

Efficiency of Copper and Aluminum Coated Aluminium Electrode in the Production of Hydrogen Fuel from Rainwater

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Abstract

The most effective and established method for producing hydrogen fuel is water electrolysis. To separate water into hydrogen and oxygen, electrolysis requires external electrical energy delivered through electrodes. To reduce potential drop, an effective electrolysis requires the right electrodes. In this investigation, multiple combinations of anodes and cathodes—aluminum and aluminium coated with copper—were utilised in an effort to identify the most effective electrode combinations. NaCl solution in rain water was taken as electrolyte. Rain water was taken to avoid ionic impedance of tap water and expenses of distilled water. In this study, the most efficient electrode combination was Copper Coated Aluminium (anode)-Aluminium (cathode) and gave the highest efficiency of hydrogen production to about 11% at normal temperature for very low concentration of NaCl (0.051 M) which increased with temperature, up to 29% upon rising of temp to 60°C. It was shown that higher concentration of electrolyte would surge the efficiency significantly. If the supplied heat could be provided from any waste heat sources then this study would be more efficient. However, current research evaluated the technical feasibility of this electrode combination for producing hydrogen with electrolysis of rain water utilizing electricity and modified electrodes.

Keywords

Hydrogen Production, Electrochemistry, Water Electrolysis, Copper Coated Aluminium, Rain Water

1. Introduction

Hydrogen fuel is considered the cleanest alternative fuel to face world's energy challenge which leads researchers to fulfill increasing global energy demand using more economical and environmentally-friendly ways [1]. Hydrogen is an important source of sustainable energy system which can be a promising alternative energy for carbon-based fuel [2] [3]. It is safe as other commonly used fuels for future due to free emissions of CO_x, NO_x and SO_x and its highest heating value (−286 kJ/mol) as well as economic consideration [4] [5] [6]. Hydrogen can also be stored in compressed H₂ tanks and liquefied by adsorption [5].

Electrolysis of water is one of the most primitive and capable methods for production of hydrogen [7]. Water is the world's most widely-available natural resources which on electrolysis

produced only pure oxygen as by-product [3] [8] [9]. Electrolysis gives hydrogen at 99.99% purity compared with the hydrogen obtained from other greenhouse gas emitting sources like fossil fuels [10].

Electrolysis process has been trailing behind due to expensive electrolytic system. External power sources cost a larger portion of a cell. Electrodes are the main constituent of an electrolytic cell and the most sensitive part of a cell needed extensive care during selection and preparation of suitable electrodes [8]. Potential loss occurring between electrodes is greatly responsible to lower the efficiency of an electrolytic cell. Research to get a plausible electrodes combination in terms of cost and efficacy always gets researchers keen. Recently Ni, Co, Cu, Pt, Fe etc. and their alloys, oxides, and bi-metal coatings are being efficiently used as electrode constructing materials [11] [12]. Most of these materials are very expensive and require high degree of purity (99.99%). As a consequence scope is still there to work for getting more compatible electrode combinations.

Current study was intended to prepare a new suitable efficient electrode combination at minimum expense. Though Aluminium is very reactive, it is cheap and available and it can be amenable to be coated by another metal to prepare metal clad. The process based on the anodic dissolution of coated and uncoated aluminum combination [1] in alkaline-chloride solutions in rain water is one of the research areas that study the new ways of electrochemical hydrogen production along with its efficiency measurement [9].

2. Experimental

Materials

Rain water was collected from Noakhali, Bangladesh after two days of rain. All chemicals (copper sulphate, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid and sodium chloride) used in this study were purchased from MERCK, Germany. Aluminium sheet and Copper wire for electrodes were purchased from local market.

Methods

Preparation of Aluminium Electrode from Aluminium Sheet

Aluminium sheet commercially known as aluminium alloy 1100 (*i.e.* 99% Al and

traces of Si, Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn and others) was purchased from local market [13]. It was then cut into 127 mm in length, 13 mm in width and thickness was maintained 1.2 mm exactly, polished with grinder polisher and thoroughly washed by distilled water to remove adhering dust or debris and then dried in open air.

Electroplating on Aluminium by Copper Solution

Classical electroplating principle was used to coat aluminium with copper. Current was supplied from a DC power supply (12 v) in a cell containing 0.5 M copper sulphate solution, copper wire was used as anode. After passing current for about 5 - 10 minutes, electroplating was done. Electroplated plates were then firmly rinsed with water and dried at room temperature.

Electrolysis Procedure

Simple electrolysis of rain water with varying concentration (0.034 M; 0.051 M;

0.068 M; 0.086 M) of electrolyte easily available combinations of electrodes combination for this series and Cu coated aluminium (Al-Cu coated aluminium and Cu coated second one is cathode in every circuit supply. Two different measuring electrodes that product of electrolysis in the cylinder (Figure 1) [10]. Hydrogen gas was measured by 1

NaCl was carried out by supplying DC voltage. Four different

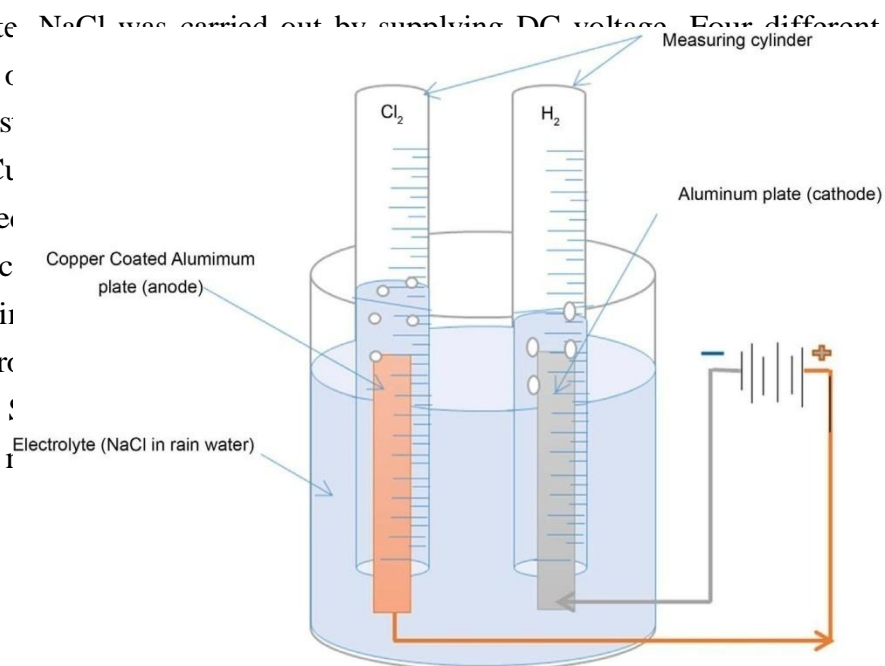


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of electrolytic cell using Cu coated Al anode and Al cathode.

calculated as cc/min. To investigate the effect of temperature the beaker was kept in a hot plate and the temperature was raised 5°C each time and HPR is measured accordingly.

Electrolysis Efficiency

The efficiency of electrolysis can be defined as the ratio of chemical energy of hydrogen produced to the energy input for electrolysis process. There are a number of expressions for calculating electrolysis efficiency (η) [14] [15]. In this study, electrical energy was used to get chemical energy; therefore, efficiency was calculated by using mass flow rate of hydrogen and enthalpy with respect to electrical energy.

$$\eta = \frac{QH}{VI} \quad (1)$$

where, η is the efficiency (%), Q is the mass flow rate of hydrogen (kg/sec), H is the enthalpy of combustion of hydrogen (J/kg), V is the applied voltage (Volt), and I is the current (A).

3. Results and Discussion

Physical Properties of Water

Water for different purposes has its own requirements as to composition and purity. Hence, water quality assessment involves analysis of physical, chemical, biological and microbiological parameters. Here, the physical parameters such as pH, electric conductivity, salinity, total dissolved solid (TDS) of rain water were analyzed and tabulated in **Table 1**.

Result shows that rain water possesses tolerable pH and salinity. Mean value of conductivity (0.4 mS/cm) and TDS (22 ppm) indicates that rain water contains less interfering particles responsible for lowering the efficiency of the cell, as it is evident that conductivity decreased with TDS [16] and TDS decrease the cell efficiency.

$$TDS \propto 765.1EC^{1.087}$$

Suitable Electrodes Selection

Four different electrode combinations were used for electrolysis of NaCl solution (**Figure 2**). Result shows that, Cu(Al)-Al combination of electrodes showed higher hydrogen

Table 1. Physical properties of rain water.

Sl. No.	Ph	Salinity (%)	Conductivity (mS/cm)	TDS (ppm)
1	6.9	3	0.03	22

2	6.7	3	0.04	23
3	6.8	3	0.05	21
Mean value	6.8	3	0.04	22

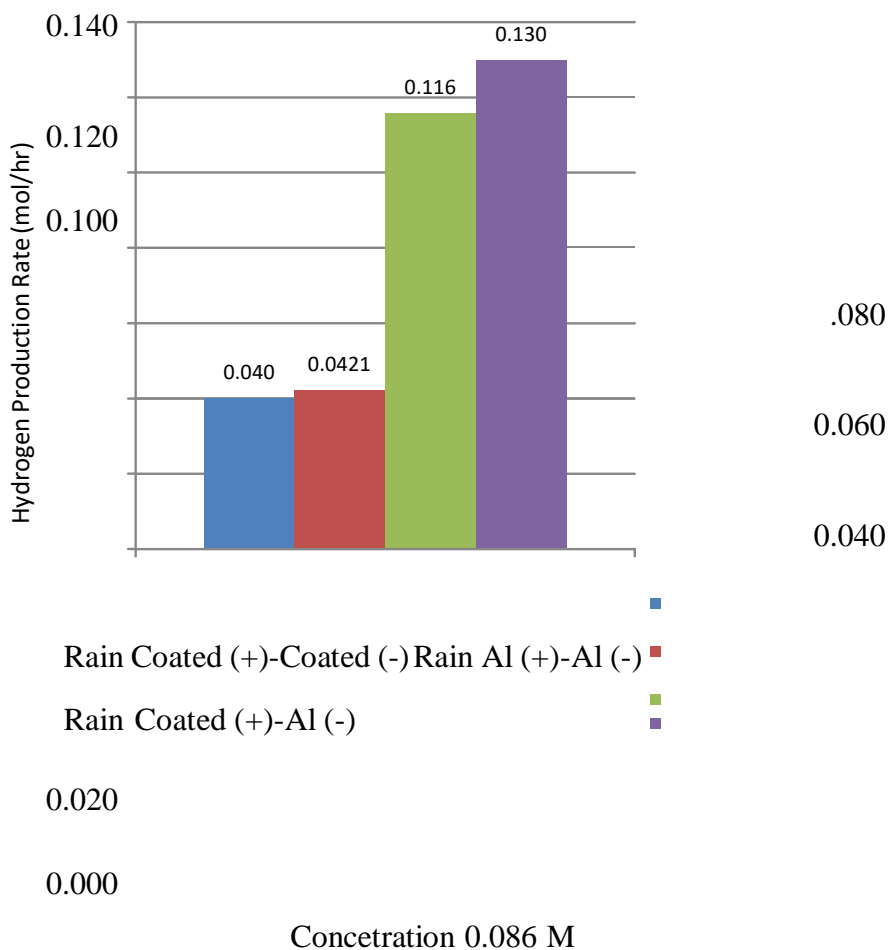


Figure 2. Hydrogen production rate on tap water and rain water at different combination of electrodes.

production rate than three other electrodes combination. These electrodes combination can be arranged in the order of increasing rate of hydrogen production as:

$$\text{Al-Al} < \text{Cu(Al)-Cu(Al)} < \text{Al-Al} < \text{Cu(Al)-Al}$$

Maximum hydrogen production (0.130 mol/hr) was found when rain water was electrolysed by Cu(Al)-Al electrode combination. Al-Al electrodes held the second position (0.116 mol/hr). Whereas, Cu(Al)-Cu(Al) didn't give satisfactory rate and Al-Cu(Al) gave least value of production rate (0.040 mol/hr).

Cu(Al)-Al electrode acted as the most sensitive electrode combination. It can be best described by the basic knowledge of electrical properties of aluminium and copper. Conductivity of pure

copper at 20°C, 5.96×10^7 S/m [17] is much higher than the conductivity of pure aluminium, 3.77×10^7 S/m at 20°C [18]. It is seen that, copper coating on aluminium increase the conductivity of this hybrid material as happened to copper clad aluminium wire [19]. According to Elekrisola Group, a renowned enameled wire manufacturing company, the conductivity of their product CCA15% (15% Copper Clad Aluminium) is 3.915×10^7 S/m, slightly higher than pure aluminium [20]. For this reason, there arises an innate potential difference between anode and cathode compared to the rest of the electrode combinations in this study. This potential difference is responsible for the maximum production rate at this condition.

Effect of Electrolyte Concentrations on Hydrogen Production

A greater number of effective ionic collisions per unit time were occurred by increasing electrolytic concentration and as a result reaction rate as well as efficiency increased with increasing electrolytic concentration [5]. A number of stu-

dies suggest that, hydrogen production rate increase with the strength of electrolyte used [21] [22].

In this study concentration of electrolyte was gradually varied from 0.034 to 0.086 M and consequently hydrogen production rate increased linearly with electrolyte concentration. HPR (0.131 mol/hr) found maximum for 0.086 M and similarly efficiency found 16% for the highest concentration of electrolyte (Table 2 & Figure 3).

Effect of Temperature on Hydrogen Production

It is well established that HPR efficiency increases with temperature [23]. Current study analysed temperature effect on electrolysis of 0.051 M aqueous solution of NaCl and found that HPR increased with temperature, tabulated in Table

- At room temperature efficiency measured 11% but it rose sharply up to 29% at 60°C. Ionic conductivity of an electrolyte rises directly with rising temperature. When temperature is high, less energy is required to reach any given current density compared to low temperature process. Moreover, surface reaction of any electrolyte was also directly affected by changing temperature [5]. The more the temperature, the surface reaction of electrolytes would be more appreciable. Hence, temperature was the most important variables on the electrolytic cell.

Table 2. Hydrogen production rate with varying electrolyte concentrations.

Concentration of electrolyte	HPR		Efficiency
	(cc/min)	(mol/hr)	
0.034 M	2.32	0.068	8%
0.051 M	3.17	0.093	11%
0.068 M	3.81	0.111	14%
0.086 M	4.44	0.131	16%

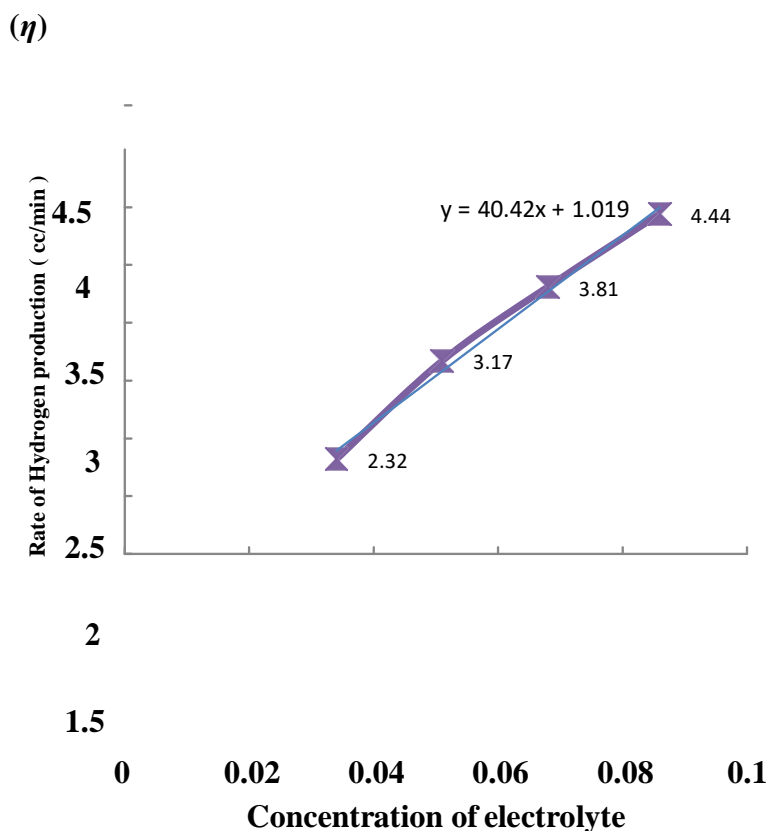


Figure 3. Effect of electrolyte concentrations on hydrogen production.

Table 3. Hydrogen production with increasing of temperature.

Efficiency (η)	Temperature (°C)		HPR	
	(cc/min)	(mol/hr)		
	At room temperature	3.17	0.093	11%
	40	54	1.58	22%
	45	58	1.71	24%
	50	60	1.75	25%
	55	65	1.91	27%
	60	71	2.08	29%

4. Conclusion

This work showed an additional value of used coated aluminum electrode combinations for the hydrogen production through electrolysis using NaCl electrolyte in rain water. Experimental data showed that Copper Coated Aluminium (anode)-Aluminium (cathode) combination produced much hydrogen than other combinations of electrodes used in the current study. Preparations of these electrodes require trivial effort and cost, making it easy to use in the electrolytic cells. But, this study didn't have any storage facilities for hydrogen gas. Hydrogen production efficiency was proportional to supplied energy; here efficiency increased with temperature. Waste heat energy from various human activities can be used for the input temperature used at the current studies, and needs extensive future research work.

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