

## Preparation, Morphology and Properties of Nano-Sized Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Polyimide Hybrid Films

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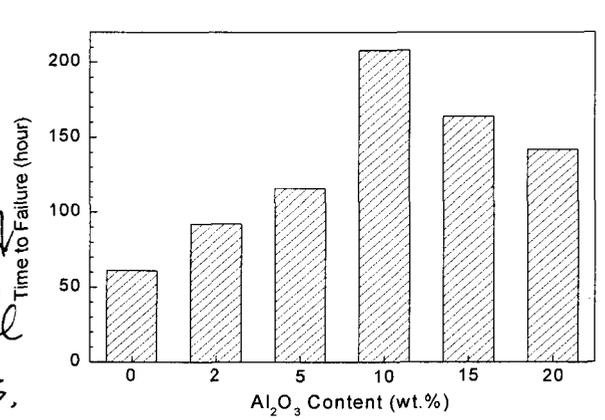
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In recent years, polyimide hybrid materials have received considerable attention due to the dramatic improvements over their pristine state in thermal stabilities, mechanical properties and other special features by introducing only small fraction inorganic additives.

In the present study, the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/polyimide hybrid films were investigated, aiming at improvement the electrical insulating properties of polyimide films to prolong the life of the film in a voltage stressed environment. Nano-sized Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/polyimide (PI) hybrid films based on 4,4'-oxydianiline (ODA) and pyromellitic dianhydride (PMDA) were prepared by incorporation with different content of nano-sized Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> via in situ polymerization. The TEM and SEM micrographs indicated that the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles were homogenously dispersed in the polyimide matrix by means of the ultrasonic treatment and the addition of coupling agent. The mechanical properties and thermal stability of the pure PI film can be improved by adequate addition of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The PI hybrid film was strengthened and toughened simultaneously by the introduction of the well-dispersed Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles. The PI hybrid films showed improved electrical aging performance as compared with pure PI film. Especially, the PI hybrid films with 10 wt.% of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content exhibited obviously enhanced electrical aging performance with the time to failure of 3.4 times longer than that of pure PI film. The morphology and the surface composition of PI hybrid films before and after electrical aging were investigated by SEM observation and XPS analysis. It is suggested that improved electrical aging performance of the hybrid film was attributed to the highly dispersion of nano-sized Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles in PI matrix, which cause the diffusion of partial discharge and dissipation of local dielectric heating as a constant voltage applied on the hybrid film.

*d=20nm  
5v.*

*Water Absorption ↑  
Young's Modulus ↑  
Elongation at Break ↓  
No change in Tensile Stress.*



*Imidization  
Cyclization of PAA  
was confirmed?  
examined?*

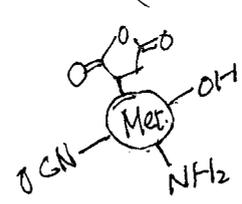


Figure 1. Time to failure of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/PI hybrid films in electrical aging at 1 kV.

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