

## Preparation of PtSn/C Electrocatalysts by an Alcohol-Reduction Process using different conditions for Ethanol Electro-oxidation

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Direct Ethanol Fuel Cells (DEFCs) are attractive power sources for mobile and portable applications. Compared to hydrogen-fed fuel cells, which need a reforming system or have problems of hydrogen storage, DEFCs use a liquid fuel, thus simplifying the fuel system. Also, ethanol offers an attractive alternative as a fuel because it is produced in large quantities from biomass [1]. PtSn/C electrocatalysts have shown the best performances for ethanol electro-oxidation in acid medium, however, their activities depend greatly on the preparation procedure. In this work, PtSn/C electrocatalysts were prepared by an alcohol-reduction process [2] using  $\text{Pt}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$  and  $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as metal precursors, a mixture of ethylene glycol:water (75:25 v/v) as both a solvent and reducing agent and Carbon Vulcan XC72 as support. The electrocatalysts were prepared with 20 wt% metal content and Pt:Sn atomic ratio of 50:50 using different conditions: under reflux (RFX) at 160°C for 3 h and in an autoclave (ATC) at 200°C under autogeneous pressure for 30 min. The obtained PtSn/C electrocatalysts were characterized by X-ray diffraction, transmission electron microscopy and cyclic voltammetry. The electro-oxidation of ethanol was studied by chronoamperometry. The commercial PtSn/C BASF (PtSn alloy, 20 wt% of metal and Pt:Sn atomic ratio of 75:25) electrocatalyst was used for comparative purposes.

The cyclic voltammograms of the electrocatalysts in acid solution are shown in Figure 1.

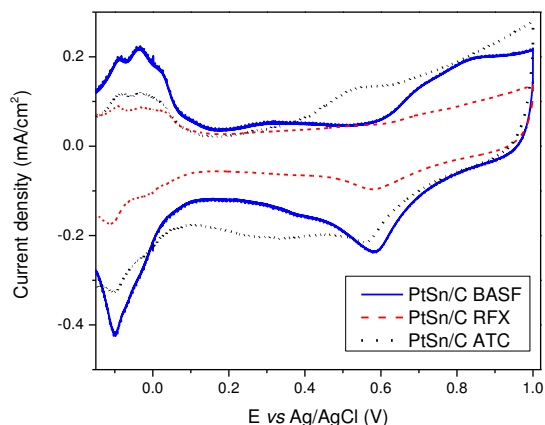


Figure 1: Cyclic voltammograms of the electrocatalysts in 0.5 mol.L<sup>-1</sup> solution of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 10 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

The cyclic voltammograms of the electrocatalysts show well-defined adsorption-desorption of hydrogen (0 - 0.4 V) and an increase of the current values in the electrical double layer region (0.4 - 0.8 V), compared to Pt/C, which is associated with the presence of oxide species [3].

The increase of current value in the double layer region was more pronounced for the PtSn/C ACT electrocatalyst and it could be attributed to an increase of Sn oxide species on the surface.

The chronoamperometry experiments were carried out to examine the performance and stability of the electrocatalysts (Figure 2).

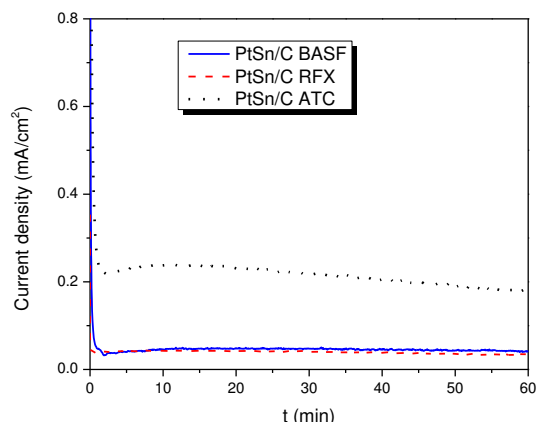


Figure 2: Chronoamperometry curves at 0.3V (vs. Ag/AgCl) in 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> ethanol solution in 0.5 mol L<sup>-1</sup> of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for the different electrocatalysts.

PtSn/C electrocatalyst RFX showed similar performance of the commercial PtSn/C BASF while PtSn/C ATC showed the best performance, which could be attributed to the presence of Pt and Sn oxide phases on its surface. It has been shown in the literature that PtSn/C electrocatalysts containing Pt(fcc) and SnO<sub>2</sub> phases exhibited superior performance for ethanol electro-oxidation [4-6].

### References

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