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Low-temperature water electrolysis (LTWE) harmonisation activities framed within JRC-FCH2JU FWC

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LTWE harmonisation efforts – why and how

Under the JRC-FCH2JU Framework Contract, JRC

- Contributes to formulation and implementation of the FCH2JU strategy and activities in the areas of RCS, **public** safety, technology monitoring and assessment.
- Provides added value to programme objectives by complementing activities of funded projects.
- JRC deliverables **are part of the FCH2JU AWP's**

LTWE harmonisation efforts – status pre-2019 RP

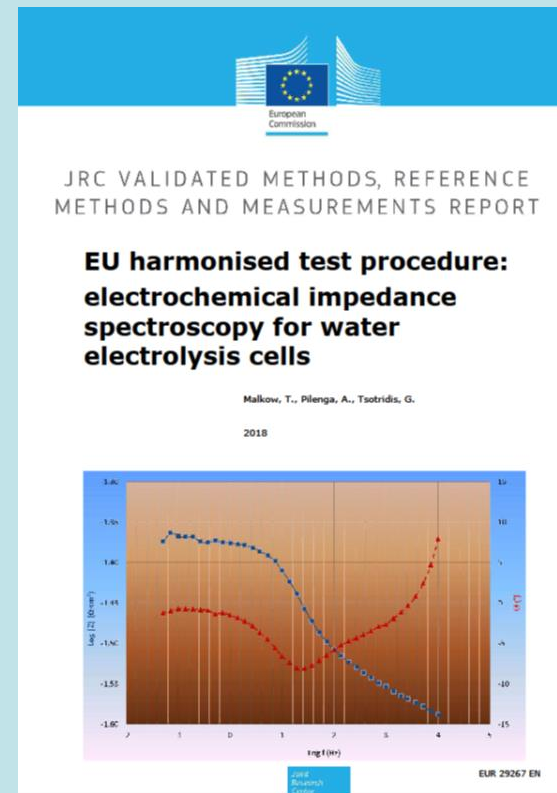
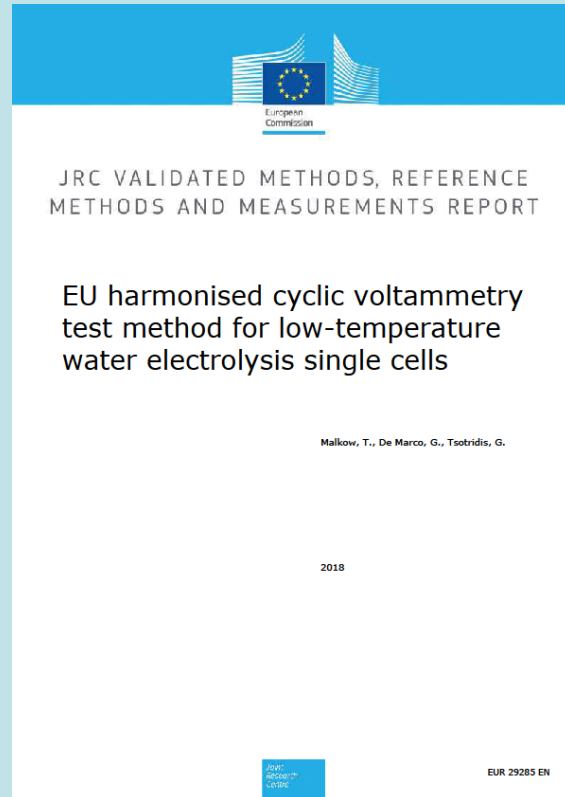
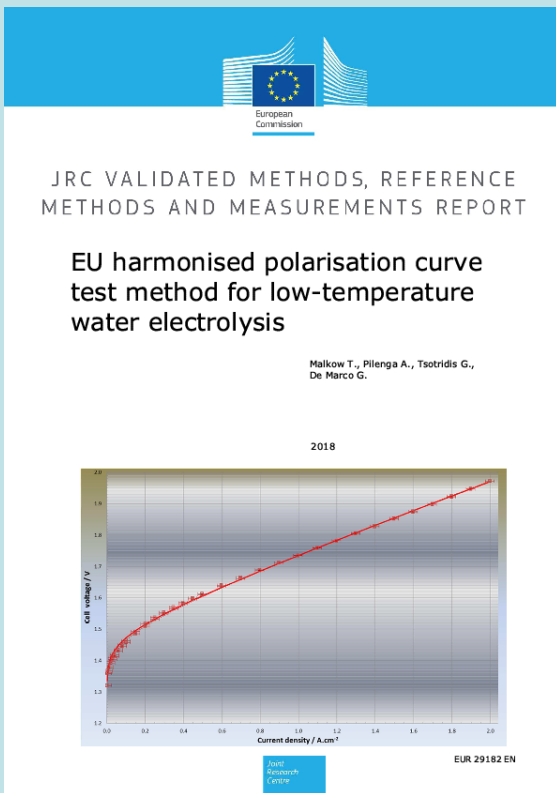


- **EU harmonised terminology for low-temperature water electrolysis for energy-storage applications – published**

Also input to the work of WG1 "Terms and Definitions" of CEN/CLC/JTC6 "Hydrogen in energy systems"



LTWE harmonisation efforts – JRC deliverables: Three testing procedures - published



Also input to the work of WG13 (now WG16) "Energy storage systems using fuel cell modules in reverse mode" of IEC/TC105 "Fuel Cell Technologies"



Available online at <https://publications.europa.eu>

LTWE harmonisation - Testing protocols for PEMWE, AWE & AEMWE technologies - *in progress*

EU HARMONISED TEST PROTOCOLS FOR LOW TEMPERATURE WATER ELECTROLYSIS FOR ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS

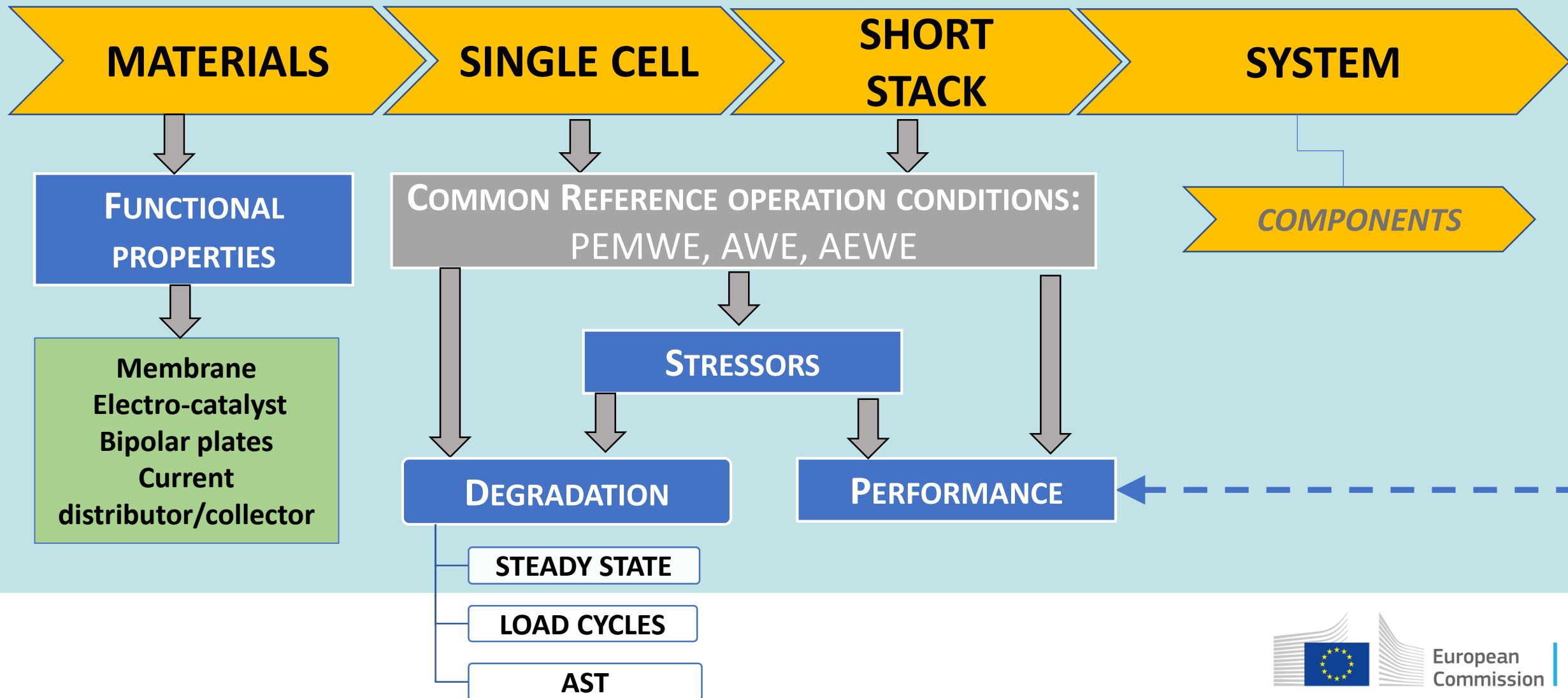
It completes the set of LTWE harmonisation documents.

Current status:

- over 100 pages document and still evolving
- **Contribution from projects (i.e. QualyGrids)**
- **not too late** to provide comments & suggestions
- in particular, input on AWE is welcome

Email to *Alberto.Pilenga@ec.europa.eu*

Scope of LTWE testing harmonisation



SYSTEM TESTING

COMPONENTS

COMPONENT TESTING

HIGH POWER STACK

POWER SUPPLY

WATER TREATMENT

GAS CONDITIONING

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SUPPLY

RENEWABLE ENERGY SUPPLY

GRID CONNECTION

OFF-GRID

STATIONARY
MODE

TRANSIENT MODE
GRID-BALANCING

TRANSIENT MODE
OFF-GRID

PERFORMANCE & DEGRADATION TESTING

P2G, P2P, P2T, P2X



Formulary for efficiency: current, energy, overall

ENERGY EFFICIENCY — ε

Single cell	Note	Equation No
$U_{rev}^0 = \Delta G^0 / (n F)$	1.229 V under SATP	[3]
$U_{rev}(T, 1atm) = 1.5184 - 1.5421 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T + 9.523 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot T \cdot \ln(T) + 9.84 \cdot 10^{-8} T^2$	U_{rev} in the 0-100 °C temperature range	[22]
$U_{tn}^0 = \Delta H^0 / (n F)$	1.481 V under SATP	[4]
$U_{tn}(T, 1atm) = 1.485 - 1.49 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot (T - T^0) - 9.84 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot (T - T^0)^2$	U_{tn} in the 0-100 °C temperature range	[23]
$\varepsilon_{cell,case1} = \frac{U_{tn}}{U_{tn} + U_{cell} - U_{rev}}$	Case 1 Constant heat input-based definition	[9]
$\varepsilon_{cell,case1} = \frac{U_{tn}(T, p)}{U_{tn}(T, p) + U_{cell}(T, p) - U_{rev}(T, p)}$	Case 1 For any T, p conditions	[11]
$\varepsilon_{cell,case2} = \frac{U_{rev}}{U_{cell}}$	Case 2 Free energy-based definition	[12]
$\varepsilon_{cell,case2}(T, p) = \frac{U_{rev}(T, p)}{U_{cell}(T, p)}$	Case 2 For any T, p conditions	[14]
$\varepsilon_{cell,case3} = \frac{n \cdot F \cdot U_{tn}}{n \cdot F \cdot U_{tn}}$	Case 3 $\varepsilon = 1$ When $U_{rev} < U_{cell}$	[15]
$\varepsilon_{cell,case3} = \frac{U_{tn}}{U_{cell}}$	Case 3 Enthalpy-based definition when $U_{cell} > U_{tn}$	[17]

CURRENT EFFICIENCY — η_I

Single cell	Note	Equation No
$\eta_I(T, P, I) = 1 - \frac{2 \cdot F}{I_{DC}} \cdot [\dot{n}_{H_2, loss}(T, p, I) + 2\dot{n}_{O_2, loss}(T, p, I)]$	General formula (academic viewpoint)	[38]
$\eta_I^{H_2} = \frac{2 F \dot{n}_{H_2, measured}}{I_{DC}}$	Hydrogen production efficiency (industry viewpoint)	[39]
$\eta_I^{O_2} = \frac{4 F \dot{n}_{O_2, measured}}{I_{DC}}$	Oxygen production efficiency (industry viewpoint)	[40]
Stack		
$\eta_{Istack}^{H_2} = \frac{2 \cdot F \cdot \dot{n}_{H_2}}{I_{DC} \cdot N}$	Hydrogen production efficiency (industry viewpoint)	[41]
$\eta_{Istack}^{O_2} = \frac{4 \cdot F \cdot \dot{n}_{O_2}}{I_{DC} \cdot N}$	Oxygen production efficiency (industry viewpoint)	[42]

OVERALL EFFICIENCY — η_ω

Single cell	Note	Equation No
$\eta_\omega^{cell} = \varepsilon_{cell} \cdot \eta_I^{cell}$	Total efficiency (academic viewpoint)	[43]
$\eta^{HHV} = \frac{HHV \cdot \dot{n}_{H_2}}{P_{thermal} + P_{electrical}} \cdot \dot{n}_{H_2}$	Instantaneous cell efficiency (industry viewpoint)	[45]
$\eta^{HHV} = \frac{HHV \cdot \dot{n}_{H_2} \cdot \Delta t}{W_e + Q_{cell} + Q_{H_2O}}$	Integral form of cell efficiency (stationary operating conditions)	[46]
Stack		
$\eta_\omega^{stack} = \varepsilon_{stack} \cdot \eta_I^{stack}$	Total efficiency (academic viewpoint)	[44]
Component		
$\eta_{component}^{HHV} = \frac{HHV}{P_{component, extern}} \cdot \dot{n}_{H_2}$	Component efficiency	[47]
System		
$\eta_{system}^{HHV} = \frac{HHV}{P_{system, extern}} \cdot \dot{n}_{H_2}$	System efficiency (industry viewpoint)	[48]
$\varepsilon_{system} = \frac{N \cdot U_{tn}(T, p)}{U_{stack}} \cdot \left(\frac{\eta_{AC/DC}}{1 + \xi} \right)$	System efficiency excluding faradic efficiency (industry viewpoint)	[49]
$\varepsilon_{system} = \frac{N \cdot U_{tn}(T, p)}{U_{stack}} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot F \cdot \dot{n}_{H_2}}{I_{DC} \cdot N} \cdot \left(\frac{\eta_{AC/DC}}{1 + \xi} \right)$	System efficiency including faradic efficiency (industry viewpoint)	[50]

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Any questions?

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