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Shoufeng Xue, Wenyuan Wu, Xue Bian, Yongfu Wu

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Dehydration, hydrolysis and oxidation of cerium chloride heptahydrate in air atmosphere

XUE Shoufeng (薛首峰)^a, WU Wenyuan (吴文远)^{a*}, BIAN Xue (边雪)^a, WU Yongfu (伍永福)^{a,b}
a: Metallurgy school of Northeastern University, Shenyang, 110819, P. R. China;¹
b: School of Energy and Environmental Engineering, Inner Mongolia University of Science and Technology, Baotou, 014010, P. R. China.

Abstract: The thermal decomposition of CeCl₃·7H₂O was studied from room temperature to 800°C. Analysis was performed by applying TG-DTA, XRD, FESEM, EDXS, and TG-MS technologies to investigate the thermal decomposition mechanism of CeCl₃·7H₂O in air atmosphere. Multiple forms of hydrated cerium chloride compound were observed in the dehydration products. The CeCl₃ hydrolysis product was separated by a continuous centrifugation method and the phase composition was identified as CeO₂, Ce(OH)₃, and CeCl₃·4H₂O by XRD analysis. The evolved gas composition was identified as Cl₂ and HCl by TG-MS system. Based on the analysis of the experimental results, the mechanism of thermal decomposition of CeCl₃·7H₂O was proposed with completion of the dehydration reaction at 224 °C, the hydrolysis reaction at 170 ~ 480 °C, and the oxidation reaction of CeCl₃ above 480 °C.

Keywords: CeCl₃, hydrolysis, oxidation, XRD, MS

1. Introduction

Cerium chloride is one of the most important rare earth compounds that has displayed promising applications in the fields of electro-refining [1, 2], catalysis [3, 4], scintillation [5, 6], and hydrogen storage [7, 8]. In the metallurgy industry, anhydrous cerium chloride (CeCl₃) is an important raw materials for the production of cerium metal by electro-winning [9-11]. Cerium chloride hydrates (CeCl₃·7H₂O) can also be used for the preparation of cerium oxide (CeO₂) by spray pyrolysis [12]. Therefore, understanding the thermal decomposition mechanism of CeCl₃·7H₂O is important for the production of both anhydrous CeCl₃ and CeO₂.

The dehydration mechanism of rare earth chloride hydrates compounds has been studied by various methods, such as thermal gravimetric analysis [13-16], static membrane method [17], fluidized bed [18] and dynamic thermo-gravimetric transpiration [19]. Previous work [15-17, 20] supported a stepwise dehydration mechanism of CeCl₃·7H₂O that followed the pattern of

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Corresponding author: Wu Wenyuan (Email:wuwy_neu_edu@sina.com; Tel: 024-83685881)

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