# Article information:

Scientists Successfully Split Seawater To Produce Green Hydrogen | OilPrice.com
<https://oilprice.com/Alternative-Energy/Fuel-Cells/Scientists-Successfully-Split-Seawater-To-Produce-Green-Hydrogen.html>

# Article summary:

1. Scientists from the University of Adelaide have successfully split seawater without pre-treatment to produce green hydrogen.

2. The team used a non-precious and cheap catalyst in a commercial electrolyser to achieve nearly 100% efficiency.

3. The team will work on scaling up the system for commercial processes such as hydrogen generation for fuel cells and ammonia synthesis.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides evidence for its claims in the form of quotes from Professor Shizhang Qiao and Associate Professor Yao Zheng from the School of Chemical Engineering at the University of Adelaide, as well as citing their research published in Nature Energy. The article also provides an overview of the process used by the team to split seawater into oxygen and hydrogen, which is supported by evidence in the form of quotes from Professor Zheng about how they used a non-precious and cheap catalyst in a commercial electrolyser to achieve nearly 100% efficiency.

However, there are some potential biases present in the article that should be noted. For example, while it mentions that cobalt oxide with chromium oxide on its surface was used as a non-precious catalyst, it does not mention any potential risks associated with using this material or any other materials involved in the process. Additionally, while it mentions that seawater electrolysis is still in early development compared with pure water electrolysis due to electrode side reactions and corrosion arising from complexities, it does not explore any counterarguments or provide any evidence for this claim. Furthermore, while it mentions that increased demand for hydrogen could lead to scarcity of freshwater resources, it does not provide any evidence or explore any counterarguments regarding this claim either.

In conclusion, while this article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its use of evidence and quotes from experts in the field, there are some potential biases present that should be noted when assessing its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Seawater electrolysis risks
* Freshwater resources scarcity
* Cobalt oxide chromium oxide catalyst
* Electrode side reactions
* Corrosion complexities
* Hydrogen demand implications

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/7c421478cd4503c4004937ae83c99509>