

# New High Performance Water Vapor Membranes To Improve Fuel Cell Balance of Plant Efficiency and Lower Costs

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Project ID # FC102



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# Overview of Current Project

## Timeline

- Start: Sept 17, 2012
- End: Sept 16, 2014
- Phase II Effort Complete: 80%

## Budget

- Total Phase II project funding
  - DOE share: \$999,815
  - Contractor share: \$325,000
- Funding received in FY 13:
  - \$524,131
- Total funding planned for FY14:
  - \$305,855

## Barriers

- Overcome Chemical Degradation
- Mechanical Durability
- Performance – stack water management
- Cost

## Partners

- Dana Holding Corporation
- General Motors
- Ballard
- Membrane Technology Research

# Relevance to DOE

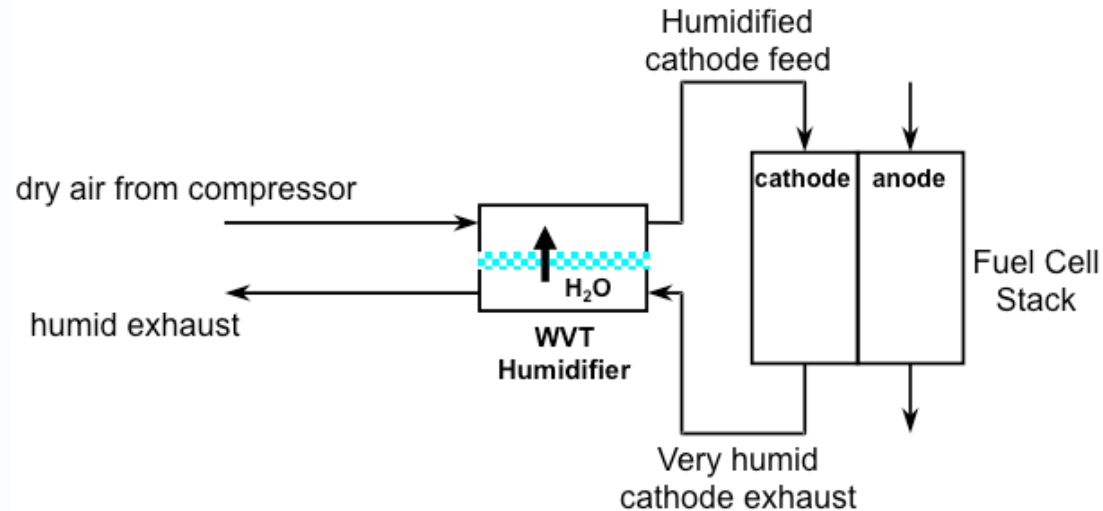
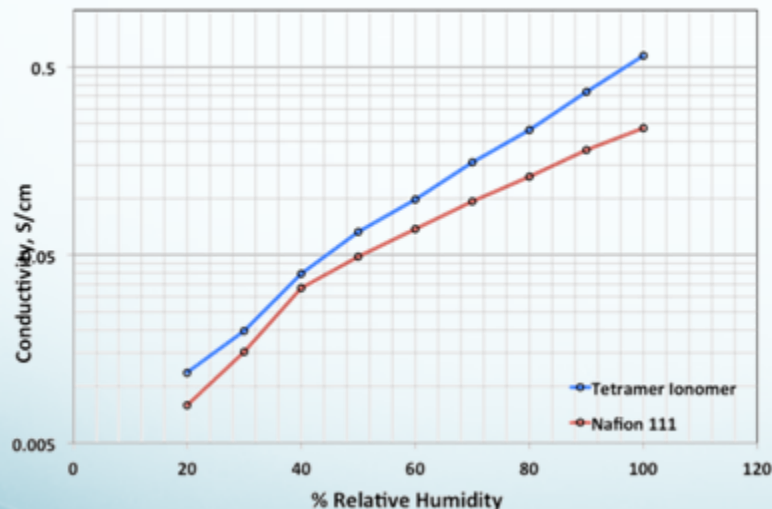
Design and develop high performance, low cost water vapor membranes for cathode humidification

DOE Barriers	2017 DOE Technical Targets Humidifier Membrane	Tetramer Targets Year 1	Tetramer Targets Year 2
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maximum Operating Temperature <math>&gt;95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math></li><li>• Maximum Pressure differential 75 kPa</li><li>• Water transfer flux <math>=4.17\text{ g sec}^{-1}\text{ m}^{-2}</math></li></ul>	Consistently produce $2.58\text{ g sec}^{-1}\text{ m}^{-2}$ with no chemical degradation over 2000 hours	Produce $3.32\text{ g sec}^{-1}\text{ m}^{-2}$ with no chemical degradation over 5000 hours
Durability	5000 hours with $< 10\%$ drop in performance	2000 hours with $< 20\%$ drop in performance	5000 hours with $< 10\%$ drop in performance
Cost	$< \$10/\text{m}^2$ 500,000 systems per year	$< \$20/\text{m}^2$ 500,000 systems per year	$< \$10/\text{m}^2$ 500,000 systems per year

# Relevance and Motivation

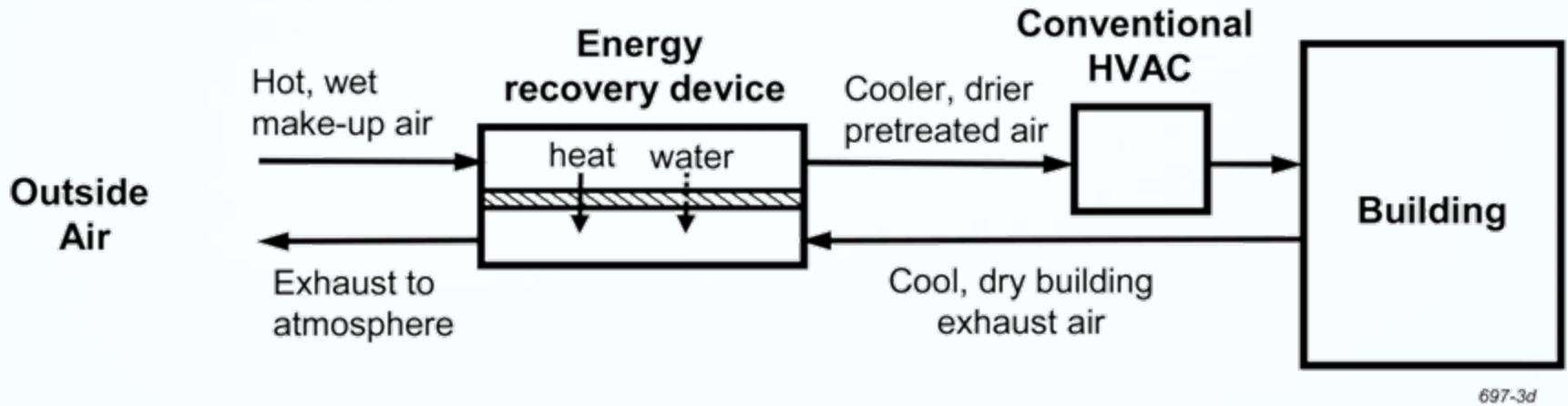
- PEMs in fuel cells are more durable and perform more efficiently at higher hydration levels.

Conductivity vs % Relative Humidity



- Water Vapor Transport (WVT) unit transfers moisture that is formed from fuel cell reactions within the stack from the cathode exhaust to the feed**
- More efficient, low-cost humidifiers that recycle the water generated from cathode effluent both increase performance and lower balance of plant costs.
- Size of fuel cell stack can be decreased by running under wetter conditions.

# Relevance-HVAC Energy Savings



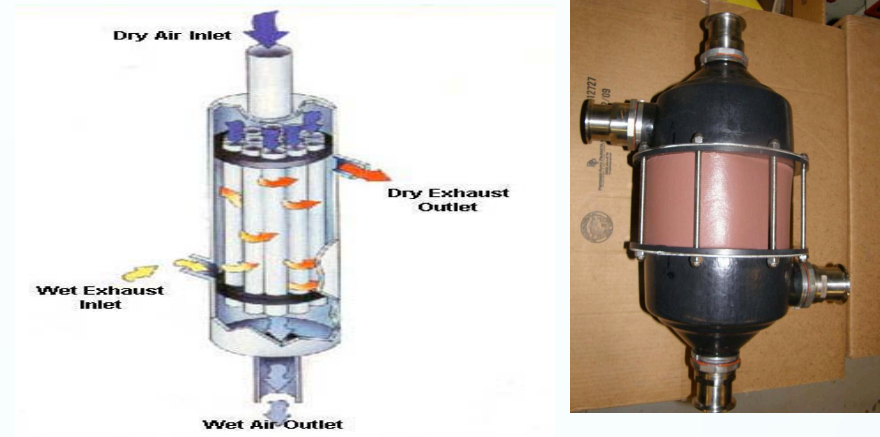
- On a summer day in the South Carolina midlands and coastal plains, two thirds of the total energy costs for air conditioning are attributable to moisture removal.
- A membrane dehumidifier decreases the compressor load on a conventional air conditioning system, resulting in energy savings of up to 40%.
- Large, shorter term accessible market will increase volume and lower the cost of the membrane for fuel cell applications.

# Approach: Current State of the Art

- Perma Pure™ units containing Nafion® have not yet met the desired cost, size, weight and pressure drop requirements.



dPoint / WL Gore Module

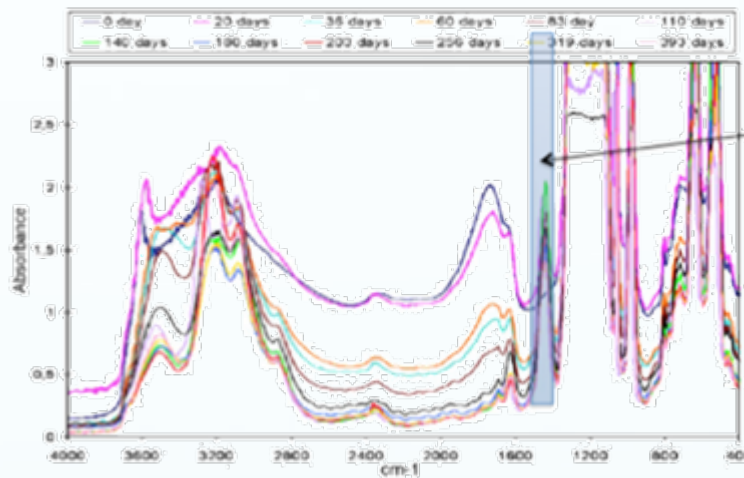
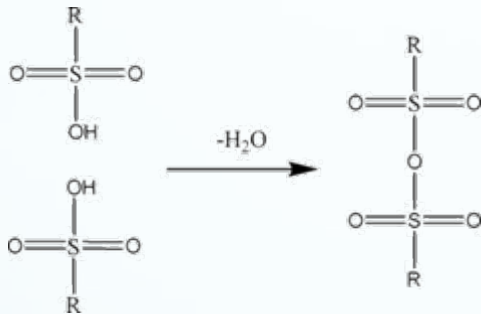


Perma Pure™ Unit

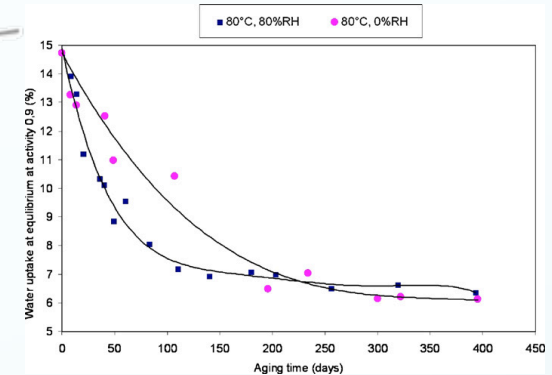
- W.L. Gore reported at the 2012 AMR on both new PFSA and hydrocarbon membranes in flat plate configuration. However severe chemical degradation was detrimental to permeation performance with a loss in permeance of up to 60% within 500 hours.

# Approach: Current State Of The Art – WVT Commercialization Show Stoppers

- Anhydride Formation: Collette concluded that upon heating samples of PFSA at 80 °C, the formation of sulfonic anhydrides were seen.



Signal characteristic of anhydride formation in NAFION® (1440 cm<sup>-1</sup>)



- Ionic Contamination: In 2012 W.L. Gore (FC 067) demonstrated that salt contamination can contribute to >70 % reduction in water vapor permeance



Ref: Collette, R. M. et al., "Hygrothermal Aging of NAFION®", J. Memb. Sci. 330 (2009) 21-29.

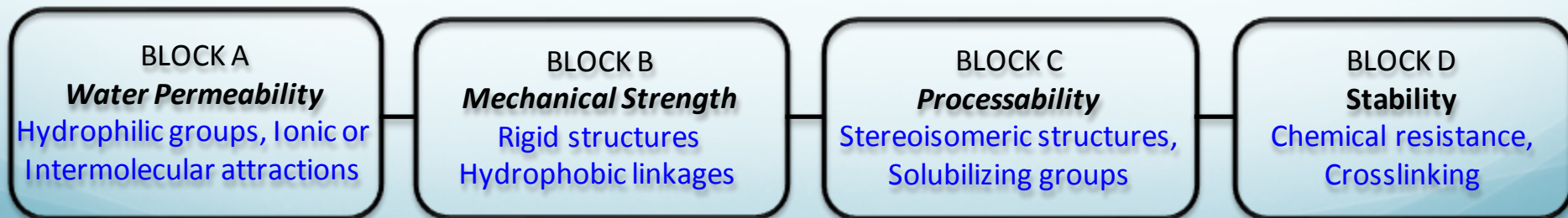
# Approach/Milestones

## New Tetramer WVT Membranes

Year 2 Milestones	Completion Date	Status
Synthesis of new polymers with minimum target flux of $2.58 \text{ g sec}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ with an optimum performance of $3.32 \text{ g sec}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$	Feb. 2014	2.58 Achieved
Scale up to kg quantities	Sept. 2014	2 kg Achieved

Design proprietary polymer architectures which provide multiple water transport paths while mitigating or eliminating degradation pathways.

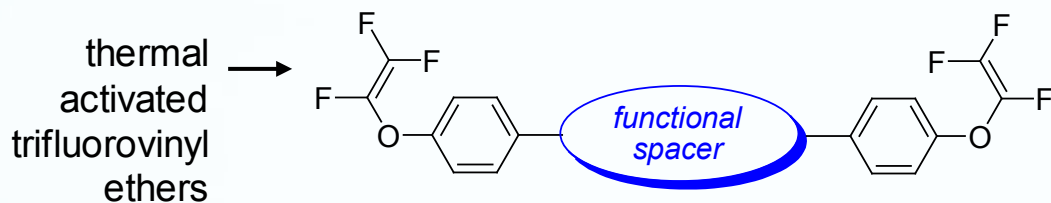
### Polymer Design Elements



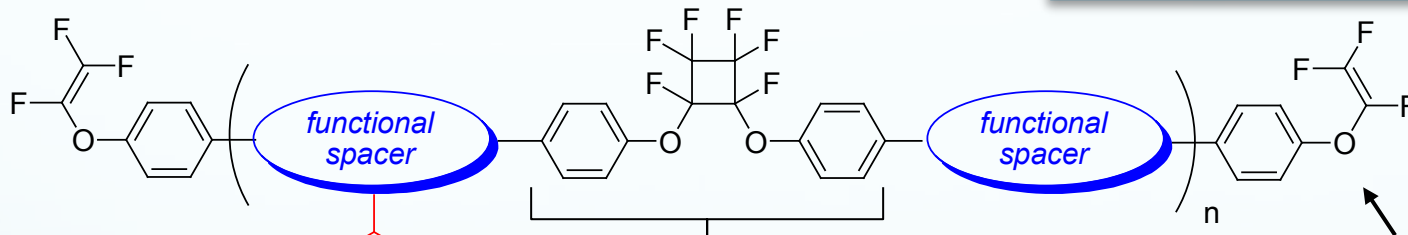


# Approach: New PFCB Polymer Technology

*versatility • processability • performance*



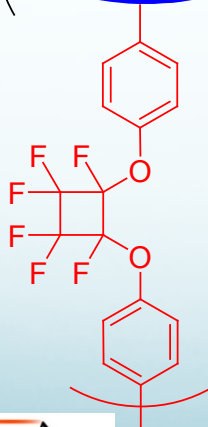
*melt or solution polymerization*



*functional spacer*

*Linkages can provide elastomeric, water transport, chemical resistance, crosslinking, gas transport management, etc. functionality*

tailored branching and crosslinking



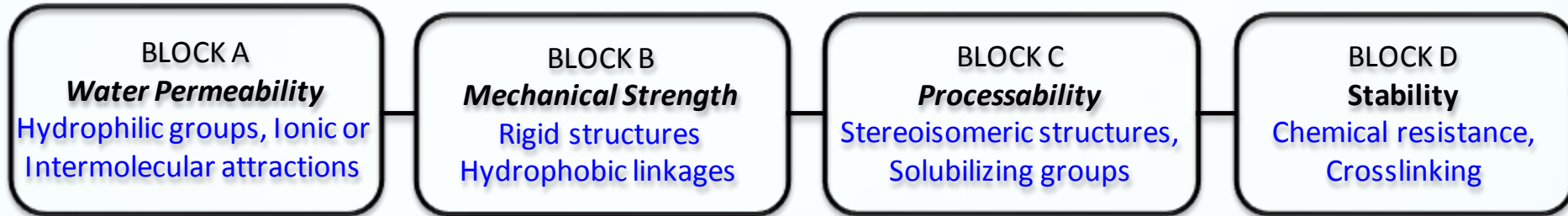
PFCB linkage: Fluoropolymer / polyarylene ether performance (cis/trans) → processability / amorphous



*250°C cure producing durable, high T<sub>g</sub> transparent thermoplastic or thermoset (T<sub>g</sub> 120-300 C, T<sub>d</sub> 400 C)*

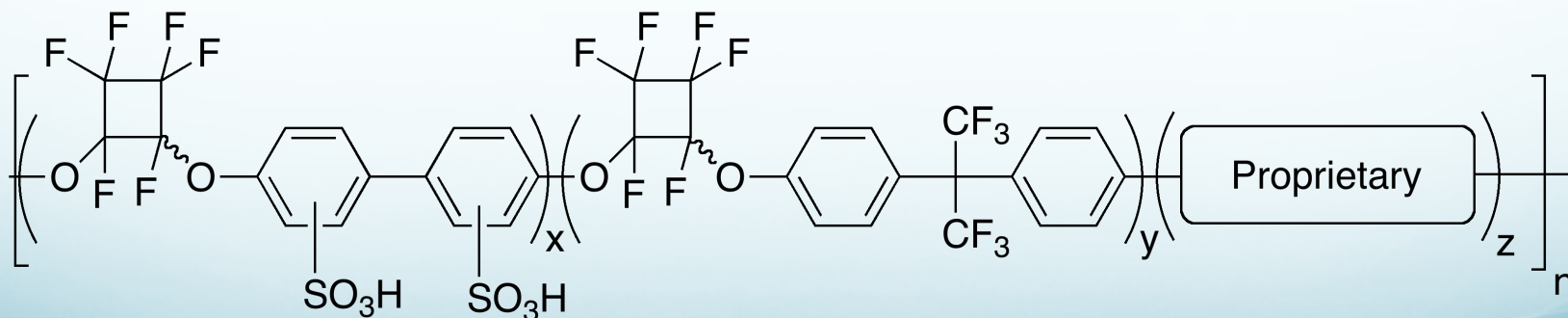
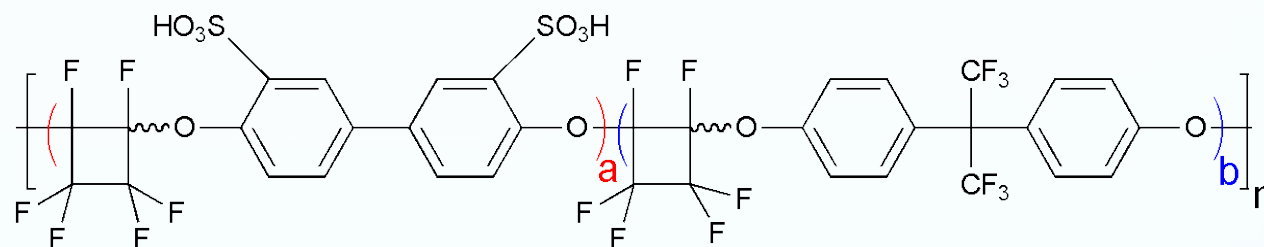
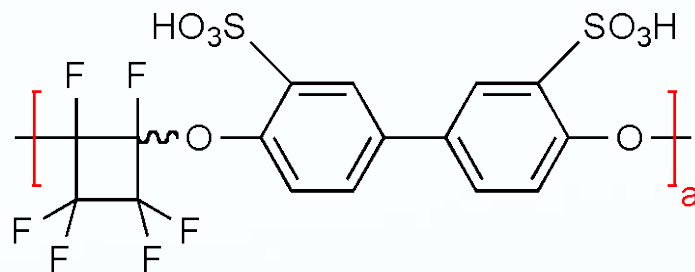
Intact latent reactivity for solution or melt post-process cure

# WVT Technical Accomplishments: New Polymer Molecular Architecture Design

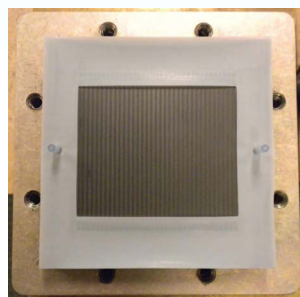
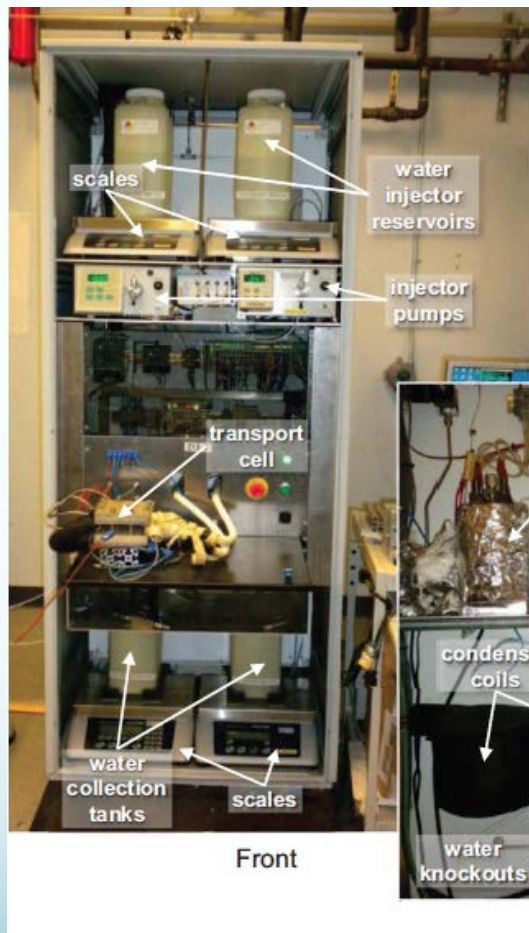


- Synthesis of 15 new monomers and 26 new film forming polymer structures with these architectures have been achieved
- Extensive reaction condition optimization has been necessary to get purity and film forming polymers
- Purification and characterization (NMR, MS, EA, FTIR and GPC) of these materials has been defined
- Yield and better processing conditions identified

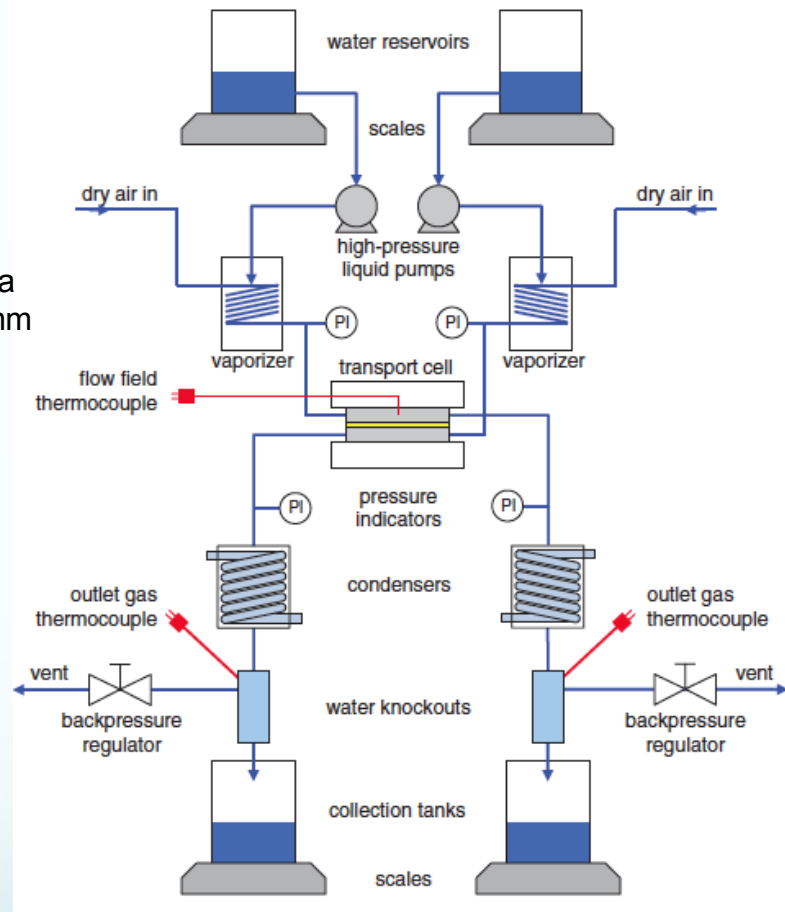
# WVT Technical Accomplishments: New Polymer Molecular Architecture Design



# WVT Technical Accomplishments: MTR Provided Water Vapor Test Stand

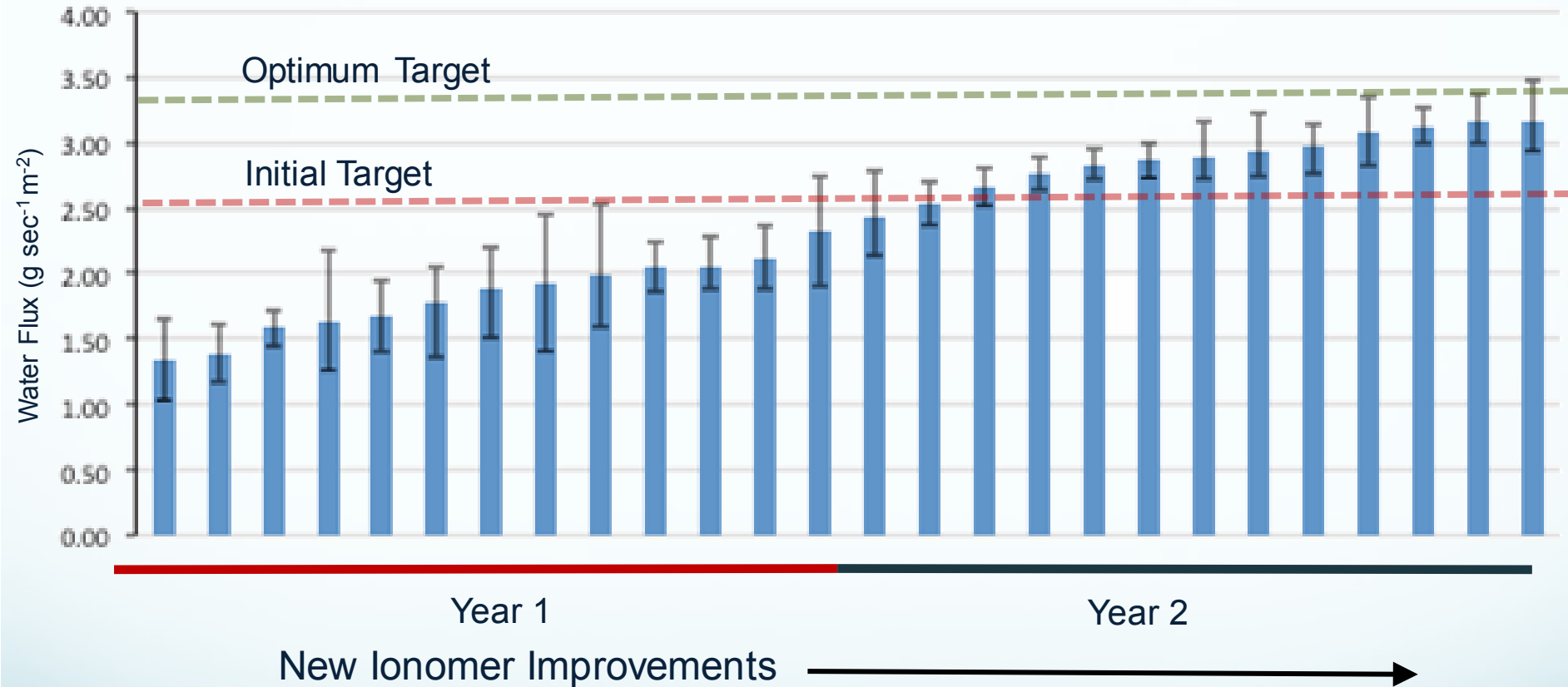


Graphite composite flow field with a gasket covering approximately 5 mm of the channel on either end



Schematic illustration of the test stand components

# WVT Technical Accomplishments: Tetramer Membrane Improvements



- New Tetramer WVT membranes showed high water vapor gas permeation. These materials exceeded current commercial materials under DOE and commercial customer conditions

# WVT Technical Accomplishments: No Anhydride Formation

## BLOCK A

### **Water Permeability**

Hydrophilic groups, Ionic or Intermolecular attractions

## BLOCK B

### **Mechanical Strength**

Rigid structures  
Hydrophobic linkages

## BLOCK C

### **Processability**

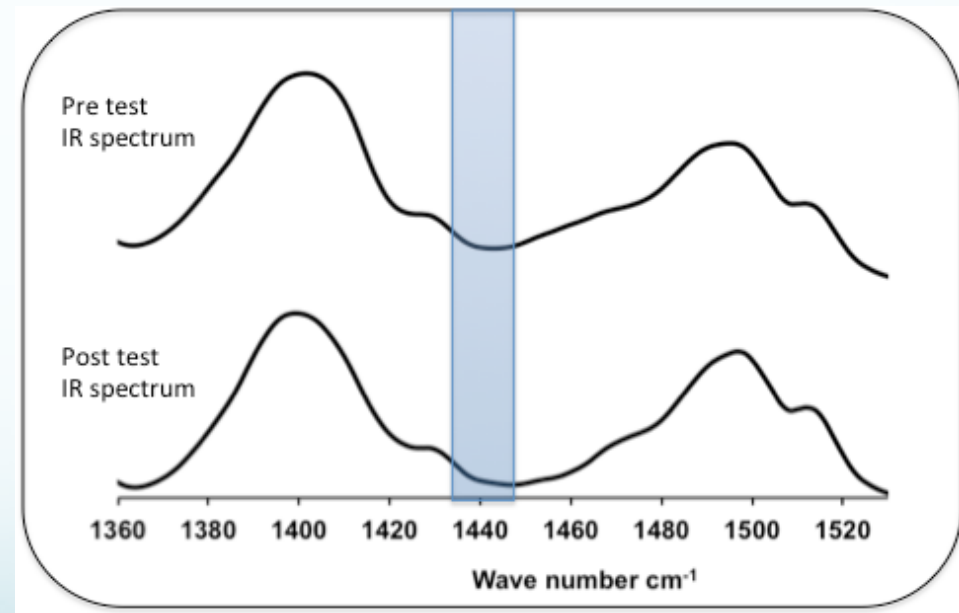
Stereoisomeric structures,  
Solubilizing groups

## BLOCK D

### **Stability**

Chemical resistance,  
Crosslinking

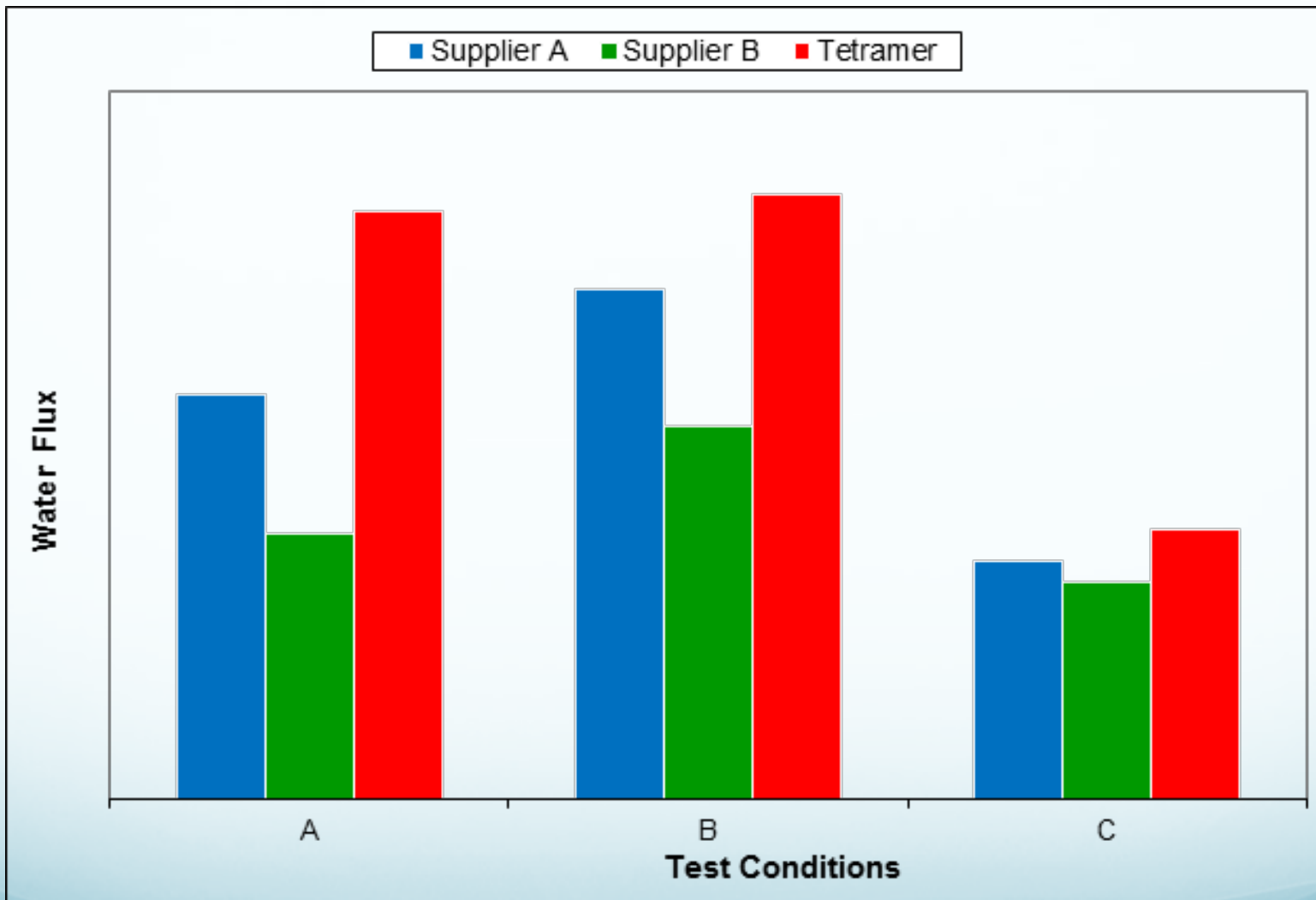
- New synthetic polymers were tested under both Collette, et al. conditions at 80°C and 95°C for 240 hours and 4 hours at 140°C with no indication of anhydride formation at 1440 cm<sup>-1</sup> in infrared!!
- Analysis of membranes after industrial partner testing up to >100°C has also shown no anhydride formation.



# WVT Technical Accomplishments

- RECENT TESTING OF TETRAMER WVT MEMBRANES BY INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS UNDER VARYING REAL WORLD COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS LOOK PROMISING vs. COMPETITOR MEMBRANES
- INDUSTRIAL PARTNER TESTING HAS EXPANDED TO INVOLVE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER TEMPERATURES THAN DOE TARGETS RANGING FROM 80 °C TO >100 °C.

# COMPARISON OF TETRAMER'S MEMBRANES VS COMMERCIAL COMPETITION





# Examples of Test Conditions

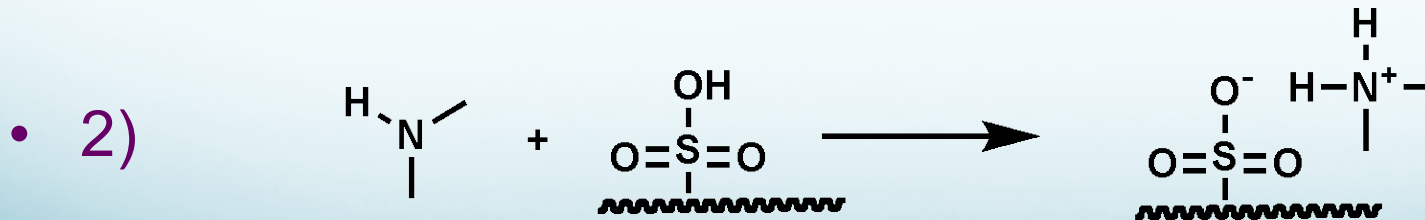
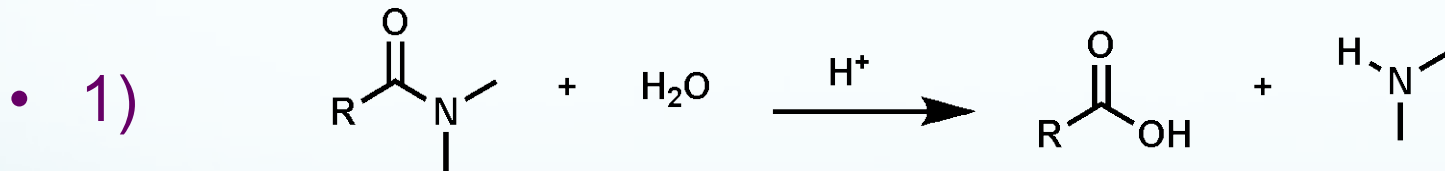
Condition	Dry air in				Wet air in			
	Dry gas flow (SLPM/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Absolute pressure (kPa)	Temp (°C)	RH (%)	Dry gas flow (SLPM/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Absolute pressure (kPa)	Temp (°C)	RH (%)
DOE Conditions	0.23	183	80	0	0.20	160	80	80
Example 1	0.13	178	80	0	0.13	146	80	69
Example 2	0.26	260	99	0	0.23	220	95	80
Example 3	0.29	246	>105	0	0.24	220	95	80

# Accomplishments: Scale-up and Development

- 1) Synthesis scale up from 50 g to 2 kg of the down selected material was successful
  - 2) Cost target of \$20/m<sup>2</sup> for the ionomer achieved and \$10/m<sup>2</sup> is on target
  - 3) 12 m<sup>2</sup> of membrane has been successfully coated through a commercial roll coater
- 
- 1) These membranes tested fine at 80°C, but the conditions greater than 100°C caused the membrane to lose permeation and generate leaks.
  - 2) Forensic analysis has indicated that the dimethylacetamide solvent used is causing problems

# NEW WVT Potential Show Stopper Explored - Current Hypothesis: Solvent Association and Degradation

- Commonly used casting solvents for ionomers such as dimethylacetamide exhibit have shown strong interactions with sulfonic acid groups\*
- The decomposition of dimethylacetamide through acid hydrolysis to form dimethylamine has been observed.



# NEW WVT Potential Show Stopper Explored – Current Hypothesis: Solvent Association and Degradation

- Tetramer ionomers were reacted with diethyl amine to demonstrate the formation the sulfonic acid amine salt
- A membrane with a flux of  $2.61 \text{ g sec}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$  after treatment with DEA decreased to  $0.94 \text{ g sec}$  (64% loss in flux) immediately

# Solvent Problem Solutions Being Explored

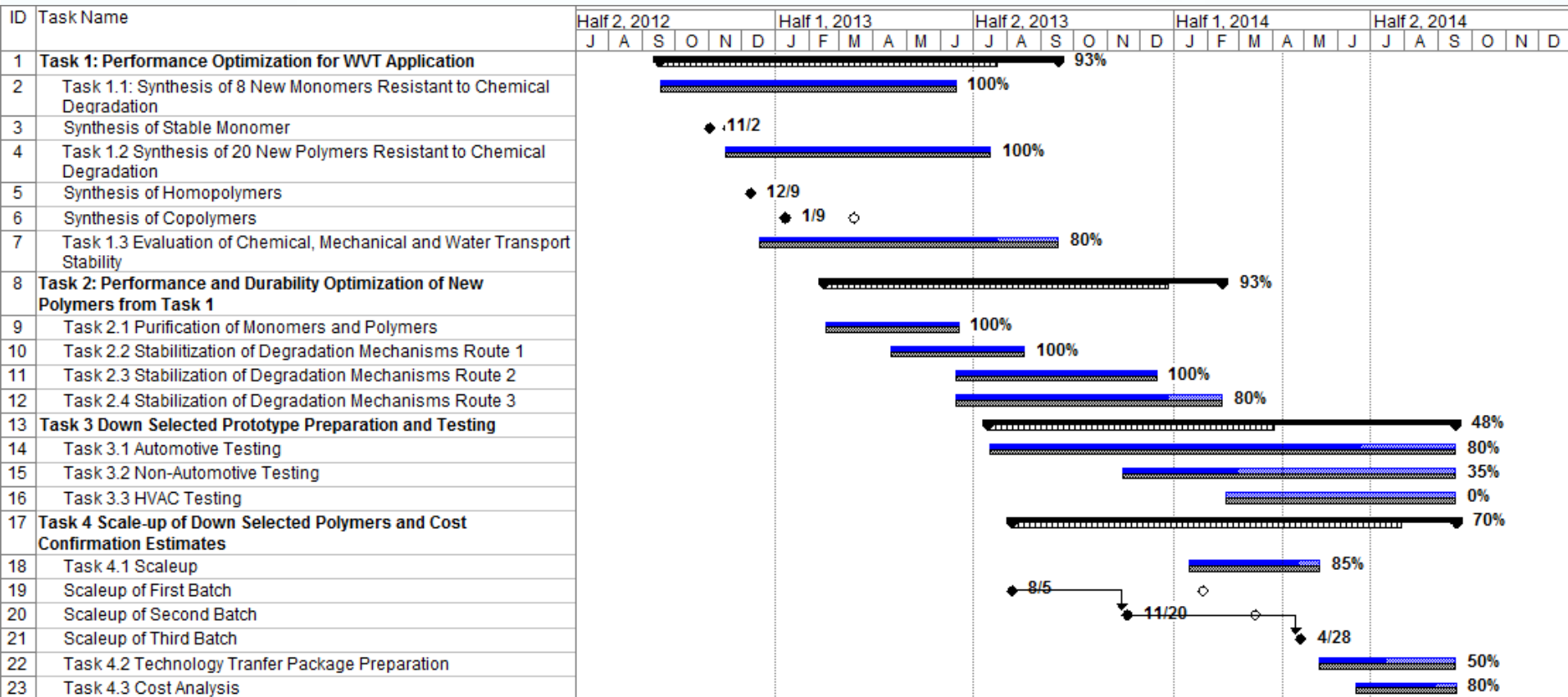
1) Soaking membranes thoroughly to remove DMAC has shown positive results



2) Develop new solvent system

Currently 6 new solvents are being explored

# Accomplishments: 2 Year Task Schedule Overview and work progress



# Collaborations

## Partners

- **Dana Holding Corporation (Industry)** has participated in testing and qualification of membrane materials according to automotive specifications.
- **General Motors (Industry)** has been a strong partner for over 5 years and has been very active in testing our materials
- **Ballard (Industry)** has received materials and done some very preliminary testing under non-automotive fuel cell conditions.
- **Membrane Technology Research (Industry)** has participated in membrane testing and will participate in module prototype production.

# Future Work for Phase II

- Resolve Solvent Degradation Issue
- Determine Optimum Support Composite Matrix
- Run Long Term Tests
- Manufacture 400 m<sup>2</sup> at commercial roll coater
- Construct Prototype WVT Module



# TASK SUMMARY TO DATE

- BOTH GM AND DANA TESTING SHOW ENCOURAGING WATER TRANSPORT RESULTS FOR NEW MOLECULAR ARCHITECTURES
- ANHYDRIDE FORMATION HAS NOT BEEN DETECTED
- 15 NEW MONOMERS, 26 NEW POLYMER STRUCTURES
- SCALE UP TO 2 KG. LEVEL HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL

# TASK SUMMARY TO DATE

- PROTOTYPE COMMERCIAL ROLL COATING RUN WAS SUCCESSFUL- MORE PLANNED
- SOLVENT DEGRADATION ISSUES MUST BE RESOLVED BEFORE LONG TERM DATA ARE MEANINGFUL
- COST TARGET OF \$20/m<sup>2</sup> HAS BEEN ACHIEVED FOR THE IONOMER AND \$10/m<sup>2</sup> IS ON TARGET

# Water Vapor Membrane Development Summary

**Relevance** – Need still exists for improved low cost water vapor membranes for cathode humidification modules of fuel cells and HVAC applications.

**Approach** – Tetramer's new synthesis approach for new polymer molecular architectures has been validated as shown by increased water vapor transport with no degradation mechanisms at lower projected costs. Work is ongoing.

**Technical Accomplishments** – Detailed on previous slides. New monomers and polymers were successfully synthesized which have shown improved water vapor transport with no signs of chemical degradation.

**Collaborations** – Partners in place to evaluate polymers and build prototype modules with down selected materials.

**Future Work** – Resolve solvent degradation mechanisms and continue scale up for commercial roll manufacturing to evaluate durability and prototype construction.