

Mode I Fracture Toughness of a Small-Grained Silicon Nitride: Orientation, Temperature, and Crack Length Effects

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The Mode I fracture toughness (K_{IC}) of a small-grained Si_3N_4 was determined as a function of hot-pressing orientation, temperature, testing atmosphere, and crack length using the single-edge precracked beam method. The diameter of the Si_3N_4 grains was $<0.4 \mu\text{m}$, with aspect ratios of 2–8. K_{IC} at 25°C was 6.6 ± 0.2 and $5.9 \pm 0.1 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ for the T–S and T–L orientations, respectively. This difference was attributed to the amount of elongated grains in the plane of crack growth. For both orientations, a continual decrease in K_{IC} was observed through 1200°C , to $\sim 4.1 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$, before increasing rapidly to $7.5\text{--}8 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ at 1300°C . The decrease in K_{IC} through 1200°C was a result of grain-boundary glassy phase softening. At 1300°C , reorientation of elongated grains in the direction of the applied load was suggested to explain the large increase in K_{IC} . Crack healing was observed in specimens annealed in air. No *R*-curve behavior was observed for crack lengths as short as $300 \mu\text{m}$ at either 25° or 1000°C .

I. Introduction

MANY ceramics demonstrate increasing fracture toughness with increasing crack length.^{1–4} This *R*-curve behavior arises because of the interactions of the microstructure behind the crack tip in the wake region.⁵ The degree to which *R*-curve behavior is observed in Si_3N_4 is dependent upon the microstructure, with high aspect ratio β - Si_3N_4 grains providing the most benefit.^{6–9} The Mode I fracture toughness (K_{IC}) of Si_3N_4 with cracks $>1 \text{ mm}$ generally ranges from 5.5 to $11 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$.^{6,10}

The orientation and size of the Si_3N_4 grains also influence toughness. Ohji *et al.*¹⁰ demonstrated that, when fibrous β - Si_3N_4 grains span the crack wake, improved toughening results. An investigation¹¹ of the effect of grain size on toughness, keeping aspect ratio constant, revealed a general increase in K_{IC} , from 4.2 to $6.2 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$, as grain size increased from 7 to $45 \mu\text{m}$.

There are four toughening mechanisms relevant to Si_3N_4 . These include crack deflection, grain pull out, elastic bridging, and frictional grain bridging. Crack deflection is more prominent in Si_3N_4 with diameters $>1 \mu\text{m}$.⁷ Smaller diameter grains tend to be cut by the propagating crack. Crack deflection is also favored above the glass transition temperature of the amorphous grain-boundary phase.^{12,13} The softened glassy phase provides an easy crack path, resulting in intergranular fracture.

The remaining three types of toughening mechanisms—grain pull out, elastic bridging, and frictional grain bridging—

tend to shield the crack tip as it extends through the material because of microstructure interactions in the wake of the crack. The grain pull out mechanism is favored for smaller diameter grains⁷ and for tests at higher temperatures.¹³ In the elastic bridging mechanism, an elongated grain sustains some of the load being applied at the crack tip before ultimately being cut.⁷ This mechanism is favored for larger diameter grains. Frictional bridges, resulting from contact points between the upper and lower faces of the opened crack, are favored when crack deflection and grain pull out occur.

Current research focused on determining the K_{IC} of a small-grained Si_3N_4 using the single-edge precracked beam (SEPB) method.^{14–16} Both 6 wt% Y_2O_3 and 2 wt% Al_2O_3 were added as sintering aids. The effect of hot-pressing orientation, temperature, crack length, and environment on K_{IC} was determined. Test temperatures included 25° , and 800° through 1300°C . The existence of *R*-curve behavior was investigated using the Steinbrech method^{1,17} of notching already precracked specimens, removing the crack wake. The testing atmosphere was either air or nitrogen.

II. Experimental Procedure

(1) Billet Fabrication

Monolithic Si_3N_4 billets were formed by thermoplastic molding and densified by hot-pressing. Beginning with 92 wt% Si_3N_4 powder (SN-E-10, UBE Industries, Yamaguchi, Japan), 6 wt% Y_2O_3 (99.9% pure; REaction, Johnson Matthey, Inc., West Chester, PA), and 2 wt% Al_2O_3 (RC-HP DBM, Malakoff Industries, Richmond, VA), batched powders were ball-milled in ethanol for 48 h to mix and deagglomerate the starting powder mixture. Approximately 52 vol% ceramic powder (Si_3N_4 and sintering aids) was mixed with poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate), poly(ethylene-ethyl acrylate), and high mineral oil at 150°C in a high-shear mixer. Small pieces of the powder/polymer mixture were cut and warm-pressed into a billet at 150°C and $\sim 10\text{--}20 \text{ MPa}$.

A 98 h binder burnout step, from 25° through 700°C , was conducted in flowing nitrogen to remove the polymer binder from the warm-pressed billet. Next, a 36 h postbinder burnout heat treatment in flowing air at a temperature of 400°C was performed on each billet. Subsequent analysis indicated that billets had $<0.13 \text{ wt}\%$ residual carbon.

Following the two burnout steps, billets were hot-pressed (Model HP-50, Thermal Technology, Inc., Santa Rosa, CA) at 1740°C under an applied pressure of 25 MPa. The heating rate was $\sim 600^\circ\text{C}/\text{h}$, and load was not applied until the temperature, measured off the surface of the die with a pyrometer, reached 1200°C . A 1.75 h dwell time at temperature was used.

(2) Specimen Fabrication and Testing

The 4–5 mm thick billets were machined to a thickness of either 3 or 4 mm by removing equal amounts of material from both sides using diamond-impregnated grinding wheels. Samples were cut using diamond blades (American Diamond Tool, Inc., Buffalo, NY) into the desired sample size, typically $3 \text{ mm} \times 4 \text{ mm} \times 24 \text{ mm}$.

The density of each sample, measured using the immersion

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technique,¹⁸ was $3.27 \pm 0.05 \text{ g/cm}^3$. The acoustic resonance method¹⁹ (Grindosonic, J. W. Lemmens, Inc., St. Louis, MO) revealed the modulus to be $312 \pm 1 \text{ GPa}$. X-ray diffraction (XRD) of pulverized specimens indicated complete transformation of the starting $\alpha\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$ powder to $\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$.

K_{IC} was determined using the SEPB method.^{14–16} A shallow 0.1 mm deep notch was cut into the width dimension, near the middle of the beam. A sharp precrack was “popped” into the beam at room temperature via the bridge-indentation method (B–I). The typical a/W ratios were 0.4–0.5, where a was the average precrack length and W the thickness of the beam (nominally 4 mm). The specimen was then loaded into a three-point SiC fixture, heated to the desired temperature, stabilized for 10 min, and fractured at a strain rate of 0.1 mm/min. The fracture load was retrieved, and the initial precrack length was measured by observing the fracture surfaces. A stereo microscope was used to delineate between the precrack and the fractured regions. Crack lengths were made in three locations according to the standard procedure.

K_{IC} was calculated from the following equations¹⁵

$$K_{IC} = g \frac{P_{\max} S}{BW^{3/2}} \frac{3 \left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^{1/2}}{2 \left(1 - \frac{a}{W}\right)^{3/2}} \quad (1)$$

where

$$g = g\left(\frac{a}{W}\right) = \frac{1.99 - \left(\frac{a}{W}\right) \left(1 - \frac{a}{W}\right) \left[2.15 - 3.93 \left(\frac{a}{W}\right) + 2.7 \left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^2 \right]}{1 + 2 \left(\frac{a}{W}\right)} \quad (2)$$

where g was a geometric factor based on the average crack length and specimen thickness, P_{\max} the load required for fracture, S the span between the two outer loading pins, and B the width of the beam (nominally 3 mm). These equations are valid for S/W ratios between 4 and 5 and a/W ratios between 0.35 and 0.70. For the current specimen geometry $S = 20 \text{ mm}$ and $W = 4 \text{ mm}$, resulting in $S/W = 5$.

Testing was performed on a screw-driven load frame (Model Instron 4483, Instron Corp., Canton, MA) equipped with a 5 kN load cell. Material evaluations were made between 25° and 1300°C using a clamshell furnace (Applied Test Systems, Butler, PA). A thermocouple, brought up through the bottom of the furnace, was placed within several millimeters of the sample during testing. Testing was conducted in both air and nitrogen environments. Three replicates each were performed between 25° and 1000°C. Between 1100° and 1300°C, two replicates each were tested. Stable crack growth prior to fracture was only observed at 1300°C. At this temperature, K_{IC} was calculated using the crack length and load just prior to unstable crack propagation.

III. Results and Discussion

(1) Microstructure and Texturing

The two different orientations investigated relative to the hot-pressing direction are defined in Fig. 1. In the T–S orientation, crack growth occurs parallel to the hot-pressing direction, while in the T–L orientation, crack growth occurs perpendicular to the hot-pressing direction.

Figure 2 shows SEM micrographs of plasma-etched samples for both orientations. The orientation of these images relative to the crack propagation direction is shown in Fig. 1. Both

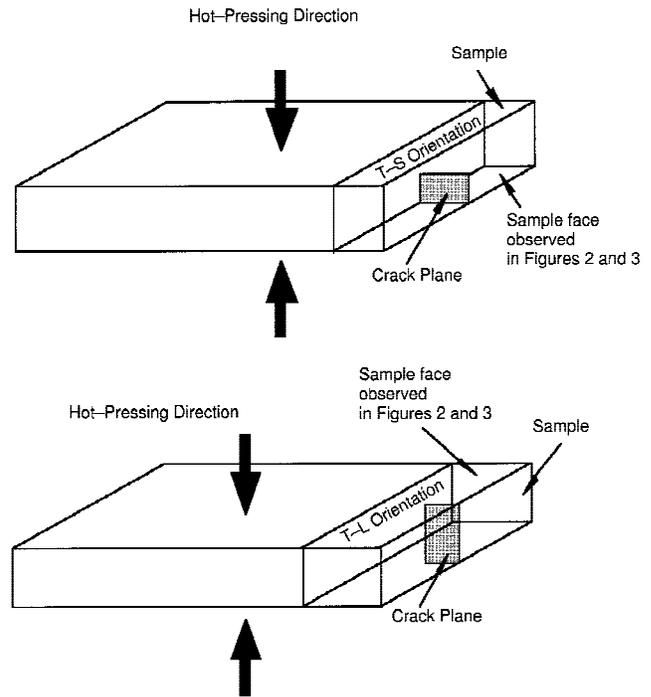


Fig. 1. Schematic indicating two specimen orientations with respect to hot-pressing direction used in the present study. Designations were taken from the ASTM Provisional Standard, C28.01.¹⁵

micrographs reveal predominately small grains with apparent diameters of 0.2–0.4 μm with a few larger 0.6–1.2 μm diameter grains. Of those grains oriented with their long axis parallel to the micrograph, apparent grain lengths vary between 1 and 3 μm , resulting in an aspect ratio of $\sim 2\text{--}8$. More Si_3N_4 grains are oriented lengthwise within the plane of crack growth for the T–L orientation as compared to the T–S orientation.

XRD was used to further demonstrate the differences in orientation. The surface represented in Fig. 2 was chosen for analysis. Figure 3 shows XRD patterns from a powder sample, a T–S-oriented sample, and a T–L-oriented sample with intensities normalized to the $(10\bar{1}0)$ peak of $\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$. ZrO_2 was present because of milling media contamination. The relative intensities of a randomly oriented powder sample of $\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$ were 100%, 99%, and 93% for the $(10\bar{1}0)$, $(10\bar{1}1)$, and $(21\bar{3}0)$ planes,²⁰ respectively. For samples in the T–S orientation, there was a preference for $(10\bar{1}1)$ -oriented planes. In the T–L orientation, the $(10\bar{1}0)$ and $(21\bar{3}0)$ planes were favored. Thus, the T–L orientation should have more elongated $\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$ grains than the T–S orientation, consistent with microscopy observations.

(2) T–S-Oriented Fracture Toughness Measurements

R -curve behavior was investigated by performing short crack ($<1 \text{ mm}$) K_{IC} testing at 25° and 1000°C on T–S-oriented specimens. Long crack ($>1.4 \text{ mm}$) testing was performed between 25° and 1300°C. Crack healing, a phenomena where the sharp precrack is blunted by oxidation, was also investigated on this orientation.

(A) *Short Crack Fracture Toughness at 25° and 100°C:* Figure 4 is an optical micrograph of a fracture surface from an SEPB tested at 25°C. From the figure, the initial precrack, the subsequent notch to remove the crack wake, and the fracture surface are visible. The crack length is 340 μm for this sample.

Figure 5 presents K_{IC} as a function of crack length at 25° and 1000°C. The results indicate that no R -curve behavior was observed for cracks as short as 300 μm at either temperature. Previous researchers have shown that the rising trend in K_{IC} with crack length was steeper for a small-grained Si_3N_4 as compared to a coarser-grained Si_3N_4 .³ In their study, a small-

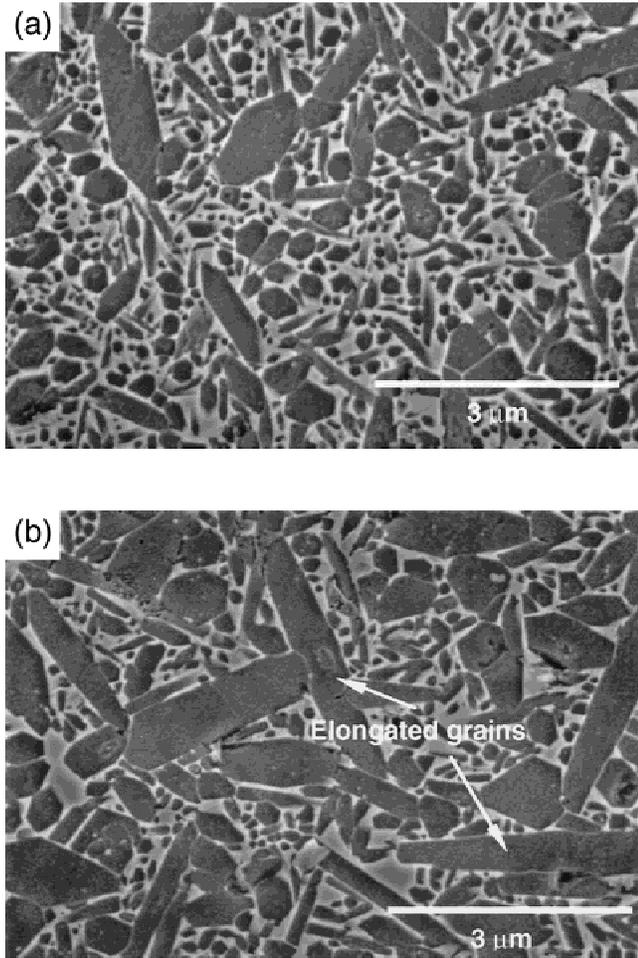


Fig. 2. SEM micrographs of plasma-etched samples indicating the microstructure of (a) T-S and (b) T-L orientations.

grained Si_3N_4 , with a $1\ \mu\text{m}$ diameter, demonstrated constant K_{IC} at crack lengths as short as $250\text{--}350\ \mu\text{m}$. For a $1.4\ \mu\text{m}$ diameter grain, a constant value of K_{IC} was observed for crack lengths of $350\text{--}450\ \mu\text{m}$. Thus, coarser-grained Si_3N_4 exhibited a longer interaction zone between the crack tip and the segment of crack wake that interacted with the microstructure. In the present study, the approximate diameter of Si_3N_4 grains was $0.4\ \mu\text{m}$. Therefore, constant values of K_{IC} at crack lengths as short as $300\ \mu\text{m}$ were consistent with published data.

(B) *Long Crack Fracture Toughness between 25° and 1300°C:* The temperature-dependent K_{IC} values in the T-S orientation are shown in Fig. 6. All samples tested between 25° and 1000°C were tested in air. Samples tested between 1100° and 1300°C were tested in nitrogen to prevent the precrack from healing. A general decrease in K_{IC} was observed from $6.6 \pm 0.2\ \text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ at 25°C to $4.1 \pm 0.4\ \text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ at 1200°C. A sharp increase in toughness was observed at 1300°C to $8.6 \pm 1.8\ \text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$. These trends compared well with those in the literature.^{12,13}

(a) *Toughening Mechanisms at 25°C:* Figure 7 shows several plasma-etched T-S-oriented samples near the crack tip. Because all SEPFB samples fracture into two pieces during testing, these micrographs are taken from samples that were cracked via an indentation load. Crack deflection, elastic bridging, and frictional grain bridges were observed. Figure 7(a) shows that the crack tends to be deflected around larger grains ($>0.4\ \mu\text{m}$), while smaller grains are cut by the crack. Furthermore, Fig. 7(b) reveals that it is energetically favorable for the crack to cut elongated Si_3N_4 grains as wide as $0.7\ \mu\text{m}$ rather than be deflected by them or pull them out. Elastic bridging

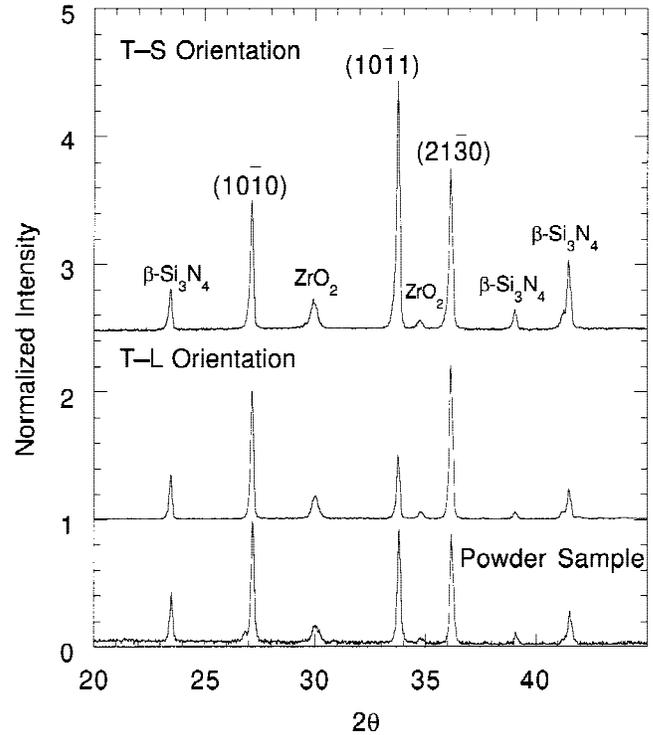


Fig. 3. Comparison of both specimen orientations to a random powder sample reveals texturing. Intensities are normalized to the (1010) plane of $\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$. (ZrO_2 is a contaminant from ball milling.)

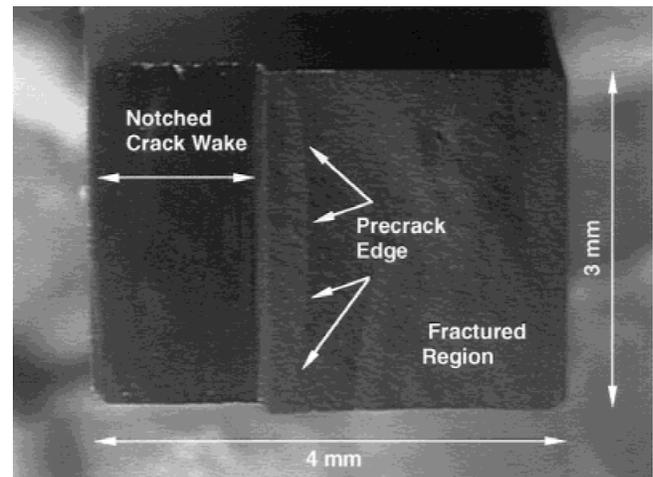


Fig. 4. Optical image of SEPFB fractured at 25°C. Original precrack, machined notch to remove the crack wake, and fracture surface are all visible.

and frictional grain bridges, as shown in Fig. 7(c), are also observed.

(b) *Effect of Temperature on Toughening Mechanisms:* A typical fracture surface of a T-S-oriented sample tested at 25°C is shown in Fig. 8(a). The fracture surface was tilted 75° to reveal the surface texture. There were no Si_3N_4 grains pulled out during fracture, consistent with Fig. 7 observations of etched samples.

As temperature was increased from 25°C, a change in toughening mechanisms was observed. Consider Fig. 8(b), the fracture surface of a specimen tested at 800°C, tilted at a 75° angle. Large grains ($>0.8\text{--}1\ \mu\text{m}$) oriented perpendicular to the fracture plane were still cut by the propagating crack, as at room temperature. However, very small grains ($<0.3\ \mu\text{m}$) oriented

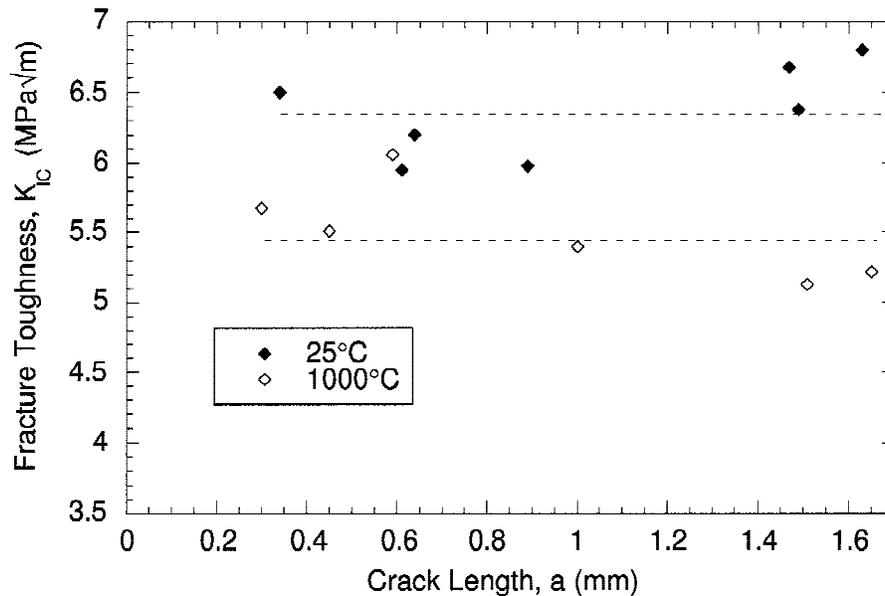


Fig. 5. Plot of K_{IC} as a function of crack length at 25° and 1000°C. No rising R -curve behavior was observed for cracks ≥ 300 μm .

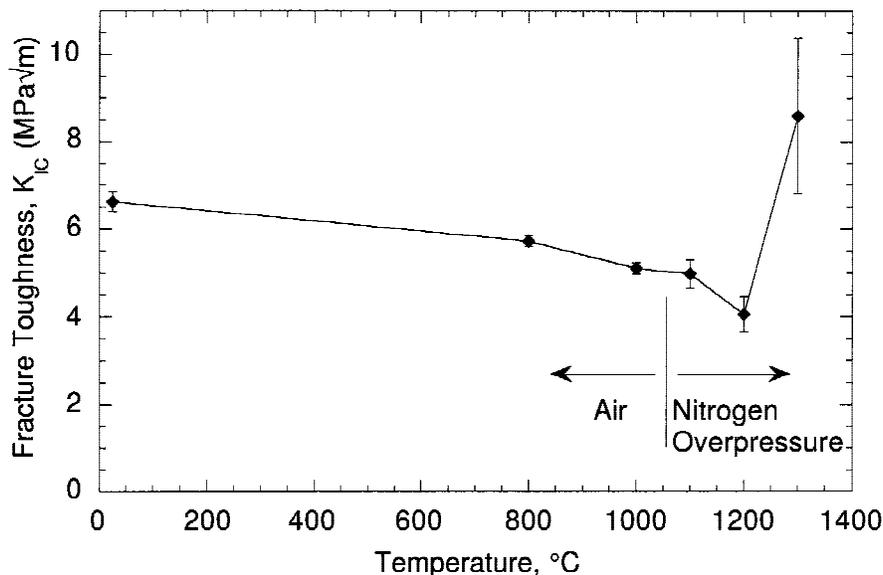


Fig. 6. K_{IC} of T-S-oriented samples as a function of temperature. All crack lengths were between 1.4 and 2.0 mm.

lengthwise in the plane of fracture had been removed from the fracture surface, indicating grain pull out. Faceting of the fracture surface was observed, indicating increased crack deflection. Increased grain pull out and crack deflection at 800°C are believed to be the result of grain-boundary softening.^{12,13} As the viscosity of the amorphous glassy phase between Si_3N_4 grains decreased, it was easier for the crack to separate individual grains rather than cut them.

Figure 8(c) reveals the typical fracture surface of a specimen tested in nitrogen at 1200°C. Faceting of the surface is observed similar to those samples tested at 800°C, with extensive pull out observed for grains ≤ 0.6 μm . The failure surface observations made on samples tested at 1200°C are consistent with continued softening of the amorphous grain-boundary phase. The initial consequence of grain-boundary softening is decreased K_{IC} , as observed in Fig. 6.

(c) *Toughness Behavior at 1300°C in a Nitrogen Environment:* Stable crack growth was observed only in specimens

tested at 1300°C. This is revealed in the microstructure, as shown in Fig. 9. The surface texture reveals three distinct regions. Region I is the initial precrack that was created at room temperature, while regions II and III are the areas of stable and unstable crack extension, respectively.

Region II behavior indicates that cracks in Si_3N_4 at 1300°C can grow slowly under applied stress intensity values well below the critical stress intensity. For example, a stress intensity of 6.7 ± 1.7 $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ initiates crack growth at this temperature, but a stress intensity of 8.6 ± 1.8 $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ is ultimately required for fracture. Region II behavior has been observed previously¹³ and was attributed to reorientation of individual grains of Si_3N_4 under the imposed tensile stresses. Figure 10 is a comparison of region II and region III fracture surfaces. In both micrographs, extensive crack deflection and pull out are observed.

(C) *Fracture Energy as a Function of Temperature:* The fracture energy of Si_3N_4 , Γ_{SN} , as a function of temperature in

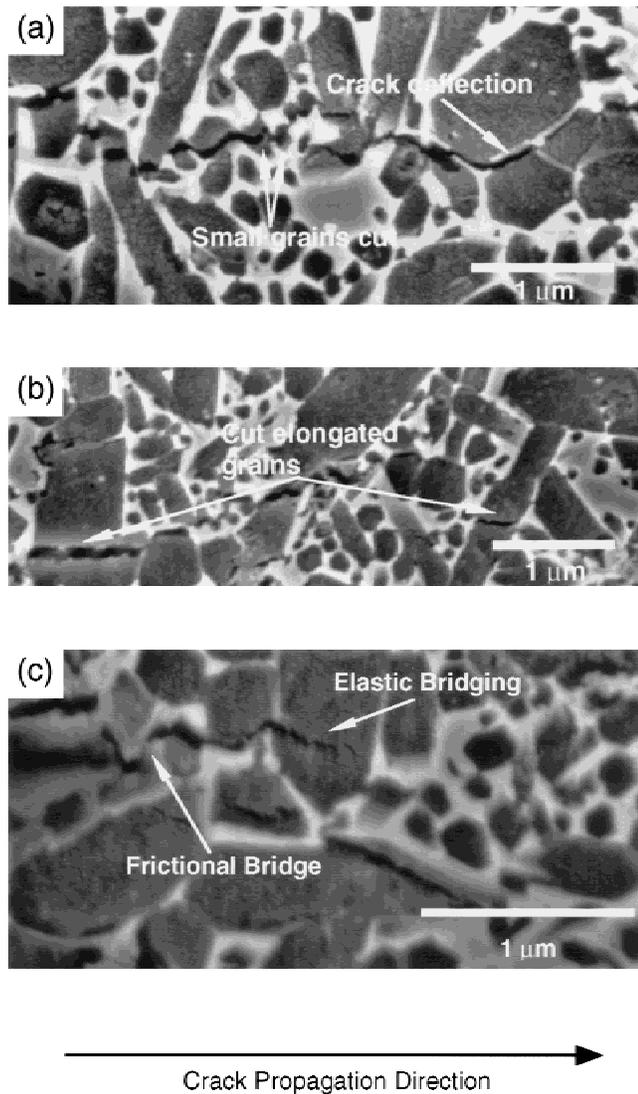


Fig. 7. Plasma-etched micrographs of samples in the T-S orientation near the edge of the crack tip. These samples were tested at 25°C. Crack deflection, elastic bridging, and frictional grain bridges were observed.

the T-S orientation was calculated using the long crack K_{IC} values presented in Fig. 6. Γ_{SN} was calculated using the plane strain equation relating fracture energy to K_{IC}

$$\Gamma_{SN} = K_{IC}^2 (1 - \nu^2)/E \quad (3)$$

where ν was Poisson's ratio, and E the longitudinal Young's modulus, varied for each temperature of interest. Poisson's ratio for Si_3N_4 was assumed to be constant with temperature and equal to 0.27.²¹ The change in modulus with temperature²² for this composition of Si_3N_4 is presented in Table I. The calculated results are plotted in Fig. 11.

Fracture energy at 25°C is 129 ± 9 J/m², which compares well with literature values.²³ The fracture energy decreases to 100 ± 5 J/m² at 800°C and remains essentially constant through 1100°C. A significant drop in Γ_{SN} is observed at 1200°C, to 65 ± 15 J/m², before rapidly increasing to 390 ± 150 J/m² at 1300°C. The mechanistic reasons for the decrease and then increase in Γ_{SN} have been attributed to softening of the glassy phase and reorientation of the elongated Si_3N_4 grains, respectively.¹³

(D) *Fracture Toughness as a Function of Testing Atmosphere:* Crack healing, the process where a sharp crack blunts because of oxidation, has been observed by Choi and Tikare²⁴

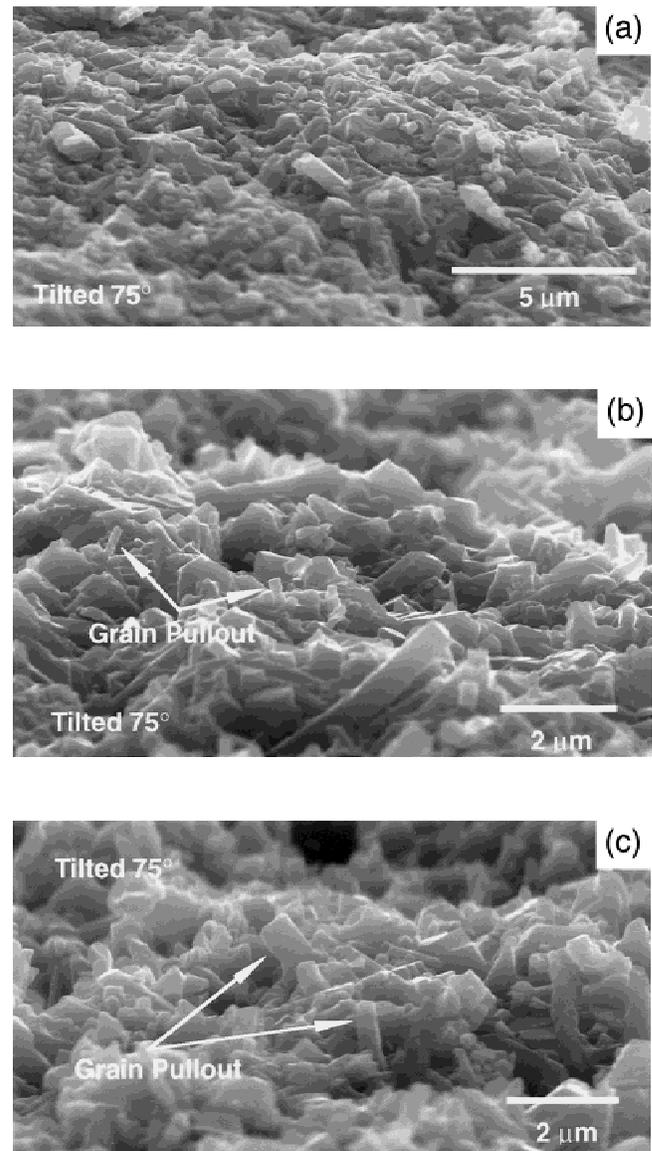


Fig. 8. Typical fracture surfaces of T-S-oriented SEP specimen tested at (a) 25°, (b) 800°, and (c) 1200°C. In each micrograph, the specimen was tilted 75° to reveal the texture of the surface. Large grains of Si_3N_4 were pulled out during fracture at both 800° and 1200°C.

in hot-pressed Si_3N_4 sintered with MgO. In their study, the authors showed that a sample annealed in air for 30 min at 800°C demonstrated a marked increase in K_{IC} upon cooling to 25°C and testing, as compared to an unannealed specimen. With XRD, it was shown that the precrack was filled with two oxidation products, enstatite and cristobalite. Thus, the crack tip was no longer sharp, a necessary condition for a valid K_{IC} measurement.

The crack healing phenomena for a more refractory composition of Si_3N_4 was investigated in this series of experiments, where precracked SEP samples were heated in 1 h to temperatures ranging from 1000° through 1300°C in air or nitrogen, held for 10 min, then furnace cooled. The annealed specimens were then tested at ambient temperatures. These results were compared to those for unannealed specimens tested at 25°C, as shown in Fig. 12. All crack lengths were >1.4 mm.

The unannealed specimens demonstrated a K_{IC} of 6.6 ± 0.2 MPa·m^{1/2}. The specimens annealed in a nitrogen environment at temperatures between 1100° and 1300°C and tested at 25°C

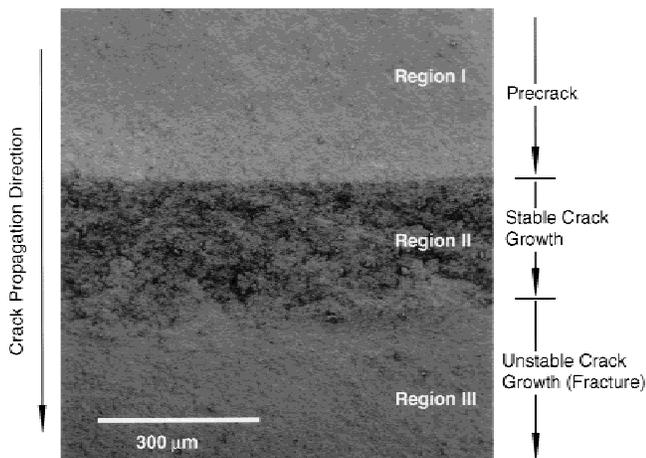


Fig. 9. T–S-oriented fracture surface at 1300°C for a specimen tested in nitrogen. Three distinct regions were observed.

demonstrated a toughness between 6.3 and 6.7 $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$, essentially unchanged by the heat treatment.

No significant change in toughness was observed for a specimen annealed in air at 1100°C. However, the microstructure near the crack tip exhibited an oxidation product. This product was more easily identified as annealing temperature increased. At annealing temperatures of 1200° and 1300°C, the apparent K_{IC} increased to 7.6 and 11.2 $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$, respectively. Clearly, the precrack was blunted by the newly created oxidation phase.

Figure 13 reveals the fracture surface of a specimen annealed at 1300°C in air and subsequently tested at 25°C, revealing an oxidation product existing *behind* the original tip of the precrack. SEM investigation of this area revealed a glazed surface. Previous research on a similar composition of Si_3N_4 ²⁵ indicated that the final phases formed during oxidation are cristobalite and yttrium silicate.

(3) Effect of Hot-Pressing Orientation on Toughening Mechanisms and Fracture Toughness

The toughening mechanisms observed in the T–L orientation at room temperature were similar to those observed in the T–S orientation. Crack deflection was generally observed for grains

Table I. Measured Values of Flexural Modulus as a Function of Temperature for Silicon Nitride[†]

Temperature (°C)	Modulus (GPa)
25	316 ± 16
800	304 ± 15
900	298 ± 15
1000	247 ± 12
1100	237 ± 12
1200	235 ± 12
1300	177 ± 9

[†]6 wt% Y_2O_3 and 2 wt% Al_2O_3 added as sintering aids.²²

>0.4 μm , with elastic and frictional bridges also observed. As in the T–S orientation, fiber pullout was not observed.

The long crack K_{IC} data with respect to orientation and temperature are plotted in Fig. 14. The measured toughness in the T–L orientation at 25°C was $5.9 \pm 0.1 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$. This value remained essentially constant through 800°C. K_{IC} values of 5.0 ± 0.1 and $5.1 \pm 0.1 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ were measured at 1000° and 1100°C, respectively. A sharp decrease in K_{IC} was observed near 1200°C to $4.2 \pm 0.01 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$, before increasing to $7.7 \pm 2.4 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ at 1300°C.

K_{IC} at ambient temperatures was 6.6 ± 0.2 and $5.9 \pm 0.1 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ for the T–S and T–L orientations, respectively. It is proposed that subtle differences in texturing are responsible for the difference in toughness at room temperature. As shown previously, XRD results indicate that the (10 $\bar{1}$ 0) and (21 $\bar{3}$ 0) planes are favored for diffraction in the T–L orientation. In terms of the microstructure of the sample, this implies that more of the grains have oriented themselves lengthwise on the surface. Figure 7 shows that the crack path typically cuts these elongated grains without changing its direction. The result is that the crack path is straighter for the T–L orientation, and thus the crack tip is not as well shielded as in the T–S orientation. For this reason, the measured toughness should be lower.

It is important to point out that these results would likely only be true for a small-grained Si_3N_4 , as is the case here. If the width of the elongated grains were >2–3 μm , it might be expected that the T–L orientation would demonstrate the highest toughness. In this case, the crack tip could no longer fracture

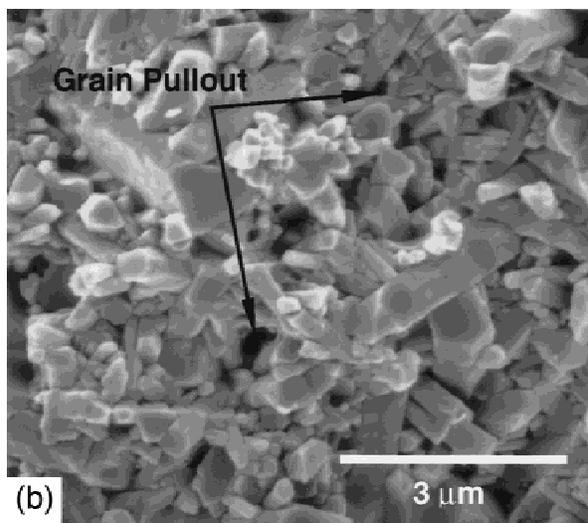
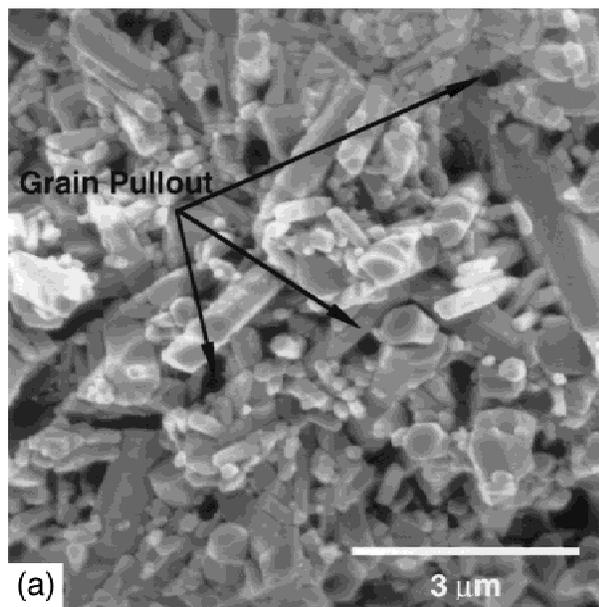


Fig. 10. Comparison of fracture surfaces from specimens tested at 1300°C in (a) region II (stable crack growth) and (b) region III (unstable crack growth) in the T–S orientation. Extensive crack deflection and grain pull out were observed in both.

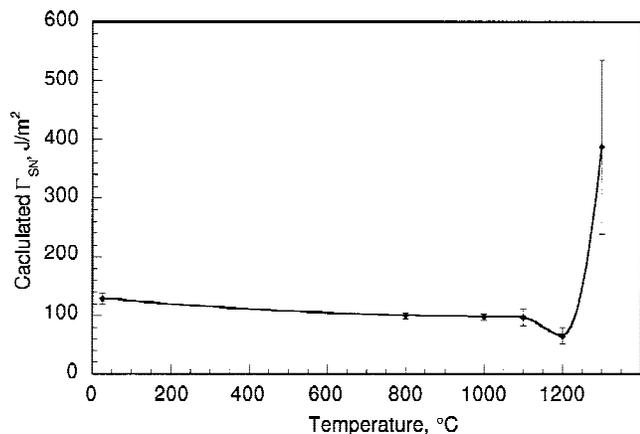


Fig. 11. Fracture energy, Γ_{SN} , in the T-S orientation as a function of temperature.

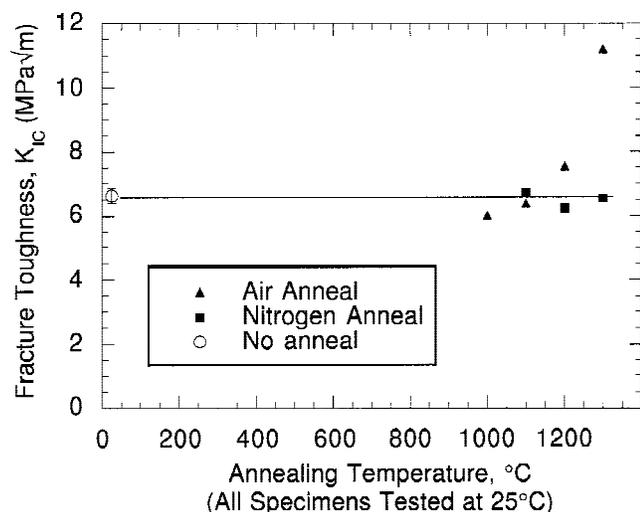


Fig. 12. K_{Ic} as a function of anneal temperature in air for the T-S orientation. Samples annealed in air showed evidence of crack healing, beginning at 1100°C, with marked increases in toughness observed at 1200° and 1300°C.

the elongated grain but, rather, must follow the grain boundary during fracture. This would lead to an increase in toughness because of grain pullout.

At $\geq 800^\circ\text{C}$, the two orientations converge essentially to the same toughness values. As was shown previously, crack deflection and grain pull out become the dominant mechanisms at these temperatures. Thus, the crack path for both orientations is similar, resulting in roughly equivalent toughness values.

IV. Conclusions

K_{Ic} of a small-grain Si_3N_4 , with 6 wt% $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3/2$ wt% Al_2O_3 sintering aids, has been determined as a function of orientation, temperature, testing atmosphere, and crack length using single-edge precracked beams.

Subtle changes in toughness at ambient temperature as a function of hot-pressing orientation were attributed to the amount of elongated $\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$ grains present in the plane of crack growth. For both orientations at ambient temperature, the toughening mechanisms observed included crack deflection, elastic bridging, and frictional bridging.

The K_{Ic} in both orientations continually decreased upon heating through 1200°C, to $\sim 4.1 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$, before increasing rapidly to $7.5\text{--}8 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ at 1300°C. Between 800°–1200°C,

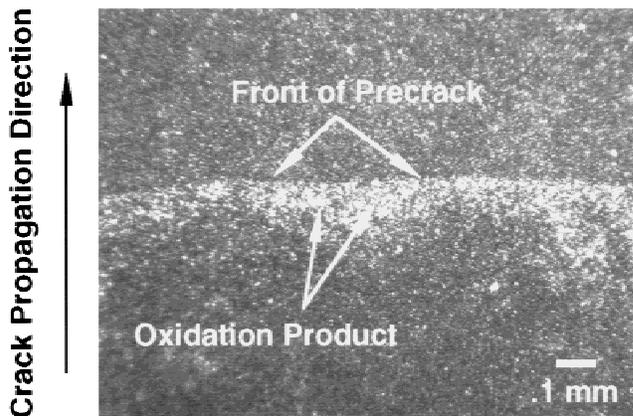


Fig. 13. Fracture surface of a sample annealed at 1300°C in air then tested at room temperature. An oxidation product was observed behind the original precrack.

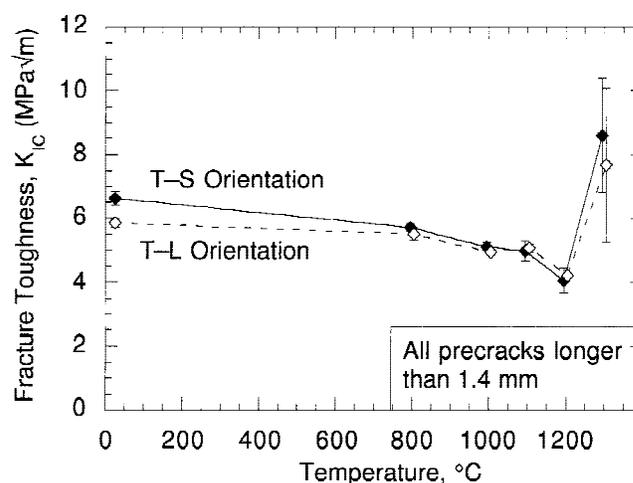


Fig. 14. Plot of K_{Ic} as a function of temperature for both orientations investigated. Some of the data points have been offset slightly for clarity.

softening of the grain-boundary glassy phase led to increased crack deflection and grain pull out, as compared with samples tested at 25°C. At 1300°C, stable crack growth was observed. Reorientation of elongated grains in the direction of the applied load was suggested to explain the increase in K_{Ic} in this region. Crack healing was observed in specimens tested in air, indicating that the single-edge precracked beam method should be used with caution for Si_3N_4 at elevated temperatures. This effect began at 1100°, but was most pronounced at 1200° and 1300°C for this particular composition of Si_3N_4 .

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