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Effect of Precursor Synthesis on Catalytic Activity of Co₃O₄ in N₂O Decomposition

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grained K-doped Co_3O_4 catalyst was prepared from the precipitated precursor. The catalysts were characterized by various methods and tested in catalytic N_2O decomposition. The specific catalytic activity of the prepared catalysts was related to cobalt content in each sample. The K-doped Co_3O_4 deposited on stainless steel sieves had the highest activity. Mathematical model of ideal plug flow reactor was used for simulation of the pilot-plant reactor for low-temperature N_2O decomposition in off-gas from nitric acid production. Simulation results also showed that the highest conversion should be achieved over the catalyst deposited on stainless steel sieves. Both catalysts testing in laboratory and mathematical modeling demonstrated advantageous use of structured catalysts.

activity on the ease of catalyst reducibility was observed, what means that tested supports affected properties of active components.

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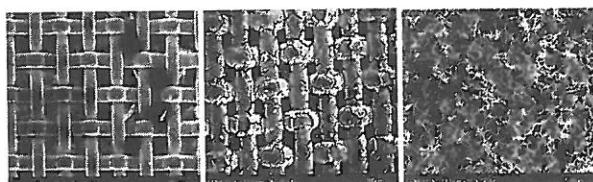


Fig. 1. SEM images of stainless steel sieve support (left), the sieve with deposited K-doped Co_3O_4 (middle), and detail of the surface of deposited oxide layer (right)

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TP-04 SUPPORTED CO-MN-AL MIXED OXIDES AS CATALYSTS FOR N_2O DECOMPOSITION

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The Co-Mn-Al mixed oxide catalysts on different supports (TiO_2 , SBA-15, Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 , MMT, steel slag, granular blast furnace slag) were prepared by pore filling impregnation, characterized by AAS, XRD, TPR-H₂ and N₂ physisorption, and tested for N_2O catalytic decomposition in kinetic regime in an inert gas and in the presence of O₂, H₂O and NO. The catalytic properties were compared on the basis of specific activities, related to the amount of cobalt and manganese in each sample. The highest activities were observed over Co-Mn-Al mixed oxide supported on SBA-15 and TiO_2 and the lowest on slags; the same trend was maintained in the presence of H₂O, O₂ and NO. The dependence of the specific

7P-01

VLIV KOLAGENOVÉHO OBALU NA BOBTNAVOST SYNTETICKÉHO HYDROGELU

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V současnosti jsou pro malo- i velkopěstitelské aplikace nabízeny hydrogely na bázi polyakrylátů. Zároveň však probíhá vývoj nových půdních zlepšovačů na přírodní nebo kompozitní bázi, které by měly nahradit drahé a mnohdy problematické syntetické produkty používané jako regulátory půdní vláhy zejména v oblastech s nedostatkem srážek.

V prezentované práci byl studován vliv obalu na bázi směsi kolagenu a bentonitu na bobtnavost syntetického hydrogelu. Bentonit byl zvolen pro jeho schopnost bobtnání a pro jeho vysokou kationtovou výměnnou kapacitu, která zlepšuje vlastnosti sorpčního půdního komplexu a zásobování rostlin živinami. Kolagenový materiál rovněž vykazuje určitou bobtnací kapacitu a je po své mineralizaci v půdě zdrojem živin.

Bыло приготовлено 30 образцов о различном содержании оболочки смеси, из которых одна была приготовлена из технической желатина или колагена крахмала и далее один из трех тестированных бентонитов, содержание которых было в диапазоне 2-25%. Бентонит был идентифицирован методами XRD, XRF, DTA и определенное распределение величины частиц. Бобтавость материала была определена помочью метода „Tea bag“, когда заварка образца была помещена в нейлоновый пакет, погружена в воду и в заданном временном интервале была контролирована ее плотность.

Nejvyšší hodnoty bobtnavosti kompozitního hydrogelu, v němž bylo 89 % syntetické složky nahrazeno kolagenem – bentonitovou směsí (cca 40 g vody/g vysušeného hydrogelu) bylo dosaženo u vzorků obsahujících kolem 85 % kolagenu a 4% bentonitu.

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7P-02

EFFECT OF PRECURSOR SYNTHESIS ON CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF Co₃O₄ IN N₂O DECOMPOSITION

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Series of precursors was prepared by precipitation of cobalt nitrate in aqueous solutions using various precipitation agents (NH₃.H₂O, NaOH, Na₂CO₃) and reactions conditions (OH/Co molar ratio, aging time). Powder XRD showed different phase composition of the obtained precursors, in which β -Co(OH)₂, Co^{II}-Co^{III} layered double hydroxide, and basic cobalt carbonate were identified. Only Co₃O₄ spinel-like oxide was found in products after heating at 500 °C in air but different N₂O conversions were observed over the examined oxide catalysts. Especially the catalysts obtained from β -Co(OH)₂ precursors showed high catalytic activity in N₂O decomposition. The correlation between methods of preparation, phase composition of precursors, catalytic properties of the related oxide catalysts, and the role of the cobalt ions as catalytic active sites is discussed.

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7P-03

SUPPORTED POTASSIUM-DOPED Co₃O₄ CATALYSTS FOR N₂O DECOMPOSITION

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Supported Co₃O₄ catalysts were prepared by heating the cobalt hydroxide synthesized electrochemically on stainless steel sieve and by heating the commercial TiO₂ tablets impregnated with cobalt nitrate solution; the catalysts were then modified with potassium promoter. For comparison, the