アマニ油の空気酸化における種々の鉄塩の触媒作用

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Catalytic Effect of Various Iron Salts in the Aerobic Oxidation of Linseed Oil (\frac{1}{Graduate} School of Science, Tokyo University of Science, \frac{2}{Faculty of Science, Tokyo University of Science}) \cap Nagisa Soma,\frac{1}{Masayuki Inoue}^2

In our laboratory, we have continuously studied the catalytic activity of iron(III) salts in the aerobic oxidation of plant oils, using linseed oil as a model compound. We have already established an experimental method utilizing a mixture of hydrated iron(III) sulfate and sodium chloride as a catalyst. In this presentation, we focused on the oxidation number of iron ions and investigated the catalytic activity of iron(III) and iron(III) salts. As the results, ammonium iron(III) sulfate dodecahydrate and iron(III) chloride tetrahydrate showed similar catalytic effects as iron(III) sulfate hydrate, but ammonium iron(III) sulfate hexahydrate did not show the catalytic activity. This may be due to the fact that iron (III) ion in ammonium iron(III) sulfate hexahydrate was not easily oxidized to iron (IIII) ion, thus the circulation of the oxidation number of iron ions was interrupted.

Keywords: aerobic oxidation of plant oils, catalyst, iron(II) salts, iron(III) salts

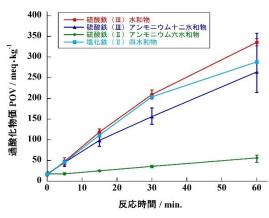


図1 鉄(Ⅱ)塩,鉄(Ⅲ)塩の触媒作用

(III) 塩である硫酸鉄 (III) アンモニウム十二水和物 $Fe(NH_4)(SO_4)_2$ ・ $12H_2O$ (鉄ミョウバン) の各塩と塩化ナトリウムとの混合物の触媒効果を比較すると, 鉄ミョウバンと塩化鉄 (II) では硫酸鉄 (III) と同様に触媒作用が見られたが, モール塩は見られなかった (図 1)。これはモール塩では鉄 (III) イオンが鉄 (III) イオンに酸化されにくく, 鉄イオンの酸化数の循環が遮断されたためと考えられる。

1) Giorgio Minotti, Chem. Res. Toxicol. 1993, 6, 134.