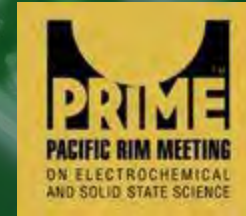


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Improving Performance of PEM Water Electrolysis Utilizing Nanofiber-Enhanced Porous Transport Electrodes with Low Iridium Content

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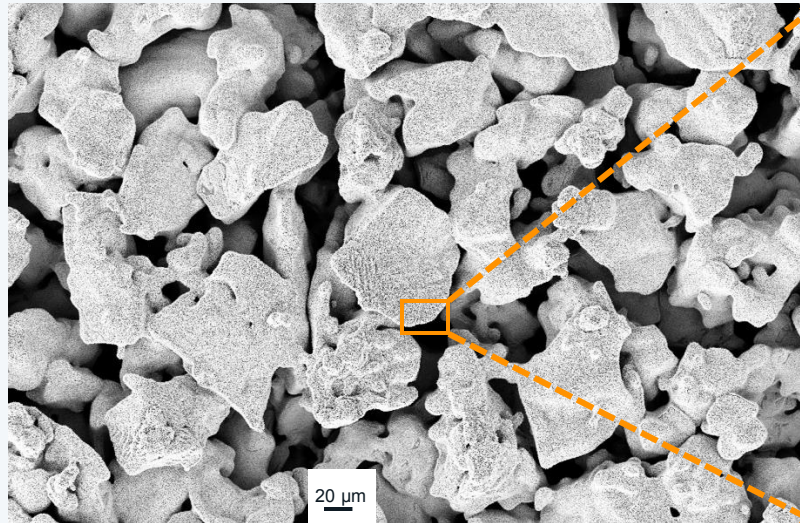
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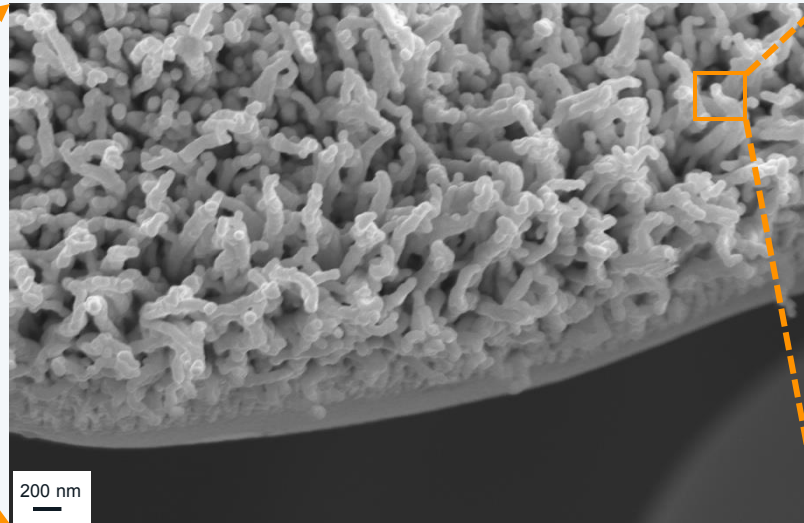




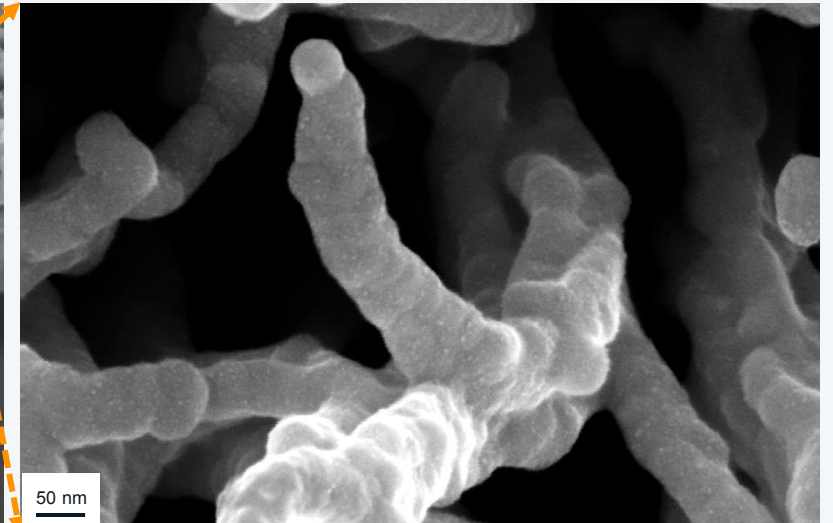
- Unlock GW scale green H₂ generation using PEM water electrolyzers
- Anode Porous transport electrode (PTE) with enhanced surface area created by CNFs
- Durable performance for PTE at low to ultra- low Ir loading
- Cost-efficient supply chain for all volume processing steps for PTE



Smoltek Hydrogen - Porous transport electrode

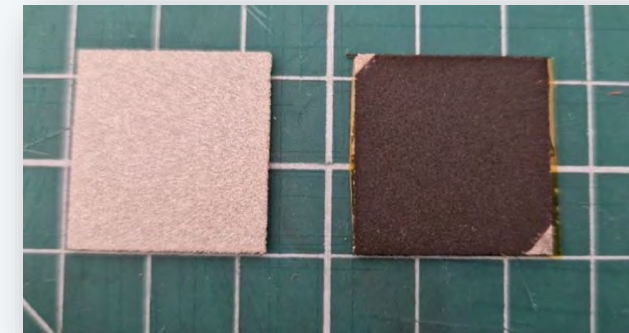
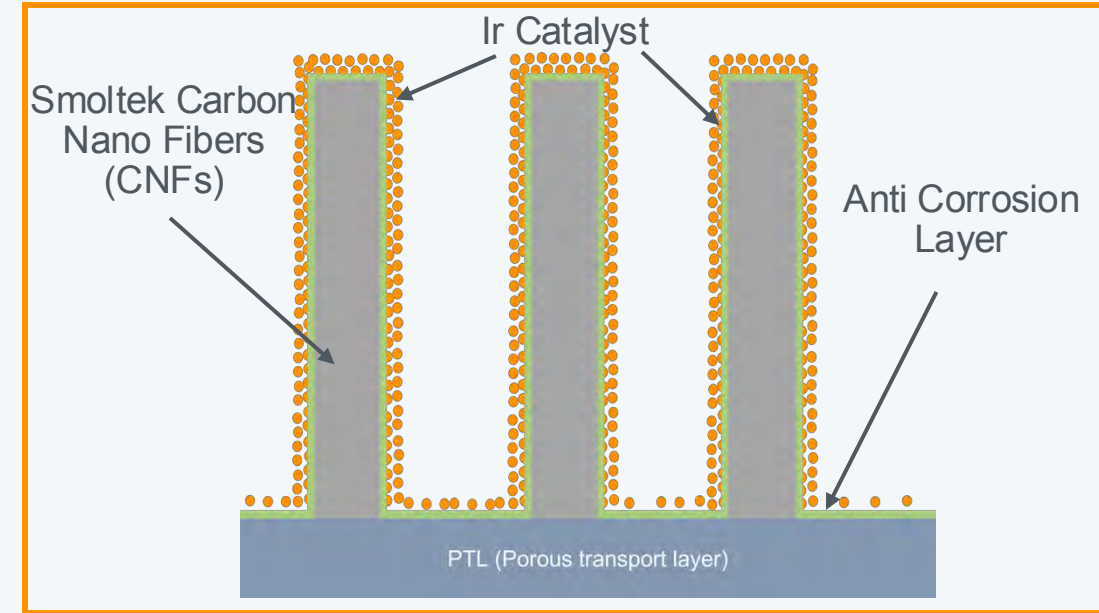
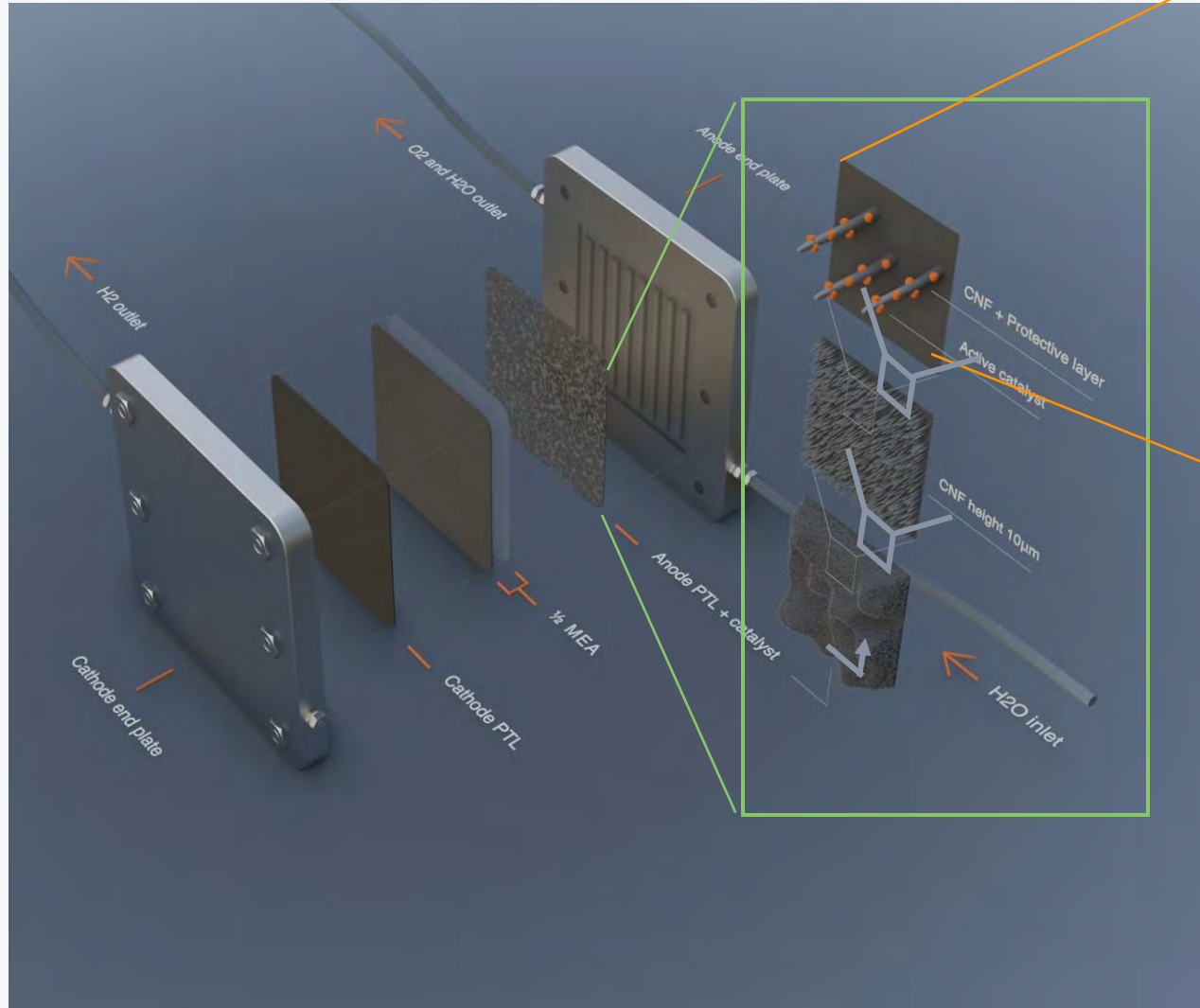


PTE with Enhanced surface area

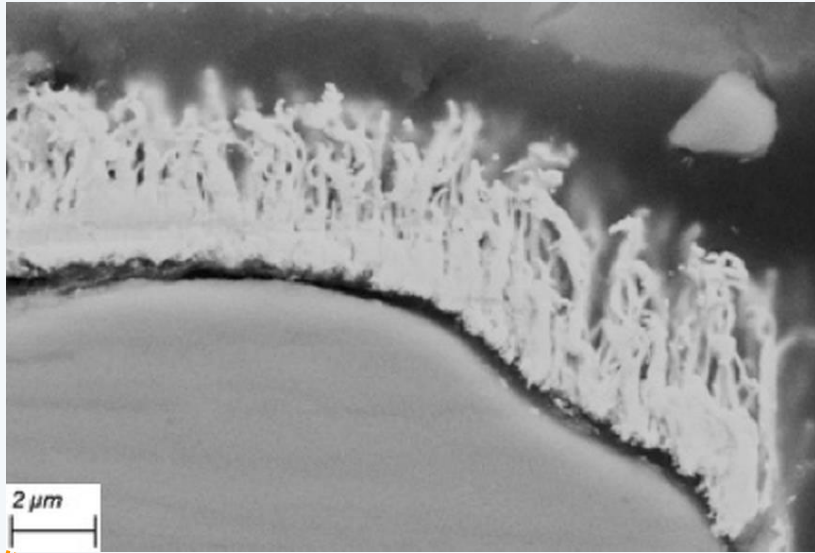


Nanostructure inside the PTE

Smoltek PTE in PEM Water Electrolyzers



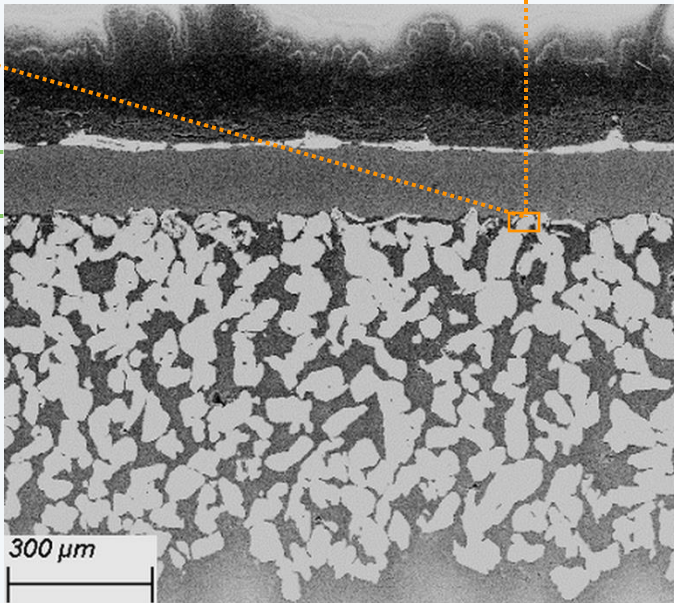
- Increased surface area by Smoltek CNFs.
- Lower Ir loading amount to ≤ 0.1 mg Ir/cm².
- Electrodeposition of Ir over the Pt coated CNFs



Cathode

PEM Membrane

Anode



□ PTE Anode characteristics:

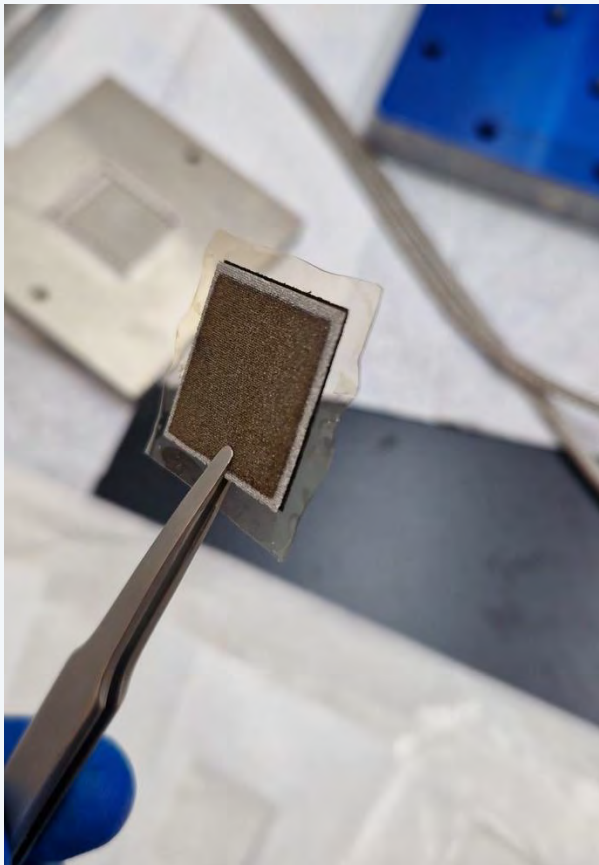
- 3...10 μm vertical nanofiber, 100...150 nm thick, 20...50% porosity
- Graphitic core and high aspect ratio of fibres, **ALD (thermal) Pt coating** 12...25...50 nm without pin holes

Platinum loading 0.6...1.1...1.3 mg/cm^2

- 6...20 nm porous Iridium nanoparticle layer

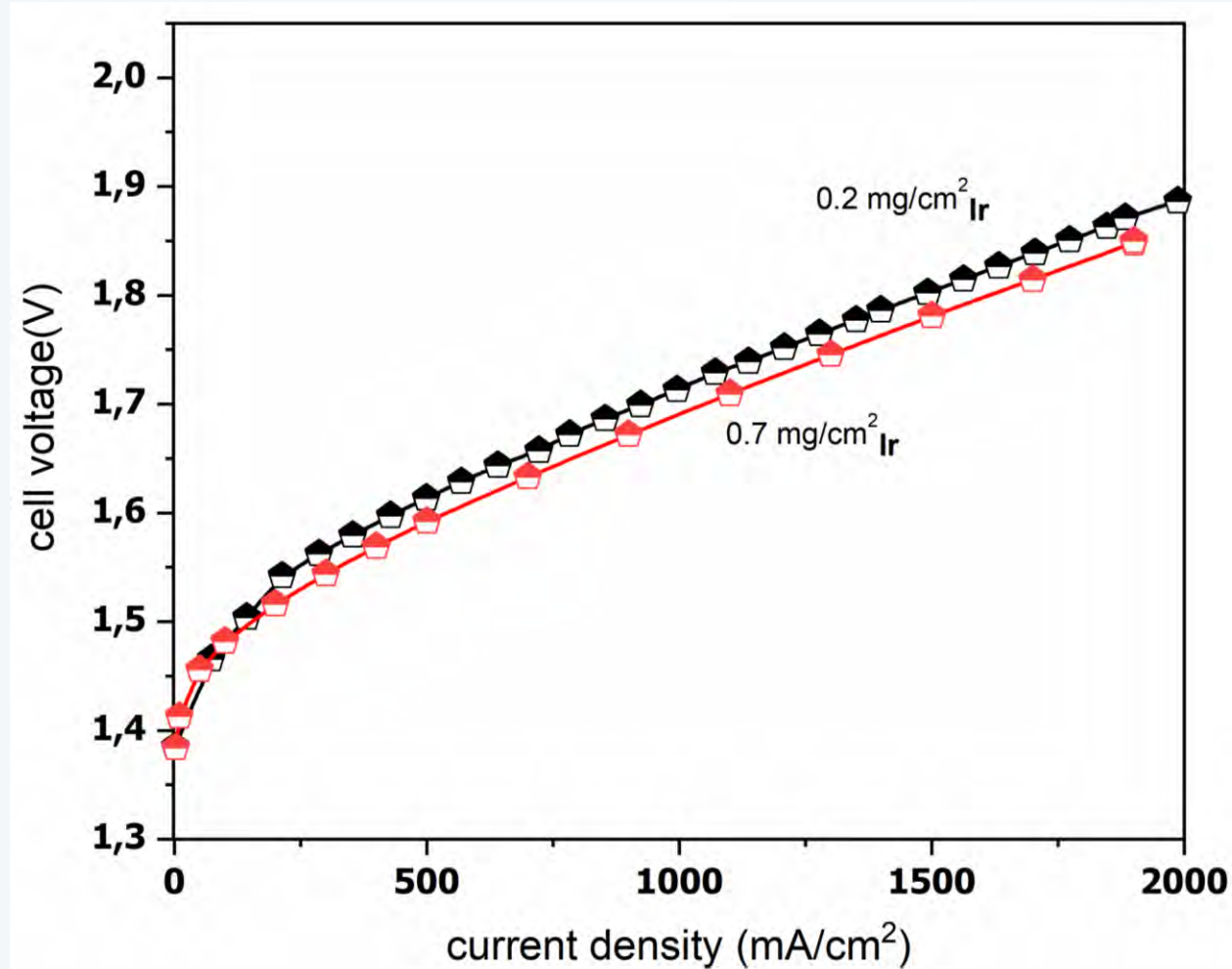
Iridium loading 0.1...0.2...0.7 mg/cm^2 ,

- Tolerates up to 2.6 V @ 2A/ cm^2 for 1000 hours (successfully demonstrated.... ECS 245)
- Lab and A4 size prototypes

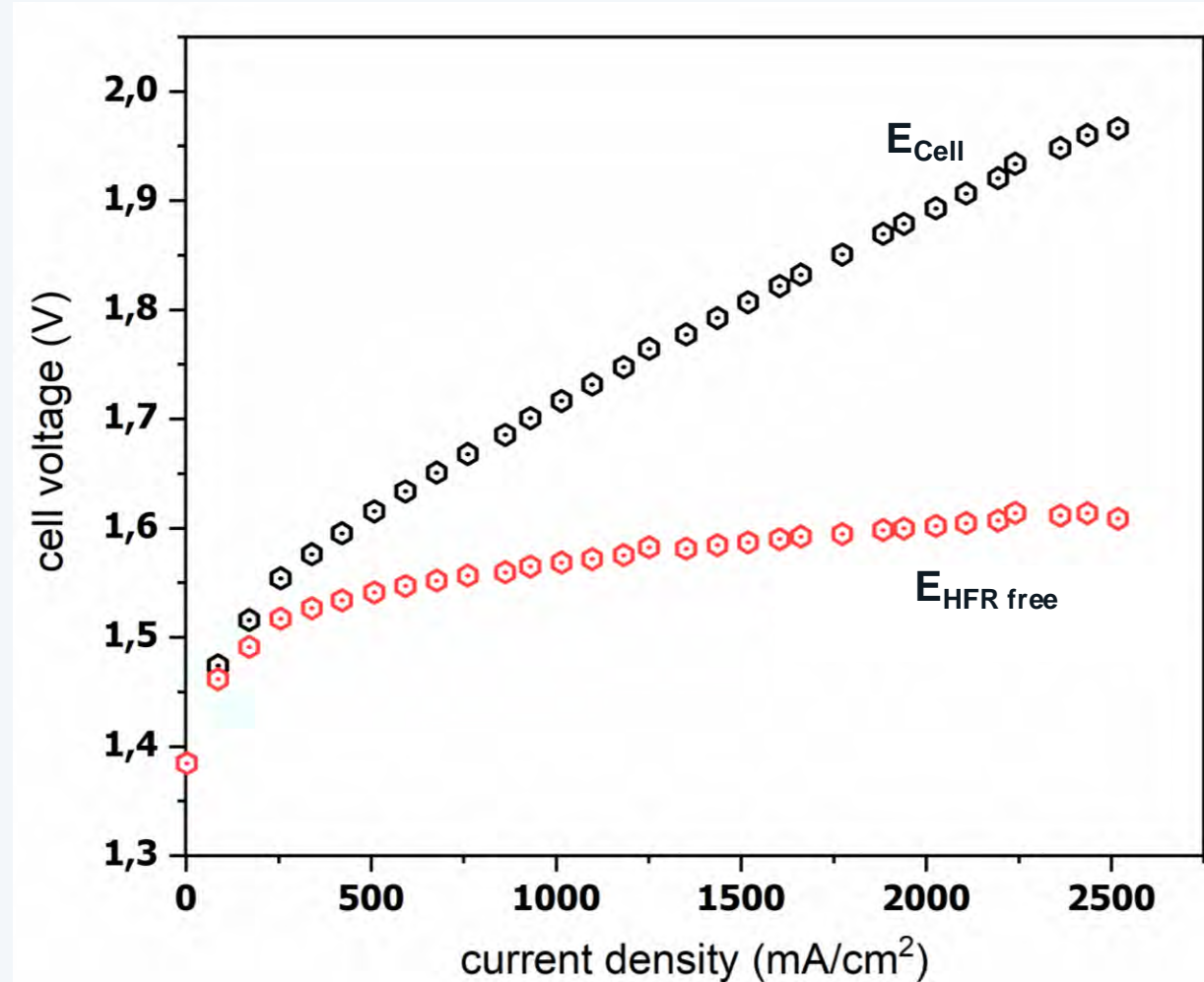


- ❑ **Electrode Area** : 5 cm²
- ❑ **Cell Assembly** : 8 bolts , 3.5 Nm torque

- ❑ **Anode** : Smoltek PTE (0.2 - 0.7 mg/cm²_{Ir})
- ❑ **Cathode** : Carbon GDE with Pt (0.5 mg/cm²_{Pt})
- ❑ **Membrane** : Nafion 115 (127 μm)
- ❑ **Cell Temp.** : 80 °C for polarization curves
60 °C for durability testing
- ❑ **Water flow** : 100 ml/min (80 °C) at anode
- ❑ **Polarization** : 0.025 A/cm² per min (JRC protocol)
- ❑ **EIS** : 0.1, 1 , 2 A/cm²
- ❑ **Durability tests** : constant current , 2 A/cm²



1.85 V for 2 A/cm² - 0.2 mg/cm² Ir (~ 80 % cell efficiency)



Pol. curve with 0.2 mg/cm² Ir PTE

I-V Curves for the PTEs with varying Ionomer loading

- ❑ **Anode** : Smoltek PTEs with $0.2 \text{ mg/cm}^2_{\text{Ir}}$
- ❑ **Cathode**: Carbon Paper GDE ($0.5 \text{ mg/cm}^2_{\text{Pt}}$)
- ❑ **Membrane** : Nafion 115
- ❑ **Temperature** : 80°C
- ❑ **Ionomer** : Nafion D521 (wt.% w.r.t. Ir loading)

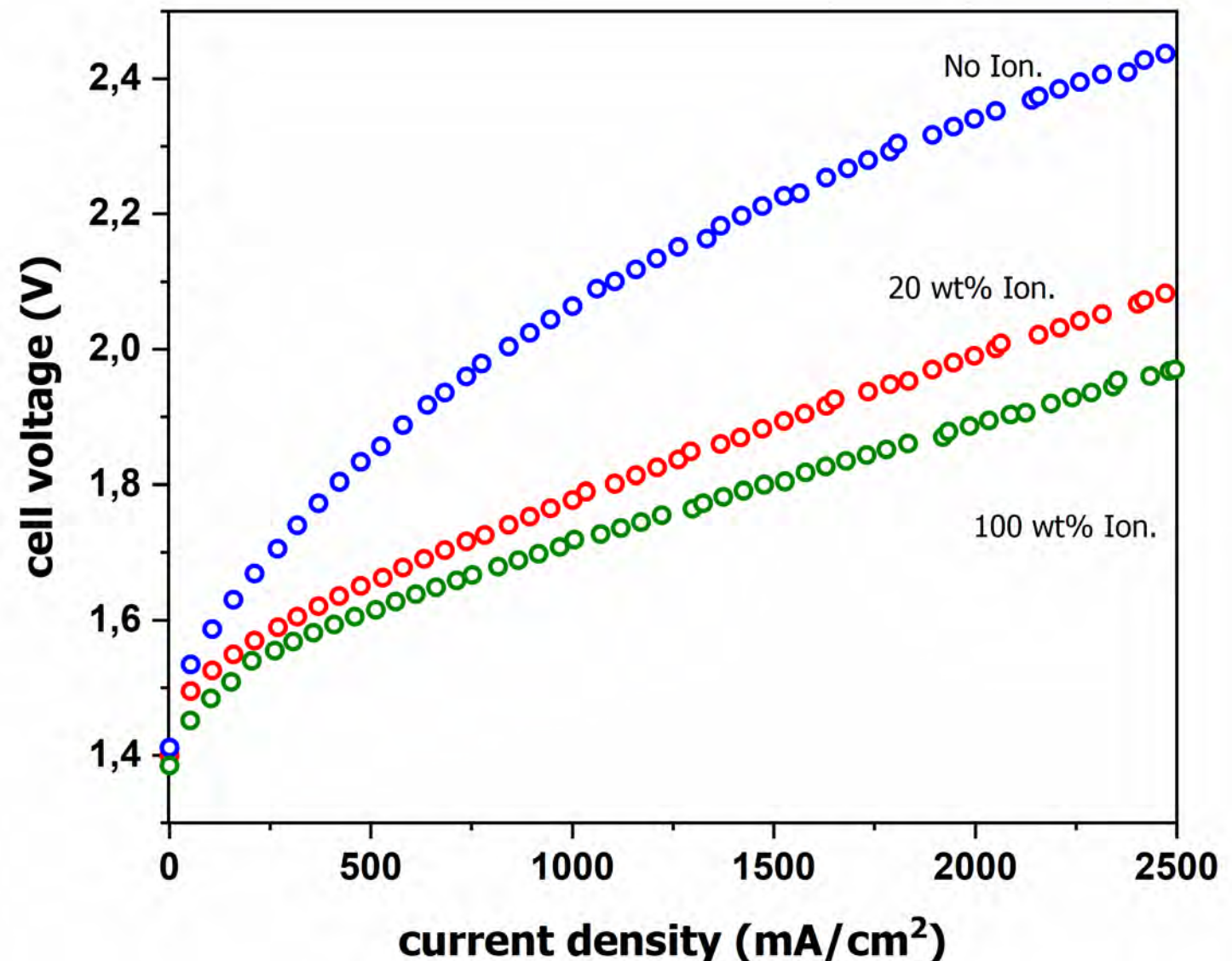
Tafel Slopes

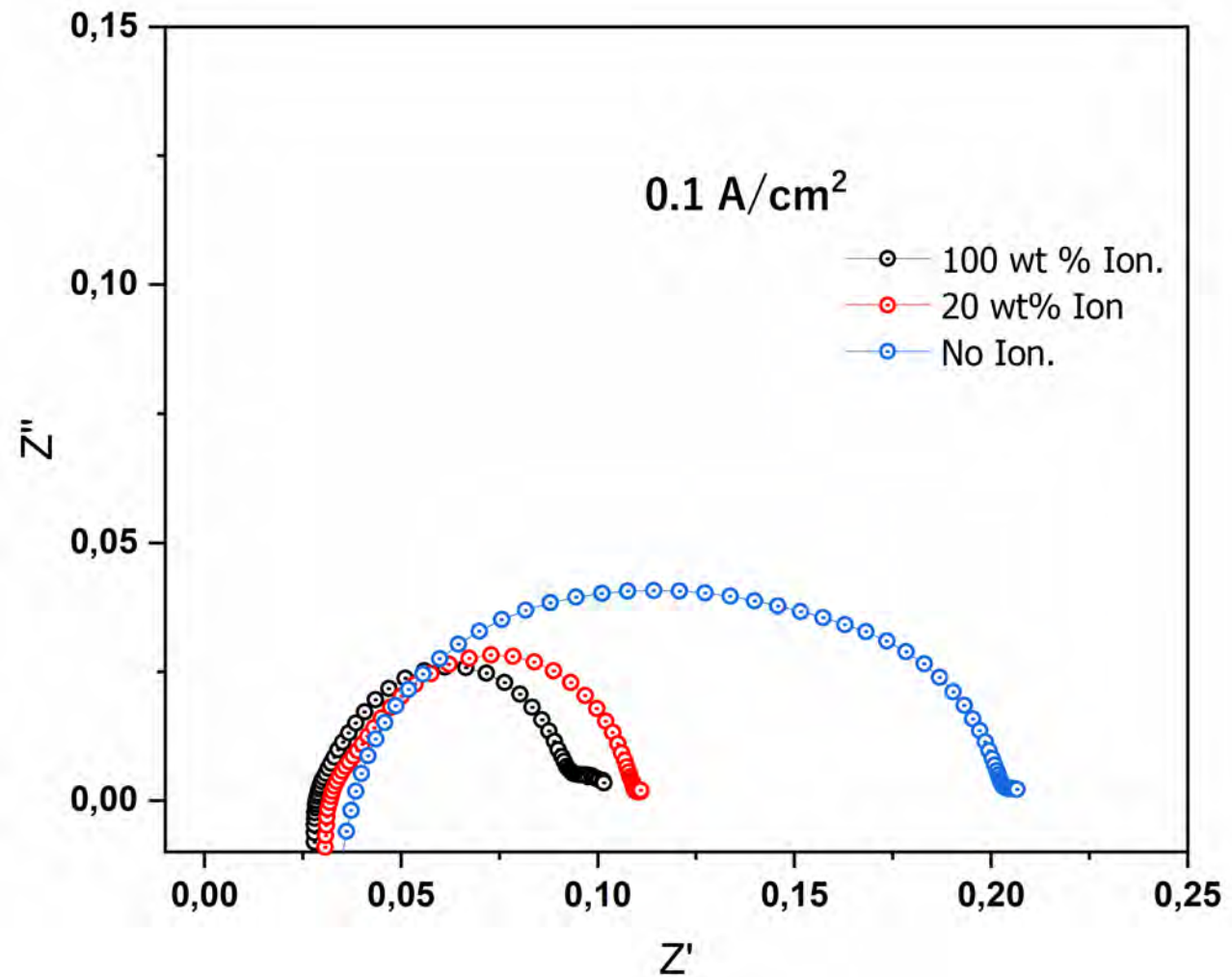
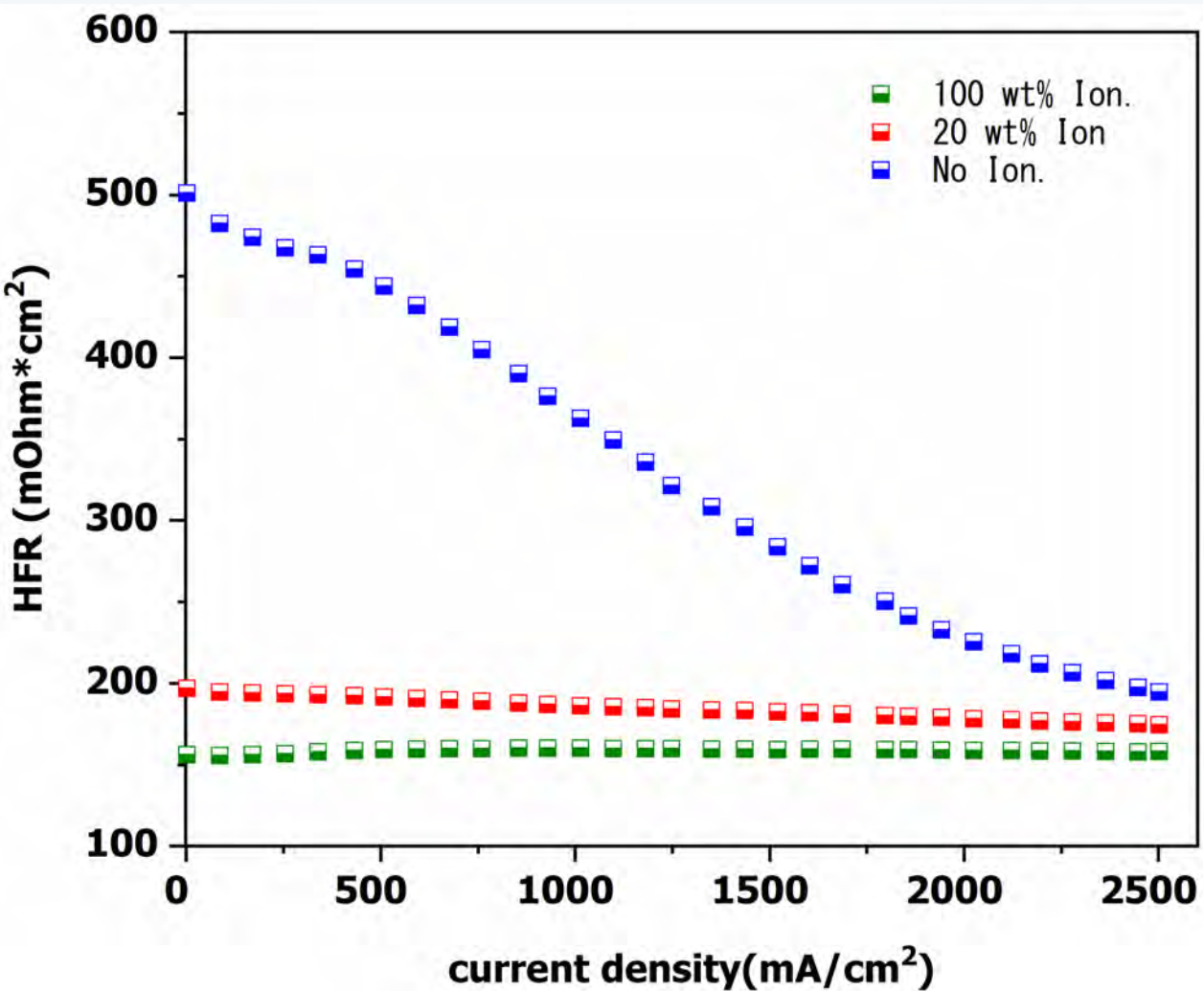
82.5 mV/dec – No Ion.

65.1 mV/dec – 20 wt.% Ion.

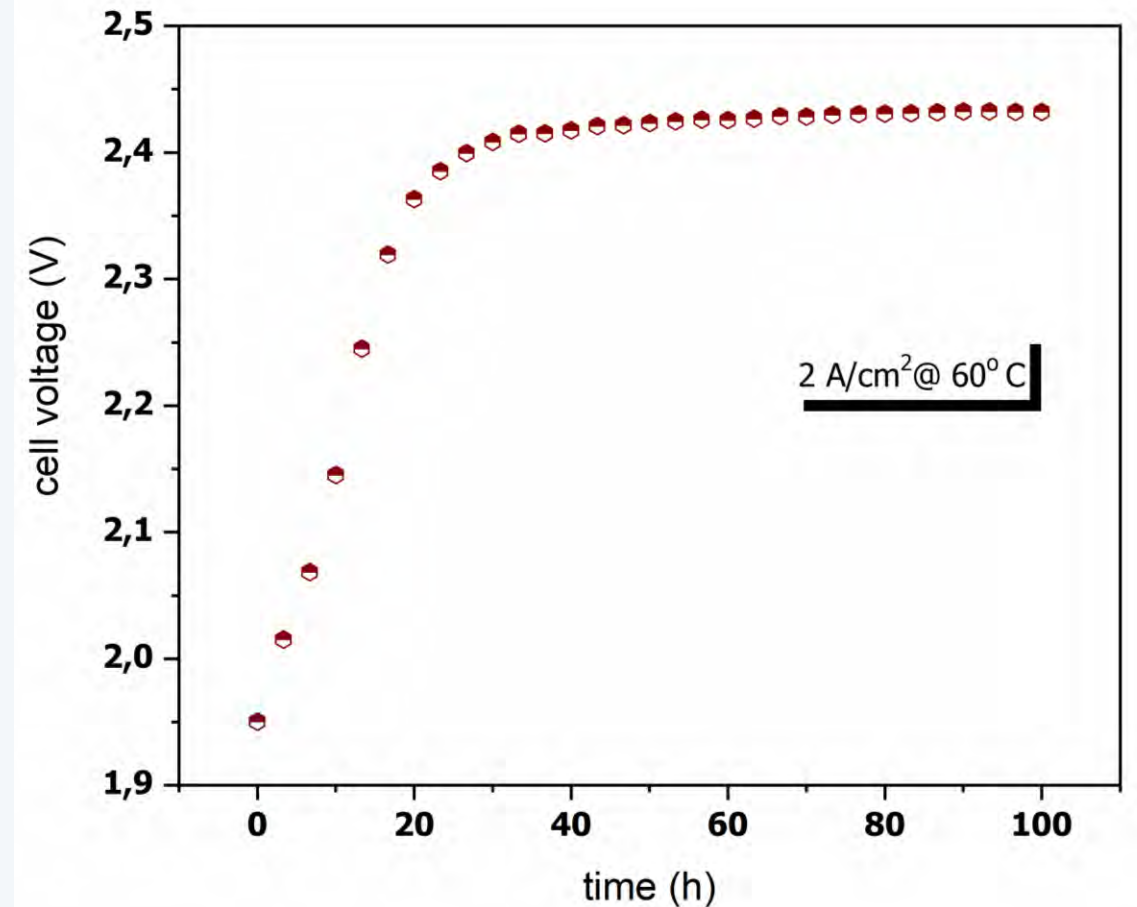
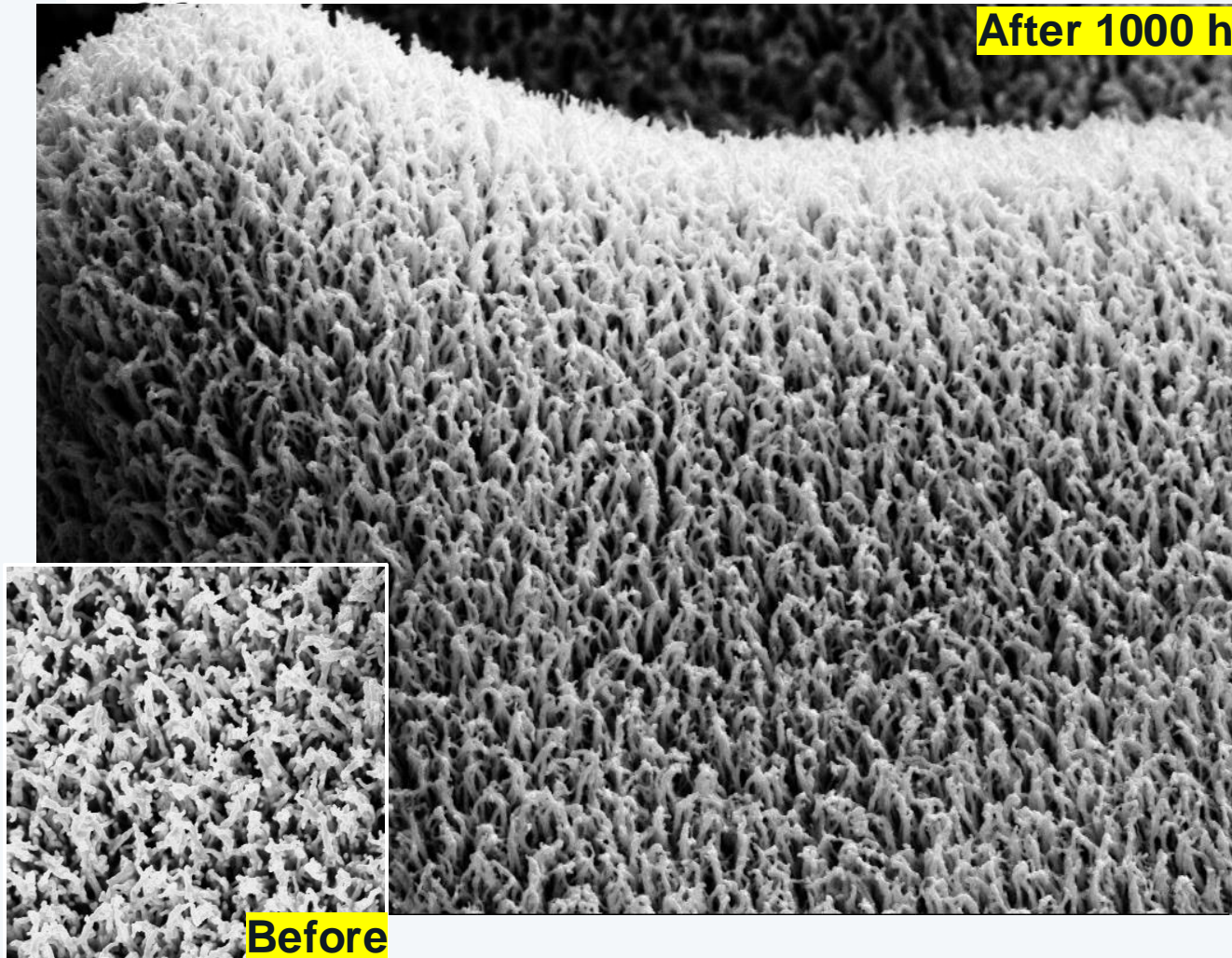
69.1 mV/dec – 100 wt.% Ion

- ❖ Tafel Values are influenced by Ion. loading
- ❖ Suspecting additional voltage losses even with Ion.



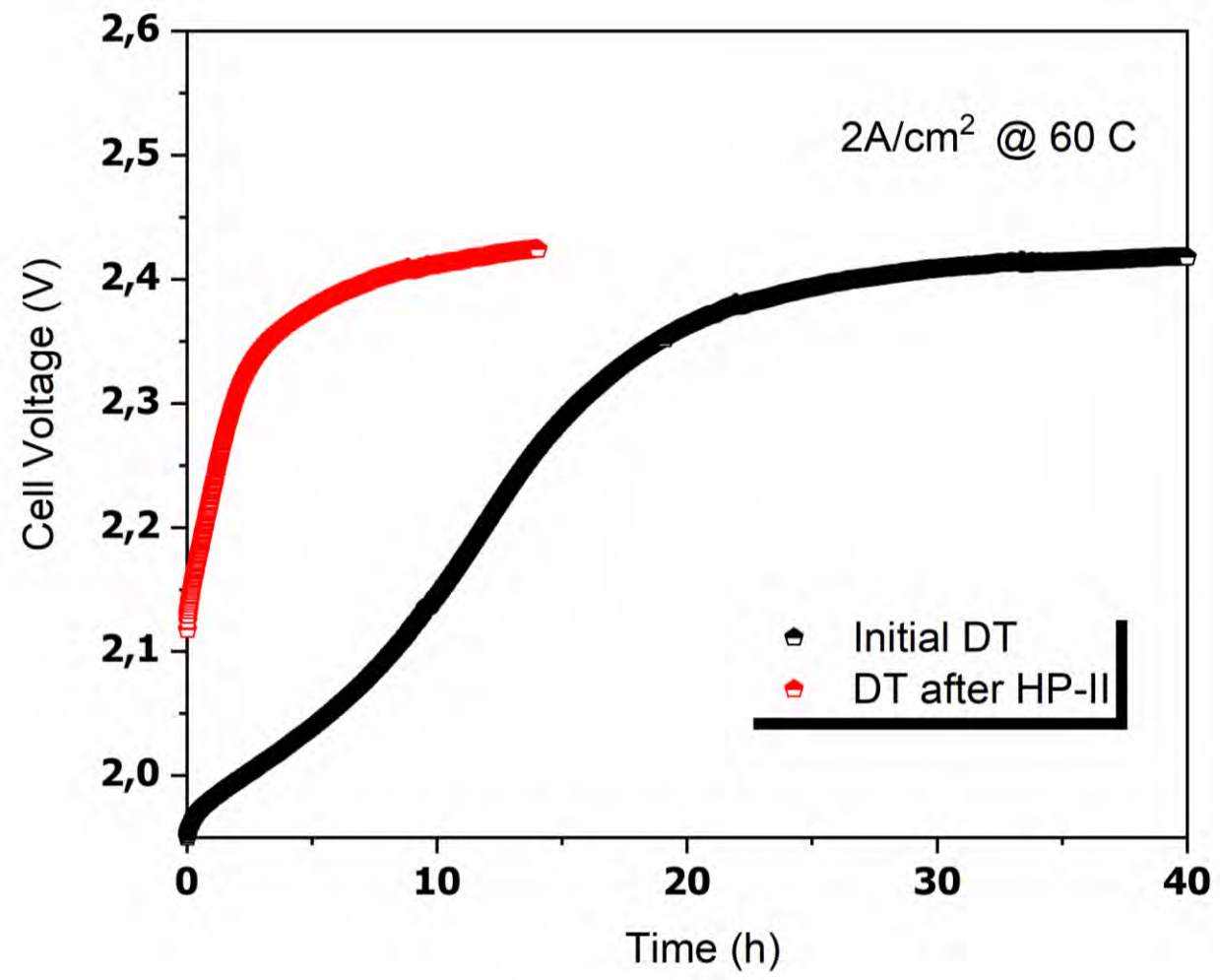
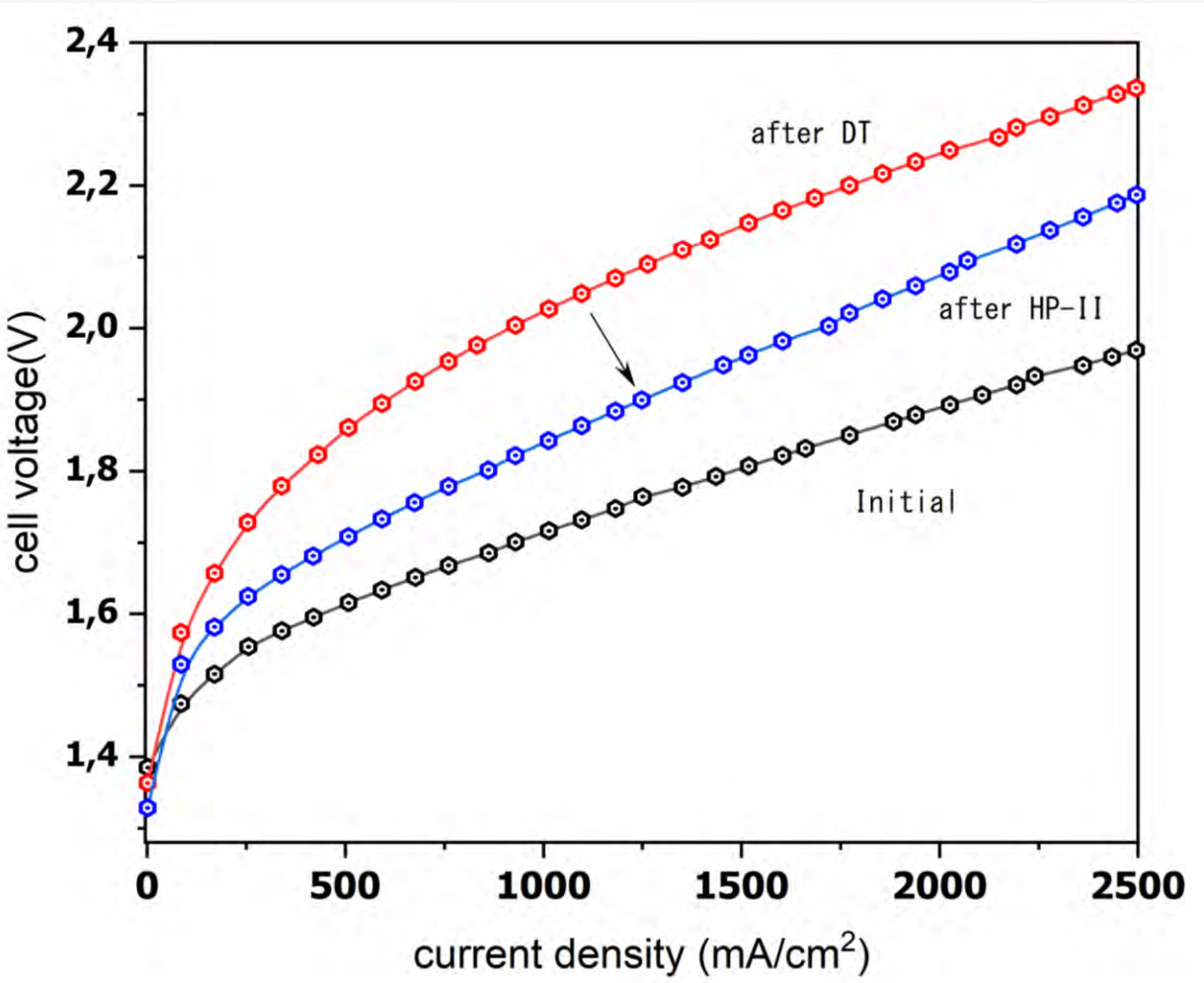


- ❑ Worse HFR with No Ionomer , Needs Ionomer for better PTE- PEM interface for better Ion transport
- ❑ Increase in Anodic R_{ct}



- Increase of voltage in the initial hours by ~ 400 mV, then stable
- After cell disassembly the PTE anode shows activity of IrO_x - half cell

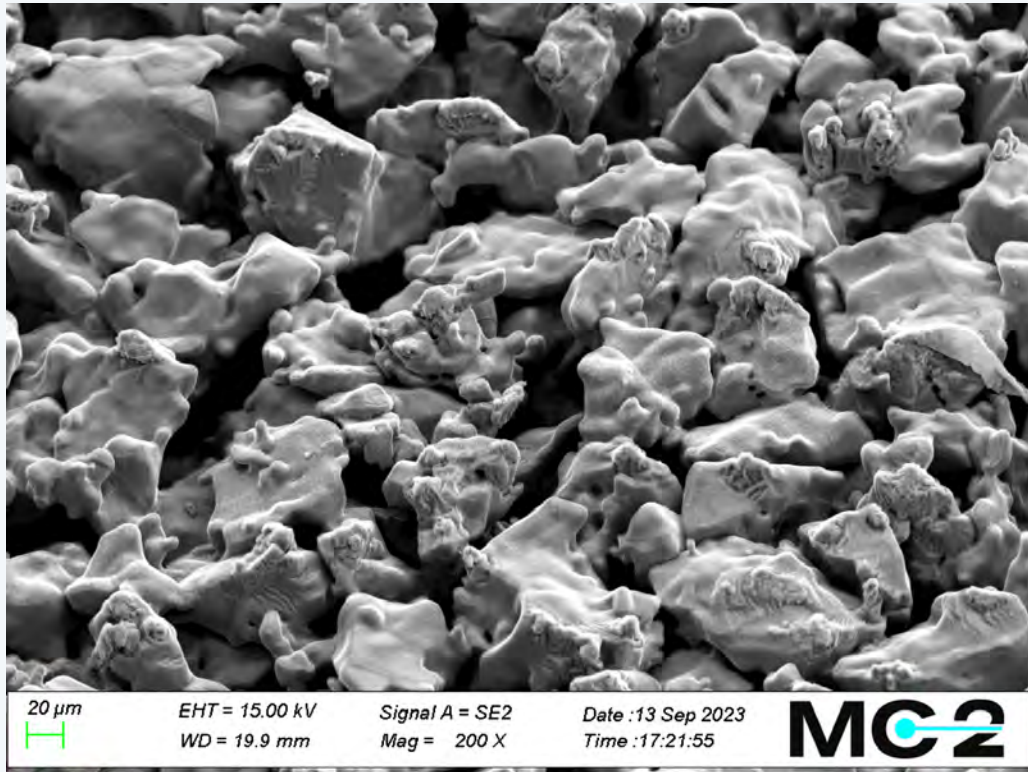
➤ Initial Increase of voltage



✓ Performance recovery (~ 50 %) – PTE not degraded

□ The slope of increasing voltage, still exists

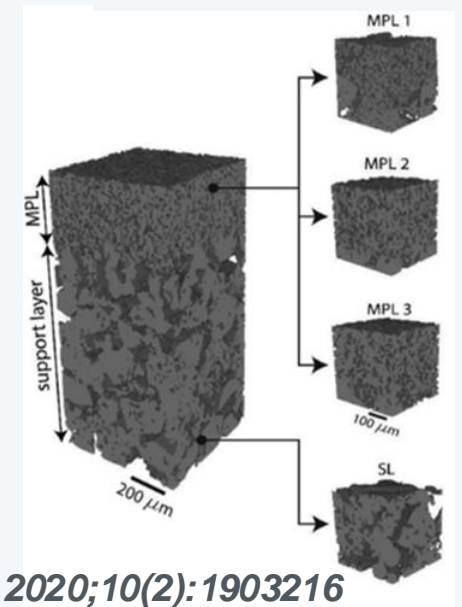
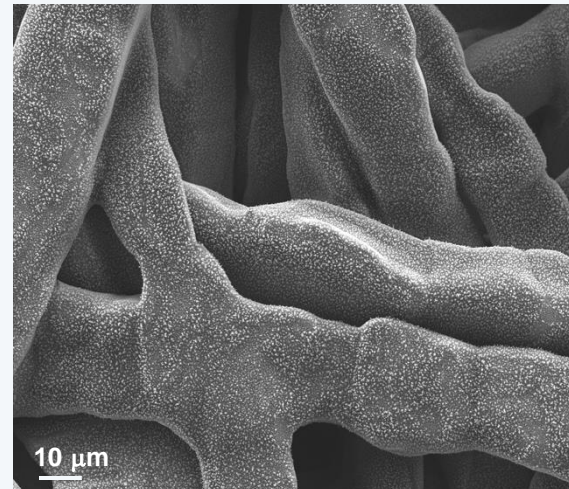
- ❑ Better contact between membrane and catalyst layer needed – *current PTL has corrugated structure*
- ❑ *Possible local delamination – from pressure developed at running $2\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ + Mass transport limitations*



- ✓ PTEs with flatter domain (fiber PTLs) for better membrane catalyst contact

Enables thinner membrane (Nafion 212 for instance) usage

- ✓ *Smaller grained PTLs with MPLs for better O_2 movement*



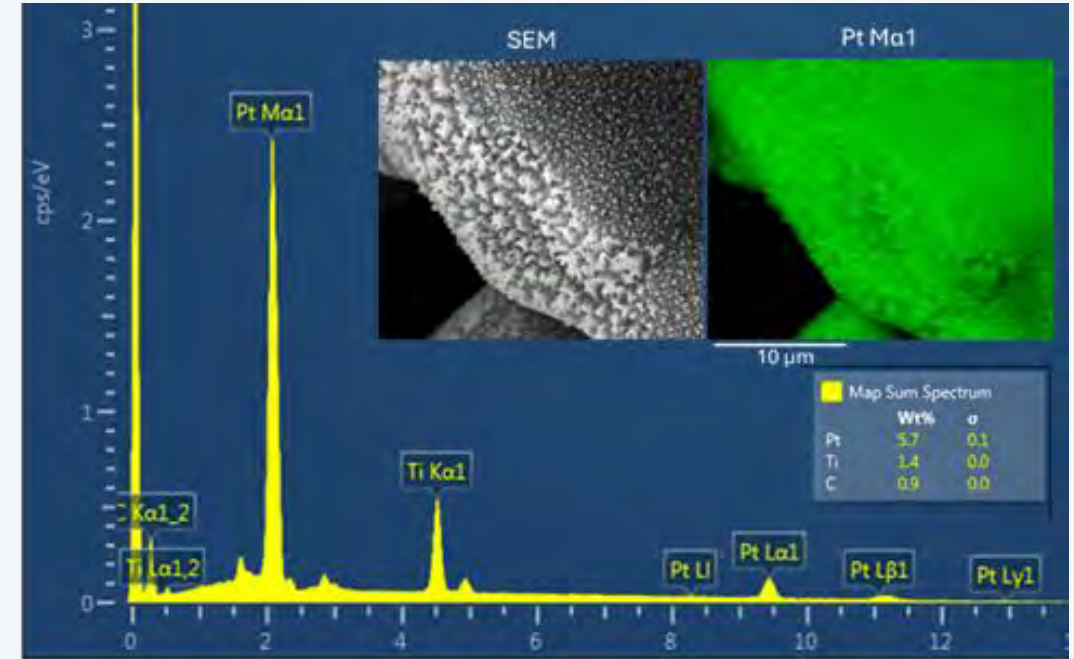
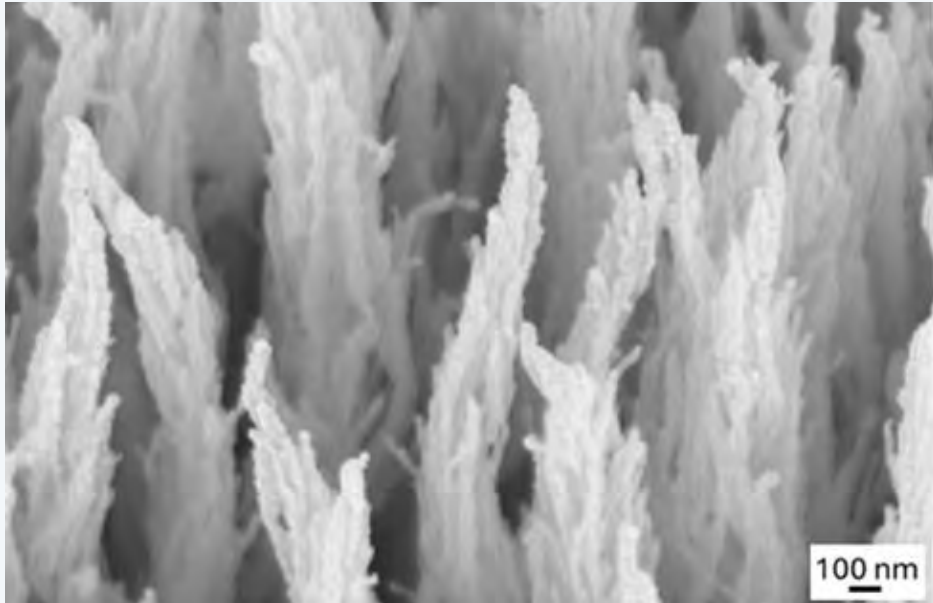
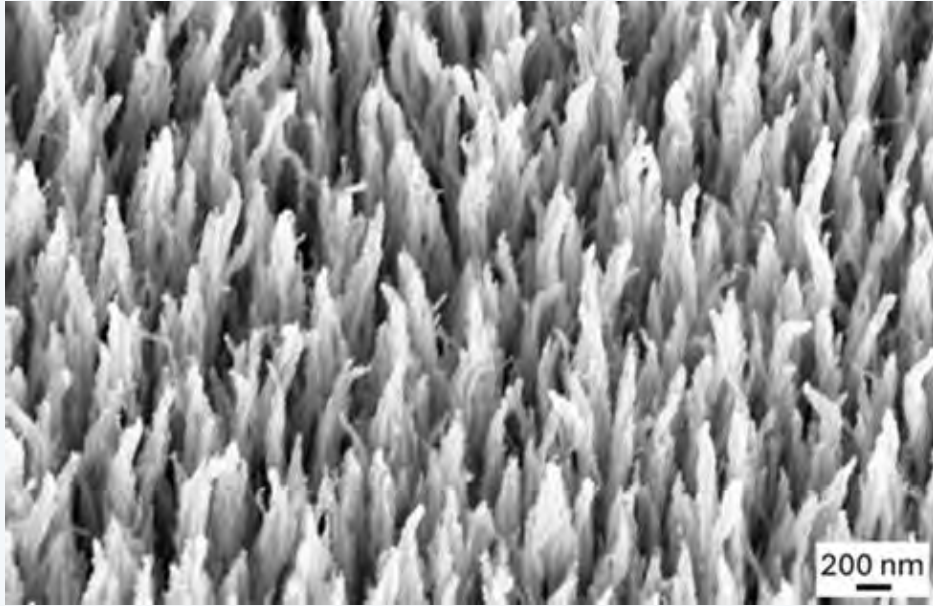
- ❑ Already upgraded our R&D tool to support coating of A4 size PTL with CNF coating
- ❑ Core technology solutions to develop a recipe for CNF that can be scaled in both dimensions
- ❑ Compatible with different form factor PTL substrates
- ❑ Suppliers for volume production aligned – collaboration with *AGC Glass Europe*



Shafiq Kabir
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Spatial Atomic Layer Deposition (SALD)





✓ Pt $\sim 0.6 \text{ mg/cm}^2$

**Commercial PTLs are having 0.1-0.2 μm Pt thickness*

✓ Uniformly coated CNFs with Pt

✓ Fiber integrity and porous nature maintained

- ✓ The CNF technology by Smoltek enables enhanced surface area to using of low loading of Ir & Pt in PEMWE
 - ✓ The PTEs with $0.2 \text{ mg/cm}^2_{\text{Ir}}$ shows promising WE performance
 - ✓ Performance loss during first few hours of constant hour durability tests - Major issues recognized
 - ✓ Scaling up potential for Smoltek PTEs cracked with recent achievement of A4 size CNF growth
 - ✓ Collaboration with SparkNano's SALD - Thinner Pt coating/loading over the PTLs and CNFs (*could be extended to catalyst layers*) - boost to our upscaling plans
-
- ❑ PTEs for PEMWE with **$0.1 \text{ mg/cm}^2_{\text{Ir}}$**
 - ❑ Electrolyzer durability at **$2 \text{ A/cm}^2 \leq 2\text{V}$ for 2000 hours** and beyond with ultra low Ir loading
 - ❑ Electrolyzer testing at **pressurized cell conditions**
 - ❑ **Scale Up- Seeking Partners (#fundraising) and collaborators to ensure GW scale green H_2 production**



Partner With Us @ Gothenburg, World's Best Sustainable City



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thank
you!

