

Reformat Stack Operation Issues and Improved Designs

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**LANL
Fuel Cell
Engineering
FY2000**

Objectives

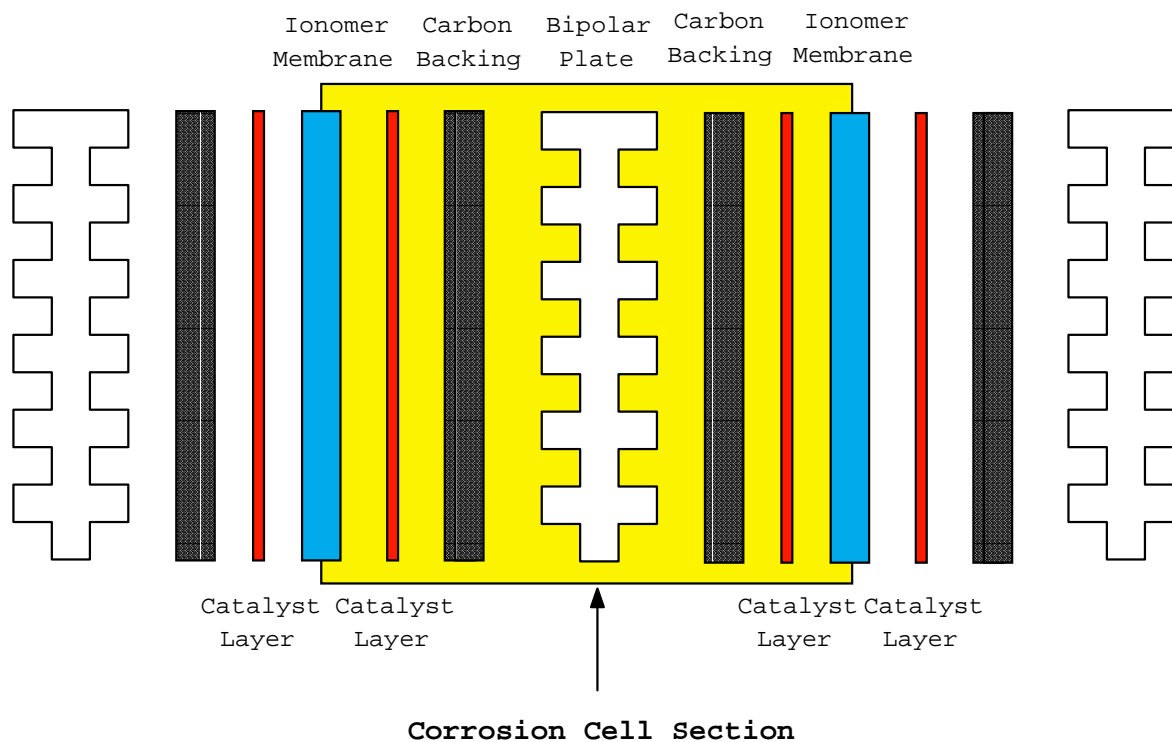
- **Subtask 4.1 Corrosion Cell for Evaluation of Bipolar Plate Materials**
 - Develop a screening tool for evaluating candidate bipolar materials
- **Subtask 4.2 Explore cold-start dynamics of a PEM stack**
- **Subtask 4.3 Improved Stack Diagnostics**
 - Incorporated in cold-start studies
- **Subtask 4.4 Hollow Fiber Fuel Cell Concept**
 - Presented as Poster



Corrosion Cell Concept

•APPROACH

- Simulate anode and cathode conditions
- Measure long term contact resistance and ions release into solution



Corrosion Cell Progress Summary

•Summary of progress

- Began as summer student project in 1998
- Continued at low level
- Materials previously evaluated:
 - 316 SS, high nickel alloys, Ti and TiN coatings
- Materials evaluated in FY 2000
 - Carbon/carbon composite (T. Besmann - Oak Ridge)
 - Carbon/Polymer composite (SGL Carbon)
 - Gas phase nitridation of alloys (M. Brady - Oak Ridge)

•Milestones

- Sept 00 Complete transfer of technology



4.2 Cold-Start Dynamics

APPROACH

- **Develop a global model of heat requirements and water transients during start-up from sub-freezing temperatures**
- **Experimentally verify two cases**
 - **Auto-thermal startup applicable to stored hydrogen**
 - **Startup with coolant heated by fuel processor waste heat**



Cold-Start Dynamics

Summary of Progress

- **Completed test apparatus in environmental chamber (-40°C)**
- **Two transient models developed**
 - **Auto-thermal cold-start**
 - **Cold-start with fuel processor waste heat**
- **Initial cold-startup tests performed with 12 cell stack from Energy Partners**
- **Auto-thermal startup planned**



Cold-Start Dynamics

Summary of Progress (Continued)

- **Original Milestones**
 - **March 00 Complete first series of cold-start tests**
 - Completed April 00
 - **June 00 Complete experiments with contaminants at sub-ambient temperature and develop start-up strategy**
 - Sept 00 Perform tests after initial data from single cells is available from MST-11
- **Future Plans**
 - **Sept 00 Complete auto-thermal cold-start tests**
 - Use electrochemical impedance methods to characterize the stack and individual cells during steady-state and transient operation
- **Industrial Interactions**
 - **Worked closely with Energy Partners**
 - **Transient cold-start models are available to industry**

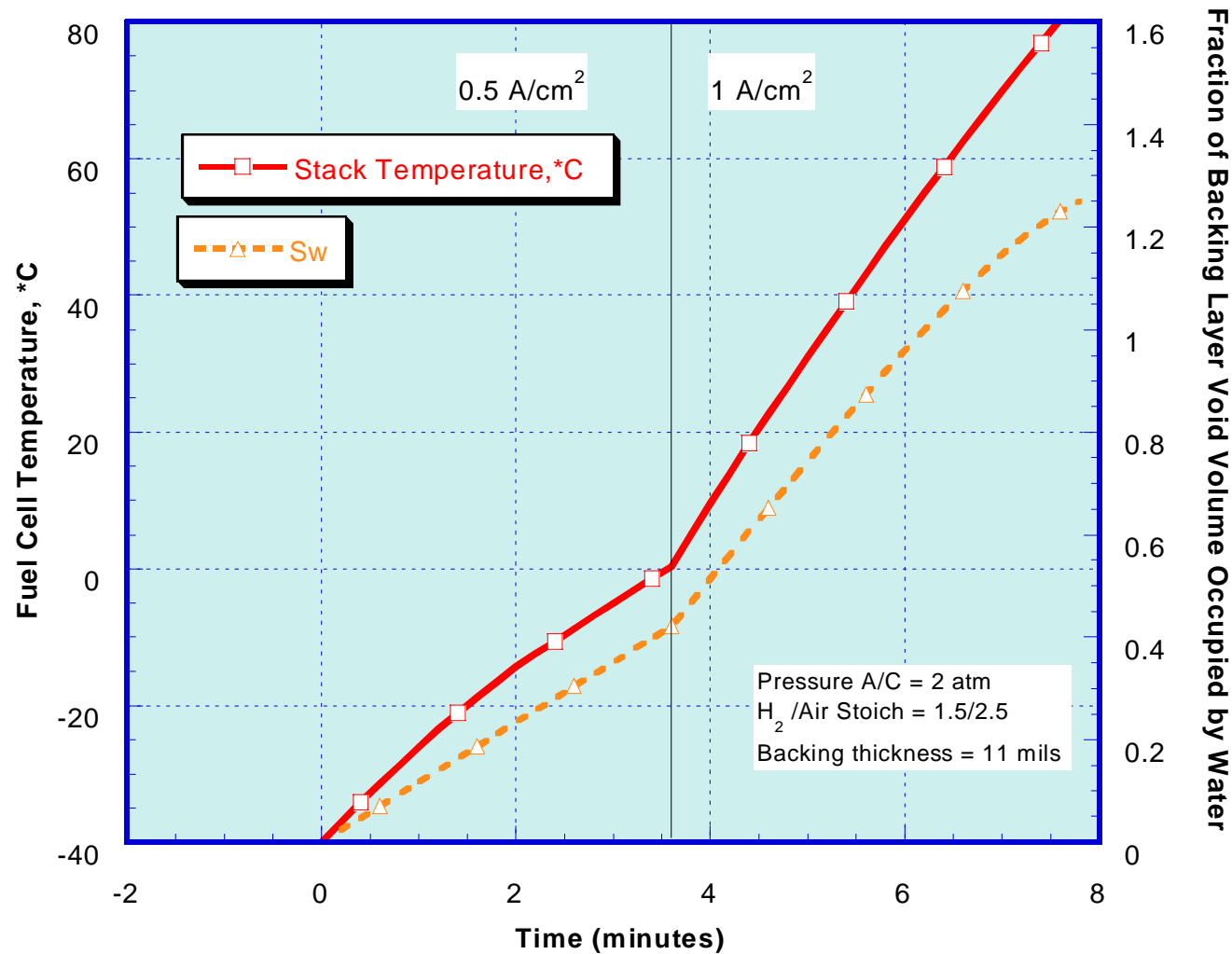


Auto-Thermal Model Basis

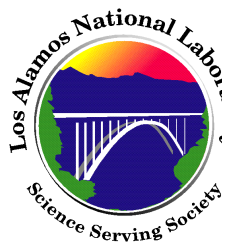
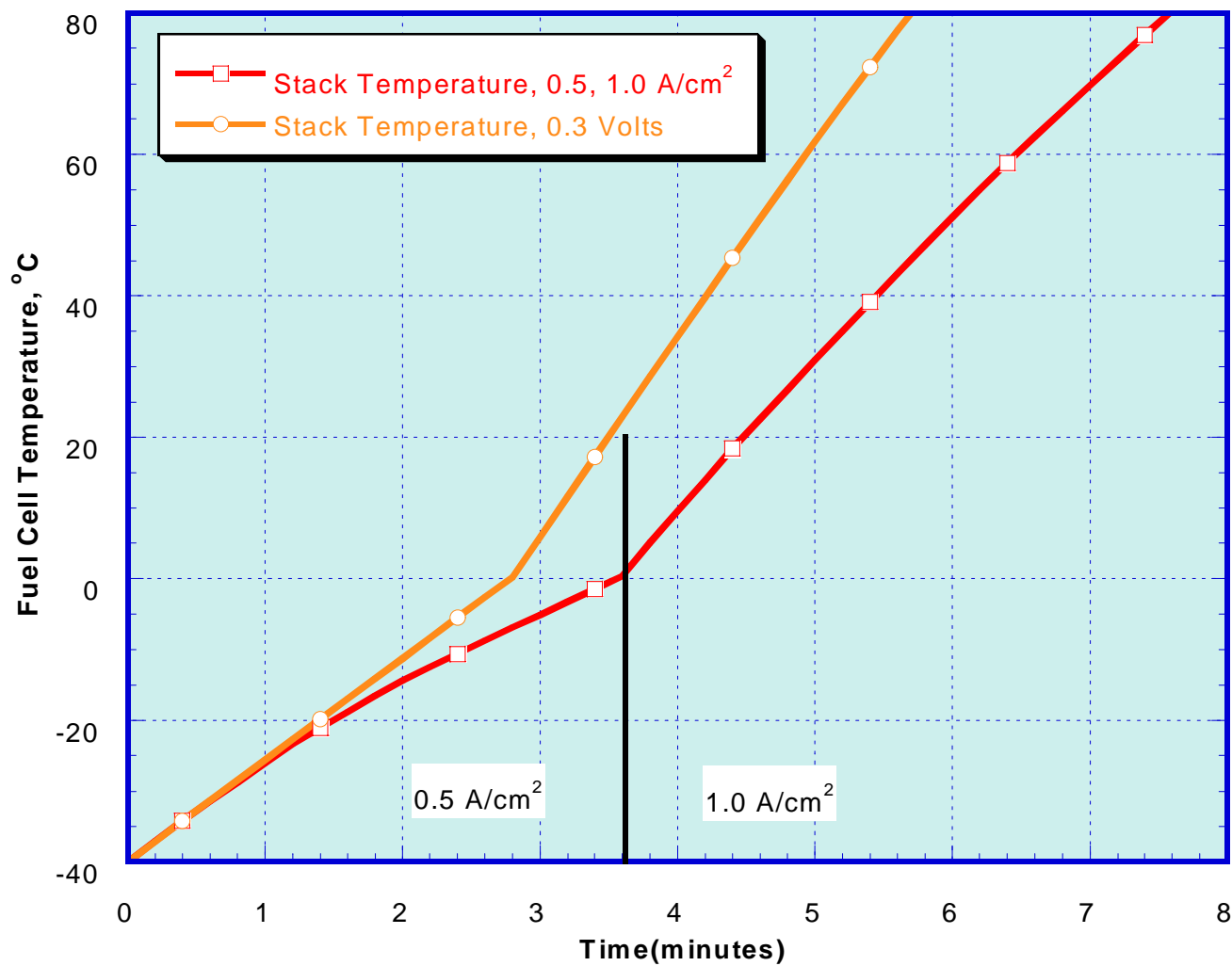
- **Assumptions**
 - Stack Model without coolant system
 - Based upon measured polarization curves down to -10°C
 - Below -10°C , curves are estimated
 - Dry air available from compressor at 78°C (isentropic compression from -40°C)
 - Gases leave at 100% relative humidity
 - Bipolar plates are thermally isolated from end plates
- **Solution**
 - Applied Engineering Equation Solver (EES) by F-Chart Software



Auto-Thermal Cold-Start Predictions Water Saturation with Stepped Current

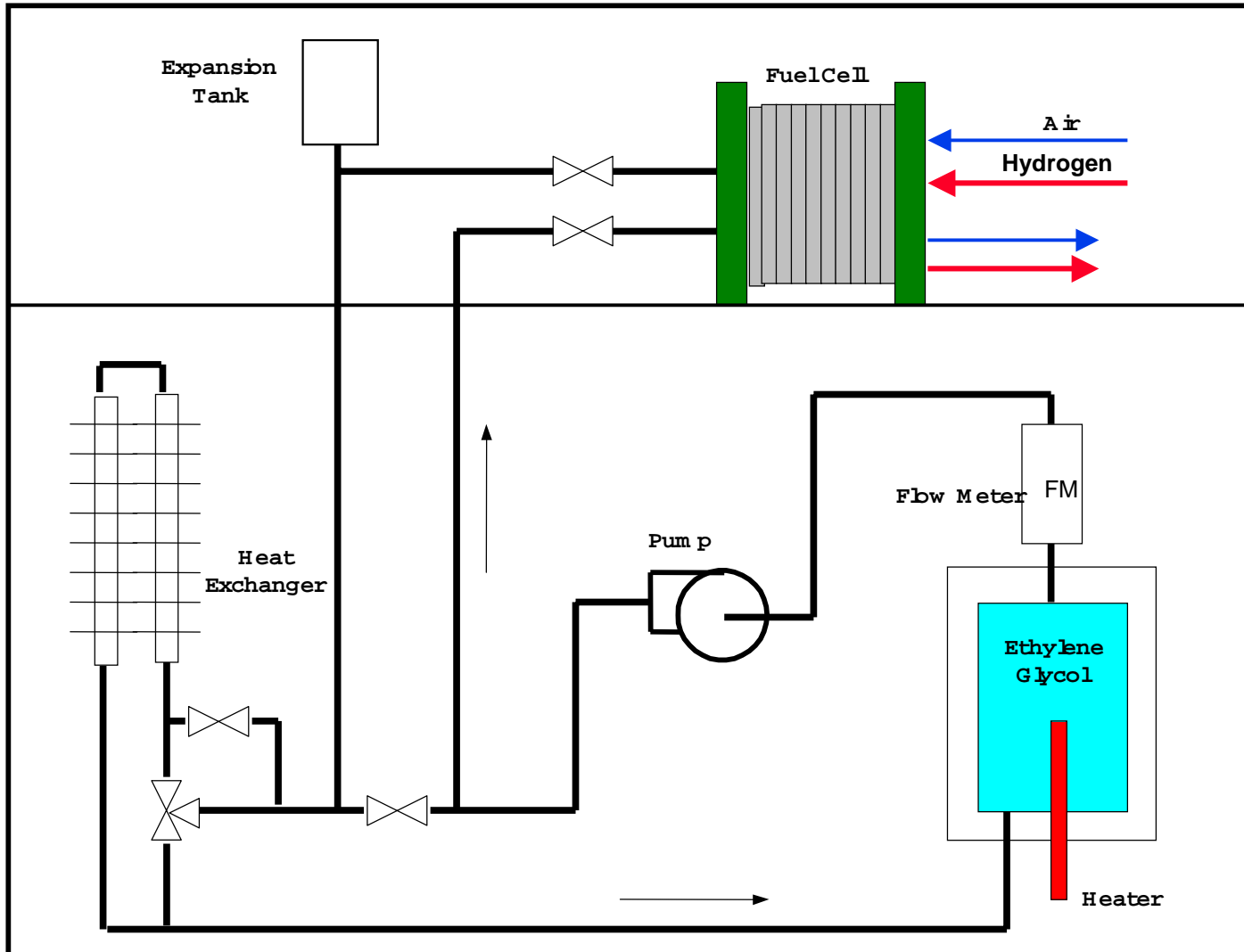


Auto-Thermal Cold-Start Predictions Current vs. Voltage Control



Cold-Start Dynamics

Cooling System with External Heat Source



Experimental Set-up For Cold Start-Up Measurements

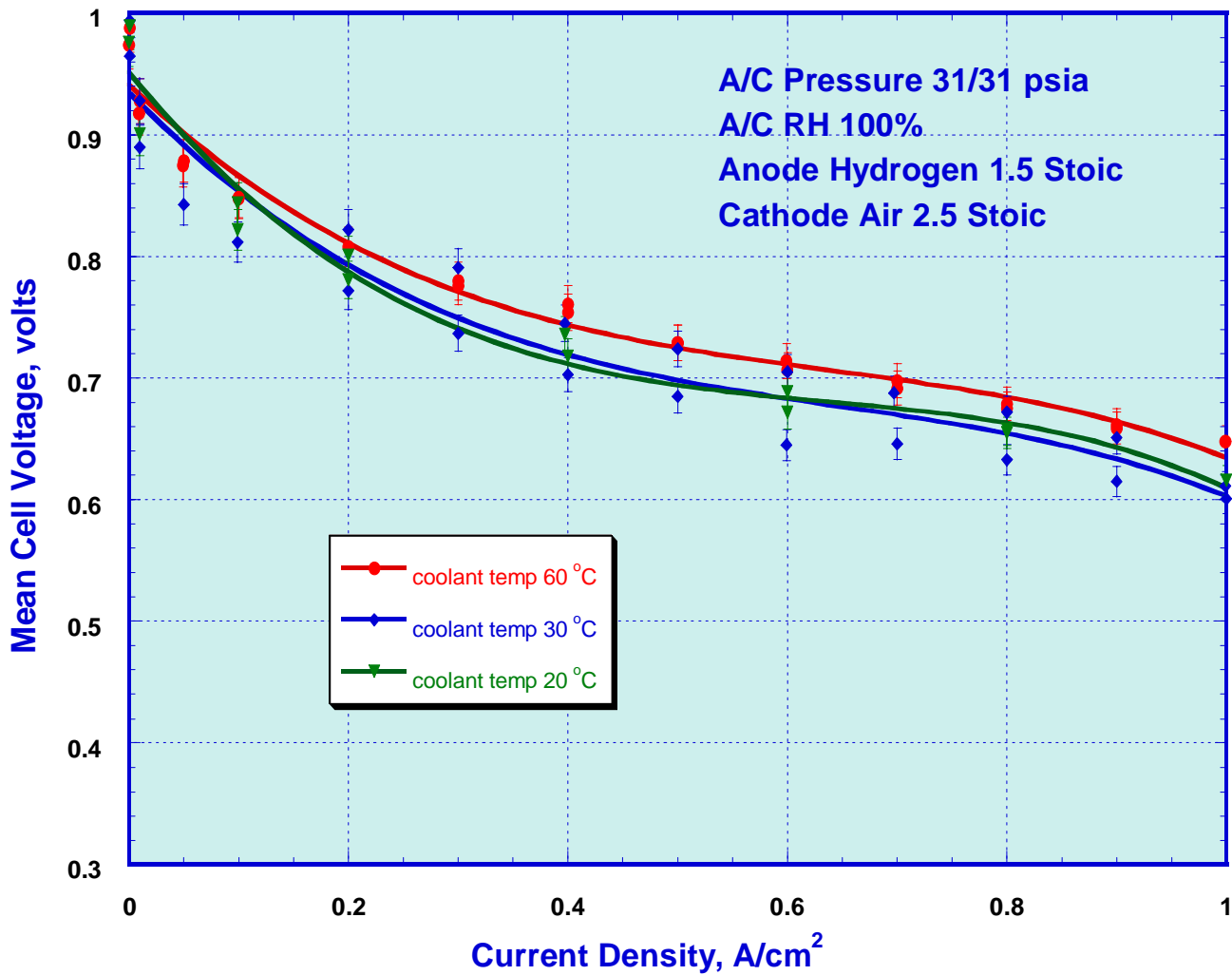


- Stack, coolant loop cooled to -40°C
- Test run in -40°C air bath

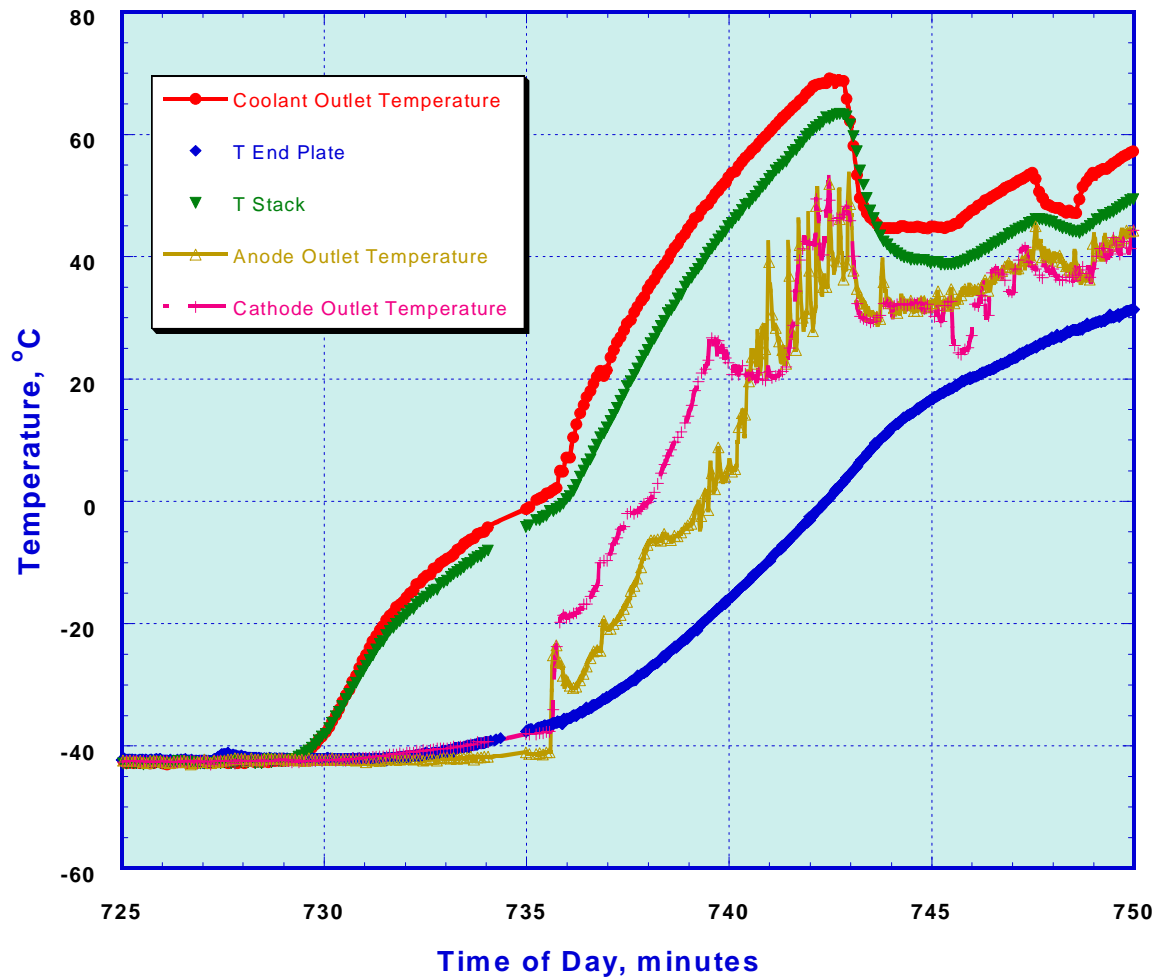


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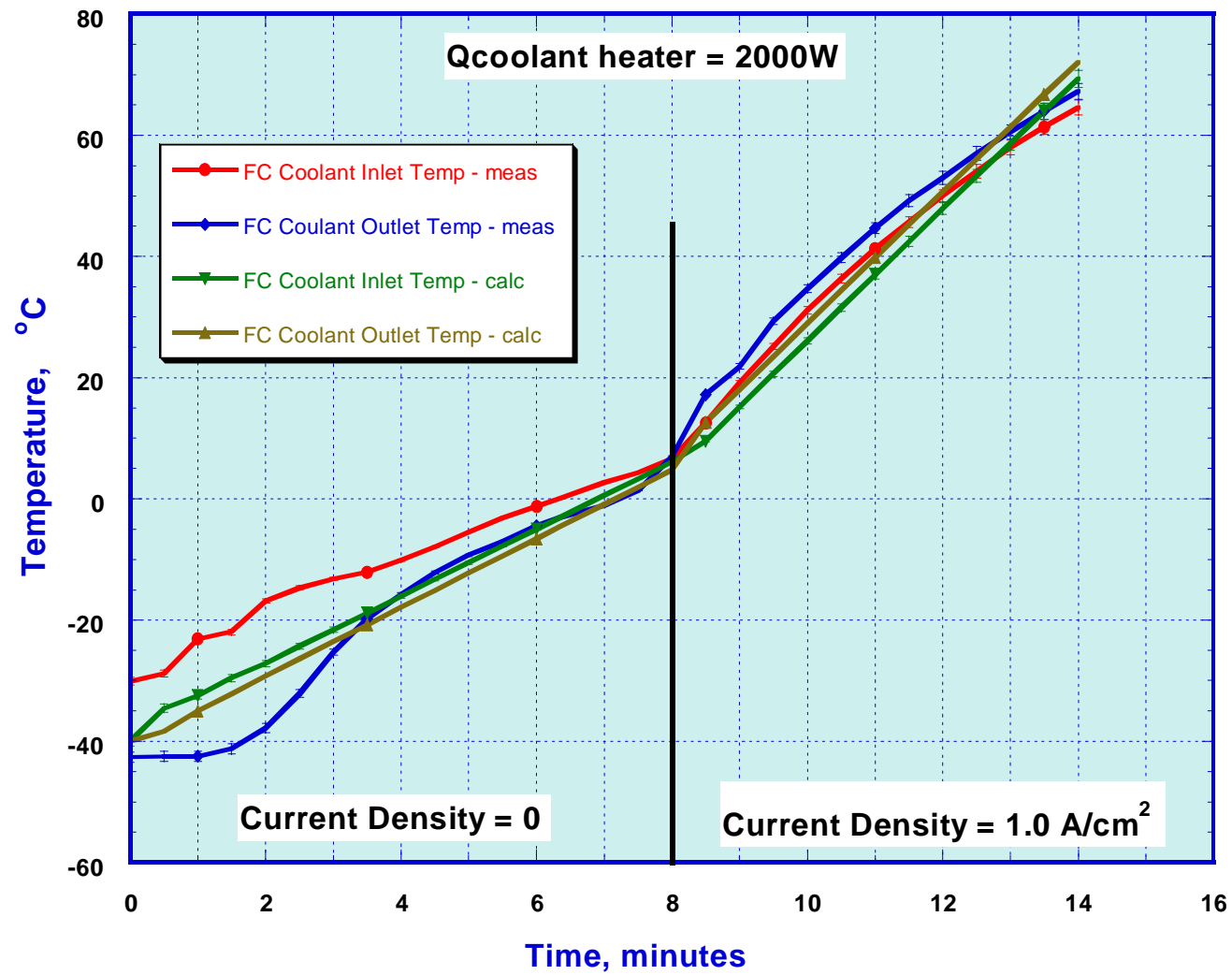
Measured Polarization Curves For 12-Cell Stack From Energy Partners



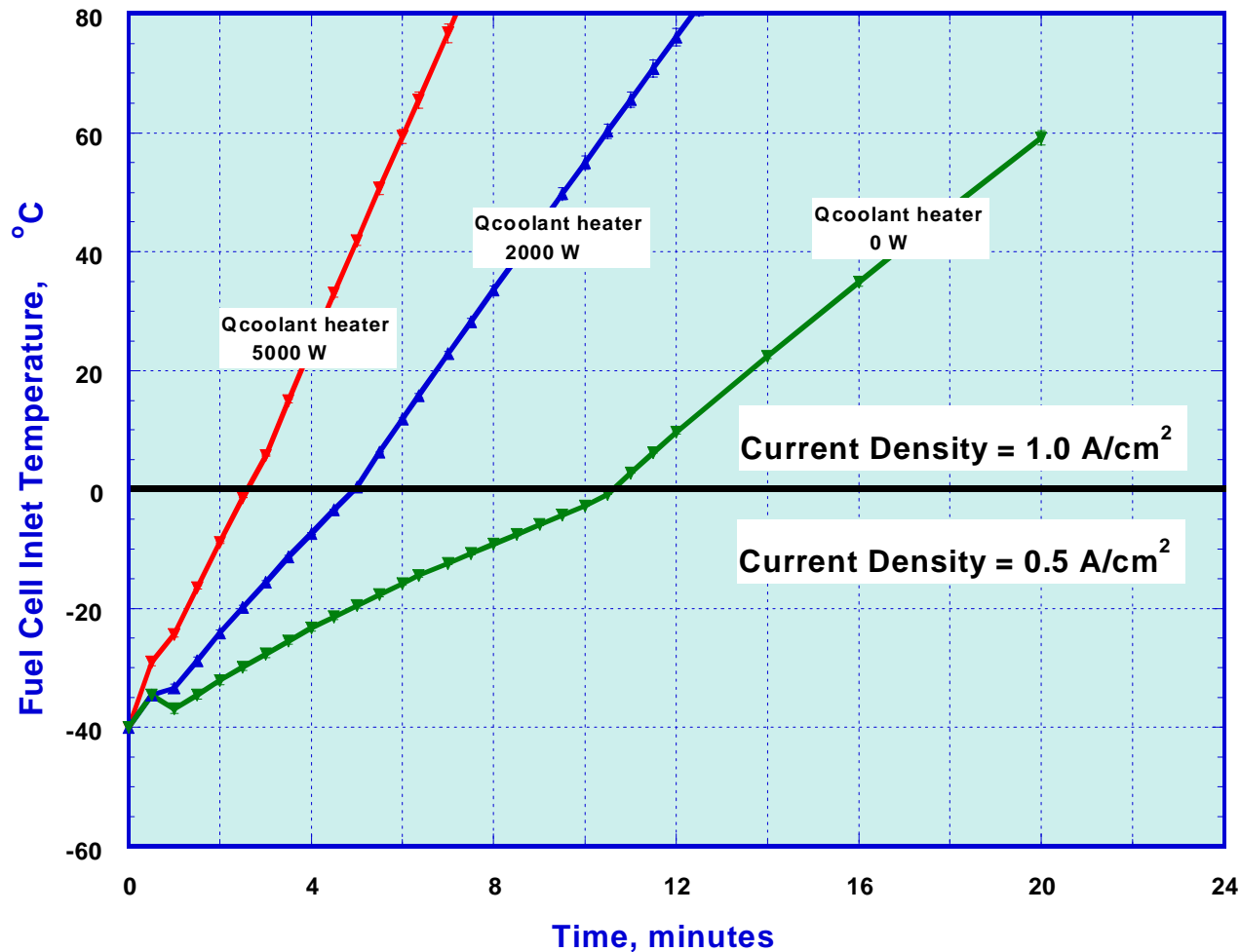
Temperature History During Cold Start-Up of Energy Partners Stack



Validation of Fuel Cell / Coolant System Model



Model Predictions for Fuel Cell /Coolant System



Design and Operating Guidelines to Minimize Cold Start-Up Time

Auto-Thermal Start-up

- Reduce thermal load of end plates
- Operate with constant low stack voltage to maximize stack heat production
- Air Preheat through compression provides small benefit
- Dry gas feed streams are required up to 0°C

Addition Fuel Processor Heat Source Issues

- Minimize thermal mass of auxiliary flow loop
- Faster Start-up times require less cooling system thermal mass or a larger external heat source

