



Performance of Green Hydrogen:

Fuel Cell Improvement of the
Energy Obtention Process.

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The Problem



 SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



MAP OF THE PRESENTATION

1

GENERAL ASPECTS

Functioning.
Types of fuel cells.
Applications.

2

PEMFC AND SOFC FUEL CELLS

Characteristics.
Advantages and disadvantages.

3

IMPROVEMENTS

Technical aspects that can be improved.
Arrival at solutions.

1

GENERAL ASPECTS

ELECTROLYSIS PROCESS

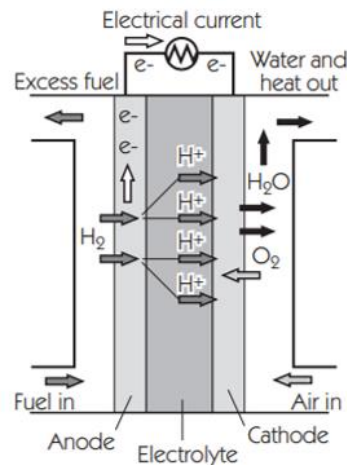
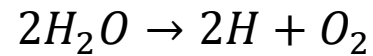
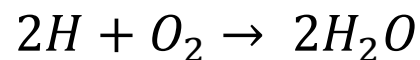


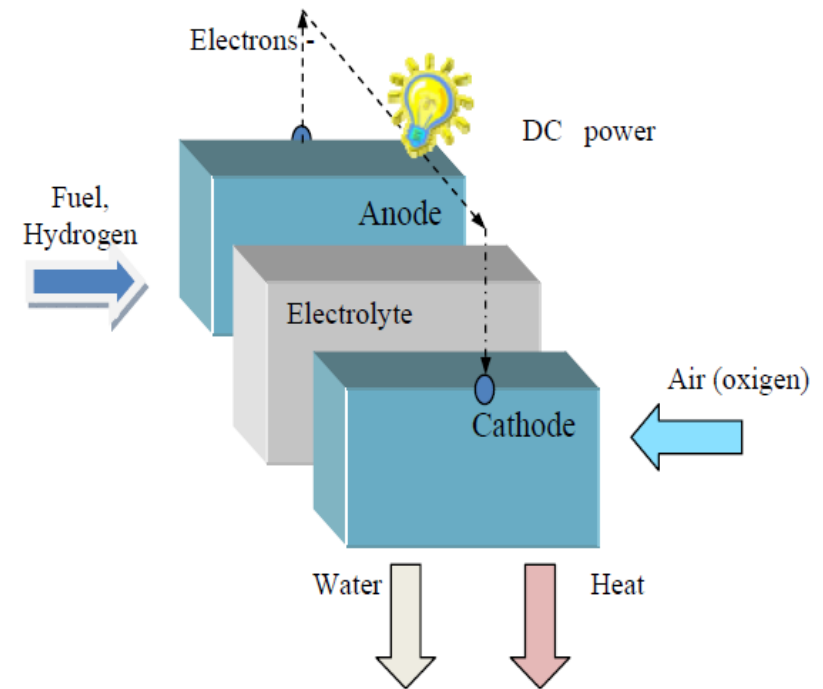
Fig. 1. The Fuel Cell. [2]

“Fuel cells are devices capable of doing the reverse electrolysis process”



HOW?

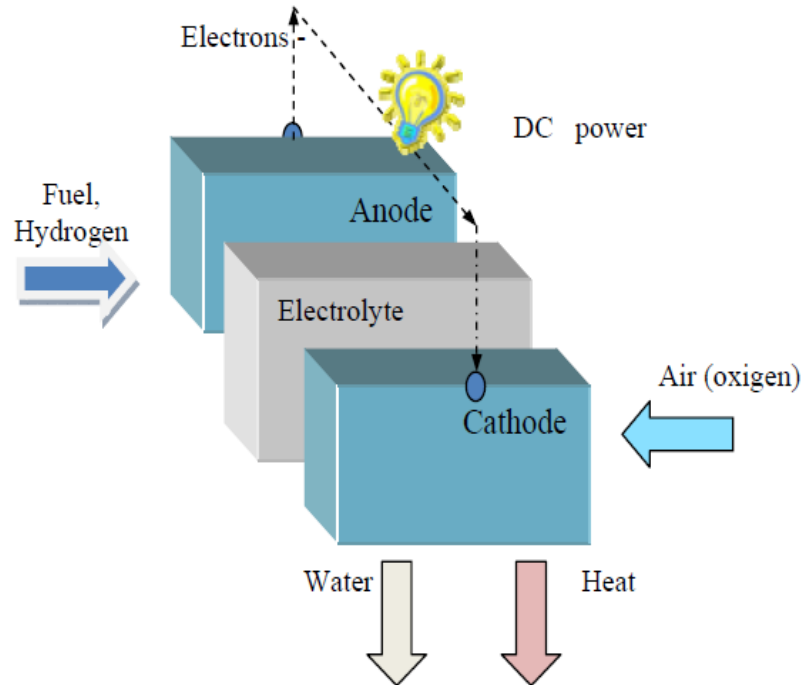
MAIN STRUCTURE OF FUEL CELLS



1

GENERAL ASPECTS

TYPES OF FUEL CELLS



1

GENERAL ASPECTS

TYPES OF FUEL CELLS

	AFC Alkaline	PEMFC Polymer Electrolyte Membrane	DMFC Direct Methanol	PAFC Phosphoric Acid	MCFC Molten Carbonate	SOFC Solid Oxide
Operating temp. (°C)	<100	60-120	60-120	160-220	600-800	800-1000
Electrolyte	KOH	Perfluoro sulfonic acid (Nafion membrane)	Perfluoro sulfonic acid (Nafion membrane)	H ₃ PO ₄ immobilized in SiC matrix	Li ₂ CO ₃ -K ₂ CO ₃ eutectic mixture immobilized in γ -LiAlO ₂	YSZ (yttria stabilized zirconia)
Electrode materials	Anode: Ni Cathode: Ag	Anode: Pt, PtRu Cathode: Pt	Anode: Pt, PtRu Cathode: Pt	Anode: Pt, PtRu Cathode: Pt	Anode: Ni-5Cr Cathode: NiO(Li)	Anode: Ni-YSZ Cathode: lanthanum strontium manganite (LSM)
Applications	Transportation Space, Military Energy storage systems			Combined heat and power for decentralized stationary power systems	Combined heat and power for stationary decentralized systems and for transportation (trains, boats etc.)	
Realised Power	Small-medium sized plants 50 kW-11 MW	Small plants 0,5-400 kW modular	Small plants < 5 kW	Medium sized plants >11MW	Small power plants 100 kW-2MW	Small power plants 100-250 kW
Lifetime	Not available	60,000-80,000 h	1,000 h	30,000 – 60,000 h	20,000 – 30,000 h	90,000 h
Investment Cost [€]	200-700/kW	3000-4000/kW	>10000/kW	4000-5000/kW	4000-6000/kW	3000-4000/kW

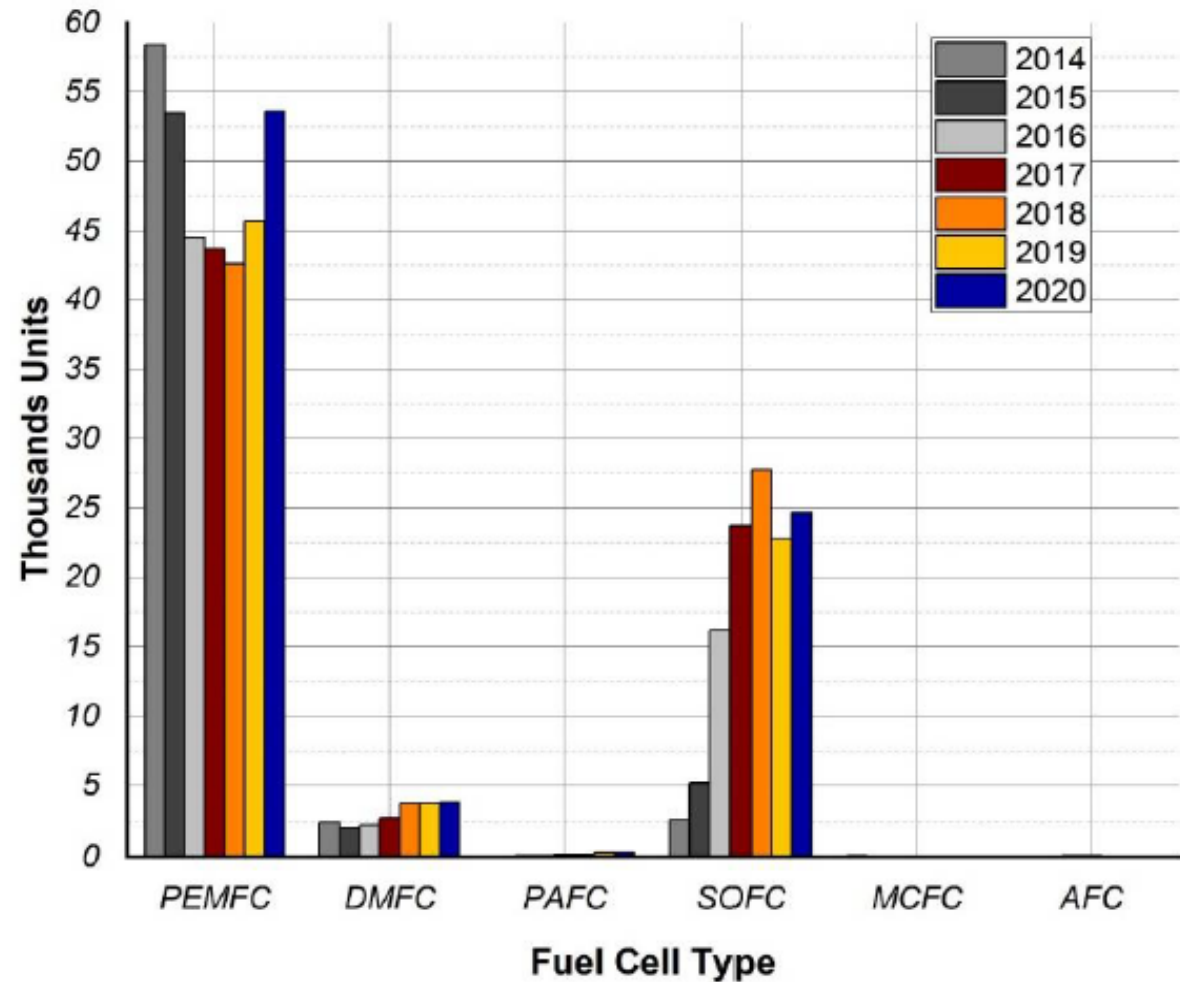
1

GENERAL ASPECTS

MAIN FUEL CELLS PRODUCED

PEM AND SOFC

- Most researched
- Versatile
- Massively produced



2

PEM AND SOFC FUEL CELL

POLYMER ELECTROLYTE MEMBRANE

Fuel Cell Type	Advantages	Disadvantages
Proton Exchange Membrane (PEMFC)	High power densities, proven long operating life, adoption by automakers.	Lack of CO tolerance, water and heat management, expensive catalyst.

SOLID OXIDE

Fuel Cell Type	Advantages	Disadvantages
Solid Oxide (SOFC)	high efficiency, internal fuel processing, high grade waste heat.	High operating temperature (materials), High cost.

3

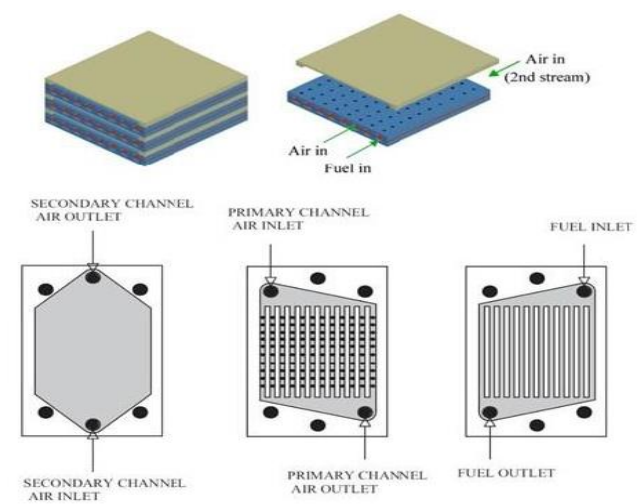
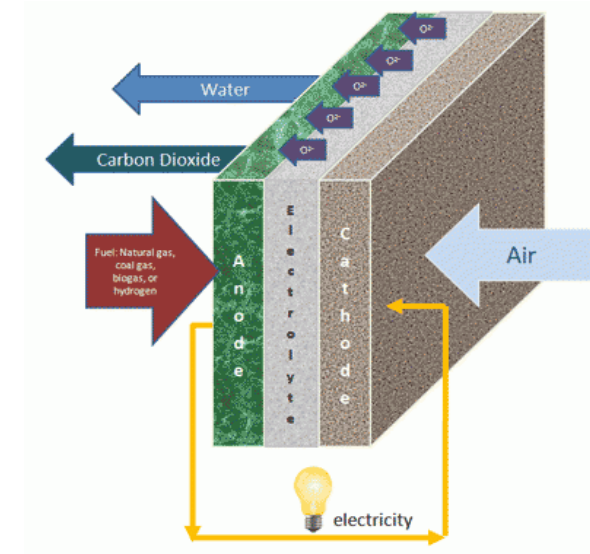
IMPROVEMENTS

PEMFC

- Catalyst Cost Reduction
- Cell Temperature Range Control
- New Developments in the Low Temperature PEMs

SOFC

- Pore size optimization in anodes
- Planar SOFC Thermal Management
- New Materials



Conclusion

Efficiency improvement of FC



Next source of power

Improvement



Analysis



Advantages and disadvantages



Temperature

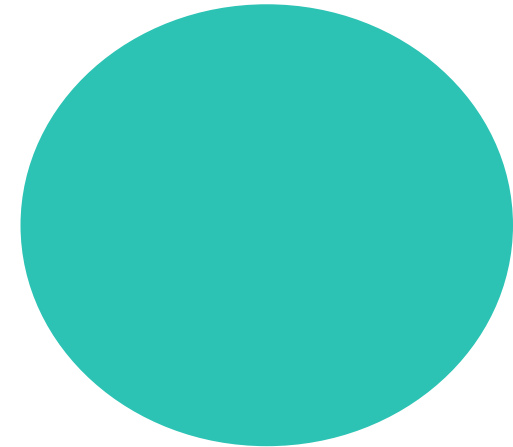
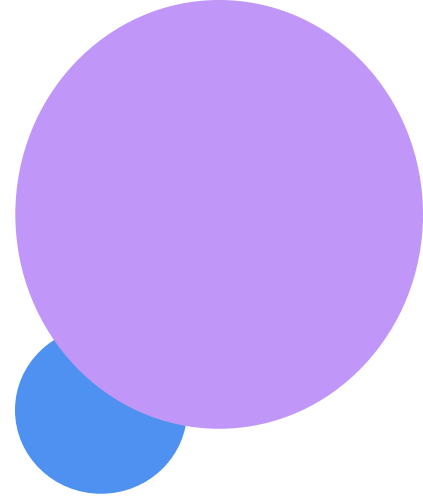
Materials

Catalysts

Upgrading of energy sources



Ensuring our survival, quality of life and a healthy planet



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Thank you!

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The present presentation is part of the research activities in the Inglés II lesson at Universidad Tecnológica Nacional, Facultad Regional Paraná. Students are asked to research into a topic so as to shed light on a topic of their interest within the National Academy of Engineering's Grand Challenges or the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals frameworks. If sources have not been well paraphrased or credited, it might be due to students' developing intercultural communicative competence rather than a conscious intention to plagiarize a text. Should the reader have any questions regarding this work, please contact Graciela Yugdar Tófalo, Senior Lecturer, at gyugdar@frp.utn.edu.ar