高效二氧化钛/膨润土复合材料的制备及光催化性能研究

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摘要 提出制备高效二氧化钛/膨润复合光催化的新方法——焦硫酸钾熔融/浸渍法, 并通过改变二氧化钛/膨润土的配比、反应时间、熔融灼烧温度等得到最佳制备条件,采用XRD和TEM对该材料进行了表征,证实TiO_2呈高度分散状态,并已渗入膨润土层间结构,使层间距扩大,形成互不干扰的活性反应中心,在模拟染料废水中,对复合材料的光催化降解性能进行了研究,结果发现,采用焦硫酸钾熔融/浸渍法制备复合材料具有很高的光催化效率,对活性艳红染料的降解性能进行了研究,结果发现,采用焦硫酸钾熔融/浸渍法制备的复合材料具有很高的光催化效率,对活性艳红染料的降解性能进行了研究,明显优于纯氧化钛和其他类似材料。

关键词 <u>二氧化钛 硼润土 废水处理</u> <u>降解 光催化剂 X射线衍射分析 焦硫酸钾</u> 分类号 0643

Preparation of Titanium Dioxide/Bentonite Composite Material with HIgh Activity and Study on Its Photo-catalysis

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Abstract A new melting/calcinning method for preparing a titanium dioxide/bentonite composite material with high photo-catalytic activity is presented. The optimal conditions for the preparation are obtained by adjusting the ratio of TiO2/bentonite, reaction time, the melting and calcinning temperature, etc. The composite material is characterized by XKD and TEM. It is found that the TiO2 particles are highly spreaded and passed into the the lattice layer of bentonite. These particles enlarge the interlayer distance of the lattice and form many independent active centers for photo-catalysis. The photo- catalytic reaction is carried out in wastewater of dyestuff. The composite material prepared by the melting/calcinning method is highly active in degrading organic compounds. The decoloring ratio for bright red solution is 93.6%, much higher than pure TiO2 and other similar materials.

Key wordsTITANIUM DIOXIDEAMALGOSITEWASTE WATER TREATMENTDEGRADATIONPHOTOCATALYSTXRDPOTASSIUM PYROSULFATE

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