

Supporting Information

Visualization and Understanding of Degradation Behaviors of a PEFC Pt/C Cathode Electrocatalyst by a Multi-Analysis System Combining Time-Resolved Quick XAFS, Three-Dimensional XAFS-CT, and Same-View Nano-XAFS/STEM-EDS Techniques

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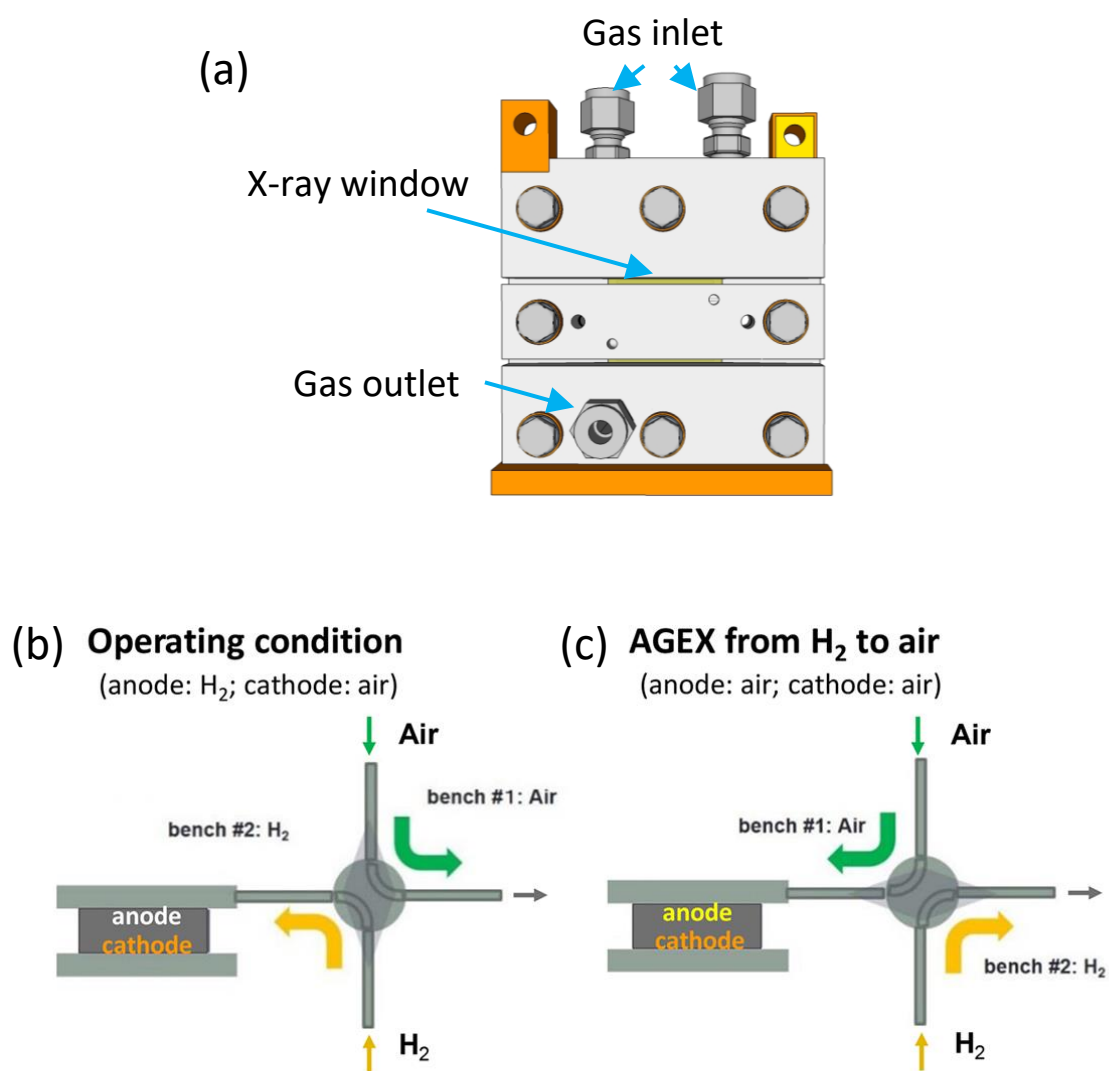


Figure S1. (a) Schematic of homemade PEFC single cell for SR X-ray based multi measurements; (b, c) AGEX setup for MEA in PEFC by a four-way valve.

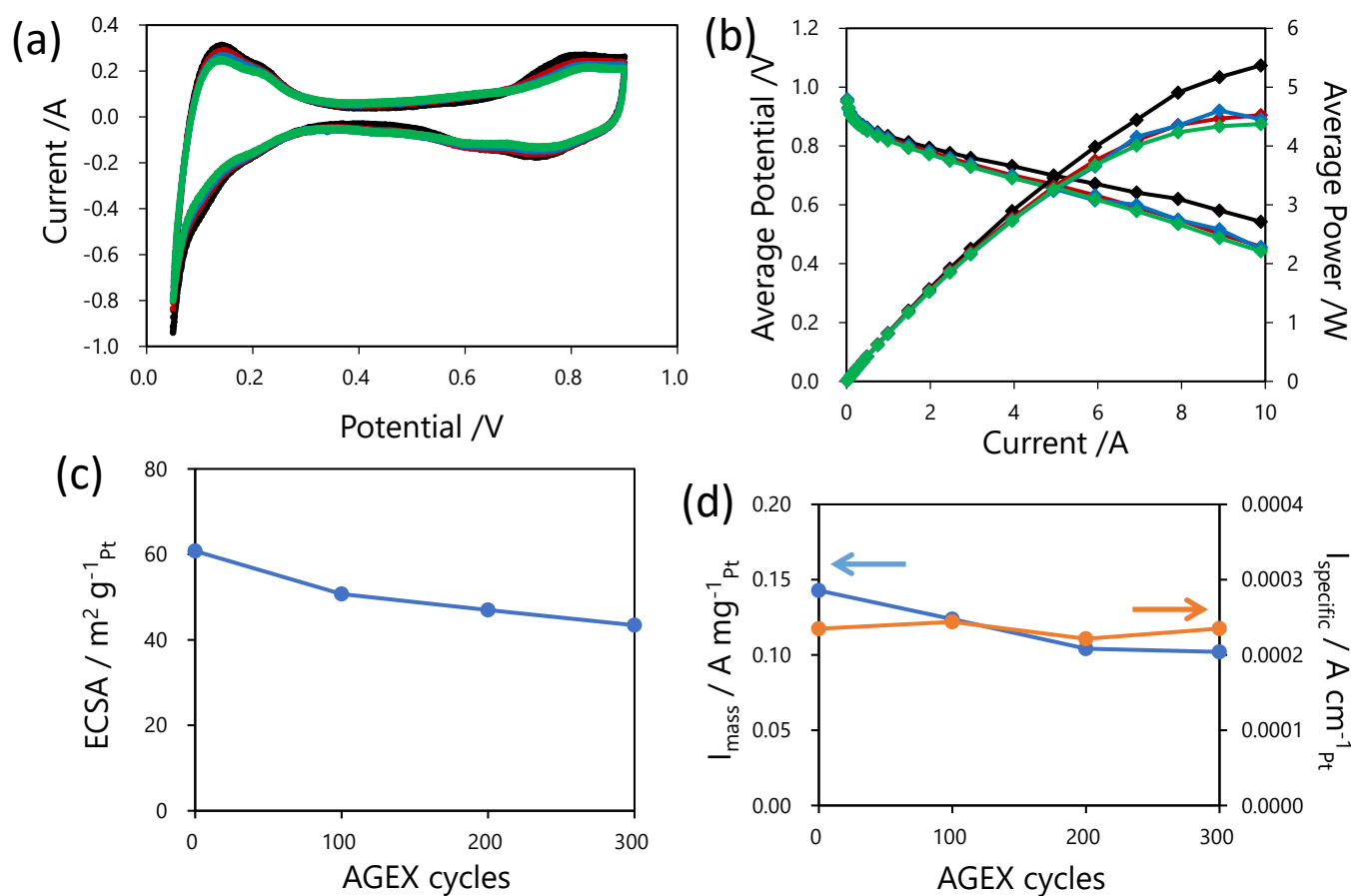


Figure S2. Electrochemical data. (a) cyclic voltammograms (CVs), (b) I-V polarization curves, (c) electrochemical active surface areas (ECSA), (d) mass activities (MA) and surface specific activities (SA) of the MEA Pt/C samples after aging (before AGEX) and after 100, 200 and 300 AGEX cycles.

Electrochemical experiments in the AGEX treatments were controlled and monitored using a combination of AUTOLAB302N PGSTAT and BOOSTER20A with NOVA software (Metrohm Autolab B.V.). Cyclic voltammograms (CVs) for the MEAs were conducted between 0.05 and 0.9 V_{RHE} at 20 and 50 mV s⁻¹ in H₂ (anode) and N₂ (cathode) operating atmospheres. The hydrogen adsorption charge determined from the CV (at 50 mV s⁻¹) was used to calculate the electrochemical surface area (ECSA) after correction for the double-layer charge in the potential region between 0.05–~0.4 V, assuming 210 μC cm⁻² as hydrogen adsorption charge for polycrystalline Pt. Following the CVs, MEA performances were examined under the galvanostatic conditions by applying stepwise increasing constant currents for 1 min followed by a frequency response analysis (FRA) at 10 mA AC amplitude and 1000 Hz frequency to measure the real part of the fuel-cell impedance to obtain the iR-free cell potentials. Performance tests (MA and SA) were carried out using air as cathode feed gas as described previously. [refs. 48,70] Fuel cell temperature was kept at 80°C and gas humidifier at 78°C, resulting in a relative humidity of about 92% during all experimental procedures. In AGEX, starting from the PEFC operating conditions (H₂-air) and when the anode H₂ gas was switched to air, which corresponds to the shutdown conditions (air-air).

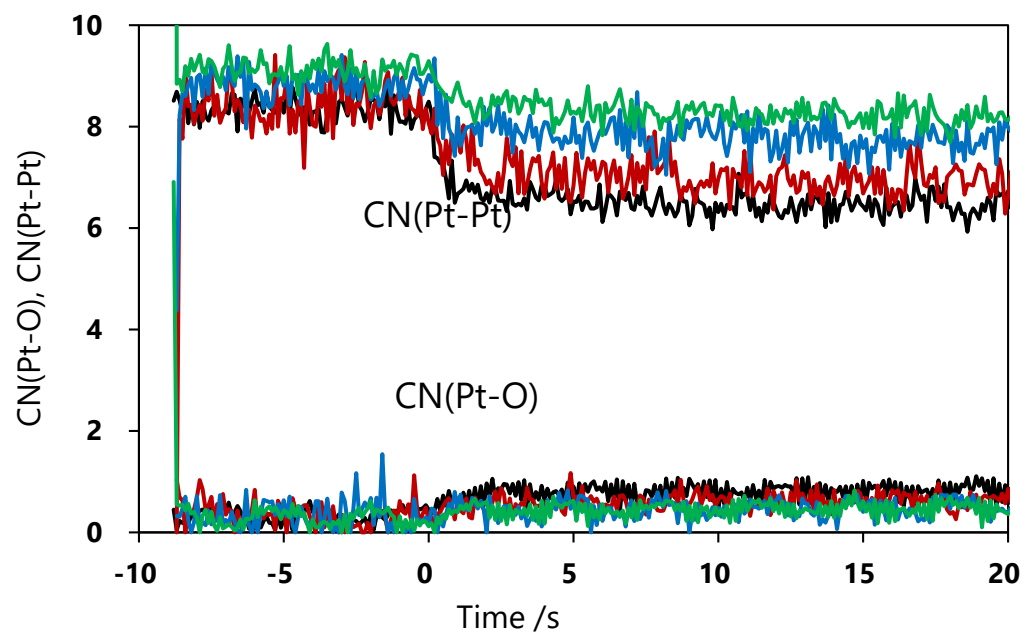


Figure S3. Transient response curves of the CN(Pt-O) and CN(Pt-Pt) for the MEA Pt/C cathode catalysts under the voltage operation $0.4 \rightarrow 1.0 V_{\text{RHE}}$. black: after aging (before AGEX); red: 100 AGEX cycles; blue: 200 AGEX cycles; green: 300 AGEX cycles; yellow: exponential fit. Under H_2 (anode)- N_2 (cathode); cell temp.: 353 K, relative humidity: ~93%. Data acquisition: every 100 ms.

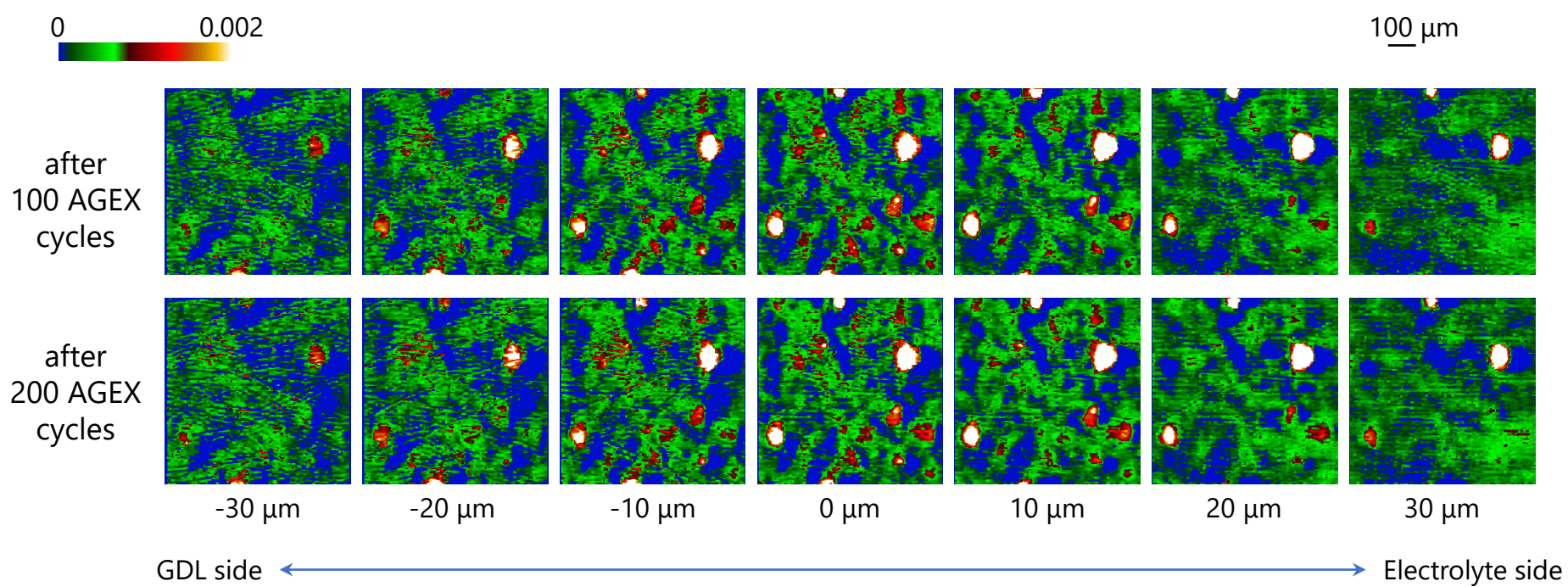


Figure S4. Cross-sectional images of Pt amount distribution at each depth of the cathode catalyst layer after 100 and 200 AGEX cycles at a cell potential of $1.0 V_{\text{RHE}}$.

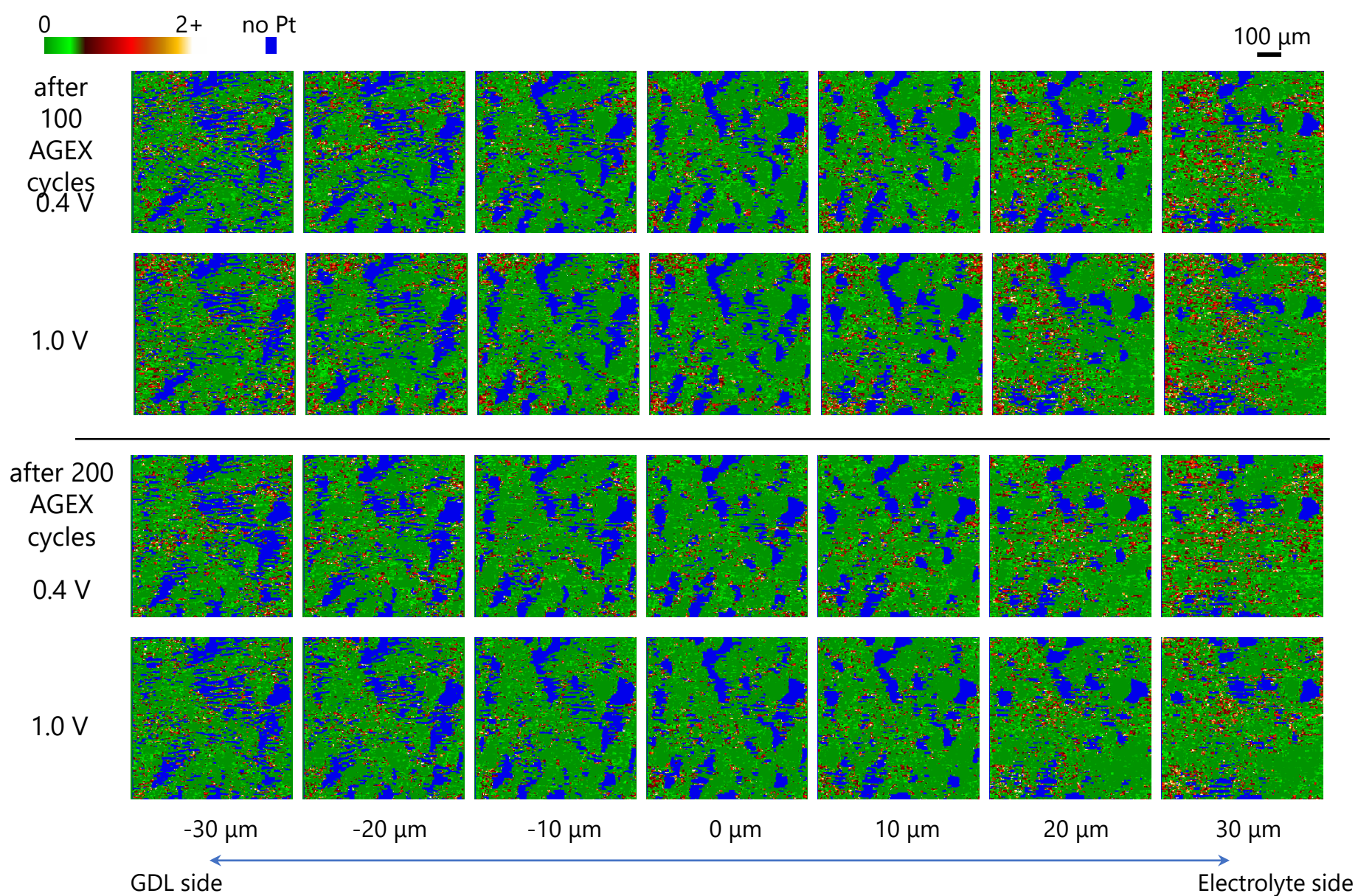


Figure S5. Cross-sectional images of Pt valence distribution determined by the white line peak intensity at each depth of the cathode catalyst layer after 100 and 200 AGEX cycles at a cell potential of 0.4 or 1.0 V_{RHE} .^{S6}

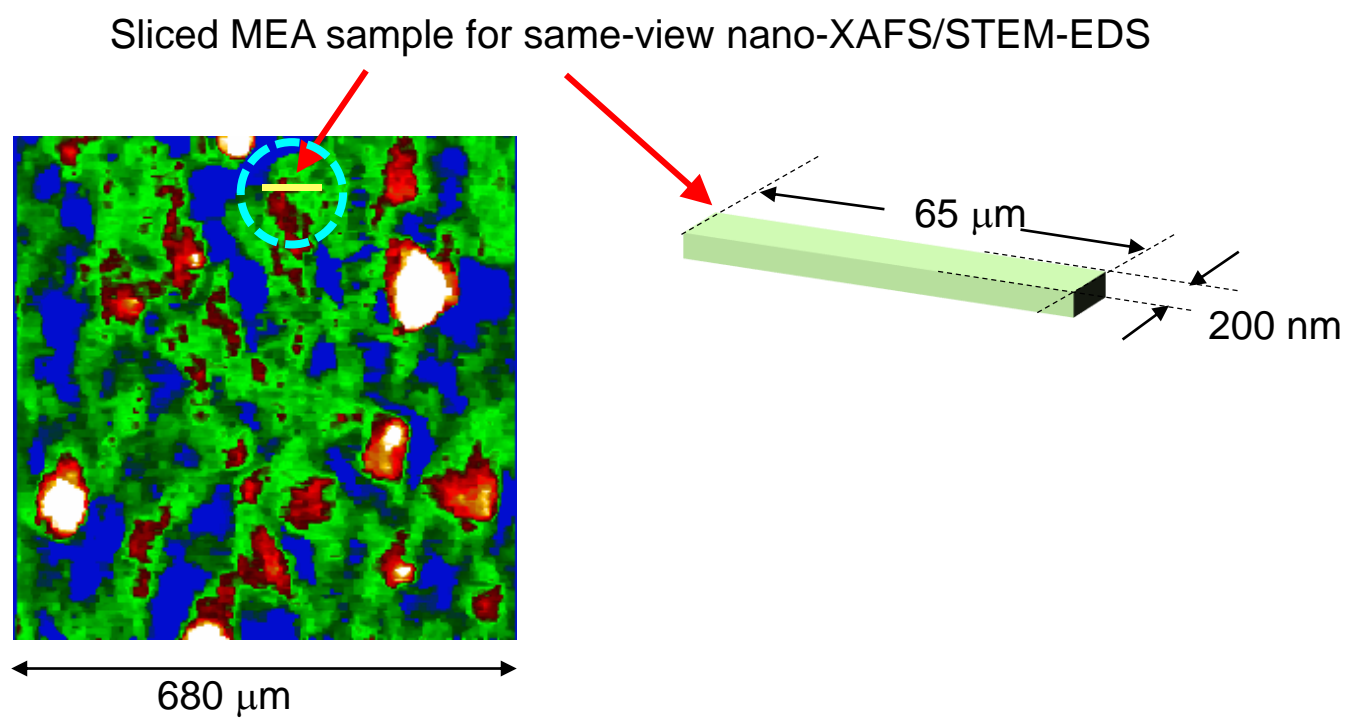


Figure S6. A sliced MEA sample area in a cross-sectional Pt-quantity imaging of the cathode catalyst layer after 300 AGEX cycles for same-view nano-XAFS/STEM-EDS.

Table S1. Statistics of voids of the MEA Pt/C cathode layer after 300 AGEX cycles in each region in Figure 10.

	Electrolyte boundary area	GDL boundary area	Center area
Numbers of voids	539	316	472
Average void sizes / nm	387	283	276
Void fractions / %	16.7	5.2	7.4

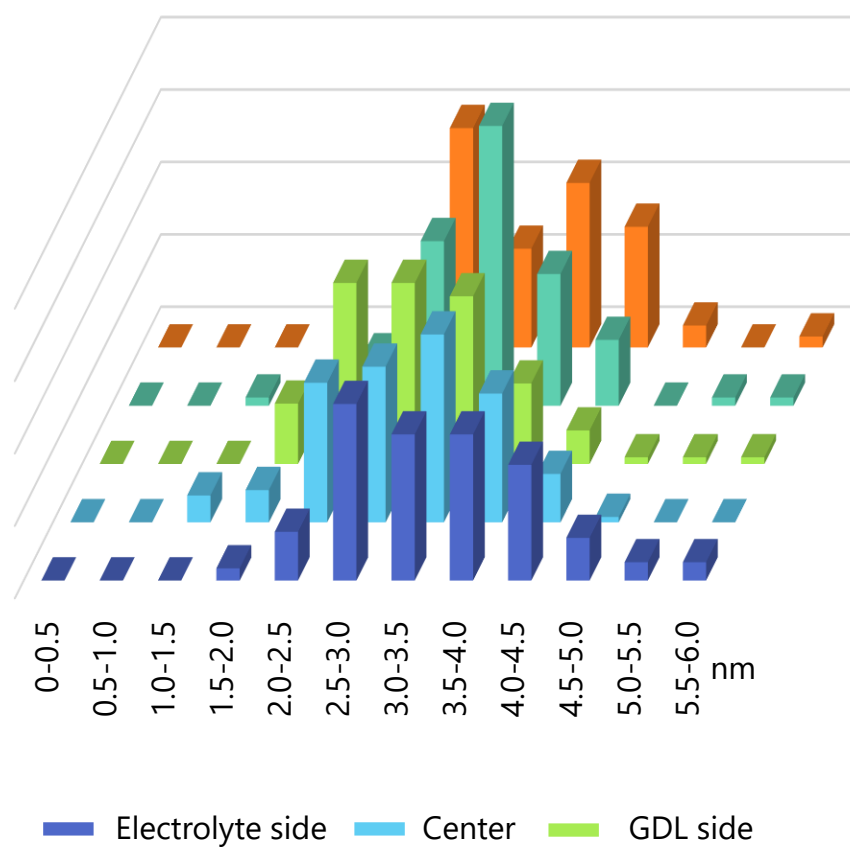


Figure S7. Histograms of Pt particle sizes of the MEA Pt/C cathode layer after 300 AGEX cycles by STEM images. Areas up to 5 μm from the electrolyte boundary (blue), GDL boundary (green), and center area (light blue), and areas around voids (blue green) and inside voids (orange).

Table S2. Statistics of Pt particle sizes in the MEA Pt/C cathode layer after 300 AGEX cycles in each region in Figure S7.

	Pt particle / nm	C support / nm
Electrolyte side	3.5	41.0
Center	3.0	41.2
GDL side	2.9	40.1
Around void	3.3	32.0
In void	3.3	-