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Ru-P/MWCNTs-DHP/GC 电极的电化学特性

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摘要: 应用循环伏安法、微分脉冲伏安法、紫外可见和荧光光谱研究了一种新型钌化卟啉 $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyTMPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ ($\text{phen}=1, 10$ 邻菲咯啉, $\text{MPyTMPP}=5-(3\text{-吡啶})-10, 15, 20\text{-三-(4甲苯基)}\text{卟啉}$) 在多壁碳纳米管 (MWCNTs) 修饰的玻碳 (GC) 电极表面的电化学特性及其与电极上和溶液中双十六烷基磷酸盐 (DHP) 的作用。结果表明: $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyTMPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ 能强吸附在 MWCNTs-DHP/GC 电极表面, 并呈现一对由表面过程控制的氧化还原峰; 适量 DHP 有利于该配合物的吸附固定; $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyTMPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ 能与溶液中的 DHP 形成结合体, 导致配合物中心离子反应电位负移。

关键词: 钌化卟啉; 双十六烷基磷酸盐; 多壁碳纳米管; 电化学特性

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以钌 (II) 作中心离子, 卟啉和多吡啶作配体合成的各种单核和多核钌化卟啉及其光电化学性能至今已有诸多报道^[1-7]。钌化卟啉对 O_2 ^[8-9]、 CO_2 ^[10]、 NO ^[11-12]、亚硫酸盐^[13]、抗坏血酸^[14]、鸟嘌呤^[15]、多巴胺和 NADH ^[16]等的氧化还原具有良好的电催化作用。自组装^[17-18]、LB 膜^[19]、共价键合^[20]等均可把钌化卟啉及其衍生物固定在电极上, 并应用于电分析领域。碳纳米管 (CNTs) 虽能促进化学反应的电子转移^[21-22], 但它难溶于水及有机溶剂, 因此常用表面活性剂分散水中的 CNTs^[23]。Rusling^[24] 和胡胜水^[25] 研究了双十六烷基磷酸盐 (DHP) 等表面活性剂在小分子电氧化过程中的作用, Thorp 小组^[26] 研究了 $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^{3+}/[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^{2+}$ 氧化还原媒质对 CNTs 介导的寡核苷酸的电催化氧化。本文研究在 MWCNTs-DHP/GC 电极上, 不对称钌化卟啉配合物 $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyTMPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ ($\text{phen}=1, 10$ 邻菲咯啉, $\text{MPyTMPP}=5-(3\text{-吡啶})-10, 15, 20\text{-三-(4甲苯基)}\text{卟啉}$) 的电化学性能以及 DHP 对电极过程的影响。

1 实验

1.1 仪器与试剂

Metrohm 797 VA Compumtrace (瑞士万通); UV-1700 紫外可见光谱仪 (日本 Shimadzu); F-2500 荧光光谱仪 (日本 Hitachi); 电化学测试使用三电极系统, 工作电极为玻碳电极 (GC), 对电极为铂电极, 参比电极为饱和甘汞 (SCE) 电极。

钌化卟啉 $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyTMPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ (简写为 Ru-P) 参照文献 [27] 合成与纯化; 多壁碳纳米管 (MWCNTs) 中国科学院成都有机化学有限公司, 纯度 >95%, 外径 <8 nm, 长度约 50 μm; 三羟甲基氨基甲烷 (Tris 含量 ≥ 99%); 双十六烷基磷酸 (DHP 广州伟伯化工有限公司); 缓冲溶液 10 mmol·L⁻¹ Tris/50 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl (pH = 7.2), 其它试剂均为分析纯, 实验用水均为二次重蒸水。

1.2 MWCNTs-DHP/GC 电极

取一定量的 DHP (5, 10, 20 mg) 和 3 mg MWCNTs 加 5 mL 蒸馏水, 超声分散 (50 min), 得 MWCNTs 分散液。

玻碳电极依次用 3 μm, 0.5 μm 和 0.1 μm Al₂O₃ 抛光至镜面, 二次重蒸水超声清洗 3 min 红

外灯烘干。

将 $5\ \mu\text{L}$ MW CNTs分散液滴于玻碳电极, 红外烘干即成 MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极。

1.3 Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极

在MW CNTs-DHP/GC基体上滴加 $5\ \mu\text{L}$ (2 mmol·L⁻¹)Ru-P/DMSO溶液, 红外灯烘干(1 h), 之后于缓冲溶液中浸泡10 min即得Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极。

1.4 Ru-P(多层)/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极

将Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极置于缓冲溶液循环伏安扫描(41次), 再转移至0.1 mmol·L⁻¹DHP溶液继续循环伏安扫描(41次), 取出晾干, 重复多次吸附, 即得Ru-P(多层)/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极。

以上过程扫描速率 $0.1\ \text{V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, 微分脉冲阶跃电位4 mV, 调制幅值50 mV, 温度(20 ± 1)°C。

2 结果和讨论

2.1 Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极的伏安曲线

图1示出Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极在Tris/NaCl缓冲溶液中的循环伏安曲线。图中显示一对Ru(III)/Ru(II)反应的氧化还原峰, 在 $0.10\ \text{V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 扫速下, 氧化峰峰电位 $E_{p,a}=0.78\ \text{V}$, 还原峰峰电位 $E_{p,c}=0.70\ \text{V}$, 峰电位差 $\Delta E_p=80\ \text{mV}$, 条件电位 $E^{0'}=(E_{p,a}+E_{p,c})/2=0.74\ \text{V}$ 。氧化与还原峰电流基本相等, 增大扫速, 峰电流与扫速呈线性关系, 相关系数0.999, 表明MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极上Ru-P的电化学反应主要由表面吸附过程控制, Ru-P能强吸附在MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极上。然而, 随着扫速加快, ΔE_p 增大, Ru-P与电极间的电子传递不是一个可逆过程^[28]。

2.2 Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极电化学性能

图2示明, Ru-P的氧化还原峰电流随Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极上DHP含量的增加而增大, 表明DHP的加入有利于Ru-P在该电极上的吸附(即Ru-P量增加), 这可能是由于阴离子表面活性剂DHP与带正电荷的Ru-P配位阳离子相互作用的缘故, ΔE_p 随DHP量之增加有轻微变化。实验表明, 改变该电极Ru-P的吸附层数(1层至3层), 仍可展示一对清晰的氧化还原峰(图3), 说明介入Ru-P与Ru-P层间的DHP也能参与Ru-P与电极

间的电子转移, 但层数增多并不增大Ru-P的氧化还原峰电流, 仅使氧化峰电位趋于正移, 这可能与Ru-P电子转移的活化能增大有关。

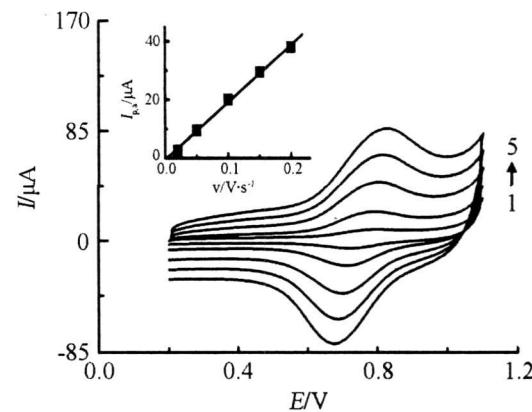


图1 Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极的循环伏安曲线

Fig. 1 Cyclic voltammograms of the Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC electrode in buffer solution containing 10 mmol·L⁻¹ Tris/50 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl
scan rate/V·s⁻¹: 1. 0.02, 2. 0.05, 3. 0.10, 4. 0.15, 5. 0.20, inset is plot of oxidative peak currents as a function of scan rate

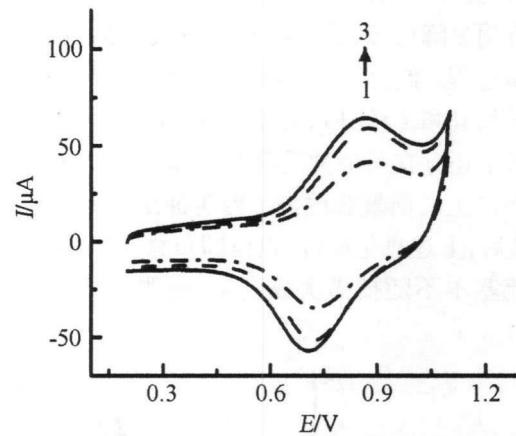


图2 不同DHP含量的Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极循环伏安扫描(第41周)曲线

Fig. 2 The 41th cyclic voltammograms of the Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC electrode with different contents of DHP in buffer solution containing 10 mmol·L⁻¹ Tris/50 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl
mass ratio of DHP to MW CNTs: 1. 1.7, 2. 3. 3, 3. 6.7

2.3 溶液DHP对Ru-P电化学特性的影响

图4示出, Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极在缓

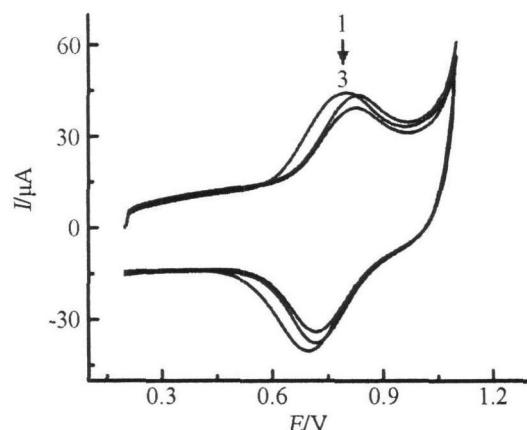


图 3 不同层数的 Ru-P/MWCNTs-DHP/GC 电极循环伏安扫描(第 41 周)曲线

Fig. 3 The 41th cyclic voltammograms for the Ru-P/MWCNTs-DHP/GC electrode with different layers of Ru-P (1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3) buffer solution: 10 mmol·L⁻¹ Tris/50 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl

冲溶液中的微分脉冲伏安曲线。如图,在未加 DHP 的溶液(A)中,其伏安曲线于 0.78 V 处呈现一个明显的氧化峰(峰 I),峰电位随扫描次数增加而负移(经 40 次扫描后负移了 67 mV),同时氧化峰电流明显降低,这说明吸附在电极上的 Ru-P 存在调整过程。此外,在 0.41 V 处还出现一个逐渐增强的氧化峰(峰 II),推想 Ru-P 在 MWCNTs-DHP 电极上还存在另一种吸附态,可能是氧化产物强吸附而产生的前置吸附波。当缓冲溶液加入了 DHP(B)后,上述氧化峰(I)电位即负移至 0.65 V,但峰电流基本不随扫描次数变化,说明溶液中的 DHP

可与吸附在 MWCNTs-DHP 电极的 Ru-P 形成新的结合体,并促进 MWCNTs-DHP 与 Ru-P 之间的电子传递;同样这一作用也致使氧化峰 II 电位负移(约在 0.38 V 处)。

图 5 给出 Ru-P/MWCNTs-DHP/GC 电极在 3 种不同溶液中的循环伏安曲线。由图可见,该电极在 NaH_2PO_4 - Na_2HPO_4 缓冲溶液中(A)仍呈现一个归属为中心离子反应的氧化还原峰,峰电流随扫描次数的增加而逐渐减小, $E_{p_a} = 0.82 \text{ V}$, $E_{p_c} = 0.73 \text{ V}$, $E^{0'} = 0.78 \text{ V}$ (第 40 周次扫描)。而在含有 0.5 mmol·L⁻¹ DHP 的 10 mmol·L⁻¹ Tris/50 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl 缓冲溶液中(B),第 1 次循环扫描时, $E_{p_a} = 0.80 \text{ V}$, $E_{p_c} = 0.68 \text{ V}$, $E^{0'} = 0.74 \text{ V}$ 。氧化还原峰电位随扫描次数增加而逐渐负移,经 40 周次扫描后, $E_{p_a} = 0.70 \text{ V}$, $E_{p_c} = 0.61 \text{ V}$, $E^{0'} = 0.65 \text{ V}$ (负移 90 mV),较之在 NaH_2PO_4 - Na_2HPO_4 缓冲溶液中则负移了 123 mV。作者认为吸附在电极上的 Ru-P 与溶液中的 DHP 除存在静电作用外,还有卟啉和双十六烷基间的疏水作用,并因此形成结合体,导致中心离子反应电位负移。DHP 浓度增大至 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹(C),该氧化还原峰基本稳定, $E_{p_a} = 0.68 \text{ V}$, $E_{p_c} = 0.60 \text{ V}$, $E^{0'} = 0.64 \text{ V}$ (比前者(B)又负移 15 mV)。以上表明溶液中适量 DHP 的存在有利于电极上 Ru-P 与它形成稳定结合体。

2.4 Ru-P 与 DHP 的相互作用

图 6 示出 Ru-P 在不同浓度 DHP 体系中的紫外可见光谱和荧光光谱。由图 6A 可见,增加溶液的 DHP 浓度,卟啉的特征吸收峰或叠加钉到卟啉

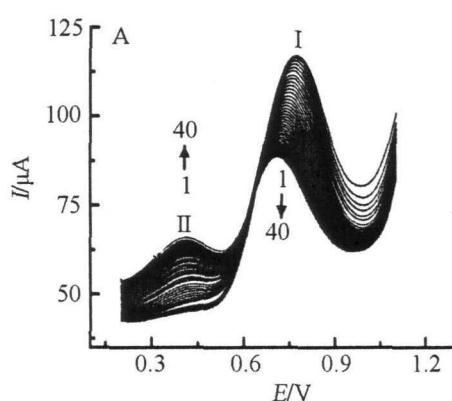
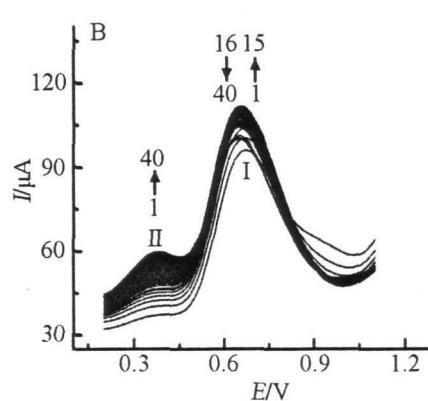


图 4 Ru-P/MWCNTs-DHP/GC 电极连续微分脉冲伏安曲线

Fig. 4 Progressive differential pulse voltammograms for the Ru-P/MWCNTs-DHP/GC electrode in buffer solution containing



$10 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ Tris/ $50 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl without DHP (A) and with $0.5 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ DHP (B)

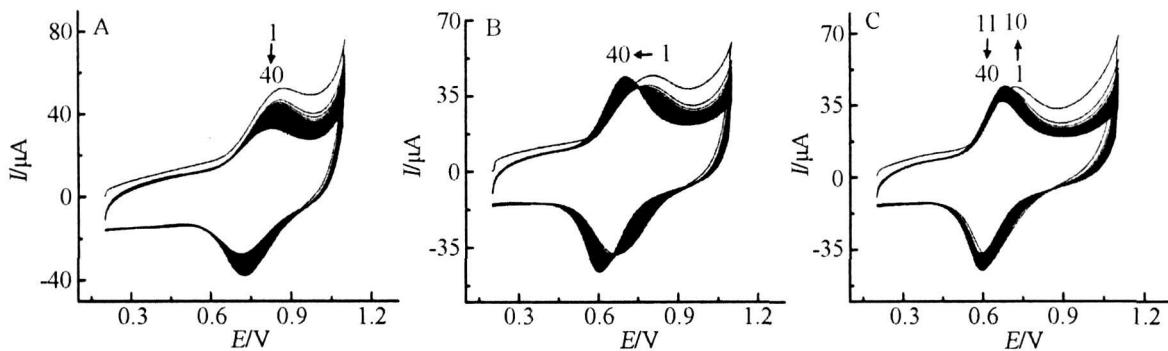
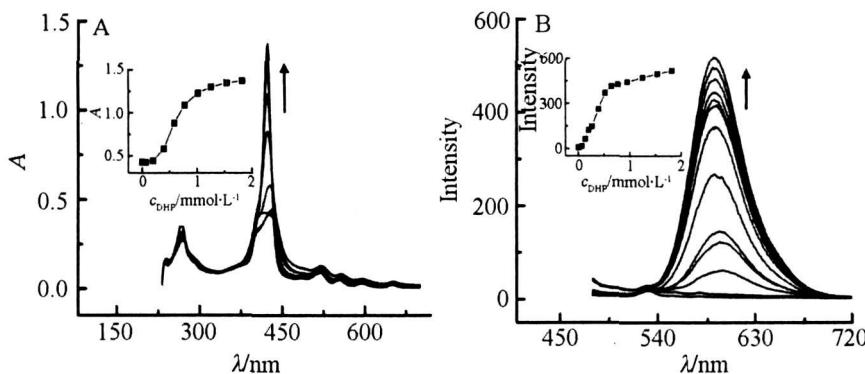


图 5 Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极在不同溶液中的连续循环扫描伏安(40周次)曲线

Fig 5 Progressive cyclic voltammograms of 40 cycles for Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC electrode in different solutions

A. $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$, B. $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Tris/ $50 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl + $0.5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ DHP, C. $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Tris/ $50 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl + $2.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ DHP图 6 含有不同DHP浓度的 $0.01 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Ru-P溶液的紫外可见(A)和荧光光谱(B)Fig 6 UV-vis spectra (A) and fluorescence spectra (B) for the $0.01 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Ru-P solution containing different DHP concentrations

配体的电荷转移(MLCT)吸收峰(419 nm)明显增强,并且稍有红移(422 nm),溶液中Ru-P与DHP间存在着静电作用及卟啉和双十六烷基间的疏水作用,使卟啉 π^* 轨道的能级降低,导致特征吸收峰红移,吸收强度增强。荧光光谱(B)同样显示,溶液不存在DHP时,由激发态Ru-P * 产生的荧光就较弱(595 nm),这可能是水溶剂对Ru-P荧光有猝灭作用。当溶液加入DHP后,Ru-P的荧光立即随DHP浓度增加而迅速增强,表明溶液中的Ru-P与DHP间存在静电作用及卟啉和双十六烷基间的疏水作用,从而减小了水溶剂对其荧光的猝灭作用。当DHP浓度增至 $0.65 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 后,可能两者的作用近于平衡,配合物的荧光强度变化便趋于平缓。

3 结论

在Tris/NaCl缓冲溶液中,Ru-P/MW CNTs-

DHP/GC电极呈现一对表征 $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyT-MPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ 氧化还原的特征峰;DHP有利于 $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyT-MPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ 在MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极上的吸附固定及配合物与电极间的电子转移;溶液中DHP可通过静电作用及卟啉和双十六烷基间的疏水作用与MW CNTs-DHP/GC电极上Ru-P形成结合体,促进配合物中心离子发生氧化还原反应。

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Electrochemical Properties of Ru-P/MW CNTs-DHP/GC Electrode

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Abstract Electrochemical properties of a novel mononitrated porphyrin $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyTMPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ (where phen = 1, 10-phenanthroline MPyTMPP = 5-(3-pyridyl)-10, 15, 20-tris-(4-methylphenyl) porphyrin) on a multiwalled carbon nanotubes (MW CNTs) modified glassy carbon (GC) electrode with the participation of dihexadecyl phosphate (DHP) have been investigated by using cyclic voltammetry, differential pulse voltammetry, UV-VIS visible spectroscopy and fluorescence spectroscopy. It is found that $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyTMPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ has the ability to adsorb strongly onto the MW CNTs-DHP modified GC electrode and exhibits a pair of redox waves controlled by surface electrochemical process. DHP dispersed on the MW CNTs/GC electrode can facilitate the ruthenium complex to adsorb onto the MW CNTs-DHP surface. A new complex is generated by the interaction of $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{MPyTMPP})\text{Cl}]^+$ on the modified electrode with DHP in buffer solution and its formal potential corresponding to the Ru(III)/Ru(II) reaction indicates an negative shift.

Keywords: mononitrated porphyrin; dihexadecyl phosphate; multiwalled carbon nanotubes; electrochemical properties