

研究报告

高氯酸介质中单甲基胍与亚硝酸的反应动力学

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摘要 用分光光度法研究了高氯酸介质中单甲基胍(MMH)与亚硝酸(HNO₂)的反应, 建立了单甲基胍与亚硝酸的反应速率方程式。高氯酸介质中HNO₂和MMH反应的速率方程如下: $-dc(\text{HNO}_2)/dt = kc(\text{H}^+)^{0.9}c(\text{MMH})^{1.1}c(\text{HNO}_2)$ 。

温度4.5 °C, $c_0(\text{ClO}_4^-) = 0.50 \text{ mol/L}$ 时, 反应速率常数 $k = (46.0 \pm 2.7) \text{ L}^2/(\text{mol}^2 \cdot \text{s})$, 该反应的活化能 $E_a = (42.4 \pm 0.1) \text{ kJ/mol}$ 。以上研究结果表明, 在高氯酸介质中, 单甲基胍与亚硝酸能很快反应, 提高酸度、增大单甲基胍浓度均有利于亚硝酸的还原。

关键词 [高氯酸](#) [单甲基胍](#) [亚硝酸](#) [反应动力学](#)

分类号

Reaction Kinetics of Monomethylhydrazine With Nitrous Acid in Perchloric Acid Solution

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Abstract

The oxidation of monomethylhydrazine(MMH) by nitrous acid was researched in perchloric acid solution with spectrophotometry. The rate equation has been determined as follows: $-dc(\text{HNO}_2)/dt = kc(\text{H}^+)^{0.9}c(\text{MMH})^{1.1}c(\text{HNO}_2)$. k is $(46.0 \pm 2.7) \text{ L}^2/(\text{mol}^2 \cdot \text{s})$ with the initial perchlorate concentration of 0.50 mol/L at the temperature of $4.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The corresponding activation energy of the reaction is $(42.4 \pm 0.1) \text{ kJ/mol}$. The results indicate that oxidation of mono-methylhydrazine(MMH) by nitrous acid is fast. The higher concentration of MMH can accelerate the reduction process of nitrous acid. Higher acidity can also speed up the reduction of nitrous acid.

Key words [perchloric acid](#) [mono-methylhydrazine](#) [nitrous acid](#) [reaction kinetics](#)

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