



# High T electrolysis (SOE)

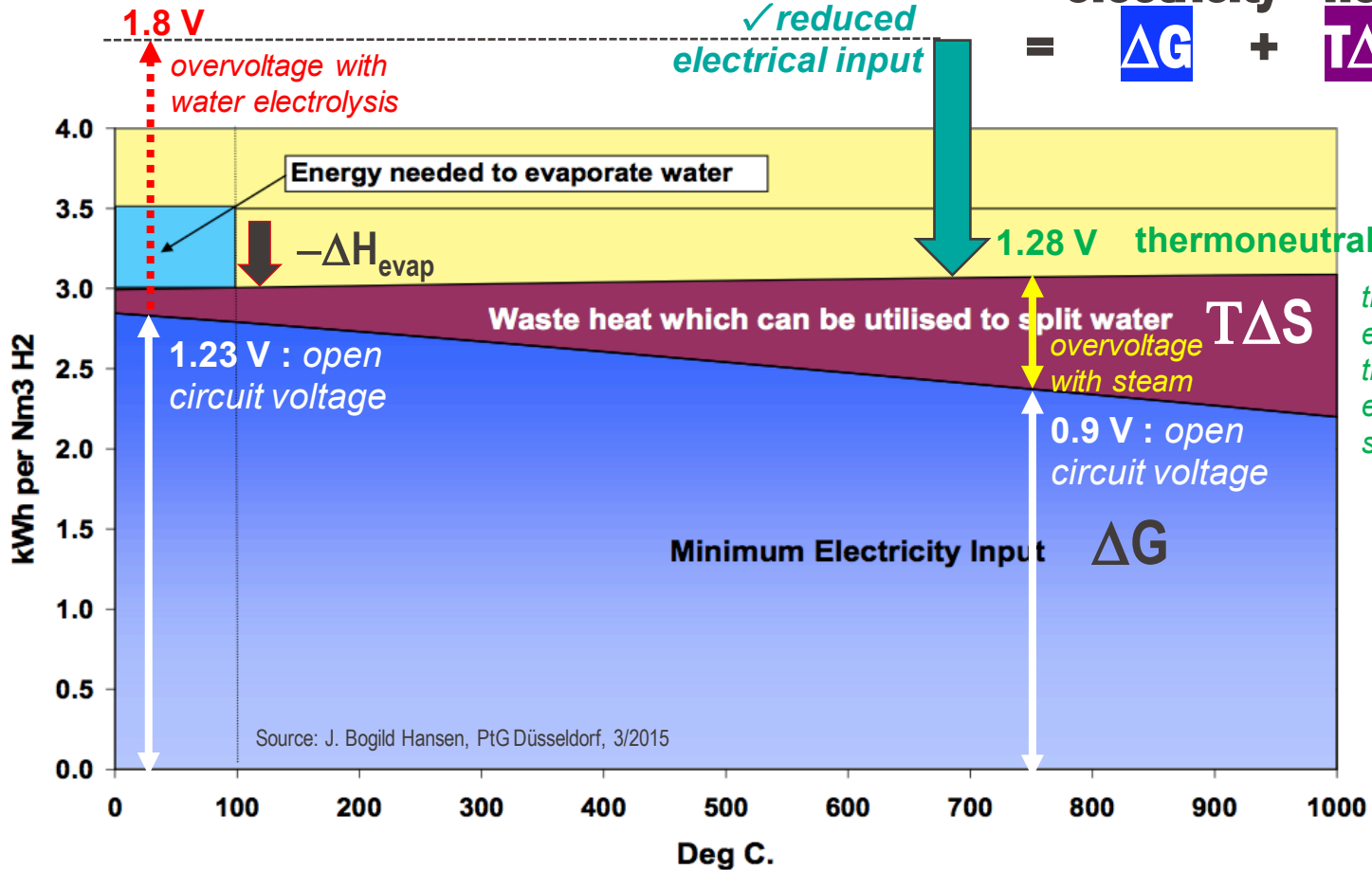
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Hangyu Yu  
Philippe Aubin  
Jan Van herle

# Steam electrolysis unit (SOE) in HEPP

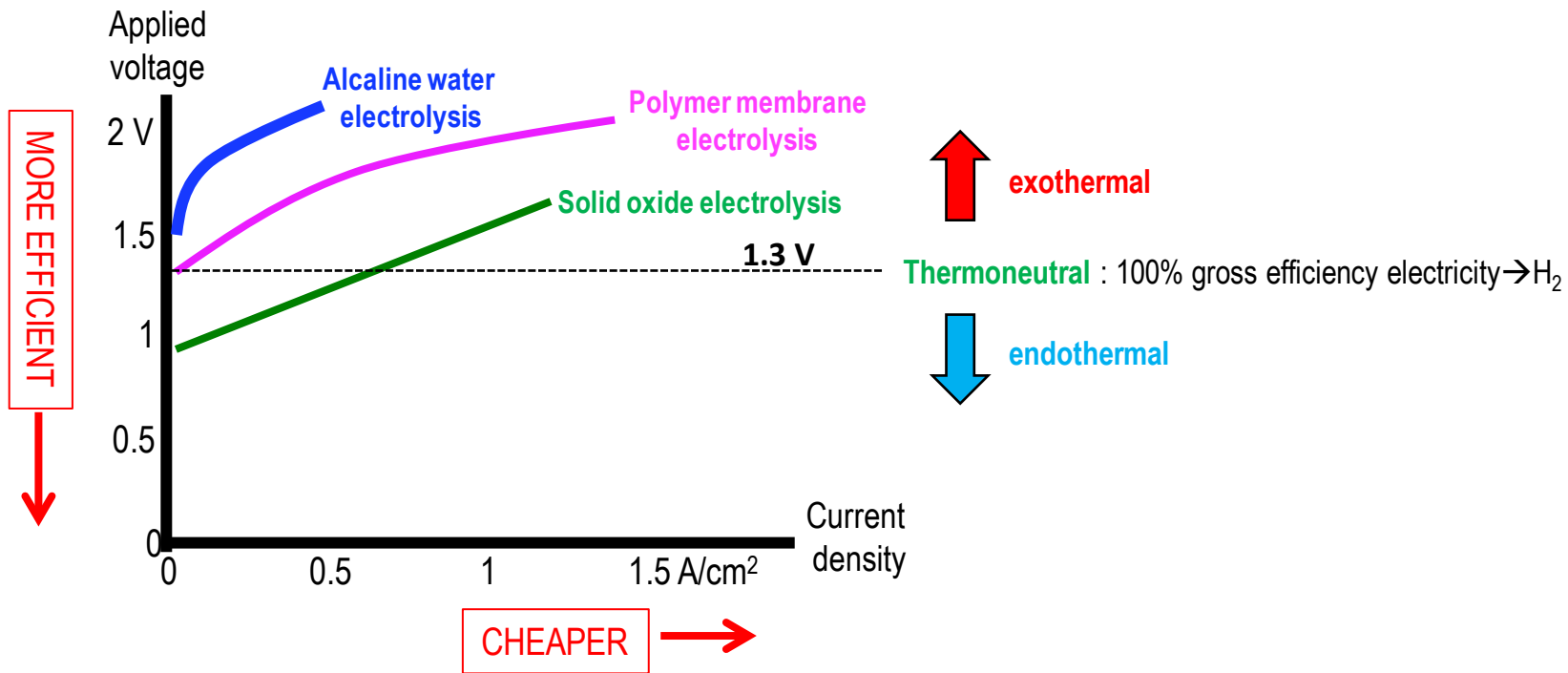
1. Key of steam electrolysis : reduce electrical input need to split H<sub>2</sub>O
2. Endo / exo / thermoneutral H<sub>2</sub>O splitting
3. SOE tests at OST
4. Stacks 1801 / 1803 from SolydEra
  - Performance (IV and efficiencies)
  - Impact of the coupling of electrolysis + methanation
5. System integration perspectives
  - Co-electrolysis of steam + CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Internal methanation
6. Conclusions and outlook

# Why *steam* electrolysis?

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= \text{total energy} \\ &= \text{electricity} + \text{heat} \\ &= \Delta G + T\Delta S \end{aligned}$$



# Steam vs water electrolysis



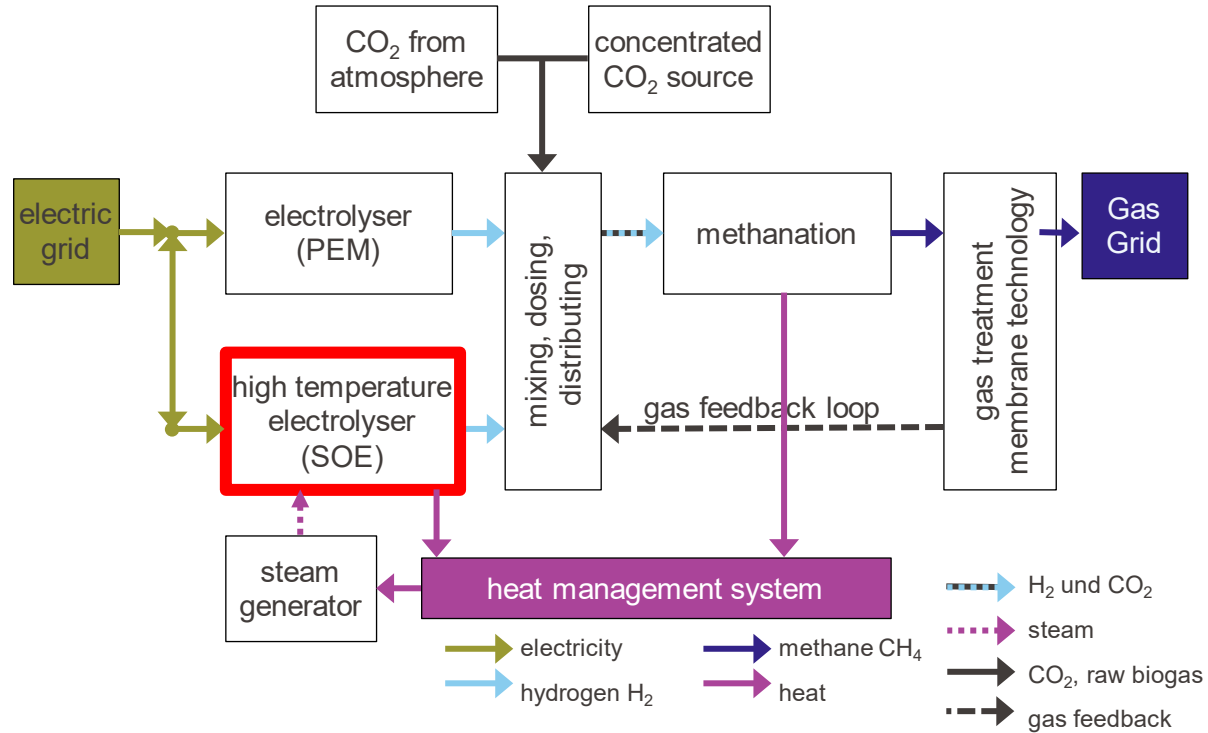
# SOE context and PtG

- SOE: **steam** input need (= the bottleneck)
- Solution: use **waste heat** sources and/or heat integration with downstream **exothermal** fuel synthesis ( $\Rightarrow$   $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ , ...)

In addition:

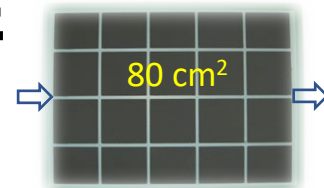
- SOE is reversible ( $\Rightarrow$  SOFC fuel cell for power generation):
  - $\rightarrow$  flexibility of operation
  - $\rightarrow$  lower CAPEX (1 installation for both modes)
  - $\rightarrow$  lower OPEX (high efficiency in both modes PtG, GtP)

# SOE in the HEPP project

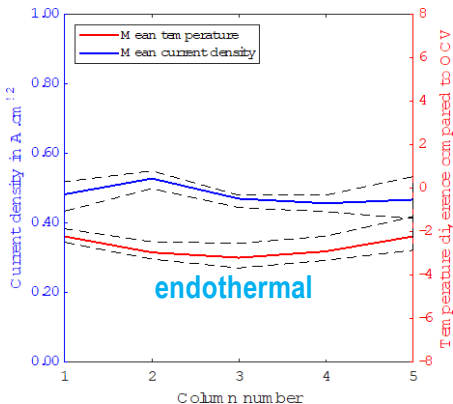


# Measured temperature map in a running SOE

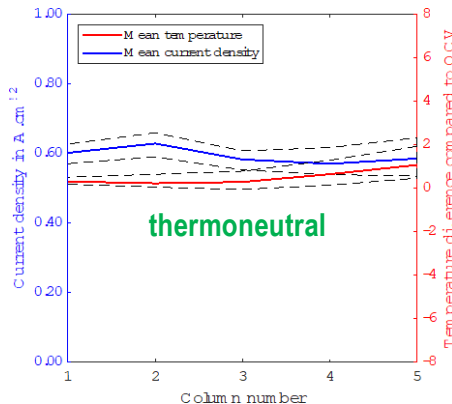
H<sub>2</sub>O:H<sub>2</sub> = 90:10  
 8 NmL/min/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 @756°C



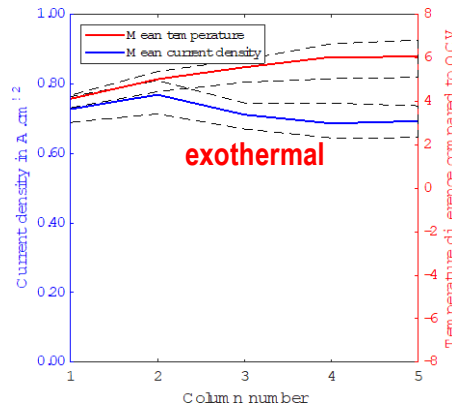
J Van herle / EPFL / GEM



**1.2 V**  
 34 A  
 SC: 37%



**1.3 V**  
 42 A  
 SC: 46%

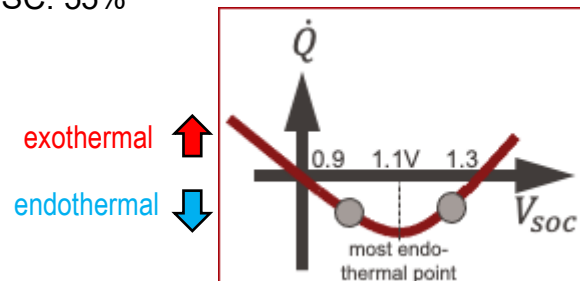


**1.4 V**  
 51 A  
 SC: 55%

$$\dot{Q}_{rx} = j \left[ \frac{-\Delta_r h}{zF} - \left( \frac{\Delta_r g}{zF} - \eta \right) \right]$$

$$= j[V_{tn} - V_{soc}]$$

✓ 1.3 V is indeed the most homogeneous point of operation



fuel cell ← → electrolyser

# SOE tests at OST



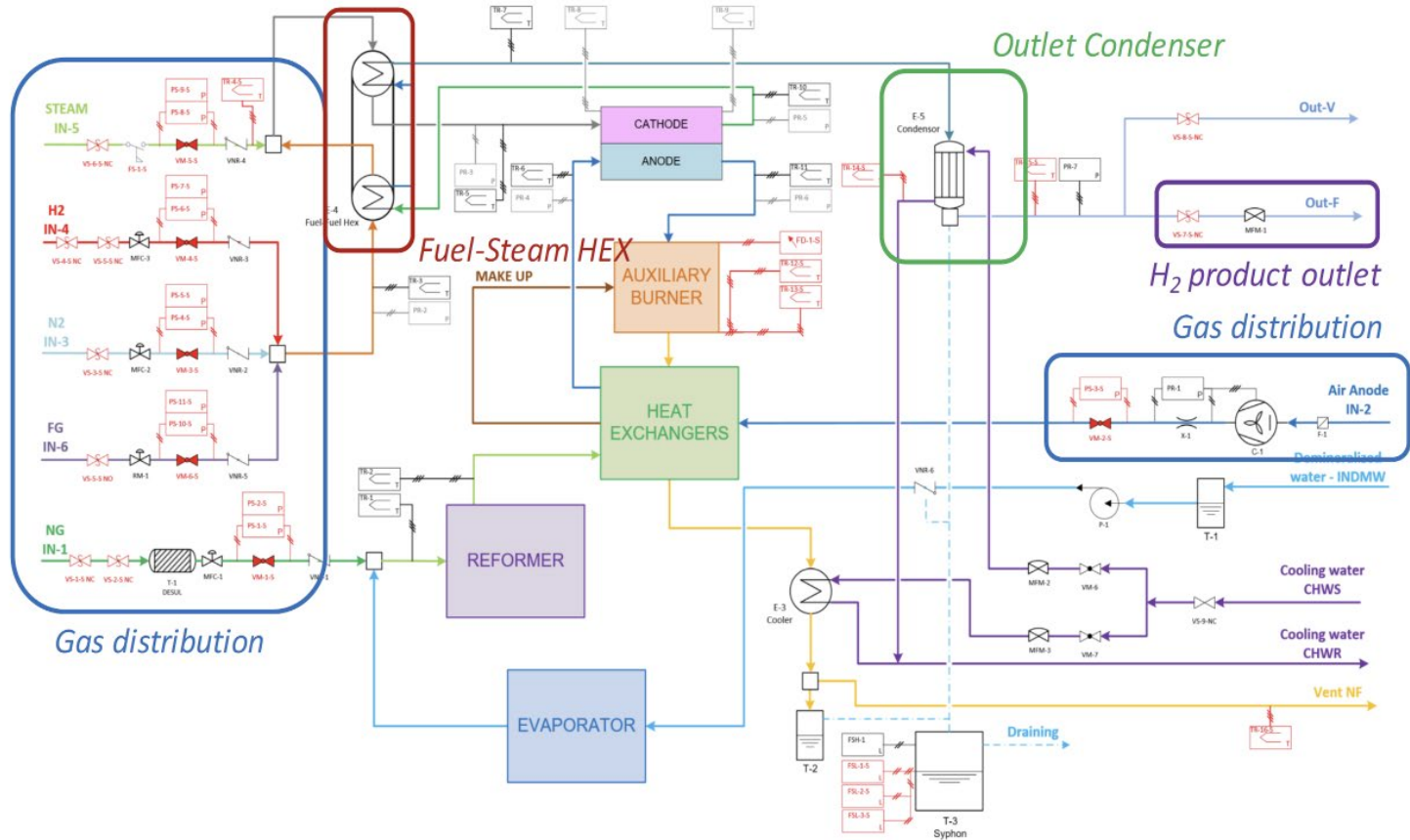
# SOE 5 kWe prototype unit

- Gas distribution panel :  
H<sub>2</sub>, steam, CH<sub>4</sub>, formgas H<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> , Air
- Hot BoP to preheat the gases before entering the electrolyser stack
- Insulated box containing SolydEra G80 stack (70 cells, 80 cm<sup>2</sup>) => **90 V** thermoneutral
- Cooling and condensing panel to remove remaining water in the exhaust gas (=> H<sub>2</sub>)
- Junction box for electrical connections
- Control rack

The entire unit is enclosed in a ventilated closet equipped with H<sub>2</sub> detectors.



# SOE system layout

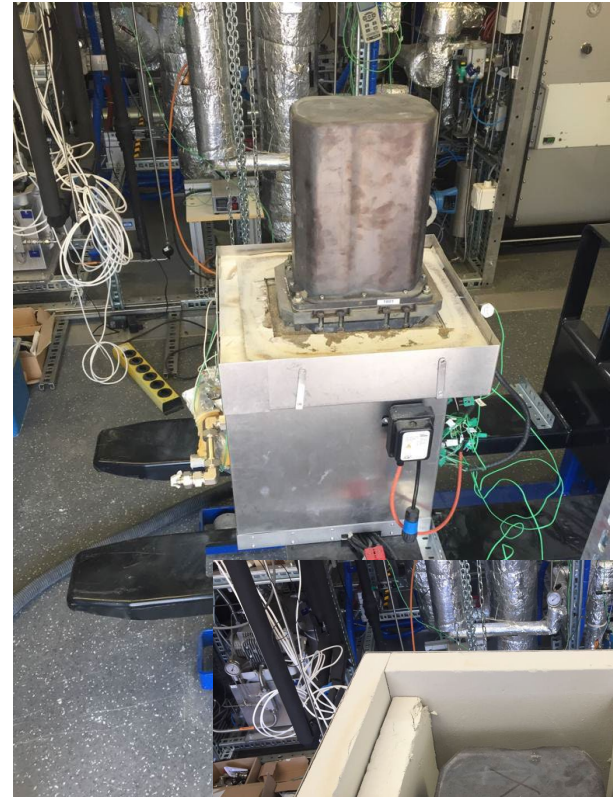
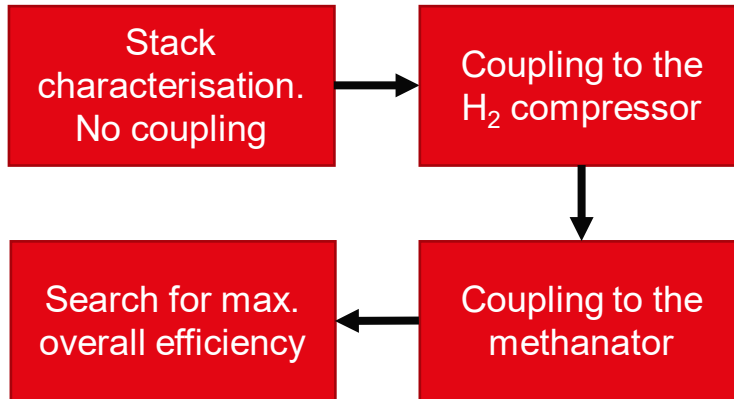


# SOE tests

Two 5 kWe G80 stacks from SolydEra have been tested (so far) :

- Stack #1801 : used stack. Tested 9-11/2022.
- Stack #1803 : pristine stack. Tested 2-3/2023.

General structure of the testing :



# Challenges and limitations

- Distance Rapperswil  $\leftrightarrow$  Sion does not allow continuous / frequent work
- For safety reasons, someone from EPFL must be on-site when the SOE is running, also overnight
- At least 3 people from EPFL needed on-site during testing weeks to carry out 3 x 8 hours shifts

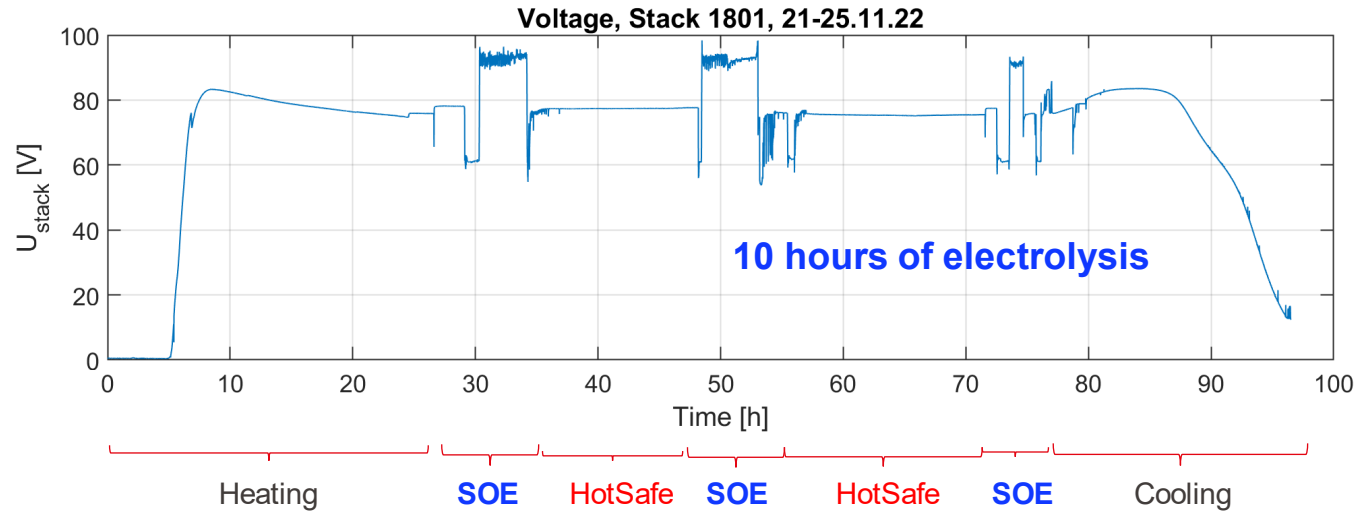
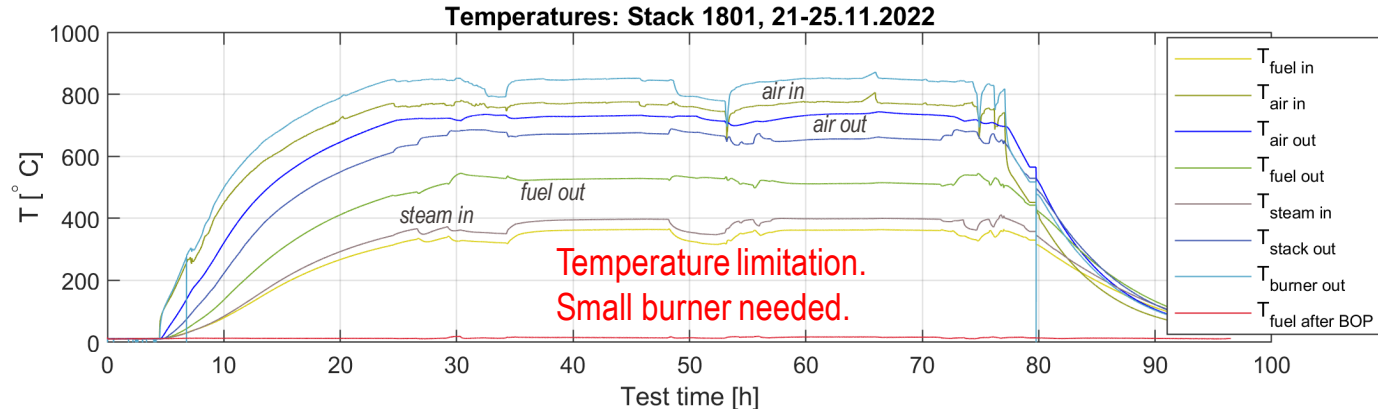


Cost for travel, hotel, salaries

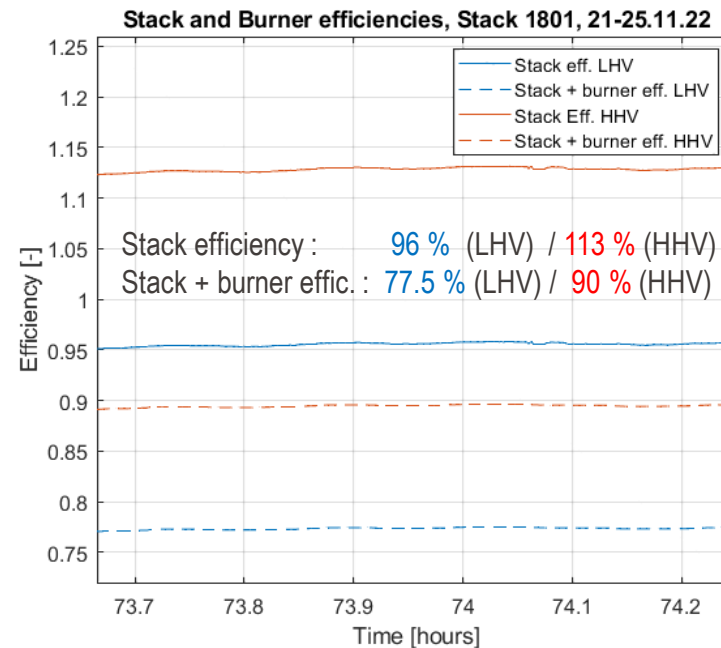
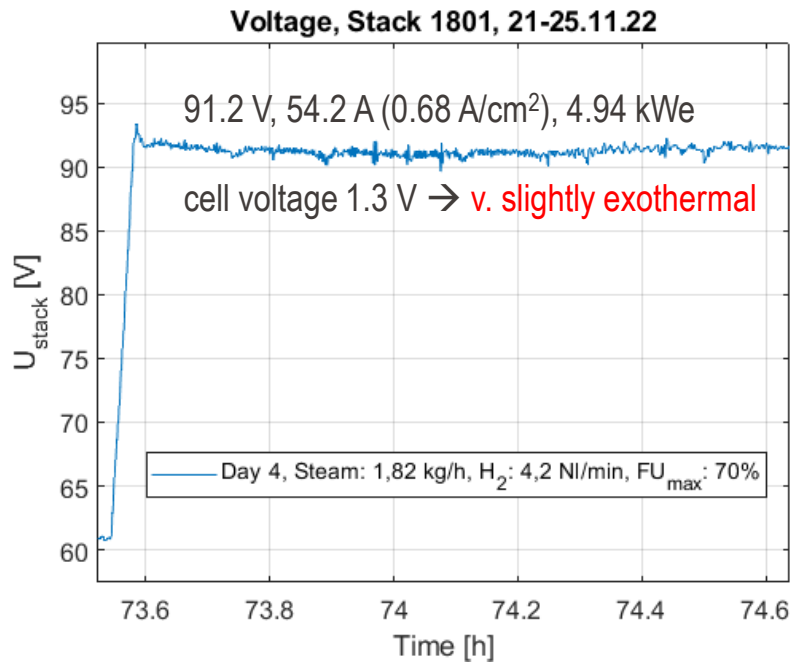
Limited duration of the experiments (1 week continuous)

# Results

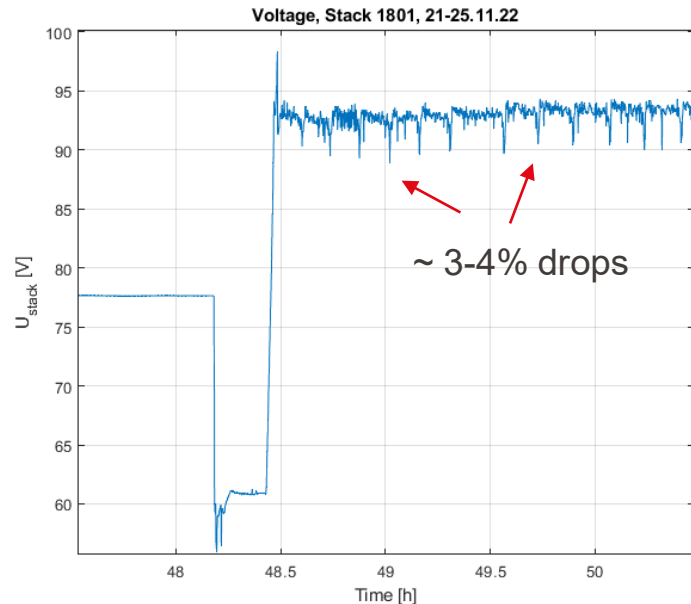
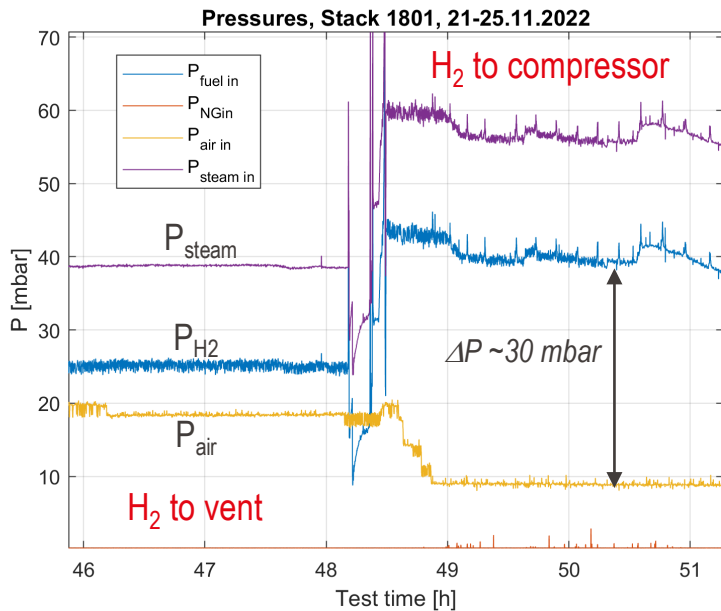
# Stack #1801 (5 kWe) : T, V evolution



# Stack #1801: performance



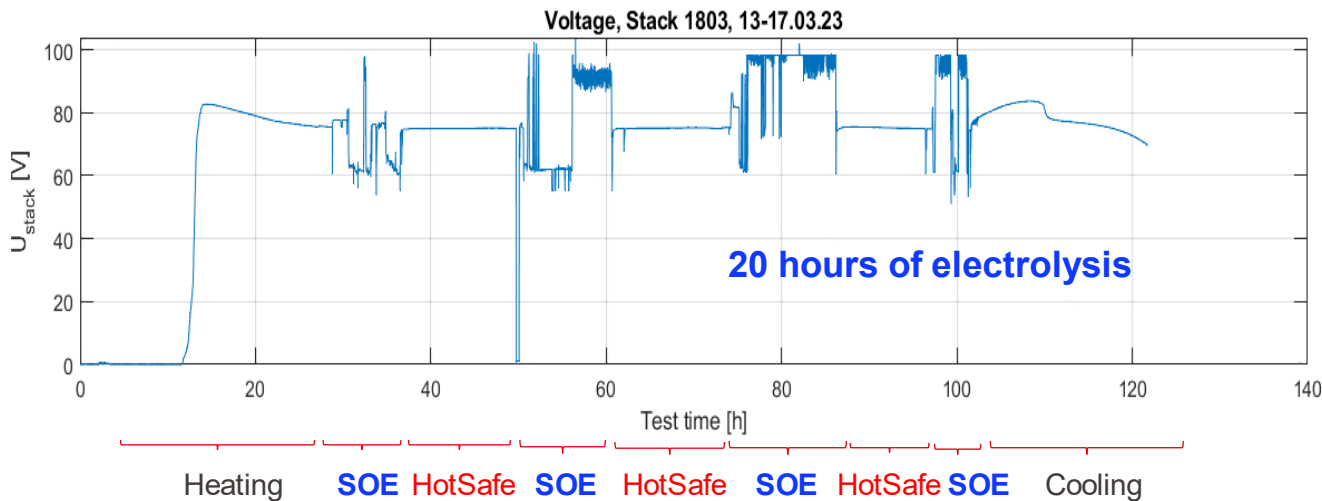
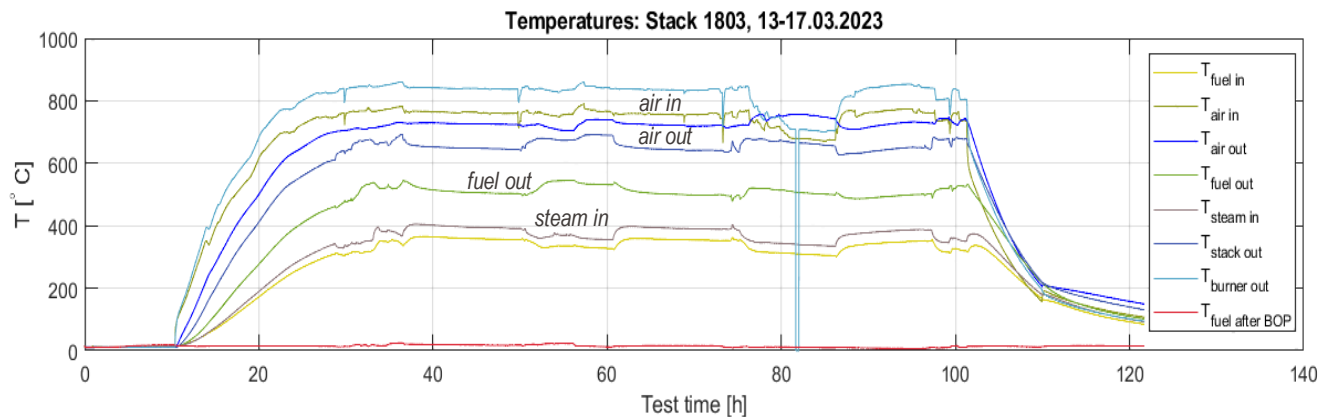
# Stack #1801 ( $P_{atm}$ ): coupling with the $H_2$ -compressor and methanator (10 bar)



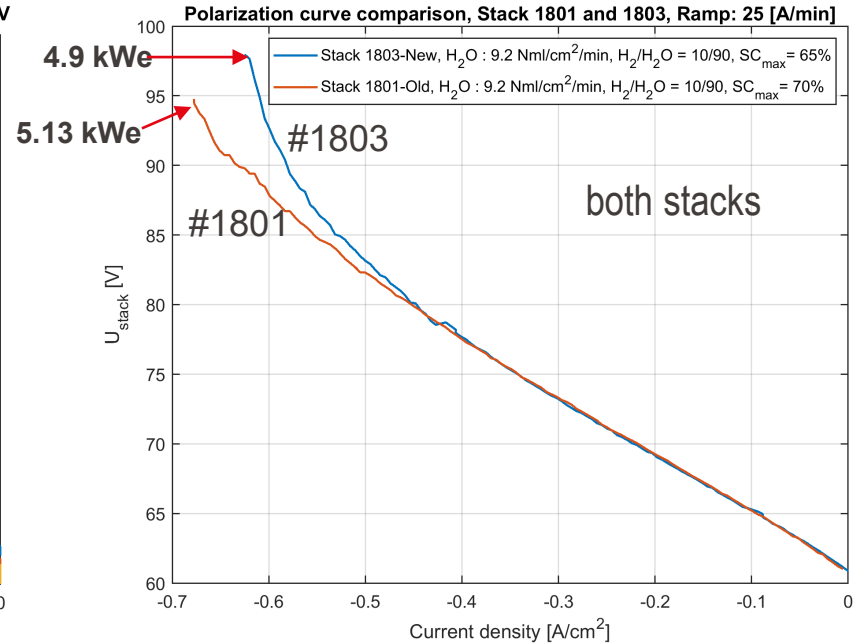
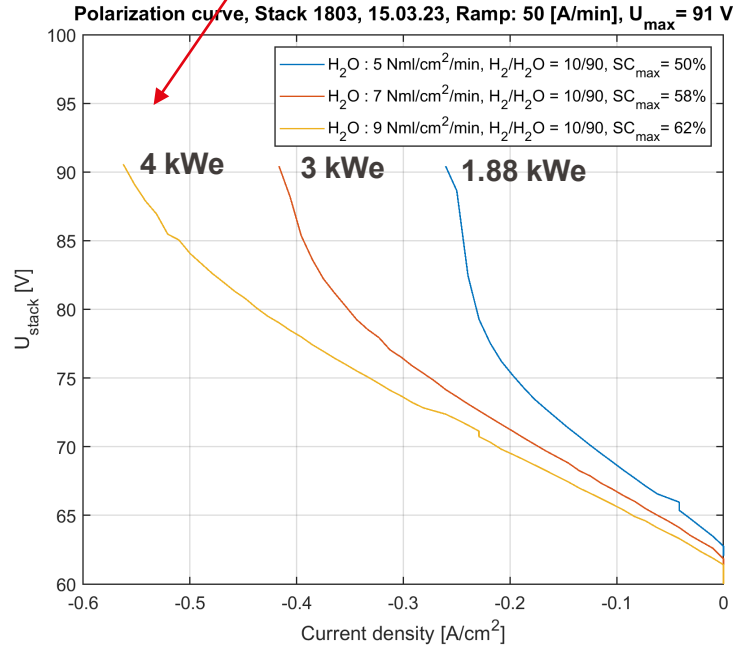
The fuel pressure increases when the SOE is coupled to the compressor/methanator. This increase (and the  $\Delta P$  between air and fuel side) must be minimized and controlled. The voltage fluctuates during the coupling.



# Stack #1803: T, V evolution



# Stacks #1803, #1801: i-V

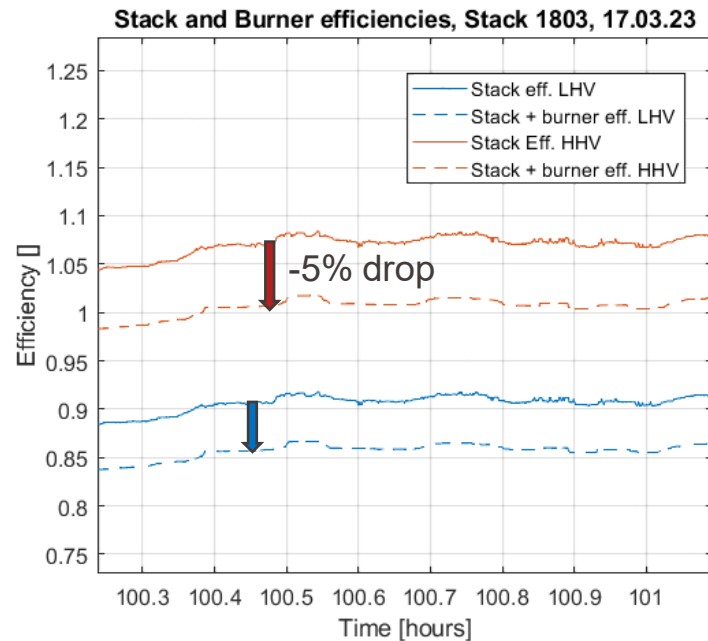
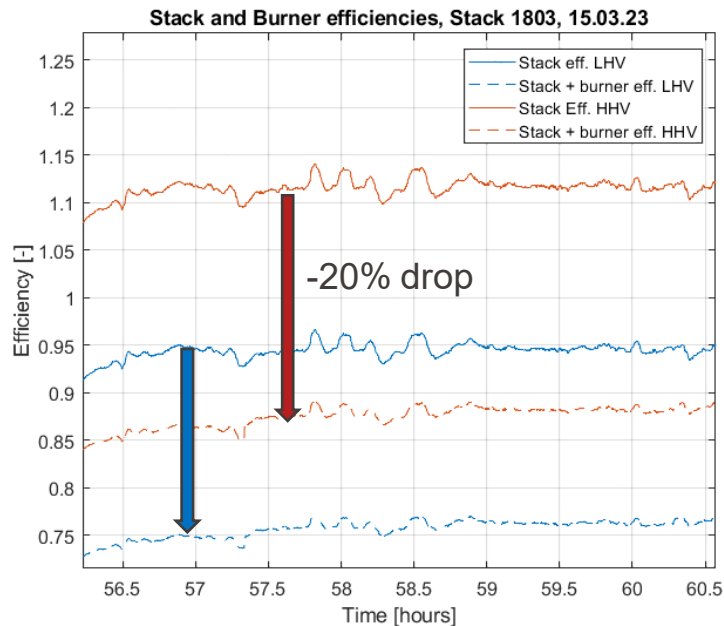


Stack 1803 shows a fast voltage increase at relatively low steam conversion (SC).

⇒ leakage between stack and hot BoP

⇒ stack lacks steam supply and reaches steam starvation

# Stack #1803: efficiency



91.5 V, 50 A ( $0.625 \text{ A/cm}^2$ ), 4.57 kW<sub>e</sub>  
 Cell voltage 1.307 V → v. slightly exothermal  
 Stack efficiency: 95 % (LHV) / 112 % (HHV)  
 Stack + burner efficiency: 76.4 % (LHV) / 89 % (HHV)

decrease burner  
by 75 %

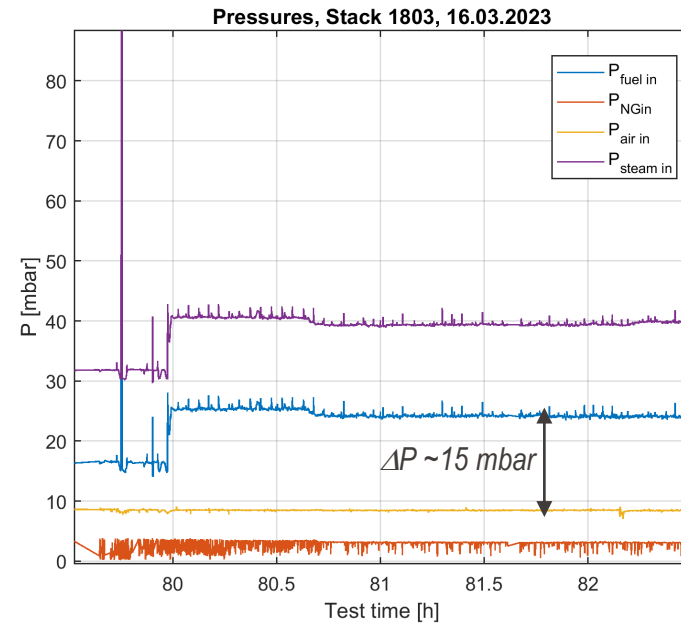
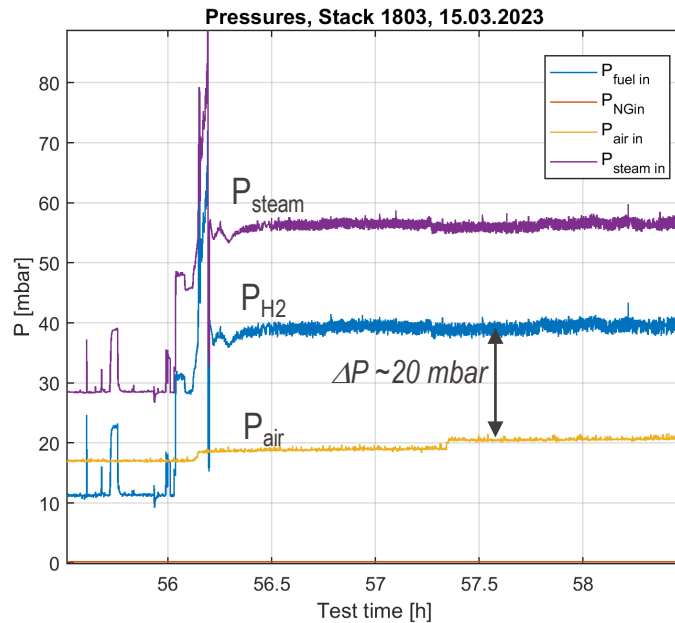


96 V, 60 A ( $0.75 \text{ A/cm}^2$ ), 5.76 kW<sub>e</sub>  
 Cell voltage 1.37 V → exothermal conditions  
 Stack efficiency: 91 % (LHV) / 107.5 % (HHV)  
 Stack + burner efficiency: 86 % (LHV) / 101.5 % (HHV)

# Stack 1803 : coupling

Improvement of the coupling methodology (less fluctuations)

(more details in Christoph's presentation)

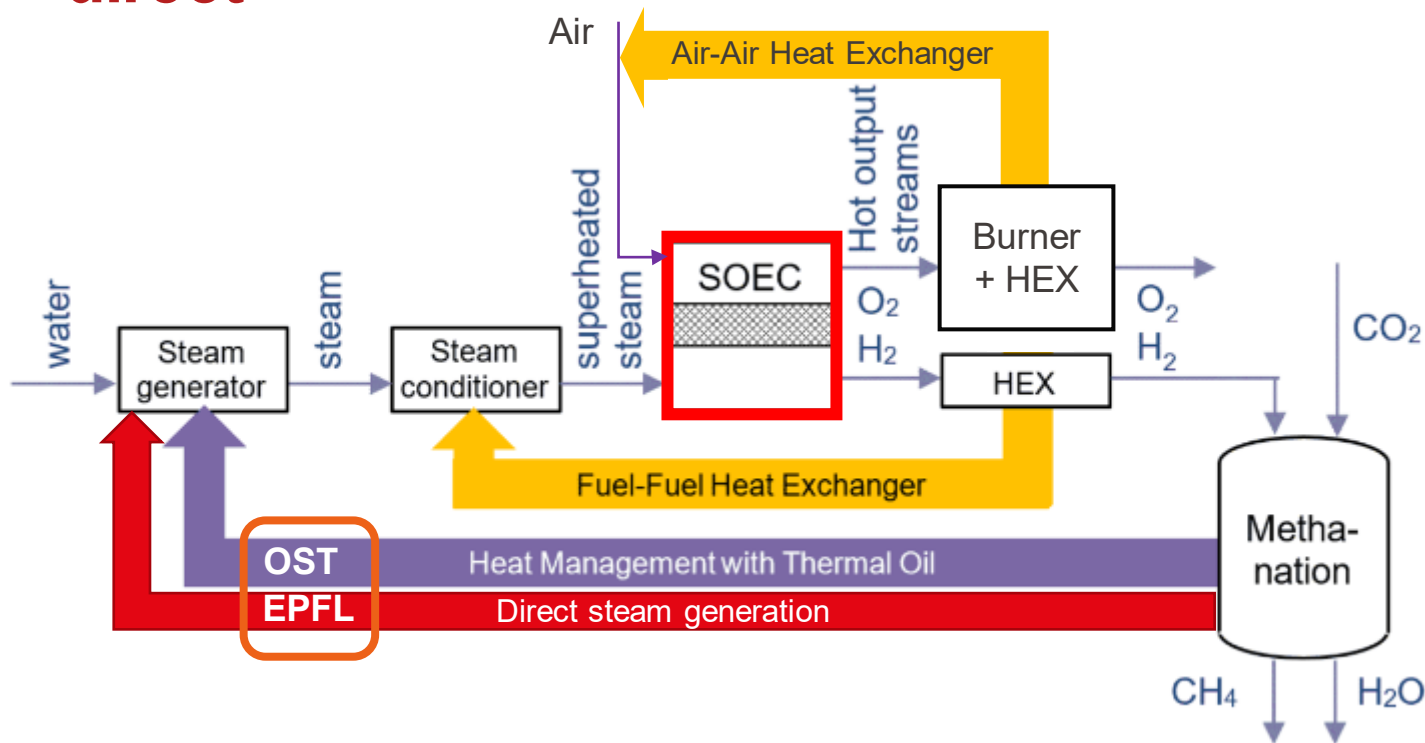


# Methanation @EPFL

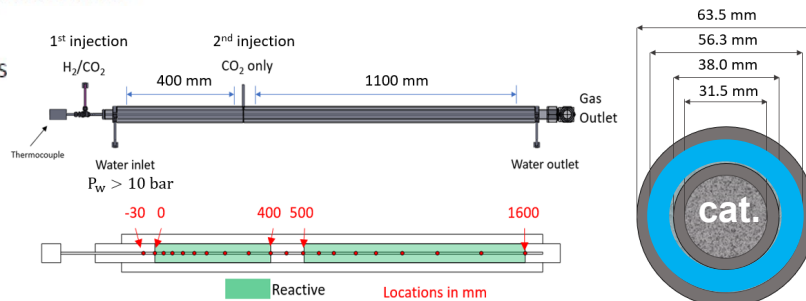
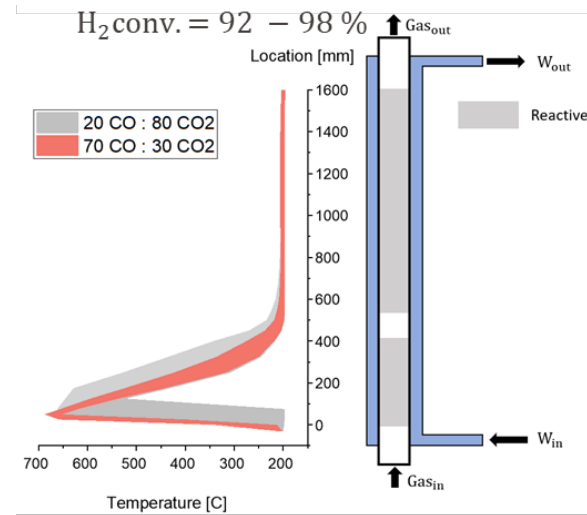
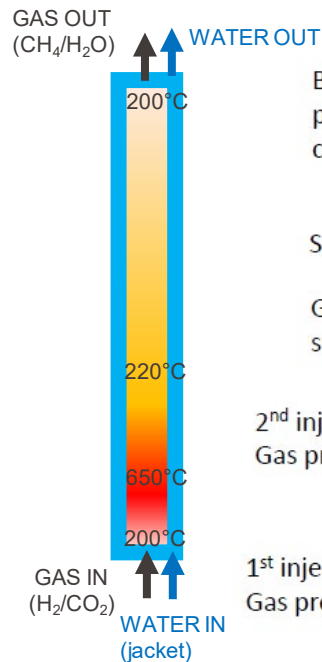
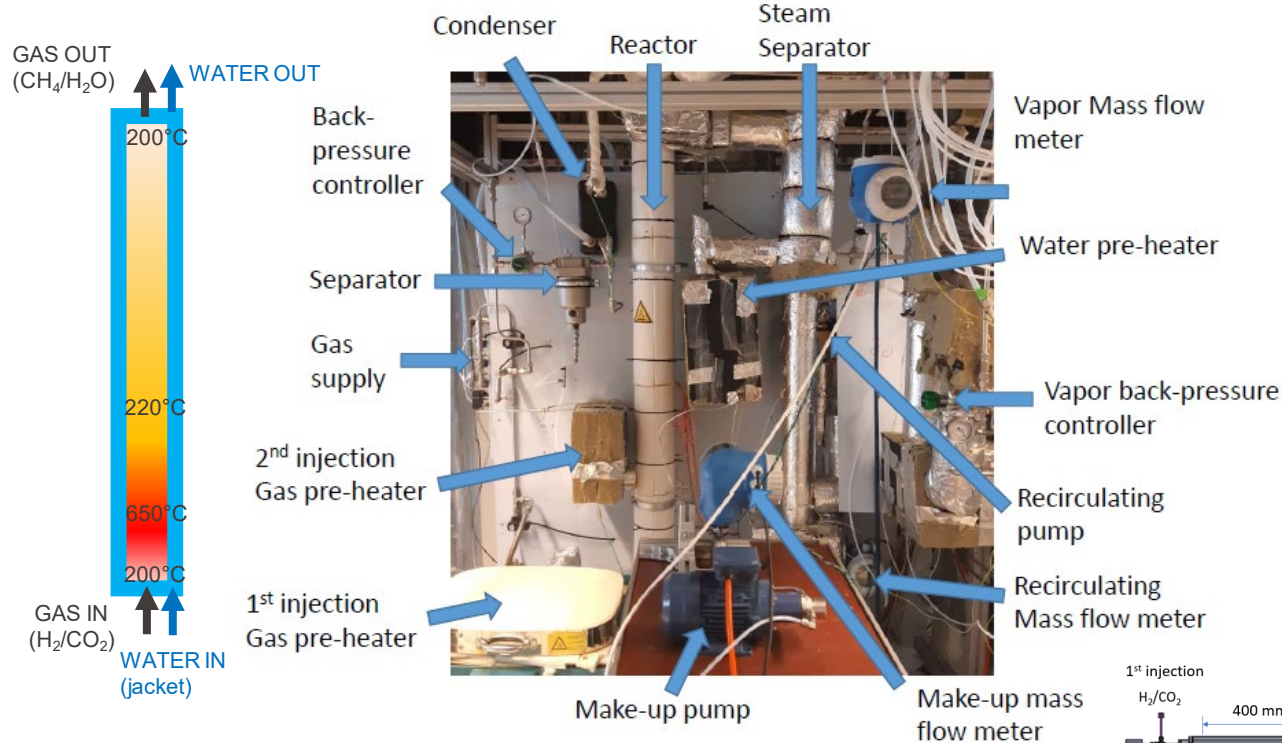
# Thermal coupling methanator => steam generation

➤ indirect

➤ direct



# EPFL methanator (10 kW) => direct steam prod.



# Methanation results @ EPFL

- ✓ 98.5% H<sub>2</sub>-conversion achieved
- ✓ both CO<sub>2</sub> and CO/CO<sub>2</sub>-methanation successful (CO more exothermal)
- ✓ reactor cooled with pressurised water (15 bar, 200°C)
- ✓ heat exchange efficiency 80-91%
- ✓ methanation heat generates 87-113% of the steam required by the steam electrolyser

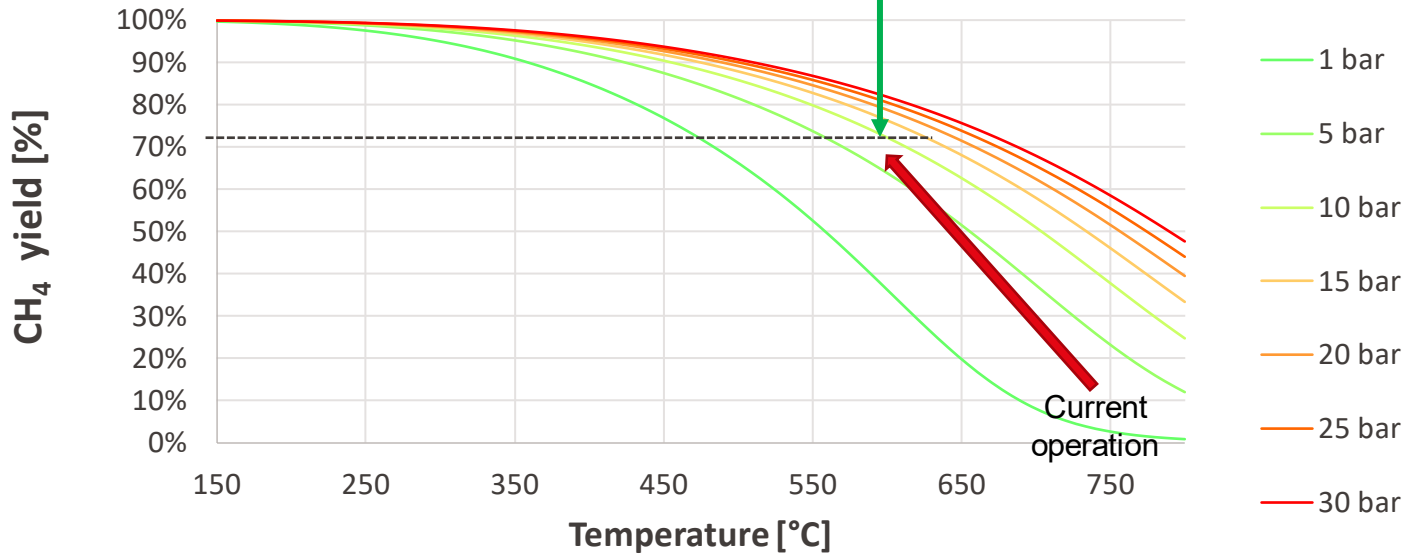


- P. Aubin, L. Wang, and J. Van herle, “Evaporating water-cooled methanation reactor for solid-oxide stack-based power-to-methane systems: design, experiment and modeling,” *Chemical Engineering Journal*, **456**, 140256, 2023.
- P. Aubin, L. Wang, and J. Van herle, “SOE-methanation PtM system simulation: a case study with real reactor results,” [submitted]
- P. Aubin, L. Wang, and J. Van herle, “SOE-methanation PtM system under steam and CO<sub>2</sub> co-electrolysis: reactor operation and system simulation,” [prepared]
- P. Aubin, and J. Van herle, “Thermosyphon operation of the cooling system of a methanation reactor: an experimental assessment,” [submitted]

# Perspectives

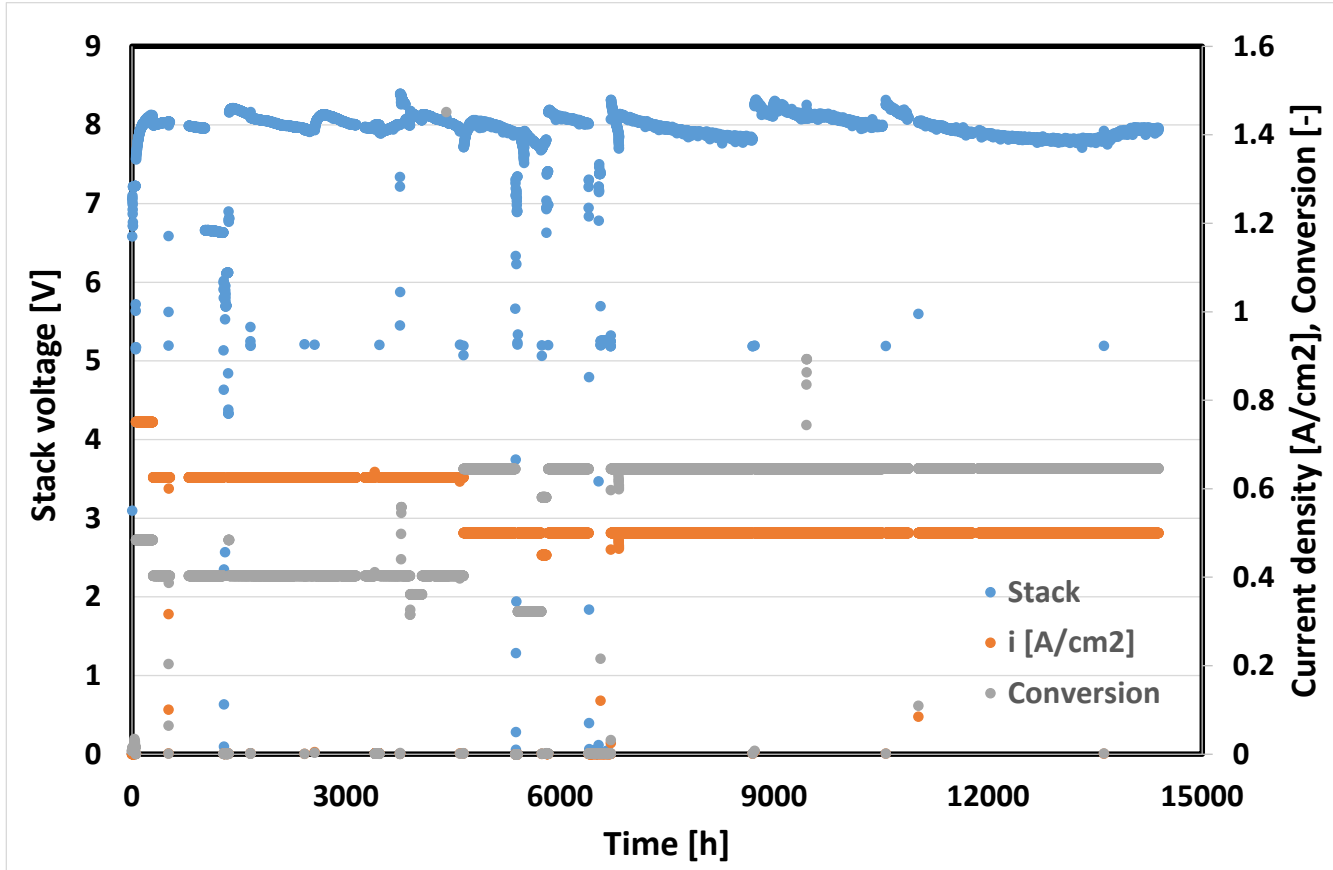
# Stack-internal methanation

Steam + CO<sub>2</sub> **co-electrolysis**  
 under higher **pressure** (10 bar), lower temperature (600°C)  
 => methane production in the stack => smaller methanator (10 bar)



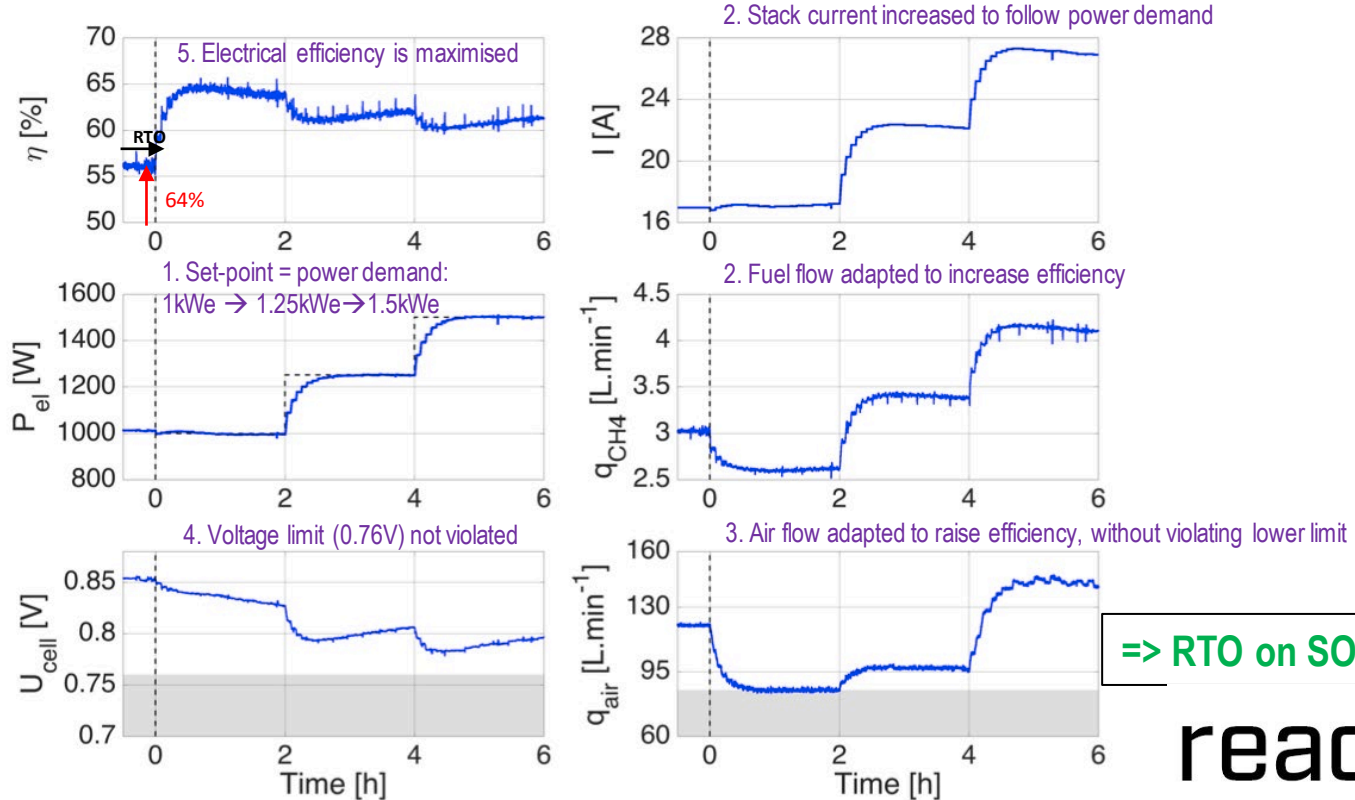
# Co-electrolysis already validated 16'000h ✓

Short stack (6-cells); 65% steam, 25% CO<sub>2</sub>, 10% H<sub>2</sub>

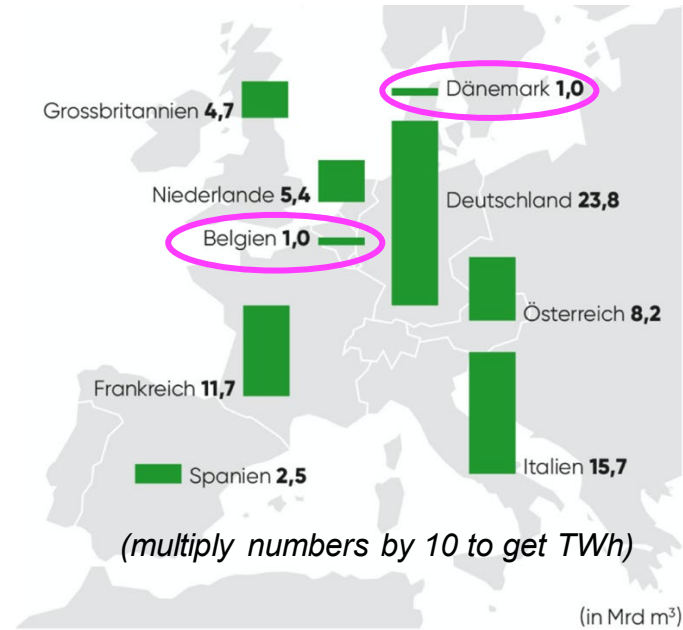
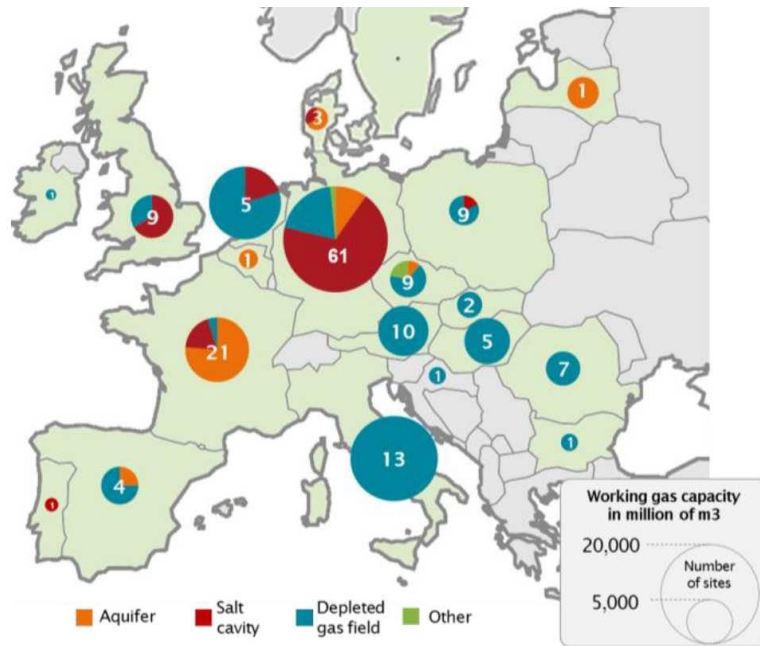


# Real-time optimisation (RTO) under **safety** constraints – experimentally proven on a commercial SOFC system

RTO Control of a 1.5 kWe BlueGen mCHP



# EPFL Seasonal gas storage (CH<sub>4</sub>)



10 TWh = 10 million m<sup>3</sup> (100 bar) = 1 km<sup>2</sup> x 10 m

Switzerland currently has no gas storage.

With 1 bio m<sup>3</sup> NG storage (10 TWh), it could bridge its future winter electricity gap (a deficit of ~1 TWhe / month).  
 10 TWh of NG from P2G requires 15 TWhe of electricity, which could be covered from existing + future hydropower (>40 TWhe) and future PV (>30 TWhe).

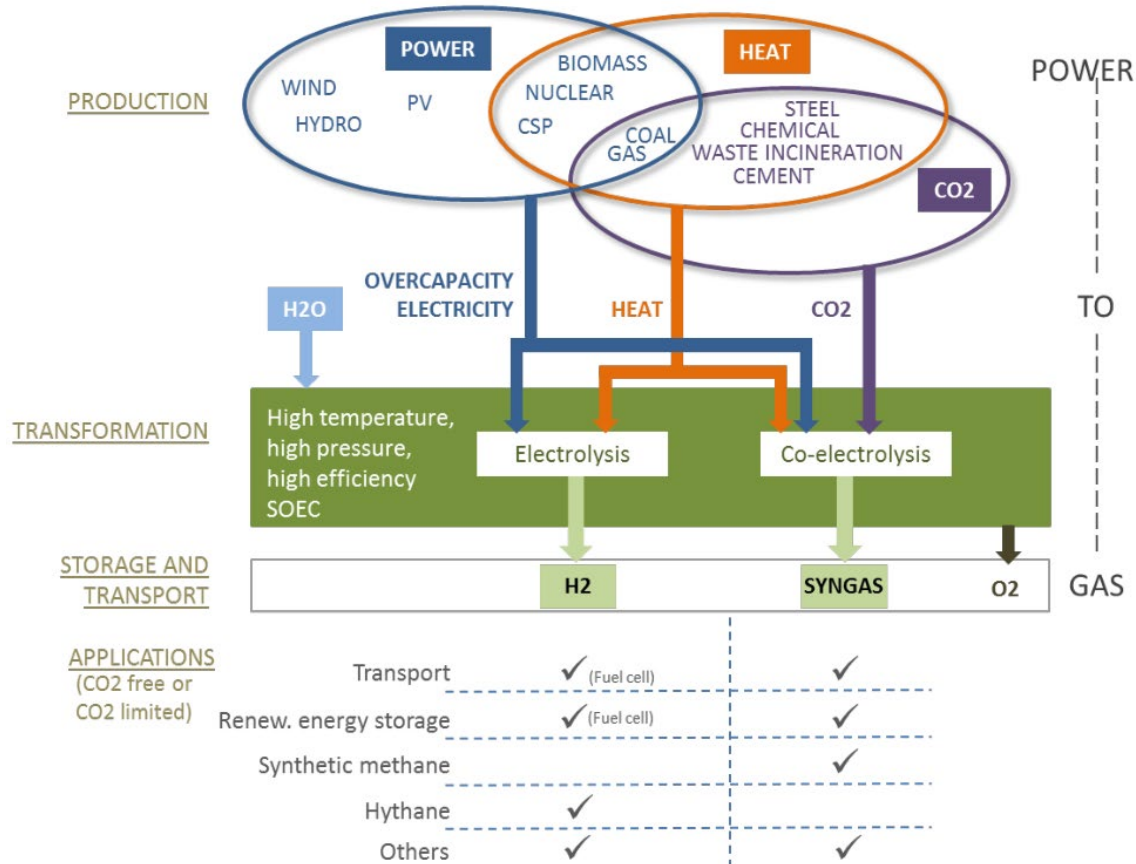
# EPFL Feasibility checks

- 10 TWh  $\text{CH}_4$  : 1  $\text{km}^2$  x 10 m storage (0.01  $\text{km}^3$ )
- 30 TWhe solar PV : 150  $\text{km}^2$  panels (same amount as roof area)
- 110  $\text{km}^2$  or 4  $\text{km}^3$  hydro-storage lakes for ~20 TWhe

1) 15 TWhe + 3 TWh heat  $\Rightarrow$  (90% el. eff., 1.4 V) 13.5 TWh  $\text{H}_2$  (LHV)  
2) 13.5 TWh  $\text{H}_2$  + 2 Mt  $\text{CO}_2$   $\Rightarrow$  (75% meth. eff.) 10 TWh  $\text{CH}_4$  + 3 TWh heat

- **Swiss waste incineration : 4 Mt  $\text{CO}_2$  and 8 TWh heat loss per year**
- $\Rightarrow$  (3000h/yr) 5 GWe electrolysers needed  $\Rightarrow$  (1  $\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ) 0.5  $\text{km}^2$  membrane area  $\Rightarrow$  5000  $\text{m}^2$  stack footprint (100 layers / stack)  $\approx$ 2500  $\text{m}^3$   $\approx$ 1500  $\text{m}^3$  steel  $\approx$ 12 kt steel (stack only)

# SOE integration opportunities





- Techno-Economic Optimization of **CO<sub>2</sub>-to-Methanol** with Solid-Oxide Electrolyzer , Hanfei Zhang, Ligang Wang, Jan Van herle, François Maréchal, Umberto Desideri, *Energies*, **12**(19), 3742; <https://doi.org/10.3390/en12193742> (2019)
- Balancing wind-power fluctuation via onsite storage under uncertainty: **power-to-hydrogen-to-power** versus lithium battery, Y Zhang, L Wang, N Wang, L Duan, Y Zong, S You, F Maréchal, J. Van herle, Y Yang, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* **116**, 109465 (2019)
- Fuel cell-battery hybrid systems for mobility and off-grid applications: A review, Shuai Ma, Mang Lin, Tzu-En Lin, Tian Lan, Xun Liao, F Marechal, J Van herle, Yongping Yang, Changqing Dong, Ligang Wang, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* **135**, Jan 2019, 1110119 (2019)
- Design of a Pilot SOFC System for the **Combined Production of Hydrogen and Electricity** under Refueling Station Requirements, M. Perez-Fortes, A. Mian, S. Santhanam, L. Wang, S. Diethelm, E. Varkarakı, I. Mirabelli, R. Makkus, R. Schoon, F. Marechal, J. Van herle, *Fuel Cells*, 19 (4), 389-407, DOI: 10.1002/fuce.201800200 (2019)
- **Reversible solid oxide systems** for energy and chemical applications–Review & perspectives, Venkataraman, Vikrant; Pérez-Fortes, Mar; Wang, Ligang; Hajimolana, Yashar S; Boigues-Muñoz, Carlos; Agostini, Alessandro; McPhail, Stephen J; Maréchal, François; Van Herle, Jan; Aravind, PV, *Journal of Energy Storage* **24**, 100782 (2019)
- **Power-to-methane via co-electrolysis** of H<sub>2</sub>O and CO<sub>2</sub>: The effects of pressurized operation and internal methanation Wang, Ligang; Rao, Megha; Diethelm, Stefan; Lin, Tzu-En; Zhang, Hanfei; Hagen, Anke; Maréchal, François, *Applied Energy* **250**, 1432-1445 (2019)
- Trade-off designs of **power-to-methane** systems via solid-oxide electrolyzer and the application to biogas upgrading, Jeanmonod, Guillaume; Wang, Ligang; Diethelm, Stefan; Maréchal, François; Van herle, Jan, *Applied Energy* **247**, 572-581 (2019)
- **Power-to-fuels** via solid-oxide electrolyzer: Operating window and techno-economics, Wang, Ligang; Chen, Ming; Küngas, Rainer; Lin, Tzu-En; Diethelm, Stefan; Maréchal, François, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* **110**, 174-187 (2019)
- Trade-off designs and comparative exergy evaluation of solid-oxide electrolyzer based **power-to-methane** plants , Wang, Ligang; Düll, Johannes; Van herle, Jan; Maréchal, François, *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* **44**, 19, 9529-9543 (2019)
- Optimal design of solid-oxide electrolyzer based **power-to-methane** systems: A comprehensive comparison between **steam electrolysis and co-electrolysis**, Wang, Ligang, Perez-Fortes, Mar, Madi, Hossein, Diethelm, Stefan, Van Herle, Jan, Marechal, Francois, *Applied Energy* **211**, 1060-1079 (2018)

# PtX relevant publications 2020-2021

- **Triple-Mode Grid-Balancing** Plants via **Biomass** Gasification and Reversible Solid-Oxide Cell Stack: Economic Feasibility Evaluation via Plant Capital-Cost Target Y Zhang, N Wang, C Li, M Pérez-Fortes, L Duan, J Van herle, F Maréchal, TE Lin, ...*Frontiers in Energy Research* 9, 121 (2021)
- Techno-economic comparison of 100% renewable **urea** production processes , H Zhang, L Wang, J Van herle, F Maréchal, U Desideri *Applied Energy* (2021), 284, 116401
- **Reversible** solid-oxide cell stack based **power-to-x-to-power** systems: economic potential evaluated via plant capital-cost target, Yumeng Zhang, Ningling Wang, Xiaofeng Tong, Liqiang Duan, Tzu-En Lin, François Maréchal, Jan Van herle, Ligang Wang, Yongping Yang , *Applied Energy* (2021), 290, 116700
- Techno-economic optimization of an integrated **biomass waste gasifier** – solid oxide fuel cell plant, Mar Pérez-Fortes, Victoria Xu Hong He, Arata Nakajo, Jürg Alexander Schiffmann, Francois M. A. Maréchal, Jan Van herle, *Frontiers in Energy Research* 9, 247, section Process and Energy Systems Engineering
- Techno-economic evaluation of **biomass-to-fuels** with solid-oxide electrolyzer, Hanfei Zhang, Ligang Wang, Jan Van herle, François Maréchal, Umberto Desideri, *Applied Energy* 270, 115113 (2020)
- **Reversible** solid-oxide cell stack based **power-to-x-to-power** systems: Comparison of thermodynamic performance, Ligang Wang, Yumeng Zhang, Mar Pérez-Fortes, Philippe Aubin, Tzu-En Lin, Yongping Yang, François Maréchal, *Applied Energy* 275, 115330
- **Triple-mode grid-balancing** plants based on **biomass** gasification and reversible solid-oxide cell stack: concept and performance, L Wang, Y. Zhang, C. Li, M Perez-Fortes, Tzu-En Lin, Y Yang, F Maréchal, J Van herle, *Applied Energy* 280, 115987 (2020)
- Enhancing the operational flexibility of thermal power plants by **coupling high-temperature power-to-gas** Y Sun, L Wang, C Xu, J. Van herle, F Maréchal, Y Yang, *Applied Energy* 263, 114608 (2020)
- Green **ammonia**, H Zhang, L Wang, J Van herle, F Maréchal, U Desideri, *Applied Energy* 259, 114135 (2020)
- Techno-economic optimization of **biomass-to-methanol** with solid-oxide electrolyzer H Zhang, L Wang, M Pérez-Fortes, J Van herle, F Maréchal, U Desideri, *Applied Energy* 258, 114071 (2020)

# Achievements

- Two 5 kWe SOE stacks have been tested :
  - Stack 1801 in 2022 during 2 weeks
  - Stack 1803 in 2023 during 1 week
- Thermal balance is complex. Exothermal stack conditions (1.37 V) improve the thermal management for a limited penalty in electrical efficiency (86% LHV)
- Both stacks were successfully coupled to a H<sub>2</sub> compressor and the OST methanator. Improvement of the coupling methodology could decrease the impact of the coupling on the stack.
- Electrical efficiency is significantly above the efficiency of a water electrolysis (PEM)-methanator system.

# Acknowledgments



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
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Horizon 2020  
European Union Funding  
for Research & Innovation



**OST**  
Ostschweizer  
Fachhochschule



**Hes·SO** VALAIS  
WALLIS  
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**Thank you for  
your attention**

# SOE operating principle

