

Ni Nanoparticles Supported on Graphene-Based Materials as Highly Stable Catalysts for the Cathode of Alkaline Membrane Fuel Cells

Sthephanie J. Martínez ¹, Raquel Cos-Hugas ¹, Marco Bellini ², Hamish A. Miller ²,
Alessandro Lavacchi ²,
José Luis Rodríguez ¹ and Elena Pastor ^{1,*}

¹ Departamento de Química, Instituto de Materiales y Nanotecnología, Universidad de La Laguna, AP 456, 38206 La Laguna, Spain; stmartin@ull.edu.es (S.J.M.); raquelcoshugas@gmail.com (R.C.-H.); jlruez@ull.edu.es (J.L.R.)

² Istituto di Chimica dei Composti Organometallici-Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Via Madonna del Piano 10, Sesto Fiorentino, 50019 Firenze, Italy; marco.bellini@iccom.cnr.it (M.B.); hamish.miller@iccom.cnr.it (H.A.M.); alavacchi@iccom.cnr.it (A.L.)

* Correspondence: epastor@ull.edu.es; Tel.: +34-922318071

Table S1. Relative humidity at the electrodes for each catalyst

Relative humidity %							
T _{cell-anode-cathode} (°C)		rGO	N-rGO	SNrGO	Ni/rGO	Ni/N-rGO	Ni/SNrGO
40-36-38	A	83	81	83	83	82	82
	C	92	88	92	92	92	82
60-52-54	A	54	70	72	71	69	69
	C	70	77	79	78	76	76
80-72-76	A	74	74	75	73	72	73
	C	84	84	85	86	85	85

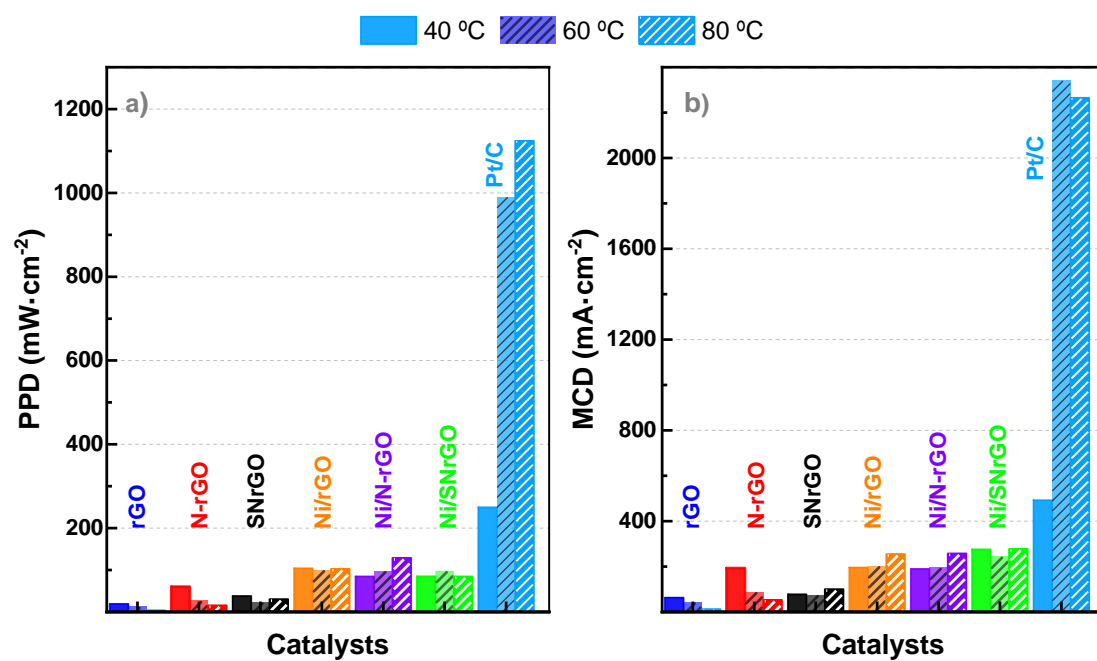


Figure S1. (a) Peak power density (PPD) values for all the electrocatalysts and (b) their maximum current densities (MCD) at the different temperatures studied compared to Pt/C.