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全氟磺酸离子交换重铸膜的结构与性能研究

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摘要: 本文研究全氟磺酸离子交换重铸膜的结构、性能并与 Nafion 膜进行比较。结果表明:重铸膜 FYM1150 与 Nafion 膜的成分相同,但它们具有不同的结构, FYM1150 干膜中含有部分 50~300 nm 不贯穿断面的小孔,而 Nafion112 干膜为无孔密实结构; FYM1150 的力学性能优于 Nafion 膜;受多孔结构的影响,在高电流密度端,使用 FYM1150 制备的膜电极,其电池性能也优于 Nafion112 膜。

关键词: 全氟磺酸离子交换重铸膜;结构与性能;质子交换膜燃料电池;Nafion

中图分类号: O 646 TM 911

文献标识码: A

全氟磺酸离子交换膜因其良好的离子可透过性、力学性能、耐热性能以及化学稳定性能,在未来洁净能源如质子交换膜燃料电池 (PEMFC) 中获得了广泛的应用^[1~10],同时也因其价格昂贵、降解性能和高温 (> 80 °C) 工作特性差^[11~15]而需要进行有效回收和改性。溶液制备和重铸 (recasting) 技术作为全氟磺酸离子交换膜回收和改性的基本手段,它不仅可以改变原有薄膜的结构,同时也可能影响重铸薄膜的性能。有鉴于此,本文就全氟磺酸离子交换重铸膜的结构和性能进行了研究。

1 实验

全氟磺酸离子交换重铸膜 FYM1150 由北京富原先锋能源材料有限公司提供;Nafion112、Nafion117 为 Du Pont 公司(美国)产品。显微观察采用 Multimode A 型原子力显微镜 (AFM) (美国 Digital Instrument 公司);显微红外光谱采用 Magna-IR750 光谱仪;力学性能按 ASTM D822-95a 采用 Series LX Automated Materials Testing System 测试;电池性能采用活性面积为 5 cm² 的自制质子交换膜燃料电池膜电极。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 重铸膜 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜的 AFM 图像对比

图 1 a)、b) 为于 50 °C 真空干燥 24 h 后 FYM1150 和 Nafion112 膜的 AFM 断面图像。可以看出: FYM1150 中含有部分 50~300 nm 不贯穿断面的小孔,而 Nafion112 膜为无孔密实结

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图 1 重铸膜 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜的 AFM 断面图像

Fig. 1 AFM image of a cross section of membranes: a) recasting membrane FYM1150, b) Nafion112

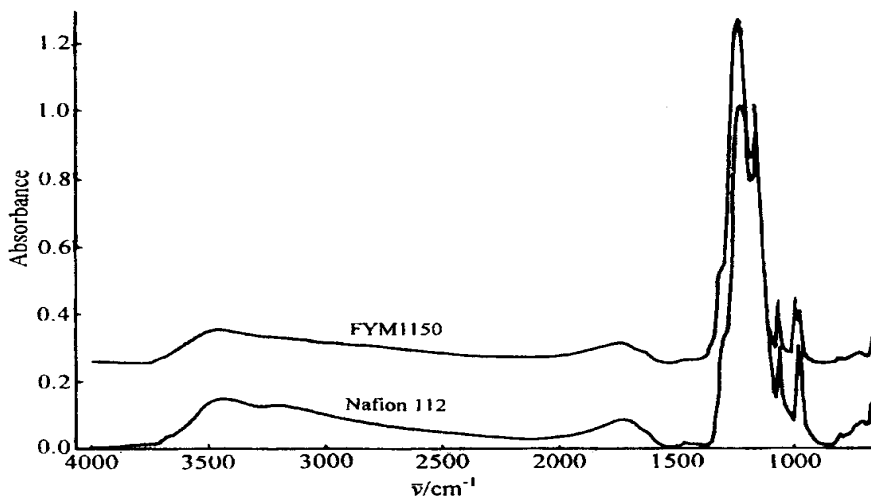


图 2 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜的显微红外光谱测试结果

Fig. 2 Micro-infrared spectrogram of FYM1150 and Nafion112

构.这可能是由于前者在制造过程中产生相分离^[16,17],使膜中生成部分小孔;而后者乃是熔融挤出膜,不具备小孔的生成条件.

2.2 重铸膜 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜的显微红外光谱研究

50 真空干燥 24 h 后 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜之显微红外光谱测试结果如图 2 所示,从图可见:FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜所有的谱带、形状、峰位和峰宽基本相同,说明这两种膜的成分是一样的,FYM1150 在制备过程中没有降解和其它化学反应发生.在全氟离子交换膜的回收和改性工艺中,确保重铸膜不因高温降解而损失性能,乃该工艺是否可行的关键.

2.3 重铸膜 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜的力学性能比较

表 1 比较了 50 真空干燥 24 h 后 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜的力学性能测试结果.从表

表 1 FYM1150 与 Nafion 膜的力学性能比较

Tab.1 Comparison of mechanical properties of FYM1150 and Nafion112

samples	mechanical properties		
	Young 's modulus/ Mpa	stress at auto. break/ MPa	%strain at auto. break/ %
FYM1150	335.6	25.4	121.8
Nafion112	144.1	22.9	136.5
Nafion117	153.8	22.5	168.8

中可以看出:FYM1150 的杨氏模量约为 Nafion112 膜的 2.2 倍,断裂强度增加约 10%,而断裂伸长率相应减少.由于 PEMFC 膜电极常因膜的大幅度变形而损坏,因而 FYM1150 抵抗变形能力和断裂强度的增加对 PEMFC 用膜是有利的.究其原因,可能是因为 FYM1150 在重铸成膜过程中有两种类型的结晶过程^[18],当结晶度超过挤压成型 Nafion 膜时,反映在力学性能上,就会引起杨氏模量和断裂强度的增加,而断裂伸长率相应减少.

2.4 重铸膜 FYM1150 与 Nafion 膜的电池性能比较

图 3 比较了 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 的电池性能,相应测试条件列于表 2.表中 stoic 指化学计量比,从图中可以看出:在输出电压为 800 mV ~ 1000 mV 的范围内,FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜基本相同,但随着输出电流密度的增加,FYM1150 的输出电压高于 Nafion112 膜.这可能是随着电流密度的增加,水的电渗透量增加,膜电极氢气侧的脱水程度增加,而 FYM1150 中由于含有 50 ~ 300 nm 的小孔,在小孔的

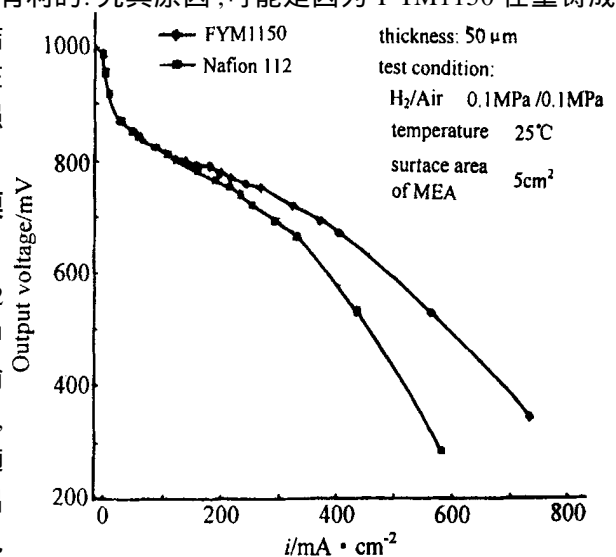


图 3 重铸膜 FYM1150 与 Nafion 膜的电池性能比较

Fig.3 Discharge performance of the recasting FYM1150 and Nafion membrane

表 2 FYM1150 放电性能测试条件
Tab. 2 Test conditions for the discharge performance of FYM1150

parameters	pressure / MPa	cell temp. /	anode temp. /	cathode temp. /	anode saturation	cathode saturation	anode flow rate / stoic	cathode flow rate / stoic	Cathode gas
test condition 1 (standard)	0.21	80	95	85	Y	Y	1.5	1.5	O ₂
test condition 2 (standard)	0.21	80	95	85	Y	Y	1.5	3.0	air
test condition 3 (scooter)	0.035	50	50	ambient	Y	N	1.5	3.0	air
test condition 4 (air ambient)	0	auto (< 35)	ambient	ambient	N	N	1.5	3.0	air

毛细作用下,氧气侧生成的水向氢气侧渗透,相应提高了膜的保水性能.也就是说,在相同的电流密度下,FYM1150膜中含水量相对较多,膜电阻相对较小,因而高电流密度端的电池性能得以提高.

2.5 重铸膜 FYM1150 在各种工况条件下的放电性能

图 4 为各种工况条件下 FYM1150 的电流/电压特性曲线.从图中可以看出:用空气代替氧气,膜的最大功率密度由 790 mW/cm²急剧下降到 478 mW/cm².为使 PEMFC 商业化,需提高氢/空气电极的功率密度.同时也可以看出:电池温度较高时,膜的最大功率密度较大,因此,

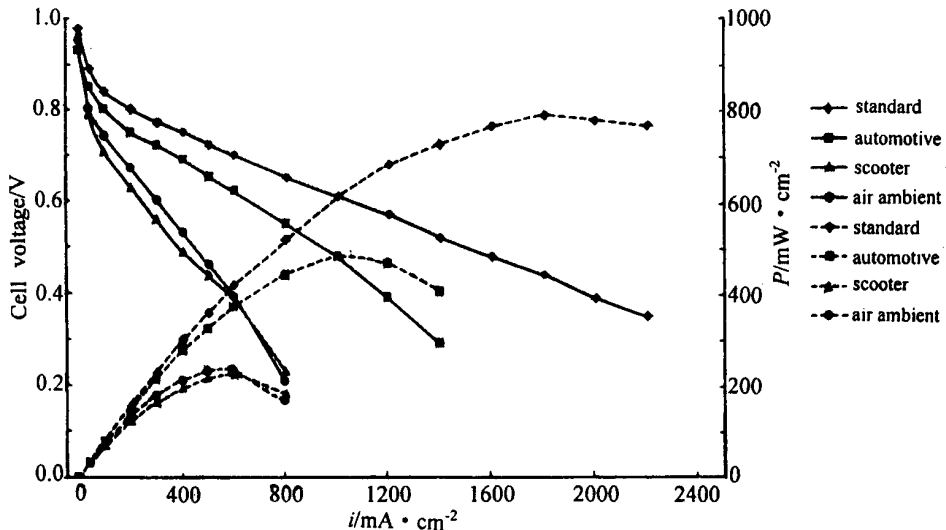


图 4 重铸膜 FYM1150 在各种工况条件下的电池性能

Fig. 4 Discharge performance of the recasting membrane FYM1150 in variety of cases

可根据实际运行条件适当提高电池的工作温度.

3 结 论

1) 真空干燥后重铸膜 FYM1150 中含有部分 50 ~ 300 nm 的小孔, 而 Nafion112 膜为无孔密实结构.

2) 重铸膜 FYM1150 与 Nafion112 膜成分相同, 重铸膜在制备过程中没有降解和其它化学反应发生.

3) FYM1150 的力学性能高于 Nafion 膜, 杨氏模量约为 Nafion 膜的 2.2 倍, 断裂强度增加约 10%, 而断裂伸长率相应减少, 这对 PEMFC 用膜是有利的.

4) 重铸膜 FYM1150 的电池性能在 80 ~ 1000 mV 的范围内, 与 Nafion112 膜基本相同, 而在高电流密度端, 输出电压高于 Nafion112 膜.

An Investigation on Microstructure and Performance of the Recasting Perfluorosulfonated Membrane

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Abstract: The microstructure and performance of the recasting perfluorosulfonated membrane were investigated by comparison with Nafion. The results indicated that although chemical components of the recasting membrane FYM1150 kept the same as Nafion, the dry FYM1150 differed from dry Nafion membrane in structure, the former possessed some small pores which are not through-holes having a diameter of 50 ~ 300 nm while the latter had almost no pores; The mechanical properties of the FYM1150 were better than those of Nafion; The discharge performance at high current density of MEA using FYM1150 membrane as an electrolyte was also better than one using Nafion as electrolyte due to the porous structure in the FYM1150.

Key words: The recasting perfluorosulfonated membrane, Microstructure & properties, Proton exchange membrane fuel cell, Nafion

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