Characterization of diamond coated Ti dental bits

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Diamond Titanium

of the samples

I. Introduction

- Bio-applications of diamond: Excellent properties of diamond affixed to bone, as well as its intrinsic properties
 Durability and osteo-integration of implant predicted to be
- Presented here are preliminary results of deposition of diamond films on Ti dental implants, along with their SEM images, XRD and Raman analysis

2. Experimental

 $(1.5\% CH_4/H_2)$ for 50 mins.

magnifications, E0 at 3k magnification

enhanced with coating of diamond thin films

Pre-treatment of substrate in	Parameter	Value
diamond slurry (grit size 1-		
3µm, in methanol)	Flow of H ₂	200 sccm
4 hour deposition using	Temp. of	2100 ± 100°C
TMCVD consisting of 4	filaments	
cycles; 6 sccm CH ₄ (3%	Temp. of substrate	700 ± 100°C
CH_4/H_4) for 10 mins.,	Deposition	30 torr
followed by 3 sccm CH ₄	pressure	
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Fig. 1 Experimental par

5. Conclusions

nano-crystalline diamond, D and G bands of graphite

Presence of diamond is further evident in the XRD analysis

From preliminary study, we can conclude that it is possible to deposit diamond films on dental implants, despite its complex geometry

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Fig.4 XRD pattern of samples, showing diamond peaks

From the SEM images, we see that there is not much morphological difference between substrates with and without Emfil treatment.
However, the presence of diamond is clear from the images
Raman analysis shows the presence of peaks corresponding to

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However, before large scale deposition of diamond can be carried out on dental implants, deposition procedure must be optimized and the repeatability of the process must be verified

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Fig. 3 Raman analysis: Ti implant with Emfil treatment, which has undergone deposition

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-ig. 2 SEM images: Clockwise from top; Ti substrate with Emfil PT at 3k magnification (D0), D0 with diamond growth at 3k, 30k magnifications, Ti substrate (E0) with diamond growth at 30k, 3k

d, graphite G band, grap

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