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Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Vocabulary

Céramiques techniques — Vocabulaire
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Foreword

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ISO 20507 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*, Subcommittee SC , .

This second/third/... edition cancels and replaces the first/second/... edition (), [clause(s) / subclause(s) / table(s) / figure(s) / annex(es)] of which [has / have] been technically revised.

This document is for revision proposal on ISO 20507:2003.

Note on this document：Terms with (*) are additional or revised items on this revision proposal

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This ISO Standard is a vocabulary which provides a list of terms and associated definitions which are typically used for fine ceramic (advanced ceramic, advanced technical ceramic) materials, products, applications, properties and processes. The document contains, in separate lists, those abbreviations which have found general acceptance in the scientific and technical literature; they are given together with the corresponding terms and definitions or descriptions.

In this standard, the terms are defined using the term 'fine ceramic'. The definitions apply equally to 'advanced ceramics' and 'advanced technical ceramics', which are considered to be equivalent.

This ISO Standard does not include terms which, though used in the field of fine ceramics, are of a more general nature and are also well known in other fields of technology.

NOTE Terms and definitions of a more general nature are available in ASTM C 1145-2006 [1], EN 14232 2006 [2] and JIS R 1600: 1998 [3]. A list of some ISO Standards and Draft ISO Standards of ISO/TC 206 "Fine ceramics" containing terms defined in this ISO Standard is given in the Bibliography.

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 General terms

2.1.1
advanced ceramic
advanced technical ceramic
fine ceramic
highly engineered, high performance, predominately non-metallic, inorganic, ceramic material having specific functional attributes

NOTE The use of fine ceramic, advanced ceramic and advanced technical ceramic is interchangeably accepted in business, trade, scientific literature and ISO Standards.

2.1.2
antibacterial ceramic (*)
fine ceramic that reveals surface antibacterial activity, usually associated with an antibacterial agent or photocatalytic behaviour and is widely used for sanitary ware, tiles, and various kinds of apparatus

2.1.3
bio-sourced ceramics
fine ceramic produced from bio-sourced material

2.1.3
bioceramic
fine ceramic employed in or used as a medical device which is intended to interact with biological systems

NOTE 1 Bioceramics typically comprise products to repair or replace bone, teeth and hard tissue or to support soft tissue and/or control its function.

NOTE 2 Implants require a degree of biocompatibility.

NOTE 3 Bioceramics that are intended to interact actively with biological systems are often based on crystalline hydroxy(l)apatite; also partially crystallized glass or glass-bonded ceramic is used.

2.1.4
carbon-carbon composite
fine ceramic composed of a carbon matrix containing carbon fibre reinforcement

NOTE 1 A carbon-carbon composite is mainly used for airplanes breaks, and can also be used as furnace parts or heat resistant tiles for aerospace applications.

NOTE 2 The reinforcement is generally continuous.

2.1.5
ceramic, adj
pertaining to the essential characteristics of a ceramic and to the material, product, manufacturing process or technology

2.1.6
ceramic, noun
inorganic, essentially non-metallic, substantially crystalline product manufactured under the influence of elevated temperatures

NOTE The concept "ceramic" comprises products based on clay as raw material and also materials which are typically based on oxides, nitrides, carbides, silicides, borides, carbon etc.

2.1.7
ceramic armor
armor uses by armor vehicle and personnel for its attenuative properties

2.1.8
ceramic capacitor
capacitor in which the dielectric material is a ceramic

NOTE e.g. BL (Boundary Layer) capacitor, multi-layer ceramic capacitor.

2.1.9
ceramic catalyst carrier
nonreactive ceramic substrate to support a catalyst

NOTE A ceramic catalyst carrier is typically made with a thin wall, has a large surface area and is used in contact with fluid matter.

2.1.10
ceramic coating
layer of oxide ceramic and/or non-oxide ceramic adhering to a substrate

NOTE 1 Ceramic coatings are produced by a variety of processes, e.g. dipping, plasma spraying, sol-gel coating, physical vapour deposition or chemical vapour deposition coating.

NOTE 2 Ceramic coatings are usually subdivided into thin ceramic coatings (< 10 μm) and thick coatings (> 10 μm).

2.1.11
ceramic cutting tool
tool for machining operations, consisting of a fine ceramic having excellent wear, damage, and heat resistance

NOTE Machining includes operations such as turning, drilling and milling.

2.1.12
ceramic filter
2.1.12.1
electrical
filter using a piezoelectric ceramic as a resonator
2.1.12.2
porous
porous ceramic matter to be used in filtering a gas or a liquid

2.1.13
ceramic for electrical applications
electrical ceramics (deprecated)
ceramic for electronic applications
electronic ceramic (deprecated)
electroceramic (deprecated)
fine ceramic used in electrical and electronic engineering because of intrinsic, electrically related properties

NOTE 1 These intrinsic properties include electrical insulation, mechanical strength and corrosion resistance.

NOTE 2 This term includes ceramics for passive electrical applications, i.e. a ceramic with no active electrical behaviour, having a high electrical resistivity, used for electrical insulation functions.

NOTE 3 This term may apply to silicate ceramics such as steatite and electrical porcelain.

2.1.14
ceramic for nuclear applications
nuclear ceramic (deprecated)
fine ceramic having specific material properties required for use in nuclear environment

NOTE Ceramics for nuclear applications include materials for nuclear fuels, neutron absorbers, burnable neutron poisons, diffusion barrier coatings and inert container elements. Structural application like “fuel cladding” or “assembly duct

2.1.15
ceramic for optical applications
optical ceramic(deprecated)
fine ceramic used in optical applications because of its intrinsic properties

NOTE 1 e.g. transparent alumina is used for high pressure sodium lamp envelopes.

NOTE 2 Optical ceramics are tailored typically to exploit transmission, reflection, absorption of visible and near-visible electromagnetic radiation.

2.1.16
ceramic heating resistor
heater making use of an electric conductive or a semiconductive property of ceramics

2.1.17
ceramic honeycomb
fine ceramic having many holes with typically honeycomb shape

NOTE A ceramic honeycomb is typically used as a ceramic catalyst carrier, a filter or a heat exchanger regenerator, and is typically made of cordierite, mullite or aluminium titanate.

2.1.18
ceramic ionic conductor
electroceramic in which ions are transported by an electric potential or chemical gradient

2.1.19
ceramic matrix composite
CMC
fine ceramic composed of a ceramic matrix containing reinforcement

NOTE 1 The reinforcement is often continuous, i.e. ceramic filaments, distributed in one or more spatial directions, but this term is also used for discontinuous reinforcement, e.g. short ceramic fibres, ceramic whiskers, ceramic platelets or ceramic particles.

NOTE 2 C/C composites are included in CMC composites

2.1.20
ceramic optical waveguide
optical waveguide formed on the surface of a ceramic substrate

NOTE Optical single crystal of $LiNbO_3$ is typically used as a substrate for a ceramic optical waveguide.

2.1.21
ceramic sensor (*)
sensor making use of semiconductive, piezoelectric, magnetic or dielectric properties of a fine ceramic

2.1.22
ceramic substrate
ceramic body, sheet, or layer of material on which some other active or useful material or component may be deposited or laid

NOTE e.g. an electronic circuit laid on an alumina ceramic sheet. In catalysis, the formed, porous, high-surface-area carrier on which the catalytic agent is widely and thinly distributed for reasons of performance and economy.

2.1.23
ceramic varistor
ceramic material having high electrical resistivity at low voltage but high electrical conductivity at high voltage

NOTE A zinc oxide varistor can be used as a protector in an electronic circuit.

2.1.24
cermet
composite material consisting of at least one distinct metallic and one distinct ceramic phase, the latter normally being present at a volume fraction greater than 50 %

NOTE 1 The ceramic phase, typically, has high hardness, high thermal strength, good corrosion resistance and the metallic phase has good toughness and elastoplastic behaviour.

NOTE 2 The term "cermet" is a contracted form of ceramic metal.

NOTE 3 Materials containing typically less than 50 % by volume of ceramic phase are commonly called "metal matrix composites".

2.1.25
continuous fibre ceramic composite
CFCC
ceramic matrix composite in which one or more reinforcing phases consists of continuous fibres

2.1.26
diamond-like carbon (*)
DLC
form of carbon made by a CVD or PVD process, having hardness much higher than graphite but lower than diamond

NOTE Diamond-like carbon is typically used as a hard coat material for engineering components or memory disks.

2.1.27
dielectric ceramic
ceramic dielectric
electroceramic having controlled dielectric properties

2.1.28
discontinuous fibre-reinforced ceramic composite
ceramic matrix composite material reinforced by chopped fibres

2.1.29
electro-optic ceramic (*)
fine ceramic with a refractive index which changes in response to an applied electric field

NOTE An electro-optic ceramic is a type of non-linear optical ceramic, used for optical shutters, optical modulating devices, optical memory devices, etc. Transparent ferroelectrics are used as electro-optic ceramics, $LiNbO_3$ single crystals or PLZT polycrystals with low light scattering. The term "electro-optic" is often erroneously used as a synonym for "optoelectronic".

2.1.30
far-infrared radiative ceramic
fine ceramic with specific property to radiate in the far-infrared

NOTE Far-infrared radiative ceramics are typically used as heaters for industrial and domestic applications.

2.1.31
ferrite
fine ceramic with ferrimagnetic behaviour, having ferric oxide as a major constituent

NOTE Magnetic ceramic is used as a synonym of ferrite, but encompasses non-oxide containing materials as well.

2.1.32
ferroelectric ceramic
non-linear polarizable electroceramic, generally with a high level of permittivity, exhibiting hysteresis in the variation of the dielectric polarization as a function of the electric field strength and in the temperature dependence of the permittivity

NOTE Polarization results in electrostrictive, piezoelectric, pyroelectric and/or electro-optic properties, which disappear above the transition or Curie temperature.

2.1.33
ferromagnetic ceramic (*)
fine ceramic that exhibits a spontaneous magnetization without an applied external magnetic field, in which unpaired electrons with a small magnetic field of their own, align with each other and show a large net magnetic moment

NOTE Most ferrites that contain iron oxide as the main constituent show ferromagnetism.

2.1.34
functional ceramic
fine ceramic, the intrinsic properties of which are employed to provide an active function

NOTE e.g. electronic or ionic conductor, component with magnetic, chemical or mechanical sensing function.

2.1.35
functionally graded ceramic
fine ceramic, the properties of which are deliberately varied from one region to another through spatial control of composition and/or microstructure

2.1.36
geopolymer
inorganic polymeric ceramics formed from both aluminium and silicon sources

2.1.37
glass-ceramic
fine ceramic derived from bulk glass or glass powder by controlled devitrification

NOTE The glass is thermally treated to induce a substantial amount of crystallinity on a fine scale.

2.1.38
hard ferrite
ferrite having strong magnetic anisotropy and high coercivity

NOTE e.g. barium hexaferrite, used as permanent magnets in loudspeakers; strontium hexaferrite, used as permanent magnet segments in electric motors.

2.1.39
high-temperature superconductor
HTS
HTSC
superconducting ceramic having superconducting properties at temperatures above 77 K, the boiling point of liquid nitrogen

NOTE Superconducting ceramics typically comprise certain combinations of oxides of copper, rare earths, barium, strontium, calcium, thallium and/or mercury.

2.1.40
hybrid photocatalyst (*)
a photocatalyst (material) combined with other functional materials in order to complement and enhance the photocatalytic function

NOTE Examples include photocatalytic air purifying materials combined with an adsorbent and antibacterial material, in turn combined with an antibacterial agent, to continue to function in the absence of light.

2.1.41
in-plane reinforced (2D) ceramic matrix composite
ceramic matrix composite with continuous reinforcement, which is distributed principally in two directions

2.1.42
machinable ceramic
ceramic that, after the last consolidation heat treatment, can be machined to tight tolerances using conventional hardmetal or abrasive tools

NOTE 1 e.g. boron nitride, glass-ceramics and porous aluminas.

NOTE 2 The natural mineral talc and pyrophyllite, machined and heat-treated, are sometimes also referred to as machinable ceramics.

2.1.43
metallized ceramic
fine ceramic product with a coherent, predominantly metal layer applied to its surface

NOTE 1 Processes for metallization include painting, printing, electrolytic deposition and physical vapour deposition.

NOTE 2 Metallization is carried out for specific modification of surface properties or to produce an interlayer for promoting the formation of a high integrity bond with another material (often metallic).

2.1.44
monolithic ceramic
fine ceramic which has undergone consolidation through sintering to obtain a microstructure consisting predominantly of ceramic grains of one or more phases which are homogeneously distributed on a scale which is small compared to the dimensions of the part

NOTE 1 Ceramic parts with low or moderate porosity are included, whereas ceramic matrix composites with ceramic filaments are excluded.

NOTE 2 A secondary phase can also be non-ceramic.

2.1.45
multiferroic ceramic (*)
fine ceramic that exhibits more than one ferroic characteristic, i.e., ferromagnetism, ferroelectricity and ferroelasticity, simultaneously

NOTE Multiferroic ceramics consist of two categories, i.e., single phase multiferroics, and composites or heterostructures exhibiting more than one ferroic characteristic. Typical single phase multiferroics are $TbMnO_3$, $BiFeO_3$, etc.

2.1.46
multidirectional ceramic matrix composite
ceramic matrix composite with continuous reinforcement which is spatially distributed in at least three directions

2.1.47
nanocomposite ceramic
composite with highly designed microstructure in which fine particles of nanometric size are dispersed in a ceramic matrix

SEE particulate reinforced ceramic matrix composite (2.1.51).

2.1.48
nanostructured ceramic
Ceramic material for which at least one of its structural or microstructural elements has one of its dimension is between 1 to 100 nm

2.1.49
non-oxide ceramic
fine ceramic produced primarily from substantially pure metallic carbides, nitrides, borides or silicides or from mixtures and/or solid solutions thereof

2.1.50
opto-electronic ceramic
electroceramic, typically a ferroelectric ceramic in which the optical properties are controlled by electrical means

2.1.51
oxide ceramic
fine ceramic produced primarily from substantially pure metallic oxides or from mixtures and/or solid solutions thereof

NOTE This term may also be applied to ceramics other than fine ceramics.

2.1.52
particulate reinforced ceramic matrix composite
ceramic matrix composite in which the reinforcing components are particles of equiaxed or platelet geometry (in contrast to whiskers or short fibres)

SEE nanocomposite ceramic (2.1.47)

2.1.53
piezoelectric ceramic
piezoceramic
electroceramic, typically a ferroelectric ceramic in which the elastic and dielectric properties are coupled, with practically linear dependence, between the magnitude and direction of mechanical force applied and the electric charge created, or conversely, between the strength and direction of an electric driving field and the elastic deformation obtained

NOTE 1 Typical piezoelectrics are barium titanate and lead zirconium titanate.

NOTE 2 Elastic deformation under the influence of an electric driving field is termed the inverse piezoelectric effect.

NOTE 3 Piezoelectric ceramics are capable of transforming mechanical energy into electrical energy or signals and vice versa.

2.1.54
photocatalyst (*)
a substance that performs one or more catalytic functions based on oxidation or reduction reactions under photoirradiation

NOTE The functions include decomposition and removal of air and water contaminants, deodorization, antibacterial, self-cleaning and antifogging actions. A photocatalyst can also be used for light energy conversion.

2.1.55
photocatalyst-treated material (*)
material in which or on which the photocatalyst is added by coating, impregnation, mixing, etc.

NOTE Materials include ceramic, metal, plastic, paper, cloth, etc. for general purposes.

2.1.56
relaxor dielectric (*)
a class of perovskite ferroelectric that shows significant changes in permittivity, ε, and loss tangent, tan δ, with frequency

2.1.57
semiconducting photocatalyst (*)
a substance that displays photocatalytic action based on its electronic band structure

NOTE This applies to metal oxides like titanium dioxide, and sulfides. Photocatalysts which are not semiconducting includes metal complexes.

2.1.58
silicate ceramic
ceramic, made mainly from minerals and/or other siliceous raw materials, resulting in a microstructure with a substantial amount of silicate phases

NOTE Electrical porcelain and steatite ceramics are typical silicate ceramics.

2.1.59
soft ferrite
ferrite having a weak magnetic anisotropy, resulting in high magnetic permeability and low magnetic loss

NOTE e.g. manganese-zinc-ferro-ferrite with spinel type crystal structure, used for coils, transformers for energy conversion; ferrite with garnet-type crystal structure, such as yttrium iron garnet, used for microwave applications.

2.1.60
structural ceramic
fine ceramic employed primarily in structural applications for its mechanical or thermomechanical performance

NOTE The term "structural ceramic" is also applied to clay products for constructional purposes.