Development of Aromatic Polymer Electrolyte Membrane for Fuel Cell

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Novel polymer electrolyte membrane for fuel cell applications were developed and produced in semi-industrial scale from sulfonated aromatic polymers. Rigid poly(p-phenylene) structure of polymer backbone combined with its high ion exchange capacity offered superior mechanical strength and higher proton conductivity of membranes compared with conventional per-fluorinated material (Fig.1, 2, 3).

A microphase-separated morphology of polymer electrolyte membranes prevented from their excessive swelling under high-humidity conditions and provided excellent performance characteristics of hydrogen fuel cells in fuel cell vehicles in the temperature range from -20 to +95°C (Fig.3, 4).

Presently developed polymers showed also a good potential for the use in direct methanol fuel cells, designed as power sources for mobile phones, laptop computers, *etc*.

Acknowledgement

The author expresses his thanks to Dr. I. Rozhanskii, Dr. Y Yamakawa, Dr. T Otsuki and Mr. Y. Naito for their indomitable efforts through developing a novel high-performance electrolyte membrane.

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Fig.1. Membrane produced in semi-industrial scale

Conventional membrane Novel membrane So,H So,H So,H So,H So,H So,H So,H So,H So,H

Fig. 2. Polymer Design

A high-sost density.

A no inicle, amide, ester,
exclude Hydrolysis.

A amorphous.

電子の別性なるで、310℃まで、310℃まで、

Proton conductivity

Mechanical strength

Chemical stability

Proton conductivity

Temperature range & amorpho

Gas permeation barrier

Fig. 3. Properties of JSR membrane

Endurance in fuel cell stack

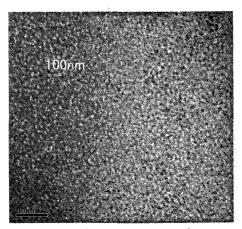


Fig. 4. TEM image of JSR membrane