Supporting Information

Studying and Utilizing Traditional Technologies: Microstructure and Formation

Mechanism of ε-Fe₂O₃ on Traditional Japanese Bizen Stoneware

Yoshihiro Kusano,^{1*} Hiroyuki Nakata,¹ Zeliang Peng,¹ Ryosuke S. S. Maki,¹ Tomoyuki Ogawa² and Minoru Fukuhara¹

¹ Department of Applied Chemistry and Biotechnology, Okayama University of Science, 1-1 Ridai-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-0005, Japan

² Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku University, 6-6-05 Aobayama, Sendai 980-8579, Japan

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel & Fax: +81 86 256 9827, E-mail: kusano@dac.ous.ac.jp

Table S1. Chemical composition of the ash obtained from pine firewood heated at 600 °C in air.

С	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	MnO	Fe ₂ O ₃	SrO	Total
7.70	0.72	7.80	0.99	0.75	14.0	54.0	8.60	0.29	0.80	95.7

The sample was analyzed by X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF). Unit of numbers in the Table S1 is weight percent (wt %).

Table S2. Chemical composition of the ash obtained from pine firewood heated at 1250 °C in air.

С	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al_2O_3	SiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	MnO	Fe ₂ O ₃	SrO	Total
2.60	_	10.0	3.00	1.60	_	65.0	12.0	1.00	1.10	96.3

The sample was analyzed by XRF. Unit of numbers in the Table S2 is weight percent (wt %).

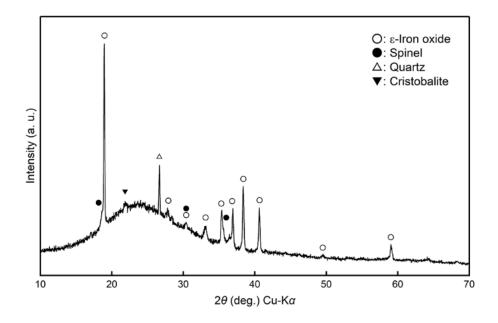


Figure S1. XRD pattern acquired from the surface of a brownish colored Bizen fragment fired in a firewood kiln.

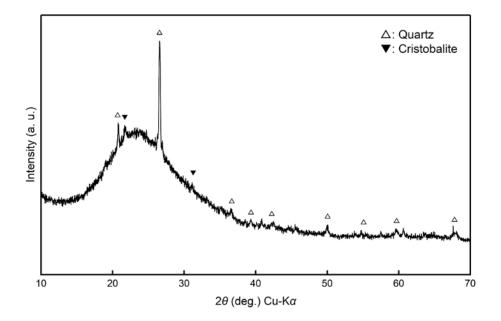


Figure S2. XRD pattern acquired from a reproduced sample surface heated with K₂CO₃ to 1230 °C in air, held at the same temperature for 5 h under a mixture of 10 vol% CO gas and 90 vol% Ar gas, and then cooled to room temperature.

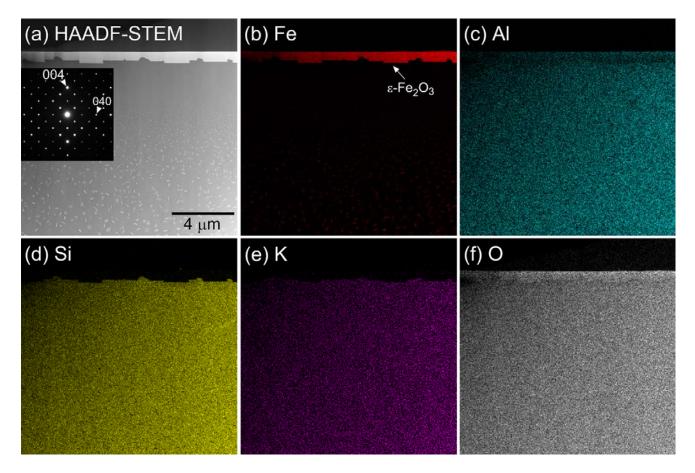


Figure S3. (a) Cross-sectional HAADF-STEM image of the surface of a reproduced brownish Bizen sample and (b) Fe, (c) Al, (d) Si, (e) K and (f) O EDS maps obtained from the same sample.