

Preparation of PtRu/C Electrocatalysts by Hydrothermal Carbonization Process for Methanol Electro-oxidation

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Abstract

PtRu/C electrocatalysts were prepared by hydrothermal carbonization process using starch as carbon sources and reducing agents and platinum and ruthenium salts as catalysts of carbonization process and metals source. pH of the reaction medium was adjusted using KOH or TPAOH (tetrapropylammonium hydroxide). The obtained PtRu/C electrocatalysts were characterized by SEM/EDX, TGA, XRD and cyclic voltammetry. The electro-oxidation of methanol was studied by cyclic voltammetry and chronoamperometry. The PtRu/C electrocatalyst prepared using TPAOH was more active for methanol electro-oxidation than the material prepared with KOH.

Keywords: starch, hydrothermal carbonization, PtRu/C electrocatalyst, methanol, fuel cell.

Introduction

Fuel cells employing directly alcohols as fuel (Direct Alcohol Fuel Cell – DAFC) are extremely attractive as power source for portable, mobile and stationary applications. The alcohol is fed directly into the fuel cell, without any previous chemical modification or purification, and it is oxidized at the anode, while oxygen is reduced at the cathode. This characteristic avoids problems related to production, purification and storage of hydrogen [1-4]. Methanol has been considered the most promising alcohol and PtRu/C electrocatalyst (carbon-supported PtRu nanoparticles) has been considered the best electrocatalyst [5-7]. The use of carbon nanotubes and mesoporous carbon as support increases the performance of PtRu/C electrocatalysts; however, the synthesis of these supports is normally complex or involves harsh conditions [8-10]. Recently, the synthesis of metal/carbon nanoarchitectures by a one-step and mild hydrothermal

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carbonization process was reported using starch or glucose and metals salts [11,12].

In a previous work [13] we have prepared PtRu/C electrocatalysts by hydrothermal carbonization process using glucose or starch as carbon sources and reducing agents of carbonization process and tested the obtained materials for methanol oxidation. The material prepared using starch showed the best performance. In this work, PtRu/C electrocatalysts were prepared by hydrothermal carbonization process using starch as carbon source and KOH or TPAOH solution was used to adjusted the pH of the reaction medium. The obtained electrocatalysts were tested for methanol electro-oxidation at room temperature using electrochemical techniques.

Experimental

PtRu/C electrocatalysts (Pt:Ru atomic ratio of 50:50 and metallic load of 5 wt%) were prepared by hydrothermal carbonization process using $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Aldrich), $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Aldrich) and starch (Aldrich). An aqueous solution of starch was mixed with an amount of noble metal salts (starch/PtRu molar ratio of 82). The pH of the resulting mixture was adjusted using KOH (1 mol L^{-1}) or TPAOH (20 wt% in water) solutions at about 11. Then, the solution was submitted to hydrothermal treatment at $200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 6 h in a 110 mL capacity Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave. The obtained solids were filtered, washed with ethanol and water and dried at $70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 2h. The materials were thermally treated under argon atmosphere initially at $550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 h and after this period at $900 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 h.

The XRD analyses were performed using a Rigaku diffractometer model Miniflex II using Cu K α radiation source ($\lambda = 0.15406 \text{ nm}$).

The atomic ratios were obtained by EDX analysis using a scanning electron microscope Phillips XL30 with a 20 keV electron beam and equipped with EDAX DX-4 microanalyser.

The carbonization yield (wt%) was calculated considering that all carbon atoms of starch were converted on a carboneous structure.

The PtRu metal loading (wt%) was determined by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) using a Shimadzu D-50 instrument and platinum pans. Heating rate of $5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ was employed under dry oxygen (30 mL min^{-1}) [14].

Electrochemical studies of electrocatalysts were carried out using the thin porous coating technique [15,16]. An amount of 20 mg of the electrocatalyst was added to a solution of 50 mL of water containing 3 drops of a 6% solution polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) suspension. The resulting mixture was treated in an ultrasound bath for 10 min, filtered and transferred to the cavity (0.40 mm deep and 0.47 cm^2 area) of the working electrode. The quantity of the electrocatalyst in the working electrode was determined with a precision of 0.0001 g. In voltammetry cyclic experiments the current values (I) were expressed in amperes and were normalized per gram of platinum ($\text{A g}_{\text{Pt}}^{-1}$). The quantity of platinum was calculated considering the mass of the electrocatalyst present in the working electrode multiplied by its percentage of platinum. The

reference electrode was a RHE and the counter electrode was a platinized Pt plate. Electrochemical measurements were made using a Microquimica (model MQPG 01, Brazil) potentiostat/galvanostat coupled to a PC and using the Microquimica software. Cyclic voltammetry was performed in a 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ and 0.1, 0.5 and 1.0 mol L⁻¹ methanol in 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ solutions saturated with N₂. Chronoamperometry was performed in 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ containing 1.0 mol L⁻¹ methanol with a controlled potential of 500 mV and 30 minutes.

Results and discussion

PtRu/C electrocatalysts were prepared by hydrothermal carbonization process using starch as carbon source. In the reaction conditions, the starch hydrolyses to glucose units that act as reducing agent of Pt(IV) and Ru(III) ions, which act as catalysts of the carbonization process [11]. The carbonization yield (wt%) was calculate considering that all carbon atoms of starch molecule were converted on a carbon structure. The as-synthesized material prepared using KOH reached a carbonization yield of 59 wt% while using TPAOH the carbonization yield reached 76 wt% (Table 1). The as-synthesized materials did not show any activity for methanol electro-oxidation, probably due to an incompletely polymerization and carbonization of the carbon source in the reaction conditions [11]. In order to obtain a graphitic structure, the materials were further treated at 900 °C and weight losses of 50 wt% and 55 wt% were observed for materials prepared using KOH and TPAOH, respectively. After thermal treatment at 900 °C, the Pt:Ru atomic ratios of the obtained materials, determined by EDX analysis, were similar to the nominal atomic ratios used in preparations (Table 1). The PtRu loading (wt%), determined by TGA analysis [14], showed the presence of 5 wt% of metals for the material prepared using KOH, and 6 wt% for the material prepared using TPAOH (Table 1 and Fig. 1).

Table 1. Carbonization yield, weight loss, Pt:Ru atomic ratio, PtRu metal loading and average crystallite size of PtRu/C electrocatalysts (200 °C, starch/PtRu molar ratio of 82 and Pt:Ru nominal atomic ratio of 50:50).

Reaction medium	Carbonization yield (%) ¹	Weight loss ² (%)	Atomic ratio Pt:Ru – EDX ²	PtRu Metal loading (wt%) ²	Crystallite size (nm) ^{2,3}
KOH	59	50	51:49	5	8
TPAOH	76	55	43:57	6	9

¹as-synthesized, ²after thermal treatment, ³ calculated from X-ray diffractograms using Scherrer equation.

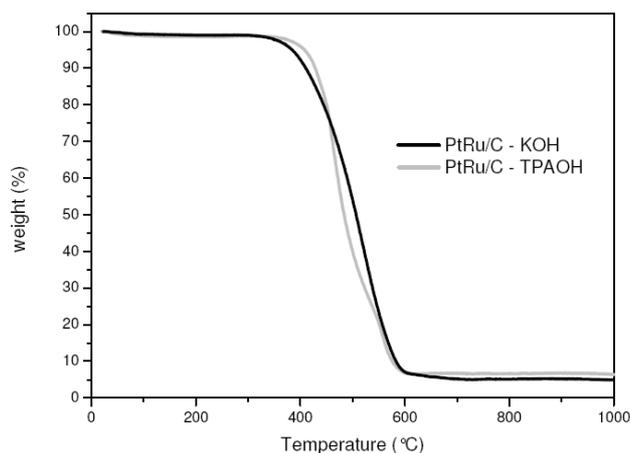


Figure 1. Thermogravimetric analysis of PtRu/C electrocatalysts after thermal treatment under dry oxygen (30 mL min^{-1}) and heating rate of $5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$.

The X-ray diffractograms of PtRu/C electrocatalysts as-synthesized and after thermal treatment are shown in Fig. 2.

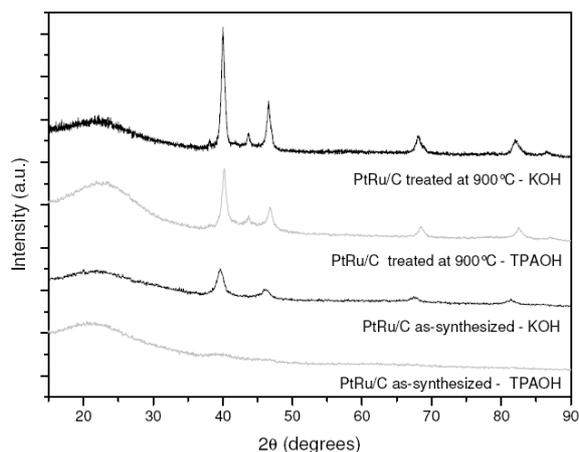


Figure 2. X-ray diffractograms of PtRu/C electrocatalysts as-synthesized and after thermal treatment.

The X-ray diffractograms of as-synthesized materials showed a broad peak at about $2\theta = 20^\circ$ associated to the carbon material, and five peaks at about $2\theta = 40^\circ, 47^\circ, 67^\circ, 82^\circ$ and 87° that are associated to the (111), (200), (220), (311) and (222) planes, respectively, of the fcc structure of platinum and platinum alloys [17,18]. The (220) reflections of Pt (fcc) crystalline structure were used to calculate the average crystallite size according to Scherrer formula [17]. For the as-synthesized material prepared using KOH the average crystallite size was about 4 nm. For the material prepared using TPAOH the peaks of fcc phase were not clearly observed, indicating that metallic nanoparticles have an average crystallite size smaller than 2 nm [17]. After thermal treatment, it was observed in the X-ray diffractograms that the peak corresponding to the carbon material was shifted to higher 2θ angle and the peaks corresponding to fcc structure of Pt and Pt alloys become narrow and sharp, indicating an increase of the average crystallite size (8-9 nm) for both materials (Table 1). After thermal treatment it

was also observed in both diffractograms a peak at about $2\theta = 44^\circ$ attributed to a separated hexagonal close-packed phase of metallic ruthenium [18].

The SEM images of PtRu/C electrocatalysts after thermal treatment are shown in Fig. 3. The material prepared using KOH has an irregular morphology, while the material prepared with TPAOH showed predominantly a spherical shape with average size of about 10 nm.

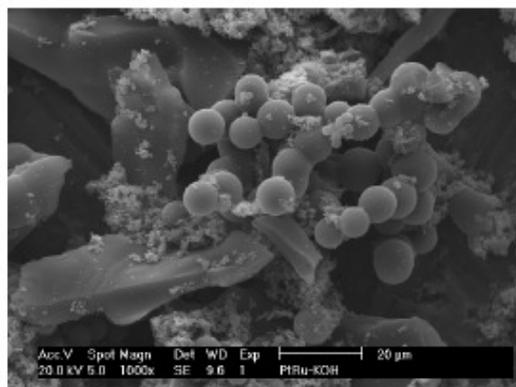


Figure 3 (a)

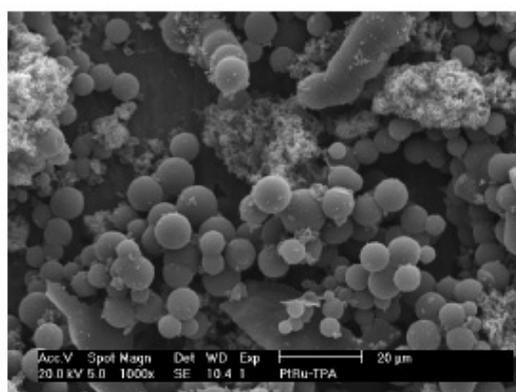


Figure 3 (b)

Figure 3. SEM micrographs of PtRu/C electrocatalysts after thermal treatment prepared using (a) KOH and (b) TPAOH.

The cyclic voltammograms (CV) of PtRu/C electrocatalysts in sulfuric acid medium are shown in Fig. 4. Both CV do not have a well-defined hydrogen adsorption-desorption region (0-0.4 V), as observed for PtRu/C electrocatalysts prepared with Pt:Ru atomic ratio of 50:50 [7]. The material prepared with TPAOH showed larger currents in the double layer region (0.4-0.8 V) than the material prepared with KOH, which suggests the presence of more oxide species on the nanoparticles surface [7].

The PtRu/Carbon material performances in methanol oxidation are shown in Fig. 5. The current values were normalized per gram of platinum, considering that methanol adsorption and dehydrogenation occur only on platinum sites at room temperature [1]. The electro-oxidation of methanol started at approximately 0.55 V for the material prepared using KOH. For the material synthesized using TPAOH the on-set potential decreases by ca. 100 mV (0.45 V) and the anodic

current values are greater than the ones observed by the material prepared using KOH.

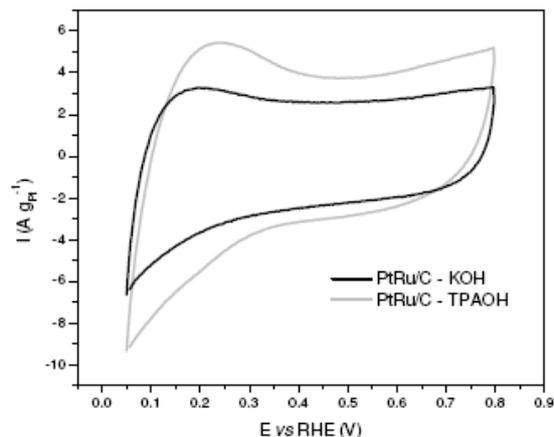


Figure 4. Cyclic voltammograms of PtRu/C electrocatalysts in 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ with a sweep rate of 10 mV s⁻¹.

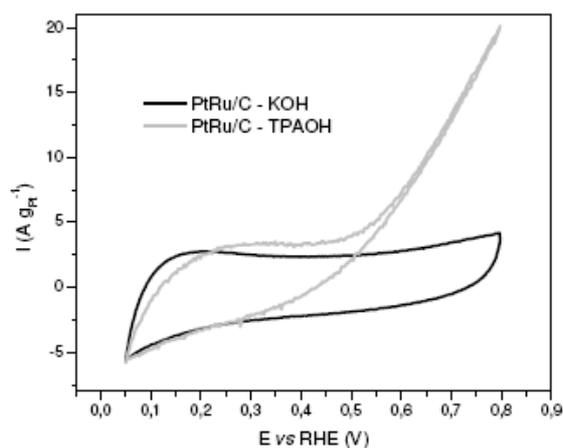


Figure 5. Cyclic voltammograms of PtRu/C electrocatalyst in 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ and 1.0 mol L⁻¹ of methanol with a sweep rate of 10 mV s⁻¹.

In order to evaluate the electrocatalytic performance of the PtRu/C electrocatalysts for methanol oxidation under long-term operation condition, chronoamperometric measurements were realized at 0.5 V for 30 min (Fig. 6). In all chronoamperometric curves the currents dropped rapidly at first minute, which could be explained by the fast surface poisoning by adsorbed intermediates, after which they became relatively stable. In agreement with the CV experiments PtRu/C electrocatalyst prepared using TPAOH showed a better performance compared to the electrocatalyst prepared with KOH. This probably could be attributed to TPA⁺ ion acting as a template [19] leading to the formation of a carbon structure with increased surface area and/or pore volume. This approach of using organic templates is normally used to prepare porous inorganic materials like zeolites and molecular sieves. Recently, Liu et al. [20] prepared carbon foams with uniform mesoporous using an organic template. In this case,

formaldehyde and resorcinol were polymerized in the presence of sorbitan monooleate (template) and the resulting polymer was carbonized at 1000 °C to obtain mesoporous carbon foam.

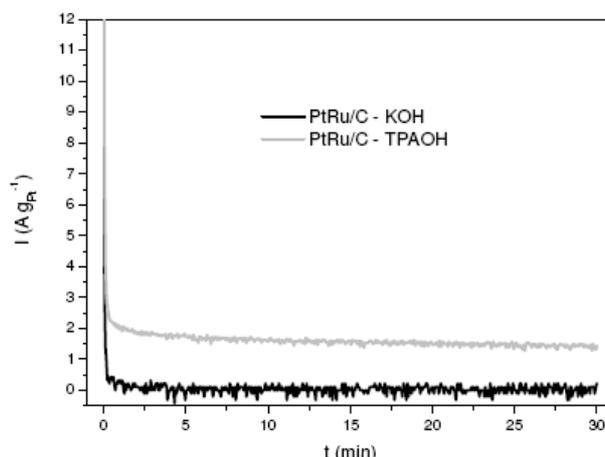


Figure 6. Chronoamperometry of PtRu/C electrocatalysts in 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ containing 1.0 mol L⁻¹ of methanol with a fixed potential of 500 mV.

Conclusions

The hydrothermal carbonization process is a promising method to produce active PtRu/C electrocatalysts for methanol electro-oxidation. The material prepared using TPAOH showed the best performance for methanol oxidation, compared to the material prepared using KOH. Further work is necessary to study the synthesis conditions in more details to improve the catalytic performance of the obtained materials. It is also necessary to characterize our materials by other techniques like transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and BET surface area.

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