



**Clúster**  
Bioturbosina



FONDO  
DE SUSTENTABILIDAD  
ENERGÉTICA

# Primer Congreso Nacional de Bioturbosina





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Bioturbosina



FONDO  
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ENERGÉTICA

# Línea de Investigación: TRANSFORMACIÓN Hidrogenación Electroquímica



# What is CIDETEQ?



Center for Research  
and Technological  
Development  
in Electrochemistry



Clúster  
Bioturbosina



[www.cideteq.mx](http://www.cideteq.mx)



**MISSION**



**Carry Out  
Basic and Applied  
Research**

**Education  
(Graduate Programs)**

**Incorporate products  
in different society  
sectors**



# Research Fields



Clean  
Energy

**Research Groups**

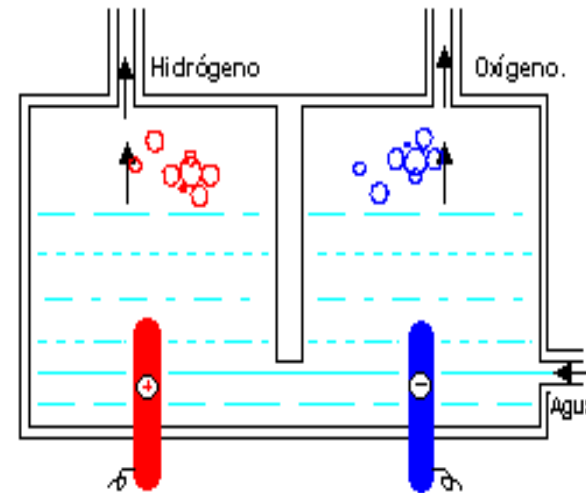
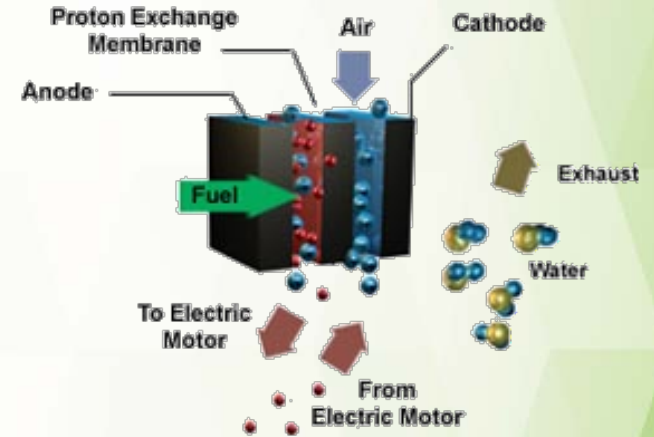
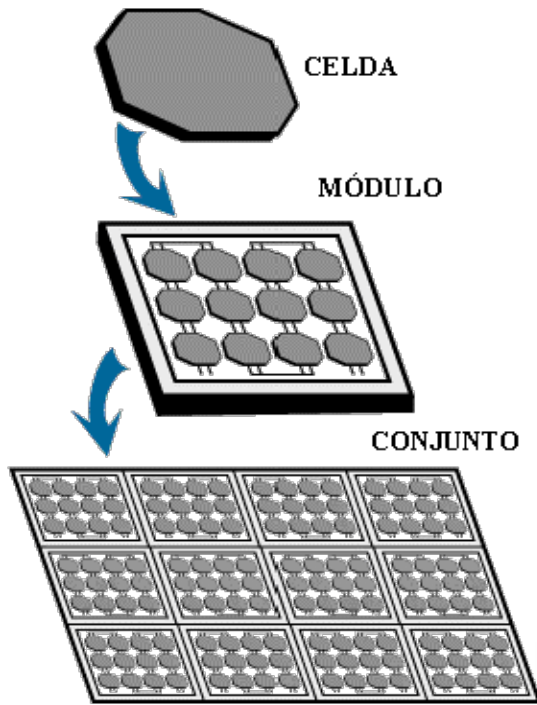
Electro-  
chemical  
Engineering

PhD Francisco J Rodríguez  
PhD Luis Gerardo Arriaga  
PhD Abraham U Chávez

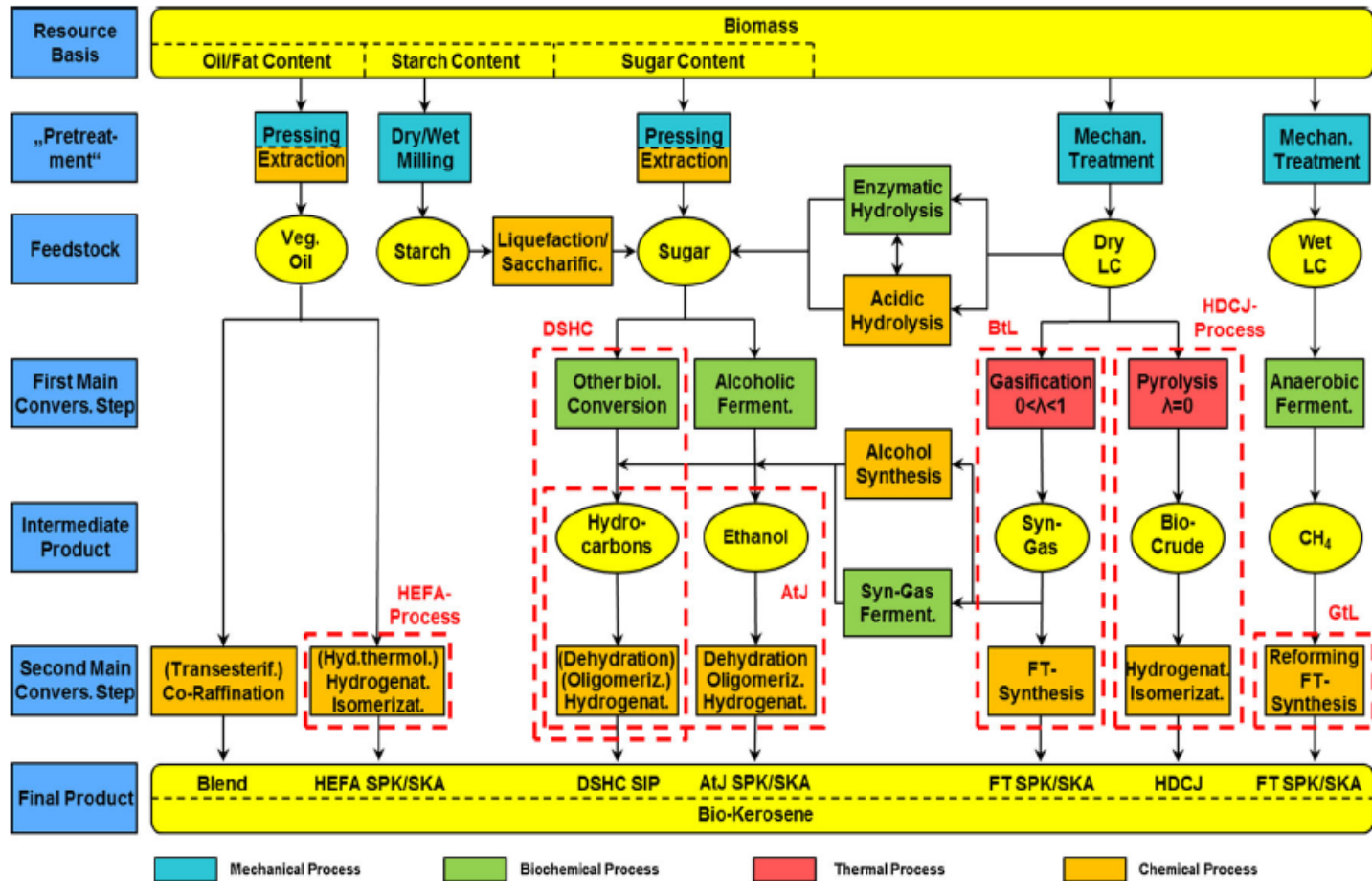
MC Federico Manriquez  
Eng. Armando Contreras  
MC Carlos Montoya S

# Alternative energies

PROJECT: Solar energy and fuel cells integration.

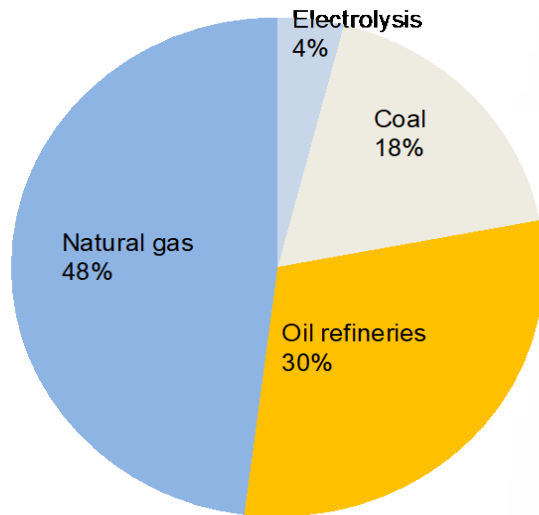


# Hydrogen Requirements

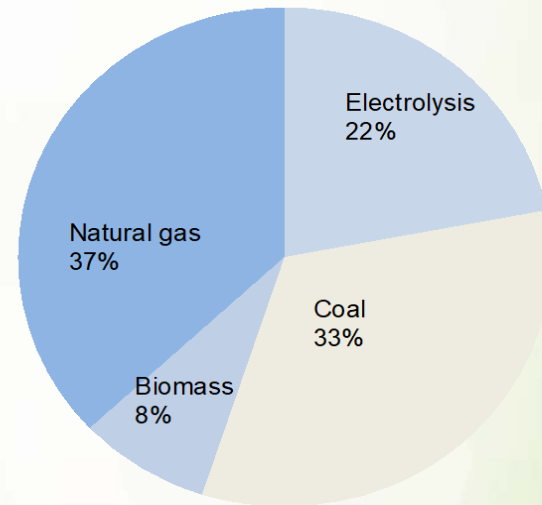




# **HYDROGEN SOURCES**



**Today**



**Prediction year 2050**

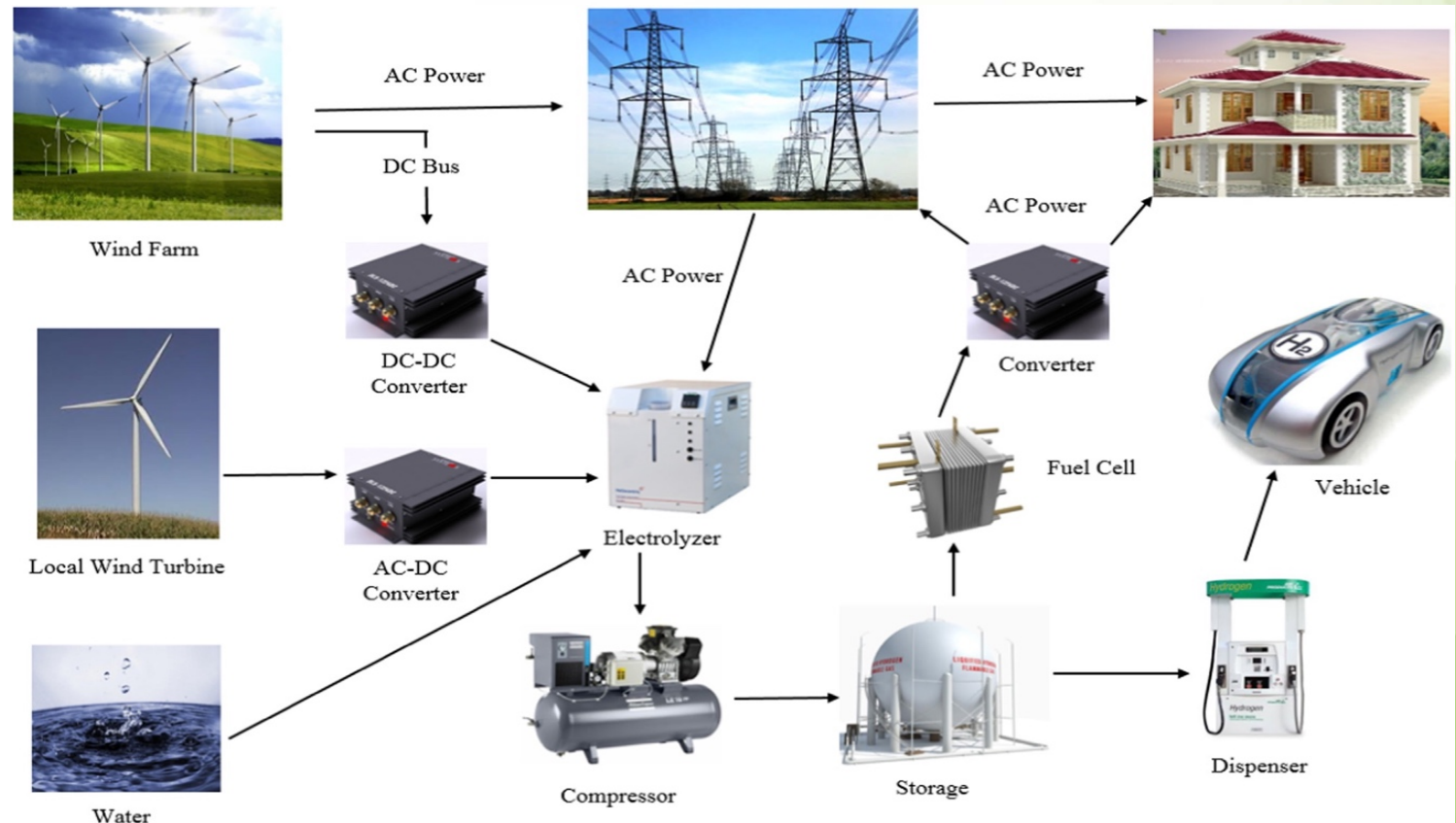


# WATER ELECTROLYSIS TECHNOLOGIES

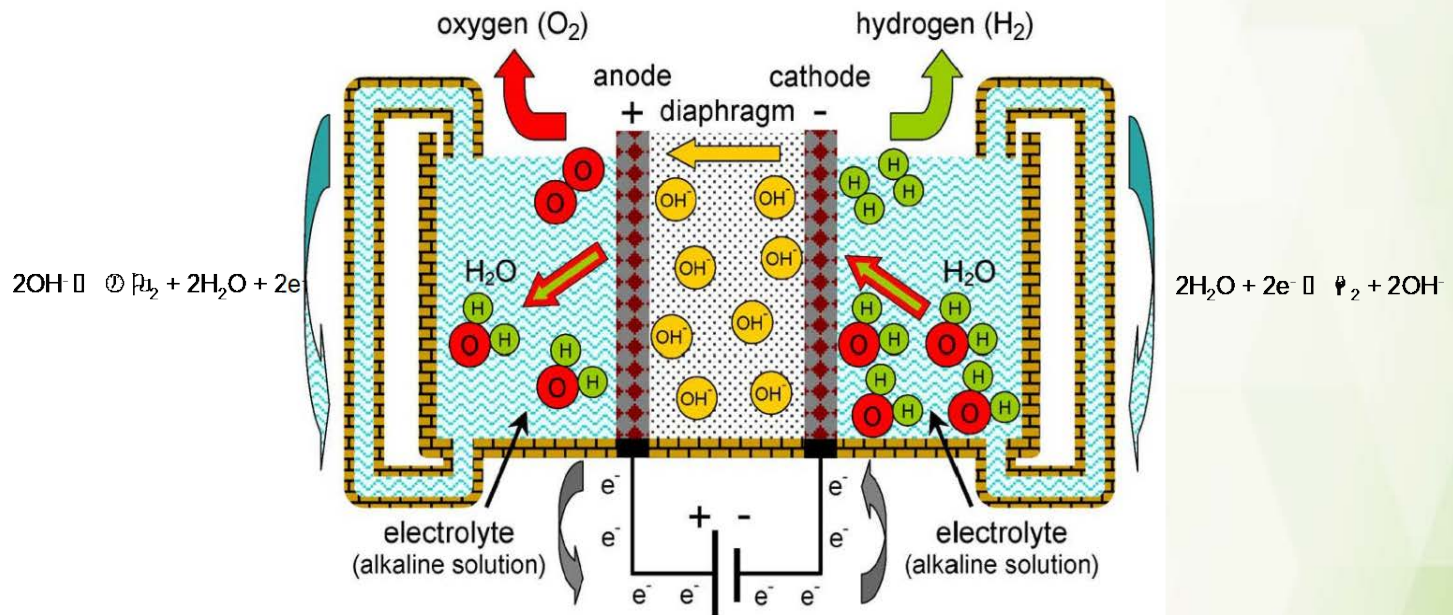
Technology	Alkaline water electrolysis	SPE (Solid polymer electrolyte) electrolysis	SOEC (Solid oxide electrolysis cell)
Process	Aqueous electrolysis	"Reversed PEFC"	"Reversed SOFC"
Feed	80% KOH, 80°C	Pure H <sub>2</sub> O, 100°C	Steam, 800-900°C
Charge carriers	OH <sup>-</sup> , K <sup>+</sup>	H <sup>+</sup>	O <sup>2-</sup>
Industrial use	Well developed Large scale	High current densities Differential pressure Expensive catalysts	Not yet commercial Pilot scale



# ENERGY SUPPLY FOR HYDROGEN PRODUCTION BY WATER ELECTROLYSIS AND FUEL CELL



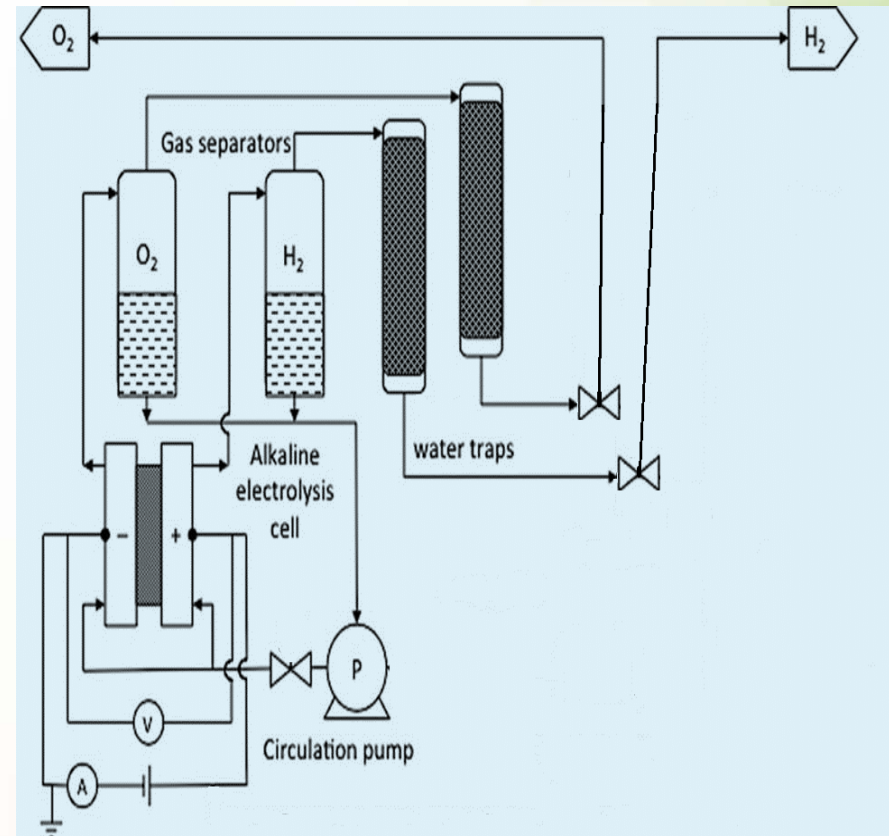
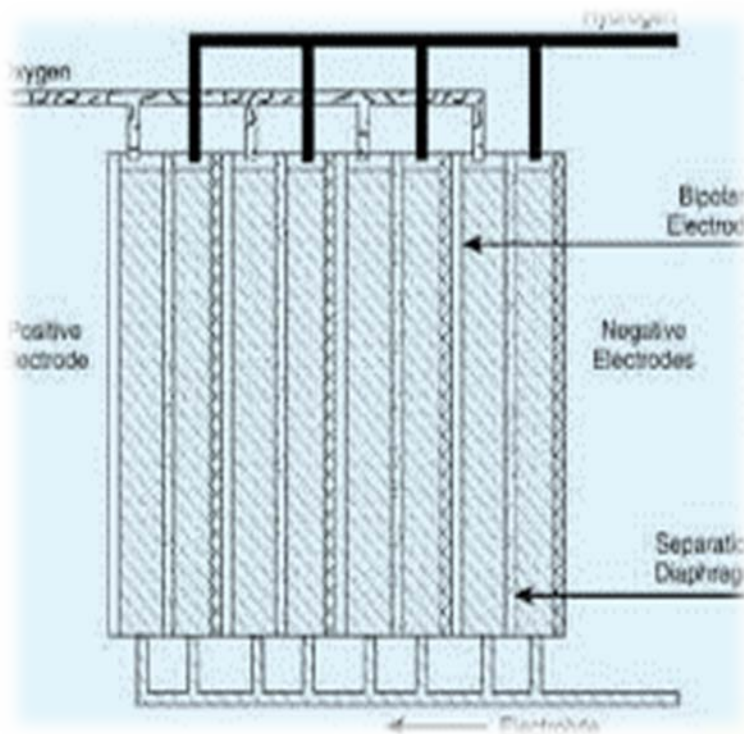
# ALKALINE ELECTROLYSIS



PROCEEDINGS OF THE IEEE | Vol. 100, No. 2, February 2012

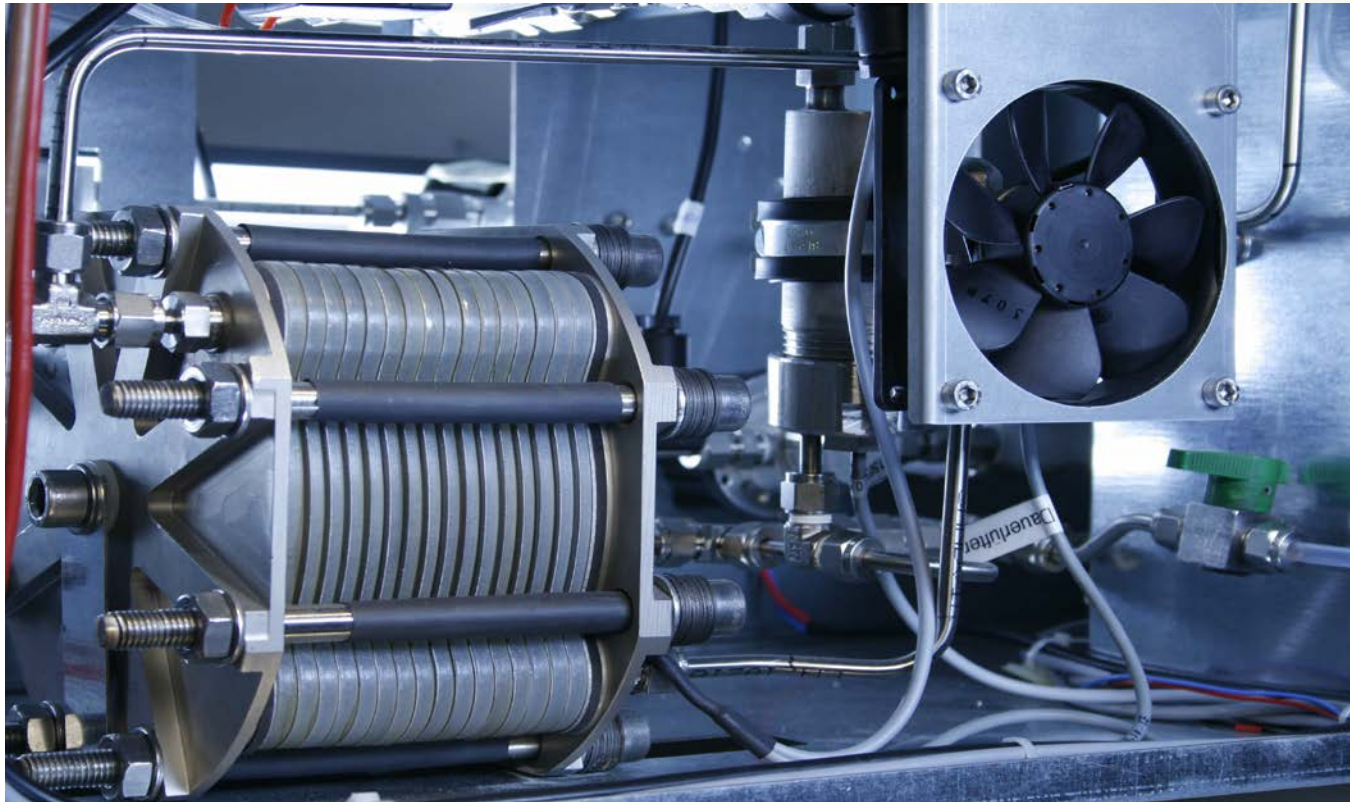


# CELL ARRAY AND FLOW DIAGRAM



# ALKALYNE ELECTROLYSER

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# PRODUCTION CAPACITY 600- 1000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/hr

## 4.4 kWh/Nm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>



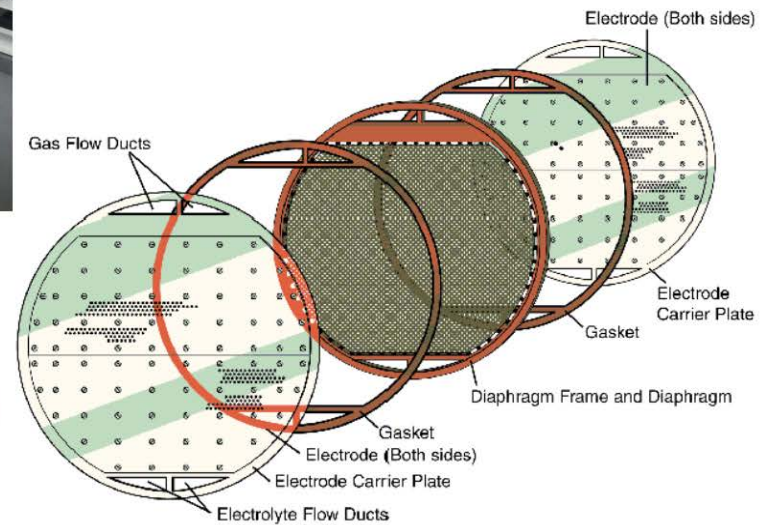
Anode:  $4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^-$   
Cathode:  $4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + 4\text{OH}^-$   
Electrolyte: 25% KOH 80°C

By courtesy of StatoilHydro





**Bipolar technology**  
**Electrodes of coated mild steel**



By courtesy of StatoilHydro



- Japan.Mitsui (2017)
- Global Strategic Studies Institute
- In a short term, electrolysis is the most promising technology with low-Price electricity at high availability.



## International Conference on Electrolysis Copenhagen 2017

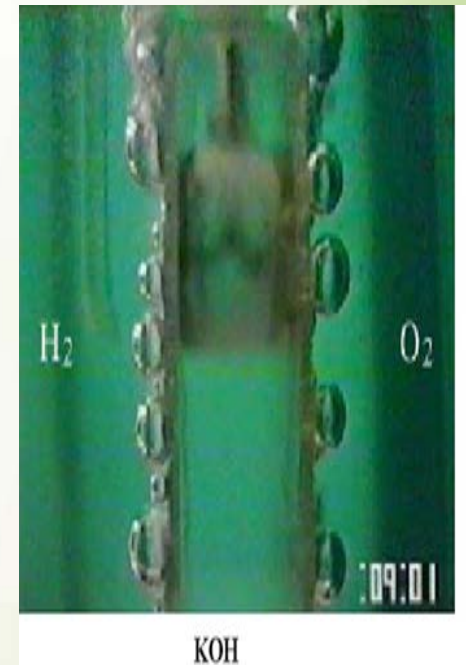
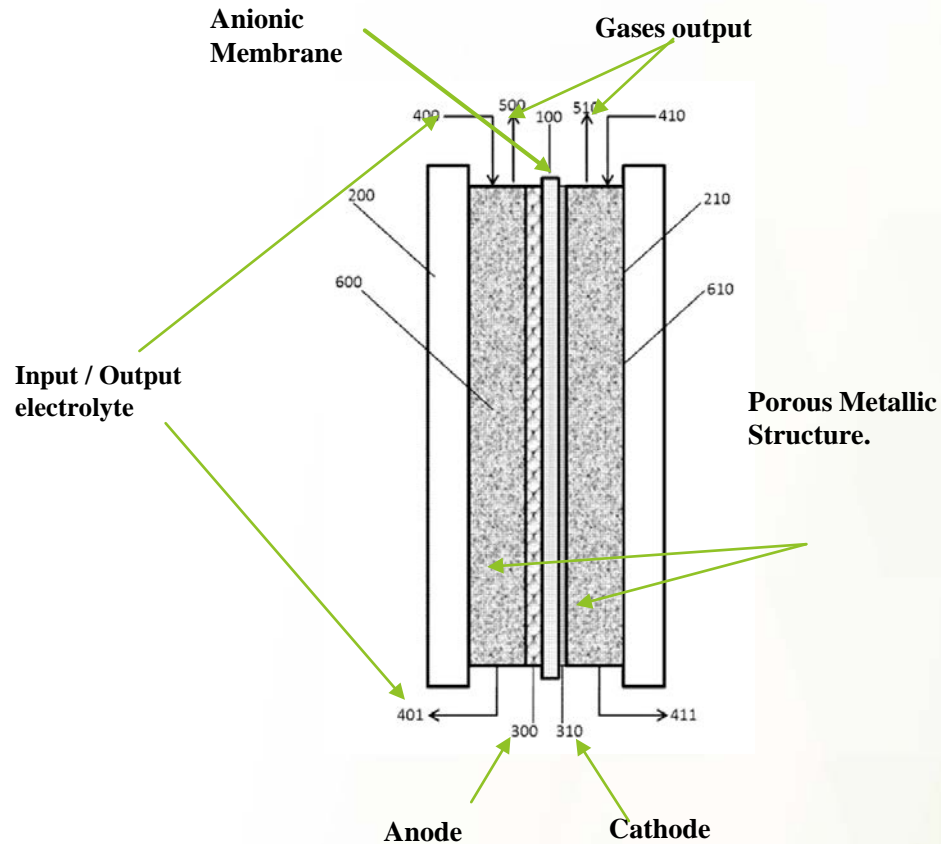
- Conclusion
- The hydrogen production by water electrolysis is a pathway for sustainability energy for the future.
- Urgent task: Efficiency on the process and minimize use of grid energy.
- Tech Challenges:
  - \* To reduce bubble effect
  - \* Improvement the electrode surface
  - \* Corrosion Resistance
  - \* Efficiency on Catalytic Reactions

# STATE OF THE ART FOR ALKALINE ELECTROLYSIS.

	Name	CLAVE	ASSIGNEE
Design	High pressure electrolyser	US 8623195 B2 / 2014	Casale Chemicals S.A
	Electrolysis cell of alkali solutions	US 2016/0369412 A1	Industrie de Nora Milán, IT
	Electrolyser module	US 2010/0012503 A1	Next Hydrogen Corporation.
	Electrolyser stack divided into sub-stacks	WO 2016/034183 A1	GREENHYDROGEN.DK
Electrodes	High performance cathodes for water electrolyzers	US 2014/0246330 A1	Casale Chemicals
	Cathode Electrode for hydrogen generation	EP 2361234 (2013)	Industrie de Nora S.P.A. (100.0%) Via Bistolfi 35 20134 Milano, IT
	Cathode coating by catalitic metal for hydrogen production	MX2015006588A	Industrie de Nora S.P.A. Via Bistolfi 35 20134 Milano, IT
	Diaphragm-electrode assembly for use in alkaline water electrolyzers	US 2016/0289850 A1	De Nora Tech Inc., Concord, OH (US)
Zero-Gap	Electrolytic cell separator assembly	US 6187155 B1	Stuart Energy Systems Inc., Ontario (CA)



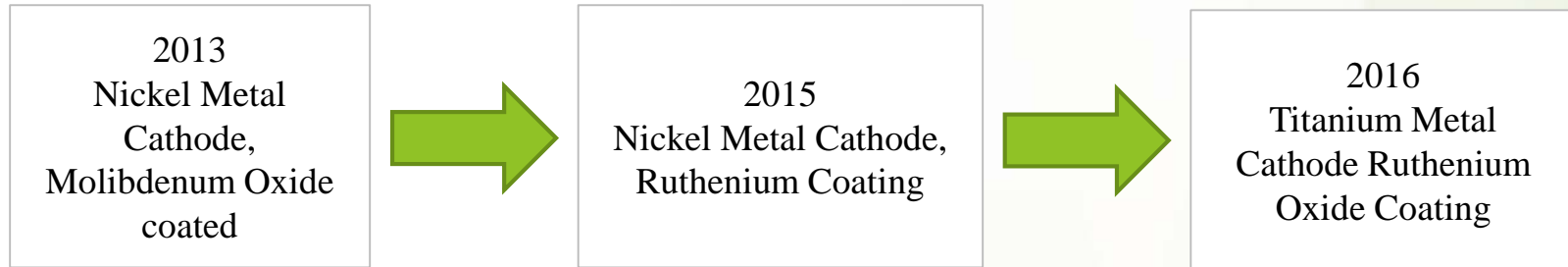
# DESIGN AND BUBBLE EFFECT



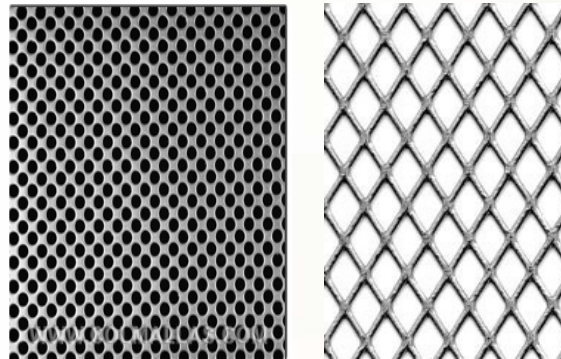
Picture: Surface of reaction

# DSA ELECTRODE (CATALYTIC EFFICIENCY AND CORROSION RESISTANCE)

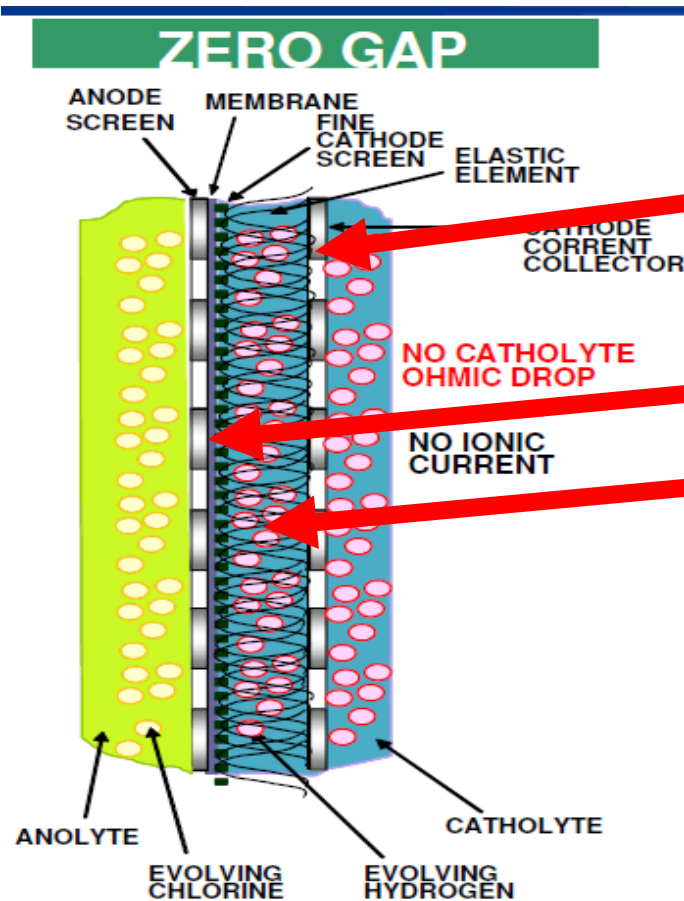
## De Nora Cathode Technology evolution



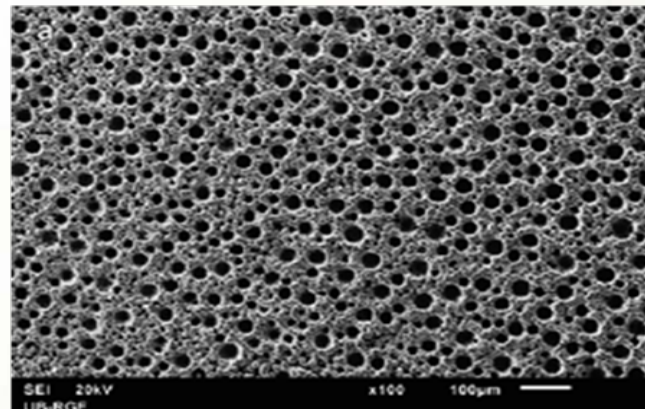
\*Mesh Metal Electrode



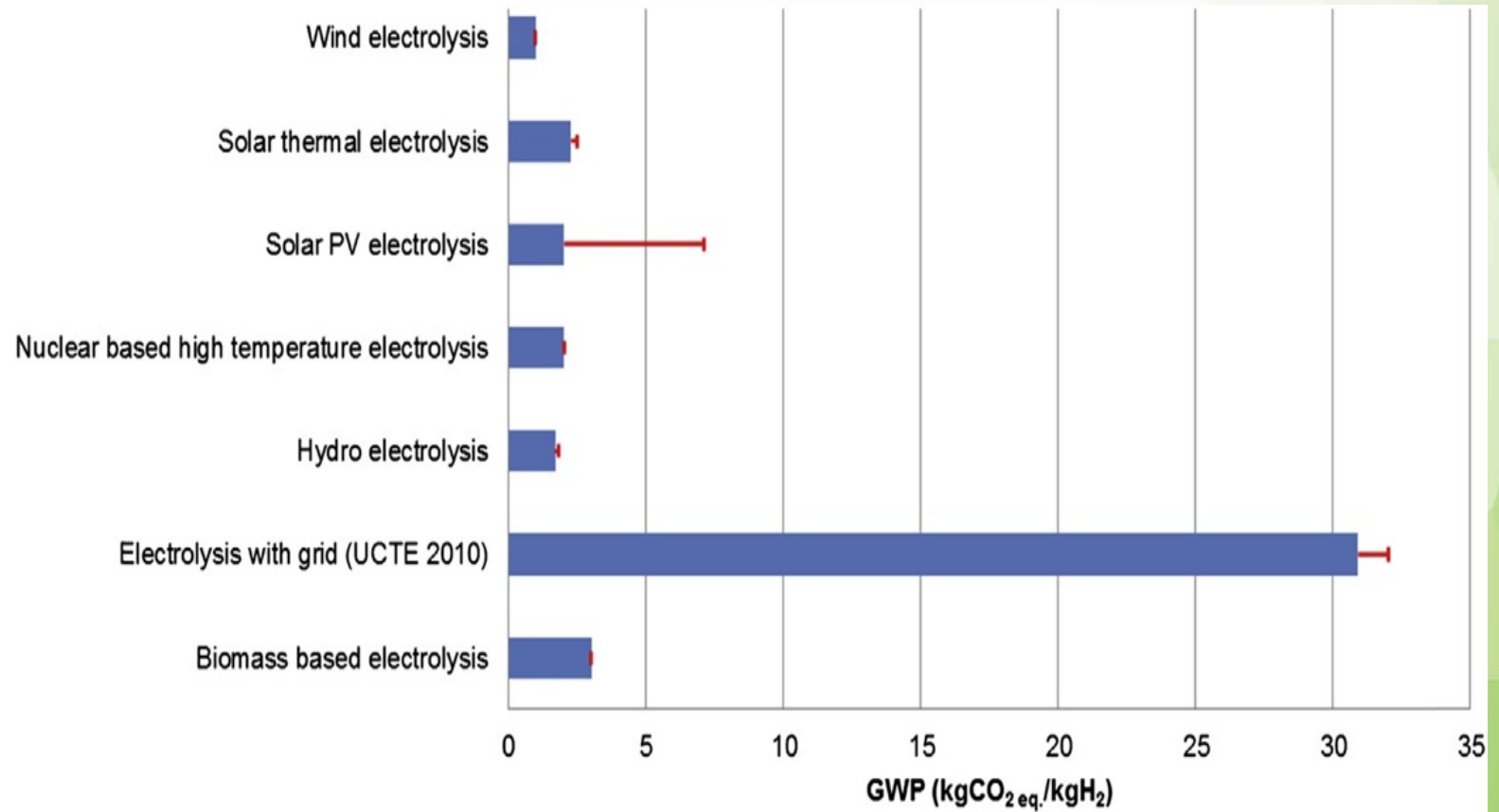
# ZERO-GAP (BUBBLE EFFECT AND LOW OHMIC DROP)



- Cathode Wall collects the current .
- Cathode / Membrane interaction.
- Metal Foam.



# GLOBAL WARM POTENTIAL / KG DE H2



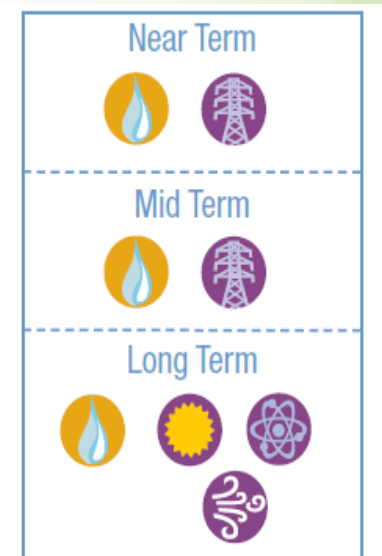
# WIND TURBINES

High sustainability potential



*Using wind power or waste heat from nuclear reactors would generate hydrogen without emitting greenhouse gases.*

Feedstock:	Water
Energy Source:	Grid Wind Solar Nuclear
Production:	Distributed Semi-Central Central







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**THANKS!!!**