

# Influence of mixing methods on wear rate and frictional properties of graphene nanoplatelet (GNP) reinforced polyethylene

Pascual Aranzana, F.J.<sup>1</sup>

Martínez-Morlanes, M.J.<sup>2</sup>; Guerin, G.<sup>2</sup>; Puértolas, J.A.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centro Universitario de la Defensa de Zaragoza, Academia General Militar, Zaragoza, Spain

<sup>2</sup>Department of Materials Science and Technology, Instituto de Investigación en Ingeniería de Aragón, I3A, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain

jpscual@unizar.es

Although ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) has been the warhorse of total knee and hip replacements for several decades, its long-term response is heavily compromised by wear resistance [1]. In order to improve its tribological behaviour, graphene nanoplatelets (GNP) have been added as a reinforcement [2]. In this work, we introduced two different dry-processing methods for UHMWPE/GNPs composites: ball milling and blade mixing. GUR<sup>®</sup> 1050 UHMWPE (Celanese, USA) in powder form was mixed with AvanPLAT-40<sup>®</sup> (Avanzare, Spain) multilayer GNPs in different proportions (up to 3 wt%) by two different mixing methods: ball milling (400rpm, 8 h) and blade mixing. Tribological tests were performed on a ball-on-disk tribometer (CSM Instruments, Switzerland) at 37°C with the sample immersed in deionised water. The 5 N force was applied through a stationary alumina ball (6 mm in diameter, Ra = 0.050 ± 0.002 µm). The coefficient of friction (COF) was registered for 24 h with a total sliding distance of 4320 m. Worn tracks were measured using a confocal microscope SENSOFAR Pµ 2300. The wear response shows a strong dependence in wear factor (k) with processing method, as reflected in Figure 1, where a two times variation in k is shown for a wide range in wt% of GNP reinforcement. Additionally, k seems to be near constant for ball milling composites, opposing to blade mixing composites that where k significantly increases over 1.5 wt%. The presence of GNPs in the ball milled composites has a positive effect on COF, specially over 0.5 wt%. For instance, at 3 wt% of GNPs, a reduction of ~25% is achieved. For blade mixing processed composites, the results shows a similar trend, characterised by a minimum value of COF at 1.4 wt% (a 33% reduction). Accordingly with the results, a reduction in COF has been identified for both processing methods, considering filler percentages over 0.5 wt%.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Chih, A.; Anson-Casaos, A.; Puértolas, J.A.; Tribol Int 116 (2017) 295-302.
- [2] Aliyu, I.K.; Mohammed, A.S.; Al-Qutub, S.; Polym Composite 40 (2019) E1301-E1311.

## FIGURES

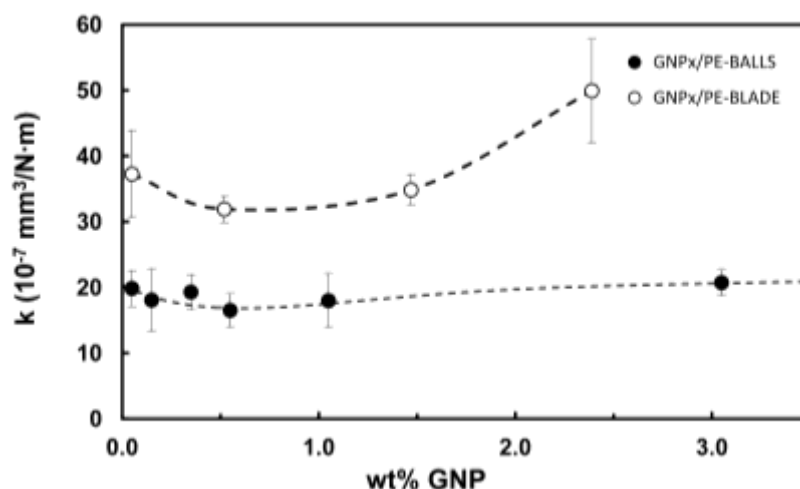


Figure 2: Wear rate vs GNP concentration for Ball Mill and Blade Mixer processed composites.