

26-27 Feb 2025 - GEOTHERMAL 2025

# Materials challenges and opportunities in high-temperature steam electrolysis with geothermal heat

Prof Nadimul Faisal

School of Computing, Engineering and Technology

Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen

[n.h.faisal@rgu.ac.uk](mailto:n.h.faisal@rgu.ac.uk)



ORGANISED BY  
 Solutions.  
People.  
Energy.<sup>™</sup>

## GEOTHERMAL 2025

Gaining Momentum

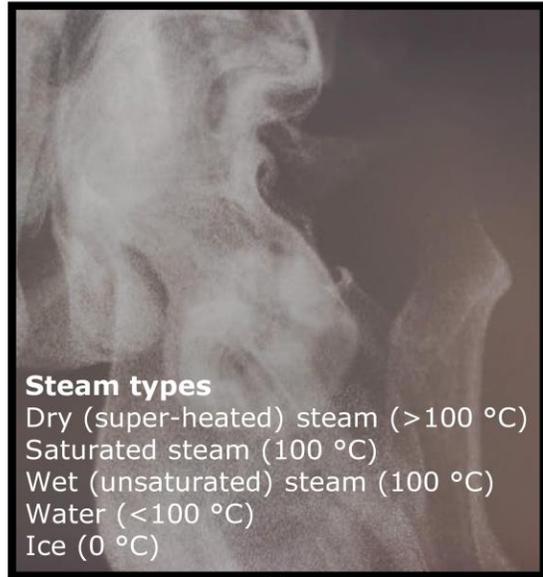
---

26 - 27 February 2025  
Hybrid Event  
NZTC, Aberdeen  
& Online



# High temperature steam and water

## STEAM



**Steam types**  
 Dry (super-heated) steam (>100 °C)  
 Saturated steam (100 °C)  
 Wet (unsaturated) steam (100 °C)  
 Water (<100 °C)  
 Ice (0 °C)

## APPLICATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES

### Hydrogen production



### Solar plant



### Nuclear plant



### Geothermal plant



## Other examples

- Sugar industry
- Dairy industry
- Paper industry
- Food processing
- Heating
- Sterilisation
- Propulsion
- Atomisation
- Cleaning
- Moisturisation
- Humidification

## Temperature ranges of geothermal sources

- Low-temperature resources: Below 150 °C (closer to the Earth's surface)
- Moderate-temperature resources: 150–200 °C (typically 1–3 km)
- High-temperature resources: Above 200 °C, with some reaching 370 °C (regions with volcanic activity)

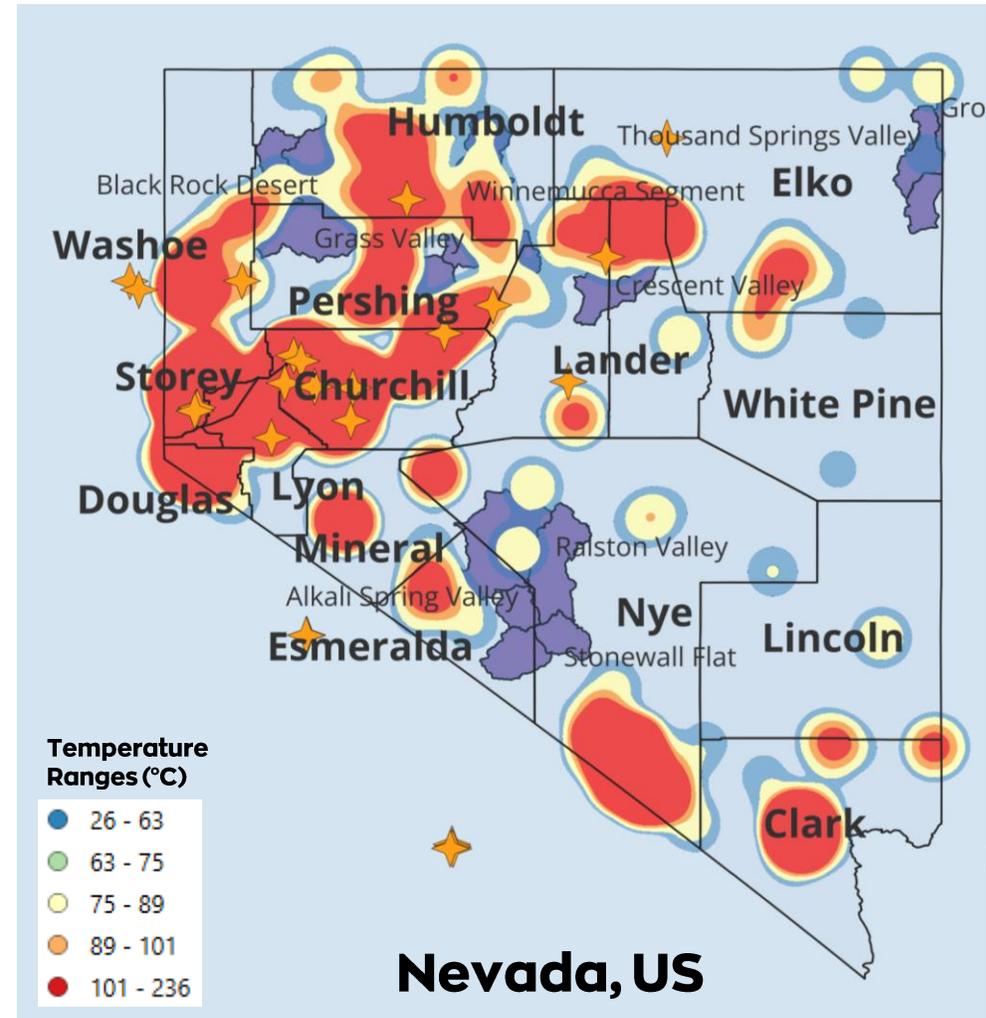
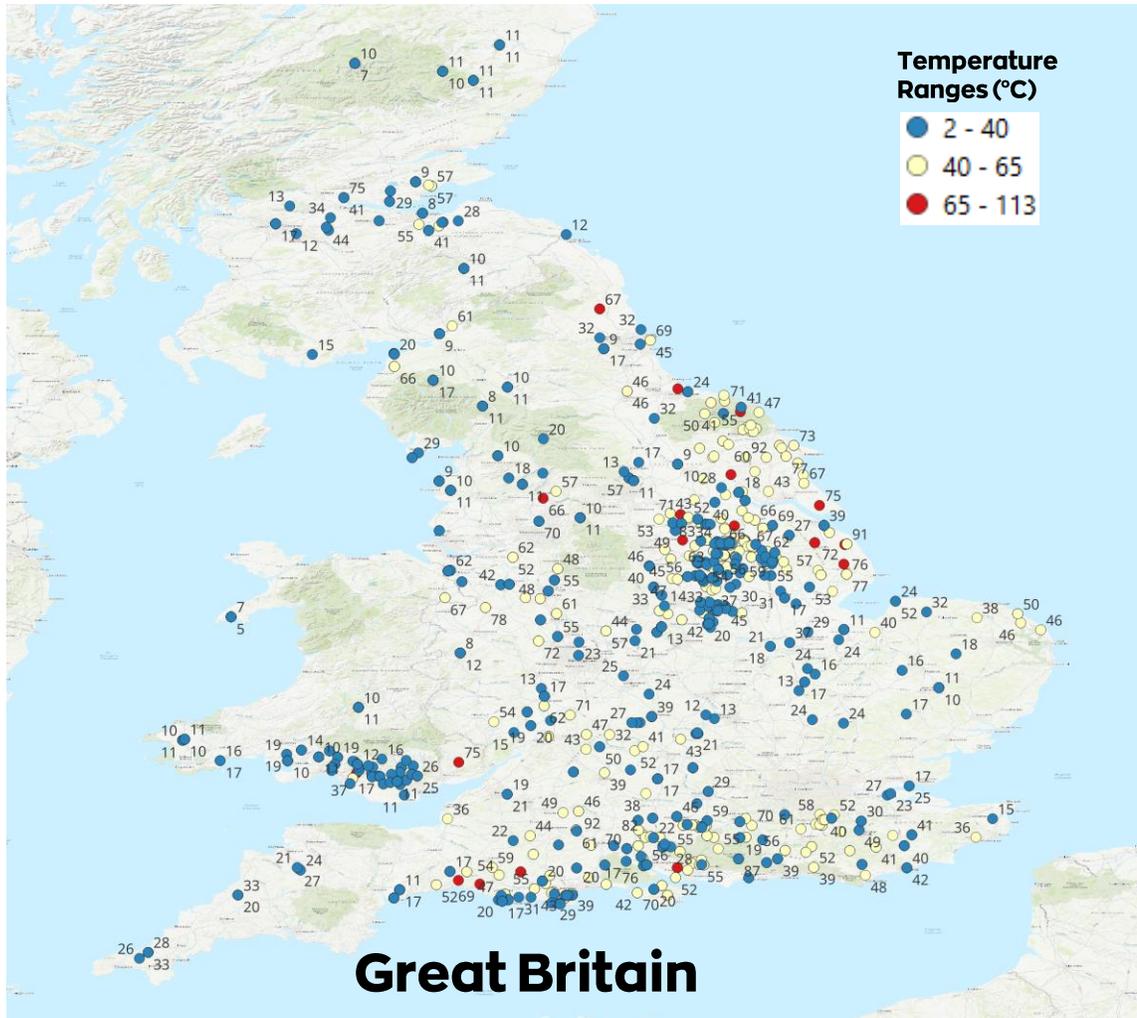


## CHALLENGES

Coating and structural materials degradation



# Geothermal GIS - Temperature spread



# Main electrolyser types

Water & electricity

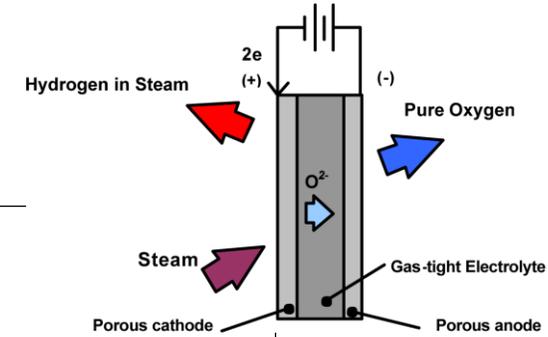
Water & electricity

Water & electricity

**Proton exchange membrane (PEM)**  
50–80°C

**Anion exchange membrane (AEM)**  
40–80°C

**Alkaline water electrolysis (AWE)**  
60–90°C



Hydrogen production (water splitting)

Water, electricity & heat

Water & heat

**Solid oxide water electrolysis (SOWE)**  
700–900°C

**Thermochemical water splitting (TWS)**  
Over 500°C

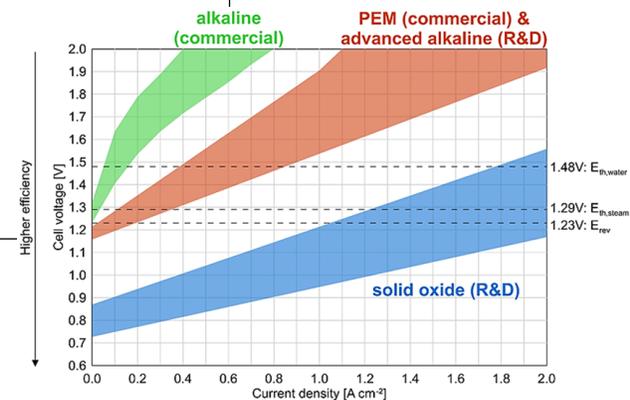


Water & sunlight

Water & sunlight

**Photolysis water splitting (PWS)**  
20–80°C

**Photoelectrochemical (PEC) water splitting**  
25–80°C



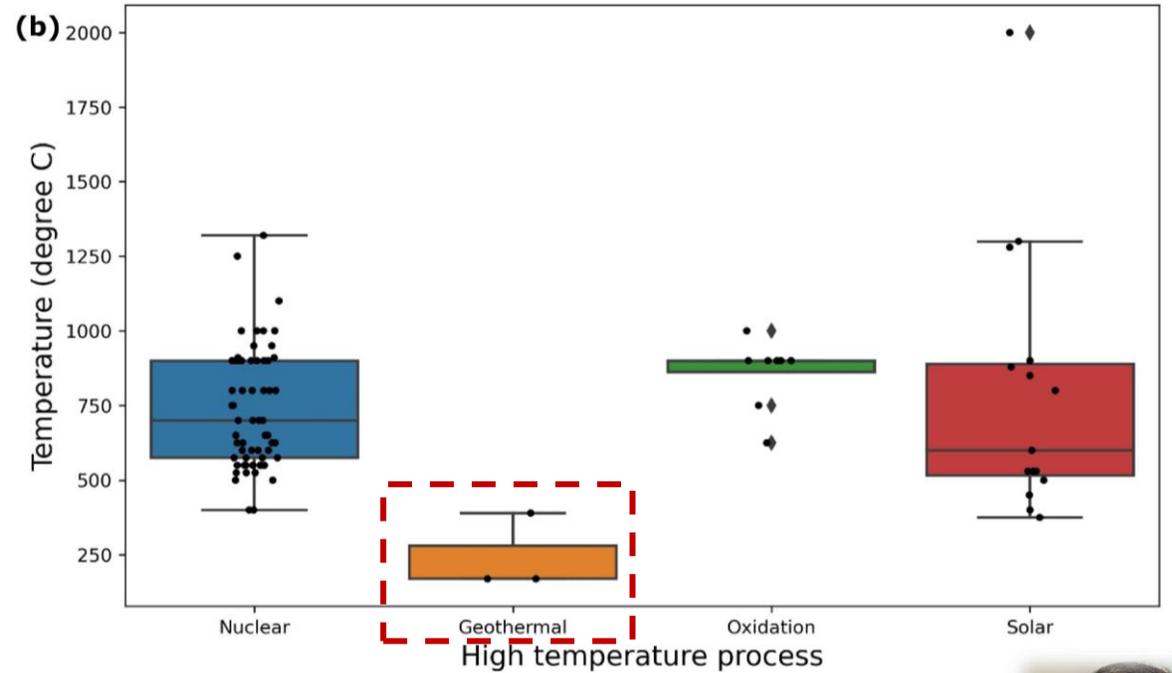
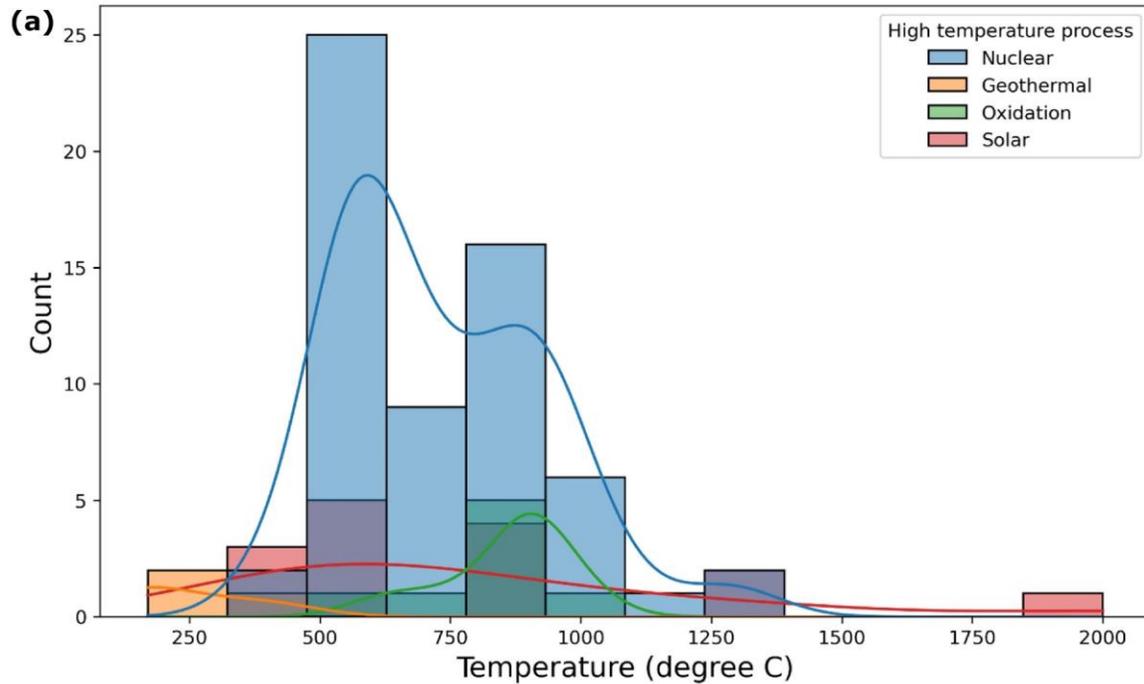
Feedstocks

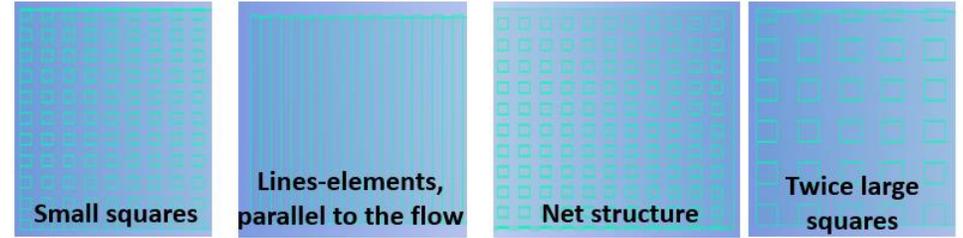
Technologies (water based)



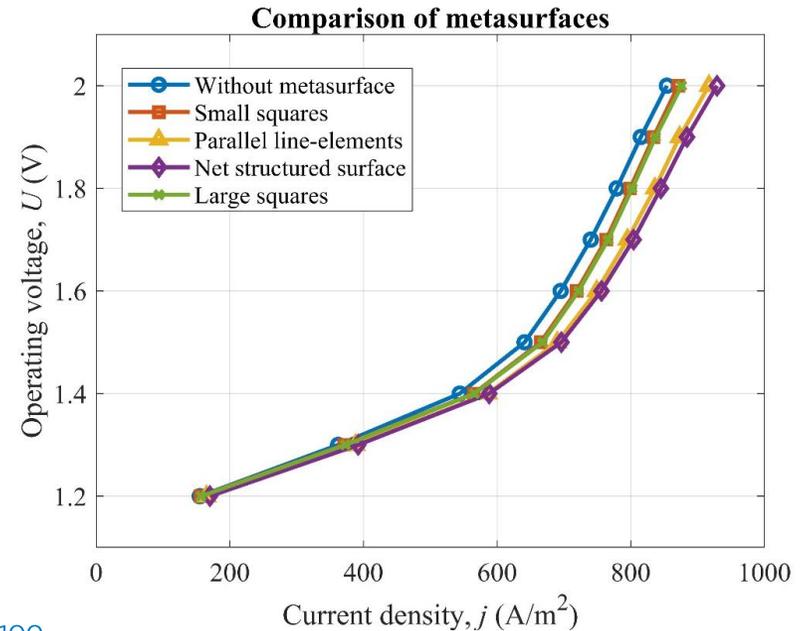
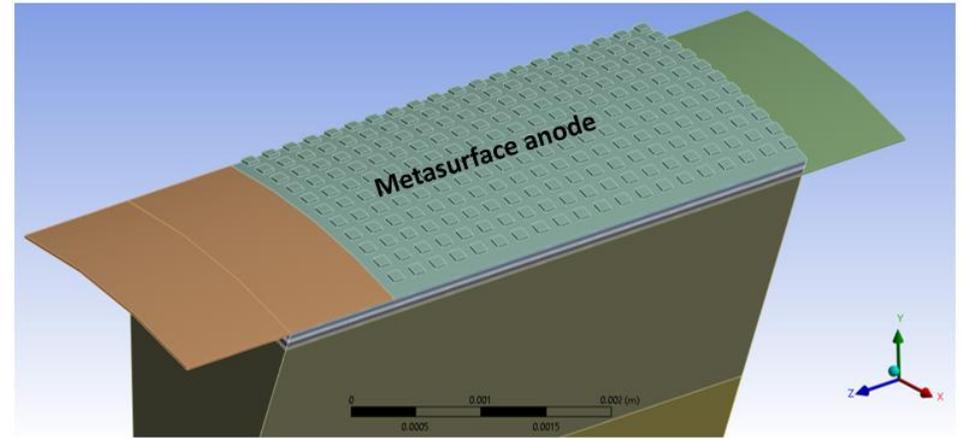
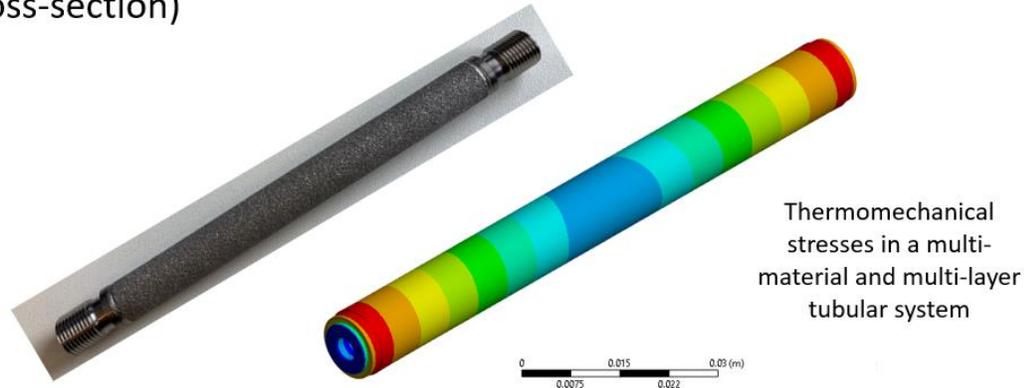
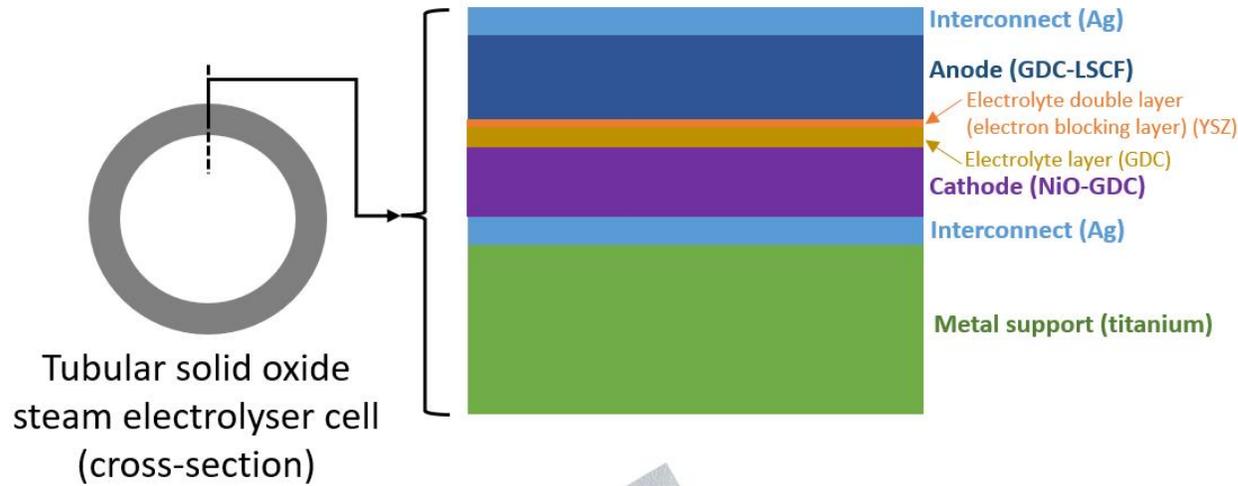
# High temperature processes

Increase in temperature eliminates the need for expensive catalysts.





## Design & modelling



# Cell fabrication stages



Electrodeposition of silver on SS & Ti tubes



Half cell fabrication (dip coating slurries, current collector & cathode functional layer)



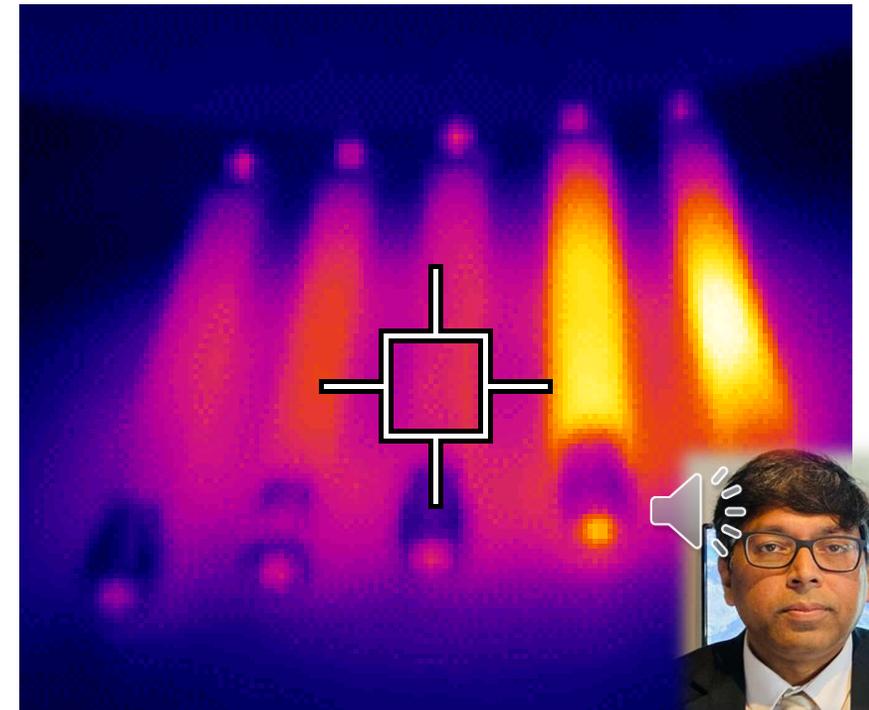
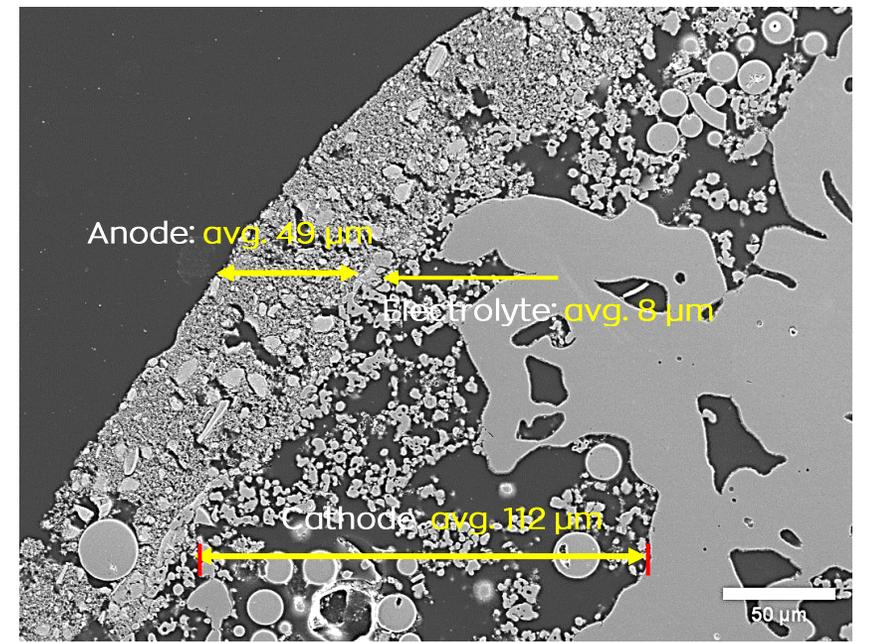
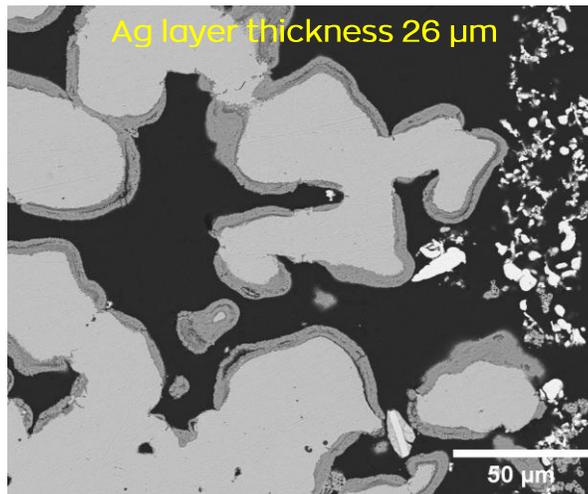
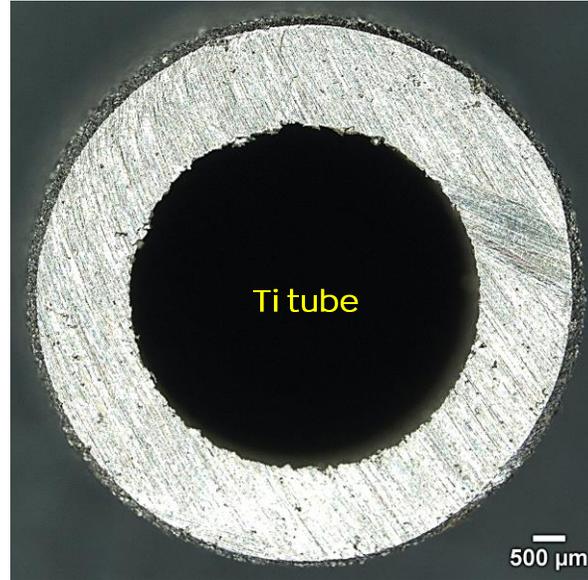
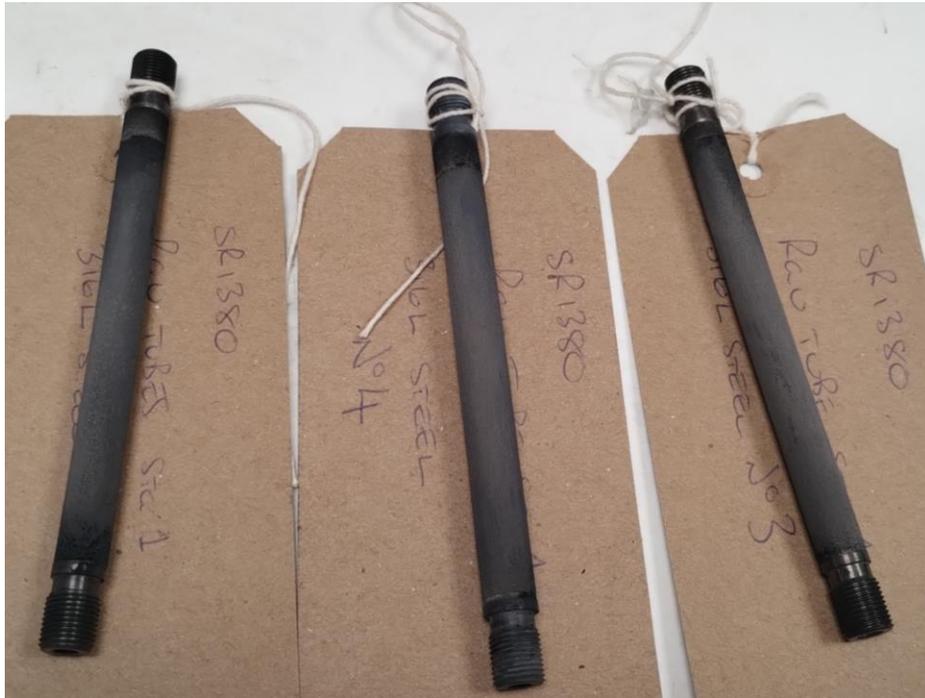
Full cell fabrication (electrolyte and anode layers, anode current collector and sealing)



Ultrasonicated slurries, high-temperature sintering (950-1100 C)



# Investigation



# Designing steam electrolyzers for geothermal steam applications

- High-temperature stability  
Thermal expansion mismatch, creep, deformation
- Corrosive geothermal environment  
Dissolved salts (NaCl, KCl), acidic gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S), mineral deposits (silica, calcium carbonate)
- Electrolyte materials  
Materials degradation, contamination
- Electrode degradation  
Nickel oxidation, sulphur poisoning, delamination
- Durability and longevity  
Thermal cycling, electrochemical degradation
- Integration with geothermal systems  
Variable steam quality, scaling and fouling in heat exchanges
- Emerging solutions  
Advanced coatings, new materials, hybrid systems (pre-heating)

