气相色谱法研究配位化合物的热稳定性 **XX:** 草酸铁(**III**)—硝酸钠在氢气中的固相氧化还原反应 袁进华,夏红樱,忻新泉,戴安邦,张毓昌

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摘要 以气相色谱为主要手段,配合Mossbauer波谱、X射线衍射等方法研究了草酸铁(III) 与硝酸钠在氢气氛中的固相反应,实验结果表明: 240℃前两者不发生反应,草酸铁(III)还原分解; 260-320℃ 固相间发生强烈氧化还原反应,大量二氧化碳放出,并伴有少量氧和一氧化氮, 380℃后, 生成的亚硝酸钠与未反应的硝酸钠在铁(III)化合物作用下,提前分解,同时铁(III)化合物转化成ɣ-Fe2O3. 关键词 氧 氧化还原反应 气相色谱 热稳定性 铁化合物 络合物化学 固相反应 硝酸钠 草酸盐 穆斯堡尔谱法

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Studies on thermal stabilities of coordination compounds by gas chromatography XX: The solid state reaction of sodium nitrate and ferric oxalate in hydrogen atmosphere

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Abstract The solid state reaction of NaNO3 and Fe2(C2O4)3 in H atomsphere was studied by gas chromatog., Moessabuer spectroscopy and x-ray diffraction. There is no reaction <240?while Fe2(C2O4)3 is decomposed to a-FeC2O4 and gives off CO2 and H2O at 180? The reaction takes place at 260-300?when NaNO3 oxidizes a-FeC2O4 to an Fe(III) compound and a large amount of CO2 and a little NO and O2 are evolved. Different molar proportion and the size of particles of reactants have no obvious effects on the solid state reaction. Because of the catalyzing effect of the Fe(III) compound, NaNO3 and its reduction product, NaNO2 are decomposed at 380-500?and the Fe(III) compound is transformed into g-Fe2O3 at 460?

Key wordsOXYGENOXIDATION REDUCTION REACTIONGAS CHROMATOGRAPHYTHERMALSTABILITYIRON COMPOUNDSCOORDINATE CHEMISTRYSOLID PHASE REACTIONSODIUMNITRATEOXALATEMOSSBAUER SPECTROMETRY

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