

# Creating value from technology

Martin Green

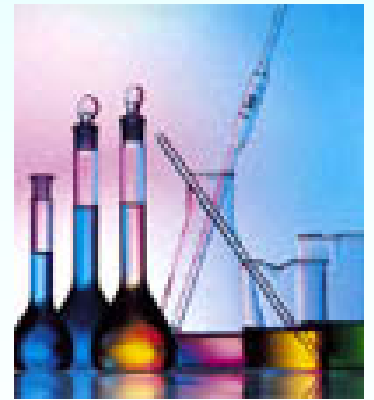
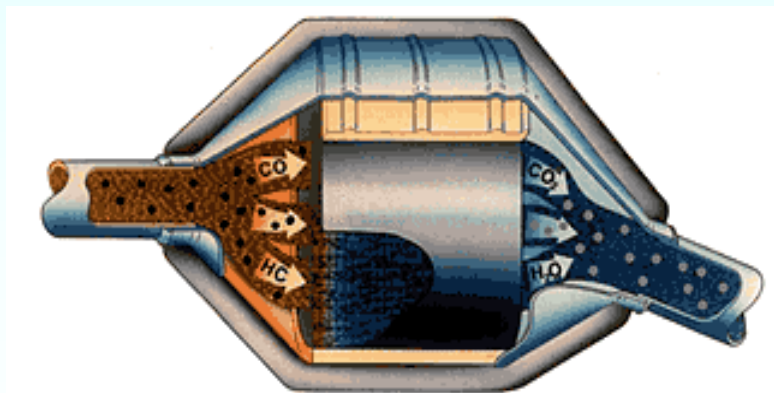
Johnson Matthey Fuel Cells Ltd

# Outline

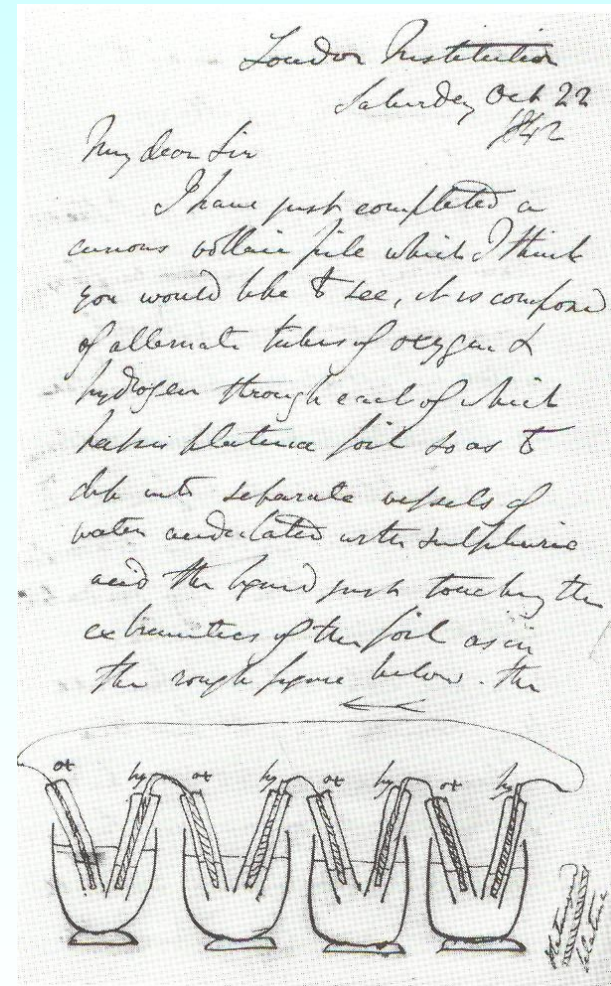
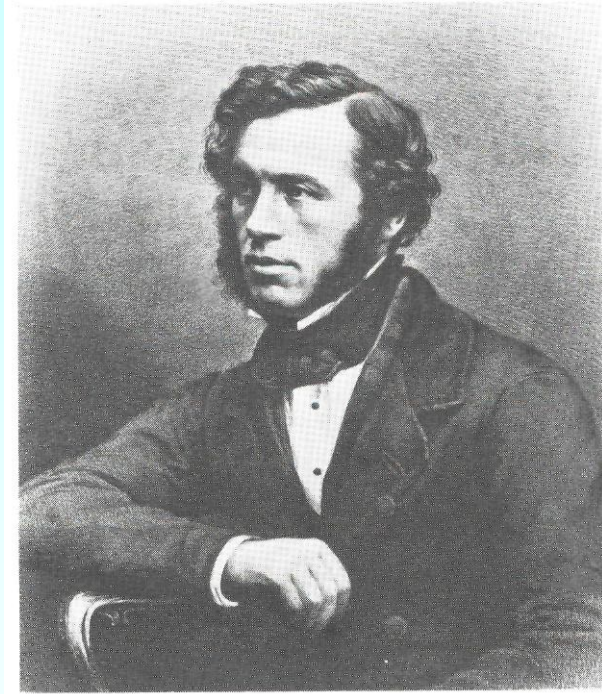
- An Overview of Johnson Matthey
- Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) Fuel Cell
  - performance improvements
  - future challenges
- On-board Hydrogen Storage
  - defining the problem
  - materials development

# Johnson Matthey plc

- Origins date back to 1817, incorporated 1896
- FTSE 100
- £204M profit before tax, 7600 employees
- Profits 44% NA, 39% Europe, 17% RoW
- Catalysis, precious metals, speciality materials

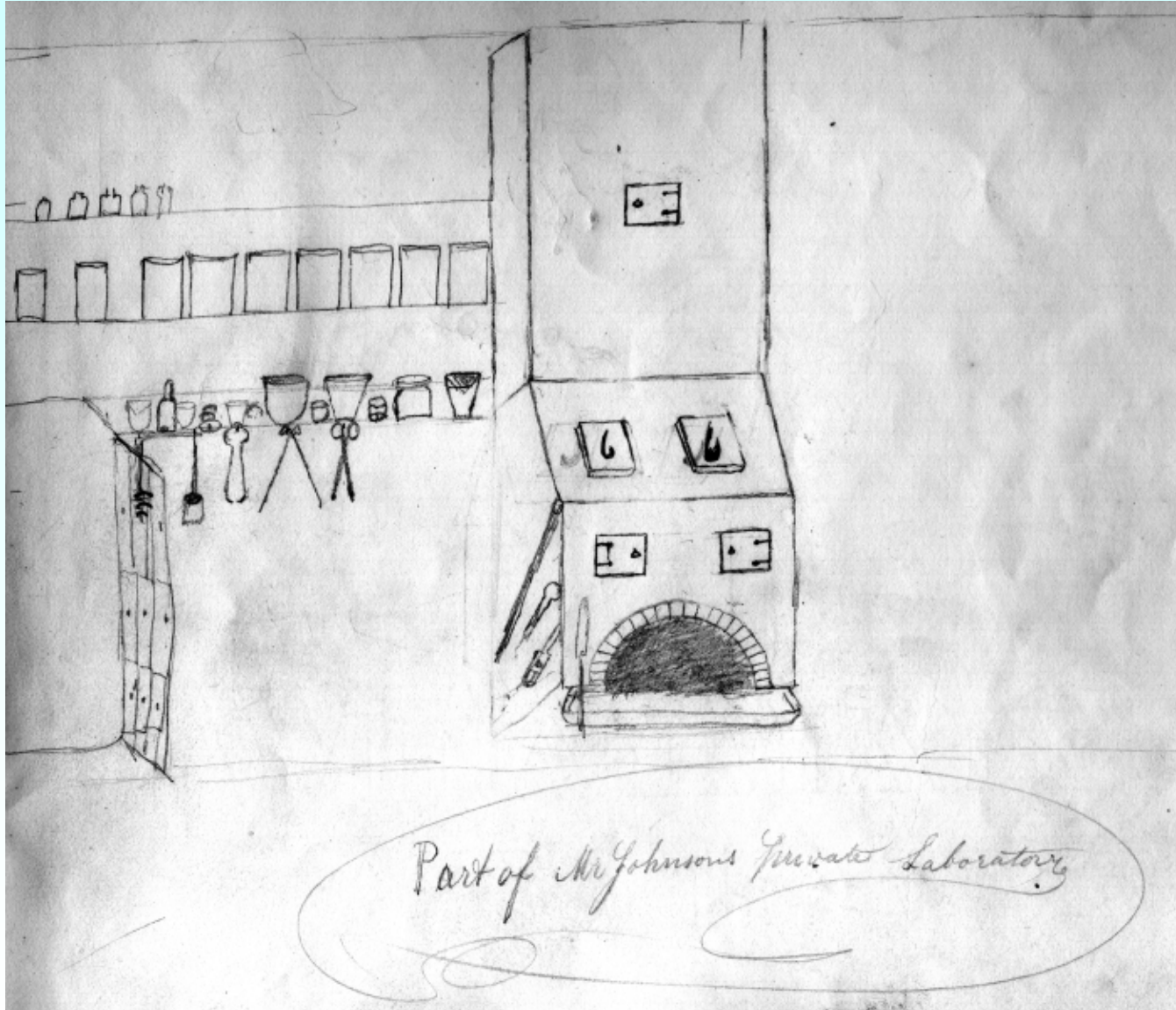


# The first fuel cell 1842



Johnson Matthey supplied the platinum

# Johnson Matthey R&D 1842



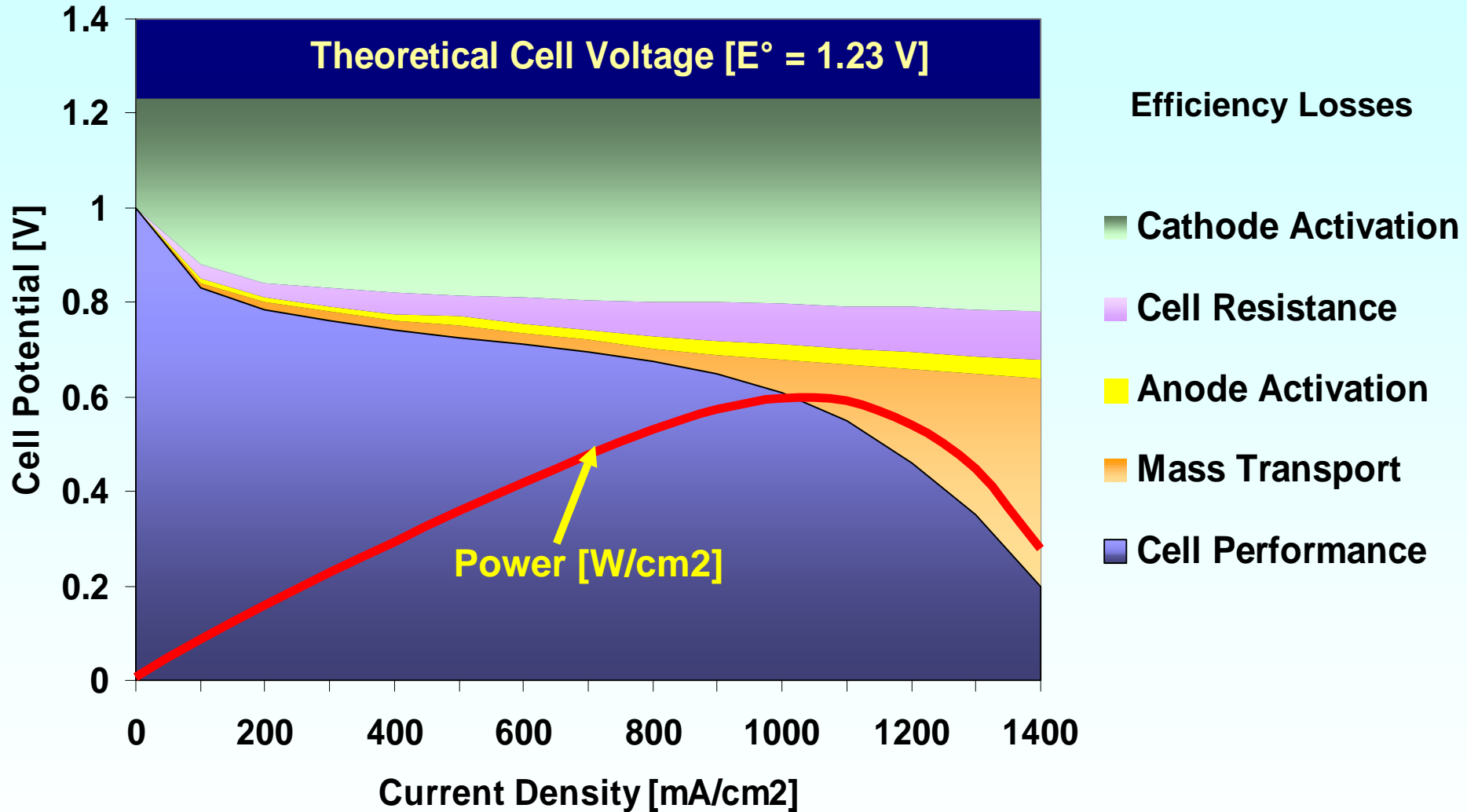


# Johnson Matthey Technology Centre

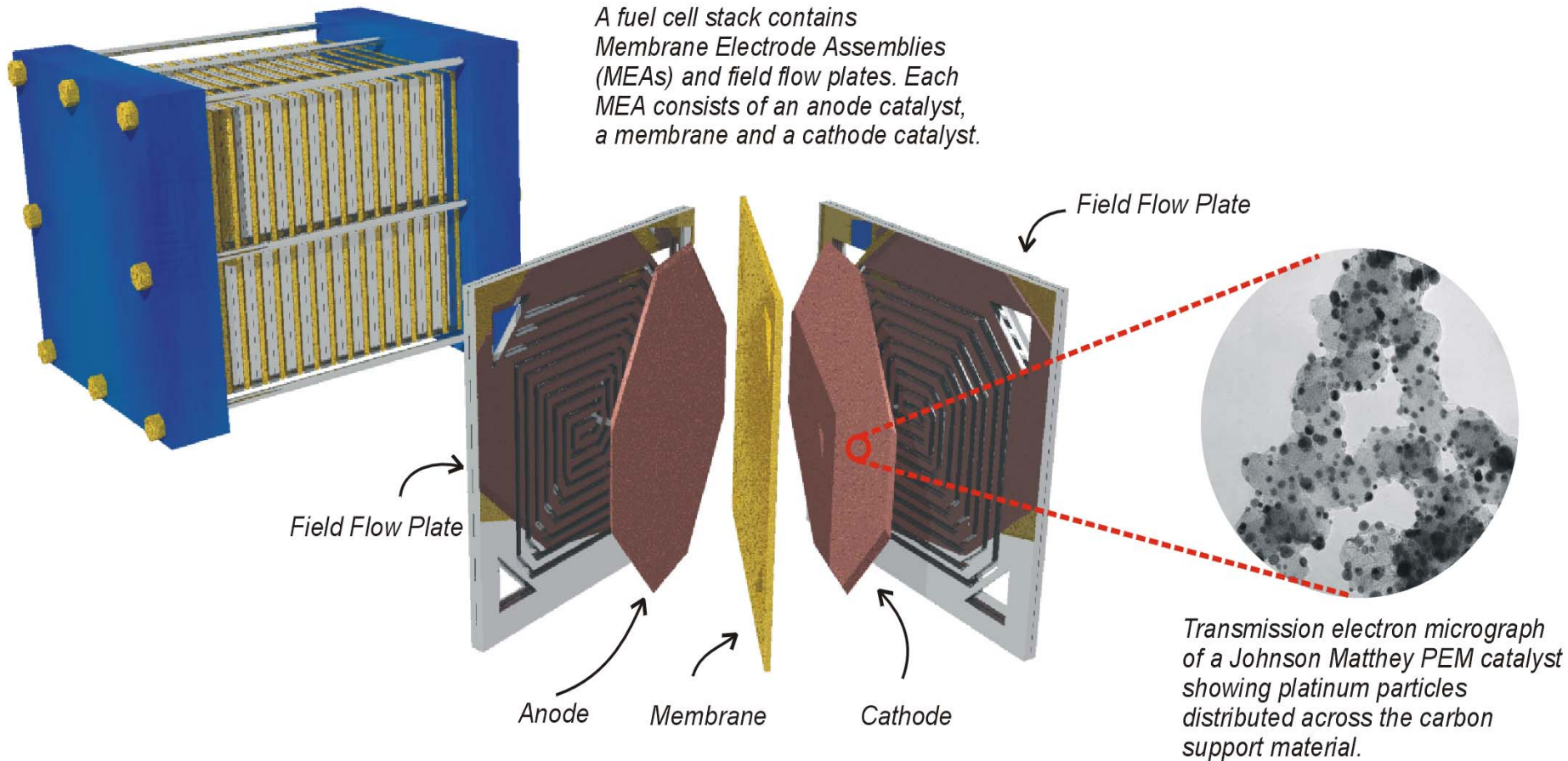
Sonning Common, UK



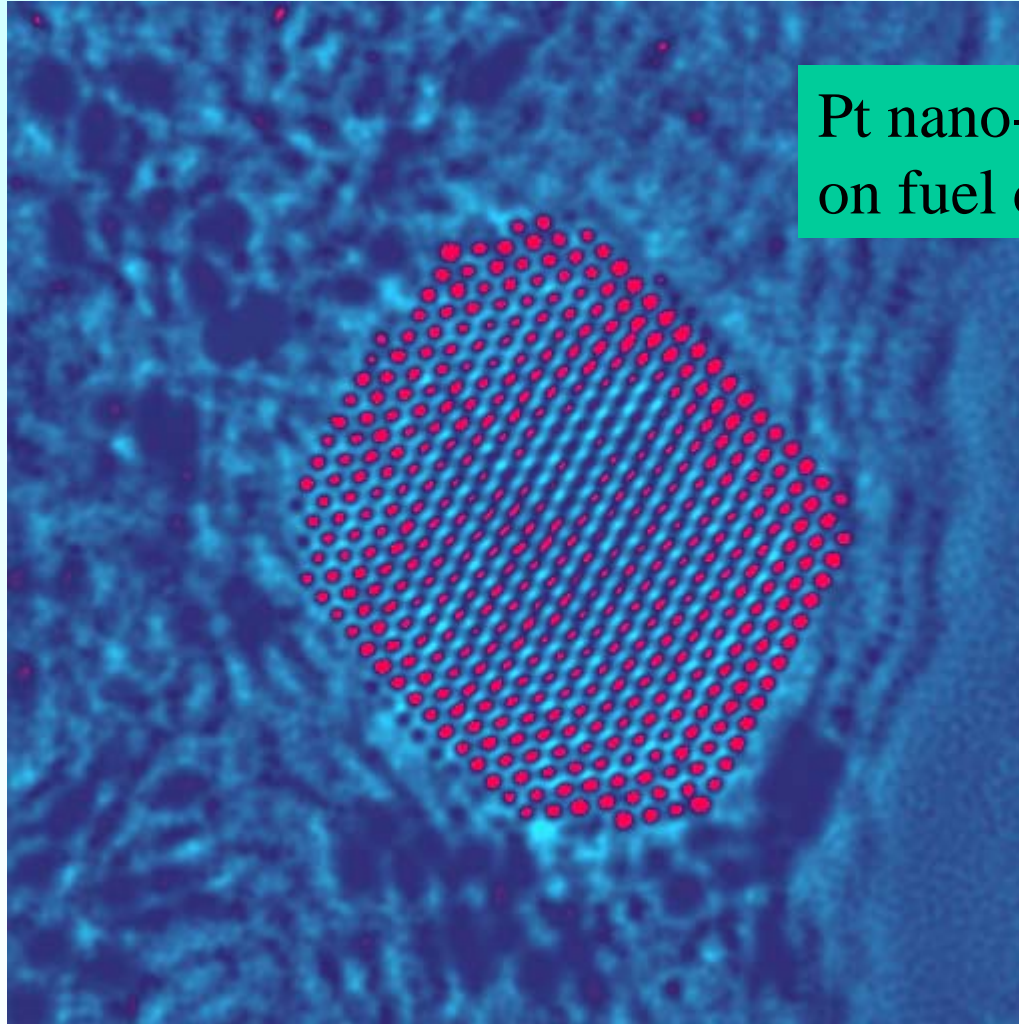
# Fuel Cell Efficiency



# Catalyst Layer is critical...

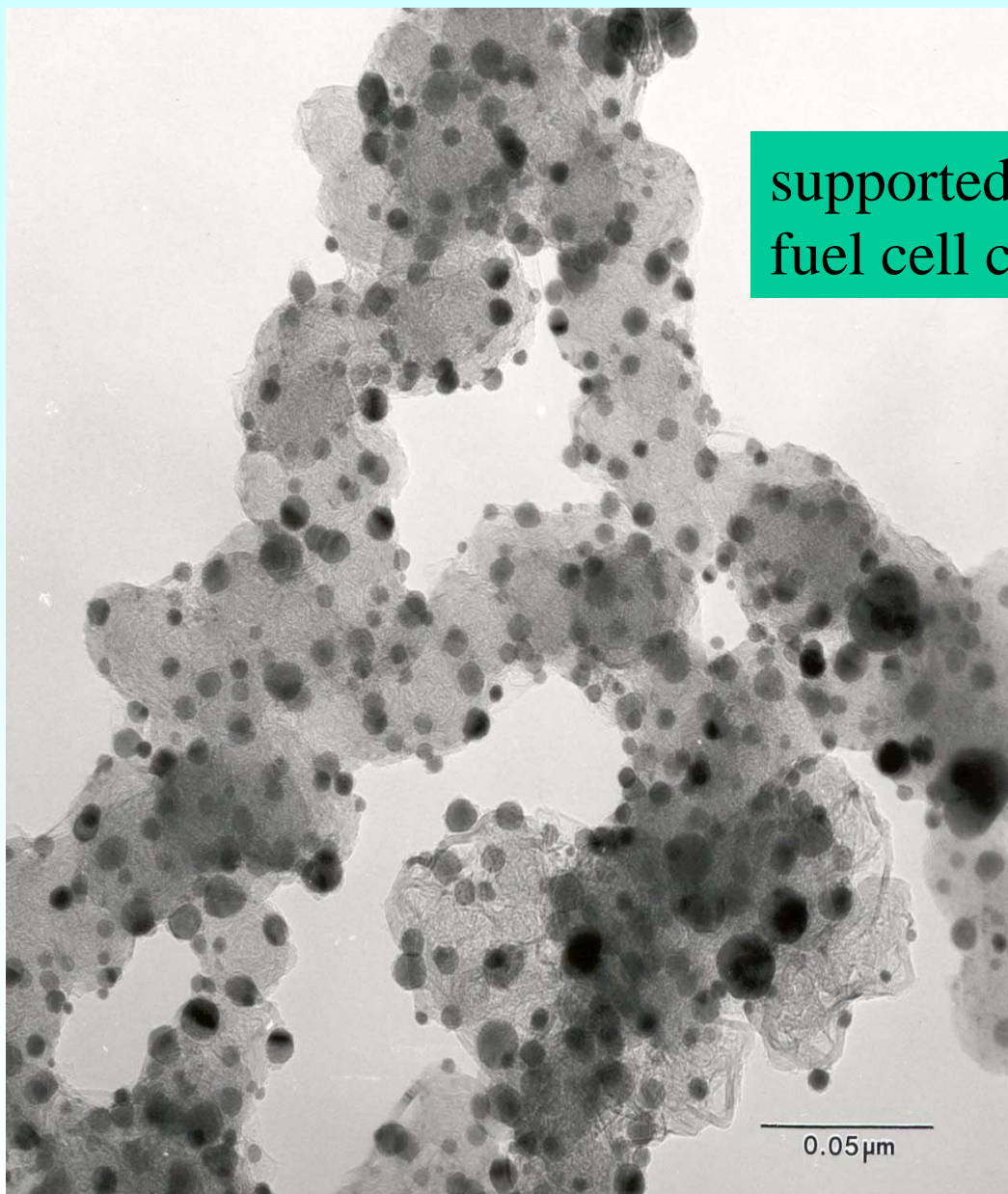


# Nano-scale



Pt nano-particle  
on fuel cell catalyst

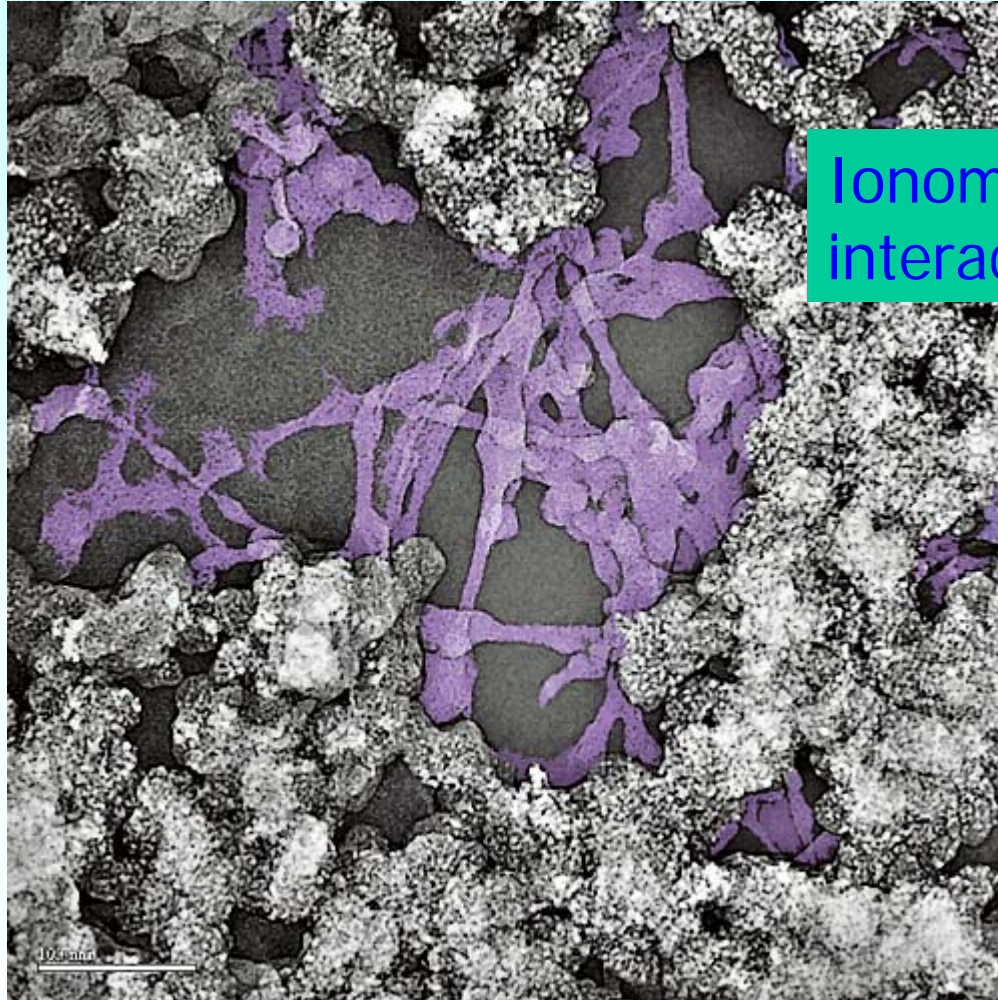
# Less nano



supported Pt on carbon  
fuel cell catalyst

0.05 μm

# Micro-scale



Ionomer and catalyst interactions

# Further Challenges in MEAs

- Control of metal
  - composition
  - size, shape
  - location
- Less Metal
  - better metal utilisation
  - activity
- Better membranes
  - durable
  - non-fluorinated
- More durable systems
  - system integration and control

# Hydrogen Storage

a problem waiting for a solution...

# On-board Storage Problem

- A 500km range a fuel cell powered car means 6kg hydrogen on board <sup>1</sup>
- None of the current hydrogen storage technologies is yet fully acceptable:
  - compressed hydrogen
  - liquid hydrogen
  - solid state hydrogen stores
- UK DTI acknowledges that ‘..hydrogen storage is the fundamental technical barrier to the more widespread use of hydrogen’  
[www.dti.gov.uk/renewables/publications/pdfs/technologies/tech11.pdf](http://www.dti.gov.uk/renewables/publications/pdfs/technologies/tech11.pdf)
- US DoE ‘..hydrogen storage is a key enabling technology. None of the current technologies satisfy all the H storage attributes sought by manufacturers and end users...’  
[http://www.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/pdfs/national\\_h2\\_roadmap.pdf](http://www.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/pdfs/national_h2_roadmap.pdf)

<sup>1</sup> 6kg hydrogen is equivalent to 810 cubic metres of hydrogen gas at atmospheric pressure)

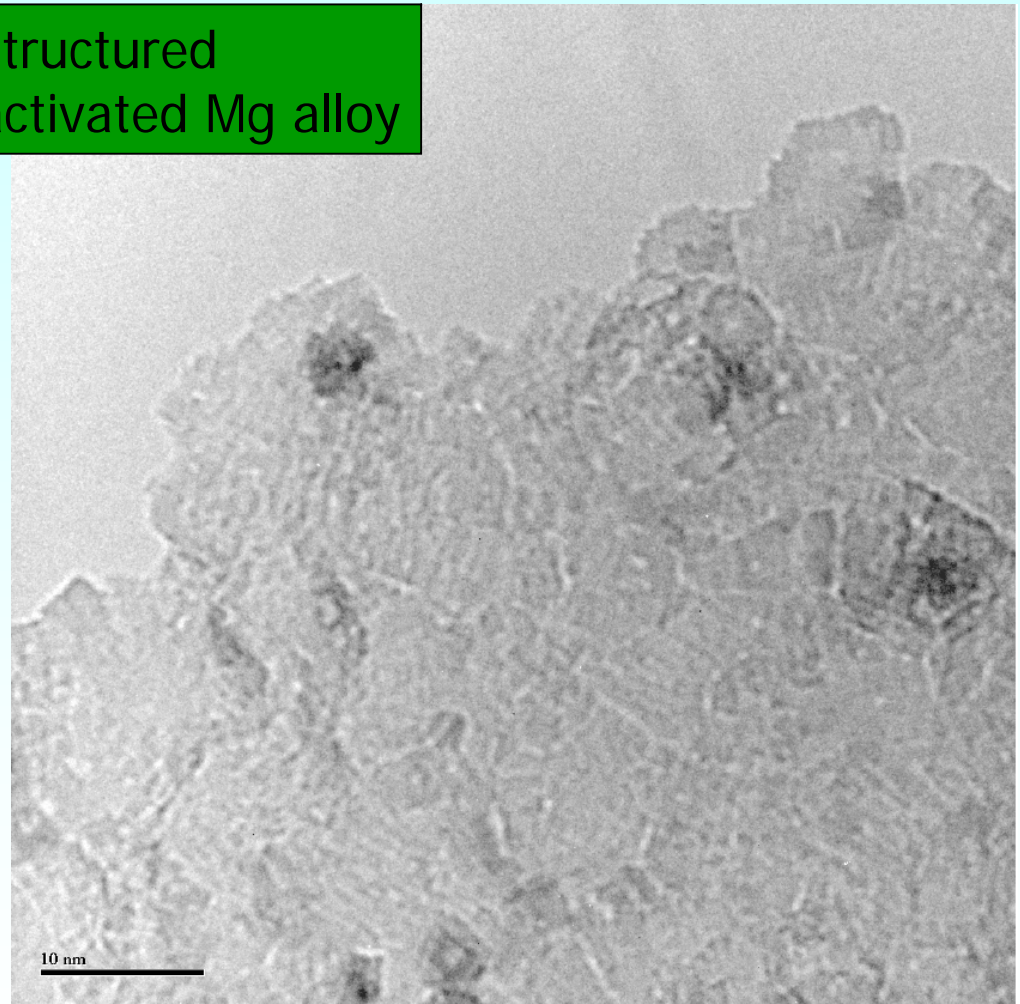
# US DoE HYDROGEN STORAGE ROADMAP

Store parameter	Units	2005	2010	2015
Specific energy	kgH <sub>2</sub> /100kg system	4.5	6	9
Energy density	gH <sub>2</sub> /l system	36	45	81
Storage system cost	\$/kgH <sub>2</sub> capacity	200	133	67
Refuelling speed	kgH <sub>2</sub> /min	0.5	1.5	2
H <sub>2</sub> leakage	(g/h)/kg stored	1	0.1	0.05
Cycle life	Cycles(1.4 to full)	500	1000	1500











# Promoted Magnesium hydrides have showed promise

## Nanostructured pgm activated Mg alloy

- high energy milling to create high defect materials
- surface promoted to increase hydrogen uptake
- demonstration prototype gives good reversibility
- but...temperatures still too high



# Promoted MgH<sub>2</sub> performance

store parameter	units	2005	2010	2015
Specific energy	kgH <sub>2</sub> /kg system%	4.5 	6 	9
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Storage system cost	\$/kgH <sub>2</sub> capacity	200 	133 	67
Refuelling rate	kgH <sub>2</sub> /min	0.5 	1.5	2
Loss of H <sub>2</sub>	(g/h)/kg stored	1 	0.1 	0.05 
Cycle life	Cycles(1/4 to full)	500 	1000	1500

# Summary

- Rapid advances in fuel cell technologies, based on a fundamental understanding of materials on different levels
  - nano
  - micro
  - system
- Further materials development will provide further breakthroughs in fuel cells, catalysts and storage
- Lots more work to do....