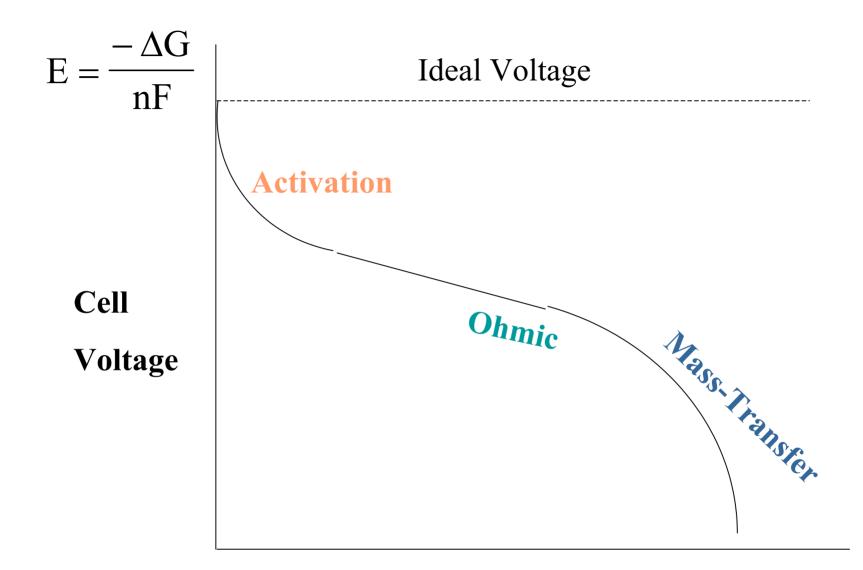


# Gas Diffusion Electrodes for Fuel Cells

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### **Current Density**

## Sir William Grove 1839



"The chief difficulty was to obtain anything like a notably surface for action"

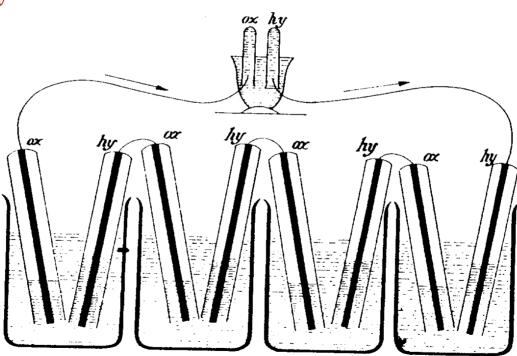
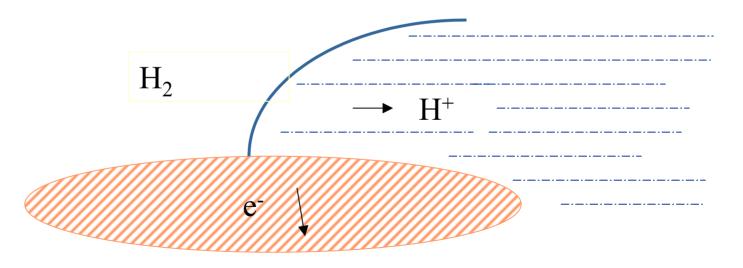


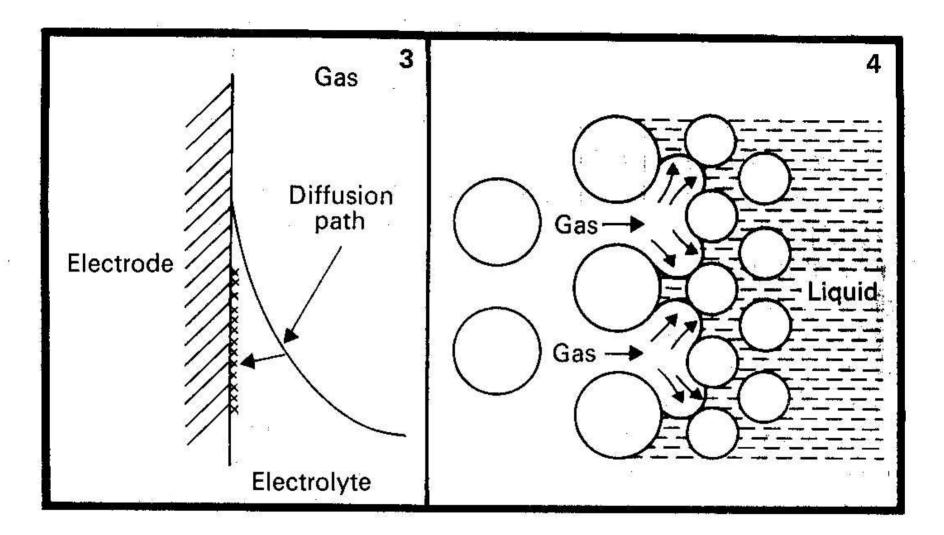
Fig. 1.5 Four cells of Groves  $H_2/O_2$  battery, used, in Grove's words, 'to effect the decomposition of water by means of its composition'

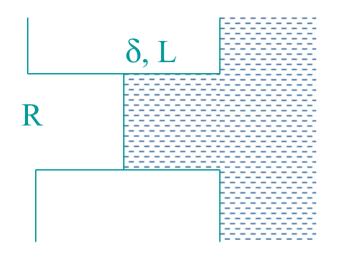
# **Gas Diffusion Electrodes**

#### **Steps:**

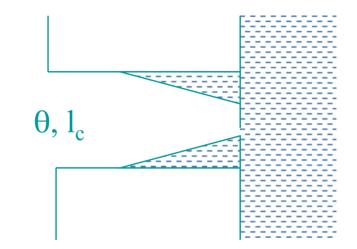
- 1) Convection and diffusion in gas phase 2) Dissolution at Gas-Liquid interface
- 3) Diffusion to Sold-Liquid Interface 4) Electrochemical Charge Transfer Reaction
- 4) Diffusion of ions through electrolyte phase to opposite electrode-electrolyte interface
- 5) Simultaneous conduction of electrons through current collector

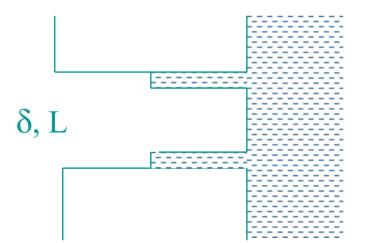






### Simple Pore Model



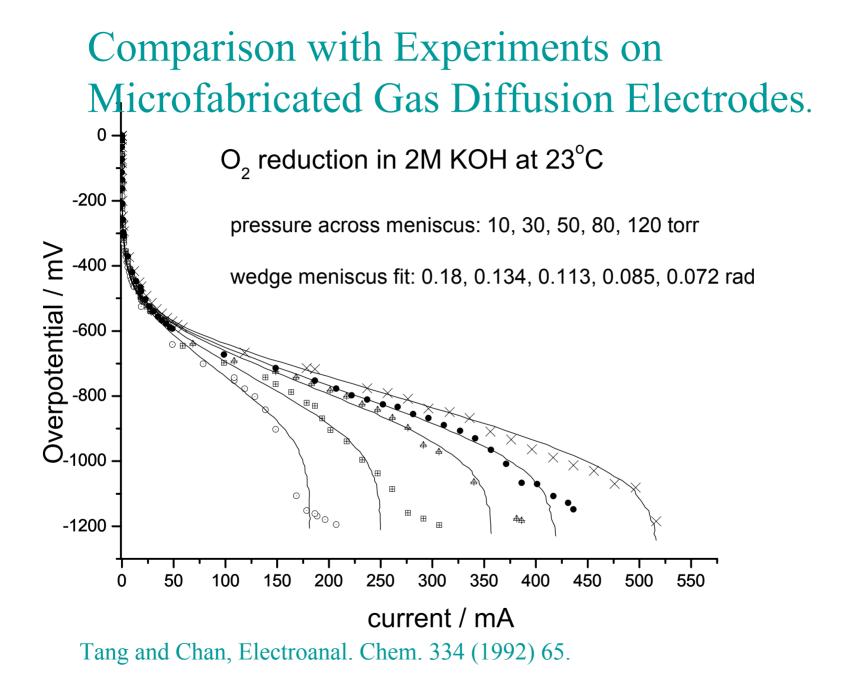


Thin Film Model

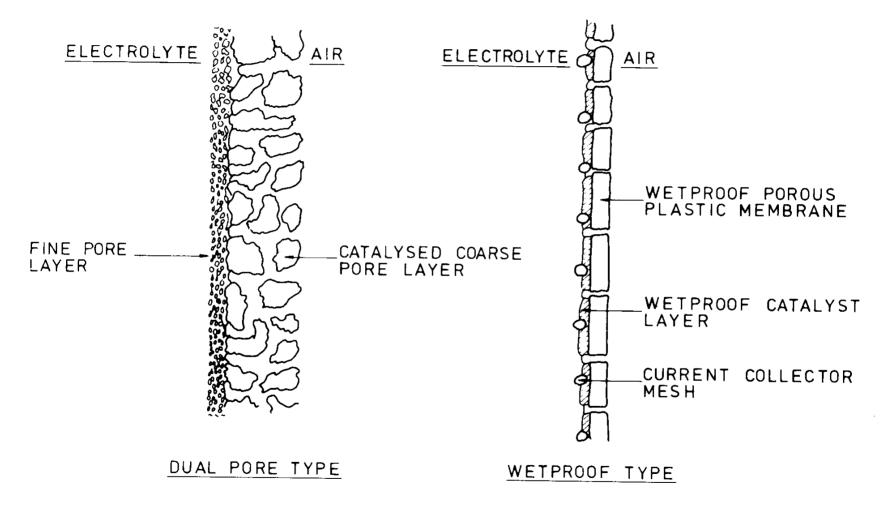
Wedge Meniscus Model

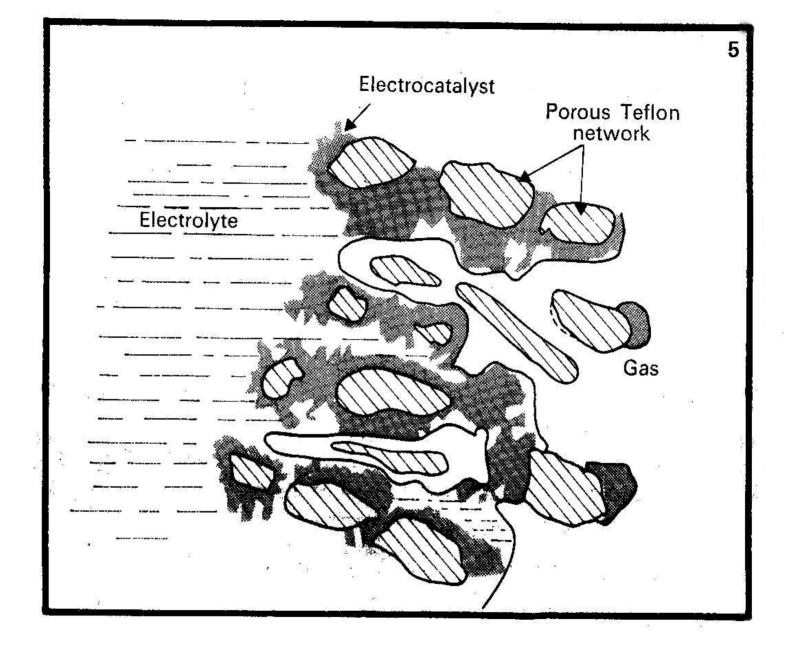
Two parameters: contact angle and three phase line length  $l_c$ 

Chan et al., Electrochimica Acta, 32 (1987), 1227;33 (1988) 1767.



## Gas Diffusion Electrodes



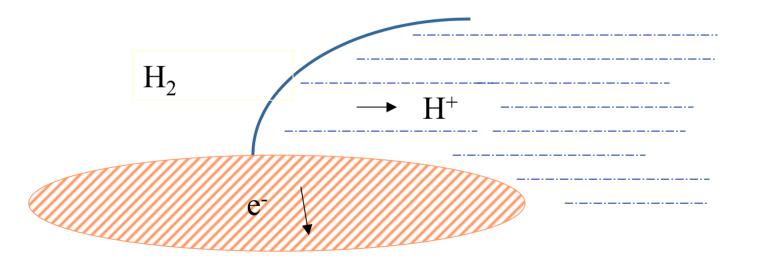


# **Gas Diffusion Electrodes**

Electronic circuit: continuous solid phase

**Ionic circuit**: Continuous electrolyte phase

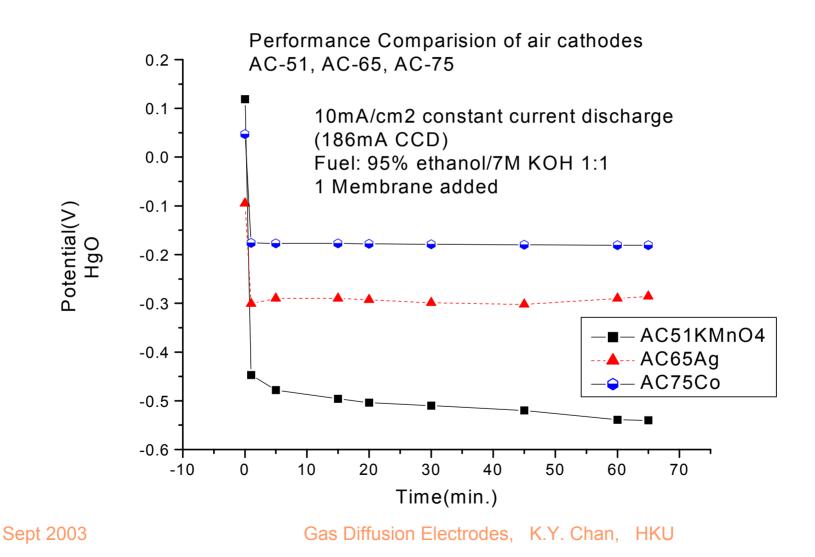
Materials flow circuit: feed of reactancts



## Single air cathode



# Performances of different air cathode



## Multi-Scale Structured Electrode:

- Catalyst Support: High Surface Carbon
- Size Effects of Catalysts
- Controlled Porosity
- Controlled Wetting
- Maxinum Gas-Liquid-Solid Interface
- Minimize ohmic resistance
- Minimize ionic resistance

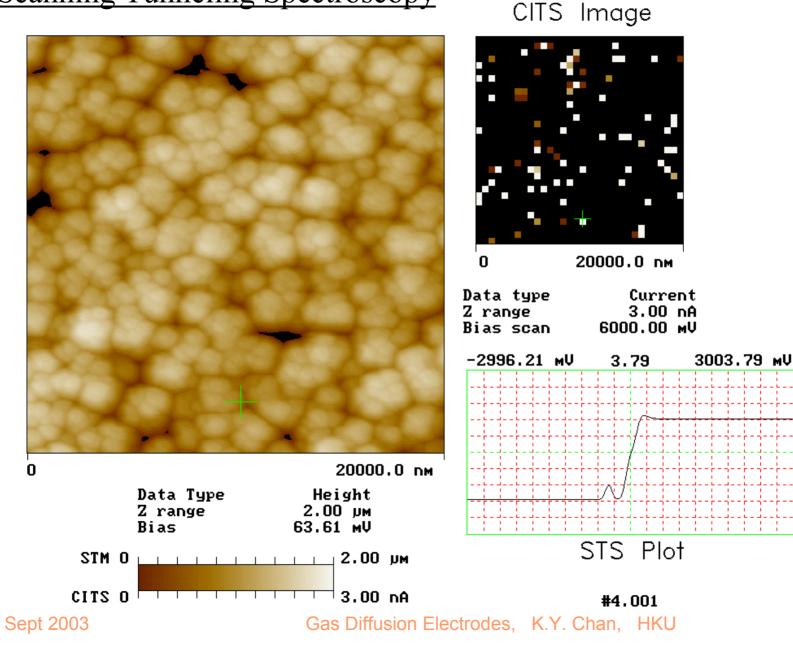
Catalysts

- Platinum is the most important for both anode and cathode
- Platinum can be replaced by Ag, Mn, Co, only for oxygen reduction in alkaline medium
- Platinum subject to CO poisoning (impure H<sub>2</sub>)
- Binary/Ternary system, macrocycle, bifunctional
- Stability/Life of nanometals

Catalysts

- Oxygen Cathode is most limiting and is present in most fuel cells
- Non-platinum cathode catalyst can tolerant cross over effect.
- At high temperature, no precious metal or no catalysts is needed in MCFC and SOFC

### Scanning Tunneling Spectroscopy

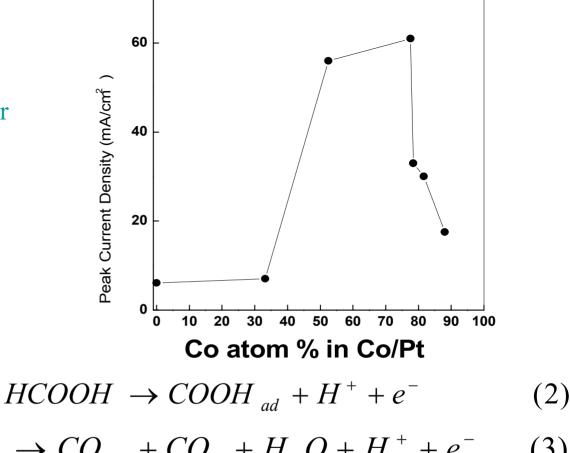


100.0 nA

0.00

-100.

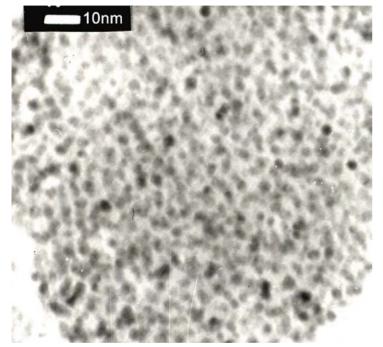
Maximum peak current density at  $52.5 \sim 77.6\%$  Co, one order of magnitude higher than that of pure Pt particles. One possible role of cobalt in promoting the catalysis of platinum, is the removal of  $CO_{ad}$  COOH<sub>ad</sub> intermediates.



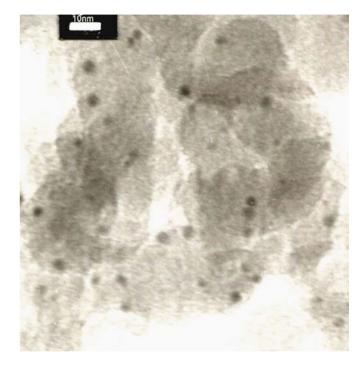
$$\begin{array}{l} HCOOH + COOH_{ad} \rightarrow CO_{ad} + CO_2 + H_2O + H^+ + e \qquad (3) \\ COOH_{ad} \rightarrow CO_2 + H^+ + e^- \qquad (4) \\ CO_{ad} + OH_{ad} \rightarrow CO_2 + H^+ + e^- \qquad (5) \end{array}$$

Chi et al., Catalysis Letters, 71 (2001) 21.

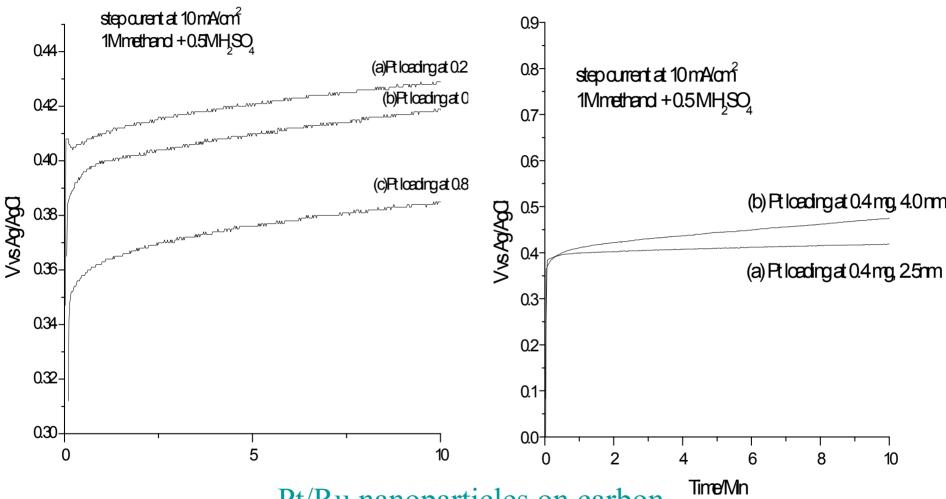
### Nanometal particles prepared by microemulsion



# Nanometal particles adsorbed in carbon



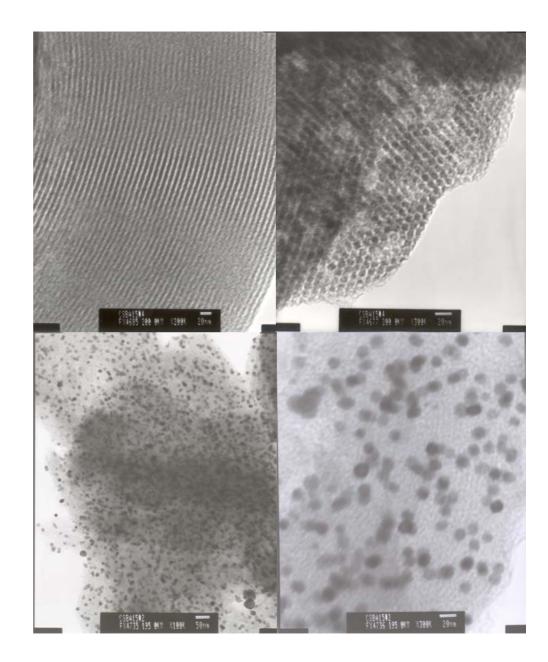
### Zhang and Chan, J. Mater. Chem. 12 (2002) 1203.



Pt/Ru nanoparticles on carbon

TEM imagesofMeosoporousCarbonsynthesizedfromSBA15Template

carbon(aandb)andsupportingPtnanoparticles(c and d).



## **Current Collector and Binder**

- Metal Mesh, Metal Foam can use used as current collector and mechanical support for the carbon powder
- Platinum mesh or Carbon cloth will be needed for acid electrolyte including PEM
- Binder will hold loose powder together and also be attached to current collector: PVA, glue, PTFE (heat at > 300 °C), CMC, etc.

# Membrane-Electrolyte Assmebly

- For PEM fuel cell, anode and cathode are made of carbon cloth and are pressed together with a Nafion membrane sandwiched under temperature > 100 °C. A special hot press is required.
- For wet fuel cells, electrode can be made by heating inside an furnace without mechanical press.