



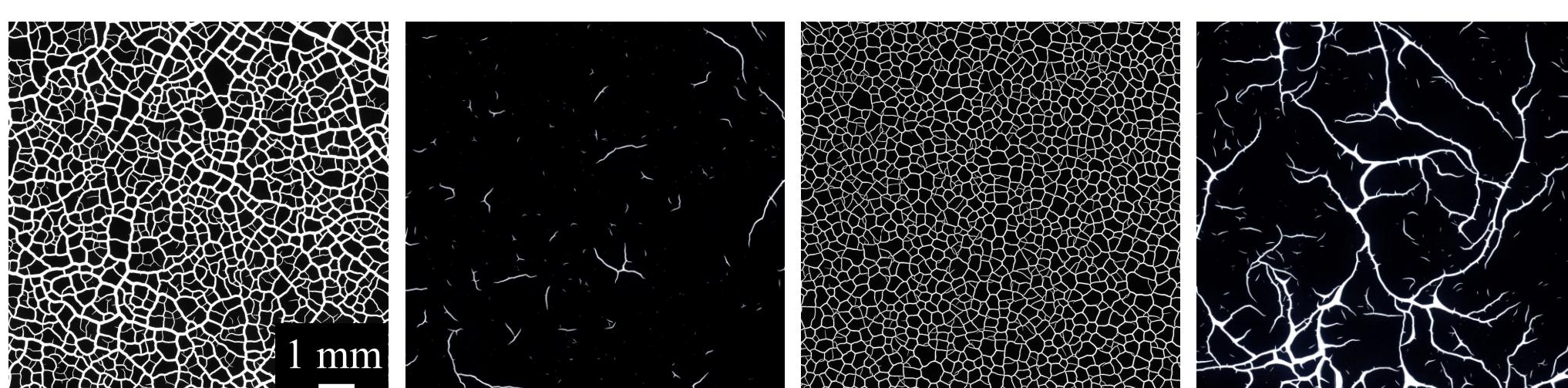
Understanding and controlling crack formation in catalyst layers for PEM electrolysis

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Crack Formation during Catalyst Layer Production

Different crack patterns in catalyst layers



Underlying mechanisms leading to the formation of different crack morphologies are unknown.

Cracks can have both beneficial and detrimental effects on PEM performance and durability

Positive effects

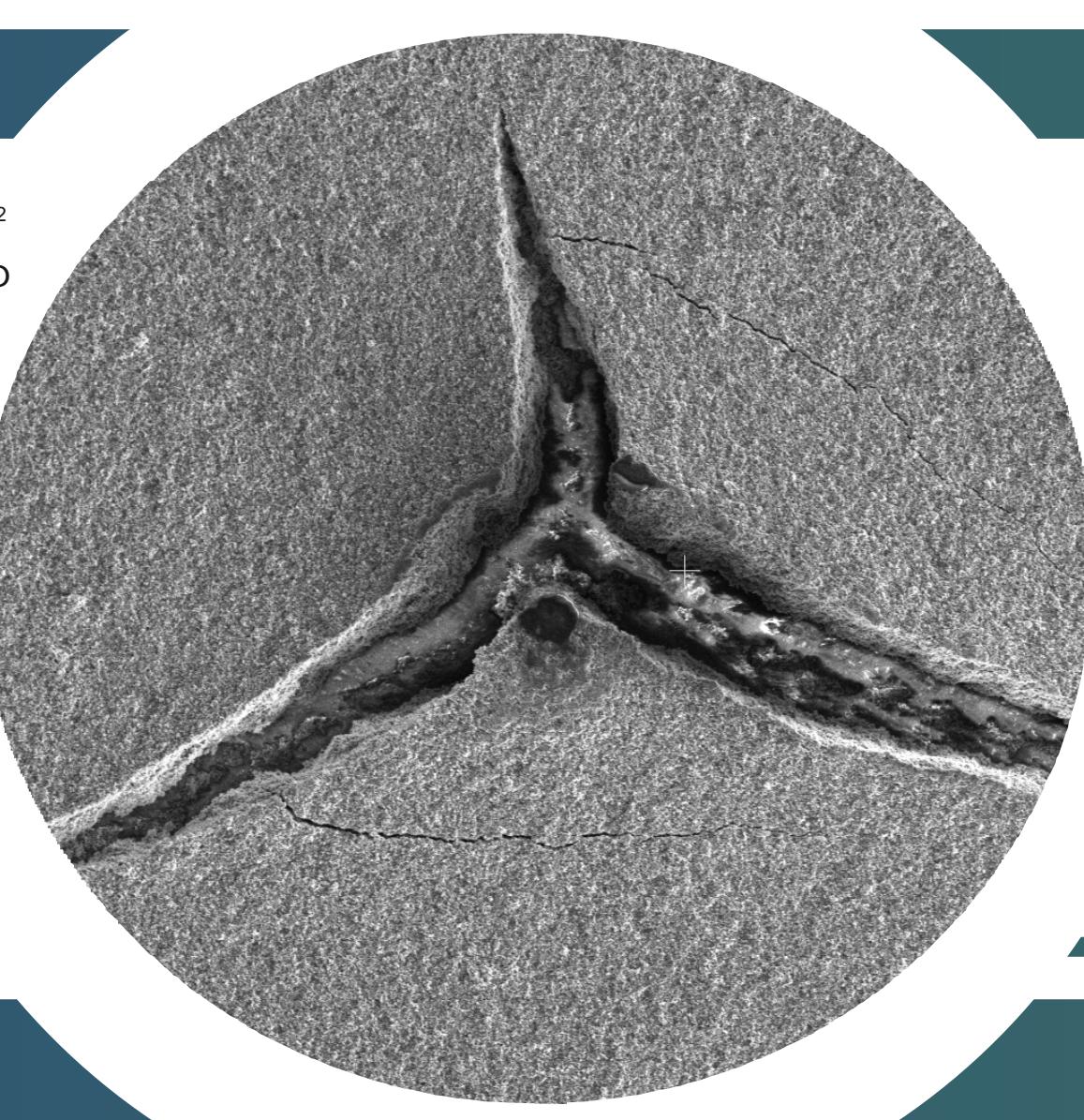
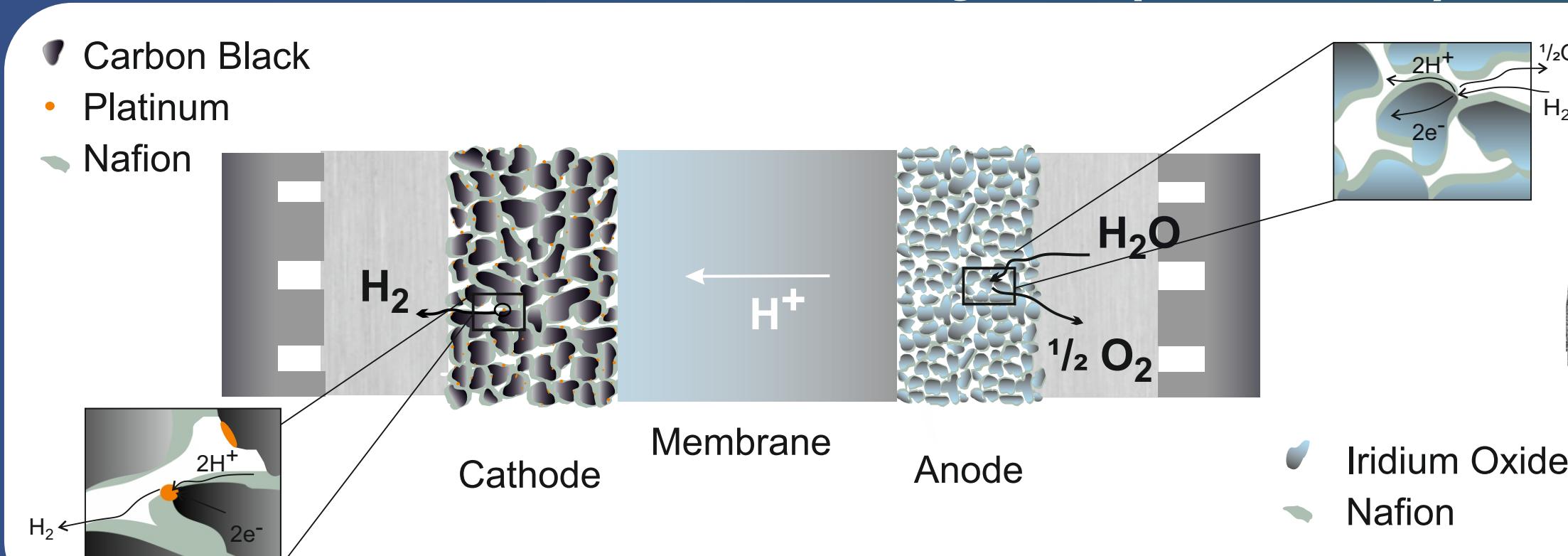
- Enhance mass transport of water and reaction gases within the catalyst layer

Negative effects

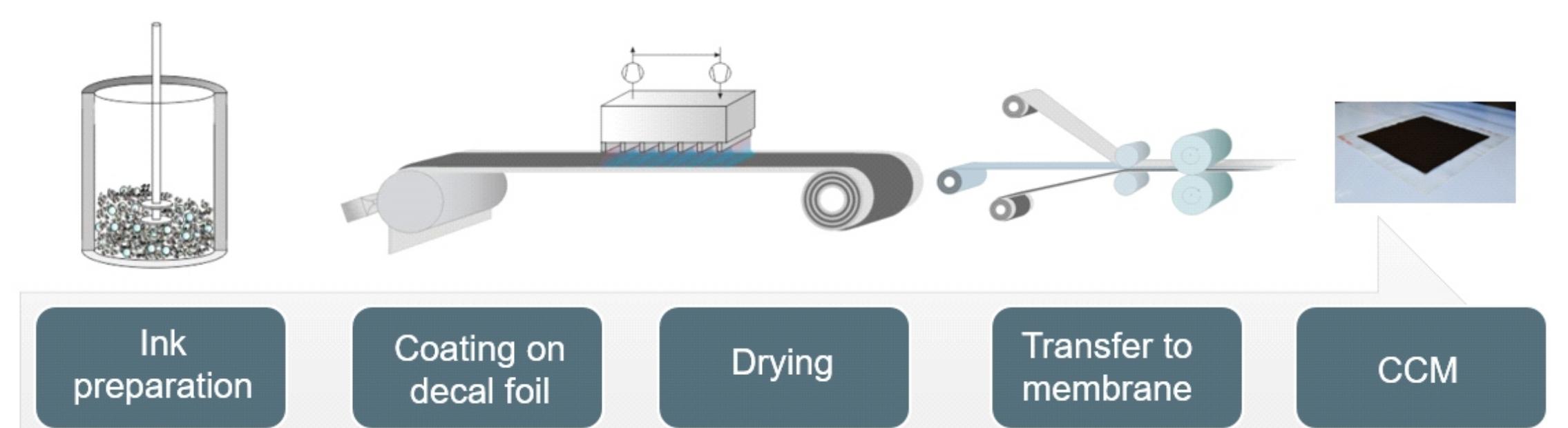
- Water accumulation and flooding during operation
 - Impairs gas transport and blocks electrochemically active sites
- Disrupt electronic and protonic conduction pathways
 - Impairs efficiency of charge transfer
- Acceleration of (membrane) degradation processes

Current CCM design aims to minimize cracking, as a homogeneous layer morphology is crucial for consistent performance and long-term durability.^[1-3]

PEM Water Electrolysis (PEMWE)



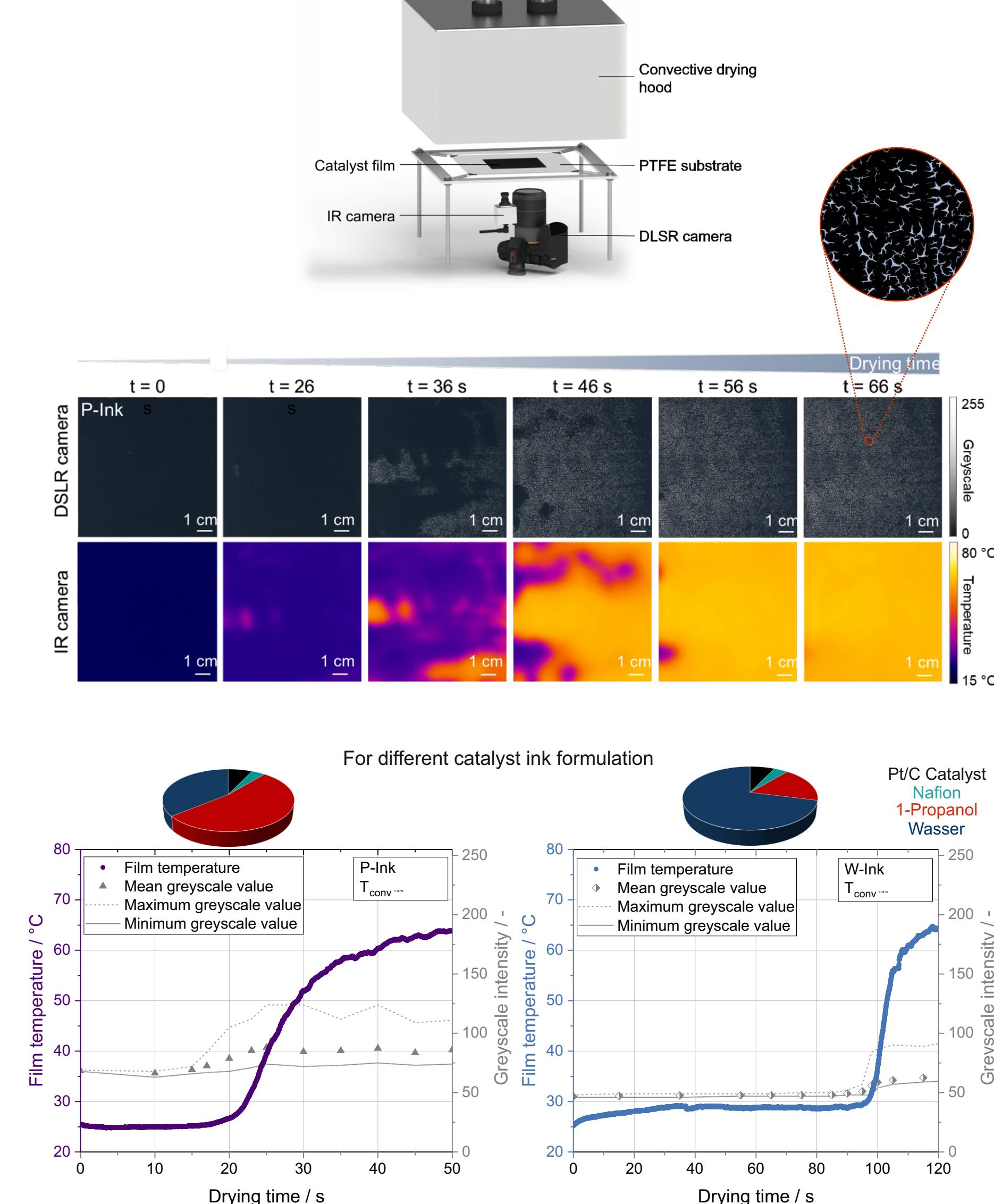
CCM Production



In-Situ Detection of

via DSLR Camera and Infrared (IR) Thermography^[7]

Experimental Setup



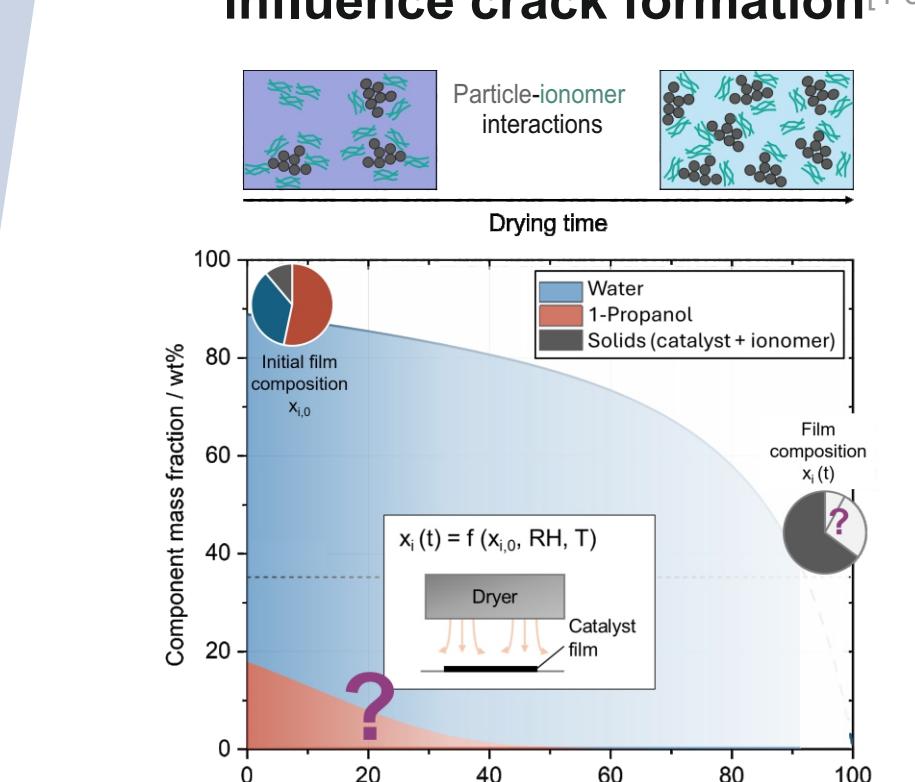
Results

The start of crack formation during film drying coincides:

- with the increase in film temperature (= start of falling rate period)
- with the end of film shrinkage (EOFS)

→ The transition from constant- to falling-rate period during drying is identified as the critical point for the onset of crack formation.

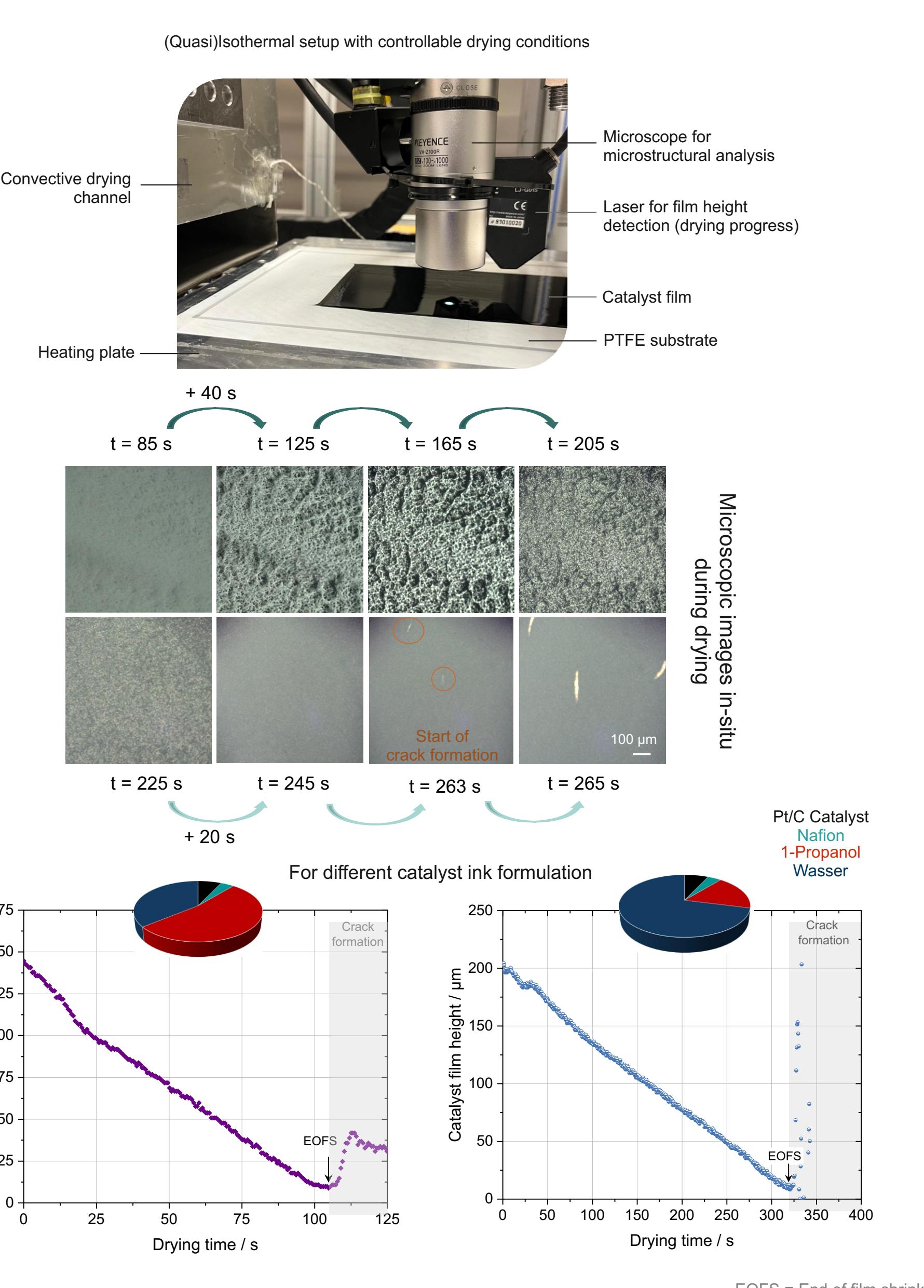
Understanding changes during the first drying period to influence crack formation^[4-5]



Simulation of changes in solvent composition in the ink leading to the critical cracking point during drying considering selective evaporation.

Crack Formation in Catalyst Layers

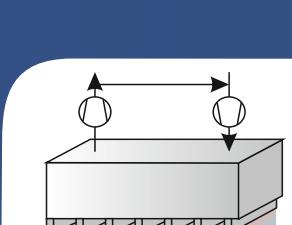
via Microscopy and Film Height Detection^[8]



Experimental Setup

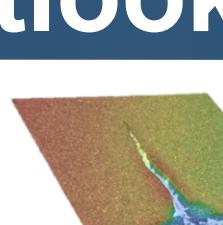
Results

Outlook

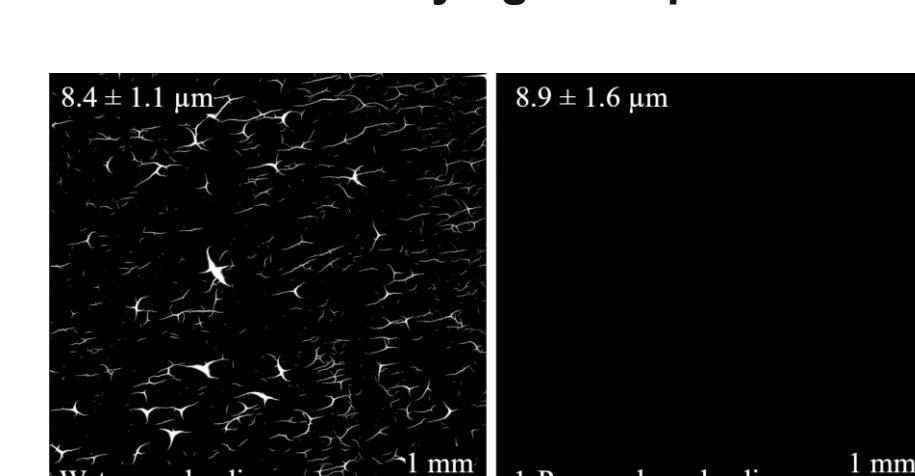


Targeted adjustment of drying parameters tailors the drying process, enabling the generation of distinct crack morphologies and relative crack areas

- drying temperature
- air overflow
- relative humidity or air pre-loading with ink solvents



Prevention of crack formation with pre-loading of the convective drying air is possible.^[6]



References

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- [4] N. Zimmerer, P. Quarz, E. Terhorst, L. Janning, P. Scharfer, W. Schabel, Influence of Ink Formulation and Drying Parameters on Component Composition during Drying of Catalyst Layers for Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) Fuel Cells and Electrolyzers; *Energy Technology* (2025).
- [5] P. Quarz, N. Zimmerer, P. Scharfer, W. Schabel, About drying phenomena of fuel cell and electrolyzer CCM inks: selectivity of the evaporation of 1-propanol/water mixtures. *Fuel Cells* (2024).
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- [7] N. Zimmerer, P. Quarz, L. Janning, P. Scharfer, W. Schabel, In-Situ Investigation of Crack Formation During Drying of Catalyst Layers for Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cells"; *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects* (2025); under review
- [8] N. Zimmerer, P. Quarz, L. Janning, P. Scharfer, W. Schabel, From Drying to Cracking: Real-Time Monitoring of Catalyst Layer Formation for PEM Fuel Cells; in preparation.