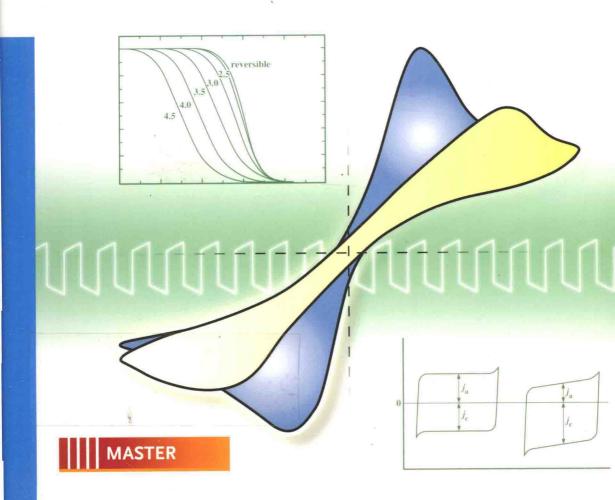


Physical Electrochemistry

Fundamentals, Techniques and Applications



Eliezer Gileadi

Physical Electrochemistry

Fundamentals, Techniques and Applications



WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

The Author

Prof. Dr. Eliezer Gileadi School of Chemistry Tel Aviv University 69978 Tel Aviv Israel All books published by Wiley-VCH are carefully produced. Nevertheless, authors, editors, and publisher do not warrant the information contained in these books, including this book, to be free of errors. Readers are advised to keep in mind that statements, data, illustrations, procedural details or other items may inadvertently be inaccurate.

Library of Congress Card No.: applied for

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek
The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available on the Internet at http://dnb.d-nb.de.

© 2011 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim

All rights reserved (including those of translation into other languages). No part of this book may be reproduced in any form – by photoprinting, microfilm, or any other means – nor transmitted or translated into a machine language without written permission from the publishers. Registered names, trademarks, etc. used in this book, even when not specifically marked as such, are not to be considered unprotected by law.

Typesetting Thomson Digital, Noida, India
Printing and Binding Strauss GmbH, Mörlenbach
Cover Design Formgeber, Eppelheim

Printed in the Federal Republic of Germany Printed on acid-free paper

ISBN: 978-3-527-31970-1

Related Titles

Izutsu, K.

Electrochemistry in Nonaqueous Solutions

2nd Ed.

ISBN: 978-3-527-32390-6

Bard, A. J., et al. (eds.)

Encyclopedia of Electrochemistry

11 Volume Set

2007

ISBN: 978-3-527-30250-5

Hamann, C. H., Hamnett, A., Vielstich, W.

Electrochemistry

2007

ISBN: 978-3-527-31069-2

From the Series: Advances in Electrochemical Sciences and Engineering

Vol. 12

Alkire, A. C., Kolb, D. M., Lipkowski, J., Ross, P. N. (eds)

Photoelectrochemical Materials and Energy Conversion Processes

2011

ISBN: 978-3-527-32859-8

Vol. 11

Alkire, A. C., Kolb, D. M., Lipkowski, J., Ross, P. N. (eds)

Chemically Modified Electrodes

2009

ISBN: 978-3-527-31420-1

Vol. 10

Alkire, A. C., Kolb, D. M., Lipkowski, J., Ross, P. N. (eds)

Electrochemical Surface Modification

Thin Films, Functionalization and Characterization

2008

ISBN: 978-3-527-31317-4

Vol 9

Alkire, A. C., Kolb, D. M., Lipkowski, J., Ross, P. N. (eds)

Diffraction and Spectroscopic Methods in Electrochemistry

2006

ISBN: 978-3-527-31317-4

Paunovic, M., Schlesinger, M.

Fundamentals of Electrochemical Deposition

2006

ISBN: 978-0-471-71221-3

Ohno, H. (ed.)

Electrochemical Aspects of Ionic Liquids

2005

ISBN: 978-0-471-64851-2

Preface

Interfacial electrochemistry is a multi-disciplinary subject. Its core is the study of the mechanism of electron transfer and the theory of the double layer capacitance at the metal/solution interface, but it is related to many aspects of fundamental chemistry, biology and engineering, as well as to applied science. There are many applications of electrochemistry in industry, such as metal winning of Al and Mg, the production of chlorine, electroforming, electromachining and electropolishing, electro-organic synthesis, biosensors, corrosion protection, electroplating, batteries and fuel cells.

In spite of its importance, interfacial electrochemistry is rarely, if ever, included in the undergraduate curriculum of chemistry or chemical engineering in universities around the world. There are several texts that can be used for a graduate course in the field, but none that could be classified as a textbook, upon which such a course could be based.

The purpose of the present book is to satisfy this need. The book starts by covering the basic subjects of interfacial electrochemistry. This is followed by a description of some of the most important techniques (such as cyclic voltammetry, the rotating disc electrode, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, and the electrochemical quartz-crystal microbalance). Finally, there is a rather detailed discussion of electroplating (including alloy deposition), corrosion, and electrochemical energy conversion devices (batteries, fuel cells and super-capacitors).

Admittedly, the book contains more than could be taught in one semester. This is deliberate, in order to allow some choice for the teacher to concentrate on aspects of the field that fit best the needs of the particular class. However, even covering one half or two thirds of the material in this book should provide students with some understanding of interfacial electrochemistry, the techniques applied, and at least one of the technologies of particular interest for them, and facilitate the learning and understanding of some specific subject which may be needed later in his or her professional life.

This book is also recommended as a text suitable for self-learning, which could be used to introduce scientists and engineers, who have not had an opportunity to participate in a formal course on interfacial electrochemistry, to aspects of this field needed for their research and development.

Physical Electrochemistry: Fundamentals, Techniques and Applications. Eliezer Gileadi Copyright © 2011 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim ISBN: 978-3-527-31970-1

There are different criteria by which the quality of a textbook could be judged. From my own point of view, the success or failure of this book will be judged by its ability to enhance and spread the teaching of interfacial electrochemistry, and establish it as the basis for graduate courses offered widely in universities around the world.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank Professor E- Kirowa-Eisner for uncountable scientific discussions, sincere criticism and advice over the past forty years of scientific cooperation. Thanks also to Professor Y. Ein-Eli and Professor D. Golodnitsky for advice and criticism, helping to improving Chapter 20. I thank Mrs. D. Tzur for preparing the figures and Mrs. J. MacDougall for proofreading the manuscript.

Dedication

Dedicated to my wife Dalia, for her love, continued support, encouragement and patience. Without her, my scientific career would not be what it is and this book would not have been written.

Abbreviations

AC alternating current

ASV anodic stripping voltammetry

CE counter electrode
CV cyclic voltammetry

CVD chemical vapour deposition

DC direct current

DME dropping mercury electrode
DMFC direct methanol fuel cell

DP differential pulse (polarography)

EC ethylene carbonate

EDS electron dispersive spectroscopy

EIS electrochemical impedance spectroscopy
EQCM electrochemical quartz-crystal microbalance

ETE electric-to-electric
FE Faradaic efficiency

HER hydrogen-evolution reaction

HTSO high-temperature solid-oxide (fuel cell)

ICE internal combustion engine IHP inner Helmholtz plane

LPSV linear potential sweep voltammetry

LSV linear sweep voltammetry

MEMS micro-electrical mechanical systems

mpy thousandth of an inch per year (corrosion rate)

NP normal pulse (polarography)
OHP outer Helmholtz plane
PAFC phosphoric acid fuel cell
PC propylene carbonate

PEM polymer electrolyte membrane
PVD physical vapour deposition
PZC potential of zero charge (E₂)
RConeE rotating cone electrode
RCylE rotating cylinder electrode

Physical Electrochemistry: Fundamentals, Techniques and Applications. Eliezer Gileadi Copyright © 2011 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim

ISBN: 978-3-527-31970-1

XVI Abbreviations

RDE rotating disc electrode rds rate-determining step RE reference electrode

RHE reversible hydrogen electrode RRDE rotating ring-disc electrode

RT room temperature

SASV subtractive anodic stripping voltammetry

SDME static dropping mercury electrode

SEI solid electrolyte interface
SHE standard hydrogen electrode
SW square-wave polarography

TP throwing power

UPD underpotential deposition

WE working electrode

XPS X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy

Symbols

| | | 15 |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| a | activity | mol.cm ⁻³ |
| A | affinity | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| A | surface area | cm ² |
| Ъ | Tafel slope | $V decad^{-1}$ |
| c_{b} | bulk concentration | $\rm molcm^{-3}$ |
| C_S | concentration at the surface (x=0) | $ m molcm^{-3}$ |
| $C_{ m dl}$ | double-layer capacitance | $\mu \mathrm{F}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$ |
| C_{Φ} | adsorption pseudo-capacitance | $\mu \mathrm{F}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$ |
| $C_{\rm L}$ | adsorption pseudo-capacitance | $\mu F cm^{-2}$ |
| | (based on the Langmuir isotherm) | |
| C_{F} | adsorption pseudo-capacitance | $\mu F cm^{-2}$ |
| | (based on the Frumkin isotherm) | |
| C_H (C_{M-S}) | Helmhotz double-layer capacitance | $\mu F cm^{-2}$ |
| $C_{G,C}$ (C_{2-S}) | diffuse double-layer capacitance | $\mu F cm^{-2}$ |
| d | Distance between the tip of the Luggin | cm |
| | capillary and the working electrode | |
| D | diffusion coefficient | $\mathrm{cm^2s^{-1}}$ |
| E | potential | Volt |
| \overline{E} | rational potential (E-E _z) | Volt |
| $E_{1/2}$ | half-wave potential (in polarography) | Volt |
| $E_{\rm b}$ | breakdown potential (of passivity) | Volt |
| E_{pp} | primary passivation potential | Volt |
| E_{rev} | reversible potential | Volt |
| E_{rp} | re-passivation potential | Volt |
| E_z | potential of zero charge | Volt |
| E_{-}/E_{+} | potential with respect to a reference | Volt |
| | electrode that is reversible with respect | |
| | to the anion/cation in solution | |
| ΔE_{UPD} | difference between the reversible and the | Volt |
| | peak potentials during UPD formation | |
| $\Delta E_{1/2}$ | the width of the peak at half height (UPD) | Volt |

| XVIII | Symbols | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | E^{0} | standard potential | Volt |
| | E_{θ}^{0} | the standard potential for UPD formation | Volt |
| | F | Faradays constant (96,485) | Coulomb |
| | \vec{F} | electrostatic field | $\mathrm{V}\mathrm{m}^{-1}$ |
| | f | the Frumkin lateral interaction parameter | dimensionless |
| | f_0 | resonance frequency of a quartz-crystal | Hertz |
| | | microbalance | |
| | Δf | change of the resonance frequency | sec^{-1} |
| | | of a quartz-crystal microbalance | |
| | G | Gibbs energy | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| | ΔG | change of the Gibbs energy (in a reaction) | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| | $\Delta ar{G}$ | change of the electrochemical Gibbs energy | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| | ΔG_{ads} | Gibbs energy of adsorption | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| | $\Delta G^{0\#}$ | standard Gibbs energy of activation | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| | $\Delta \bar{G}^{0\#}$ | standard electrochemical Gibbs | $\mathrm{J}\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ |
| | | energy of activation | |
| | ΔG_{hvdr} | Gibbs energy of hydration (of an ion) | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| | $\Delta \bar{H}^{\acute{0}\#}$ | standard electrochemical enthalpy of activation | $J \text{mol}^{-1}$ |
| | h | Plank constant 6.6261×10^{-34} | Js |
| | h | roughness parameter | μm |
| | I | current | Amper |
| | ImZ/ReZ | imaginary/real part of the double | Ohm |
| | | layer impedance | |
| | j | current density | $A cm^{-2}$ |
| | Jac | activation-controlled current density | $A cm^{-2}$ |
| | jo | exchange current density | $A cm^{-2}$ |
| | j _L | limiting current density | $A cm^{-2}$ |
| | k | rate constant | $\mathrm{molcm^3s^{-1}}$ |
| | $k_{s,h}$ | standard heterogeneous rate constant | $\mathrm{cm}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$ |
| | k_B | Boltzmann constant 1.38065×10^{-23} | J degree ^{−1} |
| | k_f/k_b | forward/backward rate constant (heterogeneous) | $\mathrm{cm}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$ |
| | K | equilibrium constant | dimensionless |
| | M | molecular weight | $gram mol^{-1}$ |
| | N | rotation rate | rpm |
| | Na | Avogadro number 6.022×10^{23} | mol^{-1} |
| | n | number of electrons transferred per molecule | dimensionless |
| | nF | charge transferred per mol | Coulomb mol^{-1} |
| | P | pressure | Atm., Pascal |
| | Q | charge | Coulomb |
| | q_F | Faradaic charge | Coulomb |
| | q_1 | surface charge density for $\theta = 1$ | Coulomb cm ⁻² |
| | q_{M} | excess surface charge density | Coulomb cm ⁻² |
| | R _{ct} | charge-transfer resistance | Ohm cm ² |
| | ReZ/ImZ | real/imaginary part of the double | Ohm cm ² |
| | | Introv transcolore co | |

real/imaginary part of the double layer impedance

| $R_{\rm F}$ | Faradaic resistance | Ohm cm ² |
|--|---|---|
| R _p | polarization resistance (in corrosion) | Ohm cm ² |
| R_S | uncompensated solution resistance | Ohm cm ² |
| Re | Reynolds number | dimensionless |
| r | rate of change of the Gibbs energy | $\operatorname{J}\operatorname{mol}^{-1}$ |
| 1 | of adsorption with coverage | , 11101 |
| TP | throwing power | dimensionless |
| t | time | sec. |
| | hydration energy of ions | $J \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ |
| $ m U_{hydr}$ v | velocity | $m s^{-1}$ |
| V | heterogeneous reaction rate | $\mathrm{mol}\mathrm{s}^{-1}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$ |
| V | rate of potential sweep | Vs^{-1} |
| | exchange rate (at equilibrium) | $\mathrm{mol}\mathrm{s}^{-1}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$ |
| $ m v_{equi} \ W$ | Warburg impedance (diffusion) | Ohm cm ² |
| Wa | Wagner number (in electroplating) | dimensionless |
| Z | charge number, valency | dimensionless |
| Z. | impedance | Ohm |
| $\alpha_{\rm an}/\alpha_{\rm c}$ | anodic/cathodic transfer coefficient | dimensionless |
| β | symmetry factor | dimensionless |
| F F | surface excess, surface concentration | $mol cm^{-2}$ |
| Γ | imaginary part of the response of the EQCM | Hertz (s ⁻¹) |
| Γ′ | relative surface excess | $mol cm^{-2}$ |
| $\Gamma_{ m max}$ | maximum surface excess, (full coverage) | mol cm ⁻² |
| γ | activity coefficient | dimensionless |
| γ̈́ | surface tension/excess surface Gibbs energy | ${\rm N}{\rm m}^{-1}/{\rm J}{\rm m}^{-2}$ |
| δ | Nernst diffusion-layer thickness | μm |
| δ | thickness of the Helmholtz double layer | nm |
| ϵ_0 | permittivity of free space 8.8542×10^{-12} | $Coul^2 N^{-1} m^{-2}$ |
| ε | dielectric constant | dimensionless |
| η | viscosity | cР |
| ή | overpotential | Volt |
| $\eta_{\rm ac}/\eta_{\rm conc}/\eta_{R}$ | activation/concentration/resistance | Volt |
| fact feoret fix | overpotential | 1 9.45 |
| θ | fractional surface coverage ($\Gamma/\Gamma_{\rm max}$) | dimensionless |
| Θ | ratio of surface concentrations | dimensionless |
| | $\left[c_{Ox}(0;t)/c_{Red}(0;t)\right]$ | |
| κ | specific conductivity | ${ m Scm^{-1}}$ |
| λ | solvent reorganization energy | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| λ | dimensionless rate constant ($\lambda \equiv k_h \sqrt{t/D}$) | dimensionless |
| μ | chemical potential | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| μ | electrochemical potential | $\rm Jmol^{-1}$ |
| $\overrightarrow{\mu}$ | dipole moment | Debye |
| μ_{q} | shear modulus (of a quartz crystal) | G Pascal |
| σ | lateral interaction parameter | dimensionless |
| | (c.f. electrosorption) | |
| | | |

| xx | Symbols | | |
|----|--|--|-----------------------------|
| | τ_{c} | time constant for the parallel combination | sec |
| | | of a capacitor and a resistor (CdlxRF) | |
| | $	au_{ m d}$ | time constant for a diffusion controlled process | sec |
| | υ | kinematic viscosity (η/ρ) | $cm^2 s^{-1}$ |
| | П | two-dimensional surface pressure | $\mathrm{N}\mathrm{m}^{-1}$ |
| | ρ_1/ρ_2 | reaction order at constant | dimensionless |
| | | potential/constant overpotential | |
| | ρ | density | $\rm gcm^{-3}$ |
| | ρ | specific resistivity of electrolyte | Ohm cm |
| | φ | inner potential of a phase | Volt |
| | $^{\varphi}_{^{M}\Delta^{S}}$ $_{\varphi}$ | metal-solution potential difference | Volt |
| | χ | dimensionless distance $(\chi = x/\sqrt{4Dt})$ | dimensionless |
| | κ | reciprocal Debye length | cm^{-1} |
| | ω | angular velocity ($\omega = 2\pi f$) | sec^{-1} |
| | ∇^2 | the Laplace operator (del-square) | dimensionless |

Contents

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Preface} & XIII \\ \textbf{Abbreviations} & XV \\ \textbf{Symbols} & XVII \end{array}$

| 1 | Introduction 1 |
|-------|---|
| 1.1 | General Considerations 1 |
| 1.1.1 | The Current–Potential Relationship 1 |
| 1.1.2 | The Resistance of the Interface Can Be Infinite 2 |
| 1.1.3 | The Transition from Electronic to Ionic Conduction 3 |
| 1.1.4 | Mass-Transport Limitation 3 |
| 1.1.5 | The Capacitance at the Metal/Solution Interface 5 |
| 1.2 | Polarizable and Nonpolarizable Interfaces 5 |
| 1.2.1 | Phenomenology 5 |
| 1.2.2 | The Equivalent Circuit Representation 6 |
| 2 | The Potentials of Phases 9 |
| 2.1 | ALTER A REPORTED TO A PARTICULAR OF A |
| | The Driving Force 9 |
| 2.1.1 | Definition of the Electrochemical Potential 9 |
| 2.1.2 | Separability of the Chemical and the Electrical Terms 10 |
| 2.2 | Two Cases of Special Interest 12 |
| 2.2.1 | Equilibrium of a Species Between Two Phases in Contact 12 |
| 2.2.2 | Two Identical Phases Not at Equilibrium 13 |
| 2.3 | The Meaning of the Standard Hydrogen Electrode (SHE) Scale 14 |
| 3 | Fundamental Measurements in Electrochemistry 17 |
| 3.1 | Measurement of Current and Potential 17 |
| 3.1.1 | The Cell Voltage Is the Sum of Several Potential Differences 17 |
| 3.1.2 | Use of a Non-Polarizable Counter Electrode 17 |
| 3.1.3 | The Three-Electrode Measurement 18 |
| 3.1.4 | Residual jR_S Potential Drop in a Three-Electrode Cell 19 |
| 3.2 | Cell Geometry and the Choice of the Reference Electrode 20 |

| VI | Contents | |
|----|----------|--|
| | 3.2.1 | Types of Reference Electrodes 20 |
| | 3.2.2 | Use of an Auxiliary Reference Electrode for the Study |
| | | of Fast Transients 21 |
| | 3.2.3 | Calculating the Uncompensated Solution Resistance |
| | | for a Few Simple Geometries 21 |
| | 3.2.3.1 | Planar Configuration 21 |
| | 3.2.3.2 | Cylindrical Configuration 22 |
| | 3.2.3.3 | Spherical Symmetry 22 |
| | 3.2.4 | Positioning the Reference Electrode 24 |
| | 3.2.5 | Edge Effects 25 |
| | 4 | Electrode Kinetics: Some Basic Concepts 29 |
| | 4.1 | Relating Electrode Kinetics to Chemical Kinetics 29 |
| | 4.1.1 | The Relation of Current Density to Reaction Rate 29 |
| | 4.1.2 | The Relation of Potential to Energy of Activation 30 |
| | 4.1.3 | Mass-Transport versus Charge-Transfer Limitation 32 |
| | 4.1.4 | The Thickness of the Nernst Diffusion Layer 33 |
| | 4.2 | Methods of Measurement 35 |
| | 4.2.1 | Potential Control versus Current Control 35 |
| | 4.2.2 | The Need to Measure Fast Transients 37 |
| | 4.2.3 | Polarography and the Dropping-Mercury Electrode (DME) 40 |
| | 4.2.4 | Application of the Stationary Dropping-Mercury Electrode |
| | | for Kinetic Studies 43 |
| | 4.3 | Rotating Electrodes 44 |
| | 4.3.1 | The Rotating Disc Electrode (RDE) 44 |
| | 4.3.2 | The Rotating Cone Electrode (RConeE) 49 |
| | 4.3.3 | The Rotating Ring–Disc Electrode (RRDE) 49 |
| | 4.3.4 | Rotating Cylinder Electrode (RCylE) 51 |
| | 4.4 | The Physical Meaning of Reversibility 52 |
| | 5 | Single-Step Electrode Reactions 55 |
| | 5.1 | The Overpotential, η 55 |
| | 5.1.1 | Definition and Physical Meaning of Overpotential 55 |
| | 5.1.2 | Types of Overpotential 57 |
| | 5.2 | Fundamental Equations of Electrode Kinetics 59 |
| | 5.2.1 | The Empirical Tafel Equation 59 |
| | 5.2.2 | Transition-State Theory 59 |
| | 5.2.3 | The Equation for a Single-Step Electrode Reaction 61 |
| | 5.2.4 | Limiting Cases of the General Equation 63 |
| | 5.3 | The Symmetry Factor in Electrode Kinetics 66 |
| | 5.3.1 | The Definition of β 66 |
| | 5.3.2 | The Numerical Value of β 68 |
| | 5.4 | The Marcus Theory of Charge Transfer 68 |
| | 5.4.1 | Outer-Sphere Electron Transfer 68 |
| | 5.4.2 | The Born–Oppenheimer Approximation 69 |

| 5.4.3 | The Calculated Energy of Activation 71 |
|-------|---|
| 5.4.4 | The Value of β and Its Potential Dependence 71 |
| 5.5 | Time-Resolved Kinetics of Charge Transfer 72 |
| 5.5.1 | Metal Deposition and Dissolution 72 |
| | |
| 6 | Multi-Step Electrode Reactions 77 |
| 6.1 | Mechanistic Criteria 77 |
| 6.1.1 | The Transfer Coefficient, α , and Its Relation to the |
| | Symmetry Factor, β 77 |
| 6.1.2 | Steady State and Quasi-Equilibrium 79 |
| 6.1.3 | Calculation of the Tafel Slope 81 |
| 6.1.4 | Reaction Orders in Electrode Kinetics 84 |
| 6.1.5 | The Effect of pH on Reaction Rates 88 |
| 6.1.6 | The Enthalpy of Activation 90 |
| | |
| 7 | Specific Examples of Multi-Step Electrode Reactions 93 |
| 7.1 | Experimental Considerations 93 |
| 7.1.1 | Multiple Processes in Parallel 93 |
| 7.1.2 | The Level of Impurity That Can Be Tolerated 94 |
| 7.2 | The Hydrogen-Evolution Reaction 98 |
| 7.2.1 | Hydrogen Evolution on Mercury 98 |
| 7.2.2 | Hydrogen Evolution on Platinum 99 |
| 7.3 | Hydrogen Storage and Hydrogen Embrittlement 102 |
| 7.3.1 | Hydrogen Storage 102 |
| 7.3.2 | Hydrogen Embrittlement 104 |
| 7.4 | Possible Paths for the Oxygen-Evolution Reaction 105 |
| 7.5 | The Role and Stability of Adsorbed Intermediates 108 |
| 7.6 | Catalytic Activity: The Relative Importance of j ₀ and b 109 |
| 7.7 | Adsorption Energy and Catalytic Activity 110 |
| 7.8 | Electrocatalytic Oxidation of Methanol 112 |
| | |
| 8 | The Ionic Double-Layer Capacitance C _{dl} 113 |
| 8.1 | Theories of Double-Layer Structure 113 |
| 8.1.1 | Phenomenology 113 |
| 8.1.2 | The Parallel-Plate Model of Helmholtz 115 |
| 8.1.3 | The Diffuse-Double-Layer Theory of Gouy and Chapman 116 |
| 8.1.4 | The Stern Model 118 |
| 8.1.5 | The Role of the Solvent at the Interface 121 |
| 8.1.6 | Simple Instrumentation for the Measurement of $C_{\rm dl}$ 123 |
| 9 | Electrocapillarity 127 |
| 9.1 | Thermodynamics 127 |
| 9.1.1 | Adsorption and Surface Excess 127 |
| 9.1.2 | The Gibbs Adsorption Isotherm 129 |
| 9.1.3 | The Electrocapillary Equation 130 |
| | |

| VIII | Contents | |
|------|----------|---|
| | 9.2 | Methods of Measurement and Some Results 132 |
| | 9.2.1 | The Electrocapillary Electrometer 132 |
| | 9.2.2 | Some Experimental Results 137 |
| | 9.2.2.1 | The Adsorption of Ions 137 |
| | 9.2.2.2 | Adsorption of Neutral Molecules 138 |
| | 10 | Nanotechnology and Electrocatalysis 141 |
| | 10.1 | The Effect of Size on Phase Transformation 141 |
| | 10.1.1 | Introduction 141 |
| | 10.1.2 | The Vapor Pressure of Small Droplets and the Melting Point |
| | | of Solid Nanoparticles 142 |
| | 10.1.3 | The Thermodynamic Stability and Thermal Mobility |
| | | of Nanoparticles 144 |
| | 10.2 | The Effect of Particle Size on Catalytic Activity 146 |
| | 10.2.1 | Does a Higher Energy of Adsorption Indicate Higher Catalytic |
| | | Activity? 146 |
| | 10.2.2 | Nanoparticles Compared to Microelectrodes 147 |
| | 10.2.3 | The Need for High Surface Area 148 |
| | 11 | Intermediates in Electrode Reactions 151 |
| | 11.1 | Adsorption Isotherms for Intermediates Formed |
| | 11.1 | by Charge Transfer 151 |
| | 11.1.1 | General 151 |
| | 11.1.2 | The Langmuir Isotherm and Its Limitations 151 |
| | 11.1.3 | Relating Bulk Concentration to Surface Coverage 153 |
| | 11.1.4 | Application of the Langmuir isotherm for Charge-Transfer |
| | | Processes 153 |
| | 11.1.5 | The Frumkin and Temkin Isotherms 155 |
| | 11.2 | The Adsorption Pseudocapacitance C_{Φ} 157 |
| | 11.2.1 | Formal Definition of C_{ϕ} and Its Physical Significance 157 |
| | 11.2.2 | The Equivalent Circuit Representation 159 |
| | 11.2.3 | Calculation of C_{ϕ} as a function of θ and $E=160$ |
| | 11.2.3.1 | The Langmuir Isotherm 160 |
| | 11.2.3.2 | The Frumkin Isotherm 161 |
| | 11.2.4 | The Case of Negative Values of the Parameter f 163 |
| | 12 | Underpotential Deposition and Single-Crystal Electrochemistry 165 |
| | 12.1 | Underpotential Deposition (UPD) 165 |
| | 12.1.1 | Definition and Phenomenology 165 |
| | 12.1.2 | UPD on Single Crystals 169 |
| | 12.1.3 | Underpotential Deposition of Halogen Atoms 171 |
| | 12.1.4 | Underpotential Deposition of Atomic Oxygen and Hydrogen 172 |
| | 12 | Flature with 175 |
| | 13 1 | Electrosorption 175 |
| | 13.1 | Phenomenology 175 |

| 13.1.1 | What is Electrosorption? 175 |
|----------|---|
| 13.1.2 | Electrosorption of Neutral Organic Molecules 177 |
| 13.1.3 | The Potential of Zero Charge, E_z , and Its Importance |
| | in Electrosorption 178 |
| 13.1.4 | The Work Function and the Potential of Zero Charge 181 |
| 13.2 | Methods of Measurement and Some Experimental Results 182 |
| 13.2.1 | Electrosorption on Solid Electrodes 182 |
| 13.2.2 | The Radiotracer Methods 185 |
| 13.2.3 | Methods Based on the Change in Bulk Concentration 185 |
| 13.2.4 | The Lipkowski Method 186 |
| 13.3 | Adsorption Isotherms for Neutral Species 188 |
| 13.3.1 | General Comments 188 |
| 13.3.2 | The Parallel-Plate Model of Frumkin 189 |
| 13.3.3 | The Water-Replacement Model of Bockris, Devanathan and Muller 191 |
| | • |
| 14 | Experimental Techniques 195 |
| 14.1 | Fast Transients 195 |
| 14.1.1 | The Need for Fast Transients 195 |
| 14.1.2 | Small-Amplitude Transients 197 |
| 14.1.3 | The Sluggish Response of the Electrochemical Interface 199 |
| 14.1.4 | How can the Slow Response of the Interface be Overcome? 199 |
| 14.1.4.1 | Galvanostatic Transient 199 |
| 14.1.4.2 | The Double-Pulse Galvanostatic Method 200 |
| 14.1.4.3 | The Coulostatic (Charge-Injection) Method 201 |
| 14.2 | The Time-Dependent Diffusion Equation 204 |
| 14.2.1 | The Boundary Conditions of the Diffusion Equation 204 |
| 14.2.1.1 | Potential Step, Reversible Case (Chrono-amperometry) 205 |
| 14.2.1.2 | Potential Step, High Overpotential Region (Chrono-amperometry) 208 |
| 14.2.1.3 | Current Step (Chronopotentiometry) 209 |
| 14.2.2 | Open-Circuit-Decay Transients 211 |
| 14.3 | Microelectrodes 213 |
| 14.3.1 | The Unique Features of Microelectrodes 213 |
| 14.3.2 | Enhancement of Diffusion at a Microelectrode 214 |
| 14.3.3 | Reduction of Solution Resistance 215 |
| 14.3.4 | The Choice Between Single Microelectrodes or Ensembles of Thousands |
| | of Microelectrodes 216 |
| 14.3.5 | Shapes of Microelectrodes and Ensembles 219 |
| | |
| 15 | Experimental Techniques (2) 221 |
| 15.1 | Linear Potential Sweep and Cyclic Voltammetry 221 |
| 15.1.1 | Three Types of Linear Potential Sweep 221 |
| 15.1.2 | Double-Layer-Charging Currents 223 |
| 15.1.3 | The Form of the Current–Potential Relationship 225 |
| 15.2 | Solution of the Diffusion Equations 226 |
| 15.2.1 | Reversible Region 227 |