



VIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPIC STUDY AND THERMAL DECOMPOSITION KINETICS OF SOME SINGLE AND BINARY METAL PHOSPHATE HYDRATES

MR. SURASUK BOONTIMA

A THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY





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สุรศักดิ์ บุญธิมา. 2553. การศึกษาฟอสเฟตไฮเดรตของโลหะเดี่ยวและโลหะคู่ด้วยวิธี สเปกโทรสโกปีการสั่นและจลนพลศาสตร์การสลายตัวด้วยความร้อน. วิทยานิพนธ์ ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาเคมีฟิสิกัล บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น.

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บทคัดย่อ

ได้เตรียมฟอสเฟตไฮเดรตโลหะเดี่ยวและโลหะคู่ 7 ชนิดคือ ZnHPO₄.H₂O, Co(H₂PO₄)₂.2H₂O, LiFePO₄.3H₂O, LiCoPO₄.3H₂O, LiNiPO₄.H₂O, LiMnPO₄.H₂O และ ${
m Li_2Zn(HPO_4)_2.H_2O}$ รวมทั้งสารประกอบคิวเทอเรตของไฮเครตเหล่านี้ จำนวนโมลของน้ำ ในไฮเครตที่เตรียมขึ้นได้ หาโคยอาศัยเทคนิค TG/DTG/DTA และ วิธีคาร์ล ฟิชเชอร์ ส่วนการ หาปริมาณโลหะเหล็ก แมงกานีส โคบอลต์ นิเกิล และสังกะสี ได้ใช้เทคนิค AAS และ การหา ปริมาณโลหะลิเทียม ใช้เทคนิค AES โครงสร้างของสารที่เตรียมได้ยืนยันเพิ่มเติมจากผลของ XRD ผลที่ได้จากเทคนิกเหล่านี้ สามารถยืนยันสูตร โมเลกุลของไฮเครตที่เตรียมขึ้นมาได้ว่าเป็นไปตามที่ ระบุ พร้อมทั้งได้บันทึกสเปกตรัมการสั่น และวิเคราะห์รายละเอียดของแถบการสั่น โดยอาศัยการ วิเคราะห์การแตกออกของสนามสหสัมพันธ์ ผลการศึกษาพบว่า การสั่นแบบโค้งงอของน้ำใน ZnHPO₄.H₂O และ Co(H₂PO₄)₂.2H₂O ปรากฏที่ตำแหน่ง 1638 และ 1610 cm⁻¹ ตามลำคับ ในสารประกอบ LiFePO₄·3H₂O ปรากฏที่ตำแหน่ง 1619 และ 1400 cm⁻¹ ในสารประกอบ LiCoPO_{4.3}H₂O ปรากฏที่ตำแหน่ง 1622 และ 1583 cm⁻¹ ในสารประกอบ LiNiPO₄.H₂O, LiMnPO₄.H₂O และ Li₂Zn(HPO₄)₂.H₂O ปรากฏที่ตำแหน่ง 1594, 1609 และ 1609 cm⁻¹ ค่าความถี่การสั่นแบบไม่คู่ควบของหมู่ OH [von(HOD)] ในสารประกอบฟอสเฟตไฮเครตที่เลือก ศึกษานี้ สามารถนำไปประมาณค่าระยะห่างระหว่างออกซิเจนของน้ำกับออกซิเจนของแอนไอออน $(R_{O...O})$ และเอนทาลปีของพันธะไฮโครเจน $[\Delta H_{H} \ (kJ/mol)]$ ของ LiFePO₄.3H₂O, $LiCoPO_4.3H_2O$, $LiNiPO_4.H_2O$ และ $LiMnPO_4.H_2O$ ได้ โดยใช้สมการ $R_{O...O} = 3.764$ $(\text{\AA}) - 0.169 \text{ (Å) } \ln \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/cm}^{-1} \text{ Å } \text{ use -} \Delta H_{H} = 1.286 + 0.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ M} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ such } -2.0418 \ \Delta \nu_{OH} \text{(HOD)/ cm}^{-1} \text{ such } -2.0418 \$ kJ/mol ตามลำคับ พบว่าค่าระยะ $R_{O...O}$ และ - ΔH_{H} มีค่าเท่ากับ 2.787, 2.781, 2.765, 2.755 Å, และ 14.9, 15.3, 16.7, 17.4 kJ/mol OH ตามลำดับ การสลายตัวทางความร้อนของไฮเครตที่ เตรียมได้ศึกษาโดยเทคนิค DSC และพลังงานกระตุ้นหาได้โดยวิธีของ Ozawa และ Kissinger การสลายตัวทางความร้อนของ ZnHPO₄.H₂O พบว่ามีสองขั้นตอน ขั้นตอนแรกเป็นการหลุดออก ของน้ำผลึกส่วนขั้นตอนที่สองเป็นการปลดปล่อยน้ำที่เป็นองค์ประกอบในแอนไอออน HPO4²⁻ แล้วเปลี่ยนไปเป็น $P_2{O_7}^{4-}$ พลังงานกระตุ้นของขั้นตอนแรกและขั้นตอนที่สองที่คำนวณโดยวิธีของ Ozawa ได้เท่ากับ 258.7 และ 252.6 kJ/mol ตามลำดับ และเท่ากับ 250.0 และ 242.2 kJ/mol ตามลำคับ โคยวิธี Kissinger การสลายตัวทางความร้อนของ Co(H2PO4)2.2H2O สังเกตเห็นสอง ขั้นตอน ขั้นตอนแรกเป็นการหลุคออกของน้ำผลึกส่วนขั้นตอนที่สองเป็นการปลดปล่อยน้ำที่เป็น องค์ประกอบในแอนไอออน $m H_2PO_4^-$ แล้วเปลี่ยนไปเป็น $m P_4O_{12}^{4-}$ พลังงานกระตุ้นของขั้นตอนแรก และขั้นตอนที่สองที่คำนวณโดยวิธีของ Ozawa ได้เท่ากับ 112.9 และ 217.3 kJ/mol ตามลำดับ และเท่ากับ 104.5 และ 207.7 kJ/mol ตามลำดับ โคยวิธี Kissinger การสลายตัวทางความร้อน ของ LiFePO4·3H₂Q มีสามขั้นตอน พลังงานกระตุ้นของขั้นตอนที่หนึ่ง สอง และสาม ที่คำนวณ โดยวิธีของ Ozawa เท่ากับ 98.0, 121.9 และ 253.3 kJ/mol ตามลำดับ และเท่ากับ 91.4, 114.1 ตามลำคับ โดยวิธี Kissinger การสลายตัวทางความร้อนของ และ 243.8 kJ/mol ${
m LiCoPO_4.3H_2O}$ มีสามขั้นตอน พลังงานกระตุ้นของขั้นตอนที่หนึ่ง สอง และสาม ที่คำนวณโดย วิธีของ Ozawa เท่ากับ 117.0, 459.3 และ 556.9 kJ/mol ตามลำดับ และเท่ากับ 109.4, 450.8 และ 548.8 kJ/mol โดยวิธี Kissinger การสถายตัวทางความร้อนของ LiNiPO4.H2O มีหนึ่ง ขั้นตอน มีพลังงานกระตุ้นเท่ากับ 142.5 และ 134.1 kJ/mol โดยวิธีของ Ozawa และ Kissinger ตามลำคับ การสลายตัวทางความร้อนของ LiMnPO4.H2O เกิดขึ้นหนึ่งขั้นตอน มีพลังงานกระตุ้น เท่ากับ 115.5 และ 107.5 kJ/mol โดยวิธีของ Ozawa และ Kissinger ตามลำดับ พบว่าใน สารประกอบ LiFePO4.3H2O, LiCoPO4.3H2O, LiNiPO4.H2O และ LiMnPO4.H2O การสูญ หายของมวลในแต่ละขั้นตอนสอดคล้องกับจำนวนโมลของน้ำผลึกที่หลุดออกจากโครงผลึกและ ผลิตภัณฑ์สุดท้ายของการสลายตัวของไฮเดรตเหล่านี้จะได้สารปราศจากน้ำที่สอดคล้องกันคือ LiFePO4, LiCoPO4, LiNiPO4 และ LiMnPO4 ตามลำดับ ซึ่งนำไปใช้ในอุตสาหกรรมลิเทียม แบตเตอรีต่อไปได้ ส่วนการสลายตัวทางความร้อนของ $\mathrm{Li}_2\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{HPO}_4)_2.\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}$ มีสองขั้นตอนโดย ขั้นตอนแรกเป็นการหลุดออกของน้ำผลึกมีพลังงานกระตุ้นเท่ากับ 102.6 และ 213.5 kJ/mol และ ขั้นตอนที่สองเป็นการปลดปล่อยน้ำที่เป็นองค์ประกอบในแอนไอออน $ext{HPO}_4{}^2$ - แล้วเปลี่ยนไปเป็น $P_2O_7^{4-}$ มีพลังงานกระตุ้นเท่ากับ 94.8 และ 204.0 kJ/mol โดยวิธีของ Ozawa และ Kissinger ตามลำคับ จากการศึกษากระบวนการกำจัดน้ำออกจากโครงสร้างและการนำน้ำกลับเข้ามาใน โครงสร้างอีกนั้นเป็นกระบวนการผันกลับ ภายใต้อุณหภูมิที่ไม่เกิน 200 °C

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ABSTRACT

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Seven single and binary metal phosphate hydrates, namely ZnHPO₄.H₂O, $C_0(H_2PO_4)_2.2H_2O$, $LiFePO_4.3H_2O$, $LiCoPO_4.3H_2O$, $LiNiPO_4.H_2O$, $LiMnPO_4.H_2O$ and Li₂Zn(HPO₄)₂.H₂O, and their partially deuterated analogue were synthesized. The mole number of water of all hydrates were determined by TG/DTG/DTA and Karl Fischer methods. The metal contents of these hydrates were determined by using the AAS for Fe, Mn, Co, Ni and Zn, while Li was determined by AES methods. Their structures were additionally characterized by XRD method. The results confirm the hydrate formula. Their vibrational spectra were recorded on an FTIR/FT Raman spectrophotometer and analyzed by using the correlation field splitting analysis. The water bending vibrational bands of ZnHPO₄.H₂O and Co(H₂PO₄)₂.2H₂O were observed at 1638 and 1610 cm⁻¹, respectively. The water bending vibrational bands of LiFePO₄·3H₂O were observed at 1619 and 1400 cm⁻¹, while those of LiCoPO₄.3H₂O were found at 1622 and 1583 cm⁻¹. The single water bending vibration of LiNiPO₄.H₂O, LiMnPO₄.H₂O and Li₂Zn(HPO₄)₂.H₂O were observed at 1594, 1609 and 1609 cm⁻¹, respectively. The observed uncoupled v_{OH} (HOD) vibrations in selected phosphate hydrates lead to the estimation of the internuclear distances between water oxygen and anion oxygen (R_{O···O}) and enthalpies of hydrogen bonding $(-\Delta H_H)$ of LiFePO₄.3H₂O, LiCoPO₄.3H₂O, LiNiPO₄.H₂O and LiMnPO₄.H₂O by using equation $R_{O\cdots O} = 3.764$ (Å) - 0.169 (Å) $\ln \Delta v_{OH}(HOD)/cm^{-1}$ Å and $-\Delta H_H = 1.286 + 1.00$ $0.0418~\Delta\nu_{OH}(HOD)/cm^{-1}~kJ/mol$, respectively. The $R_{O...O}$ and $-\Delta H_H$ were found to be 2.787, 2.781, 2.765, 2.755 Å and 14.9, 15.3, 16.7 and 17.4 kJ/mol OH, respectively. Thermal decomposition of synthesized hydrates were studied by using DSC method

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and the activation energy values were calculated by Ozawa and Kissinger methods. The thermal decomposition of ZnHPO₄.H₂O was observed to be in two steps. The first step corresponds to the removal of water of crystallization molecule from the structure. The second step can be described as an additional dehydration from the HPO₄²- anions and transformed into P₂O₇⁴- ions. The activation energy values of the first and second steps calculated by Ozawa method were found to be 258.7 and 252.6 kJ/mol, and 250.0 and 242.2 kJ/mol for Kissinger method, respectively. The thermal decomposition of Co(H₂PO₄)₂.2H₂O was observed to be in two steps. The first step corresponds to the removal of water of crystallization molecule from the structure. The second step can be described as an additional dehydration from the HPO₄²⁻ anions and transforms into P₄O₁₂⁴⁻ ions. The activation energy values of the first and second steps calculated by Ozawa method were found to be 112.9 and 217.3 kJ/mol, respectively, and 104.5 and 207.7 kJ/mol for Kissinger method. The thermal decomposition of LiFePO₄·3H₂O appeared in three steps. The activation energy values of the first, second and third steps calculated by Ozawa method were found to be 98.0, 121.9 and 253.3 kJ/mol, and 91.4, 114.1 and 243.8 kJ/mol for Kissinger method, respectively. The thermal decomposition of LiCoPO₄.3H₂O was observed to be in three steps. The activation energy values of the first, second and third steps calculated by Ozawa method were found to be 117.1, 459.3 and 556.9 kJ/mol, and 109.4, 450.8 and 548.8 kJ/mol for Kissinger method, respectively. The thermal decomposition of LiNiPO₄·H₂O was observed to be in one step and the activation energy values were found to be 142.5 and 134.1 kJ/mol for the Ozawa and Kissinger methods, respectively. The thermal decomposition of LiMnPO₄·H₂O exhibited one step and the activation energy values were found to be 115.5 and 107.5 kJ/mol for the Ozawa and Kissinger methods, respectively. The observed mass losses of the LiFePO₄.3H₂O, LiCoPO₄.3H₂O, LiNiPO₄.H₂O and LiMnPO₄.H₂O correspond to the mole number of water of crystallization. The anhydrous forms are LiFePO₄, LiCoPO₄, LiNiPO₄ and LiMnPO₄, those can be further used in the lithium ion battery industry. The thermal decomposition of Li₂Zn(HPO₄)₂.H₂O exhibited two steps of mass losses. The first one corresponds to the removal of water of crystallization molecule from the structure. The second one can be described as an additional dehydration from the HPO₄² anions and transforms into P₂O₇⁴ ions. The study of the dehydration and

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rehydration processes in $\text{Li}_2\text{Zn}(\text{HPO}_4)_2.\text{H}_2\text{O}$ illustrated that the water molecules can be removed and rehydrated under the condition of lower than 200 °C.

The goodness of the present thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents and the entire teaching staff.

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Surasuk Boontima

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols	Meaning
β	H – bond angle
ν	Stretching vibration (Wavenumber, cm ⁻¹)
$v_{OH}(HOD)$	OH stretching of HOD molecule
$v_{\text{OD}}(\text{HOD})$	OD stretching of HOD molecule
δ	Bending vibration
ρ	Libration modes of water molecule (hindered rotations)
Δv	Frequency shift, where Δv of vapor = 0
Γ	Distribution of the irreducible representation for a
	particular correlation field splitting
b	Broad peak
-dx	The sample has partially D isotope in form of HOD
ΔH_{H}	Enthalpy of hydrogen bonding (kJmol ⁻¹ OH)
DI	De-ionized water
R_{OO}	The distance between oxygen of water and oxygen of
	anion group (PO ₄ ³ ·)
S	Strong peak
sh	Shoulder peak
sp	Sharp peak
W	Weak peak
VS	Very strong peak
vw	Very weak peak
Z'	Number of molecules in the crystallographic cell
Z	Number of molecules in the Bravais of primitives cell
	Z' = Z / repeat units in cell