

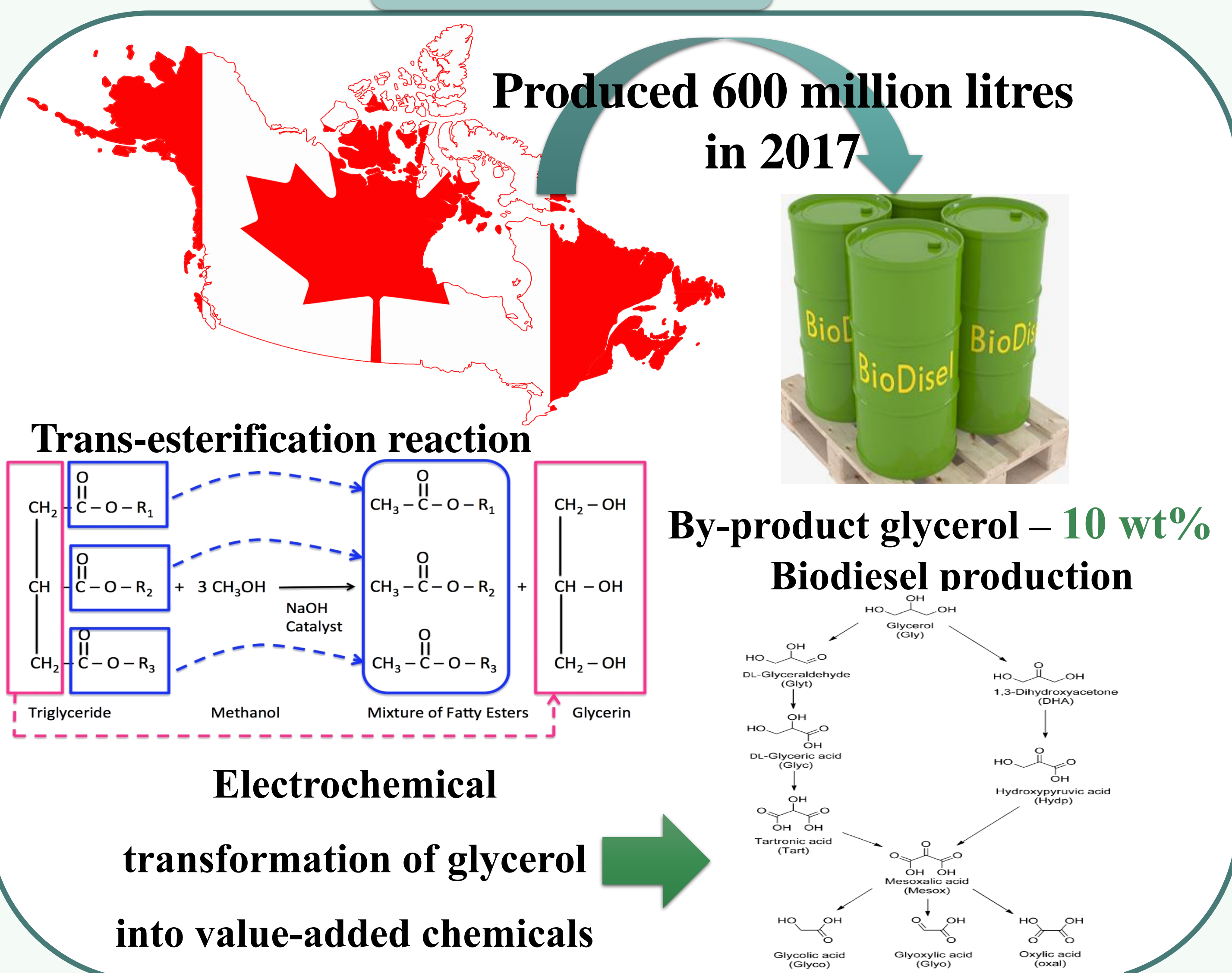


Nickel based electro-catalyst: toward the electrochemical valorization of glycerol in alkaline medium

uOttawa

Kara A. Hughes, Mohamed S. E. Houache, Elena A. Baranova
Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of Ottawa, 161 Louis-Pasteur Ottawa ON K1N 6N5 Canada

Introduction

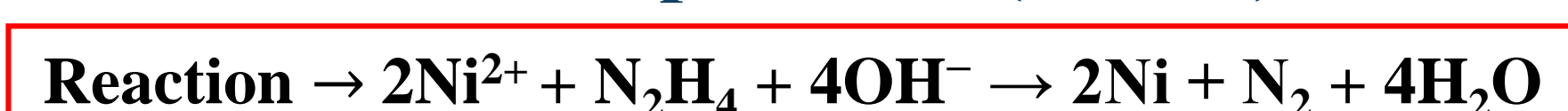


Objectives

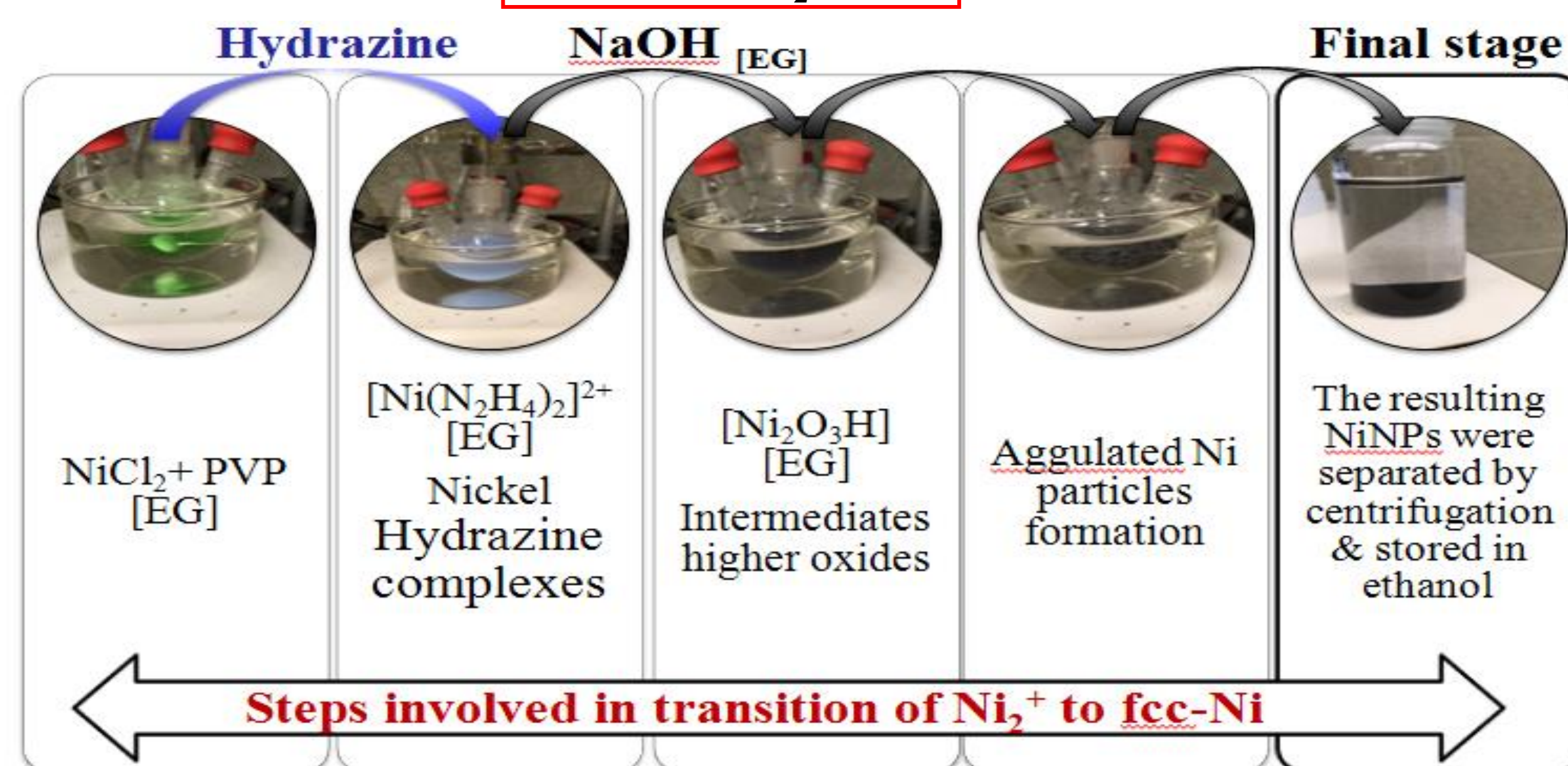
- ✓ Synthesising efficient nano-structures of nickel;
- ✓ Determining the effect different amounts of a capping agent – polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) has on nanoparticles;
- ✓ Investigating electrocatalytic activity for (GOR) in an alkaline medium.

Methodology

I. Synthesis of Ni nanoparticles (NiNPs)

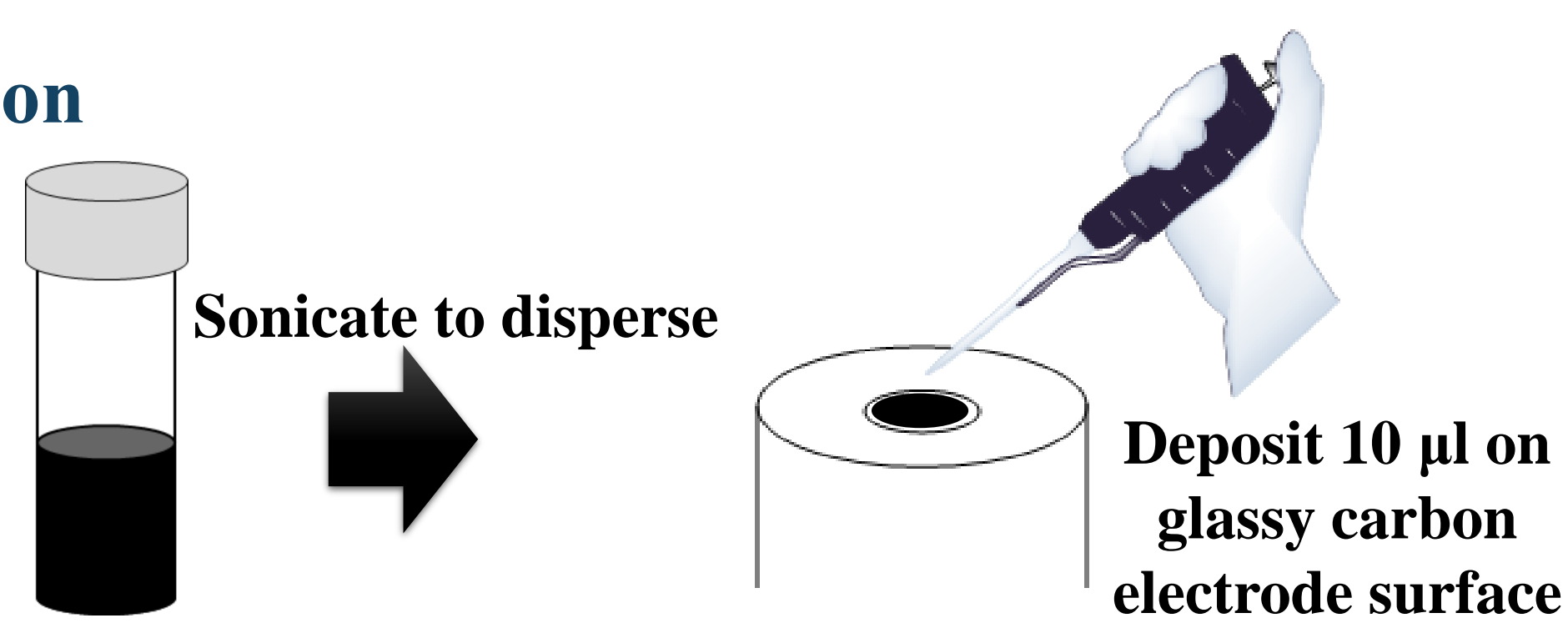


$$\text{Ratio: } \frac{[\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}]}{[\text{NiCl}_2]} = 20$$



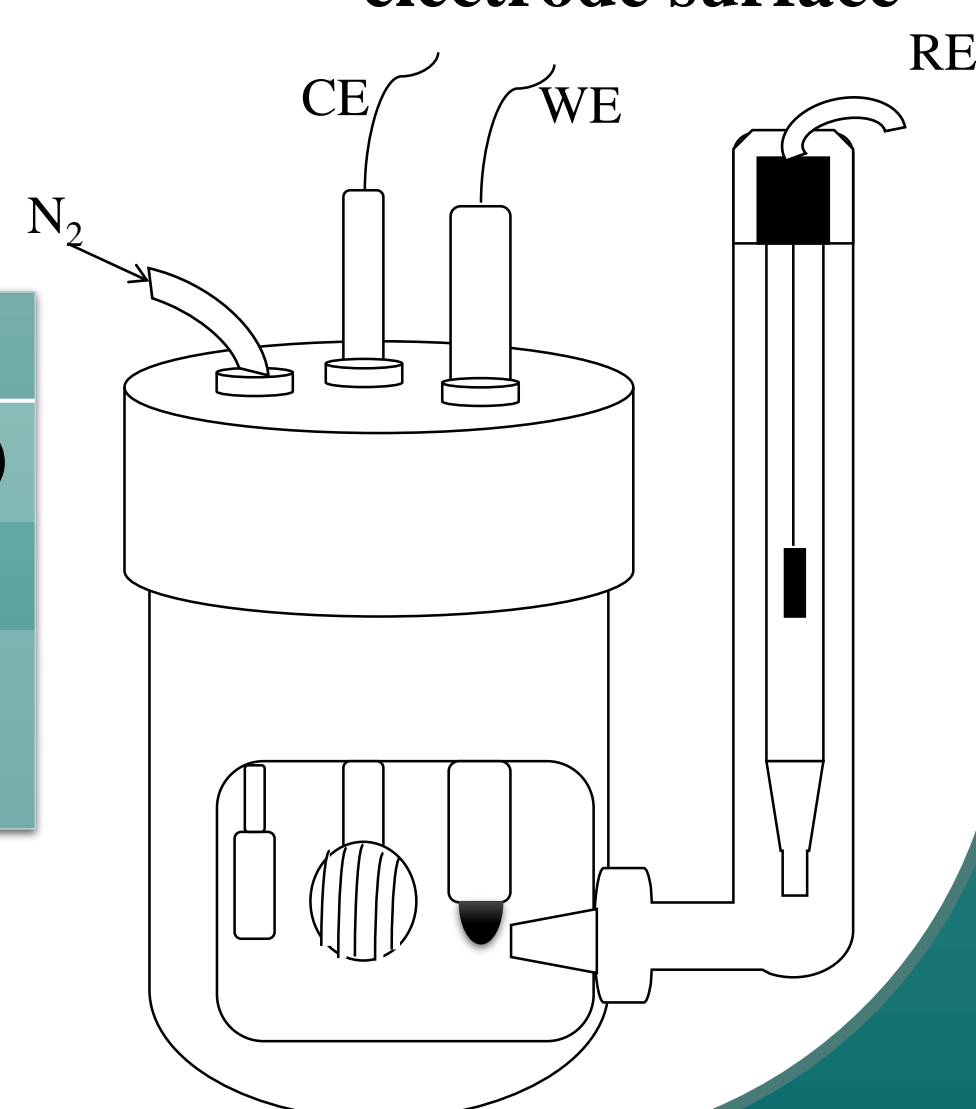
II. Ink Preparation

- 6 mg NiNPs
- 1 μl H₂O
- 200 μl Isopropanol
- 100 μl Nafion



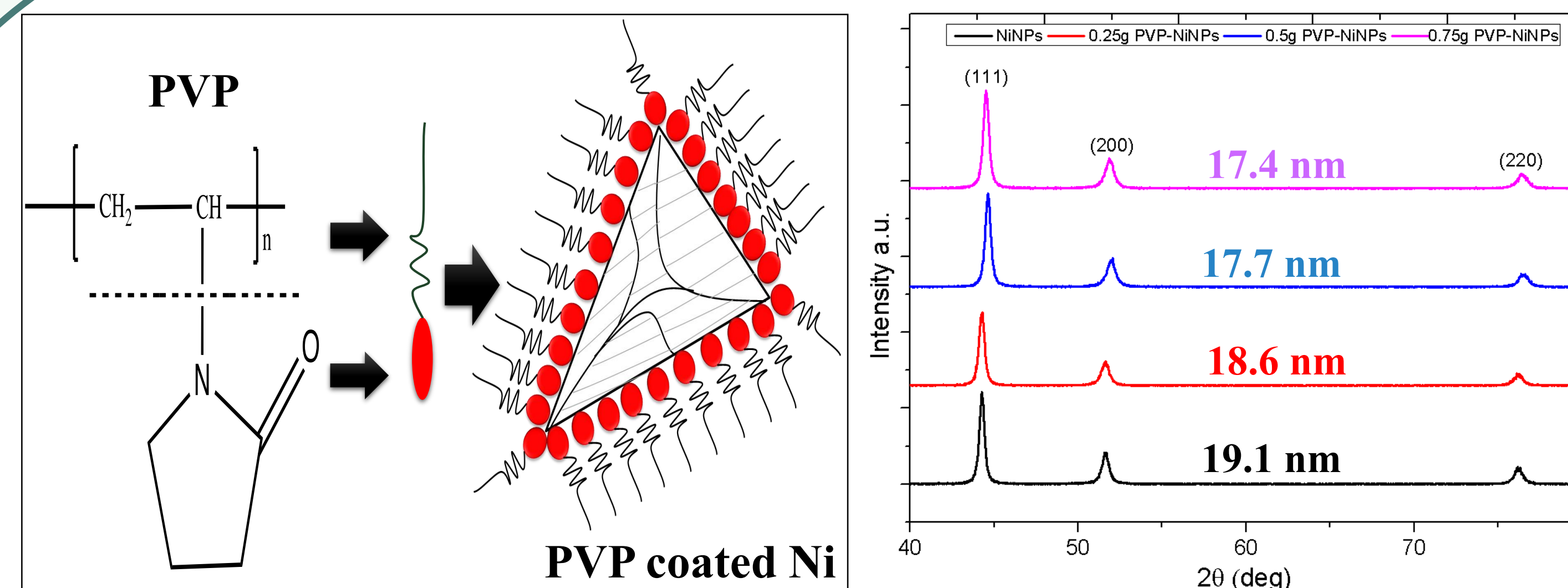
III. Electrochemistry Tests

Working Electrode	NiNPs+ PVP
Reference Electrode	Mercury /Mercury Oxide(Hg/HgO)
Counter Electrode	Platinum Mesh
Electrolyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.0 M KOH • 1.0 M KOH + 0.1 M Glycerol



Results and Discussion

I. Interaction mechanism between PVP & NiNPs



The corresponding XRD spectrum for the resultant particles illustrates **3 characteristic peaks for nickel**. This revealed that the resultant particles were pure **face-centred cubic nickel (fcc)**

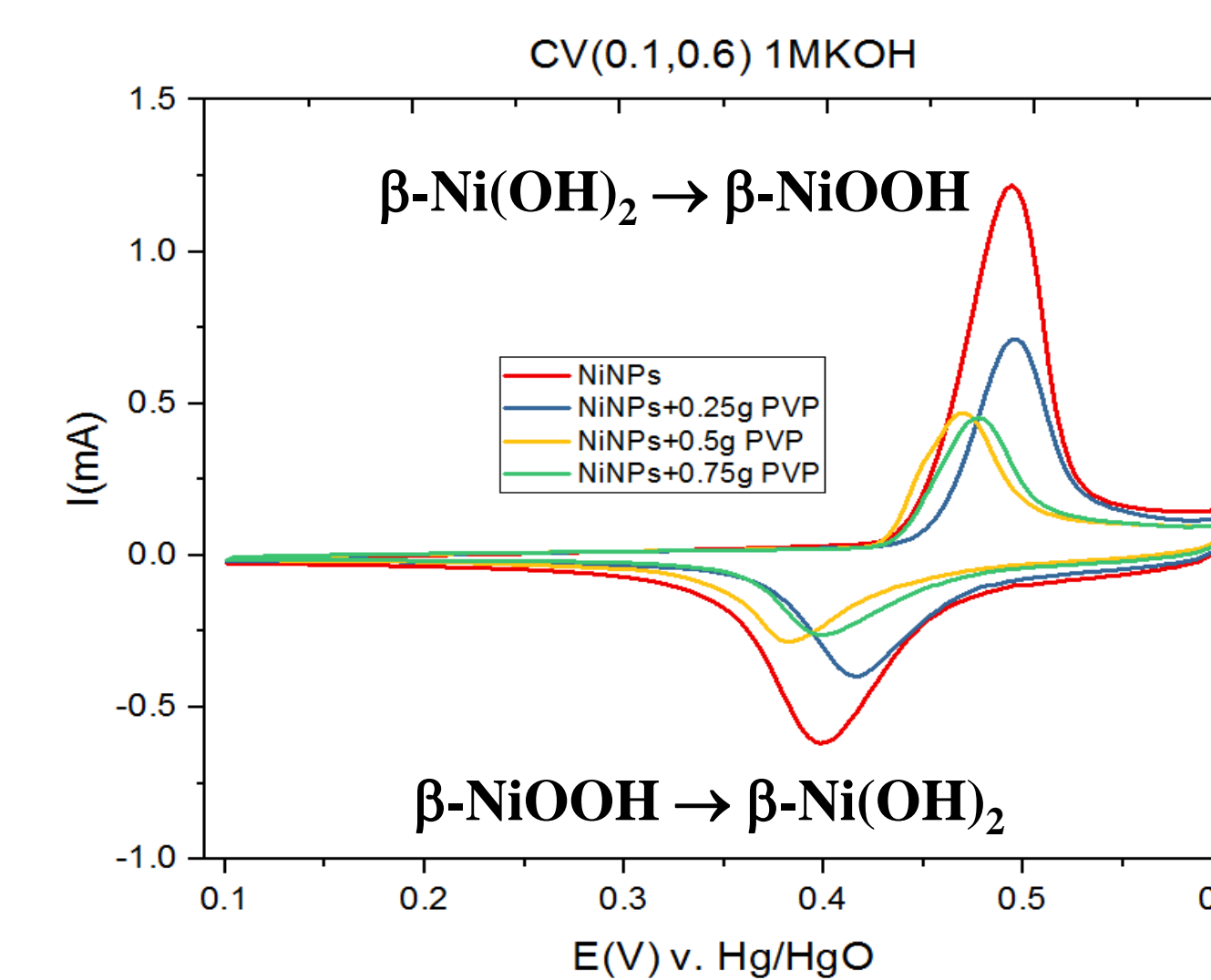
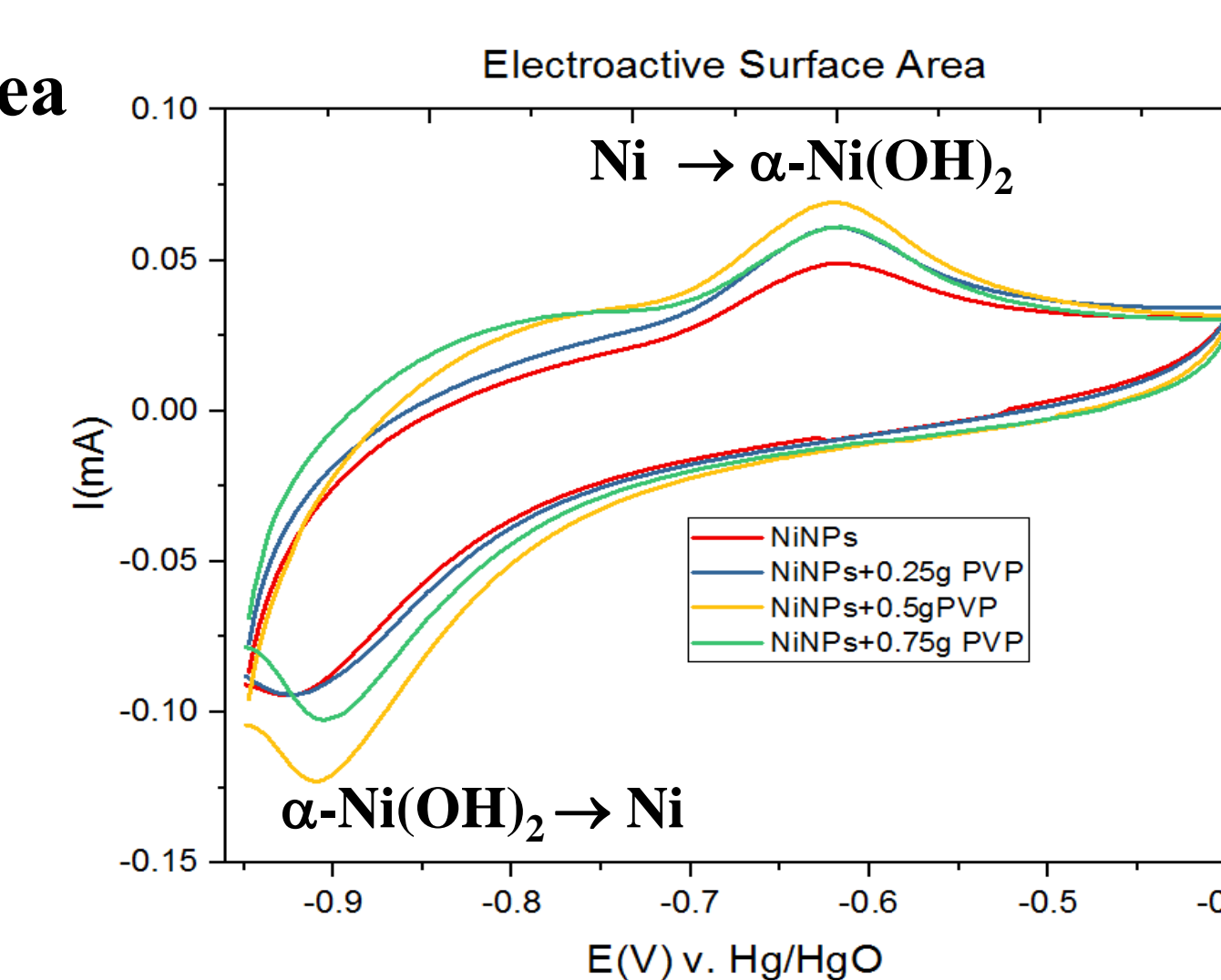
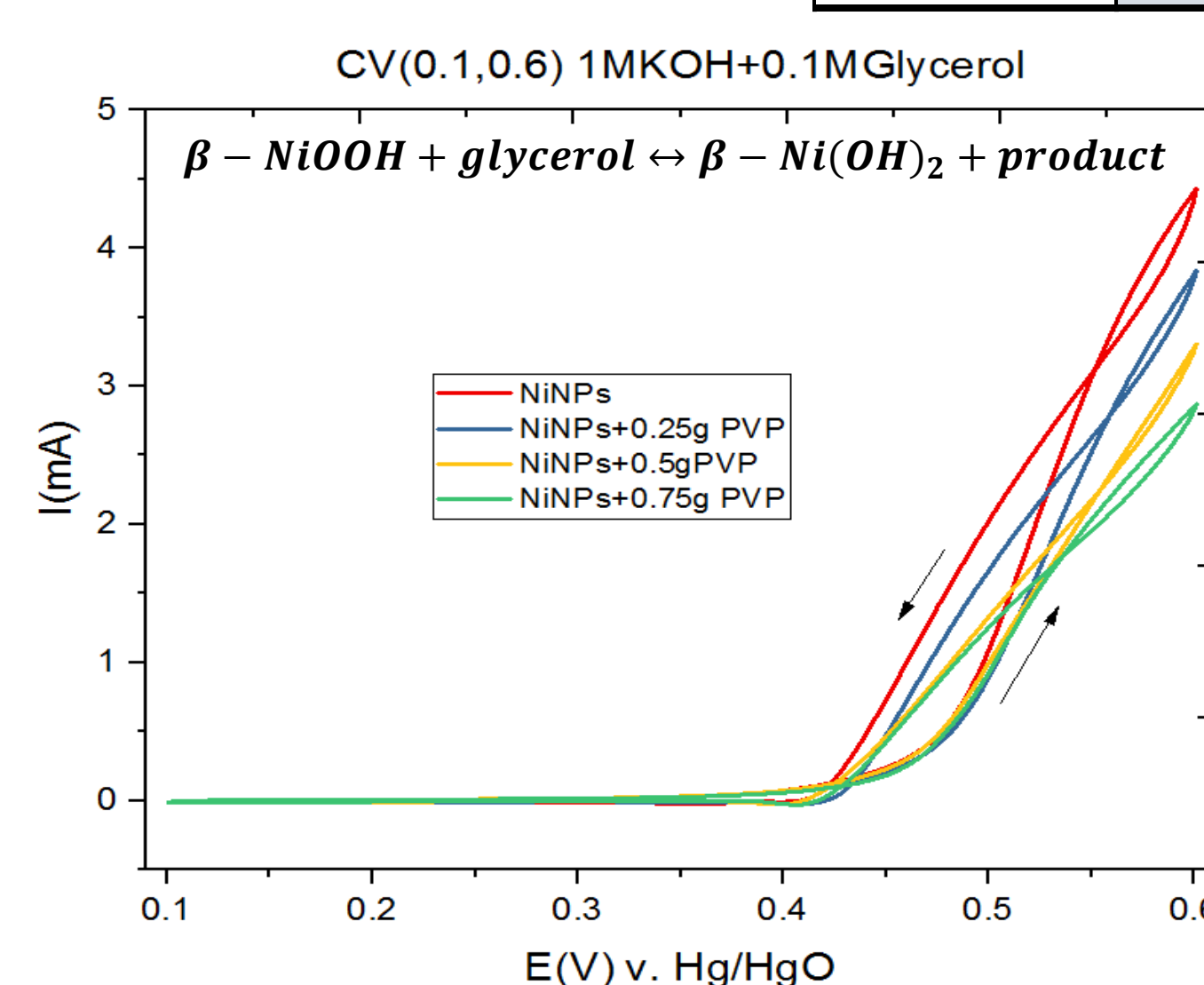
II. Electro-oxidation of glycerol on Nickel nanoparticles

Determination of Electrochemical Surface Area

Formation of $\alpha\text{-Ni(OH)}_2$ on GC electrode in 1M KOH $\nu = 50 \text{ mV/s}$

- ECSA from peak between [-0.7V to -0.5 V]

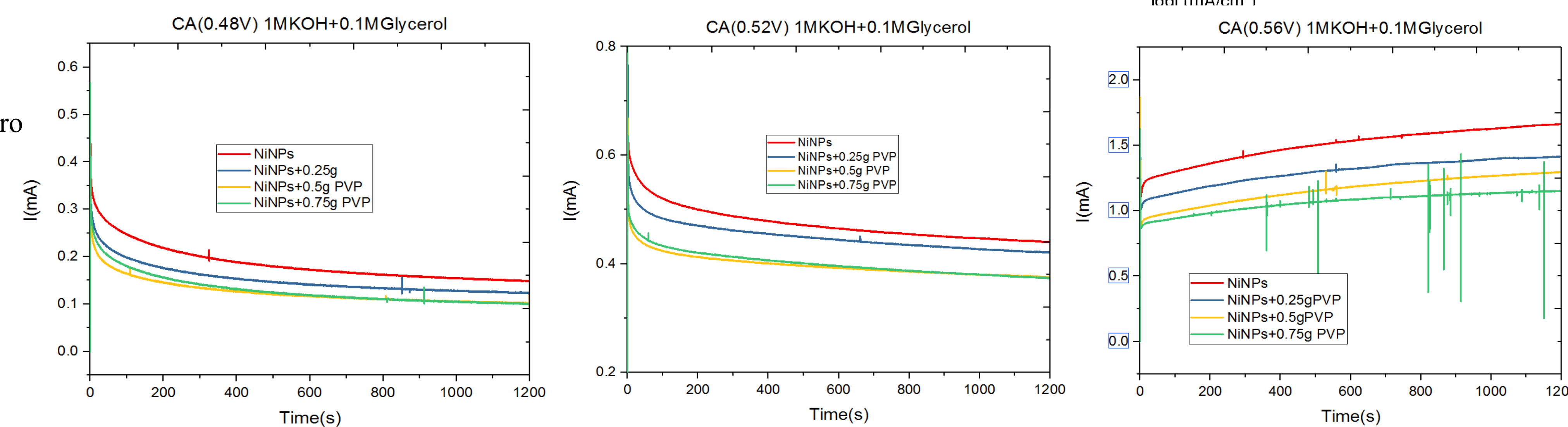
NiNPs	ECSA
No PVP	0.33±3.2%
0.25g PVP	0.48±4.7%
0.5g PVP	0.75±1.4%
0.75g PVP	0.41±7.2%



CVs of as-prepared electro-catalysts in N₂-saturated 1M KOH solution $\nu = 50 \text{ mV/s}$

CAs of as-prepared electro-catalysts at different potentials for 20 min

Stability test



Conclusion

- ✓ The resultant NiNPs by the hydrazine reduction were characterized by XRD and found to be pure crystalline nickel with face-centered cubic (fcc) structure.
- ✓ Increasing the amount of PVP added increased the time taken for the nanoparticles to form, for the synthesis. However, increasing the concentration of NaOH used reduced the reaction time dramatically.
- ✓ The nanoparticles with higher amounts of PVP had lower current densities and slightly smaller crystallinity.

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Recommendations for Further Work

- ✓ Coupling CA with in-situ PM-IRRAS to identify glycerol electro-oxidation products on the catalyst surface and in the bulk solution.
- ✓ The effect of different molecular weights of PVP can be investigated to determine which one is the best for the this synthesis.
- ✓ Bimetallic nanoparticles such as Ni,Pd_{x-1} could be synthesised and electrochemically examine for use in glycerol oxidation.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank **Mohamed Houache** for his guidance in conducting the experiments and preparing the poster, **Abdulgadir Ahmed** for conducting the electrochemical experiments, **Prof. Elena Baranova** for facilitating the project and the Office of Undergraduate Research for giving me the opportunity to conduct research as a part of UROP.