Fe~(3+)掺杂的TiO 2纳米复合粒子的合成及表征

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摘要 利用酸催化的溶胶-凝胶法合成了一系列不同Fe~(3+)掺杂量的 TiO_2 4纳米复合 料子。用XRD,TEM,UV-vis等技术进行了表征。结果表明: 在所研究的掺杂量范围 内 $(x_B=0.0005\sim0.1000)$,

未发现有铁氧化物的晶相生成; Fe~(3+)的掺杂可以 实现TiO_2由锐钛矿(anatase)结构向金红石(rutile) 结构的低温转化,随着Fe~(3+)掺杂量的增大,对光的吸收发生红移,吸收强度增大。掺杂适量的Fe~(3+)可以使TiO_2纳米微粒的光催化活性得以提高。

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Synthesis and Characterization of Fe~(3+)-doped TiO_2 Nanoparticles

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Abstract TiO_2 nanoparticles, with different amounts of Fe \sim (3+)-doped, were synthesized using an acid-catalyzed solgel method and characterized by XRD, TEM, and UV-vis techniques. The results show that the absorption of Fe \sim (3+)/TiO_2 nanoparticles were largely red-shifted and the absorption intensities increased with increasing amounts of Fe \sim (3+). The transition temperature of TiO_2 from anatase to rutile was lowered and the crystal phase of ferric oxide was not observed and the activities of TiO_2 nanophotocatalysts were enhanced due to the addition of Fe \sim (3+) into TiO_2.

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