# Influence of the MPL on PEM fuel cell performance

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#### Introduction:



#### Main requirements of GDL:

- Provision of gas and water transport
- Significant electrical and thermal conductivity
- Mechanical support of CCM

#### **Objective:**

- Investigation of the influence of the MPL on PEM fuel cell performance
- Approach: Development of self-supporting MPL
- Advantage: Manufacturing and following treatments of the MPL are independent from the GDL substrate







#### **GDL** assembly:

## GDL25BC

## **In-house GDL**



SEM:

CT:

# 3D micrograph visualization of in-house GDL



macro porous carbon nonwoven of fiber substrate

synthetics

mixture of carbon and PTFE



Commercial GDLs		In-house GDLs		
<b>25BC</b>	25BA	P40	P20	P20D
		•		

**V**<sub>DLI</sub>

#### **Characteristics of C/PTFE mixture:**



#### **Characteristics of GDLs:**



#### **Characteristics of GDLs:**





# In situ characterization



#### In-situ characterization (5cm<sup>2</sup>):



V DLR

#### In-situ characterization (5cm<sup>2</sup>):



- w/o MPL: higher i<sub>lim</sub>
- high PTFE content: low
  i<sub>lim</sub> and P<sub>max</sub>
- low PTFE content: higher i<sub>lim</sub>, low P<sub>max</sub>
- low PTFE content and double MPL thickness: higher i<sub>lim</sub>, higher P<sub>max</sub>



#### In-situ characterization (5cm<sup>2</sup>):



- w/o MPL: high  $R_{\Omega_{-HF}}$ lower  $R_{ct+diff}$ 
  - high PTFE content:

high  $\mbox{ R}_{\Omega\_\text{HF}}$  and  $\mbox{ R}_{\text{ct+diff}}$ 

- low PTFE content: high
  R<sub>Ω\_HF</sub> and low R<sub>ct+diff</sub>
- low PTFE content and double MPL thickness: low R<sub>Ω\_HF</sub> and R<sub>ct+diff</sub>



# In situ radiography







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## In situ investigation of water management of in-house MPL













## **Summary and conclusions:**

- The comparison of GDL25BC and GDL25BA shows that the ohmic resistance of the MEA decreases with a MPL and the maximum power density increases, in spite of constricted gas transport
- A high PTFE content and thereby increased hydrophobicity of in-house MPLs is disadvantageous for the electrical conductivity and the gas permeability of the MEA at the same time.
- A low PTFE content and a high thickness of in-house MPLs decreases the ohmic resistance. That lead to high power densities, but high humidity conditions constricts the gas transport strongly. This could caused by the increased appearance of liquid water that in the synchrotron tests could be observed.



# Thank you for your attention