

Supporting Information

for

A novel approach to pulsed laser deposition of platinum catalyst on carbon particles for use in polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cells

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Beilstein J. Nanotechnol. 2023, 14, 190-204. doi:10.3762/bjnano.14.19

Additional figures

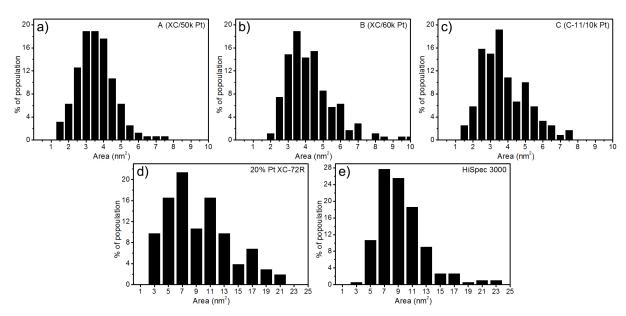


Figure S1: Statistical analysis of Pt nanoparticles area distribution based on the HRTEM images.

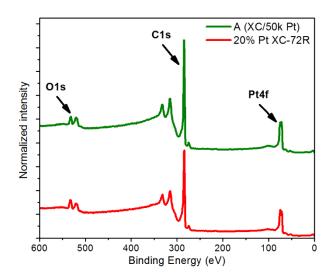


Figure S2: Low-resolution XPS spectra of the reference catalyst 20% Pt XC-72R (red line) and sample A (green line) prepared using the PLD method characterized by a similar Pt-to-C ratio.

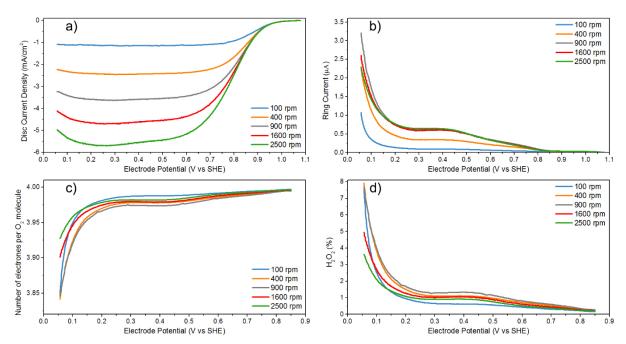


Figure S3: ORR curves recorded for sample B (XC/60k Pt) in the rotating disc electrode setup (at 100, 400, 900, 1600, and 2500 rpm), deposited on the GC disc electrode: (a) disc current density for the ORR, (b) corresponding limiting ring current at a fixed potential of 1.030 V, (c) a number of electrons per O_2 molecule formed during the ORR, (d) % H_2O_2 formed during the ORR. Curves (c) and (d) are calculated from the data in panels (a) and (b) using Equations 1 and 2, respectively, with η = 0.152 for 900 rpm. The thin film RRDE experiments were carried out in a four-electrode arrangement in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 solution oxygenated with pure O_2 at 20 °C and 1 bar O_2 , with a potential scan rate of 5 mV/s.

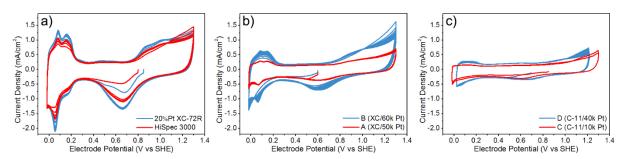


Figure S4: Cyclic voltammetry curves recorded in the rotating disc electrode setup for Pt-based catalyst deposited on the GC disc electrode: (a) reference catalyst 20% Pt XC-72R and HiSpec 3000, (b) materials A and B with Pt deposited on Vulcan XC-72R, (c) materials C and D with Pt deposited on synthesized carbon material C-11. Curves were recorded in N₂-saturated 0.5 M H₂SO₄ solution (1 bar N₂ pressure, 20 °C, potential scan rate 50 mV/s).