



DEMOSOFC

FCH2-JU PROJECT

high efficiency
electrochemical system
for energy



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Electrical power (and thermal power) from waste water in 4 steps

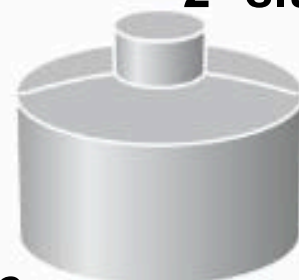
Collegno and Pianezza



1° sewage



2° sludge



sludge treatment

waste water treatment



2° clean water

3° biogas



BIOGAS

SOFC plant

4° electrical power



4° thermal power



4° zero emissions



SOURCE:

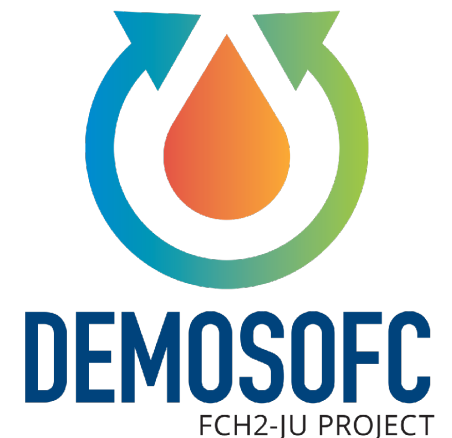


Synergies of Thermo-chemical and
Electro-chemical Power Systems

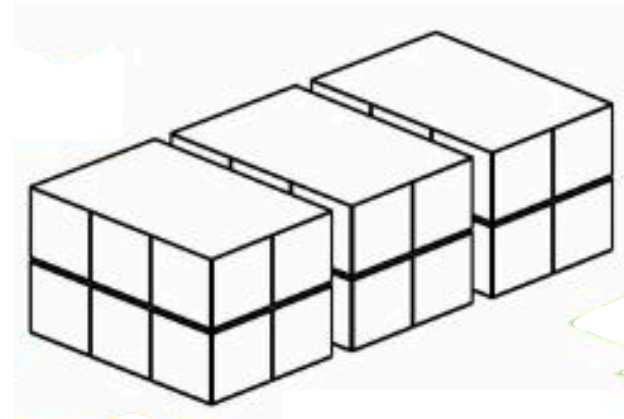


Fuel Cells

- Devices that produce **electricity** from **chemical energy**
- like batteries there is a **POSITIVE POLE** and a **NEGATIVE POLE**; **potential difference** (electric voltage) is created by internal chemical reactions
- these reactions, called **oxidation-reduction reactions**, transform chemical energy directly into electrical power with no need of combustion
- no 100% efficiency due to **heat loss**



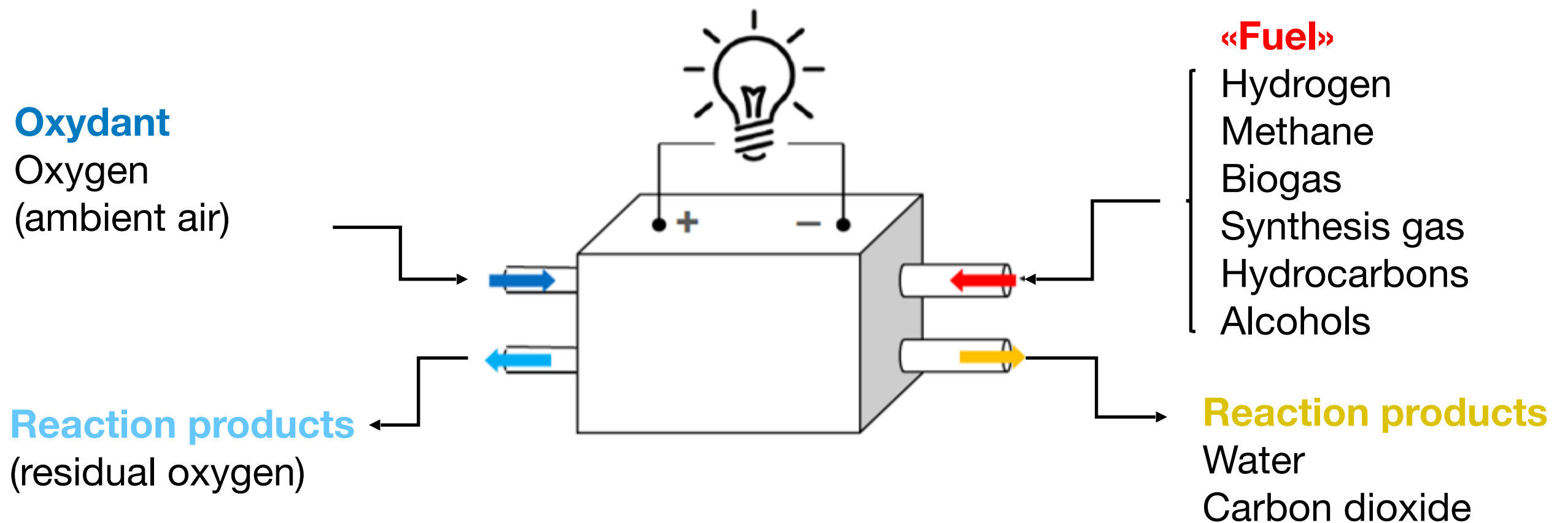
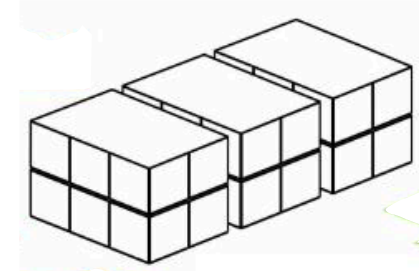
Cells and batteries: which are the differences?



- Reagents are contained inside the battery. When they run out, battery doesn't work anymore
- System only exchanges **energy** with the environment
- Reagents are externally provided in a liquid or gas form
- System exchanges **energy** and **mass**
- Fuel cell needs to be constantly powered to operate

Cells' fuels

How does a fuel cell operate?

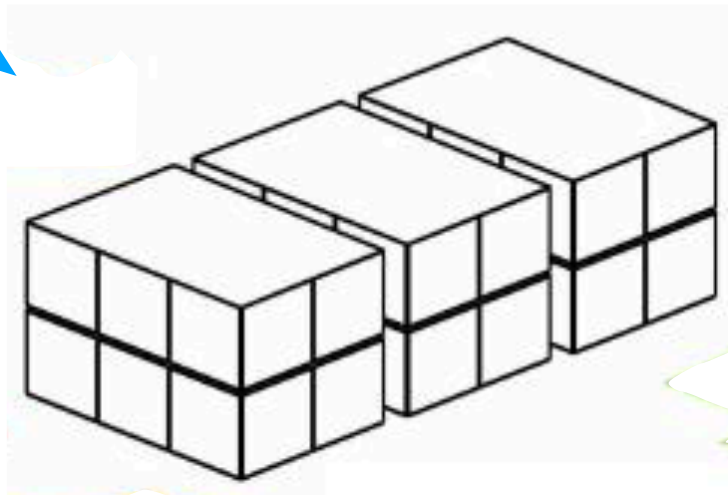


Summing up:



They are voltage sources, as well as batteries

To work they need:
- an oxidizing agent
- a fuel



There are different types of fuel

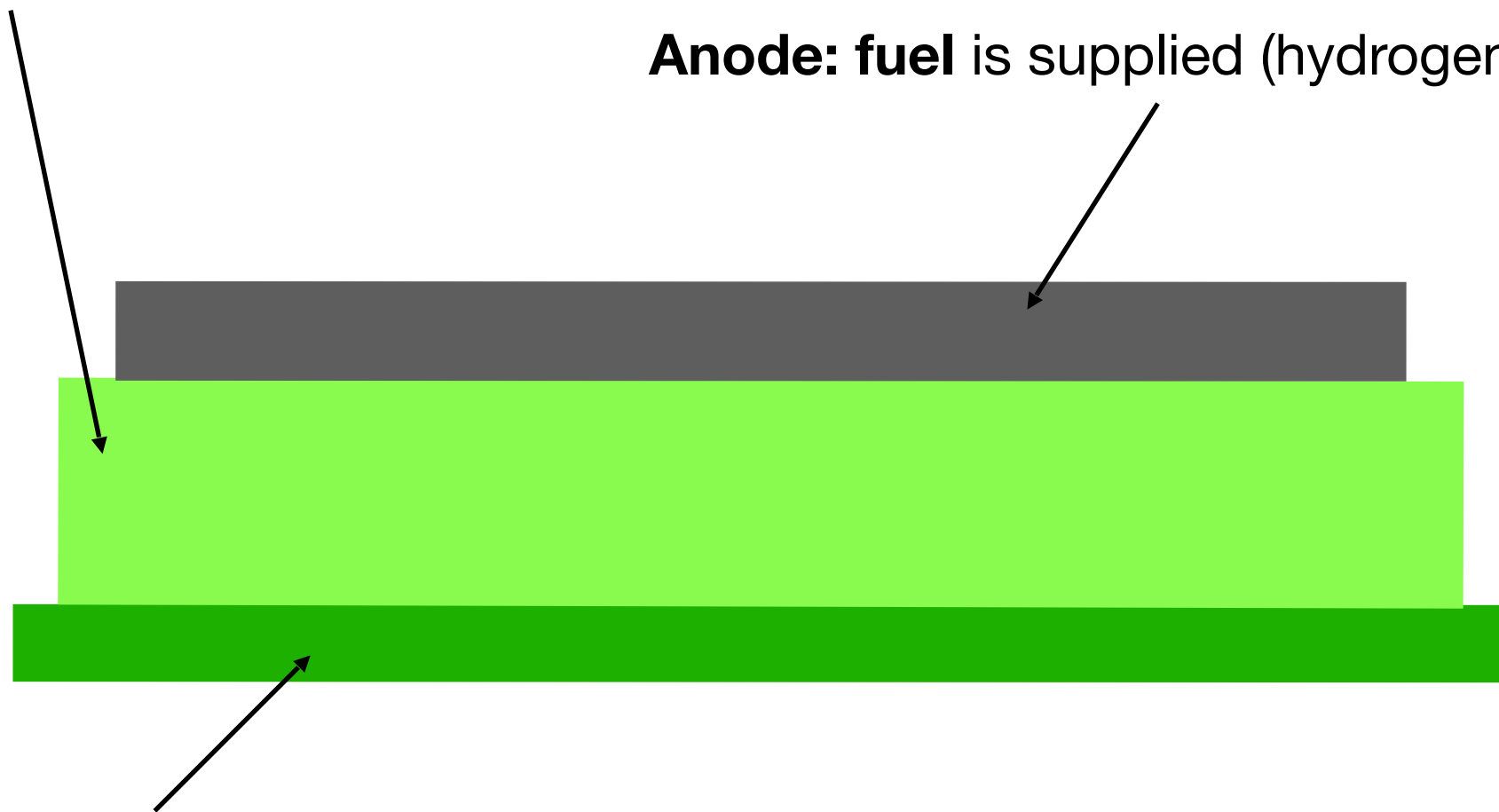
They transform chemical energy directly into electrical power (and thermal power) with no combustion

We should constantly feed cell from the outside

How do they work?

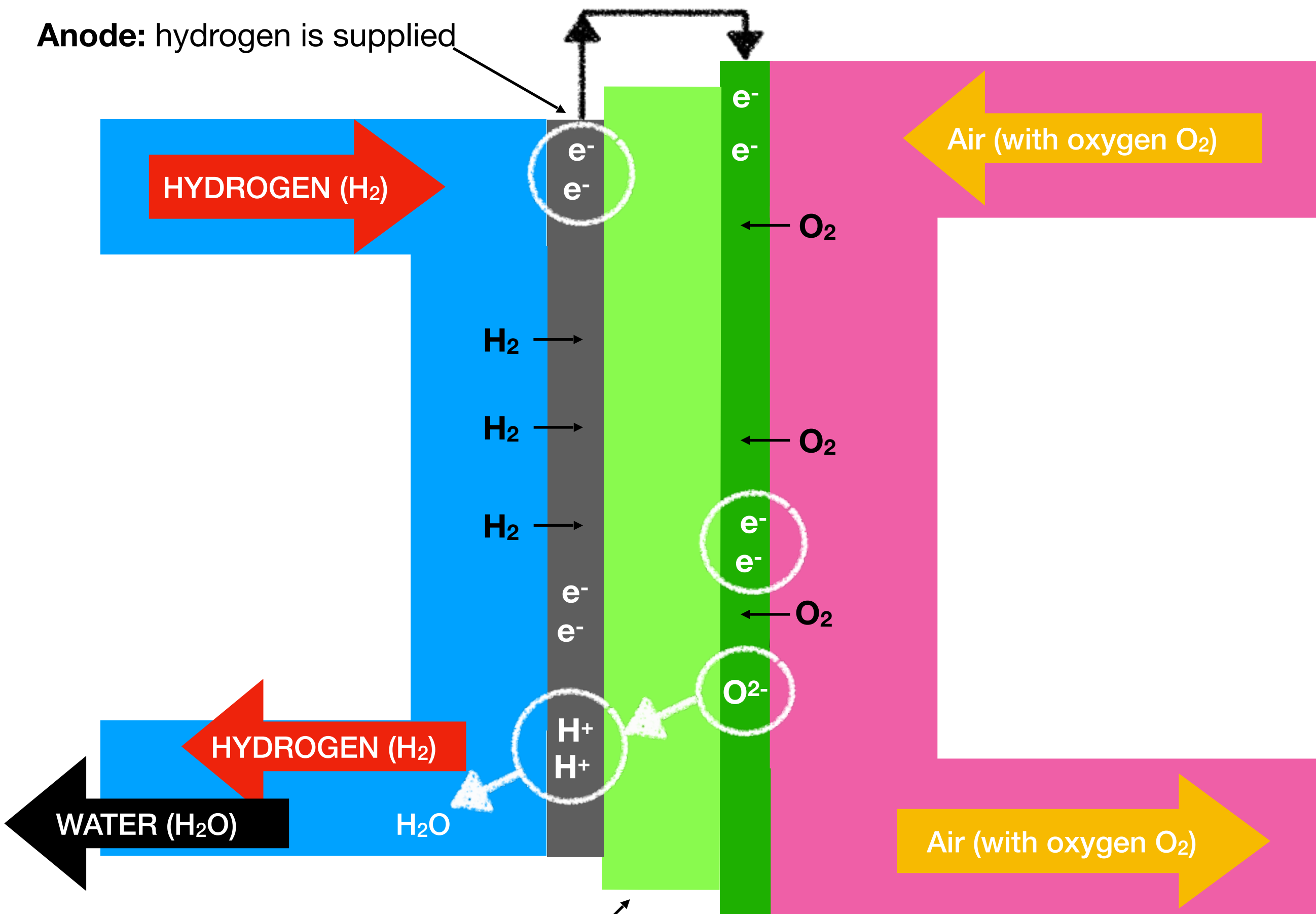
Electrolyte: it transports only oxygen ions, there's no passage of gas or electrons

Anode: fuel is supplied (hydrogen or biogas)



Cathode: oxygen in the air is supplied

Anode: hydrogen is supplied



Electrolyte: passage of O^{2-} ions

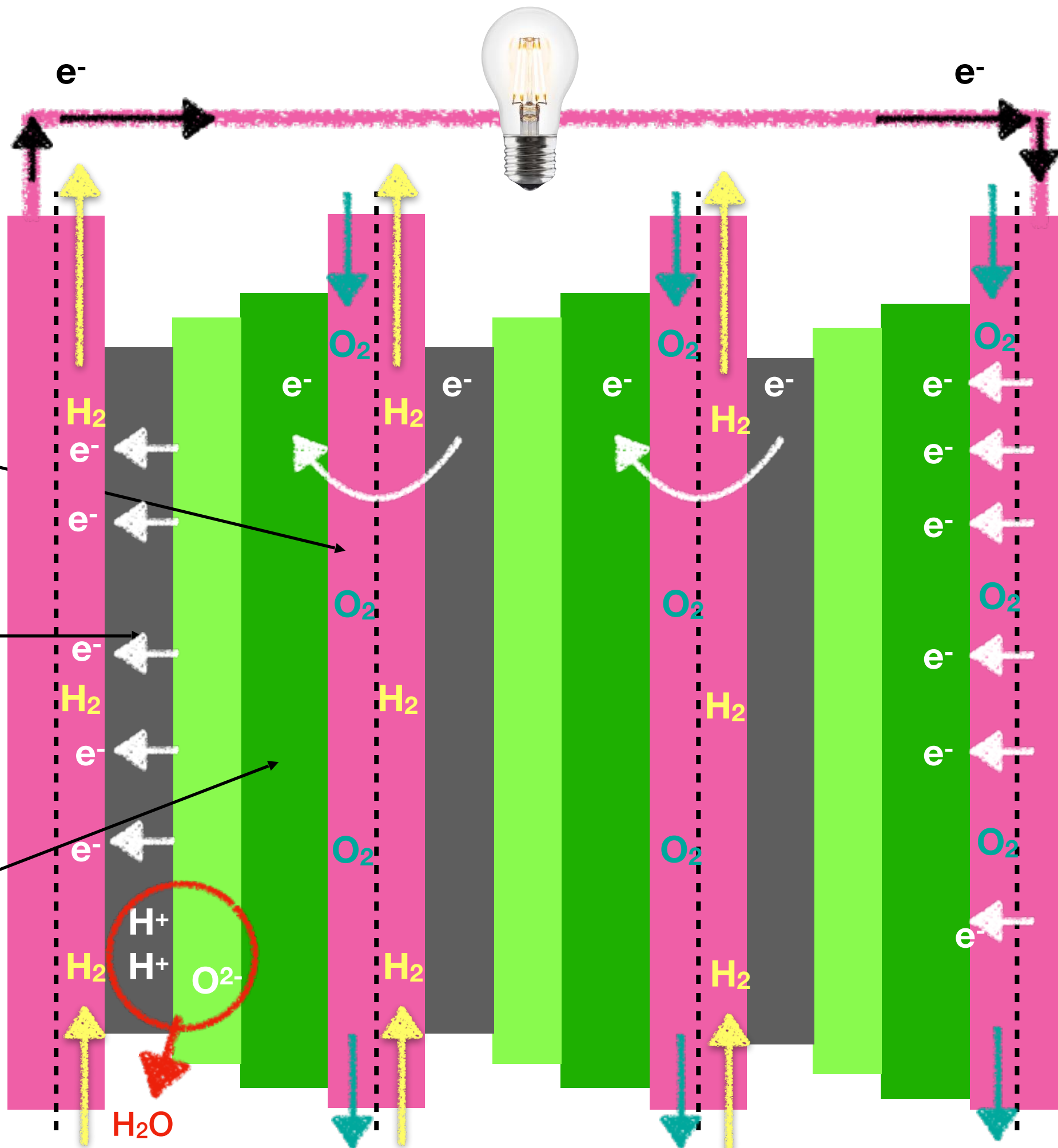
Cathode: oxygen is supplied

SOFC stack...

Separating plate: it separates two cells. It allows **electrons** and **gases (H_2 e O_2)** to pass and collects **water produced**

Anode: hydrogen is supplied

Cathode: oxygen is supplied



Build up an Aluminium- Air battery



2030 AGENDA

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development





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