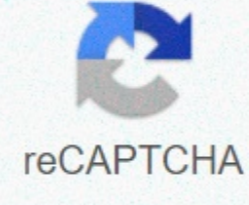




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## Feo co fe co2

FeO + CO → Fe + CO<sub>2</sub> This is a redox reaction (oxidation reduction) and FeO is an oxidizing agents. Oxidizing reactions according to the following rules or processes: • Getting oxygen • Losing hydrated and/or electrons. Reduction responses according to the following rules or processes: • Loss of oxygen • Getting hydrogen and electron When both oxidants and reduction responses, they form a redox reaction. This is a redox reduction reaction: CII - 2 e<sup>-</sup> → CIV (oxidizing) FeII + 2 e<sup>-</sup> → Fe0 (reduction) CO is a reduction agents, FeO is an oxidizing agents. Reactants: FeO – Iron(II) oxide Other names: Ferrous oxide, Iron Monoxide, Iron Oxide, Ferrous Monoxide, Iron (II) Oxide, C.I. 77489 Appearance: Black Crystals; Black oxide in various forms of CO - Carbon monoxide Other names: carbon monoxide, carbon oxide, Carbon(II) oxide Carbonyl, Flue gas, Monoxide, Carboneum oxygenisatum, CO, C#O, [CO], Carbon oxide, Carbon oxide Without taste without flavor mampat gas without color; Colorless, odorless gas. [Note: Delivered as mampat gas is not liquefied or liquefied.] Products: Fe Names: Iron, Fe, Element 26 Fer, 26Fe, Eisen, Ferrum, Hierro, Carbonyl Iron, Electrolytic Iron, Ferrum Metallicum, Iron Powder, Iron, Carbonyl, Iron, Elemental, Iron, Deductible, CO<sub>2</sub> Deductible Iron: Carbon dioxide, CO<sub>2</sub> Carbonic acid gas, dry ice, [CO<sub>2</sub>], anhidrid carbonic, R-744, E-290, E 290, E290, anhydride carbonic acid, Carbon-12 dioxide, Methanedione, Carbon oxide, CO<sub>2</sub>. [Note: Juzuk ordinary air (approximately 300 ppm)]. Appearance: Colorless gas; Liquefied gas mampat without color without a smell; Colorless, odorless gas. [Note: Delivered as liquefied mampat gas. The pepejal form is used as dried ice.] FeO, CO) data-basepathlan=en/ data-basepath=/& Fe, CO<sub>2</sub>) data-basepathlan=en/ data-basepath=/& FeO, CO) and by product (Fe, CO<sub>2</sub>) data-basepathlan=en/ data-basepath=/& Spin-inversion and rotation selection in FeO(+) + H<sub>2</sub> and Fe(+) + N<sub>2</sub>O reactions. Ard SG, Johnson HOSPITAL, Melko JJ, Martinez O, Shuman NS, Ushakov VG, Guo H, Troe J, Viggiano AA, Ard SG, et al. Phys Chem Chem Phys. 2015 Aug 14;17(30):19709-17. doi: 10.1039/c5cp01418b. Phys Chem Chem Phys. 2015. PMID: Combined Authors 26129708 \* Authors equivalent to Departamento de Química, Laboratório Computacional de Espectroscopia e Cinética, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil Email: antoniofosof@ffcrp.usp.br b Departamento de Química, LABIQSC2 - Laboratório de Atividade Biológica e Química Supramolecular de Compostos de Coordenação, Departamento de Química Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil We report the calculations mechanism and determination of pemalar levels of Fe + CO<sub>2</sub> → FeO + CO reaction, in the temperature range of 1000-3000 K, in the CCSD(T)/CBS//B3LYP/def2-TZVP theory stage. The overall rate of malar was obtained by the Monte Carlo Kinetic simulation. The rate thought to be continuing, in 2000 K, was 9.72 × 10<sup>-13</sup> cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>, in agreement with experimental measurements: 2.97 × 10<sup>-13</sup> cm<sup>3</sup> molecules<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> [A &lt;1&gt; &lt;7&gt; A11. Giesen et al., Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2002, 4, 3665] and 1.13 × 10<sup>-13</sup> cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> [V. N. Smirnov, Kinet. Catal., 2008, 49, 607]. Our study shows that these reactions follow complex mechanisms, with a variety of response lines contributing to overall levels, and that CCSD(T) precisely explains the reaction of these transitional metals. You have access to this article Please wait while we load your content ... Something that didn't hit. Try again? Back to the navigation tab additional INFORMATION PDF (202K) Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2020,22, 16943-16948 E. Dias Vicentini, A. P. de Lima Batista and A. G. Sampaio de Oliveira-Filho, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2020, 22, 16943 If you are not the author of this article and you wish to re-produce material from it in a non-third-party RSC publication, you must request the official truth using the Copyright Release Center. Go to our Referrals to use the Copyright Release Center page for more information. Authors who contribute to the publication of rsc (journal articles, books or chapters of books) do not need to ask for official truth to produce the material contained in this article on the condition that the correct recognition is given with the reissued material. The reissued material should be associated as follows: If the material has been adjusted rather than reissued from the original RSC issue it can be replaced with Adjusted from. In all ref case. XX is an XXth reference in the list of references. If you are the author of this article, you do not need to formally request the truth to re-produce the numbers, images of rajah and others contained in this article in third party publications or in theses or dissertations provided that correct recognition is provided with the reissued material. The originally produced material should be associated as follows: If you are the author of this article, you still need to obtain the truth to re-produce the entire article in third-party publishing except the whole breeding of articles in a thesis or dissertation. Information on re-producing material from RSC articles with different licensees can be found on our Truth Request page. Tweet Share Back to navigation tab FeO + CO → Fe + CO<sub>2</sub> Words equation: Iron (II) oxide + Carbon monoxide → Iron + Carbon dioxide Type chemical response: This reaction we have a chemical response. Offset Strategy: In this reaction FeO loses it is O atoms to form Fe, the iron metal. Be a Be to think of all the oxygen atoms (O) in the receding part of the equation! Back to Online Chemical Tools Menu