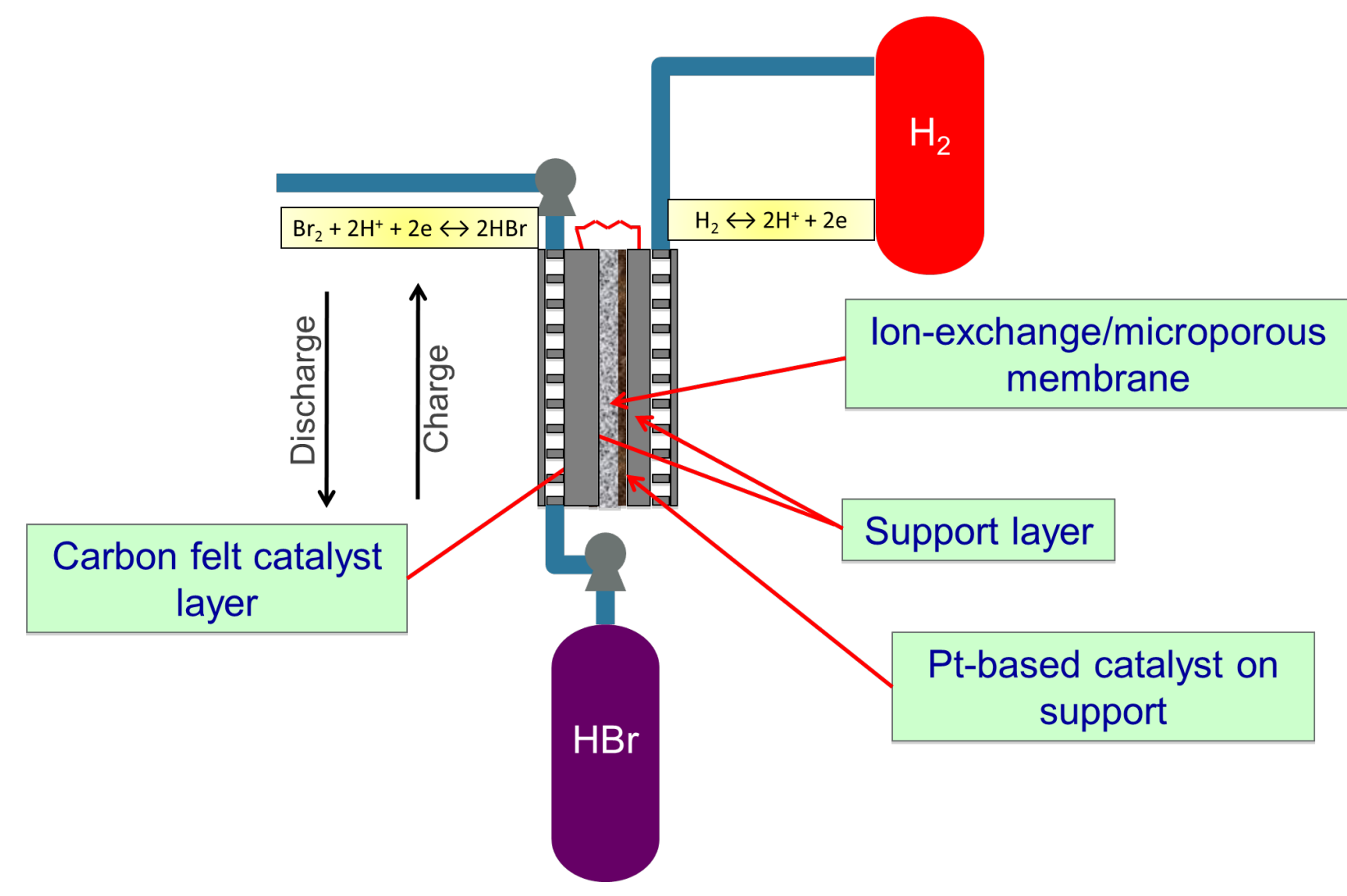


Purpose

Develop a low-cost, energy-storage system with high power density at 80% efficiency

Use H₂ and Br₂ in a flow battery

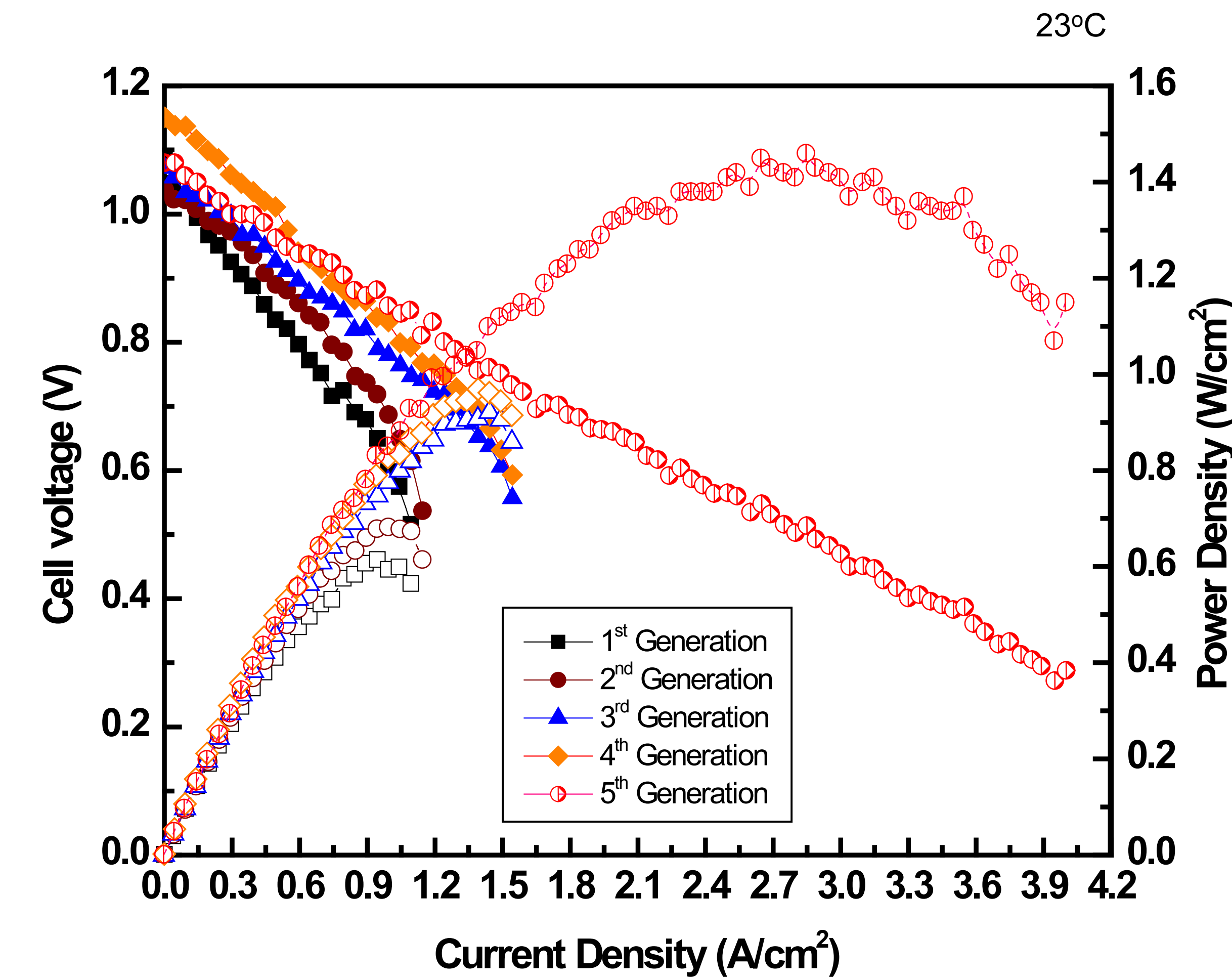
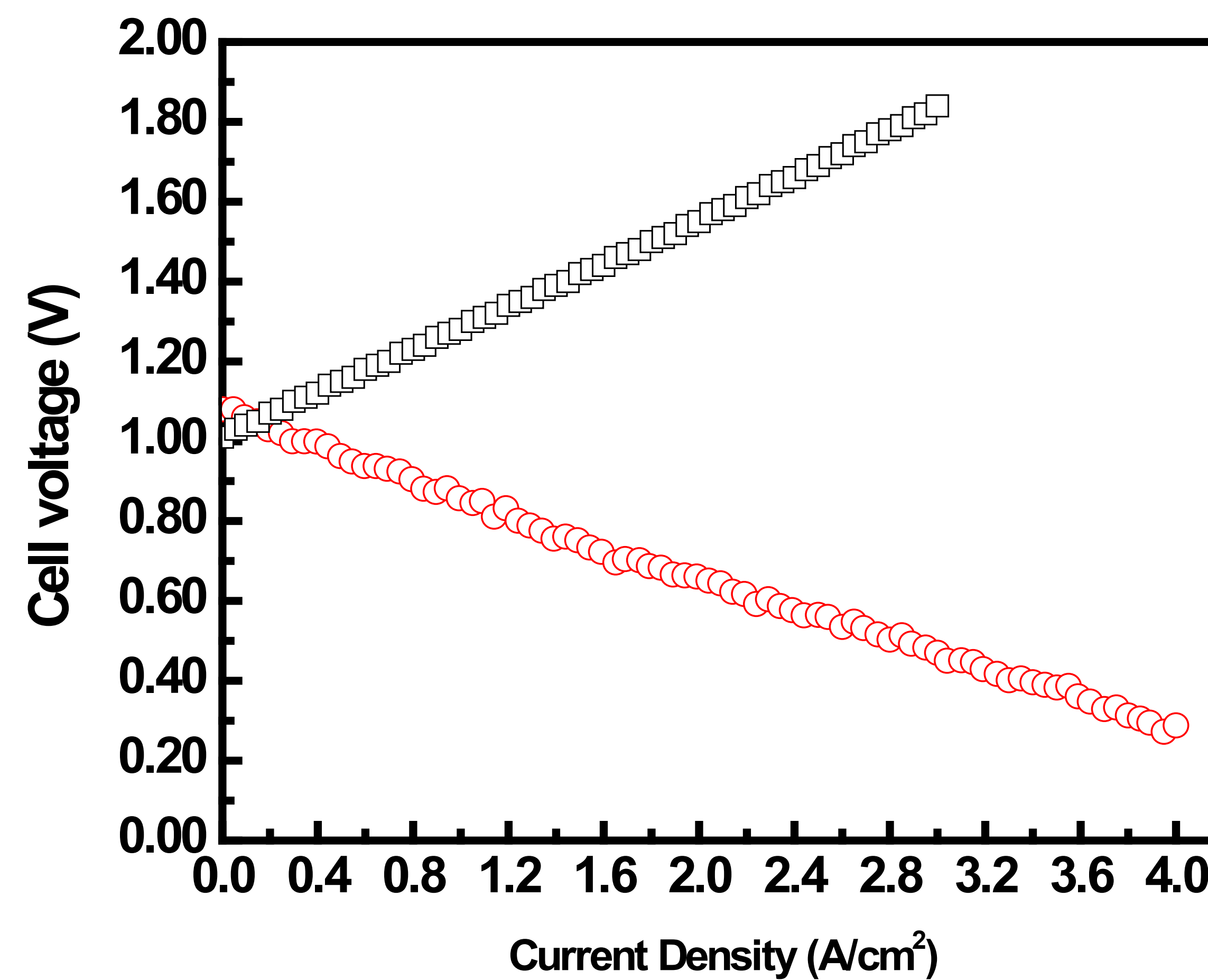


No noticeable side reactions up to 1.8 V

No mass transfer limit at 4 A/cm²

Progress (past year)

Improve cell performance of system with low-cost chemicals with excellent kinetics



Future Plans

Scale-up; cycleability and durability

Project 16 k+ cycles w/< 20% power loss

High peak power (1.4 W/cm²)

High power at high efficiency

| Voltaic efficiency | PD (W/cm ²) |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 80 % | 0.99 |
| 90 % | 0.60 |

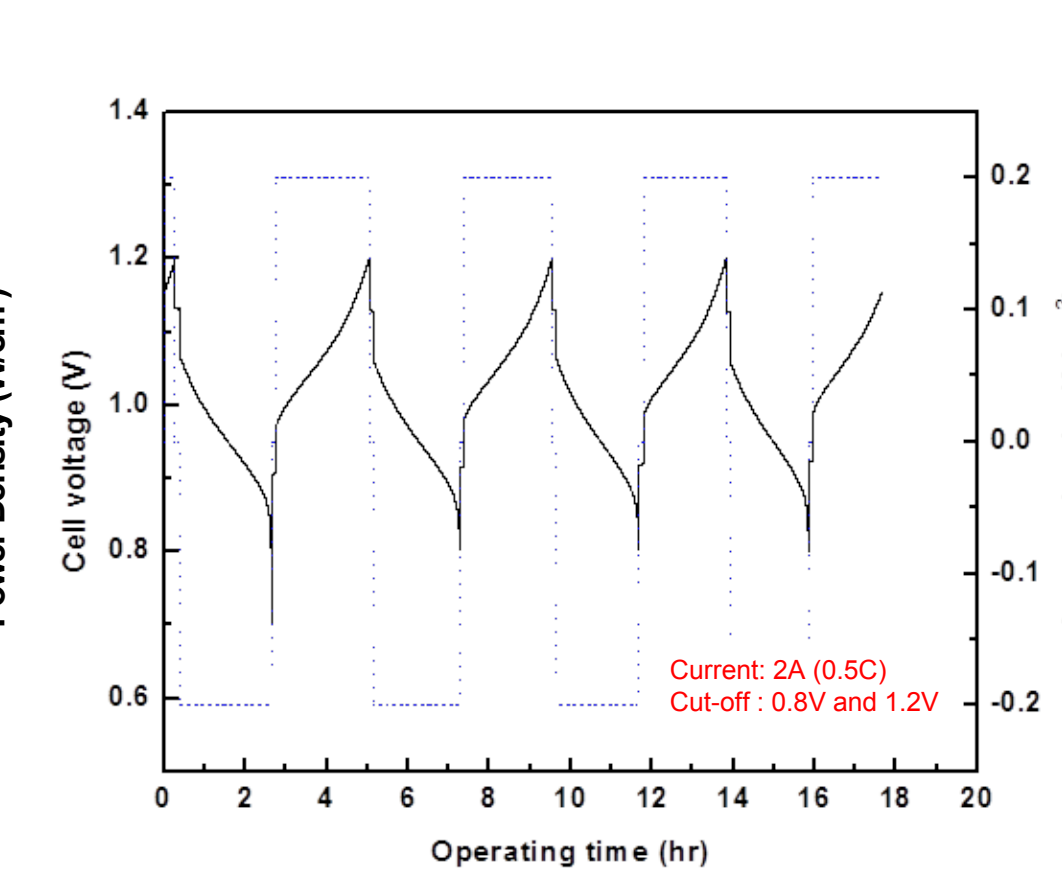
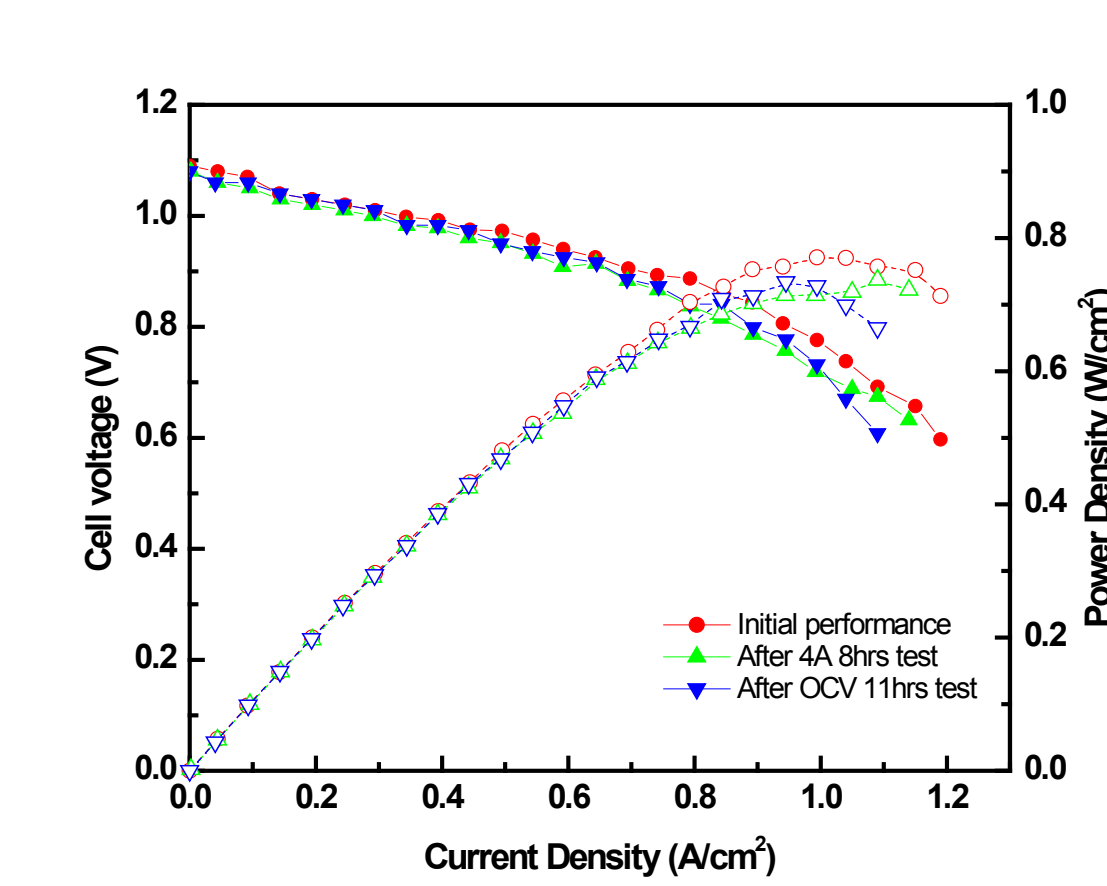
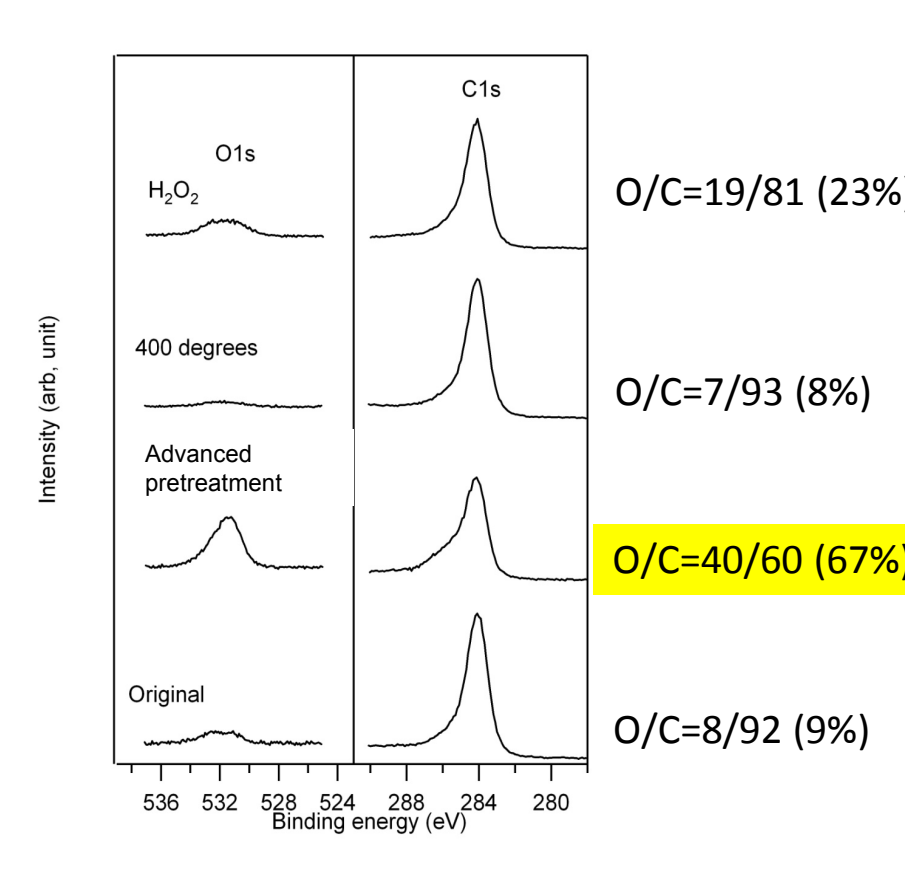
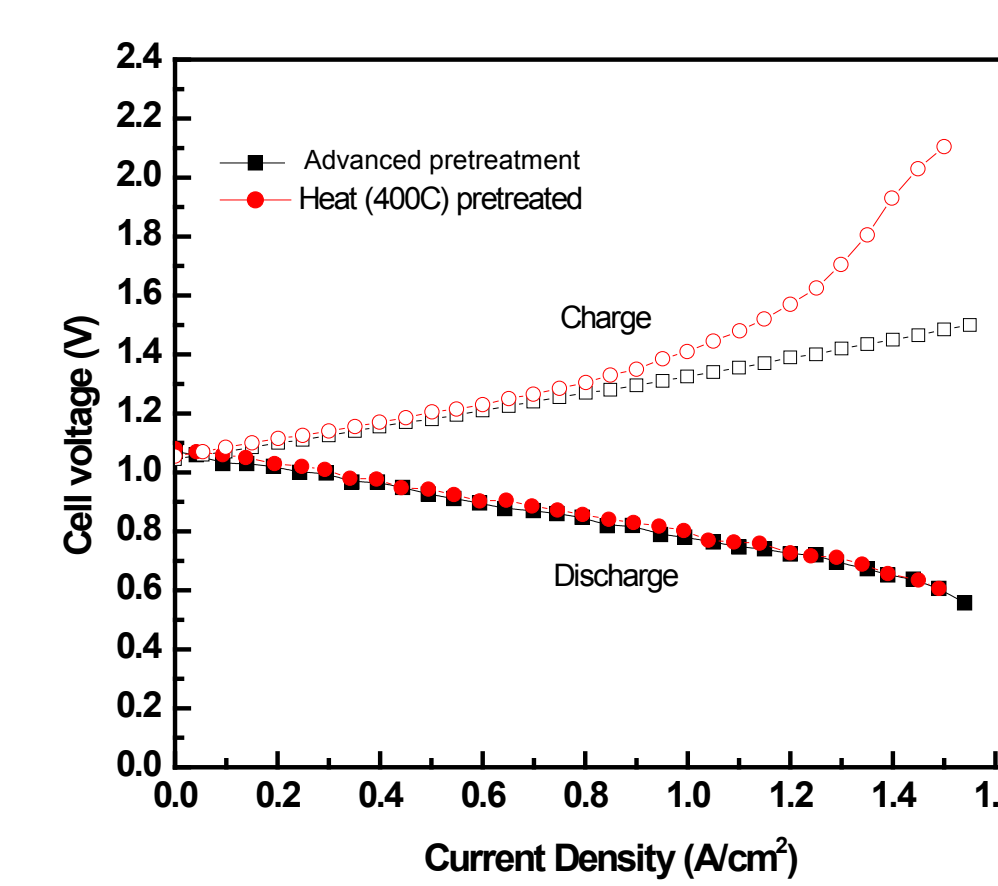
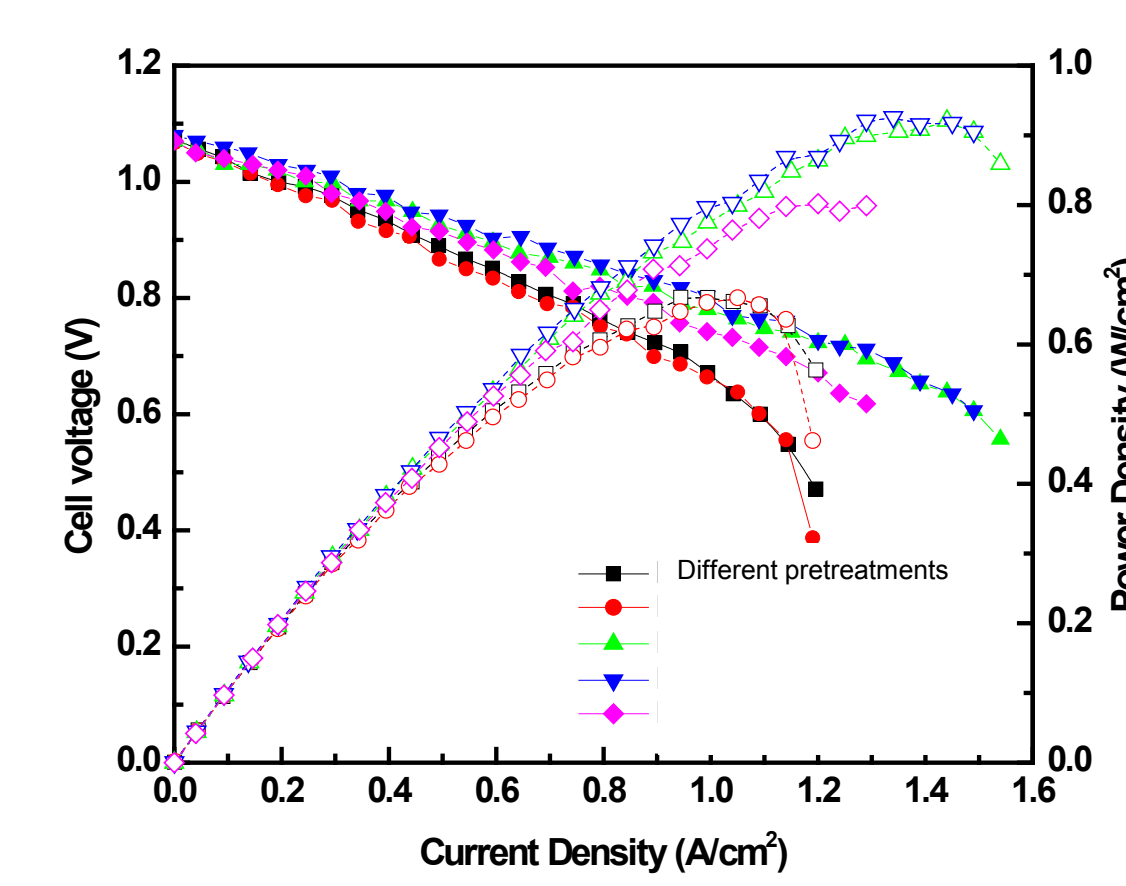
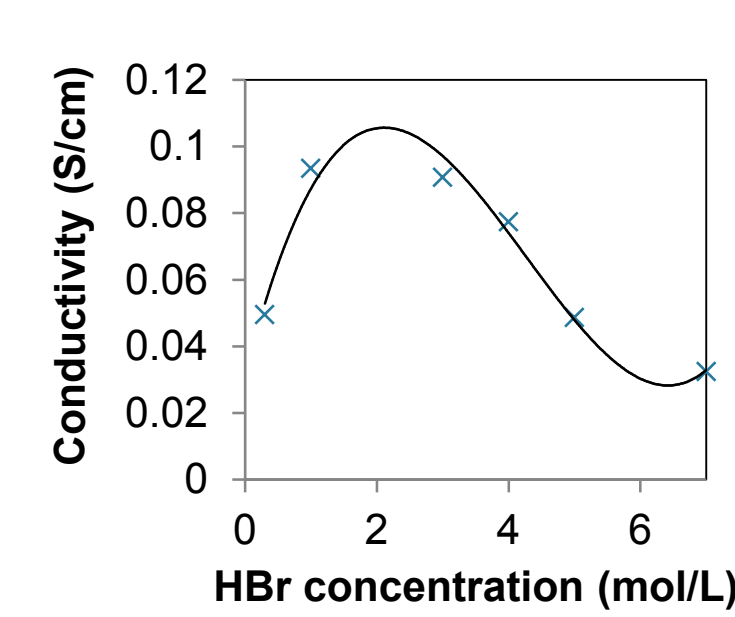
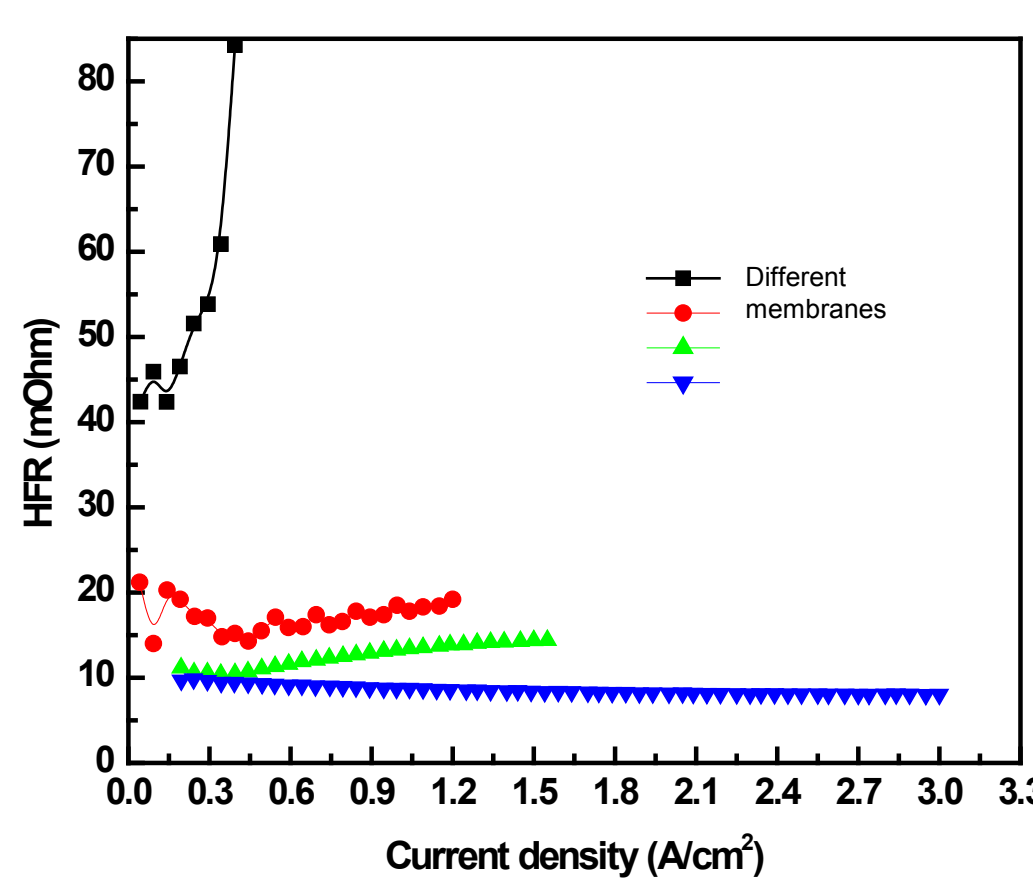
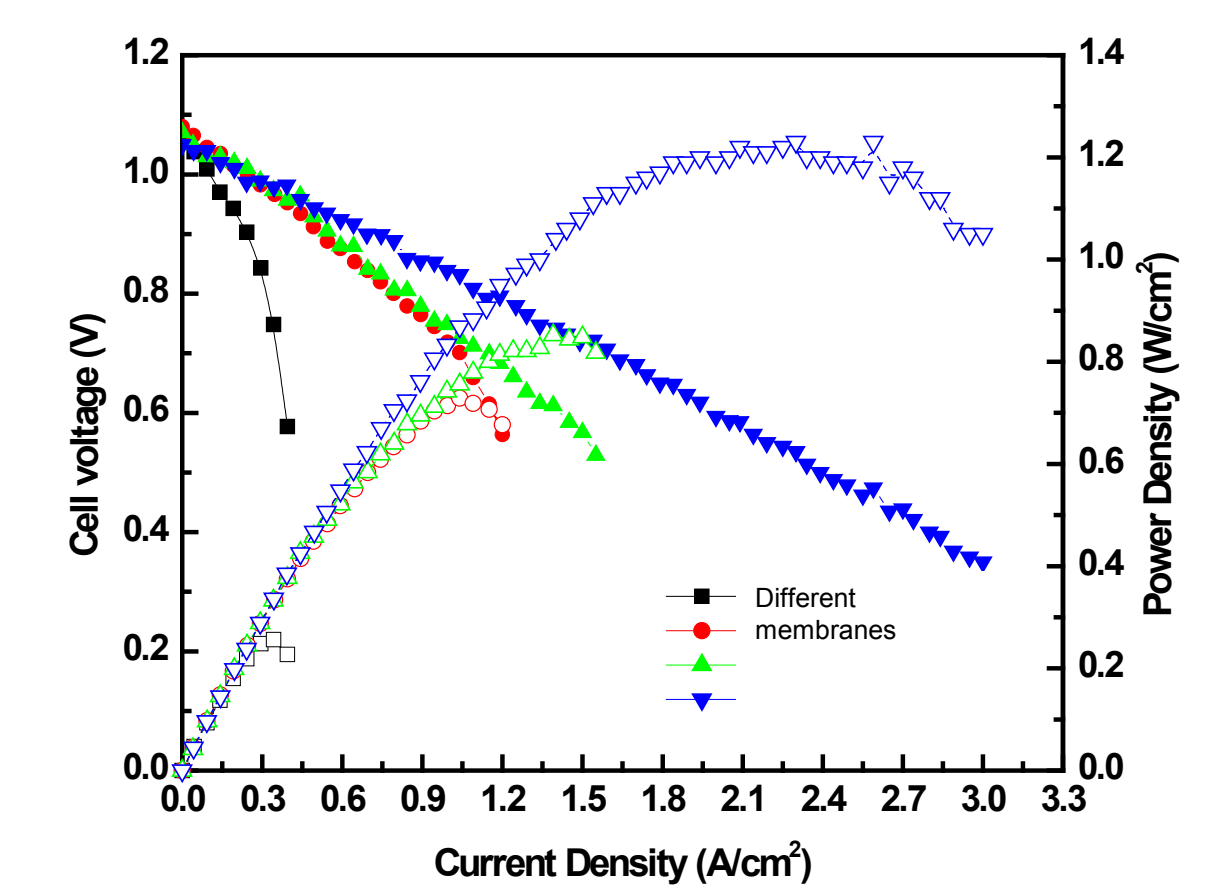
Thinner membranes reduce ohmic losses

Some membranes show reduction in impedance with increase in current

Membrane conductivity is a function of HBr concentration

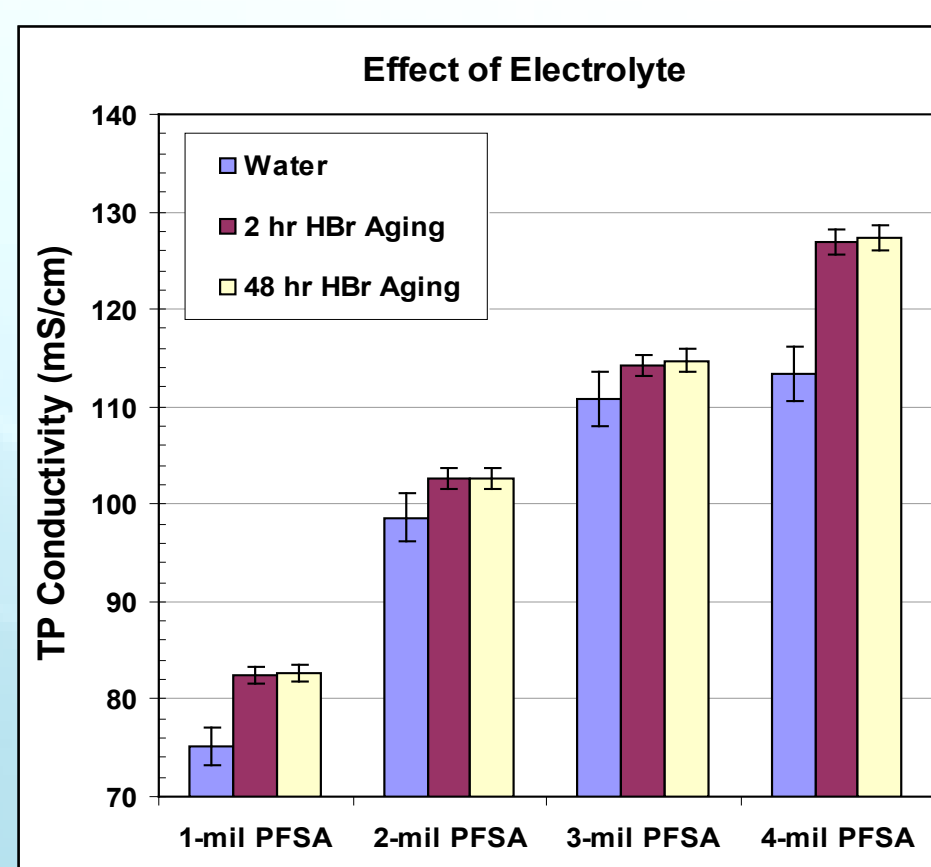
Pretreatment reduces impedance, increases surface oxygen, and decreases side reactions

Good short-term durability but some capacity decay

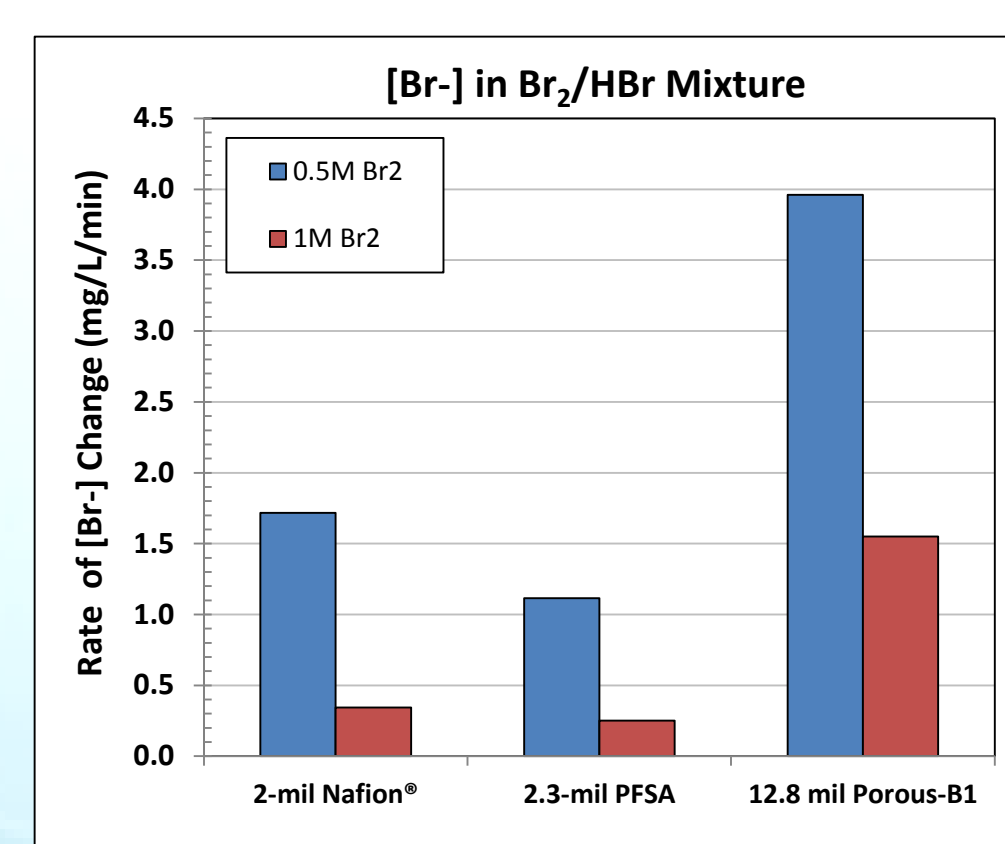


Membrane Development

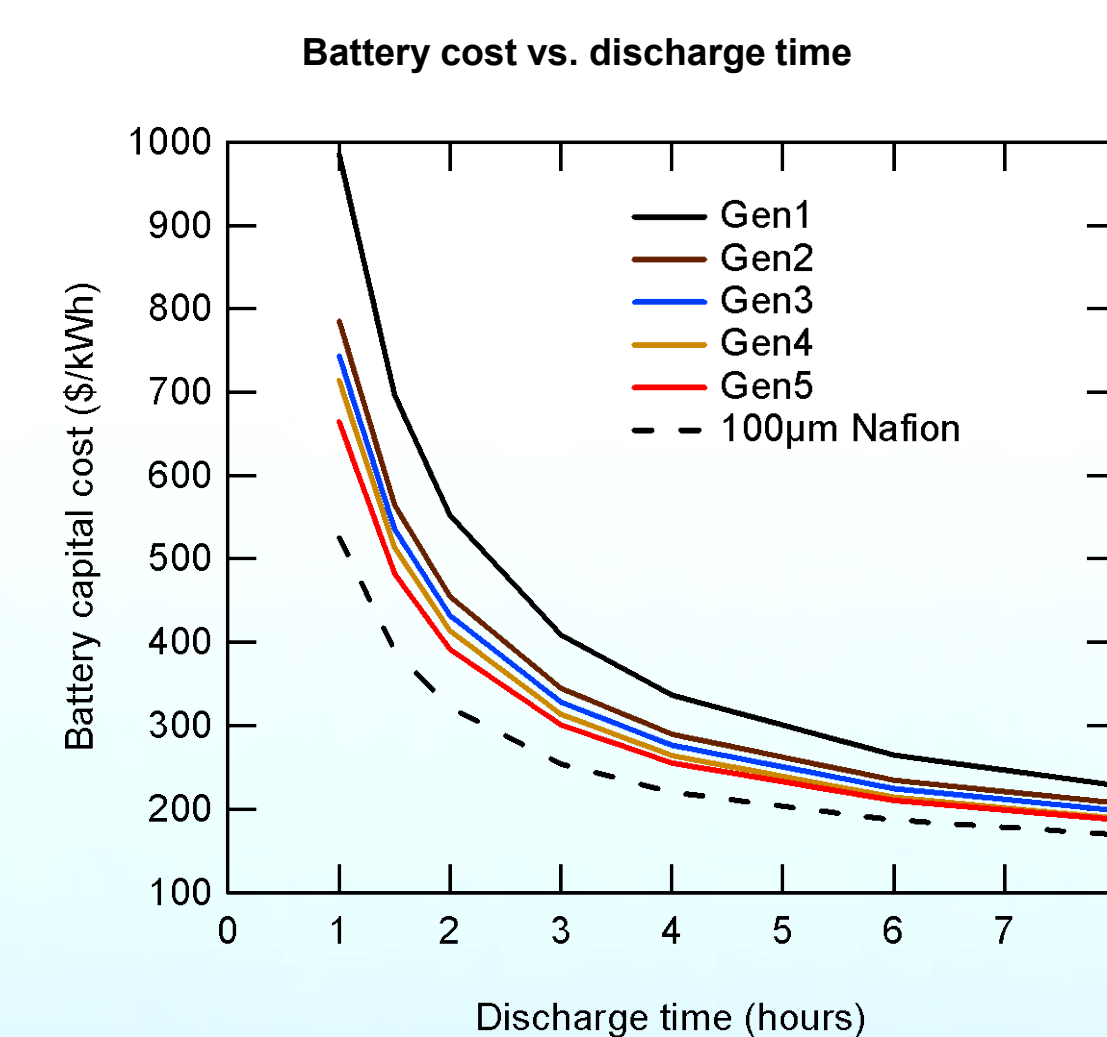
Stability



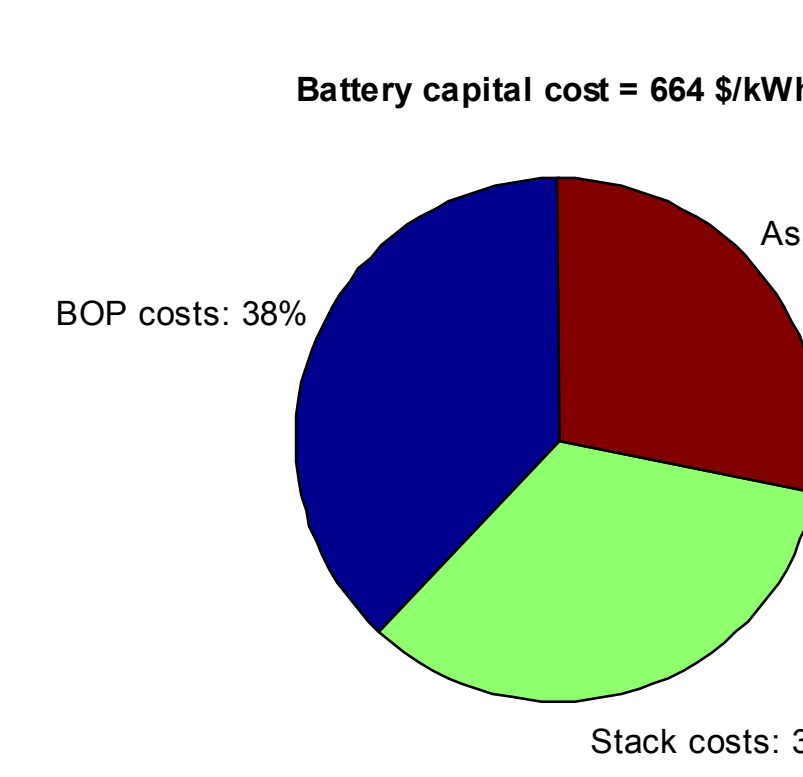
Br Crossover



System Costs

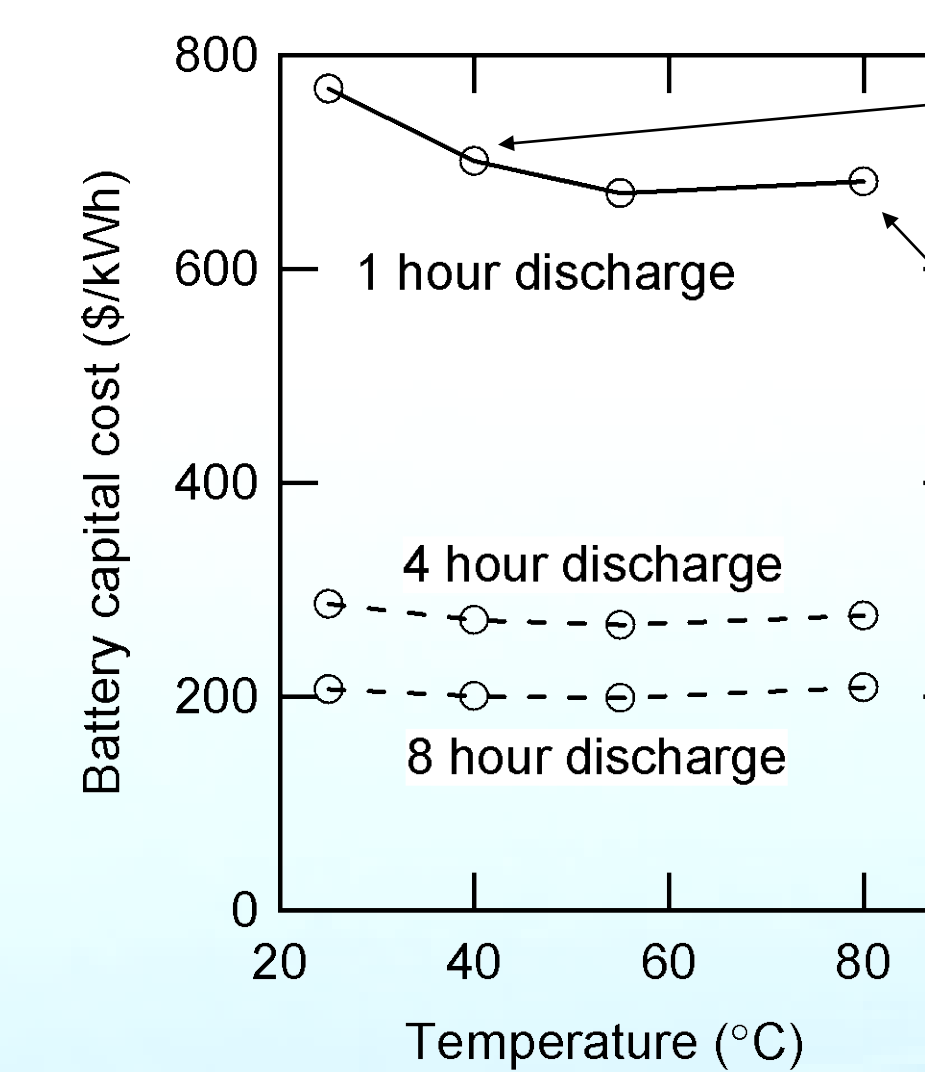


Component-level cost breakdown



Modeling

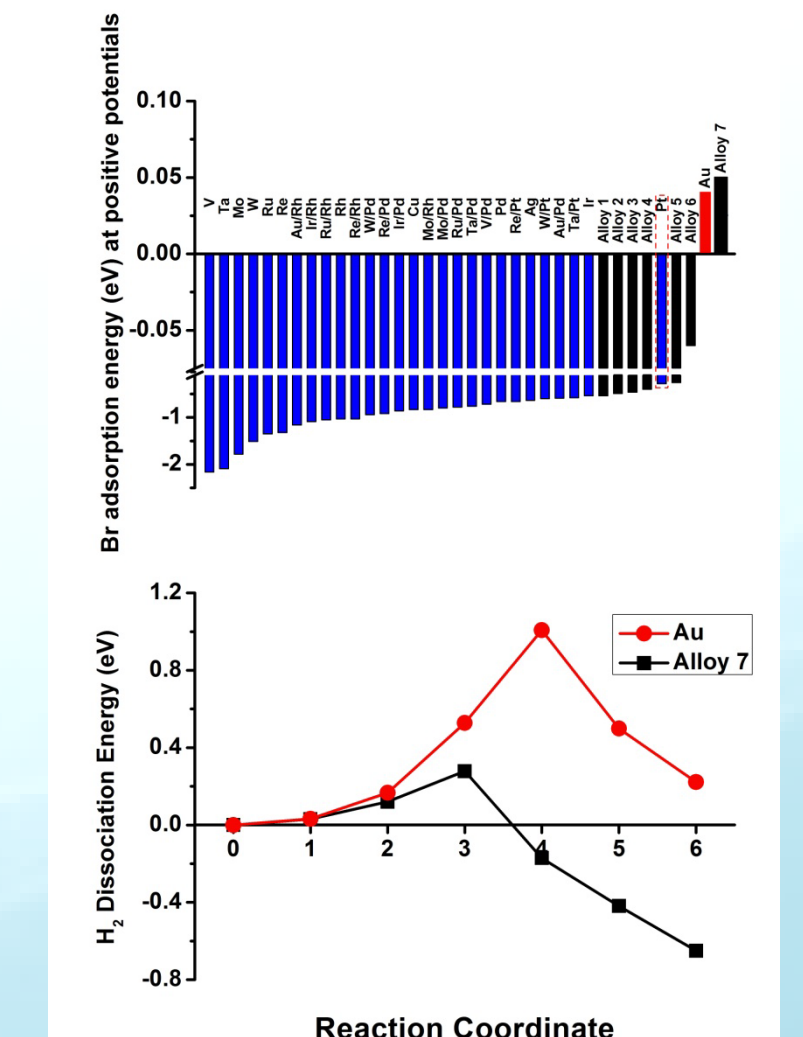
Performance Optimization



Below ~55°C the cost falls because the cell impedance is decreasing, leading to higher power at a given efficiency and a smaller (less expensive) stack

Above ~55°C the cost rises because the equilibrium potential is falling, leading to the reactants storing less energy

Bromine resistant catalysts



Acknowledgements

Funding from ARPA-E GRIDS, USDOE

LBLN: Kyu Taek Cho (Cell studies); Paul Ridgway (Catalysis studies); Sophia Haussener (Transport modeling)

Bosch: Paul Albertus (Cost Modeling); Roel Sanchez-Carrera and Boris Kozinsky (Catalyst theory)

DuPont: Biswajit Choudhury (New membranes)

3M: Mark Debe (Catalyst structures)

Proton OnSite: Kathy Ayers (Hydrogen compression, cost modeling)