

# 常温下 $\text{MnO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 催化剂催化臭氧氧化甲苯反应

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**摘要** 采用浸渍法制备了  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  负载的 5 种过渡金属氧化物催化剂, 考察了它们在常温下催化臭氧氧化甲苯的性能, 并运用程序升温还原、程序升温氧化、N<sub>2</sub> 吸附-脱附和 X 射线光电子能谱对催化剂进行了表征。结果表明,  $\text{NiO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{CoO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  和  $\text{MnO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  催化剂上活性氧中心数量较少, 臭氧与甲苯转化率较高; 而  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  和  $\text{CuO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  催化剂上则相反。催化降解臭氧效率较高的催化剂上甲苯转化率也较高, 在本文实验条件下, CO<sub>2</sub> 产率低于 30%。当甲苯浓度为 666 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, O<sub>3</sub> 浓度从 193 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 提高至 965 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 时, 甲苯转化率从 15.2% 提高至 46.7%, 并且使反应后催化剂表面产物和晶格氧含量增加。原位漫反射红外光谱研究发现, 反应过程中生成了含 COO<sup>-</sup>, C=O 和 C-O 官能团的物质, O<sub>3</sub> 浓度的提高加速了 COO<sup>-</sup> 向 C=O 与 C-O 的转化, 前者在 573 K O<sub>2</sub> 气氛下几乎不发生反应, 而后者在 373 K 开始分解。基于此, 提出了常温下臭氧催化氧化甲苯的反应机理。

**关键词:** 三氧化二铝 过渡金属氧化物 甲苯 臭氧 室温 原位漫反射红外光谱

**Abstract:** Five kinds of transition metal oxides supported on alumina and prepared by wetness impregnation were evaluated for the catalytic ozonation of toluene at room temperature and characterized by temperature-programmed reduction, temperature-programmed oxidation, N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption, and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. The catalysts with a lower reduction temperature and less H<sub>2</sub> consumption showed a higher efficiency for ozone and toluene decomposition, such as  $\text{NiO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{CoO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , and  $\text{MnO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , while lower efficiency were observed on  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{CuO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . Toluene decomposition efficiency was obviously dependent on ozone. Because of the low ozone to toluene concentration ratio, a CO<sub>2</sub> yield of less than 30% was obtained. At a toluene concentration of 666 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and an ozone concentration between 193 and 965 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, toluene conversion was found to vary from 15.2% to 46.7%. Additionally, we observed an increase in oxidation products and lattice oxygen on the catalyst surface. A preliminary investigation into the reaction pathway was undertaken by in situ diffuse reflectance Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy. With regards to the formation of COO<sup>-</sup>, C=O, and C-O groups the high ozone concentration accelerated the transformation from COO<sup>-</sup> to C=O and C-O. The substance containing COO<sup>-</sup> remained unchanged at 573 K, while the substances containing C=O and C-O underwent oxidation at higher than 373 K. A possible reaction pathway is proposed based on these findings.

**Keywords:** alumina, transition metal oxide, toluene, ozone, room temperature, in situ diffuse reflectance Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy

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