

Comparison of Fuel Cell Technologies

Fuel Cell Type	Common Electrolyte	Operating Temperature	Typical Stack Size	Electrical Efficiency (LHV)	Applications	Advantages	Challenges
Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM)	Perfluorosulfonic acid	<120°C	<1 kW - 100 kW	60% direct H ₂ ⁱ 40% reformed fuel ⁱⁱ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Backup power• Portable power• Distributed generation• Transportation• Specialty vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solid electrolyte reduces corrosion & electrolyte management problems• Low temperature• Quick start-up and load following	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expensive catalysts• Sensitive to fuel impurities
Alkaline (AFC)	Aqueous potassium hydroxide soaked in a porous matrix, or alkaline polymer membrane	<100°C	1 - 100 kW	60% ⁱⁱⁱ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Military• Space• Backup power• Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wider range of stable materials allows lower cost components• Low temperature• Quick start-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sensitive to CO₂ in fuel and air• Electrolyte management (aqueous)• Electrolyte conductivity (polymer)
Phosphoric Acid (PAFC)	Phosphoric acid soaked in a porous matrix or imbibed in a polymer membrane	150 - 200°C	5 - 400 kW, 100 kW module (liquid PAFC); <10 kW (polymer membrane)	40% ^{iv}	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distributed generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suitable for CHP• Increased tolerance to fuel impurities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expensive catalysts• Long start-up time• Sulfur sensitivity
Molten Carbonate (MCFC)	Molten lithium, sodium, and/or potassium carbonates, soaked in a porous matrix	600 - 700°C	300 kW - 3 MW, 300 kW module	50% ^v	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electric utility• Distributed generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High efficiency• Fuel flexibility• Suitable for CHP• Hybrid/gas turbine cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High temperature corrosion and breakdown of cell components• Long start-up time• Low power density
Solid Oxide (SOFC)	Yttria stabilized zirconia	500 - 1000°C	1 kW - 2 MW	60% ^{vi}	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Auxiliary power• Electric utility• Distributed generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High efficiency• Fuel flexibility• Solid electrolyte• Suitable for CHP• Hybrid/gas turbine cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High temperature corrosion and breakdown of cell components• Long start-up time• Limited number of shutdowns

ⁱ NREL Composite Data Product 8, "Fuel Cell System Efficiency," http://www.nrel.gov/hydrogen/docs/cdp/cdp_8.jpgⁱⁱ Panasonic Headquarters News Release, "Launch of New 'Ene-Farm' Home Fuel Cell Product More Affordable and Easier to Install," <http://panasonic.co.jp/corp/news/official.data/data.dir/2013/01/en130117-5/en130117-5.html>ⁱⁱⁱ G. Mulder et al., "Market-ready stationary 6 kW generator with alkaline fuel cells," ECS Transactions 12 (2008) 743-758^{iv} Doosan PureCell Model 400 Datasheet, http://www.doosanfuelcell.com/attach_files/link/PureCell%20Model%20400%20Datasheet.pdf^v FuelCell Energy DFC300 Product Specifications, <http://www.fuelcellenergy.com/assets/DFC300-product-specifications1.pdf>^{vi} Ceramic Fuel Cells Gennex Product Specifications, http://www.cfcl.com.au/Assets/Files/Gennex_Brochure_%28EN%29_Apr-2010.pdf**For More Information**

More information on the Fuel Cell Technologies Office is available at <http://www.hydrogenandfuelcells.energy.gov>.