

新型石墨烯复合材料的制备 及其催化应用研究进展

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摘 要 石墨烯与聚合物、金属、金属氧化物、有机晶体等形成的新型复合材料性能优异、成本低廉,具有广阔的应用前景。综述了石墨烯复合材料的制备方法及其在催化领域中的应用,介绍了石墨烯复合材料及以石墨烯复合材料为载体的催化剂在光催化、电催化及传统化学催化反应中表现出的优异性能,并对其制备前景进行了展望。

关键词 石墨烯,复合材料,载体,制备,催化应用

Research progress on preparation of new graphene composite material and its catalysis

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Abstract The new composite materials combined by graphene and polymer, metal, metal oxide, organic crystal and other materials have a combination of excellent performance and low cost, which make it possesses a prospecting application. The preparation methods of graphene composites and its application in catalysis were reviewed. The excellent properties of graphene composites or catalysts, which shown in light, electricity and traditional chemical catalysis, and prospects for its preparation were focused.

Key words graphene, composite material, support, preparation, catalysis application

2004 年, Geim 课题组^[1]采用胶带剥离法剥离高定向石墨得到石墨烯。近年来,以石墨烯二维平面纳米结构为基本结构单元,与其他聚合物、金属、金属氧化物及有机晶体等复合得到的新型材料具有独特的理化性质,掀起了石墨烯复合材料的研究热潮^[2]。目前,有关石墨烯复合材料的研究主要集中在化学修饰电极^[3-4]、化学电源^[5-6]和气体传感器^[7]等方面,在纳米电子器件领域、超级电容器和锂离子电池领域的研究也较为广泛^[8-10]。相比之下,有关石墨烯复合材料在化学催化领域的应用研究则较少。石墨烯复合材料可用于电催化、光催化及传统化学催化领域。此外,它也是优异的催化剂载体,特殊的堆叠层状结构及大比表面积^[11]使其可以负载不同类型的活性组分并应用于不同的催化反应体系,因此具有广阔的应用前景。

1 石墨烯复合材料的制备方法

自发现石墨烯以来,越来越多的制备方法被人

们所熟知并加以利用。石墨烯制备方法主要有机械剥离法^[1]、取向生长法^[12]、化学气相沉积法^[13-14]、电弧法^[15]、电化学化法^[16]、氧化-还原法(Hummers 法^[17]、Brodie 法^[18]、Staudenmaier 法^[19])等。石墨烯复合载体除具有石墨烯的相关性质以外,还具有其他物质的性质,这些特性使其与活性组分的协同作用更加显著,在实际应用中能够更好地适应反应体系条件,达到更好的催化效果。目前,石墨烯复合材料的制备方法主要有以下几种。

1.1 溶胶-凝胶法

将氧化石墨烯(GO)及其他材料均匀分散在水相中,形成稳定的透明溶胶体系,陈化形成三维空间网络结构的凝胶,再经干燥、烧结固化制备出分子乃至纳米亚结构的材料。Watcharotone 等^[20]将 GO 分散在水-乙醇中,制成稳定分散液。向分散液中加入四甲基硅酸盐溶液(TMOS),形成的溶胶在室温下静置数日。将所得溶胶涂在硼硅酸盐玻璃或 SiO_x/Si 等亲水底物上,快速蒸发溶剂,使其凝胶

基金项目:西安石油大学研究生创新与实践培养立项项目(YCS17211018;YCS16211026)

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化,在饱和水合肼蒸气中通电 12h。所得复合物于 100℃干燥 3h,在惰性气氛中 400℃焙烧制得石墨烯/SiO₂ 复合材料。

1.2 水热合成法

Shen 等^[21]将钛酸四丁酯与 1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑六氟磷酸盐溶液([BMIM][PF₆])充分混合;将抗坏血酸和氢氧化铵溶液加入到 GO 溶液中,再将 2 种溶液混合置入高压釜中于 160℃保持 4h。离心后,用纯水和乙醇洗涤数次,于 90℃干燥 12h,得到 TiO₂-还原氧化石墨烯(RGO)。

1.3 化学还原法

Hao 等^[22]将一定量的原硅酸四甲酯(TEOS)水溶液与超声分散的 GO 分散液混合,用氨水溶液将反应混合物 pH 调节至 9,于 95℃条件下加入水合肼还原 24h。趁热抽滤,用蒸馏水洗涤,将合成的复合物在真空中于 323K 条件下干燥 12h,得到石墨烯/SiO₂ 复合材料。

Li 等^[23]将三水醋酸锌[Zn(AcO)₂·3H₂O]溶液与 GO 的分散液充分混合,待离子完全交换后,滴加等体积的 NaOH 溶液。充分搅拌 1h,抽滤,所得固体于 150℃干燥 12h,再分散到硼氢化钠(NaBH₄)水溶液中,于 120℃水热处理 4h,得到石墨烯/ZnO₂ 复合材料。

Zhang 等^[24]将 10mg GO 和 90mg TiO₂ 纳米粒子分散到 100mL 蒸馏水中。超声处理 1h 后形成稳定的分散液,离心后于 30℃充分干燥,所得产物在氩气气氛下,以 100℃/min 升温速率升至 300℃保持 2h,得到石墨烯/TiO₂ 复合材料。

1.4 热还原法

Al₂O₃ 刚性强、廉价易得,因此在工业催化剂中得到广泛应用^[25]。但是 Al₂O₃ 丰富的 L 酸中心会使部分传统催化剂表面形成难还原的盐类。例如,负载磷化物时,其表面会生成 AlPO₄,使得大部分磷酸盐不能被还原为磷化物^[26]。Fan 等^[27]在氮气气氛中,60s 内将磷片石墨加热至 1000℃,将膨胀石墨去角质,再将 α-Al₂O₃ 用膨胀石墨研磨 30h。以 N-甲基吡咯烷酮(NMP)为分散介质,使用 Si₃N₄ 球磨后,通过旋转蒸发器干燥复合粉末,于 600℃焙烧制得石墨烯/α-Al₂O₃ 复合材料。

1.5 其他方法

除上述制备方法外,研究人员通过生物方法成功制备了石墨烯复合材料。Atarod 等^[28]通过凝固芽孢杆菌叶提取物中的生物活性分子还原 Pd²⁺、Fe³⁺ 离子和 GO,制备 Pd/RGO/Fe₃O₄ 纳米复合材

料。该方法产率高,反应时间短,反应条件温和,不产生有害物质,是简单、高效、廉价、易于放大、环境友好和绿色的制备方法。

2 石墨烯复合材料的催化性能及应用

石墨烯复合材料具有良好的催化和储氢性能,作为催化剂其受到越来越多的关注^[29]。石墨烯较大的比表面积及其独特的石墨化平面结构,优异的化学稳定性和电气、机械性能在催化领域表现出显著的优势^[30]。

2.1 电催化性能

石墨烯及其复合材料对一些氧化还原电对和生物小分子都表现出优异的电催化性能。含氧官能团、缺陷和边缘位点、导电性以及静电作用对石墨烯及其复合材料的电催化性能都有一定影响。Zhao 等^[31]成功合成了具有独特三明治结构的石墨烯/Co₃O₄ 复合材料,将该复合材料作为高效析氧反应电催化剂。实验表明,Co₃O₄ 和石墨烯的协同效应显著,石墨烯/Co₃O₄ 复合材料在碱性和中性电解质中表现出优异的稳定性和催化性能。

Cui 等^[32]采用磷钼酸(HPMo)对石墨烯片(GS)进行功能化处理,用静电吸引苯胺作为原子合成聚苯胺(PANI),并用于负载纳米 Pt 催化甲醇氧化。实验表明,纳米 Pt/聚苯胺-磷钼酸-石墨烯(Pt/PANI-HPMo-GS)催化剂比 Pt/PANI-GS, Pt/GS 和 Pt/C 催化剂具有更高的催化活性和稳定性。石墨烯经过 HPMo 改性,分散度更高,Pt 在高特异性表面均匀生长,增强了 Pt/PANI-HPMo-GS 催化剂的电催化活性。

Chang 等^[33]以聚乙烯吡咯烷酮(PVP)作为表面活性剂,制备了 Pt 纳米簇/石墨烯(PtNCs/GR)复合材料,并使用循环伏安法测试了 PtNCs/GR 对葡萄糖氧化的电催化活性。实验发现,添加 PVP 可以有效提高 Pt 纳米簇的分散性,从而改善 Pt 纳米簇对葡萄糖氧化的催化活性。PtNCs/GR 复合材料在中性溶液中对葡萄糖氧化具有优异的电催化活性。

Li 等^[34]制备了 Pt/RGO/CB(炭黑)复合电催化剂。与 Pt/RGO 相比,Pt/RGO/CB 显示出增强的氧还原反应活性。电化学测量表明,混合结构中,RGO 的柔性 2D 轮廓可以用作防止电解质中溶解的 Pt 物质浸入的“网状”结构,而 CB 可以作为重新捕获的活性位点或小 Pt 簇的活性位点。因此,Pt/RGO/CB 催化剂的稳定性极强,重复测试 20000 次

其电化学表面积仅缩小 5%。

2.2 光催化性能

在光催化过程中,不需要电子转移到外部电路,催化剂表面形成的光诱导电子-空穴对直接通过化学反应清除,而不是由电极收集^[8]。Du 等^[35]制备了六边形微介孔结构的层状二氧化钛-石墨烯(TiO_2 -GR)薄膜,并在介孔膜中引入相互连接的大孔,增加了薄膜的可及表面积,并明显提高了 TiO_2 -GR 薄膜的光催化活性。 TiO_2 -GR 复合材料显示出增强的快速吸附和光降解有机染料能力,适用于废水处理和空气净化以去除有机污染物。

Liu 等^[36]采用 L-赖氨酸一步水热法制备了具有多孔三维结构的 BiOBr/RGO 气凝胶。 BiOBr/RGO 气凝胶具有较大的 BET 比表面积,增强了对污染物的吸附能力,气凝胶水性光催化剂降解活性优异。此外, BiOBr/RGO 气凝胶也表现出高稳定性,并且可以容易地从反应回收系统分离。

Chen 等^[37]采用石墨烯桥接 $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{Ag}/\text{BiVO}_4$ 的方案,通过分层装配法结合原位沉淀和光还原法制备光催化剂。结果表明,大比表面积、理想的吸收能力和更高的光电子-空穴对分离效率有利于 $\text{Ag}/\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ 和 RGO 的催化作用,增强了 $\text{Ag}/\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{BiVO}_4/\text{RGO}$ 纳米光催化剂的光催化性能,在可见光照射下纳米光催化剂对四环素降解显示出优异的光催化活性。

Kannan 等^[38]通过使用 L-半胱氨酸作为还原剂和稳定剂,一步合成 N 和 S 掺杂的碳量子点/还原型氧化烯负载的氧化铈纳米杂化催化剂($\text{CeO}_x\text{-HDCQD}@ \text{RGO}$)。研究表明, $\text{CeO}_x\text{-HDCQD}@ \text{RGO}$ 纳米杂化催化剂是一种新型的双功能催化剂,对有机染料的分解具有良好的光催化活性,在碱性介质中对析氧反应表现出优异的电催化活性。

Hu 等^[39]通过一步法制备具有增强的光催化性能的花状 CuS/RGO 复合材料。花状 CuS 高度分散并锚定在 RGO 纳米片上, RGO 有效促进了光生电子-空穴对的分离,提高了 CuS 的光催化能力。结果表明, CuS/RGO 具有高效的光催化活性和良好的稳定性,比纯 CuS 的光催化活性高 4 倍左右。

2.3 化学催化性能

Atarod 等^[28]通过绿色工艺将钯纳米颗粒(Pd NPs)负载到 $\text{RGO}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ 纳米复合材料上,并以其为还原剂和稳定剂,测试了室温下还原 4-硝基苯酚(4-NP)的催化活性。结果表明,反应开始后 1min,4-NP 的加氢脱氧产物 4-氨基苯酚(4-AP)收率为

98%。采用绿色工艺反应条件温和且产物收率可观。

Shang 等^[40]制备了石墨烯/ SiO_2 复合材料负载的 Pt 催化剂,并将其应用于 4-NP 的加氢实验中。结果表明,与 Pt/RGO 催化剂相比,在相同反应条件下 $\text{Pt}/\text{RGO}@ \text{mSiO}_2$ 催化剂转化率可达 100%,催化性能优异且稳定性更好。

Seok 等^[41]制备了 $\text{Mo}_2\text{C}/\text{RGO}$ 纳米催化剂,并用于大豆油脂肪酸脱氧生产柴油的反应。实验表明, Mo_2C 纳米粒子在 RGO 上的分散性良好,相比于玻璃状球形碳(SC)、活性炭(AC)和介孔碳(MC), RGO 在脱氧反应中表现出与 Mo_2C 更好的协同作用,增强了催化剂的脱氧活性。

Li 等^[42]通过一步法合成 $\text{GO}/\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ 杂化物,将其用于室温下催化亚甲基蓝(MB)染料分解。实验表明,带负电荷的 GO 可有效吸附阳离子 MB 分子,其亲水性可以提高催化剂的分散性,有利于 MB 染料在水中的分解。 $\text{GO}/\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ 杂化物与单相 Mn_3O_4 颗粒相比,反应速率显著提高,具有优异的催化活性。

Guo 等^[43]使用铁污泥作为铁前体,合成了一系列铁-石墨烯(Fe-G)催化剂。实验表明: Fe-G 催化剂的介孔结构增强了其吸附能力,促进了 $\text{Fe}(\text{III})\text{-Fe}(\text{II})$ 循环;最佳条件下, Fe-G 复合材料对罗丹明 B 具有较高的催化降解活性; $\text{pH}=3.03\sim 9.44$,稳定性优异,对酸红和甲硝唑的降解活性也十分显著。

3 结语与展望

在石墨烯复合材料中,由于石墨烯可增强填料与基体相互作用,承担电子传输-受体层、空穴传输层等角色,因此,石墨烯复合材料具有大而有效的电、热传导面,支持活性组分负载的表面,在光催化、电催化及传统化学催化反应中表现出优异的催化活性和稳定性。目前,人们对石墨烯复合材料的制备有了一定的认识,为了使石墨烯复合材料在催化领域得到更加广泛的应用,需对其结构及特性不断优化,针对不同反应所需的特殊构造,不能简单、随机的混合,而是要对其进行设计后形成混合架构,这就对石墨烯复合材料的制备提出了更高的要求。

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收稿日期: 2017-10-23

修稿日期: 2018-11-17

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收稿日期: 2017-10-09

修稿日期: 2018-12-17