process porous metals, porous ceramics, and polymer foams (foamed plastics) in accordance with their respective categories.

The concept of porous materials has been known for a number of years, but its radiation is far less successful than that of other materials. By the end of the 20th century, studies on porous materials have made a number of important discoveries. Based on this background, we spent a good deal of time and energy on collecting relevant literatures, combining with our own accumulated work experience, to write the Chinese version of the book, *Introduction to Porous Materials*, published in 2004 by Tsinghua University Press. This book focuses on production methods and applications of porous materials, considering that a classic work about porous materials, *Cellular Solids: Structure and Properties*, by L. J. Gibson and M. F. Ashby, has made a great contribution to expounding the structure and properties of porous solids. This is aimed at providing more information to scientific researchers and engineering or technical personnel who interact with porous materials (including the present authors themselves, of course). The formation and the publication of *Introduction to Porous Materials* were quite hasty at that time, with some immature viewpoints. In addition, at that time, there were only a few researchers in China studying porous materials. However, the results of our previous effort (including its reception) far exceeded our expectations, and that development further encouraged our future work. In turn, the publication of this book may play a part in promoting the development in China of the porous material field, as well as research in relevant or potential relevant fields. Because we have seen that research into porous materials has been growing rapidly in recent years in China, and the number of the scientific research institutes, universities, and companies involved in this area also have increased rapidly.

In order not to let down the readers, the publisher and the author jointly determined to revise the original book for a second edition, published in

Chinese, to better meet the needs of the wider readership. In the second edition published in 2012, we corrected some errors and inappropriate content that appeared in the first edition, and we added relevant new content reflecting the research progress made over the previous decade. In addition, we readjusted the layout of the book to give it a scientific and reasonable arrangement; in particular, we devoted a lot of time to revising chapters 2, 3, and 4.

Learning of Elsevier's interest in the topic of this book and considering the international demand for it, we comprehensively rewrote and rearranged the book again for a third edition. In so doing, we expanded on the relevant contents with an emphasis on supplementing the information about the processing, applications, and characterization of porous materials.

In the process of writing this book, we referred to the relevant papers and works published in the last 40 years, and especially those from the last 20 years, and made good use of them. Here, we would like to express our heartfelt thanks to all the authors of these documents. However, we should note that due to space and time limitations, we had to leave out a good many worthy books, papers, and articles, and we regret this deeply. Certainly, we also should acknowledge the assistance of many of our colleagues in the field of porous materials, and our friends that have helped and supported us greatly. In the process of writing and publishing this book, P. Liu provided excellent assistance, and C. Y. Yang and Y. J. Guo worked hard to collate the references and draw the figures for this book. The combined effort of all these fine people have allowed this project to reach a successful conclusion.

P.S. Liu, G.F. Chen
October 2013

CONTENTS

<i>About the Author</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>xi</i>
1. General Introduction to Porous Materials	1
1.1 Elementary Concepts for Porous Materials	1
1.2 Main Groups of Porous Materials	2
1.3 Porous Metals	6
1.3.1 Powder-sintering type	6
1.3.2 Fiber-sintering type	8
1.3.3 Melt-casting type	8
1.3.4 Metal-deposition type	9
1.3.5 Directional-solidification type	10
1.3.6 Composite type	10
1.4 Porous Ceramics	11
1.4.1 Classifying porous ceramics	12
1.4.2 Characteristics of porous ceramics	14
1.5 Polymer Foams	15
1.5.1 Classifying polymer foams	15
1.5.2 Characteristics of polymer foams	17
1.6 Conclusions	19
References	19
2. Making Porous Metals	21
2.1 Powder Metallurgy	21
2.1.1 Preparation of metal powders	22
2.1.2 Molding of the porous body	28
2.1.3 Sintering of the porous body	34
2.2 Fiber Sintering	50
2.2.1 Preparation of metal fibers	51
2.2.2 Preparation of porous bodies	53
2.2.3 Electrode plate with porous metal fibers	55
2.3 Metallic Melt Foaming	57
2.3.1 Preparation of porous bodies	57
2.3.2 Technical problems and solutions	58
2.3.3 Case studies on porous aluminum preparation	60
2.4 Gas Injection into the Metallic Melt	61
2.5 Infiltration Casting	65

2.6	Metal Deposition	69
2.6.1	Vapor deposition	69
2.6.2	Electrodeposition	73
2.6.3	Reaction deposition	83
2.7	Hollow Ball Sintering	83
2.7.1	Preparation of hollow balls	84
2.7.2	Preparation of porous bodies	85
2.7.3	Fe-Cr alloy porous products	86
2.8	Preparation of the Directional Porous Metal	86
2.8.1	Solid-gas eutectic solidification	86
2.8.2	Directional solidification	89
2.9	Other Methods	92
2.9.1	Powder melting foaming	92
2.9.2	Investment casting	95
2.9.3	Self-propagating, high-temperature synthesis (SHS)	96
2.10	Preparation of Porous Metal Composites	99
2.11	Special Processing of Porous Metals	104
2.12	Concluding Remarks	107
	References	108
3.	Application of Porous Metals	113
3.1	Introduction	113
3.1.1	Functional applications	113
3.1.2	Structural applications	114
3.2	Filtration and Separation	115
3.2.1	Industrial filtration	116
3.2.2	Gas purification	116
3.3	Sound Absorption	120
3.3.1	Sound absorption mechanism of metal foams	121
3.3.2	Influence factor of sound absorption	123
3.3.3	Metal foam with improved sound absorption	126
3.3.4	Applications	128
3.3.5	The model for calculation of sound absorption coefficient	130
3.4	Heat Exchange	133
3.4.1	Heat exchanger	134
3.4.2	Heat radiator	135
3.4.3	Heat tube	136
3.4.4	Resistance heater	137
3.4.5	Composite phase transformation materials	139
3.4.6	Cooling materials	141

3.5 Porous Electrode	141
3.5.1 Nickel foam	143
3.5.2 Pb foam	143
3.5.3 Fuel cell	145
3.6 Application in Transportation	146
3.6.1 Light structure	147
3.6.2 Absorption of impact energy	148
3.6.3 Noise control	148
3.6.4 Other options	149
3.7 Applications in Biology and Iatrology	151
3.7.1 Applicability of materials	151
3.7.2 Mechanical requirements	153
3.7.3 Ti foam	154
3.7.4 Ta and stainless steel foams	157
3.7.5 Gradient structure and composite	159
3.7.6 Mechanism of bone formation	160
3.8 Other Applications	162
3.8.1 Energy absorption and vibration control	162
3.8.2 Electromagnetic shielding	166
3.8.3 Fighting flames	167
3.8.4 Mechanical parts	168
3.8.5 Building materials	171
3.8.6 Catalytic reactions	172
3.9 Some Application Illustrations for Refractory Metal Porous Products	176
3.9.1 W foam	176
3.9.2 Ta foam	178
3.9.3 Mo foam	179
3.10 Concluding Remarks	181
References	182
4. Special Porous Metals	189
4.1 Amorphous Metal Foams (AMFs)	189
4.2 Gradient Porous Metals	193
4.3 Porous Metallic Lattice Materials	198
4.4 Nanoporous Metal Foams (NMFs)	203
4.5 Porous Metallic Films and Thin Films Carried on Metal Foams	215
4.5.1 Porous metallic films	215
4.5.2 Thin films carried on metal foam	216
4.6 Conclusions	218
References	219

5. Fabricating Porous Ceramics	221
5.1 Particle Stacking Sintering	222
5.2 Appending Pore-forming Agent	223
5.2.1 Addition of pore-forming material in powders	223
5.2.2 Slurry with pore-forming agent	228
5.3 Polymeric Sponge Impregnation Process	233
5.3.1 The selection of organic foam and the pretreatment	234
5.3.2 Ceramic slurry preparation and impregnating	234
5.3.3 Drying and sintering of green bodies	238
5.3.4 Progress of organic foam impregnating in slurry	239
5.3.5 The obtainment of the ceramic foam with high strength	241
5.4 Foaming Process	244
5.4.1 Green body foaming	244
5.4.2 Slurry foaming	246
5.4.3 Evaluation of the processing	253
5.5 Sol-gel Method	255
5.5.1 Different templates	255
5.5.2 Example of preparation of porous ceramics	256
5.6 New Processing of Porous Ceramics	258
5.6.1 Gel casting	258
5.6.2 Wood ceramics	262
5.6.3 Freeze-drying method	264
5.6.4 Self-propagating high-temperature synthesis (SHS)	265
5.6.5 Hollow-sphere sintering	266
5.6.6 Other processes	268
5.7 The Preparation of New Types of Porous Ceramic	270
5.7.1 Hydrophobic porous ceramics	270
5.7.2 Ceramic foam with gradient pores	271
5.7.3 Fiber-porous ceramics	274
5.7.4 Slender porous ceramic tubes	275
5.7.5 Porous ceramics with directionally arrayed pores	277
5.7.6 Porous ceramic powder	277
5.8 Preparation of Porous Ceramic Membranes	278
5.8.1 Sol-gel	279
5.8.2 Other methods	280
5.8.3 Preparation examples for porous ceramic membranes	281
5.8.4 A porous TiO ₂ film with submicropores	283
5.9 Porous Ceramic Composites	292
5.10 Ceramic Honeycombs	295
5.11 Concluding Remarks	296
References	296

6. Applications of Porous Ceramics	303
6.1 Filtration and Separation	303
6.1.1 Filtration of molten metals	304
6.1.2 Hot gas filtration	310
6.1.3 Microfiltration	311
6.1.4 Fluid separation	312
6.1.5 Parameters of separation and filtration	315
6.2 Functional Materials	316
6.2.1 Biological materials	316
6.2.2 Ecomaterials (Environmental materials)	319
6.2.3 Heat insulation and exchange	321
6.2.4 Sound absorption and damping	322
6.2.5 Sensors (sensing elements)	330
6.3 Chemical Engineering	331
6.3.1 Catalyst carriers	331
6.3.2 Porous electrodes and membranes	333
6.3.3 Ion exchange and desiccants	337
6.3.4 Gas introduction	337
6.4 Combustion and Fire Retardance	338
6.4.1 Combustor	338
6.4.2 Flame arrester	339
6.5 Overall Comments on the Application of Porous Ceramics	339
6.6 Concluding Remarks	341
References	342
7. Producing Polymer Foams	345
7.1 The Foaming Mechanism of Plastic Foam	345
7.1.1 Raw materials	345
7.1.2 Foaming methods	352
7.1.3 Formation of bubble nuclei	354
7.1.4 Growth of bubbles	355
7.1.5 Stabilization and solidification of the foamed body	357
7.1.6 The foaming of some plastics	360
7.2 Molding Process for Polymer Foams	361
7.2.1 Extrusion foaming	361
7.2.2 Injection molding	362
7.2.3 Pour foaming	363
7.2.4 Mold pressing	364
7.2.5 Reaction injection molding (RIM)	364
7.2.6 Rotation foaming	366
7.2.7 Hollow blowing	366
7.2.8 Microwave sintering	367

7.3	Flame-Retardant Polymer Foam	367
7.3.1	Anti-flaming	368
7.3.2	Common flame-retarding plastic foams	369
7.4	Progress of Plastic Foam Preparation	371
7.4.1	Modification of traditional foamed plastics	372
7.4.2	Microcellular plastics	373
7.4.3	Sound-absorbing plastic foams	374
7.4.4	Biodegradable foamed plastics	374
7.4.5	Reinforced foamed plastic	375
7.4.6	Posttreatment of foamed plastics	375
7.4.7	Plant oil-based plastic foams	376
7.4.8	PU plastic foam	377
7.5	Concluding Remarks	378
	References	379

8. Applications of Polymer Foams **383**

8.1	Thermal Insulation Materials	383
8.1.1	Factors affecting thermal insulation performance	384
8.1.2	Thermal insulation and energy saving construction	384
8.2	Packaging Materials	385
8.3	Sound-Absorbing Materials	387
8.3.1	Product features	387
8.3.2	Sound absorption principles and mechanisms	388
8.3.3	PU foam	389
8.4	Separation and Enrichment	389
8.4.1	Working principles	390
8.4.2	Modification application	391
8.4.3	Enrichment of organic poisonous matters	393
8.5	Other Applications	393
8.5.1	Dust arrestment	393
8.5.2	Structural materials	394
8.5.3	Fireproofing technology and active explosion suppression	395
8.5.4	Buoyancy	396
8.6	Applications of Typical Kinds of Polymer Foam	396
8.6.1	Thermosetting polymer foams	397
8.6.2	Thermoplastic general polymer foams	399
8.6.3	Engineering thermoplastic foams	401
8.6.4	High-temperature-resistant polymer foams (using temperatures higher than 200°C)	402
8.6.5	Functional polymer foams	402
8.6.6	Other polymer foams	403

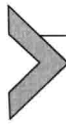
8.7	New, Functional Polymer Foams	404
8.7.1	Microcellular plastics	404
8.7.2	Magnetic polymer foams	405
8.7.3	Porous, self-lubricating plastics	406
8.8	Overall Application Review of Polymer Foams	407
8.9	Conclusions	407
	References	408
9.	Characterization Methods: Basic Factors	411
9.1	Porosity	411
9.1.1	Basic mathematical relationship	412
9.1.2	Microscopic analysis	412
9.1.3	Mass-volume direct calculation	413
9.1.4	Soaking medium	414
9.1.5	Vacuum dipping	416
9.1.6	Floating	417
9.2	Pore Size	419
9.2.1	Microscopic analysis	420
9.2.2	Bubble method	420
9.2.3	Penetrant method	432
9.2.4	Gas permeation	433
9.2.5	Liquid-liquid method	437
9.2.6	Gas adsorption	442
9.3	Pore Morphology	447
9.3.1	Microobservation method	447
9.3.2	X-Ray tomography	448
9.3.3	Potential examination by DC of pore defects	460
9.3.4	Other methods	463
9.4	Specific Surface Area	464
9.4.1	Gas adsorption method (BET method)	464
9.4.2	Fluid penetrant method	473
9.5	Mercury Intrusion Method	475
9.5.1	Principle of mercury intrusion	476
9.5.2	Measurement of pore size and distribution	477
9.5.3	Measurement of specific surface area	479
9.5.4	Measurement of apparent density and porosity	480
9.5.5	Experimental instrument for mercury intrusion	483
9.5.6	Measurement error analysis and treatment	483
9.5.7	Scope of application	487
9.5.8	Comparison of the different methods	488
9.6	Concluding Remarks	489
	References	490

10. Characterization Methods: Physical Properties	493
10.1 Sound Absorption Coefficient	493
10.1.1 Characterization of sound absorbability	494
10.1.2 Measurement of the sound absorption coefficient	495
10.1.3 Analysis and discussion	505
10.2 Thermal Conductivity	507
10.2.1 Characterization of thermal conductivity and diffusivity	507
10.2.2 Measurement of thermal conductivity	509
10.2.3 Measurement of thermal conductivity for porous materials	514
10.2.4 Evaluation of performance	521
10.3 Electrical resistivity/Electrical Conductivity	523
10.3.1 Four-probe method	523
10.3.2 Double bridge method	524
10.3.3 Potentiometer method	528
10.3.4 Eddy method	529
10.4 Concluding Remarks	531
References	532
 <i>Index</i>	 533



General Introduction to Porous Materials

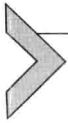
Porous materials widely exist around us and play a role in many aspects of our daily lives; among the fields they can be found in are energy management, vibration suppression, heat insulation, sound absorption, and fluid filtration. Highly porous solids have relatively high structural rigidity and low density of mass, so porous solids often serve as structural bodies in nature, including in wood and bones [1,2]; but human beings use porous materials more functionally than structurally, and develop many structural and functional integrative applications that use these materials fully [3,4]. This chapter will introduce the elementary concepts and features of this kind of material.



1.1 ELEMENTARY CONCEPTS FOR POROUS MATERIALS

Just as their name implies, porous materials contain many pores. Porous solids are made of a continuously solid phase that forms the basic porous frame and a fluid phase that forms the pores in the solid. The latter can consist of gas, when there is a gaseous medium in the pore, or of liquid, when there is a liquid medium in the pore.

In that case, can all materials with pores be referred to as porous? Perhaps surprisingly, the answer is “no.” For instance, holes and crannies that are the result of defects will lower a material’s performance. This result is not what designers want, and so these materials cannot be termed porous. So-called porous materials must possess two essential characteristics: one is that the material contains a lot of pores, and the other is that the pores are designed specifically to achieve the expectant index of the material’s performance. Thus, the pore of porous materials may be thought as a functional phase what designers and users hope to come forth within the material, and it supplies an optimizing action for the performance of the material.



1.2 MAIN GROUPS OF POROUS MATERIALS

The number of pores (i.e., porosity) will vary for different porous materials. Porous materials can be classified as low porosity, middle porosity, or high porosity based on the number of pores. Generally, porous materials with low and middle porosity have closed pores (Figure 1.1) which behave like a phase of impurity. For porous materials with high porosity (Figures 1.2–1.4), there are two different cases according to various morphologies of the pore and the continuous solid phase. In the first case, the continuous solid constructs a two-dimensional array of polygons; the pore is isolated in space, taking on polygonal columniations accordingly; and the cross-sectional shape of the pore is commonly triangle, quadrangle, or hexagon (Figure 1.2). This structure looks similar to the hexagonal cell of a honeycomb, and such two-dimensional porous materials are called *honeycomb materials*. Porous materials with directional pores [5], which are called *lotus-type porous materials*, have a similar structure as honeycomb materials, but the cross-sectional shape of the pores for these materials is circular or elliptic, and the pore often cannot run through it, resulting in less uniformity of distribution and a lower density of the array. In the second case, the continuous solid presents a three-dimensional reticulated structure (Figure 1.3), and such porous materials can be termed *three-dimensional reticulated foamed*

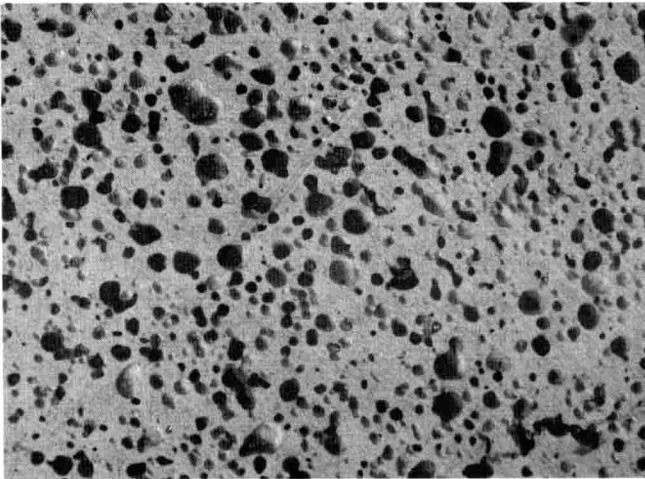


Figure 1.1 Porous composite oxide ceramics, which is a low-porosity material, shown as a cross-sectional image.

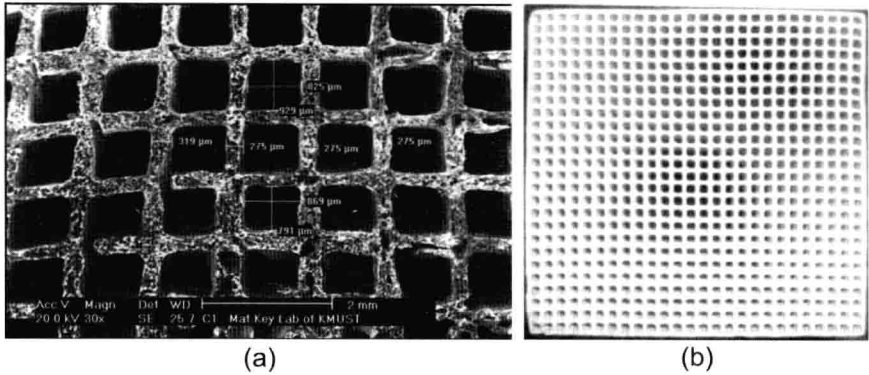


Figure 1.2 Two-dimensional honeycomb materials: (a) conductive honeycomb TiC ceramics with quasi-square pores [6]; (b) thermal storage of honeycomb ceramics with square pores (with dimensions of 100 mm × 100 mm × 100 mm, cell-wall thickness of 1 mm, and square-pore side length of 2.5 mm) [7].

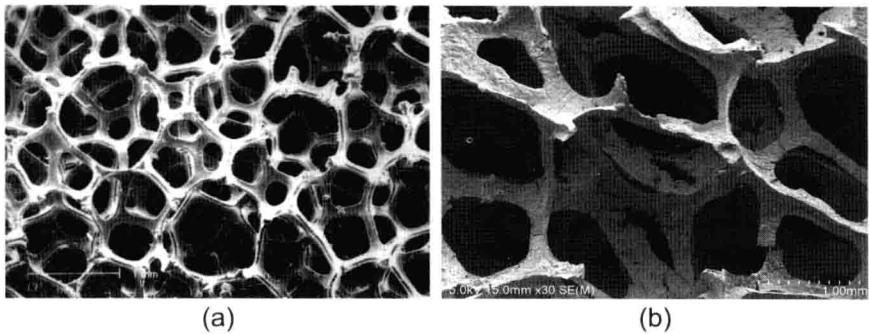


Figure 1.3 Three-dimensional reticulated foamed materials: (a) nickel foam; (b) iron foam.

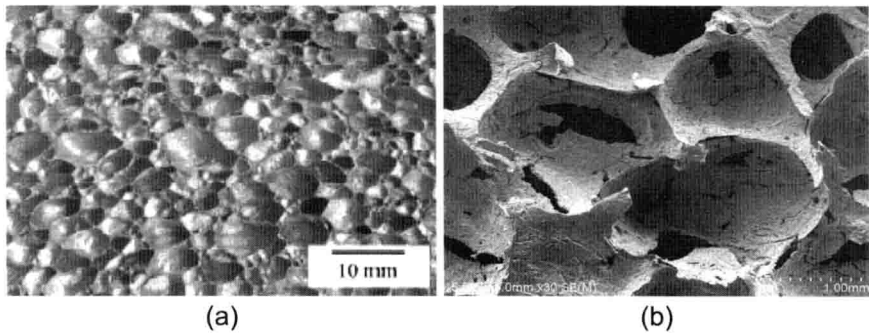


Figure 1.4 Bubblelike foamed materials: (a) a closed-cell bubblelike foamed material of aluminum foam [8]; (b) an open-cell bubblelike foamed material of iron foam.