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研究论文

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Co₃O₄/C 催化氧还原反应的活性及机理

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摘要 采用液相控制沉淀法制备了平均粒径约为 10 nm 的 Co_3O_4/C 催化剂, 运用 X 射线衍射和透射电镜对催化剂进行了表征, 通过循环伏安法和线性扫描伏安法测试了催化剂催化氧还原反应的性能. 结果表明, 在酸性条件下, Co_3O_4/C 对氧还原反应具有电催化

关键词: 液相控制沉淀法 氧还原反应 电催化 反应机理 吸附模式 碳 四氧化三钴

Abstract: The ${\rm Co_3O_4/C}$ catalyst with nanoparticles was synthesized by a liquid control precipitation method. X-ray diffraction and transmission electron microscopy were used to characterize the structure and morphology of the catalyst. The electrocatalytic activity of the catalyst was investigated by line-scan voltammetry and cyclic voltammetry using rotating disk electrode technique. The results indicated that the ${\rm Co_3O_4/C}$ has electrocatalytic activity for the oxygen reduction reaction (ORR). The exchange current density of ${\rm Co_3O_4/C}$ catalyst obtained by the Koutecky-Levich theory is 1.1 x10⁻⁹ A/cm². The overall electron transfer number for the ORR was determined to be ~2, suggesting that the ORR catalyzed by ${\rm Co_3O_4/C}$ is a 2- electron transfer pathway. The process of oxygen adsorption on the surface of ${\rm Co_3O_4/C}$ was simulated through Materials Studio to explore the catalytic mechanism. The state density, electron density, bond length, and adsorption energy of O and Co were calculated. Restricted by the geometric configuration, ${\rm O_2}$ can only be adsorbed by the Pauling adsorption mode. After adsorption, the O 2p orbit and Co 3d orbit hybridize with each other and form a new chemical bond. The ${\rm II}$ bond of ${\rm O_2}$ is mainly weakened by the electron transfer from Co to O. At the same time, the other O atom is activated. H⁺ can easily bond with the other O and the catalytic reaction occurs through 2- electron transfer pathway.

Keywords: liquid control precipitation method, oxygen reduction reaction, electrocatalysis, reaction mechanism, adsorption mode;carbon, cobaltosic oxide

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