



Proton[®]
ENERGY SYSTEMS

The Leader in On-site Hydrogen Generation

High Performance, Low Cost Hydrogen Generation from Renewable Energy

P. I./Presenter Name: Dr. Katherine Ayers

Organization: Proton Energy Systems

Date: June 10, 2010

Project ID
#PD071

Overview

Timeline

- Project Start: Oct 2009
- Project End: March 2011
- Percent complete: 50%

Budget

- Total project funding
 - DOE share: \$951,500
 - Contractor share: \$237,875
- Funding for FY10
 - DOE share: \$634,333

Partners

- Entegris, Inc. (Industry)
- Penn State (Academic)

Barriers

- Barriers addressed
 - G: Capital Cost
 - H: System Efficiency
 - J: Renewable Electricity Generation Integration

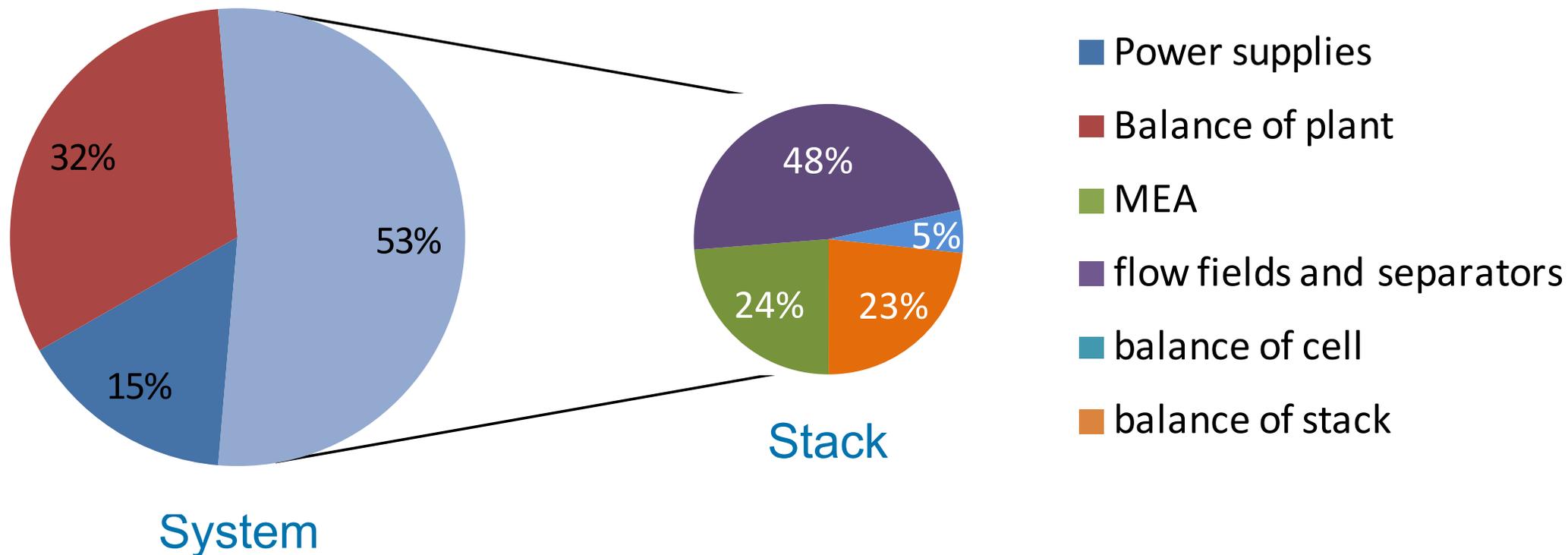
Table 3.1.4. Technical Targets: Distributed Water Electrolysis Hydrogen Production ^{a, b, c}					
Characteristics	Units	2003 Status	2006 Status ^c	2012 Target	2017 Target
Hydrogen Cost	\$/gge	5.15	4.80	3.70	<3.00
Electrolyzer Capital Cost ^d	\$/gge	N/A	1.20	0.70	0.30
	\$/kW	N/A	665	400	125
Electrolyzer Energy Efficiency ^f	% (LHV)	N/A	62	69	74

Table 3.1.4 Source:
DOE Hydrogen, Fuel Cells & Infrastructure Technologies Program Multi-Year Research, Development, and Demonstration Plan, Updated April 2009

Relevance

Overall Cost of Hydrogen

- Cell stack largest contributor to system cost
 - Flowfields, separators and MEAs drive stack cost



Relevance

Project Objectives

- Improve electrolyzer cell stack manufacturability
 - Consolidation of components
 - Incorporation of alternative materials
 - Improved electrical efficiency
- Reduce cost in electrode fabrication
 - Reduction in precious metal content
 - Alternative catalyst application methods

Top Level Approach

- Task 1.0: Catalyst Optimization
 - Control catalyst loading
 - Improve application
- Task 2.1: Computational Cell Model
 - Develop full model
 - Flex parameters, observe impact on performance
- Task 2.2: Implement New, Lower Cost Cell Design
 - Design and verify parts
 - Production release
- Task 2.3: Alternative Bipolar Plates
 - Test material compatibility
 - Fabricate test parts
- Task 3.0: Evaluation of Flowfield Prototypes
 - Operate in electrolyzer
 - Compare performance
- Task 4.0: H2A Model Cost Analysis
 - Input design parameters
 - Assess impact of changes

Progress on Milestones

Task	Milestone	Progress Notes	Completion	Due Date
1.0	Demonstrate a Reduced Loading Anode Electrode	Concept design completed	100%	Mar-10
2.1	Develop a Computational Electrolyzer Cell Model	Model being validated against experimental data	50%	Jan-11
2.2	Prototype New Cell Design for Production Release	Prototype cell stacks assembled and on test	100%	May-10
2.3	Design and Prototype Alternative Flowfields	Prototype cell stacks assembled and on test	100%	May-10
3.0	Use Operational Data to Select Best Candidate	Preparing decision matrix	10%	Jan-11
4.0	Determine Gas Gallon Equivalency with H2A Model	Compiling cost and efficiency data	10%	Jan-11
5.0	Final Report to DOE	Composing task level reports after each test	10%	Feb-11

Technical Accomplishments

Task 1.0: Catalyst Optimization

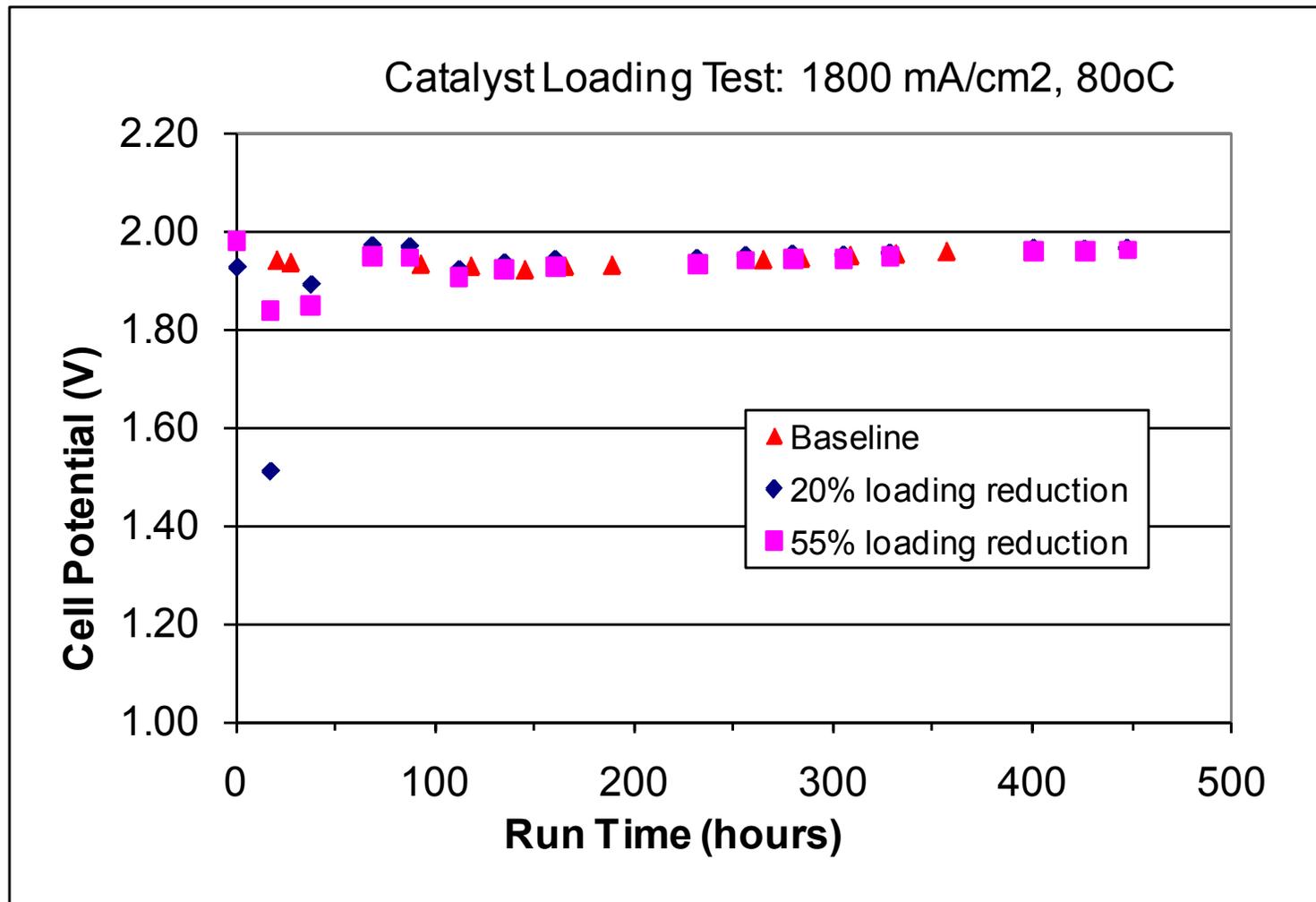
- Demonstrated new alternative application techniques
- Successfully operated prototype MEAs with new catalyst formulation in electrolyzer cells



Relevance

Task 1.0: Catalyst Electrode Performance

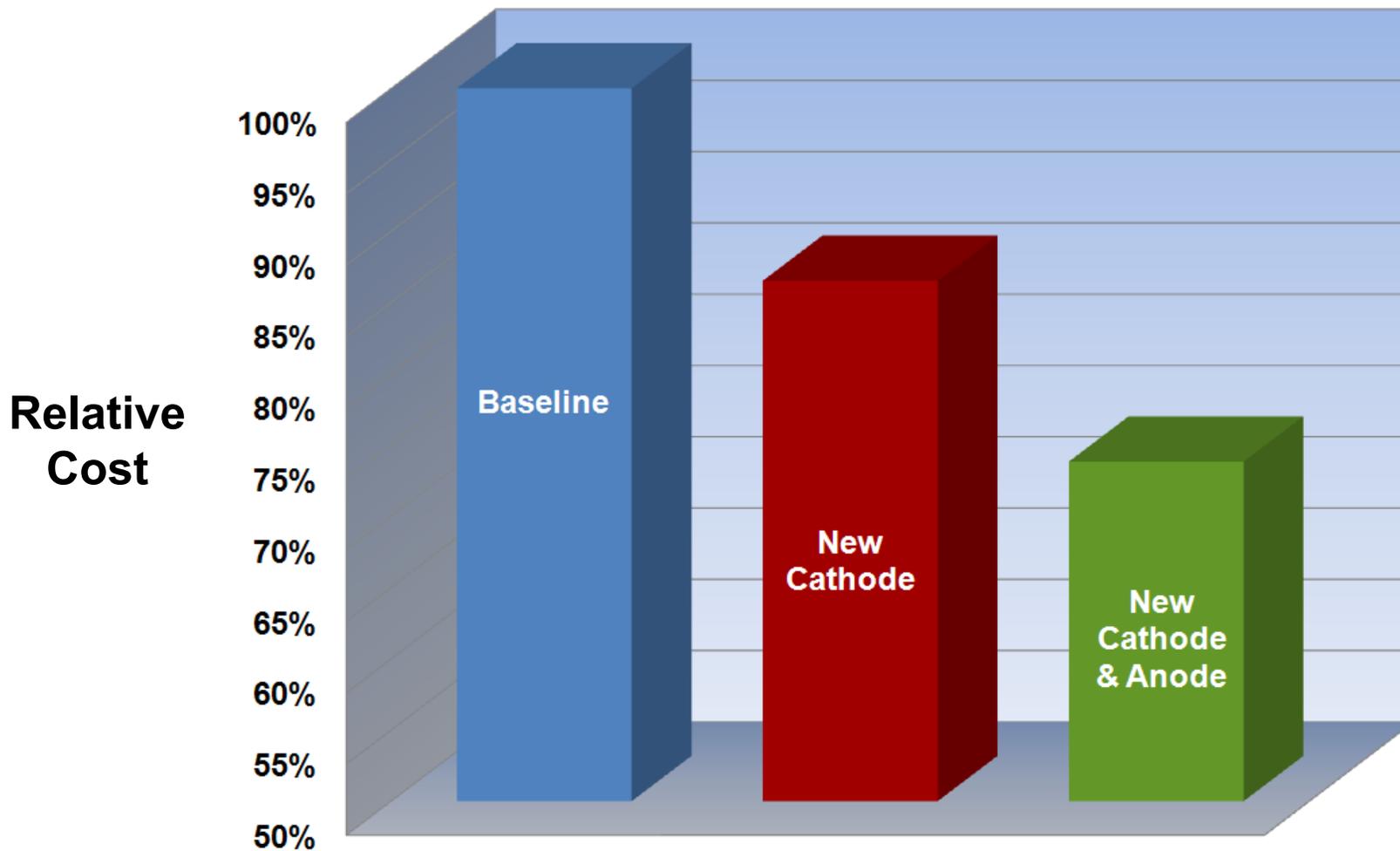
- Achieved 55% reduction in loading with no performance loss



Relevance

Task 1.0: MEA Cost Evaluation

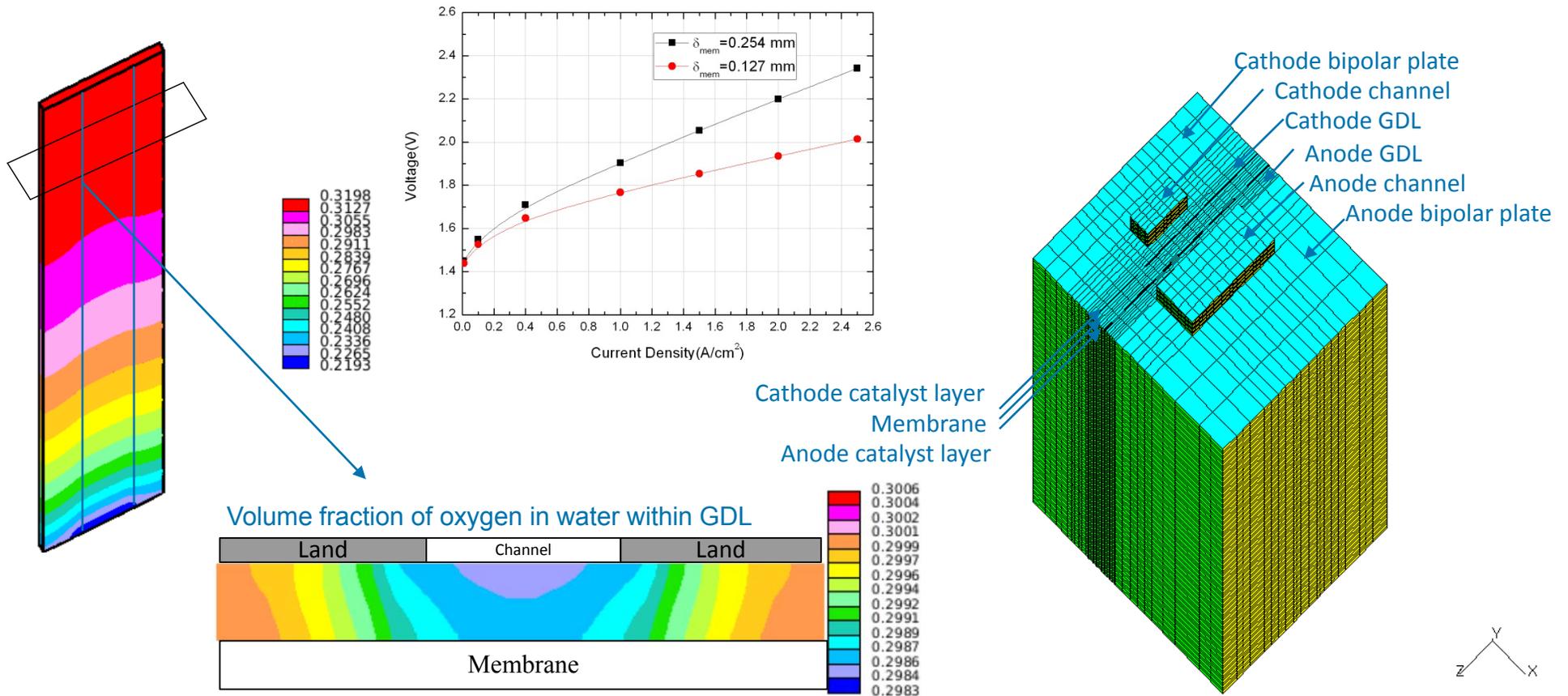
- Present program work impact on MEA costs



Technical Accomplishments

Subtask 2.1: Computational Model

- Computational model being validated against test data



Relevance

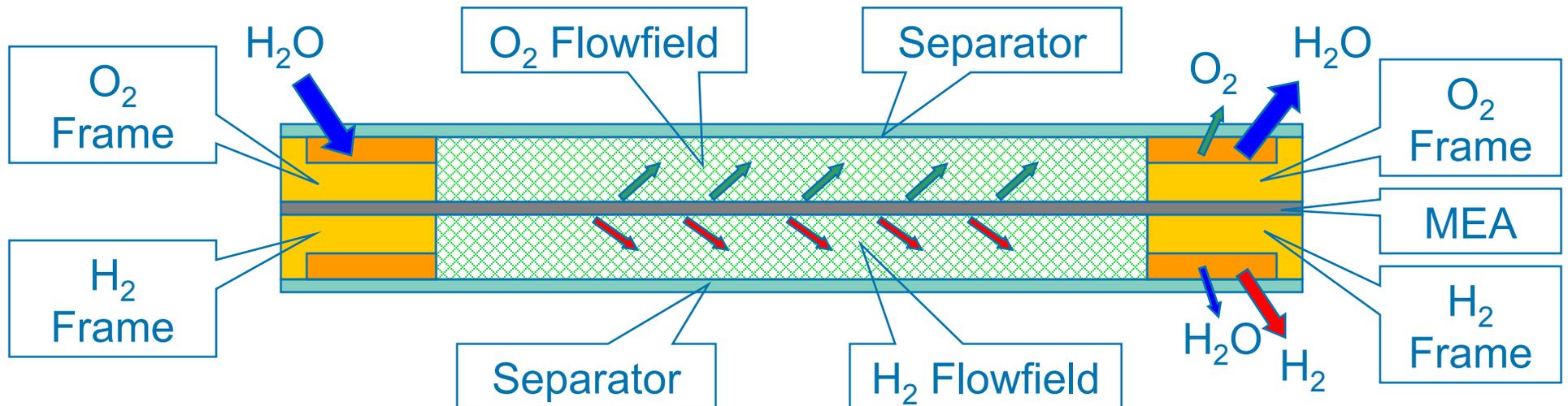
Task 2.1: Performance Prediction

- Cell component architecture can be refined in light of model predictions for:
 - Current density distribution
 - Electrical potential distributions
 - Volume fraction of water and gases
 - Heat distribution

Technical Accomplishments

Subtask 2.2: Cell Improvements

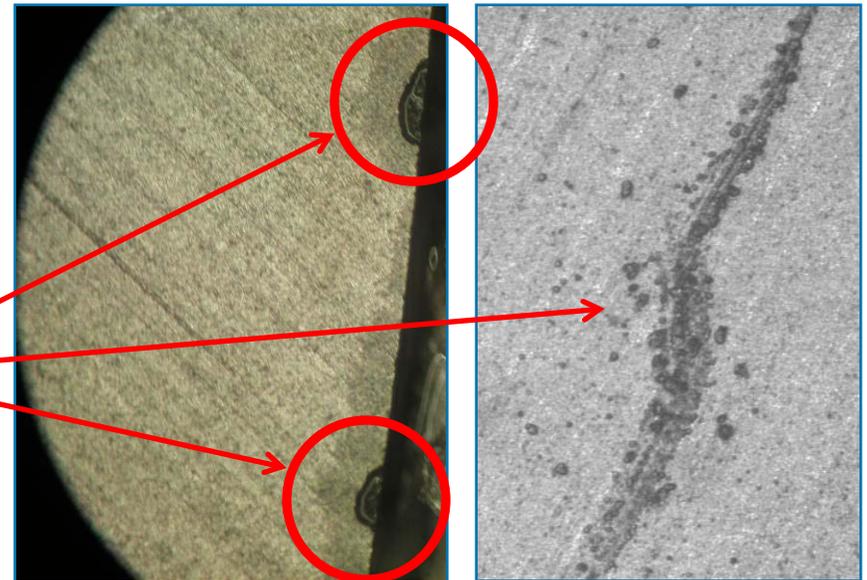
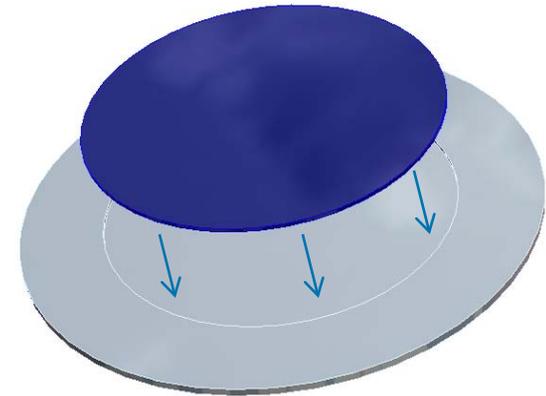
- New design successfully reduces part count and assembly time while improving cell robustness
- New frames with integrated features qualified and used for prototype cell build
- Prototype flowfields fabricated using production tooling and techniques



Technical Accomplishments

Subtask 2.3: Alternative Materials

- Test wafers imbedded within modified cell parts
- Preliminary results show favorable performance
- Coating is protective when present and continuous
 - Some defects observed before operation
 - Evidence of corrosion observed post operation
 - Corrosion rate not yet fully quantified, microscopic levels

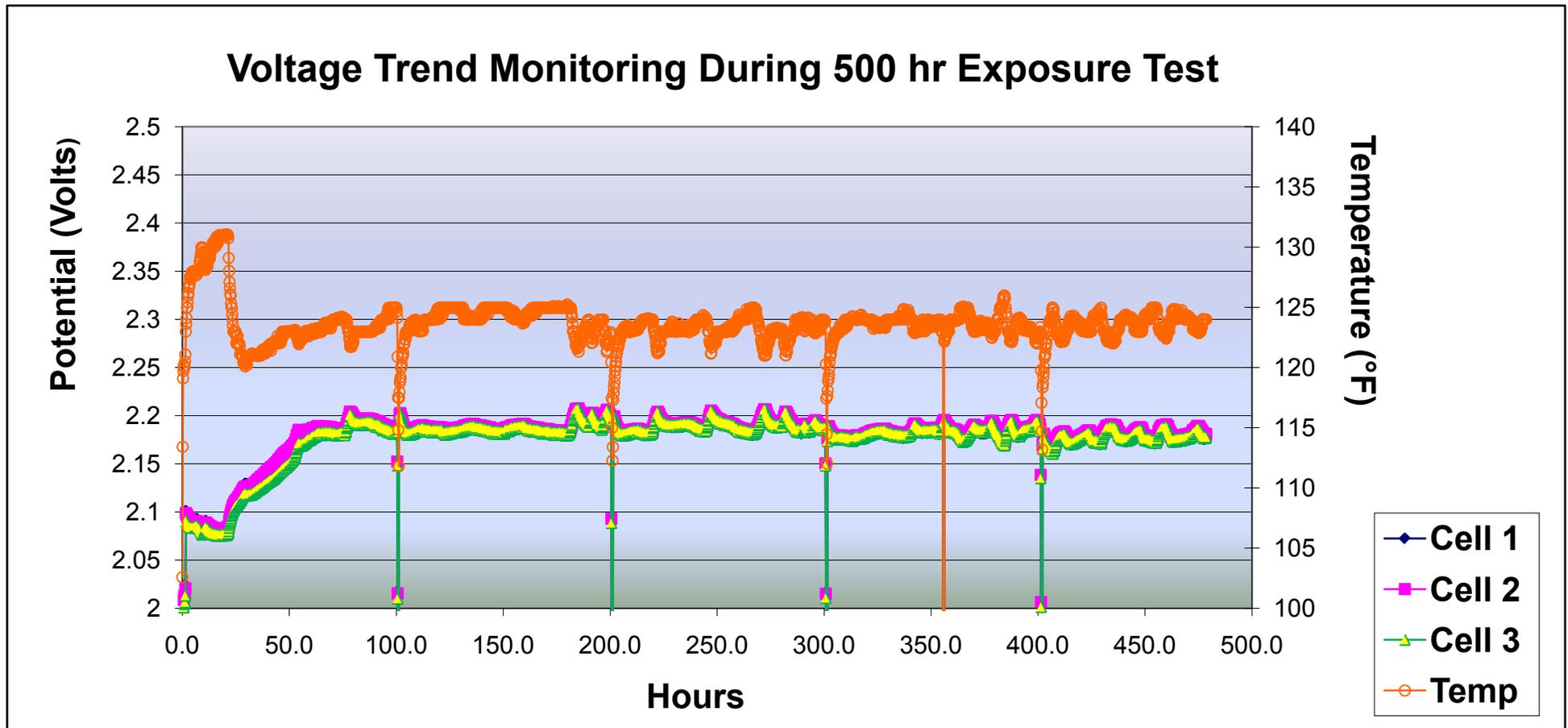


300 μm

Relevance

Task 2.3: In-Cell Coating Performance

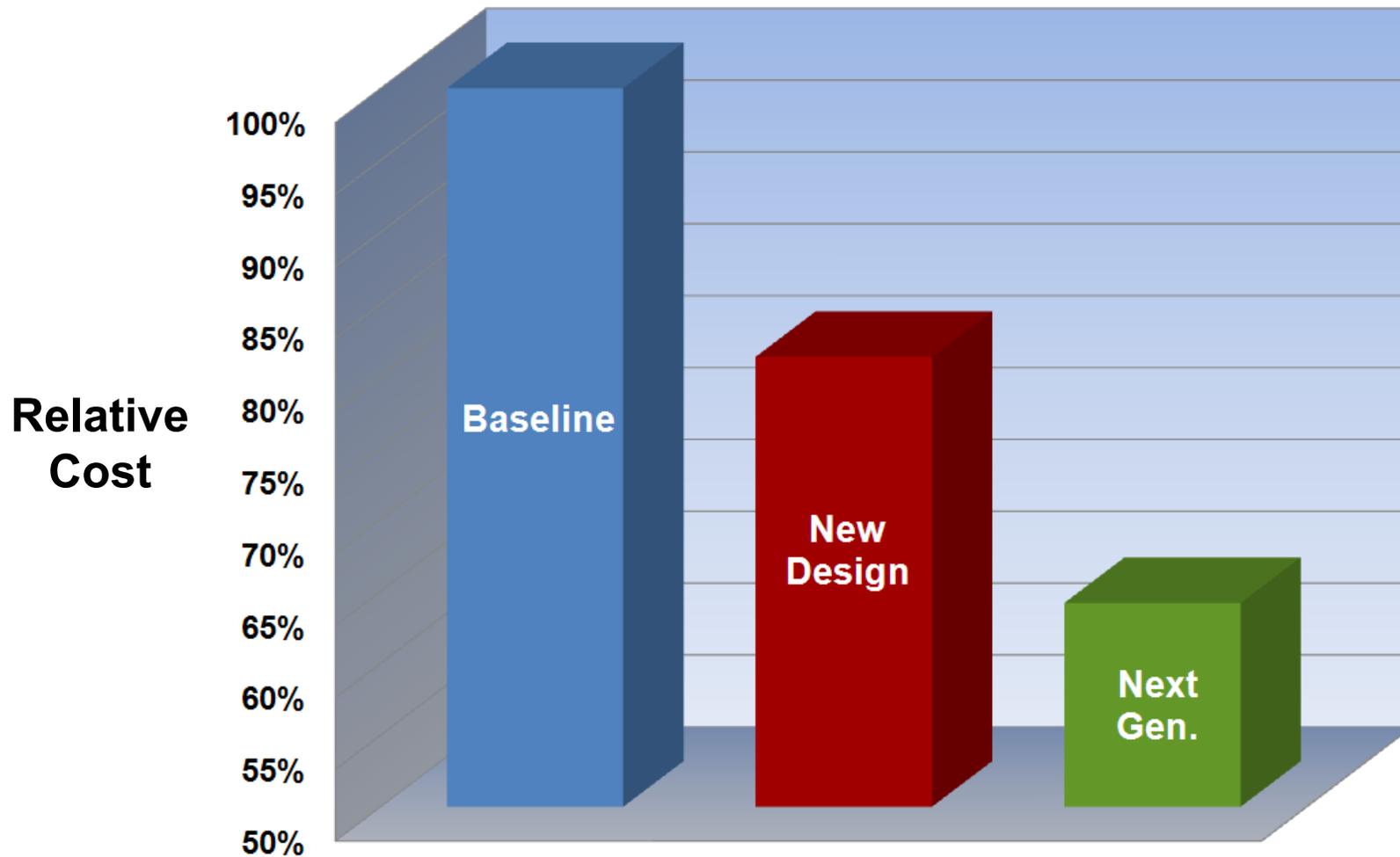
- Maintained stable potential of above 2 Volts for 500 hr test



Relevance

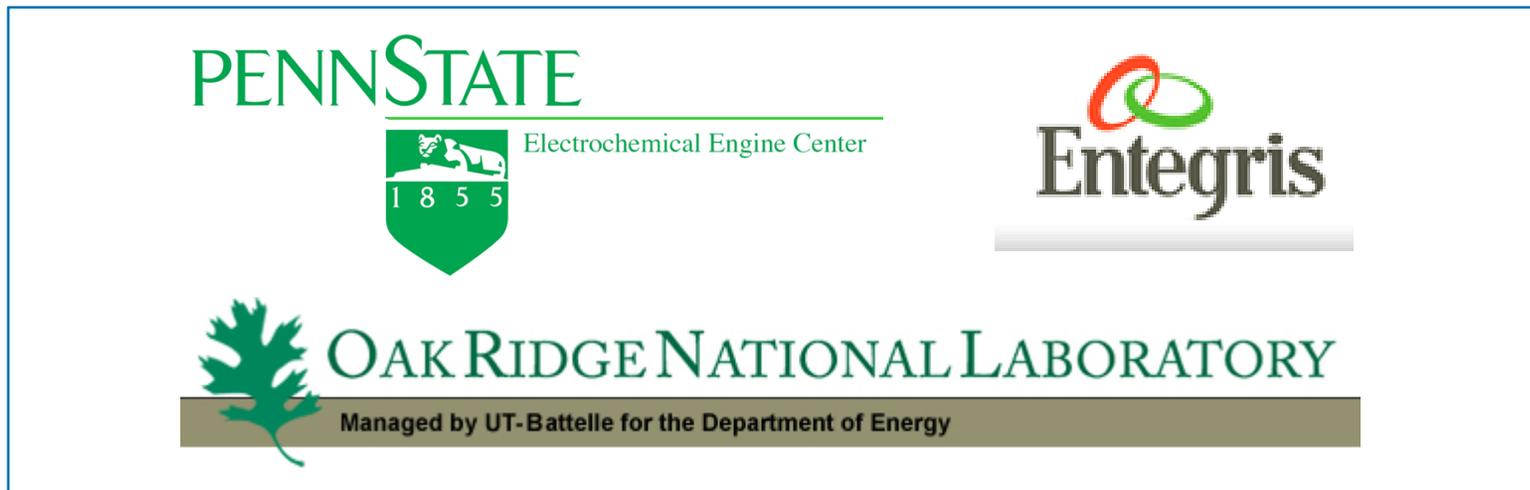
Tasks 2.2 and 2.3: Cell Cost Reductions

- Present program work impact on cell cost



Collaboration

- Partners
 - Entegris (Industry): Demonstrating alternative materials and coating techniques for reduced cost flowfields
 - Penn State (Academic): Developing a full computational model of a functioning electrolyzer cell
 - Oak Ridge National Laboratory: (Federal) Investigating advanced coating materials and deposition techniques (Phase 2)

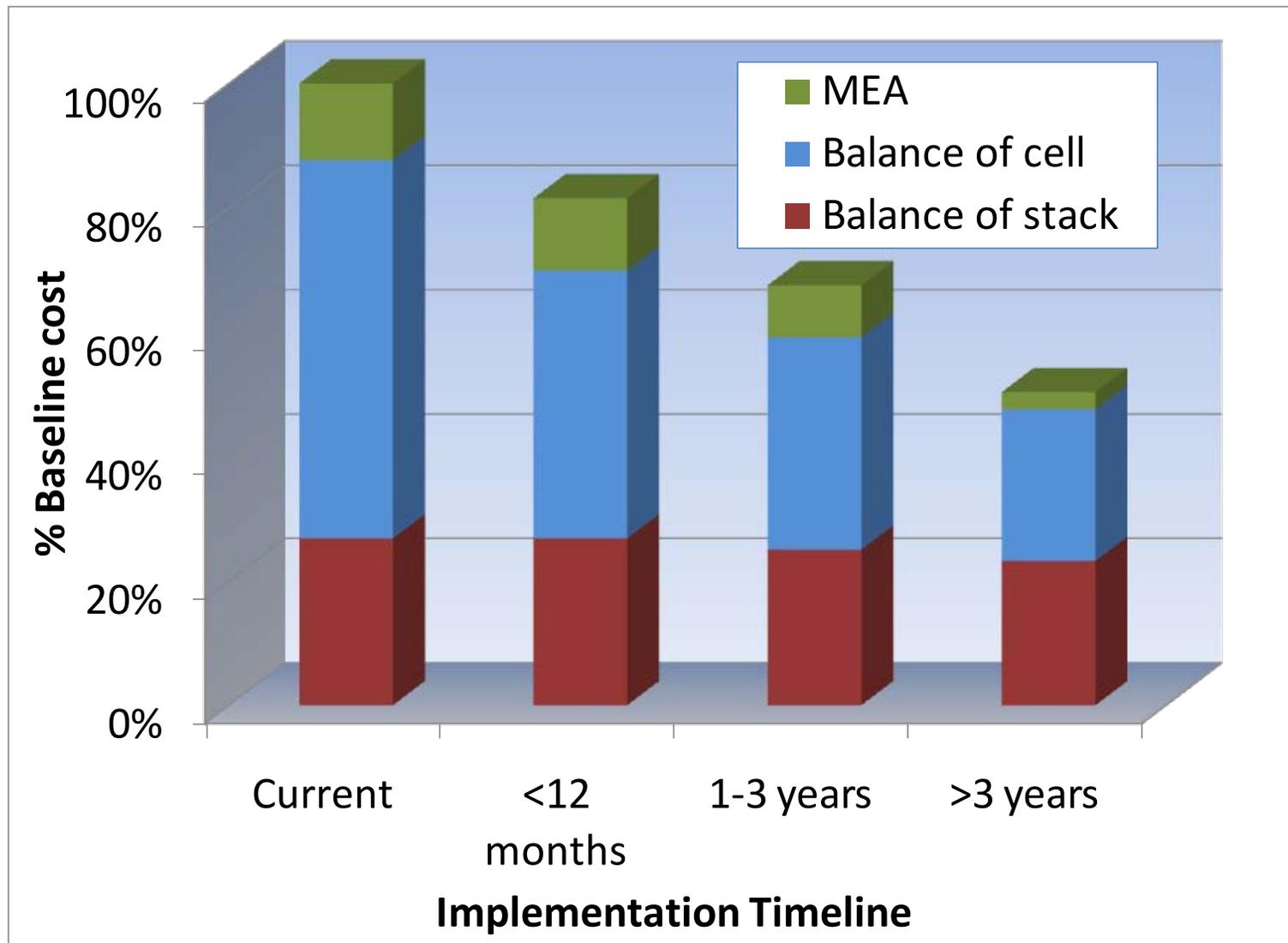


Future Work

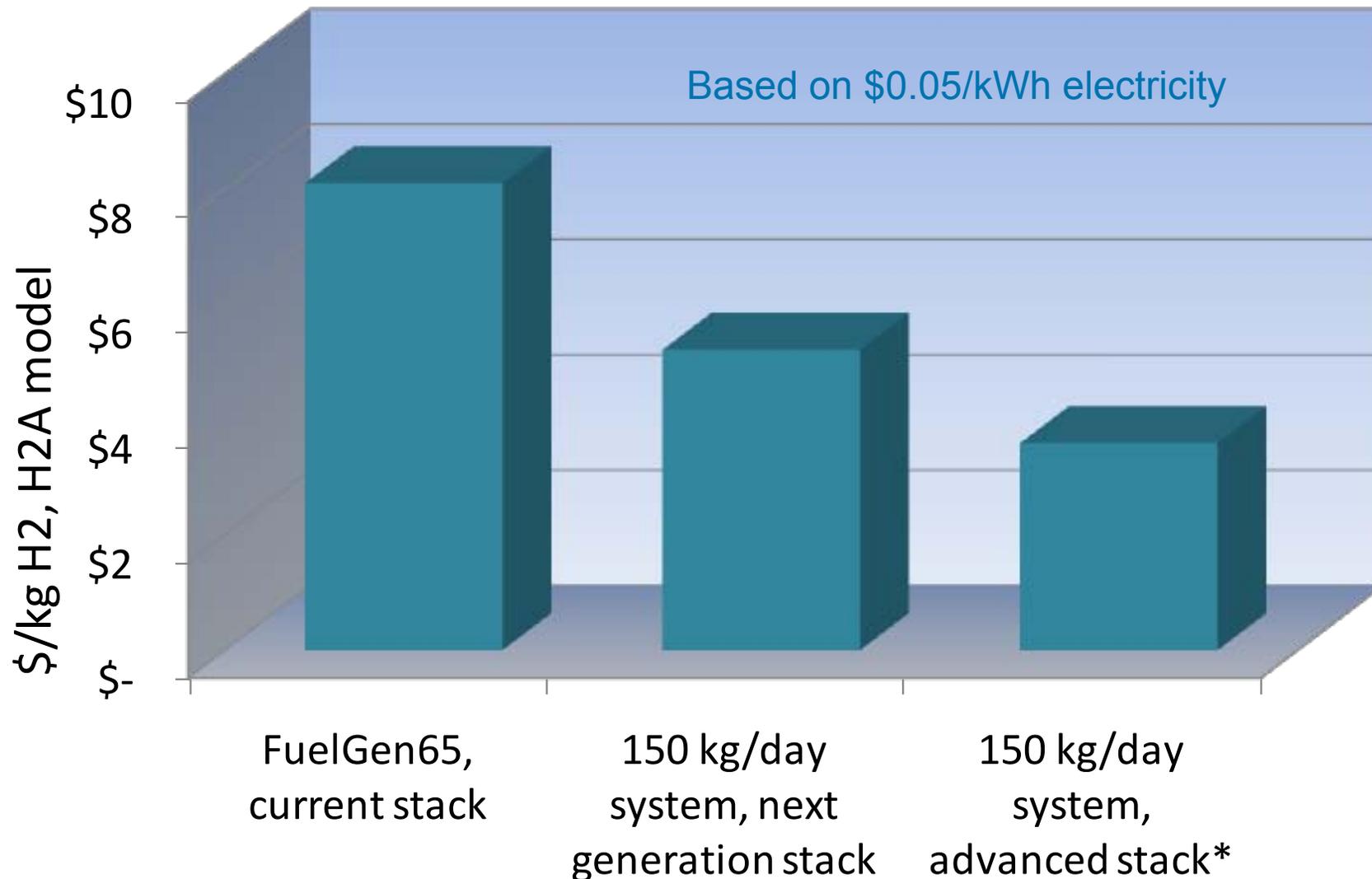
- Task 2.1 Optimize catalyst application process
- Task 2.2 Monitor operational prototype stack
- Task 2.3 Continue long term materials compatibility screening and evaluation of alternative designs
- Task 3.0 Operate various flowfield designs
- Task 4.0 Perform H2A analysis for end design

Future Cell Stack Cost Reduction

- A pathway has been identified to significantly lower cell cost



Resulting Hydrogen Cost Progression



*Assumes volumes of 500 units/year

Summary

- Relevance: Cost savings at the electrolyzer cell level directly impacts hydrogen production costs
- Approach: Reduce cost of largest contributors first
- Technical Accomplishments:
 - Catalyst: Demonstrated reduced catalyst loading while maintaining desired electrical performance
 - Flowfield: Reduced part count through integration and elimination of complex subassemblies
- Collaborations:
 - Cell Model: Will allow for optimization of components
 - Entegris/ORNL materials: Can provide alternatives to costly metals
- Proposed Future Work:
 - Continue development and verification of unitized flowfield architectures