表面与界面工程

靛蓝磺化物还原隐色和氧化脱色的薄层光谱电化学研究

马光和,何建波

合肥工业大学化工学院,可控化学与材料化工安徽省重点实验室,安徽 合肥 230009 收稿日期 2009-11-5 修回日期 2009-12-27 网络版发布日期 2010-4-12 接受日期 摘要

自制长光程薄层电化学池,对靛蓝磺化物(IC)的还原隐色和氧化脱色过程及其逆过程进行循环伏安和双电势阶跃UV-Vis光谱电化学测量。结果表明,IC在不至过低的电势下(>-1.0 V vs Ag/AgCl/饱和KCl),可通过2e⁻/2H可逆反应还原为隐色体,其逆向电氧化过程的速率常数大于电还原速率常数1个数量级以上;隐色体也可被溶解氧化学氧化,导致电还原效率降低。在IC的电氧化脱色方面,提出一种复杂的电化学-化学-电化学机理,氧化生成的中间体通过水解发生中心C=C双键的断裂而转化为靛红磺酸,后者在1.0 V以上的较高电势下进一步被不可逆电氧化降解为一系列小分子。

关键词

光谱电化学 靛蓝磺化物 脱色 紫外可见光谱 氧化还原

分类号

Thin-layer spectroelectrochemical study on reductive color-hiding and oxidative decolorization of indigo sulfonate

MA Guanghe, HE Jianbo

Abstract

Thin-layer cyclic voltammetry and double potential step UV-Vis spectroelectrochemical method were used to study the reductive color-hiding and oxidative decolorization of indigo sulfonate (IC) in a long-path thin-layer electrochemical cell to understand the reaction mechanism in the two cases.IC was electro-reduced to its leuco form via a $2e^{-}/2H^{+}$ reversible reaction at appropriate potentials not lower than -1.0 V (vs Ag/AgCl/saturated KCl). The leuco-IC can be electrochemically reoxidized to IC with a rate constant an order of magnitude higher than that in the electro-reduction, or it can be chemically reoxidized by dissolved oxygen, leading to a decrease in electro-reduction efficiency. For the oxidative decolorization of IC, a complex electrochemical-electrochemical (ECE) mechanism was proposed, in which the oxidized intermediate formed in the first step decomposes to isatin sulfonic acid (ISA) upon cleavage of the center C=C double bond of IC, and the ISA may be further electro-degraded to small molecules at more positive potentials.

Key words

spectroelectrochemistry indigo sulfonate decolorization in situ UV-Vis spectrum redox

扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ <u>PDF</u>(1237KB)
- ▶[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

▶ 本刊中 包含"

光谱电化学"的 相关文章

▶本文作者相关文章

- 马光和
- 何建波

DOI:

