

TiO₂

† . .

Effects of Flame Temperature on the Characteristics of Flame Synthesized TiO₂ Nanoparticles

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Key Words: Flame Synthesis (), TiO₂ nanoparticles (TiO₂), Flame Temperature (), Photo-Catalyst (), Anatase Phase ()

Abstract

In this work, TiO₂ nanoparticles were synthesized using a N₂-diluted hydrogen coflow diffusion flame. The effect of flame temperature on the crystalline structure and the size of formed nanoparticles was investigated. The maximum centerline temperature of the flame ranged from 1,920K for H₂-only flame to 863K for 81% N₂-diluted flame. When the temperature was higher than about 1,000K, the particle size was tend to increase due to the agglomeration and sintering among the primary particles. On the other hand, when the temperature was lower than 1,000K, the portion of anatase phase was greater than 80%.

, Okuyama ⁽¹⁾

1. (rate constant) $k_1[s^{-1}]$ 가 .

$$k_1 = 3.96 \times 10^5 \exp(-70.5kJ \cdot mol^{-1}/R_gT) \quad (2)$$

TiO₂

, 가

TiO₂



, TiO₂ (precursor) TTIP(titanium tetra-isopropoxide, Ti[OCH(CH₃)₂]₄) TiCl₄가

, 가 k_2 Kashima

Sugiyama⁽⁴⁾

. TTIP TiO₂ (thermal decomposition)

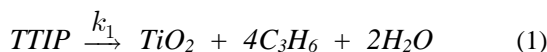
$$k_2 = 3.0 \times 10^{15} \exp(-8.43kJ \cdot mol^{-1}/R_gT) \quad (4)$$

가 (hydrolysis)

(3) (4)

가

(1-3)



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가

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(5-12)

TTIP

가

(sintering)

, 가

700 - 800°C

(5-7), Nakaso (8) 92mm 가 TiO₂
 600 - 1,000°C (chimney) 가 TiO₂
 , 700°C (water-cooled thermophoretic collector) (rapid insertion)
 (primary 가 particles)가 가 가
 , TTIP가 8mm
 (10mm) 가 18mm (가
 가 20mm) 가 가 90mm
 (chimney) TEM 가 (tip)
 Jang (9) 1700°C 1400°C 가 (downstream) 150mm
 41% 80% 가 Pratsinis (10) Katzer (11) (rutile phase)
 CO₂ TiCl₄ Lee Choi (12) wire R-type(Pt / Pt-13%Rd) (fine) 50μm
 A/D (HG-818, Advantech Co.) 1 1000 (tip) 25mm
 가 TiO₂ 95mm 5mm 7 (13)

(N₂-dilution) (collector) TiO₂
 2. Fig. 1 (H₂), (N₂), (Air) TTIP 가 가 TTIP가 TiO₂

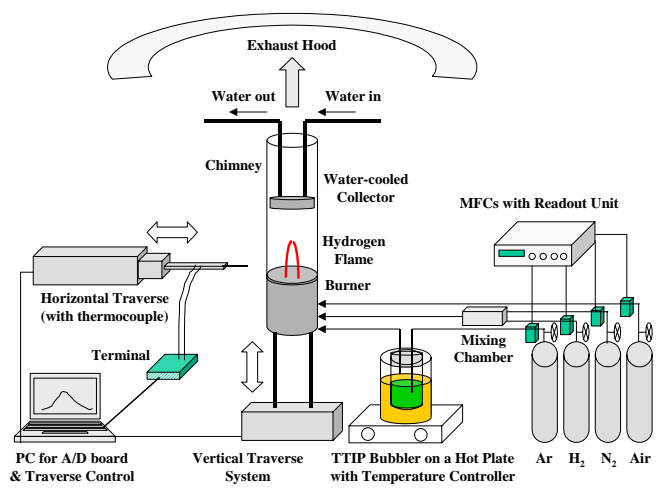


Fig. 1 Experimental setup

Table 1

TiO₂
TEM, XRD(x-ray diffraction)

SEM,

3.

3.1
TiO₂

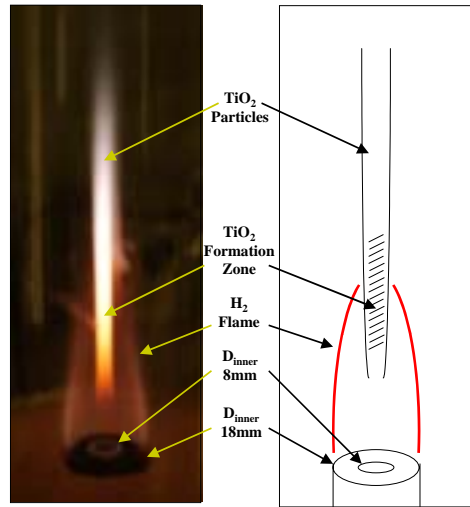


Fig. 2 A direct photo and a schematic diagram of the H₂-flame

가 2,400K

TTIP

TiO₂

TiO₂

가

2,000K

Case #1

1920K

가

#2

6

1745, 1395,

TiO₂

1255, 1012, 863K

가

TTIP가

TiO₂

가

Case #1

#6

1050K

Fig. 3

Table 1

(downstream) 가

가

(chimney) 가

2

(fine wire) R-

가

(compensation)

2,000K

1,500K

100

40

가

(13,14)

Table 1 Experimental conditions

Case #	Flowrates (L/min.)				N ₂ dilution (%)
	Ar (TTIP)	H ₂	N ₂	Air	
#1	0.2	4.0	0.0	30	0
#2	0.2	3.0	1.0	30	25
#3	0.2	2.0	2.0	30	50
#4	0.2	1.5	2.5	30	63
#5	0.2	1.0	3.0	30	75
#6	0.2	0.75	3.25	30	81

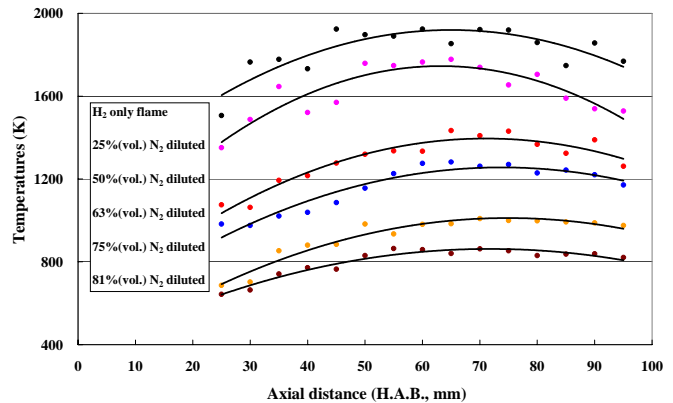


Fig. 3 Averaged axial temperature distributions

3.2 TiO₂
Fig. 4 Table 1

25, 50, 63, 81%
100nm
20nm
가
63% (c)
(primary particle)
가
가
(coagulation) (sintering)
가
가
81% (d)
가

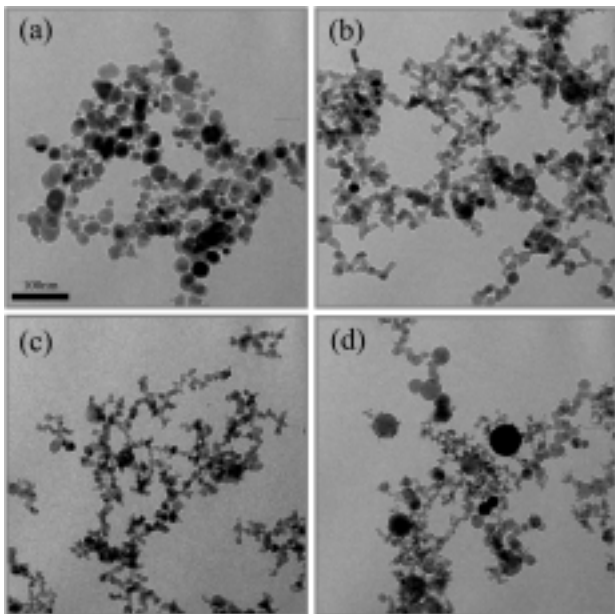


Fig. 4 SEM and TEM images of formed TiO₂ nanoparticles for the cases (a) #2, (b) #3, (c) #4, (d) #6

(amorphous) 가

Fig. 5

TEM
100 -
200
1,100K 1,200K
Fig. 4-(d)
가
가
(primary particle) (sintering)
가
가
(agglomeration)
가
Fig. 5
Nakaso (8)
1,000K
6~16nm 가

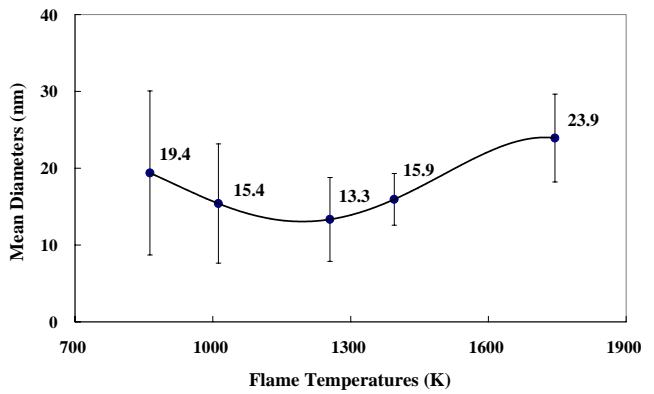


Fig. 5 Changes in primary particle diameter obtained from TEM images

3.3 TiO₂
 Fig. 6 XRD
 가 50%
 가 63%
 가 75%
 가 81%
 (anatase phase)

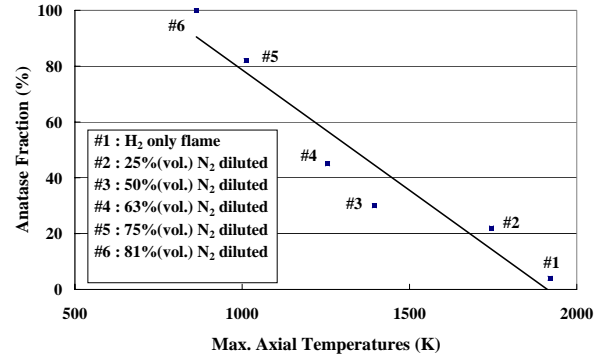


Fig. 7. Fractions of anatase phase TiO₂ particles

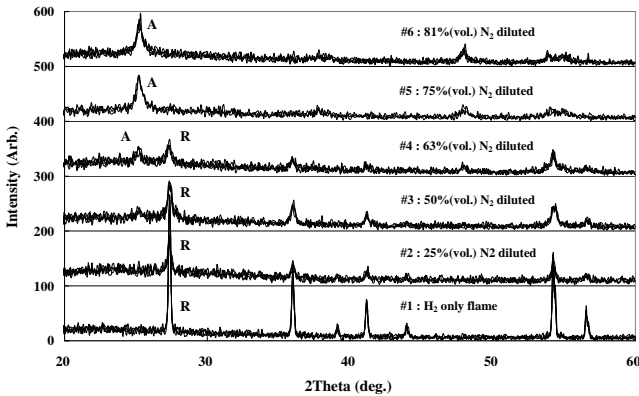
Fig. 7 XRD
 (intensity)
 (intensity)
 . 80%
 가 1,000K
 (chimney)
 (downstream) (sintering)
 (agglomeration)

Fig. 7 #3 #4
 (chimney)

Fig. 3
 700 - 800°C
 (chimney) 가
 (ambient air)

TiO₂
 4.
 TiO₂
 (N₂-dilution)
 TiO₂
 1,920K 863K
 . TEM
 1,000 - 1,100K

(phase transformation)



가 1,000K 가
 가 80%
 , 1,000K (amorphous)
 가
 (chimney)
 TiO₂

Fig. 6. X-ray diffraction patterns of formed TiO₂ nanoparticles

(chimney) 가 (ambient air)

(phase transformation)

(KIST)

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