



Università degli Studi
Guglielmo Marconi

Laboratory USGM

Department of Engineering Science (DES)

**High temperature conditioning and solid oxide fuel cell:
experimental tests and analysis**

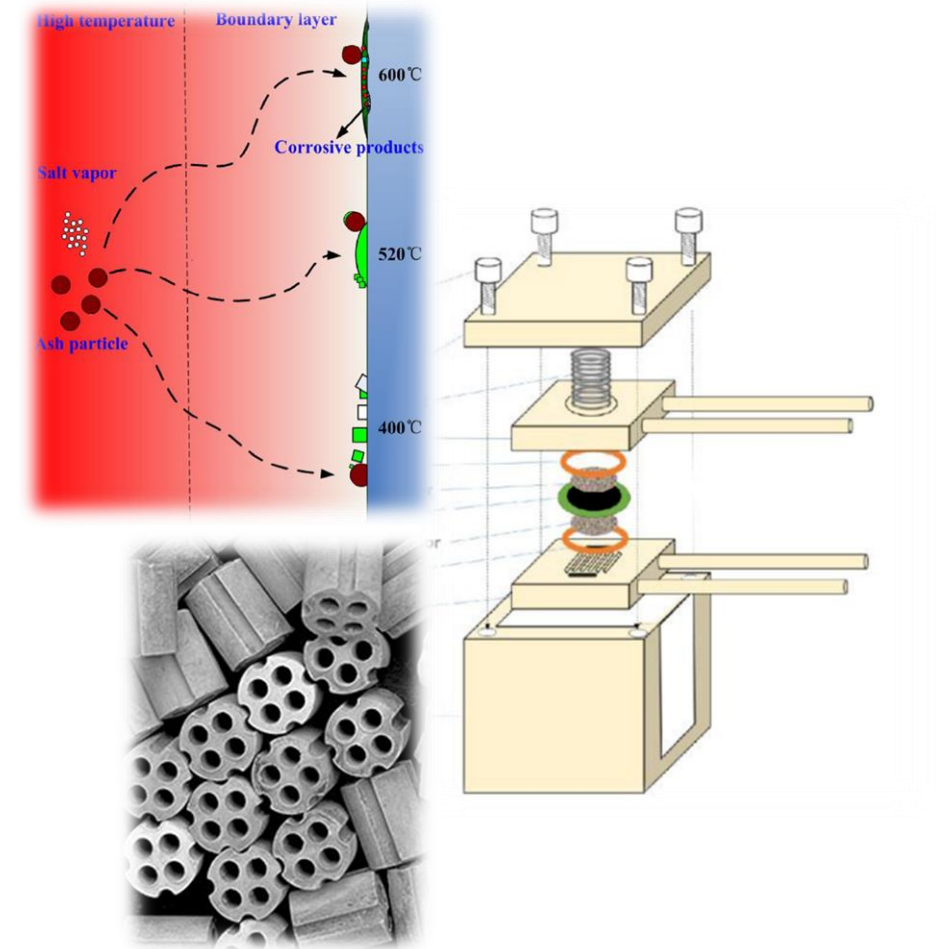
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Outline

- Introduction
- Study cases
 - ZnO sorbents
 - Ni-based catalysts
 - Solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC)
- Final remarks



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Project Zephyrus

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Project LIFE3H

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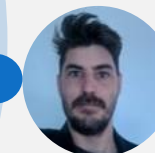


Project BLAZE

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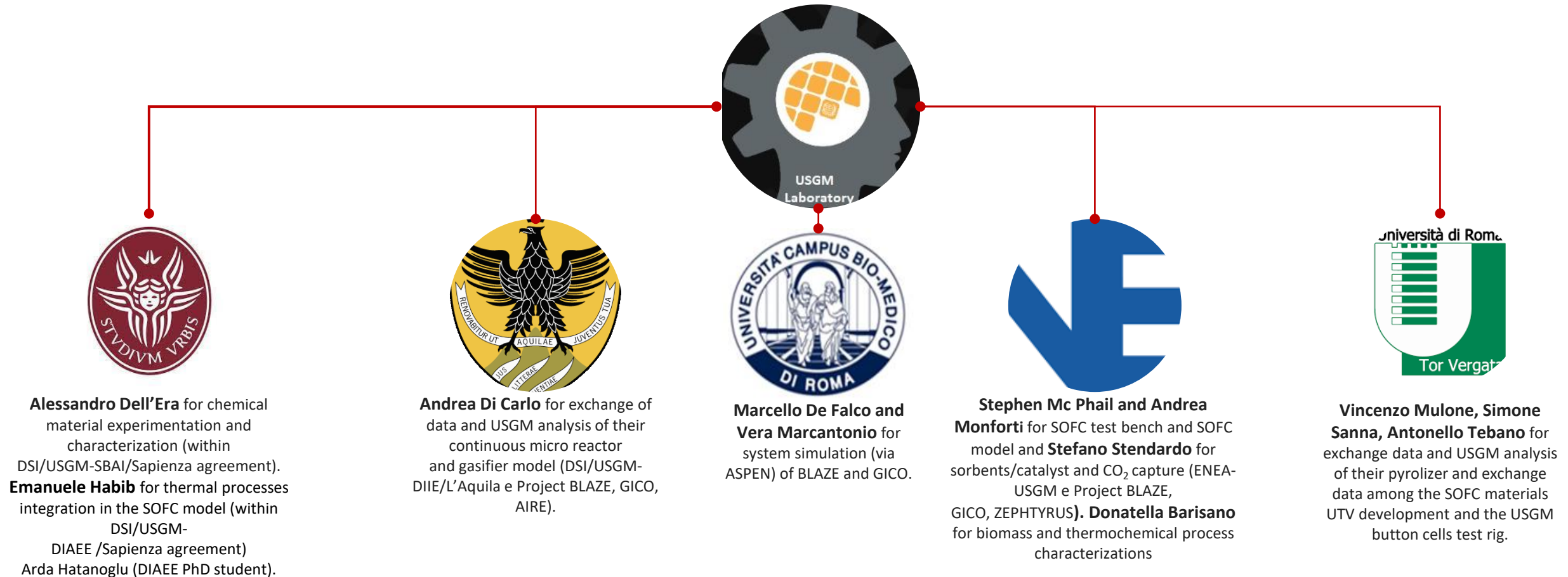


Luca Del Zotto
Project Manager and
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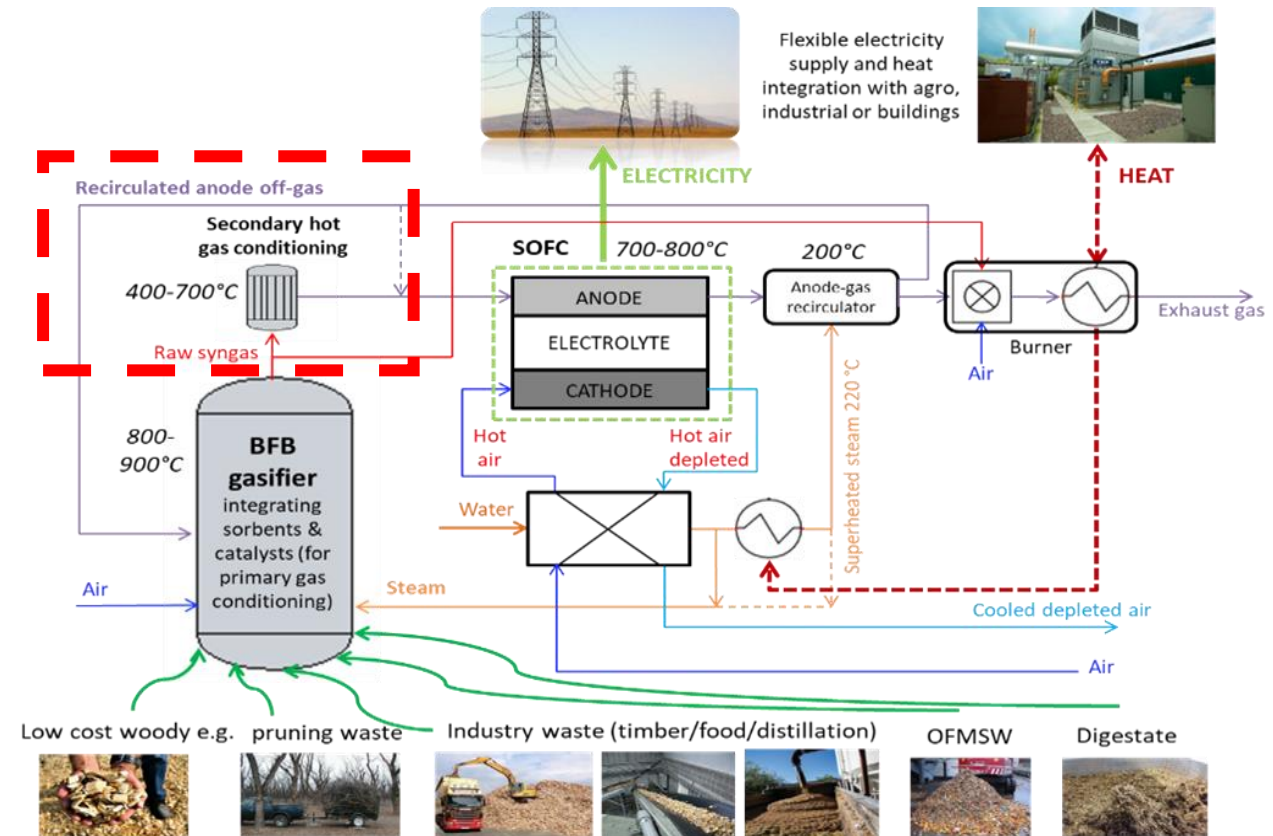
Collaborations agreements with joined staff and equipment

Thanks to agreements with other universities and research centers the staff and the equipment of the lab is **integrated in larger network**



Introduction

- Raw syngas: H_2 , CH_4 , CO and CO_2 ; organic (tar, naphthalene, toluene) and inorganic (H_2S , HCl and alkali metals) compounds.
- Solid oxide fuel Cell (SOFC): Low tolerance to contaminants.
- High temperature conditioning: Contaminant capture and tar conversion.
- Material characterization.

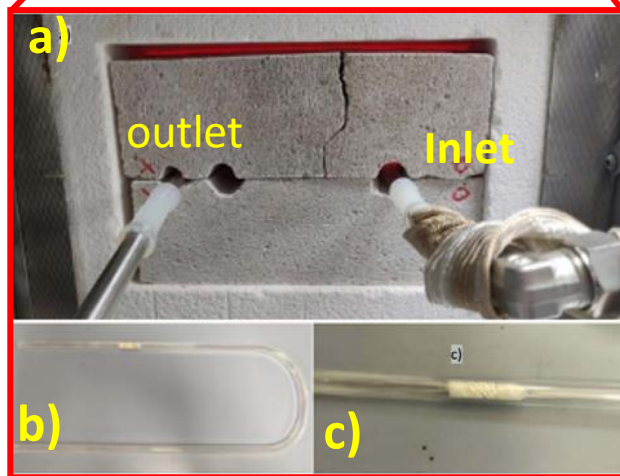
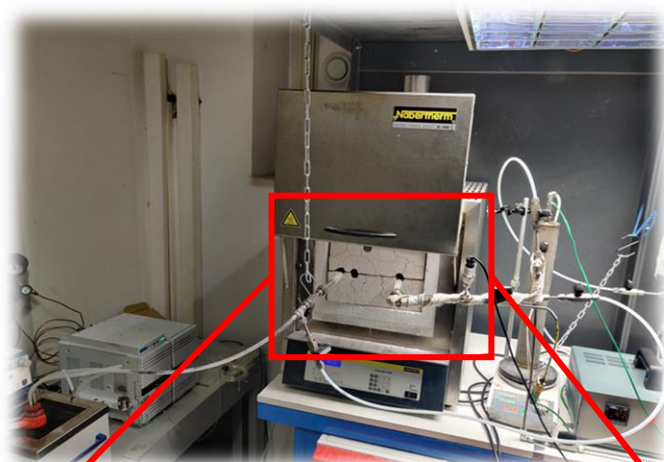


project BLAZE

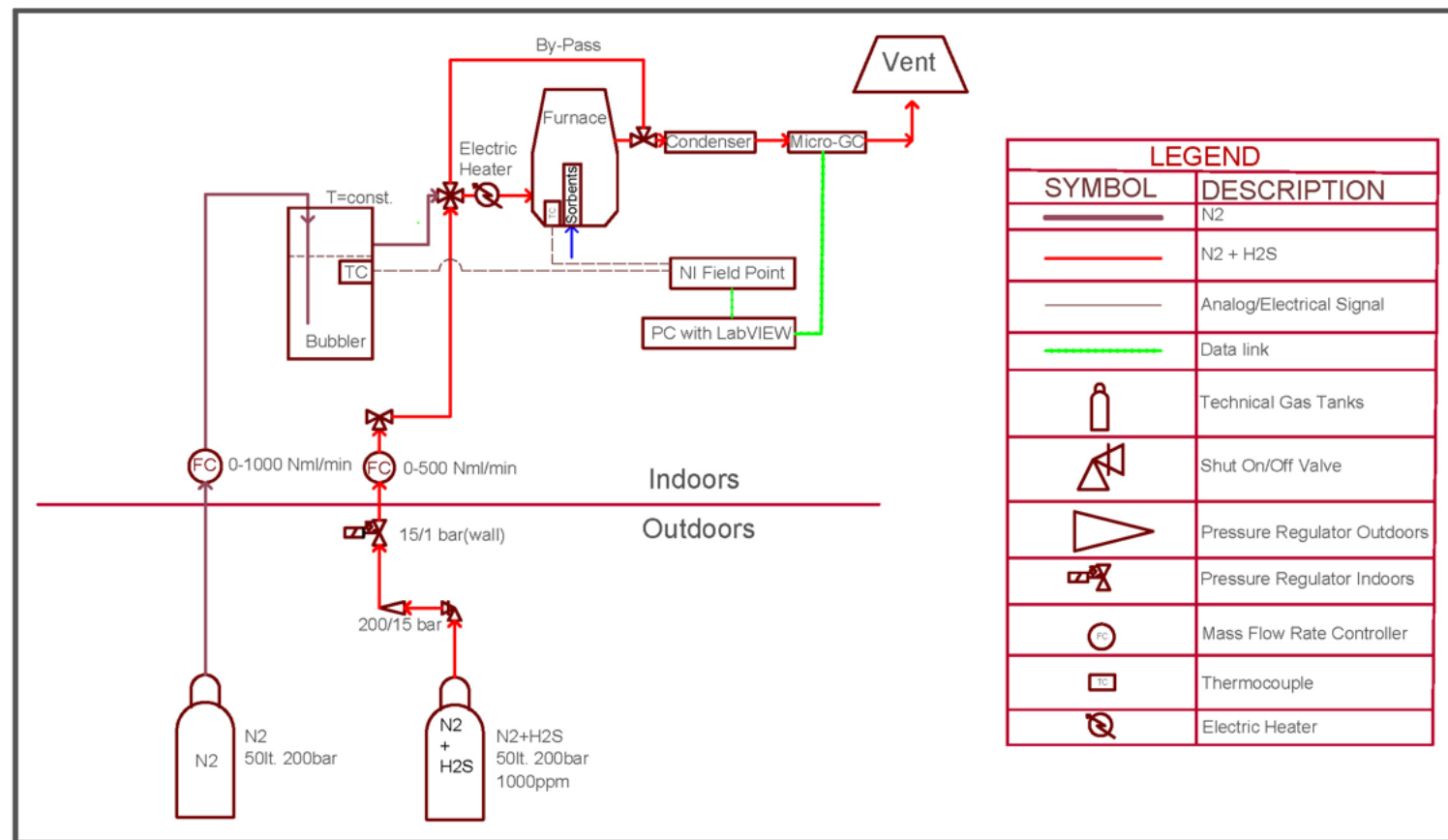
Study cases

- ZnO sorbents
- Ni-based catalysts
- Solid oxide fuel Cell (SOFC)

HTC: ZnO sorbents



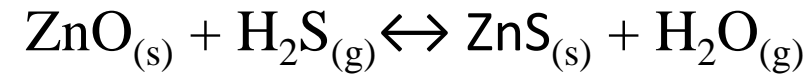
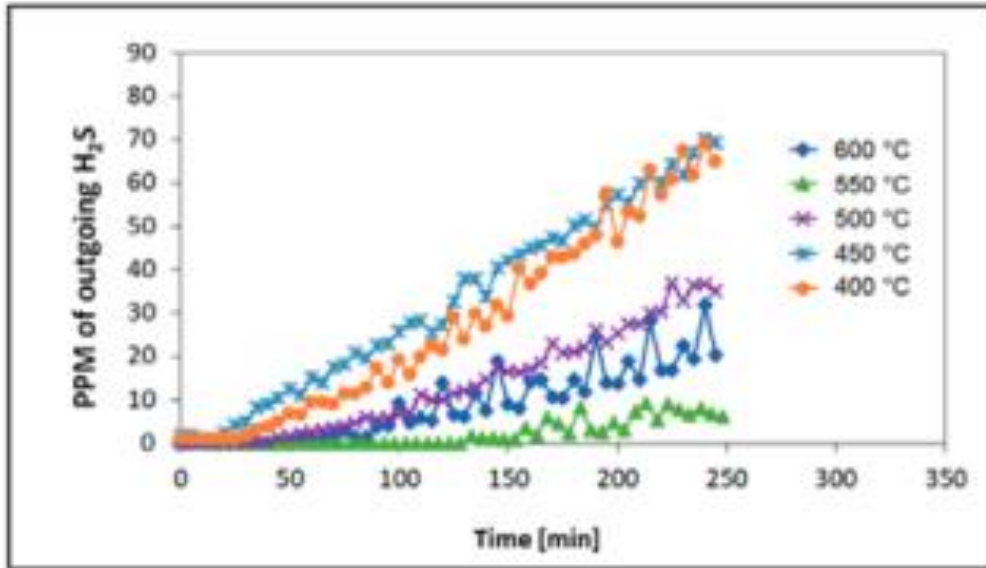
(A. Hatunoglu et al.)
(10.3390/en14238019)



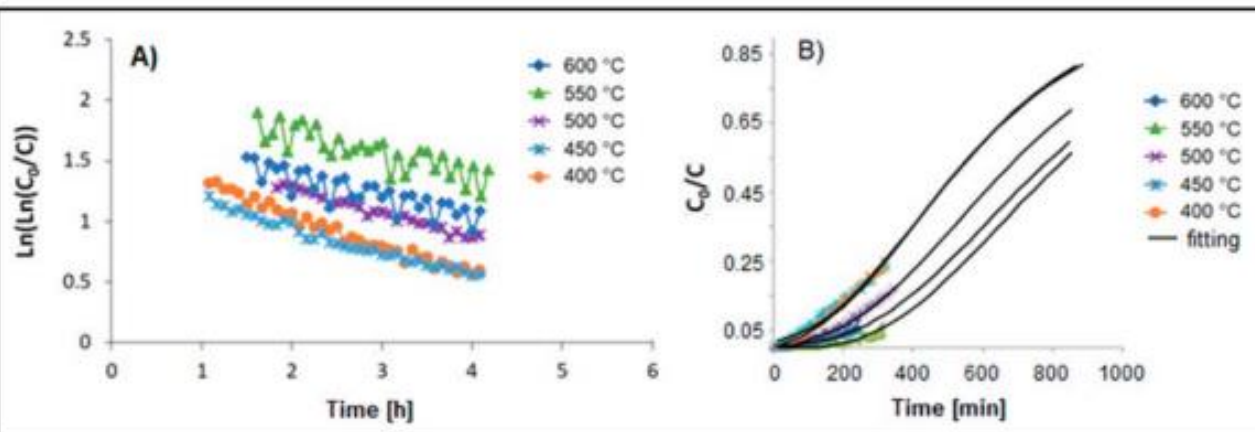
Setup for sorbents testing

- a) Muffle Furnace
- b) Quartz (SiO₄) tube with ZnO sorbent
- c) Close up picture of the ZnO reactor.

HTC: ZnO sorbents



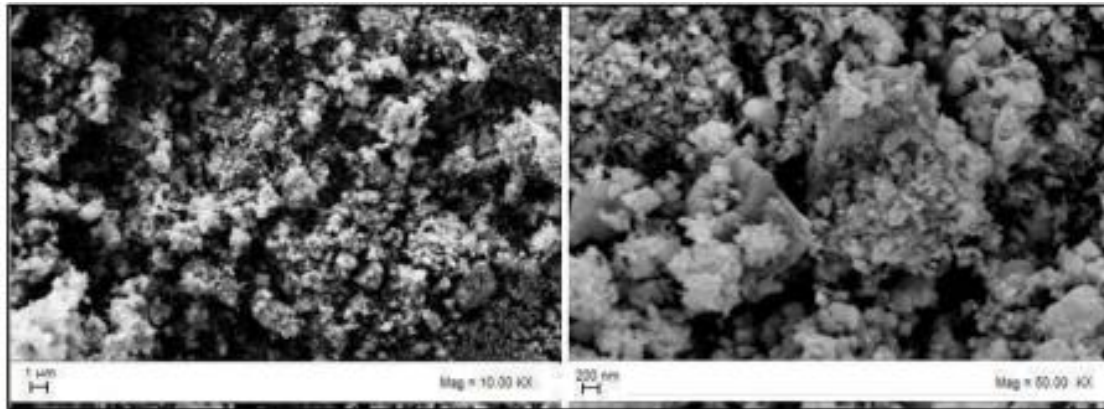
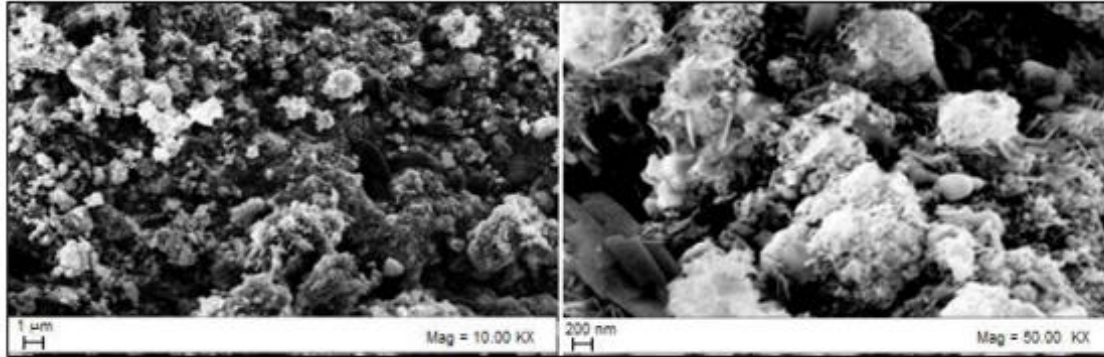
Outlet H₂S concentration vs time at different temperatures (400, 450, 500, 550, and 600 °C) with N₂ being the gas matrix.



(Left) Linear trend of $\ln(\ln(C_0/C))$ vs Time for a temperature ranging from 400 °C to 600 °C; (right) Breakthrough curves fitting results with a bed length equal to 1.5 cm and GHSV equal to 25,000 h⁻¹.

HTC: ZnO sorbents

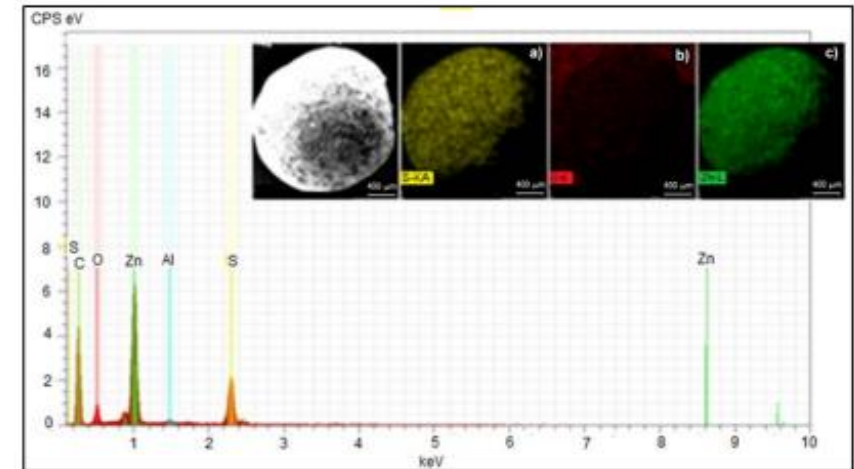
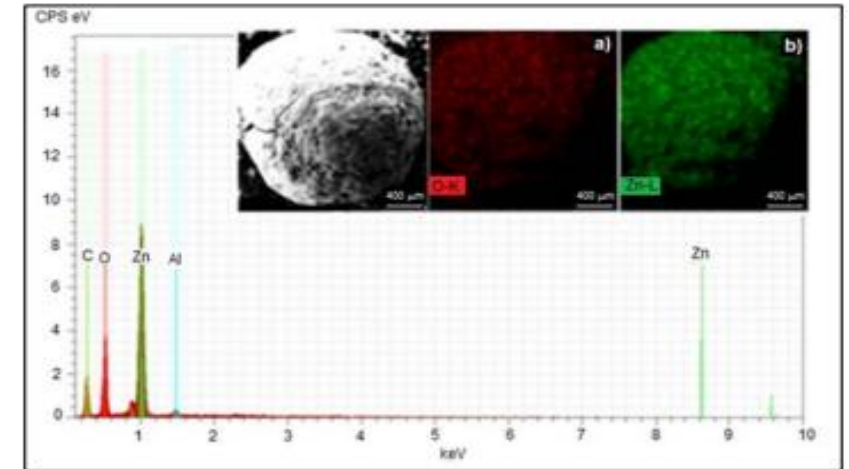
SEM micrographs of ZnO sorbent **before and after** adsorption.



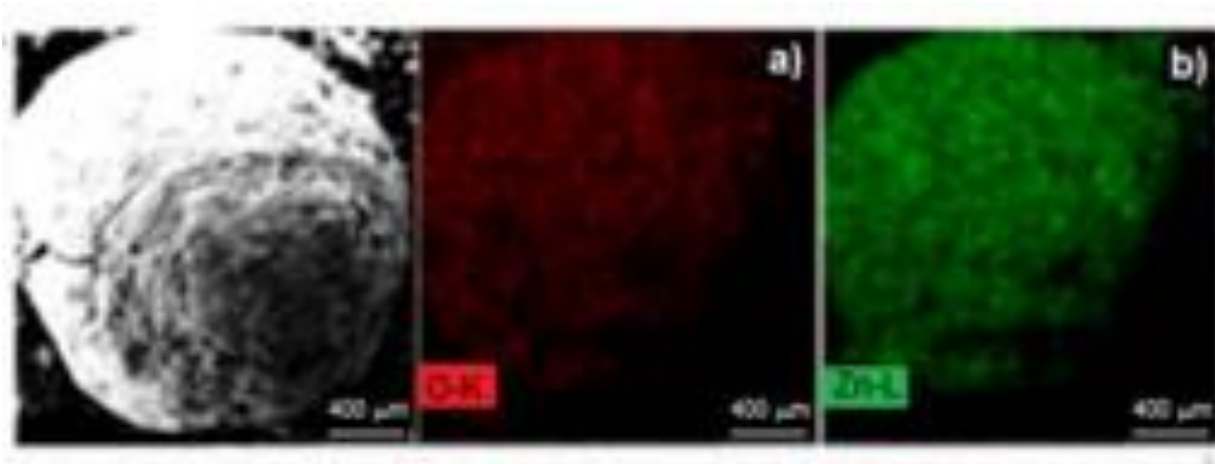
before

after

EDS for ZnO sorbent **before and after** adsorption.

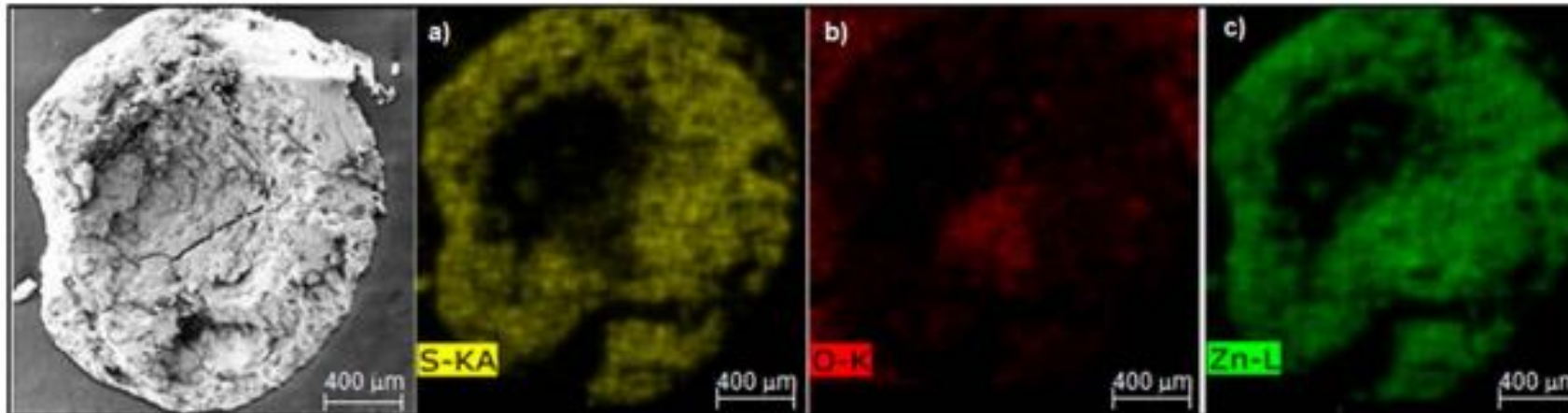


HTC: ZnO sorbents



EDS analysis of sorbent **before** adsorption. The embedded map includes:

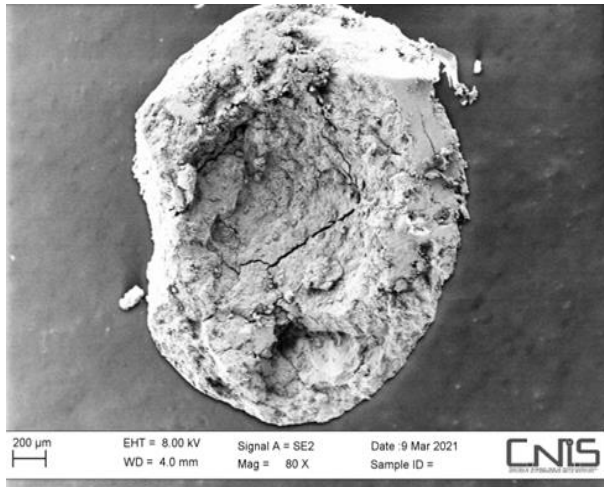
- (a) oxygen
- (b) zinc



EDS analysis of the inner part of $\text{ZnO}_{(s)}$ sorbent **after** adsorption:

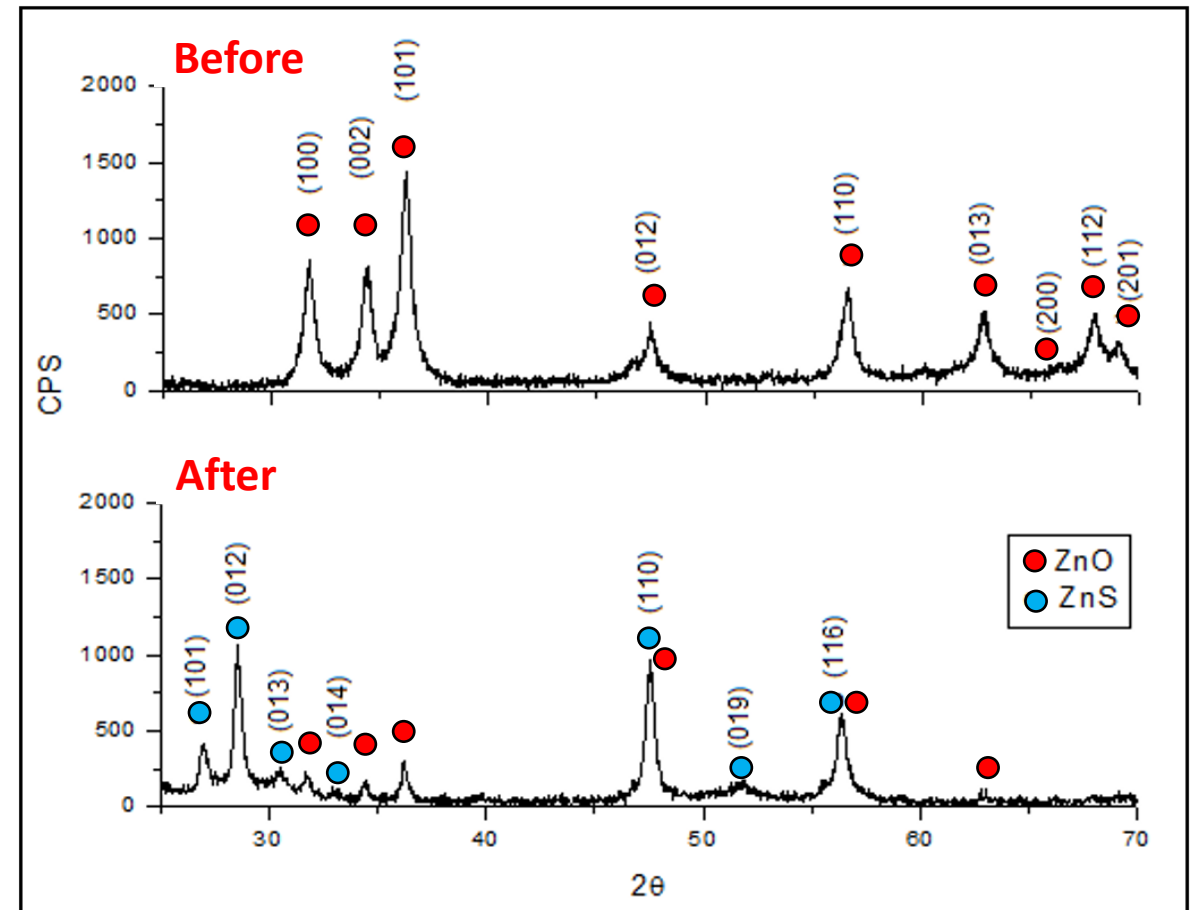
- (a) sulphur
- (b) oxygen
- (c) zinc.

HTC: ZnO sorbents



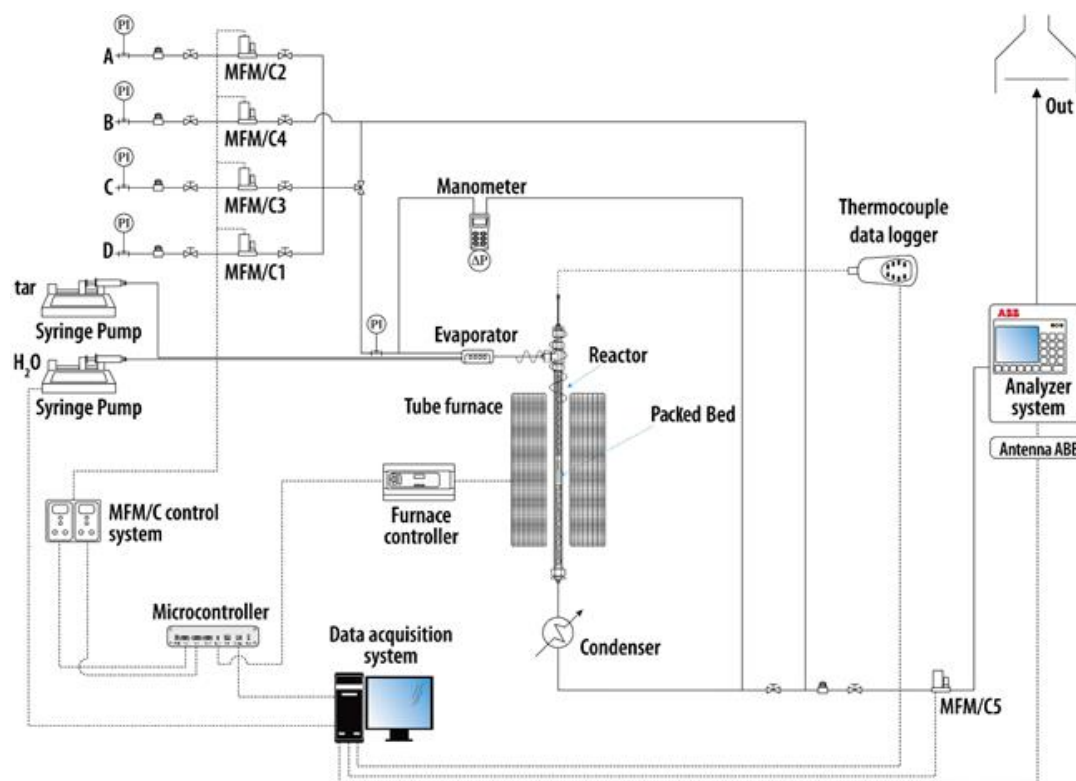
ZnO sample	BET (m ² g ⁻¹)
Before	43
After	31

Porosity decrease



Hydrogen sulfide reacts with zinc oxide

HTC: Ni-based catalysts



*Setup for Ni-based catalysts testing at University of
Aquila*

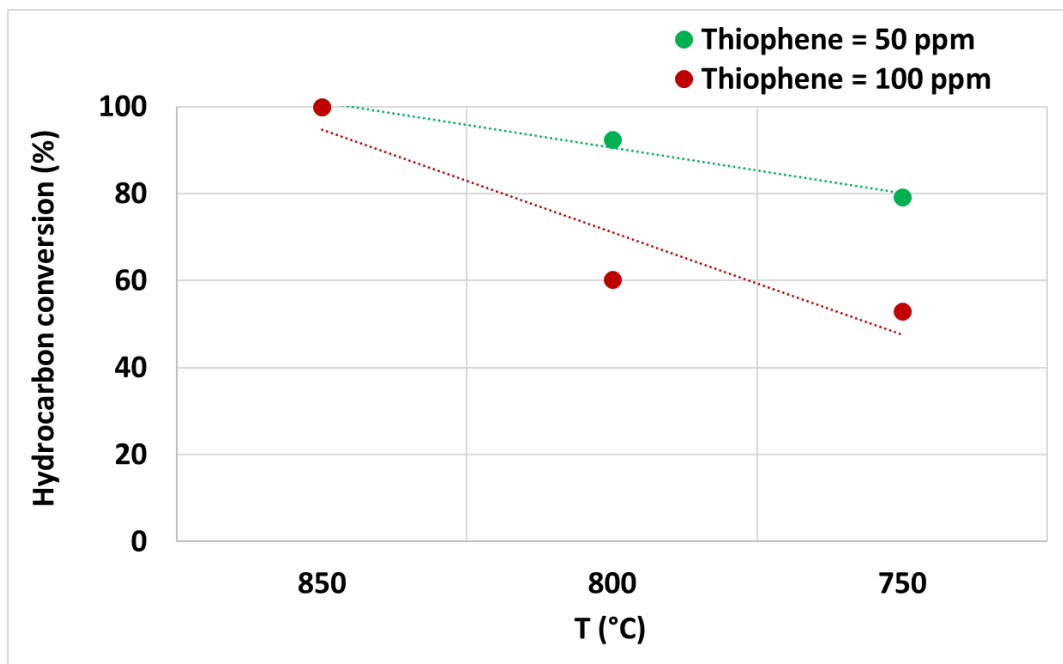
- Mixture of toluene/naphthalene (3.7:1) = synthetic tar (*S. Rapagnà, 2010*), (*E. Savuto, 2019*), (*M. Di Marcello, 2014*).
- Thiophene was added into the mixture as a sulphur source.

Experimental conditions of a simulated solution containing equivalent H_2S .

Condition	Experimental levels					
Pressure [atm]	1					
GHVS [h^{-1}]	4500					
Temperature [°C]	850	800	750	850	800	750
Thiophene [H_2S equiv, ppm]	50			100		

HTC: Ni-based catalysts

Inlet carbon conversion as a function of temperature for two different thiophene concentrations



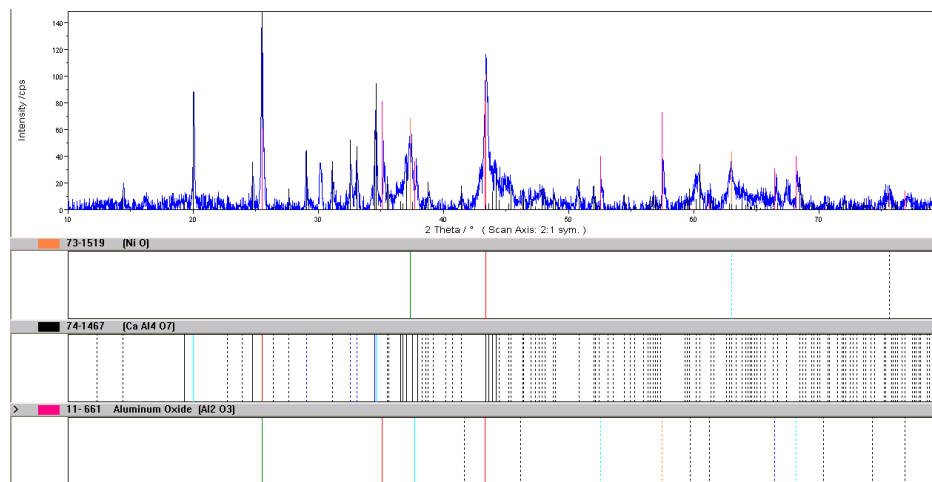
Ni-based catalysts



Sample of Ni-based catalysts	BET (m ² g ⁻¹)
Before	15
After	11

HTC: Ni-based catalysts

Fresh catalyst

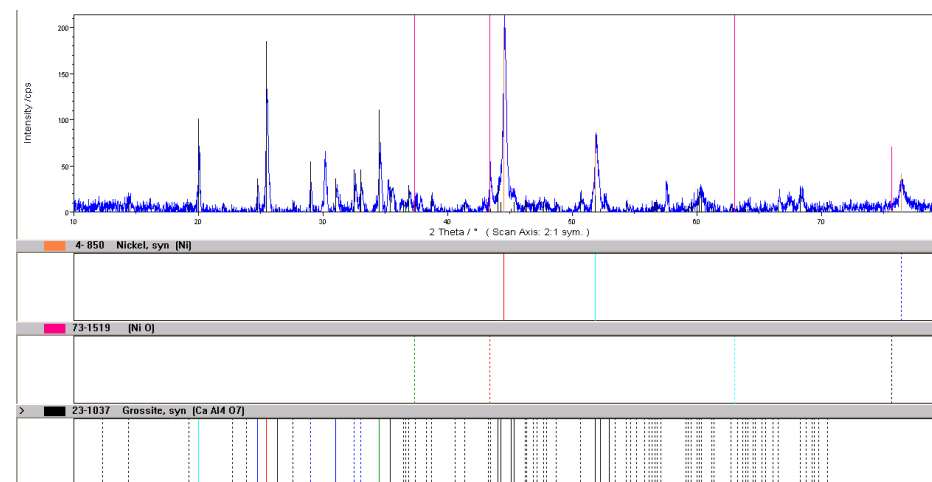


NiO

CaAl₄O₇

Al₂O₃

Spent catalyst

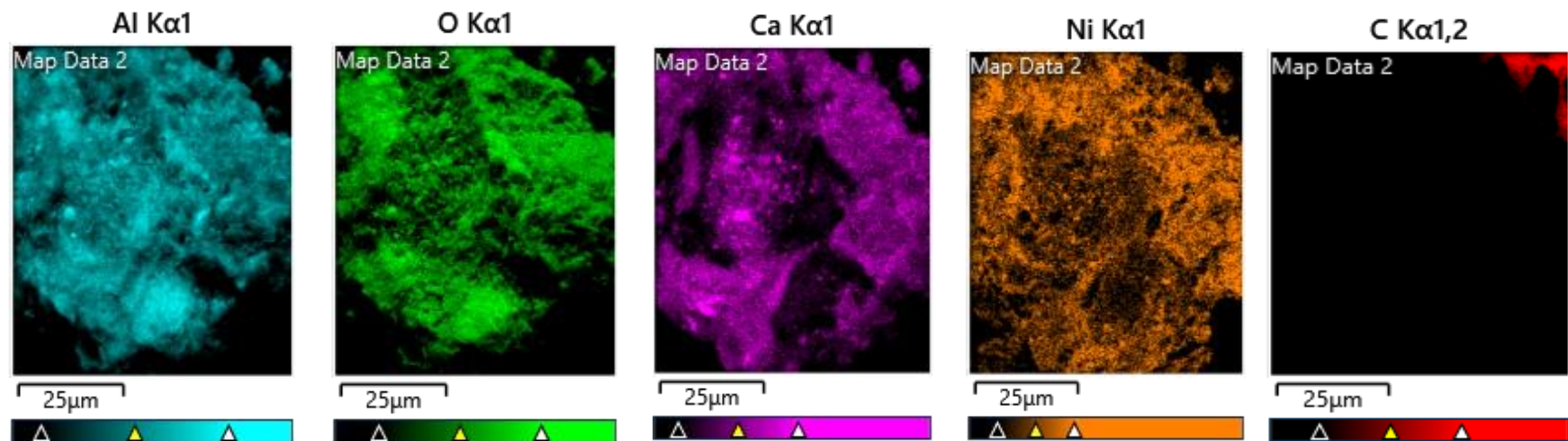


Ni

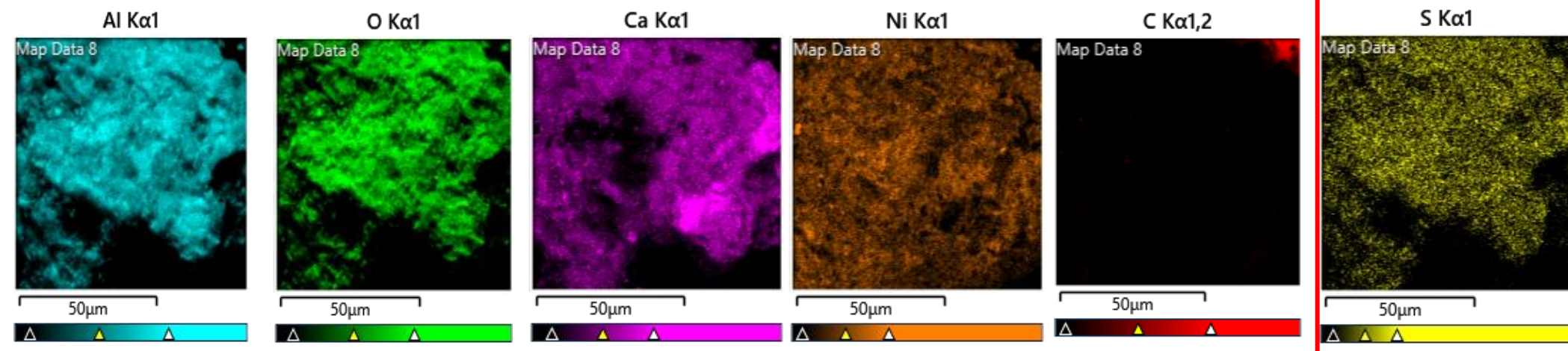
NiO

CaAl₄O₇

HTC: Ni-based catalysts

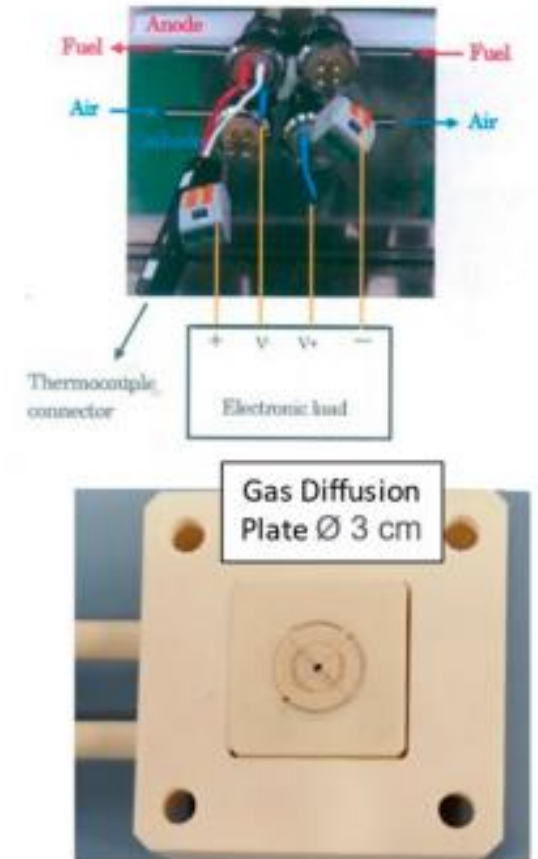
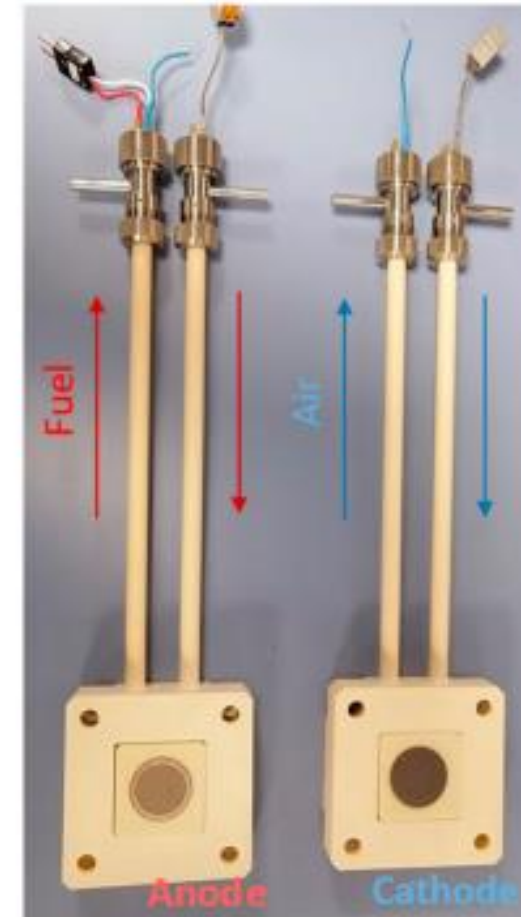
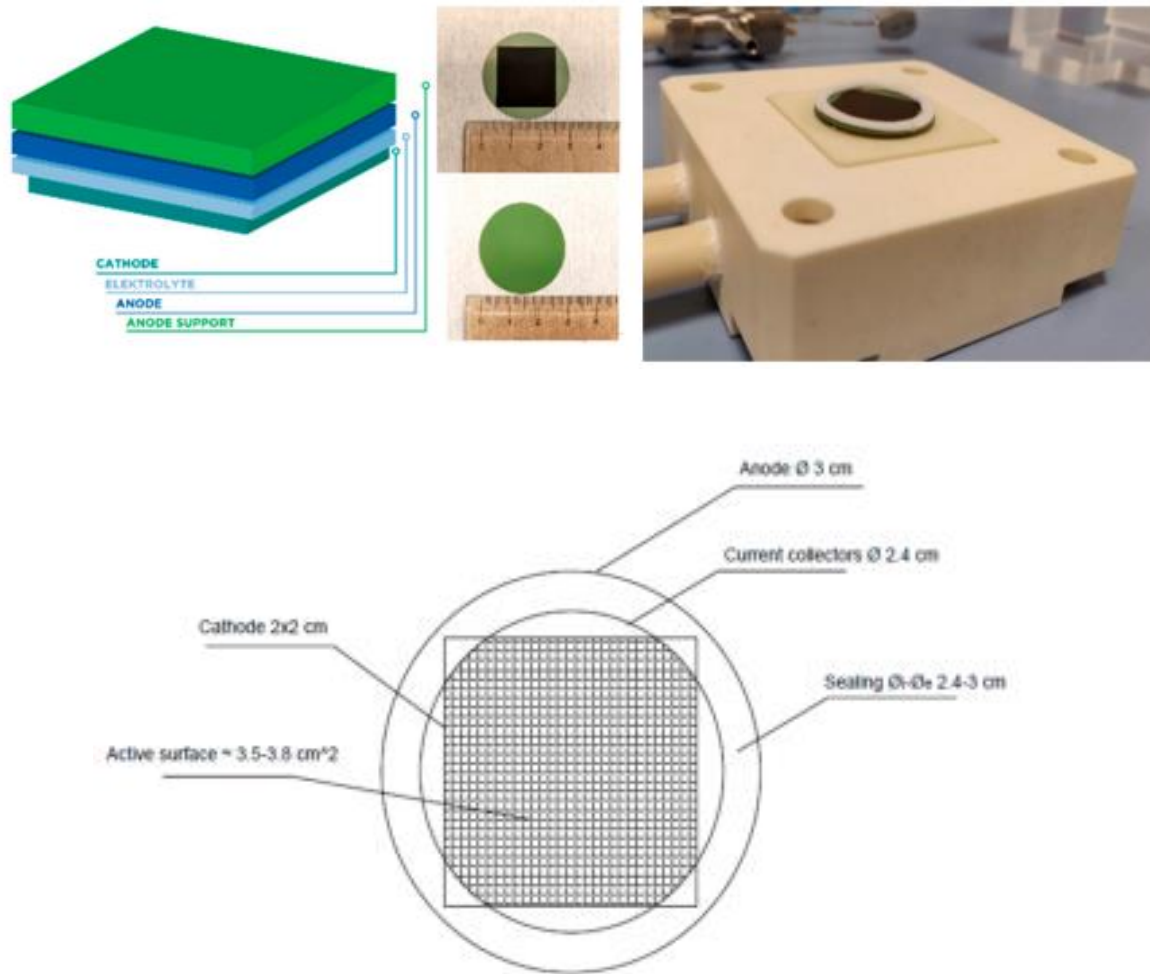


Fresh catalyst



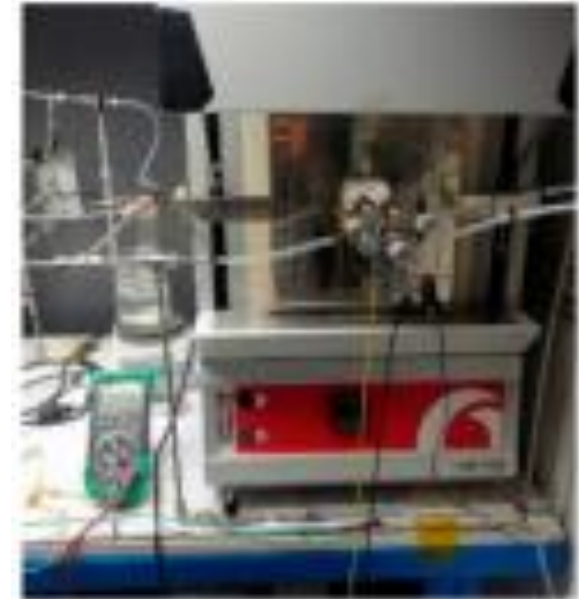
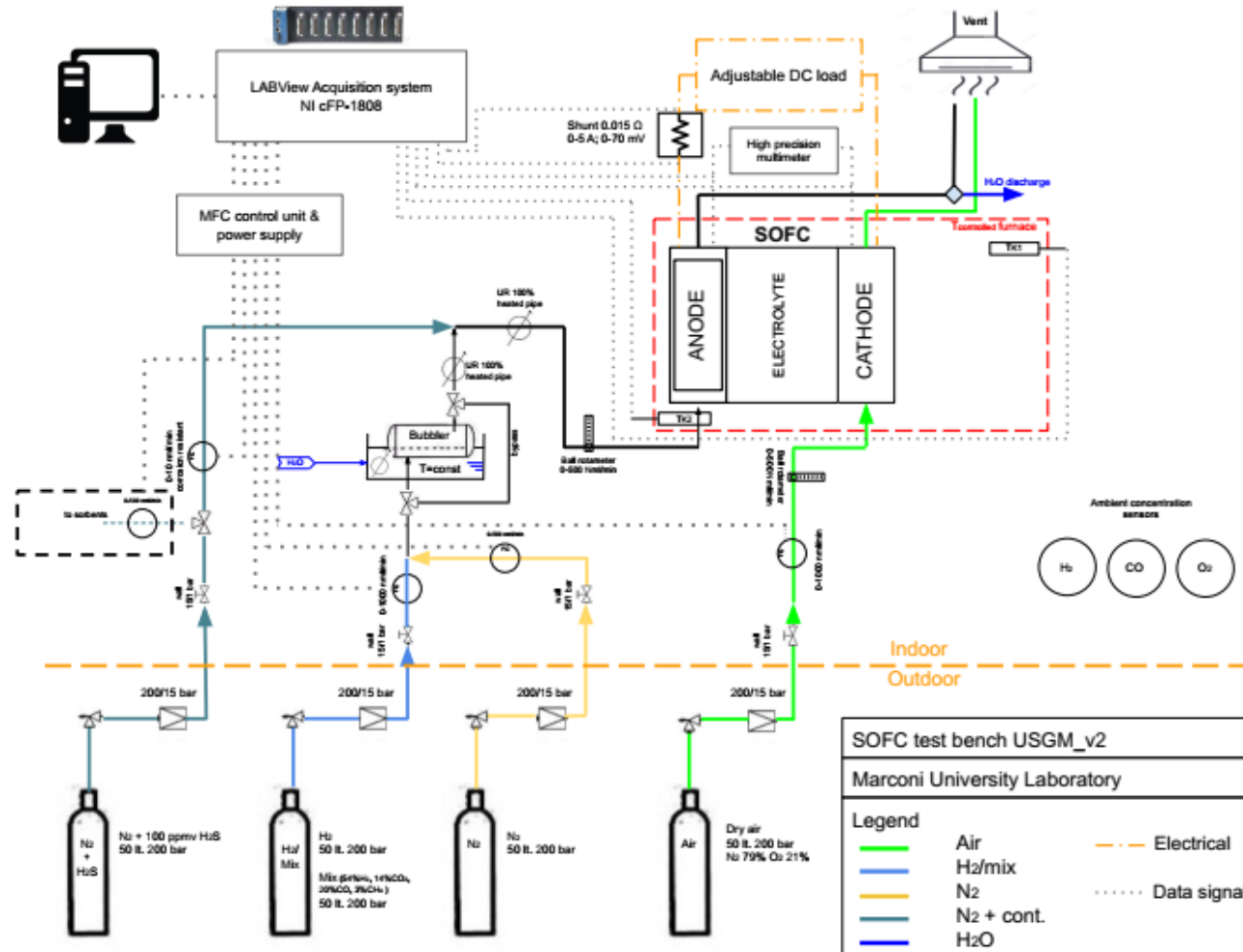
Spent catalyst

SOFC Test Bench



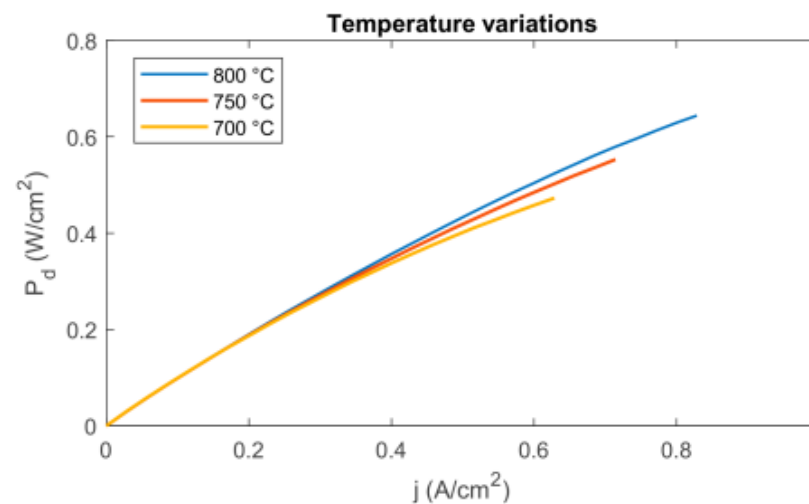
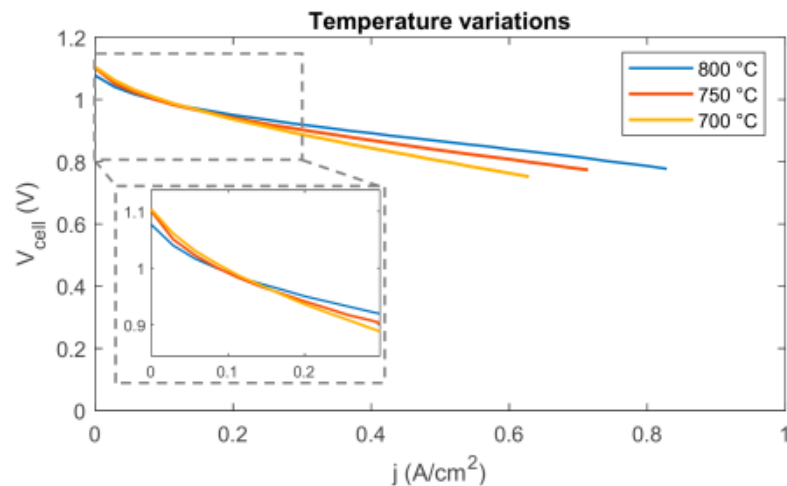
Setup for SOFC testing at USMG

SOFC Test Bench: PID

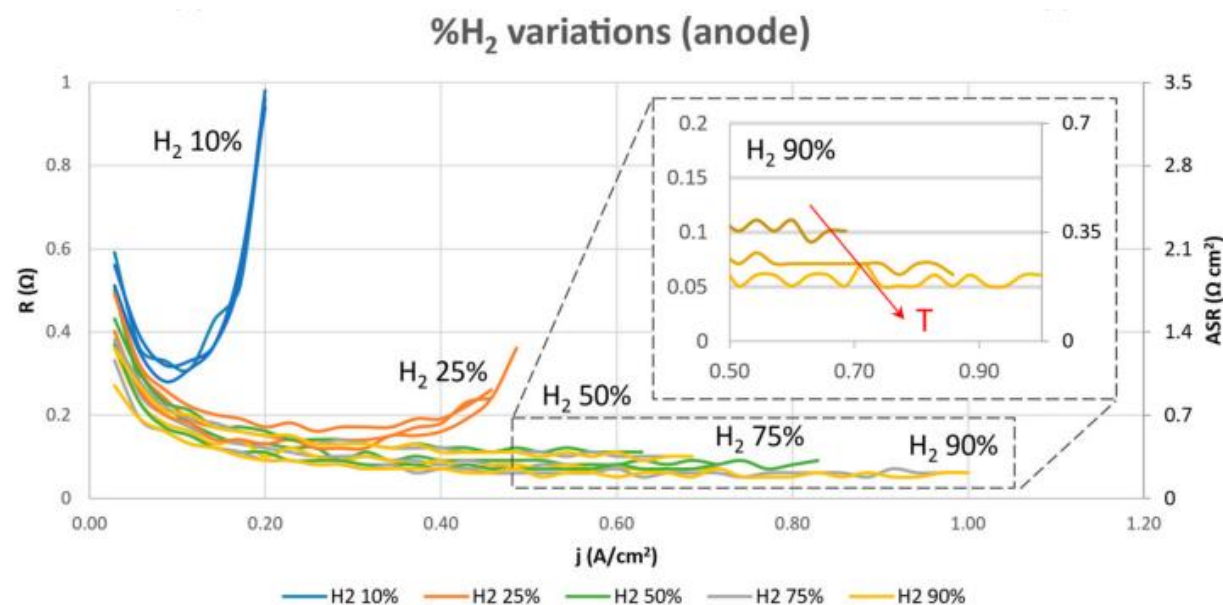


Laboratory at USGM

SOFC test

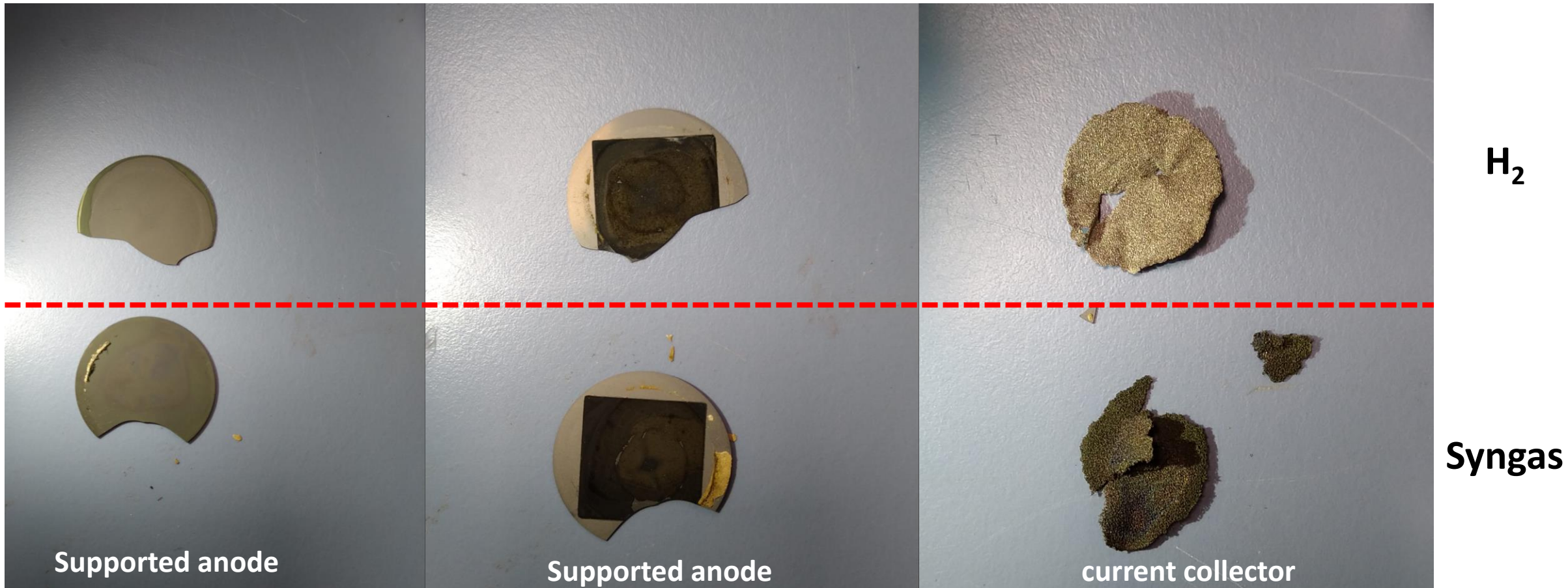


I vs V curve for
temperature
(H_2 50%vol; $\lambda = 1.4$)



Resistance and Area Specific
Resistance curve for H_2 %vol
variations ($T = 750$ °C; $\lambda = 1.4$)

SOFC test: Button cell analysis



Final remarks

- Physical and chemical characterization by XRF, XRD, CTS, SoX, SEM/EDS, BET are relevant techniques to evaluate the performance (initial correct composition and morphology, material stability, decay) of high temperature solid sorbents, catalysts, electrodes/membranes (SOFC).
- The suitable characterization of materials during process is a more and more required step to develop advanced conditioning stage, carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS), PTG process, power production systems.

Thank you for your attention!

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