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Sheng-zhou LIN

Zeng-xin CAI

Gui-sheng WANG

He-bing ZHOU

Wei-shan LI

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DTAB-KTL 复合添加剂抑制锌电极腐蚀的协同效应

林胜舟¹, 蔡增鑫¹, 王贵生¹, 周合兵^{2,3}, 李伟善^{1,2*}

(1. 华南师范大学化学与环境学院, 广东 广州 510006;

2. 广东高校电化学储能与发电技术重点实验室, 广东 广州 510006;

3. 华南理工大学材料科学与工程学院, 广东 广州 510641)

摘要: 应用失重法、电化学方法、扫描电镜等研究十二烷基三甲基溴化铵 (DTAB)、咳特灵 (KTL) 复合添加剂抑制锌在 KOH (3 mol/L) 溶液的缓蚀作用。结果表明: 与单一添加剂相比, DTAB-KTL 复合添加剂缓蚀效果更好。由于二者的协同效应, 使 KTL 更容易吸附在锌电极 DTAB 表面, 提高缓蚀作用。

关键词: 复合添加剂; 锌; 腐蚀; 协同效应

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锌具有高活性、高比能量、低成本和丰富储量, 已广泛用作碱性电池的负极材料 (如锌锰电池、锌空气电池、锌镍电池、锌银电池)^[1-6], 在碱性溶液, 锌腐蚀是阳极溶解与析氢的共轭反应^[7]。电极自放电使电池容量下降、寿命缩短^[1-2]。针对这一现象, 已开发出高性能的添加剂, 如汞、铅、镉、铬酸盐, 亚硝酸盐 (污染环境) 和铟及其氧化物、氢氧化物, 镓及其氧化物、氢氧化物和各种有机添加剂 (成本高) 等等, 本文研究了 DTAB 和 KTL 复合添加剂抑制锌在 KOH 溶液腐蚀的协同作用。

1 实验

1.1 失重法

将锌片 (纯度 $\geq 99.99\%$, 6 mm \times 7 mm \times 0.24 mm, Alfa Aesar) 用砂纸打磨光亮, 浸泡于 5% 的稀硫酸中 (5 min), 丙酮超声清洗 (10 min), 真空烘干, 称量; 置于含添加剂的 3 mol/L KOH 溶液 (室温 20 $^{\circ}$ C, 恒温 5 d), 清洗、烘干、称量。计算其缓蚀效率 η ^[8]:

$$\eta = (\Delta W_1 - \Delta W_2) / \Delta W_1 \quad (1)$$

式中 ΔW_1 , ΔW_2 分别为无、有添加剂存在时锌片的失重。

1.2 电化学测试

工作电极: 锌电极 (圆柱型, Φ 3.18 mm), 以环氧树脂固封, 依次用 800# 2000# 2400# 4000# 砂纸打磨光亮, 丙酮超声清洗 (3 min), 二次蒸馏水冲洗, -1.5 V 下极化 (30 min), 电解液为 3 mol/L KOH。

以铂片作电极、Hg/HgO 参比电极组成三电极体系。使用 PGSTAT-30 (Autolab Eco-Echemie B.V. Co. 荷兰) 测试。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 失重

表 1 列出将锌置于含不同添加剂的 3 mol/L KOH 溶液 (5 d) 的失重测试结果。如表, 加入 KTL、DTAB 和 KTL+DTAB 添加剂后均可抑制锌腐蚀, DTAB 缓蚀效率为 72.7%, KTL 缓蚀效率仅为 27.3%, 而复合添加剂缓蚀效率高达 90.9%, 复合添加剂的缓蚀效果明显优于单一添加剂。

2.2 线性扫描

图 1 示出锌在不同添加剂 3 mol/L KOH 溶液中的极化曲线。可以看出 DTAB 和 KTL+DTAB 的加入均能提高锌的腐蚀电位, 且其极化曲线的变化

表 1 锌在含不同添加剂的 KOH 的溶液中的失重

Tab 1 Weight loss of the zinc sheets in KOH solutions containing different additives

Additives (by mass)	0	1000×10^{-6} KTL	1000×10^{-6} DTAB	500×10^{-6} DTAB + 500×10^{-6} KTL
$\Delta W / g$	0.0011	0.0008	0.0003	0.0001
$\eta / \%$	—	27.3	72.7	90.9

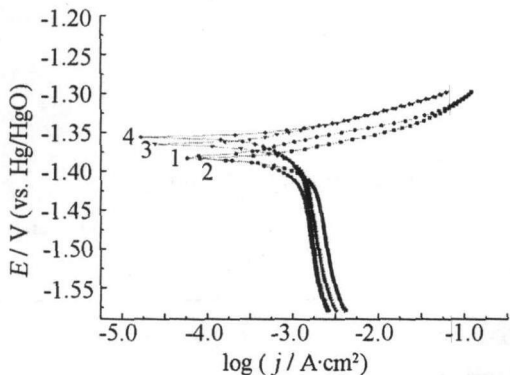


图 1 锌电极在不同添加剂 3 mol/L KOH 溶液中的极化曲线 扫描速率: 5mV/s

Fig 1 Effect of different additives on polarization curves for zinc electrode in 3 mol/L KOH solution scan rate: 5mV/s
1. 0; 2. 1000×10^{-6} (by mass) KTL; 3. 1000×10^{-6} DTAB; 4. 500×10^{-6} KTL + 500×10^{-6} DTAB

趋势大体相似, 阴、阳极电流有所减小, 且阳极电流减小更多, 说明此二种添加剂可能有相似的缓蚀机理, 主要均是抑制阳极过程. 对单一 KTL 添加剂, 锌的腐蚀电位也基本不变, 而阴、阳极电流下降幅度相当, 可见这一添加剂同时抑制了该电极的阴、阳极过程.

$$\text{缓蚀效率}^{[9]}: \eta = (I_{\text{corr}} - I'_{\text{corr}}) / I_{\text{corr}} \quad (2)$$

I_{corr} 、 I'_{corr} 分别表示加入添加剂前、后锌的腐蚀电流, 即如表 2 所列. 加入 KTL、DTAB、KTL + DTAB 添加剂后, 锌的腐蚀电流均变小了, 表明这

些添加剂的确能够抑制锌在 KOH 中的腐蚀, 其缓蚀效率依次为 28.9%、73.3% 及 87.2%.

2.3 交流阻抗

图 2 示出锌电极在含不同添加剂的 KOH 溶液中的交流阻抗图谱, 频率范围 0.01~ 10^5 Hz 图中高频部分的半圆表征该体系锌发生的腐蚀反应, 由半圆直径可以估算该电化学反应电阻^[10]. 据下式即可求出各添加剂的缓蚀效率^[11]:

$$\eta = (R_{\text{reac}} - R'_{\text{reac}}) / R_{\text{reac}} \quad (3)$$

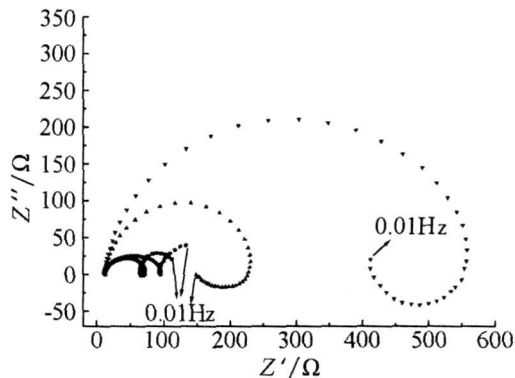


图 2 锌电极在含不同添加剂的 3 mol/L KOH 溶液中于开路电位下的交流阻抗图谱

Fig 2 Nyquist plots of the zinc electrode in 3 mol/L KOH solutions containing different additives at open circuit potential
■. Blank; ●. 1000×10^{-6} (by mass) KTL; ▲. 1000×10^{-6} (by mass) DTAB; ▼. 500×10^{-6} KTL + 500×10^{-6} (by mass) DTAB

表 2 锌在含不同添加剂的 3 mol/L KOH 溶液中的腐蚀参数

Tab 2 Electrochemical corrosion parameters of the zinc in 3 mol/L KOH solutions with different additives

Parameters (by mass)	0	1000×10^{-6} KTL	1000×10^{-6} DTAB	500×10^{-6} DTAB + 500×10^{-6} KTL
E_{corr} / V	-1.384	-1.382	-1.366	-1.356
$I_{\text{corr}} / A \cdot cm^{-2}$	1.455×10^{-3}	1.034×10^{-3}	3.892×10^{-4}	1.857×10^{-4}
$\eta / \%$	—	28.9	73.3	87.2

R'_{react} 、 R_{react} 分别表示加入添加剂前、后锌的电化学反应电阻. 由图 2和式 (3)计算得出, 加入添加剂后, 锌电极开路电位的电化学反应电阻增大, 表明锌腐蚀反应受到抑制. 与单一添加剂相比, 复合添加剂的抑制效果更加显著, KTL、DTAB、KTL+DTAB 3种添加剂的缓蚀效率分别达到 27. 7%、72. 5%及 89%.

2.4 扫描电镜

图 3示出将锌置于含不同添加剂的 3 mol/L

KOH溶液中经 24 h后的扫描电镜照片. 可以看出, 在不含添加剂的 KOH 溶液 (a)中, 锌腐蚀严重, 表面凹凸不平, 有很多深孔蚀, 这是锌的不均匀腐蚀所致. 而在含有 KTL或 DTAB添加剂的 KOH 溶液 (b c)中, 锌的孔蚀变浅, 意味腐蚀受到一定程度的抑制. 特别是溶液中加入 KTL和 DTAB复合添加剂 (d)锌的腐蚀显然受到更大抑制, 表面相对较为平整、孔蚀很少.

表 3 锌电极在含不同添加剂的 3 mol/L KOH 溶液中的反应电阻及缓蚀效率 (开路电位)

Tab 3 The reaction resistance of zinc in 3 mol/L KOH solutions with different additives at open circuit potential and corrosion inhibition efficiencies of additives

Parameters (by mass)	0	1000×10^{-6} KTL	1000×10^{-6} DTAB	500×10^{-6} DTAB + 500×10^{-6} KTL
$R_{\text{react}} / \Omega$	60	83	218	545
$\eta / \%$	—	27. 7	72. 5	89

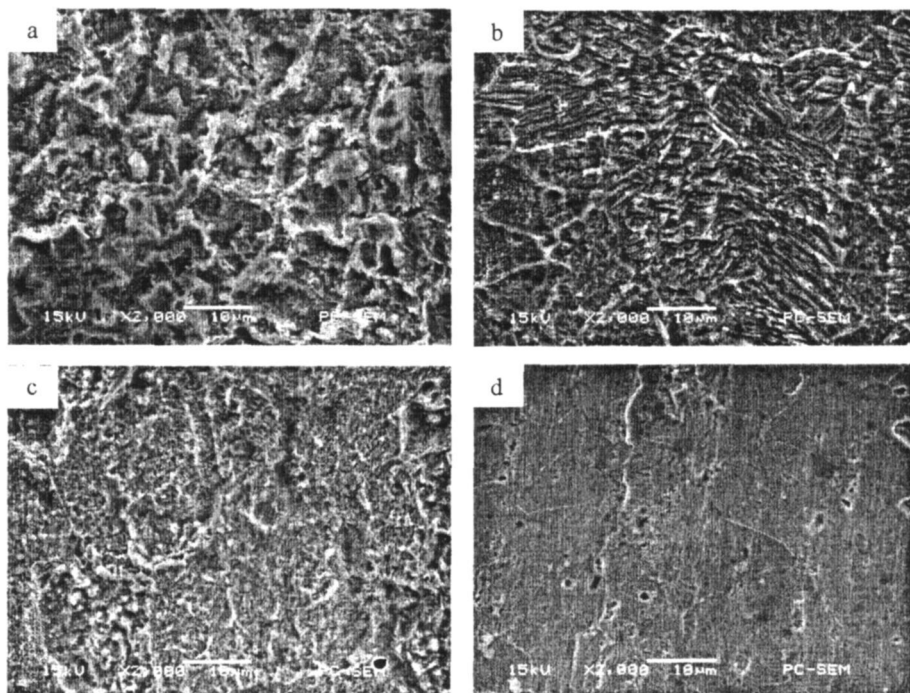


图 3 锌置于含不同添加剂的 3 mol/L KOH 溶液经 24h的扫描电镜照片 (放大 2000倍)

Fig 3 SEM images of the zinc stayed in 3 mol/L KOH containing different additives after 24 h (2000×)
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 additive, a 0, b 1000×10^{-6} KTL (by mass), c 1000×10^{-6} DTAB (by mass), d 500×10^{-6} KTL + 500×10^{-6} DTAB (by mass)

3 结 论

KTL 与 DTAB 均可抑制锌在 KOH 溶液中的腐蚀, 两者缓蚀效率分别为 28% 和 73% 左右 (用量均为 1×10^{-3} (by mass 下同)). KTL+DTAB 复合添加剂 (二者用量均为 500×10^{-6}) 有明显的协同效应, 缓蚀效率可达 90% 左右. DTAB 吸附在锌表面的静电作用使得 KTL 更容易吸附在锌-DTAB 表面, 增强了 OH^- 与锌的有效机械阻隔, 提高缓蚀效果.

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Synergism of Complex Additives of DTAB+KTL for Zinc Corrosion Inhibition in KOH Solutions

LIN Sheng-zhou¹, CAI Zeng-xin¹, WANG Gui-sheng¹, ZHOU He-bing^{2,3}, LI Wei-shan^{1,2*}

(1. School of Chemistry & Environment South China Normal University

Guangzhou 510006, China;

2. Key Lab of Technology on Electrochemical Energy Storage and Power Generation

in Guangdong Universities Guangzhou 510631, China;

3. College of Materials Science and Engineering South China University of Technology

Guangzhou 510641, China)

Abstract: The electrochemical behaviors of Zn in 3 mol/L KOH solution containing several kinds of inhibitors were investigated by weight-loss electrochemical methods and SEM. The results showed that both the single additive and the mixed additives can suppress the corrosion of zinc in 3 mol/L KOH solution. And the inhibition efficiency of the mixed additives is higher than that of any single additive because of the synergistic effect between KTL and DTAB. The adsorption of DTAB on the surface of zinc has been enhanced in the presence of KTL.

Key words: complex additives; zinc; corrosion; synergism