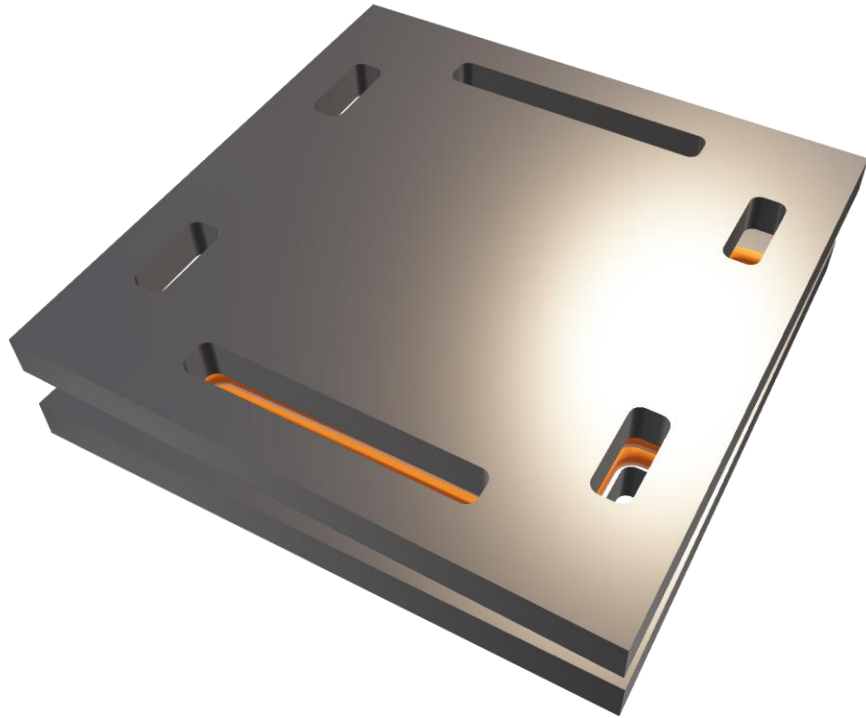


# Potential of AEM Fuel Cells

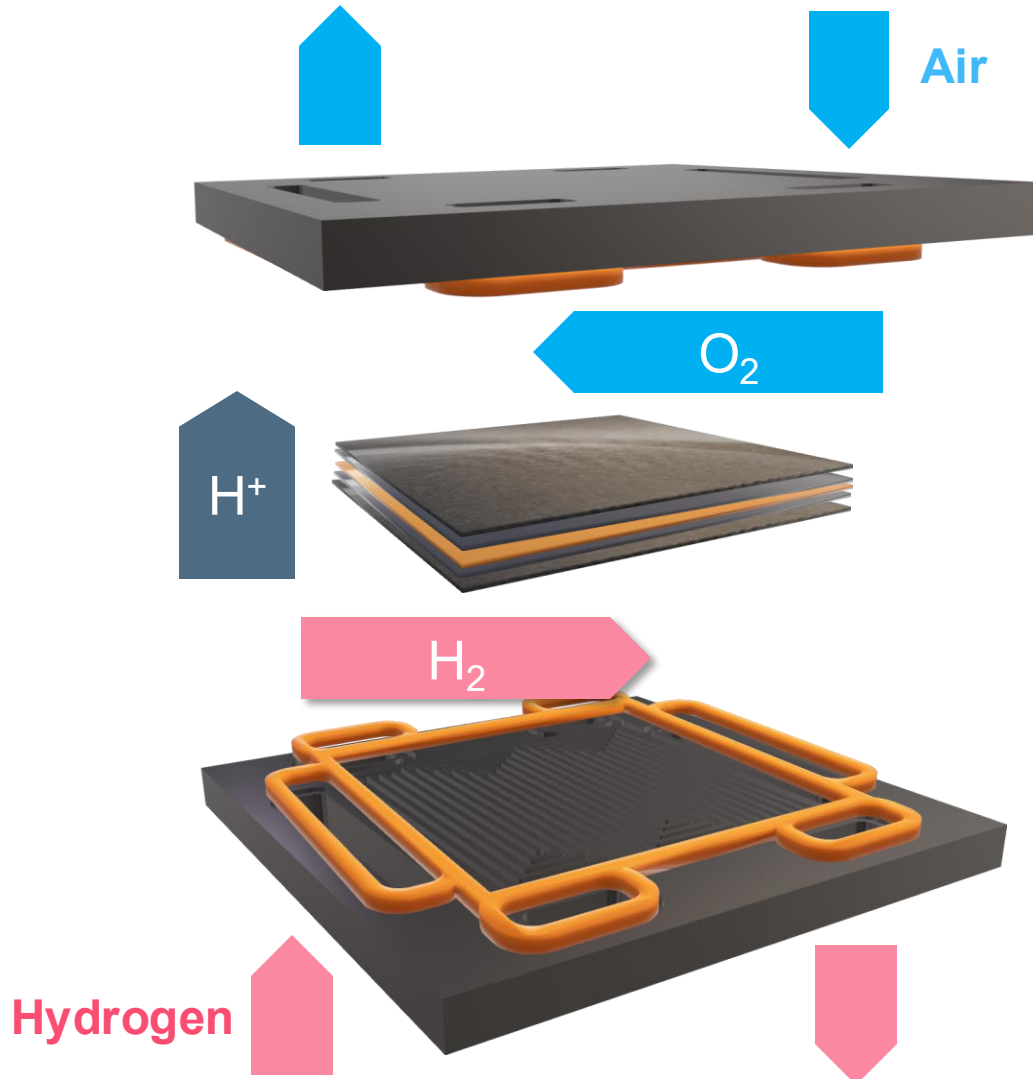
## Simulation as an enabler

Speaker:

Samuele Cappelli, MSc BSc



# PEMFC technology



## PEMFC operation

### Cathode



### FC overall reaction

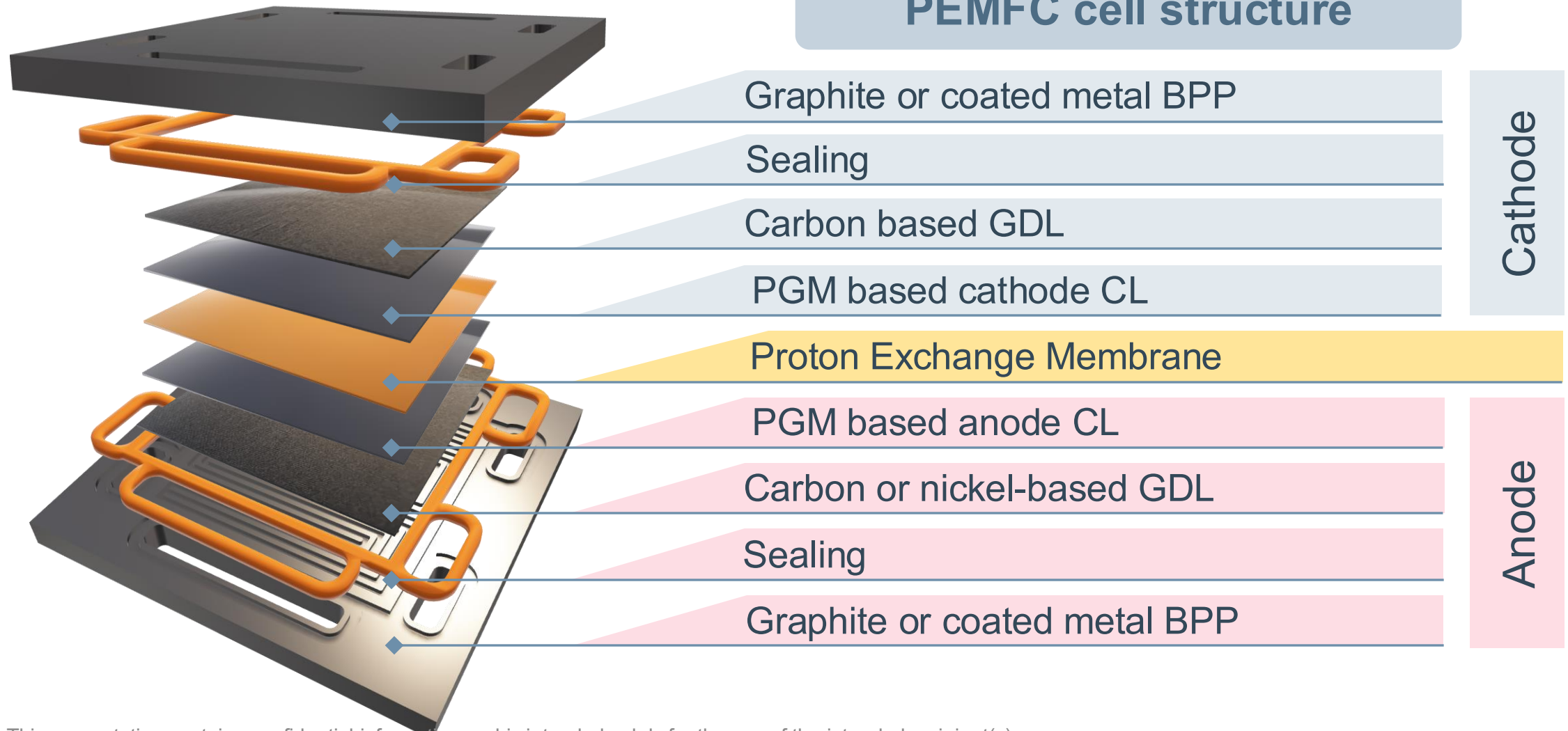


### Anode

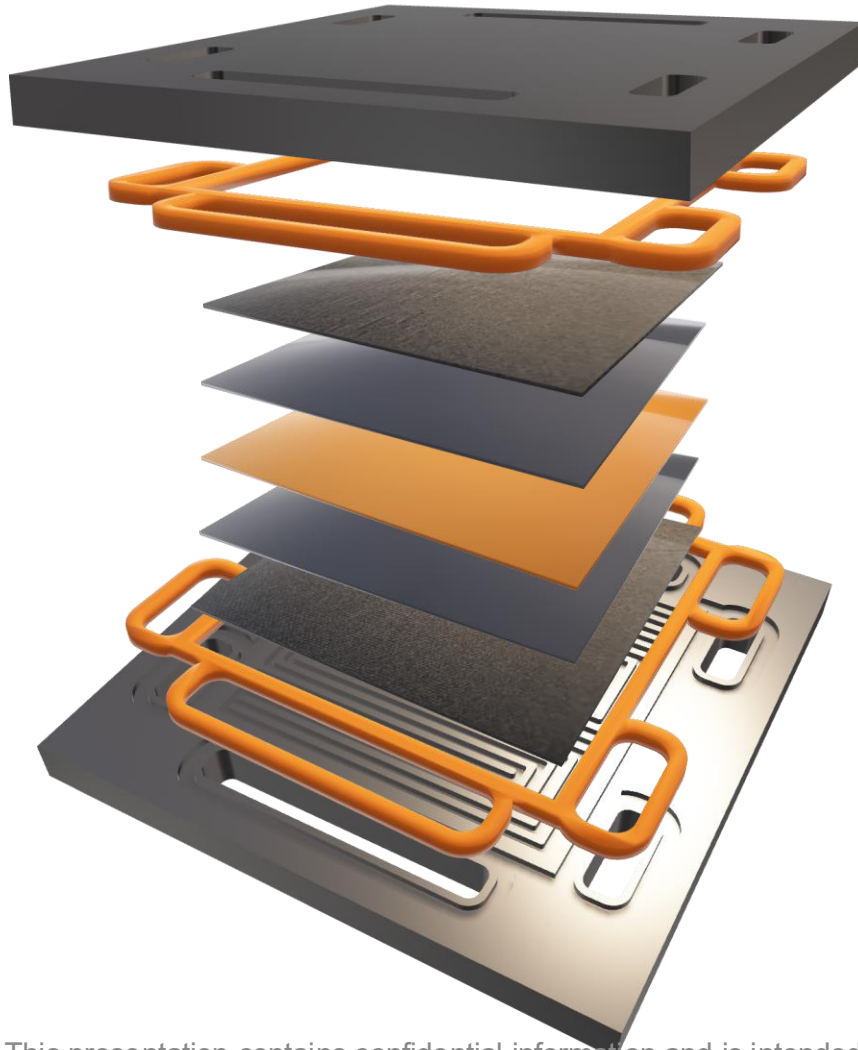


# PEMFC technology

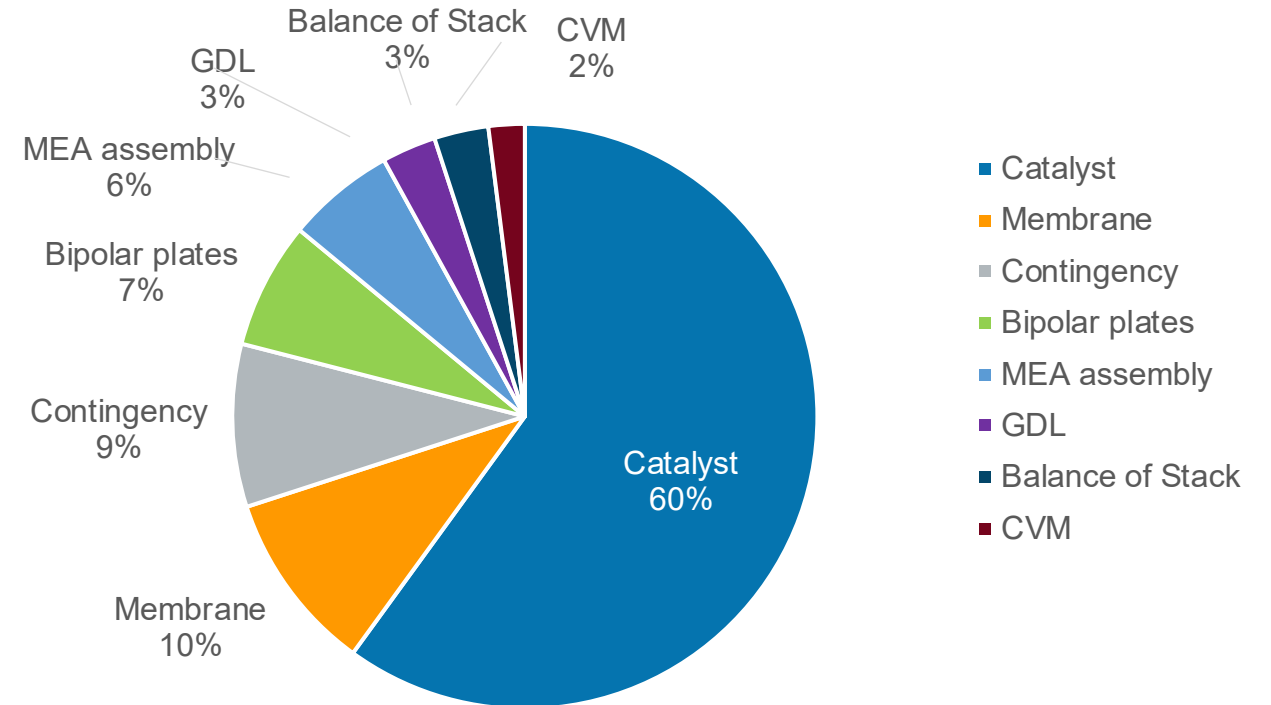
## PEMFC cell structure



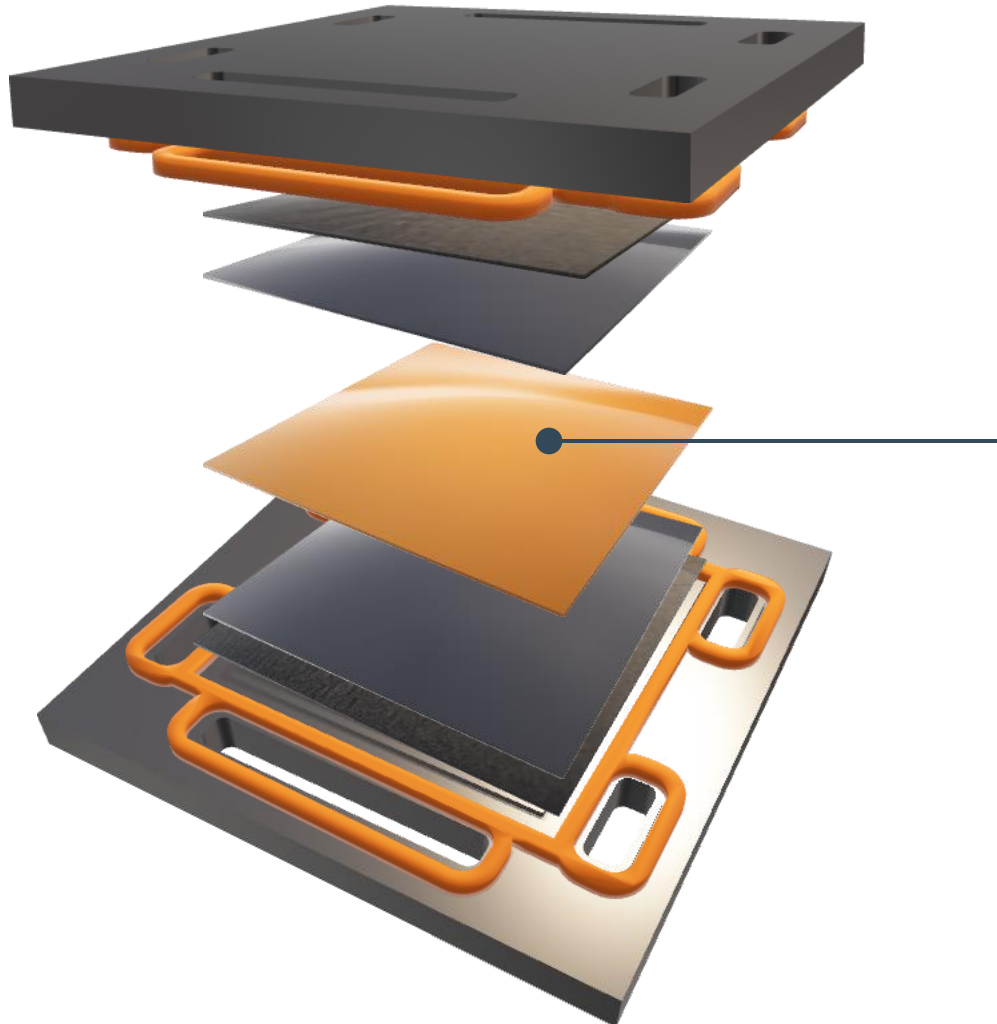
# PEMFC technology



PEMFC stack cost breakdown

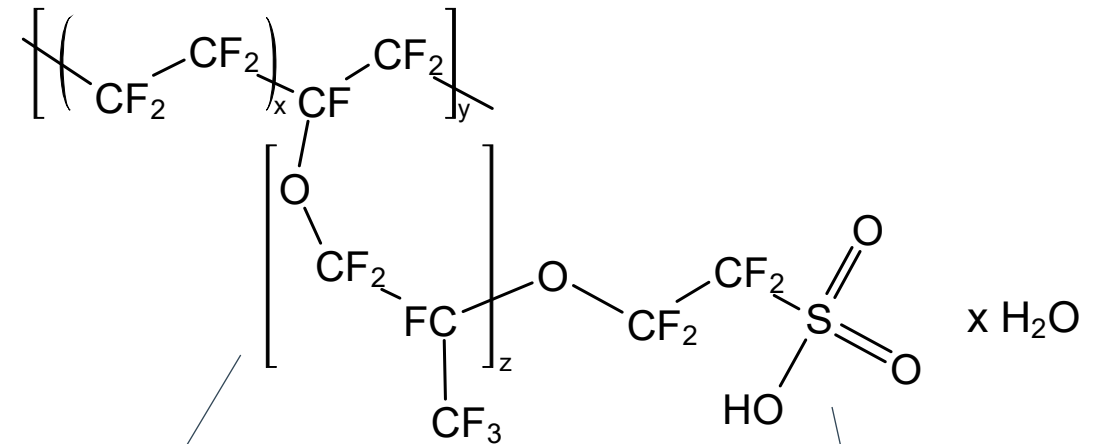


Source: Heavy-Duty Fuel Cell System Cost – 2023



## Nafion membrane

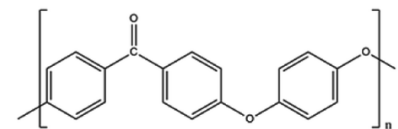
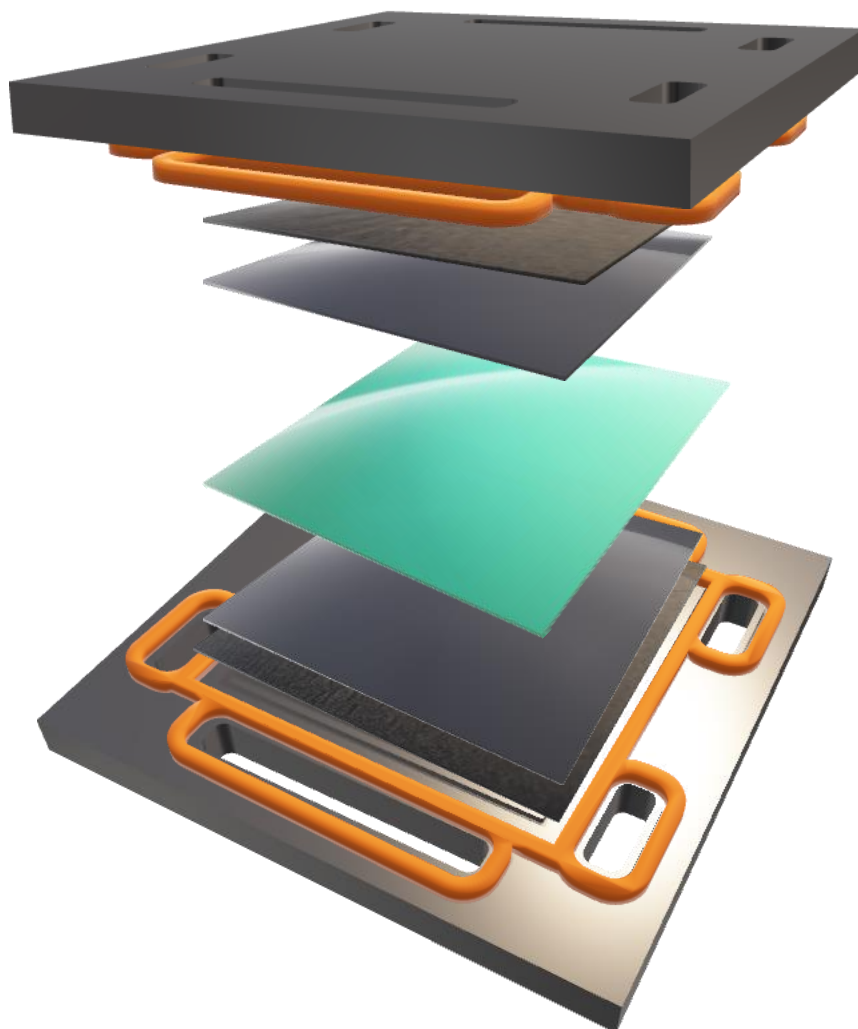
PTFE backbone



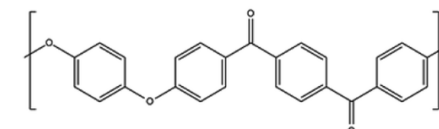
Ether side chain

Active sulfuric group

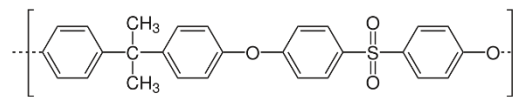
## Anion Exchange Membrane



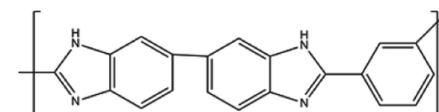
PEEK



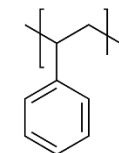
PEEKK



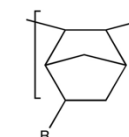
PSU



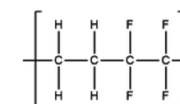
PBI



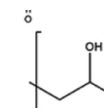
PS



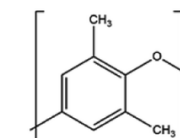
PN



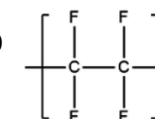
ETFE



PVA

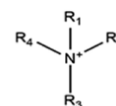


PPO

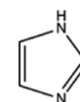


PTFE

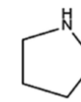
### Polymeric backbones



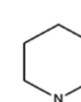
QA



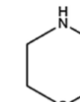
Imidazole



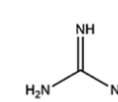
Pyrrolidine



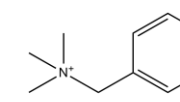
Piperidine



Morpholine

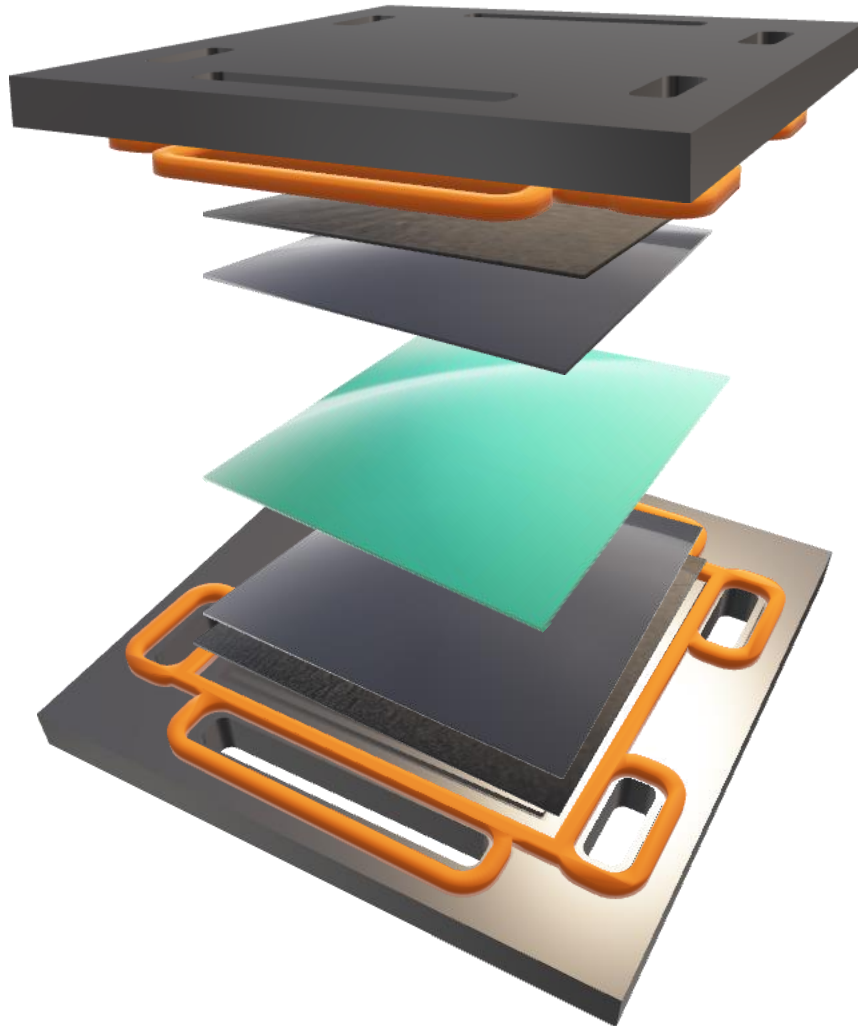


Guanidine



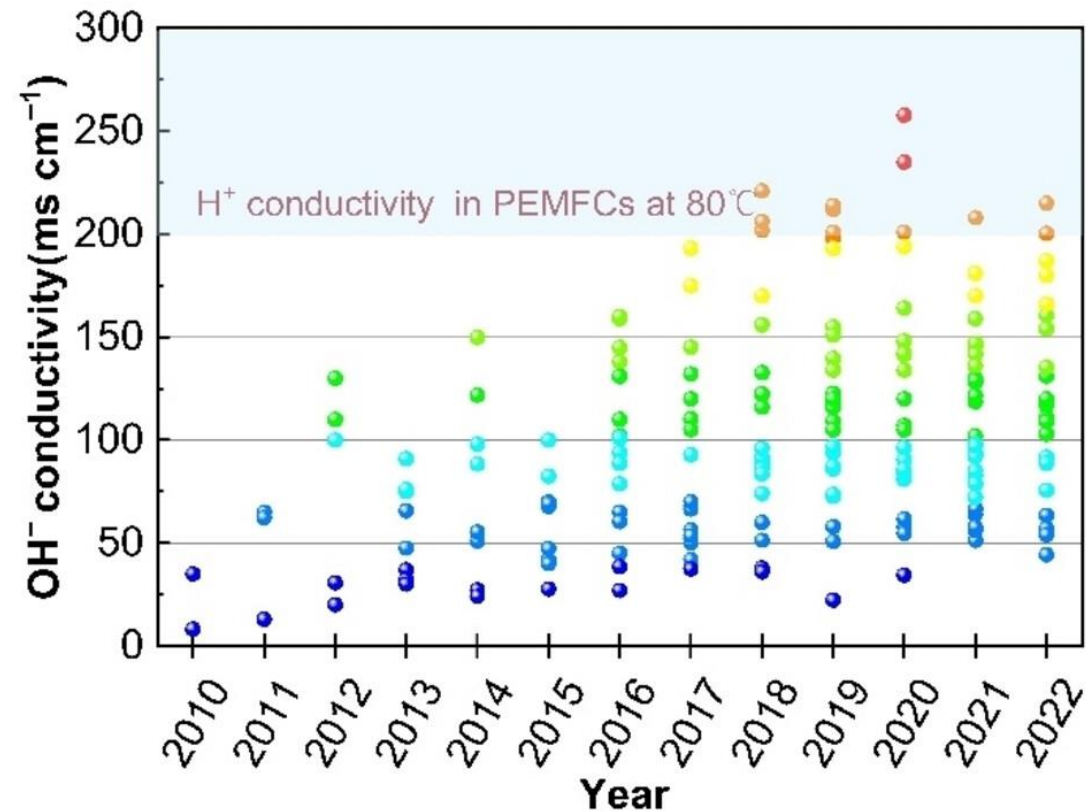
BTMA

### Functional groups

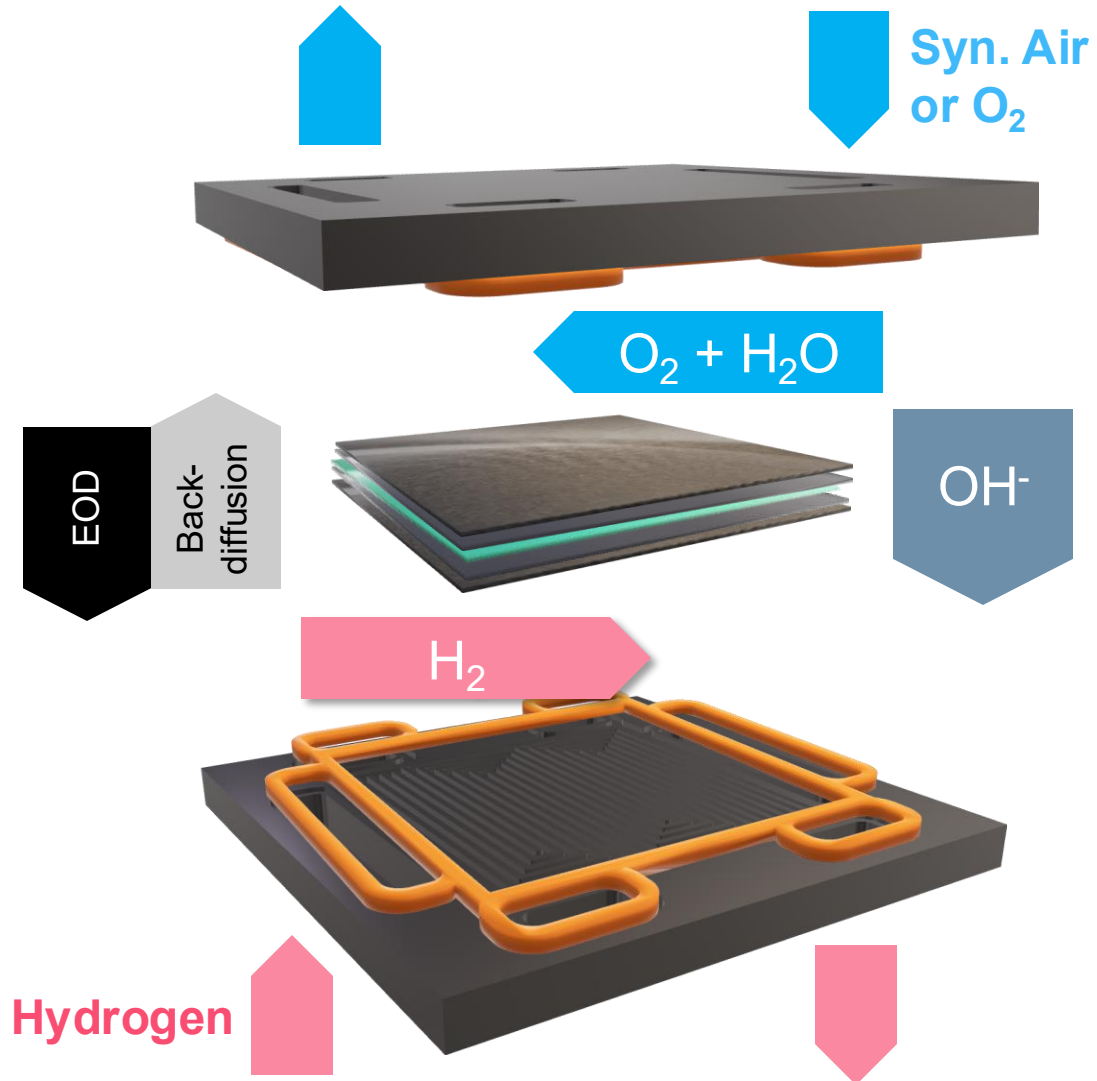


## Anion Exchange Membrane

High ion conductivity ( $>200 \text{ mS cm}^{-1}$  @  $80^\circ\text{C}$ )



Source: Recent Development of Anion Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells and Performance Optimization Strategies: A Review



## AEMFC operation

### Cathode



**Advantage:** high ORR activity in alkaline environment



**Challenge:** difficult water management due to water consumption at cathode and high EOD

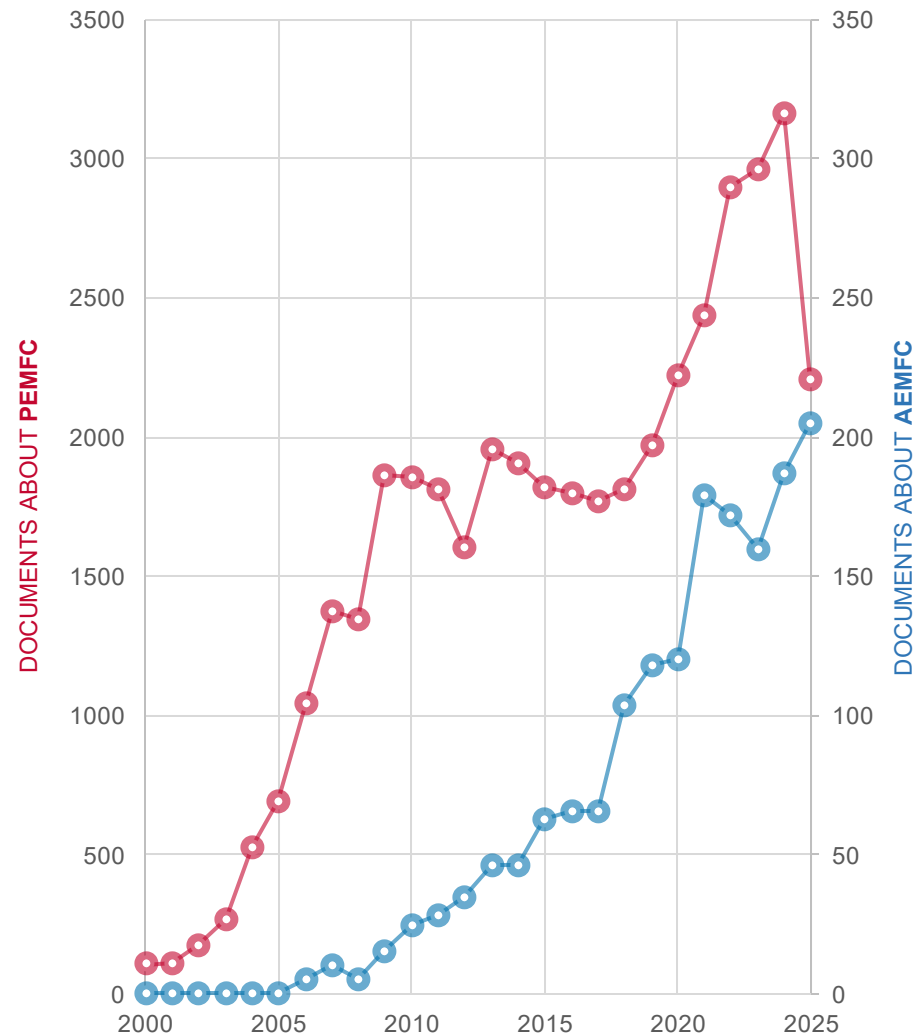
### Anode



**Advantage:** wide range of available fuels

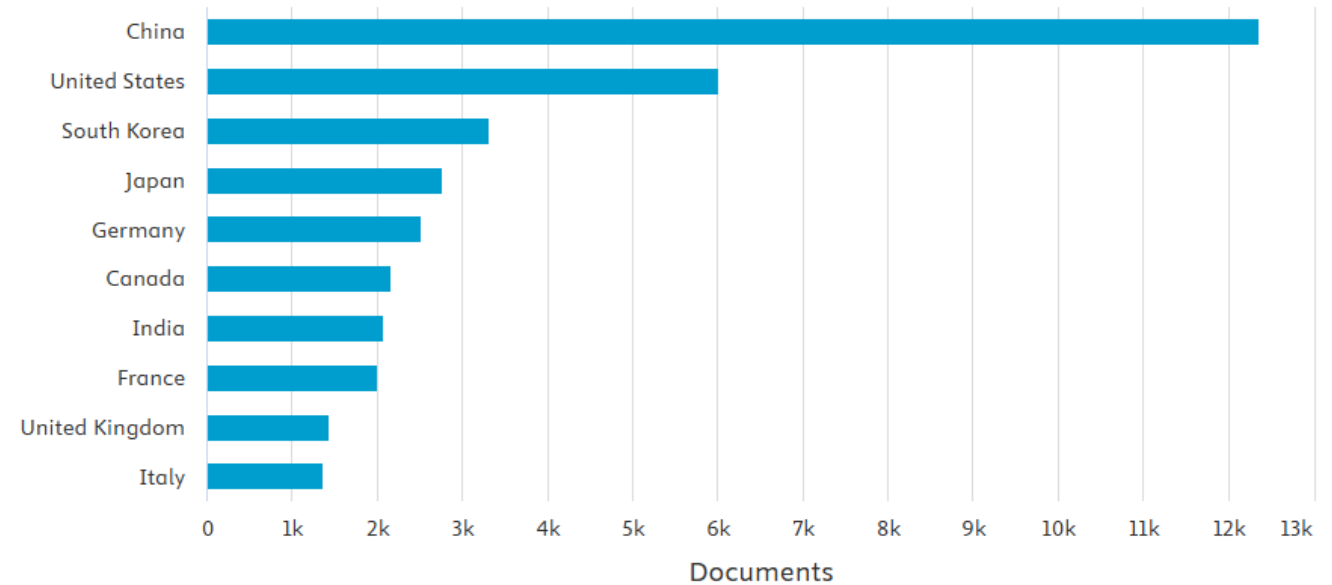
# AEMFC - Current R&D efforts

## Documents per year



## Documents by country or territory

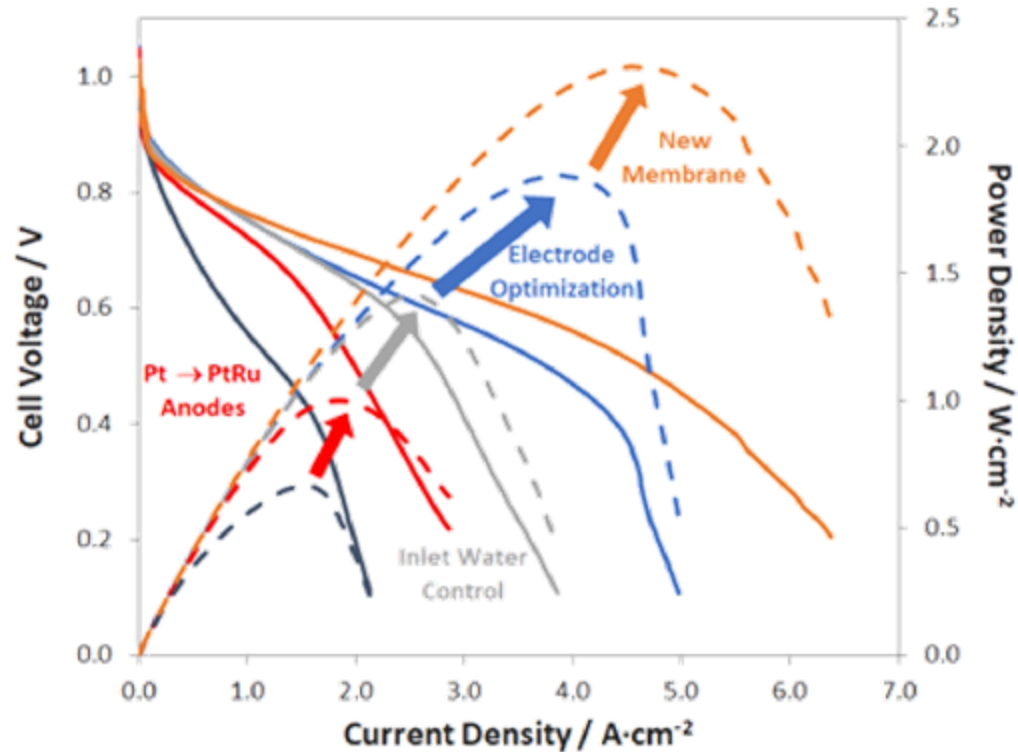
Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories



Chronology of publications about PEMFC and AEMFC. Source: <http://www.scopus.com>; search settings: 1) pemfc 2) aemfc, anion exchange membrane fuel cell, alkaline membrane fuel cell, hydroxide exchange membrane fuel cell; limited to Article, Review, Conference Paper (accessed November 2025).

## Specific performances

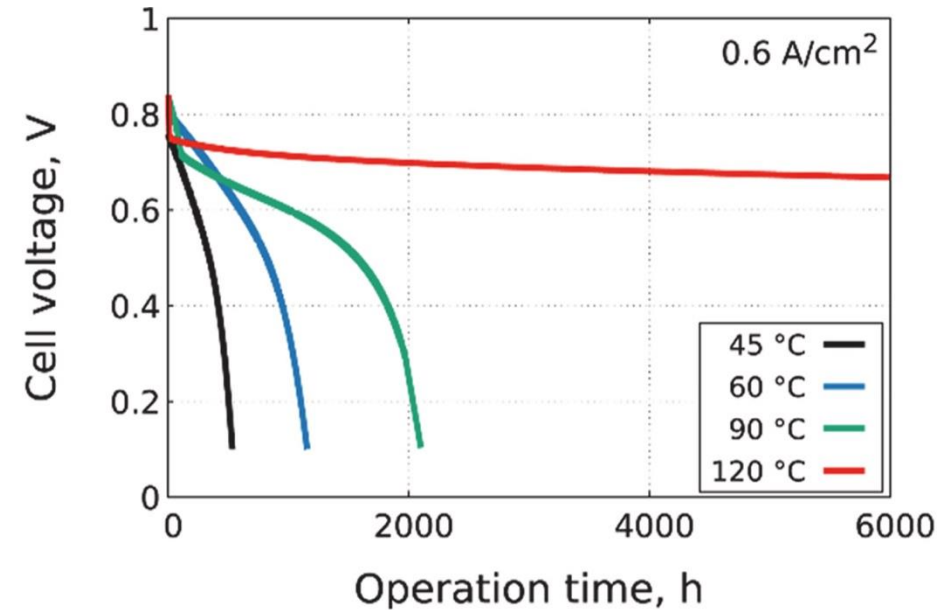
Performances with pure oxygen feed



Source: Understanding how high-performance anion exchange membrane fuel cells were achieved: Component, interfacial, and cell-level factors  
William E. Mustain, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coelec.2018.11.010>

## Durability / Lifetime

Galvanostatic stability



Source: A surprising relation between operating temperature and stability of anion exchange membrane fuel cells  
Karam Yassin et al., 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.powera.2021.100066>



# COMET Project GAMBIT

**Goal:** Assessment of AEMFC technology potential for the application in the mobility sector (heavy-duty, rail, maritime)

## Focus on:

- HC-based membrane
- **Zero or extremely low PGM loading**
- Multi-fuel capability (e.g. ammonia, methanol)
- Power density optimization
- Hygrothermal management
- **Degradation mitigation strategies**



## Methodology:

- Simulation in virtual environments
- Experimental analysis



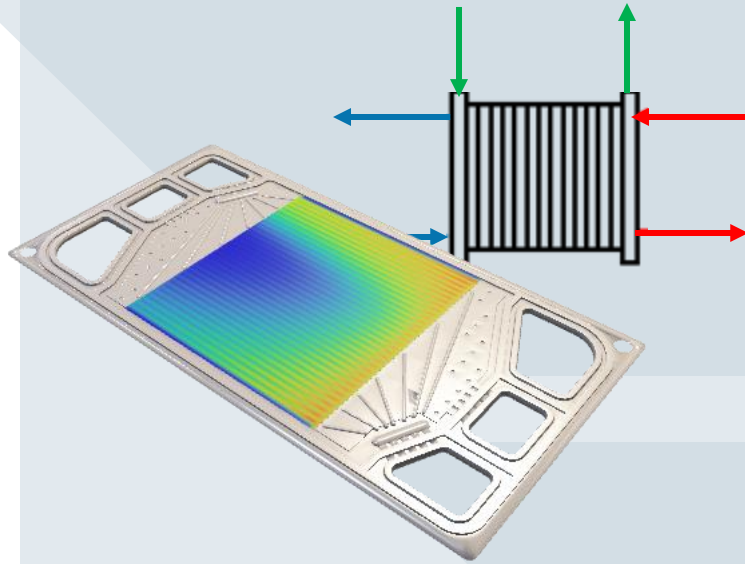
### Company partners



### Scientific partners



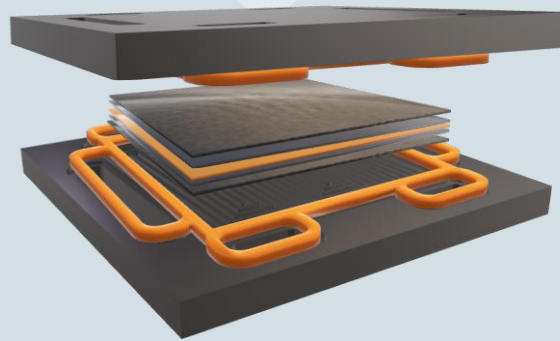
## Simulation



- Research on AEMFC
- Simulation 0D, 1D, 3D

## Implementation

- PEMFC-Model can not be used
- No commercially available AEMFC Model

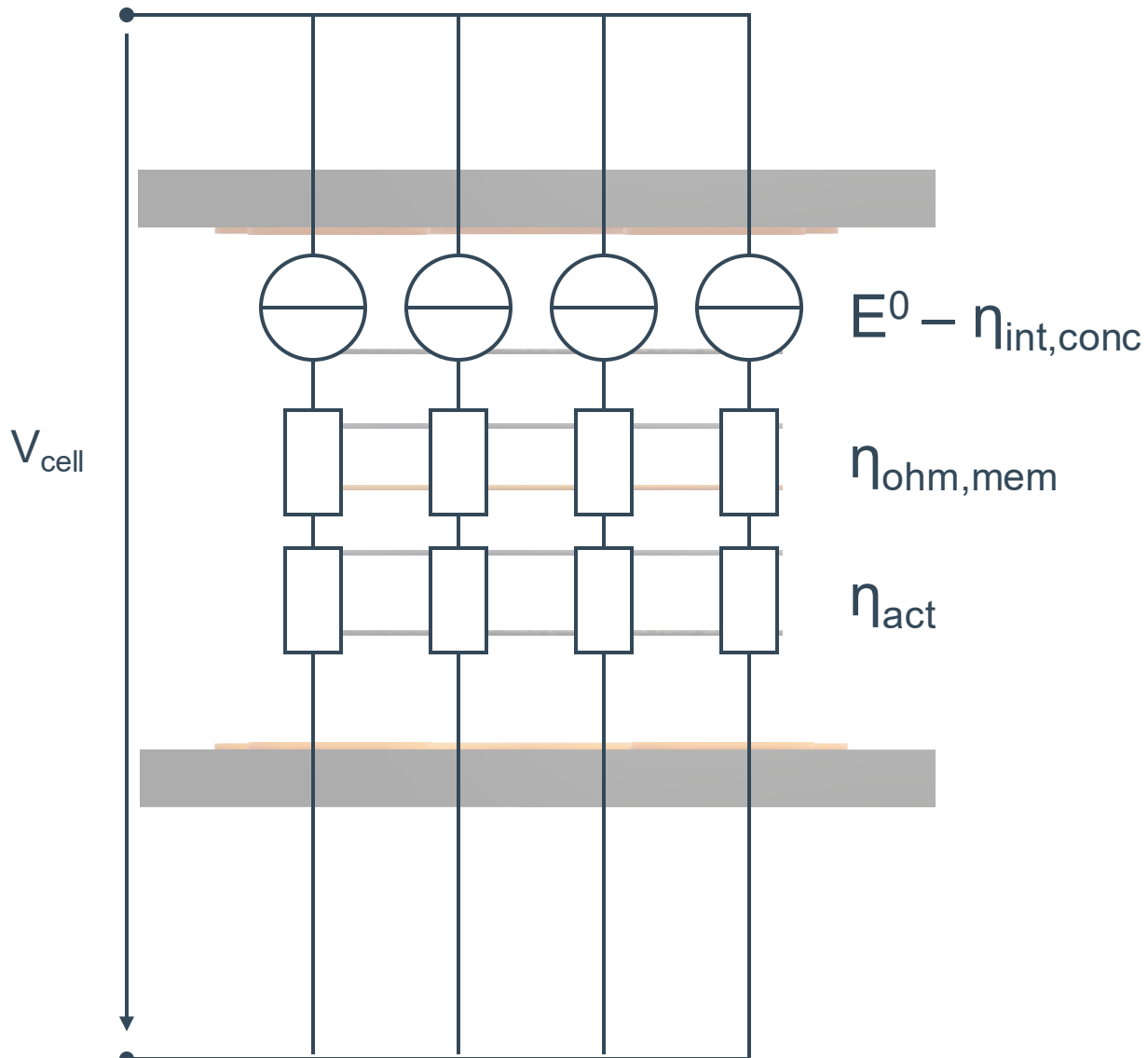


## Validation



- Single-cell testing

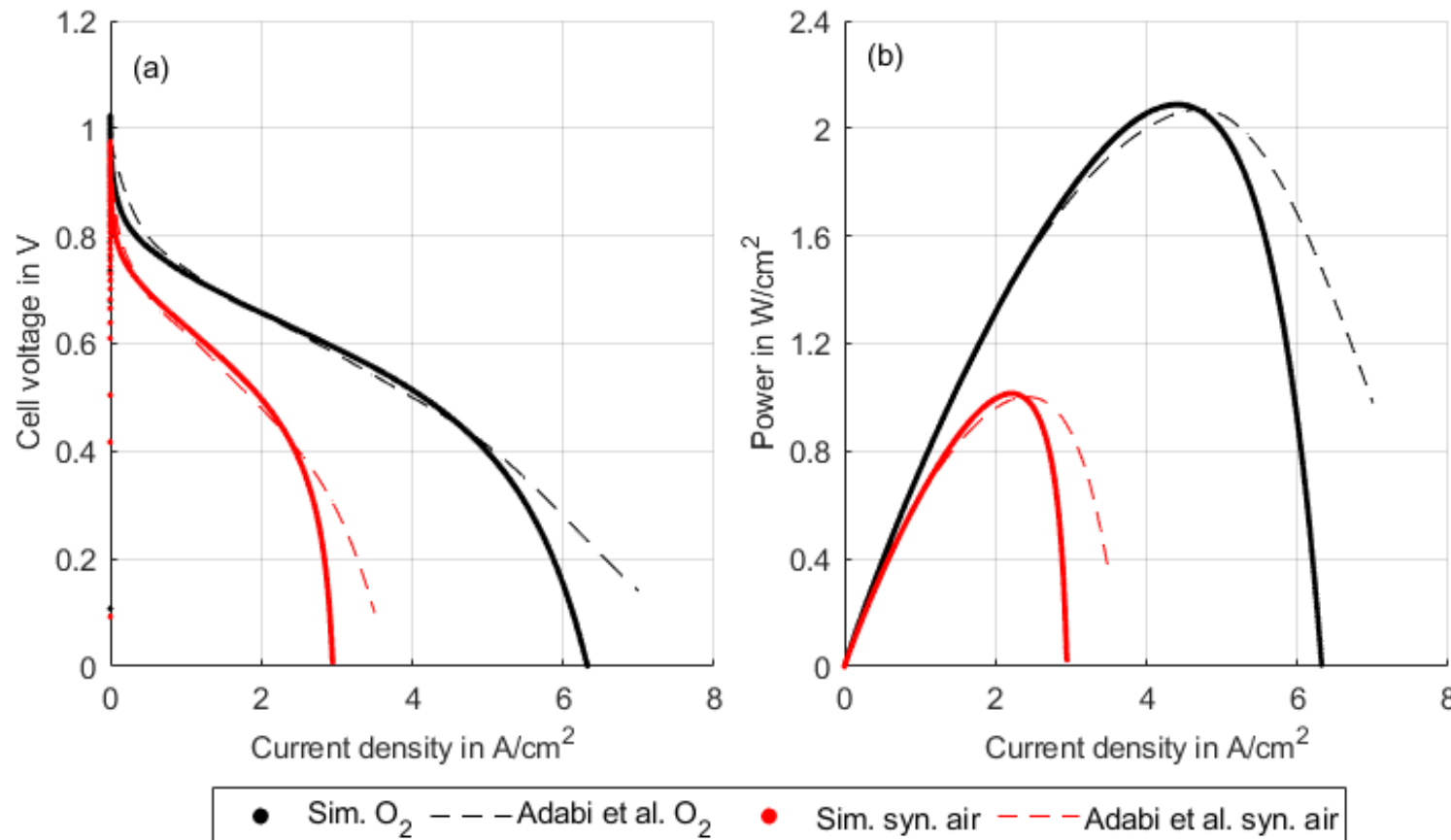
# Along-the-channel AEMFC model



## Voltage model

- Cell discretized along the Gas Flow Channel (GFC) leading to a so-called pseudo-1D model
- Segments connected in parallel
- Possibility to further discretize each segment across the MEA to reach a pseudo-2D model
- Cell voltage equal to the reversible cell potential minus all overvoltages
- Segment current calculated via explicit finite difference equations
- Coded in Matlab/Simulink

AEMFC (a) **polarization curve** and (b) **power curve** with simulation results feeding pure oxygen ( $O_2$ ) and synthetic air (syn. air.) from this work and experimental results adapted from Adabi et al.



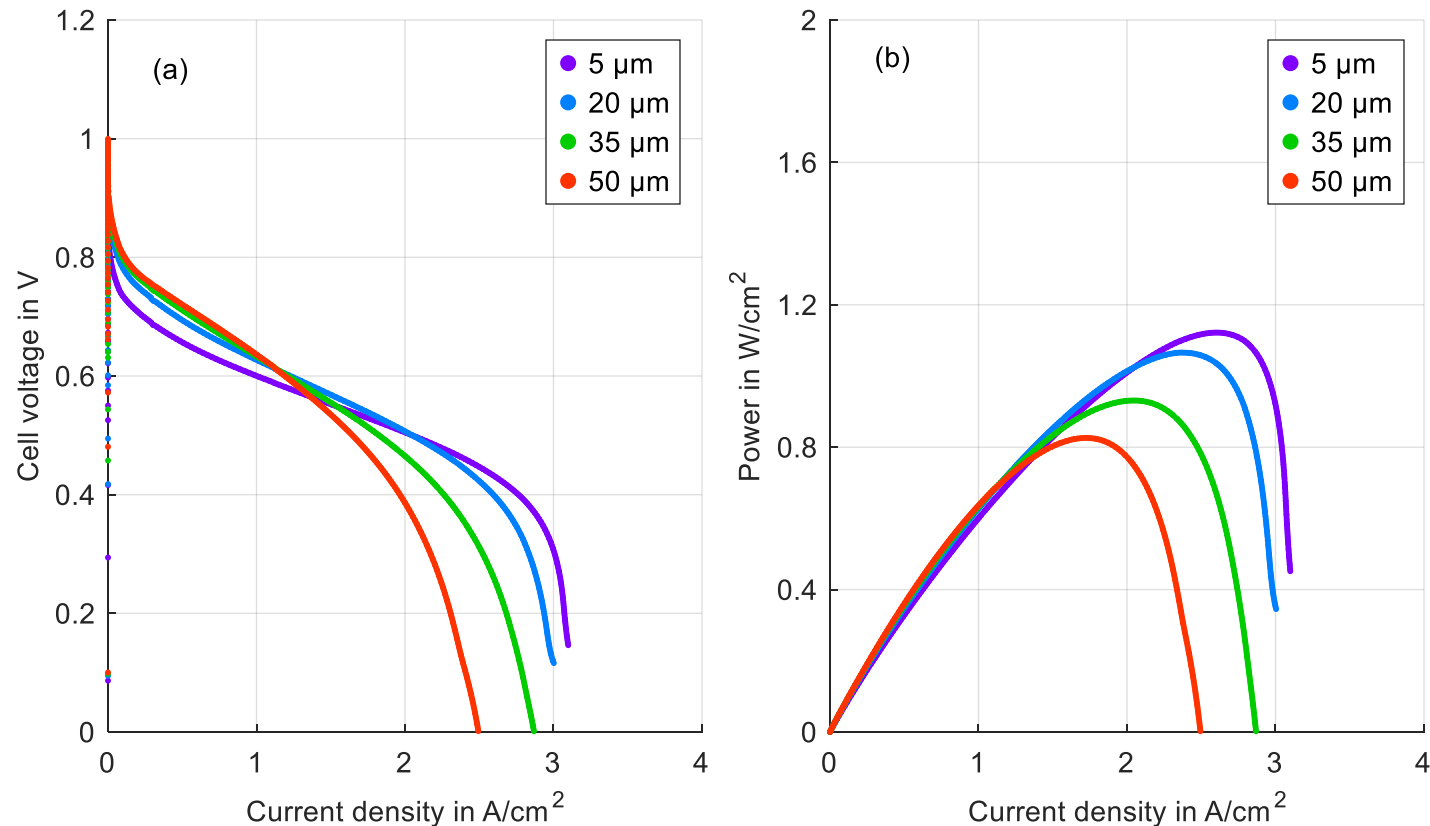
## Simulation inputs:

- 20  $\mu m$  membrane thickness
- inlet temperature for all media at 80°C
- 250  $cm^2$  active area
- RH cathode/anode 75%/25%
- Operating pressure steady at 2.0bar(a) on both anode and cathode

Experimental reference:

H. Adabi et al., "High-performing commercial Fe-N-C cathode electrocatalyst for anion-exchange membrane fuel cells," Nature energy, vol. 6, pp. 834-843, 2021.

AEMFC (a) **polarization curve** and (b) **power curve** with simulation results feeding synthetic air to cells parametrised with varying **membrane thickness**

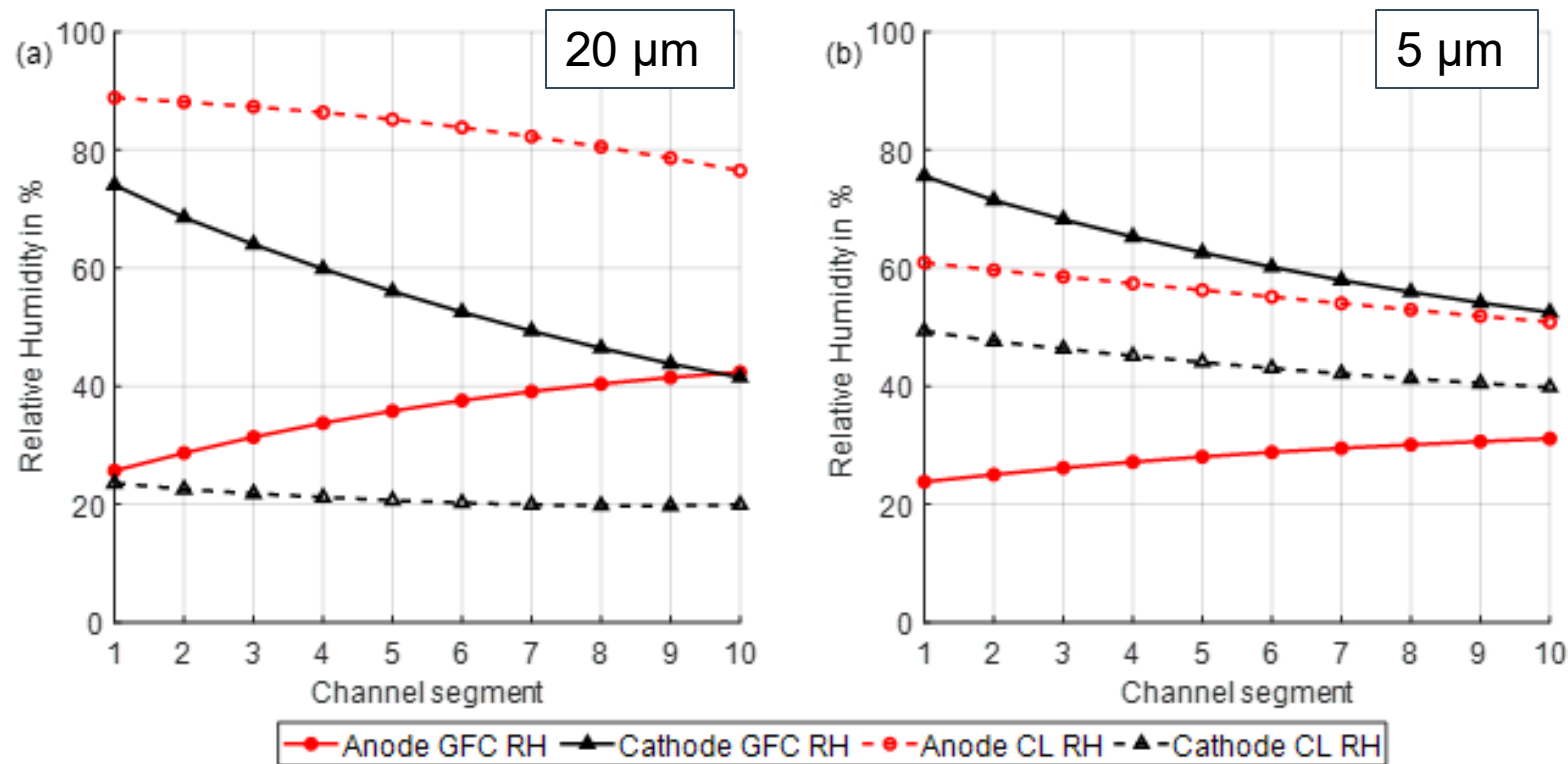


## Simulation inputs:

- membrane thickness variation between 5 and 50 μm
- cathode fed with synthetic air
- inlet temperature for all media at 80°C
- 250 cm<sup>2</sup> active area
- RH cathode/anode 80%/25%
- Operating pressure steady at 2.0bar(a) on both anode and cathode

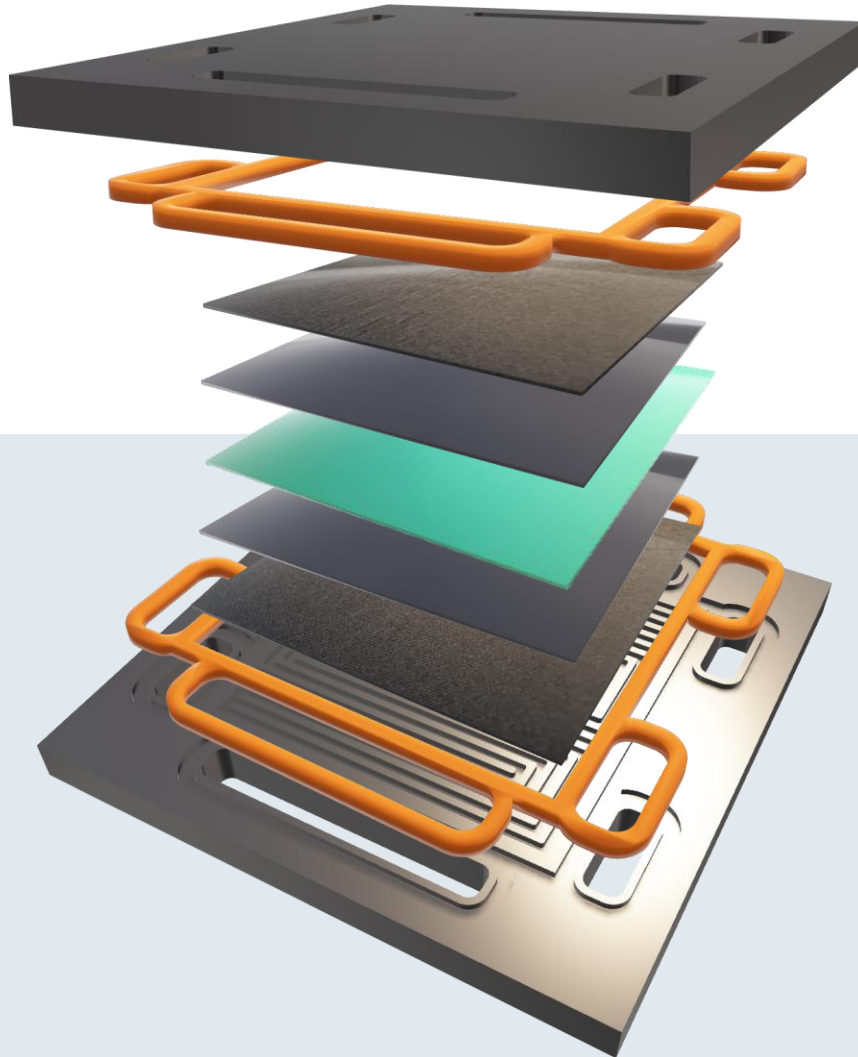
# Along-the-channel AEMFC model

Sensitivity analysis of membrane thickness on water management. RH is plot for both anode and cathode with (a) 20  $\mu\text{m}$  and (b) 5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick membrane, at GFC and CL



## Simulation inputs:

- H<sub>2</sub>/syn.air on Anode/Cathode
- Inlet temperature for all media at 80°C
- 250 cm<sup>2</sup> active area
- RH cathode/anode 90% / 20%
- Current density at 2 A/cm<sup>2</sup>



## Advantages

- Use of non-precious metal catalysts
- Cost effectiveness
- high ORR activity in alkaline environment
- wide range of available fuels

## Challenges:

- Water management
- Carbonation
- Upscaling

## COMET Phase 2

*Further catalysts, stack*



Join us in shaping the future of hydrogen technology!

**HyCentA Research GmbH**

Inffeldgasse 15

A-8010 Graz

- Phone: +43 316 873 9500
- [office@hycenta.at](mailto:office@hycenta.at)
- [www.hycenta.at](http://www.hycenta.at)

