



A novel fuel processing platform for micro-scale solid oxide fuel cells

Bo Jiang^{a,c}, Paul Muralt^a, Alejandro J. Santis-Alvarez^b, Majid Nabavi^b,
Dimos Poulikakos^b, Thomas Maeder^c

^a*Ceramic Laboratory, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland*

^c*Laboratory of Microengineering for Manufacturing, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland*

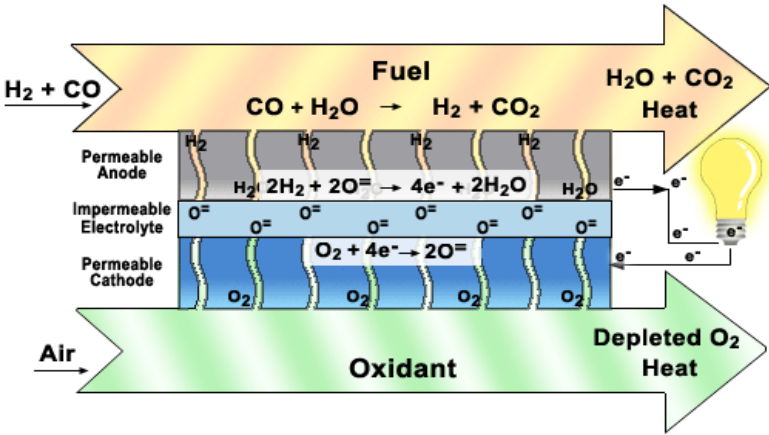
^b*Laboratory of Thermodynamics in Emerging Technology, ETHZ, Zürich, Switzerland*

Outline

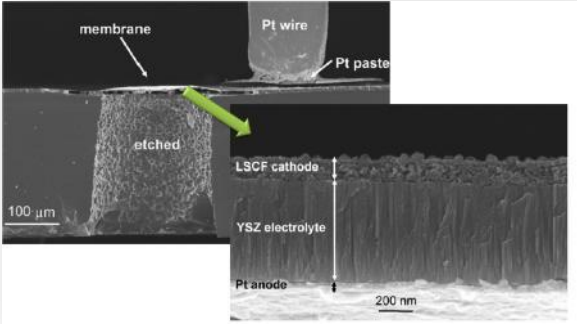
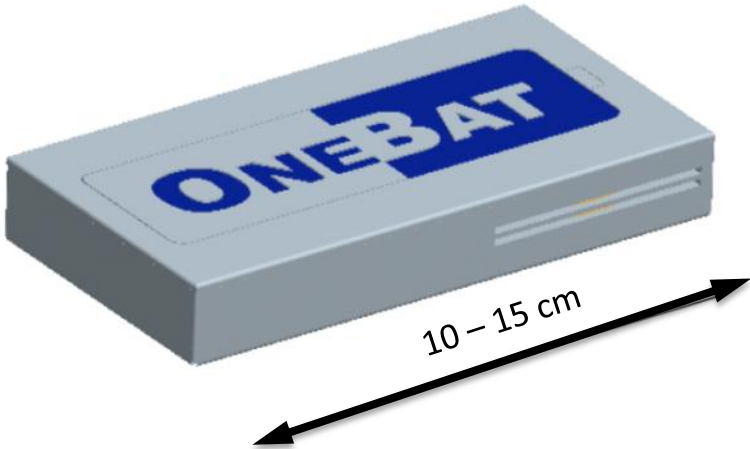
- Concept of the μ SOFCs system
- Concept of the fuel processing platform for μ SOFCs
- Platform fabrication
- Thermal characterization
- Fuel processing characterization
- Conclusion
- Outlooks

Concept of μ -SOFCs

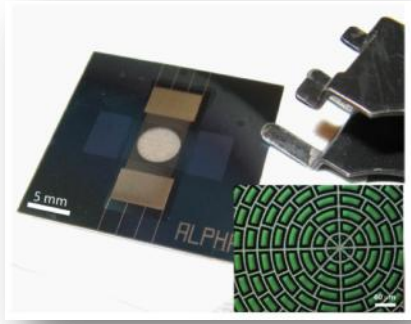
Solid oxide fuel cell



ONEBAT μ -SOFC system



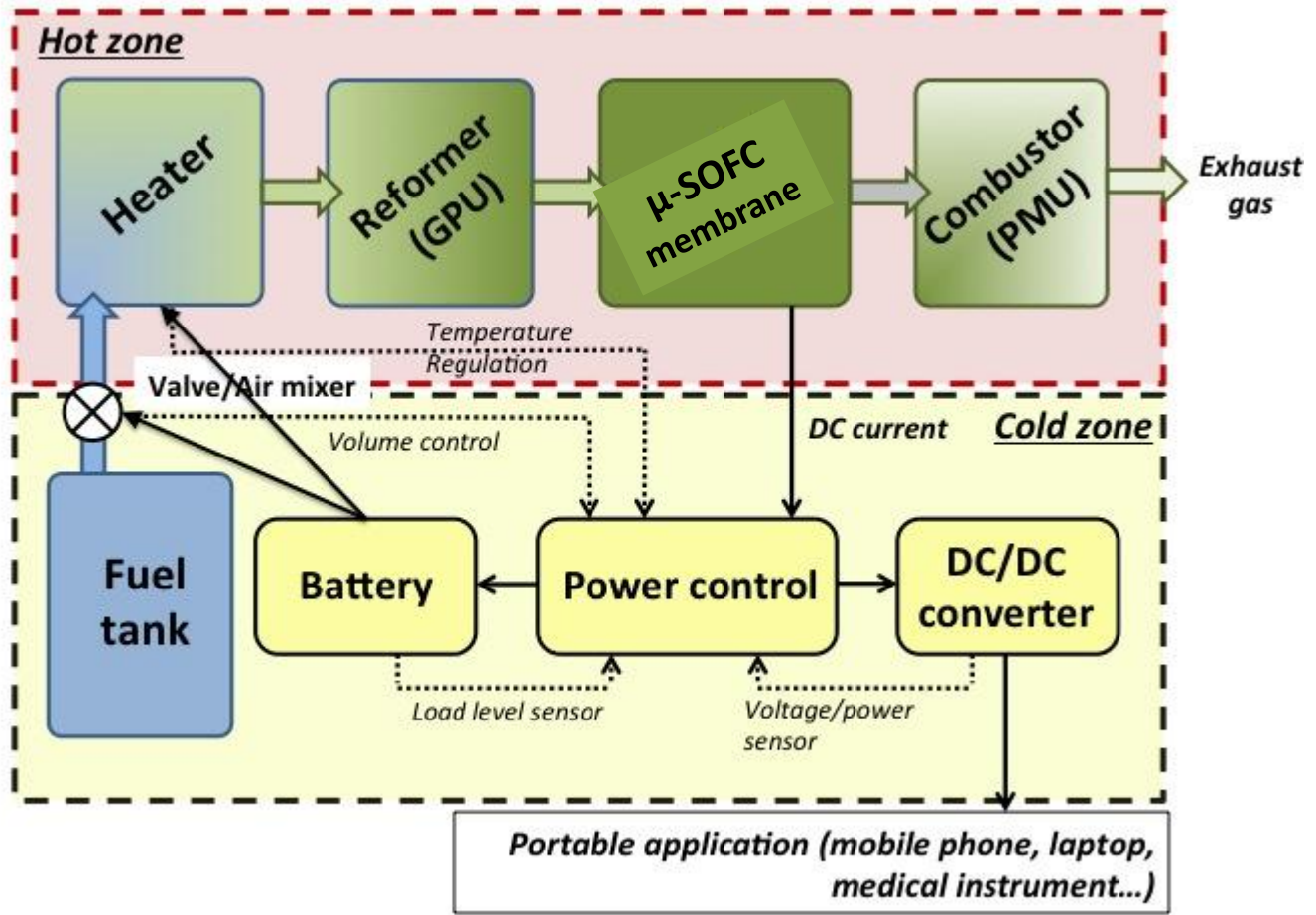
*Foturan or Silicon base μ SOFC membrane
2008 Bieberle, J. Power Sources*



*Ni grid anode supported μ SOFC membrane
2008 Rey-Mermet, Solid State Ionics*

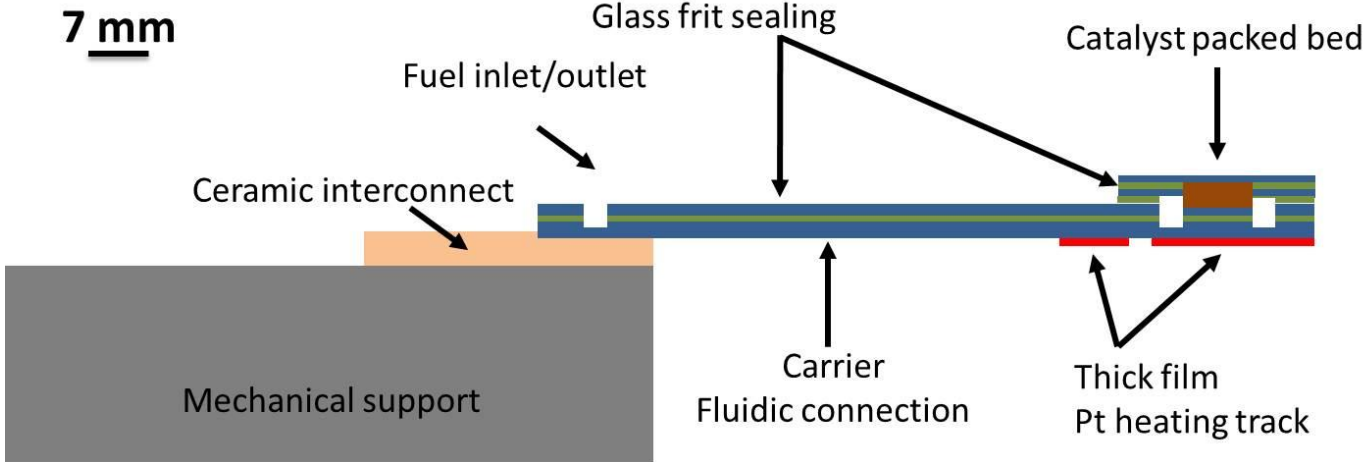
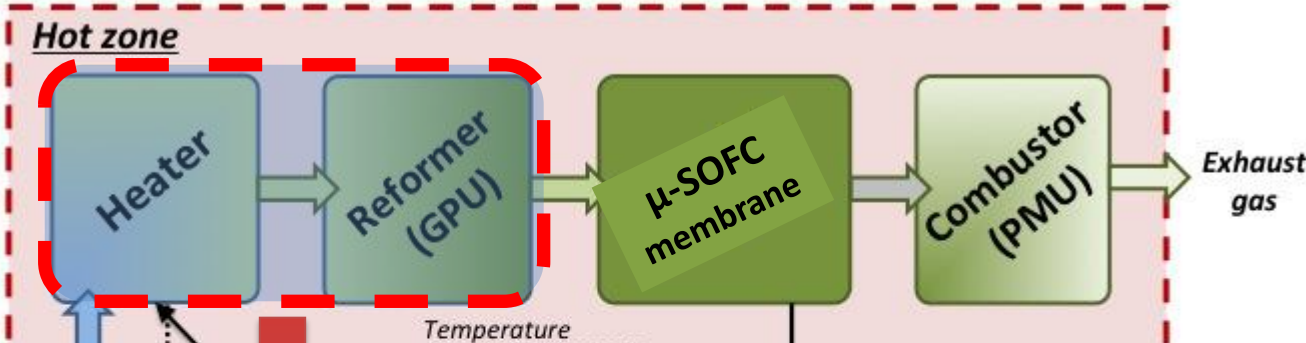
Concept of μ -SOFCs

Concept of the μ -SOFC system

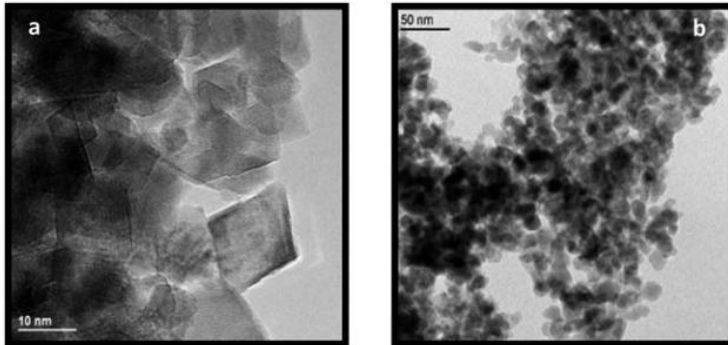


Concept of μ -SOFCs

System concept of μ -SOFCs

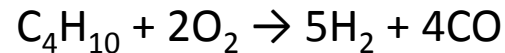


Catalyst – hydrocarbon reforming



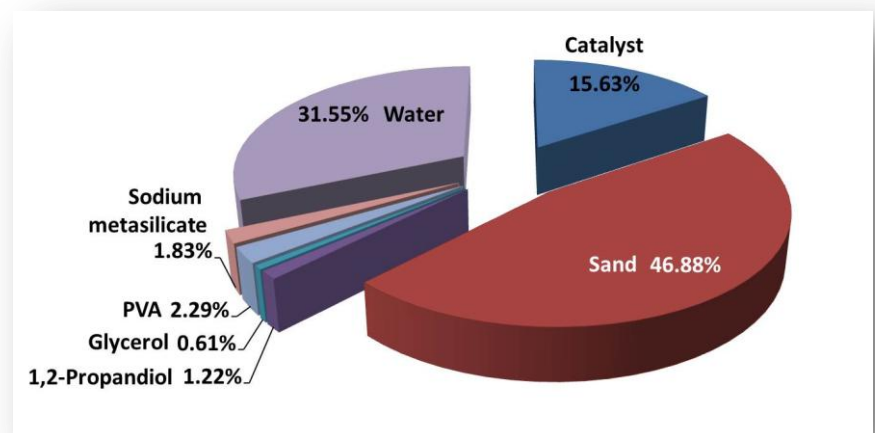
Transmission electron micrographs of the as-prepared 2 wt% Rh/Ce_{0.5}Zr_{0.5}O₂
2008 Hotz, Chem. Eng. Sci.

Partial oxidation (POX) of butane



- Exothermic reaction
- High syngas (CO & H₂) production by Rh-metal catalyst

Catalyst paste composition

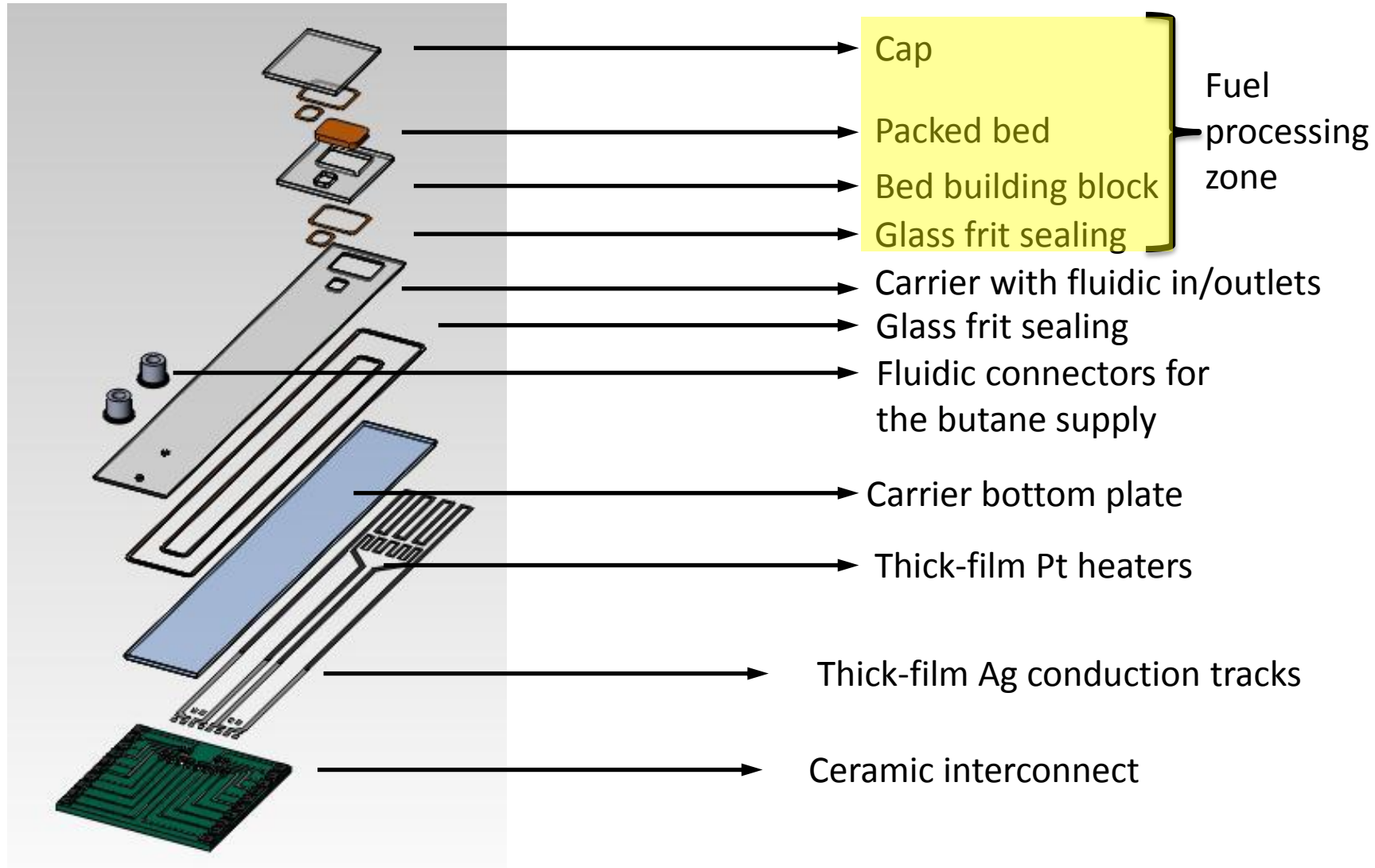


Sand: Avoiding hot spots and porosity enhancement

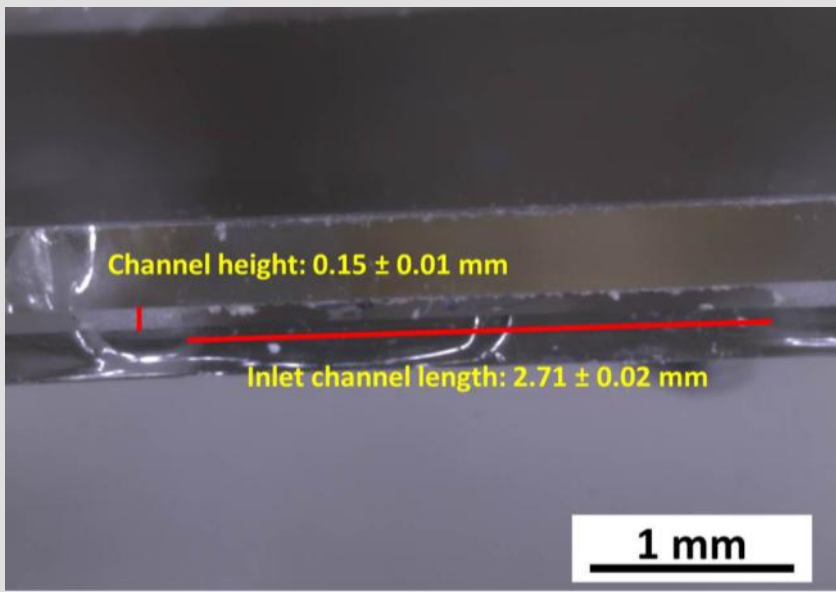
Ceramic binder: Packed bed adhesion

Polymer binder: Solid dispersion in the paste

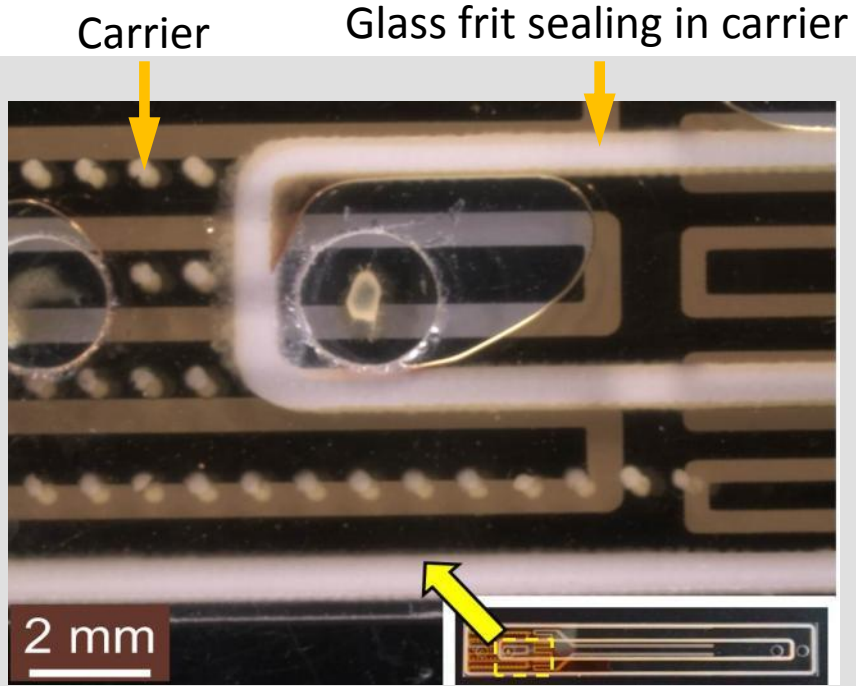
Thick-film fuel processing platform



Fuel processor – structure characterization

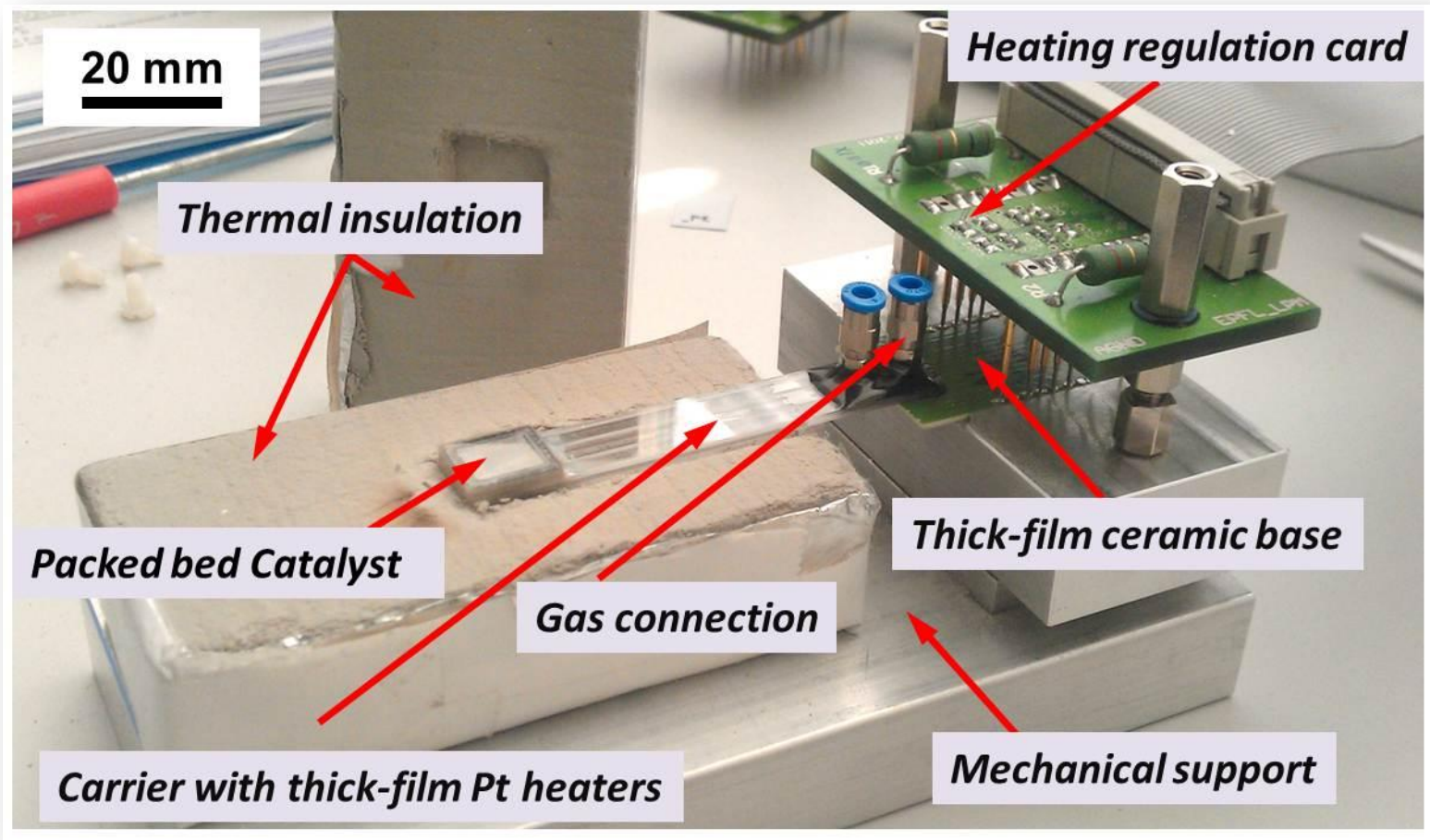


Dimension of fluidic channels in the carrier

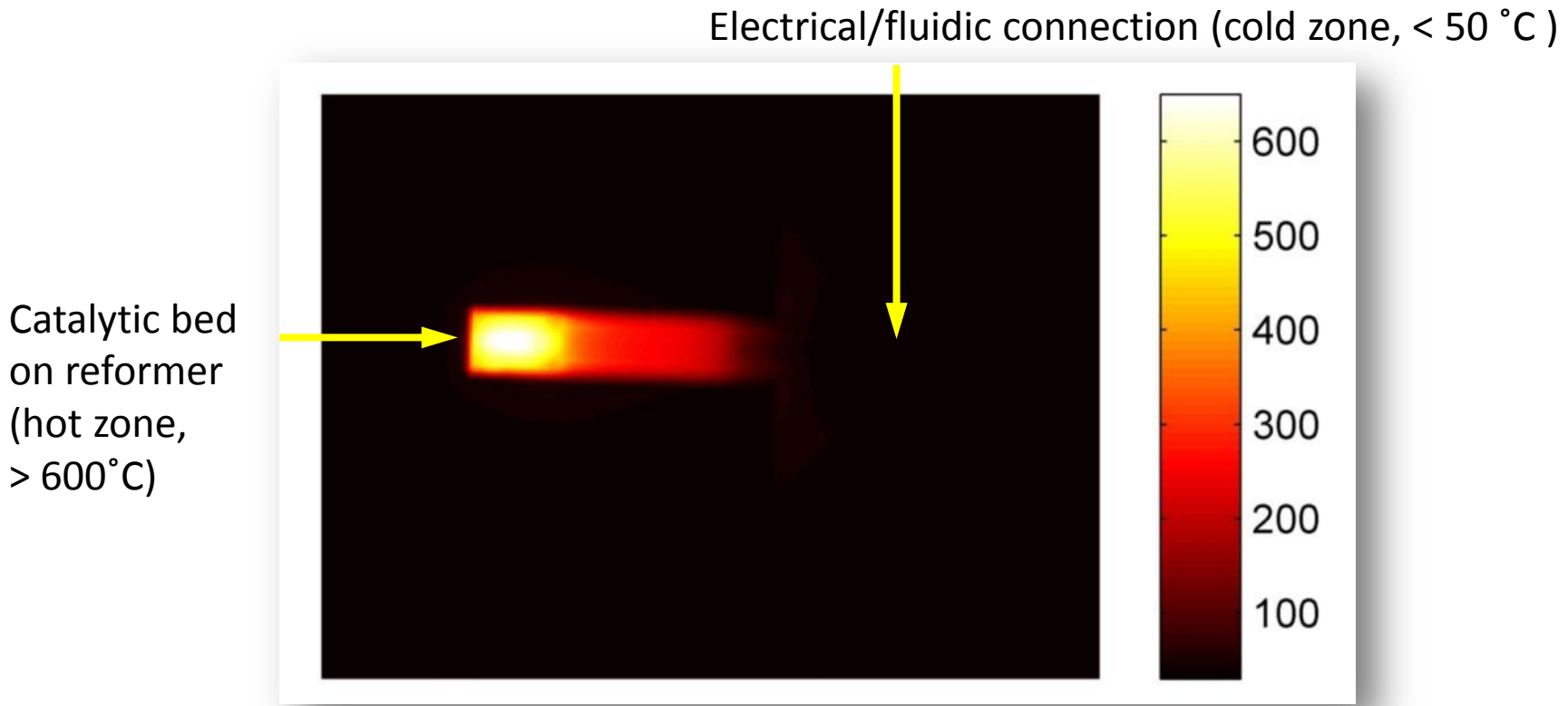


Hermetic glass frit sealing in the carrier confirmed by the dye penetration method

Concept of the fuel processing test platform



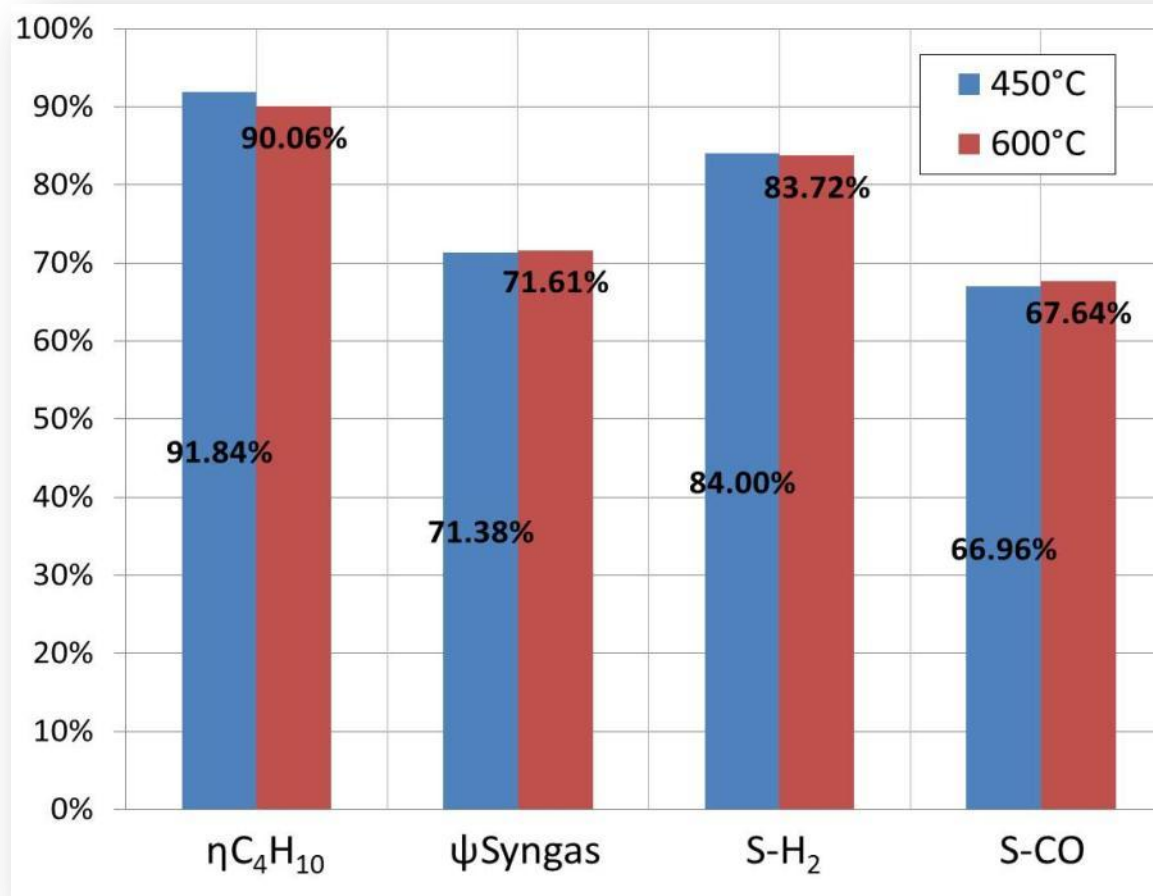
Thermal characterization



An infrared image of the fuel processing platform.
Voltage supply: 22 V; no gas flow

Fuel processing – POX of butane

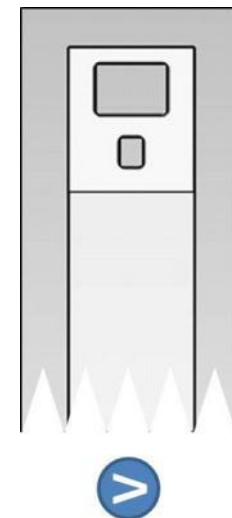
Butane reforming performance vs. reforming temperature



Pressure drop

@450°C : 146 mbar

@600°C : 185 mbar

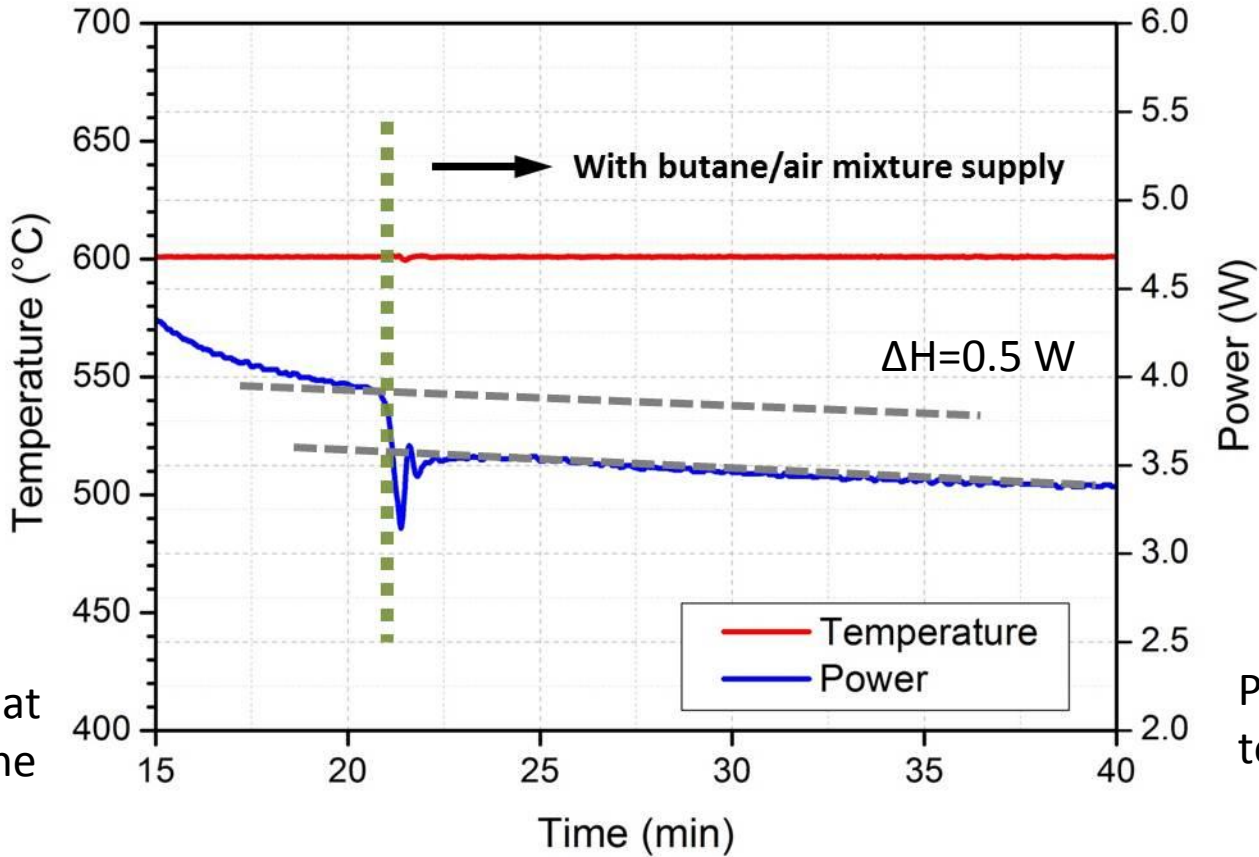


Flow rate of butane/air mixture: 25 ml/min

Molar ratio of the butane /air mixture : Butane : Air = 1: 12.5

Fuel processing – POX of butane

Characterization of the partial oxidation of butane



Temperature at reforming zone

Power supplied to the heaters

Conclusion

- A meso-scale fuel (butane) processing system was developed for the μ -SOFCs testing platform
- The system integrates electrical heating, temperature sensing and fluidic function.
- The exothermic behavior of butane reforming (POX) is observed as an electrical power reduction while keeping at a constant temperature
- The butane reforming reached about 91% of conversion and 71% of syngas yield at 450°C of starting temperature

Future work

- Detailed reforming process study (e.g. impact of different starting temperature, flow rate of butane/air mixture)
- Reduction of pressure drop in the fuel processor
- Thermal self-sustain study
- The μ -SOFC integration

Acknowledgement



Thank you!



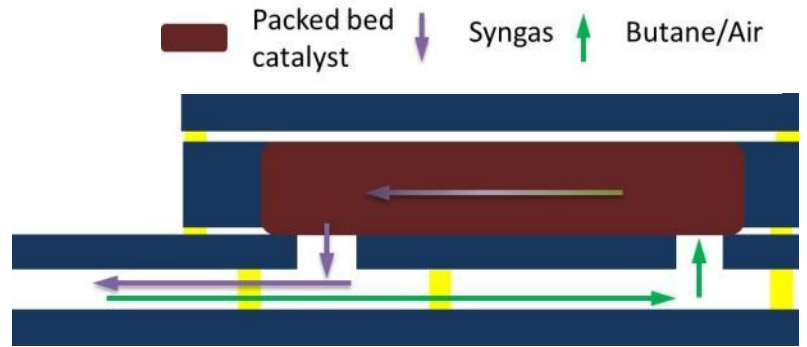
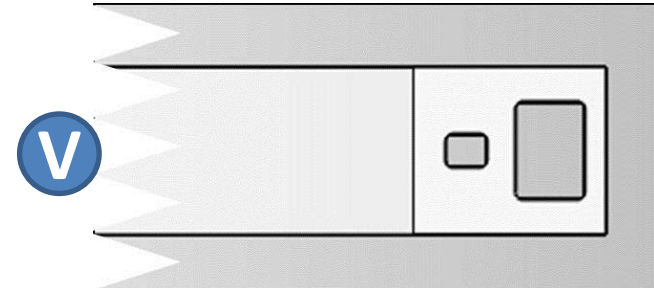
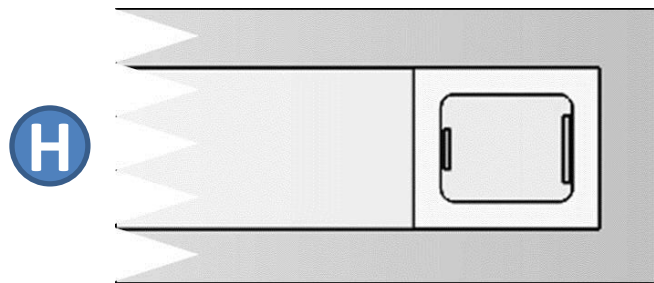
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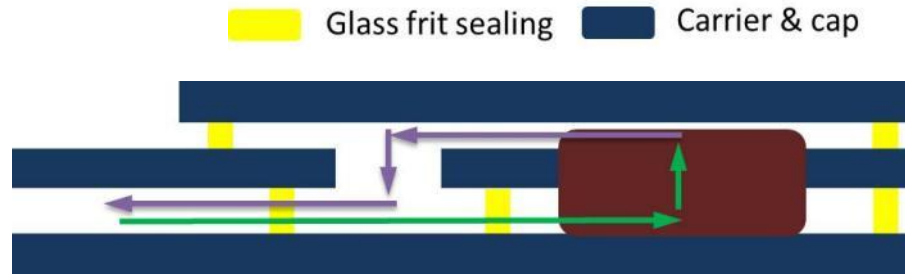
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Thick-film fuel processor

Fuel processing zone



Horizontal flow

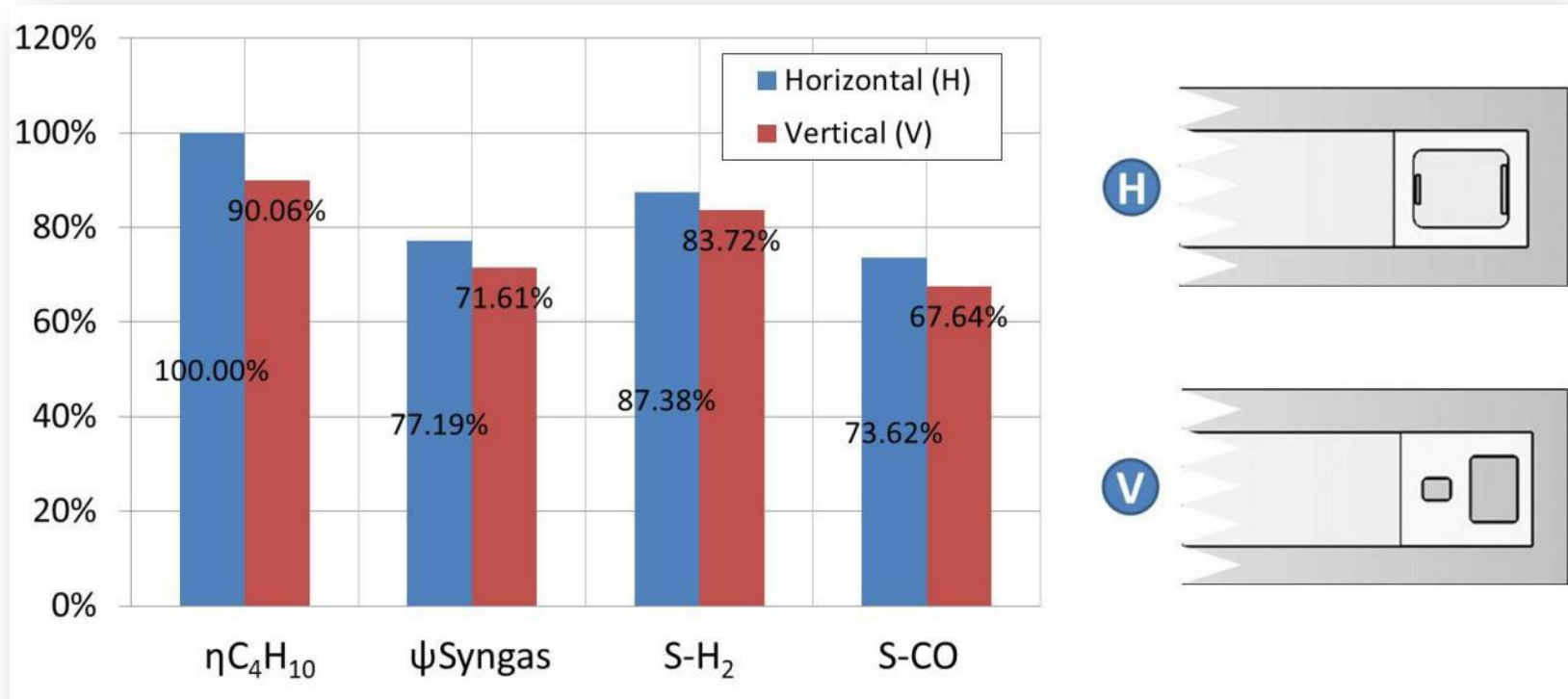


Vertical flow

Flow direction	Bed Volume mm ³	Length of gas flow through bed mm
Horizontal	96.04	9.8
Vertical	75.3	2.1

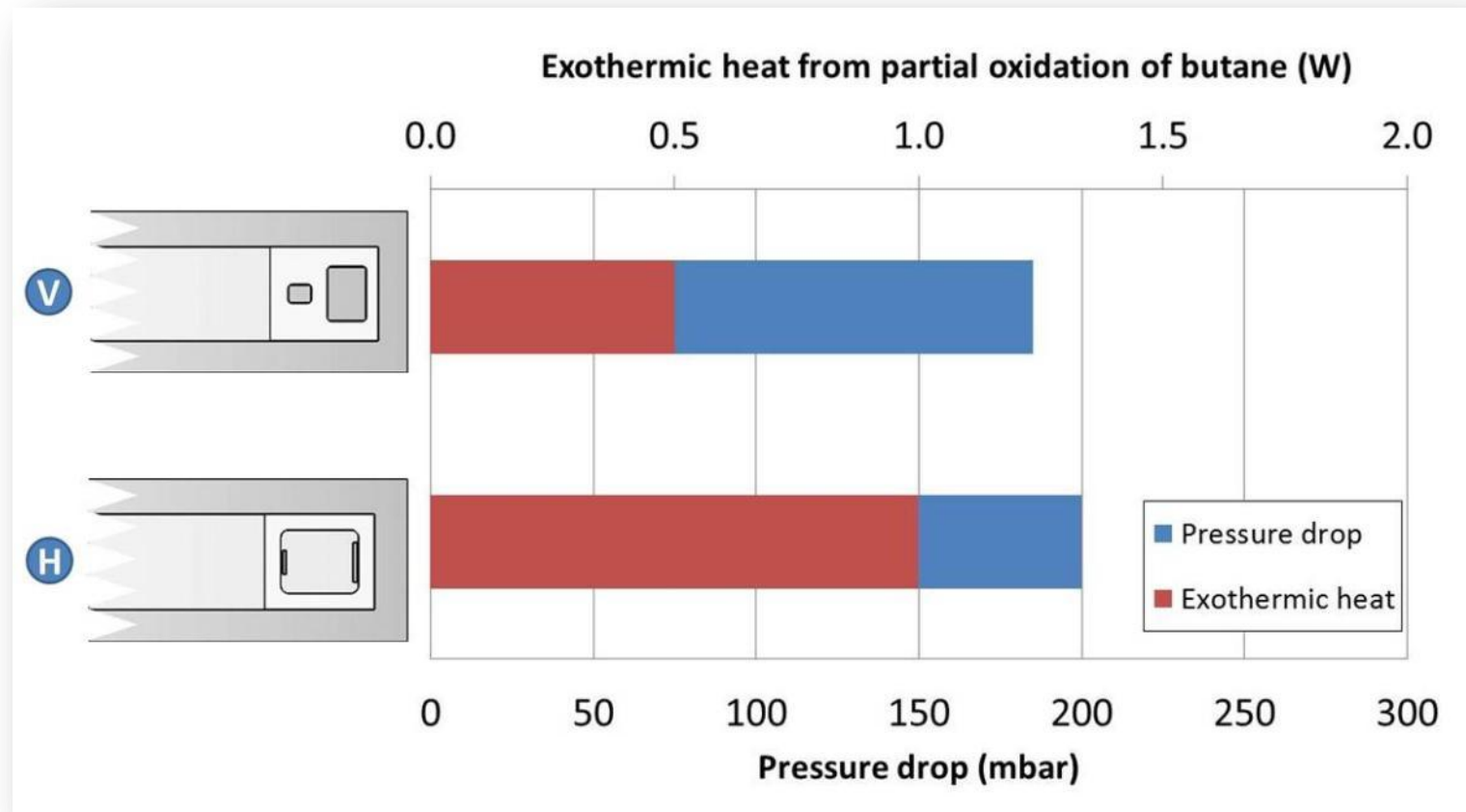
Fuel processing - POX of butane

Butane reforming efficiency comparison Horizontal flow vs. Vertical flow in catalyst packed bed



Fuel processing - POX of butane

Butane reforming efficiency comparison Horizontal flow vs. Vertical flow in catalyst packed bed



Conclusion

- A meso-scale gas (butane) reforming system is developed for the μ -SOFCs testing platform
- The system integrated electrical heating and fluidic function that is able to characterize the exothermic behavior of the chemical reaction
- The butane reforming could reach about 91% of conversion and 71% of syngas yield at 450° C in vertical flow reformer
- Overall, the performance of horizontal flow reformer is better than that of vertical flow one