

线性扫描伏安法电流方程及其导数的研究

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摘 要

用半微积分算符推导出线性扫描伏安法的电流方程,并用G1-算法编程解这电流函数,得到的结果与Oldham的结果一致,同为当前测得最准确的值;还用一式子综合表示各阶导数,较准确地得到常规和各阶(一、二、三阶)导数的理论图形及其峰电流和峰电势方程。

关键词 线性扫描伏安法, 固定电极伏安法, 导数伏安法

平面电极可逆过程的线性扫描伏安法(LSV)的理论研究早在1948年就由Randles^[1]和Ševčík^[2]所奠定,此后几十年不少作者对LSV的电流方程进行了研究和验证^[1~12],得到的电流方程可用Randles—Ševčík方程表示:

$$i(t) = nFAD_0^{1/2} (nFv/RT)^{1/2} C_0^* \pi^{1/2} X(\chi) \quad (1)$$

式中 R 是气体常数, T 是热力学温度, F 是法拉第常数, A 是电极面积, D_0 是氧化态物质的扩散系数, C_0^* 是氧化态物质的原始浓度, $\pi^{1/2} X(\chi)$ 称为电流函数, v 是电压扫描速度。(1)式的关键是解电流函数,由于各作者所得的 $\pi^{1/2} X(\chi)$ 的方程不同,所得电流函数峰值各异,彼此相差较大。在这些解中,较简单的是Reinmuth^[5]式

$$\pi^{1/2} X(\chi) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j+1} j^{1/2} \exp[-jnF/RT] (E - E_{1/2}) \quad (2)$$

最近, Oldham^[11]改进了(2)式的计算方法,得到精确求解 $\pi^{1/2} X(\chi)$ 的方程式

$$\pi^{1/2} X(\chi) = L + M\chi - N\chi^2 + (\pi/2)^{1/2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(\beta - \chi)^{1/2} (\beta + 2\chi)/\beta^3] \cdot [(8b^2 + 12b\chi - 15\chi^2)/8b^{7/2}] \quad (3)$$

式中 $L = 0.38010483$, $M = 0.118680871$, $N = 0.043920560$ 和 $b = (2k - 1)\pi$, $\beta = [(2k - 1)^2 \cdot \pi^2 + \chi^2]^{1/2}$, $\chi = (nF/RT)(E_{1/2} - E)$ 。(3)式计算所得的数值与Nicholson和Shain^[4]的数值相同,但准确度更高(有效数字达5位),所得电流函数峰值为0.44629,峰电势 $E_p = E_{1/2} - 1.1090RT/nF$ 。本文从另一角度用半微积分算符求这电流方程,并用G1-算法^[18]编程解这电流函数,以进一步评价文献所得的值;所建立的方程简便,得到的结果与Oldham^[11]的结果一致,同为当前测得最准确的值,从而确证本法和方程(3)及文献[4]中(31)式是正确的。本文还应用G1-算法,以一式子综合表示各阶导数,较之Perone和Muller^[10]的方法简便,较准确得到各阶导数的理论图形及其峰电流和峰电势方程。

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1 理论方程推导

设平面电极的电极反应为可逆, $O + ne \rightleftharpoons R$, O 和 R 均溶解于溶液中, 其扩散方程为:

$$\frac{\partial C_O(x,t)}{\partial t} = D_O \frac{\partial^2 C_O(x,t)}{\partial x^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial C_R(x,t)}{\partial t} = D_R \frac{\partial^2 C_R(x,t)}{\partial x^2} \quad (5)$$

初始和边界条件:

$$x \geq 0 \quad t = 0 \quad C_O = C_O^* \quad C_R = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad t \geq 0 \quad C_O(x,t) \rightarrow C_O^* \quad C_R \rightarrow 0 \quad (7)$$

$$x = 0 \quad t > 0 \quad C_R(o,t) = C_O^* - C_O(o,t) \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{C_O(o,t)}{C_R(o,t)} = \sqrt{\frac{D_R}{D_O}} \exp\left[\frac{nF}{RT}(E - E_{1/2})\right] \quad (9)$$

$$D_O \frac{\partial C_O(o,t)}{\partial x} = -D_R \frac{\partial C_R(o,t)}{\partial x} = \frac{i}{nFA} \quad (10)$$

(4)和(5)式经Laplace变换并求导得:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{C}_O(x,s)}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{S}{D}\right)^{1/2} \left(\bar{C}_O(x,s) - \frac{C_O^*}{S}\right) \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{C}_R(x,s)}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{S}{D}\right)^{1/2} \bar{C}_R(x,s) \quad (12)$$

对(10)式作Laplace变换并联立(11)和(12)式后作反Laplace变换, 移项得:

$$C_O(o,t) = C_O^* - \frac{1}{nFAD_O^{1/2}} \frac{d^{-1/2}}{dt^{-1/2}} i(t) \quad (13)$$

$$C_R(o,t) = \frac{1}{nFAD_R^{1/2}} \frac{d^{-1/2}}{dt^{-1/2}} i(t) \quad (14)$$

将(13)和(14)式及(8)式代入(9)式得线性扫描卷积分(半积分)电流方程:

$$m(i) = \frac{d^{1/2}}{dt^{1/2}} i(t) = nFA C_O^{1/2} D_O^{1/2} \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\chi)} \quad (15)$$

式中 $\chi = (nF/RT)(E - E_{1/2})$

将(15)式去卷积即得(1)式Randles—Ševčík方程:

$$i(t) = nFAD_O^{1/2} (nFv/RT)^{1/2} C_O^* \pi^{1/2} X(\chi) \quad (16)$$

式中 $\pi^{1/2} X(\chi) = \frac{d^{1/2}}{d\chi^{1/2}} \phi(\chi), \quad \phi(\chi) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\chi)}$

对(16)式求导可得各阶导数电流方程:

$$i^{(\beta)}(t) = nFA D_0^{1/2} (nFv/RT)^{(\beta+1/2)} C_0^* \frac{d^{(\beta+1/2)}}{d\chi^{(\beta+1/2)}} \phi(\chi) \quad (17)$$

$$\beta = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(17)式的电流函数用G1-算法^[18]展开为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^{(\beta+1/2)}}{d\chi^{(\beta+1/2)}} \phi(\chi) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{(\beta+1/2)} \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma[-(\beta+1/2)]} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{\Gamma(j-\beta-1/2)}{\Gamma(j+1)} \phi(\chi-j\Delta) \right\} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{(\beta+1/2)} \left\{ \left[\dots \left[\left[\phi(\chi_i - \Delta) \left\{ \frac{N - (\beta + 1/2) - 2}{N - 1} \right\} + \phi(\chi_i - 2\Delta) \right] \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \left. \left\{ \frac{N - (\beta + 1/2) - 3}{N - 2} \right\} + \phi(\chi_i - 3\Delta) \right] \dots \left[\left\{ \frac{1 - (\beta + 1/2)}{2} \right\} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \phi(\chi_i - (N - 1)\Delta) \right] \left\{ \frac{-(\beta + 1/2)}{1} \right\} + \phi(\chi_i - N\Delta) \right\} \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

式中 $\Delta = \frac{\chi_i - \chi_b}{N}$, χ_i 为 χ 的初值, χ_b 为 χ 的终值.

2 结果和讨论

2.1 常规电流曲线、峰电流和峰电势方程

当 $\beta = 0$, (17)式即为(16)式, 按(18)式编程, 求得各 χ 值下的 $\pi^{1/2}X(\chi)$ 值, 并与按(3)式编程计算得的值比较, 见表1和图1

表1 不同电势下电流函数值

Tab. 1 Values of current function at various potentials

$\frac{nF}{RT} [E - E_{1/2}]$	$\pi^{1/2}X(\chi)$		$\frac{nF}{RT} [E - E_{1/2}]$	$\pi^{1/2}X(\chi)$		
	Oldham's	本文		Oldham's	本文	
9.0000	0.00012	0.00012	-1.1090	0.44629	0.44629	峰值
8.0000	0.00034	0.00034	-2.0000	0.41815	0.41815	
7.0000	0.00091	0.00091	-2.5950	0.38362	0.38362	拐点
6.0000	0.00247	0.00247	-3.0000	0.35951	0.35951	
5.0000	0.00667	0.00667	-4.0000	0.30747	0.30747	
4.0000	0.01785	0.01785	-5.0000	0.26886	0.26886	
3.0000	0.04648	0.04648	-6.0000	0.24093	0.24093	
2.0000	0.11314	0.11314	-6.8400	0.22315	0.22315	半峰高
1.0934	0.22314*	0.22314半峰高	-7.0000	0.22020	0.22020	
1.0000	0.23681	0.23681	-8.0000	0.20423**	0.20423	
0.7315	0.27719	0.27719 拐点	-9.0000	0.19146	0.19146	
0.0000	0.38010	0.38010	-10.0000	0.18093	0.18093	
-1.0000	0.44572	0.44572				

[注] 本法中所用参数: $\Delta = 0.0001$, $N = 220000$, $\chi_i = 11.0000$, $\chi_b = -11.0000$

* 文献[11]中的值为0.22315, 而计算机打出值为0.22314464

** 文献[11]中的值为0.20427, 可能是印刷之误, 计算机打出的值为0.204226757

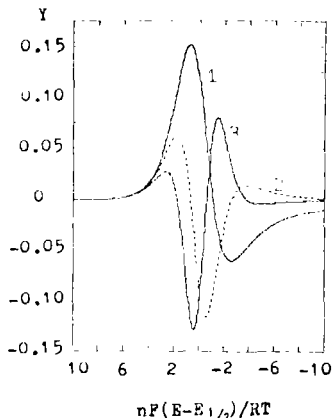


图 1 无因次电流函数表示线性扫描伏安图谱

Fig. 1 Linear sweep voltammogram in terms of dimensionless current function

由表 1 可知,本法与 Oldham^[11]的方法所得数值是一致的,有同样高的准确度。[我们也曾按(2)式编程计算,发现(2)式虽然简单,但仅在 $\chi > 0$ 时的数值才与表 1 的数值相同, $\chi < 0$ 则数值发散,即不适用于任何小于零的 χ 值。文献(4)中(31)式计算得表列之值也是正确的,但不及本文和 Oldham 的方法准确度高,(3)式和(18)式的另一优点是可以袖珍计算机(如 PC-1500 等)进行计算,(18)式还较(3)式优越是能用一个程序进行各阶导数运算。由表 1 可得到峰电流、峰电势和半峰电势方程:

$$i_p = 0.44629 nFAD_0^{1/2} (nFv/RT)^{1/2} C_0^* \tag{19}$$

在 25°C 时 $i_p = 2685.4 n^{3/2} AD_0^{1/2} v^{1/2} C_0^* \tag{20}$

$$E_p = E_{1/2} - 1.1090(RT/nF) \tag{21}$$

$$E_{p/2} = E_{1/2} + 1.0934(RT/nF) \tag{22}$$

2.2 各阶导数的电流曲线、峰电流和峰电势方程

根据(18)式编程绘得电流函数的各阶导数曲线见图 2,并计算得一阶导数曲线的最大值为 0.1517,最小值为 -0.0603,其相应的 χ 值分别为 0.731 和 -2.594;二阶导数曲线的最大值为 0.0627,最小值为 -0.1156,其相应的 χ 值为 1.827 和 -0.557;三阶导数曲线的最大值为 0.0799,最小值为 -0.1283,其相应的 χ 值为 -1.438 和 0.452,将各峰峰高(即最大值和最小值之差)分别代入(17)式得各阶导数峰电流和峰电势方程:

一阶导数:

峰电流 $i'_{pp} = 0.2120 nFAD_0^{1/2} (nFv/RT)^{3/2} C_0^* \tag{23}$

峰电势 $E'_{pp} = E_{1/2} + 0.731(KT/nF),$
 $E'_{pp} = E_{1/2} - 2.594(RT/nF) \tag{24}$

峰峰宽 $W'_{pp} = 3.325(RT/nF) \tag{25}$

二阶导数:

峰电流 $i''_{pp} = 0.1783nFA D_0^{1/2} (nFv/RT)^{5/2} C_0^* \tag{26}$

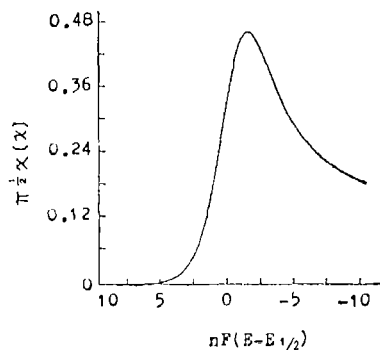


图 2 无因次电流函数表示的导数线性扫描伏安图谱

Fig. 2 Derivative linear sweep voltammograms in terms of dimensionless current functions

$Y = \pi^{1/2} d^Q \chi(x) / dx^Q$
 1. Q=1; 2. Q=2; 3. Q=3

$$\text{峰电势} \quad E_{pp}'' = E_{1/2} + 1.827(RT/nF), \quad E_{np}'' = E_{1/2} - 0.557(RT/nF) \quad (27)$$

$$\text{峰峰宽} \quad W_{pp}'' = 2.384(RT/nF) \quad (28)$$

三阶导数:

$$\text{峰电流} \quad i_{pp}''' = 0.2082nFAD_0^{1/2} (nFv/RT)^{3/2} C_0^* \quad (29)$$

$$\text{峰电势} \quad E_{pp}''' = E_{1/2} - 1.438(RT/nF); \quad E_{np}''' = E_{1/2} + 0.452(RT/nF) \quad (30)$$

$$\text{峰峰宽} \quad W_{pp}''' = 1.890(RT/nF) \quad (31)$$

(23)、(26)和(29)式与(19)式比较得

$$(i_{pp}'/i_p) = 0.475(nFv/RT) \quad (32)$$

$$(i_{pp}''/i_p) = 0.400(nFv/RT)^2 \quad (33)$$

$$(i_{pp}'''/i_p) = 0.467(nFv/RT)^3 \quad (34)$$

(32)、(33)、(34)式与扫描速度的关系列于表2。

表2 扫描速度与 i_{pp}'/i_p 、 i_{pp}''/i_p 和 i_{pp}'''/i_p 的关系

Tab. 2 Dependence of scanning rate on i_{pp}'/i_p , i_{pp}''/i_p and i_{pp}'''/i_p

n	v(V/s)	i_{pp}'/i_p	i_{pp}''/i_p	i_{pp}'''/i_p
1	0.05	0.92	1.51	3.45
	0.10	1.85	6.06	27.6
	0.20	3.70	24.2	220
	0.40	7.40	97.0	177×10
	1.00	18.5	606	276×10^2
2	0.05	1.85	6.06	27.6
	0.10	3.70	24.2	220
	0.20	7.40	97.0	177×10
	0.40	14.8	368	141×10^2
	1.00	37.0	242×10	220×10^3
3	0.05	2.77	13.6	93.1
	0.10	5.53	54.4	743
	0.20	11.1	218	595
	0.40	22.1	871	476×10^2
	1.00	55.2	544×10	749×10^3

由表2可知,随着扫描速度的增加,各阶导数的电流比值随导数阶数的增加而显著增加,因此,适当提高扫描速度和导数阶数可使灵敏度有明显的提高。

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Studies on the Current Equation of Linear Scanning Voltammetry and Its Derivatives

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Abstract

Derivation of the current equation of linear scanning voltammetry with a reversible electrode reaction on a plane electrode with convenient semidifferential operator and semiintegral operator was presented. The values of the current function were calculated with Oldham's algorithm by means of programming and the data obtained were compared with those of Oldham's. It was found that they agree with each other completely and both are the most accurate data up to now, at the peak potential $(nF/RT) (E_p - E_{1/2}) = 1.1090$, the peak value of current was 0.41629. The curves and expressions of the current function and its first, second and third order differentiations were also given.

Keywords linear sweep voltammetry, stationary electrode voltammetry, derivative voltammetry

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