研究论文

## SO<sub>2</sub>气体对质子交换膜燃料电池阴极性能的影响

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摘要 将 $5\times10^{-8}$ ~ $3.2\times10^{-6}$ (空气中的体积含量)的 $SO_2$ 通入质子交换膜燃料电池(PEMFC)单电池阴极, 研究了 $SO_2$ 对PEMFC性能的影响. 实验得到的电压-时间(V-t)曲线和极化(V-t)曲线表明, 空气中 $SO_2$ 含量达到 $5\times10^{-7}$ 时, 将对PEMFC的性能产生显著的和不可逆的影响, 且 $SO_2$ 浓度越大电池性能的下降幅度越大. 对 $SO_2$ 影响前后的电化学交流阻抗谱(EIS)的解析表明, 电池电荷传递阻抗( $R_{ct}$ )的变化可逆, 而阴极的表面状态发生了不完全可逆的变化. 循环伏安(CV)实验数据进一步证明,  $SO_2$ 毒化后阴极的活性电化学表面积(EAS)缩小.

关键词 质子交换膜燃料电池 阴极 二氧化硫

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# Effects of SO<sub>2</sub> on Cathode Performance of Proton Exchang e Membrane Fuel Cell

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**Abstract**  $SO_2$  with volume fractions from  $5\times10^{-8}$  to  $3.2\times10^{-6}$  was introduced into the cathode of a single Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell(PEMFC) to investigate the effect of  $SO_2$  on the performance of the PEMFC. Voltage-time(V-t) curve and polarization(V-t) curves show that  $5\times10^{-7}$   $SO_2$  can cause significant and irreversible effect on the cell performance, and the performance decay increases with  $SO_2$  volume fraction increasing. Using electrochemical impedance spectroscopy(EIS), it was found that after being poisoned by  $5\times10^{-7}$   $SO_2$  for 130 h, the charge transfer resistance( $R_{ct}$ ) was reversible after cathode purging for 20 h and cyclic voltammetry (CV) test, however the surface state of the cathode was permanently changed. A reduction of the electrochemical active surface(EAS) of the cathode, which contributed to the irreversible cell performance decay, was confirmed by cyclic voltammograms.

#### 扩展功能

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<b>Key words</b>	Proton exchange membrane fuel cell(PEMFC)	Cathode	Sulfur dioxide

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