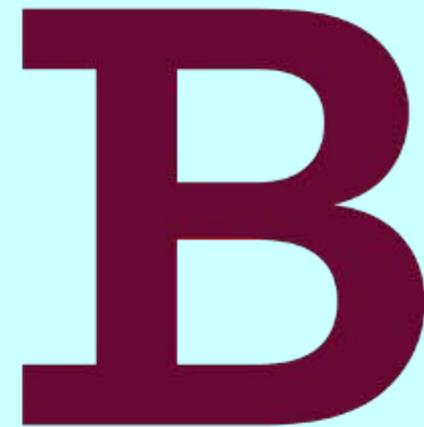


Pt-nanowire thin film
catalyst electrode for
PEFCs



Dr Shangfeng Du

Centre for Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Research, University of Birmingham

CARISMA 2012, Copenhagen Denmark, 3rd -5th Sep 2012

Outlines

- Hydrogen and fuel cell research in Birmingham
- Pt-nanowire thin film catalyst electrodes
- Active screen plasma treatment to GDL support
- Summary and future work

Chemical Engineering

Prof. R. Steinberger-Wilckens

SOFC Stacks & Materials

Prof. K. Kendall

SOFC & Nanotechnology

Dr. Neil Rees

Electrochemistry

Dr. W. Bujalski

Fuel Cell Applications & Modeling

Dr A. Dhir

Hydrogen Generation/ Electrolysis / Applications

Dr S. Sharma

Graphene oxides & Catalyst supports

Dr S. Du

Nanoparticles for Fuel cells

Dr P. Mendes

Nanosurface engineering & electrocatalysis

Dr. J. Wood

Catalysis & Reforming

Drs. G. Leeke

Hydrogen production & Biorefining of Biomass using Supercritical Water

Dr Bushra Al-Duri

Hydrogen Supercritical Water Gasification

Metallurgy & Materials

Dr. D. Book

Solid-state Hydrogen Storage, Hydrogen Separation Membranes, Hydrogen Processing of Materials

Dr. A. Walton

Solid-state Hydrogen, Storage Materials & Hydrogen Processing of Materials

Prof. R. Harris

Hydrogen Fuel Cell System Integration & Solid-state Hydrogen Storage

Dr. J.D. Speight

Hydrogen Separation Membranes

Dr. A.J. Davenport

Corrosion of Metallic Bipolar Plates

Chemistry

Dr. P. Anderson

New Materials for Hydrogen Storage and Delivery

Dr. P. Slater

Materials for SOFC

Prof. J.A. Preece

Nano materials for Fuel Cells

Prof. R. Johnston

Fuel Cell Catalysts Modeling

Prof. C. Greaves

Cathode Materials for SOFC

Biosciences

Prof. L. Macaskie & Dr. M. Redwood

Bio-Hydrogen Production
Platinum recovery

Electrical, Electronic & Computer Engineering

Dr. S. Hillmansen

Hydrogen Railway Research

Mechanical Engineering

Prof. K. Jiang

Nanotomography for Porous Fuel Cell Materials

Prof. ML. Wyszynski

Prof. H. Xu

Dr Thanos Tsolikas

Hydrogen Engines

Social Policy

Drs. S. Connor & D. Toke

Communication and Legitimacy of Policy

Economics

Prof. R.J. Green

Energy Policy, Techno-economics

Geography, Earth & Environmental Sciences

Dr. D. van der Horst

Non-technical Barriers to Energy Transition

Physics

Prof. R. E. Palmer

Hydrogen Production via Photocatalysis

Mathematics

Prof. S. Decent

Prof, D Needham

Dr Jamal Uddin

Dr D. Leppinen

Modelling of SOFC & PEMFC



EPSRC Doctoral Training Centre

Hydrogen, Fuel Cells and their applications



Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies will have an enormous impact across all Energy markets. The UK will be the catalyst for this revolution in sustainable technologies by providing first-class skilled researchers.

*Professor Kevin Kendall FRS
Director of the EPSRC Doctoral Training Centre*

£5.5M–UoB/LU/UoN

- 9 year programme
- 50 PhD students to be recruited
- 4 year PhD
- 120 credits (modules) + dissertation
- PhD projects covering Hydrogen generation, Hydrogen storage, Fuel Cell, Materials and system integration

For further details, please contact
hfc@contacts.bham.ac.uk

Polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFCs)



Hydrogen House: BAXI-CHP



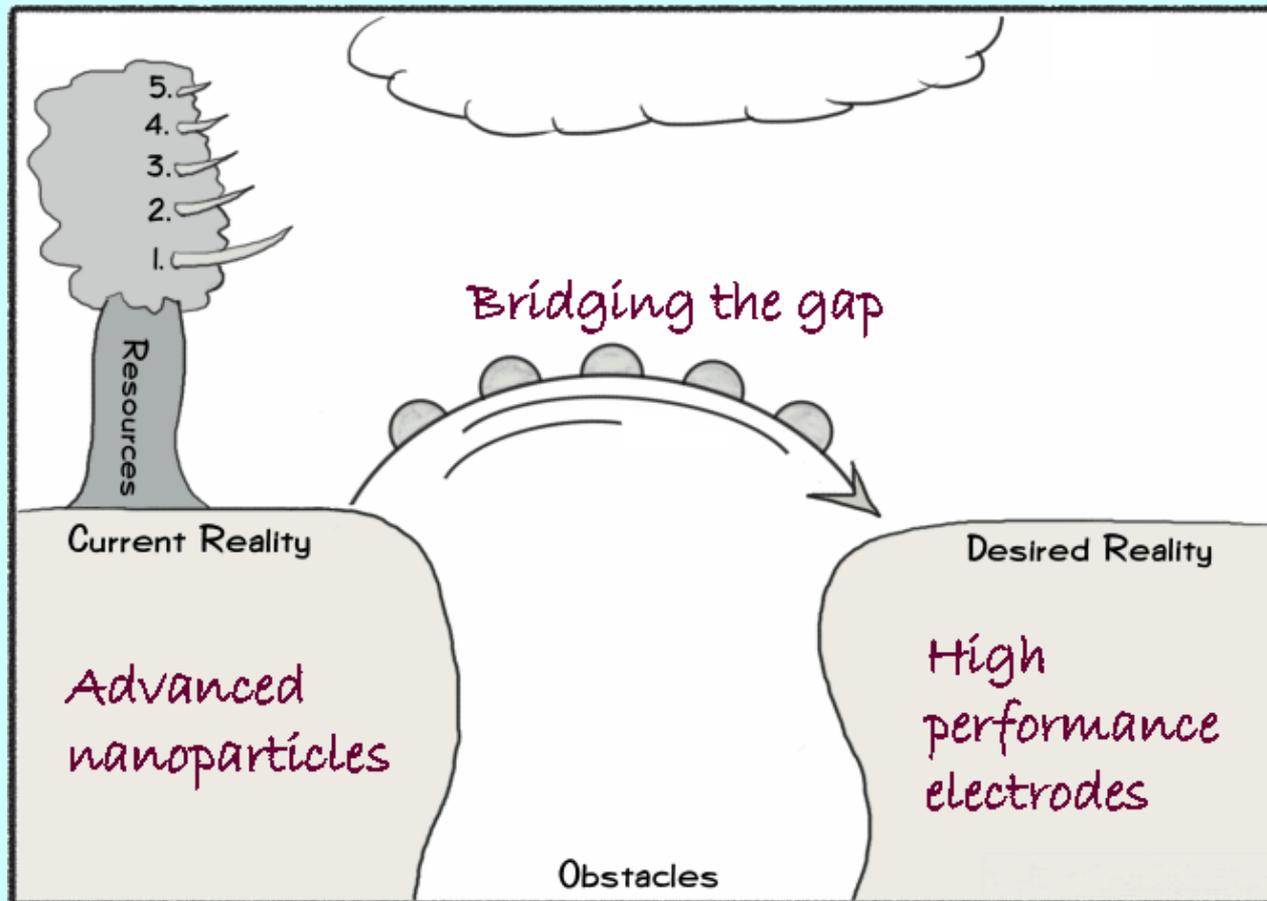
Hybrid hydrogen-powered fuel cell cars: MicroCab



A clean power generator with high energy efficiency;

Barriers: High cost; poor durability and reliability

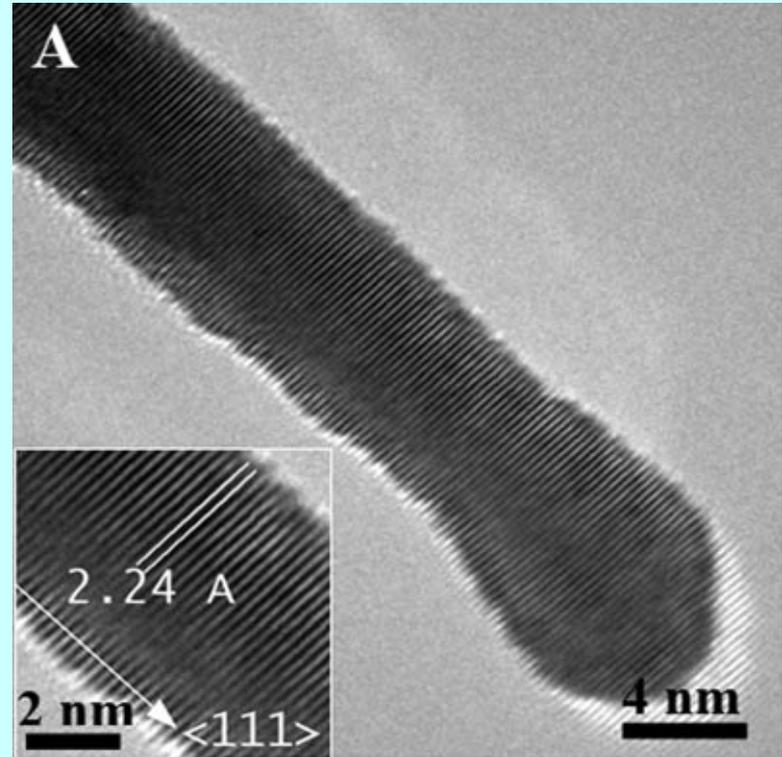
Challenges to PEFCs



Pt nanowires

One-dimensional (1-D) nanostructures:

- Anisotropy
- Unique structure
- Surface properties



SH Sun et al. *Angew Chem Int Ed* 2010

Pt-NW electrodes

Electrode structure:

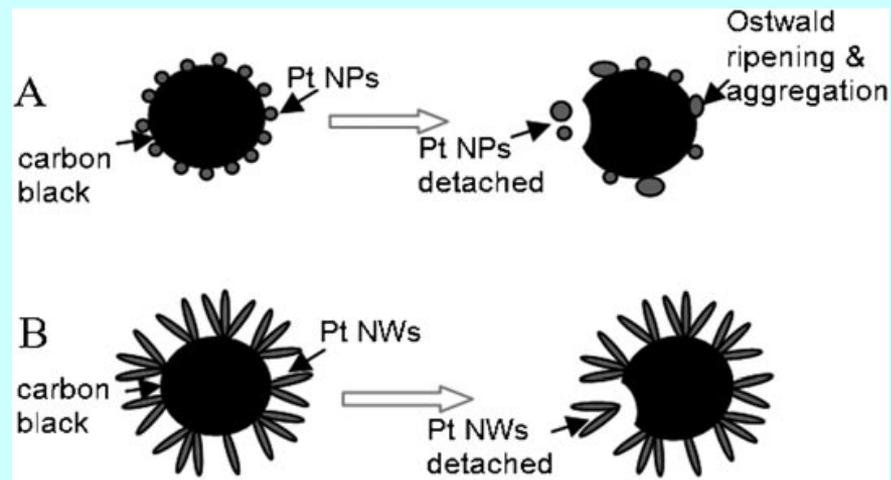
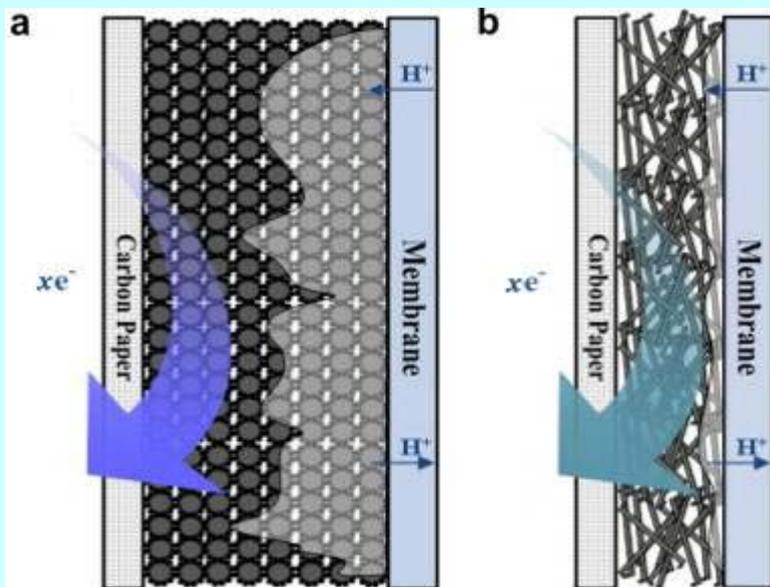
Facile pathways for charge transfer

Reducing embedded sites

Facilitating effective mass transfer

Stability :

Mitigates Ostwald ripening and aggregation



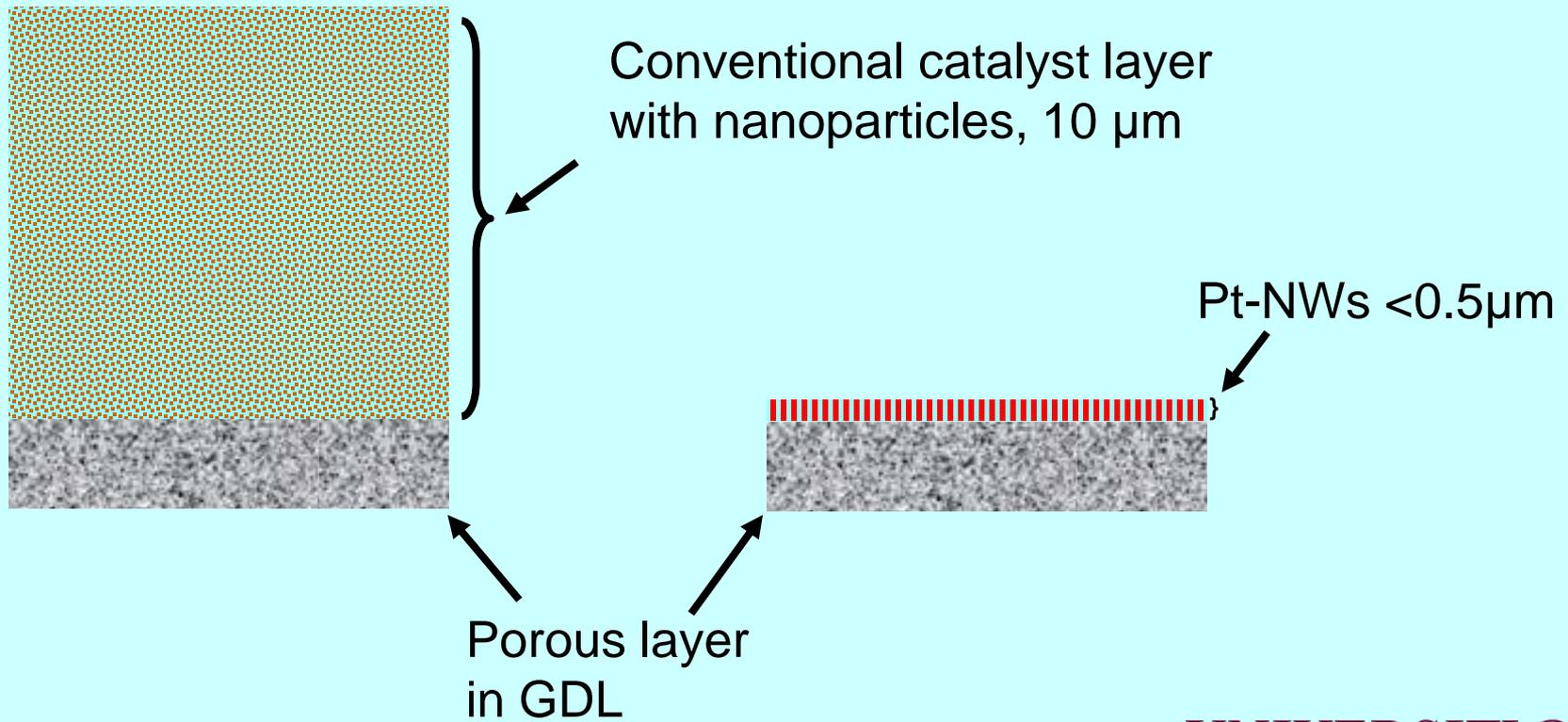
Disadvantages of Pt-NW electrodes

- ✗ Unusual shapes and bulky specific volumes:
- ✗ Difficult to fabricate into fuel cell electrodes

Common obstacles:

- ✗ Loose structures in coated layers
- ✗ Thick catalyst layers
- ✗ High electrode resistance
- ✗ Poor cell performance

Pt-nanowire (Pt-NW) thin film catalyst electrode

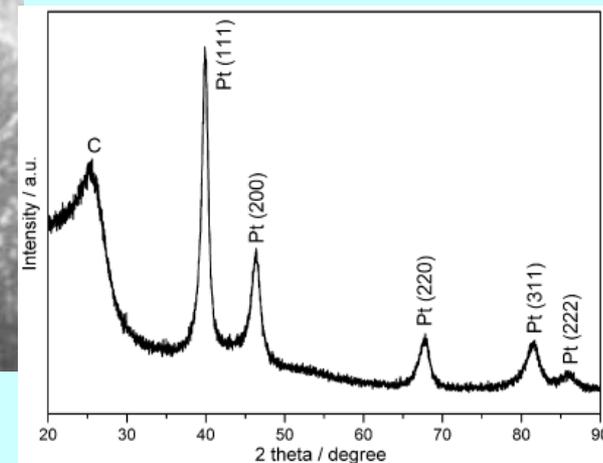
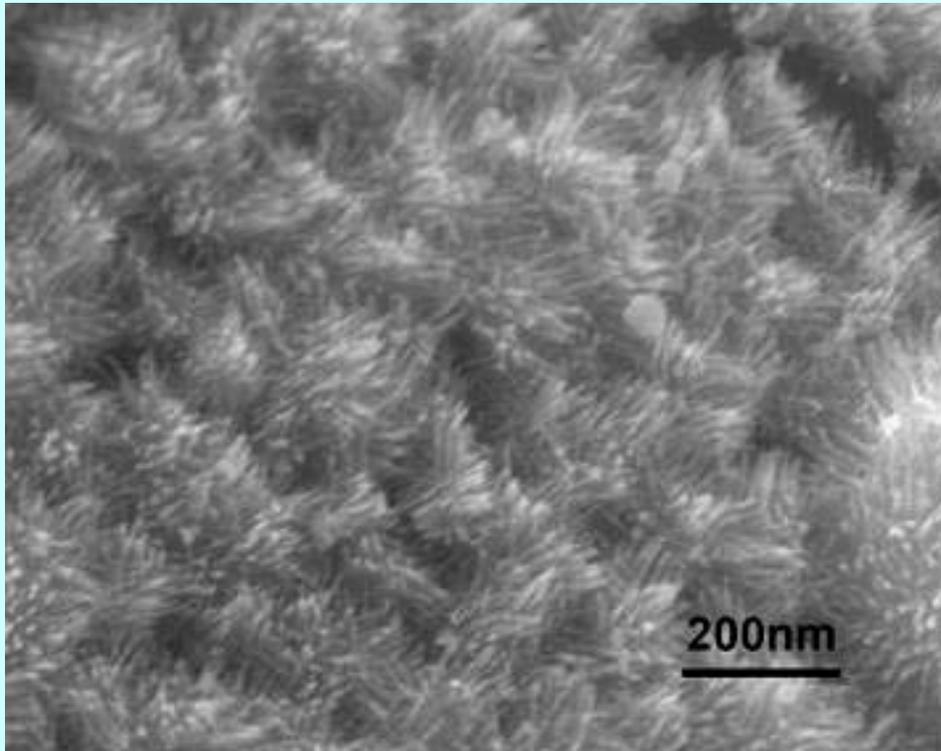


Pt-nanowire thin film catalyst electrode

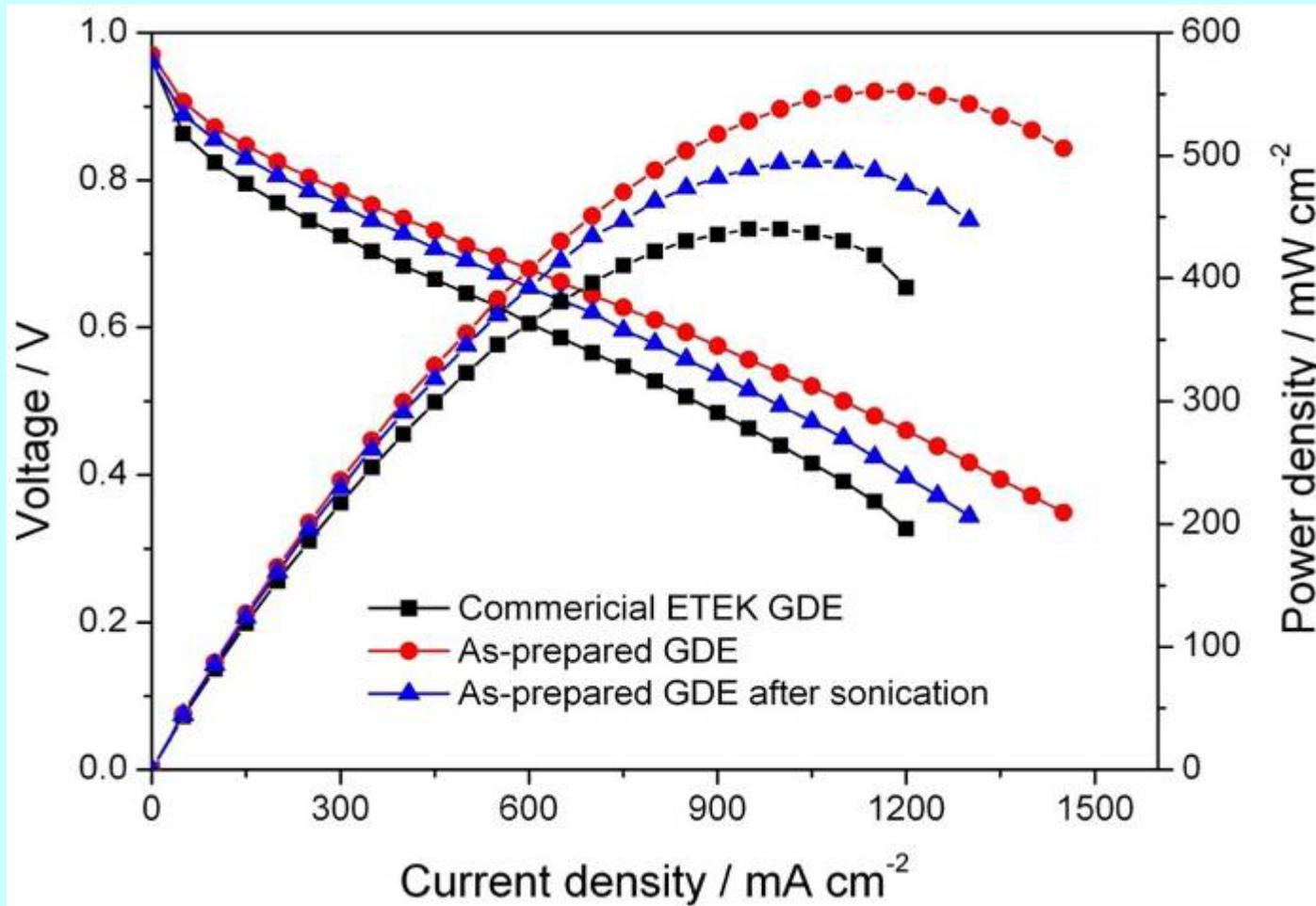
Thickness < 0.5 μ m

Simple single-step method:

- Aqueous solution
- Room temperature
- No free nanoparticles

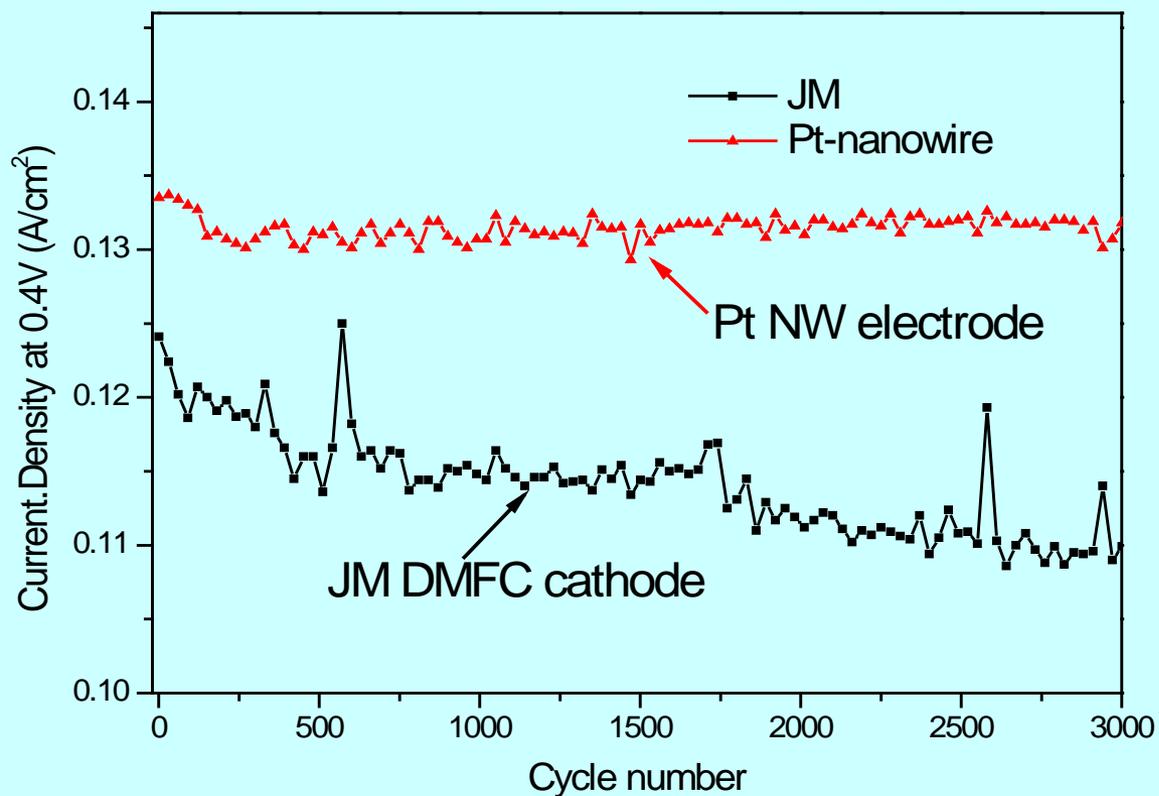


Power performance as cathode in PEMFC



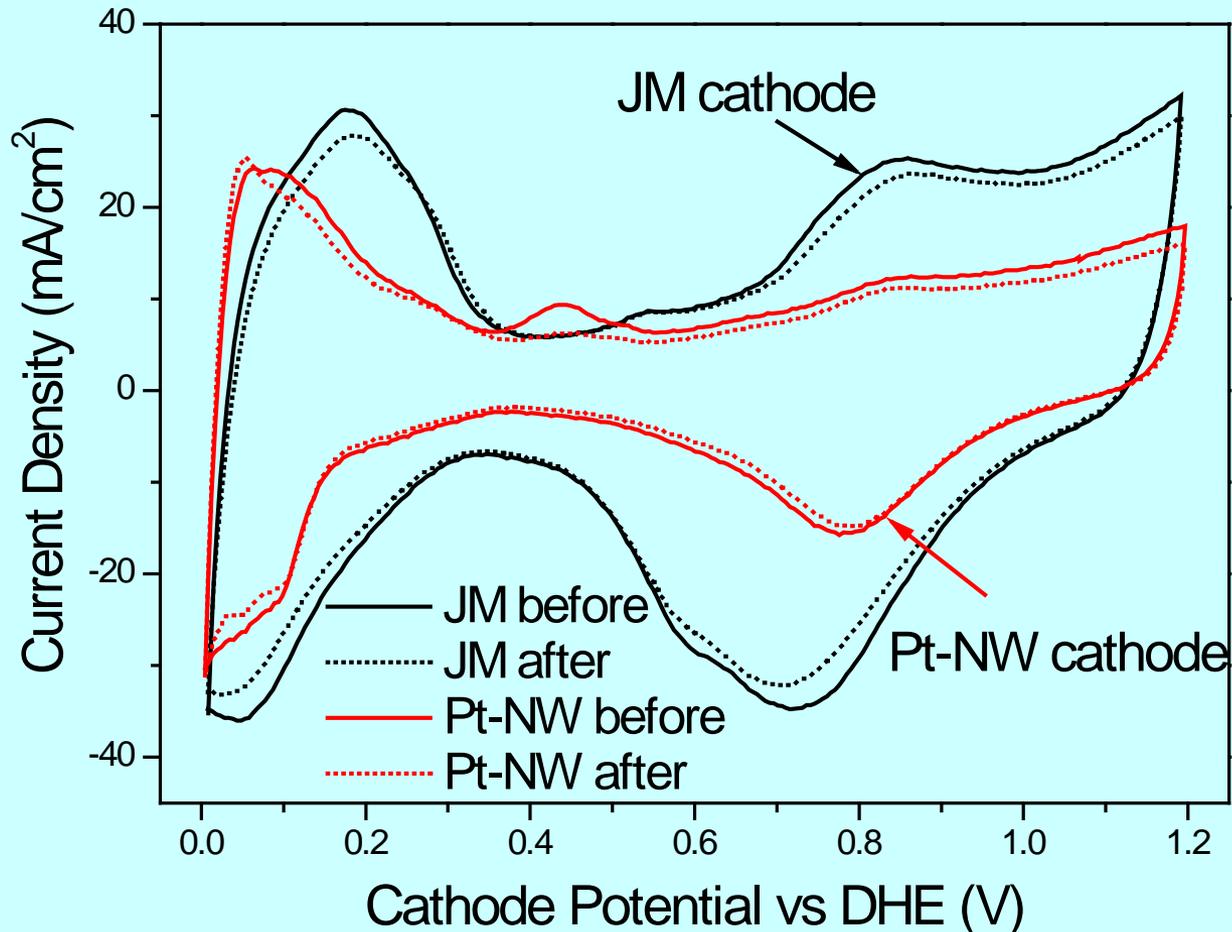
FCT50-S: 25 cm^2 PEMFC, 65°C, H_2/Air 1.5 bar, 100% RH

Pt-NW thin film catalyst cathode in DMFC



75 °C, 3000 loading cycles: 0.2–0.7V, 50 mV s⁻¹,
Anode: 1.0 mL min⁻¹ 1N CH₃OH; Cathode: 100 sccm air

Cathode CV in DMFC



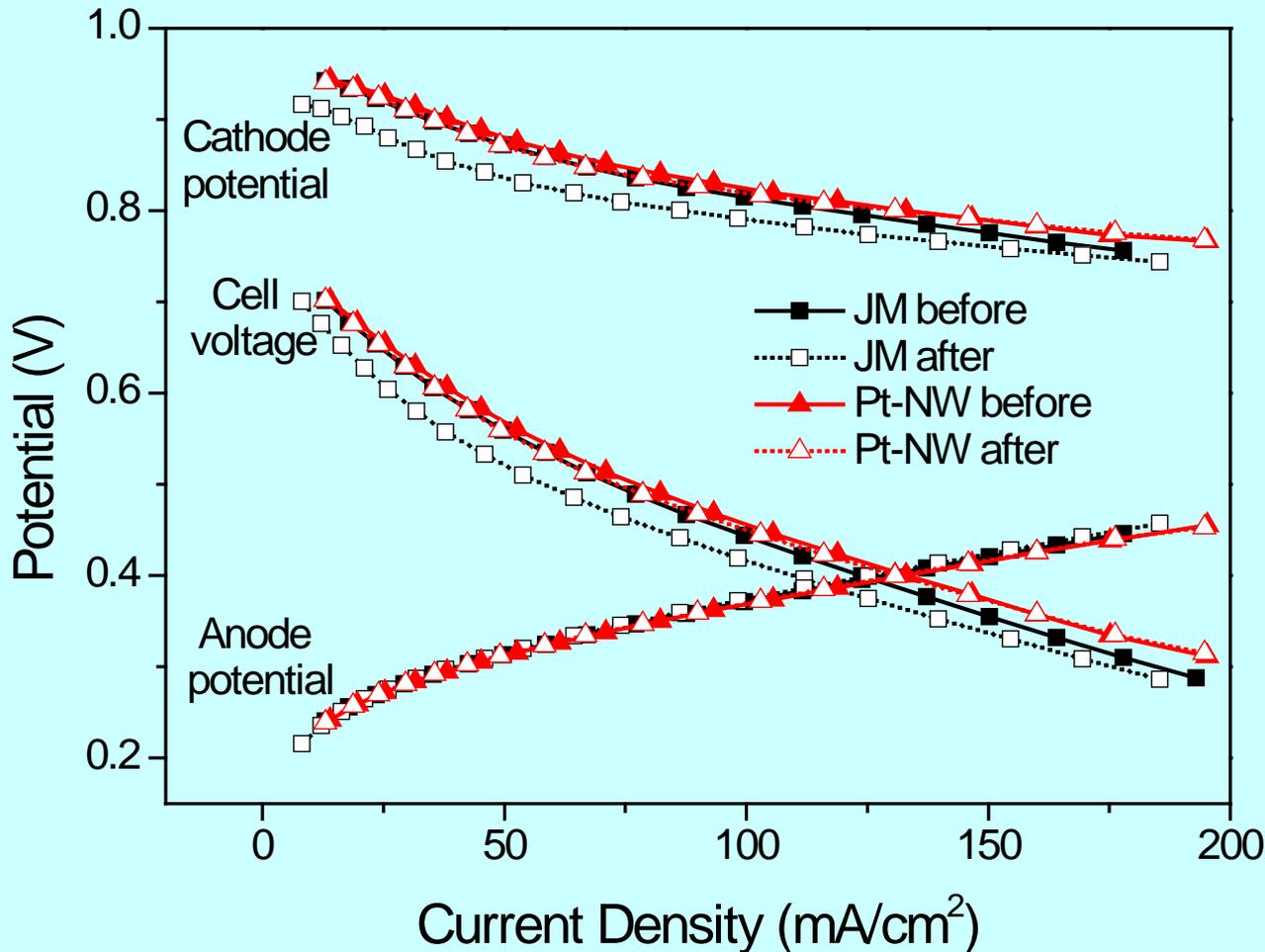
Scan rate:
20 mV s⁻¹

Cell temperature:
75 °C

Anode:
non-humidified H₂
100 sccm
No back pressure

Cathode:
ultra-pure water
1.0 mL min⁻¹

Durability test – Cathode polarization



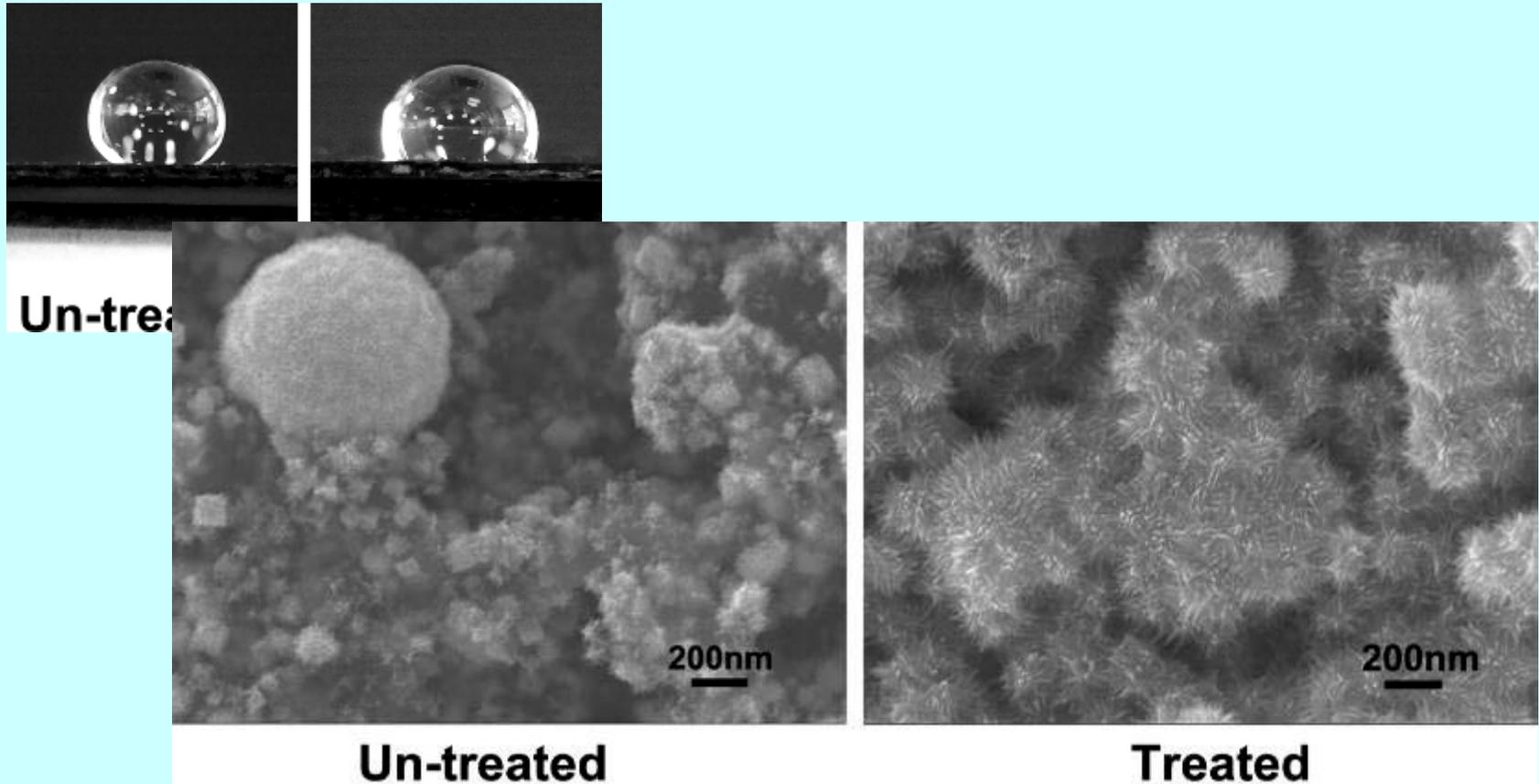
Anode polarization:
Scan rate:
 5 mV s^{-1}

Cell: $75 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

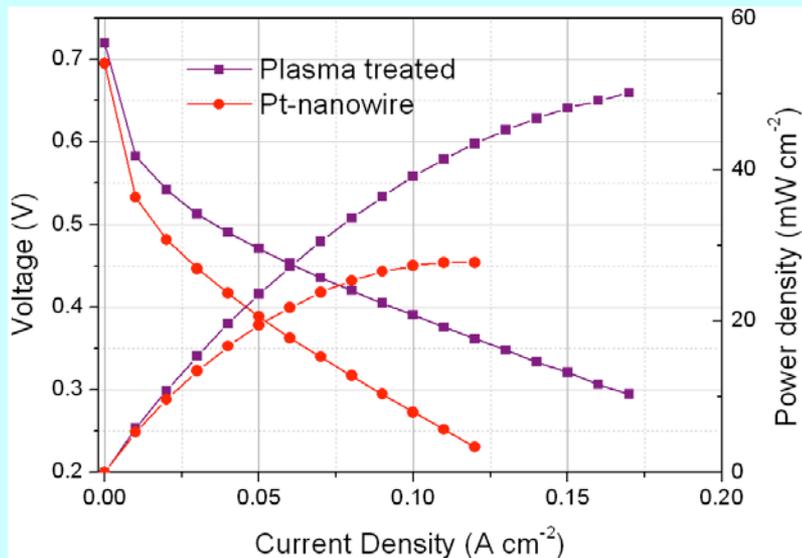
Anode:
 $1 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH}$
 1.0 mL min^{-1}

Cathode:
non-humidified H_2
 100 sccm
No back pressure

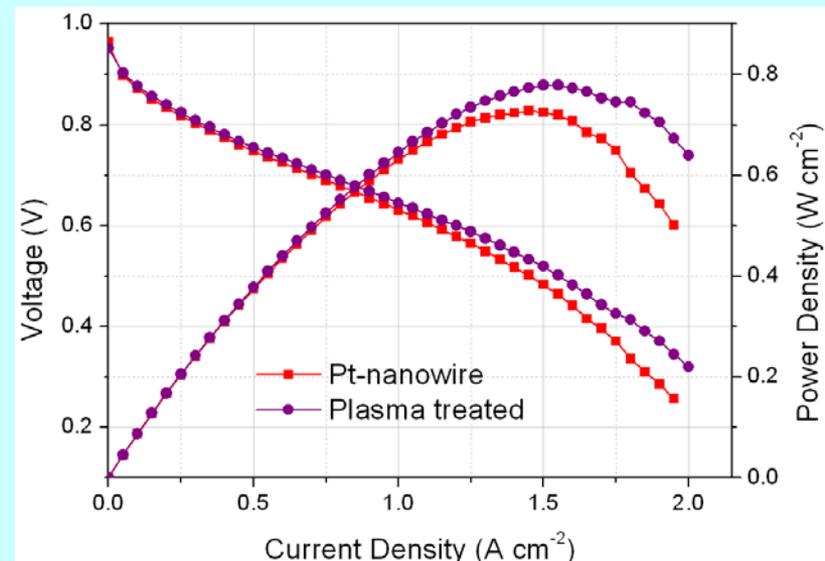
Plasma treatment to GDL substrates



Impact of pre-GDL treatment



DMFC



PEMFC

Summary and future work

- A simple and effective method for preparing Pt-nanowire thin film catalyst electrode
- High reliability, better catalytic activity and improved durability
- Pre-GDL treatment enhanced performance

- Controlling Pt-nanowire distribution
- Ultra-thin Pt-nanowires for better performance

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Mr Corey Grice





Thank you
for your attention!