研究论文

AI掺杂 a-Fe2O3材料的制备、表征和气敏特性

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摘要 采用均相沉淀法制备了纯a-Fe $_2$ O $_3$ (300 °C煅烧)和AI掺杂a-Fe $_2$ O $_3$ (300和400 °C煅烧),使用SEM,XRD,ICP和红外光谱等手段进行表征,并利用气敏仪测试无水乙醇和90#汽油在不同条件下对材料的响应性能. 结果表明,微量AI掺杂不改变a-Fe $_2$ O $_3$ 材料的物相,但会阻碍晶粒生长,使颗粒变小及Fe $_2$ O $_3$ 晶格间隙中的铁原子数目增多,材料的导电率增大,从而显著提高材料的气敏性能。AI掺杂a-Fe $_2$ O $_3$ 对乙醇的响应性能优于对汽油的响应性能,在乙醇气氛中,材料对湿度仍然不敏感。经400 °C煅烧的AI掺杂a-Fe $_2$ O $_3$ 稳定性较好,可作为检测乙醇气体的半导体气敏材料。

关键词 \underline{Al} \underline{Al} \underline{Al} $\underline{Are}_{\underline{2}}$ $\underline{O}_{\underline{3}}$ 气体传感器 可燃气体

分类号 0611

Preparation, Characterization and Gas Responsibilities of Al Doped $a\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

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Abstract Pure and Al doped $a ext{-}\mathrm{Fe}_2\mathrm{O}_3$ materials were prepared by a solution phase controlled hy drolysis me-thod, and were characterized by XRD, SEM and ICP techniques. Gas-sensing properties were carried out on gas sensors from these materials under laboratory and humid conditions. The experiments indicate that the crystalline size of Al doped $a ext{-}\mathrm{Fe}_2\mathrm{O}_3$ materials is less than that of pure one, and their conductivity increases obviously; the resultant Al doped $\mathrm{Fe}_2\mathrm{O}_3$ gas sensor exhibites a high response and a short response/recovery time in the detection of low concentrations of various combustible gases. The Al doped $\mathrm{Fe}_2\mathrm{O}_3$ sintered at 400 °C, which is more stable than one sintered at 300 °C, is suitable as a gas sensor for ethanol alcohol.

Key words Al doped α -Fe₂O₃ Gas sensor Combustible gas

DOI:

扩展功能

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