

The heat treatment based soft technology for synthesis of hopcalite/hausmannite nanocomposite.

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Abstract

Nano composite of hopcalite/hausmannite was prepared by ceramic method. X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique was used to identify on crystalline phases. The solid state reaction between CuO and Mn₂O₃ at 1000°C for 4 hours resulted in formation of cubic spinel CuMn₂O₄ solid with subsequent phase transformation of Mn₂O₃ to Mn₃O₄. The morphological and textural characteristics of the as synthesized solid calcined at 1000°C were determined. These results confirm the soft technology of heat treatment in obtaining new composites.

Keywords: XRD, CuMn₂O₄, Hopcalite, Hausmannite

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Introduction

The heat treatment of many materials is the soft force of fundamental changes in various properties of these materials. However, the heat treatment has significant effects on the structural properties of the material and therefore on all the properties related, for example electrical, morphological, surface, catalytic, magnetic properties and so on [1]. In addition, the heat treatment brought about structure and/or phase transformation with subsequent changes in both the physical and chemical characteristics of the materials. These effects of heat treatment were observed in the different methods for preparation of materials [2]. The practical example of heat treatment is illustrated in the ceramic method of preparation of materials [3]. Thus, the heat treatment is the starting point for the new era depending upon formation of new materials having high environmental and economic importance [3-6].

The heat treatment of copper-manganese oxides led to formation of hopcalites as new and promising materials for different applications [3]. These materials were used during World War I as effective oxidizers for CO above 200°C [7]. Generally, hopcalites have been known to be effective ambient temperature catalysts for the oxidation of carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds for almost hundred years by now [8,9]. Indeed, the catalytic activity of hopcalite based materials depends upon the flexible valence in Cu^{1+/2+} and Mn^{3+/4+}. However, hopcalites had aroused widespread attention in the field of solar energy conversion because of their potentially favorable optical properties, negative temperature coefficient (NTC) resistance and thermal stability [10,11].

However, hopcalite materials have applications in modern microelectronics such as temperature and heating sensors, fire detectors, power-sensing terminations, temperature-compensating attenuators etc. [12,13]. Due to the importance of the materials based on manganese, we had different studies to reach the composition of the manganites in general and the hopcalites in particular [3]. In this paper, we will address the preparation of hopcalites from the study of the effect of

heat treatment on solid-solid interaction between copper and manganese oxides.

Experimental

Equimolar ratio of CuO and Mn₂O₃ was prepared by impregnating a known weight of finely powdered manganese carbonate with calculated amount of copper chloride dissolved in the least amount of distilled water enough to make a paste. This paste was dried at 100°C until constant weight and was then subjected to heat treatment in air at 400, 600 and 1000°C for 4 hours. The chemicals employed were of analytical grade and supplied by BDH Company. A general flowchart of the synthesis process is shown in Figure 1.

An X-ray measurement of various mixed solids was carried out using a BRUKER D8 advance diffractometer (Germany). The patterns were run with Cu K_α radiation at 40 kV and 40 mA with scanning speed in 2θ of 2°min⁻¹.

The crystallite size of single and mixed oxides present in the investigated solids was based on X-ray diffraction line broadening and calculated by using Scherrer equation [14].

$$d = \frac{B\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta} \quad (1)$$

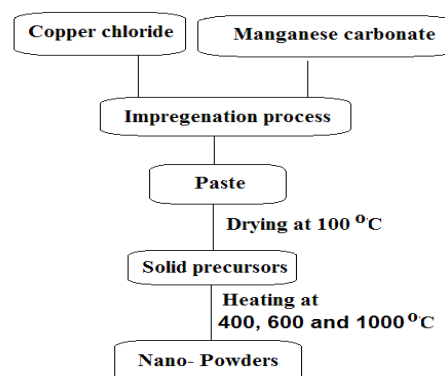


Figure 1. Process flowchart for manufacturing the as prepared samples.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was recorded on SEM-JEOL JAX-840A electron microanalyzer (Japan). The samples were dispersed in ethanol and then treated ultrasonically in order to disperse individual particles over a gold grids.

The textural properties, namely specific surface area, SBET: total pore volume, V_p and mean pore radius, \bar{r} of mixed solids calcined at 1000°C was determined from N_2 adsorption isotherms at -196°C using a Quantachrome NOVA automated gas sorption system. Before carrying out the measurements, each sample was degassed under a reduced pressure of 1.33 mPa at 150°C for 2 hours.

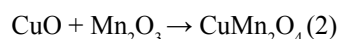
Results and Discussion

The X-ray diffractograms for Cu-Mn mixed oxides sample calcined at 400, 600 and 1000°C for 4 hours are given in Figure 2.

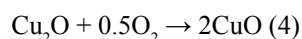
Figure 2 indicates the effects of heat treatment on the crystallinity, crystallite size and phase transformation of mixture containing copper and manganese oxides. Inspection of Figure 2 revealed that: (i) the heat treatment of copper-manganese mixed solid at 400°C for 4 hours resulted in formation of composite containing CuO and MnO₂ with crystallite sizes of 38 and 36 nm, respectively. This indicates that this temperature is not sufficient to achieve the reaction between Cu and Mn oxides yielding new compound. (ii) The increase in the heat treatment up to 600°C for 4 hours led to formation of mixture of CuO and Mn₂O₃ crystallites with subsequent increase in the crystallite size of CuO up to 48 nm. In other words, the increase in the calcination temperature from 400 to 600°C for 4 hours brought about grain growth in the crystallite of CuO and phase

transformation for MnO₂ to Mn₂O₃ without formation of any new compound. The author suggested that the increase in the height of peaks related to CuO can be an indicator for the grain growth and elevated crystallinity of its particles. (iii) The calcination of the as synthesized sample at 1000°C for 4 h led to formation of both cubic spinel CuMn₂O₄ and Mn₃O₄ phases. Indeed, the spinel compounds are of great economic importance because of their widespread industrial and environmental applications [15].

Finally, the soft technology for heat treatment of Cu-Mn-O at 1000°C led to formation of new compound (CuMn₂O₄ and Mn₃O₄) with spinel structure [15]. The proposed mechanism of formation of CuMn₂O₄ is according to the following stoichiometric reaction:



The suggested mechanism of formation of Mn₃O₄ is according to the following non-stoichiometric reaction [15]:



Here is a question, Is the presence of Mn₃O₄ due to high temperature or for another reason? The author believes that in addition to the thermal effect, there is another reason depending upon the dissolution of copper oxide in manganese oxide and/or CuMn₂O₄, which may lead to increase the formation of Mn₃O₄. This finding is based on the lack of copper oxide at high temperatures (1000°C). Several authors reported that Cu⁺ can be formed during the sintering process of Cu-containing spinel materials [16-18]. However, any oxidation of Cu⁺ to Cu²⁺ on cooling in air does not cause an incorporation of the residual

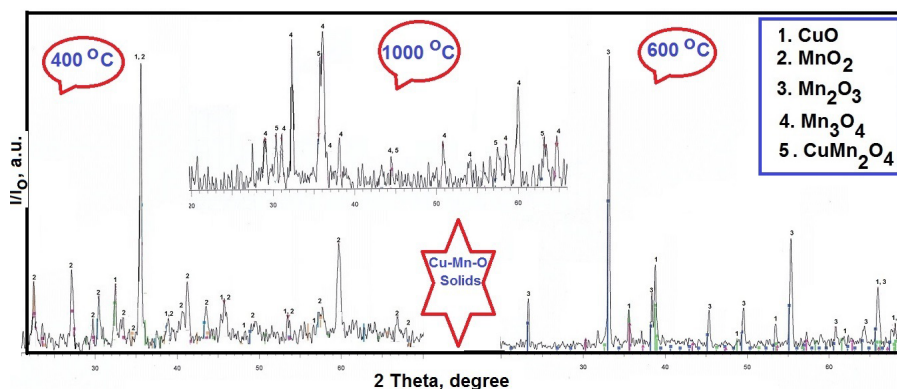


Figure 2. XRD pattern for the as prepared sample calcined at different temperatures.

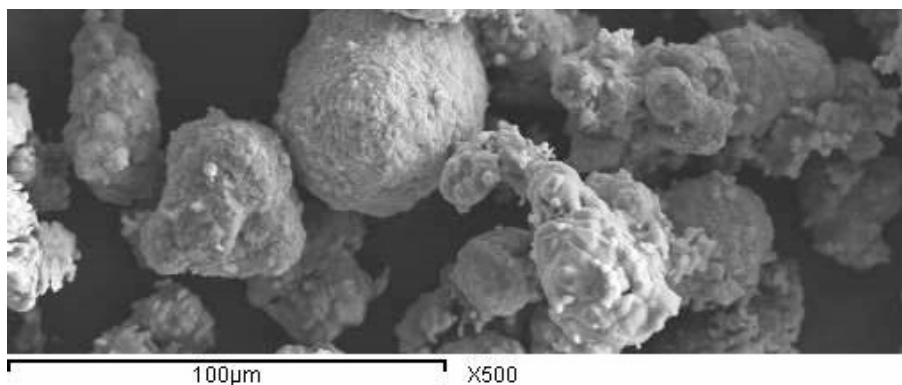


Figure 3. SEM of copper-manganese mixed oxides calcined at 1000°C for 4 h.

CuO into the spinel phase. The residual copper oxide can be present as the amorphous phase and/or dissolve in the crystal lattice of CuMn_2O_4 and Mn_3O_4 . In addition the ionic radius for copper oxide is similar or smaller than that of manganese oxide leading to probability of incorporation of copper ions in the crystal lattice of manganese compounds [19]. Consequently, the author suggests that the most amount of the residual copper oxide is dissolved in the crystal lattice of Mn_3O_4 favoring its crystallinity.

The particles of Cu-Mn mixed oxides calcined at 400, 600 and 1000°C were agglomerates with crystallite size smaller than 100 nm in diameter. Figure 3 displays SEM micrograph for Cu-Mn mixed oxides calcined at 1000°C. Figure 3 shows the presence of the particles in Cu-Mn-O solid comprising coarse and excellent sizes in nature. The particles are normally least agglomerated, highly porous, high surface area and uniformly distributed [20]. In addition, the surface area, total pore volume and mean pore radius of the as prepared sample calcined at 1000°C were 66.6 m²/g, 0.018 cc/g and 1.1 nm, respectively in Figure 3.

Conclusion

Spinel materials based on CuMn_2O_4 and/or Mn_3O_4 were prepared by ceramic method via heating copper chloride with manganese carbonate at 1000°C for 4 hours. The results revealed that the heat treatment at 400°C led to formation of mixture of CuO and Mn_2O_3 which undergoes phase transformation with subsequent formation of Mn_2O_3 by increasing the calcination temperature to 600°C. Indeed, the heat treatment of Cu-Mn mixed oxide resulted in a progress change in the crystallinity and crystallite size of the as prepared crystalline phases. The heat treatment brought about CuO, MnO_2 , Mn_2O_3 , Mn_3O_4 and CuMn_2O_4 with crystallite sizes 38-48, 36, 94, 65 and 40, respectively. This treatment led to formation of nano sized solids with homogeneous and porous particles. This confirms by determining the surface area for the sample calcined at 1000°C which has surface area equal 70 m²/g. Finally, the author emphasizes the importance of Cu-Mn mixed oxides calcined at 1000°C in most industrial and environmental applications.

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