

Recent results on the H/Pt(111) fuel cell

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We have recently proposed a [1,2] theory for the hydrogen/Pt(111) fuel cell reaction. In this theory water flips as the potential changes. When the electrode is positive then the lone pair points towards the platinum: the oxygen binds to the on-top position of the Pt lattice, and a one dimensional chain of hydrogen bonded water is formed. This chain intercalates between rows of adsorbed bisulfate ions, which are responsible for the elongated hexagon structures seen by STM[3,4]. Our first observation is that for the same bisulfate coverage of 1/5 two structures are possible: 1) either $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{7}R71^\circ$ or more likely $\sqrt{3} \times \frac{5}{2}R90^\circ$. While the coverage is exactly the same for both alternatives (1/5), the spacing of the bisulfates is 2.64 Å. for structure 1 while it is 2.5 Å. for structure 2.

The sharp peak of the Climent [5] voltammogram corresponds to the electro-sorption of the hydronium: This fact is confirmed by comparing the concentration dependences [6] of the peak position for pure bisulfate[5] and a bisulfate/per-chlorate mixture[7]. The analysis [6] of two experiments involving sulfate and per-chlorate shows a strikingly linear transition voltage/concentration graph, that depends not on the anions, but on the hydrogen concentration. The 'experimental' electrovalence of the adsorbed moiety is $\nu = 1.0 \pm 0.1$. A detailed discussion of the experiments for bisulfate and perchlorate will be given.

As the electrode turns more negative the anions are desorbed and the following reaction takes place



for the honeycomb sites, which are exactly 2/3 of the available sites of the Pt(111) electrode. The model is consistent with all known experiments: It reproduces well the experimental voltammogram and the recent radiotracer measurements of bisulfate adsorption. Furthermore it gives a robust explanation of the 2/3 hydrogen yield for this surface.

More recent calculations for the positive branch involving bisulfate will be analyzed.

References

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