

**DOLPHIN**  
Disruptive pemfc stack with nOvel materials,  
Processes, archItecture and optimized INterfaces

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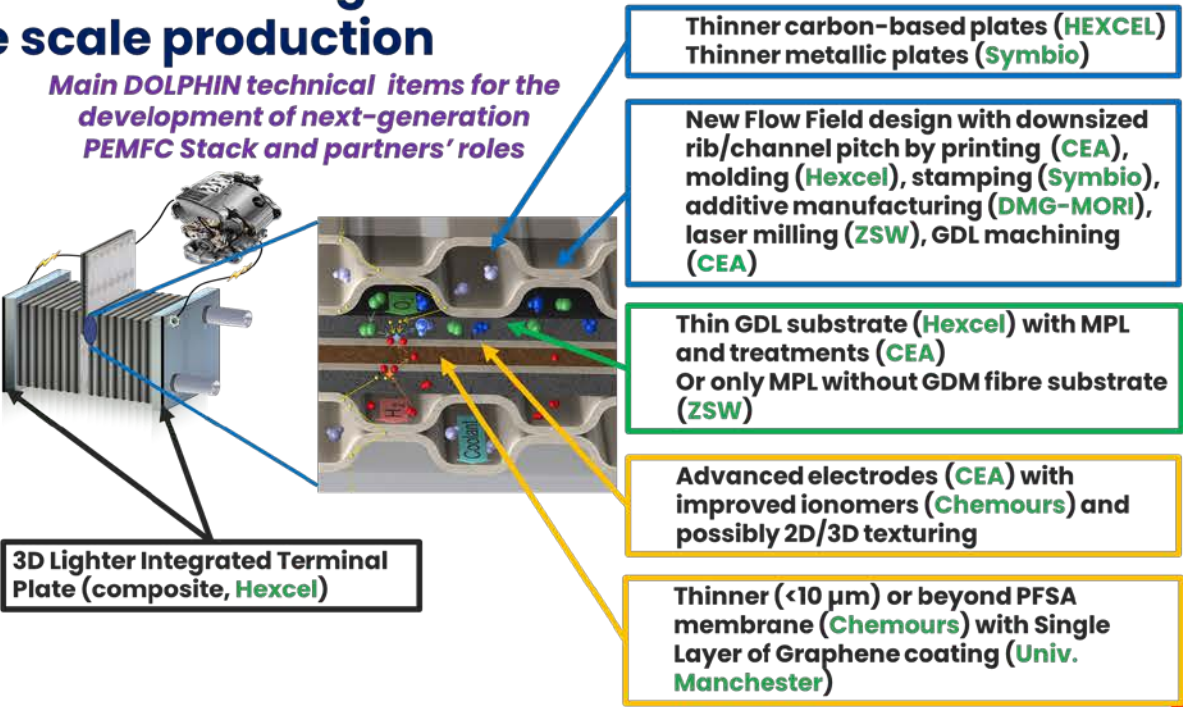
**The DOLPHIN Project – Towards Next-Generation Fuel Cell Stacks Featuring Outstanding Performance**

**Context and objectives**

**Validate disruptive technologies for 100 kW light-weight & compact fuel cell stack designs with high power density for automotive application and compatible with large scale production**

- Develop and test innovative materials and manufacturing technologies to produce advanced Bipolar and Terminal Plates
- Optimize the manufacturing parameters of MEA with new components
- Improve the Interfaces between layers to reduce mass-transport limitations and increase performances

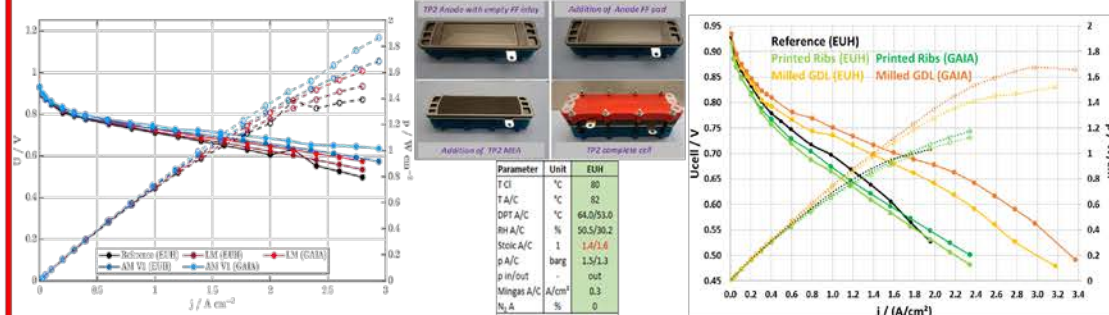
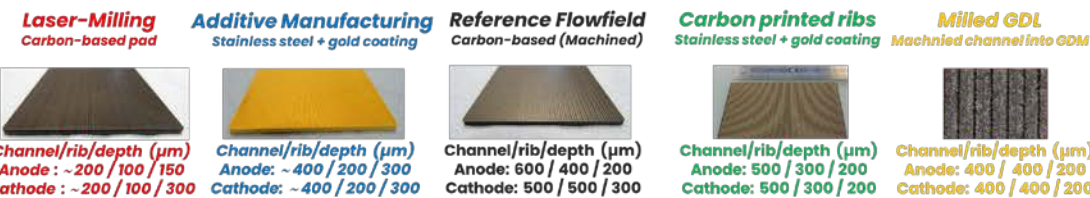
Main KPIs	Int. SoA 2017 (AutoStackCore)	DOLPHIN (~ FCH-JU 2024 targets)
Weight-specific power density (kW/kg) at nominal power	3.4	≥ 4.0 (≥ +18%)
Volumetric power density (kW/l) at nominal power	4.1	≥ 5.0 (≥ +25%)
Area-specific power density (W/cm²) at 0.66 V (nominal conditions)	0.975	2.0 (+105%)
Cost (€/kW) at 100 000 units/year	36.8	< 20 (-45%)
Durability (hours)	3,500	6,000 (+70%)
Stack max operating temperature (°C)	95	105 (+10°C)





## Development and Qualification of Thin Flow-Field Designs

- Investigation into new and innovative manufacturing processes to reach downsized rib/channel patterns to increase cell performances
- Evaluation in large single cell « TP2 » (100 cm<sup>2</sup>) of the different materials and processes in terms of performances, fluidic behavior and integration into stacks

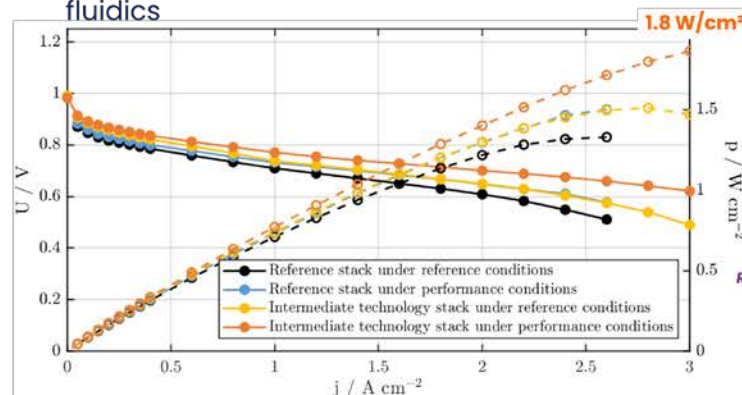


Polarization Curves obtained in single cell « TP2 » (100 cm<sup>2</sup>) under EU Harmonized Conditions for Automotive Applications and EU Project (GAIA) using reference commercial CCM and GDL

- Huge improvement of performances with DOLPHIN Flowfields vs. Reference set-up : ~1.1-1.2 vs. ~0.9 W/cm<sup>2</sup> under EUH @ 0.66 V and ~1.6-1.8 vs. ~1.2 W/cm<sup>2</sup> under GAIA conditions @ 0.60 V
- Selection of the two best concepts for the up-scaling at short-stack level : Additive Manufacturing and GDL Milling
- Combination with the DOLPHIN MEA integrating advanced components with optimized manufacturing/assembly processes for the short stacks

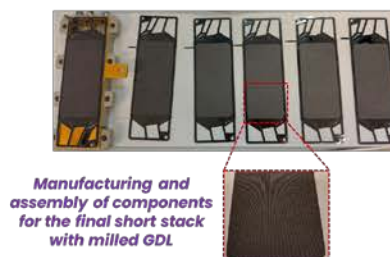
## Validation into short-stacks

- Assembly of short-stacks with prototype plates « TP3 » (based on large single cell hardware) to evaluate the homogeneity of performances and fluidics



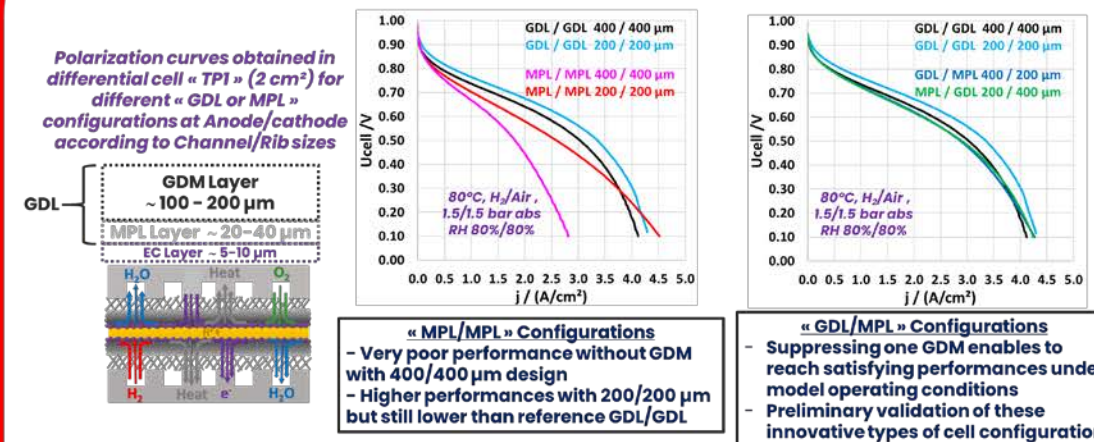
- Confirmation of very high performance levels in intermediate stacks : similar to those obtained previously in large single cell

- Preparation and production of components is on going to assemble and then to test two final short stacks based on AM Bipolar plates and milled-GDL technologies with optimized DOLPHIN CCM

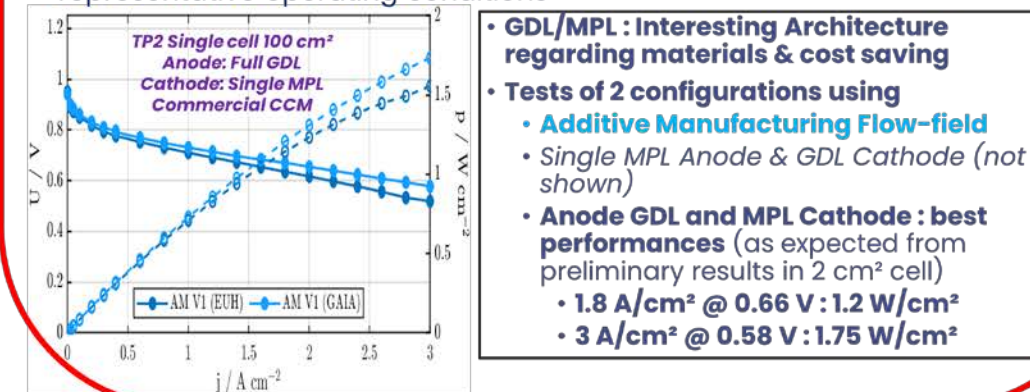


## Optimisation of Components and Innovative Cell Architecture

- Further insights into disruptive cell architectures by coupling refined flowfield designs with single or dual GDM removal: preliminary evaluation at small scale
- Development of stand-alone MPL (to be coated onto GDM or CCM)

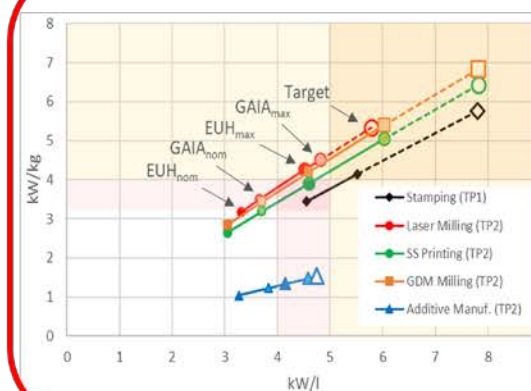


- Evaluation at full-size cell scale (TP2, 100 cm<sup>2</sup>) of single-sided GDL under representative operating conditions



- GDL/MPL : Interesting Architecture regarding materials & cost saving
- Tests of 2 configurations using
  - Additive Manufacturing Flow-field
  - Single MPL Anode & GDL Cathode (not shown)
  - Anode GDL and MPL Cathode : best performances (as expected from preliminary results in 2 cm<sup>2</sup> cell)
    - 1.8 A/cm<sup>2</sup> @ 0.66 V : 1.2 W/cm<sup>2</sup>
    - 3 A/cm<sup>2</sup> @ 0.58 V : 1.75 W/cm<sup>2</sup>

## KPI Evaluation



- Evaluation of each concept for cell and stack components within the project in regards to Stack KPI using experimental results
- Additive Manufacturing: outstanding max cell performance (~2 W/cm<sup>2</sup>) but weight and volume are not optimized
- GDL-milling: cell performance not yet optimized (~1.5 W/cm<sup>2</sup>) but low weight and volume are great advantages

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