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SYNTHESIS OF CALCIUM PHOSPHATES BY GAS-SOLID REACTION OF CaO-P₂O₅

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Calcium phosphates are useful materials in fertilizer, dentifrice, biomaterials, etc., and have been popularly synthesized by a wet method, a hydrothermal method, a flux method, and a solid-state reaction method. However, there has been no report on synthesis by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method or gas-phase reaction.

In the present study, calcium phosphates were synthesized by gassolid reaction of CaO solid and P_2O_5 gas. The CaO/ P_2O_5 ratio of starting materials was changed from 5.06 to 0.64, and the reaction was carried out at 400–1100°C. These calcium phosphates were investigated using X-ray diffractometry (XRD) and scanning electron microscope (SEM). By gas-solid reaction of CaO- P_2O_5 , β -MET only was synthesized at 400–500°C, β -MET, HA, and β -PYR at 600–700°C, and β -MET, HA, β -PYR, and β -TCP above 800°C. Synthesized calcium phosphates were independent on the CaO/ P_2O_5 ratio of starting materials but dependent on the reaction temperature.

Keywords: Calcium phosphates; CaO-P₂O₅ system; gas-solid reaction

INTRODUCTION

Calcium phosphates are useful materials as fertilizer, dentifrice, biomaterials, etc., and have been popularly synthesized by a wet method, a hydrothermal method, a flux method, and a solid-state reaction method. However, there has been no report on the synthesis of calcium

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phosphates by a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method or gas-phase reaction, though the CVD has been applied to fabricate thin film in the electric field.

In the present study, calcium phosphates were synthesized by reacting CaO solid with P_2O_5 gas, which is vaporized above 350°C.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

CaO (99.9%) and P_2O_5 (98.0%) powder were used as starting materials. A reaction tube made of quartz (ϕ 13 mm \times 100 mm) was used as a reaction chamber.

Methods

CaO and P_2O_5 powders with 5.06–0.64 of CaO/P_2O_5 were separately put into the reaction tube, as seen in Figure 1. The tube was heated at $400-1100^{\circ}C$ in air for 1 hour.

After the reaction, all products were investigated using X-ray diffractometry (XRD, Rigaku Corp., RINT2200H), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM, JEOL, JSM-5310LVB).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 2 shows a SEM photo after the reaction by CaO/P_2O_5 with 0.64 at 900°C. In this photo, natural shape crystal cannot be seen.

Table I shows synthesized calcium phosphates by gas-solid reaction. β -calcium metaphosphate (β -MET) only was synthesized at 400–500°C, β -MET, hydroxyapatite (HA) and β -calcium pyrophosphate (β -PYR) at 600–700°C, and β -MET, HA, β -PYR, and β -tricalcium phosphate

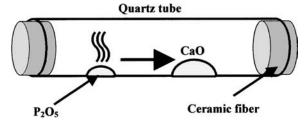


FIGURE 1 Scheme of reaction tube.

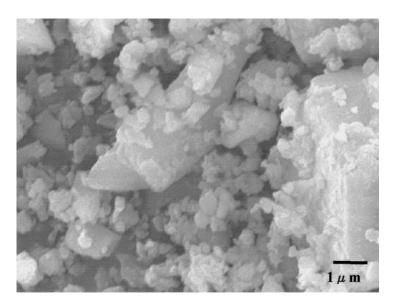


FIGURE 2 SEM photo of powder by gas-solid reaction.

 $(\beta\text{-TCP})$ above 800°C. The calcium phosphates were independent on CaO/P₂O₅ of starting material. From these results, these reactions indicate as follows.

400–500°C: $CaO + P_2O_5 \rightarrow \beta\text{-MET}$ 600–700°C: $\beta\text{-MET} + CaO \rightarrow \beta\text{-PYR}$

 β -PYR + CaO \rightarrow HA

800–1100°C: HA + β -PYR $\rightarrow \beta$ -TCP

By these reactions, multilayers of calcium phosphates were formed above $800^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$.

TABLE I Calcium Phosphates by Gas-Solid Reaction

	${ m CaO/P_2O_5}$				
	5.06	2.54	1.26	0.84	0.64
400–500°C	•	•	•	•	•
$600 - 700^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$	ullet	ullet	ullet	ullet	ullet
800°C	$\circ \nabla$	●■○∇	ullet $ullet$ $ullet$	ullet $ullet$ $ullet$ $ullet$	●■○∇
900°C	●■○▽	●■○▽	ullet	ullet $ullet$ $ullet$ $ullet$	●■○∇
1000°C	\blacksquare o ∇	●■○▽	ullet $ullet$ $ullet$	ullet $ullet$ $ullet$	\blacksquare o ∇
1100°C	\blacksquare 0 ∇	\blacksquare 0 ∇	\blacksquare 0 ∇	\blacksquare 0 ∇	\blacksquare 0 ∇

 $[\]bullet$: β -MET, \blacksquare : β -PYR, \circ : β -TCP, ∇ : HA.

CONCLUSIONS

- By gas-solid reaction of CaO-P₂O₅, β -MET only was synthesized at 400–500°C, β -MET, HA, and β -PYR at 600–700°C, and β -MET, HA, β -PYR, and β -TCP above 800°C.
- Calcium phosphates synthesized by gas-solid reaction were independent on CaO/P₂O₅ ratio of starting materials but dependent on reaction temperature.

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