核磁共振法研究固体表面上的吸附

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摘要 应用JEOL FX-90Q NMR谱仪测定了吸附在NaY分子筛,氧化铝,

二氧化硅上的四甲基硅烷和正己烷的核磁氢谱和碳谱.结果表明,在一些吸附体系的研究中,

现有仪器适用于液体样品,以氢谱和碳谱比较发现碳谱在分辨率分方面较之氢谱有几个优点,

顺磁杂质对谱线宽度有明显影响.在NaY分子筛上预先吸附氢以后再吸附乙烯,其吸附速率低于未吸附氢的样品.

 关键词
 固体表面
 氧化铝
 乙烯
 氢
 吸附
 核磁共振谱法
 碳13核磁共振谱法
 分子筛
 吸附平衡

 比表面积
 氧化硅
 表面化学
 质子磁共振谱法
 化学位移

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A study of adsorption on solid surface by NMR

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Abstract The 1H NMR and 13C NMR spectra were obtained for TMS and hexane adsorbed on mol. sieve NaY, Al2O3 and SiO2 by using a JEOL FX-90Q NMR spectrometer. The results showed that this instrumentation normally used for liquid sample was suitable for the studies of some adsorption systems. A comparison made between 31C NMR and 1H NMR spectra found that 13C NMR spectroscopy possesses several advantages over 1H NMR spectroscopy with respect to resoln. Paramagnetic impurities produce crit. effects on line widths. The adsorption rate of C2H4 on NaY surface was decreased significantly by preadsorbing H on the same sample.

Key wordsSURFACE OF SOLIDSALUMINIUM OXIDEETHYLENEHYDROGENADSORPTIONNMRSPECTROMETRYC13 NMR SPECTROMETRYMOLECULAR SIEVEABSORPTION EQUILIBRIUMSPECIFIC SURFACE AREASILICON OXIDESURFACE CHEMISTRYPROTON MAGNETIC RESONANCESPECTROMETRYCHEMICAL SHIFT

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