ity of the semiconductor and the intensity of its electrical surface charge.

Catalytic Properties of Metal Oxides of the IV-th Period of the Periodic Table in Oxidation Reactions: Oxidation of Methane

T. V. Androoshk'yeveetch, V. V. Popovsky, G. K. Bor'yeskov

Institute of Catalysis of Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences of USSR

Catalytic activity of TiO_2, V_2O_5, Cr_2O_3, MnO_2, Fe_2O_3, Co_3O_4, NiO, CuO, and ZnO was determined in complete oxidation of methane in a recycle-continuous system. A temperature-reaction rate correlation and the order of the reaction with respect to methane were determined.

Study of Chromium Oxide—Oxygen System by Infrared Spectroscopy

D. M. Shopov, A. N. Palazov

Institute of Organic Chemistry of Boulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sophia, Boulgaria

A study of the infrared spectra of a chromium oxide-oxygen system at different temperatures shows that interaction of the oxide with oxygen leads to formation of individual compounds on the surface and in the adjacent underlying layers. Chromic anhydride and a product of its thermal decomposition were identified. Based on the spectral analyses, thermal preactivation with hydrogen does not result in formation of a new solid phase on the chromium oxide surface.

Kinetics of Dehydrogenation of Cyclohexane in a Non-Gradient System

A. A. Andrei'yev, S. L. Keeperman

N. D. Z'yeleensky Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of USSR

Using a recycle-continuous unit, kinetic data were obtained in dehydrogenation of cyclohexane over a nickel catalyst on zinc oxide carrier at the far-from-equilibrium conditions. At partial pressures of cyclohexane of over 100 mm Hg, the reaction rates conform to the equation of the zero order reactions; at partial pressures below 100 mm Hg, the rates are described by the equation, $\omega = kP_{C_6H_{12}}^{0.5}$. Activation energy of the reaction is 14.2 kcal/mol. The results obtained are interpreted by assuming that the reaction has no limiting stage at high and moderate surface coverages and the far-from-equilibrium conditions. Transition from a high to a moderate surface coverage changes the (observed) order of the reaction.

Bismuth-Molybdenum-Phosphorus Catalysts for Oxidation and Oxidative Ammonalysis of Propylene

I. K. Kolcheen, E. L. Galp'yereen, S. S. Bobkov, L. Ya. Margolees

Institution—Not given

A study was made of the effect of phosphorus addition on the structure and catalytic properties of bismuth molybdates differing in structure and having the following compositions: $Bi_2O_3 \cdot 3MoO_3$ (α); $Bi_2O_3 \cdot 2MoO_3$(β); $Bi_2O_3 \cdot MoO_3$(γ). The results show that introduction of 0.2–0.8% of phosphorus at the conditions to form the α-phase, produces structural and phase changes in the $Bi_2O_3 \cdot 3MoO_3$. Here, the α-phase is partially transformed into the β-phase, which is characterized by the greatest catalytic activity. Addition of phosphorus in amounts greater than 4% (wt), leads to formation of the compound, $2Bi_2O_3 \cdot 3MoO_3 \cdot P_2O_5$. This substance has lower catalytic activity than either the $Bi_2O_3 \cdot 3MoO_3$ or the $Bi_2O_3 \cdot 2MoO_3$ forms.

Oxidation of Methanol to Formaldehyde Over a Silver Catalyst: Properties of the Process

V. N. Gavreeleen, B. I. Popov

Institute of Catalysis of Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences of USSR

Air-oxidation of methanol was studied over a silver-on corundum catalyst at temperatures of 510°–920°K. At temperatures of 510°–570°K and 750°–850°K, the respective activation energies are 21–22 and 2–3 kcal/mol. At temperatures of 570°–650°K, the process is unstable and the reaction temperature spontaneously increases or decreases, reaching the temperature values outside the interval of unstable conditions. Qualitatively, the kinetic correlations for the process in the high temperature range differ from those in the low range. It is concluded that at temperatures above 650°K, the reaction is not diffusion-limited. Calculation of surface temperature of the catalyst qualitatively supports this conclusion.

Kinetics of Ethylene Polymerization to a Crystalline Polymer Over a Chromium Oxide Catalyst

Yu. I. Yermakov, L. P. Ivanov

L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute Institute of Catalysis of Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences of USSR

A study of ethylene polymerization kinetics was carried out at temperatures below 90°, using suspensions of a chromium oxide in cyclohexane as the catalyst. The reaction rate-on-stream time