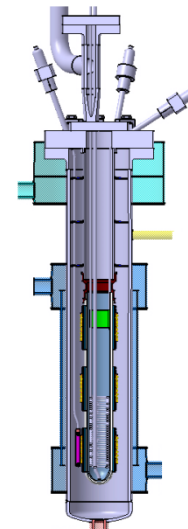
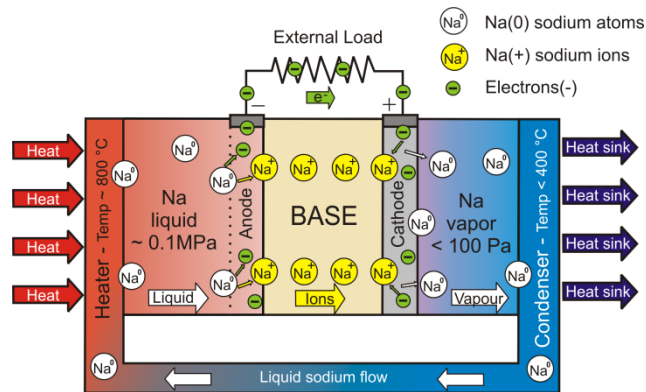


# B4: Phase changes in liquid metals for direct energy conversion.

## Alkali Metal Thermo-Electric Converter (AMTEC)

N. Diez de los Rios Ramos, A. Onea, W. Hering, A. Weisenburger, M. Stüber, S. Ulrich, R. Stieglitz  
LIMTECH Ph.D Summerschool, 12-13.07.2016 Ilmenau

Institute for Neutron Physics and Reactor Technology (INR)

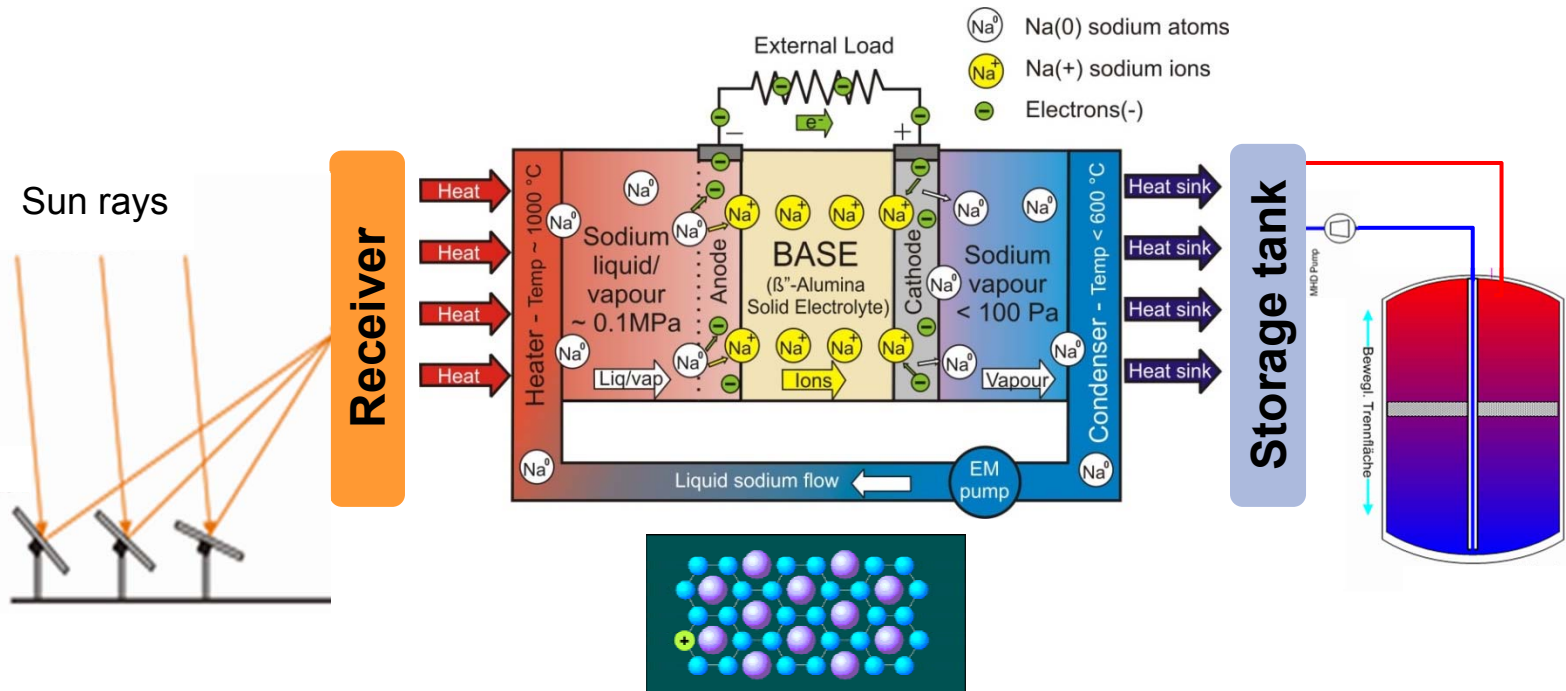


# Content

- Introduction – AMTEC process
- Experimental setup
  - ATEFA
  - AMTEC test cell
- Analysis of former measurement data (Heinzel et al. 1993)
- Summary & outlook

# AMTEC – direct heat to electricity conversion

## Alkali Metal Thermo-Electric Converter



- Key component:  $\beta''$ -Alumina Solid Electrolyte (BASE)
- Key process: Na-ionization  
 $\Delta P$  across BASE  $\rightarrow \Delta(\text{sodium activity})$



# Experimental setup

## AMTEC Test Facility (ATEFA)

- Data acquisition and control system finished (test phase ongoing)
- ATEFA in last phase of construction

### Preliminary tests\*

- First successful ceramic-metal joint ( $10^{-5}$  mbar)
- TiC, TiN, Mo electrodes achieved
- Analysis of electrode ongoing

\*together with other institutes in KIT



Nb - BASE  
- Cathodes

# Analysis of former measurement data (1993)

## Basic equation system

- Open circuit (oc) voltage, Nernst equation:

$$E_{cell}^{oc} = \frac{RT_B}{F} \ln \frac{p_a}{p_c}$$

- Closed circuit (cc) voltage:

$$E_{cell}^{cc} = E_{cell}^{oc} - \underbrace{(\xi_a - \xi_c)}_{\substack{0 \\ \text{Polarization} \\ \text{losses}}} - \underbrace{\xi_r}_{\substack{\text{Ohmic} \\ \text{losses}}}$$

Applying Butler-Volmer equation for overvoltage:

$$E_{cell}^{cc} = \frac{2RT_B}{F} \ln \left[ \frac{p_a}{2(p_c^T + (K_f + m_i)i)} \left\{ -\frac{i}{i_{ex}} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{i}{i_{ex}}\right)^2 + \frac{4(p_c^T + (K_f + m_i)i)}{p_a}} \right\} - i R_{\Omega}^{cell} \right]$$

# Analysis of former measurement data (1993)

## Overvoltage losses

### Voltage drop:

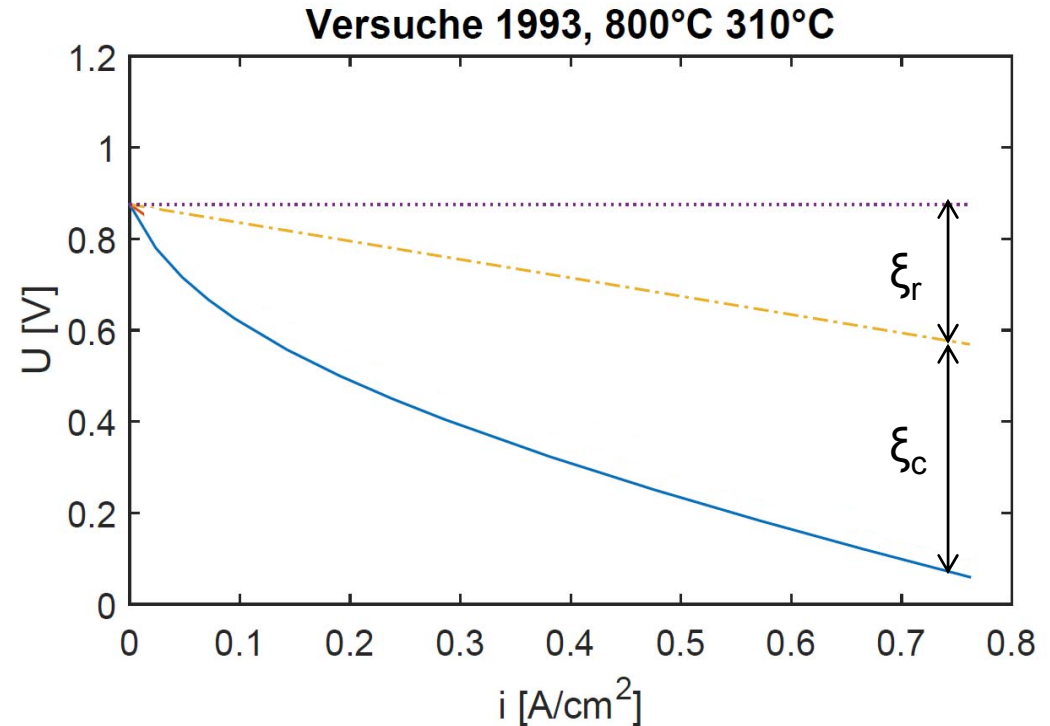
- Ohmic losses:

$$\xi_r = i R_{\Omega}^{cell}$$

(~ 20 %)

- Polarization losses:  $\xi_c$
- (~ 80 %)

- Grain size
- Porosity
- Thickness
- Current collector structure
- Material properties

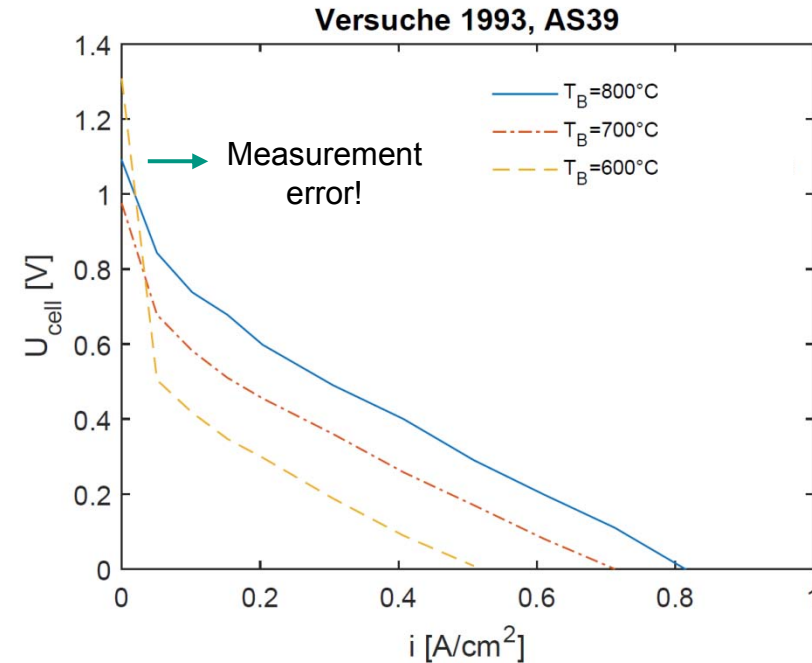
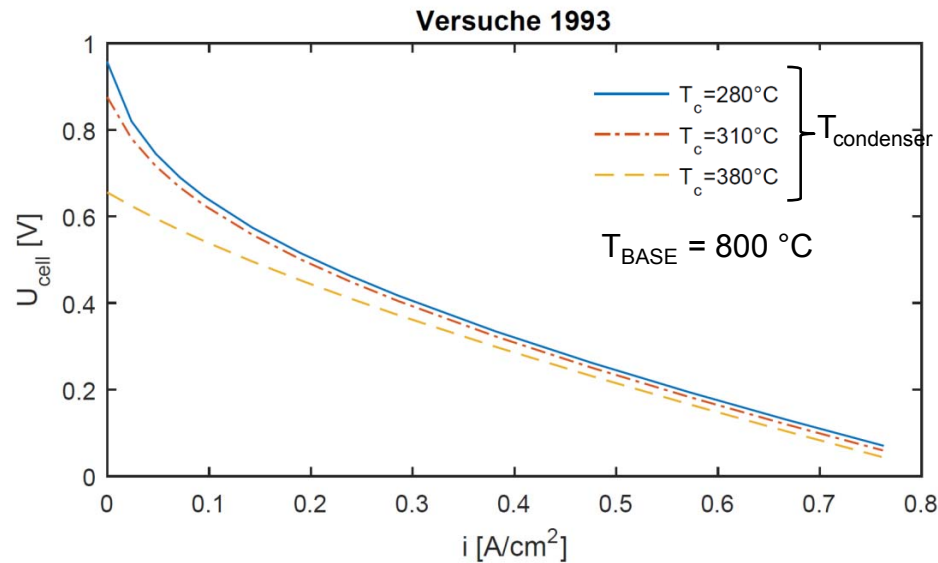


Heinzel et al. 1993

# Analysis of former measurement data (1993)

## Effect of the temperature

### ■ Characteristic curve (IV)



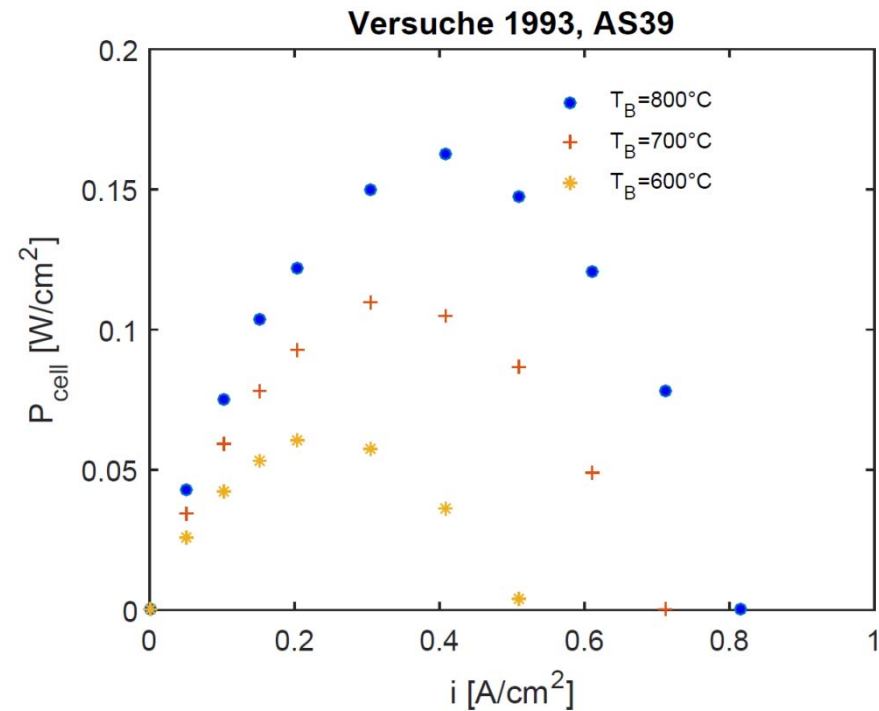
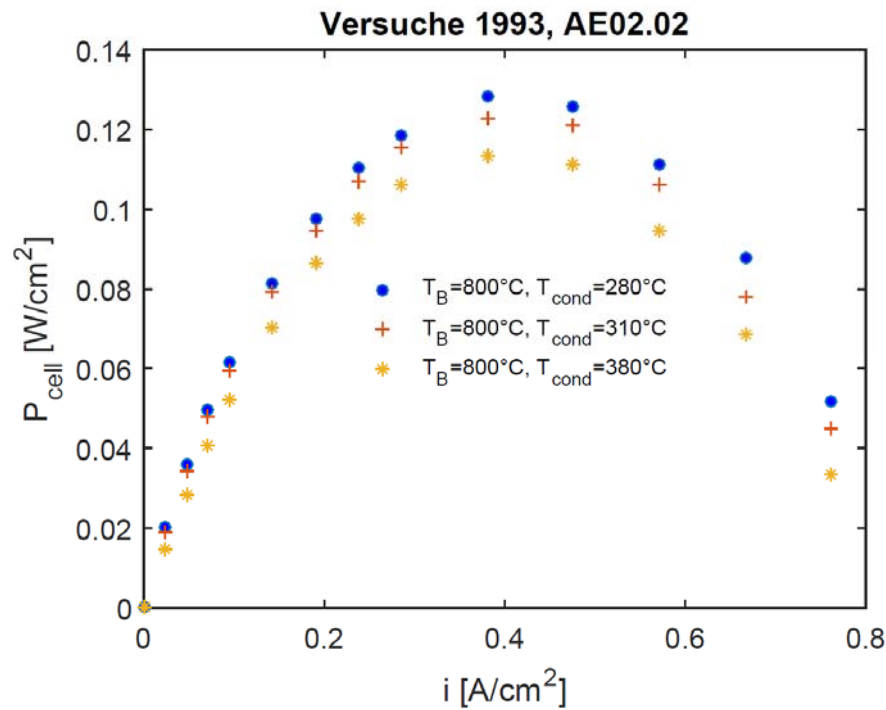
Heinzel et al. 1993

- Decreasing  $T_{\text{cond}}$  increases  $U_{\text{cell}}$
- Increasing  $T_{\text{BASE}}$  increases  $U_{\text{cell}}$
- Effect of  $T_{\text{BASE}} \gg$  effect of  $T_{\text{cond}}$



# Analysis of former measurement data (1993)

## Effect of the temperature

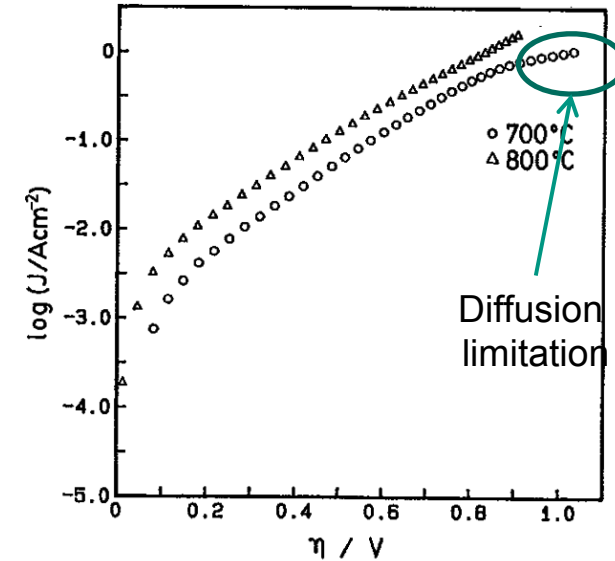
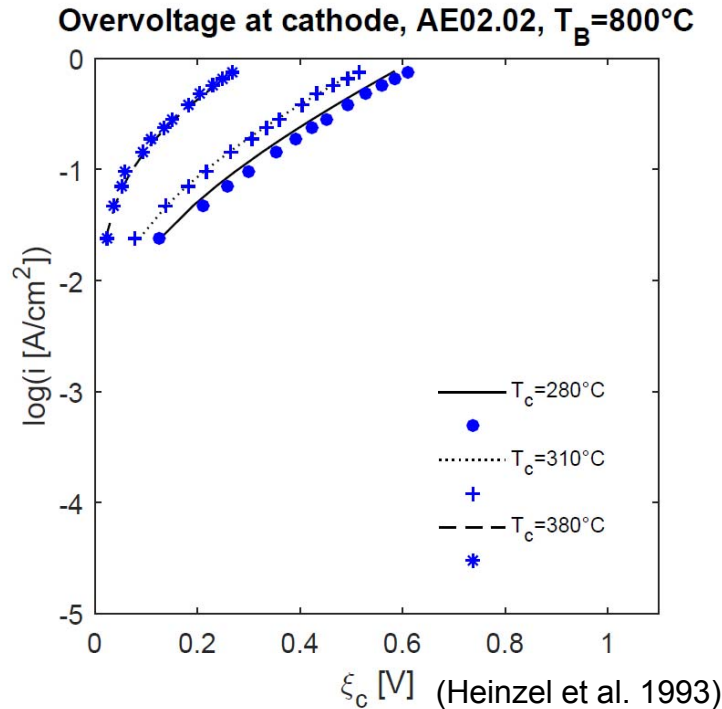


Heinzel et al. 1993



# Analysis of former measurement data (1993)

## Effect of the polarization - overvoltage



(Kato et al., 1992)

Fig. 9 Relation between overvoltage and logarithm of current density of AMTEC with TiC-A2 electrode.

- Overvoltage increases with current
- Overvoltage increases with decrease of  $T_{\text{BASE}}$  &  $T_{\text{cond}}$
- No diffusion limitation is at  $T_{\text{BASE}} > 800^\circ\text{C}$  for  $i < 1.1 \text{ A/cm}^2$

## Summary and Outlook

- ATEFA waiting for TESTCELL
  - Preliminary tests in ceramic-metal joining finished
  - Analysis of the electrode ongoing
  - Data acquisition and control system finished (test phase ongoing)
  - Programed data-analysis (evaluation) system in Matlab finished
  - Former measurement data analyzed
- 
- Set into operation of ATEFA (Sept. 2016)
  - Start measurement campaign (Oct. 2016)

THANK YOU  
QUESTIONS?