THE HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL CENTER



PEMWE und AEMWE im Vergleich: Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede

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Mature technologies for water electrolysis



3 main technologies



• **PEMWE and AWE market share**



Global Electrolyzer Market, 2024, Grand View Research, Inc.

Technologies: Focus on low temperature electrolysis



- Proton exchange membrane water electrolysis (PEMWE)
 H₂O + O₂ + G^e Cathode + H₂O + O₂ +
 - + Well developed technology

 $\rightarrow H_2$

- + High flexibility
- + Flexible power level
- + High pressure H₂ production
- Critical raw materials (CRM)

Anion exchange membrane water electrolysis (AEMWE)



- + Flexible power level
- + Precious metal free catalysts
- Lower current densities

Alkaline Electrolysis (AWE)



- + Low costs
- + Established technology
- Lower current densities
- Lower H₂ purity
- Limited integration with renewables

Open challenges: PEMWE and AEMWE





PTL/BPP: Ni or SS

Our research: From single cells to stacks in PEMWE and AEMWE



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PEMWE: Reducing dependence on CRM \rightarrow Ir



Cat. 3

Prevention or reduction of use Strategies to reduce dependence on CRM Increasing efficiency Recycling ____ **Ongoing development:** Noble Metal free PEM Anode Catalyst via Electrodeposition Bare Pt/Ti IrO₂ **SEM** Cat. 1 Cat. 2 Cat. 3 2.4 Cat. 1 Cat. 2 2.2 > 2.0 > **D** 1.8 1.6 Complement characterization Next steps Extend durability studies _ 1.4 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 0.0 $j / A cm^{-2}$

PTL Anode: Pt/Ti felt, Catalyst Anode: (PGM-free): ~8 mg cm⁻², (PGM-free dopant): 0.3 mg cm⁻², Nafion: 0.5 mg cm⁻², Pretreated Nafion[®] 115 (thickness – 127 μm), PTL Cathode: Freudenberg H23, Catalyst Cathode: (Pt/C): 0.2 mg cm⁻², 5 cm² cell, Electrolyte: pre-heated DI H₂O, Experiment performed at 60 °C.

AEMWE: Alternatives for cost reduction



Cathode catalyst: Pt-based catalyst, as well as PGM-free ones, are widely used

 \rightarrow Promising cost reduction

IGF N-AEMEL Project: Noble Metal free AEM Cathode Catalyst via Electrodeposition



SEM



Next steps

Complement characterizationExtend durability studies

200 nm

PTL Anode: Bekaert 20FP3, Membrane: Fumatech FAA-3-50, Catalyst Cathode: 0.2 mg cm⁻² Pt/C or Ni-S, PTL Cathode: Bekaert 20FP3, 5 cm² cell, Electrolyte: pre-heated 1 M KOH, Experiment performed at 60 °C.

After testing

AEMWE: The most critic component \rightarrow **AEM** membrane



Membranes for AEMWE – Durability

- Ionic conductivity

Comparison of commercially available membranes







 \rightarrow Still no standard

PTL Anode: Bekaert 20FP3, Catalyst Anode: blank, Membrane: various, Catalyst Cathode: 0.2 mg cm⁻² Pt/C, PTL Cathode: Freudenberg H23, 5 cm² cell, Electrolyte: pre-heated 1 M KOH, Experiment performed at 60 °C.

-Z_{im} / m Ω cm²

0

Ω

60

120

 $Z_{re} / m\Omega cm^2$

180

240

Our research: From single cells to stacks in PEMWE and AEMWE



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PEMWE: Reducing dependence on CRM \rightarrow PTL



- Develop alternative materials
- Optimised structure ensure homogeneous distribution of H_2O to catalyst layer and gas removal

IGF MetalFoil-PTL Project: Laser-based structuring of Ti foils

- Parameters: hole size, number of holes, distance between holes
- Precisely adjustable porosity



Electrochemical performance

– Higher 2D porosities (>1.24%)





depends on porosity



→ Better water supply and O_2 removal → Reduced mass transport resistance

PTL Anode: laser drilled Ti foil, PTL Cathode: Freudenberg H23, CCM: Pretreated Nafion®115 (thickness – 127 μm), anode cat. Layer (IrO_x): ~0.3 mg cm⁻², cathode cat. layer (Pt/C): 0.2 mg cm⁻², 5 cm² cell, Electrolyte: pre-heated DI H₂O, Experiment performed at 60 °C.

AEMWE: Optimizing selection of PTL



- **PTL** Alkaline environment enables use of non-noble metal-based materials
 - Ni-based or Stainless steel
 - Different structures available

Stainless steel PTL 2.4 felt woven 2.2 200 felt EIS @ 0.5 A cm⁻² cm² . woven 150 > 2.0 Cu **** 100 ⊃ _{1.8} -Z_{im} 50 1.6 0 200 300 100 400 0 \mathbf{Z}_{re} / $\mathbf{m}\Omega$ cm² 1.4 0 1 2 3 j / A cm⁻²

• μ-CT



Felt stainless steel → better contact

PTL Anode: Bekaert 20FP3, Catalyst Anode: 2 mg cm⁻² NiFe₂O₄, Membrane: Fumatech FAA-3-50, Catalyst Cathode: 0.2 mg cm⁻² Pt/C, PTL Cathode: Freudenberg H23, 5 cm² cell, Electrolyte: pre-heated 1 M KOH, Experiment performed at 60 °C, *calculated via XRM.

AEMWE: Optimizing selection of PTL



- **PTL** Alkaline environment enables use of non-noble metal-based materials
 - Materials: Ni-based or Stainless steel
 - Different structures available

Felt PTL: Different materials





Ni-based PTL + catalyst → better performance

PTL Anode: (SS) Bekaert 20FP3, (Ni) Bekaert 2Ni18-050, Membrane: Fumatech FAA-3-50, Catalyst Cathode: 0.2 mg cm⁻² Pt/C, PTL Cathode: Freudenberg H23, 5 cm² cell, Electrolyte: pre-heated 1 M KOH, Experiment performed at 60 °C.

Our research: From single cells to stacks in PEMWE and AEMWE



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ZBT PEMWE Stack: Development of a modular high-pressure electrolysis stack as a test platform for the qualification of materials and components

INNOKOM PEMWEST Project: Goals

- -5-10 cells, 100 cm² active, P < 35 bar
- Separator plates with/without flow structure
- Flexible concept for changing cell components/materials
- Easy to stack

Current status

- Functional stack build up with 3 cells
- Tests coming soon

Next steps

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- Further developments (e.g. sealings, design)
- Adaptation for AEMWE (similar design, replace components)



O-rings as gaskets









Summary



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Thank you for your attention!

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INNO-KOM

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