



FuelCell Energy

High Temperature Membrane with Humidification- Independent Cluster Structure

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FuelCell Energy, Inc.

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Project ID #
fc040

Overview

Timeline

- Project Start Date: Jun 2006
- Project End Date: Dec 2013

Budget

- Total Funding Spent:
\$2,193,028*
- Total Project Value:
\$2,241,225
- Cost Share Percentage:
28.6%

* as of 3/31/14

Barriers

- A. Durability: Membrane and MEA durability
- C. Performance: High MEA performance at low RH & high T

Partners

- Giner, Inc.
 - Supported membrane fabrication and characterization
- Univ. of Central Florida
 - Membrane characterization, MEA fabrication & evaluation
- Oak Ridge National Lab
 - Membrane and additive microstructural characterization
- Polymer Partner
 - Polymer & membrane fabrication & characterization
- Additive Partners
 - Additives synthesis & characterization
- Consultants
 - Polymer, additives



Relevance

Overall Objective:

Develop mechanically stabilized membranes that meet the DOE performance, life and cost targets, including improved area specific resistance and durability at 95 to 120°C and low relative humidity (25-50%).

FY14 Obj.: Enhance durability using support polymer

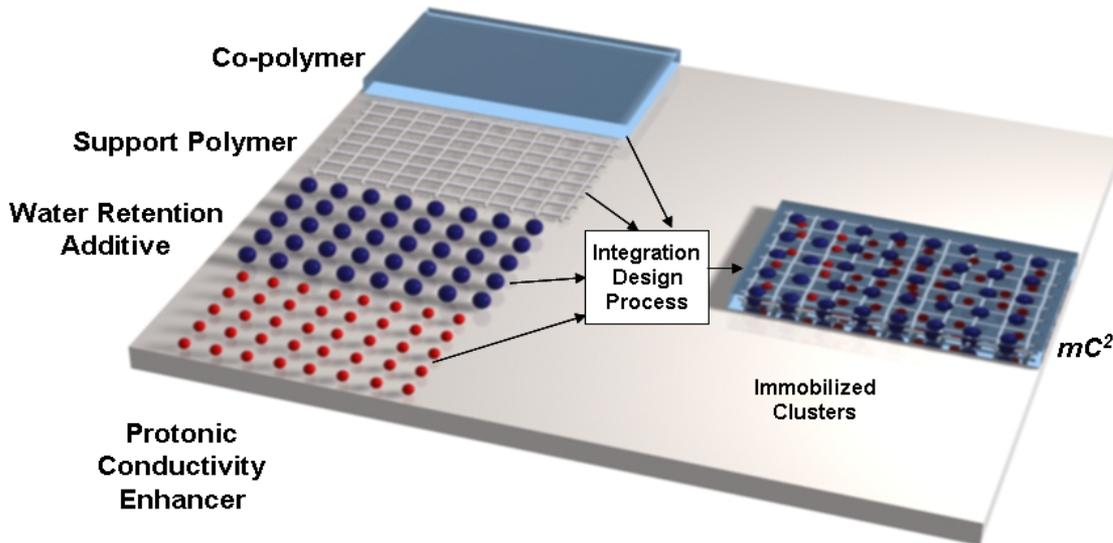
Relevance

Development Objectives for Composite Membrane:

- **Fabricate mC² membranes with polymer support structure**
- Develop improved membrane polymer
- Develop membrane additives with high water retention (nano-zeolites)
- Develop membrane additives with high proton conductivity (superacids)
- Fabricate composite membranes (polymer + additives = mC²)
- **Characterize supported membranes**
- **Scale-up considerations for cost reduction strategy**
- **Fabricate MEAs using promising membranes**
- **Characterize for chemical and mechanical stability**



Approach: mC² Concept



Improvements Made:

- Introduced support polymer (2DSM™) from Giner, Inc.
- Lower EW (850 → 800-650)
- Higher Molecular Wt.
- Chemically stabilized polymer
- Smaller particle size (>80 → 30 nm)
- Increased proton density (1 → 2 mobile protons per molecule) and lower cost

**Multi-Component Composite Membrane (mC²)
with Functionalized Additives**

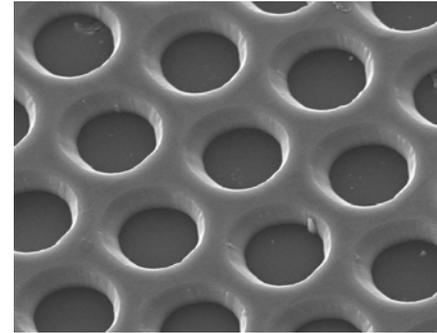


Approach

Build on Giner's parallel DOE program to manufacture low-cost high-strength membrane support structures

Benefits of 2DSM™ support polymer:

- **Short through-plane path**
- **Low tortuosity**
- **Suitable for thin membranes (≤ 25 micron)**
- **Suitable for higher current density**
- **Proven in electrolyzer applications**
- **Giner has shown it can be made very low cost**



Approach

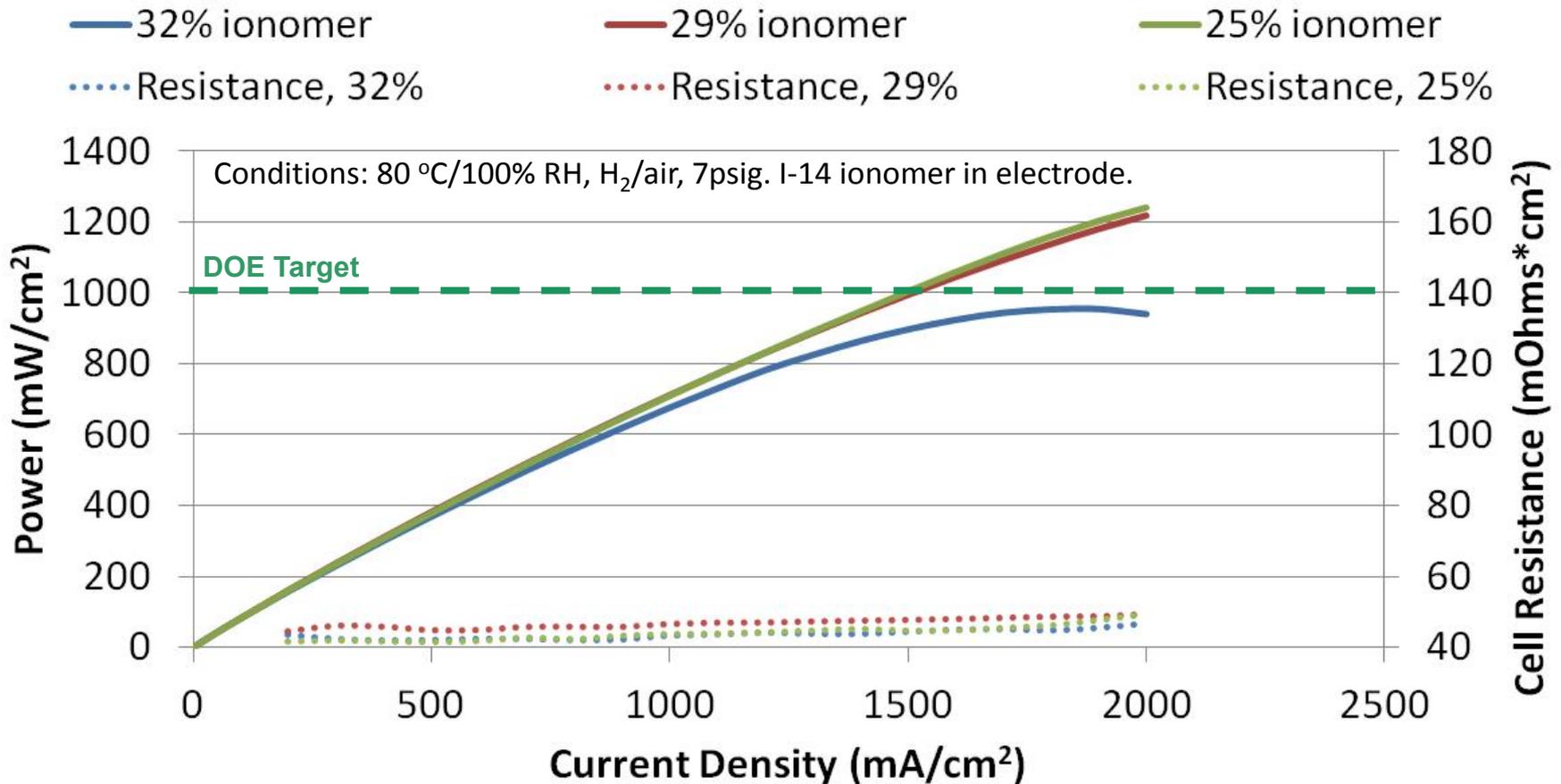
Target Parameter	DOE Target (2017)	Approach
Area specific proton resistance at: 120°C and 40-80 kPa water partial pressure	0.02 Ω cm ²	Multi-component composite structure, lower EW, polymer support for thinner membrane
80°C and 25-45 kPa water partial pressure	0.02 Ω cm ²	Higher number of functional groups
Hydrogen and oxygen cross-over at 1 atm	2 mA/cm ²	Support polymer for mechanically stronger membrane structure
Minimum electrical resistance	1000 Ω cm ²	Improved membrane thickness tolerance and additive dispersion
Cost	20 \$/m ²	Simplify polymer processing
Durability Mechanical (Cycles with <10 sccm crossover)	>20,000	Mechanically strong support polymer for reduced swelling
Durability Chemical (hours)	>500	Chemically stabilized ionomer

Accomplishments

- High protonic conductivity – **0.113 S/cm*** (DOE Target: >0.1 S/cm)
- Low cross-over – **0.3 mA/cm² *** (DOE Target: <2 mA/cm²)
- Low electrical conductivity (high electrical resistance)
– **2,860 Ωcm² *** (DOE Target: >1000 Ωcm²)
- Transferred MEA Fabrication Technology to UCF
 - Easily fabricated into an MEA (in UCF's Experience)
- Good CCM performance – **1247 mW/cm² at rated power***
(DOE Target: >1000 mW/cm²)
- Good durability in UCF 11-day test protocol

* UCF Data

Accomplishments: mC² to MEA Development

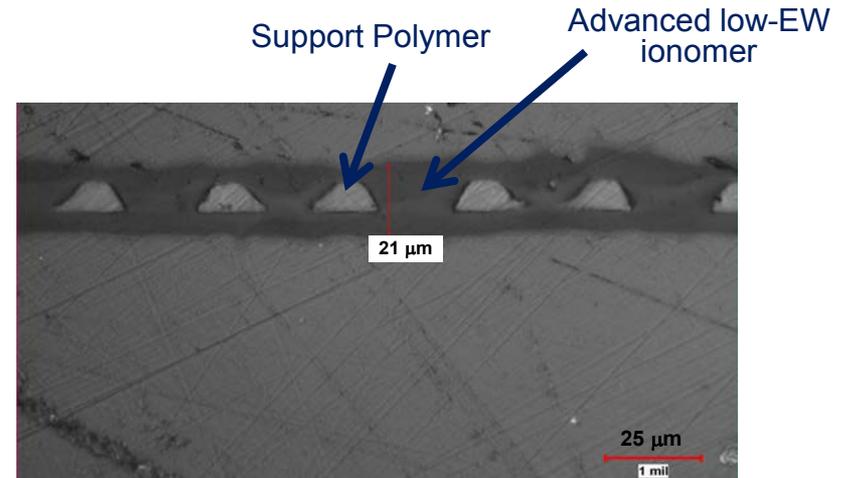


Electrode Improvements Led to Higher Power



Accomplishments: Supported Membrane Fabrication

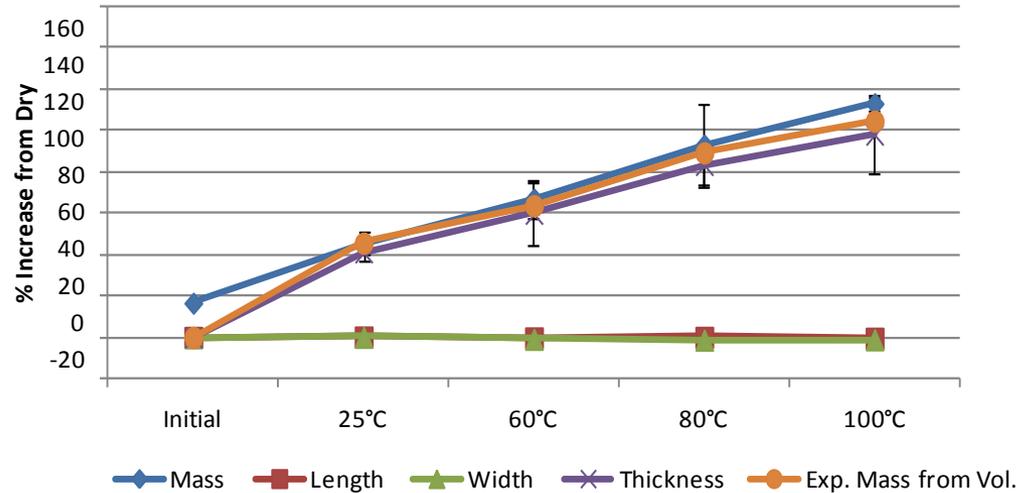
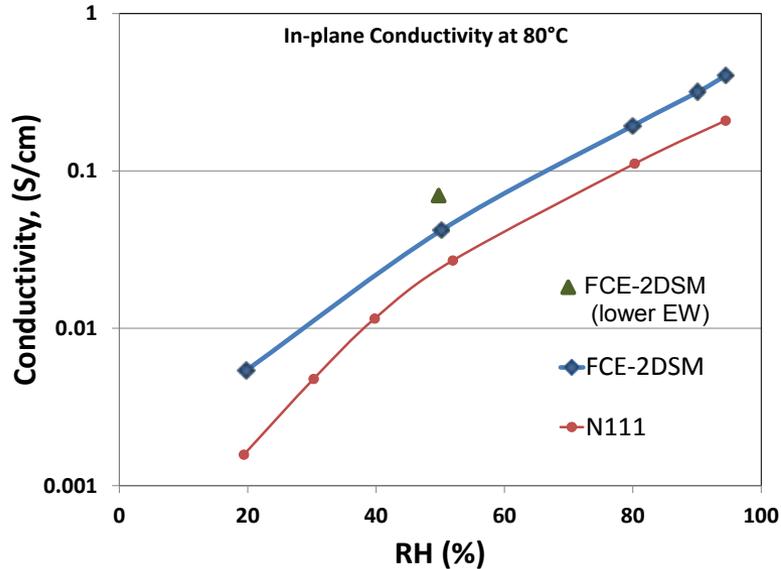
- >23 fabrication trials using 2DSM™
- Challenges faced:
 - Dispersion solvent system
 - Uniformity – especially of thickness
 - Forming defect-free film for low gas cross-over



Supported Membrane cross-section

Supported membrane samples fabricated – promising properties

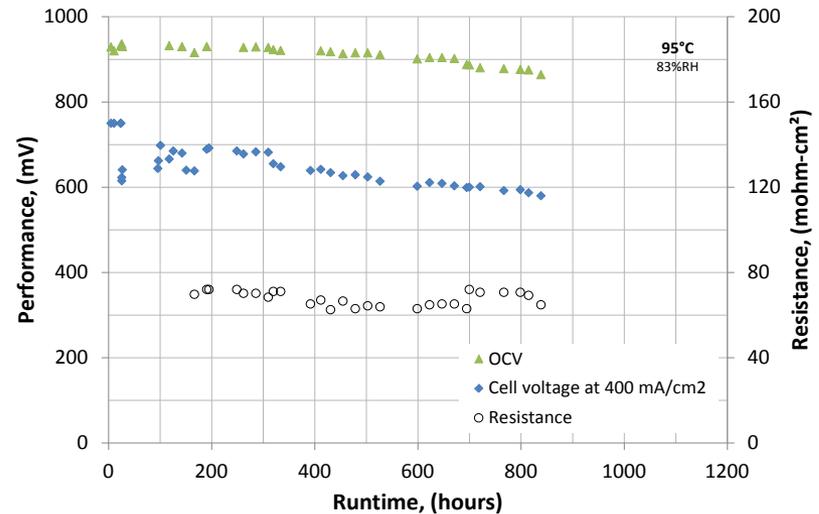
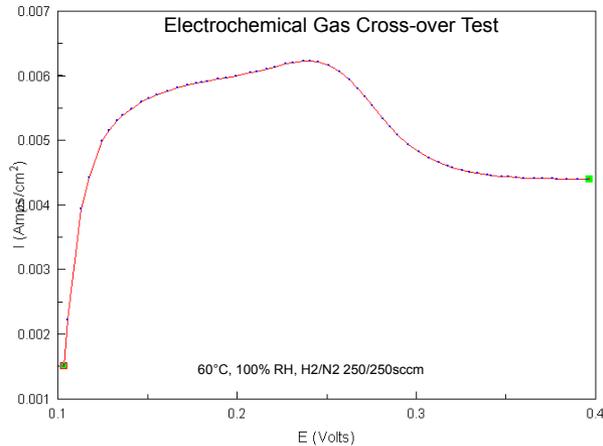
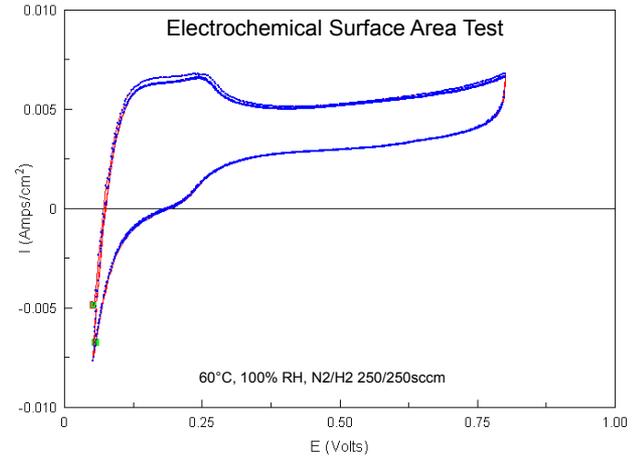
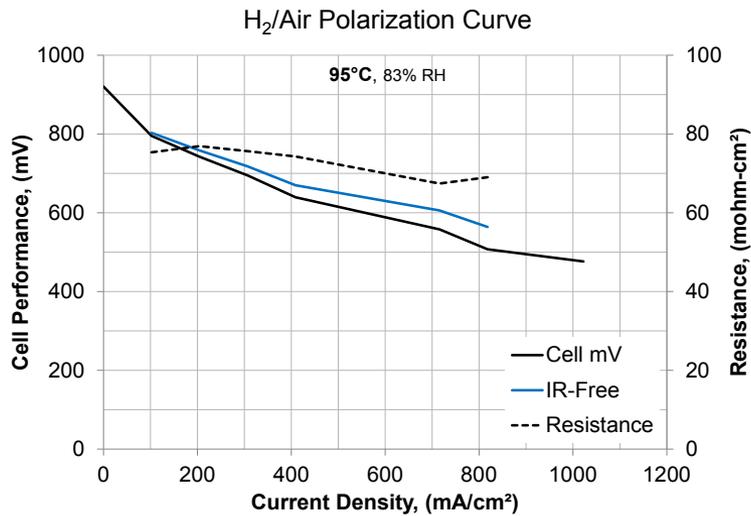
Accomplishments: Conductivity and Swelling



High conductivity achieved with lower-EW supported membrane

Negligible in-plane swelling for enhanced stability in automotive cycling conditions

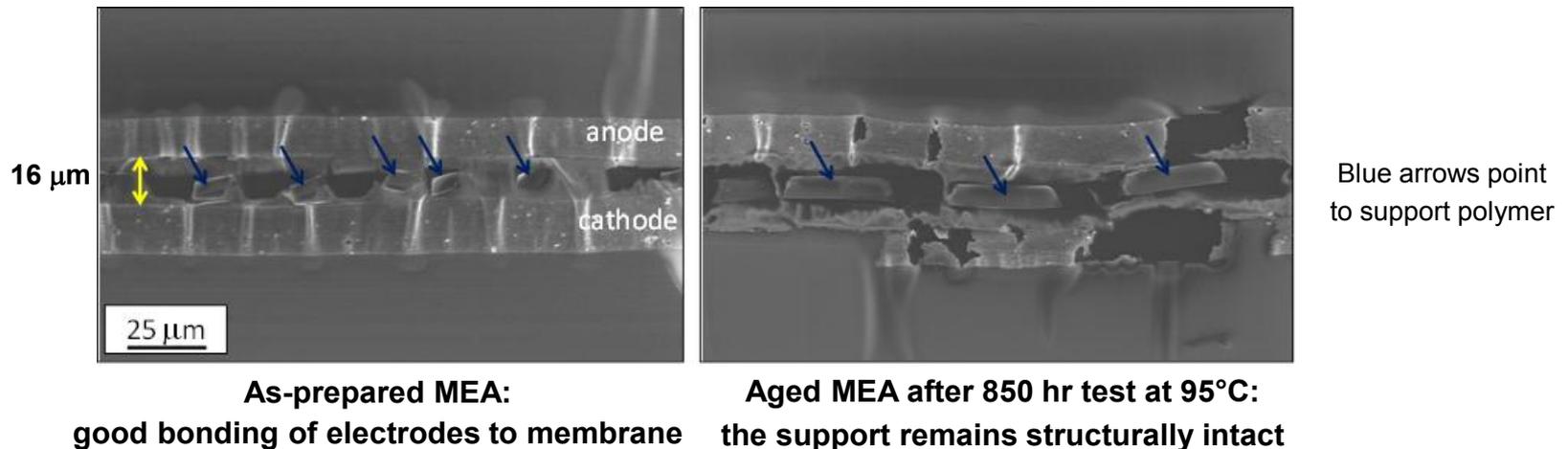
Accomplishments: Cell Performance



- Performance at 95°C promising
- H₂ cross-over primary cause of performance degradation
 - >5,000 RH cycles to date

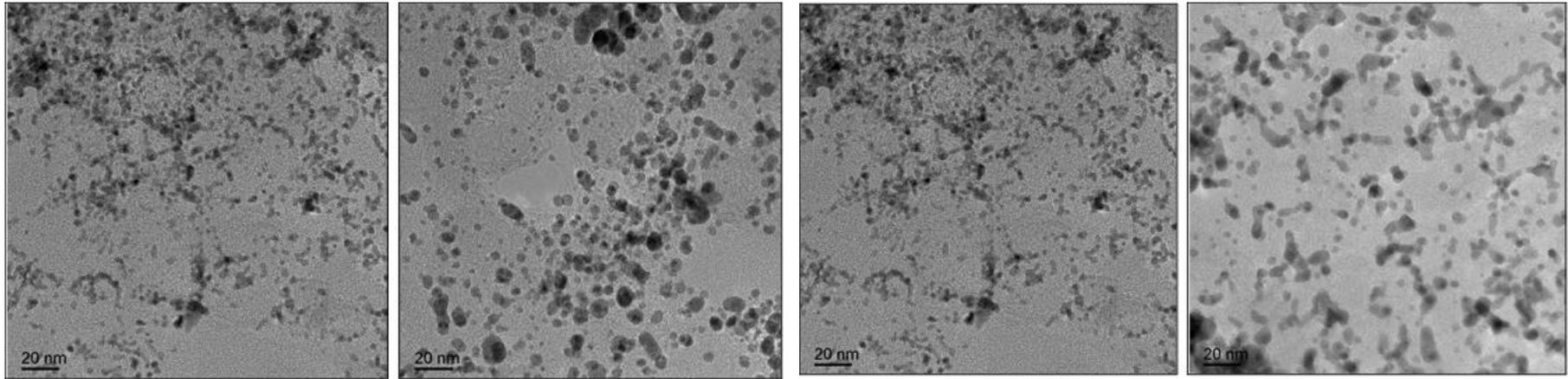
Accomplishments: Supported Membrane Microstructural Analysis

- 2DSM™ support enabled fabrication of ultra-thin (16 μm) membranes
- MEA successfully fabricated using Pt/C electrodes
- High mechanical strength of support polymer affected the ability to uniformly section the MEAs via microtomy, causing tearing and dragging of the support polymer within the membrane
- Aged MEA shows weakened cathode, suggesting local loss of contact



Fabricated MEA with ultra-thin supported membrane

Accomplishments: Supported Membrane Microstructural Analysis



As-prepared cathode

Cathode after 850 hr at 95°C

As-prepared anode

Anode after 850 hr at 95°C

- **Carbon support remains graphitic, indicating little carbon corrosion**
 - **Did not observe Pt migration into membrane**
- **Aged electrodes exhibit significant coarsening of Pt catalyst particles → improved catalyst support needed for higher temperature fuel cell operation**

Collaborations

Prime

- **FuelCell Energy, Inc. (Industry):**
 - Leading fuel cell developer for over 40 years

Partners

- **Giner, Inc.: Supported membrane fabrication and characterization**
- **University of Central Florida (University):**
 - Membrane characterization, MEA fabrication & evaluation
- **Scribner Associates, Inc. (Industry):**
 - Membrane through-plane and in-plane conductivity
- **Oak Ridge National Lab (Federal Laboratory):**
 - Membrane and additive microstructural and chemical characterization
- **Polymer Company (Industry):**
 - Polymer and membrane fabrication, initial characterization
- **Additive Partners (Industry/University):**
 - Additives synthesis, functionalization and characterization
- **LGC Consultant LLC (Industry):**
 - Additive synthesis and integration into mC²



Proposed Future Work

Current project has ended. Suggestions for follow-on efforts:

- Further improve supported membrane fabrication to reduce gas cross-over and extend life
- Improved catalyst support materials are needed for demanding higher temperature and low relative humidity operation
- Optimize ionomer properties for high compatibility with support polymer and best combination of conductivity and durability
- Optimize additives developed earlier in the program to further increase performance and life



Progress Summary

- **Fabrication Improvement:**
 - **Fabricated supported membrane using advanced ionomers and Giner, Inc.'s 2DSM™ polymer support material**
 - **Fabricated MEAs using supported membrane**
 - **Cell fabrication**
- **Characterization:**
 - **Swelling <3% in-plane swelling → good mechanical support**
 - **Conductivity: Increased in-plane conductivity to three times that of conventional Nafion®**
 - **Promising RH cycling data: >5,000 RH cycles**
- **Cell Testing: nearly 1,000 hr life at 95°C**



Project Summary Table

Characteristic	Units	DOE 2017 Target	Program Result
Area specific proton resistance at:			
120°C and 40-80 kPa water partial pressure ^c	Ohm cm ²	≤ 0.02	0.025
80°C and 25-45 kPa water partial pressure ^c	Ohm cm ²	≤ 0.02	0.016 ✓
Maximum Hydrogen cross-over ^a	mA / cm ²	2	0.3 ✓
Minimum electrical resistance ^b	Ohm cm ²	1,000	2,860 ✓
Performance @ 0.8V (¼ Power)	mA / cm ²	300	209
Performance @ rated power	mW / cm ²	1,000	1247 ✓
Durability, mechanical	Cycles with <10 sccm crossover	20,000	>5,000

*Values are at 80°C unless otherwise noted

a. Measure in humidified H₂/N₂ at 25°C

b. Measure in humidified H₂/N₂ using LSV curve from 0.4 to 0.6 V at 80°C

c. Determined by subtracting contact resistances from cell current interrupt values



Acknowledgements

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- **UCF: Jim Fenton, Darlene Slattery, Marianne Rodgers, Paul Brooker, Nahid Mohajeri, Len Bonville, Russ Kunz (Testing protocols, membrane and MEA evaluation)**
- **Scribner Associates, Inc.: Kevin Cooper (Conductivity measurements)**
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- **FCE Team: Pinakin Patel, Ray Kopp, Jonathan Malwitz, Paul Pinard, Chao-Yi Yuh, Adam Franco, Al Tealdi**

