

Kinetics Studies on Nano-Materials in Solid State

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Kinetic Studies on Nano-Materials in Solid State

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The influence of particle size on the thermal decomposition of nanocobalt oxalate dihydrate and nano-lead oxalate, $Co(C_2O_4)$ ·2H₂O and $Pb(C_2O_4)$ were studied by means of thermogravimetry (TG) technique under non-isothermal and static air conditions. The studied samples and the final products were characterized by means of X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infra-red (FT-IR) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) techniques. The kinetic analysis of the thermal decomposition for $Co(C_2O_4)$ ·2H₂O and Pb(C₂O₄) was performed by both integral and differential calculation methods including the following procedures: isoconversional methods (model-free) (including the Friedman (FR), Kissinger-Akahira-Sunose (KAS) and Flynn-Wall-Ozawa (FWO) methods) and Four calculation procedures based on single TG curves such as Ŝatava-Šestàk, Madhusudanan-Krishnan-Ninan, Wanjun et al as well as Coats and Redfern methods. Based on the iterative isoconversional calculation procedure, the activation energy values E_{it} associated of Co(C₂O₄)·2H₂O and Pb(C₂O₄) were evaluated. Comparing the kinetic results thirty five reaction models, it was found that decomposition data were well expressed by the Avrami-Erofe'ev model. The values of ΔS^{\neq} , ΔH^{\neq} and ΔG^{\neq} for the two stages were also computed. The influence of particle size on the thermal decomposition was verified. The results showed that the reactivity of the thermal decomposition increased with decreasing the particle size.

ABSTRACT

Keywords: nanoparticles; Cobalt oxalate dihydrate; Lead oxalate; Thermogravimetric analysis; Non-isothermal decomposition kinetics; Kinetic models

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