

Modeling of Transport and Degradation Processes in Polymer Electrolyte Membranes

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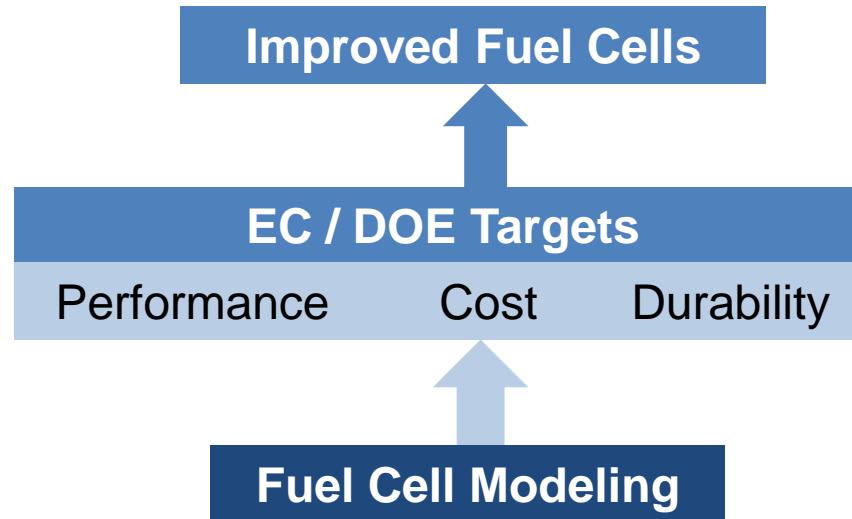
Knowledge for Tomorrow

Overview

- I Motivation**
- II Nafion[®] and Sorption Model**
- III Transport Model and DuMu^X**
- IV Degradation Model**
- V Summary and Outlook**



Motivation

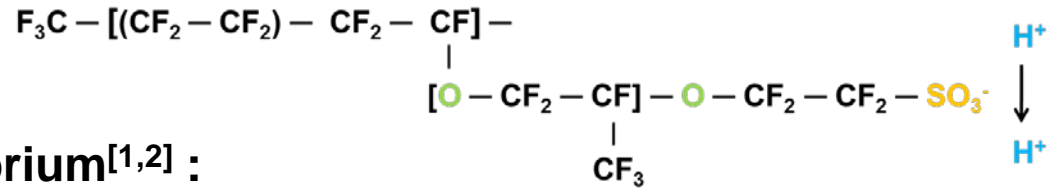


Component	Degradation phenomena
GDL	Loss of hydrophobicity
CL	Loss of active surface area, carbon corrosion, ionomer degradation
PEM	Membrane thinning, loss of conductivity, pin-hole formation



Sorption Model^[1]

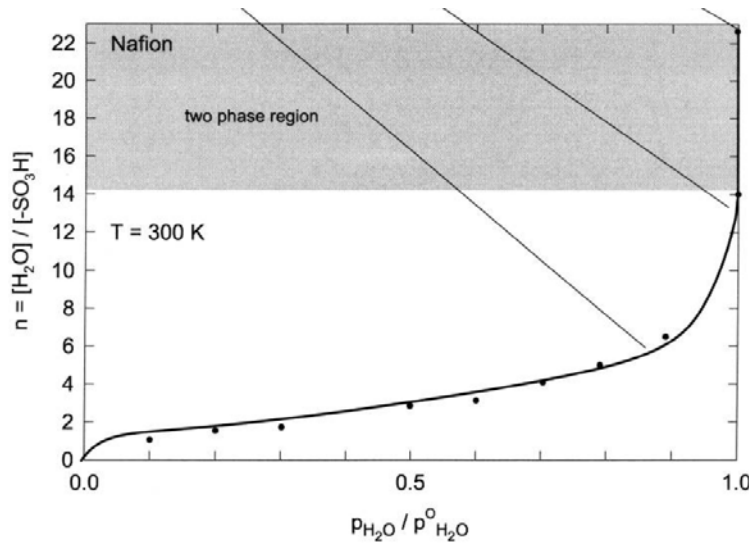
- Nafion[®]:**



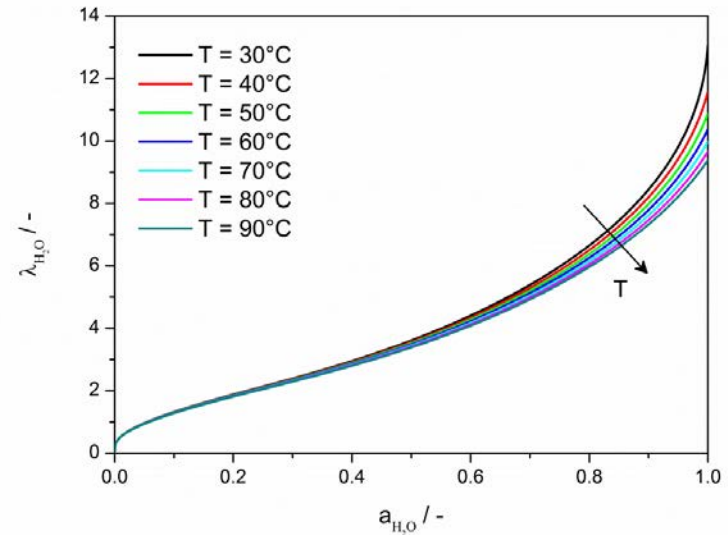
- Chemical equilibrium^[1,2]:**

$$\mu_{\text{H}^+} + \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \mu_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}}{(1 - \lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+})(\lambda_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+})} \exp(\Phi_1 \lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}) \exp(\Phi_2 \lambda_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = K_1$$

$$\mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O,mem}} = \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O,vapor}} \quad \rightarrow \quad a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = K_2 (\lambda_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}) \exp(\Phi_2 \lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}) \exp(\Phi_3 \lambda_{\text{H}_2\text{O}})$$



[3]: Kreuer et al., Chem. Rev., 2004



[1]: Meyers, Newman, J. Electrochem. Soc., 2002.

[2]: Weber, Newman, J. Electrochem. Soc., 2004.

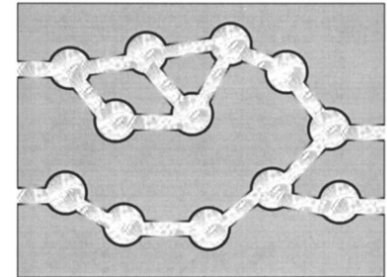


Transport Model^[1]

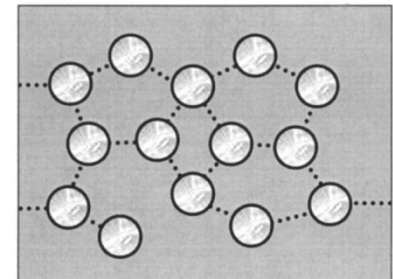
- **Conservation equations:** $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{y} - z = 0$
- **Chemical potential:** $\mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = RT \ln a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \bar{V}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} p$

- **Charge:**
$$\mathbf{i} = S \left(-\kappa \nabla \Phi - \frac{\kappa \xi_l}{F} \nabla \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \right) + (1 - S) \left(-\kappa \nabla \Phi - \frac{\kappa \xi_v}{F} \nabla \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \right)$$

- **Water:**
$$\mathbf{N}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = S \left[-\frac{\kappa \xi_l}{F} \nabla \Phi - \left(\alpha_l + \frac{\kappa \xi_l^2}{F^2} \right) \nabla \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \right] + (1 - S) \left[-\frac{\kappa \xi_v}{F} \nabla \Phi - \left(\alpha_v + \frac{\kappa \xi_v^2}{F^2} \right) \nabla \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \right]$$



Expanded channels

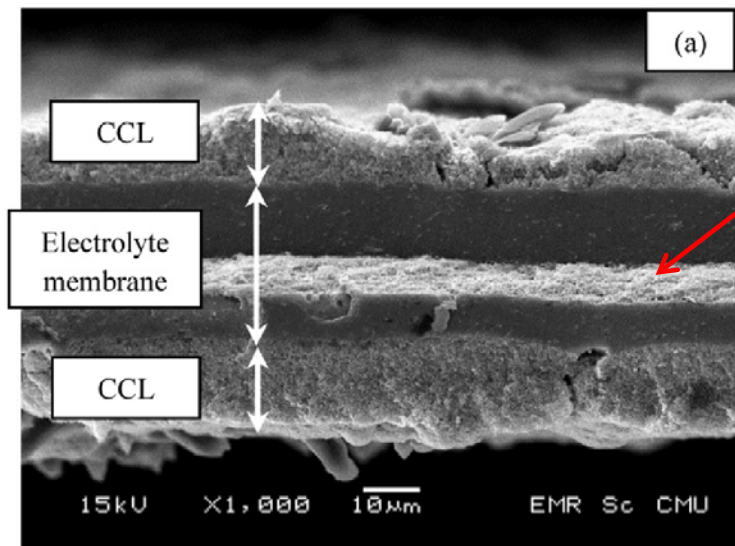


Collapsed channels



Transport Model^[1]

- **Gas transport:** $N_{\alpha} = S(-\psi_{l,\alpha}\nabla p_{\alpha}) + (1 - S)(-\psi_{v,\alpha}\nabla p_{\alpha})$
- **Additional species:** $N_{\alpha} = -D_{\alpha}\nabla C_{\alpha}$ and Henry's Law
- **Nafion[®]XL with PTFE reinforcement^[2]:**



Correction of transport parameters:

$$x_{eff} = x\phi^{1.5}$$

[1]: Weber, Newman, J. Electrochem. Soc., 2004.

[2]: Punyawudho et al., *Int. J. Hydrogen Energ.*, 2014.



Modeling Software: DuMu^X

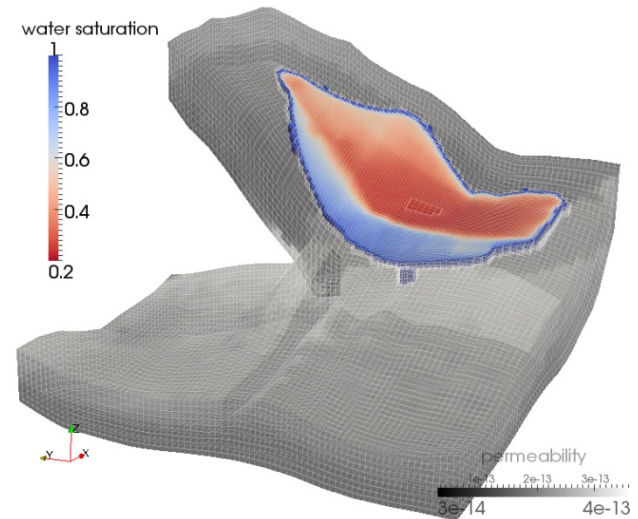


What is DuMu^X ?

- DuMu^X[1] = DUNE [2] for Multi-{Phase, Component, Scale, Physics,...} flow and transport in porous media
- Developed at the Institute for Modelling Hydraulic and Environmental Systems, University of Stuttgart
- Open source software

Possibilities:

- Free source code access (C++)
- 1D-3D
- Multi-Physics
- Different discretization methods
- Adaptive grids
- ...



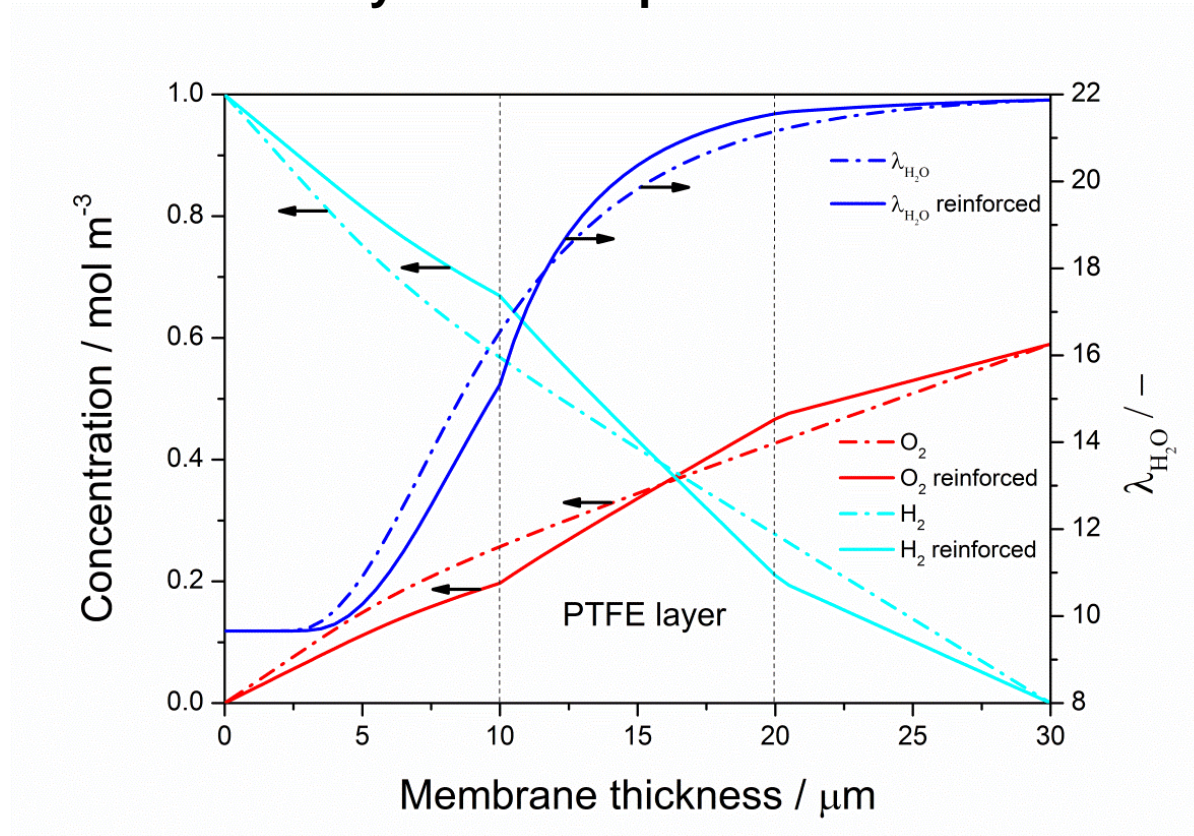
Underground storage of CO₂

[1] <http://www.dumux.org/> [2] <http://www.dune-project.org/>



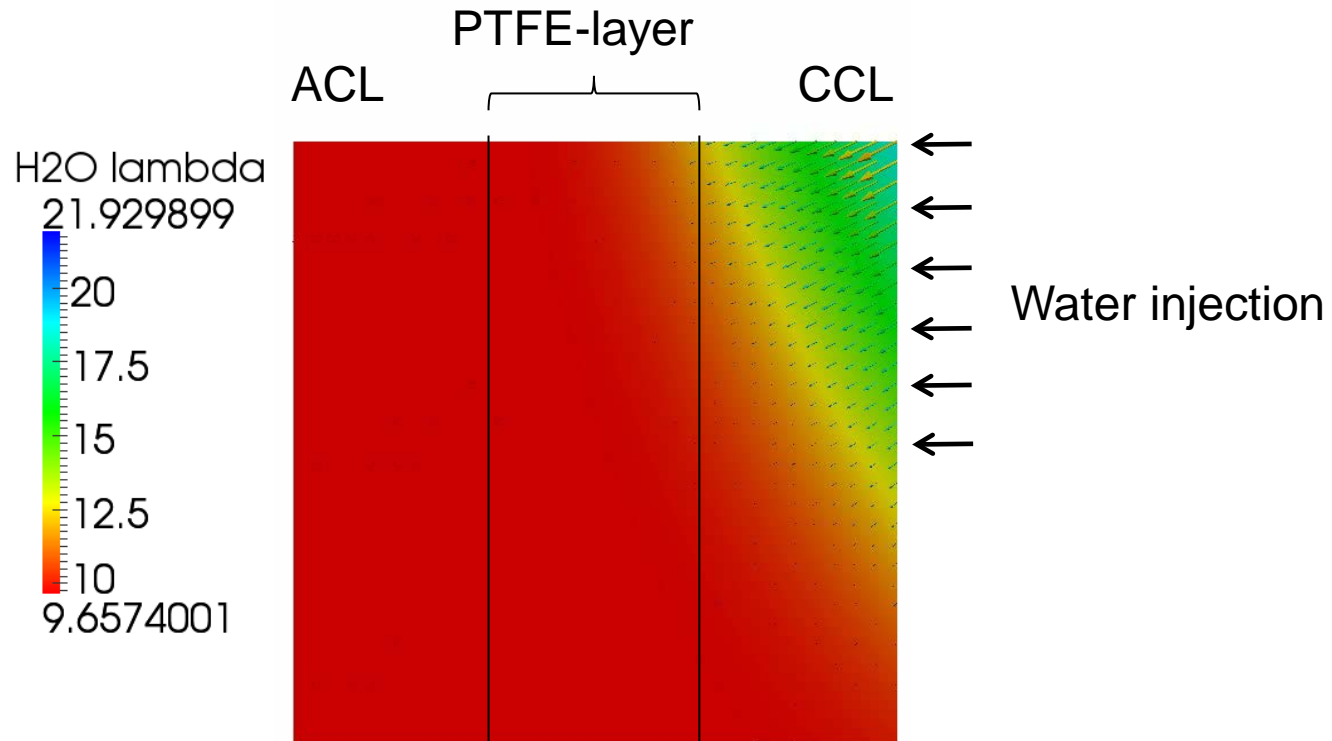
Transport Model: Preliminary Results

- Influence of the PTFE layer on the species concentrations:

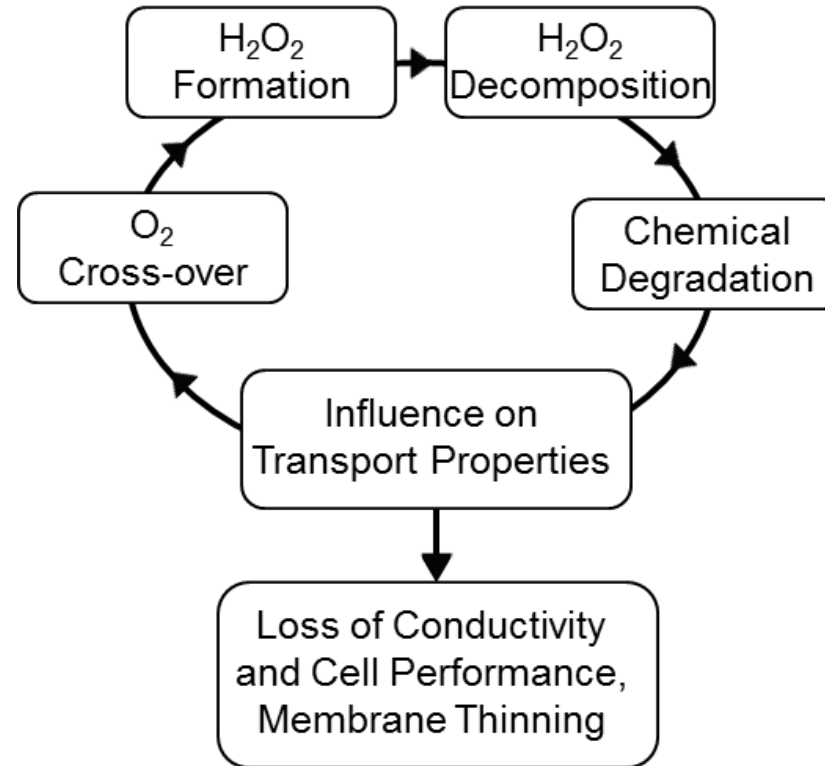


Transport Model: Preliminary Results

- 2D transient simulation of the water content:



Degradation Model



Degradation Model: Radical formation^[1]

Nr.	Reaction	k
1	$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HO}\bullet$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-7} / \text{s}^{-1}$
2	$\text{HO}\bullet + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{HOO}\bullet + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2.7 \cdot 10^7 / \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
3	$\text{HOO}\bullet + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{HO}\bullet + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$	$\leq 1 / \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
4	$\text{HO}\bullet + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}\bullet + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$4.3 \cdot 10^7 / \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
5	$\text{H}\bullet + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{HOO}\bullet$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{10} / \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
6	$2\text{HOO}\bullet \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2$	$8.6 \cdot 10^5 / \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
7	$\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{HO}\bullet + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$63 / \text{M}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
8	$\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{HO}\bullet + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2.3 \cdot 10^8 / \text{M}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
9	$\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{HOO}\bullet + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$	$1.2 \cdot 10^6 / \text{M}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
10	$\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{HOO}\bullet \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{O}_2 + \text{H}^+$	$2 \cdot 10^4 / \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
11	$\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{HOO}\bullet + \text{H}^+$	$4 \cdot 10^{-5} / \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$

Reactions 1-6:

Radical formation from H_2O_2 , H_2 and O_2

Reactions 7-11:

Fenton's reactions

Fe ion-level < 40ppm

→ $\text{HO}\bullet$ mainly from reaction 1

Fe ion-level > 40ppm

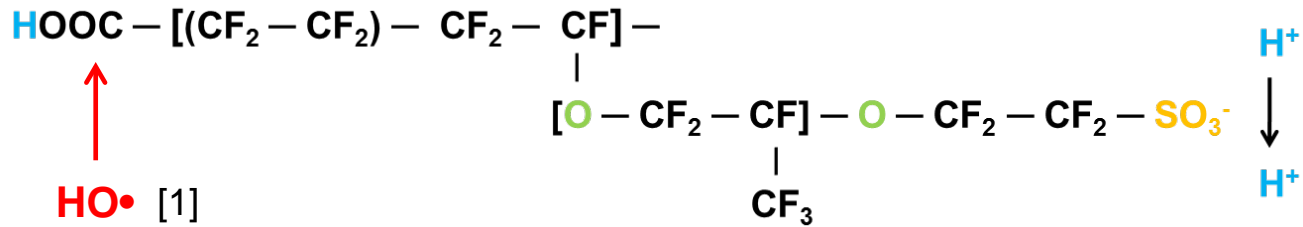
→ $\text{HO}\bullet$ mainly from reaction 7

Reduction $\text{Fe}^{3+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}$

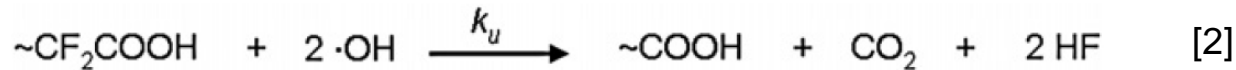
mainly via reaction 10



Degradation Model: Mechanisms



• Unzipping



• Rate constant at 25°C:

$$k_u = 7.3 \cdot 10^2 / \text{m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \quad [3]$$

Activation energy:

$$E_{\text{act,u}} \approx 70 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad [4]$$

[1]: Curtin et al., *J. Power Sources*, 2004.

[2]: Xie, Hayden, *Polymer*, 2007.

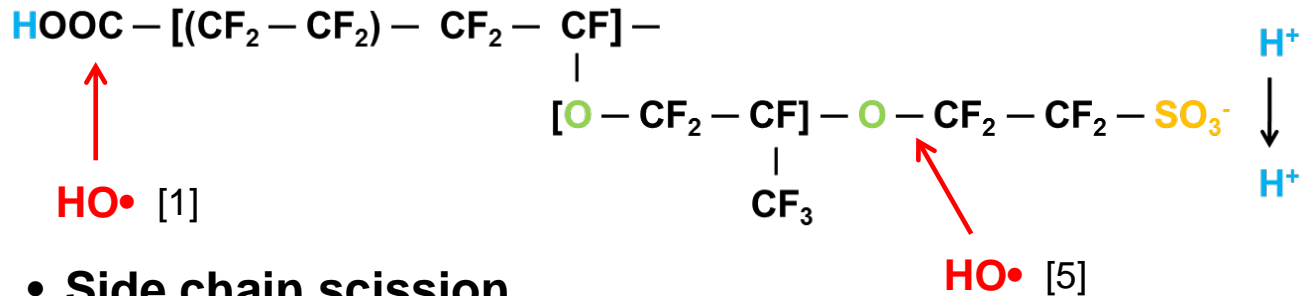
[3]: Dreizler, Roduner, *Fuel Cells*, 2012.

[4]: Gubler et al., *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2011.

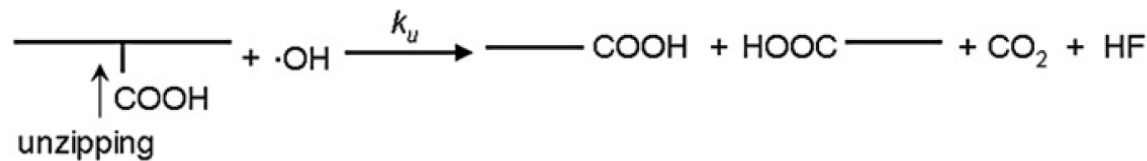
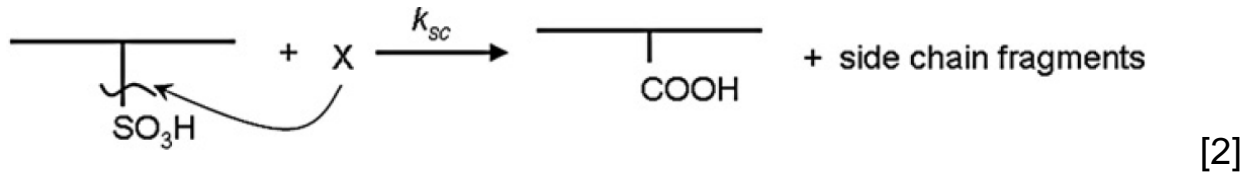
[5]: Ghassemzadeh et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013.



Degradation Model: Mechanisms



- **Side chain scission**



- **Rate constant at 25°C:**

$$k_u = 3.7 \cdot 10^3 / \text{m}^3 \text{mol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1} \quad [3]$$

- **Activation energy:**

$$E_{\text{act,sc}} = ???$$

[1]: Curtin et al., *J. Power Sources*, 2004.

[2]: Xie, Hayden, *Polymer*, 2007.

[3]: Dreizler, Roduner, *Fuel Cells*, 2012.

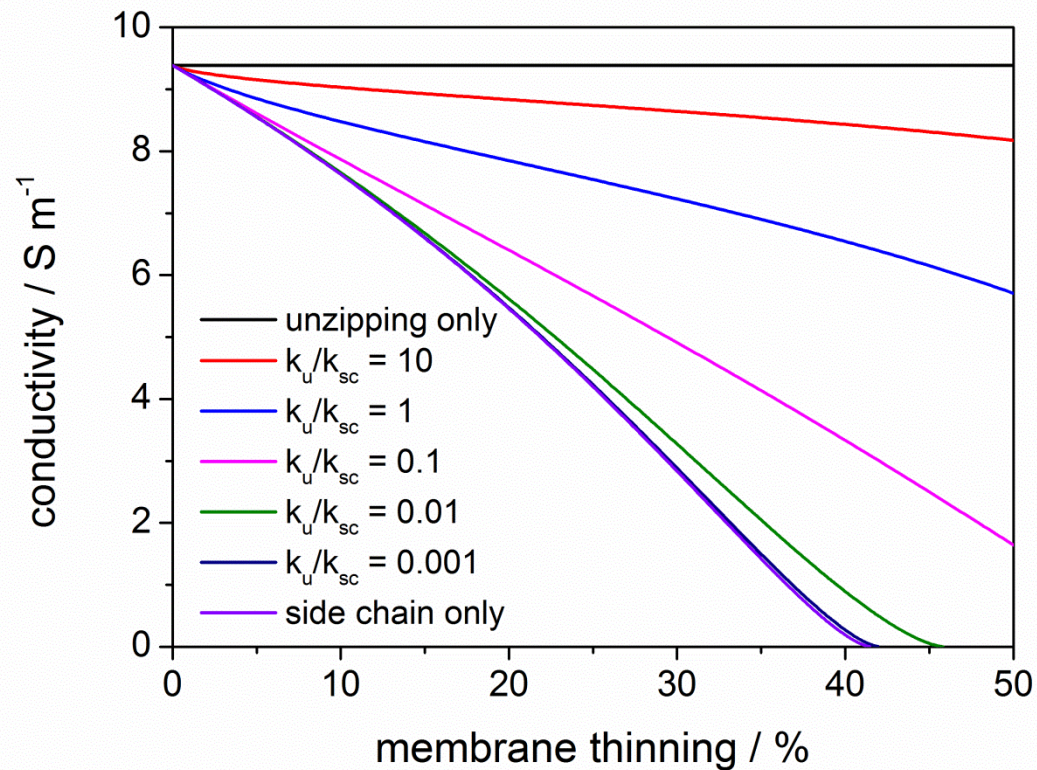
[4]: Gubler et al., *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2011.

[5]: Ghassemzadeh et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013.



Degradation Model: Results

- Effect of unzipping and side chain scission transport properties:

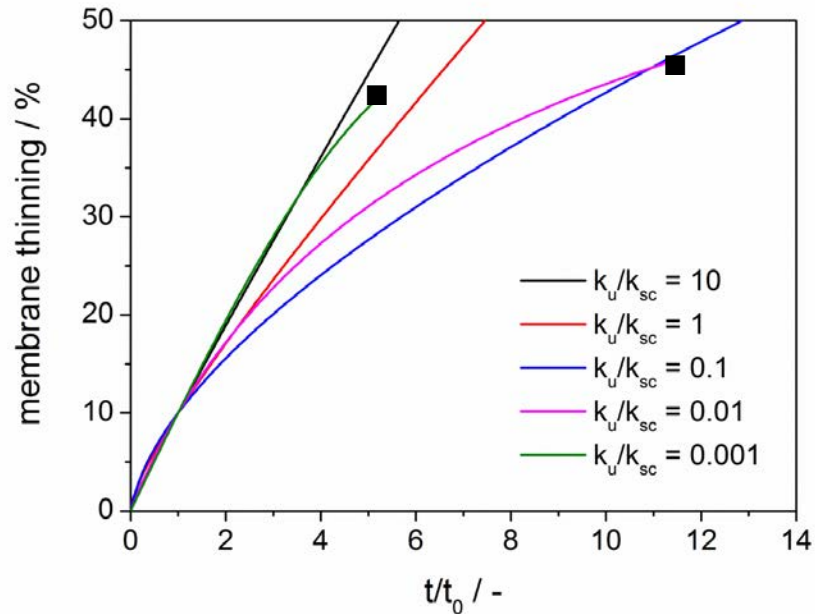


Determination of $E_{act,sc}$ from membrane thickness and conductivity (IEC) measurements

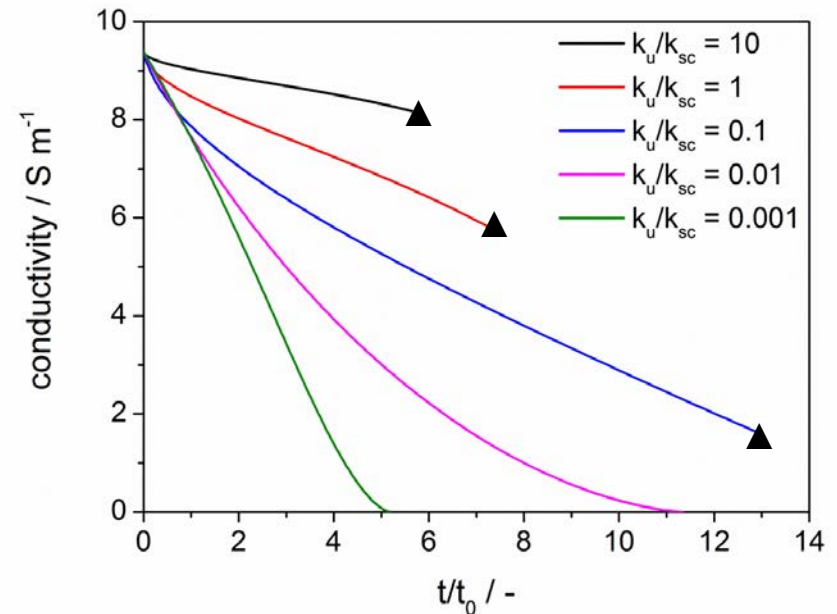


Degradation Model: Results

- Membrane thinning and change of conductivity for different ratios of k_u/k_{sc} :



■: complete loss of conductivity

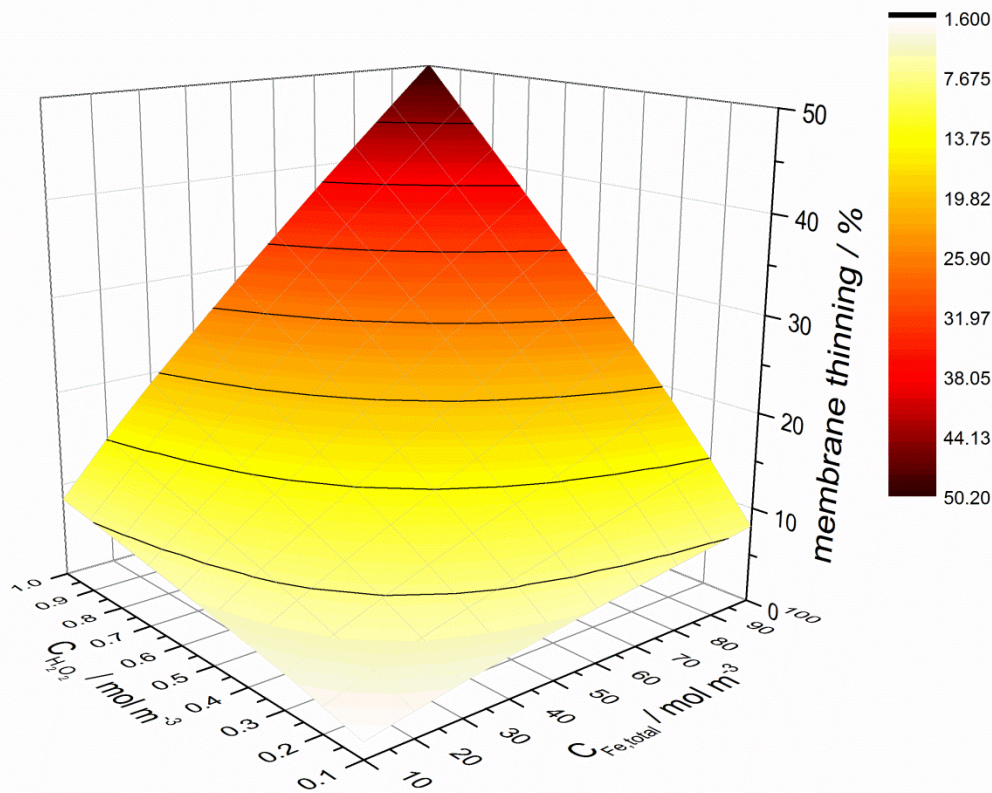


▲: membrane thickness = 50 %



Degradation Model: Results

• Influence of H_2O_2 and Fe ions concentrations:



- Degradation strongly depends on H_2O_2 and Fe concentration
- Fe concentration unknown ☹️
- Additional mechanism for reduction of Fe^{3+} ?



Summary

Achievements:

- 2D transient model for transport and degradation processes in PEM
- Coupling of degradation and transport properties

Future work:

- Coupling of the PEM model to electrode, GDL and channel
- Validation of the degradation model
- Determination of kinetic parameters of chemical degradation processes





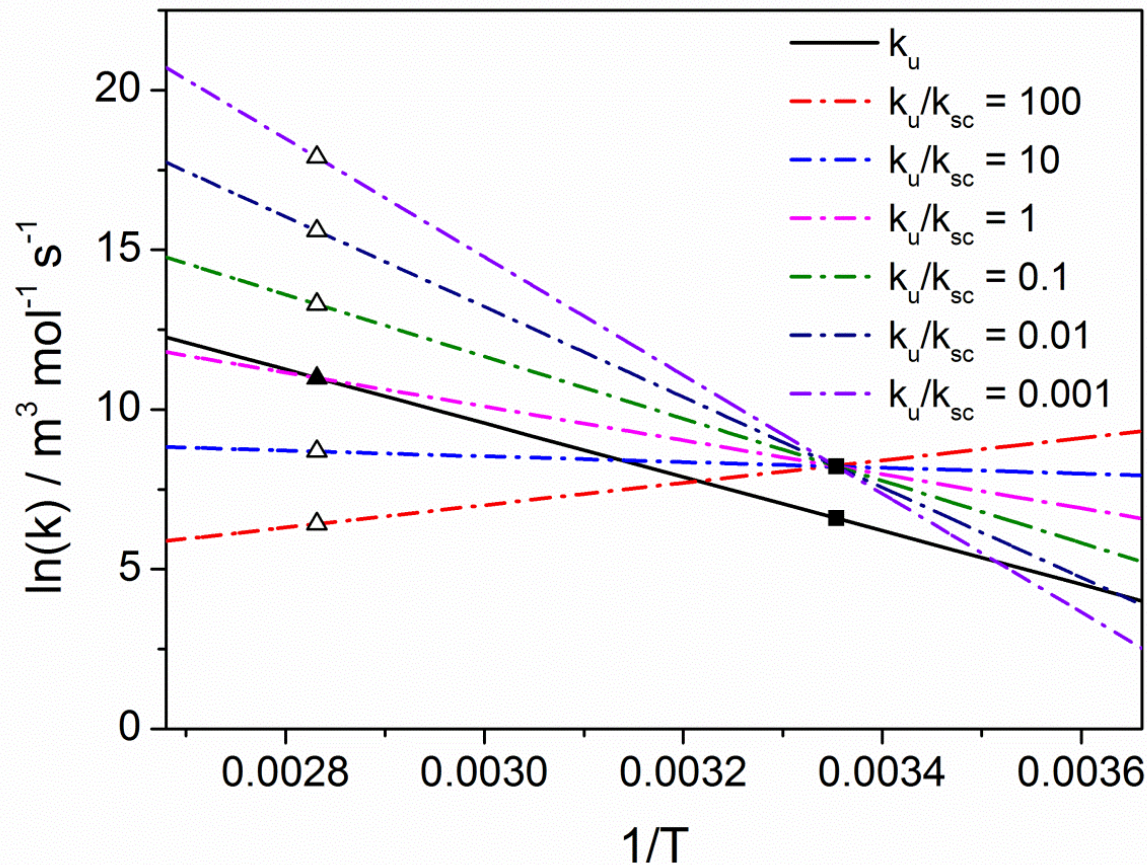
Thank you for your attention

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Knowledge for Tomorrow

Degradation Model



■: determined by [1]
 ▲: extrapolated with
 $E_{act} \approx 70 \text{ kJ}$ [2]

[1]: Dreizler, Roduner, *Fuel Cells*, 2012.

[2]: Gubler et al., *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2011.

