

Hydrocarbon-based membrane-electrode-assemblies for fuel cells and electrolysers: current status and challenges

Dr. Matthias Breitwieser
CTO & co-founder ionysis GmbH

06.11.24, Workshop "Beyond Elements – PFAS in Membranen, Dichtungen und ...?"

Who are we?

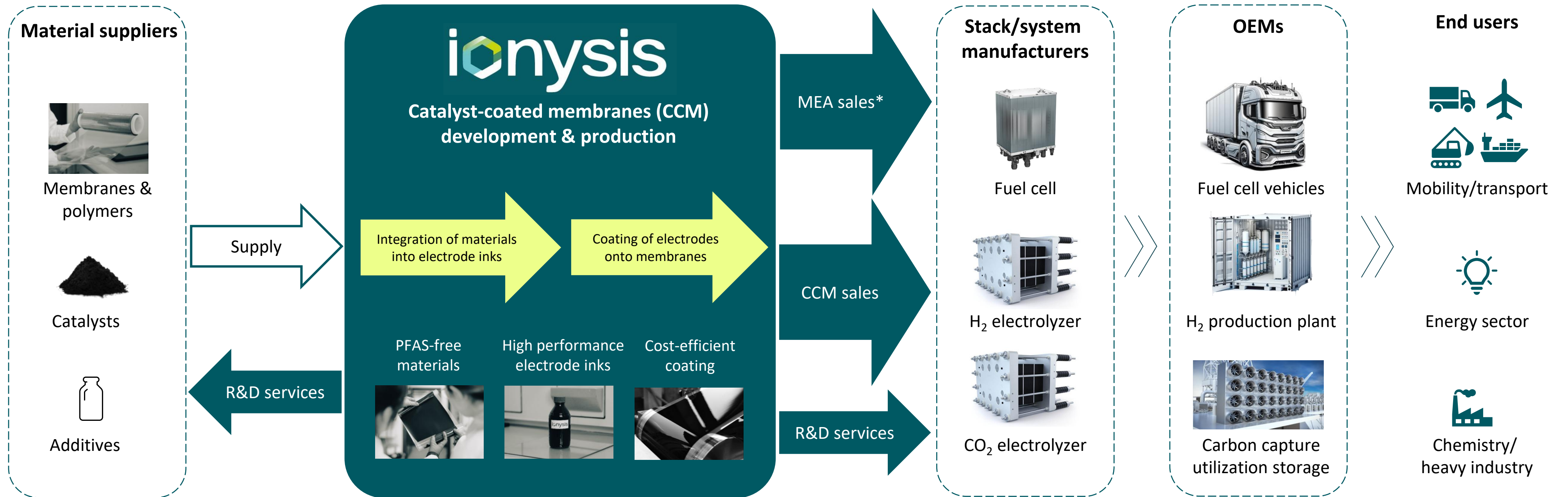


- Operational start in September 2022
- From its roots in Freiburg's academic ecosystem, ionysis has grown to a team of 27 people
- Diverse backgrounds in electrochemistry, physics, chemistry, engineering and economics

36 %
Female employees

9
Nationalities

ionysis business & purpose



Strategy

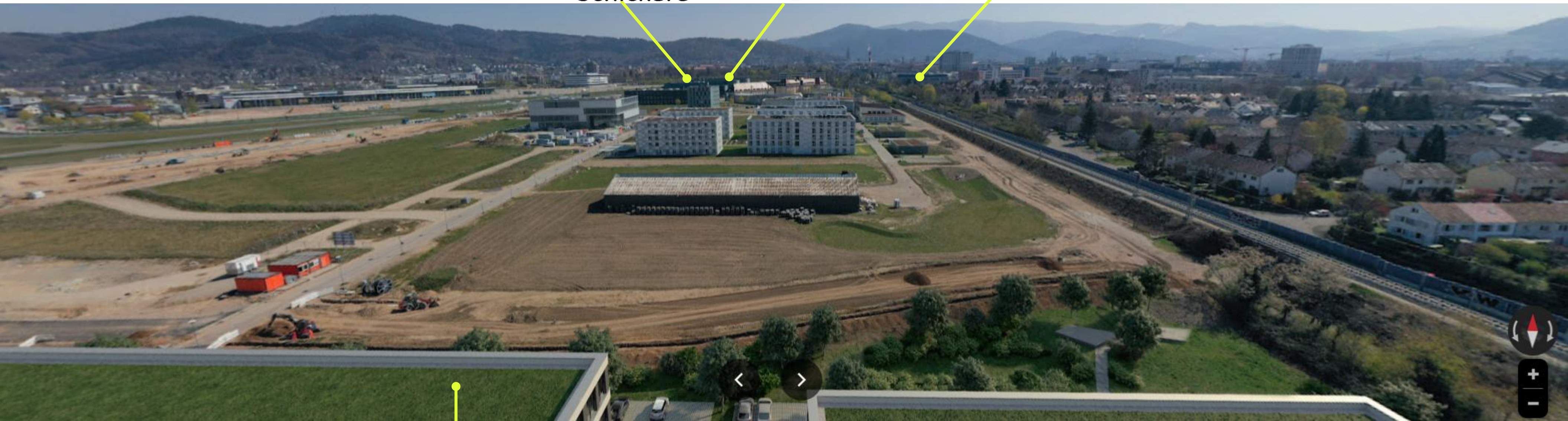
- Develop and produce the performance deciding component of electrochemical converters: CCMs
- Focus on novel, PFAS-free materials
- Use synergies between CCMs for fuel cells, electrolysis and CCUS

Where are we? ionysis is part of Freiburg's hydrogen biosphere

Hahn
Schickard



Fraunhofer
ISE



Freiburger Innovationszentrum (FRIZ) – Our facilities

- Chemistry Lab
- Electrolysis Testing Lab
- Fuel cell Testing Lab
- Prototyping Clean room (ISO 7)
- Roll-to-roll CCM coating clean room (ISO 5)



CCM prototyping clean room



R2R CCM coating clean room

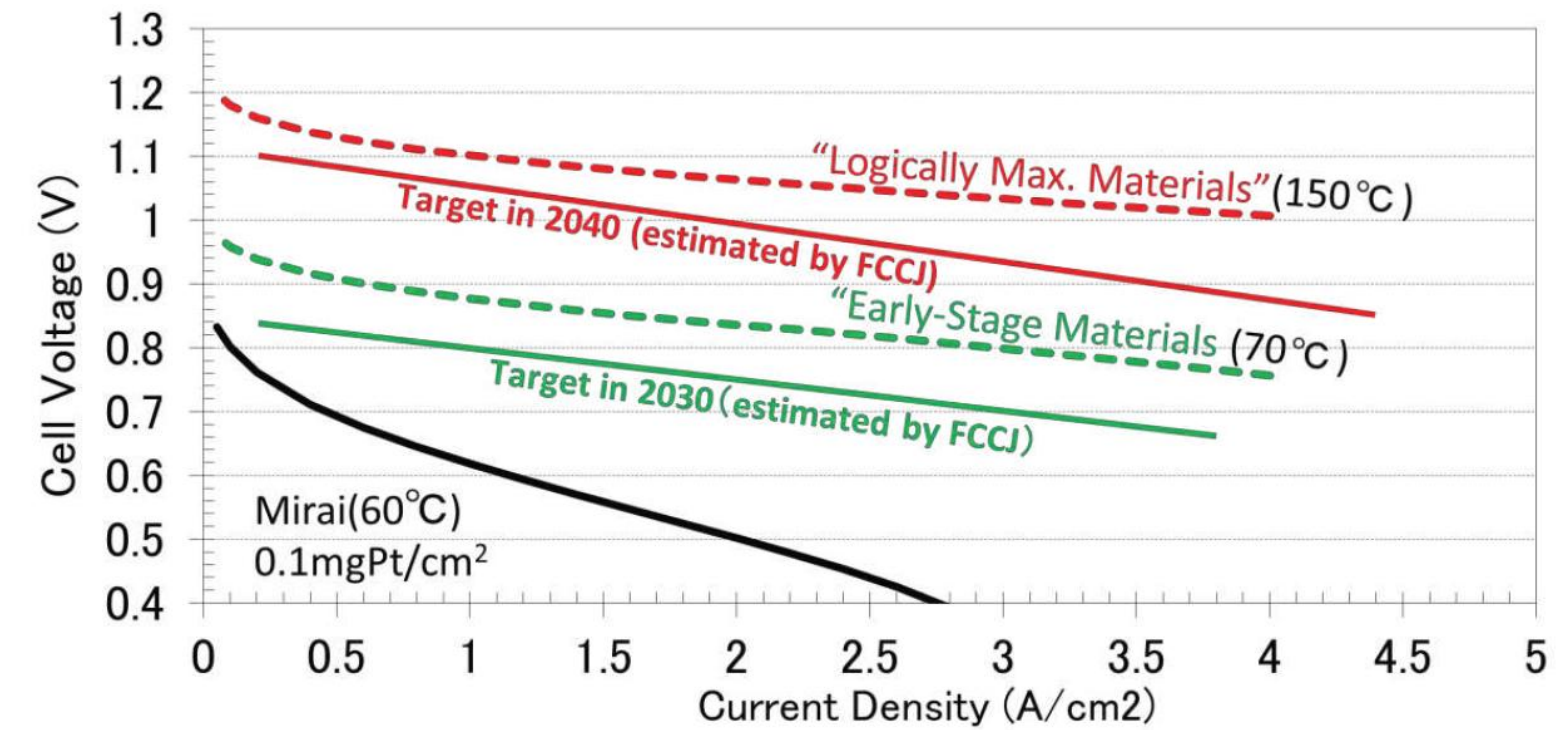
Motivation for PFAS-free materials in fuel cells and electrolyzers

Motivation 1: Higher operation temperatures, lower gas crossover

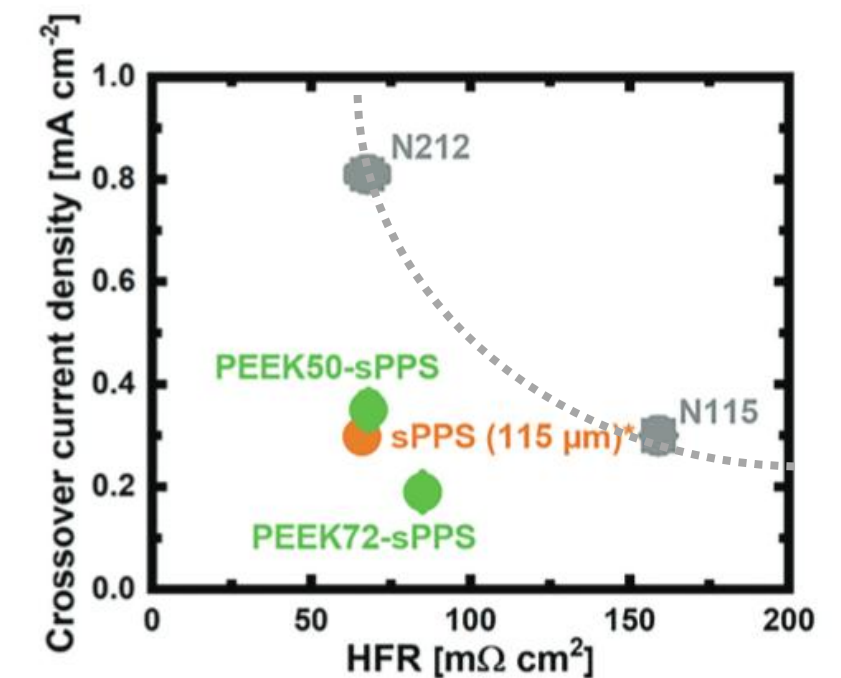
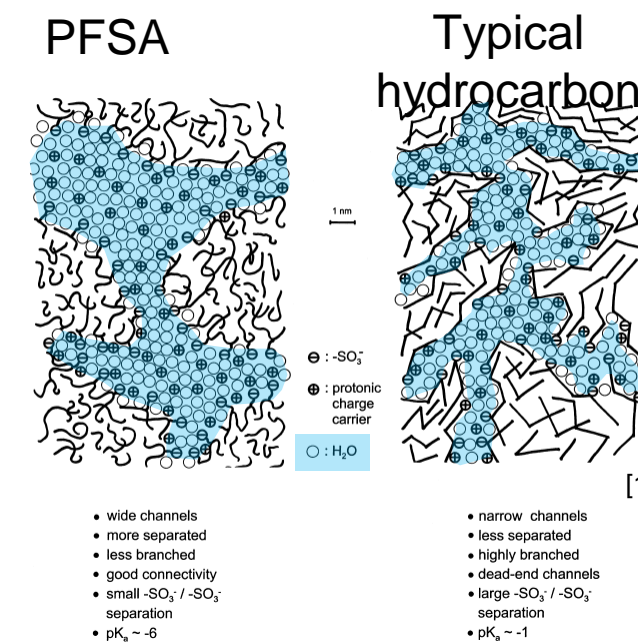
- **Fuel cells:** Many required innovations may not be fulfilled by PFSA ionomers & membranes:

- **Increase temperature** towards 120 °C or even 150 °C
- Increase OCV: Minimize gas crossover
- Both addressable by HC materials

- **Electrolysis:** HC membranes: lower gas crossover = thinner membranes = higher efficiency
- Higher dispersed phase separation in typical HC membrane morphology (more pronounced phase dispersion vs. lamellar-like PFSA structure) reduces gas crossover
- Enables reduction of HFR: thinner membrane & lower ohmic losses -> higher efficiency



Suzuki, T., et al., (2019). Toward the Future Fuel Cell-Challenge for 2040. *ECS Transactions*, 92(8), 3.



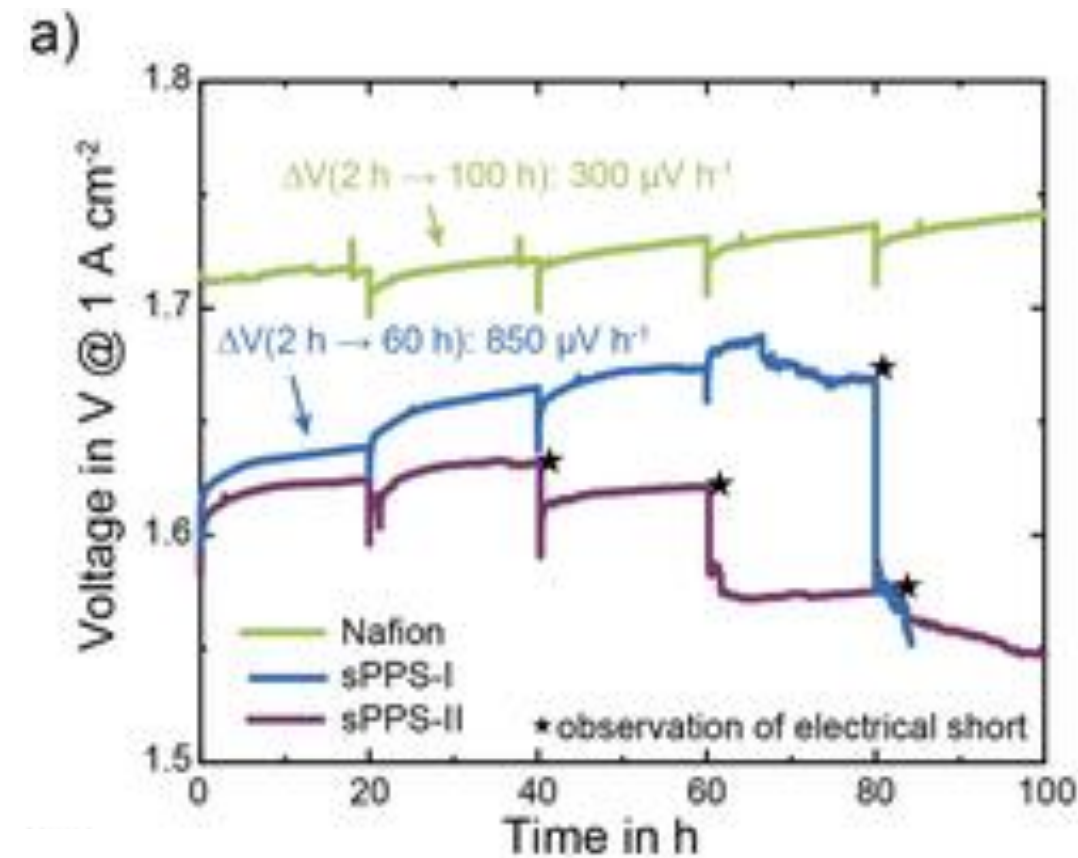
K.D. Kreuer, *Journal of Membrane Science* **2001**, 185, 29–39.

Qelibari, R., Ortiz, E. C., van Treel, N., Lombeck, F., Schare, C., Münchinger, A., ... & Vierrath, S. *Advanced Energy Materials*, **2023**, 2303271. (modified with grey guide to the eye line)

Motivation 2: promising progress in cell durability with PFAS-free materials (example: PEM electrolysis)

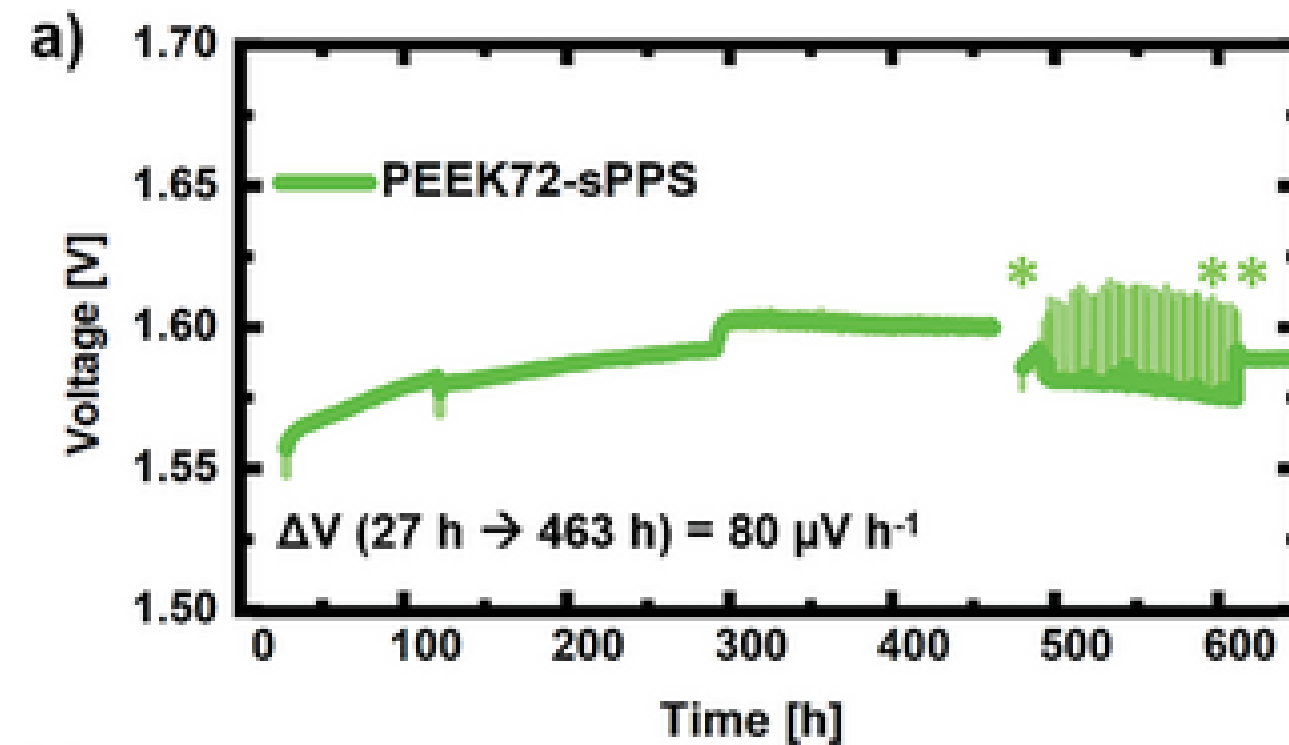
- Hydrolytic stability of HC membranes at elevated temperatures used to be a major issue → show stopper for electrolysis
- Considerable improvements in the past years in the stabilization of hydrocarbon membrane materials (reduction of water uptake)

Status 2020: Dead after ~60-100h



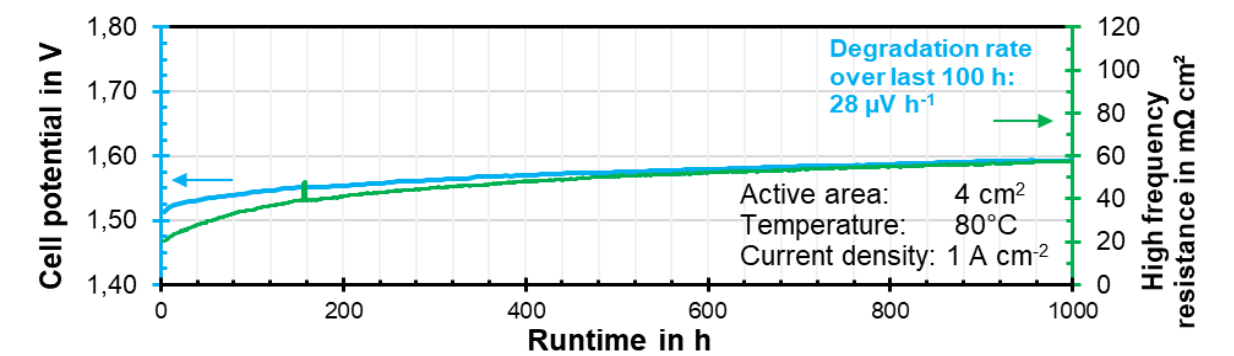
Klose, C., Saatkamp, T., Münchinger, A., Bohn, L., Titvinidze, G., Breitwieser, M., ... & Vierrath, S., **2020**, *Advanced Energy Materials*, 10(14), 1903995.

Status 2023: stable ~ 600h



Qelibari, R., Ortiz, E. C., van Treel, N., Lombeck, F., Schare, C., Münchinger, A., ... & Vierrath, S., **2023**, *Advanced Energy Materials*, 2303271.

Status 2024: stable > 1000 h



4 cm² cell size, 80 °C, constant current operation at 1 A cm⁻², atmospheric pressure
Not-yet published data, tests currently running



Thank you for your attention!



Contact:

Dr. Matthias Breitwieser

matthias.breitwieser@ionysis.com