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嵌中间层金属氧化物电极

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摘要: 采用溶胶 凝胶法制备 Ti/lRuSn, Ti/lfta/lRuSn和 Ti/lftaSn/lRuSn氧化物电极, FESEM, XRD观察 该电极微观结构,循环伏安、强化电解测试电极电化学性能.结果表明,嵌中间层氧化物电极表面裂纹增多,改 变了颗粒形状和平均晶粒尺寸,虽电流效率略有降低,增多活性点,提高电极析氯反应选择性;但2种氧化物 电极 (Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn和 Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn)的强化电解寿命和正反交替电解寿命均较好.

复合电极; 电解海水; 电流效率; 微观结构; 稳定性

中图分类号: TO 151. 2 文献标识码:

电解海水产生的次氯酸钠可有效防止海水管 系的海生物污损. 其阳极应具有高的反应选择性 (低析氯电位和高析氧电位)、高电流效率、好的耐 蚀性,可在较高电流密度和较宽温度范围内高效、 稳定地工作[1]. 为清除使用过程中电极表面的沉 积物,有时还要施加反向电流,故所用阳极还需耐 正反电流交替电解[2].

单一钌或铱金属氧化物电极都不能很好满足 电解海水的要求, 钌系金属氧化物电极有良好的析 氯活性但其耐蚀性较差,寿命较短[3]. 铱系金属氧 化物电极抗钝化性能较好,其析氯电位较高,电流 效率较低[4]. 在活性涂层和钛基体之间嵌入含 Ir Sn, Co, Pt等金属及其氧化物中间层是改善金属氧 化物电极综合性能的有效途径之一[5].

本研究组前期工作^[6]表明, Ti/IRuSn氧化物 电极具有良好析氯能力(其析氯电位低于 1.15 V, vs SCE),且电解海水的初始电流效率达 90%以 上. 在析氧环境中普遍认为铱钽比为 7:3(by mol) 的 Ti/IrTa氧化物电极有优异的耐蚀性和抗钝化 性[7-10], 是较理想的电极. 此外加入适量的 Sn和优 化工艺可进一步改善 Ti/IrTa 氧化物电极的性 能[11-14].

本文以 IRuSn氧化物为表面活性层,分别嵌

入 IrTa和 IrTaSn氧化物中间层,制备 Ti/IrTa/Ir-RuSn和 Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn氧化物复合电极,研究 了该复合电极的表面形貌、微观结构和电化学性 能.

1 实 验

1.1 电极制备

采用溶胶 凝胶法, 步骤如下:

中间层:将柠檬酸和乙二醇按 1:4(by mol)互 溶,加入氯铱酸、五氯化钽及氯化亚锡,其中 Ir:Ta $S_{n(bv mol)} = 0.7(1-x):0.3(1-x):x (x=0,$ 10%),充分搅拌分别得到涂液 A(I; Ta涂液)和 A'(Ir, Ta, Sn涂液). 用涂液 A和 A涂刷 TA2钛板 (基体,经碱洗、除油、草酸刻蚀)表面, 120℃烘干 (10 m in), 500 ℃烧结 (10 m in), 空冷, 然后再涂 刷、干燥、烧结反复操作至氧化物载量为 6 g/m².

表层: 先将柠檬酸和乙二醇按 2:3(by mol)互 溶,加入氯铱酸、三氯化钌、四氯化锡(Ir:Ru:Sn= 23:17:60, by mol), 最后加入乙醇溶剂, 搅拌得涂 液 B(含 Ru, Ir, Sn), 分别涂刷于 TA2钛板及已经 涂刷了 A和 A的基底表面, 120℃烘干 (10 m in), 470 ℃烧结 (10 m in), 空冷、涂刷、干燥、烧结, 重复 操作至氧化物载量为 18 g/m².最后在 470℃烧结

1 h 即得 Ti/IrRuSn和嵌中间层 Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn、Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn氧化物电极.

1.2 微观结构分析

使用 JSM -6700F场发射电镜 (FESEM)观察上 述氧化物电极涂层表面形貌,操作电压 $5.0~{\rm kV}$.

采用 Bruker D8 X射线衍射仪分析涂层结构,Cu靶、K α 射线,N i滤波,加载电压 40 kV、电流 40 mA,扫描速率 0.6 6 m in 20 范围 20 \sim 80 . 并由 Scherrer公式算出平均晶粒尺寸.

1.3 电化学测试

用 M⁶电化学工作站测定循环伏安 (CV)曲线,三电极体系,工作电极即上述氧化物电极,辅助电极为铂片,参比电极为饱和甘汞电极 (SCE),电解液为 3.5% NaC I溶液.扫速 20 mV/s 电位区间 0 ~1.0 V,循环 10次,根据最后一次循环的 E~I曲线计算电量 (Q).

分别在饱和氯化钠溶液及 0.5 mol/L N_{28} SO₄ 溶液中测量析氯电位和析氧电位,工作电极:氧化物电极,辅助电极: TA² 钛板,参比电极为 SCE 电流密度 2000 A/m^2 .

以氧化物作为电极电解海水,碘量法测定电解 过程^[6]析氯量,计算析氯电流效率 (η).

1.4 稳定性测试

强化电解寿命: 以 1 mol/L H_2 SO₄ 作电解液 $(40 \, ^{\circ} \! ^{\circ} \! ^{\circ})$,正极为氧化物电极,负极钛板,间距 2 cm 恒电流电解 $(20 \, 000 \, \text{A /m}^2)$,槽压达 $10 \, \text{V}$ 时经历的电解时间为强化寿命.

交替电解寿命: $1 \text{ mol/L H}_2 \text{ SO}_4$ 溶液 (40 °), 两电极均为氧化物电极,正反交替电解,电流 $\frac{1}{16} = 2 \text{ } 000 \text{ A } /\text{m}^2$ 、 $\frac{1}{16} = 500 \text{ A } /\text{m}^2$,换向周期 1 min 槽压至 10 V时的电解时间为正反交替电解寿命.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 嵌中间层氧化物电极微观结构

图 1 为 Ti/IrUSn, Ti/IrTa/IrUSn和 Ti/IrTa/IrUSn和 Ti/IrUSn和 Ti/IrUSn

图 2示出 3种氧化物电极裂纹区 FESEM 的照片. 如图, 各电极的裂纹都散布着均匀细小颗粒, 形状彼此不同, 其中 a, c的裂纹中颗粒呈细长棒状 (直径 20 nm, 长度 100 nm)而 b的裂纹中颗粒呈球状 (尺寸 30 nm). EDX测试显示, 该裂纹中颗粒为

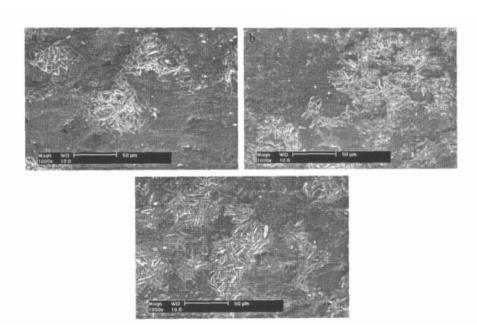


图 1 嵌中间层氧化物电极的表面形貌

Fig 1 Surface morphology of the oxide anode with different interlayers

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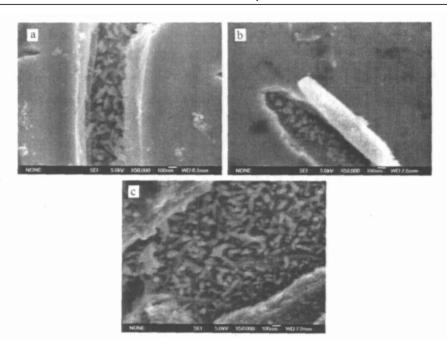


图 2 嵌中间层氧化物电极裂纹区 FESEM 照片

Fig 2 FESEM images of the crack in the oxide anode with different interlayers Ti/IrRuSn (a), Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn (b), Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn (c)

(IRuSn)O₂ 固溶体,且 Ir, Ru, Sn ³ 金属的摩尔比约为 1:1:2.

裂纹中氧化物颗粒的存在增大了电极与溶液的接触比表面,从而增多电极活性点,利于提高电极的催化活性.不同形状的颗粒可能与氧化物电极表面晶粒生长方式有关.晶粒在生长过程中只沿某一特定方向发展,棒状晶粒是择优生长的结果,在其生长方向上具有较高的能量,球状的晶粒生长各向均匀,没有方向选择性,晶粒较稳定.

图 3 为 Ti/IrRuSn、Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn和 Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn氧化物电极的 X 射线衍射图谱. 与 JCPDS卡片对照, 发现所有氧化物电极的衍射峰均与 IrRuSn氧化物和基体 Ti衍射峰相对应. 尽管 X 射线能够穿透氧化物涂层到达基体, 但在整个测试范围未检测到 Ta氧化物的衍射峰. 说明在 Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn和 Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn氧化物电极中, Ta均以非晶态氧化物形式存在[15].

由于 Ir⁴⁺、Ru⁴⁺、Sn⁴⁺ 3者的离子半径相差不大且其氧化物都属金红石型结构,故可互溶形成稳定的 (IRuSn)O₂ 氧化物固溶体 [6 16]. 图 3中 2θ= 27. 5°和 34. 5°处为 (IRuSn)O₂ 固溶体的衍射峰. 次 1994-2021. China Academic Journal Flect 对于 Ti/IrTa/IRuSn和 Ti/IrTaSn/IRuSn 其中间层 IO₂ 晶体和 (ISn)O₂ 固溶体的衍射峰可能与表

层(IrRuSn)O2的衍射峰重叠.

由谢乐公式计算氧化物的平均晶粒尺寸,分别得 $D_A=5.53$ nm, $D_B=6.64$ nm, $D_C=6.70$ nm. 3种氧化物电极的晶粒都非常细小,嵌入中间层只使平均晶粒尺寸微增.

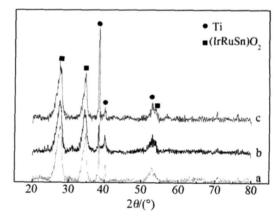


图 3 嵌中间层氧化物电极的 XRD谱图

onic Publishing House All rights reserved http://www.cnk **22** 嵌中间层氧化物电极催化性能

在 3.5% NaCl溶液中测定 Ti/IrRuSn, Ti/IrTa/

IRuSn和 Ti/IfTaSn/IRuSn氧化物电极的循环伏安曲线, 计算扫描积分电量分别为 35. 1、38. 3、42. 7 mC/cm². 可见嵌入中间层的金属氧化物复合电极,活性点都有不同程度的增加, IfTaSn氧化物中间层比 IfTa氧化物中间层的作用更明显.

表 1为 3种金属氧化物电极的析氯电位、析氧 电位、析氧电位和析氯电位的电位差。

表 1 嵌中间层氧化物电极的析氯电位、析氧电位、析氧电 位和析氯电位的电位差

Tab 1 CEP, OEP and \triangle E of the oxide anode with different interlayers

Oxide anode	CEP/V	OEP/V	\triangle E(OEP-CEP) /mV
Ti/InRuSn	1. 140	1. 332	192
Ti/IrTa /IrRuSn	1. 141	1. 365	224
Ti/IrTaSn /IrRuSn	1. 147	1. 393	246

由表 1可知,Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn和 Ti/IrTaSn/Ir-RuSn氧化物电极的析氧电位和析氯电位均比 Ti/IrRuSn的高,其析氧电位和析氯电位的电位差 (△E)由 192 mV增加到 224 mV和 246 mV. 由此可见,电极嵌入中间层后可同时降低析氯和析氧活性,但对析氯电位的影响较小,而对析氧反应的抑制更明显·这不仅改善了电极的析氯选择性,还可减少析氧量延缓钛基体的钝化.

图 4示出 Ti/IrRuSn, Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn和 Ti/Ir-TaSn/IrRuSn氧化物电极在天然海水中连续电解电流效率 7随时间的变化.

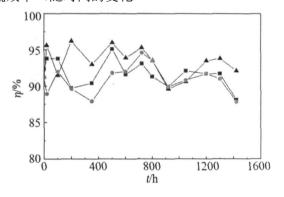


图 4 嵌中间层氧化物阳极在海水中连续电解的电流效率 变化

Fig 4 Current efficiency for chlorine evolution of the oxide anode with different interlayers under continuously electrolysis in seawater ▲ ; Ti/IRuSn ■ ; Ti/Ir Ta/IRuSn ● ; Ti/IrTaSn/IRuSn

从图 4看出: 3种氧化物电极的 η 上下波动,在 $90\% \sim 95\%$ 之间,后期 η 略有下降. 总体上, Ti/IRuSn氧化物电极的析氯电流效率略高于嵌中间层 氧 化 物 电 极 (Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn, Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn).

2.3 嵌中间层氧化物电极稳定性

图 5给出 Ti/IrRuSn, Ti/IrFa/IrRuSn和 Ti/Ir-TaSn/IrRuSn氧化物电极强化电解寿命·在相同的氧化物载量下,嵌中间层的 Ti/IrFa/IrRuSn和 Ti/IrFaSn/IrRuSn氧化物电极远比单一 Ti/IrRuSn氧化物电极的强化电解寿命长.

图 5还示出 3种电极正反交替电解寿命.结果表明,Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn和 Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn电极的正反交替电解寿命分别为 4746和 5381 m in 远高于单一涂层 Ti/IrRuSn电极的正反交替电解寿命.

IrTa中间层氧化物电极的强化电解寿命比 IrTaSn中间层氧化物电极的长,而其正反交替电解寿命却不如 IrTaSn中间层氧化物电极.这可能是因为强化电解失效过程和正反电解失效过程的机理不同所致^[3,17].

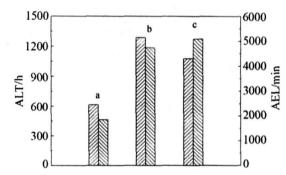


图 5 嵌中间层氧化物电极的强化电解寿命 (左边柱体)和 正反交替电解寿命 (右边柱体)

Fig 5 The accelerated life time (ALT left column) and the alternative electrolytic life(AEL right column) of the oxide anode with different interlayers Ti/IrRuSn (a), Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn (b), Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn (c)

3 结 论

由溶胶 凝胶法制备的 Ti/IrRuSn和嵌中间层 Ti/IrTa/IrRuSn及 Ti/IrTaSn/IrRuSn氧化物电极,显示后两种电极具有如下特点:

1)电极表面的裂纹增多,裂纹中晶粒为颗粒 nic Publishing House, All rights reserved. http://www.cn 状,平均晶粒尺寸稍增.

2)增加电极表面活性点,增大析氧和析氯的

电位差,改善析氯反应选择性.

3)延长强化电解寿命,明显提高正反交替电解寿命.

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Electrode of Metallic Oxides Coated Titanium with Interlayer

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Abstract: Various Ti/ItRuSn Ti/ItRuSn and Ti/ItRuSn oxide electrodes were prepared by solgel method. The surface morphology and microstructure were analysed with FESEM and XRD. The electrochemical activity and stability were investigated using electrochemical technologies including chlorine and oxygen evolving potential measurements cyclic voltammetry accelerated life test and alternative electrolysis. The results indicate that the electrodes with interlayers present more cracks on the surface and a little bigger average grain size with particles of different shapes precipitated in the cracks. The electroactive sites are increased and the selectivity for the chlorine evolving reaction is enhanced, but the current efficiency for the chlorine production is somewhat lowered by the addition of different interlayers. The stability characterised with accelerated life test and alternative electrolysis of Ti/IrFa/IrRuSn and Ti/IrFaSn/IrRuSn oxide electrodes is significantly higher than Ti/IrRuSn oxide electrode without interlayers.

Keywords, composite electrode seawater electrolysis current efficiency microstructure stability