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(54) Title of the Invention: **A bipolar plate for a fuel cell**  
Abstract Title: **A Bipolar Plate for a fuel cell**

(57) A bipolar plate for a fuel cell, the bipolar plate comprising an anode sheet 180 defining an anode surface and a cathode sheet 182 defining a cathode surface. A cavity 184 is defined between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet. One or more openings 186 are provided in the cathode sheet and extend between the cathode surface and the cavity. The cavity is configured to receive coolant/oxidant for cooling the anode and cathode sheets and also provide at least a portion of the coolant/oxidant to the exterior of the cathode sheet through the one or more openings.

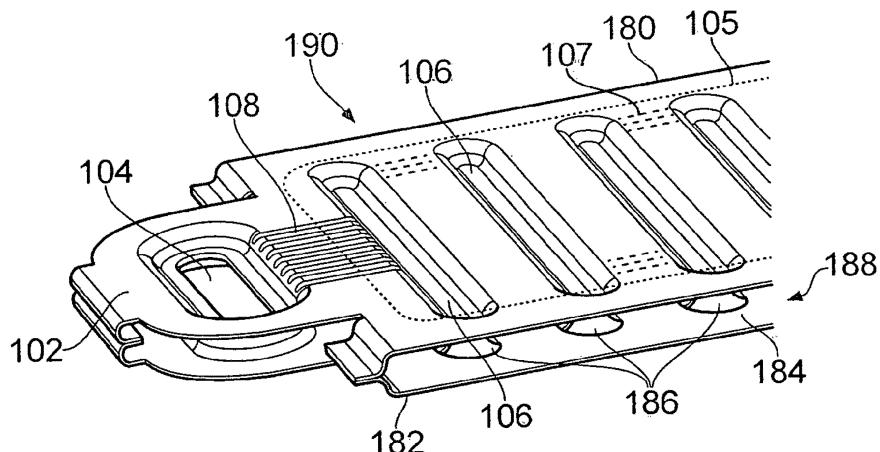


FIG. 1

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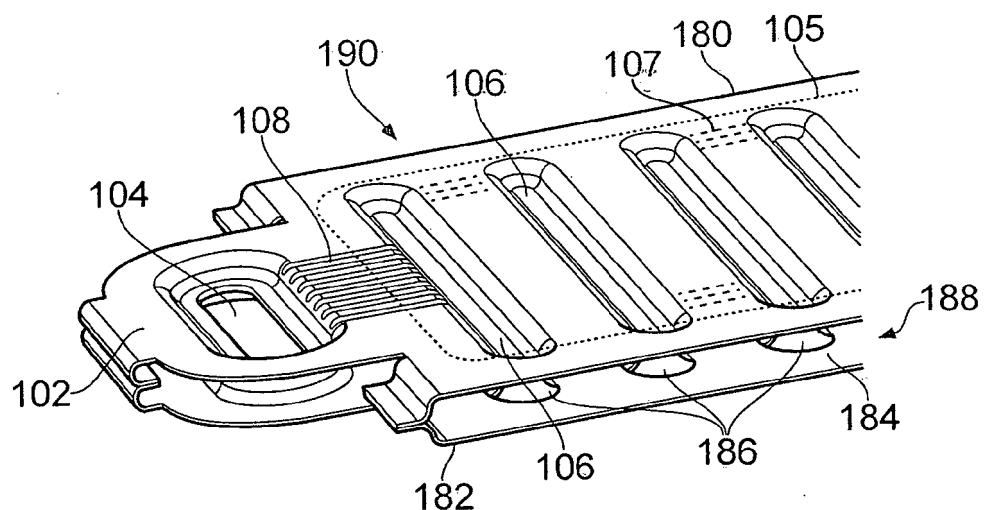


FIG. 1

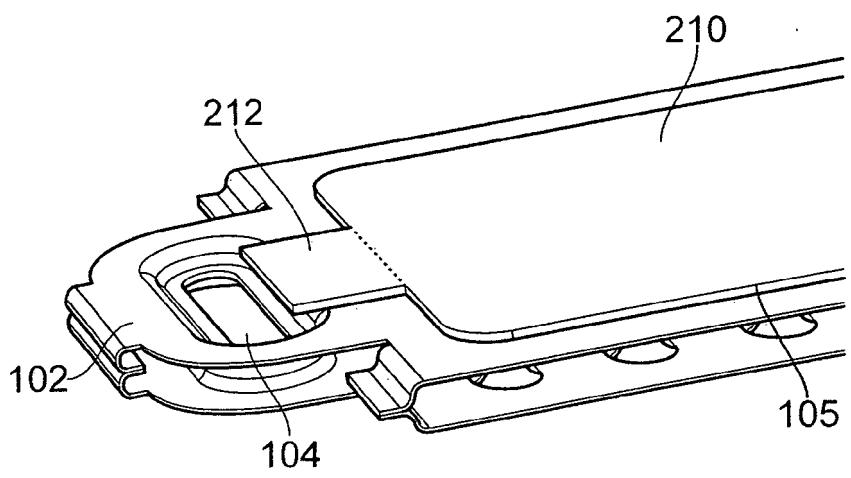


FIG. 2

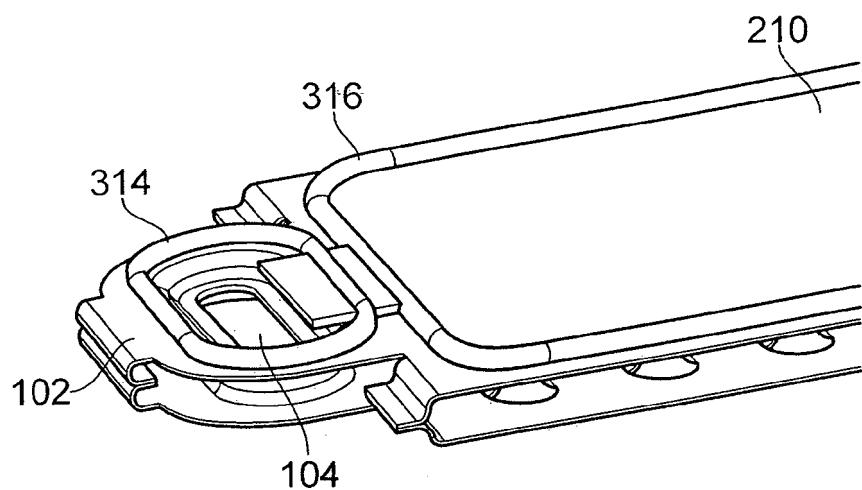


FIG. 3

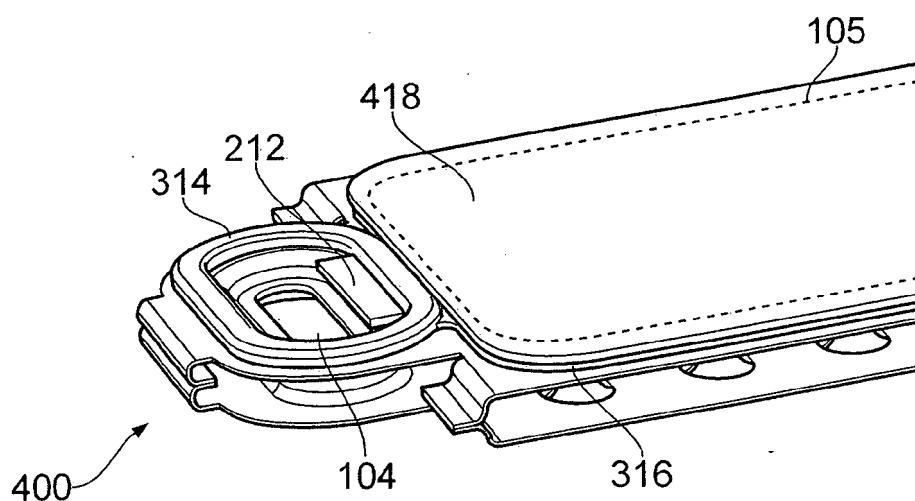


FIG. 4

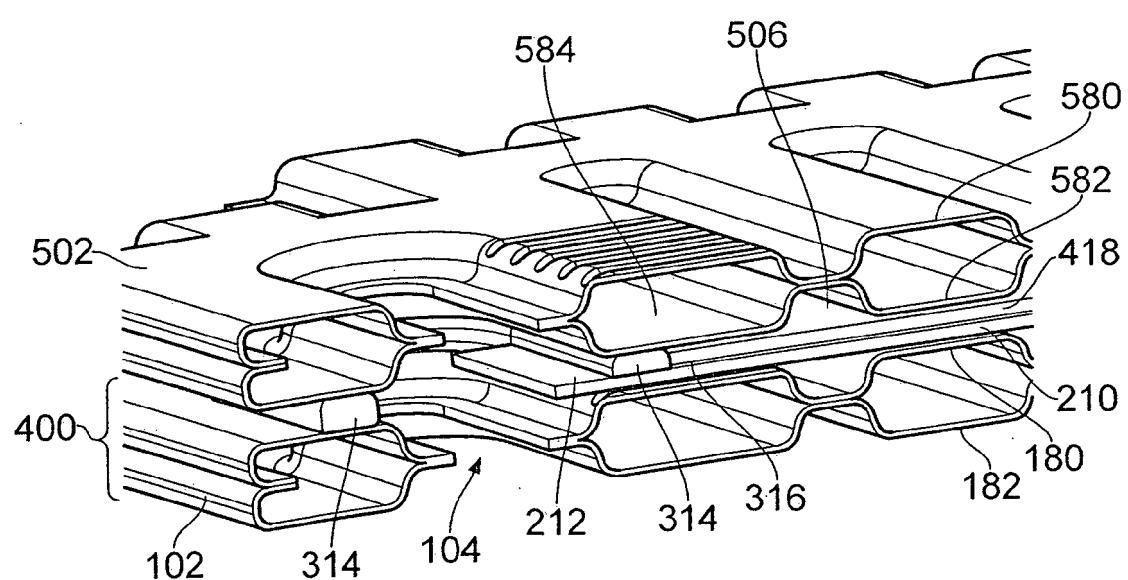


FIG. 5

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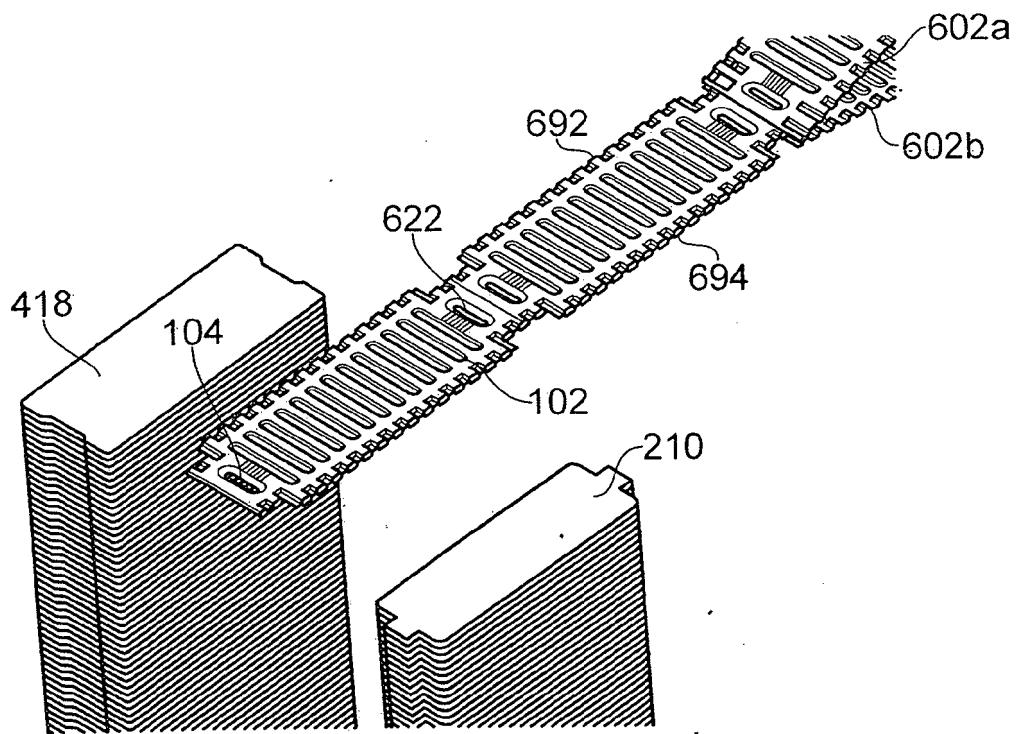


FIG. 6

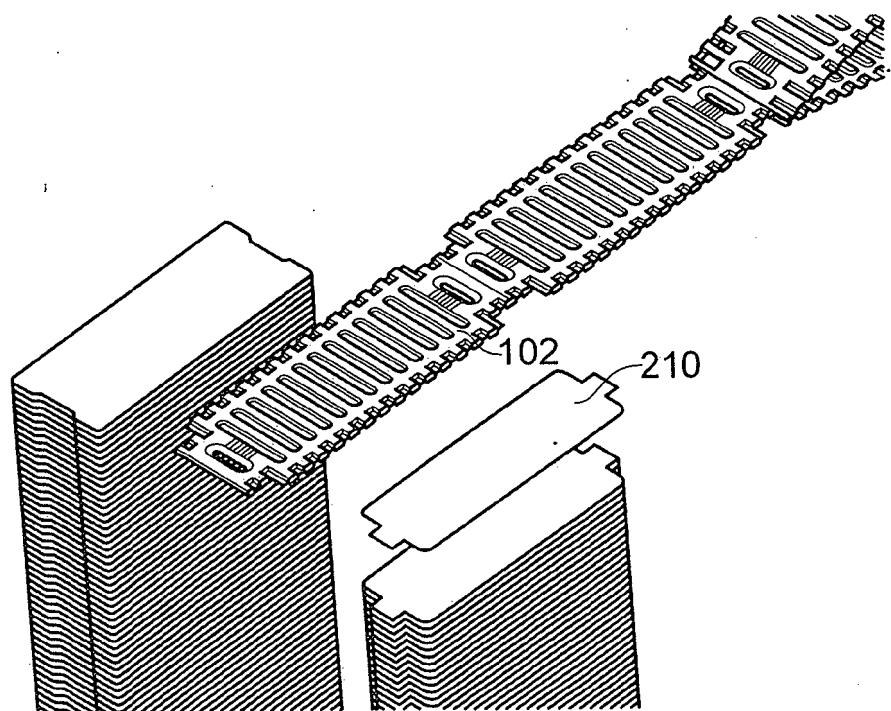


FIG. 7

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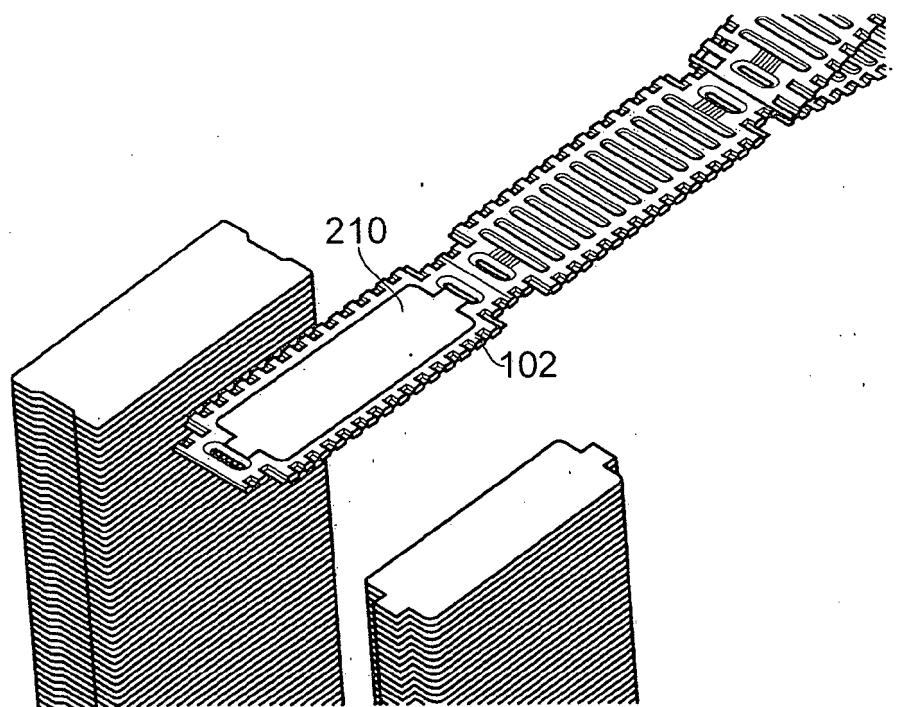


FIG.8

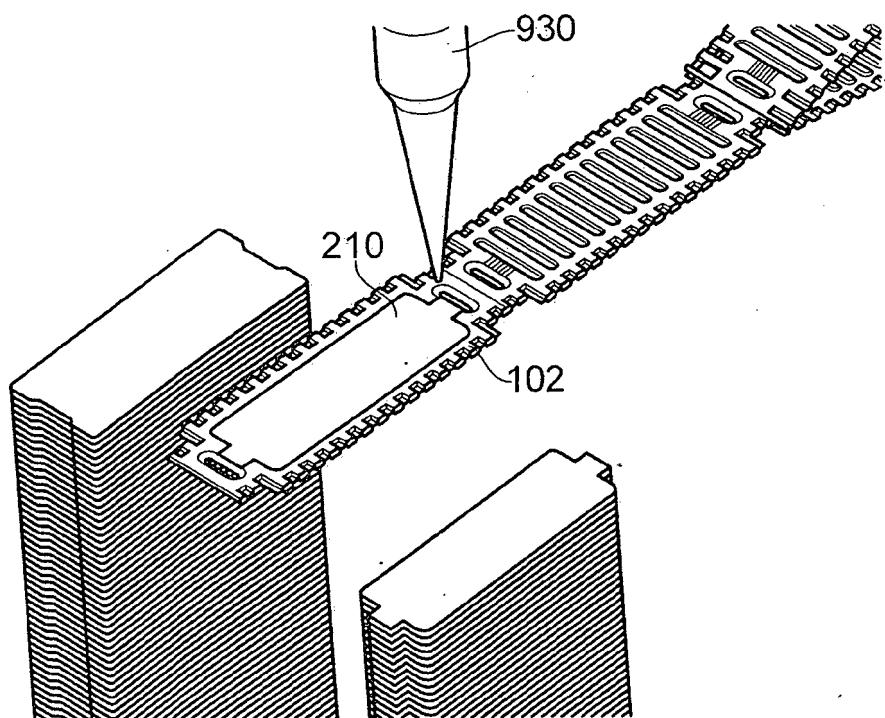


FIG.9

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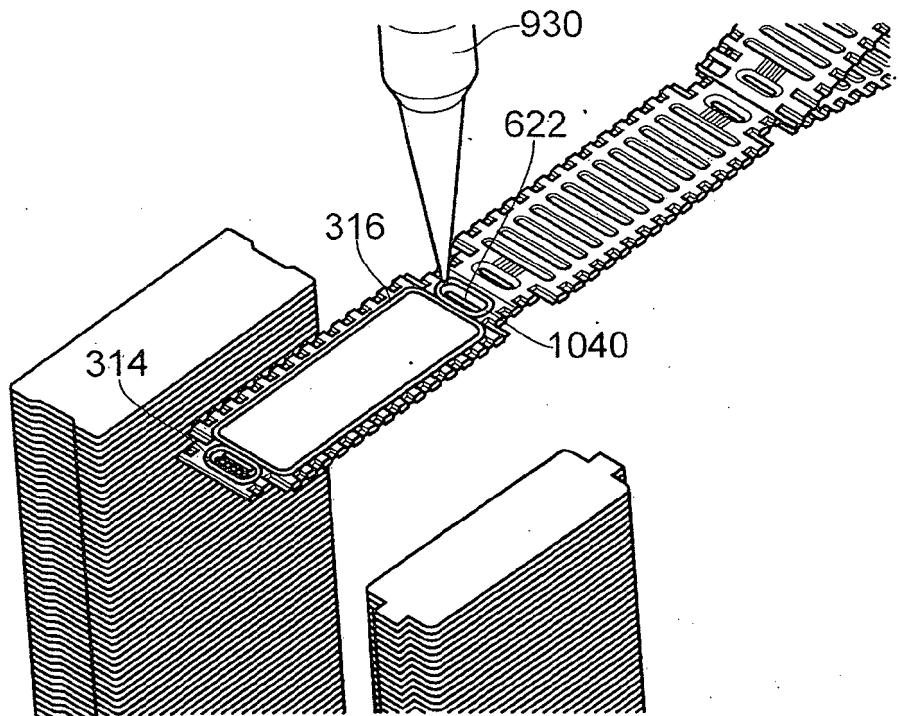


FIG.10

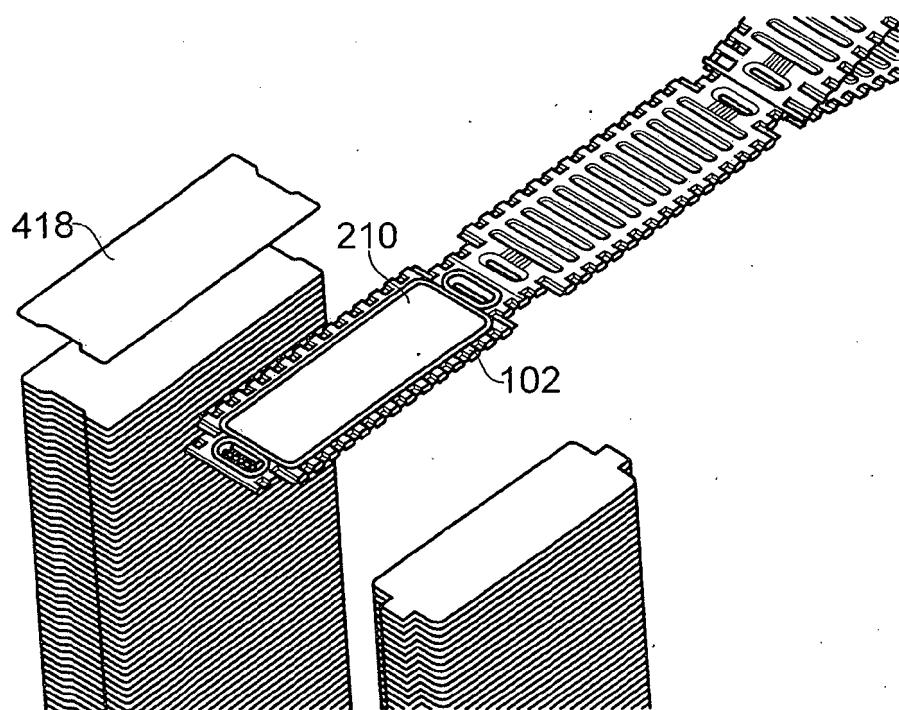


FIG.11

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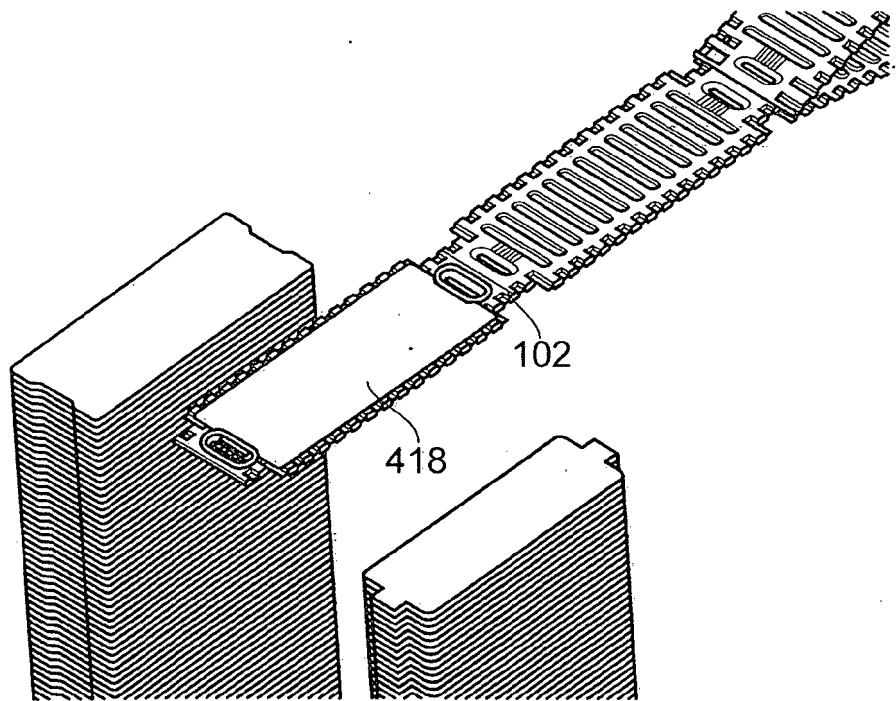


FIG.12

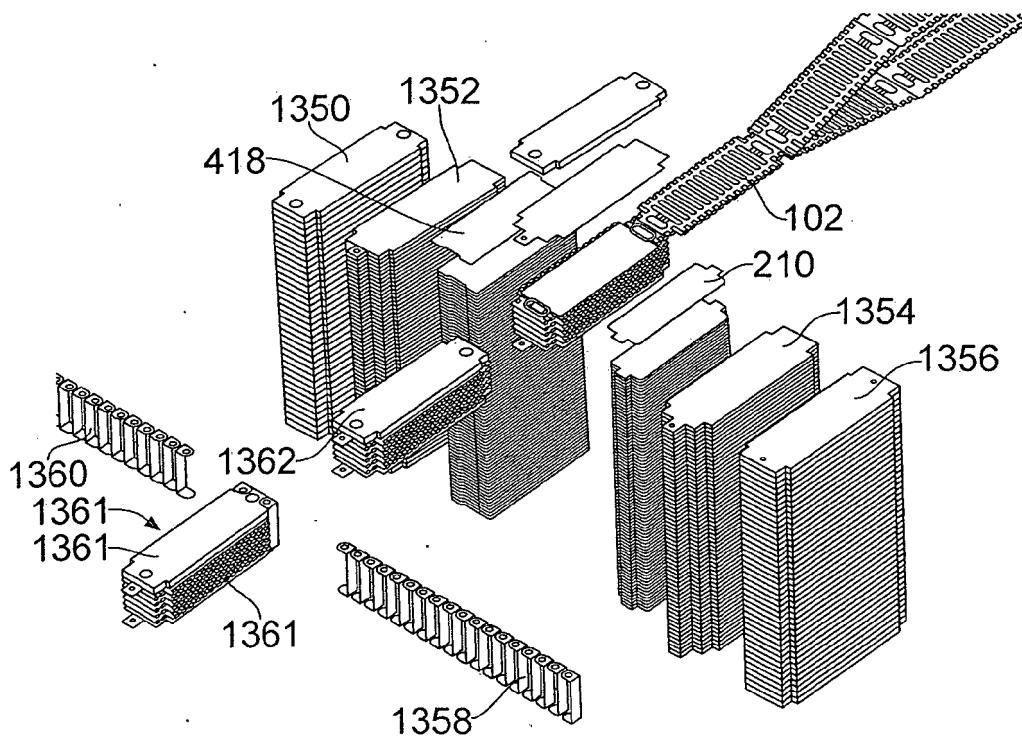


FIG.13

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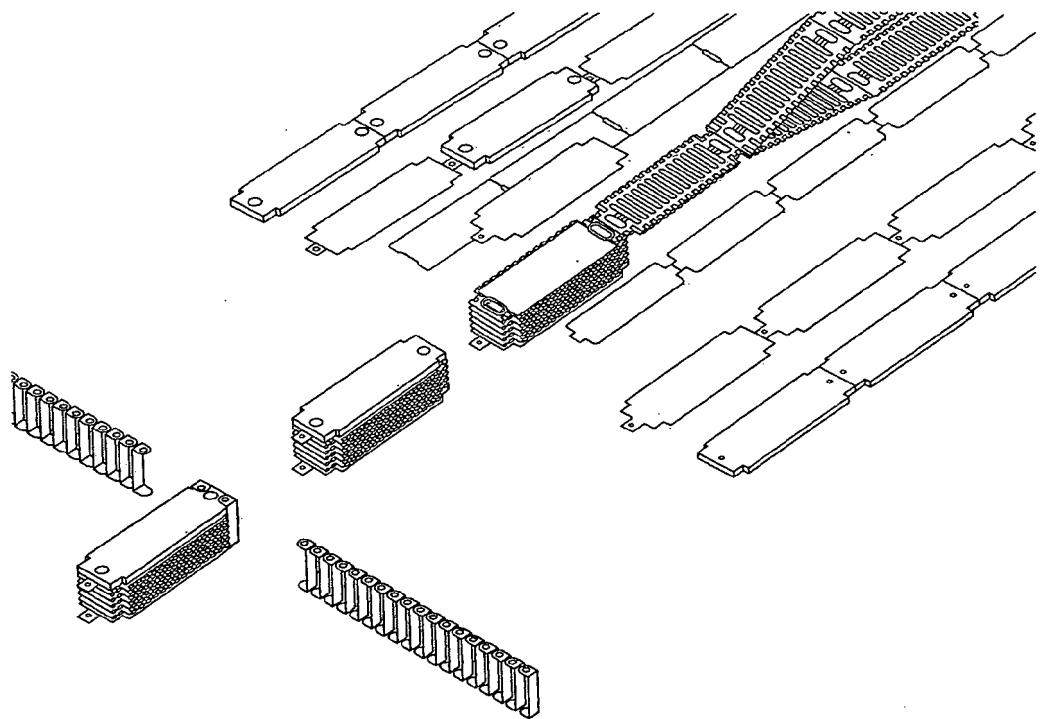


FIG.14

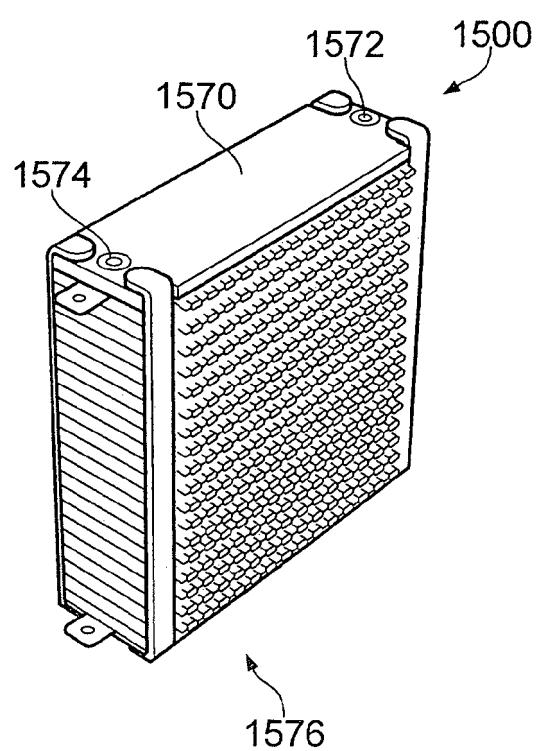


FIG. 15

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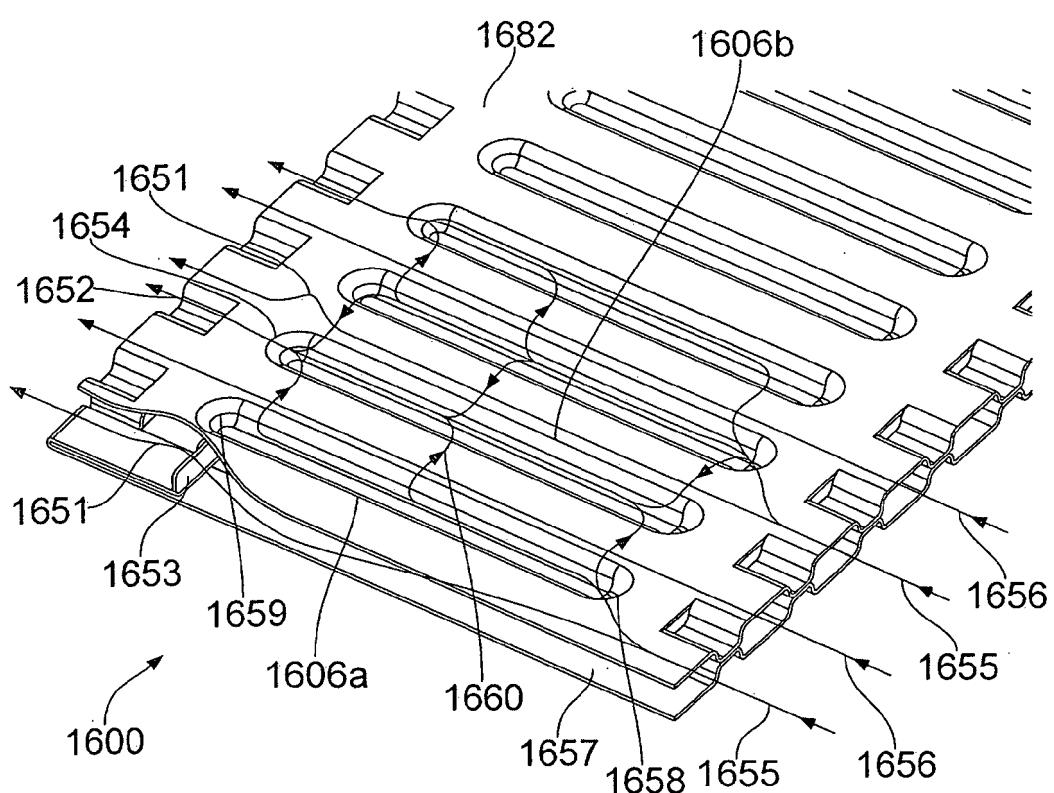


FIG. 16

## A BIPOLAR PLATE FOR A FUEL CELL

The present disclosure relates to the field of bipolar plates for fuel cells.

5 Conventional electrochemical fuel cells convert fuel and oxidant, generally both in the form of gaseous streams, into electrical energy and a reaction product. A common type of electrochemical fuel cell for reacting hydrogen and oxygen comprises a polymeric ion (proton) transfer membrane, with fuel and air being passed over respective sides of the membrane. Protons (i.e. hydrogen ions) are conducted through the membrane,  
10 balanced by electrons conducted through a circuit connecting the anode and cathode of the fuel cell. To increase the available voltage, a stack may be formed comprising a number of such membranes arranged with separate anode and cathode fluid flow paths. Such a stack is typically in the form of a block comprising numerous individual fuel cell plates held together by end plates at either end of the stack.

15

Because the reaction of fuel and oxidant generates heat as well as electrical power, a fuel cell stack requires cooling once an operating temperature has been reached. Cooling may be achieved by forcing air through the cathode fluid flow paths. In an open cathode stack, the oxidant flow path and the coolant path are the same, i.e. forcing air  
20 through the stack both supplies oxidant to the cathodes and cools the stack.

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a bipolar plate for a fuel cell, the bipolar plate comprising:

25 an anode sheet defining an anode surface;  
a cathode sheet defining a cathode surface;  
a cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet; and  
one or more openings in the cathode sheet extending between the cathode surface and the cavity;  
30 wherein the cavity is configured to receive coolant/oxidant for cooling the anode and cathode sheets and also provide at least a portion of the coolant/oxidant to the exterior of the cathode sheet through the one or more openings.

In this way a common coolant/oxidant can be used for both cooling the plates and providing the oxidant to the cathode side of the electrode without requiring any  
35 complicated passageways or conduits.

The cavity may have at least one coolant/oxidant inlet port at a first peripheral edge of the bipolar plate for receiving the coolant/oxidant. The cavity may have at least one coolant/oxidant outlet port at a second peripheral edge for exhausting at least a portion of the coolant/oxidant. The use of a common inlet port and/or common outlet port on peripheral edges can provide easy access for the coolant/oxidant to and/or from the bipolar plate.

The bipolar plate may comprise two flow paths between the at least one coolant/oxidant inlet port and the coolant/oxidant outlet port:

10 a first flow path that is entirely enclosed by both the anode sheet and the cathode sheet; and

a second flow path that passes through two openings in the cathode sheet so as to expose the coolant/oxidant to the cathode surface of the cathode plate.

15 The cathode sheet may comprise a coolant/oxidant distribution structure, which may comprise at least one profiled portion for distributing the coolant/oxidant and at least one punched through section that defines the opening between the cavity and the cathode surface. In this way, the coolant/oxidant within the cavity can be conveniently provided to the distribution structure for distributing across the cathode surface.

20 The coolant/oxidant distribution structure may comprise a first punched through section that defines an inlet opening from the cavity and a second punched through section that defines an outlet opening from the cavity. The coolant/oxidant distribution structure may comprise one or more fluid flow channels. The fluid flow channels may extend between 25 respective inlet openings and outlet openings. In some embodiments, only a subset of the fluid flow channels may comprise punched through sections/openings. For example, alternate fluid flow channels may comprise either an inlet opening or an outlet opening.

30 The bipolar plate may comprise a plurality of fluid flow channels. Alternate (including a first) fluid flow channels may comprise an inlet opening at one end and be closed at the opposing end. The other (including a second) fluid flow channels may comprise an outlet opening at one end and be closed at the opposing end. The inlet openings may be nearer to a coolant/oxidant inlet port than a coolant/oxidant outlet port. The outlet openings may be nearer to a coolant/oxidant outlet port than a coolant/oxidant inlet port. 35 In this way, the coolant/oxidant can pass through a gas diffusion layer in order to pass from the inlet opening to the outlet opening, thereby improving the exposure of the coolant/oxidant at the cathode surface of the bipolar plate.

- One or more restrictions to air flow may be provided in the cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet in order to increase the pressure of the coolant/oxidant at the inlet openings. The one or more restrictions to air flow may comprise a baffle. The 5 one or more restrictions to air flow may be provided in the cavity on a single side of alternate fluid flow channels. In this way, through-channels that provide for relatively unimpeded fluid flow between an inlet port and an outlet port can be provided as alternate fluid flow paths through the bipolar plate.
- 10 The dimensions of the fluid flow channels may vary along the length of the bipolar plate and/or across the width of the bipolar plate. Varying the dimensions of the fluid flow channels can allow tuning of electrode activity across the surface of the electrode so as to improve electrode efficiency.
- 15 The profiled section may abut the anode sheet, thereby providing support for the cavity between the anode sheet and cathode sheet.
- The at least one coolant/oxidant inlet port may comprise an open peripheral edge of the cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet. The at least one coolant/oxidant 20 outlet port may comprise an open peripheral edge of the cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet.
- The cathode sheet may comprise cathode sheet corrugations running along its longitudinal edges. The anode sheet may comprise anode sheet corrugations running 25 along its longitudinal edges. The cathode sheet corrugations may abut the anode sheet corrugations thereby defining a plurality of coolant/oxidant inlet ports to the cavity and a plurality of coolant/oxidant outlet ports from the cavity. In this way support can be provided for the cavity between the anode sheet and cathode sheet.
- 30 The size of the openings in the cathode sheet may vary along the length of the bipolar plate and/or across the width of the bipolar plate. Varying the dimensions of the openings can allow tuning of electrode activity across the surface of the electrode so as to improve electrode efficiency. The cross sectional area of one or more of the openings may be smaller than the cross sectional area of a gallery provided by a corresponding 35 fluid flow channel, which may depend on specific fluid/air requirements.

There may be provided a fuel cell plate assembly comprising:

any bipolar plate disclosed herein;  
an anode fluid diffusion layer; and  
a laminate layer comprising a cathode fluid diffusion layer and a membrane electrode assembly comprising an electrode.

5

There may be provided a fuel cell stack comprising a plurality of any fuel cell plate assemblies disclosed herein.

10 There may be provided a fuel cell stack comprising a plurality of fuel cell plate assemblies as described herein.

A description is now given, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

15 Figure 1 shows a bipolar plate according to an embodiment of the invention;  
Figures 2 to 4 show schematically how a fuel cell plate assembly according to an embodiment of the invention can be built up;

Figure 5 shows a section view of a second bipolar plate positioned on top of the fuel cell plate assembly of Figure 4;

20 Figures 6 to 12 illustrate schematically how a fuel cell plate assembly can be constructed according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 13 illustrates schematically how a fuel cell stack can be put together according to an embodiment of the invention;

25 Figure 14 illustrates schematically how a fuel cell stack can be put together according to an alternative embodiment of the invention;

Figure 15 illustrates a fuel cell stack according to an embodiment of the invention;  
and

Figure 16 illustrates a bipolar plate according to another embodiment of the invention.

30

One or more embodiments disclosed herein relate to a bipolar plate for a fuel cell, the bipolar plate having an anode sheet defining an outer anode surface, and a cathode sheet defining an outer cathode surface. A cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet that is configured to receive coolant/oxidant for cooling the anode and cathode sheets and also provide at least a portion of the coolant/oxidant to the exterior of the cathode sheet through one or more openings in the cathode sheet. In this way a common coolant/oxidant can be used for both cooling the plates and providing the

oxidant to the cathode side of the electrode without requiring any complicated passageways or conduits.

Figure 1 shows one end of a bipolar plate 102 according to an embodiment of the  
5 invention.

The end of the bipolar plate 102 that is shown in Figure 1 has a port 104. It will be appreciated that the other end of the bipolar plate 102 can also have a port, as shown in Figure 6. The port 104 is for receiving a fluid, such as hydrogen, that is to be provided  
10 to an active area of an electrode. The footprint of the active area of an electrode is shown with reference 105 in Figure 1, even though the electrode itself is not shown. The electrode is described in more detail below with reference to Figure 4.

As is known in the art, the active area 105 is the area of the gas diffusion layers (GDLs)  
15 that are in contact with the electrode surfaces such that the electrodes are provided with the necessary reactant gasses to promote proton exchange through the membrane.

The port 104 receives the fluid in a direction that is through the thickness of the bipolar plate 102. In addition to providing the fluid to the electrode, the port 104 also passes the  
20 fluid to an adjacent fuel cell assembly in a fuel cell stack as the ports of the bipolar plates are aligned when the stack is constructed.

In this example, the bipolar plate 102 has a plurality of fluid flow channels 106, which are discontinuous and extend across a lateral width of the bipolar plate 102. In this way, the  
25 fluid can be laterally dispersed across the width of the active area 105 when the fluid enters the fluid flow channels 106.

As will be discussed in more detail below, the fluid passes along the longitudinal length of the bipolar plate 102 through a gas diffusion layer. However, one or more optional  
30 port channels 108 can provide a fluid connection between the port 104 and the active area 105. The port channels 108 can be provided as grooves in the bipolar plate 102. The relationship between the port channels 108 and the fluid diffusion layer will be described in more detail below with reference to Figure 2.

35 In addition, one or more optional connecting channels 107 can also transport the fluid between successive fluid flow channels 106 along the length of the bipolar plate 102. Such connecting channels 107 can also be provided as grooves in the bipolar plate 102.

The connecting channels 107 may alternate between connecting different ends of the fluid flow channels 106 so as to provide a winding or inter-digitized path along the longitudinal length of the bipolar plate 102. This can encourage the fluid to penetrate a large proportion of the fluid diffusion layer so that it is presented evenly to the electrode.

5

The bipolar plate comprises an anode sheet 180 and a cathode sheet 182. The outer surface of the anode sheet 180 will be referred to as an anode surface and the outer surface of the cathode sheet 182 will be referred to as a cathode surface.

10 There is a cavity 184 between the anode sheet 180 and the cathode sheet 182. In some examples, the anode sheet 180 and the cathode sheet 182 can be individually press moulded and stamped, before being spot welded together to provide the bipolar plate 102 of Figure 1, thereby defining the cavity 184 between the two sheets 180, 182.

15 The fluid flow channels 106 in the cathode sheet 184 include at least one opening 186 that extends between the cathode surface and the cavity 182. The opening puts the cavity 182 in fluid communication with the cathode surface. In this example, each fluid flow channel 106 in the cathode sheet 182 is punched through at each end so as to provide an inlet opening from the cavity 184 to the cathode surface and an outlet opening 20 from the cathode surface to the cavity 184. The fluid flow channel 106 extends between the inlet opening and the outlet opening. The inlet opening will be the opening in the fluid flow channel 106 that is nearest to the side of the bipolar plate that receives the coolant/oxidant. Similarly, the outlet opening will be the opening in the fluid flow channel 106 that is furthest from the side of the bipolar plate that receives the coolant/oxidant.

25

Coolant/oxidant can pass into the cavity 184 through one or more coolant/oxidant inlet ports in a first peripheral edge 188 of the bipolar plate 102. Some of the coolant/oxidant that enters the coolant/oxidant inlet port then passes through the cavity 184 and out of one or more coolant/oxidant outlet ports in a second peripheral edge 190 of the bipolar 30 plate 102. In addition, some of the coolant/oxidant that enters the cavity 184 passes through an inlet opening in a fluid flow channel 106 and is exposed to the cathode surface of the bipolar plate 102. The coolant/oxidant that passes straight through the cavity 184 can cool the anode and cathode sheets 180, 182. The second peripheral edge 190 of the bipolar plate is opposite to the first peripheral edge 188 of the bipolar 35 plate in this example.

The bipolar plate according to this embodiment of the invention defines two flow paths between the coolant/oxidant inlet port and the coolant/oxidant outlet port: a first flow path that is entirely enclosed by both the anode sheet 180 and the cathode sheet 182; and a second flow path that passes through two openings 186 in the cathode sheet 182 so as 5 to expose the coolant/oxidant to the cathode surface of the cathode plate 182.

As will be appreciated from the description that follows, the coolant/oxidant that is exposed to the cathode surface can diffuse through a cathode gas diffusion layer (GDL) in order to provide oxidant to the cathode of the membrane electrode assembly (MEA). 10 Any coolant/oxidant that does not enter the cathode GDL can pass back into the cavity 184 through the outlet opening in the fluid flow channel 106, before exiting the bipolar plate 102 through the second peripheral edge 190 of the bipolar plate 102.

In this way, the first peripheral edge 188 can provide a common inlet for coolant/oxidant, 15 which can, depending upon its path through the bipolar plate 102 to the second peripheral edge 190, both cool the anode and cathode sheets 180, 182 and provide oxidant to the cathode GDL of a neighbouring MEA.

The fluid flow channels 106 in the cathode sheet 182 may be referred to as a 20 coolant/oxidant distribution structure having at least one profiled portion (the sides of the fluid flow channels that extend away from the plane of the cathode sheet 182) and at least one punched through section (the openings 186 in the ends of the fluid flow channels 106). The profiled section of the coolant/oxidant distribution structure in this example abuts corresponding fluid flow channels 106 in the anode sheet 108 thereby 25 providing support for the cavity 184 between the cathode sheet 182 and anode sheet 180.

In this example, the bipolar plate 102 has a single coolant/oxidant inlet port and a single 30 coolant/oxidant outlet port that extends for most of the length of the bipolar plate 102. This is in contrast to the bipolar plate shown in Figure 6 that has a plurality of coolant/oxidant inlet ports and coolant/oxidant outlet ports defined by corrugations along the sides of the anode and cathode sheets.

It will be appreciated that in some examples the openings 186 through the cathode sheet 35 182 not need be provided in pairs as the coolant/oxidant can be consumed at the electrode. Therefore, a flow path from the cathode surface to the coolant/oxidant outlet

port may not be required and the flow path to the cathode surface can be provided as a dead-end.

Another example of an alternative arrangement of the openings 186 in the cathode sheet

5 182 is described below with reference to Figure 16.

The fluid flow channels 106 in the anode sheet 180 do not have openings as coolant/oxidant is not required at the anode side of the MEA.

10 Figures 2 to 4 show how the bipolar plate 102 of Figure 1 can be built up into a fuel cell plate assembly according to an embodiment of the invention. Figure 2 shows a first fluid diffusion layer 210 placed over the bipolar plate 102. Figure 3 shows adhesive 314, 316 dispensed over the bipolar plate 102 and first fluid diffusion layer 210. Figure 4 shows a laminate layer 418, which includes a membrane electrode assembly and a second fluid diffusion layer, placed over the first fluid diffusion layer and adhesive 316. Further details 15 are provided below.

Figure 2 shows the fluid diffusion layer 210 located on the bipolar plate 102 of Figure 1.

The fluid diffusion layer is typically known as a gas diffusion layer (GDL), and in this 20 example will be referred to as an anode GDL 210 as it provides gas to the active area of the anode side of the electrode.

The anode GDL 210 has an extending region 212 that extends between the port 104 of the bipolar plate 102 and the active area 105. The tab 212 is outside the footprint of the 25 active area 105. The extending region will be referred to as a tab 212. The tab 212 extends from the main body of the anode GDL 210, which in this example is generally co-located with the active area 105. The tab 212 of the anode GDL can communicate the hydrogen received at the port 104 to the active area 105. As identified above, the port channels 108 shown in Figure 1 can also communicate the hydrogen from the port 30 104 to the active area 105. However, it will be appreciated that these port channels 108 are optional as the transport of hydrogen can take place solely through the anode GDL 210. Similarly, the connecting channels 107 of Figure 1 are also optional as the anode GDL 210 can be the sole means for communicating the hydrogen between the fluid flow channels 106.

35

Figure 3 shows two tracks of adhesive 314, 316 deposited on the bipolar plate 102 and anode GDL 210 of Figure 2. A first track of adhesive 314 provides a continuous loop

around the port 104 and passes over the tab 212 of the anode GDL 210. A second track of adhesive 316 is deposited on the bipolar plate 102 around the outside of the anode GDL 210, which also passes over the tab 212 of the anode GDL 210. In this way, the second track of adhesive 316 is positioned so that it provides a seal around the anode GDL 210 when the membrane electrode assembly is located on the partial fuel cell plate assembly.

The adhesive is selected such that penetration of the adhesive into the tab 212 of the anode GDL 210 is minimal, thereby not significantly impeding fluid transport through the anode GDL 210.

In other embodiments, molded sub-gaskets can be used instead of the adhesive. For example, a molded sub-gasket could be provided with the laminate layer 418 that is discussed below with reference to Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows a fuel cell plate assembly 400 in which a laminate layer 418 has been added to the partial fuel cell plate assembly of Figure 3. The laminate layer is a 4-layer membrane electrode assembly (MEA) and comprises a cathode fluid diffusion layer, a first layer of catalyst, an electrode membrane and a second layer of catalyst. The two catalyst layers and the electrode membrane can be referred to together as a membrane electrode assembly comprising the electrode.

The 4-layer MEA 418 is positioned over the second track of adhesive 316. It can be seen from Figure 4 that the second track of adhesive 316 has been displaced and spread out such that it abuts the first track of adhesive 314 thereby providing a seal around the tab 212 of the anode GDL 210 that is outside the port 104. Also, the two displaced adhesive tracks 314, 316 meet over the surface of the tab 212 thereby completing the anode enclosure and providing a global anode seal for the cell.

The active area is defined within the periphery of the 4-layer MEA 418 as an outer band of the 4-layer MEA 418 is positioned over the adhesive 316, which prevents the transport of the anode gas (hydrogen) to the electrode. It will be appreciated that the placement of the adhesive can be controlled so as to minimise the displacement of the adhesive into the intended active area 105.

Figure 5 shows a section view of a second bipolar plate 502 positioned on top of the fuel cell plate assembly 400 of Figure 4. As is known in the art, a plurality of fuel cell plate assemblies 400 can be built up to form a fuel cell stack.

- 5 As shown in Figure 5, when the second bipolar plate 502 is positioned on top of the fuel cell assembly 400 it contacts the first track of adhesive 314 around the port 104 of the first bipolar plate 102. This first track of adhesive 314 therefore creates a seal around the ports of the two bipolar plates, underneath which the tab 212 of the anode GDL 210 passes. If the bipolar plate 102 includes port channels (as shown in Figure 1 with reference 108), then the tab 212 of the anode GDL 210 can be rigid enough to prevent slumping into the grooves of the port channels. This can be in contrast to prior art fuel cells, whereby a sub-gasket associated with the electrode is located above the grooves, and can sag into the grooves.
- 10
- 15 As can be seen in Figure 5, the anode surface of the anode sheet 180 of the first bipolar sheet 102 contacts the bottom surface of the anode GDL 210; the top surface of the anode GDL 210 contacts the bottom surface of the 4-layer MEA 418; and the top surface of the 4-layer MEA 418 contacts the cathode surface of the cathode sheet 582 of the second bipolar plate 502.
- 20
- 25 A section view of the cavity 584 between the anode sheet 580 and the cathode sheet 582 is shown in Figure 5. It will be appreciated from the description of Figure 1 that coolant/oxidant that enters the second bipolar plate 502 can access the fluid flow channels 506 in the cathode sheet 582 through openings that are not shown in Figure 5. In this way, the necessary oxidant is provided to the cathode GDL layer of the 4-layer MEA 418.

In some examples, the geometries of the bipolar plate 102 could include features that offer varying surface areas to be in contact with the GDLs 210, 418. For example, the dimensions of the fluid flow channels 106 may vary along the length of the bipolar plate 102 and/or across the width of the bipolar plate 102. In this way, the surface area of the cathode surface and/or anode that is in contact with the respective GDL 210, 418 between the fluid flow channels also varies along or across the bipolar plate 102. Alternatively, or additionally, the size of the openings 186 in the cathode sheet 182 may vary along the length of the bipolar plate 102 and/or across the width of the bipolar plate 102. Varying the dimensions of features of the bipolar plate 102 in this way can allow

tuning of electrode activity across the surface of the electrode so as to improve electrode efficiency.

Figures 6 to 12 illustrate schematically how a fuel cell plate assembly can be constructed

5 according to an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 6 illustrates a strip of bipolar plates 102 that are provided to a build point. It can be seen that the bipolar plates 102 in this example have two ports 104, 622. The first port 104 is an inlet as discussed in detail above. The second port 622 can be an outlet 10 or an inlet. In some embodiments, the stoichiometric efficiency of the reaction with the hydrogen in the fuel cell is greater than one, and therefore the second port 622 should be used as an outlet in order to provide a through flow for product water management. In other embodiments, the second port 622 can also be an inlet if the stoichiometric efficiency and/or water management techniques permit.

15

The bipolar plates may comprise a separate anode sheet 602a and a cathode sheet 602b that are only joined together, for example resistance, laser or adhesive bonded together shortly before the bipolar plate 102 enters the build point. This is shown in Figure 6 as the anode sheets 602a and cathode sheets 602b are initially supplied 20 separately.

As can also be seen in Figure 6, the longitudinal edges of the anode sheets and cathode sheets can be corrugated to provide additional support for the bipolar plate. For example corrugations in the anode sheet can align with and abut corrugations in the cathode 25 sheet so as to provide additional support through the thickness of the bipolar plate. The corrugations in the anode sheet may be referred to as anode sheet corrugations 692 and the corrugations in the cathode sheet may be referred to as cathode sheet corrugations 694. The apertures defined by the anode sheet corrugations and the cathode sheet corrugations provide access to the cavity between the anode sheet and cathode sheet 30 through multiple coolant/oxidant inlet ports and multiple coolant/oxidant outlet ports.

Use of these corrugations can form a rigid plateau to resist deflection through the force applied by gaskets in the fuel cell assembly, but still allow an uninterrupted air passage for the cathode oxidant and cooling air.

35

Located on either side of the build point are a stack of anode GDLs 210 and a stack of 4-layer MEAs 418.

Figure 7 shows that a first anode GDL 210 has been taken from the stack ready for positioning on the bipolar plate in the same way as shown in Figure 2. It will be appreciated that this operation, and the operations that follow, can be automated. Figure 5 8 shows the anode GDL 210 located in position on the bipolar plate 102.

Figure 9 shows an adhesive dispenser 930 in position above the anode GDL 210 and bipolar plate 102.

10 Figure 10 shows three tracks of adhesive 314, 316, 1040 that have been dispensed by the adhesive dispenser 930. The first track 314 and second track 316 are the same as those described with reference to Figure 3. Also shown in Figure 10 is a third track of adhesive 1040 that provides a continuous loop around the second port 622. This is in the same way that the first track of adhesive 314 provides a continuous loop around the 15 first port 104.

Figure 11 shows that a 4-layer MEA has been taken from the stack ready for positioning on the bipolar plate 102 and anode GDL 210 in the same way as shown in Figure 4. Figure 12 shows the 4-layer MEA 418 located in position on the bipolar plate 102 and 20 anode GDL 210.

It will be appreciated that each of the construction steps illustrated by Figures 6 to 12 can be performed at the same build point.

25 Figure 13 develops the method of construction illustrated by Figure 6 to 12 such that a fuel cell stack can be put together. Figure 13 illustrates a strip of bipolar plates 102, a stack of anode GDLs 210 and a stack of 4-layer MEAs 418 that are the same as those illustrated in Figures 6 to 12. In addition, Figure 13 shows two stacks of components 1350, 1352 for a top end plate of the fuel cell stack and two stacks of components 1354, 30 1356 for a bottom end plate of the fuel cell stack. Plates from the stacks 1354, 1356 for the bottom end plate are located at the build point before the construction of the fuel cell plate assemblies is begun, and plates from the stacks 1350, 1352 for the top end plate are located on top of the fuel cell assemblies at the build point when the fuel cell stack has been built to the desired size. The fuel cell stack can then be moved from the build 35 point, as shown with reference 1362 in Figure 13.

Finally, clips 1358, 1360 can be attached to each side of the fuel cell stack 1362 to keep the fuel cell plate assemblies together at the intended working dimension in order to provide a completed fuel cell stack 1361.

- 5 One side face of the fuel cell stack 1361 can be referred to as an coolant/oxidant inlet face 1363, which comprises the inlet ports in the first peripheral edges of the bipolar plates. The opposing side face can be referred to as an coolant/oxidant outlet face 1365, which comprises the outlet ports in the second peripheral edges of the bipolar plates. In accordance with the above description, it will be appreciated that oxidant enters the fuel
- 10 cell stack through the coolant/oxidant inlet face 1363, either passes through the cavity to cool the anode and cathode sheets or is exposed to the cathode GDL through openings in the cathode sheet, before any unconsumed coolant/oxidant exits the fuel cell stack through the coolant/oxidant outlet face 1365.
- 15 Figure 14 illustrates an alternative method for constructing a fuel cell stack according to an embodiment of the invention. In this example, the anode GDL, 4-layer MEAs and components for the end plates are strip supplied and segmented just before a pick and place process.
- 20 Figure 15 illustrates a fuel cell stack 1500 according to an embodiment of the invention. The top end plate 1570 of the fuel cell stack includes two apertures 1572, 1574 that are respectively in fluid connection with the ports (not shown in Figure 15) at each end of the fuel cell plate assemblies. It will be appreciated that similar apertures may be provided in the bottom end plate 1576 if required.
- 25 Figure 16 illustrates a bipolar plate 1600 according to another embodiment of the invention. In Figure 16, the cathode sheet 1682 is shown on top, which is in contrast to the bipolar plate 102 of Figure 1 where the cathode sheet is shown on the bottom. The arrangement of the openings in the cathode sheet of the bipolar plate of Figure 16 are different to that shown in Figure 1 and can improve the exposure of the air at the cathode surface of the cathode sheet 1682. Also included in the bipolar plate 1600 of Figure 16 are optional baffles 1653 to impede the direct air flow between the air inlet ports and the air outlet ports, thereby further improving the air flow across the cathode surface of the cathode plate 1682. Further details are provided below.
- 30
- 35 In this example, the first fluid flow channel 1606a has an inlet opening 1658 in the cathode sheet 1682 and an opposing closed end 1659. The closed end does not have

- an outlet opening. The second fluid flow channel 1606b has an outlet opening 1654 in the cathode sheet 1682 and an opposing closed end with no inlet opening. With this arrangement of openings 11658, 1654, air passes from the first fluid channel 1606a to the second fluid flow channel 1606b through the adjacent gas diffusion layer (GDL) (not shown in Figure 16). The direction of this air flow is shown by arrows 1660 in Figure 16. Causing the air to flow between fluid flow channels 1606a, 1606b in this way can improve the uniformity with which the air is provided to the cathode side of the associated membrane electrode assembly (not shown in Figure 16).
- 10     Optionally, an obstruction 1653 to direct air flow between the air inlet ports on a first peripheral edge of the bipolar plate and the air outlet ports on a second peripheral edge of the bipolar plate can be provided in order to increase the air pressure at the air inlet opening 1658 thereby encouraging the air to flow through the GDL from the first fluid flow channel 1606a to the second fluid flow channel 1606b. The obstruction in this example is a baffle 1653 that provides a restriction to air flow from the cavity 1657 between the anode sheet and cathode sheet to the air outlet port.

20     The bipolar plate 1600 of Figure 16 can be considered as providing forced diffusion through the cathode GDL. At least in part, this can be achieved by the addition of a baffle plate 1653 so as to partly obscure a cooling channel 1657 that provides a direct flow path between the air inlet ports and the air outlet ports. This flow path is direct inasmuch as it does not pass through any openings 11658, 1654 in the cathode sheet 1682.

- 25     The bipolar plate 1600 can be considered as having three flow paths between the air inlet port and the air outlet port:
- 30         a first flow path 1655, 1651 that is entirely enclosed by both the anode sheet 180 and the cathode sheet 182, the first flow path encounters a baffle plate 1653 as discussed above;
- 35         a second flow path 1656 that is entirely enclosed by both the anode sheet 180 and the cathode sheet 182, the second flow path does not encounter a baffle plate 1653 and may be referred to as a through-cooling channel; and
- 35         a third flow path 1655, 1660, 1652 that passes through an air inlet opening 1658 in a first fluid flow channel 1606a of the cathode sheet 1682 and an air outlet opening 1654 in a second fluid flow channel 1606b so as to expose the air to the cathode surface of the cathode plate 1682.

The first flow path 1655, 1651 and the third flow path 1655 can run at a slightly elevated pressure compared to the second (through-cooling) channel 1656. The openings/apertures 1658, 1654 can be diametrically featured across the bipolar plate 1600, in order to become inlet and outlet apertures for the galleries in the cathode flow field. Alternate fluid flow channels 1606a may be provided with air inlet openings 1658. The other/interleaved fluid flow channels 1606b may be provided with air outlet openings 1654.

The subsequent pressure differential between air inlet and outlet openings 1658 and 1654 can promote air flow across the cathode surface of the bipolar plate 1606. Similarly, baffle plates 1653 can be positioned in alternate cooling channels 1656 along the bipolar plate 1600.

The embodiment of Figure 16 can enable the proportional tuning of three variables:

1. the amount of through-cooling air along the second flow path 1656;
2. the amount of diffusion air along the third flow path 1660; and
3. the ratio of the cooling/reaction air along the first flow path 1651 to the diffusion air along the third flow path 1660.

## CLAIMS

1. A bipolar plate for a fuel cell, the bipolar plate comprising:
  - an anode sheet defining an anode surface;
  - 5 a cathode sheet defining a cathode surface;
  - a cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet; and
  - one or more openings in the cathode sheet extending between the cathode surface and the cavity;

wherein the cavity is configured to receive coolant/oxidant for cooling the anode and cathode sheets and also provide at least a portion of the coolant/oxidant to the exterior of the cathode sheet through the one or more openings.
- 10 2. The bipolar plate of claim 1, wherein the cavity has at least one coolant/oxidant inlet port at a first peripheral edge of the bipolar plate for receiving the coolant/oxidant, and the cavity has at least one coolant/oxidant outlet port at a second peripheral edge for exhausting at least a portion of the coolant/oxidant.
- 15 3. The bipolar plate of claim 2, comprising two flow paths between the at least one coolant/oxidant inlet port and the coolant/oxidant outlet port:
  - 20 a first flow path that is entirely enclosed by both the anode sheet and the cathode sheet; and
  - a second flow path that passes through two openings in the cathode sheet so as to expose the coolant/oxidant to the cathode surface of the cathode plate.
- 25 4. The bipolar plate of any preceding claim, wherein the cathode sheet comprises a coolant/oxidant distribution structure comprising at least one profiled portion for distributing the coolant/oxidant and at least one punched through section that defines the opening between the cavity and the cathode surface.
- 30 5. The bipolar plate of claim 4, wherein the coolant/oxidant distribution structure comprises a first punched through section that defines an inlet opening from the cavity and a second punched through section that defines an outlet opening from the cavity.
- 35 6. The bipolar plate of claim 5, wherein the coolant/oxidant distribution structure comprises a fluid flow channel extending between the inlet opening and the outlet opening.

7. The bipolar plate of claim 5, wherein the coolant/oxidant distribution structure comprises a plurality of fluid flow channels, wherein:

a first fluid flow channel comprises an inlet opening at one end and is closed at the opposing end; and

5 a second fluid flow channel comprises an outlet opening at one end and is closed at the opposing end.

8. The bipolar plate of claim 7, comprising one or more restrictions to air flow in the cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet in order to increase the pressure

10 of the coolant/oxidant at the inlet openings.

9. The bipolar plate of claim 8, wherein the one or more restrictions to air flow comprises a baffle.

15 10. The bipolar plate of any one of claims 6 to 9, wherein the dimensions of the fluid flow channels vary along the length of the bipolar plate and/or across the width of the bipolar plate.

20 11. The bipolar plate of any one of claims 4 to 10, wherein the profiled section abuts the anode sheet, thereby providing support for the cavity between the anode sheet and cathode sheet.

25 12. The bipolar plate of any one of claims 2 to 11, in which the at least one coolant/oxidant inlet port comprises an open peripheral edge of the cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet.

13. The bipolar plate of any one of claims 2 to 12, in which the at least one coolant/oxidant outlet port comprises an open peripheral edge of the cavity between the anode sheet and the cathode sheet.

30 14. The bipolar plate of any one of claims 2 to 13, wherein the cathode sheet comprises cathode sheet corrugations running along its longitudinal edges and the anode sheet comprises anode sheet corrugations running along its longitudinal edges, wherein the cathode sheet corrugations abut the anode sheet corrugations thereby defining a plurality of coolant/oxidant inlet ports to the cavity and a plurality of coolant/oxidant outlet ports from the cavity.

15. The bipolar plate of any preceding claim, wherein the size of the openings in the cathode sheet vary along the length of the bipolar plate and/or across the width of the bipolar plate.

5 16. A fuel cell plate assembly comprising:  
a bipolar plate according to any preceding claim;  
an anode fluid diffusion layer; and  
a laminate layer comprising a cathode fluid diffusion layer and a membrane electrode assembly comprising an electrode.

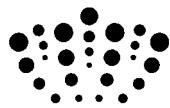
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17. A fuel cell stack comprising a plurality of the fuel cell plate assemblies of claim 16.

15 18. A bipolar plate substantially as described herein, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

19. A fuel cell plate assembly substantially as described herein, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

20 20. A fuel cell stack substantially as described herein, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.



**Application No:** GB1209385.2  
**Claims searched:** All Claims

**Examiner:** Tony Martin  
**Date of search:** 18 September 2012

## Patents Act 1977: Search Report under Section 17

### Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular relevance
A	Not Applicable	US2006/0093882 A Muller see Fig 4d and 0037

### Categories:

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
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### Field of Search:

Search of GB, EP, WO & US patent documents classified in the following areas of the UKC<sup>X</sup>:

Worldwide search of patent documents classified in the following areas of the IPC

H01M

The following online and other databases have been used in the preparation of this search report

On line databases WPI,EPODOC

### International Classification:

Subclass	Subgroup	Valid From
None		