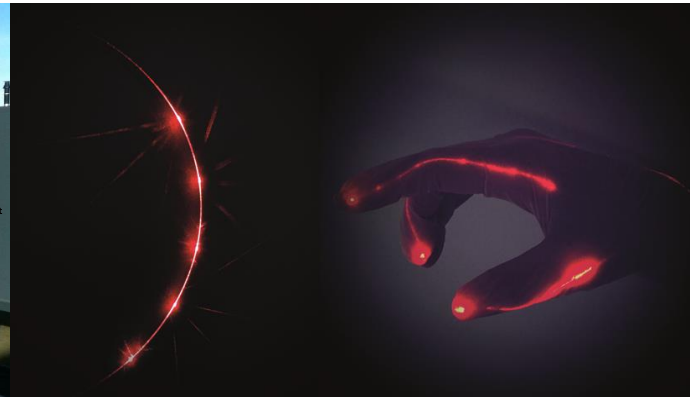


Übersicht weiterer anwendungsorientierte Aktivitäten der Wasserstoff-Forschung auf dem EnergieCampus Goslar



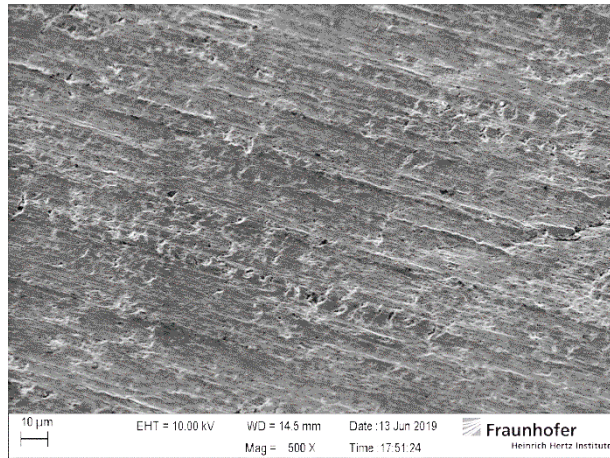
apl. Prof. Dr. Eike G. Hübner
Unternehmergespräch Energie
29.09.2022



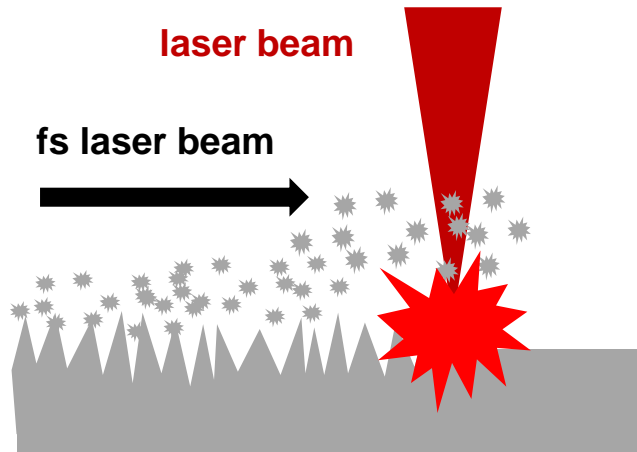
Fraunhofer Heinrich Hertz Institute, HHI
Department Fiber Optical Sensor Systems
Surface Processing

Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

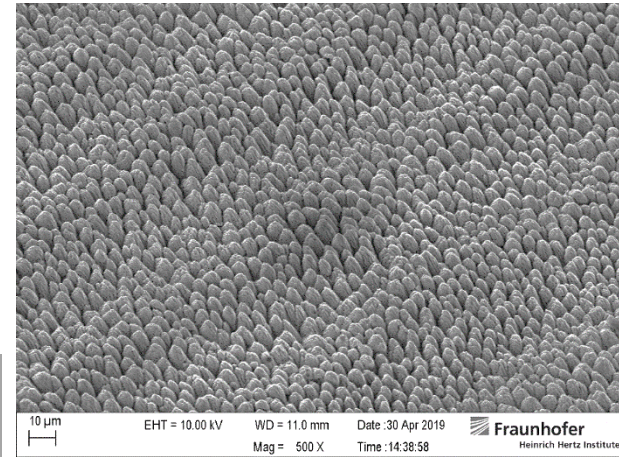
- $< 0,1 \text{ mm}^2$ Focus spot size:
 - fs-Laser: up to 5 GW for 10^{-15} s
 - ns-Laser: 10 kW for 10^{-9} s
- Local evaporation without heating of the bulk material



pristine



sketch of process



fs-laser structured

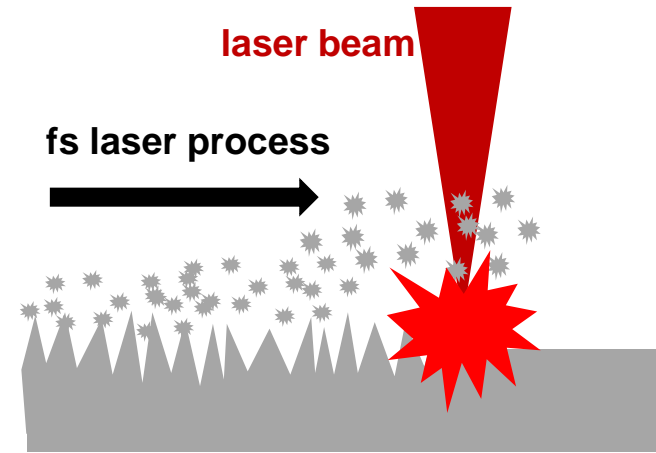
Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

Structure Development

Number of laser pulses per spot on the surface^[1]:

$N = 1 - 10 \rightarrow 10 - 25 \rightarrow 25 - 50 \rightarrow 50 - 100 \rightarrow \mathbf{100 - 250} \rightarrow \gg 1000$

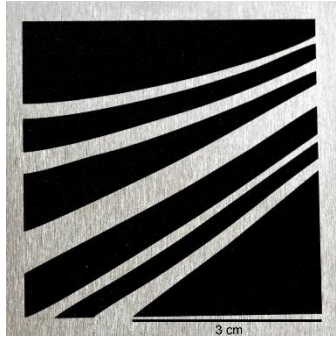
LIPSS \rightarrow ripples \rightarrow grooves \rightarrow cones \rightarrow cones (10 μm) \rightarrow ?



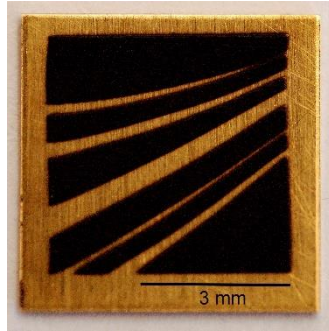
surface enlargement

Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

Black Metals – Black Gold

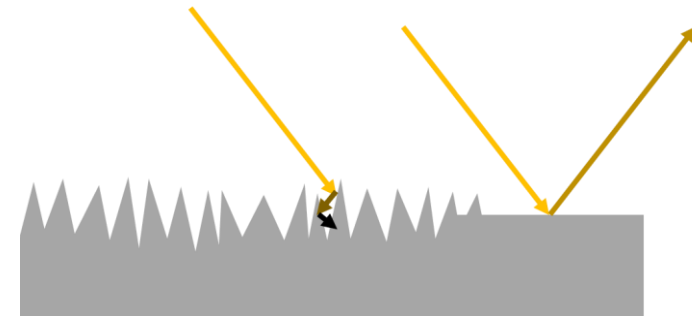


aluminum

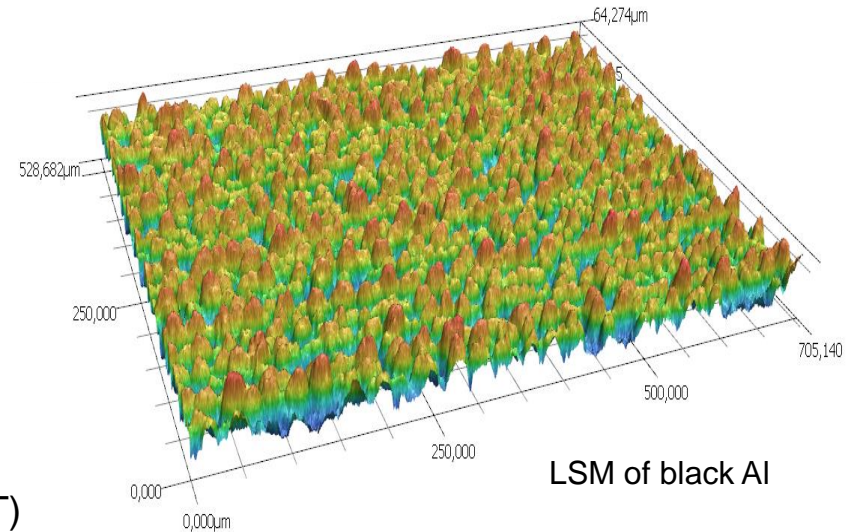


gold

- Jewellery
 - Motifs on plates, rings, ...
- Absorptivity required → **surface chemistry!**
 - N pulses^[1] ~ 250
 - **Surface enlargement: ~ 10x – 20x (LSM/BET)**



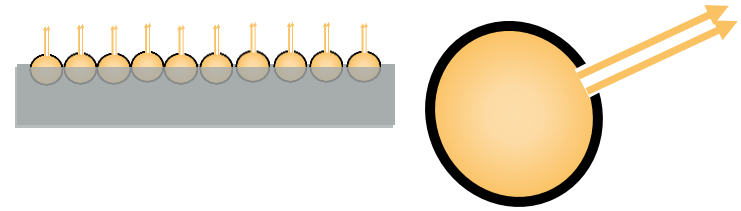
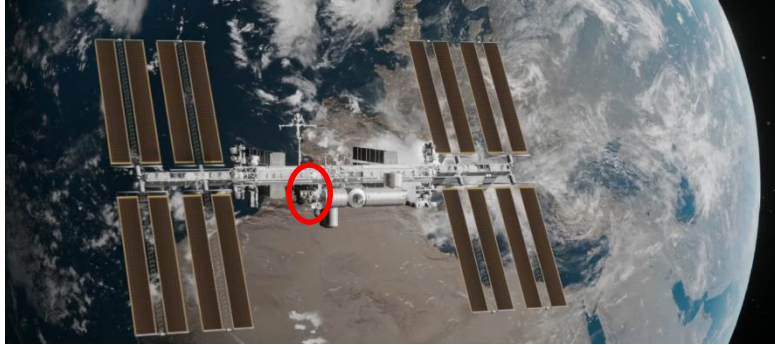
Microcones act as light trap



LSM of black Al

Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

Maximized Thermal Emissivity



Cavity with a hole – Black Body Emitter

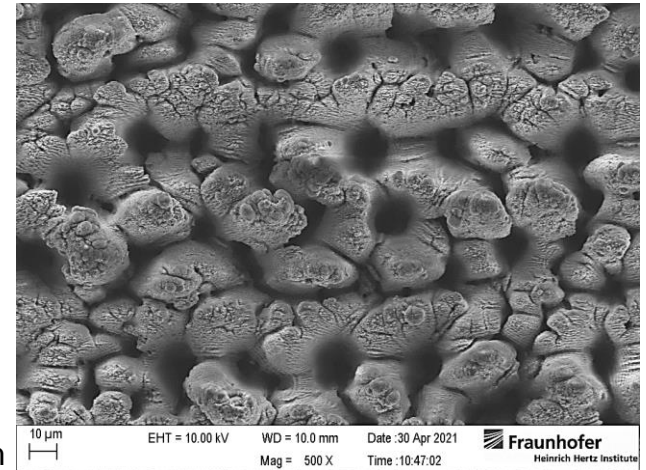
N pulses ~ 800^[1]

Surface enlargement: ~ 20x/100x (LSM/BET)



- On the outside of the ISS from Dec. 2022
- Thermal emissivity on Al/Fe/Ti >90%
- Temperature stable
 - tested for Fe up to 650 °C

Thermographic image (100 °C)



Titanium

Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carriers (LOHC)

GEFÖRDERT VOM



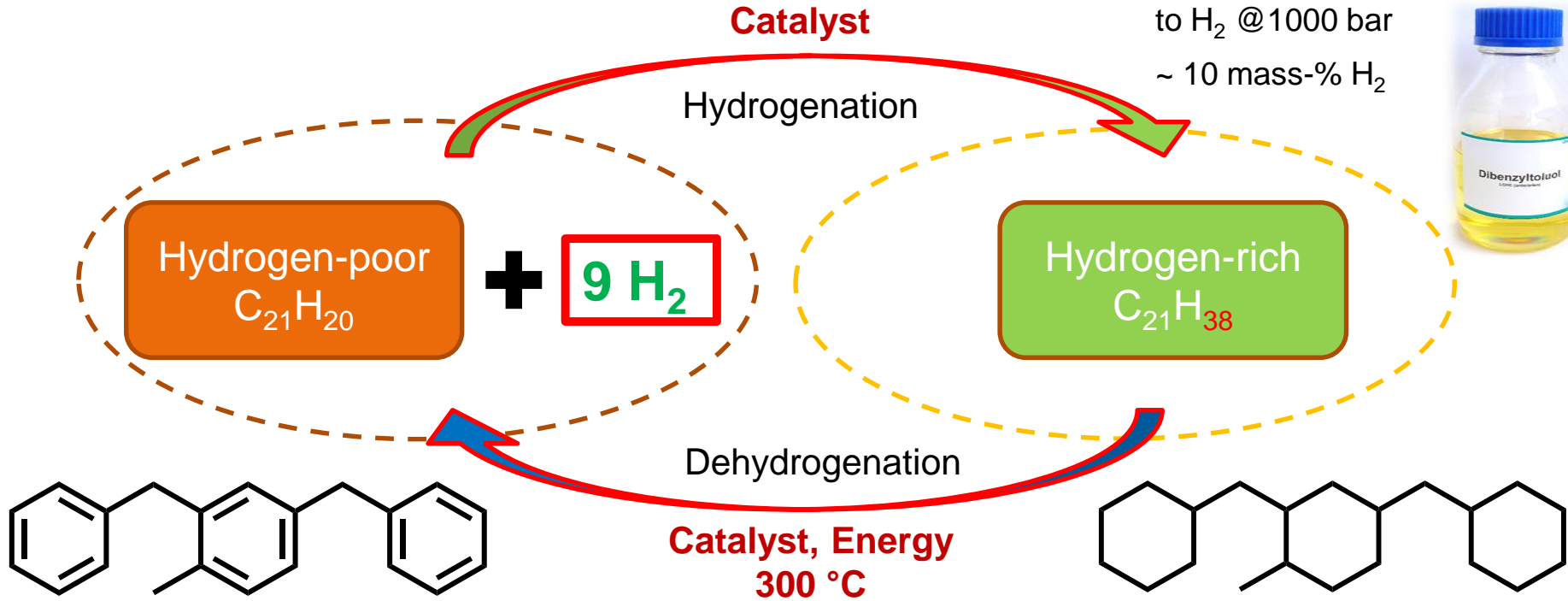
Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Energie

Gefördert durch



Bayerisches Staatsministerium für
Wirtschaft, Landesentwicklung und Energie

Storage density approx. eq.
to H₂ @ 1000 bar
~ 10 mass-% H₂



Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carriers

- Highly endothermic dehydrogenation reaction
 - Efficient heat transfer
- Expensive noble metals
 - Efficient catalysts (HI ERN)
- Femtosecond laser structured surfaces as catalyst carriers
 - Large surface area, stable surface structure, irregular structures

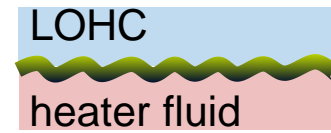


N pulses $> \sim 10 \times 10\,000$ ^[1]

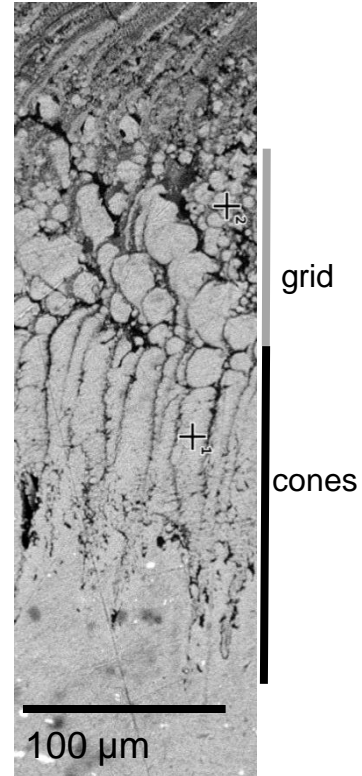
Surface enlargement: $\sim 1000x$ (BET)

Thickness approx. 350 μm

“Micro”cones: 200 μm (height) x 20 μm



heat exchanger
plate + catalyst



Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

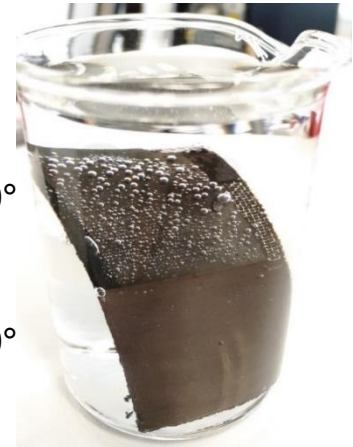
Zinc-air Batteries

- Rechargeable zinc-air battery
- Key part: (bifunctional) gas diffusion electrode (GDE)
 - Ag/AgO (Co_3O_4) and hydrophobic binder
- Femtosecond laser structuring to optimize surface structure and wettability

GEFÖRDEBT VOM

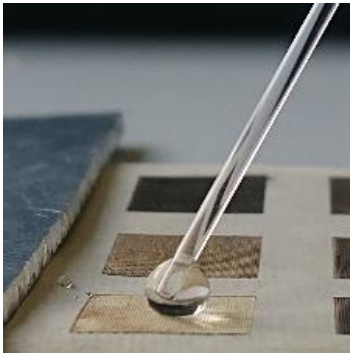


Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



$\Theta \rightarrow 180^\circ$

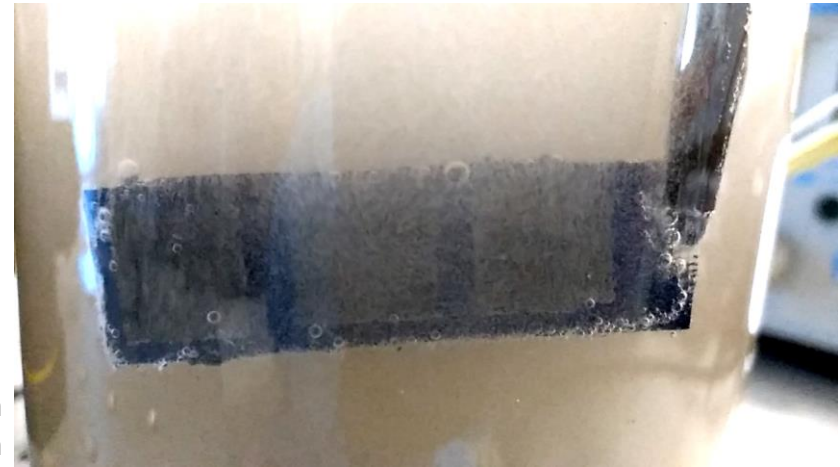
$\Theta \rightarrow 0^\circ$



$\Theta \rightarrow 180^\circ$



$\Theta \rightarrow 0^\circ$

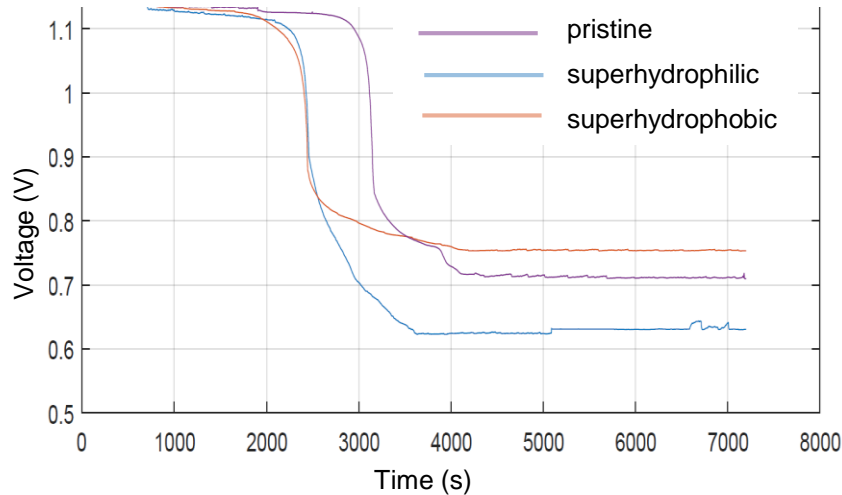
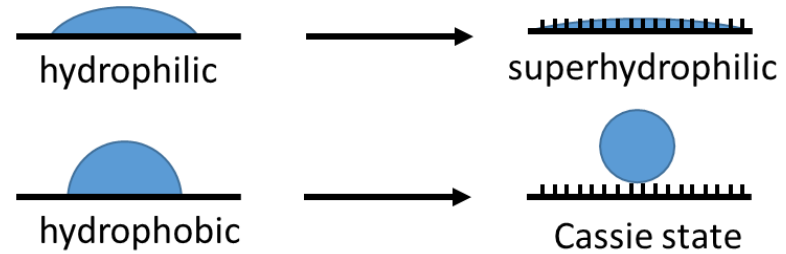


Video:
Oxygen
evolution

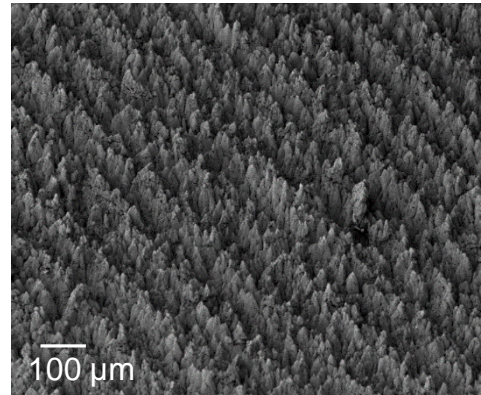
Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

Controlling Wettability

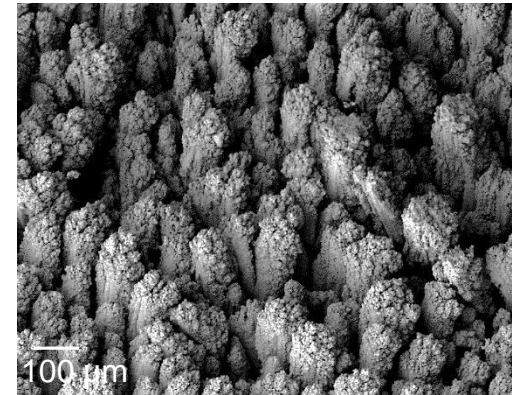
- Rechargeable zinc-air battery
- GDE water contact angle: 0° vs. 130° (pristine) vs. 180°
- Improved oxygen consumption



➤ Cell voltage - 0.1 V (0°) \rightarrow + 0.05 V (180°)



$\Theta \rightarrow 0^\circ$

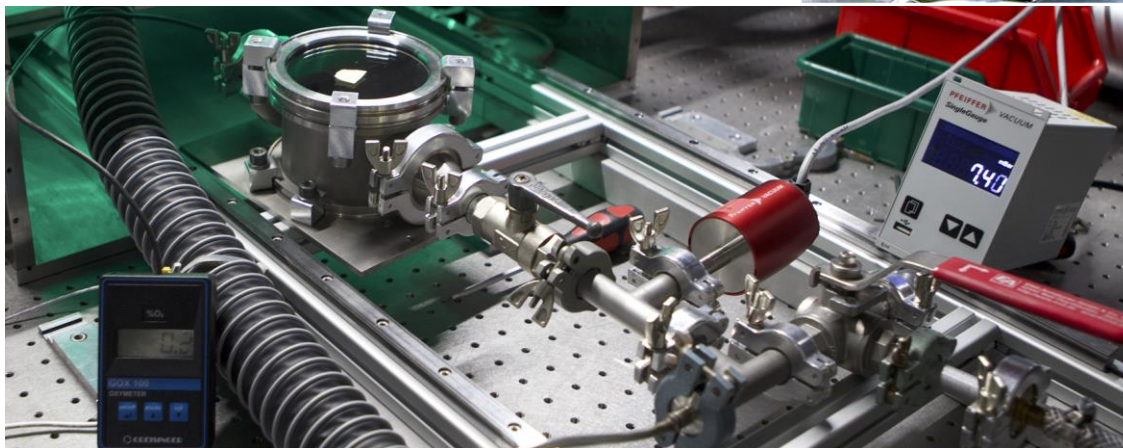


$\Theta \rightarrow 180^\circ$

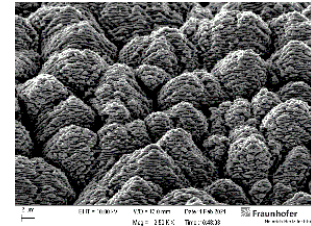
Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

Controlling Surface Chemistry

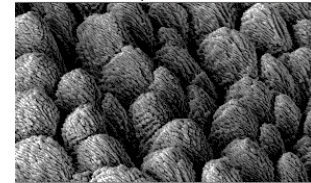
- To control wettability
- Optimized stoichiometry for catalysts
- Ar, N₂, CO₂, O₂, Cl₂, Br₂, I₂, acetylene, ...



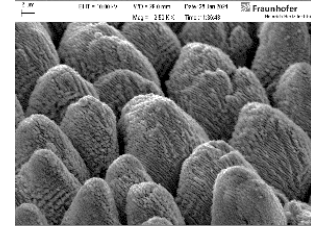
@ Argon:
2.5 atom-% O



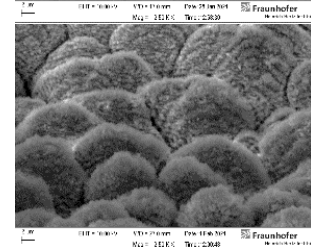
@ CO₂:
12 atom-% O



@ Air:
36 atom-% O



@ O₂:
46 atom-% O



steel

Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

Electrodes for Alkaline Water Electrolysis (AEL)

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Energie

Gefördert durch:



Niedersächsisches Ministerium
für Wissenschaft und Kultur

- Key Factor: Overpotential reduction

➤ Recent reviews define major aspects^[1]:

- Specific surface area (Tafel equation: overpotential η (V) \sim current density i (A/cm²))
- Presence of gas bubbles on the surface of the electrode
- Electrocatalytic materials

- Surface enlargement

➤ Porosity



N pulses >1000



- Superhydrophilicity



N pulses >250
processing at oxygen/air



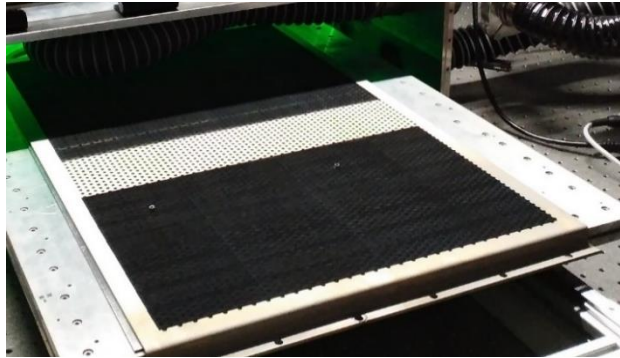
- Nickel oxides



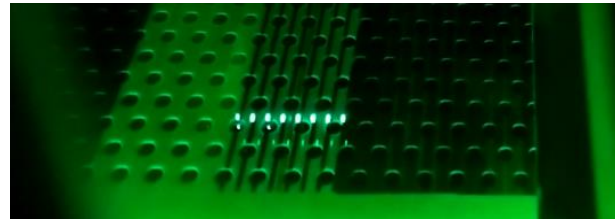
processing at oxygen/air

Large Scale Electrodes^[1]

- Base material: Steel coated with approx. 300 μm nickel (MTV)
- 0.66 x 0.41 m^2 structured on both sides (0.54 m^2 per electrode)
- N pulses $\sim 20 \times 2000$ ^[2]
- Processed at air
 - Porous microcones, nickel oxides, superhydrophilic surface



processing time: ~ 150 h / electrode
8-fold beam via diffractive element



Femtosecond Laser Surface Structures

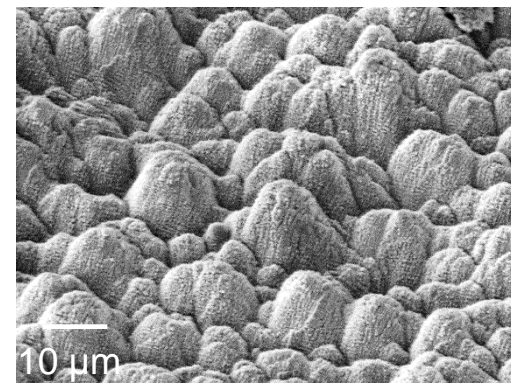
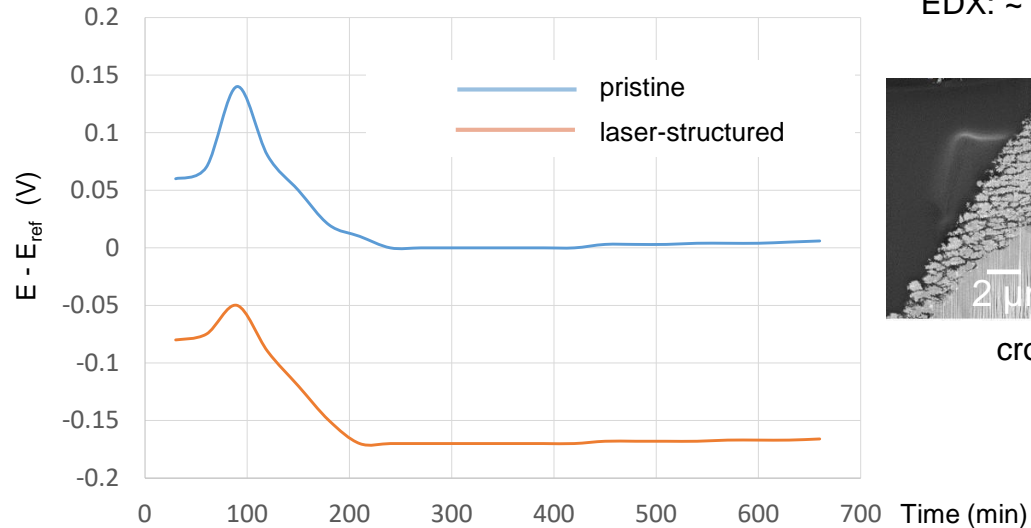
Electrodes for Alkaline Water Electrolysis (AEL)

- Surface enlargement $\sim 100\times$ (BET)
- Operation of electrodes at realistic conditions (Fraunhofer IFAM)
- 4 Electrodes laser-structured (both sides) vs. 4 pristine electrodes

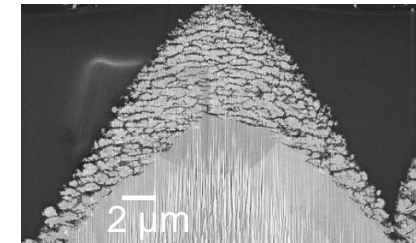
➤ 750 A per electrode
300 mA/cm²

➤ Overpotential reduced
by approx. 150 mV

➤ Process efficiency increased
by approx. 10 %



EDX: ~ 30 atom-% O

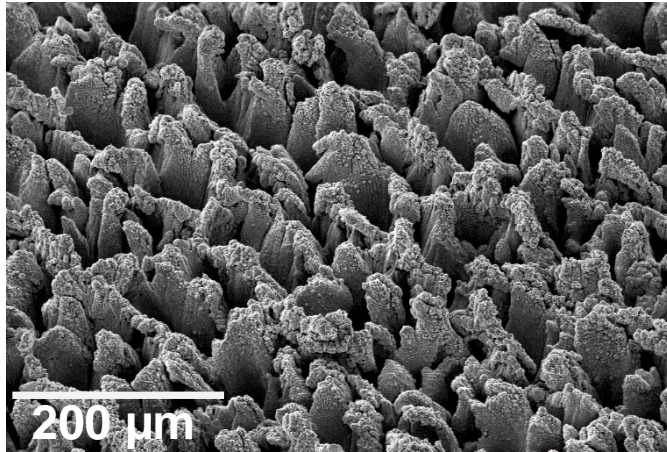


cross-section^[2]

Fem2Nano

Self-organized Structure Formation

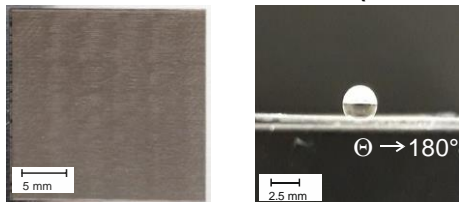
- Microcones and related structural motifs
 - By physical and chemical ablation processes
 - Initiated by energy input (laser light) on the surface



Transfer from Femtosecond to Nanosecond Laser Pulses

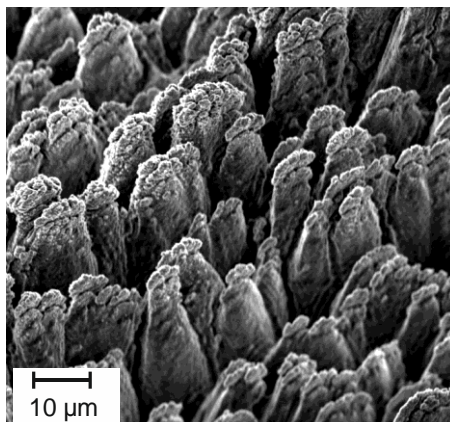
- Assisted by chemical ablation („etching“)

$\alpha = 77\%$



Process parameters:

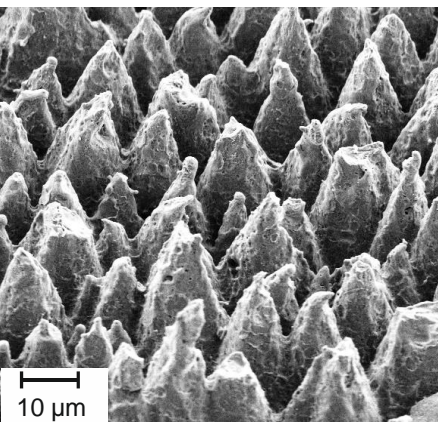
- $\tau = 60$ fs
- $J = 2.6$ J/cm²
- $N = 250$ pulses
- N₂-atmosphere



EDX [atom-%]:

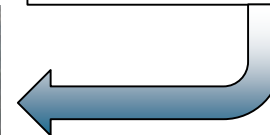
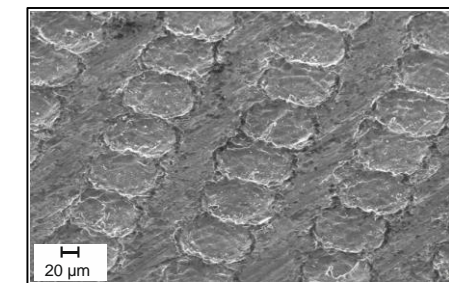
97 % Al, 3 % O

vs.



98 % Al, 2 % O

$\alpha = 56\%$



$\tau = 6$ ns

$J = 9.8$ J/cm²

$N = 512$ pulses

iodine/reduced pressure

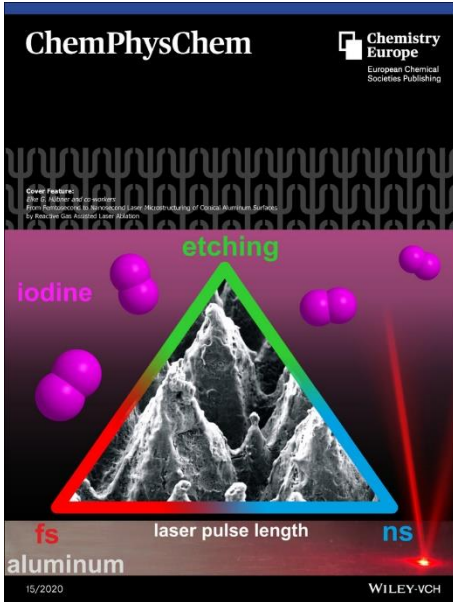
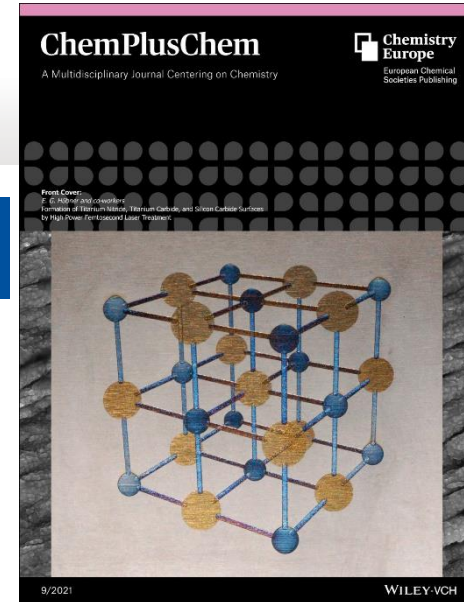
Summary



Fraunhofer-Institut für Nachrichtentechnik
Heinrich-Hertz-Institut
HHI

Abteilung:
Faseroptische Sensorsysteme

Acknowledgement



- Dr. Felix Lederle
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- Philipp Memmel (Ceramics)

