

Teaching laboratory exercises for analyzing the performance of a proton exchange membrane electrolyzer in hydrogen generation systems

C. Capellán-Villacián, M. Mendoza-Villena, E. García-Garrido, A. Falces, P.J. Zorzano-Santamaría and L.A. Fernández-Jiménez

Department of Electrical Engineering E.T.S.I.I., La Rioja University
C/ San José de Calasanz, 3 – 26004 Logroño (Spain)
Phone/fax number: +0034 941 299 488, e-mail: candido.capellan@unirioja.es

Introduction

Why is it even worth studying or getting into renewables?

Well, they never run out and they're eco-friendly. Plus, let's face it, oil isn't going to last forever.

Fair point. But there's got to be a catch, right?

If we look at wind and solar : first, they're still struggling to compete with fossil fuels in terms of cost. Second, they're super variable.

I get the cost part, but ... variable?

Yeah, like, the wind doesn't always blow and the sun doesn't always shine when you actually need power. That's why storing that energy is such a big deal.

And how do you even do that?

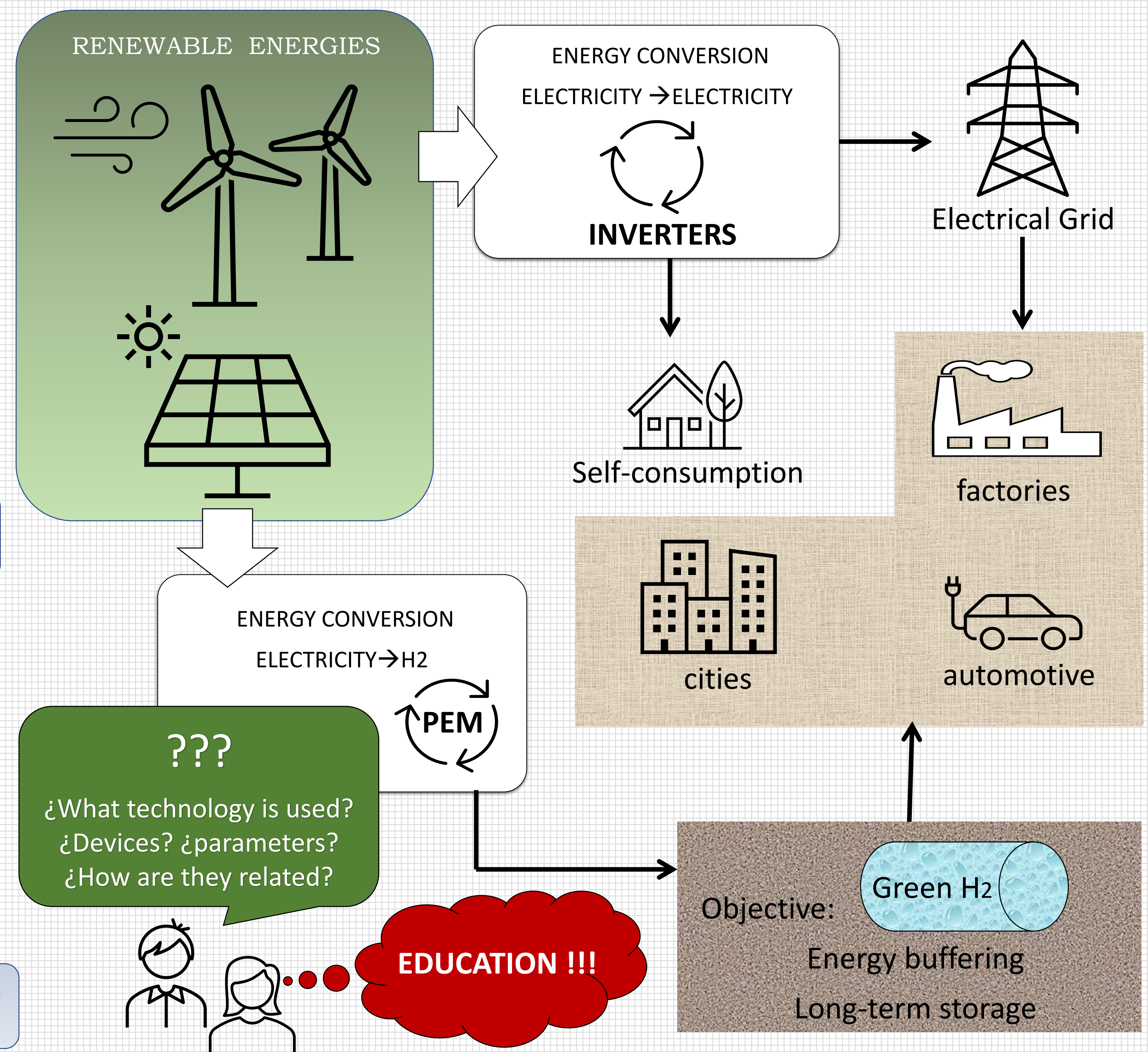
By using the electricity they pull in to make hydrogen gas through water electrolysis.

???

Basically, you turn the energy into hydrogen, and you can store that gas for later.

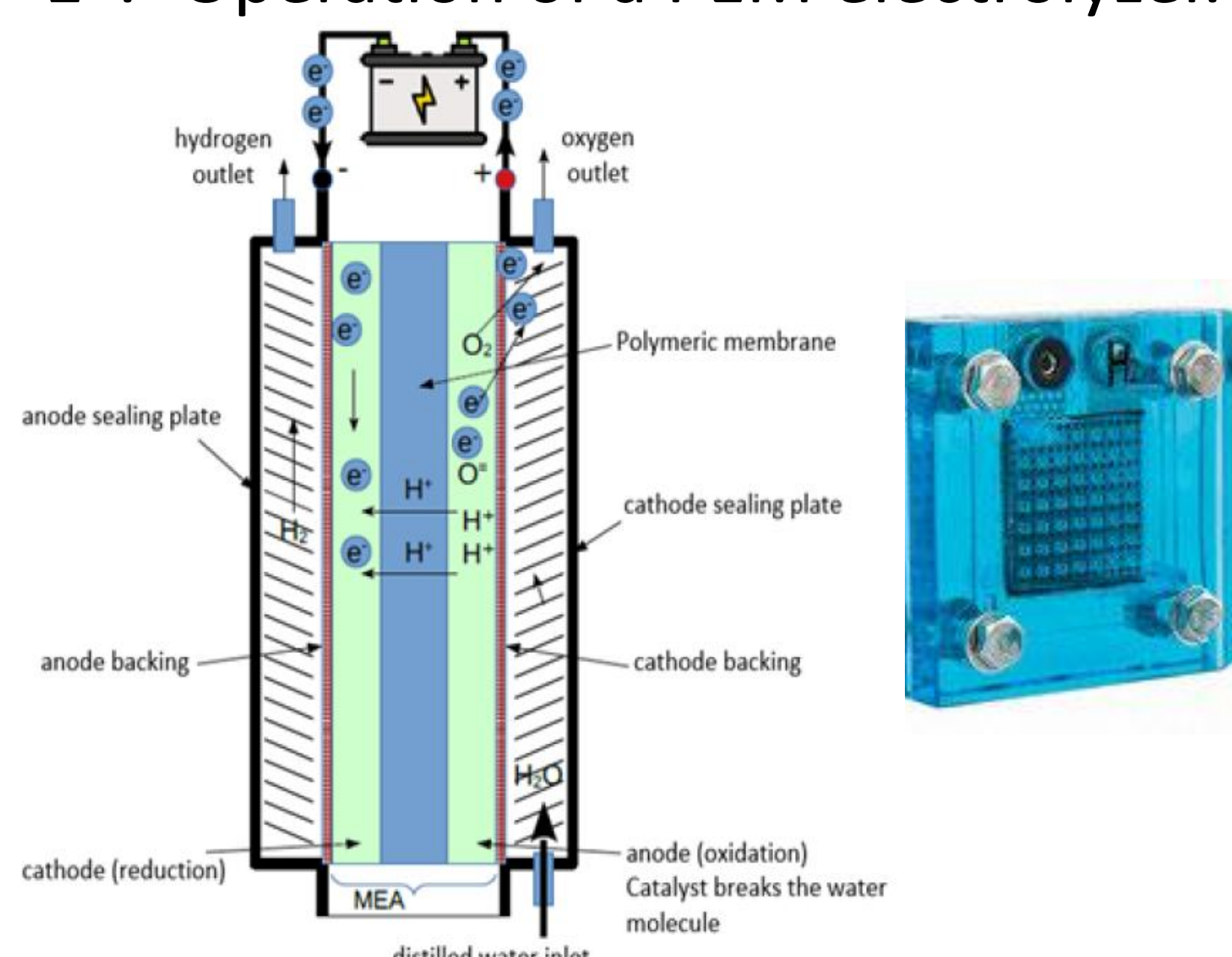
Does that have its own downsides too?

Storing, H₂ is definitely tricky, but honestly? I think the real challenge is getting future engineers like us trained up and ready to handle it.

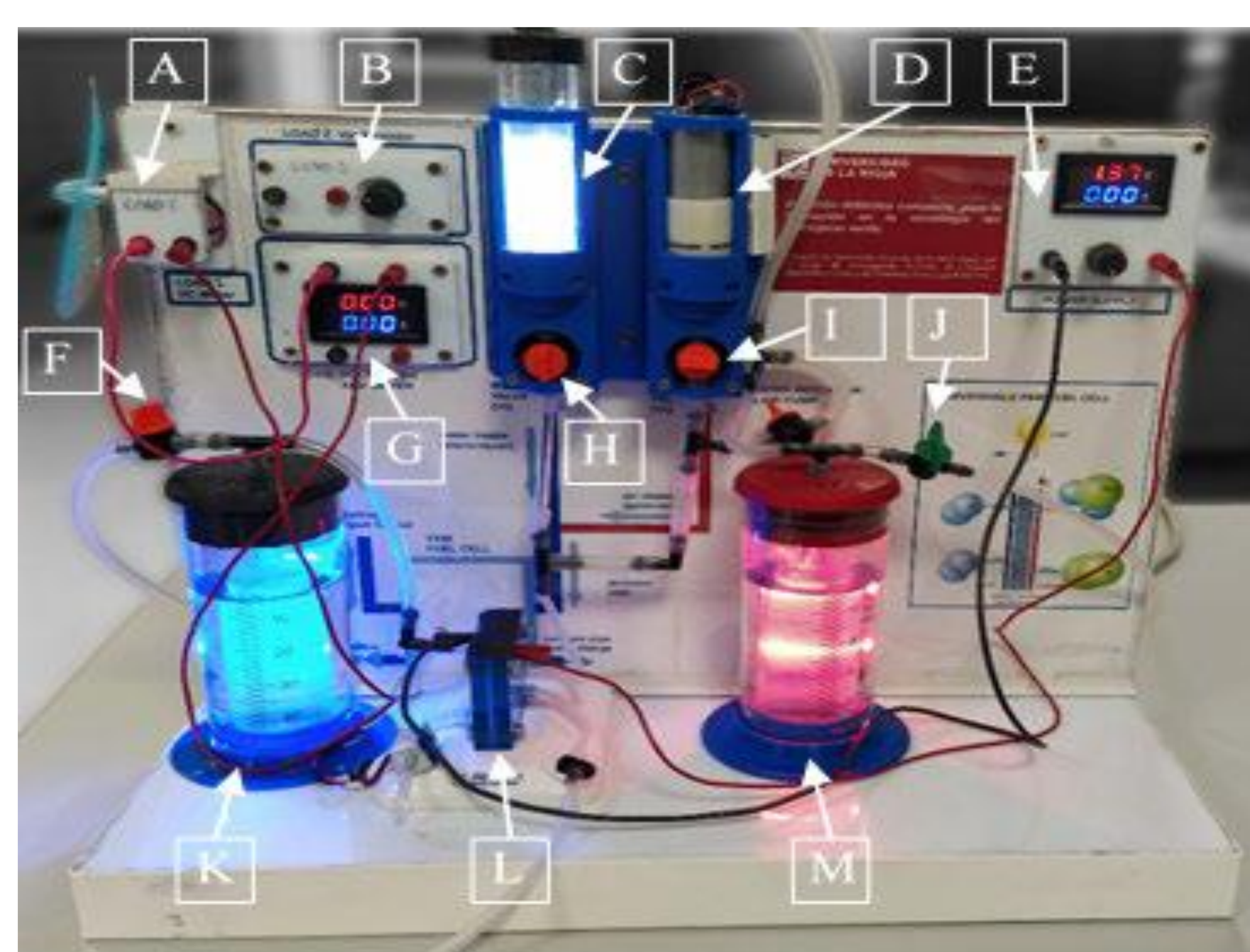


Execution of the laboratory teaching session

1º.- Operation of a PEM electrolyzer.

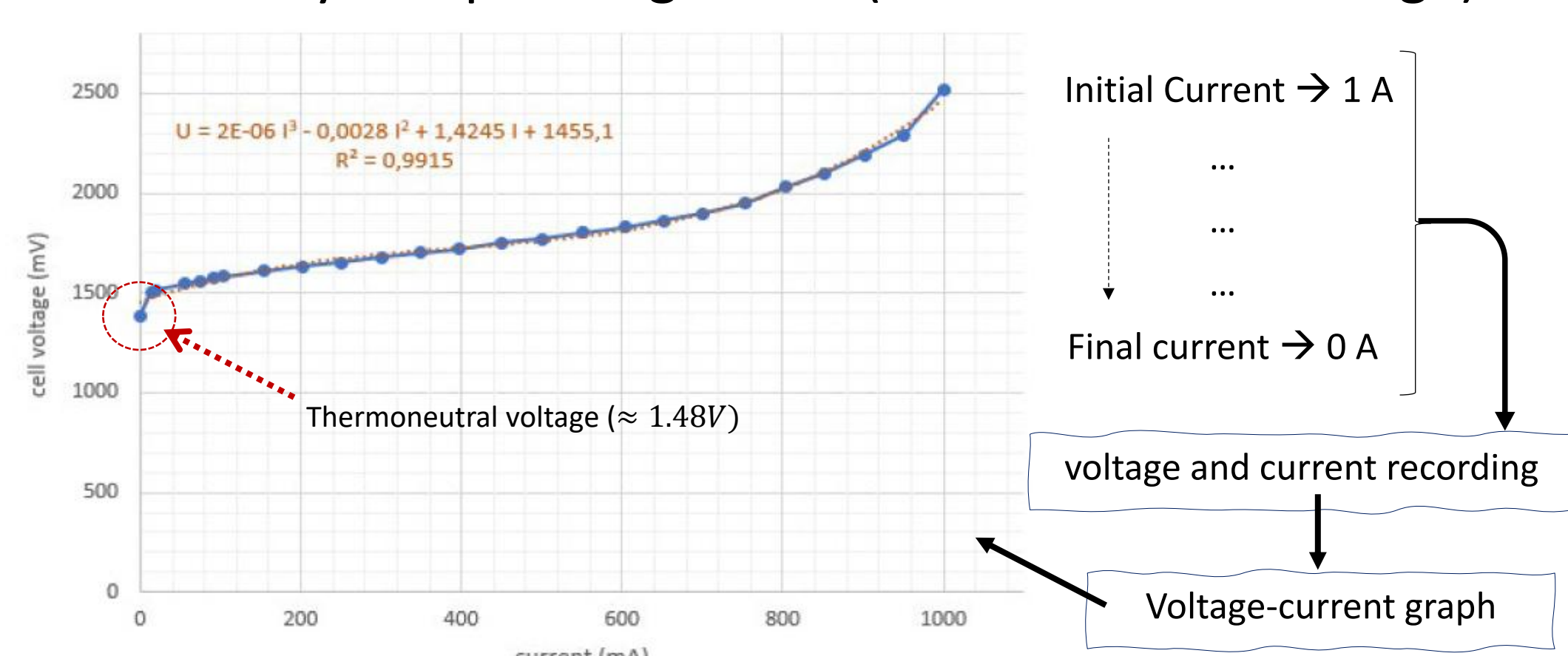


2º.- Description of the educational kit.

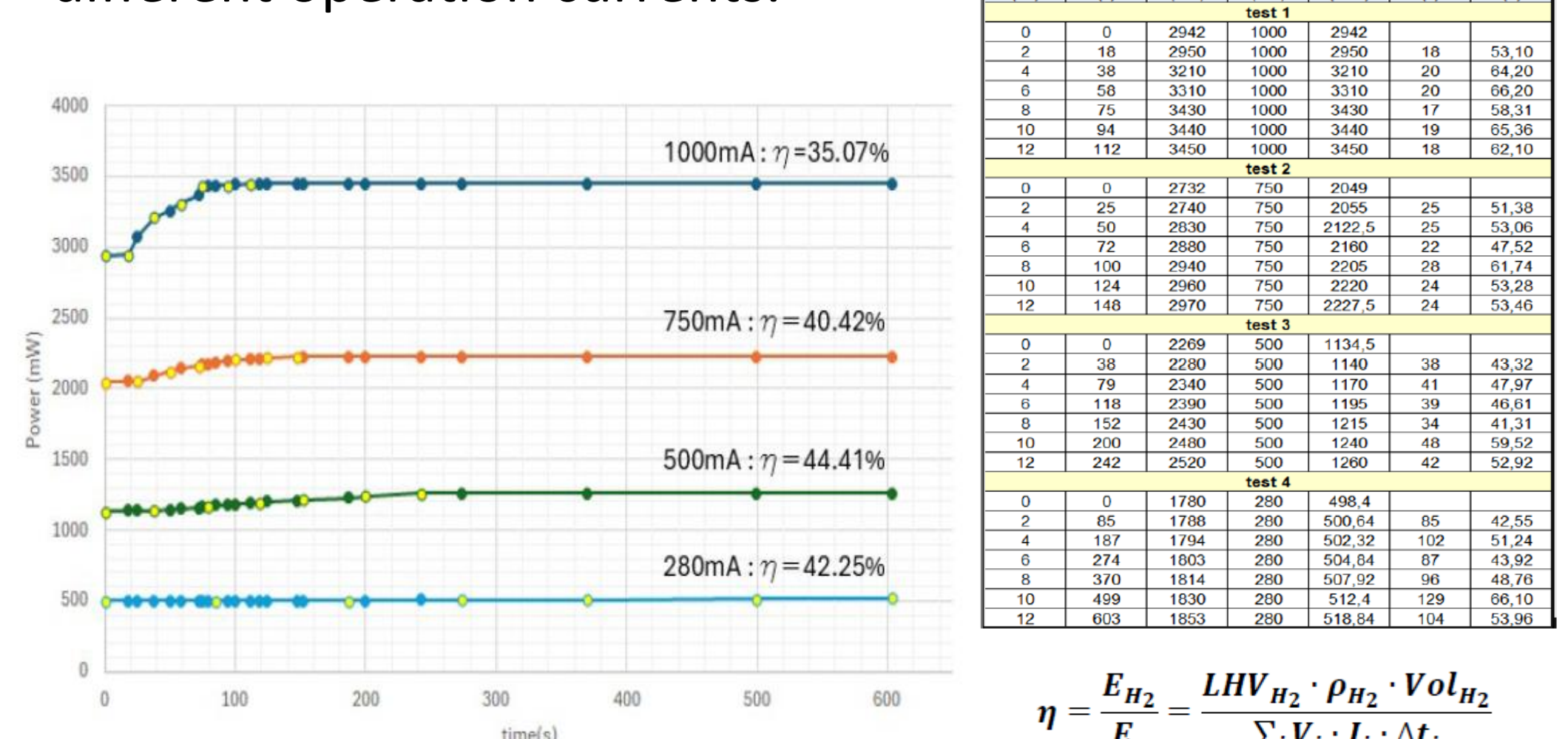


3º.- Activities.

A:-Electrolyzer operating curve (thermoneutral voltage).



B:-Stored energy and efficiency of the electrolyzer to different operation currents.



conclusions

The progressive integration of renewable energy sources into the power system introduces significant challenges due to the inherent variability of their generation.

Hydrogen production from renewable energy (solar and wind) and its subsequent storage are emerging as a solution to the intermittency of these sources.

Future engineers responsible for planning and operating power systems must be adequately trained in the principles, operation, and integration of these technologies.

These principles align with European Commission guidelines on transforming excess renewable energy into a manageable resource and incorporating learning about these types of technologies into university curricula.

This kit enables undergraduate students in renewable energy integration courses to acquire key competencies in hydrogen production and storage.