## **Accepted Manuscript**

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PII: S0955-2219(18)30090-6

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeurceramsoc.2018.02.016

Reference: JECS 11731

To appear in: Journal of the European Ceramic Society

Received date: 6-9-2017 Revised date: 20-1-2018 Accepted date: 8-2-2018

Please cite this article as: Iatsyuk IV, Pogozhev YS, Levashov EA, Novikov AV, Kochetov NA, Kovalev DY, Combustion synthesis of high-temperature ZrB<sub>2</sub>-SiC ceramics, *Journal of The European Ceramic Society* (2010), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeurceramsoc.2018.02.016

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## ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

#### COMBUSTION SYNTHESIS OF HIGH-TEMPERATURE ZrB2-SiC CERAMICS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The work is dedicated to researching into combustion kinetics and mechanism as well as the stages of the chemical transformations during self-propagating high-temperature synthesis of ZrB<sub>2</sub>-SiC based ceramics. Dependences of the combustion temperature and rate on the initial temperature ( $T_0$ ) have been studied. It has been shown that the stages of the chemical reactions of ZrB<sub>2</sub> diboride and SiC carbide formation do not change within the range of  $T_0 = 298-700~K$ . The effective activation energy of the combustion process amounted to 170–270 kJ/mol, from which it has been concluded that chemical interaction through the melt plays a leading role. The stages of the chemical transformations in the combustion wave have been studied by dynamic X-ray diffraction. First, ZrB<sub>2</sub> phase forms from Zr-Si melt saturated with boron, and SiC phase is registered later. The SHS method has successfully been used in order to obtain ZrB<sub>2</sub>-SiC composite powders and compact ceramics with a silicon carbide content of 25-75 %. The ceramics are characterized by a residual porosity of 1.5 %, hardness up to 25 GPa, the elastic modulus of 318  $\pm$  21 GPa, elastic recovery of 36 % and thermal conductivity of 54.9 W/(m×K) at  $T_{room}$ .

**Keywords:** combustion, kinetics, ceramics, zirconium diboride, silicon carbide.

#### 1. Introduction

Zirconium diboride  $ZrB_2$  has a unique complex of properties [1,2]: a high melting temperature (3245 °C), thermal conductivity (60–140 W/(m·K)), hardness (20–24 GPa), high elastic modulus (400–500 GPa and higher), resistance to abrasive wear and aggressive environments. Structural

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