

Lowering the cost of catalysts for electrochemical energy conversion devices

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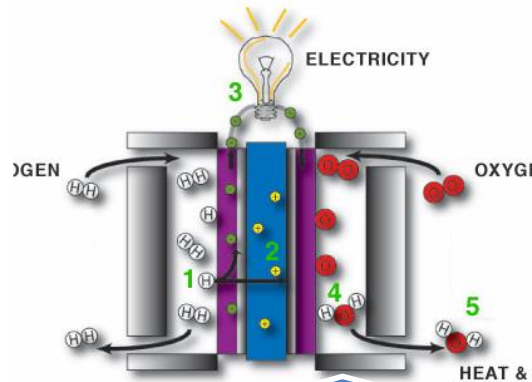
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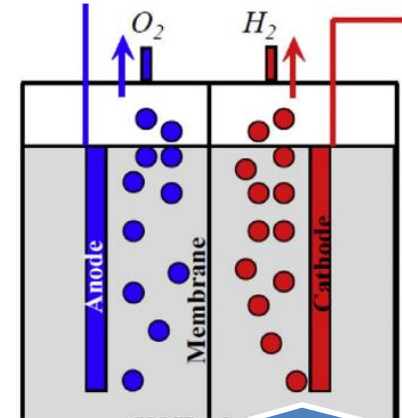
Electrochemical energy conversion devices



Batteries



Fuel cells



Electrolysers

What are fuel cells?

Typical FCs use H₂/O₂

- safety issues
- high cost for gas storage

Why not using liquid fuels?

Direct borohydride fuel cell

- NaBH_4
- O_2



- high energy density
- room temperature operation



promising for portable applications (e.g., cell phones, laptops)

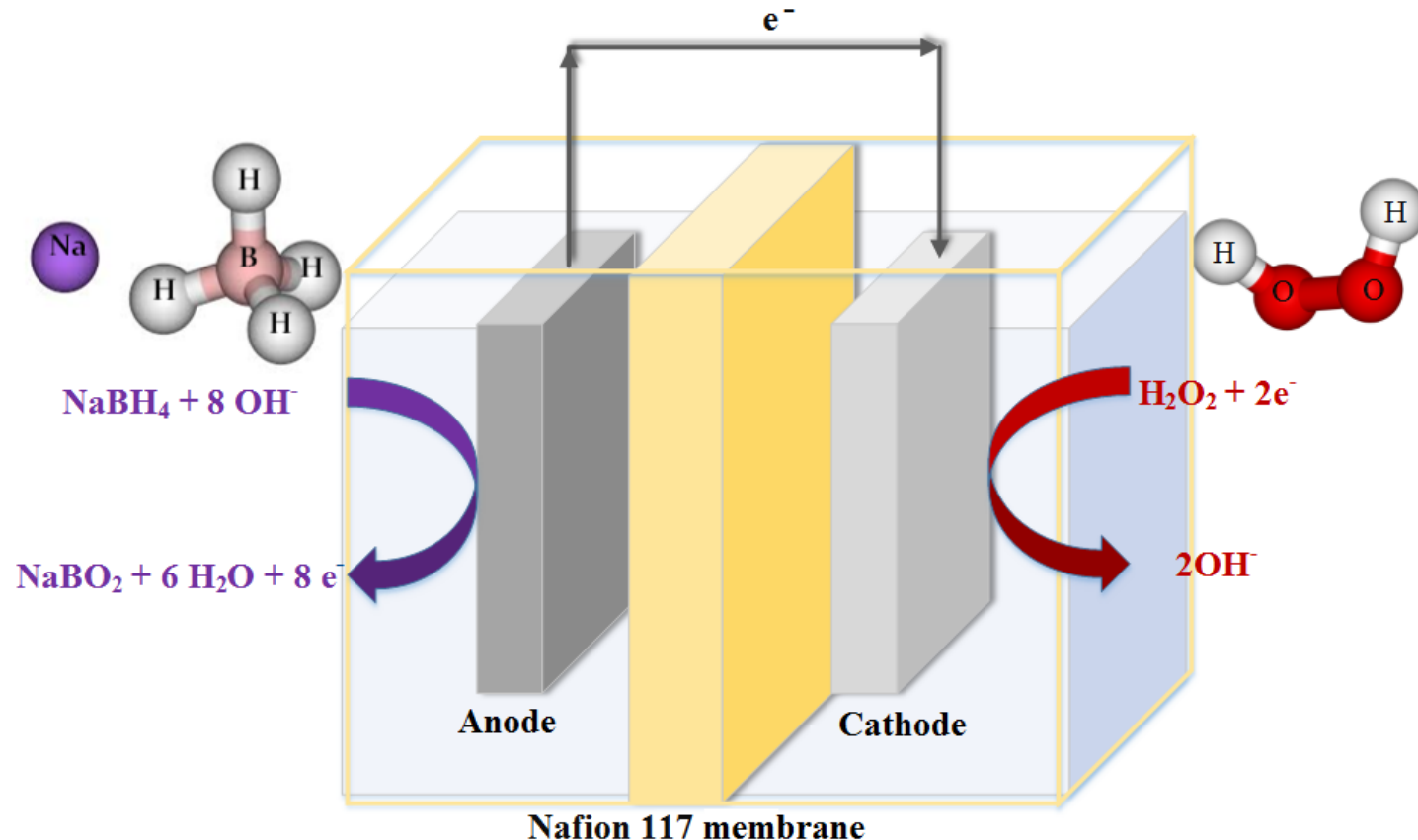
Direct borohydride/peroxide fuel cell

- NaBH_4
- H_2O_2

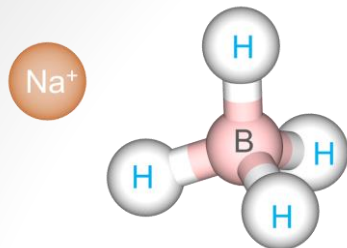


Can we feed the fuel cell with both liquid fuel and liquid oxidant?

Direct borohydride/peroxide fuel cell



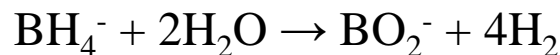
- simplified storage, thermal management and internal processing
- **promising solution for space, underwater, and specific terrestrial applications where O_2 is not available**



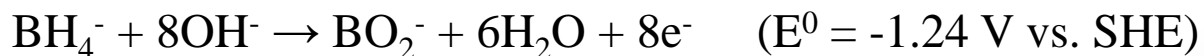
- specialty reducing agent in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals
- bleaching agent in the manufacture of paper
- **hydrogen/energy carrier** (last decade)



Hydrogen carrier → Borohydride hydrolysis reaction



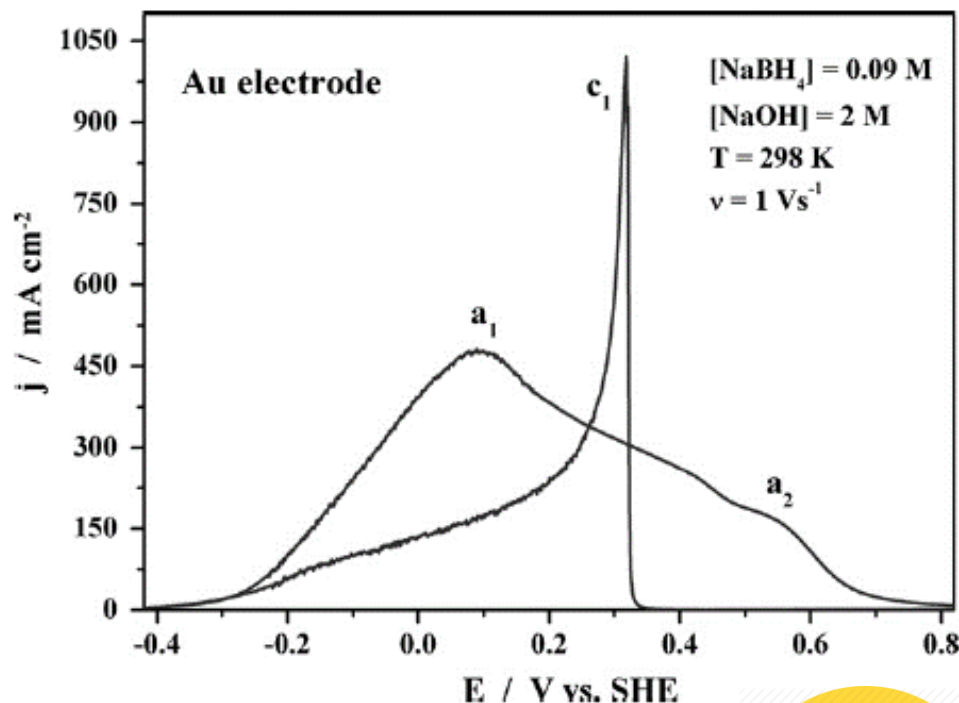
Energy carrier → Borohydride oxidation reaction



ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION

Fundamentals of the BH_4^- oxidation reaction (BOR) in alkaline media

- Au selected for being non-catalytic for BH_4^- hydrolysis
- calculation of kinetic and diffusional parameters that characterise BH_4^- oxidation



However, Au has high price and low BOR kinetics (compared to Pt)

D.M.F. Santos, C.A.C. Sequeira, J. Electrochem. Soc., 156, F67-F74, 2009

D.M.F. Santos, C.A.C. Sequeira, J. Electrochem. Soc., 157, F16-F21, 2010

D.M.F. Santos, C.A.C. Sequeira, Electrochim. Acta., 55, 6775-6781, 2010

ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION

Looking for cheaper anode electrocatalysts...

Zn electrode tested for BOR using CV, CA, and CP

CV indicated number of exchanged electrons = 4

Possible mechanism involves initial oxidation of Zn,



followed by partial oxidation of BH_4^- to hydroxyborohydride (BH_3OH^-)



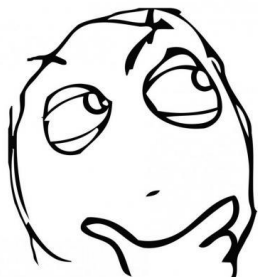
Carbon-supported $\text{Pt}_{0.75}\text{M}_{0.25}$ (with M = Ni or Co) electrocatalysts

- charge transfer coefficients, number of electrons exchanged, standard heterogeneous rate constants and activation energies for BH_4^- oxidation
- $\text{Pt}_{0.75}\text{Ni}_{0.25}/\text{C}$ electrocatalyst was found to be more active for BOR than $\text{Pt}_{0.75}\text{Co}_{0.25}/\text{C}$, with both of them showing superior activity than Pt/C

D.M.F. Santos, C.A.C. Sequeira, J. Electrochem. Soc., 157, B13-B19, 2010

B. Šljukić, J. Milikić, D.M.F. Santos, C.A.C. Sequeira, Electrochim. Acta, 107, 577-580, 2013

ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION

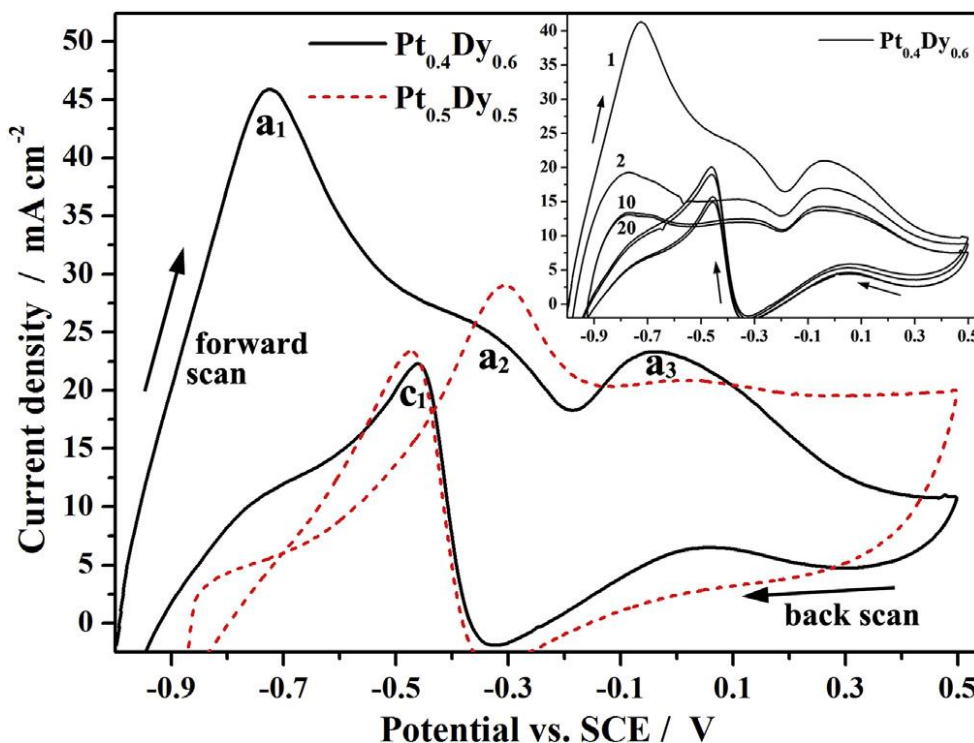


Did you say rare earths...?

Pt-RE alloys show improved electrocatalytic activity for several types of electrochemical reactions

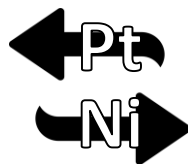
Pt-RE (RE = Ce, Ho, Sm, Dy) electrodes were used to study BOR

average value of $n = 2$

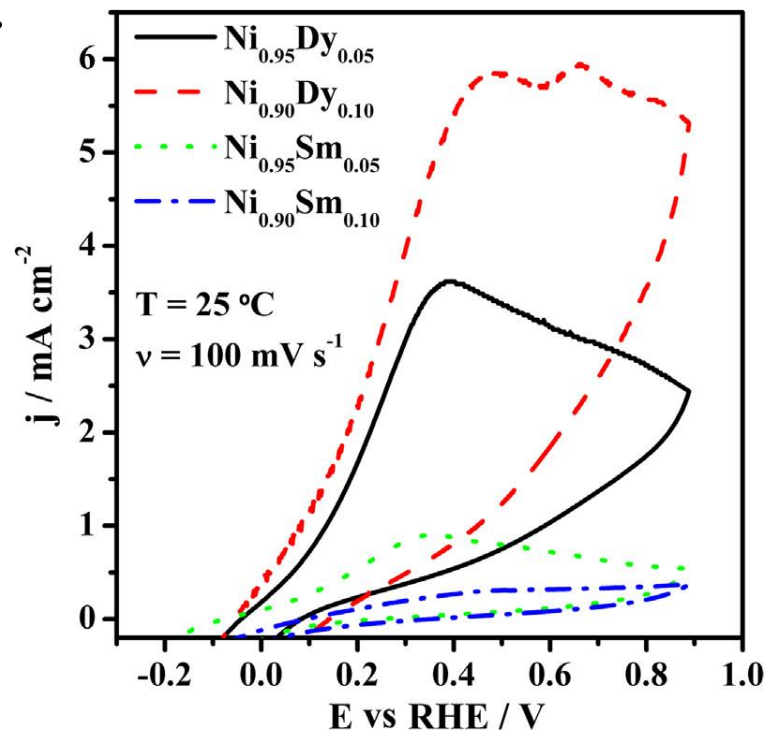
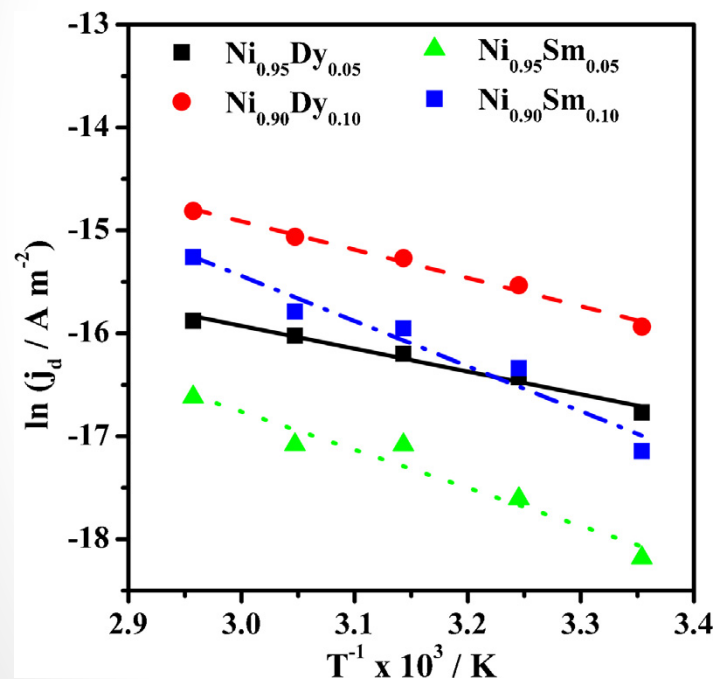


ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION

Can we further decrease the cost
of the anode electrocatalyst?



Ni-RE (RE = Ce, Sm, Dy) electrodes were prepared and used to study BOR

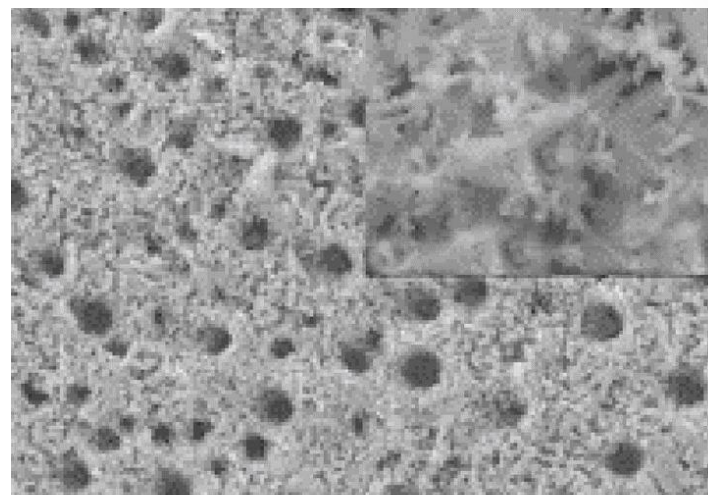
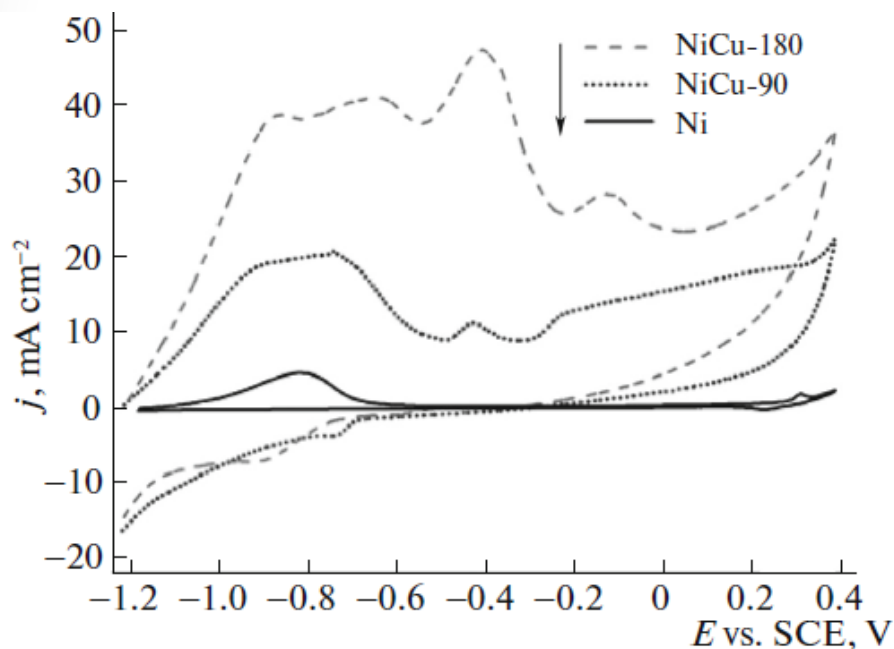


Activation energies of 18 and 23 kJ mol⁻¹ for BOR at Ni_{0.95}Dy_{0.05} and Ni_{0.90}Dy_{0.10}, respectively
- good activity, low overpotentials, at lower cost

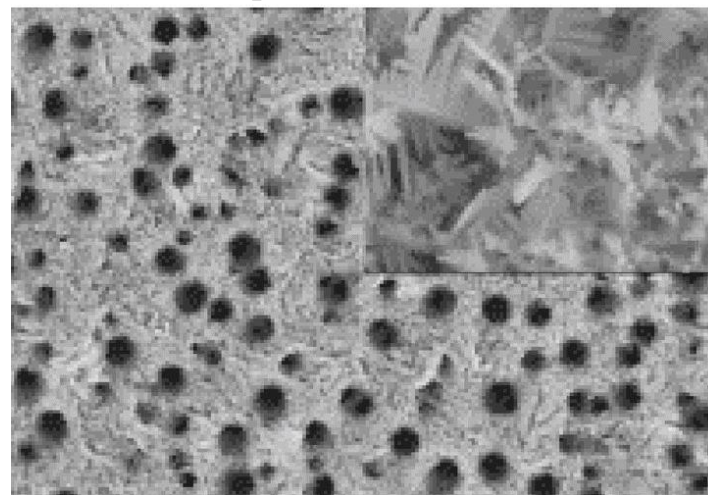
ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION

Three-dimensional nanostructured
Ni-Cu foams for borohydride oxidation

62 wt.% Ni and 32 wt.% Cu



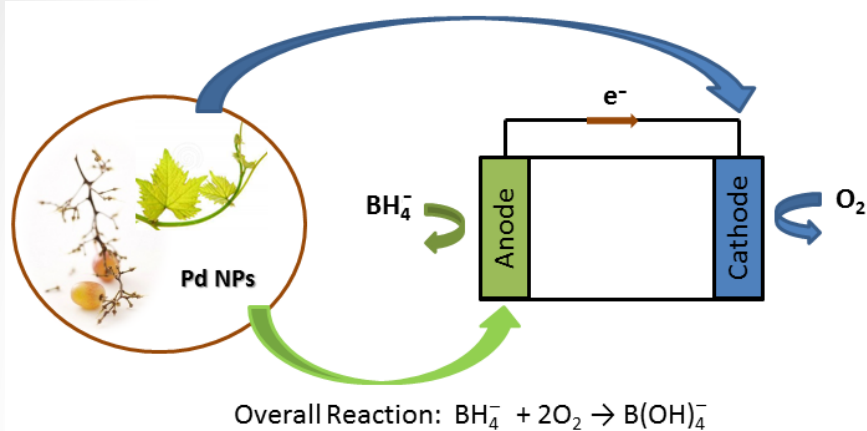
Ni-Cu foams deposited at 1.5 A cm^{-2} for 90 s



Ni-Cu foams deposited at 1.5 A cm^{-2} for 180 s

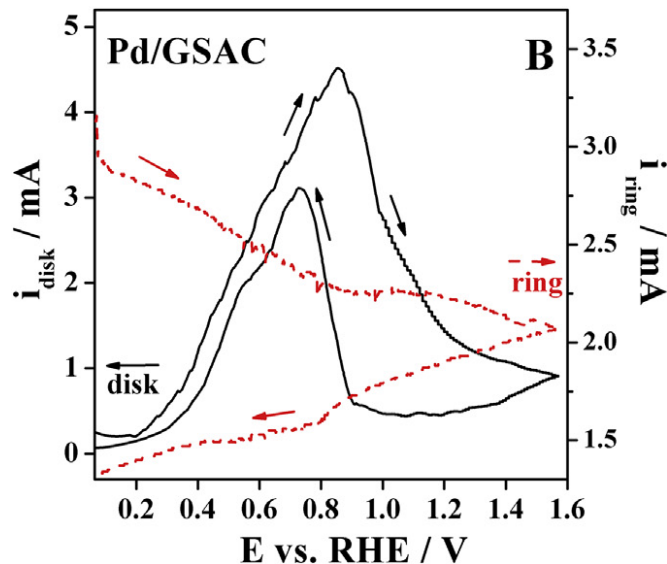
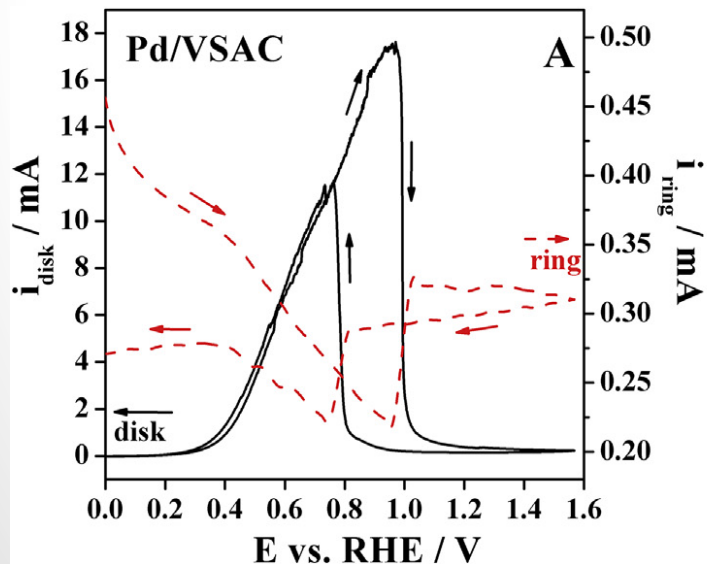
n values for BOR higher than other Ni-based alloys

ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION



Biobased carbon-supported palladium electrocatalysts for borohydride fuel cells

Activated carbons prepared from grape stalk (GS) and vine shoots (VS) used as catalysts support

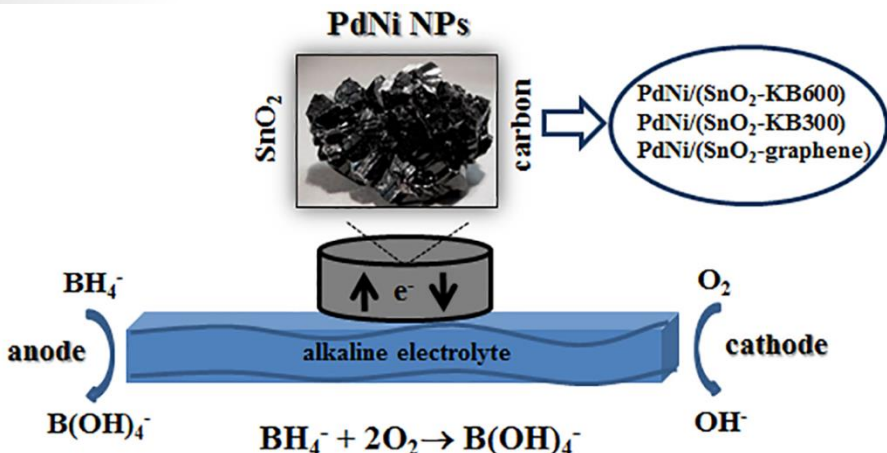


n for BOR:

VSAC: 2.0

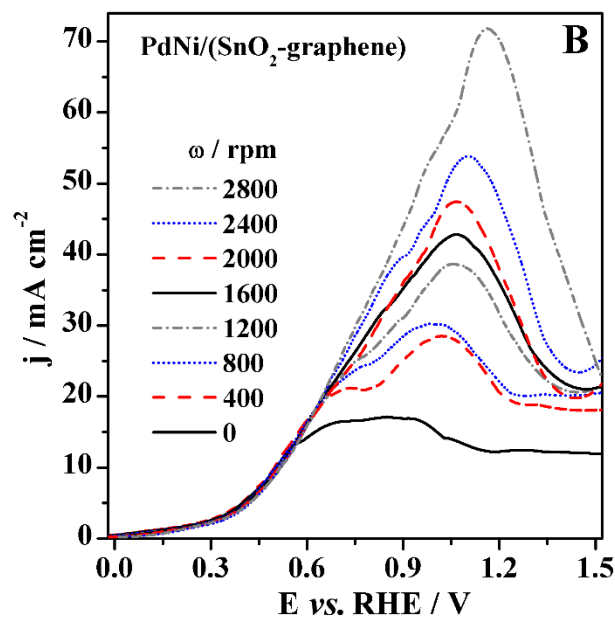
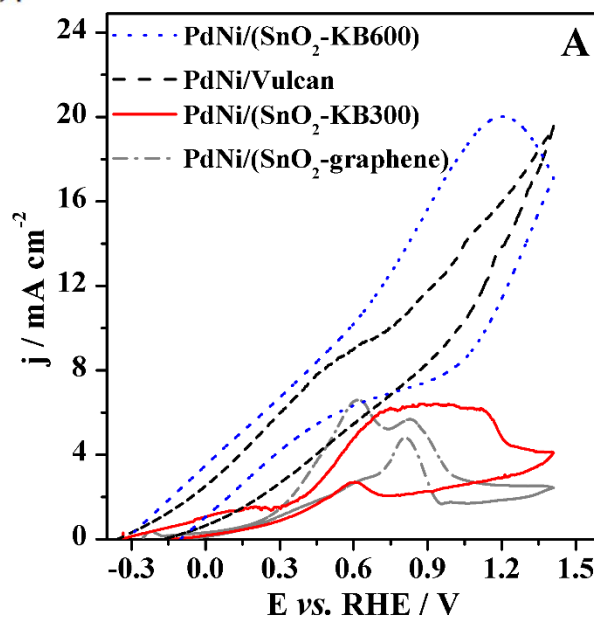
GSAC: 5.6

ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION



$\text{SnO}_2\text{-C}$ supported PdNi nanoparticles
for borohydride fuel cells

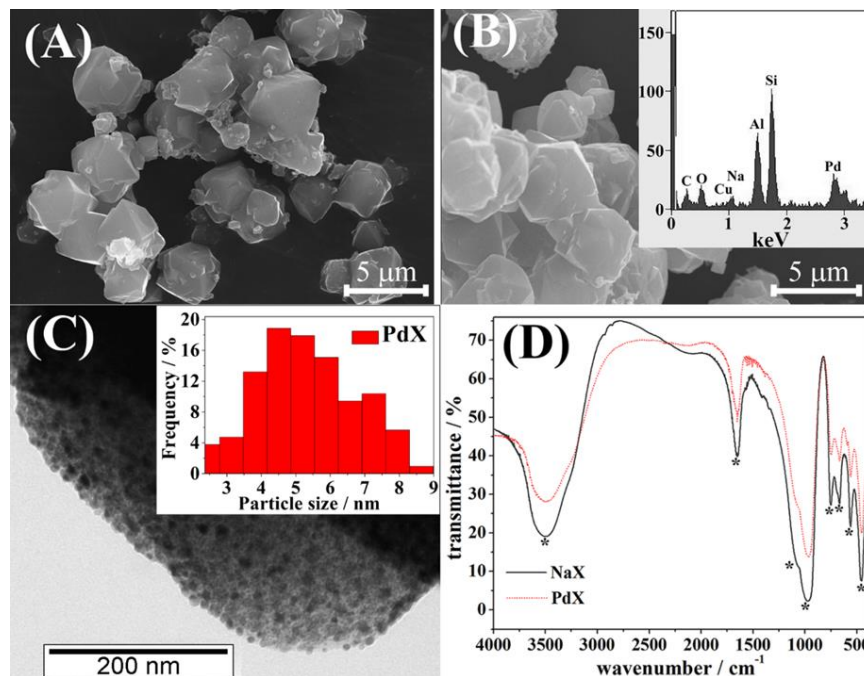
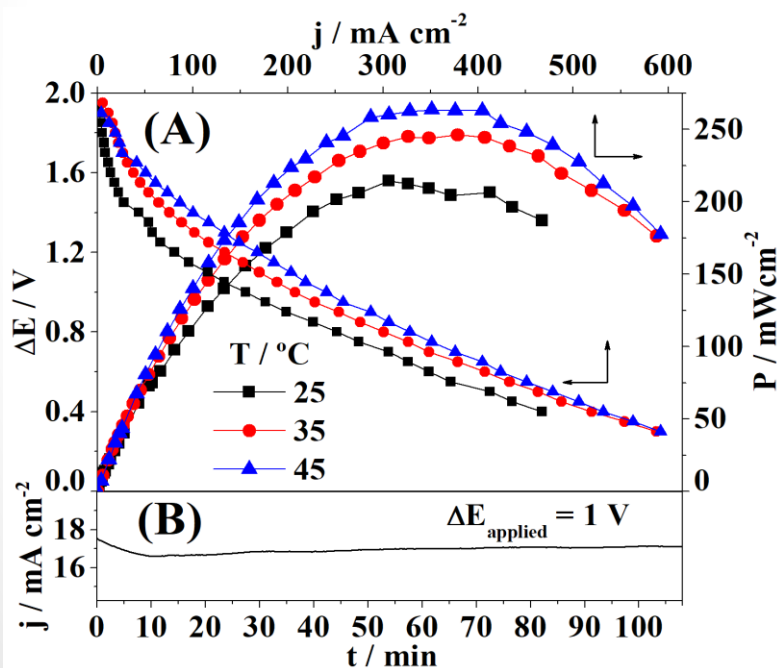
BOR RDE studies revealed n values ranging from 1.9 for $\text{PdNi}/(\text{SnO}_2\text{-graphene})$ to 3.4 for $\text{PdNi}/(\text{SnO}_2\text{-KB300})$.



ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION

PdX zeolite

prepared by Pd ion exchange with Na ion within zeolite X



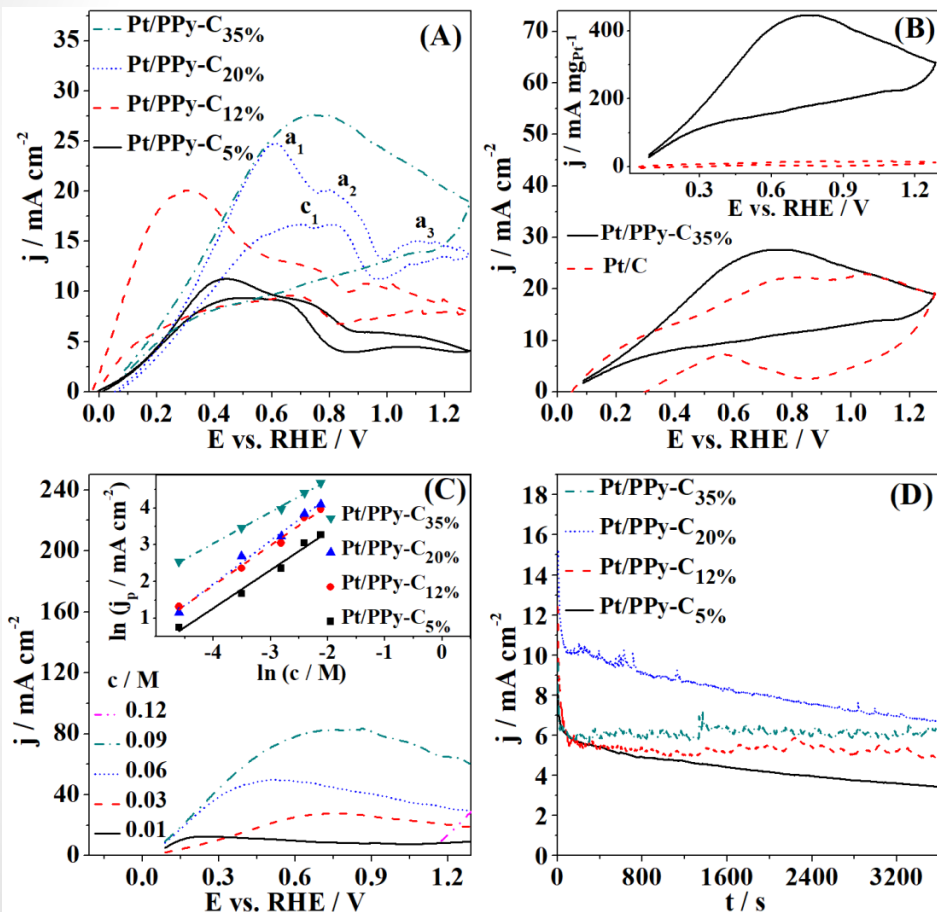
BOR is a 1st order reaction at PdX

$3.4 < n < 5.1$, depending on NaBH_4 conc.

A DBPFC using PdX anode generates power densities as high as ***263 mW cm⁻² at 45 °C***

ELECTROCATALYSTS for BH_4^- OXIDATION

Four Pt/PPy-C electrocatalysts with different amounts of carbon



Pt/PPy-C_{35%} - highest activity for **BOR** with an almost complete oxidation of BH_4^- and negligible activity for the undesirable BH_4^- hydrolysis concurrent reaction.

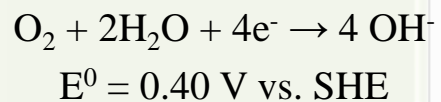
Electrocatalyst	n	E_a / kJ mol ⁻¹	α	β
Pt/PPy-C _{5%}	6.5	18	0.42	1.03
Pt/PPy-C _{12%}	6.0	13	0.75	1.09
Pt/PPy-C _{20%}	7.2	15	0.83	1.17
Pt/PPy-C _{35%}	7.6	10	0.94	0.85

ELECTROCATALYSTS for O₂ REDUCTION

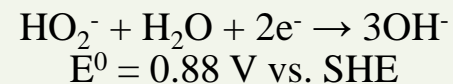
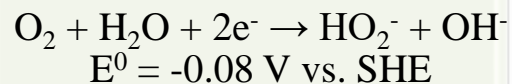


ORR

4e⁻



2e⁻



ELECTROCATALYSTS for O₂ REDUCTION

Pt

The most commonly used electrocatalyst in fuel cells

High cost and limited supplies
& **reduced activity in the presence of BH₄⁻ traces**

High activity and stability

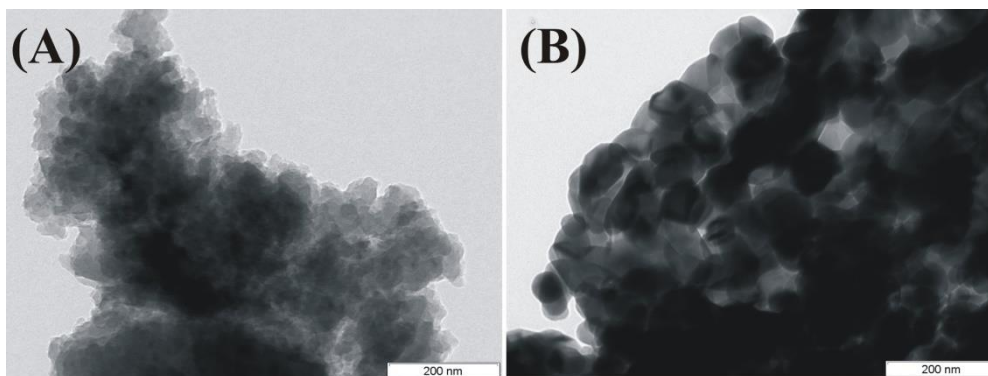
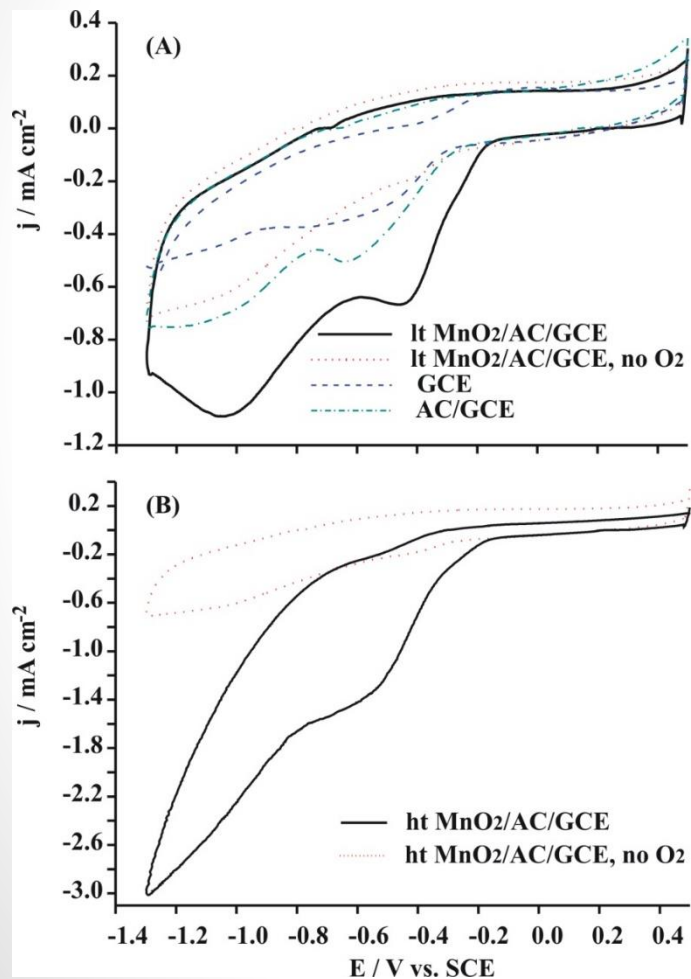
Manganese dioxide (MnO₂)

Potential alternative cathodic material

Abundance, low cost and high electrocatalytic activity for ORR even in the presence of BH₄⁻ traces

ELECTROCATALYSTS for O₂ REDUCTION

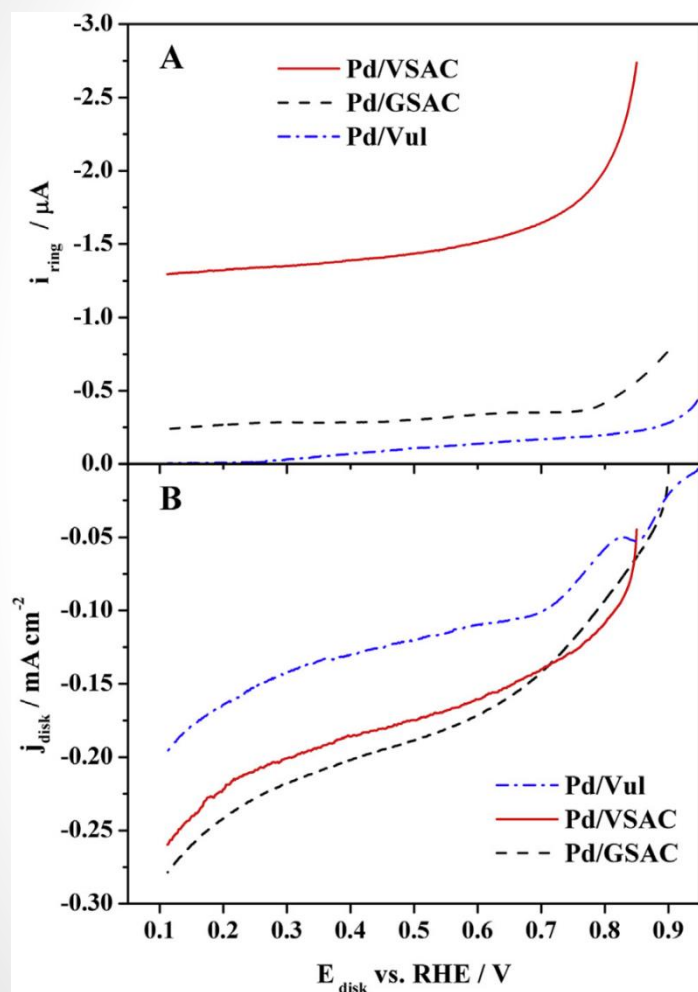
*lt*MnO₂/AC and *ht*MnO₂/AC



$$\frac{1}{j} = \frac{1}{j_d} + \frac{1}{j_k} = \frac{1}{0.62nFD^{2/3}v^{-1/6}C_{\text{bulk}}\omega^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{j_k}$$

	<i>ht</i> MnO ₂ /AC	<i>lt</i> MnO ₂ /AC
n	4	2
j_k , mA cm ⁻²	5.1	1.7
b mVdec ⁻¹	64	140

ELECTROCATALYSTS for O₂ REDUCTION



Biobased carbon-supported
Pd electrocatalysts for ORR

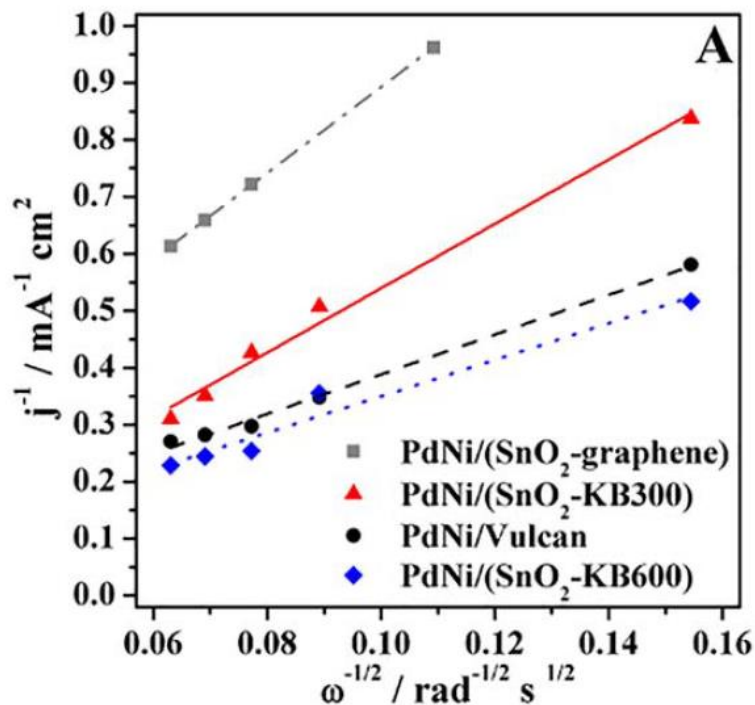
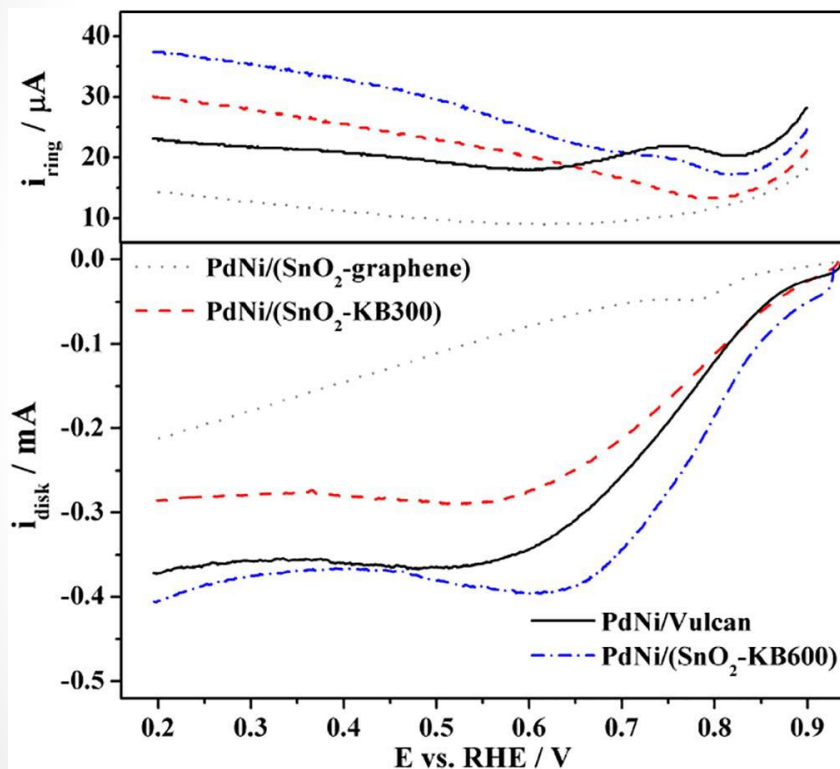
RRDE studies of Pd/VSAC and Pd/GSAC electrocatalysts in O₂-saturated 1 M NaOH solution recorded at 10 mV s⁻¹ and 2000 rpm

	Pd/GSAC	Pd/VSAC
n	3.4	1.7
j_k , mA cm ⁻²	0.3	0.3
b mVdec ⁻¹	68	75

Pd/GSAC shows good electrocatalytic activity for ORR

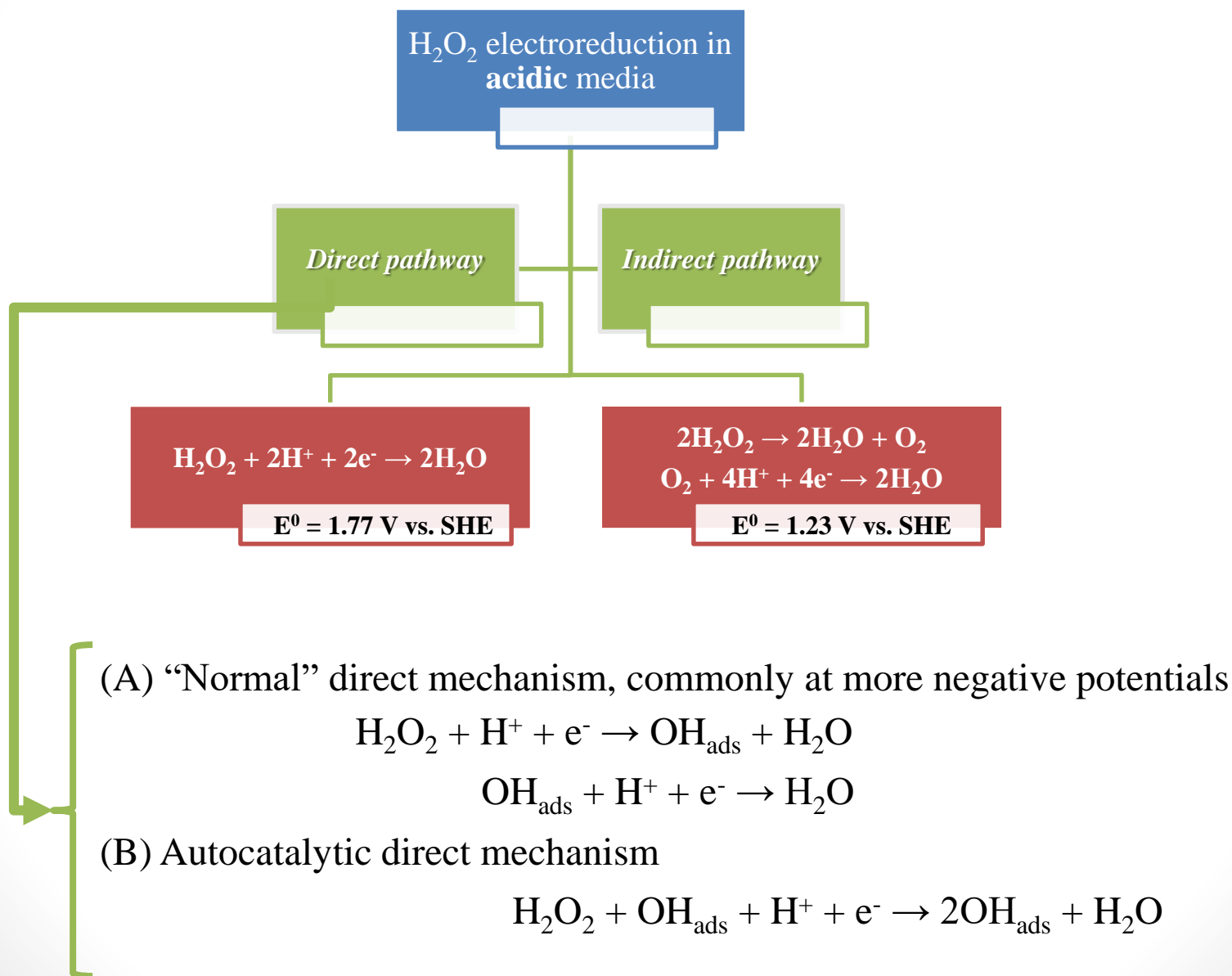
ELECTROCATALYSTS for O₂ REDUCTION

SnO₂-C supported PdNi nanoparticles for ORR

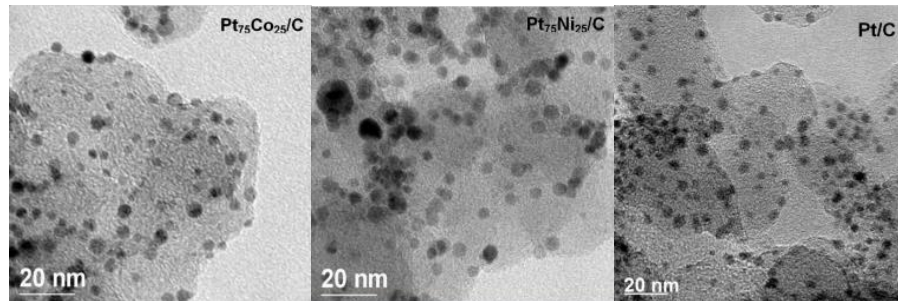
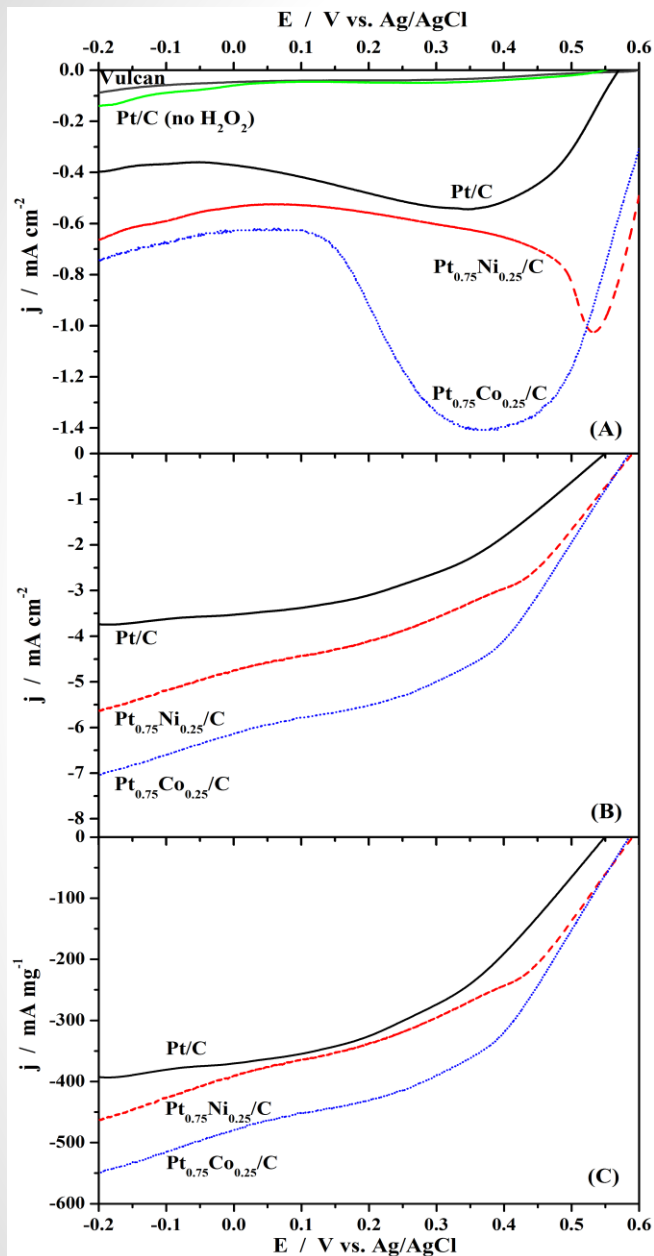


- **4-electron oxygen reduction at PdNi/(SnO₂-KB600) electrocatalyst**
- PdNi/(SnO₂-graphene) and PdNi/(SnO₂-KB300) showed n of 2

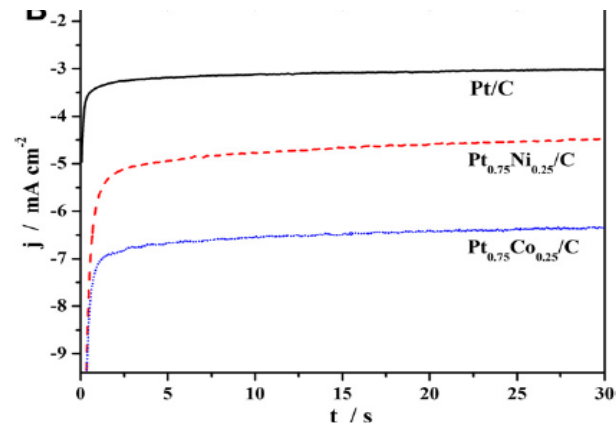
ELECTROCATALYSTS for H₂O₂ REDUCTION



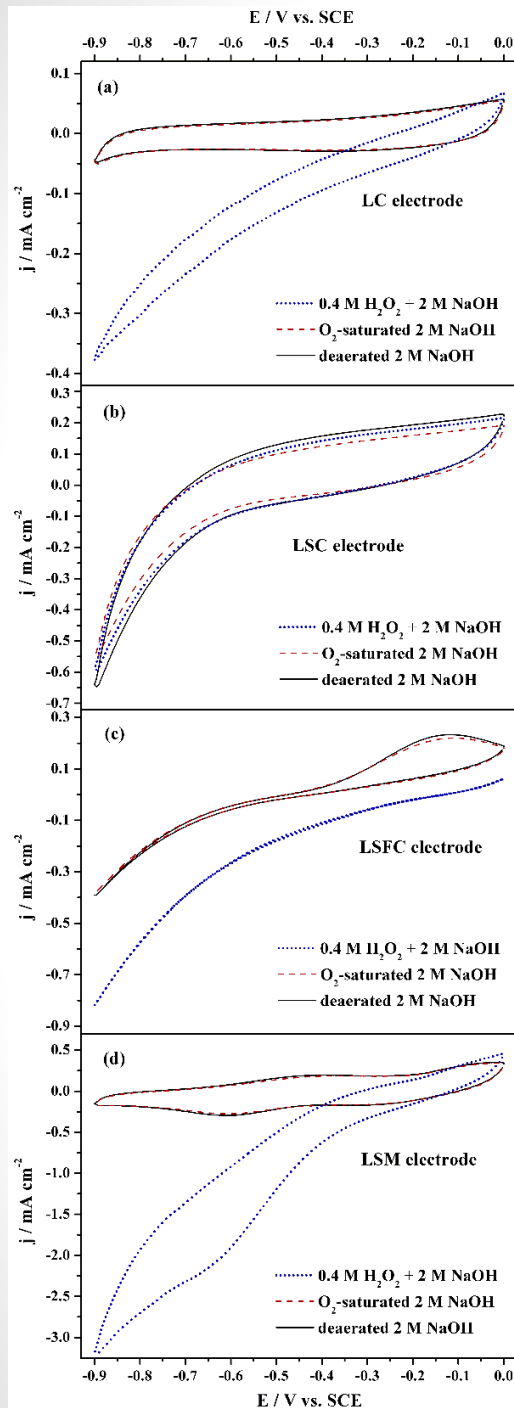
ELECTROCATALYSTS for H_2O_2 REDUCTION



Pt_xM_y/C
electrocatalysts



	Pt/C	Pt _{0.75} Ni _{0.25} /C	Pt _{0.75} Co _{0.25} /C
n	1.0	2.0	1.7
j_k, mA cm⁻²	8	13	19
k x 10³ mol⁻¹cm³s⁻¹	7.4	11.2	11.8



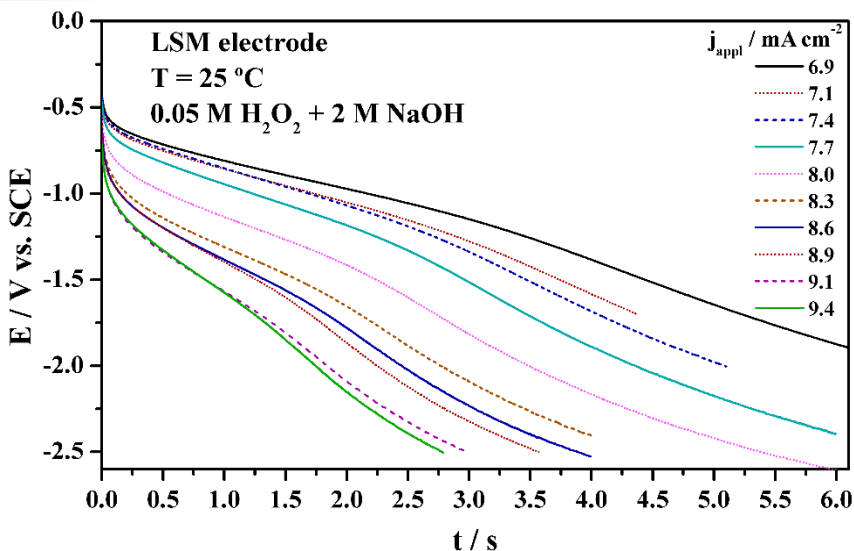
ELECTROCATALYSTS for H_2O_2 REDUCTION

Perovskite oxide electrocatalysts

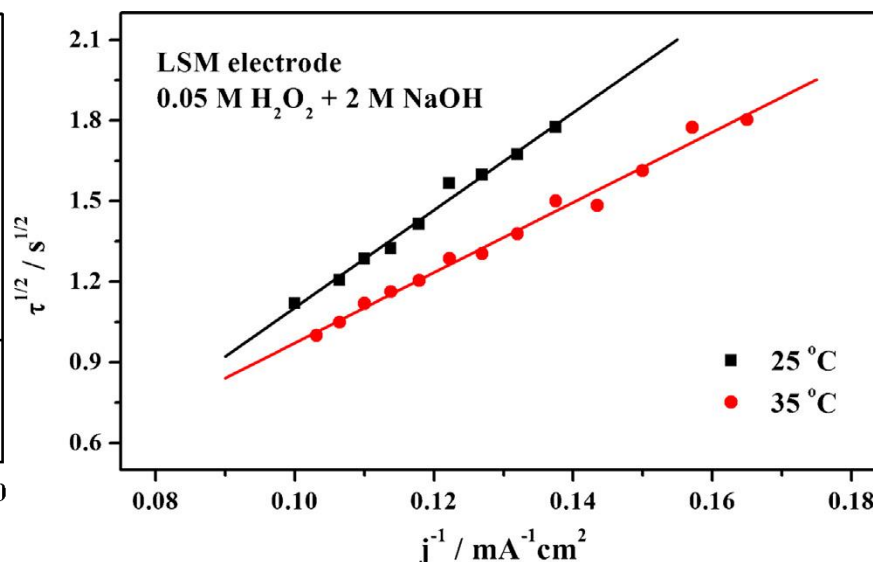
Studies in alkaline media

- ✓ LaCoO_3 (LC)
- ✓ $\text{La}_{0.84}\text{Sr}_{0.16}\text{CoO}_3$ (LSC)
- ✓ $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ (LSCF)
- ✓ $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ (LSM)

ELECTROCATALYSTS for H_2O_2 REDUCTION



CP data for H_2O_2 reduction in LSM electrode at 25 °C



$\tau^{1/2}$ vs. j^{-1} plots for H_2O_2 reduction in LSM electrode

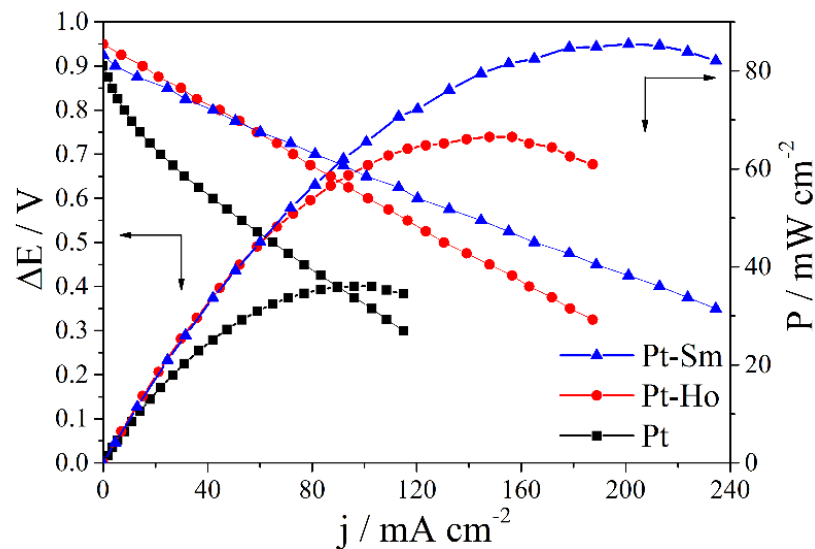
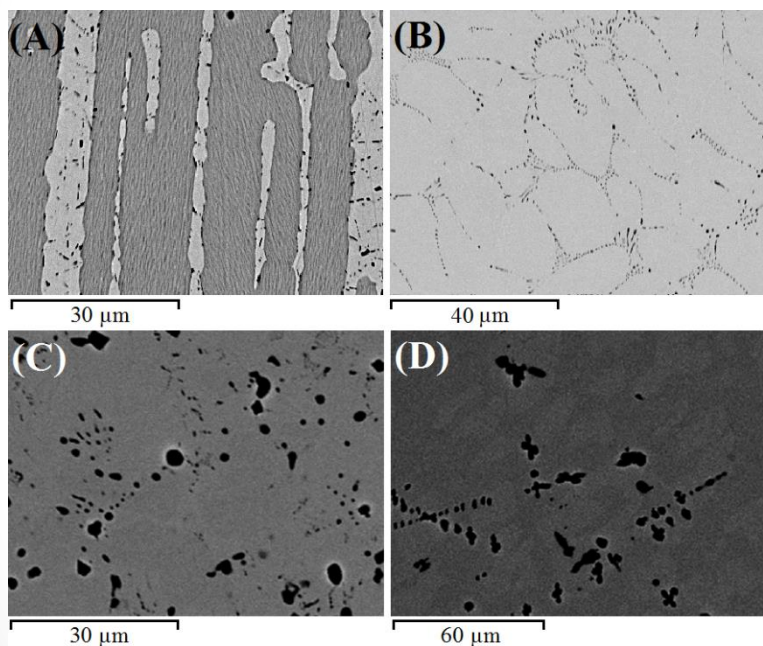
Sand equation

$$\tau^{1/2} = n F C (\pi D)^{1/2} / 2j$$

n = 0.8 at 25 °C

ELECTROCATALYSTS for H₂O₂ REDUCTION

Pt-RE electrocatalysts



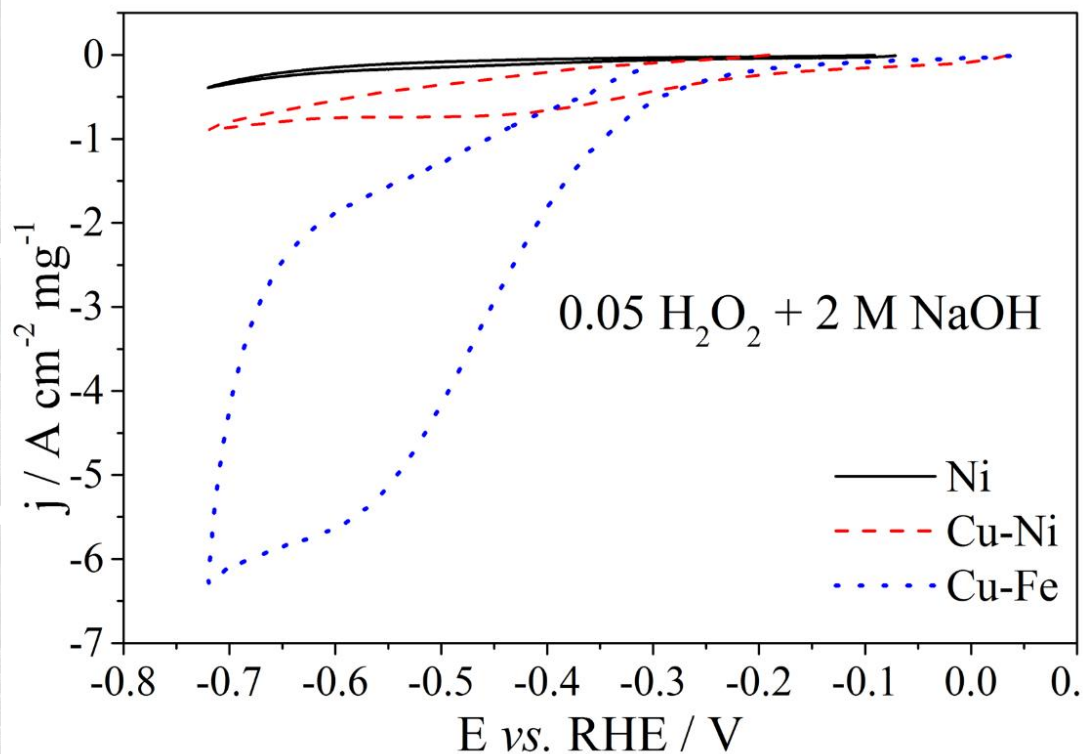
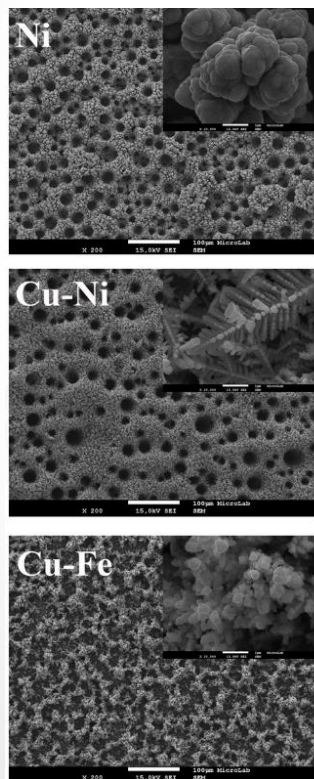
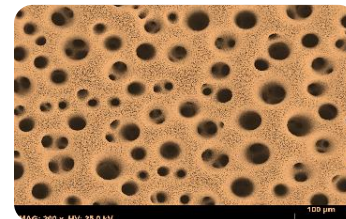
	n	P / mW cm ⁻²	E _{act} / kJ mol ⁻¹
Pt	0.79	36	22
Pt _{0.5} Ho _{0.5}	1.22	67	19
Pt _{0.5} Sm _{0.5}	1.86	85	14

Pt-Dy showed no activity for HPRR

SEM images of Pt_{0.5}Sm_{0.5} (A), Pt_{0.5}Ho_{0.5} (B), Pt_{0.5}Dy_{0.5} (C) and Pt_{0.5}Dy_{0.6} (D)

ELECTROCATALYSTS for H₂O₂ REDUCTION

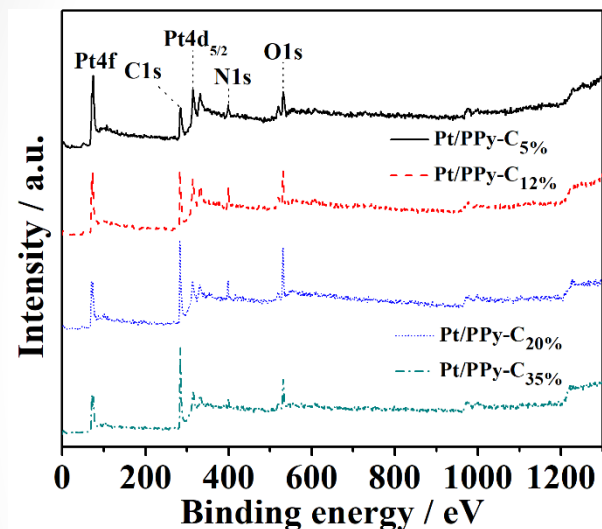
Nanostructured 3D Cu-M (M = Fe, Ni) foams



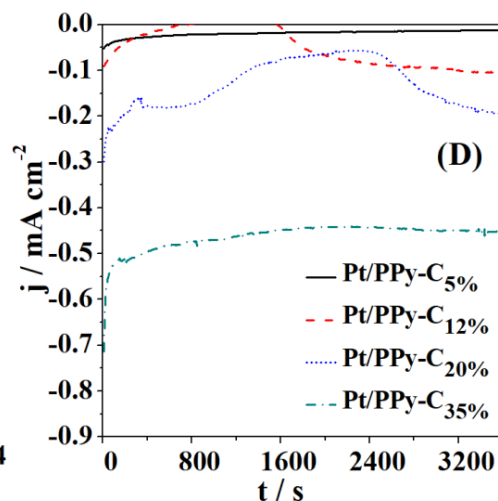
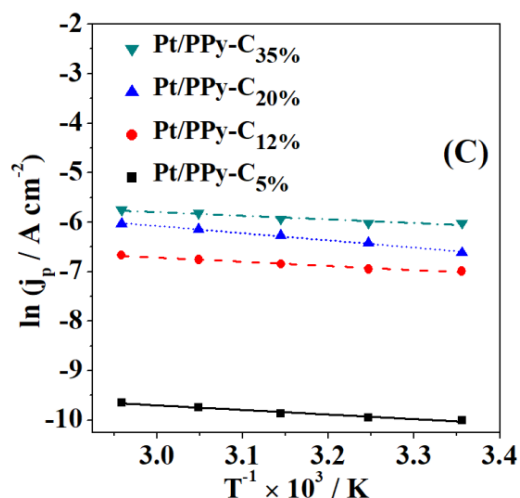
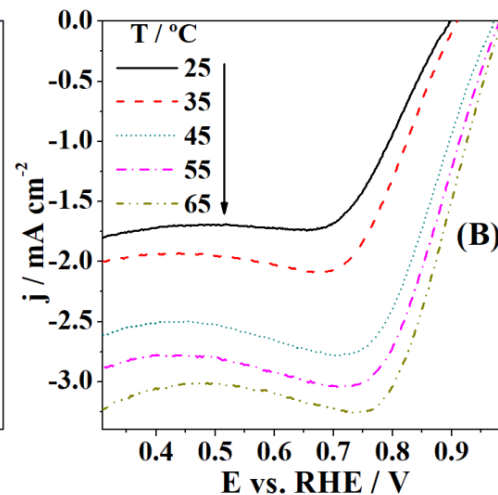
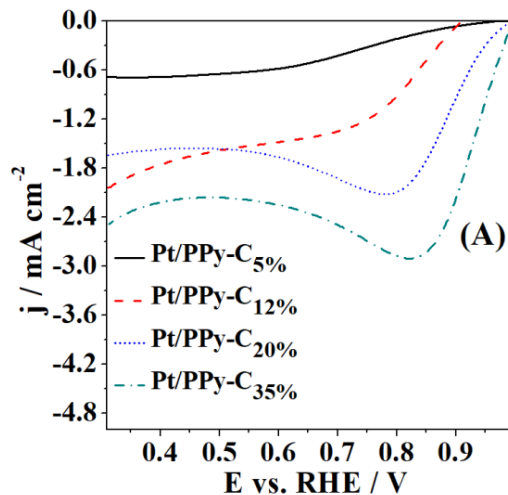
	n
Cu-Ni	0.96
Cu-Fe	1.12

ELECTROCATALYSTS for H₂O₂ REDUCTION

Four **Pt/PPy-C** electrocatalysts with different amounts of carbon

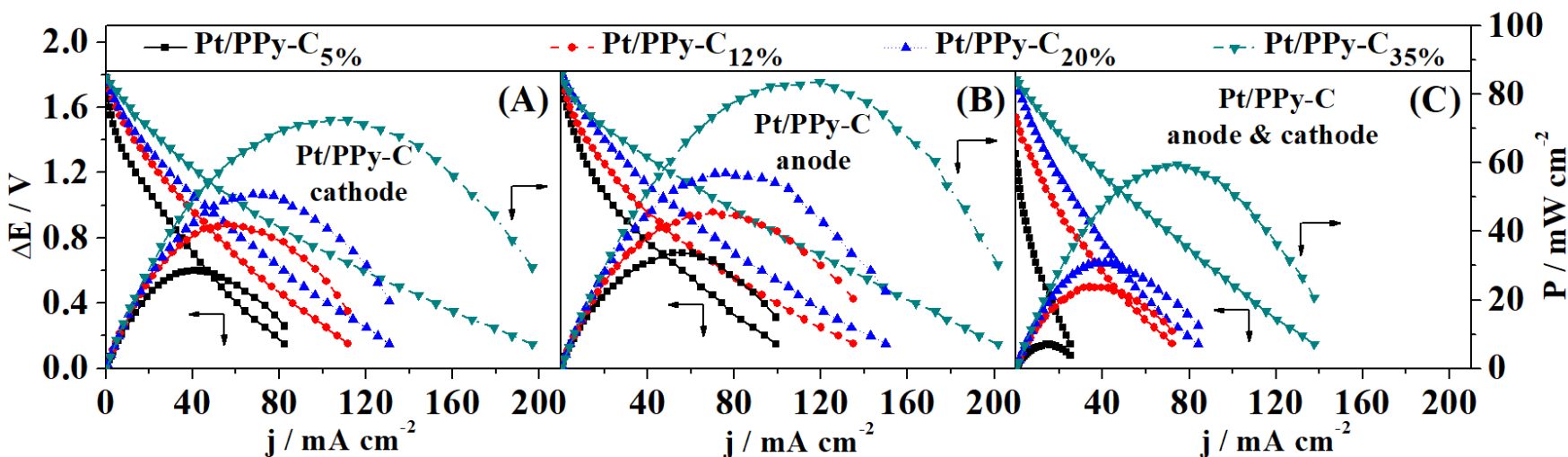


Electrocatalyst	n	E_a / kJ mol ⁻¹	α
Pt/PPy-C _{5%}	/	14	0.83
Pt/PPy-C _{12%}	1.0	8	0.66
Pt/PPy-C _{20%}	1.0	11	0.75
Pt/PPy-C _{35%}	2.0	8	0.77



DIRECT BOROHYDRIDE FUEL CELLS

Following the fundamental studies, the developed catalysts need to be tested in practical lab-scale borohydride fuel cells



Polarization and power density curves at room temperature for DBPFC laboratory test using: (A) Pt/PPy-C_{x%} ($x = 5, 12, 20$ or 35) cathode and Pt mesh anode; (B) Pt/PPy-C_{x%} anode and Pt mesh cathode; (C) Pt/PPy-C_{x%} as both anode and cathode.



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and THANK YOU

for YOUR ATTENTION!