

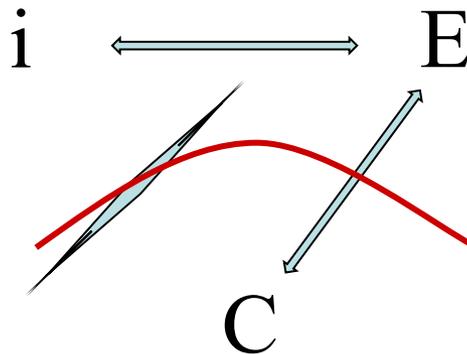
Методы, основанные на электрохимическом импедансе

- импедансная спектроскопия;
- ас вольтамперометрия;
- вольтамперометрия высших гармоник.

Электрохимические методы:

$$i = f(E, t) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad E = f(i, t)$$

$$i = f(E, C^*, t) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad E = f(i, C^*, t)$$



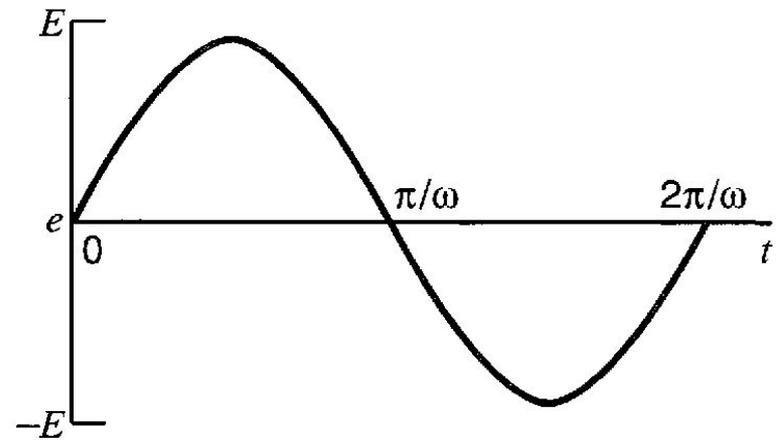
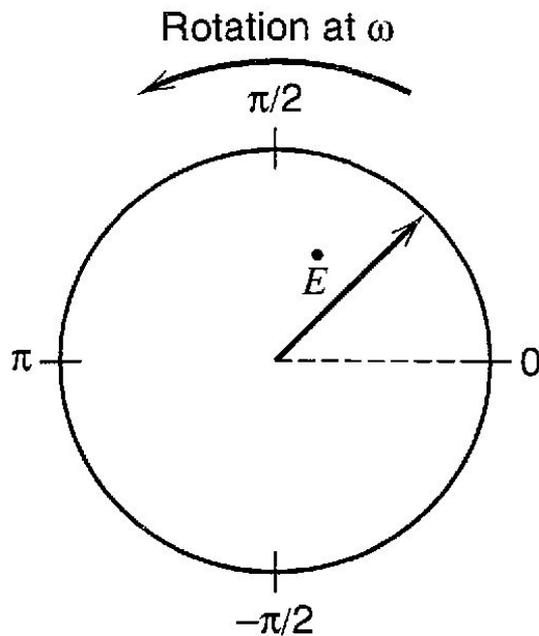
Диффузионные законы Фика:

$$-J(x, t) = D \frac{\partial C(x, t)}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C(x, t)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C(x, t)}{\partial x^2}$$

Фазовая диаграмма

$$e = E \cdot \text{Sin}(\omega t)$$



Импедансная спектроскопия

Задается:

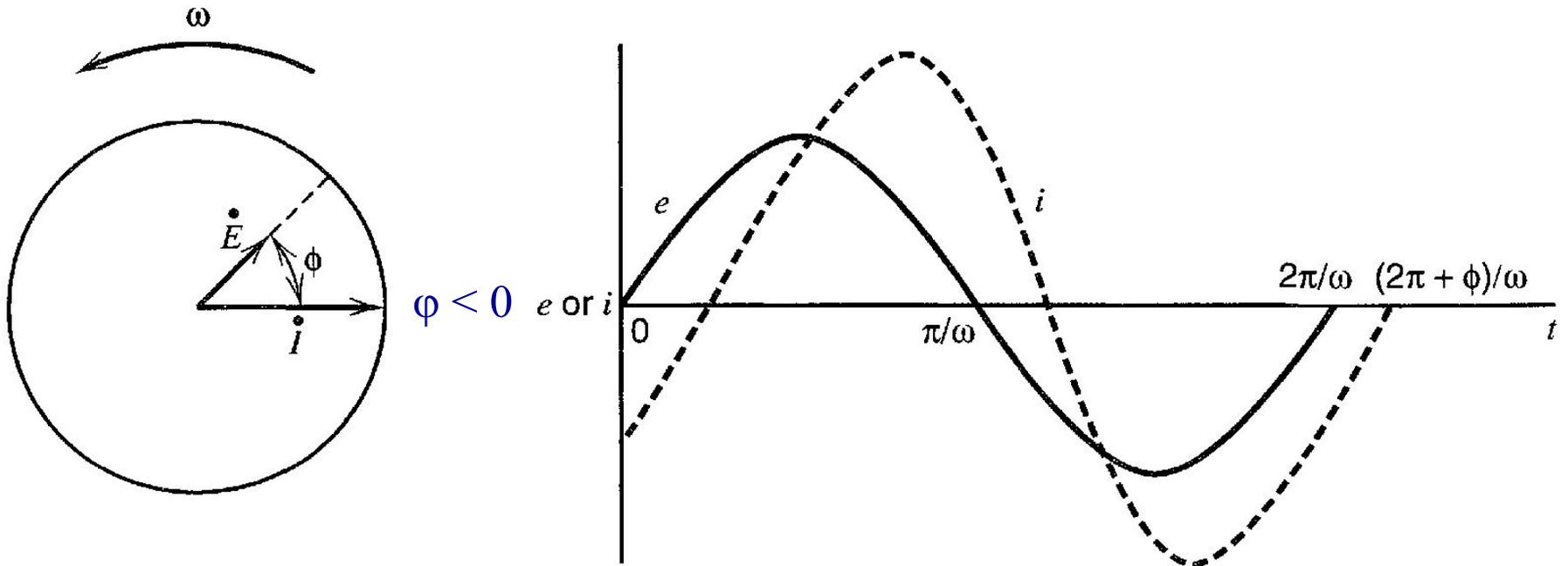
$$e = E \cdot \text{Sin}(\omega t)$$

Изучается:

$$i = I \cdot \text{Sin}(\omega t + \phi)$$

Фазовая диаграмма

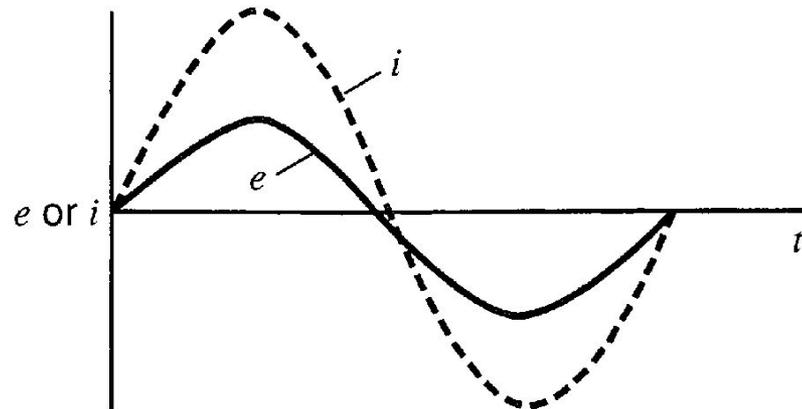
$$i = I \cdot \text{Sin}(\omega t + \phi) \qquad e = E \cdot \text{Sin}(\omega t)$$



Фазовая диаграмма: сопротивление

$$e = E \cdot \text{Sin}(\omega t)$$

$$i = I \cdot \text{Sin}(\omega t)$$

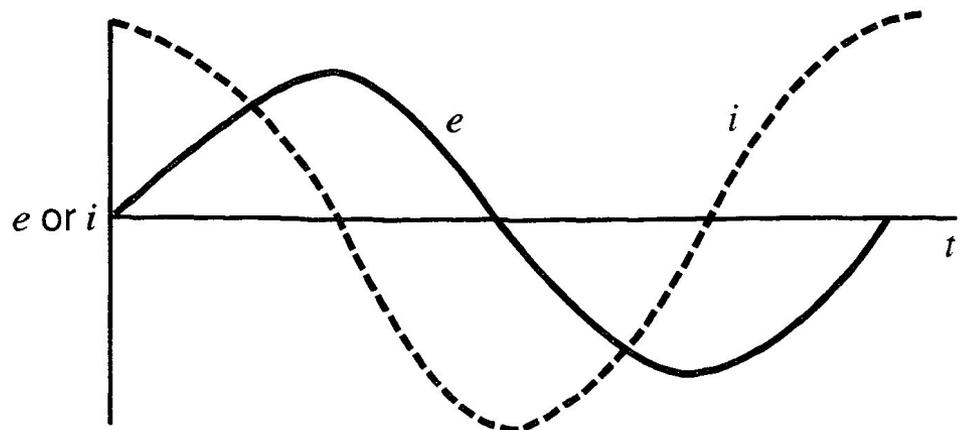
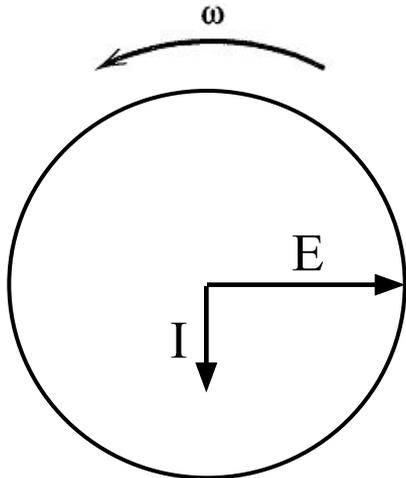


Фазовая диаграмма:

ЕМКОСТЬ

$$e = E \cdot \text{Sin}(\omega t) \quad i = C \cdot \frac{de}{dt} = C\omega E \cdot \text{Cos}(\omega t)$$

$$i = C\omega E \cdot \text{Sin}\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



Формулы Эйлера

$$\exp(jy) = \text{Cos}(y) + j\text{Sin}(y)$$

$$j = \sqrt{-1} = \exp\left(j\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Sin}(y) = \frac{e^{jy} - e^{-jy}}{2j}$$

$$\text{Cos}(y) = \frac{e^{jy} + e^{-jy}}{2}$$

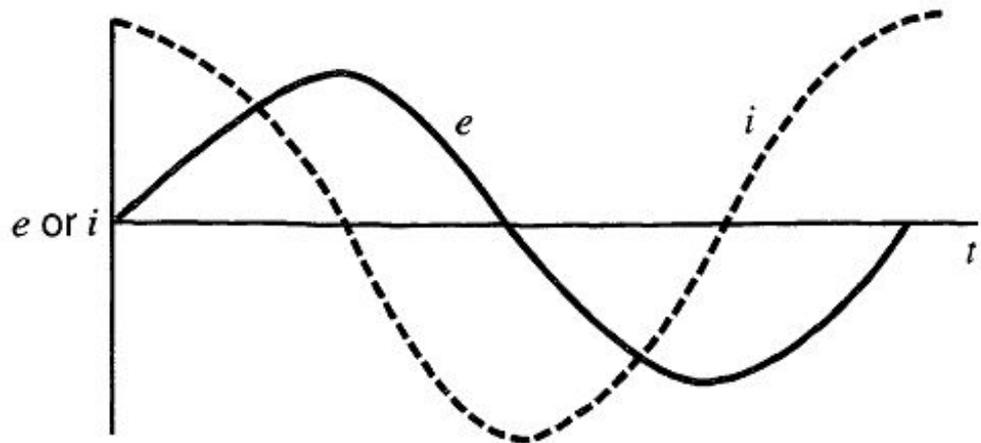
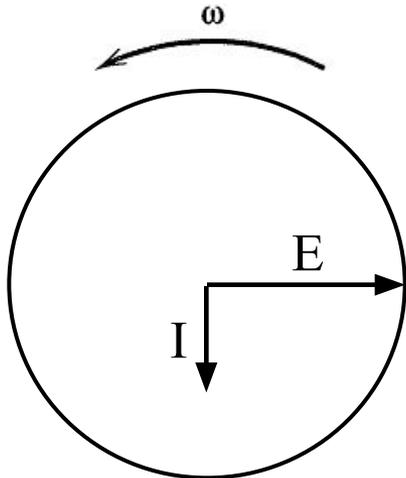
Фазовая диаграмма:

ЕМКОСТЬ

$\exp(jy) = \cos(y) + j\sin(y)$ - КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ АМПЛИТУДА

$$e = E \cdot \exp(j\omega t)$$

$$i = C \cdot \frac{de}{dt} = jC\omega E \cdot \exp(j\omega t)$$



Импеданс

$$Z(\omega) = |Z| \exp(j\phi)$$

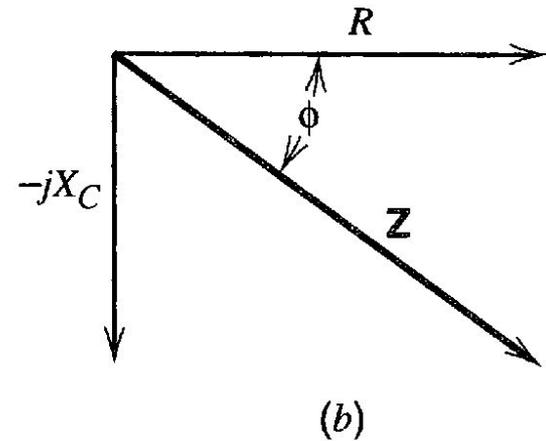
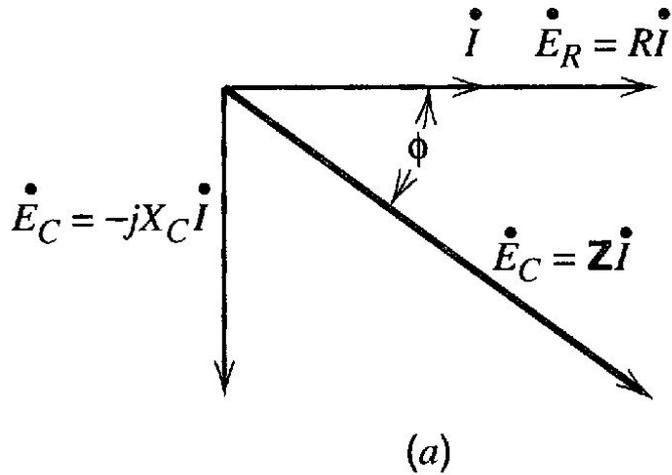
$$Z(\omega) = \operatorname{Re} Z + j \operatorname{Im} Z$$

$$|Z|^2 = (\operatorname{Re} Z)^2 + (\operatorname{Im} Z)^2$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(Z) = |Z| \cos(\phi)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(Z) = |Z| \sin(\phi)$$

Импеданс



$$Z(\omega) = \operatorname{Re} Z - j \operatorname{Im} Z$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(Z) = |Z| \cos(\phi)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(Z) = |Z| \sin(\phi)$$

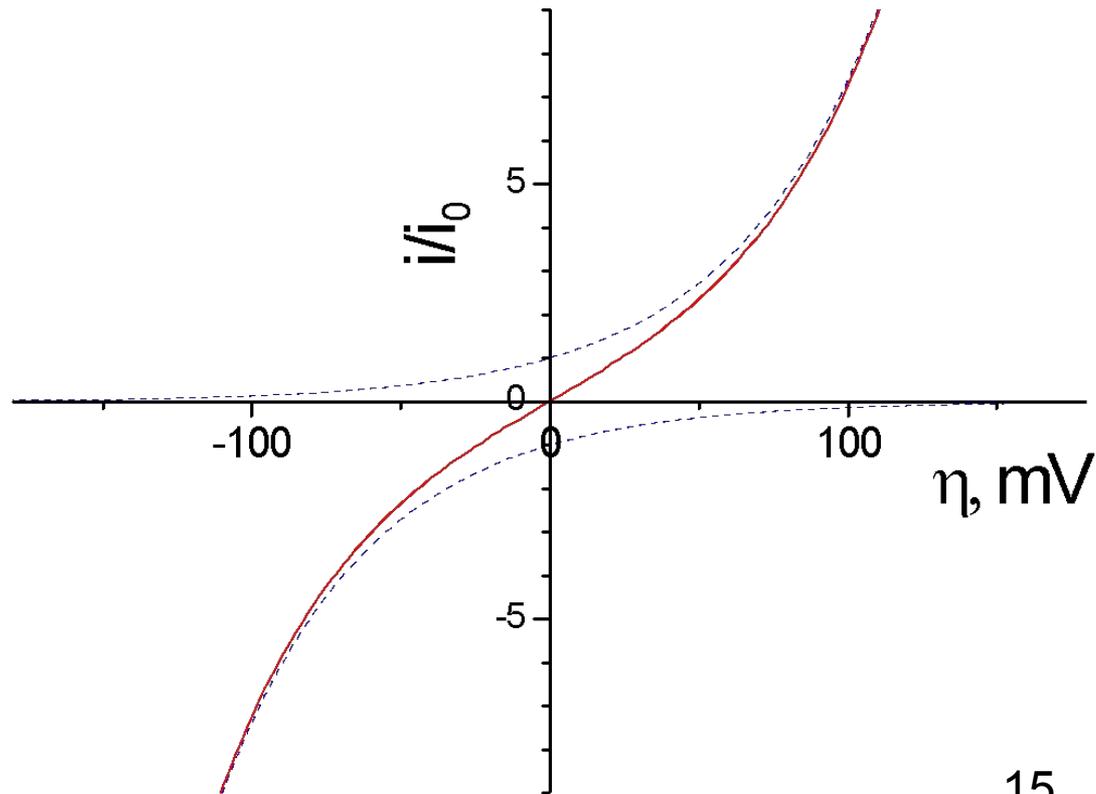
АДМИТТАНС

$$Z(\omega) = \operatorname{Re} Z - j \operatorname{Im} Z$$

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{Z(\omega)} = \frac{\operatorname{Re} Z + j \operatorname{Im} Z}{(\operatorname{Re} Z)^2 + (\operatorname{Im} Z)^2}$$

Уравнение ток - перенапряжение

$$\eta = E - E_{eq} \quad i = i_0 \left\{ \frac{[R]_0}{[R]_*} e^{\frac{\alpha n F \eta}{RT}} - \frac{[O]_0}{[O]_*} e^{-\frac{(1-\alpha) n F \eta}{RT}} \right\}$$



Пределные случаи

а) отсутствие влияния массопереноса

$$i = i_0 \left\{ e^{\frac{\alpha n F \eta}{RT}} - e^{-\frac{(1-\alpha) n F \eta}{RT}} \right\} \quad \text{Butler-Volmer}$$

а1) малые перенапряжения

$$i = i_0 \frac{n F \eta}{RT} \quad RT/F \approx 25 \text{ mV}$$

а2) большие перенапряжения

$$i = i_0 e^{\frac{\alpha n F \eta}{RT}}$$

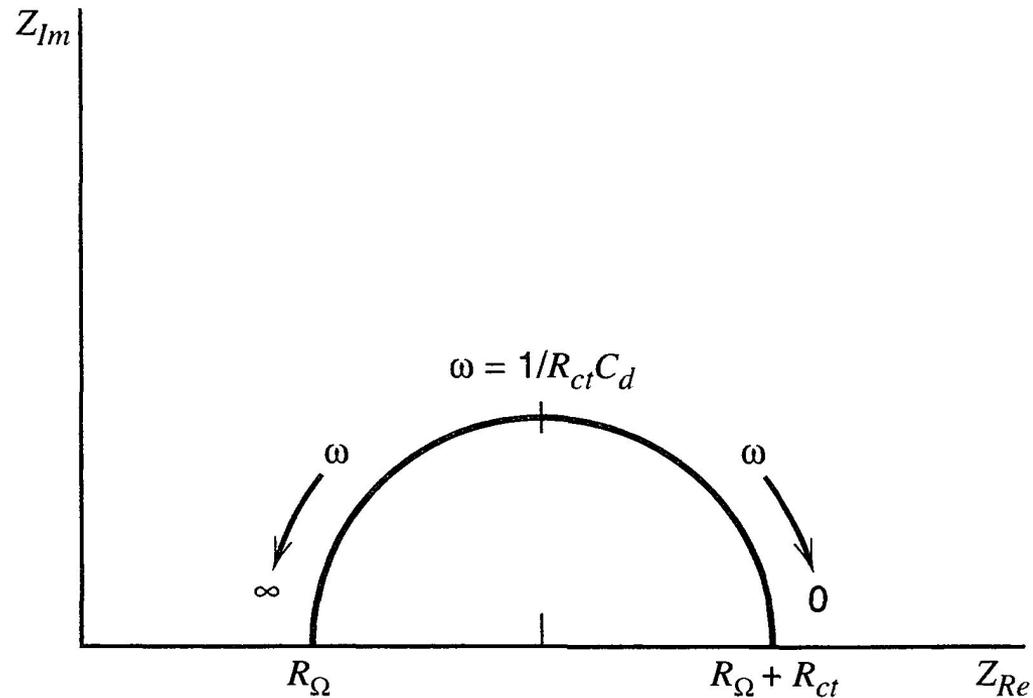
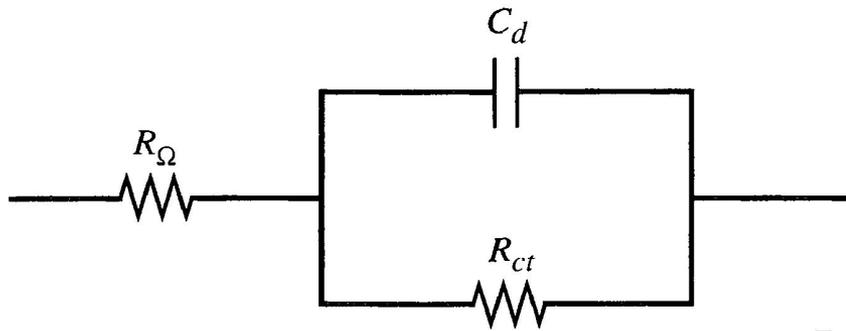
Импеданс стадии разряда

$$e = E \cdot \exp(j\omega t) \quad i = I \cdot \exp\{j(\omega t + \phi)\}$$

$$Z = R_{ct} = \frac{RT}{nFi_0} \quad \phi = 0$$

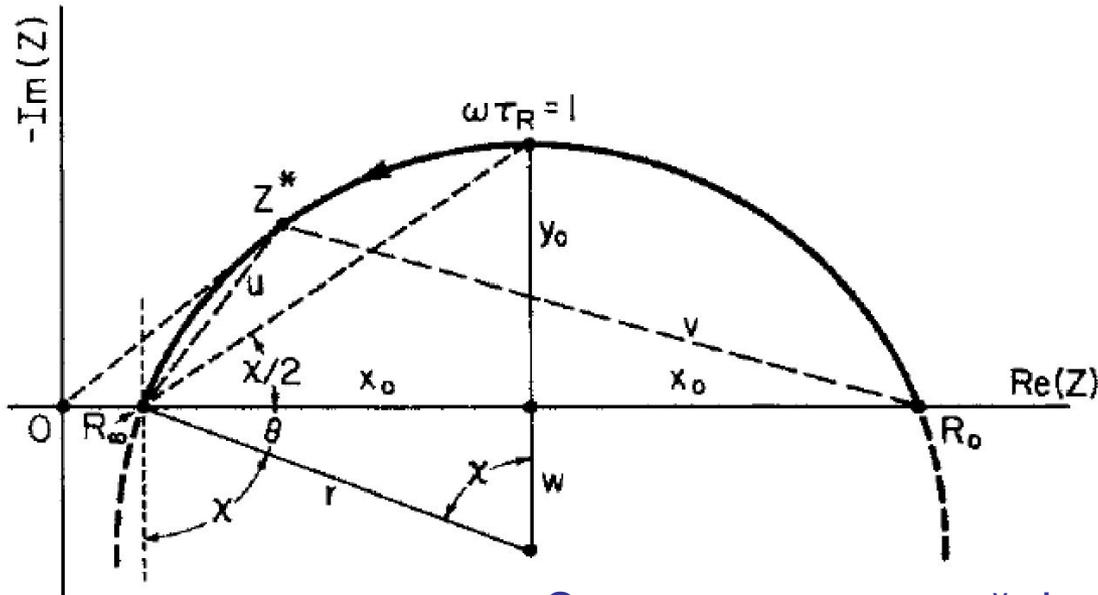
Эквивалентная схема

Randles-Sevcik interface



Реальный анализ

Randles-Sevcik interface

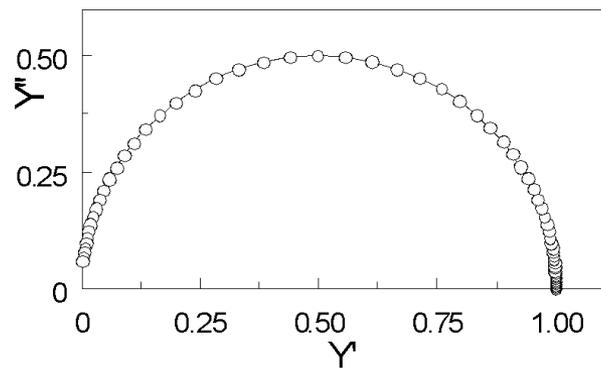
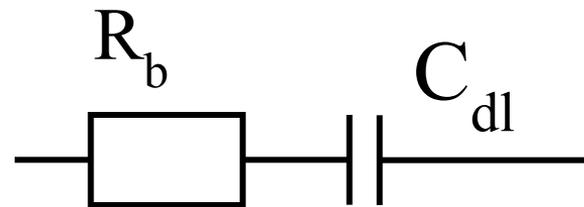
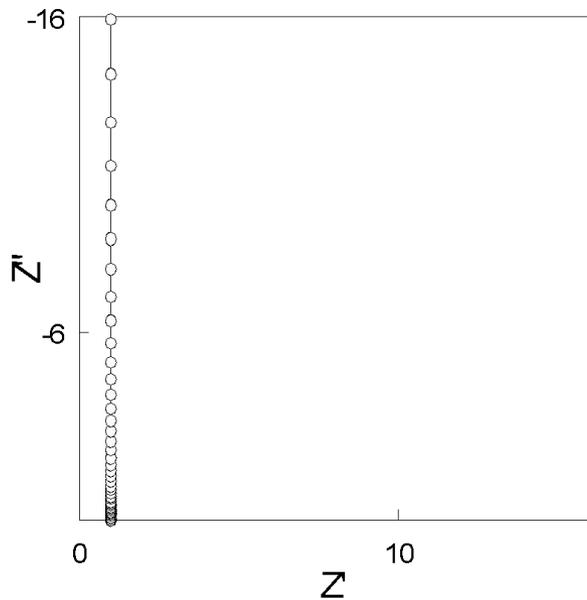


Элемент постоянной фазы:

$$Y(\omega) = A(j\omega)^\alpha$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

Эквивалентная схема



Диффузионный импеданс

$$e = E \cdot \exp\{j\omega t\} \quad i = I \cdot \exp\{j(\omega t + \phi)\}$$

$$\frac{\partial C(x,t)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C(x,t)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$C(x,t) = \overline{C(x)} + \Delta C(x) \exp(j\omega t)$$

$$j\omega \Delta C(x) = D \frac{\partial^2 \Delta C(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

Диффузионный импеданс

$$j\omega\Delta C(x) = D \frac{\partial^2 \Delta C(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Delta C(x) = A \exp\left(x \sqrt{\frac{j\omega}{D}}\right) + B \exp\left(-x \sqrt{\frac{j\omega}{D}}\right)$$

Warburg impedance

полубесконечное приближение

$$\Delta C(x) = A \exp\left(x \sqrt{\frac{j\omega}{D}}\right) + B \exp\left(-x \sqrt{\frac{j\omega}{D}}\right)$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad \Delta C \rightarrow 0 \quad A = 0$$

$$-J(x=0) = D \left(\frac{\partial C(x)}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} = \frac{i}{nF}$$

$$\frac{\Delta C(0)}{\Delta i} = \frac{1}{nF \sqrt{j\omega D}}$$

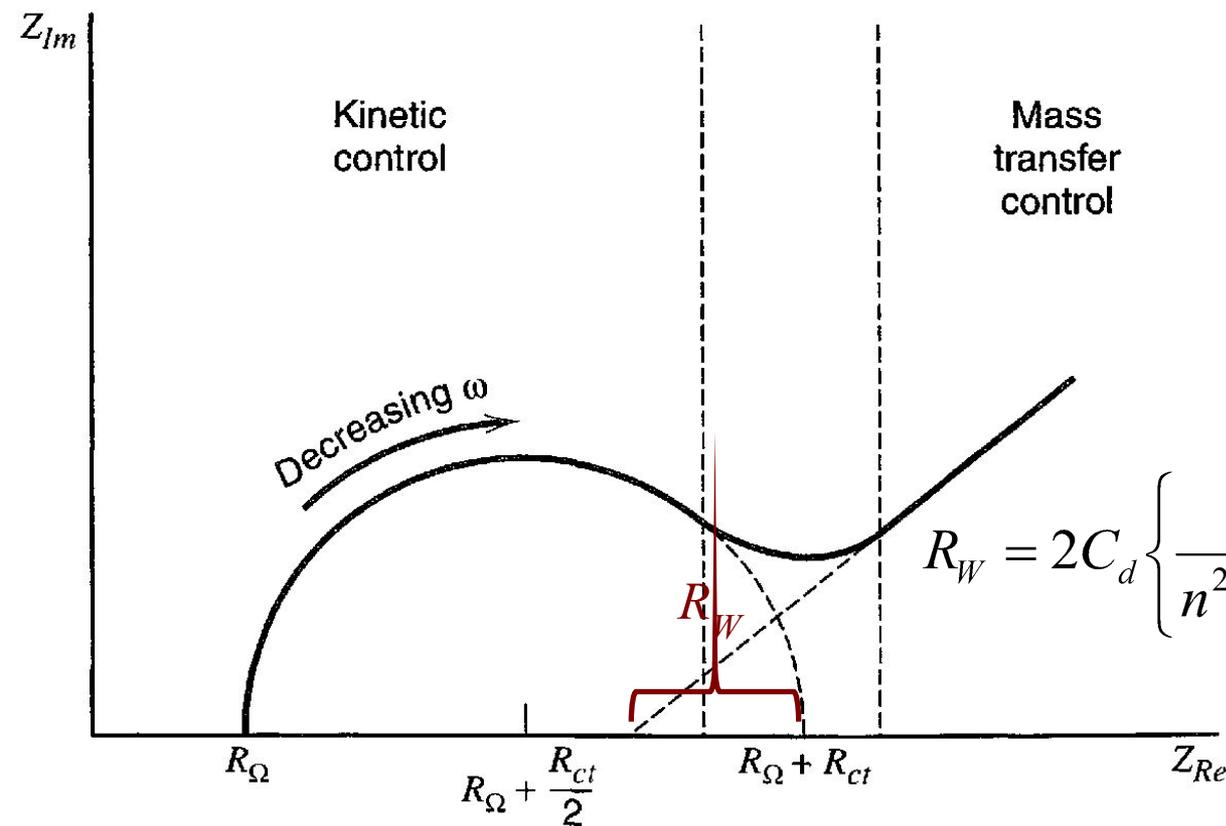
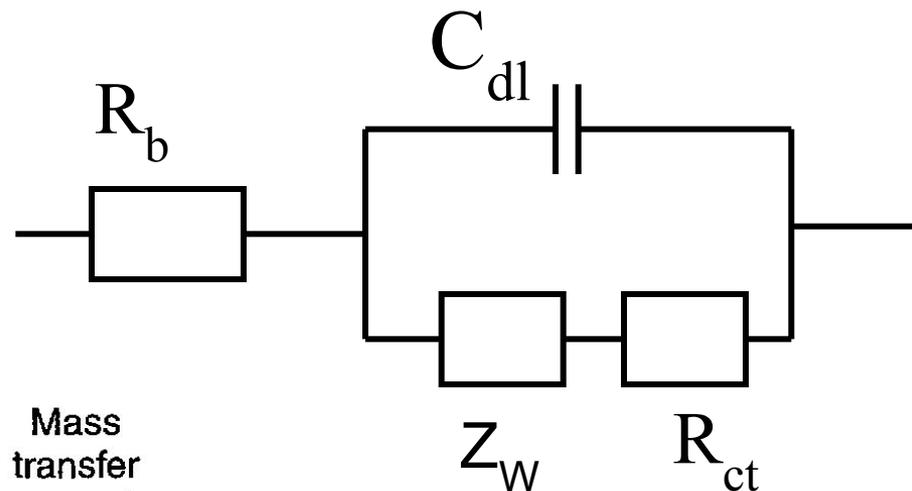
Warburg impedance

$$\frac{\Delta C(0)}{\Delta i} = \frac{1}{nF \sqrt{j\omega D}}$$

$$Z = \frac{dE}{di} = \left(\frac{dE}{dC} \right) \left(\frac{dC}{di} \right) = \left(\frac{dE}{dC} \right) \frac{1}{nF \sqrt{j\omega D}}$$

$$Z = \left(\frac{dE}{dC} \right) \frac{1}{nF \sqrt{\omega D}} (1 - j)$$

Эквивалентная схема



$$R_W = 2C_d \left\{ \frac{RT}{n^2 F^2 A \sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{D_O^{1/2} C_O^*} + \frac{1}{D_R^{1/2} C_R^*} \right) \right\}^2$$

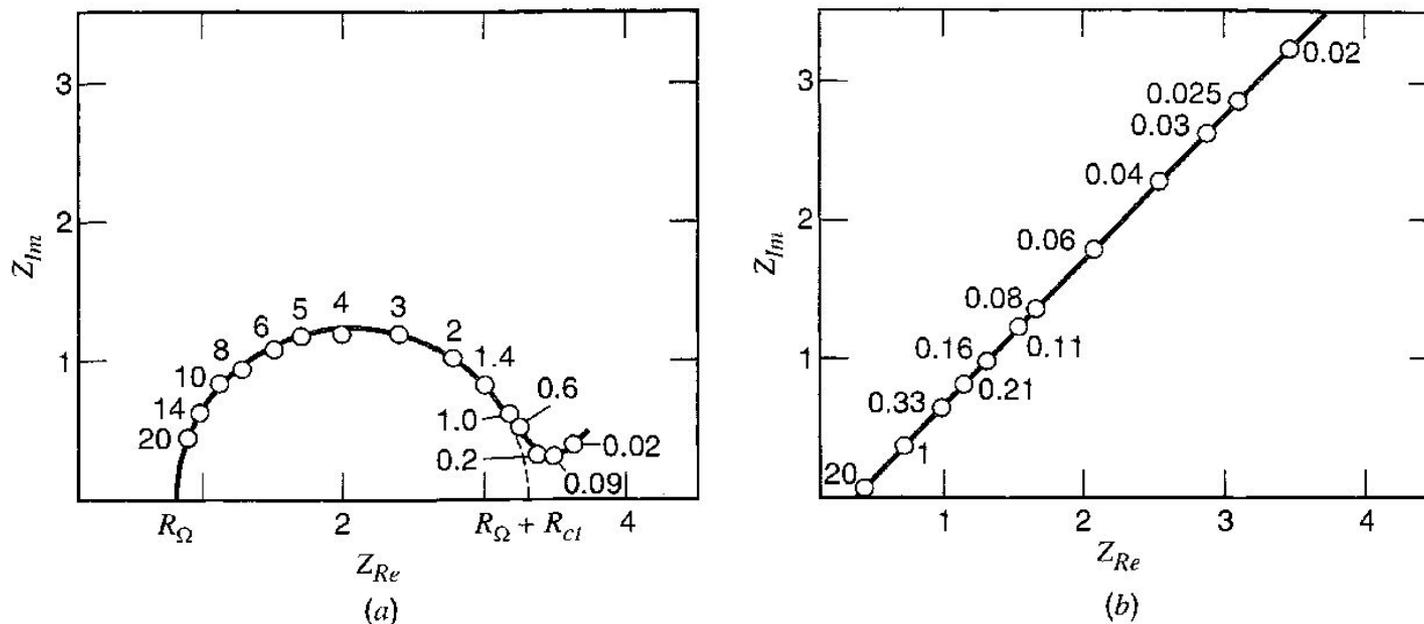


Figure 10.4.5 Impedance plane plots for actual chemical systems. Numbers by points are frequencies in kHz. (a) For the electrode reaction $\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn(Hg)}$. $C_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}^* = C_{\text{Zn(Hg)}}^* = 8 \times 10^{-3} M$. Electrolyte was $1 M \text{NaClO}_4$ plus $10^{-3} M \text{HClO}_4$. (b) For the electrode reaction $\text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2e \rightleftharpoons \text{Hg}$ in $1 M \text{HClO}_4$. $C_{\text{Hg}_2^{2+}}^* = 2 \times 10^{-3} M$. [From J. H. Sluyters and J. J. C. Oo: *Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas*, **79**, 1101 (1960), with permission.]

Ограниченная диффузия

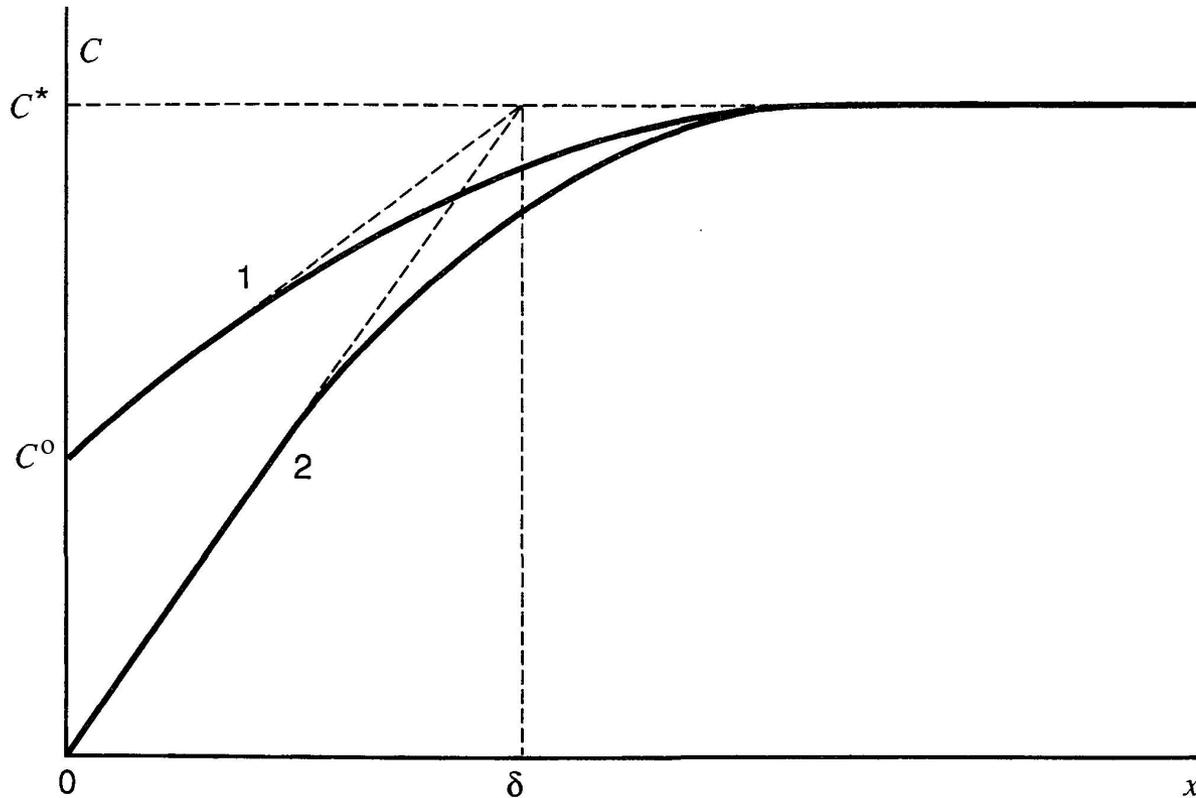
пропускные граничные условия

$$\Delta C(x) = A \exp\left(x \sqrt{\frac{j\omega}{D}}\right) + B \exp\left(-x \sqrt{\frac{j\omega}{D}}\right)$$

$$x = l \quad C = C^*$$

$$Z = \left(\frac{dE}{dC}\right) \frac{1}{nF} \frac{\tanh\left(l \sqrt{j\omega / D}\right)}{\sqrt{j\omega D}}$$

Профиль концентрации и диффузионный слой

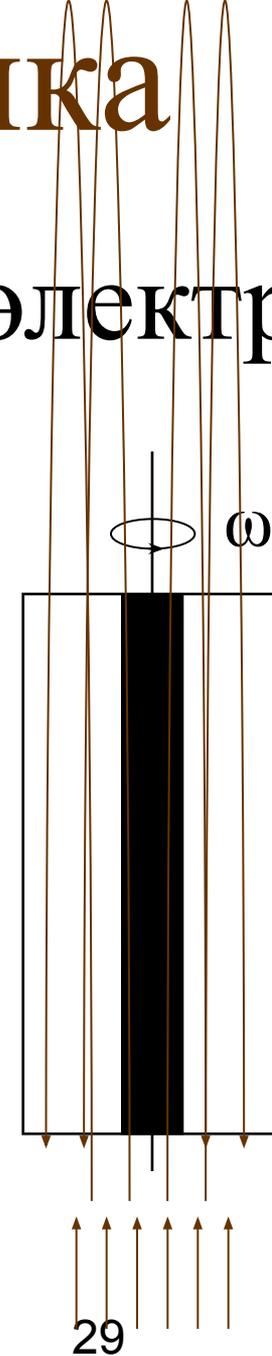


Гидродинамика

Вращающийся дисковый электрод

Уравнение Левича:

$$i_l = 0.620nFAD^{2/3} \nu^{-1/6} \omega^{1/2} C$$



Гидродинамика

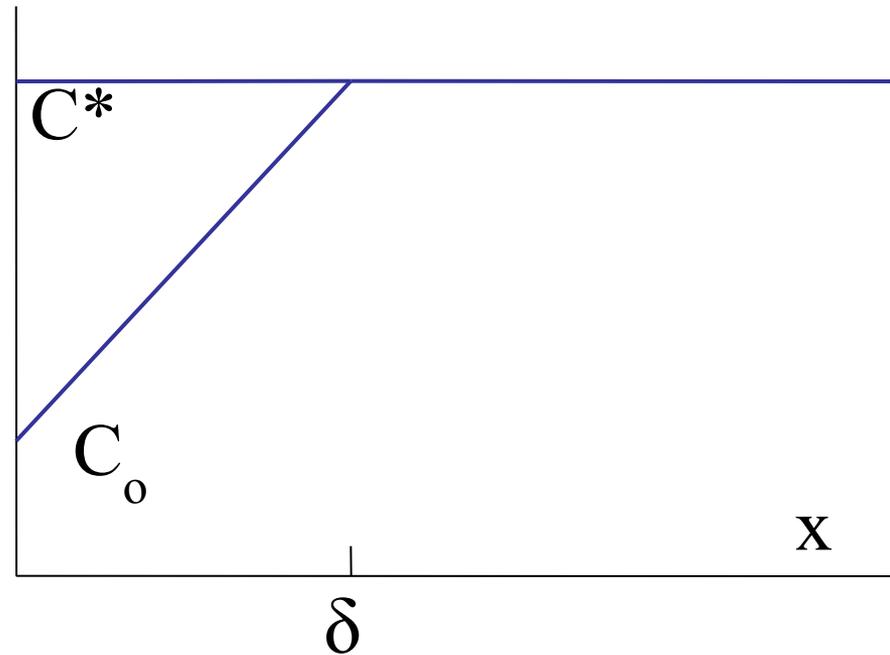
Вращающийся дисковый электрод

Уравнение Левича:

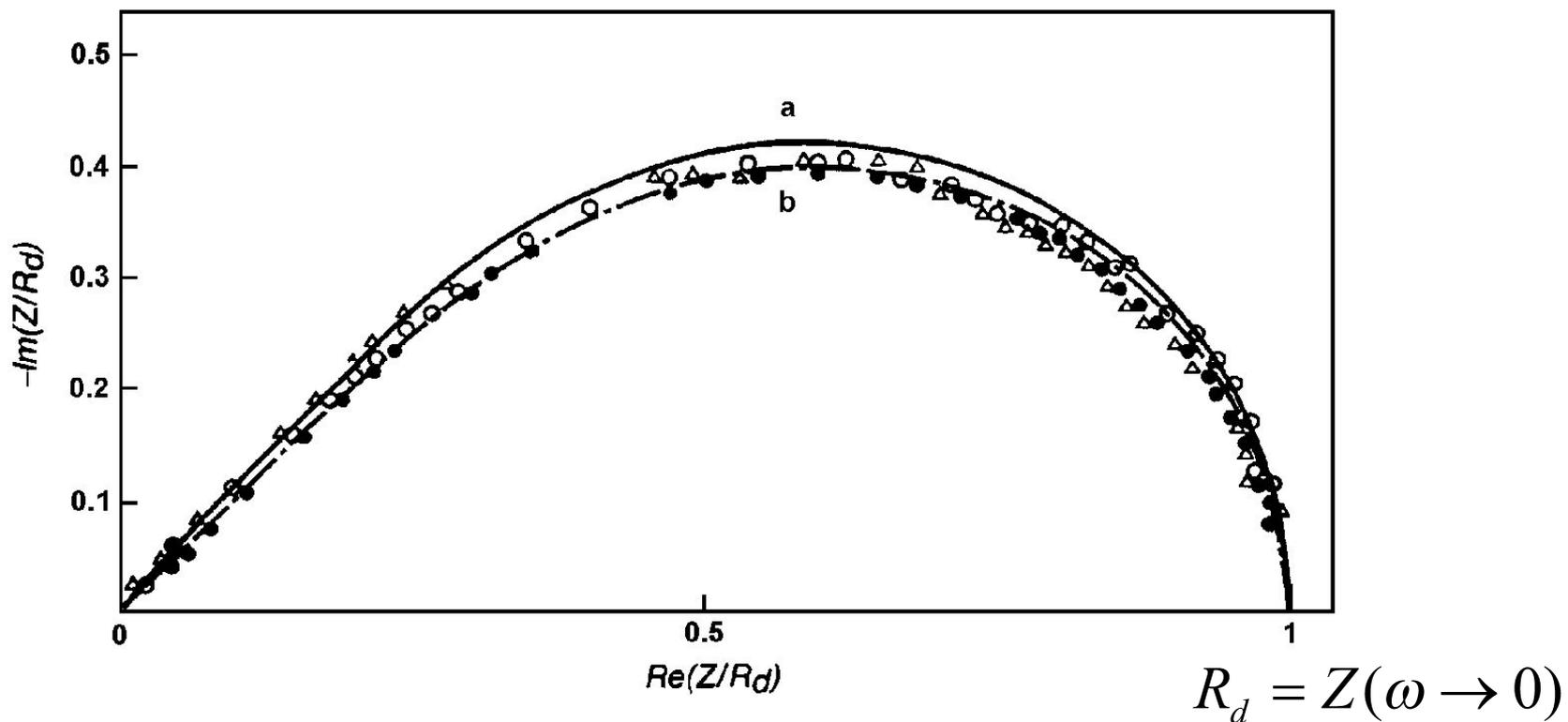
$$i = 0.620nFAD^{2/3}\nu^{-1/6}\omega^{1/2}C$$

$$i = nFA\left(\frac{D}{\delta}\right)C$$

$$\delta = 1.61D^{1/3}\nu^{1/6}\omega^{-1/2}$$



Ферроцианид (1 мМ), вращающийся дисковый электрод 1800 rpm



(○) – $\frac{3}{4} i_d$, (Δ) – $\frac{1}{2} i_d$, (●) – $\frac{1}{4} i_d$. (a) – теоретическая кривая по приближению Нернста

Ограниченная диффузия

отражательные граничные условия

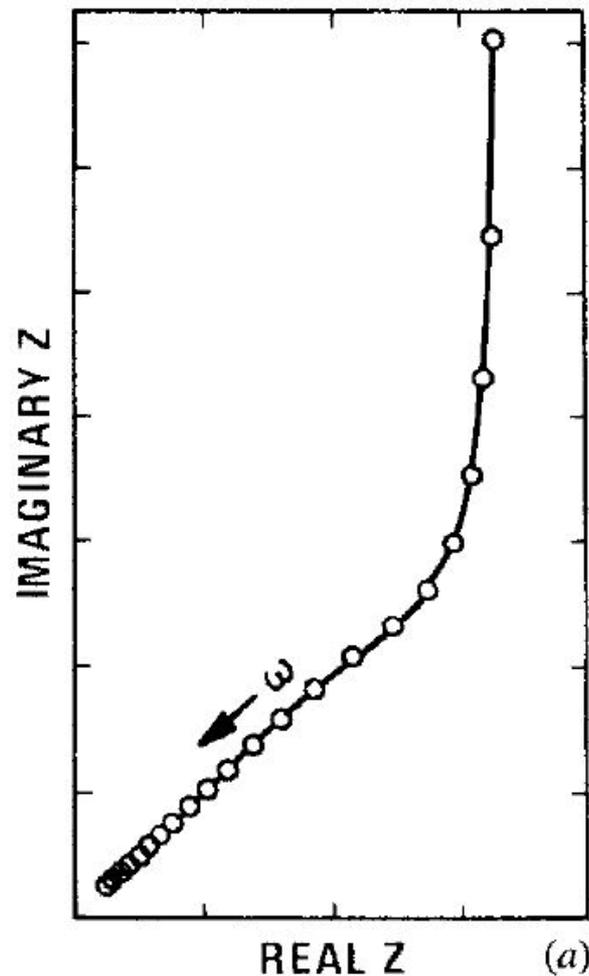
$$\Delta C(x) = A \exp\left(x \sqrt{\frac{j\omega}{D}}\right) + B \exp\left(-x \sqrt{\frac{j\omega}{D}}\right)$$

$$x = l \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$Z = \left(\frac{dE}{dC}\right) \frac{1}{nF} \frac{\operatorname{ctnh}\left(l \sqrt{j\omega/D}\right)}{\sqrt{j\omega D}}$$

Ограниченная диффузия

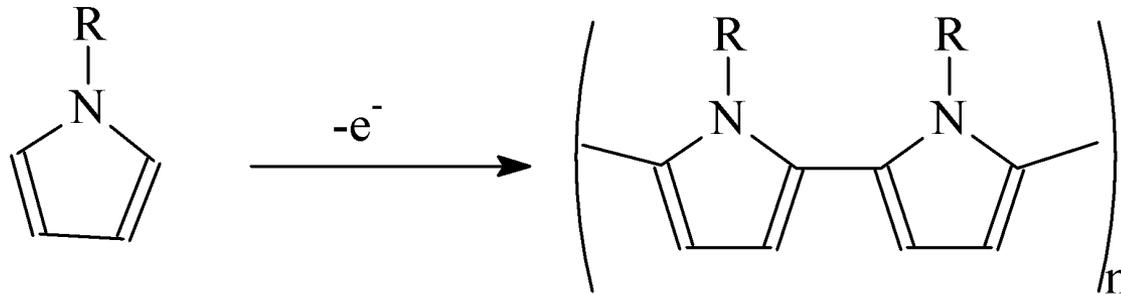
отражательные граничные условия



Conducting polymers

- electronic conductivity
- ionic conductivity

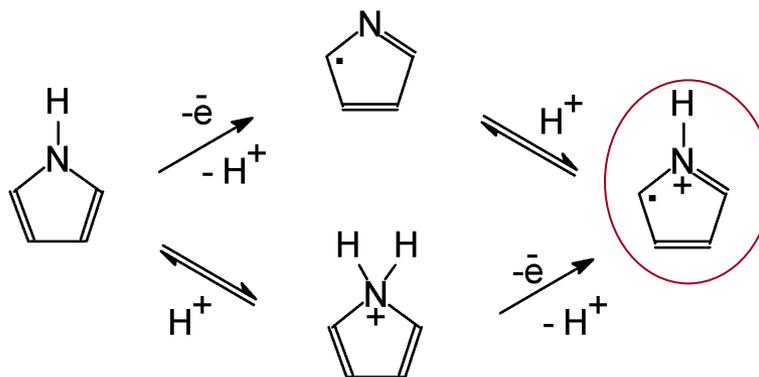
Polypyrrole:



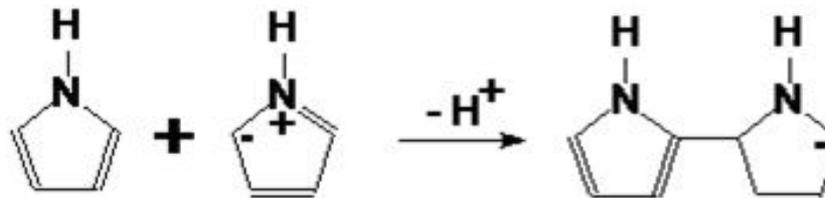
C. K. Chiang, C. R. Fincher, Y. W. Park, A. J. Heeger, H. Shirakawa, E. J. Louis, S. C. Gau, and A. G. Macdiarmid, *Physical Review Letters* 39, 1098 (1977)

Полимеризация пиррола

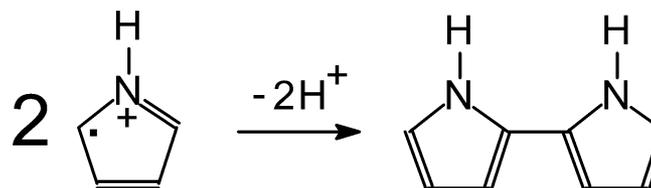
Инициация



Рост цепи

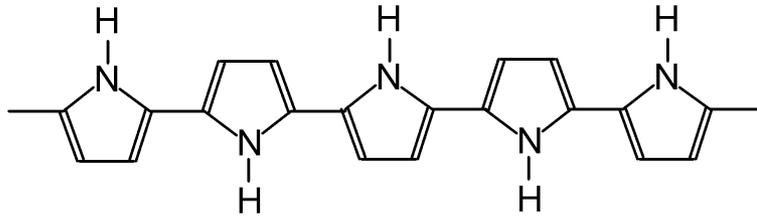


Обрыв цепи

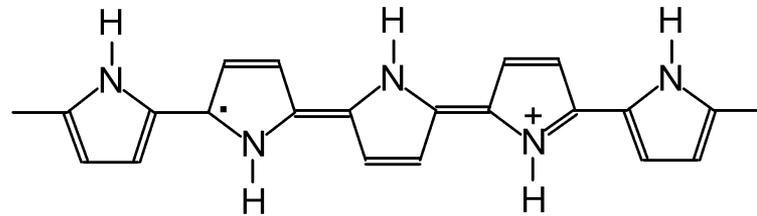


Проводимость полипиррола

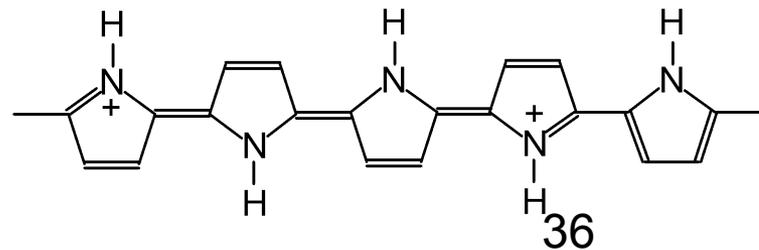
Восстановленный
полипиррол



Полярон

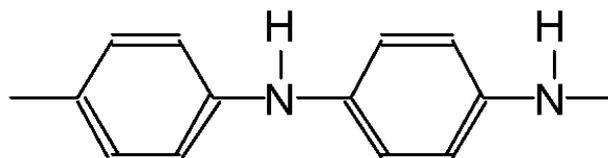


Биполярон

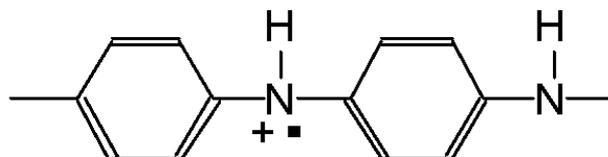


Полианилин

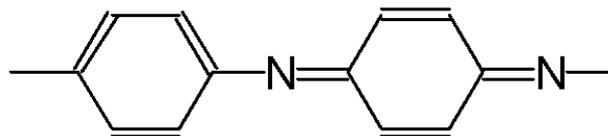
лейкоэмеральдин



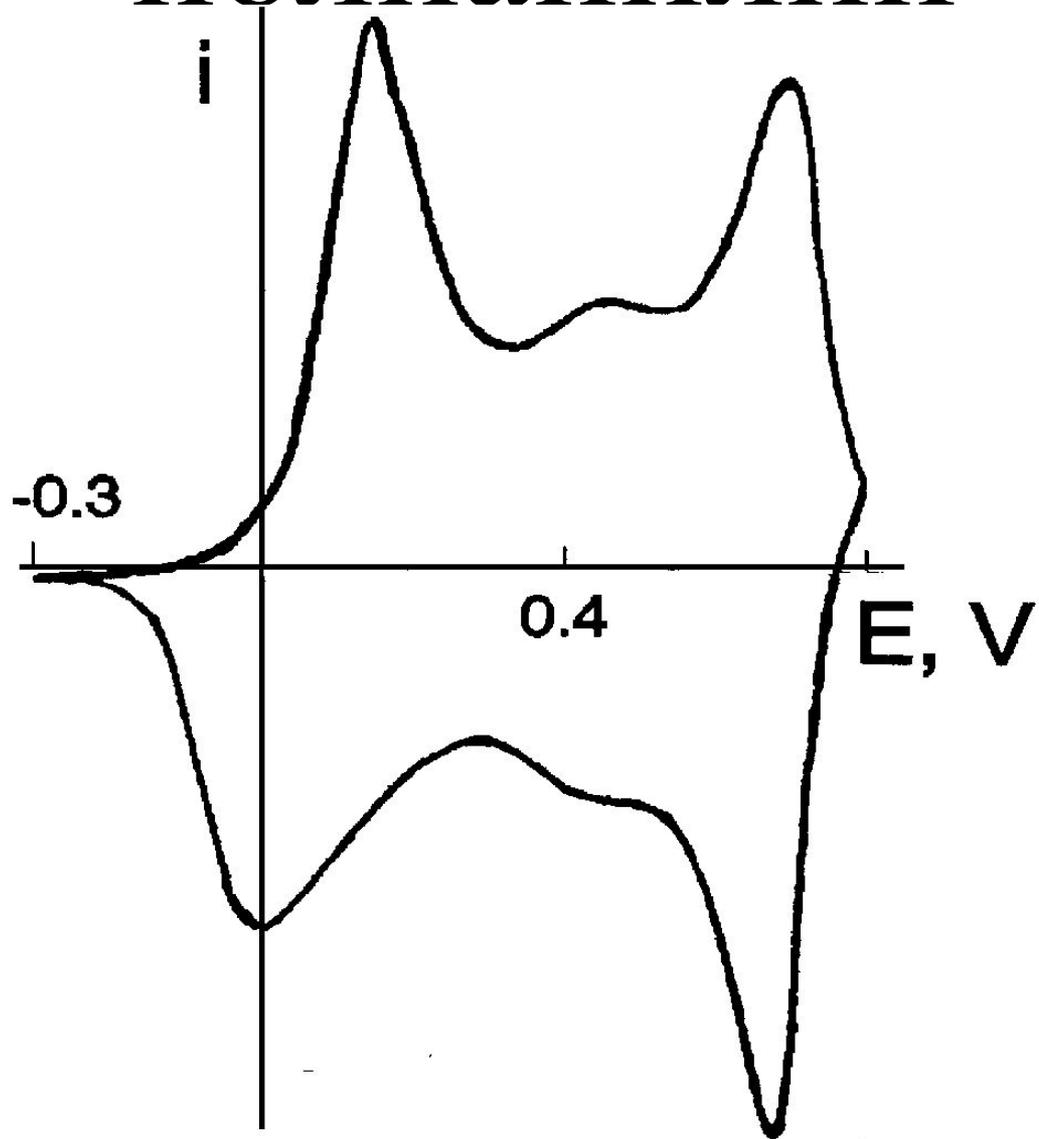
эмеральдин



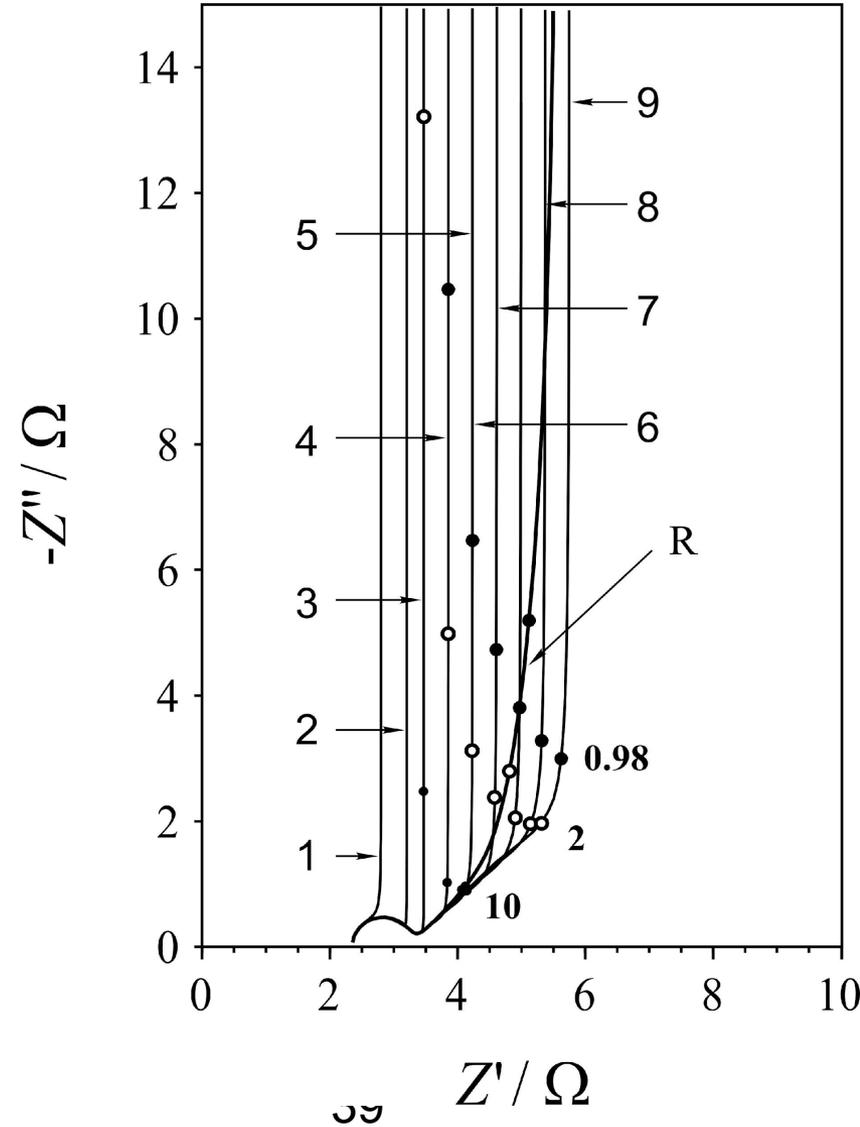
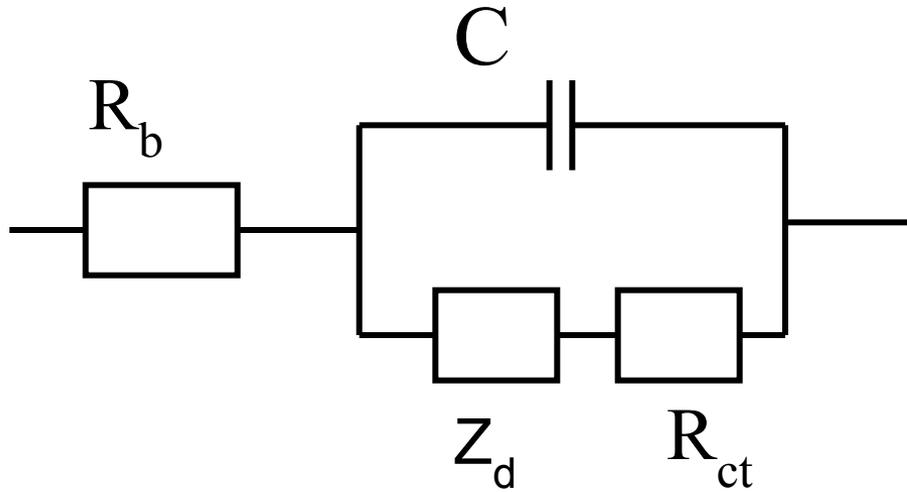
пернигранилин



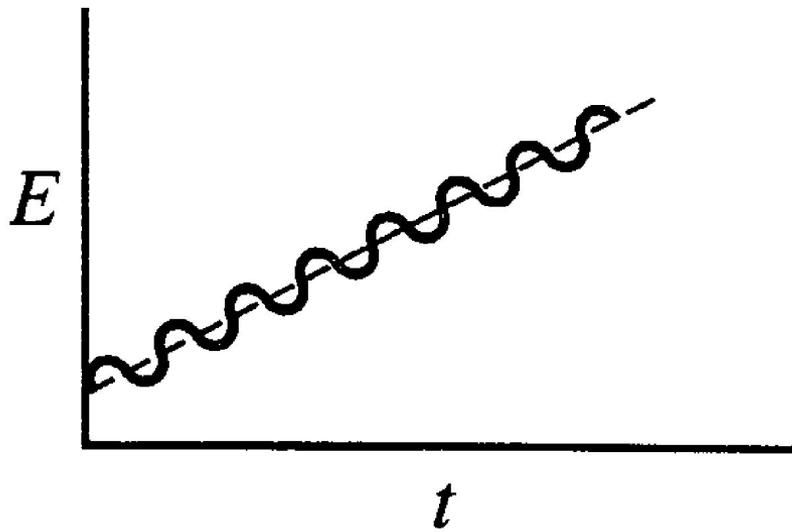
Окно проводимости полианилин



Проводящие полимеры



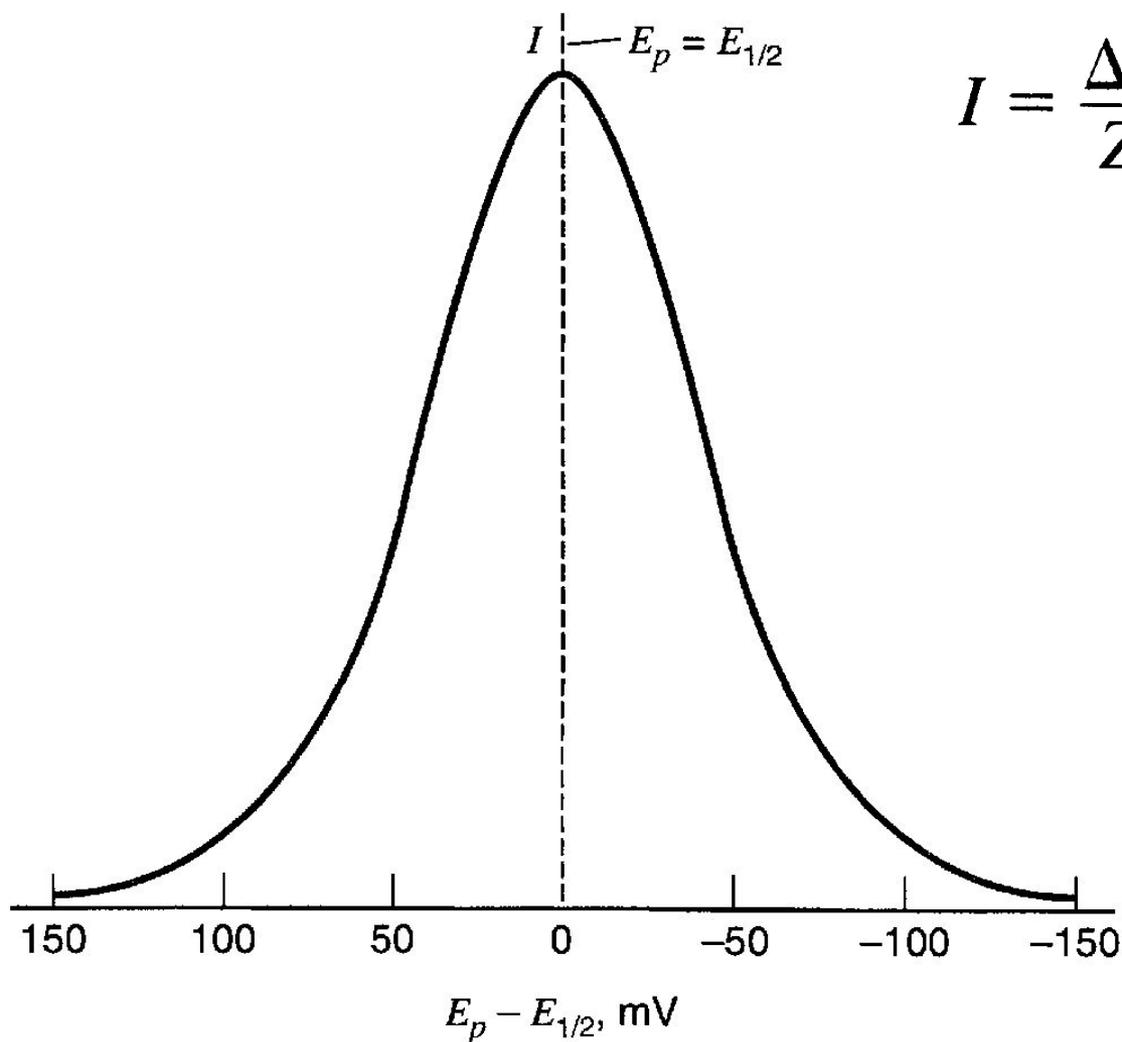
ас вольтамперометрия



$$I = \frac{\Delta E}{Z_f} = \frac{n^2 F^2 A \omega^{1/2} D_O^{1/2} C_O^* \Delta E}{4RT \cosh^2(a/2)}$$

$$a = \frac{nF}{RT} (E_{\text{dc}} - E_{1/2})$$

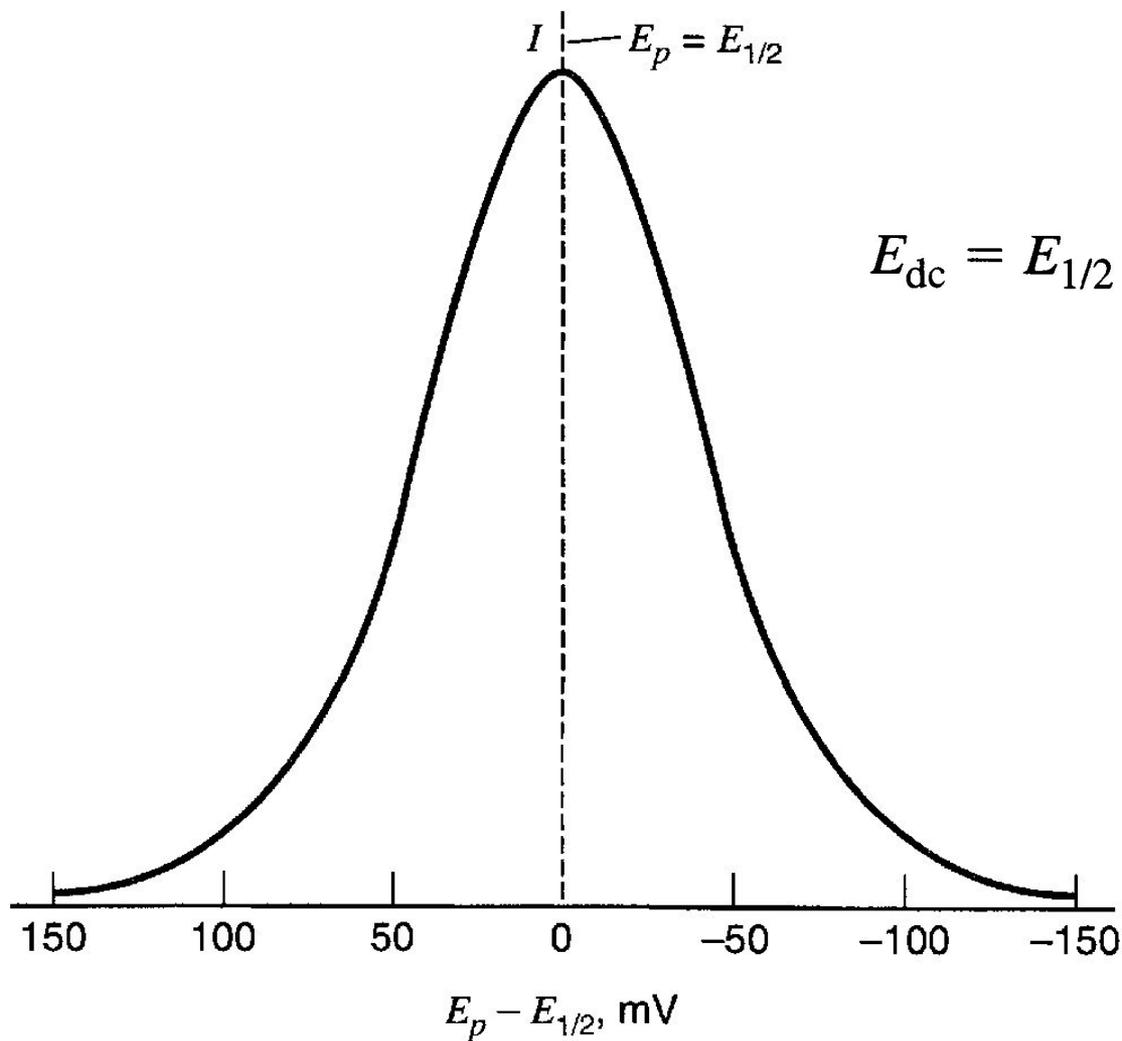
ас вольтамперометрия



$$I = \frac{\Delta E}{Z_f} = \frac{n^2 F^2 A \omega^{1/2} D_O^{1/2} C_O^* \Delta E}{4RT \cosh^2(a/2)}$$

$$I_p = \frac{n^2 F^2 A \omega^{1/2} D_O^{1/2} C_O^* \Delta E}{4RT}$$

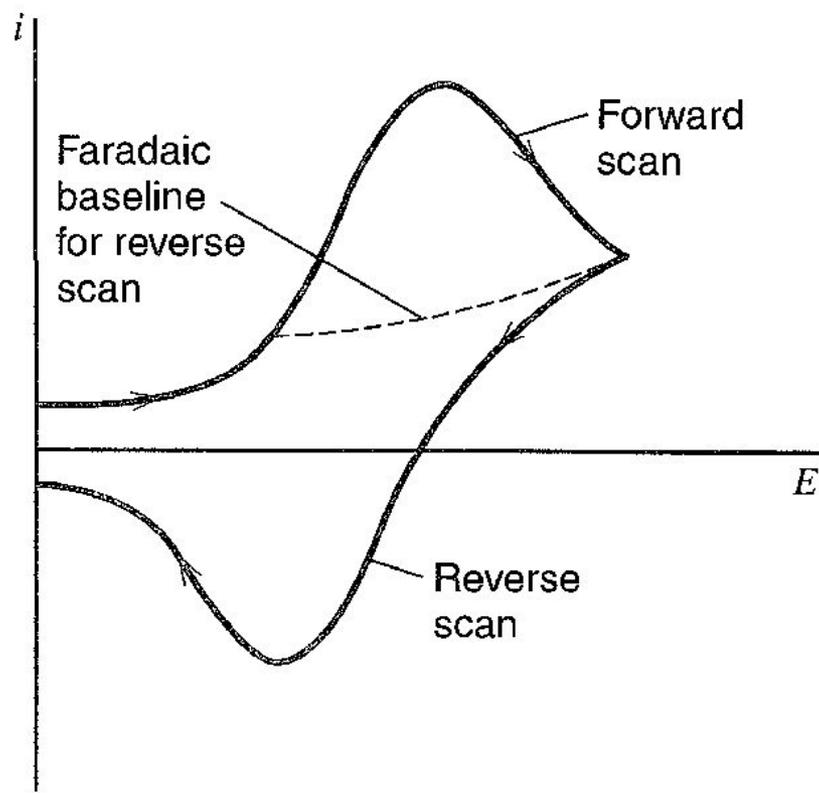
ас вольтамперометрия



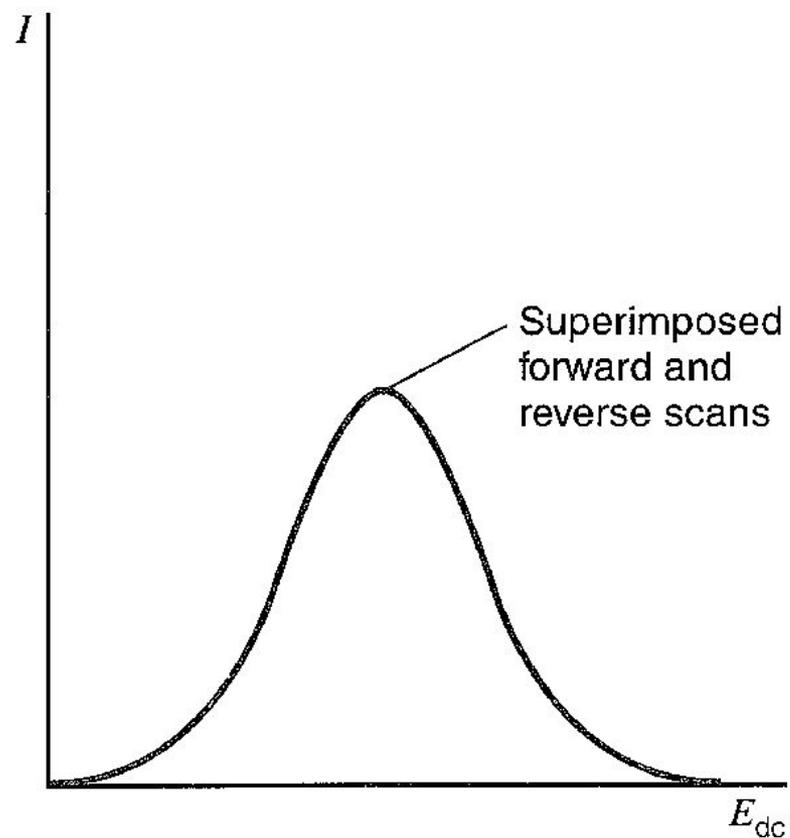
$$E_{\text{dc}} = E_{1/2} + \frac{2RT}{nF} \ln \left[\left(\frac{I_p}{I} \right)^{1/2} - \left(\frac{I_p - I}{I} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

Циклическая ас вольтамперометрия

Обратимые системы



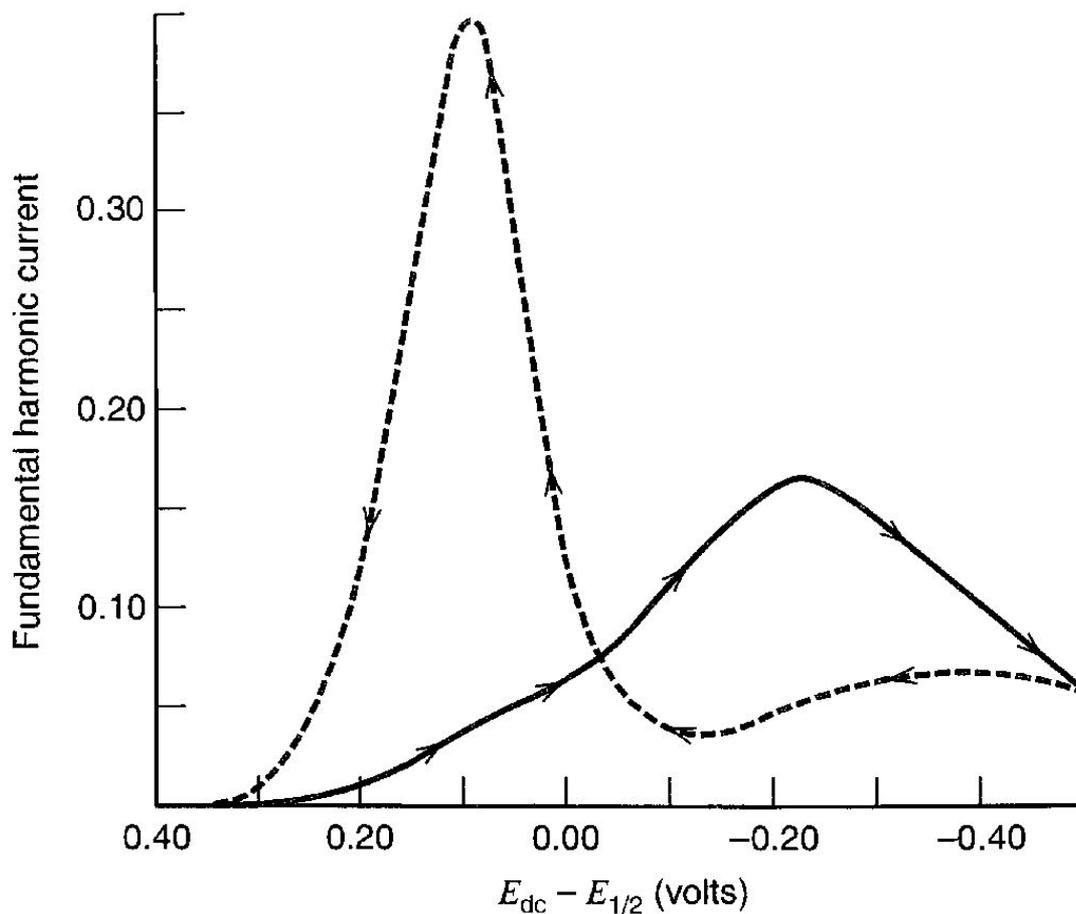
dc voltammetry



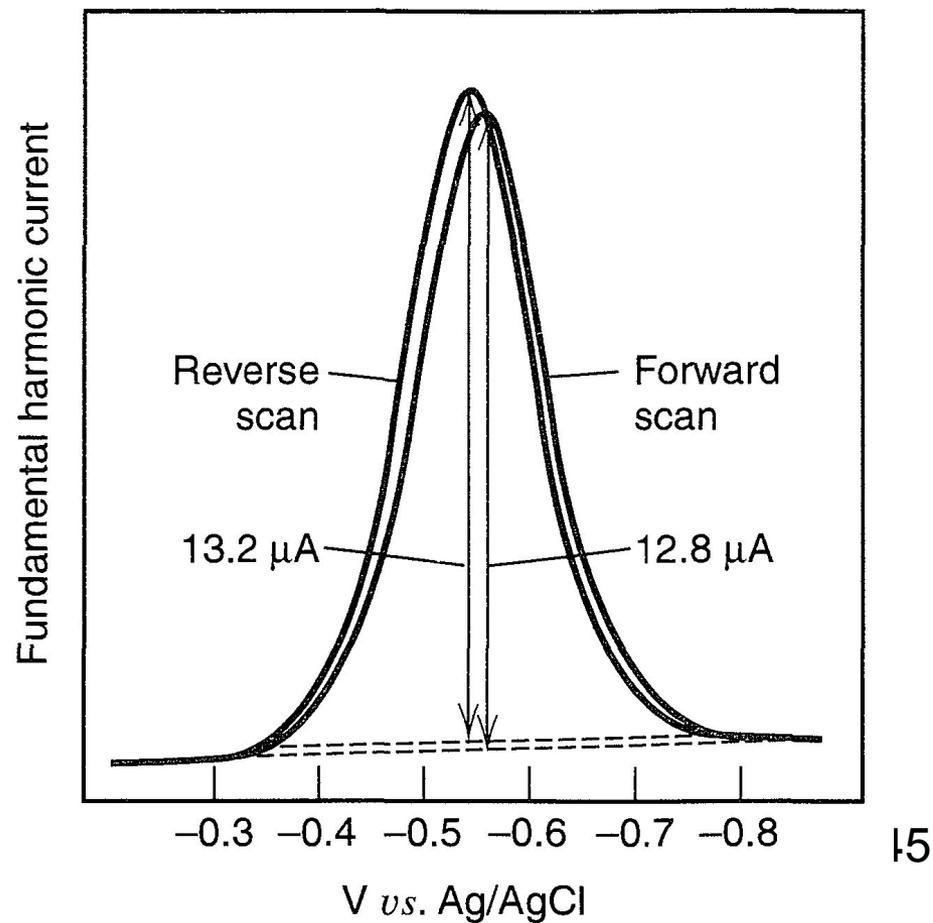
ac voltammetry

Циклическая ас вольтамперометрия

Квазиобратимые системы



СасV 1 mM ацетилацетоната Fe(III) в ацетоне, $\Delta E = 5 \text{ mV}$, $v = 100 \text{ Mv/s}$, $\omega/2\pi = 400 \text{ Hz}$



ас ВЫСШИХ ГАРМОНИК

