

**Annual OTT Fuel Cells Program Review**  
**Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, June 2000**

---

**DIRECT METHANOL FUEL CELLS**

Piotr Zelenay  
Xiaoming Ren  
François Guyon  
Huyen Dinh  
John Davey  
Shimshon Gottesfeld

***Materials Science and Technology Division***  
***Los Alamos National Laboratory***



# Direct Methanol Fuel Cells

## Outline

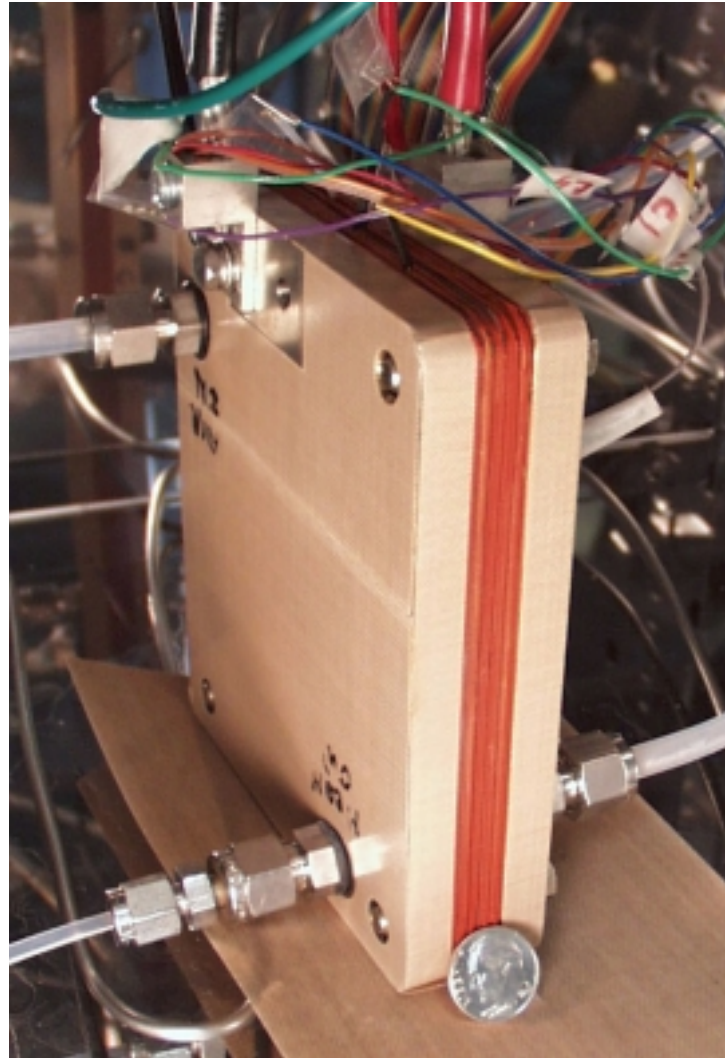
---

- From 5-cell to 30-cell DMFC stack.
- Further success in lowering catalyst loadings.
- Responding to the “practical methanol” challenge.
- Testing a DMFC MEA of lower crossover.
- Future plans.



## 1999: LANL 5-Cell 45-cm<sup>2</sup> DMFC Stack

---



# DMFCs for Potential Transportation Applications

## Status by End of Last Year

---

- A 5-cell LANL stack operated at 100°C with 2.8 atm air generated **1 kW per liter** of active stack volume.
- At the design point of 0.50 V per cell, the 5-cell stack achieved a fuel utilization of **90%**, which corresponds to an overall conversion efficiency of **37%**.
- Catalyst loading was lowered to **5 g Pt per kW** (in **5-cm<sup>2</sup> cell**), as compared to about **2 g Pt per kW**, estimated for today's on-board reforming system.



# Direct Methanol Fuel Cells

## June '99: Reviewers' Comments

---

### Relevance:

- (1) *Success here could lead to a much simpler fuel cell system.*
- (2) *Highly relevant – could have major impact.*
- (3) *It is a little distracting that Los Alamos seems to have become an advocate for DMFCs.*

Industrial Collaborations: *Overall insufficient.*

### Recommendations:

- (1) *Continue this work and (strongly) go for a 1 kW DMFC stack – this could be the Holy Grail of fuel cell work.*
- (2) *Keep up effort on catalyst.*
- (3) *Concentrate on crossover mechanism.*
- (4) *Address the full DMFC system issues and performance, especially water balance.*



# Direct Methanol Fuel Cells

## Industrial Collaborations

---

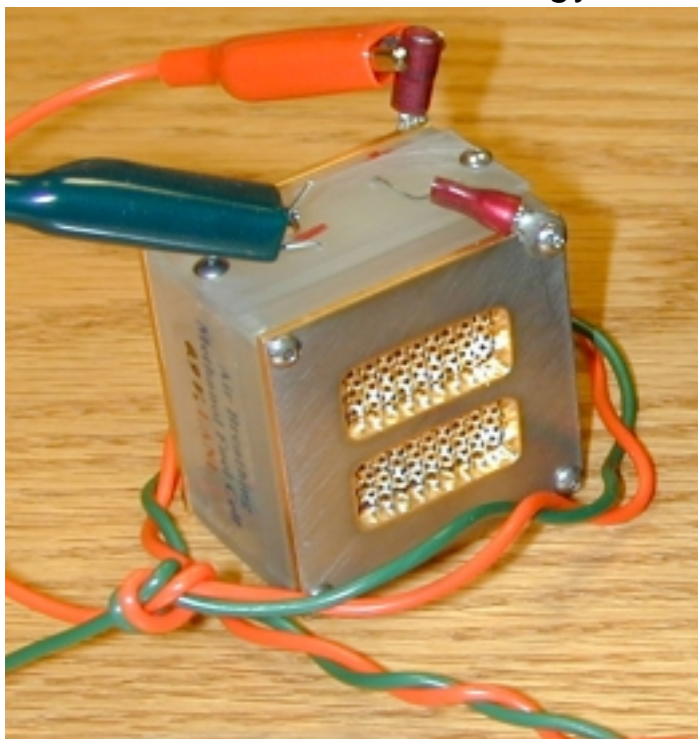
- **Joint project with Motorola announced January 19, 2000: DMFCs for consumer electronics applications.**
- **Starting discussions with two industries from automotive sector regarding possible collaboration on DMFCs at the 1 kW (and above) power level.**
- **Collaboration with Symyx Technologies on the development of new anode catalyst.**





## DMFC Application: Portable Power

Motorola Labs, together with members from Motorola's Energy Systems Group have assigned a research team to Los Alamos to form a center of excellence that plans to drive this new technology into the marketplace.



Materials Science and Technology  
Fuel Cell Research

## 2000: LANL 30-Cell 45-cm<sup>2</sup> DMFC Stack



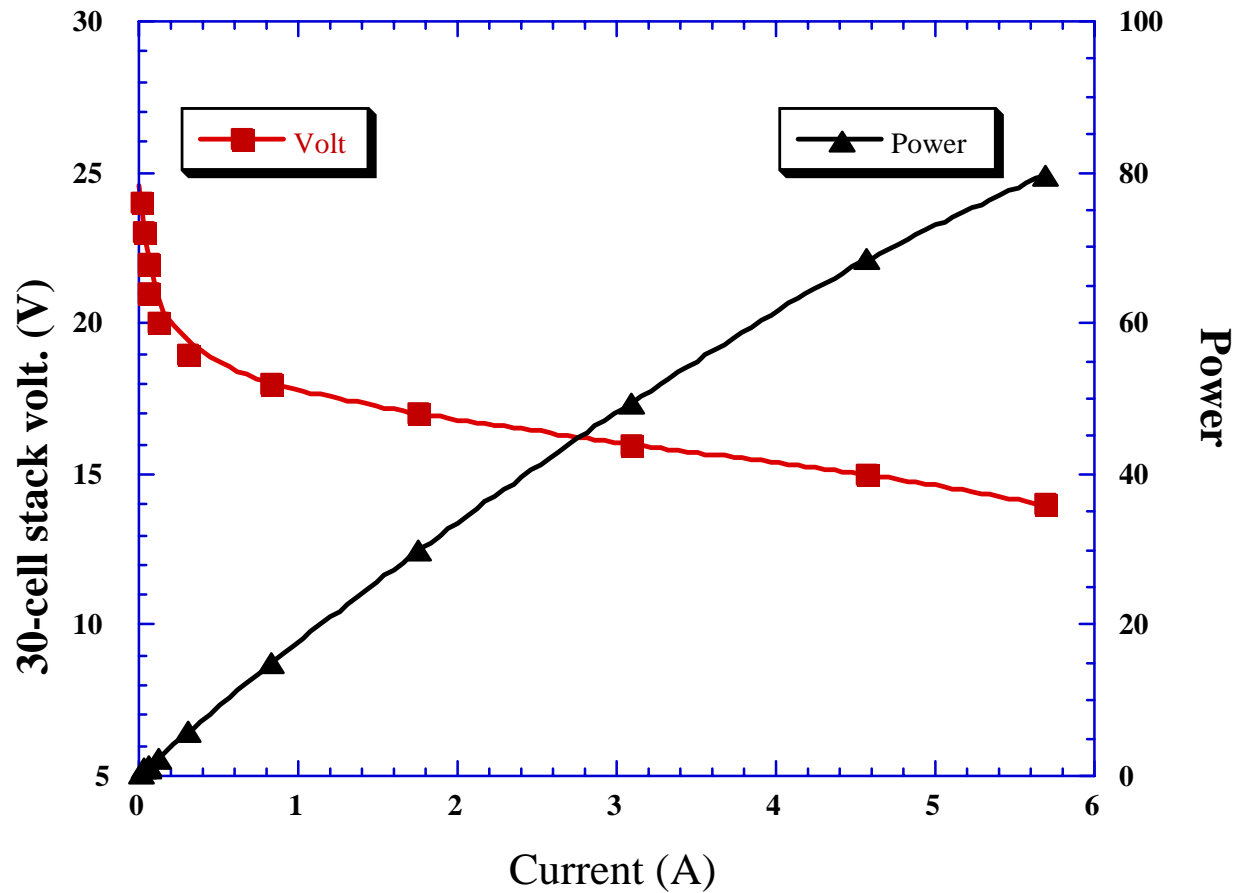
- (1) *80W gross power near ambient conditions demonstrated for 50 W power system to be assembled by Ball Aerospace.*
- (2) *200 W gross power expected near 100°C.*





# New 30-Cell DMFC Stack

Performance at 60°C, 0.76 atm Air\*



*\*Portable power source applications*



# **DMFC Stack**

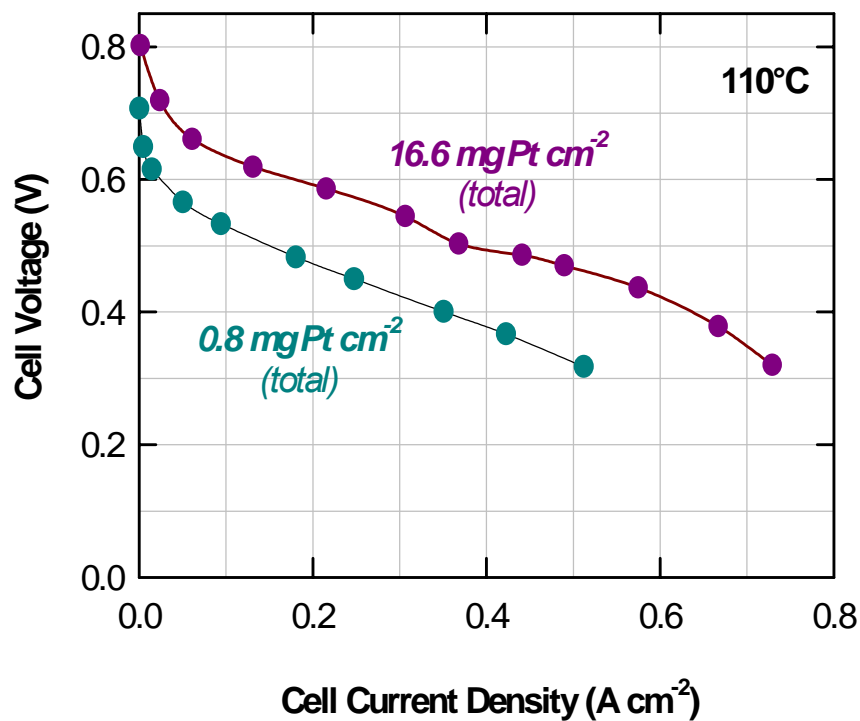
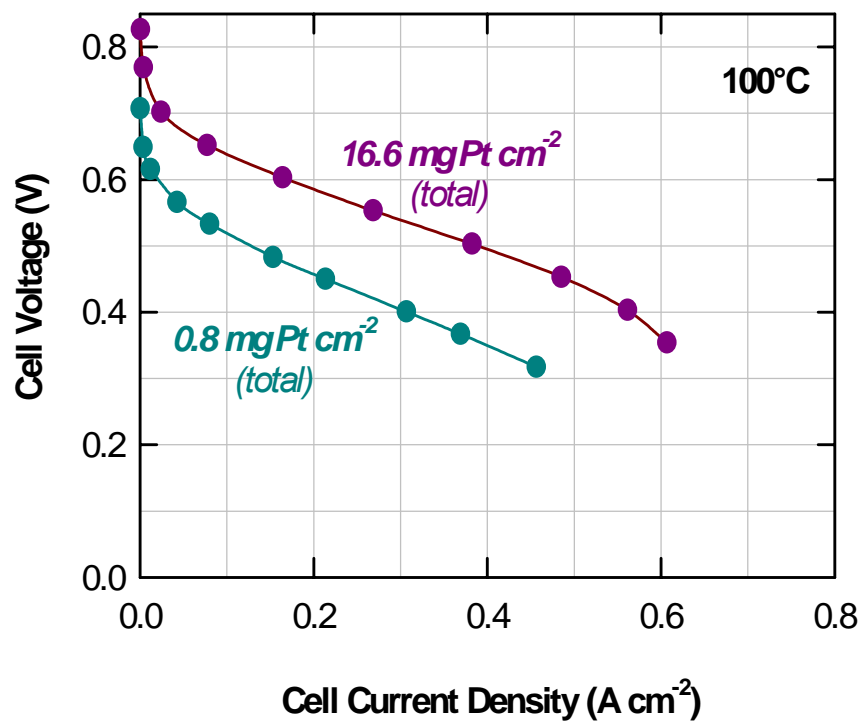
## **Fabrication & Testing Plans**

---

- **Second version of the 30-cell stack delivered to Ball Aerospace for system integration (DARPA project on 50 W DMFC system).**
- **Equivalent 30-cell stack to be tested at elevated temperatures by Dec '00. We expect peak power of 200 W near 100°C.**
- **We would like to pursue a 1 kW DMFC stack (budget permitting).**



# DMFC Polarization Curves for Ultra-High & Low Pt Loadings at 100 & 110°C (45-cm<sup>2</sup> Cell)



**MeOH:** 1.0 M, 7 mL min<sup>-1</sup>, exhaust pressurized at 20 psig.

**Air:** 5 stoich flow at 0.5 A cm<sup>-2</sup>, 30 psig, humidified at 105-115°C.



# Trade-off Between Peak Power Density and Catalyst Requirement per kW with Lowering of Overall Pt Loading

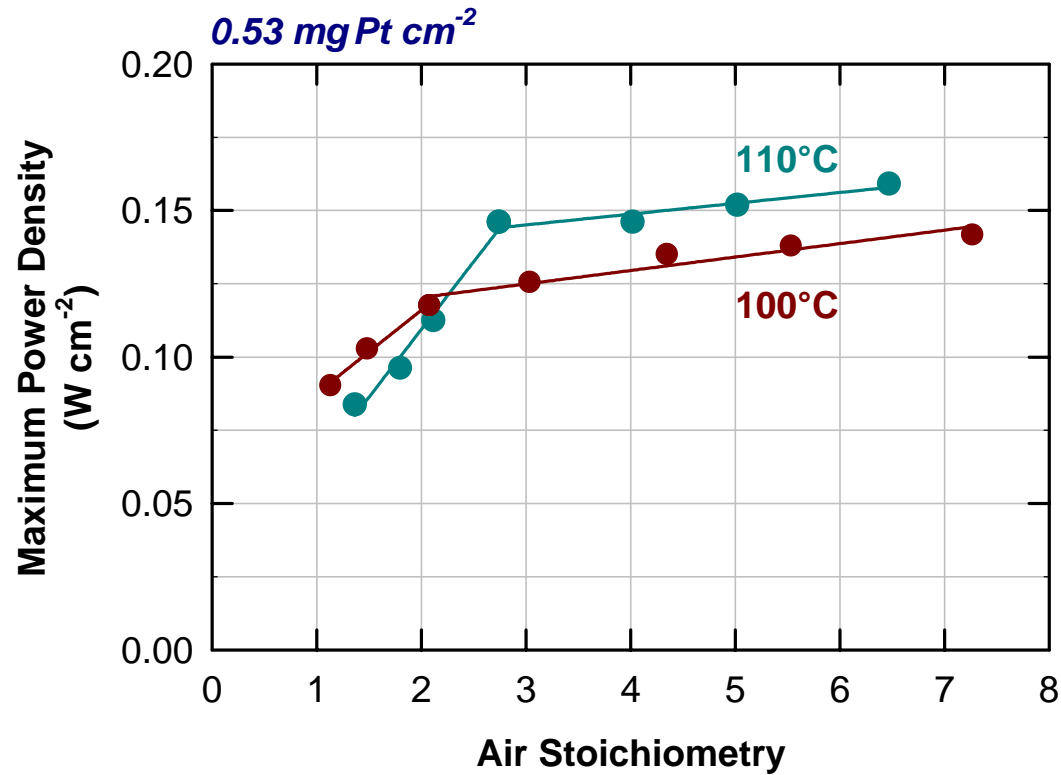
**MeOH:** 1.0 M, 7 mL min<sup>-1</sup>, exhaust pressurized at 20 psig.  
**Air:** 3-6 stoich flow, 30 psig, humidified at 105°C  
**Cell:** 100°C

Total Pt Loading (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	g / kW( <i>peak</i> )	Peak Power (W cm <sup>-2</sup> )
16.6	73.8	0.225
1.1	6.2	0.180
0.8	5.5	0.150
0.5	3.8	0.140
0.4	2.8	0.135
0.2	1.6	0.115

**Milestone of 5 g Pt / kW achieved with 45 cm<sup>2</sup> cell at peak power of ~0.15 W cm<sup>-2</sup> (at 2 g Pt / kW, peak power still ~0.12 W cm<sup>-2</sup>).**



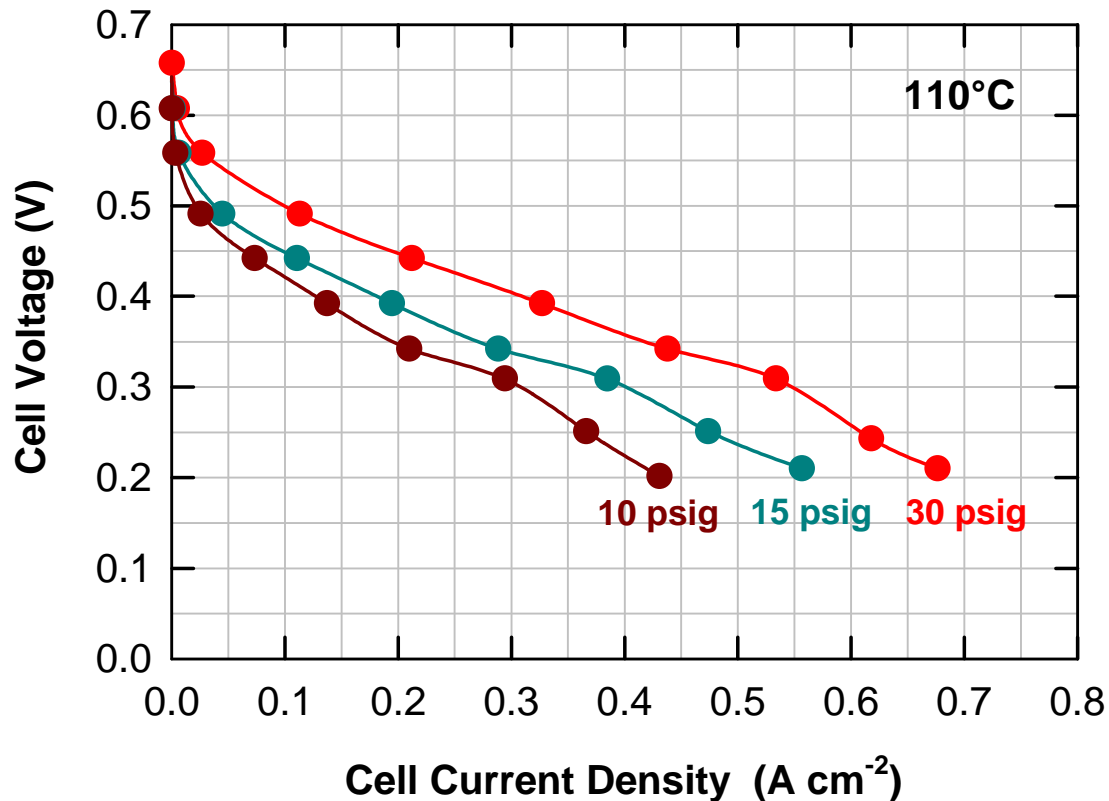
# High Quality Air Cathodes Enable Good DMFC Performance at Air Stoich Flow Below 3, with Low Pt Loading (4 g/kW)



**MeOH:** 1.0 M, 7 mL min<sup>-1</sup>, exhaust pressurized at 20 psig.  
**Air:** 30 psig, humidified at 105-115°C.



## Effect of Air Pressure on DMFC Performance at Low Catalyst Loading ( $0.53 \text{ mgPt cm}^{-2}$ )



**MeOH:** 1.0 M,  $7 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ , exhaust pressurized at 20 psig.  
**Air:** 5 stoich flow at  $0.5 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ , 30 psig, humidified at  $115^\circ\text{C}$ .



# DMFCs of Good Performance and Significantly Lower Catalyst Loadings: FY-2000 Results & Conclusions

✓ **Milestone:**

*Demonstrate DMFC at 5 g Pt/kW in 50 cm<sup>2</sup> cell.*

**Result (100°C):**

*5 g Pt/kW demonstrated at 0.15 W(peak) cm<sup>-2</sup>,  
2 g Pt/kW demonstrated at 0.12 W(peak) cm<sup>-2</sup>*

- ✓ **Carbon-supported Pt-Ru catalysts seem appropriate for maximizing power at lower anode loading.**
- ✓ **Good performance with 5 g Pt/kW achievable at 20 psig air, less than 3 stoich flow of air.**



# DMFC Test with Commercial & Analytical Grade Methanol



**Commercial Grade Methanol**  
*Methanex Corporation*  
*Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada*



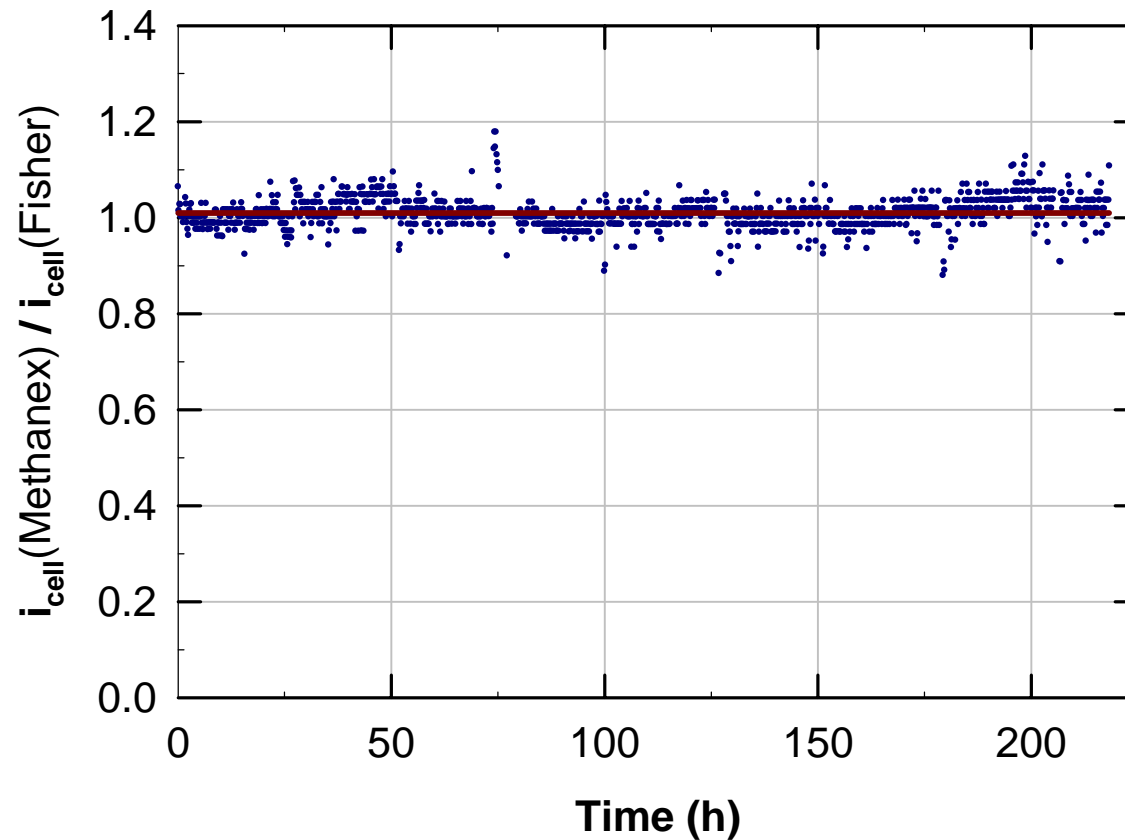
**Analytical Grade Methanol**  
*Fisher Scientific*





# DMFC Test with Commercial & Analytical Grade Methanol

## 200-Hour Life test (100°C, 0.50 V)



$$i_{\text{cell}}(\text{Methanex}) / i_{\text{cell}}(\text{Fisher}) = 1.01 \pm 0.03$$



# DMFC Test with Commercial & Analytical Grade Methanol Summary

---

- Performance of two DMFCs with:
  - (1) *Methanex Commercial Grade (“out of the gate”) MeOH*
  - (2) *Fisher Analytical Grade MeOH*have been perfectly identical.
- It seems very likely that contaminants argued before in “practical methanol”, if indeed present, originate from handling & distribution.
- **DFMCs do not seem to require special “fuel cell grade” methanol.**



# Alternative DMFC Membrane (*Provided by Giner*)

## Test Data at 60°C

---

Test	Giner MEA (# 588-39-03)	LANL MEA (Nafion 117)
Cell Performance at 0.50 V, $A\ cm^{-2}$	0.048	0.157
Anode Performance at 0.35 V, $A\ cm^{-2}$	0.100*	0.274*
High-Frequency Resistance, $\Omega\ cm^2$	0.22 - 0.24	0.20 - 0.22
MeOH Crossover at OCV, $A\ cm^{-2}$	0.08	0.11

\* *iR-corrected value*



## Alternative DMFC Membrane Summary

---

- Giner membrane exhibits lower crossover by 25-30% vs. Nafion 117, at the same membrane resistance. This by itself can be considered of value.
- Lower performance of Giner MEA may be caused by:
  - *Poor anode catalyst and/or lower catalyst loading*
  - *Interfacial catalyst/membrane issues*
- Giner membrane is, unfortunately, mechanically fragile, particularly when dry.



## DMFC Task Milestones

- **Apr '00**      **Demonstrate 5 g Pt/kW in 50 cm<sup>2</sup>.**
- **Aug '00**      **Demonstrate 5 g Pt/kW in short (5-cell) stack.**
- **Aug '00**      **Complete fabrication of 0.2 kW, 30-cell stack.\***
- **Dec '00**      **Test and report on performance and performance stability of 0.2 kW stack at 100°C.**
- **Mar '01**      **Experiment and document air & water management issues for 0.2 kW DMFC stack.**
- **Sep '01**      **Advance to 1-2 kW stack.**

*\*Size downgraded due to budget limitation.*

