

A Theoretical Study of Oxygen Reduction Reactivity on Disordered Binary Alloy Surfaces

Ernesto López-Chávez¹, Yesica A. Peña-Castañeda¹, Alberto García-Quiroz¹, Gerardo González-García¹, Fray de Landa Castillo-Alvarado², José A. I. Díaz-Góngora³

¹Colegio de Ciencia y Tecnología de la Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México. Av. Fray Servando Teresa de Mier 92-110. Col. Centro Histórico, Del. Cuauhtémoc, CP 06080 México, D.F.

²Escuela Superior de Física y Matemáticas del Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Unidad Profesional Adolfo López Mateos. Col. Lindavista. Deleg. Gustavo A. Madero. México, D. F., 07738. México.

³Centro de Investigación de Ciencia Aplicada y Tecnología Avanzada del Instituto Politécnico Nacional. Calzada Legaria No. 694 Col. Irrigación, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, México D.F., C.P.11500.

ABSTRACT

In the present paper, $\text{Pd}_x\text{Cu}_{1-x}$ disordered binary alloys with promising properties for the ORR were studied. The approach suggested by Nørskov et al. was applied in order to obtain the free energies of different reaction intermediates on (111) surface of $\text{Pd}_x\text{Cu}_{1-x}$ disordered binary alloys, with values of 0.80, 0.85, 0.90, and 0.95 of Pd concentration. The free-energy differences take solvation, entropic, and zero point energies into account. Subsequently, we construct the hybrid free energy diagrams (FED) by also including the activation energy barriers for different O–O bond scission steps in the ORR network. Finally, by performing a Sabatier analysis, the free energy changes and activation energy barriers for relevant steps are used to estimate the relative activity of these catalysts at cell potentials of 0 V, 0.80 V and 1.23 V.

Keywords: $\text{Pd}_x\text{Cu}_{1-x}$; disordered; binary.

