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钴系纳米晶的可控合成及其催化和电化学  
特性

Controllable Synthesis of Co-based Nanocrystals and Their  
Catalytic and Electrochemical Properties

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## 摘要

应用于新能源领域的新型非贵金属纳米材料是当今科学界的关注热点之一，钴基纳米材料是特别重要的一类。钴基纳米材料在催化、传感器、锂离子电池、磁性材料等方面有非常广泛的应用。本文选用高温有机相热解法，合成了八面体、球形、六边形片状和棒状氧化钴纳米晶，钴基磷化物纳米棒，金钴合金纳米粒子和磷化钴纳米棒/石墨烯复合材料。合成中采用了一锅法，前驱体快速注入和注射泵缓慢注入等方法来控制合成纳米晶的形貌、成分和相组成。对合成的钴基纳米晶，进行了催化产氢和锂离子电池负极方面的应用探索。并探讨了影响性能的相关机制。主要的研究结果如下。

制备出不同形状的立方相和六方相的 CoO 纳米晶，其在催化水解硼氢化钠产氢反应中，展现了与形貌相关的极高的催化活性和较好的稳定性。在相同的反应体系中，CoO 纳米晶的最大产氢速率超过了几乎所有的非贵金属催化剂和一些含有贵金属的催化剂，CoO 的催化活性与形状和相结构有关。在催化反应中，CoO 向非晶相转变。

六方相 CoO 纳米晶的可见光谱展现了特殊的 d-d 电子跃迁和半导体的特征电荷转移跃迁两种跃迁方式。电子跃迁能隙随着纳米晶的形貌不同而呈规律性变化，这来源于 hcp CoO 的晶体结构特点和氧空位的浓度变化。

用注射法合成了向[001]方向延伸的六方 Ni<sub>2</sub>P、Co<sub>1.33</sub>Ni<sub>0.67</sub>P 和正交 Co<sub>2</sub>P 纳米棒。Co<sub>2</sub>P 纳米棒电催化水解产氢活性、稳定性和可逆性最高，Ni<sub>2</sub>P 最低。基底电极和热处理条件也影响着产氢活性，Ni<sub>2</sub>P 和 Co<sub>1.33</sub>Ni<sub>0.67</sub>P 在热处理后活性大幅提高。研究阐明了活性变化的相关机制，证实了磁性金属磷化物纳米晶作为产氢反应非 Pt 系催化剂的巨大应用潜能。

用一锅法制备了 Co<sub>2</sub>P 纳米棒/石墨烯复合材料。和单一 Co<sub>2</sub>P 纳米棒相比，与石墨烯复合后的 Co<sub>2</sub>P 纳米材料作为锂电池负极材料的可逆容量及循环稳定性都有巨大提升。特别地，电池容量随着循环次数增加不断增加。在 100 mA g<sup>-1</sup> 的充放电速率下，充电和放电容量分别达到 888 和 901 mA h g<sup>-1</sup>，与 Co<sub>2</sub>P 和石墨烯的理论容量相比显著提升。这与石墨烯与纳米棒复合材料中丰富的孔洞，石墨烯的优异特性和 SEI 层的催化分解有关。

用一锅法和注射法合成了结构、成分可控的 AuCo 双金属纳米粒子。其在电

化学产氧反应中体现了强烈的协同效应。Au:Co 比为 2:3 的中间成分 AuCo 纳米粒子的 Au 化合价更高，使得其成为更强的吸电子中心，因而电化学产氧活性最高。中间成分的 AuCo 纳米粒子在循环伏安测试中也体现出了更强的被氧化的倾向。

**关键词：** 钴系纳米晶；双金属；有机液相法；电催化；产氢；锂离子电池

## Abstract

Nowadays, many researches have achieved important progresses in the development of non-noble metal nanocrystals and their alloys with high performance in the field of new energy. Cobalt-based nanomaterials are an important group among them. Some cobalt-based nanomaterials have demonstrated excellent properties as catalysts, sensors, lithium ion batteries and magnetic materials. This dissertation mainly focuses on the preparation of CoO octahedron nanocrystals, nanospheres, hexagonal plates and rods, Co-based phosphide nanorods, Co<sub>2</sub>P/graphene nanocomposites and AuCo bimetallic nanoparticles by using high-temperature organic solution approaches. Facile one-pot and injection methods have been developed to control the crystalline phase, composition, structure and morphology of those Co-based nanocrystals. Electrochemical and catalytic properties in correlation with shape, phase and composition of these nanocrystals have been evaluated and the corresponding mechanism has been discussed. The main results are as follows:

Cubic and hexagonal CoO nanocrystals exhibited excellent catalytic activities towards the hydrolysis reaction of alkaline NaBH<sub>4</sub> solutions, which exceeded most of that of noble metal and transition metal catalysts. Their properties changed with the morphology. CoO changed into amorphous phase during catalytic reaction. The UV-vis spectra of hexagonal CoO exhibited both d-d transition and charge-transfer features, which was tunable in terms of the morphology, the characteristics of hexagonal CoO structure and oxygen vacancies.

Ni<sub>2</sub>P, Co<sub>1.33</sub>Ni<sub>0.67</sub>P and Co<sub>2</sub>P nanorods growing along [001] direction have been synthesized by injection method. For the three catalysts, Co<sub>2</sub>P nanorods showed the highest catalytic activities and stabilities toward electrocatalytic hydrogen evolution, and those of Ni<sub>2</sub>P nanorods was the lowest. The activities depended on the material of electrode and thermochemical treatment. The study verified that transition metal phosphide nanorods can be used as high performance catalysts for electrochemical hydrogen evolution.

Co<sub>2</sub>P/graphene nanocomposites were successfully synthesized using a facile one-pot method. Compared to Co<sub>2</sub>P nanorods, Co<sub>2</sub>P/graphene nanocomposites exhibit more enhanced reversible cycleability and capacity toward Li-ion batteries. Particularly, the capacity increased significantly during cycling. The charge and

discharge capacities reached 888 and 901 mAh g<sup>-1</sup> respectively at the current density of 100 mA g<sup>-1</sup>, which greatly exceeds the theoretical capacities of graphene and Co<sub>2</sub>P. The enhanced properties corresponded to the plenty of microspores in Co<sub>2</sub>P/graphene, outstanding properties of graphene and catalytic decomposition of SEI layers.

Partially phase-segregated AuCo nanoparticles with controllable compositions and structures were prepared by one-pot and injection method. Au served as a strong electron sink to promote several steps of oxygen evolution reaction (OER). AuCo nanoparticles with Au:Co ratio of ~2:3 were shown to exhibit bifunctional synergy for electrocatalytic OER, in terms of its highest valent state of surface Au as strong electron sink.

Key words: Co-based nanocrystals; bimetallic; organic solution method; electocatalysis; hydrogen evolution; lithium ion batteries.

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厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

# 第一章 绪论

## 1.1 引言

高效的能源系统与新材料的开发密不可分。在纳米尺度下，原子的周期性边界条件，电子的波动，原子间相互作用等因素都发生了改变，从而表现出与传统块体材料不同的性质<sup>[1-3]</sup>，尤其是在催化产氢、锂离子电池领域，其展现了优异的特性，推动着新能源的开发与应用。通过对纳米材料制备技术的改进，优化纳米材料成分、相组成、形貌、尺寸等性质，获得更优越的使用性能，是当今纳米能源领域的研究热点。

基于贵金属昂贵的成本，开发应用于能源领域的非贵金属纳米材料是当今科学界的关注热点。钴系纳米晶是其中重要的一类。钴基化合物及合金纳米材料在催化、传感器、锂离子电池、磁性材料等方面有非常广泛的应用，其制备技术和性能研究也在不断突破。本博士论文是关于高效钴基氧化物和磷化物纳米晶催化剂的制备及在硼氢化钠水解产氢、电催化水解产氢产氧和锂离子电池负极材料方面的应用研究。在下面的章节中，本文将介绍纳米材料的形核生长理论、合成方法和钴基纳米材料的研究进展。

## 1.2 纳米晶的形成

### 1.2.1 形核生长理论

液相中纳米晶的生长主要包括形核和生长两个阶段。形核对纳米晶形貌的控制非常关键。形核过程始于前驱体的分解和单体的形成，这个过程是随环境温度压力等条件改变的动态平衡过程。1950年，LarMer等人提出：所有晶核同时瞬间形成，其后的生长过程中没有晶核的出现，即生长和形核过程完全分离的“爆炸形核”理论<sup>[4]</sup>。“爆炸形核”适用于单分散纳米粒子的形成，即所有粒子同时形核生长。均匀形核体系由均相转变为非均相，需越过能垒。如Fig. 1-1所示，第I阶段，单体浓度增加，体系过饱和度持续增加；第II阶段，体系过饱和度增大至足以越过能垒而形成稳定的晶种；第III阶段，形核导致的单体消耗大于生成，体系过饱和度下降<sup>[5]</sup>。

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