Grain Boundary Character and Atomic Structures in Oxide Ceramics

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Structure and characters of grain boundary are important to understand the properties of ceramics. In this study, alumina and zirconia bicrystals were made, and the respective grain boundary structure and chemistry were characterized by High-Resolution Electron Microscopy(HREM), Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy(EDS) and Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy (EELS)

Alumina bicrystals were fabricated by a hot joining technique at 1500°C in air. It was found that there were large energy cusps at low CSL grain boundaries. But, main part of grain boundary energy is likely to be due to the strain energy around the grain boundary, and the contribution of atomic configuration is not so large. Small angle grain boundaries were consisted of an array of partial dislocation with Burgers vector of 1/3 [100]. Zirconia bicrystals were also fabricated by a hot joining technique at 1600°C in air. It was also found that the grain boundary structure and energy strongly depend on the grain boundary characters. The relationship between grain boundary characters and energy will be discussed in detail from the view point of atomic structures and segregation for all kinds of grain boundaries.

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차세대 생산경영 시스템과 대학기술이전 전략

Next Generation Manufacture Management System and Technology Transfer at University

<u>강원호</u> 단국대학교 신소재공학과

21세기에는 제조환경의 큰 변화가 예상되며, 이에 따른 새로운 개념의 제조기술 경영이 기대되는 바가 크다 하겠다.

종래의 굴뚝산업에 IT가 접목되고, IT산업에 Game 프로그램이 접합되며, Fun Industry로의 이전 등 기업 문화의 변화와 시장, 인력, 조직 그리고, 제품의 새로운 Concept가 이루어지는 신 생산 체계에 관하여는 하고자 하며, 21세기의 대학의 경쟁력을 좌우하게될 대학의 지적 소유권의 사회에 이전, 특히 우수한 연구개발(R&D), 기술개발(D&E)의 결과가 효율적으로 기업체에 기술이전(Technology Transfer)이 되어산업화(Commercialization)를 이루는 과정과 이 과정에서의 대학의 역할과 기능에 관하여 외국 대학의 사례를 중심으로 하여 고찰하여 보고자 한다