

SCALE-UP OF CARBON/CARBON BIPOLAR PLATES DE-FC36-02AL67627

**2005 DOE Hydrogen Fuel Cells &
Infrastructure Technologies Program Review**

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May 18, 2006

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Project ID #**FC33**

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Scale-up of Carbon/Carbon Bipolar Plates

Timeline

- **Project Start Date:** **May 2002**
- **Project End Date:** **November 2006**
- **Percent Complete:** **90%**

Partner

UTC Fuel Cells

Budget

50% Porvair Cost Share	FY2005	FY2006	Program Total
Porvair Contribution	\$962,409	\$548,269	\$4,180,809
DOE Contribution	\$650,659	\$576,192	\$3,897,000
Total	\$1,613,068	\$1,124,461	\$8,077,809

DOE TECHNICAL BARRIERS AND TARGETS



Bipolar Plate Technical Barriers, from HFCIT Program Multi-Year Program Plan

Technical Barrier	Units	Porvair Status 2005	Target 2010	Target 2015
Component Cost	\$/kW	Volume Dependent	\$6	\$4
Component Weight	kg/kW	0.36	< 1	< 1
Hydrogen Permeability	cc/cm ² /sec (x10 ⁻⁶)	< 5	< 2	< 2
Conductivity	S/cm	> 600	>100	> 100
Resistivity & Contact Res.	ohm/cm ²	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01
Flexural Strength	MPa	> 34	> 4 (crush)	> 4 (crush)

PROJECT OBJECTIVES 2005

Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Develop carbon/carbon bipolar plate manufacturing process * Evaluate product stability to 1000 hours * Investigate next-generation manufacturing techniques * Demonstrate product performance in fuel cell testing
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Perform detailed manufacturing demonstration study * Investigate manufacturing process improvements * Evaluate product tolerance achievement for complex geometries * Develop plate sealing method * Begin investigation into rapid forming methods
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Demonstrate fuel cell operation with net shape molded plates * Optimize plate sealing method * Complete manufacturing process improvements * Complete rapid forming method investigations * Final product cost analysis

TECHNICAL APPROACH

2005 OBJECTIVES

- **Develop Net-Shape Molding Technology**
 - Optimize materials
 - Develop measurement methods
 - Evaluate varied molding geometries and characterize material shrinkage
 - Determine net shape molding process capability
 - Improve plate hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristics
- **Develop and Evaluate Sealing Method**
 - Materials development
 - Test method development and implementation
 - Product stability evaluation

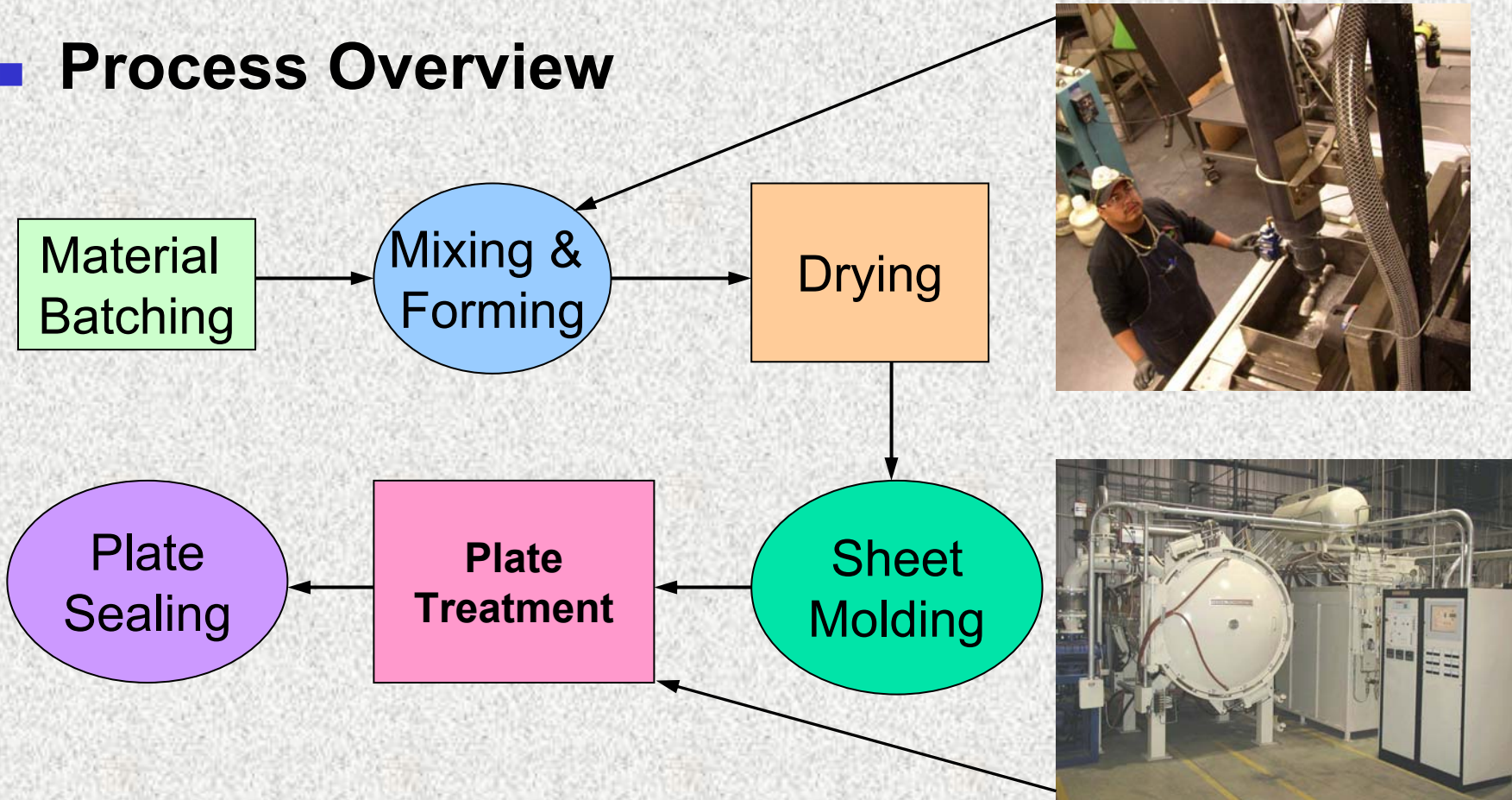
TECHNICAL APPROACH

2005 OBJECTIVES

- **Manufacturing Demonstration**
 - Operate system, collect relevant data
 - Examine data statistically
- **Optimize Manufacturing Process**
 - Materials development
 - Property measurement and development
 - Process control improvements
 - Process improvement activities
 - FMEA
 - Quality plan
 - Lean events

TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

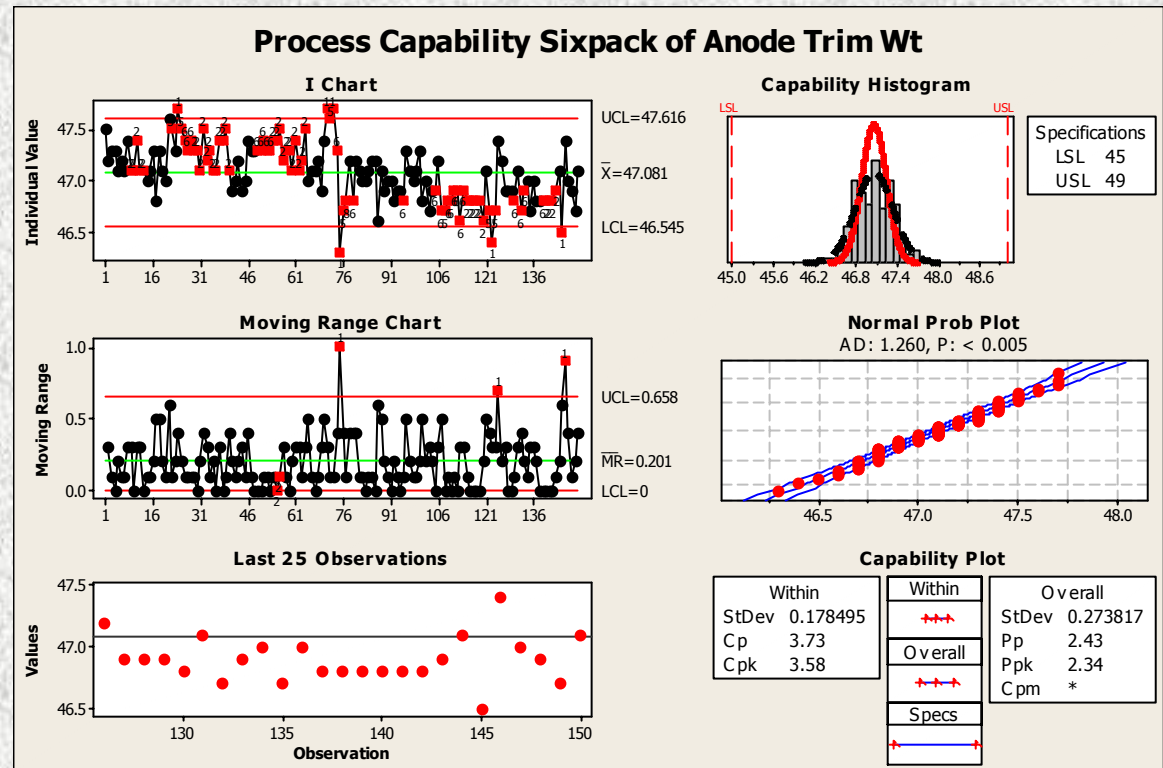
■ Process Overview



TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Late 2005 Capability

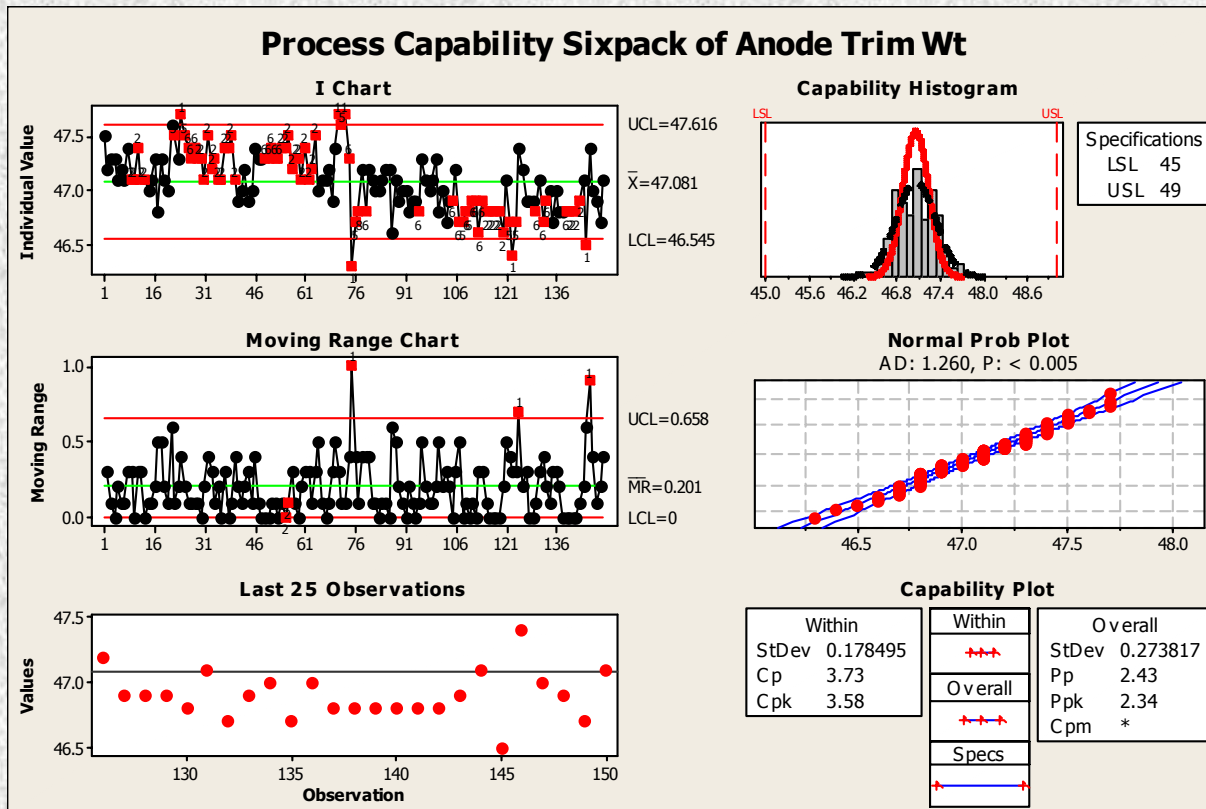
- **Process Demonstration**
 - Net-shape molded bipolar plates – anodes and cathodes
 - Data shows key variable process capability



TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Final Preform Trim Weight – Key Process Variable



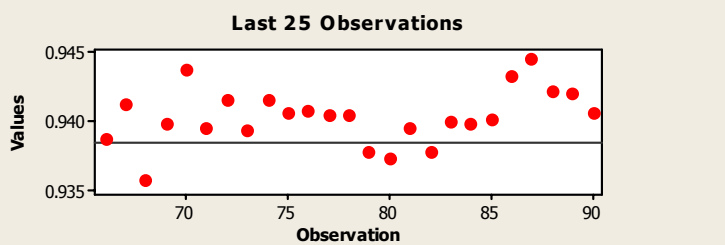
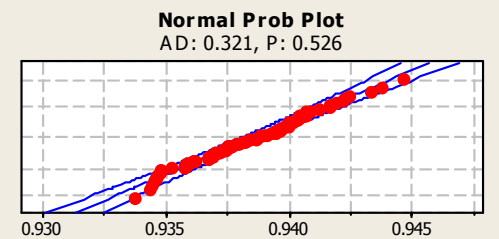
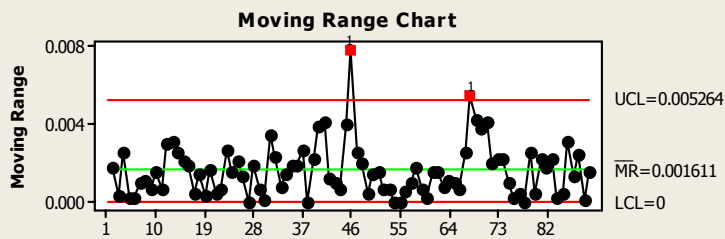
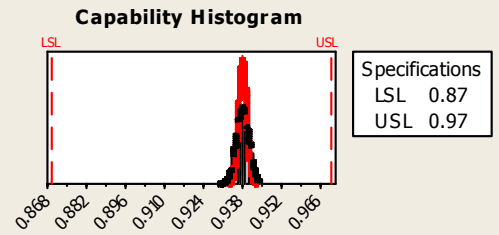
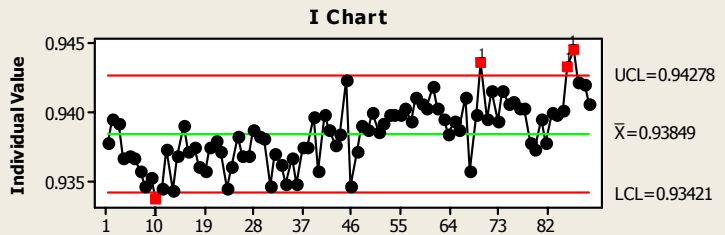
Trim sheet weight consistency drives product consistency, and is the single most important measurable in our process. We demonstrated Cpk's ~2.

TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS



■ Plate Geometry – Final Thickness

Process Capability Sixpack of AvgThickness_all4



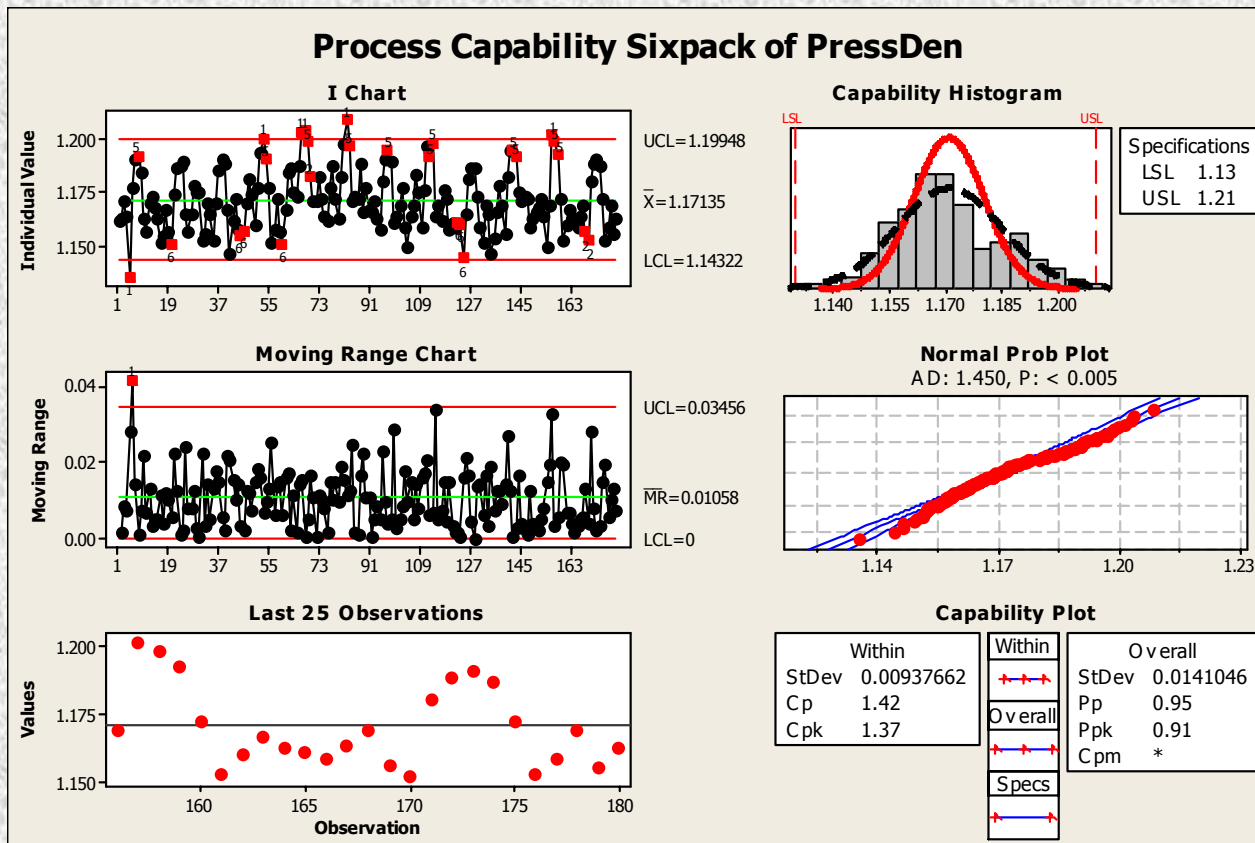
Capability Plot

Within	Overall
StDev 0.0014284	StDev 0.00233158
Cp 11.67	Pp 7.15
Cpk 7.35	Ppk 4.5
	Cpm *

Final plate thickness. Measured in 10 positions on plate. Capability is very good relative to specifications, but off center. Adjustment made to re-center part thickness.

TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

■ Within Plate Uniformity



Data shows coupon consistency from as-molded plates (15 equal size coupons measured per plate evaluated). This data shows that we have ~0.8% standard deviation in our product (which exceeds our long-term goal of 1%).

TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS



■ Channel Dimensions

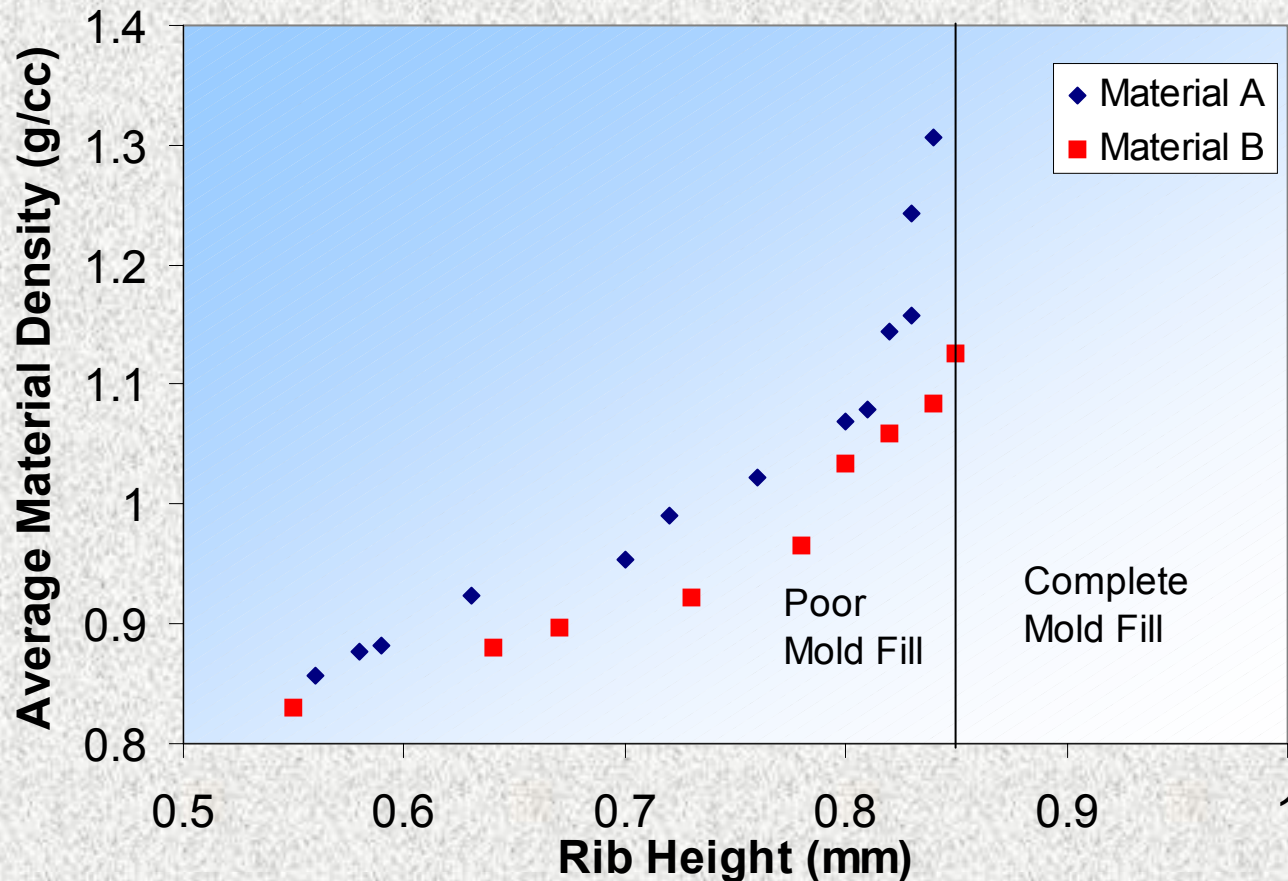
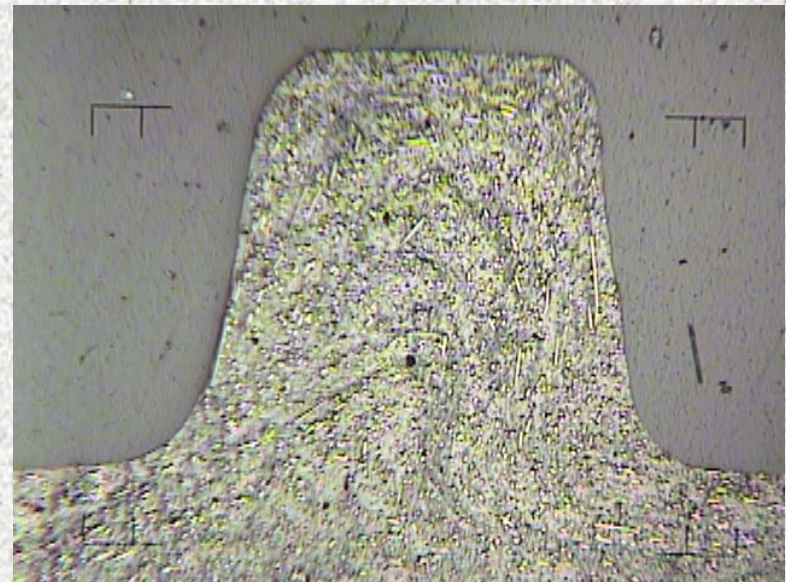
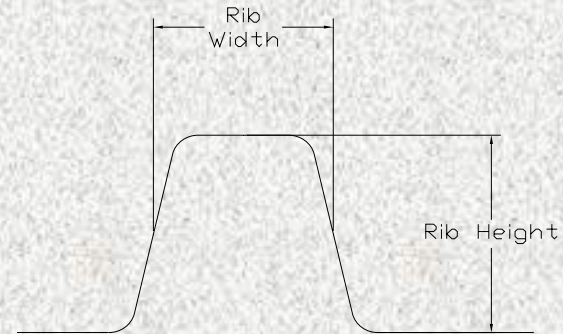


Chart shows rib height vs. material density. Materials development resulted improved mold fill at lower overall product density – better mold fill at lower molding pressures.

TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

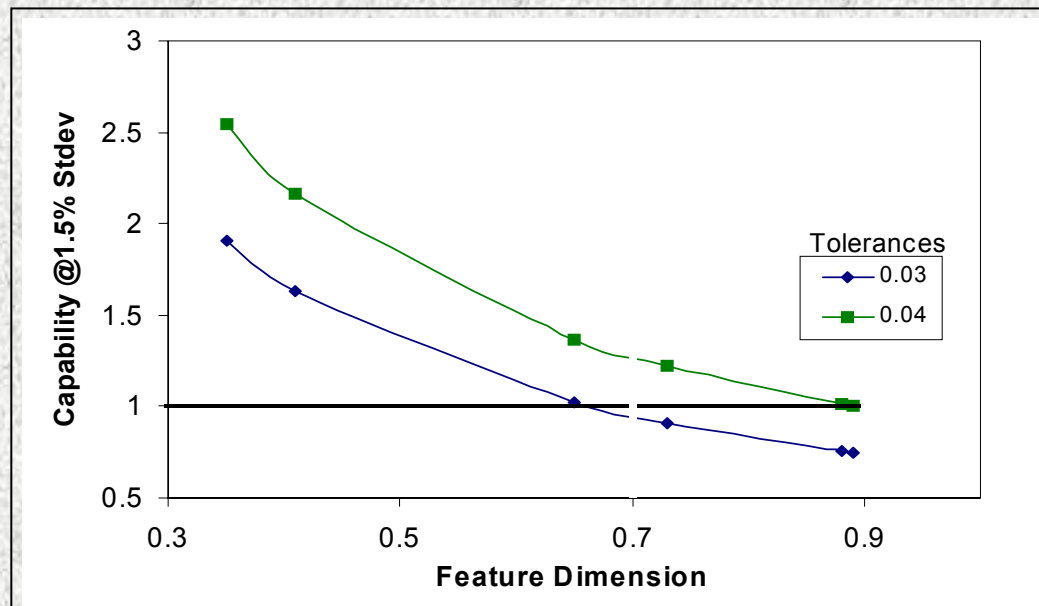
- **Channel Dimensions**
- **Material Shrinkage Characterization**
 - **Material orientation impacts material shrinkage**
 - **This shrinkage was characterized for a wide range of channel dimensions**
 - **Data used to design new mold dies**



TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS



- **Channel Dimension – Capability Analysis**
 - **Better capability at smaller feature dimension**
 - **Capability marginal at larger feature size with typical customer tolerances**



TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

■ Product Sealing

- Significant work done to improve product sealing
 - Defining sealing tests (full plate small sample)
 - Reducing contact resistance
 - Reducing hydrogen permeability
 - Evaluating product durability and lifetime
- Sealing work on-going

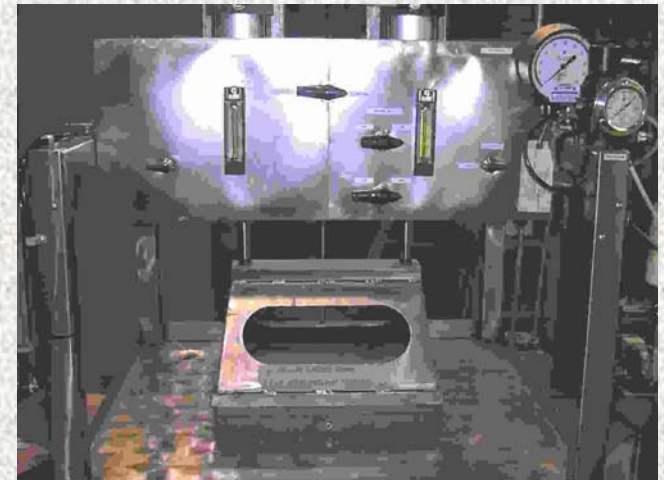
TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

■ Sealing Results

- Hydrogen perm $\sim 2 \times 10^{-5}$ cc/cm²/sec @ 30 psi, room temp.
- Seal is stable for more than 500 hours in 0.1M sulfuric acid at 80C

■ Seal Testing

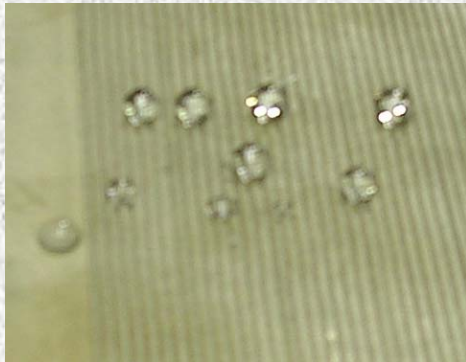
- Large scale is coarse test and checks for presence of flow in a fine variable area flow meter
- Small scale test is hydrogen test following ASTM 1434-82



TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Wettability Treatments**
 - **Investigations performed on enhancing the surface water wetting characteristics**
 - **Hydrophobic and hydrophilic treatments investigated**
 - **Durability evaluated by high temperature sulfuric acid soak**

TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS



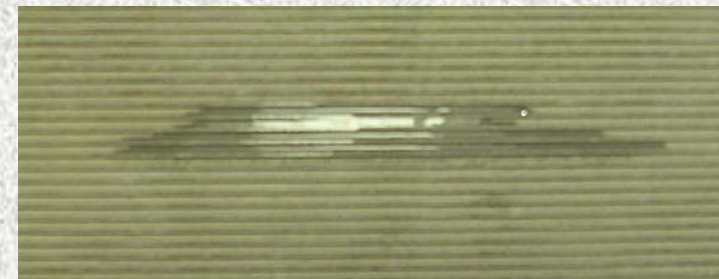
Hydrophobic surface
before sulfuric acid soak



Hydrophobic surface
after sulfuric acid soak



Hydrophilic surface



Hydrophilic surface after sulfuric
acid soak

FUTURE WORK 2006

- **Investigate Next-Generation Processes**
 - Aimed at reducing process time from minutes per plate to seconds per plate
 - Focused at the molding and final treatment processes

- **Demonstration of Fuel Cell Performance with Net Shape Molded Stack**
 - Stack testing currently underway (approximately 1800 hours accumulated at the time of this presentation)

FUTURE WORK 2006

- **Complete Process Improvement Activities**
 - Generate final QA plan, FMEA
 - Perform final lean event to eliminate non-value-added steps from process
- **Complete Sealing Development**
 - Finalize evaluation of product durability
 - Finalize development of hydrophobic surface treatment
- **Final Product Cost Analysis**
 - Perform final product manufacturing cost evaluation
 - Evaluate final product capability relative to DOE targets

REVIEWERS COMMENTS

- **Cost Model Not Clearly Explained**
 - Detailed explanation of cost model would have taken longer than the time allotted for the presentation
 - Focused upon results of cost model instead
- **Reliance on single partner will bias the project**
 - Most of our work done with UTC Power
 - Several customers have/are evaluating our sealed plate materials
 - We find FC manufacturers are focusing upon areas other than bipolar plates at present. While there is interest, there is not a strong drive for customers to devote significant resources.
- **Project directed toward commercialization of this technology. Limited public knowledge developed in this project**
 - Our project includes 50% cost share
 - Specifics of program are proprietary

PRESENTATIONS/PUBLICATIONS

- **Other than the 2005 DOE Fuel Cell program review, and the 2005 Tech Team review, no other presentations or publications were made in 2005 from work resulting from this program**

CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS/ISSUES

- Relevance of Sulfuric Acid Durability Testing
 - Materials known to be used with success in fuel cells do not pass testing with hot sulfuric acid – is test too rigorous?
- Impact of Moderately Hydrophobic Surface
 - Customers can not clearly indicate impact or difference in performance between a hydrophobic or hydrophilic surface
- Customer Channel Tolerances are Very Tight
 - Typically +/- 0.03 mm (+/- 1 mil)
 - What is the impact of less restrictive tolerances? Wider tolerances may not impact performance, but will make the manufacturing process much more capable