

研究论文

### Cu/NiO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> 催化剂光催化 CO<sub>2</sub> 和甲醇合成碳酸二甲酯的研究

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**摘要** 采用表面改性法和等体积浸渍法制备了 NiO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> 和 Cu/NiO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> 光催化剂. 用 TPR, XRD, UV-Vis DRS, IR 和 TPD-MS 技术对催化剂的结构、吸光性能和化学吸附性能进行了表征, 研究了催化剂上 CO<sub>2</sub> 和甲醇光促表面催化反应的反应性能. 结果表明, 半导体 NiO 和 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 复合后部分形成了 Ni<sup>2+</sup>-O-V<sup>5+</sup> 键联, 而且 NiO 和 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 在催化剂表面有相互修饰作用, NiO 的加入有助于提高 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 在载体 SiO<sub>2</sub> 表面的分散程度, 抑制 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 的聚集, 而且金属 Cu 和 NiO 的引入扩展了催化剂的光响应范围. 在催化剂表面存在多种活性吸附位, 催化剂对 CO<sub>2</sub> 和甲醇的有效吸附使得其在较低温度下就能促进碳酸二甲酯的紫外光化学合成. 用 Cu/NiO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> 催化剂, 在常压、空速 300 h<sup>-1</sup>、140 °C 和 125 W 紫外灯辐照的情况下, CH<sub>3</sub>OH 的转化率为 14.2%, 碳酸二甲酯的选择性可达 89.9%.

**关键词** [光催化](#) [复合半导体](#) [二氧化碳](#) [甲醇](#) [碳酸二甲酯](#)

分类号

### Study on Photo-catalytic Synthesis of Dimethyl Carbonate from CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub>OH over Cu/NiO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> Catalyst

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**Abstract** NiO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> and Cu/NiO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> were prepared by surface reaction modification method and isometric impregnation method, on which photo-stimulated surface reaction ability of synthesis of dimethyl carbonate (DMC) from CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub>OH were studied. TPR, XRD, UV-Vis DRS, IR and TPD-MS techniques were used to study the structure, light adsorption ability and chemisorption abilities of such catalysts. The results showed that Ni<sup>2+</sup>-O-V<sup>5+</sup> bond was formed on the surface of catalyst after NiO and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> were coupled, and NiO and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> on the surface of support could act with each other. NiO promoted the dispersion of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> on the surface of silica, which effectively prevents V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from aggregation, and the addition of Cu and NiO could expand the light-responding scope of photo catalyst. There were multiple active adsorption sites on the surface of catalyst, and the effective chemisorptions of CO<sub>2</sub> and methanol on the catalyst greatly promoted the photochemical synthesis of DMC even at lower temperature. Under the condition of normal pressure, space rate 300 h<sup>-1</sup>, 140 °C and 125 W UV irradiation, the conversion of CH<sub>3</sub>OH was up to 14.2% with the DMC selectivity of 89.9% over Cu/NiO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst.

**Key words** [photo-catalytic reaction](#) [coupled semiconductor](#) [carbon dioxide](#) [methanol](#) [dimethyl carbonate](#)

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