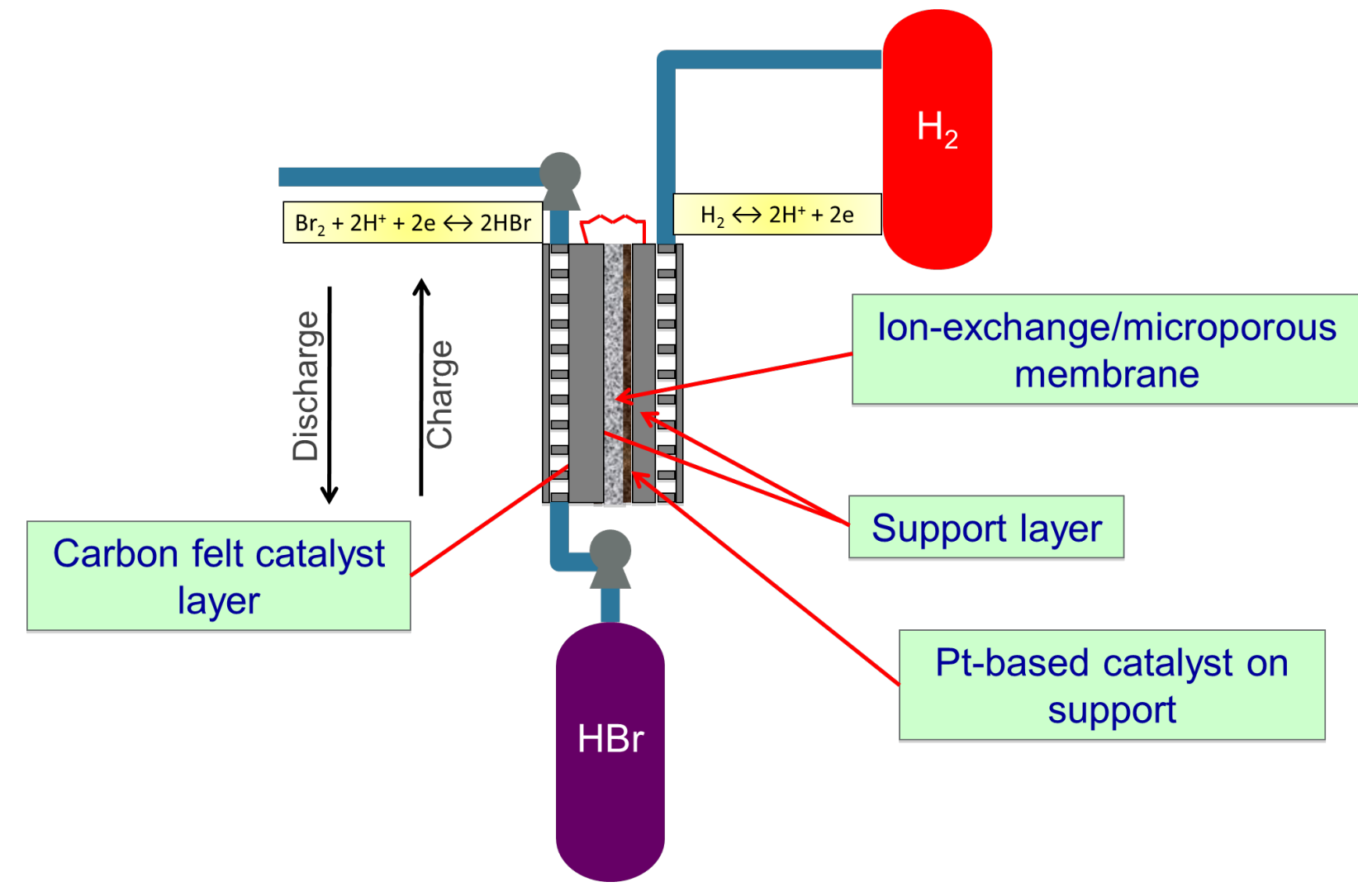


Purpose

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

Use H₂ and Br₂ in a flow battery

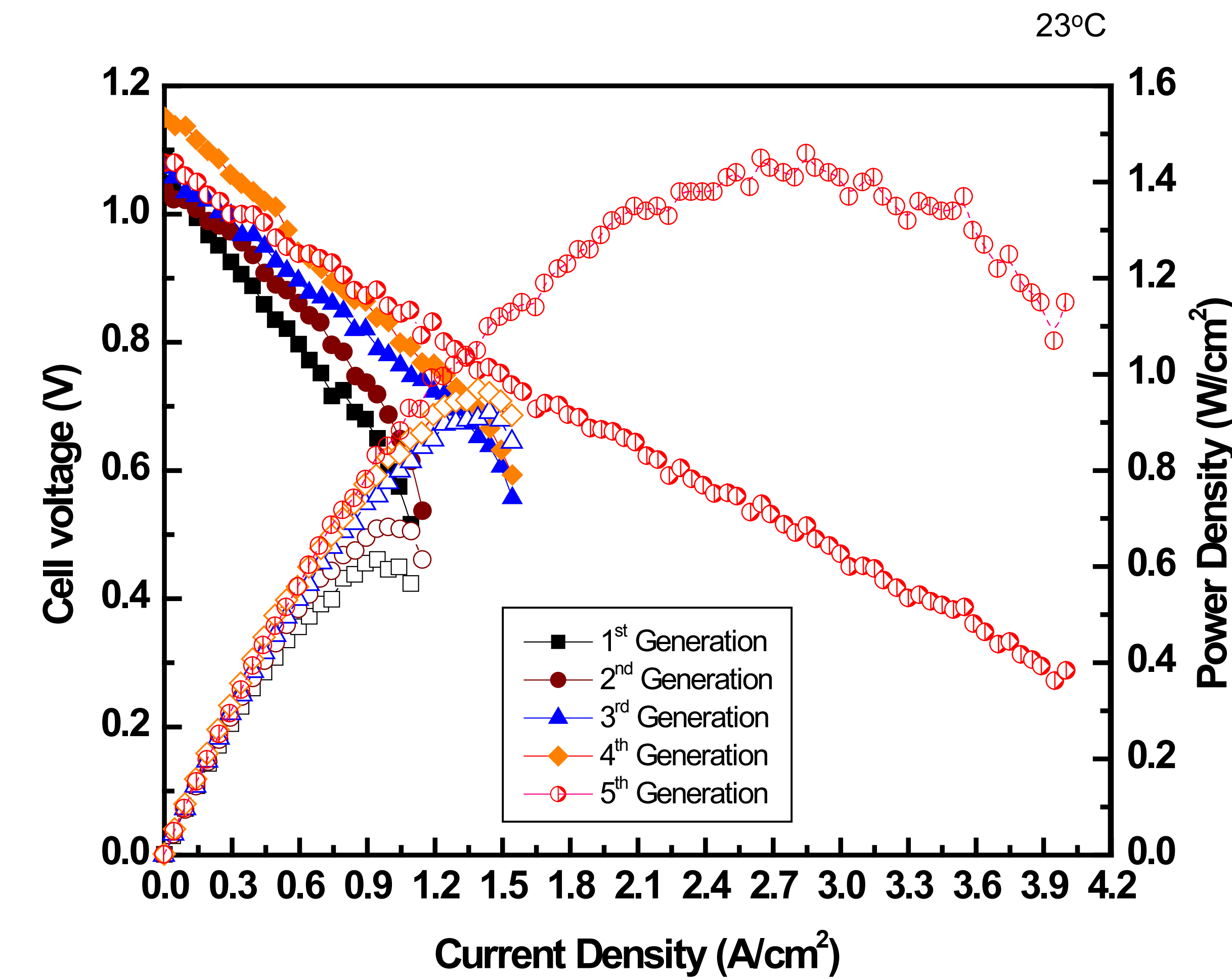
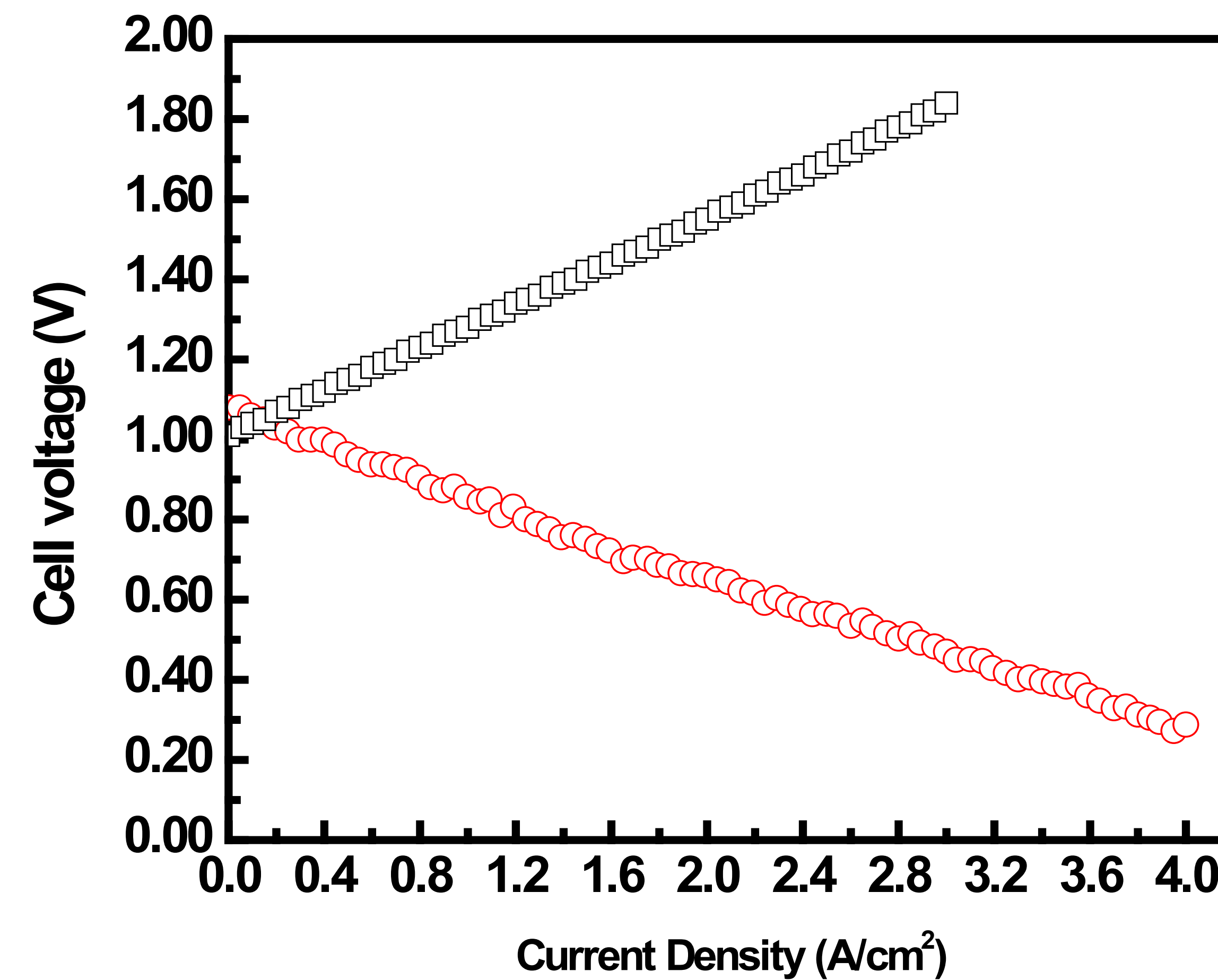


No noticeable side reactions up to 1.8 V

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

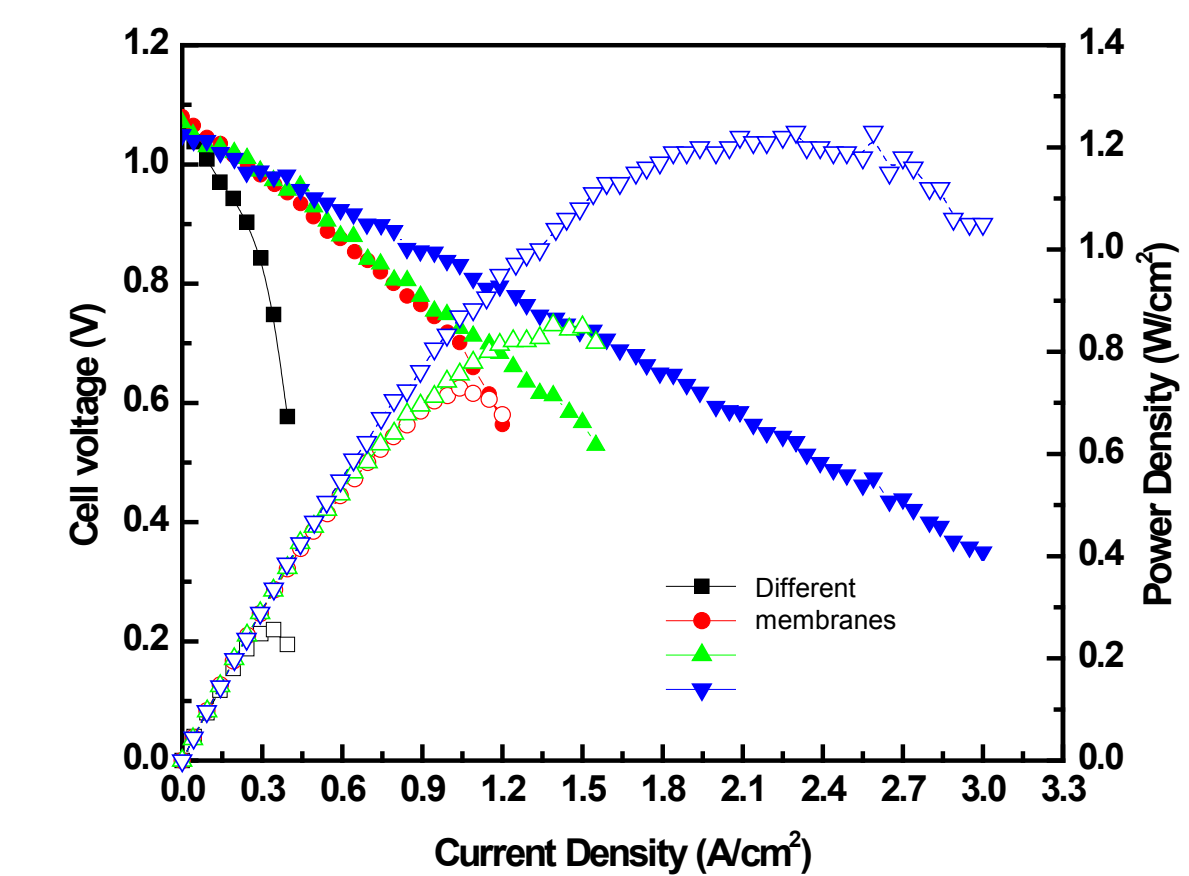
Project 16 k+ cycles w/< 20% power loss

High peak power (1.4 W/cm²)

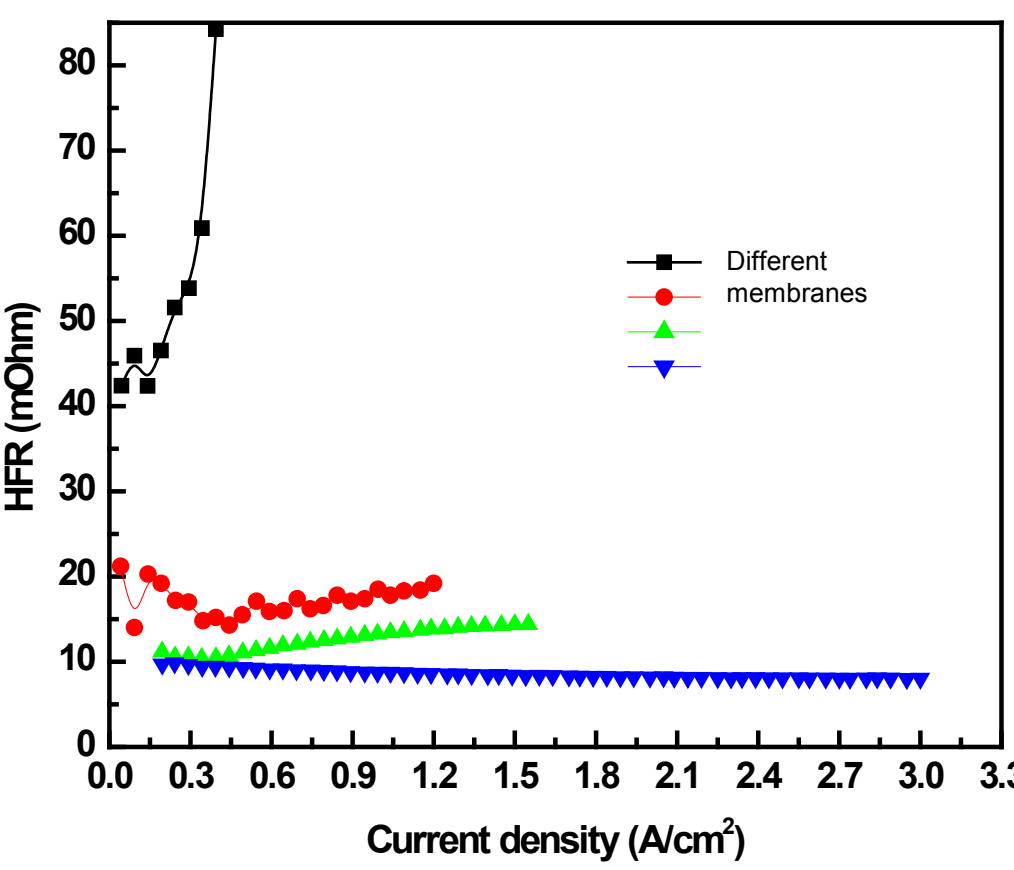
High power at high efficiency

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

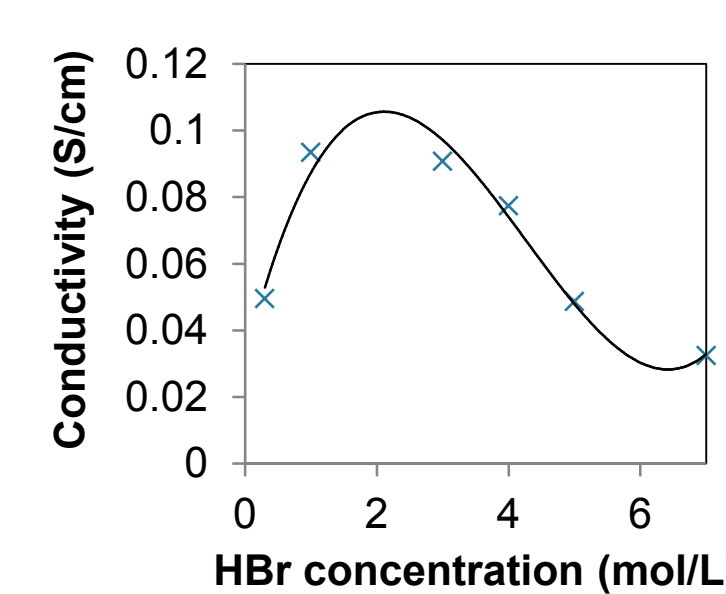
Thinner membranes reduce ohmic losses



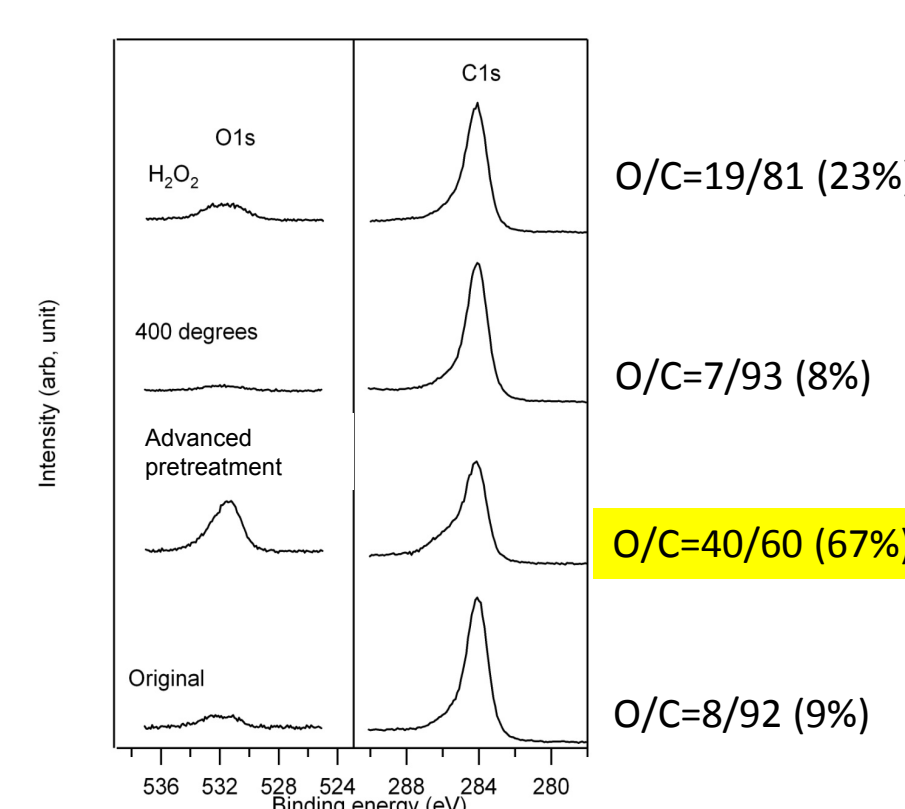
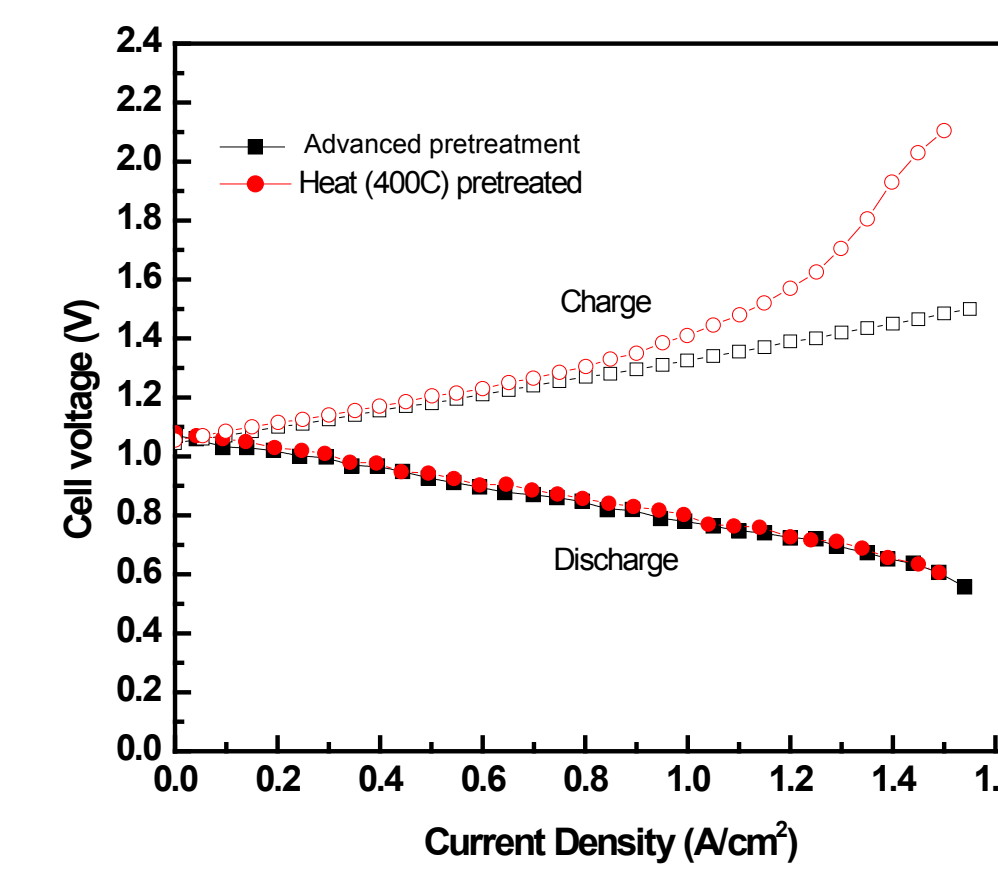
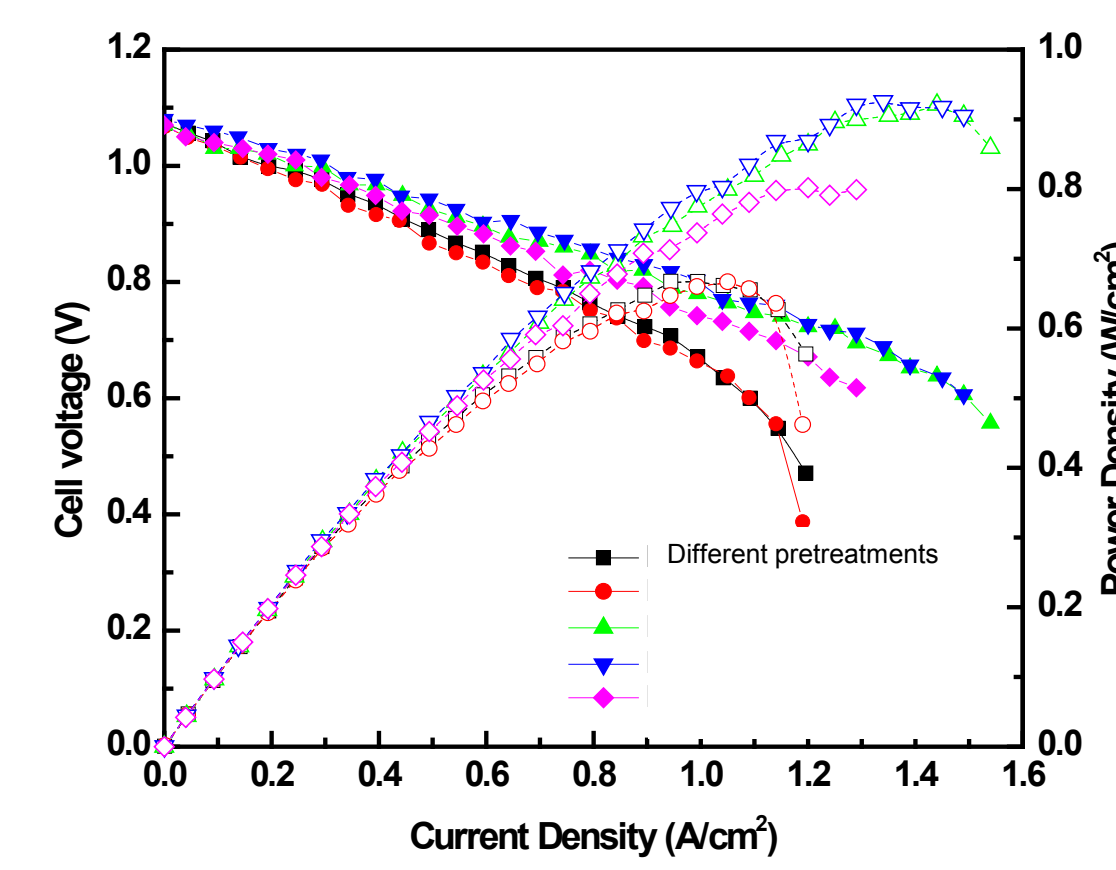
Some membranes show reduction in impedance with increase in current



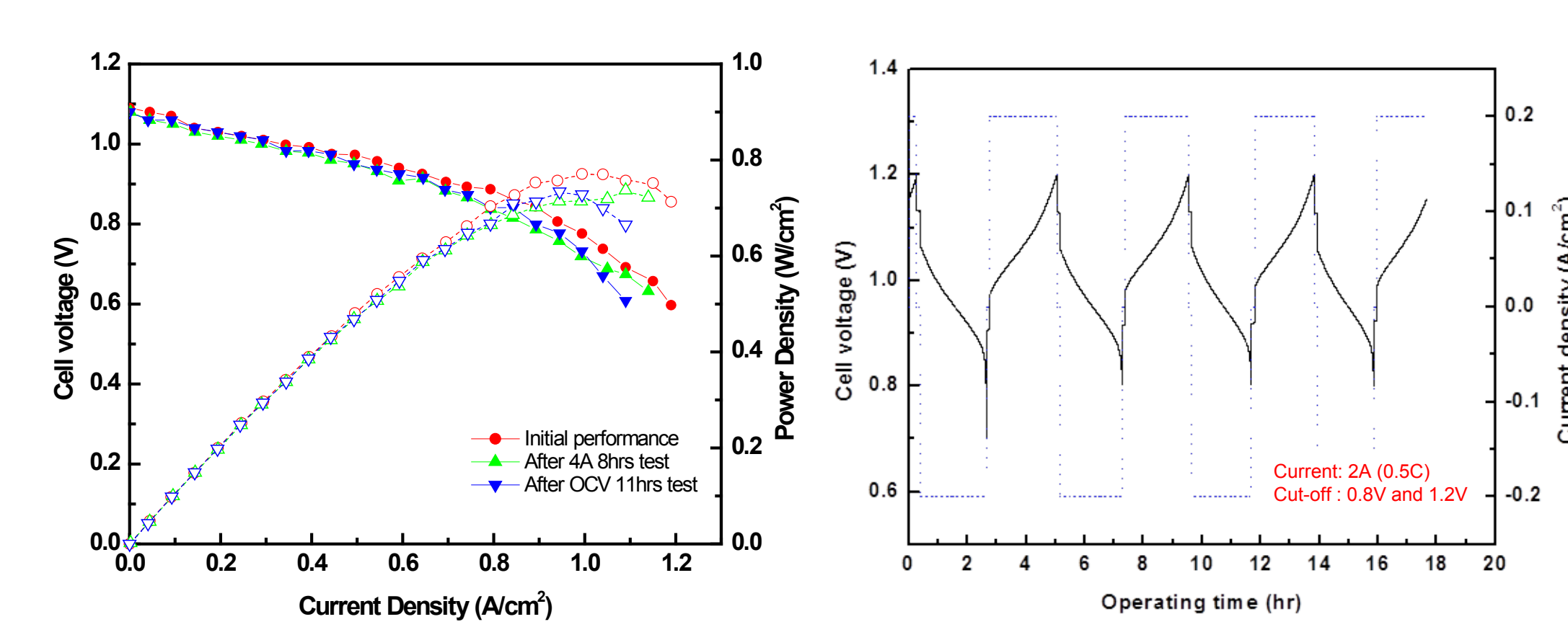
Membrane conductivity is a function of HBr concentration



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

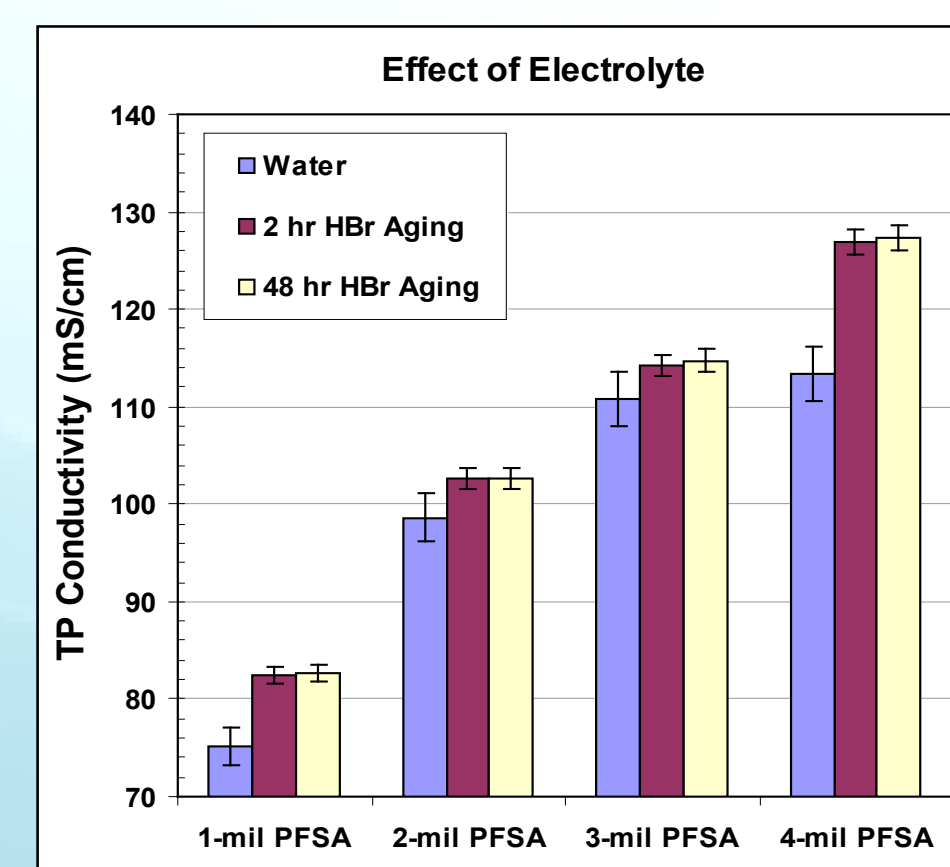


Good short-term durability but some capacity decay

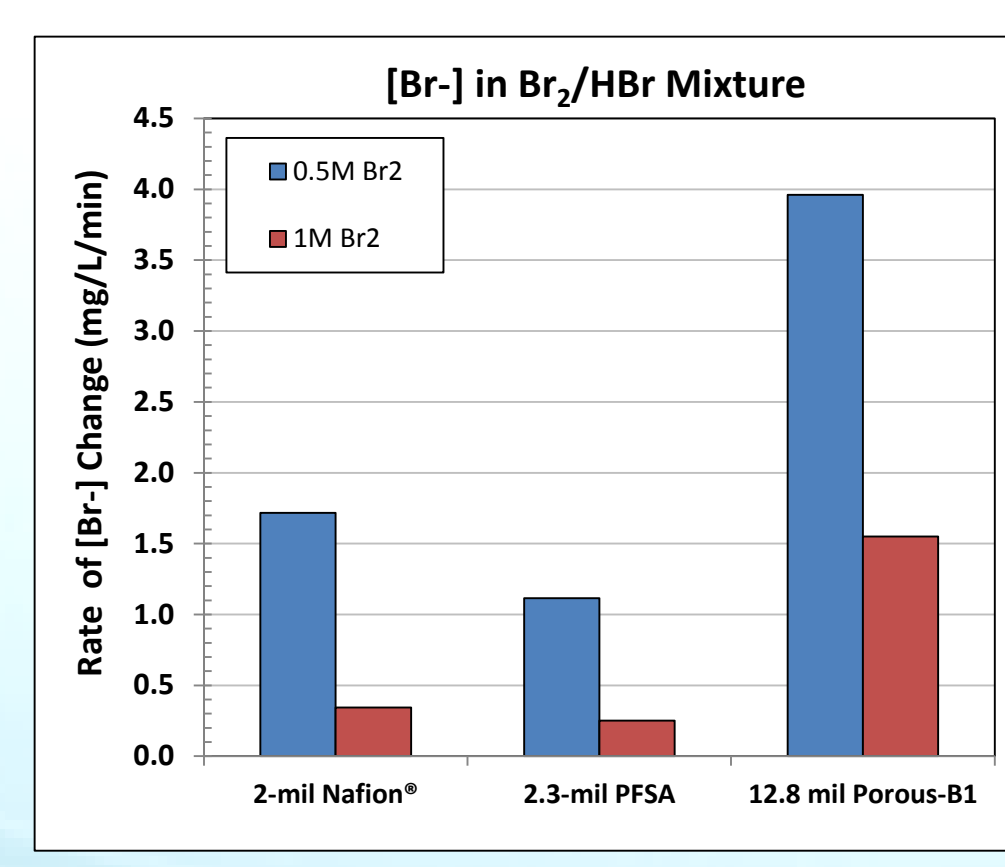


Membrane Development

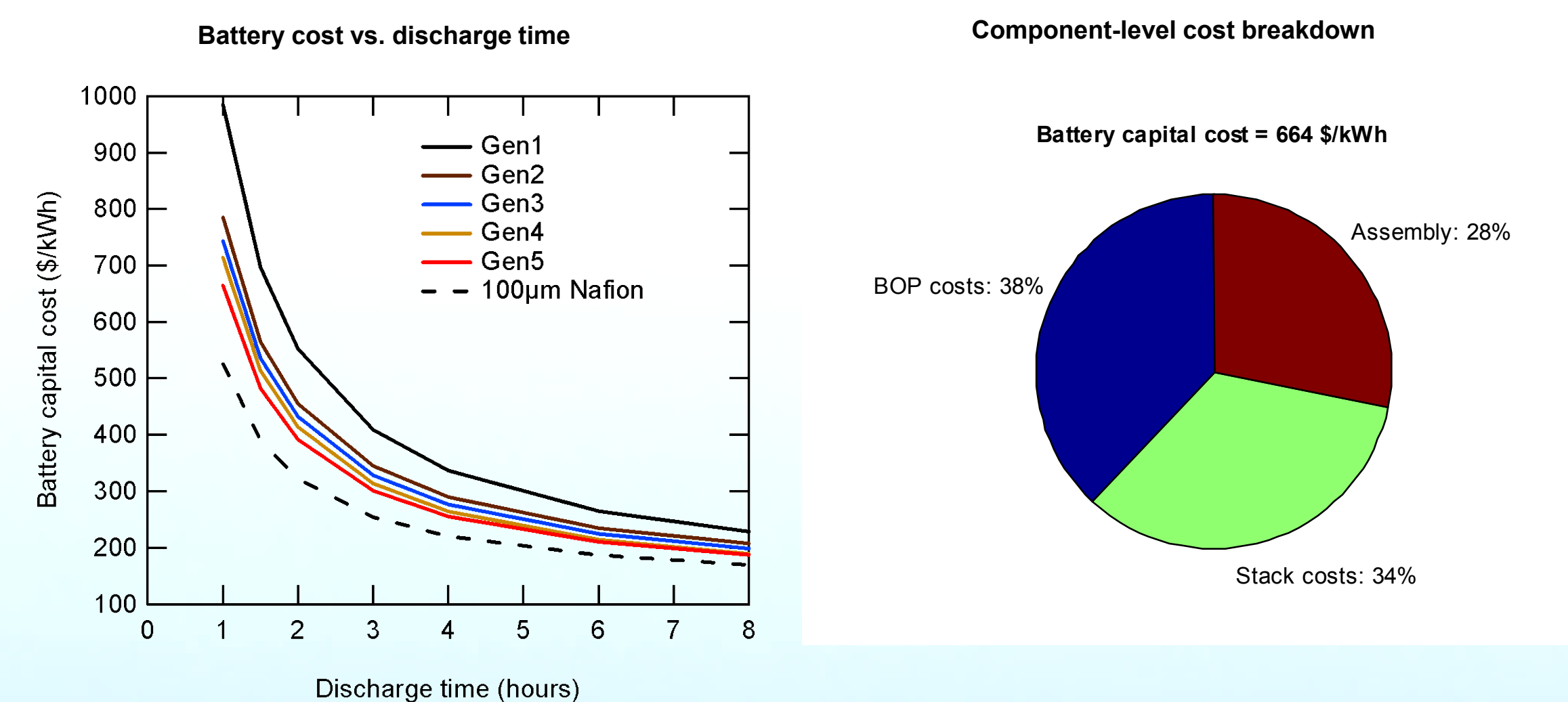
Stability



Br Crossover

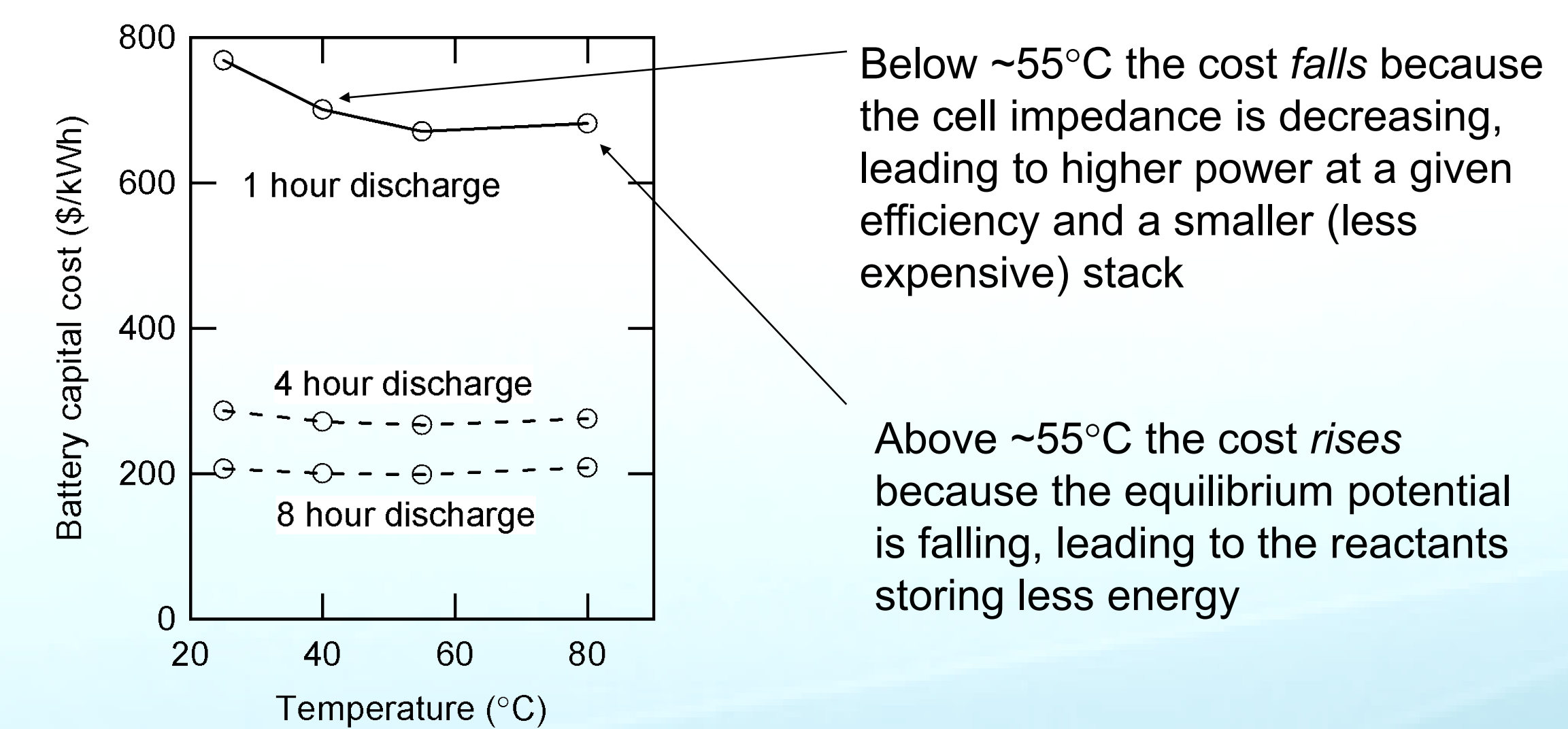


System Costs

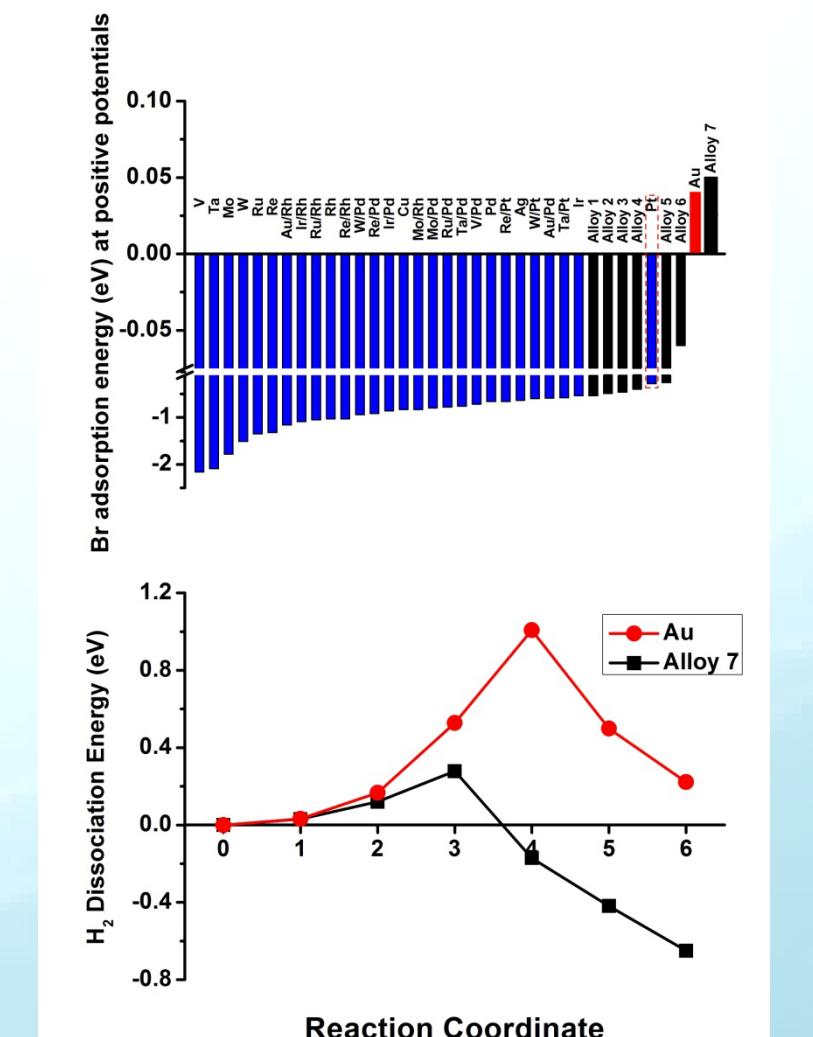


Modeling

Performance Optimization



Bromine resistant catalysts



Acknowledgements

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LBNL: 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)