

CAMELOT

UNDERSTANDING CHARGE, MASS AND HEAT TRANSFER IN FUEL CELLS FOR TRANSPORT APPLICATIONS

caM elot

Project ID	875155
PRR 2024	Pillar 3 – H ₂ end uses: transport
Call topic	FCH-01-4-2019: Towards a better understanding of charge, mass and heat transports in new generation PEMFC MEA for automotive applications
Project total costs	EUR 2 295 783.50
FCH JU max. contribution	EUR 2 295 783.50
Project start - end	1.1.2020–31.12.2023
Coordinator	SINTEF AS, Norway
Beneficiaries	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, Fast Simulations UG, Fuel Cell Powertrain GmbH, Johnson Matthey Hydrogen Technologies Ltd, Johnson Matthey plc, PowerCell Sweden AB, Pretexo, Technische Universität Chemnitz

<http://camelot-fuelcell.eu>

PROJECT TARGETS

Target source	Parameter	Unit	Target	Achieved to date by the project	Target achieved?	SOA result achieved to date (by others)	Year for reported SOA result
Project's own objectives	Membrane thickness	µm	< 10	6	✓	N/A	2022
	Total MEA Pt load	mg/cm ²	0.08	0.18	⚙️	0.2	2020
	Power density	W/cm ²	> 1.8	1.42 (single cell) and 1.04 (short stack)	⚙️	1.8	2021
SRIA (2021–2027)	Power density	W/cm ² at 0.65 V	1.2	0.64	⚙️	N/A	N/A
	PGM loading	g/kW	< 0.30	0.173 (short stack)	✓	N/A	N/A

PROJECT AND GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Camelot brought together highly experienced research institutes, universities, fuel cell membrane electrode assembly suppliers and original transport equipment manufacturers to improve their understanding of the limitations of fuel cell electrodes. This enabled the partners to provide guidance on the next generation of membrane electrode assemblies required to achieve the 2024 performance targets.

PROGRESS AND MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

Next-generation proton-exchange membrane fuel cell catalyst-coated membranes were successfully manufactured at industrially relevant scales – that is, around 300 cm² – and validated in a 10-cell short stack exhibiting a peak power density of 1.04 W/cm², corresponding to a total catalyst load of 0.17 mgPt/W.

Advanced catalyst-coated membrane manufacturing techniques were developed to manufacture graded catalyst layers. It was shown

that graded catalyst layers could be a promising strategy to homogenise current density and overcome oxygen concentration gradients that develop between the inlet and outlet of a proton-exchange membrane fuel cell.

FUTURE STEPS AND PLANS

The project has finished.

