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纳米钯催化剂对甲醇的电催化氧化

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摘要: 采用水热法,以甲醛作还原剂还原 Pd²⁺-EDTA 络合物,制得钛基纳米钯颗粒电极(nanoPd/Ti).扫描 电子显微镜(SEM)显示,纳米钯颗粒直径约为60 nm,形成三维立体网状结构. 在碱性溶液中,循环伏安及交流 阻抗测试分别表明:nanoPd/Ti 电极对甲醇氧化有极高的阳极电流、较低的起始氧化电位和较强的抗 CO 毒化能 力. 在 nanoPd / Ti 电极上甲醇电氧化反应的阻抗值较低,增加甲醇浓度,电极阻抗更低. 电极对甲醇氧化具有极 好的电催化活性.

关键词: 纳米钯电极; 甲醇氧化; 电氧化活性

中图分类号: 0646

甲醇具有高比能量密度、存储方便的优点,故 直接甲醇燃料电池倍受关注[13]. 电极材料电催化 活性是 DMFC 研究的主要内容[4-6]. 铂最先被用于 甲醇等有机小分子电催化氧化反应[7],但其价格 昂贵,限制了它的产业化和商业化应用. 钯结构与 铂相似,价格较低,来源丰富. Shen 等[8] 报道了 Pd 对甲醇具有电催化活性. Masel 等^[9]发现 Pd 和 Pd/ C 催化剂可克服 CO 毒化. Singh 等[10] 也阐述了 Pd 在 KOH 中对甲醇的电氧化活性. 本文采用水热 法,以甲醛作还原剂还原 Pd2+-EDTA 络合物,制备 钛基纳米钯,并由循环伏安、交流阻抗等方法研究 了碱性溶液中 nanoPd /Ti 电极对甲醇的电化学氧 化.

实验部分 1

1.1 仪器与试剂

AutoLab PGSTA T30/FRA 电化学分析仪, JSM26380LV 扫描电子显微镜(SEM), 钛片(纯度 99.2%),氯化钯、氢氧化纳、甲醇均为分析纯,高 纯氮气(纯度99.99%),实验用水均为三次水.

电极制备

将钛片置于质量分数为 18% 的盐酸中,加热 煮沸(10 min), 超声清洗(15 min), 尔后置于水热 反应釜中,依次加入 10 mL 5 mmol·L⁻¹ PdCl₂

文献标识码: A

(Pd²⁺与 EDTA 摩尔比 1: 1)的络合溶液、1 mL 10% 甲醛(HCHO), 在红外干燥箱中反应(180 ℃) 10 h. 反应完成后冷却至室温,取出钛基体于 100 ℃下烘干 0.5 h,制得 nanoPd/Ti 电极.

1.3 电化学性能测试

三电极体系:玻璃电解槽,工作电极即 nano-Pd/Ti 电极,参比电极为饱和甘汞电极(SCE),对 电极用大面积铂电极. 循环伏安测试扫描速率 50 mV/s. 交流阻抗测试恒定电位 - 250 mV. 实验之 前电解槽内通入氮气 15 min 除去溶解氧,测试过 程始终保持氮气流过液面,室温(22 ± 2 ℃)下实 验.

2 结果与讨论

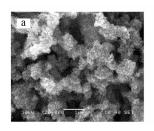
2.1 nanoPd/Ti 形貌

图 1 分别是 nanoPd/Ti 电极 20 000 倍(a)和 50 000 倍(b)的 SEM 照片. 从图看出, 钯颗粒在钛 片表面紧密结合,颗粒大小均匀,粒子间牢固拧 合、纵横交错成立体多孔网状结构(粒径 φ 60 nm),这种三维网状结构增大了电极比表面,增多 活性位,有利于活性物质的吸附与再氧化反应,促 进了甲醇电催化氧化.

2.2 nanoPd/Ti 电极循环伏安曲线

图 2 是 nanoPd/Ti 电极和晶体 Pd 电极(插图)

在 $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ NaOH}$ 溶液的循环伏安曲线. 可以看出,两种电极有着相似的氧化还原峰,其 a_1 、 b_1 峰及 a_3 、 b_3 峰(插图)对应于氢的氧化与析出, a_2 、 b_2 峰与 a_4 、 b_4 峰(插图)均为 Pd 的氧化还原峰,-0.42 V 附近的阴极峰是 Pd 电极的特征还原峰,nanoPd/Ti 电极在此电位下的电流密度是 -71.14 mA·cm⁻²,而晶体 Pd 电极的电流仅为 -1.49 mA·cm⁻². 同时,前者氢的氧化和析出峰明显减弱,表明该电极具有较高的电活性.



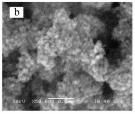


图 1 nanoPd /Ti 电极的 SEM 照片 放大倍数:a. 20 000; b. 50 000

Fig. 1 Scanning electron micrographs (SEM) of the nanoPd/ Ti electrode with different magnifications a. 20 000 times, b. 50 000 times magnification

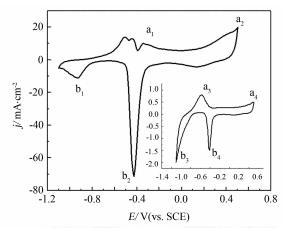


图 2 nanoPd /Ti 电极和晶体 Pd 电极(插图)的循环伏 安曲线 电解液:1.0 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH

Fig. 2 CV curves of the nanoPd /Ti electrode and Pd electrode (inset) in 1.0 mol \cdot L⁻¹ NaOH solution

图 3 为 nanoPd /Ti 电极在 $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaOH 溶液中加入不同浓度甲醇的循环伏安曲线. 可以看出,甲醇浓度增加 $(0.1 \sim 3.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$,正向扫描过程的氧化峰电流不断增大(从 $94.9 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 增至 $209.7 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2})$,且氧化峰面积呈增大趋势,Pd 特征还原峰逐渐减弱,直至甲醇浓度为 $3 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,该峰完全消失. 电极反应如下:

$$CH_3OH + H_2O \longrightarrow CO_2 + 6H^+ + 6e^-$$
 (1)
其过程经历为:

$$(CH_3OH)_{ads} \longrightarrow (CH_3O)_{ads} + H^+ + e^-$$
 (2)

$$(CH_3O)_{ads} \longrightarrow (CH_2O)_{ads} + H^+ + e^-$$
 (3)

$$(CH_2O)_{ads} \longrightarrow (CHO)_{ads} + H^+ + e^-$$
 (4)

$$(CHO)_{ads} \longrightarrow (CO)_{ads} + H^+ + e^-$$
 (5)

$$(OH_2)_{ads} \longrightarrow (OH)_{ads} + H^+ + e^-$$
 (6)

$$(OH)_{ads} \longrightarrow (O)_{ads} + H^+ + e^-$$
 (7)

以上反应(2)~(5)为甲醇失 H,反应(6)~(7)为水失 H,而生成物(CO)_{ads}和(OH)_{ads}又结合生成 $CO_2^{[11-12]}$:

$$(CO)_{ads} + (OH)_{ads} \longrightarrow (COOH)_{ads} \longrightarrow$$

$$CO_2 + H_{ads} \qquad (8)$$

据图 3,甲醇浓度 0.1 mol·L⁻¹时,其氧化电位约为 – 0.75 V(vs. SCE),氧化峰电流达 94.86 mA·cm⁻²,还原峰电流仍有 – 4.09 mA·cm⁻². 此时甲醇用量尚不足占据电极表面的活性位点,部分钯催化剂颗粒仍裸露,且有少量钯氧化物形成,回扫时呈现一个小还原峰. 并在 – 0.4 V 附近显示一较小的氧化峰,表明甲醇氧化的中间产物于此可再次被氧化 $^{[13-14]}$. 正向扫描氧化峰 I_f 和逆向扫描氧化峰 I_b 的比值是衡量催化剂抗 CO 毒化能力的一项重要指标. 即 I_f/I_b 越高,抗 CO 中毒能力就越强 $^{[14]}$. 图中,甲醇浓度分别为 0.1、0.5、1.0 和 3.0 mol·L⁻¹时, I_f/I_b 的值依次为 2.83、1.71、1.78 和 1.70,说明 nanoPd /Ti 电极具有强抗 CO毒化能力.

此外,图 3d 还显示,甲醇浓度为 3.0 mol·L⁻¹时,正向扫描在 -0.17 ~ 0.06 V 电位区间内出现一个宽氧化峰,电流密度 201.6 ~ 211.7 mA·cm⁻².可以认为,此时电极表面甲醇基本达到饱和吸附,活性位点完全被占据.随着电极反应的进行,电极表面被氧化消耗的甲醇能够迅速得到补充,况且甲醇氧化的中间产物也可以继续氧化,故而出现一个较宽的氧化峰.与 Pd/VO_x-NTs^[13]、MWCNTs/Pd^[14]和 Pd/CMS^[15]等电极相比,显然nanoPd/Ti 对甲醇的电催化氧化性能有较明显的改善.

2.3 交流阻抗分析

图 4 为 nanoPd/Ti 电极在不同甲醇浓度的 1.0 \cdot L⁻¹ NaOH 溶液中的 Nyquist 图谱. 频率范围: 10 kHz ~ 100 mHz, 扰动信号: 5 mV. 如图可见在纯

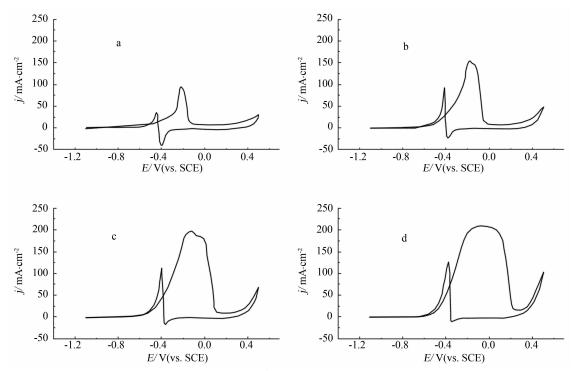


图 3 nanoPd/Ti 电极在不同甲醇浓度 1.0 mol·L⁻¹NaOH 溶液的循环伏安曲线

Fig. 3 CV curves of the nanoPd /Ti electrode in 1.0 mol \cdot L⁻¹ NaOH solution containing different concentrations of methanol $C_{\rm me}$ (a ~ d)/mol \cdot L⁻¹: 0.1,0.5,1.0,3.0

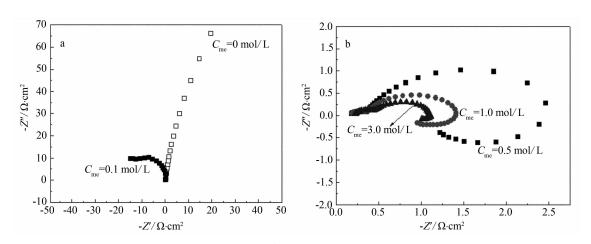


图 4 nanoPd/Ti 电极在不同浓度甲醇 1.0 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH 溶液的 Nyquist 图谱

Fig. 4 Nyquist impedence spectra of the nanoPd/Ti electrode in 1.0 mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ NaOH containing different concentrations of methanol at -250 mV

NaOH 溶液中 nanoPd/Ti 电极的阻抗值很大(a),加入甲醇后,阻抗值降低.

据图,甲醇浓度为 0.1 mol·L⁻¹时,导纳实部为负值,虚部为一个较小的正值. 甲醇浓度增加,实部仍为正值,虚部先为正值,尔后变负,但数值变化不大. 据 Yi^[16]等报道,阻抗图谱所处的象限与电极反应的速率控制步骤有关. nanoPd/Ti 电极交流阻抗谱为压扁的椭圆弧(b),增加甲醇浓度,

椭圆弧半径减小,表明甲醇氧化反应电荷转移电阻不断减小.

图 5 给出 nanoPd/Ti 电极在含有不同浓度甲醇的 1.0 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH 溶液中的 Bode 图. 由相位角(+)随频率对数(log f)变化可以看出:在高频区,相位角均在 10°附近,对应于溶液阻抗,随着频率减小,相位角逐渐增大,并在 3162.2 Hz 附近出现一个小峰值,对应的相角约20°;随后相角减

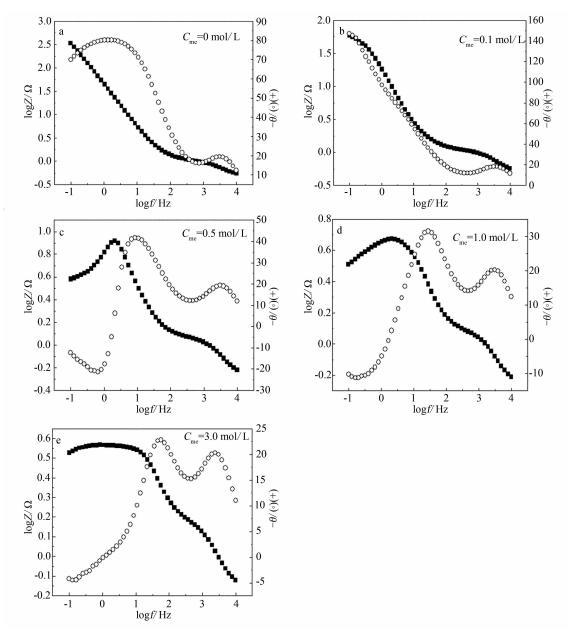


图 5 nanoPd / Ti 电极在不同甲醇浓度 1.0 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH 溶液的 Bode 图谱

Fig. 5 Bode plots of the nanoPd /Ti electrode in 1.0 mol \cdot L⁻¹ NaOH containing different concentrations of methanol at -250 mV

小,在约316.2 Hz 处出现凹谷,接着相角继续增大.图中,除 b 之外,其余各图(a、c、d、e)中均另出现一个峰,并随甲醇浓度之增加,峰值减小.据图,与峰值对应的频率分别为1.3(a)、8.7(c)、28.1(d)和56.9(e) Hz,相位角依次为80.2°、41.8°、31.5°和22.8°,与 Nyquist 图分析结果一致.以上频率~相角的变化出现两个峰值,表明该电极反应含有两个时间常数,即除了影响电极反应的电极电位变量之外,另有一个状态变量[17].

以上同时表明,纳米多孔网状 nanoPd/Ti 电极

具有较大的比表面,活性位点增多,电荷传递阻力 极低,利于甲醇的吸附与氧化.

3 结 论

由水热法制得的 Pd 催化剂,其表面呈现出三维立体网状结构,表面活性位点增多. 该电极对甲醇电催化氧化电流达 209.71 mA·cm⁻²,电化学极化阻抗极低.

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A Titanium-Supported Nanoporous Pd Electrocatalyst for Methanol Oxidation

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Abstract: Titanium-supported nanoporous palladium electrode (nanoPd /Ti) was prepared by a hydrothermal process in the presence of the ligand EDTA and using formaldehyde as reducing agent. SEM images showed that the size of Pd particles was about 60 nm and the Pd particles were connected with each other to form a three-dimensional network structure. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) were applied to evaluate the electrocatalytic activity of the nanoPd/Ti electrode towards methanol oxidation in alkaline solution. CV results showed that the nanoPd /Ti electrode presented high anodic peak densities and a low onset potential for methanol oxidation. Also nanoPd /Ti electrode showed excellent CO tolerance during the oxidation of methanol. Nyquist and Bode plots of electrochemical impedance showed that methanol electro-oxidation on the nanoPd /Ti exhibited low impedance values, and that with the increase of methanol concentrations, the impedance value for methanol electrooxidation decreaseed, indicating the significantly high electroactivity of the prepared nanoporous Pd electrode for methanol oxidation.

Key words: nanoporous Pd electrodes; methanol oxidation; electro-oxidation activity