

文章编号:1674-2869(2011)09-0030-04

煅烧温度对ATO/TiO₂粉体表面晶化及电导率的影响

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摘要:用湿化学法在TiO₂颗粒表面包覆ATO制得ATO/TiO₂复合导电粉;运用TG-DSC、XRD、XPS、SEM、和电导率测试等手段对ATO/TiO₂导电粉进行了表征。结果表明:煅烧温度对SnO₂的晶化程度、Sb的价态、ATO/TiO₂导电粉的导电性产生影响。电导率—温度($\ln\sigma-T$)关系呈抛物线(100~900℃);上坡段(150~400℃),温度增加,无定形SnO₂逐渐晶化,电导率增加,导电性上升,溶入SnO₂的Sb³⁺→Sb⁵⁺转变,载流子浓度加大,包膜层多孔结构逐渐致密化;底部平台(400~600℃),SnO₂晶化结束,Sb³⁺→Sb⁵⁺转变趋于完成,电子散射趋于最低,电导率最大,导电性达到最佳;下坡段(600~900℃),Sb³⁺→Sb⁵⁺转变发生逆转,TiO₂基体颗粒长大,锐态型向金红石型转变,破坏包膜结构,电导率上升,导电性恶化。

关键词:煅烧温度;ATO/TiO₂复合导电粉;表面晶化

中图分类号:TQ13 文献标识码:A doi:10.3969/j.issn.1674-2869.2011.09.008

0 引言

国内外透明、浅色无机导电粉体的开发研究非常多,主要在云母粉、重晶石、钛白粉、石英粉、氧化锌等粉体表面包覆导电层,导电层一般为ITO(掺Sn的In₂O₃)^[1],ATO(掺Sb的SnO₂)^[2],FTO(掺F的SnO₂)^[3],多数研究者用湿化学方法来制备无机复合导电粉体^[5-10]。用ATO包覆TiO₂获得导电粉体,既有一定的导电性,颜色较浅,能吸收紫外光,同时具有很好的耐候性及高温使用性能。本研究主要研究煅烧温度对ATO/TiO₂粉体表面晶化、电导率影响。

1 实验部分

先把TiO₂粉体加入到蒸馏水中,用磁力搅拌器充分搅拌,使之混合均一,便得到TiO₂浆液。用一定浓度的HCl溶解SnCl₄·5H₂O和SbCl₃,使得溶液中只含有Sn⁴⁺、Sb³⁺、Cl⁻三种离子,有利于后面水解过程中Sn⁴⁺、Sb³⁺离子的沉淀。将SnCl₄·5H₂O和SbCl₃的盐酸溶液与NaOH同时滴加到TiO₂浆液中,使溶液的pH值和温度保持不变。待混合液充分反应后,将混合液洗涤过滤后,在不同的温度条件下煅烧就得到ATO/TiO₂复合导电粉。日本理学D/max2200型全自动X-射线衍射仪进行物相分析;英国Kratos公司Axis Ultra型光电子能谱

仪进行ATO/TiO₂粉体表面元素成分分析,日本电子株式会社JEM 100CX-II对ATO/TiO₂粉体进行TEM测试。样品的TG-DSC曲线用STA-449 C型综合分析仪测定。采用美国ASAP-2000型比表面积测定仪测定TiO₂粉的比表面积。ATO/TiO₂复合导电粉样品电导率的用四探针法测定。

2 结果与分析

2.1 煅烧温度对ATO/TiO₂导电粉电导率的影响

图1为ATO/TiO₂粉体电导率对数lgσ与煅烧温度的关系图,当低温煅烧时(小于500℃),ATO/TiO₂粉体电导率急剧上升,导电性能逐渐提高,当温度为500℃时,电导率增高到最大值0.033 S/cm,导电性能最好。当高温煅烧时(大于500℃)时,ATO/TiO₂复合粉体的电导率迅速下降,导电性能下降。这主要是因为500℃煅烧时,Sb以Sb⁵⁺形式固溶在SnO₂晶格中,电导率最高;低于或高于500℃时,Sb以Sb³⁺和Sb⁵⁺形式固溶在SnO₂晶格中,Sb³⁺和Sb⁵⁺会相互补偿,最终影响电导率的升高。

2.2 TG-DSC测试

图2TG-DSC曲线表明:79℃峰顶的吸热峰为ATO/TiO₂粉体部分有机溶剂、物理吸附水的去除,失重为0.6%;水解反应混合物ATO脱去结构水是288℃峰顶对应的宽吸热峰,失重的速度比较

收稿日期:2011-04-11

基金项目:昆明市科技局科技攻关项目(No.20030004)

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快;小于600℃时,失重速度较为缓慢,在这一温度内,有部分Sb³⁺氧化成Sb⁵⁺,发生Sb³⁺→Sb⁵⁺转变;大于625℃时,部分Sb⁵⁺还原为Sb³⁺,Sb³⁺→Sb⁵⁺发生逆转;超过650℃以上开始失重,部分Sb发生挥发导致吸热迅速增加。866℃为锐钛型TiO₂向金红石型TiO₂发生相变转变的开始温度,此时开始放热,一直持续到928℃时放热结束。

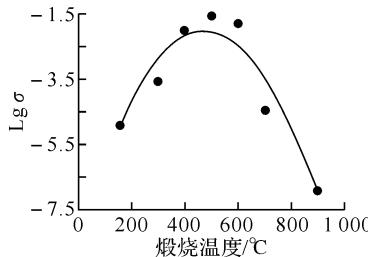


图1 煅烧温度对ATO/TiO₂导电粉电导率对数的影响

Fig. 1 Dependence of conductivity logarithmic of ATO/TiO₂ conductive powder on calcination temperature

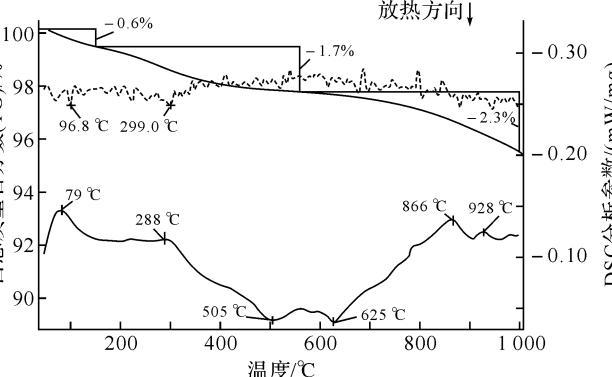


图2 ATO/TiO₂导电粉干燥后的TG-DSC曲线

Fig. 2 TG-DSC curves of ATO/TiO₂ conductive powders

2.2 XRD测试

图3XRD衍射结果表明:SnO₂的晶化从300℃开始变得明显,500℃时已十分明显,而TG-DSC

表明505℃晶化结束。随着温度的逐步增加,ATO/TiO₂粉体中只出现三种物质的衍射峰,即锐钛矿型TiO₂、金红石型TiO₂和SnO₂。XRD图未出现Sb任何氧化物谱线,说明大量Sb固溶到SnO₂的晶格里。TiO₂基体700℃以前仍保持锐钛型结构,900℃附近方才发生锐钛型向金红石转变,TG-DSC图为866℃。

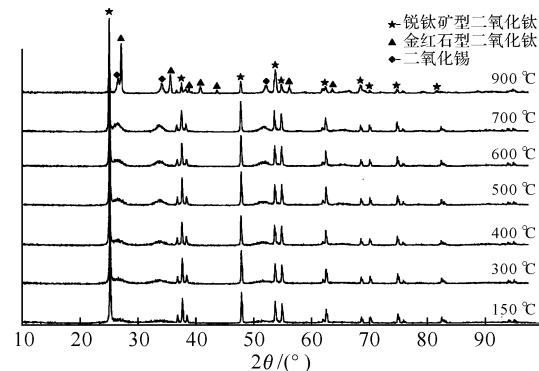


图3 不同煅烧温度ATO/TiO₂导电粉的XRD图谱

Fig. 3 XRD spectrum of ATO/TiO₂ conductive powder for different calcination temperature

2.3 XPS测试

表1是ATO/TiO₂导电粉体样品XPS测试的特征峰。表1表明:ATO/TiO₂导电粉中存在Sn、Sb、Ti、O四种元素,未煅烧粉体Ti原始成分为87.2%,而煅烧后的Ti成分为9.5%~31.8%,这说明ATO主要包覆在了TiO₂颗粒表面,裸露的TiO₂较少。500℃煅烧时,Sb以Sb⁵⁺形式固溶在SnO₂晶格中;低于或高于500℃时,Sb以Sb³⁺和Sb⁵⁺形式固溶在SnO₂晶格中;低于500℃时,Sb³⁺趋于向Sb⁵⁺转变,Sb⁵⁺占主导地位;高于500℃时,Sb⁵⁺趋于向Sb³⁺转变,Sb³⁺占主导地位,这TG-DSC的实验结果比较一致。

表1 ATO/TiO₂导电粉体样品XPS测试的特征峰

Table 1 XPS test ESCA peaks of ATQ/TiO₂ conductive powder samples

不同煅烧温度条件下 ATO/TiO ₂ 导电粉体样品		Sn3d _{5/2} (eV)	Sb3d _{5/2} (eV)	Sb3d _{3/2} (eV)	Ti2p(eV)
		SnO : 486.0	Sb ₂ O ₃ : 530.0	Sb ₂ O ₃ : 539.34	
		SnO ₂ : 486.7	Sb ₂ O ₅ : 530.8	Sb ₂ O ₅ : 540.14	TiO ₂ : 458.7
150 ℃	未溅射	486.88	529.86	539.18	458.69
300 ℃	未溅射	487.07	530.68	540.02	458.97
500 ℃	未溅射	487.03	530.99	540.31	458.91
	溅射 6 min	486.80	530.68	540.02	458.87
700 ℃	未溅射	486.78	530.86	540.33	458.89
	溅射 6 min	486.81	539.86	540.34	458.81
900 ℃	未溅射	486.39	530.57	539.93	458.71
	溅射 6 min	486.44	539.58	539.95	458.77

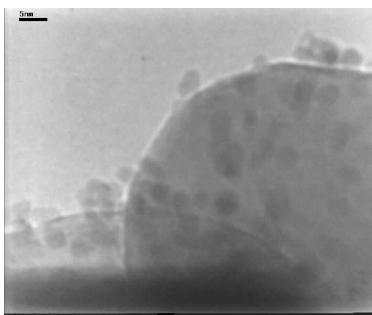


图 4 500 °C 煅烧时,ATO/ TiO₂ 粉体的 TEM

Fig. 4 TEM of ATO/ TiO₂ powder for 500 °C

2.4 TEM 测试

图 4 是 ATO/TiO₂ 粉体 500 °C 煅烧后的 TEM,结果表明:500 °C 煅烧的 ATO/TiO₂ 粉体中,非晶态共沉淀混合物 ATO 脱去吸附水,结构水,晶化聚集形成一个个细小的颗粒,大约为 1~10 nm,紧密地包覆在 TiO₂ 颗粒表面,仍然有一部分 TiO₂ 表面是裸露的,这说明 ATO 颗粒不能完全包覆 TiO₂ 颗粒的表面,这与 XPS 的表面元素分析的结果一致. xSnO₂·yH₂O 与 Sb₂O₃ 以均相形核的方式生成,此时包覆的形核功很大,无需以 TiO₂ 表面为基以降低形核功. 而后,xSnO₂·yH₂O 与 Sb₂O₃ 的混合物(ATO)靠静电引力与范德华力共同作用吸附在 TiO₂ 表面;在煅烧过程中,xSn(Sb)O₂·yH₂O(ATO)脱水结晶,晶核周围的原子通过物质的迁移形成一颗颗的纳米晶粒吸附或键合在 TiO₂ 表面,(见图 4),界面的缩合反应更强,一定程度地改变了 Sn 的结合能.

3 结语

TG-DSC、XRD、XPS、TEM、和电导率测试表明:煅烧温度对 SnO₂ 的晶化程度, Sb 的价态、ATO/TiO₂ 导电粉的导电性产生影响. 电导率-温度(ln-T)关系呈抛物线(100~900 °C):上坡段(150~400 °C), 温度增加, 无定形 SnO₂ 逐渐晶化, 电导率增加, 导电性上升, 溶入 SnO₂ 的 Sb³⁺→Sb⁵⁺ 转变, 载流子浓度加大, 包膜层多孔结构逐渐致密化;底部平台(400~600 °C), SnO₂

晶化结束, Sb³⁺→Sb⁵⁺ 转变趋于完成, 电子散射趋于最低, 电导率最大, 导电性达到最佳;下坡段(600~900 °C), Sb³⁺→Sb⁵⁺ 转变发生逆转, TiO₂ 基体颗粒长大, 锐态型向金红石型转变, 破坏包膜结构, 电导率上升, 导电性恶化.

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Effect of calcination temperature on surface crystallization and conductivity of ATO/TiO₂ composite conductive powder

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Abstract: ATO/TiO₂ coated by Sb-doped SnO₂, and conductive composite powders were prepared by wet chemical method. ATO/TiO₂ conductive composite powders were characterized by differential thermal -differential scanning calorimetry (TG-DSC), X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and conductivity test. The research results were the influence of the calcination temperature on the SnO₂ crystallization degree, the Sb valence, the conductivity of the ATO/TiO₂ conductive powder were found. Resistivity - temperature (ρ -T) relations was the U-curve (100—900 °C). During the uphill (150—400 °C), temperature increased, amorphous SnO₂ crystallized gradually, and the conductivity increased, $Sb^{3+} \rightarrow Sb^{5+}$, carrier concentration increased, the porous structure of coating layer gradually densed; during the platform at the bottom (400—600 °C), the crystallization of SnO₂ ended up, $Sb^{3+} \rightarrow Sb^{5+}$ change tended to completion, electron scattering tends to a minimum, the resistivity was the lowest, the conductivity was optical. During the downhill sections (600—900 °C), $Sb^{3+} \rightarrow Sb^{5+}$ change reversed, TiO₂ matrix particles grow up sharply, the acute-type tended to rutile-type changes, the coated structure was damaged, the resistivity increased, the conductivity deteriorated.

Key words: calcination temperature; ATO/TiO₂ composite conductive powder; surface crystallization

本文编辑:张瑞



(上接第 29 页)

Synthesis of cigarette adhesive and factors of affecting its performance

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Abstract: A new-style adhesive for cigarette was prepared by modifying the water tolerance and low temperature resistance of polyvinyl acetate (PVAC) emulsion, which was polymerized from vinyl acetate-butyl acrylate-methyl acrylic acid polymer emulsion by semi-continuous seeding emulsion polymerization. The influence of monomer ration, the kinds and amount of emulsifier and initiator, the reaction temperature on properties of emulsion were studied. The results showed that when the ration of vinyl acetate, butyl acrylate and methyl acrylic acid is 17.5:6.5:1; the amount of emulsifier and the amount of initiator are 4%—5% and 0.3%—0.4% of the monomer respectively and the polymerization temperature is about 72 °C, the comprehensive property of copolymer emulsion is better and meet the application requirements of high-speed cigarette adhesive.

Key words: cigarette adhesive; vinyl acetate; modification; copolymer emulsion

本文编辑:张瑞