

# Improved water electrolysis performance and stability bring commercialization of green hydrogen one step closer

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## In-situ Ionomer-free CCM Method

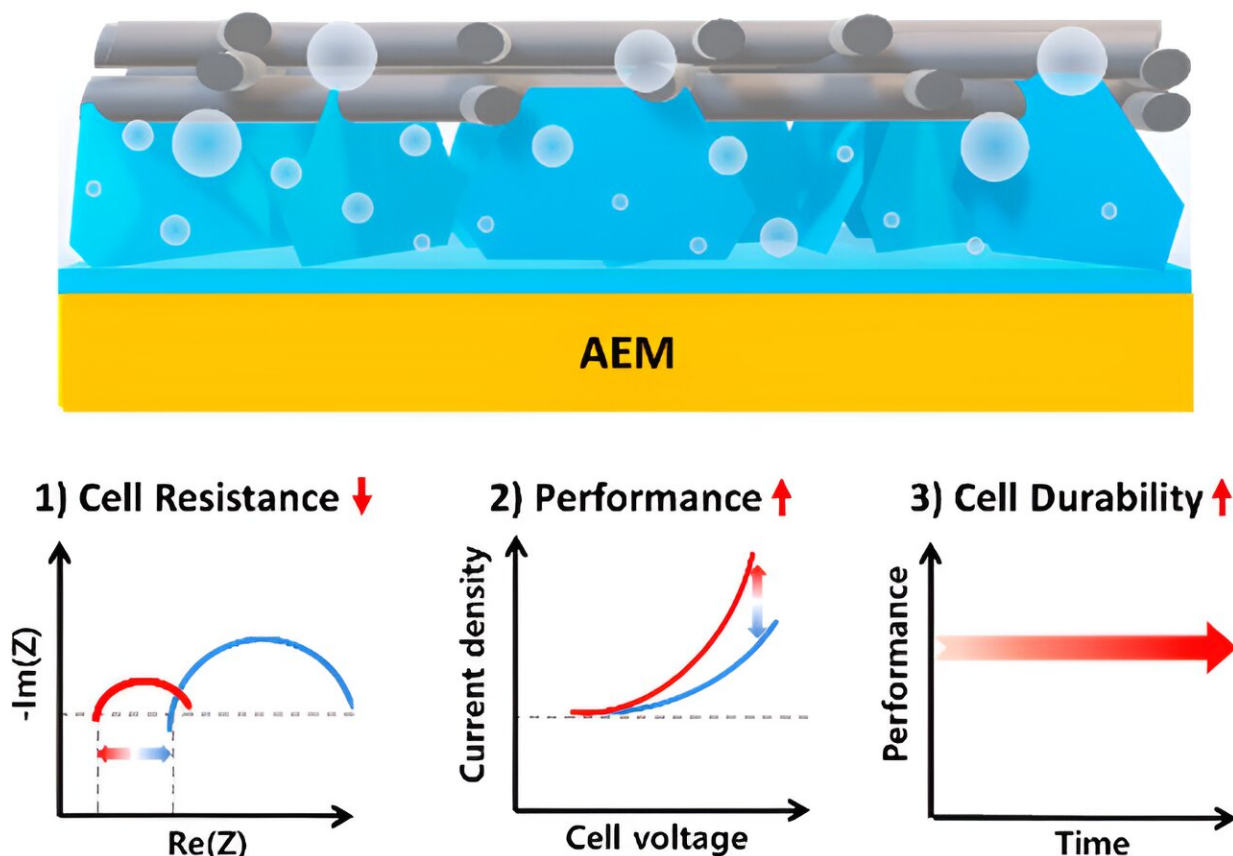


Figure 1. The first facile in-situ, ionomer-free catalyst-coated membrane (modified CCM; m-CCM) fabrication method, developed by the research team. Credit: *ACS Energy Letters* (2023). DOI: 10.1021/acsenergylett.3c01418

A technology has been developed by Professor Youngkook Kwon's team in the School of Chemical Engineering at UNIST, aiming to significantly improve the performance of an electrolyzer used for hydrogen generation. This advancement brings us a step closer to the commercialization of green hydrogen production technology.

The team has successfully created a novel in-situ, ionomer-free [catalyst-coated membrane \(m-CCM\) fabrication method](#), which enables the synthesis and integration of a catalyst layer between the anion exchange membrane (AEM) and the gas diffusion layer without the need for anion exchange ionomers. This innovative approach surpasses the limitations of conventional membrane electrode assembly (MEA) fabrication methods.

The study was [published](#) in *ACS Energy Letters*.

Utilizing a platinum group metal-free benchmark anode catalyst, the Anion Exchange Membrane Water Electrolyzer (AEMWE) fabricated through the m-CCM method has demonstrated remarkable performance superiority over its MEA counterparts.

The m-CCM method optimizes the interfacial resistance, maximizes catalyst utilization, and establishes intimate contact, enabling an industrially relevant current density of  $1 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$  at a moderate cell voltage of  $1.79 \text{ V}_{\text{cell}}$ . Furthermore, it exhibits exceptional durability, withstanding over 200 hours of continuous electrolysis at  $50^\circ\text{C}$  in 1 M KOH electrolyte.

Moreover, the AEMWE achieves a current density of  $500 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  at a cell voltage of  $1.913 \text{ V}_{\text{cell}}$  and showcases a low degradation rate of  $0.58 \text{ mV h}^{-1}$  during 260 hours of continuous electrolysis at a [current density](#)

of  $250 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ , all while operating at  $50^\circ\text{C}$  in ultrapure water.

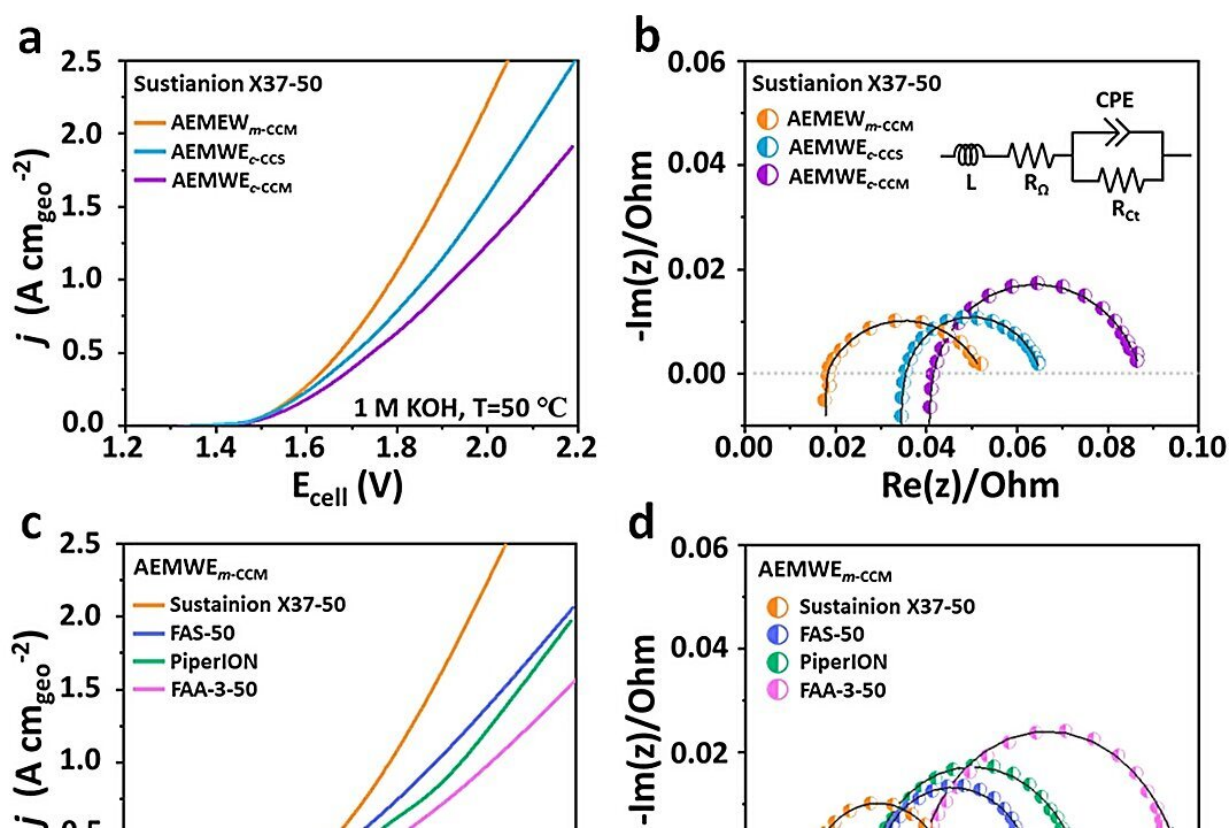


Figure 2. Electrochemical analysis of AEMWEs in 1 M KOH at  $50^\circ\text{C}$ ., as well as the long-term stability test of AEMWEs fabricated using an m-CCM, a c-CCS, and a c-CCM with Sustianion X37-50 at sequentially increasing constant current densities of 100, 500, and  $1000 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ . Credit: *ACS Energy Letters* (2023). DOI: 10.1021/acsenergylett.3c01418

The key to this improved performance and stability lies in the direct growth of the catalyst layer, eliminating the need for ionomers commonly used in the manufacturing process of the membrane electrode assembly. By excluding ionomers and directly growing the catalyst layer, the m-CCM method optimizes the membrane-catalyst-support interface,

resulting in enhanced performance and stability.

"Securing both performance and stability of the water electrolyzer is crucial for the commercialization of green hydrogen production technology," said Professor Kwon. "By addressing the challenges associated with the [membrane](#) electrode assembly, we are accelerating the realization of a hydrogen economy."

**More information:** Tae-Hoon Kong et al, In-Situ Ionomer-Free Catalyst-Coated Membranes for Anion Exchange Membrane Water Electrolyzers, *ACS Energy Letters* (2023). [DOI: 10.1021/acsenergylett.3c01418](#)

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