Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2015

(May 24th - 28th at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

©2015. Japan Geoscience Union. All Rights Reserved.

SCG57-P08

Room:Convention Hall



Time:May 27 18:15-19:30

## Grain growth in sintered polycrystalline diopside

TSUBOKAWA, Yumiko<sup>1\*</sup>; ISHIKAWA, Masahiro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Yokohama National Univercity

Grain growth kinetics were studied in sintered polycrystalline diopside. The starting material was prepared from two types of diopside single crystals ( $I:Ca_{0.99}Na_{0.01}Mg_{0.97}Fe_{0.03}Si_2O_6$ ,  $II:Ca_{0.97}Na_{0.02}Mg_{0.86}Fe_{0.13}Si_2O_6$ ). They were crushed and milled to particle size of  $<1\mu$ m. The powders were pressed into cylindrical shape under a uni-axial pressure of 2.0 MPa for 10 minutes. The pellets were then sintered at 1130 - 1280 °C for 2h and 6h. As a result, grain size increased and the porosity decreased with increasing sintering temperature or sintering time. The experimental data can be fit the following relation,  $D_f^n$ –  $D_0^n$  = kt where n is a constant,  $D_f$  and  $D_0$  are the grain size at time t = t and t = 0 respectively, and k is a rate constant. For the sintered polycrystalline diopside, the parameter  $log_{10}k$  ( $\mu$ m<sup>n</sup>/s) was determined to be -3.3 or -4.8 for n = 2.59 or 2.64 respectively.

Keywords: grain growth, sintering, diopside, polycrystalline