

宋代黑釉茶盏油滴的 飞行时间二次离子质谱表征

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摘要:本研究利用飞行时间二次离子质谱(TOF-SIMS)表征典型黑釉茶盏釉面上银色反光斑纹,即华北油滴。高分辨质谱测定油滴的主要成分是氧化铁,由显微拉曼光谱确定其矿物形式是赤铁矿($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$)。二次离子质谱(SIMS)离子成像进一步揭示:该赤铁矿呈六方柱晶体(约 $2\sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$);近百余枚这样的晶体自组织分散排列构成类似雨滴状的斑纹(约 $120\ \mu\text{m}$);与其形貌互补的是含硅、铝、钙、钠等元素的碱性石灰质釉质。SIMS深度剖析发现, $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 晶体的连续深度不小于 $5\ \mu\text{m}$ 。基于SIMS表征结果,还探讨了赤铁矿沉积薄膜状镜铁矿($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$)引起华北油滴呈银色与镜面反射现象的原理,以及TOF-SIMS在表征和研究古瓷方面的潜力和局限。

关键词:华北油滴;赤铁矿;镜铁矿;离子成像;二次离子质谱(SIMS)

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Characterization of Oil Spots on Black-Glazed Teabowl Made in Song Dynasty by Time-of-Flight Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry

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Abstract: The ancient porcelain is the treasure of Chinese civilization. In this paper, multiple surface analysis tools were applied to characterize the attractive silvery bright spots on the glaze of black-glazed tea bowl fragment. The raindrop-shaped silver flecks covering the surface were symbols of North China oil spots. High-resolution time of

flight-secondary ion mass spectrometry (TOF-SIMS) data confirmed the main component of the oil spot was iron oxide. Positive ions were Fe^+ (m/z 55.93), FeO^+ (m/z 71.93), Fe_2O^+ (m/z 127.86), and negative ions were FeO^- (m/z 71.93), FeO_2^- (m/z 87.92). A series of peaks were detected by micro-Raman spectroscopy, such as 230, 294, 412, 502, 611, 1 337 cm^{-1} . This suggested existence of hematite ($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) in the spot. Secondary ion imaging of TOF-SIMS indicated the oil spots ($\sim 120\ \mu\text{m}$) was formed by self-organization and dispersion of hundreds hexagonal hematite crystal ($\sim 2\text{--}10\ \mu\text{m}$). Hematite was spatially complementary to alkaline calcareous glaze that contains silicon, aluminum, calcium, and sodium. TOF-SIMS depth profiling of the spot suggested a more than 5 μm continuous hematite layer on the glaze of black-glazed tea bowl. The main mineral of $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ crystals was hematite, which was ochre usually. Specular hematite, a subspecies of hematite with silver or black color, was believed to play critical role in the formation of the oil spot. With the optical microscope observations, we believed that the silvery material on the surface of the oil spots should be a thin layer of specular hematite and the lower ochre layer was hematite. In fact, the oil spot appeared silvery-white and reflective when viewed from 15° to 165° , while it appeared ochre when the angles of gaze was not greater than 15° from the glazed surface of the specimen. The extraordinary visual property of color changing with different angle of gaze formed the charm of Song dynasty oil spot tea bowls. With these results, a hypothesis for the formation of the North China oil spots was enlightened. The molten phase of Fe-rich soy-black glaze gradually formed micron-sized hematite particulates at sealed kiln of high temperature (1 250 $^\circ\text{C}$). When the kiln was unsealed, the hot porcelain was exposed to cold air immediately. A thin layer of specular hematite was generated on top of hematite particulates.

Key words: North China oil spots; hematite; specularite; ion imaging; secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS)

我国宋代文人社会流行茶艺且好“斗茶”，以手掌可托大小的陶瓷碗为容器，白色茶汤与黑釉茶盏相得益彰，使其风行一时^[1]。近现代日本文人仍然青睐我国宋代黑釉茶盏而予以收藏和研究，其观点和术语以及分类多被我国学界接受。据传，日本人最初从浙江天目山寺庙中收集到第 1 只这样的茶盏，因而称之为天目（盏）^[2]，大致分为耀变天目、油滴天目和兔毫天目三类，目前在日本均有收藏。就产地而言，油滴天目被分为建窑油滴与华北油滴，前者产自我国福建建阳，后者产自我国华北诸多窑口。目前，日本大阪市立东洋陶瓷美术馆藏有 1 只华北油滴盏^[3-4]，我国国家博物馆和北京故宫博物院有兔毫盏或油滴盏藏品。油滴盏的审美和认识传统上依靠收藏界所谓的“眼学”，但近期已开始重视科技检测。目前，相关研究样本仅

限于建窑及类似窑口的油滴盏，先后采用显微镜观察、扫描电子显微镜-能谱、拉曼光谱和 X 射线衍射等^[5-7]，但仍期待横向高分辨乃至三维空间高分辨的微区测试技术。探索运用新的表征技术以理解油滴盏的形成过程与机制，将促进我国相关非物质文化遗产的工艺技术改良，有助于相关藏品甄别。

飞行时间二次离子质谱 (TOF-SIMS) 是芯片研发及其失效分析的必备先进测试技术^[8-9]，广泛应用于宇宙与天体化学^[10-11]、地球科学^[12-13]、环境科学^[14-15]、材料科学^[16-17]、生物医学^[18-19]等领域，是目前应用最广泛的表面分析技术之一。TOF-SIMS 分析技术具有针对元素或分子的微区成像和深度剖析功能，第五代及其更新产品不仅具备高质量分辨和高空间分辨特点，且离子源多样化及串联质谱 (MS/MS)

化使其分析测试对象逐渐延伸到“小众”领域,如考古文化遗存^[20]、古董^[21]、油画^[22-23]、艺术品^[24]、古陶瓷^[25-26]等。如, Lee 等^[27]利用 TOF-SIMS 分析已严重降解的古代纺织品,证实了植物染料靛蓝的存在; Alexandra 等^[28]利用 TOF-SIMS 对以色列 Akko Tower 沉船中 2 块颜色不同的装饰瓷砖的胎体和釉面进行了元素成分和分布形态分析,结果表明,2 块瓷砖生产于不同地域,采用了不同的原料、制作工艺。

本工作以宋代黑釉茶盏瓷片为研究对象,采用 TOF-SIMS 和拉曼光谱分别表征“油滴”微区元素组成及矿物构成,从矿物学角度探讨华北油滴的银色与反光现象,旨在丰富古瓷研究新方法。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器

TOF-SIMS 5-100 型飞行时间二次离子质谱仪:德国 ION-TOF 公司产品,配有铋源液态金属离子一次离子枪(LMIG)和氩团簇(Ar_n^+)溅射离子束溅射枪(GCIB)。TOF-SIMS 作为一种准无损分析技术,可以检测 H~U 在内的所有元素及其同位素,且拥有极高的灵敏度($10^{-6} \sim$

10^{-9}),实现元素及化合物(包含有机化合物)的质谱分析、深度剖析和成像分析^[29]。LabRAM HR800 型激光共聚焦拉曼光谱仪:法国 HORIBA Jobin Yvon 公司产品,配有 633 nm 激光,能够提供样品的化学结构、相和形态、结晶度及分子相互作用等信息。

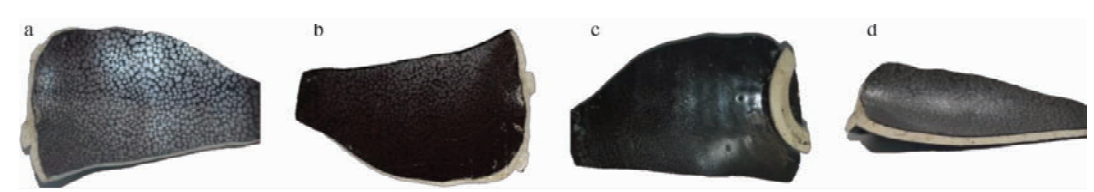
1.2 样本与制样

本实验研究的样本是一块带底足和口沿的残片,示于图 1,可复原为口径约 11.5 cm、足径约 3.5 cm 和高约 5.2 cm 的华北油滴盏。通体施以富有光泽的酱黑色釉,仅露底足而胎呈香灰色且致密细腻,周身散布类雨滴状斑纹,即油滴。油滴主要呈银白色且反光强烈,但低角度侧视却隐约显露类油浸铁锈般的砖红色或赭色;显微镜下分辨是微米级晶体颗粒自组织团聚构成了 120 μm 左右的单个油滴,示于图 2。

从样本残片的一角切割出 1 cm $\times$ 1.5 cm 的样片,示于图 2a。将凸面打磨平整以便测试时装样;凹面即测试面,仅轻微磨抛边缘以便更好地显露出釉层斜截面。

1.3 测试方法

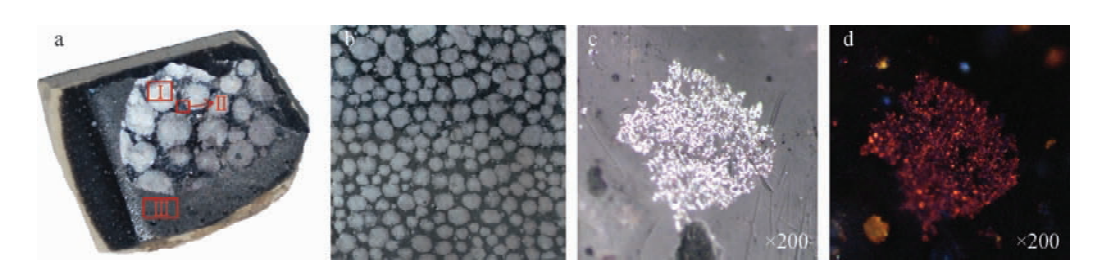
1.3.1 TOF-SIMS 利用导电胶将样本固定在样品台上,提前放入预真空室,当预真空室压



注:a. 残片内侧,油滴呈银色;b. 残片内侧,油滴隐约呈铁锈色;c. 残片外侧;d. 残片胎

图 1 宋代华北油滴黑釉残片

Fig. 1 Blackglaze fragments of North China oil spots made in Song Dynasty



注:a. 测试样本(I、II 区釉层未打磨;III 区经打磨后裸露中间釉层);

b. 油滴分布情况;c. 单偏光下的油滴;d. 正交偏光下的油滴

图 2 样本及偏光显微镜下的油滴形貌

Fig. 2 Sample and morphology of oil spots under polarizing microscope

强低于 2×10^{-5} Pa 后, 送进主真空室, 整个实验过程中主真空室气压 3.6×10^{-6} Pa。在超高真空中用溅射枪对样品表面进行溅射以去除表面污染物, 然后在高质量分辨(Spe)模式和高空间分辨(Fast)模式下采集油滴区域正、负离子谱, 同时利用深度剖析功能获得 Fe^+ 深度剖析曲线。Spe 模式参数: 一次离子束 Bi_3^{++} , 能量 30 keV, 束流(脉冲化)0.8 pA, 扫描面积 $200 \mu\text{m} \times 200 \mu\text{m}$; Fast 模式参数: 一次离子束 Bi_1^+ , 能量 30 keV, 束流(脉冲化)1.0 pA, 扫描面积 $200 \mu\text{m} \times 200 \mu\text{m}$; 深度剖析参数: 溅射枪 Ar_n^+ 团簇离子, 能量 10 keV, 束流约 9 nA, 扫描面积 $100 \mu\text{m} \times 100 \mu\text{m}$, 深度剖析 3 000 s, 溅射速率 1.87 nm/s (SiO_2 换算)。采用 Ar_n^+ 团簇离子避免溅射束造成表面氧化等变化。

1.3.2 激光共聚焦拉曼光谱 分别测试选定微区油滴区(I)、非油滴区(II)和釉层斜截面区(III)的油滴形貌, 示于图 2a。激光波长为 633 nm, 扫描范围 $100 \sim 2\,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, 曝光时间 $10 \sim 100 \text{ s}$, 每个位置扫描 2 次。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 氧化铁与赤铁矿

在 TOF-SIMS 高质量分辨模式下, 油滴微区检出的主要正离子为 Fe^+ 、 FeO^+ 和 Fe_2O^+ , 负离子为 FeO^- 和 FeO_2^- , 提示普遍存在氧化铁。次要正负离子峰呈现硅铝酸盐和钙、钠等, 属于釉基质。非油滴区也检出铁氧化物离子, 但硅铝酸盐类元素为主要的正负离子峰。结合测试区光学显微图像(图 2c, 2d)可以看出, 样本油滴的晶体颗粒属于铁氧化物。

油滴区(I)的拉曼光谱多点测试谱图示于图 3a, $230, 294, 412, 502, 611, 1\,337 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 为主要位移峰, 与拉曼标准谱库中赤铁矿($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$)晶体的谱图一致。这些特征峰也出现在华北山西临汾窑^[30]和安徽萧县窑^[31]茶盏残片的油滴微区拉曼谱图中, 同样被确定为 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 晶体, 即赤铁矿。值得指出的是, 最近检出建窑油滴中的晶体主要是 $\epsilon\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ^[32], 本文未见其特征拉曼位移峰, 这符合学者提出的华北油滴与建窑油滴的形态和形成机制都存在很大差别^[33]。另外, 赤铁矿存在亚种镜铁矿, 同属于 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 晶体。本研究所用仪器的自带谱库缺乏单独镜

铁矿的标准谱图, 且目前尚未见镜铁矿的拉曼光谱报道。

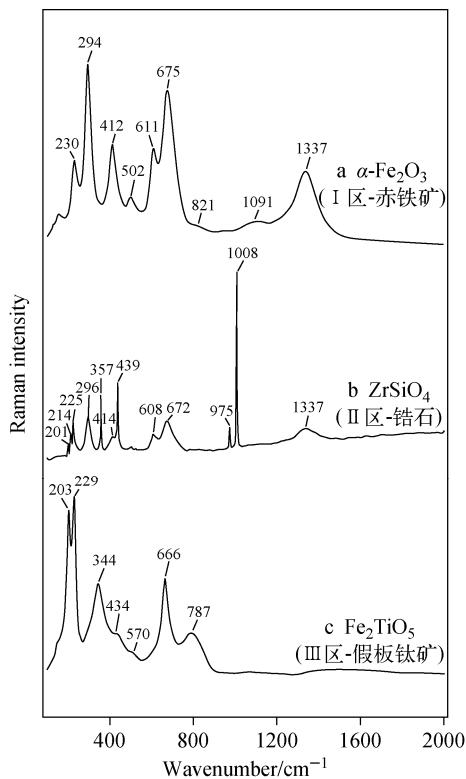


图 3 样本的拉曼谱图

Fig. 3 Raman spectra of the sample

油滴区谱图还显示不属于 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 晶体的 675 cm^{-1} 峰, 示于图 3a。该峰曾被认为属于 $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 晶体^[31], 或 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 被 Ti 和 Al 取代的结果^[34], 也不排除属于磁铁矿(Fe_3O_4)^[35-37], 有待进一步区分和验证。

非油滴区(II)的拉曼谱图显示典型矿物锆石(ZrSiO_4)特征峰, 示于图 3b; 釉层斜截面区(III)则显示存在假板钛矿(Fe_2TiO_5), 示于图 3c。这 2 类矿物也在临汾窑等华北油滴的釉层中被证实, 但目前尚未见于建窑油滴, 可能与采用不同的釉料有关。

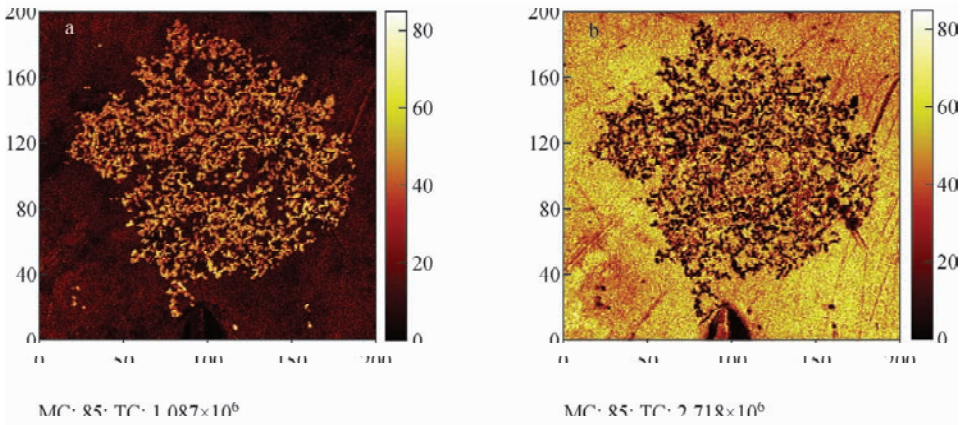
2.2 铁离子成像

利用 TOF-SIMS 获得的典型 Fe^+ 成像示于图 4a。上述确定的 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 呈棱角分明的柱状晶体, 符合赤铁矿常见的六方柱晶体形态, 从组成和形态角度验证了油滴的主要矿物学构成是赤铁矿而非镜铁矿。图 4a 以 Fe^+ 显示的赤铁矿未见磨圆痕迹, 表示这些赤铁矿晶体颗粒

是在釉熔融状态下自发形成的,并非人为添加到釉料中却未熔融的“继承性”矿物。样本的单个油滴尺寸大约为 $120\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times120\text{ }\mu\text{m}$,其中主要内含物是百余个相对独立的微米级赤铁矿晶体($2\sim10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$),且单个晶体间未见明显的融合或粘连,表示微米级赤铁矿的形成遵循多晶种大致同期持续生长机制。总体而言,样本局部光学照片(图 2b)显示银色油滴斑,群体密集(占

釉面 65%)且个体尺度相对均匀,应源自多晶种同期持续生长机制,推测釉层熔融状态可能持续较长时间以便形成赤铁矿。

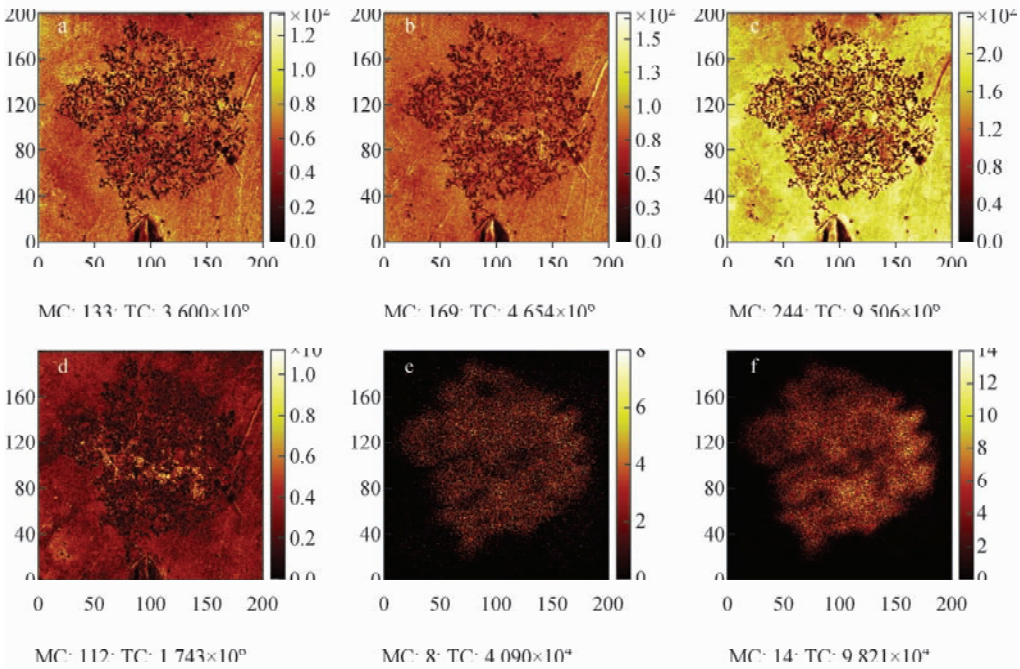
相同微区内代表釉层硅铝酸盐基质的 Si^+ 成像恰恰反衬于 Fe^+ 成像,表观上后者嵌入前者,实质反映的是固相赤铁矿结晶与熔融相硅酸盐基质之间相互依存的关系。相同微区的其他离子成像也支持上述结果和讨论,示于图 5。



注:a. Fe^+ ; b. Si^+ (MC 为单个像素点最大计数,TC 为总计数)

图 4 油滴的二次离子图像

Fig. 4 Secondary ion images of oil spots



注:a. Na^+ ; b. Al^+ ; c. K^+ ; d. Ca^+ ; e. FeO^- ; f. FeO_2^-

图 5 油滴的正负二次离子图像

Fig. 5 Positive and negative secondary ion images of oil spots

2.3 铁离子深度剖析

Fe⁺ 深度剖析曲线显示溅射深度达 5.61 μm (SiO₂ 换算), 示于图 6。溅射过程中无明显的

浓度变化, 推测构成油滴的赤铁矿晶体平均深度不小于 5.61 μm, 这与根据图 4a 统计的晶体尺寸(2~10 μm)相符。

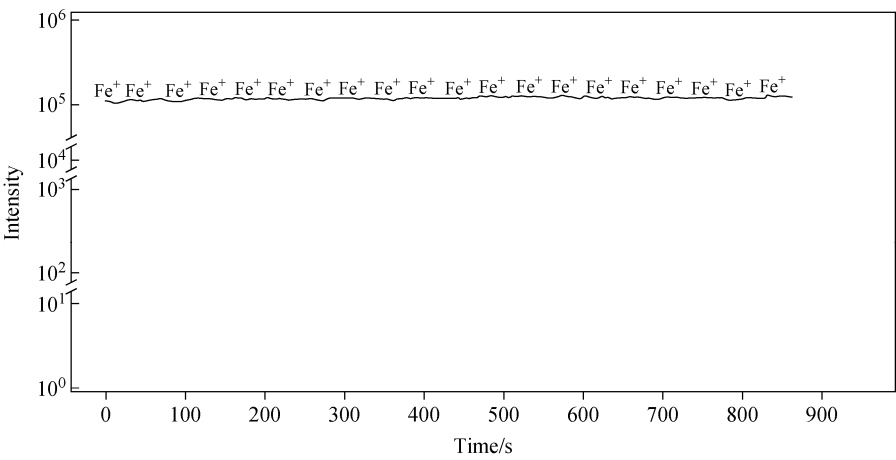


图 6 油滴微区铁离子 Fe⁺ 深度剖析
Fig. 6 Fe⁺ depth analysis of iron ions in oil spots

3 结论

本工作揭示了典型华北油滴的基础物质是微米赤铁矿晶体(α-Fe₂O₃)。以下从矿物学角度探讨油滴的银色与反光现象。

按照本文的结果, 油滴应该呈赭色或者牛血颜色。但实际情况是, 只有当低视角观察时油滴呈赭色, 此时目光投射线与样本釉面夹角不大于 15°; 正面或其余角度(15°~165°)观察样本, 其油滴均呈银白且反光。推测在釉面上, 即在微米级赤铁矿晶体最外缘很可能存在难以达到表征量的镜铁矿。

镜铁矿是赤铁矿的亚种, 常见板状和片状乃至膜状结晶形态^[38-39], 色泽多铁黑、钢灰色或银色等^[40]。关于华北油滴的赤铁矿与镜铁矿的关联成因机制本文提出初步设想或假说。

富铁黑/酱釉盏在窑中被烧到高温(如 1 250 ℃)封窑后会较长时间保持恒温, 期间如岩浆的釉层熔融相中可能会形成赤铁矿晶体并自组织成团簇, 意味着该熔融相总有残留的 Fe₂O₃ 分子等待生长于晶体赤铁矿上。在烧窑临近尾声时打开窑门, 常温空气涌入致使该熔融相最表层及亚表层所处气氛和环境陡然改变, 导致 Fe₂O₃ 分子以极快的速度在已存在的微米级赤铁矿晶体上形成赤铁矿变种——膜状

结晶镜铁矿。当然, 该熔融相内部残留的 Fe₂O₃ 会因降温等变化相对缓慢而继续生长于赤铁矿, 或残留于冷却后的釉层玻璃质基体中。

因形成条件苛刻, 自然界可形成矿体的镜铁矿较少。就岩浆成因而言, 只有当深部高温岩浆快速上涌造成岩浆流或岩浆脉快速进入浅部而陡然遭遇温度和环境剧烈变化之际, 在接触围岩的岩浆流或脉的顶部位置才有可能迅速冷凝结晶为镜铁矿。我国有少数镜铁矿产地, 如甘肃镜铁山^[41]。

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