Preparation of CO-tolerant Pt and Pd Anodes Modified with SnO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles for PEFC Yuri Anzai, Tatsuya Takeguchi, Wataru Ueda, Catalysis Research Center, Hokkaido University, Kita 21 Nishi 10, Kita-ku, Sapporo 001-0021, Japan Ryuji Kikuchi, and Koichi Eguchi Department of Energy and Hydrocarbon Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Katsura Campus, Nishikyo-ku, Kyoto 615-8510, Japan

The fuel cell is the system which can convert  $H_2$  to electricity efficiently. When  $H_2$  was produced by reforming natural gas with steam, a considerable amount of CO is also produced. Since CO in the reformed fuel poisons Pt anode, CO-tolerant anode like Pt-Ru has been developed [1]. In this study Pt and Pd anodes were modified with SnO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles, and the electrochemical activities were examined in the presence of CO.

20 wt% Pd or Pt-(20 wt%  $SnO_2$ )/C catalysts prepared by the impregnation method were modified with  $SnO_2$  nanoparticles prepared by sol-gel method [2]. Carbon fiber clothes with an area of 5 cm<sup>2</sup> (Ballard) were coated with paste containing these catalysts (Pt or Pd loading was 1 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>). Nafion® 117, was put between the carbon fiber clothes, and was pressed. Cathode catalysts of these MEAs were all Pt/C. Humidified H<sub>2</sub> gas and air were fed to the anode and to the cathode at 85°C, respectively, and the cell performances were examined. When the tolerances to CO of the anode catalysts were measured, 500 ppm CO was added to H<sub>2</sub>.

The performances of various Pd and Pt anodes were compared in Fig. 1. Modification with SnO<sub>2</sub> increased the performance of Pd/C anode, while the modification decreased that of Pt/C anode. In Fig. 2, effect of temperature on performance of Pt/C/SnO<sub>2</sub> anode in the presence of CO was examined. The degradation ratio of the performance of Pt/C/SnO<sub>2</sub> is smaller than that of Pt/C during CO poisoning although the performance of Pt/C is better than that of  $Pt/C/SnO_2$  when pure  $H_2$  is fed.  $Pt/C/SnO_2$  is regenerated with an increase in cell temperature, since the anode weakly adsorbed CO. Fig. 3 shows the effect of SnO<sub>2</sub> on performances of Pd anode in the presence of CO. Pd/C/SnO<sub>2</sub> anode exhibited excellent tolerance to CO poisoning. It was revealed that SnO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles contributed to

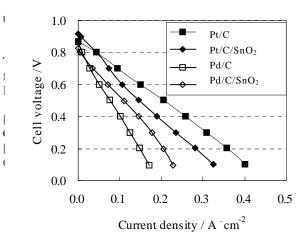


Fig.1. Comparison of performances of PEFC with various Pd and Pt anodes. Cell temperature: 85 °C; Anode gas: H<sub>2</sub>

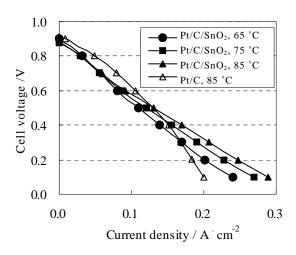


Fig.2. Effect of temperature on performances of PEFC with  $Pt/C/SnO_2$  anode in the presence of CO. Anode gas: 500 ppm CO/H<sub>2</sub>

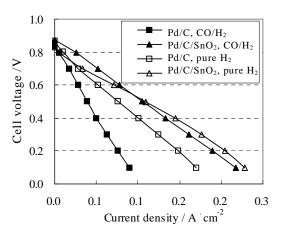


Fig.3. Effect of  $SnO_2$  on performances of PEFC with Pd anode in the presence of CO. Cathode: Pt/C; Cell temperature: 85 °C Anode gas: H<sub>2</sub> or 500 ppm CO/H<sub>2</sub>