

^{3rd International Conference and Exhibition on Materials Science & Engineering}

October 06-08, 2014 Hilton San Antonio Airport, USA

Proton-conducting tin phosphates for electrochemical applications operating at intermediate temperatures

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This report describes proton conduction in doped SnP_2O_7 at temperatures of 100-300°C. When Sn^{4+} is partially replaced by In^{3+} , the proton conductivity of 10 mol% In^{3+} doped SnP_2O_7 is greater than 10-1 S cm-1at temperatures of 125-300°C. Conductivity reaches 1.95×10^{-1} S cm⁻¹ at 250°C. Highly conductive protons in In^{3+} doped SnP_2O_7 are achieved through a reaction between water vapor and an electron hole, which is introduced by the low-valence atom substitution for Sn^{4+} . Because such high conductivity in an intermediate temperature region has never been reported, we have launched the concept for application to electrochemical devices such as fuel cells, gas sensors, reactors and batteries. For example, a salient benefit of the intermediate-temperature operationis that fuel cells using a Pt catalyst can be freed from CO poisoning. The fuel cell showed high tolerance toward 10% CO in fuel and showed the high power density of 264 mW cm-2 at 250 °C. When we used the dimethyl ether as a fuel, the fuel cell with PtRu/C anode achieved the peak power density of 78 mW cm⁻² at 300°C. Moreover, because high catalytic activity is expected when the operating temperature is increased, non-Pt catalysts were explored as alternative anodes. Among the tested candidates, Mo_2C-ZrO_2/C anode showed a cell performance comparable to that of the Pt/C anode.

Biography

Masahiro Nagao completed his PhD at Nagoya University. He has authored or co- authored more than 25 publications in peer-reviewed journals. His research interests include high ionic conductive materials and their application to electrochemical devices.

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