Poster nº 52

PREDICTION COLOR OF CERAMIC GLAZES WITH KUBELKA-MUNK MODEL

L.M. Schabbach[1]; F. Bondioli[2]; A. M. Ferrari[2]; T. Manfredini[2]; C.O Petter[3]; M.C. Fredel[1]

[1] Departamento de Engenharia Mecânica, Centro Tecnólogico, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Caixa Postal 476, Campus Universitário, Trindade, 88040-900, Florianópolis, Brazil

lucianamaccarini@bol.com.br

[2] Dipartimento di Ingegneria dei Materiali e dell'Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Via Vignolese 905, 41100, Modena – Italy

[3] Departamento de Engenharia de Minas, Centro de Tecnologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Caixa Postal 15021, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Keywords: color, ceramic glazes, Kubelka-Munk model, CIELab

ABSTRACT

In this study the efficiency of the Kubelka-Munk model (already known and consolidated in other industrial sectors) was evaluated by using to predict the colour of an opaque ceramic glaze obtained by a mixture of yellow zircon-praseodymium pigment ($(Zr,Pr)SiO_4$) and zircon opacifier ($ZrSiO_4$). Glazes with different percentages of yellow pigment and opacifier were prepared to determine the absorption and scattering optical constants of the Kubelka-Munk model with the reflectance curves provide by a spectrophotometer. The L*, a*, b* parameters obtained of the glazes were confronted with the date of absorption and scattering of light obtained with Kubelka-Munk model. It was verified that there is no linear relationship of the a* and b* parameters with the concentration of yellow Pr-doped zircon pigment. On the other side a linear function between the optical constants of the Kubelka-Munk model with the concentration of the yellow zircon-praseodymium pigment was verified. This model is actually used in computational software's and provides quickness for the obtainment of a specified colour formulation.

INTRODUCTION

In the tile industry the control of the color is generally made using the CIELab system, through the measure of L*, a*, b* parameters. But unfortunately this system have some limitations[1]. Infact there isn't a systematic relation between the L*, a*, b* values and the concentration of added pigments. Recently, with the introduction also in the ceramic tile industry of tintometric systems, this control can be made by the Kubelka-Munk model because the computational softwares for colour formulation use the Kubelka-Munk theory.

The Kubelka-Munk[2] model relates the color (reflectance) with the concentration of added pigments:

$$\left(\frac{K}{S}\right)_M = \sum \frac{K_i c_i}{S_i c_i} = \frac{(1-R)^2}{2R} \qquad \text{(Eq.1)}$$

where K/S is the adsorbed light by a mixture of pigments; c_i are the concentrations of the added pigments**,** K_i and S_i are respectively the absorption and scattering coefficients and R is the reflectance measured with a spectrophotometer.

PROCEDURE

The colored glazes were prepared by mixing 92 wt% frit, 8 wt% kaolin and different percentages of yellow pigment and opacifier zircon, as showed in Table 1. The wet milling was made with 50% water in a ball mill for

20 minutes. Cylindrical samples of glazes were prepared pressing the powder (6 wt% of water) with a laboratory press. The samples were fired in a semi industrial kiln at 1175°C ± 10°C with a cycle of 35 minutes. After the glazes firing the reflectance curves and the L*,a*,b* parameters were measured by a Datacolor Spectraflash 600 spectrophotometer with geometry d/8, illuminant D65 and observer 10°.

Table 1 – Concentration of yellow pigment $(Zr,Pr)SiO_4$ and opacifier $(ZrSiO_4)$ in the prepared glazes and L*, a*, b* and K/S (420 nm) parameters values.

	% yellow pigment	% $ZrSiO_4$	L*	a*	b*	K/S
Yellow glazes	5.0	-	91.0	- 3.4	45.0	1.05
	3.0*	2.0	92.1	- 3.9	38.7	0.70
	2.5*	2.5	92.7	- 4.0	35.0	0.56
	1.0*	4.0	94.1	-4.3	24.5	0.27
	0.5*	4.5	94.8	-3.6	18.0	0.15
Glaze + opacifier	-	5.0	96.2	- 0.7	2.1	0.01

RESULTS

In Table 1 the L*, a*,b* parameters of the glazes as function of the concentration of the added pigment are showed. The L* parameter (lightness) reduces as the pigment concentration is increased, as expected. The a* and b* parameters, instead, have aleatoric changes with difficult interpretation underlining the difficulty to use these parameters for the colors formulations. From the reflectance curves of the prepared glazes the K/S ratio were calculated at 420 nm. The Kubelka-Munk absorption increases with a linear tendency (Figure 1). This behavior indicates that with the Kubelka-Munk model is possible to systematically relate the obtained color with the quantity of added pigment.

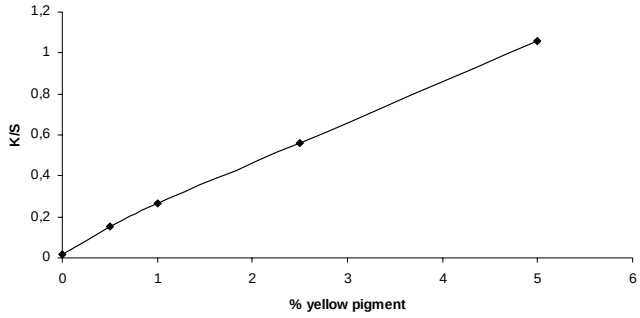

Figure 1 –Kubelka-Munk absorption as a function of the yellow pigment concentration in the glaze.

CONCLUSIONS

Even if the L*, a*, b* parameters are very used in control and formulation of ceramic glazes color is difficult to evaluate their behaviour with the concentration of added pigments. With the proposed Kubelka-Munk model is possible to relate the color with the pigment and opacifier concentration and to make predictions of the developed color with a good accuracy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are indebted to Ferro Enamel - Brazil to supply the raw materials for the development of this research and to CAPES (Brazil) for its financial support of this work.

REFERENCES

[1]Eppler, D. R.; Eppler, R. A. “Analyzing the Color of Reddish Glazes” Ceram. Eng. Sci. Proc., 17 [1], p. 77-87, 1996.

[2] Kubelka, P. and Munk, F., “A Contribution to the Optics of Pigments”, Z. Tech. Phys., 12, p. 593-601, 1931.

[3] Eppler, R. A. “Predicting the Color of a Ceramic Glaze” Ceramic Bulletin, 69 [2], p. 228-230, 1990.

[4] Blonski, R. P. “The Effect of Zirconita Dissolution on the Color Stability of Glazes”, Ceram. Eng. Sci. Proc., 15 [1], p. 249-265, 1994.

[5] Schabbach, L.M. “Utilização da Espectrofotometria na Caracterização e Predição de Cores de Esmaltes Cerâmicos Opacos”, Ph.D. These, University Federal of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil, 2004.