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Compression Moulded Flow Fields for Redox Flow Batteries

Edwin Harvey

Dr Oana Istrate, Prof. Peter Nockemann and Dr Stephen Glover

QUILL Meeting, 26th March 2024

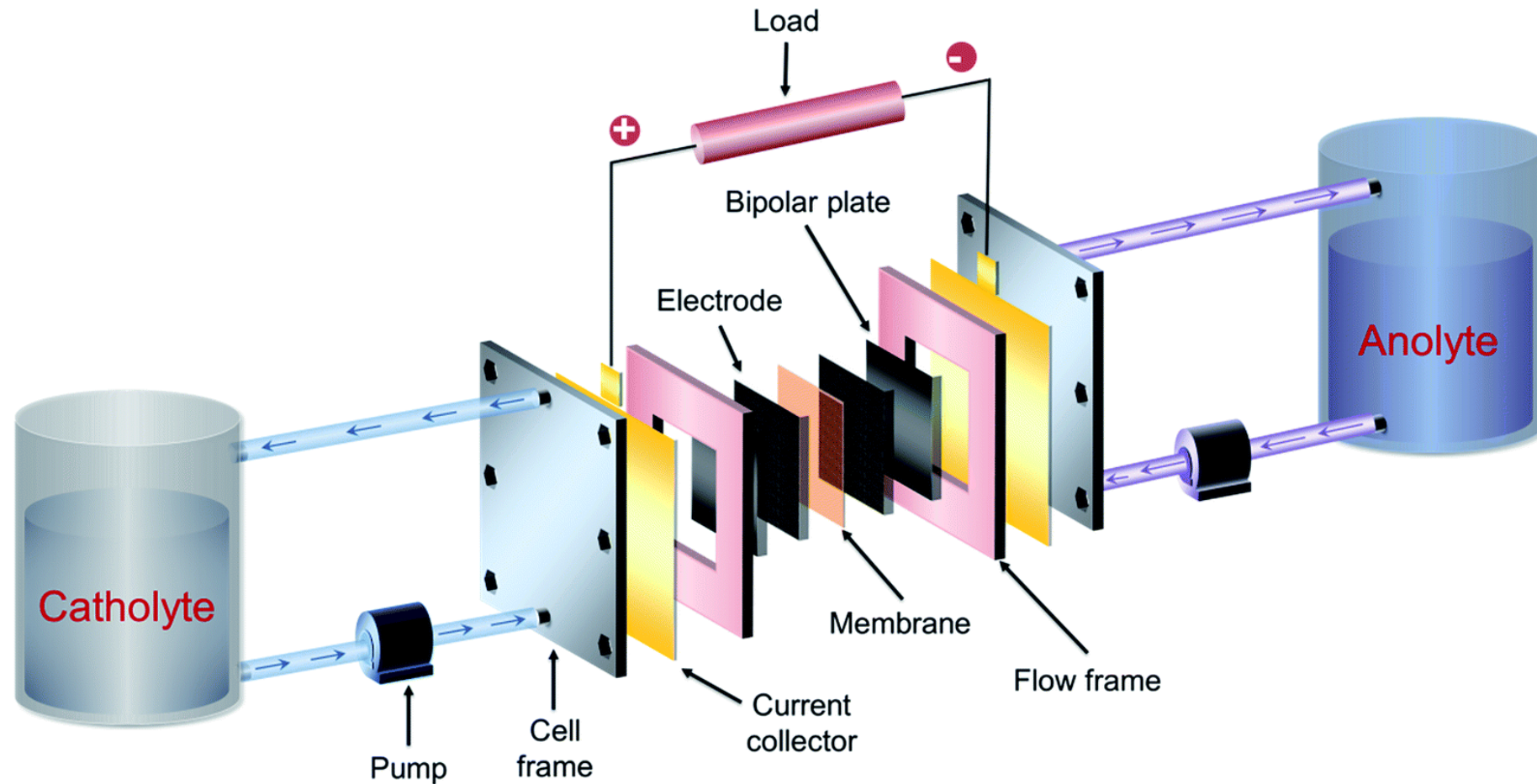
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Redox Flow Battery (RFB)



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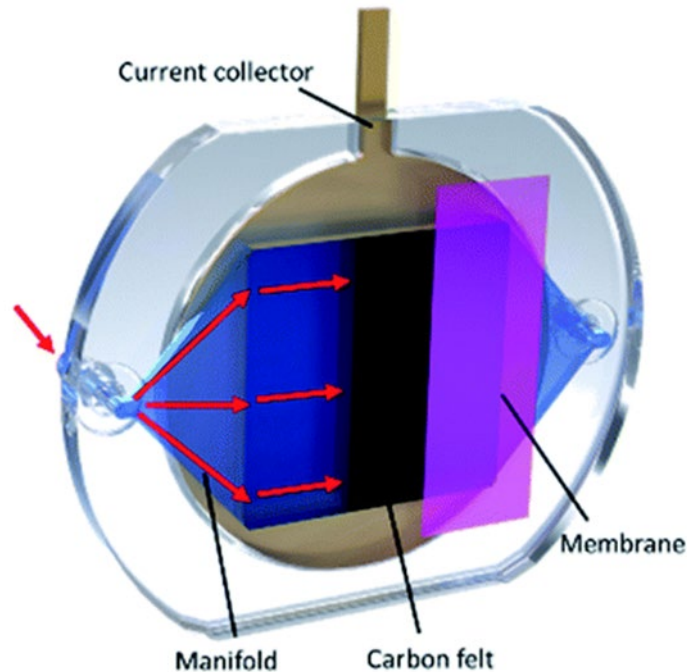


Flow-through vs Flow-over

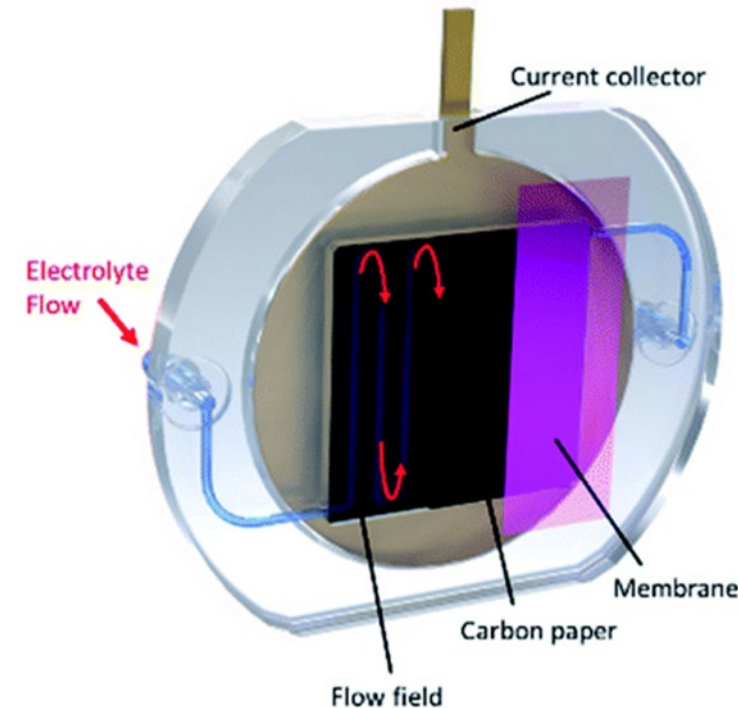


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- Thicker felt electrodes
- Electrolyte flows-through electrodes
- Higher pressure drop
- Simpler to manufacture



Figures
from [2]

- Thinner paper electrodes
- Electrolyte flows-over **flow field** channels
- Minimal pressure drop
- More complex to manufacture [3]

[2] O'Connor *et al.* An open-source platform for 3D-printed redox flow battery test cells. *Sustainable Energy & Fuels* (2022).

[3] Sun *et al.* Redox flow batteries and their stack-scale flow fields. *Carbon Neutrality* (2023).

Flow Field Manufacturing



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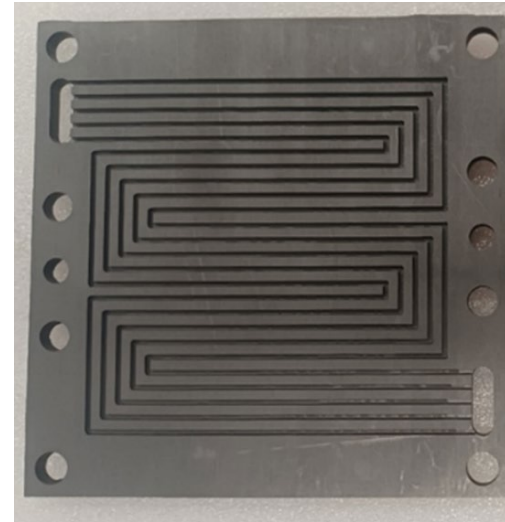
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Existing method: Flow fields machined into graphite plates

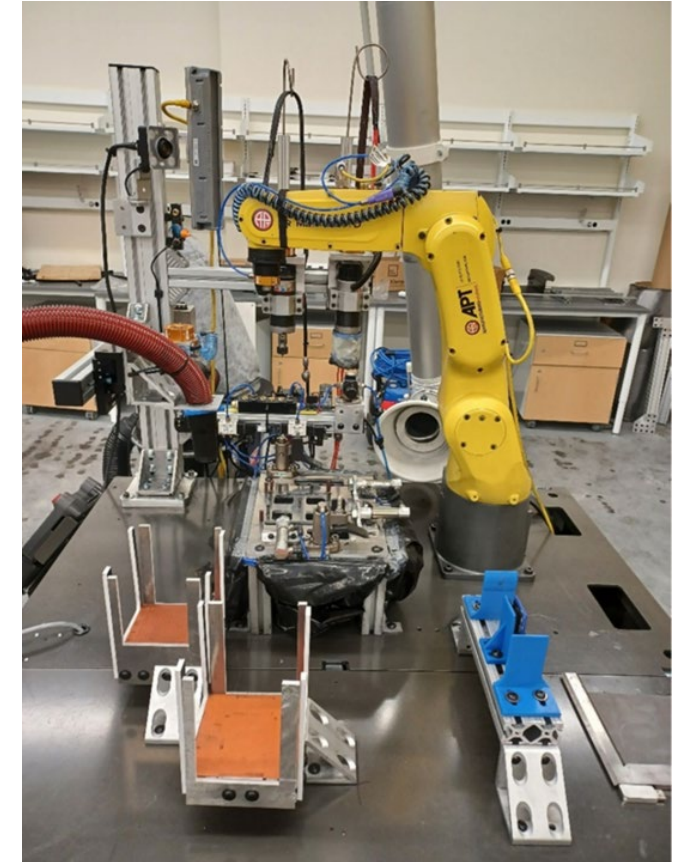
Time
consuming

High wear
to tools

Dangerous
graphite dust
generated



Machined flow
field using robotic
manufacturing [4]



[4] Gurau & Kent. Robotic Manufacturing System for Unattended Machining and Inspection of Graphite Bipolar Flow Field Plates for Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells. *Manufacturing Letters* (2022).

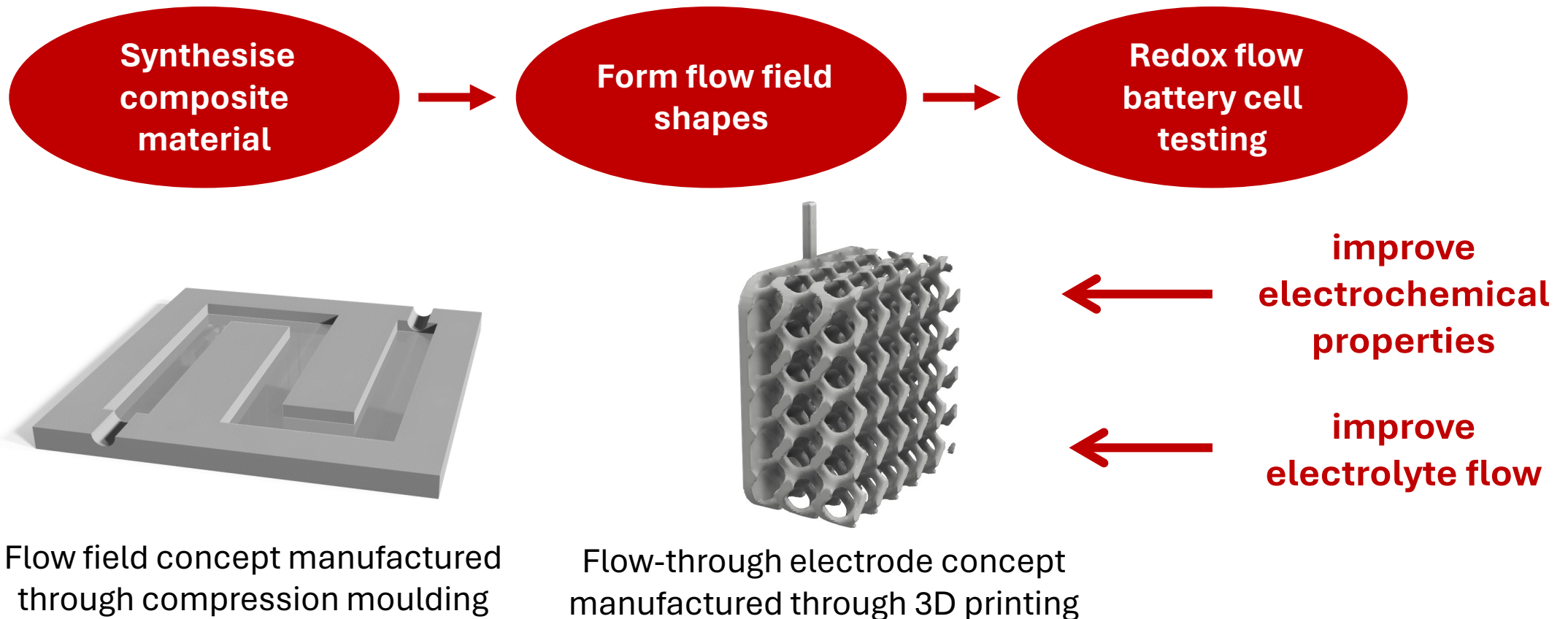
Flow Field Manufacturing



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Proposed method: Manufacturing flow field parts using compression moulding of polymer composites



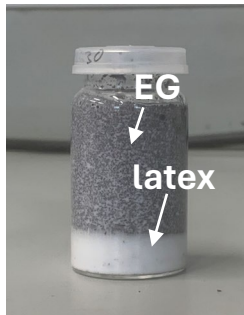
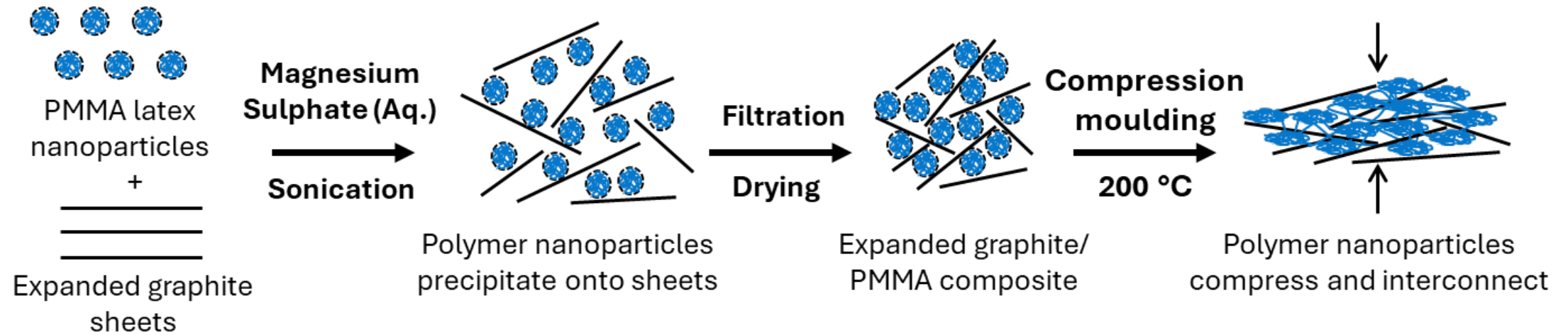
Composite Preparation



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- Graphite and polymer combined using a latex blending procedure [5]



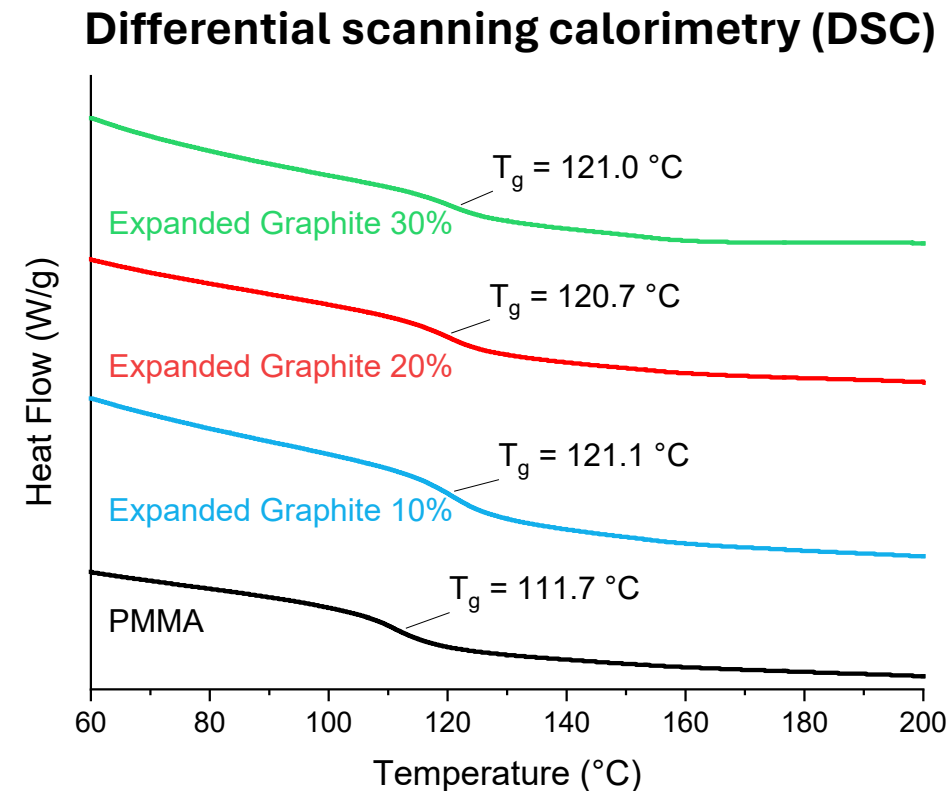
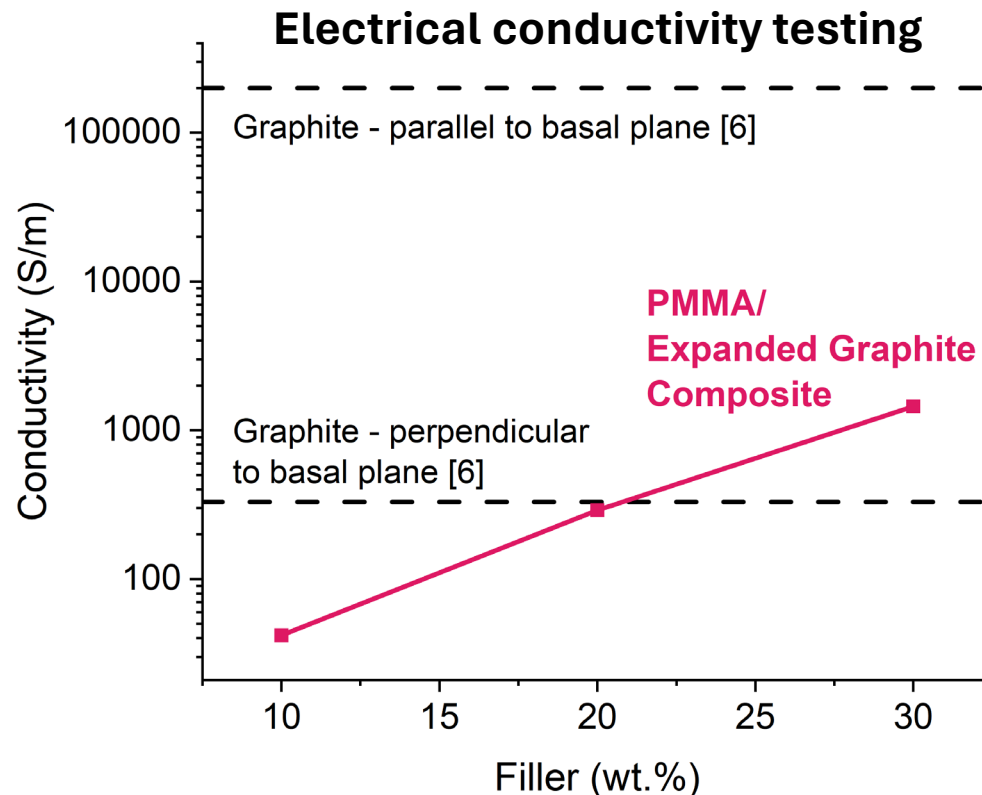
Material Characterisation



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- PMMA/expanded graphite composite characterised adjusting expanded graphite wt.%
- 30 wt.% graphite composite achieved conductivity of 1445 S/m comparable to pure graphite
- T_g increases after adding expanded graphite to PMMA



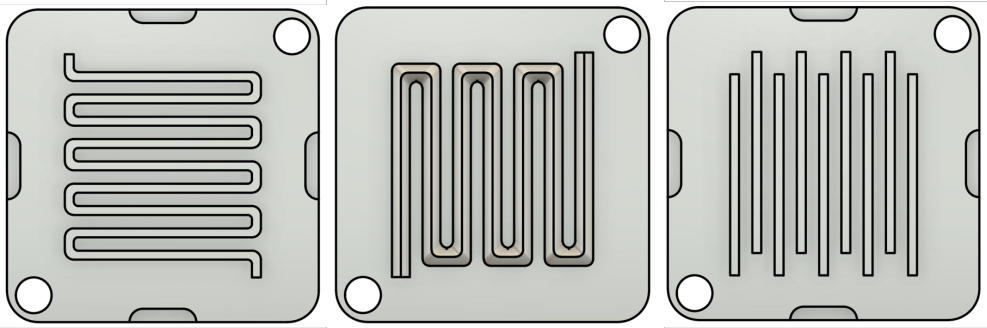
Mould Manufacturing



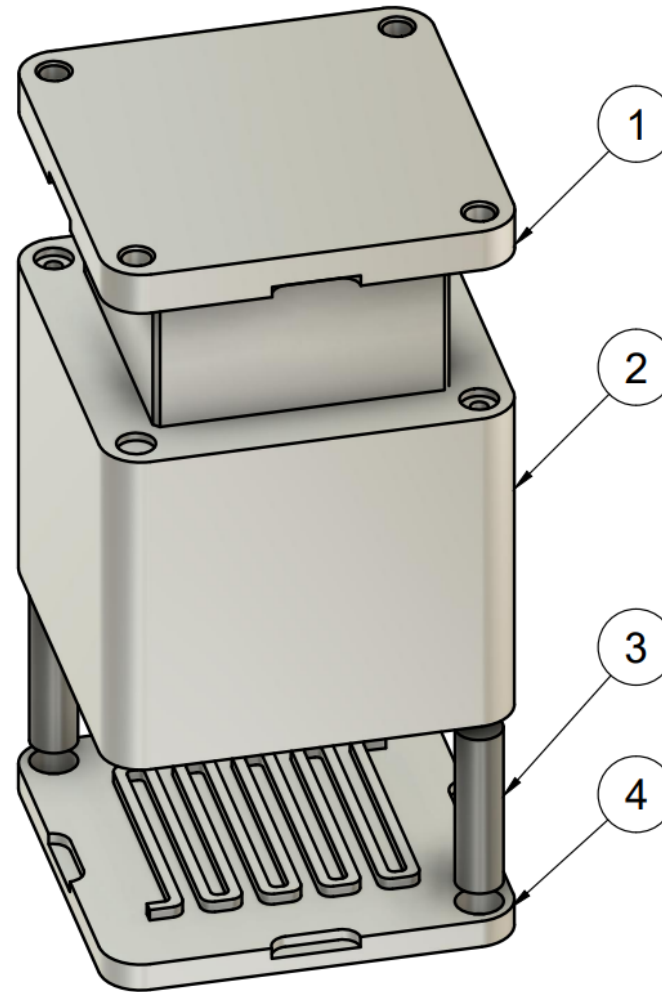
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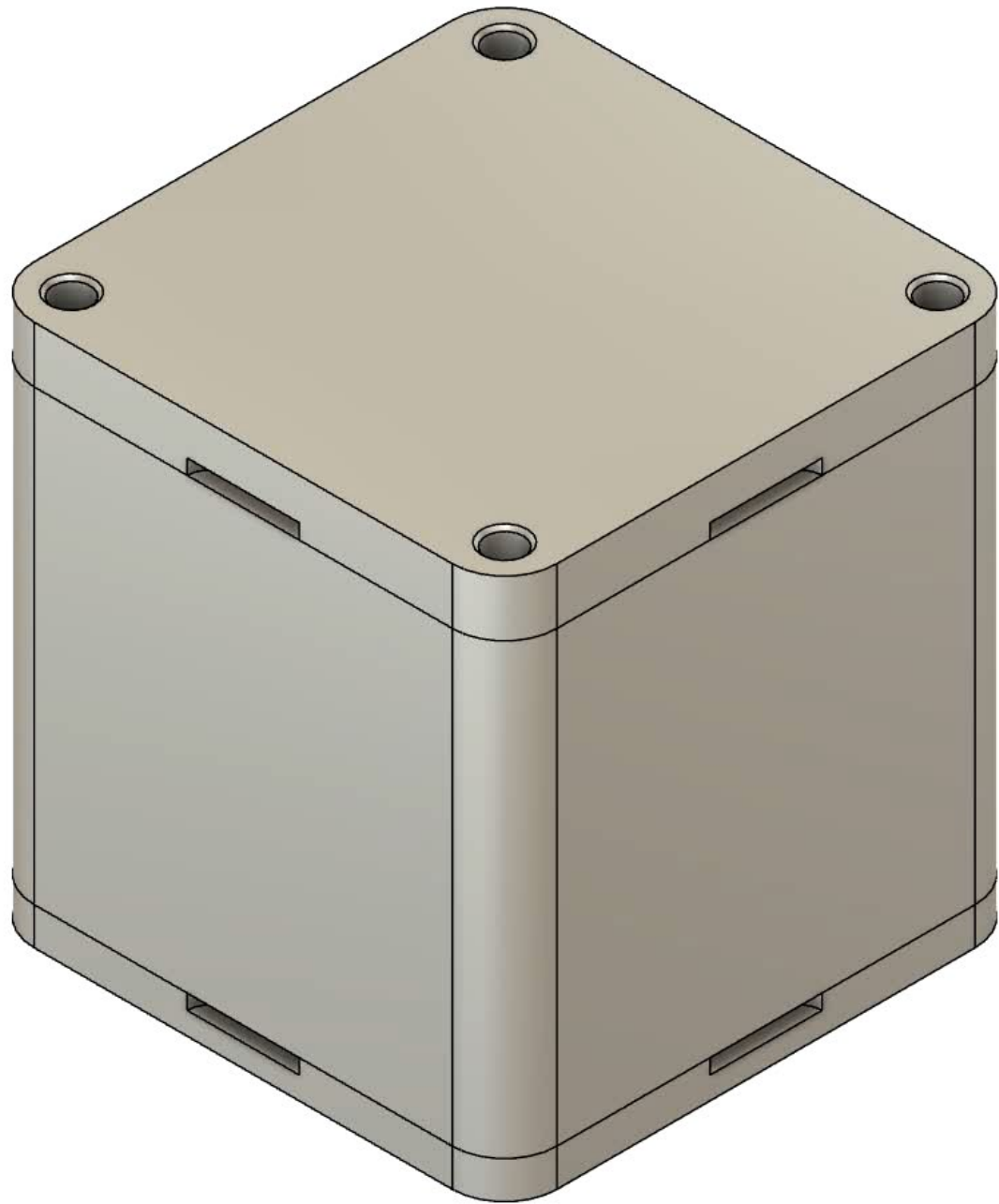
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- Bespoke moulds were designed and manufactured by computer numerical control (CNC) using 6061 Aluminium alloy



Flow field mould can be swapped for different architectures







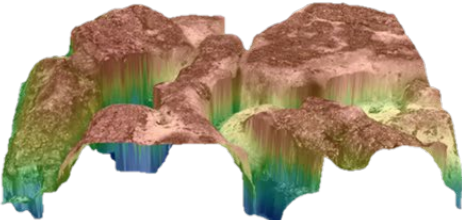
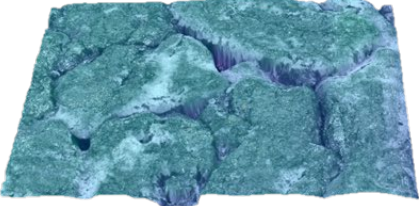
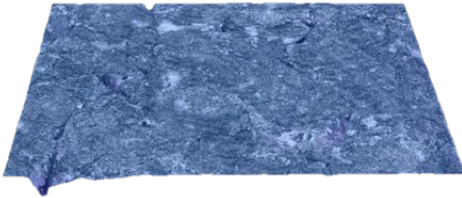
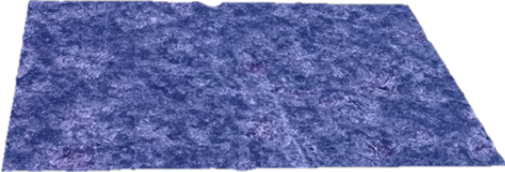


Flow Field Visual Inspection



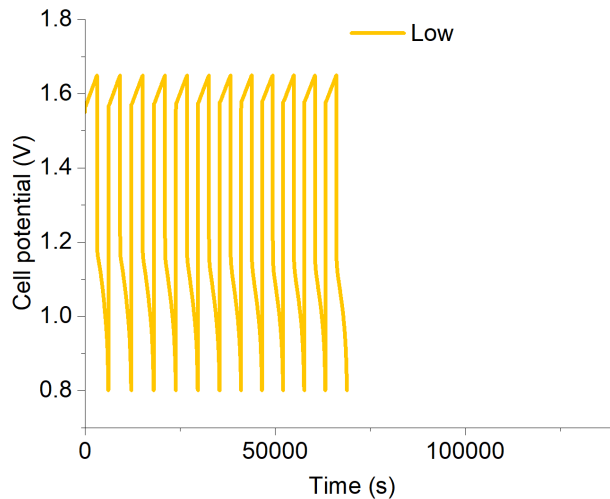
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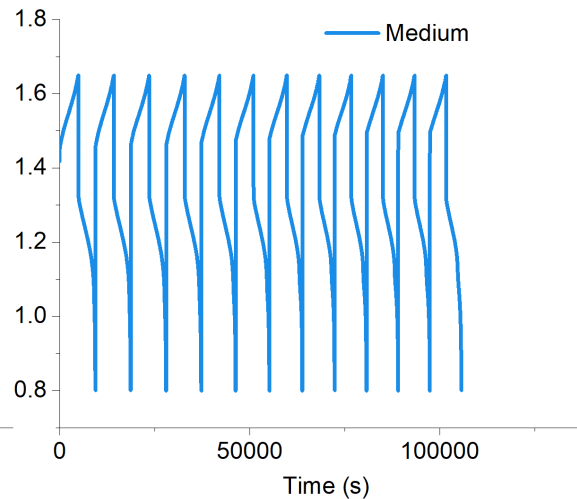
	Low density compression mould	Med density compression mould	High density compression mould	Commercial machined graphite
Density (cm ³ /g):	0.25	0.5	0.7	1.96
Photographs:				
Microscope 3D images (150x):				
	500 μm	500 μm	500 μm	500 μm 10

Cell Capacity Testing

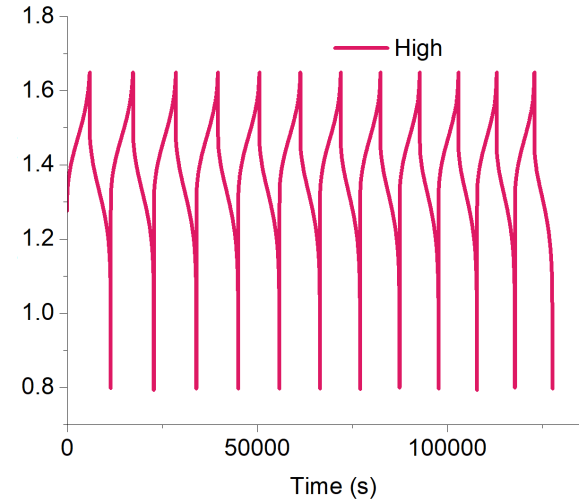
- Galvanostatic charge-discharge testing over 12 cycles performed
- Setup: Flow fields with carbon felt electrode in 3D-printed flow frame cell [7] using 1.6M vanadium electrolyte
- High density flow field has lower onset voltage than machined graphite



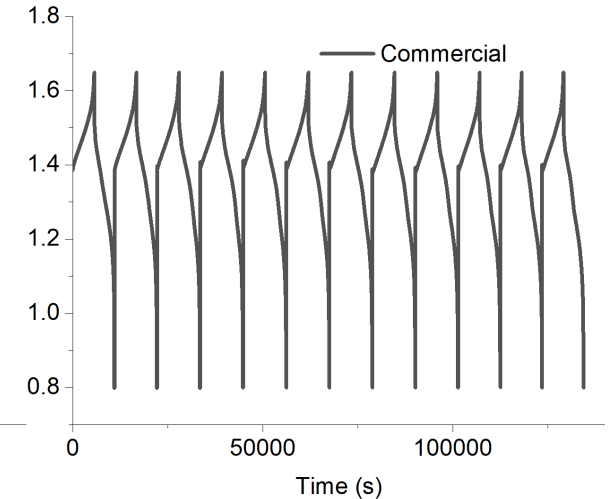
Low density
compression mould



Med density
compression mould



High density
compression mould



Commercial
machined graphite

Cell Capacity Testing

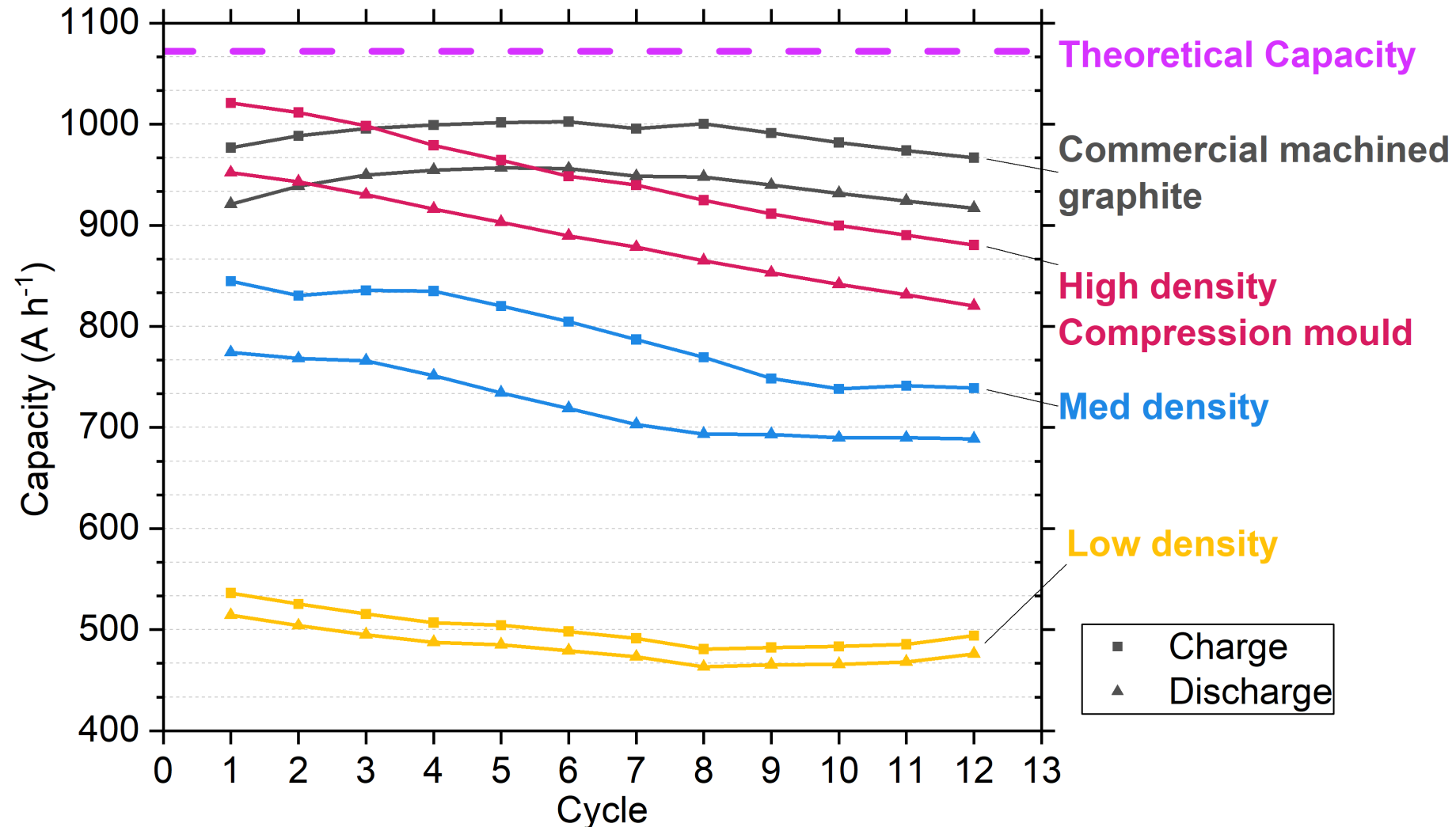


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Charge and
discharge capacity
measured over 12
cycles

- High density compression mould has high initial capacity
- Experiences capacity fade over time
- Med and low density samples have low capacity probably due to poor conductivity



Cell Efficiencies

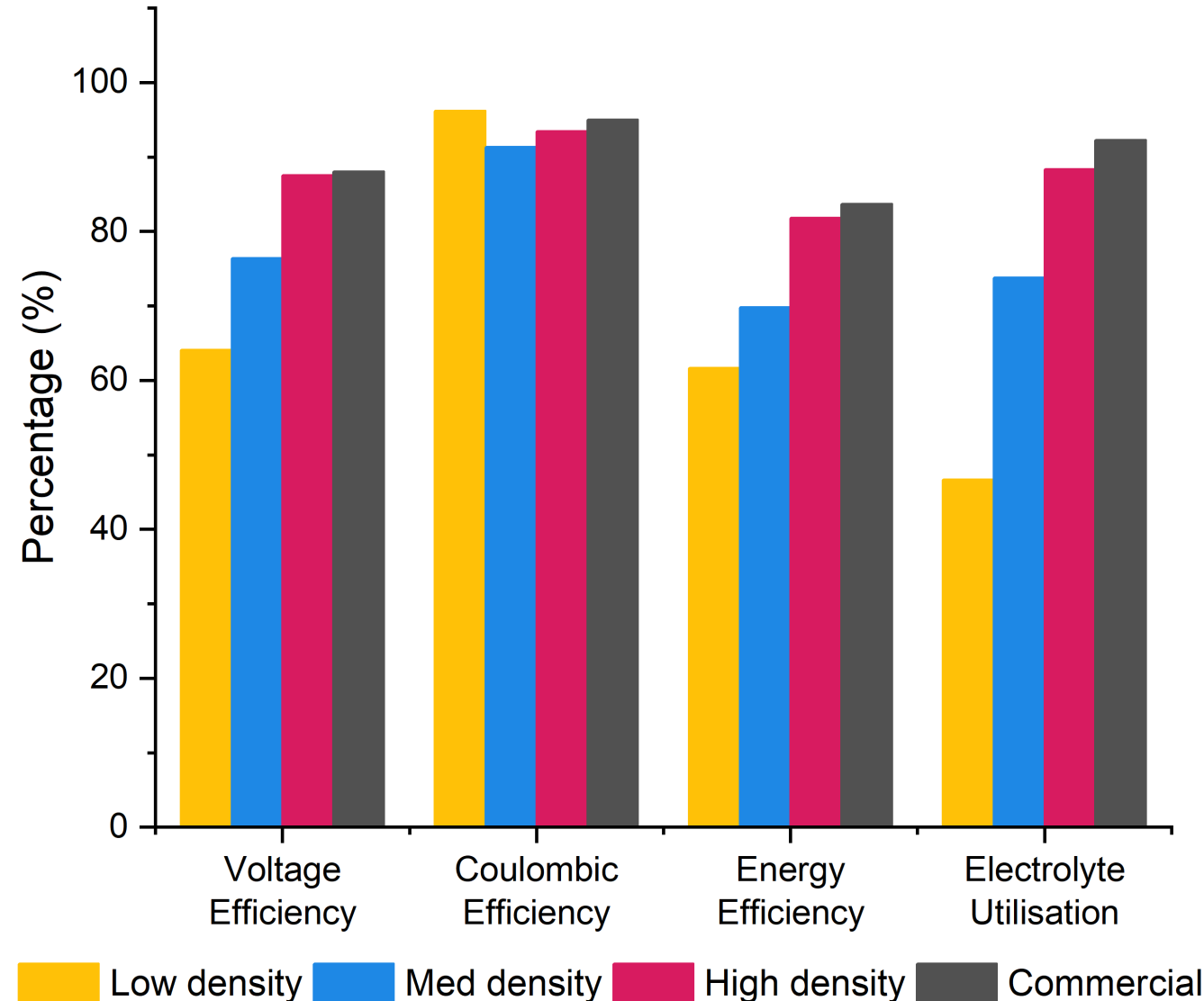


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**Average efficiencies
and electrolyte
utilisation over 12
cycles**

- Energy efficiency increases with higher densities probably due to increased electrical conductivity
- Energy efficiency of 81.8% achieved for high density compression mould just 1.9% less than commercial graphite



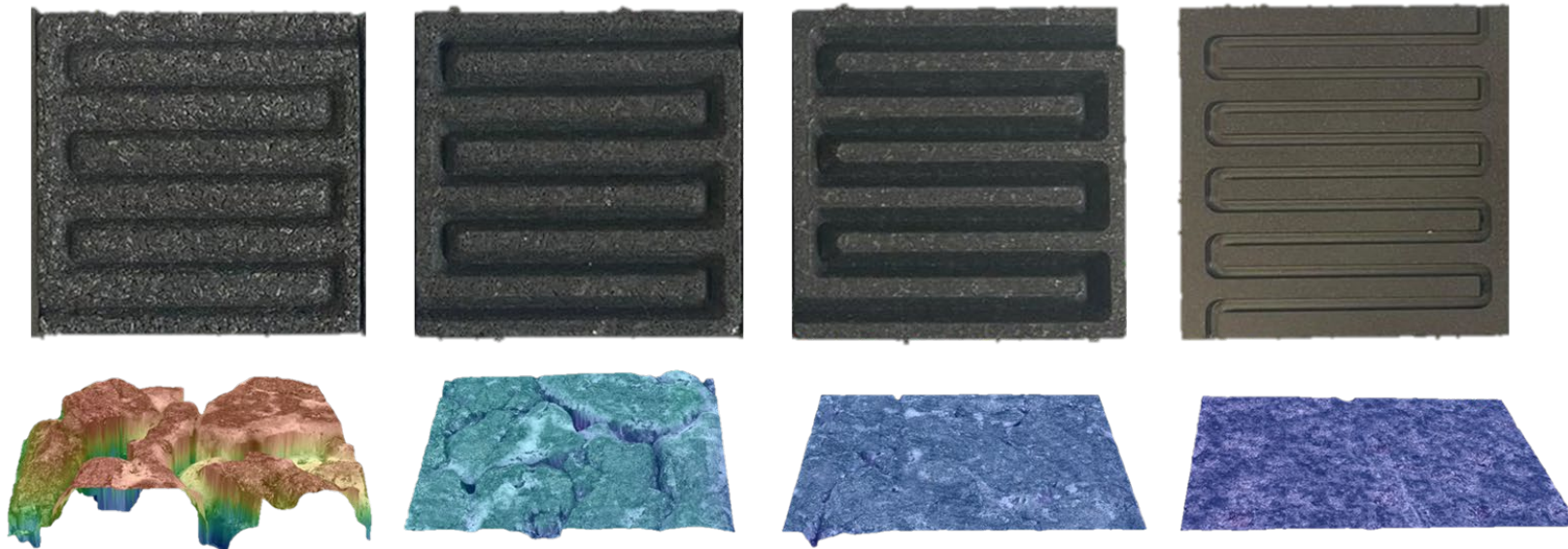
Summary



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- Flow-over RFB cell testing shows comparable cell efficiencies to commercial flow field
- Compression moulded flow fields cheaper to manufacture and more versatile compared to machining graphite
- Promotes the use of flow fields in RFBs due to low costs and comparable performance



Future Work

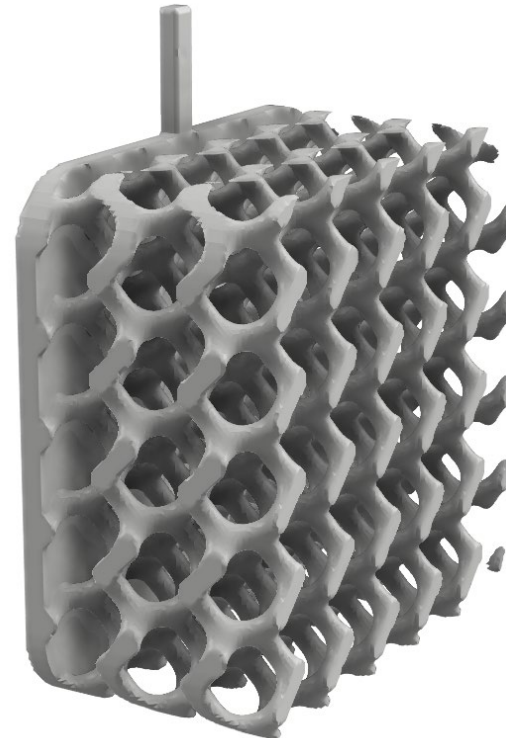


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- Higher density flow field parts/ increased graphite content – to increase conductivity
- More detailed electrochemical characterisation – to understand capacity fade
- Modelling of electrolyte velocities through electrode and flow field architectures

**Flow-through electrode
concept manufactured
through 3D printing**



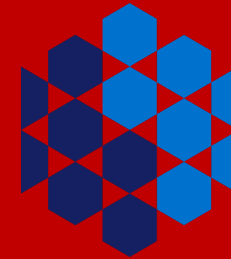
Acknowledgements



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- Yoan for help in labs
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- Polymer Processing Research Centre (PPRC)



Department for the
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Cost Analysis – Moulding



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- Cost of producing 1 kg of PMMA/expanded graphite composite estimated at **£33 per kg** mostly associated with labour costs
- 10 g compression moulded flow cost **33 p per unit**

Material	Cost £	Quantity per kg of composite	Cost £
Methyl methacrylate	2 per kg *	0.8	1.6
Expandable graphite	5 per kg *	0.2	1
Coagulating salt	1 per kg *	0.1	0.1
Furnace/ Mixing power	0.3 per kWh	1	0.3
Labour	10 per hr	3	30
PMMA/expanded graphite composite			33

Cost Analysis – Machining



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- Cost for machined flow field estimated at **£10.08 per unit**
- More expensive compared to compression moulding method (33 p per unit)

Material	Cost £	Quantity per flow field	Cost £
Graphite Block	5 per kg *	0.01	0.05
Machining power	0.3 per kWh	0.1	0.03
Labour	10 per hr	1	10
Machined graphite flow field			£10.08