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Performance of BiCu2O modified Pd/C as an anode electrocatalyst for direct ethanol fuel cell system

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Abstract

BiCu2O Modified Pd/C nanocatalyst was synthesised via an eco-friendly method for fuel cell application. The obtained nanomaterials' structural composition, and electrochemical properties were investigated using chemical and physical techniques such as impedance spectroscopy (EIS), X-ray diffraction (XRD), high resolution-scanning electron microscopy (HR-SEM), and cyclic voltammetry (CV). The preparation of the BiCu2O Modified Pd/C catalyst was successfully verified by microscopic techniques, as shown by the presence of mixed nanostructures, Pd and BiCu2O coexisting. EIS measurements confirmed a smaller electron charge-transfer (160 O) for the prepared Pd/C-BiCu2O nanocatalyst. From the Pd oxide peaks, the electrochemical active surface area (EASA) values for Pd/C-BiCu2O and Pd/C were estimated to be 432.1 cm2 mg-1 and 79.2 cm2 mg-1, respectively. The resulting BiCu2O Modified Pd/C nanocatalyst showed increased ethanol oxidation activity (If/Ib=1.1) and was more resistant to poisoning by advanced oxidation species. Under passive conditions at 1 M ethanol in 1 M KOH, improved cell performance (cell output = 120 mW) with a high density of current (105 mAcm-2) and power density (25.7 mWcm-2) relative to the commercial Pd/C were obtained. The study opens and forges novel possibilities in the search for new carbon co-catalysts for direct ethanol fuel cell (DEFC) application because of the simplified green processing and the cost of the precursor and the Pd-based catalyst produced. The work involves using difficult waste streams produced by various agroindustrial operations to create high surface material for use in producing commodities with added value. This work will also help address climate action, clean and affordable energy crisis.