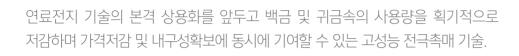


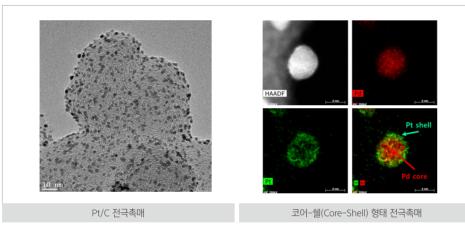
백금 사용량을 극소화하는 연료전지용 전극촉매 기술

🎍 연구책임자

신재생에너지연구소 연료전지연구실 박구곤



○ 기술의 구성도/개념도



○ 기술의 주요 내용 및 특징

- 귀금속 및 비귀금속 전이금속을 중심(Core)에 두고 원자 수준의 얇은 백금이 외곽(Shell)에 코팅된 형태의 전극촉매 제조 기술
- 백금 절대량 저감과 동시에 합금 효과에 의한 활성향상이 동시에 구현되는 기술
- 상용 백금촉매(Pt/C) 대비 약 2 내지 10배의 성능향상을 기대할 수 있음

○ 기술의 적용처

| 응용분야 | 적용제품 | | Robot : Boston Dynamics Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) Multi-copter type Drone |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|--|
| 연료전지용 전극촉매, 다양한 전기회학 반응용 촉매 | 수소 연료전지 자동차, 가정용 및 분산전원용 | | Northog Fourmant Northog Four |
| | 기영등 및 관련전원등 열병합 발전 시스템, 무인 드론 등 | No case | Unmanned Underwater Vehicle (UUV): Bluefin Robotics & Jamstei |

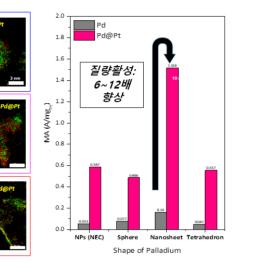
| ● 기술의 | | 기존 기술 | 본기술 | | | | |
|--------------|------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 비교우위성/ | 지금 | 글까지 주로 사용되어 온 순 | 수 백금기반 | 백금이 활성금: | 속의 외곽에 코팅된 | <u></u> 형태의 촉매는 | |
| 기존 기술 | | 배(Pt/C)는 약 (0.2 A/mg F | | 약 (0.5~2.5 A/mg Pt) @ 0.9 V의 월등히 | | | |
| 대비 차별성 | | 량활성을 보이며, 활성금속 : 구성에서 한계를 보고하고 S | | 향상된 질량활 향상된 결과를 | 성을 보이며 활성금 보여주고 있으 | 금속 내구성 역시 | |
| | -11- | F 6에서 한세골 포포이고) | μ <u>α</u> | 80번 2세월 | 그어구고 ᆻᆷ | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| ● 실험 및 | | | | 2.0 | | | |
| 실증 데이터 | | (이 아이 아이한 제조건 (고) 이 아이 아이한 제조건 | | 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.0 - | Sphere Nanosheet Thape of Palladium | 0.557 Detrahedron | |
| | | >>> 형상제어된 코어물질에 대해 백금 코팅시 백금 Shell 존재 시 약 12배에 달하는 >>> 동일한 질량의 백금 촉매 대비 약 2~5배의 성능 향상 확인 | | | | | |
| ○ 기술의 | _ | 1 2 3 | - | 5 6 | 7 8 | 3 9 | |
| ● 기술의 성숙도 | I | 기초연구 I | 실험 · · | | · 실용화 | · 사업화 · | |
| 04- | | L 4: 실험실 규모의 소재 'RL 5: 확정된 소재/부품 | | | 71] | | |
| ● 지식재산권 | 순번 | 발명의 명칭 | 출원번호 | 출원일자 | 등록번호 | 등록일자 | |
| 현황 | 1 | 코어-쉘 촉매 | 10-2017-0162258 | 2017.11.29 | - | _ | |
| | 2 | 촉매 생산량 증대형 저전위도금 (UPD) 장치 | 10-2016-0166137 | 2016.12.07 | 10-1812903 | 2017.12.20 | |
| | 3 | 코어쉘 촉매의 제조방법 및 이의 장치 | 10-2016-0166142 | 2016.12.07 | - | _ | |
| | 4 | 단일반응기 기반 코어쉘 촉매의 제조장치 | 10-2016-0166148 | 2016.12.07 | 10-1843656 | 2018.03.23 | |
| | 5 | 격자형 흐름전극 구조체 | 10-2016-0080806 | 2016.06.28 | 10-1797725 | 2017.11.08 | |

문의 한국에너지기술연구원

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신재생에너지기술

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Principal researcher

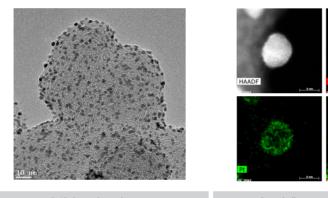
Fuel Cell Laboratory of the New and **Renewable Energy** Institute

Park Gu-Gon

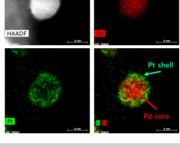
Electrocatalyst Technology of Fuel Cells for Minimizing the Amount of Platinum Usage

High-performance Electrocatalyst technology capable of significantly reducing the amount of platinum and precious metals, thereby contributing to reducing costs and ensuring durability, prior to the commercialization of fuel cell technology.

• Structural Diagram/Conceptual Diagram



Pt/C electrode catalyst



Core-shell structured electrode catalyst

Description and Characteristics of Technology

- Manufacturing technology of an electrocatalyst that has a precious metal or a non-precious transition metal as the core and whose shell is coated with an atomic-level thin platinum layer
- Technology that can reduce the absolute amount of platinum while improving activity through alloying effects
- Two to ten times performance improvement expected compared to commercial platinum catalysts (Pt/C)

• Scope of Application

| Application Fields | Products | | |
|--|--|----------|---|
| Electrocatalysts for | Hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, cogeneration | | Robot: Boston Dynamics Winama de arial whice (UW) Northrop Grumman & AeroVironment Multi-copter type Drone () DI Multi-copter type Drone |
| catalysts for various electrochemical | systems for homes and distributed power | Hy-Coper | Unmanned Underwater Vehicle (UUV) : Bluefin Robotics & Jamstec |
| reactions | supplies, and unmanned drones | No Caper | |

technology / Differentiation reported to have limitations due to the limited from existing electrochemical durability of the active metal. technologies • Experimental and empirical data Maturity level Basic Research of technology

Current status

of intellectual

property rights

O Comparative

advantages of

materials/components/systems]

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| No. | Title of Invention | Application Number | Application Date | Registration Number | Registration Date |
|-----|---|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Core-Shell Catalyst | 10-2017-0162258 | 2017.11.29 | - | - |
| 2 | Method of Manufacturing Core- Shell Catalyst and Apparatus for Manufacturing the Same | 2017-129375 | 2017.06.30 | JAPAN 6513744 | 2019.04.19 |
| 3 | Method of Manufacturing Core–Shell Catalyst and Apparatus for Scale–up Manufacturing the Same | 10-2016-0166137 | 2016.12.07 | 10-1812903 | 2017.12.20 |
| 4 | One–pot Method of Manufacturing Core–Shell Catalyst and Apparatus for Manufacturing the Same | 10-2016-0166148 | 2016.12.07 | 10-1843656 | 2018.03.23 |
| 5 | Method of palladium core particle | PCT/ KR2018/007645 | 2018.07.05 | - | - |

O Inquiries **Business Development**

Team of the Korea Institute of Energy Research



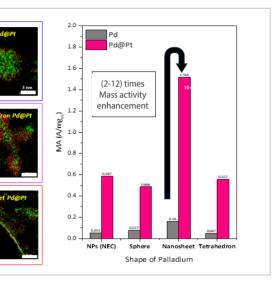
E-mail kier-tlo@kier.re.kr

Conventional Technology

Thus far, a pure platinum-based catalyst (Pt/C) has been primarily used, and its mass activity is about 0.2 A/mg Pt @ 0.9 V. This type of catalyst has been

Present Technology

A core-shell structured electrocatalyst exhibits a significantly improved mass activity of 0.5-2.5 A/mg Pt@0.9V along with the improved durability of the active metal.



>>> Manufacturing technology of precious metal nanoparticles of various shapes and particle sizes >>> Development of the manufacturing process that allows easy scale-up

>>> 12 times activity enhancement is observed when shape-controlled core material is used.

>>> Platinum based mass activity shows 2 to 5 times improvement.



[TRL 4: Key performance evaluation of lab-scale materials/components/systems] ~ [TRL 5: Prototype manufacturing and performance evaluation of confirmed

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