



Pivotal Technologies for the New Energy Economy...Today!

Metal Plates: Challenges and Perspectives for PEM Fuel Cells and Electrolyzers

Gerald DeCuollo

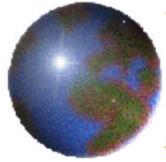
TreadStone Technologies, Inc.

April 16, 2012

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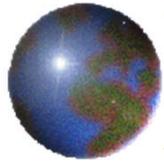
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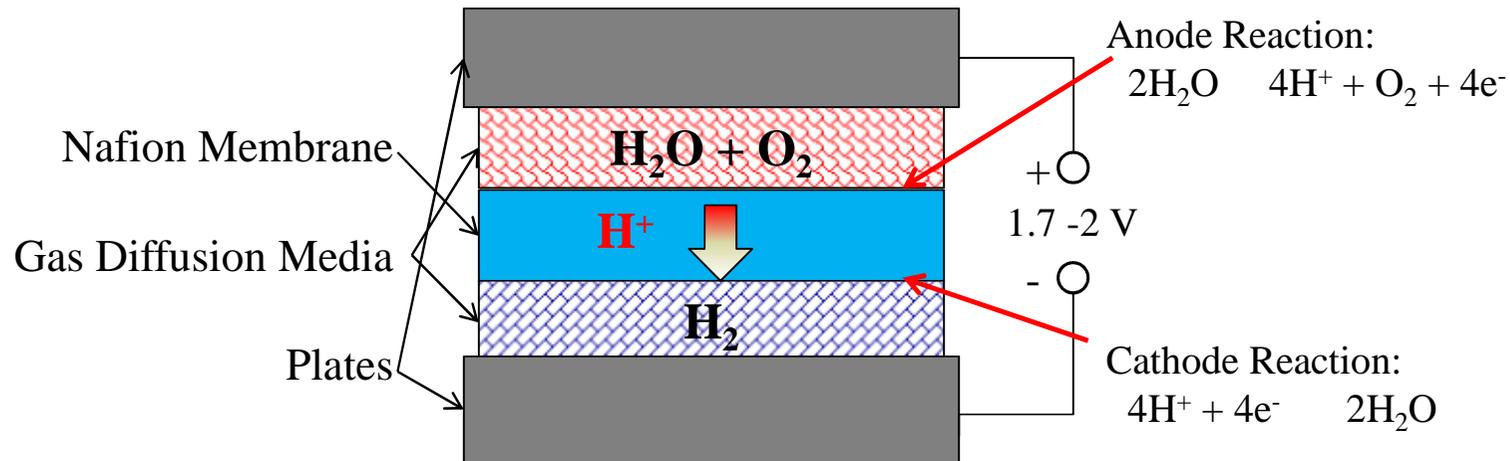
Agenda

- *Identified challenges in PEM Fuel Cells & Electrolyzers plate materials*
 - *Performance & Durability*
 - *Cost...*
- *TreadStone's Solution...*
 - *Activities*
 - *Results*
- *Summary*



Electrolyzer: Operating Environment

Schematic diagram of typical PEM Electrolyzer Cell

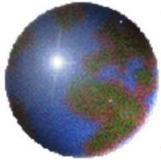


Requirements for plates

1. Low hydrogen crossover
2. Chemically and electrochemically stable
3. High mechanical strength
4. **Low cost**

Challenges for plates

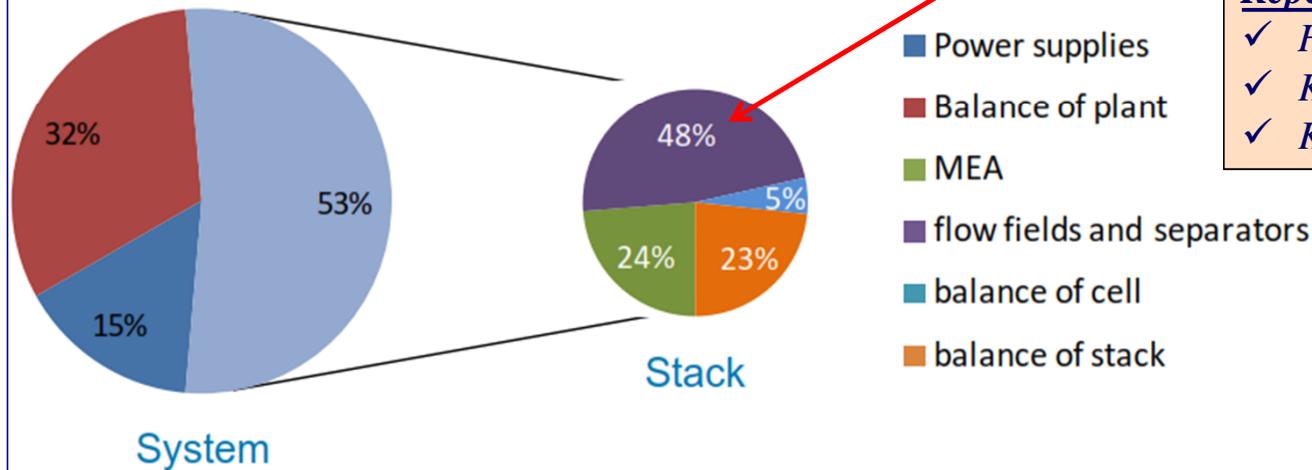
1. Corrosion on the anode side (oxygen) under high potential ($\sim 2 V_{\text{NHE}}$)
2. Hydrogen embrittlement on cathode side (hydrogen)
3. **Cost, Cost, Cost**



Electrolyzer: System Cost Break-down

Relevance Overall Cost of Hydrogen

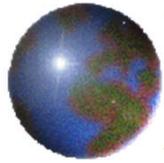
- Cell stack largest contributor to system cost
 - Flowfields, separators and MEAs drive stack cost



Reduce plate cost will have significant impact on the electrolyzer system cost

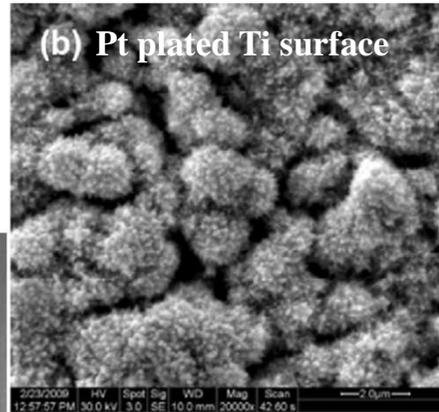
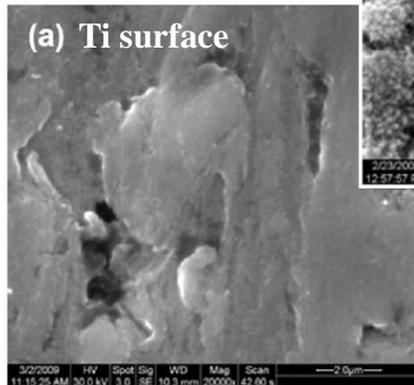
Repeatable Components:

- ✓ Highest cost impact
- ✓ Key to performance
- ✓ Key to Durability



Typical Materials for PEM Electrolyzer Plates

Using Metal Plates:
It works, but the
Cost!!!



H. Jung, S. Huang, B. Popov, J.
Power Sources, 195 (2010)
1950-1956

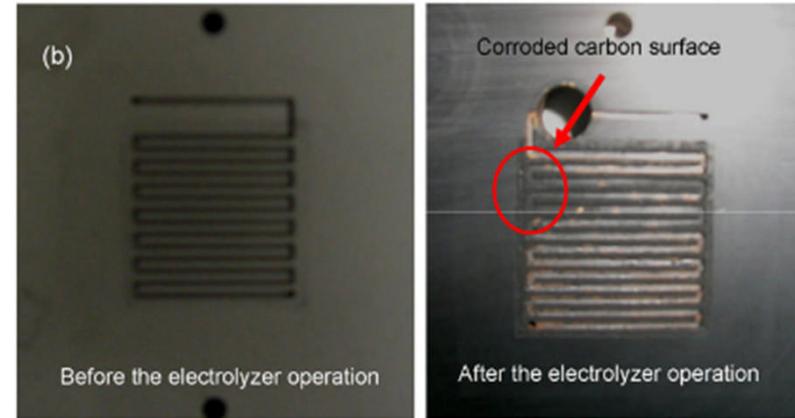
Multilayer design Ti on anode and Zr on cathode

1. Ti layer forms a dense oxide surface scale in oxygen, which prevents further oxidization
2. Zr layer prevents hydrogen embrittlement of Ti
3. Surface electrical resistance is reduced by plating a layer of Pt on the plate surface

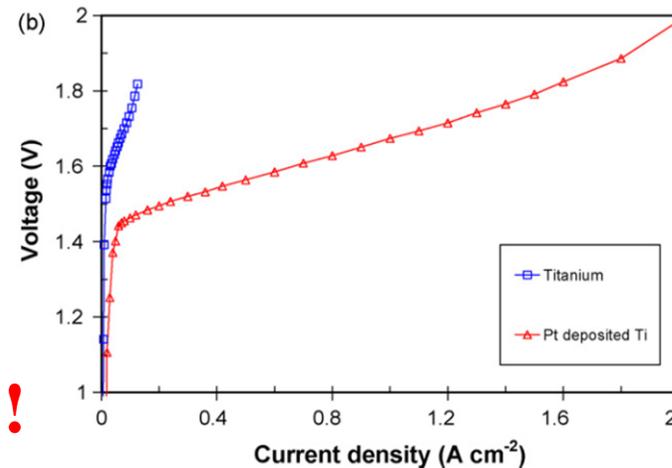
Corrosion & Cost!!!

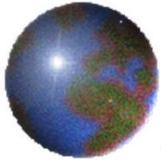


Corrosion of Graphite Plates

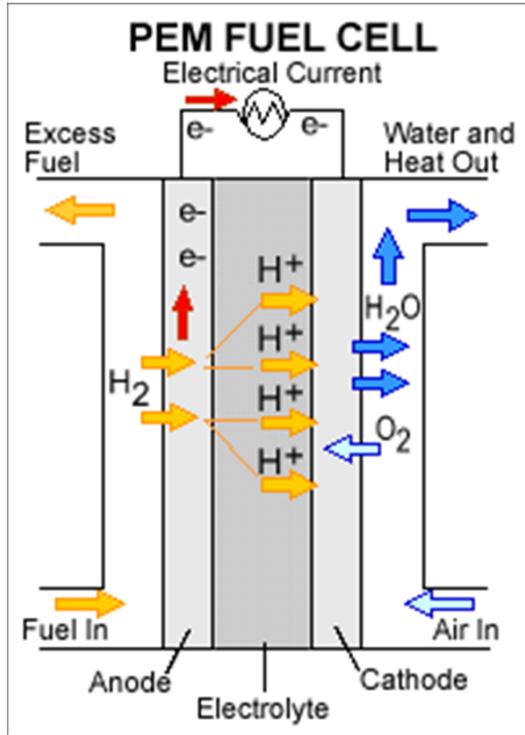


H. Jung, S. Huang, P. Ganesan, B. Popov, J.
Power Sources, 194 (2009) 972-975





PEM Fuel Cells: Operating Environments



Schematic diagram of PEM Fuel Cell

Requirements for plates

1. Low contact resistance
2. Chemically and electrochemically stable
3. High mechanical strength (durability)
4. **Low cost**

Challenges for graphite & metal plates

1. Corrosion resistance for metal
2. Electrical conductivity for graphite
3. Brittleness & durability for graphite
4. **Cost, Cost, Cost**

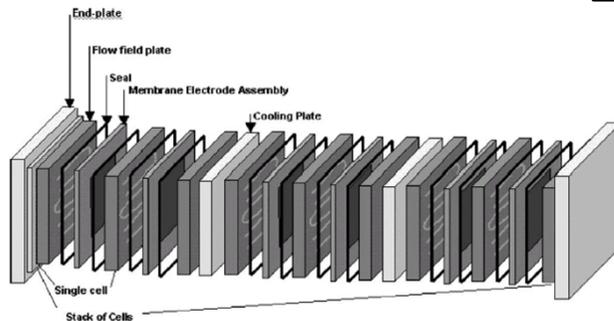
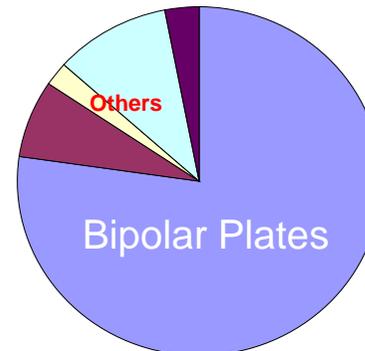
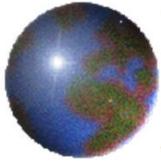


Fig. 1. PEM fuel cell stack hardware.

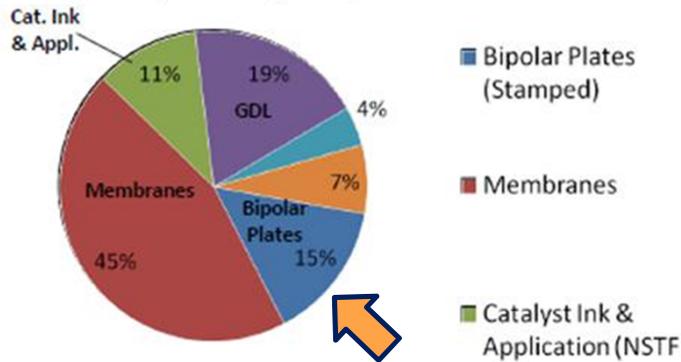


Typical Stack Mass Distribution Chart

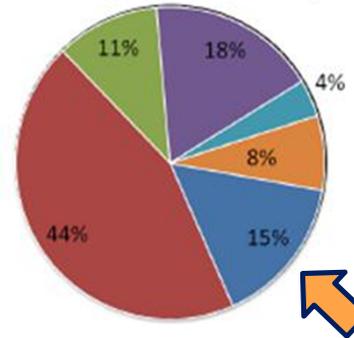


Bipolar Plates are a Major Portion of Fuel Cell Stack Costs

1,000 systems (2010)



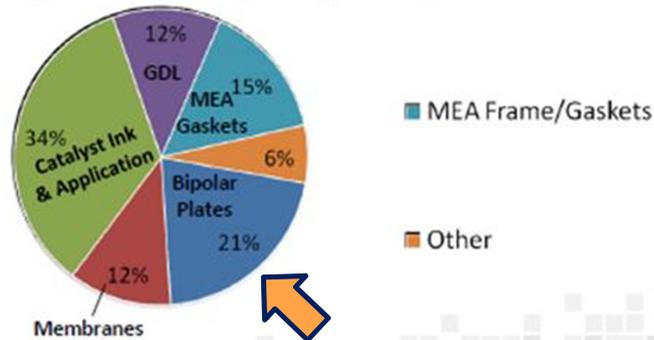
1,000 systems (2015)



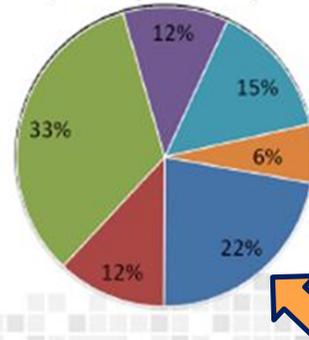
Bipolar plates cost more than catalyst in small volume

- Membrane dominates cost at low production
- Catalyst Ink dominates cost at high production

500,000 systems (2010)



500,000 systems (2015)



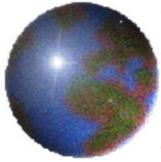
Bipolar plates cost more than membrane in large volume

page 21

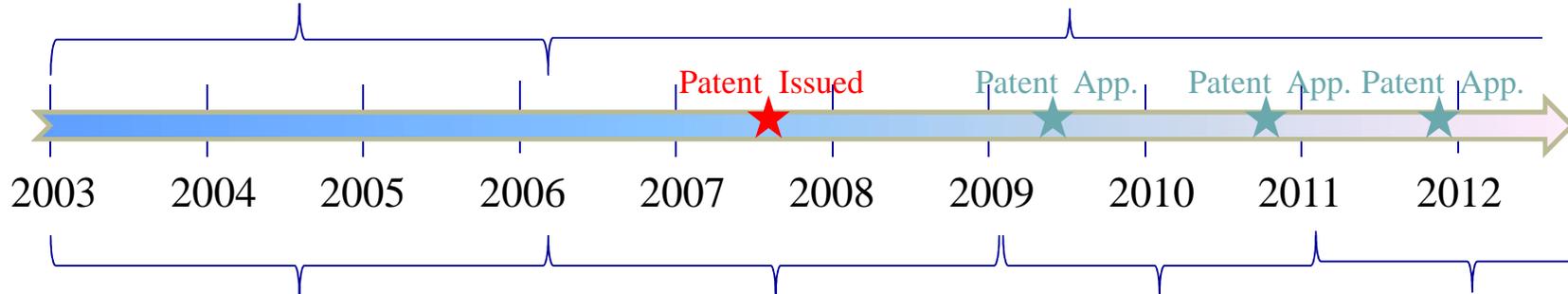
2010 DOE H₂ Program AMR Presentation

DIRECTED TECHNOLOGIES INC.

B. James, J. Kalinoski & K. Baum, 2010 DOE H2 Program AMR Presentation



TreadStone's Metal Plate Technology Solution: History



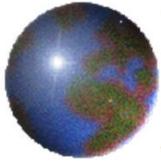
- Plate Design Invention
- Demonstration using titanium w/gold
- Funded by:
 - Sarnoff
 - DoD Project

- Processing Invention
- Demonstration using SS w/gold
- Funded by:
 - Private Investors
 - NJ CST

- Demonstration in PEM fuel cells
- Commercial sales-2009
- Funded by:
 - Private Investors
 - DOE-EERE
 - DoD Project

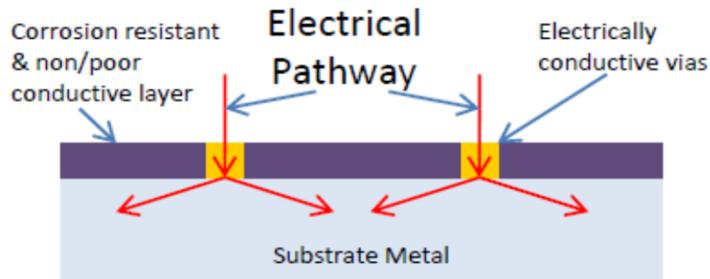
- Extend the application into electrolyzers and flow batteries
- Used in NASA's new generation fuel cells
- Funded by:
 - Private Investors
 - DOE-EERE
 - DoD Project





TreadStone's Metal Plate Technology: Approach

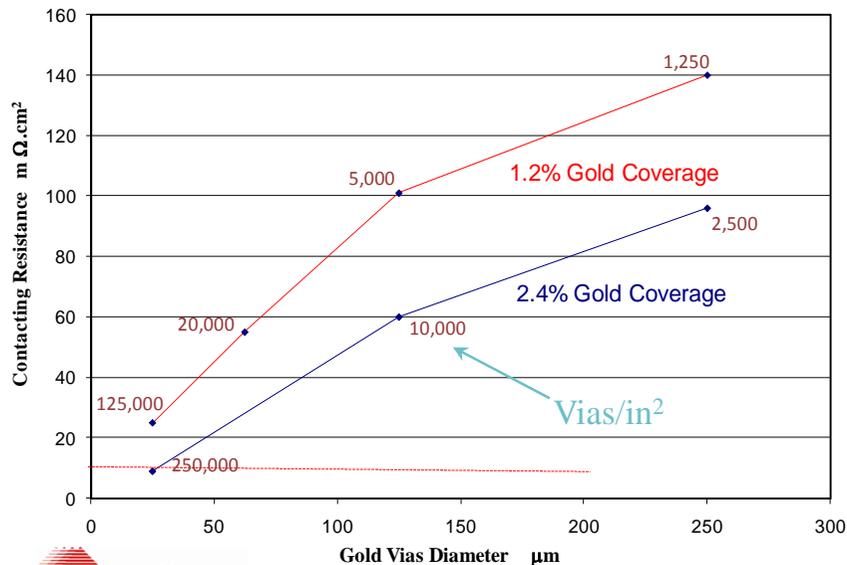
TreadStone's Plate Design



Design Feature:

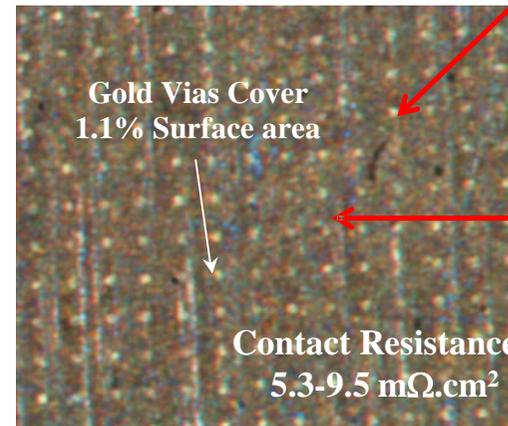
- Using a small amount of electrically conductive and corrosion resistant material to cover a small portion of the substrate surface in the form of isolated vias (dots)
 - Low cost
- Using non-conductive (or poorly conductive) material to cover the rest of the substrate surface and separate conductive vias
 - Eliminate galvanic corrosion
 - Easy processing

US 7,309,540 – Dec 18, 2007

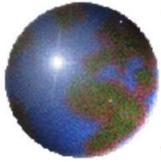


Contact Resistance of GDL with the Cu/Plastic Film/Gold vias Plate

Electrical Resistivity	
Graphite:	1375 μΩ.cm
Gold:	2.2 μΩ.cm
Silver:	1.6 μΩ.cm

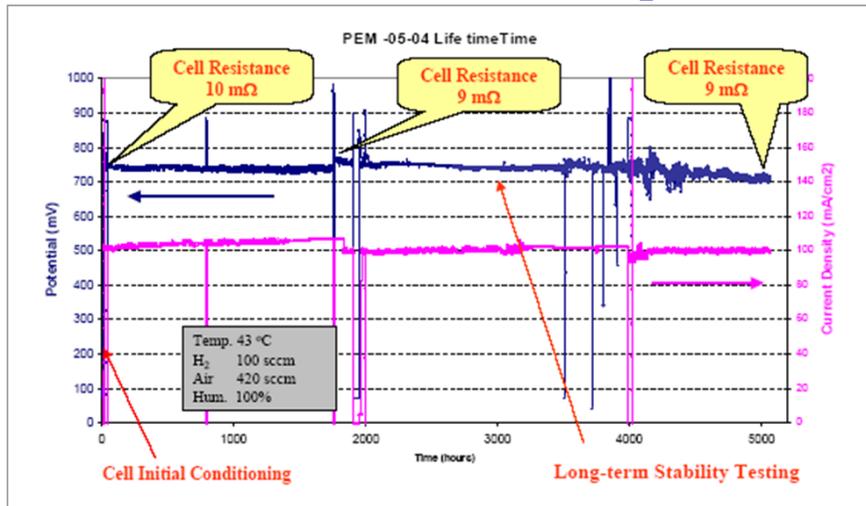


Highly conductive small vias can ensure the sufficient low electrical contact resistance of the metal plates for electrochemical applications



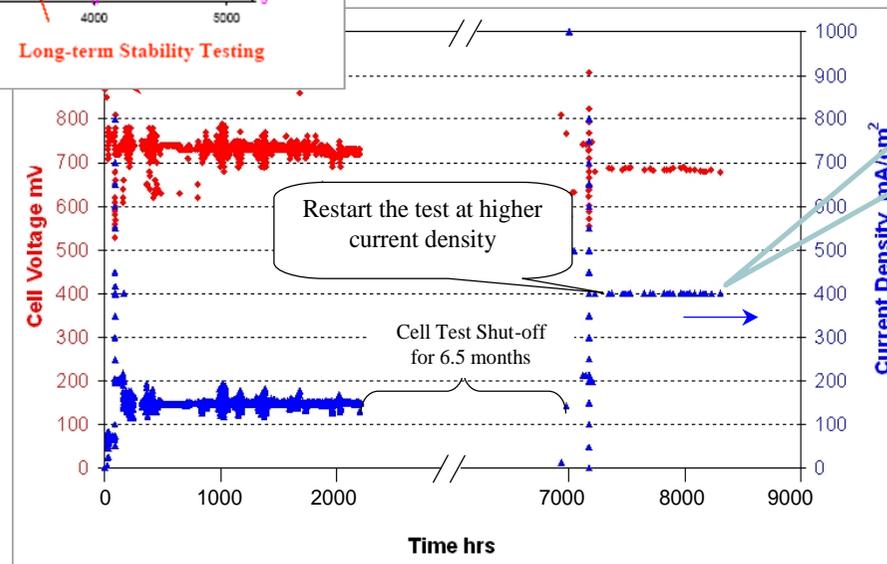
Durability Tests in Small Single Fuel Cells

TreadStone's Ti Plate Cell, H₂/air



- Lifetime performance tests were conducted under constant current condition at ambient pressure
- There was not plate performance degradation observed during the long term tests.

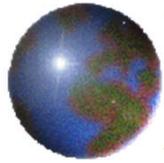
TreadStone's SS Plate Cell, H₂/air



Achieved 8200 hrs
(3500 hrs
operation + 4700
hrs stand-by) long
term stability test

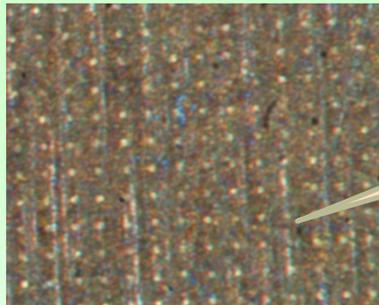
gti.

TreadStone
Technologies, Inc.



Gold Deposition on Metal Surface

R&D Process: Photolithography

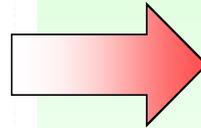
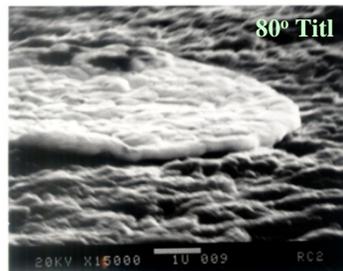
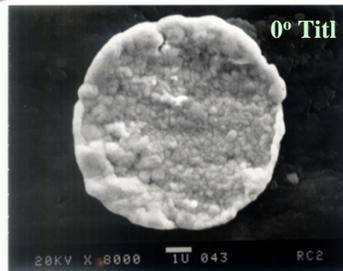


Precise Control
Au Particles

Dot Pitch: $75 \times 75 \mu\text{m}$
Diameter: $\sim 9 \mu\text{m}$

Area Coverage: 1.1%
Thickness: $\sim 0.3 \mu\text{m}$

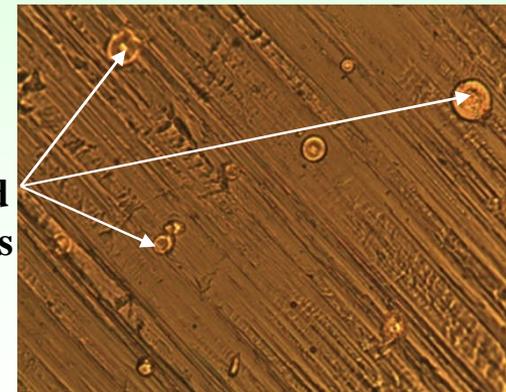
Gold Loading:
 $\sim 7 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$
Contact Resistant:
 $5.3\text{-}9.5 \text{ m}\Omega.\text{cm}^2$



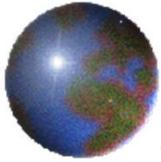
Fabrication Process: Thermal Spray



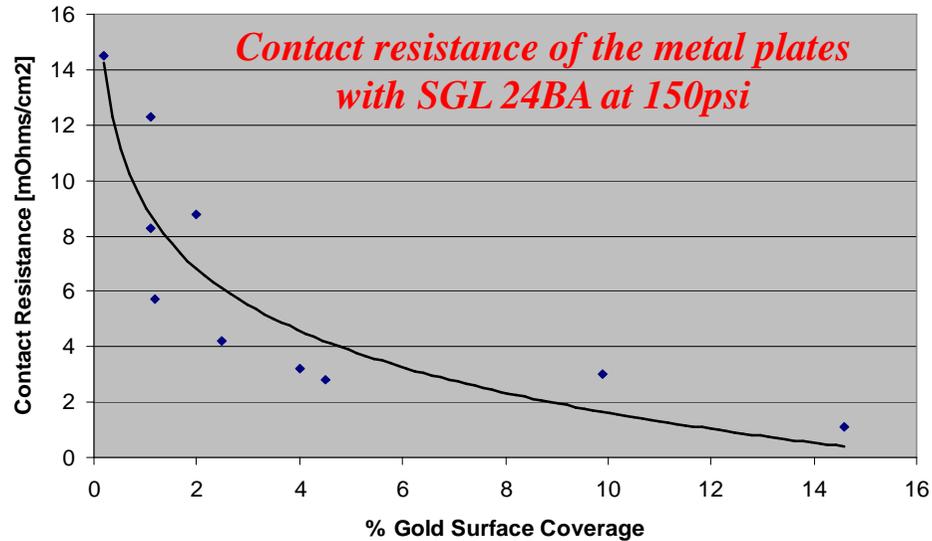
Randomly
Distributed
Gold Splats



Gold Splats thickness: $0.2\text{-}0.4 \mu\text{m}$



Thermal Spray Process Modification

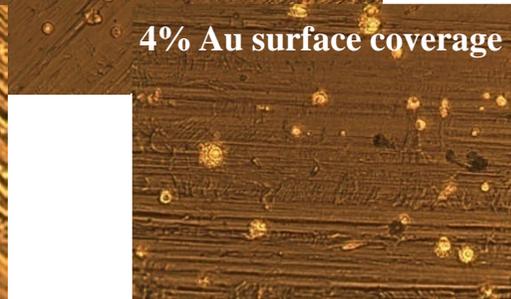
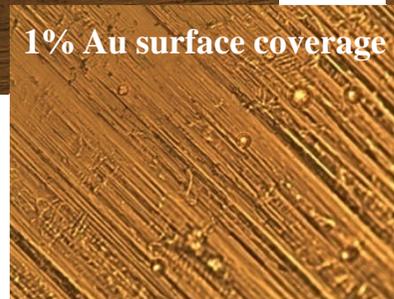
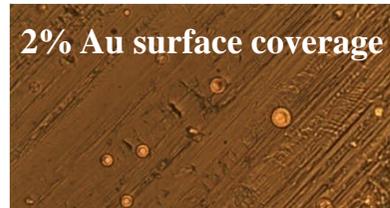
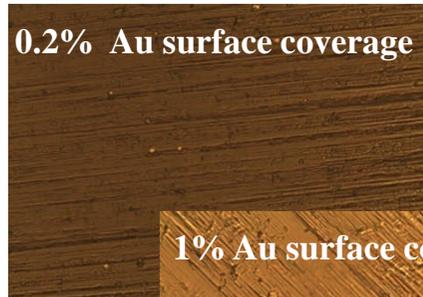


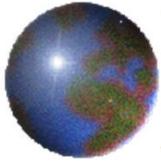
Traditional Thermal Spray:

- *Thick coating layer*
 - *High powder delivery rate*
 - *Large size powder*
 - *High power*

TreadStone's Process:

- *Small isolated splats*
- *Slow powder deliver rate*
- *Small powder (0.7 - 1mm)*
 - *using slurry*
- *Low Power*
 - *avoid substrate overheat*



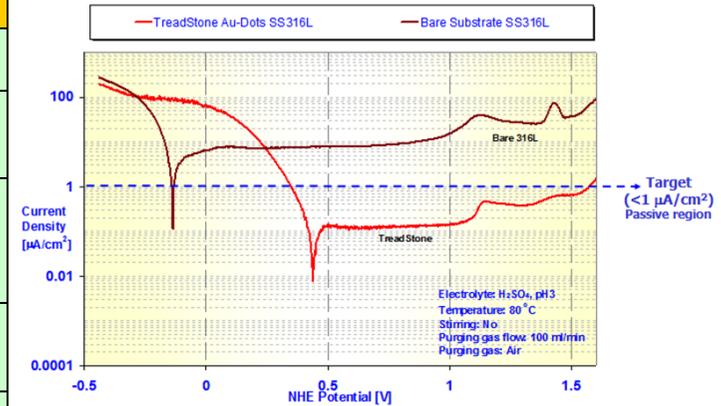


TreadStone's Au-Dots Technology Ex-situ Test

Attribute	Metric	Unit	2015 DOE Target	Ford Data on Au-Dots
Corrosion anode	Current density at active peak in CV	$\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$	<1	No active peak
Corrosion cathode	Current density at 0.8 V_{NHE} in potentiostatic expt.	$\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$	<1	~0.1
Area Specific Resistance	ASR (measured through plane) at 6 bar contact pressure (includes both side surface; doesn't include carbon paper contribution)	mOhm.cm ²	<20	8.70 (as-recd flat samples)
Electrical Conductivity	In-plane electrical conductivity (4-point probe)	S/cm	>100	34 kS/cm
Formability	% elongation (ASTM E8M-01)	%	>40%	53 (to RD*) / 64 (\perp to RD)
Weight	Weight per unit net power (80 kWnet system)	Kg/kW	<0.4	<0.30

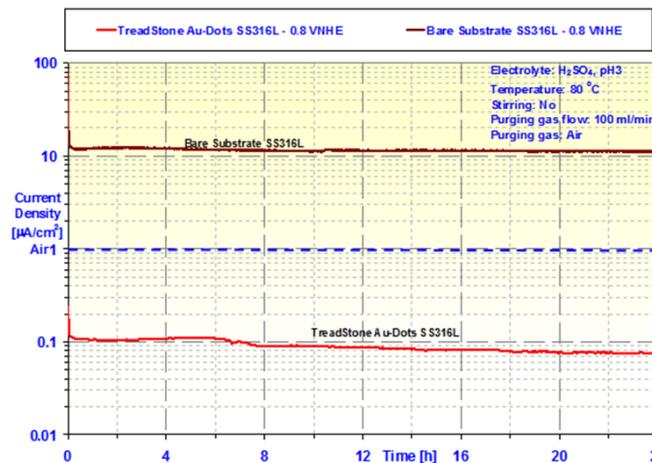
*RD: Rolling Direction

Cyclic Voltammetry Scanning

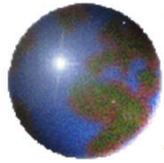


✓ TreadStone Au-Dots material shows passive region up to 1 V, similar to SS316L. However, Low current density (< 1 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$) at 0.8 V_{NHE} (air). Two order of magnitude lower than uncoated SS316L

Consistent Voltage at 0.8 V_{NHE}



✓ Low current density (< 1 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$) at 0.8 V_{NHE} (air). Two order of magnitude lower than uncoated SS316L



Short Stack in-situ Testing at Ford

- TreadStone's SS plates w/ Au dots were tested in-situ for durability at Ford Motor Company.
- Results:
 - Stack performance has some degradation, mainly due to the degradation of MEAs
 - TPV on as-recd coated metal plates was at 15.4 mV (st dev 2 mV)
 - Small TPV increase (~2-3mV) is observed during first 1000 hrs. of testing
 - Metal cations in the stack effluent water (anode, cathode, and coolant) were below detectable limit of analyzer (~ppb)
 - Non visible corrosion marks of the plate after 1000 hours test



Polarization curve at BOL and MOT (1000 hrs.)

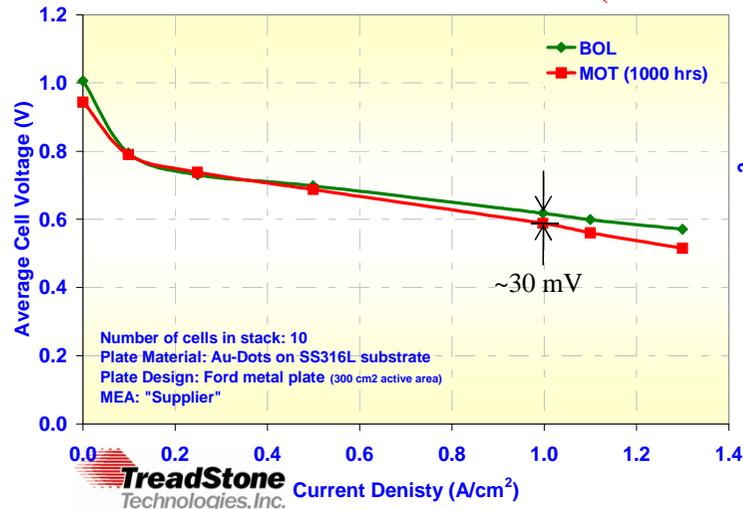
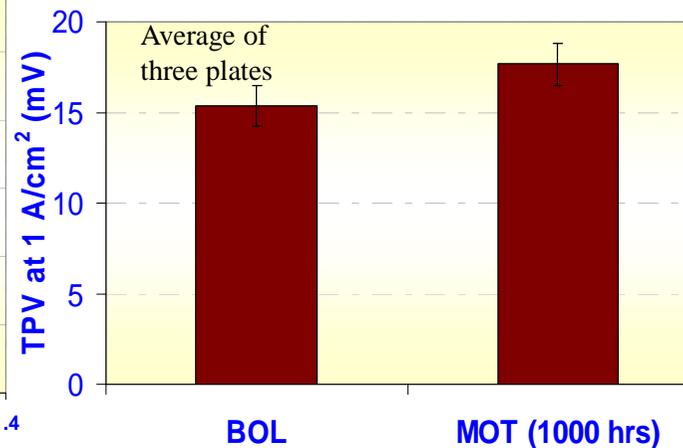
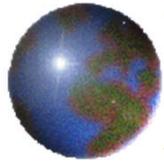


Plate TPV at BOL and MOT (1000 hrs.)



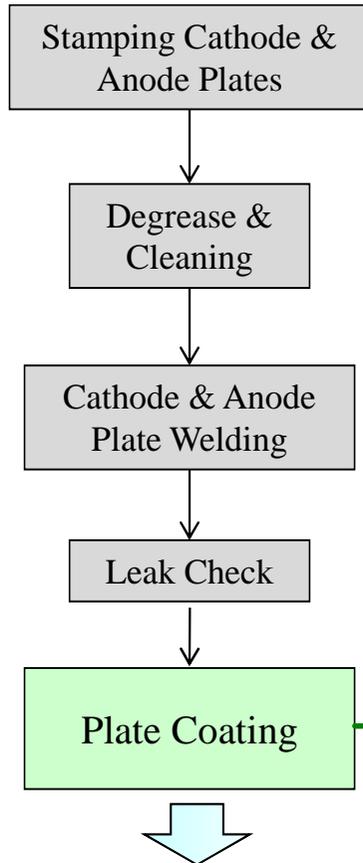
Next Step...
 To build a new 20-cell stack for 2000 hours lifetime test with lower (<10 mΩ.cm²) through plate resistance





Large Scale Fabrication Cost Analysis

Plate Fabrication Process:



Bipolar Plates

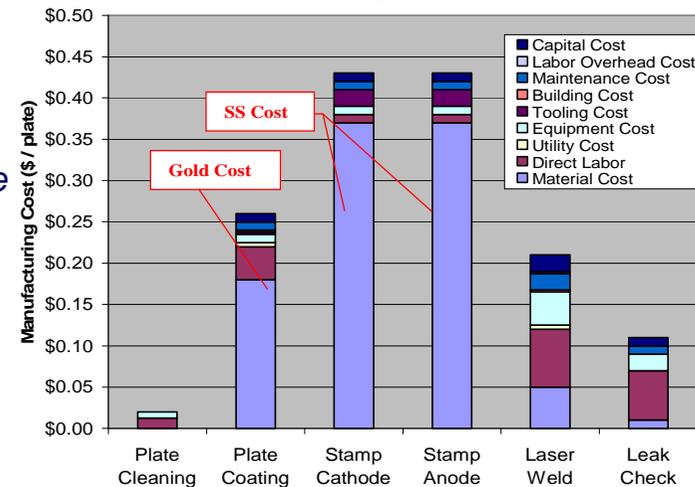
Material & Forming Costs 200 m/year

- At \$2.00/lb. (historical average)
- SS material cost: \$1.05/plate
- At \$3.92/lb. (Aug. 2010)
- SS material cost is \$2.06/plate

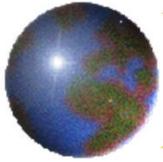
316 SS material cost accounts over 65% of the plate cost

TreadStone's Process
 Baseline Au-dots: \$0.33/plate
 Pd dots: \$0.31/plate
 C-tube: \$0.79/plate
 Carbides: \$0.30/plate

Cost Breakdown of SS Based Plates

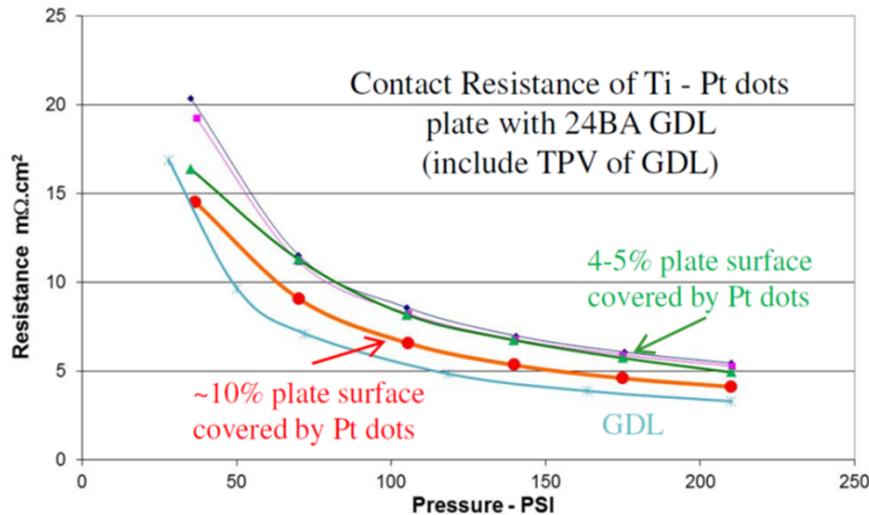


Coating Cost: (based on \$1,000/oz. Au)

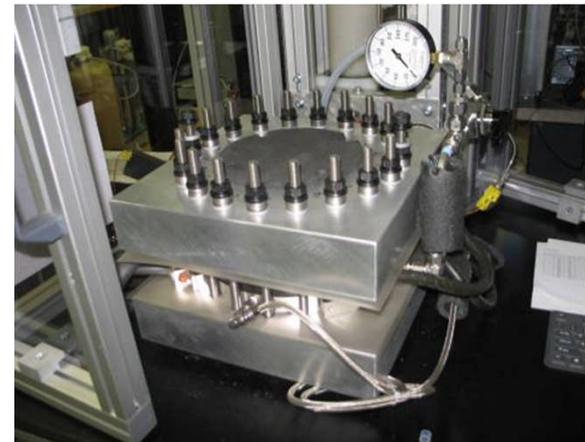


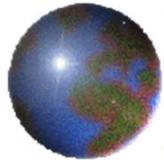
Applications in PEM Electrolyzers

- Current focus on the Ti separate plates
 - Current Standard Plate: Ti Substrate with 100% Pt Surface Coverage
 - TreadStone's approach: Ti Substrate with Pt-dots (cover 4-10% surface)
 - Lower Pt loading...lower cost, Simple fabrication process...lower cost
 - Long term operation stability tests show stable performance of the plates.



Sample #	H ₂ concentration in Ti strip (after 1000 hrs. in high pressure H ₂)
#1	760 ppm
#2	250 ppm
#3	73 ppm





Applications in Flow Batteries

Market Needs:

- *Highly corrosive chemical environments*
 - *Requirement varies with chemical systems.*
 - *More aggressive at charge stage (high voltage).*
- *Large dimension (meters) for grid scale storage*
- *Thermal cycling stability (challenging for composite plates)*

Thick graphite plates for large size (meters) flow battery

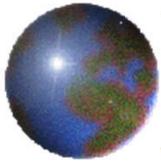
Damaged channel of graphite plate after operation in VRB

Graphite plates after the test in VRB flow battery

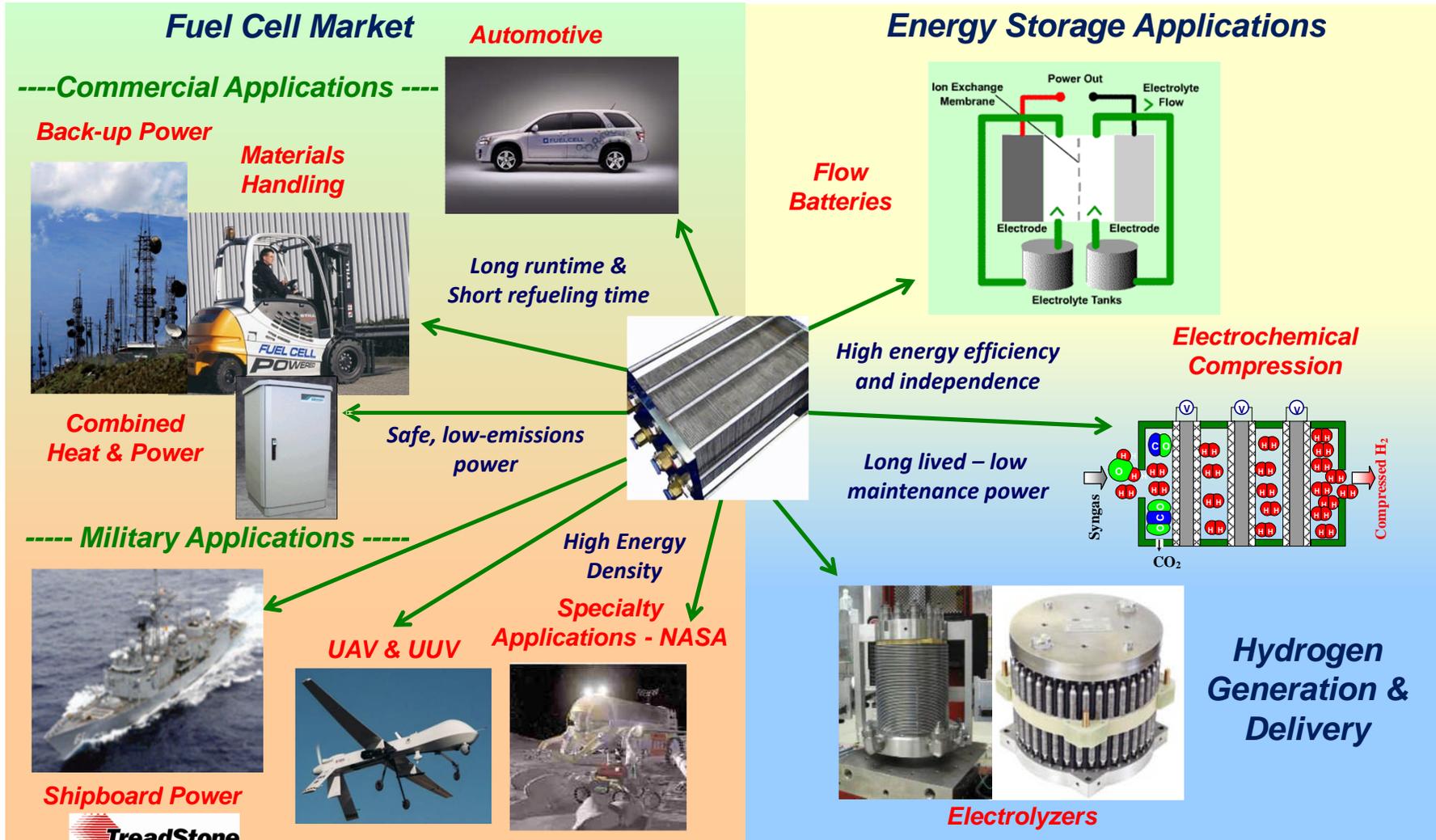


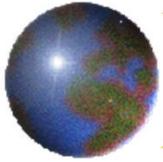
Current Activity:

- *Electrochemical corrosion test of the selected materials in Br_2 -HBr*
- *Conducting durability tests for soluble Pb acid flow battery*
- *Conducting corrosion test for VRB battery*



Focused Market for Commercialization





Summary

- *Metal plates are an important component for PEM electrolyzers and fuel cells for cost reduction and long term durable operation.*
- *PEM electrolyzer developers are interested to the low cost metal plate technologies to replace expensive alternatives*
- *TreadStone's metal plate technology has been demonstrated for low temperature PEM fuel cell applications*
 - *8000+ hours single cell test*
 - *1000 hours stack test under automobile dynamic operation condition*
- *TreadStone's technology has potential to be used in PEM electrolyzers*
- *The long term durability test is on-going with industrial partners*
- *The investigations using TreadStone's metal plates is underway for energy storage flow batteries and electrochemical hydrogen compressors*
- *Seeking partnerships to...*
 - *Enhance commercialization activities*
 - *Scale process to production quantities*