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SOLID-PHASE DECOMPOSITION OF POTASSIUM
AND SODIUM CHLORATES AND PERCHLORATES
IN THE PRESENCE OF MANGANESE DIOXIDE

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U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	<i>А а</i>	A, a	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	R, r
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	B, b	С с	<i>С с</i>	S, s
В в	<i>В в</i>	V, v	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	T, t
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	G, g	У у	<i>У у</i>	U, u
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	D, d	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	F, f
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	Kh, kh
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Zh, zh	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	Ts, ts
З з	<i>З з</i>	Z, z	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	Ch, ch
И и	<i>И и</i>	I, i	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	Sh, sh
Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Y, y	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	Shch, shch
К к	<i>К к</i>	K, k	Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	L, l	Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	Y, y
М м	<i>М м</i>	M, m	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	'
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	N, n	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	E, e
О о	<i>О о</i>	O, o	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	Yu, yu
П п	<i>П п</i>	P, p	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Ya, ya

* ye initially, after vowels, and after ъ, ь; e elsewhere. When written as ѣ in Russian, transliterate as yě or ě. The use of diacritical marks is preferred, but such marks may be omitted when expediency dictates.

FOLLOWING ARE THE CORRESPONDING RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH
DESIGNATIONS OF THE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English
sin	sin
cos	cos
tg	tan
ctg	cot
sec	sec
cosec	csc
sh	sinh
ch	cosh
th	tanh
cth	coth
sch	sech
cach	cach
arc sin	sin ⁻¹
arc cos	cos ⁻¹
arc tg	tan ⁻¹
arc ctg	cot ⁻¹
arc sec	sec ⁻¹
arc cosec	csc ⁻¹
arc sh	sinh ⁻¹
arc ch	cosh ⁻¹
arc th	tanh ⁻¹
arc cth	coth ⁻¹
arc sch	sech ⁻¹
arc cach	cach ⁻¹

rot	curl
lg	log

GREEK ALPHABET

Alpha	A	α	α	Nu	N	ν
Beta	B	β		Xi	Ξ	ξ
Gamma	Γ	γ		Omicron	Ο	ο
Delta	Δ	δ		Pi	Π	π
Epsilon	E	ε	ε	Rho	Ρ	ρ ϱ
Zeta	Z	ζ		Sigma	Σ	σ ς
Eta	H	η		Tau	Τ	τ
Theta	Θ	θ	θ	Upsilon	Υ	υ
Iota	I	ι		Phi	Φ	φ ϕ
Kappa	K	κ	κ	Chi	Χ	χ
Lambda	Λ	λ		Psi	Ψ	ψ
Mu	M	μ		Omega	Ω	ω

SOLID-PHASE DECOMPOSITION OF POTASSIUM AND SODIUM
CHLORATES AND PERCHLORATES IN THE PRESENCE
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The solid-phase decomposition of $KClO_3$ and $KClO_4$ in the presence of oxide catalysts has been studied in [1-3]; however, the experiments were conducted at relatively high temperatures with the result that the picture was complicated by the appearance of noncatalytic dissociation or the presence of the liquid phase. Both of these factors have increased the difficulty of subsequent kinetic analyses of the experimental data and their unambiguous interpretation.

This report gives the results of research on the catalytic decomposition of sodium and potassium chlorates and perchlorates at low temperatures, and at these temperatures dissociation, when there is practically no dissociation, in the absence of a catalyst. In the experiments a fraction of salt crystals with a diameter of 0.14-0.20 mm mixed with MnO_2 ($\sim 1\%$) was used. The degree of decomposition of the specimen (~ 300 mg) was recorded using a type ADB-200 balance.

The experimental data are satisfactorily described by the topokinetic equation $\alpha=1-\exp(-kt^n)$, where α - the portion of the decomposed substance; t - time; and n and k - constants [4-6]. In the majority of cases the stated equation encompasses the whole kinetic curve (there is no anamorphosis break), and only in one experiment with $KClO_3$ did parameter n assume the value 1 (in the initial stage) and then 0.5 (in the rest of the stage). In the case of $NaClO_3$ it is characteristic that n varies according to the temperature (see table).

Table. Calculated values of the kinetic parameter n .

Substance	Temperature °C	α , in fractional units	n
$KClO_3$	425, 435, } 445, 465 }	0.69-0.85	0.66
	$NaClO_3$	350, 370, } 380 }	0.7-0.81
$NaClO_3$		240	0.74
	245	0.85	0.72
	255	0.90	1.05
$KClO_3$	315, 320, } 325, 330 }	0.68-0.85	0.50
	335	0.20	1.00
	335	or 0.30 to	0.50
	335	0.90	

Judging by the magnitude of n ($0.5 < n < 1$), the primary decomposition of salts takes place in the diffusion region, and the difference $(1-n)$ characterizes the extent to which this process extends into this region [5]. An exception is the initial stage of decomposition of $KClO_3$ at $335^\circ C$; here the total rate of the process is determined by strictly chemical kinetics at the phase interface. As measurements of the electroconductivity of the mixture $KClO_3-MnO_2$ demonstrated, this is caused by the brief appearance of the liquid phase - the eutetic. A similar phenomenon is also observed in experiments with $NaClO_3$ where the percentage of the liquid phase decreases with a drop in temperature.

By comparing the volumes of the reacted substance and the produce we can assess the nature of the latter's diffusion resistance [7]. It follows from such calculations that when chlorates and perchlorates are decomposed, the volume of the chlorides formed is less than the volume of the initial substances, which predetermines the presence of macropores in a layer of the product and this facilitates the input and removal of the corresponding components. However, when KClO_3 is decomposed, this layer is much more compact than in the case of KClO_4 , and it follows that one can expect here a greater extension of the process into the diffusion region. The values of n are in complete accord with such evaluations:

$$(1 - \alpha_{\text{KClO}_3}) > (1 - \alpha_{\text{KClO}_4}).$$

The diffusion resistance can be variable (NaClO_3 , for example), and then the kinetic parameter also changes.

Conclusion

When comparing the reaction capability of solid substances under volume diffusion conditions [7] and when the investigated salts KClO_3 and KClO_4 are decomposed (two orders higher), in the latter case it is necessary to acknowledge the fundamental role played by surface diffusion and diffusion along the boundaries of the crystallites.

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