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电沉积纳米晶体电催化电极的制备及性能

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摘要: 利用恒电流电沉积的方法从含有糖精, 温度为50~60℃, pH<3的瓦特槽中用直流和脉冲的方式制备纳米晶体镍、镍-钴合金电催化析氢电极。X衍射、扫描电镜(SEM)和能谱(EDS)分析结果表明:此类金属(Ni)或合金(Ni-Co)表现出很强的(111)织构;该晶体为纳米晶体,其中含有少量硫;由电沉积纳米晶体制备成的电极在1 mol·L⁻¹硫酸中比常规的金属Ni或电沉积粗晶镍有较强的电催化活性、稳定性和耐蚀性。

关键字: 电沉积; 电催化; 电极; 纳米晶体

Preparation of nanocrystalline electrocatalytic electrode for electrodeposition

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Abstract: Galvanostatic deposition is used to electrodeposit nickel and nickel-cobalt alloy from a Watts bath containing saccharin at 50~60℃, pH<3.5 and at the current density $i>5\text{ A}\cdot\text{dm}^{-2}$ in D. C. or pulse plating conditions. When comparing intensities of the nickel and nickel-cobalt alloy deposits with the traditional nickel deposit, it can be concluded that the deposits have strong (111) fibre texture by XRD analysis. The results of the X ray and SEM and EDS(energy dispersive spectroscope) analysis show that the crystal of nickel and nickel-cobalt alloy deposits are nanocrystalline whose grain size is less than 100 nm and whose deposits are found to contain a little sulphur impurity. The electrodes made by electrodeposited nickel or nickel-cobalt alloy can electrocatalyse hydrogen evolution in 1 mol·L⁻¹H₂SO₄. They also show good stability and anti-corrosion in these solutions.

Key words: electrodeposition; electrocatalysis; electrode; nanocrystalline

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