

Physical modeling of catalyst degradation in low temperature fuel cells: platinum oxidation, dissolution, particle growth and platinum band formation - Supplementary material

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August 5, 2019

In the following we calculate the fraction of edge sites for the truncated octahedron and compare it to the relation for the cuboctahedron derived by Redmond et al. [1].

The truncated octahedron consists of 14 faces, 36 edges and 24 vertices. If l is the length of the edges then the number of atoms along each edge is given by

$$n = \frac{l}{2.77\text{\AA}}, \quad (1)$$

with 2.77\AA being the distance between the platinum atoms. By setting the volume of the truncated octahedron $V = 8\sqrt{2}l^3$ equal to the volume of a corresponding spherical particle, we obtain a relation between number of atoms along one edge and the particle radius

$$n = \left(\frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{2}}\right)^{1/3} \frac{r}{2.77 \cdot 10^{-10}\text{m}}, \quad (2)$$

The total number of edge and kink atoms is given by $36(n-2) + 24$, the number of atoms on the six square faces is $6(n-2)^2$ and the number of atoms on the eight hexagonal faces is $8(3n^2 - 9n + 7)$. Thus, the fraction of edge sites for the

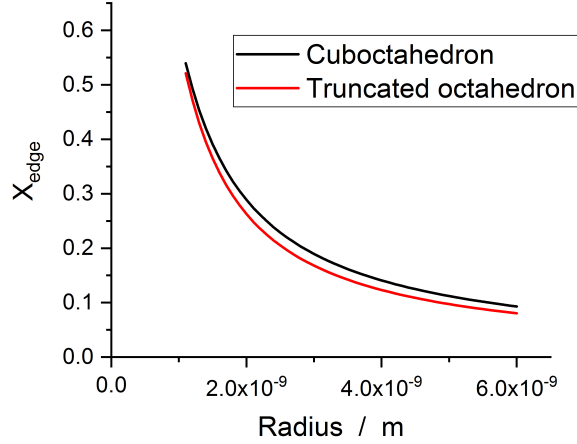


Figure 1: Fraction of edge sites for cuboctahedron (black) and truncated octahedron (red) particle geometries.

truncated octahedron is given by

$$X_{\text{edge},1} = \frac{36(n-2) + 24}{30n^2 - 60n + 32}, \quad (3)$$

For the cuboctahedron Redmond et al. [1] obtained

$$X_{\text{edge},2} = \frac{12 + 24(n_2 - 2)}{6(n_2 - 2)^2 + 4(n_2 - 3)(n_2 - 2) + 12 + 24(n_2 - 2)}, \quad (4)$$

with the number of atoms along the edge given by

$$n_2 = \left[\frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{50}} \right]^{1/3} \frac{r}{2.77 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{m}}, \quad (5)$$

Fig. 1 shows the comparison between both geometries. As one can see, the dependence of X_{edge} on the particle radius is very similar.

References

- [1] E. L. Redmond, B. P. Setzler, F. M. Alamgir, T. F. Fuller, Elucidating the oxide growth mechanism on platinum at the cathode in PEM fuel cells, *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics* 16 (11) (2014) 5301. doi:10.1039/c3cp54740j.