

CONNECTOR SYSTEM FOR A FUEL CELL STACK

The present invention relates to electrical connector systems used in fuel cell stacks to make electrical connections to a plurality of individual cells within a fuel cell stack.

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Conventional electrochemical fuel cells convert fuel and oxidant into electrical energy and a reaction product. A typical fuel cell comprises a membrane-electrode assembly (MEA) sandwiched between an anode flow field plate and a cathode flow field plate. The flow field plates typically include one or more channels extending over the surface of the plate adjacent to the MEA for delivery of fluid fuel or oxidant to the active surface of the MEA. The flow field plates also perform the function of providing an electrical contact to the MEA across the surface thereof. In a conventional fuel cell stack, a plurality of cells are stacked together, so that the anode flow field plate of one cell is adjacent to the cathode flow field plate of the next cell in the stack, and so on. In some arrangements, bipolar flow plates are used so that a single flow field plate has fluid flow channels in both sides of the plate. One side of the bipolar plate serves as an anode flow plate for a first cell and the other side of the flow plate serves as a cathode flow plate for the adjacent cell. Power can be extracted from the stack by electrical connections made to the first and last flow plate in the stack. A typical stack may comprise many tens or even hundreds of cells.

In many fuel cell stacks, it is important to be able monitor the voltage of individual cells in the stack. Thus, it is necessary to provide electrical connector tabs to many of the flow plates in the stack. These cell voltage monitoring tabs extend, in the planes of the plates, laterally outward from the stack thereby forming an array of tabs along an edge face of the stack, so that individual electrical connectors may be coupled to each tab.

In an effort to reduce the size and weight of fuel cell stacks, and thus increase the power density of a fuel cell stack, there has been a trend towards ever thinner flow plates, which may be formed from thin sheets of electrically conductive metal or foil that are corrugated to form the requisite channels in each face of the flow plate. This can substantially reduce size and weight of the fuel cell stack, but creates a potential difficulty in the formation of cell voltage monitoring tabs extending laterally from edges of the flow plates. A typical thickness of flow plates has hitherto been reduced to approximately 0.6 mm, which causes few problems and individual cell voltage monitoring connectors have

been used. However, proposals for further reductions in flow plate thickness, for example down to 0.1 mm, can cause significant difficulties for conventional electrical connectors.

- 5 The decreasing thickness of the flow plates means that the individual tabs extending therefrom may no longer have the requisite stiffness or structural integrity to resist the necessary compressive force asserted by a conventional push-fit spring-loaded or friction-fit female connector which is applied to each tab from the ends of the tabs distal to the fuel cell stack.

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Another problem is that the tabs generally do not form a perfect array in which every tab is fully aligned with, and equally spaced from, the adjacent tabs. This is due to normal manufacturing and assembly tolerances when assembling the fuel cell stack and this can provide an additional difficulty in aligning the tabs if it is desired to use a multi-tab

15 connector.

The present invention recognises these problems and that they can be overcome in two possible ways.

- 20 In a first arrangement, the present invention provides a fuel cell stack assembly comprising:

a plurality of fuel cells disposed in a stacked configuration, each cell substantially parallel to an x-y plane and including an electrical tab extending laterally from an edge of a plate in the cell in the x-direction to form an array of tabs extending along a side face of the fuel cell stack in a z-direction orthogonal to the x-y plane;

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a connector device comprising a planar member having a plurality of spaced-apart slits formed in an edge of the planar member, each slit having an electrically conductive material on an inside face of the slit; and

the slits being spaced along the edge of the planar member and configured to receive the tabs by sliding engagement in the y-direction.

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Each slit preferably has a curved profile along its length. The slits of the connector may have a profile in the form of an 'S'-shape along the longitudinal direction. Each slit of the connector may have a curved profile along its depth. The slits may be parallel to one another. At least some tabs may have a hook at the distal end of the tab, each hook

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extending in the y-direction, each hook configured to extend over a closed end of a respective slit of the planar member. Each slit may include at least one guide taper in the planar member at the open end of the slit. The array of tabs may comprise two rows of tabs separated in the y-direction, the second row being offset from the first row in the z-direction so as to facilitate electrical connection to a different set of plates in the stack than the first row. The planar member may be a printed circuit board with electrically conductive tracks extending across the planar surface to the electrically conductive material on the inside face of each slit. At least one slit may include a retention member configured to inhibit release of tabs from the connector in the y-direction.

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In a second arrangement, the present invention provides a fuel cell stack assembly comprising:

a plurality of fuel cells disposed in a stacked configuration, each cell substantially parallel to an x-y plane and including an electrical tab extending laterally from an edge of a plate in the cell in the x-direction to form an array of tabs extending along a side face of the fuel cell stack in a z-direction orthogonal to the x-y plane, each tab being crimped to create a distortion in the tab out of the x-y plane of the plate;

a connector device comprising a planar member having a plurality of spaced-apart slits formed in the body of the planar member, each slit having an electrically conductive material on an inside face of the slit; and

the slits being spaced within the planar member and configured to receive the tabs by sliding engagement in the x-direction so that each tab engages with at least a portion of the electrically conductive material on the inside face of a respective slit.

Each tab may be crimped to create a curved profile transverse to its length. The curved profile may be a U-shaped profile or a V-shaped profile viewed along the x-axis. The tabs may be each tapered at their distal ends such that the extent of out-of-plane distortion is reduced at the distal ends of the tabs. The array of tabs may comprise two rows of tabs separated in the y-direction, the second row being offset from the first row in the z-direction so as to facilitate electrical connection to a different set of plates in the stack than the first row. The planar member may be a printed circuit board with electrically conductive tracks extending across the planar surface to the electrically conductive material on the inside face of each slit.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an electrical connector device for

connecting to a plurality of cell voltage monitoring tabs in a fuel cell stack, in which the cell voltage monitoring tabs extend laterally from an edge of the fuel cell stack, the connector device comprising:

5 a planar member having a plurality of generally parallel slits formed in an edge of the planar member, each slit having an electrically conductive material on an inside face of the slit;

the slits being spaced along the edge of the planar member and configured to receive the tabs by sliding engagement in the longitudinal direction of the slits; and

10 each slit has a curved profile along its length.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a fuel cell stack comprising:

a plurality of fuel cells disposed in a stacked configuration, each cell substantially parallel to an x-y plane and including an electrical tab extending laterally from an edge of a plate in the cell in the x-direction to form an array of tabs extending along a side face of
15 the fuel cell stack in a z-direction orthogonal to the x-y plane;

each tab including a hook at the distal end of the tab, each hook extending in the y-direction.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a fuel cell stack comprising:

20 a plurality of fuel cells disposed in a stacked configuration, each cell substantially parallel to an x-y plane and including an electrical tab extending laterally from an edge of a plate in the cell in the x-direction to form an array of tabs extending along a side face of the fuel cell stack in a z-direction orthogonal to the x-y plane, each tab being crimped to create a distortion in the tab out of the x-y plane of the plate to create a curved profile
25 transverse to its length.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a side face of a fuel cell stack with
30 an array of cell voltage monitoring electrical connection tabs extending out of the side face from each cell;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a connector device configured to mate with a row of connection tabs in the array of figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the portion of the side face of a fuel cell stack as
35 shown in figure 1, further including a pair of connector devices in which the upper

connector device is positioned ready for engagement with an upper row of connection tabs and the lower connector device is coupled to the lower row of connection tabs;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the portion of the side face of a fuel cell stack as shown in figures 1 and 3, further including a pair of connector devices coupled to the connection tabs;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of an extended portion of the side face of a fuel cell stack showing multiple connector devices coupled thereto and a further pair of connector devices in position ready for sliding connection to the connection tabs;

Figure 6 is a side elevation of the portion of side face of a fuel cell stack as shown in figure 3;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a portion of the side face of a fuel cell stack with an array of cell voltage monitoring electrical connection tabs extending out of the side face from each cell and a number connector devices coupled thereto; and

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a connector device configured to mate with a row of connection tabs in the array of figure 7.

Throughout the present specification, the descriptors relating to relative orientation and position, such as "top", "bottom", "left", "right", "up", "down", "front", "back", as well as any adjective and adverb derivatives thereof, are used in the sense of the orientation of fuel cell stack as presented in the drawings. However, such descriptors are not intended to be in any way limiting to an intended use of the described or claimed invention.

With reference to figure 1, a fuel cell stack includes a number of cells 1 in a stacked configuration. Each cell 1 includes a number of components such as a membrane-electrode assembly, electrode diffuser materials and sealing gaskets sandwiched between fluid flow plates as well known in the art and not described further here. Each cell 1 is a generally planar structure occupying an x-y plane. As shown in figure 1, the x-axis extends into / out of the plane of the paper, while the y-axis extends in the vertical direction. The z-axis extends left to right. However, no limitation on the stack is implied by any particular choice of orientation of orthogonal x-y-z axes.

Each bipolar flow plate in the stack includes a cell voltage monitoring electrical connection tab 2 extending in the x-direction from a side face 3 of the stack. Each tab 2 emerges from an edge 4 of a respective cell 1, e.g. through a pair of gasket seals (not shown). The plurality of tabs 2 form an array, and in the embodiment shown the array is

a two-dimensional array in which a first row 5 of tabs 2 is separated in the y-direction from a second row 6 of tabs 2. The second row 6 of tabs 2 is also offset from the first row 5 of tabs 2 in the z-direction. This enables alternating ones of the bipolar plates in the stack to be connected via cell voltage monitoring tabs 2 in each row 5, 6 of the array, such that the density of tabs in the z-direction can be substantially reduced, in this case by half.

It will be understood that the number of rows 5, 6 in the array of tabs 2 can be one, two or more. The tabs 2 can be provided for every cell in the stack or for less than every cell in the stack. The tabs 2 may correspond to each bipolar plate as described in this example, or if separate cathode flow plates and anode flow plates are used in the stack, the tabs 2 may be provided for one or both of each of the cathode and anode flow plates.

Each tab 2 is preferably formed as an integral part of the plate, for example pressed or stamped out of a sheet at the same time as the foil plate. Tabs 2 may be formed in multiple places on one or more edges of the plates.

As shown in figure 1, each tab 2 is preferably formed with a hook 8, 9 at the distal end 7 of the tab 2 (the distal end being the end remote from the body of the plate). The hooks 8, 9 each extend in the y-direction, i.e. parallel with the side face 3 of the stack. The hooks 8 in the first row 5 preferably extend in the positive y-direction while the hooks 9 in the second row 6 extend in the opposite, i.e. negative y-direction, such that the hooks all face outwardly. Because of manufacturing tolerances, each plate in the stack, and therefore each tab 2 in the array, may be shifted slightly from a precisely regular array position, as shown exaggerated in the drawing. A typical scatter of components may arise from positional tolerances of ± 0.2 mm. The thickness of the tabs may be as low as 0.1 mm or thinner.

Referring to figure 2, a connector device 20 for coupling to the tabs 2 is now described. The connector 20 has a generally planar member 21 which may be a printed circuit board or other suitable generally stiff material. An edge 22 of the planar member 21 has a plurality of slits 23 formed therein. The slits 23 preferably extend through the thickness of the planar member 21 to form a comb-like structure. The slits 23 preferably have a width w which may taper out towards the open end 24 of each slit. A plurality of conductive tracks 25 are formed on a face of the planar member 21, each of which

extends into a respective slit such that there is an electrically conductive material 26 on an inside face of each slit 23.

Each slit preferably has a curved profile along its length, i.e. when viewed along an axis orthogonal to the plane of the planar member. Preferably as shown in figure 2 the curved profile is in the form of a shallow 'S' shape extending along the longitudinal direction of the slit 23. Each slit has an open end 29 and a closed end 19. Each slit preferably has a bevel, chamfer or taper 18 at its open end 29 such that the slit widens at the open end. The expression 'taper' is intended to encompass both a bevelled end and a chamfered end. The taper may be provided on one or both walls of the slit 23. The taper 18 is preferably configured to widen the slit 23 at the open end 29 a sufficient amount so as to guide a tab 2 into the slit 23 taking into account the manufacturing tolerances of the stack, e.g. ± 0.2 mm displacement of a tab for a given tab thickness of, e.g. 0.1 mm. Thus, the slit 23 may be widened at its open end 29 several fold.

Each connector 20 also includes a connector socket 27 mounted to the face of the planar member 21 with a plurality of electrical terminals 28 for connection to a conventional external plug, such as that found on a conventional ribbon cable or similar. Each of the conductive tracks 25 may be connected to a respective one of the electrical terminals 28.

Referring now to figure 3, the mating of the connector device 20 with an array of tabs 2 is now described. Figure 3 shows two connector devices 20, an upper connector 30 and a lower connector 31. The connector device 20 is configured to present the planar member 21 to the side face 3 of the fuel cell stack such that the open ends 29 of each slit 23 present to a respective one of the tabs 2, as seen in the top portion of figure 3, indicated by upper connector 30. The upper connector 30 is thus positioned ready for sliding engagement with the tabs 2 in the y-direction, i.e. downwards. The thickness t of the planar member 21 is preferably such that as the tabs 2 each slide into a respective slit 23, the hooks 8, 9 lie beyond the plane of the planar member 21 and, when the connector 20 is fully engaged, at least some hooks 8, 9 will hook over the planar member 21 at the closed end 19 of the slit, as most clearly seen in the upper connector of figure 4. This assists in preventing the connector from becoming detached from the tabs. The lower connector 31 of figure 3 is already engaged with its row of tabs 2 and also shows this aspect. The length of the slits 23 is preferably slightly longer than width of each tab (in the y-direction as seen in figure 1).

The taper 18 at the open end 29 of each slit 23 is configured to guide each tab 2 for easy sliding engagement with the slit 23 notwithstanding possible displacement of the tab from an exactly regular array position. Such departures from a strictly regular array can be a typical feature of normal manufacturing tolerances. The width w of the slits 23 (see figure 2) is preferably selected to be wider than the thickness of the tabs, to ensure easy sliding engagement of the tabs 2 without undue friction that could otherwise collapse or squash the tabs flat against the face of the fuel cell stack, given their thinness and therefore low degree of stiffness. The preferred curved shape of the slit 23 is selected so that good electrical contact of each tab 2 with the electrically conductive material 26 on inside faces of the slits. As the tab 2 is gently forced to follow the curve of the slit, its surfaces will engage with the slit in at least one or more places.

Although the preferred profile of slit 23 is an S-shaped curve travelling along the plane of the planar member 21 (in the y-direction relative to the fuel cell stack), other curved profiles of slit 23 may be used that result in the creation of a minor distortion in the tab out of its x-y plane so as to ensure contact with the inside faces of the slit 23. For example, a simple shallow C-curve (one bend) rather than the two-bend S-curve could be used, or a three or more bend curve. The slit may also be described as "serpentine" in profile along its length. The curved profile could alternatively or additionally be a curvature travelling through the plane of the planar member, i.e. the side walls of the slits are not perpendicular to the plane of the planar member, if the planar member is made thick enough. Most generally, the curved profile of the slits is one which provides for minor distortion of a tab 2 sufficient to ensure good contact with the sidewalls of the slit while insufficient to cause a collapse of the tab during sliding engagement.

The minor distortion of the tabs that provides for good electrical connection is preferably an elastic deformation so that operation of the connector is reversible and re-engageable.

By providing a sliding engagement of the connector 20 with the tabs 2 in the y-direction, rather than the conventional x-direction, the likelihood of collapse of the tab is substantially reduced not least because the early part of the engagement occurs towards the base 10 of each tab 2 rather than axially inwards from the distal end 7 of each tab 2. The tapering 18 of the slits 23 also ensures that each tab 2 is properly captured within a

slit before any sliding engagement / distortion force is generally applied by the first curved part of the slit, even when some lateral displacement of the tab is required to overcome manufacturing alignment tolerances discussed earlier.

- 5 Figure 4 shows an upper connector 41 and a lower connector 40 both fully engaged with a respect upper row 5 and lower row 6 of tabs 2.

Figure 5 shows a number of connectors 50a, 50b, 50c, 51a, 51b, 51c can be used to connect to long rows of tabs 2. Connecting to smaller groups of tabs 2 can be
10 advantageous in avoiding problems with significant run-out in tab pitch over the length of a large fuel cell stack and reduces the risk of damage to individual tabs during connector insertion. In a preferred configuration, the connectors 50, 51 are formed such that a lateral edge 52 of a planar member 21 is shaped to form one half of a "slit" which will be completed when two adjacent connectors 50a, 50b or 51a, 51b are connected to the
15 tabs. Thus, the right hand edge 53 of connector 51a forms the left side of a slit 55 and the left hand edge 54 of connector 51b forms the right side of the slit 55. The slit 55 is thus "created" when the second of an adjacent pair of connectors 51a, 51b are coupled to the tabs 2 by sliding engagement.

20 Figure 6 shows a side elevation of the arrangement shown in figure in perspective view, more clearly showing upper and lower connectors 30, 31, S-shaped slits 23 of width w, having tapers 18 at the open ends 24 and also showing the closed ends 19. Figure 6 also shows how selected slits 60, 61 may be provided with a "barb" feature 62 configured to capture a respective tab 63 once it is fully engaged in the slit 60, 61 to thus enhance
25 retention of the connector 30 on the tabs 2, 63. Connector 31 shows the tab 63 captive behind the barb 62. To release the connector 30, 31 from the tabs 2, 63, the two end tabs 63 may be manually deflected to disengage the leading edge from the barb. Other forms of retention mechanism or retention members may be used instead of or as well as the barbs 62 in order to inhibit release of tabs from the connector in the y-direction.

30 For manufacturing convenience, each field plate could be formed with two or more tabs extending from one edge, with one or more tabs being removed from each plate during assembly so that the remaining tab on a plate is positioned in the appropriate row 5 or 6 of the array of tabs.

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An alternative configuration of tab and connector member is now described with reference to figures 7 and 8. In this arrangement, best seen in the left hand portion of figure 7, each tab 71 emerging from the stack side face 70 is crimped to create a distortion in the tab out of the x-y plane of the relevant plate. This crimp is preferably applied during pressing of the flow plate during manufacture of the flow plate and the corrugated flow channels therein, although it can be applied separately. The crimp preferably creates a curved or angled profile transverse to the length of the tab (x-direction), and more preferably in the shape of a shallow "U"-shape or shallow "V"-shape when the tab is viewed end on (i.e. when viewed along the x-axis in the drawing). Other features of the fuel cell stack forming the stack side face 70 may be as described in connection with the arrangement of figures 1 to 6.

Also as shown in figure 7, the tabs 71 preferably have tapered distal ends 72, e.g. with bevelled or chamfered corners at the distal ends rather than square or rectangular distal ends. It will be understood that tapering the end of each tab 71 that is crimped into a U-shape or V-shape in the y-z plane has the effect of reducing the out-of-plane (x-y plane) distortion that exists at the distal ends of the tabs and thus reduces the initial resistance to insertion into a slit of a connector as will now be described with reference to figure 8.

Each connector device 80 comprises a generally planar member 81 having a plurality of spaced-apart slits 82 formed in the body of the planar member. Each slit 82 has an electrically conductive material 83 on an inside face of the slit. The slits 82 are spaced within the planar member body to match arrays of tabs 74 on the fuel cell stack and are thereby configured to receive the tabs by sliding engagement in the x-direction so that each tab 71 engages with at least a portion of the electrically conductive material 83 on the inside face of a respective slit.

The crimped profile of each tab 71 is arranged so that the height of the "U"-shape or "V" shape in the y-z plane is sufficient that each tab 71 will be forced to distort or elastically deform somewhat in order to fully engage in the slit 82 thereby assuring good electrical contact with the electrically conductive material 83. The tapered distal ends 72 of the tabs 71 ensures that the tabs 71 can initially pass into the slits 82 with little or no resistance; it is only once the tabs have been guided part way into the slits 82 that the increasing z-profile of the tabs causes engagement with the walls of the slits. By that point, the tabs 71 are preferably sufficiently guided and captured by the slots 82 that

collapse or creasing of the tabs is unlikely, even if there is some alignment error in the positions of the tabs from a completely regular array. Figure 7 shows a number of connector devices 80 in engaged position.

- 5 Each connector device 80 further includes a connector socket 87 mounted to the face of the planar member 81 with a plurality of electrical terminals 88 for connection to an external plug, such as that found on a conventional ribbon cable or similar. The electrically conductive material 83 located in each slit 82 is electrically connected to a respective terminal 88, for example by way of a conductive track formed on and
10 extending across the surface of the planar member 81. As in the earlier described embodiments, the planar member may be a printed circuit board (PCB) or other suitable generally stiff material.

- In a preferred arrangement, the fuel cell stack provides an array of tabs 71 comprising
15 two or more rows of tabs separated in the y-direction. In the example shown in figure 7, there are four such rows 73a – 73d. Each of the successive rows is preferably offset from all of the other rows in the z-direction so as to facilitate electrical connection to a different set of plates in the stack than any of the other rows.

- 20 The connectors described above in all embodiments are particularly suitable as self-supporting, easily attached connectors that are robust and vibration-resistant while still taking into account the delicate nature of thin connector tabs. In the embodiments of figures 1 to 6, the tapered nature of the slits and the angle of approach when the connector is coupled to the tabs makes the connectors particularly suitable for tabs that
25 have particularly large tolerances in position during assembly, and can accept relatively large pitch variations. Similarly, the tapered nature of the tabs in the embodiments of figures 7 and 8 provides accommodation to large tolerances in tab position during assembly, and can accept relatively large pitch variations.

- 30 The low insertion force required for engagement of the tabs makes the connectors suitable for easy removal and reconnection without damage to the tabs. The side entry of the connectors onto the tabs in the embodiments of figures 1 to 6 means that they are advantageously compact and low profile. The connectors can readily be made modular in nature and the use of a PCB planar member makes the connectors low cost and easily
35 integrated with other components. The connector assembly can be used for both etched

and pressed fuel cell field plates and separator plates.

By using connectors that couple to many tabs at once, assembly costs can be significantly reduced as can assembly errors. Risks of shorting between adjacent tabs
5 may also be reduced and adjacent tab insulation is provided by the structure of the PCB.

The slits in the PCB planar members can be formed by any suitable process, such as water, laser or die cutting. A preferred configuration of connector of the arrangements of figures 1 to 6 has eleven slots but accommodates twelve tabs by virtue of cooperation
10 with an adjacent connector as described earlier.

Other embodiments are intentionally within the scope of the accompanying claims.

CLAIMS

1. A fuel cell stack assembly comprising:
 - a plurality of fuel cells disposed in a stacked configuration, each cell substantially parallel to an x-y plane and including an electrical tab extending laterally from an edge of a plate in the cell in the x-direction to form an array of tabs extending along a side face of the fuel cell stack in a z-direction orthogonal to the x-y plane;
 - a connector device comprising a planar member having a plurality of spaced-apart slits formed in an edge of the planar member, each slit having an electrically conductive material on an inside face of the slit; and
 - the slits being spaced along the edge of the planar member and configured to receive the tabs by sliding engagement in the y-direction.
2. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 1 in which each slit has a curved profile along its length.
3. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 1 in which the slits of the connector each have a profile in the form of an 'S'-shape along the longitudinal direction.
4. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 1 in which each slit of the connector has a curved profile along its depth in the x-direction.
5. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 1 in which at least some tabs have a hook at the distal end of the tab, each hook extending in the y-direction, each hook configured to extend over a closed end of a respective slit of the planar member.
6. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 1 in which each slit includes at least one guide taper in the planar member at the open end of the slit.
7. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 1 in which the array of tabs comprises two rows of tabs separated in the y-direction, the second row being offset from the first row in the z-direction so as to facilitate electrical connection to a different set of plates in the stack than the first row.
8. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 1 in which the planar member is a printed

circuit board with electrically conductive tracks extending across the planar surface to the electrically conductive material on the inside face of each slit.

9. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 1 in which at least one slit includes a retention member configured to inhibit release of tabs from the connector in the y-direction.

10. A fuel cell stack assembly comprising:

a plurality of fuel cells disposed in a stacked configuration, each cell substantially parallel to an x-y plane and including an electrical tab extending laterally from an edge of a plate in the cell in the x-direction to form an array of tabs extending along a side face of the fuel cell stack in a z-direction orthogonal to the x-y plane, each tab being crimped to create a distortion in the tab out of the x-y plane of the plate to create a curved or angled profile when viewed along the x-direction;

a connector device comprising a planar member having a plurality of spaced-apart slits formed in the body of the planar member, each slit having an electrically conductive material on an inside face of the slit; and

the slits being spaced within the planar member and configured to receive the tabs by sliding engagement in the x-direction so that each tab engages with at least a portion of the electrically conductive material on the inside face of a respective slit.

11. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 10 in which each tab is crimped to create a curved profile transverse to its length.

12. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 11 in which the curved profile is a U-shaped profile or a V-shaped profile viewed along the x-axis.

13. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 10 in which the tabs are each tapered at their distal ends such that the extent of out-of-plane distortion is reduced at the distal ends of the tabs.

14. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 10 in which the array of tabs comprises two rows of tabs separated in the y-direction, the second row being offset from the first row in the z-direction so as to facilitate electrical connection to a different set of plates in the stack than the first row.

15. The fuel cell stack assembly of claim 10 in which the planar member is a printed circuit board with electrically conductive tracks extending across the planar surface to the electrically conductive material on the inside face of each slit.

16. An electrical connector device for connecting to a plurality of cell voltage monitoring tabs in a fuel cell stack, in which the cell voltage monitoring tabs extend laterally from an edge of the fuel cell stack, the connector device comprising:

a planar member having a plurality of spaced-apart slits formed in an edge of the planar member, each slit having an electrically conductive material on an inside face of the slit;

the slits being spaced along the edge of the planar member and configured to receive the tabs by sliding engagement in the longitudinal direction of the slits; and

each slit has a curved profile along its length.

17. A fuel cell stack comprising:

a plurality of fuel cells disposed in a stacked configuration, each cell substantially parallel to an x-y plane and including an electrical tab extending laterally from an edge of a plate in the cell in the x-direction to form an array of tabs extending along a side face of the fuel cell stack in a z-direction orthogonal to the x-y plane, each tab being crimped to create a distortion in the tab out of the x-y plane of the plate to create a curved or angled profile when viewed along the x-direction.