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# physico chemical on some binary metal oxides and sulphides

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A summary of important results and conclusions of various parts of the present dissertation is given below. In the first part of the present study, the kinetics of formation of some oxide and sulphide spinels were investigated. stoichiometric mixtures of  $\text{CuO-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{CuO-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{CuS-Cr}_2\text{S}_3$  were prepared by the coprecipitation method from solutions of A.R. salts and calcination at different temperatures. The actual amount of each metal in each mixture was determined by chemical analysis and the various prepared samples were characterized and studied by differential thermal analysis-thermogravimetry (DTA TG), infrared spectral analysis (IRA), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and electron microscopy (EPR) techniques. The kinetics of the solid-solid spinel formation reactions were followed in the temperature range 500-800°C for  $\text{CuO-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{CuO-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  systems and 200-300°C for  $\text{CuS-Cr}_2\text{S}_3$  system using a titrimetric technique. Kinetic analysis of the reactions were discussed in view of solid state reaction models based on diffusion of reactants through continuous product layer, phase boundary reactions, first-order reactions and random nucleation models. Kinetic analysis of data by linear regression analysis according to various theoretical models showed that the spinel formation reactions are best described by the three-dimensional diffusion controlled, Jander's equation (D3), two-dimensional diffusion process (D2) and Ginstling-Brounshlein three dimensional controlled equation (D3) which gave the highest correlation coefficient than the other models. Kinetic analysis was carried out in the range of weight fraction (C) values in the range 0.06 to 0.94.