

研究论文

## 甲醛在 $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>颗粒物表面的非均相反应研究

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**摘要** 使用漫反射傅里叶变换红外光谱(DRIFTS)原位反应器研究了273~333 K下甲醛与 $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>颗粒物表面的非均相反应. 结果表明, 甲醛在 $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>颗粒物表面生成产物主要为甲酸盐、二氧亚甲基以及少量多聚甲醛和吸附态甲醛, 甲酸盐是由中间产物二氧亚甲基进一步氧化生成的. 在293 K下, 甲醛在 $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>颗粒物表面的反应级数为 $0.81 \pm 0.05$ , 以样品池几何面积计算的初始摄取系数 $Y_{\text{OGE0}}$ 为 $(2.3 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5}$ , 以颗粒物BET面积计算的初始摄取系数 $Y_{\text{OBET}}$ 为 $(9.4 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-9}$ , 表观活化能为33.5 kJ/mol.

**关键词** [甲醛](#)  [\$\alpha\$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>](#) [漫反射傅里叶变换红外光谱\(DRIFTS\)](#) [非均相反应](#)

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## Heterogeneous Reaction of Formaldehyde on Surface of $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Particles

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**Abstract** Formaldehyde is one of the most important carbonyl organic compounds. Heterogeneous reactions of formaldehyde on the surface of oxides of crustal elements could be an important sink for formaldehyde in atmosphere. In this study, the kinetics of the heterogeneous reaction of formaldehyde on the surface of  $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> were *in situ* investigated by diffuse reflectance infrared Fourier transform spectroscopy(DRIFTS) over the temperature range of 273—333 K. The adsorbed species, formate(I), dioxymethylene(II), polyoxymethylene(III) and formaldehyde(IV), on  $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles were identified with infrared spectrum: on the surface of  $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles, formaldehyde was oxidized at first to dioxymethylene which was further oxidized to formate. The reaction order was determined as  $0.81 \pm 0.05$ , and the initial reactive uptake coefficients at 293 K were calculated with the geometric and the BET specific surface areas are  $(2.3 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5}$  and  $(9.4 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-9}$ , respectively. The apparent activation energy of the reaction was determined as 33.5 kJ/mol.

**Key words** [Formaldehyde](#)  [\$\alpha\$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>](#) [DRIFTS](#) [Heterogeneous reaction](#)

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