

论文

Fe₃O₄和Zn²⁺掺杂型Zn_{1-x}Fe_{2+x}O₄纳米晶的溶剂热合成和电磁性能

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摘要:

利用溶剂热法, 在醋酸钠静电保护剂的辅助下, 成功制备出Fe₃O₄和Zn²⁺掺杂型Zn_{0.07}Fe_{2.93}O₄纳米晶. 利用X射线衍射仪和扫描电子显微镜对样品的晶体结构、粒径、形貌和化学组成进行了分析. 结果表明, 所得纳米晶的粒径均匀, 形貌为球形, 分散度好; Zn_{0.07}Fe_{2.93}O₄纳米晶的平均粒径(70 nm)明显小于Fe₃O₄(170 nm). 磁性能测量结果表明, 室温下Zn_{0.07}Fe_{2.93}O₄的饱和磁化强度(54.2 A·m²·kg⁻¹)小于Fe₃O₄(81.6 A·m²·kg⁻¹). 利用矢量网络分析仪对样品的电磁性能和吸波性能进行了研究. 结果表明, Zn²⁺掺杂型Zn_{0.07}Fe_{2.93}O₄纳米晶的吸波性能优于Fe₃O₄, 前者的最大吸收峰(-19.3 dB)大于后者(-9.8 dB), 且吸收峰低于-10 dB的峰宽达2.5 GHz.

关键词: 四氧化三铁; Zn_{1-x}Fe_{2+x}O₄; 纳米晶; 溶剂热; 电磁性能

Solvothermal Synthesis and Electromagnetic Properties of Fe₃O₄ and Its Zn²⁺-Substituted Zn_{1-x}Fe_{2+x}O₄ Nanocrystallines

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Abstract:

Fe₃O₄ and Zn_{1-x}Fe_{2+x}O₄ nanocrystallines were successfully prepared using NaAc as protective reagents via solvothermal method. The structure, size, morphology and chemical composition of the products were investigated in detail by X-ray diffraction(XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The results indicate that the monodisperse nanocrystallines are nanospheres and the averaged size of Zn_{0.07}Fe_{2.93}O₄(70 nm) is smaller than that of Fe₃O₄(170 nm). The magnetic properties of the sample were investigated and revealed that the saturation magnetization(54.2 A·m²·kg⁻¹) of Zn_{0.07}Fe_{2.93}O₄ nanocrystalline was smaller than that of Fe₃O₄(81.6 A·m²·kg⁻¹). The electromagnetic performance and microwave adsorption efficiency of both nanocrystallines were measured by a vector network analyzer(VNA) technique in a frequency region 2—18 GHz. The results indicate that Zn_{0.07}Fe_{2.93}O₄ nanocrystallines exhibit better microwave adsorption efficiency. For example, the Zn_{0.07}Fe_{2.93}O₄ nanocrystalline, the reflection loss maxium is 19.3 dB, almost equal to the double values of Fe₃O₄(9.8 dB), and the bandwidth with a reflection loss more than 10 dB is up to 2.5 GHz.

Keywords: Fe₃O₄; Zn_{1-x}Fe_{2+x}O₄; Nanocrystalline; Solvothermal; Electromagnetic property

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