

**Characterization of Phase Transitions in Yttria and Zirconia
in the 2000°C to 2400°C range.**

INTRODUCTION

High-temperature differential thermal analysis provided data on phase transitions in zirconia and yttria. The tetragonal form of ZrO_2 transforms to the cubic fluorite structure at $2311 \pm 15^\circ C$ with an enthalpy of 3.4 ± 2 kJ/mol. Cubic C-type Y_2O_3 transforms, probably to the fluorite structure, at $2308 \pm 15^\circ C$ with $\Delta H = 47.7 \pm 3.0$ kJ/mol. This high-temperature polymorph melts at $2382 \pm 15^\circ C$ with an enthalpy of fusion of 35.6 ± 3.0 kJ/mol.

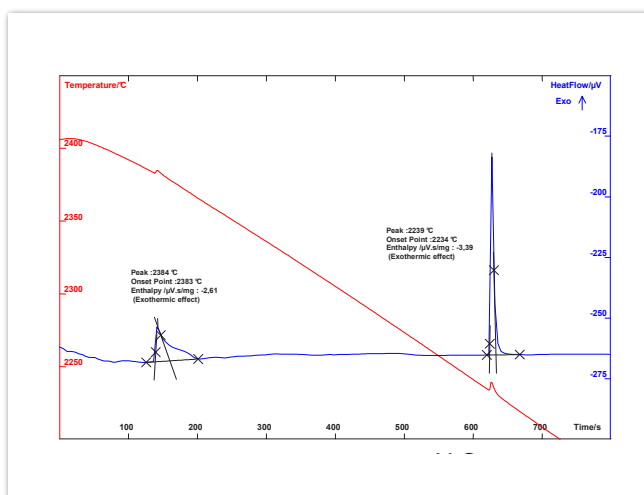


Figure 1 – Cooling curve for Y_2O_3

EXPERIMENT

Crucibles made of tungsten were used. Temperature and sensitivity were calibrated before each experiment by performing the melting of alpha alumina in a tungsten crucible at a heating rate of $10^\circ C/min$ under helium (melting temperature of $2052^\circ C$ and enthalpy of fusion of 1092 J/g). For zirconia analysis, a calibration was also performed afterwards. It was then observed that the temperature correction increased by $50^\circ C$. This variation is mainly because of the aging of the thermocouple during the heating at $2400^\circ C$. Each sample was scanned upwards in temperature from 1600° to $2400^\circ C$ at a rate of $10^\circ C/min$ (heating run), and then the scanning direction was reversed (cooling run).

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

In general, the cooling runs gave clearer signals than the initial heating runs, probably because the sample, after heating, made better thermal contact with the pan. As an example, Fig. 1 shows a cooling scan for yttria. For zirconia, one transition, namely that of the tetragonal to the cubic phase, could be clearly seen, three runs showing peaks at $2265^\circ C$, $2278^\circ C$ and $2311^\circ C$.

Recommended Values of Thermodynamic parameters for Transitions in ZrO_2 and Y_2O_3

Material	Transition	T ($^\circ C$)	ΔH (kJ/mol)	ΔS (J/mol/K)
ZrO_2	m-t	1199	5.43 ± 0.31	3.69 ± 0.21
ZrO_2	t-c	2311	3.4 ± 2.1	1.3 ± 0.8
Y_2O_3	c-c	2308	47.7 ± 3.0	18.5 ± 1.2
Y_2O_3	c-m	2382	35.6 ± 3.2	13.9 ± 1.2

REFERENCE

Direct Calorimetric Measurement of Enthalpies of Phase Transitions at 2000°C– 2400°C in Yttria and Zirconia . Alexandra Navrotsky, Luc Benoist and Herve Lefebvre. J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 88 [10] 2942–2944 (2005)

INSTRUMENT

THEMYS STA



- **ACCURATE AND SENSITIVE ULTRA-HIGH TEMPERATURE** heat flow measurement with Tri- Couple DTA technology.
- **ULTRA-HIGH TEMPERATURE CAPABILITY to 2400°C** with a single furnace.
- **MODULAR ADAPTIONS ALLOWING** TGA only, DTA only, TG-DTA, and TMA up to 2400°C, DSC only and TG-DSC up to 1600°C all in one instrument
- **HIGH ACCURACY & VERSATILITY** hang-down symmetrical beam balance, specifically designed for TGA applications
- **EXTERNAL COUPLING CAPABILITY** designed for evolved gas analyzers (FTIR, MS, GCMS, MSFTIR, or FTIR-GCMS)

For more details ask for the publication B1544