



HT-PEM Fuel Cell: Compression Analysis by Electrochemical Characterization and Micro-Computed Tomography

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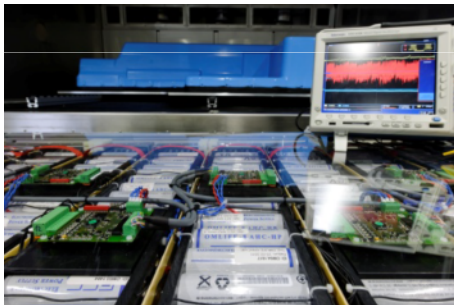
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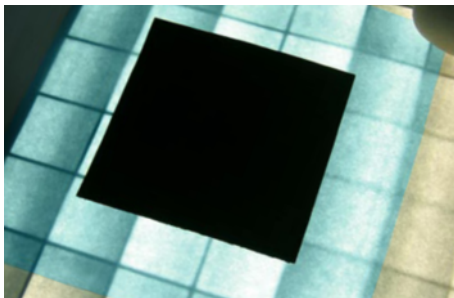
Photovoltaics

Power from light
and thin layers



Energy Storage

From electrochemistry
to grid integration



Fuel Cells

Supplying power
and heat efficiently



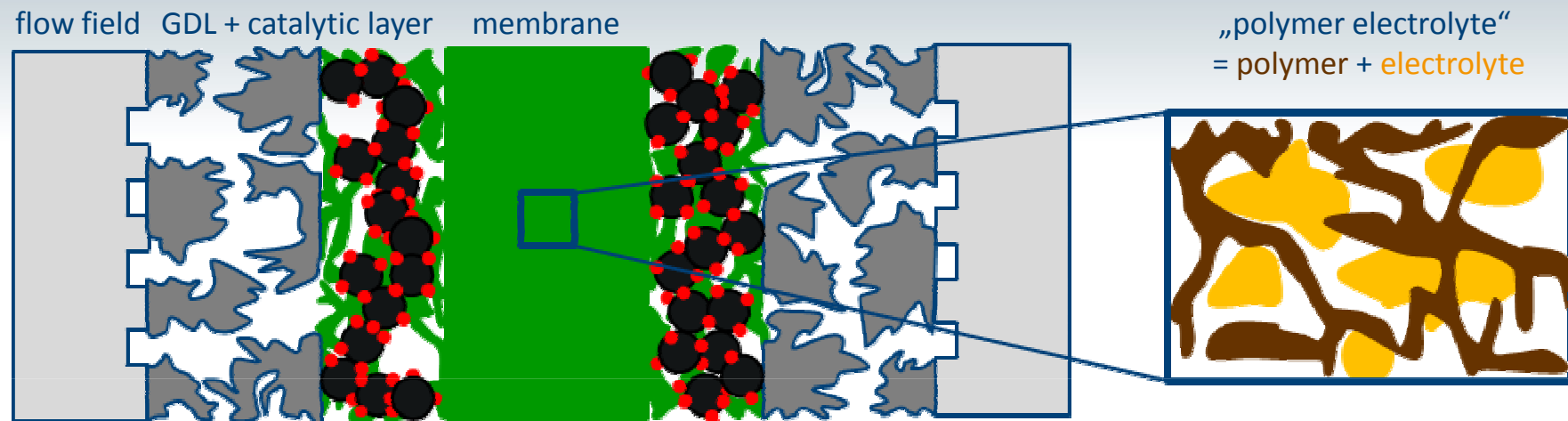
Oldenburg/Germany

www.next-energy.de

Outline

- | Role of compression
- | Electrochemical characterization
- | Micro-computed tomography

Role of Compression for Polymer/ H_3PO_4 -MEA



Possible effect on	Possible consequence for	Method
GDL porosity	Reactant supply	EIS, IV
Membrane thickness	Ionic resistance, reactant crossover, internal short circuit	EIS, LSV
H_3PO_4 penetration into CL	3-phase reaction zone, flooding (reactant supply)	CV, EIS
Electrical contact	Electrical resistance	EIS, IV
Material integrity	Physical modifications and damages	Imaging techniques

Outline

- | Role of compression

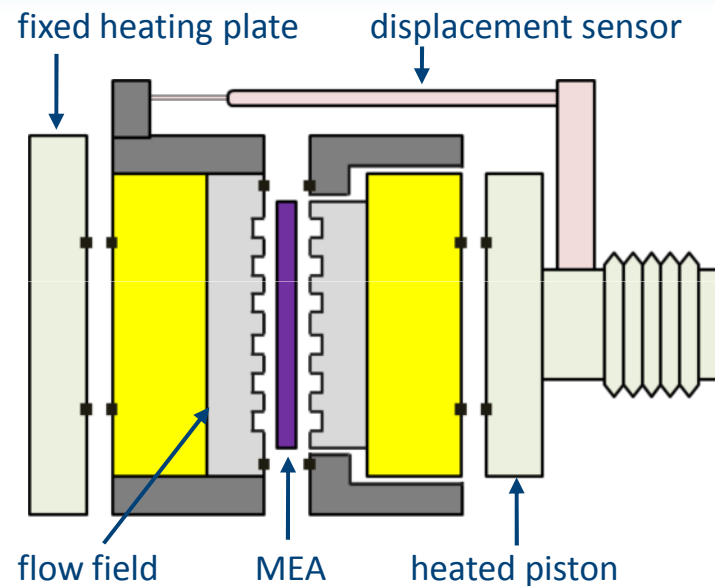
- | Electrochemical characterization
 - » Cell compression unit
 - » Results*

- | Micro-computed tomography

* A. Diedrichs, P. Wagner; *ECS Transactions* **2012**, 50, accepted for publication.

Cell Compression Unit (from Pragma Industries)

Schematic

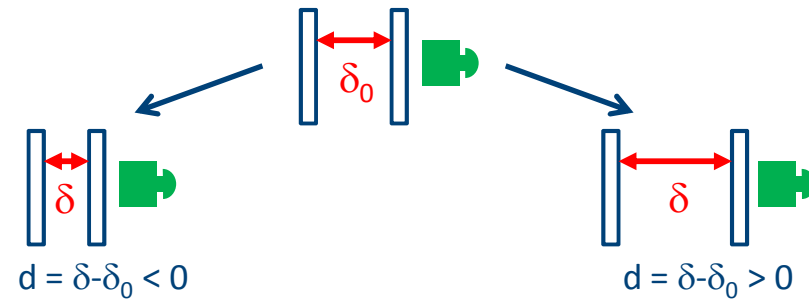


$F = 0.5-6.25 \text{ kN}$
 (0.2-2.5 MPa for 25 cm²)
 $T = 20-200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $d = 0-2 \text{ mm}$

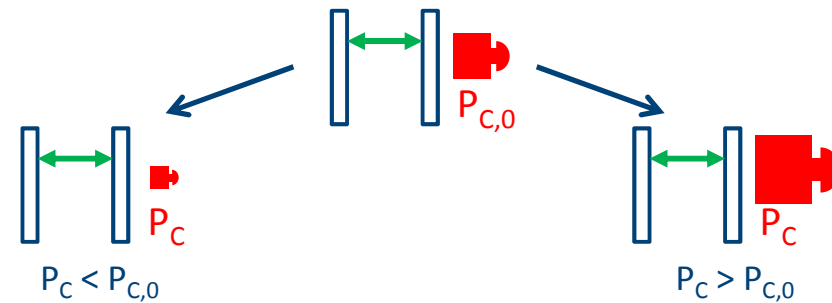
Requirement: steady compression

Operation mode

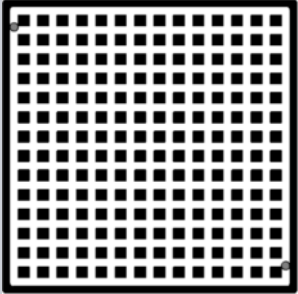
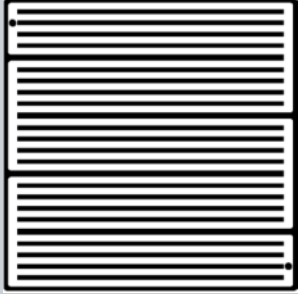
1. Constant contact pressure
 → Displacement change (d) as measured variable



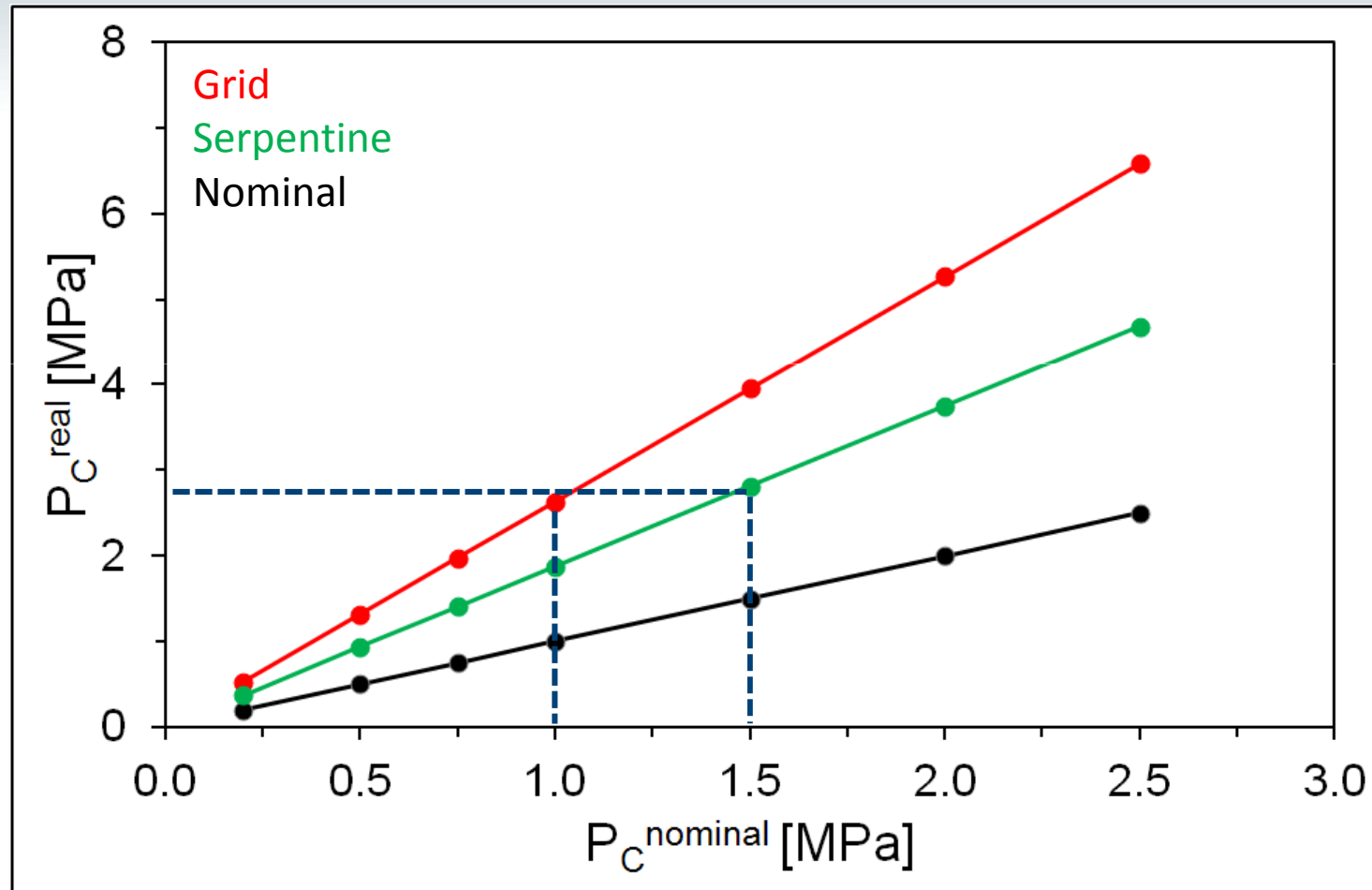
2. Constant displacement
 → Contact pressure (P_c) as measured variable



MEA Analysis: Details

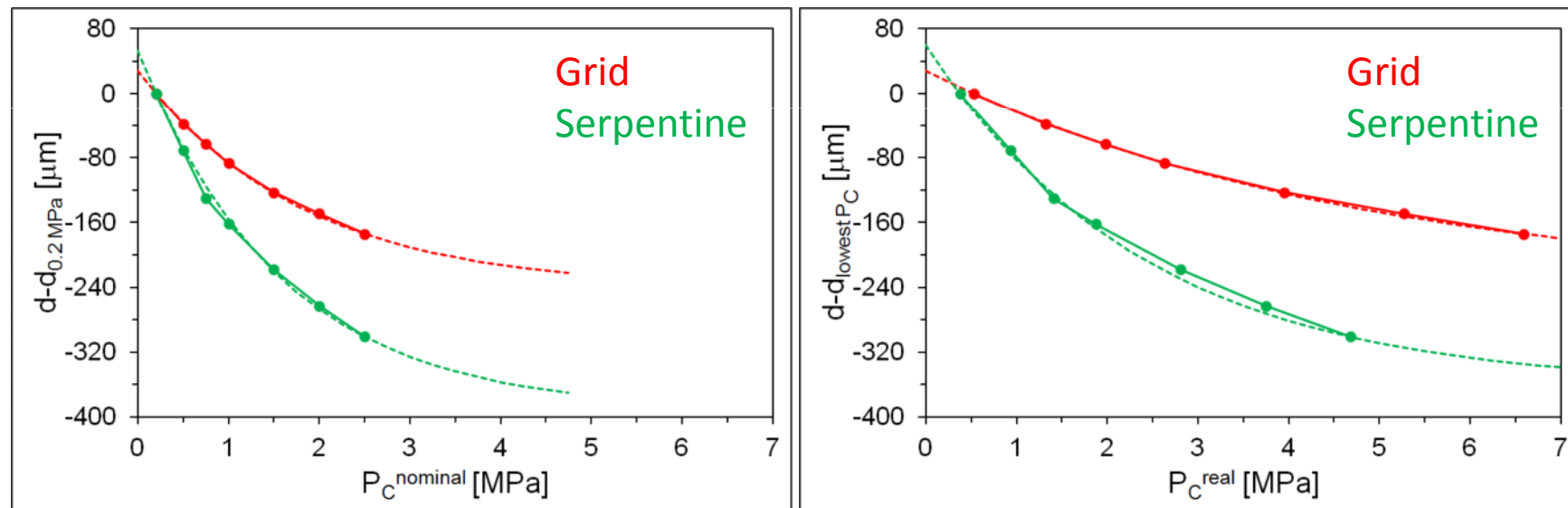
MEA Property	#A	#B
Type (GDL)	Celtec® -P2100 (Woven carbon cloth)	Celtec® -P2100 (Woven carbon cloth)
Serial-Nr.	#14799-037	#14799-038
Thickness [μm]	929	917
Active area [cm^2]	20.25	20.25
Flow field design	Grid 	5-Fold serpentine 
• Nominal area [cm^2]	25	25
• Total land area [cm^2]	9.49	13.35

Flow Field Real Contact Pressure



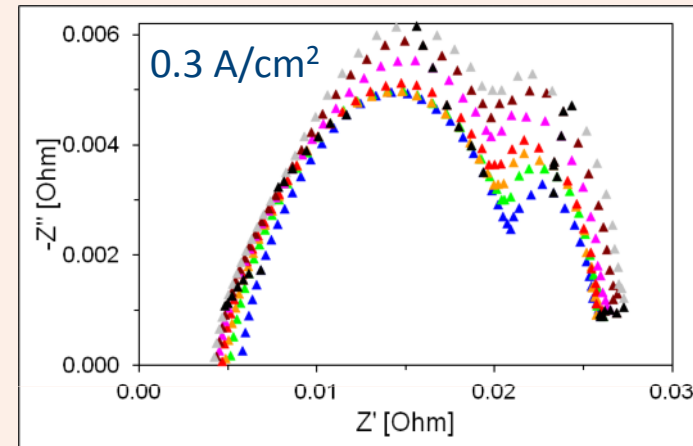
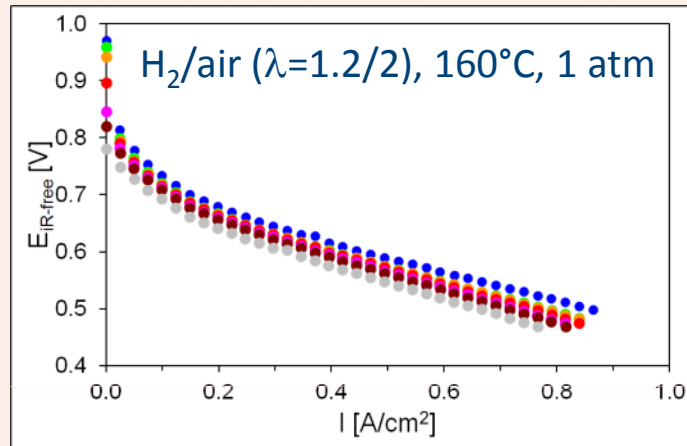
Results: MEA Thickness

- | Contact pressure variation
 - » Nominal contact pressure range: 0.2 MPa – 2.5 MPa
 - » Order of change: from low to high

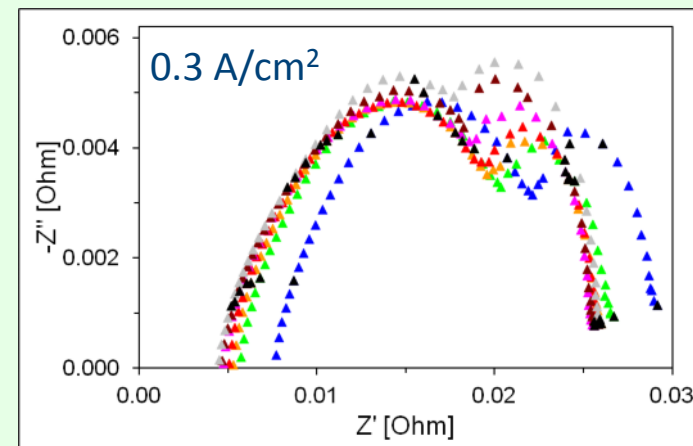
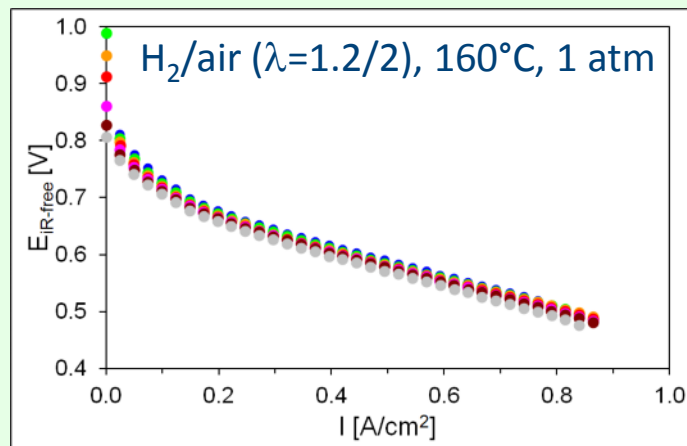


Results: $I_{iR-free}$ -Curve (Left) and EIS-Spectra (Right)

Grid



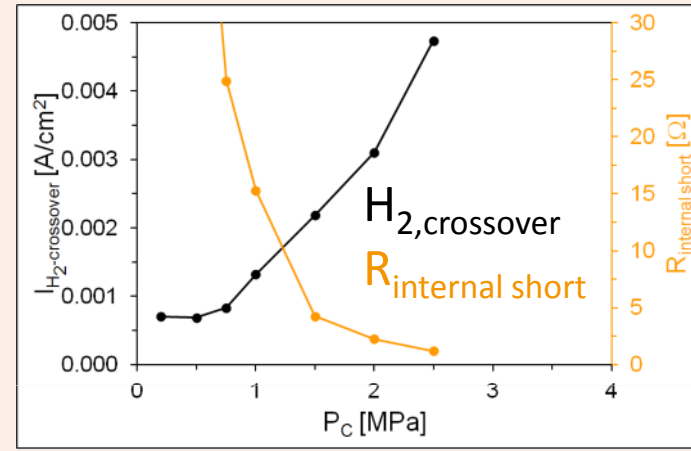
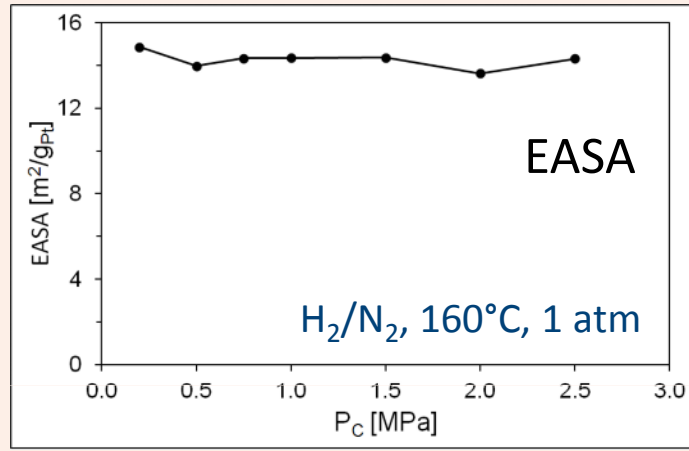
Serpentine



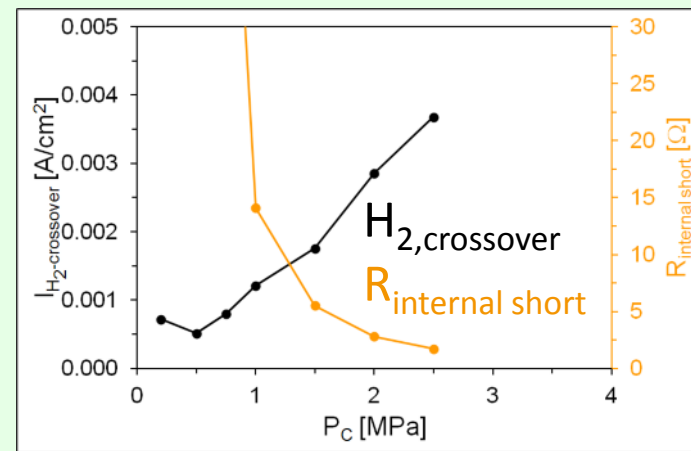
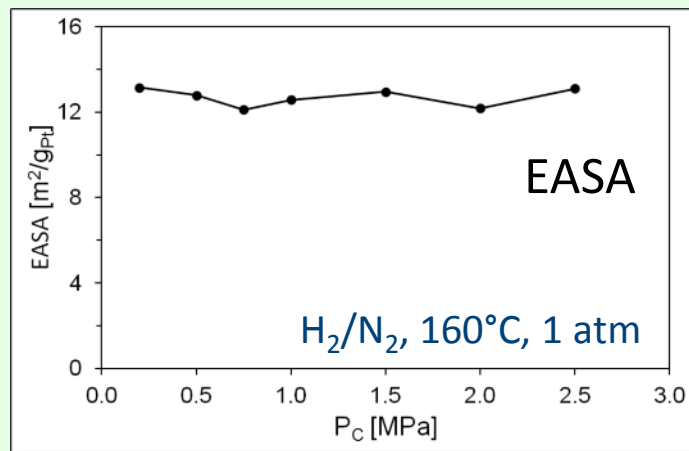
0.2 MPa
0.5 MPa
0.75 MPa
1.0 MPa
1.5 MPa
2.0 MPa
2.5 MPa

Results: CV-Analysis (Left) and LSV-Analysis (Right)

Grid



Serpentine



Electrochemical Characterization: Summary

- | EASA almost independent from applied contact pressure
 - H_3PO_4 not squeezed out at all or EASA not affected by squeezed out H_3PO_4

- | Decrease in electrical resistance
 - Impact of contact resistance at lower contact pressures
 - Membrane thinning by compression reduces ionic conductivity resistance

- | Significant formation of internal shorts and hydrogen crossover
 - Membrane thinning reduces pathway length for hydrogen and electrons
 - Electrical connection by penetration of GDL fibers into the membrane is imaginable and may cause pinholes

- | Analyzed flow field types differ in MEA thickness and mass transport limitation behavior at the same applied contact pressure
 - Different deformation behavior of MEA into flow field channels

Outline

- | Role of compression

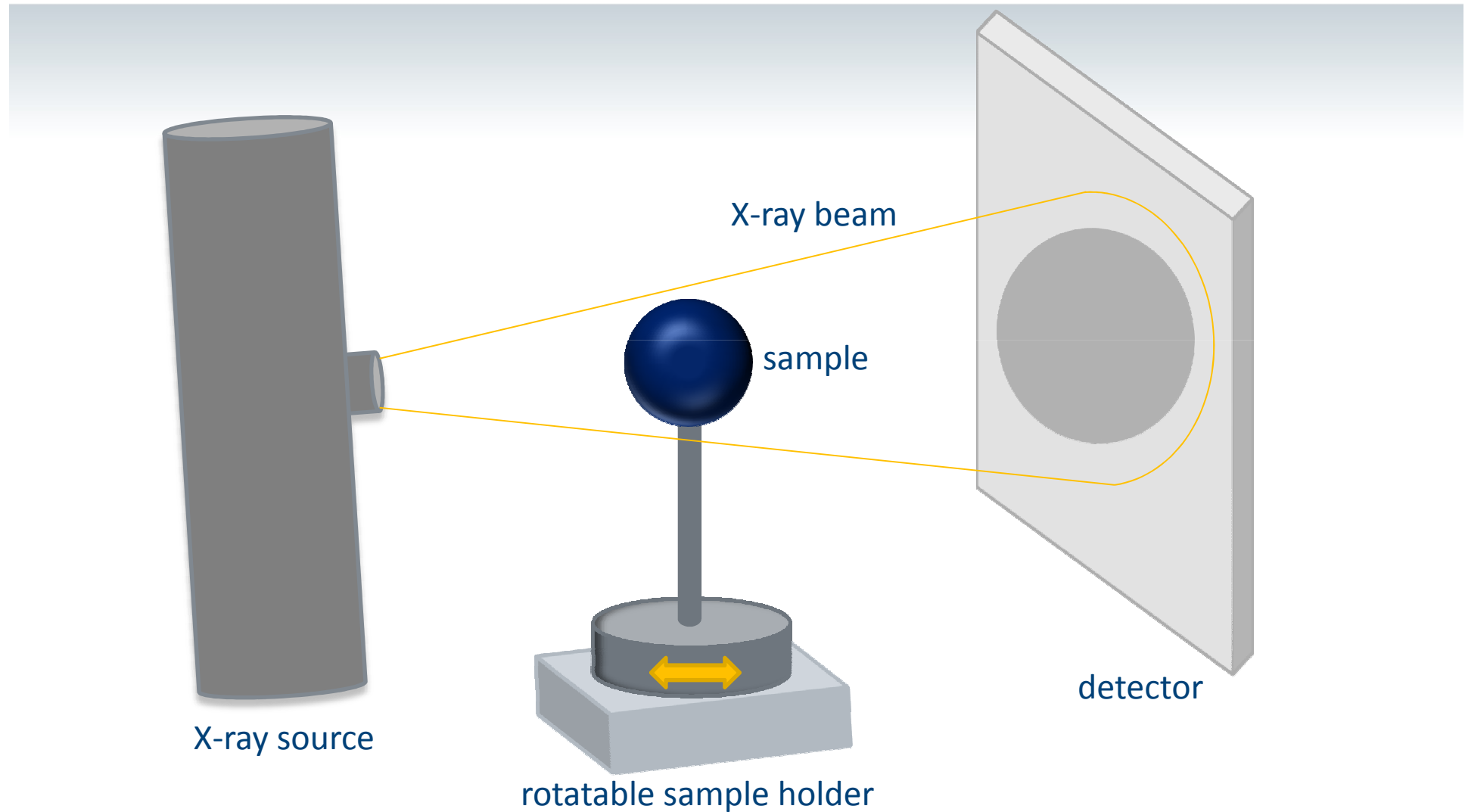
- | Electrochemical characterization

- | Micro-computed tomography
 - » Functional principle
 - » Compression tool
 - » Results^{*},^{**}

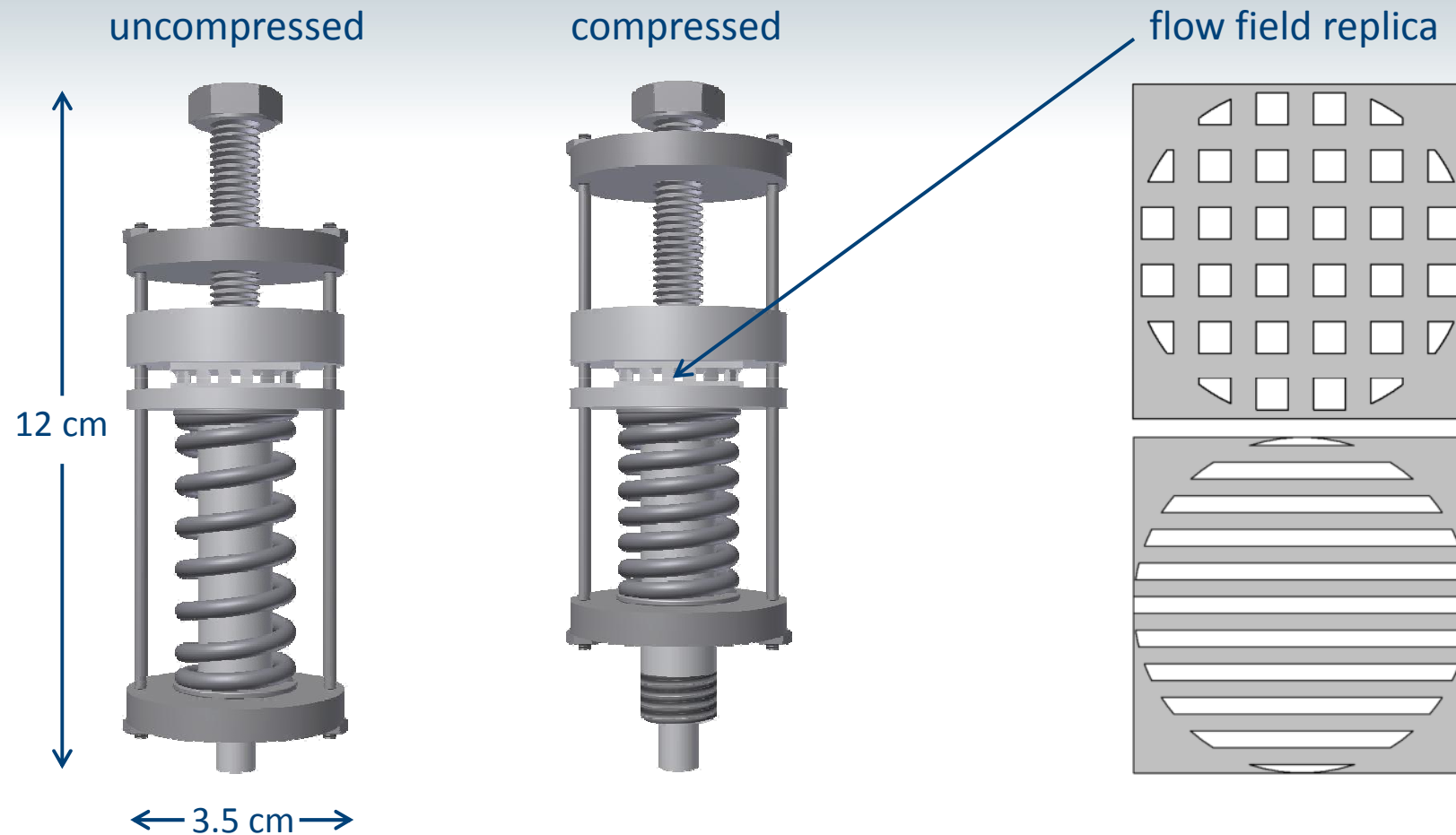
* M. Runte; *Bachelor Thesis*, University of Applied Sciences Münster / Germany, **2012**.

** M. Rastedt; *Publication in Preparation*.

Functional Principle of μ -CT



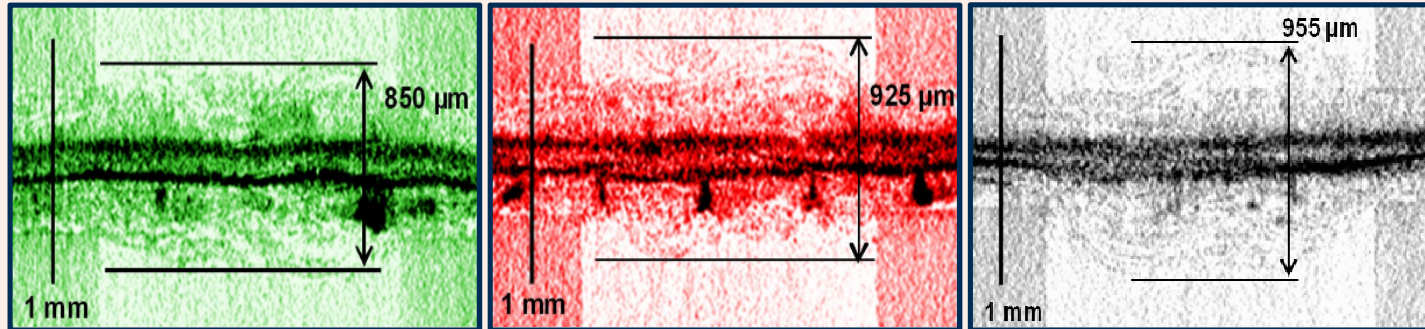
Compression Tool* for μ -CT



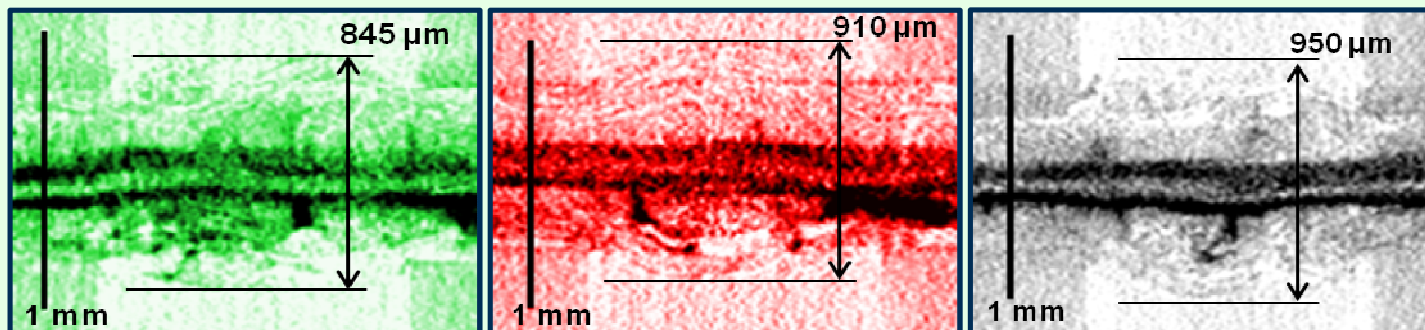
* M. Karwey; *Bachelor Thesis*, University of Applied Sciences Südwestfalen / Germany, **2012**.

Results: MEA Thickness In Channel

Grid



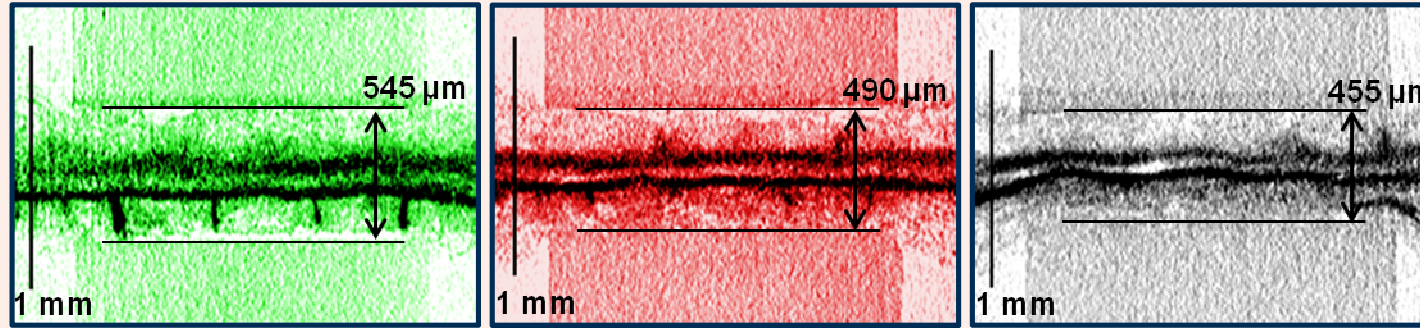
Serpentine



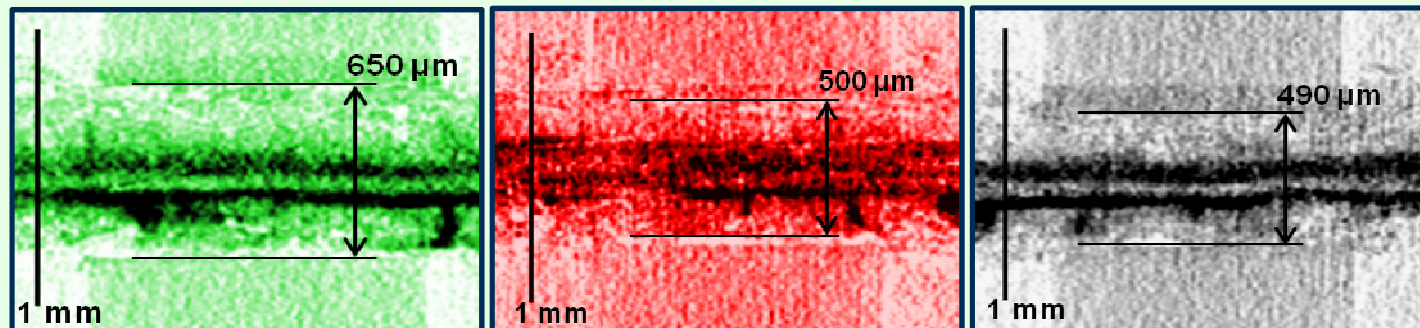
0.5 MPa
1.0 MPa
2.5 MPa

Results: MEA Thickness Under Land

Grid



Serpentine



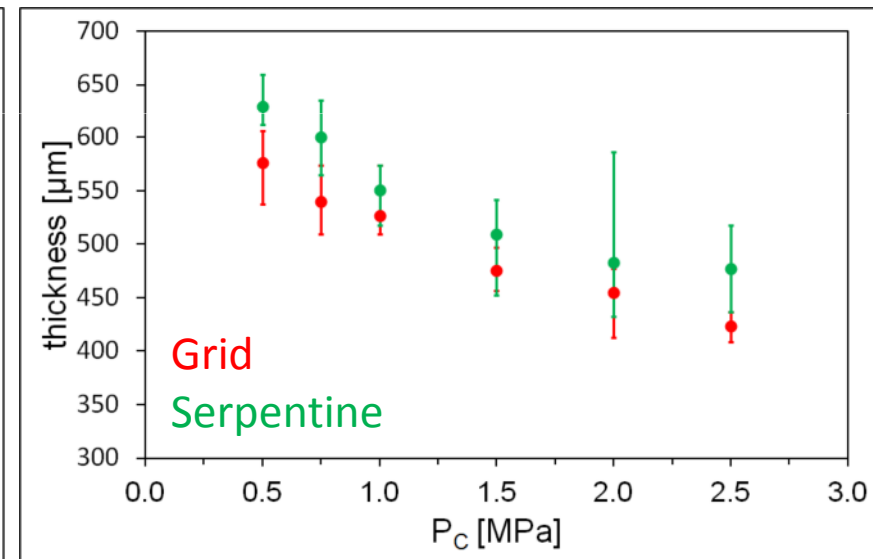
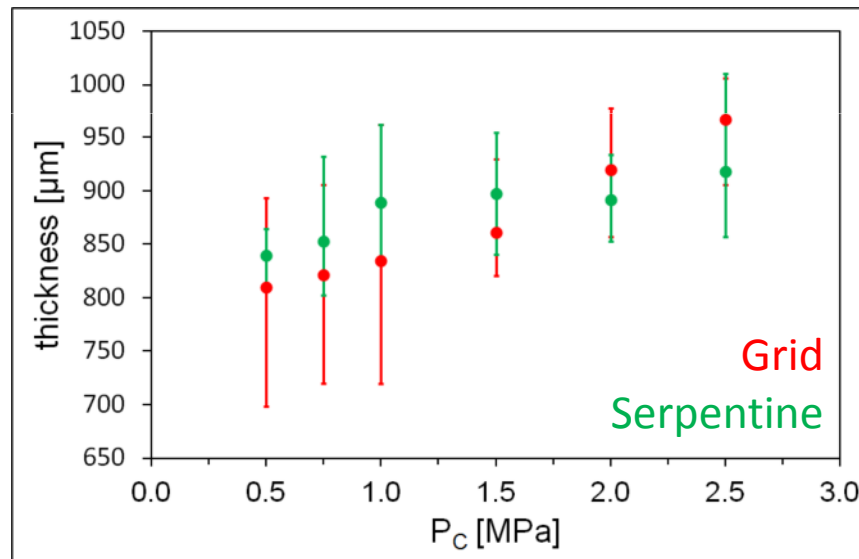
0.5 MPa
1.0 MPa
2.5 MPa

Results:

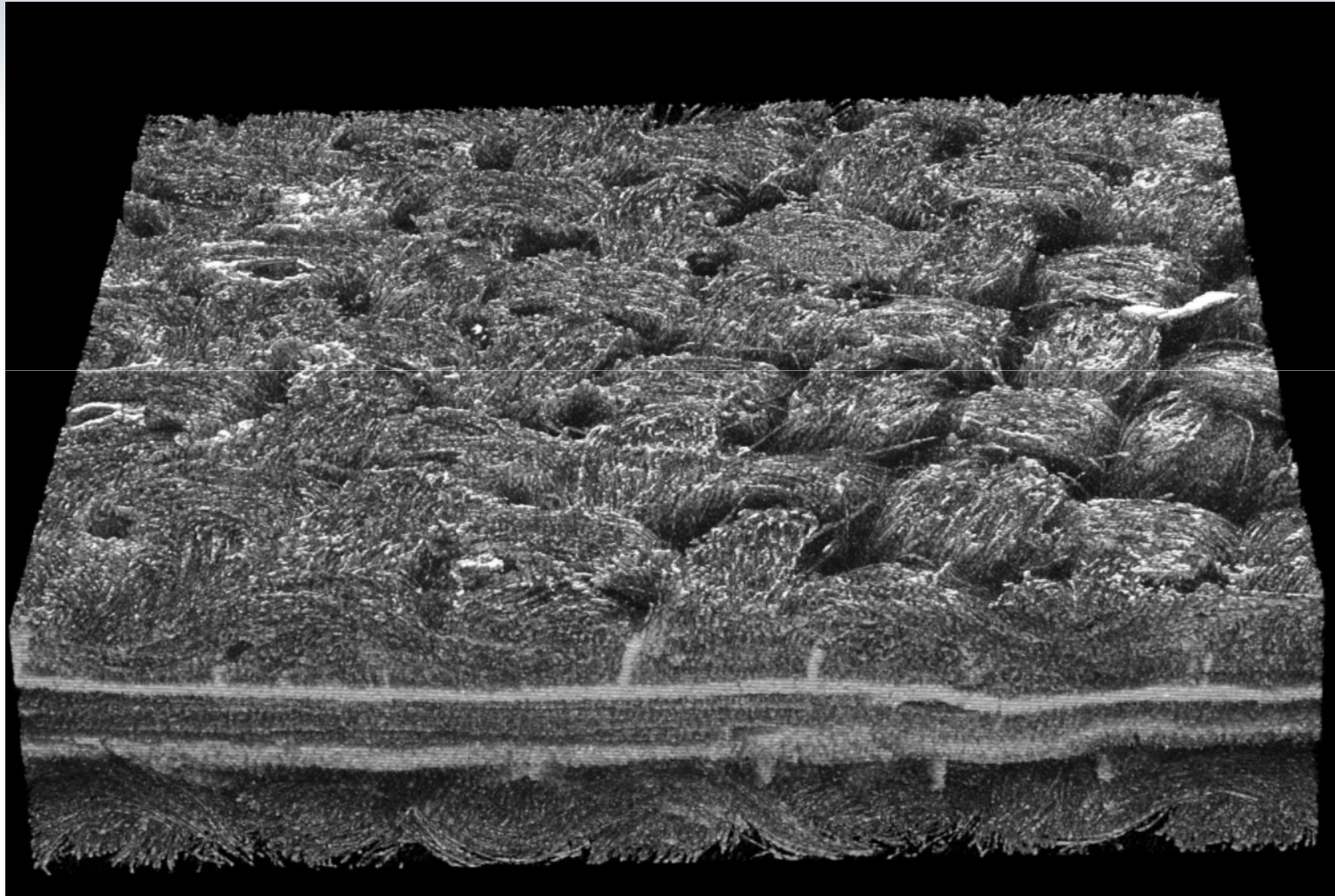
MEA Thickness In Channel (Left) and Under Land (Right)

Thickness determination

- » Average value of 10 different spots
- » Minimum and maximum value as error bars



Possibilities of μ -CT



Micro-Computed Tomography: Summary

- | MEA thickness as function of applied contact pressure in flow field channel
 - GDL bulges into channel
 - No trend statement with regard to contact pressure possible

- | MEA thickness as function of applied contact pressure under flow field land
 - Thickness reduction with increasing contact pressure

- | Modification of compression tool necessary
 - Improvement in resolution
 - Prevention of artifacts

Thank you very much for your attention.

Experimental Set-Up

