研究论文

一种新型储氢材料——改性四氧化三铁的储氢性能研究

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摘要 以金属Mo, Al, Cr, W可溶盐为添加物, 通过共沉淀法由FeCl₃和(NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)

 $_2$ •6H $_2$ O的水溶液制备了单金属添加的Fe $_3$ O $_4$ 改性储氢材料. 采用循环储氢性能评价方法, 研究了材料的储氢性能; 利用X射线粉末衍射、SEM扫描电镜和BET比表面积测试手段, 分析了材料储-放氢前后的微观结构. 结果表明: 添加了Mo金属的Fe $_3$ O $_4$ 材料四次循环的放氢温度最低, 为310~314 $^{\circ}$ C(放氢速率为300 $^{\circ}$ μmol $^{\circ}$ min $^{-1}$ •Fe- $^{\circ}$ g $^{-1}$), 低于目前同类最好的储氢材料(50 $^{\circ}$ C左右); 对材料的微观结构研究表明: 采用本文方法制备的金属添加的Fe $_3$ O $_4$ 储氢材料其粒度大约在50~70 nm. 此外, 材料的催化活性主要与掺杂的金属类型和材料粒度的大小有关. 关键词 改性Fe $_3$ O $_4$ 储氢材料 储氢性能 循环稳定性 分类号

Studies on Hydrogen Storage Properties of a New Material—Modified Fe₃O₄

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Abstract Modified Fe_3O_4 samples for hydrogen storage with different metal additives (Mo, Al, Cr, W) used in this work were prepared by precipitation of Fe_3O_4 from the aqueous solution of FeCl_3 and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{•}6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The apparatus used for the reduction and reoxidation of Fe_3O_4 -Mo, Fe_3O_4 -Al, Fe_3O_4 -Cr, Fe_3O_4 -W and Fe_3O_4 -none samples was a value system of the performance of hydrogen storage with a fixed bed of the samples at the center of a quartz-made tubular reactor. These samples were characterized and measured by X-ray powder diffraction, scanning electron microscope and BET surface area analyzer. The results show that the temperatures of the samples Fe_3O_4 -Mo in their 4 cyclic tests in the range of $310\sim314\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ (the flow rate of H_2 was $300\,\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{Fe}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ at this time), were lower than that of the Fe_3O_4 -none, and even lower than that of similar best one by $50\,^{\circ}\text{C}$. Moreover, the size of the samples Fe_3O_4 prepared by the present method used in this paper was $50\sim70\,\text{nm}$. Furthermore, cyclic stabilities and catalytic activities of the samples depended on the type of added metal and the size of the particle of the samples.

Key words modified Fe₃O₄ hydrogen storage material hydrogen storage property cyclic stability

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