

Hydrogen Research & Innovation Days
24-25 November 2025



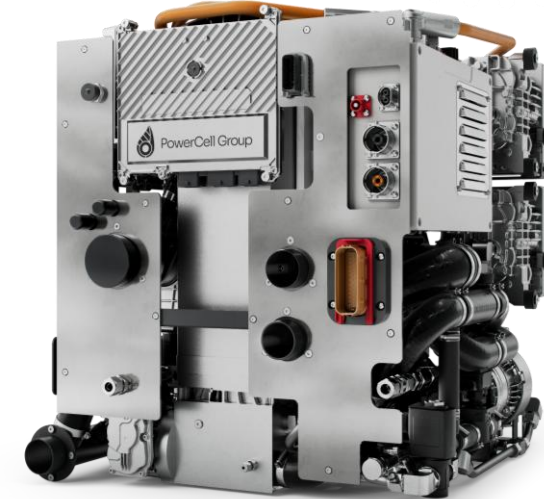
CLEANER - WITH INDUSTRIAL QUALITY H_2

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Project overview (2024-2027)

- **Developing and demonstrating for more than 5000 hours, a >100 kW PEM fuel cell system operating with industrial quality hydrogen.**
- Improve ability to operate on lower quality H₂ by system upgrades
- Increase catalyst tolerance of impurities in hydrogen while reducing the cost
- Reduce TCO through lower cost materials, modelling and increasing efficiency
- Assure economically and environmentally sustainable development





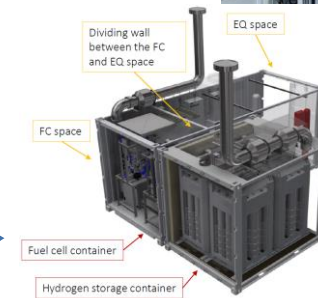
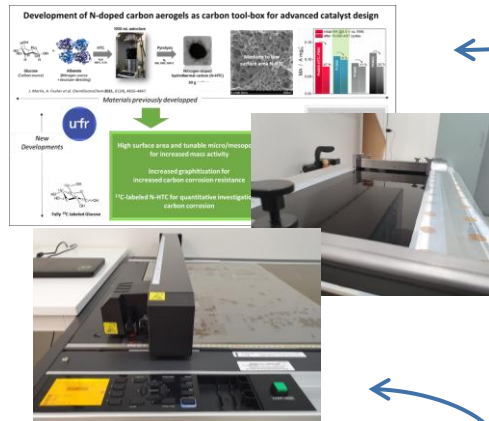
Project activities

Catalyst, membrane, MEA development

Cell and stack testing

System improvements

System testing and validation



Modelling, techno-economic and environmental user-case analysis

Communication and dissemination

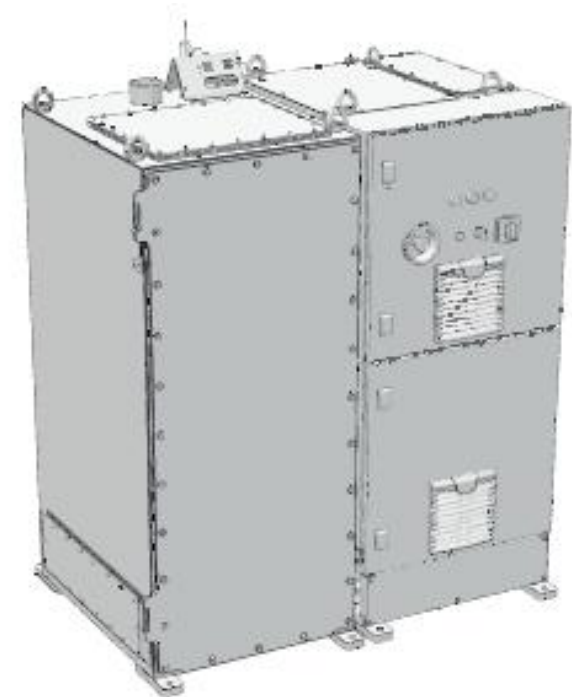


PowerCell System - Phase 1

PowerCell has designed and developed a fuel cell system delivering more than 100 kW electrical power. The system is manufactured, has passed all factory acceptance tests, and is ready for the first test campaign at VTT.

The focus areas in the system design were:

- **High durability** to limit degradation during long-term operation.
- **Stability of the anode recirculation loop** to reduce the purge frequency and increase the fuel utilization.
- Strengthening **contamination resilience** by introducing an air bleed into the hydrogen line to mitigate the impact of carbon monoxide, a potential impurity in the hydrogen stream.





Full size system testing

- VTT developed and tested containerised test platform for > 100 kW fuel cell system with impurity feed connected in H₂ supply.
- Impurity tolerant PowerCell developed fuel cell systems will be tested in the test platform for total of 5000 hours
 - Impurities, e.g. CO, supply adjustment at 0.5 – 20 ppm concentrations in H₂
 - Anode exhaust will be monitored with a micro-GC





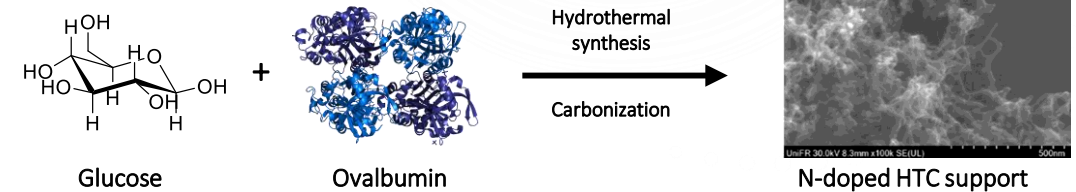
UFreiburg Carbon Supports and Pt/C Catalysts

- PEM fuel cell catalyst development, aiming for
 - enhanced carbon corrosion stability and improved tolerance against hydrogen impurities
 - advanced carbon corrosion monitoring
- In-house synthesized hydrothermal carbon aerogels (HTC)
 - 3D microstructure, N-doping, tuneable meso-/micropores
 - scalable synthesis from glucose and ovalbumine
 - ^{13}C carbon isotope labelling \rightarrow diagnostic carbon twins

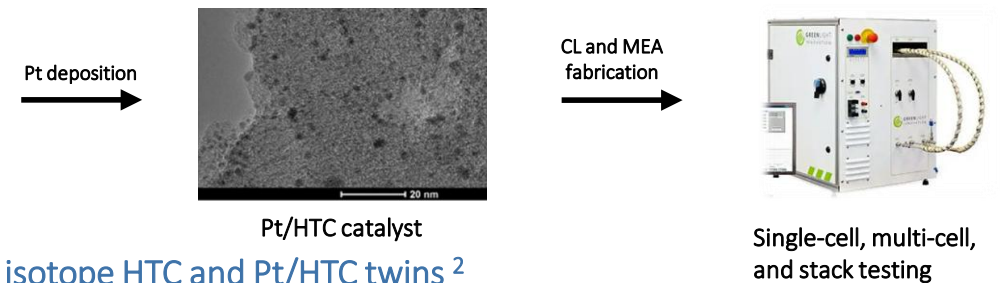
\rightarrow Fully ^{13}C -labelled fuel cell catalysts for advanced carbon corrosion monitoring implemented within the catalyst layer



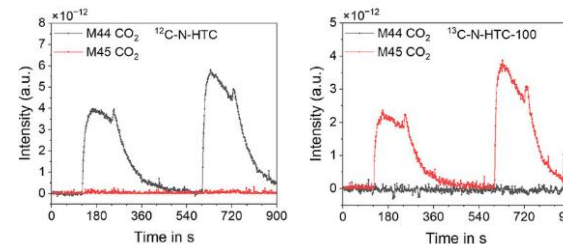
HTC support development ¹



Pt/HTC catalyst synthesis and PEM fuel cell testing



^{13}C isotope HTC and Pt/HTC twins ²



\rightarrow Detection of carbon corrosion via distinct CO_2 peaks

1 J. Martin, A. Fischer *et al*, *ChemElectroChem*, **2021**, *8*, 4835-4847.

2 N. Ortlieb, J. Martin, J. Ihonen, A. Fischer *et al*, *Adv. Energy Mater.* **2025**, *15*, 2406164.



Hydrogen impurities – review report

- What is industrial quality hydrogen?
 - We identified impurities from across the value chain and categorised them as low, medium, or high risk for PEMFC end-use
- Frequently occurring impurities were:
 - N_2 , hydrocarbons including CH_4 , CO_2
- Key impurities identified:
 - *High risk:* CO
 - *Medium risk:* N_2 , CH_4 , CO_2 , hydrocarbons, odorant

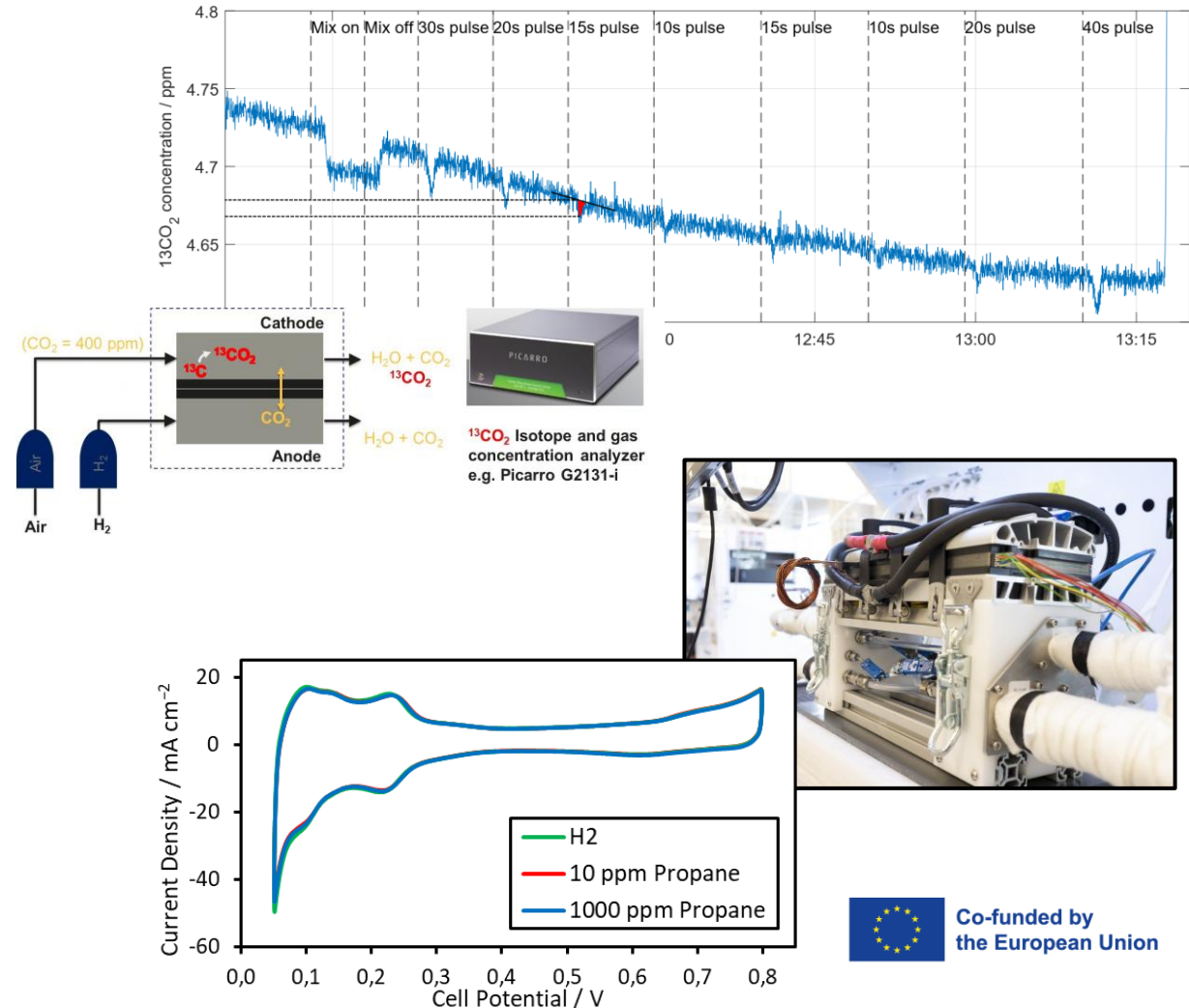


Report presented in webinar,
recording available on project website



Cell and stack testing

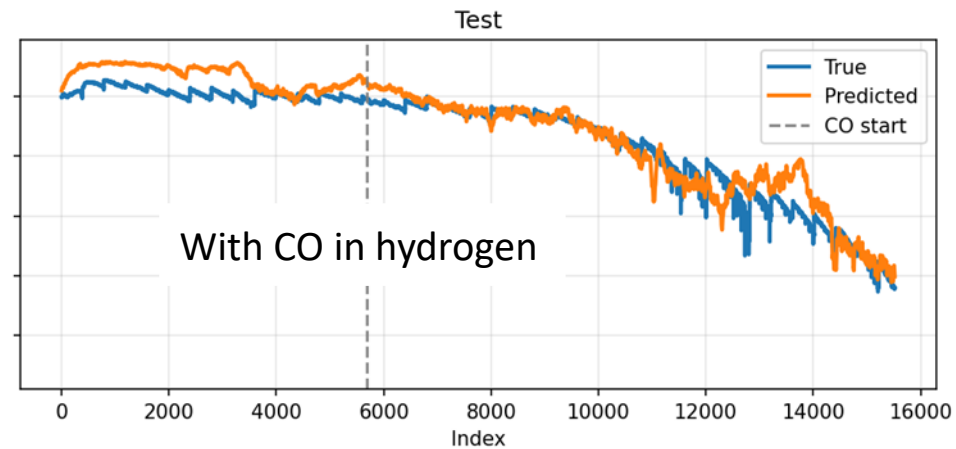
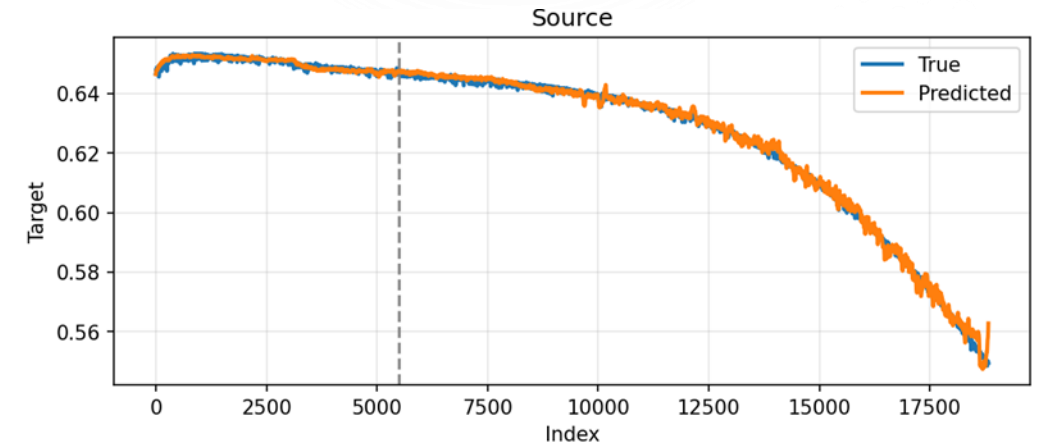
- Development of methods for CO poisoning research with a multi-single cell setup.
- Preparing capabilities of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ detection for carbon corrosion monitoring at low levels of corrosion.
- Selected impurities are evaluated to determine their impact on PEMFCs:
 - Propane initially selected due to its presence in repurposed gas pipelines¹ and depleted fields
 - Showed no poisoning effect on the catalyst or membrane during single cell testing, short-stack performance will be evaluated





CO induced degradation modelling

- Artificial Neural Networks, employing domain adaptation techniques to improve generalization capability from source to target datasets.
- Developed and tested on available dataset, with and without CO in hydrogen





Summary

- Frequently occurring impurities in "industrial" hydrogen:
 - N_2 , hydrocarbons including CH_4 , CO_2
 - *High risk: CO*
- Mitigations incl. both new material and system design
- Fuel cell testing combined with modelling required to reveal impact and understand mechanisms
- 100 kW PEMFC system built and ready for 5000 hours operation on hydrogen with impurities

A collage of images related to hydrogen research. At the top left is a line graph showing 'Average Potential [V]' on the y-axis (ranging from 0.54 to 0.64) and 'Time [min]' on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 200). The graph shows two data series, one in red and one in blue, both starting at approximately 0.63V and showing a gradual decline over time. To the right of the graph is a presentation slide titled 'CLEANER Agenda'. The slide lists two main topics: 'Presentation: What is Industrial Quality Hydrogen?' and 'Panel Discussion: Perspectives on hydrogen quality through the value chain'. Below the panel discussion are four small portraits of speakers: Thomas Siller, Thomas Blad, Felix Hebert, and Benno Grossenborg. Below the presentation slide is a photograph of a laboratory setup with various pieces of equipment, including a computer monitor and a laptop. To the right of the photograph is a scanning electron microscope (SEM) image showing a cluster of carbon nanospheres. At the bottom right is a snippet of a research article titled '13C Labeled Microporous N Doped Carbon Nanospheres and N Doped Hydrothermal Carbon Angles as Model Materials for Carbon Corrosion Determination in Electrode Structures'. The article snippet includes the title, authors, and a brief abstract.



Acknowledgements

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- Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or Clean Hydrogen JU. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

