



Foundational low-carbon hydrogen research

Huyen N. Dinh (She/Her/Hers)
Director of HydroGEN, NREL

20th International Conference on Carbon Dioxide Utilization
Bari, Italy
June 28, 2023





Hydrogen

Hydrogen Energy Earthshot

“Hydrogen Shot”

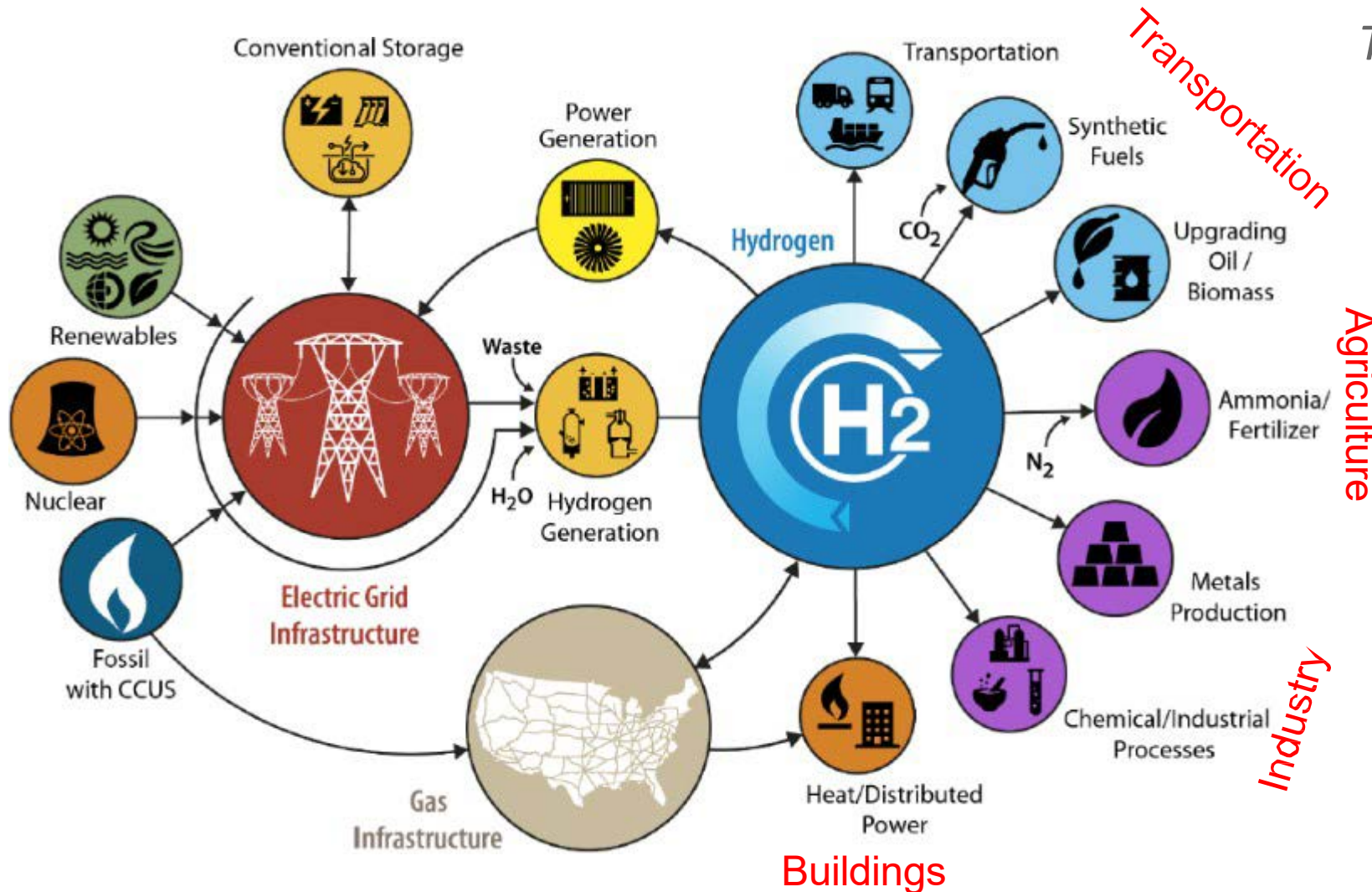
“1 1 1”

\$1 for 1 kg clean hydrogen in 1 decade

Launched June 7, 2021
Summit Aug 31-Sept 1, 2021

S. Satyapal, et al., “Overview of DOE RFI Supporting Hydrogen Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Provisions, Environmental Justice, and Workforce Priorities, Feb. 24, 2022

H2@Scale: Enabling Affordable, Reliable, Clean and Secure energy



Transportation and Beyond

Large-scale, low-cost hydrogen from diverse domestic resources enables an economically competitive and environmentally beneficial future energy system across sectors

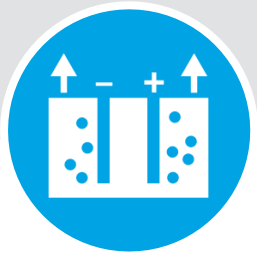
Hydrogen can address specific applications that are hard to decarbonize

Today: 10 MMT H₂ in the US
Economic potential: 2x to 4x more

Timeframe is short, competition intense, coordinated effort critical for domestic competitiveness.

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

NREL Research Spans MAKE/MOVE/STORE/USE



Make

R&D on Advanced
Production
Technologies



Move

Infrastructure
Research &
Large Scale
Demonstration
and Deployment



Store

Hydrogen Storage
Materials and
Systems Research



Use

Hydrogen
Penetration into
Heavy-Duty
Transportation
Sector

Expanding Green
Hydrogen Into
New End-Use
Cases

**NREL's HFCT Program Strategy is on
Accelerating Progress & Impact**

Energy justice and American jobs are considerations that underly all these efforts.

National Laboratory Collaboration is Critical for Success

H₂NEW | Hydrogen from Next-generation Electrolyzers of Water
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Hydrogen Production

NREL
Transforming ENERGY

INL
Idaho National Laboratory

Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY

BERKELEY LAB
Bringing Science Solutions to the World

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST. 1943

NETL NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

OAK RIDGE
National Laboratory

Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

HydroGEN
Advanced Water Splitting Materials

Hydrogen Production

NREL
Transforming ENERGY

BERKELEY LAB
Bringing Science Solutions to the World

Sandia National Laboratories

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

INL
Idaho National Laboratory

BioH₂

Hydrogen Production

NREL
Transforming ENERGY

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Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

HyMARC
Hydrogen Materials Advanced Research Consortium

Hydrogen Storage

Sandia National Laboratories

NREL
Transforming ENERGY

Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

BERKELEY LAB
Bringing Science Solutions to the World

ACTE
MILLION MILE FUEL CELL TRUCK
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Fuel Cells

BERKELEY LAB
Bringing Science Solutions to the World

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST. 1943

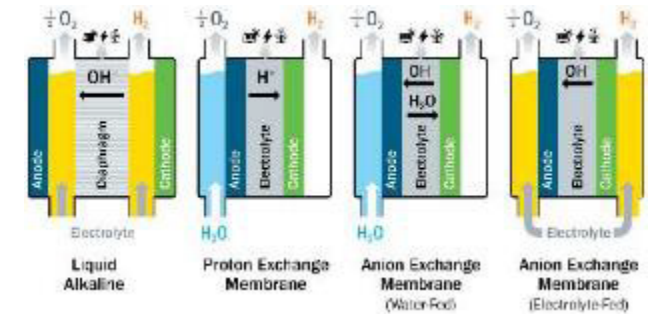
Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY

NREL
Transforming ENERGY

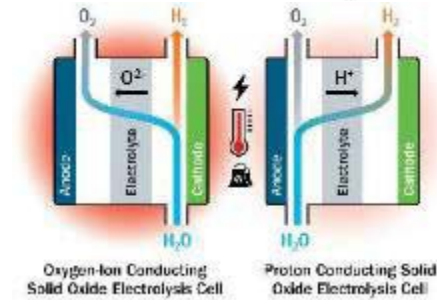
OAK RIDGE
National Laboratory

R&D on Advanced Production Technologies

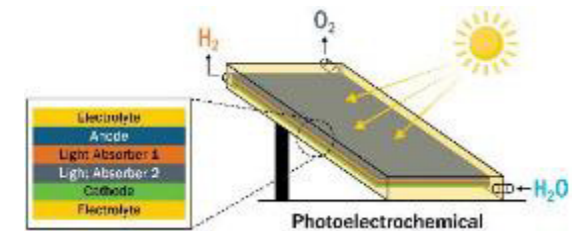
- **Near-term:** focus on electrolysis (water splitting with electricity and nuclear)
 - Accelerate **research on advanced water-splitting** technologies – take advantage of today’s renewable and nuclear power
 - Achieve \$100/kW electrolyzer stack goal in just 5 years through **H2NEW** consortium
 - Include research on both low temperature electrolysis [**LTE**] (**PEM, liquid alkaline**), and high temperature electrolysis [**HTE**] (**solid oxide**) electrolyzer technologies
 - *\$1B BIL activity now enables an order of magnitude increase in effort on electrolysis to accelerate development*
- **Longer-term:** Use solar energy or heat to more directly split water
 - Photoelectrochemical (PEC) and solar thermochemical (STCH) H₂ production
 - Incubate and support promising technology development through **HydroGEN** consortium



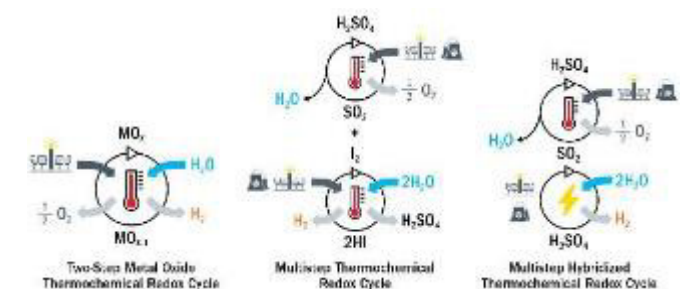
LTE



HTE



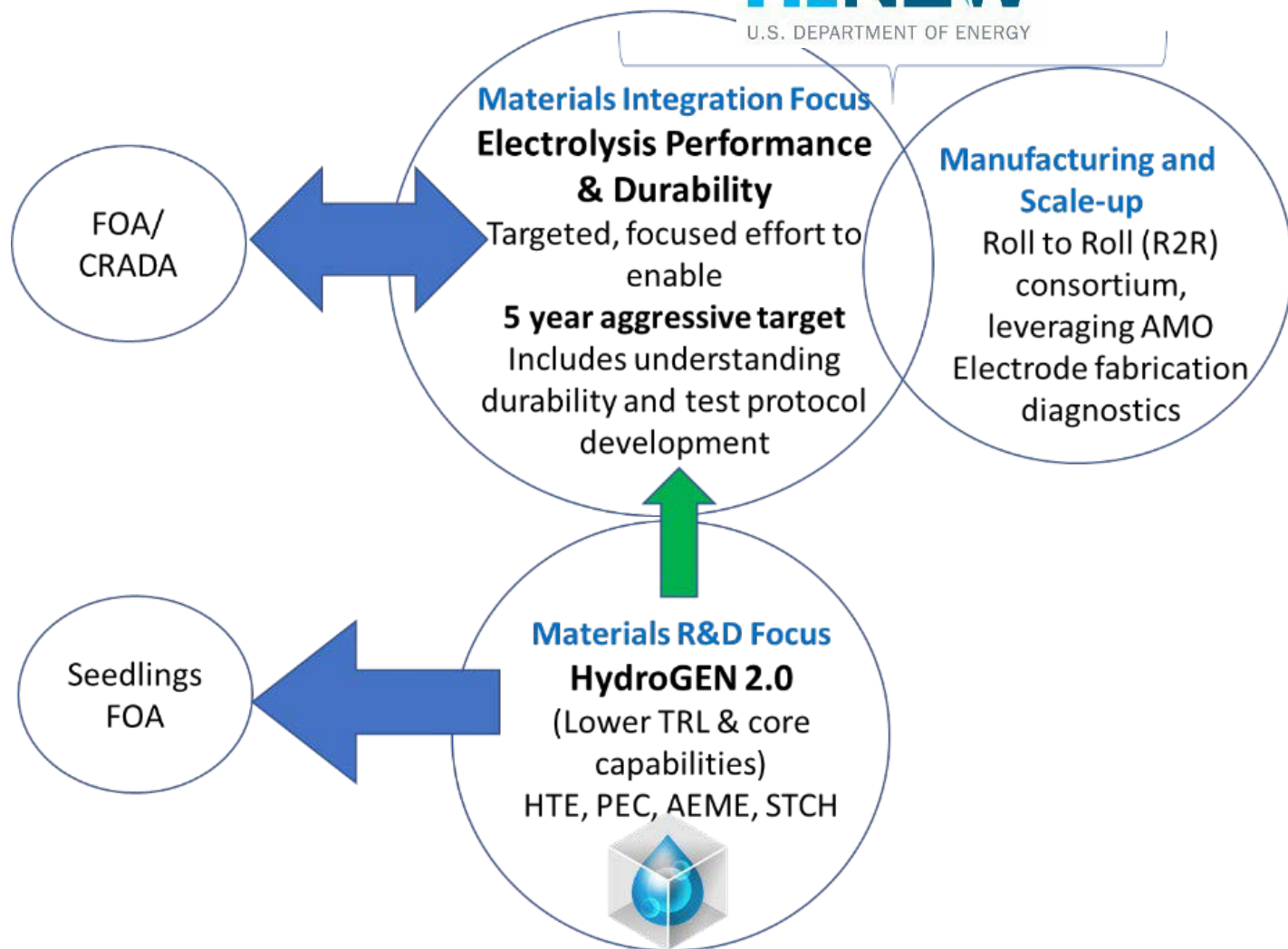
PEC



STCH



HydroGEN Materials R&D Feeds to H2NEW Materials Integration



Polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) electrolysis

Oxygen-conducting solid oxide electrolysis (SOEC)

Liquid alkaline electrolysis

HydroGEN 2.0 (lower TRL AWS)

Alkaline exchange membrane (AEM) electrolysis

Metal-supported SOEC (MS-SOEC)

Proton-conducting SOEC (p-SOEC)

Photoelectrochemical (PEC)

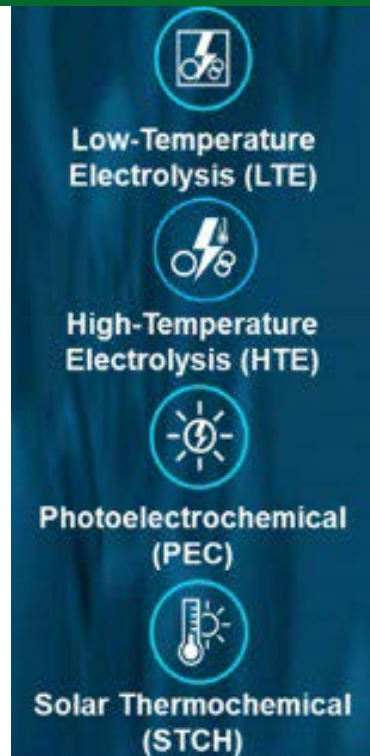
Solar thermochemical (STCH)



HydroGEN Consortium Goal

Website: <https://www.h2awsm.org/>

Goal: Accelerate foundational R&D of innovative materials for advanced water splitting (AWS) technologies to enable clean, sustainable, and low-cost (\$1/kg H₂) hydrogen production.



H₂ Production
Target: \$1/kg



1 Dollar



1 Kilogram

HydroGEN is focused on early-stage R&D in H₂ production and fosters cross-cutting innovation using theory-guided applied materials R&D to advance all emerging water-splitting pathways for hydrogen production

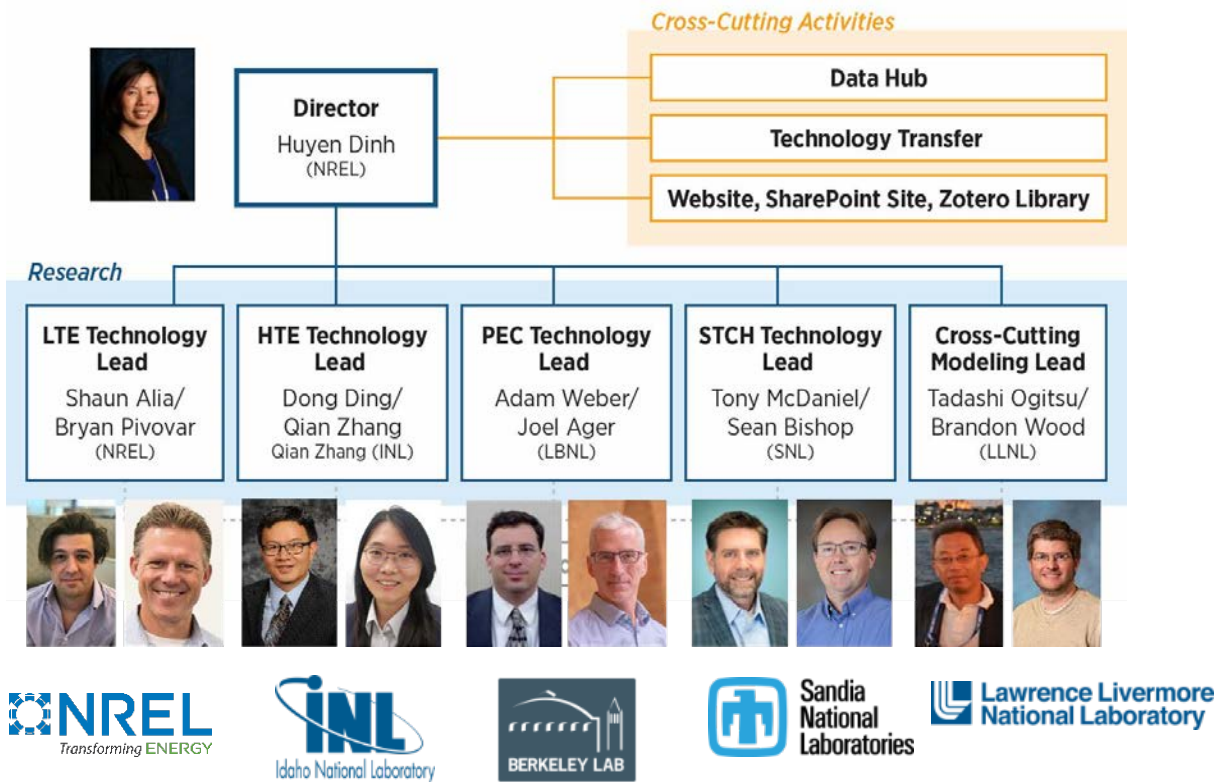


HydroGEN Lab R&D + Lab Capability Support

EMN Collaboration and Approaches

HydroGEN 2.0: Lab R&D

Early-Stage Materials R&D Projects

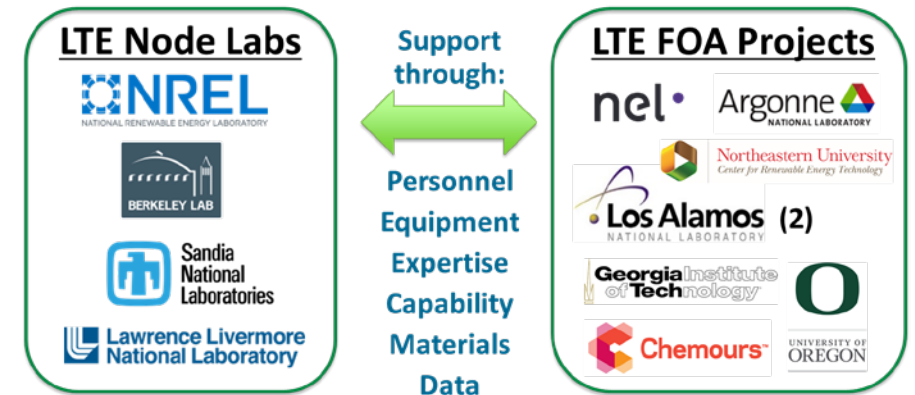


HydroGEN 1.0: Lab Support

Lab capabilities + experts support projects

HydroGEN Materials Capability Network

31 Lab – FOA Projects





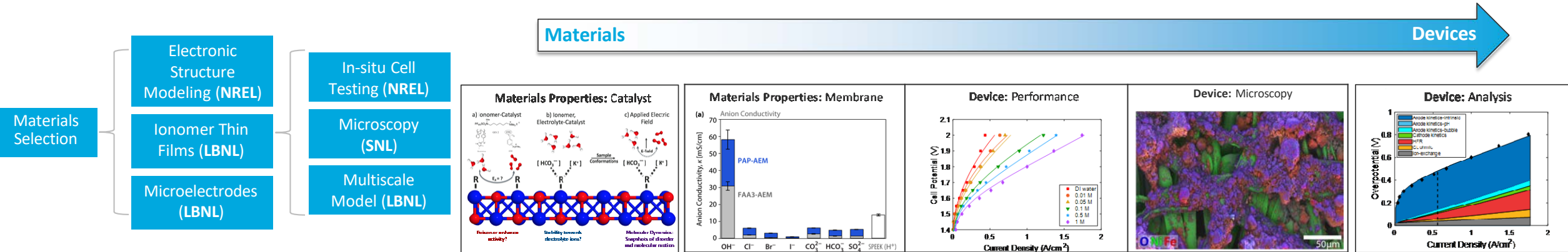
Enabling High Efficiency, Durable AEM Electrolysis Performance

LTE Lab R&D Goals and Approach



Goals: Determine the role of the supporting electrolyte and the limiting factors behind water operation in AEM electrolysis

- Evaluate AEM's ability to approach PEM performance/durability
- Elucidate interactions at the ionomer/catalyst interface to assess ionomer stability and catalyst poisoning



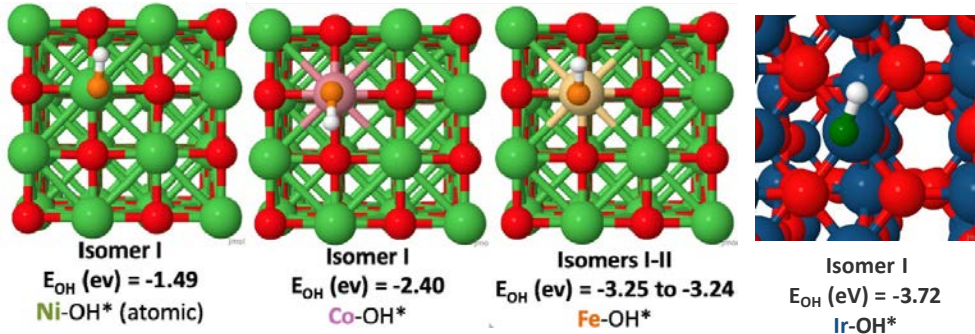


Effect of Dopants on Adsorption and Ionomer-Catalyst Interactions

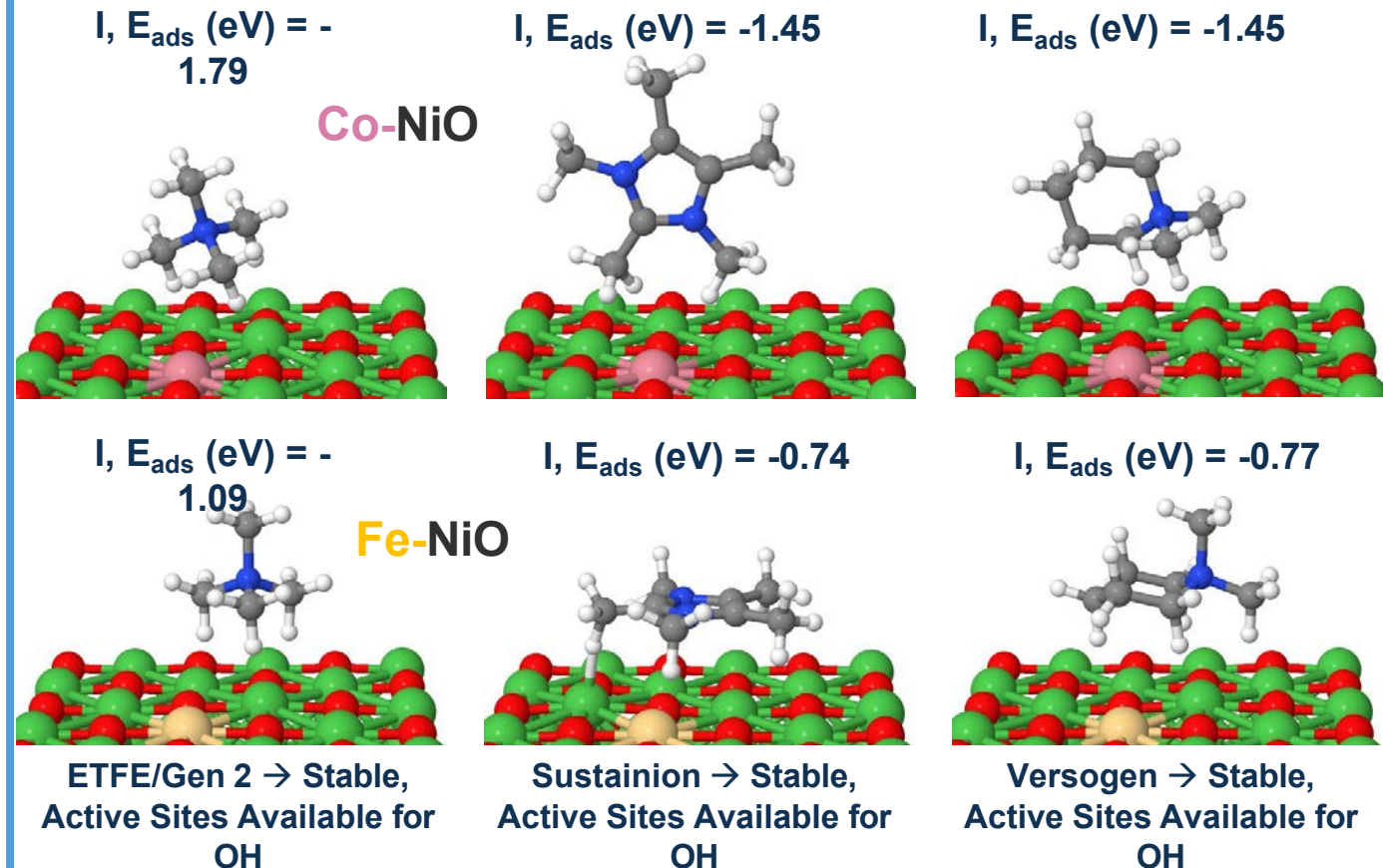
Doping NiO with Fe or Co stabilizes ionomer fragments, incl. ETFE/GEN 2's tetramethylammonium

- Previous calculations showed that on NiO, *ETFE, GEN2 ionomers are unstable to demethylation and poison active sites*
- New calculations show that **adding Fe and Co stabilizes tetramethylammonium fragment**

- OH* is bound more strongly on Fe- and Co-NiO



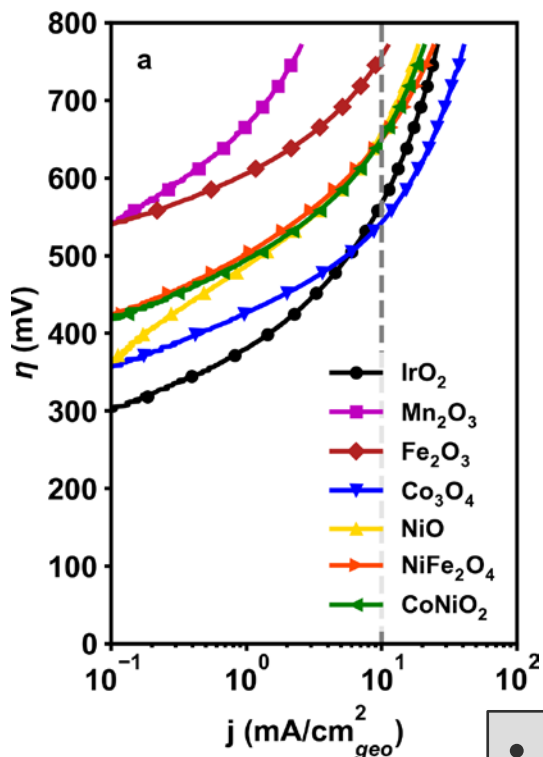
- **OH* adsorption closer to IrO₂'s may increase activity**



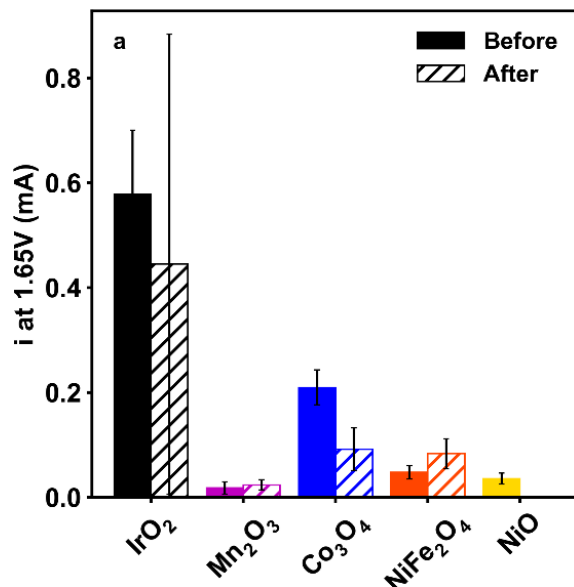


Catalyst Screening for Oxygen Evolution Reaction (OER)

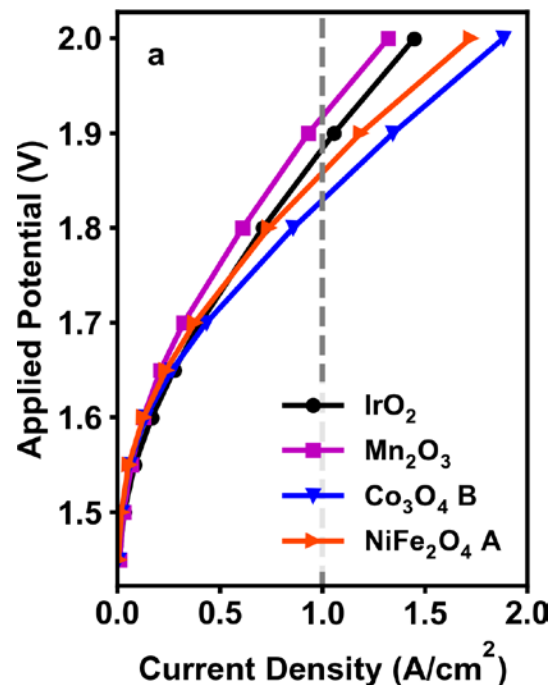
Ex-situ Materials Characterization Performance



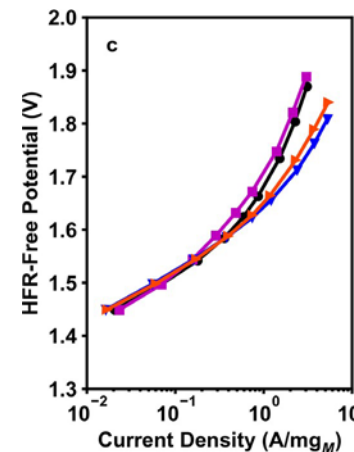
Durability



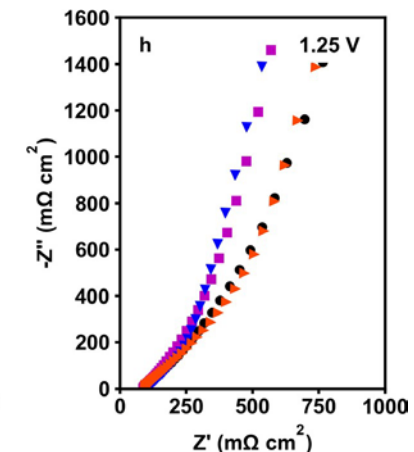
Membrane Electrode Assembly (MEA) Testing



HFR-free performance



Catalyst Layer Resistance



5 cm^2 MEA in 1 M KOH, Versogen (80 μm) membrane, Versogen ionomer (30 wt%)

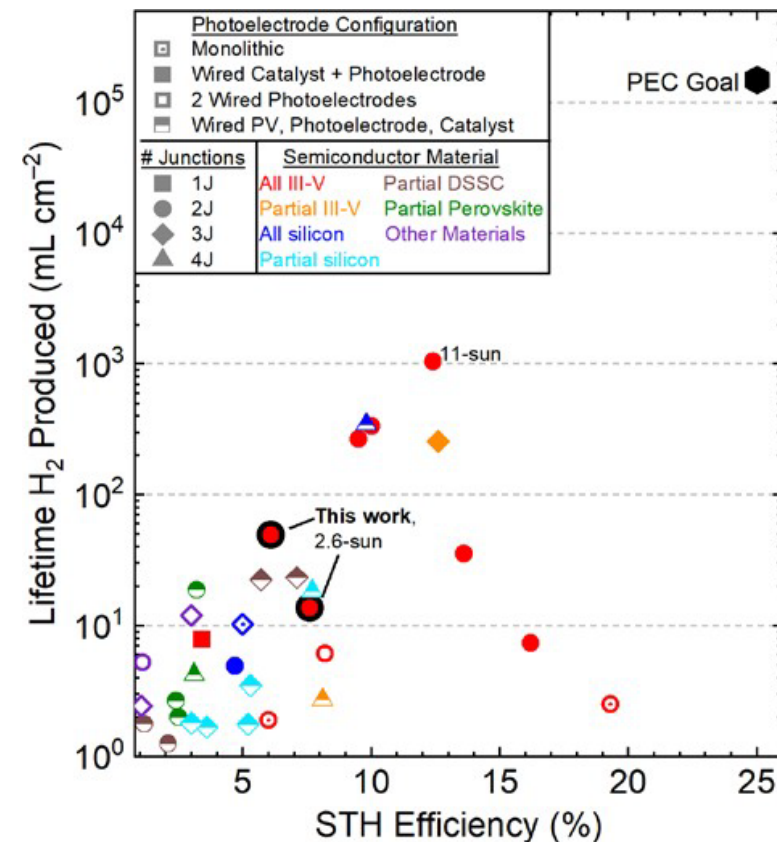
PGM: platinum group metal
RDE: rotating disk electrode

- Screened commercial catalyst materials for improved OER kinetics (RDE & MEA)
- PGM-free catalysts, nickel-iron (NiFe_2O_4) and cobalt (Co_3O_4) oxides, show promising OER activity: comparable to IrO_2
- NiFe_2O_4 OER activity improved after stress testing (13.5 h hold at 1.8 V), perhaps due dissolution of Fe and decrease in Fe content in spinel phase.



Solar to hydrogen (STH) efficiency has improved but durability has not and is limiting PEC advancement

Goal: Elucidate the degradation mechanism(s) and improve the durability of PEC materials and devices.

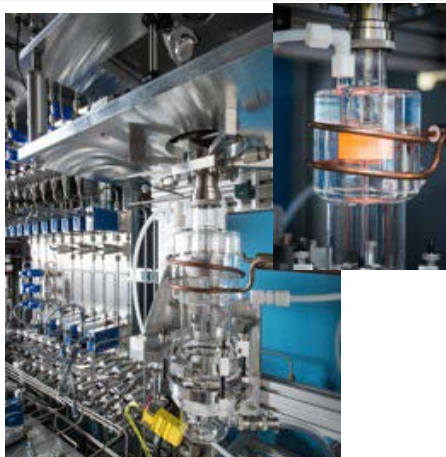


Comparison of the solar to hydrogen efficiency (STH) and lifetime H₂ produced for unassisted water splitting devices. The “PEC Goal” point in the upper right was calculated assuming a 20% capacity factor and 10 year lifetime (ACS Energy Lett. 2020, 5, 2631–2640)

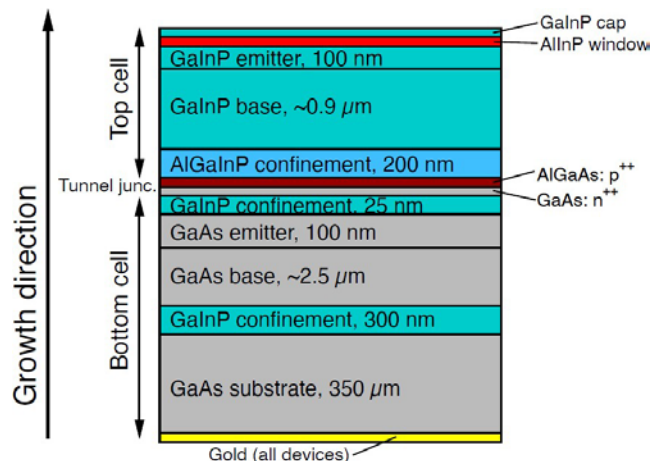


HydroGEN PEC Lab R&D Technical Progress

Photoelectrode growth by metal organic vapor phase epitaxy (MOVPE)



MOVPE at 620 °C growth temperature



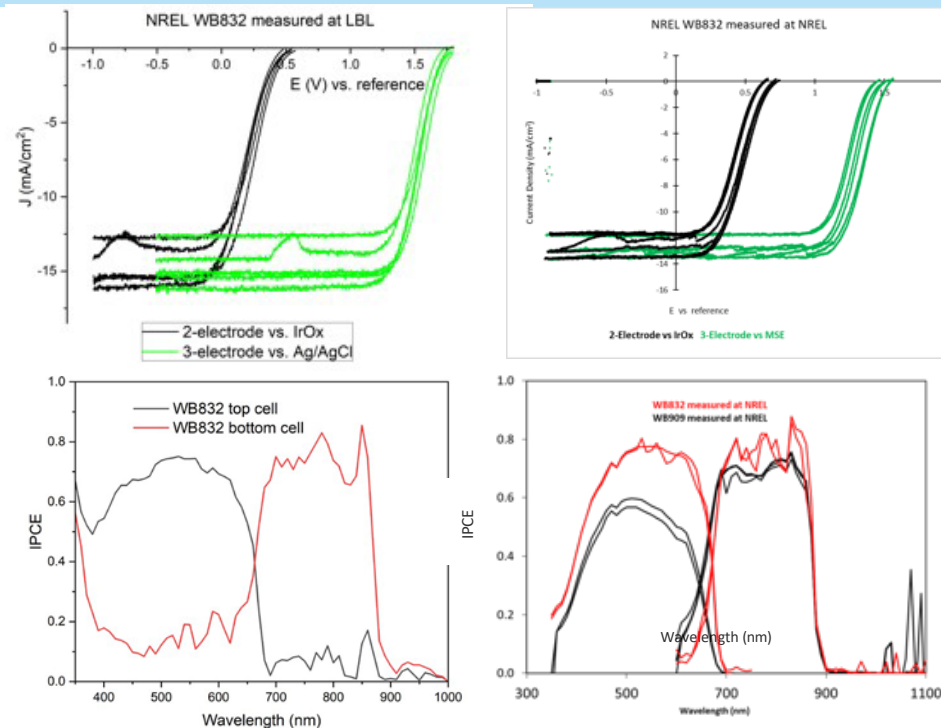
Schematic of the III-V high efficiency photoelectrode

Photoelectrode Fabrication and Testing at NREL and LBNL



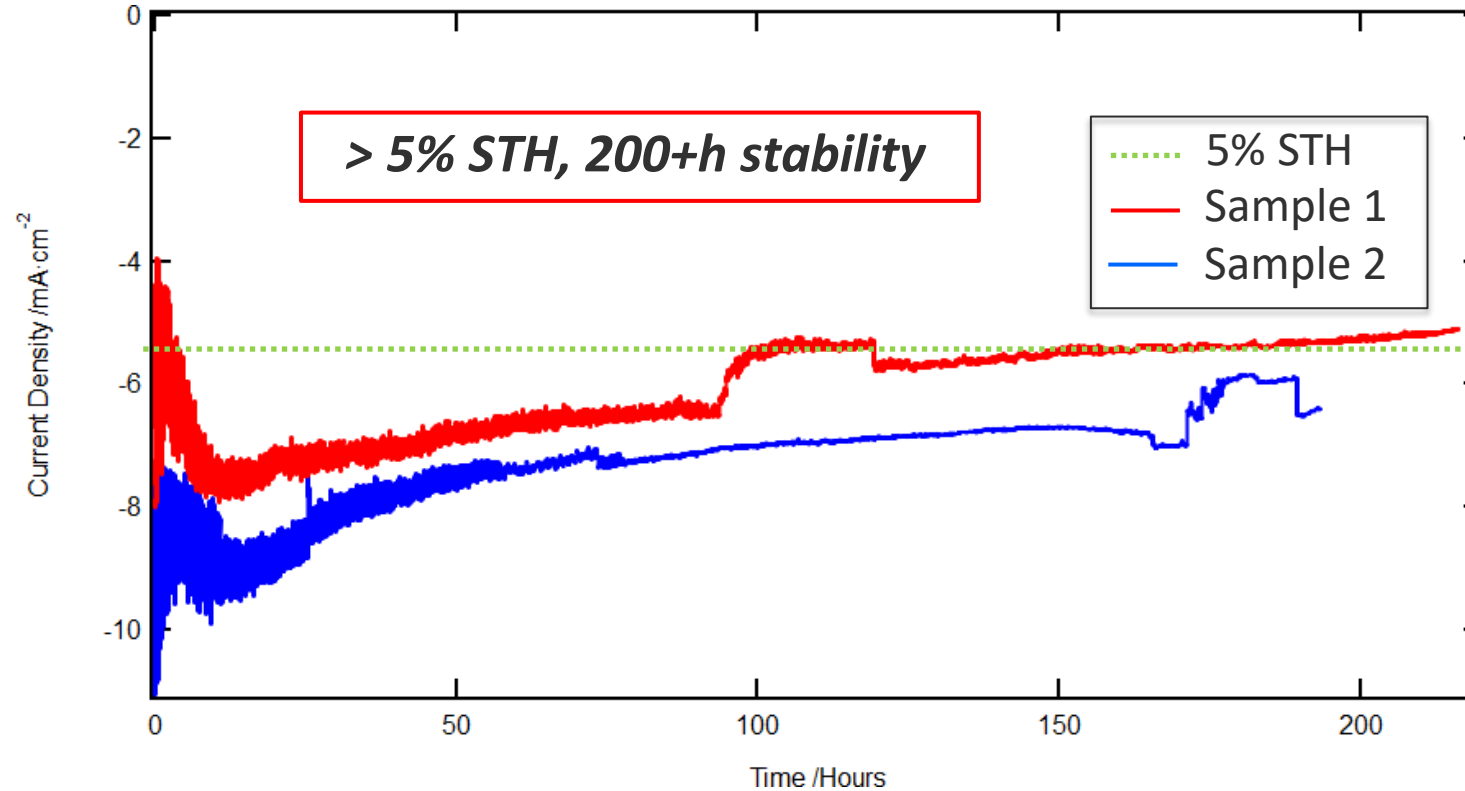
Dual anode cell with high modularity and ease of fabrication

Reproducibility achieved at both Labs





PEC bias-free water splitting at neutral pH



Cathode: two electrodes from growth # WC106 of GaInP/GaAs III-V tandem, with PtRu catalyst

Cathode active area: 0.2 cm²

Anode: IrO_x, separated from the photocathode via Ti mesh

Electrolyte: pH 7.2 potassium phosphate *remains at neutral pH in bulk throughout 200 hours*

Measurement vessel: cuvette cell



Impactful standard protocol and benchmarking publication

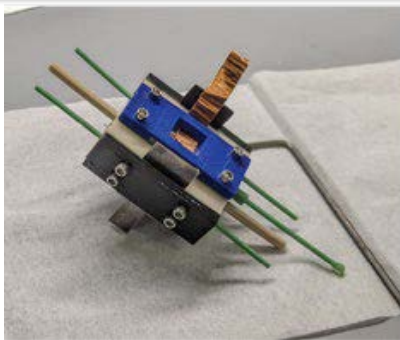
Best Practices in PEC Water Splitting: How to Reliably Measure Solar-to-Hydrogen (STH) Efficiency of Photoelectrodes¹

- Publication shares with PEC community best practices when measuring and reporting STH efficiency of new photoelectrodes and will improve the reproducibility of results across the field.

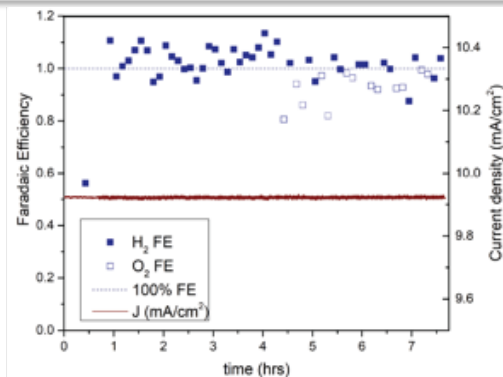
“This is a great paper for the community, thank you for dedicating the time to put this together, especially during this challenging historical time (pandemic)”

–2023 attendee, Solar Fuels Gordon Conference

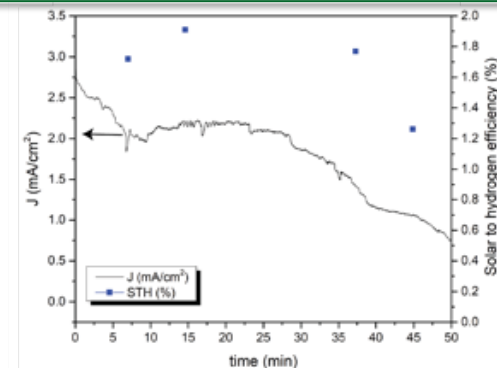
- Publication benchmarks a flow reactor for H₂/O₂ measurement, that any lab can produce from readily available materials using a CNC miller and 3D printer.
- 4098 views, 491 downloads, 10 mentions in news articles (4/10/2023)



Reactor



Validation: dark Faradaic Efficiency



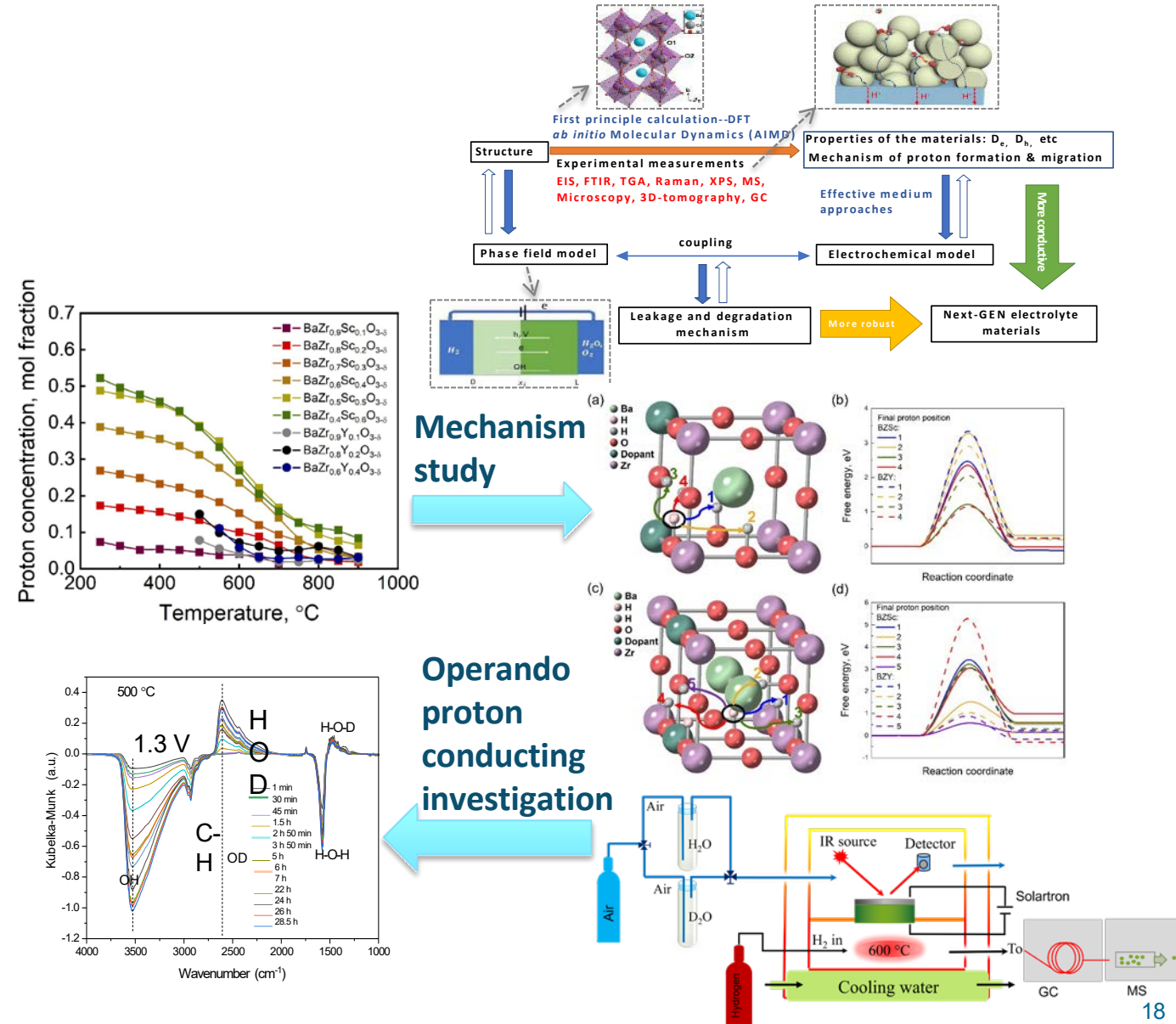
STH of III-V tandem at pH 0.4



Combine Multi-Scale Computation and Experiment to Improve Faradaic Efficiency

HTE Lab R&D p-SOEC Approach

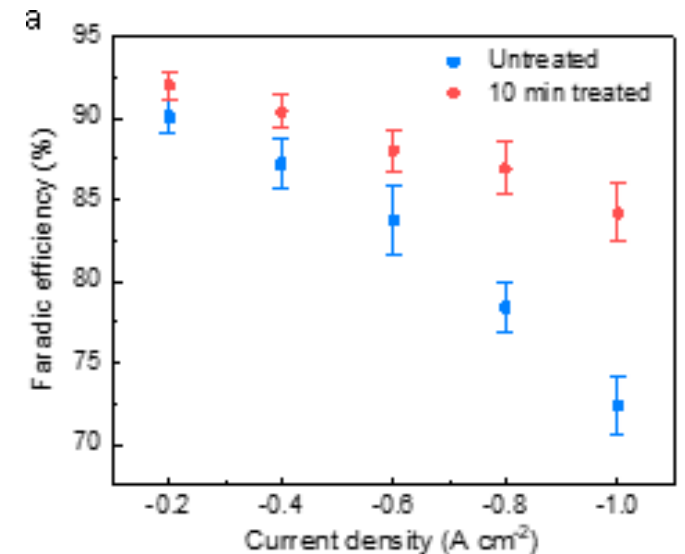
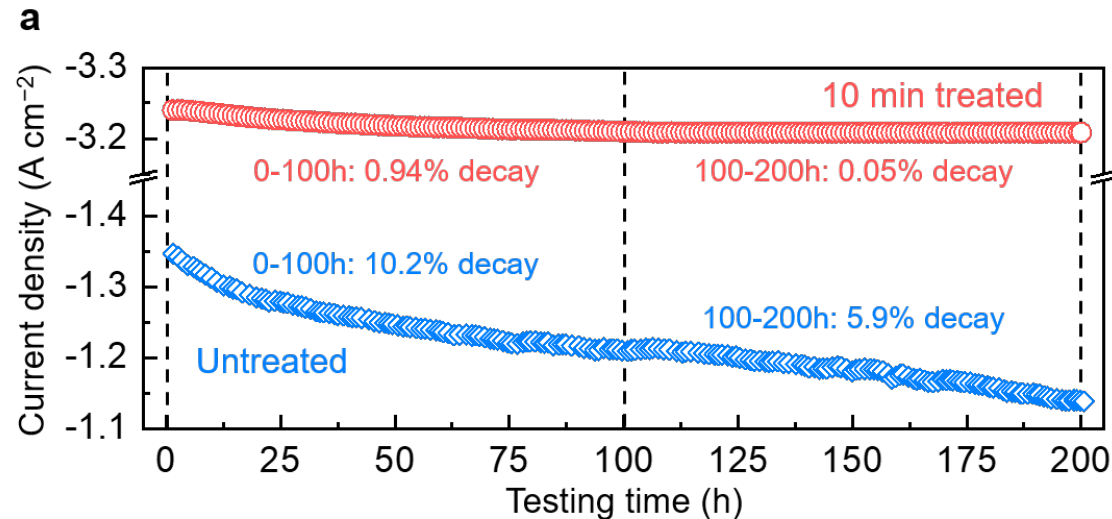
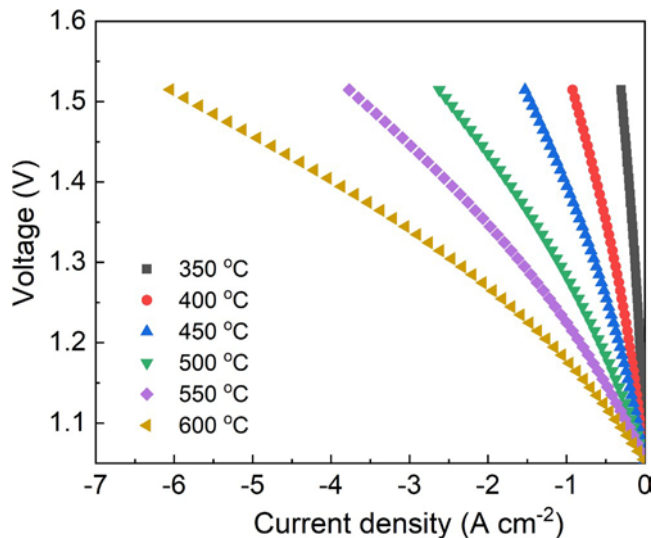
- Develop effective approaches to suppress electronic leakage by understanding the proton conduction and electronic leakage mechanisms.
- Develop a robust, energy-efficient, and reliable electrolyte, for p-SOEC at 500-600°C, achieving high Faradaic efficiency (FE) and long durability.





Record performance of p-SOEC with improved Faradaic efficiency, smaller overpotential and lower operating temperatures

- Simple but scalable acid etching can significantly reduce both Ohmic and interfacial polarization resistance, thus improving the performance of p-SOEC ($>2.8 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ at 1.3 V @ 600°C).
- Durability is also enhanced compared with the pristine cells.
- p-SOEC can maintain a reasonable performance @ 350°C .
- Interface engineering represents a new direction for p-SOEC to bolster the performance and durability.





Goals: Comprehensively validate known STCH material properties and demonstrate theory-guided design of materials approach that optimizes the capacity/yield tradeoff.

- Develop a materials search strategy for optimizing the capacity/yield tradeoff using DFT + Machine Learning (ML).
- Find new materials using the ML model and characterize by detailed calculations, synthesis, and experimental validation.

DFT = density functional theory
 T_{RED} = reduction temperature



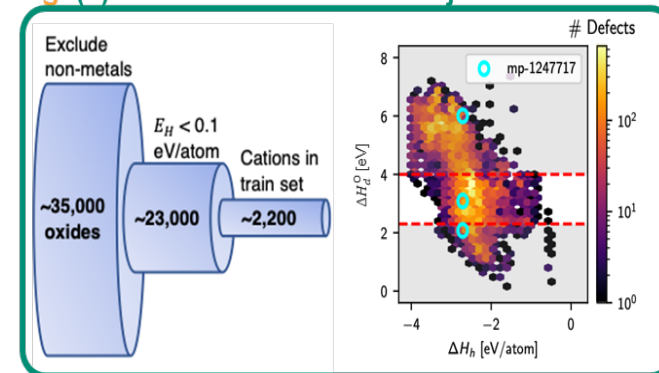
High Throughput Screening of Materials Project Using DFT-ML

- Our high-throughput material discovery workflow has successfully trained the model to predict oxygen vacancy formation energy.
- It took one year to populate the DFT database needed to train the model and only minutes to search through thousands of compound structure models warehoused in the Materials Project (MP) and NRELmatdb
- Model rediscovers known water-splitting oxides and identifies new ones.

ML screens 10,000's of MP structures in minutes that would take 1,000's of DFT months

(1) Co-design of defects and stability for water-splitting (2) Screen the Materials Project for all defects

Metric	Requirement
Frac. of defects w/ $\Delta H_d^0 > 2.3$ eV	$x_{\min} = 1$
Frac. of defects w/ $\Delta H_d^0 \in [2.3, 4.0]$ eV	$x_{\text{rng}} > 0$
STCH operating range conditions (P_{O_2})	$\Delta\mu'_{O_2}$
Compound stability range	$\Delta\mu_{O_2}^{\phi_H} < \{0, 0.1, \dots\}$
Stable in the target range	$\Delta\mu_{O_2}^{\phi_H} <^X \cap \Delta\mu'_{O_2}$



(3) Identify targets w/increasingly stringent metrics

197 formulas (48 training)	114 formulas (33 training)	34 formulas (17 training)	16 formulas (11 training)	9 formulas (9 training)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $x_{\min,1} = 1$ $x_{\text{rng},1} > 0$ $\Delta\mu_{O_2}^{\phi_H} < 0.1$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $x_{\min,2} = 1$ $x_{\text{rng},2} > 0$ $\Delta\mu_{O_2}^{\phi_H} < 0.1$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $x_{\min,3} = 1$ $x_{\text{rng},3} > 0$ $\Delta\mu_{O_2}^{\phi_H} < 0.05$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $x_{\min,3} = 1$ $x_{\text{rng},3} > 0$ $\Delta\mu_{O_2}^{\phi_H} = 0$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $x_{\min,3} = 1$ $x_{\text{rng},3} = 1$ $\Delta\mu_{O_2}^{\phi_H} = 0$
Sr ₆ Ti ₃ FeO ₁₄ (mp-1645141)	La ₂ MnCoO ₆ (mp-19208)	BaSr(FeO ₂) ₄ (mp-1228024)	Ba ₅ SrLa ₂ Fe ₄ O ₁₅ (mp-698793)	Ba ₃ In ₂ O ₆ (mp-20352)

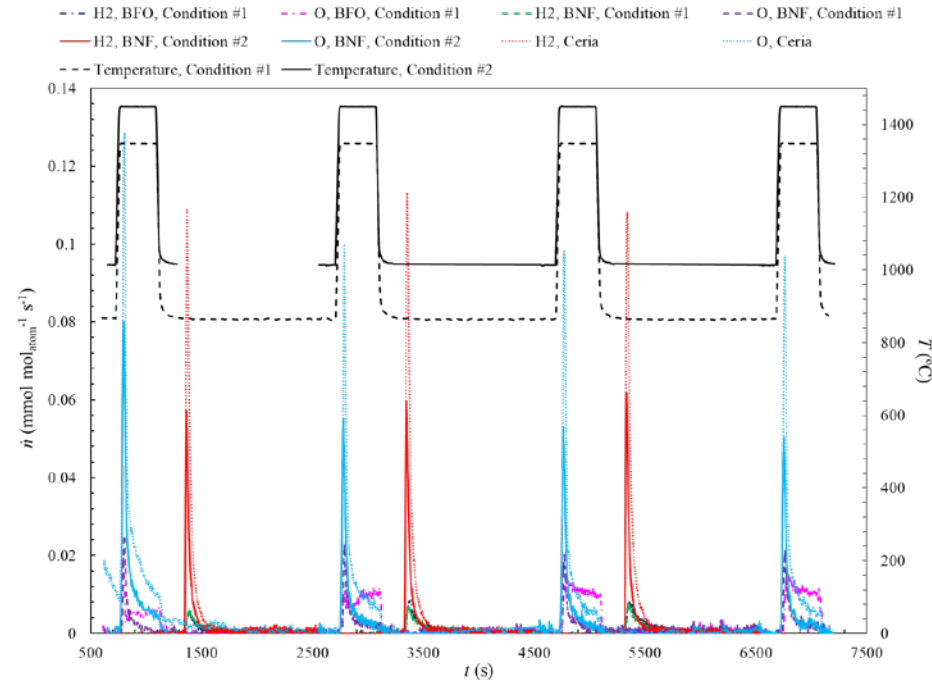
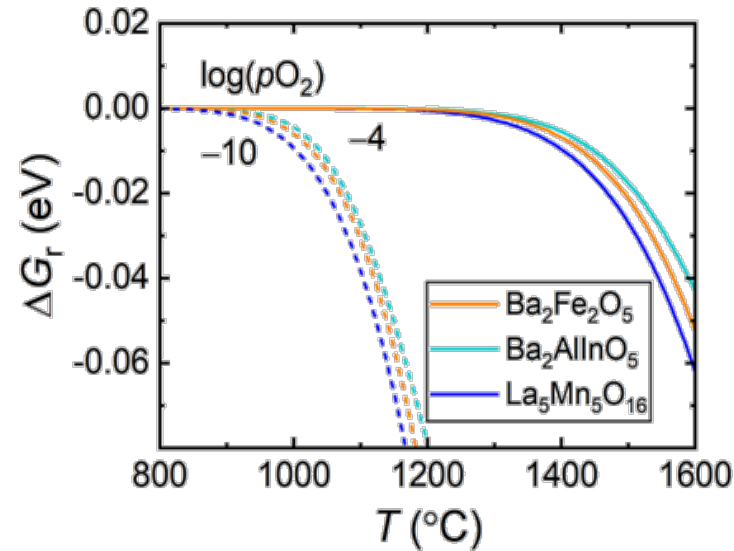
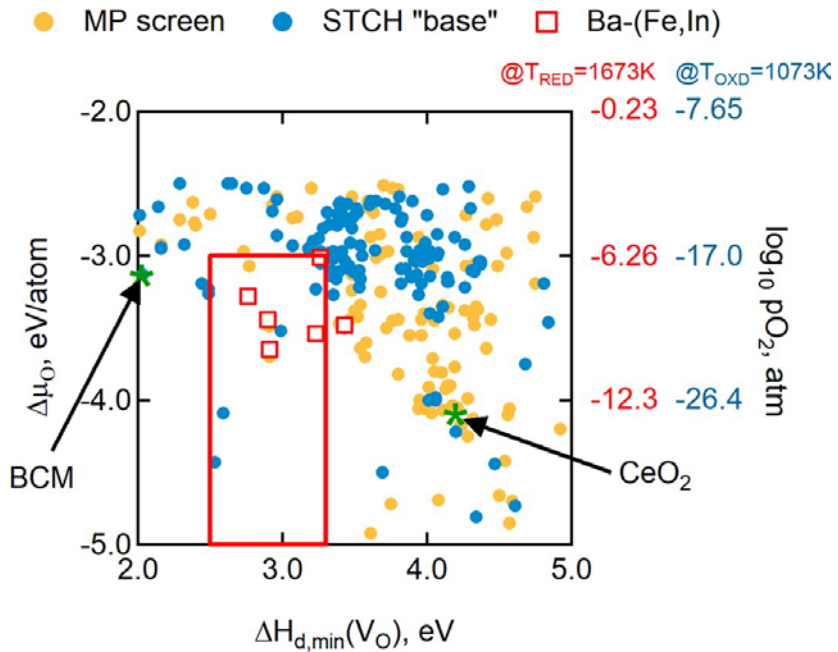
- Identify all candidates satisfying minimum requirements
- Identify candidates with increasingly certain performance
- Mainly IDs known, synthesizable compounds

MAE = mean absolute error

MP = Materials Project (<https://materialsproject.org/>)



High Throughput Screening of MP Identified New STCH Materials



- Created thermodynamic analysis tool that interfaces with the DFT-ML data.
 - Predict crystal structures from MP that satisfy our search criteria for STCH active compounds
 - Bypass time-consuming supercell defect calculations
- Synthesized >10 identified compounds of interest; resulting in ≥ 2 new validated water splitting materials with screening ongoing on others.



Goal: Develop best practices in materials characterization and benchmarking: Critical to accelerate materials discovery and development

Best Practices in Materials Characterization

Kathy Ayers, Nel Hydrogen (LTE)



Ellen B. Stechel, ASU (STCH)



Olga Marina, PNNL (HTE)



CX Xiang, Caltech (PEC)



Consultant: Karl Gross, George Roberts

- Strong community engagement and participation, nationally and internationally
 - Participation from both HydroGEN and H2NEW consortia
- Disseminated information to AWS community via HydroGEN Data Hub, website, SharePoint site, email, quarterly newsletters, workshops



Accomplishments:

- 19 standardized measurement protocols and benchmarks published in open-access journal **Frontiers in Energy Research** special issue: free to download: <https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/16823/advanced-water-splitting-technologies-development-best-practices-and-protocols#articles>
 - 7 LTE, 4 HTE, 5 PEC, 3 STCH
 - 4,912 total downloads and 36,000 views
- 4 Annual AWS community-wide benchmarking workshop
- Developed high-level roadmaps by AWS technology



LTE Standard Protocols Published in Frontiers in Energy Research

1. Rotating disk electrode standardization and best practices in acidic oxygen evolution for LTE
2. Protocol for screening water oxidation or reduction electrocatalysts activity in a three-electrode cell for AEME
3. Assessing the oxidative stability of AEMs in oxygen saturated aqueous alkaline solutions
4. Standard operating protocol for ion-exchange capacity of AEMs
5. Gas permeability test protocol for ion-exchange membranes
6. Measurement of resistance, porosity, and water contact angle of porous transport layers for LTE technologies
7. Standard operating procedure for post-operation component disassembly and observation of benchtop electrolyzer testing



Acknowledgements

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Ned Stetson



Katie Randolph



David Peterson



James Vickers



William Gibbons



Eric Miller

Thank You

www.nrel.gov

Huyen.dinh@nrel.gov

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