

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY of the FORCED Ni|H₂SO₄ OSCILLATOR

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Abstract

Without any modulation of the current density, the Ni|1 M H₂SO₄ interface oscillates for a current density greater than a critical value, showing a Hopf bifurcation.

Using theoretical results obtained for forced oscillator (Fig. 1) it has been possible to organize the experimental study of the Ni|1 M H₂SO₄ system near this Hopf bifurcation under current control conditions.



The different behaviours expected in forced self-oscillating systems have been experimentally observed for the Ni|1 M H₂SO₄ oscillator:

- bi-periodic behaviour (Fig. 4),
- period-n behaviour (Figs. 5, 6),
- period-1 behaviour (Fig. 8).

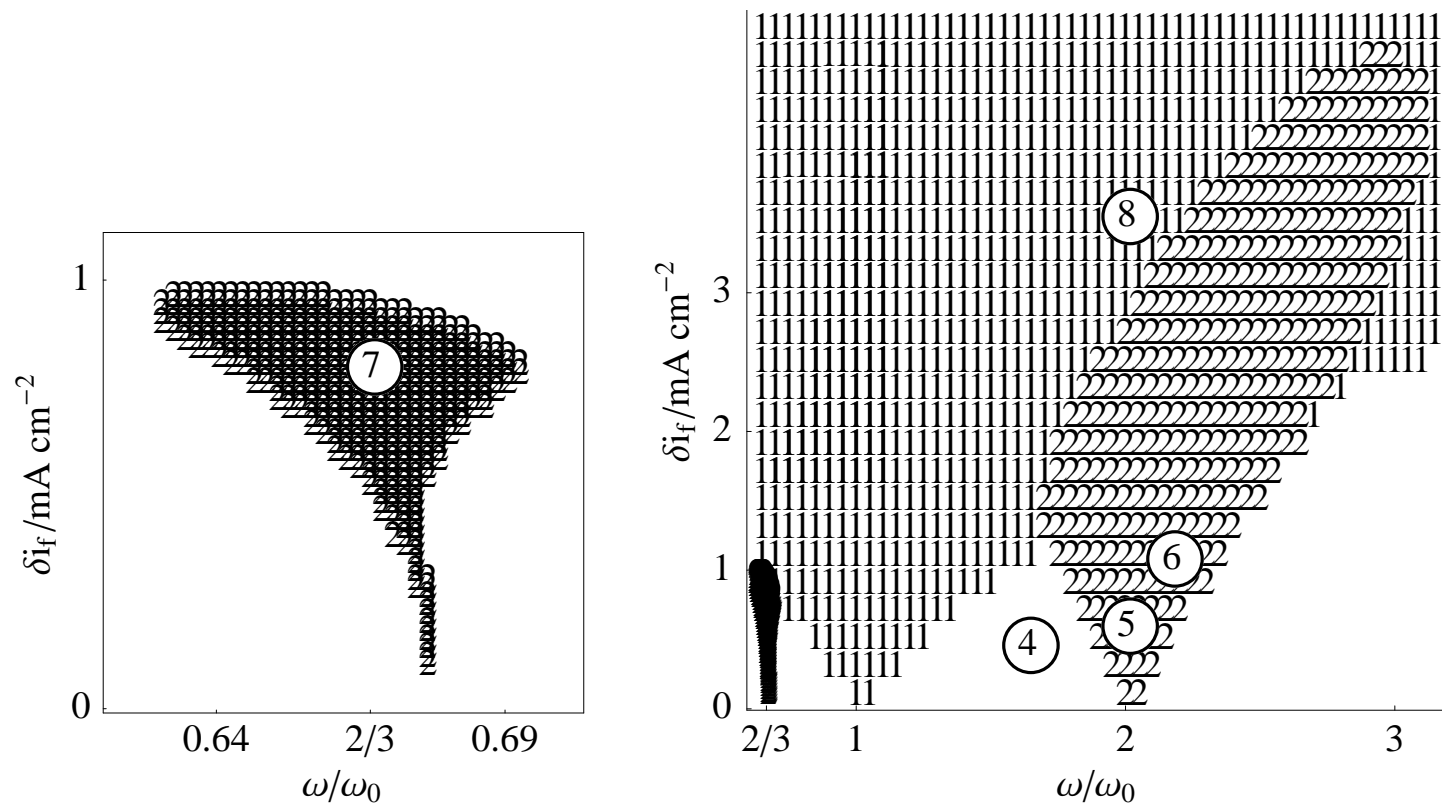
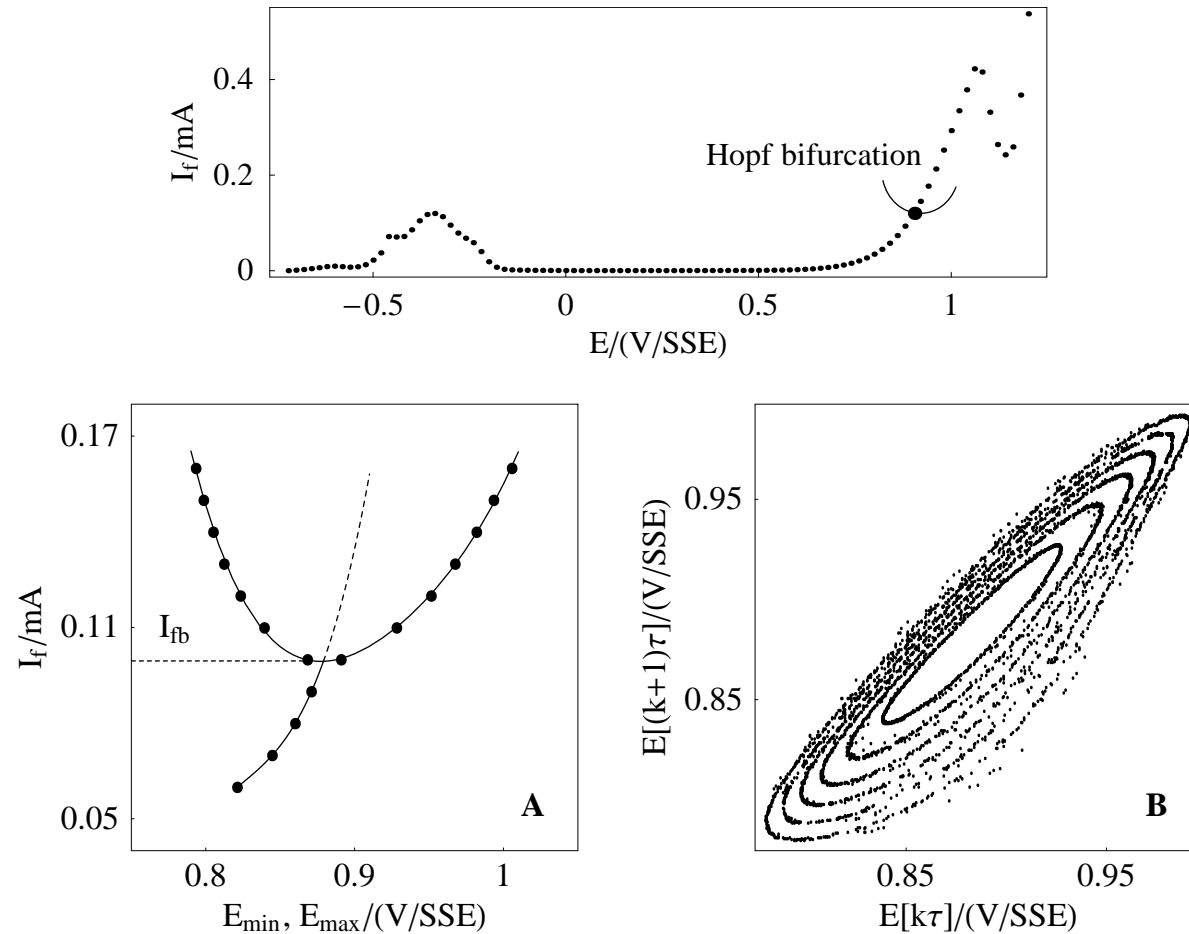


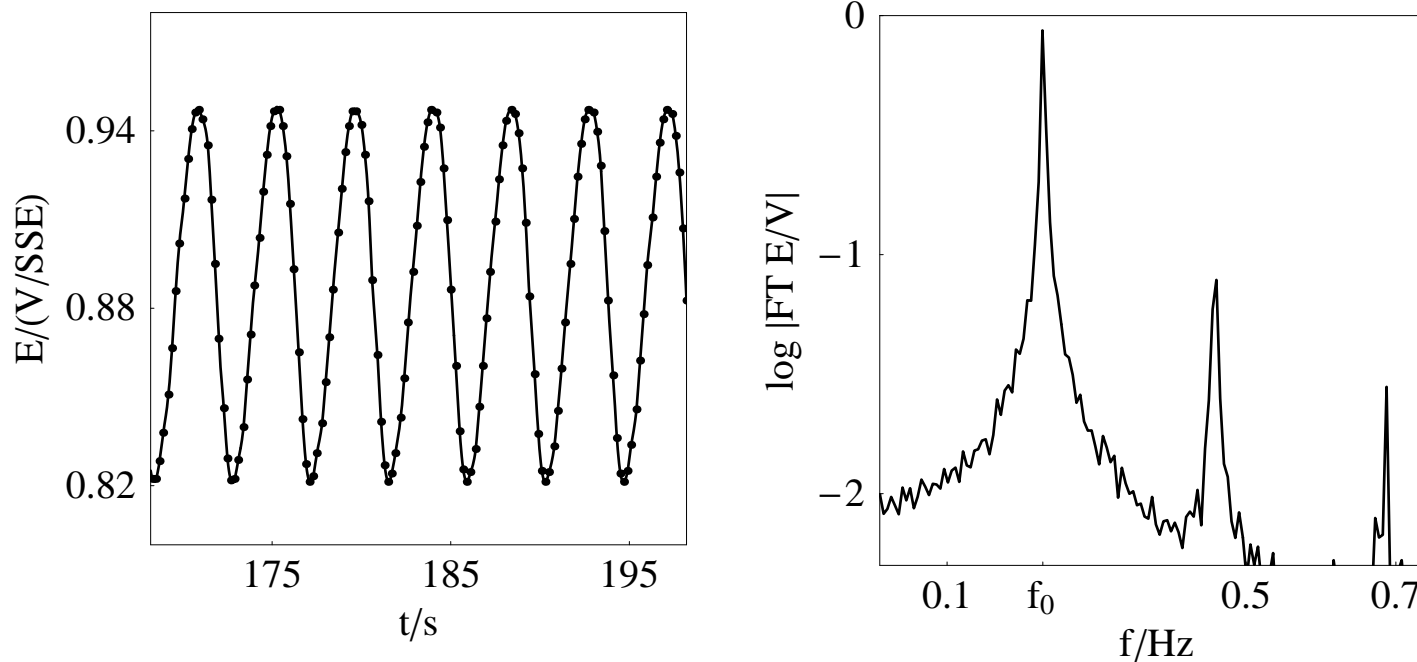
Fig. 1: Arnold tongues plotted for a oxydation-passivation mechanism. n ($n = 1, 2$) indicates a period- n stable regime. Encircled numbers indicate the corresponding figures. Left is an enlargement of right near $f/f_0=2/3$. (<http://preprint.chemweb.com/physchem/0109001>)



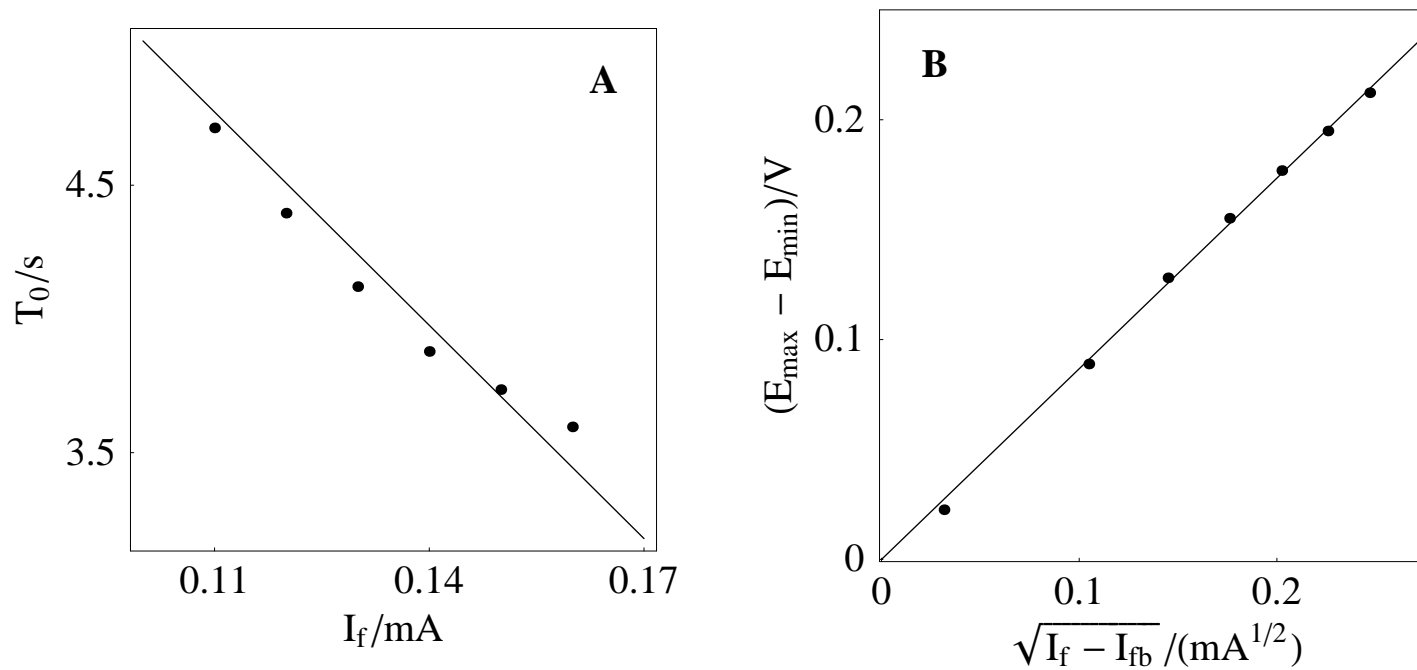
A: Experimental bifurcation diagram showing minima and maxima of electrode potential oscillations. Dots: experimental points, solid lines: stable steady-states and minima and maxima of the oscillations (fit curves), dashed curve : unstable steady-states (extrapolation of the fit curve).

B: Phase portrait for I_f /mA = 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16; $\tau = 0.2$ s.

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Electrode potential oscillations (time series, dots : experimental points, solid line: interpolation curve) and Fourier power spectrum of the oscillations measured for $I_f = 0.12$ mA. $f_0 = 0.228$ Hz, $T_0 = 4.4$ s.



Period of the limit cycle *vs.* I_f (A) and amplitude of the electrode potential oscillations *vs.* square root of the distance from the bifurcation point $(I_f - I_{fb})^{1/2}$ (B).

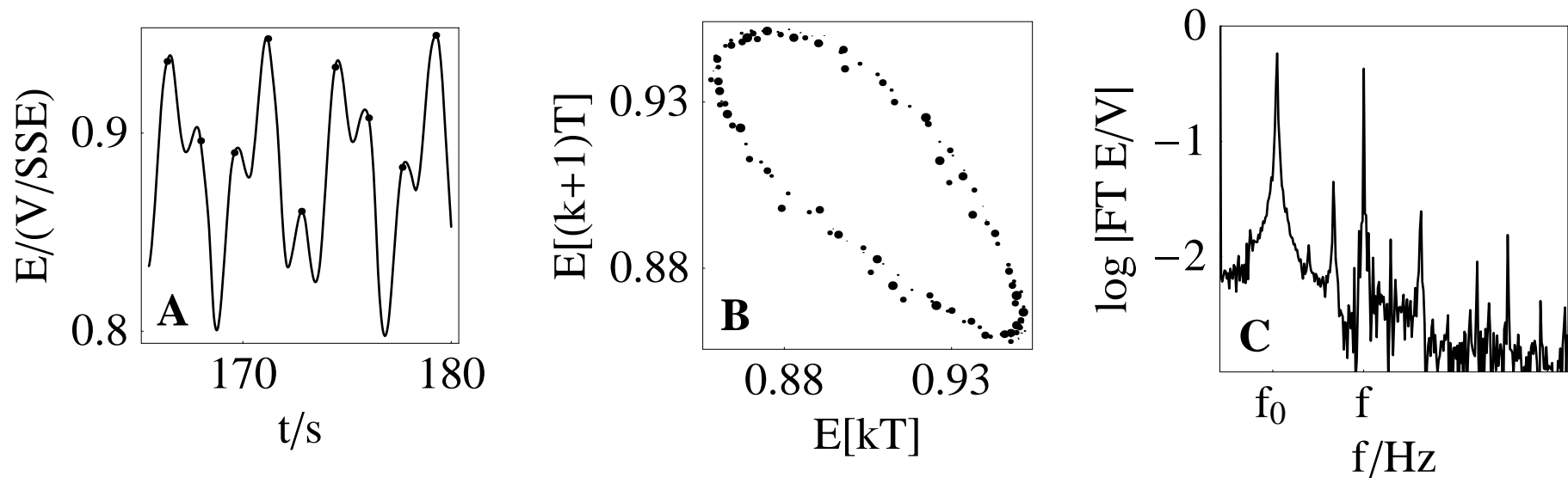


Fig. 4: Electrode potential response to a current modulation. A: electrode potential oscillation, B: Poincaré section in the $E((k+1)T)$ vs. $E(kT)$ plane, C: potential oscillation Fourier power spectrum. Bi-périodic behaviour. $I_f = 0.12$ mA, $\delta I_f = 20$ μ A, $f = 0.62$ Hz.

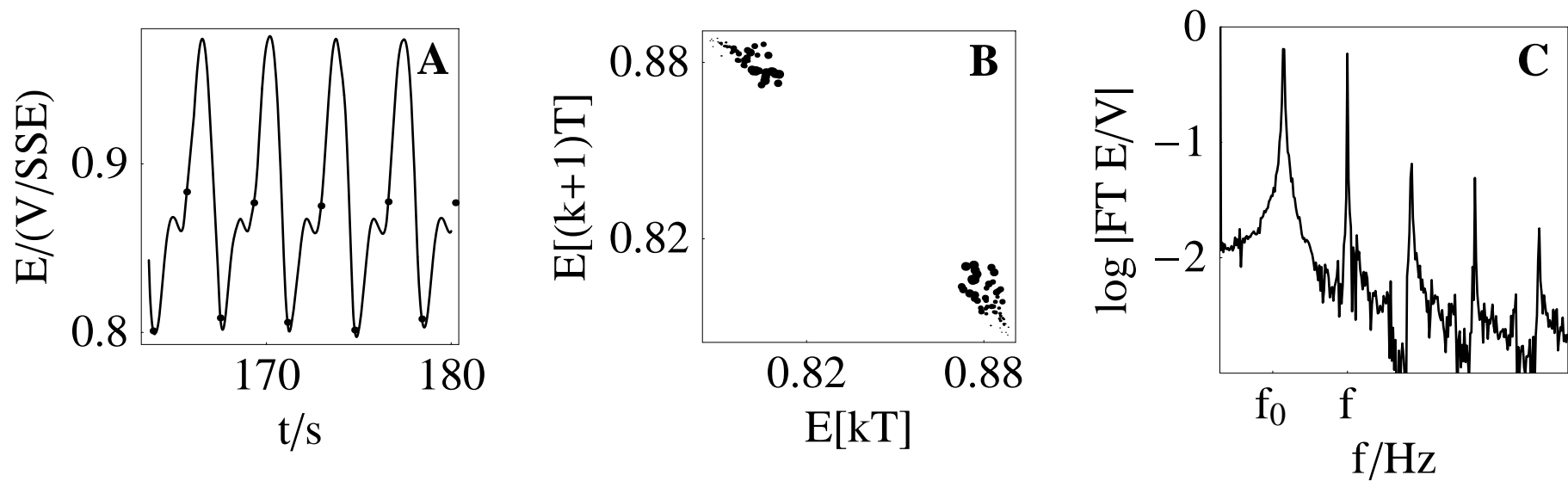


Fig. 5: Period-2 behaviour. $I_f = 0.12$ mA, $\delta I_f = 20$ μ A, $f = 0.55$ Hz. Other captions as in Fig 4.

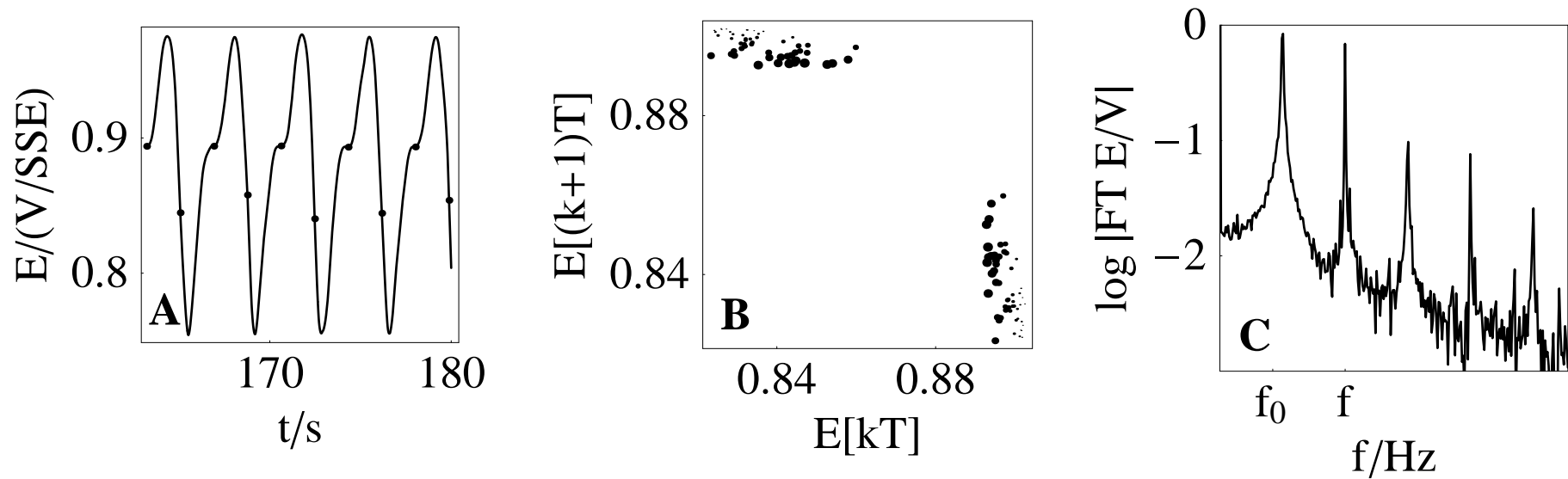
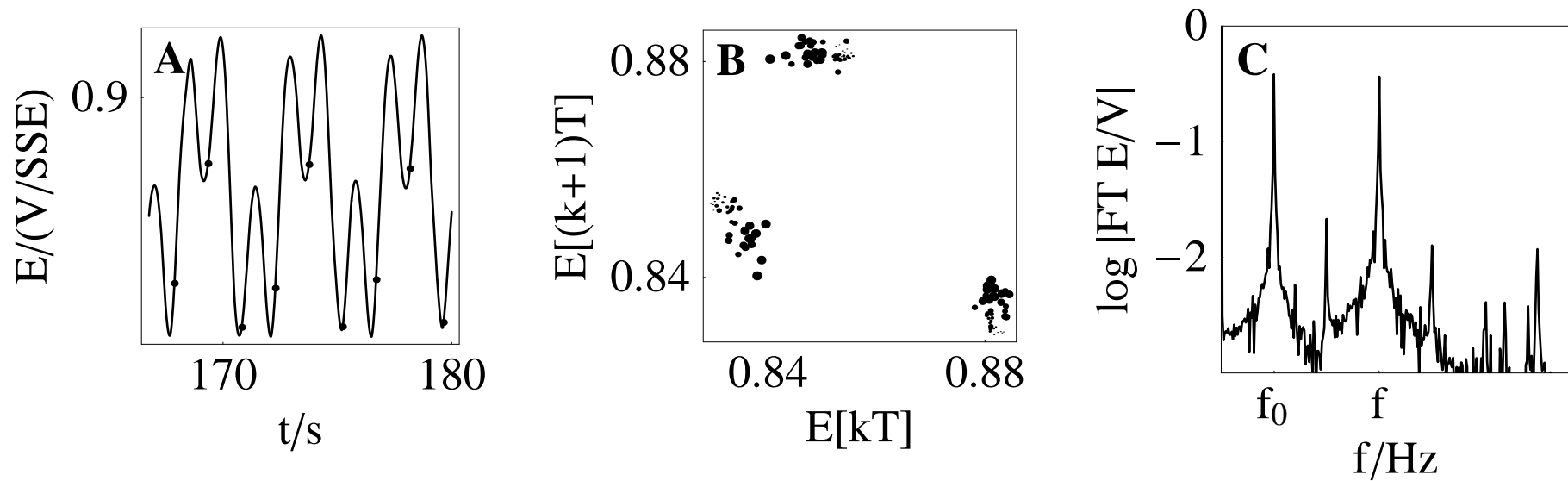


Fig. 6: Period-2 behaviour. $I_f = 0.12$ mA, $\delta I_f = 20$ μ A, $f = 0.54$ Hz. Other captions as Fig 4.



Period-3 behaviour. $I_f = 0.12$ mA, $\delta I_f = 20$ μ A, $f = 0.68$ Hz. Other captions as Fig 4

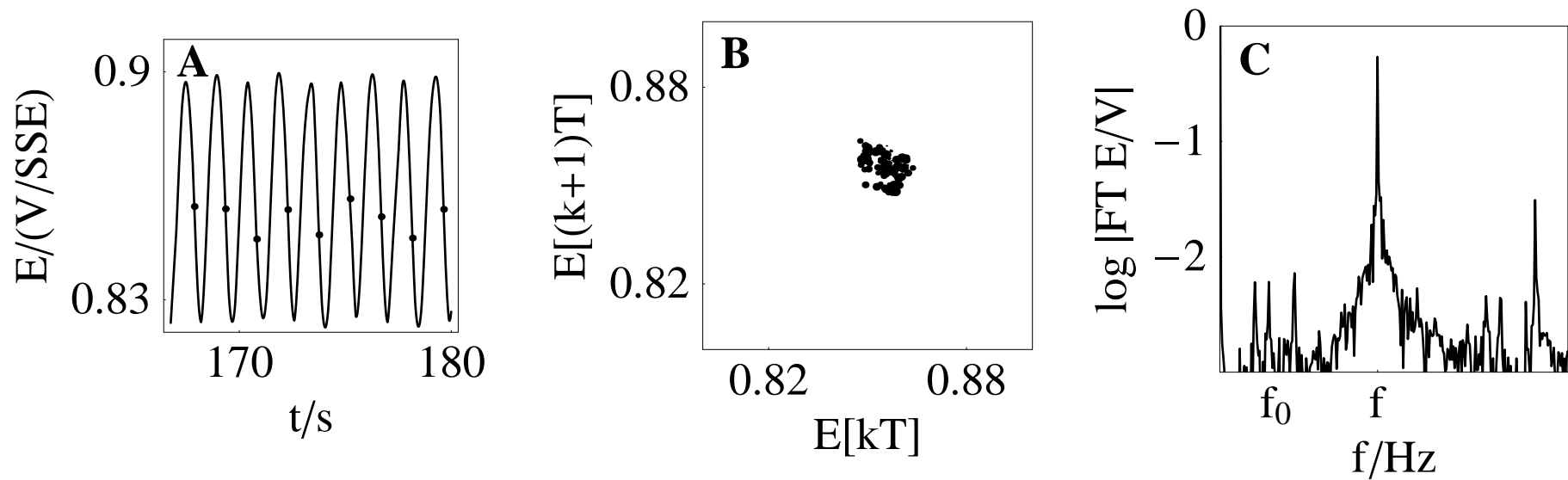


Fig. 8: Period-1 behaviour. $I_f = 0.12$ mA, $\delta I_f = 30$ μ A, $f = 0.68$ Hz. Other captions as Fig 4.