

CaTiO₃
Synthesis and Characterization of CaTiO₃ Powder by
Combustion Synthesis Process

, , , , ,

150

(Synroc)

CaTiO₃

(Synroc)

Ca Ti

CaTiO₃

가

CaTiO₃

가

Abstract

Synroc is considered as a one of the most promising candidate for HLW solidification. CaTiO₃, perovskite, which is a component of Synroc, can immobilize lanthanide and actinides by forming solid solutions. Generally most of the radioactive wastes elements were treated as a nitrate form. Therefore, the combustion process using metal nitrates as reactant materials can be easily applied to immobilize the radioactive waste elements. In this study, the feasibility of preparing fine, single-phase powders of multi-component oxide by a combustion process was investigated. Generally, the powder synthesized by combustion process showed different characteristics depending on the type and amount of fuel. And the spherical CaTiO₃ particles were directly prepared from the aqueous solution by an ultrasonic mist combustion process using an ultrasonic nebulizer as mist

generators. The particles prepared with simple spray pyrolysis method using nitrate solution without fuel as precursor solution showed porous and hollow morphology, while the particles prepared with precursor solutions containing fuel showed dense solid morphology. Among various kinds of fuel tested, glycine showed the best result in reaction kinetics and crystalline phase purity.

1.

(Synroc)

[1,2]

70

[1] zirconolite ($\text{CaZrTi}_2\text{O}_7$), hollandite ($\text{BaAl}_2\text{Ti}_6\text{O}_{16}$), perovskite (CaTiO_3), TiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , BaO , CaO .

Perovskite CaTiO_3

ABO_3

$\text{CaO} + \text{TiO}_2$

1100 16

$\text{CaO} + \text{TiO}_2 \longrightarrow \text{CaTiO}_3$ (at 1100 °C)

Sr^{+3}

Ca , Sr^{+2} , Ba^{+2} , Na^+ , $(\text{REE})^{+3}$, Y^{+3} , Cd^{+2} , Ce^{+3} , Am^{+3} , Pu^{+3}

Ti , Nb^{+5} , Zr^{+4} , Mo^{+4} , U^{+4} , Sn^{+4} , Th^{+4} , Cr^{+3}

[3-6]

Alkoxide

가

가

/

[7-9]

가

가

가

CaTiO₃

2.

TiO(NO₃)₂

Ca(NO₃)₂

가

가

S.R. Jain

[10]

valence)

가 (reducing valence)

가 (oxidizing

가

X

(Rigaku)

(Jeol)

(Jeol)

, BET

, EDS

. X

2 가 20~80°

scan 가 4°/min

, peak

morphology 200 KeV,

image SAD (selected area diffraction)

pattern

3.

(1)

가

가 가

가

(chemical group)

(carboxylic acid) 가

가 .[7]

. CaTiO₃ Ca Ti

1 . Ca(NO₃)₂ TiO(NO₃)₂

가 CaTiO₃ 가

Table 1. Effect of fuel types and compositions on the synthesis of CaTiO₃ powder

Composition of the fuel(mol) (for 1 mol of CaTiO ₃)			Reactivity	Phase (XRD)
Urea	Citric acid	Glycine		
10/3	-	-	no reaction	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ , TiO ₂ (anatase)
5/3	5/9	-	strong reaction	CaTiO ₃
-	10/9	-	weak reaction	CaTiO ₃ (impurity)
-	-	20/9	very strong reaction	CaTiO ₃

X Fig. 1

CaTiO₃ , Ca(NO₃)₂
 CaCO₃ TiO₂ , Ca(NO₃)₂
 , 가 CaCO₃가
 TiO(NO₃)₂ 80 TiO₂ anatase

CaTiO₃

CaTiO₃
 가
 가 , CaTiO₃가
 . Fig. 2
 (A) , (B)
 , (C) , (D)
 , Fig. 2 (A)
 가
 cake , (Fig. 2 (B))
 가 ,
 , Fig. 2 (C) (D)
 ,
 CO₂, N₂, H₂O가 ,
 가
 Fig. 3
 , 가 20~30nm X
 , SAD pattern
 EDS Ca, Ti, O
 CaTiO₃ 10 m²/g 가
 가
 가 fuel-lean, fuel-stoichiometric, fuel-rich
 X Fig. 4 fuel-lean
 50% 가 , fuel-rich
 2 가 가 가 가
 CaTiO₃
 TiO₂ (anatase) 가 가 ,
 .[7]

가 fuel-rich 가 , fuel-rich .[7]

(2)

CaTiO₃ 가 Ca, Ti 가 가 (spray mist combustion) 가 가 (spray pyrolysis) 가

Fig. 5 (a) 0.05 M calcium nitrate titanium nitrate 800°C CaTiO₃ 가 0.5~1.5 μm

가 가 6 (a) SAD

5 (b) calcium nitrate titanium nitrate 800°C 가 0.5~1.0 μm 가

(6 (b)). 가

가 가 3% 가 가 6% 가

(가) (가) (water)

(calcium nitrate and titanium nitrate) , 가
가 가

Ca Ti 가

가 hollow particle (CaTiO₃ 가)
가 가

가 가

4.

CaTiO₃
가 20~30 nm nano
가
CaTiO₃
가 가
20/9 mol%
hollow particle

1. A.E.Ringwood, S.E.Kessenm and K.D.Reeve, "Synroc", pp233-334 in Radioactive Waste Form for the Future, Ed by W. Lutze, North-Holland Physics Pub., Am, 1988.
2. , , , , " Synroc", 6[1], 64-80, 1991.
3. S. Hirano, T. Hayashi, and T. Kageyama, J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 70[3] 171-74 (1987).
4. M.A.Valenzuela, and V.H.Lara, J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 79[2] 455-460 (1996).
5. O.Renoult, J.-P.Korb and M.Boncoeur, J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 77[1] 249-253 (1994).
6. Y.C.Kang, S.B.Park and S.W.Kwon, J. Colloid and Interface Sci., 182, 59-62 (1996)
7. L. A. Chick, and J. L. Bates, pp. 117- 126 in Proc. 15th Annual Conference of Fossil Energy Materials (1991).
8. J.J.Kingsley, K.Suresh and K.C.Patil, J. Mater. Sci., 25, 1305- 1312 (1990).
9. P.Ravindranathan and K.C.Patil, J. Mater. Sci., 22, 3261-3264 (1987).
10. S.R.Jain, K.C.Adiga and V.R.Pai Vernekar, Combust. Flame, 40, 71-79 (1981)

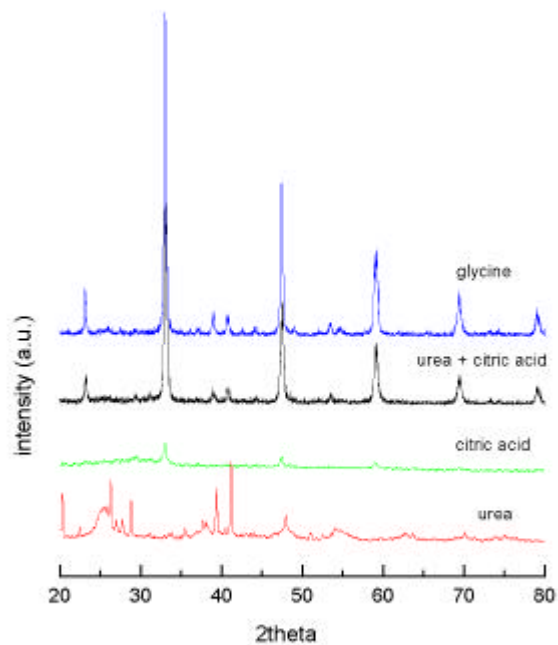


Fig. 1. XRD patterns of as-synthesized powders with various fuel type and composition

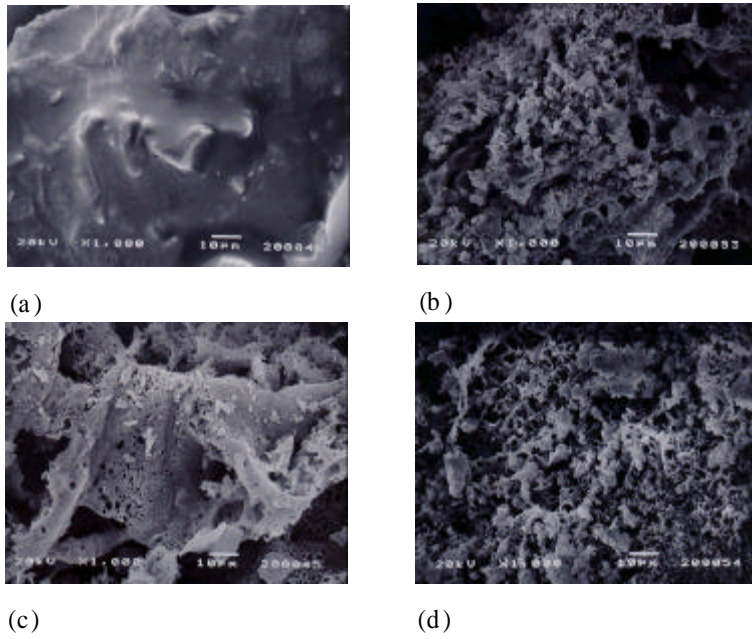


Fig. 2. SEM micrographs of the as-synthesized CaTiO_3 powders prepared by combustion process with various fuel type and composition ; (a) urea, (b) citric acid (c) glycine and (d) mixture of urea and citric acid



Fig. 3. TEM micrographs and SAD pattern of the CaTiO_3 powders

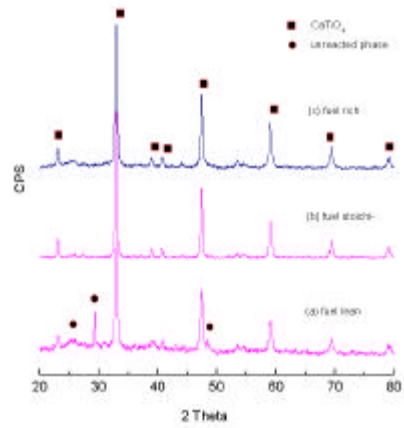
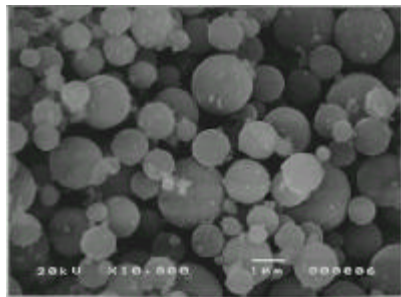
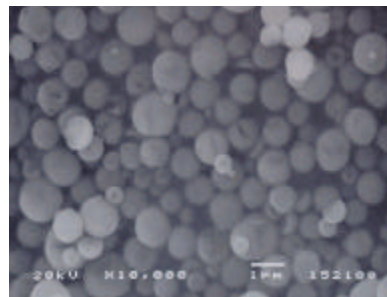


Fig. 4. XRD patterns for CaTiO_3 combusted under three glycine/nitrate ratio



(a)



(b)

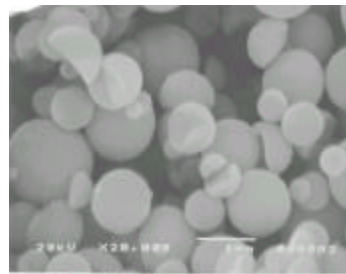
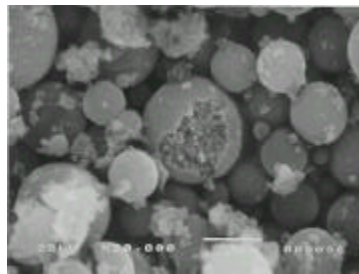
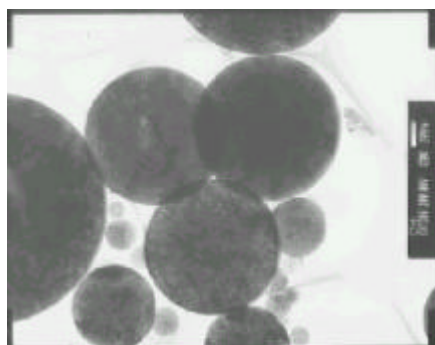
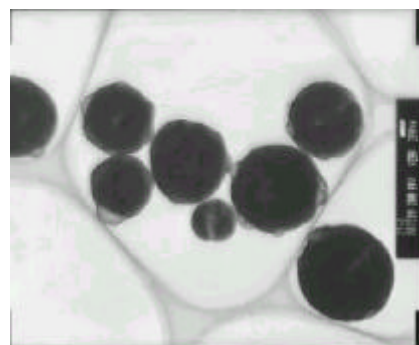


Fig. 5. SEM micrographs of the as-synthesized CaTiO_3 powders made by UMCP

(a) without fuel and (b) with fuel



(a)



(b)

Fig. 6. TEM micrographs of the as-synthesized CaTiO_3 powders made by UMCP

(a) without fuel and (b) with fuel