Alcohol-based fuel cells and energy storage

Which fuels are used in direct alcohol fuel cells?
As a result,the focus has been given to DMFC and DEFC. Many alcohols have been investigated as fuels for direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFC),with methanol,ethanol,ethylene glycol,and glycerolbeing widely studied.

What is a direct alcohol fuel cell?
Direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFCs) overcome the storage, handling, and safety challenges typically associated with gaseous fuels such as hydrogen. Most of the research and development work in DAFC is focusing on maximizing its performance by varying fuel concentration, operating conditions, and electrocatalysts used.

Can direct alcohol fuel cells be used as on-demand power sources?
In the last 20 years,direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFCs) have been the subject of tremendous research efforts for the potential application as on-demand power sources.

Can direct alcohol fuel cells replace secondary batteries in portable devices?
The direct feed of alcohol to the FCs,i.e.,direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFCs),has several advantages such as: high energy density,simple operation,smaller size,and can be operated at room temperature [9]. Therefore,they are considered the best candidates to replace secondary batteries in portable devices shortly[10,11].

Can a direct alcohol fuel cell show an open circuit potential?
This basic fact guarantees that an FC fed with alcohol,known as the direct alcohol fuel cell (DAFC),can show open circuit potentials exceeding 1 V. The most investigated DAFCs use methanol (direct methanol fuel cells (DMFCs)) and ethanol (direct ethanol fuel cells (DEFCs)).

Can ethanol be used as a fuel cell?
Research is going on in this area and gives a valuable alternative for this problem: the invention of the alcohol fuel cell (FC). This FC has high calorific value and no or fewer environmental issues. Ethanol (EtOH) is the most suitable optionamong the available alcohols as it is a C-2-type alcohol with multipurpose use.

Fuel Cells (FCs) are an alternative power source discovered by Sir William Robert Grove (an English lawyer turned scientist) in 1839 [3].This power source is a candidate to replace the current battery and potential to achieve requirements for future sustainable power sources [6].Peighambardoust et al. [7] described FCs as electrochemical devices that convert the ...

Direct ethanol fuel cells (DEFCs) are better than others in commercially used FCs due to easy availability, less toxicity, and C-2-type alcohol. ... Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)-based sodium ion conducting membranes have been explored for alkaline DEFCs, exhibiting promising outcomes in power density and performance

compared to alternative membrane ...

The use of fossil fuels is increasing to meet the world"s increasing population and energy demands day by day. As a result of this, the emission of CO 2 and other gases into the atmosphere leads to global warming and other environmental problems. Therefore, it is necessary to use and expand renewable energy sources as well as their distributed converters for all ...

In this review, we present an analysis of the state-of-the-art acidic and alkaline DAFCs fed with methanol and ethanol with the purpose to support a comparative analysis of ...

In addition, the major challenges and future perspectives of bismuth-based composites for energy storage purposes are discussed. Two-dimensional electrocatalysts for alcohol oxidation: A critical review. 2020, Chemical Engineering Journal. Show abstract. Direct alcohol fuel cell (DAFC) exhibits multiple unique advantages, such as high energy ...

Fuel cells (FCs) are simply a device that converts the chemical energy/potential of fuel into electrical energy/potential directly without passing through any other intermediate energy forms, such as heat in the case of current combined heat and power generation [1, 2].FCs can be traced back to the 1830s, when new developments in electrochemistry were evolving in ...

Direct alkaline alcohol fuel cells (DAAFCs) have attracted increasing interest over the past decade because of their favourable reaction kinetics in alkaline media, higher energy densities achievable and the easy handling of the liquid fuels. In this review, principles and mechanisms of DAAFCs in alcohol oxidation and oxygen reduction are discussed. Despite the high energy densities ...

A number of different alcohol based fuel cells are under development and include both low (<100 °C) and high (>400-500 °C) temperature systems; proton and oxygen-ion conducting electrolytes, liquid or solid electrolyte based systems; and direct and indirect ethanol fuel cells. In indirect alcohol fuel cells, alcohol is first converted to ...

In this study, alcohol fuel was supplied to the anode and oxygen gas to the cathode to obtain energy from the fuel cell. The alcohol fuel was introduced directly into the anode electrode, and oxygen gas was introduced into the cathode from the air. The Pt-C catalyst on the anode electrode produces protons and electrons from the alcohol.

Direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFCs) are fuel cells that have high potential as an alternative for the production of distributed electrical energy and are particularly suitable for portable applications. Alcohols commonly used in DAFC are methanol, ethanol, propanol, glycerol and ethylene glycol. All these alcohols are readily available from natural gas, coal or biomass.

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In the last 20 years, direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFCs) have been the subject of tremendous research efforts for the potential application as on-demand power sources. Two leading technologies respectively based on proton exchange membranes (PEMs) and anion exchange membranes (AEMs) have emerged: the first one operating in an acidic environment ...

The range of applications for AES systems covers common utility-scale storage and includes electric vehicles applications. In this review, the viability of ammonia as a hydrogen carrier is discussed in detail, especially as a thermochemical energy storage media, and as a fuel for fuel cells and internal combustion engines.

Abstract. Fuel cells (FCs) are electrochemical devices capable of converting the chemical energy of a fuel (usually hydrogen, but also hydrocarbons and alcohols) into electricity and heat. Positive characteristics such as high efficiency, low pollutant emissions, and few maintenance requirements motivated a strong interest in this technology during the last decades, with R& D ...

Direct methanol fuel cells do not have many of the fuel storage problems typical of some fuel cell systems because methanol has a higher energy density than hydrogen--though less than gasoline or diesel fuel. Methanol is also easier to transport and supply to the public using our current infrastructure because it is a liquid, like gasoline.

Dermici [10] presented a review on different type of direct liquid-feed fuel cells focussing on thermodynamic-energetic data and toxicological-ecological hazards of the chemicals used as liquid fuels. Later Soloveichik [11] presented a review on Liquid Fuel Cell focussing different types of organic and inorganic fuel as an anode material for LFCs. . While this paper ...

It is remarkable that alcohol fuel cells are more suitable and do not harm the environment, alcohol is easily stored and transportable, and alcohol shows high energy ...

low-carbon investments and innovations in renewable energy technologies (such as fuel cells) in the coming decades. A fuel cell (FC) may simply be described as an electro-chemical device that can directly convert chemical energy to electrical energy. Direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFCs) are acid-based fuel cells, while alkaline direct alcohol fuel ...

Introduction. Direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFCs) can generate electric power directly without converting liquid fuels into hydrogen as often occurs in proton-exchange membrane fuel cells (PEMFCs). Therefore, DAFCs work as simple and light power sources. Methanol is the most popular fuel of DAFCs, and R& D on direct methanol fuel cells (DMFCs) is very active.

Direct alcohol fuel cells for portable power applications attract attention because alcohol provides higher power density and comfortable workable properties compared to hydrogen-fed and polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cells [28]. The advantages offered by alcohol-based fuel cells attract attention as an alternative

source.

Additive manufacturing (AM) is an emerging technology revolutionizing the energy industry. Aerogels offer high surface areas, a wide electrochemical spectrum, and, in the case of carbon aerogels, excellent electrical conductivity, making them promising candidates for a variety of energy storage systems. AM enables the creation of innovative and complex designs that ...

The polarization curve (Fig. 5(C)) shows that the device can deliver a maximum power density of 11 mW cm-2 and a limiting current density of 80 mA cm-2; it surpassed commercial Pt/C with an OCV of 0.453 V and a power density of 6.2 mW cm-2 as well as other recently reported flexible fuel cells that use alcohol, urea, and biofuels (see Fig ...

In the 2 years since President Bush launched the Hydrogen Fuel Initiative, the US Department of Energy"s Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Fossil Energy, Nuclear Energy, and Science Offices have developed a comprehensive integrated research, development, and demonstration (RD& D) plan identifying the key challenges, activities, and milestones ...

Compared with acrylate-based copolymer synthesized with toxic and carcinogenic acrylate monomers, poly (vinyl alcohol) (PVA) hydrogel exhibits high mechanical properties, nontoxicity, excellent biocompatibility and low cost, presenting promising potentials in EBFCs and energy harvesting devices as ion-conductor and biofuel/electrolyte storage ...

Direct Alcohol Fuel Cells: Materials, Performance, Durability and Applications begins with an introductory overview of direct alcohol fuel cells (DAFC); it focuses on the main goals and challenges in the areas of materials development, ...

For all the alcohols listed in Table 1, the cell voltage varies from 1.23 V to 1.05 V, which is very similar to that of a hydrogen/oxygen fuel cell (E° eq = 1.23 V). The energy density varies between half to one that of gasoline (10-11 kWh kg -1) so that these compounds are good alternative fuels to hydrocarbons.Furthermore the reversible energy efficiency e rev is close to ...

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