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非线性等转化率的微、积分法 及其在含能材料物理化学研究中的应用 —— I. 理论和数值方法

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摘要: 推导了从定温和不定温数据计算表观活化能(E_a)的8个典型非线性等转化率微、积分方程。提出了通过这8个方程计算含能材料分解反应 E_a 值的数值方法。

关键词: 物理化学; 含能材料; 非线性等转化率微分法; 非线性等转化率积分法; 分解反应; 表观活化能

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1 引言

热分解反应的表现活化能(E_a)是评价含能材料安定性和相容性,估算热爆炸临界温度和临界温升速率,预估推进剂燃速的重要参数。在热分析领域,相同实验条件,不同作者求得同一含能材料的 E_a 值出入颇大的原因之一就是选择的模型函数 $f(\alpha)$ 或 $G(\alpha)$ 形式与实际存在的动力学过程有差异,因此,采用非模型函数(非线性等转化率)法求 E_a ,用 E_a 核实其它方法所得 E_a 的可靠性就显得十分重要。在求 E_a 方面,Budrugeac^[1]、Vyazovkin^[2]提出了非线性等转化率微、积分法求 E_a 的数学表达式,但对等温试验结果的处理和第II类动力学方程非线性等转化率微、积分法求 E_a 的估算式,则未作研究。作为文献[1,2]的一点注释,补

充和拓展,本工作较系统地报道了非线性等转化率微、积分法求 E_a 的数学表达式的导出途径和数值方法。

2 理论和方法

2.1 非线性等转化率的微分法

由不定温动力学方程的微分式

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dT} = \frac{A}{\beta} f(\alpha) \exp(-E/RT) \quad (1)$$

及等 α ,得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\beta_1}{A} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_1} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,1}) &= \frac{\beta_2}{A} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_2} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,2}) \\ &= \dots = \frac{\beta_n}{A} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_n} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n}) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\beta_1 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_1} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,1})}{\beta_2 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_2} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,2})} + \frac{\beta_1 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_1} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,1})}{\beta_3 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_3} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,3})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_1 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_1} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,1})}{\beta_n \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_n} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n})} + \\ &\frac{\beta_2 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_2} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,2})}{\beta_1 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_1} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,1})} + \frac{\beta_2 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_2} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,2})}{\beta_3 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_3} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,3})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_2 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_2} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,2})}{\beta_n \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_n} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n})} + \dots + \\ &\frac{\beta_m \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_m} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_1 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_1} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,1})} + \frac{\beta_m \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_m} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_2 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_2} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,2})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_m \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_m} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_{m-1} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{\alpha_{m-1}} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,m-1})} + \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{\beta_m \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_m \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_{m+1} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{m+1} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,m+1})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_m \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_m \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_n \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_n \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_n \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_n \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n})}{\beta_1 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_1 \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,1})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_n \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_n \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n})}{\beta_2 \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_2 \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,2})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_n \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_n \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n})}{\beta_{n-1} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_{n-1} \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n-1})} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \frac{\beta_i \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_i \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,i})}{\beta_j \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_j \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,j})} = n(n-1) \quad (3)$$

式中, $\alpha, T, A, f(\alpha), E, R$ 和 β 有通常的含义^[3]。

对方程(3)取评价函数的最小值,得

$$\Omega_{D1}(E_\alpha) = \min \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \frac{\beta_i \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_i \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,i})}{\beta_j \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_j \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,j})} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (4)$$

代一系列不定温 TG-DTG 或 DSC 曲线上测得的同一 α 处的原始数据: $\beta_i, \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_i, T_{\alpha,i}, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 入方程(4), 可得满足该方程最小值的 E_α 值。

该 E_α 值视作最可几的活化能值, 用于核实其它方法所得的动力学参数。

我们称这种求 E_α 的方法为非线性等转化率微分法[differential isoconversional non-linear method(NL-DIF method)]。

如果对不定温动力学方程的微分式

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{\left(\frac{dH}{dt} \right) \cdot \exp(E/RT)}{AH_0 \left[1 + \frac{E}{RT} \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \right]} = \frac{\beta \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right) \cdot \exp(E/RT)}{A \left[1 + \frac{E}{RT} \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \right]} \quad (5)$$

作类似处理, 则有

$$\Omega_{2D1}(E_\alpha) = \min \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \frac{\left(\frac{dH}{dt} \right)_i e^{(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,i})} / \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{E_\alpha}{RT_{\alpha,i}} \left(1 - \frac{T_{0,i}}{T_{\alpha,i}} \right) \right] H_{0,i} \right\}}{\left(\frac{dH}{dt} \right)_j e^{(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,j})} / \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{E_\alpha}{RT_{\alpha,j}} \left(1 - \frac{T_{0,j}}{T_{\alpha,j}} \right) \right] H_{0,j} \right\}} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (6)$$

和

$$\Omega_{2D2}(E_\alpha) = \min \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \frac{\beta_i \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_i e^{(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,i})} / \left[1 + \frac{E_\alpha}{RT_{\alpha,i}} \left(1 - \frac{T_{0,i}}{T_{\alpha,i}} \right) \right]}{\beta_j \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_j e^{(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,j})} / \left[1 + \frac{E_\alpha}{RT_{\alpha,j}} \left(1 - \frac{T_{0,j}}{T_{\alpha,j}} \right) \right]} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (7)$$

式中, t 为时间; T_0 为 DTG 或 DSC 曲线偏离基线的始点温度; H 为物质在某时刻的反应热, 相当于 DSC 曲线下的部分面积; H_0 为反应完成后物质的总放热量, 相当于 DSC 曲线下的总面积。

代一系列 DSC 曲线的原始数据: $H_{0,i}, T_{0,i}, T_{\alpha,i}, \left(\frac{dH}{dt} \right)_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 入方程(6), 代一系列 DTG 或 DSC 曲线的原始数据: $\beta_i, \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)_i, T_{0,i}, T_{\alpha,i}, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 入方程(7), 可得相应 E_α 值。

对定温动力学方程的微分式

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = kf(\alpha) \quad (8)$$

由

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \frac{1}{k} = \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \frac{1}{A} e^{E/RT} \quad (9)$$

及等 α , 知

$$\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right)_1 \frac{e^{E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,1}}}{A} = \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right)_2 \frac{e^{E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,2}}}{A} = \dots = \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right)_n \frac{e^{E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,n}}}{A} \quad (10)$$

得

$$\Omega_{isoD}(E_\alpha) = \min \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \frac{\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right)_i \cdot \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,i})}{\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right)_j \cdot \exp(E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,j})} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (11)$$

代一系列定温 TG-DTG 或 DSC 曲线上测得的同一 α 处的数据, $\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right)_i, T_{\alpha,i}, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 入方程(11), 可得满足该方程最小值的 E_α 值。

2.2 非线性等转化率的积分法

由不定温动力学方程的积分式

$$G(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{d\alpha}{f(\alpha)} = \frac{A}{\beta} \int_{T_0}^T \exp(-E/RT) dT$$

$$\approx \frac{A}{\beta} \int_0^T \exp(-E/RT) dT = \frac{A}{\beta} I(E, T) \quad (12)$$

及等 α , 得

$$\frac{A}{\beta_1} I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,1}) = \frac{A}{\beta_2} I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,2}) = \dots = \frac{A}{\beta_n} I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n}) \quad (13)$$

于是有

$$\frac{\beta_2 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,1})}{\beta_1 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,2})} + \frac{\beta_3 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,1})}{\beta_1 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,3})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_n \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,1})}{\beta_1 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n})} +$$

$$\frac{\beta_1 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,2})}{\beta_2 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,1})} + \frac{\beta_3 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,2})}{\beta_2 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,3})} + \dots +$$

$$\frac{\beta_n \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,2})}{\beta_2 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_1 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_m \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,1})} +$$

$$\frac{\beta_2 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_m \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,2})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_{m-1} \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_m \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,m-1})} +$$

$$\frac{\beta_{m+1} \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_m \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,m+1})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_n \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,m})}{\beta_m \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n})} + \dots +$$

$$\frac{\beta_1 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n})}{\beta_n \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,1})} + \frac{\beta_2 \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n})}{\beta_n \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,2})} + \dots + \frac{\beta_{n-1} \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n})}{\beta_n \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n-1})}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \frac{\beta_j \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,i})}{\beta_i \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,j})} = n(n-1) \quad (14)$$

和

$$\Omega_{11}(E_\alpha) = \min \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \frac{\beta_j \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,i})}{\beta_i \cdot I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,j})} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (15)$$

此处 $I(E_\alpha, T_\alpha)$ 积分取 Senum-Yang 近似计算:

$$\text{二级近似时: } I_{SY-2}(E, T) = \left[T e^{-u} \left(\frac{u+4}{u^2+6u+6} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{三级近似时: } I_{SY-3}(E, T) = \left[T e^{-u} \left(\frac{u^2+10u+18}{u^3+12u^2+36u+24} \right) \right]$$

四级近似时:

$$I_{SY-4}(E, T) = \left[T e^{-u} \left(\frac{u^3+18u^2+88u+96}{u^4+20u^3+120u^2+240u+120} \right) \right]$$

式中, $u = E/RT$ 。

代一系列不定温 TG 或 DSC 曲线上测得的同一 α 处的原始数据: $\beta_i, T_{\alpha,i}, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 入方程 (15), 可得满足该方程最小值的 E_α 值。

我们称这种求 E_α 的方法为非线性等转化率积分法 [integral isoconversional non-linear method(NL-INT method)]。

类似地, 对第 II 类动力学方程的积分式

$$G(\alpha) = \frac{A}{\beta} \int_{T_0}^T \left[1 + \frac{E}{RT} \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \right] e^{-E/RT} dT$$

$$= \frac{A}{\beta} (T - T_0) e^{-E/RT} = \frac{A}{\beta} I(E, T, T_0) \quad (16)$$

我们有

$$\frac{A}{\beta_1} I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,1}, T_{0,1}) = \frac{A}{\beta_2} I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,2}, T_{0,2}) = \dots$$

$$= \frac{A}{\beta_n} I(E_\alpha, T_{\alpha,n}, T_{0,n}) \quad (17)$$

和

$$\Omega_{21}(E_\alpha) = \min \left| \frac{\beta_j (T_i - T_{0,i}) \cdot \exp(-E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,i})}{\beta_i (T_j - T_{0,j}) \cdot \exp(-E_\alpha/RT_{\alpha,j})} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (18)$$

代一系列 TG 或 DSC 曲线上测得的同一 α 处的原始数据: $\beta_i, T_{0,i}, T_{\alpha,i}, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 入方程 (18), 可得满足该方程最小值的 E_α 值。

对定温热分析动力学方程的积分式

$$G(\alpha) = kt = tAe^{-E/RT} \quad (19)$$

我们有

$$t_1 A e^{-E/RT_{\alpha,1}} = t_2 A e^{-E/RT_{\alpha,2}} = \dots = t_n A e^{-E/RT_{\alpha,n}} \quad (20)$$

和

$$\Omega_{\text{isol}}(E_\alpha) = \min \left| \sum_{i,j \neq i}^n \frac{t_i e^{-E_\alpha/R_{\alpha,i}}}{t_j e^{-E_\alpha/R_{\alpha,j}}} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (21)$$

代一系列定温 TG 或 DSC 曲线上测得的同一 α 处的数据: $t_i, T_{\alpha,i}, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 入方程 (21), 可得满足该方程最小值的 E_α 值。

2.3 改进的非线性等转化率积分法

设 α 以步长 $\Delta\alpha = (m+1)^{-1}$ 和间距数 m 在 $2\Delta\alpha$ 到 $1 - \Delta\alpha$ 区间内变化, 如图 1 所示。

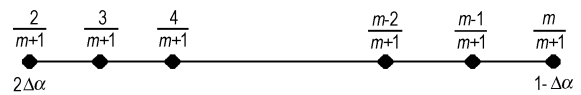


图 1 α 在 $2\Delta\alpha$ 到 $1 - \Delta\alpha$ 区间的变化
Fig. 1 α varies from $2\Delta\alpha$ to $1 - \Delta\alpha$

则有

$$2\Delta\alpha - \Delta\alpha = \Delta\alpha = \frac{1}{m+1}$$

$$1 - \Delta\alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{m+1} = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0, \Delta T \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\alpha}{\Delta T} = \frac{d\alpha}{dT} \approx 1$$

知

$$T_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha} = T_\alpha - \Delta T = T_\alpha - \frac{\Delta\alpha}{\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dT}\right)}$$

$$\approx T_\alpha - \Delta\alpha = T_\alpha - \frac{1}{m+1} \quad (22)$$

由

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = kf(\alpha) = Ae^{-E/RT} f(\alpha) \quad (23)$$

知

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(\alpha) &\equiv \int_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{f(\alpha)} = \int_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha}^{\alpha} A e^{-E_{\alpha}/RT_i(t)} dt \\
 &= \frac{A}{\beta_i} \int_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha}^{\alpha} \exp(-E_{\alpha}/RT_i) dT \\
 &= \frac{A}{\beta_i} \left\{ \int_0^{T_{\alpha}} \exp(-E_{\alpha}/RT_i) dT - \int_0^{T_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha}} \exp(-E_{\alpha}/RT_i) dT \right\} \\
 &= \frac{A}{\beta_i} \left\{ \int_0^{T_{\alpha}} \exp(-E_{\alpha}/RT_i) dT - \int_0^{T_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha}} \exp(-E_{\alpha}/RT_i) dT \right\} \\
 &= \frac{A}{\beta_i} \frac{E}{R} [P(u_{\alpha,i}) - P(u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i})] = \frac{A}{\beta_i} J[E_{\alpha}, T_i(t_{\alpha})] \quad (24)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中, $P(u)$ 取 Senum-Yang 近似计算:

$$\text{二级近似时: } P_2(u_{\alpha,i}) = \frac{e^{-u_{\alpha,i}}}{u_{\alpha,i}} \frac{u_{\alpha,i} + 4}{u_{\alpha,i}^2 + 6u_{\alpha,i} + 6}$$

$$P_2(u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}) = \frac{e^{-u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}}}{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}} \frac{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i} + 4}{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^2 + 6u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i} + 6}$$

$$\text{三级近似时: } P_3(u_{\alpha,i}) = \frac{e^{-u_{\alpha,i}}}{u_{\alpha,i}} \frac{u_{\alpha,i}^2 + 10u_{\alpha,i} + 18}{u_{\alpha,i}^3 + 12u_{\alpha,i}^2 + 36u_{\alpha,i} + 24}$$

$$P_3(u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}) = \frac{e^{-u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}}}{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}} \frac{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^2 + 10u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i} + 18}{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^3 + 12u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^2 + 36u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i} + 24}$$

四级近似时:

$$P_4(u_{\alpha,i}) = \frac{e^{-u_{\alpha,i}}}{u_{\alpha,i}} \frac{u_{\alpha,i}^3 + 18u_{\alpha,i}^2 + 88u_{\alpha,i} + 96}{u_{\alpha,i}^4 + 20u_{\alpha,i}^3 + 120u_{\alpha,i}^2 + 240u_{\alpha,i} + 120}$$

$$P_4(u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}) = \frac{e^{-u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}}}{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}} \frac{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^3 + 18u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^2 + 88u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i} + 96}{u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^4 + 20u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^3 + 120u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i}^2 + 240u_{\alpha-\Delta\alpha,i} + 120}$$

由等 α , 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(\alpha) &= \frac{A}{\beta_1} J[E_{\alpha}, T_1(t_{\alpha})] = \frac{A}{\beta_2} J[E_{\alpha}, T_2(t_{\alpha})] \\
 &= \dots = \frac{A}{\beta_n} J[E_{\alpha}, T_n(t_{\alpha})] \quad (25)
 \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\Omega_{M1}(E_{\alpha}) = \min \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \beta_j J[E_{\alpha}, T_i(t_{\alpha})]}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \beta_i J[E_{\alpha}, T_j(t_{\alpha})]} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (26)$$

假设 $G(\alpha)$ 与 β 无关, 则有

$$\Omega_{M2}(E_{\alpha}) = \min \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n J[E_{\alpha}, T_i(t_{\alpha})]}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n J[E_{\alpha}, T_j(t_{\alpha})]} - n(n-1) \right| \quad (27)$$

$$\Omega_{M3}(E_{\alpha}) = \min \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n J[E_{\alpha}, T_i(t_{\alpha})]}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n J[E_{\alpha}, T_j(t_{\alpha})]} \right| \quad (28)$$

于是, 代一系列不定温 TG 或 DSC 曲线上测得的同一 α 处的原始数据: $\beta_i, T_i(t_{\alpha})$ 或 $T_i(t_{\alpha}), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 入方程(26)或(27)和(28), 可得满足相应方程最小值的 E_{α} 值。

我们称这种求 E_{α} 的方法为改进的非线性等转化率积分法 [modified integral isoconversional non-linear method (MNL-INT method)]。

3 结束语

从定温和非定温第 I 类和第 II 类动力学方程的微、积分方程, 可方便地导出非线性等转化率微、积分法求 E_{α} 的数学表达式。

有关应用实例, 将在以后各报中陆续报道。

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Differential and Integral Isoconversional Non-linear Methods and their Application in Physical Chemistry Study of Energetic Materials (I): Theory and Method

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Abstract: Eight typical differential and integral isoconversional non-linear equations for computing the apparent activation energy (E_{α}) from isothermal and non-isothermal data were derived. The numerical methods of computing the value of E_{α} of decomposition reaction of energetic materials via the equations were presented.

Key words: physical chemistry; energetic materials; differential isoconversional non-linear method; integral isoconversional non-linear method; decomposition reaction; apparent activation energy