
Efficient industrial grade hydrogen production with SO_2 depolarized electrolyser

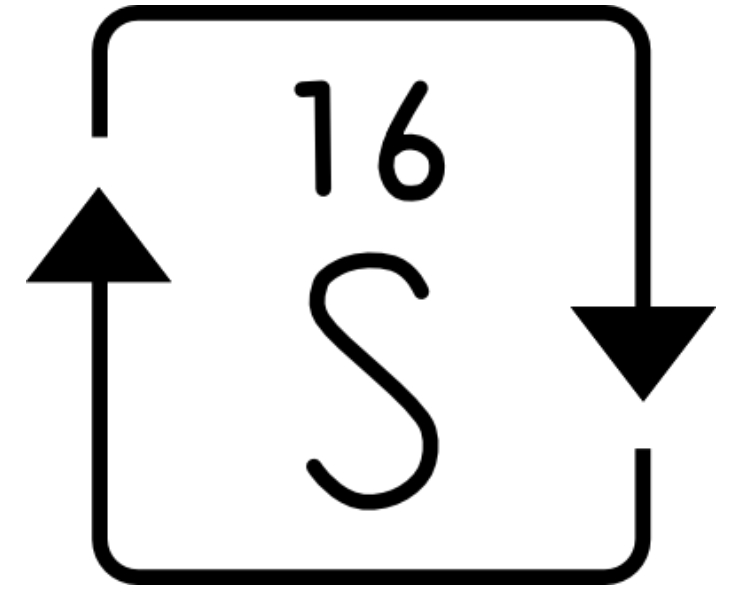
Pragya Narayana Prasad



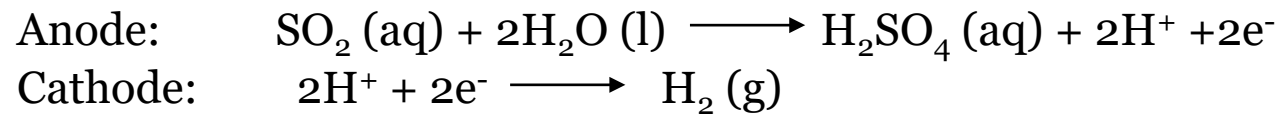
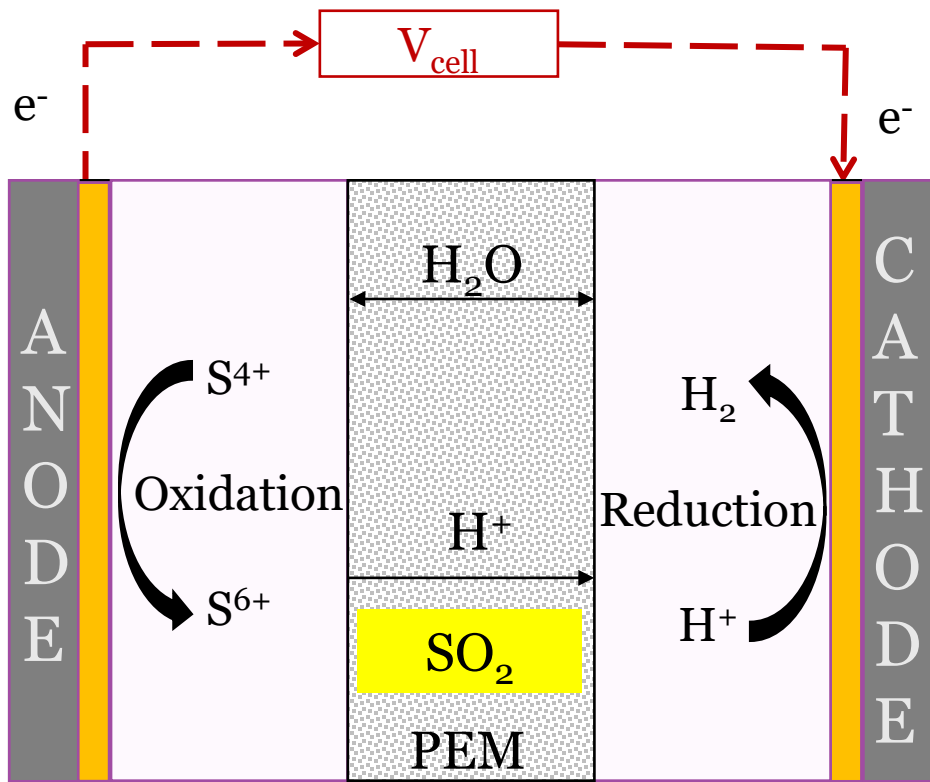
HySelect Duisburg Plant – proposed site

SO₂ depolarized electrolyser (SDE)

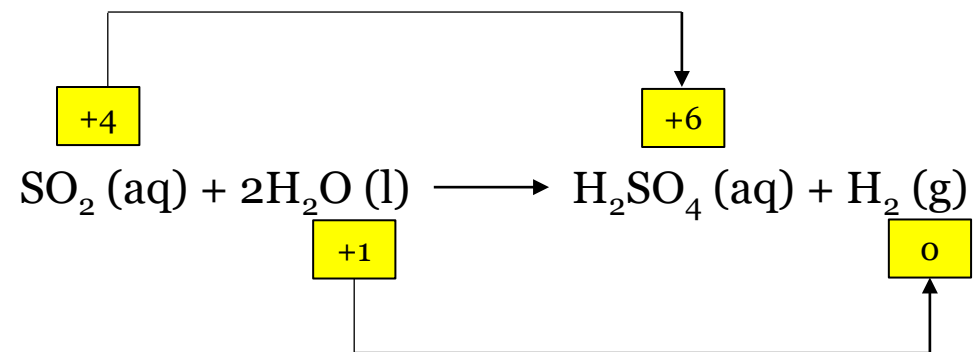
- ✓ First presented by Juda and Moulton in 1967 for cheaper H₂ production for use in basic chemicals
- ✓ $E^{\circ} = 0.158\text{V}$ (can only be realized between 0.5-1.2V) in comparison to water electrolyser with $E^{\circ} = 1.23\text{V}$
- ✓ SDE would only require 25-60% of the electrical energy compared to the conventional electrolyser



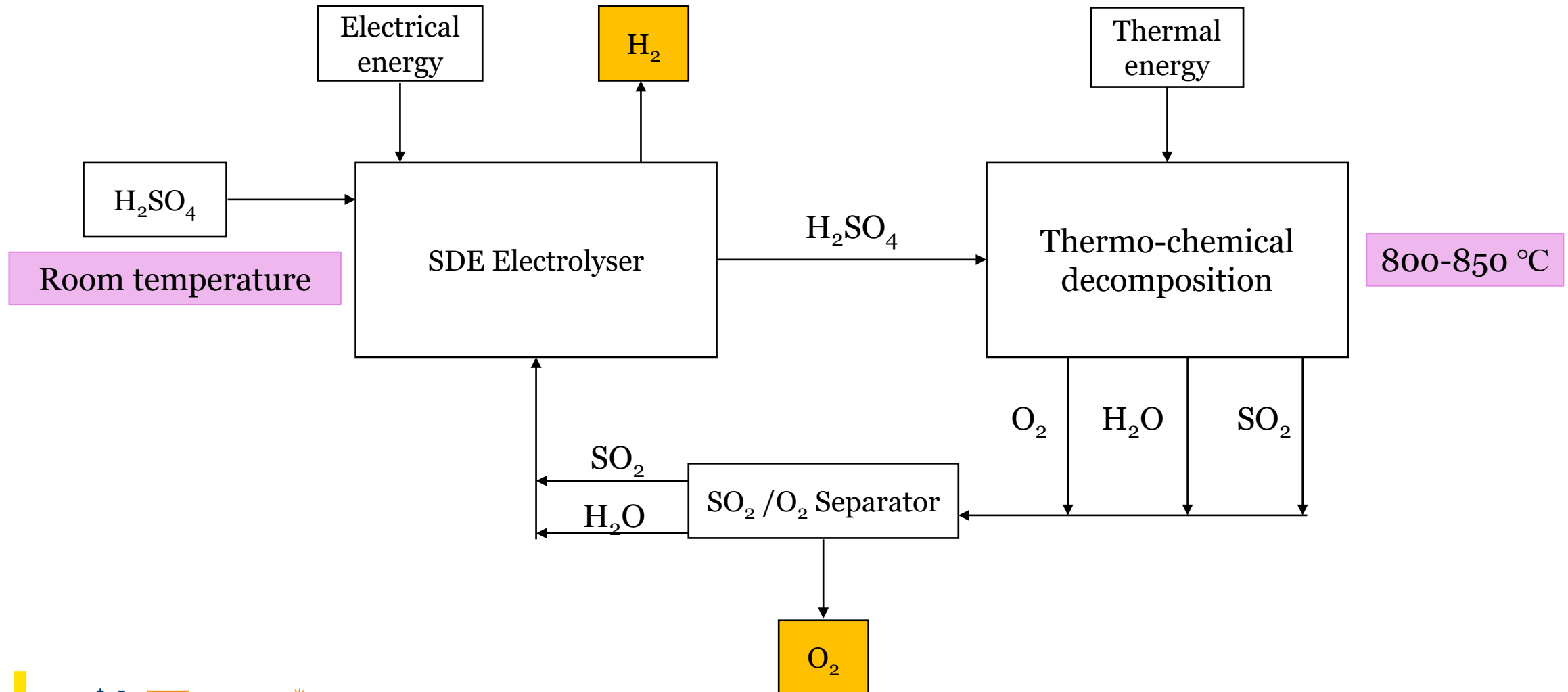
How does it work??



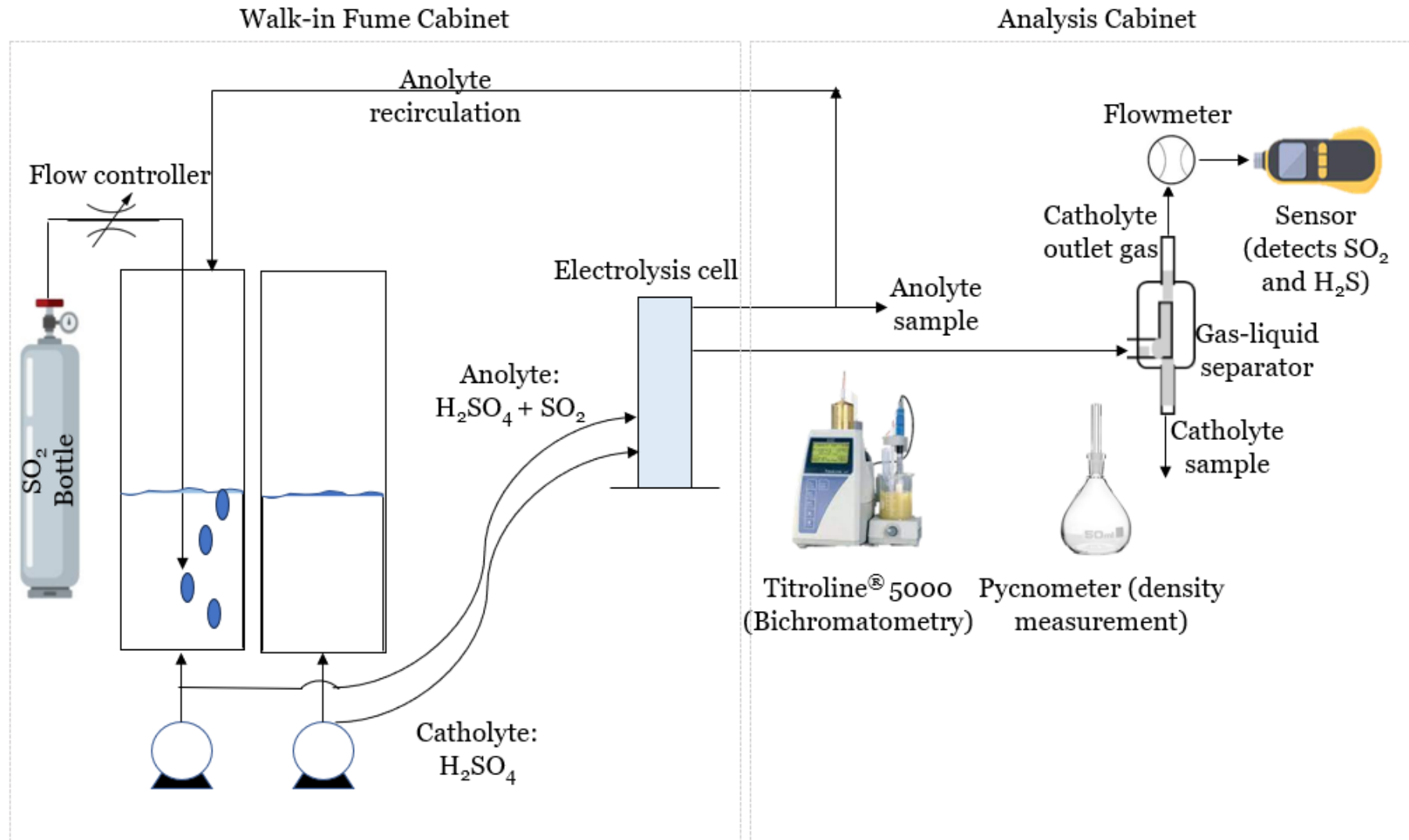
Overall:



Hybrid Sulphur Cycle (HyS)

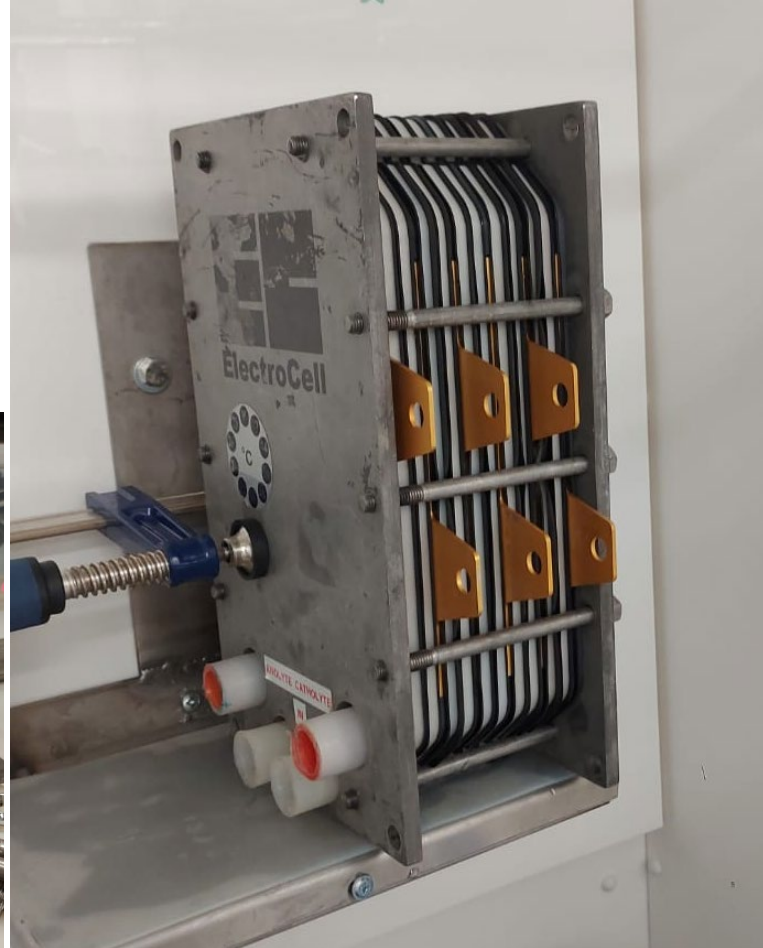


Schematic of Lab setup



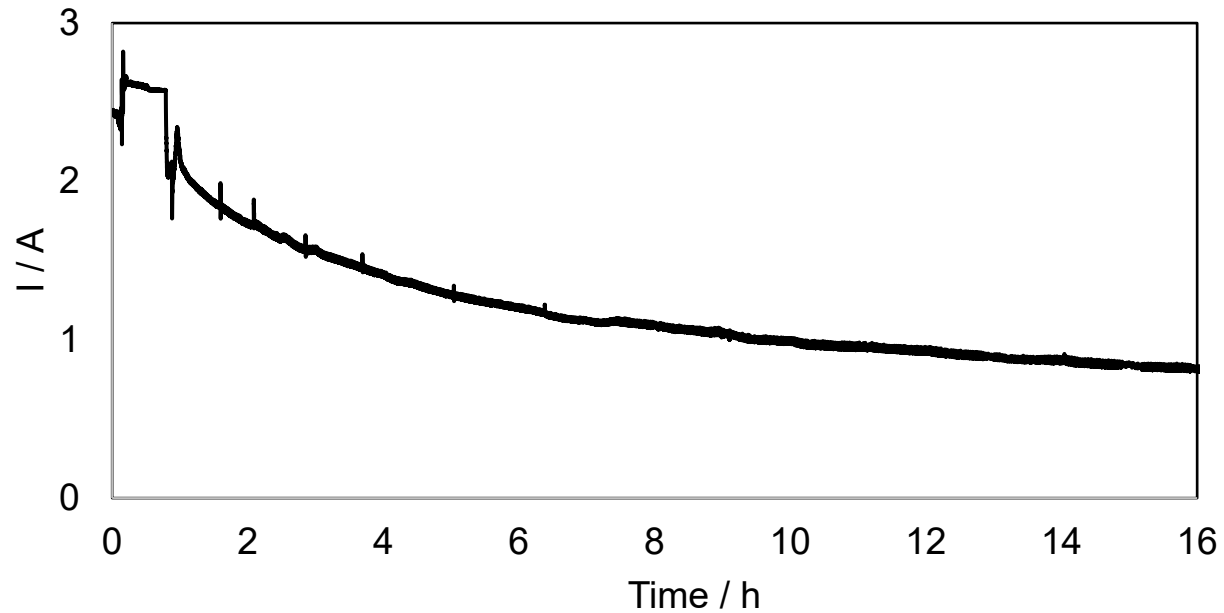
Stack assembly

- Cell used – Electro MP-5 cell stack
- Bipolar plates – SS 904L with Au coating (100 nm) and active surface area of 100 cm²
- PEM – Nafion® 117
- Catholyte - 5 wt% H₂SO₄
- Basis for Anolyte - 5 wt% H₂SO₄

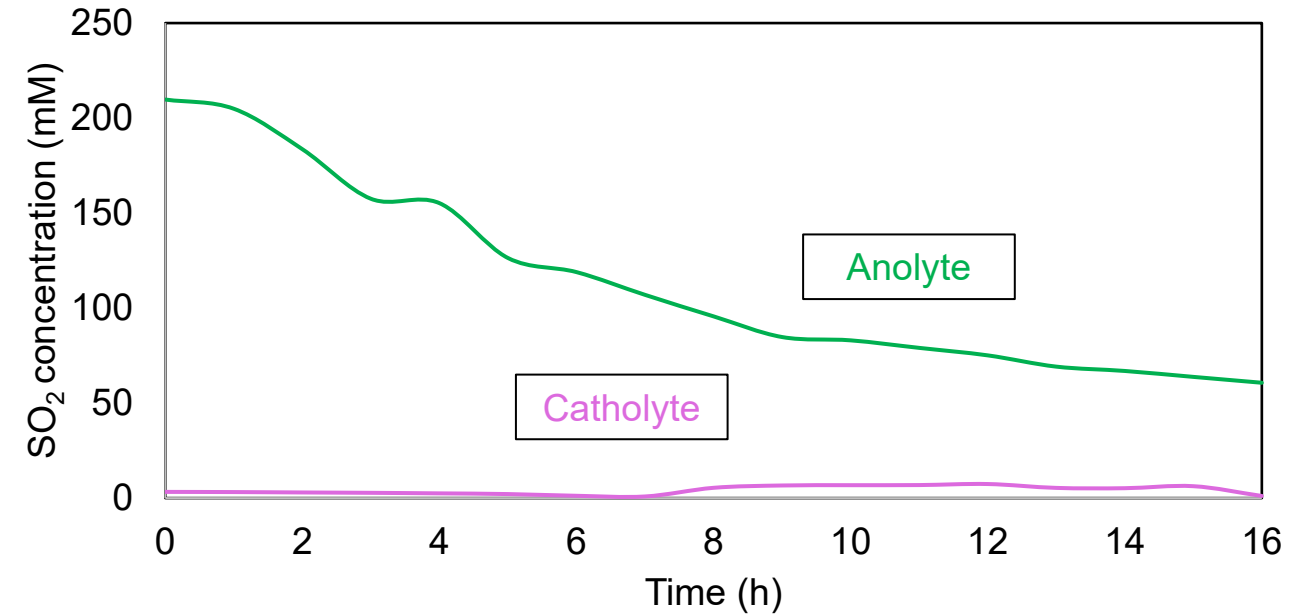


Long-term operation of SDE – 16 hrs

Chronoamperometry (8.5 V)

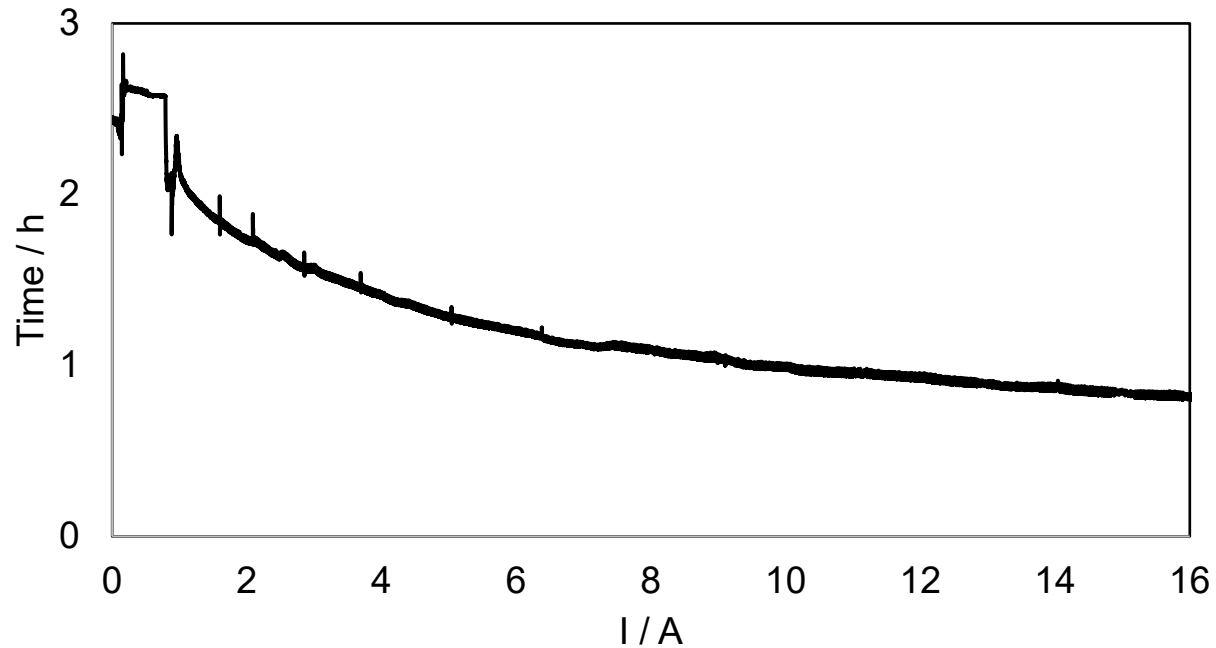


SO₂ outlet concentration

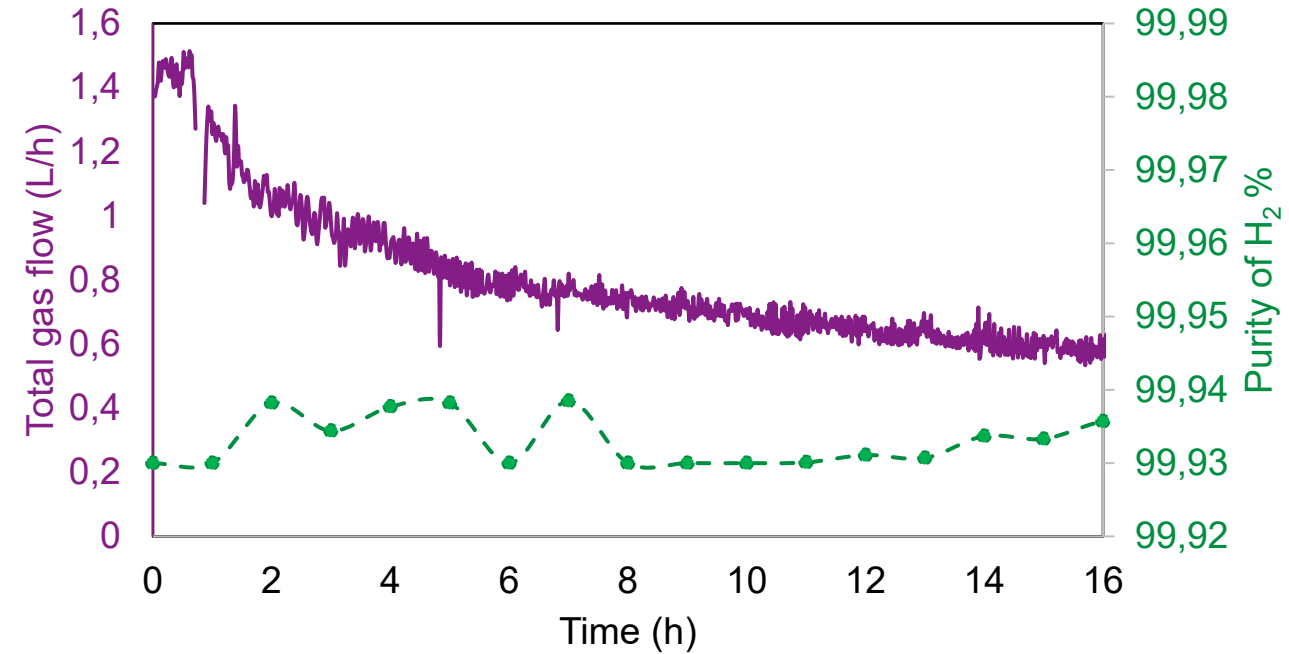


Long-term operation of SDE – 16 hrs

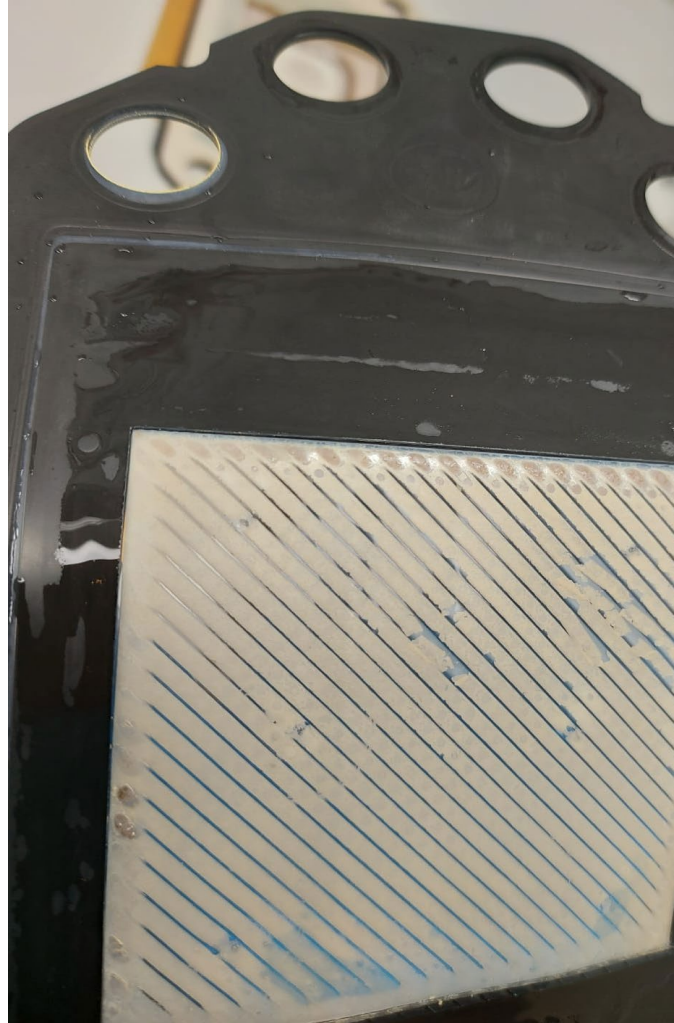
Chronoamperometry (8.5 V)



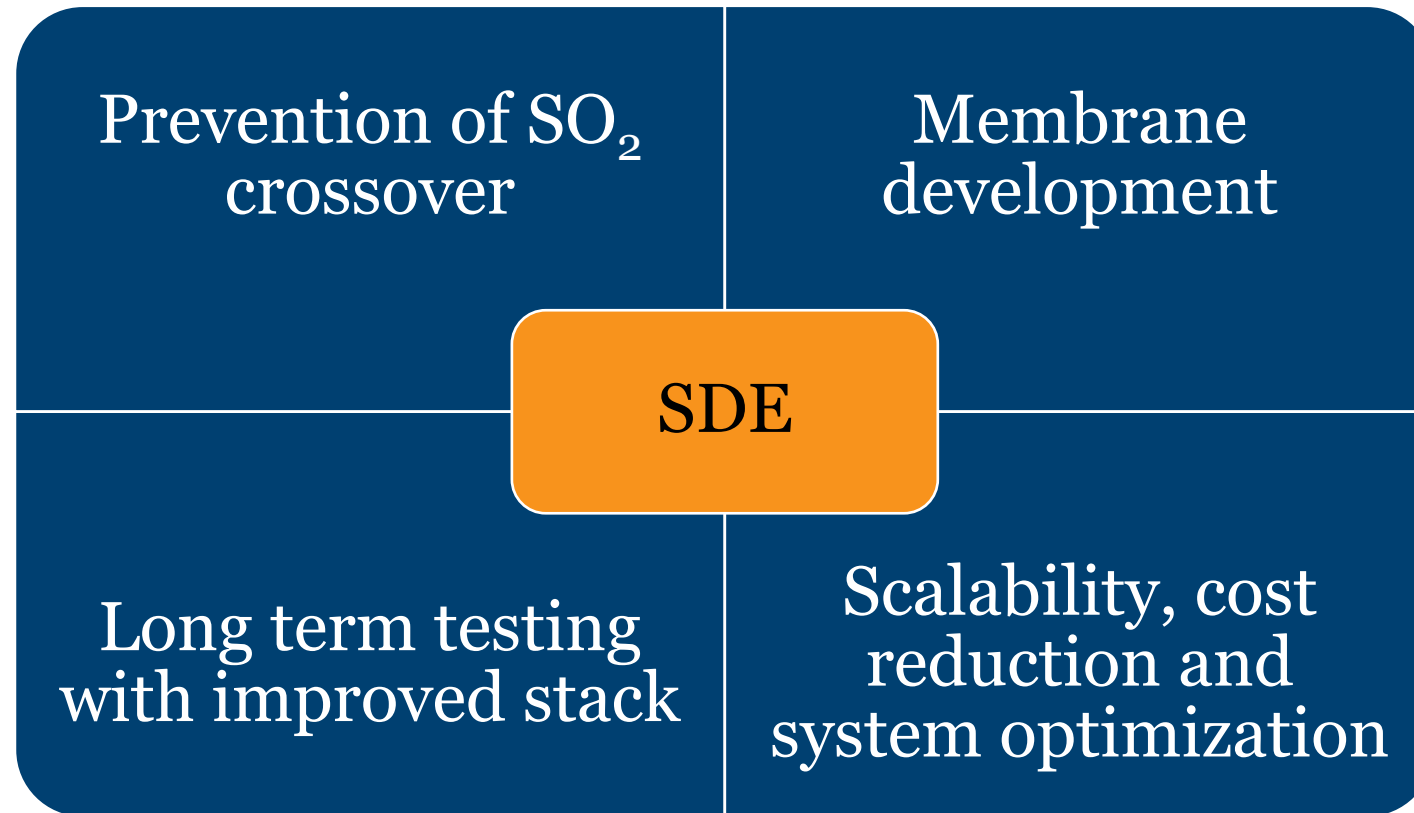
Gas flow and purity of H₂



Sulfur formation on flow fields and membranes



Future directions



HySelect⁺

Efficient water splitting via a flexible solar-powered Hybrid
thermochemical-Sulphur dioxide depolarized Electrolysis Cycle



www.hyselect.eu



HySelect EU-Project



@HySelect



*This project is supported by the **Clean Hydrogen Partnership** and its members **Hydrogen Europe** and **Hydrogen Europe Research** under the Grant Agreement Nr. 101101498.*

