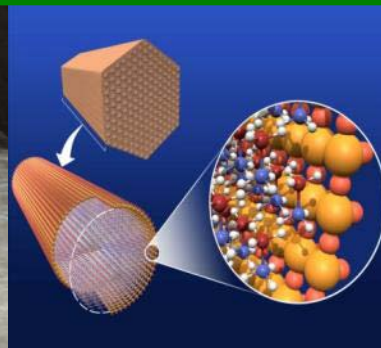




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



Fuel Cells Sub-program - Session Introduction-

Dimitrios Papageorgopoulos

*2011 Annual Merit Review and Peer Evaluation Meeting
May 10, 2011*

GOAL: Develop and demonstrate fuel cell power system technologies for stationary, portable, and transportation applications

Develop fuel cell systems to meet DOE targets, including:

Transportation:

- Efficiency of 60% at 25% of rated power
- Cost of \$30/kW
- Durability of 5000 hours

Stationary (CHP):

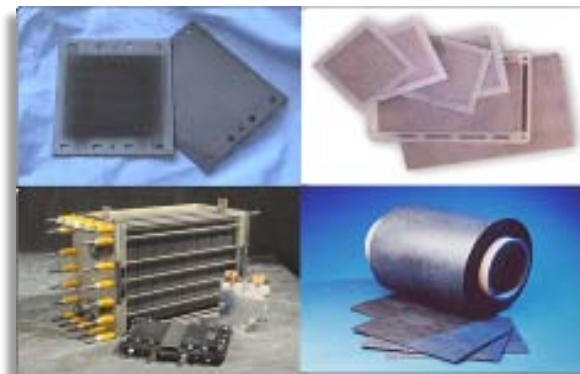
- Efficiency of 45%
- Durability of 60,000

Auxiliary Power Units:

- Efficiency of 40% at rated power
- Cost of \$1000/kW
- Durability of 20,000 hours

Portable Power:

- Power density of 100 W/L
- Durability of 5000 hours



The Fuel Cells sub-program supports research and development of fuel cell and fuel cell systems with a primary focus on reducing cost and improving durability. Efforts are balanced to achieve a comprehensive approach to fuel cells for near-, mid-, and longer-term applications.

FOCUS AREAS

Stack Components

Catalysts
Membranes
GDL s and Seals
Bipolar Plates
MEAs and Integration
High-Temperature Fuel Cells

Operation and Performance

Mass transport
Durability
Impurities

Systems and Balance of Plant (BOP)

BOP components
Stationary power
Fuel processor subsystems
Portable power
APUs and emerging markets

Barriers

Cost
Durability
Air/thermal/water management
Application Form Factor
Fuel flexibility for stationary applications

Strategy

Materials and systems R&D to achieve low-cost, high-performance fuel cell systems

Fuel Cell R&D

Testing and Cost/Technical Assessments

R&D portfolio is technology neutral and includes different types of fuel cells

Challenges: Catalysts and Supports

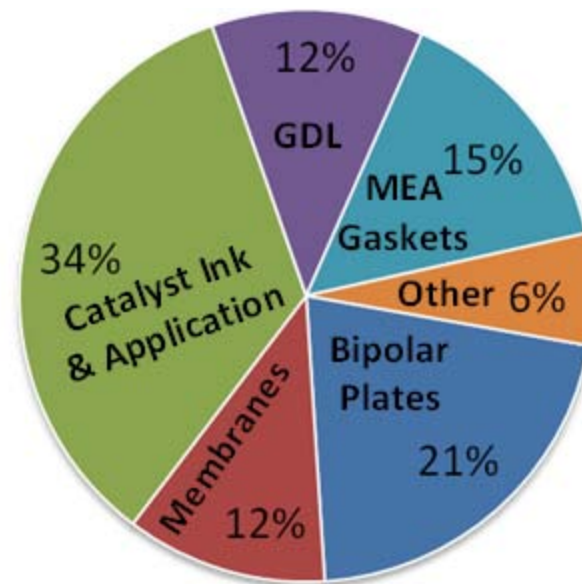
Challenges:

- *Platinum (Pt) cost is ~34% of total stack cost*
- *Catalyst durability needs improvement*

Four Strategies for Catalysts & Supports R&D:

- **Lower PGM Content**
 - Improved Pt catalyst utilization and durability
- **Pt Alloys**
 - Pt-based alloys with comparable performance to Pt and cost less
- **Novel Support Structures**
 - Non-carbon supports and alternative carbon structures
- **Non-PGM catalysts**
 - Non-precious metal catalysts with improved performance and durability

Stack Cost - \$25/kW



DTI, 2010 analysis, scaled to high volume production of 500,000 units/yr

Used \$1100/Troy Ounce for Pt Cost

Challenges: Membranes

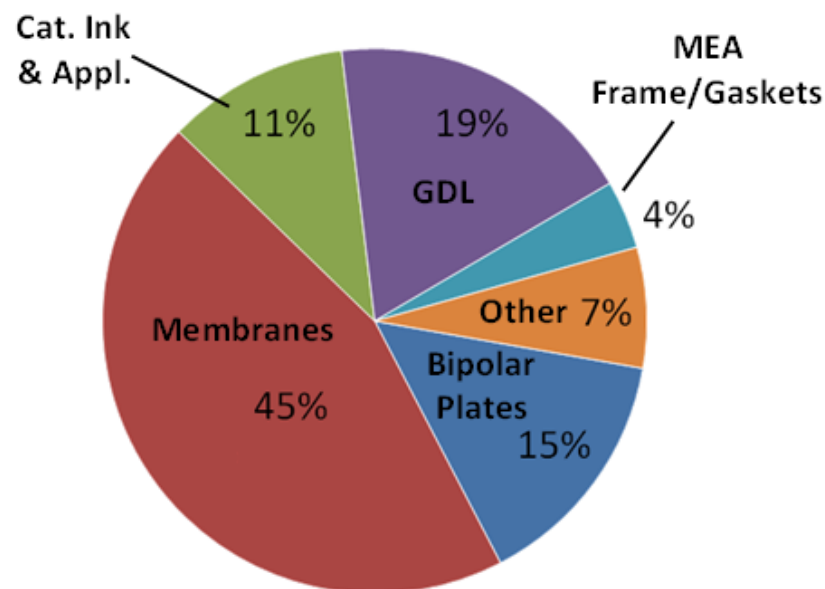
Challenges:

- *Membranes account for 45% of stack cost at low volume*
- *Limits on operating range*
- *Chemical and mechanical durability*

Membrane R&D:

- **High-Temperature, Low Humidity Conductivity**
 - Phase segregation (polymer & membrane)
 - Non-aqueous proton conductors
 - Hydrophilic additives
- **High Conductivity and Durability Across Operating Range with Cycling**
 - Mechanical support or membrane reinforcement
 - Chemical stabilization (additives, end-group capping)
 - Polymer structure (side chain length, grafting, cross-linking, backbone properties, blends, EW)
 - Processing parameters (temperature, solvents)
 - New materials

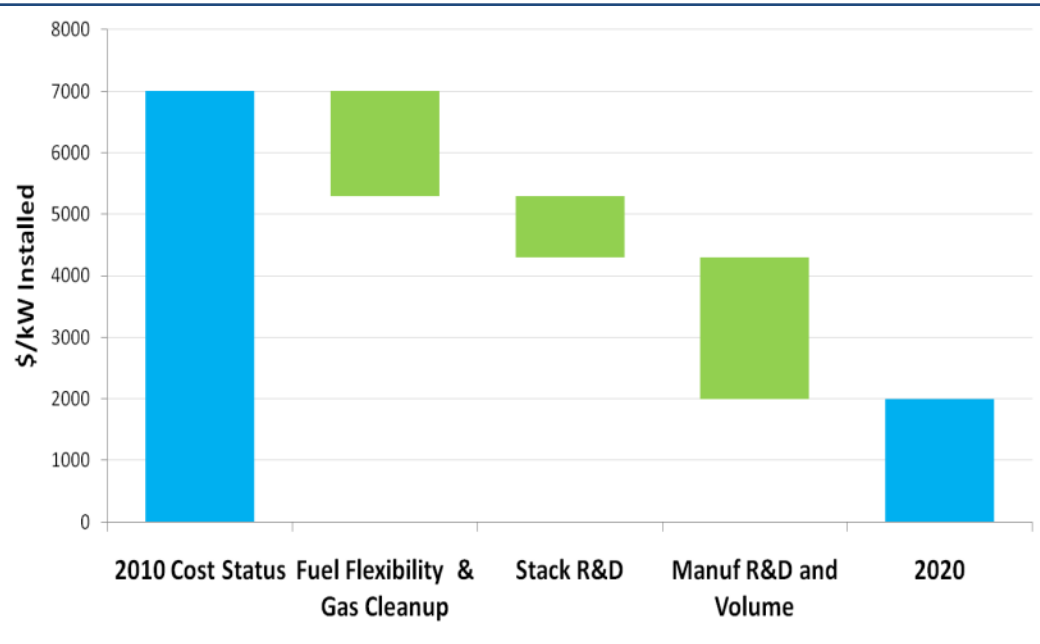
Stack Cost - \$144/kW



DTI, 2010 analysis, production of 1,000 units/yr

Technical and cost gap analyses of molten carbonate fuel cell (MCFC) and phosphoric acid fuel cell (PAFC) stationary power plants identify pathways for reducing costs.

Medium-Scale Fuel Cell CHP with Biogas



Development of a cost-effective process for removing fuel contaminants would allow for fuel flexibility.

Key areas identified:

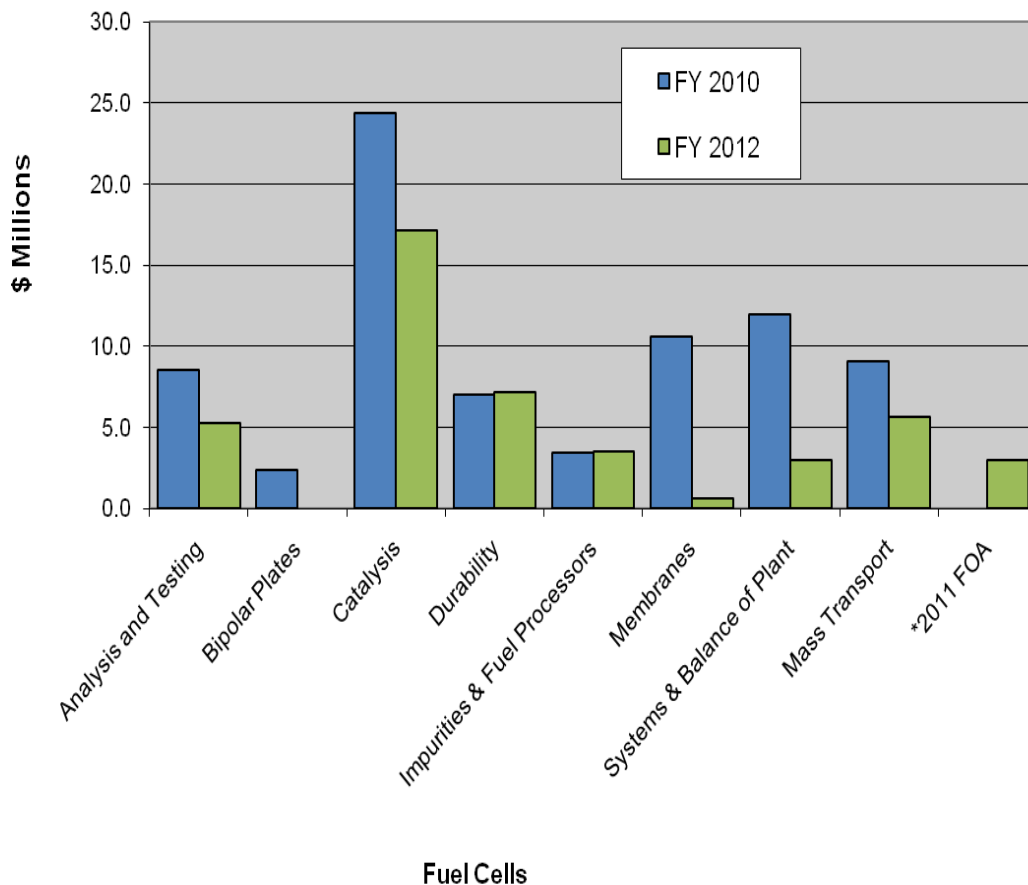
➤ For MCFC, the service life of the fuel cell stack needs to be extended by:

- reducing electrolyte losses
- reducing cathode dissolution
- increasing the stability of the electrolyte support material

➤ For PAFC, cost reductions could be achieved by reducing:

- platinum loading
- the impact of the anion adsorption on the cathode catalyst

FY 2012 REQUEST = \$45.4M
FY 2010 APPROPRIATION = \$77.4M



¹Systems & Balance of Plant includes Stationary and Portable Power

*subject to appropriations

EMPHASIS:

is on science and engineering at the cell level, and from a systems perspective, on integration and component interactions:

- Develop improved fuel cell catalysts and membrane electrolytes
- Identify degradation mechanisms and approaches for mitigating the effects
- Characterize and optimize transport phenomena improving MEA and stack performance
- Investigate and quantify effects of impurities on fuel cell performance
- Develop low-cost, durable, system balance-of-plant components

Reduced the projected high-volume cost of fuel cells to \$51/kW (2010)*

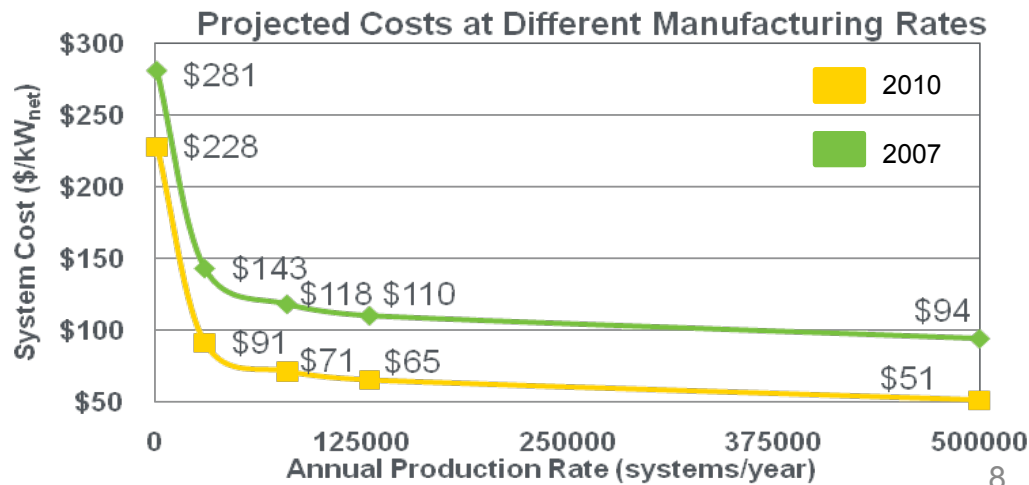
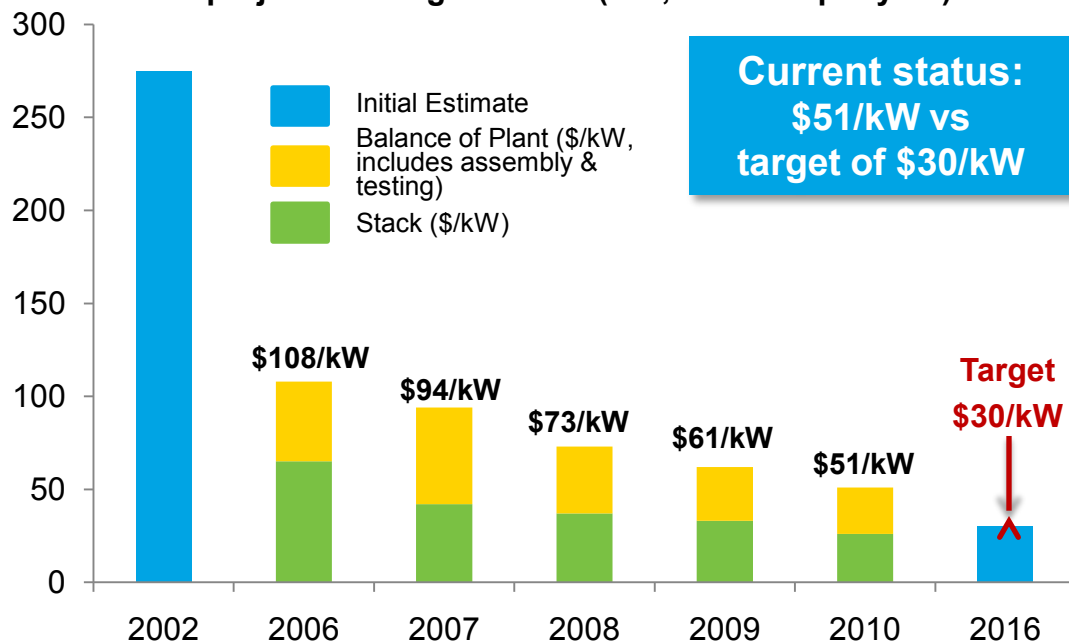
- *More than 30% reduction since 2008*
- *More than 80% reduction since 2002*

*Based on projection to high-volume manufacturing (500,000 units/year).

**Panel found \$60 – \$80/kW to be a “valid estimate”:
http://hydrogendoedev.nrel.gov/peer_reviews.html

http://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/pdfs/10004_fuel_cell_cost.pdf

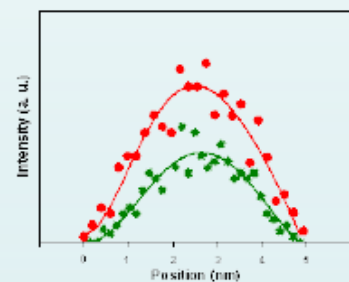
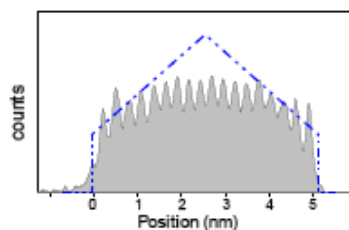
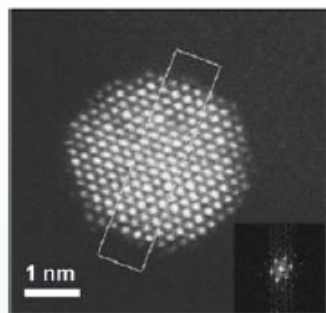
Projected Transportation Fuel Cell System Cost -projected to high-volume (500,000 units per year)-



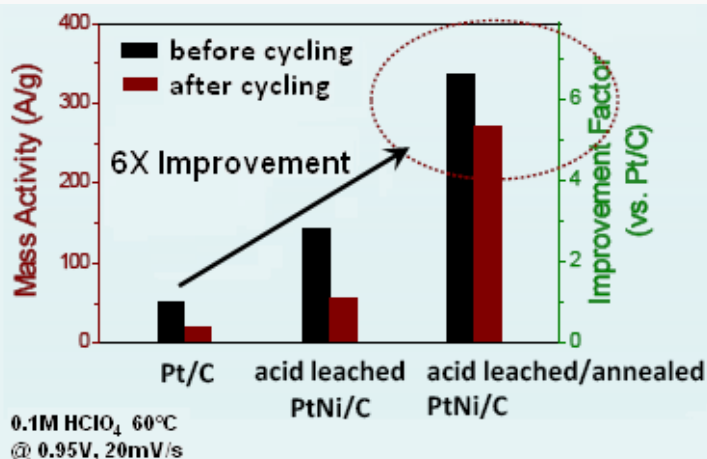
Progress: Catalysts

Catalysts: Nano-segregated binary and ternary catalysts demonstrate performance more than 6X that of platinum.

Nanosegregated Binary (PtNi)



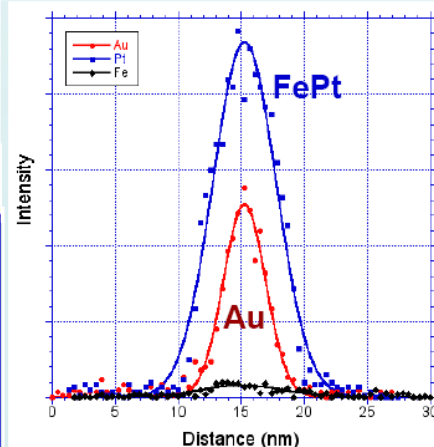
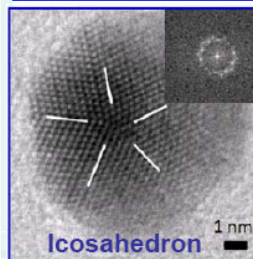
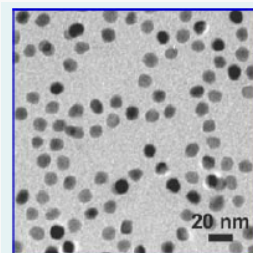
Multilayered Pt-skin
surfaces confirmed
for PtNi annealed NPs



Performance: Nanosegregated PtNi/C catalysts have ORR mass activity **~0.35 A/mg** in MEA testing – *approaching 0.44 A/mg target*

Durability: 3X improved retention of mass activity after 20,000 potential cycles compared to Pt/C

Nanosegregated Ternary (PtFeAu)



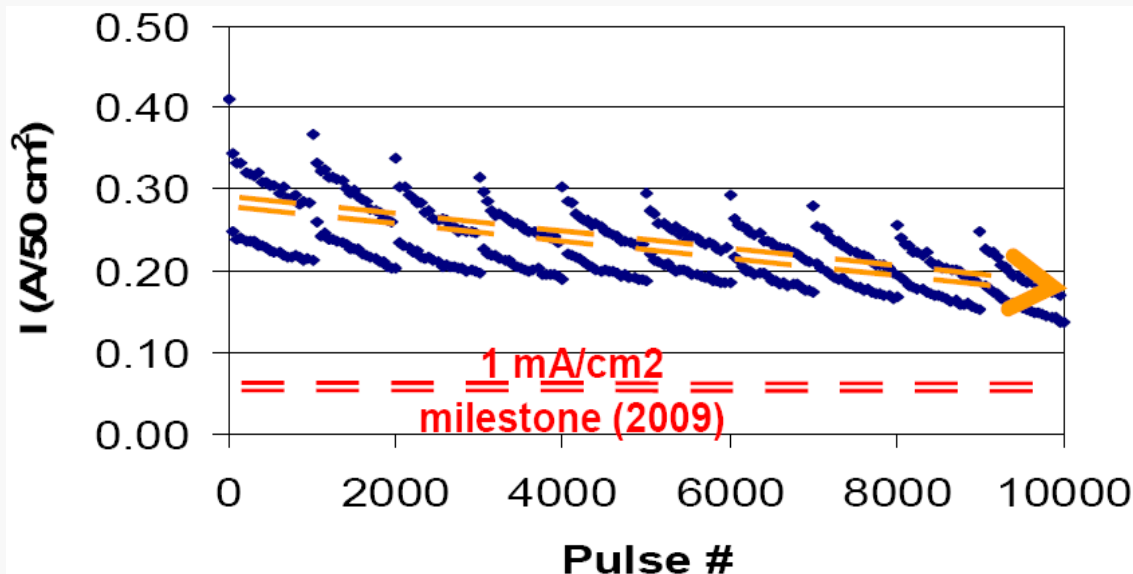
Performance: FePt(shell)/Au(core) demonstrates ORR mass activity more than 3X that of Pt/C

Durability: Maintains 80% of initial activity after 80,000 potential cycles (cf. less than 20% for Pt/C)

Progress: Catalysts

Catalysts: New cathode and anode catalysts demonstrate durability under startup/shutdown.

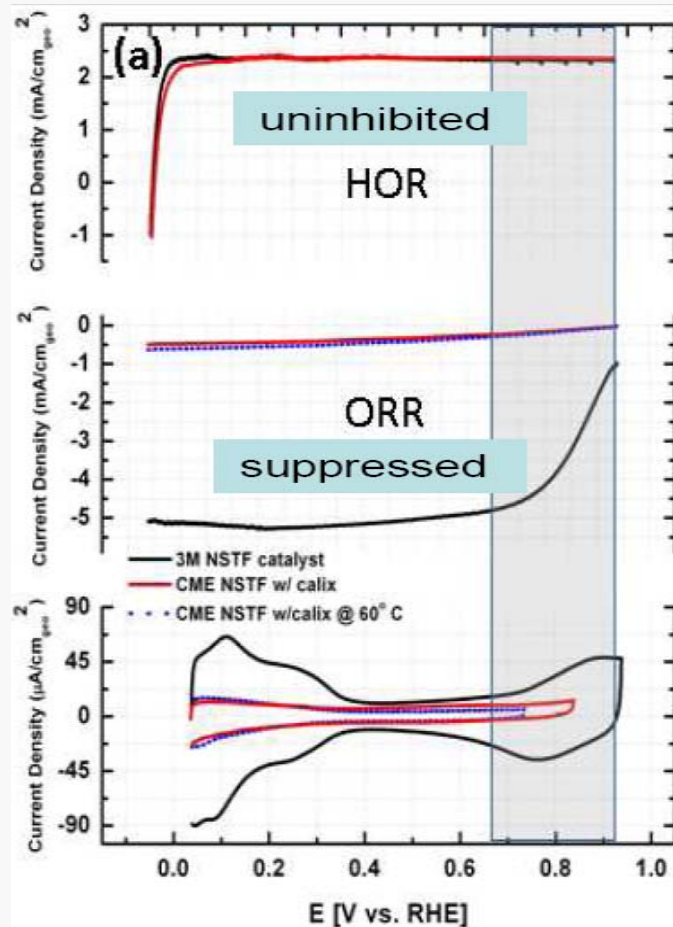
Cathode side: enhance OER to prevent catalyst/support oxidation, while maintaining ORR performance



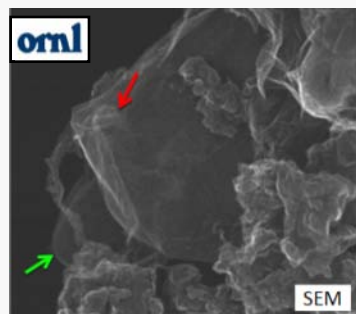
OER performance greatly exceeds milestone, and is durable for more than 10,000 cycles

New catalyst modifiers allow achievement of 10,000 simulated startup/shutdown cycles with only 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ additional PGM

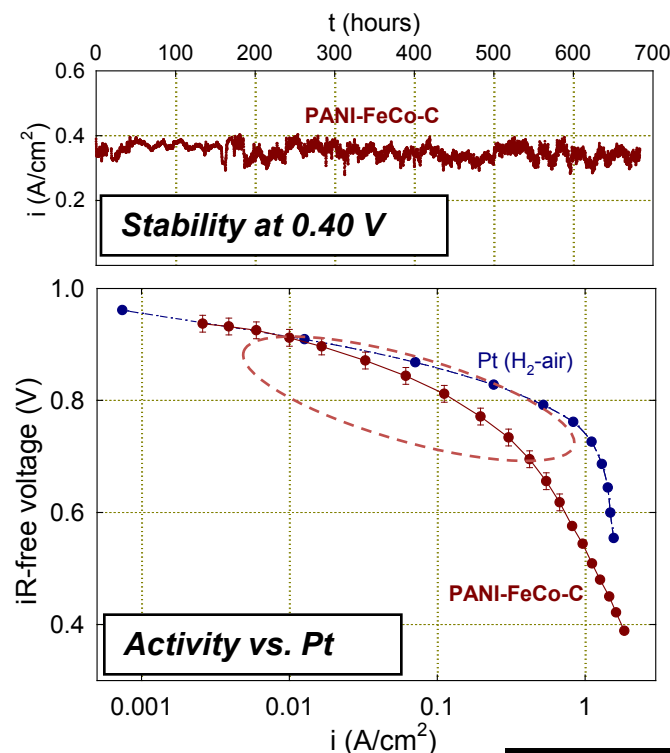
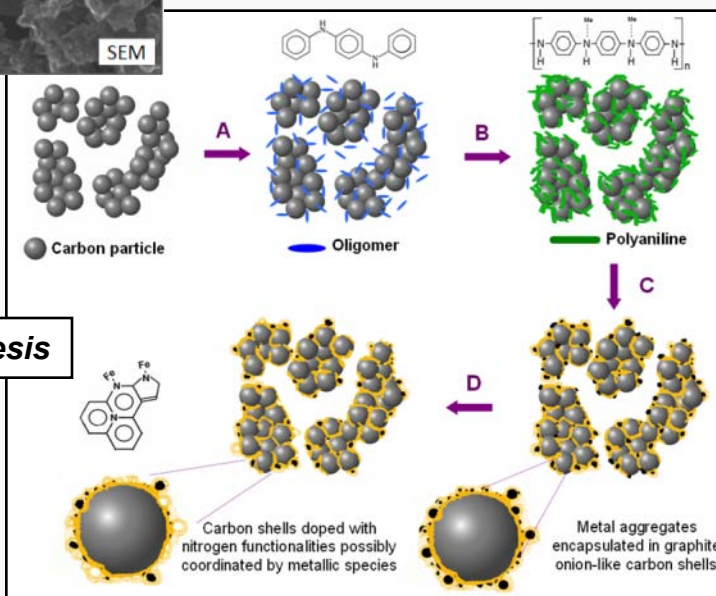
Anode side: suppress ORR to prevent cell reversal, while maintaining HOR performance



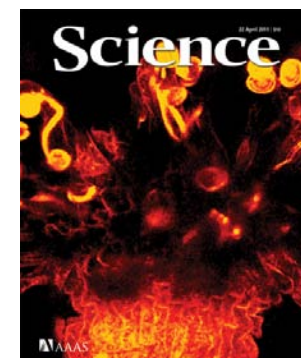
Catalysts: Non-PGM catalysts demonstrate activity approaching that of platinum.



Catalyst SEM: Layered-graphene sheet marked with green arrow; FeCo-containing nanoparticle shown with red arrow.



G. Wu, K. L. More, C. M. Johnston, P. Zelenay,
Science, **332**, 443-7 (2011)

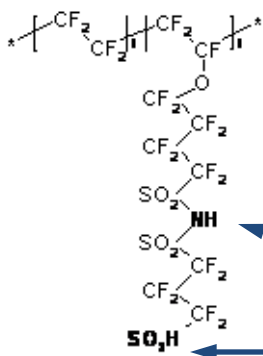


P. Zelenay et al., LANL

- High ORR activity reached with polyaniline-based and cyanamide-based catalysts
- Intrinsic catalyst activity is projected to exceed target of 130 A/cm³ at 0.80 V

Membranes: Innovative membranes demonstrate high conductivity at low RH.

- PFIA membranes **meet most DOE targets** for performance and durability
- PFIA maintains high crystallinity at lower equivalent weight than PFSA's
→ **better mechanical properties**
- High conductivity with PFIA under dry conditions: 0.087 S/cm @ 120 °C, 25% RH



PFIA

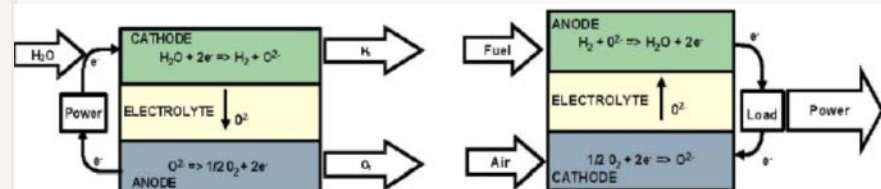
Two
superacid
sites per
side chain

		3M 2011 Status	2015 target
ASR at 120° C (H ₂ O pp 40-80 kPa)	Ohm cm ²	.023 (40 kPa) 0.012 (80kPa)	<0.02
ASR at 80° C (H ₂ O pp 25-45 kPa)	Ohm cm ²	0.013 (25 kPa) 0.006 (44 kPa)	<0.02
ASR at 30° C (H ₂ O pp 4 kPa)	Ohm cm ²	0.02 (3.8 kPa)	<0.03
ASR at -20° C	Ohm cm ²	0.10	<0.2
O ₂ cross-over	mA/cm ²	≤1.0	<2
H ₂ cross-over	mA/cm ²	≤1.8	<2
<u>Durability</u> Mechanical (%RH Cycle)	Cycles	>20,000	>20,000
Chemical (OCV)	Hours	>1100+	>500

S. Hamrock et al., 3M

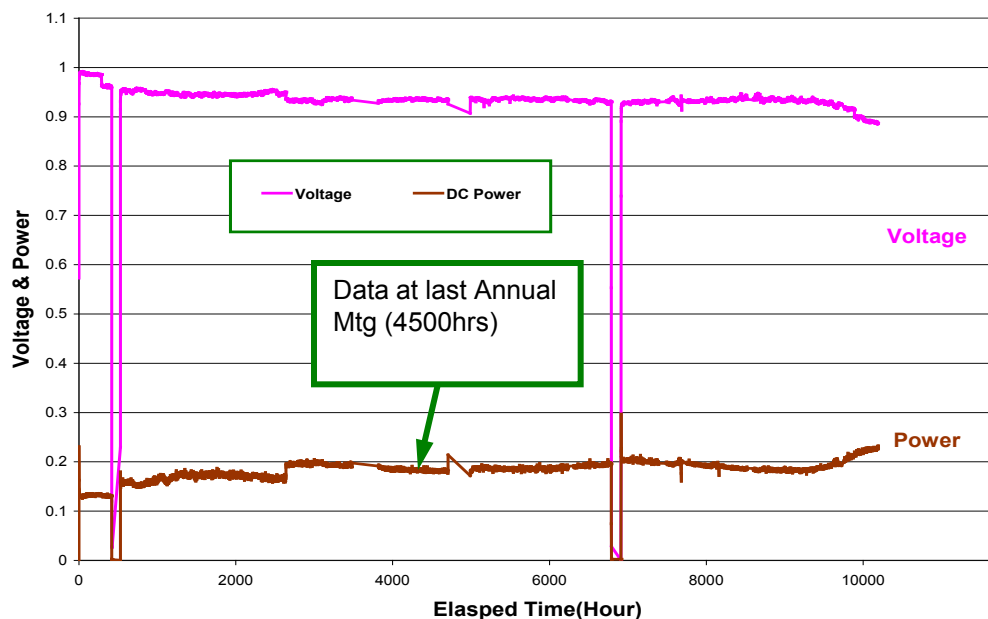
Stationary SOFCs: Improved performance and durability of SOFC systems

Reversible SOFCs under development at Versa Power Systems provide hydrogen generation and energy storage capability



Project Targets Met in 2011:

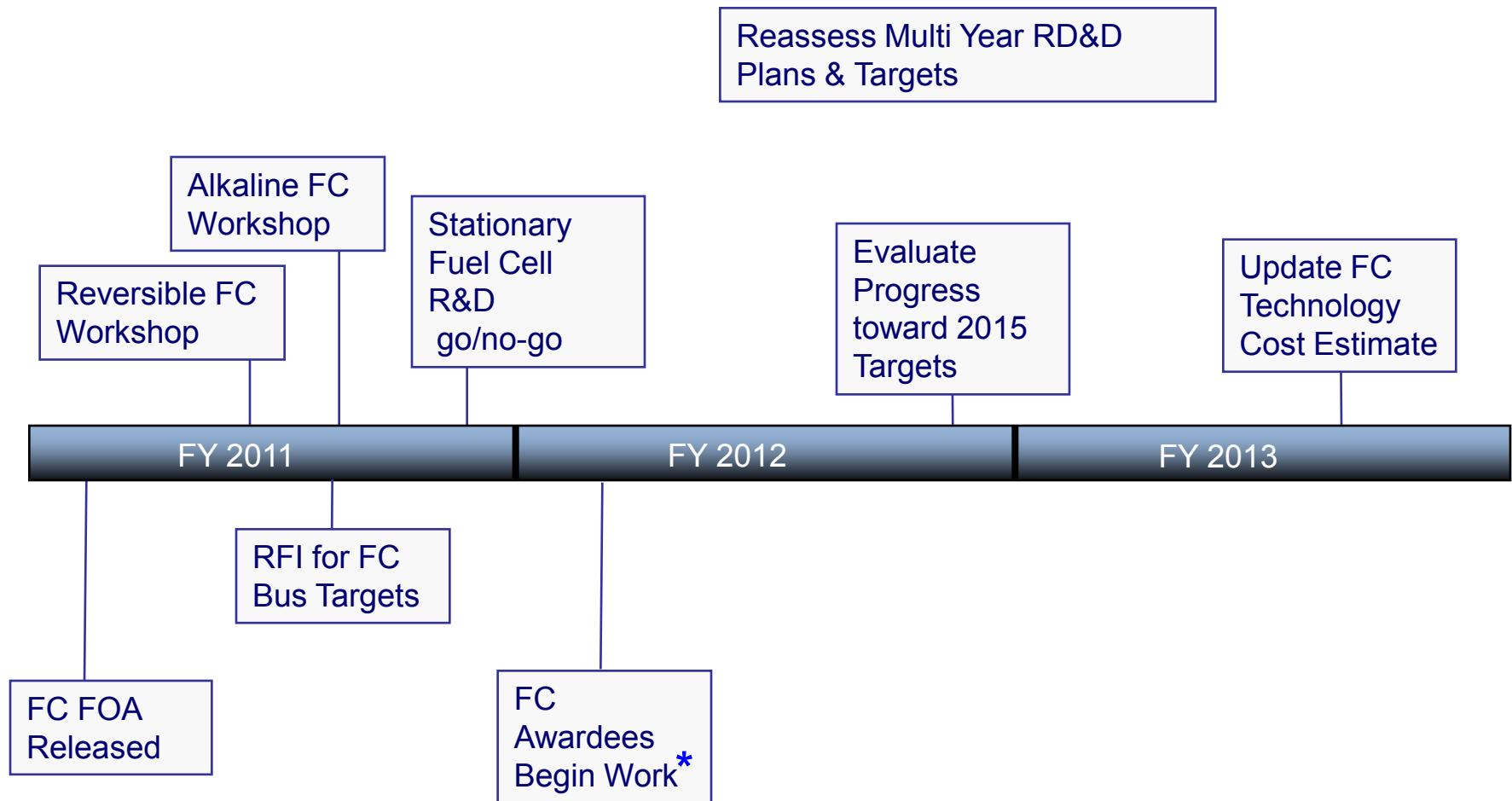
Metric	Target	Status
Performance (Area specific resistance in both SOFC and SOEC operating modes)	$< 0.3 \Omega\text{-cm}^2$	0.223 $\Omega\text{-cm}^2$ in SOEC 0.224 $\Omega\text{-cm}^2$ in SOFC
Degradation (Overall decay rate)	$< 4\%$ per 1000 hours	$\sim 1.5\%$ per 1000 hours
Operating Duration	> 1000 hours	1005 hours (as of Go/No-Go Decision)
Operating Current Density	$> 300 \text{ mA/cm}^2$	500 mA/cm^2



Acumentrics has achieved more than 10,000 hours operation of an SOFC in 2011 – more than double the 2010 durability



Key Milestones and Future Plans



** Subject to appropriations*

- This is a review, not a conference.
- Presentations will begin precisely at the scheduled times.
- Talks will be 20 minutes and Q&A 10 minutes.
- Reviewers have priority for questions over the general audience.
- Reviewers should be seated in front of the room for convenient access by the microphone attendants during the Q&A.
- Please mute all cell phones, BlackBerries, etc.
- Photography and audio and video recording are not permitted.

- Deadline for final review form submittal is **May 20th at 5:00 PM EDT.**
- ORISE personnel are available on-site for assistance. A reviewer ready room is set-up in room *They Rosslyn Room* (on the lobby level) and will be open Tuesday –Thursday from 7:30 am to 6:00 pm and Friday 7:30 am to 2:00 pm.
- Reviewers are invited to a brief feedback session – at 3:45 pm on Thursday, in this room.

Fuel Cells Team

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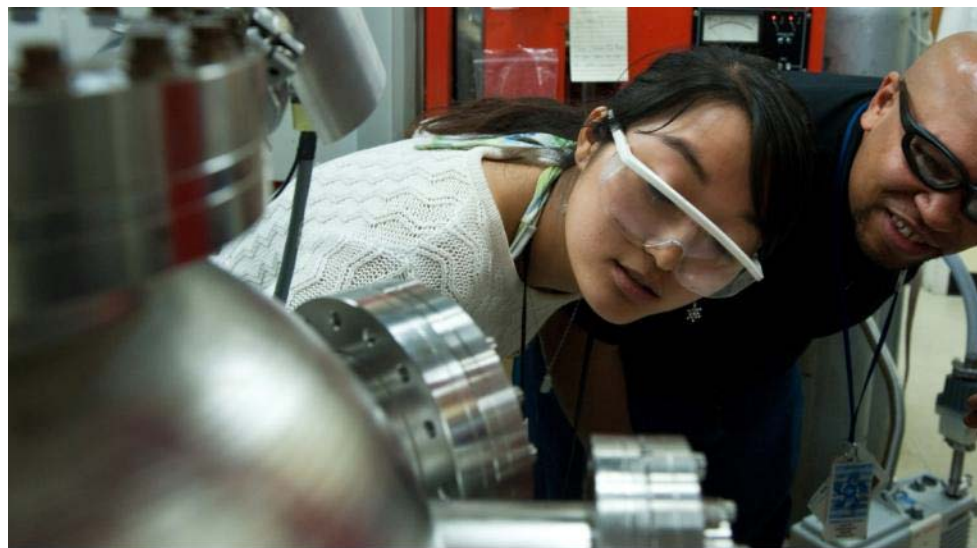
Jesse Adams, Greg Kleen, Dave Peterson, Katie Randolph, Reginald Tyler
Golden Field Office

Acknowledgements:

Tom Benjamin, John Kopasz, Walt Podolski (ANL)

Stephanie Byham (Sentech, Inc), Larry Blair (Consultant)

- Fuel Cell Technologies Program Opportunities Available
 - Conduct applied research at universities, national laboratories, and other research facilities
 - Up to five positions are available in the areas of hydrogen production, hydrogen delivery, hydrogen storage, and fuel cells
- ☐ Applications are due June 30, 2011
 - ☐ Winners will be announced mid-August
 - ☐ Fellowships will begin in mid-November 2011



www.eere.energy.gov/education/postdoctoral_fellowships/

**Postdoctoral fellowships in
hydrogen and fuel cell research ►**

Principal Participating Organizations

• Testing and Technical Assessments

- LANL
- Directed Technologies
- TIAx
- NREL
- ANL
- ORNL
- NIST

• Balance of Plant

- W. L. Gore & Associates
- Stark State College
- Dynalene

• Bipolar Plates

- TreadStone Technologies
- ORNL
- ANL

• Catalysts & Supports

- BNL
- PNNL
- 3M
- UTC
- LBNL
- ANL
- LANL
- General Motors
- Northeastern University
- University of South Carolina
- Illinois Institute of Technology
- NREL

• Durability

- Ballard
- LANL
- Plug Power
- UTC
- ANL
- Nuvera Fuel Cells
- University of Connecticut

• Impurities and Fuel Processors

- NREL
- University of Connecticut
- Clemson University
- University of Hawaii
- DuPont
- Rolls Royce

• Membranes

- Giner Electrochemical Systems
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- FuelCell Energy
- University of Central Florida
- 3M
- Vanderbilt University
- Colorado School of Mines
- Case Western Reserve University
- LANL
- Sandia National Laboratory
- Ion Power
- University of Southern Mississippi
- Kettering University

• Portable Power

- Arkema Inc.
- University of North Florida
- LANL
- NREL

• Stationary Power

- Intelligent Energy
- Acumentrics
- Versa Power Systems
- UTC
- University of Akron
- Colorado School of Mines
- Stark State College

• Transport

- SNL
- LBNL
- Nuvera Fuel Cells
- Giner Electrochemical Systems
- General Motors
- Rochester IT
- LANL
- CFD Research Corporation