

Electrodes for Alkaline Electrolyzers

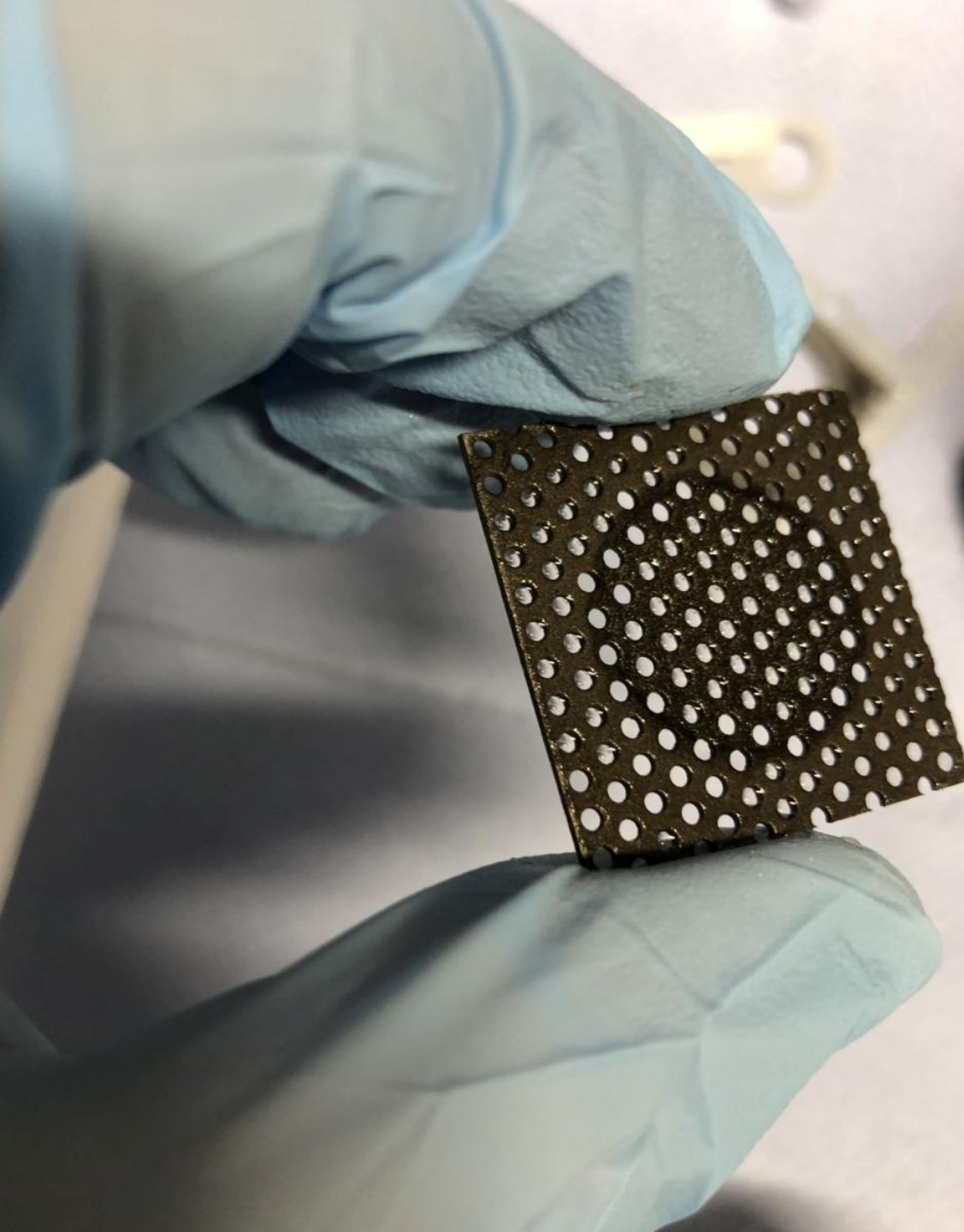
Mission Hydrogen Webinar

Dr. Marc-Simon Löffler

M.Sc. Verena Kindl

M.Sc. Philipp Spieth

Dipl.-Ing. (BA) Thomas Ottitsch



Electrodes for Alkaline Electrolyzers

Mission Hydrogen Webinar

- How can efficiency and current density be increased by electrode coatings?
- What are the effects on hydrogen production costs?
- What are the technical requirements for coatings?
- What are the main coating processes?
- How can coatings be tested and validated?

AGENDA

- 1 ZSW**
- 2 Alkaline Electrolysis**
- 3 Electrode design and coating processes**
- 4 From fundamental research to market-readiness**
- 5 Summary**



Dr. Marc-Simon Löffler
Head of department
Electrolysis & eFuels



M.Sc. Verena Kindl
Senior scientist
Stack development



Dipl.-Ing. (BA) Thomas Ottitsch
Team manager
ElyLab test field



M.Sc. Philipp Spieth
PhD student
Electrode characterization

AGENDA

1 ZSW

2 Alkaline Electrolysis

3 Electrode design and coating processes

4 From fundamental research to market-readiness

5 Summary

ZSW – At a Glance

- **Non-profit organization with ~350 employees, approx. 50 MM€ annual budget and 85% external funding.**
- **2 locations in Stuttgart and Ulm, Baden-Württemberg, Germany**
- **Applied research & development on new energy technologies:**
 - Photovoltaic: materials, thin film technologies (CIGS) & application systems
 - Batteries & Supercapacitors: materials, production technologies, systems, qualification
 - Renewable Fuels: Electrolysis, Direct Air Capture, eFuels
 - Fuel Cells: stack-technology, component, systems, production technologies, test centre
 - Energy politics & economics
 - **Technology transfer**

www.zsw-bw.de

WIND ENERGY



PHOTOVOLTAICS



BATTERIES



HYDROGEN



FUEL CELLS



ENERGY POLICY



ZSW – Electrolysis research

Development of alkaline electrolysis technology since 2012 (> 150 man-years of experience).



materials

- catalysts & coatings
- material screening
- accelerated stress testing

components

- electrode development
- electrode packages
- cell frames

stacks & manufacturing

- stack designs up to MW scale
- from 100 cm² up to 10.000 cm² electrode area

systems & test field

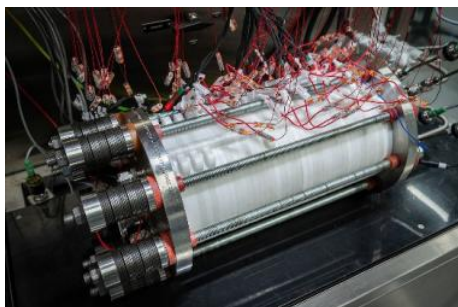
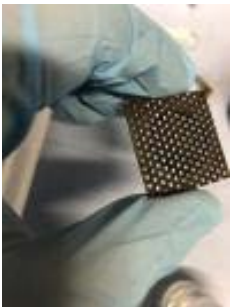
- system designs up to MW scale
- ElyLab test field

digitalization & AI

- stack-integrated sensors
- data monitoring
- data analysis applying AI
- digital twins

ZSW – Supporting the market ramp-up

ZSW is offering technology, consulting & testing services .



- ZSW's technologies as a springboard to market.
- Consulting services for system, stack and component development.
- Testing services from 1 cm² coating prevalidation up to MW stack testing
- Competent partner in R&D funding projects

AGENDA

1 ZSW

2 Alkaline Electrolysis

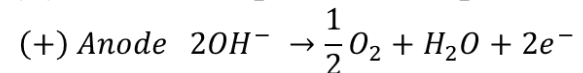
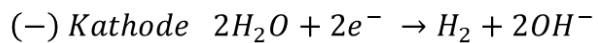
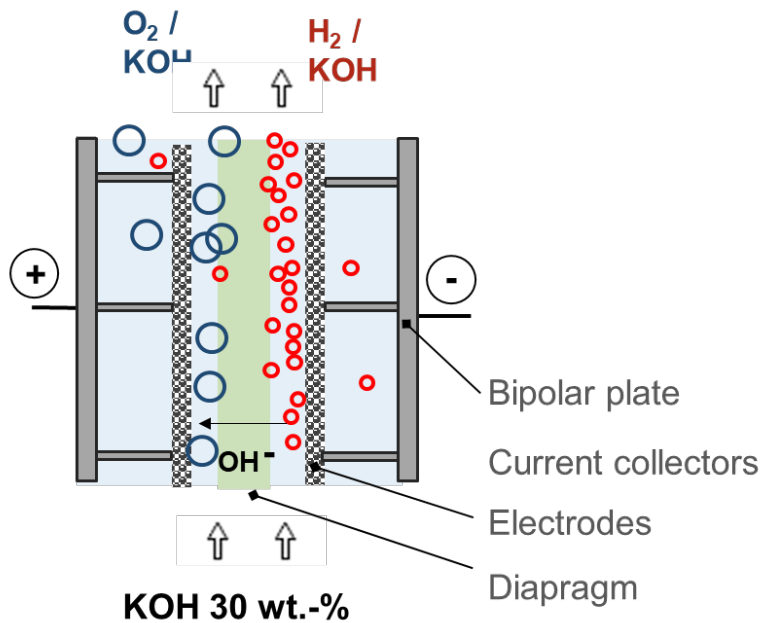
3 Electrode design and coating processes

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Alkaline electrolysis – overview

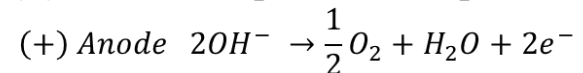
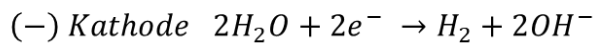
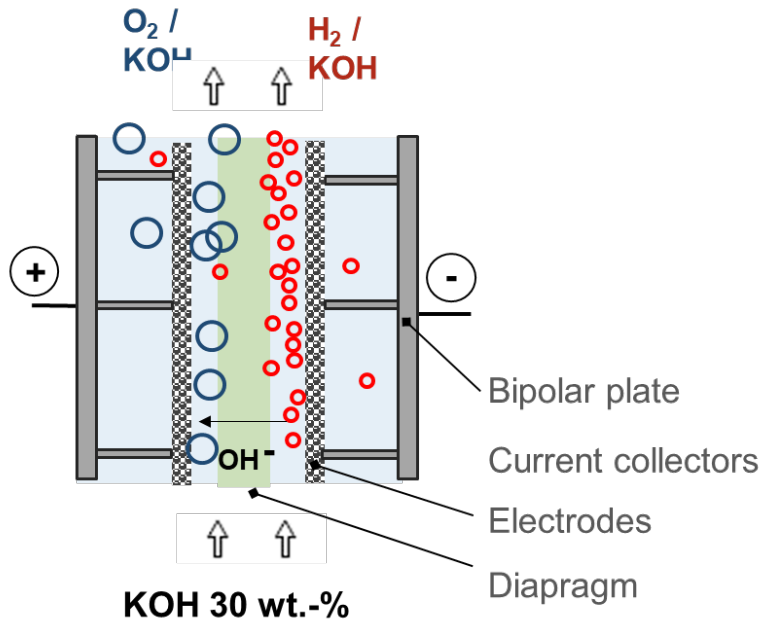
The alkaline technology is (alongside PEM) a key pillar for the electrolysis market ramp-up



- + Mature, well-proven technology
- + Easy to scale on stack level
- + No rare PGM metals needed
- + Lower CAPEX compared to PEM
 - o Dynamic operation is feasible!
- ~ Factor 3-4 lower power density, larger footprint compared to PEM
- Slow cold start behaviour
- Limited load range

Alkaline electrolysis – overview

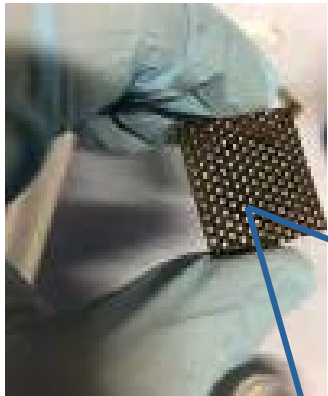
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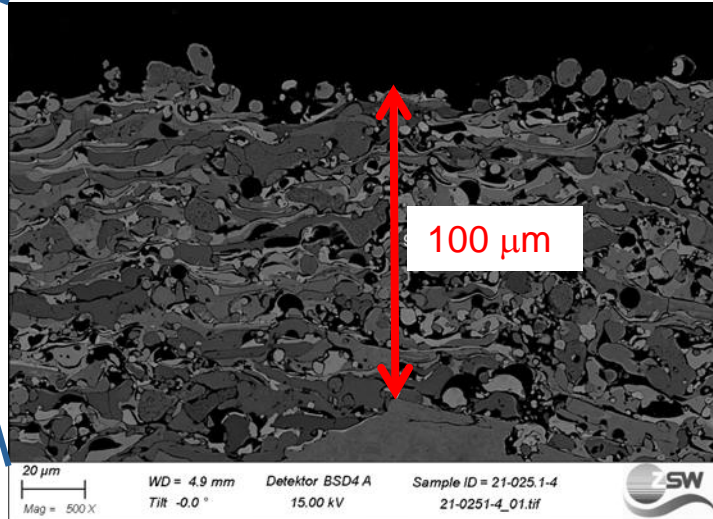
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Alkaline Electrolysis – cost effects of electrode coating

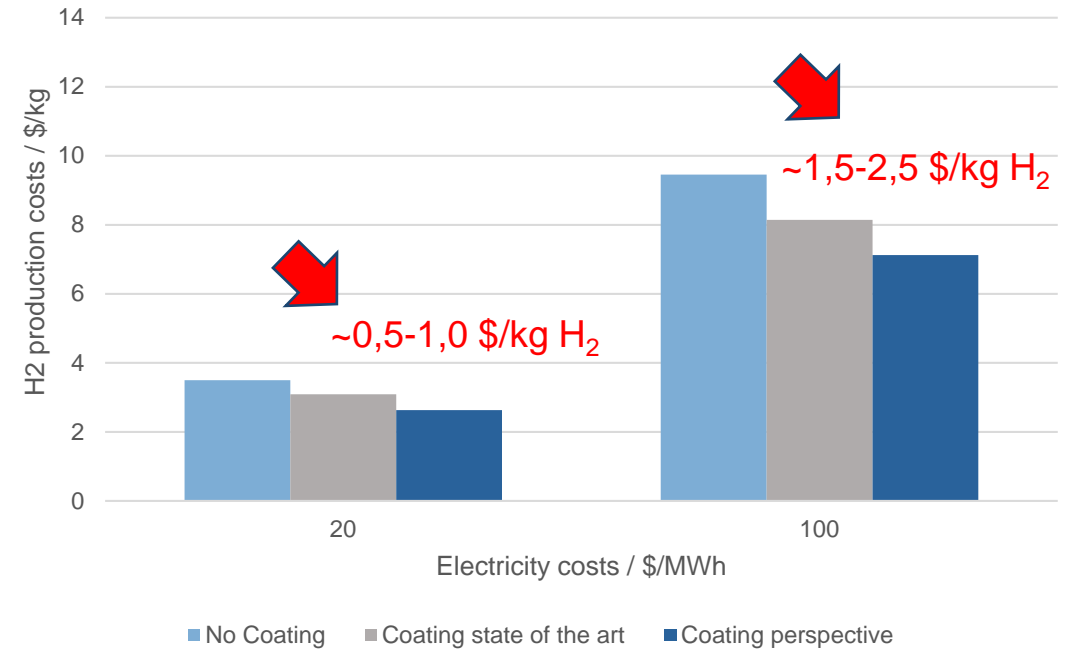
100 μm can make the difference!



Raney-Ni coating on Ni substrate



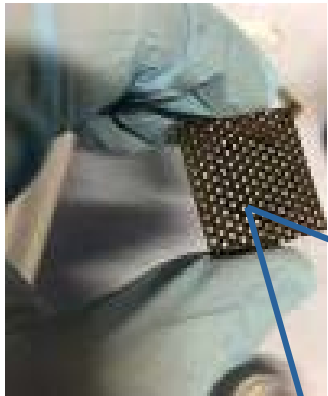
Example: 1 MW AEL 30 bar , 4000 h annual full load time



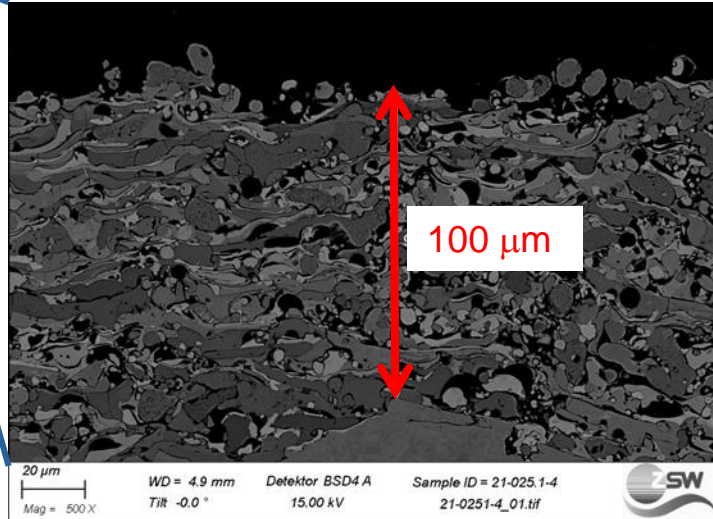
- No coating, plain Ni substrate
- Raney-Ni coating state of the art: 1,8 V @600 mA/cm^2 ~500-1000 $\$/\text{m}^2$
- Raney-Ni coating perspective: 1,8 V @1000 mA/cm^2 *, <100 $\$/\text{m}^2$

Alkaline Electrolysis – cost effects of electrode coating

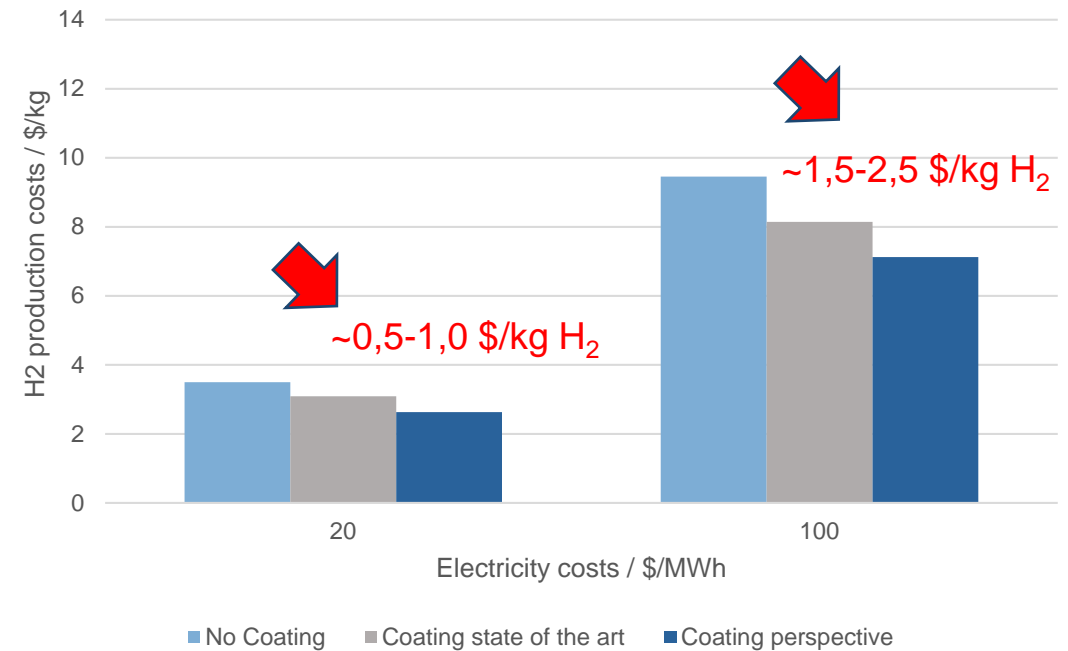
100 μm can make the difference!



Raney-Ni coating on Ni substrate



Example: 1 MW AEL 30 bar , 4000 h annual full load time



Positive cost effect regardless of the electricity costs:

- Plus ~2-4 % of CAPEX
- Minus ~15-25 % of H₂ production costs

Alkaline Electrolysis – electrode coating market potentials

How many m² of electrode and coatings are we talking about?

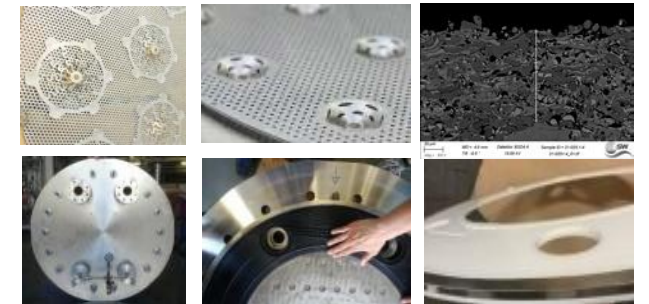
- **1 MW_{el} electrolysis:** example ZSW-technology, 30 bar_ü
- **2 x 0,5 MW_{el} stack:** In total ~240 cells with ~3,000 cm² cell area (state of the art)
~1,800 cm² cell area (perspective 2030)
- **Electrode area per MW:** In total ~**150 m² cathode + anode area (state of the art)**
~**90 m² cathode + anode area (perspective 2030)**



Electrolysis system



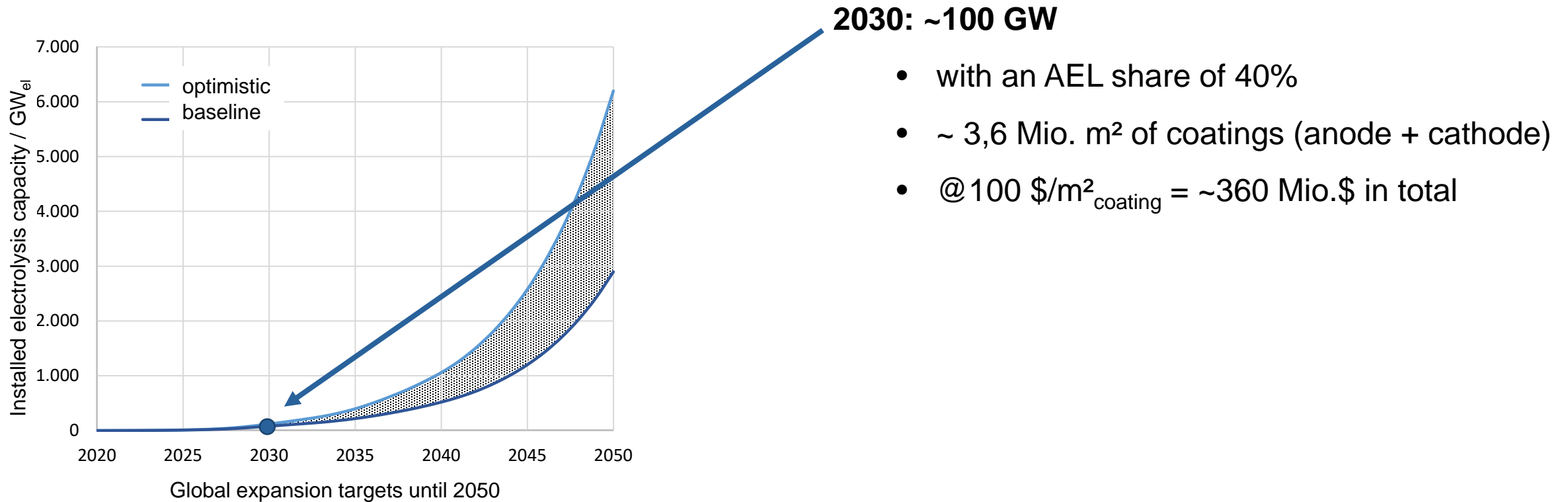
Electrolysis stack



stack components

Alkaline Electrolysis – electrode coating market potentials

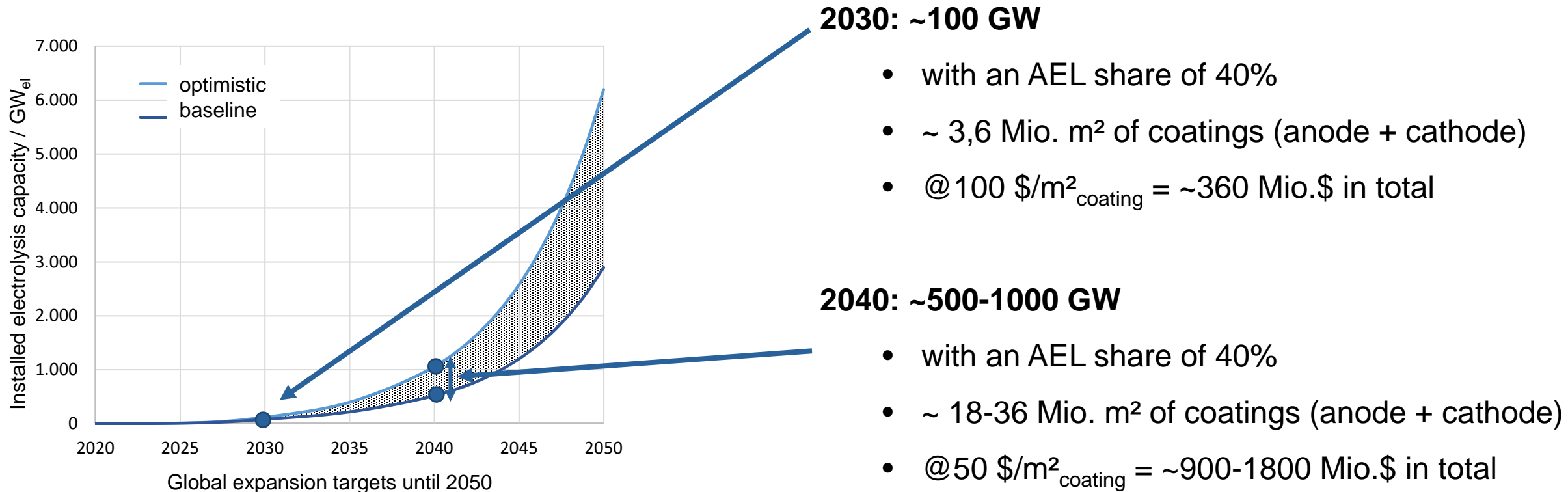
Market and sales potentials of electrode coatings



** Baseline development based on the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) of the IEA World Energy Outlook 2019. Optimistic development based on the evaluation of current scenarios taking into account the European Union's decision to be climate neutral by 2050.

Alkaline Electrolysis – electrode coating market potentials

Market and sales potentials of electrode coatings



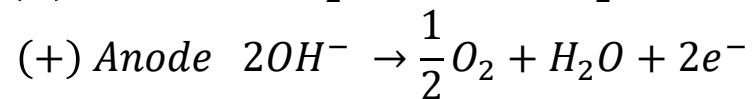
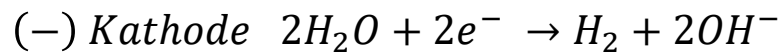
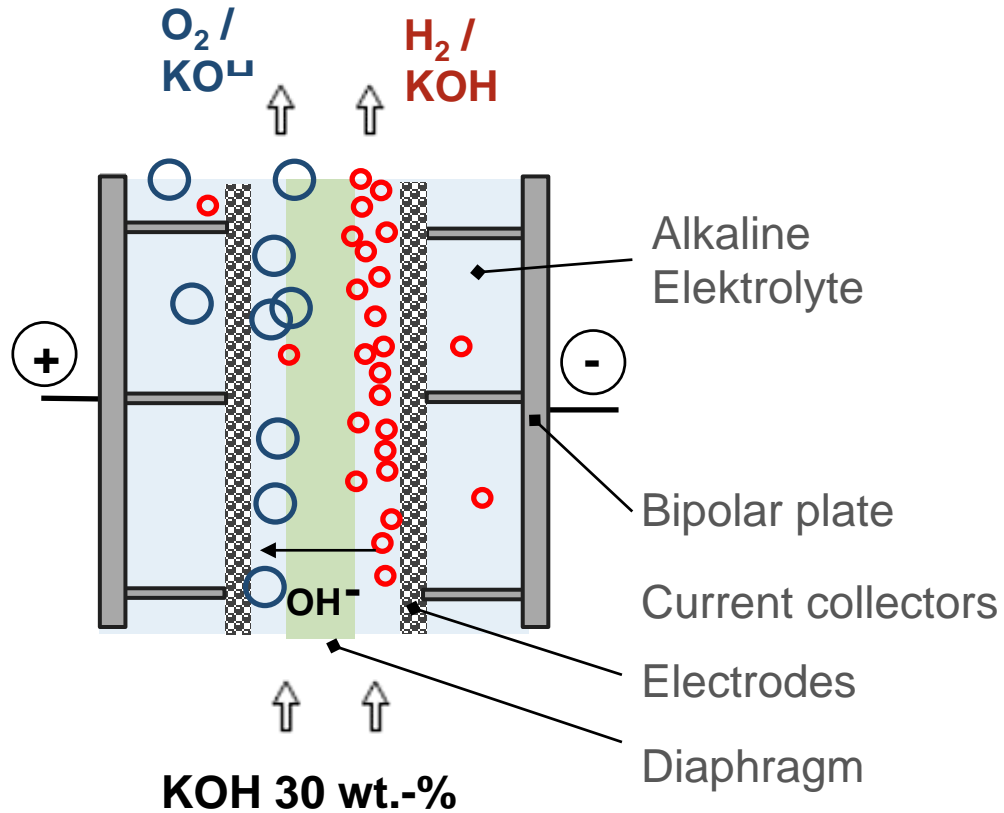
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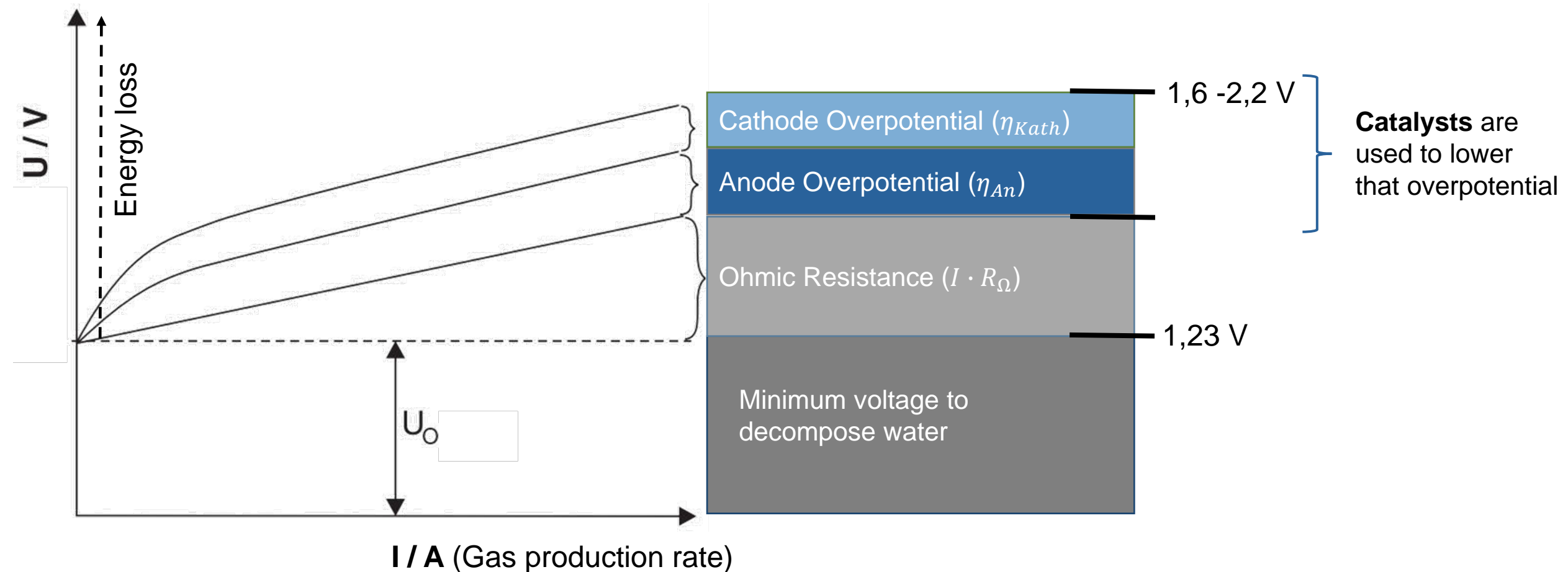
Electrodes

Electrode are core components and coating is core process in AEL electrolysis.



Electrodes

Both the anode and cathode overpotentials have a major influence on stack efficiency.

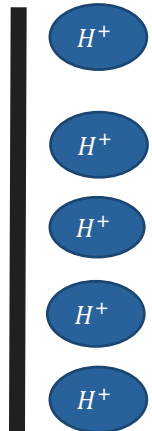


The cell efficiency strongly depends on the gas production rate !

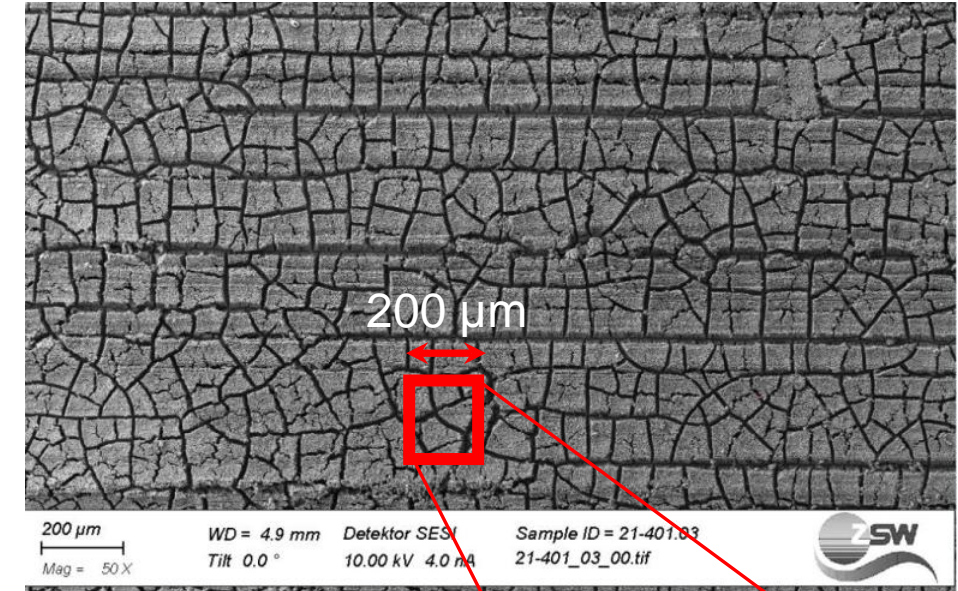
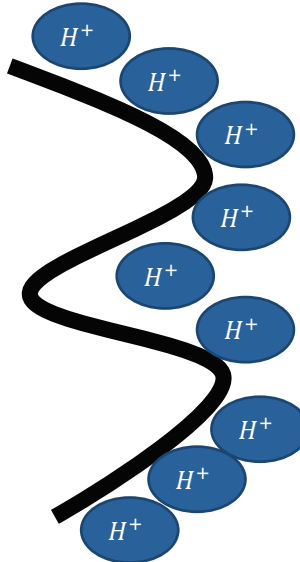
Electrode coatings

Basics and technical requirements

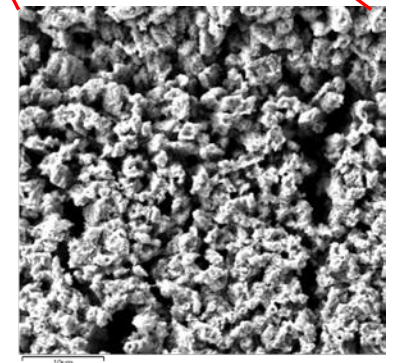
Plan surface



Cracked porous surface



High porous nickel surface



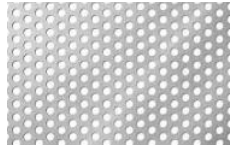
- High surface area = high catalytic activity
- Long term stability (standard life span is 10 years)
- Scalability (suitable for serial production / electrode area/ 2030 ~100GW 3.6 mio m^2)
- Low manufacturing costs (perspective 100 \$/ m^2)
- Avoidance of critical raw materials

Electrode coatings

Overview main substrates, catalysts and coating technologies

Substrates

Perforated
plate



Expanded
metal sheet

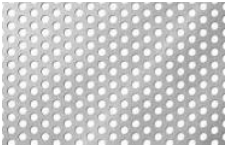




Metal foam



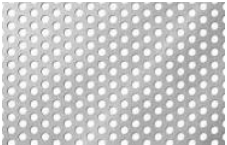
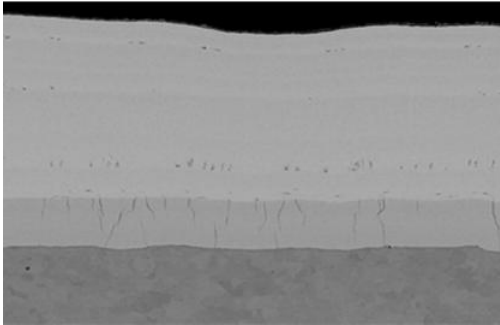


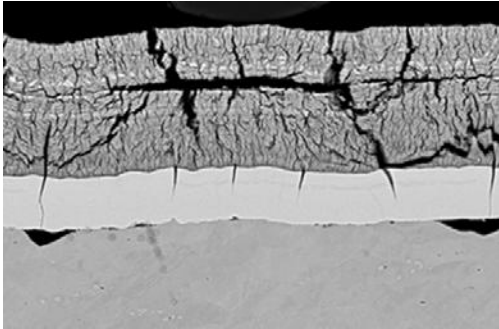
Electrode coatings

Overview main substrates, catalysts and coating technologies

<i>Substrates</i>	<i>Coating composition</i>
Perforated plate 	Nickel based catalyst coatings Ni-Al / Ni-Al-Mo Ni-Zn / Ni-S/ Ni-Fe.....
Expanded metal sheet 	Noble metal based catalysts (Pt, IrO ₂ / RuO ₂)
Metal foam 	Mixed Oxides containing Ni and Co

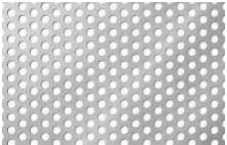
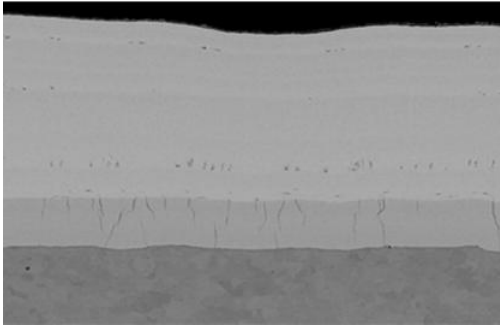



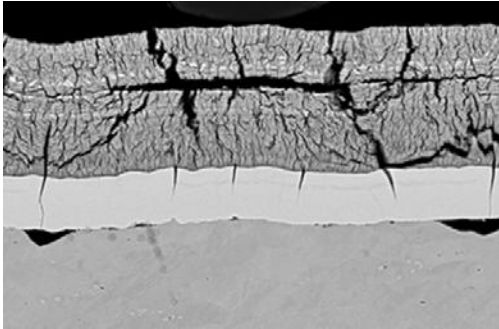
Electrode coatings

Overview main substrates, catalysts and coating technologies

<i>Substrates</i>	<i>Coating composition</i>	<i>Activation</i>
Perforated plate 	Nickel based catalyst coatings Ni-Al / Ni-Al-Mo Ni-Zn / Ni-S/ Ni-Fe.....	
Expanded metal sheet 	Noble metal based catalysts (Pt, IrO ₂ / RuO ₂)	↓
Metal foam 	Mixed Oxides containing Ni and Co	

Electrode coatings

Overview main substrates, catalysts and coating technologies

<i>Substrates</i>	<i>Coating composition</i>	<i>Activation</i>	<i>Preparation method</i>
Perforated plate 	Nickel based catalyst coatings Ni-Al / Ni-Al-Mo Ni-Zn / Ni-S/ Ni-Fe.....		Electrodeposition Thermal spraying Hot Pressing / Rolling
Expanded metal sheet 	Noble metal based catalysts (Pt, IrO ₂ / RuO ₂)		Sand blasting Physical vapor deposition
Metal foam 	Mixed Oxides containing Ni and Co		Hot dip galvanisation

Electrode coatings

Benchmark of coating technologies and their potential

Aspect	Electro-deposition
Maturity <u>for AEL</u> (TRL)	●
Manufacturing costs	○
Coating time	●
Flexibility layer thickness	●
Efficiency potential	●
Flexibility coating area / geometry	●
Flexibility coating composition	●
Risk of substrate distortion	●



Electrode coatings

Benchmark of coating technologies and their potential

Aspect	Electro-deposition	Thermal Spraying (APS)
Maturity <u>for AEL</u> (TRL)	●	●
Manufacturing costs	○	○
Coating time	●	○
Flexibility layer thickness	●	●
Efficiency potential	●	●
Flexibility coating area / geometry	●	○
Flexibility coating composition	●	●
Risk of substrate distortion	●	●



Electrode coatings

Benchmark of coating technologies and their potential

Aspect	Electro-deposition	Thermal Spraying (APS)	Hot Pressing /Rolling
Maturity <u>for AEL</u> (TRL)	●	●	●
Manufacturing costs	○	○	○
Coating time	●	○	●
Flexibility layer thickness	●	●	●
Efficiency potential	●	●	●
Flexibility coating area / geometry	●	○	●
Flexibility coating composition	●	●	●
Risk of substrate distortion	●	●	●



Electrode coatings

Benchmark of coating technologies and their potential

Aspect	Electro-deposition	Thermal Spraying (APS)	Hot Pressing /Rolling	(Sand blasting)
Maturity <u>for AEL</u> (TRL)	●	●	●	●
Manufacturing costs	○	○	○	●
Coating time	●	○	●	●
Flexibility layer thickness	●	●	●	●
Efficiency potential	●	●	●	●
Flexibility coating area / geometry	●	○	●	●
Flexibility coating composition	●	●	●	●
Risk of substrate distortion	●	●	●	○



Electrode coatings

Benchmark of coating technologies and their potential

Aspect	Electro-deposition	Thermal Spraying (APS)	Hot Pressing /Rolling	(Sand blasting)	PVD
Maturity <u>for AEL</u> (TRL)	●	●	●	●	●
Manufacturing costs	○	○	○	●	○
Coating time	●	○	●	●	●
Flexibility layer thickness	●	●	●	●	●
Efficiency potential	●	●	●	●	●
Flexibility coating area / geometry	●	○	●	●	○
Flexibility coating composition	●	●	●	●	●
Risk of substrate distortion	●	●	●	○	●



Electrode coatings

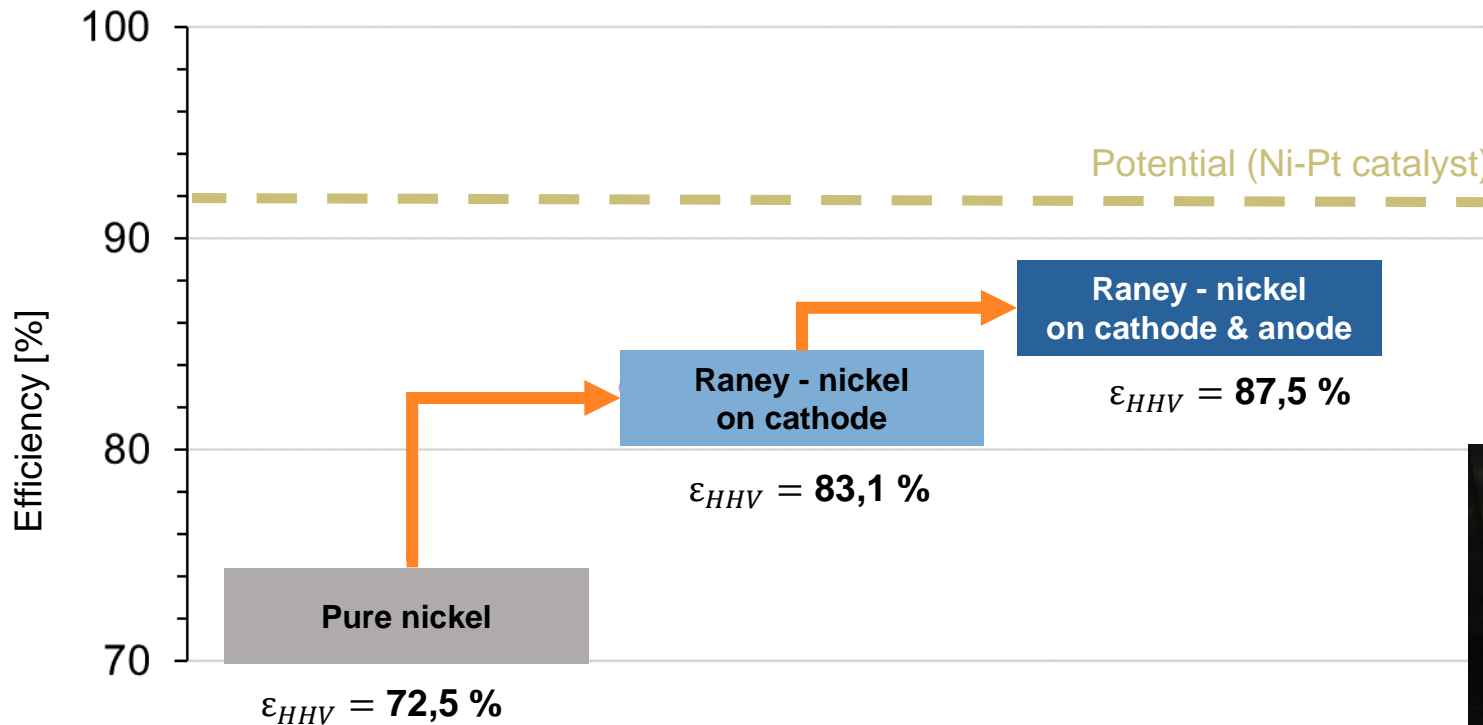
Benchmark of coating technologies and their potential

Aspect	Electro-deposition	Thermal Spraying (APS)	Hot Pressing /Rolling	(Sand blasting)	PVD	Hot Dip Galvanization
Maturity <u>for AEL</u> (TRL)	●	●	●	●	●	●
Manufacturing costs	●	●	●	●	●	●
Coating time	●	●	●	●	●	●
Flexibility layer thickness	●	●	●	●	●	●
Efficiency potential	●	●	●	●	●	●
Flexibility coating area / geometry	●	●	●	●	●	●
Flexibility coating composition	●	●	●	●	●	●
Risk of substrate distortion	●	●	●	●	●	●

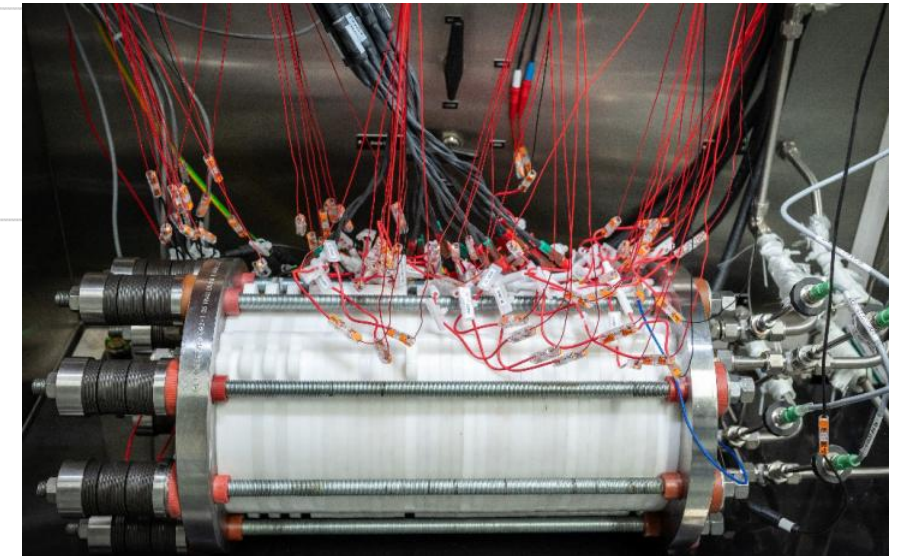


Electrode coatings

Coatings can improve the efficiency significantly



Cell voltage was measured from electrode to electrode in a zero gap design with Zirfon UTP 500 diaphragm at 70°C /10 barg and 400 mA/cm² to reduce the effect of ohmic overpotentials.



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From fundamental research to market-readiness

A variety of analytical steps and testing are required from material analysis to megawatt stacks.



Electrode characterisation
and material analysis



Prevalidation cell components (up
to 30 bar, 100 cm², 1-10 kW)



Short and full stack testing
(up to 30 bar, up to 40.000 cm², up
to 0,5 MW)

Relevant for developers:
Galvanostatic, CV, LSV, EIS

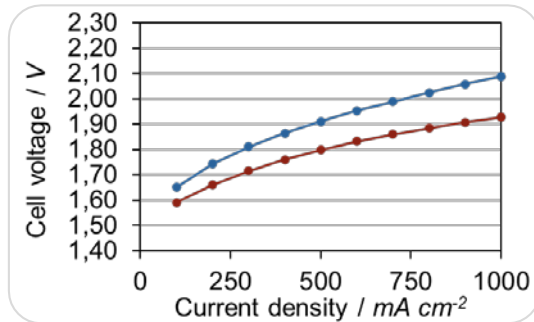
Relevant for industrial application:
Galvanostatic, (EIS)

Material analytics: SEM, EDX, XRD, ...

From fundamental research to market-readiness

Of the different kinds of analytics, galvanostatic measurements are most relevant for end users.

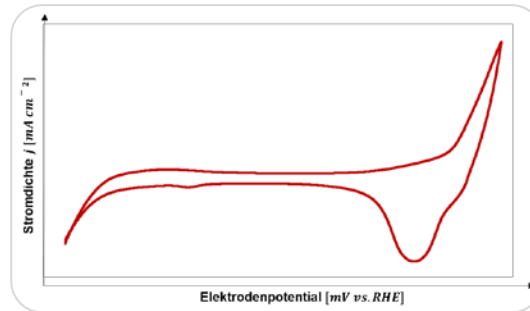
What is happening?



Galvanostatic

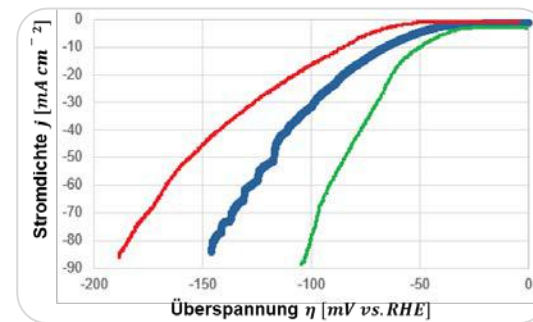
- Small, medium & large scale
- Relevant in all phases of development and operation
- Overpotential
- Cell voltage
- Polarisation curve (U_i)
- Degradation rate

Why does it happen?



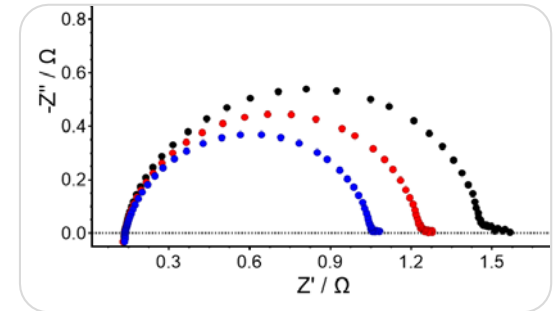
CV

- Small scale
- Relevant for development
- Change in surface area (CdI, ECSA)
- Critical potentials for the electrode (oxidation and reduction peaks)



LSV

- Small scale
- Relevant for development
- Change in kinetics (exchange current density, tafel slope)
- Limits of reaction cycle:
 - Rate determinant step



EIS

- Small & medium scale
Large scale in development
- Relevant for development
- Change in surface area (CdI, ECSA)
- Change in kinetics (exchange current density, tafel slope)
- Limits of reaction cycle:
 - Rate determinant step
 - Limits by diffusion

From fundamental research to market-readiness

Electrode characterisation & material analysis

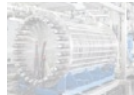
- Catalytic activity of anodes/cathodes
- Combination of catalyst and electrode substrate
- Layer adhesion
- Material characteristics
- Determination of stressors
- Degradation behavior, AST protocols



Electrode characterisation
and material analysis



Prevalidation cell components
(up to 30 bar, 100 cm², 1-10
kW)



Short and full stack testing
(up to 30 bar, up to 40.000 cm²,
up to 0.5 MW)



From fundamental research to market-readiness

Pre-validation cell components (up to 30 bar, 100 cm², up to 10 kW)

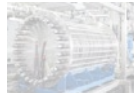
- Cell behaviour anode/membrane/cathode in application orientated operation
- In relation to temperature, pressure, volume flow
- Internal cell resistances (eg. EIS)
- Response towards different operating profiles (eg. Rapid ramp up)



Electrode characterisation
and material analysis



Prevalidation cell components
(up to 30 bar, 100 cm², 1-10
kW)



Short and full stack testing
(up to 30 bar, up to 40,000 cm²,
up to 0.5 MW)



From fundamental research to market-readiness

Short- and Fullstacktesting (up to 30 bar, up to 20.000 A, 0,5 MW)

- Influence of design details of electrode/cell packages and stack design in industrial scale
- Validation of pressure tightness, gas purity & stack efficiency



Electrode characterisation
and material analysis

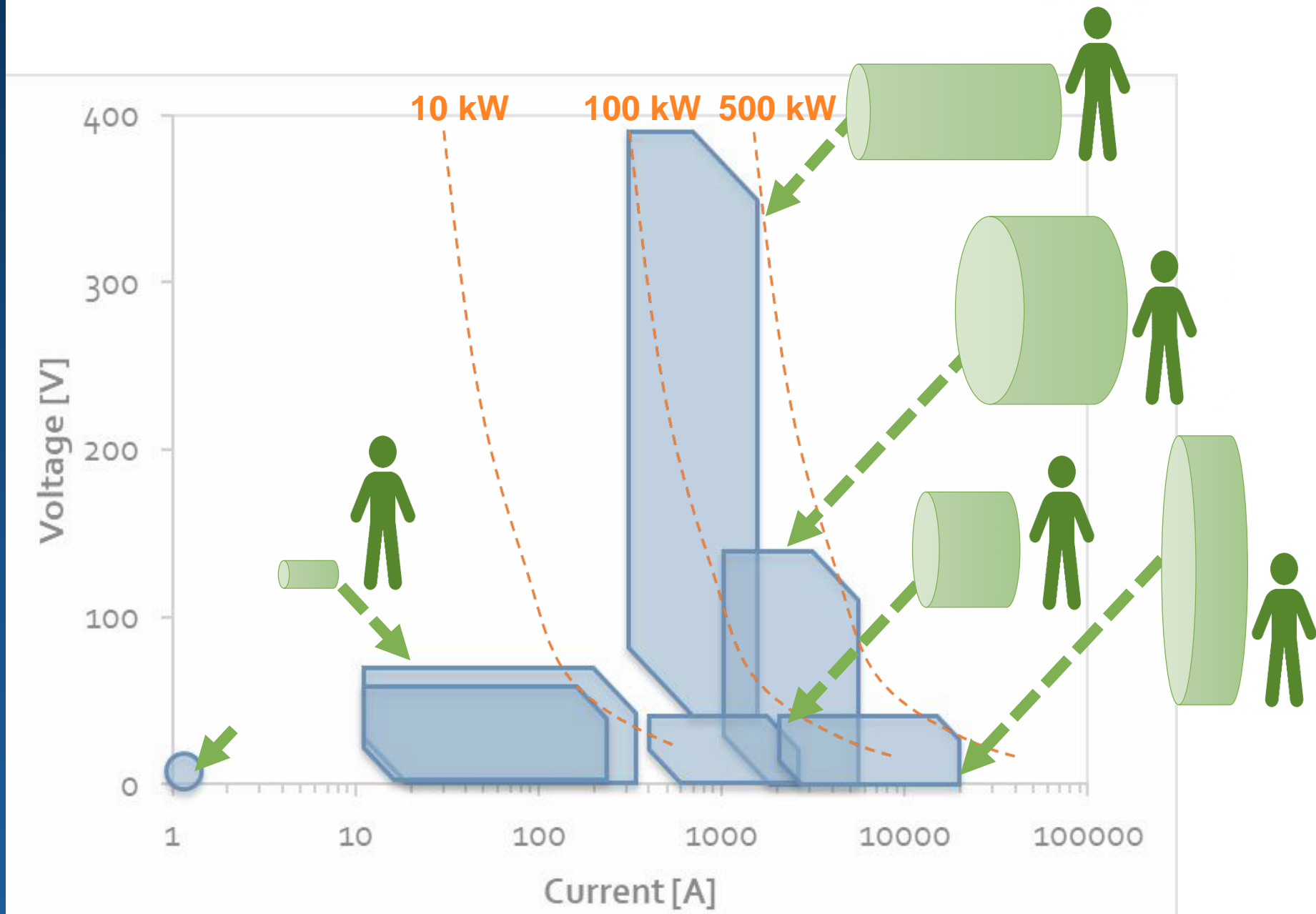


Prevalidation cell components
(up to 30 bar, 100 cm², 1-10
kW)



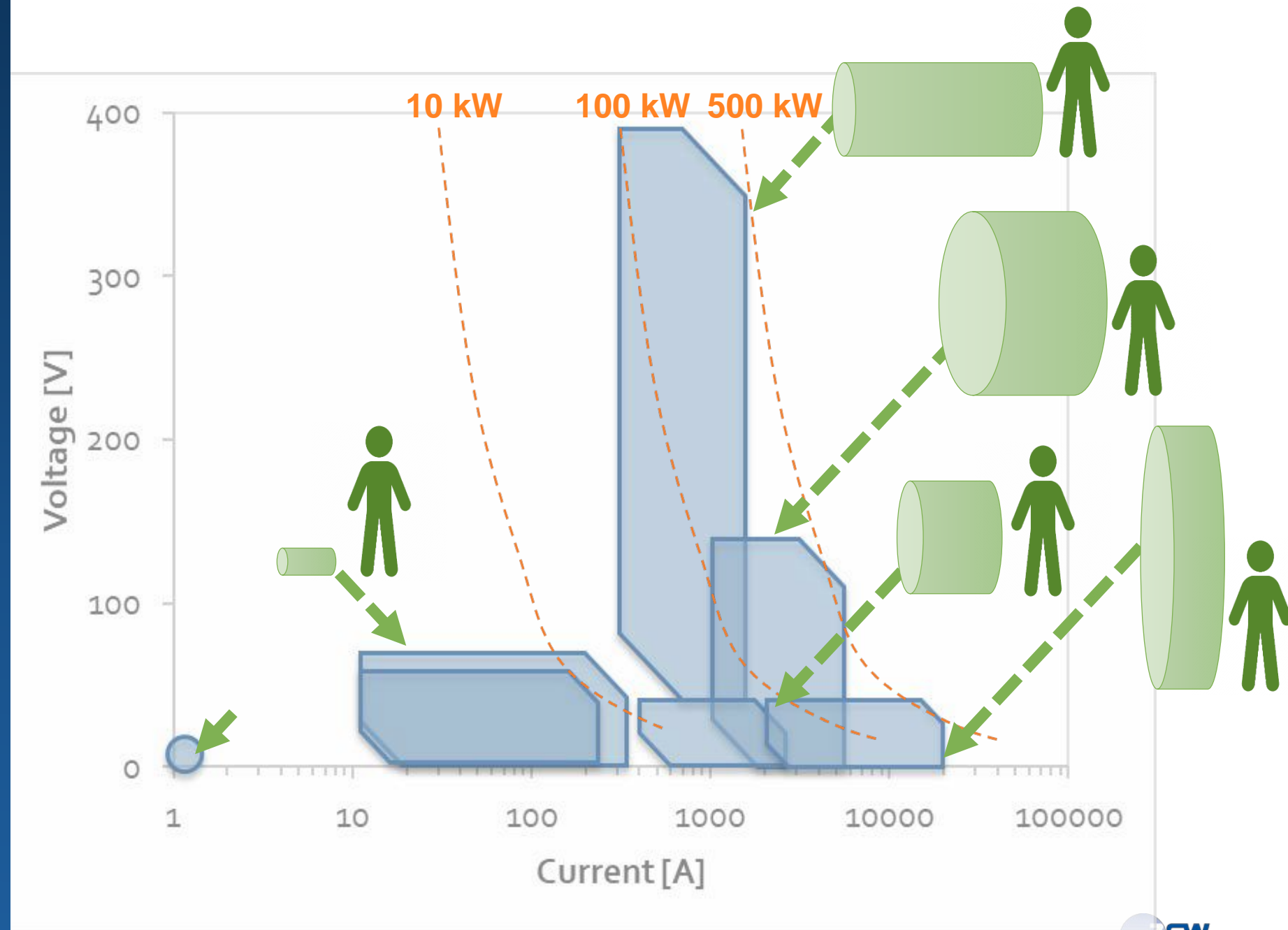
Short and full stack testing
(up to 30 bar, up to 40.000 cm²,
up to 0,5 MW)





ElyLab test field at ZSW Stuttgart:

- 10 test rigs of different sizes (...and growing)
- All kinds of analytics to characterize electrodes
- Experienced scientists running the tests
- Development of testing methods and test protocols (e.g. AST-protocols)



ZSW proposal for for electrode/catalyst validation:

- ~ 100 cm² active area
- Stack design allowing single cell voltage measurement (on anode, cathode & BPP)
- Standardized test protocols oriented on JRC guidelines:
 - 2-week test, focus on performance (see table):
 - 1st week performance
 - 2nd week load cycles
 - Longer tests for durability analysis:
 - x-thousands hours
 - High current

Day	Subject of assessment	Description	Parameters & parameter variations
1	Performance	conditioning & reference conditions	
2		EIS	
3		temperature variation	
4		pressure variation	
5		electrolyte flow variation	
6		reference conditions	
7		reference conditions	
8		EIS	
9	Load cycles	3 cycles (reference, load, shut off)	
10		3 cycles (reference, load, shut off)	
11		3 cycles (reference, load, shut off)	
12		3 cycles (reference, load, shut off)	
13		3 cycles (reference, load, shut off)	
14		3 cycles (reference, load, shut off)	
15	Performance	EIS & reference conditions	

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- 1 ZSW
- 2 Alkaline Electrolysis
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Summary

Electrode coatings in alkaline electrolysis significantly increase efficiency and reduce hydrogen costs.

Hydrogen production costs can be reduced by ~20% regardless of the electricity procurement costs.

Assuming a market share of 40% for alkaline electrolysis, the sales potential 2030 for electrode coatings is approx. 360 Mio.\$.

There are a large numbers of coating processes with varying degrees of technological maturity and specific advantages and disadvantages and development needs.

ZSW has a test field and a variety of qualification methods for validating electrode substrates & coatings along all development stages.



MANY THANKS FOR YOUR INTEREST.

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