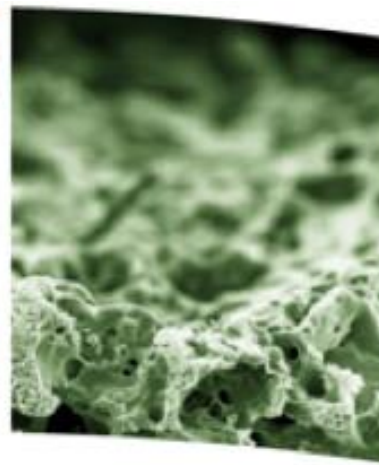
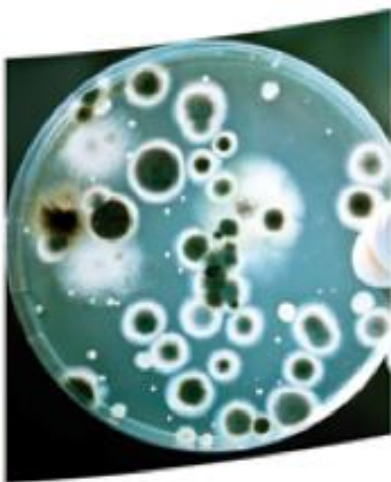




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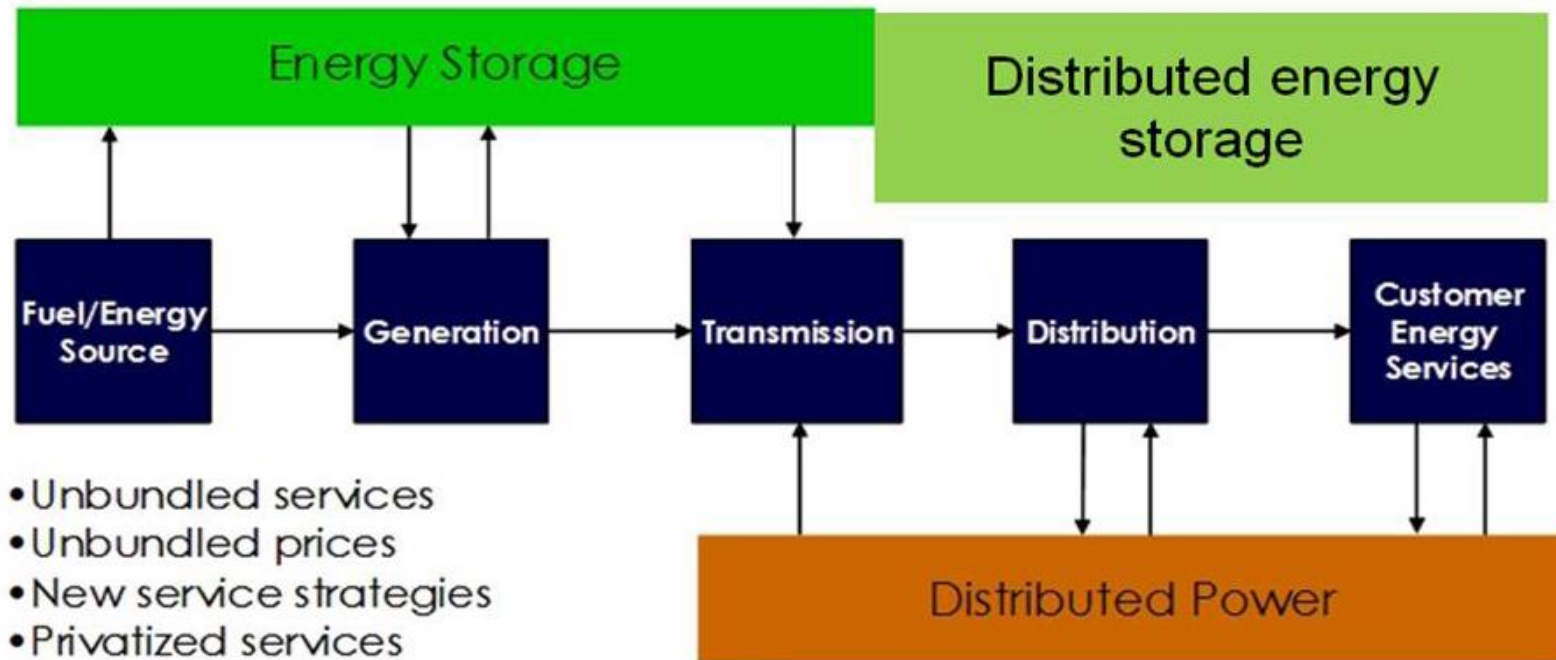
Vanadium redox flow battery for smart grid application: Nano-structured carbon-based electrode materials

Cristina Flox, F.J. Vázquez-Galván, Marcel Skoumal, Edgar Ventosa,
Cristian Fábrega, Teresa Andreu and Juan Ramón Morante

Catalonia Institute for Energy Research

EU 2050 ENERGY ROAD MAP:

- 99% renewal integration
- Low- carbon energy system



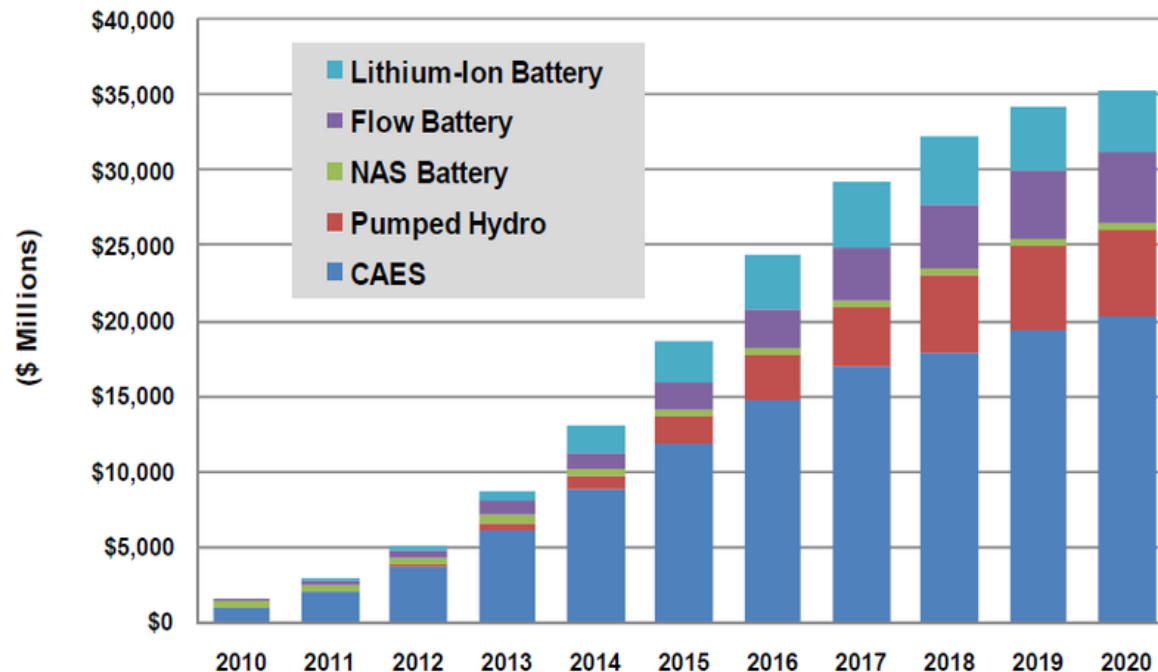
- Unbundled services
- Unbundled prices
- New service strategies
- Privatized services

+
Distributed renewal energy source integration

ELECTROCHEMICAL ENERGY STORAGE: VANADIUM REDOX FLOW BATTERIES

- EES is not dependent site and high capital cost (CAE and PHS)
- Power and energy are decoupled : Flexible and modularity design (unlike Li-ion or NAS batteries) making it suitable for many diverse application

Installed Revenue Opportunity by ESG Technology, World Markets: 2010-2020



(Source: Pike Research)

Why vanadium redox flow battery such as energy store device?

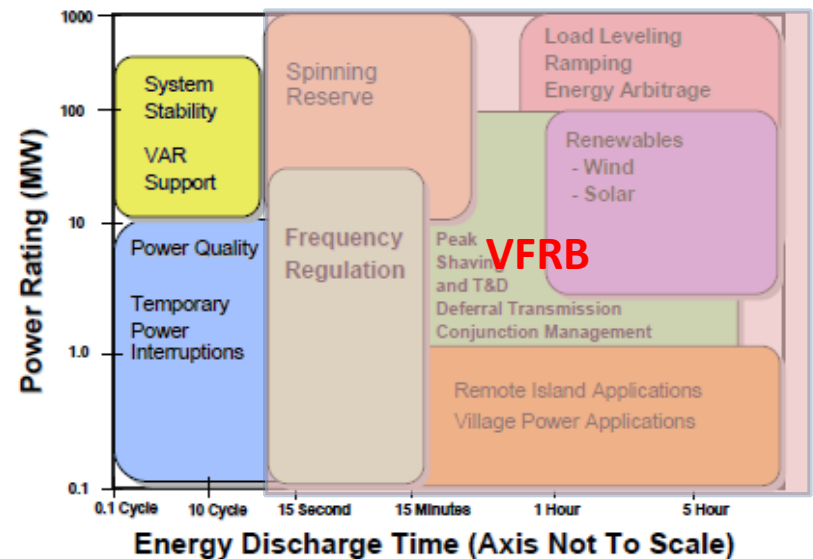
- EES is not dependent site
- Power and energy are decoupled
 - Low maintenances cost
- High voltage efficiency **>85% total efficiency**
- Recharged by simply replacing the electrolyte
- Limited environmental impact when compared with lead-acid
 - Fast response time
 - Low self-discharge

COST (EASE-EERA roadmap)

Energy cost 120 €/kWh

Power cost 300 €/kW

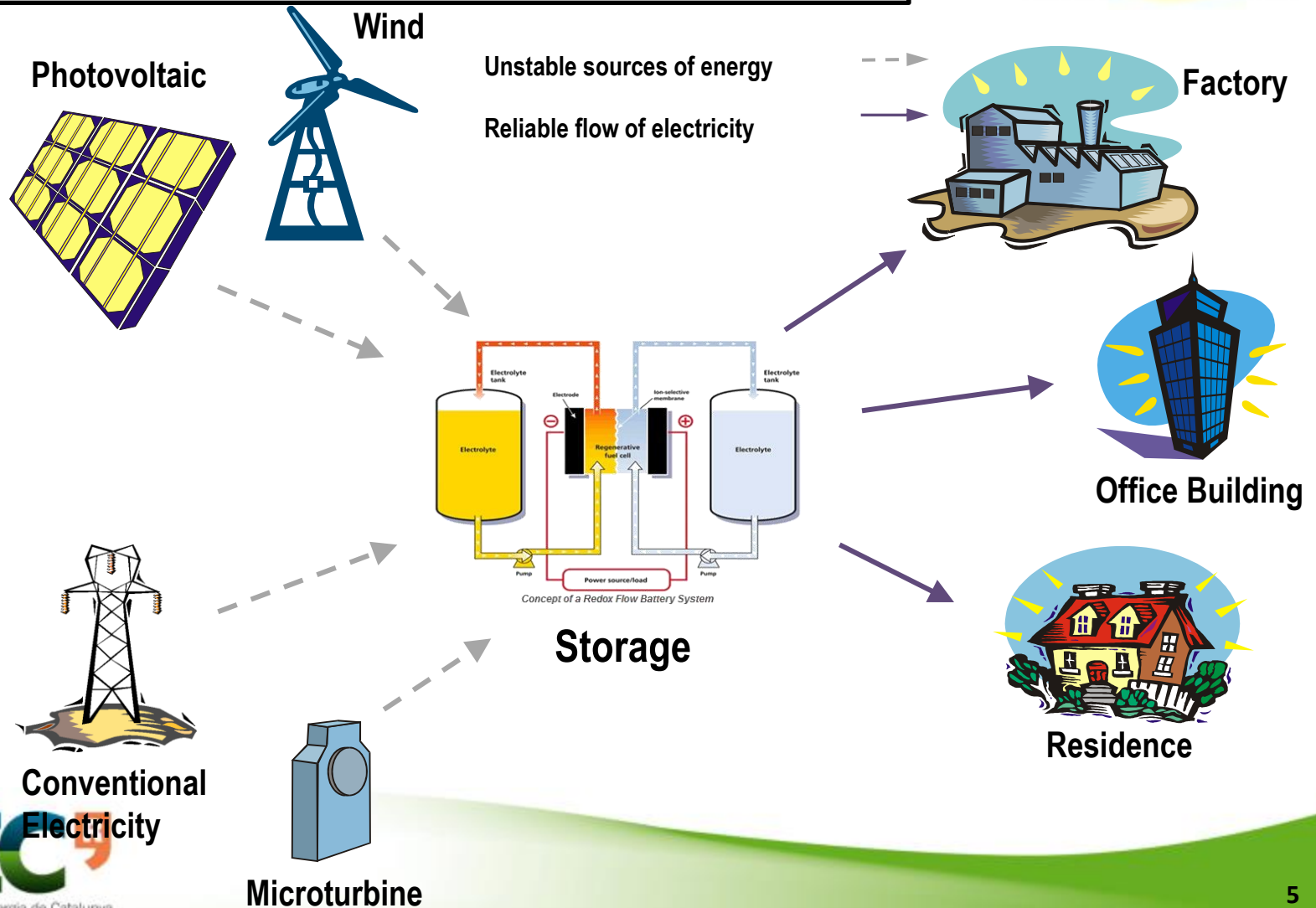
2 MW / 4 h 245 m²



Source: Electric Power Research Institute

Figure 1-1
Overview of Energy Storage Use Cases

ELECTROCHEMICAL ENERGY STORAGE: VANADIUM REDOX FLOW BATTERIES



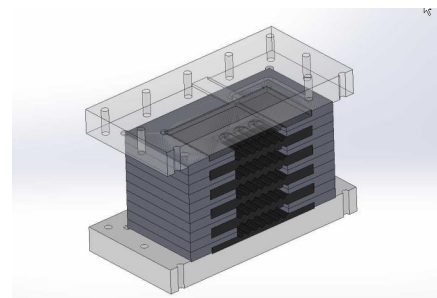
INTRODUCTION: VANADIUM REDOX FLOW BATTERIES



redOx 2015



Cells number: 20
Voltage: 30V
Current: 50 A
Power: 1.5 kW

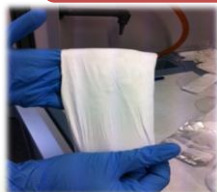


Electrodes

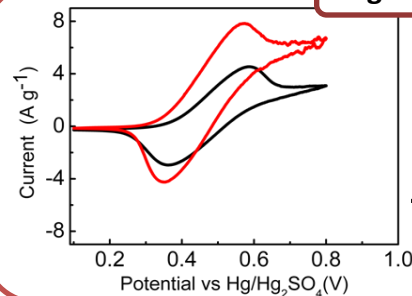


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Innovative membranes



High energy density electrolyte



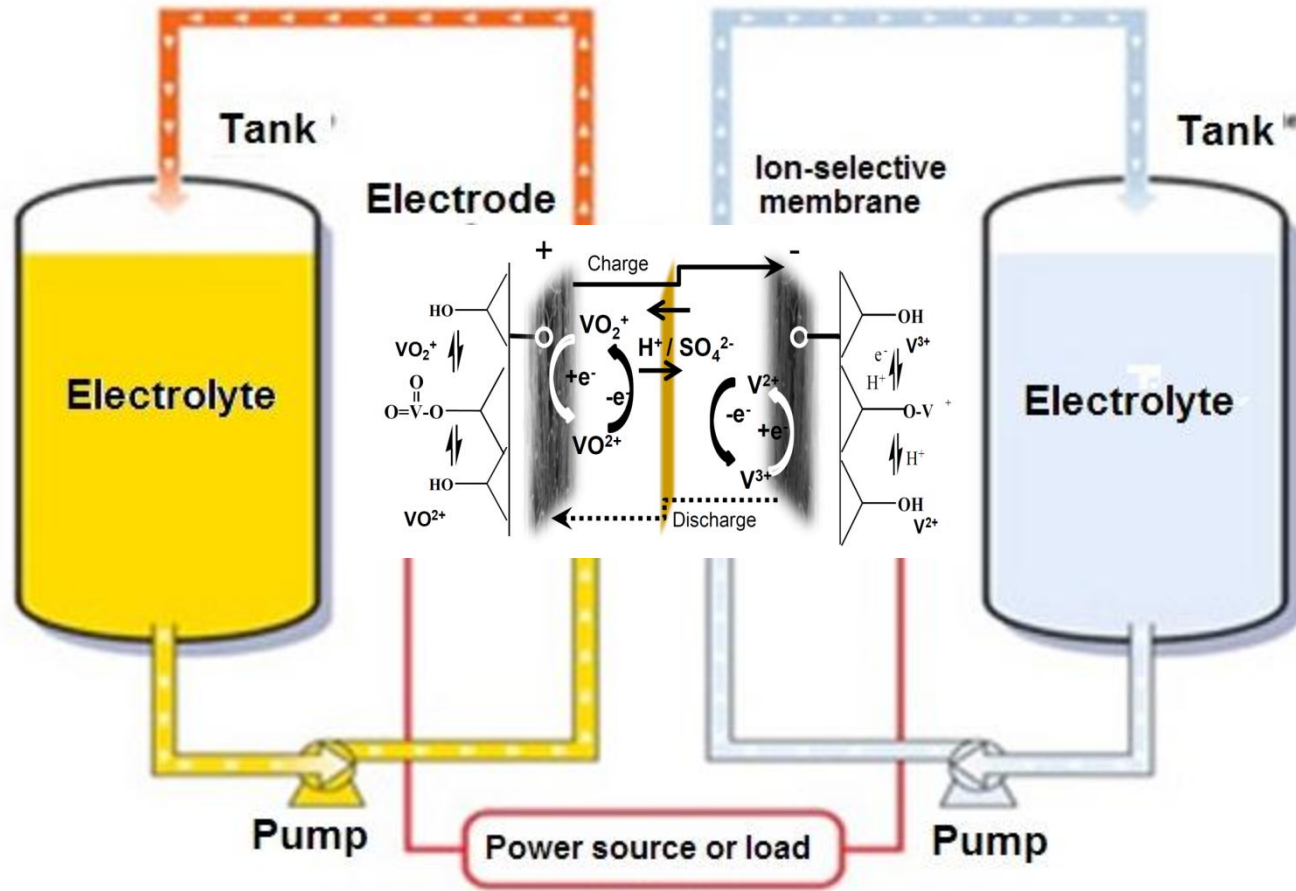
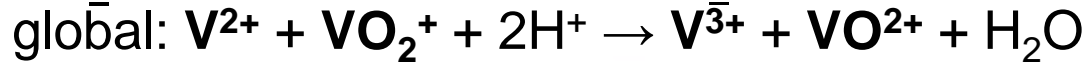
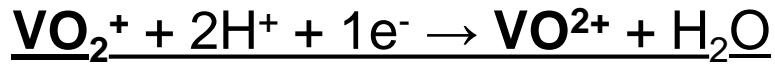
Polymeric additives in aqueous electrolytes

— standard electrolyte
— 0.6% additive-containing electrolyte



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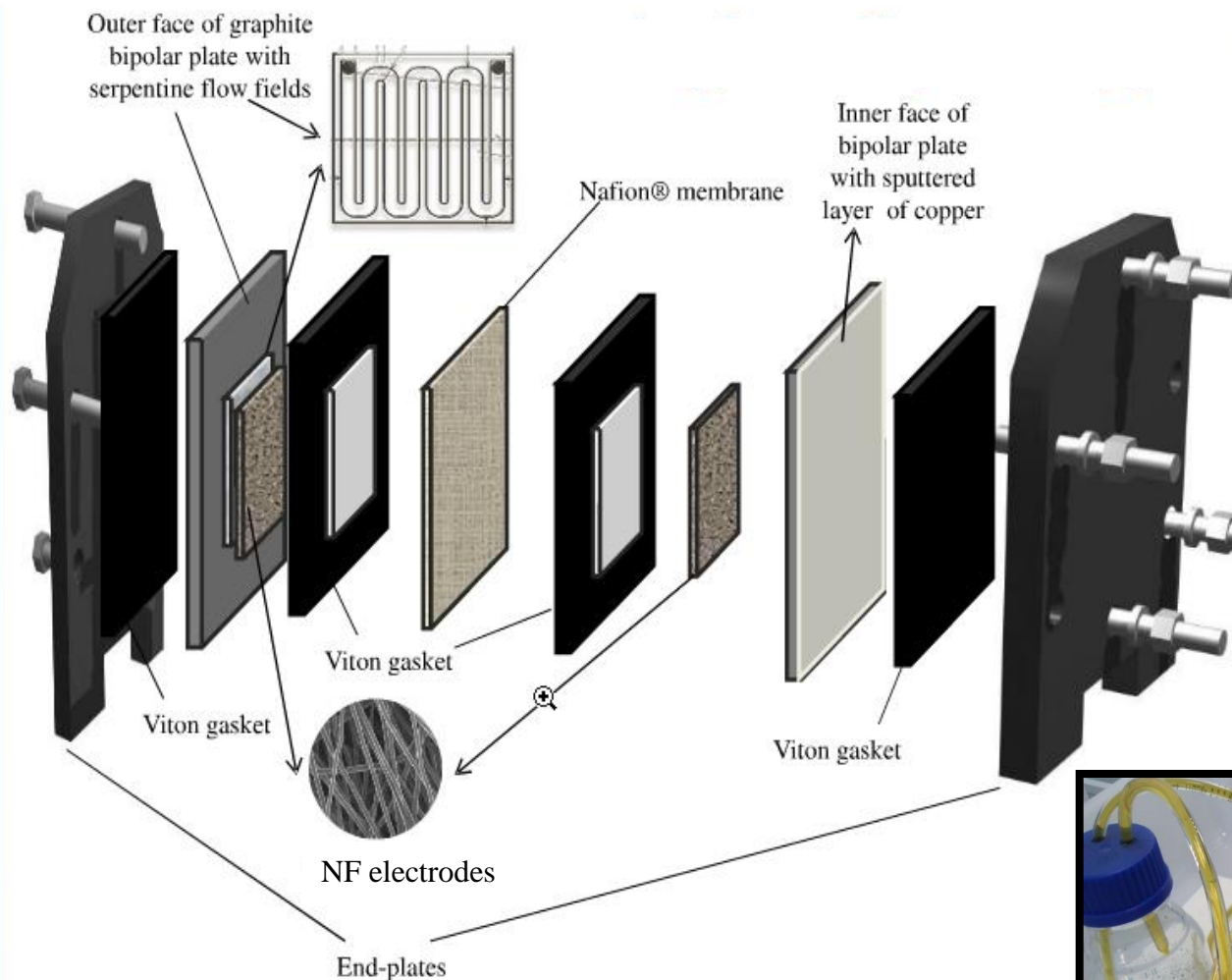
INTRODUCTION: VANADIUM REDOX FLOW BATTERIES



EXPERIMENTAL PART: SINGLE –CELL VRB SYSTEM

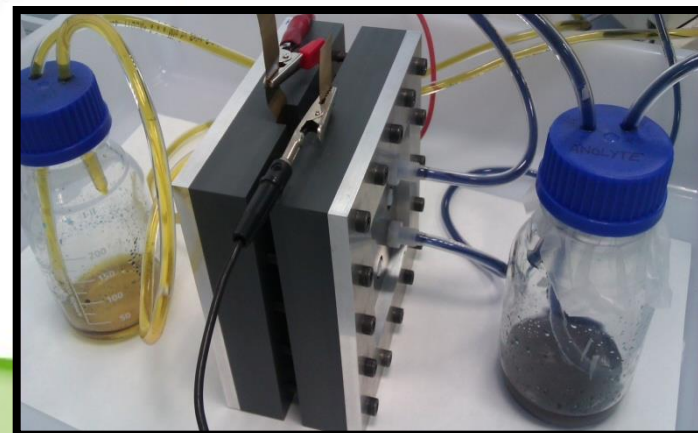


redOx 2015



Electrodes : 4 cm² of geometric area

Electrolyte solution:
20 mL of 1 M Vanadium ion + 3 M H₂SO₄

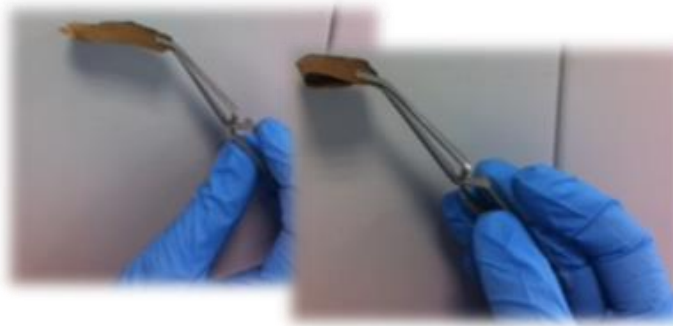


ELECTROSPINNING TECHNIQUES and THERMAL TREATMENTS :

- ✓ Synthesis simple, cost-effective and facile
- ✓ Large-surface area and binder-free electrodes
- ✓ Flexible electrodes for new design of batteries
- ✓ Very suitable for large-scale application



Electrospinning nanofiber
web

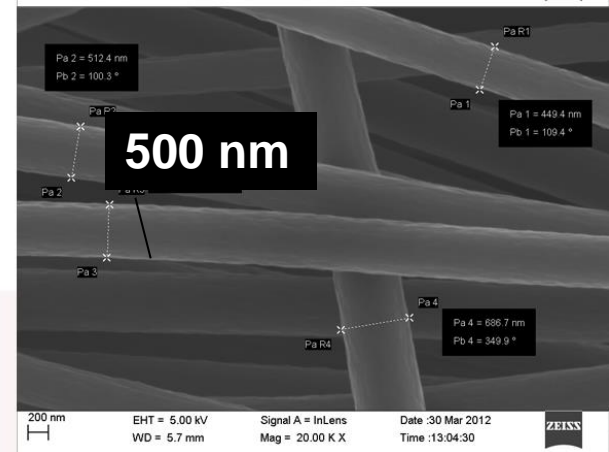
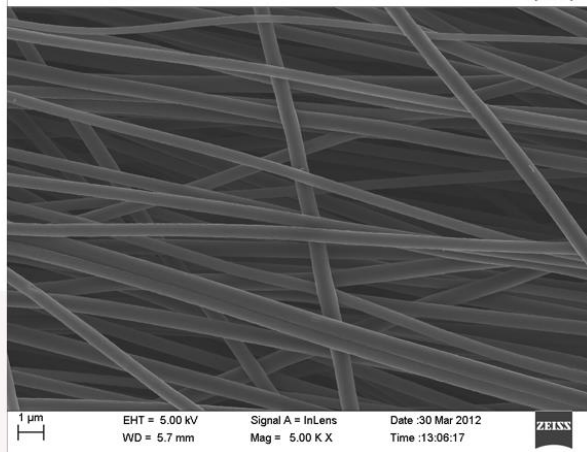
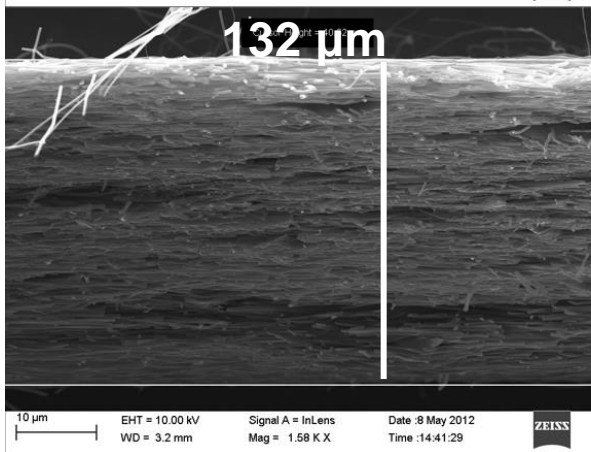


Oxygen –Stabilized web

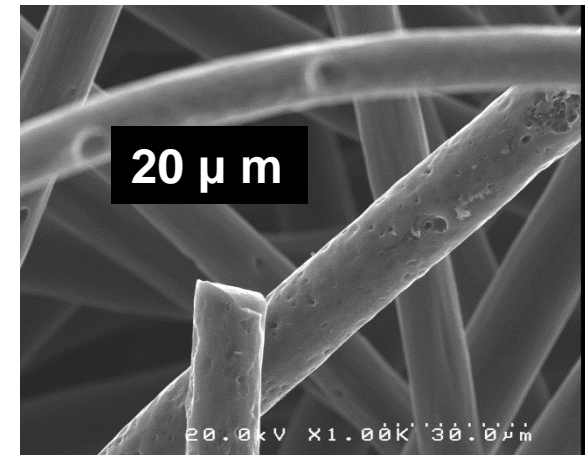
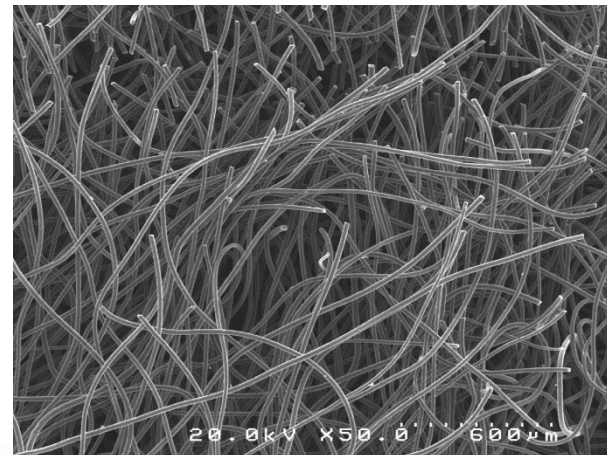
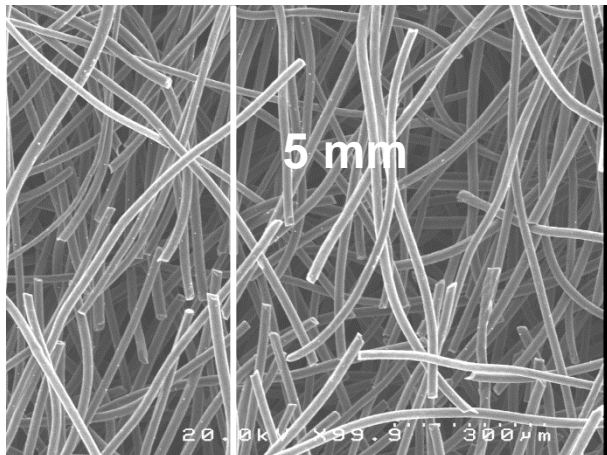


As-Carbonized NF electrode

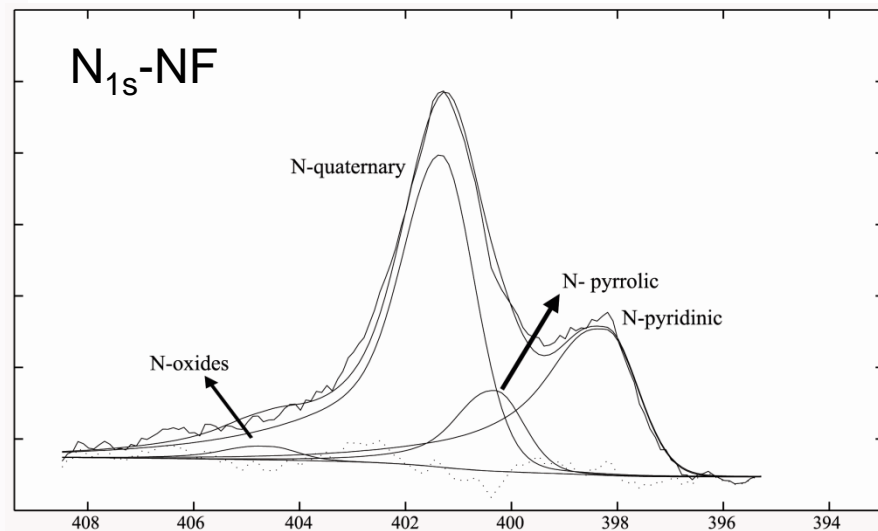
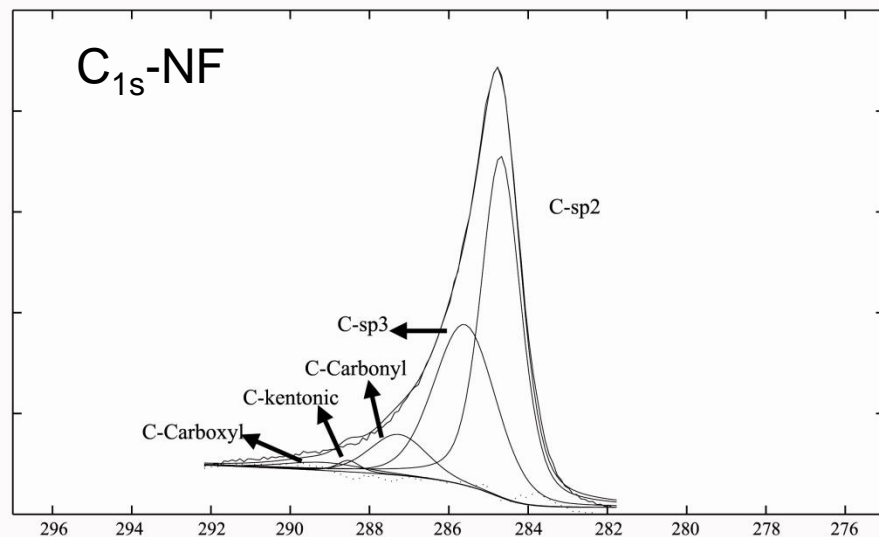
NANOFIBER FE-SEM images



PAN-felt FE-SEM images

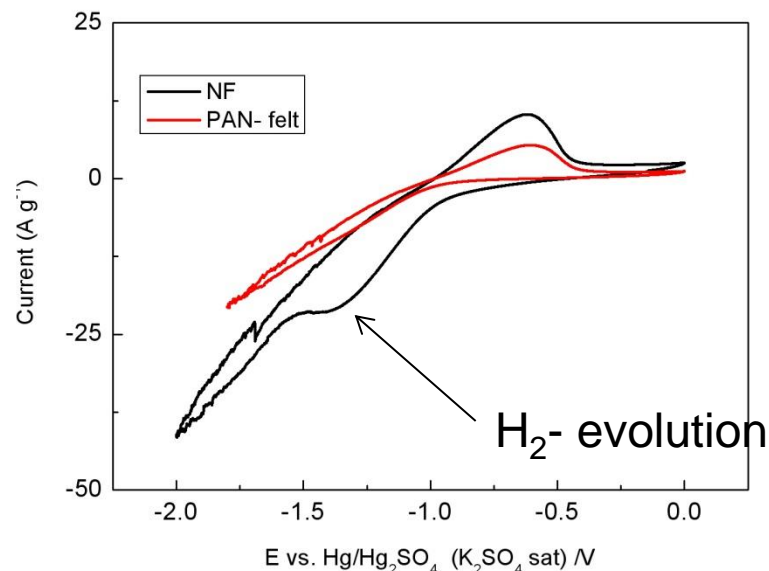
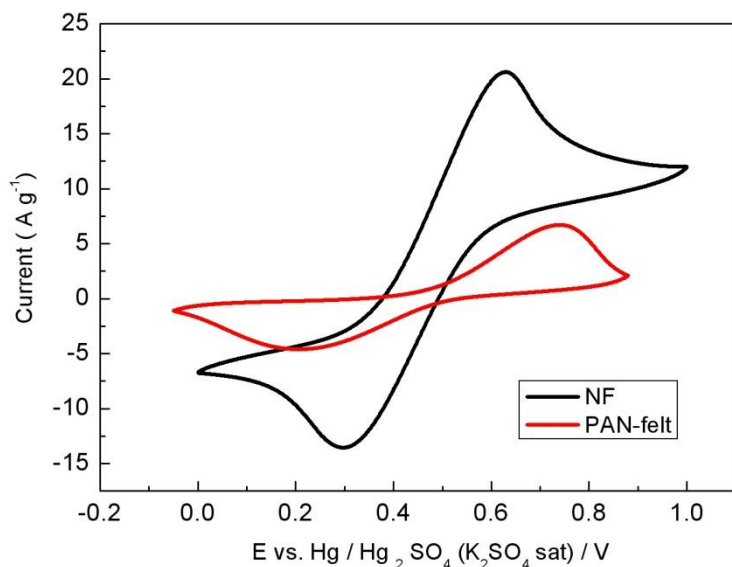


NANOFIBER XPS analysis



Electrode	Electrical conductivity (S cm ⁻¹)	Species concentration (atomic %)		
		C	O	N
NF	25.03(16.21)*	88.46	6.61	4.93
PAN-felt	3.65	77.00	22.30	0.70

* Electrical conductivity parallel to the winding direction, in parenthesis perpendicular to the winding direction

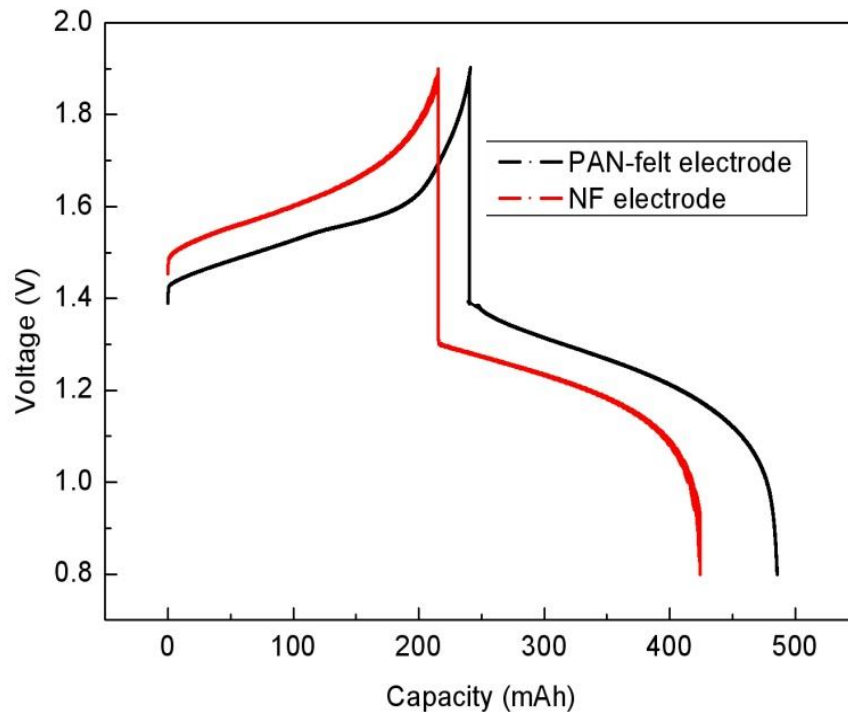


30 cm³ of a 0.5 mol dm³ Vanadium ion in 3 mol dm³ H₂SO₄ solution. Scan rate: 5 mV s⁻¹

Negative reaction suffer kinetic limitation



➤ COMPARATION WITH COMMERCIAL ELECTRODES

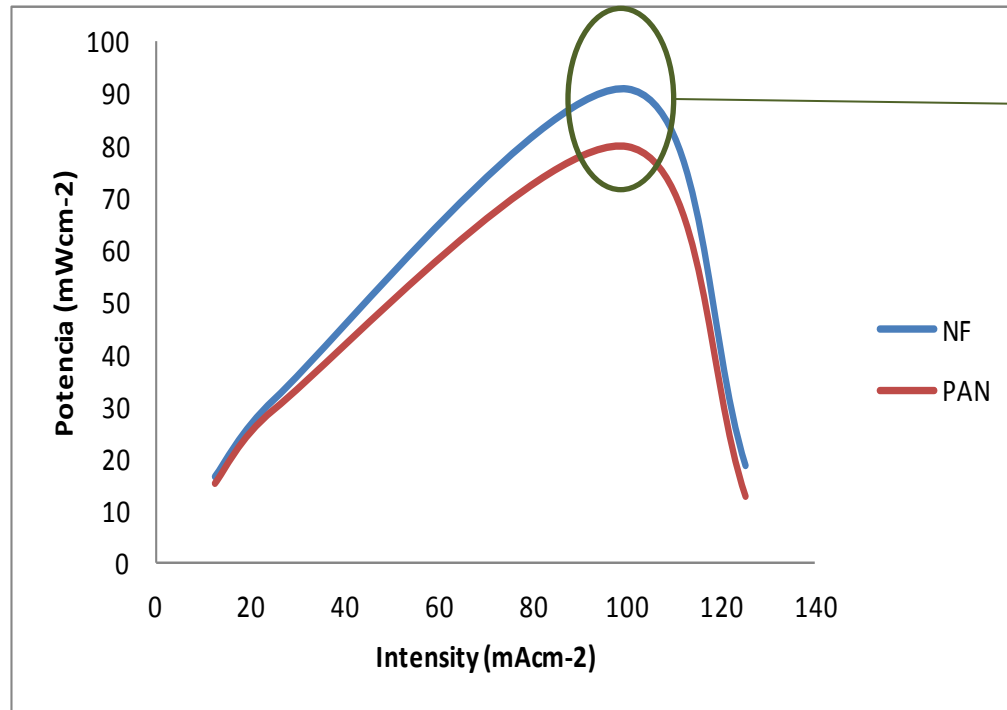


Current density: 25 mA cm^{-2}

Flow rate : 12 mL min^{-1}

Electrode	EE	Discharge energy (WhL ⁻¹)	Discharge capacity (mA h)
NF	76.94	14.13	226.78
PAN-felt	77.74	16.28	243.56

➤ COMPARATION WITH COMMERCIAL ELECTRODES



NF: $P_{\max} = 91 \text{ mWcm}^{-2}$

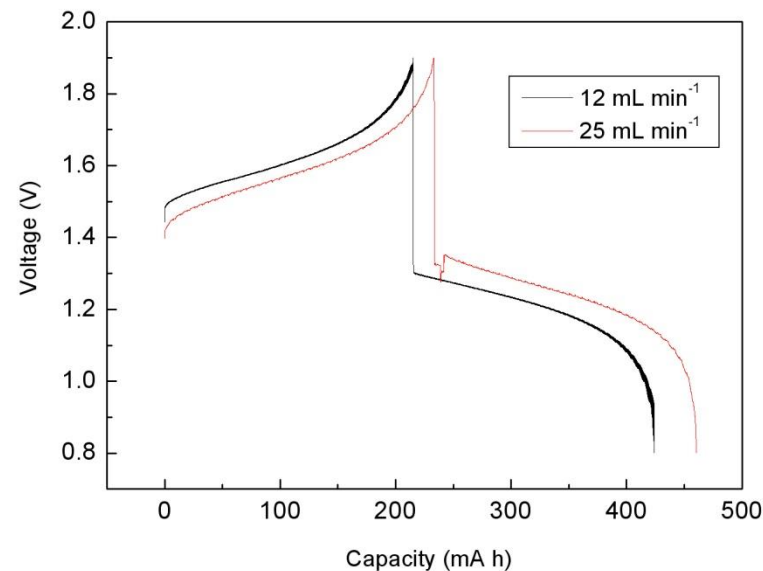
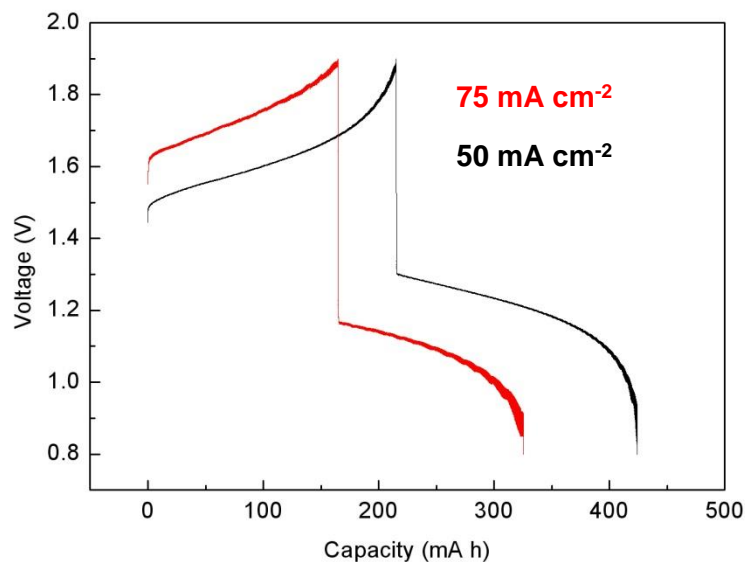
PAN-felt: $P_{\max} = 80 \text{ mWcm}^{-2}$

Weight NF: 0.013 g

Weight PAN-felt: 0.229 g

Decrease of stack size

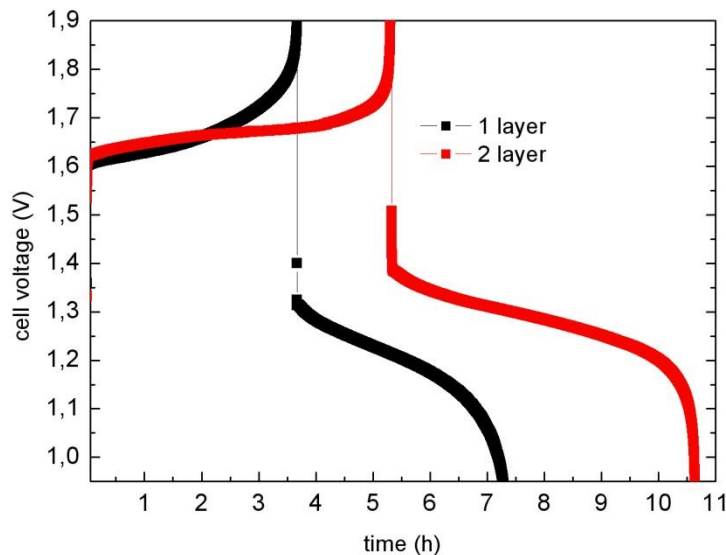
➤ CURRENT DENSITY AND FLOW RATE DEPENDENCE



Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Flow rate (mL min ⁻¹)	CE	VE	EE
25 mA cm ⁻²	12mLmin ⁻¹	96.94	75.69	73.38
50 mA cm ⁻²	12mLmin ⁻¹	97.74	63.51	62.08
75 mA cm ⁻²	12mLmin ⁻¹	99.10	50.74	50.28
25 mA cm ⁻²	25 mLmin ⁻¹	97.29	78.79	76.66

BEST CONDITIONS

➤ ELECTROCATALYTIC EFFECT OF NANOFIBER



Theoretical capacity: 539 mAh

Electrode	Capacity /mAh
1 LAYER NF	220
2 layer NF	412.5

Experimental condition:

75 mA cm⁻²

25 mLmin⁻¹

EE up to 84%

CONCLUSIONS

- Highly electrocatalytic nanofiber such as electrode material for VRB has been test for the first time showing similar efficiencies that commercial PAN-felt electrode.
- Slightly increment of the power maximum of the VRB have been demonstrated.
- Increment of the capacity of the system with layer of the nanofiber demonstrating the catalytic affect of NF electrode.

Cristina Flox, Cristian Fàbrega, Teresa Andreu, Alex Morata, Marcel Skoumal, Javier Rubio-Garcia and Juan Ramón Morante . Highly electrocatalytic flexible nanofiber for improved vanadium-based redox flow battery cathode electrodes.
RSC Adv., 2013,3, 12056-12059



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

Funding:



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