



Production of HT-PEM fuel cells
Danish-Korean Fuel Cell Seminar, *KDfuelcell*, KIST,
Seoul, 18-19. November 2013

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Scope

Why are we here...the history

The technology...

Where are we heading...

Where is the market...



Askov wind power test centre

Poul la Cour
(1846-1908)

Government
funded centre

The two test
windmills are from
1891 and 1897

Direct Current

Hydrogen storage

Hydrogen light



Energy in Denmark

- Sustainable energy has been a major priority for several decades
- No nuclear power
- Windmill covers 28 % of the electricity production (2011) – and 40.7 % is from renewable sources
- Siemens Wind Power (Denmark) and Vestas are world leaders in wind technology
- High ambitions* in Denmark :
 - 50 % wind for electricity in 2020
 - 100 % renewable energy for electricity and heat by 2035
 - 100 % of all energy from sustainable sources by 2050
- Fuels cells is expected to play a role in the future energy supply
- Transportation issues are very important for society and difficult to solve
- Huge market potential – needs several supplier

*Danish Government, October 2011: http://www.stm.dk/publikationer/Et_Danmark_der_staar_sammen_11/Regeringsgrundlag_okt_2011.pdf



DPS facts

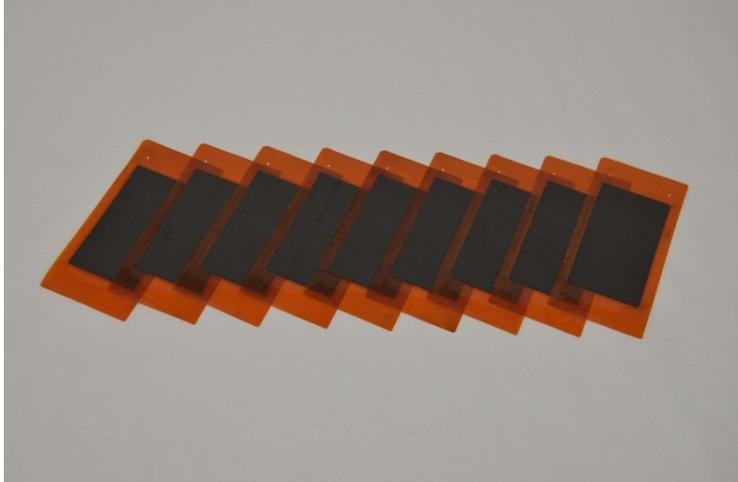
- DPS produce and develop the energy efficient HTPEM technology which utilizes renewable fuels. **HTPEM is high temperature polymer electrolyte fuel cells.**
- DPS is an independent and privately owned company.
- DPS was founded as a spin-off from DTU in 1994 - working in the areas of energy technology and chemistry.
- Since 2010 DPS has focused on the actual single fuel cell unit (MEA)
- 10 employees and an international set-up.
- Strong network with international and Danish companies, universities and organizations.
- Member of the Danish Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells.



The role of DPS

The strategy of Danish Power Systems is to develop and manufacture MEAs:

- to produce MEAs with lower cost and higher performance than others
- to scale up production
- to be driver of the establishment of a manufacturing company



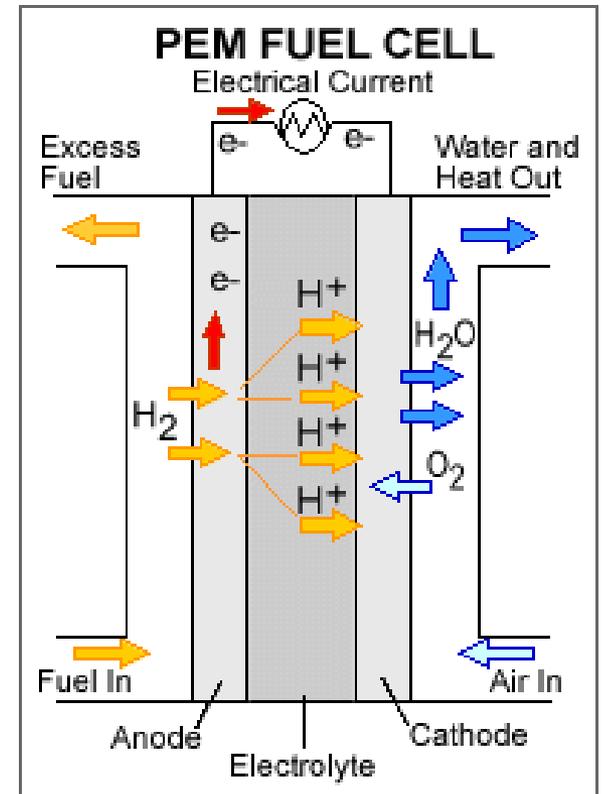
Technology

The HTPEM technology has a number of very attractive features – **fuel flexibility** is a very significant advantages. It works at 160 °C.

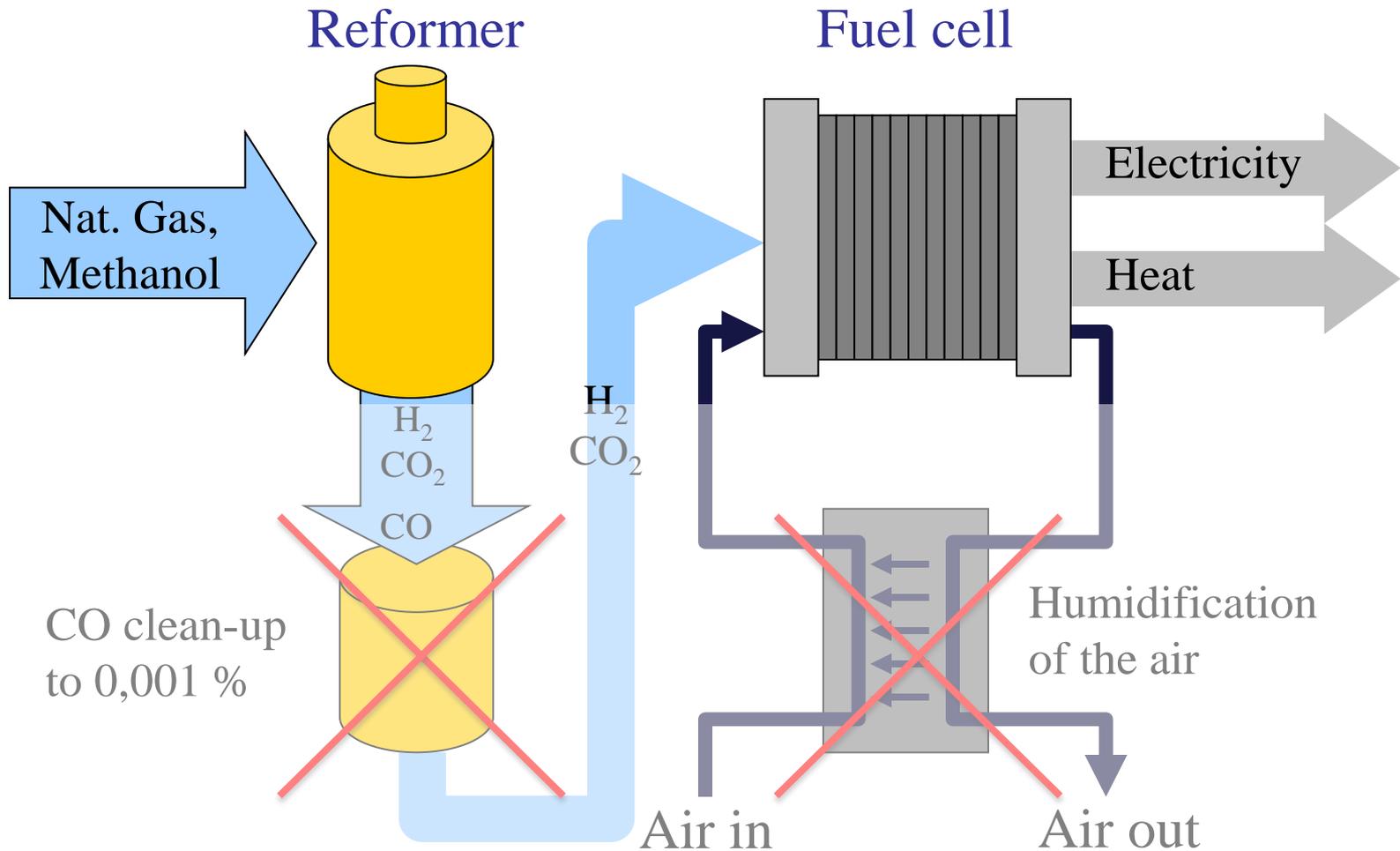
It can work with pure hydrogen but also **methanol** and **LPG**.

Bio-methanol is **CO₂ neutral** and compatible with existing infrastructure and traffic patterns of society today – thus:

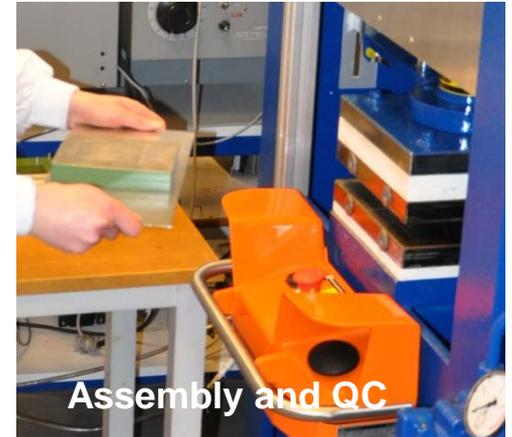
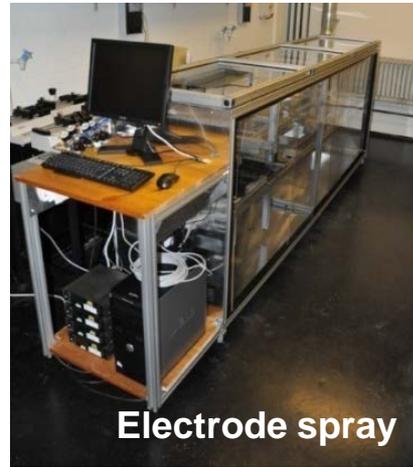
- ✓ Access to cheap, clean, unlimited and renewable energy
- ✓ Implementation “today”
- ✓ Very limited cost of transition for society



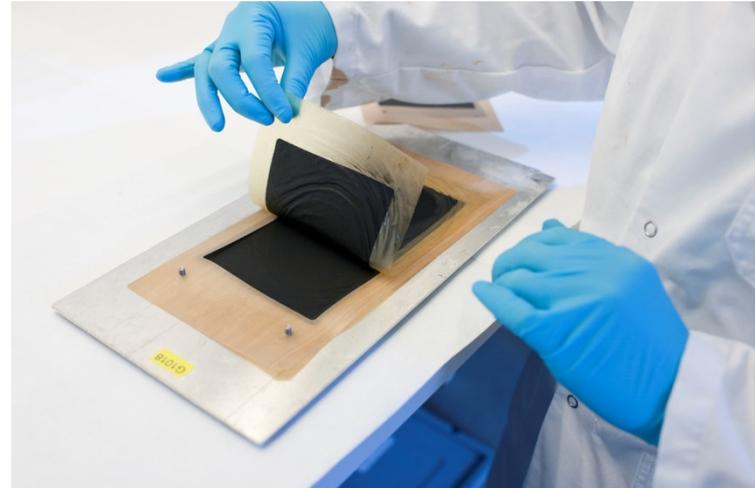
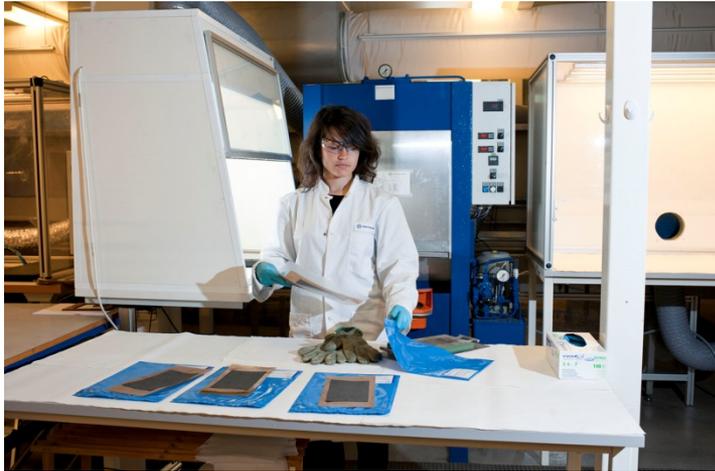
Simple HTPEM system



Production – components manufacturing

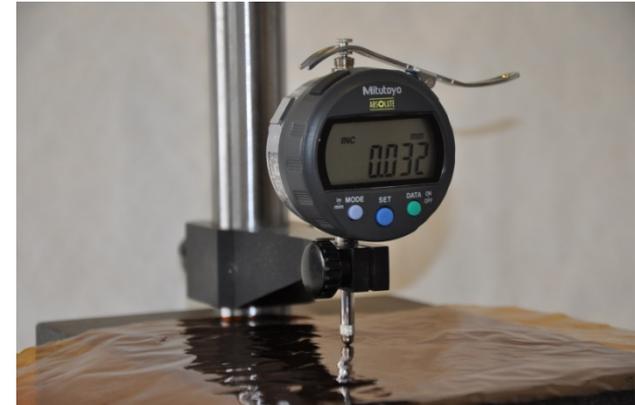


Production - MEA assembly

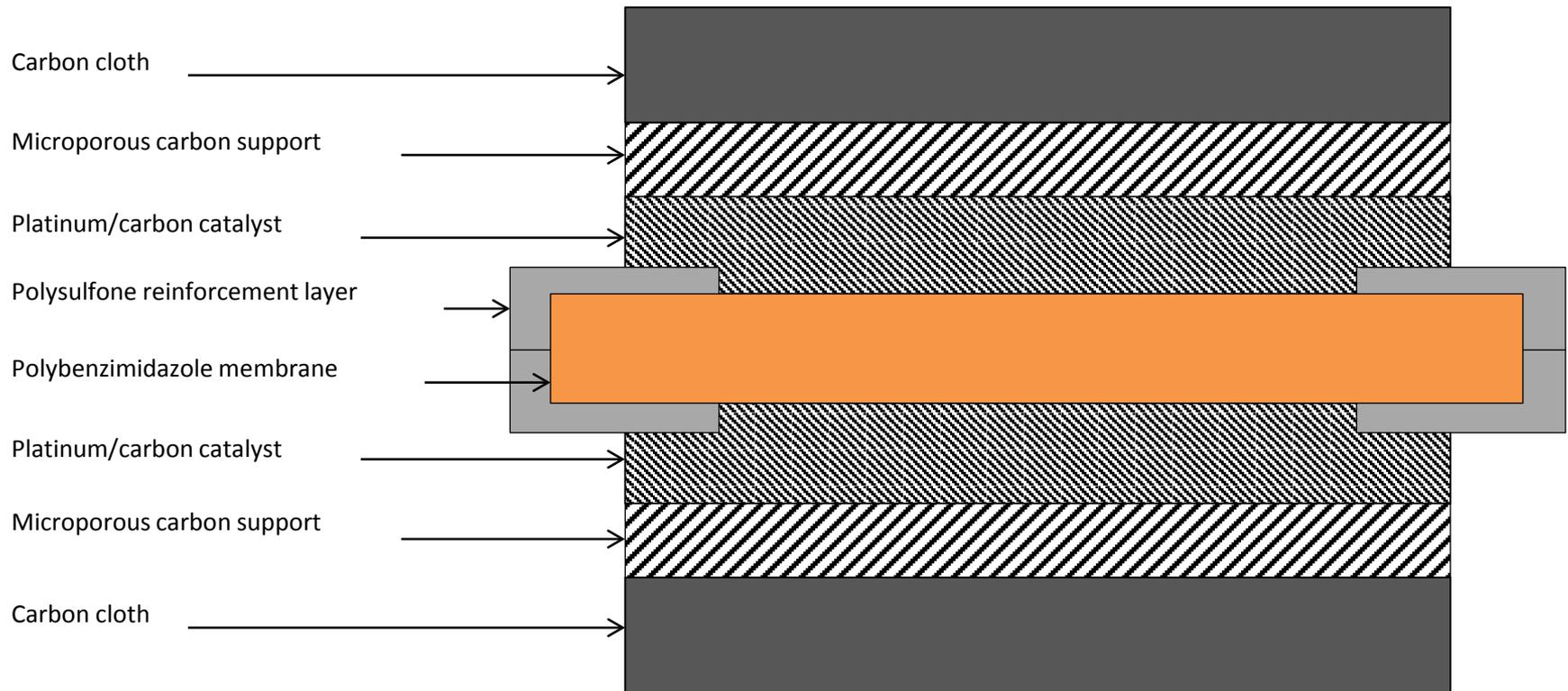


Standard Products:

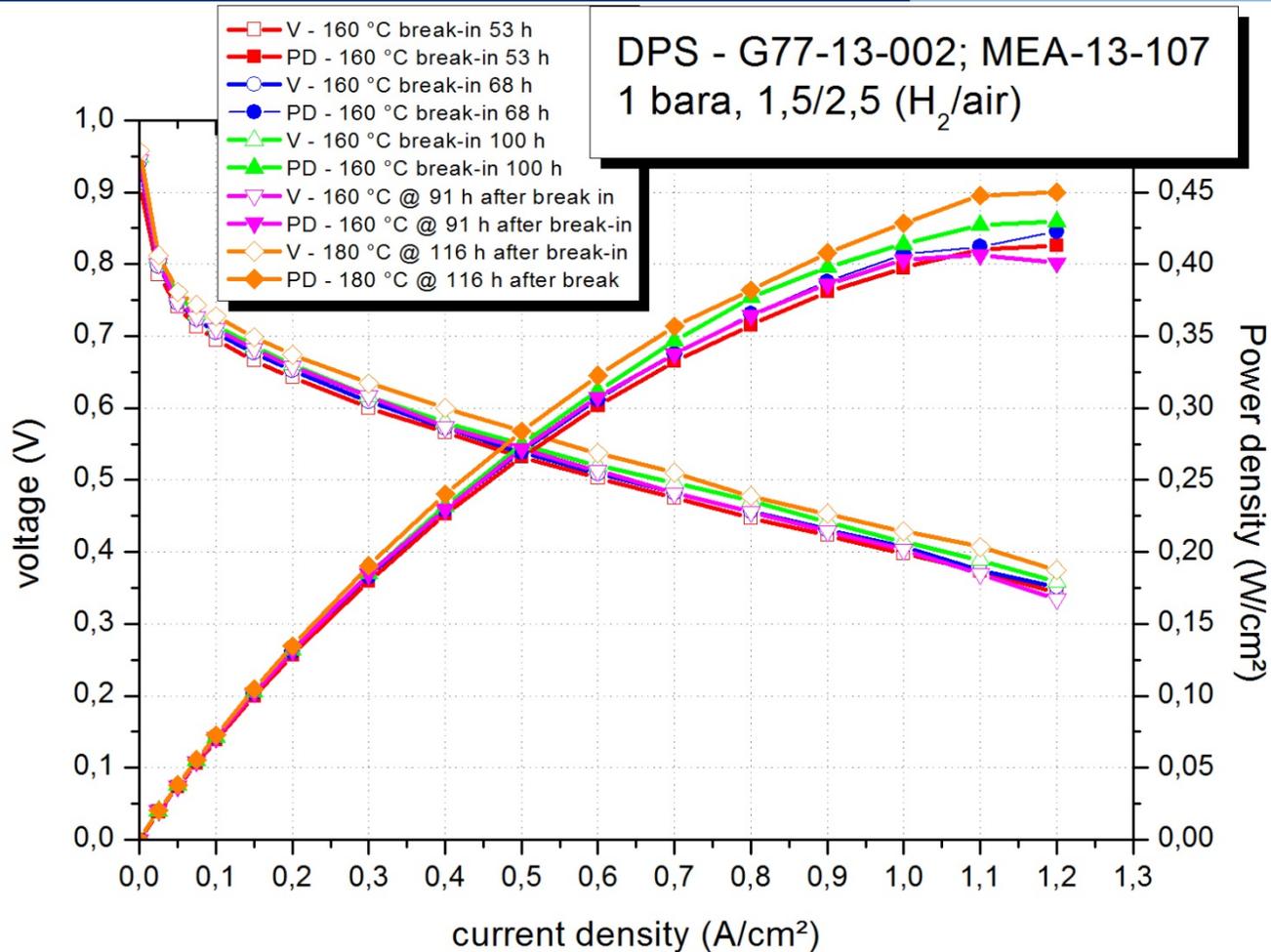
- Dapozol[®] membranes:
 - M20 – 20 my membranes
 - M40 – 40 my membranes
 - M60 – 60 my membranes
 - M80 – 80 my membranes
- Dapozol[®] MEAs:
 - G33 – 3 x 3 cm active area
 - G55 – 5 x 5 cm active area
 - G77 – 7 x 7 cm active area
 - G717 – 7 x 17 cm active area
 - G1018 – 10 x 18 cm active area
 - Customized sizes



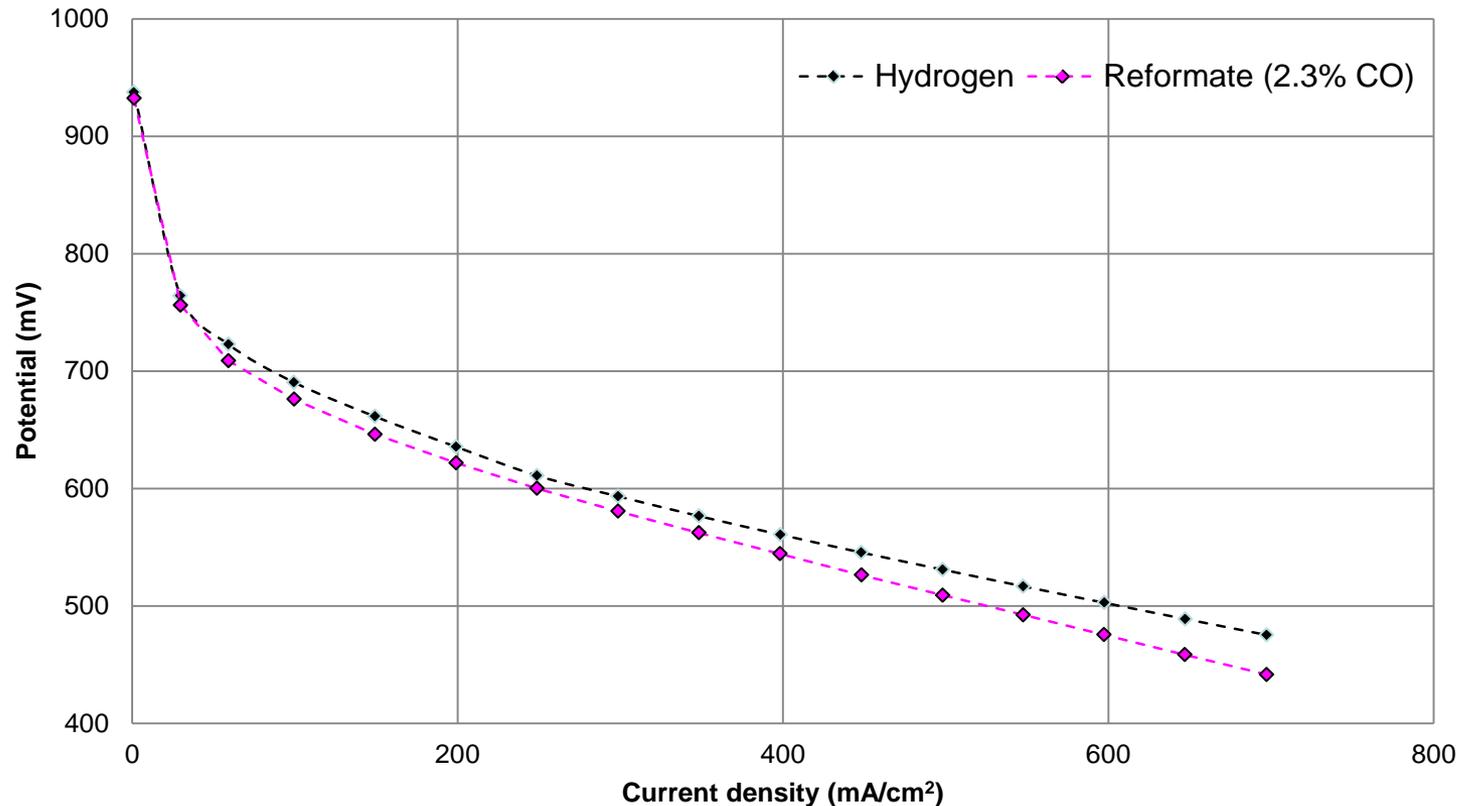
HTPEM fuel cell - principles



DPS MEAs – measured at Uni. Montpellier



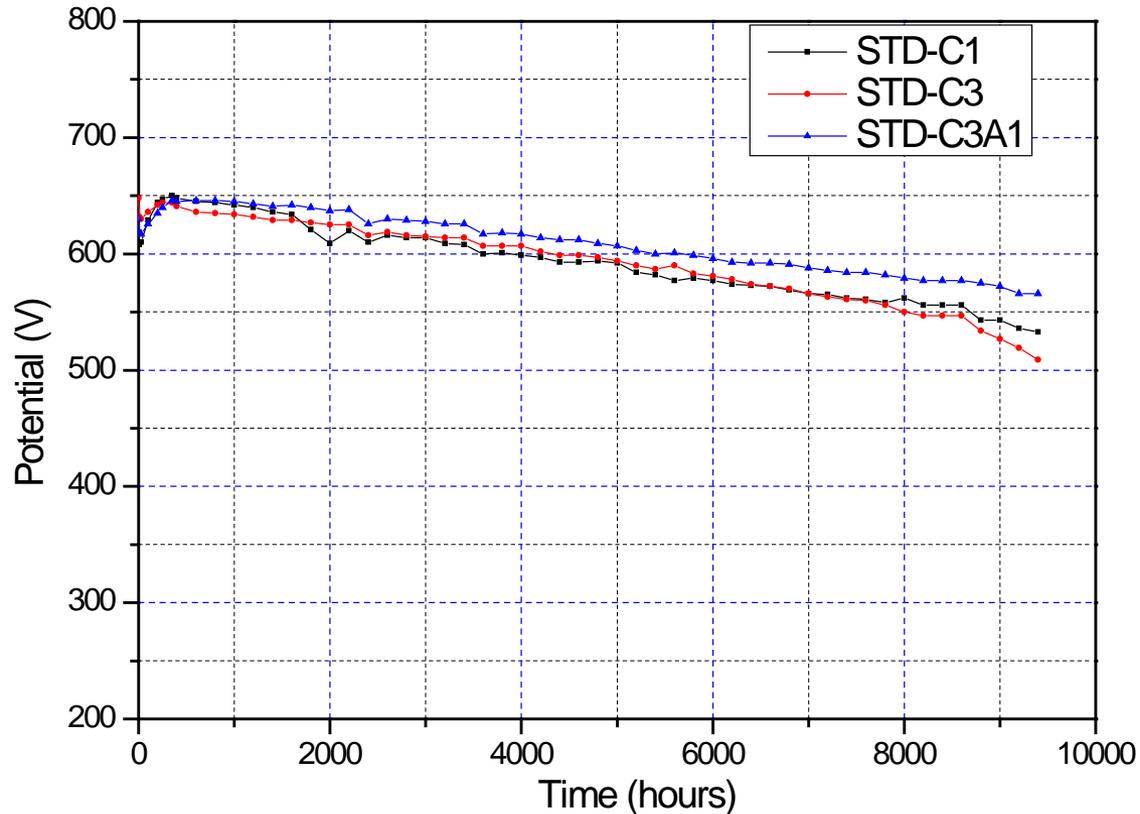
Polarization - hydrogen and reformat



Polarization curve for MEAs tested with hydrogen and reformat at 160 °C ($\lambda_{H_2}=1.25$, $\lambda_{air}=2.5$ and ambient pressure).



Durability testing (on-going):



160 °C
240 mA/cm²
9 cm² active area

$\lambda_{H_2} = 7$
 $\lambda_{air} = 12$

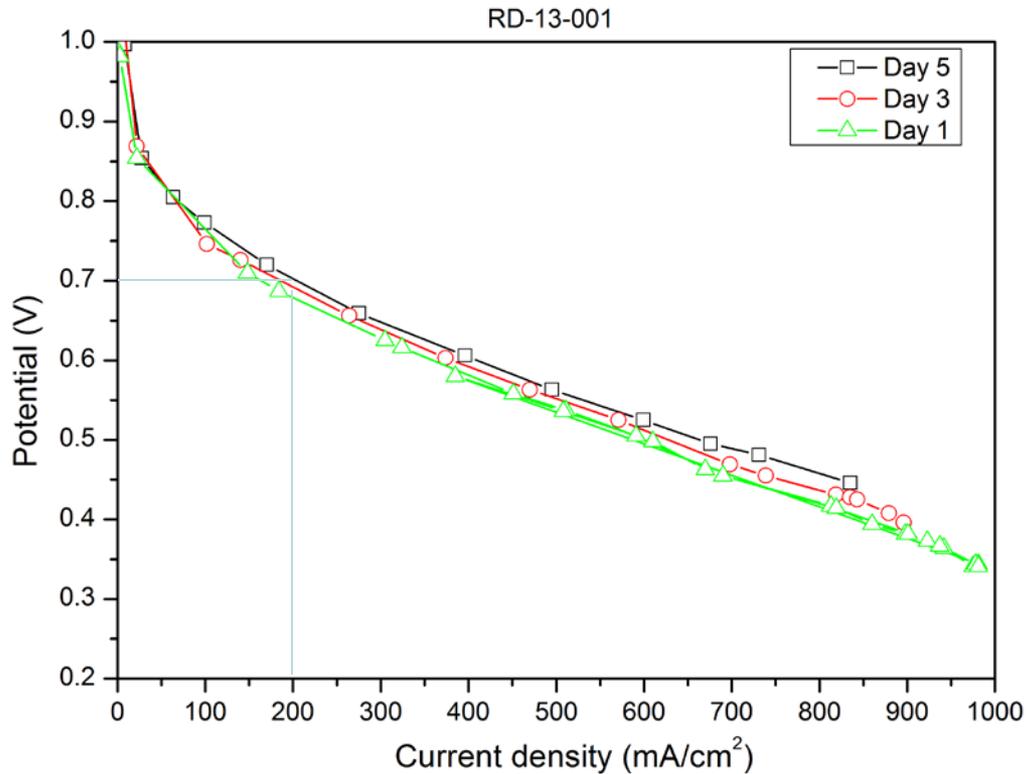
$\Delta V = 9 \mu\text{V/h}$ (avg)



Durability testing



New high performing MEAs



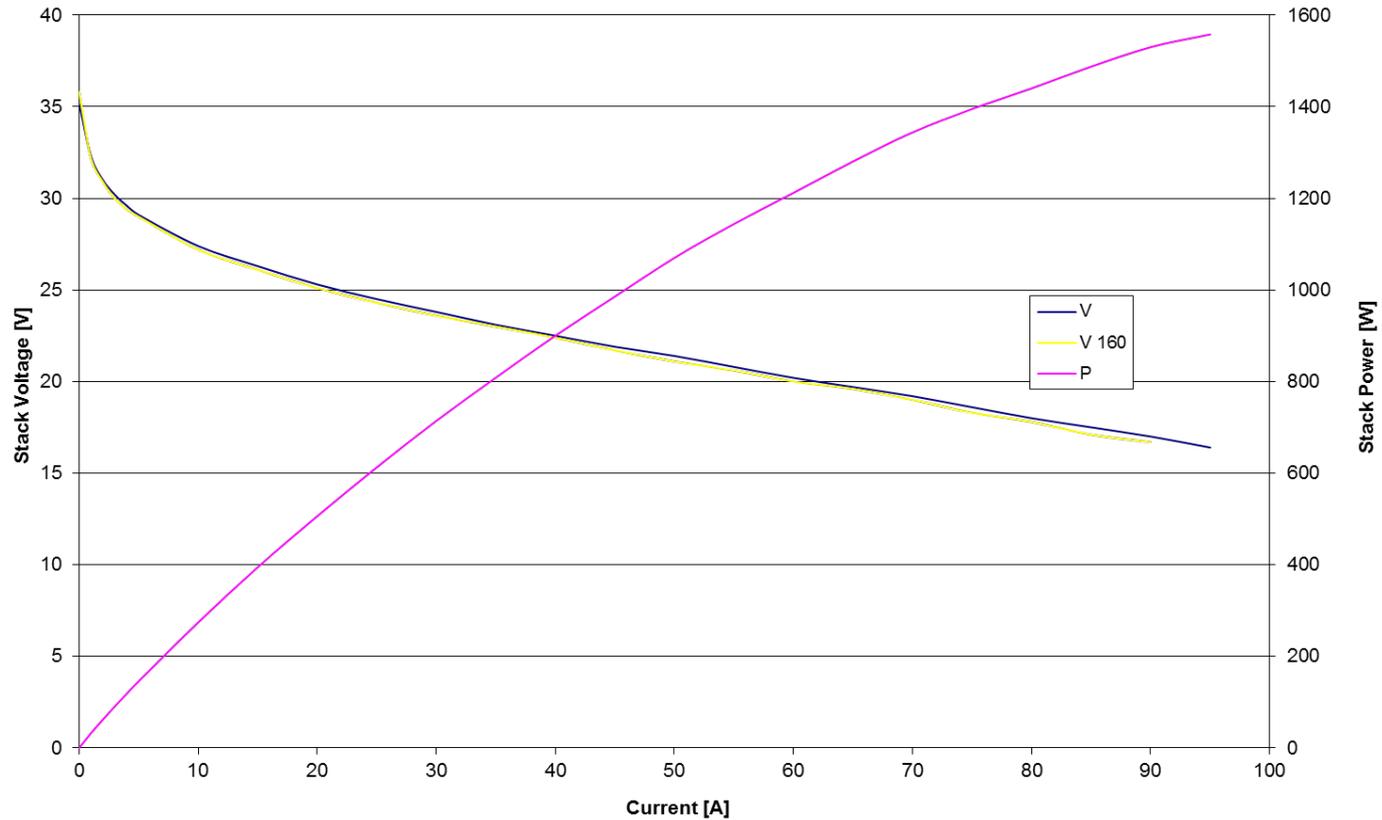
Polarization curves at 160 °C

49 cm² MEA. The Pt loading on the cathode 1.5 mg Pt/cm² (JM HiSpec9100)

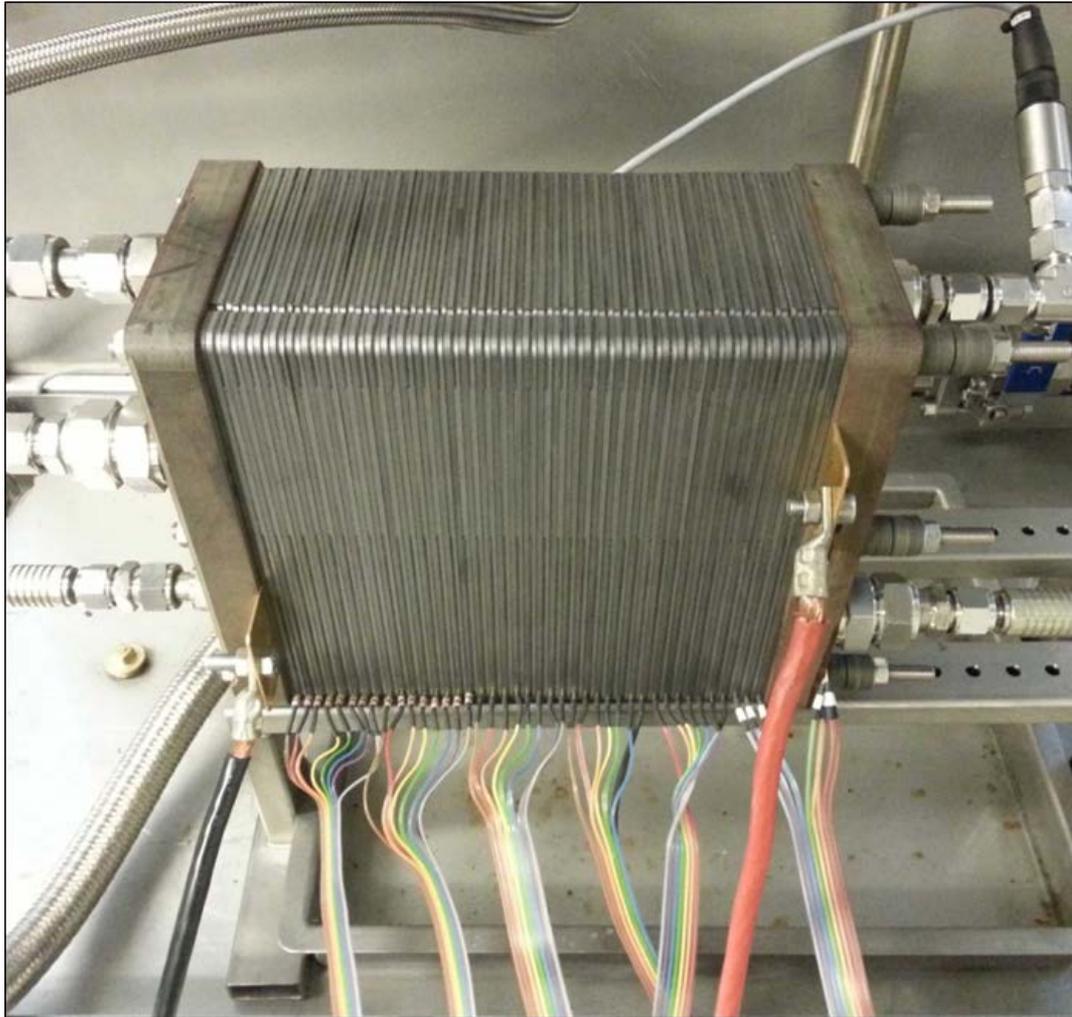
The MEA's was measured by AAU.



IRD – stack data (40 MEAs)



IRD 40-cell stack



The commercial part

- Business and markets
- Partners and products



Value chain



No. of companies:

Multiple

~ 5

~ 20

Multiple

DPS
suppliers

DPS

DPS
customers

End-users



Business strategy

Product: HTPEM MEA for fuel cell stacks that works with existing commercial fuels. E.g. LPG and Methanol

First markets: High-end marine and camping fuel cell generators (APU)

Next markets: Utility vehicles

Sales channel: Access through development of partnerships with APU companies

End-user benefits: Significantly improved energy efficiency. Clean air and environment, reduced noise and vibration, no smell

MEA production: 90% cost reduction from today 1€/cm² to 0,1€/cm² in 2015 – for high volumes using automated production

Prices: APU today 9.000 €/kW – estimated 2.500 €/kW in 2015



Early markets: End-user benefits

Sailors and campers achieve:

- Compliance with legislative restrictions in harbours, on campsites and waterways.
- Freedom of operation due to increased energy capacity.
- Increased comfort – reduced noise, no smell or vibrations.
- An efficient and greener solution.



Coming markets

- Utility vehicles for indoor and outdoor cleaning and transport
- Defence applications
- Combined heat and power systems (CHP and μ CHP)
- Passenger vehicles



Summary & perspectives:

- HTPEM has a large potential in a number of applications due to system simplicity and fuel flexibility
- MEA performance has been significantly improved
- Scale-up of MEA production is in progress



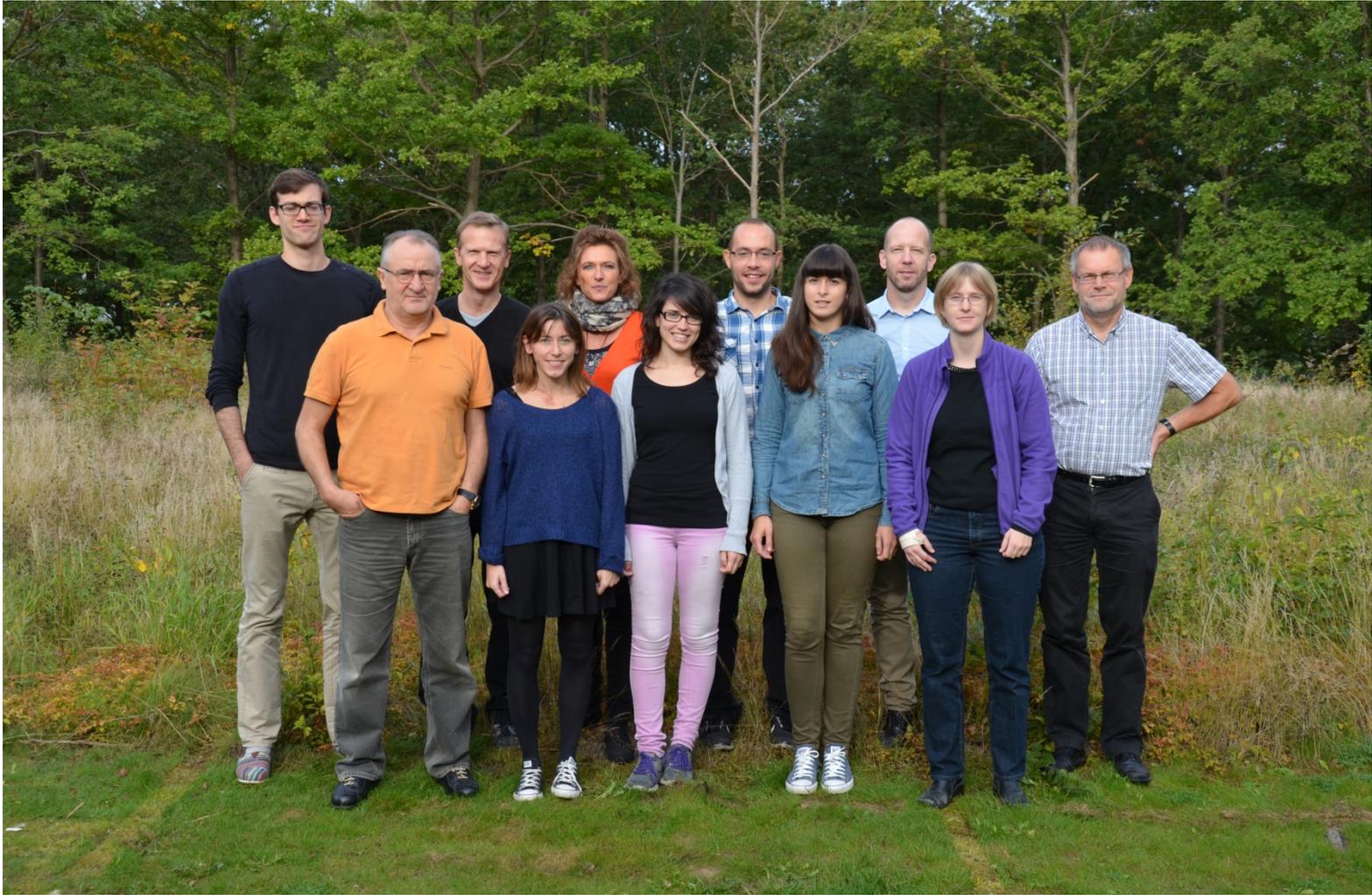
Collaboration!



Danish Power Systems®



Our team



Acknowledgements

EUDP, the Danish Ministry of Energy

Energinet.dk, the Danish Electrical Utilities

Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation

Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation

FCH-JU – European Commission

DTU Energy Conversion, Technical University of Denmark



Thank you!



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