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Xi-Long LIU

Chun-Yan WU

Fang ZHOU

Hong-Sheng LIU

Ying-Jie HUA

Chong-Tai WANG

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hainan Normal University, Haikou 571158, China ; ,
wct581@sina.com

Xiao-Yang LIU

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Keggin型缺位硅钨杂多阴离子的电化学性质及电催化还原H₂O₂

刘希龙¹, 吴春燕¹, 周方¹, 刘红生¹, 华英杰¹, 王崇太^{1*}, 刘晓旸²

(1. 海南师范大学化学与化工学院, 海南 海口 571158; 2. 吉林大学 无机合成与制备国家重点实验室, 吉林 长春 130012)

摘要: 应用循环伏安、方波伏安和交流阻抗法研究了Keggin型缺位硅钨杂多阴离子SiW₁₁O₃₉⁸⁻(SiW₁₁)在0.1 mol·L⁻¹NaHSO₄+Na₂SO₄溶液中的电化学性质及其对H₂O₂还原的间接电催化作用。结果表明,SiW₁₁的酸性水溶液在玻碳(GC)电极上显示两对可逆的还原-氧化波,对应的电荷迁移数均为1,且有2个质子参与反应。根据第1对波的还原峰电流与扫描速率平方根关系得到SiW₁₁在溶液中的扩散系数D₀为8.92×10⁻⁶ cm²·s⁻¹。SiW₁₁对H₂O₂的还原具有明显的电催化活性,催化峰电位随溶液pH的降低而正移,峰电流增大。质子H⁺在催化反应中起协同促进作用。实验测定该电催化过程的均相准一级反应速率常数为0.30 s⁻¹。SiW₁₁电催化还原H₂O₂的机理被认为是经过形成所谓“七配位过氧化物”而发生的。

关键词: 缺位硅钨杂多阴离子; 电催化; 循环伏安; 交流阻抗; H₂O₂还原

中图分类号: O646

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Keggin型杂多阴离子XM₁₂O₄₀ⁿ⁻[X=Si⁴⁺, Ge⁴⁺(n=4), P⁵⁺或As⁵⁺(n=3); M=Mo(VI)或W(VI)]的缺位衍生物XM₁₁O₃₉⁽ⁿ⁺⁴⁾⁻与XM₁₂O₄₀ⁿ⁻比较,少了一个多金属离子M(VI),可看作是五员螯合配体,其配位能力介于NH₃和CN⁻之间^[1]。常用于制备过渡金属取代的杂多配合物,并在绿色合成、电分析和环境治理等领域展现出愈来愈广泛的应用前景^[2-9]。

已有一些关于缺位杂多阴离子热催化和光催化方面的研究^[10-11],但涉及电催化性能的研究却鲜有报道。王崇太等^[12]用电化学方法研究了PW₁₁O₃₉⁷⁻(PW₁₁)的电化学性质及其对H₂O₂还原的间接电催化作用,并应用于硝基苯的电催化降解,取得了很好的降解效果^[13]。鉴于改变杂多阴离子结构中的杂原子将引起杂多阴离子氧化-还原性质的改变,从而影响它的电化学性质乃至电催化性能,本文拟用电化学方法研究SiW₁₁O₃₉⁸⁻(SiW₁₁)阴离子的电化学性质,并考察它对H₂O₂还原的电催化作用,探究相关的电催化机理,为其进一步的应用提供理论参考。

1 实验部分

1.1 试 剂

钨酸钠(Na₂WO₄·2H₂O, SCRC国药集团)、硅酸钠(Na₂SiO₃·9H₂O)、丙酮、硝酸、硫酸氢钠、氢氧化钠、过氧化氢(广州化学试剂厂);混合磷酸盐缓冲试剂(上海雷磁创益仪器仪表有限公司)。以上试剂均为分析纯,实验用水为二次蒸馏水。

Keggin型缺位杂多酸盐Na₈SiW₁₁O₃₉按文献[14]合成,并经元素分析、红外、紫外和循环伏安表征。

1.2 仪 器

循环伏安、方波伏安和交流阻抗实验均使用CHI660b电化学工作站(上海辰华)。三电极体系使用单室电解池,GC为工作电极(~0.07 cm²),Pt丝为辅助电极,Ag/AgCl(3 mol·L⁻¹ KCl)为参比电极。每次实验前,工作电极用0.05 μm的Al₂O₃抛光,溶液用N₂气赶氧10 min。除非指明,实验温度均为298 K。

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2 结果与讨论

2.1 SiW₁₁的电化学性质

图1给出SiW₁₁在NaHSO₄+Na₂SO₄(pH 2.6)溶液中于GC电极上的循环伏安扫描结果。图中出现2对还原-氧化波,其峰电位分别为-0.564/-0.507 V($E_{1/2} = -0.536$ V)和-0.780/-0.717 V($E_{1/2} = -0.749$ V),归属于SiW₁₁中W—O骨架

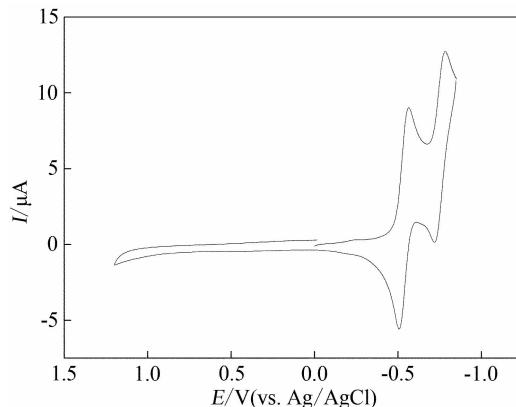


图1 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ 在 NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄ (pH 2.6) 溶液中于 GC 电极上的循环伏安曲线
扫描速率: 10 mV·s⁻¹

Fig. 1 Cyclic voltammogram of GC electrode in NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄ solution (pH 2.6) containing 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ (scan rate: 10 mV·s⁻¹)

还原-氧化的伏安响应^[15]。据峰电位~半波电位关系式^[16]:

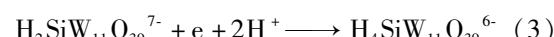
$$E_p - E_{1/2} = -1.109 \times \frac{RT}{nF} \quad (1)$$

分别估算其第1波和第2波的电子迁移数为:

$$n_1 = 1.0, n_2 = 1.0$$

上述2对还原-氧化波的 ΔE ($= E_{pc} - E_{pa}$) 分别为 57 和 63 mV, 与能斯特方程 $2.3RT/nF$ (或 298 K, 59 mV/n) 大体一致^[16], 表明其对应的电子转移过程具有可逆性质。

图2给出SiW₁₁在循环伏安和方波伏安测试中显示的2对还原-氧化波的峰电位和峰电流随溶液pH值的变化。如图,当溶液的pH降低时,峰电位正移,峰电流增大,表明电极过程有H⁺离子参与。取其半波电位 $E_{1/2}$ 对 pH 作图,分别得 a、b 两直线(图3),由直线斜率(分别为 119 和 113 mV/n)可得出其第1和第2还原-氧化波电子迁移过程涉及的H⁺离子数均为 2,即



正因为电极过程有H⁺离子参与,溶液pH的降低(H⁺浓度增加)将有利于SiW₁₁的还原,从而峰电位正移,峰电流提高。

图4给出1.0 mmol·L⁻¹ SiW₁₁溶液于GC电极上不同扫速下的CV曲线。由图可见,SiW₁₁两对

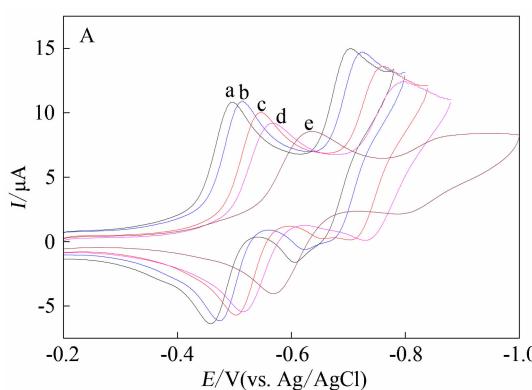


图2 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ 在不同 pH 的溶液中于 GC 电极上的循环伏安曲线(A)和方波伏安曲线(B)
pH; a. 2.0; b. 2.2; c. 2.5; d. 2.7; e. 3.0; 支持电解质: 0.1 mol·L⁻¹ NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄; 扫描速率为 10 mV·s⁻¹; $\Delta E = 25$ mV; Freq. = 15 Hz

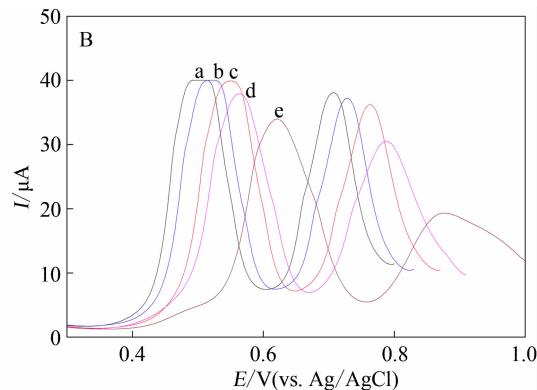


Fig. 2 Cyclic voltammograms (A) and square wave voltammograms (B) of the solution containing 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ at GC electrode with different pH
a. pH 2.0; b. pH 2.2; c. pH 2.5; d. pH 2.7; e. pH 3.0
Supporting electrolyte: 0.1 mol·L⁻¹ NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄; scan rate: 10 mV·s⁻¹; $\Delta E = 25$ mV; Freq. = 15 Hz

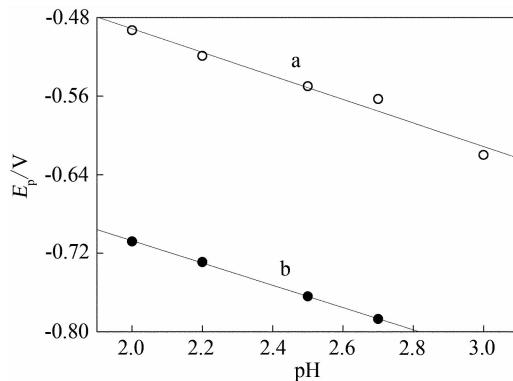


图 3 SiW_{11} 两对还原-氧化波的半波电位 $E_{1/2}$ 随溶液 pH 的变化

a. 第 1 对还原-氧化波; b. 第 2 对还原-氧化波

Fig. 3 Changes of the half-wave potential $E_{1/2}$ corresponding to two redox waves of SiW_{11} with solution pH
a. the first pair of redox waves; b. the second pair of redox waves

还原-氧化波的峰电流均随扫速的增加而增大。取第 1 个波的还原峰电流 I_p 对扫速 v 的平方根作图, 得一通过原点的直线(图4B)。据以下关系式^[16]:

$$I_p = 0.4463nFA_0^* \left(\frac{nF}{RT}\right)^{1/2} D_0^{1/2} v^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

估算 SiW_{11} 在该溶液中的扩散系数 D_0 为 $8.92 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。

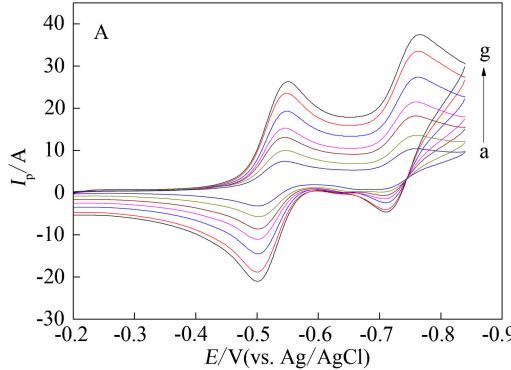


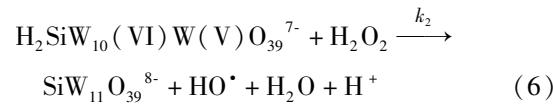
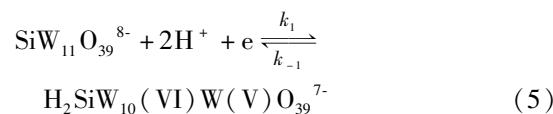
图 4 $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ SiW}_{11}$ 溶液于 GC 电极上不同扫速下的循环伏安曲线(A)与第 1 个还原波的峰电流与扫速平方根的变化关系(B)

支持电解质: $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ NaHSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ (pH 2.5); 扫速($a \sim g$)/ $\text{mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$: 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100

Fig. 4 Cyclic voltammograms of the $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ SiW}_{11}$ solution at GC electrode with different scan rates (A) and the relationship between the peak current of the first reduction wave and the square root of scan rate (B)
Supporting electrolyte: $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ NaHSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ (pH 2.5); scan rate ($a \sim g$)/ $\text{mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$: 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100

2.2 SiW_{11} 对 H_2O_2 还原的间接电催化作用

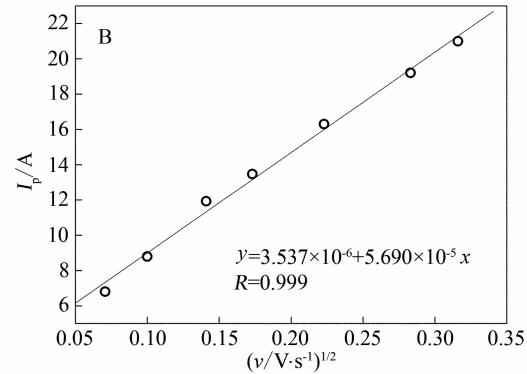
以上研究表明, SiW_{11} 凭借其 W—O 骨架可以可逆地传递单个电子, 因此有可能作为 H_2O_2 单电子还原的电催化剂。图 5 显示了 SiW_{11} 、 H_2O_2 以及 H_2O_2 溶液加入 SiW_{11} 后的循环伏安扫描结果。在没有 SiW_{11} 存在的情况下, H_2O_2 在 GC 电极上还原的电流(速率)很小(曲线 a); 当 H_2O_2 溶液中加入 SiW_{11} 后, SiW_{11} 在其第 1 个还原峰电位处($\sim -0.51 \text{ V}$, 曲线 b) 还原电流明显增大(曲线 c), 表明 SiW_{11} 的第 1 个电子传递过程对 H_2O_2 的还原具有明显的间接电催化作用。该催化过程可表示如下:



又如图 5 所示, 该催化过程还出现一段极限电流平台。据文献[17]:

$$\frac{i_d}{i_\infty} = 0.4463 \left(\frac{nF}{RTc_z^* k_2} \right)^{1/2} v^{1/2} \quad (7)$$

式中 i_d 表示没有催化剂存在时的扩散峰电流, i_∞ 表示催化极限电流。以 i_d/i_∞ 对扫描速率的平方根 $v^{1/2}$ 作图, 得到一条通过坐标原点的直线(见图6),



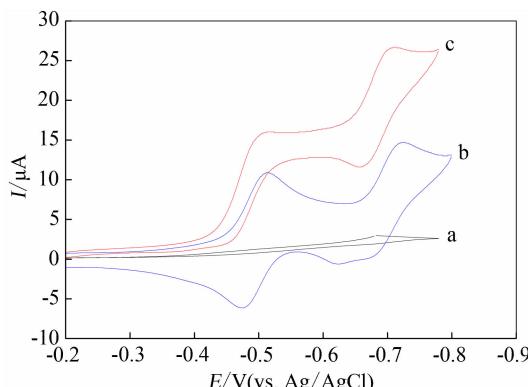


图5 不同溶液中SiW₁₁电催化还原H₂O₂的循环伏安曲线

支持电解质:0.1 mol · L⁻¹ NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄(pH 2.2), 扫速:10 mV · s⁻¹

- a. 支持电解质 + 5.0 mmol · L⁻¹ H₂O₂;
- b. 支持电解质 + 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁;
- c. 支持电解质 + 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ + 5.0 mmol · L⁻¹ H₂O₂

Fig. 5 Cyclic voltammograms of SiW₁₁ electrocatalytic reduction of H₂O₂ in different solutions

Supporting electrolyte: 0.1 mol · L⁻¹ NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄(pH 2.2); scan rate: 10 mV · s⁻¹

- a. supporting electrolyte + 5.0 mmol · L⁻¹ H₂O₂;
- b. supporting electrolyte + 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁;
- c. supporting electrolyte + 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ + 5.0 mmol · L⁻¹ H₂O₂

由直线的斜率(5.076)估算该均相准一级反应的速率常数k'(c_z*k₂)为0.30 s⁻¹.

图7显示SiW₁₁溶液及其加入H₂O₂后的交流

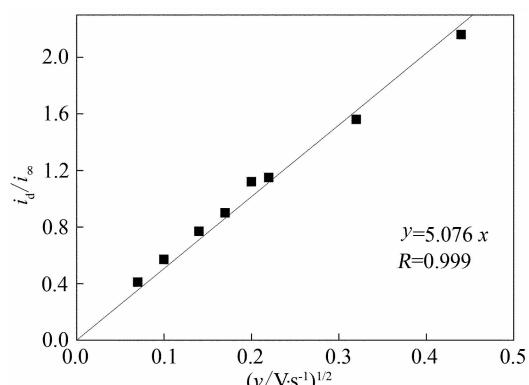


图6 SiW₁₁电催化还原H₂O₂的*i_d/i_∞*~*v*^{1/2}变化

溶液: 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ + 5.0 mmol · L⁻¹ H₂O₂; 支持电解质: 0.1 mol · L⁻¹ NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄(pH 2.2)

Fig. 6 A plot of $i_d/i_\infty \sim v^{1/2}$ for SiW₁₁ electrocatalytic reduction of H₂O₂ in the solution containing 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ and 5.0 mmol · L⁻¹ H₂O₂ supporting electrolyte: 0.1 mol · L⁻¹ NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄(pH 2.2)

阻抗图谱. 可以看出, 加入H₂O₂后SiW₁₁第1个电子传递过程的阻抗明显降低, 由原来的620 Ω下降至390 Ω(见图7B), 表明催化作用降低了反应的活化能.

据以下关系式^[16]:

$$R_{ct} = \frac{RT}{nF i_0} \quad (8)$$

算得加入H₂O₂后SiW₁₁第1对还原-氧化波的交换

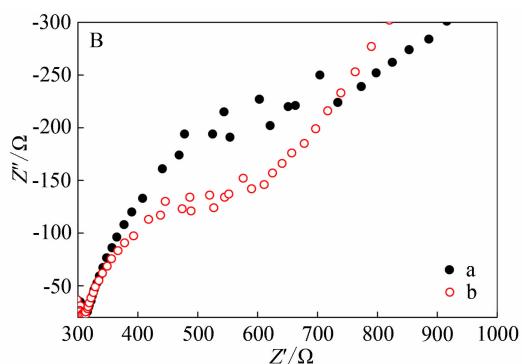
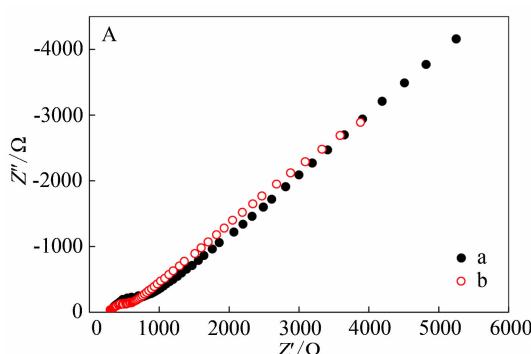


图7 SiW₁₁溶液及其加入H₂O₂后的交流阻抗谱(A)和A的局部放大图(B)

支持电解质:0.1 mol · L⁻¹ NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄(pH 2.5)

- a. 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁;
- b. 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ + 5 mmol · L⁻¹ H₂O₂, ΔE = 5 mV, E = -0.550 V

Fig. 7 EIS data (A) and the enlarged EIS curves at high frequency region (B) in the SiW₁₁ solutions before and after the addition of H₂O₂

Supporting electrolyte: 0.1 mol · L⁻¹ NaHSO₄ + Na₂SO₄(pH 2.5)

- a. 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁;
- b. 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ SiW₁₁ + 5 mmol · L⁻¹ H₂O₂, ΔE = 5 mV, E = -0.550 V

电流密度 i_0 由 $4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 提高至 $6.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$.

2.3 溶液 pH 对 SiW_{11} 电催化还原 H_2O_2 的影响

从上述反应式(5)~(6)可知, 质子 H^+ 在 SiW_{11} 电催化还原 H_2O_2 过程中起协同作用, 故其浓度变化必然对催化过程产生重要影响. 从图 8 可看出, 随着溶液 pH 值的减小, 催化峰电位正移, 且在 pH 从 3.0~2.5 范围内的峰电流逐渐增大. 表明 H^+ 浓度增加在热力学和动力学上均有利于催化反应的进行. 原因在于 H^+ 携带的正电荷部分中和了 SiW_{11} 过多的负电荷, 使电子从阴极表面注入 SiW_{11} 变得更加容易 (SiW_{11} 的还原电位变正), 并降低了反应的活化能 (反应速率提高). 图 9 给出不同 pH 值的 $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ SiW}_{11} + 5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$ 溶液的交流阻抗谱. 由图可见, 随着溶液 pH 的降低, SiW_{11} 电催化还原 H_2O_2 的电子传递阻抗明显减小 (见图 9B), 表明需要克服的能垒随着质子浓度的增加而降低.

2.4 催化反应的机理

图 8 中出现一个异常现象, 即当溶液的 pH 从 2.5 降低至 2.0 时, 催化电流反而减小. 这可能是因为 SiW_{11} 稳定的 pH 值范围是 2.0~6.0, 一旦溶液的 pH 接近于 2.0, 会使部分 SiW_{11} 转化为其它存在形式, 致使原先结构的 SiW_{11} 浓度相应降低, 故而电流下降. 此外, 催化电流还出现了类似于极限扩散电流的平台, 这意味着在 SiW_{11} 第 2 个还原波

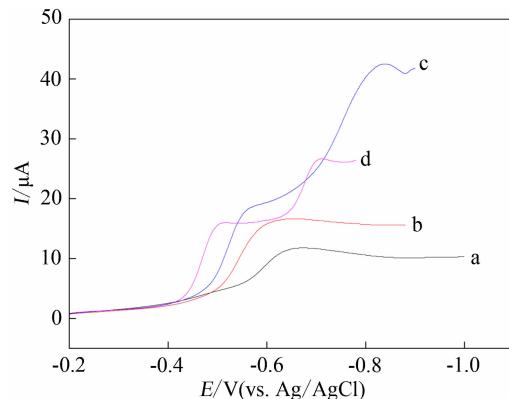


图 8 不同 pH 值的 $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ SiW}_{11} + 5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$ 溶液的线性伏安扫描曲线
支持电解质: $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ NaHSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$; 扫速: $10 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
a. pH 3.0; b. pH 2.7; c. pH 2.5; d. pH 2.0

Fig. 8 Linear sweep voltammograms of GC in the solutions containing $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ SiW}_{11}$ and $5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$ with different pH
Supporting electrolyte: $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ NaHSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$; scan rate: $10 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
a. pH 3.0; b. pH 2.7; c. pH 2.5; d. pH 2.0

发生之前, 其表面浓度保持不变, 与电位的变化无关. 导致这种现象的可能原因是 4 个 H_2O_2 分子分别络合在缺位空穴处的 4 个 W(VI) 离子上, 形成所谓的“七配位过氧化物”^[10-11]. 这 4 个 H_2O_2 分子通过“内球电子转移方式”^[11-12,18] 依次以几乎相同的速率清除 SiW_{11} 从电极上获得的电子. 因此, 在这 4 个 H_2O_2 分子被还原完之前, SiW_{11} 的表面浓度维持不变. 这个过程可用下列反应机理表示:

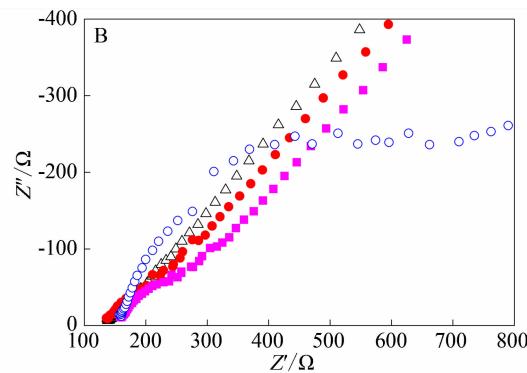
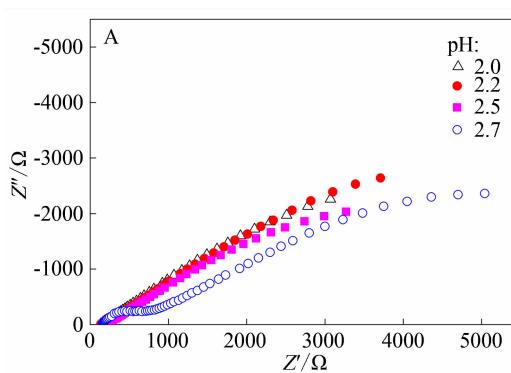
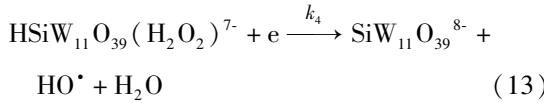
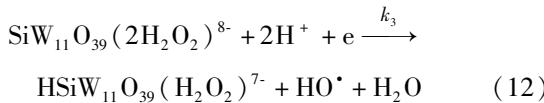
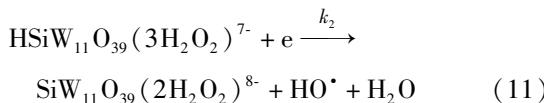
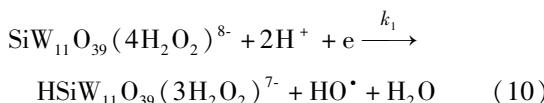
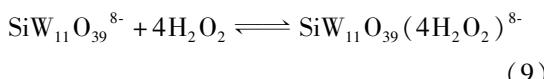


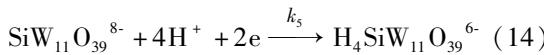
图 9 不同 pH 值 $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ SiW}_{11} + 5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$ 溶液的交流阻抗谱 (A) 及 A 的局部放大图 (B)

支持电解质: $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ NaHSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$, $\Delta E = 5 \text{ mV}$; $E = -0.550 \text{ V}$

Fig. 9 EIS data (A) and the enlarged EIS curves at high frequency region (B) in the $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ SiW}_{11} + 5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$ solutions at different pH
Supporting electrolyte: $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ NaHSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$, $\Delta E = 5 \text{ mV}$; $E = -0.550 \text{ V}$



反应(13)再生的SiW₁₁处在第2个还原波的电位处,并按以下反应式还原:



3 结 论

SiW₁₁在酸性水介质中对H₂O₂的还原具有明显的间接电催化活性。催化峰电位随溶液pH的降低而正移,峰电流增大。当pH为2.5时,电催化效果最好。质子H⁺在催化反应中起协同促进作用。SiW₁₁的电催化作用是通过形成“七配位过氧化物”的机理而进行的。

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Electrochemical Properties of the Keggin-Type Lacunary Heteropolysilicate Anion and Its Electrocatalysis for H_2O_2 Reduction

LIU Xi-long¹, WU Chun-yan¹, ZHOU Fang¹, LIU Hong-sheng¹,
HUA Ying-jie¹, WANG Chong-tai^{1*}, LIU Xiao-yang²

(1. School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hainan Normal University, Haikou 571158, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparation Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China)

Abstract: Electrochemical properties of the Keggin-type lacunary heteropolysilicate anion $SiW_{11}O_{39}^{8-}$ (SiW_{11}) and its indirect electrocatalysis for H_2O_2 reduction in the supporting electrolyte containing $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot L^{-1} NaHSO_4$ and Na_2SO_4 solutions were investigated using cyclic voltammetry, square wave voltammetry and alternating current impedance spectroscopy. Experimental results indicated that SiW_{11} showed two pairs of reversible redox waves on the glassy carbon (GC) electrode in an acidic solution. The electron transfer number corresponding to the two pairs of waves was one, and the proton transfer number involved was two during the electrode reaction. The diffusion coefficient (D_0) of SiW_{11} calculated from the linear relationship of peak current versus square root of potential scan rate was determined to be $8.92 \times 10^{-6} cm^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ in $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot L^{-1} NaHSO_4$ and Na_2SO_4 solutions. The SiW_{11} displayed an obvious electrocatalytic activity for the H_2O_2 reduction. The electrocatalytic peak potential moved to positive direction with the decrease in the solution pH, and the peak current increased. The electrocatalytic process was facilitated by proton through a synergic effect. The pseudo-first order rate constant of the homogeneous reaction was determined to be 0.30 s^{-1} . The indirect electrocatalytic process of SiW_{11} towards H_2O_2 reduction was considered to take place through a mechanism involved in a so-called “the seven-coordinate W—O peroxy species”.

Key words: lacunary heteropolysilicate; electrocatalysis; cyclic voltammetry; alternating current impedance; H_2O_2 reduction