

FERROUS ELECTRODE MATERIALS

For Battery-electrolyser Systems

Introduction

Experimental

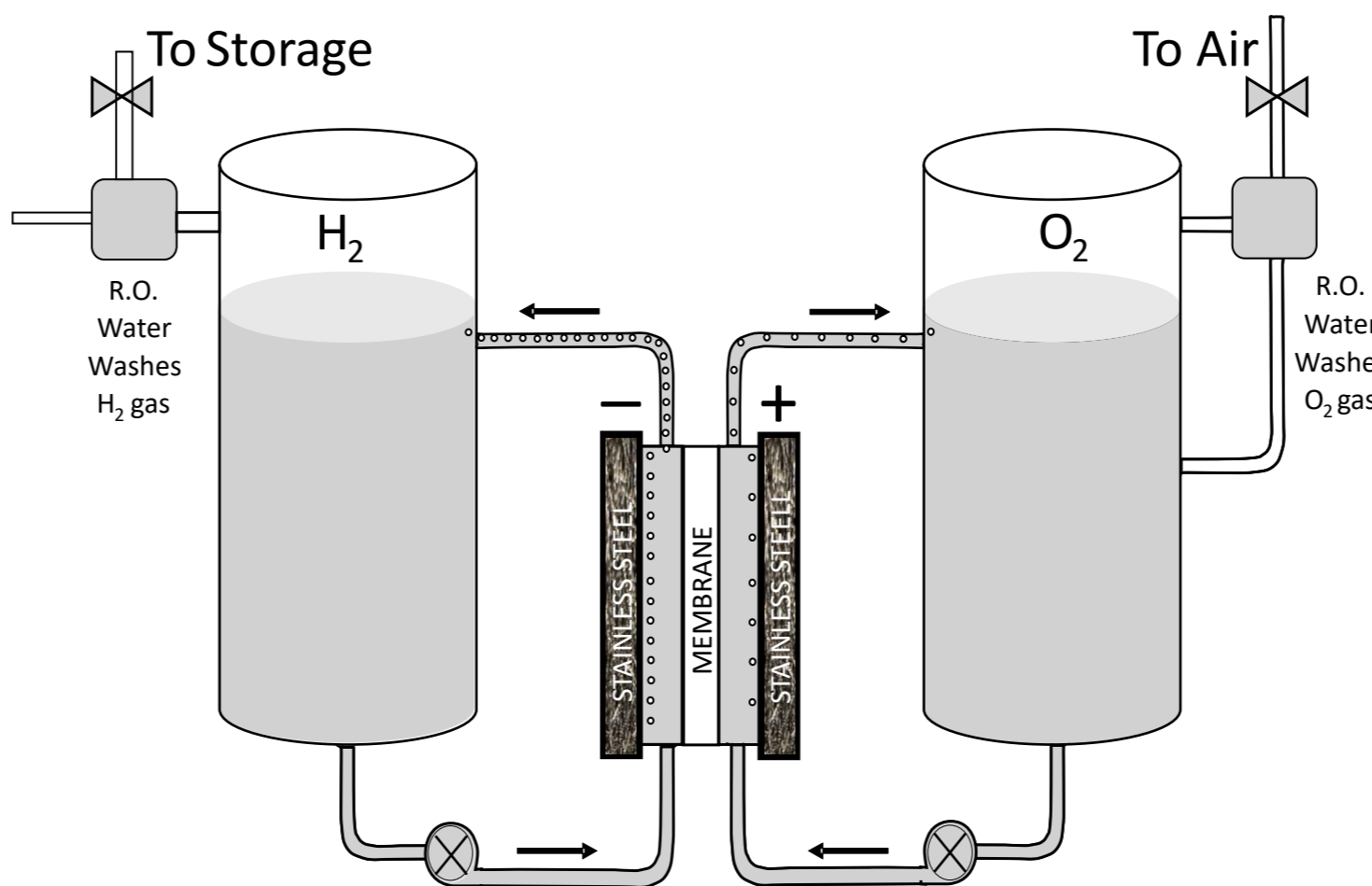
Results

Future Work

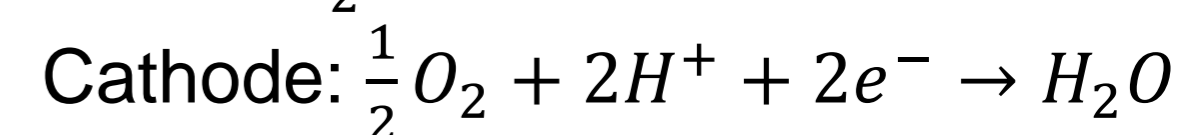
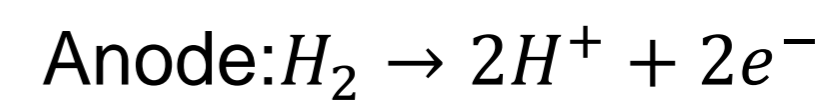
Battery-electrolyser

TECHNOLOGY combines energy storage and hydrogen production as a cost-effective alternative to electrolyser¹.

Using stainless steel for scalable clean energy solutions.

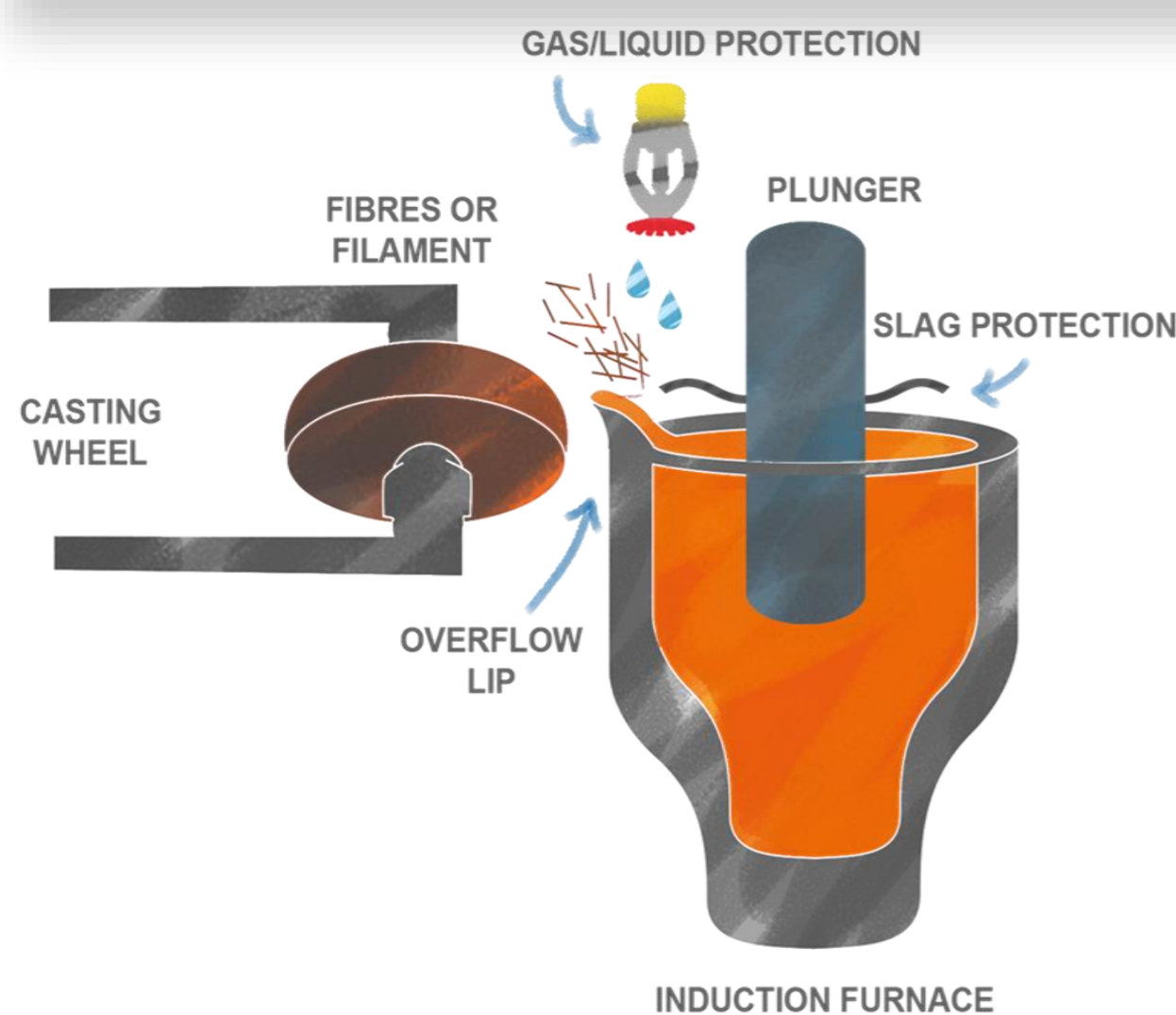


ZERO EMISSIONS are released when hydrogen is used in a fuel cell to create electricity in a fuel cell.



Water is the only waste product

Metal Fibre Network Production Process

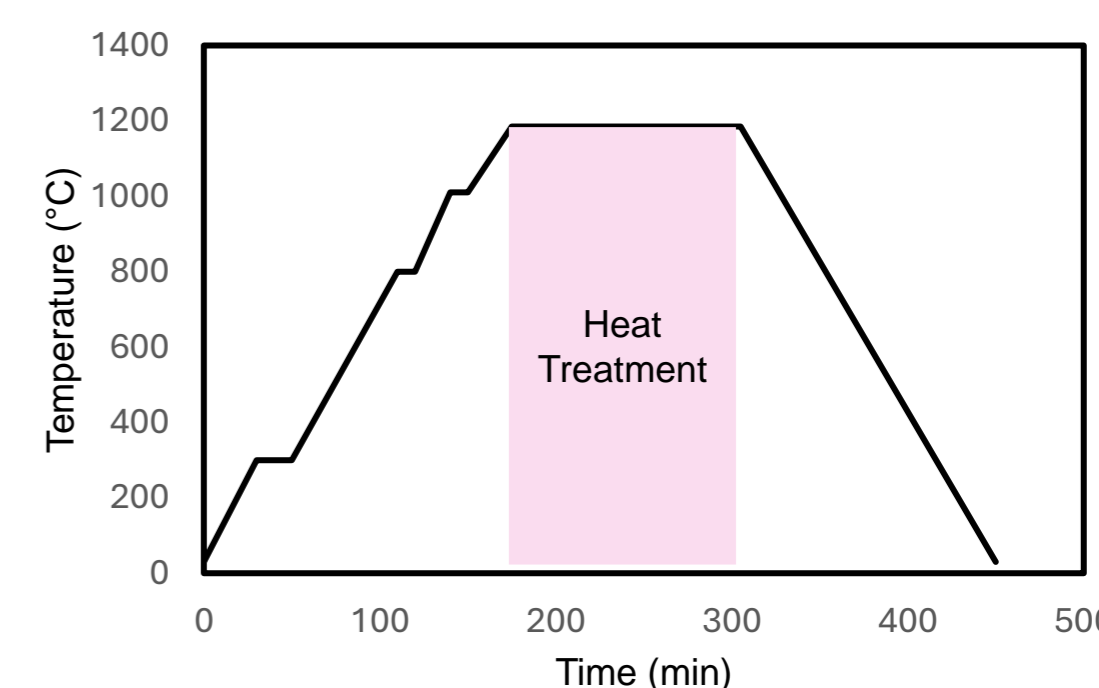
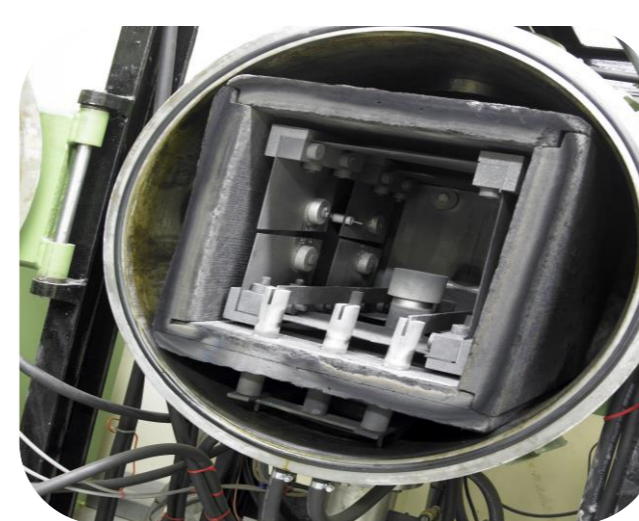


MELT-OVERFLOW



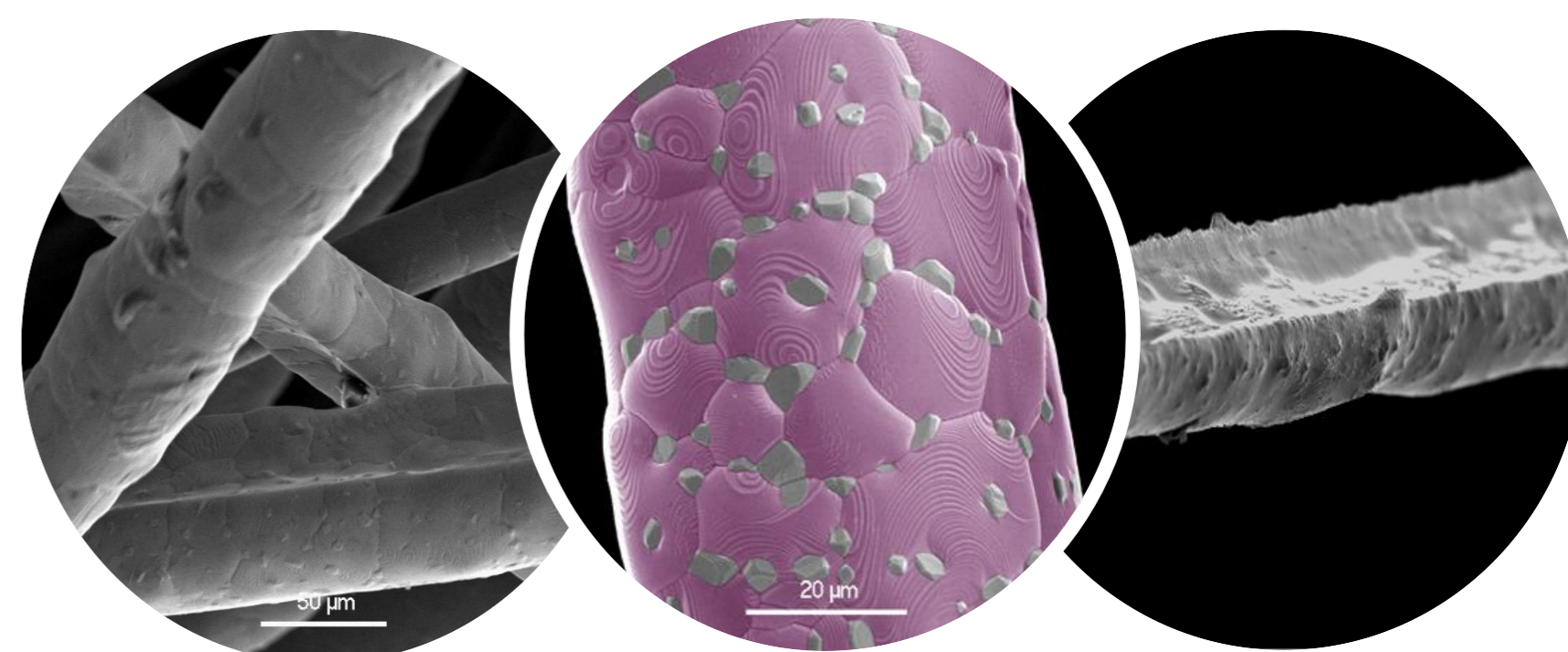
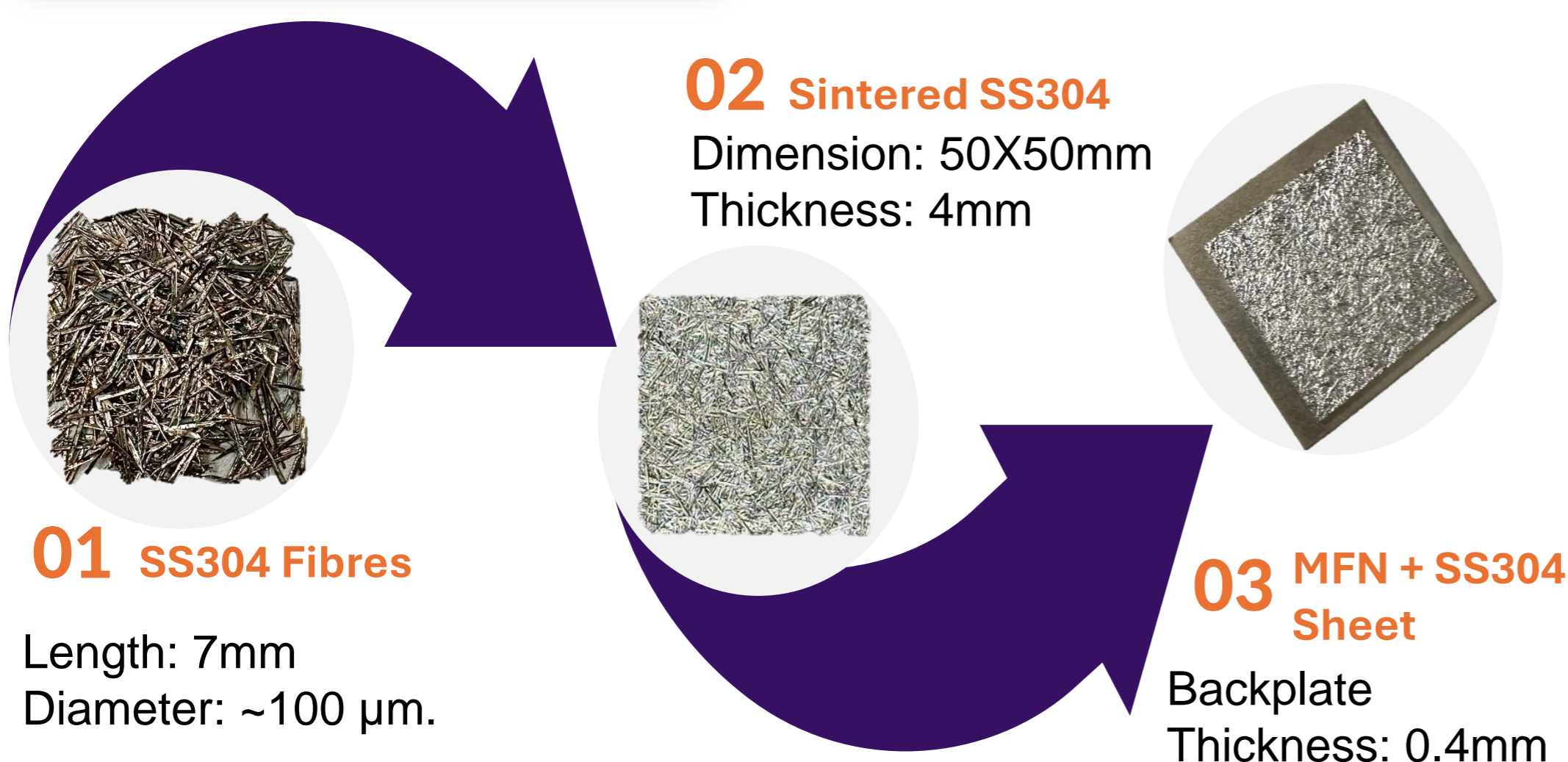
- Rapid Solidification Technology.
- Scalable for industrial applications.
- Diameter: ~100 µm.

SINTERING (VACUUM FURNACE)



Sintering program
10⁻⁴ mbar

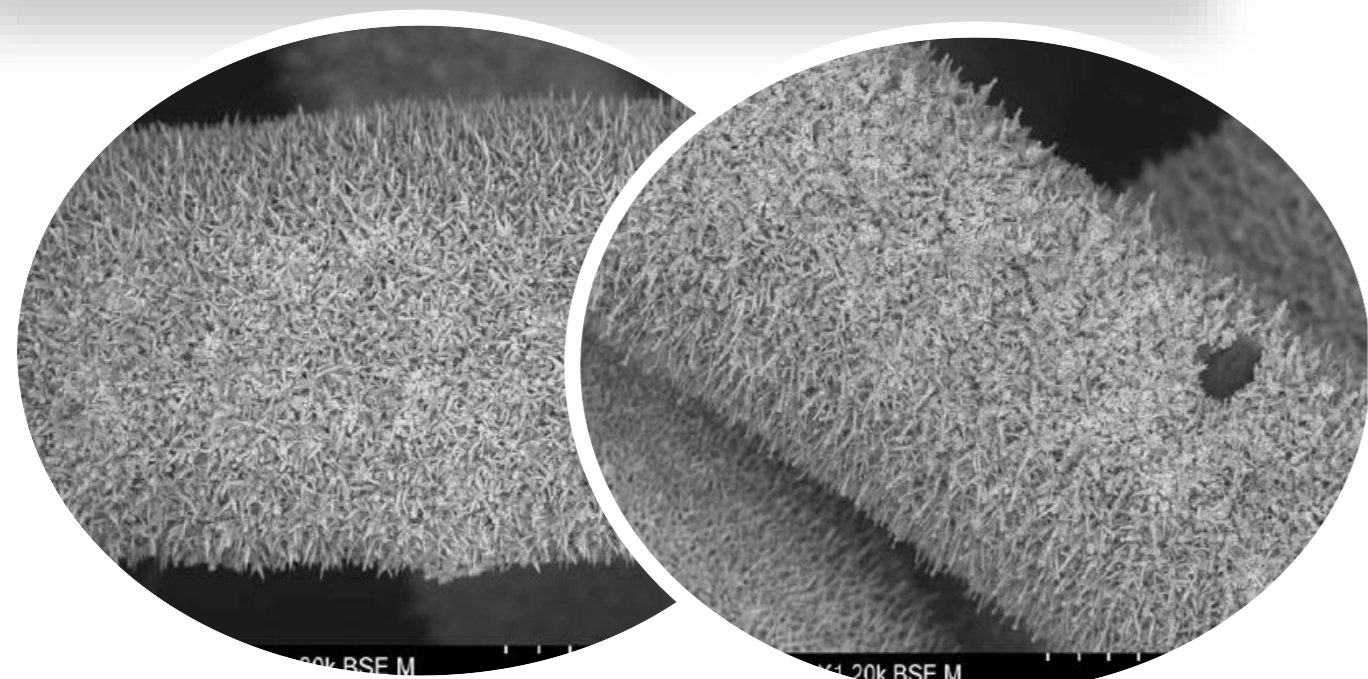
Prototype Development



Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

- Sintered bonds
- Surface steps
- Cross-section

Coating and Durability Testing



Morphology on MFN (SS446)²

- nanoFLUX Coating
- Catalyst Coating



BE produced H₂

for enhanced storage and delivery



Small-scale Test

- H₂ Production Rates
- Electrode durability
- Capacity as a battery
- Commercialisation

References

- [1] B. Jenkins et al., "Techno-Economic Analysis of Low Carbon Hydrogen Production from Offshore Wind Using Battolyser Technology," *Energies*, vol. 15, no. 16, 2022.L. Schlapbach and A. Züttel, *Nature*, 2001, 414, 353–358.
- [2] Oxford Nanosystems, "ONS Coatings on Fibretech Mesh" 2024. p 3.

