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结晶析出法制备YAG超细粉

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摘 要: 研究了结晶析出法制备YAG超细粉的工艺, 采用铝和钇的硝酸盐或硫酸盐混合溶液为原料, 蒸发去水获得硝酸盐或硫酸盐的混晶体。结果表明: 硝酸盐混晶体经1100℃煅烧可获得YAG粉体, 加入Y₂O₃籽晶可使YAG相形成温度下降约100℃; 硫酸盐混晶体经1300℃煅烧2h后也可获得YAG粉体; 硝酸盐混晶体煅烧得到的YAG粉体团聚严重, 烧结体最大相对密度仅为74.3%; 硫酸盐混晶体煅烧得到的YAG粉体团聚较少, 粉体平均粒径约为300nm, 烧结体密度为95.2%。

关键字: 结晶析出法; YAG; 超细粉; Y₂O₃籽晶

Synthesize of ultrafine YAG powders using crystallization method

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Abstract: Synthesize of ultrafine YAG powder using crystallization method was investigated. The results show that YAG powder can be obtained by calcining the mixed solution of aluminum and yttrium nitrates at 1100°C. Y₂O₃ crystal seed can decrease the forming temperature of YAG phase by 100°C. YAG powder is also fabricated by calcining the aluminum and yttrium sulfates at 1300°C. YAG powders obtained by nitrates crystallization method are severely agglomerated, the maximum relative density of the sintered body is only 74.3%. YAG powder obtained by sulfates crystallization method is less agglomerated, the primary diameter of the powder is 300nm, and the relative density of the powder is 95.2%.

Key words: crystallization method; YAG; ultrafine powders; Y₂O₃ crystal seeds

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