

Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Conference, Vancouver, Canada

June 16rd-19th 2013

Development of low cost and durable PEM water electrolyzers.

Research and demonstration activities in the FCH-JU projects NEXPEL and NOVEL.

Magnus Thomassen

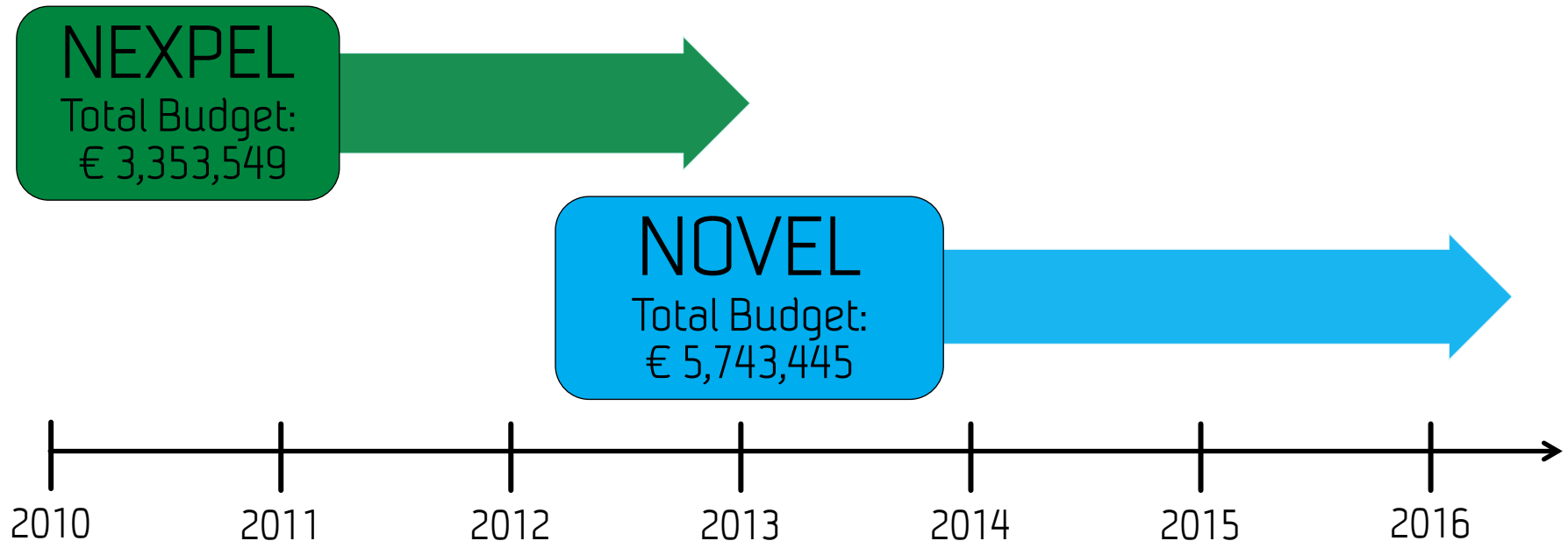
SINTEF Materials and Chemistry, New Energy Solutions

Trondheim, Norway

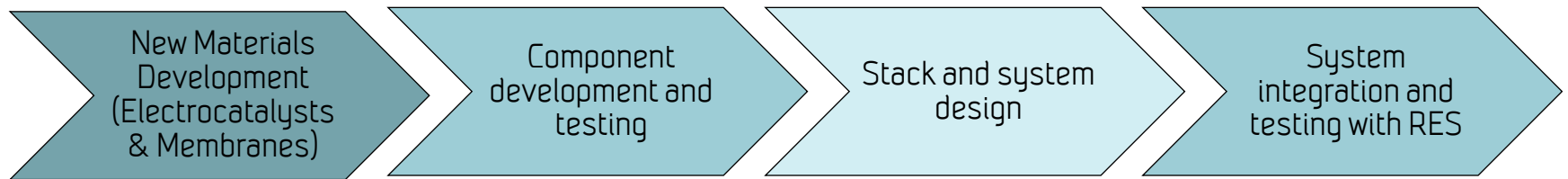


NEXPEL & NOVEL - Main objectives and duration

- Develop and demonstrate a PEM water electrolyser integrated with Renewable Energy Sources (RES):
 - 75% Efficiency (LHV), H₂ production cost ~ €5,000 / Nm³h⁻¹, target lifetime of 40,000 h

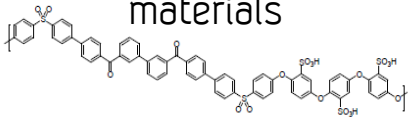


The NEXPEL consortium



NEXPEL – Main results and achievements

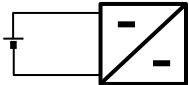
WP2 New membrane materials



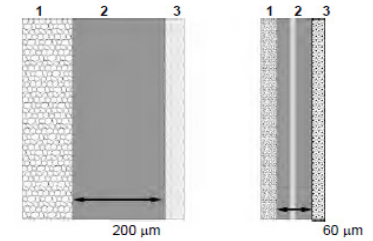
WP3 New catalysts



WP7 Improved DC-DC converter



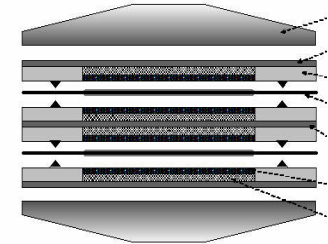
WP4 Improved MEAs



WP7 Integration with RES



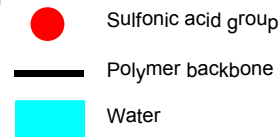
WP5&6 Novel stack design and new construction materials



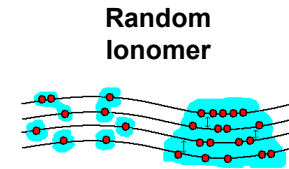
WP 2 – New membrane materials

- Develop lower cost membranes suitable for electrolyser operation at elevated temperatures

- Microblock polyaromatic ionomers
- Reduced swelling in water
- Lower gas crossover



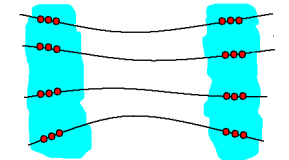
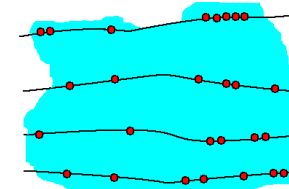
Hydrated at low
temperature



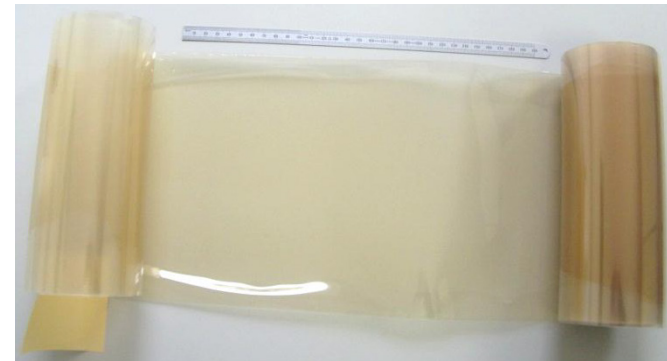
Microblock Ionomer



Hydrated at high
temperature

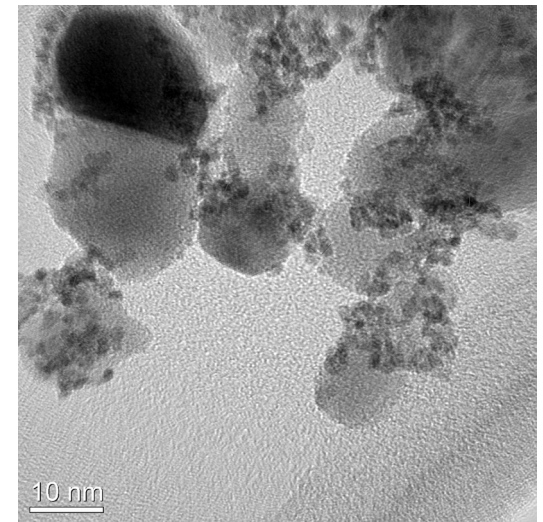
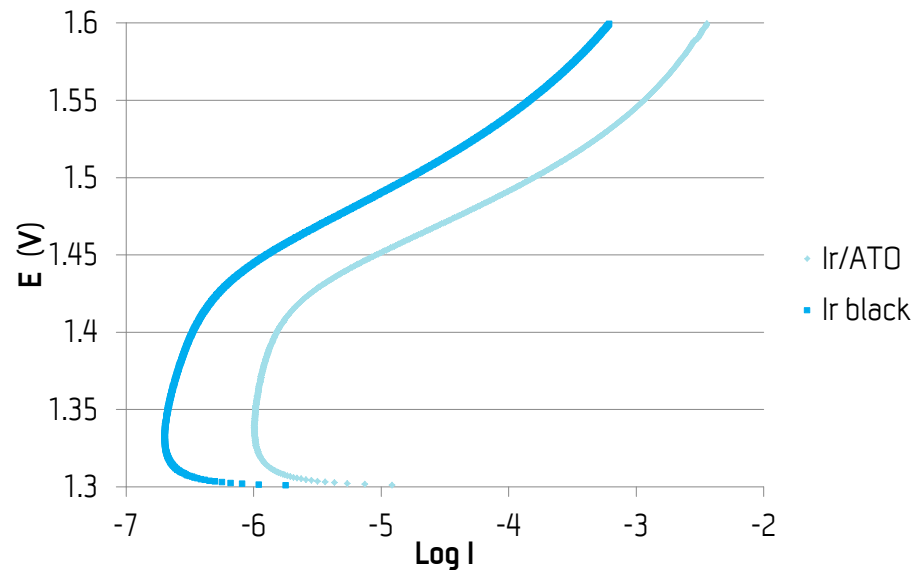
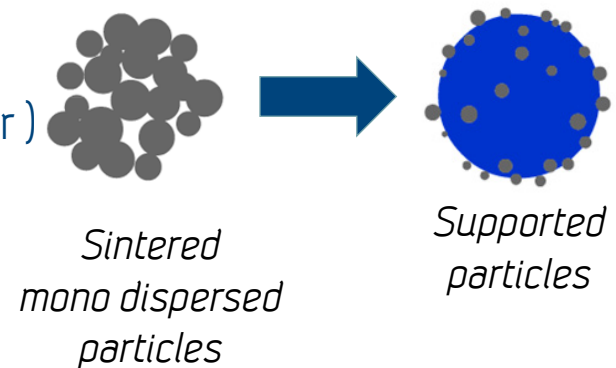


- A series of polyaromatic materials has been prepared
 - Proton conductivity of $> 40 \text{ mS cm}^{-2}$ (Nafion $\sim 100 \text{ mS cm}^{-2}$)
 - High mechanical stability ($> 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
 - 10 g scale of ionomers produced
 - 5.5 m² membrane cast on continuous production line.



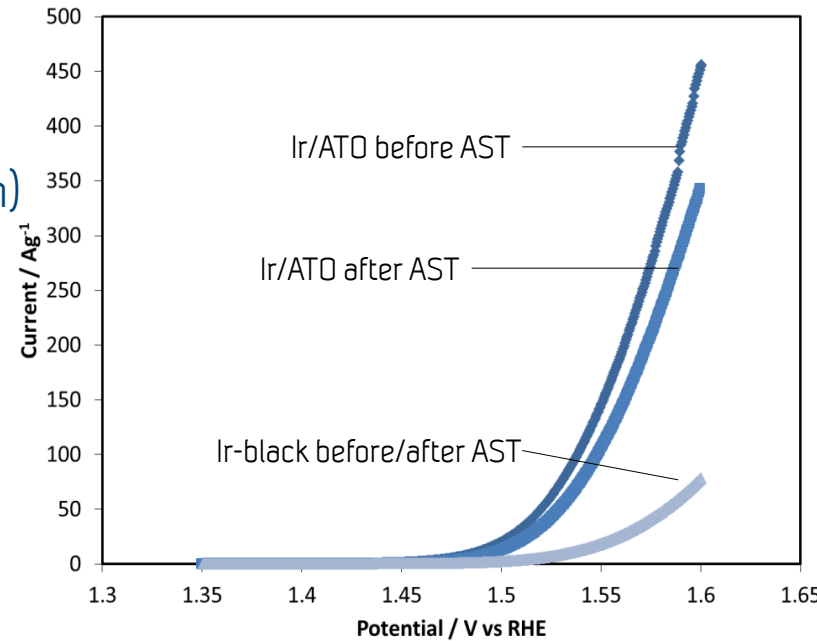
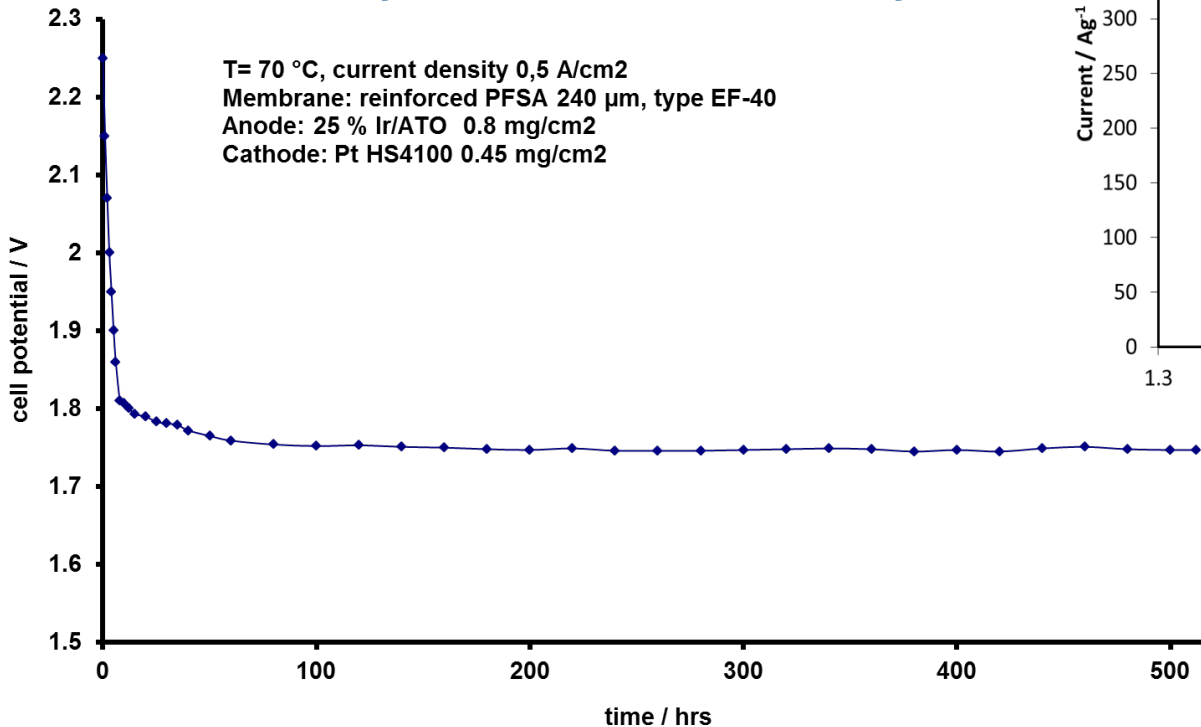
WP 3 New catalyst materials

- Highly active oxygen evolution catalysts developed
 - 2 nm Ir particles on Antimony Tin Oxide support (20wt% Ir)
 - 300% higher activity than state of the art catalysts
 - Scaled up synthesis (~30g catalyst batch size)



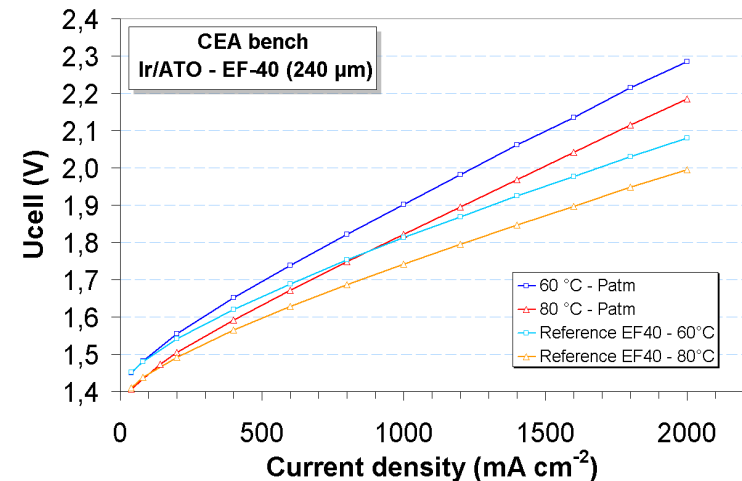
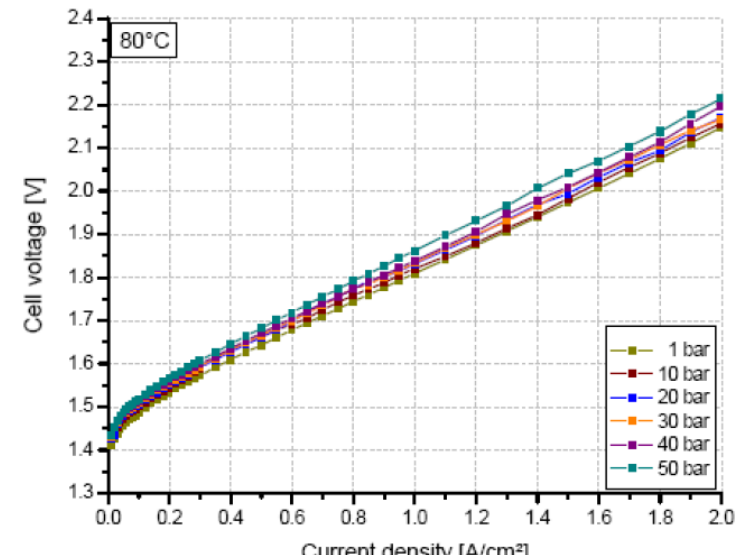
WP 3 New catalyst materials

- Ir/ATO stability (ex situ and in situ)
 - 10 000 cycles, 1.35-1.55 V vs. SHE at 300 mVs^{-1}
 - 500h steady state operation ($3\mu\text{Vh}^{-1}$ degradation)



Technical highlights – MEA/CCM development

- State of the art CCMs
 - Fumatech reinforced membranes
 - High gas purity (<0.5% H₂ in O₂) and high operating pressure (40 bar)
- New low loading CCMs
 - Utilising Ir/ATO catalysts
 - Optimisation of coating procedures and catalyst loadings
 - Initial results show comparable performance and long term stability
 - Ir loading ~40% of standard CCM

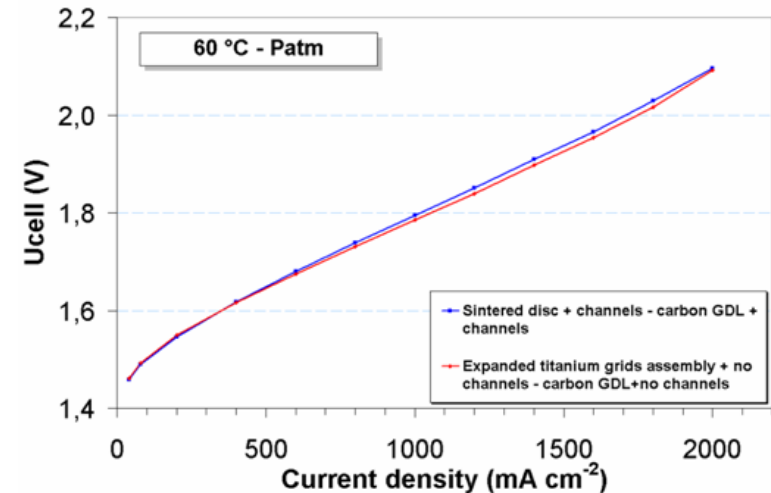
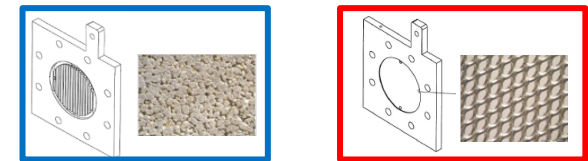


Technical highlights – bipolar plates and current collectors

- Bipolar plates
 - Several Ti grades and stainless steels evaluated in PEMWE representative conditions (several 100h)
- Current collectors
 - Several porous Ti-materials have been tested as current collectors
 - Significant potential for cost reduction identified

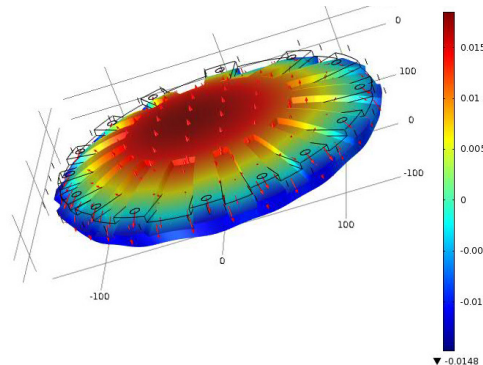


150 cm² optimized current collectors for 5 cell stack



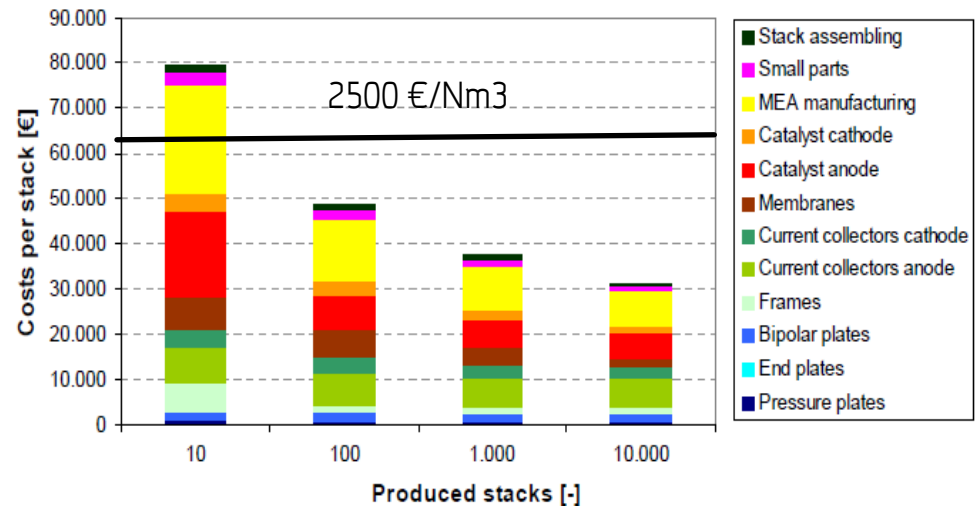
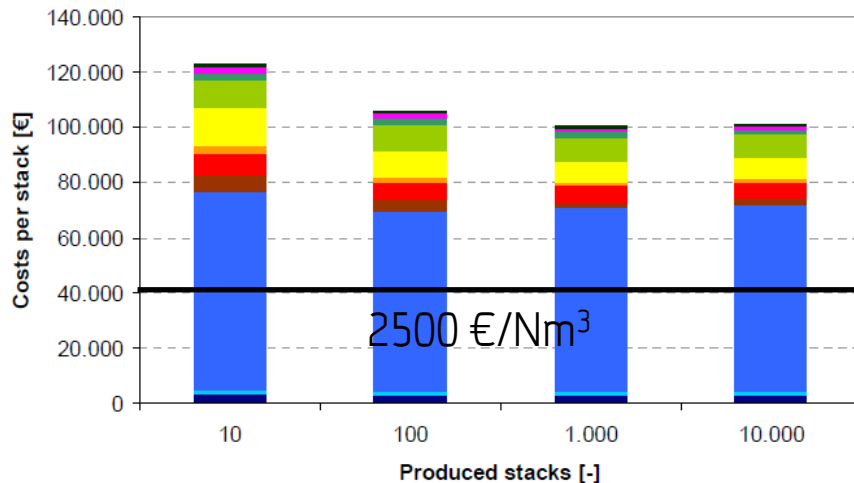
Stack design

- Stack design for high pressure operation established
 - New sealing concepts
 - Optimisation of pressure drop and thermal management
 - Passed gas/liquid pressure test of 40 bar.
 - Two 10 cell stacks constructed
- End plate optimisation
 - COMSOL Multiphysics model established
 - Endplate thickness and design optimised
 - Elastic and plastic deformation considered.



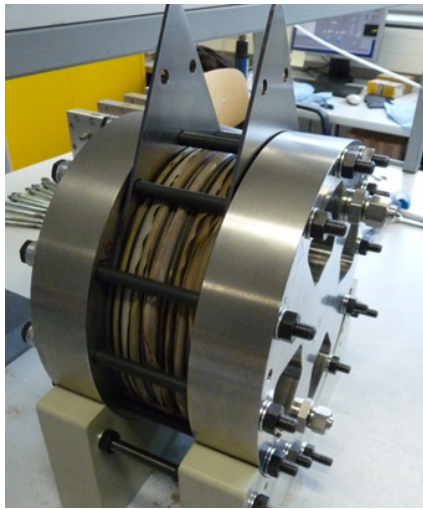
Cost break down – conventional vs. NEXPEL design

- Cost and market analysis
 - Materials cost based on offers from suppliers / internal cost calculations
 - Production prices based on offers from subcontractors / internal experiences
 - Annual production quantities from 1 – 1000 stacks analysed
 - Stack contributes to 50% of overall system costs
 - NEXPEL stack can reach target costs with production volumes > 100 units.



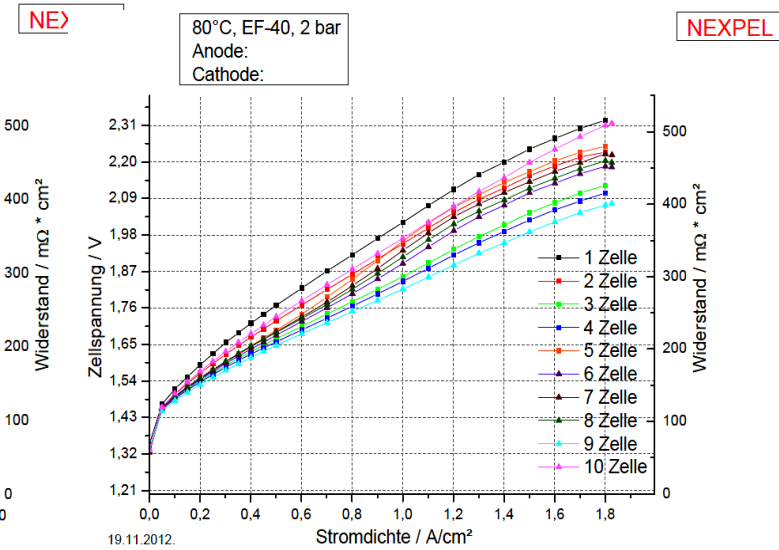
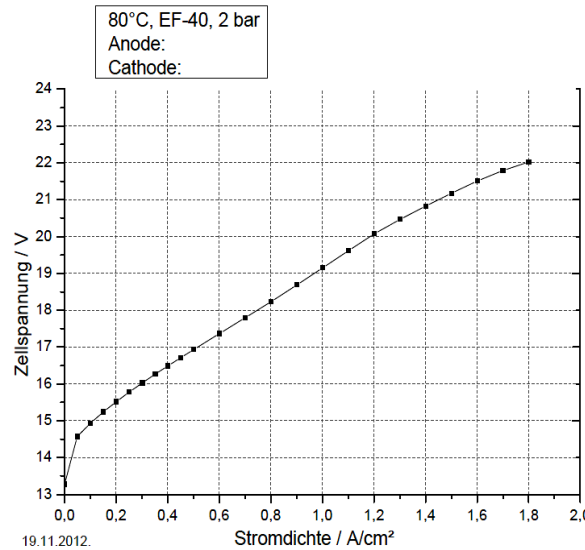
NEXPEL stack demonstration

- Two 10 cell stacks built for demonstration
 - Stack 1: Standard EF40 CCMs, Tested at Statoil Energy Park, Norway
 - Stack 2: Ir/ATO CCMs, tested at Fraunhofer ISE, Germany

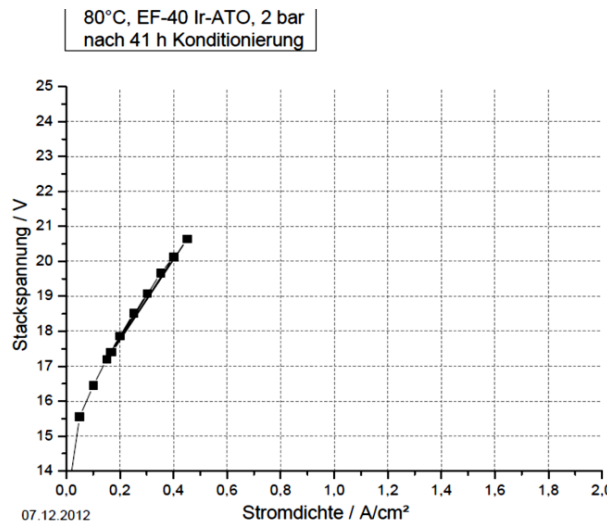


Stack performance results

EF40 CCMs



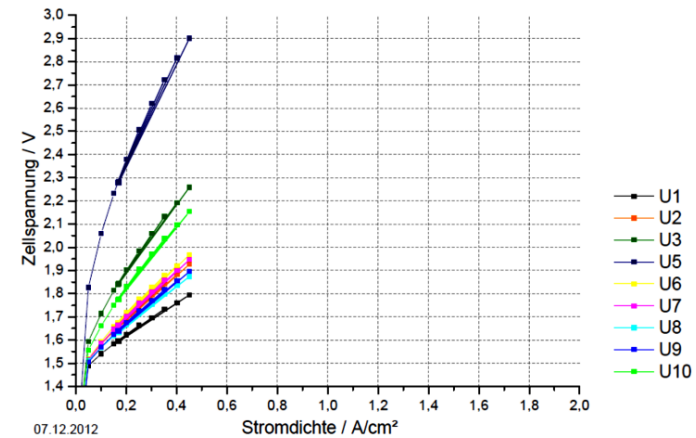
Ir/ATO



NEXPE 10 Cell Sta

80°C, EF-40 Ir-ATO, 2 bar
nach 41 h Konditionierung

NEXPEL 10 Cell Stack



NEXPEL - Conclusions

- New low cost membranes
 - Good thermal stability and conductivity (~50% of Nafion)
 - Brittle, needs reinforcement
 - Coating of catalysts is a challenge
- Highly active supported catalysts
 - Ir nanoparticles on oxide supports show higher mass activity,
 - The low conductivity of the catalyst is a challenge (MEA fabrication)
- Stack design
 - Low cost design successful (reaches cost target at 100 units)
 - Gas and water tight at pressures up to 40 bar
 - Can be assembled several times
 - Long term stability not evaluated



The next step; NOVEL



- Continuation of novel materials development
 - New catalysts and catalyst supports
 - Radiation grafted membranes
 - Coatings of bipolar plates and current collectors
- System design and optimization
- Increased understanding of lifetime and degradation issues in PEM electrolyzers



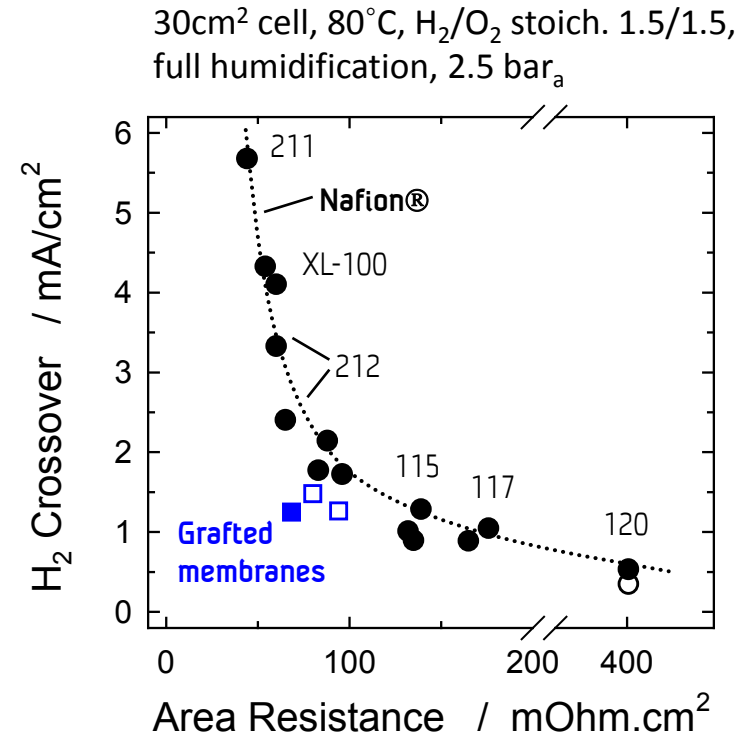
NOVEL, Preliminary results

- New oxygen evolution catalyst developed with 75% higher electronic conductivity
 - 20wt% Ir/Nb_xTi_(1-x)O₂
 - Similar activity to Ir/ATO
- Irradiation grafted membranes with higher "figure of merit"
 - ETFE Base polymer with Acrylonitrile as Co-monomer

Figure of merit:

Nafion®: 5.8 ± 1.3

Grafted membranes: 9.5 ± 1.9



Thank you for your attention



The research leading to these results has received funding from the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking under grant agreements n°245262 -NEXPEL & n° 303484 - NOVEL

Breathe



Technology for a better society

