

Synthesis Of Nickel And Cobalt Sulfide Nanoparticles Using

The Synthesis and Study by X-ray of the Di-arsenides of Nickel, Cobalt and Iron
 Gamma Radiation Induced Synthesis and Optical Characterization of Cobalt and Nickel Nanoparticles Stabilized in Polymer Metallopolymers of Cobalt, Nickel, and Gold
 Synthesis and Characterization of Cobalt (II), Nickel (II), and Copper (II) Complexes with 3, 3'-bis(p-X-benzoylacetoneiminato)bis(trimethylene)amine Ligands
 The Synthesis and Characterization of Copper (II), Nickel (II), and Cobalt (II) Halide Complexes of Dithiacyclophanes
 Bench-scale Studies of the Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis Over Iron, Nickel, and Nickel Cobalt Catalysts (Japan)
 Synthesis and Characterization of Cobalt and Nickel Thiolate Complexes for Hydrogen Evolution
 Ferrites
 Structure, Synthesis and Reactivity of 'trans' Bridged Nickel and Cobalt Cyclidenes
 Synthesis, Characterization, and Reactivity of Pentamethylcyclopentadienyl Complexes of Divalent Cobalt and Nickel
 The Characterization of Cobalt and Nickel Thiophosphates Made by Ionothermal Synthesis
 Synthesis and Magnetic Properties of Iron-cobalt Bulk Solids, Nickel-iron and Cobalt Thin Films
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 Synthesis, Characterisation and Olefin Oligomerization Over Nickel, Cobalt and Zinc Substituted Synthetic Mica Montmorillonite
 Zinc, Iron, Copper, Cobalt, Manganese and Nickel Catalysts
 Tesi
 Synthesis of Iron, Cobalt and Nickel Titanides from Fine Elemental Powders
 Synthesis of Some New Pyrite Nickel and Cobalt Chalcogenides
 Synthesis, Properties, and Applications
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 N Metallocenophanes and Polymetallocenes of Iron, Cobalt and Nickel
 Synthesis of nickel and cobalt sulfides using sodium dithionite
 Physical Properties of Ferrimagnetic Oxides in Relation to Their Technical Applications
 Synthesis, Reactions, and Properties of Iron, Cobalt and Nickel Complexes Containing Some (P,S)-chelating Ligands and Trimethylphosphine
 Synthesis and Electrochemical Studies of Cobalt Substituted Nickel Hydroxide for Battery Applications
 Synthesis, characterisation and olefin oligomerization of nickel, cobalt and zinc substituted synthesis mica montmorillonite
 Synthesis of Layered Metal Hydroxide Materials Containing Nickel, Cobalt and Copper
 Synthesis and Magnetic Properties of Cobalt Nickel Nanoparticles Prepared by Chemical Reduction Techniques
 Synthesis, Reactivity, Properties and Applications
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 The Synthesis and Characterization of Nickel and Cobalt Ferrite Nanopowders Obtained by Different Methods
 Properties and Applications
 Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis on Cobalt and Nickel

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Powder Technology comprehends several particulate solid systems, which must be controlled, from the nucleation stages to the final application of derivative materials. Powder characteristics depend on the synthesis method, which can be a simple solid-state reaction followed by attrition milling, mechanosynthesis, or chemical methods, such as the sol-gel method. Powder technology is an important interdisciplinary area, which can provide solutions to several application fields. The book Powder Technology contains several peer-reviewed chapters organized in two sections. Section 1 is focused on metal and composites powders and Section 2 contains chapters on non-metallic powders. I sincerely hope that the contents of this book will help in the dissemination of knowledge to researchers and students working with powder technology.

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 Pillared Metal-Organic Frameworks
 Properties and Applications

The thesis is divided into the following 4 chapters: synthesis, characterization, and reactivity of trinuclear pentamethylcyclopentadienyl cobalt and nickel clusters with triply-bridging methylidyne groups; chemical and physical properties of pentamethylcyclopentadienyl acetylacetonate complexes of Co(II) and Ni(II); synthesis, characterization, and reactivity of pentamethylcyclopentadienyl halide complexes of Co and Ni; and crystallographic studies of distortions in metallocenes with C5-symmetrical cyclopentadienyl rings.

Gamma Radiation Induced Synthesis and Optical Characterization of Cobalt and Nickel

Nanoparticles Stabilized in Polymer Royal Society of Chemistry

In the last two decades, metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) have provoked considerable interest due to their potential applications in different fields such as catalysis, gas storage and sensing. The most important advantages of MOFs over other porous materials is the ability of tailoring their pore size, functionality and even the topology of the framework by rational selection of the molecular building blocks. Therefore, many chemists have tried to engineer the structure of MOFs to achieve specific functions. Pillared metal organic frameworks are a class of MOFs composed of inorganic secondary building units (SBUs) and two sets of organic linkers, generally oxygen- and nitrogen-donor ligands. Typically, in the structure of pillared MOFs, the oxygen-donor struts link the metal clusters into a two-dimensional (2D) sheet and the N-donor struts pillar the sheets to generate a three-dimensional (3D) framework. Thus, the construction of MOFs by utilizing two sets of organic linkers could provide an extra possibility for further tuning of MOF's pore walls. A variety of functional groups including imine, amide and heterocycles were successfully incorporated into bidentate pillar ligand skeleton. Interestingly, by using pillaring linkers with different length, a wide diversity of metal-organic frameworks with tunable pore dimensions and topologies can be obtained. In this book, we introduce pillared metal organic frameworks with their properties and applications.

Metallopolymers of Cobalt, Nickel, and Gold John Wiley & Sons

Abstract under embargo by request.

Synthesis and Characterization of Cobalt (II), Nickel (II), and Copper (II) Complexes with 3, 3'-bis(p-X-benzoylacetoneiminato)bis(trimethylene)amine Ligands

Homogeneous precipitation by urea decomposition has been shown to form powders of superior performance for use as the positive electrode of rechargeable batteries. Cobalt substituted [Alpha]-Ni(OH)₂ powders prepared by this method have produced micron sized spherical particles with an inner structure of nanosized sheet-like crystallites, which demonstrate a very high specific surface area for the powder. Comparative electrochemical studies and phase analyses between homogeneously precipitated, commercial, and base precipitated Ni(OH)₂ powders have shown that homogeneously precipitated powders, with or without cobalt, have the highest capacity and best reversibility characteristics. The effects of coprecipitation of cobalt versus mechanical mixing were studied. Results show that even though any type of cobalt addition will improve the capacity and reversible potential of the electrode, regardless of the preparation method, the most dramatic enhancement is seen with the substitution of cobalt for nickel within the structure.

The Synthesis and Characterization of Copper (II), Nickel (II), and Cobalt (II) Halide Complexes of Dithiacyclophanes

Heterocycle synthesis is one of the largest areas of modern organic chemistry. Heterocycles have a broad range of applications including pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and dyes, and are the core structure to around 90% of naturally-occurring molecules. Transition metal catalysts have become favoured in heterocycle synthesis, not least because of their low cost, but also due to their relatively low environmental toxicity and biocompatibility. This book presents an overview of the state-of-the-art in transition metal catalysis for heterocycle synthesis. Each metal is discussed in turn, presenting a comprehensive source of information on the use of zinc, iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in a sustainable and economic manner. Referencing the latest primary literature, and authored by active researchers in the field, this book is a must-have resource for anyone wishing to undertake an economic and sustainable approach to heterocycle synthesis.

Bench-scale Studies of the Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis Over Iron, Nickel, and Nickel Cobalt Catalysts (Japan)

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Over Iron, Nickel, and Nickel Cobalt Catalysts (Japan) Synthesis and Magnetic Properties of Cobalt Nickel Nanoparticles Prepared by Chemical Reduction Methods Metallopolymers of Cobalt, Nickel, and Gold Synthesis, Properties, and Applications Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis on Cobalt and Nickel Synthesis of Iron, Cobalt, Nickel and Copper Complexes of Oxazolindines Synthesis, characterisation and olefin oligomerization of nickel, cobalt and zinc substituted synthesis mica montmorillonite Structure, Synthesis and Reactivity of 'trans' Bridged Nickel and Cobalt Cyclidenes Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis on Cobalt and Nickel The Synthesis and Characterization of Copper (II), Nickel (II), and Cobalt (II) Halide Complexes of Dithiacyclophanes Synthesis and Characterization of Cobalt- and Iron-substituted Lithium Nickel Oxides Tesi The Characterization of Cobalt and Nickel Thiophosphates Made by Ionothermal Synthesis Synthesis and Characterization of Cobalt and Nickel Thiolate Complexes for Hydrogen Evolution Alumina supported bimetallic overlayer Re@Pd, Ni@Pt, and Co@Pt (core@shell) catalysts have been synthesized using the directed deposition technique. Single crystal and first principles computational studies have indicated that the formation of an overlayer atop a base metal can have an electronic effect on the surface overlaying metal that ultimately can increase or decrease binding energies for adsorbed species such as H₂ and CO. In order to detect electronic modifications of the overlaying Pd or Pt metal several characterization techniques were employed. These techniques include: hydrogen and carbon monoxide chemisorption, an ethylene hydrogenation descriptor reaction, and X-ray absorption spectroscopy. Non-structured bimetallic alloy catalysts were also examined for the Ni and Co systems and when compared to overlayer catalysts exhibited notably different behavior. To determine if changes in catalytic behavior previously reported for Re@Pd overlayer catalyst was not caused by particle size effects, samples were made with different metal loading, dispersion, and particle size. Particle size effects have long been known to play a role in catalytic behavior as smaller particles tend to have more unsaturated, highly reactive, metal sites (e.g., corners, kinks, and edges). It was found that the 7 wt% Re@Pd (~6 nm particle size) demonstrated similar reductions in quality and strength of hydrogen adsorption as were seen for the smaller particle 2 wt% Re@Pd (~3 nm particle size) counterpart. Ethylene hydrogenation activity also proved consistent when normalized based on active Pd sites. Results indicate that the formation of a Pd overlayer was the reason for observed changes in adsorption and hydrogenation activity and the effect cannot be merely attributed to particle size effects. Aqueous phase reforming (APR) has

proven capable of reforming a feed into H₂ under moderate pressures and temperatures. Because the APR reaction produces H₂ and CO products, a catalyst that has a decrease in product adsorption strength should make for an ideal APR catalyst. Ni@Pt and Co@Pt catalyst have demonstrated a decrease in hydrogen and carbon monoxide adsorption strength and have shown a reduction in ethylene hydrogenation activity when compared to a pure Pt catalyst. XAS studies have shown that overlayer catalysts demonstrate near edge absorption characteristics dissimilar to that of bimetallic catalyst of similar loading indicating that overlayer synthesis is not merely creating a bimetallic alloy. Successive overlayer depositions resulted in an increase in both Pt-M coordination number and interatomic distance indicating that multiple depositions could be depositing multiple overlayers of platinum. However, even with multiple layers deposited, overlayer catalytic activity remains different than that of non-structured bimetallic alloys and is in line with single crystal and computational predictions for overlayer catalyst systems.

Ferrites

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