

Niobium Technology for Clean Energy 9<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>, November, 2021, Web. Meeting

## Highly Durable and Active Cathode Catalysts using Niobium for Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cells







### Hydrogen supply chain toward the achievement of decarbonization



NEDO New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization

https://hem-2021.nedo.go.jp/\_en/

Introduction

**Design concept** 



#### Performance

#### Trend of fuel cells technologies for transportation



D.A. Cullen, K.C. Neyerlin, R.K. Ahluwalia, R. Mukundan, K.L. More, R.L. Borup, A.Z. Weber, D.J. Myers, A. Kusoglu, Nature Energy 6 (2021) 462-474. Copyright permission from Springer Nature

PEFCs will be developed to meet the requirements of the heavy-duty vehicle market (in transportation) with the higher efficiency and durability.

Introduction

**Design concept** 

Performance



#### Essential factor toward the improvement of fuel cell performance



Polymer electrolyte fuel cell

Overpotential (@1.0 A cm<sup>-2</sup> 80°C) Anode :  $H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$ Cathode :  $2H^++1/2O_2+2e^- \rightarrow H_2O$ 

The new electrocatalysts with higher activity and durability are required.

Introduction

Performance



(a)

Mass activity [A/mg<sub>PGM</sub>]

15 г

10

5

0

0

Pt<sub>5</sub>Y9nm

20

PdgAu@PtML/C.

#### Improvement of catalytic activity





M. Escudero-Escribano, K.D. Jensen, A.W. Jensen Current Opinion Electrochem., 8 (2018) 135-146. Copyright permission from Elsevier

Pt alloys, nanorods and nanowires are one of the candidate electrocatalysts for fuel cells.

Introduction

**Design concept** 

Performance







Startup/shutdown & load cycle durability of Pt/Nb-SnO<sub>2</sub> is superior to that of Pt/GCB, which relies on the strong bonding between Pt and Nb-SnO<sub>2</sub> and well size control of Pt particle

Introduction



#### Design concept of new cathode catalyst for fuel cells



G. Shi, et al. ACS Catal.11 (2021) 5222.

Introduction

**Design concept** 

Performance





Carbon support : Intrinsic thermodynamic instability



 $\text{C} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}^{\scriptscriptstyle +} + 4\text{e}^{\scriptscriptstyle -} \ \text{E} = 0.207 \ \text{V} \ \text{SHE}$ 





#### Start up / shut down durability of Pt/Nb-SnO<sub>2</sub>

Cell test : 80℃、80%RH 1.5V \_60 7 Electrochemically active m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-</sup> Potential[V] 30s Pt/Nb-SnO<sub>2</sub> 2s ocv 500mV/s time[sec] Commercial 5000 times **area,** 20 Pt/GCB 1/2 of initial ECA of Pt/Nb-SnO<sub>2</sub> 1/2 of initial ECA surface of Pt/GCB a count count cound a consult of a consult of a consult of a consult 10<sup>8</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>6</sup>  $10^{4}$ Number of potential step cycles, N / cycle Y. Chino, K. Taniguchi, Y. Senoo, K. Kakinuma, M. Watanabe, M. Uchida,

J. Electrochem. Soc. 162 (2015) 736.

Startup / shutdown durability of  $Pt/Nb-SnO_2$  catalyst layers is superior to that of Pt/GCB catalyst layers and relies on the strong bonding between Pt and Nb-SnO<sub>2</sub>.



Cell performance

2 nm

**Future plan** 

Nb-SnO<sub>2</sub>



#### Load cycle durability of Pt/Nb-SnO<sub>2</sub>



Introduction

**Design concept** 

Performance



Candidate catalyst	Electronic Conductivity	Catalytic Activity	Durability	Cost
Commercial Pt/Carbon	<b>v</b>	✓	✓	~
Pt/Graphitized carbon	<b>v</b>	✓	~	~
Pt/TiO <sub>2</sub> + Carbon nanotube	<b>v</b>	✓	~	/
Pt/TiO <sub>2</sub> -RuO <sub>2</sub>	<b>v</b>	~~	~~	/
Pt/Nb-SnO <sub>2</sub>	~ ~	~~~	~~~	~
	×10 (vs. Pt/Carbon)	× 3.2 (vs. Pt/Carbon)	× 5000 (vs. Pt/Carbon)	
Pt nanoparticlePt nanorodNb supportImage: Contract of the supportImage: Contract of the supportPt nanoparticlePt nanorodNb supportHigh dispersionPt orientation				
Introduction Design concept Performance Future plan				







### Acknowledgement

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# Thank you very much for your kind attention I