

... (... , ... , ...) [1].

... [3].

« ... », ... [3].

... : 1) ... ; 2) ... ; 3) ... ; 4) ... ; 5) ... [3, 4].

2. ... () « ... », [5], ... (B 1) ... (B 2), ... (B 3). ... «Vibrating Magnetometer 7404 VSM» («Lake Shore Cryotronics, Inc»,). 10^{-7} - 10^3 EMU 8-1273 .

[6].

NOVA 2200 («Quantachrome», USA) [8],

[9].

3.

- : , ' ,
 (1, 2 3) . 1.

1.

	1	2	3
() , %	13,5	1,80	0,77
, ² /	92,8	113,6	138,4
, /	0,3243	0,4383	0,5456
, Å	83,4	95,81	97,63
, / .	37,4	40,5	46,4

. 1,

13,5% 1,80% 0,77% (, ,).

2. ,

2.	1,	2,	3
	. %		
	1	2	3
()	87,46	89,26	92,70
: Fe, Ti, Cr, V, Ca, K, W, Rb, Zr, Nb, Ni, Sr, Mo, Si, Mg	12,54	10,74	7,30
:			
(Ni)	10,03	8,04	2,70
(Mg)	1,21	0,07	0,05
(Fe)	0,20	0,10	0,08
	100,0	100,0	100,0

. 2 , , 1

3.

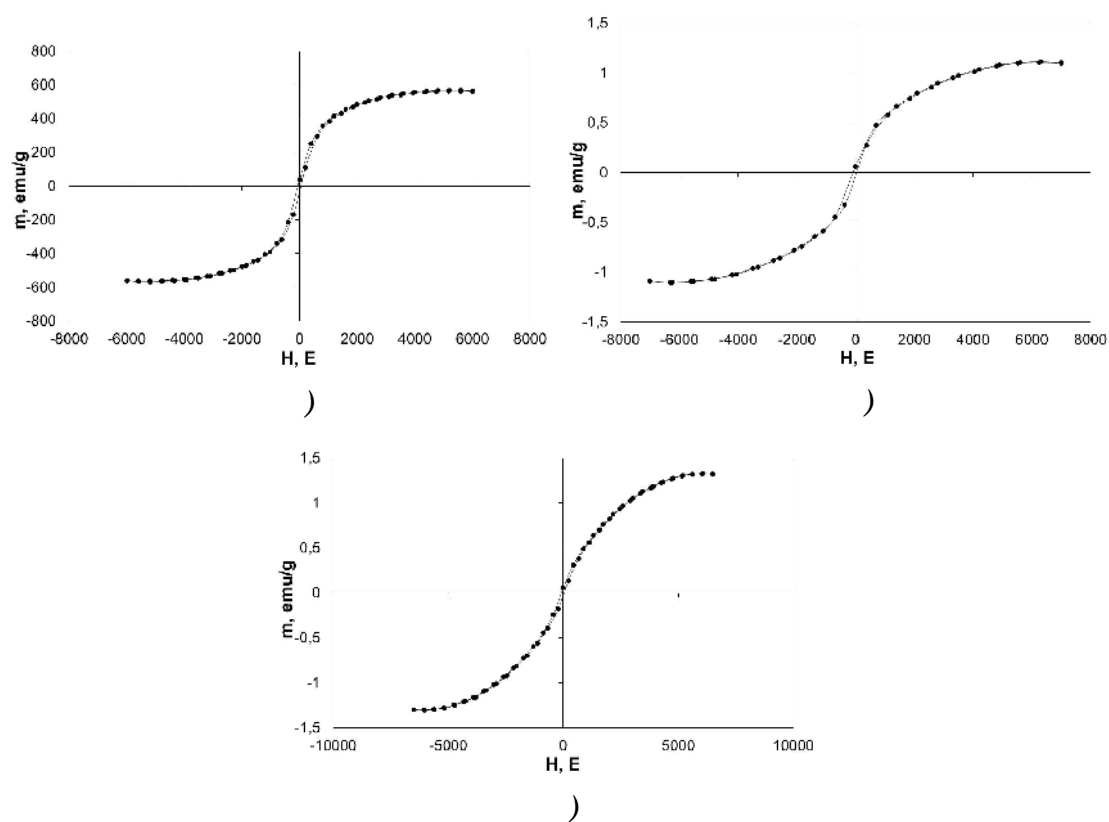
1 2 3.

. 3.

3.

	H_C , ,	, ,	, max,	m, emu/g	$+ , 10^{-4}$ $^3/$
1	52,05	5200,0	6000	1,56789	0,038
2	59,15	6300,0	7000	1,1079	0,022
3	57,60	6066,7	6500	1,3170	0,027

. 3 ,
1,56789 emu/g,
1,1079 emu/g 1,3170 emu/g. . 1 (,)
1
(), 2 () 3 ().



. 1.

300

1

(), 2 () 3 ()

1, 2 3
(Fe₃O₄),

10 . %.

10%

. , , ,

1, 2 3 . 2,

. 4 5.

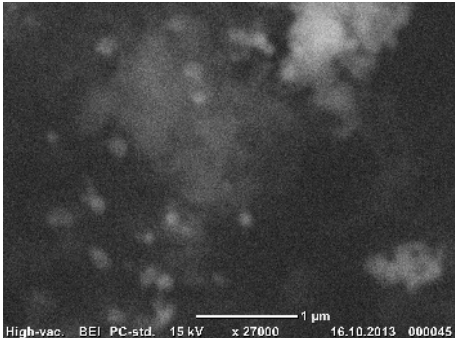
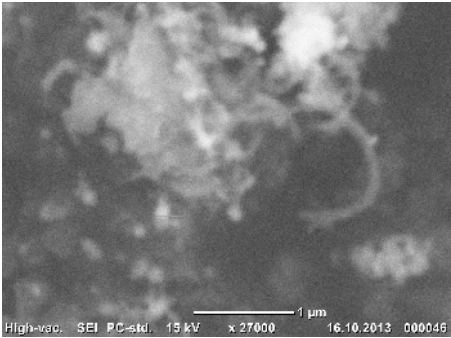
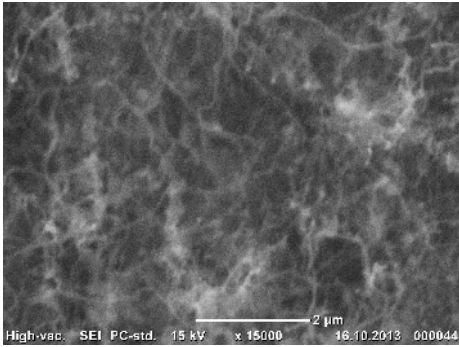
NeoScope JCM-6000 («JEOL»,)
3

. 2

3
(Fe₃O₄) (. 2)

3 (Fe) SEI (. 2)

BEI (. 2),



2. - SEI; - 3: - 3 (Fe) SEI, - 3 (Fe) BEI

9,4 .%, 0,11 .% 3 (Fe) 3.

1, 2 3 (Fe₃O₄) -

:

4.

	1, 2 3 (Fe ₃ O ₄)		
	1 (Fe)	2 (Fe)	3 (Fe)
, 2/	89,8	112,4	132,1
, /	0,3643	0,4772	0,6756
, Å	81,4	93,81	95,82
, / .	30,4	36,9	40,1

4 , 1, 2 3 - ,

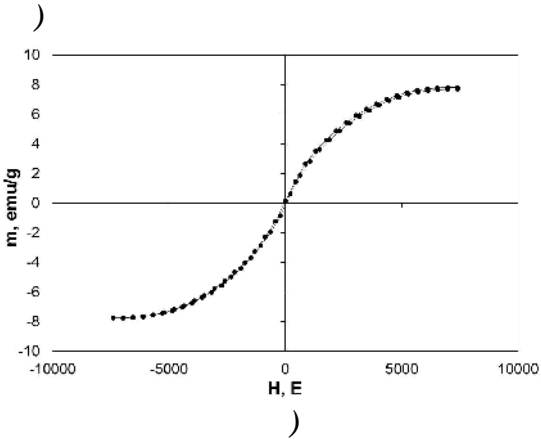
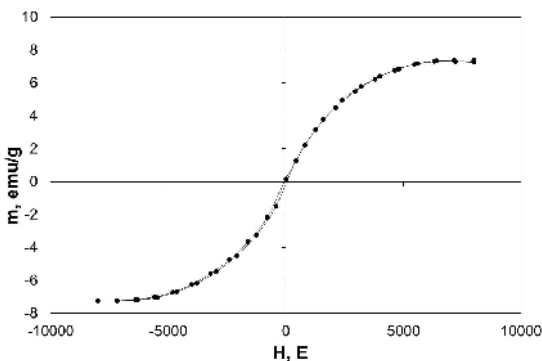
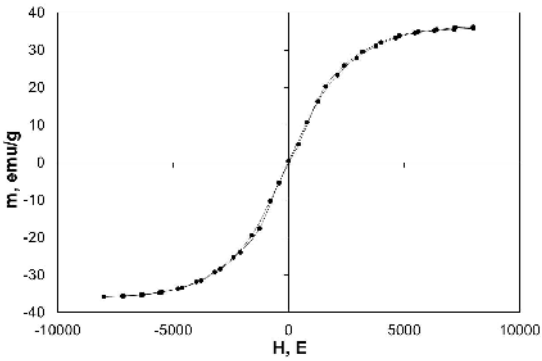
() ,
-
.

1, 2 3,
(Fe₃O₄). 5.

5.

(Fe₃O₄)

	H _C , '	, '	, max,	m, emu/g	+ , 10 ⁻⁴ 3/
1 (Fe)	23,742	8000,0	8000	35,983	0,562
2 (Fe)	44,908	8000,1	8000	7,2974	0,114
3 (Fe)	38,703	7400,0	7400	7,7782	0,131



. 3.

300

1 (), 2 ()

3 (),

Fe₃O₄

3 5 ,
 (Fe_3O_4) . 1, 2 3
 . 3 (,)
 1 (Fe), 2 (Fe) 3 (Fe)
 .
 1, 2 3
 (Fe_3O_4)
 ,
 4.
 1.
 2.
 3.
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 , , ,
 :
 1. . . , / . . . -
 ∴ , 2005. – 415 .
 2. . :
 XXI . . / . . . - ∴ ,
 2003. – 336 .
 3. . /
 . . . - : -1, 2007. – 316 .
 4. . // . – 2010. – . 36, . 19.
 – . 8-15.
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 / . . .
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 8.
 / . . .
 . . . // – 2009. – 7. – . 144-148.
 9. -

/ // .
 . . « »;
 . . - : « - . . . »
 . - 2011. - . 141-146. ISBN 978-985-476-917-2.

14.01.2014

. . , . . , . . , . . , . . , . .

« », -

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CARBON NANOTUBES FUNCTIONALIZED WITH OXIDE OF IRON

The results of researches of properties of carbon nanotubes functionalized with oxide of iron are presented in the article. The research was carried out on carbon nanotubes produced by "ALIT". They were obtained using the method of gas-phase sedimentation of carbohydrides on the nickel-magnesium catalyst. Fine-dispersed iron particles from water suspension were applied on powders of carbon nanotubes. As a result we obtained powders of carbon nanotubes with high magnetic characteristics. Functionalizing of carbon nanotubes surfaces increases their specific magnetic susceptibility and magnetic moment. After functionalizing of surfaces of carbon nanotubes their adsorption-structural characteristics are reduced because the surface of carbon nanotubes is filled with particles of ferromagnetic powder.

Key words: adsorption-structural characteristics, carbon nanotubes, specific magnetic susceptibility, magnetic moment.