

Fig. 11. Activation energies determined after Šatava9.

TABLE 7

ACTIVATION ENERGIES FROM UNISOTHERMAL DATA

Preparation No.	Crucible diameter (mm)	Sample (mg)	Activation energy ^a $(kcal \ mol^{-1})$	Pre-exponential factor ^a
1	16	5	28 ± 2 (30.0±4.9)	$5.9 \cdot 10^{10} (7.0 \cdot 10^{12})$
1	16	52	$30\pm2(25.8\pm4.1)$	9.6·10 ¹⁰ (4.1·10 ⁹)
2	16	5	26±2	1.1.1010
2	16	52	28 ± 2	1.2.1010
3	16	3.5	26 ± 2 (30.0±10.9)	$1.6 \cdot 10^{11} (1.6 \cdot 10^{14})$
3	16	42	20±2	4.5.106
4	16	5	$30\pm2(33.6\pm9.7)$	$9.2 \cdot 10^{12} (8.1 \cdot 10^{15})$
4	16	52	20±2	1.6.106

^aIn brackets figures from Table 6 for comparison.

TABLE 8

PARTICLE SIZE OF y-Fe2O3 FROM X-RAY PROFILE ANALYSIS

	Crystallit	ite size from profile of reflection				
γ -Fe ₂ O ₃	220	113	400	440		
From preparation 1	27 Å	32 Å	72 Å	71 Å		
From preparation 3	20 Å	29 Å	42 Å	43 Å		
From preparation 4	17 Å	27 Å	34 Å	35 Å		



Fig. 12. Guinier patterns of four samples of partly decomposed γ -FeOOH (preparation 1) produced in vacuo at 115 °C. From above: Fractional decomposition ca. 25, 50, 74 and 83%.

8. BET surface

In order to check the mentioned, astonishingly low crystallite size, BET measurements of the specific surface made on the Cahn balance directly after decomposition (without breaking the vacuum) as well as those from samples decomposed in vacuo in a tube furnace may be compared in Table 9. The data from BET surface determinations have two features worthwile pointing out. First, the particle sizes

TABLE 9

PARTICLE SIZE (Å) (CUBE EDGE) OF y-Fe2O3, FROM BET MEASUREMENTS

	History (decomposition at 150–200°C)		
1990 (1999) 1990 (1999) 1990 (1999) 1990 (1999) 1990 (1999)	Produced on Cahn balance without breaking vacuum	Produced in tube furnace in vacuo, transferred to Cahn balance via air	Produced in tube furnace, from x-ray line profile, for comparison
y-Fe2O3		Salar Sugar 1 198 - 19	ST and when the upper
From preparation 1	87	167	72
From preparation 2	97	-	
From preparation 3	69 -	88	42
From preparation 4	81	122	35

differ by a factor no-less than two, depending on whether or not the samples have been in contact with room air (i.e., moisture). Secondly, there is a fairly good agreement between values of column 1 and 3; i.e., whenever the BET measurement has been done without breaking the vacuum, the resulting particle size is within an order of magnitude comparable to the x-ray crystallite size.