

Journal of Electrochemistry

Volume 11 | Issue 3

2005-08-28

Cyclic Voltammetry and Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy of Dissociative Adsorption of Ethanol on Pt-Ru Electrodes

ZHANG Bin

Recommended Citation

ZHANG Bin. Cyclic Voltammetry and Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy of Dissociative Adsorption of Ethanol on Pt-Ru Electrodes[J]. *Journal of Electrochemistry*, 2005 , 11(3): 289-293.

DOI: 10.61558/2993-074X.1655

Available at: <https://jelectrochem.xmu.edu.cn/journal/vol11/iss3/9>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Journal of Electrochemistry. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Electrochemistry by an authorized editor of Journal of Electrochemistry.

文章编号 : 1006-3471(2005)03-0289-05

铂钌电极上乙醇解离吸附与氧化行为的原位 SERS 研究

张 兵¹, 周海辉¹, 温祖标¹, 钟起玲^{*1}, 黄 芮¹, 杨熊元¹, 任 斌², 田中群²

(1. 江西师范大学化学化工学院, 江西南昌, 330027; 2. 固体表面国家重点实验室, 厦门大学化学系, 福建厦门, 361005)

摘要: 应用电化学循环伏安法和原位表面增强拉曼光谱研究了乙醇在 Pt-Ru 电极上的解离吸附与氧化行为, 首次获得了酸性介质中乙醇在 Pt-Ru 电极上解离吸附的表面拉曼光谱。实验表明: 乙醇在粗糙铂和 Pt-Ru 电极上均能自发地解离出强吸附中间体 CO, 而且在 Pt-Ru 电极上, 强吸附中间体 CO 氧化的过电位比在粗糙铂电极上降低了约 140mV。初步证实酸性介质中乙醇在 Pt-Ru 电极上的氧化遵从双途径机理。本研究结果说明, 表面增强拉曼光谱技术能拓展到有实用价值的电催化体系。

关键词: 乙醇; 解离吸附; Pt-Ru; 表面增强拉曼光谱

中图分类号: O646.54

文献标识码: A

20世纪60年代以来, 有机小分子的电催化氧化一直是活跃的研究领域, 醇类小分子的氧化有望用于新型燃料电池而倍受关注^[1~5]。目前, 直接甲醇燃料电池(DMFC)是世界上许多国家研究和开发的热点, 且取得可喜的成绩^[4,5]。但甲醇的毒性很大, 且易透过离子交换膜从而降低燃料电池的性能。因而, 欲使醇类燃料电池能够得到普及应用, 很有必要寻找其它醇类来代替高毒性的甲醇。乙醇由于其结构简单、来源广泛、毒性较低和有较高的理论能量密度而受到研究者的注目^[6~8]。

在有机小分子电氧化研究中, 铂是最常用的电催化材料。但铂的价格较贵, 且使用时易被强吸附中间体 CO 毒化而降低其催化活性。但如使用铂合金或者先在铂上吸附异种原子(或氧化物), 即能改善其电极表面的性能, 增加其催化活性。迄今, 人们已采用许多方法(如 CV^[9], PMR^[9], DEMS^[10,11]、FTIR^[11]等)研究乙醇在铂钌(Pt-Ru)电极上的吸附和氧化过程, 得到了一些有意义的信息, 认为 Pt-Ru 在醇类电氧化中是最有效的催化剂, 但对乙醇在 Pt-Ru 电极上的解离和氧化, 相关过程细节尚无定论(如吸附物的特性及作用、中间

产物、反应机理、表面结构和 pH 值的影响等)。原位红外光谱是最广泛的检测手段, 但其使用的电极通常局限于单晶及光滑或低粗糙度的多晶电极, 这与通常应用的电极表面状态相去甚远, 且无法检测到低波数区的分子振动光谱, 难以获取电极表面与吸附物种之间相互作用的信息。而表面拉曼光谱正可弥补红外光谱技术在这方面的不足, 但尚未见有关应用表面增强拉曼光谱研究乙醇在 Pt-Ru 电极上吸附和电催化氧化过程的报道。这主要是过渡金属体系的拉曼信号极难获得, 且人们普遍认为, 表面增强拉曼散射(SERS)效应仅局限于 Au, Ag, Cu 等币族金属体系。近年来, 本研究小组采用不同的电极处理方法, 成功地将表面增强拉曼光谱技术拓宽到过渡金属体系, 获得了吡啶、甲醇等有机小分子在粗糙铂、铑、钌、镍和铂钌合金等电极上吸附及氧化行为的一些信息^[12~20]。

本文应用常规电化学方法和 SERS 技术研究了乙醇分子在 Pt-Ru 电极上的解离吸附和氧化行为。发现乙醇在 Pt-Ru 电极上能自发地解离吸附, 并从分子水平证实乙醇在 Pt-Ru 电极表面的氧化过程也是依双途径机理进行的。

1 实验部分

1.1 试剂和仪器

硫酸为优级纯,其它药品均为分析纯,所用溶液均用三次水配制.

电化学测量使用 CH1631型电化学工作站(上海辰华),常规三电极体系拉曼电解池(详见文献[18]),铂丝作对电极,参比电极为饱和甘汞电极(SCE),工作电极为嵌在聚四氟乙烯棒内的铂盘电极(几何面积为 0.077 cm^2),使用前依次用6号金相砂纸、 $3\mu\text{m}$ 、 $0.3\mu\text{m}$ 和 $0.05\mu\text{m}$ 的 Al_2O_3 粉末抛光至呈镜面,而后用三次水超声清洗以除去留在电极表面的 Al_2O_3 ,冲洗干净后用PAR173型恒电位仪连接GFG-8016G型信号发生器按文献[17~19]作粗糙化处理.

拉曼光谱实验使用LabRam I型共焦显微拉曼谱仪(法国Dibr公司).该显微拉曼系统配备Olympus BX40显微镜,物镜为50倍的长焦距镜头,谱仪入口狭缝宽度为 $200\mu\text{m}$,激光波长为632.8 nm,到达样品的功率为3 mW.原位拉曼检测用XHD-II型恒电位仪(厦门大学).文中所用电位均相对于饱和甘汞电极,室温下测试.

1.2 Pt-Ru电极的制备

铂电极经粗糙化处理后,置于 $5\times10^{-3}\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ RuCl}_3 + 0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 溶液中,在 0.0332 V 的电位下沉积5 min,即得Pt-Ru电极,此时钉在铂上的覆盖度 Ru 为 $0.3^{[19~20]}$.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 Pt-Ru电极在硫酸中的循环伏安行为

图1是覆盖度为 $\text{Ru}=0.3$ 的Pt-Ru电极和粗糙铂($R=40$)电极在 $0.5\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 溶液中的CV行为.与粗糙铂电极相比,Pt-Ru电极上氢的吸脱附峰受到了部分抑制,这可能是因为钉对氢的吸脱附能力弱于铂.图1中,Pt-Ru电极在 0.5 V 左右显示的氧化峰(I),可能来自钉自身的氧化,其于 1.05 V 左右出现氧的析出峰,比粗糙铂的析氧电位约低 150 mV .负扫时还同时出现还原峰(II),峰(I)和峰(II)的半峰宽都较宽,其原因可能是存在多种钉的氧化物.

2.2 乙醇在Pt-Ru电极上的自发解离吸附

图2是室温和开路电位下粗糙铂电极($R=$

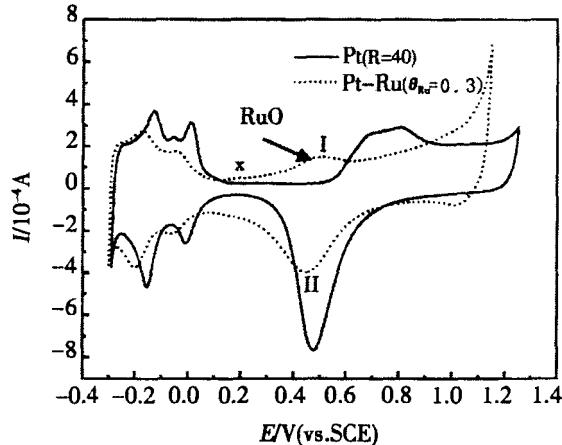


图1 粗糙铂电极($R=40$)和铂钉($\theta_{\text{Ru}}=0.3$)电极在 $0.5\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 溶液中的循环伏安曲线 扫描速率: 50 mV/s

Fig 1 CVs of the Pt ($R = 40$) and Pt-Ru ($\theta_{\text{Ru}} = 0.3$) electrode in $0.5\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ scan rate: 50mV/s

40)和铂钉电极($\theta_{\text{Ru}}=0.3$)分别在 $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 溶液中浸泡5 min后,置于 $0.5\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 溶液中的CV曲线.如图,其第一周CV曲线于 $0\sim0.6\text{ V}$ 之间出现一特征氧化峰,此峰可指认为乙醇在粗糙铂和Pt-Ru电极上解离吸附生成的强吸附物种CO的氧化峰,继续扫描直至吸附在电极表面的CO完全被氧化,铂及铂钉电极才恢复出现其于硫酸溶液中通常的CV曲线形状.从图2可见,强吸附在Pt-Ru($\theta_{\text{Ru}}=0.3$)电极上的CO,其起始氧化电位已从粗糙铂电极的 0.14 V 负移至 0.1 V ,相应的氧化峰电位也负移了约 140 mV ,且该峰的半峰宽明显增大,显示CO在Pt-Ru电极上可能存在多种吸附模式.以上表明:室温下,乙醇在铂钉电极上也能自发解离出强吸附中间体CO,而且钉能降低强吸附物种CO氧化的过电位,从而使Pt-Ru电极对乙醇的电氧化活性比嵌钉前的粗糙铂电极强.

2.3 乙醇在Pt-Ru电极上解离吸附的表面增强拉曼光谱

图3是Pt-Ru($\theta_{\text{Ru}}=0.3$)电极在 $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 溶液中随电位变化的原位表面增强拉曼谱图.如图,其高波数区的谱峰($2034\sim2050\text{ cm}^{-1}$)乃线性吸附的CO的C—O伸缩振动,低波数区的谱峰($480\sim494$

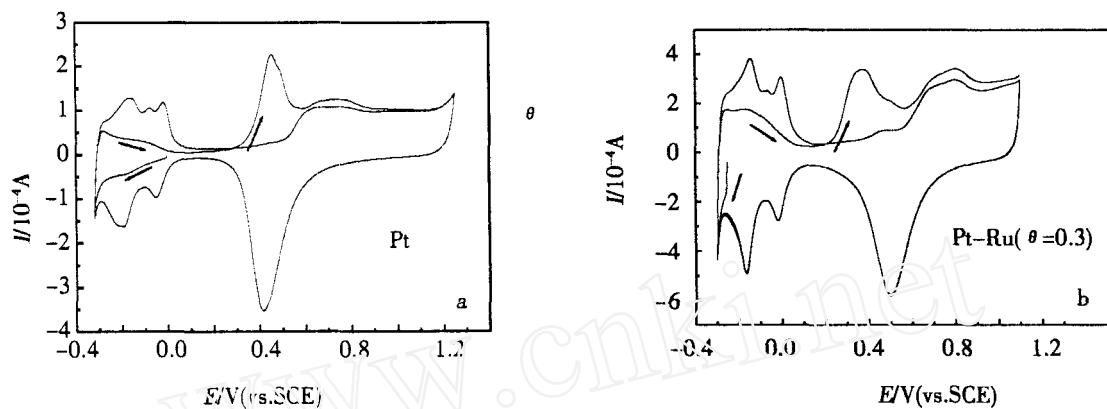


图2 开路电位下,粗糙铂电极($R=40$) (a)和铂钌($\theta=0.3$) (b)电极在 $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}+0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 溶液中浸泡5 min后置于 $0.5\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 中的循环伏安曲线
扫速:50 mV/s

Fig 2 CVs of the roughened Pt($R=40$) (a) and Pt-Ru ($\theta=0.3$) (b) electrode in $0.5\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, the electrodes were transferred to electrochemical cell right after immersed in $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}+0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ for 5 min at open circuit potential, scan rate: 50 mV/s

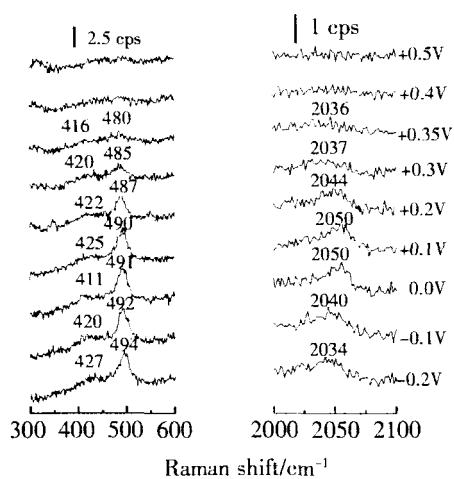


图3 铂钌($\theta=0.3$)电极上乙醇的表面增强拉曼光谱图 溶液: $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}+0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 激发线:632.8 nm

Fig 3 SERS spectra of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ on the Pt-Ru ($\theta_{\text{Ru}}=0.3$) in $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}+0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

cm^{-1})是对应于线性吸附CO的Pt—C伸缩振动,427~416 cm^{-1} 处弱的肩峰则归属为桥式吸附CO的Pt—C—Pt的伸缩振动。室温下,于-0.2 V(比开路电位更负的电位)处,乙醇在Pt-Ru电极表面上会自发解离产生线性和桥式吸附的CO。随着电位的正移,线性和桥式吸附之CO的Pt—C伸缩振动谱峰频率均向低波数移动,扫描至+0.4 V时已基

本检测不到该特征振动谱峰。而线性吸附CO的C—O伸缩振动谱峰频率则在-0.2 V~+0.1 V的电位区间逐渐蓝移,但当电极电位>+0.1 V时反又逐渐红移,与低波数区对应的谱峰相似,至+0.4 V处基本消失。谱峰频率的变化可能与电化学Stark效应、电极表面CO的覆盖度及其相互间的偶合作用有关。解离吸附的CO在+0.4 V电位下就已基本氧化完毕,比相同条件下乙醇在粗糙铂电极上解离吸附CO完全氧化的电位大约要低100 mV^[21],这与本文CV实验结果基本一致,并从分子水平证实在铂电极上沉积一定量的钌能降低强吸附中间体CO氧化的过电位从而提高其催化活性。

图4示出Pt-Ru电极在 $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}+0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 溶液中线性吸附CO的Pt—C振动谱峰强度和稳态电流随电位的变化关系。如图,当电位较低时,Pt—C振动谱峰强度明显随电位而增大,尽管此时电流也逐渐增加,但其变化的幅度较小,在+0.1V处,Pt—C谱峰强度下降,而氧化电流却开始迅速增大。这说明在较低的电位下,由于乙醇解离出的CO强吸附在电极表面占据了铂或钌的活性位,抑制了乙醇的氧化。随着电位的增加,CO开始氧化,释放出更多的活性位从而使得乙醇的氧化电流明显上升。从图4中还可看出,CO是在电极电位+0.1V时开始氧化的,并在0.4 V附近基本氧化完毕,但在此电位下,也还保持着较大的氧化电流,由此不难设想在铂电极上

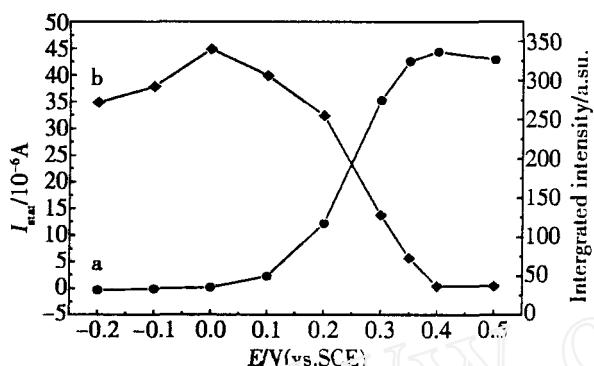


图 4 稳态电流 (a) 和 Pt-C 谱峰强度 (b) 随电极电位的变化联系

Fig 4 Dependence of static state current I_{stat} and band intensity I_{PtC} for the stretching vibration of the linearly adsorbed CO on the electrode potential in $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$, the coverage of UPD-Ru: 0.3

乙醇的氧化可能是通过双途径机理进行的,简言之,乙醇在铂电极上同时有强吸附中间体CO和某些活性中间体存在.在CO未发生氧化和基本氧化完毕之后的电位区间(即 $E < 0.1 \text{ V}, E > 0.4 \text{ V}$)内,其阳极氧化电流是某些活性中间体氧化的结果,而在CO开始氧化至还未氧化完毕的电位区间(即 $0.1 \text{ V} < E < 0.4 \text{ V}$)内,阳极氧化电流则是CO和活性中间体共同氧化产生的^[21,22].

3 结 论

1) 将表面增强拉曼光谱拓宽到具有应用前景的直接乙醇燃料电池阳极过程,首次获得乙醇在Pt-Ru电极上的SERS谱图;

2) 在室温和开路电位下,乙醇在Pt-Ru电极表面也与粗糙Pt电极表面一样会自发地解离出线式和桥式吸附的中间体CO^[21];

3) 同粗糙铂电极相比,Pt-Ru电极能有效地降低乙醇解离吸附生成的强吸附中间体CO氧化的过电位;

4) 电化学原位SERS技术初步证实,酸性介质中乙醇的氧化遵从双途径机理,该过程包含了强吸附中间体CO和某些弱吸附活性中间体的同时氧化.

参考文献 (References):

- [1] Nordlund J, Lindbergh G A model for porous direct methanol fuel cells anode [J]. J. Electrochem. Soc.,

2002, 149 (9): A1007.

- [2] Iwasita T Electrocatalysis [J]. Electrochim. Acta, 2002, 47: 3 663.
- [3] Parsons R, Vandemoot T The oxidation of small organic molecules: A survey of recent fuel cell related research [J]. J. Electroanal. Chem., 1988, 257: 9.
- [4] Lamy C, Belgisir EM, Liger J M. Electrocatalytic oxidation of aliphatic alcohols: application to the direct alcohol fuel cell (DAFC) [J]. J. Electroanal. Chem., 2001, 51: 799.
- [5] Lamy C, Lima A, Lerhun V, et al Recent advances in the development of direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFC) [J]. J. Power Recourses, 2002, 105: 283.
- [6] Cases F, López-alcalay M, Vázquez J L, et al Dissociative adsorption of ethanol on Pt(h, k, l) basal surfaces [J]. J. Electroanal. Chem., 1990, 278: 433.
- [7] Nonaka H, Matsumura Y. Electrochemical oxidation of carbon monoxide, methanol, formic acid, ethanol and acetic acid on a platinum electrode under hot aqueous conditions [J]. J. Electroanal. Chem., 2002, 520: 101.
- [8] Oliveira Neto A O, Gitz M J, Perez J, et al The electro-oxidation of ethanol on Pt-Ru and PtMo particles supported on high-surface-area carbon [J]. J. Electrochem. Soc., 2002, 149 (3): A272.
- [9] Caram J A, Gutierrez C. Cyclic voltammetric and potential-modulated reflectance spectroscopic study of electroadsorption of methanol and ethanol on a platinum electrode in acid and alkaline media [J]. J. Electroanal. Chem., 1992, 323: 213.
- [10] Fujiwara N, Friendrich K A, Stimming U. Ethanol oxidation on PtRu electrodes studied by differential electrochemical mass spectrometry [J]. J. Electroanal. Chem., 1999, 472: 120.
- [11] De Souza J P I, Queiroz S L, Bergamaski K, et al Electro-oxidation of ethanol on Pt, Rh, and PtRh electrodes A study using DEMS and in-situ FTIR techniques [J]. J. Phys. Chem. B, 2002, 106: 9 825.
- [12] Tian Z Q, Ren B, Mao B W. Extending surface Raman spectroscopy to transition metal surface for practical applications I vibrational properties of thiocyanate and carbon monoxide adsorbed on electrochemically activated platinum surfaces [J]. J. Phys. Chem. B, 1997, 101: 1 338.
- [13] Ren B, Xu X, Li X Q, et al Extending surface Raman spectroscopy to transition metal surface for practical applications II Hydrogen adsorption at platinum

- electrodes [J]. Surfaces Science, 1999, 427 ~ 428: 157.
- [14] Ren B, Lin X F, Yang Z L, et al Surface-enhanced raman scattering in the ultraviolet spectral region: UV-SERS on Rhodium and Ruthenium electrodes [J]. J Am Chem Soc, 2003, 125: 9 598.
- [15] Luo H, Park S H, Chan H Y H, et al Surface oxidation of platinum-group metals in ambient gaseous environments: roles of electrochemical versus chemical pathways [J]. J Phys Chem B, 2002, 104: 8 250.
- [16] Zou S H, Chan H Y H, Williams T, et al Formation and stability of oxide films on platinum-group metals in electrochemical and related environments as probed by Surface-Enhanced Raman spectroscopy: dependence on the chemical oxidant [J]. Langmuir, 2000, 16: 754.
- [17] Tian Z Q, Ren B, Wu D Y. Surface-enhanced raman scattering: From noble to transition metals and from rough surfaces to ordered nanostructures [J]. J Phys Chem B, 2002, 106: 9 463.
- [18] Ren B, Li X Q, She C X, et al Surface Raman spectroscopy as a versatile technique to study methanol oxidation on rough Pt electrodes [J]. Electrochim Acta, 2002, 46: 193.
- [19] She C X, Xiang J, Ren B, et al The investigation of electro-oxidation of methanol on Pt-Ru electrode surface by in-situ Raman spectroscopy [J]. J Korean Electrochem Soc, 2002, 5(4): 221.
- [20] She C X (余春兴). SERS and electrochemical study of the adsorption and reaction of CO and methanol at Pt-based binary electrode surfaces [D]. Xiamen: Xiamen University, 2000.
- [21] Zhong Q L (钟起玲), Zhang B (张兵), Zhang L (章磊), et al In-situ SERS of dissociative adsorption and oxidation of ethanol on roughed platinum electrodes [J]. Acta phys -Chim Sin 2004, 20(9): 1163.
- [22] Willsau J, Heitbaum J. Elementary steps of ethanol oxidation on Pt in sulfuric acid as evidenced by isotope labelling [J]. J. Electroanal Chem. 1985, 194, 27

Cyclic Voltammetry and Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy of Dissociative Adsorption of Ethanol on Pt-Ru Electrodes

ZHANG Bin¹, ZHOU Hai-hui¹, WEN Zu-biao¹, ZHONG Q i-ling^{*1},
HUANG Peng¹, YANG Xiong-yuan¹, REN B in², TIAN Zhong-qun²

(1. Department of Chemistry Chemical Engineering, Jiangxi Normal University, Nanchang, 330027, China,
2. State Key Laboratory for Physical Chemistry, Xiamen University, Xiamen, 361005, China)

Abstract: The behaviors of dissociative adsorption of ethanol on roughened platinum-ruthenium electrode with high activity of SERS were studied by using cyclic voltammetry and in-situ surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy, surface enhanced Raman spectra of dissociative adsorption of ethanol on Pt electrode in acid was obtained for the first time. It is shown that the Pt-Ru could lower the overpotential of CO oxidation when compared to Pt electrode. The results show that the ethanol in acid medium can be self-dissociated at Pt-Ru electrode to produce CO, which discourage the further oxidation of ethanol, some information of Pt-C and Pt-C-Pt stretching vibration from linearly adsorbed and bridged-adsorbed CO located in low frequency were examined respectively. Based on the data from in-situ SERS, it was proved that the oxidation of ethanol was processed via the parallel mechanism in this paper. SERS would be also extended to the electro-catalytic systems.

Key words: Ethanol, Dissociative adsorption, Pt-Ru, SERS