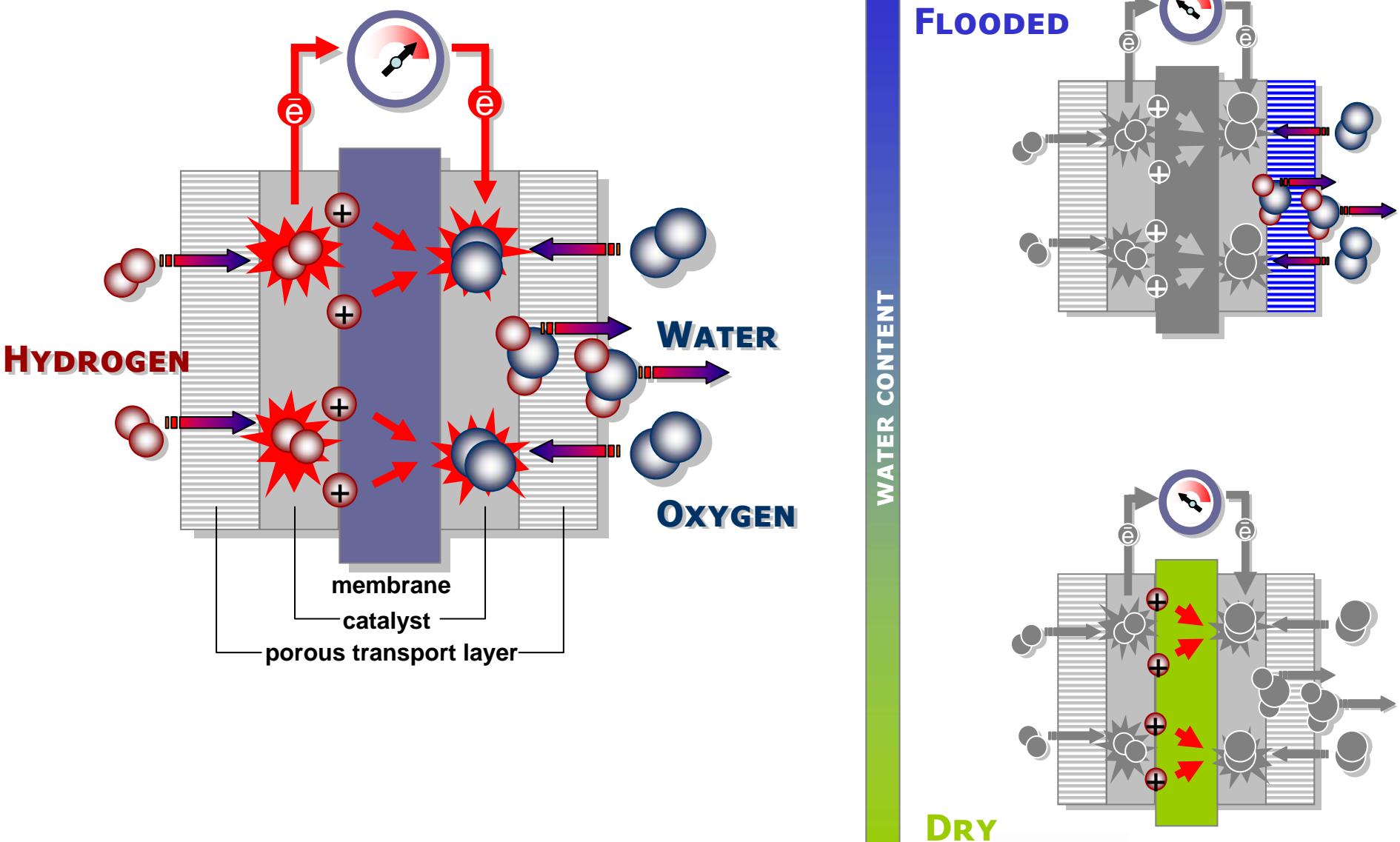


Characterization of Water Management in PEM Fuel Cells with Microporous Layer Using Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy

***Dzmity Malevich, Ela Halliop, Kunal Karan,
Brant A Peppley and Jon Pharoah***

WWW.FCRC.CA

Water management in PEM fuel cell

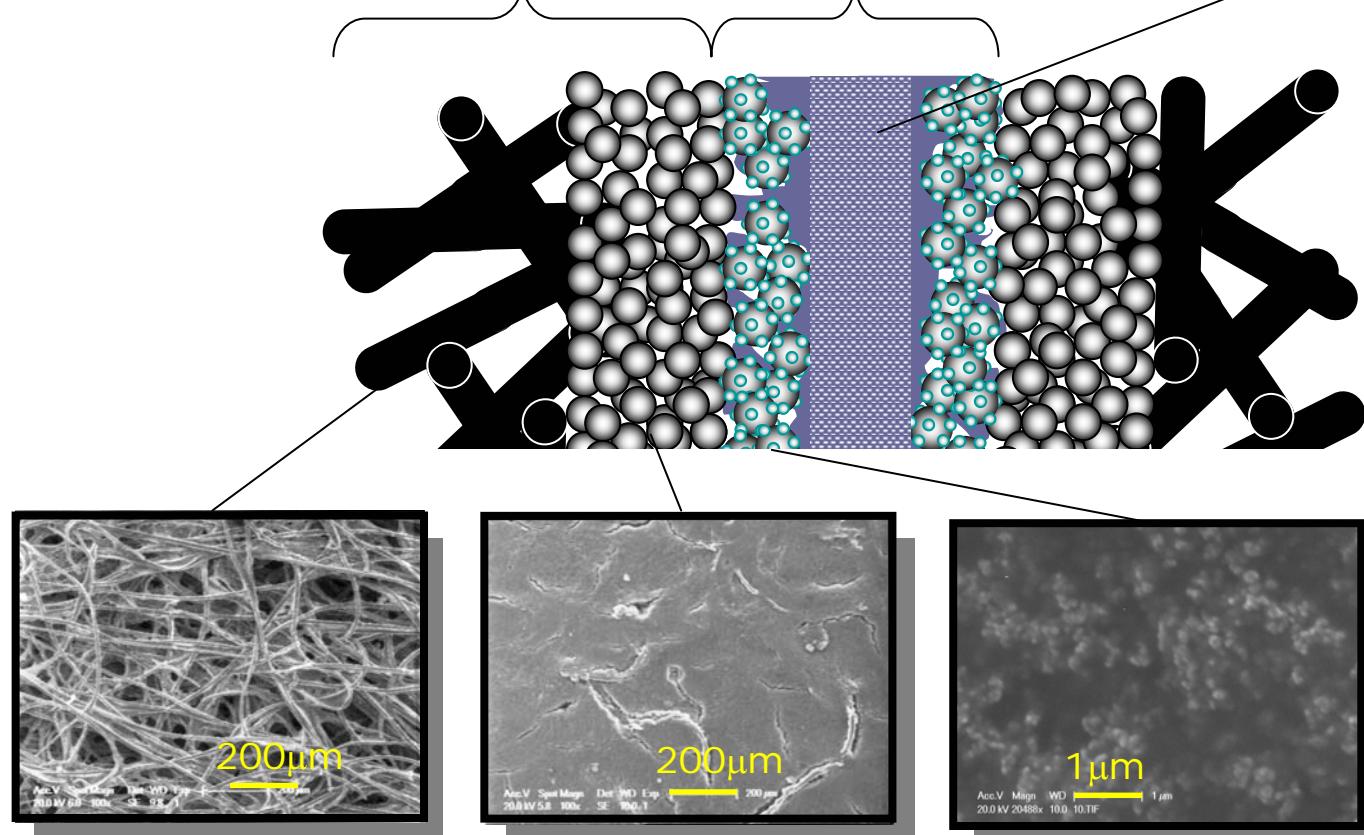


Microporous Layer (MPL)

Porous Transport Layer (PTL)
(Gas Diffusion Layer)

Catalyst Coated
Membrane (CCM)

Proton Exchange
Membrane (PEM)

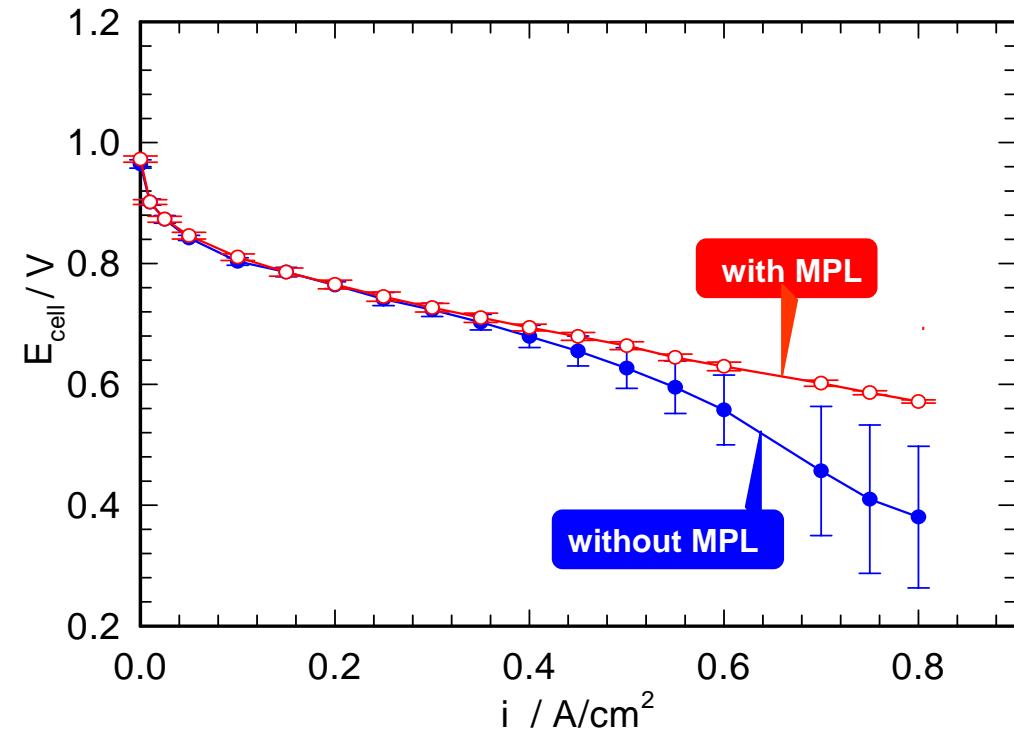


porous carbon
backing

microporous layer

catalyst layer

Effect of MPL on PEMFC performance



Polarization curves for PEMFCs without MPL and with MPL on anode and cathode sides. Error bars represent standard deviation within batch of identically built cells.

D. Malevich, E. Halliop, B. Peppley, J. Pharoah, K. Karan,
J. Electrochem. Soc., **156**, B216 (2009)

Positive effects of MPL:

➤ reduces cathode flooding

- U. Pasaogullari, C.-Y. Wang, *Electrochim. Acta* **49** (2004) 4359
- L. R. Jordan, A. K. Shukla, T. Behrsing, N. R. Avery, B. C. Muddle, M. Forsyth, *J. Power Sources* **86** (2000) 250

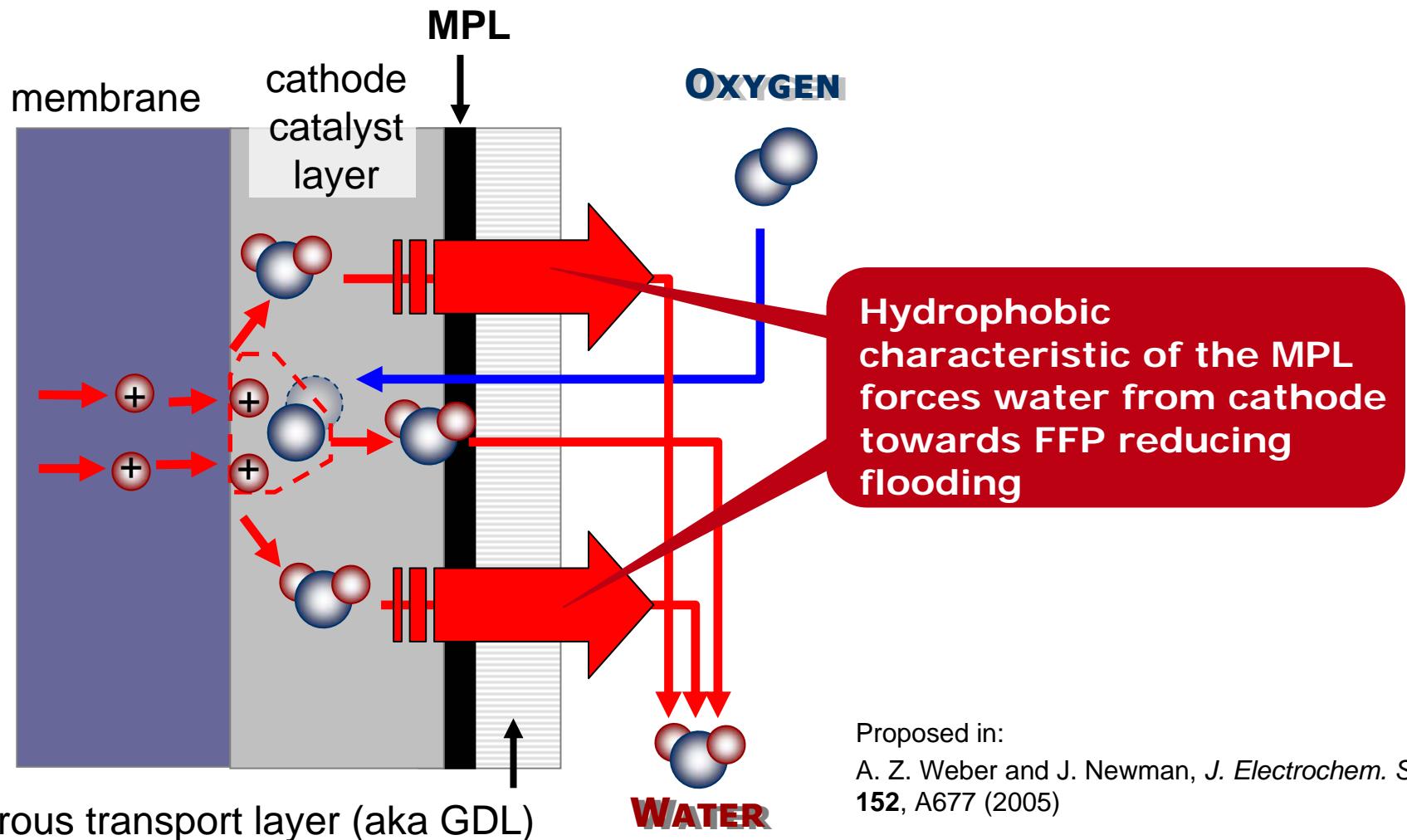
➤ improves catalyst utilization

- Z. Qi, A. Kaufman, *J. Power Sources*, **109** (2002) 38

➤ Reduces variability in cell performance

- Z. Qi, A. Kaufman, *J. Power Sources*, **109** (2002) 38

Theories explaining MPL effect



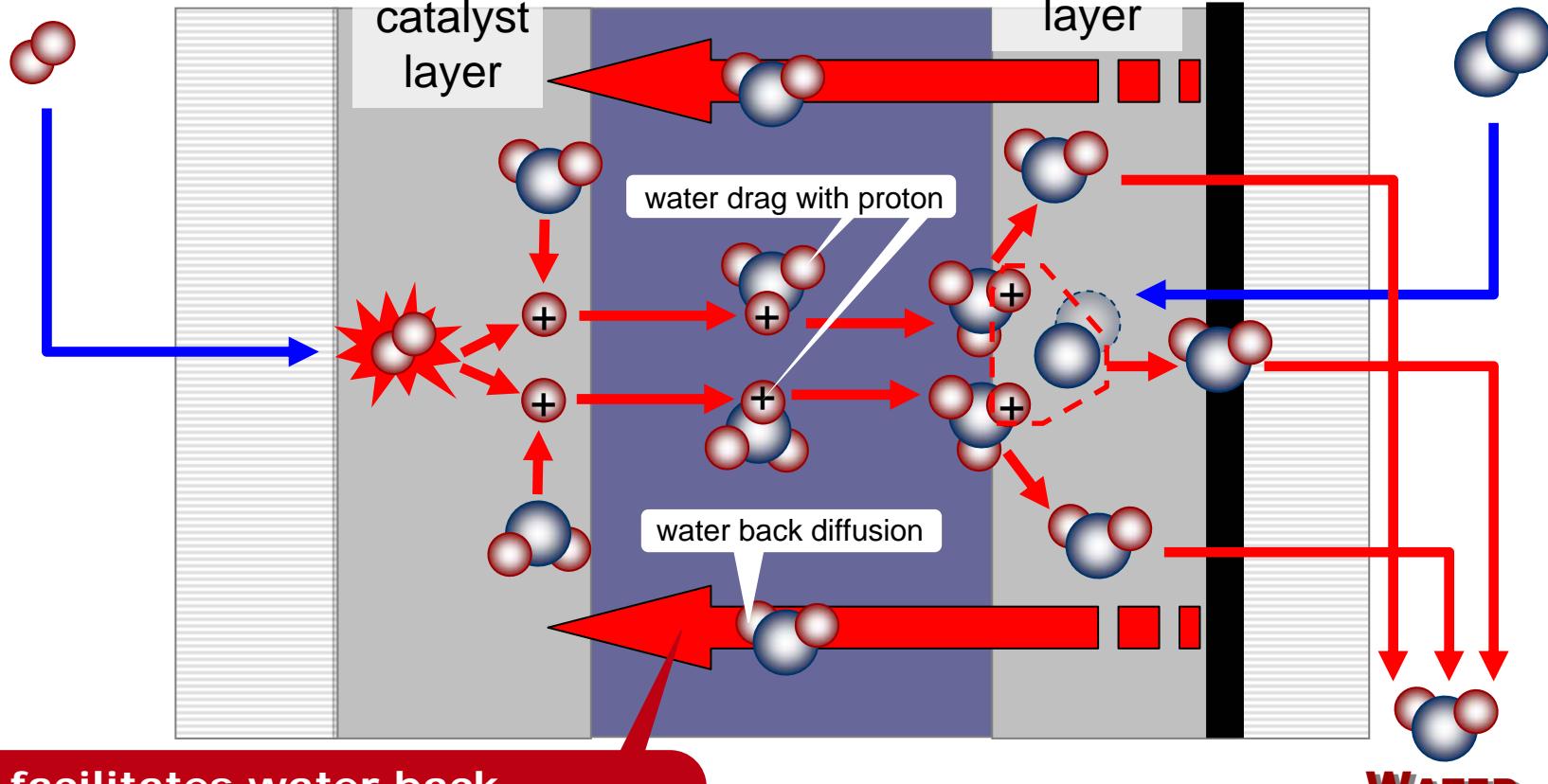
Theories explaining MPL effect

HYDROGEN

cathode catalyst layer

MPL
↓

OXYGEN

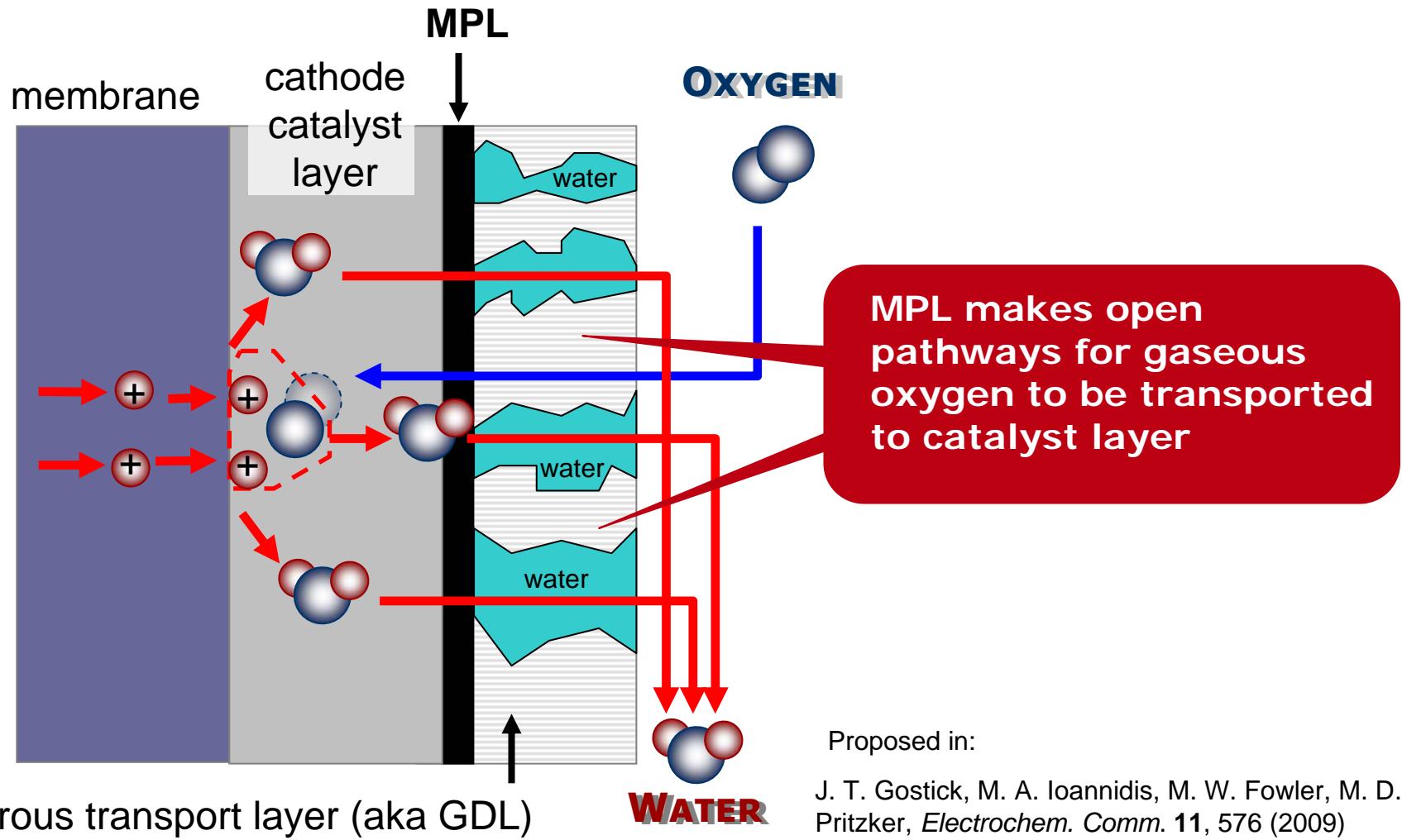


MPL facilitates water back diffusion providing better humidification of membrane and catalyst layers

Proposed in:

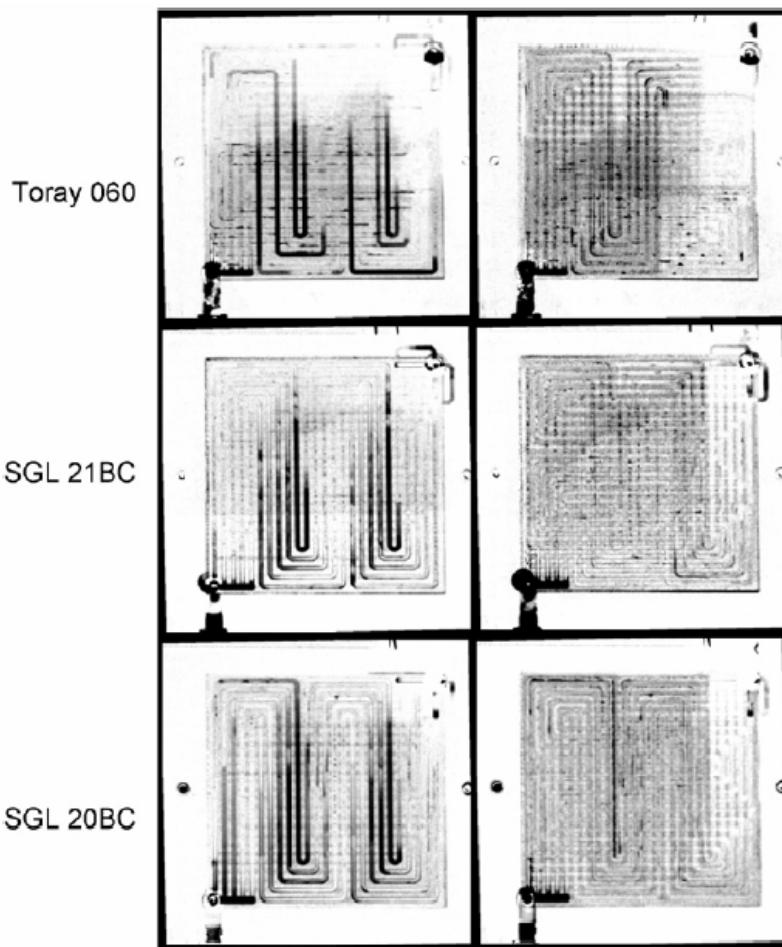
G. Lin and T. V. Nguyen, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, **152**, A1942 (2005).

Theories explaining MPL effect



Approaches to examine proposed mechanisms

Flow visualization



Neutron radiographs of water distribution in flow field channels – effect of PTL (J.P. Owejan, T.A. Trabold, D.L. Jacobson, M. Arif, S.G. Kandlikar, *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy*, **32**, 4489 (2007))

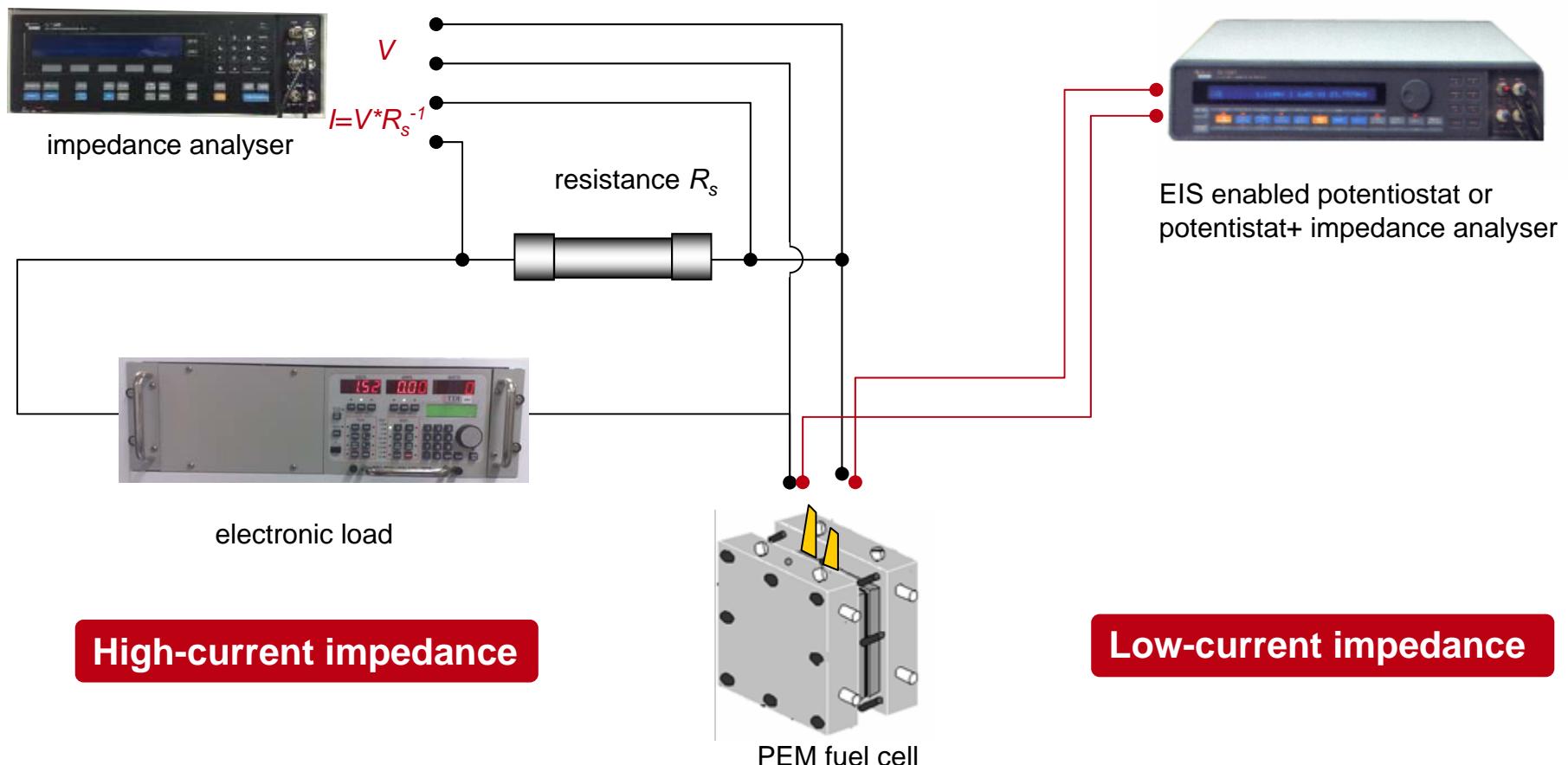
Approaches to examine proposed mechanisms

Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS)

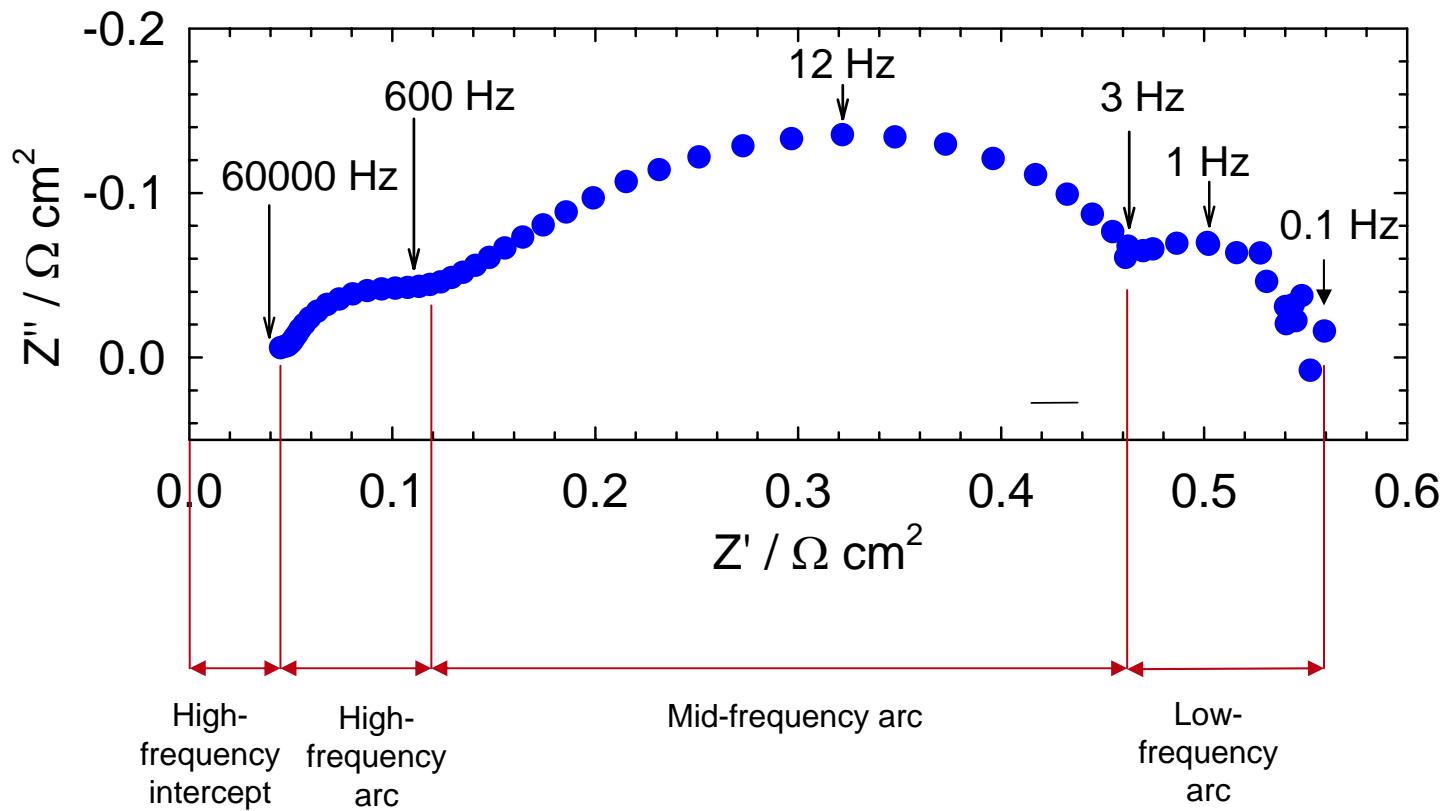
Setup 1

or

Setup 2

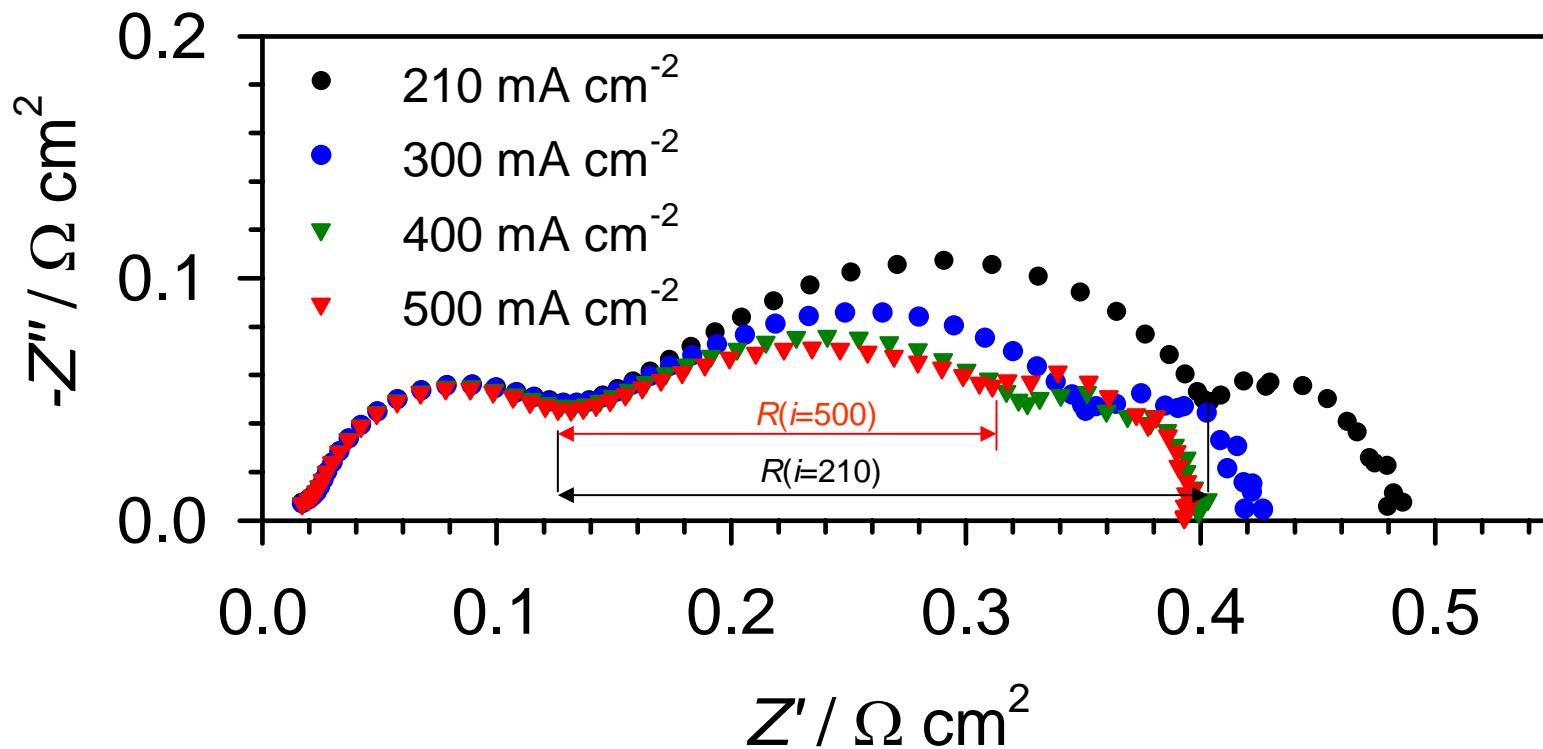


EIS response of PEM fuel cell



Mid-frequency arc: charge transfer resistance

effect of current density on EIS response

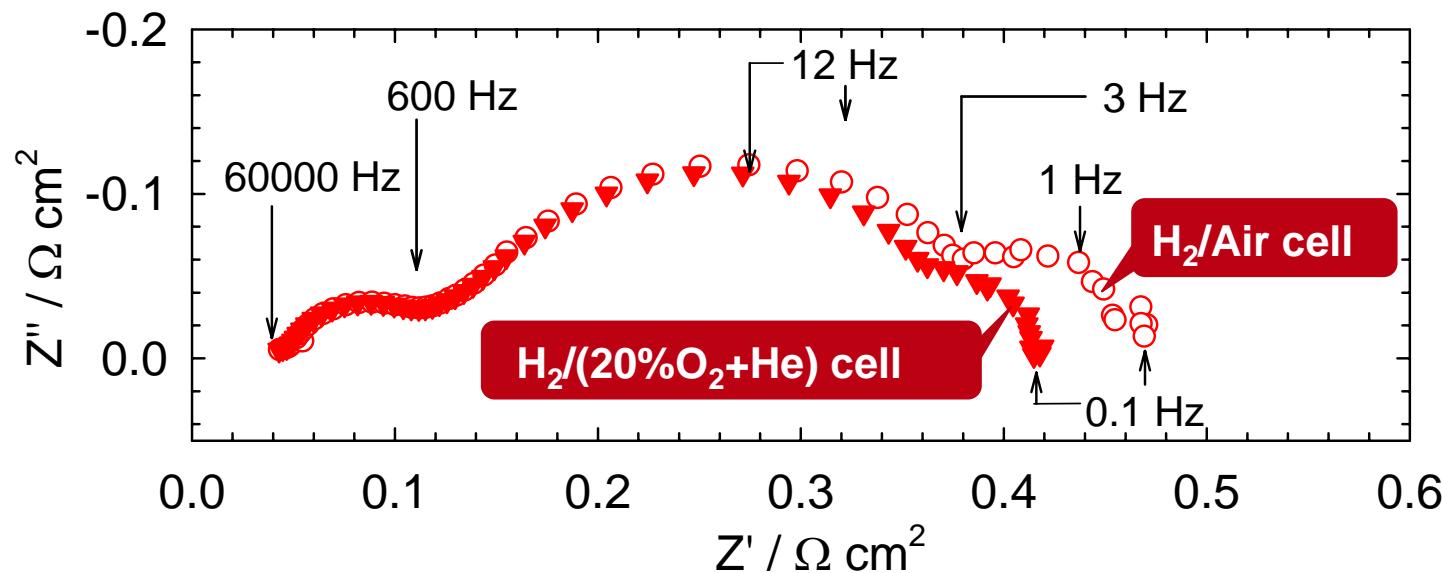


$$R_{ct} = \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial i} \right)_T = - \frac{2.303RT}{\alpha F} \frac{1}{i}$$

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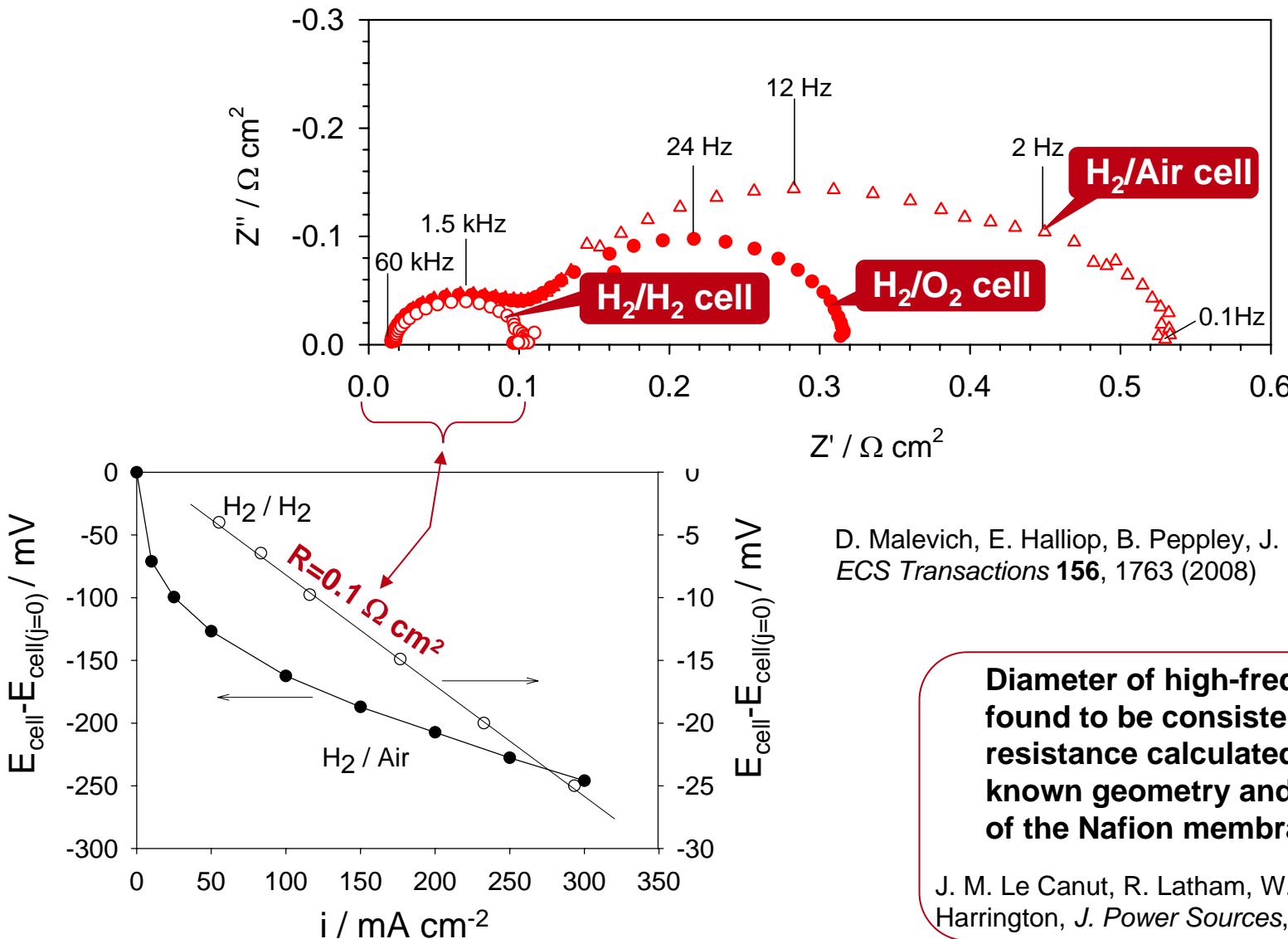
Low-frequency arc: mass-transport resistance

effect of cathode gas on EIS response

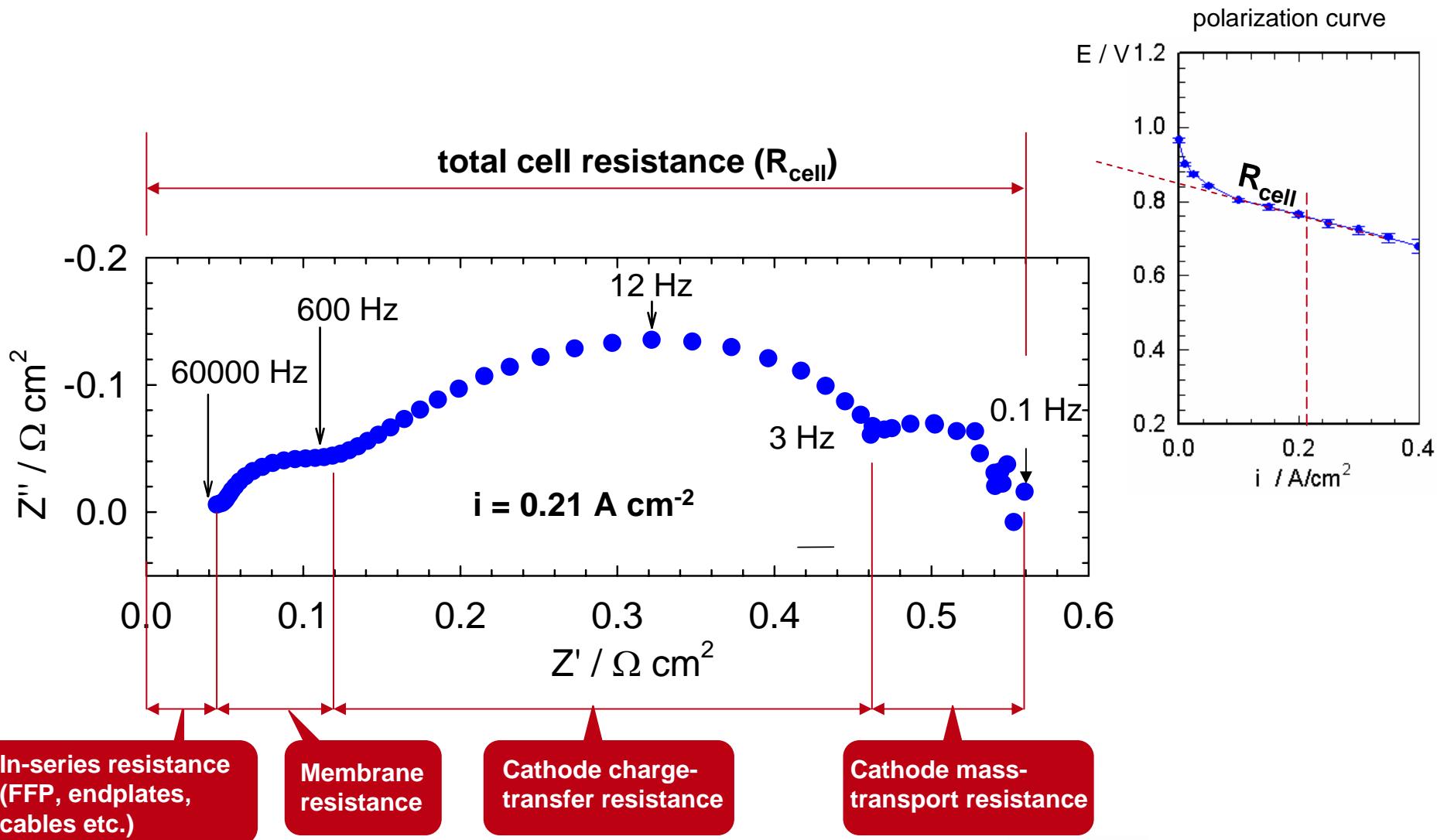


D. Malevich, E. Halliop, B. Peppley, J. Pharoah, K. Karan,
J. Electrochem. Soc., **156**, B216 (2009)

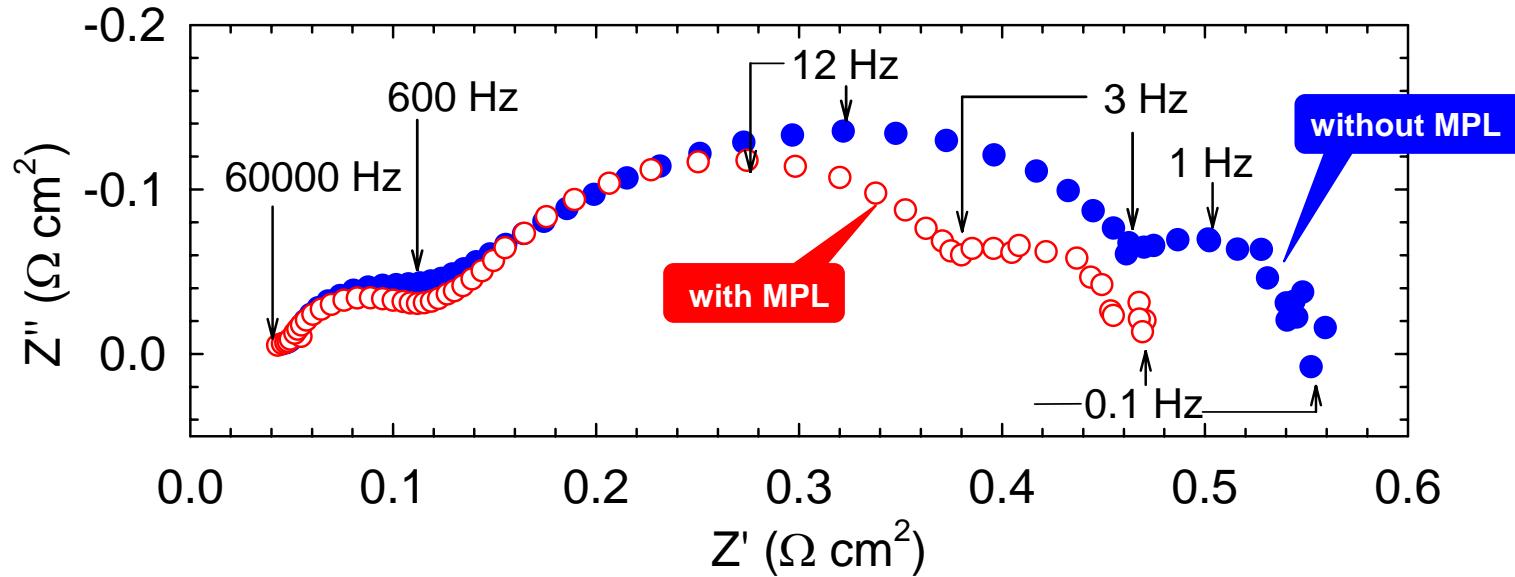
High-frequency arc: membrane resistance



EIS response of PEM fuel cell: arc assignment

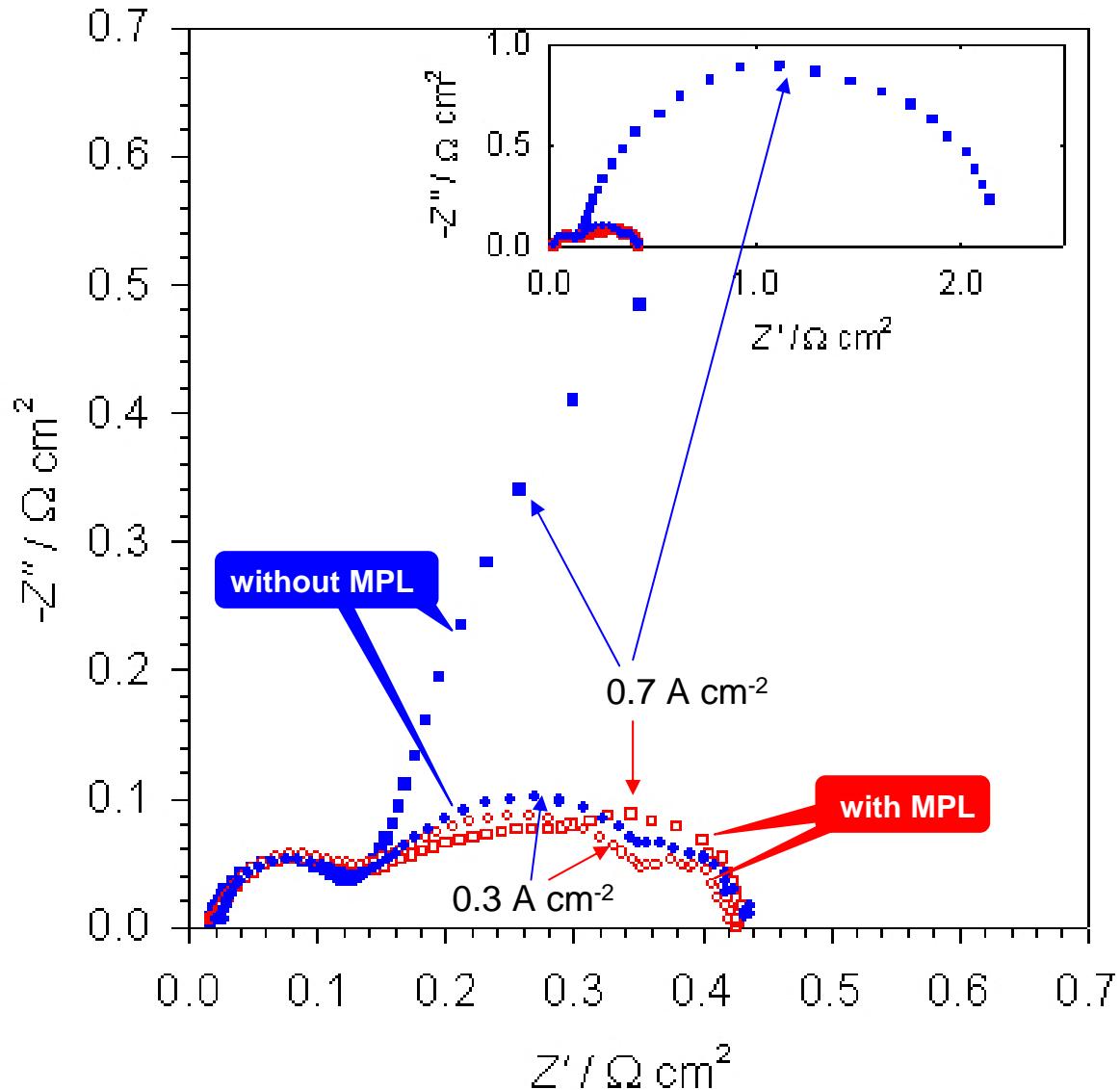


Effect of MPL on PEMFC EIS response

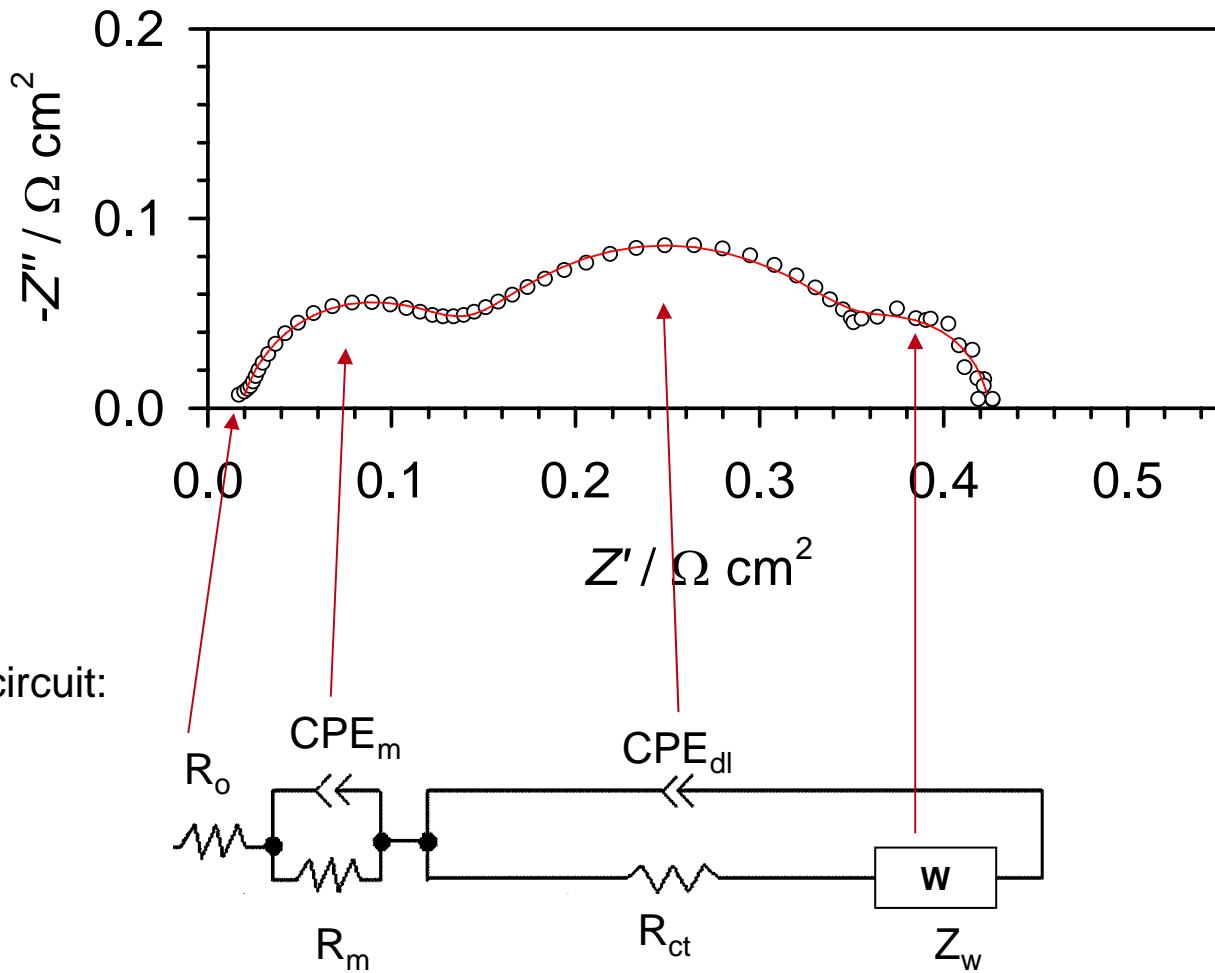


Impedance diagrams for PEMFC with (2,3) and without (1) MPL fed with H_2/Air . Current density – 0.21 A cm^{-2} .

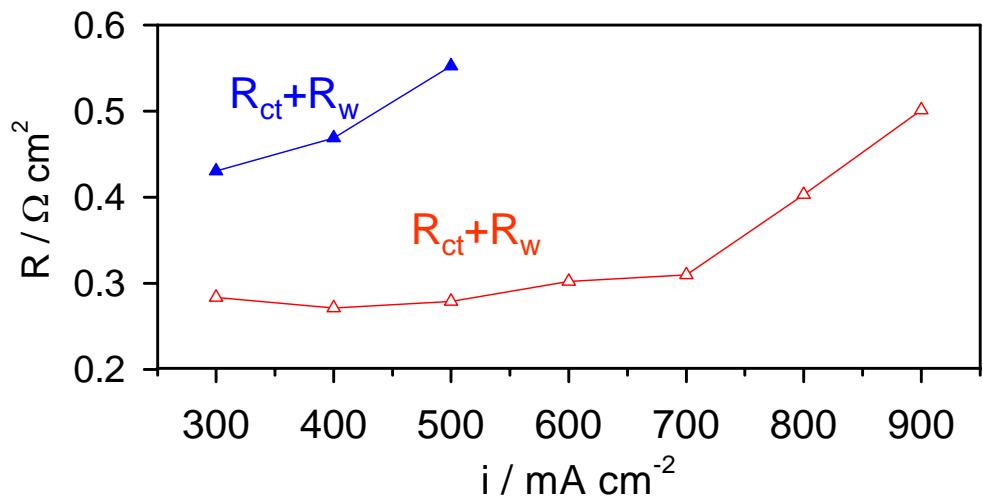
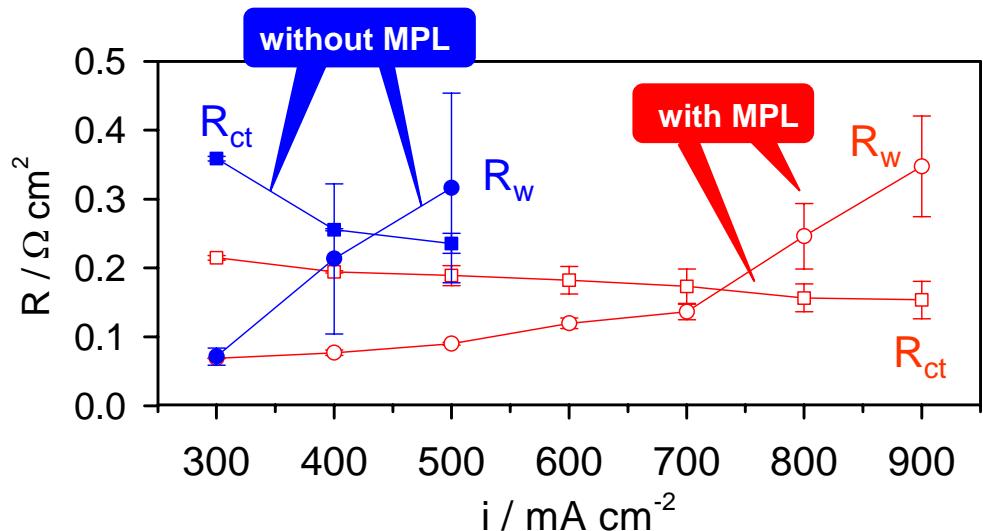
Effect of MPL: influence of current density



Equivalent circuit fitting



Effect of current density on cathode charge-transfer and Warburg resistances



Time constants for oxygen transport process

Experimentally determined:

Table I. Summary of EIS-determined parameters for cells with and without an MPL (average values of the parameters are reported).

i mA/cm ²	Cell with MPL				L^2/D s	Cell without MPL			
	R_Ω Ω cm ²	R_{ct} Ω cm ²	R_{mt} Ω cm ²			R_Ω Ω cm ²	R_{ct} Ω cm ²	R_{mt} Ω cm ²	L^2/D s
300	0.017	0.215	0.069	0.329	0.015	0.359	0.071	0.2461	
400	0.017	0.194	0.077	0.239	0.015	0.255	0.213	0.0833	
500	0.017	0.189	0.090	0.172	0.015	0.236	0.316	0.0689	
600	0.017	0.182	0.120	0.136	0.015	NA ^a	NA	NA	NA
700	0.017	0.173	0.136	0.110	0.015	NA	NA	NA	NA
800	0.017	0.157	0.246	0.098	0.016	NA	NA	NA	NA
900	0.017	0.153	0.347	0.096	0.016	NA	NA	NA	NA

^a NA = not analyzed.

Theoretically predicted:

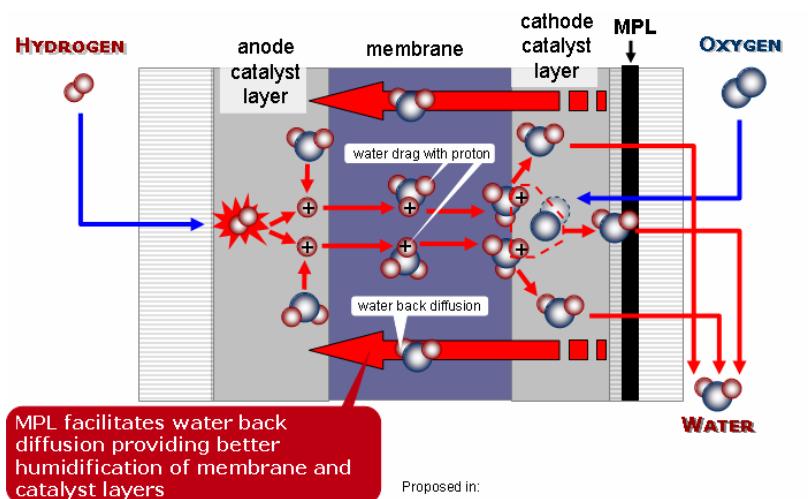
Table II. Estimated time constants for various oxygen-transport processes.

	PTL (g)	MPL (g)	Cathode layer (g)	Cathode layer (w)	Cathode layer (agg)
Transporting phase L (m)	Gas-filled pore 300×10^{-6}	Gas-filled pore 30×10^{-6}	Gas-filled pore 35×10^{-6}	Water film in cathode layer 50×10^{-9}	Ionomer in cathode layer 200×10^{-9}
D (m ² /s)	3×10^{-5}	3×10^{-5}	3×10^{-6}	2×10^{-9}	8×10^{-10}
Volume fraction of transporting phase	0.56	0.2	0.2	1	0.5
D^{eff} (m ² /s) ^a	1.26×10^{-6}	4.93×10^{-6}	2.68×10^{-8}	2.00×10^{-9}	2.83×10^{-10}
L^2/D^{eff} (s)	1.15×10^{-2}	1.83×10^{-4}	4.57×10^{-4}	1.25×10^{-6}	1.41×10^{-4}

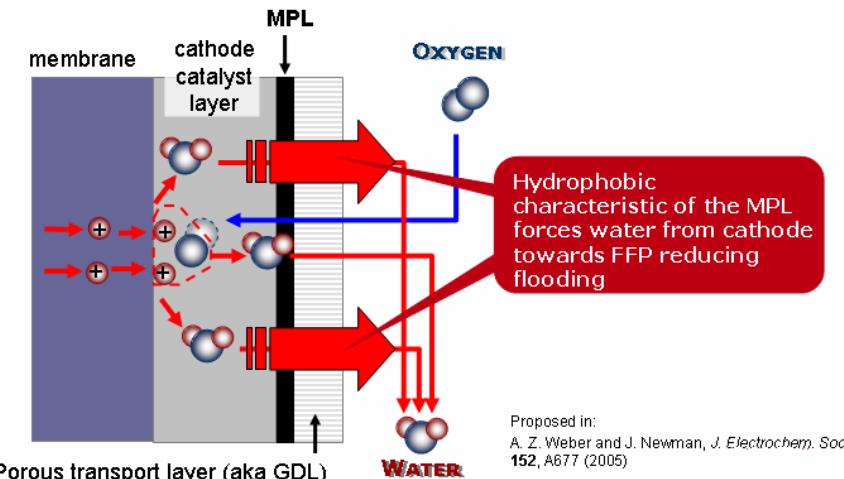
^a $D^{eff} = D \times (\text{volume fraction of transporting phase})^{1.5}$.

MPL effect models

Model A: MPL promotes water back diffusion



Model B: MPL forces water to FFP



Expected effects:

- Increased amount of water in cathode catalyst layer
- Reduced membrane resistance
- Reduced water content in cathode PTL

observed

Expected effects:

- Reduced amount of water in cathode catalyst layer
- Increased water content in cathode PTL

not observed