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Low Precious Metal Alloy Catalysts and Durable Carbon Supports

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- New name, clear commitment to Fuel Cells commercialization
- Combining the expertise in carbon supports with electrocatalyst manufacturing
- New methods, new results!
 - Hydrogen-air FC & DMFC materials solutions
- Advanced electrocatalysts for Hydrogen Air Fuel Cells:
 - Low precious metal alloys
 - Oxidation resistant carbon supports
 - Modified carbon black supports for low humidity operation





High Throughput Catalyst Discovery Platform is Key Element for Rapid Optimization of Complex Alloy Compositions

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High Throughput Synthesis





High Volume Production creating what matters

Rapid Cathode Layer Fabrication



Electrochemical and Physical Characterization Rapid Screening in MEA Configuration



Two Fold Mass Activity Improvement Demonstrated by Ternary Pt- Alloy Supported Catalysts

CABOT		→ 20% PtCoCu/C		
		0.90		
1	PtCoCu			
		≥ 0.80 - 20% PtNiFe/C		
2	PtCoFe	- 20% Pt/C		
3	PtFeCu	0.70 - 20% PtNi/C		
4	PtNiCu			
5	PtNiFe	Ö 0.60		
6	PtPdCu	0.50		
7	PtPdCo			
8	PtPdFe			
9	PtMnFe	A/mg Pt cathode		
10	PtPdMn			
11	PtNiCo	Best Pt alloy compositions show up to 2 fold mass		
12	PtCoAg	activity improvement in hydrogen air fuel cell		
13	PtFeAg	Test Conditions:		
14	PtNiAg	 Non IR corrected, 50 cm² MEA. Nafion[™] 112 		
15	PtPdNiCo			

• Loadings: Cathode: 0.2 mgM/cm², Anode: 0.05 mgPt/cm²

• 80°C, 1.5 H₂/2.5 air at 1A/cm², 100% RH, 30 psig, 10min/point

Superior MEA Performance at Low Precious Metal Loadings

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MEA loadings: 0.15 mg Pt/cm² total loading Cathode: 0.1 mg Pt/cm²; Anode: 0.05 mg Pt/cm²

Test Conditions:

• 50 cm², Nafion[™] 112

• 80°C, 1.5 $H_2/2.5$ air at 1A/cm², 100% RH, 30 psig 10 min/point, Non IR corrected

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Highly Dispersed Alloy Catalysts



Pt (111): 40.36 (2θ); a: 3.87 Å Particle size (XRD): 2.4 nm High Absolute Performance Combined with Low Precious Metal Loadings



High Metal Loading
 Catalyst on High Surface
 Area Carbon Support

 Identical performance at approximately half of the Pt content

Test Conditions:

 Non IR corrected 50 cm², Nafion[™] 112, cathode: as listed; anode: 0.05 mgPt/cm²,

- 80°C, 1.5 H₂/2.5 air at 1A/cm², 100% RH, 30 psig, 10 min/point
- At 0.8 V a power density of 0.32 W/cm² was achieved
- At 0.7 V approximately 0.56 W/cm² (total PM loading, anode plus cathode of 0.35 mgPt/cm²), which corresponds to approximately 0.6 gPt/kW.

The corresponding value for Pt only catalyst at 0.7 V is approximately 0.9 gPt/kW creating what matters

Short Stack Testing Validates Alloy Catalysts Performance



Current Density (A/cm²)



 Short stack evaluation completed by Hydrogenics Corporation

• 0.6 gPt/kW demonstrated in a short stack at 0.7 V and stoich test conditions

Stack Test Conditions:

- 5 cell, large area, Nafion[™] 112 cathode: as listed; anode: 0.05 mgPt/cm²
- 80/80/80°C, 55/55 kPa, 1.5/2.5 stoich
- 80/80/80°C, 190/190 kPa, 1.5/2.5 stoich
- 80/80/64°C, 175/175 kPa, 2/2.5 stoich

	Mass activity (Performance	
	50% Pt/KB	Pt Alloy/V	improvement (%)
0.8V	0.67	0.95	42
0.75V	1.04	1.7	63
0.7V	1.37	2.75	100

Long-Term Durability Under Cycling Protocols



Test Conditions:

50 cm² MEA, cycling under H_2 /air at 80°C and 100% RH between 0.7 and 0.9 V IR-free voltage (30 s hold at each potential) combined with periodical evaluation of the Pt surface area using cyclic voltammetry and performance. Number of Cycles

Pt alloy catalyst shows 30% loss of surface area after 20 K cycles and no further loss is observed until 30K cycles !

Long Term Performance Losses Related to Carbon Corrosion

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- Carbon Support Durability is considered to be a major barrier for commercialization of automotive fuel cells
- Carbon corrosion is accelerated during start/ stop cycles and at high temperature operating conditions
- •Type of performance losses related to carbon corrosion
 - Pt sintering due to loss of active phase/support interaction
 - Oxidation of carbon surface leads to layer flooding effects
 - Break down in carbon/carbon interface
- Conventional approaches to improving carbon durability lead to trade offs between durability, absolute performance and catalyst ink properties



Ability to Control Carbon Support Properties

Particle Size

Carbon Black

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Combination of morphology control and surface modification allows for *rational design of carbon materials*

- Carbon black morphology can be controlled to design the length scale of gas and water transport channels
- Various degrees of carbon support graphitization can be achieved
- Carbon support surface chemistry can be modified



Modified Carbon

Black

Diazonium Salt

Surface Chemistry





- Investigate and evaluate the corrosive behavior of dispersed carbon blacks in low temperature fuel cell environment
- Corrosion resistance evaluation protocol adopted from GM/DOE
 - Polarization curves test conditions 80°C, stoich flows A/C = 3/3, 50% RH, 7 psig
- Study the effect of platinum loading, surface modification and morphology of the carbon blacks on the corrosive behavior of electrocatalysts.
- Goal less than 30 mV loss at 1 A/cm² after 100 hrs corrosion test





Polarization curves test conditions:

80/80/80°C, stoich flows A/C = 3/3, 50% RH, 7 psig

- > 100mv loss at 1A/cm² only after 15hrs
- > 53% Loss in EC area after 45hrs of standard corrosion protocol

Surface Modification Effectively Enhances Carbon Corrosion Resistance



- >100mV Loss at 1A/cm² after 50hrs
- Improvement is related to the coverage of functional groups on carbon surface
- Functional groups stabilize the carbon surface

Surface Modification Enables Operation at Low Relative Humidity Conditions



- 100 % relative humidity test: flow stoich = 2.0 (A/C), cell temperature 80°C back pressure =10 psig (A/C), RH=100% (A/C)
- 50 % relative humidity test: flow stoich = 2.0 (A/C), cell temperature 80°C back pressure =10 psig (A/C), RH=50%/50% (A/C)

Superior Corrosion Resistance with New Cabot Carbon Support



- Identical initial absolute performance after layer optimization
- No loss of performance after 105 hrs corrosion test

Summary

Alloy Electrocatalysts:

Two fold mass activity improvement by Pt-alloy catalysts

 High absolute performance combined with low precious metal loadings in a single cell and short stack

Significant durability improvement under cycling protocols

New Carbon Supports:

 Surface modification of carbon supports effectively enhances carbon corrosion resistance and enables operation at low relative humidity operating conditions

 No performance loss after 105 hours of standard corrosion protocol without sacrificing initial performance

 Combination of durable Pt alloy catalysts with corrosionresistant carbon supports is a viable way for next generation automotive fuel cell materials

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Future Work

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- Cabot's press release on November13th,2006 announced plans to introduce new products in Q1, 2007:
 - Superior Durability Electrocatalysts based on Corrosion Resistant Carbon (CRC) supports
 - Superior Performance Electrocatalysts for Operation at Low Relative Humidity based on Modified Carbon Blacks (MCB)
- For additional information:
 - Visit us at Cabot's boot #102
 - info@cabotfuelcells.com
 - Presentations at ECS meeting, Cancun

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