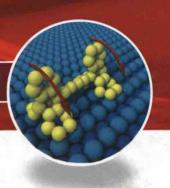


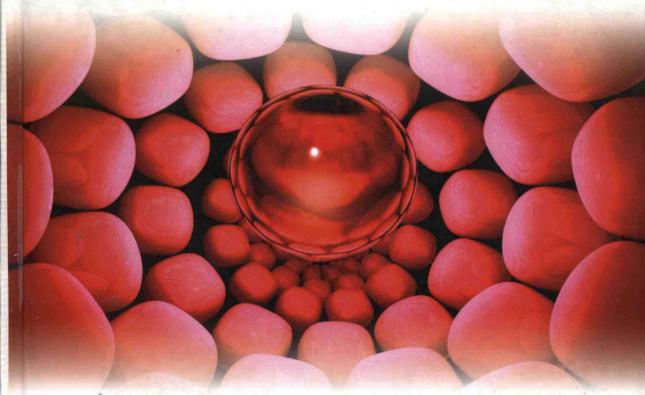
材料科学与应用进展



Electrochemistry of Porous Materials

多孔材料电化学

Antonio Doménech-Carbó







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by Antonio Doménech - Carbó

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多孔电极是电化学技术和工业的核心和基础,没有多孔电极材料的快速发展,就没有当今诸如化学电源、燃料电池、超级电容、太阳能电池、传感器、光催化、生物材料、腐蚀控制、电化学合成及电解工业等电化学高科技和工业化的如此显著的进步,多孔电极已经在能源、环境、生医、信息等领域扮演着极为重要的角色。电极表面和界面作为电化学传荷、传质及相关表面反应的场所和轴心,决定了电化学反应的形式、产物和速率。多孔电极材料不仅由于其巨大的比表面积,可大幅度地提高电化学总反应速度,而且基于多孔电极材料表面的结构特征和结构敏感反应,还可实现多种多样的电极反应,赋予电极材料优异的性能和各种异彩缤纷的功能。

目前多孔材料电化学的重要性已得到广泛共识,然而,多孔材料及其电极过程又是异常复杂的电化学体系,在过去的相当长的时间里,虽已有不少新颖的多孔电极材料不断涌现,也有若干成功应用的实例,但仍极为缺乏多孔材料电化学系统深入的研究,特别是相关的理论研究进展比较缓慢。近年来,全球纳米科技的持续高速发展为多孔材料电化学奠定了极为丰富的科学内涵、广阔的创新空间及诱人应用前景。此外,多孔电极的理论研究方法和实验技术的发展,又为多孔材料电化学研究注入新的活力,显著推进了多孔材料电化学科学和技术的发展。由 Antonio Doménech-Carbó 教授所著的《多孔材料电化学》一书正是在这样的背景和需求的牵引下适时面世,这是一本迄今唯一全面探讨多孔材料电化学的专著。Doménech-Carbó 教授所在的瓦伦西亚大学是西班牙排名前列的著名学府,在电化学分析、超分子电化学、多孔纳米材料电化学及文物保存和修复电化学研究等方向形成明显特色和重要影响。

本书由三大部分组成,第一部分重点介绍多孔材料与电化学的密切关系、基本原理及研究方法;第二部分详细描述了若干典型的多孔材料电化学体系的基本特征和原理;第三部分精选列举了若干典型的多孔材料电化学体系及工业应用。全书内容丰富、结构清晰、主题集中、深入浅出、融会贯通、图文并茂、简明易读。不仅提供比较全面的参考文献,还注重引人相关研究的最新进展,不失为一本颇有价值的专业参考书。作者紧扣多孔材料电化学的主题,结合多孔材料和电化学基本原理,突出理论与实际的结合,提供相关过程明确的物理化学概念。第1章介绍多孔材料与电化学的密切关系,第2章重点描述多孔电极电化学过程的研究方法和策略,第3章阐明多孔材料电催化核心及机理。作者还结合自己在纳米电化学、超分子电化学及电化学研究方法等擅长的研究领域及最新研究进展,详细描述了若干典型的多孔材料电化学体系特征及基本原理。第4章例举了硅酸铝及相关结构材料的电化学,第5章讨论金属有机骨架材料的电化学,第6章重点介绍多孔氧化物及相关材料的电化学,第7章主要讨论多孔碳及碳纳米管的电化学,第8章详细介绍多孔聚合物及杂化材料电化学,最后,作者精选了若干典型的多孔材料电化学体系,进行详细的介绍和讨论。第9章重点讨论基于多孔材料的电化学传感器,第10章介绍超级电容、锂电池、燃料电池等与能源相关的应用,第11章讨论多孔

材料的磁电化学和光电化学,第 12 章介绍微孔材料在电化学合成及环境保护中的应用。 多孔材料电化学将随着材料电化学、纳米电化学及表面科学等相关研究的发展而快速发展,多孔材料电化学更加关注①微-纳米电极结构,②多孔电极表面构筑和修饰, ③多孔电极的传荷过程,④孔结构内部的传质过程,⑤多孔电极结构敏感化学反应, ⑥多孔电极模型及反应机理,⑦多孔电极过程动力学,⑧多孔电极的性能及实际应用 等。本书对上述内容均有全面综合、深入浅出、简明扼要的讨论,适合物理化学研究生 及相关研究领域科技工作者阅读参考。

> 林昌健 厦门大学固体表面物理化学国家重点实验室

现代电化学的显著特点,一方面是进一步认识简单电化学体系中电极界面电荷转移步骤及其在相间传输过程;另一方面,对越来越复杂的体系进行实验研究,例如在多相体系中,有时多个电化学活性中心同时存在,而其中电荷的传输可能通过复杂的路径,还可能同时发生包括电催化反应以及电化学引发的化学转化过程。这类复杂的体系不仅具有应用意义(譬如电池和燃料电池的应用),而且可促进对于认识电化学基本过程的新进展。当今所有现代试验技术,包括最为先进的光谱和显微方法都可被应用于研究这类复杂体系。

本书作者致力于概述"多孔材料电化学"这一涉及领域甚广的现代电化学研究专题,作者之所以能获得成功,在于他本人对此领域十分熟悉,并已发表了大量相关论文。多孔材料的电化学反应非常复杂,由于体系中电子和离子转移过程同步发生,作者将所涉及的纳米和微米尺度的孔材料视为插入电化学的概念加以考虑。本书涉及的化合物和材料数量之多令人印象深刻,而读者能够在一本书内接触到如此丰富的相关内容也是相当值得的。这是一本首次全面探讨多孔材料电化学问题的唯一的专著。由于多孔材料电化学具有极为重要的科技意义,本书必然广受电化学研究领域的欢迎。而我个人还坚信本书必将促进理论研究者关注到实验研究者已经开展的大量有趣的研究体系,并由此引发相关理论问题的探索。

Fritz Scholz 格拉夫瓦尔德大学,德国

前 言

在过去数十年里,对于多孔材料的研究因其广泛的应用(譬如,传感、储气、催化、能量转化和贮存等)而快速增长。"多孔材料"术语适用于各种各样的物质,从矿物质黏土和硅酸盐到金属氧化物、金属有机骨架材料,甚至膜层材料和生物膜。多孔金属和碳也包括其中。

通过电催化、电合成、传感、燃料电池、电容器、电-光装置等应用,电化学在多 孔材料的研究和应用中发挥着重要的作用。

本书试图提供一个多孔材料的电化学研究手段,引入普遍的理论模型用于描述不同多孔材料的氧化还原过程,并关注这些材料的电化学应用。

由于大量的材料均可归类为多孔材料,讨论将仅限定于几类范围:多孔硅和硅酸铝盐,多孔金属氧化物及其相关化合物,多孔聚合金属氧络合物,金属有机骨架材料,多孔碳,碳纳米管以及多种杂化材料。所有这些材料从电化学角度可被认为是相对均相的。金属和金属氧化纳米颗粒,"有机金属",富勒烯,树形大分子等虽然也是纳米结构材料并有特别的电化学性质,但因篇幅有限而不涉及,将只介绍它们在杂化材料中作为微孔材料改性剂的应用。

本书致力于综合介绍纳米材料电化学研究进展。特别是,本书还重点展现微孔材料的基础理论及其应用电化学研究,并密切结合近来相关应用领域(燃料电池、超级电容器等)和基础理论研究(分形缩放、光电催化、磁电化学等)的研究进展。本书不但向材料化学的研究者和研究生介绍了电化学方法,也努力向电化学工作者介绍多孔材料化学。由于篇幅有限,参考文献局限在基础理论方面。本书尽可能选取教科书和综述文章或者近期发表引用大量的研究论文,以便帮助对本专题感兴趣的读者获得更为广泛的参考。

本书包含下列研究者的部分研究工作,他们慷慨地提供了文字和图片等材料,包括 Elisa Llopis,María José Sabater,Mercedes Alvaro,Pilar Navarro,María Teresa Doménech,Antonio Cervilla,Javier Alarcón,Avelina Corma,Hermenegildo García,以及他们的同事们。大部分的原创材料来自于研究计划 CTQ2006-15672-C05-05/BQU (西班牙政府)和 AE06/31 (瓦伦西亚大区政府),在此特别感谢研究计划的资金支持(ERDEF基金)。我还十分感谢 Milivoj Lovric 从理论角度提出的意见,同时感谢 Fritz Scholz 的友谊以及他对于全文提出的有价值的意见、评论和建议。最后,我要感激我的家庭所给予我持续的支持、关注和耐心。

作 者

Antonio Doménech-Carbó

化学博士(瓦伦西亚大学,1989),现任西班牙瓦伦西亚大学分析化学系教授。主要研究超分子电化学、多孔纳米材料电化学和文物保存与修复的电分析方法,以及科学教育的教学问题等。他已发表超过150篇文章以及多本专著,其中包括《阴离子超分子化学和考古定年学、文物保存和修复中的电化学方法》一书。Doménech-Carbó博士于2006年获 Demetrio Ribes 原创研究奖(瓦伦西亚大区政府)。

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缩略语表

AFC: 碱性燃料电池

AFM: 原子力显微镜

ATR-FTIR: 傅里叶变换衰减全反射红外光谱法

BET: Brunauer-Emmett-Teller 比表面积测量法

CA: 计时电流法

CFC: 氟氯碳化物

CNR: 碳纳米带

CNTs: 碳纳米管

CPE: 恒相角元件

CV: 循环伏安法

DMFC: 直接甲醇燃料电池

EAFM: 电化学原子力显微镜

EIS: 电化学阻抗谱

EQCM: 电化学石英晶体微天平

FC: 氟碳化合物

FIA: 流体注入分析法

FTIR: 傅里叶变换红外光谱法

GCE: 玻碳电极

HCFC: 氢氯氟碳化合物

HFC: 氢氟碳化合物

HPLC: 高效液相色谱

HRTEM: 高分辨透射电镜

IES: 离子选择性电极

ITO: 铟掺杂氧化锡

LDH: 层状双氢氧化物

LSV: 线性扫描伏安法

MeCN: 乙腈

MCFC: 熔融碳酸盐燃料电池

MOFs: 金属有机骨架合物

MUNTs: 多壁碳纳米管

OMCs: 有序介孔碳

OMS: 八面体分子筛

PAFC: 磷酸燃料电池

PANI: 聚苯胺

PEFC: 聚合物电解质燃料电池

PFE: 聚合物膜电极

PIGE: 蜡浸石墨电极

POM: 聚合金属氧络合物

PPY: 聚吡咯

PT:聚噻吩

SCE: 饱和甘汞电极

SECM: 扫描电化学显微镜

SOFC: 固体氧化物燃料电池

SWCNTs: 单壁碳纳米管

SQWV: 方波伏安法

TEM: 透射电镜

XRD: X射线衍射

YSZ: 钇稳定氧化锆

Foreword

It is a remarkable feature of modern electrochemistry that research is directed on one side to a deeper understanding of the very fundamentals, of the elementary steps of charge transfer at interfaces and charge propagation in phases—that is, the most simple electrochemical systems—and on the other side, that more and more complex systems are experimentally investigated; for example, multi-phase systems in which sometimes several electrochemically active centers are present, in which charge propagation may proceed on complex pathways, where electrocatalysis may be involved and where electrochemically initiated chemical conversions may take place. These complex systems are not only of applied significance—for example, in batteries and fuel cells—but they also prompt new developments of the understanding of fundamental processes. Now the time is ripe for such complicated systems to be studied with all the modern techniques, of course including the most advanced spectroscopic and microscopic methods.

The author of this book has attempted to survey a specific but large area of modern electrochemical research, the electrochemistry of porous materials, and he was well prepared for this undertaking, as he has published extensively about such systems. Porous materials are very complex with respect to possible electrochemical reactions: The author covers materials with nanopores up to micropores, and he treats all these materials under the aspect of insertion electrochemistry, as electron and ion transfer processes are proceeding together. The range of different compounds and materials is impressive, and it is very rewarding for the reader to see a presentation of such great variety in one volume. This is a unique book in which for the first time a comprehensive treatment of the electrochemical features of porous materials is given. Because of the great technological importance of these materials, the book will be welcomed by the electrochemical community, and I am confident that the book will give an impetus to the theoreticians who may see in one glance what interesting and tempting systems the experimentalists have already studied and what tempting theoretical questions derive from these investigations.

> Fritz Scholz University of Greifswald, Germany

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Preface

In the past decades, research on porous materials has increased considerably because of their wide-ranging applications (e.g., sensing, gas storage, catalysis, energy transformation and storage, among others). The term *porous materials* applies to a wide variety of substances, from clay minerals and silicates to metal oxides, metal-organic frameworks, or even thin films and membranes. Porous metals and carbons can also be included under such systems.

Electrochemistry plays an important role in both research and applications of porous materials via electroanalysis, electrosynthesis, sensing, fuel cells, capacitors, electro-optical devices, etc.

The purpose of this text is to provide an approach to the electrochemistry of porous materials that combines the presentation of a generalized theoretical modeling with a description of redox processes for different porous materials and a view of their electrochemical applications.

Because of the considerable variety of materials that can be classified as porous, the discussion will be limited to several groups: porous silicates and aluminosilicates, porous metal oxides and related compounds, porous polyoxometalates, metal-organic frameworks, porous carbons, carbon nanotubes, and several hybrid materials. All these materials can be viewed as relatively homogeneous from the electrochemical point of view. Metal and metal oxide nanoparticles, "organic metals," fullerenes, and dendrimers, which can also be regarded as nanostructured materials, also displaying distinctive electrochemical features, will not be treated here for reasons of brevity, although their appearance in hybrid materials as modifiers for microporous materials will be discussed.

This book is devoted to conjointly present the advances in electrochemistry of nanostructured materials. More specifically, the text presents the foundations and applications of the electrochemistry of microporous materials with incorporation of recent developments in applied fields (fuel cells, supercapacitors, etc.) and fundamental research (fractal scaling, photoelectrocatalysis, magnetoelectrochemistry, etc.). The book attempts to make electrochemistry accessible to researchers and graduate students working on chemistry of materials but also strives to approximate porous materials chemistry to electrochemists. To provide a reasonable volume of literature, citations are limited to fundamental articles. Whenever possible, textbooks and review articles have been cited or, alternatively, recent articles covering wide citations of previous literature have been used in order to facilitate access to a more extensive literature for readers who are interested in monographic topics.

The book includes part of research performed in collaboration with Elisa Llopis, María José Sabater, Mercedes Alvaro, Pilar Navarro, María Teresa Doménech, Antonio Cervilla, Javier Alarcón, Avelino Corma, and Hermenegildo García, as well

as their coworkers, who have kindly provided materials for text and figures. Most of the original materials provided from research projects CTQ2006-15672-C05-05/BQU (Spanish government) and AE06/131 (Valencian government) whose financial support (ERDEF funds) is acknowledged. I gratefully acknowledge Milivoj Lovric for his review with respect to theoretical aspects. I would also like to express my appreciation and thanks to Fritz Scholz for his friendship and revision of the overall manuscript and for valuable comments, criticisms, and suggestions. Finally, I would like to thank my family for its continuous support, attention, and patience.