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Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙媒质体系间接电化学还原及棉织物染色的研究

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摘要: 应用循环伏安法研究了 Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙媒质体系的电化学行为及其可能的反应机理. 实验表明, Fe(II)-葡萄糖酸盐起着最终的还原作用. 电解还原时间、工作电压和阴极面积这 3 个因素影响着电流效率, 在 Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙媒质体系中, 还原大红 R 的电流效率最高可达 89%, 其电解还原时间 10 min, 工作电压 4 V, 阴极面积 40 cm².

关键词: 循环伏安; 电流效率; 工作电压; 阴极面积; 棉织物染色; Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙媒质体系

中图分类号: O646

文献标识码: A

还原染料用于棉织物染色有非常好的染色牢度^[1], 传统的保险粉还原染色污染严重, 采用 Fe-TEA 氧化还原络合体系还原染料已有许多研究^[2-5]. Bechtold 等计算了染色效率, 研究隔膜和电极对电化学染色工艺的影响^[5-8], 并改进了介质体系^[9-10]. 但 TEA 仍有一定的腐蚀性, 会刺激眼睛和皮肤. Babu 等研究了 Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙的络合体系^[11]. Kumar 等优化了该络合体系, 用碘量滴定法计算了 3 价铁离子的转化率, 并计算电流效率^[5].

还原染料间接电化学还原机理如图 1 所示, 媒介从阴极表面得到电子被还原, 而后媒介将电子转移给染料分子, 自身又被氧化.

对多数染料, 每还原 1 个染料分子需 2 个电子. 染料分子的形成有 2 种途径: ① 2 个单阴离子染料分子生成 1 个可完全被还原的双阴离子染料, 再重新生成 1 分子氧化态染料; ② 单个染料分子发生单电子转移, 形成单阴离子染料分子, 然后又 被还原为双阴离子染料分子. 以蒽醌为例:

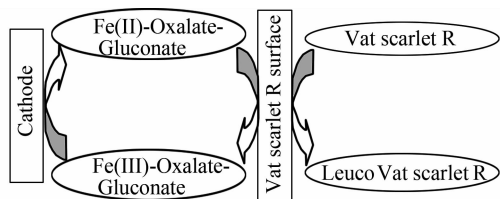
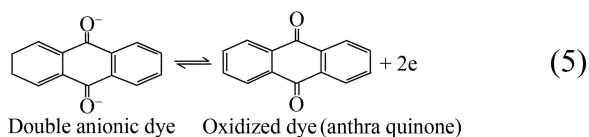
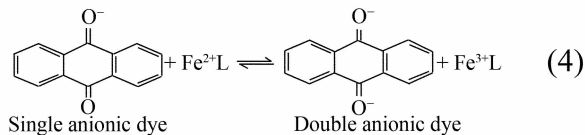
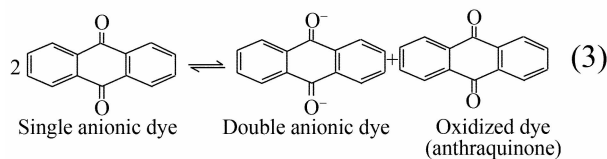
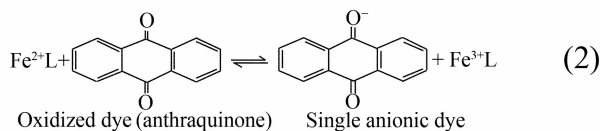


图1 还原染料间接电化学还原机理

Fig. 1 Mechanism of the indirect electrochemical reduction of Vat scarlet R dyes

本文采用 Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸盐作为间接电化学还原的媒介体系,探索该媒介体系的可能的还原机理及其用于棉织物染色的最佳工艺.

1 实验部分

1.1 试剂与仪器

葡萄糖酸钙(99%),硫酸铁,还原大红 R,硫酸(98%),氢氧化钠,二水合草酸,均为分析纯. 电化学工作站 DF2002;电子天平 YP1200;纳米粒度仪 Zetasizer APS(英国马尔文公司);电热恒温磁力搅拌器 85-2;温度控制指示仪 WMZK-01;接触调压器 TDGC2-0.5KVA;恒温干燥箱 202V;单相电容运转电动机 JX50;干湿摩擦牢度仪 Y571B;电脑测色配色仪 SF600 PLUS(美国 DATA COLOR).

1.2 测试

循环伏安曲线测试,3 电极体系以铂片作工作电极,玻碳电极为辅助电极,饱和甘汞电极为参比电极组成. 测定该体系电流效率和染色棉织物 K/S 值.

1.3 电解

阴极液:NaOH、草酸、葡萄糖酸钙、硫酸铁和还原大红 R 染料的混合溶液(250 mL);阳极液:15 g/L H_2SO_4 (250 mL). 电解装置由 Nafion117 隔膜(孔径 4 cm),石墨板(9 cm×5 cm)与阴极、阳极组成. 通电 10 min 后,取出阴极液与待染棉织物(浴比 1:50)放入烧杯,染色时间 10 min,空气氧化 30 s,重复染色 5 次,水洗烘干即可.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙体系的电化学研究

图 2 示出 Fe(III)-草酸媒质在加入还原大红 R 染料(pH=8)前(a)后(b)的循环伏安曲线. 从图看出,添加染料后,曲线还原峰(b)负移约 50 mV,在此 pH=8 时,Fe(III)-草酸体系是稳定的,不会生成红褐色的 $Fe(OH)_3$ 沉淀.

图 3 给出 pH 为 12~13 的 Fe(III)-葡萄糖酸钙媒质体系添加染料前(a)后(b)的循环伏安曲线. 如图,络合媒介无染料时,CV 曲线不出现还原峰,添加染料之后在 -750 mV 处有一小的还原峰,这是因为该络合体系在如此 pH 值下的还原性较弱,于上述电位下也不容易还原染料,隐色体数量极少,棉织物无法上染.

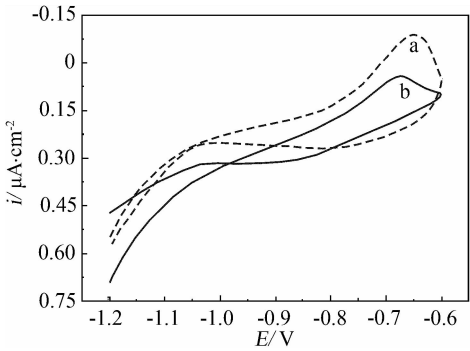


图 2 Fe(III)-草酸媒质体系(pH=8)添加还原大红 R 染料前(a)后(b)的循环伏安曲线
介质:35 mmol·L⁻¹草酸+9.6 mmol·L⁻¹硫酸铁溶液

Fig. 2 Cyclic voltammograms (CV) of the Fe(III)-oxalic acid without (a) and with (b) Vat scarlet R dyes
Solution:35 mmol·L⁻¹ oxalic acid + 9.6 mmol·L⁻¹ ferric sulfate (pH=8), scan rate:40 mV·s⁻¹

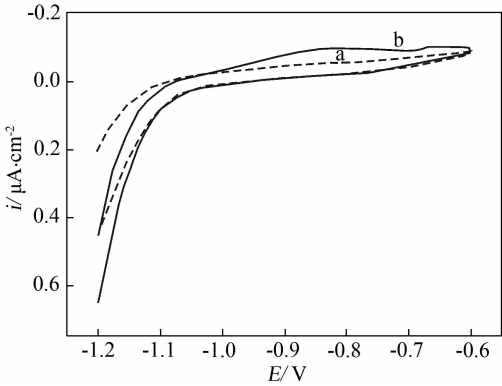
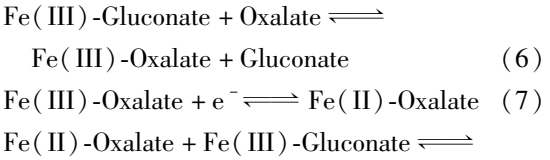


图 3 Fe(III)-葡萄糖酸钙络合媒介(pH=12~13)添加还原大红 R 染料前(a)后(b)的循环伏安曲线

Fig. 3 Cyclic voltammograms (CV) of the Fe(III)-calcium gluconate without (a) and with (b) Vat Scarlet R dyes
Solution:24 mmol·L⁻¹ calcium gluconate + 9.6 mmol·L⁻¹ ferric sulfate (pH=12~13), scan rate:40 mV·s⁻¹

图 4 是 pH=13 的 Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙络合媒质体系添加染料前(a)后(b)的循环伏安曲线. 图中,添加染料后 CV 曲线呈现了一个还原峰. 实验表明,该络合体系较稳定,电解染色的效果较好,电流效率较高.

此时,可能发生了如下反应:



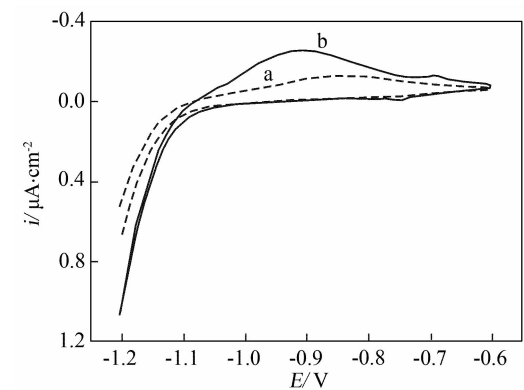


图 4 pH = 13 的 Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙络合媒质体系添加还原大红 R 染料前(a)后(b)的循环伏安曲线

Fig. 4 Cyclic voltammograms(CV) of the Fe(III)-oxalate-gluconate without (a) and (b) with Vat Scarlet R dyes (solution;24 mmol · L⁻¹ calcium gluconate + 9.6 mmol · L⁻¹ ferric sulfate + 35 mmol · L⁻¹ oxalic acid (pH = 13), scan rate;40 mV · s⁻¹)

$\text{Fe(II)-Gluconate} + \text{Fe(III)-Oxalate} \quad (8)$

$\text{Fe(II)-Gluconate} + \text{Insoluble dye} \rightleftharpoons$

$\text{Fe(III)-Gluconate} + \text{Insoluble dye} \quad (9)$

通电时,Fe(III)与葡萄糖酸钙的络合物和草酸盐反应,生成Fe(III)-草酸络合物,该络合物得到电子后形成Fe(II)-草酸盐,继而经反应(8)形成Fe(II)-葡萄糖酸盐络合物,最后由反应(9)得到Fe(III)-葡萄糖酸络合物与可溶性染料.

2.2 电解实验

表 1 列出 3 因素 5 水平的正交实验表格,电解实验使用还原大红 R 上染棉织物,当阴极电解液的 pH = 12 ~ 13 时,还原染料染色的效果较好. 溶

表 1 正交实验表

Tab. 1 Orthogonal experiments table

Factor	Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Reduction time/min	2	5	10	15	20
Working voltage/V	1	2	3	4	5
Cathode area/cm ²	10	20	30	40	50

液碱浓度太高会形成氢氧化铁沉淀,严重影响染色的效果. 媒质中草酸、葡萄糖酸钙和硫酸铁按 30 : 20 : 7 (by mol), 还原大红 R 的浓度为 4 g · L⁻¹, 不同因素的电解电流效率列于表 2.

表 2 不同因素的电解电流效率

Tab. 2 Electrolysis current efficiency of different factors

Factor	1	2	3	4	5
	Current efficiency (η / %)				
Reduction time/min	20.5	45.7	82.2	50.8	38.1
Working voltage/V	53.4	60.5	71.2	84.5	53
Cathode area/cm ²	0.8	32.9	49.3	89	41

实验表明:电解还原时间太短,染料还原的隐色体数量较少,棉织物上染率小,染料效率低. 但如电解还原时间太长,则因染料的还原达到极限,电流消耗于电解水副反应,引起工作电压升高,还原的隐色体数量增多. 而工作电压过大,水电解副反应可能占据主导地位,电解电流效率反而下降. 此外,电极需有足够大的面积,才能保持隐色体数



图 5 Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙媒质体系间接电化学还原染色棉织物图片

Fig. 5 Cotton fabric pictures of indirect electrochemical reduction of dyes in Fe(III)-oxalate-calcium gluconate medium

量,棉织物可顺利着色.本电化学方法对多种染料都适用,且耐洗牢度均可达到4~5级,耐干摩擦牢度5级,耐湿摩擦牢度4~5级,图5示出部分品种还原染料上染棉织物的照片.

3 结 论

在Fe(III)-草酸-葡萄糖酸钙络合媒介体系(草酸、葡萄糖和硫酸铁按30:20:7(by mol)+4 g·L⁻¹还原大红R)中,其可能的还原机理是,Fe(II)-葡萄糖酸络合物起着最终的还原作用,并形成可溶性染料.设定电解还原时间10 min、工作电压4 V、电极面积30 cm²,电解电流效率最高达89%,棉织物上染达到最佳效果.

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Study on Indirect Electrochemical Reduction and Cotton Dyeing Process in Fe(III)-Oxalate-Calcium Gluconate System

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Abstract: The electrochemical behavior and possible reaction mechanism in Fe(III)-oxalate-calcium gluconate system were studied by cyclic voltammetry. The results showed that Fe(II)-gluconate was the final reductant. The reduction time, the working voltage and the cathode area influenced the current efficiency. The high current efficiency of 89% for the indirect electrochemical reduction of Vat Scarlet R could be achieved with reduction time of 10 min, working voltage of 4 V and cathode area of 40 cm² in Fe(III)-oxalate-calcium gluconate system.

Key words: cyclic voltammetry (CV); current efficiency; working voltage; cathode area; Fe(III)-oxalate-calcium gluconate system; cotton dyeing