

# 利用自持傳遞高溫合成製備先進陶瓷複合材料

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## 摘要

本文主要探討利用自持傳遞高溫合成法 (Self-Propagating High-Temperature Synthesis, SHS) 燃燒合成先進陶瓷複合材料；實驗中藉由影像與資料擷取系統可得到試片於反應過程中火燄鋒面傳遞模式、傳遞速度與火燄鋒面燃燒溫度之數據，並透過絕熱溫度之計算配合火燄鋒面燃燒速度和溫度相互驗證而比較趨勢之準確性；此外，於實驗前後可分別量測反應物與產物之重量，進而求得產物之氮化率，最後再利用XRD產物分析得知產物中之成分並透過SEM進行產物微結構之觀察。本實驗第一部分為反應試片在氬氣的環境下，藉由碳化硼(B4C)添加鈦(Ti)、鉭(Ta)、碳(C)、矽(Si)或硼(B)進行固相與固相之燃燒反應合成硼化鈦-碳化鈦(TiB<sub>2</sub>-TiC, TiB-TiC)、硼化鈦-碳化矽(TiB<sub>2</sub>-SiC)與硼化鉭-碳化鉭(TaB<sub>2</sub>-TaC, TaB-TaC)五種陶瓷複合材料。實驗結果顯示，當合成產物為TiB<sub>2</sub>-TiC與TiB<sub>2</sub>-SiC時，其火燄鋒面皆以一平整穩定的方式向下傳遞，並有膨脹的現象產生，而火燄鋒面傳遞速度和溫度隨著TiB<sub>2</sub>含量增加至66.67%時均有上升的趨勢，且燃燒溫度亦同。在產物分析方面，除了主要產物之外，均無中間產物生成。若於試片中添加少許的Ni，則會有中間產物如Ni<sub>3</sub>Ti、TiB生成以及少許未反應之Ni殘留，另外還有些微的固溶體Ni<sub>3</sub>Ti生成。當合成產物為TaB<sub>2</sub>-TaC時，其火燄鋒面亦以一平整穩定的方式向下傳遞，但其膨脹現象較不明顯，且火焰鋒面傳遞速度有下降的趨勢，最低可達5.07mm/s，而燃燒溫度均介在1400上下。在產物分析方面，當試片中另外添加硼粉時，除了主要產物TaB<sub>2</sub>和TaC之外，還會有中間產物TaB、Ta<sub>5</sub>B<sub>6</sub>生成。本實驗第二部分為在氮氣(2.17MPa)環境下進行燃燒合成賽隆陶瓷(+)-SiAlON之實驗研究，並觀察氧化鎢(Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)、矽(Si)、氮化矽(Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>)、二氧化矽(SiO<sub>2</sub>)和鋁(Al)五種反應物依不同比例下所合成產物的特性，其試片組成Si:Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>分別為2.5:1、3:1和3.5:1。實驗結果顯示，於燃燒過程中因兩個燃燒源之反應區域互相交錯，而使燃燒鋒面以混沌且不具規則性之方式向下傳遞，而當反應物中只含-Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>粉末時，其混沌現象則較不明顯。在火燄鋒面傳遞速度方面，因鋒面之不規則跳動，所以平均速度均介在0.8~1.1 mm/s之間，並無明顯的趨勢產生。在燃燒溫度方面，其鋒值約介於1200~1400之間。在產物轉換率方面，當試片中-Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>粉末含量高達100%時，其Si的殘留有明顯增加的現象產生。在氮化百分率方面，若試片中-Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>粉末增加時，產物會有較高的氮化率表現。透過SEM顯微結構之觀察，(+)-SiAlON之微結構為片狀與瘦長柱狀且稍透明的晶體結構。

關鍵詞：自持傳遞高溫合成、碳化硼、賽隆、氮化矽、XRD、火燄鋒面傳遞速度、氮化率。

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