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RESEARCH DAYS
15-16 NOVEMBER

CAMELOT

Understanding Charge, Mass, and Heat Transfer in Fuel Cells for Transport Applications

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the European Union



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Project Overview

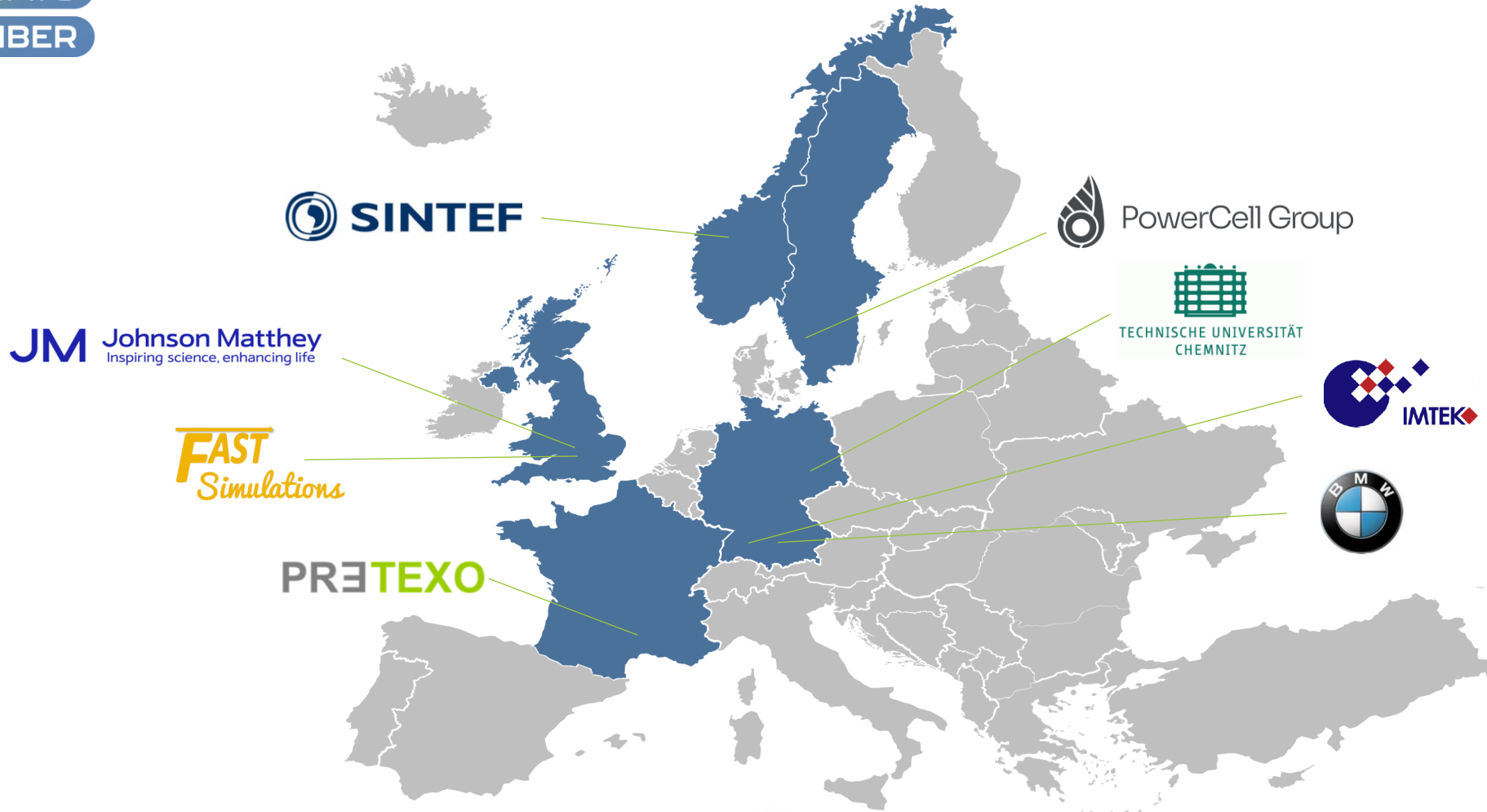
- Call year: 2020
- Call topic: FCH-01-4-2019 - Towards a better understanding of charge, mass and heat transports in new generation PEMFC MEA for automotive applications
- Project dates: January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2023
- % stage of implementation 01/11/2023: 95 %
- Total project budget: 2 295 783.50 €
- Clean Hydrogen Partnership max. contribution: 2 295 783.50 €
- Other financial contribution: -
- Partners: SINTEF AS, Johnson Matthey Fuel Cells Ltd, Chemnitz University of Technology, BMW, University of Freiburg IMTEK, PRETEXO, Fast Simulations UG, Powercell Sweden AB



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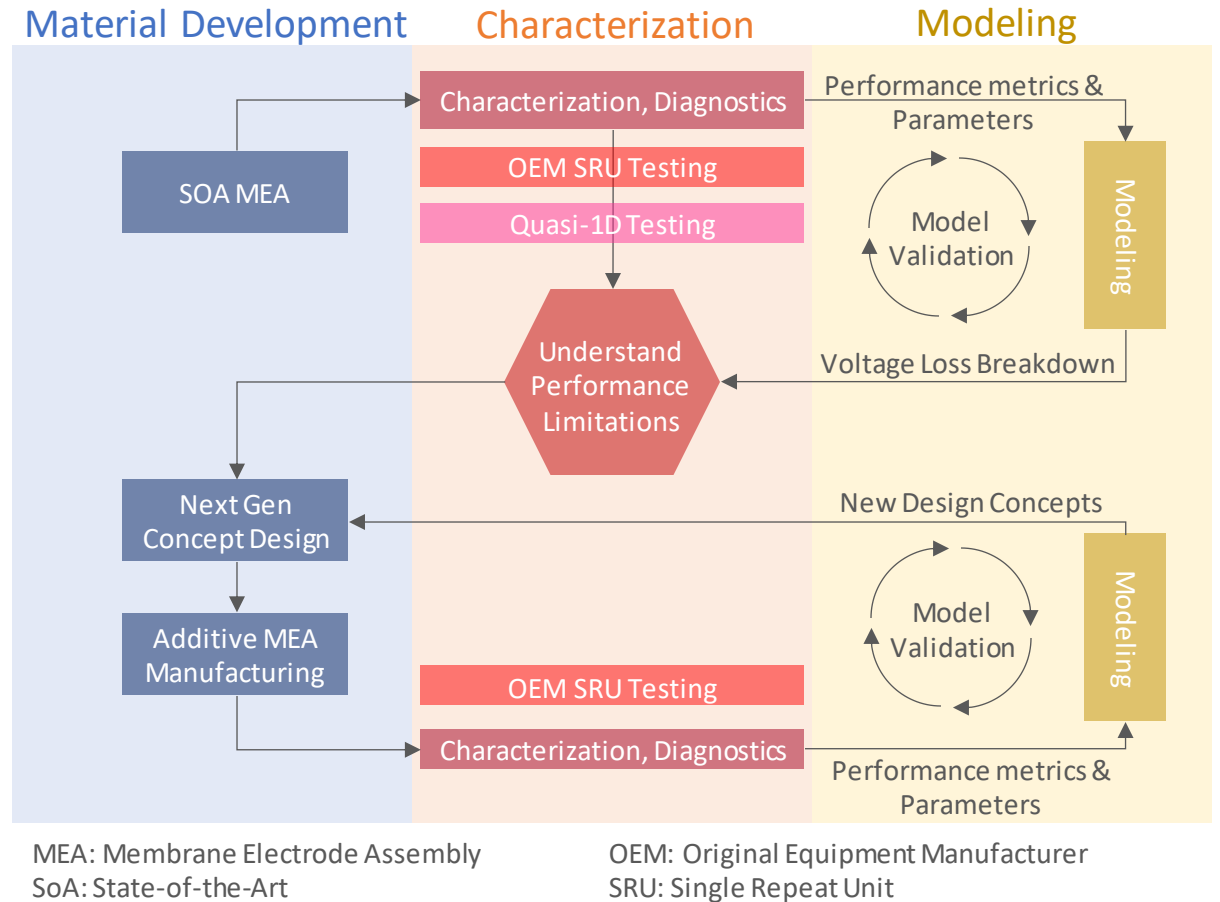
Project Partners



Project Summary

Objectives

- Improve the power density of fuel cells by understanding the performance limitations of MEAs
- Diagnose the fundamental transport properties that limit performance in SoA and prototype MEAs
- Extend a leading open-source model to enable the accurate simulation of SoA MEAs using automotive SRU hardware
- Produce MEAs with features that have the potential to enable disruptive performance increases and to validate the open-source model for beyond-SoA MEAs
- Propose new beyond-SoA MEA designs in automotive SRU geometries that address SoA performance limitations and provide simulation tools that guide rational development of new MEA concepts



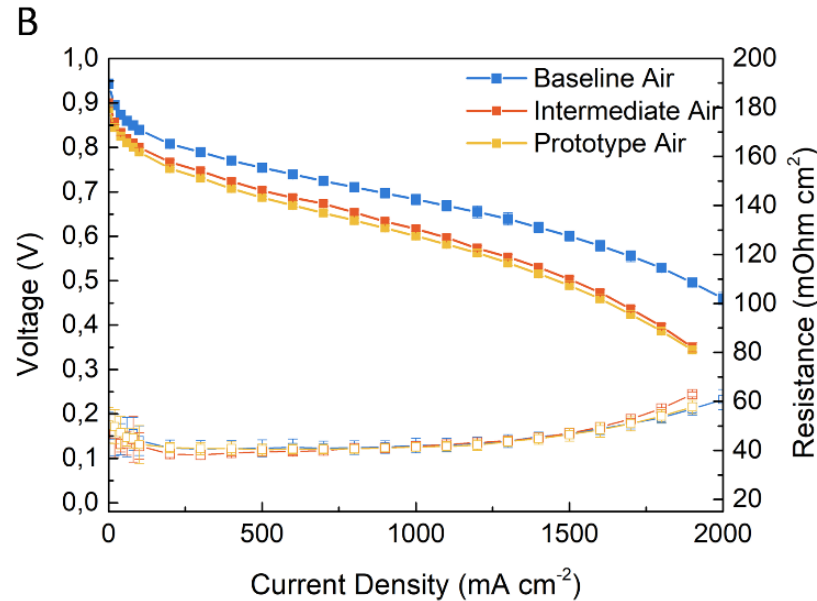
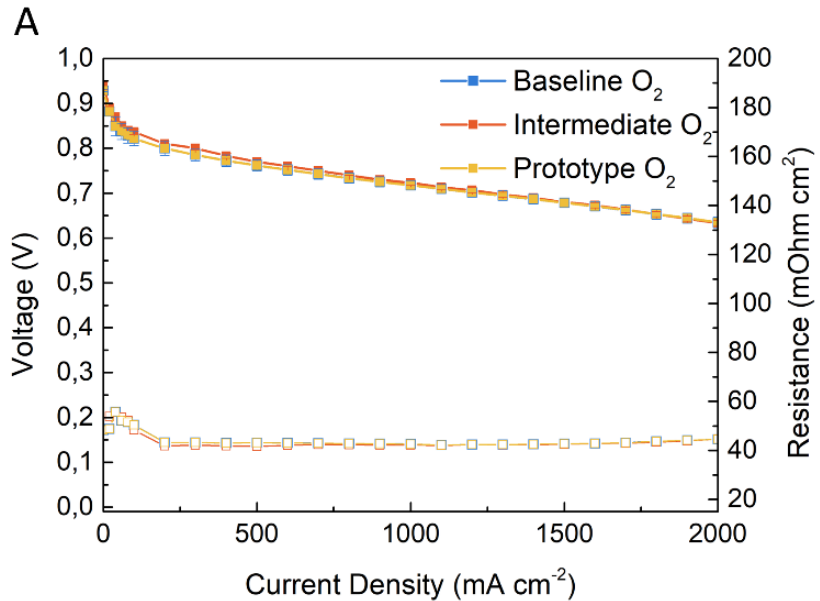
Project Targets - Power Density

1.8 W/cm² @ 0.08 mg_{Pt}/cm²

0 W/cm²

0.75 W/cm²

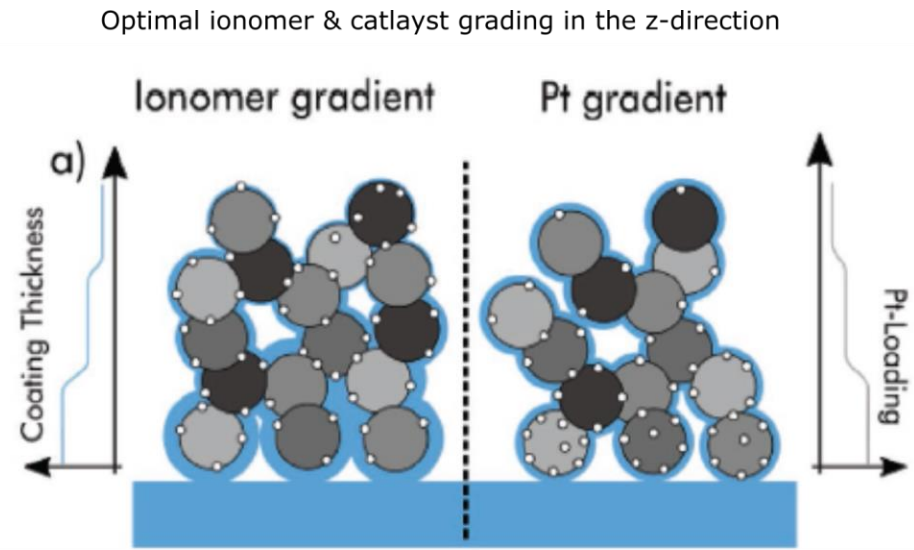
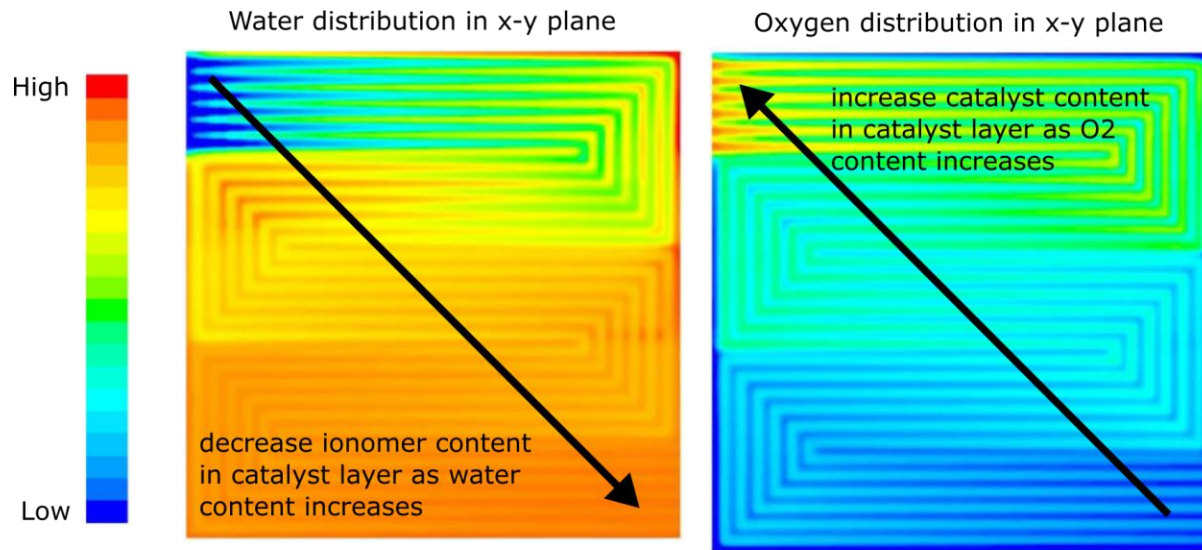
1.8 W/cm²



- We have achieved power densities of 0.75 W/cm² using 0.1 mg_{Pt}/cm² at the cathode
- Polarization curves collected using conditions outlined in the EU Harmonised Test Protocols for PEMFCs
 - 80 °C;
 - anode: ~50% RH, 1.5 bar_g, λ= 2.0
 - cathode: ~30% RH, 1.3 bar_g, λ= 2.5

Project Targets - Graded Catalyst Layers

- Concentration, temperature, and pressure gradients exist during PEMFC operation
- Can we take advantage of additive manufacturing techniques to overcome concentration gradients?

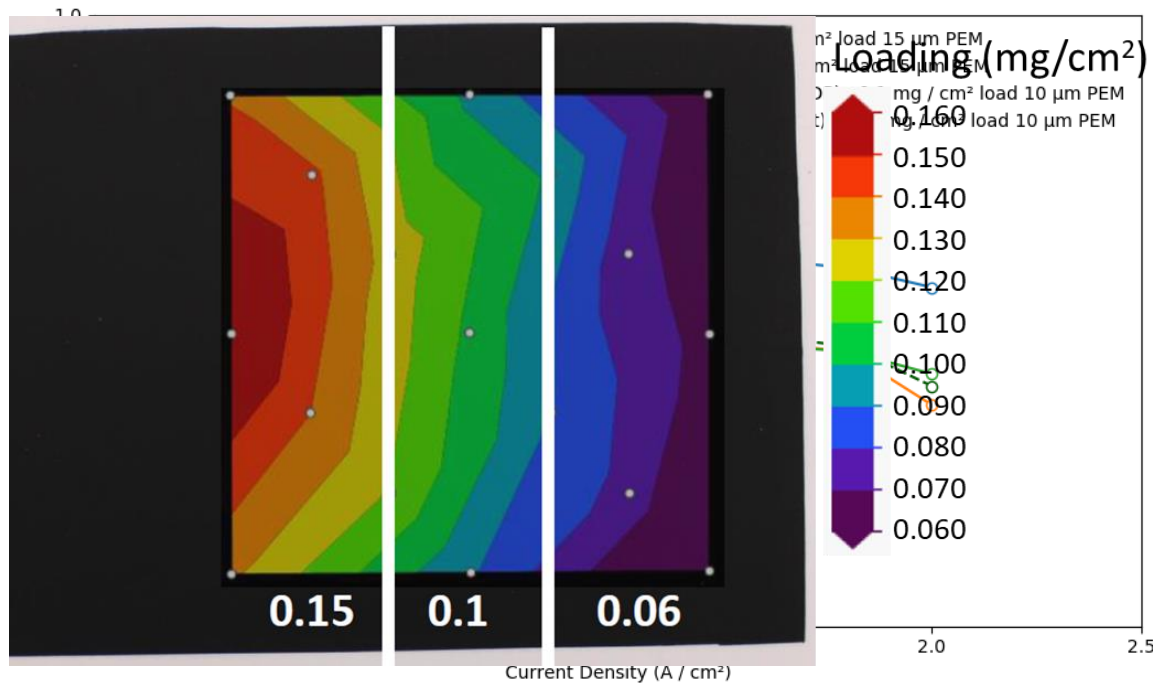


The respective effect of under-rib convection and pressure drop of flow fields on the performance of PEM fuel cells

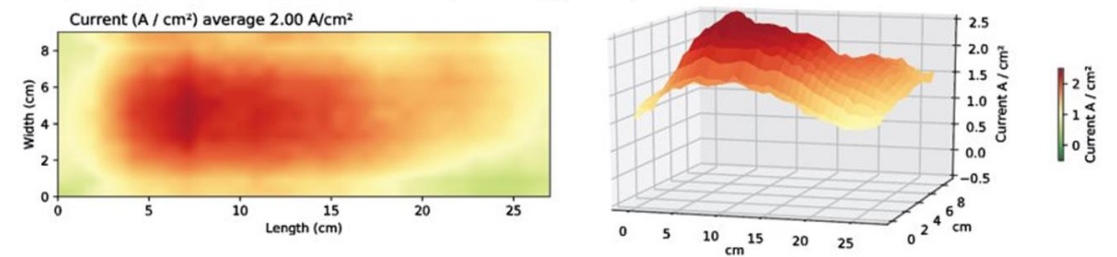
Chao Wang, Qinglei Zhang, Shuiyun Shen, Xiaohui Yan, Fengjuan Zhu, Xiaojing Cheng & Junliang
Scientific Reports, 7:43447. DOI: 10.1038/srep43447

Tailoring the Membrane-Electrode Interface in PEM Fuel Cells: A Review and Perspective on Novel Engineering Approaches
Matthias Breitwieser, Matthias Klingele, Severin Vierrath, Roland Zengerle, and Simon Thiele*
Adv. Energy Mater. 2018, 8, 1701257

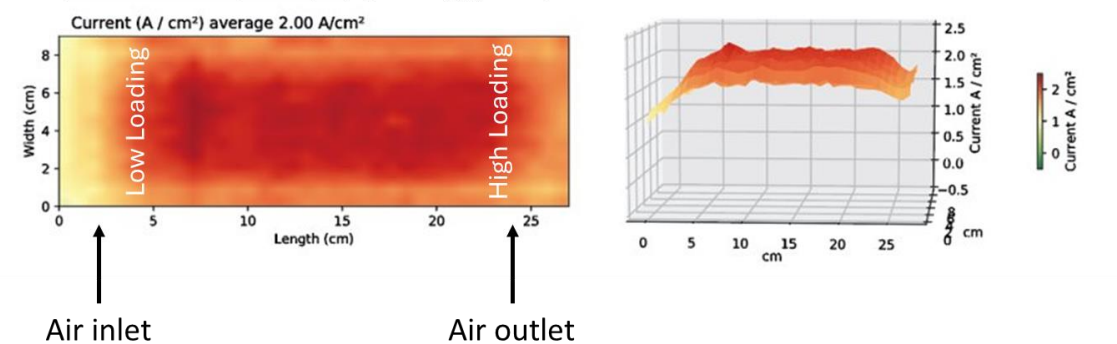
Project Targets - Graded Catalyst Layers



Homogeneous Catalyst Layer (0.1 mg_{Pt}/cm²)



Graded Catalyst Layer (0.1 mg_{Pt}/cm²)



- Optimized catalyst loadings towards the cathode outlet
- improves homogeneity of current density distribution and mass transport limitations
- Lower performance in kinetic and Ohmic region

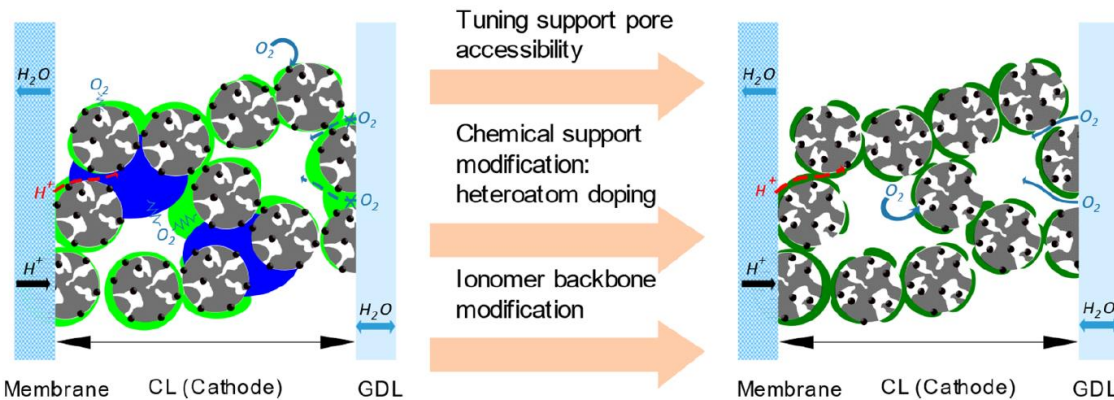
- Current distribution measurements on an automotive PEMFC stack

Risks, Challenges, and Lessons Learned

- As catalyst loadings approach $0.08 \text{ mg}_{\text{Pt}}/\text{cm}^2$ significant kinetic and mass transport limitations must be overcome

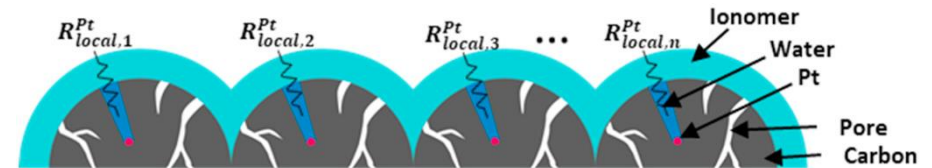
✗ water management ✗ kinetics
 ✗ ionomer distribution ✗ transport

✓ water management ✓ kinetics
 ✓ ionomer distribution ✓ transport



Sun, Y., Polani, S., Luo, F. *et al.* Advancements in cathode catalyst and cathode layer design for proton exchange membrane fuel cells. *Nat Commun* 12, 5984 (2021).

$$\frac{1}{R_{local,Total}^{Pt}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{R_{local,i}^{Pt}}$$



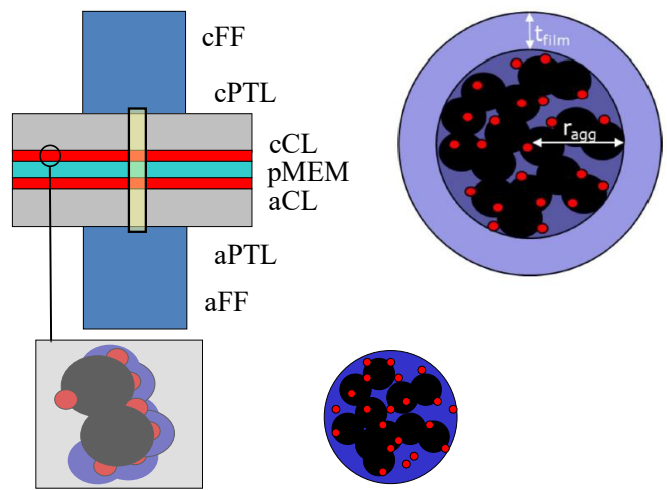
D. Banham *et al.* *Journal of Power Sources* 490, 229515 (2021).

- Kinetics** can be overcome through the development of new oxygen reduction reaction catalysts with high mass activities, e.g., shape-controlled Pt-alloys or PGM-free metal-nitrogen-carbon materials
- Mass transport** limitations must be overcome through catalyst layer structure/morphology engineering, e.g., optimized carbon support porosity and surface area, optimized oxygen permeability of the ionomer, and maximizing triple-phase boundary

Exploitation Plan/Expected Impact

Exploitation

Open-source 3D model developed that can be used to predict performance of PEMFC MEAs



- Discrete Catalyst Model:
- No sub structure
 - Effective properties only
 - Gas transport in bulk pores
 - Utilization through layer
- Agglomerate Catalyst Model:
- Sub structure
 - water-filled
 - ionomer filled
 - Effectiveness factor in the volume of the structure



FAST
Simulations



Impact

- Quantifying and predicting the local operating conditions inside a MEA
- MEA and MEA-component based design recommendations for increased performance



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INNOVATION
Open-source fuel cell model for new generation of MEA designs

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Dissemination Activities

We're hosting a workshop!

Join us in Chemnitz for a hands-on demonstration of our PEMFC model

caMelot

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

WORKSHOP
2023

Fuel Cell Modeling: Understanding Charge, Mass, and Heat
Transfer in Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells

www.camelot-fuelcell.eu

6-7 December 2023
Chemnitz University of Technology
Germany

The CAMELOT project is focused on understanding the limitations in performance of proton exchange membrane fuel cells to guide the development of next generation PEMFCs. As part of this work, a free and open source Fuel Cell Performance Model has been developed and extended to describe the transport and kinetic processes in ultra-thin, low-loaded membrane electrode assemblies.

The workshop will provide attendees an understanding of the general theory behind the model and highlight the improvements made within the project, as well as a hands-on implementation of the model through tutorial sessions supported by the FAST Simulations team.

Programme

Free registration @
www.camelot-fuelcell.eu

Wednesday December 6th, 2023

18:00 21:00 Networking Event

Thursday December 7th, 2023

8:30	9:00	Welcome and Introduction <i>P. Fortin, SINTEF & S. Saez, TU Chemnitz</i>
09:00	9:30	General Introduction to CAMELOT <i>P. Fortin, SINTEF</i>
09:30	10:30	General Introduction to FAST-FC <i>D. Harvey, FAST Simulations UG</i>
10:30	10:45	Mid-Morning Break
10:45	12:00	Thin Ionomer Model <i>J. Hrdlicka, FAST Simulations UG</i>
12:00	13:00	Lunch
13:00	14:00	Application of FAST-FC <i>D. Harvey, FAST Simulations UG</i>
14:00	15:30	FAST-FC Tutorials <i>D. Harvey and J. Hrdlicka, FAST Simulations UG</i>
15:30	15:45	Mid-Afternoon Break
15:45	17:30	Open Application and Q & A Session <i>D. Harvey and J. Hrdlicka, FAST Simulations UG</i>



This project has received funding from the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking (now Clean Hydrogen Partnership) under grant agreement No 475155. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation program, Hydrogen Europe and Hydrogen Europe Research.





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Thank you for your
attention!

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