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Electrochemical Behavior of Iron-based Imidazolium

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Chloride Ionic Liquids

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Abstract: In order to study the electrochemical properties of the iron-based imidazolium chloride ionic liquids, two kinds of ionic liquids - trivalent (Fe(III)-IL) and trivalent / divalent coexisting system (Fe(III/II)-IL) - were constructed by mixing 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride (BmimCl), FeCl₃·6H₂O and FeCl₂·4H₂O. [Bmim]⁺, [Bmim₂Cl]⁺, [FeCl₄]⁻ and [Fe₃Cl₇]⁻ in Fe(III/II)-IL were detected by UV-vis absorption spectroscopy and liquid chromatography - mass spectrometry with an electrospray ionization source (ESI-MS). The electrochemical behaviors of [FeCl₄] and [Fe₃Cl₇] on a platinum electrode were investigated by cyclic voltammetry. Platinum microelectrode was used to reduce the effect of poor conductivity of these ionic liquids. Cyclic voltammetric data indicated that the electrode reaction of FeCl₄/[Fe₃Cl₇] at platinum electrode was a quasi-reversible process. The electrode reaction of FeCl₄ in the ionic liquids was followed by a homogeneous reaction. Both migration and diffusion of electroactive ions affected the electrochemical behavior of Fe(III)/Fe(II) on Pt microelectrode. The values of apparent diffusion coefficient, viscosity, and conductivity of Fe(III)-IL and Fe(III/II)-IL over the temperature range from 293 K to 333 K were measured, and the corresponding activation energies for

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