

Investigation of hybrid all-Fe Redox Flow Batteries

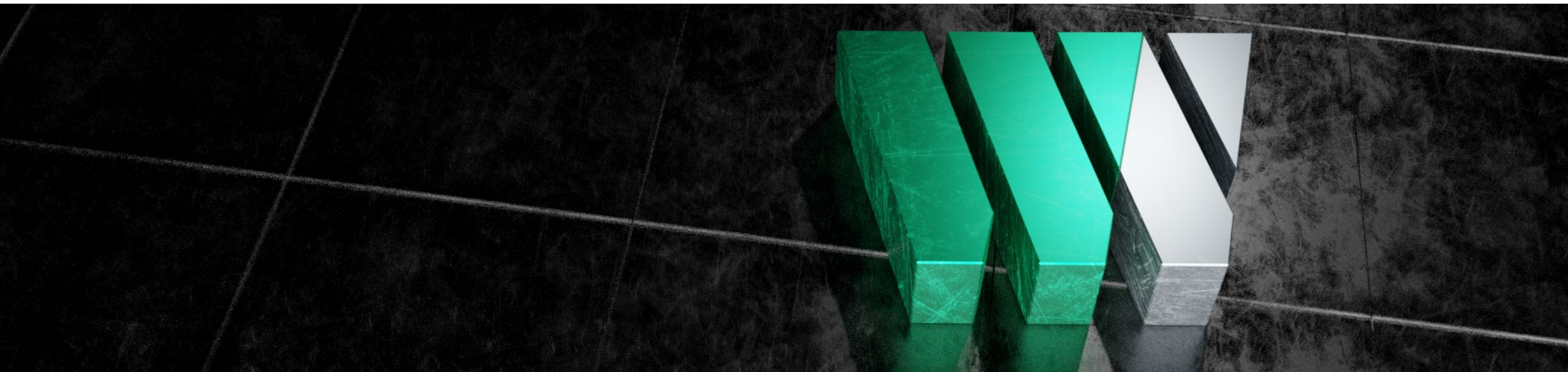
by Coupling Experiments and Simulations

IFBF

International Flow Battery Forum, Budapest, 17.06.2026

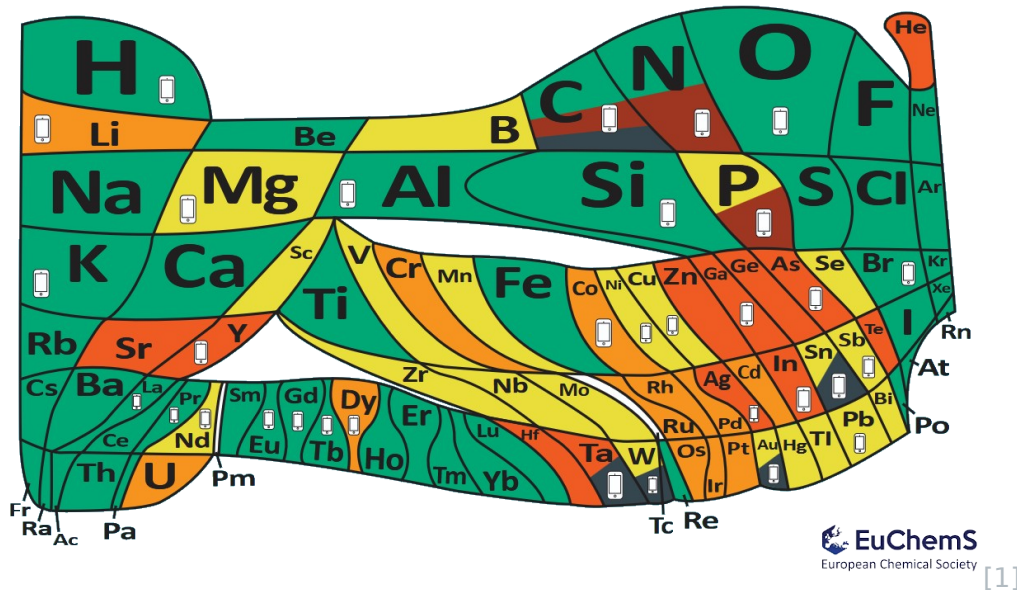
Alena Neudert

Electrochemical Process
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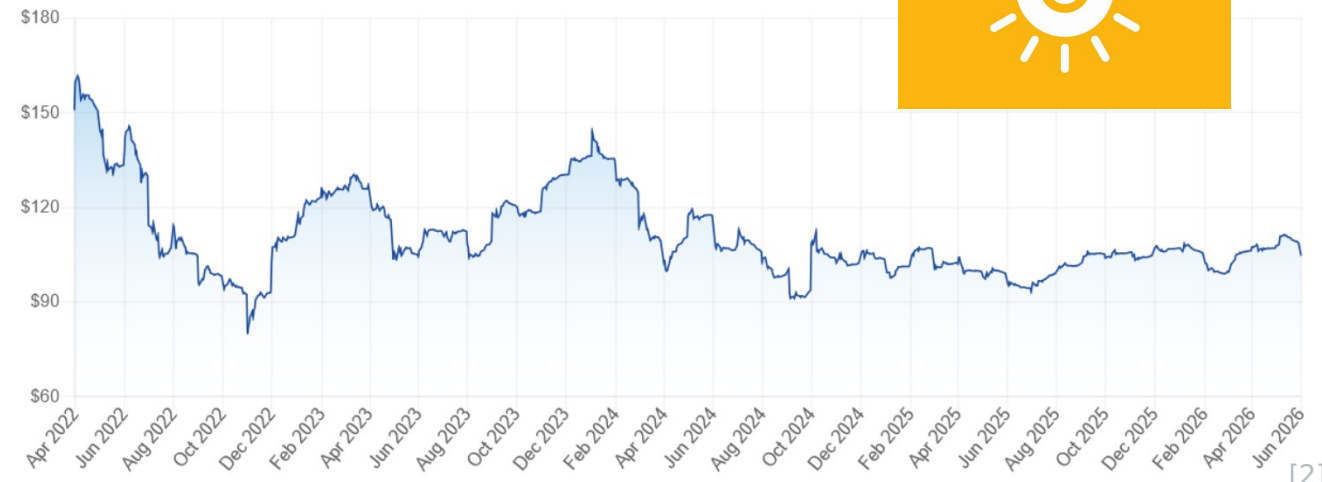
Advantages of Iron

Ecology:



- Serious threat over the next 100 years
- Limited availability, future supply
- Serious global problems through overuse
- Plentiful supply
- Rising threat from increased use
- From conflict resources

Economy:



Fe: 100 USD/t

V: 18,000-36,000 USD/t

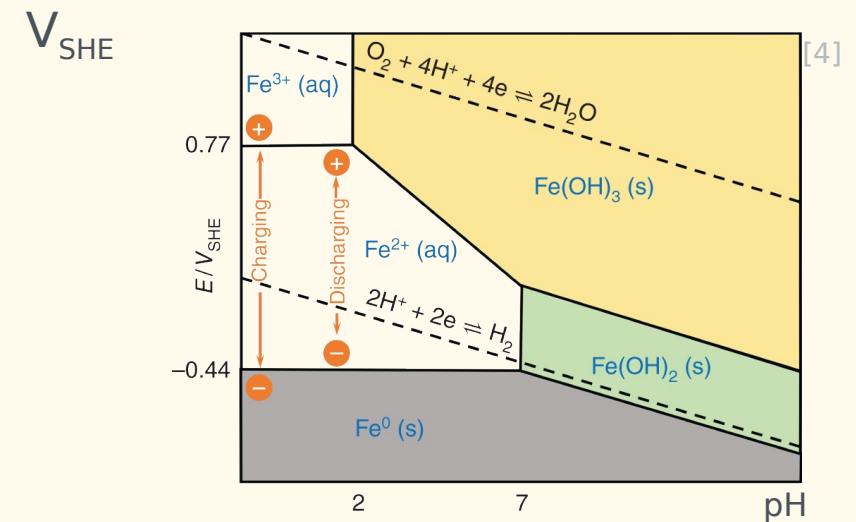
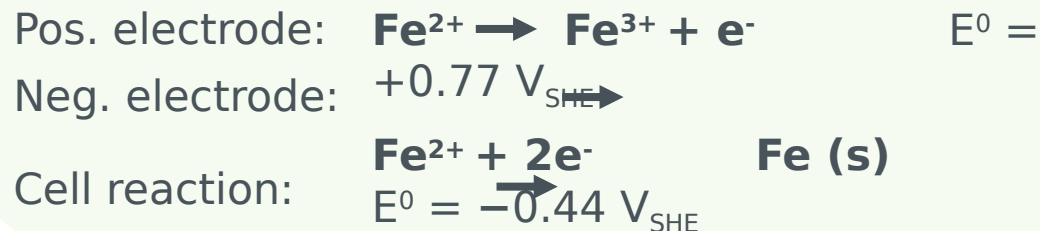
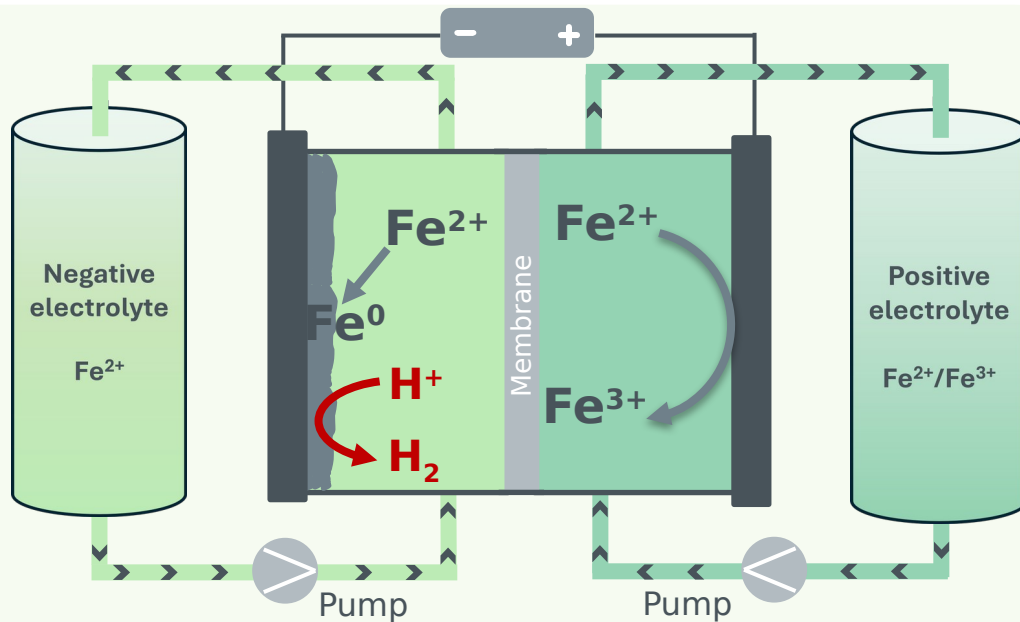
✓ Iron is abundant, inexpensive and non-toxic



[1] <https://www.euchems.eu/euchems-periodic-table/> accessed: 03.06.26

[2] <https://www.marketindex.com.au/iron-ore> accessed: 03.06.26

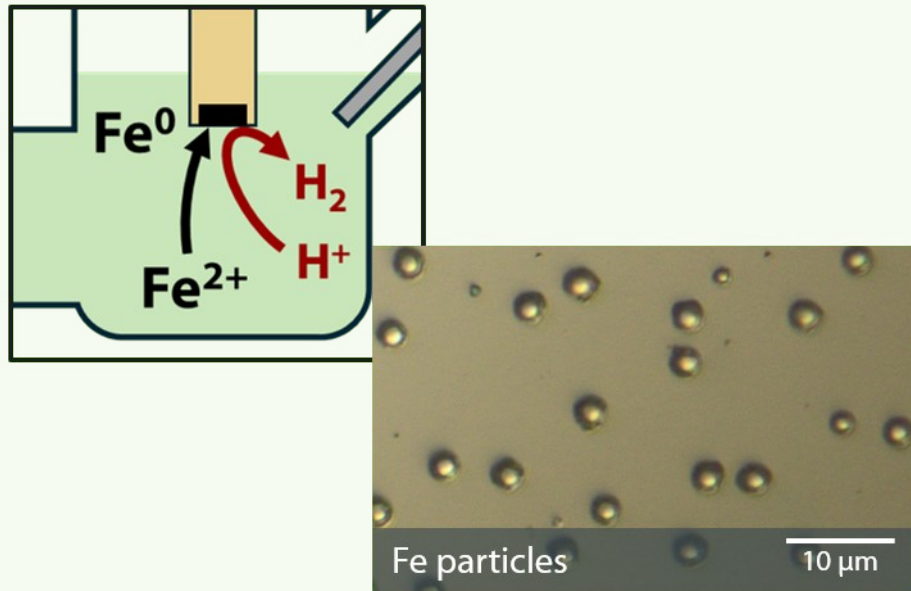
Hybrid all-Iron Redox Flow Batteries



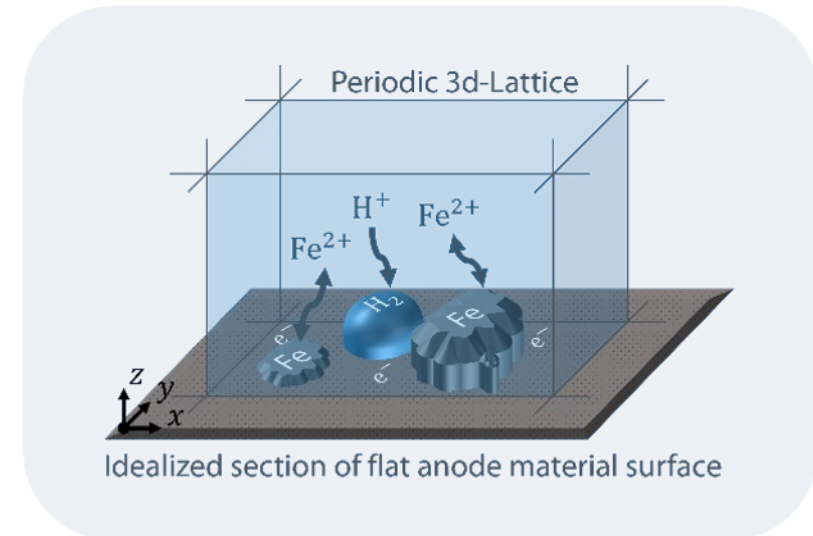
- Increase of pH
- Iron hydroxide precipitation
- Capacity fade

Combining experiments and simulations

- Characteristics of iron plating and stripping
- Mitigation of Hydrogen Evolution Reaction (HER)



In
constant
exchange



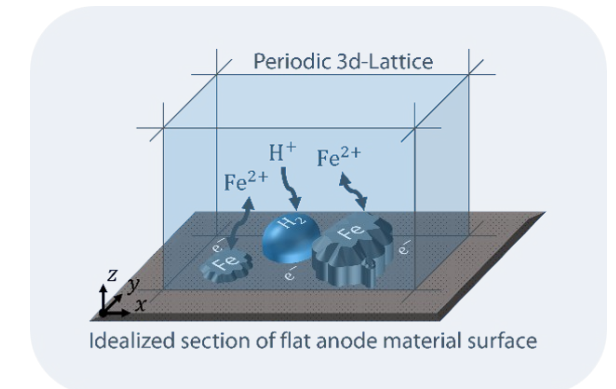
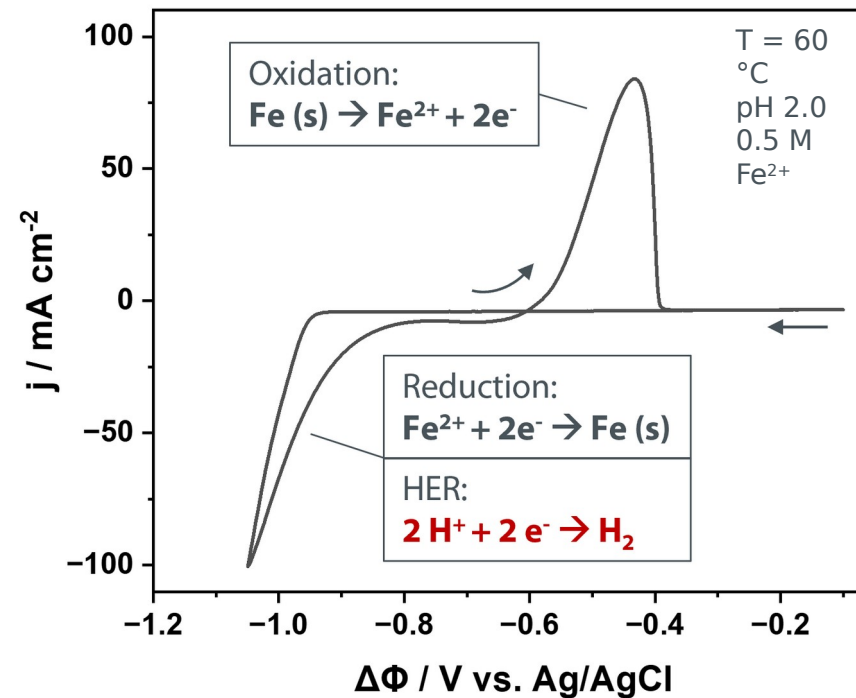
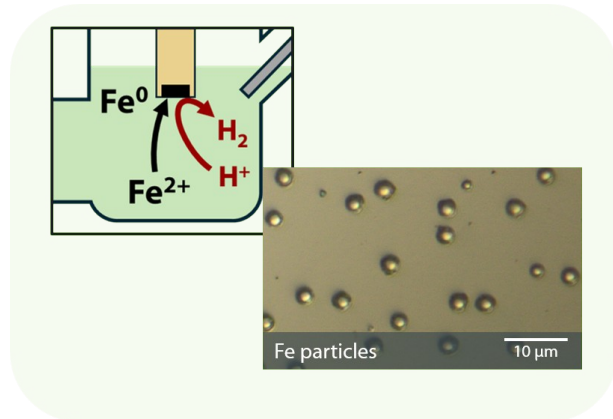
Kinetic Monte Carlo (kMC)
Modeling



Steffen Zappe

Combining experiments and simulation in cyclic voltammetry

- Characteristics of iron plating and stripping
- Mitigation of Hydrogen Evolution Reaction (HER)

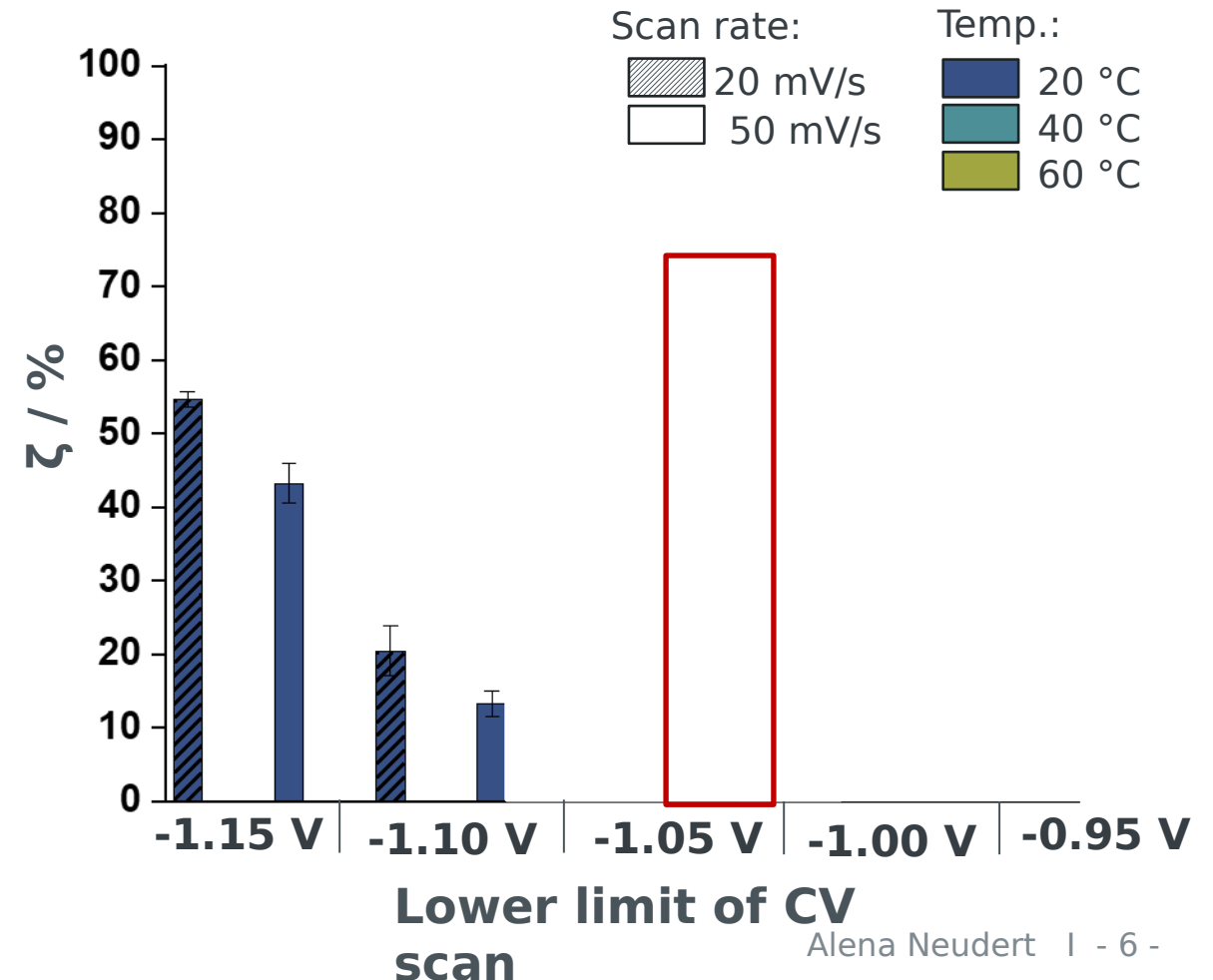


Kinetic Monte Carlo (kMC)
Modeling

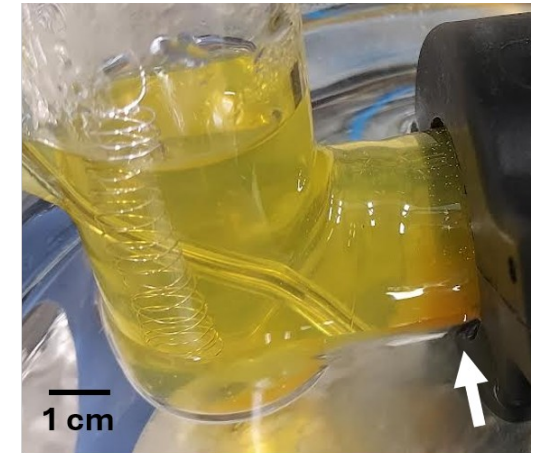
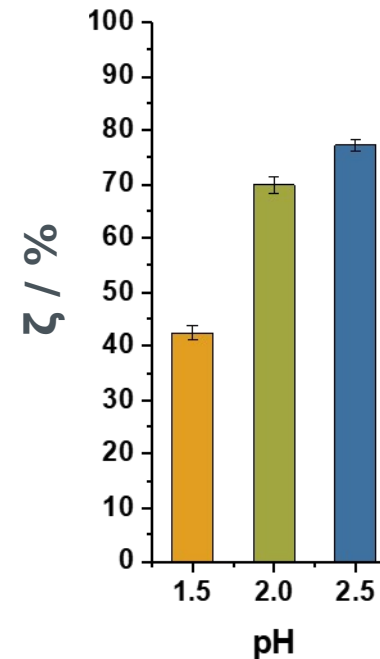
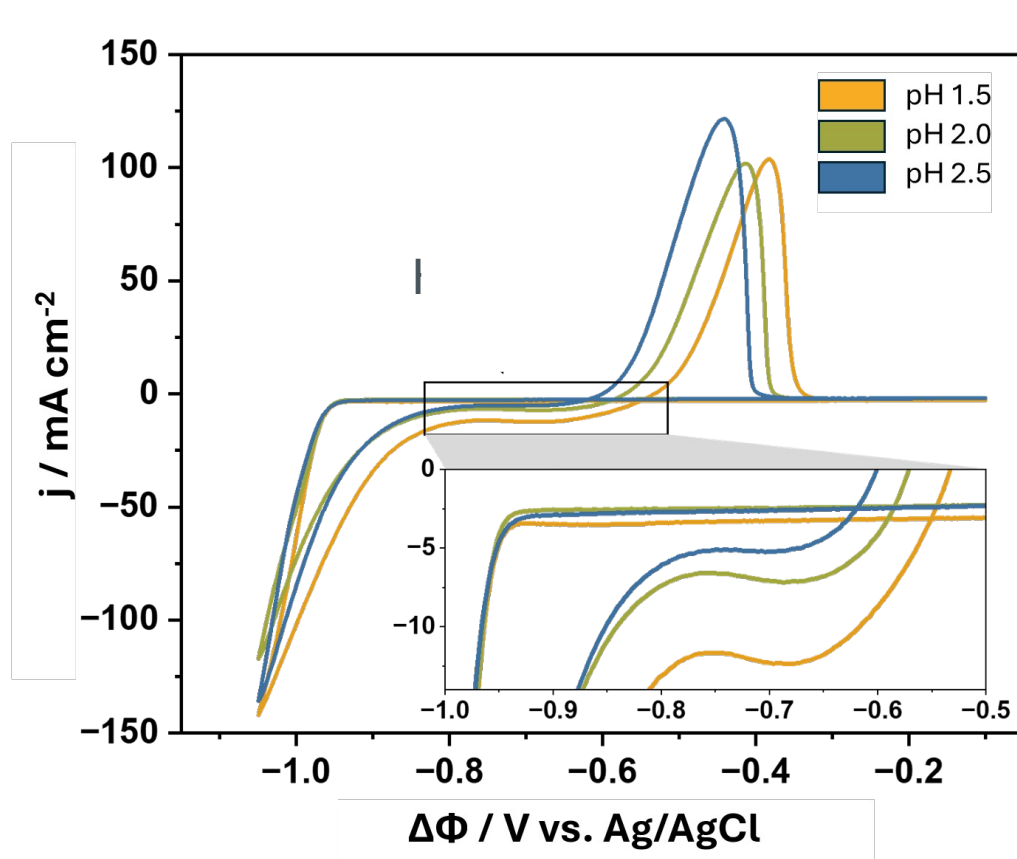
Temperature dependence of iron plating and stripping

Lower limit of CV scan	Scan rate: 50 mV s ⁻¹			Scan rate: 20 mV s ⁻¹		
	20°C	40°C	60°C	20°C	40°C	60°C
-0.90 V	—	—	—	—	—	✓
-0.95 V	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓
-1.00 V	—	✓	✓	—	✓	✗
-1.05 V	—	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
-1.10 V	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
-1.15 V	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
-1.20 V	Kinetically inhibited		✓ Stable operation	✗ Iron delamination		

Charge going into
iron redox
reaction:

$$\zeta = \frac{\int j(Fe_{ox})dt}{\int j(Fe_{red} + HER)dt}$$


Effect of pH variation on Fe red/ox and HER



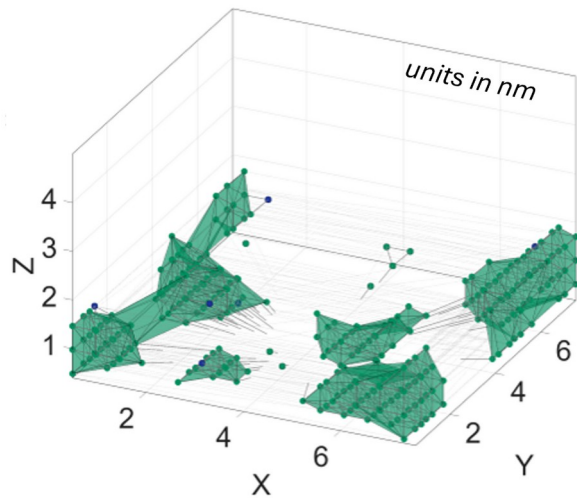
- pH increase leads to:
 - less hydrogen evolution
 - increased charging efficiency

- iron hydroxides start to form at pH 2.5

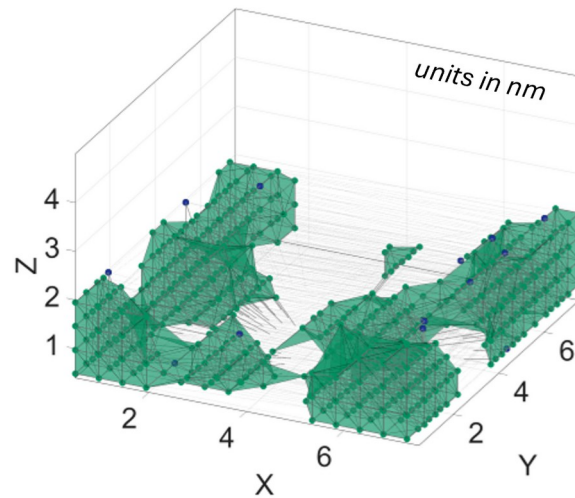
Iron morphology evolution



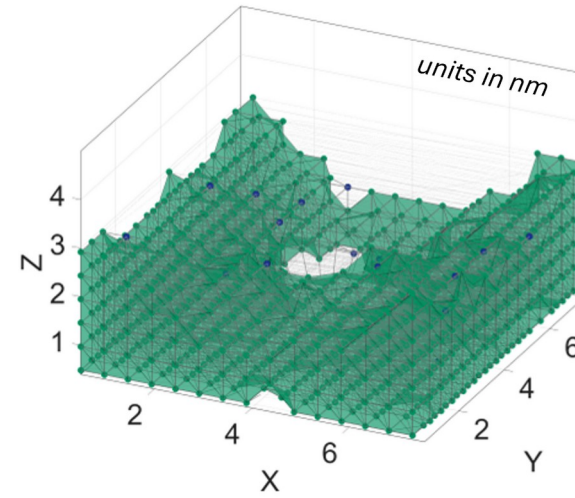
Steffen Zappe



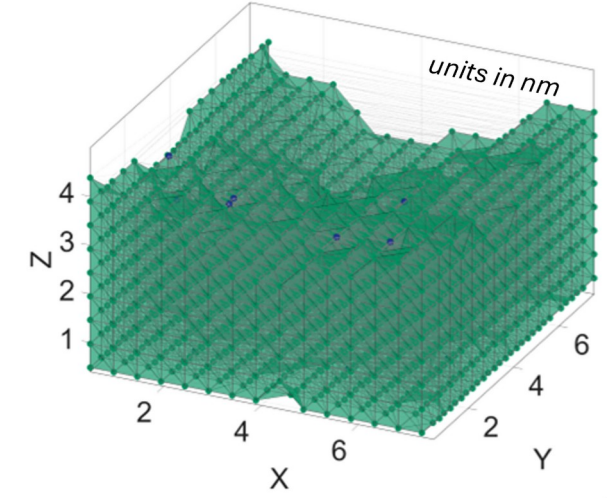
**Nucleation of iron
seeds**
→ HER is enhanced



**Growth into larger
clusters**



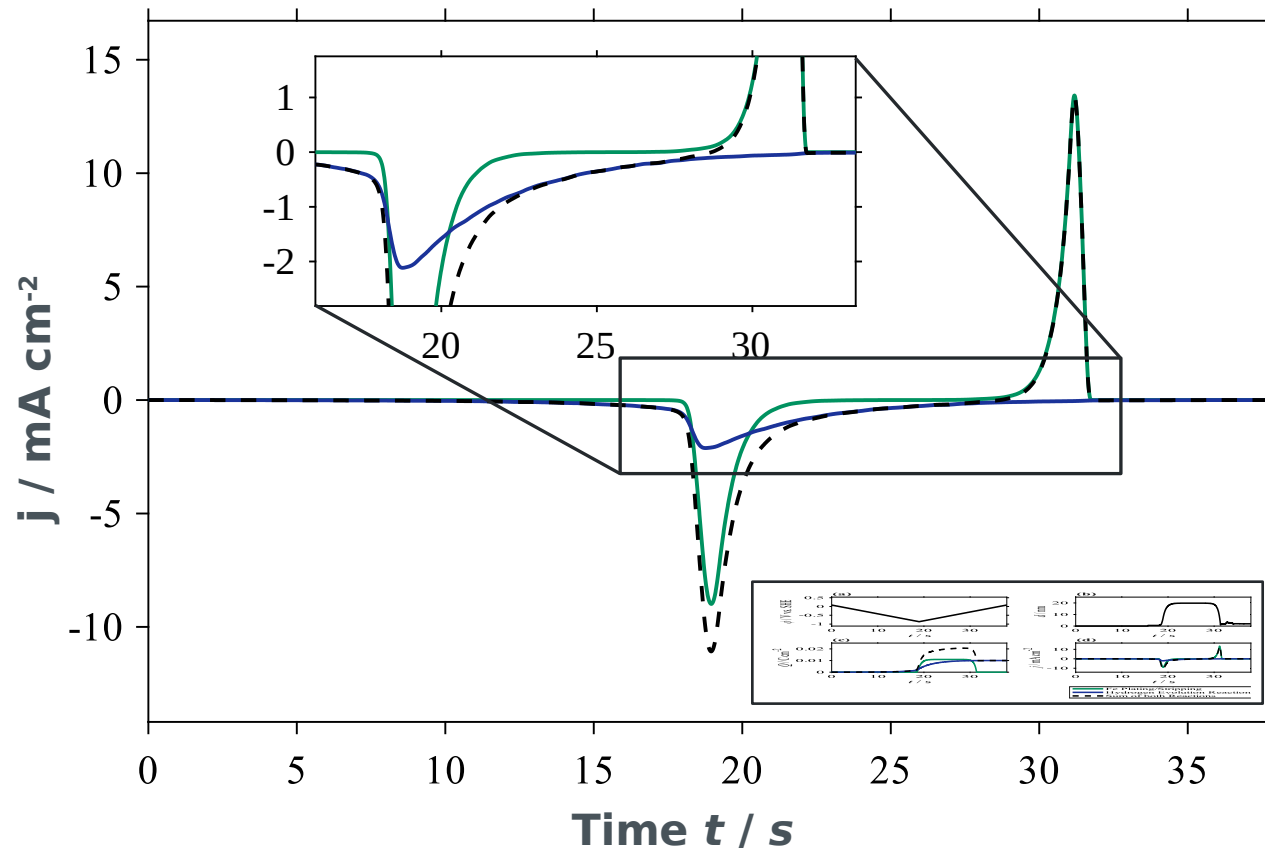
**Formation of continuous
iron film**
→ HER is mitigated



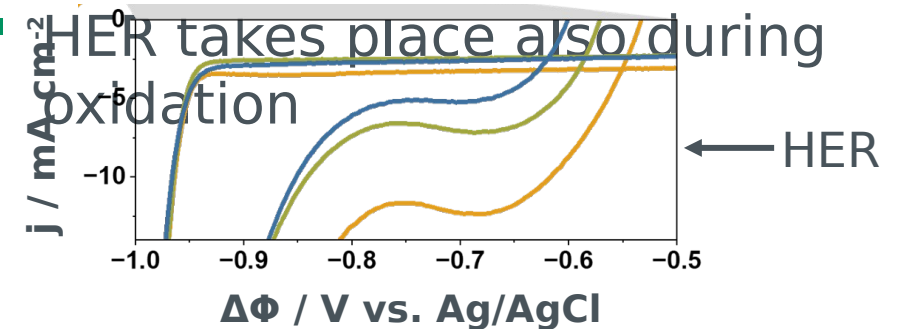
Deconvolution of simultaneous iron plating and HER



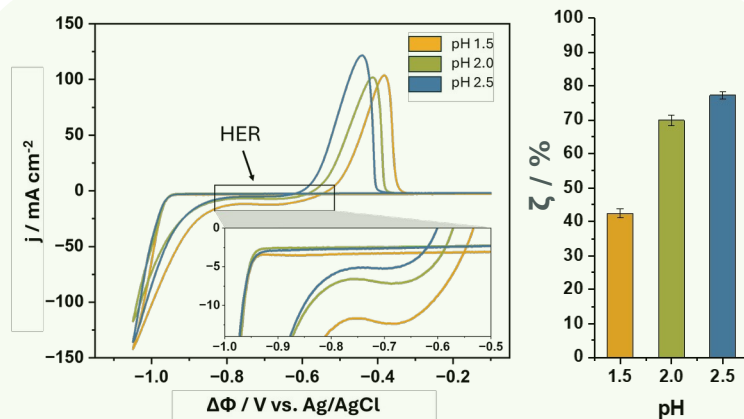
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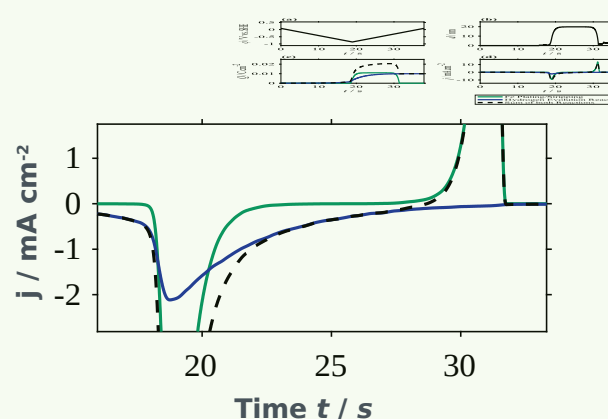
- HER dominates initially during reduction
- Iron plating becomes more dominant with lower applied potentials
- HER takes place also during oxidation



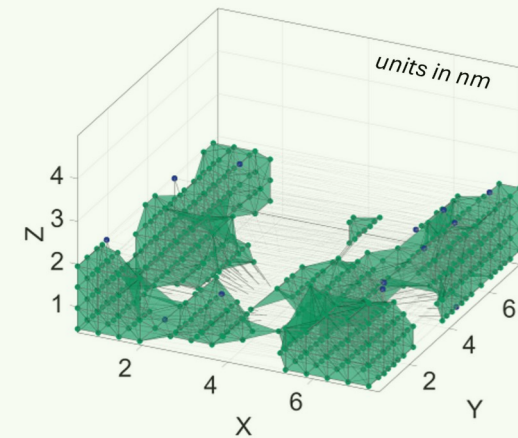
Conclusions & Outlook



- Applied potential, temp., pH and iron conc. significantly affect the **iron plating efficiency vs. HER**



- kMC enables **separation of iron reduction/oxidation and HER currents**



- Model provides **insights into iron morphology** (layer thickness, porosity) and its impact on the HER

- Homogeneous plating can mitigate HER → improvement of electrode material and electrode structure
- Combining kMC with continuums model for influence of diffusion in the electrolyte



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Prof. Dr.-Ing. Fridolin
Röder**
Battery Management
Methods

 **Methoden des
Batteriemanagements**

DFG Deutsche
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Bay Batt
Bavarian Center for Battery Technology

Travel Grant
GDCh Electro
chemistry
www.gdch.de/elektrochemie
GDCh Division of Electrochemistry

Thank you for your attention!

More questions or
remarks?
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