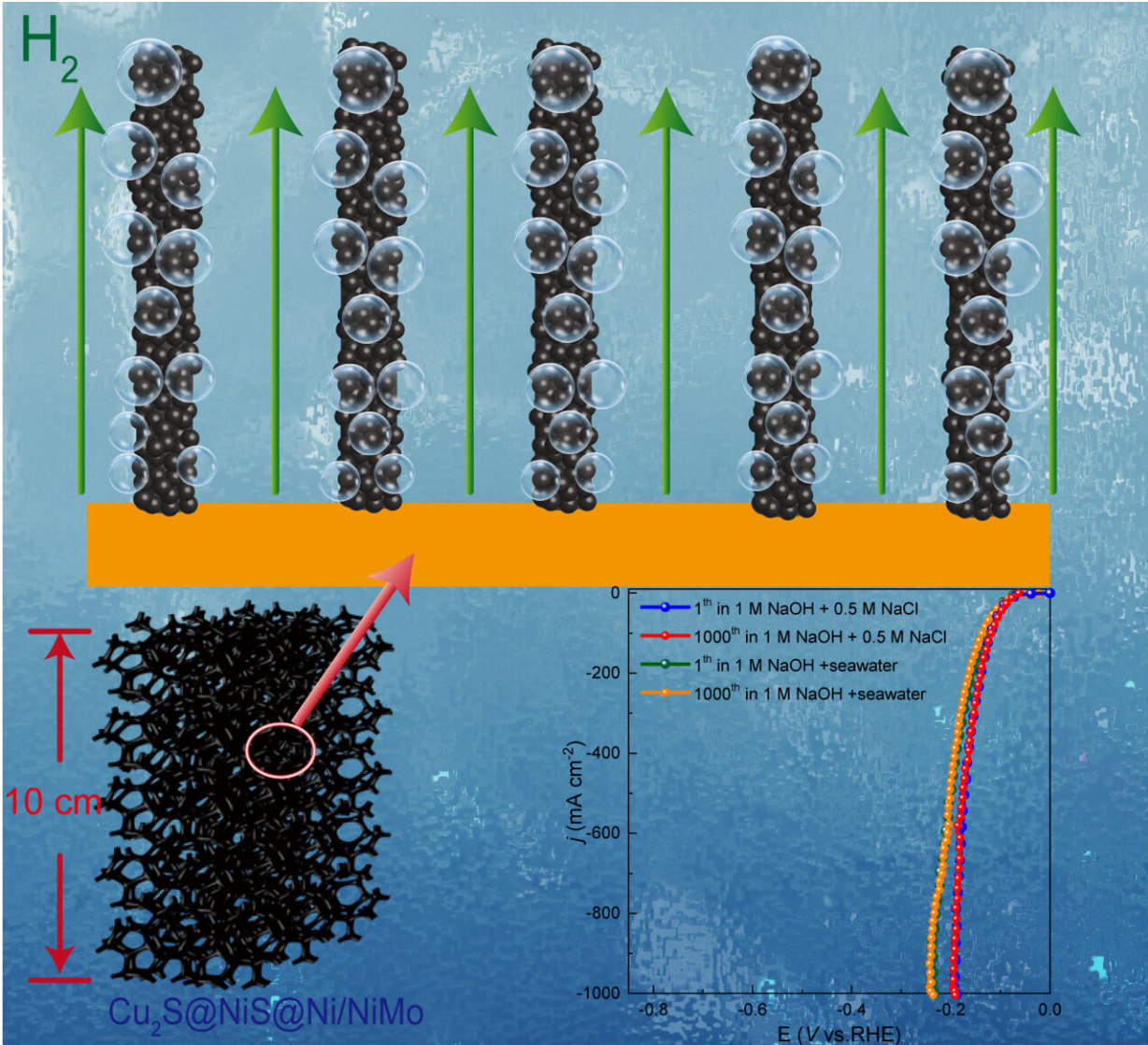


Hybrid cathode enables scalable high-performance hydrogen generation

June 19 2023, by Zhang Nannan



The hybrid cathode for high-performance hydrogen generation. Credit: NIMTE

A research group led by Prof. Lu Zhiyi from the Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology and Engineering (NIMTE) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) has proposed a facile and cost-effective strategy to synthesize a hybrid cathode to achieve high-performance seawater electrolysis for hydrogen generation. The study was published in *Advanced Functional Materials*.

Hydrogen can be generated through seawater electrolysis, which helps conserve freshwater supplies and is therefore considered a sustainable energy conversion and storage strategy.

Seawater electrolysis, powered by offshore renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and [tidal energy](#), is a promising critical pathway to green hydrogen production, contributing to the goal of "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality." However, the complex fluctuation of offshore renewable energy under [extreme conditions](#) has limited the performance of [hydrogen generation](#).

In view of this, the researchers proposed a facile strategy involving etching, sulfuration, and electrodeposition to synthesize a $\text{Cu}_2\text{S@NiS@Ni/NiMo}$ [cathode](#) on the scale of $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$.

The hybrid cathode exhibited superior hydrogen evolution performance with overpotentials of 190 and 250 mV at a [current density](#) of $1,000 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ in alkaline artificial seawater and real seawater, respectively.

In addition, the superaerophobic nanoarray structure enables hydrogen mass transport even at high current density.

Under steady-state conditions, the developed cathode showed negligible overpotential loss after more than 2,000 h at 500 mA cm^{-2} , indicating the excellent stability of the cathode.

Despite the complex fluctuation of offshore renewable energy, the hybrid cathode showed great anti-corrosion characteristics, with an endurance of 1,500 h under accelerated start/stop practical conditions.

This work has provided an efficient method to synthesize high-performance cathodes for industrial scale-up hydrogen generation through seawater electrolysis.

Moreover, the evaluation of performance and costs has illuminated the great potential of the synthesized cathode in industrial scale-up sustainable hydrogen production.

More information: Wenwen Xu et al, Scalable Fabrication of $\text{Cu}_2\text{S@NiS@Ni/NiMo}$ Hybrid Cathode for High-Performance Seawater Electrolysis, *Advanced Functional Materials* (2023). [DOI: 10.1002/adfm.202302263](https://doi.org/10.1002/adfm.202302263)

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