

Modeling of Soluble lead-acid flow battery

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Introduction

- ✓ Need of clean energy
- ✓ Emphasis on RES
- ✓ Energy storage technology
- Flow battery

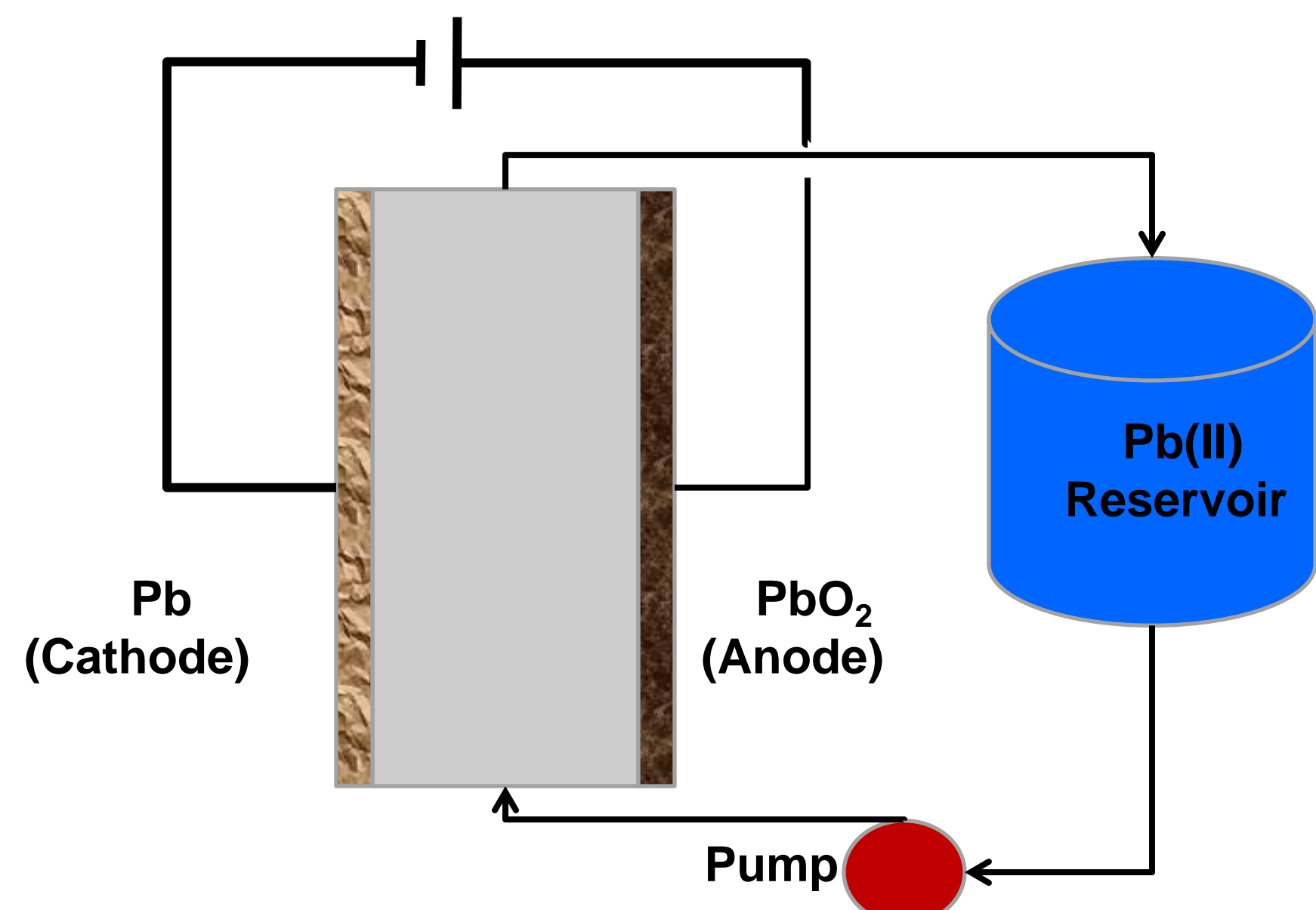
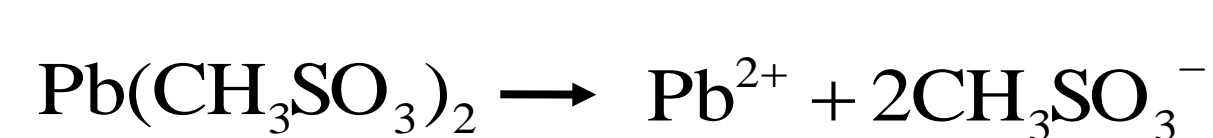


Figure 1. Soluble lead acid flow battery

Electrolyte: $\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H} \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3^- + \text{H}^+$

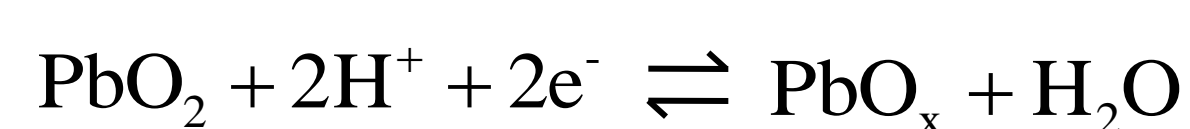


Cathode: $\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}$

Anode: $\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{PbO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 2e^-$

Overall: $2\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}_{(s)} + \text{PbO}_{2(s)} + 4\text{H}^+$

Side Reaction:



Results (Fixed geometry)

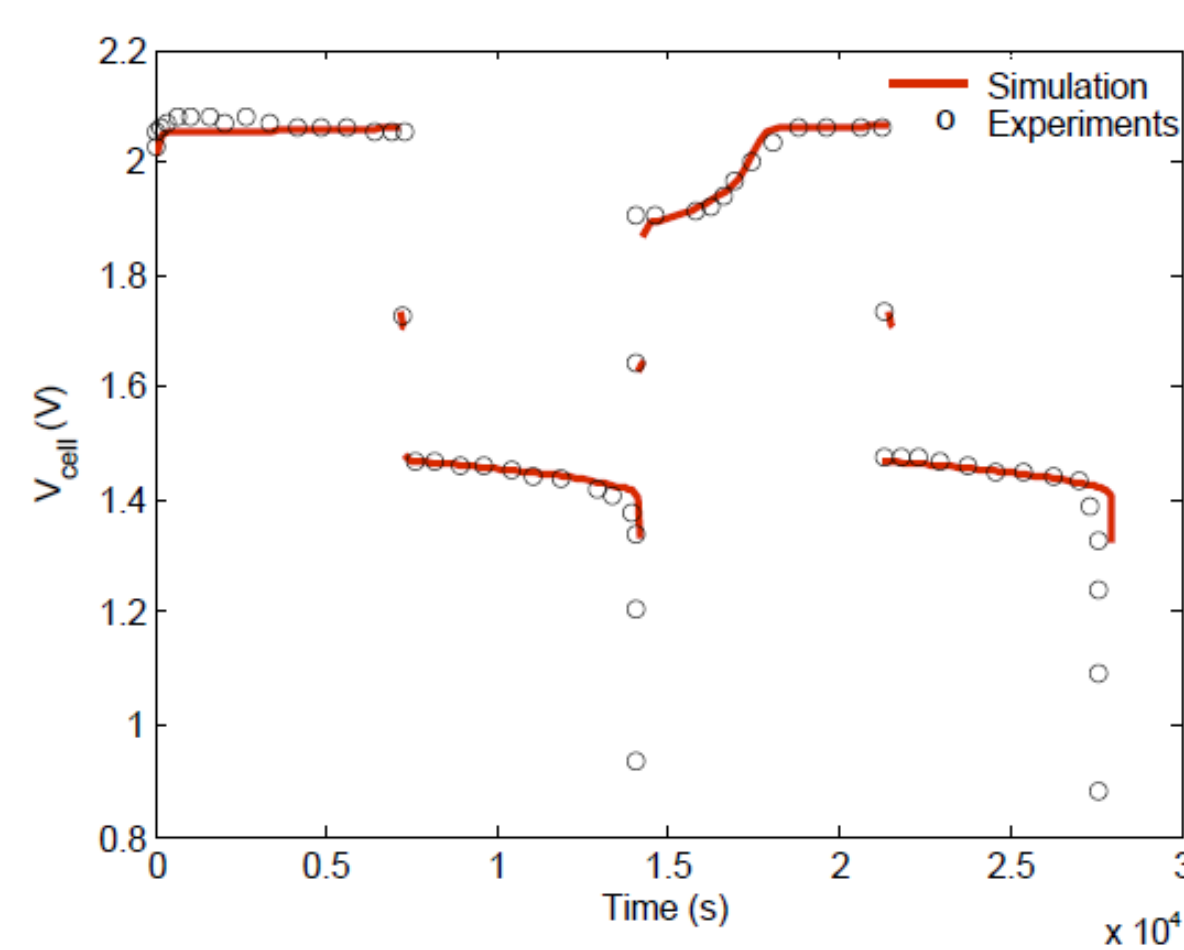


Figure 3. V versus Time

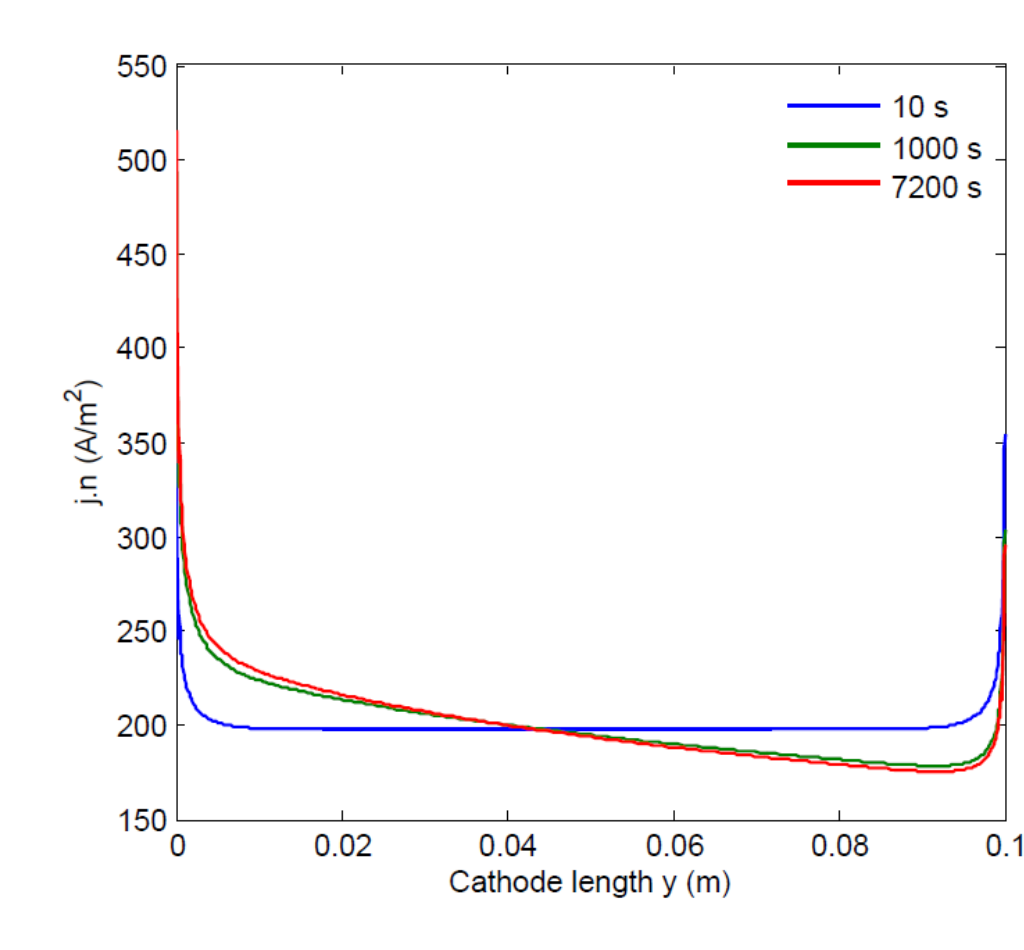


Figure 4. Deposits (Anode)

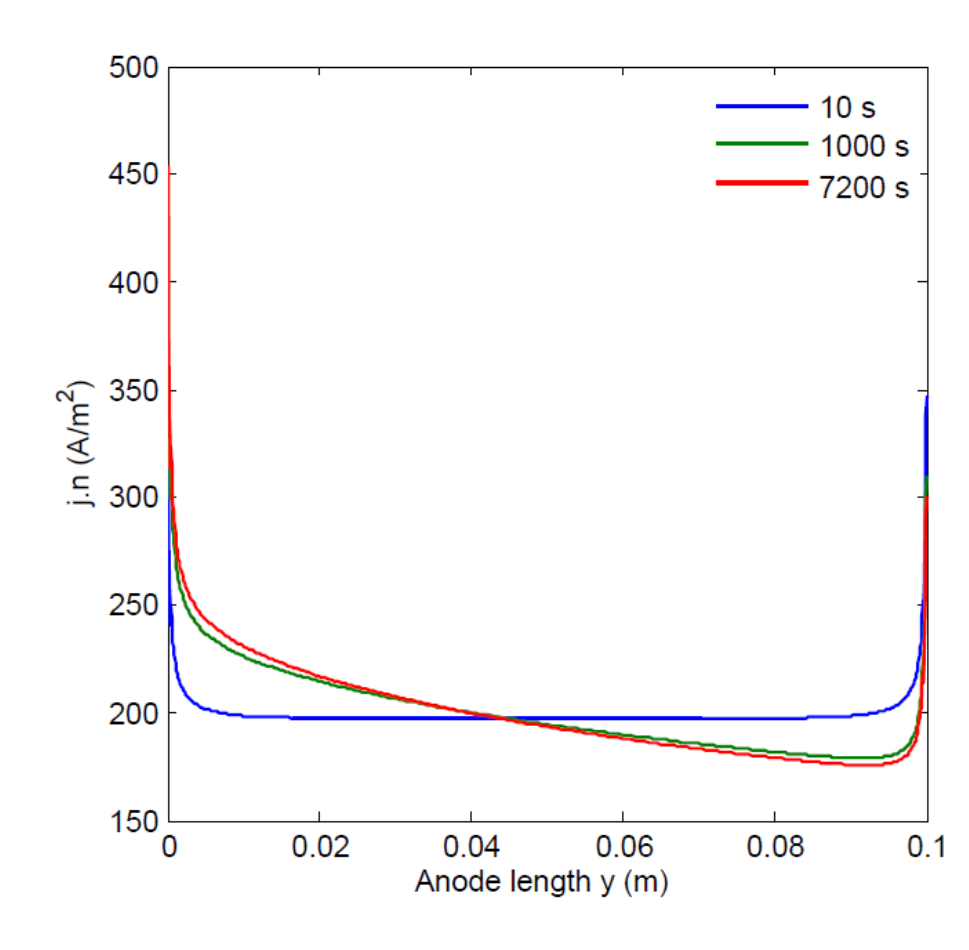


Figure 5. Deposits (Cathode)

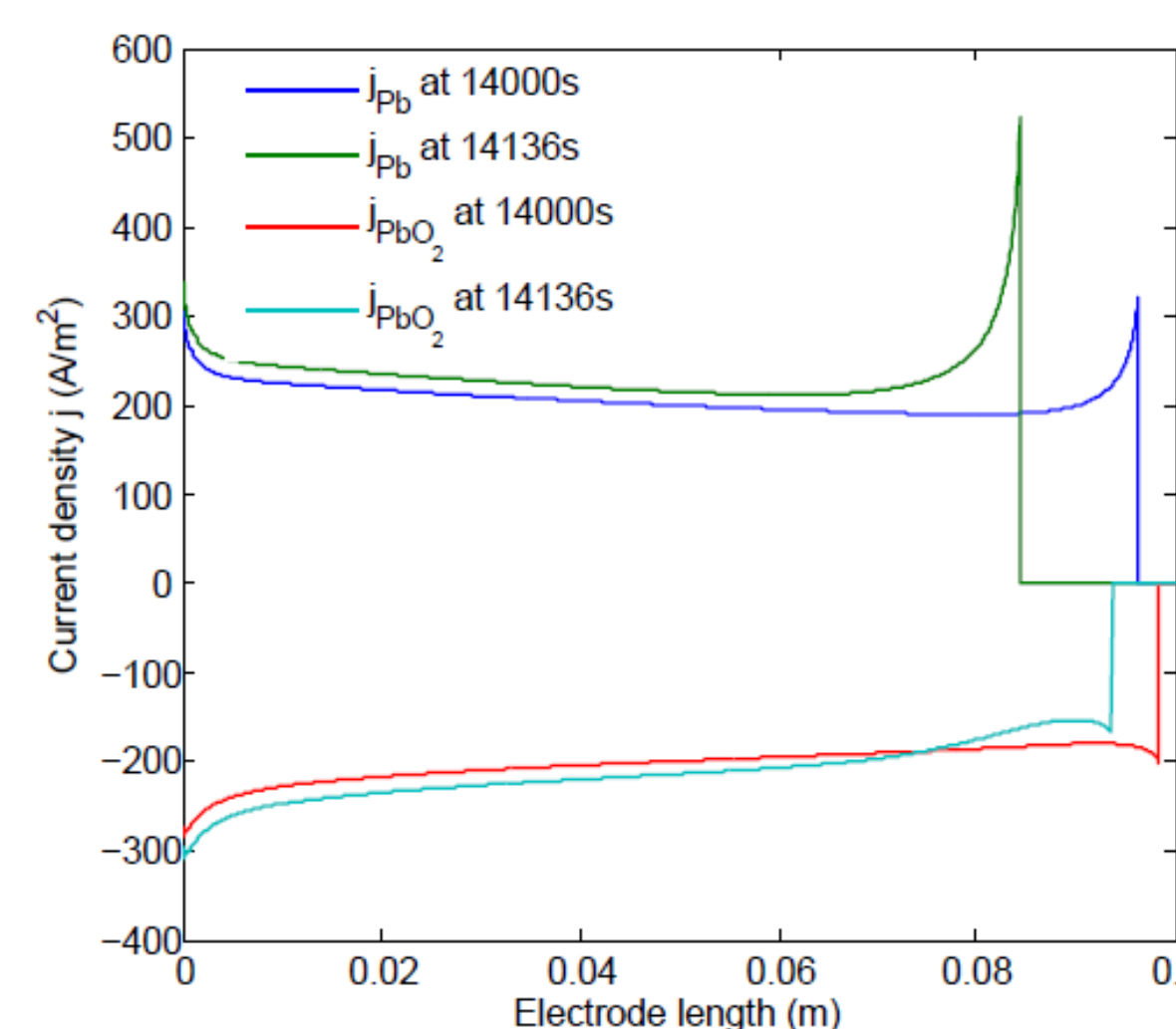
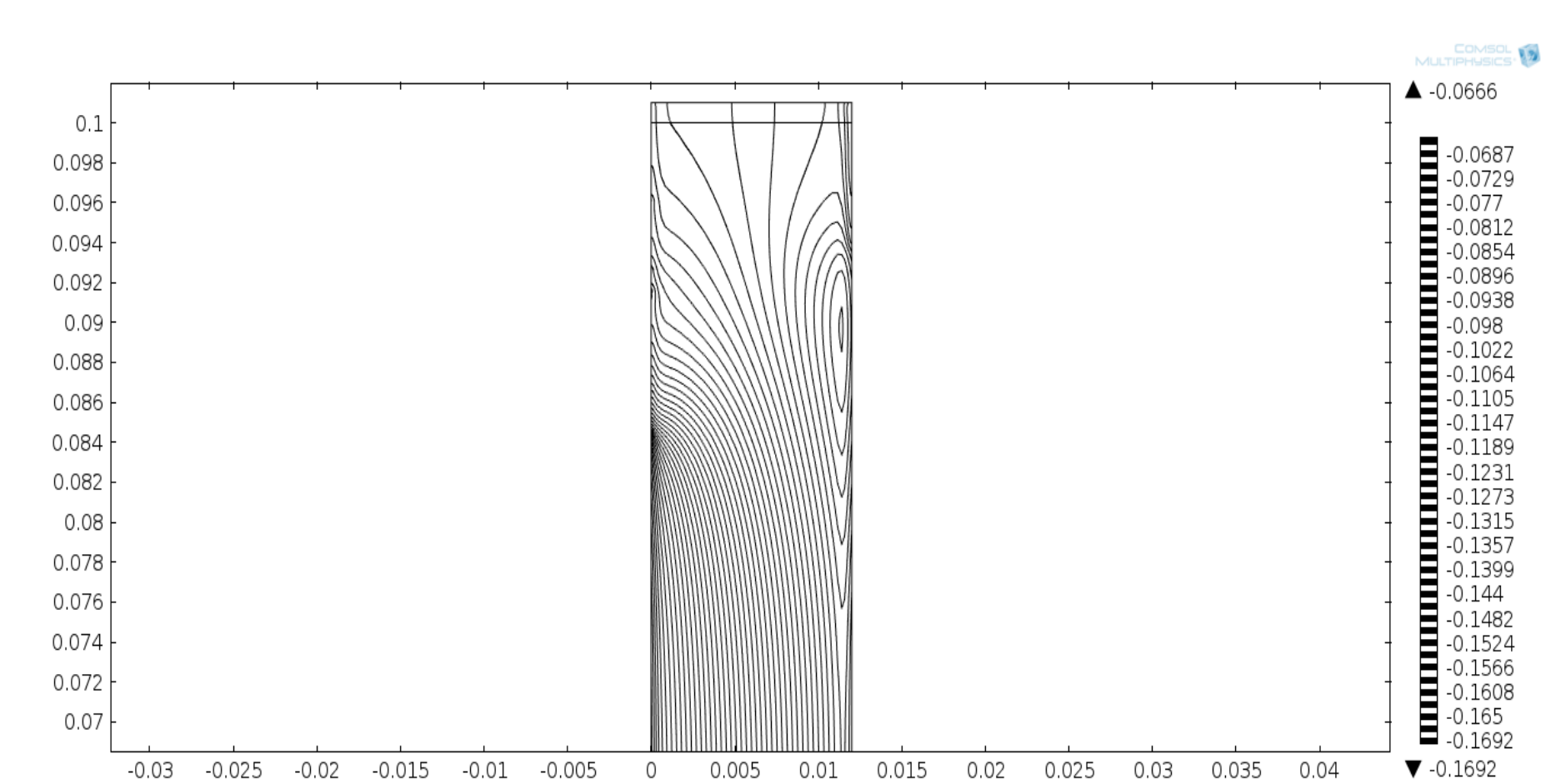


Figure 6. Deposits and potential profile during discharge (Anode)



Computational Methods

Physics Interfaces:

- a. Laminar Flow
- b. Ternary Current Distribution-moving/fixed grid
- c. Surface Reaction
- d. Global ODE

$$\frac{dc_i^{in}}{dt} = \frac{Q}{V} (c_i^{out} - c_i^{in})$$

$$j_{\text{PbO}_2} = nFk_{\text{PbO}_2} c_{\text{Pb(II)}} c_{\text{H}^+} \left(\exp\left(\frac{2\alpha F}{RT} \eta\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{2\beta F}{RT} \eta\right) \right)$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if } C_{\text{PbO}_2} = 0$$

$$j_{\text{Pb}} = nFk_{\text{Pb}} c_{\text{Pb(II)}} \left(\exp\left(\frac{2\alpha F}{RT} \eta\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{2\beta F}{RT} \eta\right) \right)$$

$$j_{\text{PbO}_x} = nFk_0^f (C_{\text{PbO}_x})^{1.4} \exp\left(\frac{0.9F}{RT} \eta\right) - nFk_0^b C_{\text{PbO}_2} c_{\text{H}^+} \exp\left(-\frac{0.9F}{RT} \eta\right)$$

$$-n \cdot j = 0$$

$$-n \cdot D_i \nabla c_i = 0 \quad p = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$N_{\text{Pb(II)}} \cdot n = \frac{j_{\text{Pb}}}{2F}$$

$$N_{\text{H}^+} \cdot n = 0$$

$$V_{\text{Pb}} = 0$$

$$u = 0$$

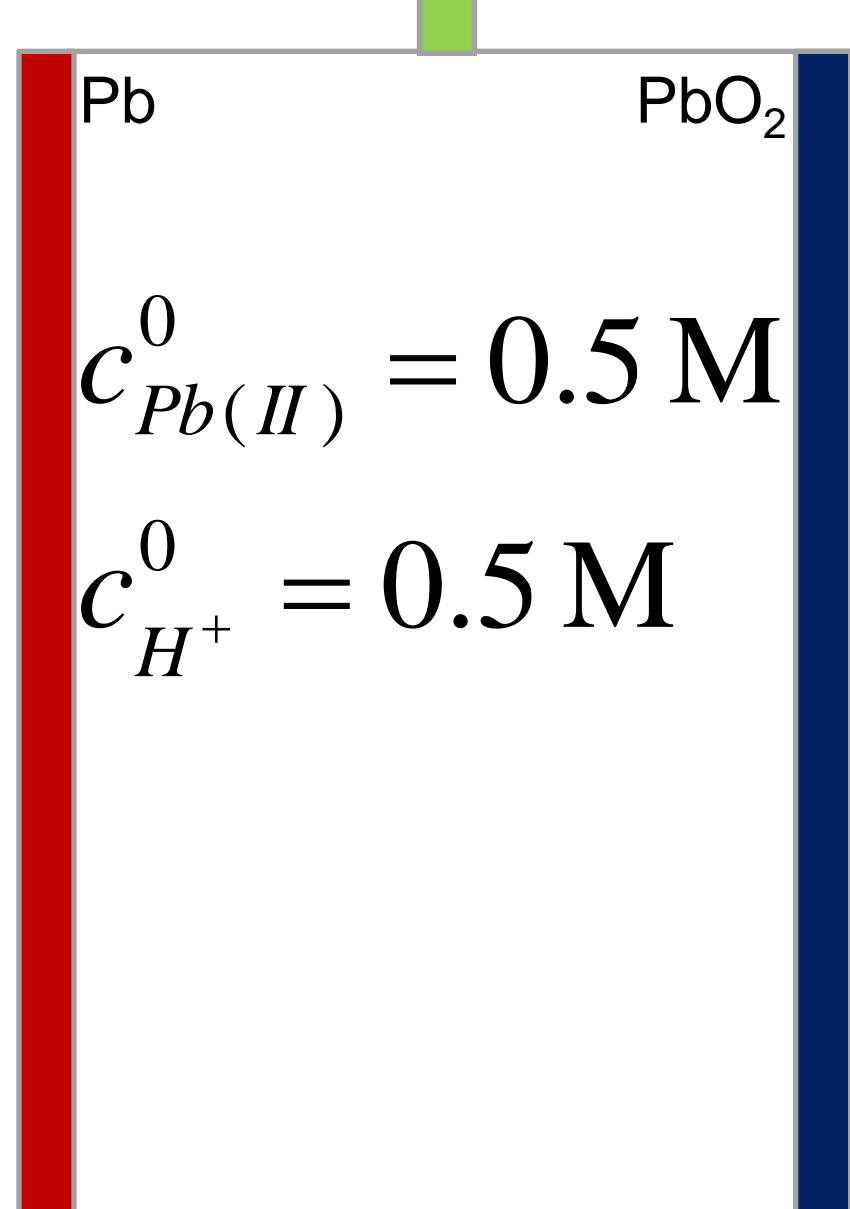


Figure 2. Boundary conditions

Results (Moving grid, reduced domain)

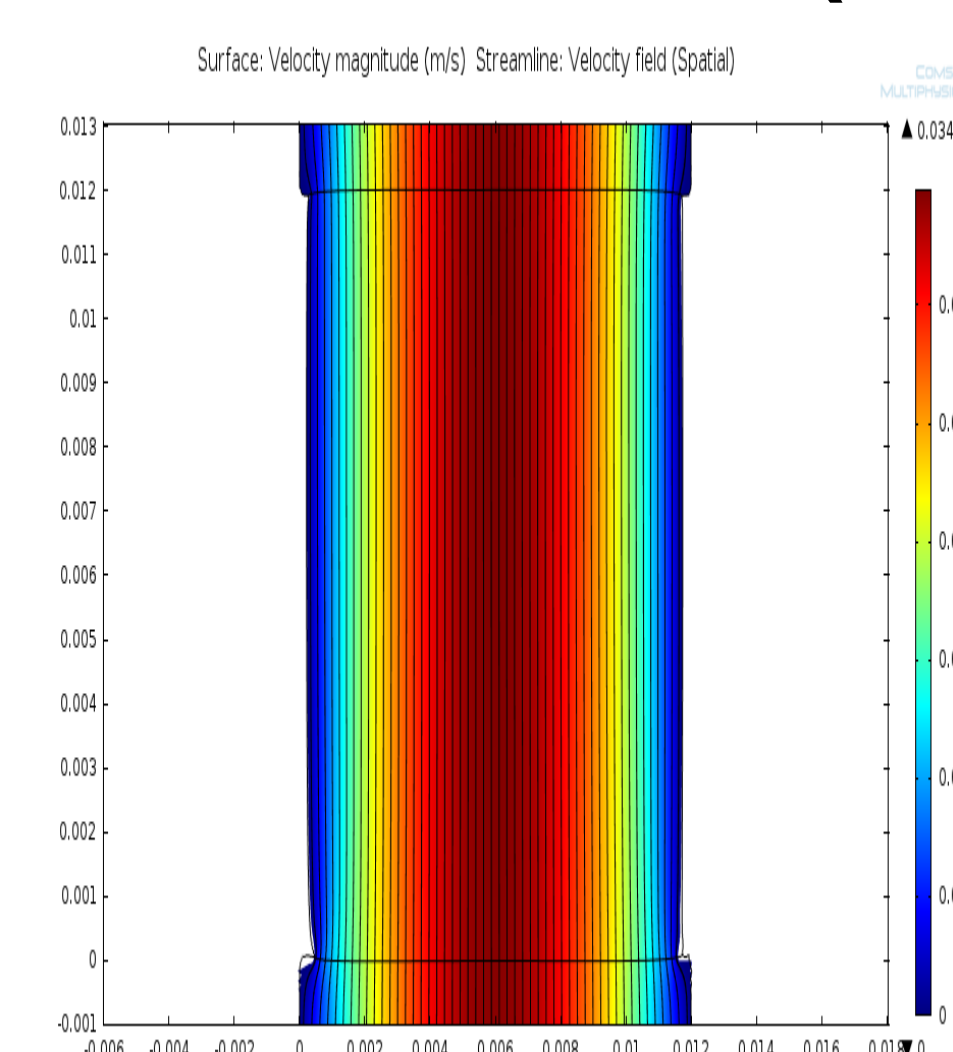


Figure 7. Velocity profile

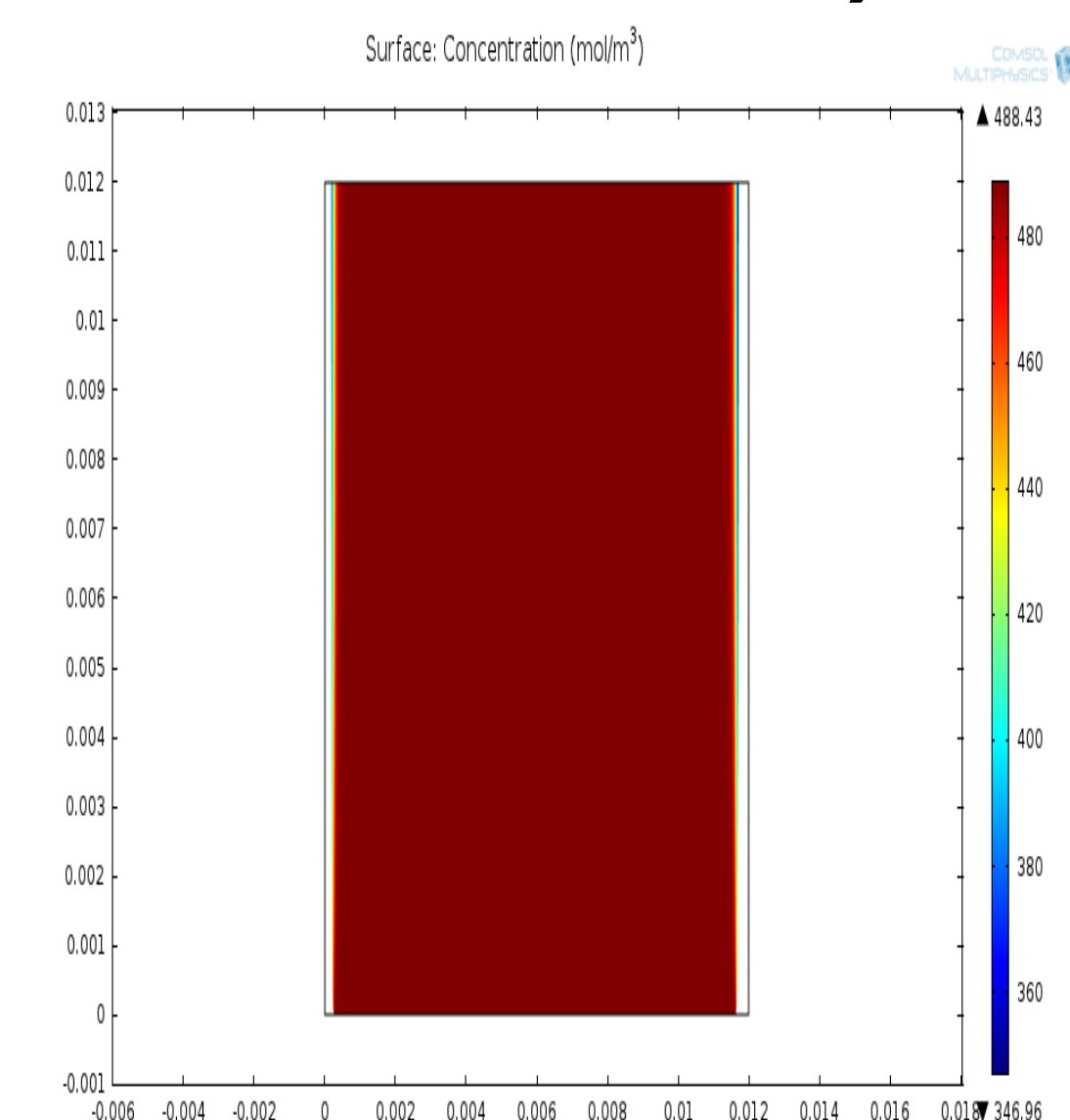


Figure 8. Concentration profile

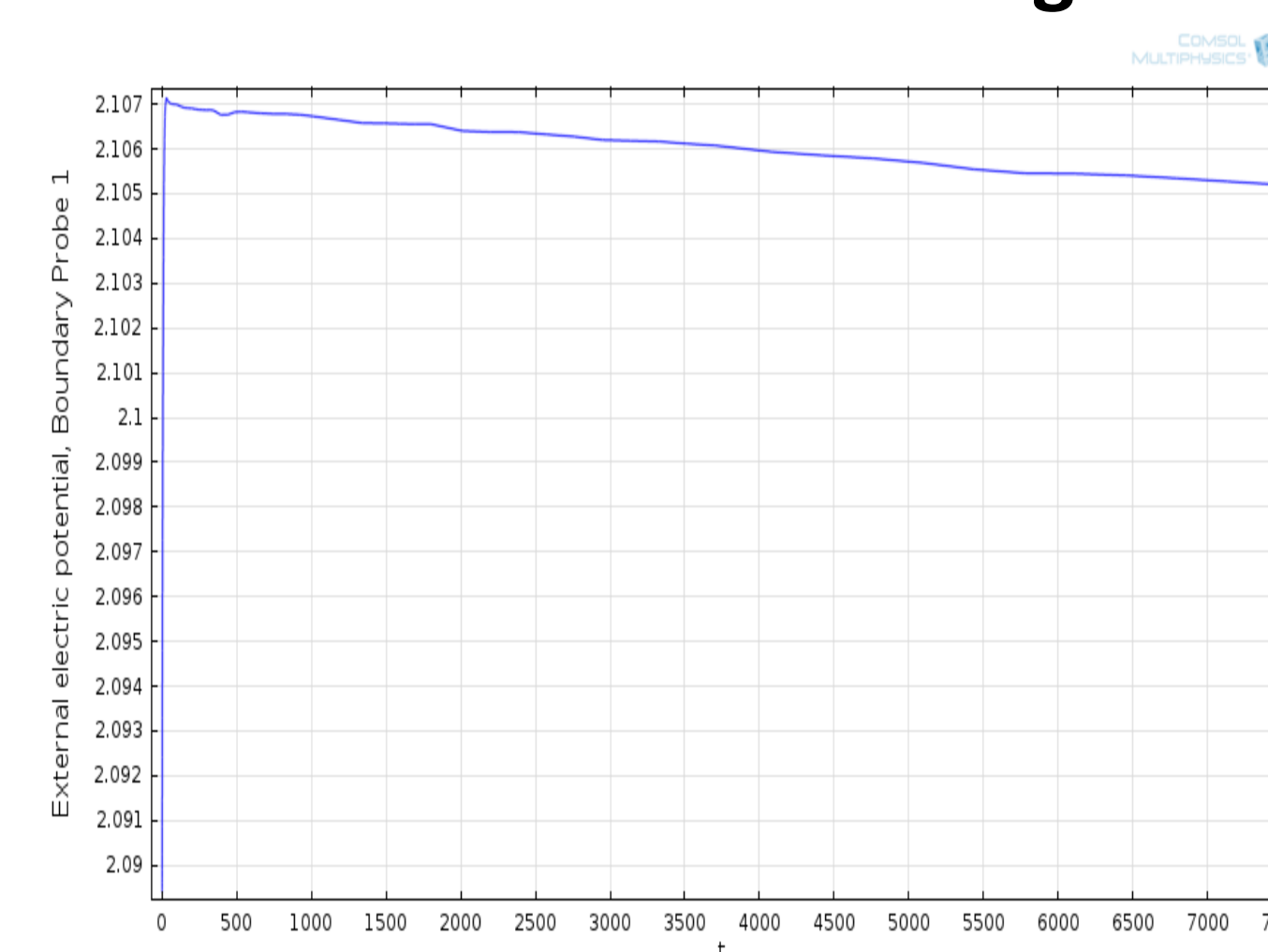


Figure 9. V versus time during charging

Conclusions

1. Voltage versus time profile obtained
2. Current density is not uniform
3. Peak current at edge of reaction zone
4. Changing geometry may have influence

References

1. A. A. Shah, X. Li, R. Wills and F. C. Walsh, A mathematical model for soluble lead acid flow battery, Journal of The electrochemical Society, 157(5), A589-A599 (2010)
2. John Collins et al, A novel flow battery: A lead acid battery based on an electrolyte with soluble lead(II) Part VIII. The cycling of a 10cmX 10cm flow cell, Journal of Power Sources, 195, 1731-1738 (2010)