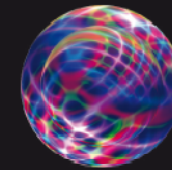


Josef Schefold, 21/09/17

**Hydrogen Production with Steam Electrolysis:
A Glance at 15 Years of Durability Research in
EIFER**

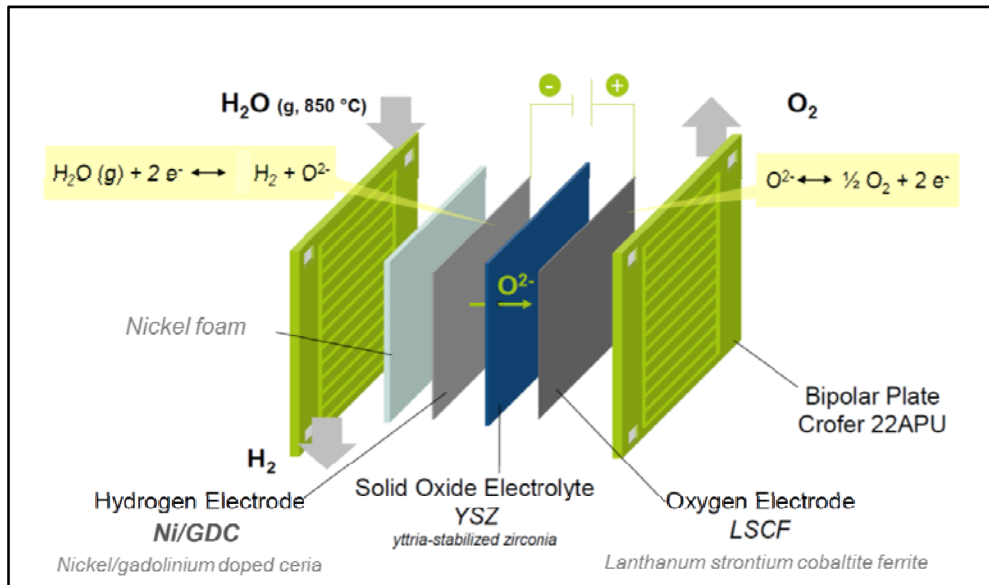


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Steam electrolysis with electrolyte supported solid oxide cell (SOC)

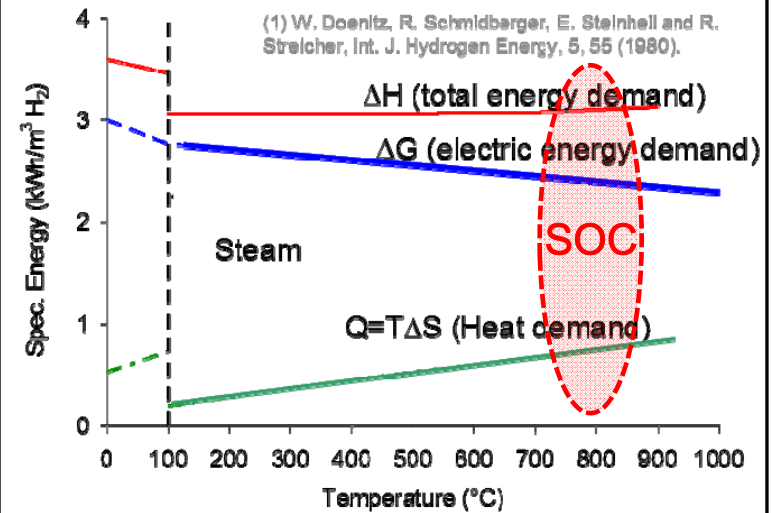


Cell



Source: adapted from GrInHy research project

A Thermodynamics ⁽¹⁾



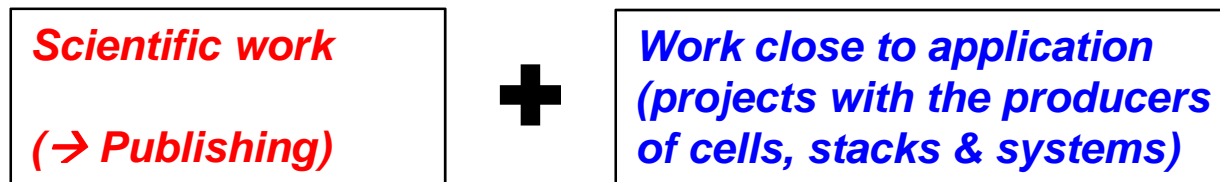
B Electrochemical kinetics : Faster reactions for higher temperature

- Highest efficiency
- No noble metal catalysts
- Co-electrolysis feasible (H₂O/CO₂)



- Steam electrolysis done since the beginning (activities started in EDF in Les Renardières (F); context of European projects)
- Nobody left from the initial team
- Laboratories: → in Fraunhofer ICT and KIT
- Most urgent project work after lab creation: cell (& interconnect) testing
- Many follow-up projects.....

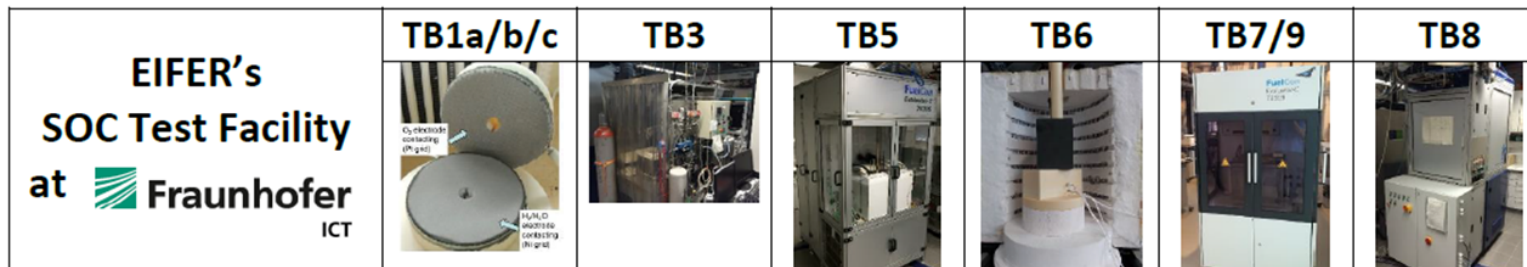
Goal: Activities at interface *Applied Research* // *Development*





Focus on (long-term) testing:

- test benches for cells, short stacks (<1 kWel) and stacks (1-10 kWel)
- cells:
 - (1): from different producers (DTU, FZ-Jülich, Ceramtec, Kerafol, Sunfire...)
 - (2): reversible operation of existing fuel cells (SOFC)
- milestones & degradation analysis (impedance spectroscopy....)
- **most critical bottleneck: no commercial testing equipment of sufficient reliability available**



ScienceDirect:
Search in "Internat.
Journal of Hydrogen
Energy":

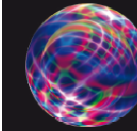
[High temperature water electrolysis in solid oxide cells](#) Original Research Article
International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, Volume 33, Issue 20, October 2008, Pages 5375-5382
 Annabelle Brisse, Josef Schefold, Mohsine Zahid
[▶ Abstract](#) | [▶ PDF \(792 K\)](#)

10/2008: 170 h test

[23,000 h steam electrolysis with an electrolyte supported solid oxide cell](#) Original Research Article
International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, Volume 42, Issue 19, 11 May 2017, Pages 13415-13426
 Josef Schefold, Annabelle Brisse, Hendrik Poepke
[▶ Abstract](#) | [▶ Graphical abstract](#) | [▶ Research highlights](#) | [▶ PDF \(2613 K\)](#)

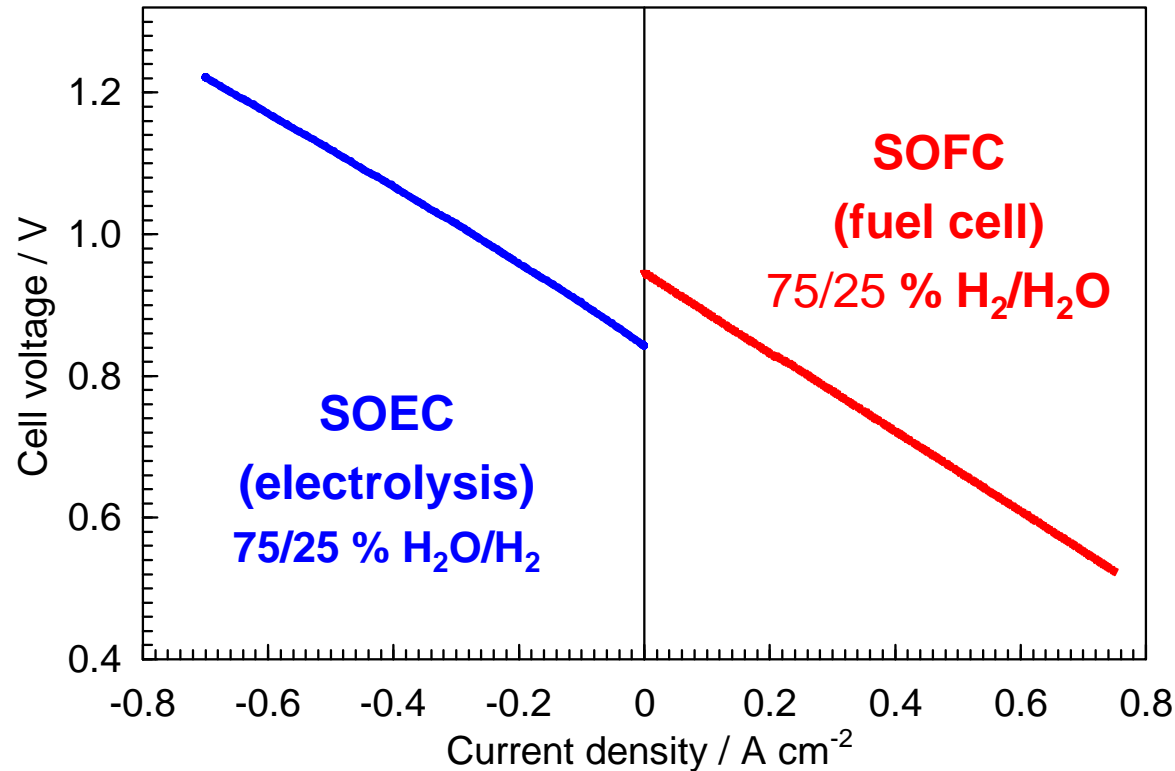
5/2017: 23,000 h test

SOFC = SOEC = SOC ?



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Reversible operation example (Sunfire cell; 850°C)



Solid oxide cells at high temperature:

- fast electrode kinetics → suitable for reversible operation

Present: fuel cells (SOFCs) usable for electrolysis

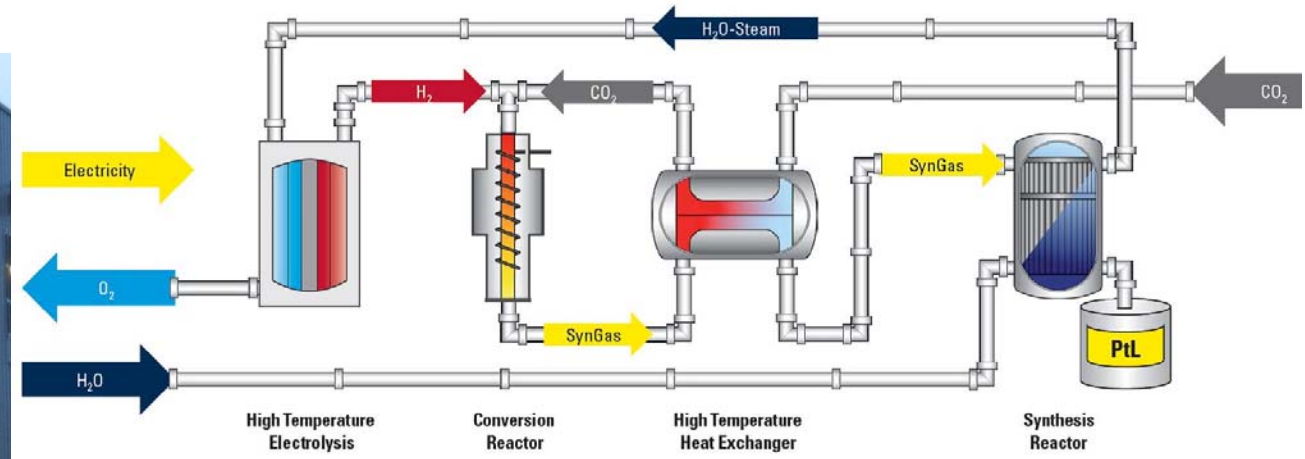
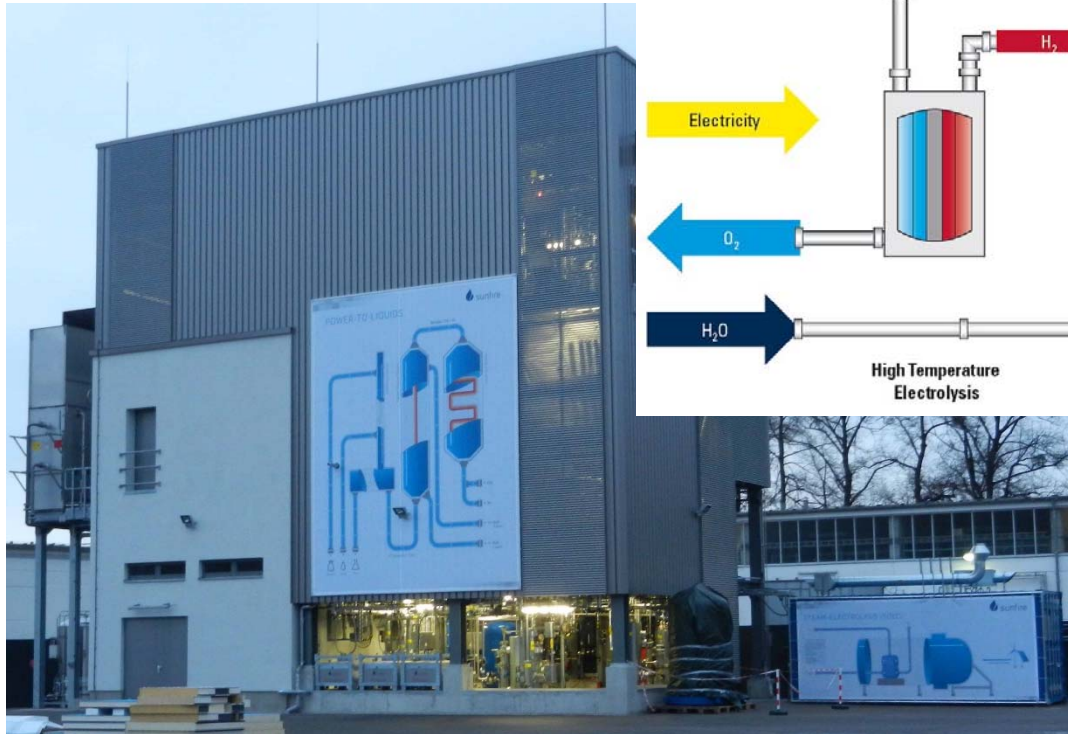
Future: increasing specific electrolysis-cell (SOEC) development

SOEC Applications

- H₂ production
- Co-electrolysis (H₂O/CO₂)
- Power-to-gas
- Synfuel production
- Electricity grid stabilization
- Reversible operation (rSOCs)

Issue for all: Durability

SUNFIRE Project (2012-16): Power-to-Liquid with SOEC Technology ("Sector Coupling")



Source: <sunfire.de>

sponsored by the German



Federal Ministry of Education and Research

Demonstration project

- production: 1 barrel petrol equivalent/day
- H₂ supply with SOEC (partial)



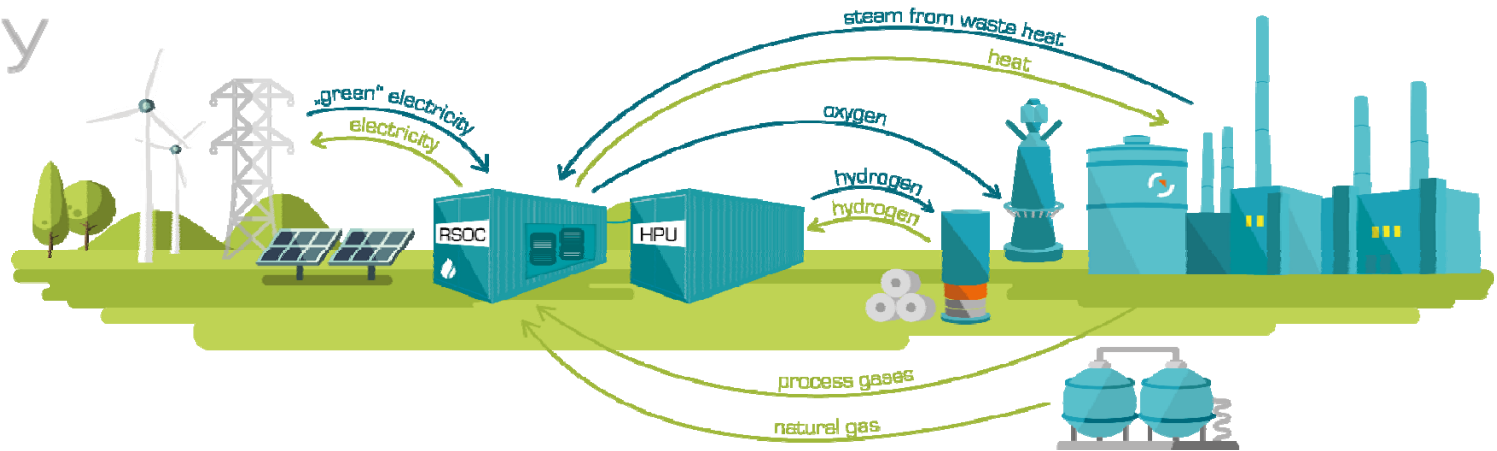
High temperature electrolyser, 10 kWel

EIFER: - cell/short stack testing (milestone 1000 h)
- 'side result': 23,000 h test

GrInHy Project of EU (2016-19) on Reversible SOC



<http://www.green-industrial-hydrogen.com>



Cell/stack testing by EIFER

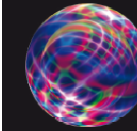
	Efficiency	proof of reaching an overall electrical efficiency of at least 80 %LHV
	Upscaling	SOEC unit to a DC power input (stack level) of 120 kW _{el}
	Operation	at least 7,000 h of operating the system
	Lifetime	greater than 10,000 h with a degradation rate below 1 %/1,000 h
	Reversible Operation	higher capacity utilization for stronger business cases
	Costs	development of dependable data on system costs and cost reductions
	Exploitation Roadmap	reversible high-temperature electrolyzer as a marketable product

SOEC:120 kW_{el}

| H₂ production with steam electrolysis: durability....



GrInHy Reversible SOC Installation (06/2017)



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GrInHy system in Salzgitter (D)



Container of the Reversible Solid Oxid Cells (RSOC) in Salzgitter

SOEC: 120 kW_{el}

SOFC: 30 kW_{el}

© Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH, 2017



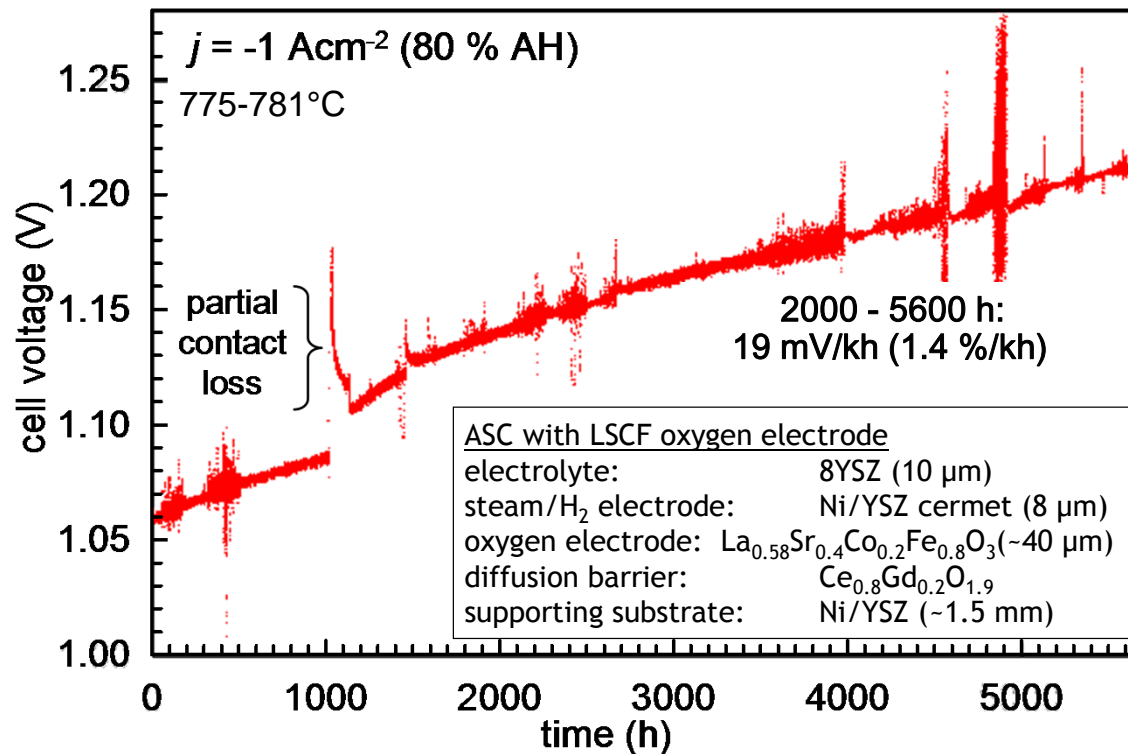
| H₂ production with steam electrolysis: durability....



EIFER test 2010-2011: Electrode supported cell, 9,300 h @ -1.0 Acm⁻²



Cell voltage vs. time (cell from FZ Jülich)



- Longest reported test at that time
- High current density
- Incidents & unstable steam supply
- Overall degradation
40 mV/kh (3.1 %/kh)
- Degradation without incidents (2-5.6 kh): 19 mV/kh (1.4 %/kh)



- Further equipment improvement required
- Basis for HORIZONT project (BMWi 2011-2015)

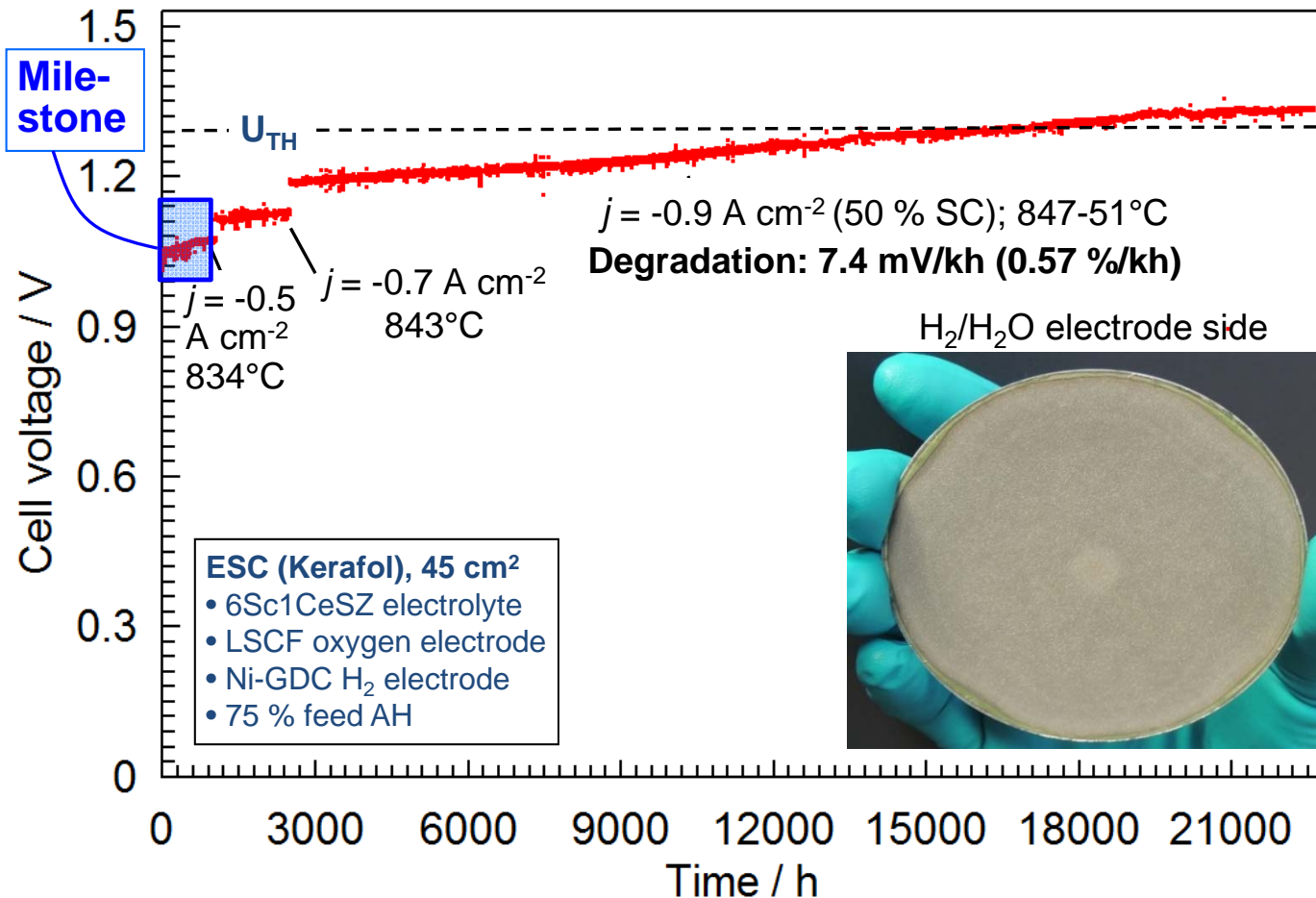
(a) J. Schefold, A. Brisse and F. Tietz, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **159** (2), A137 (2012).
 (b) F. Tietz, D. Sebold, J. Schefold, A. Brisse, *J. Power Sources*, **223**, 129 (2012).



EIFER test 2013-2016: Electrolyte supported cell; 20,000 h @ -0.9 Acm⁻² (SUNFIRE project)



Cell voltage vs. time



- longest reported test
- highest reported ESC current density

2 years: $U_{cell} < U_{th}$
 U_{th} : thermal neutral voltage → operation at theoretical efficiency

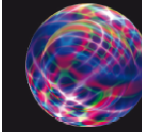
Impedance spectroscopy: mainly ohmic degradation (electrolyte, interlayers)
Post-test: Si pollution from water (Q. Fu (Eifer), M. Lorenzo, ICT))

From: J. Schefold, A. Brisse, H. Poepke, *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy* **42** (2017), 13415-26.





1. **Focus on long-term testing: Comparison of cells/stacks from different producers**
2. **Today: degradation puts upper current limit to electrode supported cells (~0.7 to 1 Acm⁻²)**
3. **EIFER world record: 23,000 hours with 0.6 %/kh voltage degradation at 0.9 Acm⁻² current density (electrolyte supported cell from Kerafol)**
4. **Runnig work / Outlook**
 - ***testing of industrial cells (Sunfire....)***
 - *further reduction of degradation & increase in power density & steam conversion*
 - *power modulation*
 - ***co-electrolysis***
 - *stack & system testing up to 10 kW power range*
 - *Quality assurance/ test procedures (European SOCTESQA project)*



EIFER

Thank you for your attention!

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