

RATIONAL SYNTHESIS OF Pt ICOSAHEDRAL NANOCRYSTALS WITH A CONTROLLABLE SIZE AND HIGH QUALITY

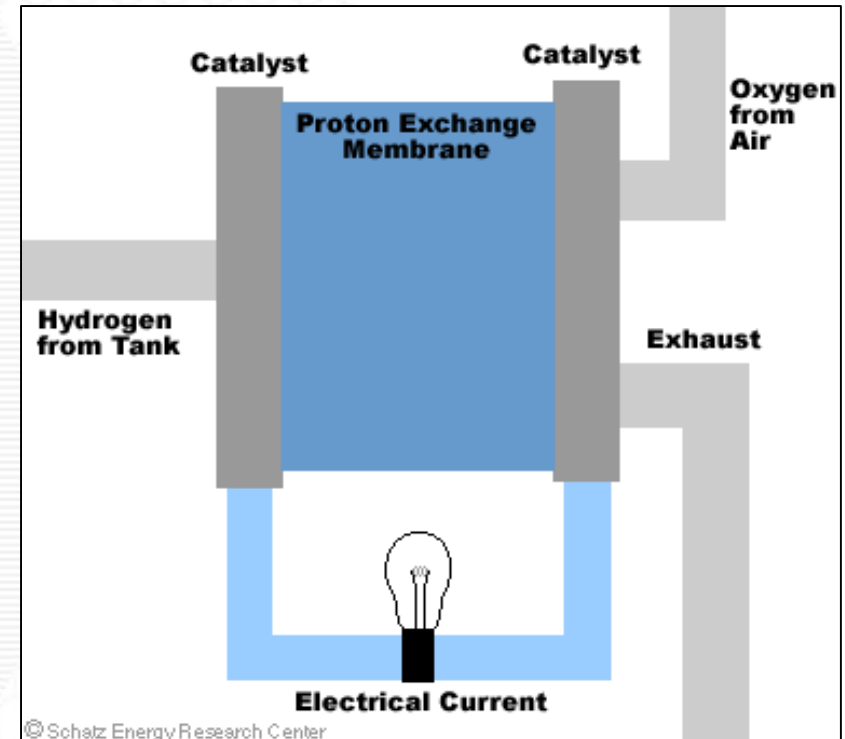
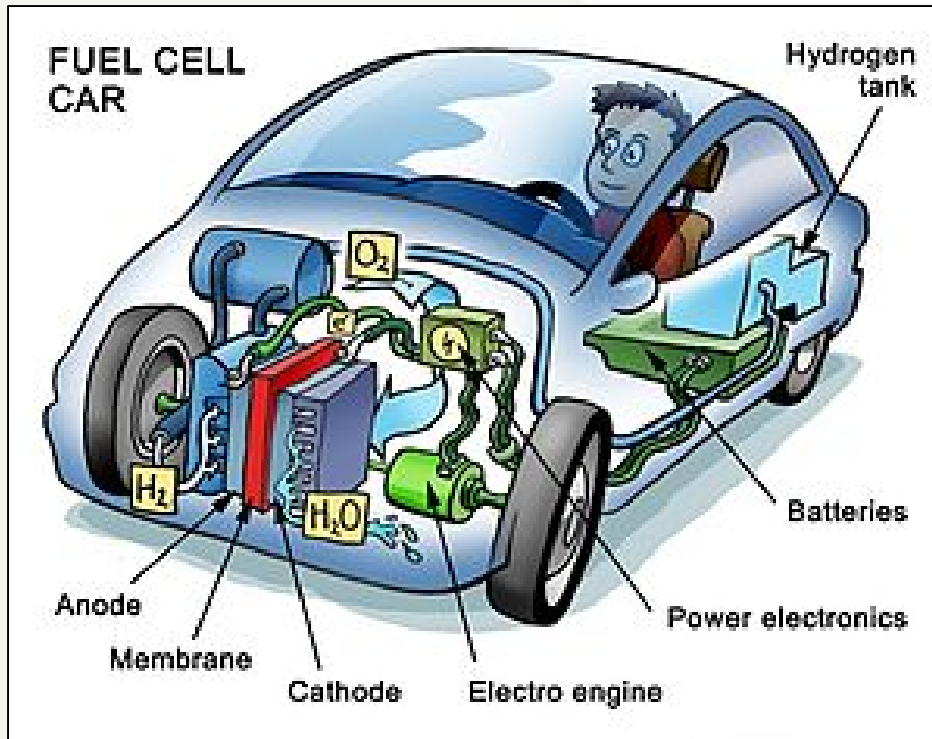


Southeastern Undergraduate Internship
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CREATING THE NEXT®

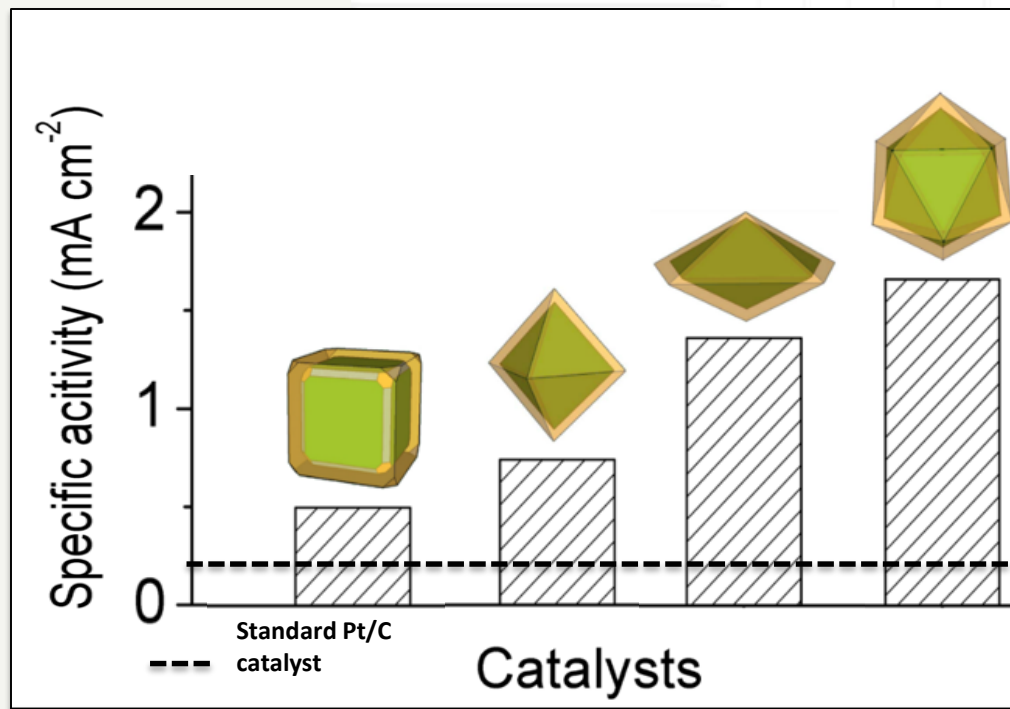
PEM FUEL CELLS



Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell

Source: Google Images

ORR SHAPE-DEPENDENCE

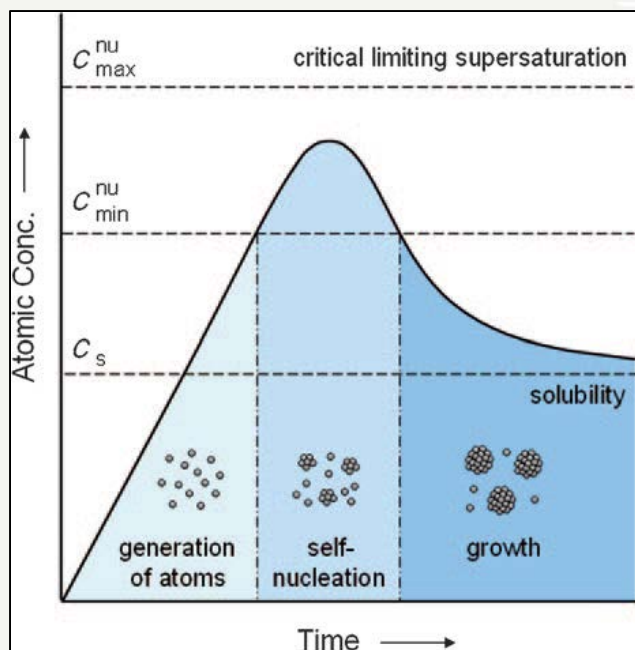


K. D. Gilroy et al. Adv. Mater. (2018)

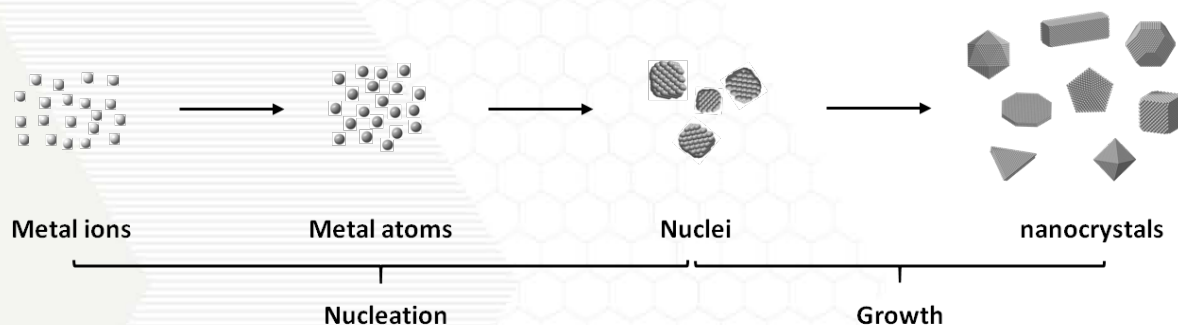
- {111} facets more active than {100}
- Presence of twin boundaries increases activity
- Higher density of twin defects increases activity

Source: Google Images

NUCLEATION AND GROWTH

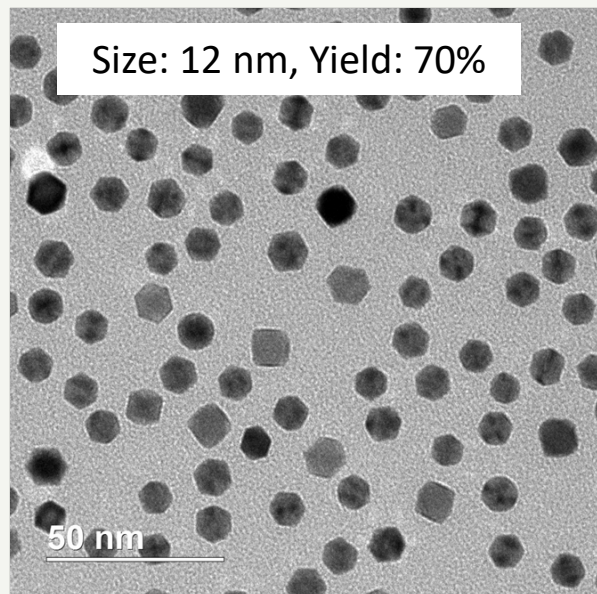


Y. Xia et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. (2009)

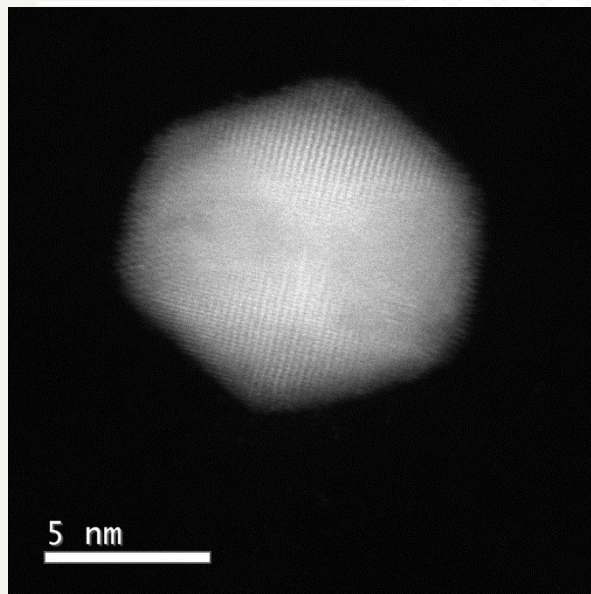


- Synthesis uses homogeneous nucleation
- $\text{Pt}(\text{acac})_2$ used as metal precursor
- Tetraethylene Glycol (TTEG) and Ascorbic Acid (AA) are reducing agents
- Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone (PVP) used as stabilizer

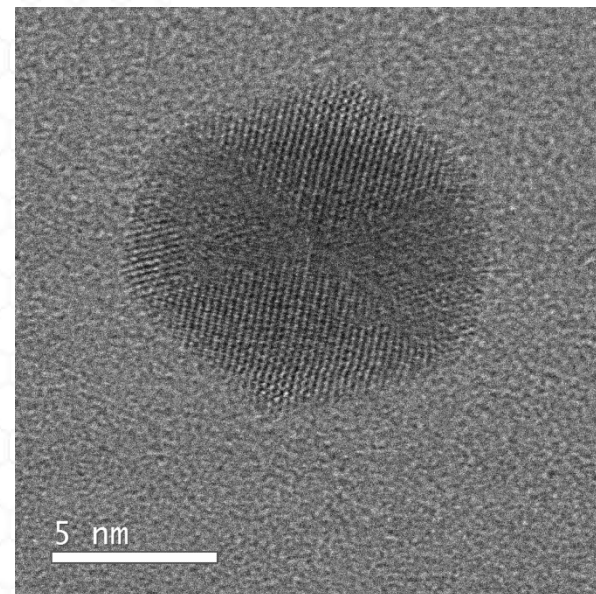
STANDARD SYNTHESIS



Best Pt icosahedral nanocrystals that could be achieved before this report.

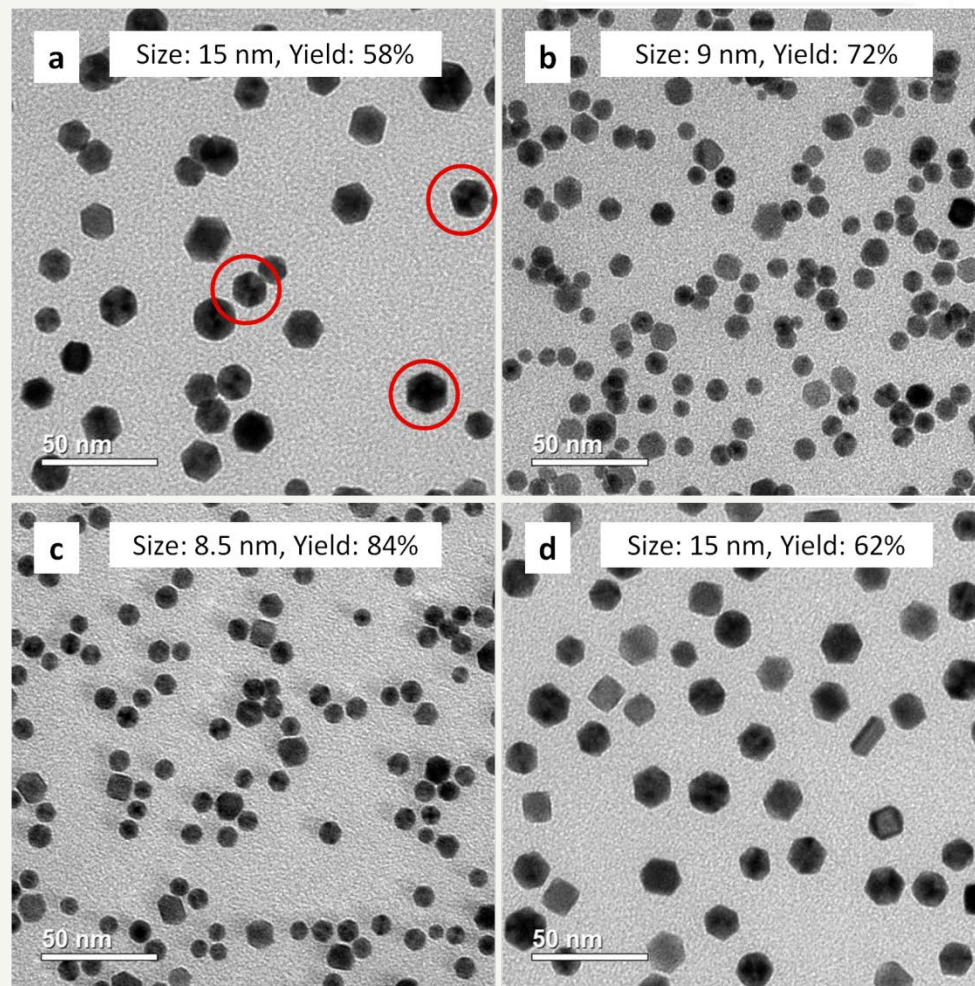


Dark Field HRTEM Image

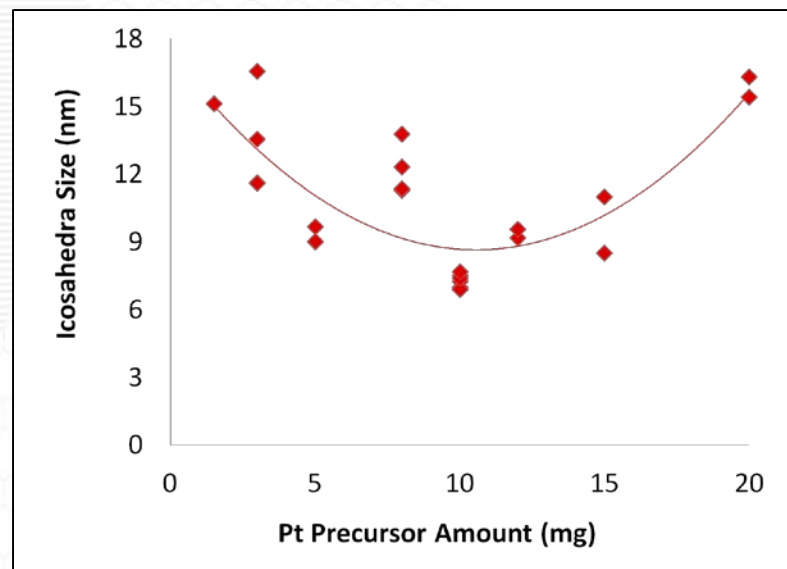


Bright Field HRTEM Image

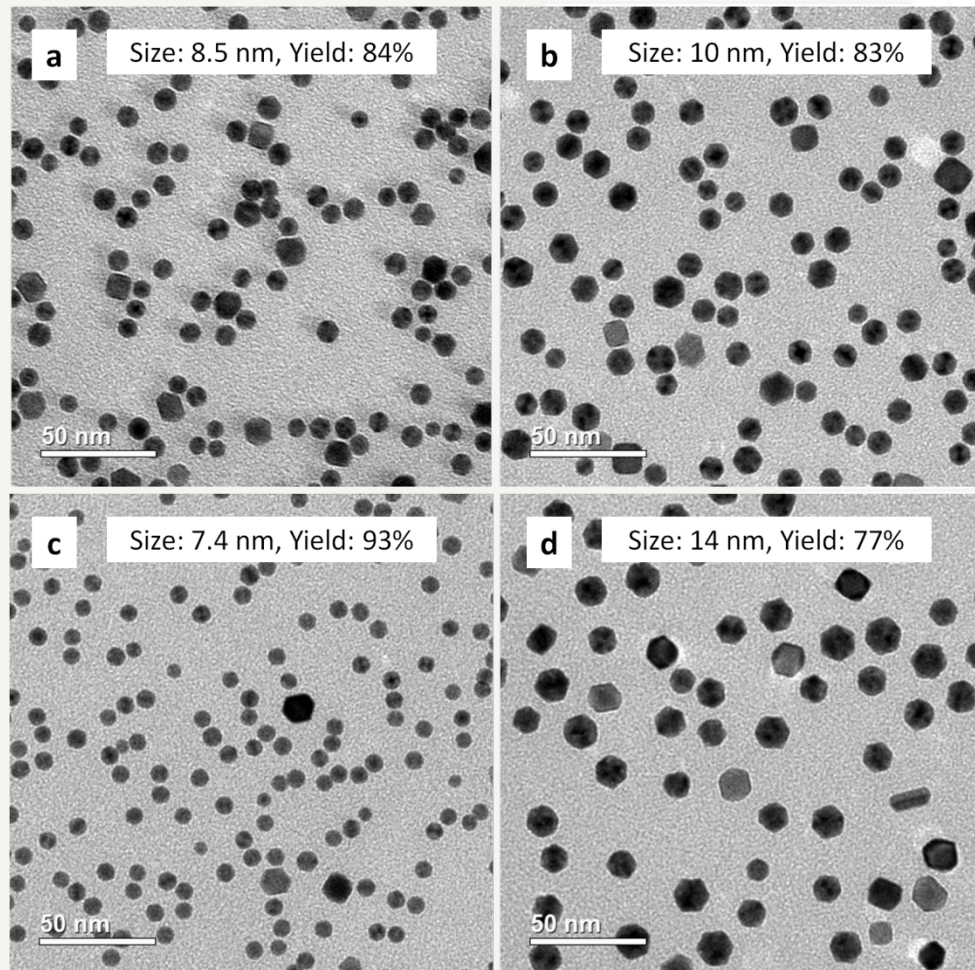
RESULTS



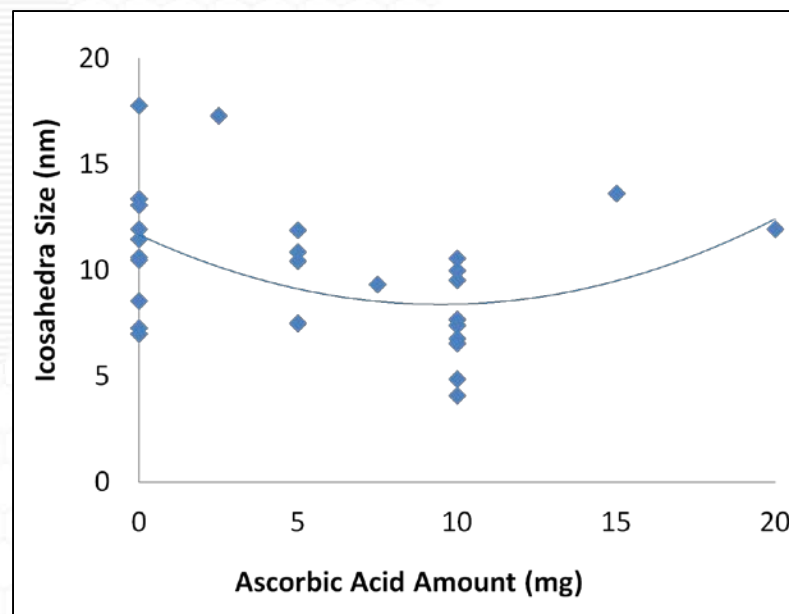
- (a) 1.5 mg Pt precursor
- (b) 5 mg Pt precursor
- (c) 10 mg Pt precursor
- (d) 20 mg Pt precursor.



RESULTS



- (a) 0 mg Ascorbic Acid (AA)
- (b) 5 mg AA
- (c) 10 mg AA
- (d) 15 mg AA



CONCLUSIONS

- By varying the amount of $\text{Pt}(\text{acac})_2$ we were able to maneuver the nucleation of Pt atoms, leading to Pt icosahedral nanocrystals with a size ranging from 8-10 nm.
- Introduction of ascorbic acid (AA) accelerates the generation of more Pt nuclei during nucleation, thus producing Pt icosahedral nanocrystals with a size range down to 5-8 nm and a yield greater than 90%

- Investigation of boosted ORR activity of our Pt icosahedral nanocrystals
- HRTEM analysis of the formation mechanism of our Pt icosahedral nanocrystals
- Functionalization of Pt icosahedra in a PEMFC should also be studied.

QUESTIONS?