

Design of a Hydrogen Electrolysis System and Fuel Cell for Vehicle Applications

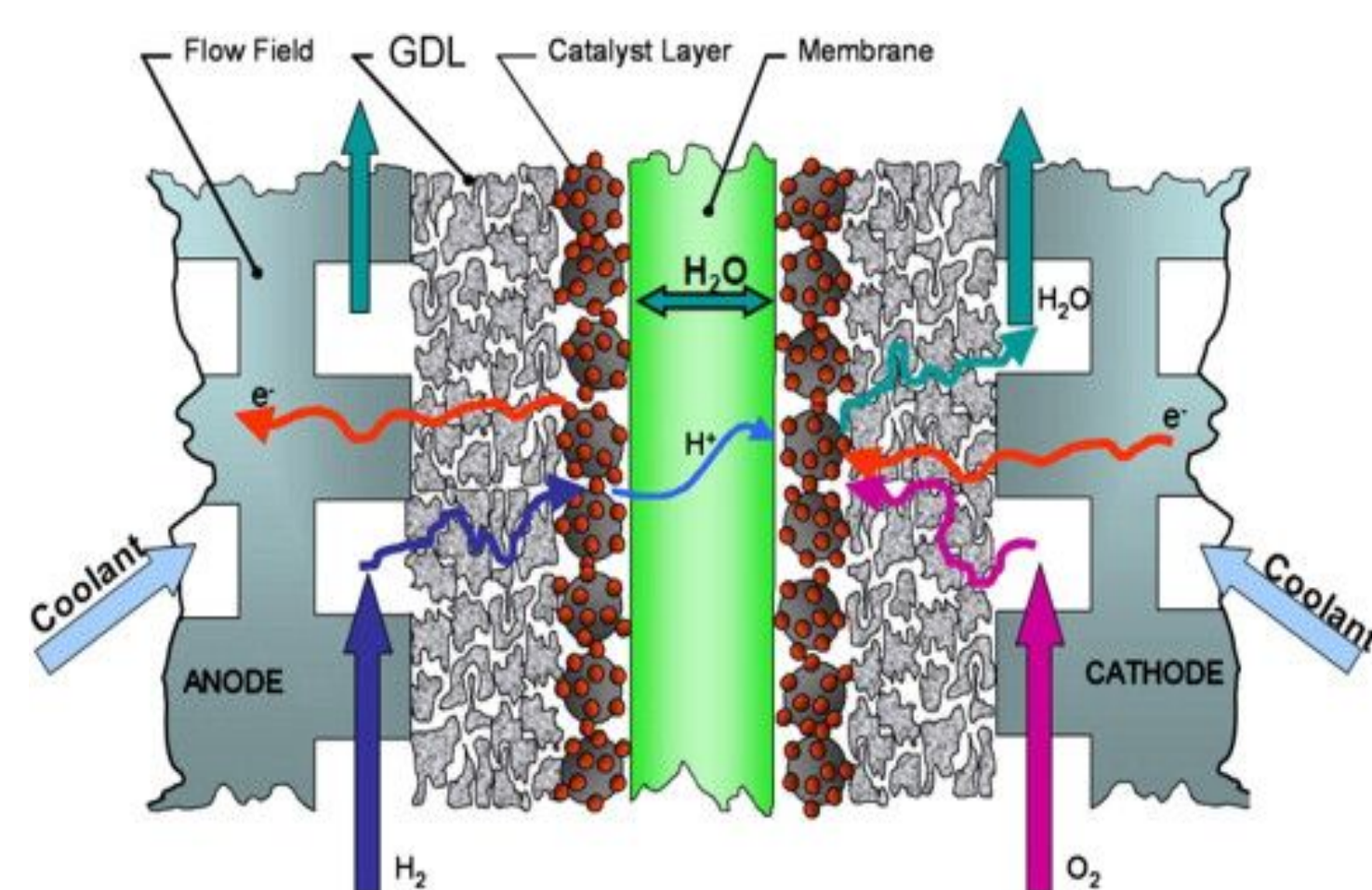
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Background

- **Gasoline Engines**
 - Burn fuel \rightarrow emit CO_2 , CO , NO_2
 - \triangle Source of greenhouse gases
- **Electric Vehicles**
 - \checkmark No tailpipe emissions
 - \triangle But power comes from fossil fuels \rightarrow net emissions
- **Hydrogen Fuel Cells**
 - \checkmark Zero emissions at the engine
 - \checkmark H_2 can be produced cleanly

H_2 Fuel Cell Mechanism



Owejan, J., Gagliardo, J., Sergi, J., Kandlikar, S., & Trabold, T. (n.d.). Water management studies in PEM fuel cells, part I: Fuel cell design and in situ water distributions. Retrieved February 14, 2025

Anode Reaction: $\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$

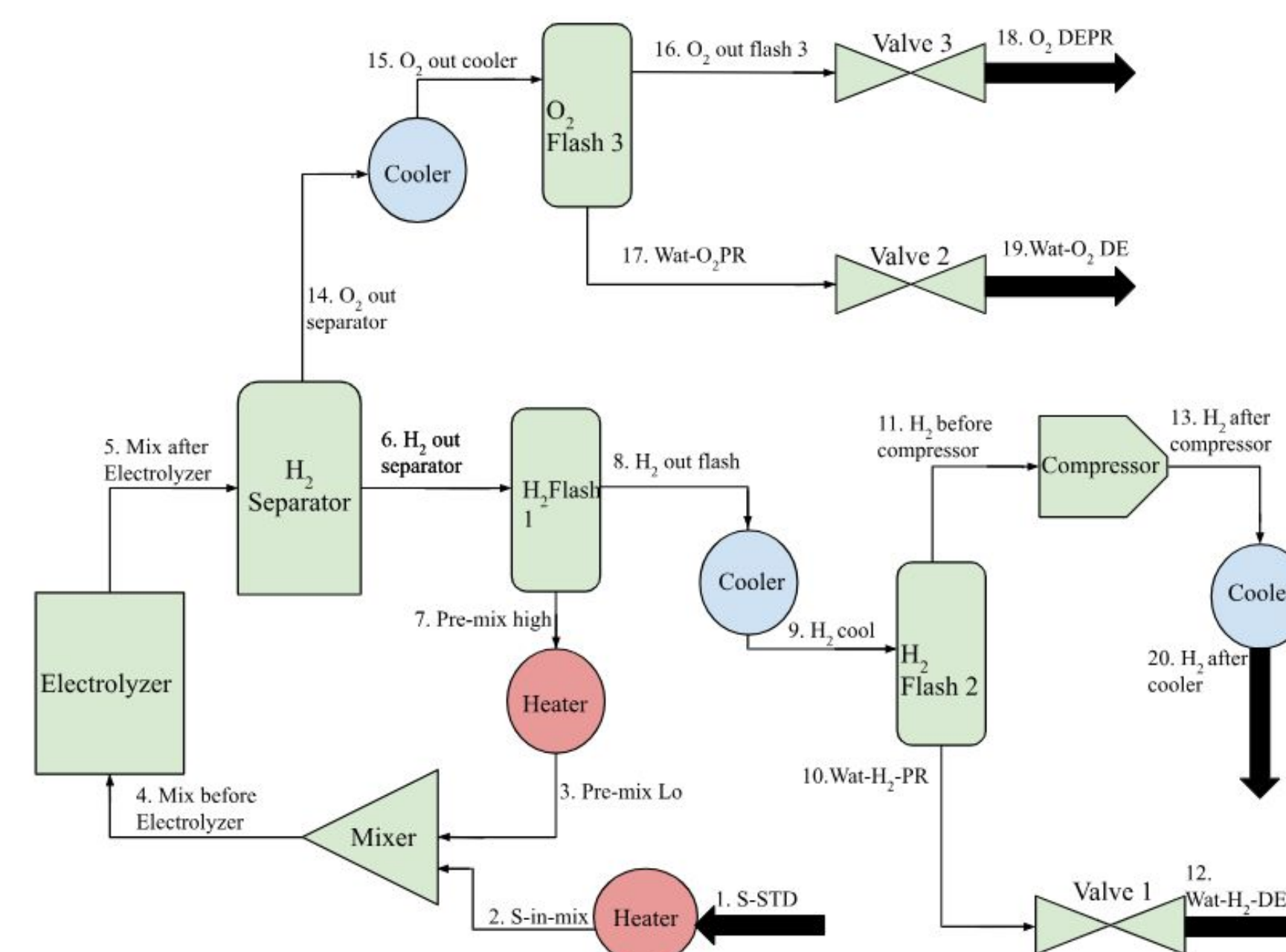
Cathode Reaction: $\frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$

- Protons travel through the membrane and meet O_2 flowing over the cathode
- e^- travel through an external circuit, generating electricity

Safety risks

- **Highly flammable, low ignition energy, and prone to leaks;** proper ventilation is critical.
- **Stored in high-pressure or cryogenic systems;** safety governed by OSHA and NFPA.

Clean H_2 Production

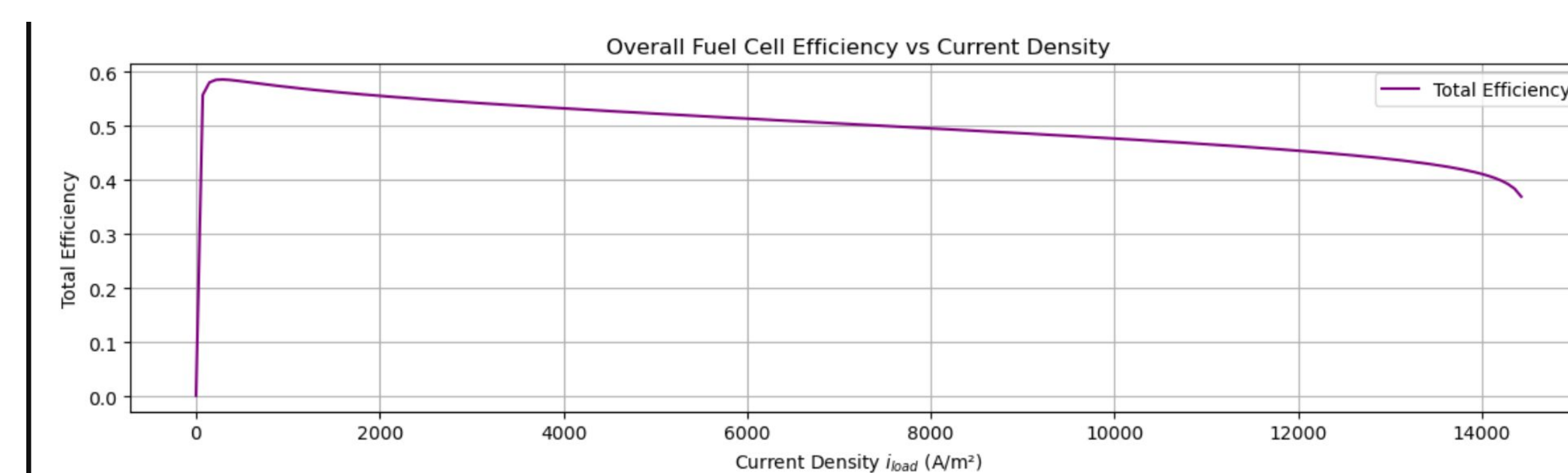
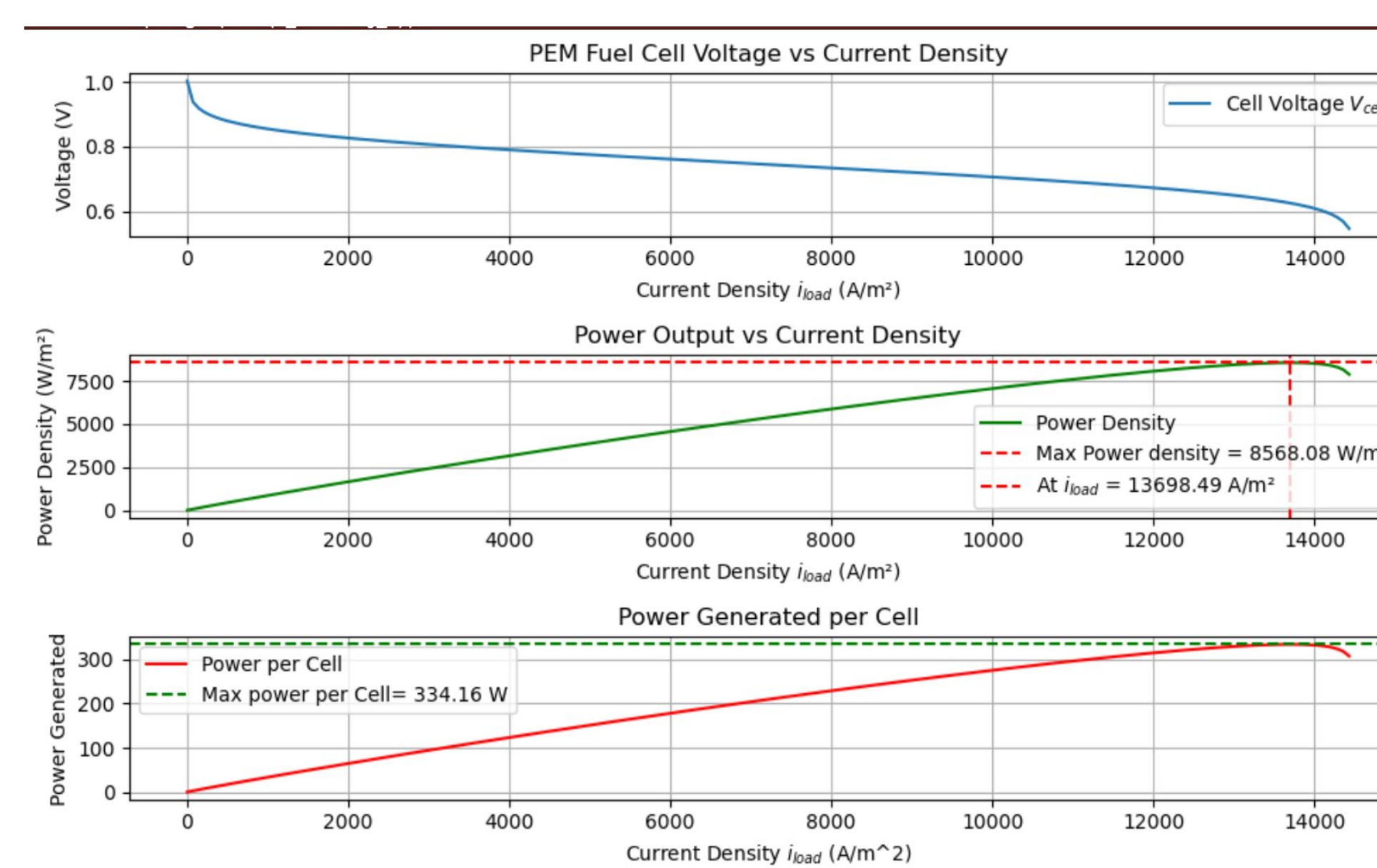


Electrolysis, powered by solar energy, splits H_2O into H_2 and O_2 with zero emissions

Input: KOH (catalyst) + H_2O + **48,400 W**

Output: 99.5% pure streams of H_2 and O_2

Data Graphs

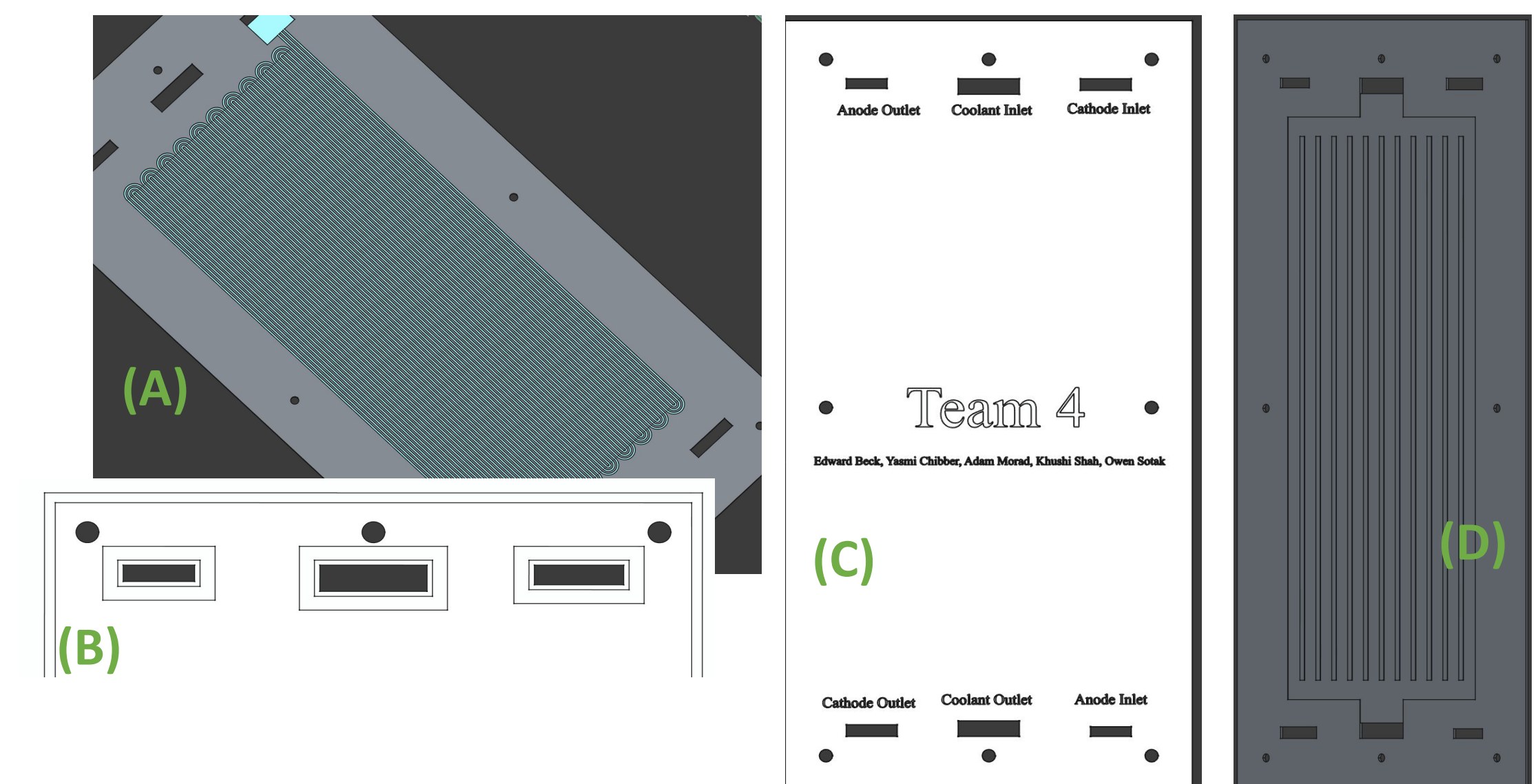


Results

- It was estimated that **4.678 kg/hr H_2** is produced, enough for a full tank
- **345 cells** are required for power production
- **Efficiency:** PEM Fuel Cell Stack: 50-60%; H_2 production: 55 %

- **Overall cost:** solar cell system, H_2 production, and fuel cell stacks = 1,033,453.74 \$/345 cells
- **Pay back period:** It will take **11 years 6 months** to generate profit for selling 4 fuel stacks/yr.

Fuel Cell Design



- (A): Serpentine channels distribute gas reactants evenly across the surface.
- (B): The manifolds allow for gasses and fluids to flow throughout the entire system
- (C): The endplates perform inlet and outlet functions
- (D): The cooling system pumps coolant both around the cell and in between the two bipolar plates

Acknowledgements

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