

R&D on an Ultra-Thin Composite Membrane for High-Temperature Operation in PEMFCs

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Merit Review Meeting**

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HIGH-TEMPERATURE MEA (STATIONARY SYSTEM)

◆ **Advantages:**

- ❖ **Easier CO Management**
- ❖ **Accelerated Electrochemical Reaction Kinetics**
- ❖ **Easier Water & Thermal Managements**

◆ **Issues:**

❖ **Dehydration**

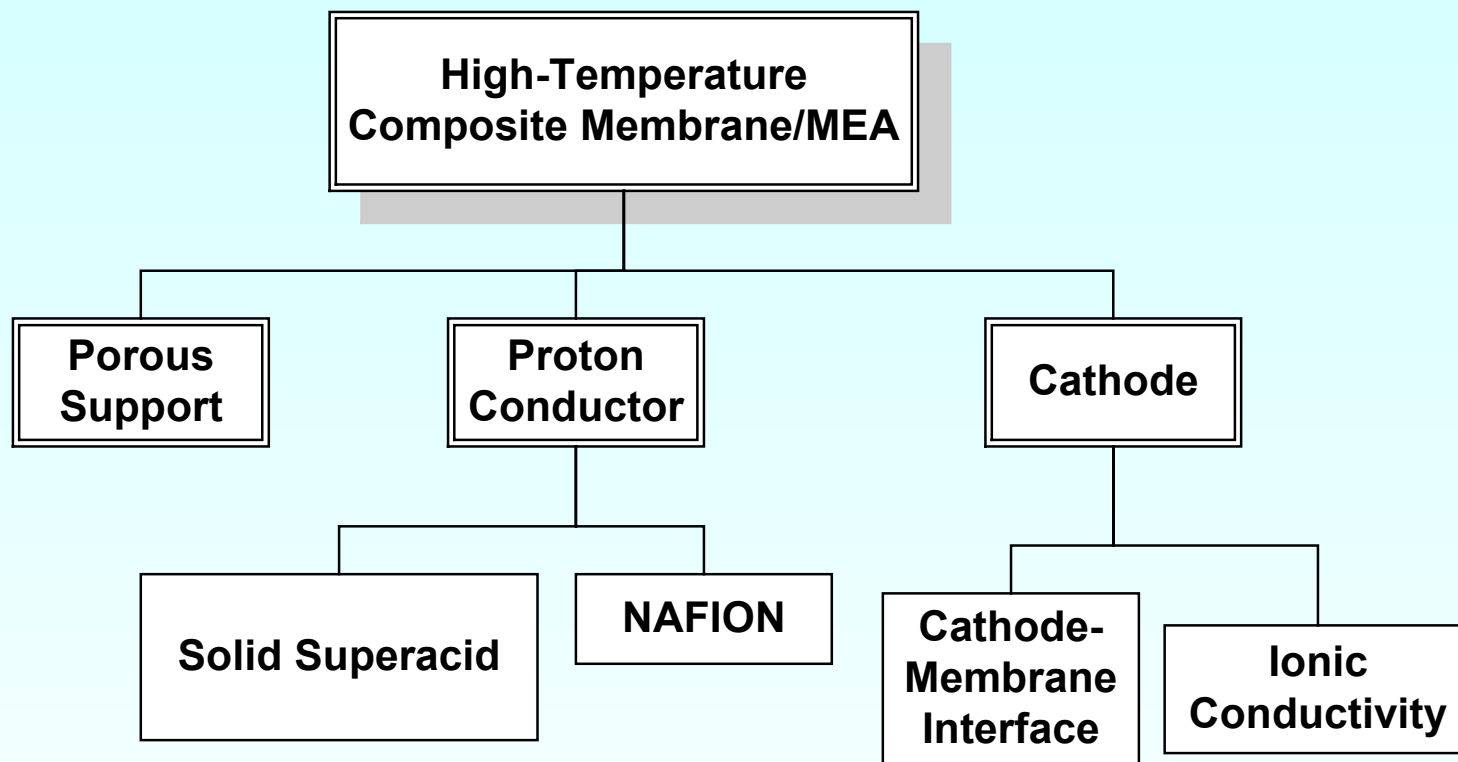
- **Ohmic Resistance Increase (Membrane and Electrode)**
- **Electrode Polarization Increase (Slower ORR)**
- **Reduced durability**

➤ **DOE Ultimate Goal:**

- **>100°C (120-150°C) Membrane**
- **0.32 W/cm² at 0.8V (at 400mA/cm²)**
- **Membrane ASR <100 mΩ•cm²; < 1% Cross-Over**
- **Atmospheric Pressure Operation**
- **>40,000h Life and <\$1500/kW System Cost**



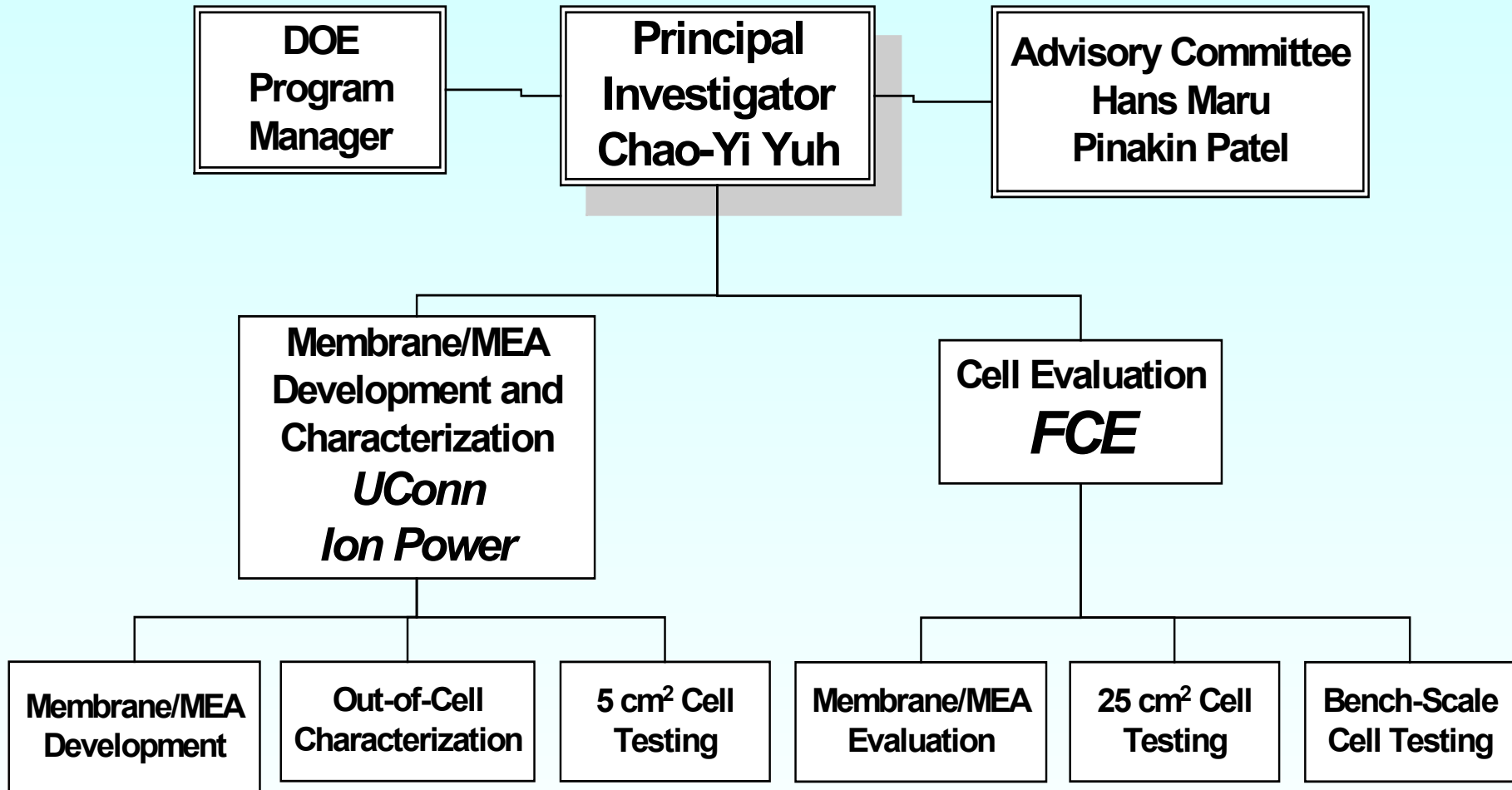
MEMBRANE/MEA TECHNICAL APPROACHES



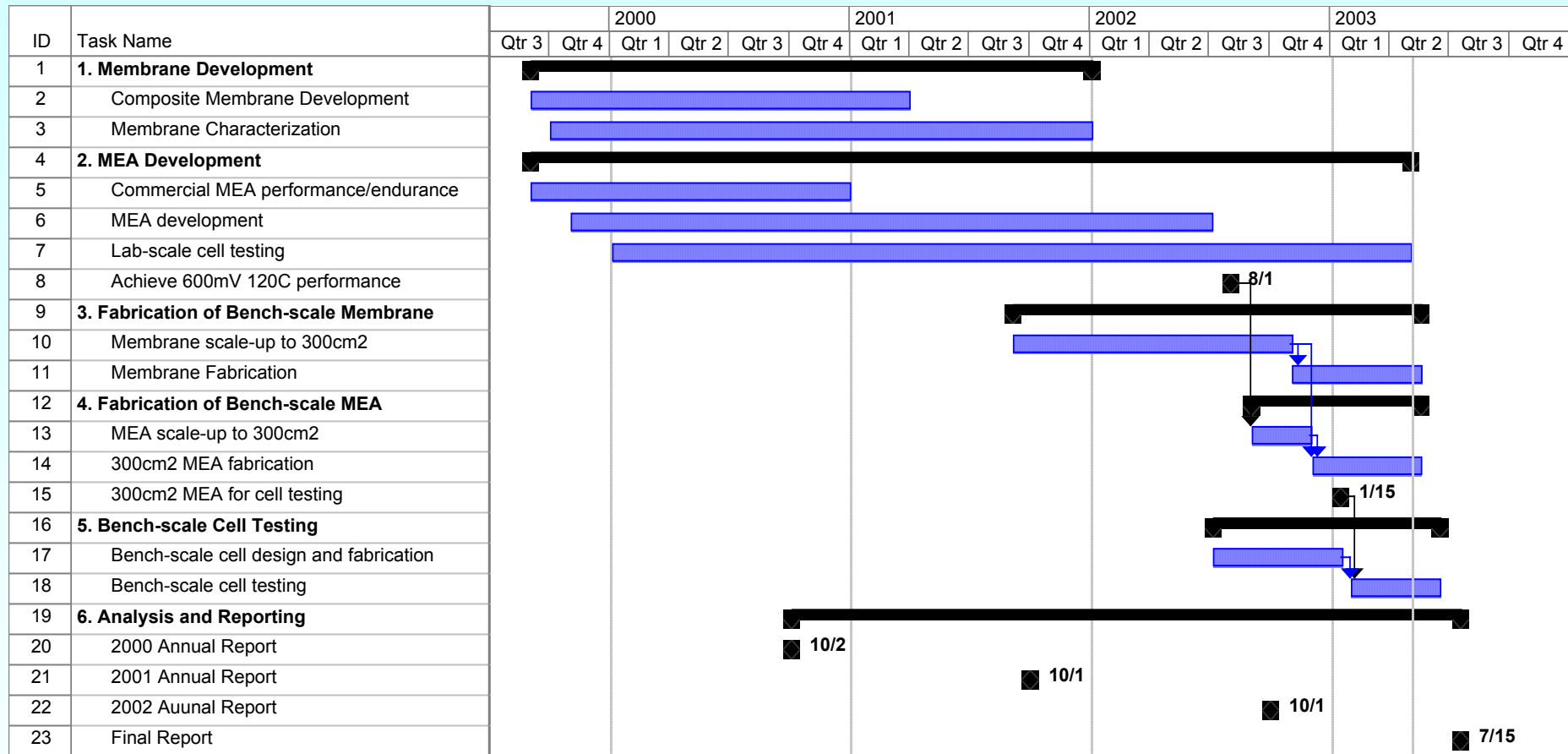
GOAL: ULTRA-THIN, DURABLE, >100°C HIGH-TEMPERATURE COMPOSITE MEMBRANE/MEA



PROJECT ORGANIZATION



Project Schedule



The Program to Be Completed in June, 2003



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BASELINE NAFION MEA WITH 25 μ m MEMBRANE

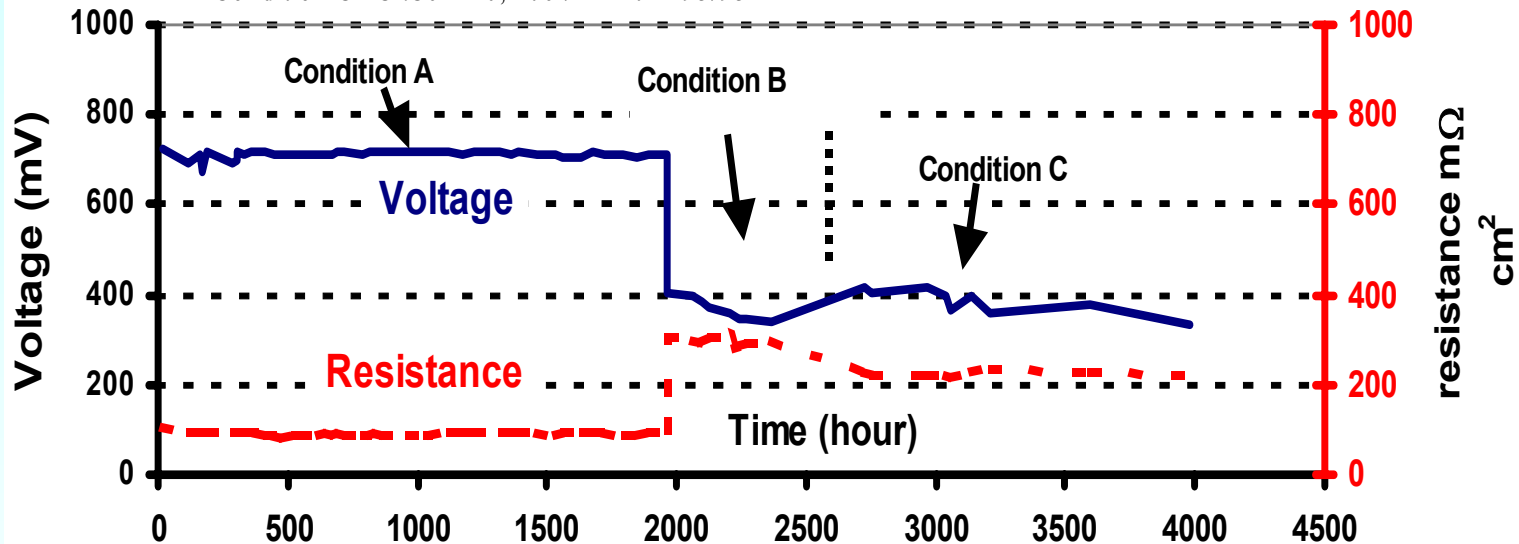
FCE-25-3 Life Graph @400mA/cm²

Condition A °C :Cell 60, Fuel/Air Humi 60/61

Condition B °C :Cell 120, Fuel/Air Humi 91/85

Condition C °C :Cell 120, Fuel/Air Humi 95/95

Stoich: Fuel/Air: 1.2/2.0 Atmospheric

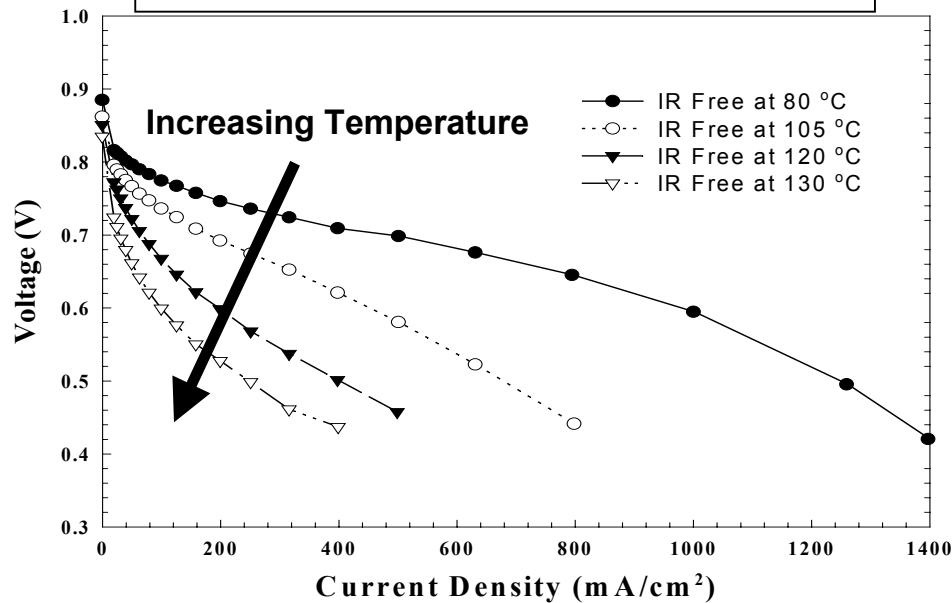


- Stable > 700mV Performance at 60°C for 2,000 Hours
- Significant Performance Loss and decay at 120°C
 - >300 mV Additional Loss (40-80mV Ohmic, >250mV Electrode Polarization); Steady Membrane Ohmic Loss

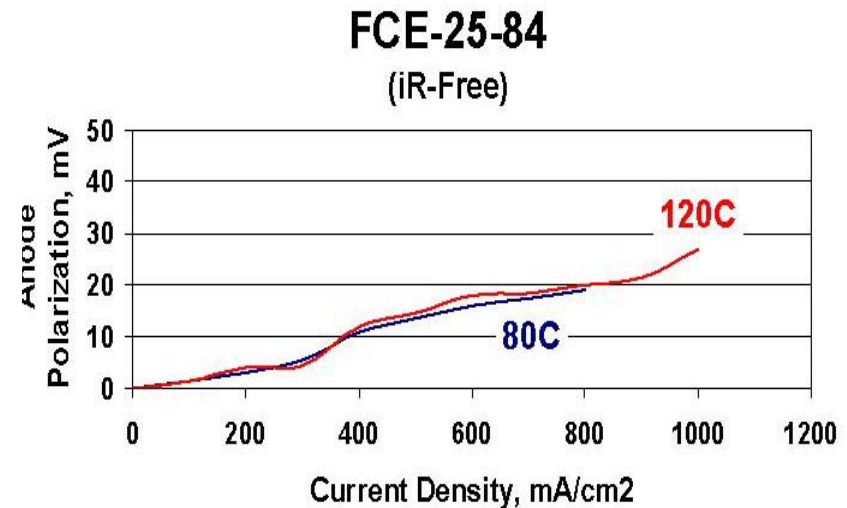


ELECTRODE POLARIZATION

Total Electrode Polarization



Anode Polarization



- Total Electrode Polarization Increases Significantly with Temperature, but Negligible Anode Polarization Increase
- Majority (>60%) of Cell Performance Loss Attributed to Cathode $\Rightarrow$ High-Temperature Cathode Needed



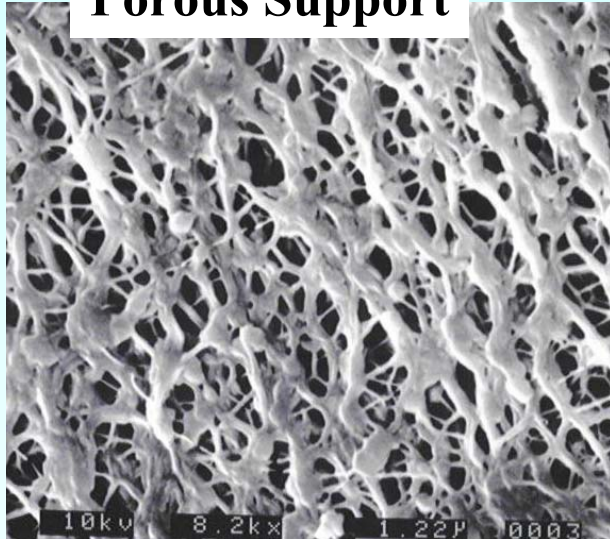
COMPOSITE MEA AND TEST CONDITIONS

- ◆ **25cm² Cell Area**
- ◆ **Pt Loading (0.4 mg/cm² Each Electrode)**
- ◆ **Ultra-Thin Membrane (<25μm)**
- ◆ **High-Temperature Proton Conducting Additives: in Membrane and/or Cathode**
 - ❖ **Phosphotungstic Acid (PTA), Zeolite, Nano sulfated Oxide, Zirconium Hydrogen Phosphate (ZHP)**
 - ❖ **Low EW Ionomer**
- ◆ **Atmospheric Pressure, 60-120°C**
- ◆ **Neat H₂ Fuel, 1.2 Stoich; Air Oxidant, 2.0 Stoich**
- ◆ **Humidification:**
 - ❖ **Cell 60, 80°C: 100% R.H.**
 - ❖ **Cell 120°C: R.H.<40% (90-95°C Humidification)**

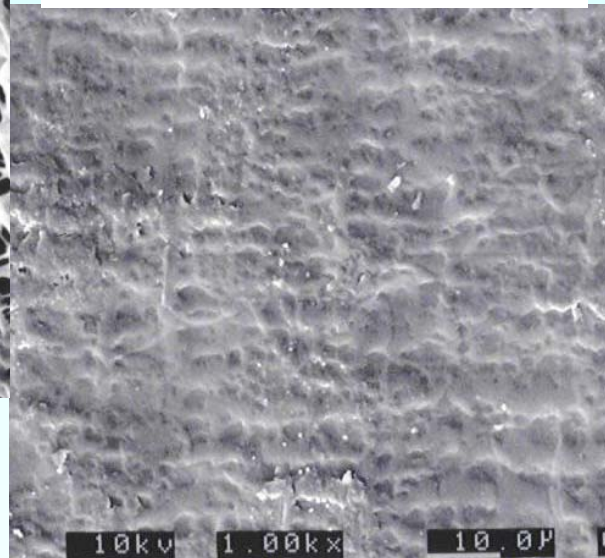


COMPOSITE MEMBRANE/MEA FABRICATED

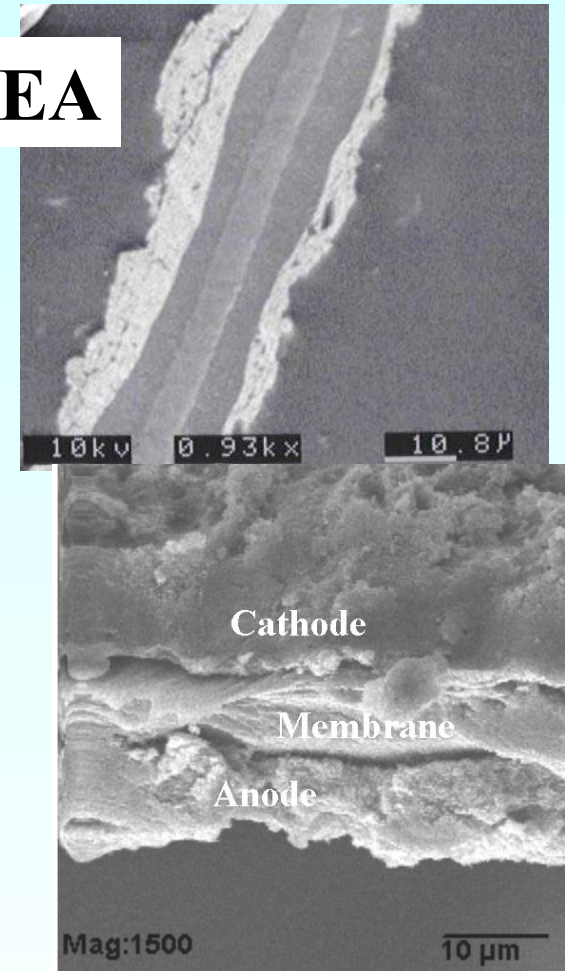
Porous Support



Composite Membrane

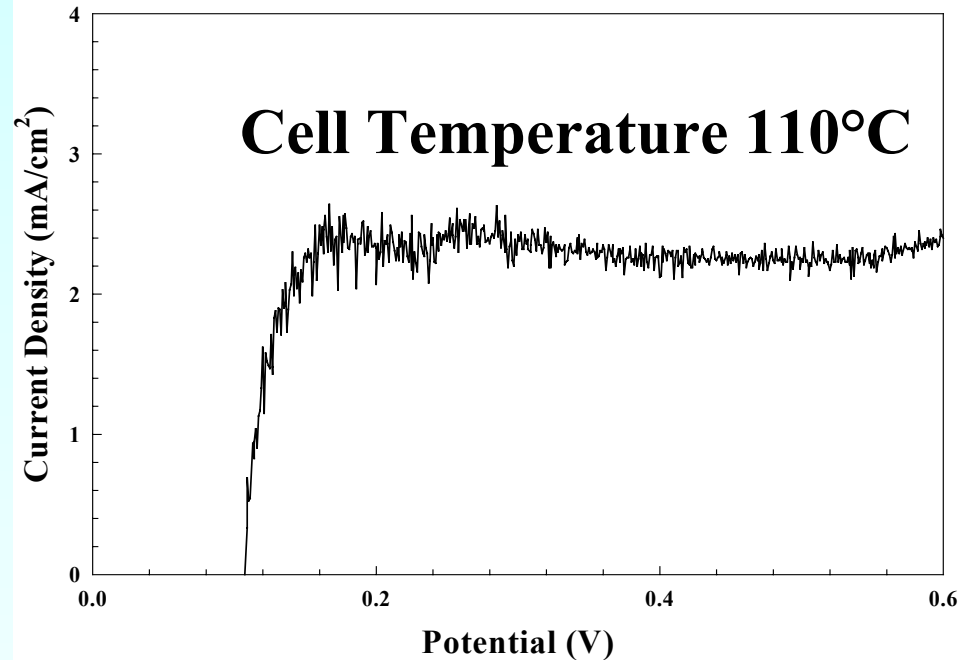
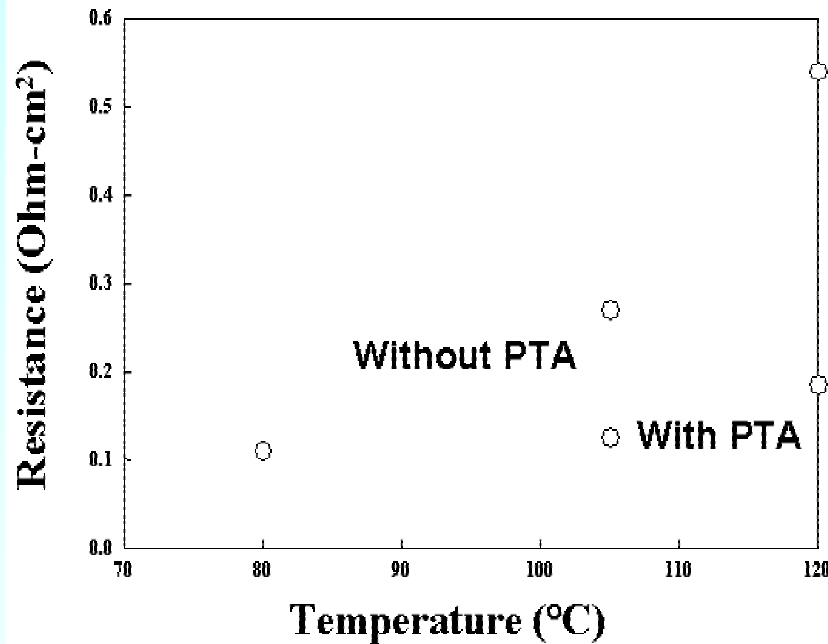


MEA



◆ Pore-free membrane/MEA successfully fabricated

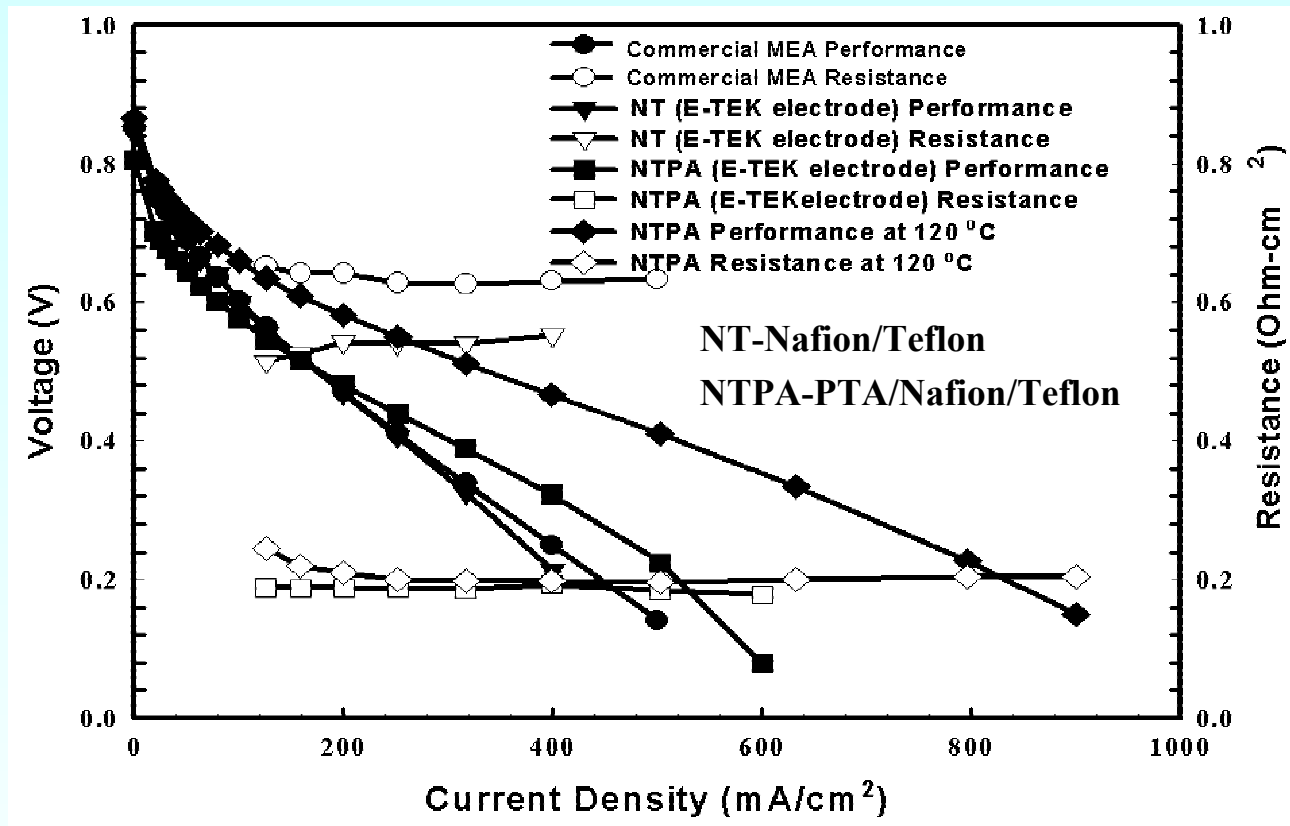
PTA IMPREGNATION IN SUPPORTED NAFION MEMBRANE



PTA Impregnation Reduces Ohmic Resistance Significantly at 120°C; However, Resistance Still Higher Than Well-Humidified Nafion® at 80°C

Low Membrane Cross-Over Achieved

Improvements Achieved to 2001



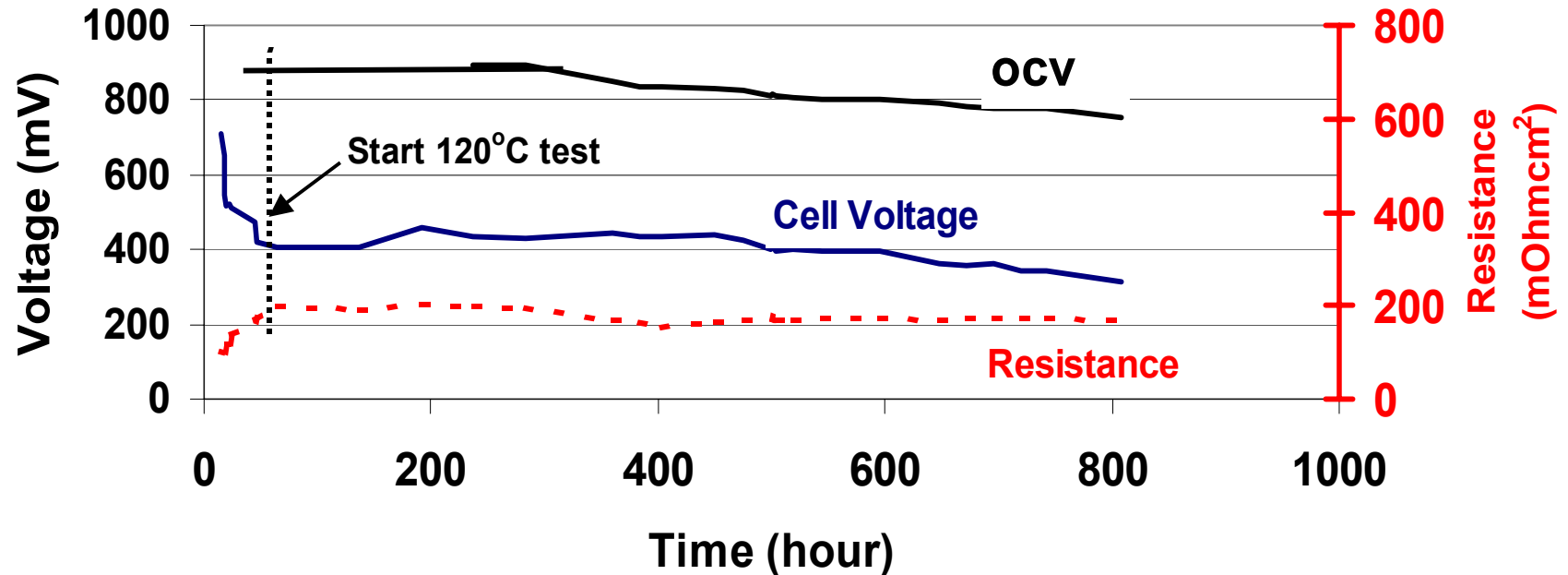
•ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANT RESISTANCE REDUCTION AND PERFORMANCE INCREASE

120°C ENDURANCE OF PTA MEA

FCE-25-7

5 wt% PTA ADDITIVE IN MEMBRANE ONLY

H₂/Air stoich 1.2/2.5 Humidification Temp. °C: H₂/Air 95/95



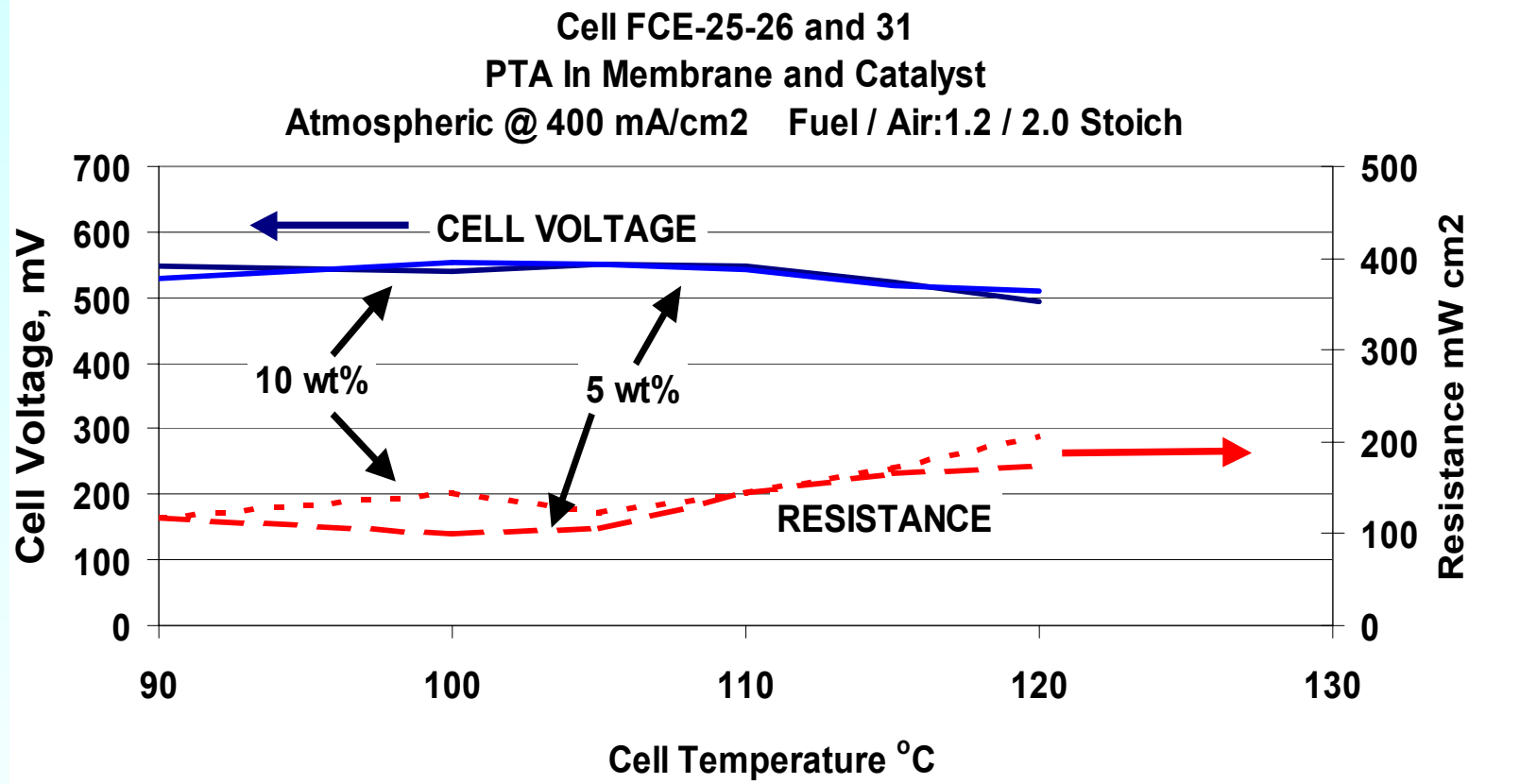
- ~400mV 120°C Performance (at 400mA/cm²)
- Cell Voltage Decay due to Membrane Cross-Over increase



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EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE

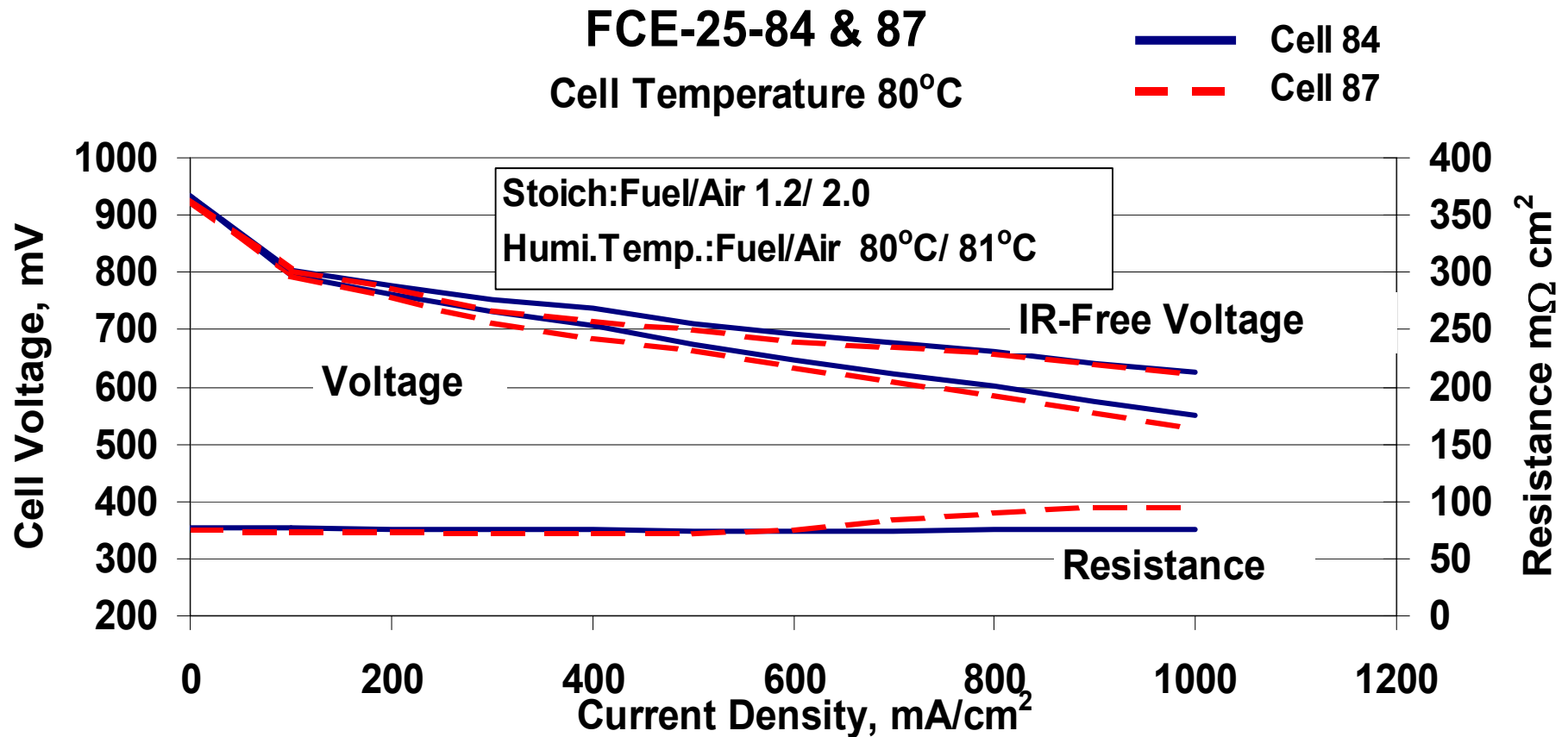
(PTA ADDITIVE in Membrane and Catalyst)



Achieved 500mV Performance and 200mΩcm² Resistance at 400mA/cm² and 120°C



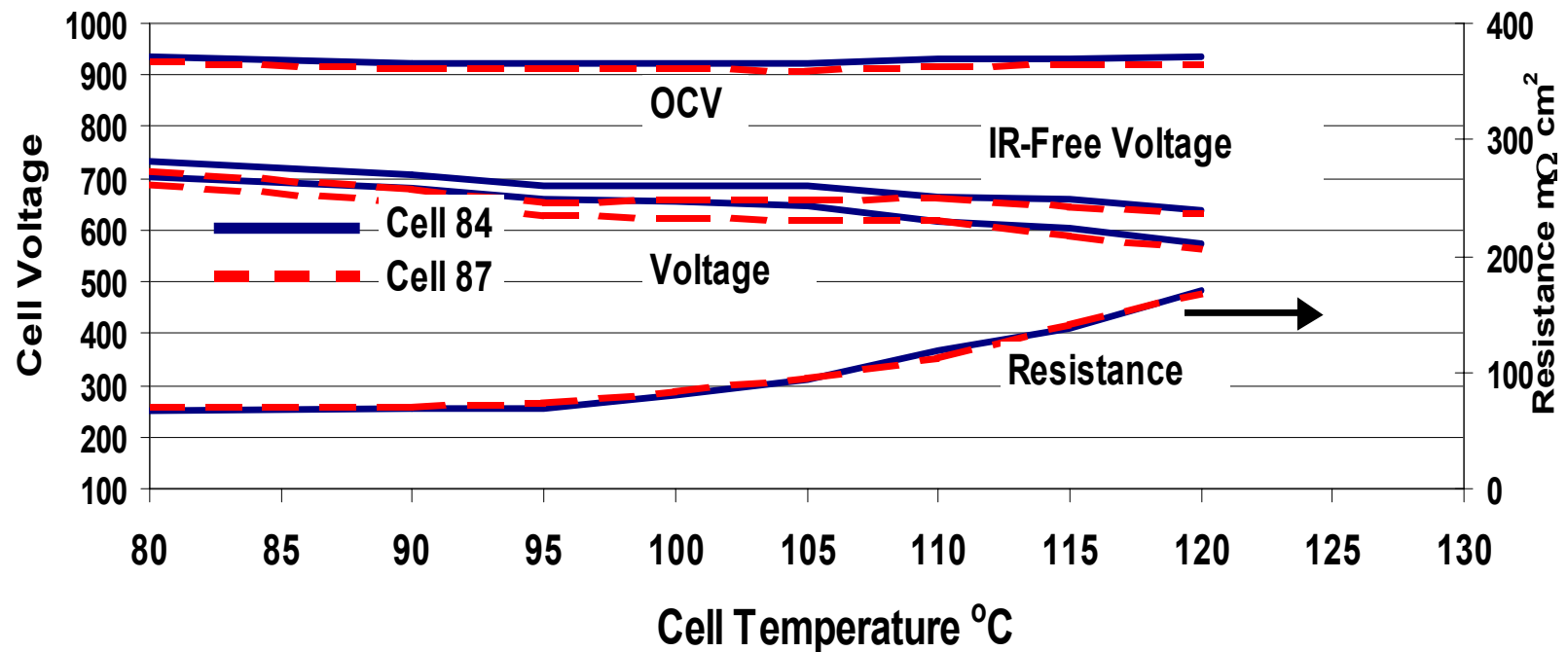
~700mV Performance at 80°C with Alternative Proton Conducting Additive



EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE

Cell FCE-25-84&87, EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE

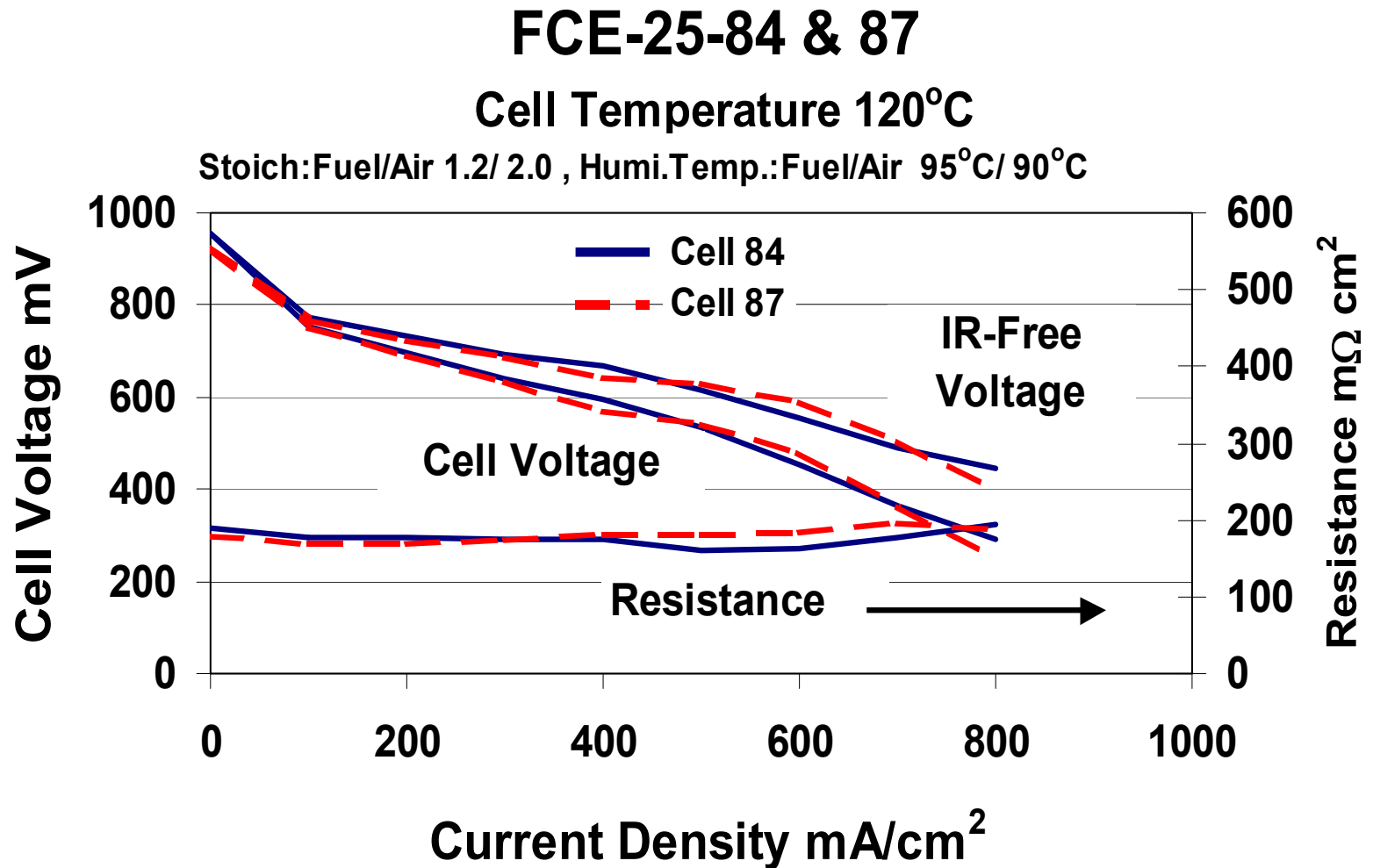
Atmospheric @ 400 mA/cm² Fuel / Air: 1.2 / 2.0 Stoich



~600mV and 160mΩcm² at 120°C

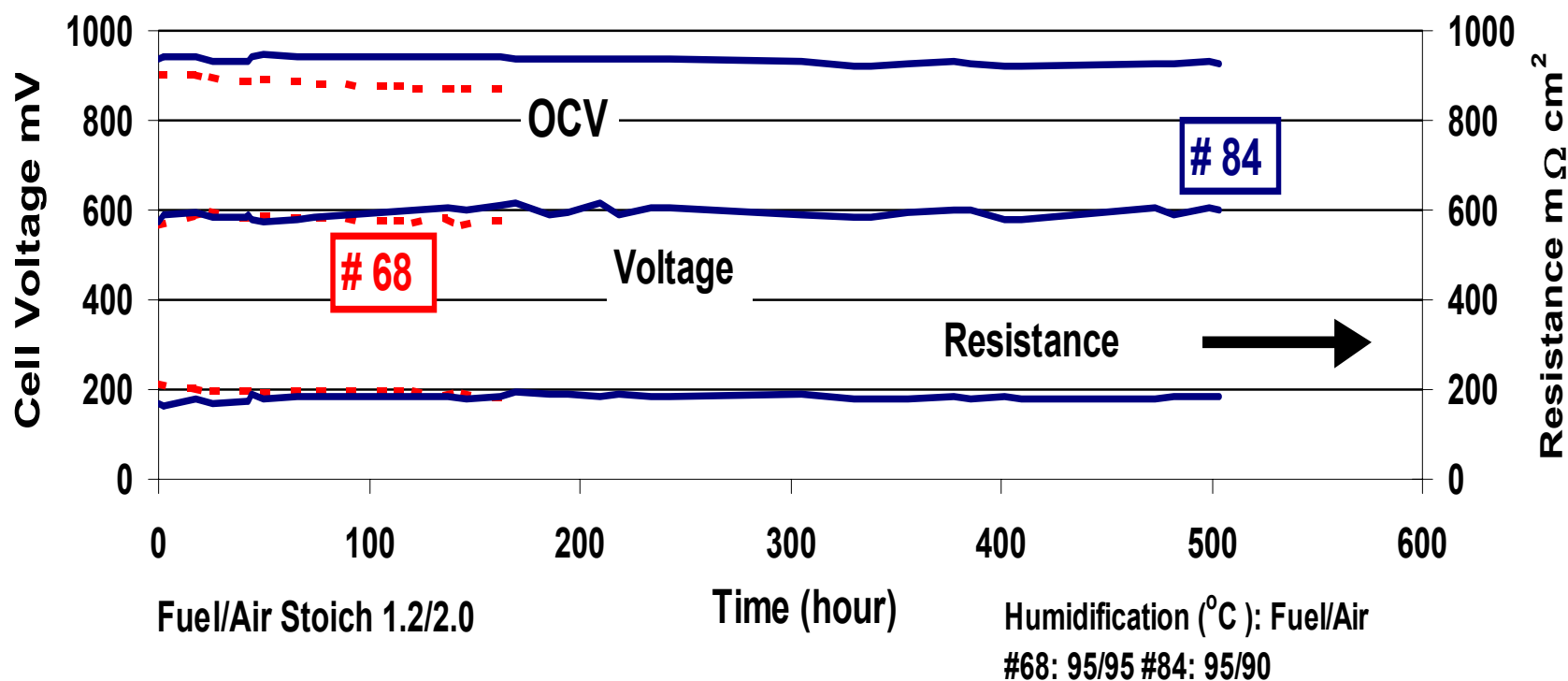


600mV Achieved at 120°C and 400mA/cm²



MEA ENDURANCE AT 120°C

FCE-25-68,84 LIFE GRAPH @ 400 mA/cm² and 120°C

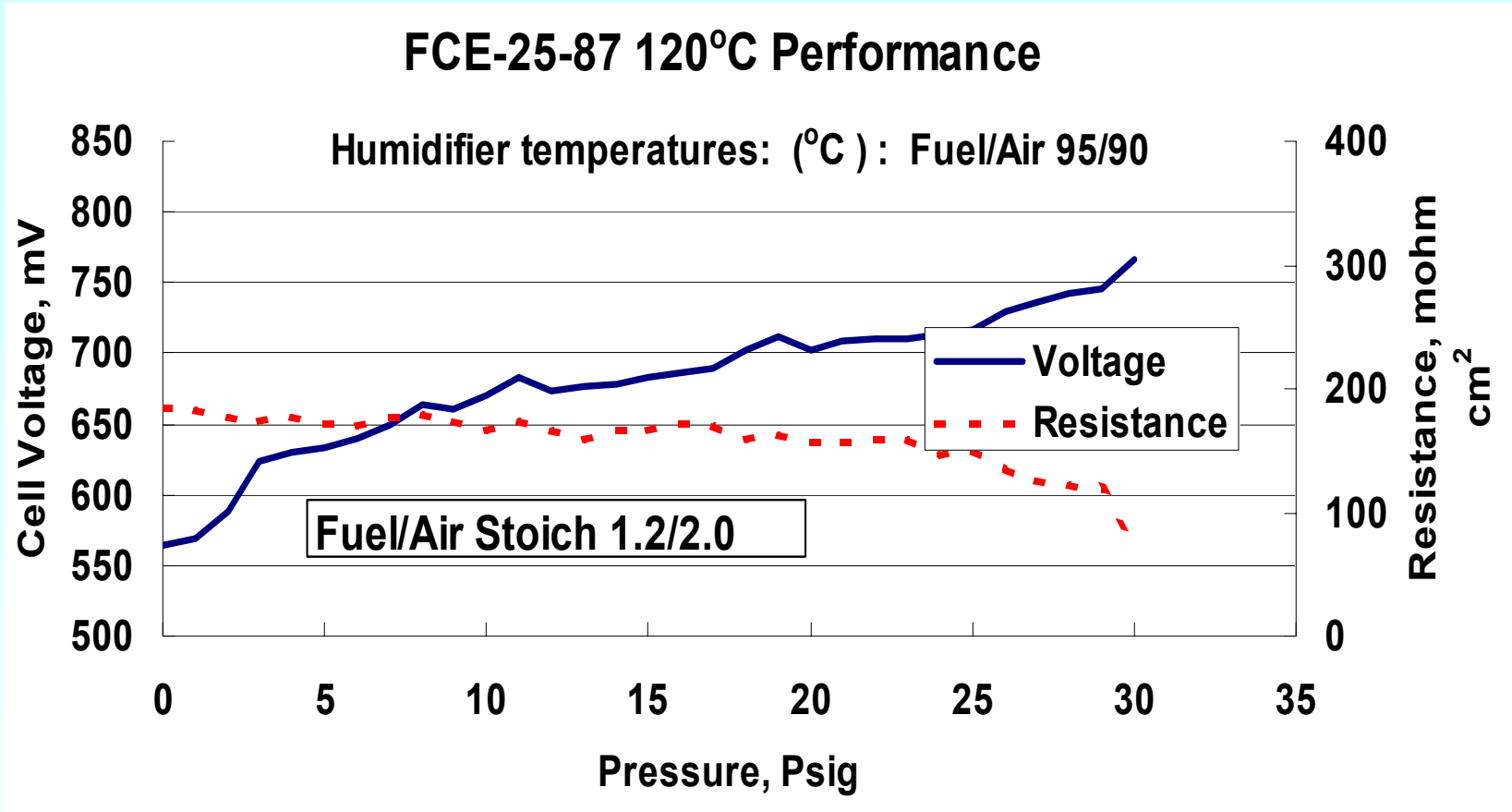


Stable 600mV 500h Endurance



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EFFECT OF PRESSURE



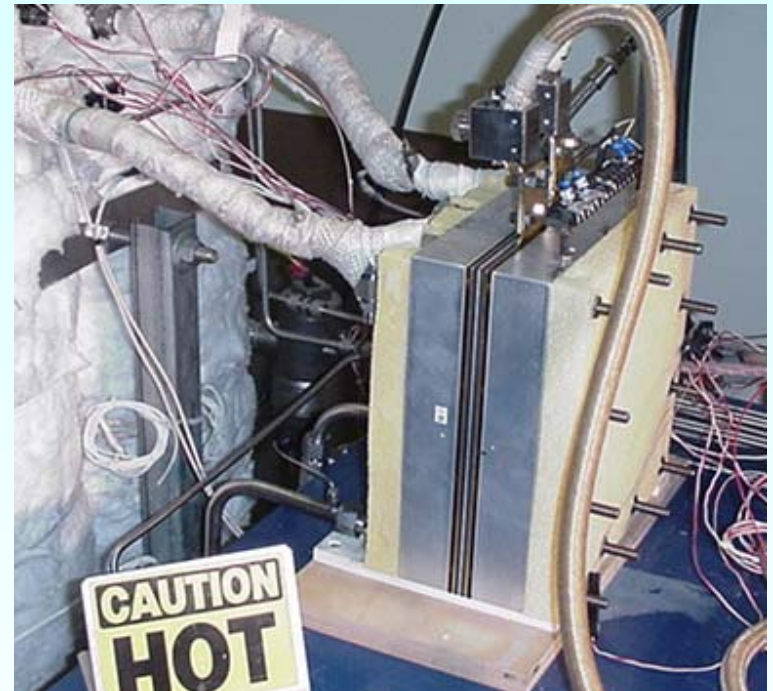
>750V at 400 mA/cm² at 30 Psig

300cm² MEA Fabricated

MEA



300cm² Cell



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CONCLUSIONS

FABRICATED ULTRA-THIN COMPOSITE MEA:

WITH CONSISTENT LOW OHMIC RESISTANCE ($\leq 200 \text{ m}\Omega\text{-cm}^2$) AND LOW CROSS-OVER AT 120°C

STABLE 600mV ATMOSPHERIC-PRESSURE PERFORMANCE FOR 500 HOURS (>200mV IMPROVEMENT OVER BASELINE)

REQUIRE FURTHER EFFORT TO ACHIEVE ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE AND ENDURANCE IMPROVEMENTS

ENHANCE PROTON CONDUCTIVITY IN CATHODE

INCREASE CATALYST UTILIZATION

UNDERSTAND DECAY MECHANISMS

