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Hydrothermal Preparation of Compounds of the Type ABO₃ and AB₂O₄

A. NØRLUND CHRISTENSEN and SVEND E. RASMUSSEN

Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Aarhus, Aarhus C., Denmark

During the last few decades compounds of the type ABO_3 and AB_2O_4 have been extensively studied. Ceramic methods have been used for preparation.

We have investigated the applicability of hydrothermal methods for preparing BaTiO₃ and various other oxides. By reacting Ba(OH)₂.8H₂O with TiO₂ (anatase)

under hydrothermal conditions, BaTiO₃ is formed in the temperature range 380°C-450°C and the pressure range 300 – 500 atm. Using freshly prepared TiO₂.xH₂O and Ba(OH)₂.8H₂O tiny crystals of BaTiO₃ were formed in a 1 M NaOH solution, when treated in the pressure bomb for 70 h. The reaction did not take place in acid solution. The autoclaves used were in some cases of 20 ml volume and in others of about 100 ml volume. The autoclaves were lined with all silver tubing. Temperature was measured by a Pt-PtRh thermocouple connected to a Radiometer GVM 22 C galvanometer. The pressure was calculated from the percentage of fill of the autoclave and the temperature, using the values of density of water at different temperature and pressures determined by Kennedy.1 The reaction product BaTiO₃ was identified from Guinier-powder patterns. A few single crystals large enough to be mounted on an X-ray goniometer were badly twinned.

Using the same method, the following compounds were prepared from the corresponding hydroxides and oxides: CaTiO₃, SrTiO₃, CdTiO₃, PbTiO₃, and BaZrO₃.

It is expected that bigger single crystals of BaTiO₃ and other compounds can be prepared from hydrothermal reactions by use of temperature gradient methods.

Preparation of PbZrO₃ from hydro-

Preparation of PbZrO₃ from hydrothermal methods was unsuccessful. This was reported by Reed and Katz ² too.

CoAl₂O₄ and CoGa₂O₄ were prepared under hydrothermal conditions from a mixture of the hydroxides. Preparation of the corresponding In-compound was unsuccessful. Ensslin and Valentiner ³ could not prepare CoIn₂O₄ by using ceramic methods, and the existence of the compound is questionable.

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