

Pt 纳米颗粒在氮掺杂空心碳微球上的高分散负载及其氧还原性能

张小华^{1,*} 钟金娣^{1,§} 于亚明^{1,§} 张云松² 刘博^{3,*}
陈金华^{1,*}

(¹ 湖南大学化学化工学院, 化学生物传感与计量学国家重点实验室, 长沙 410082; ² 四川农业大学生命科学与理学院, 四川 雅安 625014; ³ 西北有色金属研究院, 西安钛金工业电化学技术有限公司, 西安 710016)

Well-Dispersed Platinum Nanoparticles Supported on Nitrogen-Doped Hollow Carbon Microspheres for Oxygen-Reduction Reaction

ZHANG Xiao-Hua^{1,*} ZHONG Jin-Di^{1,§} YU Ya-Ming^{1,§} ZHANG Yun-Song²
LIU Bo^{3,*} CHEN Jin-Hua^{1,*}

(¹ State Key Laboratory of Chemo/Biosensing and Chemometrics, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, P. R. China; ² College of Life and Science, Sichuan Agricultural University, Yaan 625014, Sichuan Province, P. R. China; ³ Xi'an Taijin Industrial Electrochemical Technology Co., Ltd., Northwest Institute for Non-Ferrous Metal Research, Xi'an 710016, P. R. China)

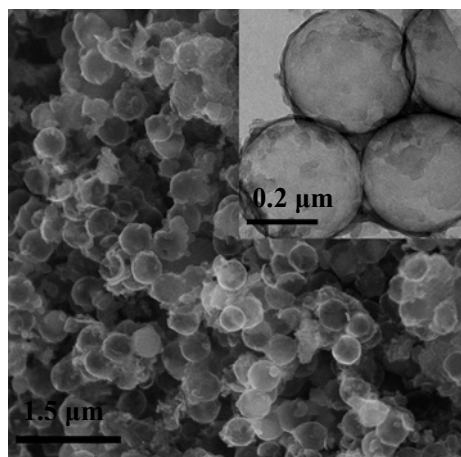
*Corresponding authors. ZHANG Xiao-Hua, Email: mickyxie@hnu.edu.cn; Tel: +86-731-88821961. LIU Bo, Email: net_lb@163.com; Tel: +86-13572915980. CHEN Jin-Hua, Email: chenjinhua@hnu.cn; Tel: +86-731-88821961.

1 Preparation of HCMS and Pt/HCMS

Taking glucose as the carbon source, HCMS were prepared by the carbonization and etching processes after the pretreatment of SiO₂ particles according to the literature¹. The procedure for the preparation of HCMS and Pt/HCMS catalyst is the same as that for the preparation of N-HCMS and Pt/N-HCMS catalyst. The loading mass of Pt NPs in Pt/HCMS catalyst was about 10.08% (mass fraction). All electrochemical experiments were performed under the same conditions as described for the Pt/N-HCMS modified GC electrode.

2 Structural characterization of HCMS and Pt/HCMS

A



B

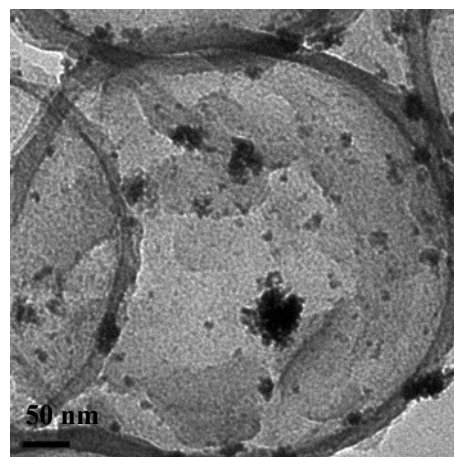


Fig.S1 SEM and TEM images of HCMS (A) and Pt/HCMS (B)

The inset is the TEM image of HCMS

From Fig.S1A, the hollow feature of the microspheres with uniform diameter and shell thickness can be clearly observed. From the corresponding TEM image of HCMS (inset image in Fig.S1A), the average diameter and the shell thickness of HCMS is about 371 and 11 nm, respectively.

3 Electrocatalytic properties of the Pt/HCMS catalyst for ORR

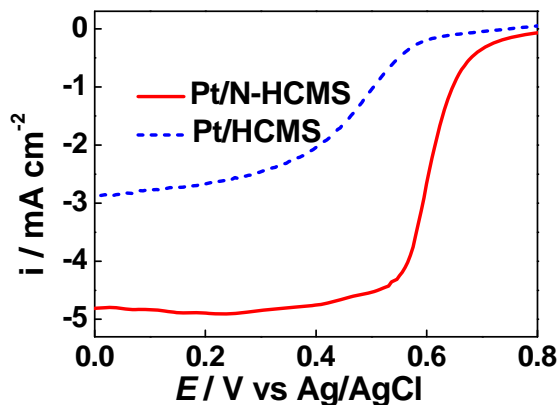
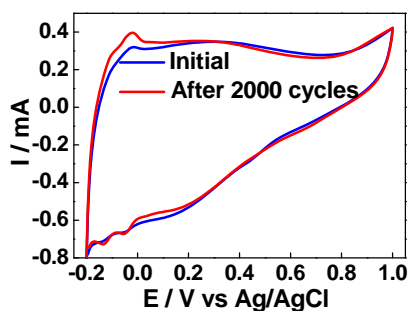


Fig.S2 RDE tests toward ORR on the Pt/N-HCMS and Pt/HCMS catalysts at 1600 $\text{r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ in O_2 saturated $0.5 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ H_2SO_4 with a scan rate of $10 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

From Fig.S2, the onset and half-wave potential of ORR on the Pt/HCMS catalyst are about 0.624 and 0.468V, respectively, and negatively shift about 112 and 137 mV in comparison with those on the Pt/N-HCMS catalyst.

4.1 Durability of the Pt/HCMS catalyst for ORR

A



B

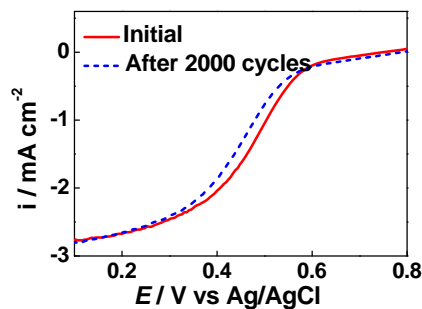


Fig.S3 (A) CV and RDE (B) tests of the Pt/HCMS catalyst before and after ADT

The long term electrochemical stability of the Pt/HCMS catalyst was also evaluated by ADT under the same condition. Before and after ADT, the ESA evaluation and the related RDE tests of the Pt/HCMS catalyst were carried out and the corresponding results are shown in Fig.S3. From Fig.S3, it is noted that the ESA value and the decrease of the half-wave potential of the Pt/HCMS catalyst are about $24.2 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and

32.5 mV, respectively. On the other hand, the ESA value of the Pt/HCMS catalyst decreases about 23% after 2000 CV cycles (Fig.S3A).

Reference

(1) Ikeda, S.; Tachi, K.; Ng, Y. H.; Ikoma, Y.; Sakata, T.; Mori, H.; Harada, T.; Matsumura, M. *Chem. Mater.* **2007**, *19* (17), 4335.