鲁米诺在铂电极上阳极电致化学发光的机理研究

孙玉刚,崔华,林祥钦

中国科学技术大学化学系.合肥(230026)

收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 研究了碱性鲁米诺溶液在多晶铂电极上的阳极电致化学发光(ECL)行为,

观察到电极的预极化处理和溶解氧跟发光峰强度和峰形有直接关系。结合XPS谱图和Pt,Pt|S~a~d~s修饰电极的循环伏安特性,给出了鲁米诺阳极ECL两个发光通道的可能反应机理:(1)鲁米诺阴离子在表面有新鲜Pt原子的电极上氧化生成鲁米诺自由基,然后迅速与溶液中的氧反应形成0.22V(vs.Ag)处的发光肩峰;(2)电极表面的铂氧化物能加速原子态氧的发生过程,并增大0.60V(vs.Ag)附近ECL主峰的发光强度。

关键词 <u>鲁米诺</u> <u>多晶</u> <u>铂电极</u> <u>阳极</u> <u>电致发光</u> <u>发光机制</u> <u>预极化处理</u>

分类号 0657

Mechanistic study of the anodic electrochemiluminescence of luminol at platinum electrode

Sun Yugang, Cui Hua, Lin Xiangqin

Univ Sci & Technol China, Dept Chem. Hefei (230026)

Abstract The behavior of anodic electrochemiluminescence (ECL) of luminol in alkaline solution at a polycrystalline platinum electrode was studied. It was found that the ECL intensity and peak shape were related to pre-polarization of the platinum electrode and oxygen dissolved in the solution. Furthermore, the surface state of platinum electrode was detected under different conditions by XPS and CV characteristics of Pt and Pt|S~a~d~s electrodes. The possible mechanism for the two anodic ECL channels is proposed: (1)Two conditions are necessary for formation of the anodic ECL shoulder peak at 0.22V(vs.Ag). One is the oxygen dissolved in solution and another is that there are fresh Pt atom sites on the electrode surface. The luminol anion is electro-oxidized to luminol radical, which can react with dissolved oxygen to generate light emission. (2) Platinum oxides on the electrode surface can accelerate the producing rate of atomic oxygen. This leads to the enhancement of ECL intensity of the peak near 0.60V(vs.Ag).

Key wordsLUMINOLPOLYCRYSTALPLATIMUM ELECTRODEANODESELECTROLUMINESCENCELUMINOUSMECHANISM

DOI:

通讯作者

扩展功能

本文信息

- Supporting info
- **PDF**(0KB)
- ▶[HTML全文](0KB)
- ▶参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶复制索引
- ► Email Alert
- ▶ 文章反馈
- ▶ 浏览反馈信息

相关信息

- ▶ <u>本刊中 包含"鲁米诺"的</u> 相关文章
- ▶本文作者相关文章
 - 孙玉刚
 - 崔华
 - 林祥钦