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High Performance Plasma Sputtered PdPt Fuel Cell Electrodes with Ultra Low Loading

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Abstract

A PdPt (10 wt% Pt) catalyst is used to replace platinum at the cathode of a PEMFC MEA whereas pure palladium is used as the anode catalyst. The catalysts are deposited on commercial carbon woven web and carbon paper GDLs by plasma sputtering. The relations between the depth density profiles, the electrode support and the fuel cell performances are discussed. It is shown that the catalyst gradient is an important parameter which can be controlled by the catalyst depth density profile and/or the choice of electrode support. An optimised electrode structure has been obtained, which allows limiting the platinum requirement. Under suitable conditions of a working PEMFC (80°C and 3 bar absolute pressure), very high catalysts utilization is obtained at both electrodes, leading to 250 kW g_{Pt}⁻¹ and 12.5 kW g_{Pd}⁻¹ with a moncell fitted with a PdPt (10:1 weight ratio) cathode and a pure Pd anode.

Keywords: Catalyst thin film, Low Pt content, Palladium, PEMFC.

1 Introduction

The great potential for the fuel cell technology to overcome the upcoming energy and resources issues in our society, justifies important research investments. Scaling up this technology in a hydrogen economy scenario would require reducing significantly the costs. DOE's objectives to be reached between 2010 and 2015 are clear: the catalyst of a fuel cell can cost no more than $5/3$ € per kilowatt [1]. If the catalyst is platinum (~ 40 € g^{-1}), as commonly used at the moment in 2010, the fuel cell performance to achieve is ca. 10 kW g_{Pt}^{-1} . Commercial fuel cells currently used in cars have a resource efficiency of 1 or 2 kW g_{Pt}^{-1} . The high amount of platinum makes commercial fuel cells reliable but the resource efficiency is far too low to provide a scalable transport solution. One of the solutions is to replace platinum by a cheaper catalytic material. Palladium appears to be a serious candidate for being almost twice cheaper than platinum, and because it has some catalytic activity either for the hydrogen oxidation or for the oxygen reduction. Indeed, Y.-N. Wu et al. have recently shown, by comparing Pd/C, PdPt/C, a dual layer of PdPt on Pt/C and Pt/C catalysts activities by cyclic voltammetry, that cathode platinum can efficiently be replaced by a PdPt alloy or a dual layer of PdPt on Pt/C [2]. A. C. Garcia and al. have studied the tolerance of pure Pt, Pd and a PdPt alloy toward CO poisoning and have shown that there are less Pd-CO interactions in a PdPt catalyst than pure Pd and Pt [3]. Y.-H. Cho et al and F. Alcaide et al. have demonstrated that the anodic platinum can efficiently be replaced by a PdPt

alloy with 5% at. of platinum [4, 5]. Keeping a platinum loaded cathode, the performance obtained with the PdPt anode was the same as the one obtained with platinum only (Anode: $0.2 \text{ mg}_{\text{Pt}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$; Cathode: $0.2 \text{ mg}_{\text{Pt}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$), showing also that a very small amount of platinum is required at the anode. Moreover, we have recently developed fuel cell electrodes loaded with a very small amount of platinum deposited by magnetron sputtering at the anode and at the cathode (Anode: $0.01 \text{ mg}_{\text{Pt}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$; Cathode: $0.01 \text{ mg}_{\text{Pt}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$). This deposition technique is largely used in the industry and in the research and development of fuel cells [6-8]. It has the advantage of allowing the deposition of very small quantities of material and the optimisation of its nanostructure [9, 10]. So far, these MEAs are demonstrating the world's highest fuel cell performance, with a total platinum (anode + cathode) utilization, of $20 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{Pt}}^{-1}$ [11,12]. Analysis by Rutherford Backscattering Spectroscopy (RBS) has shown that the platinum density depth profile inside the diffusion layer is a key parameter to explain such a high efficiency [11]. E. Billy et al. have studied the impact of low catalyst loadings in PEMFC and have concluded that the MEA performances is more influenced by the catalyst nanostructure, especially the particles size, than the actual mass of platinum in the electrodes [13].

We propose a further development of the low catalyst loading concept in combining low catalyst loadings and the replacement of platinum by a PdPt catalyst with only 10 wt% of platinum. Catalysts are deposited on different backing layers by plasma sputtering and the catalyst density depth profiles are

determined by RBS. Several MEAs are tested with a home made single cell testing station. All MEAs include a pure palladium loaded anode which can offer comparable performance as platinum loaded anodes [14]. PdPt cathodes of increasing loadings are compared.

2 Experimental

The plasma chamber has been previously detailed elsewhere [15]. Briefly, a cylindrical stainless steel low pressure TCP sputtering reactor (height = 260 mm, diameter = 210 mm) is used for the deposition of pure Palladium (99.999) or co-deposition of palladium and platinum with a single PdPt target with 10%wt of platinum. The metal target, positioned at middle height, is 45° tilted in front of a plane rotating substrate holder. An argon plasma is created in the chamber by an external planar RF antenna (13.56 MHz) positioned on the top glass window. For Pd deposition and PdPt co-deposition, the sputtering conditions remained identical. The target is polarized at -200 V and the RF power supply is adjusted between 135 W and 170 W in order to keep a cathode current of 40 mA. The deposition conditions remained the same: 5 μ bar, 5 sccm (Ar). After 40 min of pure palladium deposition, the palladium anodes are loaded with 74 μ g cm⁻². The PdPt deposition time was varied in order to change the PdPt cathode loadings. All prepared catalysts are deposited on gas diffusion layers (E-TEK LT1200-W ELAT[®] of 74% porosity for woven web gas diffusion Layer or SIGRACET GDL 10 BB of 84% porosity for carbon paper gas diffusion layer). For all electrodes, Table 1 gives the palladium, platinum and the total weight

composition and the weight ratio of platinum and the corresponding gas diffusion layer (GDL) support. The Rutherford Backscattering Spectroscopy (RBS) has been used to measure the total metal loadings. For MEA fabrication, a membrane (a Nafion® 212 membrane, purchased from Quintech, Germany, noted further in the text N212) was sandwiched without pre-humidification between two electrodes (an anode and a cathode of 25 cm² geometric surface each) used as prepared by plasma sputtering (without Nafion® solution addition). The MEAs is mechanically pressed at 2 Nm torque (without hot pressing). Under our testing conditions, the pressure is manually regulated with the output valves and both the hydrogen and oxygen humidifiers are at room temperature.

3 Results and Discussion

A RBS spectrum obtained from one of the co-sputtered PdPt catalyst is displayed in Figure 1. Both the platinum and palladium peaks display an asymmetric shape as previously observed for pure Pt deposition on carbon woven web GDLs [16]. The asymmetric shape of the Pd and Pt peaks results from the diffusion from the surface of the metallic atoms inside the porous GDL. The platinum peak tail overlaps with the palladium peak front. The spectrum decomposition is possible when overlapping remains small. This was always the case in our conditions. The asymmetric shape is due to atomic diffusion of the metal atoms into the GDL. After simulating the RBS spectra with the software SIMNRA [17], it is possible to calculate the palladium density depth profile.

The obtained palladium density profiles for the PdPt/C catalyst are displayed in Figure 2. The density depth profiles show that when the catalyst loading is increased, the density at the surface of the GDL, in contact with the membrane in a fuel cell MEA, does not increase so much. On the other hand, the in-depth density increases significantly when the catalyst loading increases. In previous works on PtRu sputtered catalysts for DMFC application, we showed that co-sputtering of Pt (fcc) and Ru (hcp) leads to alloys with Pt fcc structure. In the present case, both metals having a fcc structure are co-sputtered; it is then reasonable to propose that Pt is doped into the Pd lattice.

Four MEAs have been built with our set of electrodes; kind of GDL, metal loadings, maximum cell power density and power density achieved at 0.5 V are summarized in Table 1. The fuel cell performances obtained with the Pd-N212-PdPt MEAs are displayed and discussed below. Under each testing conditions, the testing parameters were tuned in order to get the more stable responses and the highest cell performances. The polarisation curves are discussed considering that the main limiting processes are reaction kinetics (charge transfer) in the low current density region, ohmic drop in the intermediate current density region and mass transport for high current density [18-20]. Figure 3 displays the voltage and power density vs current density curves, V-j and P-j, obtained with a Nafion® 212 membrane sandwiched between a pure palladium anode ($74 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$) and a PdPt cathode ($160 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2} + 14 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pt}} \text{cm}^{-2}$). The cell temperature has been increased from 70°C to 80°C keeping a constant oxygen and hydrogen

pressure of 2 bars. Higher cell performances in terms of power densities were achieved at 75 °C. Although the MEA's cathode is highly loaded with palladium, the maximum achieved current density (ca. 0.4 A cm⁻² at ca. 0.1 V) and power density (ca. 90 mW cm⁻² at ca. 0.36 V and ca. 50 mW cm⁻² at ca. 0.65 V) are very low compared to classic commercial performances (about 800 mW cm⁻² at ca. 0.65 V [21]). Previous observations [22] have shown that increasing the metal loading leads to a percolated and a denser thin film on the surface of the porous carbon substrate decreasing the active surface area. The comparison of the depth density profiles displayed in Figure 2 shows that the MEA-A's cathode has the highest palladium density over a depth of 600 nm. The gas diffusion layer is saturated with palladium, at the surface and/or in depth, causing a gas feeding drop and limiting the number of active sites. According to the different palladium density profiles, decreasing the PdPt cathode loading from 174 μg cm⁻² to 85 μg cm⁻² leads to decrease the palladium density at the surface and in depth. The voltage/power density vs current density curves are displayed in Figure 4. At 70°C, when the H₂ and O₂ pressures are increased from 1 bar to 3 bars, the MEA-B maximum performance at ca. 0.45 V increases: 100 mW cm⁻² at 1 bar, 180 mW cm⁻² at 2 bar and 250 mW cm⁻² at 3 bar. Compared to the MEA-A, the maximum power density is much higher even though the cathode catalyst loading is 1.6 times lower. The expected increase of the active surface area due to the reduction of the catalyst loading has a significant impact on the performance. Increasing the cell temperature from 70°C to 80°C at 3 bar

increases the maximum current density from 1 A cm^{-2} to 1.2 A cm^{-2} . From 70°C to 80°C , the maximum power density (at 0.6 A cm^{-2}) remains the same and so the performance at low current densities (below 0.6 A cm^{-2}). Increasing the temperature can lead to a better water removal [23] from the GDL and the active layer, allowing better gas (oxygen) accessibility to cathode active sites, which has a great influence on the high current density domain. The catalyst loading of the MEA-C is lower (Figure 5). The MEA-C provides a maximum power density at ca. 0.43 V of 280 mW cm^{-2} at a pressure of 3 bars and a cell temperature of 70°C . Increasing the gas pressure increases the performance. With a cathode catalyst loading almost twice lower than that of MEA-B, the MEA-C performance is better at both low and high pressures. Among the three first MEAs, the MEA-C leads to the best performance. So, the sputtered catalyst loading ($40 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}}/\text{cm}^2$ and $4 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pt}}/\text{cm}^2$) and the density profile (Figure 2) obtained in this case seems to be optimized, considering that the palladium atomic density at the surface (in contact with the membrane in the MEA) is similar to the one of the MEA-B's cathode whereas the palladium atomic density in depth is lower. Thus, with a similar surface directly in contact with the membrane, a higher porosity in depth can improve the water management in the electrode and so the performance.

The commercial GDLs based on carbon paper display a higher porosity than carbon woven web GDLs. Based on the previous observations, i. e. a high improvement of the PEMFC performance when increasing the porosity in depth,

two carbon paper GDLs have been coated by plasma sputtering with $10 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ for the anode and $10 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ plus $1 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pt}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ for the cathode. The MEA-D, involving these two electrodes and a Nafion® 212 membrane, has been tested (Figure 6). The MEA-D provides a maximum power density of 120 mW cm^{-2} (at ca. 0.32 V) at 2 bars and $50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and 200 mW cm^{-2} (at ca. 0.34 V) at 3 bars and 70°C . With a low catalyst loading, less dense active layer is obtained and the accessibility to active sites will likely be higher, so that the expected good catalyst dispersion at the interface electrode-membrane justifies the power density measured at high pressure (3 bars). However, the power density at lower pressure (2 bars) is lower than that obtained with the MEA-C because of the low catalyst loading. Indeed, at low pressure (2 bars) there is less reactive molecules in a given volume fraction close to the catalytic sites in the catalytic layer than at high pressure (3 bars), so that mass transport limitation are higher than for higher pressures. A thicker active layer is required to keep the same power density than at a higher pressure. When the cell temperature is increased to 80°C , the power density increases for both low and high current densities domains and reaches 250 mW cm^{-2} at ca. 0.36 V. It shows that the temperature increase improves the water management in the MEA-D, as expected, and also improves the catalysis of reactions for both electrode catalysts. At 3 bars and 80°C , the MEA-D provides the same power density as the MEA-B and can supply a higher current density (1.1 A cm^{-2}) but with almost 8 times less catalysts. Among the 4 tested MEAs, the MEA-D, using carbon paper GDLs instead of

carbon woven web GDLs, provides the highest power density at high current density (230 mW cm^{-2} , 1.1 A cm^{-2} ; 0.2V). It shows that the porosity gradient is an important parameter of optimisation and that it can be controlled by the catalyst depth density profile and/or the choice of electrode support.

4 Conclusion

A PdPt (10:1 weight ratio) catalyst has been chosen to replace platinum at the cathode of PEMFC MEAs and pure palladium was used as the anode catalyst. The catalysts were deposited on commercial carbon woven web and carbon paper GDLs by plasma sputtering. The palladium depth density profiles inside the GDLs were calculated from RBS measurements. The relations between the depth density profiles, the electrode support and the fuel cell performances have been discussed. After this study, an optimised electrode structure has been obtained, limiting the platinum requirement. With 0.25 W cm^{-2} produced from a total catalyst loading of only $0.02 \text{ mg}_{\text{Pd}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $0.001 \text{ mg}_{\text{Pt}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ deposited on carbon paper electrodes by plasma sputtering, we have developed a very efficient MEA offering $250 \text{ kW g}_{\text{Pt}}^{-1}$ and $12.5 \text{ kW g}_{\text{Pd}}^{-1}$. Of course, the performances of such MEAs have to be checked under air atmosphere to be closer to transportation applications; however, even by dividing the performance by a factor 5, they still appear very high. The durability of such MEA has also to be studied and, if necessary, improved to dispose of a system for which the platinum need is no longer limiting for the development at world scale of the PEMFC technology.

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Table Caption

Table 1 Description of the 4 Pd-N212-PdPt MEAs based on sputtered catalyst

MEA	GDL	Anode loading / μg cm^2	Cathode loading			P_{max} @ 0.5 V	P_{max}
			Pt	Pd	Total	/mW cm^{-2}	/mW cm^{-2}
		Pd				T = 80°C	T = 80°C
MEA-A	Woven web	74	14	160	174	65	75
MEA-B	Woven web	74	8	77	85	250	250
MEA-C	Woven web	74	4	40	44	270	245
MEA-D	Carbon paper	10	1	10	11	220	260

Figure Caption

Figure 1 RBS spectrum obtained from a co-sputtered PdPt catalyst deposited on commercial carbon woven web GDL.

Figure 2 Palladium density depth profiles calculated from the Rutherford Backscattering Spectroscopy of plasma sputtered PdPt catalysts on commercial GDL.

Figure 3 Performance **E-j** and **P-j** curves obtained with the MEA-A, including a pure palladium anode loaded with $74 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ and a PdPt cathode loaded with $160 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $14 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pt}} \text{cm}^{-2}$, both mechanically pressed against a Nafion212 membrane. (Testing conditions: $f_{\text{O}_2} = 350 \text{ sccm}$, $f_{\text{H}_2} = 100 \text{ sccm}$, $P_{\text{O}_2} = P_{\text{H}_2} = 2 \text{ bars abs}$, $T_{\text{O}_2} = T_{\text{H}_2} = T_{\text{amb}}$).

Figure 4 Performance **E-j** and **P-j** curves obtained with the MEA-B, including a pure palladium anode loaded with $74 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ and a PdPt cathode loaded with $77 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $9 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pt}} \text{cm}^{-2}$, both mechanically pressed against a Nafion212 membrane. Testing conditions (i): $P_{\text{O}_2} = P_{\text{H}_2}$, at 1 bar abs ($f_{\text{O}_2} = 150 \text{ sccm}$, $f_{\text{H}_2} = 100 \text{ sccm}$, $T_{\text{cell}} = 40^\circ\text{C}$), at 2 bar abs ($f_{\text{O}_2} = 380 \text{ sccm}$, $f_{\text{H}_2} = 215 \text{ sccm}$, $T_{\text{cell}} = 60^\circ\text{C}$), at 3 bar abs ($f_{\text{O}_2} = 700 \text{ sccm}$, $f_{\text{H}_2} = 325 \text{ sccm}$, $T_{\text{cell}} = 70^\circ\text{C}$), $T_{\text{O}_2} = T_{\text{H}_2} = T_{\text{amb}}$. Testing conditions (ii): $P_{\text{O}_2} = P_{\text{H}_2} = 3 \text{ bar}$, $f_{\text{O}_2} = 700 \text{ sccm}$, $f_{\text{H}_2} = 325 \text{ sccm}$ ($T_{\text{cell}} = 70^\circ\text{C}$) or 235 sccm ($T_{\text{cell}} = 80^\circ\text{C}$), $T_{\text{O}_2} = T_{\text{H}_2} = T_{\text{amb}}$.

Figure 5 Performance **E-j** and **P-j** curves obtained with the MEA-C, including a pure palladium anode loaded with $74 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ and a PdPt cathode loaded with $40 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pd}} \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $4 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pt}} \text{cm}^{-2}$, both mechanically pressed against a Nafion212 membrane.

Testing conditions: $P_{O_2} = P_{H_2}$, at 1 bar abs ($f_{O_2} = 200$ sccm, $f_{H_2} = 155$ sccm, $T_{cell} = 60^\circ\text{C}$), at 2 bar abs ($f_{O_2} = 380$ sccm, $f_{H_2} = 215$ sccm, $T_{cell} = 60^\circ\text{C}$), at 3 bar abs ($f_{O_2} = 770$ sccm, $f_{H_2} = 325$ sccm, $T_{cell} = 70^\circ\text{C}$), $T_{O_2} = T_{H_2} = T_{amb}$.

Figure 6 Performance **E-j** and **P-j** curves obtained with the MEA-D, including a pure palladium anode loaded with $10 \mu\text{g}_{Pd} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and a PdPt cathode loaded with $10 \mu\text{g}_{Pd} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $1 \mu\text{g}_{Pt} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, both mechanically pressed against a Nafion212 membrane.

Testing conditions (i): $P_{O_2} = P_{H_2}$, at 2 bar abs ($f_{O_2} = 400$ sccm, $f_{H_2} = 200$ sccm, $T_{cell} = 50^\circ\text{C}$), at 3 bar abs ($f_{O_2} = 750$ sccm, $f_{H_2} = 330$ sccm, $T_{cell} = 70^\circ\text{C}$), $T_{O_2} = T_{H_2} = T_{amb}$.

Testing conditions (ii): $P_{O_2} = P_{H_2} = 3$ bar, $f_{O_2} = 750$ sccm, $f_{H_2} = 330$ sccm, $T_{O_2} = T_{H_2} = T_{amb}$.

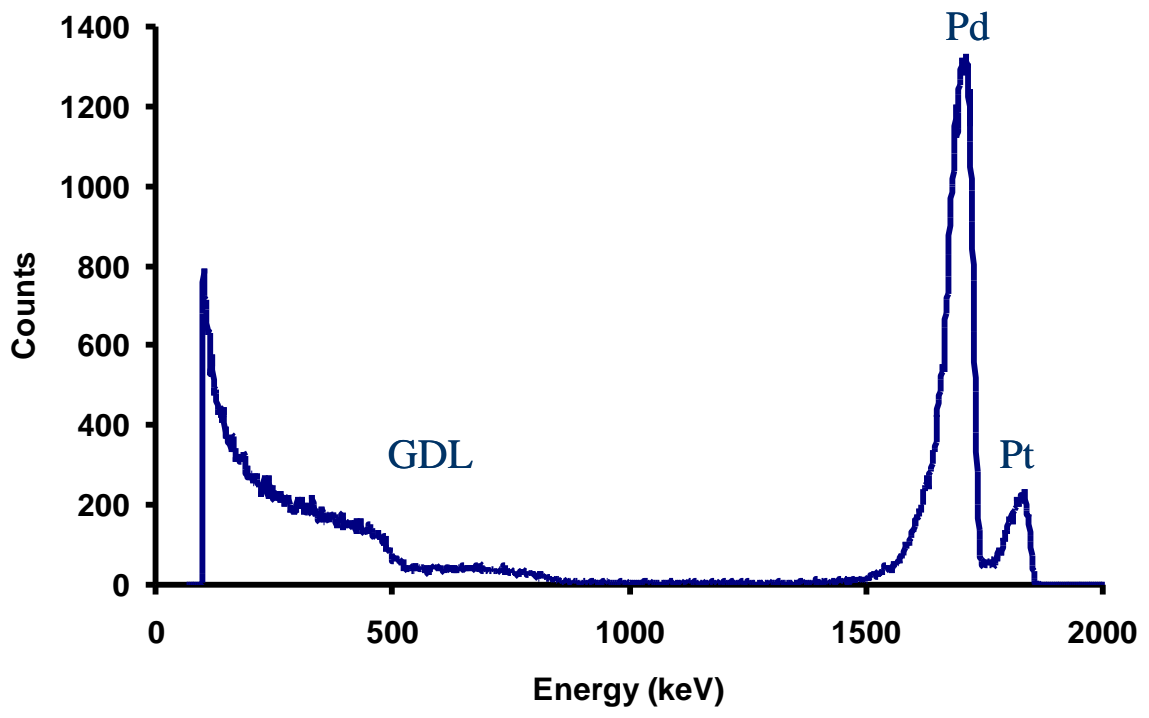


Fig. 1

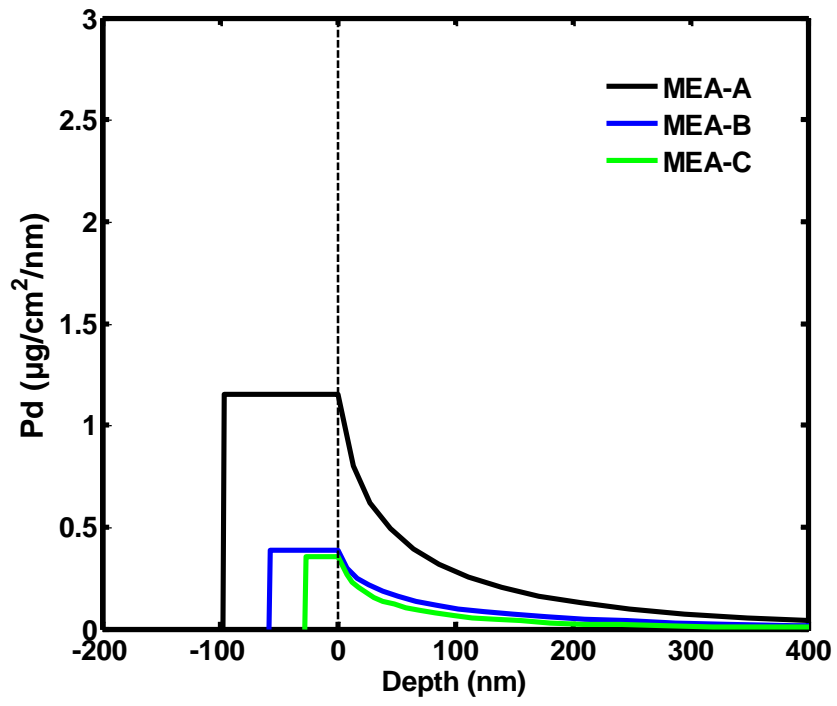


Fig. 2

MEA-A

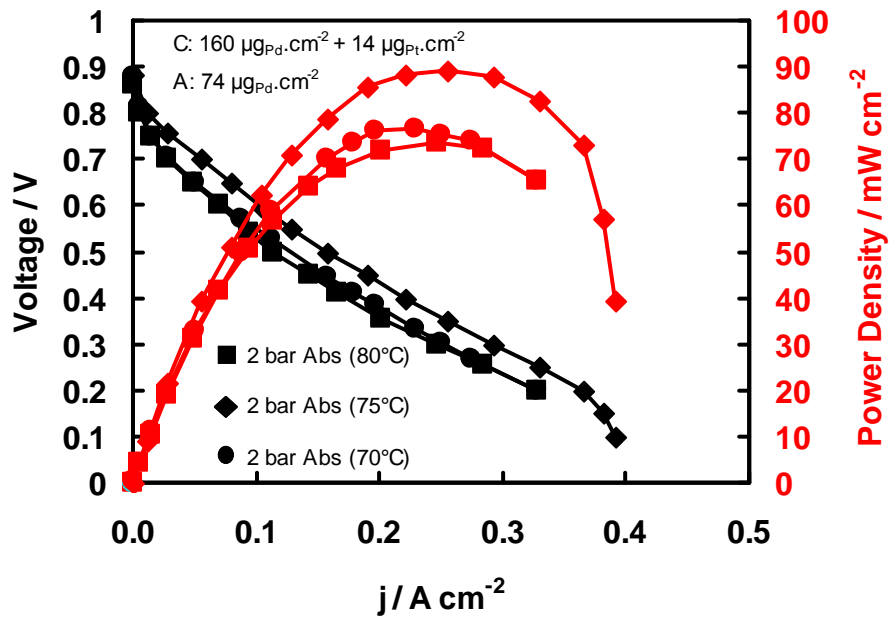


Fig. 3

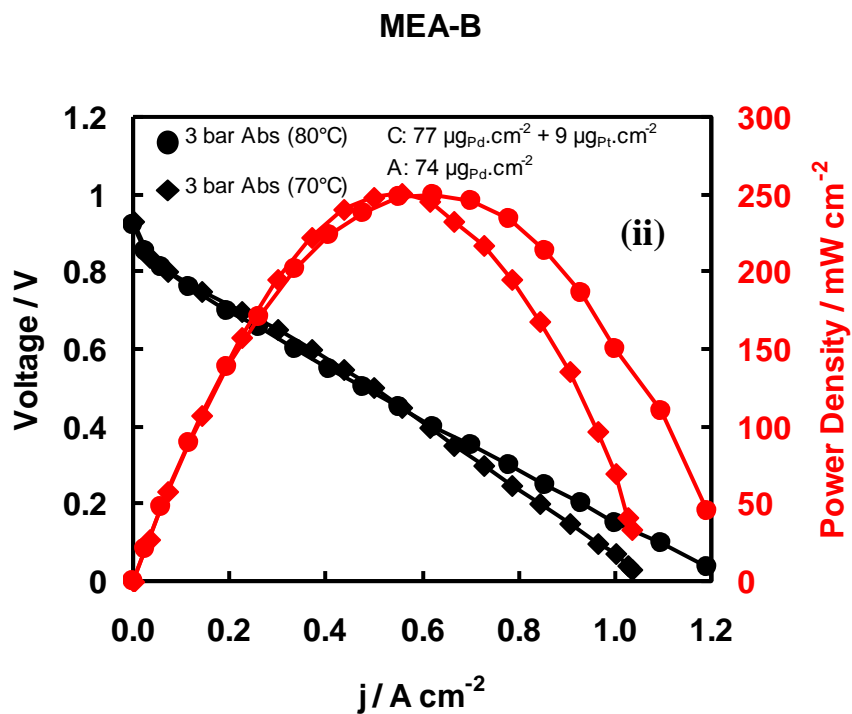
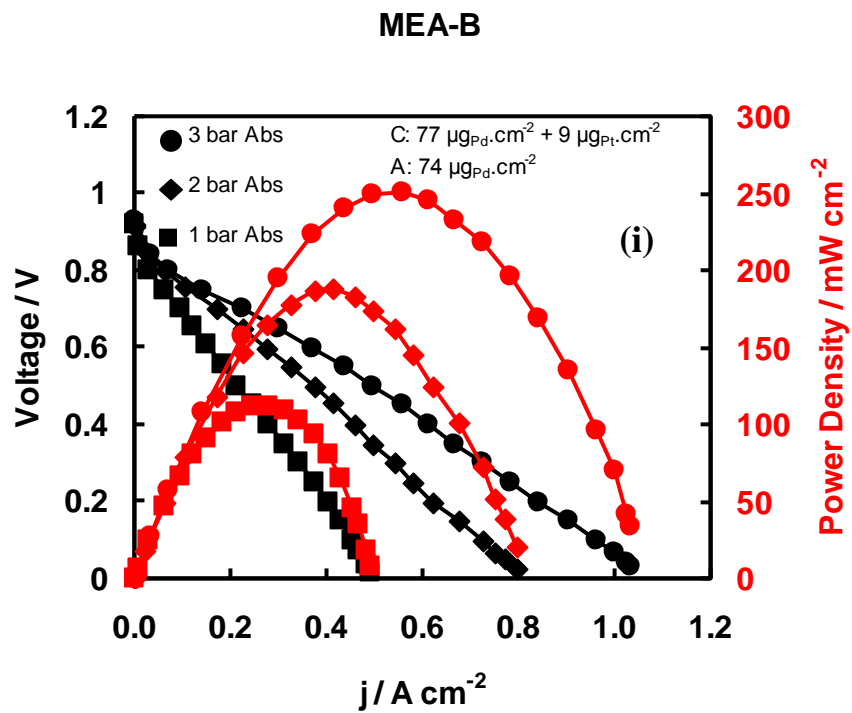


Fig. 4

MEA-C

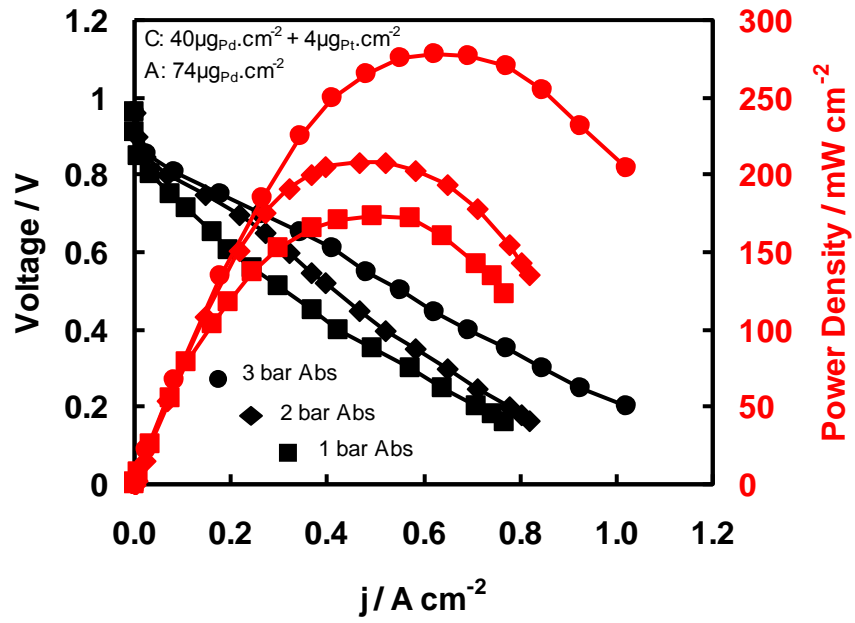


Fig. 5

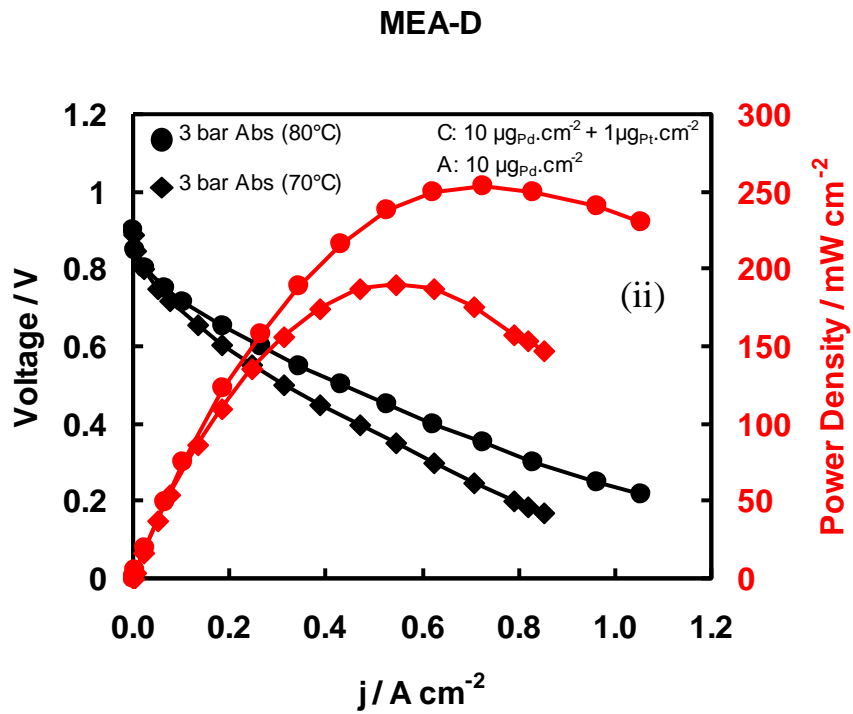
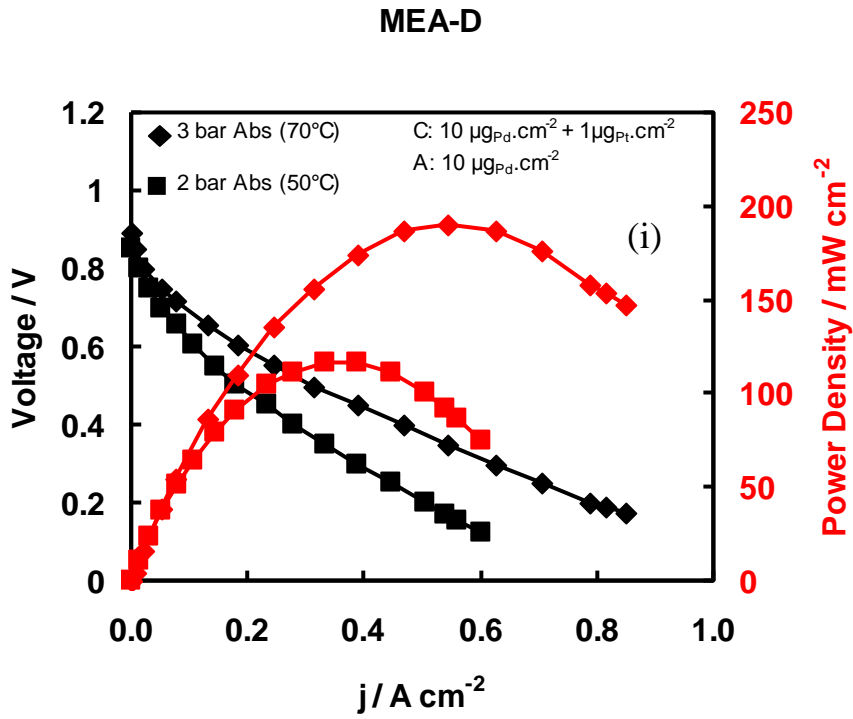


Fig. 6