

### High performance of Corrole Derivatives as a Potential Non-precious Catalyst for Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell

Hsin-Chih Huang<sup>1</sup>, Chen-Hao Wang<sup>1\*</sup>, Sun-Tang Chang<sup>1</sup>, Hsin-Cheng Hsu<sup>1</sup>, Li-Chyong Chen<sup>3</sup>, Kuei-Hsien Chen<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Materials Science and Engineering,

National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taipei, 10607, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Atomic and Molecular Science, Academia Sinica, Taipei, 10617, Taiwan

<sup>3</sup> Center for Condensed Matter Sciences, National Taiwan University, Taipei, 10617, Taiwan

\*E-mail: [chwang@mail.ntust.edu.tw](mailto:chwang@mail.ntust.edu.tw)

This study attempts to synthesize corrole derivatives as non-precious catalyst to replace the platinum catalysts for proton exchange membrane fuel cell. It demonstrates the carbon black-supported pyrolyzed M-corrole (py-Fe-corrole/C and py-Co-corrole/C) catalyst of the oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) in a PEMFC cathode, with high catalytic performance.

Figure 1 shows that py-Fe-corrole/C and py-Co-corrole/C exhibit the optimized ORR activity after the pyrolysis, which the electron transfer numbers are above 3.90, nearly a direct four-electron reduction pathway for the reduction of O<sub>2</sub> to H<sub>2</sub>O. This preference for direct four-electron transfer pathway over indirect two-electron pathway is clearly demonstrated by the plot of  $k_1/k_2$  in Figure 2. The  $k_1/k_2$  ratio for py-Co-corrole/C ranges between 13.5 to 21, and py-Fe-corrole/C can reach 35 to 60 even more, which is highest value among the other non-precious catalysts reported in the literature (1-4). Figure 3 shows the H<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> PEMFC test of py-M-corrole/C in the cathode, which reveals a maximum power density of 330 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>. This study indicates that py-Fe-corrole/C and py-Co-corrole/C have the higher performances than previous studies of non-precious catalysts for PEMFCs. The effects of corrole structures with central metals and surrounding ligands on the ORR activity are investigated furthermore.

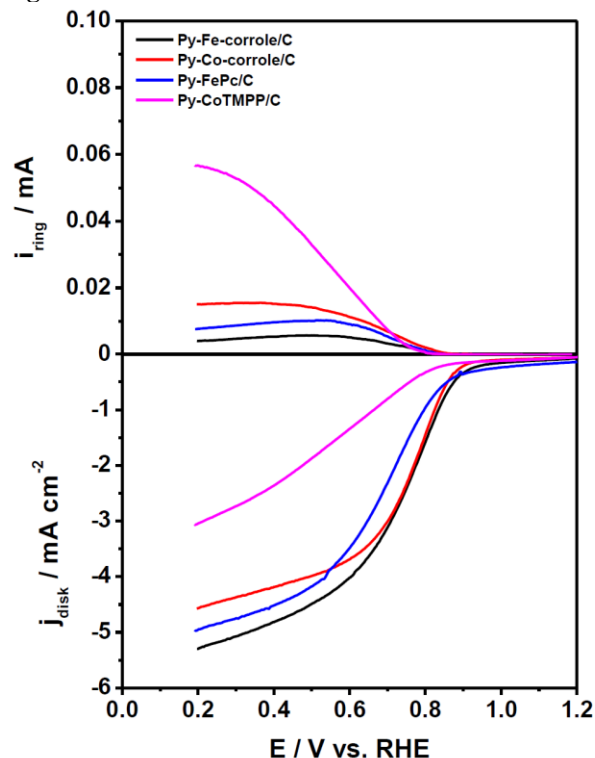
#### Reference

1. S. L. Gojković, S. Gupta and R. F. Savinell, *Electrochimica Acta*, **45**, 889 (1999).
2. M. R. Tarasevich, L. A. Beketaeva, B. N. Efremov, N. M. Zagudaeva, L. N. Kuznetsova, K. V. Rybalka and V. E. Sosenkin, *Russian Journal of Electrochemistry*, **40**, 542 (2004).
3. K. Lee, L. Zhang, H. Lui, R. Hui, Z. Shi and J. Zhang, *Electrochimica Acta*, **54**, 4704 (2009).
4. S.-T. Chang, C.-H. Wang, H.-Y. Du, H.-C. Hsu, C.-M. Kang, C.-C. Chen, J. C. S. Wu, S.-C. Yen, W.-F. Huang, L.-C. Chen, M. C. Lin and K.-H. Chen, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, **5**, 5305.

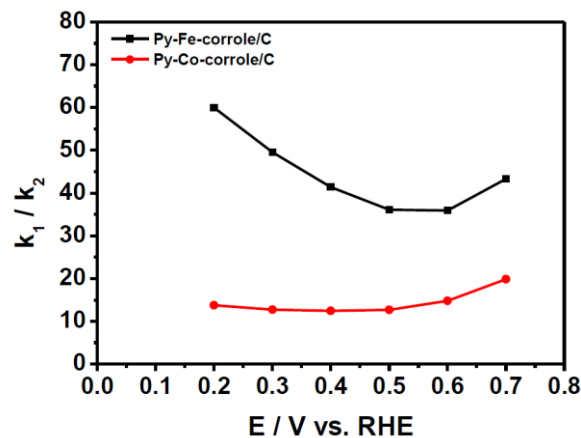
#### Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the National Science Council and Academia Sinica, Taiwan for financial support under Contract No. NSC-101-2221-E-011-047-MY3

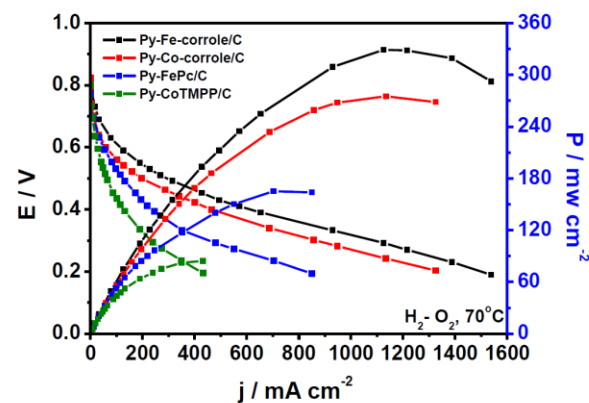
#### Figures



**Figure 1** The ORR curves of py-Fe-corrole/C, py-Co-corrole/C, py-FePc/C and py-CoTMPP/C in saturated oxygen, 0.1 M HClO<sub>4</sub>. Scan rate: 10 mV/s; rotation speed: 1600 rpm.



**Figure 2** The  $k_1/k_2$  ratios of py-Fe-corrole/C and py-Co-corrole/C as a function of applied potential.



**Figure 3** Polarization curves of the H<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> PEMFCs using py-Fe-corrole/C, py-Co-corrole/C, py-FePc/C and py-CoTMPP/C as cathodes. Operation temperature: 70 °C; back pressure of H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>: 1 atm; anode catalysts: 30 wt.% Pt/C with the metal loading of 0.25 mg cm<sup>-2</sup> (E-TEK); cathode catalysts: 2.0 mg cm<sup>-2</sup> of 60 wt.% py-M-corrole/C; electrolyte: Nafion® 212 (H<sup>+</sup>, DuPont).