

CHEM-E5145 Material durability

Workshop 3
24.1.2019

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Indentent learning outcomes Workshop III

Discover the basics of common degradation mechanisms in these applications



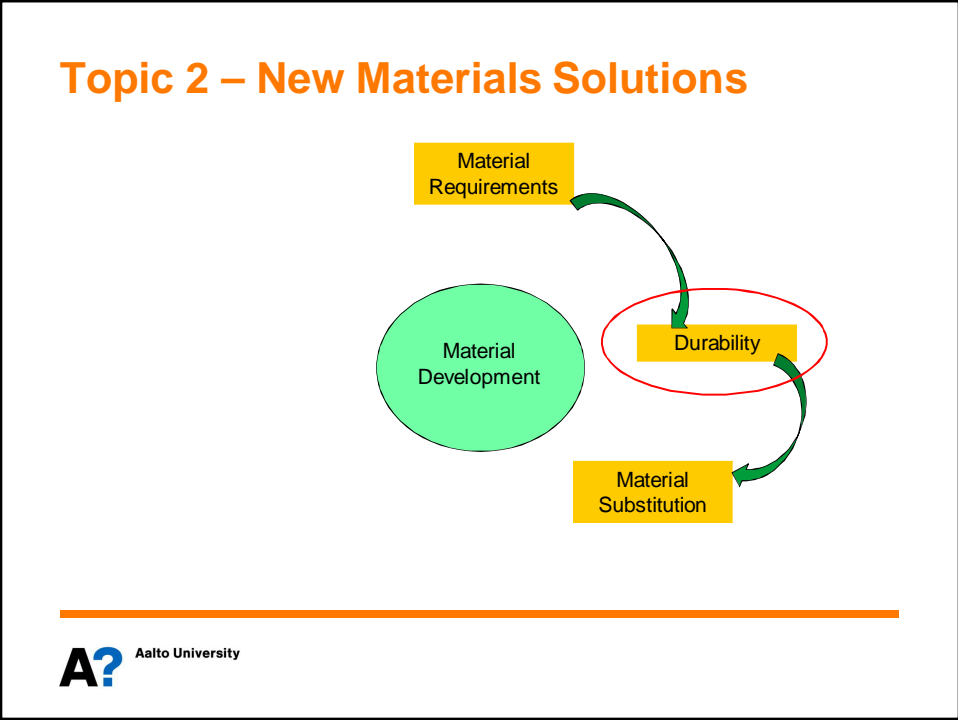
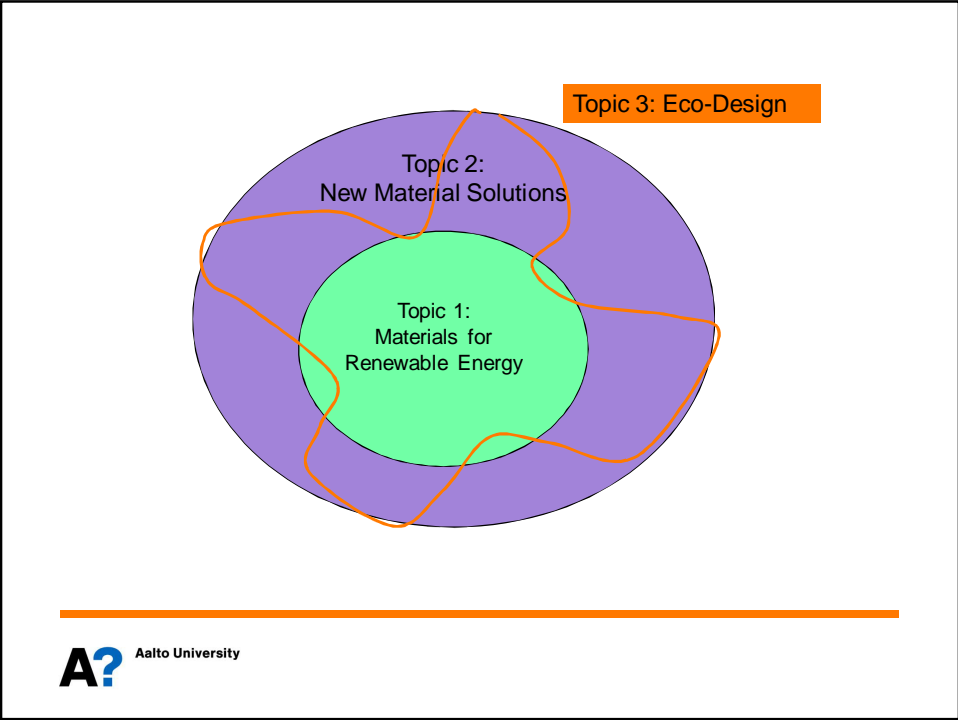
Identify common degradation mechanisms in these applications

Share the expertise of ones field in a heterogenius team

Recognition why new material solutions are needed



Develop new material solutions and eco-designs



Workshop timetable

- 8.30-9.30 poster preparation
- 9.30-10 gallery walk with posters
- 10-10.15 Sum-up the posters

Break 15 min.



Workshop atmosphere 2016

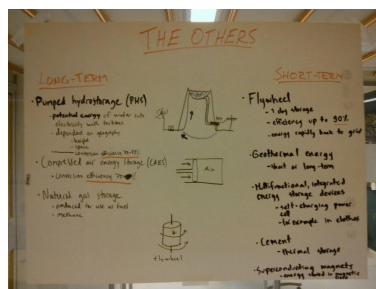
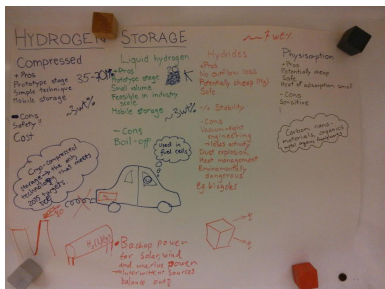
- 10.30-11.15 Material durability
Break 5 min.
- 11.20-11.45 Peer-review of Flip reports + videos preparation

Important dates

- Task 3 presentations
 - **28.2 at 14-17**, the room will be announced later
 - If you are not able to join, there will be instructions later on
- Excursion to VTT
 - **14.2 at**
 - Team 1 13-14
 - Team 2 14-15
 - Registering at MyCourses (as I confirm the size of teams)
 - You are going to need identification with you (drivers license/passport)

Flip Activity

New Material Solutions In your Application



Groups and Topics: Task 1 + 2

Group A Off-Shore Wind

- Tuulia
- Katriina
- Veera
- Sai
- Konsta

Group B Thermal Storage

- Marina
- Reima
- Riina
- Lucas
- Henna-Liisa

Group C Flow Battery

- Henri
- Neea
- Veera
- Ella
- Marina

Group G Solar PV

- Tomi
- Karim
- Irina
- Frej

Group D Solid Oxide Fuel Cell

- Nikhil
- Jarkko
- Aino
- Judit
- Julia

Group E Concentrated Solar Power

- Verna
- Hamidreza
- Anna
- Lillian
- Efran

Group F Marine

- Alexandra
- Karri
- Jacopo
- Jyrki

Group I "PEM electrolyser"

- Marko
- Sandesh
- Ahman



Flip Activity

- Poster tour
 - > Each of you will have your own team and you will teach the topic to others (5 min /poster)
 - Make questions, what did you not understand! (if not don't know
 - ask teacher or make a post-it tag to the poster
- Poster's and their presenting is evaluated
 - You all vote for the best poster (clear message)
 - The best posters get's automatically 4 p./workshop
 - Others get evaluated by the teachers 0-4 p. depending on the video posting (peers + teachers)



Best Poster selection

Vote for the best poster!

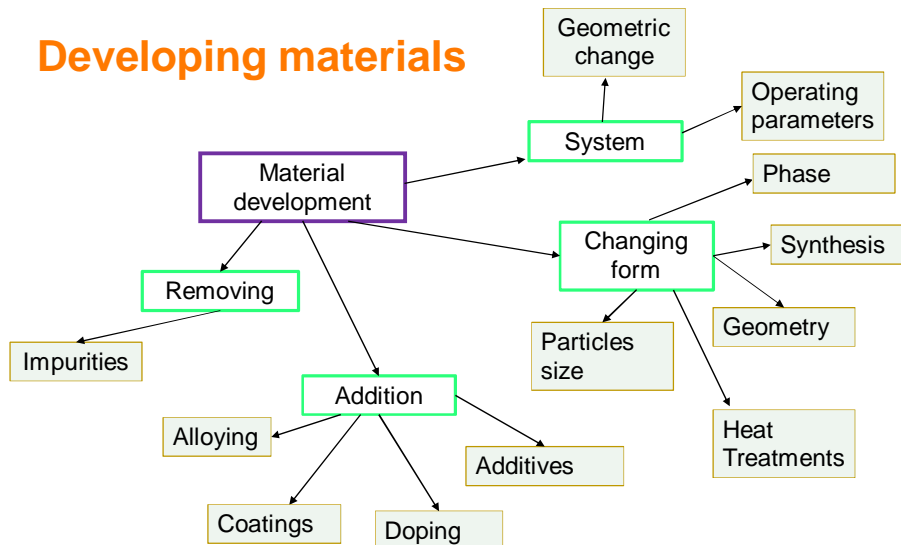


Sum up from the poster's

What were the materials that most of the new material solution were related on?

Were there any similarities between different applications?

Developing materials



Task 2

Brainstorming...

In your group:

New material solution

For next week

Identify:

- A material issue in your application
- Various possible solutions for that issue



Task 2

Presenting at 7.2.2018 Workshop 5

Pitch your New Material Solution

3 min.

Innovate new ideas

Showing something from a any reference is failed
Has to be something that has not been tested at that
application ever...



Brainstorm in your group

What type of ideas for New Material Solutions
You have seen at the posters?
Or from literature you have read?

New Material Solution



Process them at your own time

Break 15 min.



Material Durability

Research

The DEN-RuO₂ significantly improves the cycling stability of Li-O₂ batteries with carbon electrodes and decreases the charging potential **even at ten times** less catalyst loading than those reported previously. [13866 hits]

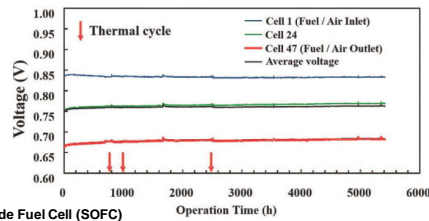
Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT) are **novel material** with unique electronic and mech. properties. [2093]

high impact technologies
[1215]

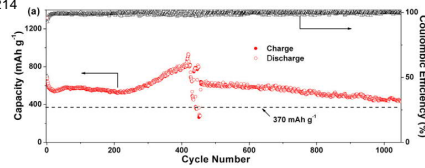
Nitrogen-doped graphene has been demonstrated to be an excellent multifunctional material due to its intriguing features such as **outstanding** electrocatalytic activity... [45443]

Durability

- close to market applications



Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC)
Y. Kobayashi et al. Journal of The Electrochemical Society, 161 (2014) F214

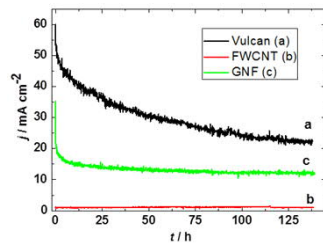


Li-ion batteries
X. Zhang et al. / Journal of Power Sources 268 (2014) 365-371

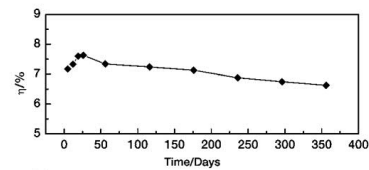


Durability

- early stage applications



Direct Methanol Fuel Cell 70 °C. A.
Santasalo-Aarnio et al. Int. J. Hydr. Ene. 37 (2012) 3415.



Dye-sensitized solar cell, TiC/Pt counter electrode. Wu et al. J.Mater.Chem.A (2013), 1, 9672.

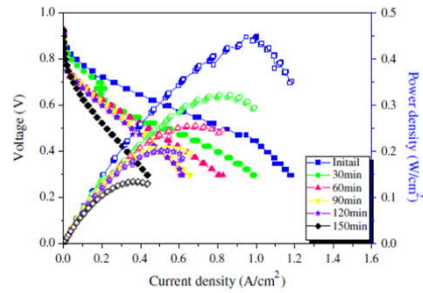


Accelerated tests for active materials

- To speed up the degradation
- Unrealistic conditions?
-> What do these tell us?

Case: PEM FuelCell

At start-stop cycles a cell can
Jump to 1.5 V (for seconds)
-> In this test they applied
constant 1.5 V for 30 min. -> 150 min.



G.-B. Jung et al. Applied Energy 100 (2012) 81-86.

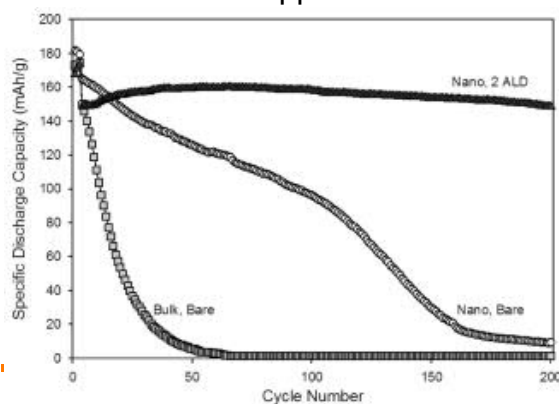


Are they useful?

Material degradation

What is presented as reference data?

- How much is accepted?
- When does the application become useless?



What do you think,
do you trust this Bulk
data?

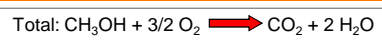
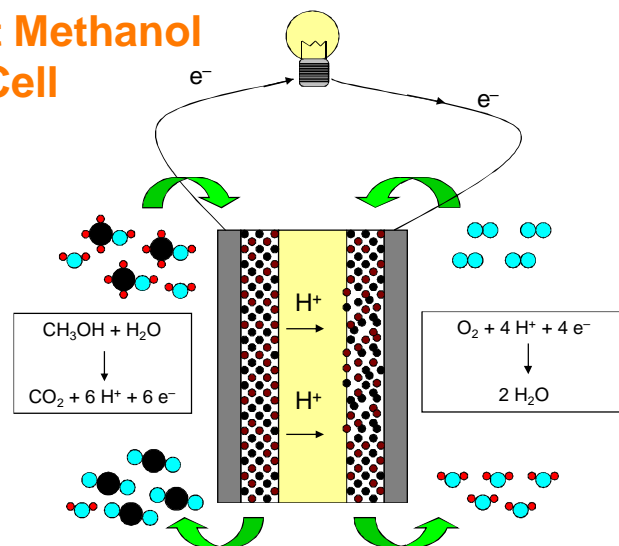


LiCoO₂ anode material, I.D. Scott et al.
"Ultrathin Coatings on Nano-LiCoO₂ for Li-Ion Vehicular Applications" Nano Letters 11 (2011) 414.

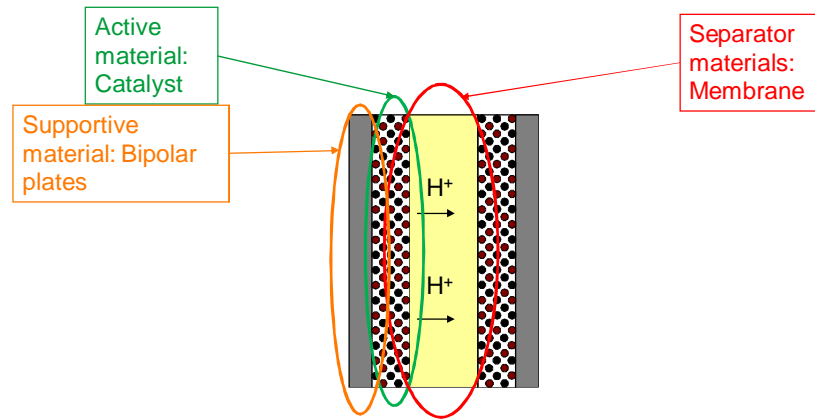
Discussion

- How often
 - Charge a mobile phone?
 - Change the solar panel of your summer cottage?
 - Change the fuel cell modules of your car?

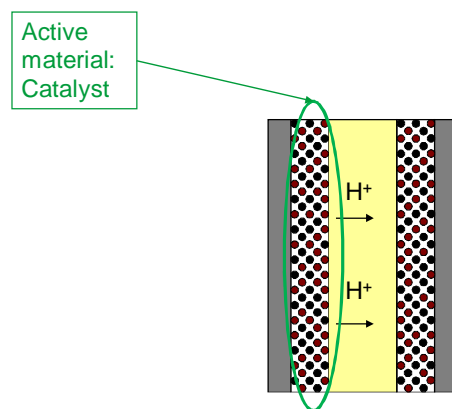
Direct Methanol Fuel Cell



Different components

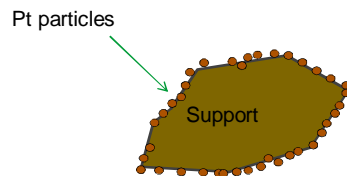


Degradation – Active Materials



High activity catalyst

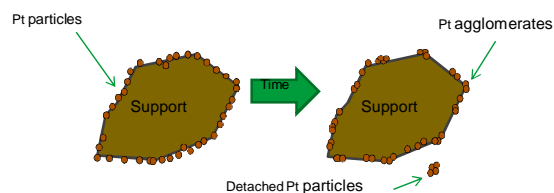
- High specific surface area
 - A lot of surface sites for the reaction to occur



- Need for support material
 - very porous
 - high surface area
 - conductive (carbon)

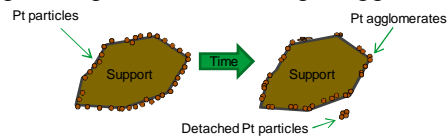
High activity catalyst

- High specific surface area
 - >strong driving force to form larger agglomerants



Nanoparticles

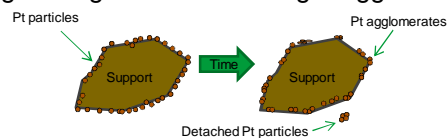
- High specific surface area
 - >strong driving force to form larger agglomerants



- Three mechanisms for agglomeration:
 - Ostwald ripening
 - Small particles dissolve in the ionomer phase and redeposit on surface of larger particles

Nanoparticles

- High specific surface area
 - >strong driving force to form larger agglomerants



- Three mechanisms for agglomeration:
 - Ostwald ripening
 - Cluster-cluster collision
 - At the atomic scale minimizing clusters' Gibbs energy

Nanoparticle agglomeration

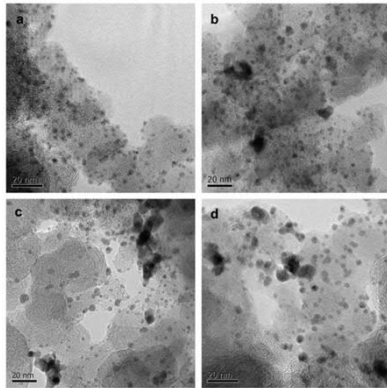


Fig. 6 – TEM images of the Pd/C at 0 h (a), 100 h (b), 300 h (c) and 500 h (d).

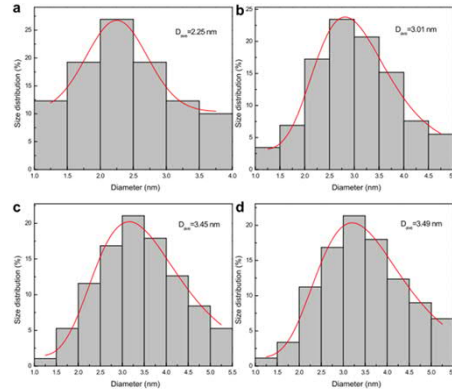
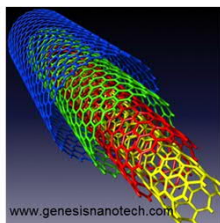


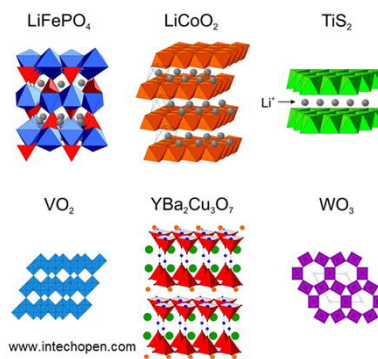
Fig. 7 – Histograms of Pd particle size distribution at 0 h (a), 100 h (b), 300 h (c) and 500 h (d).

3D materials

- Structures
 - Carbon nanotubes
 - Li-ion materials
 - Do they collapse?



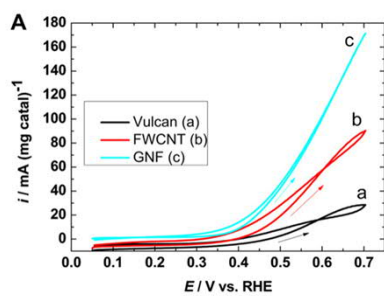
www.genesisnanotech.com



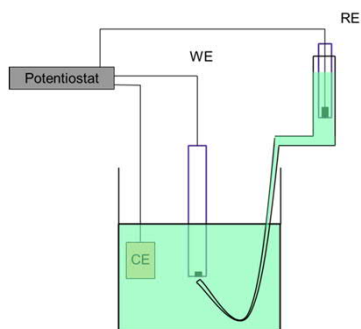
www.intechopen.com

Positive electrode materials for Li-ion batteries

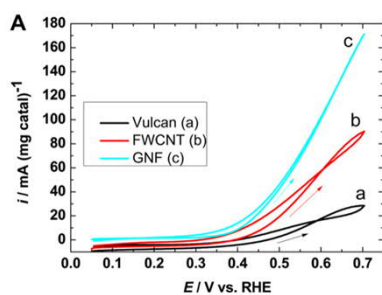
3D materials: activity



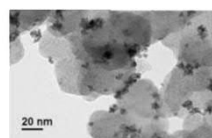
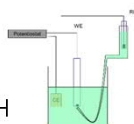
In electrochemical cell:
 25 °C
 0.1 M HClO₄ + 1 M MeOH



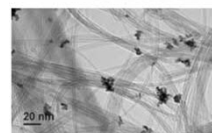
3D materials: activity



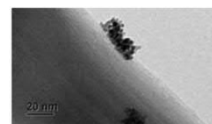
In electrochemical cell:
 25 °C
 0.1 M HClO₄ + 1 M MeOH



PtRu/Vulcan

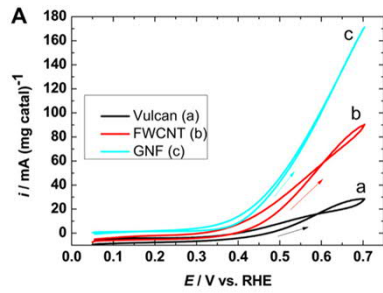


PtRu/FWCNT

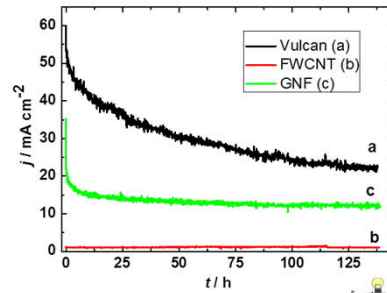


PtRu/GNF

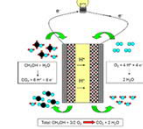
3D materials: durability



In electrochemical cell:
25 °C
0.1 M HClO₄ + 1 M MeOH

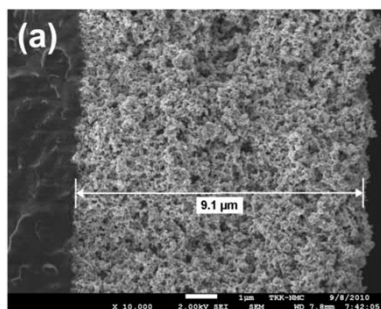
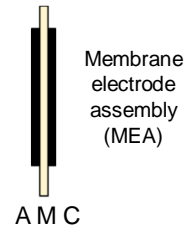


Single cell fuel cell:
70 °C
1 M MeOH

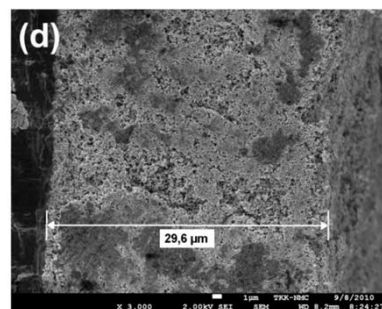


3D materials: Durability

- PtRu/Vulcan anode



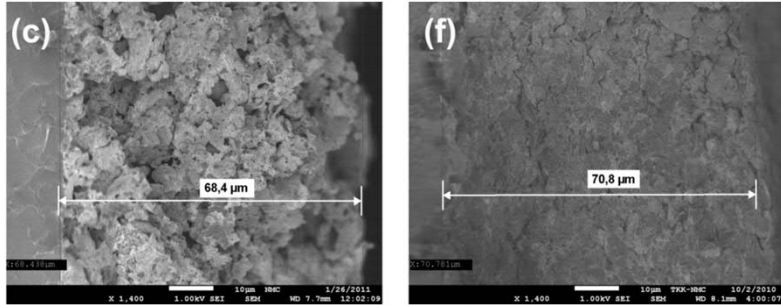
New



After 130 h

3D materials: Durability

- PtRu/FWCNT anode



New

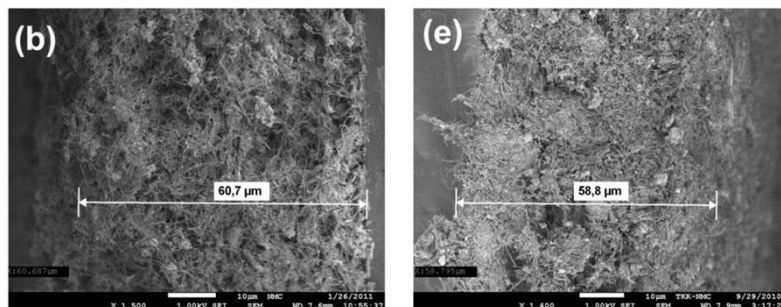
After 130 h



A. Santasalo-Aarnio et al. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 37 (2012) 3415-3424.

3D materials: Durability

- PtRu/GNF anode



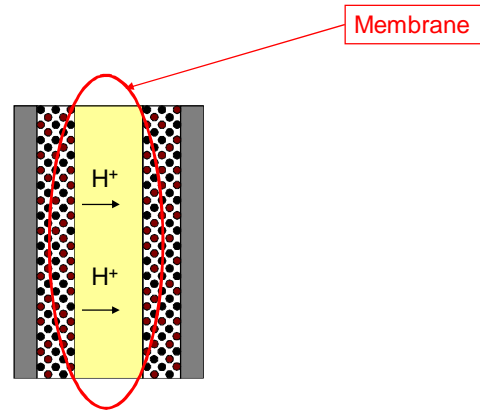
New

After 130 h



A. Santasalo-Aarnio et al. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 37 (2012) 3415-3424.

Degradation – Separator Materials



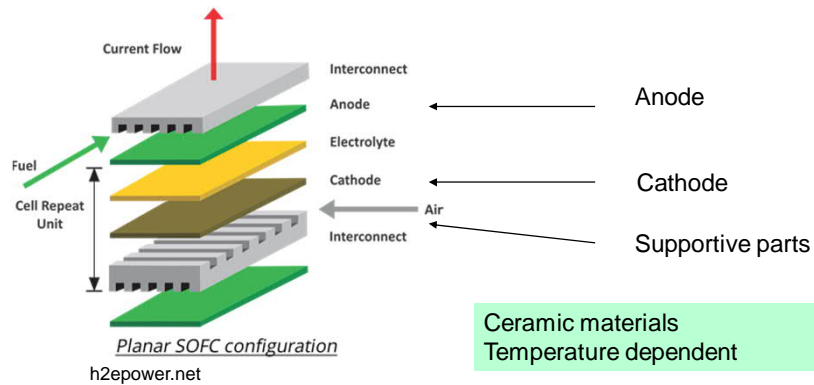
Separators

Separate the anode and cathode reactions

- Possible parasitic products formation

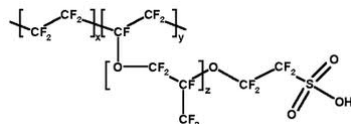
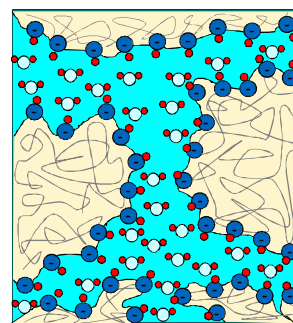


High temperature materials



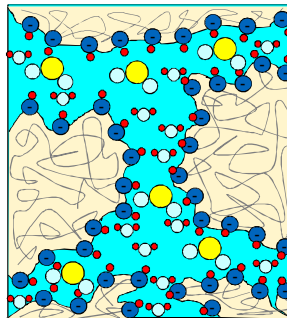
Nafion membrane

- Proton conductive membrane material
- Used in many electrochemical devices
 - Electrolysers
 - Fuel Cells
 - Flow batteries
- Required liquid water
 - (limits operating temperature)



Nafion crossover

- Small, neutral molecules
 - Alcohols (DMFC)
 - SO_2 (SO_2 depolarised electrolyser)
- Prevention:
 - Different electrolyte material
 - Finding reactant that have charge (neg.)
Formic acid
 - Protective layer to prevent molecules to enter the electrolyte

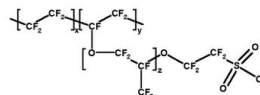


Aalto University

A. Santasalo-Aarnio et al. J. Solid State Electrochem (2016)
DOI: 10.1007/s10008-016-3169-8

Nafion durability

- Nafion has high chemical durability
however, does not last well dry conditions



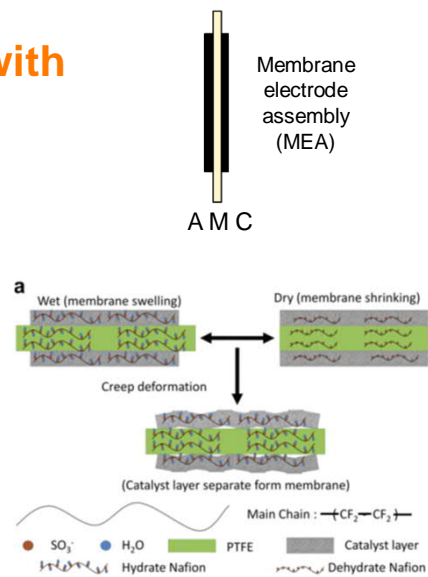
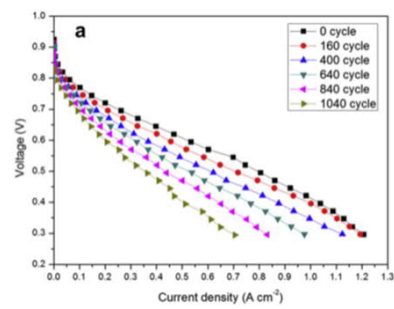
Case – Dry conditions (T.-C. Jao, Int. J. Hydr. Ene 37 (2012) 13623-13630.)

- Accelerated membrane test
 - Step 1: The MEA was operated in OCV mode for 30 s under 100 % Humidity (R.H);
 - Step 2: The MEA was operated in discharge mode at 0.6 V for 150 s under R.H. 100%;
 - Step 3: The MEA was operated in discharge mode at 0.6 V for 150 s under R.H. 0% (bypass).



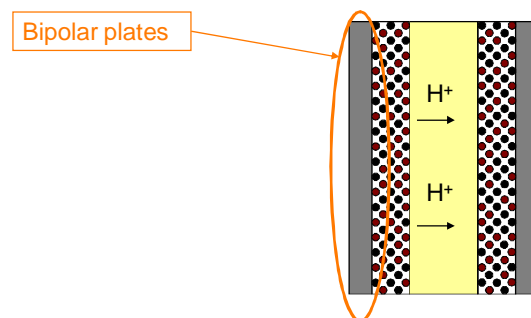
Aalto University

Nafion degradation with accelerated test



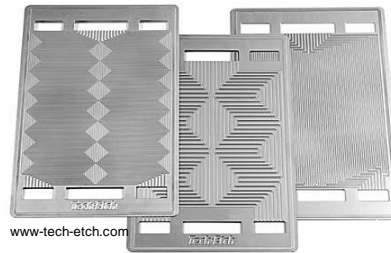
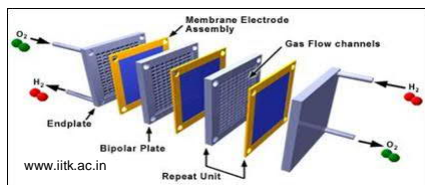
T.-C. Jao et. al. *Int. J. Hydr. Ene* 37 (2012) 13623-13630.

Degradation – Supportive Materials



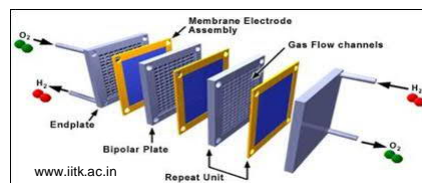
Corrosion: Bipolar plates

- For high voltage -> stack of cells in series
- Bipolar plates
 - Stainless steel
 - Carbon



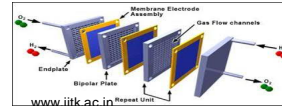
Degradation: Carbon

- Carbon used in
 - a support material for catalyst
 - Carbon cloth used for gas diffusion layer material in PEMFCs
 - Bipolar plates in multicell stacks (light)

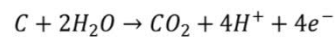


Degradation: Carbon

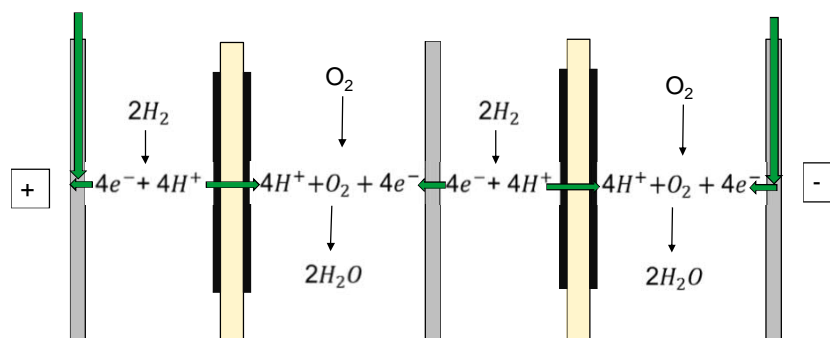
- Carbon used in
 - a support material for catalyst
 - Carbon cloth used for gas diffusion layer material in PEMFCs
 - Bipolar plates in multicell stacks (light)



- Carbon corrosion

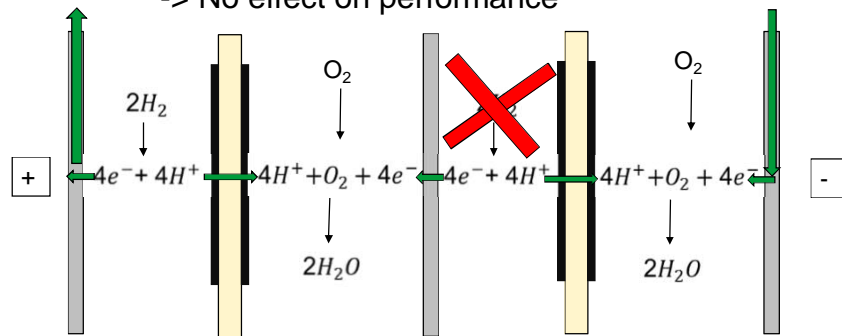


Case: PEM FC in a car (Diamler)



Case: PEM FC in a car (US)

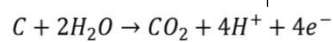
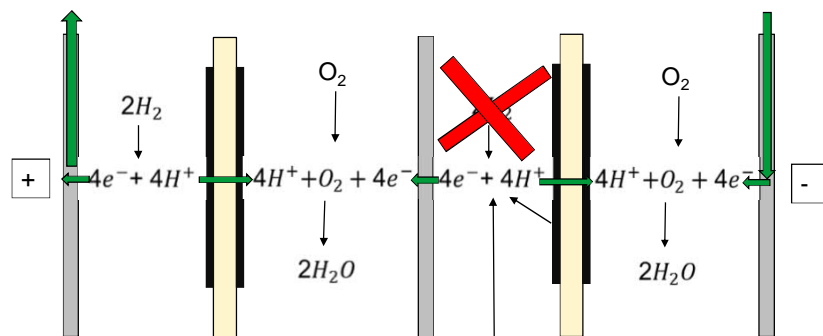
H₂ loss in one cell in the stack
 -> No effect on performance



What happens?

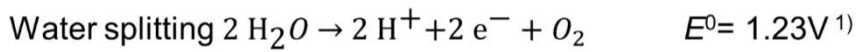
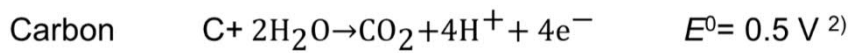
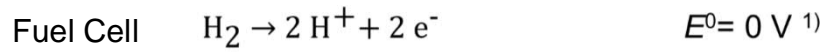
Case: PEM FC in a car (US)

H₂ loss in one cell in the stack



In failure mode – competing reactions

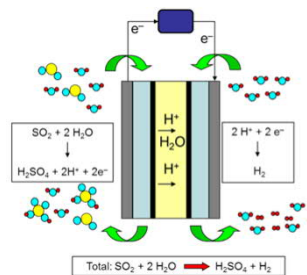
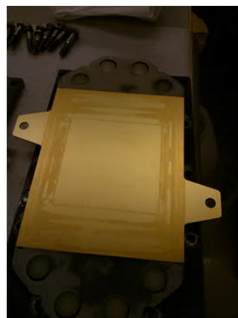
Possible electrochemical reactions at PEMFC anode



1) R.C. Weast, CRC handbook, 56th Edition (1975)
2) C.A. Reiser et al. *Electrochemical and Solid-State Letters*, **8** (2005) A273-A276

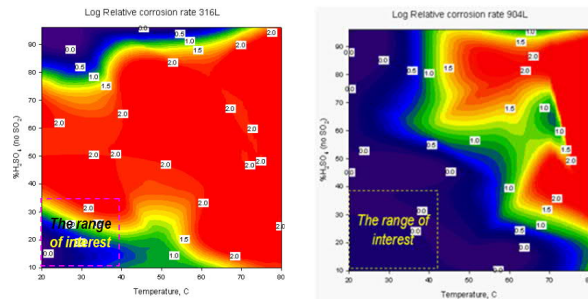
SO₂ depolarized electrolyser (SDE)

- Stainless steel 904L plates with 100 nm Au coating
 - Works for anode and cathode plate + catalyst



Corrosion: bipolar plates

Corrosion rate (log mm/year)



Stainless steel 316L
Marine grade

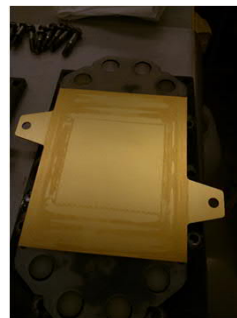
Stainless steel 904L
NiCrMoCu 25/20/5/1



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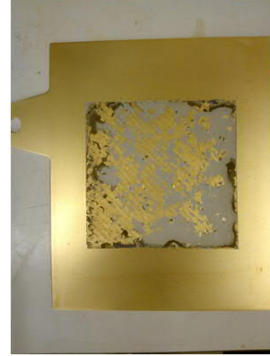
Case: corrosion in SDE

- Stainless steel 904L plates with 100 nm Au coating
- Catholyte 15 wt% H_2SO_4
- Anolyte: 15 wt% H_2SO_4
Saturated SO_2
- Stack of 5 cells
- 25 °C
- Constant current experiments 11 A



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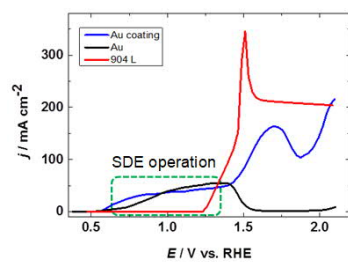


What happens?



Case: corrosion in SDE

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- Plate at high potential, dissolution of steel under the coating



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Reflection



1. What was most interesting today?
2. I would have wanted to hear more on?

Next workshop IV

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- What are the most important degradation mechanisms in your application?

-> Poster's with that

- Theory: the challenges of material substitution – What need to be taken into account?



Flip report III:

- 1) “The European Critical Raw Materials review”
Memo by European Union, **ALL STUDENTS**
MyCourse – Materials – Material Development

2) Paper clip: “Material challenges”
Preferable in your application (if not found any on course topic)
(any country, any language)

- 3) **Journal Paper: “Durability issues” in your application**
(Each student should have a different paper -> poster)

You can coordinate that you would not have same journal paper:

For instance agree who will have some on

- Active material (Anode + Cathode)
- Electrolyte
- Support material ...



Flip reports – peer review

- Student number to your task
 - Select one flip that is from other topic than your own
 - Read and evaluate the report (15 min.)
 - Write at least 2 sentence of feedback
 - What was good/interesting or/and what could be improved
 - Grade
 - 3 p. Excellent work
 - 2 p. Good work
 - 1 p. Some parts missing/ Unclear text
 - 0 p. No submission
-