

- mina[J]. J Am Ceram Soc 2002 85(8): 1921-1927.
- [7] 刘磊,王周福,何俊鹏,等. Y_2O_3 和 CeO_2 对镁砂烧结性能及显微结构的影响[J]. 耐火材料 2012 46(5): 340-343.
- [8] 卜景龙,陈越军,于立学,等. 纳米 ZnO 或纳米 Y_2O_3 对熔融石英陶瓷烧结性能的影响[J]. 耐火材料 2012 46(5): 334-336.
- [9] Miranzo P G, Julian J, Osendi M I, et al. Enhanced particle rearrangement during liquid phase spark plasma sintering of silicon nitride-based ceramics[J]. Ceram Int 2011 37(1): 159-166.
- [10] 谢志鹏. 结构陶瓷[M]. 北京: 清华大学出版社, 2011: 8-9.
- [11] Anstis G R, Chantikul P, Lawn B R, et al. A critical evaluation of indentation techniques for measuring fracture toughness—I: Direct crack measurements[J]. J Am Ceram Soc 1981 64(9): 533-538.

Effect of nano-TiC addition on sinterability and mechanical properties of TiC high temperature ceramics / Xu Guangping, Song Yihua, He Jiangrong, Cheng Lixia, Xie Zhipeng // Naihuo Cailiao. - 2013 47(6): 410

Abstract: TiC high temperature ceramics were prepared by spark plasma sintering method (firing at 1 600 °C for 5 min 50 MPa), adding nano-TiC (0, 10%, 20%, 50% and 90% ,in mass, the same hereinafter) into TiC micropowders (about 3 μ m) in order to research the effect of nano-TiC on the sinterability and mechanical properties of TiC matrix. The sinterability, microstructure and mechanical properties were characterized by Archimedes method, SEM and indentation method, respectively. Effect of nano-TiC addition on the sinterability of TiC ceramics was discussed according to the changes on densification and microstructure and its influence on mechanical properties was discussed according to the hardness and fracture toughness. The results show that the dispersity of nano-TiC in the matrix mainly impacts the sinterability and mechanical properties of TiC ceramics; a low nano-TiC addition (10%) leads to an excellent dispersity, improving the sinterability and mechanical properties of TiC ceramics; fine microstructures can be obtained by adding nano-TiC; with 10% nano-TiC, TiC ceramics have the highest fracture toughness, performing obvious toughening mechanisms such as crack deflection and bridging.

Key words: titanium carbide ceramics; spark plasma sintering; nano-titanium carbide; sinterability; mechanical property

First author's address: Dongtai Energy Saving Refractories Factory, Dongtai 224213, Jiangsu, China

玻璃熔窑蓄热室用方镁石-镁橄榄石耐火材料

玻璃熔窑蓄热室格子体和炉墙的使用特点是对不同部位的每一种耐火材料提出有特殊的要求。通常,蓄热室格子体从上到下的温度范围为 500 ~ 1 500 °C。同时,耐火材料还遭受气体中碱元素的侵蚀、高温热风喷出后所引起的高达 300 ~ 500 °C 的温度梯度作用,这要求必须在蓄热室格子体和内衬上使用具有较高抗侵蚀性和抗热震性的耐火材料。

在传统的格子体中,不同高度部位使用的耐火材料材质不同:格子体下部使用黏土砖,分隔层使用镁铬砖,中部和上部使用 $w(\text{MgO})$ 为 91% ~ 98% 的镁质砖。在现代的内衬设计方案中,工作条件比较苛刻的上部也使用镁质耐火材料,这种耐火材料高温烧成时形成的结构以及生成的斜锆石和镁橄榄石可保证其具有较好的使用性能。材料中生成的这些相可在方镁石颗粒周围形成保护膜,防止其与腐蚀性的气相成分直接接触。

生产高纯镁质耐火材料需要使用价格相当高的原料,因此,为了提高蓄热室中部、上部内衬的抗侵蚀性,作为可以选择的方法之一,俄罗斯镁砖集团利用电熔镁砂和不同纯度的致密烧结镁砂熟料开发出了方镁石-镁橄榄石质耐火材料,其性能见表 1。

表 1 方镁石-镁橄榄石质耐火材料的性能

项目	新研制产品			传统镁砖 ¹⁾
	1 [#]	2 [#]	3 [#]	
耐压强度/MPa	80	90	70	95
显气孔率/%	15.9	16.8	15.6	
体积密度/($g \cdot cm^{-3}$)	2.98	2.94	2.92	
荷重软化开始温度/°C	1650	1660	1620	
抗热震性/次(950 °C,风冷)	30	30	20	
$w(\text{MgO})$ /%	93.5	93.5	92.0	93.5
$w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ /%	0.10	0.12	0.32	
$w(\text{SiO}_2)$ /%	4.60	4.34	4.12	2.1
$w(\text{CaO})$ /%	0.83	0.85	1.41	2.2
$w(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)$ /%	0.97	1.20	1.80	1.8

1) 为平均统计指标。

新开发的方镁石-镁橄榄石耐火材料结构中存在有镁橄榄石结合相,这能提高其抗苛性介质侵蚀的能力,且可使材料的抗热震性提高,达到风冷 20 次以上(传统镁砖的只有 1 次或 2 次),而且其强度达到 70 ~ 90 MPa,显气孔率 16% ~ 17%,荷重软化开始温度高于 1 600 °C。

(程庆先 编译)