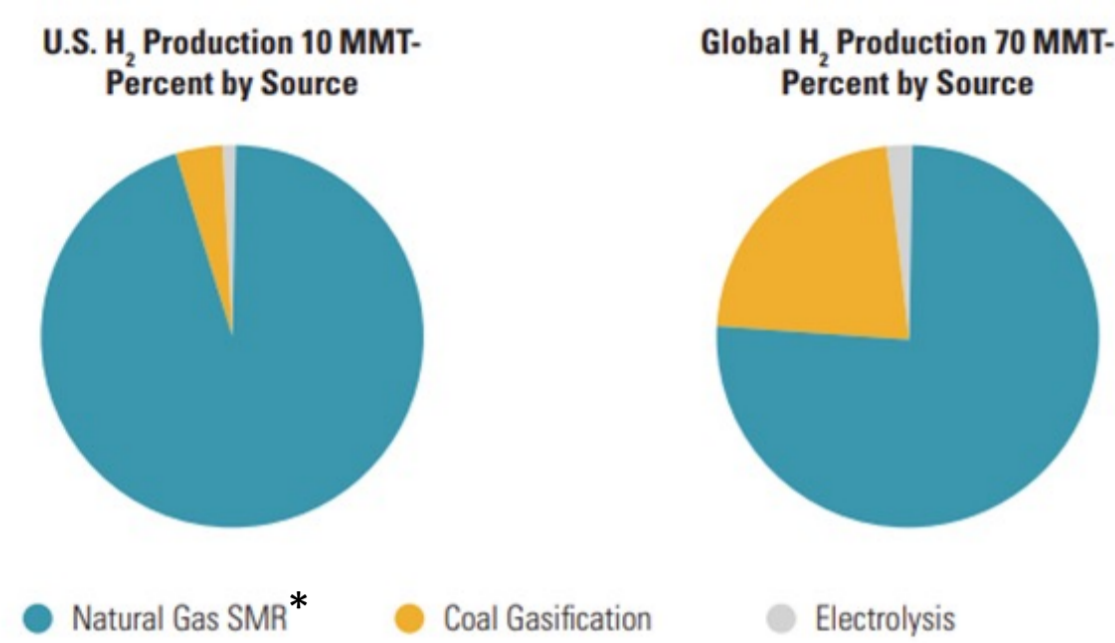


Electrocatalysts for Water Splitting

▼ The process of utilizing green hydrogen as a fossil fuel alternative



1. Wind turbines and solar panels are used to harness electrical energy.

2. Electrical energy can be utilized to produce hydrogen through electrocatalytic water-splitting.

3. Produced hydrogen can be stored and eventually be used as a clean energy source.

*SMR = steam methane reformer reactions²

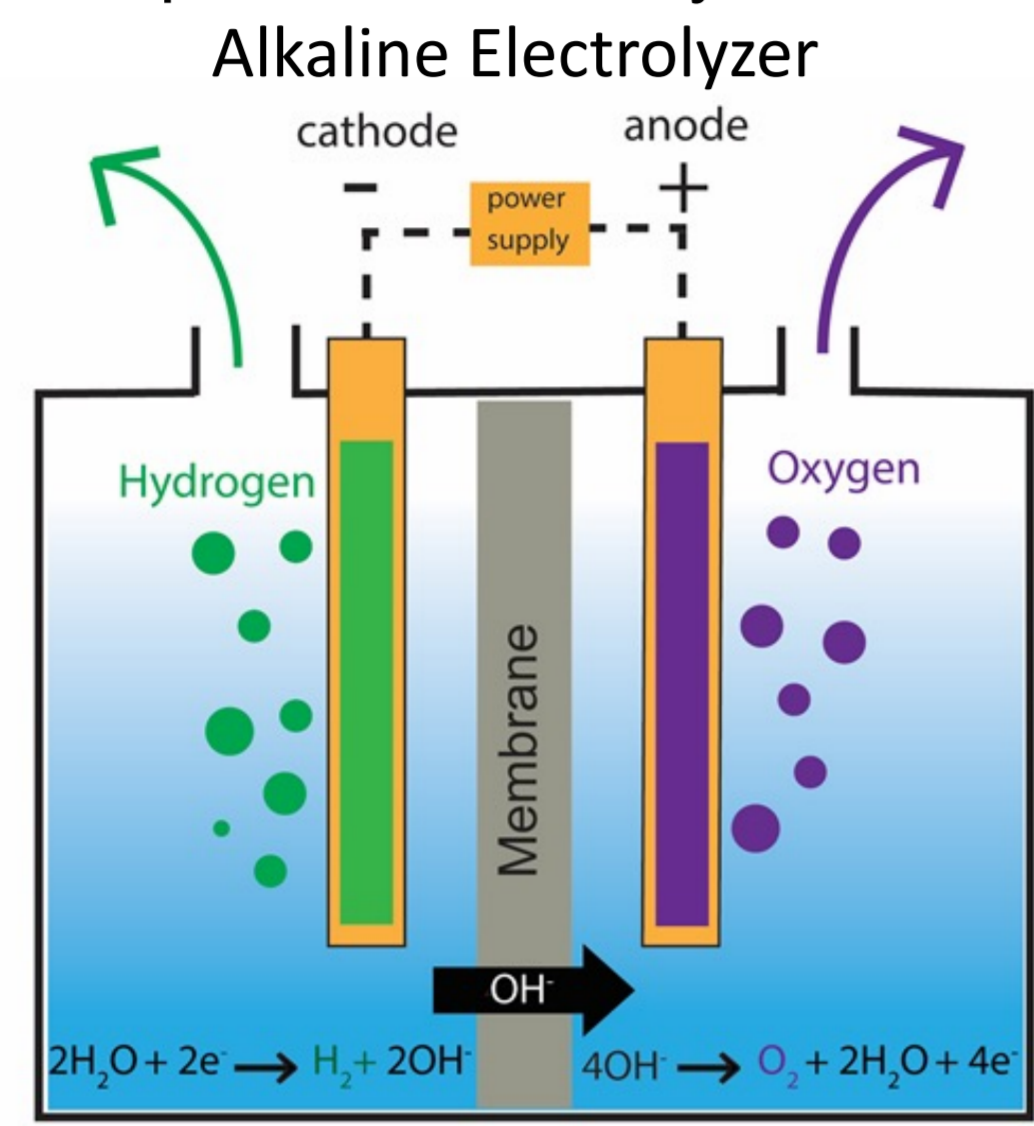
▼ Low-cost compared to state-of-the-art electrocatalysts¹.

Co = \$0.05650 / g Ru = \$19.80 / g

Fe = \$0.000100 / g Ni = \$0.02358 / g

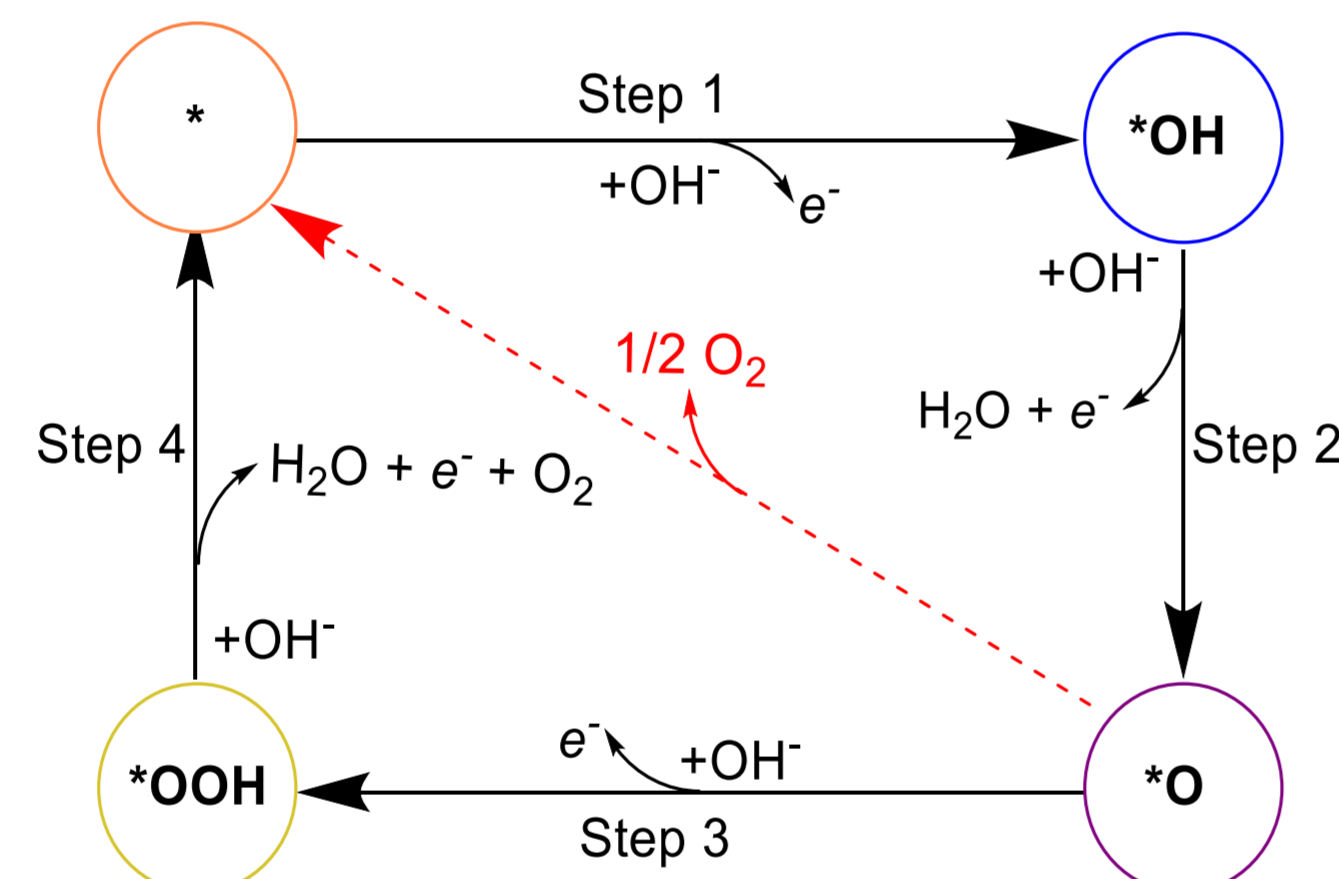


▼ Water electrolyzers can turn electrical energy into hydrogen with the help of electrocatalysts



Electrical energy → chemical energy → hydrogen

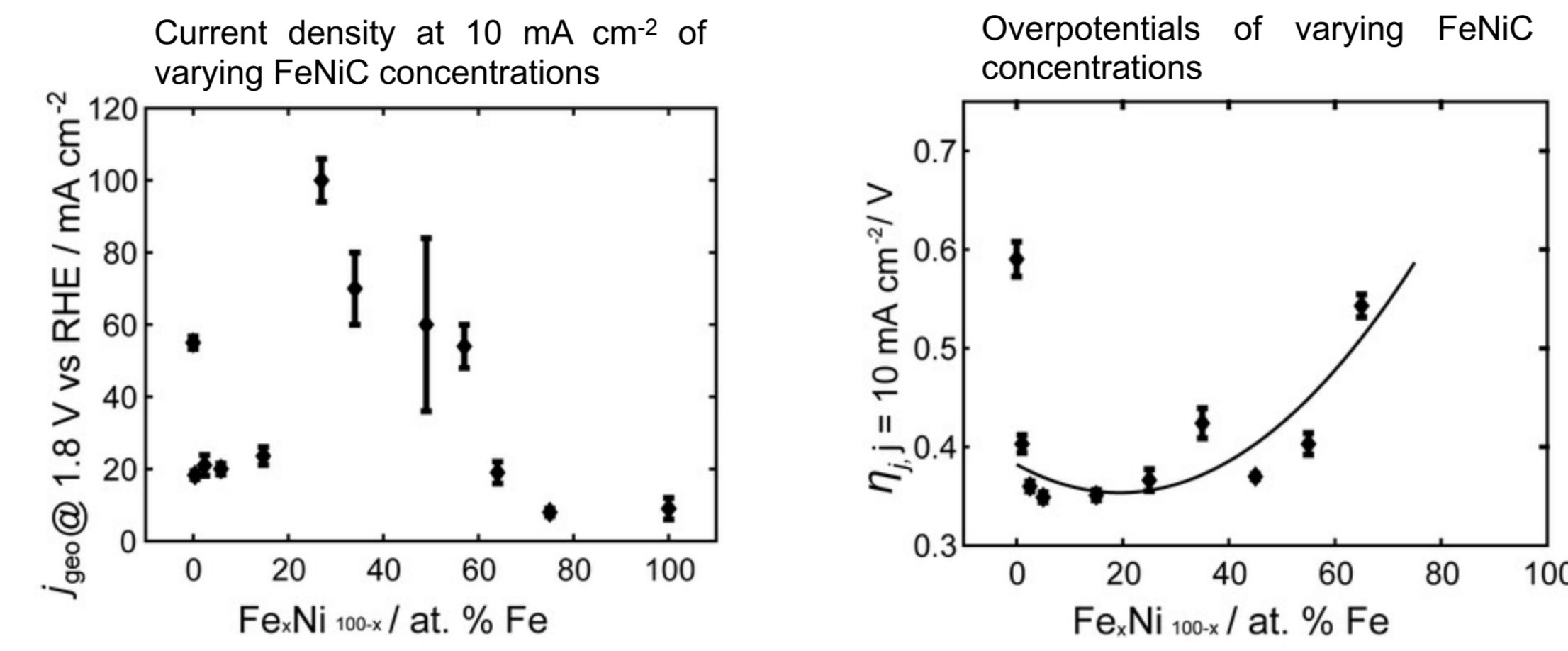
▼ Four-electron oxygen evolution reaction (OER) mechanism in alkaline conditions.



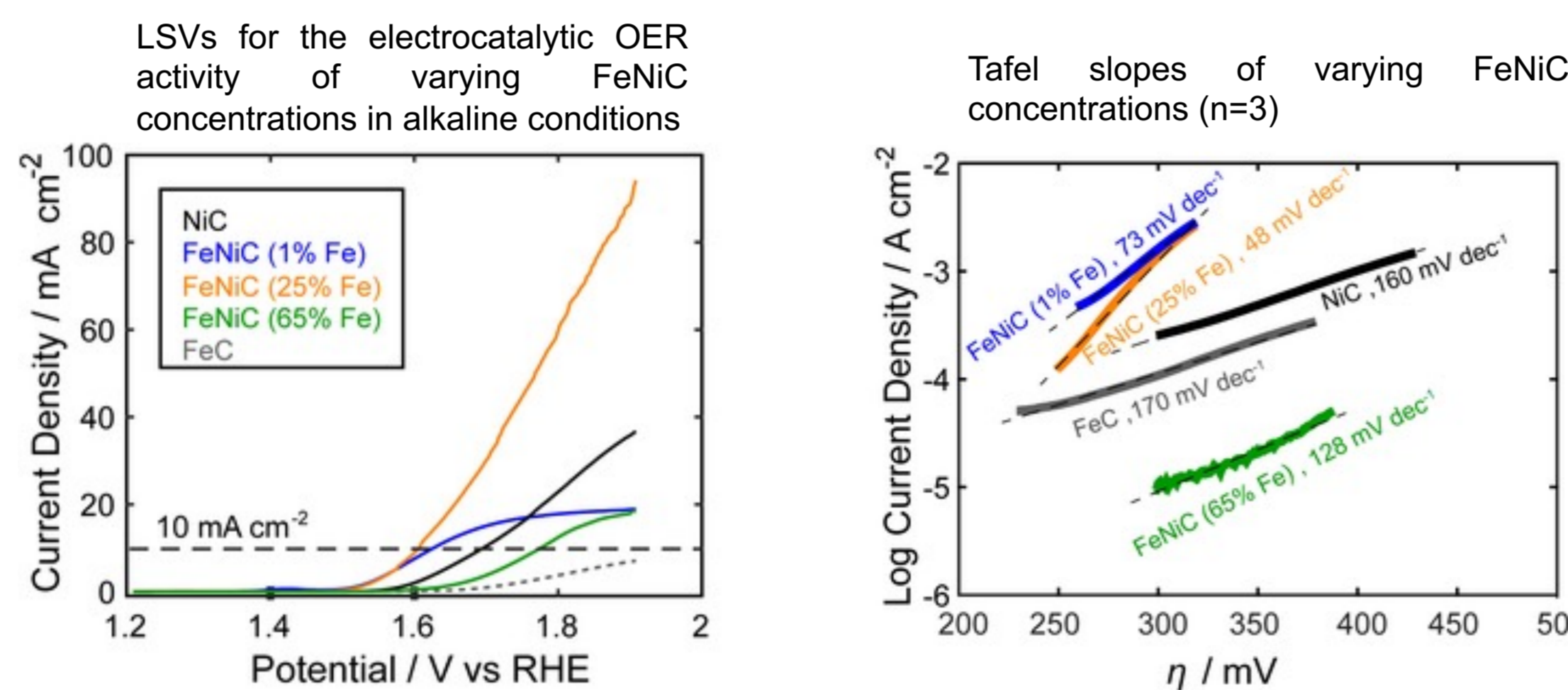
Electrocatalytic Activity and Stability

▼ Electrocatalytic OER activity

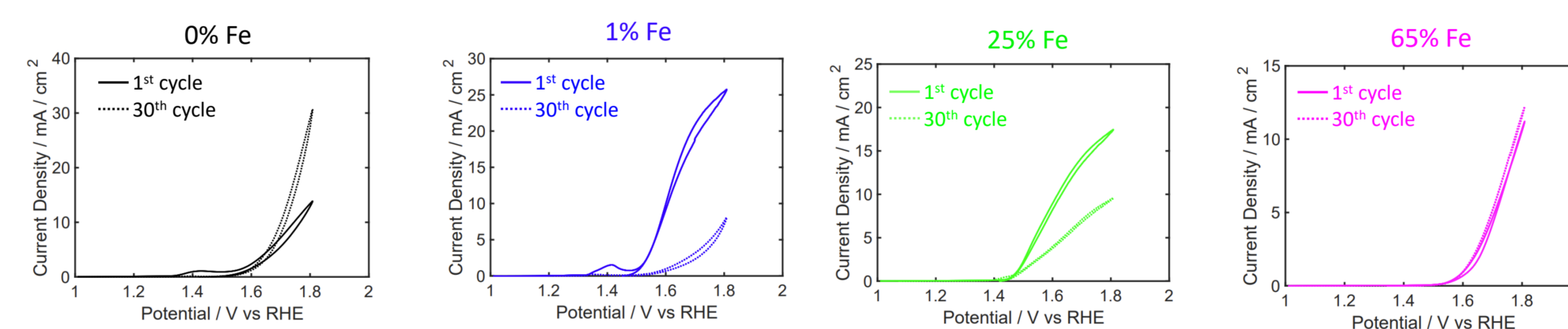
▼ **Electrocatalytic activity** was determined by analyzing linear sweep voltammograms (LSVs) of FeNiC samples of varying relative amounts of Fe and Ni, under alkaline conditions (1.0 M KOH)



▼ Electrochemical kinetics of carbides

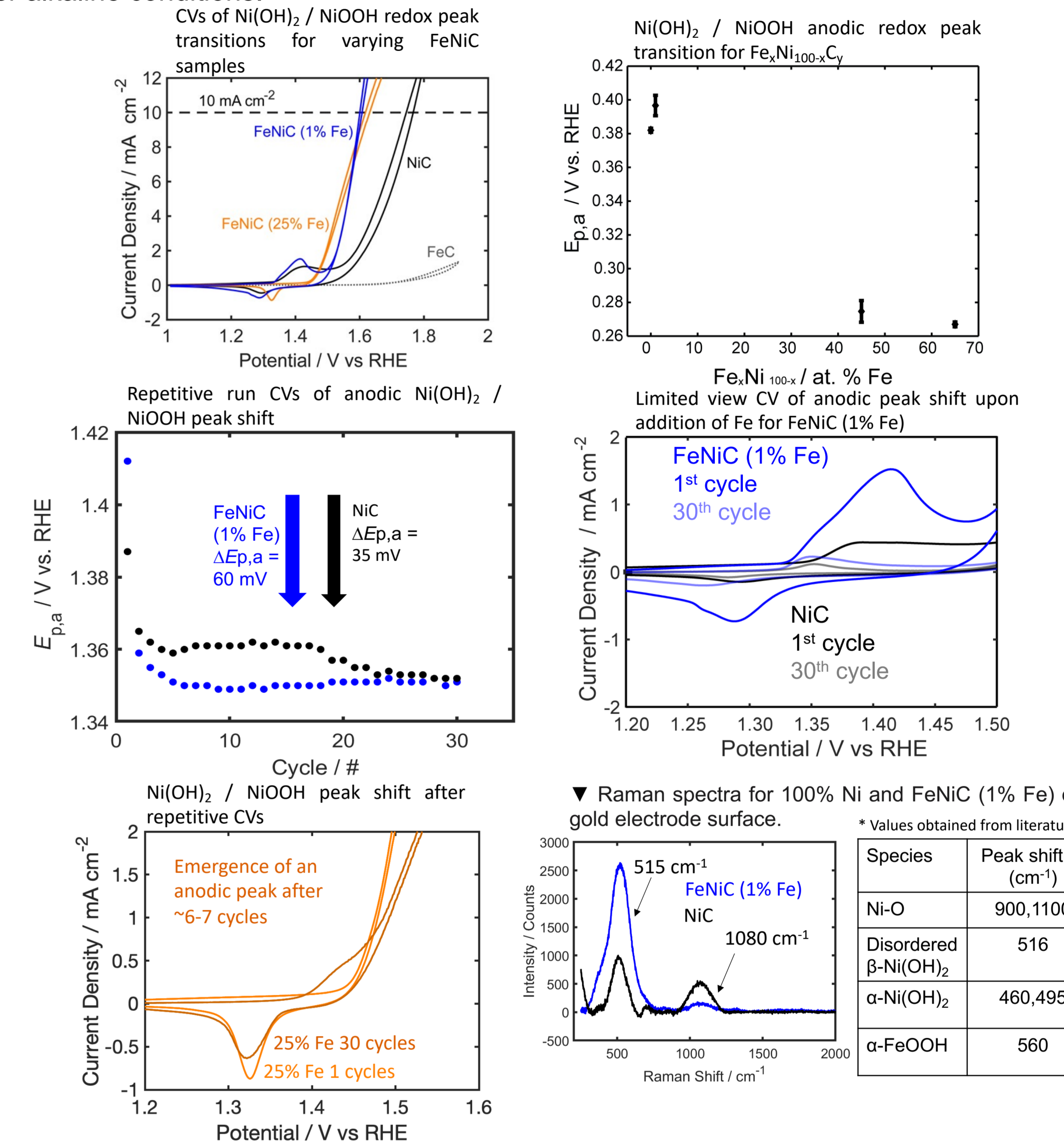


▼ **Electrochemical stability** of a variety of FeNiC samples were assessed over 30 cyclic voltammogram (CV) cycles with a potential range of 1.0-1.8V for 1.5 hours.



Ni(OH)₂ / NiOOH Redox Activity Analysis

▼ **Ni(OH)₂ / NiOOH redox peak transitions** upon addition of varying % Fe in FeNiC carbides under alkaline conditions.



Species	Peak shift(s) (cm ⁻¹)
Ni-O	900,1100
Disordered β-Ni(OH) ₂	516
α-Ni(OH) ₂	460,495
α-FeOOH	560

Conclusions and Future Work

Conclusions:

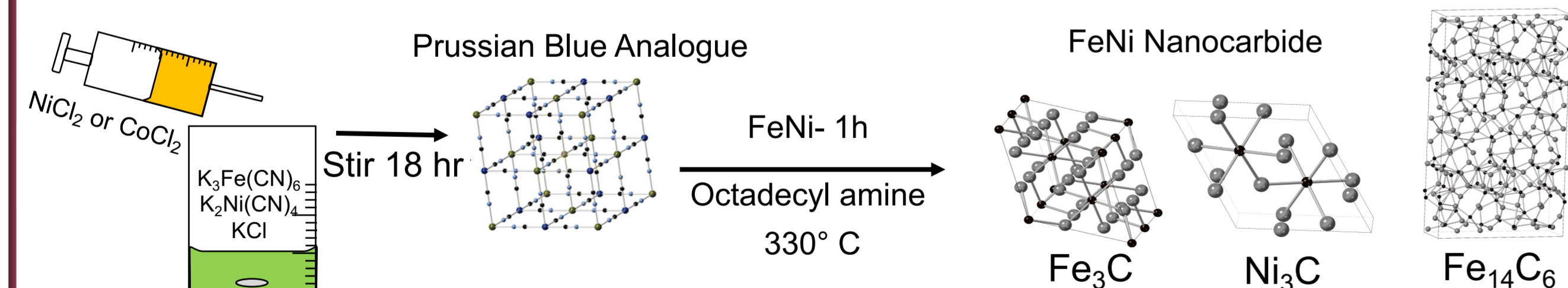
- ▼ Results indicate 25% Fe content exhibited the greatest electrocatalytic activity and lowest, most favorable tafel slope.
- ▼ Electrocatalytic mass loading data indicates that smaller mass loading will cause limited current to achieve at a faster rate.
- ▼ Voltammetric analysis indicates that a higher percentage of iron will result in an anodic peak shift towards a lower potential.

Future Work:

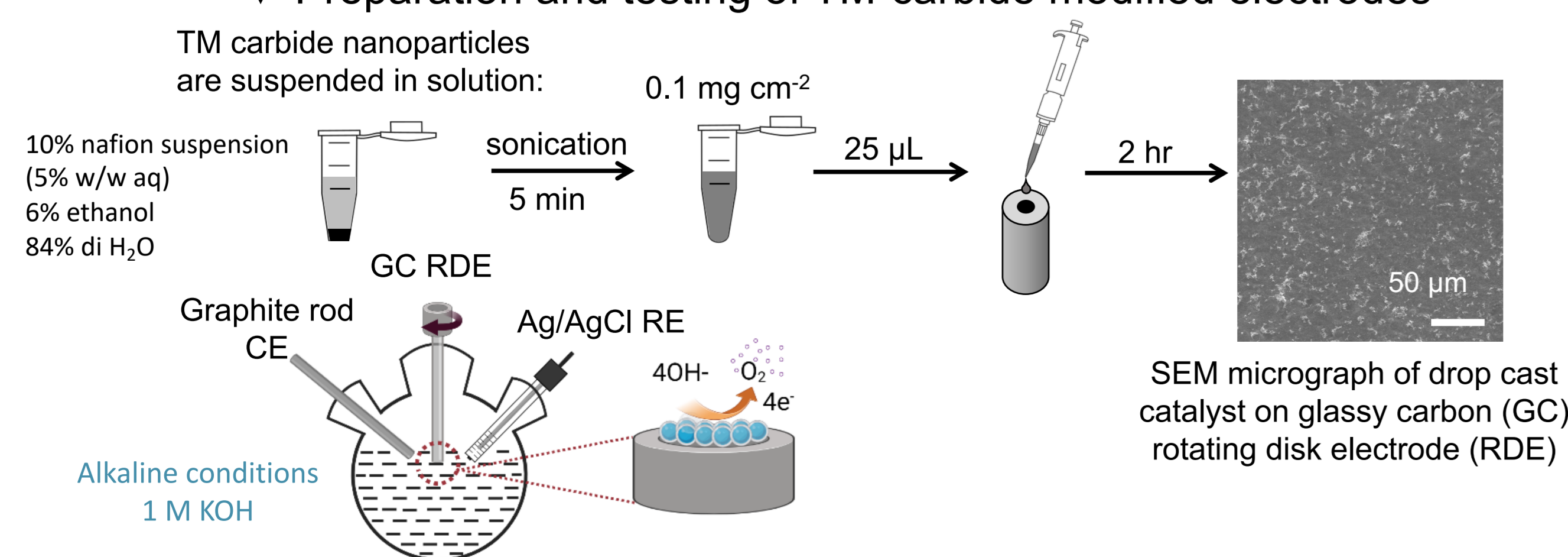
- ▼ Raman analysis of varying Fe % samples to identify active oxide species of FeNiC samples with varying Fe content.
- ▼ Increasing catalyst loading to better explore redox behavior in FeNiC samples.

Experimental Methods

▼ Scalable, single-source precursor nanocarbide synthesis

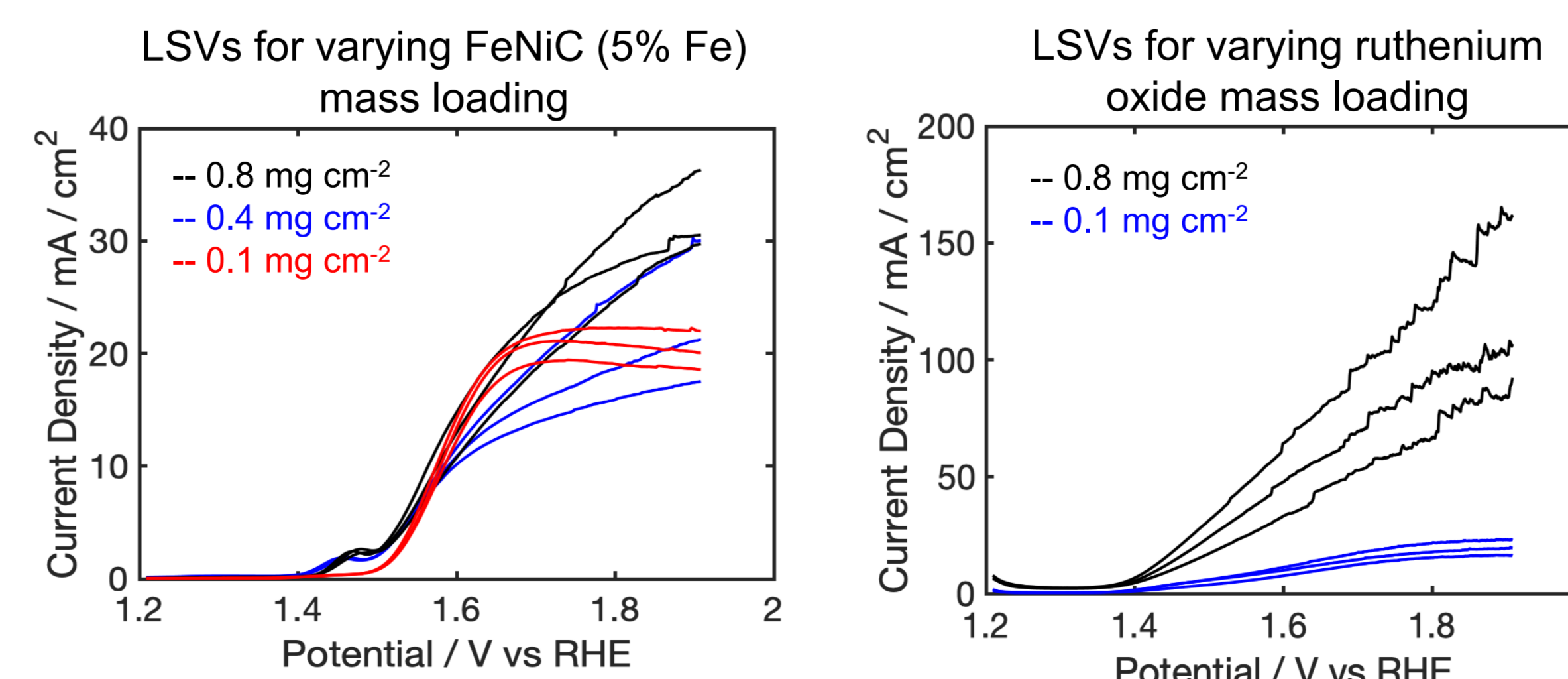


▼ Preparation and testing of TM-carbide modified electrodes



Tuning Catalytic Mass Loading

▼ **Linear sweep voltammograms** for FeNiC (5% Fe) were measured at varying mass loading amounts to investigate differences in electrochemical behavior when compared to the industry standard, ruthenium oxide.



References and Group Information

1. Daily Metal prices. <https://www.dailymetalprice.com/> (accessed Feb 17, 2022).
2. Office of Fossil Energy. *HYDROGEN STRATEGY Enabling a Low-Carbon Economy*. United States Department of Energy: Washington, DC. (Accessed March 12, 2023).

Group Website:

<https://www.chem.fsu.edu/~lazenby/>

Email: lazenby@fsu.edu



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