

Dissolving Magnets: Etidronic Acid Facilitated Solvation of Magnetite

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1. Solar Energy Storage Application

- The Solar Energy Research Facility (SERF) uses 312 mirrors to focus sunlight in one spot that reaches temperatures around 1500°C (Figure 1).



Figure 1. The Valparaiso University Solar Energy Research Facility (SERF).

- The immense temperatures that the SERF can generate are capable of converting solid Rust into solid Magnetite, a reaction that does not happen otherwise. (2a.)
- Dissolved magnetite has increased reactivity in solution versus solid Magnetite. (2b.)
- Adding small amounts of electricity to the dissolved Magnetite should produce hydrogen fuel and regenerate rust. (2c.)
- Hydrogen fuel can be stored or distributed in congruence with energy requirements. (2d.)

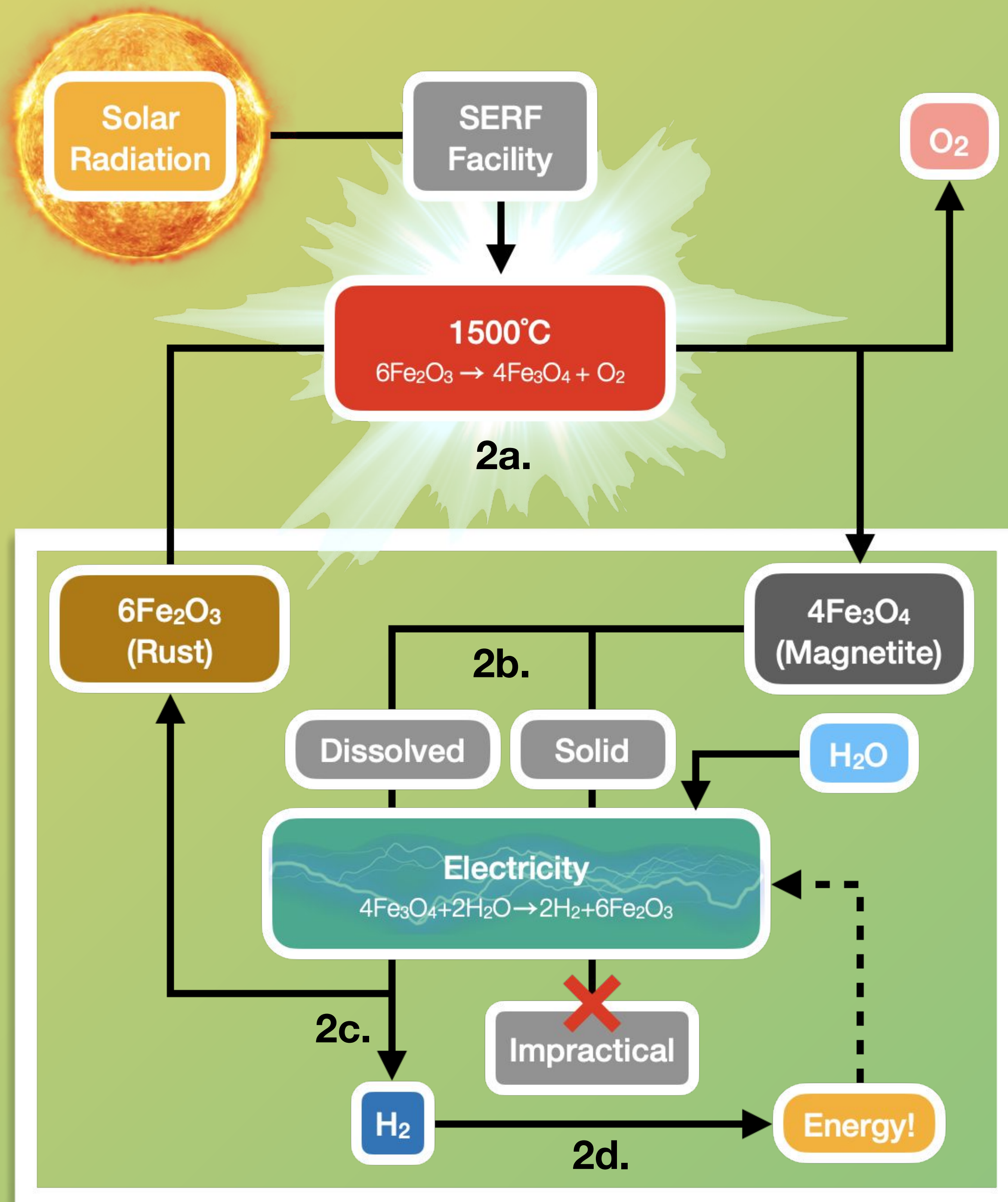


Figure 2. A conceptual scheme of the decoupled solar-electrolysis cycle.

2. The Dissolution of Magnetite

Dissolving a material used for household refrigerator magnets (Figure 3) is about as easy as it sounds. Typically, this would require using a highly concentrated, strong acid. Unfortunately, this can complicate the recovery of Rust following electrolysis. Etidronic Acid (Hydroxyethylidenediphosphonic Acid a.k.a. HEDP) (Figure 4) has demonstrated valuable attributes in this application, facilitating dissolution at milder pH's (Figure 5) and allowing the recovery of Rust through control of pH.

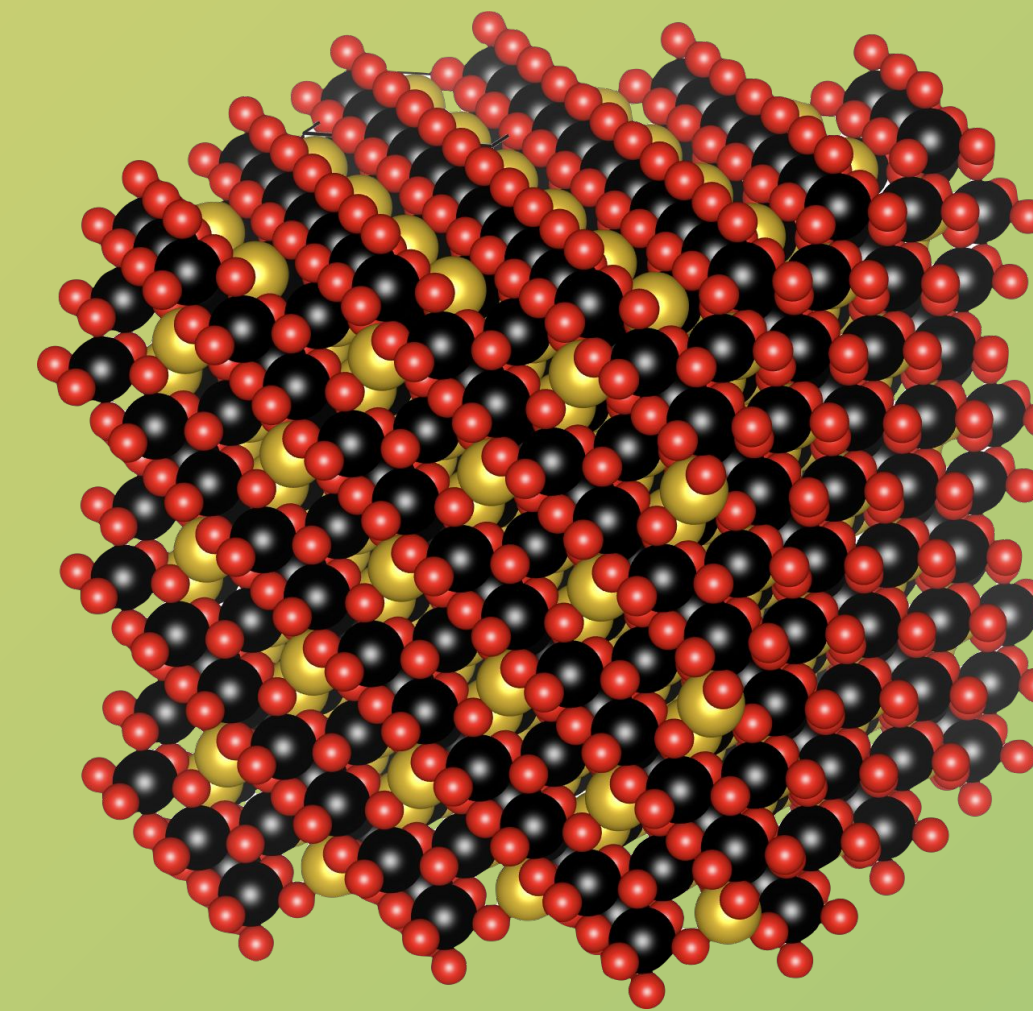


Figure 3. Crystal structure of Magnetite.² Energetically valuable Iron (II) is yellow, and lower energy Iron (III) is black.

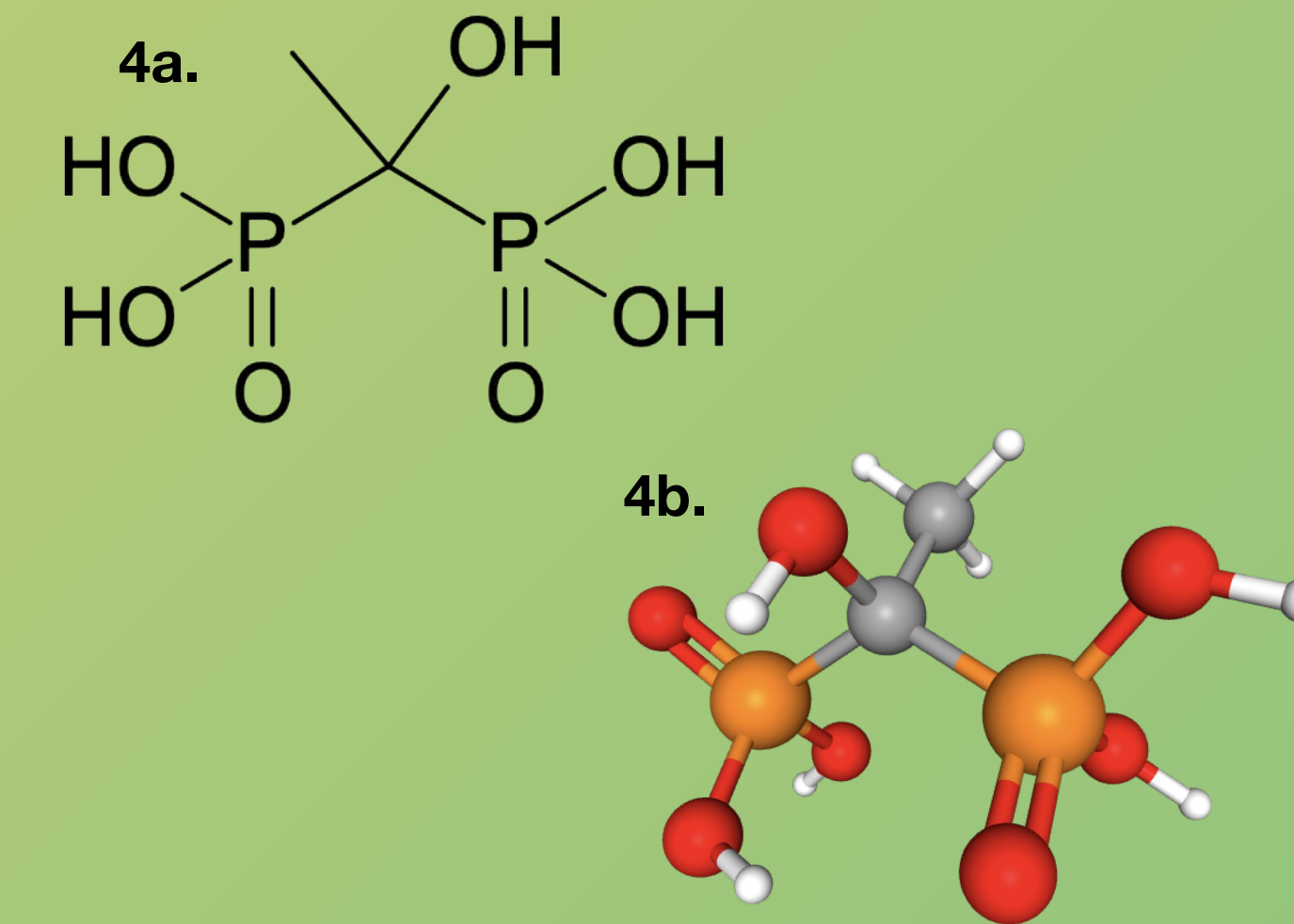


Figure 4. 2-Dimensional (4a.) and 3-Dimensional (4b.) molecular structures of HEDP.

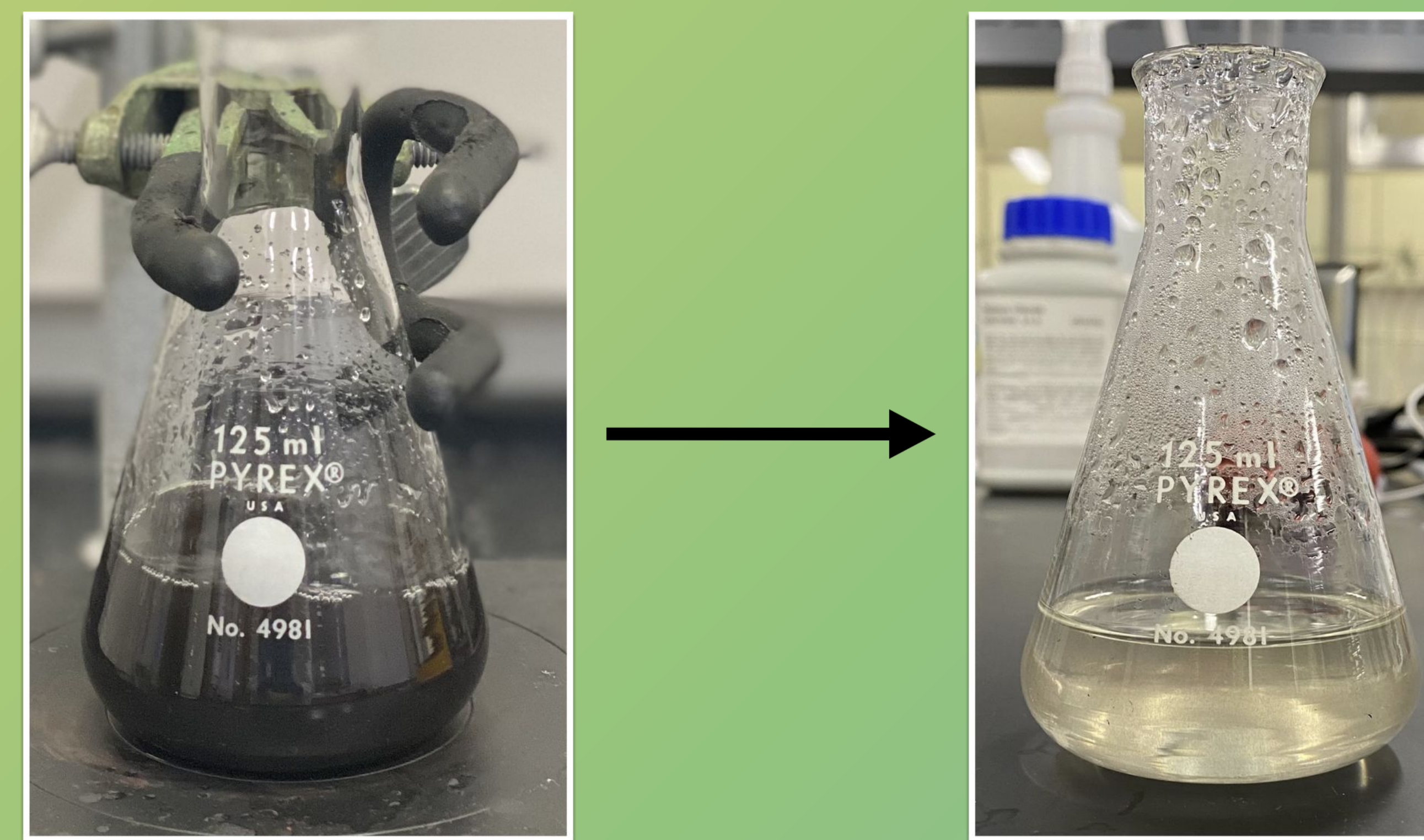


Figure 5. Magnetite prior to (left) and after (right) dissolution in aqueous HEDP.

3. The Beer-Lambert Law

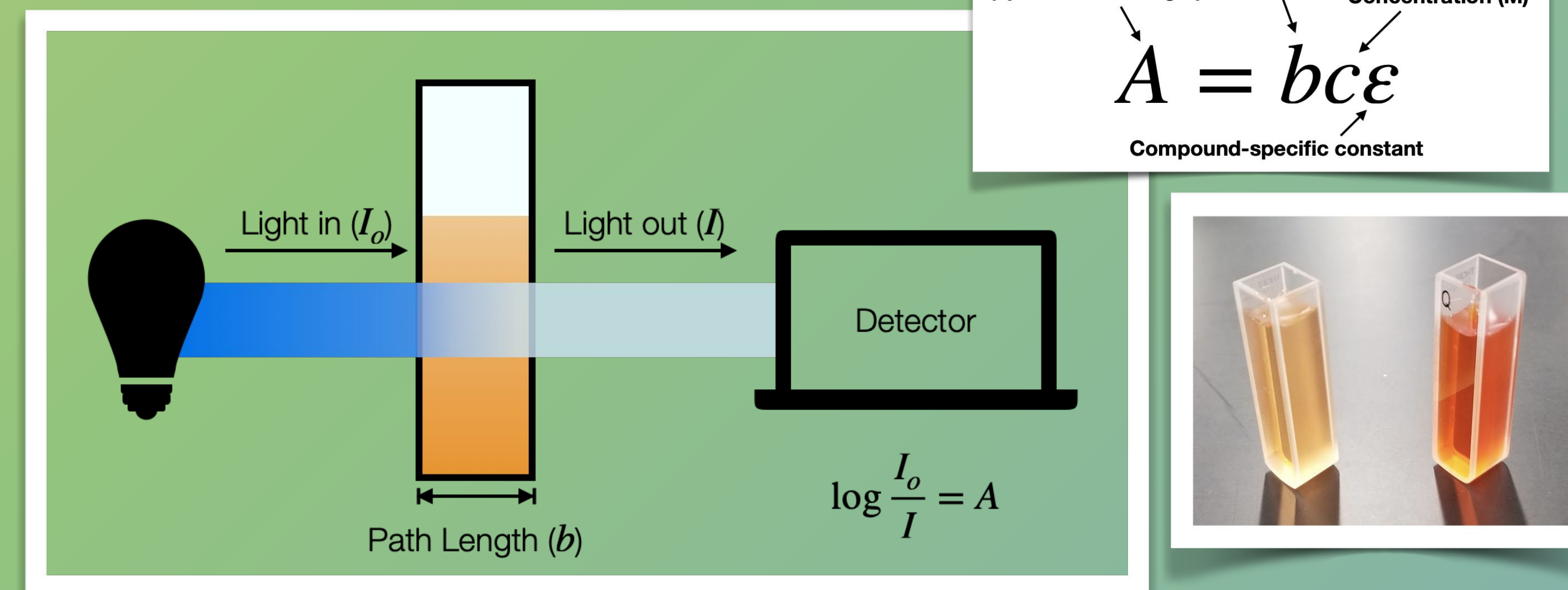


Figure 6. The concentration of Iron calculated by measuring absorbance using UV-VIS Spectroscopy. The Beer-Lambert Law derives concentration based on absorbance values and a known epsilon value.

4. Sample Preparation: Phenanthroline Assay

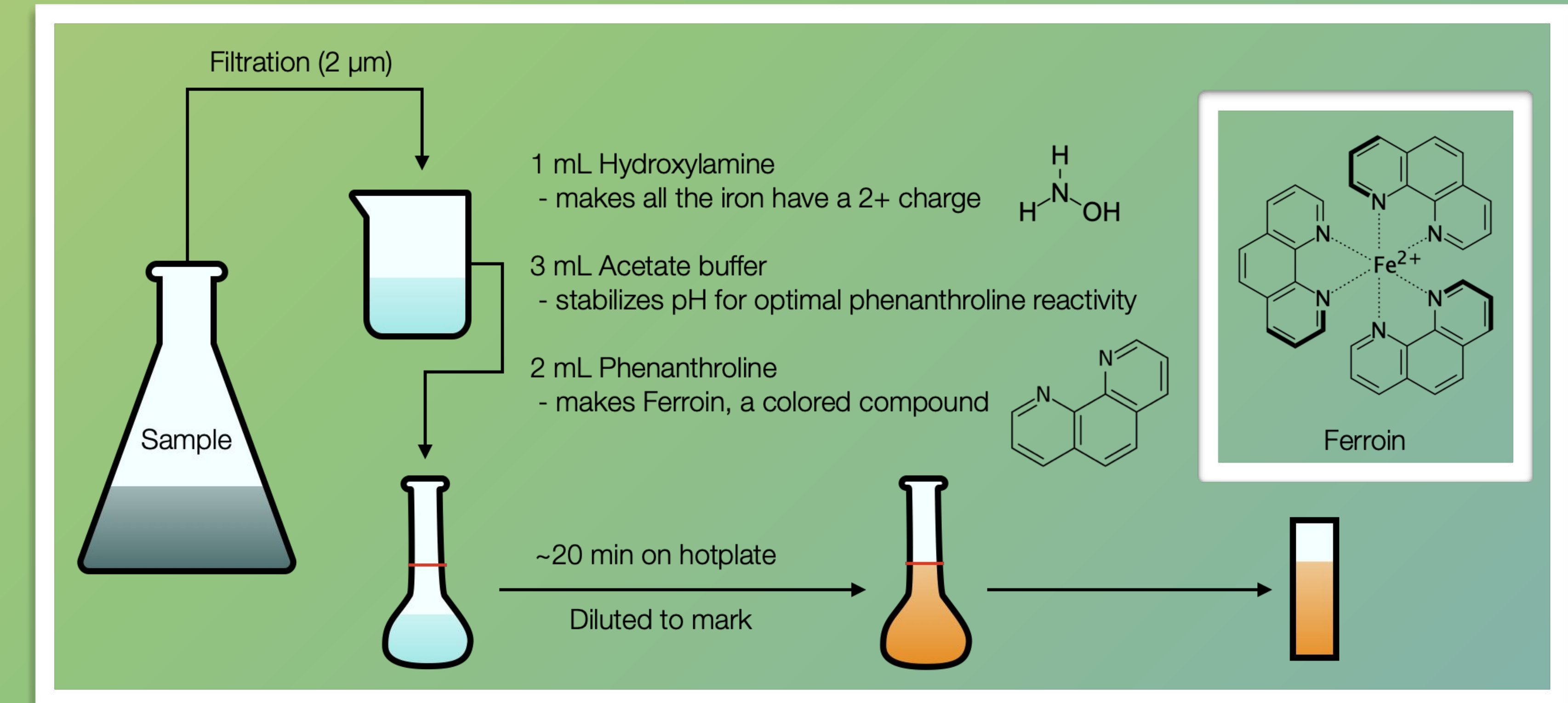
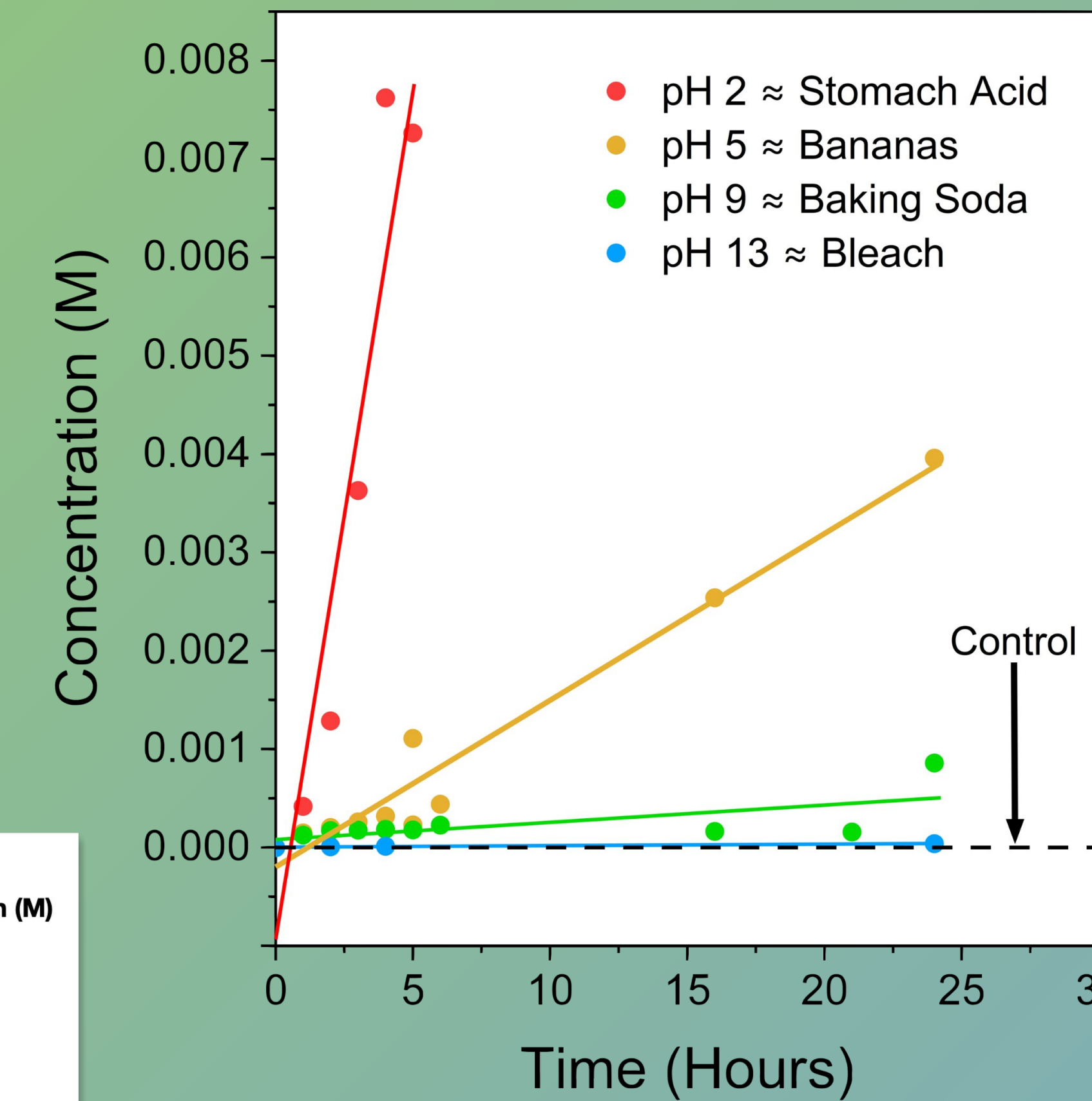


Figure 7. Outlined method for the determination of Iron concentration via phenanthroline assay. This assay converts all Iron in a solution into Ferriin, a red-orange compound with a known epsilon.³

5. Data and Results

Concentration of Iron vs. Time (0.01M HEDP)



Experimental Derivation of Dissolution Activation Energy

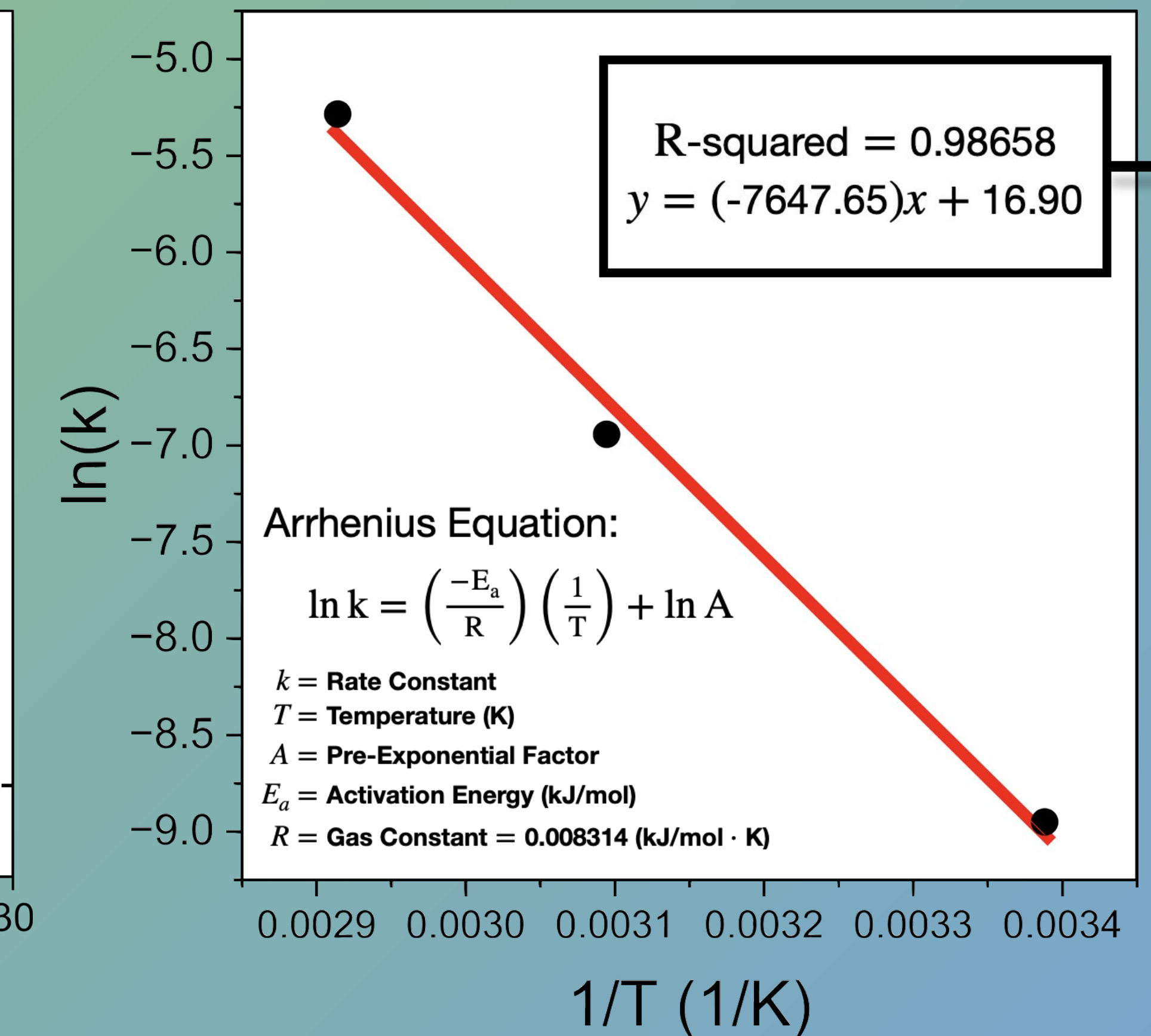


Figure 8. Magnetite dissolution rates at varying pHs (left), and the derivation of the dissolution reaction's activation energy (right). Our reported activation energy of 63.6 kJ/mol coincided with literature values of 71 kJ/mol.^{4,5}

$$\frac{E_a}{R} = -7647.65 \rightarrow E_a = 63.6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

6. Future Work

- Systematically Evaluate:
 - Conditions to produce Hydrogen at different pH's, pressures, and temperatures.
 - Efficiency of rust recovery.
- Investigate the atomic structure of the interaction between HEDP and Iron.
- Analyze the specific arrangement of HEDP on the molecular level in solution.

References

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