

## 最小二乘法计算苯、噻吩和正辛烷在 NaY 上程序升温脱附活化能

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### Activation Energy of Temperature Programmed Desorption Calculated Using Least-Squares Method for Benzene, Thiophene and Octane on NaY

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吸附剂脱附过程可用 Polanyi-Wingner 方程表示:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = k_a(1-\theta)^n C_g - k_d \theta^n \quad (1)$$

当脱附过程中吸附被忽略时有:

$$-\frac{d\theta}{dt} = k_d \theta^n \quad (2)$$

由 Arrhenius 方程:

$$k_d = A \exp(-E_d / RT) \quad (3)$$

将 (3) 式带入 (1) 式时, 得:

$$-\frac{d\theta}{dt} = A \exp(-\frac{E_d}{RT}) \theta^n \quad (4)$$

如果温度是随着时间线性上升的, 即:  $T = T_0 + \beta \cdot t$ , 则上式变为:

$$-\frac{d\theta}{dT} = \frac{A}{\beta} \exp(-\frac{E_d}{RT}) \theta^n \quad (5)$$

### 1. 传统方法理论模型

将 (5) 式进行微分得:

$$-\frac{d^2\theta}{dT^2} = \left(\frac{A}{\beta}\right) \exp(-\frac{E_d}{RT}) \frac{E_d}{RT^2} \theta^n + \left(\frac{A}{\beta}\right) \exp(-\frac{E_d}{RT}) n \theta^{(n-1)} \frac{d\theta}{dT} \quad (6)$$

如果  $n=1$ , 当吸附质的脱附速率最大时, 在 TPD 曲线上表现为一个极大值, 此时应有  $-\frac{d^2\theta}{dT^2} = 0$ ,

将  $n=1$  代入上式得:

$$\frac{A}{\beta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dT} \exp(-\frac{E_d}{RT}) + \frac{A}{\beta} \theta \cdot \frac{E_d}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{T^2} \exp(-\frac{E_d}{RT}) = 0 \quad (7)$$

对应于峰值温度  $T_p$ , 则有:

$$-\frac{d\theta}{dT} \Big|_{T=T_p} = \theta_p \frac{E_d}{RT_p^2} \quad (8)$$

将上式两边取对数可得:

$$-\ln\left(\frac{\beta}{T_p^2}\right) = \frac{E_d}{RT_p} + \ln\left(\frac{E_d}{RA}\right) \quad (9)$$

式(9)即为传统 TPD 脱附活化能估算模型。

### 2. 最小二乘法理论模型

将式 (5) 整理可得:

$$-\frac{d\theta}{\theta^n} = \frac{A}{\beta} \exp(-\frac{E_d}{RT}) dT \quad (10)$$

对式(10)进行积分得:

$$\ln(\theta_0 / \theta) = \frac{A}{\beta} (RT^2 / E_d)(1 - 2RT / E_d) \exp(-E_d / RT) \quad (n = 1) \quad (11a)$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta} (1 - \frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) = \frac{A}{\beta} (RT^2 / E_d)(1 - 2RT / E_d) \exp(-E_d / RT) \quad (n = 2) \quad (11b)$$

式(11)中有 2 个待定参数, 即  $A$  和  $E_d$ 。如认为吸附剂表面能量均匀, 则  $E_d$  可视为一常数, 即表观平均脱附活化能, 并认为  $A$  与温度无关。为此可选择当样品处于某一段稳定的线性升温范围内, 将一系列不同温度下所对应的覆盖率  $\theta$  代入上式, 由最小二乘法得到最优化的脱附活化能  $E_d$  和指前因子  $A$ 。

### 3. TPD 微分曲线法

在程序升温脱附过程中, 通常情况下  $2RT/E_d$  远小于 1, 因此 (11) 式可简化为:

$$\ln(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) = -\frac{A}{\beta} (RT^2 / E_d) \exp(-E_d / RT) \quad (n = 1) \quad (12a)$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta} (1 - \frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) = \frac{A}{\beta} (RT^2 / E_d) \exp(-E_d / RT) \quad (n = 2) \quad (12b)$$

因此 (5) 式可写为:

$$-\frac{d\theta}{dT} = -\frac{E_d \theta}{RT^2} \ln(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) \quad (n = 1) \quad (13a)$$

$$-\frac{d\theta}{dT} = -\frac{E_d \theta}{RT^2} (\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} - 1) \quad (n = 2) \quad (13b)$$

将式 (5) 代入式 (6) 有:

$$-\frac{d^2\theta}{dT^2} = -(\frac{d\theta}{dT}) [\frac{n}{\theta} (\frac{d\theta}{dT}) + \frac{E_d}{RT^2}] \quad (14)$$

对上式进行微分, 得

$$-\frac{d^3\theta}{dT^3} = \frac{d\theta}{dT} [\frac{d^2\theta}{dT^2} (\frac{E_d}{RT^2} - \frac{2n}{\theta}) + \frac{n}{\theta^2} (-\frac{d\theta}{dT})^2 + \frac{2E_d}{RT^3}] \quad (15)$$

将式 (13) 和 (14) 代入式 (15) 得:

$$-\frac{d^3\theta}{dT^3} = -\theta \ln(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) \{ [\ln(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0})]^2 + 3 \ln(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) + 1 \} (\frac{E_d}{RT^2})^3 \quad (n = 1) \quad (16a)$$

$$-\frac{d^3\theta}{dT^3} = -\theta (\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} - 1) [6(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0})^2 - 6 \ln(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) + 1] (\frac{E_d}{RT^2})^3 \quad (n = 2) \quad (16b)$$

在 TPD 谱图的一阶微分曲线的两个不同峰值温度处, 例如  $T=T_1$  和  $T=T_2$ , 应有  $\frac{d}{dT} (-\frac{d^2\theta}{dT^2}) = 0$ ,

故:

$$[\ln(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0})]^2 + 3\ln(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) + 1 = 0 \quad (n=1) \quad (17a)$$

$$6(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0})^2 - 6(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0}) + 1 = 0 \quad (n=2) \quad (17b)$$

有上式可得:

$$\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} = 0.68, 0.073 \quad (n=1; T=T_1, T_2) \quad (18a)$$

$$\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} = 0.79, 0.21 \quad (n=2; T=T_1, T_2) \quad (18b)$$

若在 TPD 谱图的一阶微分曲线的极值条件下 (即峰值温度处), 令  $(-\frac{d^2\theta}{dT^2})_{T=T_1} = C_1$ ,

$(-\frac{d^2\theta}{dT^2})_{T=T_2} = C_2$ , 由式 (6)、(12) 和 (18) 可得:

$$E_d = \frac{RT_1^2}{0.4} (\frac{C_1}{\theta_0})^{1/2} \text{或} E_d = \frac{RT_2^2}{0.56} (-\frac{C_2}{\theta_0})^{1/2} \quad (n=1) \quad (19a)$$

$$E_d = \frac{RT_1^2}{0.31} (\frac{C_1}{\theta_0})^{1/2} \text{或} E_d = \frac{RT_2^2}{0.31} (-\frac{C_2}{\theta_0})^{1/2} \quad (n=2) \quad (19b)$$

$$A = 0.38 (\frac{\beta E_d}{RT_1^2}) \exp(\frac{E_d}{RT_1}) \text{或} A = 2.62 (\frac{\beta E_d}{RT_2^2}) \exp(\frac{E_d}{RT_2}) \quad (n=1) \quad (20a)$$

$$A = 0.27 (\frac{\beta E_d}{\theta_0 RT_1^2}) \exp(\frac{E_d}{RT_1}) \text{或} A = 3.76 (\frac{\beta E_d}{\theta_0 RT_2^2}) \exp(\frac{E_d}{RT_2}) \quad (n=2) \quad (20b)$$

在 TPD 一阶微分曲线处即可由 (19) - (20) 计算出程序升温脱附活化能  $E_d$  和指前因子  $A$ 。