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Abstract

An 100% battery-electric vehicle has a limited travel distance about 150–200 km and a battery life of about 5–6 years. A FC hybrid car has been demonstrated for the mileage about 500 km with a single full charge battery and 2 L of hydrogen. Currently available fuel cell materials (Platinum, Pt) appear to be adequate with a high-cost entry point, easily poisoned, fermented (forming alcohol), and gives off carbon monoxide (CO). The aim of this study is to develop a palladium (Pd)/lathanum cobaltite (LaCoO3) catalyst polymer proton-exchange-membrane (PEM) FC for the cost reduction, prevents FC poisoning, fermantation and energy efficient. Furthermore, palladium a large volumetric quantity of H2 absorption at room temperature and forms palladium hydride (PdHx) could be an attraction for the FC technology development. Two-layers of Pd/LaCoO3 catalyst will be fused as a catalyst by gas-diffusion technique for the FC'S anode and cathode. The polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) will be fused together with the Pd/LaCoO3 catalyst for FC model. It is expected that Pd/La/CoO3_PEM FC stack will improve efficiency of FC about 40% and generate open-circuit-voltage 0.9 V and closed-circuit-current 1A. © 2023, The Author(s), under exclusive license to Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd.

Author Keywords

Fuel cell; High efficient energy source; Pd/LaCoO3 Catalyst electrode

Index Keywords

Carbon monoxide, Catalyst poisoning, Cost reduction, Electrodes, Energy efficiency, Lanthanum compounds, Open circuit voltage, Palladium compounds, Platinum compounds, Polyelectrolytes, Solid electrolytes; Battery-electric vehicles, Catalystelectrodes, Energy source, High efficient, High efficient energy source, Palladium/LaCoO3 catalyst electrode, Polymer exchange membrane fuel cells, Proton exchange membranes, Travel distance,]+ catalyst; Proton exchange membrane fuel cells (PEMFC)

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