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论文

SO₂与Fe₂O₃生成Fe(II)(aq)和硫酸盐的复相反应机理

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摘要:

使用DRIFTS, XPS, HPLC和IC考察了常温、常压和氧气存在下SO₂与Fe₂O₃的复相反应,结果表明,SO₂在Fe₂O₃表面的反应活性与Fe₂O₃表面含水量密切相关,表面含水量增加有助于Fe(II)(aq)和硫酸盐的生成。室温下(T=291 K, 相对湿度68%),每毫克Fe₂O₃在30 min内可消耗53.6 μ g SO₂,生成12.6 ng Fe(II)(aq)和56.2 μ g SO²⁻₄,反应产物 SO²⁻₄的浓度比Fe(II)(aq)的浓度高3个数量级,表明在生成硫酸盐的复相反应中铁对SO₂氧化具有非常高的催化活性。提出了Fe(II)(aq) 和硫酸盐的生成机理。

关键词: 复相反应 Fe₂O₃ SO₂ Fe(II)(aq) 硫酸盐

Formation of Fe(II)(aq) and Sulfate via Heterogeneous Reaction of SO_2 with Fe_2O_3

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Abstract:

The formation mechanism of Fe(II)(aq) and sulfate via heterogeneous reaction of SO_2 oxidation on the surface of Fe_2O_3 was investigated at the normal temperature, pressure and in the presence of oxygen by DRIFTS, XPS, HPLC and IC. The results revealed that the reaction activity of SO_2 with Fe_2O_3 was closely related to the amount of absorbed water on the surface of Fe_2O_3 , which was favorable for the formation of Fe(II)(aq) and S(VI). Under ambient

condition[T=291 K, relative humidity(RH)=68%] within 30 min, for 1 mg Fe $_2$ O $_3$ with the exhaustion of 53.6 µg SO $_2$, it could produce 12.6 ng Fe(II)(aq) and 56.2 µg SO $_4$. The concentration of the product, [SO $_4$], was three orders of magnitude higher than that of Fe(II)(aq), indicating that large amount of SO $_4$ production was formed via catalysis by the transitional metal Fe. The reaction mechanism of SO $_2$ oxidation on Fe $_2$ O $_3$ is proposed.

Keywords: Heterogeneous reaction Fe_2O_3 SO_2 Fe(II)(aq) Sulfate

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- ▶ Fe₂O₃
- ▶ SO₂
- ▶ Fe(II)(aq)
- ▶硫酸盐

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