

pH. / /



pH



...

[ ]

[ ] Mendez

H  $ReO_4^-$

:

$$ReO_4^-(ad) + 3pt - H_{ad} + H^+ = pt - ReO_2 \cdot H_2O(ad) + H_2O \quad ( )$$

$ReO_2$

:

$$ReO_4^- + 4H^+ + 3e = ReO_2 + 2H_2O \quad ( )$$

$ReO_2$

$ReO_4^-$

$H_{ad}$

[ ]

[ ]

( )

$$\left| E_p - E_{p/2} \right| = \frac{48}{\alpha n_\alpha} (mv) \quad ( )$$

$\alpha n_\alpha$

$\left| E_p - E_{p/2} \right|$

$$i_p = 0.227 nFAC_o^* k_o \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\alpha n_\alpha F}{RT} \right) (E_p - E^{\circ'}) \right] \quad ( )$$

$c_o$

$k_o$

D

$E_p$

$\ln i_p - [E_p - E^{\circ'}]$

$$I_p = - (2.99 \times 10^{-5}) n (\alpha_c n_\alpha)^{1/2} c_o^\infty D^{1/2} v^{1/2}$$

$$I_p - v^{1/2}$$

: °C  
 ( )  
 v  
 . [ ]

Fluka Chemie

EG&G PAR

M A

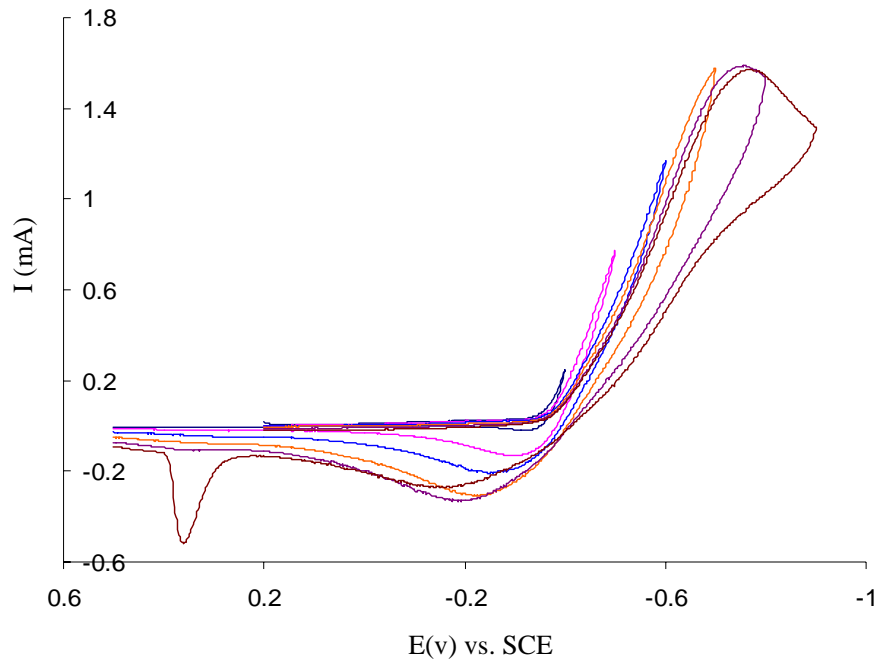
. / cm<sup>2</sup>

pH . / / pH . / M NH<sub>4</sub>ReO<sub>4</sub>  
 °C ..

%

/ v / v / v / v / v / v  
 pH= /

/ M

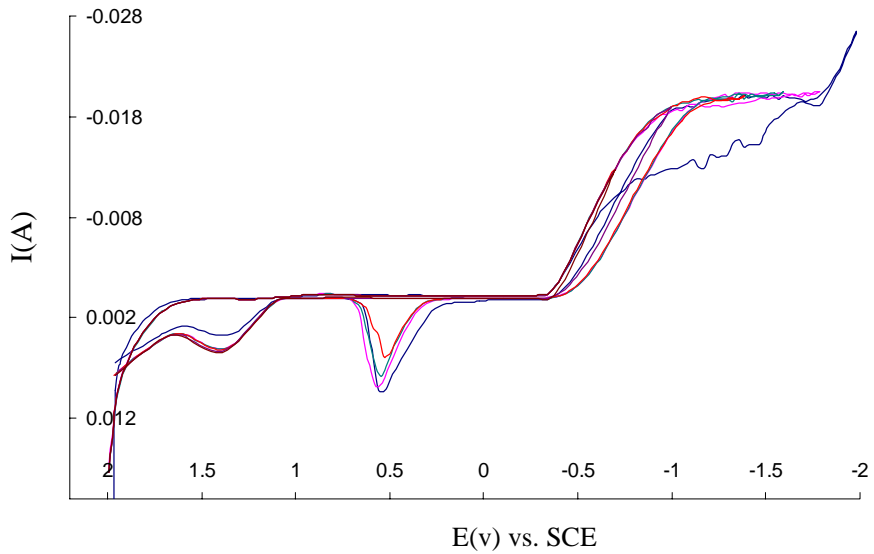


:  $v = 50 \frac{mV}{s}$  pH= / :

. / v( / v( / v(( / v( / v( / v( / v(

pH= /

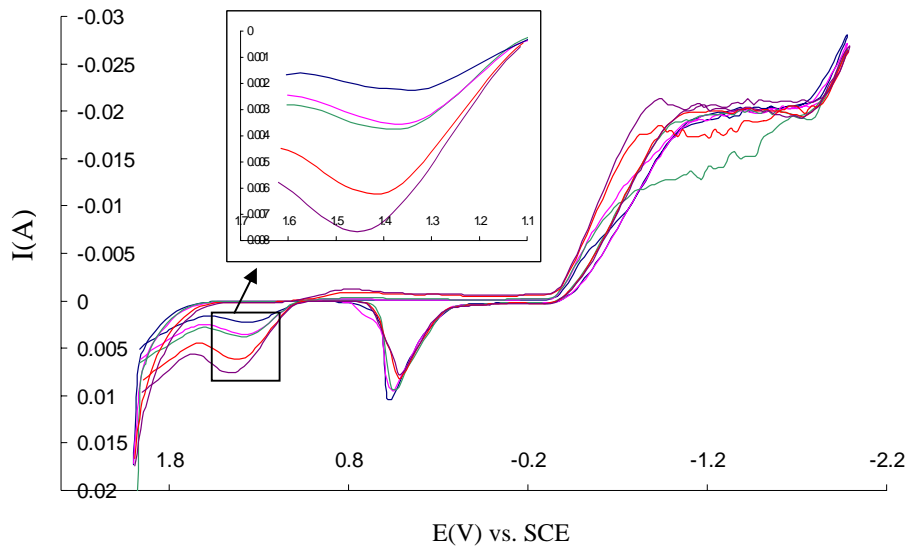
v / v / v / v v / v



:  $v = 100 \frac{mV}{s}$  pH= / :

. v( / v( / v(( / v( ( / v(

pH = /

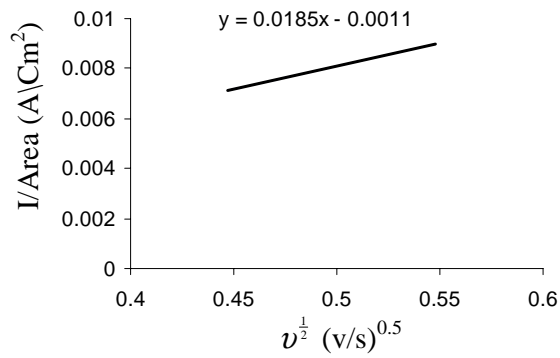


$\frac{mV}{s}$  (  $\frac{mV}{s}$  ( : pH= / :  $\frac{mV}{s}$  (  $\frac{mV}{s}$  (  $\frac{mV}{s}$  (

/ mv

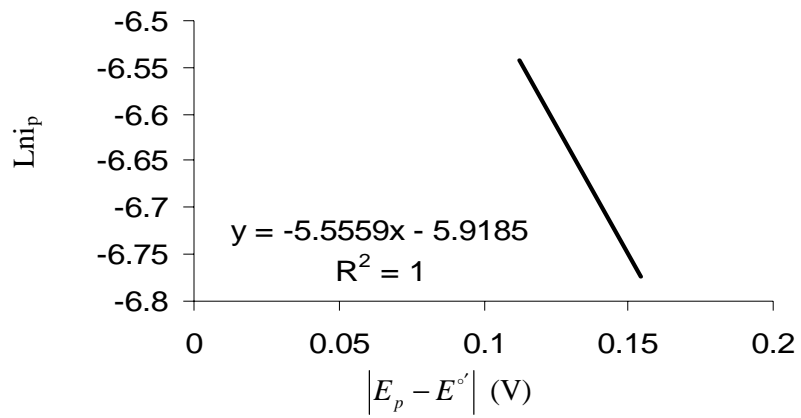
$$i_p = k \nu^{1/2}$$

/  $\times$   $cm^2/s$  ( $Re O_4^-$ )



pH= /

...

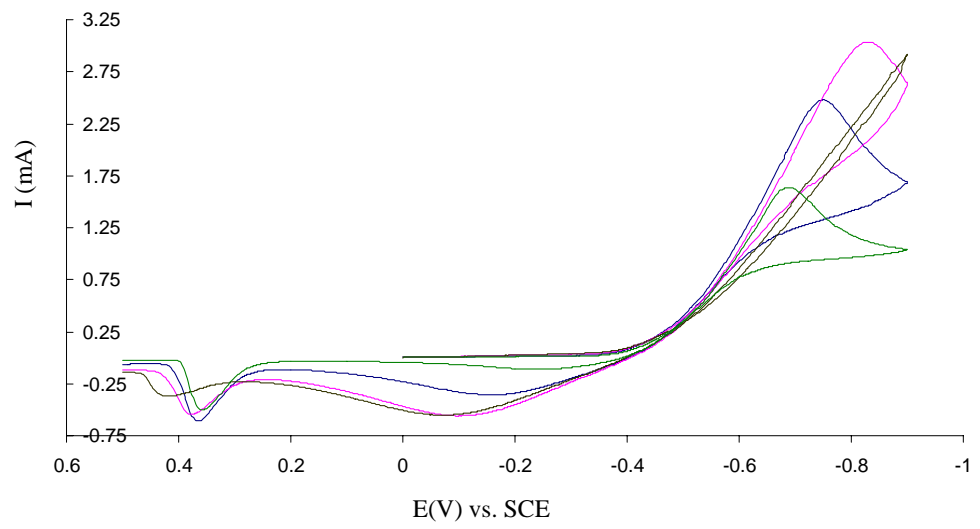


pH = /  $|E_p - E^o'|$  :

:  $k_0$

$\ln 0.227 + \ln(nFAC_o^*) + \ln k_0 = -5.9185$   
 $F = \text{ , } n = \text{ , } A = / \times \text{ m}^2 \text{ , } C_0 = / \text{ M}$   
 $/ \text{ m.s.} : \text{ } k_0$

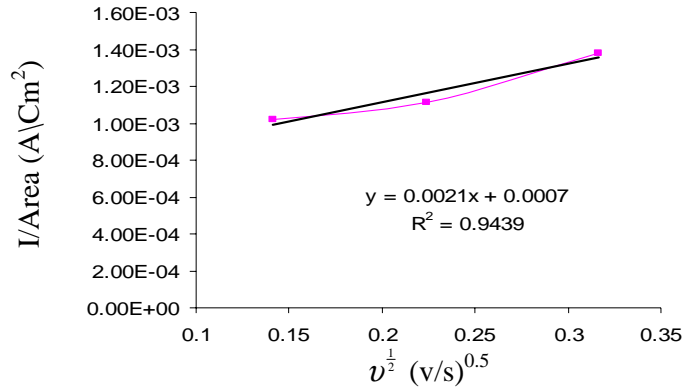
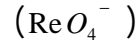
pH = /



$\frac{mV}{s}$  (  $\frac{mV}{s}$  ( :  $\text{pH} = /$  :  
 $\frac{mV}{s}$  (  $\frac{mV}{s}$  (  $\text{mV/s}$   $\text{mV/s}$

$(\alpha n_\alpha)$

$$an_{\alpha} = \frac{I}{A} : \text{mV} \\ \frac{I}{A} \times \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$$



pH= /

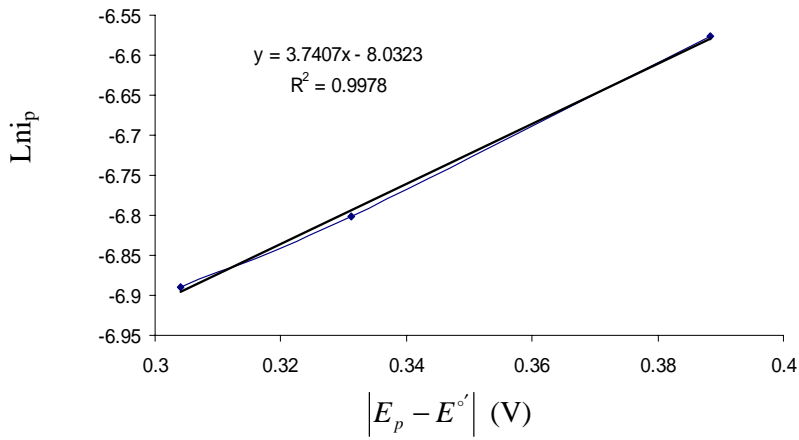
: k<sub>0</sub>

$$\ln 0.227 + \ln(nFAC_0^*) + \ln k_0 = -8.0323$$

$$F = \text{ , } n = \text{ , } A = \text{ / } \times \text{ cm}^2, C_0^* = \text{ / } \text{ M}$$

$$\text{ / } \times \text{ m.s} :$$

k<sub>0</sub>



pH= /

$$|E_p - E^\circ|$$

...

( ) / v

mv

( ) / v

mv

(E= mv) ( mv)

$$\text{ReO}_4^- / \text{ReO}_2 = 510 \text{mv}$$

[ ]

/ v

$H_2O = \frac{1}{2}O_2 + 2e^-$  :  $E_p = / v$  ( )

( ) b

/ mv vs. SCE )

( mv : ) .(

ReO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> ReO<sub>2</sub>

v ReO<sub>2</sub>

[ ]

mv/s mv/s

/ v / ( )

ReO<sub>2</sub>



[ ]

			pH= /
			pH= /
			:
pH= /	$K_0 = /$	m.s	$D_0 = /$ × $10^{-}$ cm <sup>2</sup> /Sec
pH= /	$K_0 = /$	m.s	$D_0 = /$ × $10^{-}$ cm <sup>2</sup> /Sec
			PH= / PH= /
			ReO <sub>2</sub>

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## Rhenium Electroreduction from Perrhenate Ions Containing Solution

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### Abstract

In order to study perrhenate ions electroreduction on platinum electrode, synthesized perrhenate containing solutions were prepared by dissolving pure Ammonium Perrhenate crystals in triple distilled water. Wire and plate platinum electrodes were used as cathode and anode respectively. The pHs of solutions were adjusted to 0.92 and 1.75 by using H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub>OH solutions. The conditions of perrhenate electroreduction and electrodeposition onto platinum electrode were studied by cyclic voltammetry technique. The rate controlling step in each pH was investigated and kinetics aspects such as diffusion coefficient, standard rate constant, number of transformed electrons were determined. Voltammograms represented that at negative going scan, perrhenate anions adsorbed on the working electrode and were reduced to ReO<sub>2</sub> by obtaining three electrons.

Keywords: 1-Rhenium 2-Electrodeposition 3-Cyclic Voltammetry 4-Ammonium Perrhenate

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