



Economic and environmental sustainability of a photoelectrolysis cell for hydrogen production

Mauro Giorgianni, Agatino Nicita, Gaetano Maggio and Stefano Trocino

8° AIEE Energy Symposium Current and Future Challenges to Energy Security

The energy crisis, the impact on the transition

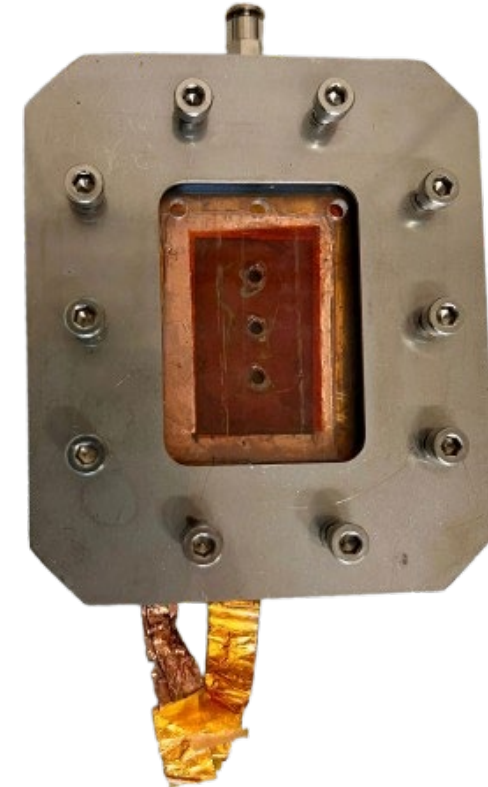
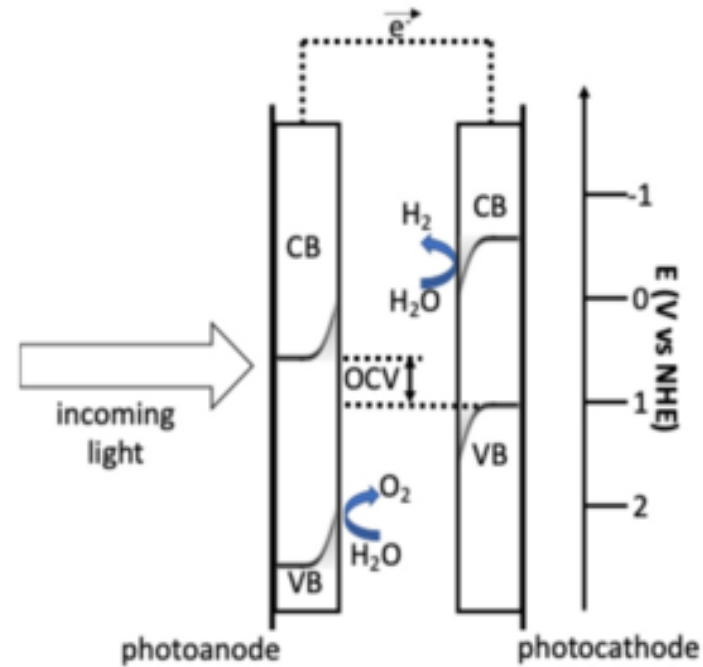
Padua, 28-30 Novembre 2024



RdS
RICERCA DI SISTEMA

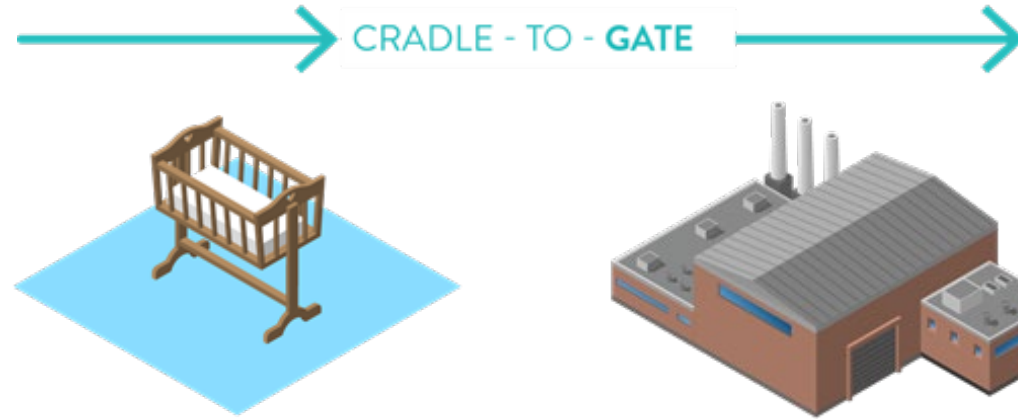
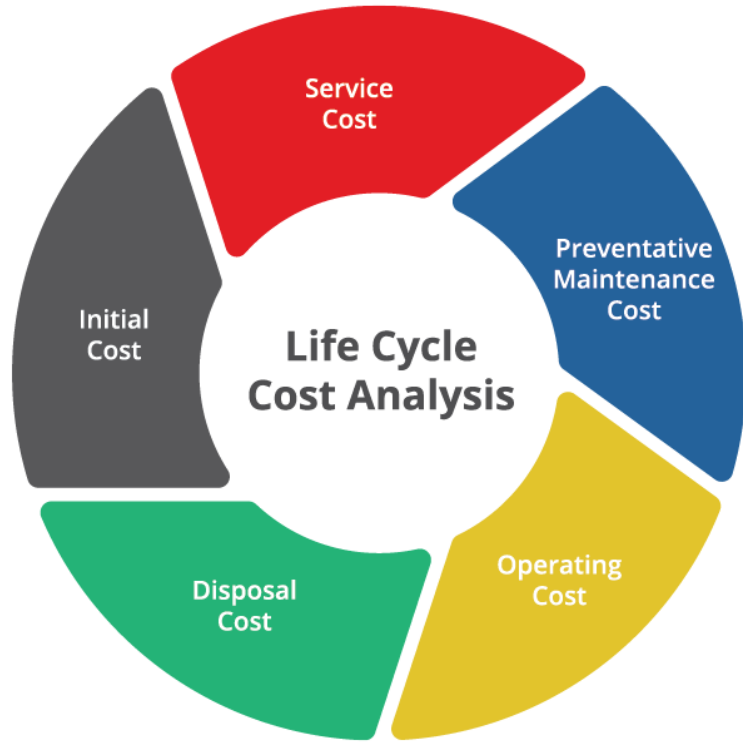
«Piano triennale di Realizzazione 2022 - 2024 della Ricerca di Sistema Elettrico Nazionale»

NOVEL PHOTOELECTROLYSIS CELL FOR HYDROGEN PRODUCTION



A novel concept consists of a tandem photoelectrolysis cell architecture with an anion-conducting membrane separating the photoanode from the photocathode, allowing the use of low-cost metal oxide electrodes (Fe_2O_3 , CuO) and nickel-based co-catalysts

ELCC & LCC



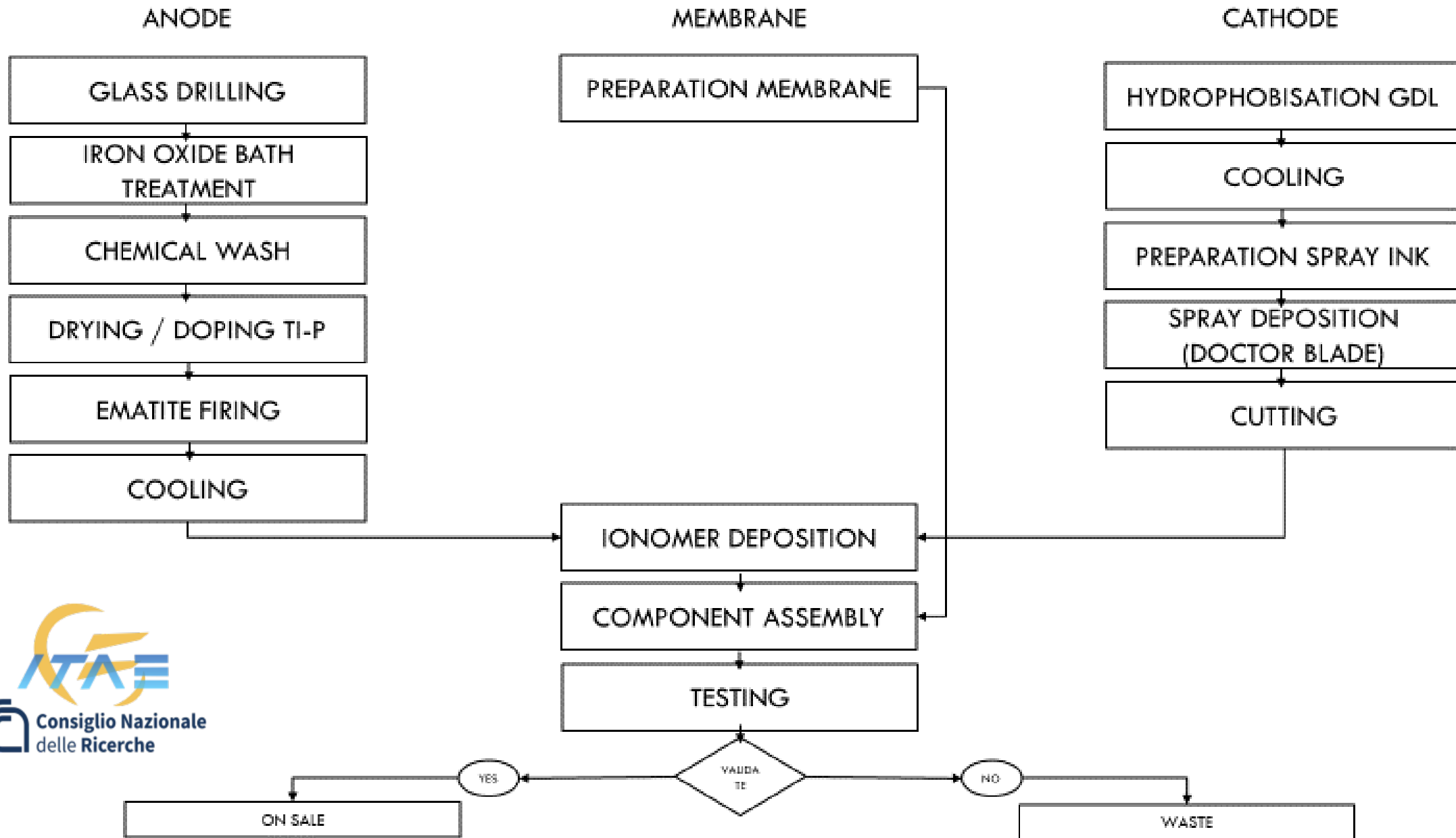
IMPACT CATEGORIES



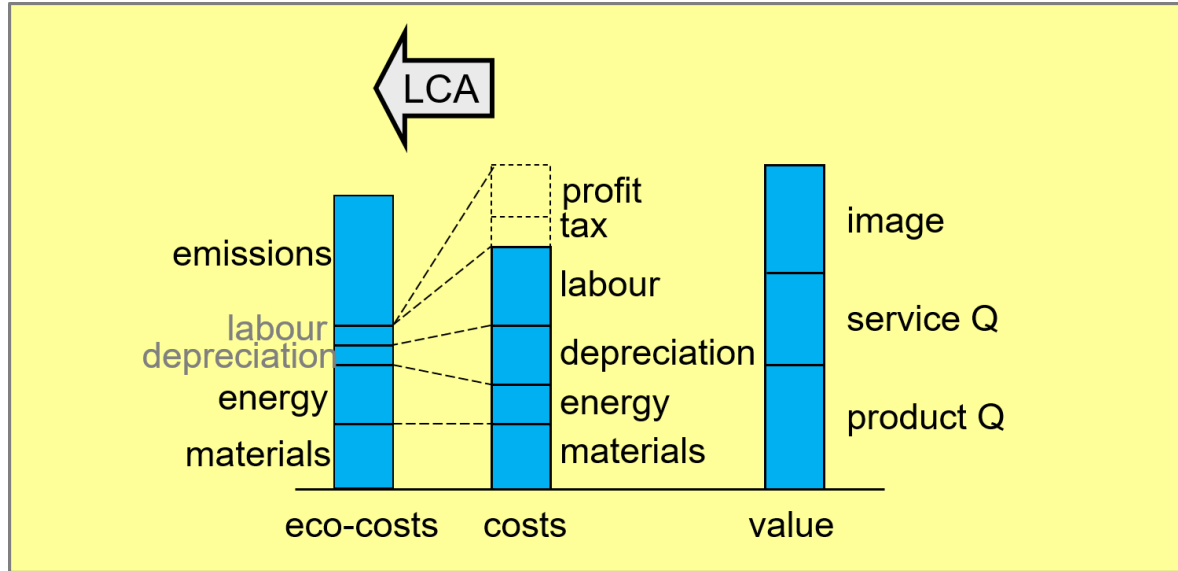
TOTAL ECO COSTS

CARBON FOOTPRINT

PRODUCTION FLOWCHART

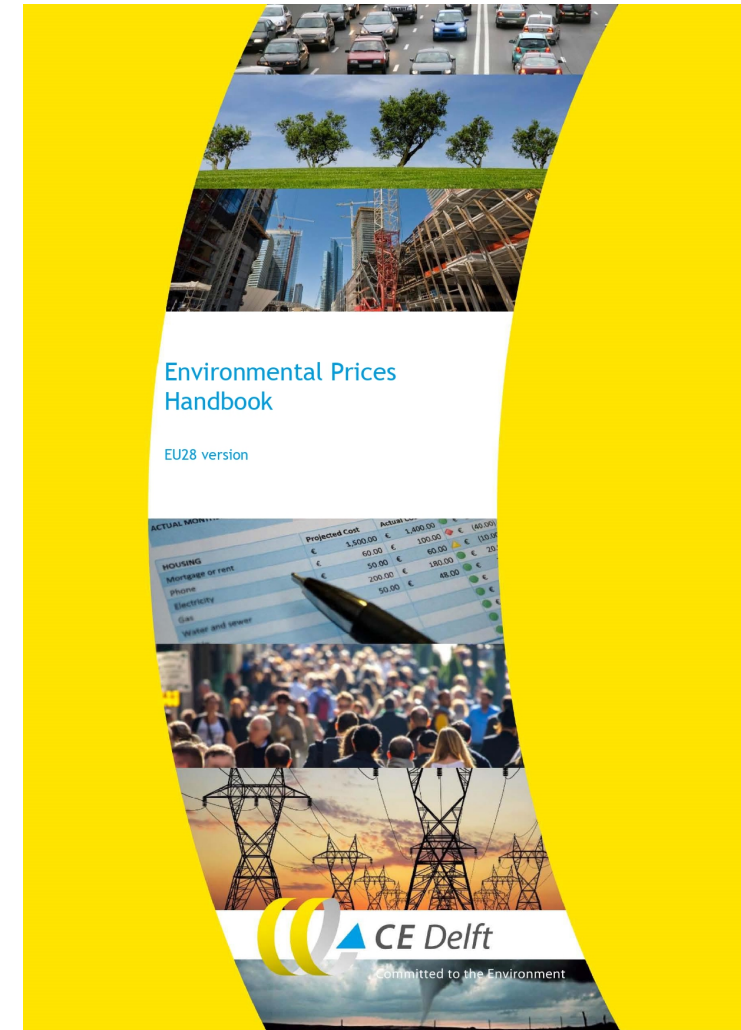


ECO COSTS VALUE RATIO «EVR»



MEASURING THE COST OF PREVENTING A SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

ENVIRONMENTAL PRICE «EP»



EXPRESS WILLINGNESS TO PAY
FOR LESS POLLUTION

STEPS TO DETERMINE ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS

1. DETERMINATION AND QUANTIFICATION OF INPUT MATERIALS

Input material	Amount (g/cm ²)
Glass/FTO	0.82
CuO	0.003
Potassium hydroxide	0.07
Ionomer	0.001
Fe ₂ O ₃ +Ti+P	0.0026
Sigracet® 35 BC	0.011
Distilled water	0.03
FEP	7.7 · 10 ⁻⁴
Polyvinylidenfluoride	1.78
Commercial membrane	0.006
NiCu	0.8 · 10 ⁻⁵



2. SEARCH AND DESCRIPTION OF DATA

Input material/resource	Input material in IDEMAT 2023
Glass/FTO	Float glass
CuO	Metalloid oxides
Potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide
Ionomer	Ionomer
Fe ₂ O ₃ +Ti+P	Fe ₂ O ₃ = Other non-metal oxides (n=2, std=0) Ti = Titanium (primary) P = Non-metal phosphates (n=1, std=—)
Sigracet® 35 BC	Carbon fibre (95%) PTFE (Teflon), chemical upcycled (5%)
Distilled water	Industrial reverse osmosis water Europe
FEP	PTFE (Teflon), chemical upcycled
Polyvinylidenfluoride	PVC (Polyvinylchloride emulsion polymerised)
Commercial membrane	PPS (Polyphenylene sulfide)
NiCu	Ni = Nickel (primary) Cu = Copper (primary)
Electricity	PV panel (irradiation 1,100 kWh per m ²)

STEPS TO DETERMINE ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS

3. CALCULATION OF TOTAL ECO COSTS

Unit	Process	Total eco-cost (€/unit)	Quantity (unit)	Total eco-cost (€)
kg	Float glass	0.2280	0.0656	1.50E-02
kg	Metalloid oxides	0.5186	2.40E-04	1.24E-04
kg	Potassium hydroxide	0.3183	0.0056	1.78E-03
kg	Ionomer	3.2377	8.00E-05	2.59E-04
kg	Fe ₂ O ₃ = Other non-metal oxides (n=2, std=0)	0.1543		
kg	Ti = Titanium (primary)	20.7550	2.08E-04	4.37E-03
kg	P = Non-metal phosphates (n=1, std=-)	0.1120		
kg	Carbon fibre (95%)	16.2236		
kg	PTFE (Teflon), chemical upcycled (5%)	1.6762	8.80E-04	1.36E-02
kg	Industrial reverse osmosis water Europe	0.0027	0.0024	6.53E-06
kg	PTFE (Teflon), chemical upcycled	1.6762	6.16E-05	1.03E-04
kg	PVC (Polyvinylchloride emulsion polymerised)	0.7653	0.1424	1.09E-01
kg	PPS (Polyphenylene sulphide)	4.5047	4.80E-04	2.16E-03
kg	Ni = Nickel (primary)	29.4569		
kg	Cu = Copper (primary)	5.445	6.40E-07	2.23E-05
MJ	PV panel (irradiation 1,100 kWh per m ²)	0.0057	30.420	1.72E-01
TOTAL				3.19E-01

STEPS TO DETERMINE ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS:

4. CALCULATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE EP – CLIMATE CHANGE ECO COSTS

Unit	Process	Carbon footprint (kgCO ₂ -eq/unit)	Carbon footprint (kgCO ₂ - eq)	Climate change eco-costs (€)	Climate change EP (€)
kg	Float glass	1.3715	9.00E-02	1.20E-02	5.13E-03
kg	Metalloid oxides	3.4538	8.29E-04	1.10E-04	4.72E-05
kg	Potassium hydroxide	1.7839	9.99E-03	1.33E-03	5.69E-04
kg	Ionomer	11.5819	9.27E-04	1.23E-04	5.28E-05
kg	Fe ₂ O ₃ = Other non-metal oxides (n=2, std=0)	0.9644			
kg	Ti = Titanium (primary)	29.5599	6.45E-03	8.57E-04	3.67E-04
kg	P = Non-metal phosphates (n=1, std=-)	0.4687			
kg	Carbon fibre (95%)	87.8194			
kg	PTFE (Teflon), chemical upcycled (5%)	10.6690	7.39E-02	9.83E-03	4.21E-03
kg	Industrial reverse osmosis water Europe	0.0086	2.06E-05	2.74E-06	1.17E-06
kg	PTFE (Teflon), chemical upcycled	10.6690	6.57E-04	8.74E-05	3.75E-05
kg	PVC (Polyvinylchloride emulsion polymerised)	2.2200	3.16E-01	4.20E-02	1.80E-02
kg	PPS (Polyphenylene sulphide)	7.1664	3.44E-03	3.89E-04	1.96E-04
kg	Ni = Nickel (primary)	13.0955			
kg	Cu = Copper (primary)	4.1896	1.11E-05	1.47E-06	6.31E-07
MJ	PV panel (irradiation 1,100 kWh per m ²)	0.0250	7.60E-01	1.01E-01	4.33E-02
TOTAL				1.68E-01	7.19E-02

CALCULATION OF OVERALL COST AND AFFORDABILITY

$$NPV = -CAPEX + (1 - TR) \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{REV_n - OPEX_n}{(1 + r)^n}$$

NPV is defined as the discounted value, at a discount rate, of all cash flows (negative and positive) generated over the life of the project.

CAPEX	Investment cost	€ 80,000
TR	Tax rate on profits	27.9 %
REV _n	Annual profit generated	€ 935,826
OPEX _n	Operating costs	€ 926,453
r	Discount rate	4.85 %

CELL PRODUCED PER YEAR 4,400

CALCULATION OF OVERALL COST AND AFFORDABILITY

CAPEX

Equipment	Cost (€)
Solar simulator	25,000
Electronic instruments	20,000
Tower oven (25 kW)	18,000
Little tower oven (15 kW)	10,000
Ultrasound bath	1,000
Heating plate	500
Automated drill press X-Y	5,500
CAPEX:	80,000



DEPRECIATION RATE 15%

OPEX

Item	Cost (€/y)
Materials	852,615
Labour	60,000
Electricity consumption	12,338
Other	1,500
OPEX:	926,453

RESULTS

TOTAL ECO COST

MATERIALS	%
Electricity	54
Polyvinildenfluoride	34
Distilled water	0,002

% OF MATERIAL INCIDENCE USING THE TOTAL ECO-COST METHOD

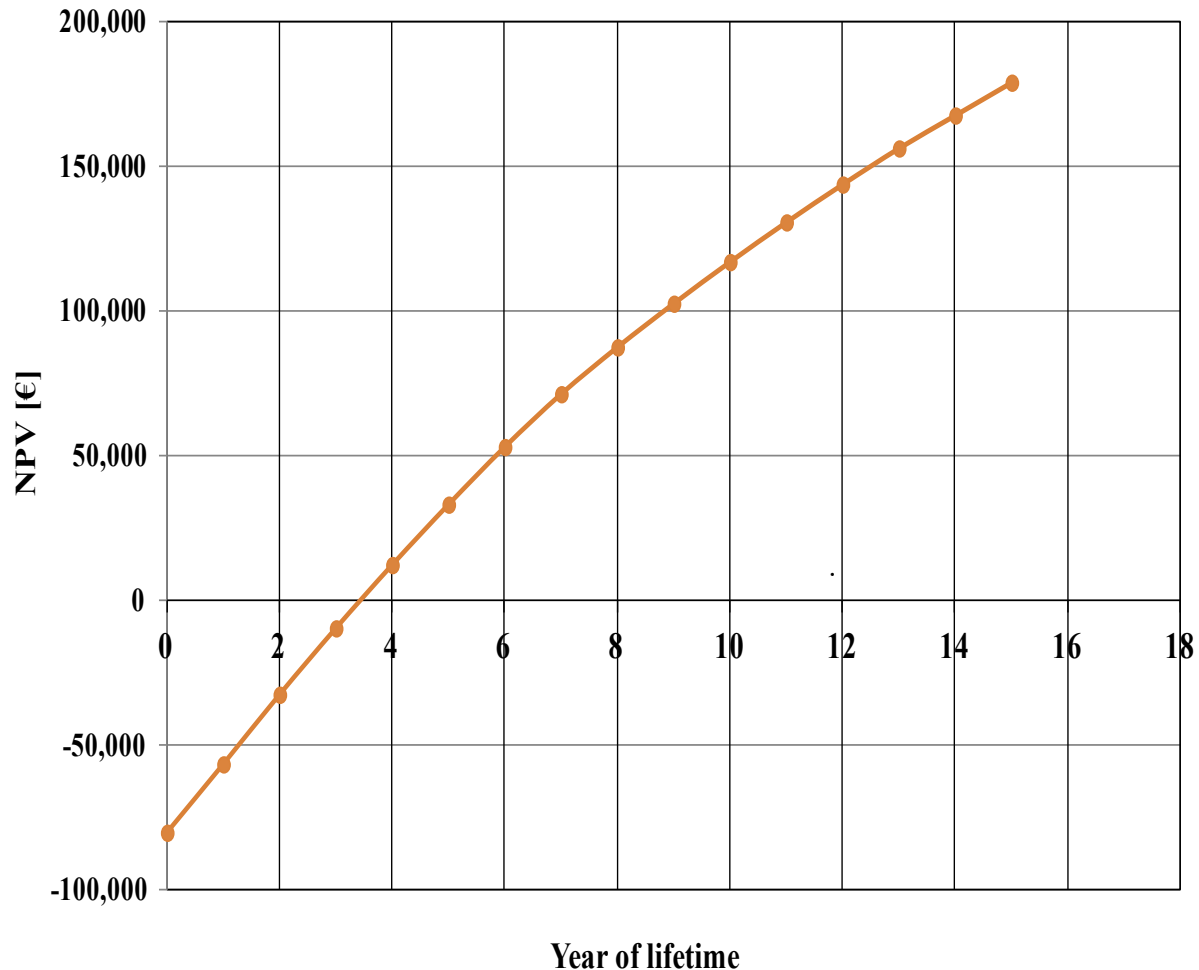
CARBON FOOTPRINT EP & EVR

MATERIALS	%
Electricity	60
Polyvinildenfluoride	25
NiCu	0,001

% OF MATERIAL INCIDENCE USING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT EP AND ECO COST METHOD.

RESULTS

NET PRESENT VALUE EVOLUTION



ESTIMATE PAYBACK PERIOD OF INVESTMENT IS ABOUT 3.5 YEARS

Approach	External cost (€/y)
Total eco-costs	1,416
Climate change eco-costs	745
Climate change EP	319

EXTERNAL COSTS €/Y

Approach	CAPEX	OPEX	External costs
Total eco-costs	7.94%	91.92%	0.14%
Climate change eco-costs	7.94%	91.98%	0.07%
Climate change EP	7.95%	92.02%	0.03%

INCIDENCE OF COSTS ITEMS %

CONCLUSIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPCATS:

PROS: THE PERCENTAGE ON THE TOTAL ECO COSTS IS NEGLIGIBLE

CONS: NO USE AND DISPOSAL ANALYSIS

ECONOMICAL RESULTS:

PROS: LOW INVESTMENT COSTS

CONS: HIGH OPERATIVE COSTS

AIEE
ASSOCIAZIONE
ITALIANA ECONOMISTI
DELL'ENERGIA



IAEE
International Association for
ENERGY ECONOMICS



8th AIEE Energy Symposium



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Mauro Giorgianni, researcher Istituto di tecnologie avanzate per l'energia CNR-ITAE,
Messina

E-Mail: mauro.giorgianni@ita.e.cnr.it

