

超臨界二氣化碳逆微胞法製備奈米氧化鋅之研究

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摘要

本研究以硝酸鋅 $Zn(NO_3)_2$ 為前驅物，經由超臨界二氣化碳逆微胞系統成功製備出氧化鋅 ZnO 奈米粒子。此反應系統是由界面活性劑Znoyl FSJ於超臨界二氣化碳狀態下形成逆微胞系統，加入草酸進行雙置換反應。乳白色的產物由高壓反應槽底部收集，經由二次去離子水清洗、離心後以烘箱60°C乾燥得到白色草酸鋅 ZnC_2O_4 奈米粒子。最後以煅燒法加熱至500°C，將草酸鋅 ZnC_2O_4 奈米粒子進行相轉變得到粒徑2-5 nm纖維鋅礦相wurtzite氧化鋅 ZnO 奈米粒子。以穿透式電子顯微鏡(TEM)、X光粉末繞射儀XRD、傅立葉轉換紅外線光譜儀 FT-IR等儀器分析證實產物為奈米氧化鋅。

關鍵詞：溶膠—凝膠法，觸媒，化學氣相沉積法，奈米碳管

Preparation of ZnO nanoparticles by supercritical carbon dioxide reversed micelles

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ABSTRACT

Nano-sized zinc oxide ZnO powder was successfully prepared from its precursor zinc nitrate $Zn(NO_3)_2$ by a system comprising of supercritical carbon dioxide reversed micelles, in which $Zn(NO_3)_2$ reacted in reversed micelles by surfactant Znoyl FSJ and double displacement reagent oxalic acid employing a supercritical carbon dioxide system. The milky white product, collected from the bottom of the pressure cell turned into a suspension at room temperature. The white precipitate was then centrifuged and rinsed with deionized water, and after drying in a vacuum at 60 °C, ultrafine ZnC_2O_4 nanoparticles, with particles size 2-5 nm can be obtained from the precipitation. The ZnC_2O_4 particles were converted to wurtzite phase ZnO by calcinations at 500°C. Characterization of the ZnO powder

consisted of transmission electron microscopy (TEM)、XRD and FT-IR methods.

Key Words: Zinc Oxide,nanoparticles,supercritical carbon dioxide, reversed micelles

一、前言

奈米氧化鋅ZnO是一受到矚目的半導體材料因其能隙為3.37 eV和較大的激子束縛能60 meV[1]，透明度高，有優異的常溫發光性能，廣泛的運用於觸媒[2]半導體[3]太陽能電池[4]電氣與光學設備[5]。

奈米ZnO粒子可由下列方法製備：溶膠凝膠法(sol-gel techniques)，濕化學法(wet chemical method)，綠化學法(green chemistry) 和微波法(microwave method)等[6-9]。

自1990年代開始超臨界流體技術Supercritical fluid technologies (SCFs)運用於材料科學方面有很高的評價[15]，近年來超臨界流體技術(SCFs)運用於奈米技術上被多方的探討[11-13]，經由調整反應狀態比如壓力、溫度、前驅物的濃度及反應時間可以控制奈米粒子的大小及形狀。以超臨界流體技術模擬無機奈米氧化物組成，此模式可以預測粒子大小分布典型的成核與粒子成長理論(precipitation mechanism) [14]。

此外在我們之前的研究以tetra-isopropoxide (TTIP)為前驅物利用超臨界二氧化碳逆微胞法製備出粒徑2-7 nm的二氧化鈦[15]，Ohde [16]等報導以PFPE-PO₄界面活性劑於超臨界二氧化碳下還原Ag⁺得到銀奈米粒子，並且提到在超臨界二氧化碳下形成逆微胞(水在微胞裏面二氧化碳在微胞外面)，界面活性劑是重要的關鍵。

本研究利用超臨界二氧化碳逆微胞法以Zonyl FSJ界面活性劑形成微胞，硝酸鋅Zn(NO₃)₂當前驅物，草酸C₂H₂O₄當雙置換劑，製備出奈米草酸鋅ZnC₂O₄粒子，接著以鍛燒法500 °C持溫2小時進行鍛燒，經由相轉變得到奈米氧化鋅ZnO粒子，利用FT-IR, XRD, 和 TEM分析產物確定產物為2-5 nm的纖維鋅礦相(wurtzite)奈米氧化鋅粒子。

二、實驗方法

硝酸鋅 Zinc nitrate [Zn(NO₃)₂·6H₂O], 草酸 oxalic acid [C₂H₂O₄·2H₂O]，乙醇和異丙醇為 ACROS 公司出品，Zonyl FSJ 界面活性劑杜邦公司生產，二氧化碳由雲山行供應
製備奈米 ZnO 粒子之高壓反應槽(max. pressure 55.5 MPa)內徑 50 mm 長 180 mm 容積 350 ml 由 Jeouu-rong Autoclave Engineers Inc Co 製作。

圖一為實驗設備簡圖，由筆者自行設計組裝，是以現有的高壓反應設備進行修改以適合本研究反應進行。

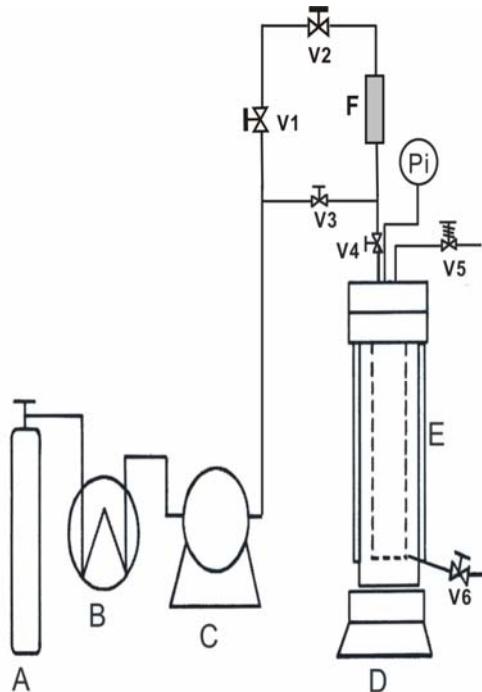


Figure 1. The supercritical fluids apparatus drawing A: CO₂ tank, B: cooler, C: pump, D: stirrer, E: autoclave, F: the receiver of reductant, Pi: pressure gauge, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5: valve and V6: needle valve, V6: safety valve.

50 ml的0.2 M硝酸鋅-異丙醇溶液置入高壓反應槽內開啓攪拌器攪拌徐徐加入0.5 ml Zonyl FSJ界面活性劑，10 ml 0.01 M草酸異丙醇溶液置入F槽中。接著蓋上槽蓋鎖緊，系統溫度提升到60 °C，注入液態二氧化碳並加壓到17 MPa (2500 psi)持壓30分鐘關上V3閥，開V1, V2, V4閥泵入液態二氧化碳加壓到43 MPa (6000 psi)，持壓，進行反應4小時。反應完後，以長的玻璃試管由高壓反應槽底部收集產物，產物為乳白色懸浮液。接著離心、二次水清洗數遍後烘箱60 °C烘乾得到草酸鋅白色粉末。將產物草酸鋅粉末置於高溫爐中以1 °C/min 升溫到500°C 持溫2小時進行相轉移得到白色纖維鋅礦相(wurtzite phase)奈米氧化鋅粒子。

產物 ZnO nanoparticles 以下列儀器進行分析：(a) Transmission electron microscope (JEM-1400EX)，(b) FTIR

spectra (Perkin Elmer FT-IR spectrum RXI FTIR spectrometer in a KBr matrix in the range from 400 to 4000 cm⁻¹)以及(c) X-ray diffraction (RINT 2000 Cu K α at λ of 1.5405Å).

TEM樣品製作如下：一滴奈米ZnO懸浮液(0.01 g 奈米ZnO粉末分散在20 ml EtOH中)滴在鍍碳銅網上(TED PELLA, INC. Prod No. 01800-F)，於真空烘箱中60 °C去除溶劑，奈米ZnO粒徑分布由照片中任取200個粒子量測，得平均粒徑D標準差 δ 。

三、結果與討論

(一)反應條件對產物粒徑之影響

溶液及界面活性劑一同置入超臨界二氣化碳高壓反應槽內並加壓到 43 Mpa.進行反應 4 小時，反應條件 B 將硝酸鋅異丙醇溶液及界面活性劑一同置入超臨界二氣化碳高壓反應槽內並加壓到 43 Mpa. 進行反應 4 小時後加入草酸異丙醇溶液，反應完後產物為草酸鋅 ZnC₂O₄ 懸浮液經離心、二次水清洗、60 °C 烘乾等步驟得到白色草酸鋅粉末經由 TEM 鑑定結果如表一及圖二 A、B，條件 B (3–15 nm) 優於條件 A (4–40 nm)。

因此接著依照條件 B 模式測試不同反應條件，反應條件 C 將硝酸鋅異丙醇溶液及界面活性劑一同置入超臨界二氣化碳高壓反應槽內並加壓到 17Mpa.攪拌 30 分鐘加入草酸異丙醇溶液升壓到 43 Mpa.進行反應 4 小時，反應條件 D 將硝酸鋅異丙醇溶液及界面活性劑一同置入超臨界二氣化碳高壓反應槽內並加壓到 7Mpa.攪拌 30 分鐘加入草酸異丙醇溶液升壓到 13.8 Mpa.進行反應 4 小時，條件 E 將硝酸鋅異丙醇溶液及界面活性劑一同置入超臨界二氣化碳高壓反應槽內並加壓到 17Mpa.攪拌 30 分鐘加入草酸異丙醇溶液升壓 27.6 Mpa.進行反應 4 小時，反應條件 C-E 分別得到以下結果 C (2–5 nm)、D (5–12 nm)、E (2–8 nm)。

Table 1. Characteristics of the nanoparticles size of different batches of ZnC₂O₄ by TEM micrographs in the different reaction conditions

Tables 1 Characteristics of the nanoparticles size

Sample designation	particle dimensions (nm)		
	Range	Mean size "D"	standard deviation " δ "
a	4 - 40	12.9	7.8
b	3 - 15	4.9	2.9
c	2 - 5	3.0	2.3
d	5 - 12	7.9	4.9
e	2 - 8	5.0	4.2

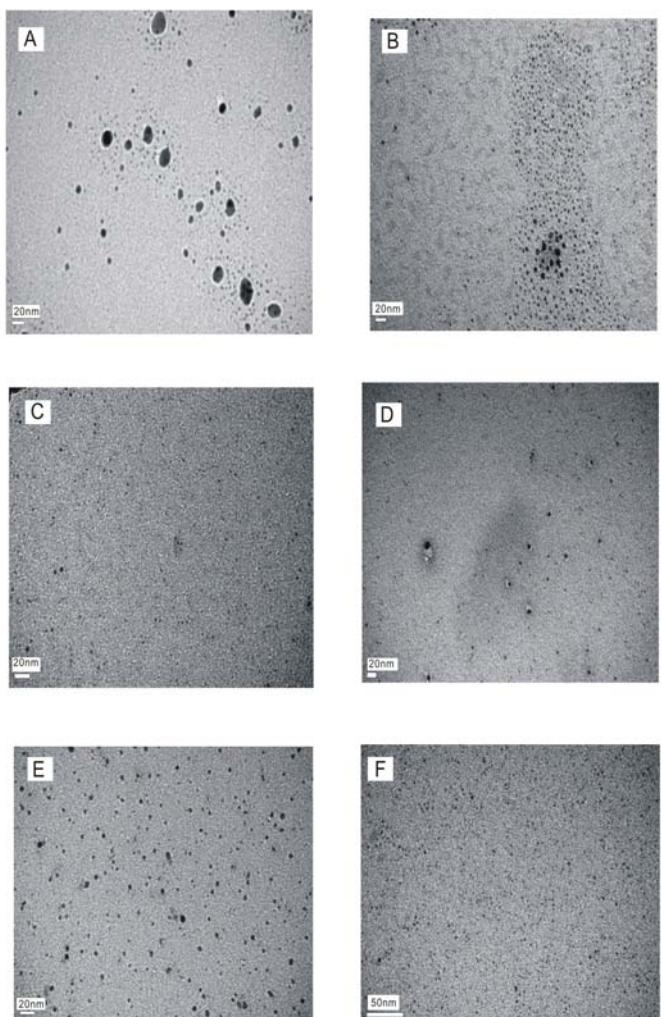


Figure 2. TEM micrographs of ZnC₂O₄ precursors in the different sampling batches (A–E) and Zinc oxide nanoparticles (F).

(二) FT-IR 和XRD對產物分析

圖3a及3b分別為奈米草酸鋅 ZnC_2O_4 及奈米 ZnO 的FT-IR圖譜，由圖3(a)在1384和1630 cm^{-1} 的峰為草酸鋅的羧基鍵對稱及不對稱伸縮形成。圖3b、 ZnC_2O_4 煅燒後在1680 cm^{-1} 羰基鍵 $\text{O}=\text{C}$ 明顯減弱，在480 cm^{-1} 的峰為 $\text{Zn}-\text{O}$ 伸縮振動所引起[17]。

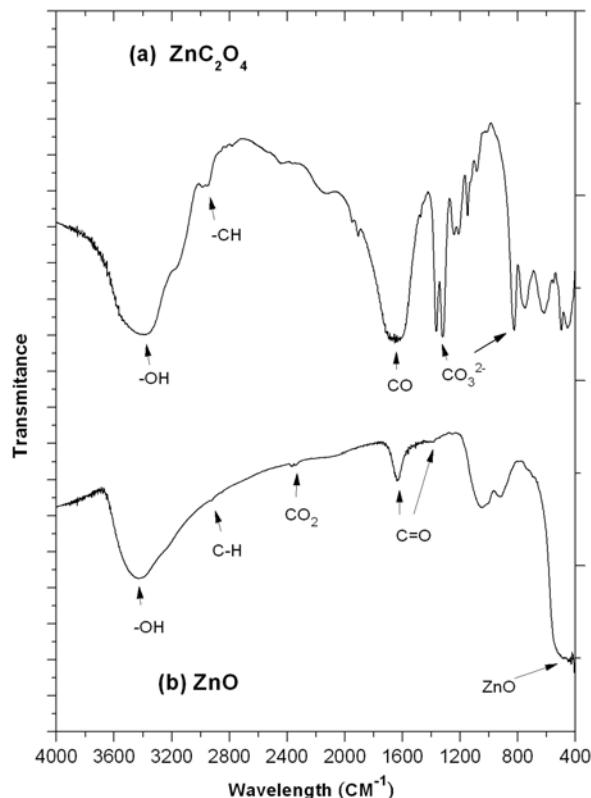


Figure 3. FT-IR spectra of (a) ZnC_2O_4 precursors and (b) ZnO nanoparticles.

由 X-ray 粉末繞射 (XRD)可以鑑別出草酸鋅及奈米 ZnO 粒子，圖 4A、4B 分別為奈米草酸鋅及奈米氧化鋅的 XRD 圖譜經比對後產物為纖維鋅礦相的奈米氧化鋅 ZnO JCPDS card No: 36-1451 [18]。

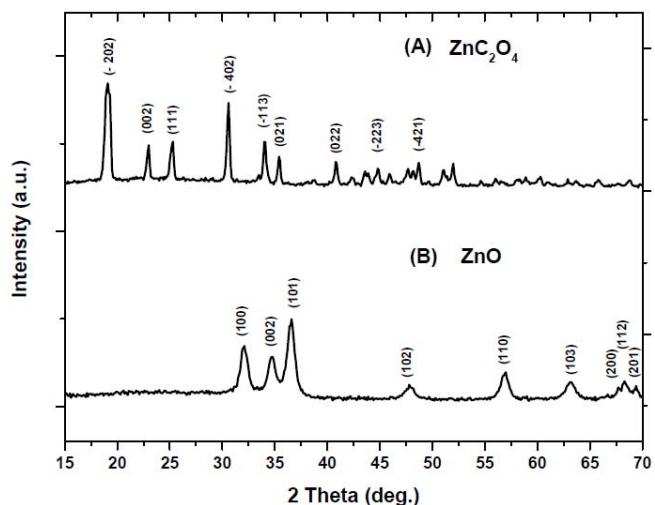


Figure 4. XRD pattern of (A) ZnC_2O_4 precursors and (B) ZnO nanoparticles.

四、結論

本研究以超臨界二氧化碳逆微胞法成功的製備出奈米草酸鋅粒子，探討以不同的反應條件製備的粒徑，歸納出先以17 Mpa的壓力下使反應物與界面活性劑形成逆微胞再徐徐加入雙置換劑並升壓到43 Mpa進行雙置換反應，得到產物為奈米草酸鋅粒子，再以煅燒法將奈米草酸鋅粒子進行相轉變得到纖維鋅礦相奈米 ZnO 粒子，粒徑2-5 nm。

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