



The Development of Fuel Cell Technology for NASA's Human Spaceflight Program

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Automotive Power Systems:

- **Development, Production & Operation Cost (\$/kW)**
- **Specific Power/Energy (kW/kg, kW/l, kWh/kg, kWh/l)**
- **Emissions (NO_x, CO_x, noise)**

Constraint: Public Safety



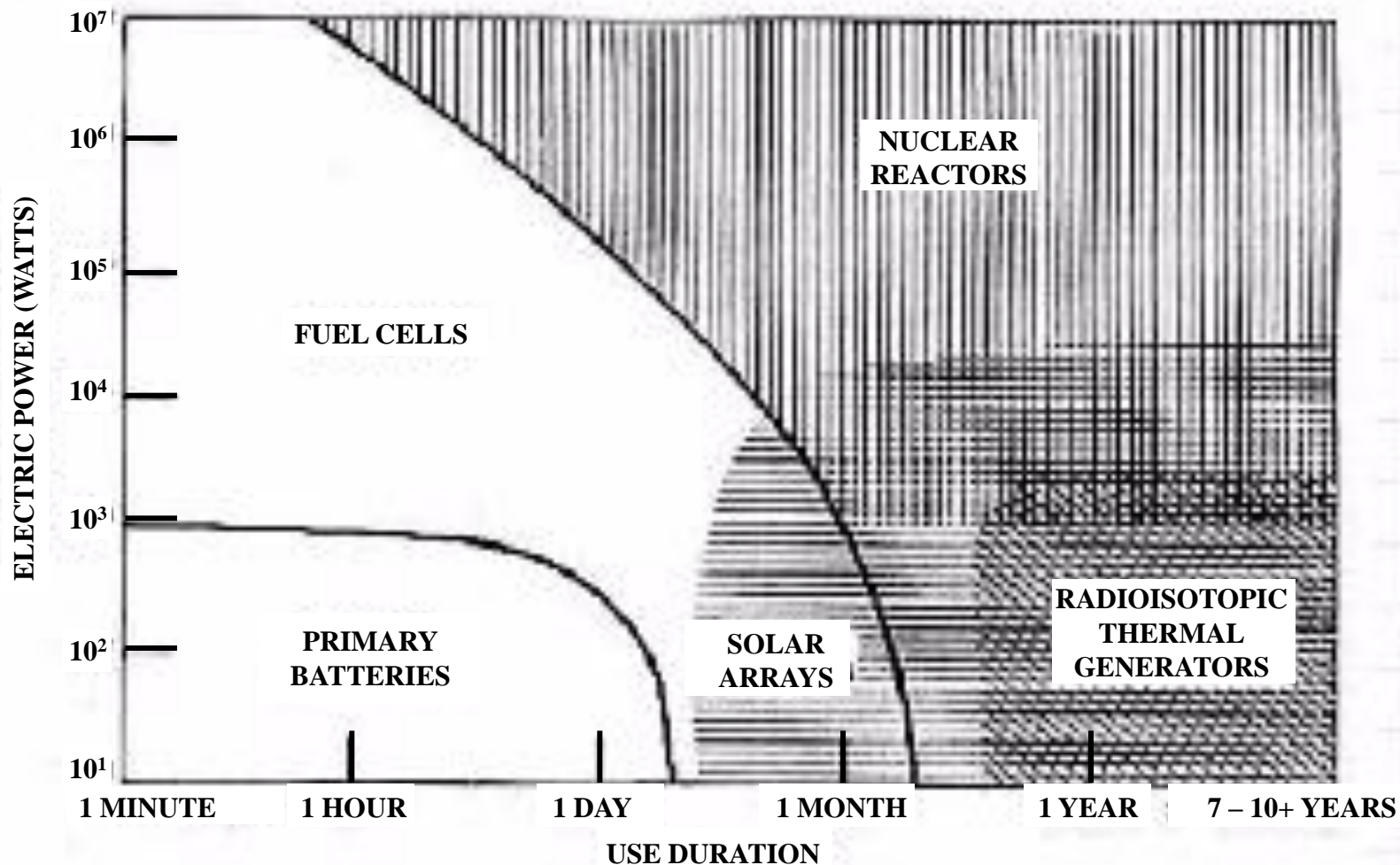
Spacecraft Power Systems:

- **Specific Energy (kWh/kg)**
- **Specific Energy (kWh/kg)**
- **Specific Energy (kWh/kg)**
- **Development Cost**

Constraint: Full Mission Reliability



Power Generation Specific Energy Trade Space

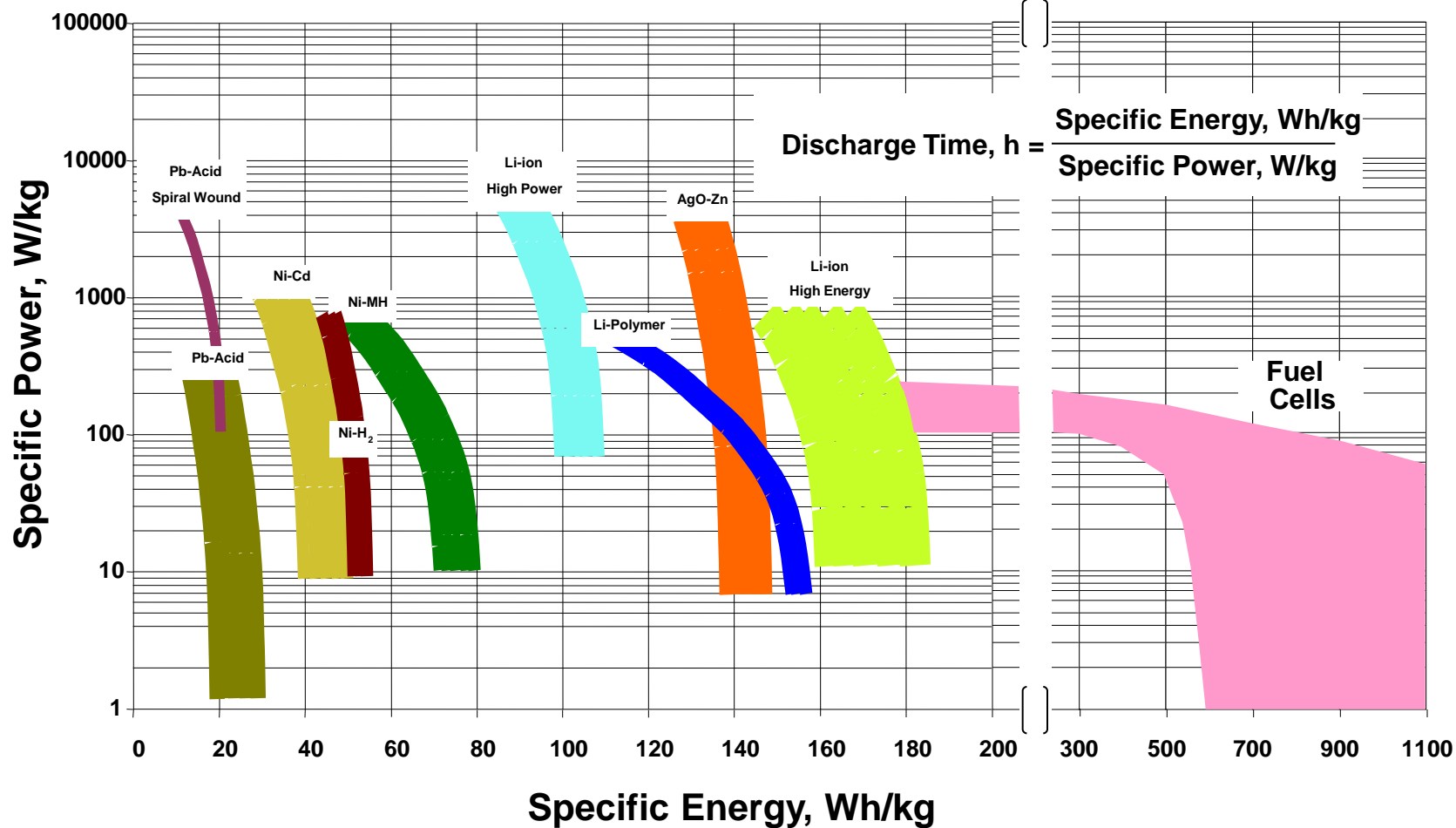




Energy Storage Specific Energy Trade Space



RAGONE CHART





Human Space Flight Energy Storage Roadmap



Battery Solutions



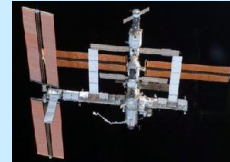
Mercury
1961



Apollo LEM
1968



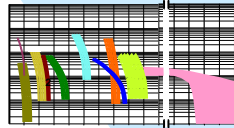
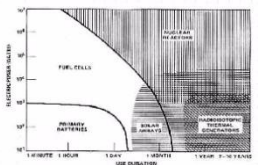
Skylab
1973



International Space Station
1998

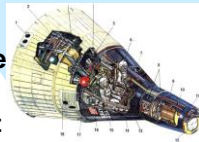


Orion MPCV
2016



Fuel Cell Solutions

- Full reactant storage
- Pure reactants
- Gravity independent
- Maximum efficiency
- Load following
- Full mission durability
- Affordable development



Gemini
1964



Apollo CSM
1967



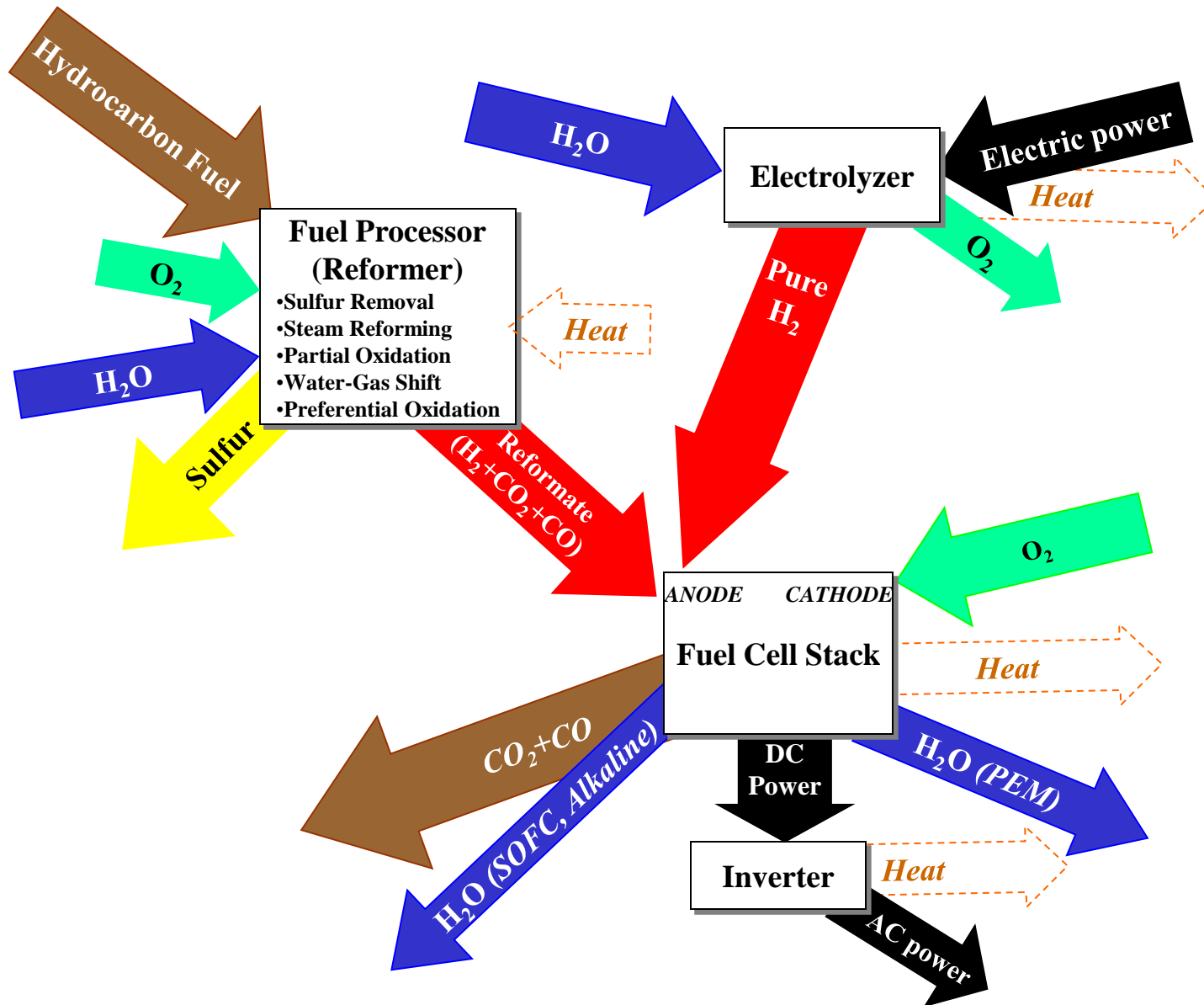
Shuttle Orbiter
1981

Forward Requirements



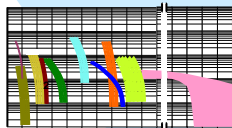
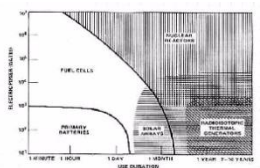


Elements of A Fuel Cell Power System



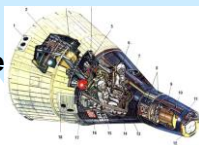


Human Space Flight Fuel Cell Roadmap



Fuel Cell Solutions

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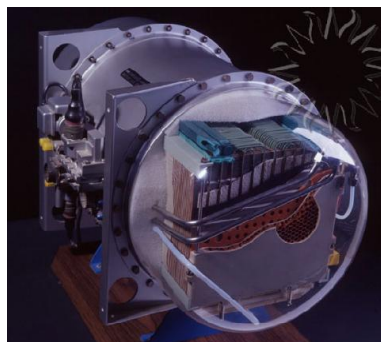




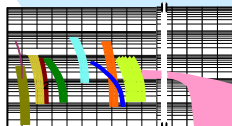
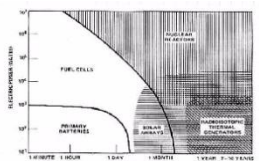
Human Space Flight Fuel Cell Roadmap



Gemini Fuel Cell

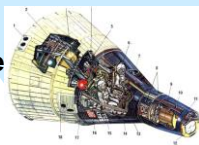


- Proton exchange membrane (sulfonated polystyrene)
- Catalyst: 28 mgPt/cm²
- 820 mV @ 40 mA/cm² (1.0 kW)
- 200 hr operating life
- 21 °C operating temp
- Flight set of 2
- 30 W/kg
- 0.4 kWh/kg with 1 reactant set



Fuel Cell Solutions

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Forward Requirements



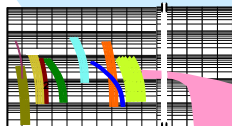
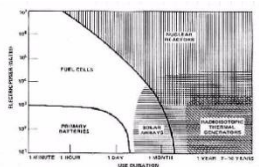
Human Space Flight Fuel Cell Roadmap



Apollo Fuel Cell

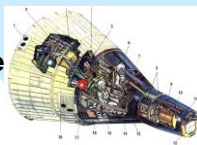


- Mobile alkaline electrolyte
- Catalyst: Ni
- 894 mV @ 118 mA/cm² (1.5 kW)
- 400 hr operating life
- 204 °C operating temp
- Flight set of 3
- 13.5 W/kg
- 1.2 kWh/kg with 3 reactant sets



Fuel Cell Solutions

- Full reactant storage
- Pure reactants
- Gravity independent
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Gemini
1964



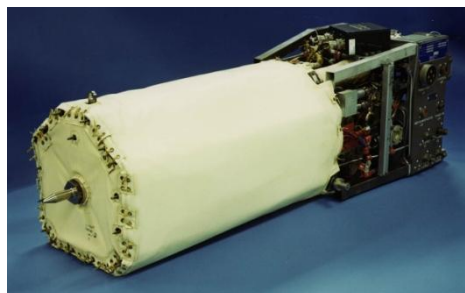
Apollo CSM
1967



Shuttle Orbiter
1981

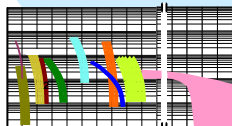
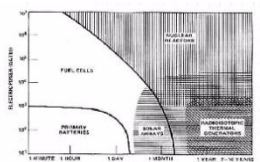
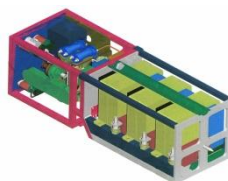
Forward Requirements





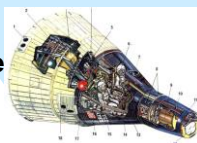
Shuttle Fuel Cell

- Captive alkaline electrolyte
- Catalyst: 28 mgPt/cm²
- 980 mV @ 114 mA/cm² (5 kW)
- 5000 hr operating life
- 90 °C operating temp
- Flight set of 3
- 39 W/kg
- 1.6 kWh/kg with 5 reactant sets
- PEMFC considered early 1990's



Fuel Cell Solutions

- Full reactant storage
- Pure reactants
- Gravity independent
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Gemini
1964



Apollo CSM
1967



Shuttle Orbiter
1981

Forward Requirements





Spacecraft Fuel Cells

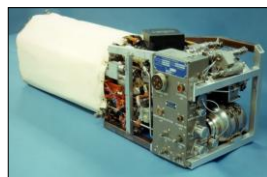


Chemistries of Interest for Spacecraft Application

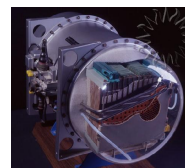
Chemistry	Alkaline Fuel Cell (AFC)	Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell (PEMFC)	Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC)
Fuel Capability	Pure H ₂	H ₂ from "clean" reformat	CO and H ₂ from "dirty" reformat
Operating Temp.	~90 °C	~80 °C	~800 °C
Bootstrap Start?	Yes	Yes	No
Operating Life Limiter	Corrosion	Humidity Control	Thermal Cycles



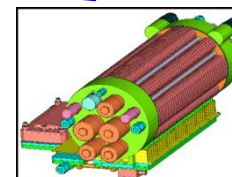
Apollo



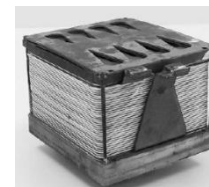
Shuttle



Gemini



OCT



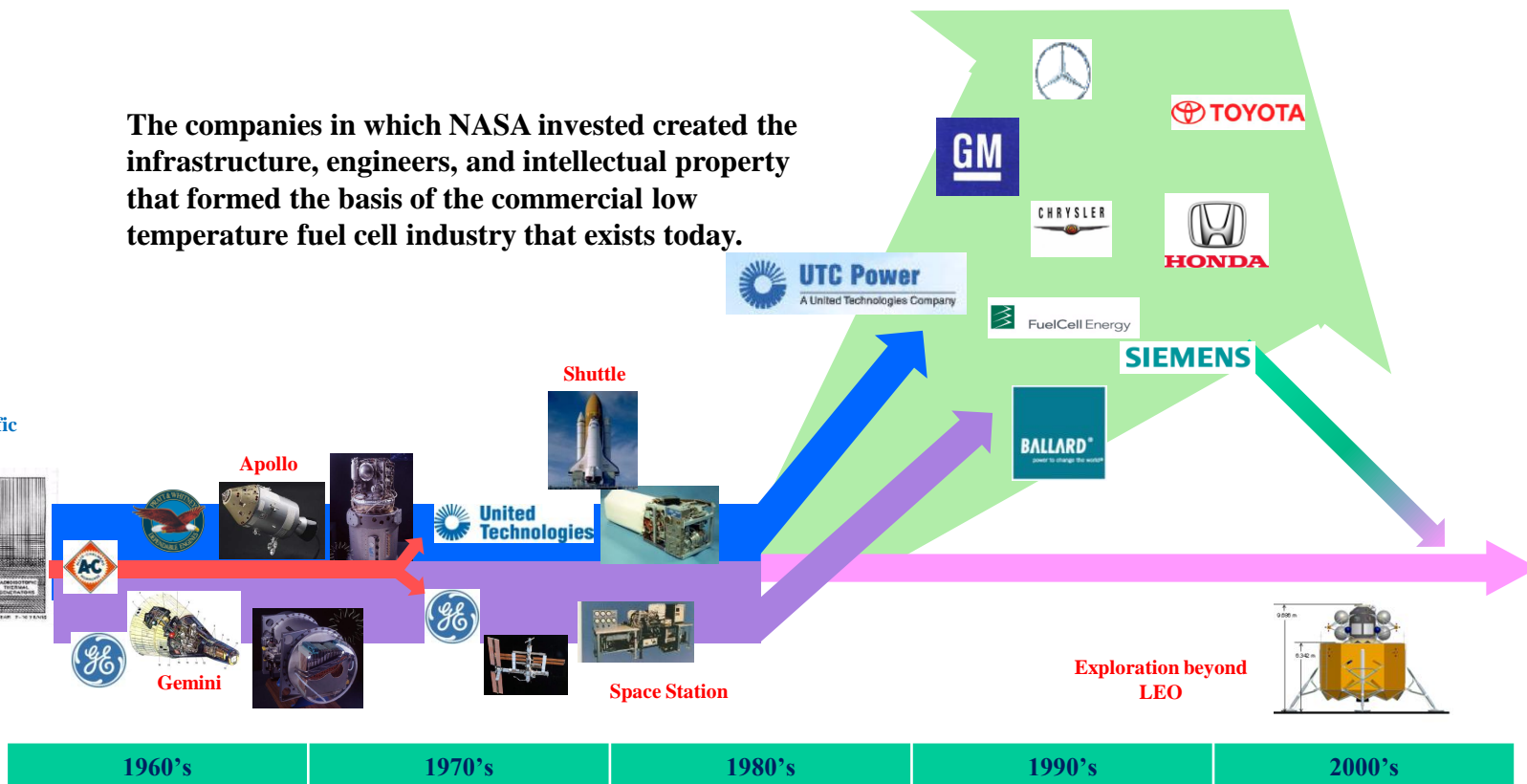
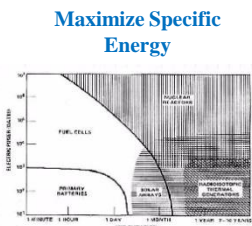
Under study for LOX/CH₄ spacecraft



Modern Fuel Cell Technology is a Spinoff of NASA's Human Spaceflight Program



The companies in which NASA invested created the infrastructure, engineers, and intellectual property that formed the basis of the commercial low temperature fuel cell industry that exists today.



Investment from NASA's Human Spaceflight Program in the 1960's – 1980's brought fuel cells from the laboratory to their first practical application

NASA continues to drive innovations in spacecraft low temperature fuel cell technology development while leveraging commercial advances.



PEM Fuel Cell Development



SLI/NGLT/OSP/ETDP/OCT PEMFC Technology Programs

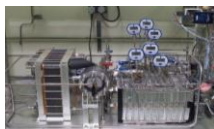
PEMFC Forward Goals:

- 10,000 hrs Operating Life (*Shuttle AFC 5,000 hrs*)
- Highest Reliability
- 920 mV @ 100 mA/cm² (*Shuttle AFC 980 mV*)
- 136 W/kg (*Shuttle AFC 39 W/kg*)

Ballard FC Stack Operates >11,000 hrs.



Passive Short Stack Testing



Testing of Teledyne Breadboard



Testing of Teledyne Eng. Model



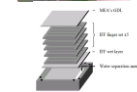
“Non-Flow-Through” SBIR Efforts

Primary



Infinty Fuel Cell

Back-up



ElectroChem Inc.

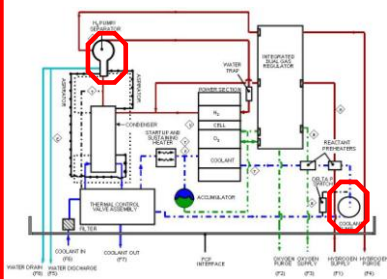
Back-up



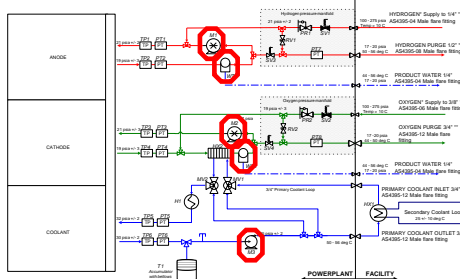
GES

1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

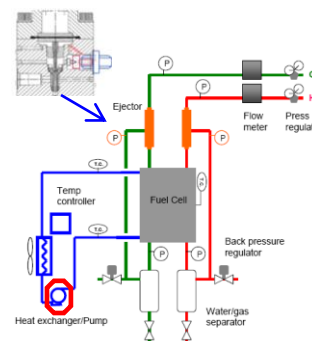
“Balance of Plant” (BOP) Evolution



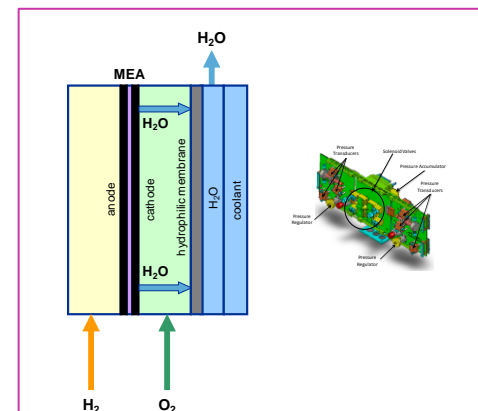
Shuttle AFC



Teledyne PEMFC Breadboard & Engineering Model



Ejector-Based “Passive” or “Flow-Through” Balance-of-Plant (BOP)



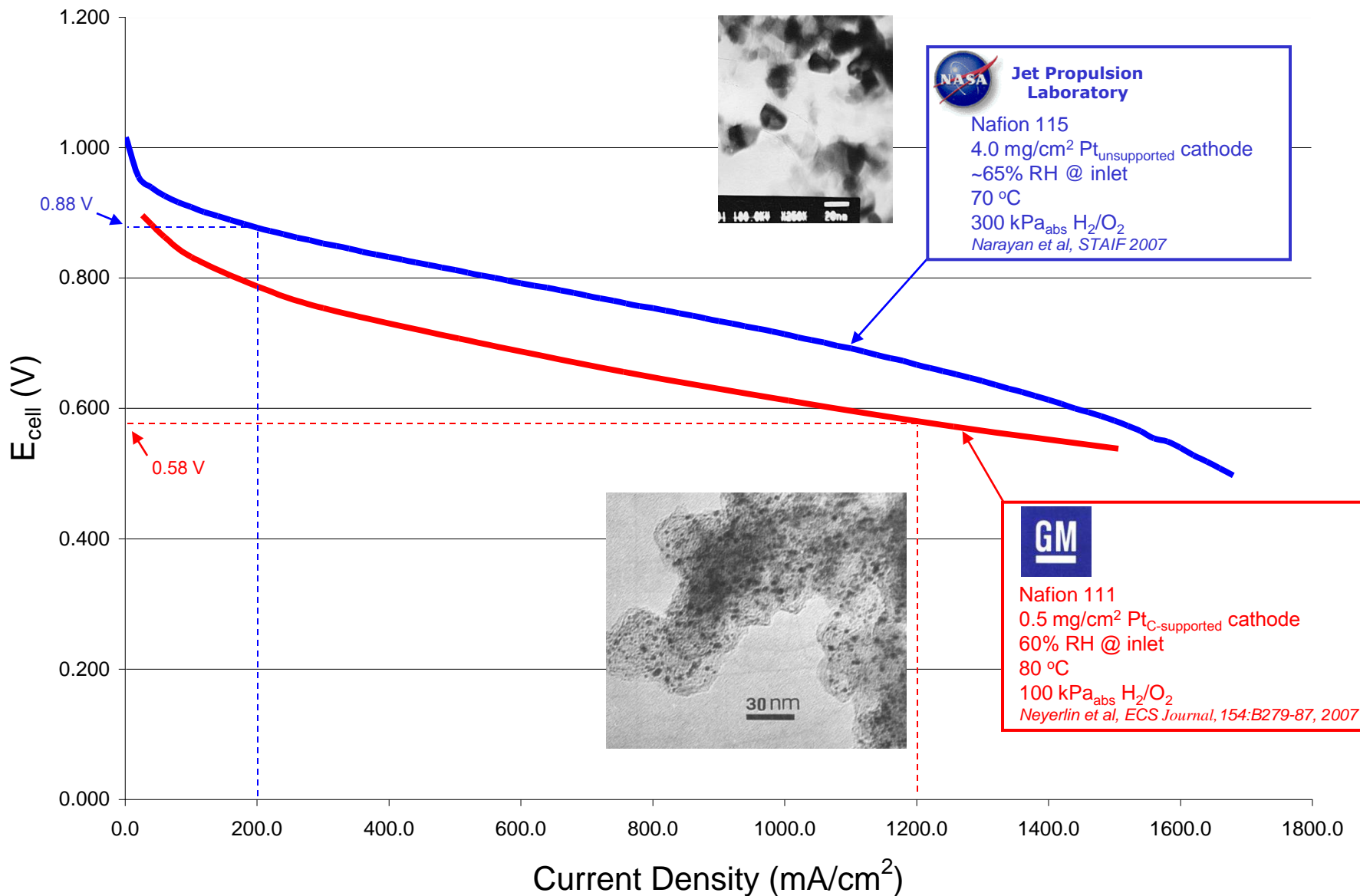
“Non-flow-through” Concept



PEM Fuel Cell Development



Single Cell Polarization Curves (as measured)



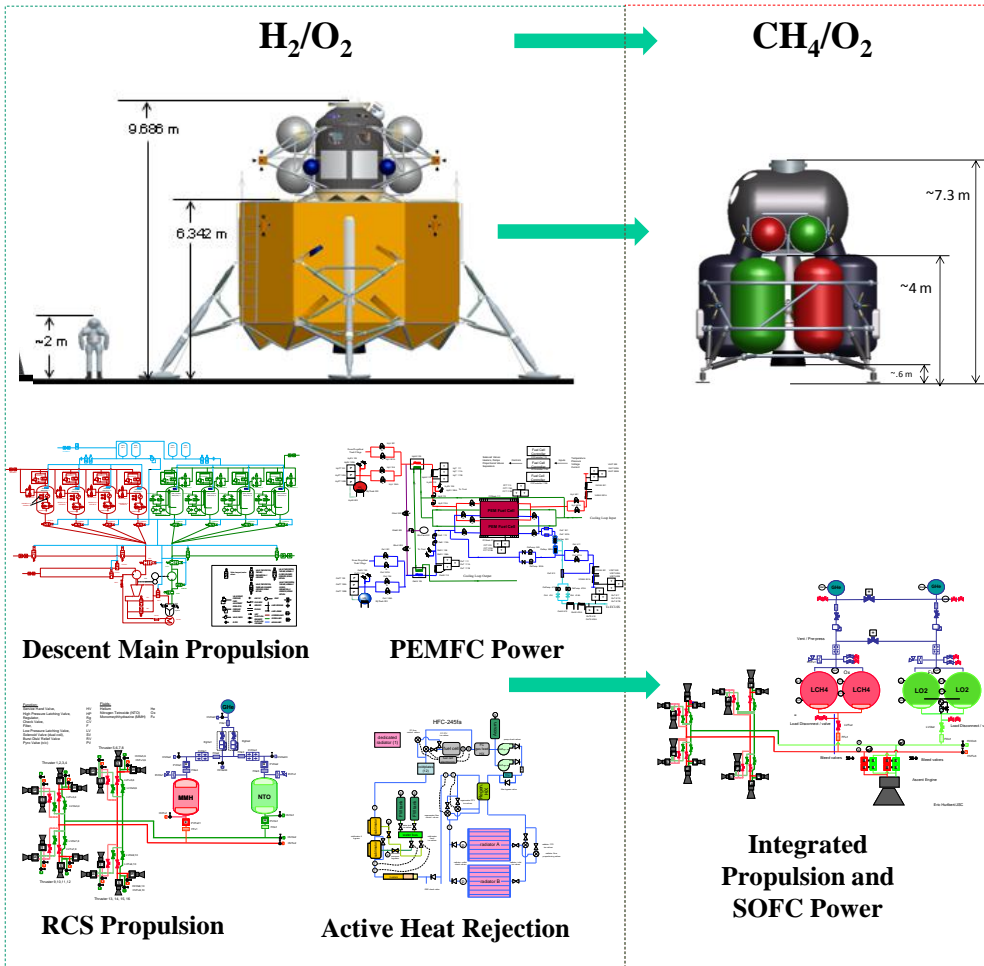


Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) Development



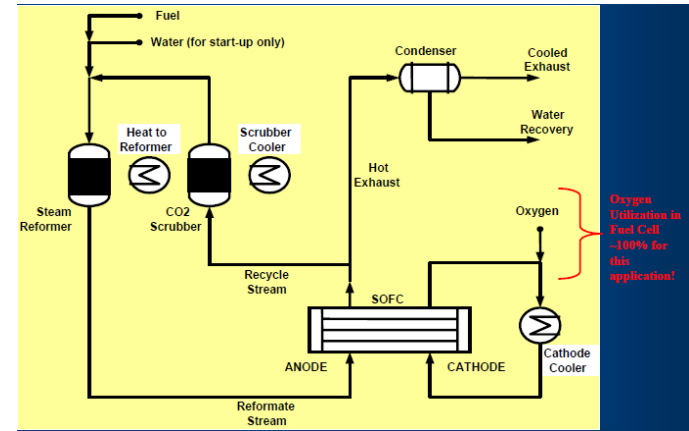
When combined with O_2/CH_4 propulsion, Solid Oxide Fuel Cell technology enables a smaller, simpler spacecraft

Notional Lander Concepts



ONR/NUWC – DOE/NETL UUV Concept

- Logistics grade S-8/JP-8 fuel
- Logistics grade liquid O_2 oxidant
- Steam reforming
- Complete CO_2 capture
- Active cathode cooling via O_2 stream



NASA spacecraft SOFC concept

- Partial Oxidation reforming
- Deadheaded O_2 on cathode
- Cooling via passive conduction to radiator

