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_short.gif)Field of the Invention The present invention relates to a fuel cell system, and more particularly to a fuel cell system for driving a fuel cell stack mounted on a vehicle. Description of the Related Art In a fuel cell, a fuel gas (hydrogen) supplied to the anode is ionized to move in an electrolyte to the cathode. An oxidation gas such as oxygen, air, or the like is supplied to the cathode. A chemical reaction between the oxygen and the ionized hydrogen produces electricity and heat. A fuel cell is mounted on a vehicle such as a ship or a vehicle, and the fuel cell is used to drive various kinds of loads of the vehicle. In the vehicle, a

plurality of fuel cells are arranged to generate electricity. In the fuel cell, a stack that includes a plurality of unit cells is used. Each of the unit cells is configured such that a pair of separators sandwich an anode, a cathode, and an electrolyte membrane (electrolyte) therebetween. The unit cell includes a flow passage that supplies a reactant gas to the anode and the cathode. The separators are disposed on respective surfaces of the electrolyte membrane in the flow passage, and the electrolyte membrane is sandwiched by the separators. The unit cell is fixed between the separators with a packing material (binder) interposed therebetween. According to a conventional technique, the packings are removed from the separators to increase the adhesive strength of the separators to the electrolyte membrane and thus the sealing performance of the electrolyte membrane. According to another conventional technique, a tie rod is inserted between the separators and the packings to apply a pressure to the packings and thus the separators are fixed to the electrolyte membrane. According to another conventional technique, a plurality of unit cells are laminated on each other and disposed inside a fuel cell casing. The fuel cell casing includes a seal portion for sealing a gap between the unit cells and a coolant passage. The seal portion is formed on a peripheral edge portion of the fuel cell casing. The seal portion includes a groove that is continuously formed around the peripheral edge portion. The groove is formed by cutting and raising a portion of the peripheral edge portion to a predetermined height. According to another conventional technique, a plurality of unit cells are laminated on each other and disposed inside a fuel cell casing. The fuel cell casing includes a seal portion that has a configuration in which 82157476af