

Dynamic Relative Humidity Model Development for a Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cell Stack

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January 8, 2012

Motivation



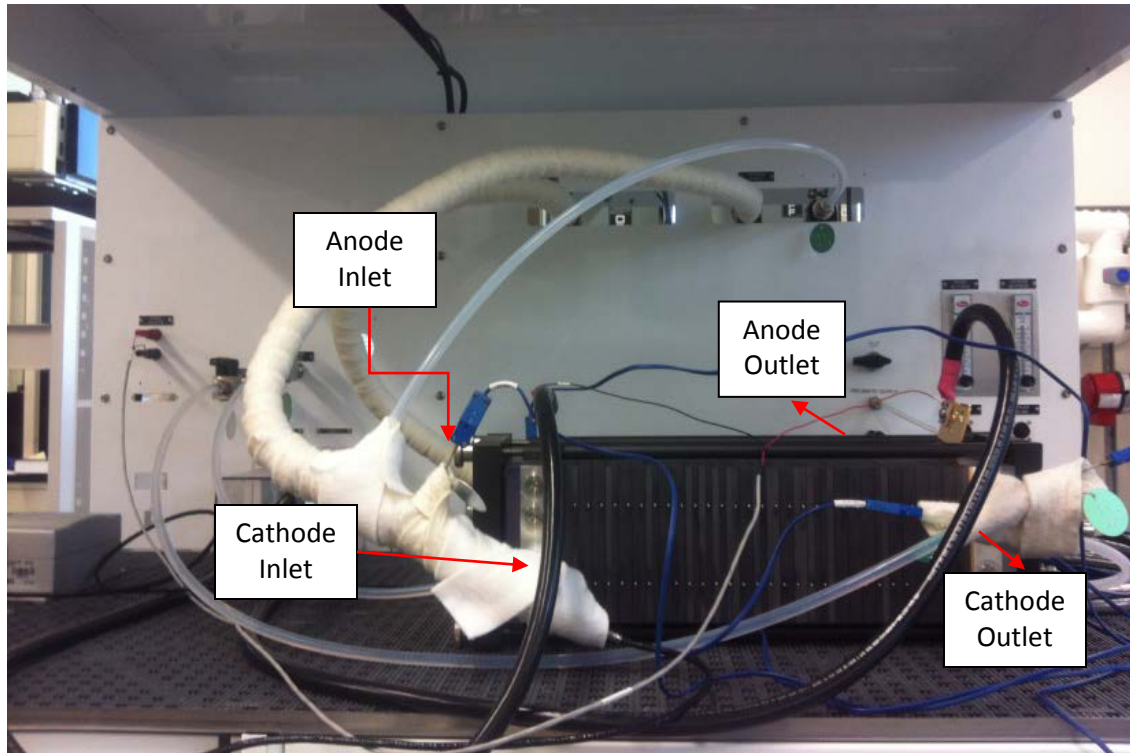
- **Proton-Exchange-Membrane (PEM) fuel cells are a promising technology for power generation applications**
 - Quick transient response
 - Only emission is pure water
- **Temperature and humidity management are still major challenges**
 - Poor humidity control can cause
 - Hot spots in the membrane
 - Liquid water blockages in the channel plate
 - Optimal Temperature around 80 Celsius
 - Difficult control due to the interconnected nature of fuel cells
- **Need a dynamic, control-oriented model for temperature, relative humidity, and cell output voltage**

Modeling Approach

- Thermal modeling is based on the conservation of mass and energy
 - 4 Control Volumes for anode, cathode, coolant and fuel cell body
- Relative Humidity modeling is based on saturation limits
 - Uses the results of the thermal model
 - RH from the mass of water calculated in the CV, and saturation limit

FIGURE 1: FUEL CELL STACK REPRESENTATIVE CONTROL VOLUMES

Experimental Setup



- 1.5kW, 30 cell stack
- Temperature, pressures, inlet RH, etc. controlled through test station
- For the RH testing, RH sensors installed in the inlet and outlet of the cathode channel
- Five-layer membrane electrolyte assemblies (MEAs)
- Machined graphite plates used for flow fields
 - Serpentine line flow
 - Cross flow configuration for anode and cathode
- Hydrogen of 99.999% used for experiments

Results

