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Properties of magnetic carbon nanomaterials and application in removal organic dyes

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8 Abstract

9 Magnetic carbon nanomaterials were prepared facilely by one step hydrothermal synthesis method using biologically regenerated glucose as carbon sources and ferric 10 ammonium citrate as iron sources. As-synthesized nanomaterials were characterized 11 12 by means of SEM, TEM, XRD, N₂ adsorption-desorption, VSM and XPS etc. techniques. Results show as-prepared magnetic nanomaterials are sphere particles 13 with aggregation state and magnetic α -Fe particles are enclosed by carbon matrixes. 14 15 With increase of calcination temperature, the degrees of the sample aggregation decrease, whereas the average particle sizes, BET specific surface areas and saturation 16 17 magnetizations increase. The carbon with graphite structure has higher adsorption efficiency than that of amorphous carbon for organic dye rhodamine B in water. 18 Whereas the iron with amorphous structure shows higher photocatalytic activity than 19 that of the iron with crystalline structure for the degradation of rhodamine B. And 20 rhodamine B in water can almost be degraded completely through the combination of 21 adsorption and photocatalysis. 22

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