Fuel Cell Electrodes: Electrochemical Characterization and Electrodeposition of Pt nanoparticles

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Energy and Processes

CSIR



Outline

- Introduction
- Types of Fuel Cells
- Polymer Membrane Fuel Cell
- Electrochemical Characterization
- Future Work



What is a fuel cell?

- Device that uses a chemical fuel such as hydrogen (or hydrogen-rich fuel) and an oxidant, e.g., oxygen to generate electricity directly from electrochemical processes
- The by-products from an operating fuel cell are heat and water





Types of fuel cells (FC)

- Alkaline Fuel Cell (AFC)
 Electrolyte: alkaline potassium hydroxide
- Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell (MCFC)
 Electrolyte: carbonate-salt-impregnated ceramic matrix
- Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) Electrolyte: hard, non-porous ceramic compound
- Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cell (PAFC) Electrolyte: liquid phosphoric acid
- Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cell (PEMFC) Electrolyte: solid polymer membrane (typically Nafion)

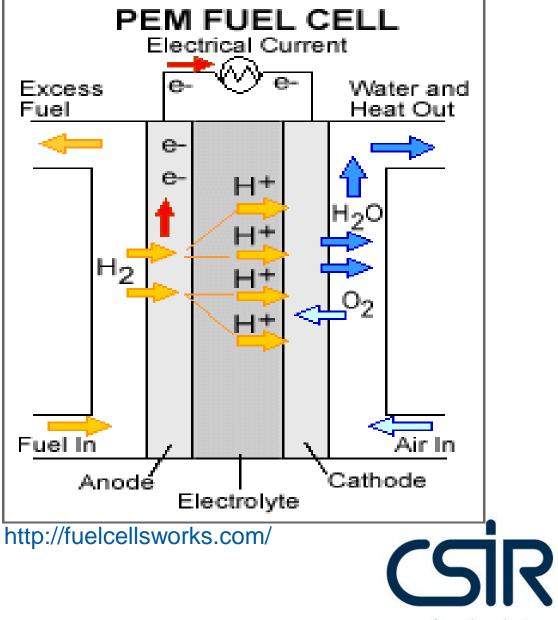


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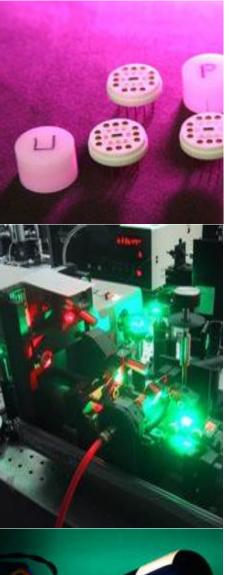
PEMFC



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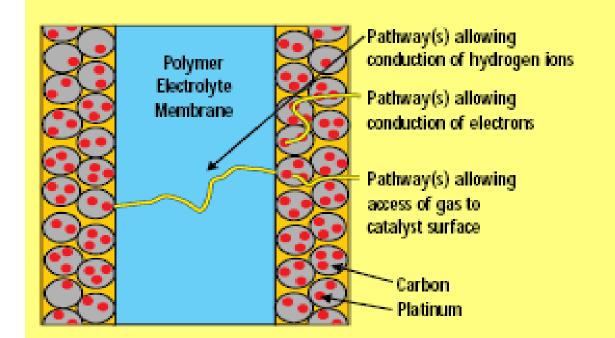
Electrodes

Anode Reactions:

Cathode Reactions:

 $2H_2 => 4H^+ + 4e^-$

 $O_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^- => 2 H_2O$



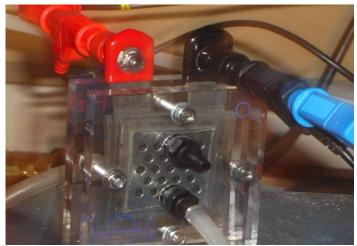
Polymer electrolyte membrane with porous electrodes that are composed of platinum particles uniformly supported on carbon particles.

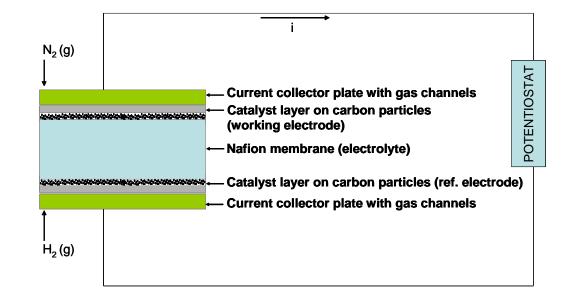
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Electrochemical Characterization

• In situ cyclic voltammetry: Active electrochemical area, Pt utilization







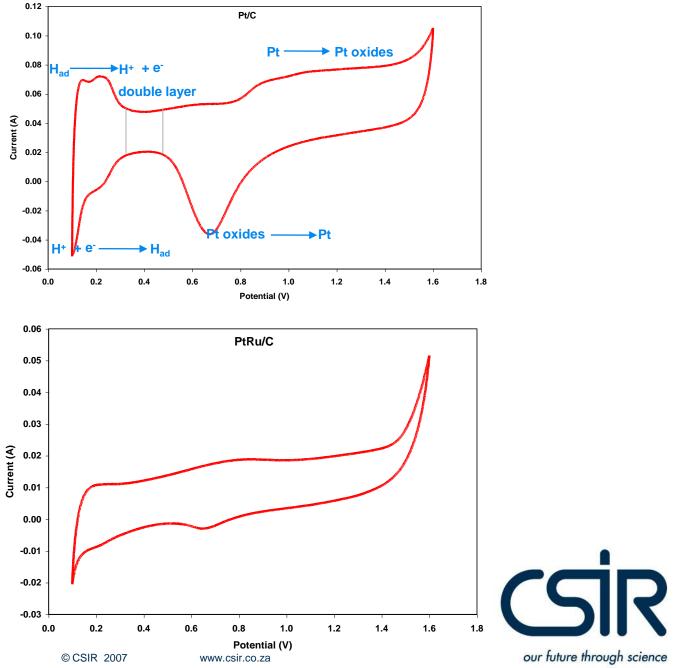


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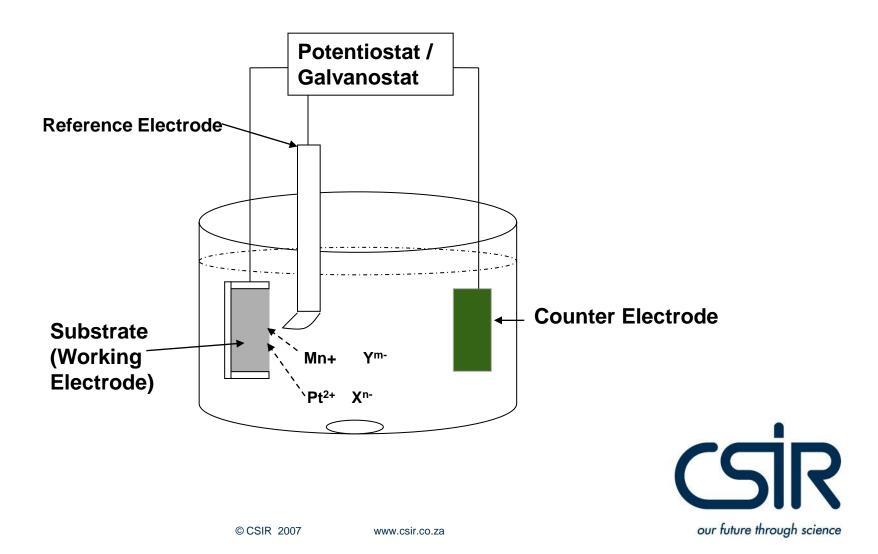
Future work

 Catalyst preparation and MEA fabrication: Electrodeposition methods Electrochemical Atomic Layer Epitaxy (EC-ALE)

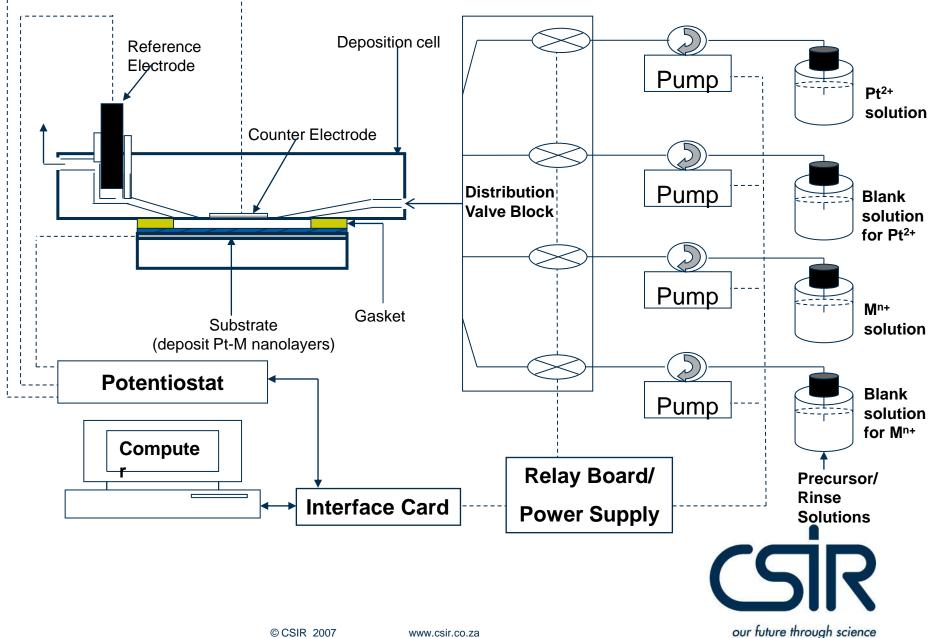
Characterization: Cyclic voltammetry Impedance spectroscopy CO stripping



Electrodeposition of Pt-based nanoparticles



EC-ALE Reactor



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Thank you

