制备具有光催化活性的金红石相纳米氧化钛粉体

孙静,高濂,张青红

中国科学院.上海(200050);中国科学院上海硅酸盐研究所高性能陶瓷与超微 结构国家重点实验室.上海(200050)

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摘要 以TiCl4为原料,通过控制盐浓度和水解温度可以在温和条件下制备出晶粒尺 寸为6nm的金红石相氧化钛粉体,比表面积为175m²/g。测定了粉体的X衍射、红外和拉曼光谱。TEM照片显示粉体呈放射状颗粒,其粒径尺寸在200-400nm。苯酚的光催化降解实验表明它比具有相同比表面积的锐钛矿粉体有更高的光催化活性。其较大的团聚颗粒尺寸有利于光催化反应后的分离。

 关键词
 光催化
 适射电子显微术
 则曼光谱法
 X-射线衍射
 傅里叶变换
 红外光谱学

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Preparation of Nano Rutile Titania Powders with High Photocatalytic Properties

Sun Jing, Gao Lian, Zhang Qinghong

State Key Laboratory of High Performance Ceramics and Superfine Microstructure, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences.Shanghai(200050)

Abstract Rutile nano titania powders have been synthesized by the direct hydrolysis of TiCl_4 solutions under mild conditions. The crystalline size is about 6nm calculated from XRD data and the specific surface area is 175m~2/g. The powder was characterized by XRD, FT-IR and Raman spectra. TEM image shows that the round particle is about 200~400nm with small acicular at edge. It shows higher photocatalytic activity in the phenol degradation reaction than anatase that has very similar specific surface area. The agglomeration form of the prepared rutile titania with larger size of several hundred nano meters is very beneficial for further separation.

Key wordsPHOTOCATALYSISACTIVITYTITANIUM TETRACHLORIDERUTILENANOPHASEMATERIALSTITANIUM OXIDEPOWDERREACTIONPHENOLDEGRADATIONTRANSMISSIONELECTRON MICROSCOPYRAMAN SPECTROMETRYX-RAY DIFFRACTIONFOURIER TRANSFORMINFRARED SPECTROSCOP

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· 孙静

・ 高濂

张青红

通讯作者