

Supporting Information

Chemically Regenerative Redox Fuel Cells Using Iron Redox Couple as a Liquid Catalyst with Cocatalysts

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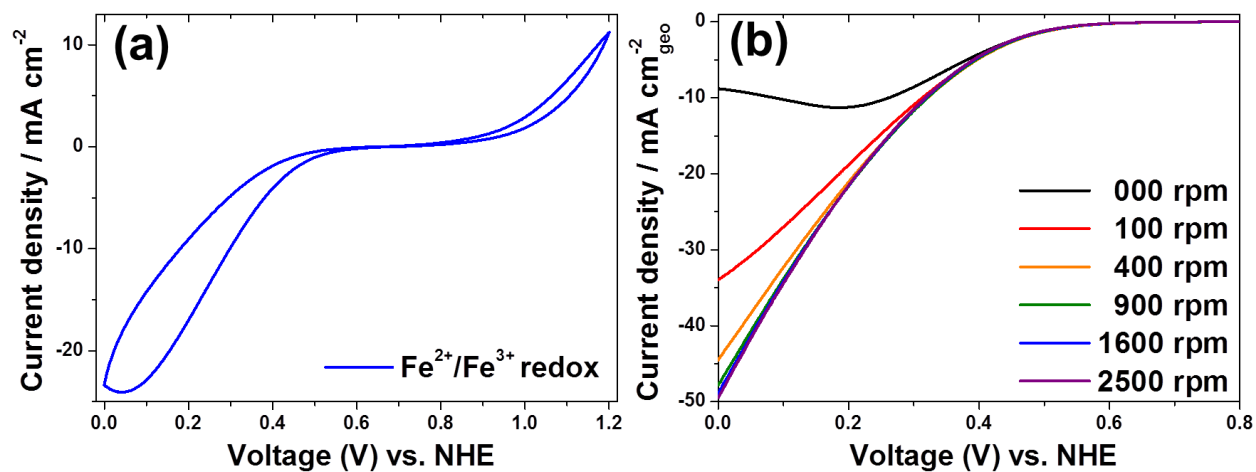


Figure S1. (a) CV of iron redox couple as a liquid catalyst in the solution of $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ on the carbon electrode. (b) LSVs of Fe^{3+} -reduction with varying rotating speeds on the glassy carbon electrode in the solution of $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.

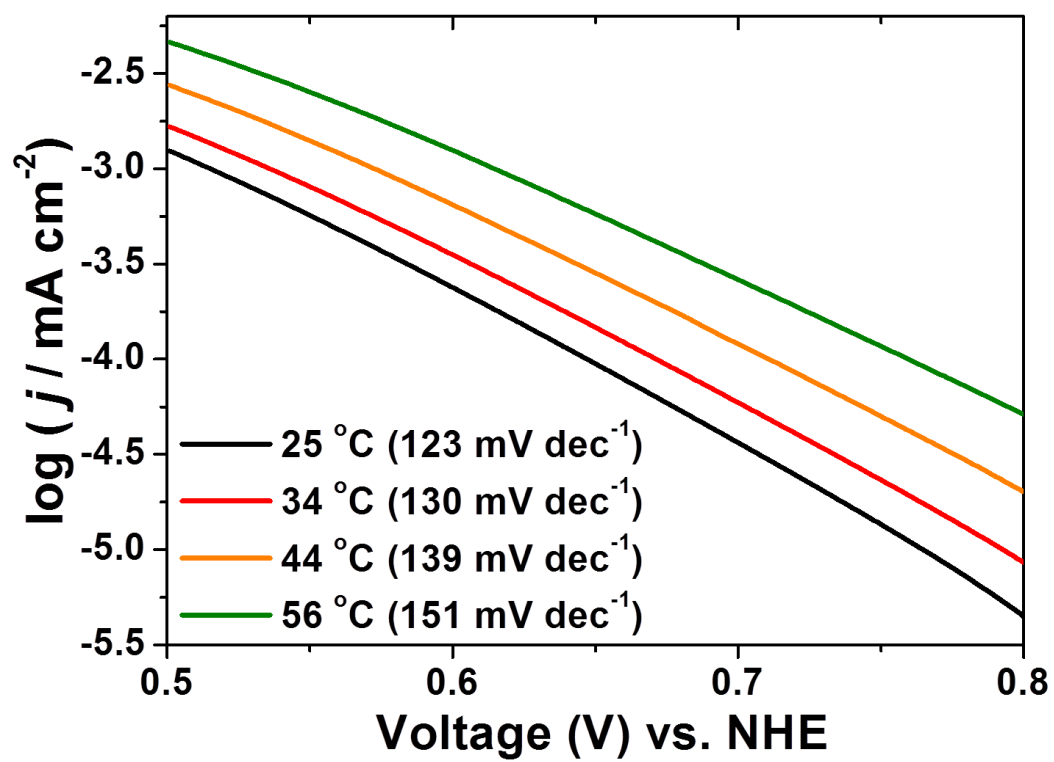


Figure S2. Tafel plots of Fe³⁺-reduction measured on the glassy carbon electrode in the solution of Fe₂(SO₄)₃ + H₂SO₄ at varying reaction temperatures.

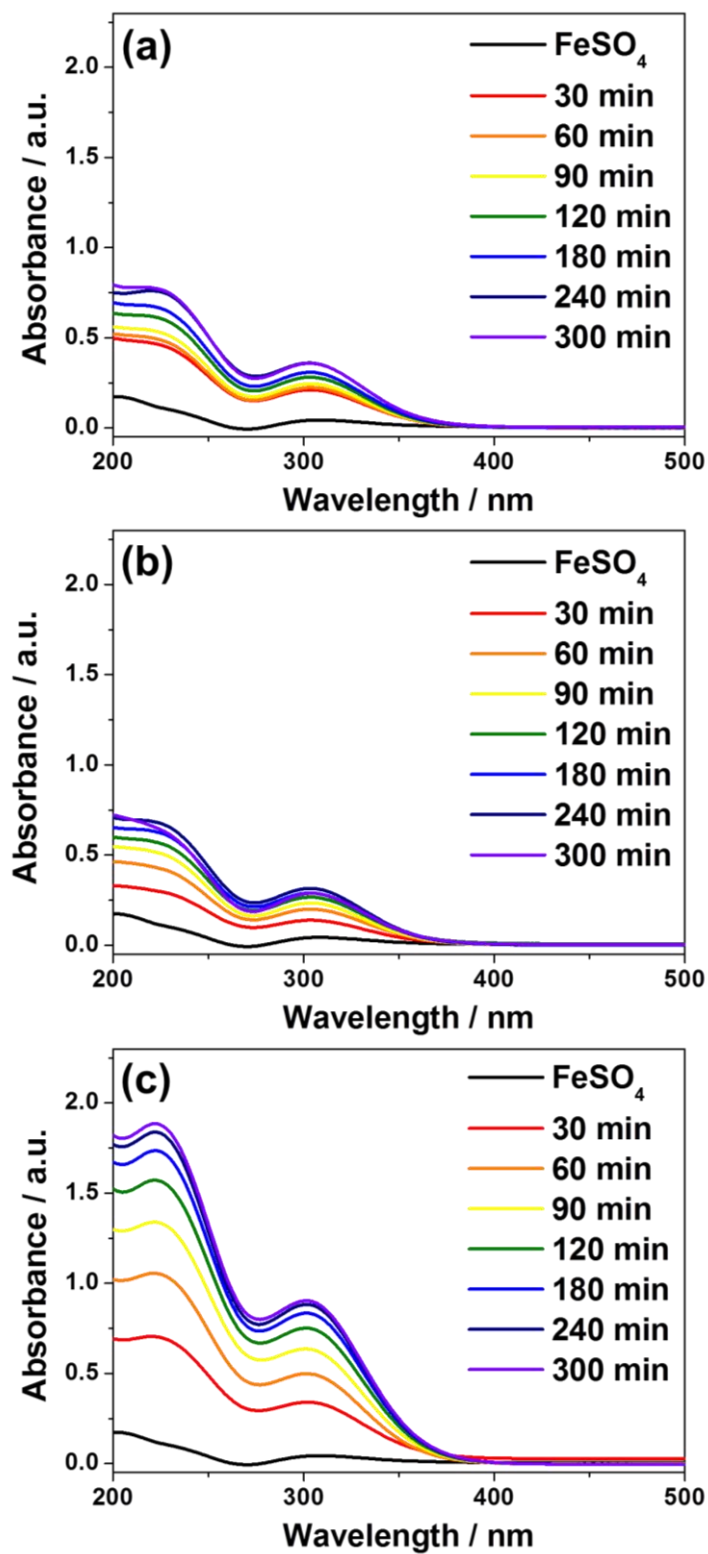


Figure S3. UV-vis absorbance spectra of the solutions of 0.5 M FeSO_4 + 1 M H_2SO_4 after O_2 bubbling as a function of reaction time (a) in the absence of cocatalysts and in the presence of (b) Fe-TMPP and (c) Fe-Pc.

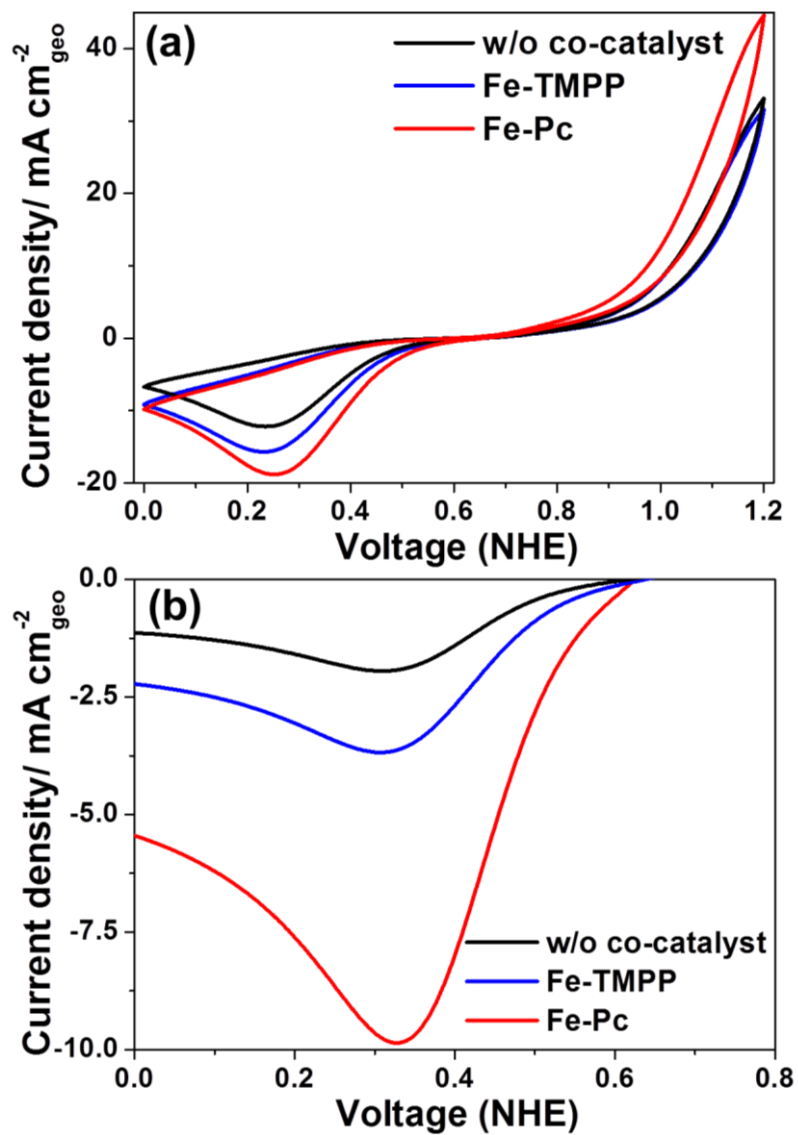


Figure S4. (a) CVs and (b) LSVs of the Fe³⁺-containing solutions oxidized with Fe²⁺ via O₂ for 5 h in the absence and the presence of cocatalysts without rotating the electrode.

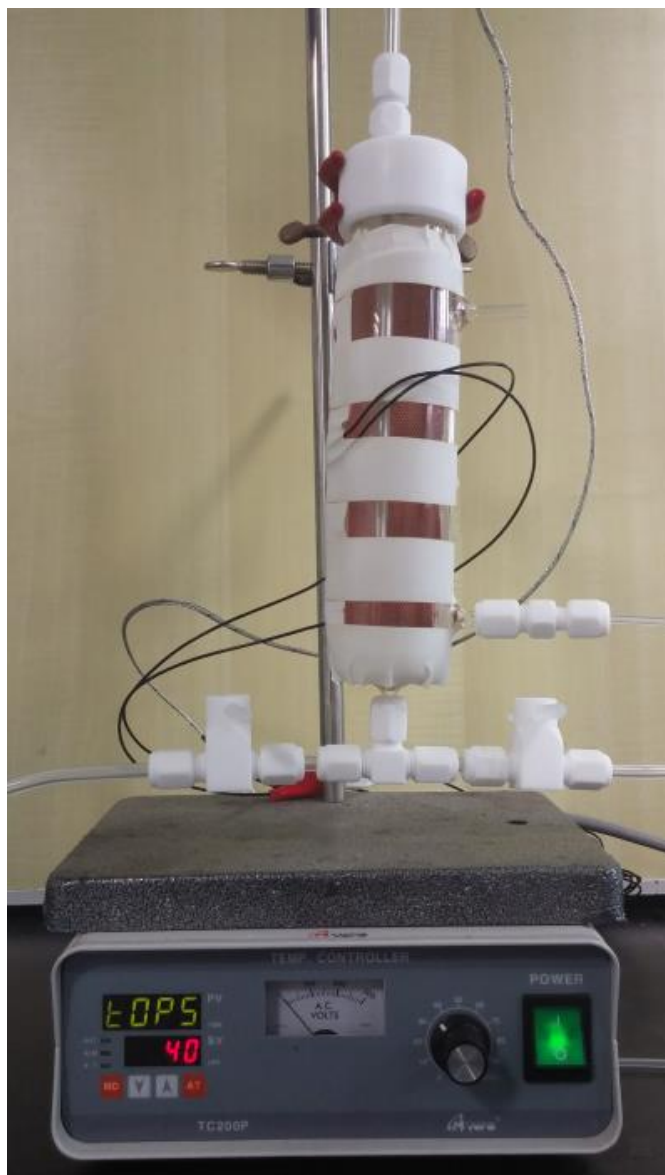


Figure S5. Regeneration reactor for electrochemical reactions in half and unit cells: The solution of 0.5 M FeSO_4 + 1 M H_2SO_4 (200 mL) was supplied to the reactor and then maintained at 80 °C for 5 h under O_2 bubbling.

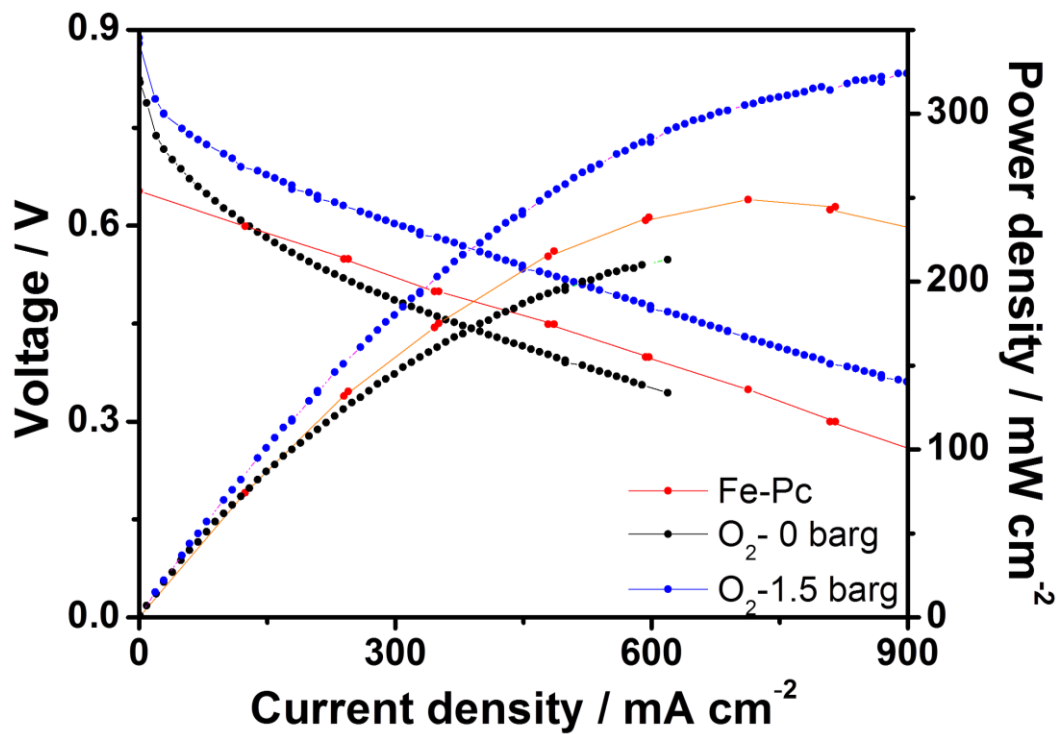


Figure S6. Comparison of polarization curve using the reduction reaction of the liquid catalyst with standard PEM with Fe/N₄ electrode as cathode catalysts. The standard unit cell measurement was carried out at 80 °C by supplying H₂ as a fuel at the anode with a flow rate of 150 mL·min⁻¹ and O₂ at the cathode with a flow rate of 200 mL·min⁻¹.