

منهاج

علم السيراميك والزجاج
(Ceramic & Glass Science)

/

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sheahabaljboori@yahoo.com

.P/T

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-2 :

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-5 :

_____ : تطبيقات متقدمة: السيراميك البايولوجي، تطبيقات نووية، تطبيقات بيئية، المواد الفضائية،
الدروع الواقية.

المصادر

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الفصل الأول
 ((المقدمة Introduction))

(Inorganic)

(Mineral Materials)

(P/T) (Powder Technology)

(2000 °C)

:

-1		-1
-2	.Al ₂ O ₃	-2
-3		-3
-4	(Ductility)	-4
	(Brittle)	
	(Plastic Deformation)	
-5		-5
-6		-6

-7

-7

-8

-8

-9

-9

: P/T

P/T

-1

-1

.(Finishing)

-2

-2

-3

-3

-4

-4

0.75

-5

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-9

.(Ceramic-Metal)

-10

-10

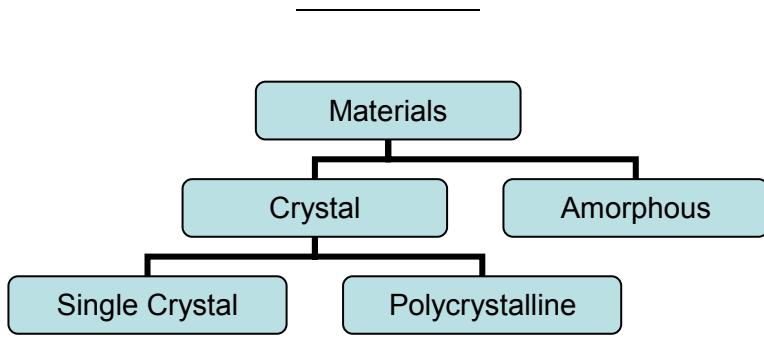
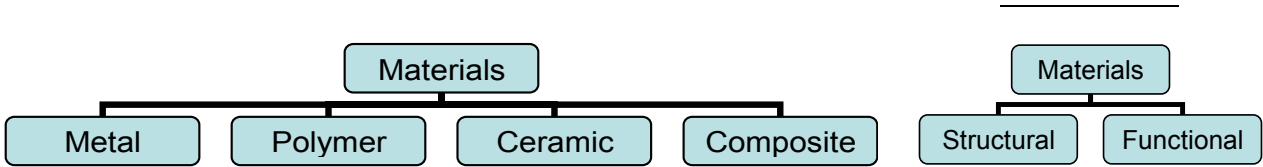
-11

-11

(Crystal & Amorphous Materials)

:

التصنيف الثاني



(Functional)

(Structural) فتعمل بخواص التحمل للاجهاد الميكانيكي مثل الخرسانة الكونكريتية.

:

(Very reactive)	(Unreactive)	(Reactive) ()
	(Brittle)	(Ductile)

:(Crystalline)_____

(Pattern)

(Symmetry)

(Unit Cell)

(Perfect Crystal)

(Long-Range Order)

:(Amorphous)_____

()

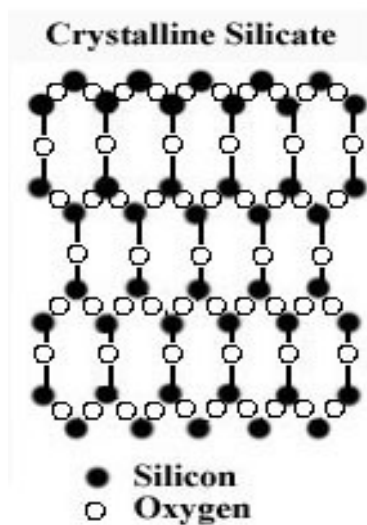
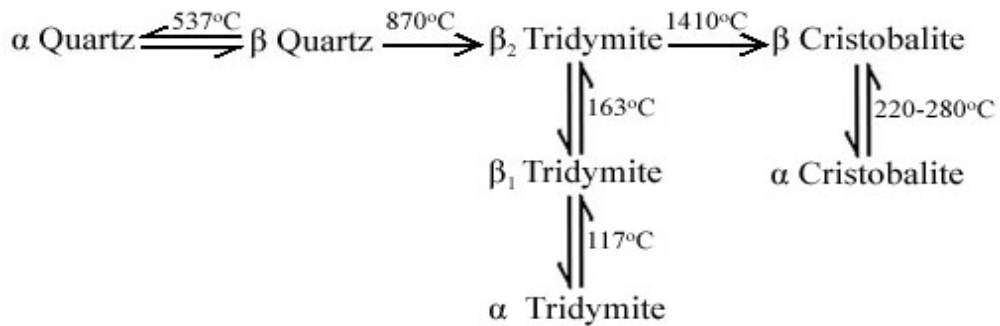


(Quartz)

(Silicate Glass)

(Cristobalite)

(Tridymite)



Structure of crystalline and silicate glass.

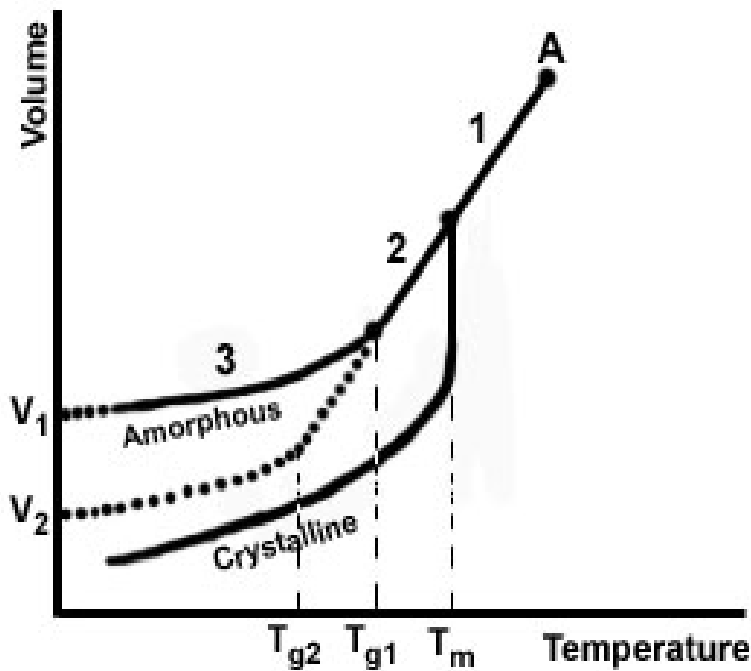
: _____
-1

. ±0.01°C
-2

(Anisotropic) (Spots) -3

(Crystal (Isotropic) axes)

:Glass – Transition Temperature (T_g)



(Shrinkage)

(1) (A)
(Liquid Glass)

(A)

(T_m)

(2)

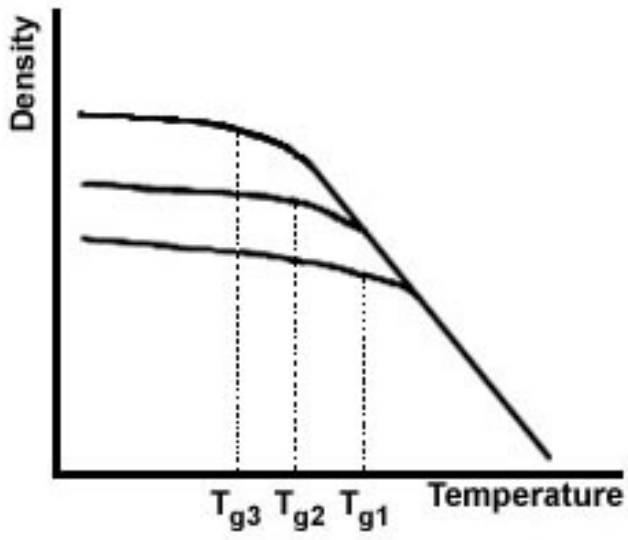
(2) (T_g)

(°C/sec) (

(Super cooled liquid)

)

(T_{g1}) (T_{g2})



.(2)

: _____

: _____

()

(Nuclei)

()

()

: (Crystal Growth)

:

()

-1

-2

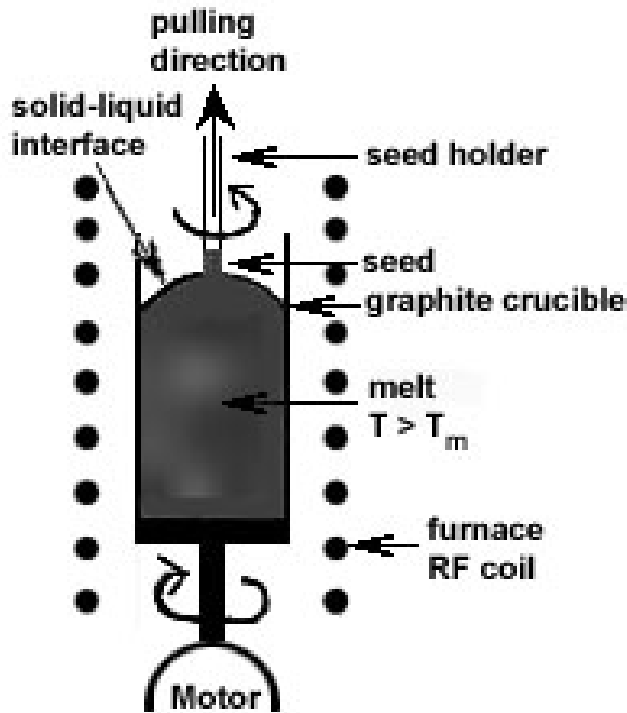
-3

()

:(Czochralski technique)

-1

(Crystal Pulling Technique)



(Melt)

(Supper

Heating Melt)

مثبتة (Rod)

في نهايتها القريبة من السائل بلورة أحادية
ويدعى حينها (Seed Holder)

(Surface Tension)

()

)

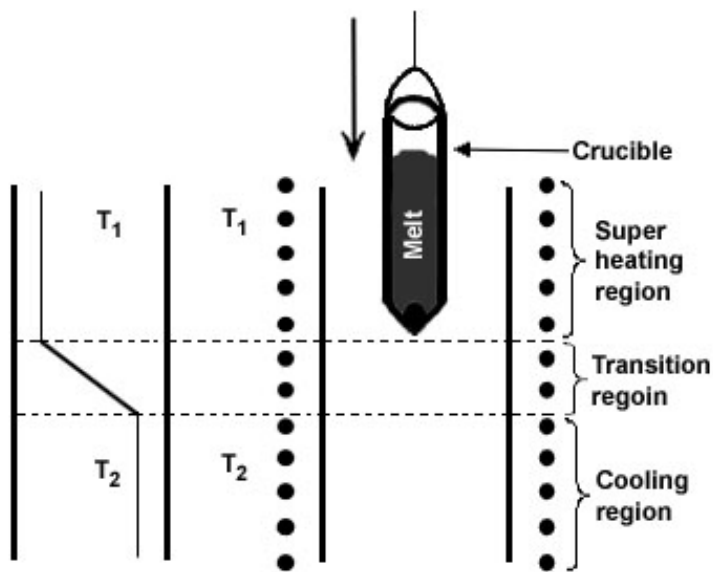
:

$$\text{Volume of crystal} \propto \frac{\text{Speed of Rotating}}{\text{Speed of Pulling}}$$

(

:_____

:(Bridgman Technique) -2



()

$$(T_1 > T_m)$$

()

$$T_1 > \text{Melting Point}$$

$$T_2 < \text{Melting Point}$$

$$(T_1 > T_m)$$

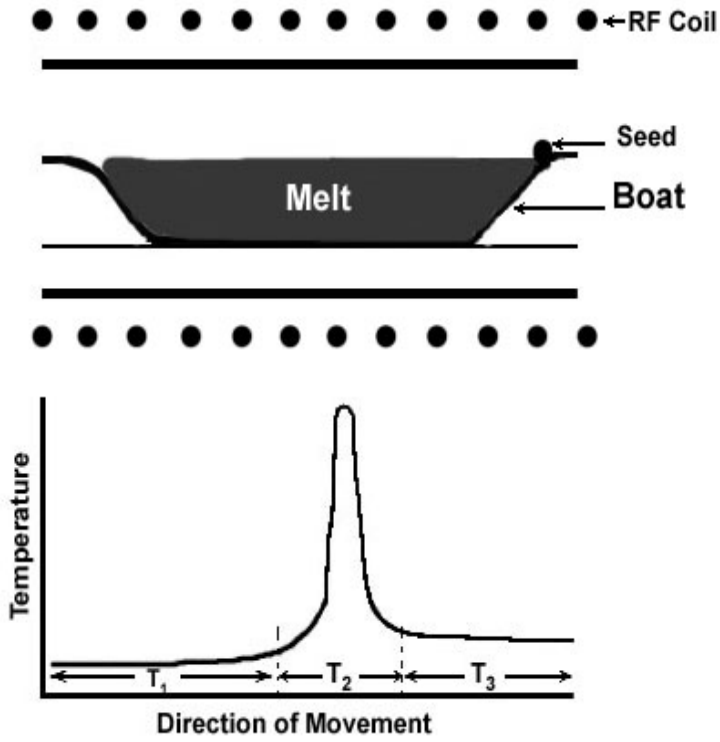
$$(T_2 < T_m)$$

:(The Float Zone Process) -3

(Refining)

:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1, T_3 &< T_m \\ T_2 &\gg T_m \end{aligned}$$



(Boat)

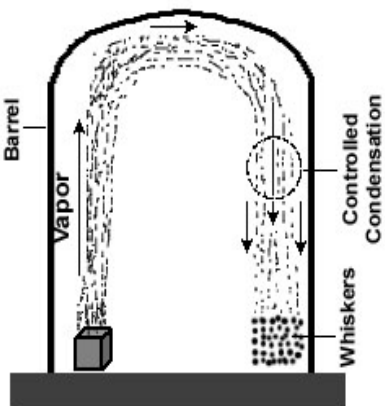
(T_1)

(T_2)

(T_3)

(Seed)

(T_2)



:(Vapor Deposition Method)

-4

(Barrel)

(Whiskers)

(Ceramic & Glass Classification)

	:	
	:(Traditional Ceramics)	-1
:	%100 %20	(Clays)
		<u>:(Pottery)</u> ♦
	.(Refractory) (Technical) (Structural)	
(Ivory)		<u>:(Whiteware)</u> ♦
	:	
	(Earthenware, Stoneware, Chinaware, Porcelain and Technical Ceramics)	
	(Glazed)	<u>:(Earthenware)</u> ♦
	(Artware)	()
	.(Tile) (Tableware) (Ovenware) (Kitchenware)	
	(Vitreous)	<u>:(Stoneware)</u> ♦
(Nonrefractory fire clay)		(Semivitreous)
	(Fluxes)	
	:	
(Drainpipe)	(Cookware)	(Chemicalware)
		(Kitchenware)
		<u>:(Chinaware)</u> ♦
	.	
	(Sanitaryware)	
	(Glazed)	<u>:(Porcelain)</u> ♦
(Feldspar)	(Quartz Sand)	(China Clay)
	(Ball Mill)	
	.	
		<u>:(Technical Ceramics)</u> ♦
	()	

:(Engineering Ceramics)

-2

(Cracks)

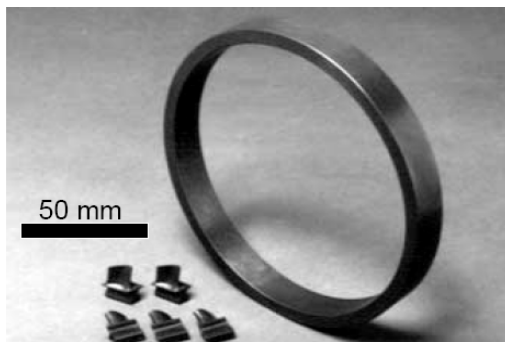
(Pores)

(Glassy Phases)

(Advanced Ceramics)

Engineering Ceramics

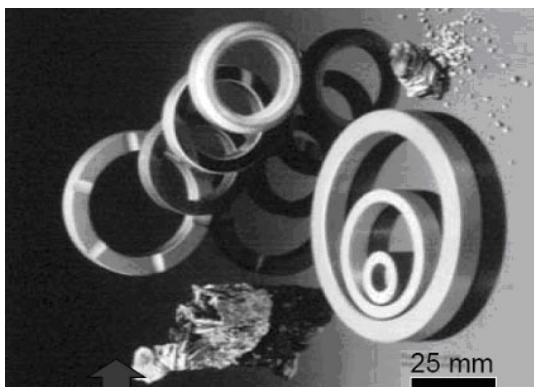
Ceramic		Applications
Alumina	Al_2O_3	Cutting tools, dies, wear resistant parts and coatings, oxidation barriers, bearing surfaces, high temperature components, turbine parts, hip implants, body armour, radiation shielding.
Silicon Carbide	SiC	
Silicon Nitride	Si_3N_4	
Zirconia	ZrO_2	
Boron Nitride	BN	



-1

:(Gas Turbine Components)
(Shroud Ring)

. Si_3N_4

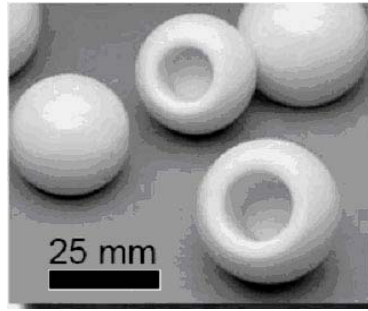


-2

:(Wear resisting components)
(Pump face

seals)

.SiC



-3
(Hip joint balls)
ZrO₂

:

(CaO) (Cement & Concrete)

. (Hydrate) (Al₂O₃) (SiO₂)

:_____

:

: **:(Raw Materials)** _____ -1

(Amblygonite, Dolomite, Andalusite, Feldspar, Anhydrite, Fluorspar, Apatite, Halloysite, Baddeleyite, Nepheline, Ball Clay, Nepheline Syenite, Baryte, Potash, Bauxite, Pyrophyllite, Bentonite, Rutile, Beryl, Sillimanite, Clay, Talc, Kaolin, Wollastonite, Diatomite, Zeolite,.....).

: **:(Simple Oxides)** _____ -2

(Alumina, Aluminum Titanate, Antimony Oxide, Barium Ferrite, Barium Titanate, Beryllium Oxide, Bismuth Oxide, Calcium Titanate, Calcium Oxide (Lime), Chromium Oxide, Germanium Oxide, Hafnium Oxide, Iron Oxide, Lead Oxide, Lead Titanate, Lithium Oxide, Magnesium Oxide, Silicon Oxide, Thorium Oxide, Tin Oxide, Titanium Oxide,.....).

: **:(Complex Oxides and Silicates)** _____ -3

(Cordierite, Calcium Aluminate Cement, Forsterite, Hydroxyapatite, Magnesium Phosphate, Mullite, Sodium Phosphate, Sodium Silicate, Spinel, Spodumene, Strontium Titanate, Superconducting Ceramics,.....).

:(Non-Oxides (Nitrides,Borides,Intermetallics, Other)) _____ -4

:

(Boron Carbide, Chromium Carbide, Silicon Carbide, Titanium Carbide, Aluminum Nitride, Boron Nitride, Silicon Nitride, Sialon, Titanium Boride,.....).

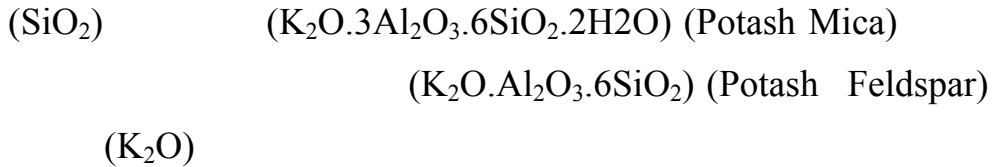
: **:(Additives)** _____ -5

(Antimony Sulfide, Arsenic Oxide, Binders, Cerium Oxide, Citric Acid, Cobalt Oxide, Copper Carbonate, Copper Oxide, Deflocculants, Lubricants, Manganese Oxide, Polyethylene Glycol, Sodium Carbonate,.....).

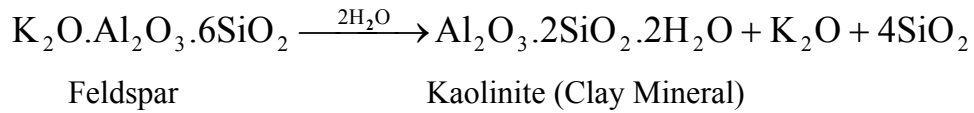
(Barium Carbonate, Barium Aluminate, Bone Ash, Cryolite, Flint, Flux, Frit, Glass Enamel, Glazes, Grog, Gypsum, Lead Carbonate, Lithium Carbonate, Magnesium Carbonate,.....).

:(Clays)

(Granite) (Igneous Rocks)



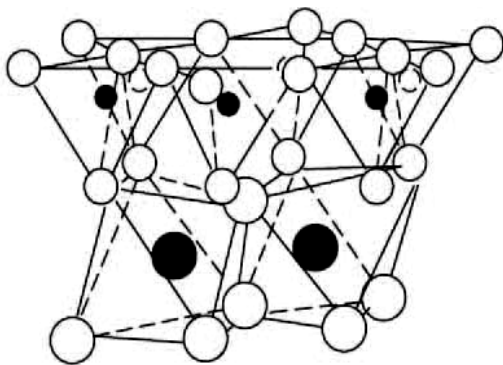
:



: (Clay Minerals)

- {Al₂Si₂O₅(OH)₄} (Al₂O₃.2SiO₂.2H₂O) :(Kaolinite) -1
- (Na, Ca)_x(Al, Mg)₂(Si₄O₁₀)(OH)₂ . nH₂O :(Montmorillonite) -2
- Al₂(Si_{3.2}Al_{0.8})O₁₀(OH)₂K_{0.8} :(Illite) -3

:(Kaolinite Structure)

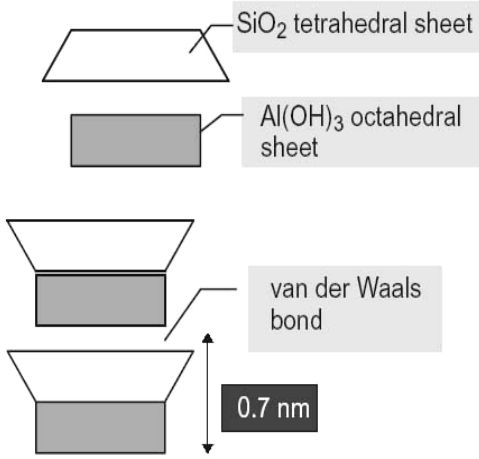


○ Oxygen ○ Hydroxyl
 ● Silicon ● Aluminum

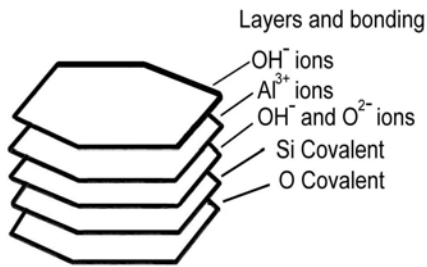
(Al₂O₃.2SiO₂.2H₂O)
 (Fe₂O₃, MgO, TiO₂, K₂O,
 : Na₂O, CaO,.....)
 (39.5 % Al₂O₃, 46.5 % SiO₂, 14 % H₂O)

(OH)
.(Lattice Water)

(Silica Tetrahedral Sheet)
(2Si)



(Si₂O₃)
 (Alumina Octahedral Sheet)
 (OH)₄



(2 μm) : (Triclinic)
 (a = 5.15 , b = 8.95 , c = 7.39 Å and α = 91.8° , β = 104.5° , γ = 90°)
 6 × 10³ Å 5 × 10² Å
 : (200 μm)

: -1

: -2

(Plinth Separator)

.1:1

: _____

: (China Clay) -1

Oxide	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Fe ₂ O ₃	MgO	CaO	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	L.O.I
% wt	48	37	0.03	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	12.4

(loss on ignition (L.O.I))

Fe₂O₃ TiO₂

: (Ball Clays) -2

(Black Ball Clay)

(Blue Ball Clay)

(Siliceous)

()

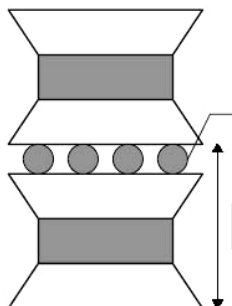
60%

(Plasticity)

Ball Clay	SiO ₂ %	TiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	MgO %	CaO %	K ₂ O %	Na ₂ O %	L.O.I %
Black	48	0.8	33	1	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.3	15
Blue	52	0.9	31	1.5	0.5	0.3	3.1	0.4	9.5
Siliceous	74	1.5	15	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.3	5

: (Fire Clays) -3

(Refractories)



(Alumina Octahedral)

(Silica

2:1

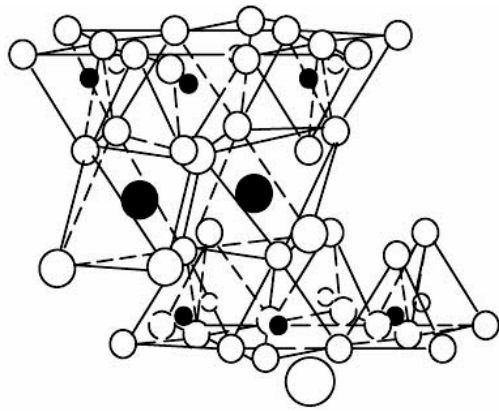
Tetrahedral)

Al⁺³

Na⁺¹

Ca⁺²

Mg⁺²



- Oxygen ○ Hydroxyl
- Silicon ● Aluminum
- Exchangeable interlayer cation

(Cations)

(Swelling)

(Bentonite)

(3-4%)

1300°C

: (Illite Structure)

Mg⁺²

Al⁺³

K⁺¹

Fe⁺³

: (Alumina Al₂O₃)

(Bauxite)

(Bayer Process)

Al(OH)₃

)

(Sapphire)

α-Al₂O₃

(3.95 g/cm³)

(Structural Applications)

(Corundum)

(2050°C

) 1925°C

2000 1700 °C

(Wet Fluorine)

°C

(HF)

MgO

Cr₂O₃

(Spinel)

(MgAl₂O₄)

Al₂O₃

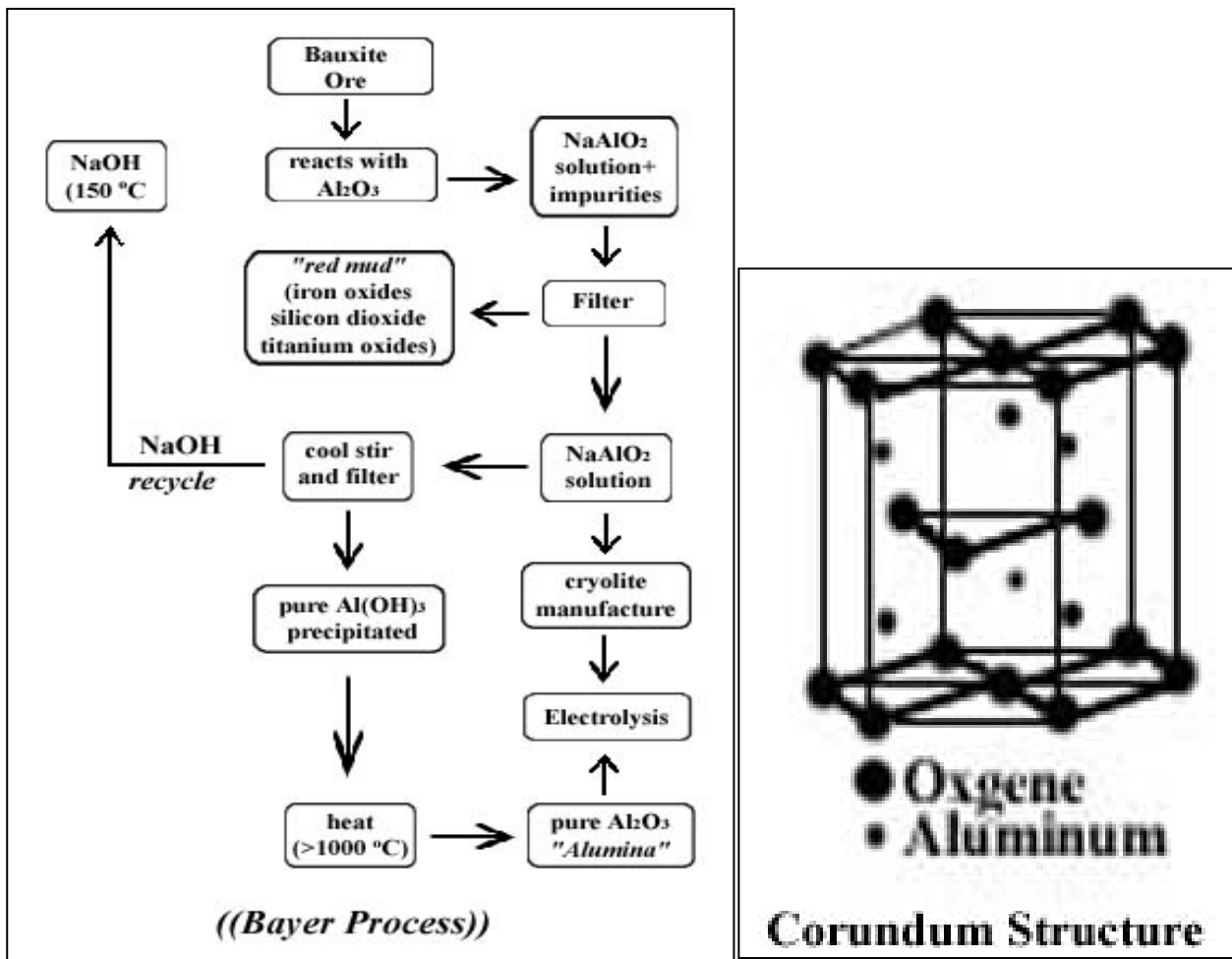
MgO

(Tube furnace)

.....

(Crucibles)

(Spark plug)



:(Silica SiO₂)

(Quartzite)

:

(Quartz)

. (tridymite, cristobalite, vitreous silica, crypto crystalline, hydrated Silica, diatomite)

(Fused silica)

($0.55 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$)
 (2.65 g/cm³ , 1710°C)
 (3Al₂O₃.2SiO₂)

..... (Optical fibers)

() SiO₂

SiO₂

(Flint) 900°C

(Silica

Fe₂O₃

SiO₂ 99%

Sand)

.TiO₂

:(Calcination)

900°C

.() 10 μm 55 %

:(The conversion & inversion of silica)

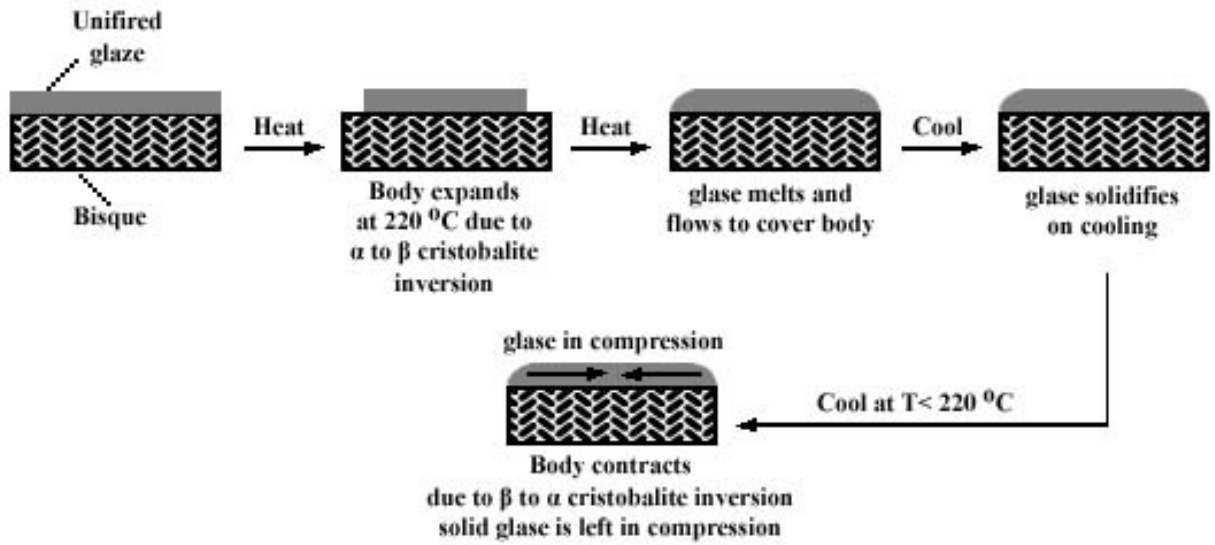
(Quartz → Tridymite → Cristobalite)

: (Specific gravity)

<i>Phases</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Specific Gravity</i>
Quartz	Trigonal	2.65
β- Quartz	Hexagonal	2.53
Tridymite	Monoclinic	2.26
β- Tridymite	Hexagonal	2.22
Cristobalite	Tetragonal	2.32
β- Cristobalite	Isometric	2.2

(Conversion)

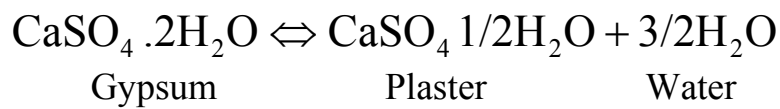
(Conversion)



:(Plaster of Paris)

(Calcium Sulphate (CaSO₄.1/2 H₂O)

Hemihydrate)



Gypsum

Plaster

Water

(Plaster)

163°C

128°C

β α

(Gypsum)

α

β

(Plaster moulds)

(Slip Casting)

:(Refractory

:

-1

() -2

-3

()

:

-3 -2 -1

()

:

°C		
1710		
() 1770		
2050		
1810		
3700		
2430		
2720		
2800		
2570		
1920		

: Oxide Refractories

MgCO₃

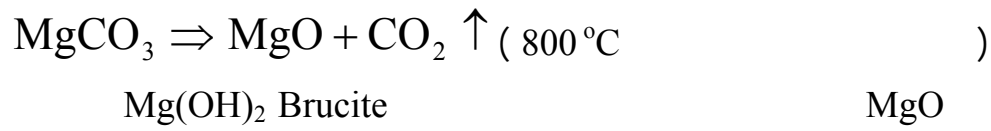
: Magnesite ()

-1

)

CaMg(CO₃)₂ Dolomite

: (MgO

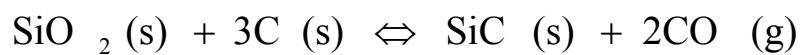


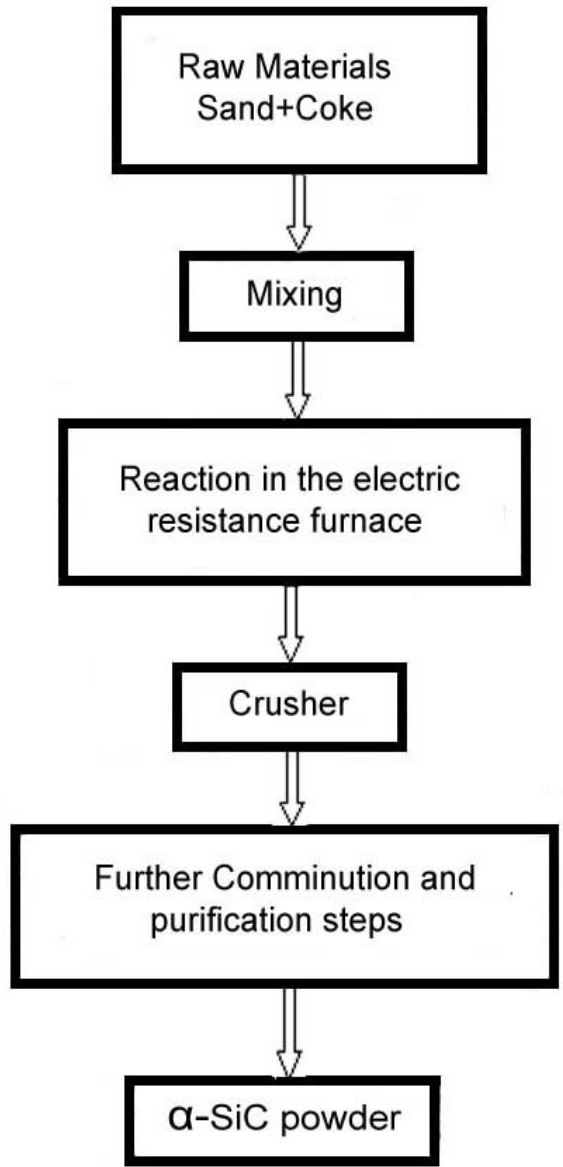
800°C

1500°C

: **Chromite** -2. $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ M''' M'' $(\text{M}''\text{O} \cdot \text{M}'''\text{O}_2)$:(**Zirconia** ZrO_2) -3

2700°C

 ZrSiO_4 :(**Beryllium Oxide** BeO) -4 $3\text{BeO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$: **Silicon carbide** SiC -1



Band

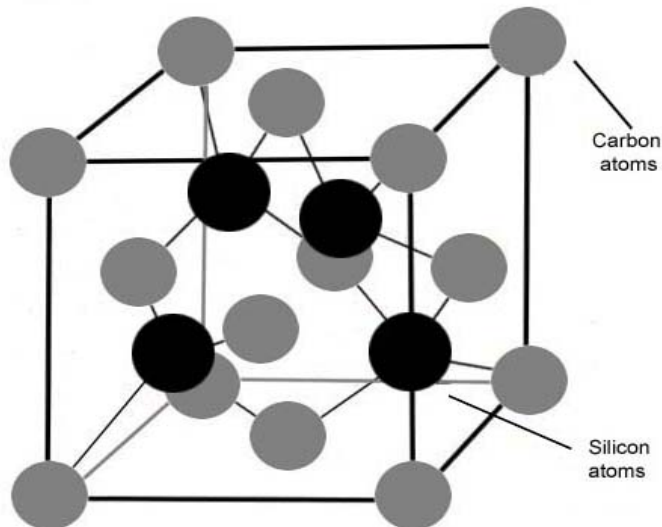
β -SiC

α -SiC

2.2 eV

gap

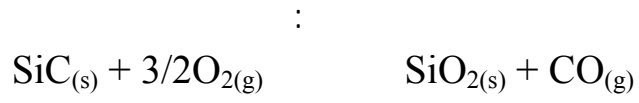
β -SiC



SiC

SiC

SiC



Heat element

.(1400°C)

SiC

: **Boron carbide B₄C** -2

B₂O₃

:**Boron nitride BN** -3

:**Silicon nitride Si₃N₄** -4

SiC

Ce₂O₃, ZrO₂, Y₂O₃, MgO :

:**Graphite**

CO₂

:Cermets

) ()

(

()

:

SiC + Al
WC, TiC + (Fe, Co, Ni)
Al₂O₃ + Cu

:(Typical Glasses and Applications)

- Soda-lime Glass

70% SiO₂, 10% CaO, 15%Na₂O, 5% MgO / Al₂O₃:

Windows, bottles etc.

Low melting/softening point, easily formed

- Borosilicate Glass (Pyrex)

80% SiO₂, 13% B₂O₃, 4% Na₂O, 3% Al₂O₃:

Cooking and chemical glassware.

High temperature strength, low coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE), good thermal shock resistance

- LAS Glass-Ceramic

60% SiO₂, 20% Al₂O₃, 20% Li₂O, + TiO₂ (nucleating agent): cooker tops, ceramic composites.

Heat treatment causes glass to crystallize to form crystal/amorphous composite with greater creep resistance and very low CTE – hence excellent thermal shock resistance.