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Recent Development of Acid Doped PBI Membranes in Denmark

- Polymer Chemistry and Durability Issues

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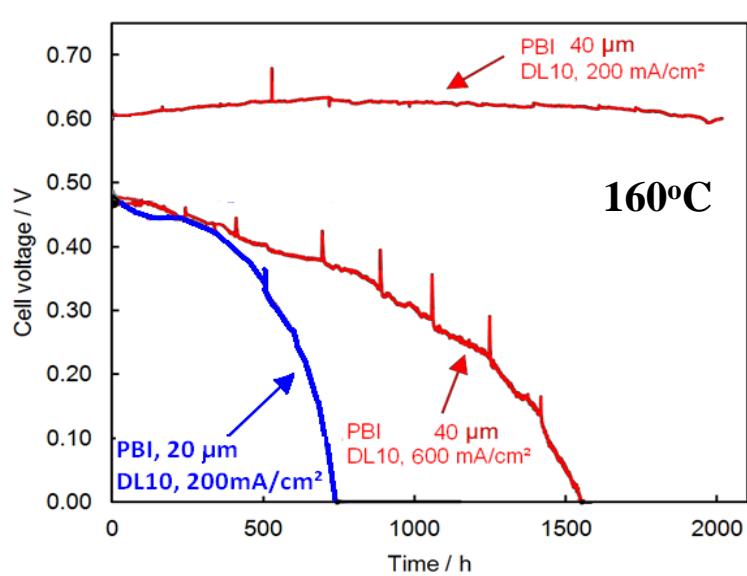
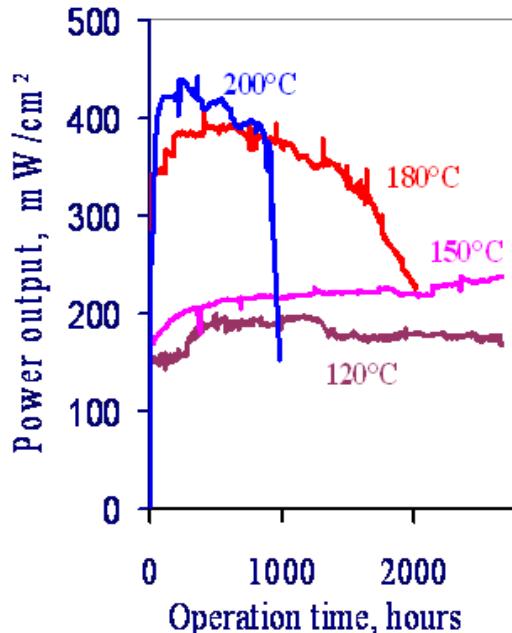
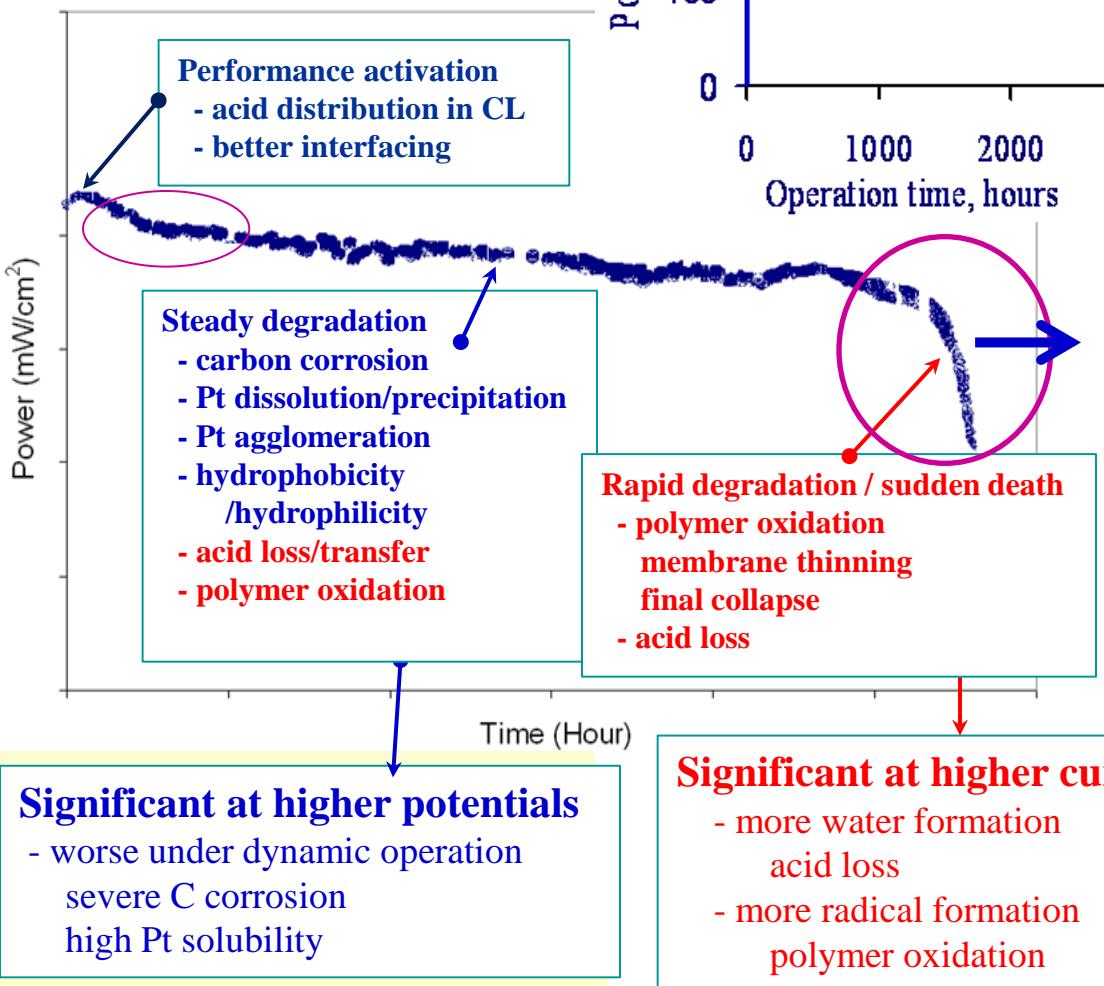
Danish Power Systems ApS

Outline

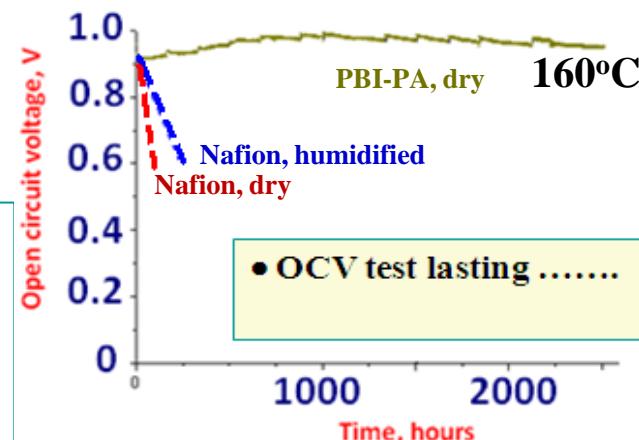
- Durability issues for PBI cells
- Membrane degradation
 - Thermal and radical oxidations
 - Effects of Fe²⁺ and phosphoric acid
 - Polymer chemistry
- Newest development
 - High Mw PBI
 - PBI blends
 - PBI variants
 - Cross-linking
- Conclusions

Durability issues

Steady state operation
Dynamic operation



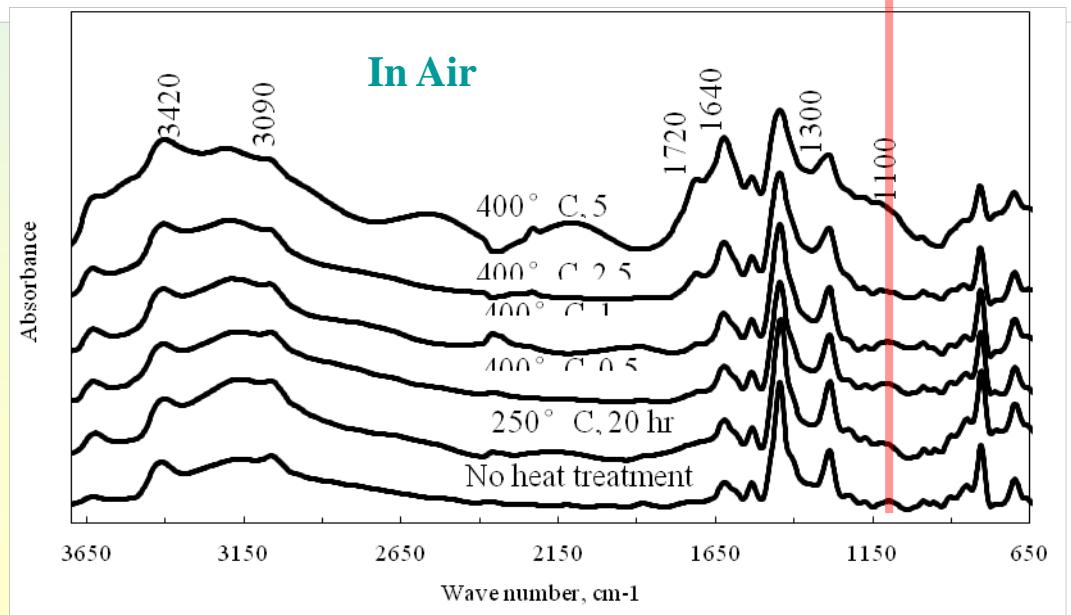
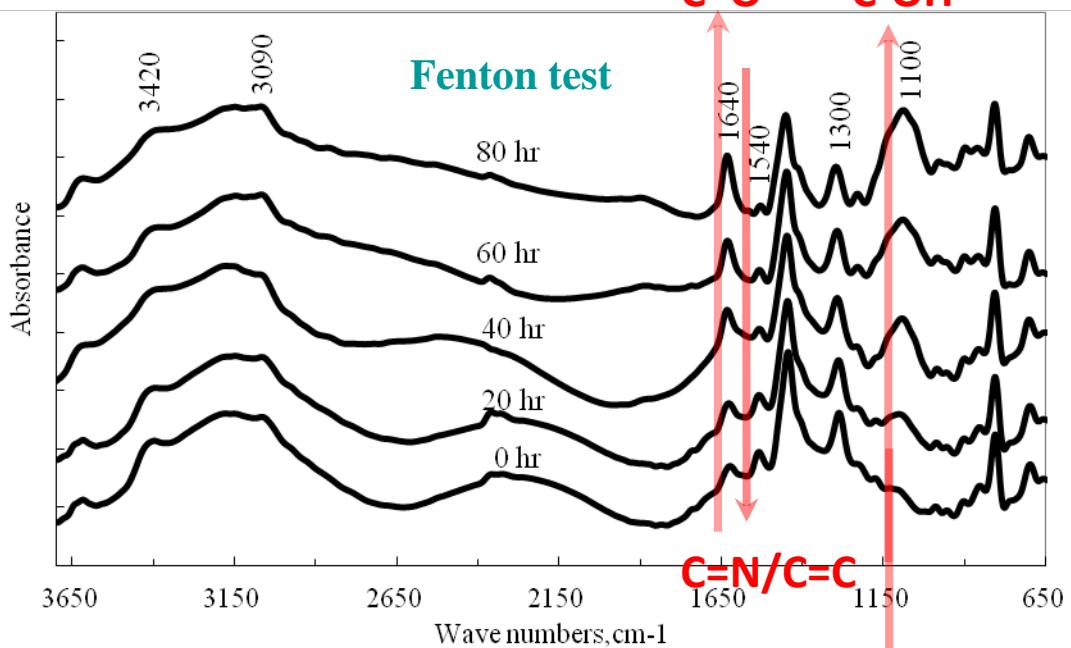
- Significant membrane degradation
 - thinner membranes
 - at high loads (currents)
 - at high temperatures



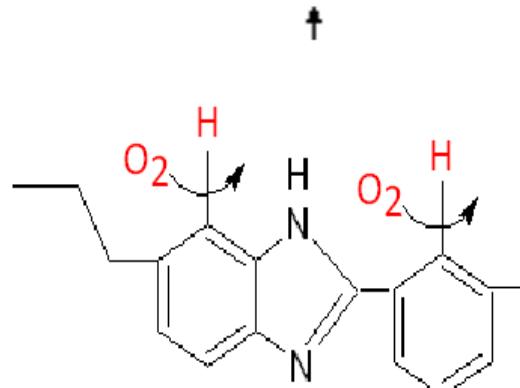
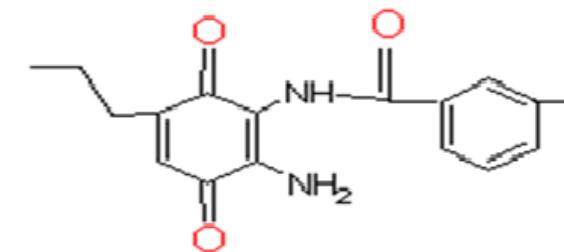
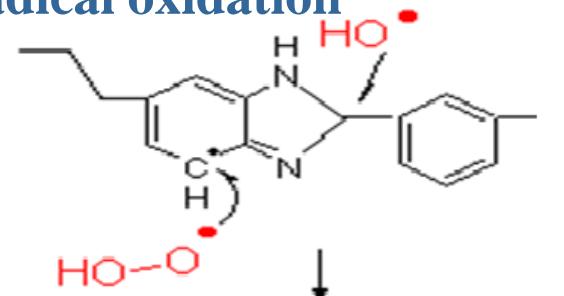
Polymer degradation

Liao et al. Fuel Cells, 11, 745 (2011)

thermal & radical oxidations



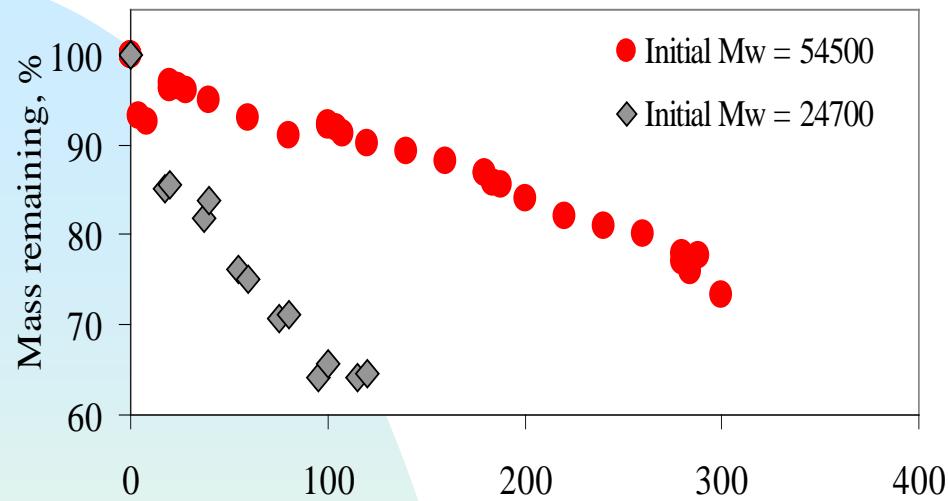
radical oxidation



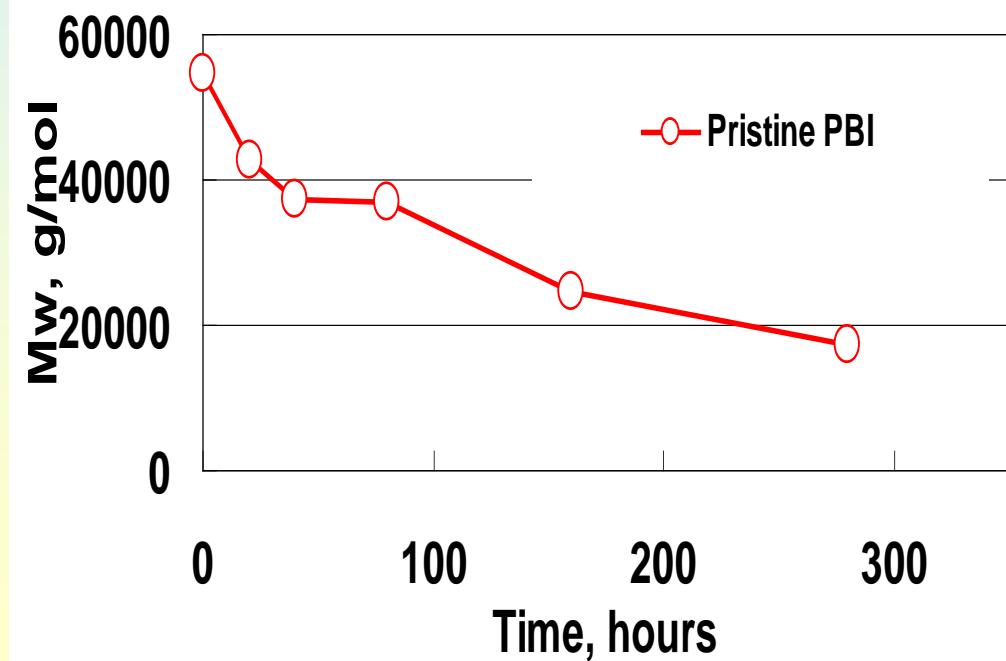
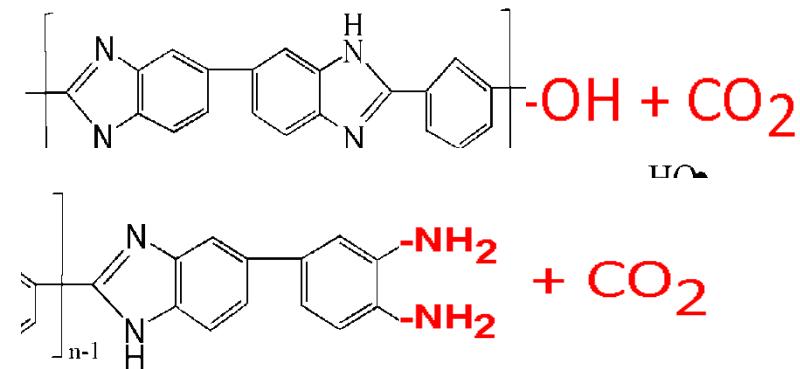
dioxygen oxidation

Polymer degradation

Weight loss of pristine PBI



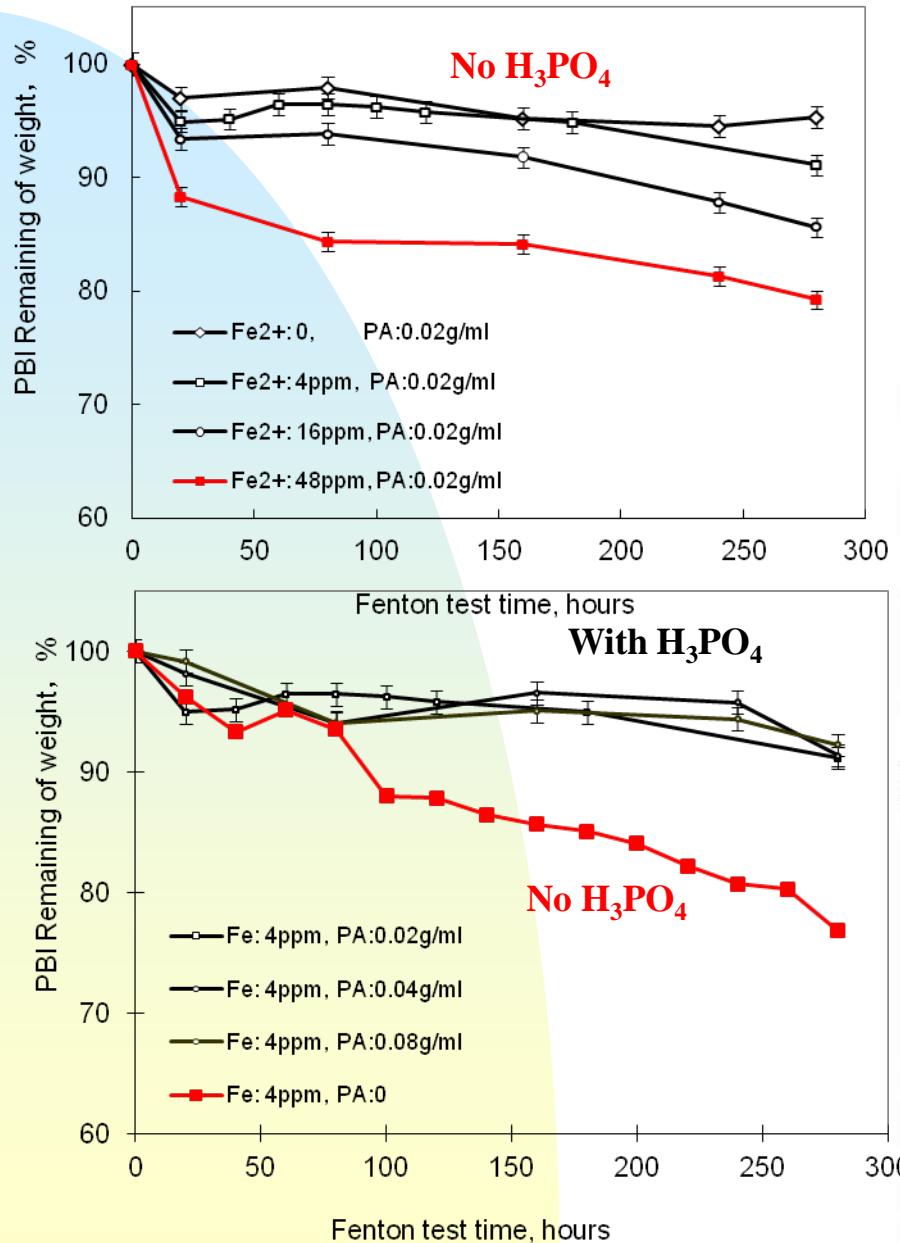
- Weight loss dependent of M_w
 - importance of terminal groups



- Mw decrease from 54,500 to 20,000 - ca. 1½ cuts while weight loss of 20%
 - chain scission and further weight loss

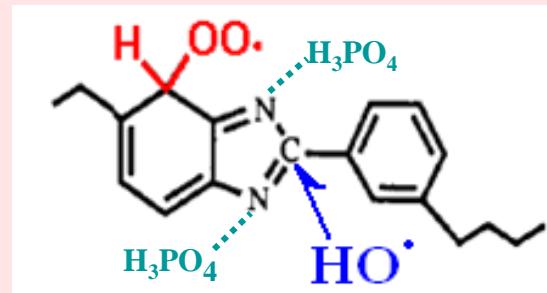
Polymer degradation

Effect of Fe^{2+}

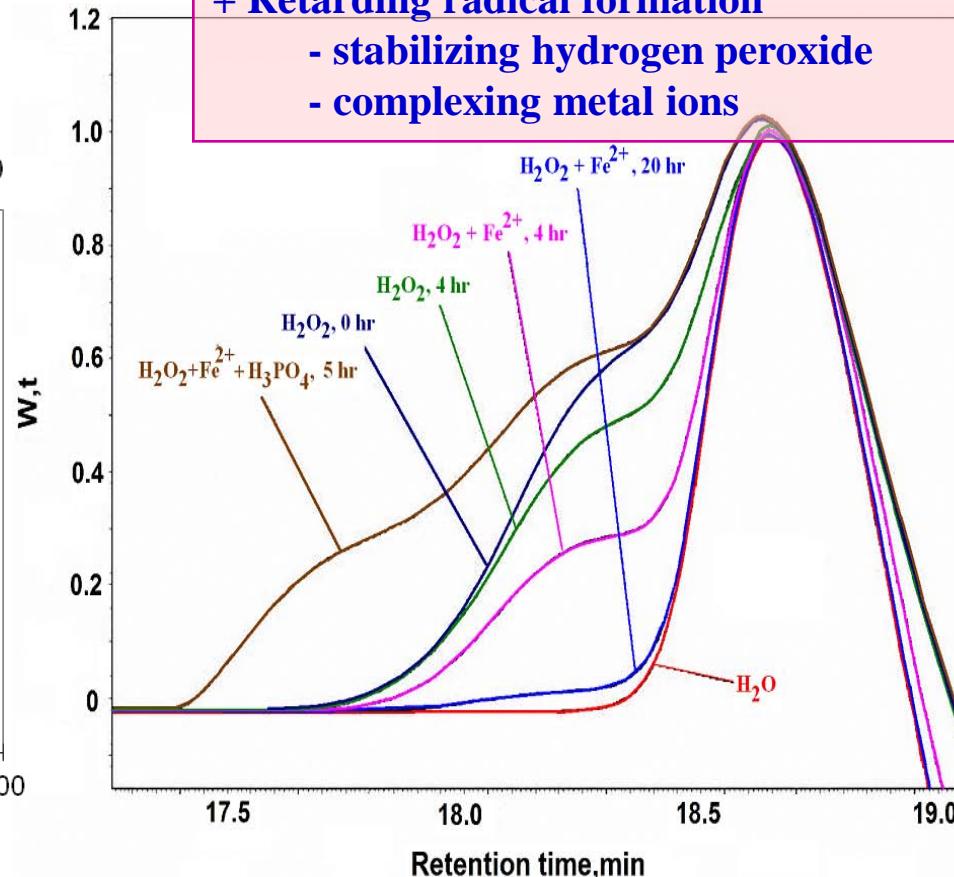


Effect of H_3PO_4

- ÷ Swelling polymer chains
 - access for radicals
- + Stabilizing the heterocyclic rings
 - through acid-base interaction

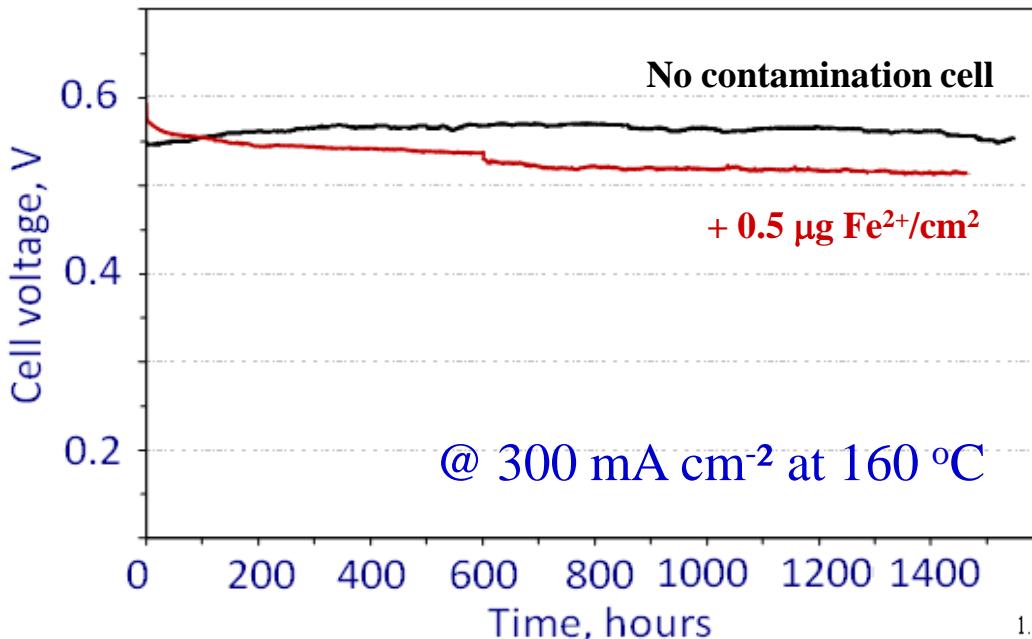


- + Retarding radical formation
 - stabilizing hydrogen peroxide
 - complexing metal ions



Polymer degradation

Effect of Fe^{2+} in presence of H_3PO_4

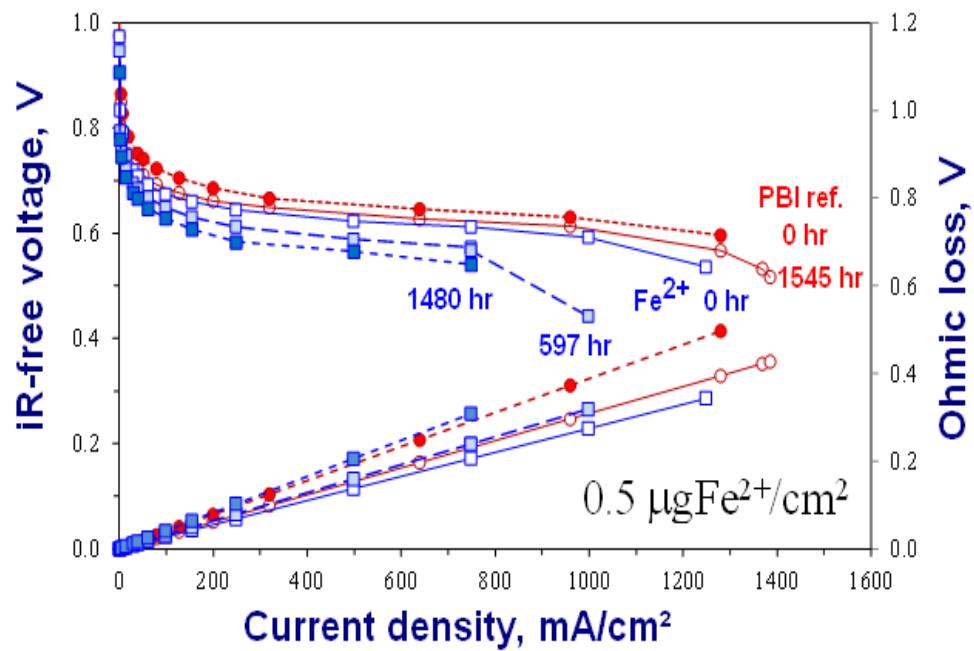
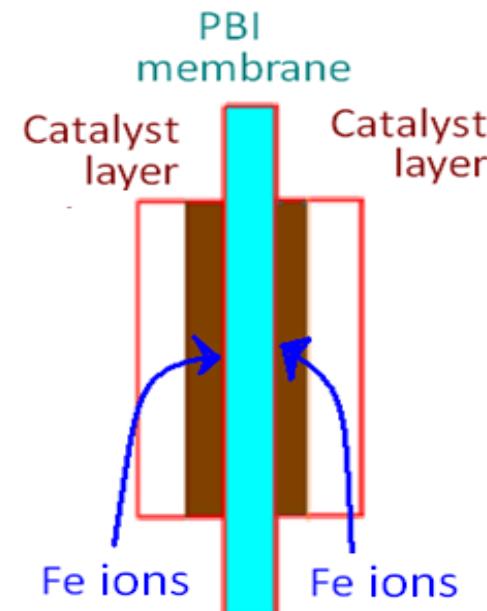


The metal contamination in PBI MEAs

... causes no additional OCV or iR changes

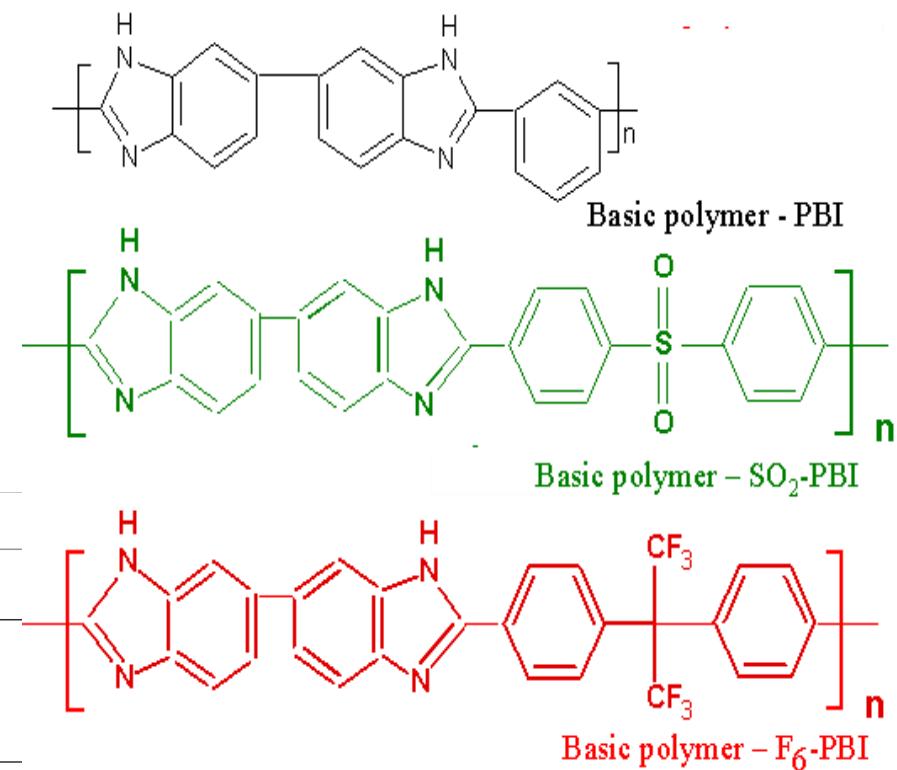
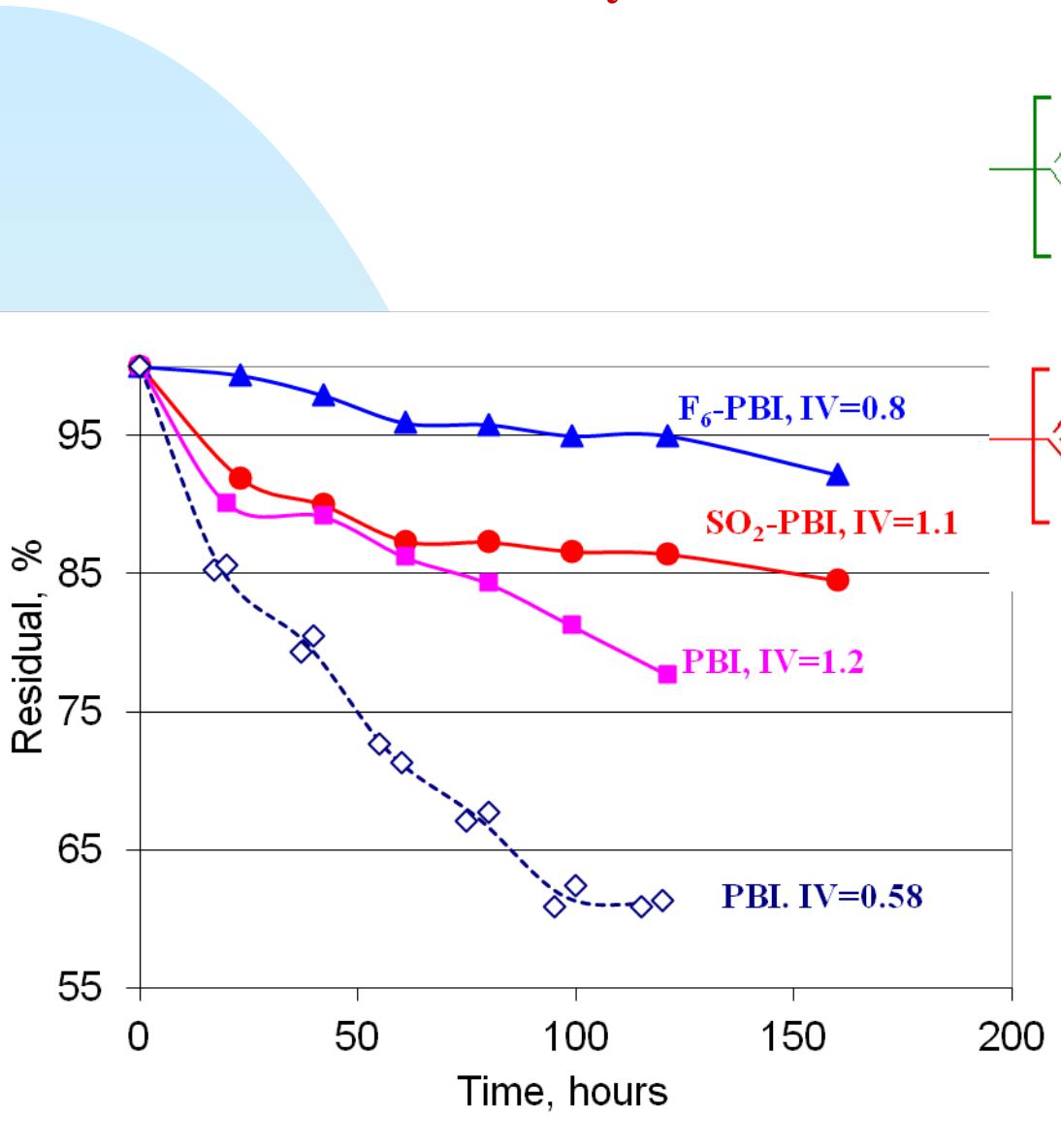
... but more catalyst degradation

... during the first 1500 hours



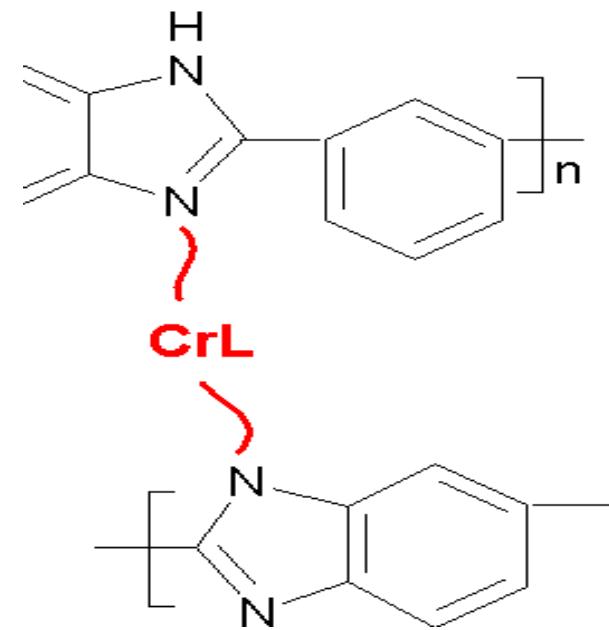
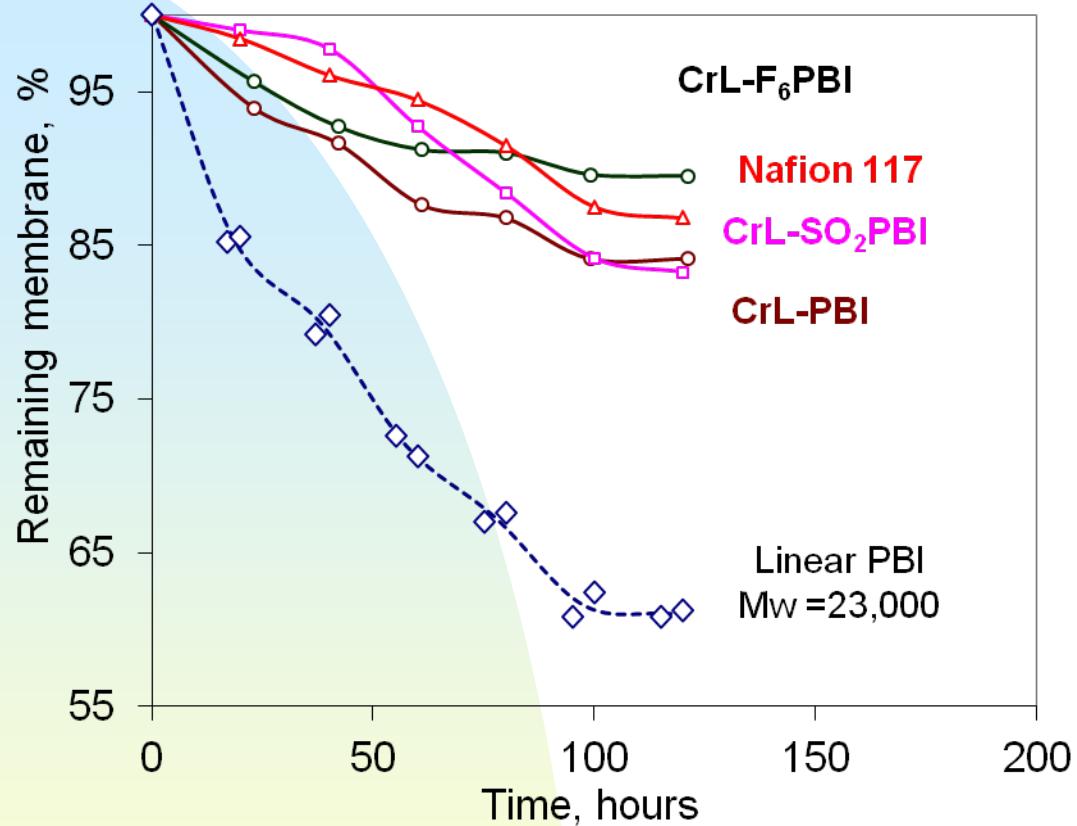
Polymer degradation

Effect of PBI chemistry



Polymer degradation

Cross-linking



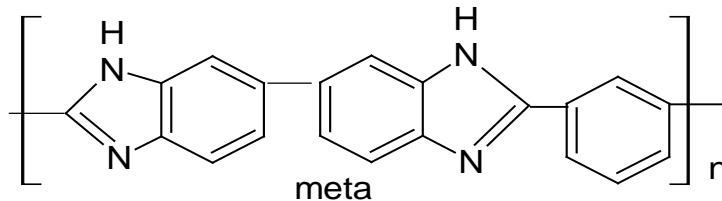
The weak link of PBI is nitrogen-containing heterocyclic rings

- cross-linking occurs an amide linkage through imidazole groups
- the network structure holds the membrane from being falling into pieces
- Compatible to Nafion

Recent development at DTU/DPS

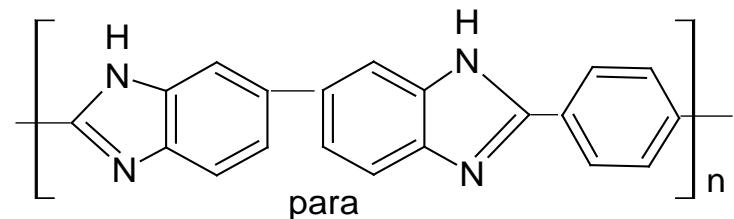
- *m*PBI – High Mw

→ Cross-linking
Thermal curing
Further blends

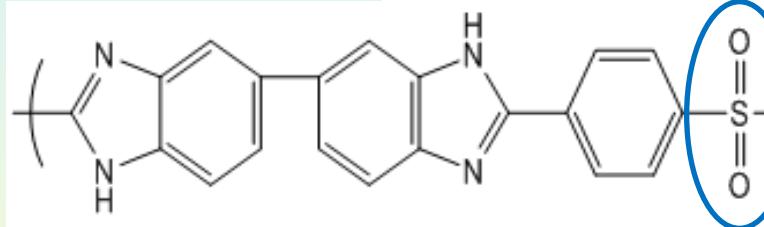


- *p*PBI – stiff & strong but less soluble

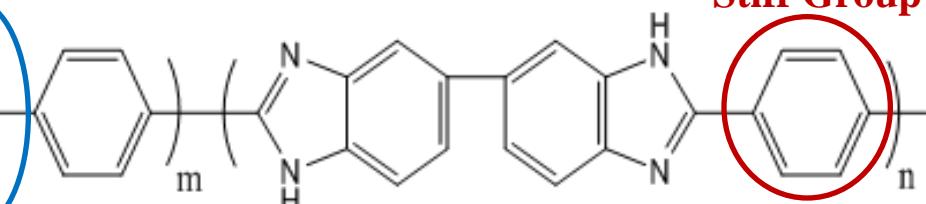
→ co-polymer with SO₂PBI



Flexible Group



Stiff Group



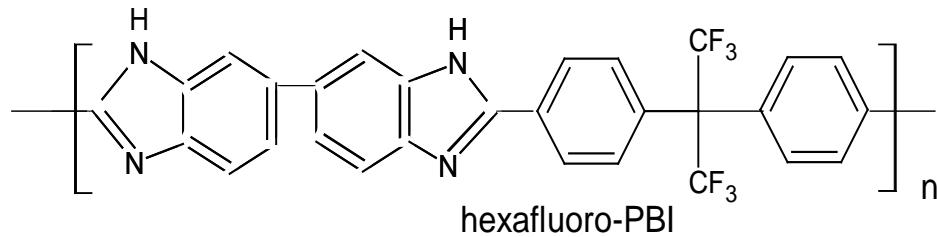
Yang et al. J. Mater. Chem. 22, 11185 (2012)

- F₆PBI – chemically very stable

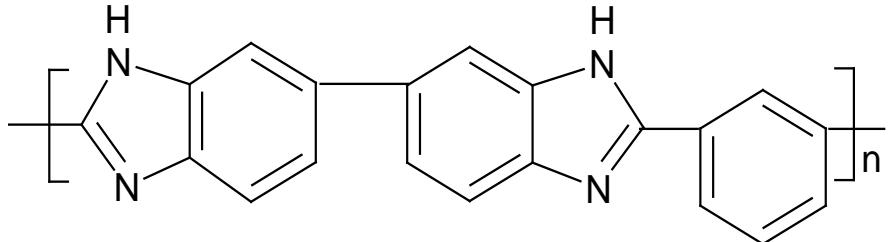
– easy to process (solubility)

– poor mechanical stability
(at high ADL/temp)

→ cross-linking

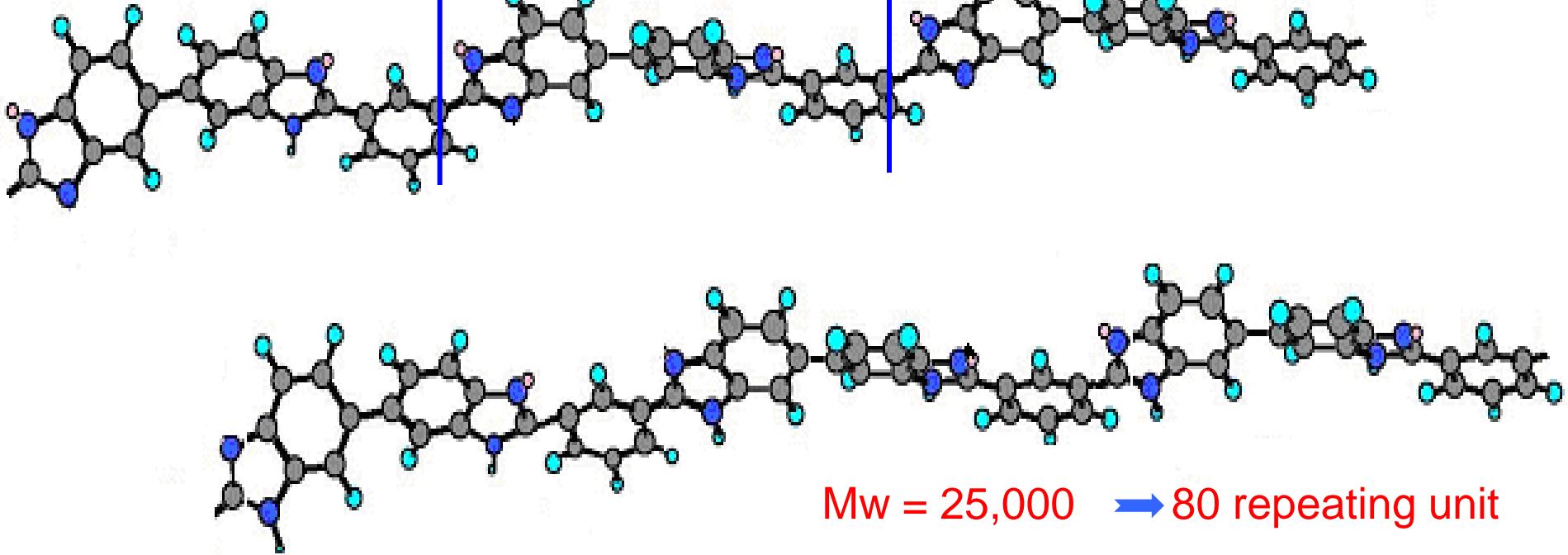


High molecular weight PBI



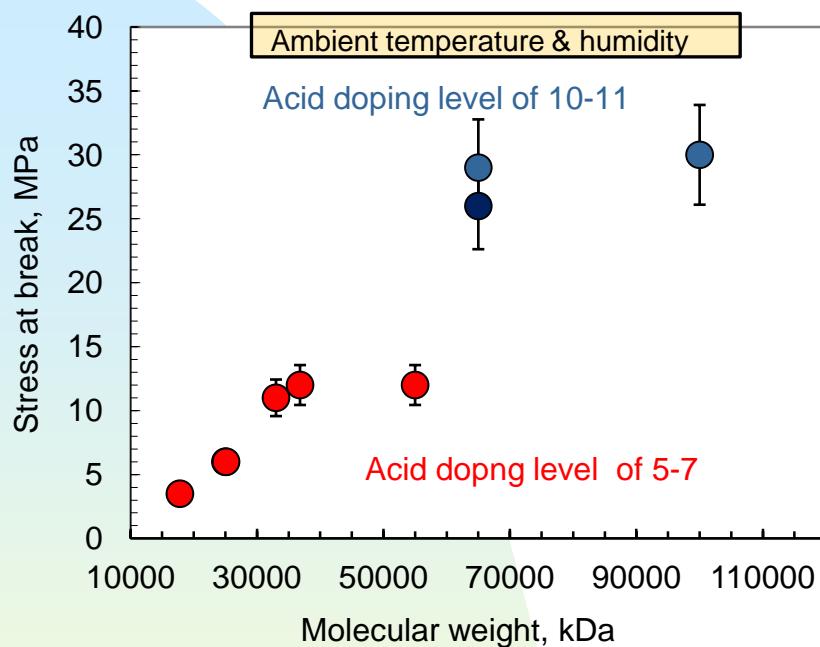
PBI Mw <18,000

PBI repeating unit



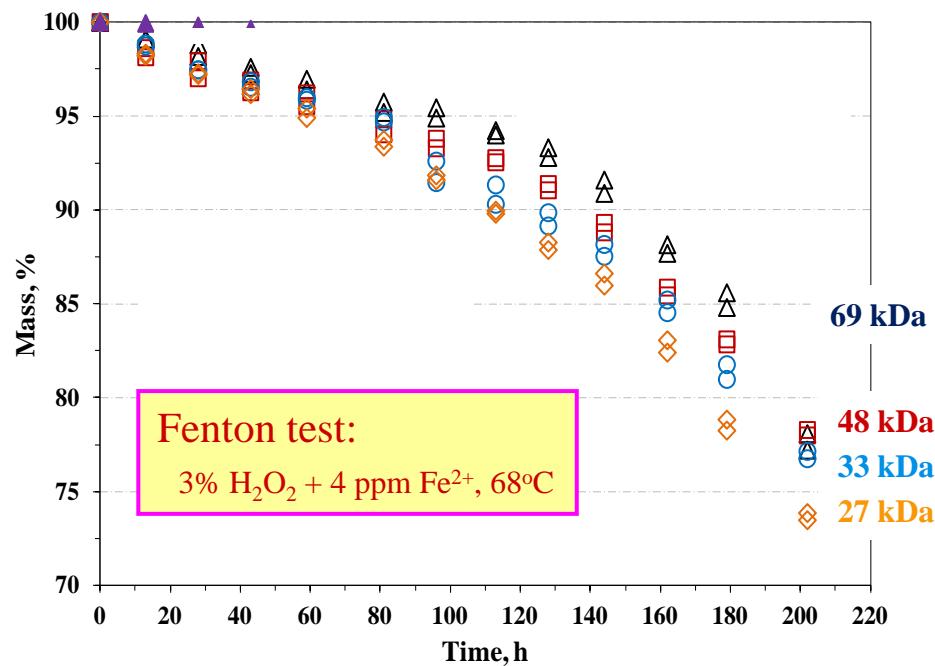
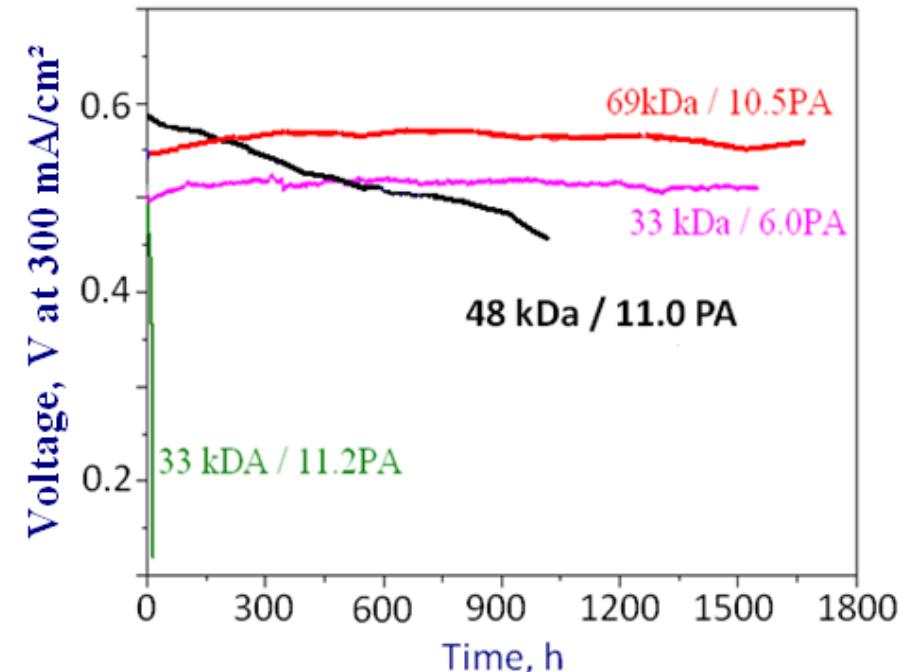
High M_w PBI

- high M_w PBI (up to 100,000 kDa)
synthesized with sufficient organo solubility



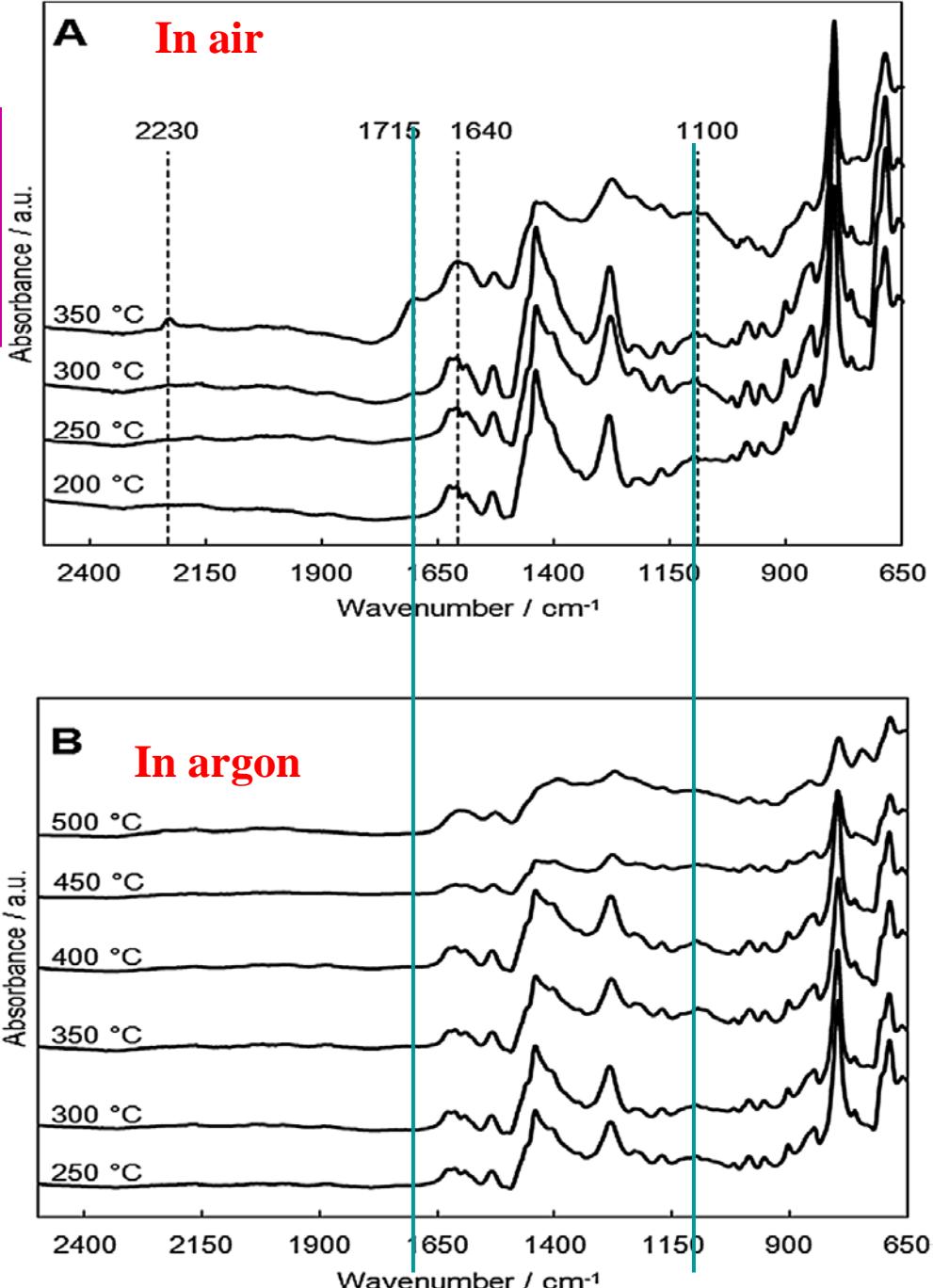
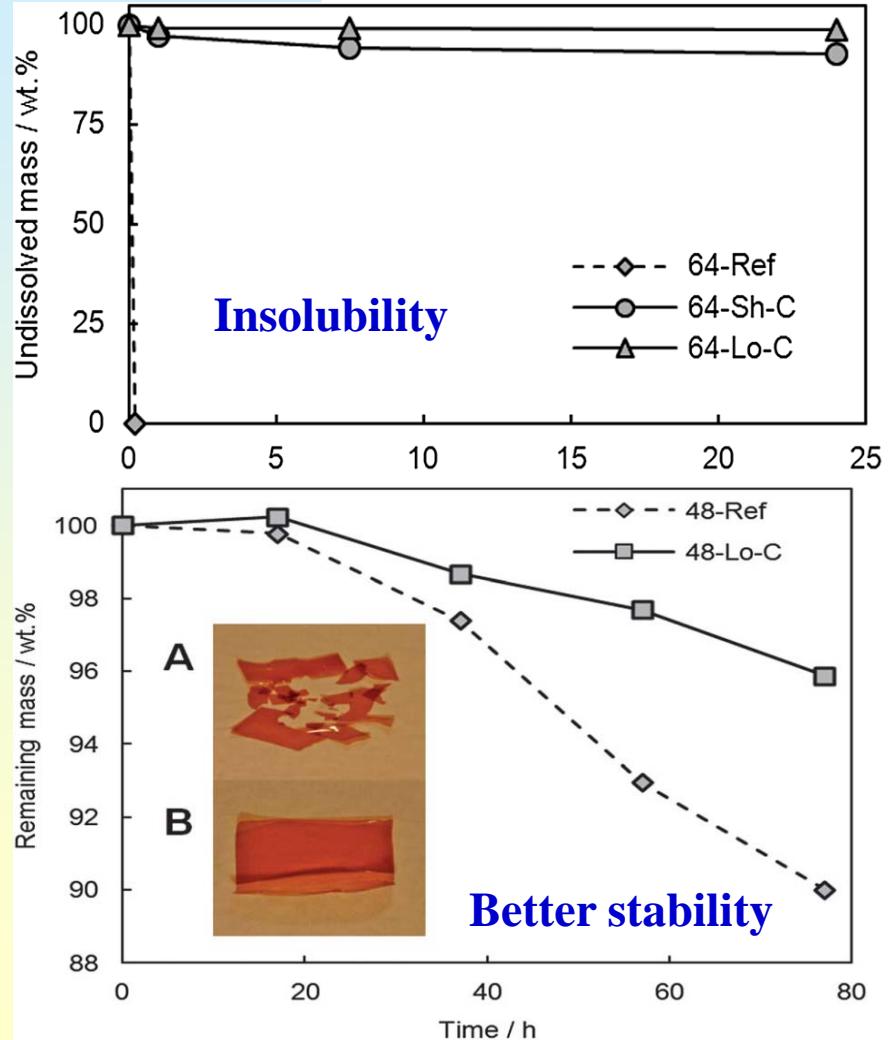
High M_w PBI

- slow acid doping
 - high doping temperatures
 - high doping acid concentration
 - less membrane swelling
- better mechanical strength
 - allowing for high doping levels and hence high conductivity
- better stability
 - resistance to radical oxidations (Fenton test)



Thermal curing PBI

Curing PBI membranes in an inert atmosphere
leading to little degradation
but effective cross-linking / branching ...



PBI blends

- Acid-base chemistry and miscibility

NH₄⁺ Nafion – PBI

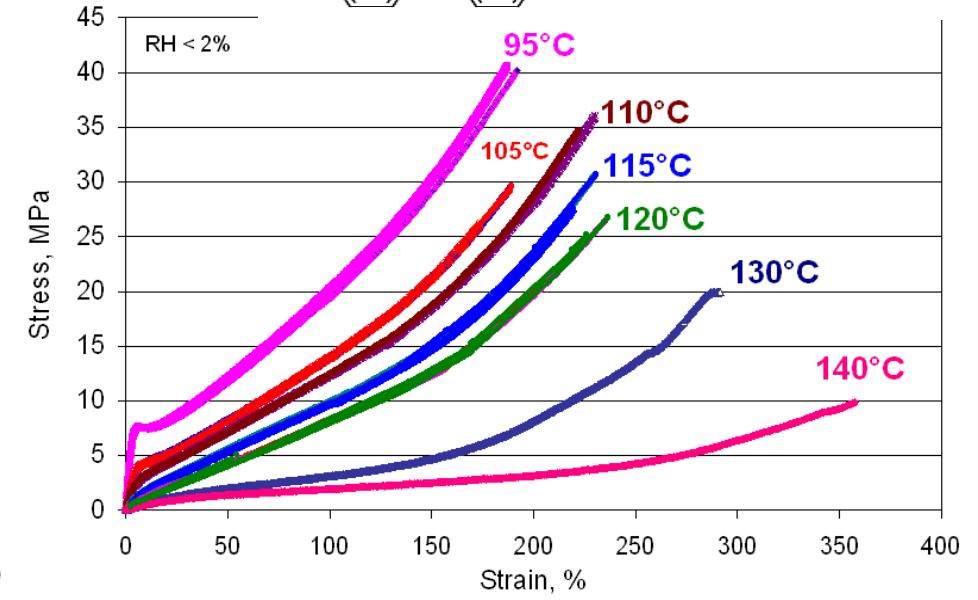
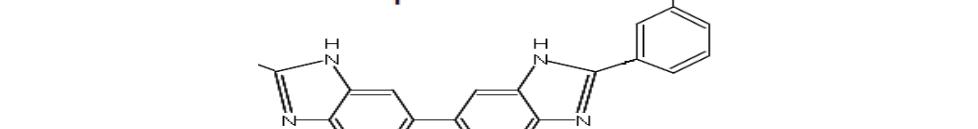
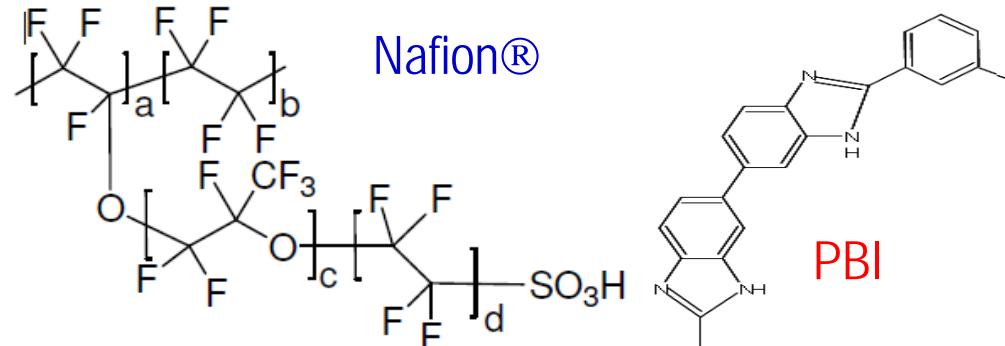
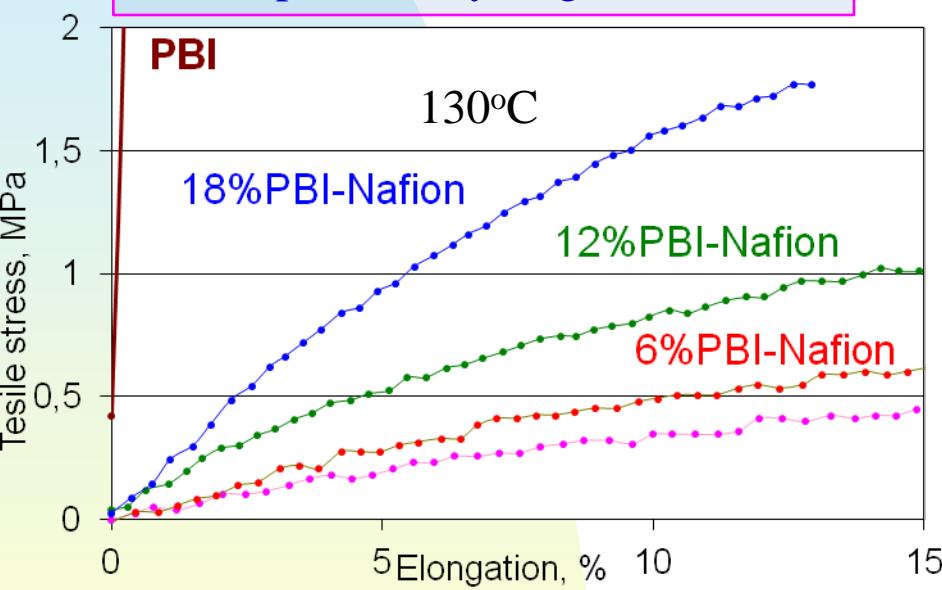
homogenous membranes

through entire composition range

- exchanging cations

- acidity (cation size)

- possible hydrogen bonds

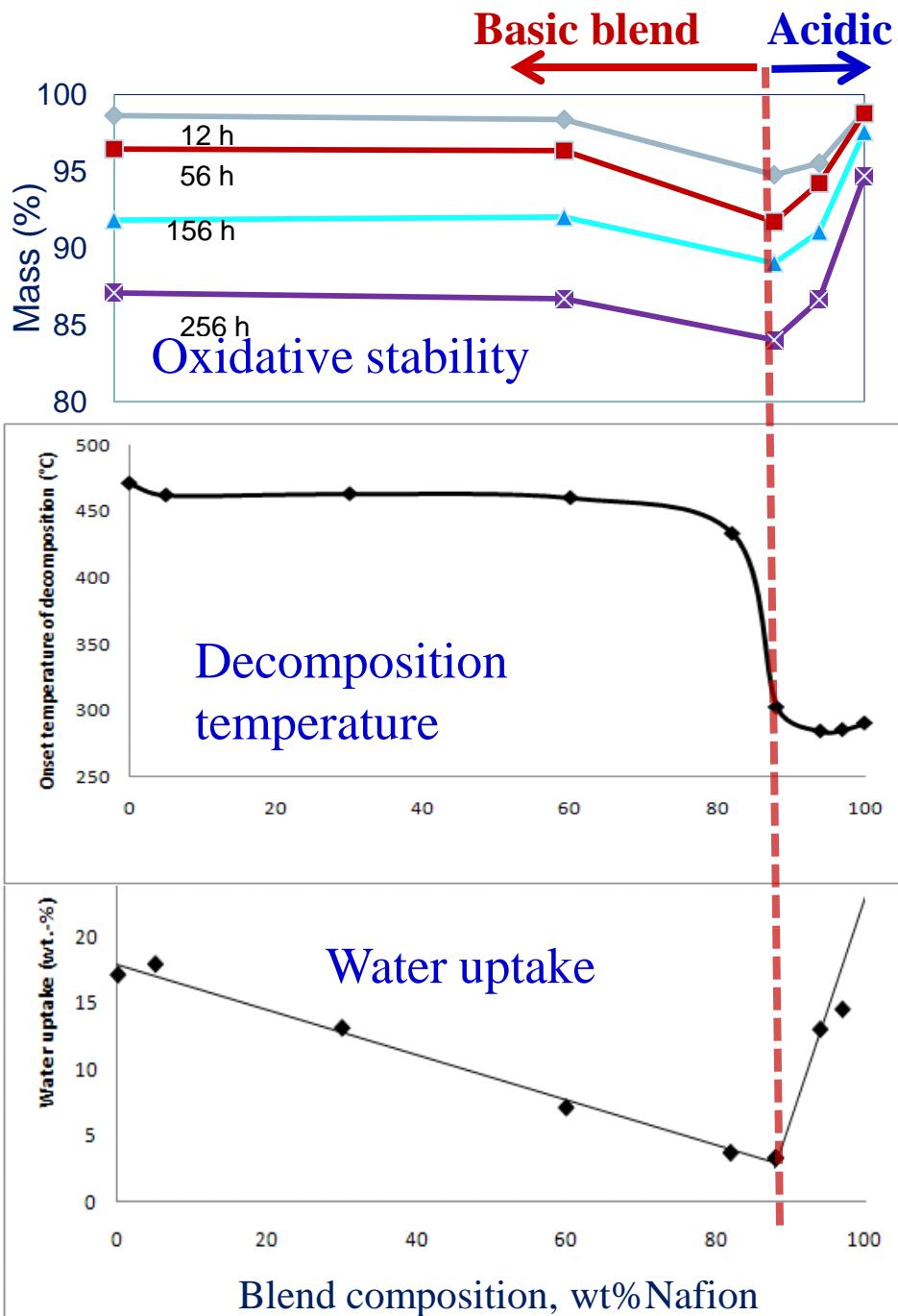
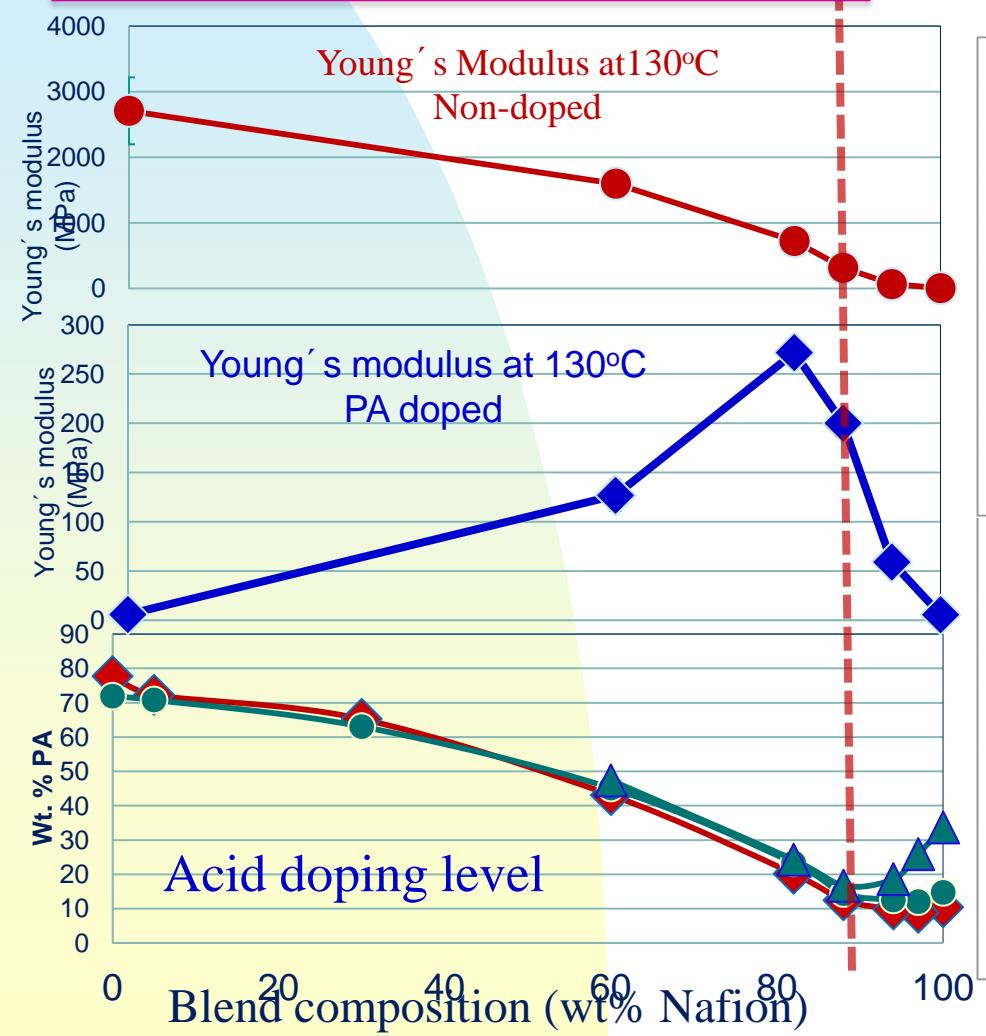


Cation exchanged Nafion and its blends with PBI

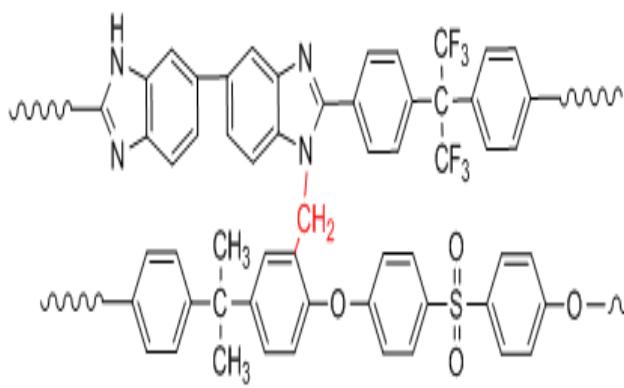
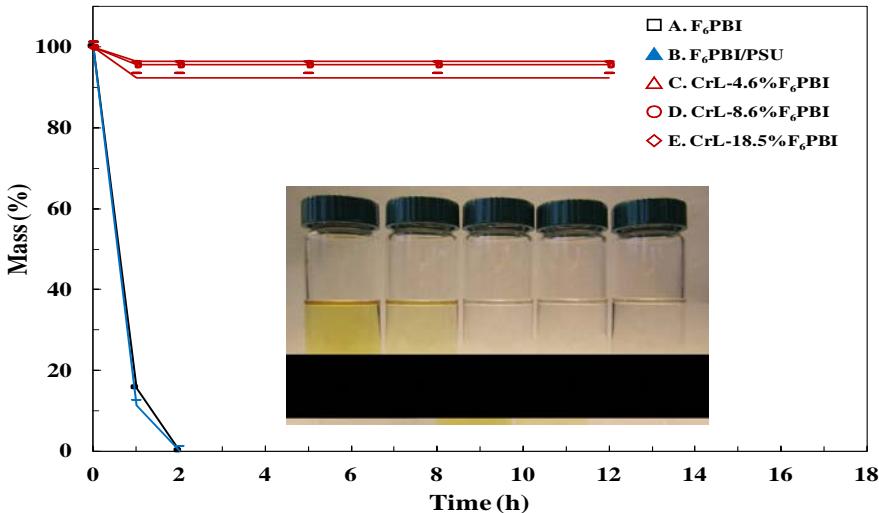
PBI blends - Acid-base chemistry

Neutralization at 88% Nafion-12% PBI

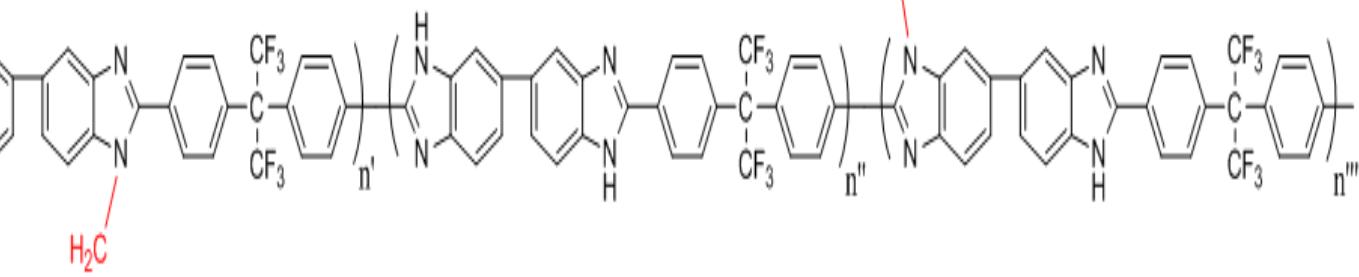
- minimum water uptake /acid doping
- transit in thermal stability
- minimum chemical stability (!)
- best mechanical strength



Ionic or covalent crosslinking

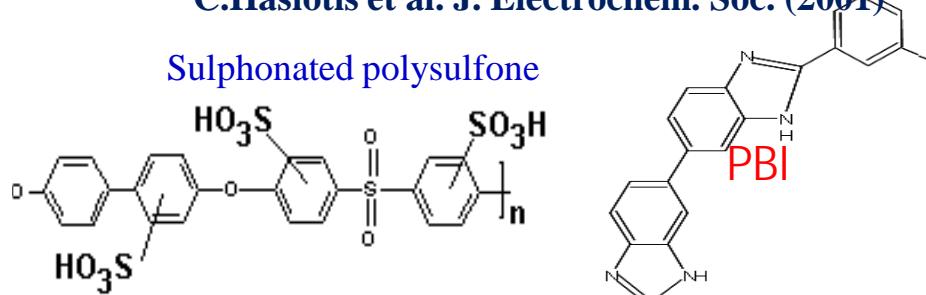


Polymerically covalent cross-linking

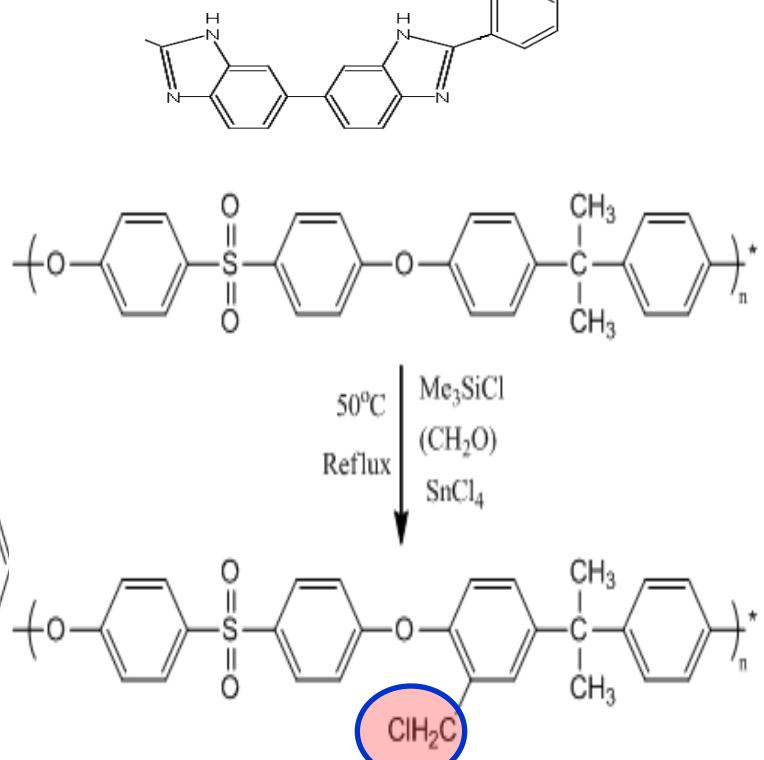


C.Hasiotis et al. J. Electrochem. Soc. (2001)

Sulphonated polysulfone

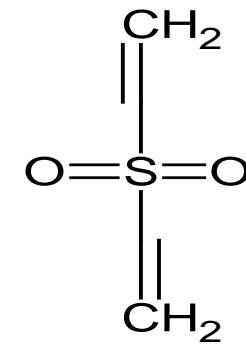
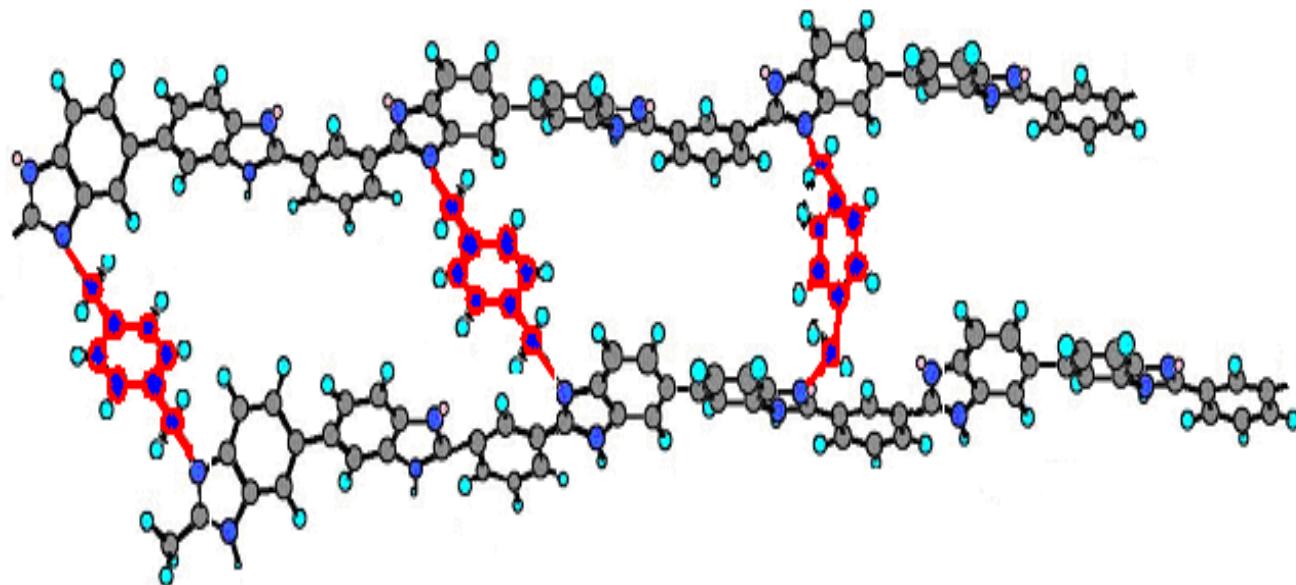


Ionically cross-linked



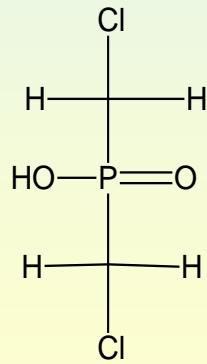
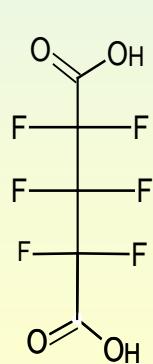
Chloromethylated PSU

PBI Cross-linking



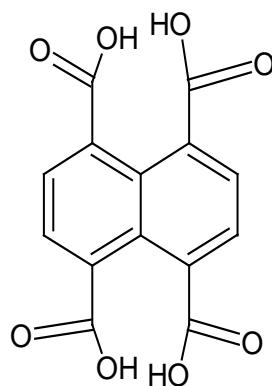
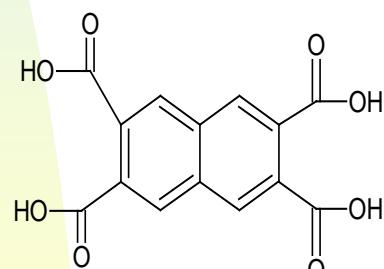
Aili et al., Polymer Intern. 60, 1201 (2011)

Perfluoroglutaric acid

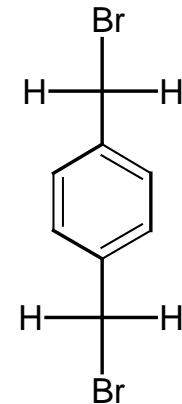


di(chloromethyl)phosphinic acid

naphthalenetetracarboxylic acids



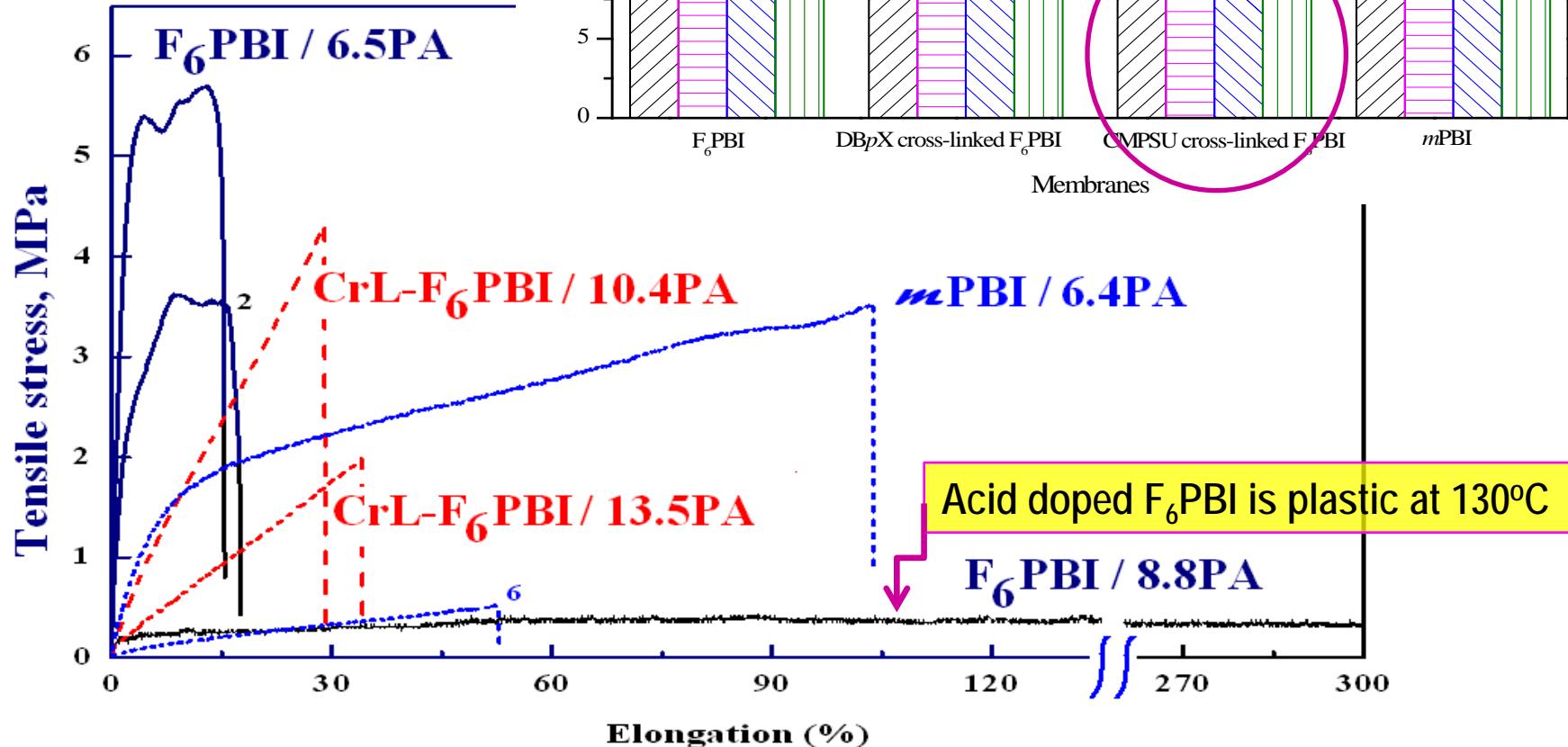
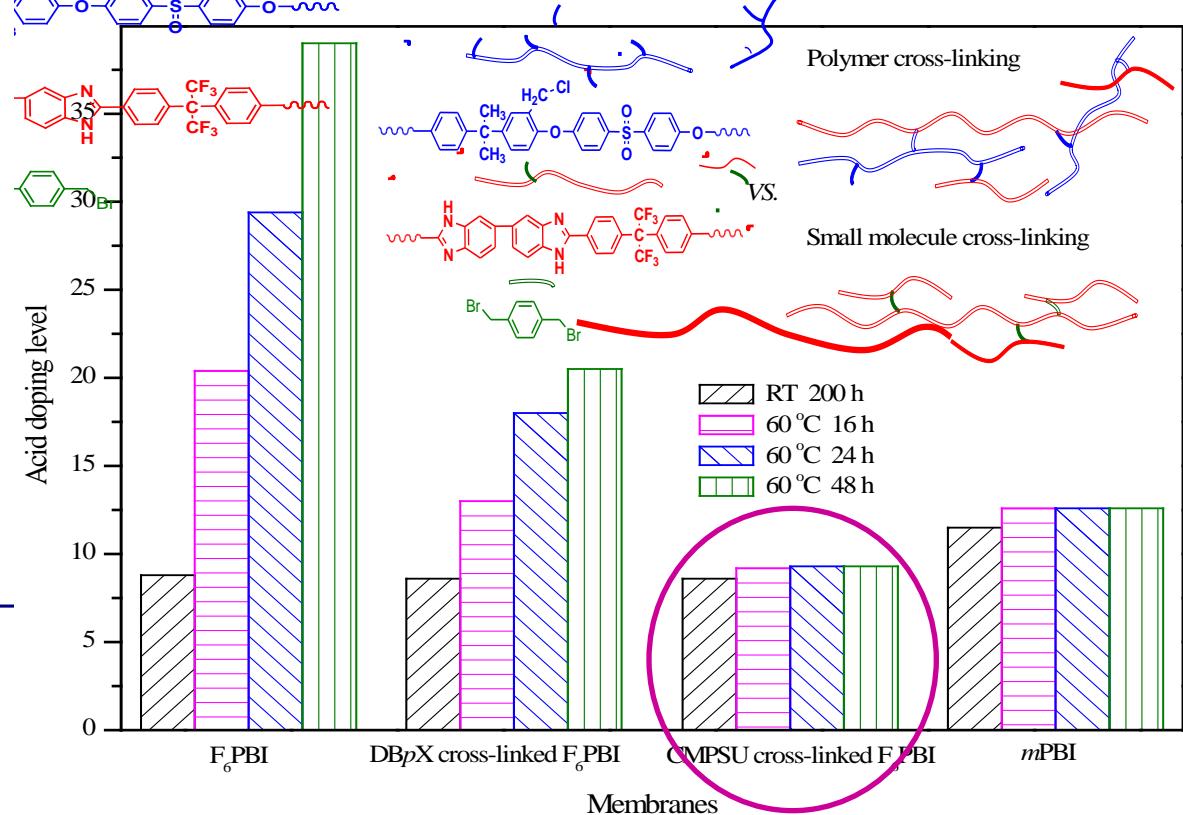
Noyé et al., Polym. Adv. Techn. 19, 1270 (2008)



Li et al., Chem. Mater. 19, 350 (2007)

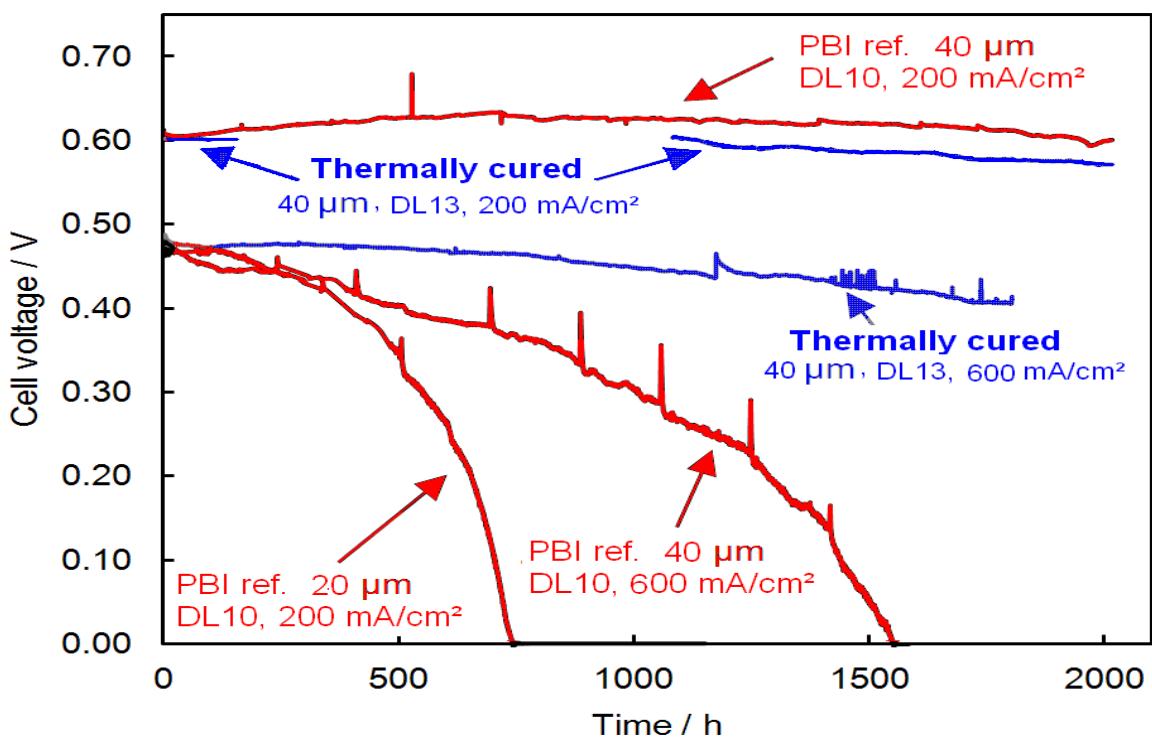
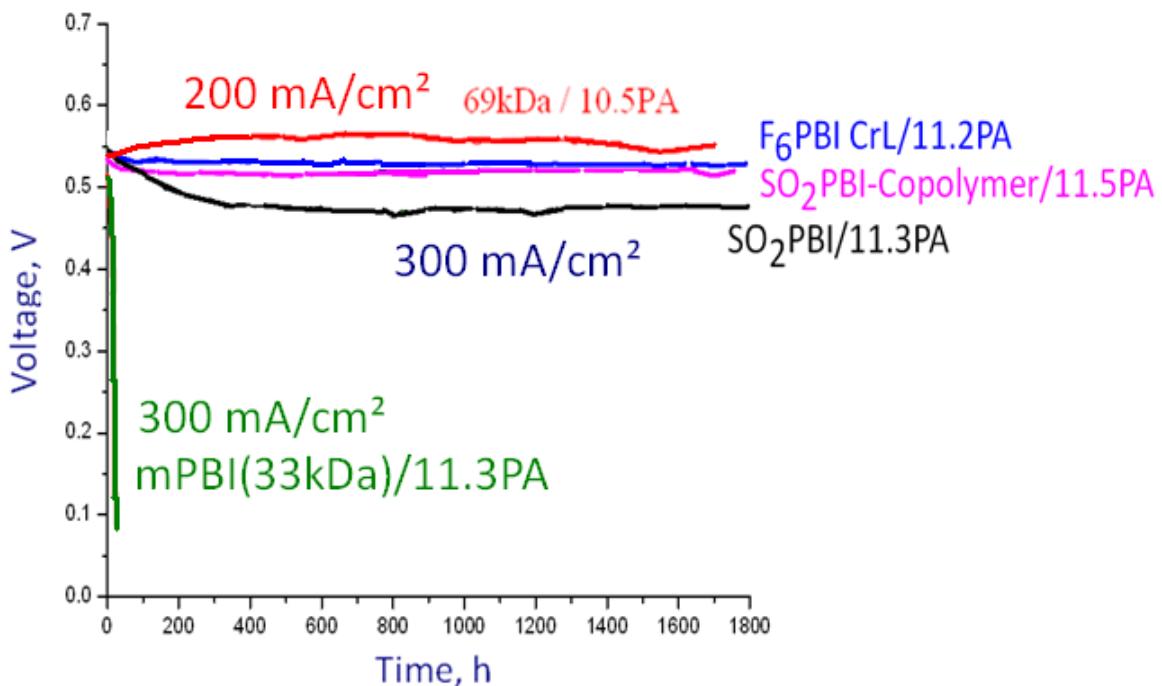
PSU-CrL F₆PBI

- insolubility
- high doping levels
- better stability
- stiffer membranes
at elevated temperatures



Performance and durability tests

- Better performance due to high doping levels and hence high conductivity
- Better durability chemical stability high load currents
- More durability evaluation in progress ...



Acknowledgements

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- the Public Service Obligations (the ForskEL programme)
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High performance MEAs
Quantify and Improve PEM Fuel Cell Durability
CATBOOSTER
- the Danish Energy Authorities (the EUDP programme)
Commercial Breakthrough of Advanced FC
- Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation
HT-FUMA