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Department of chemistry and technology of rare elements and materials for electronic technique

Controlled synthesis of ultra dispersed (nanosized) rhenium oxides (IV) and (VI): synthesis of precursors and properties of materials

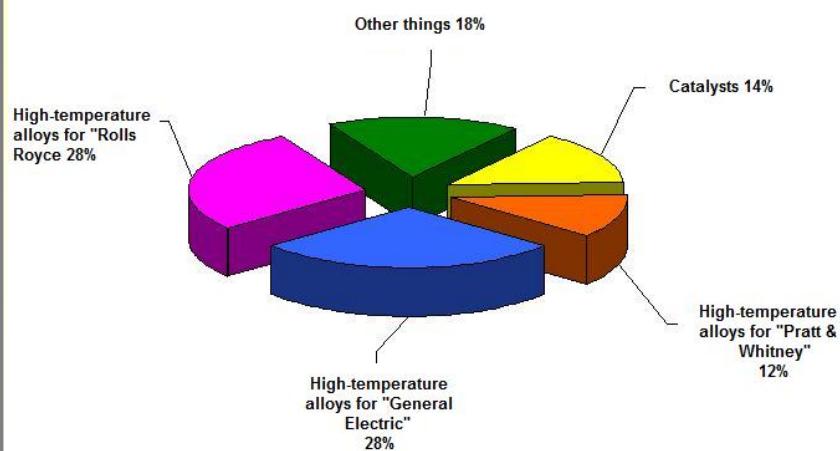
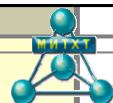


K. A. Smirnova

Moscow, 2011



Consumption of rhenium in the 2006



*Proceedings of the institutes of higher education, nonferrous metallurgy, №6, 2007, 40 p.

The goal and the scientific problems of the work

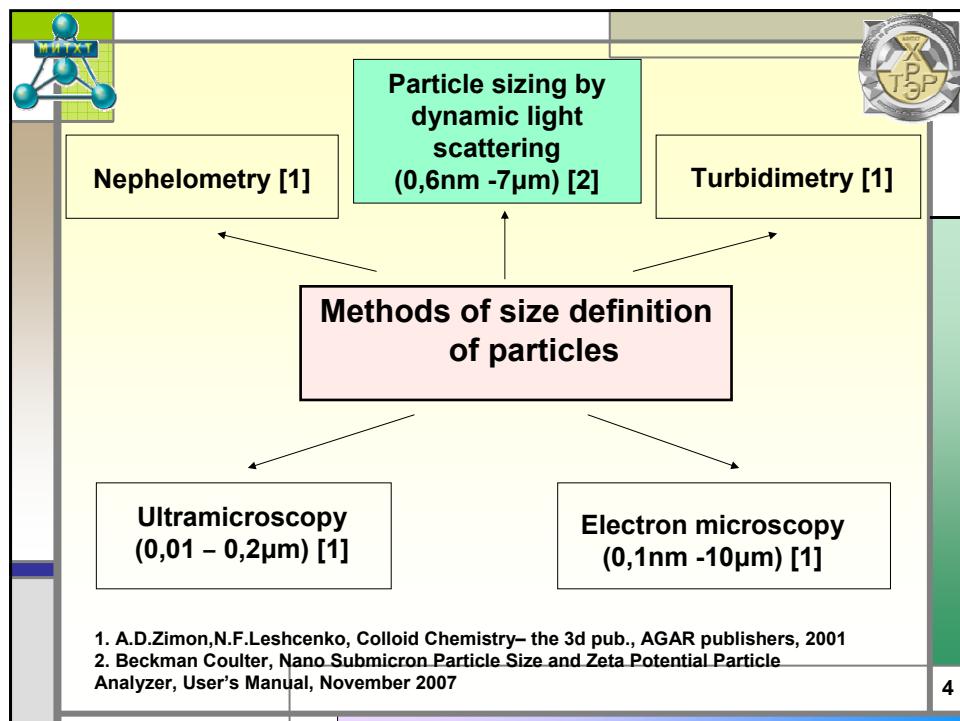
The goal: the development of the methods of the obtaining the rhenium based functional ultra dispersed (nanosized) materials with application as precursors homo - and heteroligand rhenium alkoxocomplexes and the study of their physicochemical properties.

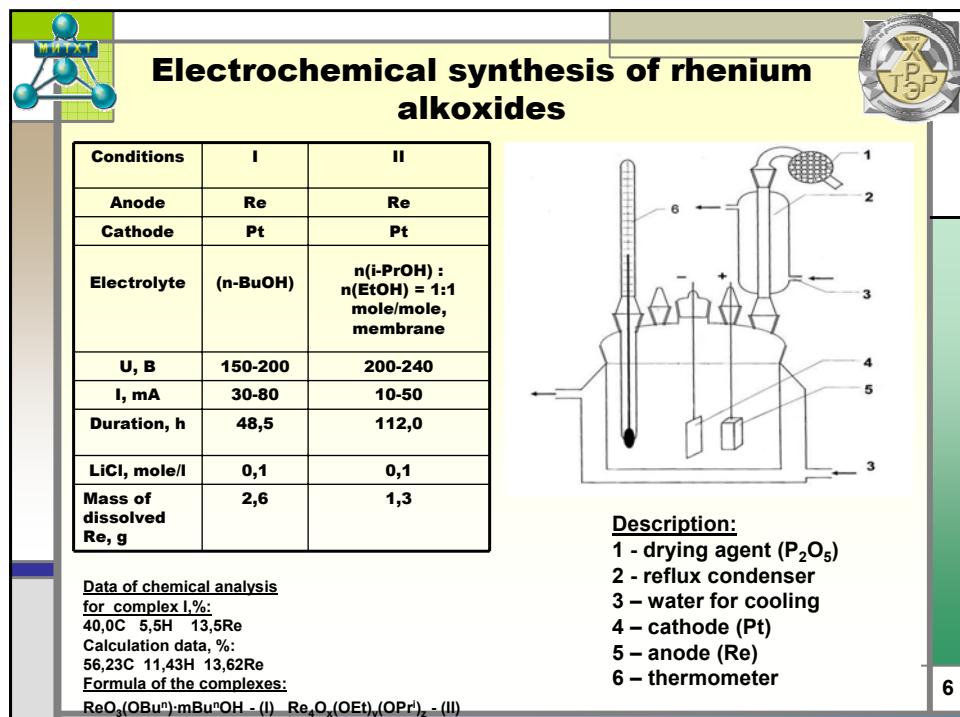
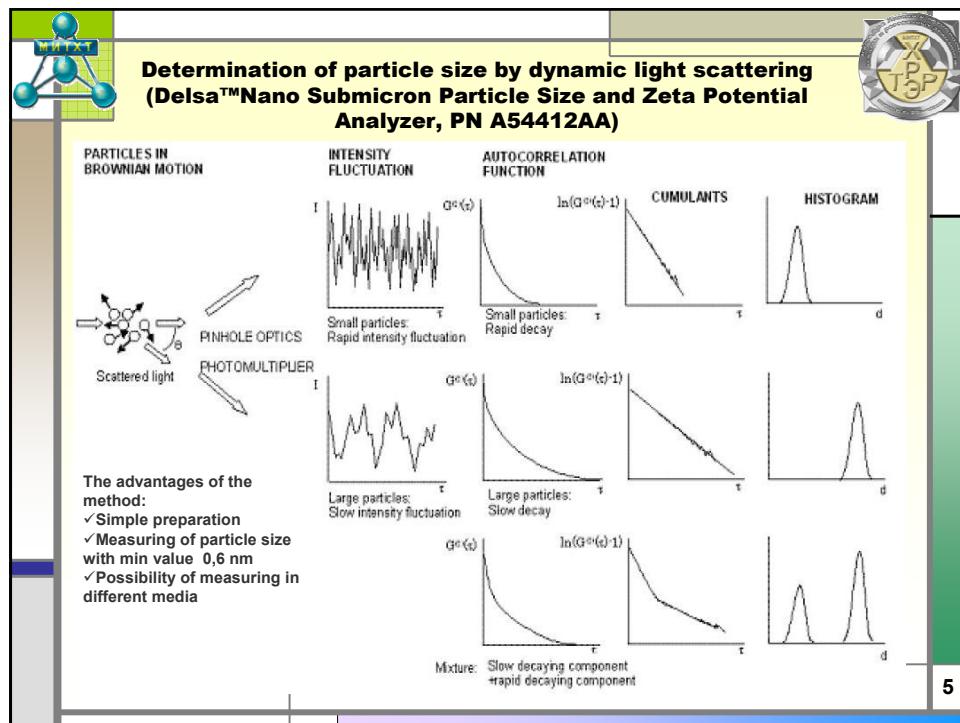
The scientific problems:

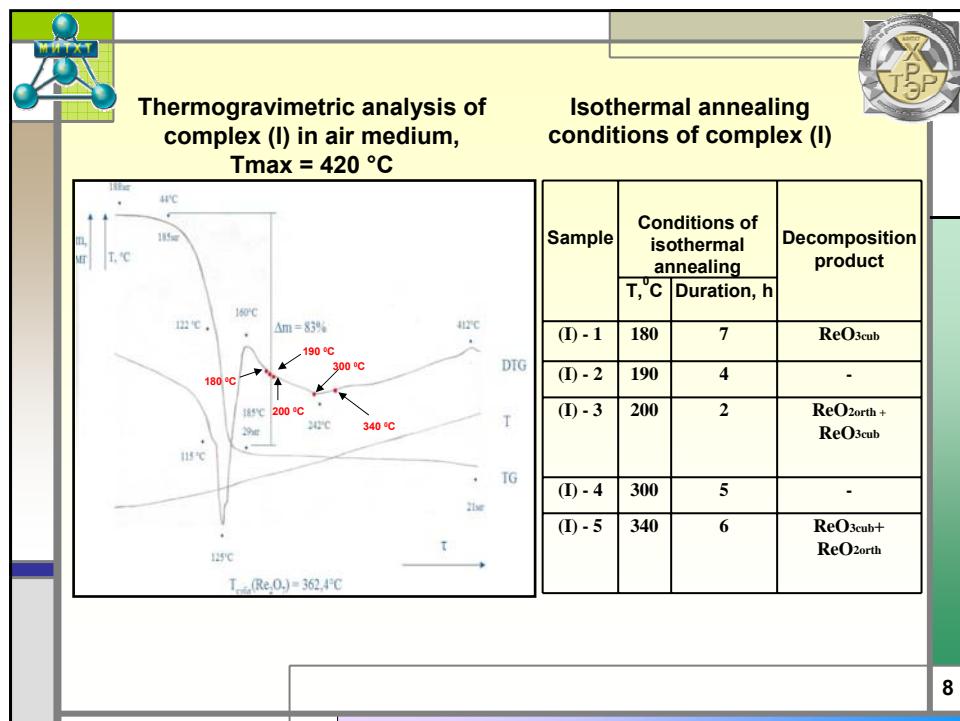
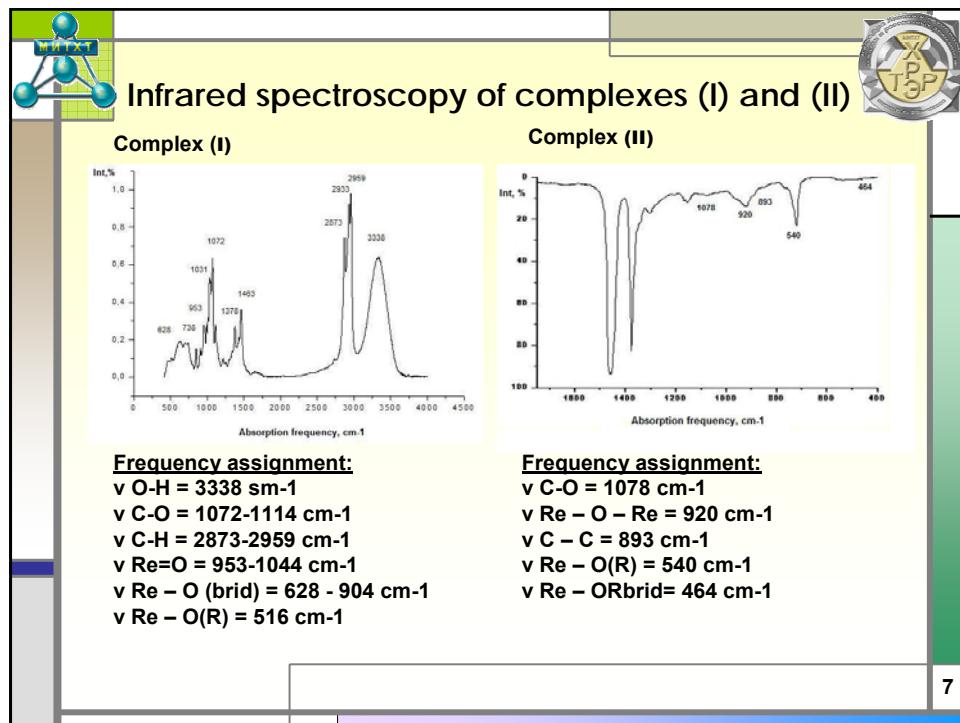
- Improvement of electrochemical synthesis to obtain $(ReO_3(OBu^n)\cdot mBu^nOH)$ (I) and $(Re_4O_x(OEt)_y(OPr_z))$ (II)
- Research of the thermal decomposition processes of the obtained complexes
- The development of methods of obtaining ultra dispersed (nanosized) Re oxide (IV) and Re oxide (VI)

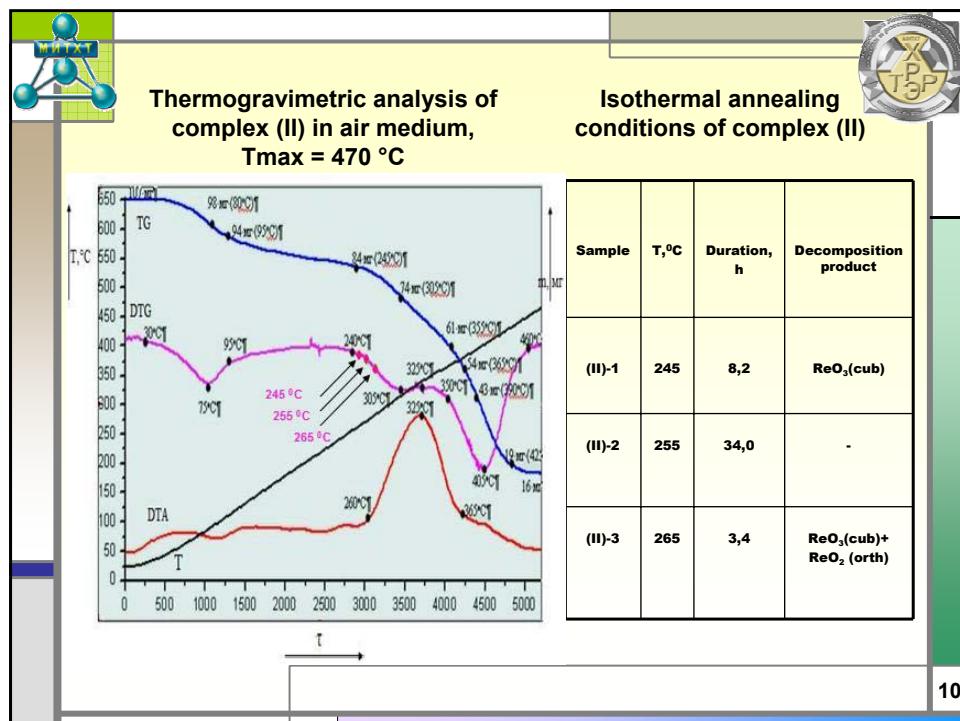
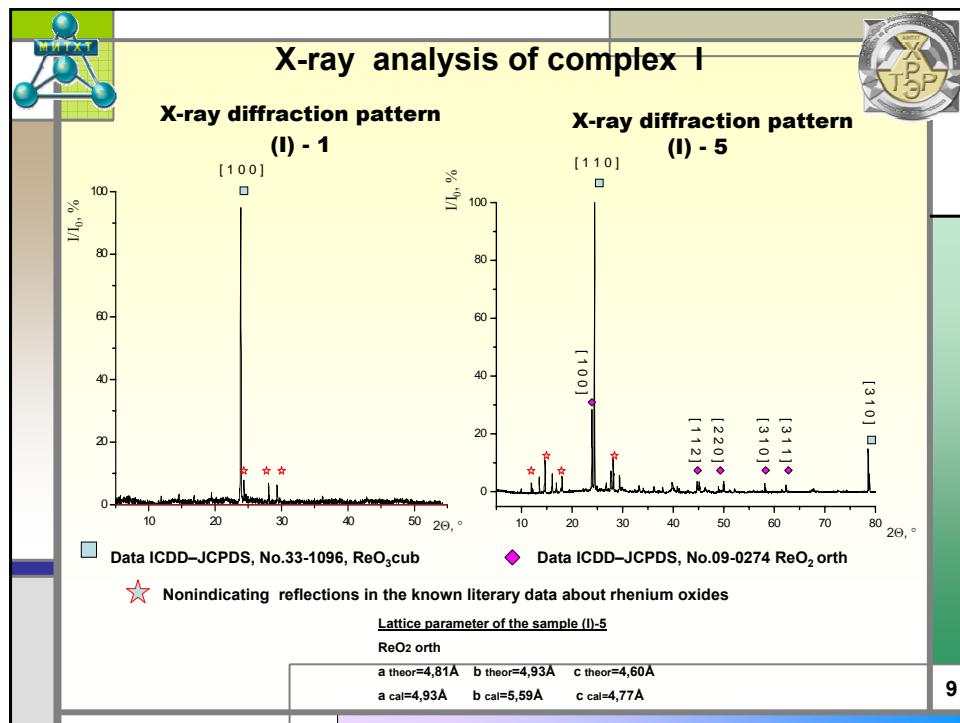
Nanosized materials are universally defined as materials, the basic structural elements of which don't exceed nanotechnological border in 100 nanometers.

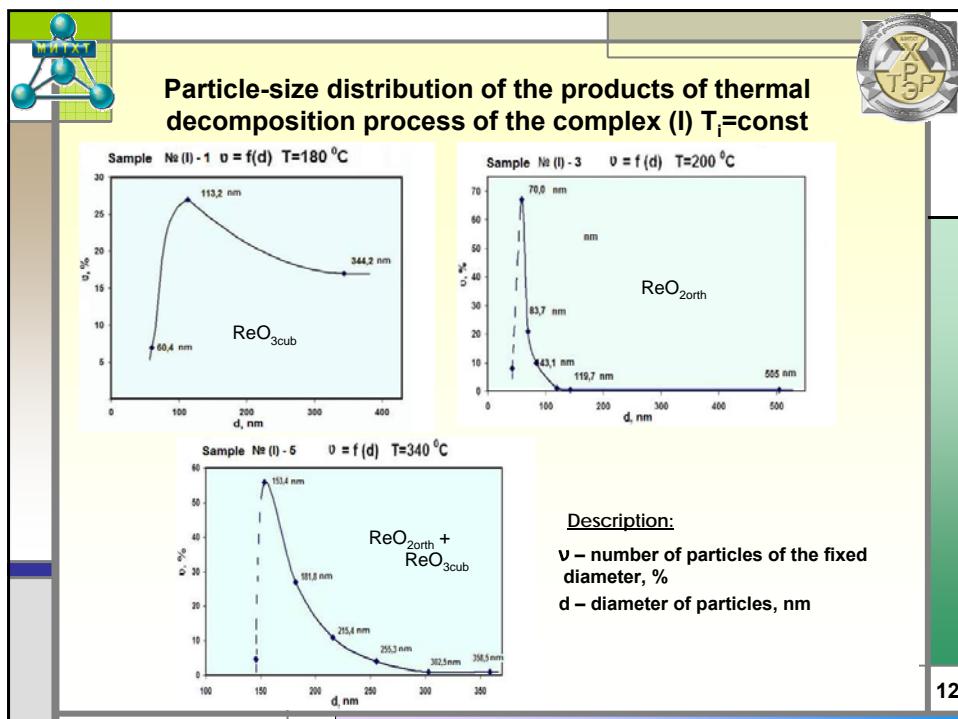
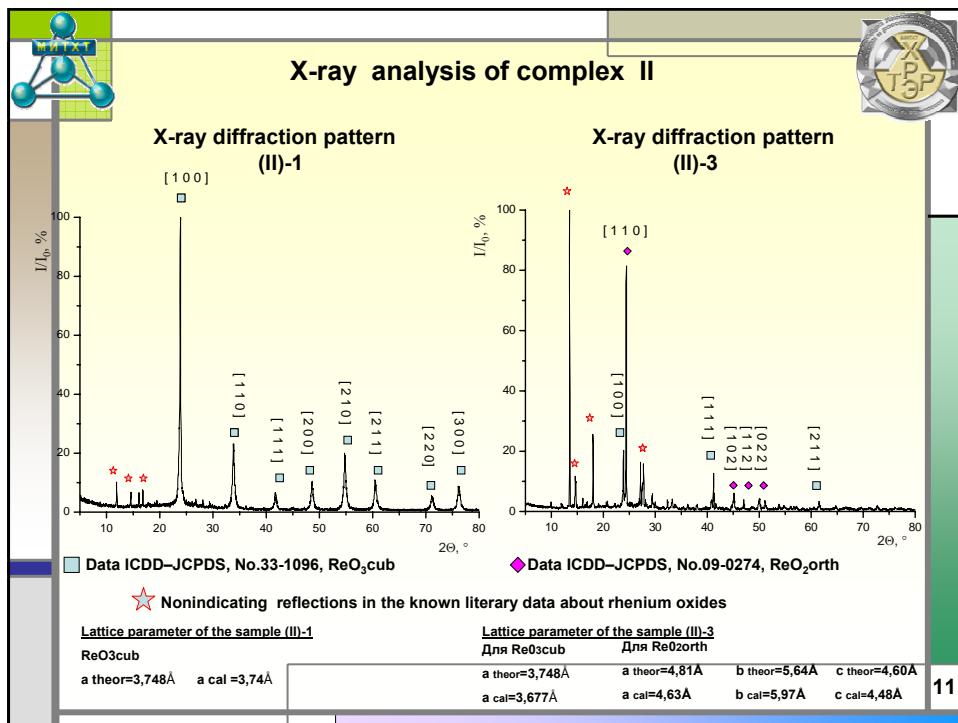
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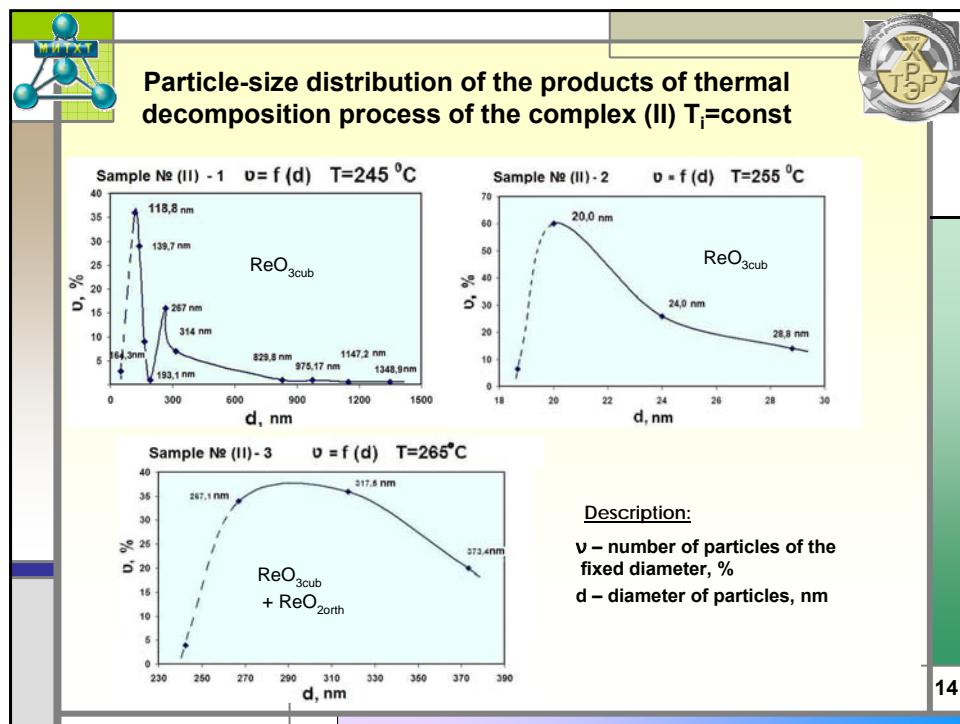
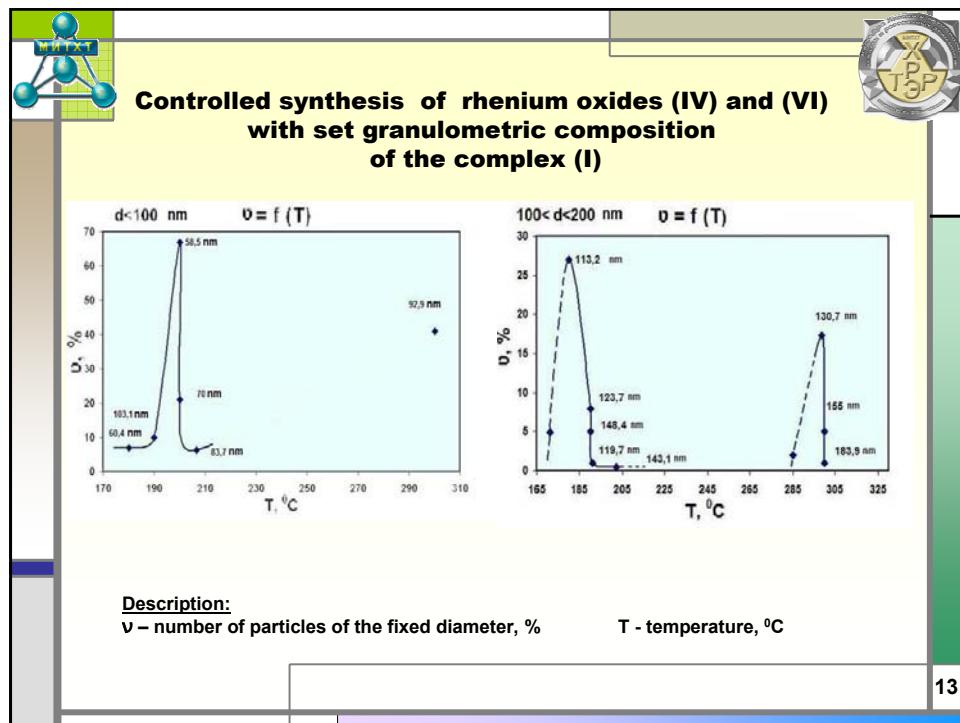












**Controlled synthesis of rhenium oxides (IV) and (VI)
with set granulometric composition of the complex (II)**



Range of diameter measuring, nm	T, °C	v, %	d, nm	Range of diameter measuring, nm	T, °C	v, %	d, nm
d<100	255	60,0	20,0	100 < d < 200	245	36,0	118,8
		26,0	24,0			29,0	139,7
		14,0	28,8		255	9,0	164,3
200 < d < 500	245	16,0	267,0		265	1,0	193,1
		7,0	314,0			1,0	829,8
	265	34,0	257,1			1,0	975,2
		34,0	347,5			1,0	1147,2
						0,5	1348,9
						12,0	30608,5

15

