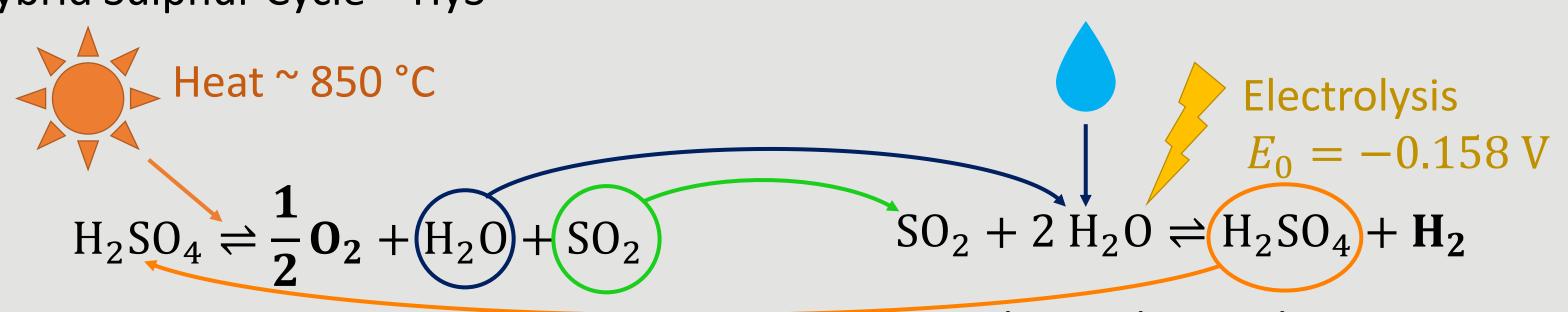
# Sulphur Dioxide Depolarized Electrolysis for H<sub>2</sub> production

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# Introduction

Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) Depolarized Electrolysis – SDE is the low temperature step of the Hybrid Sulphur Cycle – HyS [1]



Thermochemical Step

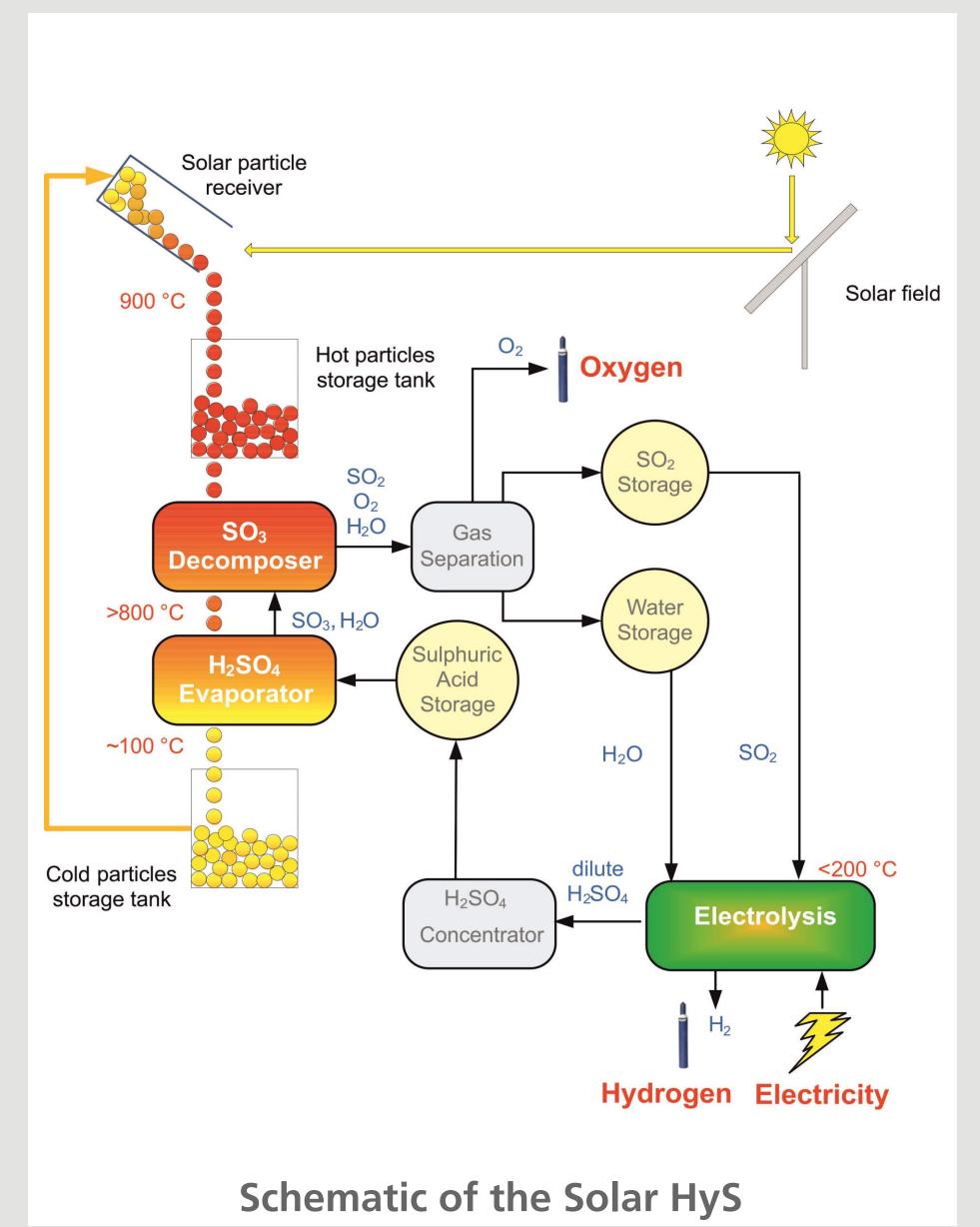
**Electrochemical Step** (SO<sub>2</sub> Depolarized Electrolysis - SDE)

# $H_2SO_4$ (aq) H<sub>2</sub> (g) (+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) Catalyst - $SO_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow$ $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ $H_2SO_4^- + 2H^+ + 2e$ SO<sub>2</sub> (aq) H<sub>2</sub>O (I) (+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) **Membrane**

Schematic of the SDE

# **SDE** advantages

- Reversible cell potential (0.158 V)
  - 12.8% of the that for direct electrolysis (1.23 V)
  - The same amount of electricity can produce more H<sub>2</sub>
- Promising results with non critical materials
- PBI instead of Nafion® membranes
- Au-based and Fe-N-C catalysts
- Effective operation in mild conditions



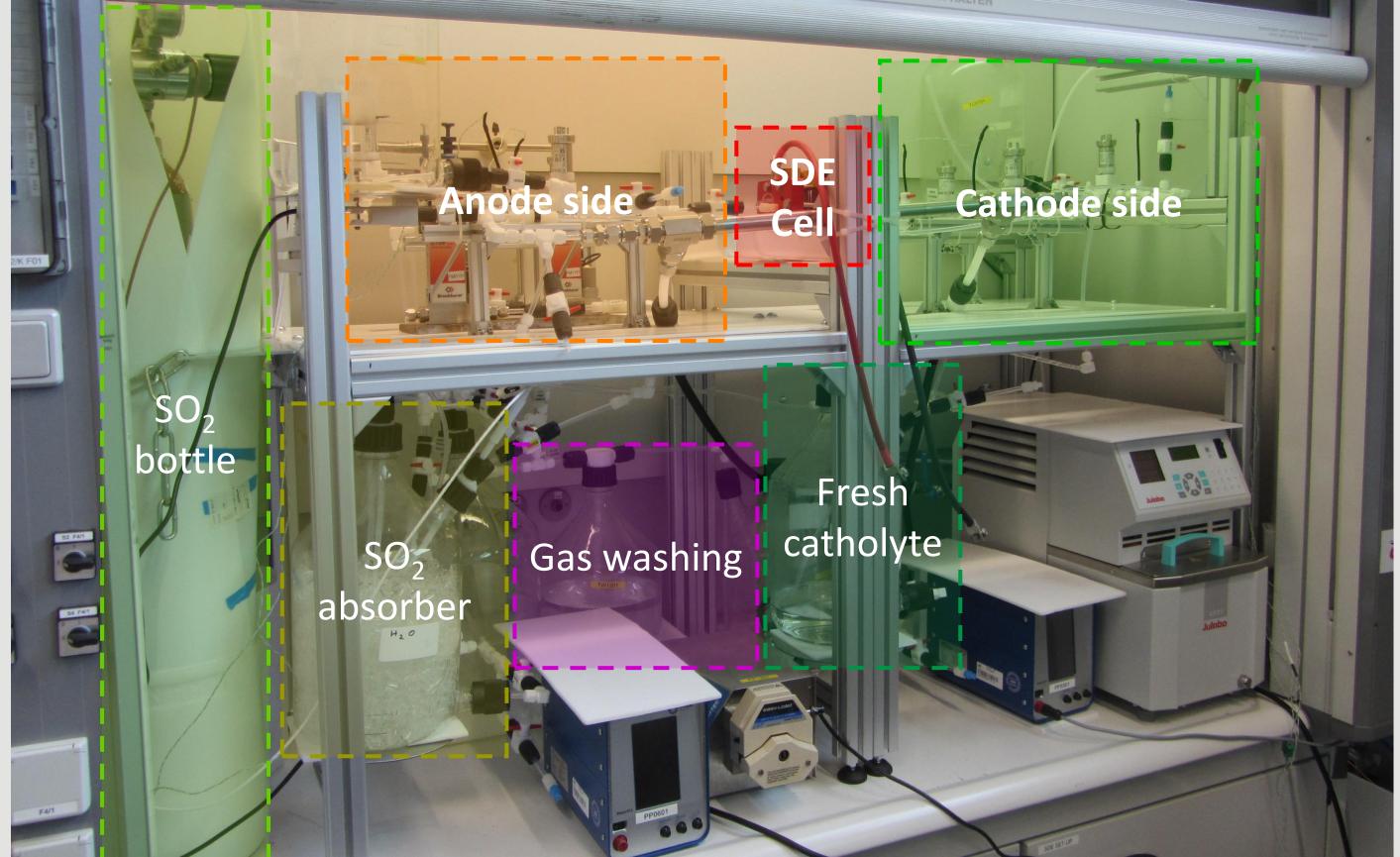
 $H_2O$ 

#### SO<sub>2</sub> absorber Fresh filled with so<sub>2</sub> catholyte H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> $(H_2SO_4)$ Gas analysis **Anode side Cathode side** SDE Cell (GC / MS) Catholyte Anolyte Heat outlet outlet bottle exchanger separator Vent ◆ Liquid waste Gas washing bottles tank **Liquid output**

**Block flow diagram** 

## SDE state-of-the-art

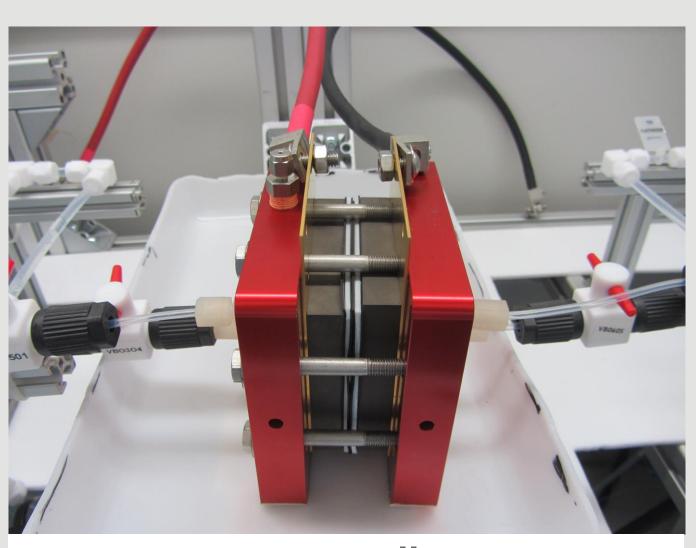
- No standard cell set-up
- Lab scale is investigated [2]
- No standard operation or test protocol
- Based on PEM but corrosion resistant materials necessary
- Applied potentials 0.65 0.90 V [3]
- Mainly Pt- and Pd- based catalysts [3]
- Target: 0.5 A/cm<sup>2</sup> at 0.6 V & H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentration 65 wt% (for HyS) [4]



**Experimental setup in DLR lab** 

## **Current state at DLR**

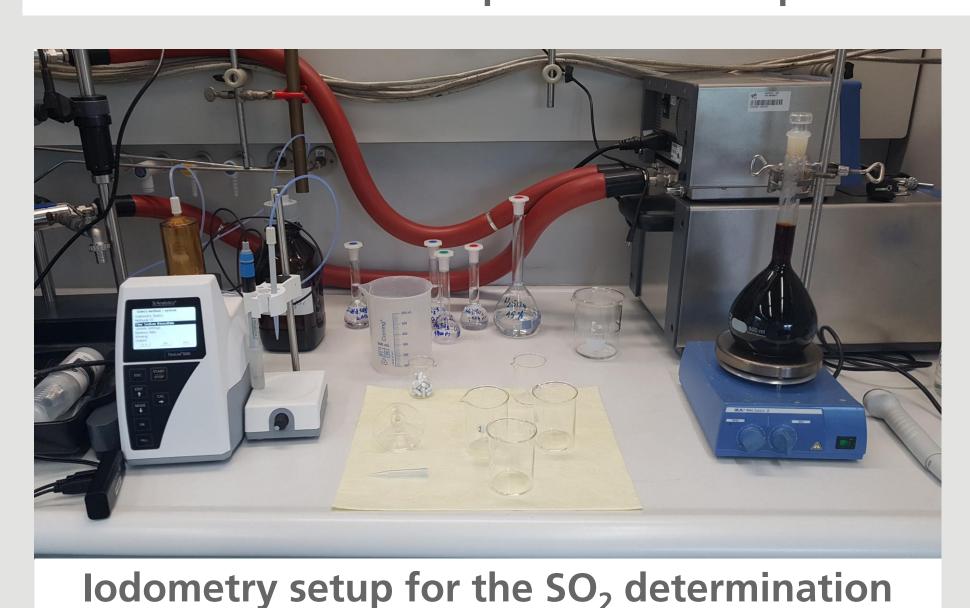
- Graphite monopolar plates
- Pt/C catalyst on both electrodes
- Commercial MEAs
- Ambient conditions



SDE cell

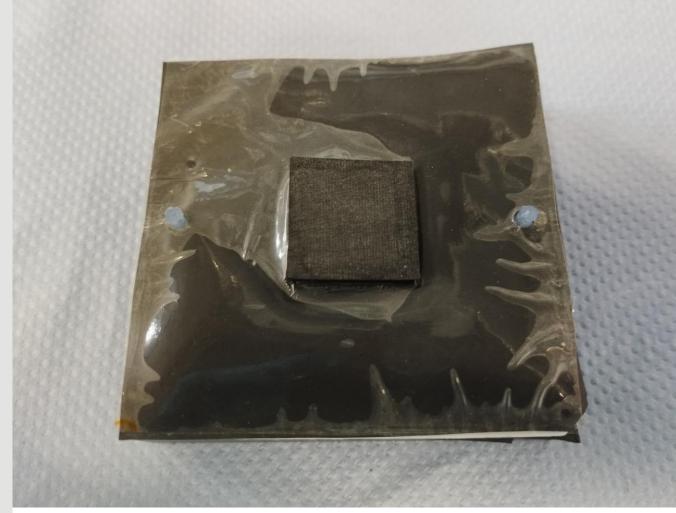


Flow field and GDL



## **Further investigation**

- No platinum group catalysts: Au
- Testing of different membranes
- Testing different bipolar plates
  - Au coated stainless steel
- Investigation of SO<sub>2</sub> cross-over
- Purity and energy demand of produced H<sub>2</sub>
- Test rig serves as basis for automation
- Long-term operation (50h run)



Membrane electrode assembly

Supported by:



### References

[1] L.E. Brecher, S. Spewock, C.J. Warde, The Westinghouse Sulfur Cycle for the thermochemical decomposition of water, International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 2 (1977) 7-15. [2] M.M. Gasik, J. Virtanen, A. Santasalo-Aarnio, Improved operation of SO2 depolarized electrolyser stack for H2 production at ambient conditions, International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 42 (2017) 13407-13414. [3] S. Díaz-Abad, M. Millán, M. A. Rodrigo, J. Lobato, Review of Anodic Catalysts for SO2 Depolarized Electrolysis for "Green Hydrogen" Production, Catalysts, 9 (2019) 63. [4] Gorensek, Maximilian B.; Summers, William A. (2009): Hybrid sulfur flowsheets using PEM electrolysis and a bayonet decomposition reactor. In: International Journal of Hydrogen Energy 34 (9), S. 4097–4114.

