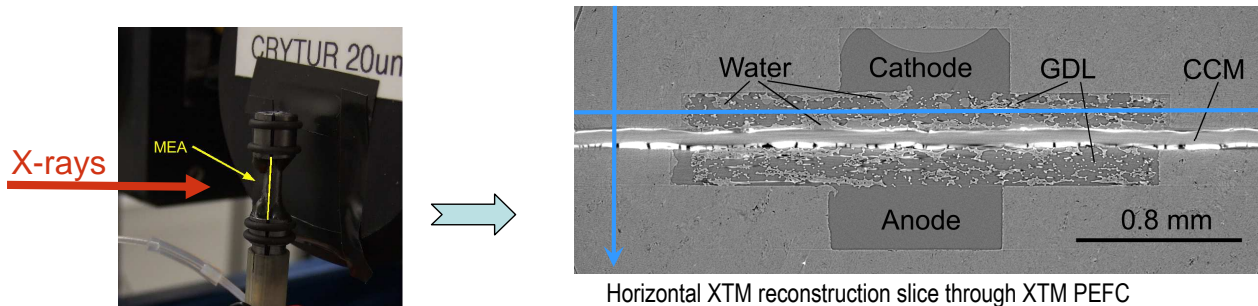


- ➡ Lack of understanding of the interaction of liquid water with the porous structures
- ➡ Need for characterization: in-situ in running cells
- ➡ X-ray microscopic tomography (XMT) provides **contrast** for **water** and **solid**, and adequate spatial **resolution** (1 μm)

1. XTM obtaining gray scale data

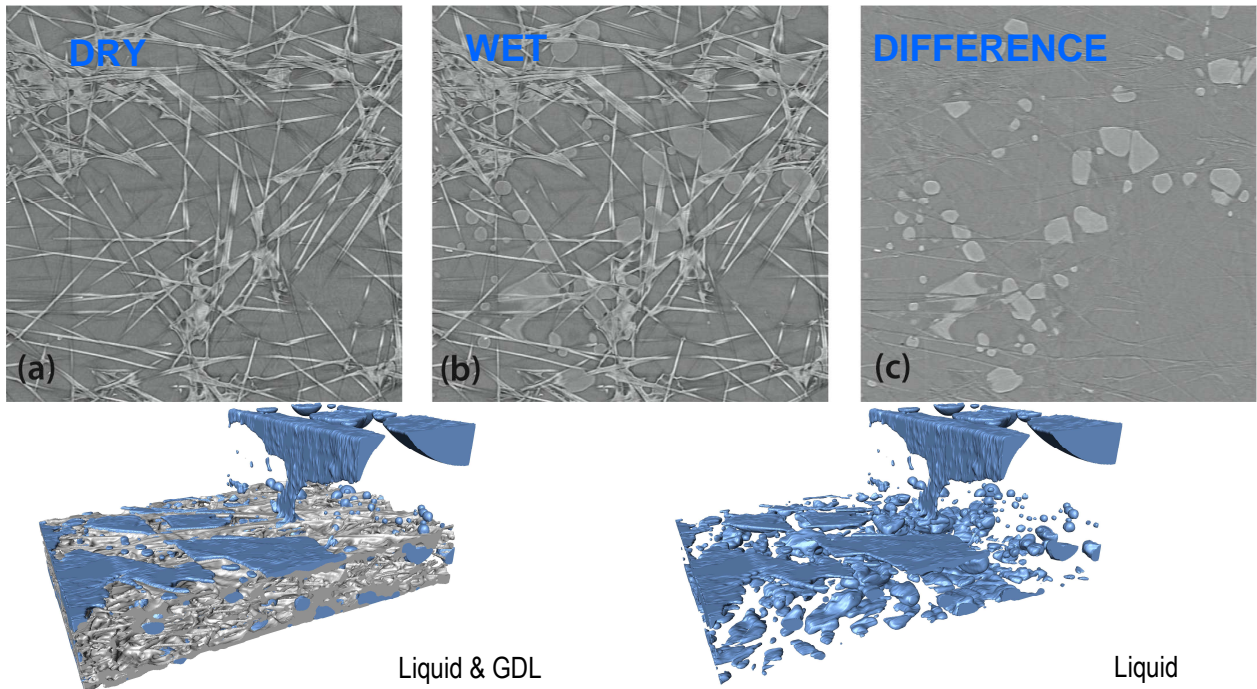


Cell at endstation of
TOMCAT beamline of SLS
1001 exposures
245 ms frame rate
4 min acquisition time

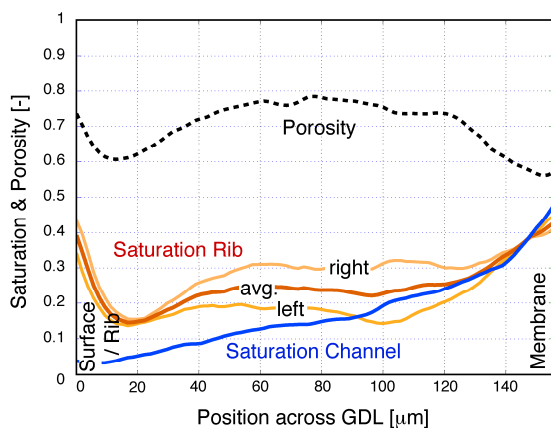
- ➡ Challenges: realistic operating of fuel cell in small field of view on rotation stage of beam line
segmentation of gray scale XTM data

2. Phase segmentation

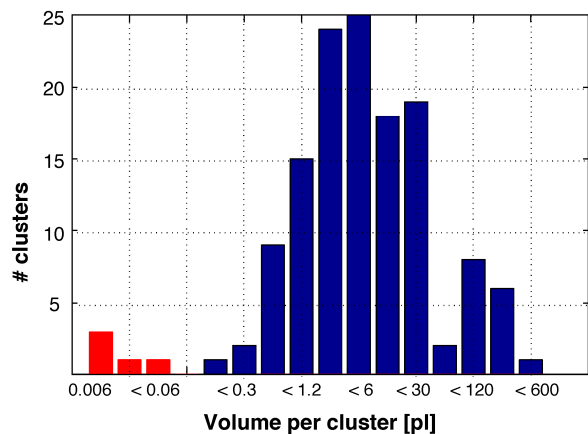
- Enhance liquid contrast by subtraction of wet – dry tomo data
- Segment solid, liquid and void phases
- Surface rendering of segmented data



3. Determine Quantitative Properties



➡ Local saturations are an important property for modeling input.



➡ Droplet size is a decisive parameter for the evaporation/condensation rates. sub-μm sizes can be determined. Droplet size distribution maximum correlates with pore size distr. maximum.

➡ XTM allows for determination of quantitative in-situ GDL properties not accessible otherwise