







Molecular-scale, Three-dimensional Non-Platinum Group Metal Electrodes for Catalysis of Fuel Cell Reactions John B. Kerr Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) September 30, 2009

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Steve Hamrock, Radoslav Atanasoski (3M)

> Budget: DOE share - \$9.58MM over four years; 3M share - in-kind over four years.

Objectives

- 1) Demonstrate that non-platinum group metal catalysts can be used for oxygen reduction in polymer-coated electrode structures based on polyelectrolyte membranes.
- 2) Incorporate catalysts into polymer binders of composite electrodes for the construction of MEAs to demonstrate that this is an effective matrix for testing of new catalysts.
- 3) Demonstrate that the three dimensional structure of polymercoated electrocatalyst layers can offset slower kinetics of the catalyst centers when compared with two-dimensional platinum or non-platinum catalysts.
- 4) Demonstrate that significant stability of the matrix is possible.
- 5) Demonstrate the design, synthesis and scale up of new catalysts capable of performance that is superior to platinum group metals.

Technical Barriers & Targets

- DOE Technical Barriers addressed
- C. Electrode Performance –better efficiency.
- B. Stack Material and Manufacturing Cost.
- E. System Thermal and Water Management.
- A. Durability
- DOE Technical Targets
- Non-Pt catalyst activity per volume of supported catalyst $300A/cm^3$
- $Cost < \frac{3}{kW}$
- Durability > 5000 hours ($> 120^{\circ}C$)
 - Electrochemical area loss <40%
 - Electrochemical support loss < 30mV after 100hrs @ 1.2V

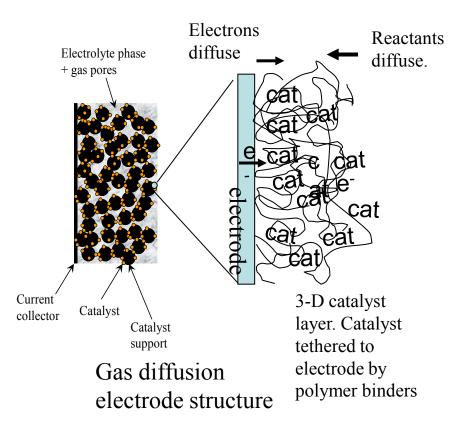








Approach



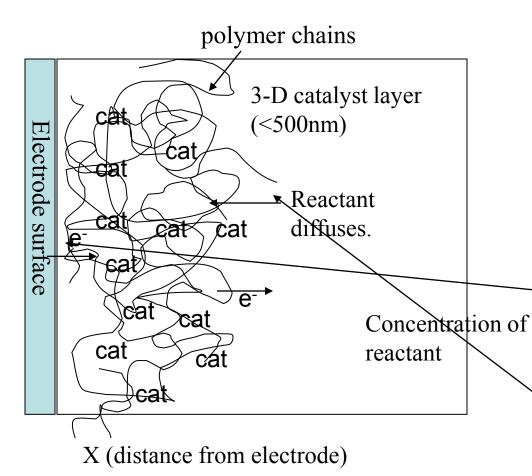
Objectives

Develop polymer coated electrodes that can provide viable matrices in MEA's for use of homogeneous catalysts.
Demonstrate how 3D molecular catalyst electrodes can replace Pt.
Incorporate catalysts into MEA's and demonstrate viability
Develop non-PGM Catalysts with better overpotential than Pt – e.g. Copper Laccase

cat = e.g. Fe Phenanthroline, Heme structures, cobalt co-ordination complexes, copper complexes, biomimetic homogeneous catalysts.

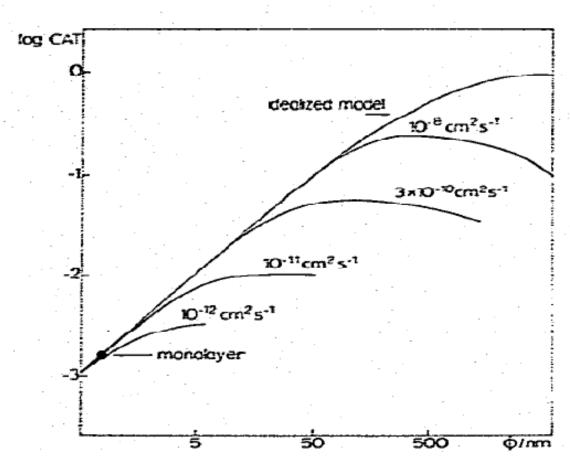
Two vs. Three Dimensional Catalysts

3D catalyst layers allow use of homogeneous catalysts, enzymes, bio- and biomimetic catalysts.



Polymer-coated electrode provides dynamic 3-D catalyst layer that makes up for slow kinetics of the catalyst by 3-D supply of substrate to catalytic centers- geometric effect. Reaction rate limited by rate of charge transport from electrode to catalyst and/or rate of diffusion of reactants into polymer layer 5

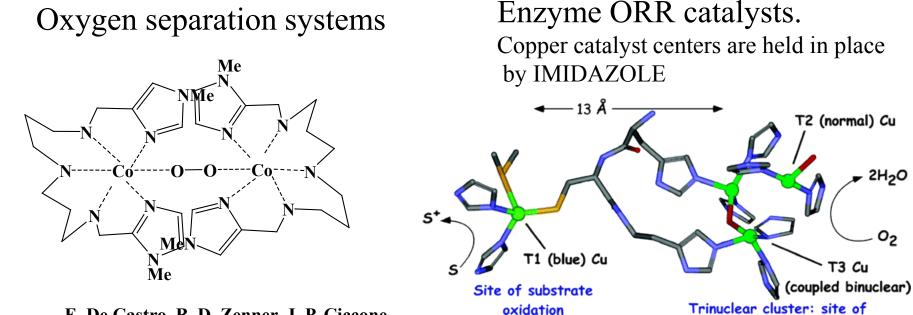
Effect of Film Thickness Saveant, J. Electroanal Chem.,114 (1980),159



Catalytic efficiency, CAT, at a redox polymer electrode as a function of the film thickness, φ , for various values of the diffusion coefficient of the substrate through the film (indicated on each curve). Assumes substrate diffusion is rate-limiting.

Optimum thickness is 100-500nm, which is similar to binder thicknesses. 500nm is equivalent to ~ 100 catalyst monolayers. Thus approach provides 100x density without increasing electrode thickness.

Co-operativity Effects for better Oxygen **Reduction Efficiency**? Modeling and Experiment.



E. De Castro, B. D. Zenner, J. P. Ciccone, L. A. Deardurff, and J. B. Kerr, USP 4,959,135 (1990).

Nature chooses imidazole as a base in the presence of oxygen. Copper catalysts better than platinum?

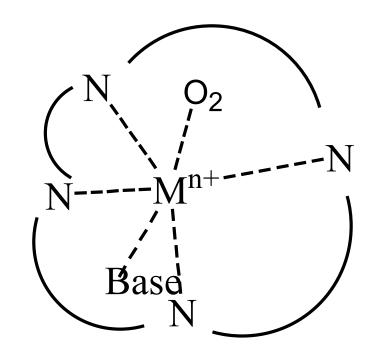
oxygen reduction

2H₂O

02

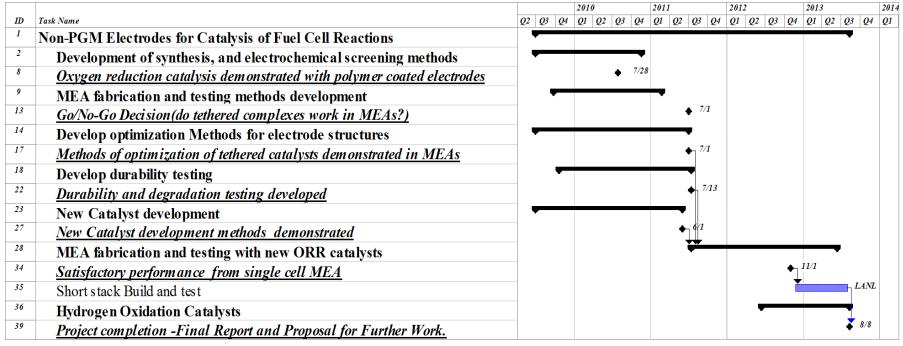
Novel Catalyst design

- Metal center provides low overpotential for charge injection from electrode.
- Ligands tune binding strength and lability that controls turnover frequency (TOF)
- Adjust ligand flexibility and basicity to increase TOF. Novel ligand design.
- More than one metal center to provide cooperativity (e.g. hemoglobin, copper laccase enzyme for O₂ reduction).
- Learn from enzyme catalyst centers. New catalyst design in Cross-cutting Area.



Project provides polymer matrices to mount new electrocatalysts in practical systems which facilitate both electron and proton transport. 8

Project Schedule Milestones & Go/No-Go Decisions.



Milestone 1. Oxygen reduction catalysis demonstrated with polymer coated electrodes(12mo). Milestone 2. Go/No-Go Decision. Oxygen reduction catalysis demonstrated with polymer-bound catalyst layers in MEAs (24mo).

- Milestone 3. Methods of optimization of catalysts demonstrated in MEAs (24mo).
- Milestone 4. Durability and degradation testing developed (24mo).
- Milestone 5. New catalyst development methods demonstrated (24mo).
- Milestone 6. Satisfactory performance from single cell MEAs (39mo). Go/No-Go decision to build stack and test.

Budget & Tasks.

- Years 1-4. LBNL \$1515k; LANL \$1065k; 3M in kind
- Polymer Synthesis LBNL and LANL
- Perfluorinated Polymer Synthesis 3M
- Catalyst preparation and testing LBNL/LANL
- Catalyst Modeling LBNL/LANL
- Catalyst attachment to polymers All
 - Electrochemical testing LBNL/LANL/3M
 - Morphological testing LBNL/LANL
 - Chemical Degradation testing- 3M/LBNL
- Macroscopic modeling of transport properties LBNL
- LANL and 3M make and test MEA's.
- Stack construction and testing LANL (Giner subcontract)

Full Project Schedule.

ID	Task Name	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
1	Non-PGM Electrodes for Catalysis of Fuel Cell Reactions	
2	Development of synthesis, and electrochemical screening methods	
3	Synthesis of basic polyelectrolyte polymers with functionalizable side chains	
4	Polyarylene sulf one & Polystyrene backbones	
5	Perfluorinated polymers	LBNL,3M
6	Develop catalyst characterization in solutions - water and protic ionic liquids	LB.NL,LANL,3M
7	Characterize activity on polymer coated electrodes -simple tethered catalysts	
8	Oxygen reduction catalysis demonstrated with polymer coated electrodes	◆ 7/28
9	MEA fabrication and testing methods development	
10	Characterize mechanical and morphological properties of polymers	LANL,LBNL,3M
11	Characterize polymer with bound catalysts and with electrode support materials	LBNL, 3M, LANL
12	Prepare and test MEAs with base polymers with bound non-platinum catalysts.	
13	Go/No-Go Decision(do tethered complexes work in MEAs?)	7/1
14	Develop optimization Methods for electrode structures	
15	Develop macroscopic property model for MEA operation	
16	Use model to optimize catalyst loading, polymer morphology, charge transport	- LBNL,L4NL
17	Methods of optimization of tethered catalysts demonstrated in MEAs	7/1
18	Develop durability testing	
19	Catalyst degradation mechanisms	LBNL,LANL,3M
20	Polymer matrix degradation - chemical and physical modes	LBNL,LANL,3M
21	Degradation and durability testing of MEAs	
22	Durability and degradation testing developed	7/13
23	New Catalyst development	
24	Fundamental modeling of catalyst chemistry for ORR	
25	Synthesis and screening of new catalyst structures for ORR	
26	test new catalysts in polymer matrices	
27	New Catalyst development methods demonstrated	
28	MEA fabrication and testing with new ORR catalysts	
29	New polymer synthesis for better performance	LBNL,3M
30	New catalyst design, synthesis and screening	LBNL,LANL,3M
31	Transport measurement and modeling	LBNL,LANL
32	Optimization of MEA structures	LBNL,L4NL,3M
33	Durability Testing/Lifetime extension	LBNL,LANL,3
34	Satisfactory performance from single cell MEA	
35	Short stack Build and test	
36	Hydrogen Oxidation Catalysts	
37	Design, synthesize and screen	LBNL,LAN
38	Fabricate and test MEAs with non-PGM anode catalysts	
39	Project completion -Final Report and Proposal for Further Work.	₹ 8/8

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