Prometheus

Testing in HV Lab

OIT5001

Contini

Confidential

Agenda

1

List of tests performed

1.1 UM2 NaCl 300V stainless steel electrodes

1.2 UM2 $NaHCO_3$ 700V stainless steel electrodes

1.3 UM2 NaCl 300V with resistor

1.4 UM2 $NaHCO_3$ 700V resistor

1.5 UM2 NaCl 300V stainless steel electrodes

1.6 UM2 $NaHCO_3$ 700V stainless steel electrodes

2.1 NaCl 1000V steel electrodes

2.2 equivalent to 2.1

2.3 UM3 NaCl 900V Ti electrodes

2.4 UM3 $NaHCO_3$ Ni electrodes

2

Prometheus Team:

Carlo Miglietta

Marco Arru

Davide Castelli

Davide Capelli

3

AVL Team:

Luca Ianni

Davide Pamio

Michele Contini

Maurizio Suzzi

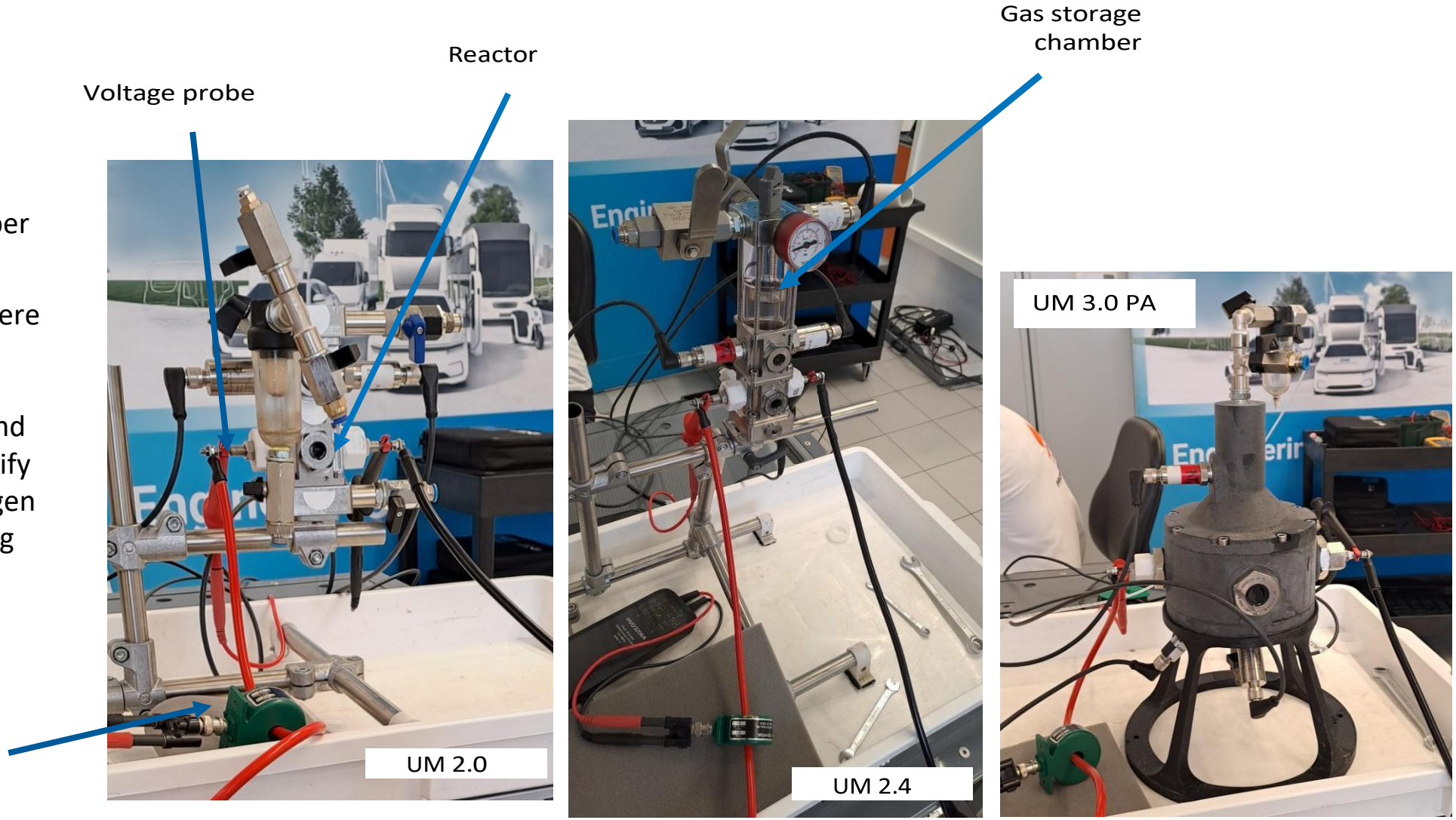
Data available on: Sharepoint

System

Systems tested:

UM 2.0
UM 2.4 with gas storage chamber
UM 3.0

Tests conducted with UM 2.0 were aimed at evaluating heat generation.
Tests performed with UM 2.4 and UM 3.0 were designed to quantify the concentration of the hydrogen produced and the corresponding mass.



Instrument setup

An evaluation of the measurement sensors used by Prometheus has been conducted.

A summary of the evaluation is provided on the side.

Details can be found in the report:

AVL WP1 Prometheus_WP1_Deliverable

Released on March 6th, 2025

3. Verification of Sensor Selection

Parameter	Sensor Used	Adequacy
Temperature	RTD PT1000 BFT0005 (Mercury thermometer)	✅ Correct choice
Pressure	Balluff sensors (0–100 bar, –1/10 bar)	✅ Adequate
Gas	Micro-GC Agilent 490	✅ Correct choice
Current	• Pearson 411 (5 kA pk) • Rigol RP1002C (70 A)	✅ Essential
Voltage	Pico TA042 (1400 V)	✅ Essential
Thermal distribution	Optris Xi 400 thermal camera	✅ Ideal for thermal dispersion analysis

1.1 UM2.0

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 300 V power supply, equivalent power 2.25W)

Summary of test conditions

Conditions									
Voltage (V)	Electrode distance (mm)	Electrode material	Electrode shape	Frequency (Hz)	Number of Shots	Solute	Solvent	Concentration	Reactor Version
300	***Details available upon signing a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) – patent application pending***					NaCl	H_2O	1%	2

Quantities measured during the experiment							
Size	Acquired	Unit	Description	Initials	Intermediate	Finals	Other
Ambient T	⌜	°C	Ambient temperature	24.5	24.5	24.5	
Tr	⌜	°C	Internal temperature	19.9	23.1	22	
Pr	⌜	bar	Internal pressure	0	0.76	0.69	
T1	⌜	°C	Lower surface temperature	25.1	25.8	26	
T2	⌜	°	Intermediate surface temperature	24.9	26.8	26.4	
T3	⌜	°C	Upper surface temperature	24.9	26.4	26.4	

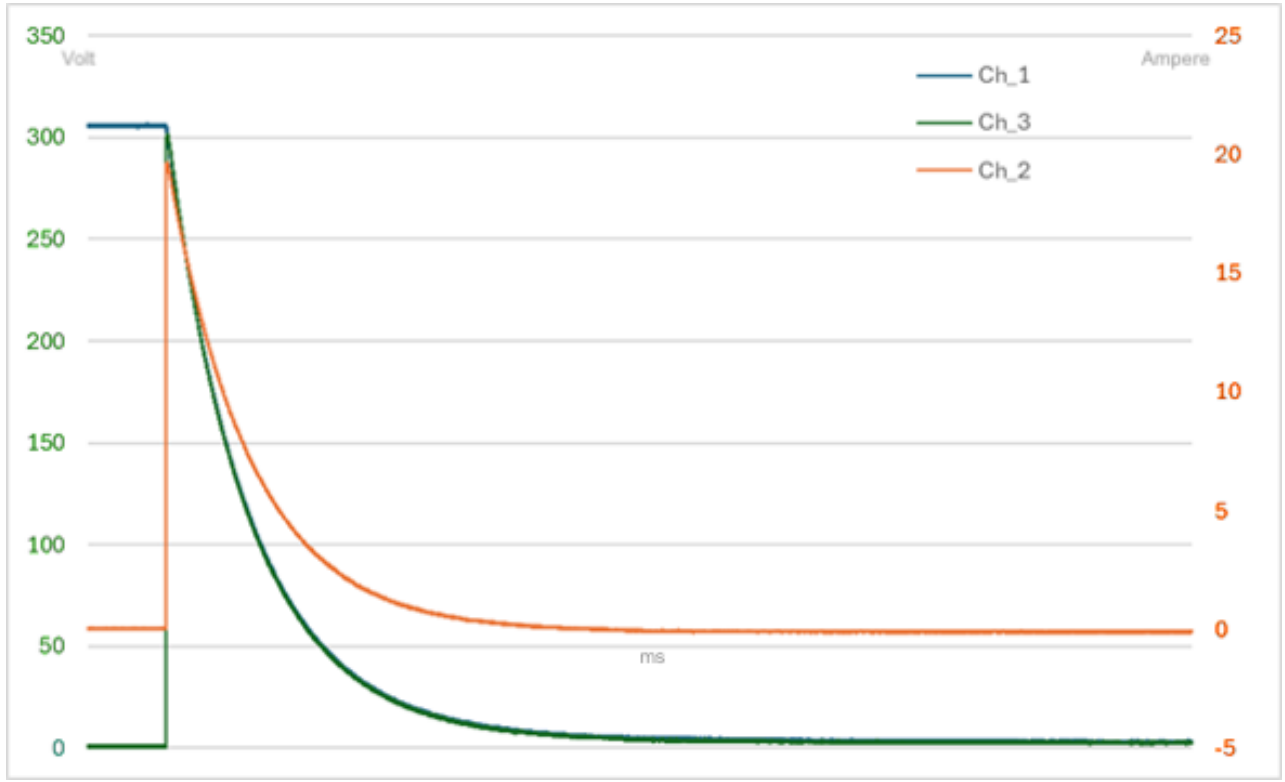
Power cycle duration: 1200 seconds
Post-power monitoring period: 600 seconds
Overall test observation period: 1800 seconds

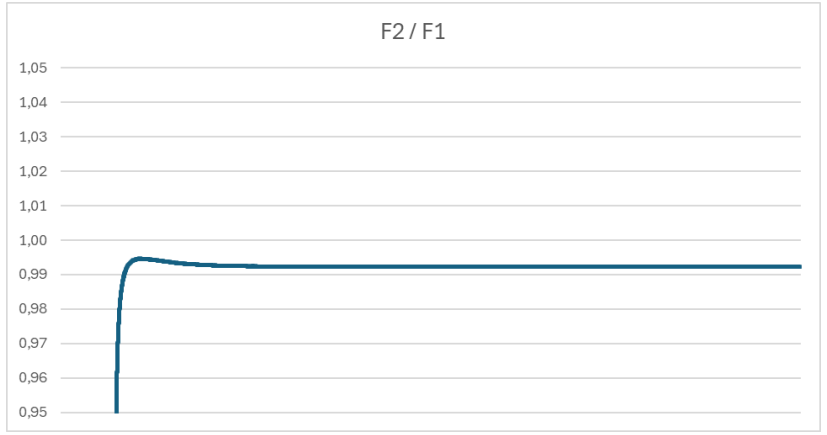
Electrical input measurements

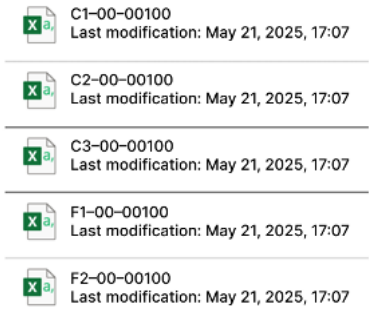
Oscilloscope
Ch1: V Capacitors Ch2: I transformer
Ch3: V_reactor
$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 dt$
$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 dt$

1.1 UM2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 300 V power supply, equiv. pot. 2.25W)







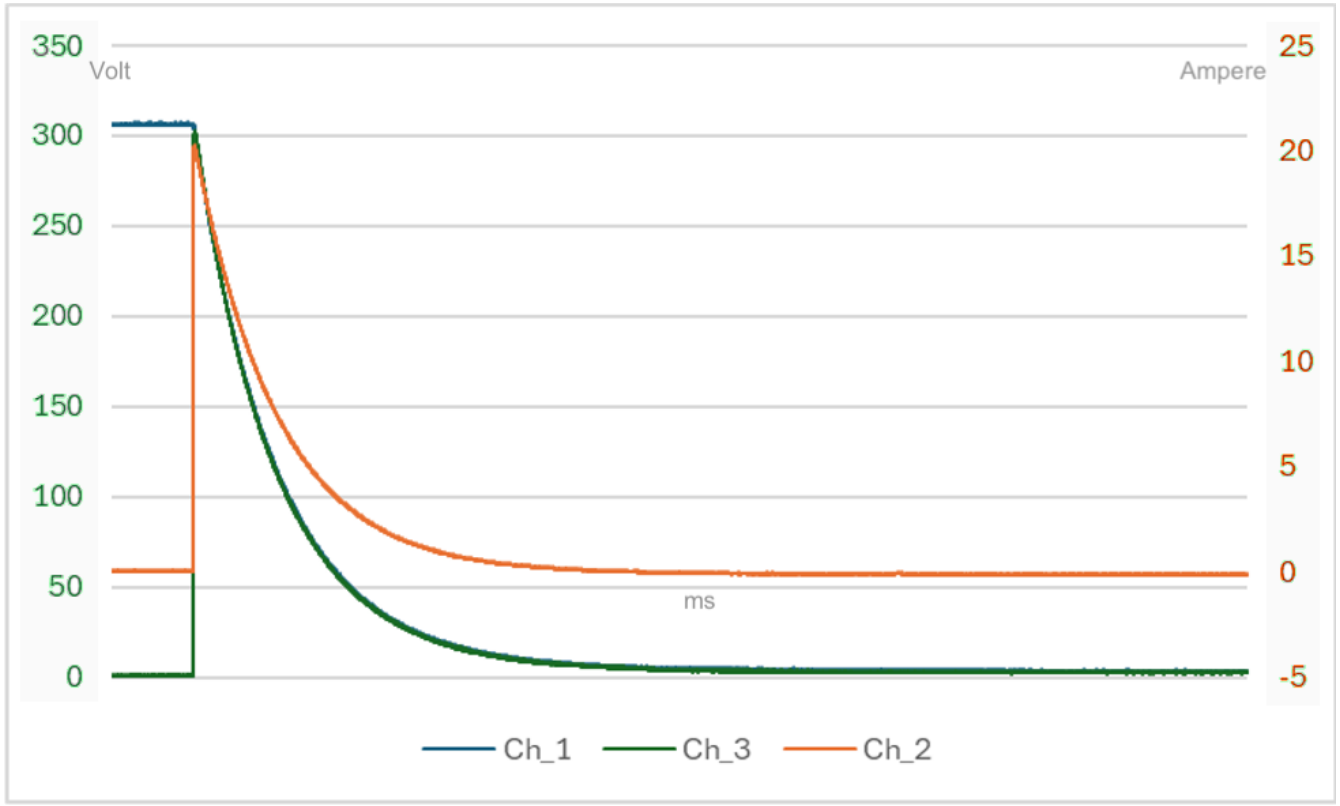
shot 00100

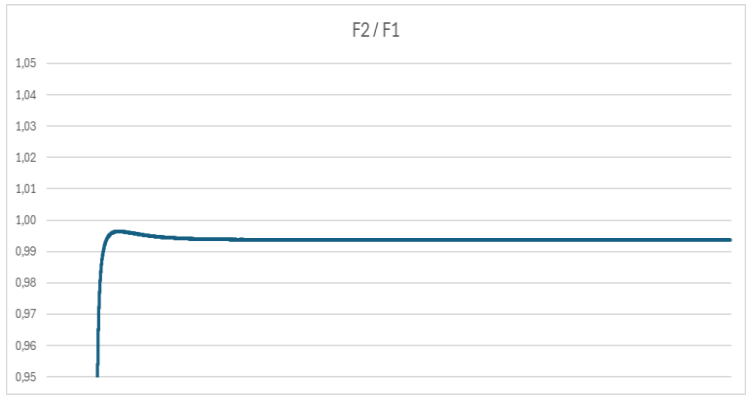
Oscilloscope
Ch1: V Capacitors
Ch2: I transformer
Ch3: V_reactor
$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 dt$
$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 dt$

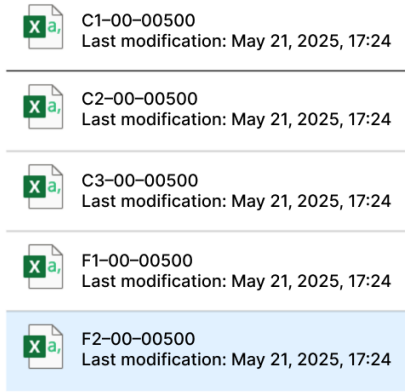
Integrals of the V (Ch1 and Ch3) and I (Ch2) curves over time calculate the energy supplied by the chamber.

1.1 UM2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 300 V power supply, equiv. pot. 2.25W)







Oscilloscope
Ch1: V Capacitors
Ch2: I transformer
Ch3: V_reactor
$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 dt$
$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 dt$

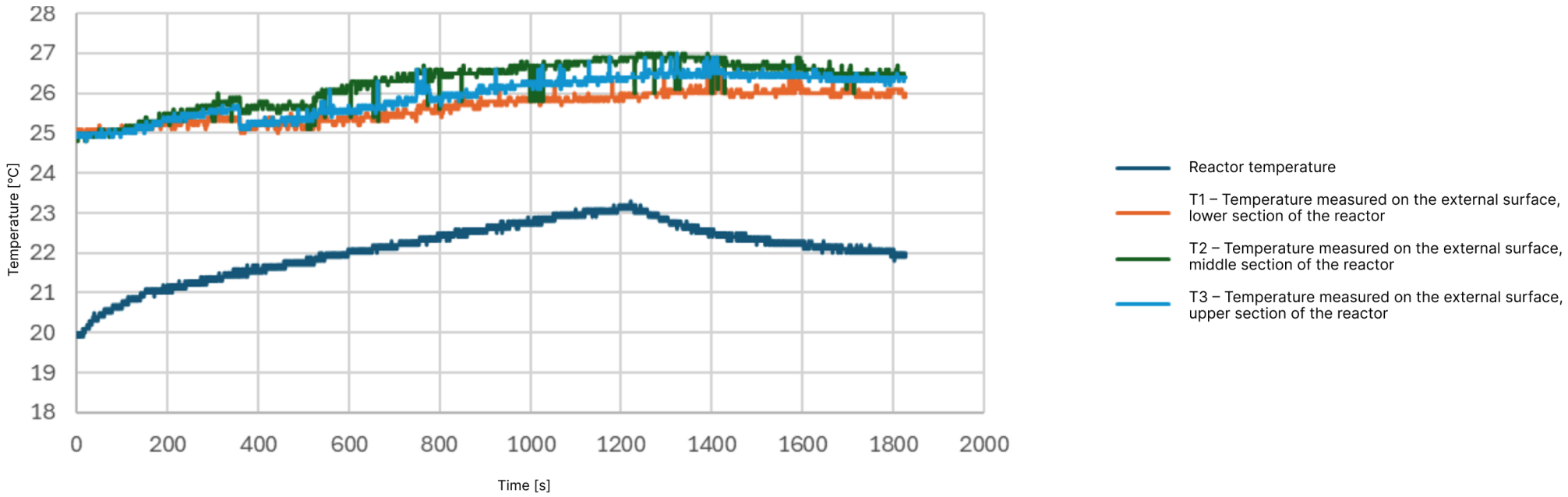
The integrals of the V (Ch1 and Ch3) and I (Ch2) curves over time calculate the energy supplied to the chamber.

shot 00500

1.1 UM2.0 – Temperature results

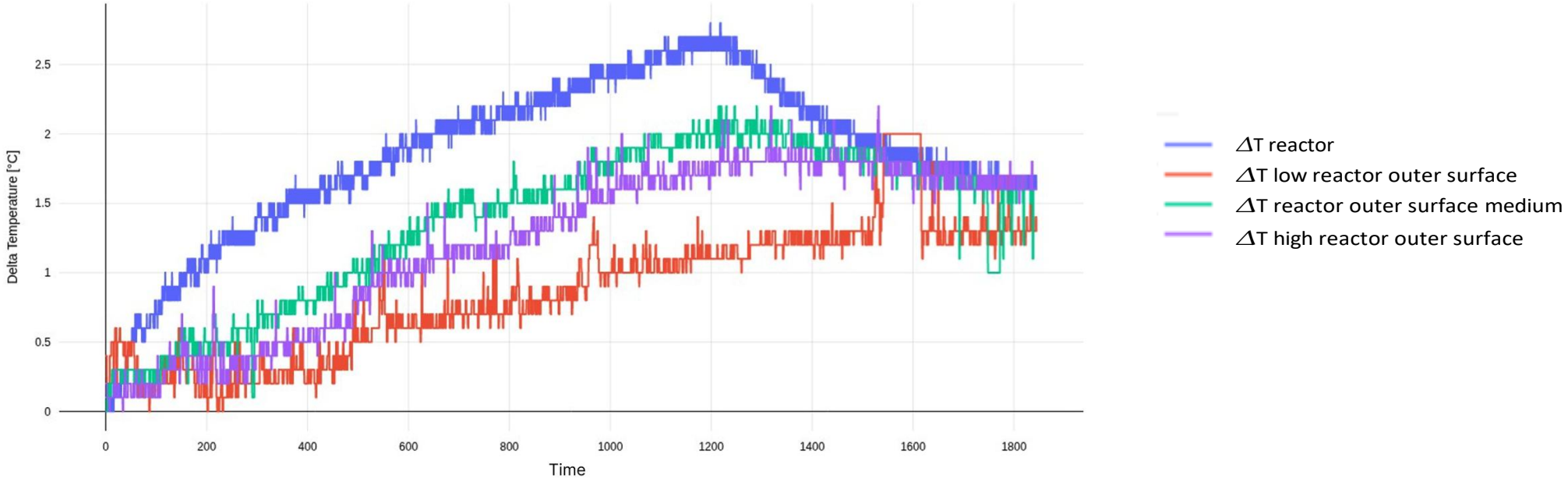
(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 300 V power supply, equiv. pot. 2.25W)

Trend of experimental curves



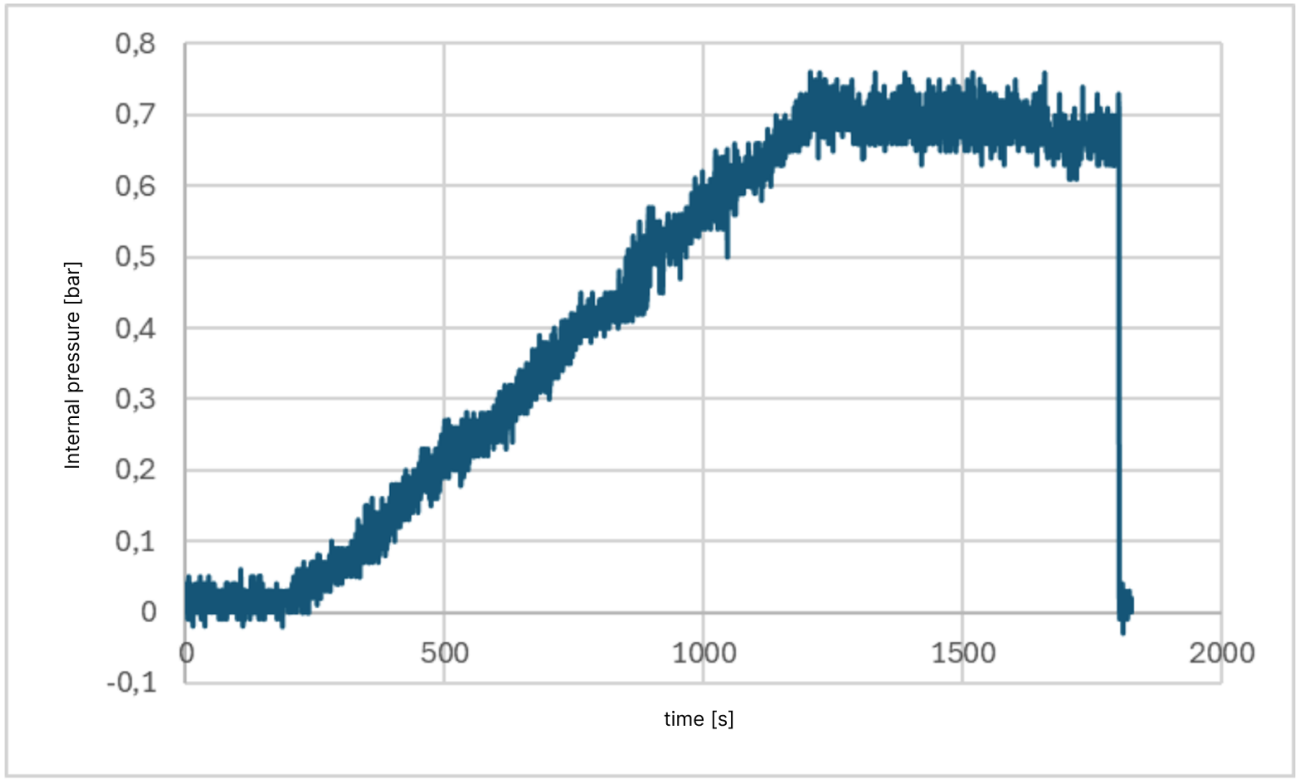
1.1 UM2.0 – Delta temperature

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 300 V power supply, equiv. pot. 2.25W)



1.1 UM2.0 – Pressure results

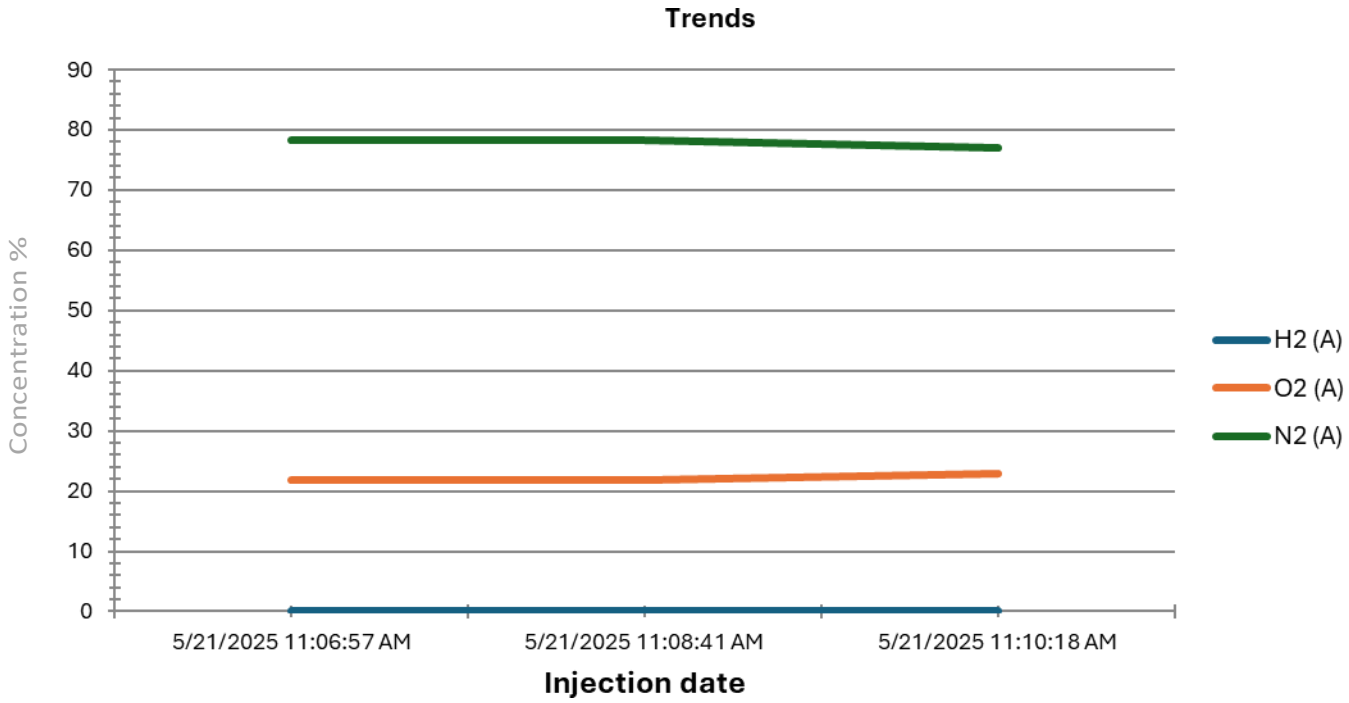
(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 300 V power supply, equivalent power 2.25W)



The pressure indicated for the production of H_2
See test **2.2**

1.1 UM2.0 – Concentration results

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 300 V power supply, equiv. pot. 2.25W)



See also test 2.2

1.2 UM2.0

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 700 V power supply)

Summary of test conditions:

Conditions									
Voltage (V)	Electrode distance (mm)	Electrode material	Electrode shape	Frequency (Hz)	Number of Shots	Solute	Solvent	Concentration	Reactor Version
700	***Details available upon signing a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) – patent application pending***					NaHCO3	H_2O	1%	2

Measured quantities during the experiment							
Quantity	Acquired	Unit	Description	Initial	Intermediate	Final	Other
T environment	☐	°C	Ambient temperature	24,5	24,5	24,5	
Tr	☐	°C	Internal temperature	23	35,6	29,6	
Pr	☐	barg	Internal pressure	0	2,12	1,86	
T1	☐	°C	Lower surface temperature	26,8	29,9	30,3	
T2	☐	°C	Intermediate surface temperature	27,1	36	32,6	
T3	☐	°C	Upper surface temperature	27,6	33,5	32,6	

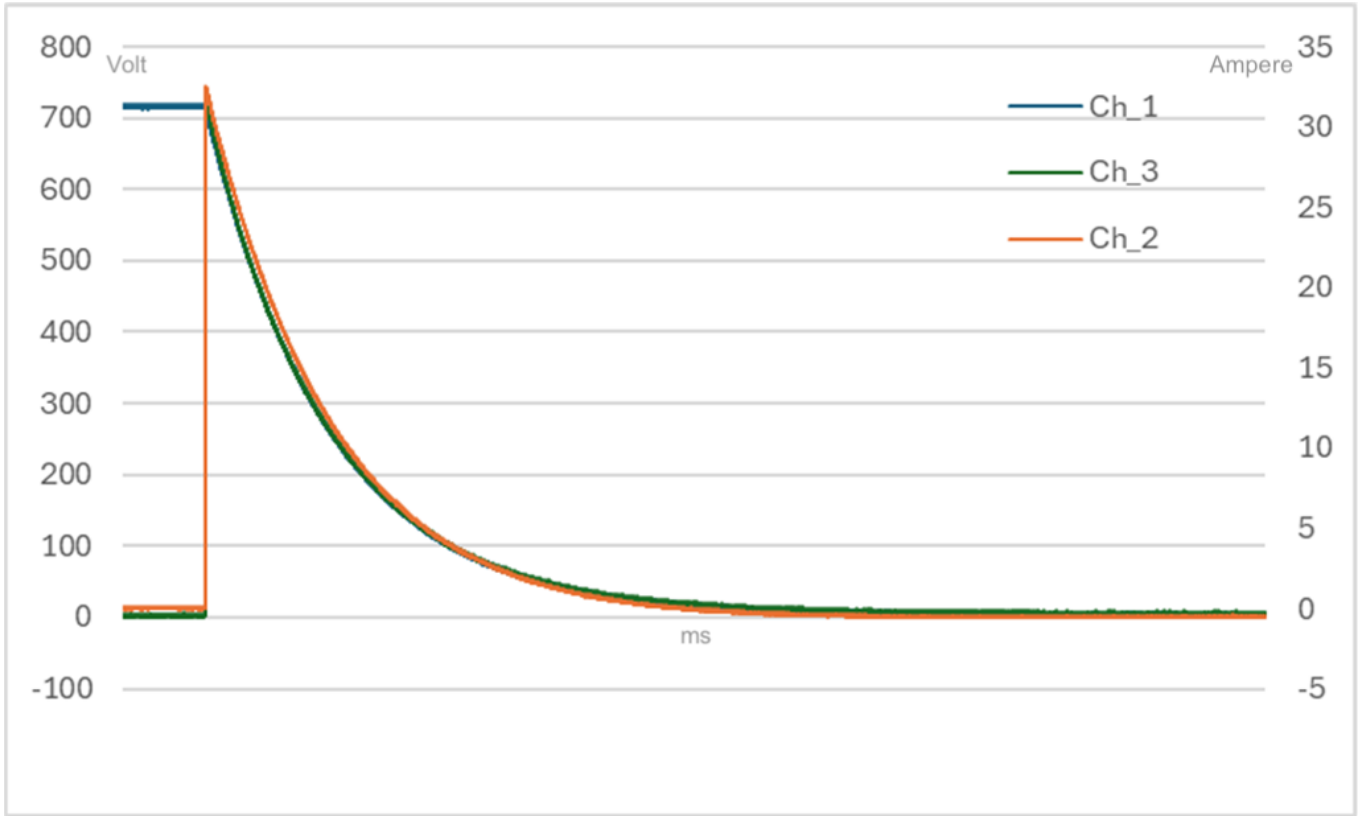
Power supply cycle duration: 1200 seconds
Monitoring period following power supply: 600 seconds
Overall test observation period: 1800 seconds

Electrical input measurements

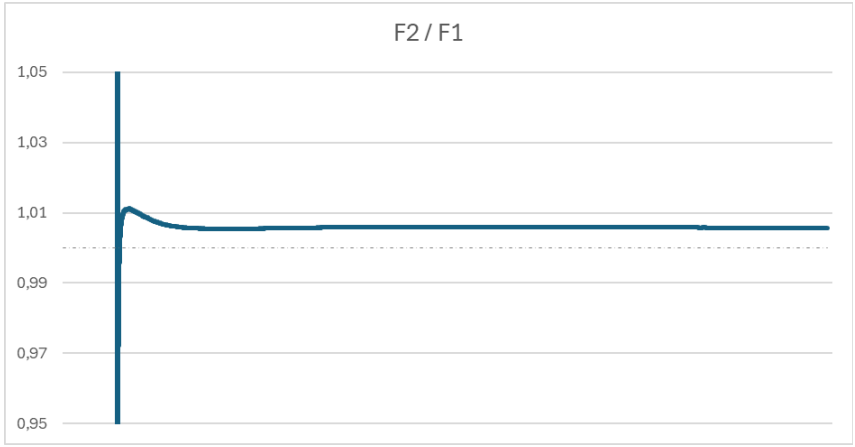
Oscilloscope
Ch1: V Capacitors
Ch2: I transformer
Ch3: V_reactor
$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 dt$
$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 dt$

1.2 UM2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 700 V power supply)



The integrals of the V (Ch1 and Ch3) and I (Ch2) curves over time calculate the energy supplied to the chamber.



F2–00–00100
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:23

C1–00–00100
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:23

C2–00–00100
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:23

C3–00–00100
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:23

F1–00–00100
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:23

shot 00100

Oscilloscope

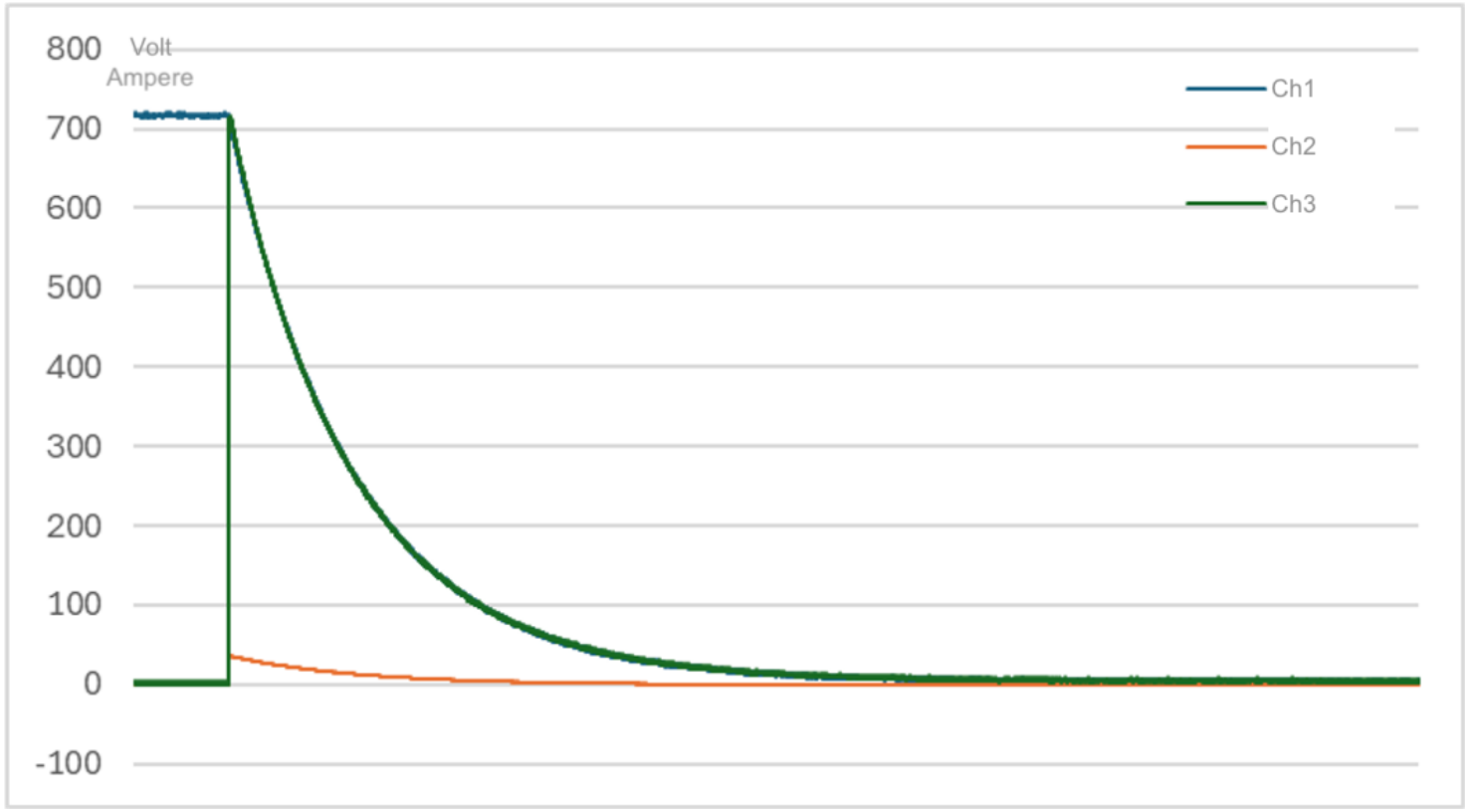
Ch1: V Capacitors
Ch2: I transformer
Ch3: V_reactor

$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 dt$

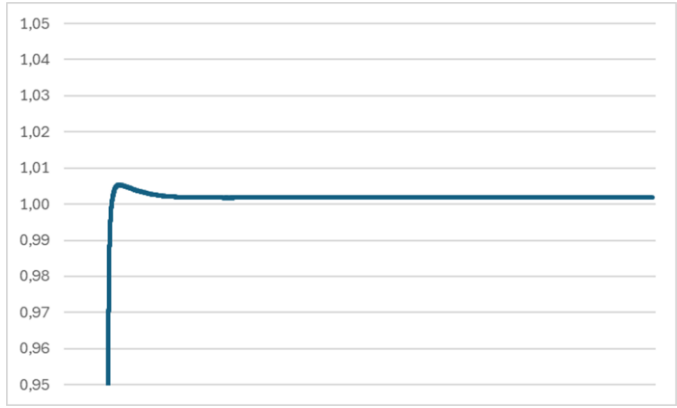
$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 dt$

1.2 UM2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 700 V power supply)



The integrals of the V (Ch1 and Ch3) and I (Ch2) curves over time calculate the energy supplied to the chamber.



C1–00–00500
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:36

C2–00–00500
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:36

C3–00–00500
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:36

F1–00–00500
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:36

F2–00–00500
Last modification: May 21, 2025, 16:36

shot 00500

Oscilloscope

Ch1: V Capacitors

Ch2: I transformer

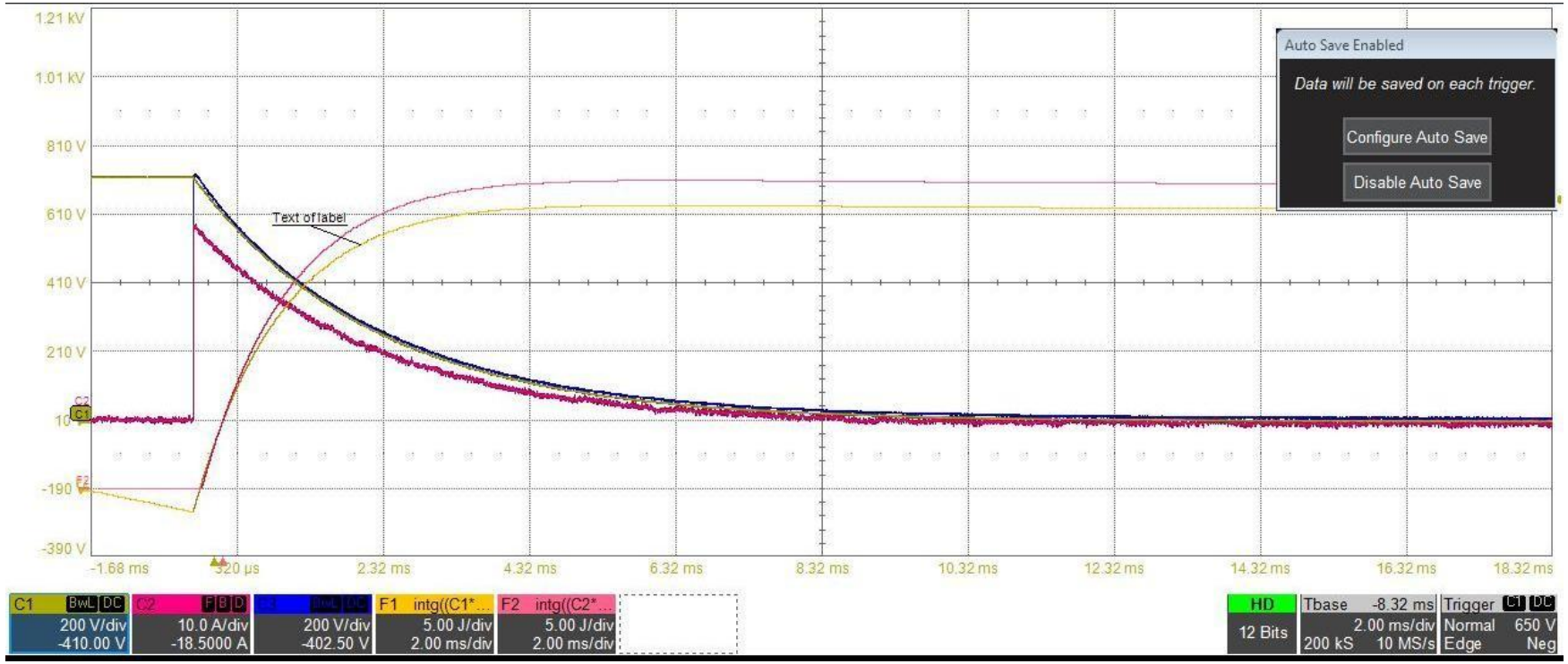
Ch3: V_reactor

$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 dt$

$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 dt$

1.2 UM2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 700 V power supply)

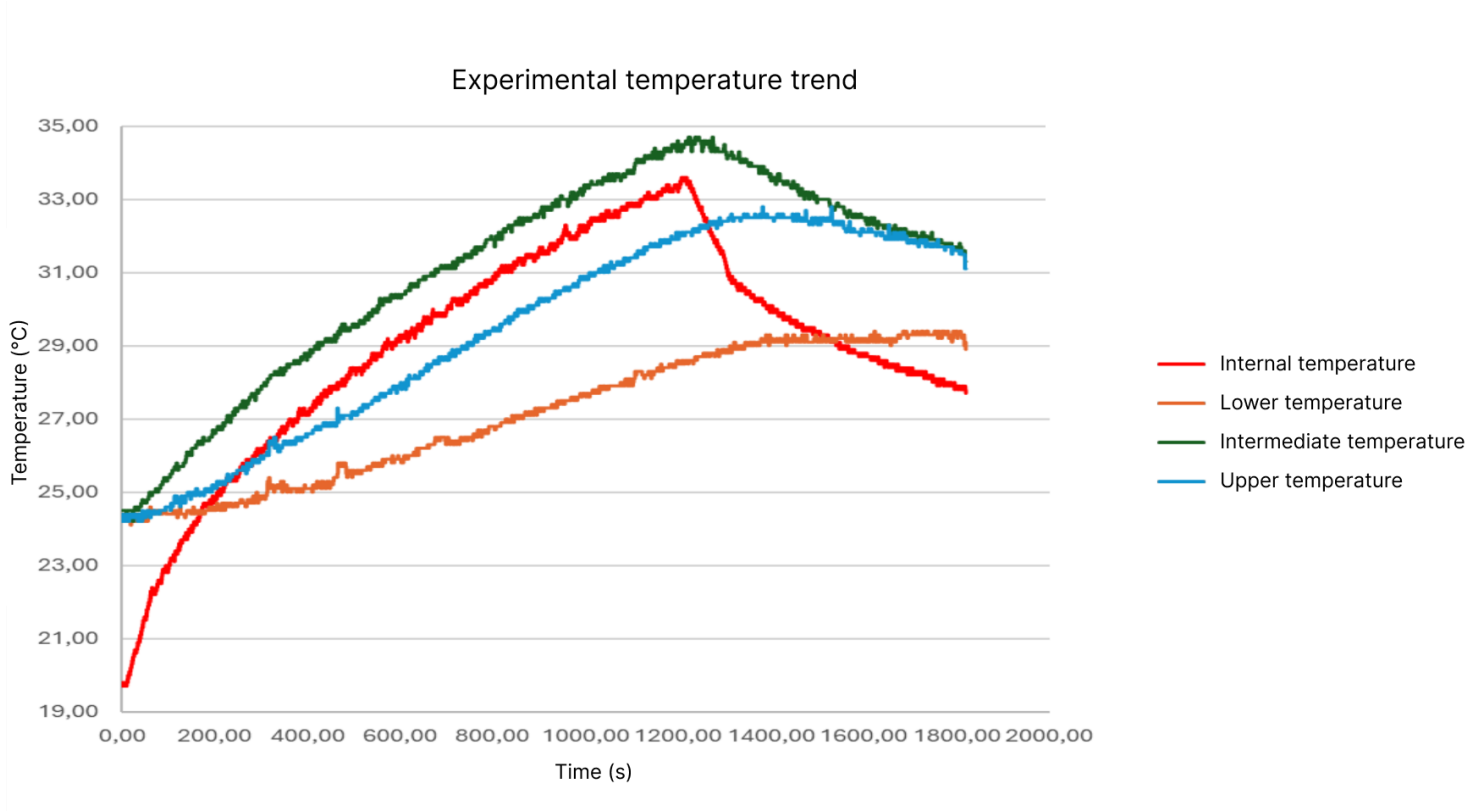


Oscilloscope
Ch1: V Capacitors Ch2: I transformer
Ch3: V_reactor
$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 dt$
$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 dt$

The integrals of the V (Ch1 and Ch3) and I (Ch2) curves over time calculate the energy supplied to the chamber.

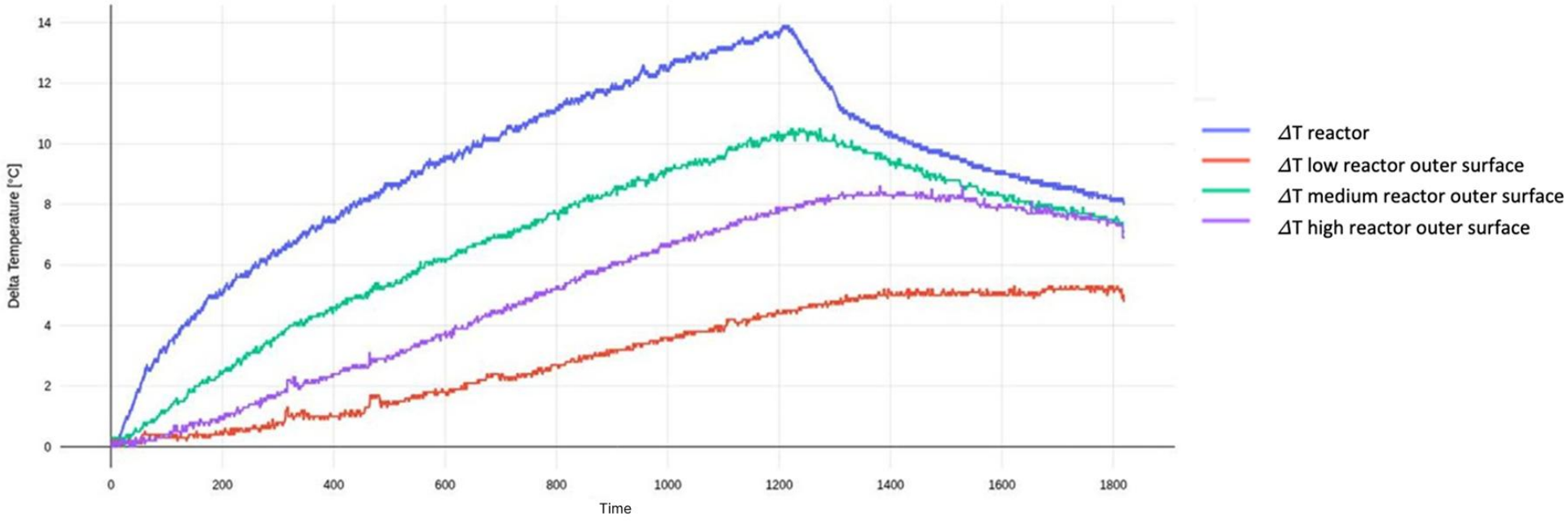
1.2 UM2.0 – Temperature results

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 700 V power supply)



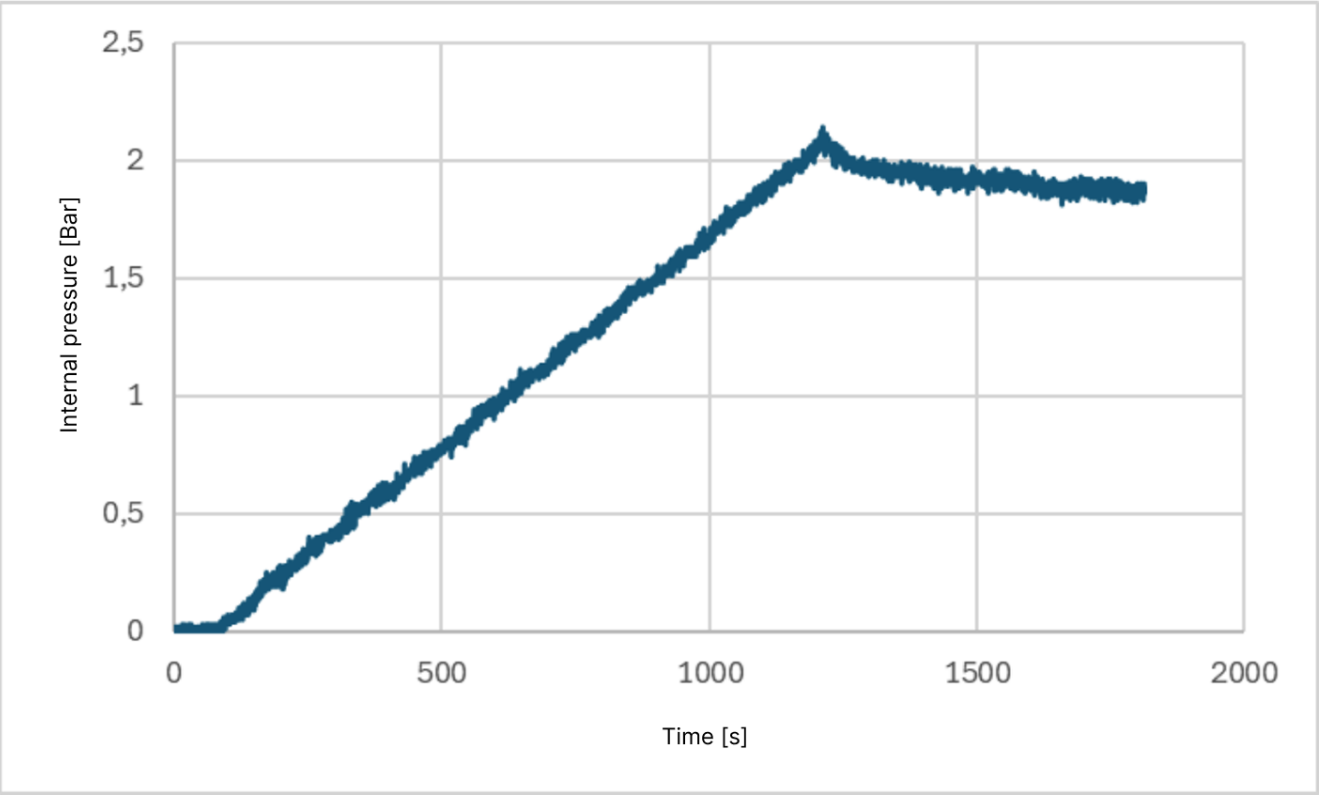
1.2 UM2.0 – Delta temperature

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 700 V power supply)



1.2 UM2.0 – Pressure results

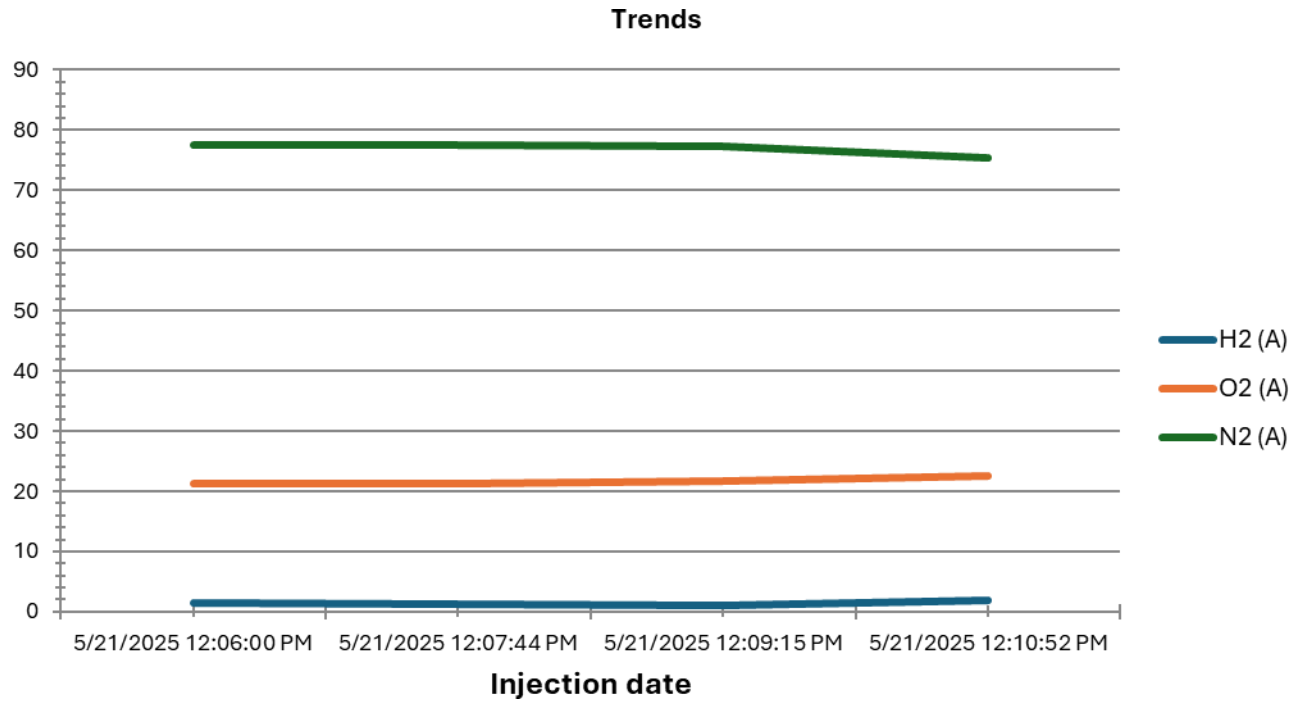
(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 700 V power supply)



The indicated pressure of the production of H_2
See test **2.2**

1.2 UM2.0 – Gas concentration result

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 700 V power supply)



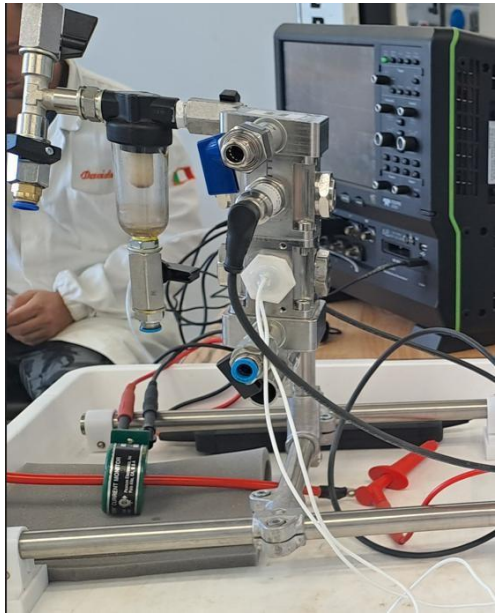
See test 2.2

1.3 UM2.0

(1% NaCl solution, power supply with 2.25W resistor)

Summary of test conditions:

Conditions									
Voltage (V)	Electrode distance (mm)	Electrode Material	Electrode shape	Frequency (Hz)	Number of Shots	Solute	Solvent	Concentration	Reactor Version
2.25W(300V)	***Details available upon signing a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) – patent application pending***					NaCl	H_2O	1%	2



Quantities measured during the experiment							
Quantity	Acquired	Unit	Description	Initials	Intermezzo	Finals	Other
Ambient T	☐	°C	Ambient temperature	24.5	24.5	24.5	
Tr	☐	°C	Internal temperature	20.2	22.2	21.2	
Pr	☐	bar	Internal pressure	0	0	0	
T1	☐	°C	Lower surface temperature	24.5	25.2	24.9	
T2	☐	°C	Intermediate surface temperature	24.6	26.1	25.5	
T3	☐	°C	Upper surface temperature	24.7	26	25.6	

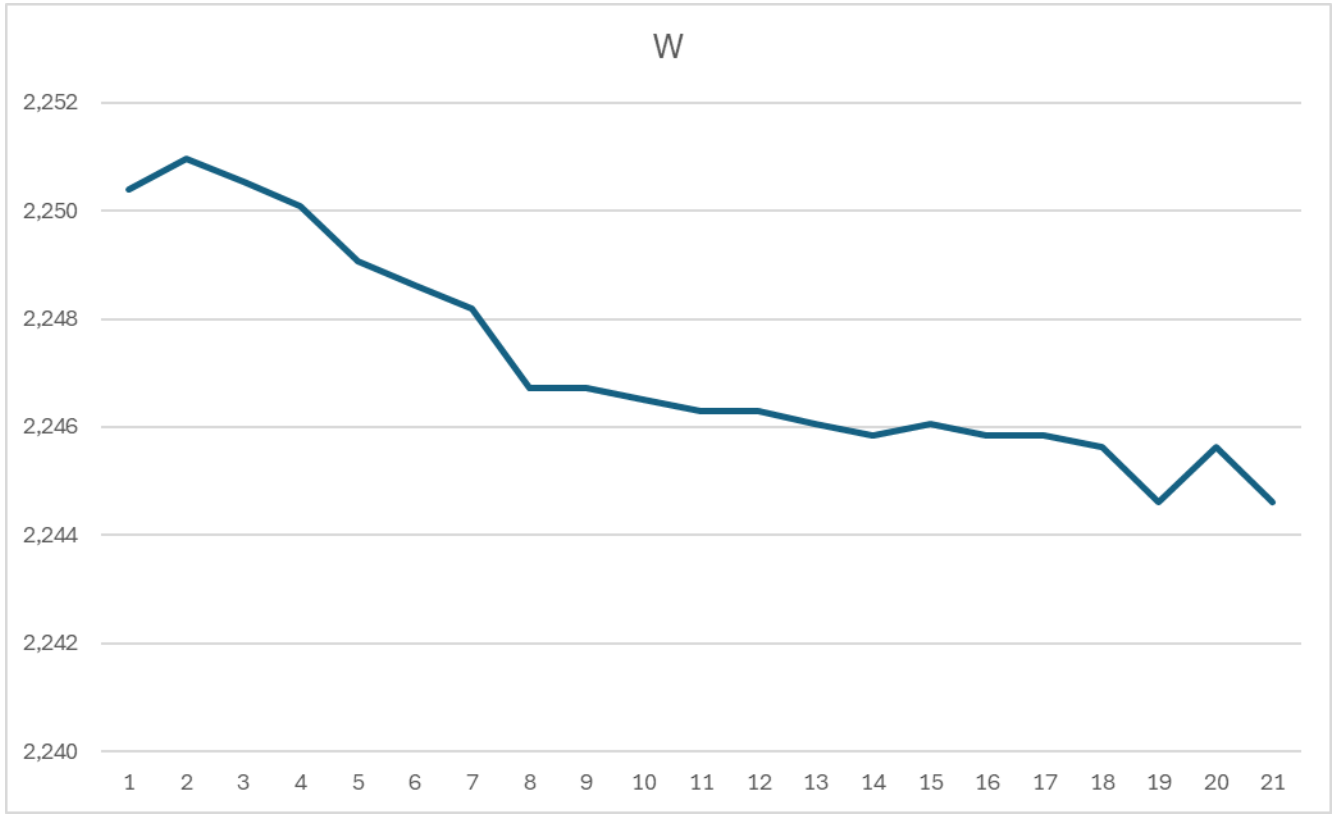
Replication of test 1.1 with energy supply with standard resistor.

Power cycle duration: 1200 seconds
Monitoring period following power supply: 600 seconds
Overall test observation period: 1800 seconds

1.3 UM2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% NaCl solution, energy supplied by resistor; power supplied 2.25W)

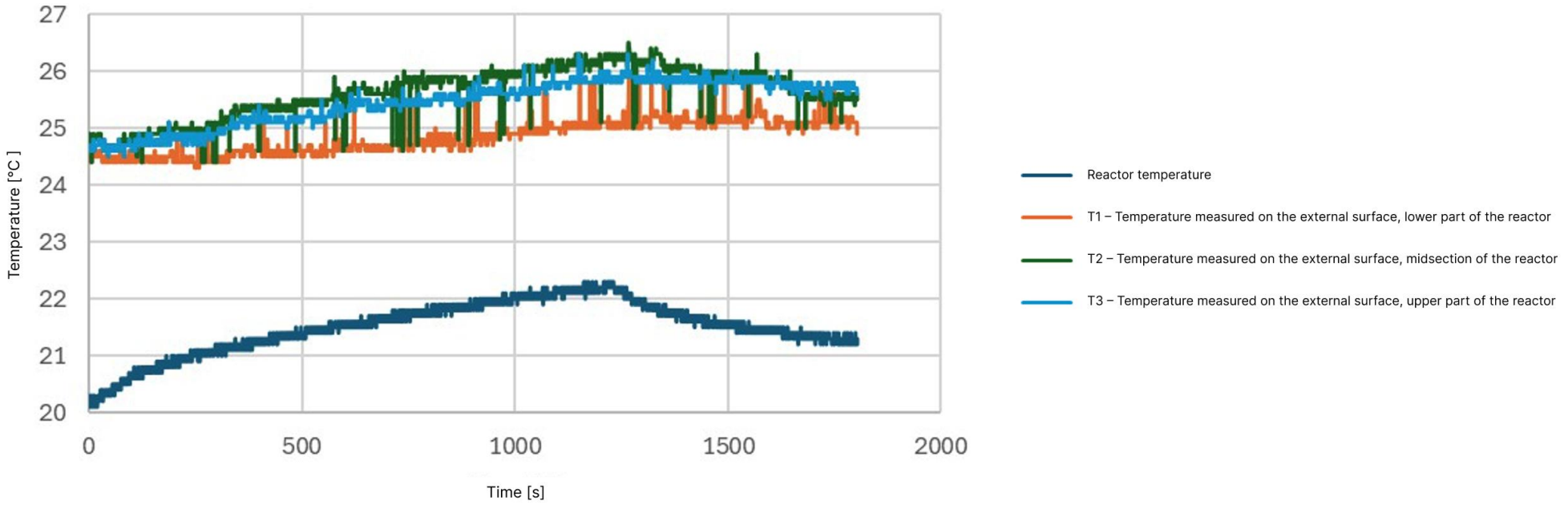
min	I	V	W
0	1.0192	2.208	2.250
1	1.019	2.209	2.251
2	1.0188	2.209	2.251
3	1.0186	2.209	2.250
4	1.0186	2.208	2.249
5	1.0184	2.208	2.249
6	1.0182	2.208	2.248
7	1.018	2.207	2.247
8	1.018	2,207	2,247
9	1.0179	2.207	2.247
10	1.0178	2.207	2.246
11	1.0178	2.207	2.246
12	1.0177	2.207	2.246
13	1.0176	2.207	2.246
14	1.0177	2.207	2.246
15	1.0176	2.207	2.246
16	1.0176	2.207	2.246
17	1.0175	2.207	2.246
18	1.0175	2.206	2.245
19	1.0175	2.207	2.246
20	1.0175	2.206	2.245



Voltage and current were measured using a multimeter

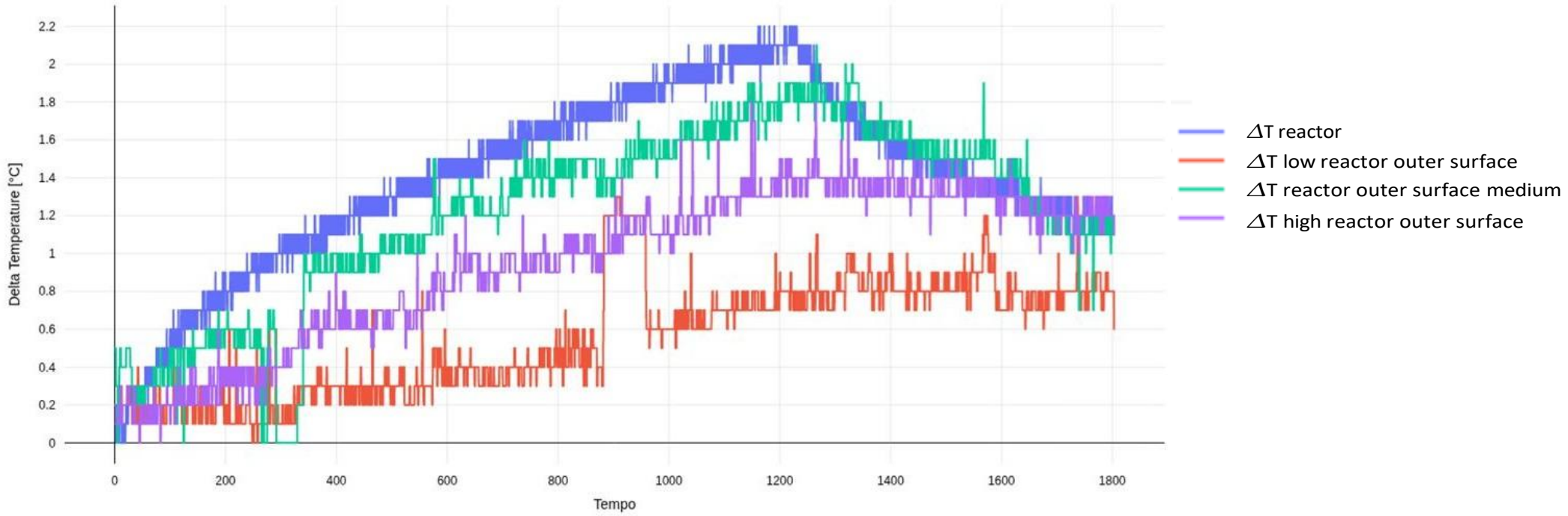
1.3 UM2.0 – Temperature results

(1% NaCl solution, energy supplied by resistor; power supplied 2.25W)



1.3 UM2.0 – delta temperature

(1% NaCl solution, energy supplied by resistor; power supplied 2.25W)

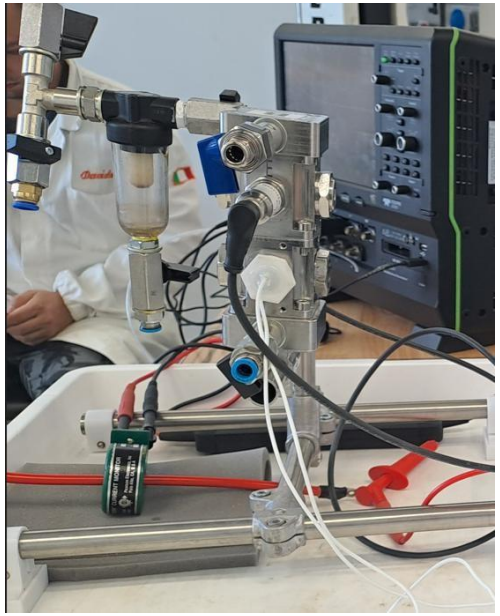


1.4 UM2.0

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, energy supplied by resistor; power supplied 12.25W)

Summary of test conditions:

Conditions									
Voltage (V)	Electrode distance (mm)	Electrode material	Electrode shape	Frequency (Hz)	Number of shots	Solute	Solvent	Concentration	Reactor Version
2.25W(300V)	***Details available upon signing a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) – patent application pending***					NaHCO3	H_2O	1%	2



Quantities measured during the experiment							
Quantity	Acquired	Unit	Description	Initials	Intermediate	Finals	Other
Ambient T	☐	°C	Ambient temperature	24.5	24.5	24.5	
Tr	☐	°C	Internal temperature	22.7	32.5	27.5	
Pr	☐	bar	Internal pressure	0	0	0	
T1	☐	°C	Lower surface temperature	24.7	28.1	28.5	
T2	☐	°C	Intermediate surface temperature	25.8	34.1	30.7	
T3	☐	°C	Upper surface temperature	25	32.1	31.1	

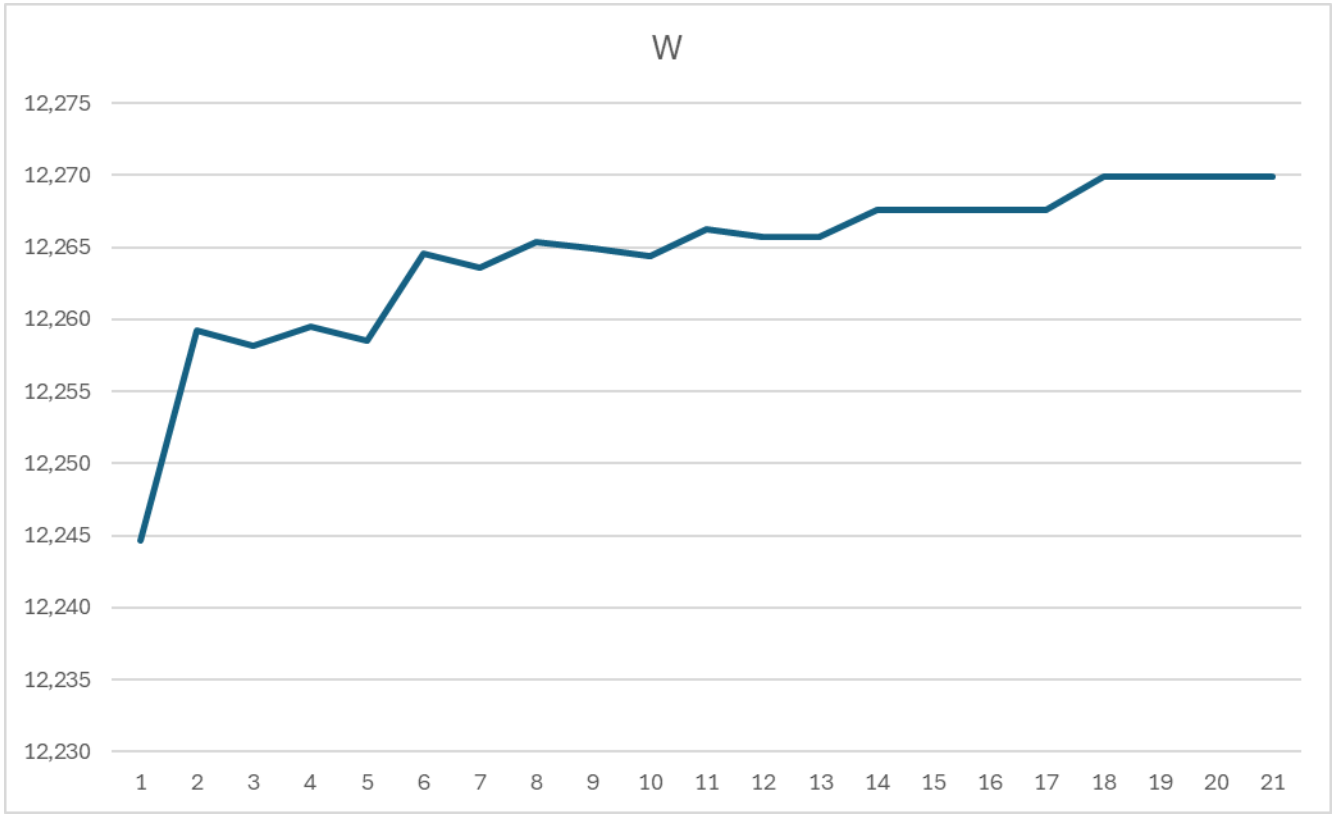
Replication of test 1.2 with standard resistor power supply.

Power cycle duration: 1200 seconds
Monitoring period following power supply: 600 seconds
Overall test observation period: 1800 seconds

1.4 UM2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% NaHCO3 solution, energy supplied by resistor; power supplied 12.25W)

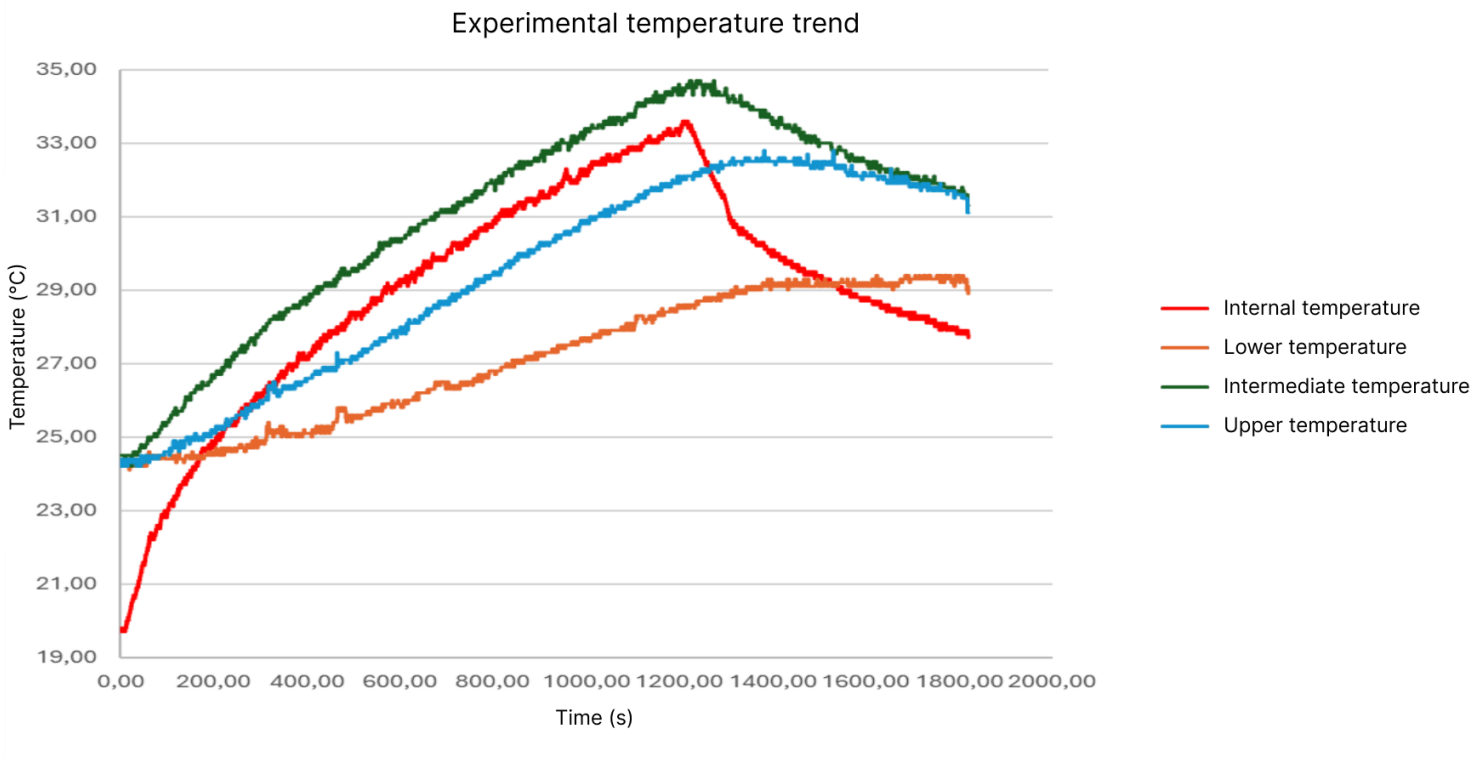
min	I	V	W
0	2.373	5.16	12.245
1	2.3726	5.167	12.259
2	2.3724	5.167	12.258
3	2.3722	5.168	12,260
4	2.372	5.168	12,258
5	2.3718	5,171	12.265
6	2.3716	5.171	12.264
7	2.3715	5.172	12.265
8	2.3714	5.172	12.265
9	2.3713	5.172	12,264
10	2.3712	5.173	12,266
11	2.3711	5.173	12,266
12	2.3711	5.173	12,266
13	2.371	5.174	12,268
14	2,371	5,174	12,268
15	2,371	5,174	12,268
16	2,371	5,174	12,268
17	2,371	5,175	12,270
18	2,371	5,175	12,270
19	2,371	5,175	12,270
20	2,371	5,175	12,270



Voltage and current were measured using a multimeter

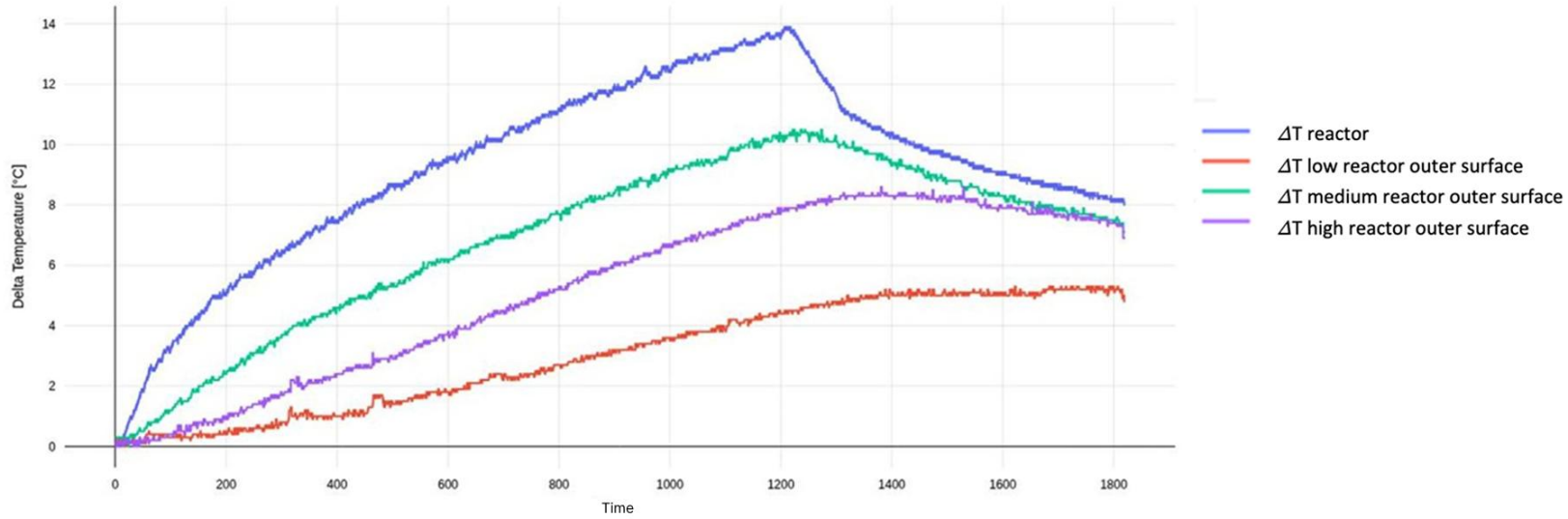
1.4 UM2.0 – Temperature results

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, energy supplied by resistor; power supplied 12.25W)



1.4 UM2.0 – Delta temperature

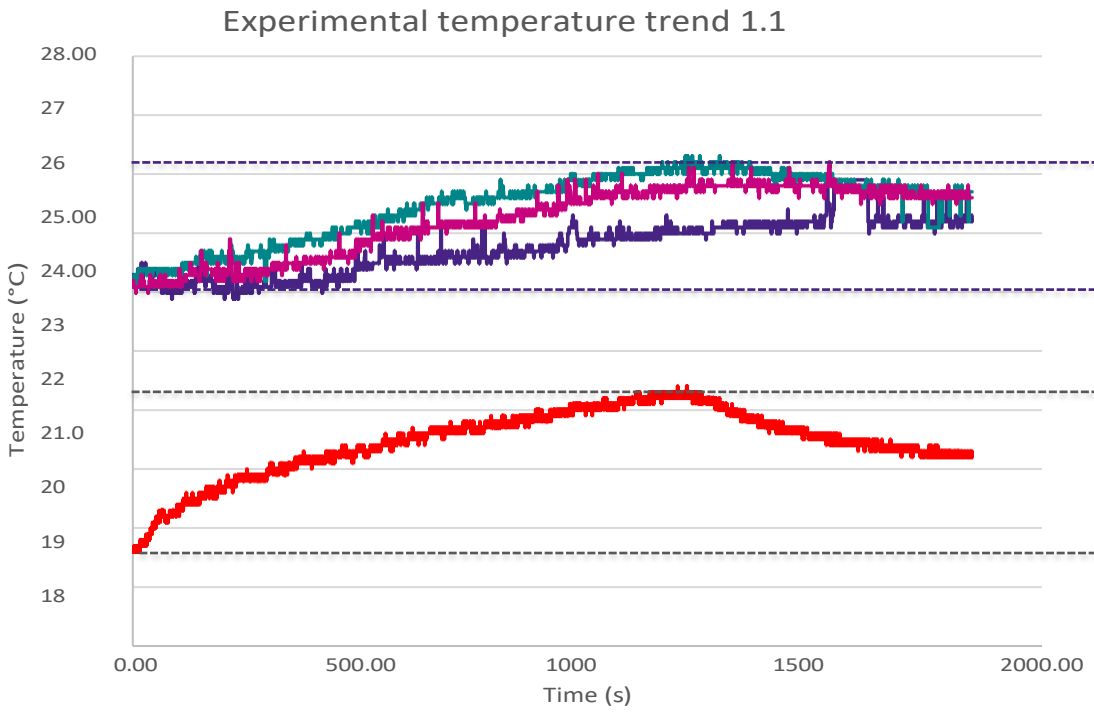
(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, energy supplied by resistor; power supplied 12.25W)



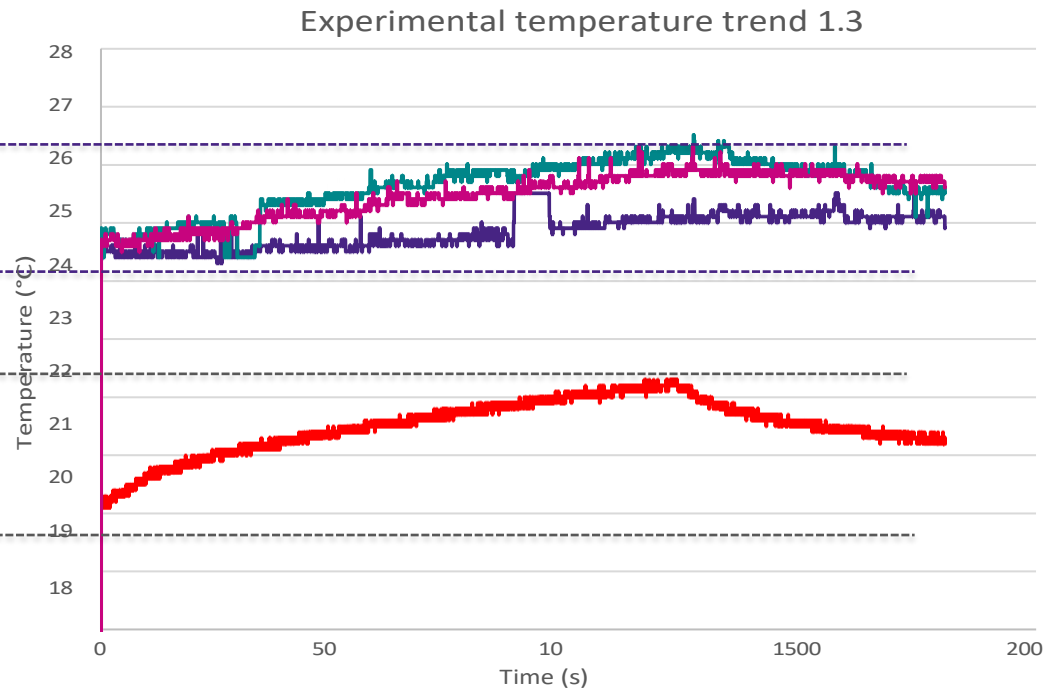
1.1 vs 1.3 UM 2.0 - Temperatures

(1% NaCl solution, power supply 300V or equiv. power 2.25W)

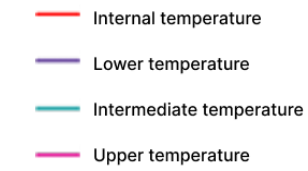
UM 2.0



Resistor

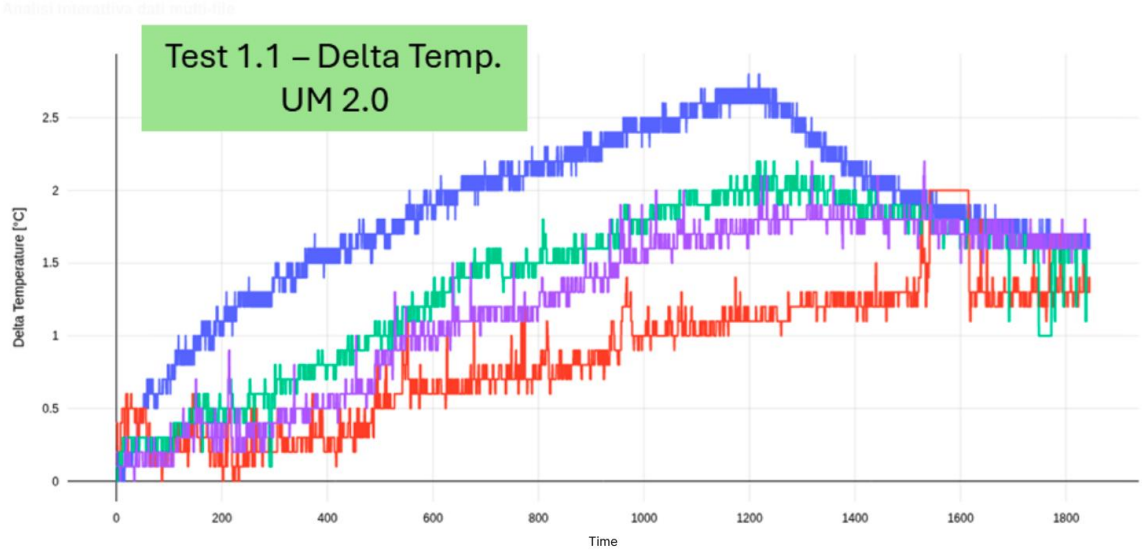


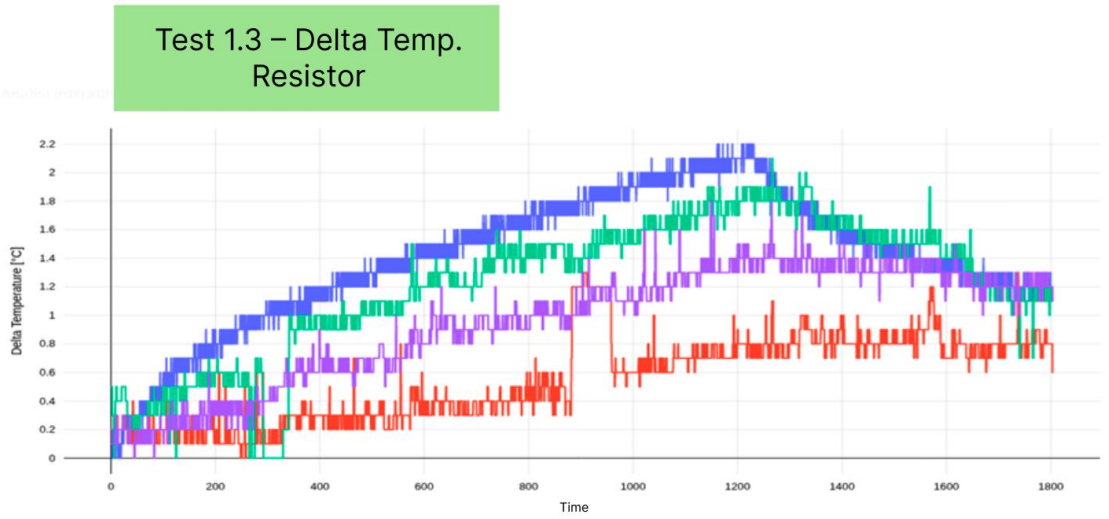
The temperature trends show different values and ranges between the two power supplies.



1.1 vs 1.3 – Delta temperature

(1% NaCl solution, 300V power supply or equivalent power 2.25W)

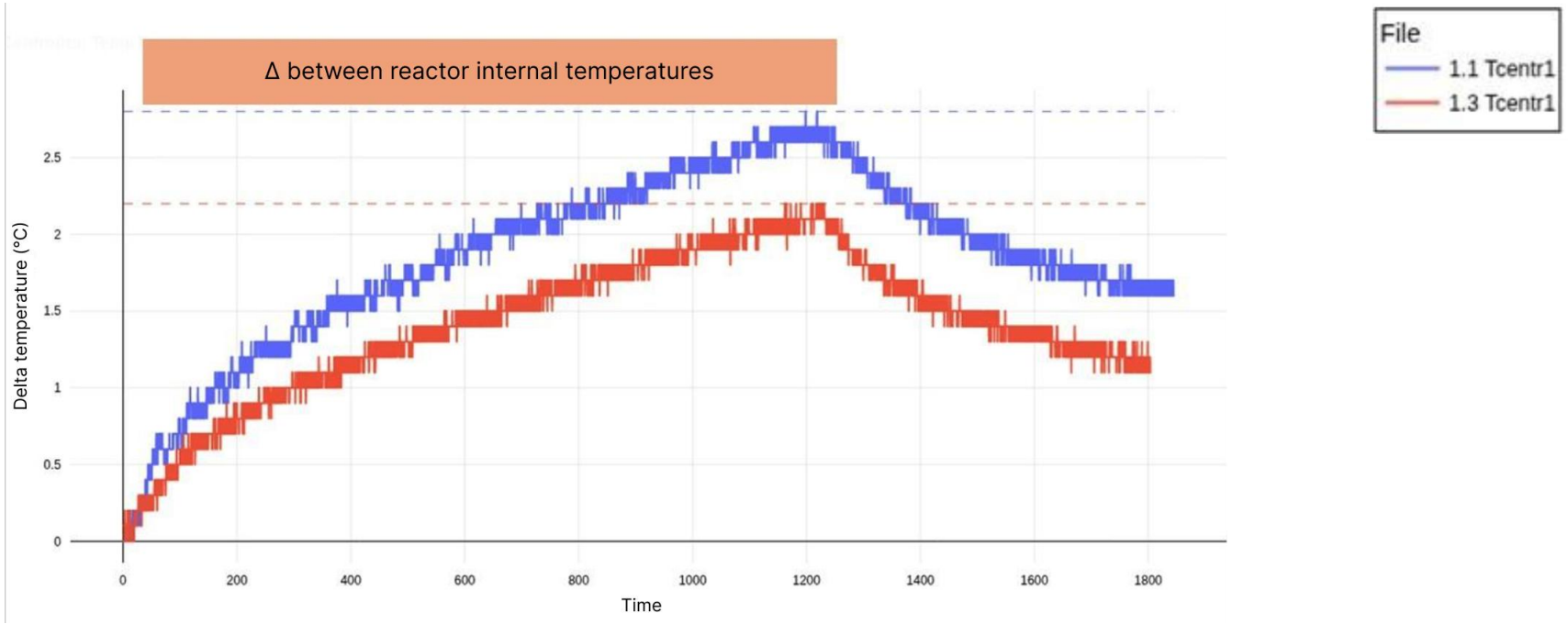




As can be seen, the UM.0 system achieves delta temperatures higher than those achieved with the resistor power supply at the same power level.

1.1 vs 1.3 – Delta temperature

(1% NaCl solution, 300V power supply or equiv. power 2.25W)

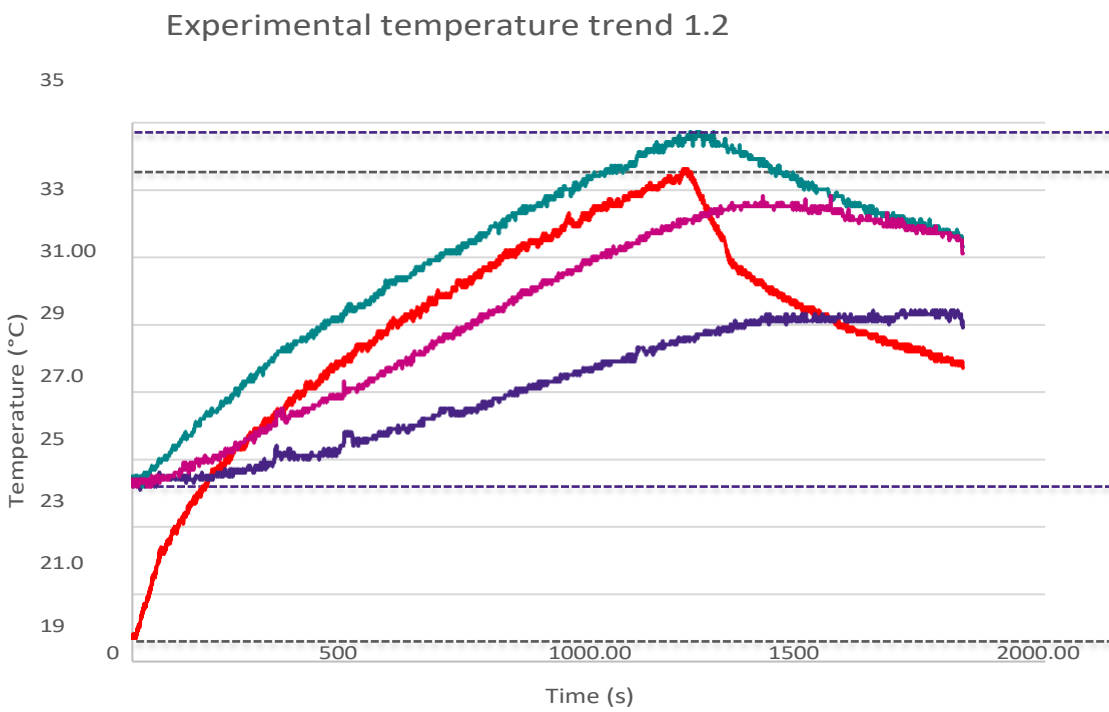


The temperature trends show different values and ranges between the two power supplies

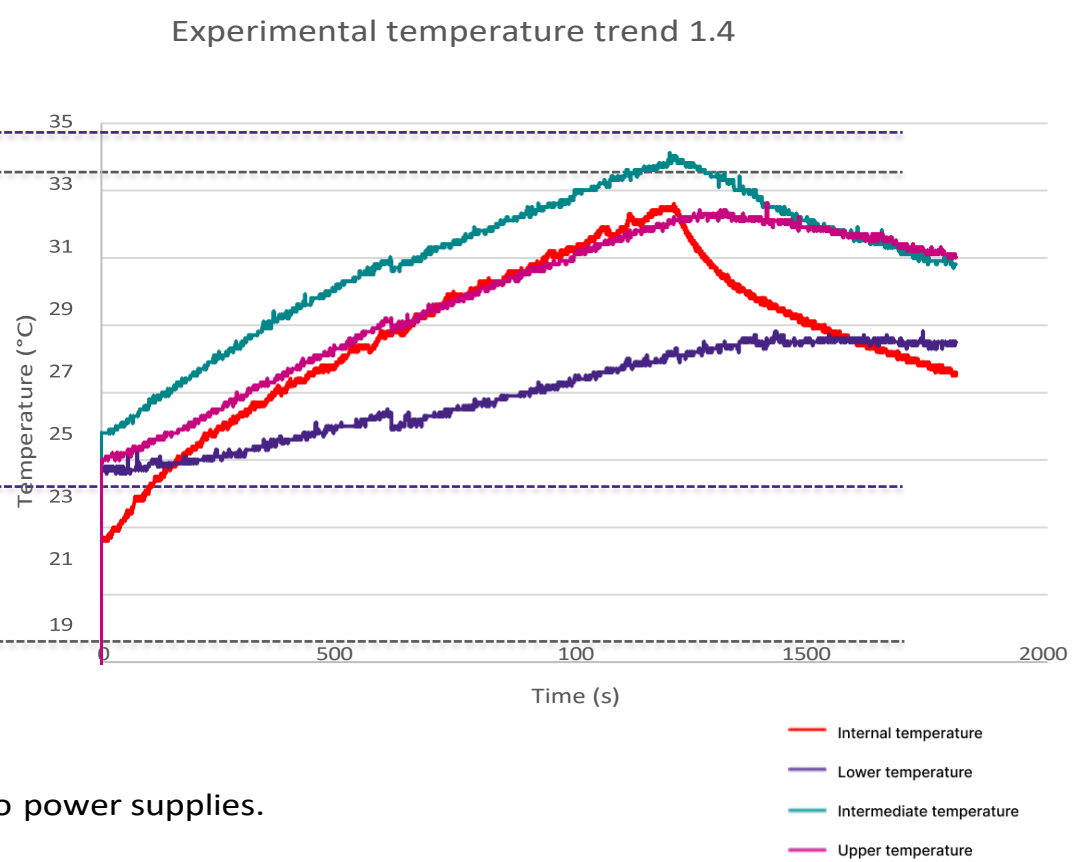
1.2 vs 1.4 UM 2.0 - Temperatures

(1% NaHCO3 solution, 700V power supply or equivalent power 12.25W)

UM 2.0



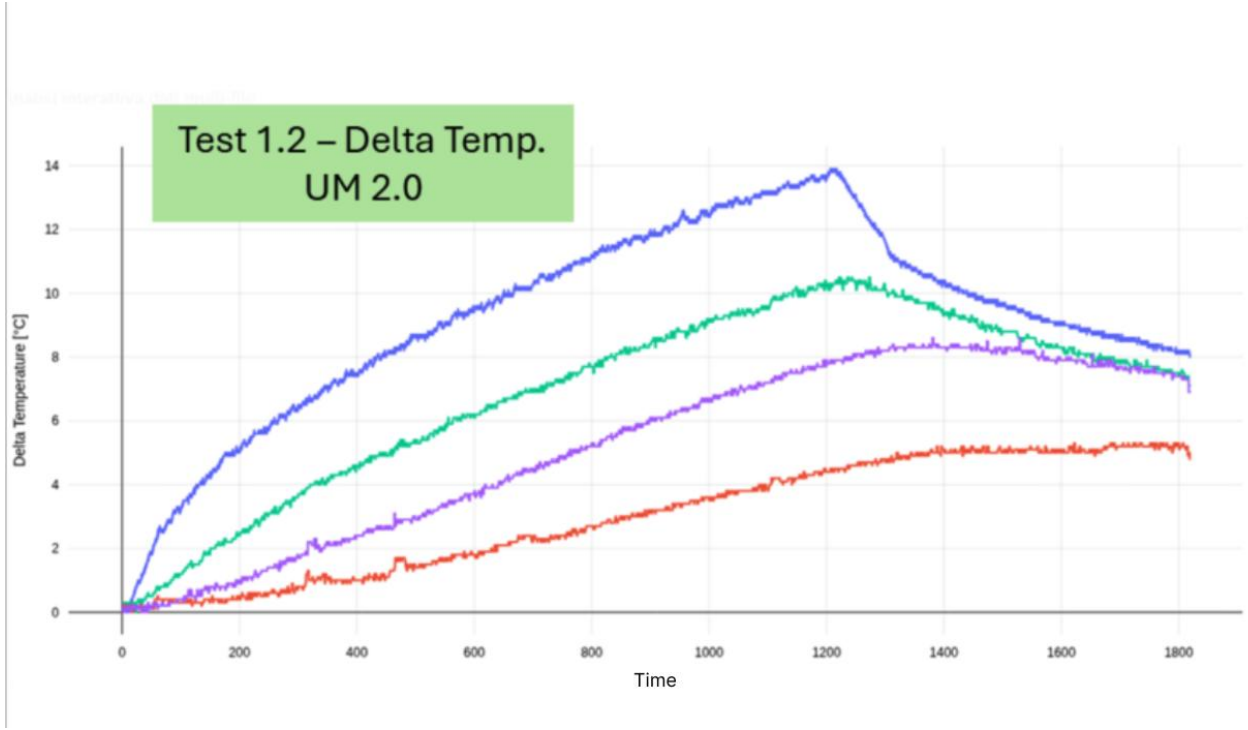
Resistor

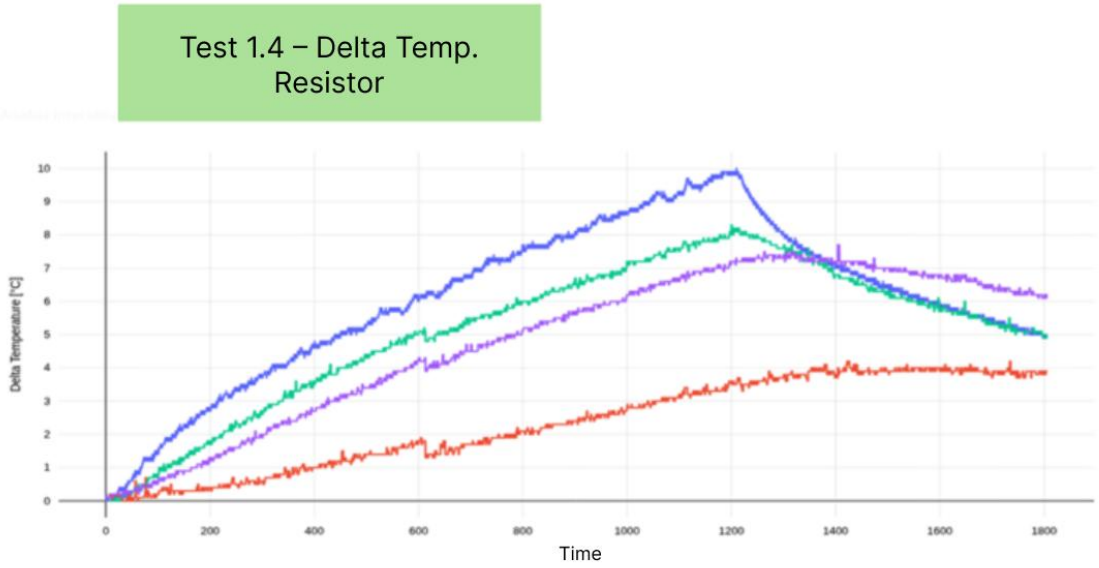


The temperature trends show different values and ranges between the two power supplies.

1.2 vs 1.4 UM 2.0 - Delta temperature

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, power supply 700V or equiv. pot. 12.25W)

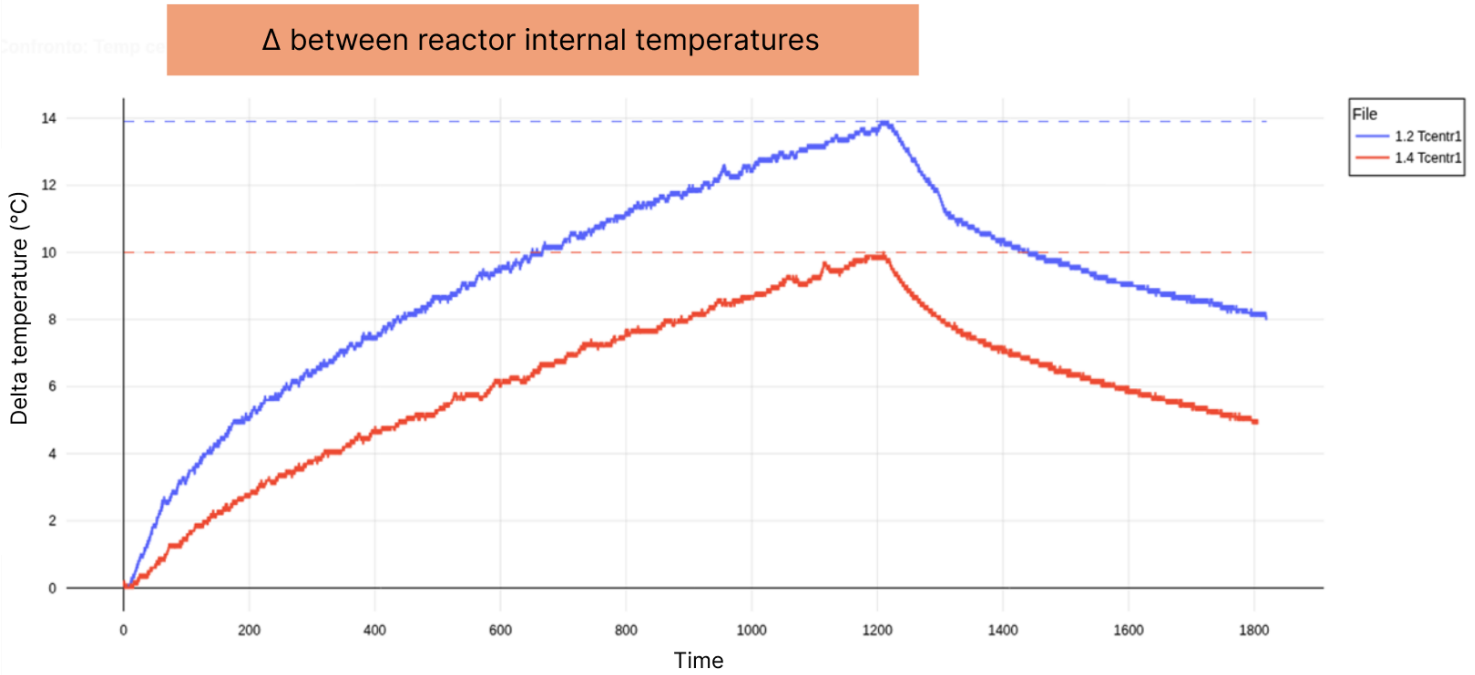




The temperature trends show different values and ranges between the two power supplies

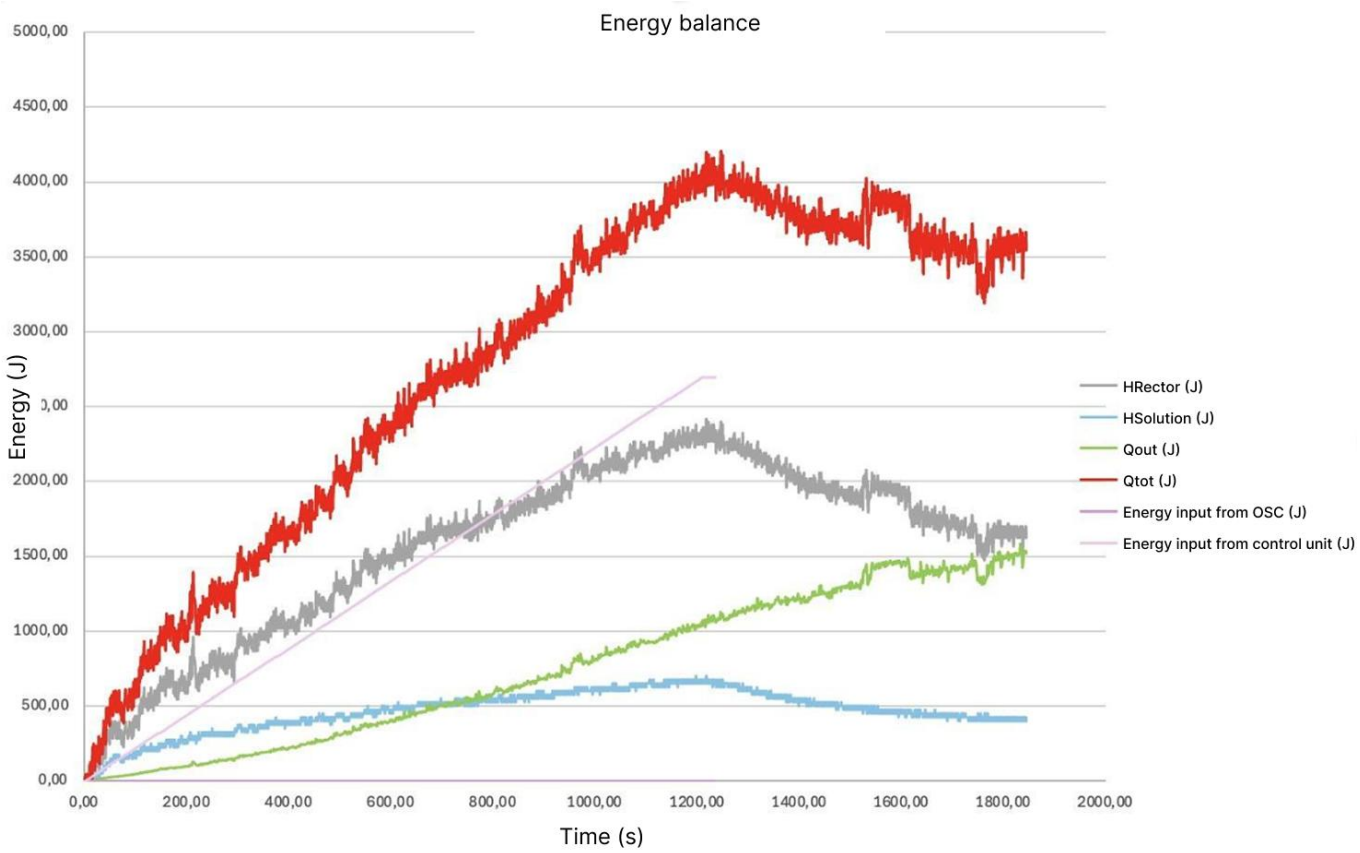
1.2 vs 1.4 UM 2.0 - Delta temperature

(1% $NaHCO_3$ solution, power supply 700V or equiv. pot. 12.25W)



The temperature trends show different values and ranges between the two power supplies

1.1 UM 2.0 Energy balance



The energy input was calculated based on the capacity of the power supply capacitors

$$E = {}^{1}/_{2}\, CV^2$$

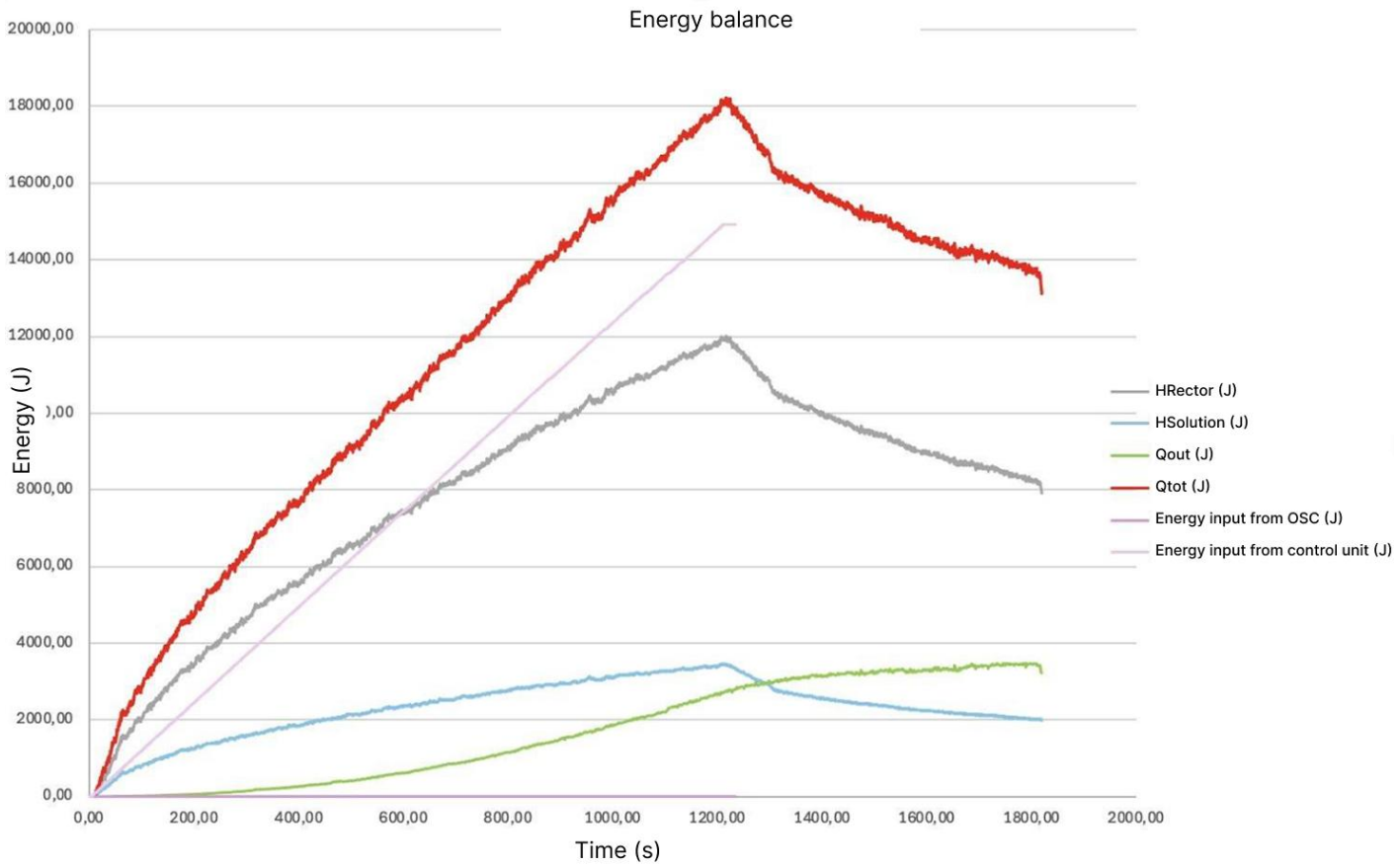
Where C=100µF and V=300V

- **Red**: represents the sum curve of accumulated and dissipated heat
- **Grey**: represents the heat accumulated by the reactor
- **Blue**: represents the heat accumulated by the solution
- **Green**: represents the heat dissipated into the environment
- **Pink**: represents the energy input from the capacitors

Observations:
- The graph shows an energy surplus in heat
- Calculation performed according to the model proposed by Prometheus

The legend shows:

1.2 UM 2.0 Energy balance



The energy input was calculated based on the capacity of the power supply capacitors

$$E = {}^{1}/_{2}\, CV^2$$

Where C=100µF and V=700V

The legend shows:

- **Red**: represents the sum curve of accumulated and dissipated heat
- **Grey**: represents the heat accumulated by the reactor
- **Blue**: represents the heat accumulated by the solution
- **Green**: represents the heat dissipated into the environment
- **Pink**: represents the energy input from the capacitors

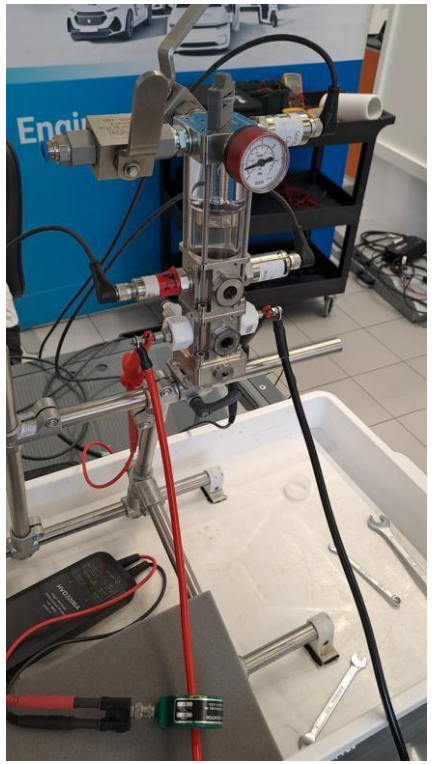
Observations:
- The graph shows an energy surplus in heat
- Calculation performed according to the model proposed by Prometheus

2.2 UM 2.0 production H_2

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 1000V power supply)

Summary of test conditions:

Conditions									
Voltage (V)	Electrode distance (mm)	Electrode material	Electrode shape	Frequency (Hz)	Number of Shots	Solute	Solvent	Concentration	Reactor Version
1000	***Details available upon signing a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) – patent application pending***					NaCl	H_2O	1%	2.4

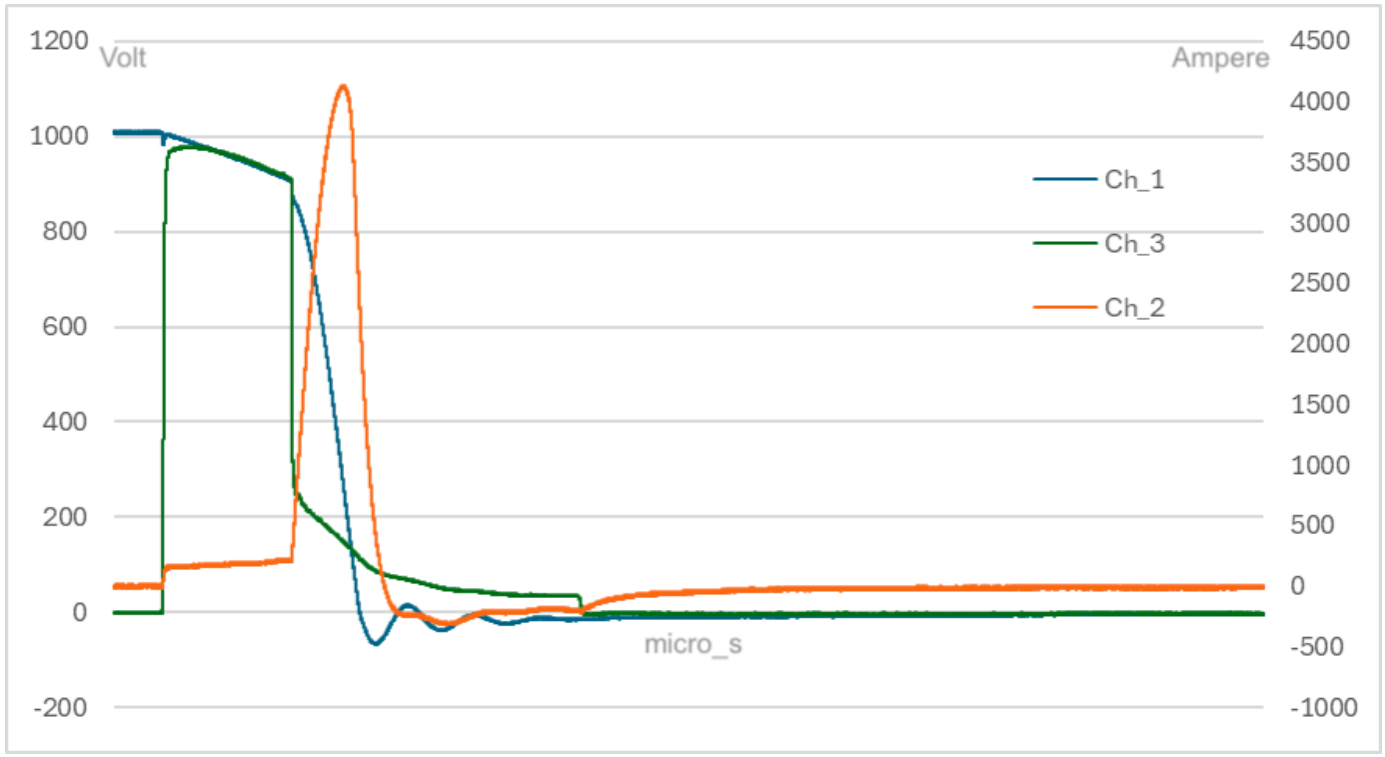


Quantities measured during the experiment							
Quantity	Acquired	Unit	Description	Initials	Intermezzo	Finals	Other
Ambient T	☐	°C	Ambient temperature				
Tr	☐	°C	Internal temperature	20.6	37.9	33.5	
Pr	☐	bar	Internal pressure	0	1.99	0.32	
Pacc	☐	bar	Upper chamber vacuum pressure	-0.95	-0.93	0.19	
T1	☐	°C	Lower surface temperature	25	38.2	26.1	
T2	☐	°C	Intermediate surface temperature	25.1	40.1	36.1	
T3	☐	°C	Upper body surface temperature	25.1	38.2	36.1	
T4	☐	°	Measured upper surface temperature	24.7	26.5	36.1	

The reaction chamber was brought to a negative pressure relative to atmospheric pressure to remove air.

2.2 UM 2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 1000V power supply)



C1-00-00100
Last modified: May 22, 2025, 10:00

C2-00-00100
Last modified: May 22, 2025, 10:00

C3-00-00100
Last modified: May 22, 2025, 10:00

F1-00-00100
Last modified: May 22, 2025, 10:00

F2-00-00100
Last modified: May 22, 2025, 10:00

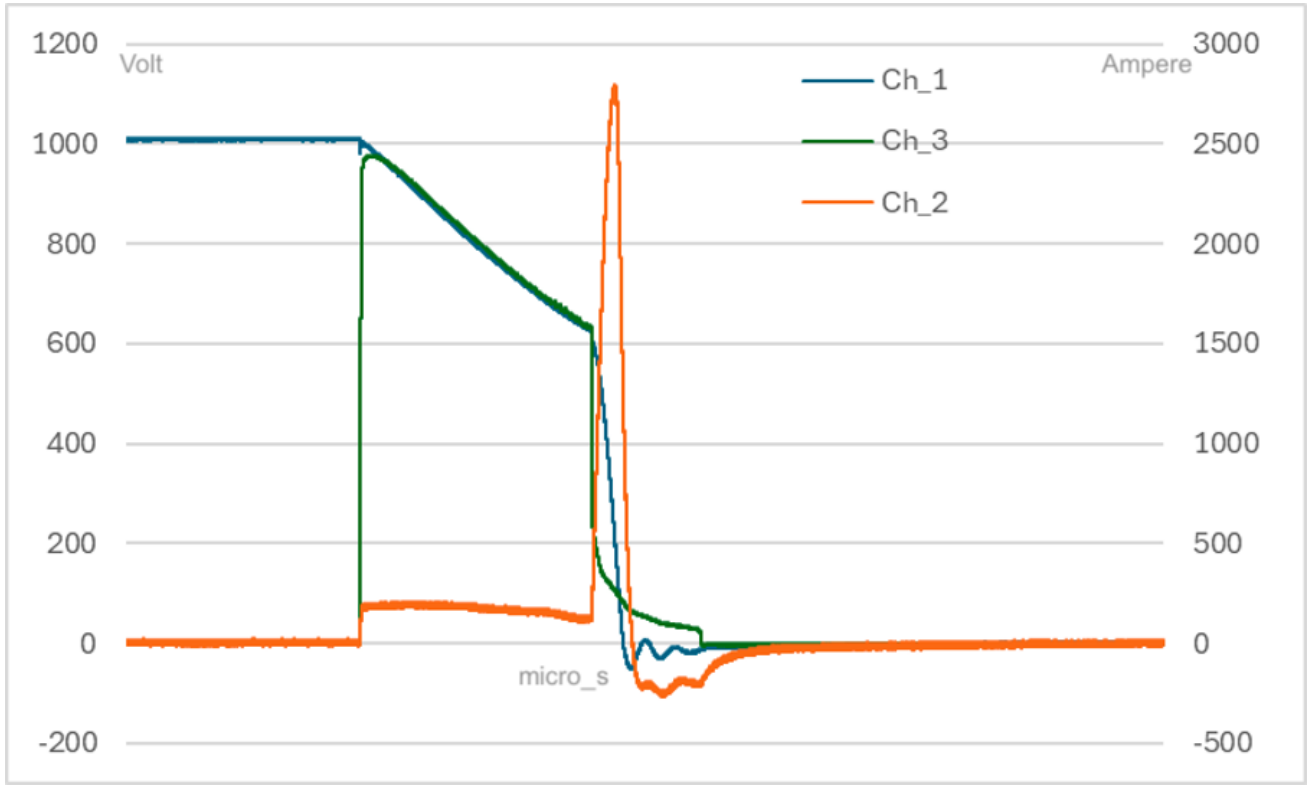
shot 00100

Oscilloscope
Ch1: V Capacitors
Ch2: I transformer
Ch3: V_reactor
$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 dt$
$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 dt$

The integrals of the V (Ch1 and Ch3) and I (Ch2) curves over time calculate the energy supplied to the chamber.

2.2 UM 2.0 – Electrical measurement results

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 1000V power supply)



F1: – 00–00400
Last modified: May 22, 2025 10:10

F2: – 00–00400
Last modified: May 22, 2025 10:10

C1: – 00–00400
Last modified: May 22, 2025 10:10

C2: – 00–00400
Last modified: May 22, 2025 10:10

C3: – 00–00400
Last modified: May 22, 2025 10:10

shot 00400

Oscilloscope

Ch1: V Capacitors

Ch2: I transformer

Ch3: V_reactor

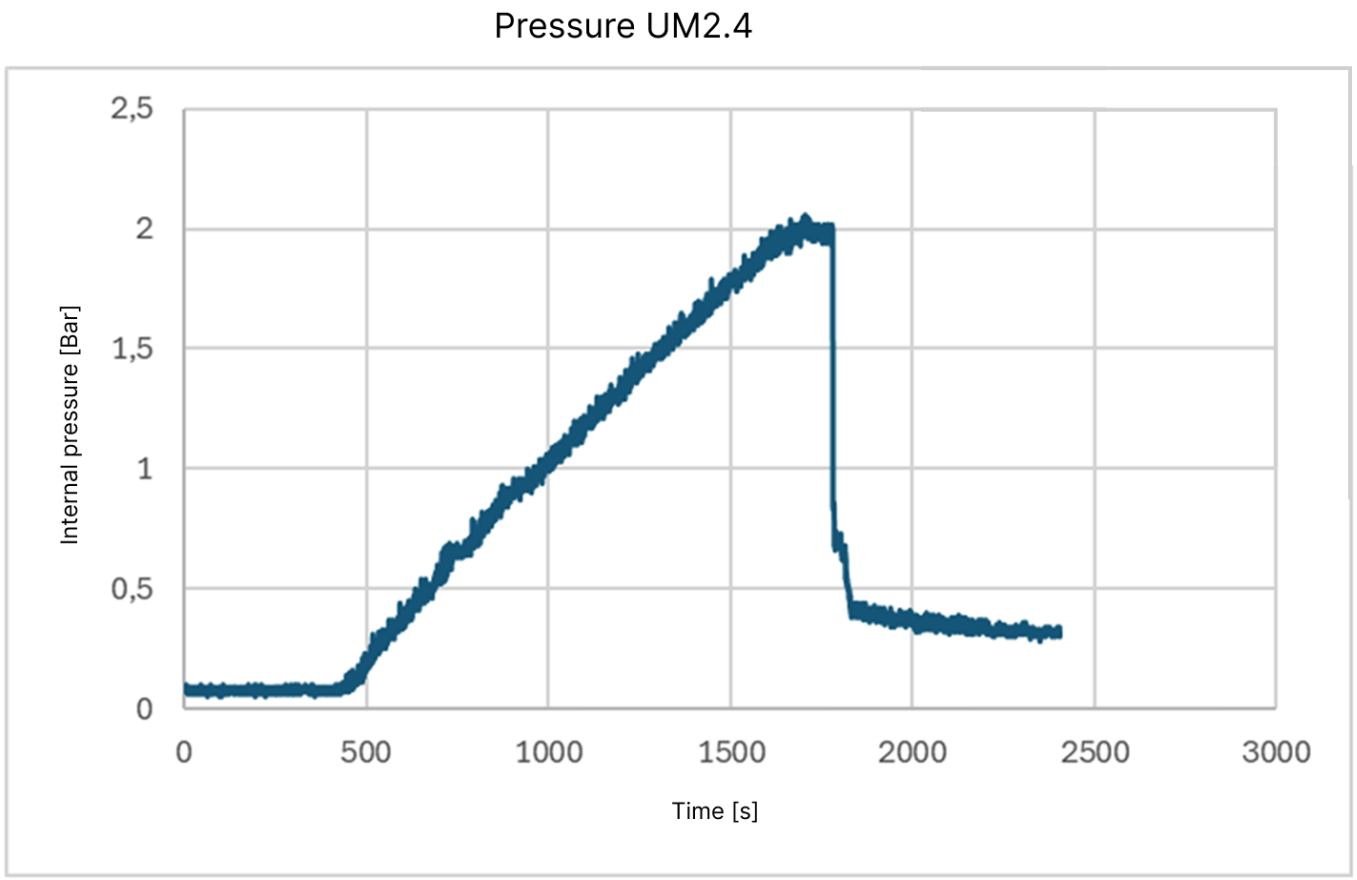
$$F_1 = \int Ch_1 * Ch_2 \, dt$$

$$F_2 = \int Ch_2 * Ch_3 \, dt$$

The integrals of the V (Ch1 and Ch3) and I (Ch2) curves over time calculate the energy supplied to the chamber.

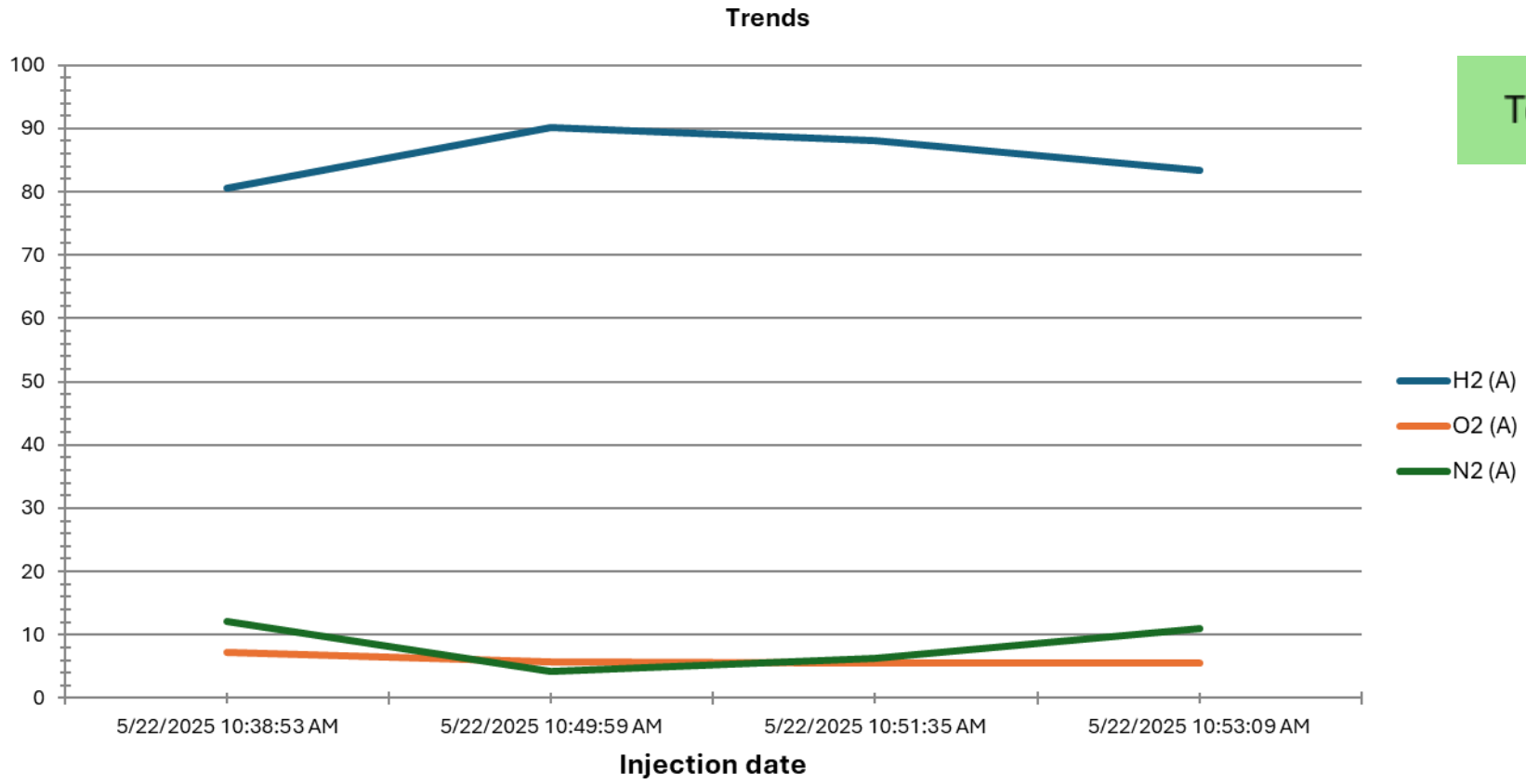
2.2 UM 2.0 production H_2 - pressure

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 1000V power supply)



2.2 UM 2.0 production H_2 - Concentration

(1% NaCl solution, AISI 316L electrodes, 1000V power supply)



Total amount of H2 = 3,66 mg

2.3 UM 3.0 in PA

(1% NaCl solution, Ti electrodes, 900V power supply)

Summary of test conditions:

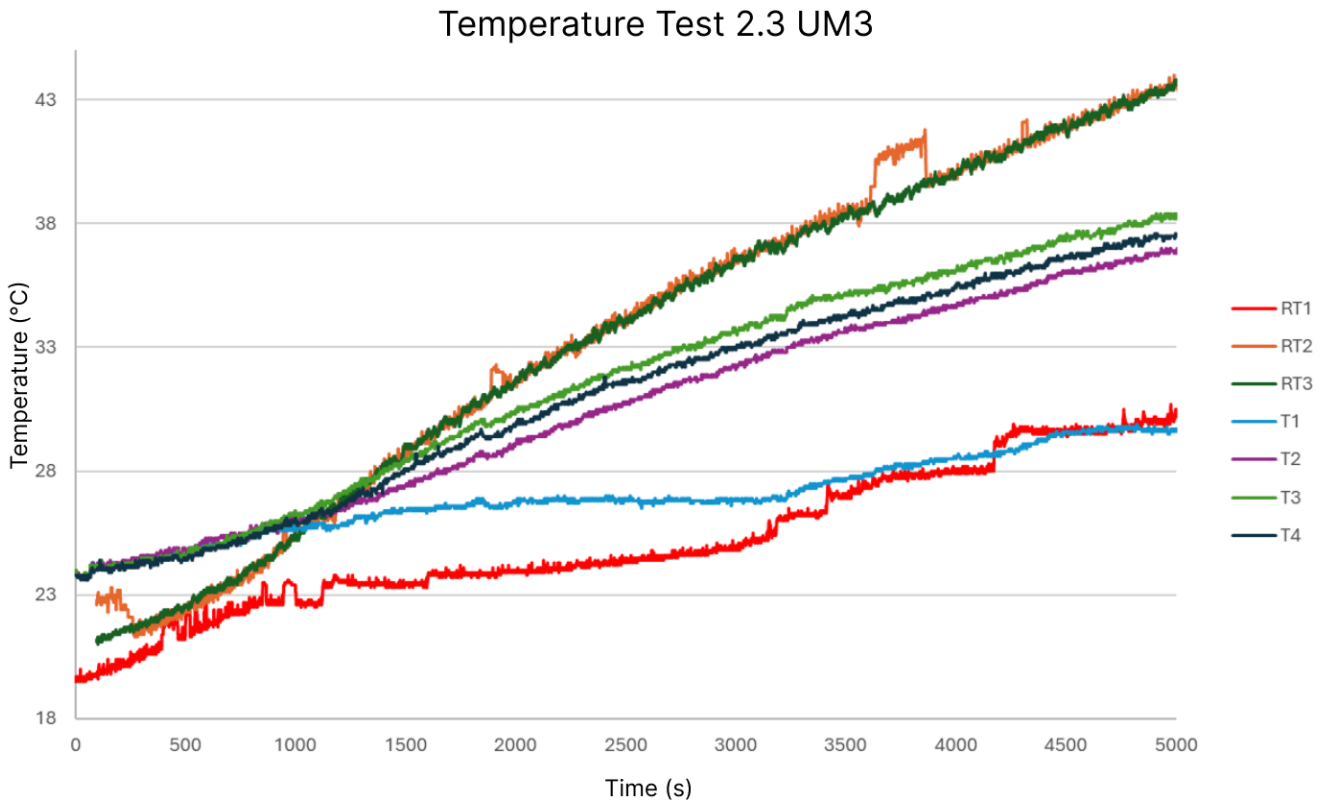
Conditions									
Voltage (V)	Electrode distance (mm)	Electrode material	Electrode shape	Frequency (Hz)	Number of shots	Solute	Solvent	Concentration	Reactor Version
900	***Details available upon signing a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) – patent application pending***					NaCl	H_2O	1%	3

Measured quantities during the experiment							
Quantity	Acquired	Unit	Description	Initial	Intermediate	Final	Other
T environment	☑	°C	Ambient temperature				
Tr1	☑	°C	Lower internal temperature	19,5		31,4	
Tr2	☑	°C	Intermediate internal pressure	21		43,9	
Tr3	☑	°C	Upper internal pressure	21,2		43,7	
Pr	☑	barg	Internal pressure	0		0	
T1	☑	°C	Lower surface temperature	23,9		29,9	
T2	☑	°C	Intermediate surface temperature	23,8		37,1	
T3	☑	°C	Upper body surface temperature	23,9		38,5	
T4	☑	°C	Upper tested surface temperature	23,8		37,9	

The gas in the chamber was extracted at regular intervals

2.3 UM 3.0 in PA - Temperatures

(1% NaCl solution, Ti electrodes, 900V power supply)

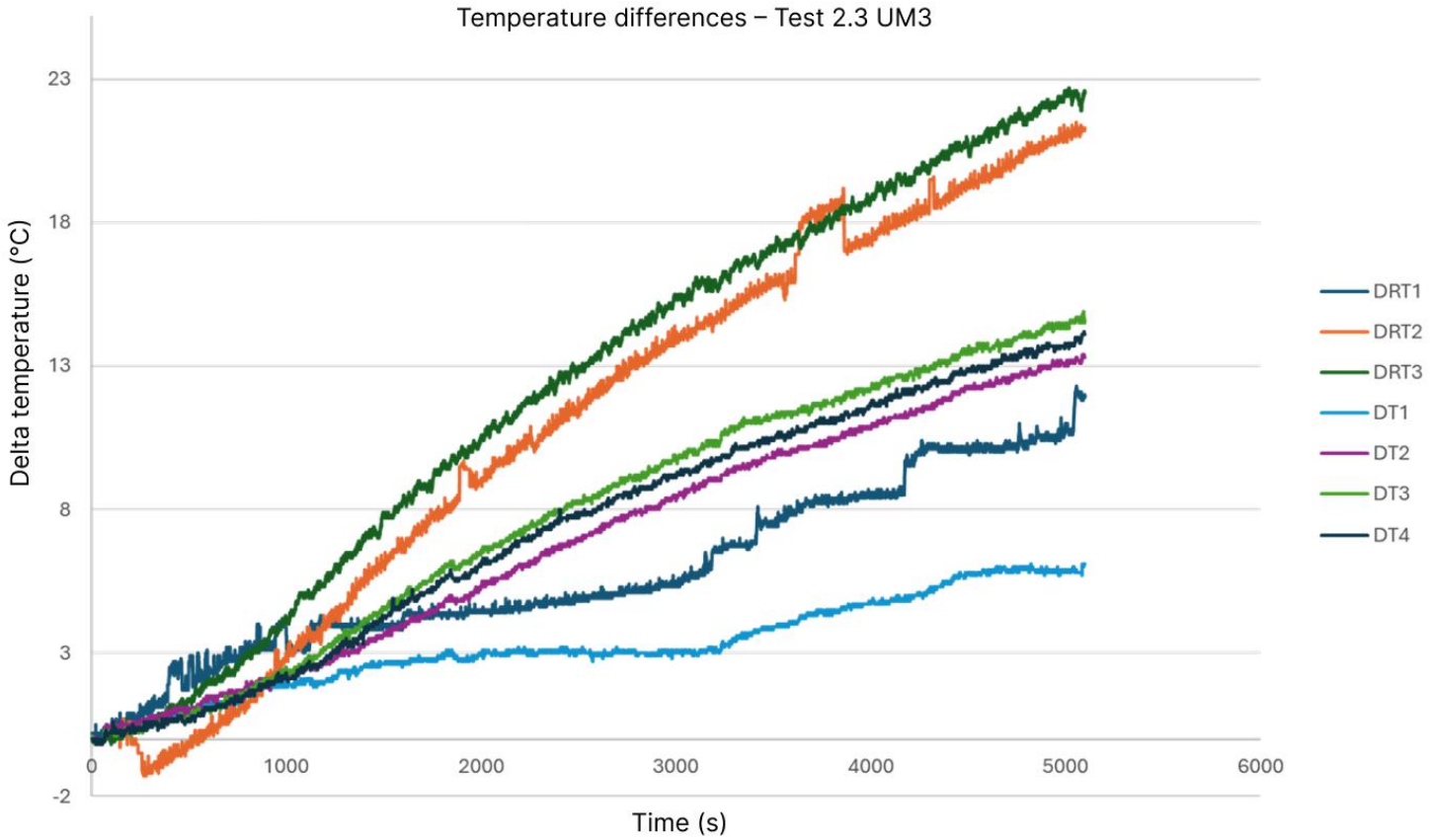


RT = temperatures in the UM3 reactor

T = temperatures on the outer surface of the UM 3 reactor

2.3 UM 3.0 in PA – delta temperatures

(1% NaCl solution, Ti electrodes, 900V power supply)

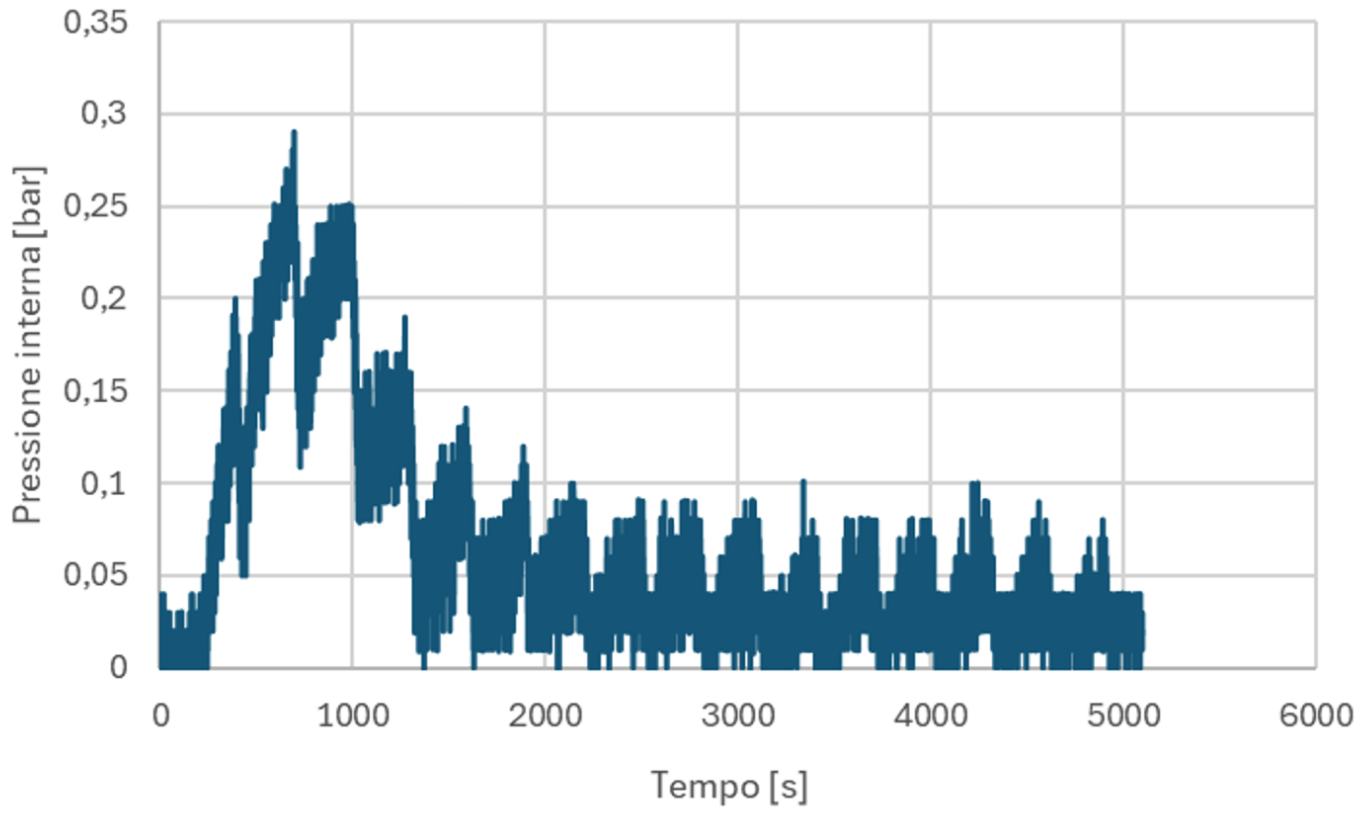


RT = temperatures in the UM3 reactor

T = temperatures on the outer surface of the UM 3 reactor

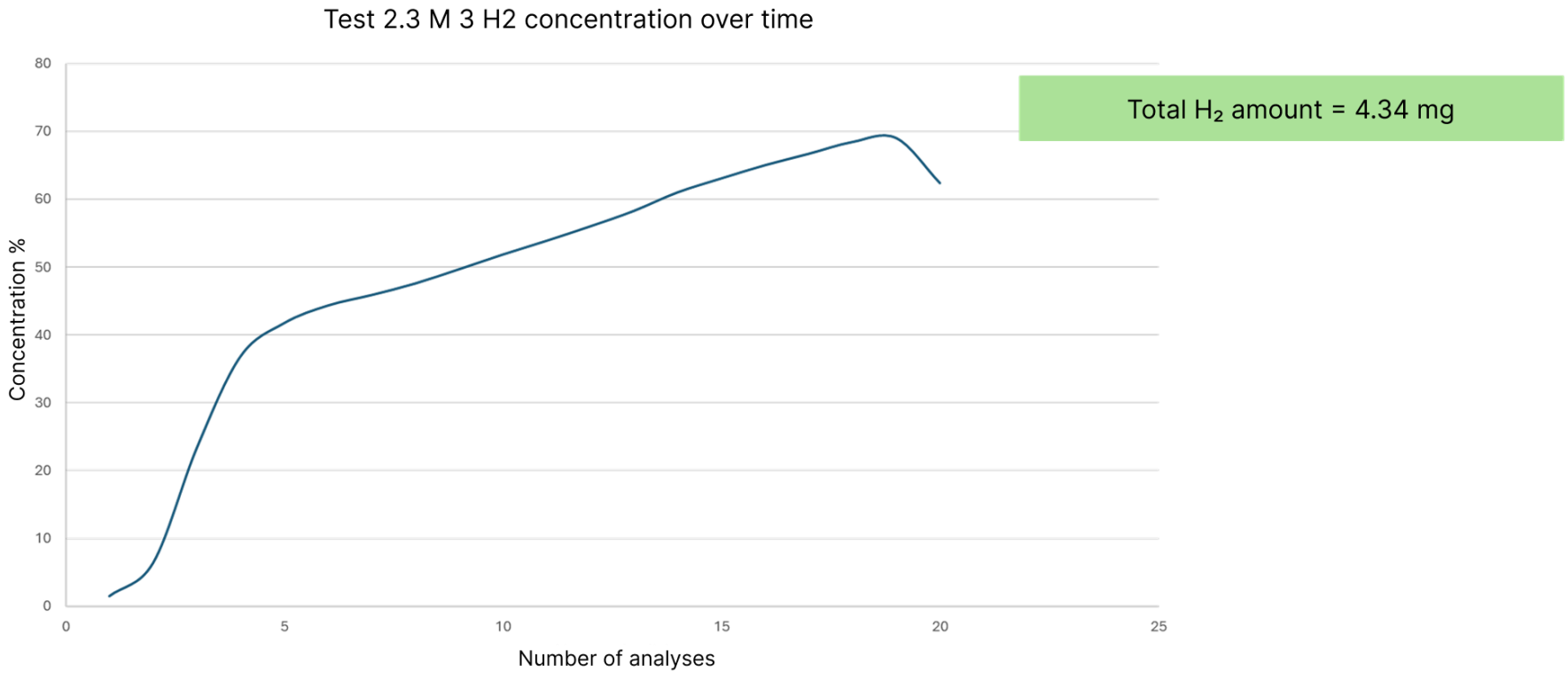
2.3 UM 3.0 in PA – Internal pressure

(1% NaCl solution, Ti electrodes, 900V power supply)



2.3 UM 3.0 in PA – H_2 concentration

(1% NaCl solution, Ti electrodes, 900V power supply)



**Calculated considering the workflow defined in the files Report_Massa_Idrogeno.docx and Modello_per_calcolo_H₂_da_GC_v1.xls*

Conclusions: Heat and hydrogen

HEAT

Test	System	Equivalent applied power (W)	Voltages (V)	Capacitor capacity	Energy introduced (J)	Δ Reactor temp. (°C)	Energy (J)	Power generated (W)	Δ%
1.1	UM 2.0	2.25	300	100μ F	≅ 2700	> 2.6	≅ 4000	3.33	≅ 1.48
1.3	Std. Resistor	2.25	/	/	≅ 2700	≅ 2.2			
1.2	UM 2.0	12.25	700	100μ F	≅ 14700	≅ 14	≅ 18000	15	≅ 1.22
1.4	Std. Resistor	12.25	/	/	≅ 14700	≅ 10			

H_2

Test	System	Equivalent applied power (W)	Voltage (V)	Capacitor capacity	Energy introduced (J)	P_{max} (bar)	% H_2 by volume	H_2 (mg)
2.2	UM 2.4	25	1000	100μ F	≅ 50000	> 2	≅ 90	3.66
2.3	UM 3.0 PA	40.5	900	100μ F	≅ 202500	≅ 0.3	≅ 70	4.34

Conclusions: heat and hydrogen

- Comparative tests between UM 2.0 powered by the Prometheus system and a standard resistor, under the same applied power, show different temperature trends.
- Both tests at 2.25W and 12.25W confirm that the Prometheus system generates a higher amount of heat.
- Test 1.1 shows the ratio between the power released as heat (3.3 W) and the input power (2.25 W), equal to 1,48
- With the Prometheus system, pressure is generated in the chamber due to the generation of gas, mainly H_2
- When the chamber is emptied of gases by applying negative pressure relative to atmospheric pressure, hydrogen production reaches concentrations equal to or greater than 90% by volume.
- Test 2.3, with the reactor of greater capacity (UM 3.0), demonstrated continuous heat and hydrogen production.
- According to the calculation model proposed by Prometheus, the energy balance between the measured input and resulting output (heat and H_2) favours the latter.

Thank you

Contini