



IRION Project Presentation

**SUSTAINABLE AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS FOR SIMULTANEOUS AND
CIRCULAR IRIIDIUM AND MEMBRANE RECYCLING IN PROTON EXCHANGE
MEMBRANE WATER ELECTROLYSERS**

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AIMPLAS



The project is supported by the Clean Hydrogen Partnership and its members.



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the European Union**

IRION Consortium

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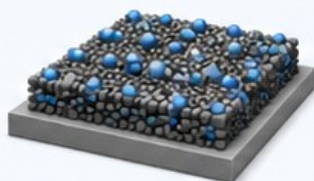
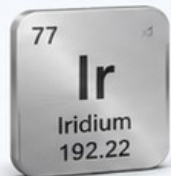
 **Stratagem**
Research · Innovation

Why IRION is needed: CRMs & PFAS challenge

Key barriers for sustainable PEM water electrolyzers



Critical Raw Materials (CRMs)



Iridium catalyst layer
(PEMWE)



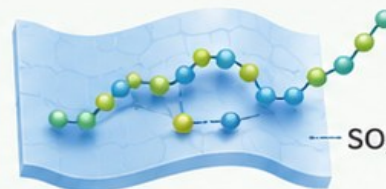
- Iridium is one of the rarest metals on Earth
- ~93.5% of global supply comes from South Africa
- Global production is only ~7–8 t/year
- Ir can represent ~20–25% of PEMWE stack cost



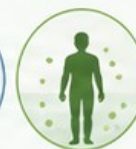
Low availability + high cost = major scale-up bottleneck



PFAS-containing ionomers



Fluorinated ionomer
(Nafion-type)



- Nafion-type ionomers are fluorinated PFAS materials
- They are highly persistent and difficult to degrade
- They can accumulate in soil, water and living organisms
- Lack of recycling routes increases environmental impact



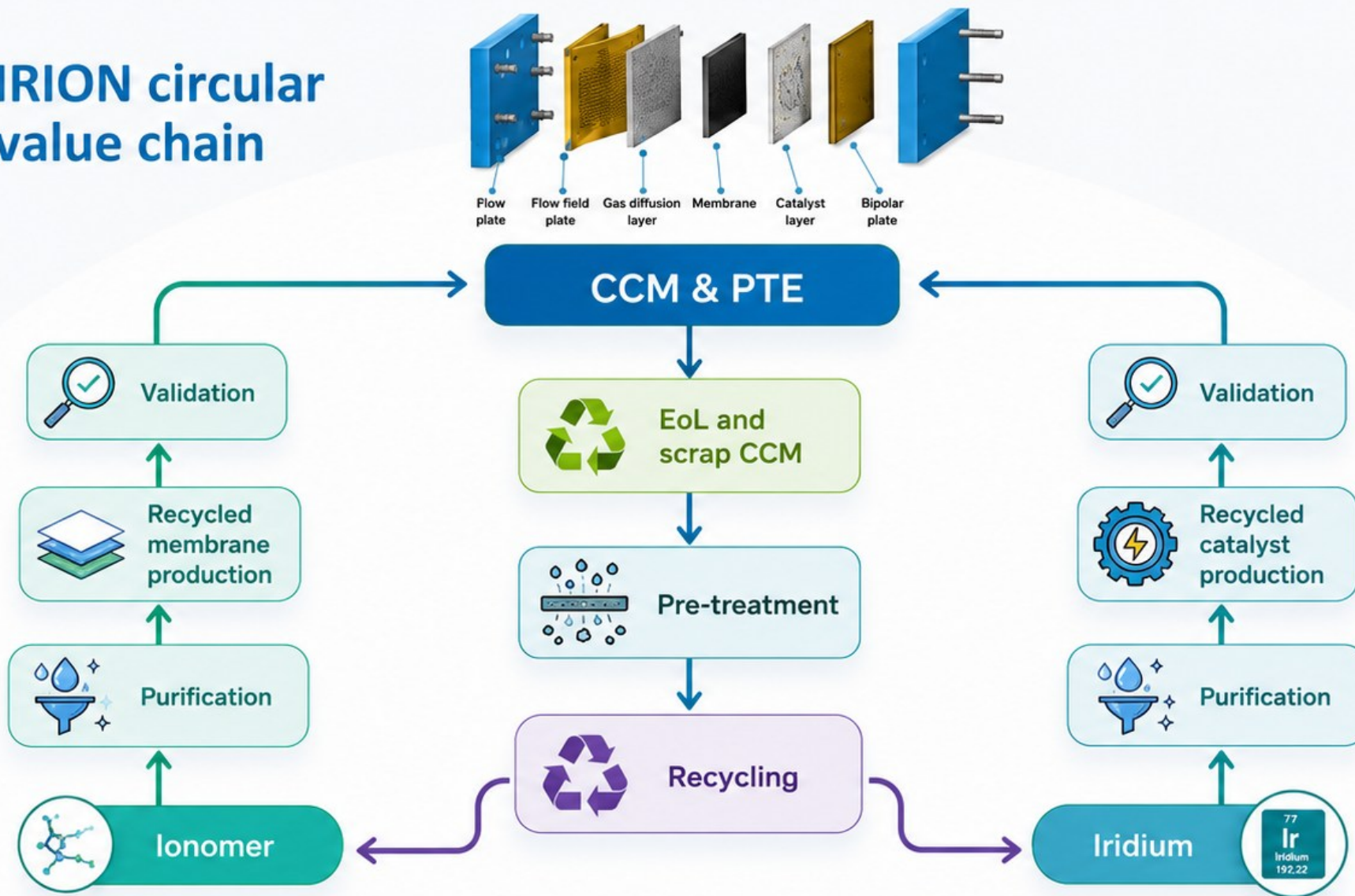
Persistence + toxicity concerns = urgent circular solution needed



IRION addresses both challenges by recovering iridium
and recycling fluorinated ionomer into new value chains.



IRION circular value chain





Target outputs: what IRION must deliver

Clear material, process and performance targets across the full circular chain



Input control

- Degradation test with $\geq 70\%$ accuracy
- Pre-processing guidelines: $\geq 20\%$ efficiency/time improvement



Recovery

- $\geq 70\%$ Ir and $\geq 70\%$ Ionomer extraction as minimum development target
- Best routes combined for higher recovery and lower downstream burden



Purity

- Ir $\geq 99.9\%$
- Ionomer $\geq 99.5\%$; Fenton metals < 15 ppm; other impurities < 500 ppm



Recycled materials

- Membranes with $\geq 80\%$ recycled ionomer and $\geq 90\%$ performance
- Catalyst with $\geq 50\%$ recycled Ir and high OER activity



Low-Ir manufacturing

- Inkjet gradient coating: target $< 0.8 \text{ mg Ir cm}^{-2}$
- PVD coating: target $< 0.5 \text{ mg Ir cm}^{-2}$ and fluorine-free catalyst layer



Validation

- Single-cell and short-stack tests up to 1000 h
- Performance close to virgin references; durability and stability verified



Innovation • Feedstock diagnosis and pre-treatment

Building a reliable starting point for all recovery routes

Real CCM/PTE complexity

The available material is not a neat laboratory powder. Catalyst is distributed across the membrane/PTL interface and includes Ir, Pt and other metals.

Representative sampling

Pre-treatment will define how to cut, separate, grind or condition samples while preserving material balance and comparability between routes.

Degradation information

New tests will assess ionomer and electrocatalytic-layer degradation, supporting both recycling decisions and future eco-design recommendations.



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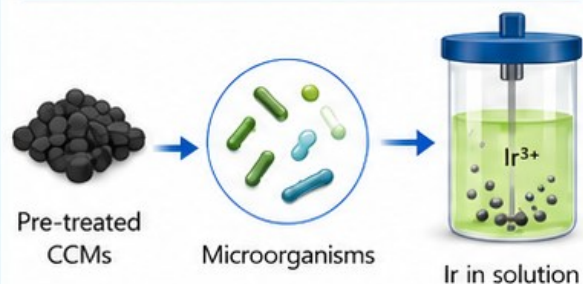
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Innovative metal extraction & recovery routes

Four complementary pathways to recover iridium from end-of-life CCMs



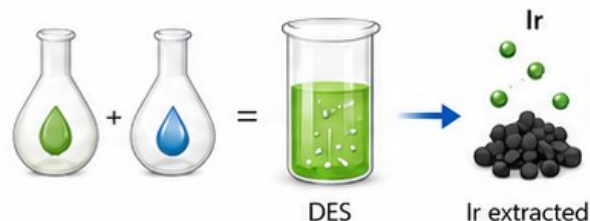
1. Bioleaching



- Microorganisms solubilise iridium from recycled CCMs
- Acidophilic and cyanogenic routes explored
- Mild conditions, lower chemical demand



2. Deep eutectic solvents (DES)



- Tailored green solvents for selective Ir dissolution
- Lower volatility and reduced hazardous reagents
- Recovery route designed for scalability



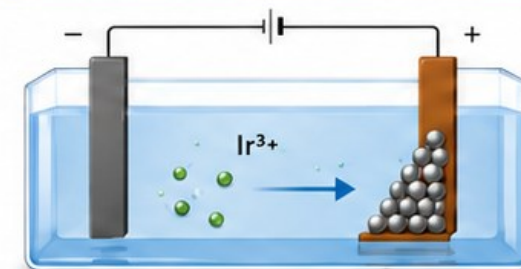
3. Ionic liquids (ILs)



- Tunable extraction media for complex Ir-containing streams
- High selectivity potential for platinum-group metals
- Supports cleaner separation and downstream recovery



4. Electrowinning

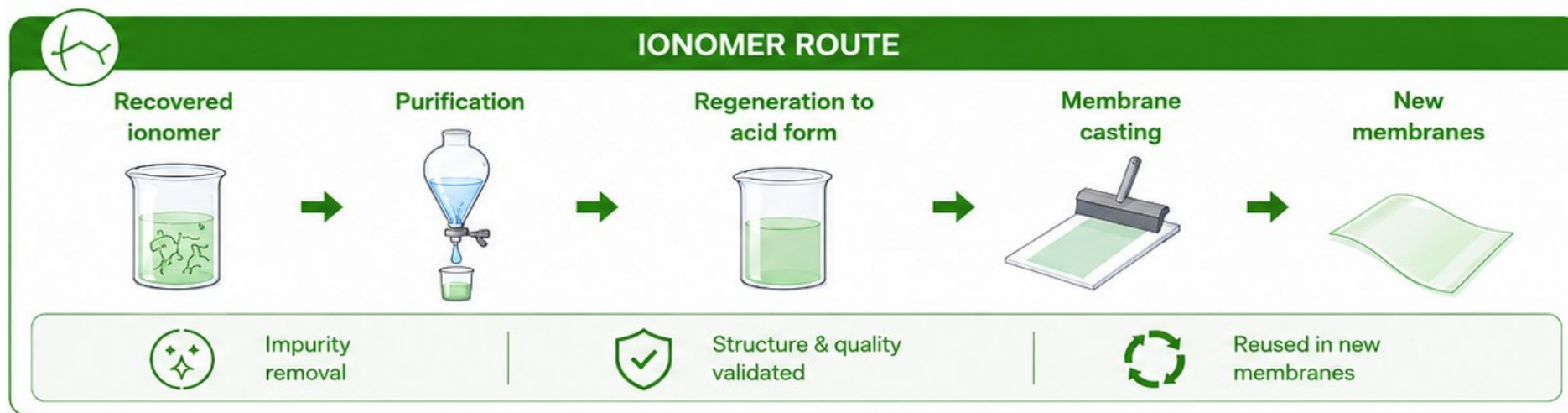
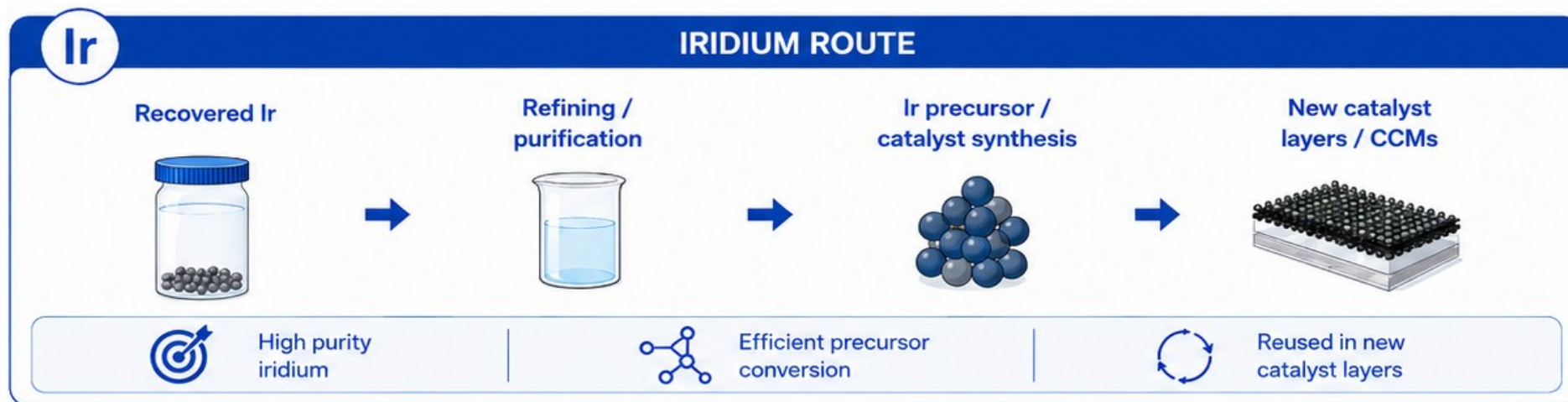


- Recovers dissolved iridium directly from solution
- High-purity metal deposition on conductive substrates
- Key parameters: pH and current density



Iridium recovery and catalyst pathway

From Ir-containing CCM residues to reusable catalyst materials



Advanced catalyst deposition and CCM fabrication



New deposition technologies for next-generation CCM performance



Recovered iridium catalyst

- ✓ High purity
- ✓ Sustainable
- ✓ Cost-efficient



Recycled ionomer

- ✓ High conductivity
- ✓ Chemical stability
- ✓ Circular materials

1 Spray coating



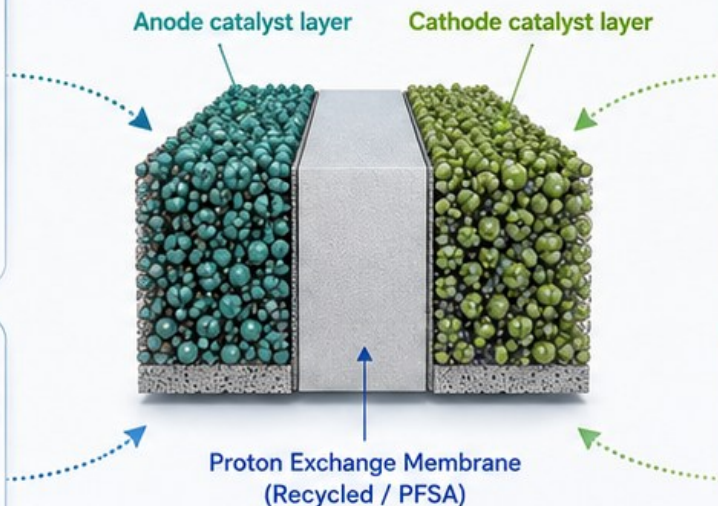
- ✓ Fine droplet control
- ✓ Uniform coverage
- ✓ Low catalyst loading

2 Ultrasonic spraying



- ✓ Sub-micron droplets
- ✓ Enhanced penetration
- ✓ Excellent uniformity

4 innovative deposition routes

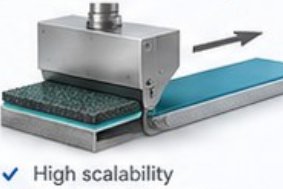


3 Decal transfer + hot pressing



- ✓ High loading capability
- ✓ Low waste
- ✓ Strong interfacial bonding

4 Slot-die / blade coating



- ✓ High scalability
- ✓ Thickness precision
- ✓ Process stability

OUR GOAL



Homogeneous catalyst distribution

Better ionomer penetration and active site access



Efficient catalyst use

Higher activity with lower loading and minimal waste



Integration into high-performance CCM

Enhanced durability and power density

1. Catalyst ink formulation



- Recovered Ir catalyst
- Recycled ionomer
- Solvent & additives
- Rheology optimized

2. Deposition / Impregnation
Choose the optimal route

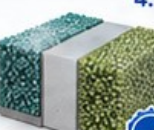


3. Drying / Hot pressing



- Solvent removal & consolidation
- Enhanced adhesion
- Controlled porosity

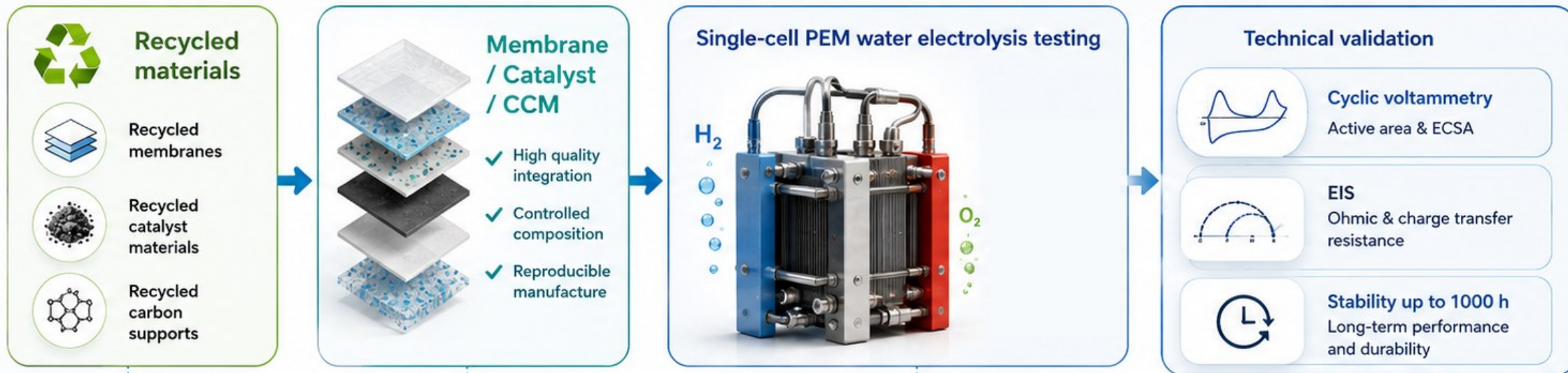
4. Final CCM



- High quality
- Robust
- High performance

Validation, performance and sustainability

From recycled materials to validated PEM water electrolysis performance



 **Performance comparable to state of the art**
High current density at low cell voltage

 **Assessment of degradation effects**
Efficiency retention and component durability

Sustainability assessment





IRION in a nutshell

Circular recovery and re-use of iridium and PFSA ionomer from PEMWE catalyst-coated membranes

Why it matters

- PEMWE needs iridium, one of the scarcest and most expensive CRMs.
- PFSA/Nafion-type ionomers create an end-of-life challenge due to persistence and future regulatory pressure.
- Current CCM recycling routes are still limited, especially when both metal and ionomer must be recovered together.

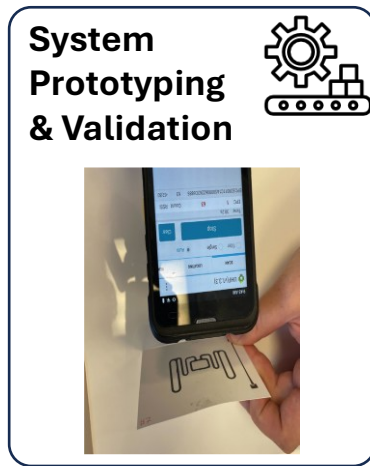
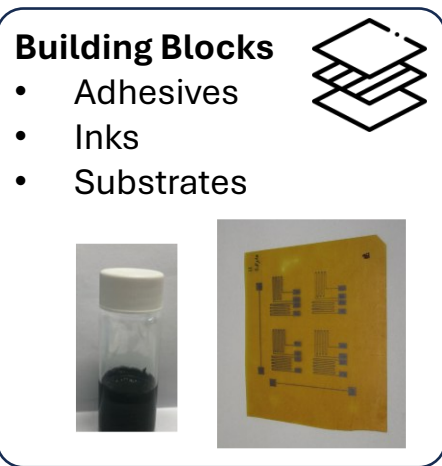
What IRION delivers

- New input-control methods for ionomer degradation and material pre-processing.
- Four Ir recovery routes: bioleaching, DES, ionic liquids and electrowinning.
- Purified Ir for catalysts/PVD targets and regenerated ionomer for new membranes.

Industrial relevance

- Recycled materials are integrated into new membranes, catalyst layers, CCMs and PTEs.
- Inkjet printing and PVD coatings target lower iridium loading, reduced fluorinated binder use and easier future recycling.
- Performance is verified through material characterisation, electrochemical testing, PEMWE validation and sustainability assessment.

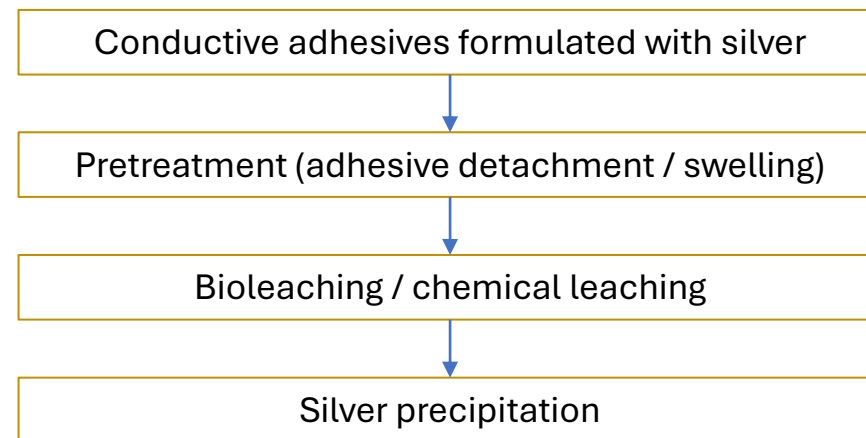
REFORM



- AIMPLAS is leading End of Life studies for novel Printed Electronics
- Study of recyclability of printed electronics thorough mechanical, chemical and biological routes
- Silver recovery from conductive adhesives



Metal recovery (Silver)





Thank you

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