



Hydrogen from
Next-generation
Electrolyzers of Water

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

H2NEW: Hydrogen (H2) from Next-generation Electrolyzers of Water Overview

Director: Bryan Pivovar, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

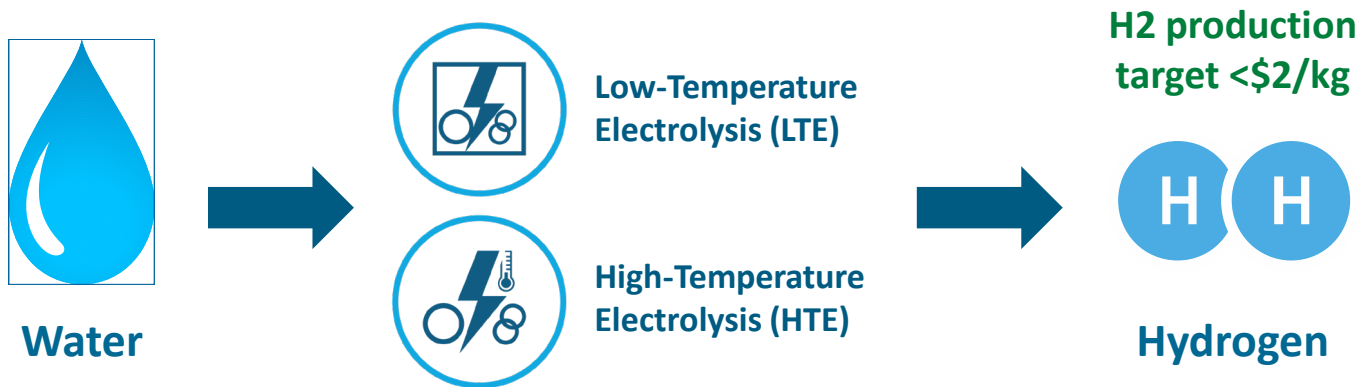
Deputy Director: Richard Boardman, Idaho National Laboratory (INL)

Date: 9/21/2023

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Goal: H2NEW will address components, materials integration, and manufacturing R&D to enable manufacturable electrolyzers that meet required cost, durability, and performance targets, simultaneously, in order to enable \$2/kg hydrogen (by 2026 on way to H2 Shot target, \$1/kg by 2031).



H2NEW has a clear target of establishing and utilizing experimental, analytical, and modeling tools needed to provide the scientific understanding of electrolysis cell performance, cost, and durability tradeoffs of electrolysis systems under predicted future operating modes

Timeline and Budget

- Start date: **October 1, 2020**
- FY21 DOE funding: **\$10M (75% PEM, 25% O-SOEC)**
- FY22 DOE funding: **\$10M (75% PEM, 25% O-SOEC)**
- FY23 DOE funding: **\$28M (45% PEM, 20% LA, 35% O-SOEC)**

Detailed AMR posters on each task:

- <https://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/amr-presentation-database.html> (search H2NEW)

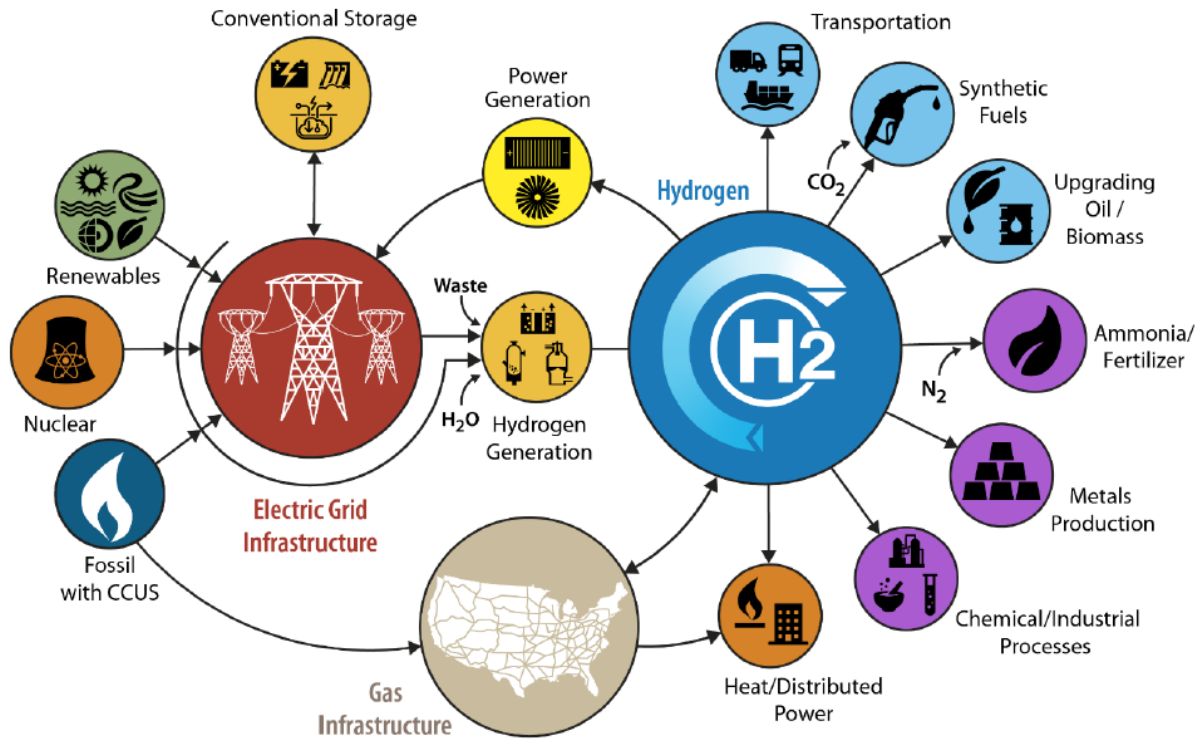
Consortium Team*



- NIST, SLAC
 - UC-Irvine
 - Carnegie Mellon Univ
 - Colorado School of Mines
- 
- Lawrence Livermore
National Laboratory

* Expansion to include additional academic and industrial partners through FOA projects currently under review

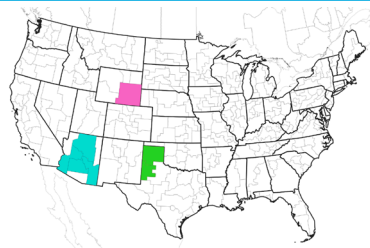
Potential Impact – H2NEW connection to H2@Scale



- Making, storing, moving and using H2 more efficiently are the main H2@Scale pillars and all are needed.
- Making H2 is the inherently obvious, first step to spur the wide-ranging benefits of the H2@Scale vision.
- Electrolysis has most competitive economics and balances increasing renewable generation challenges.

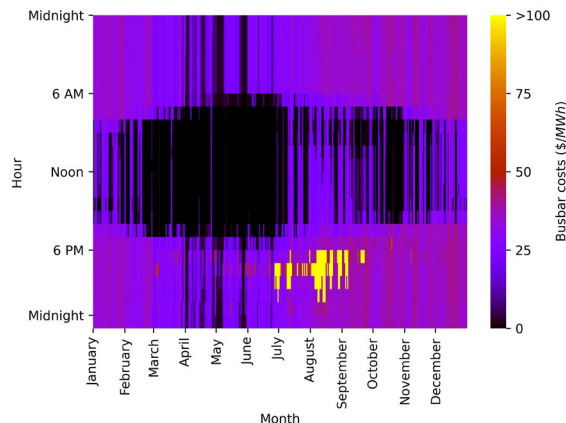
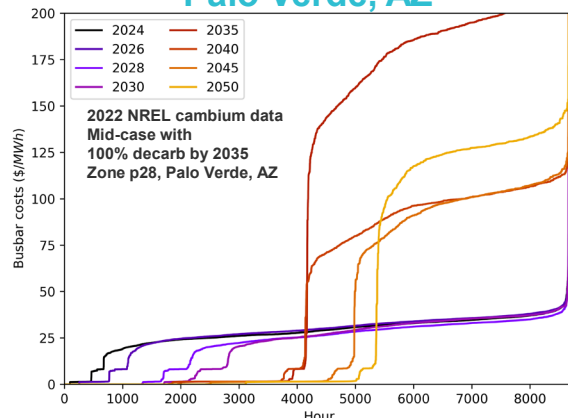
Illustrative example, not comprehensive
<https://www.energy.gov/eere/fuelcells/h2-scale>

Accomplishment: Analysis of projected marginal electricity costs by location

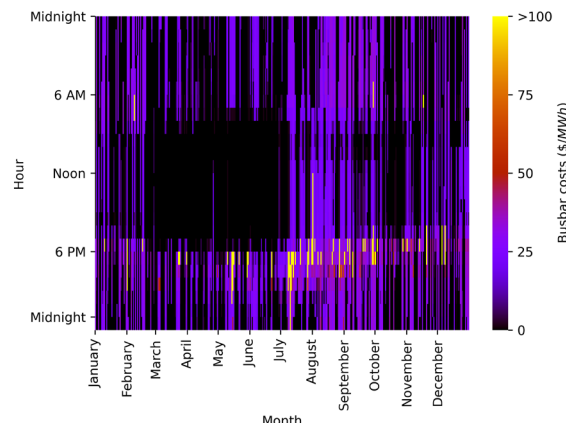
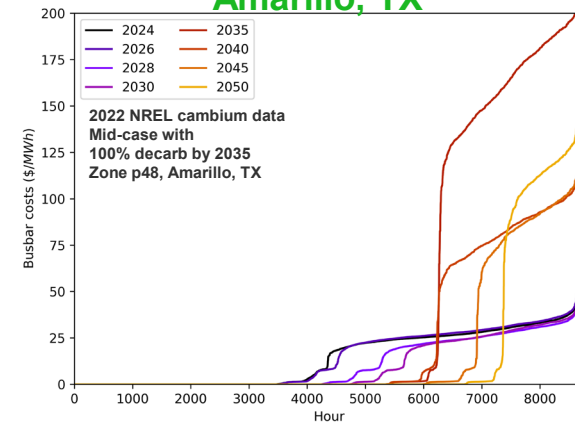


- We have expanded our analyses to explore “projected” electricity costs.
- We have chosen select locations to highlight the impact of grid mixes.
- Price structures directly influence optimal operating strategies.
- Explores the impact of “chasing” cheap electricity.
- Ignores the impact that electrolysis can have on electricity price structure.

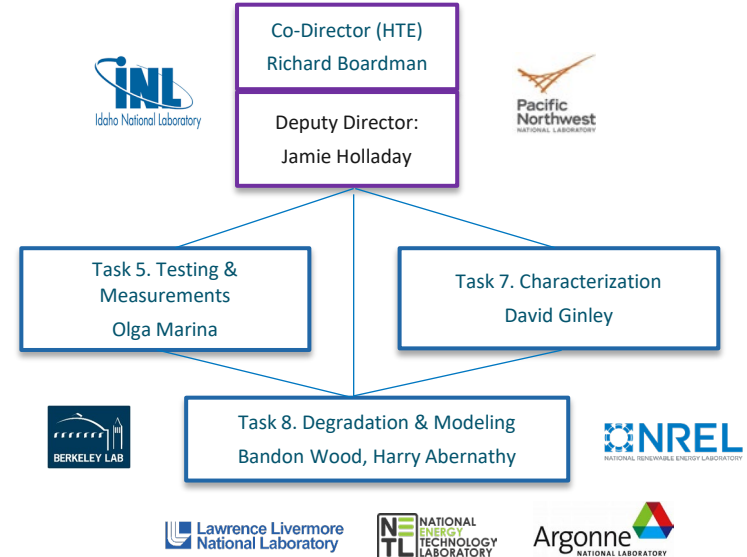
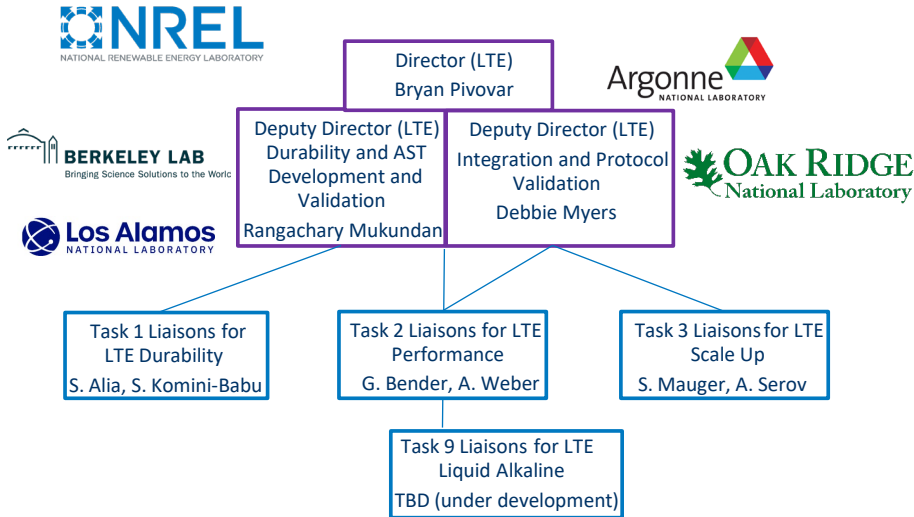
Palo Verde, AZ



Amarillo, TX

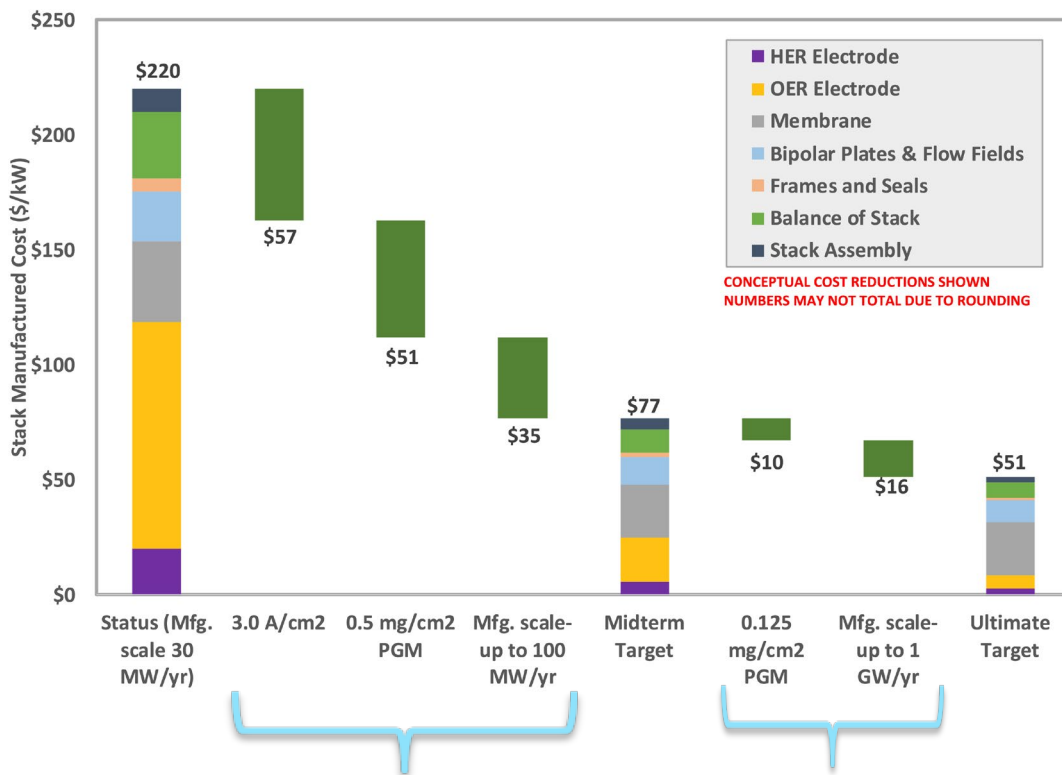


Consortium Structure



- Well developed cross-lab structures for PEM and O-SOEC
- Liquid Alkaline efforts under development but will feed into LTE management structure

Potential Impact: Stack Costs (PEM)



Stack Targets	Status	2026	Ultimate
Cell (A/cm ²)	2.0	3.0	3.0
Cell voltage (V)	1.9	1.8	1.6
Lifetime (khr)	40	80	80
Degradation (mV/khr)	4.8	2.3	2.0
Capital Cost (\$/kW)	450	100	50
PGM loading (mg/cm ²)	3	0.5	0.125

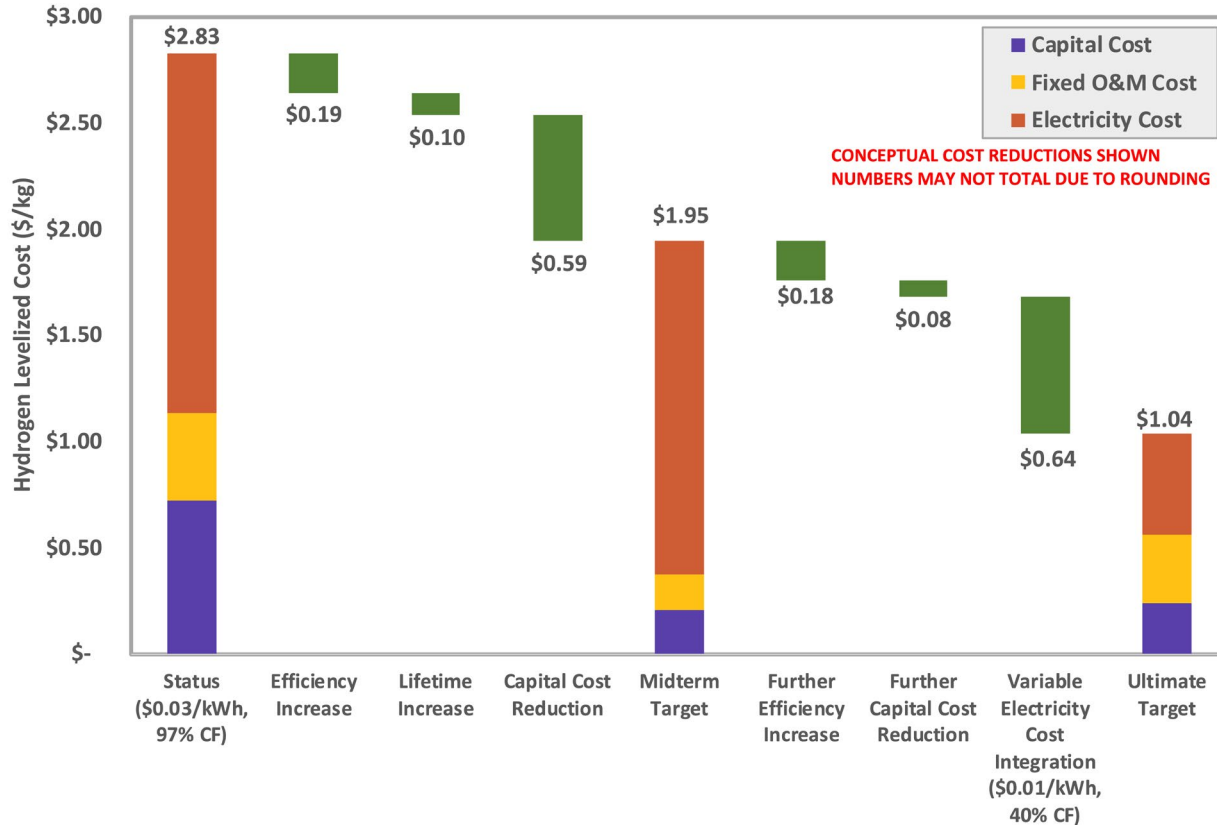
<https://www.energy.gov/eere/fuelcells/technical-targets-proton-exchange-membrane-electrolysis>

These 3 areas

1. Increased efficiency/current density
2. Decreased PGM loading
3. Scale-up

Are the strongest levers for addressing stack costs and primary focus of H2NEW.

Potential Impact: Hydrogen Levelized Cost

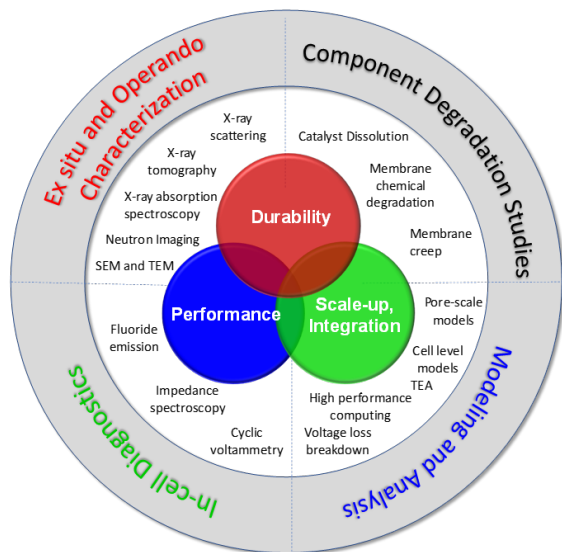


Select pathway to \$2/kg and \$1/kg identified.

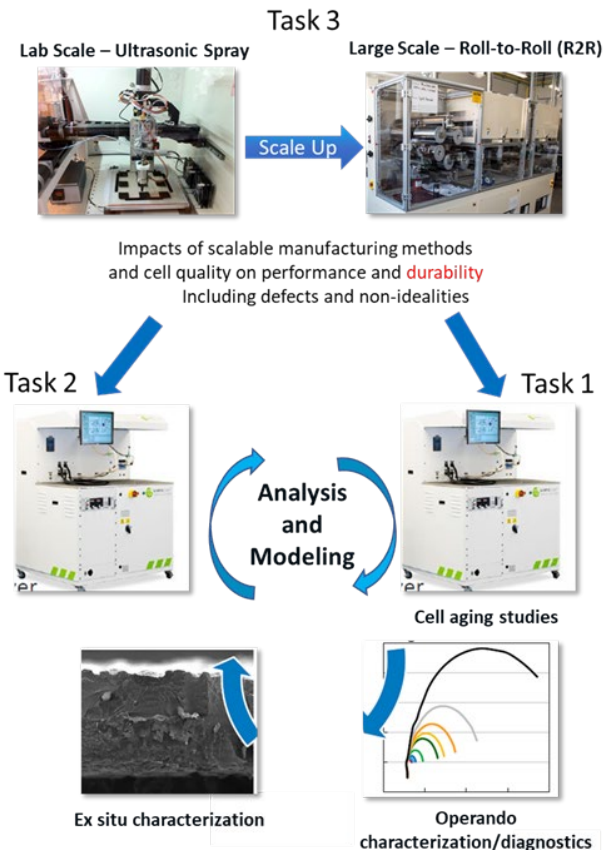
Much of HLC gains possible through greatly decreasing capital costs and enabling lower cost electricity through variable operation.

These advances can't come with compromised durability or efficiency, so all three areas are linked.

Approach: H2NEW Cross-technology Methodology



- Durability
 - Establish fundamental degradation mechanisms
 - Develop accelerated stress tests
 - Determine cost, performance, durability tradeoffs
 - Develop mitigation
- Performance
 - Benchmark performance
 - Novel diagnostic development and application
 - Cell level models and loss characterization
- Scale-up
 - Transition to mass manufacturing
 - Correlate processing with performance and durability
 - Guide efforts with systems and techno-economic analysis



H2NEW Activities: Low Temperature Electrolysis (LTE)

- 2023 AMR Select Highlights

- Task 3c – Systems/Technoeconomic Analysis

- Future electricity markets
 - Turndown ratio impact

- Task 1 - Durability

- Ir dissolution – Potential cycling
 - Establishing degradation baselines
 - Start/Stop – Reference Electrodes
 - AST Development

- Task 2 - Performance

- Benchmarking
 - Pressure effects
 - Test capability development
 - Cell modeling

- Task 3 – Scale-up

- Catalyst ink stability
 - R2R catalyst layer durability

- PTL (cross task effort)

- Novel tunable PTL/MPL development
 - PTL/CL interface optimization
 - Operando characterization of PTLs

- Task 9 – Liquid Alkaline

- Reference system
 - Benchmarking
 - Cell modeling
 - Initial performance testing

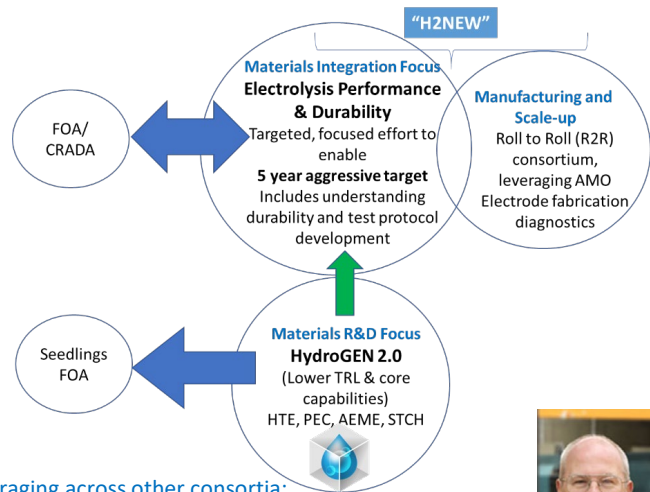
https://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/pdfs/review22/p196_pivovar_boardman_2022_o.pdf

H2NEW Activities: High Temperature Electrolysis (HTE)

Richard Boardman, H2NEW Deputy Director, and HTE Lead

- 2023 AMR Select Highlights
 - Task 5 – Testing & Measurements
 - Established Multiple Size Cell Production
 - Achieved excellent production quality control and consistent testing
 - Established Inter-Lab Standardized Testing Protocol and Operating Procedures
 - Inter-Laboratory cell testing is closing on consistent test outcomes
 - Identified Stressors to Accelerate Degradation Mechanisms
 - Larger cell test stand with realistic interconnects, coatings, and contacts now under testing
 - Task 6b – Data Hub
 - Created Data Hub for H2NEW
 - Roll-out and demonstration, March 2023
 - Task 7 – Advanced Characterization
 - Cell characterization using standard microscopy and state-of-the-art X-ray and electron transmission microscopy.
 - Validated X-ray attenuation predictions and demonstrated XRD can be used to resolve crystal structures and defects from individual layers of intact cells (XRD, right) with simultaneous compositional analysis (XRF, below)
 - Task 8 – Degradation Modeling
 - Assessed impact of Ni/YSZ ration, operating conditions, and microstructure on Ni redistribution
 - Demonstrated multiscale framework for predicting penetration into packed GDC
 - Ab initio calculation use to parameterize multiscale models

https://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/pdfs/review22/p196_pivovar_boardman_2022_o.pdf



- Leveraging across other consortia:
- HydroGEN 2.0 (HFTO)
- ElectroCat 2.0 (HFTO)
- Million Mile Fuel Cell Truck (HFTO)
- Roll to Roll (Under development)
- Numerous industrial, academia, and international interactions: (IEA, ASTWG, materials suppliers, informal collaborations)
- Select group of advisors representing OEMs, Tier 1 suppliers, analysis and manufacturing interests.

PEM Stakeholder Advisory Board Members



Kathy Ayers
VP R&D
Nel Hydrogen

Cortney Mittelsteadt
VP Electrolyzer Technology
Plug Power

Andy Steinbach
Specialist Materials Science
3M

Jack Brouwer
Professor
U.C. Irvine

Mark Mathias
Consultant
retired (GM)

Liquid Alkaline Stakeholder Advisory Board (under development)

Associate Lab Director Board
(in place)

HTE Stakeholder Advisory Board Members



Scott Swartz
Founder & CTO
Nexceris

Xiao-Dong Zhou
Prof. Chem. Eng.
Univ. of Louisiana-Lafayette

Greg Tao
Vice President
Chemtronergy

Bryan Blackburn
Chief Tech. Officer
Redox Power Systems

John Piatras
Sr. Principal Scientist,
Group Leader
Saint-Gobain

Elango Elangovan
VP of Research
OxEon Energy

Joe Hartvigsen
Co-Founder & CEO
OxEon Energy

Tony Leo
Chief Tech. Officer
& Exec. VP
FuelCell Energy

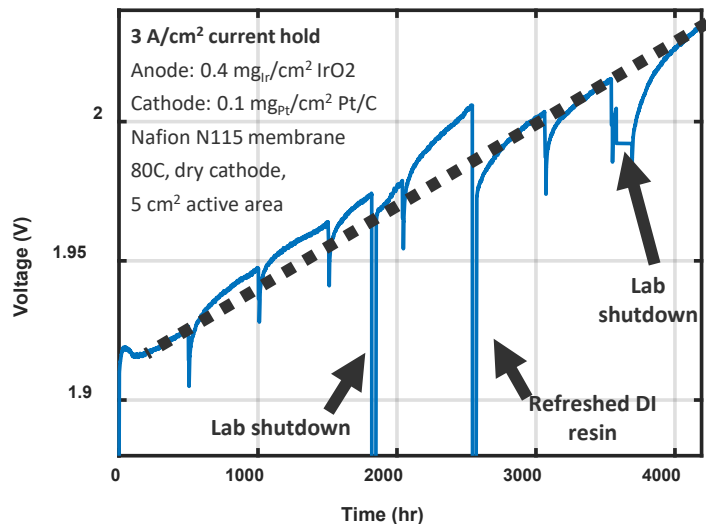
Scott Barnett
Prof. Materials Sci. & Engineering
Northwestern University

H2IQ Webinar: <https://www.energy.gov/eere/fuelcells/january-h2iq-hour-h2new-consortium-overview-electrolyzer-development-capabilities-0>

Lab Call Awards – Overlap w/HydroGEN

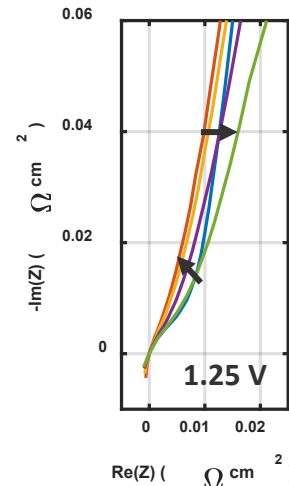
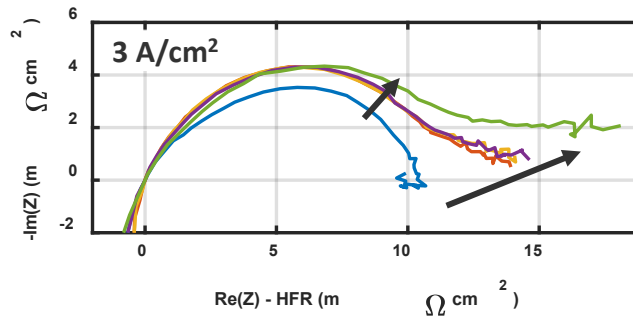
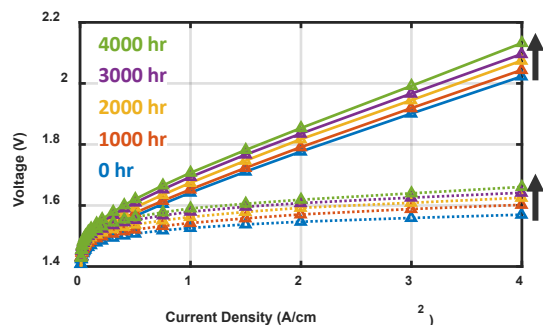
Subtopic	Lead Organization	PI	Project Title	Consortia Requested
AEM – Membrane	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	Dr. Johanna Schwartz	Studying-Polymers-On a-Chip (SPOC): Increased alkaline stability in anion exchange membranes	H2NEW, HydroGEN
AEM – Electrodes	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	Dr. Xiong Peng	Hierarchical electrode design for highly efficient and stable anion exchange membrane water electrolyzers	H2NEW, HydroGEN
LA – Electrodes	Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Dr. Jun Yang	Hierarchically Structured Advanced Electrodes for Alkaline Water Electrolyzers	H2NEW, ElectroCat
LA – Separators	National Renewable Energy Laboratory	Abhishek Roy	Thin highly selective polymer membrane-separators for advanced LAW	H2NEW
O-SOEC	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory	Dr. Olga Marina	Stable High-Performing Oxygen Electrode for SOCE Operating at Lower Temperatures	H2NEW
O-SOEC	SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory	Nicholas Strange	Developing High-Entropy Materials as Superior Alternative Electrodes for Long-lasting Oxide-Conducting Solid Oxide Electrolysis Cells (O-SOECs)	H2NEW
PEM – Membrane	Sandia National Laboratory	Dr. Cy Fujimoto	Advanced Hydrocarbon Based Proton Exchange Membrane Water Electrolyzers	H2NEW, HydroGEN
PEM – Catalyst	Los Alamos National Laboratory	Jacob Spendelow	Ultralow Iridium Catalysts with Controlled Morphology and Speciation	H2NEW
PEM – Catalyst	Argonne National Laboratory	Dr. Ahmed Farghaly	Accelerated Discovery of Metallic Pyrochlores OER Catalysts for PEM Water Electrolyzers: High-Throughput Computational and Experimental Approach	H2NEW
P-SOEC	Idaho National Laboratory	Dr. Dong Ding	High Performance and Robust Proton Conducting Solid Oxide Electrolysis Cells Enabled by New Materials, Interfaces and Fabrication Methods	H2NEW, HydroGEN
P-SOEC	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	Dr. Joel Varley	DIRECTED SEARCH FOR STABLE AND CONDUCTIVE ELECTROLYTES FOR NEXT-GENERATION PROTON SOLID OXIDE ELECTROLYSIS CELLS	H2NEW, HydroGEN

Accomplishment: Establishing Relevant Durability Baselines (4000 hour test)



Completed 4,000 hr durability test of FuGeMEA cell:

- Benchmarking decay rates:
 - ~28 μV / hr at 3 A/cm²
 - ~7 μV / hr ohmic, 21 μV_{HFR-free} / hr
 - Slower decay of ~11 μV_{HFR-free} / hr at 0.1 A/cm²
- Understanding mechanisms of steady-state degradation:
 - Catalyst activity or surface area loss
 - Increasing catalyst layer resistance
 - Possible cation contamination

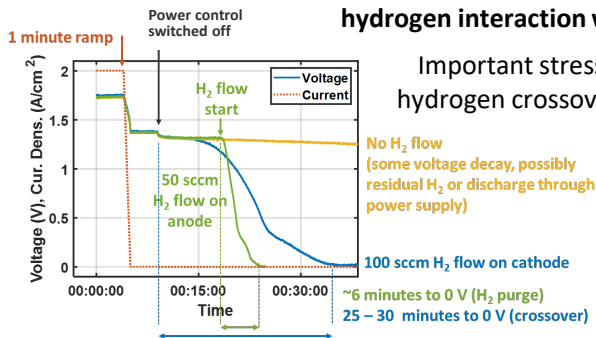


Post-mortem characterization underway to inform mechanistic understanding.

Different Depolarization Behavior Depending on Shutdown Conditions

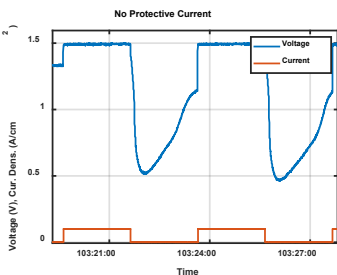
Slow depolarization (minutes) caused by hydrogen interaction with the anode

Important stressor to anode from hydrogen crossover during shutdown



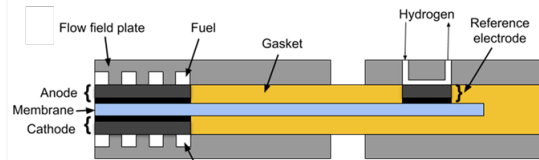
Fast depolarization (seconds) caused by rapid current stepping (possible capacitive effect)

Mechanisms must be understood and controlled to design ASTs and mitigation strategies.

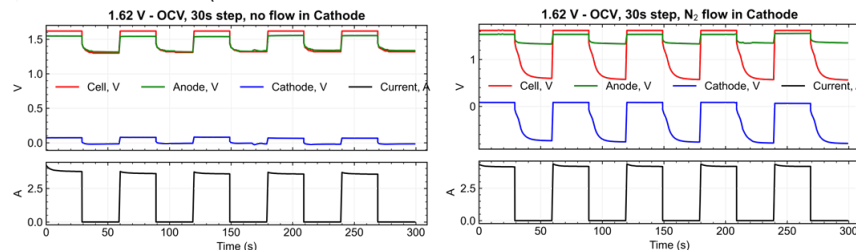


Reference Electrode for Understanding Stressors on Each Electrode

Reference electrode is an essential tool for monitoring anode and cathode states



On/Off current cycling without hydrogen on cathode causes cathode potential to change.



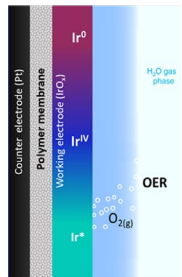
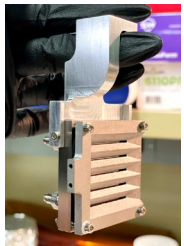
[1] Abdelrahman, M. E. et al. Electrochimica Acta 416 (2022): 140262.

Potential on both electrodes can change during shutdown, creating different stressors depending on conditions.

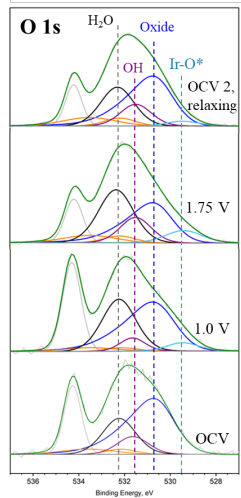
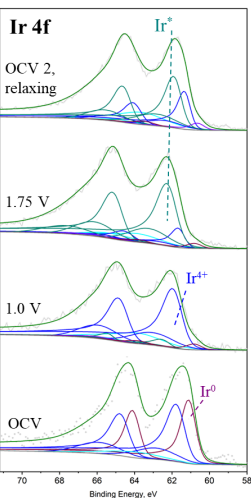
Understanding and controlling different shutdown stressors is key focus for ongoing work to create targeted, reproducible durability tests

Accomplishments: Developed Operando Characterization

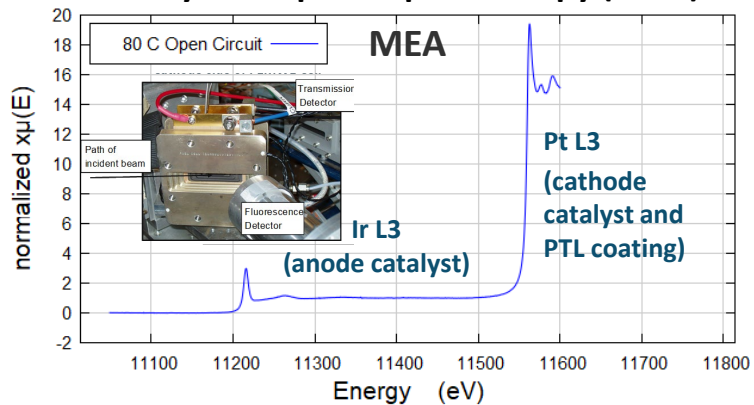
X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS)



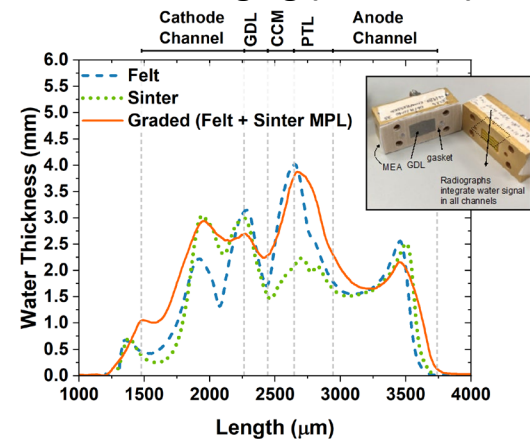
- Operando characterization provides insight into:
 - ✓ Oxidation state of anode catalyst impacting OER activity and degradation processes (XPS, XAFS)
 - ✓ Through plane water distribution impacting cell resistances and transport (Neutron imaging)
- Advanced characterization techniques enable observations of processes within operating electrolyzers and inform model development



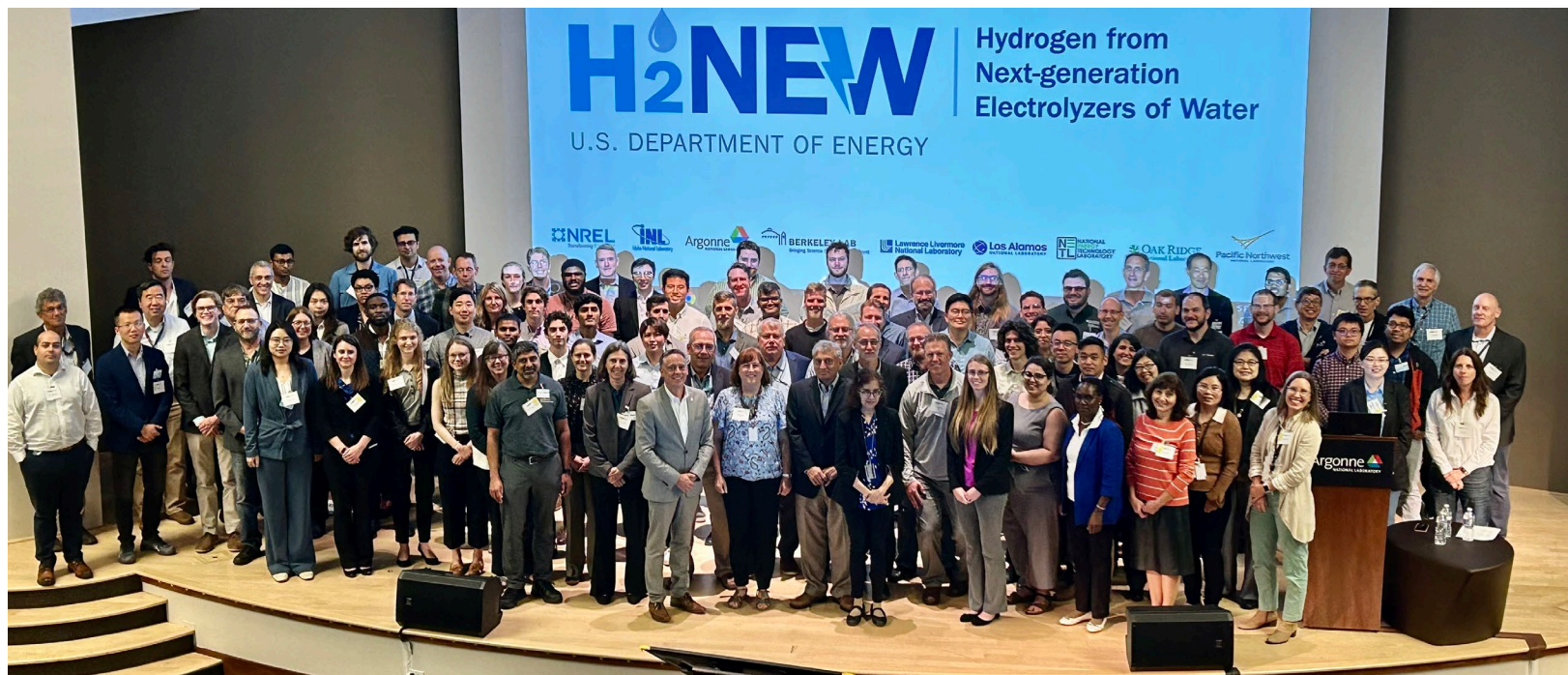
X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAFS)



Neutron Imaging (MIT/NIST)



Annual AOP/SAB Planning Meeting



Argonne National Lab: Sept 11-13, 2023