

Área: MAT

Synthesis of sodium trititanate nanotubes by the hydrothermal method

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Highlights

We report the synthesis of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_7$ using the hydrothermal method, varying temperature, time and autoclave filling. Evaluate the nanostructures formed in post-thermal treatment. Characterization of the structure by XRD and the surface area and porosity by the BET isotherm.

Resumo/Abstract

Nanostructured titanates (TNS), obtained by alkaline hydrothermal treatment of TiO_2 , are semiconductors widely studied for their properties such as surface area, porosity and ion exchange capacity. However, their morphology is heavily influenced by synthetic and post-reaction treatment conditions. In this study, synthesis parameters were varied in order to determine the morphology of the nanostructures. The materials were characterized by X-ray diffractometry (XRD), thermal analysis (TG, DTG and DSC), surface area analysis using the BET method by N_2 adsorption at 77 K, and transmission electron microscopy (TEM).

The nanotubes (Fig 1A) were obtained at 140°C/ 24 h presented the diffraction pattern shown in Fig. 1B, and a surface area of $23 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$. This value decreases as the calcination temperature increases, indicating an increase in crystallinity.

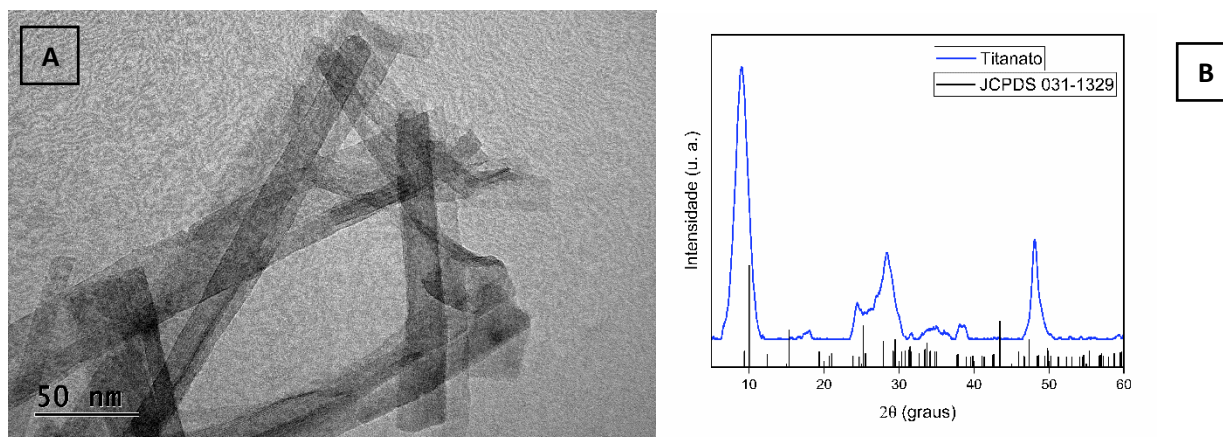


Figure 1: (A) TEM of nanotubes showing an average diameter of 7nm (B) XRD pattern of the particles showing a trititanate, $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_7$, crystal structure.

References

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