



- Huge number of possibilities of organic active materials for redox flow batteries
- Laboratory testing is time consuming and costly
 - Chemical tests (e.g. solubility, stability)
 - Electrochemical half-cell tests (e.g. potentials, kinetics)
 - Cell & system tests (performance)
- Techno-economics ? -> CAPEX ?
- Behavior in the grid ? -> Levelised cost of storage?
- Only LCOS (levelised cost of storage (lifetime cost / lifetime energy throughput)) gives compareable values!



Development of a model-based high-throughput screening method







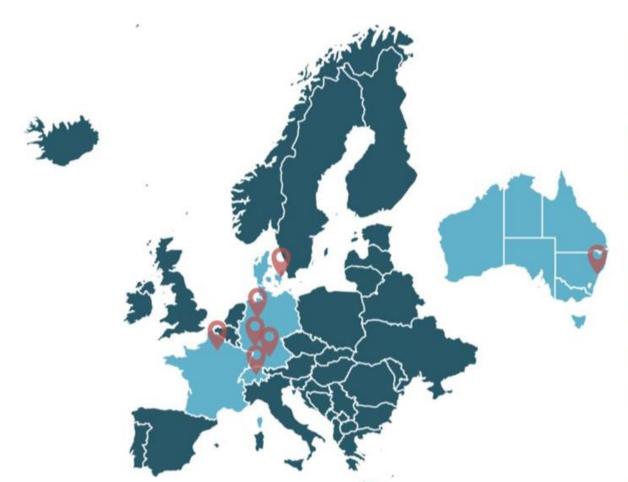






Introduction - Partner





Fraunhofer-Institute for Chemical Technology (ICT)

GERMANY

Fraunhofer-Institute for Algorithms and Scientific Computing (SCAI)

GERMANY

Technical University of Denmark (DTU)

DENMARK

CNRS-Laboratoire de Réactivité et Chimie des Solides (LRCS)

FRANCE

Zurich University of Applied Science (ZHAW)

SWITZERLAND

Karlsruhe-Institute for Technology (KIT)

GERMANY

University of New South Wales (UNSW)

AUSTRALIA



































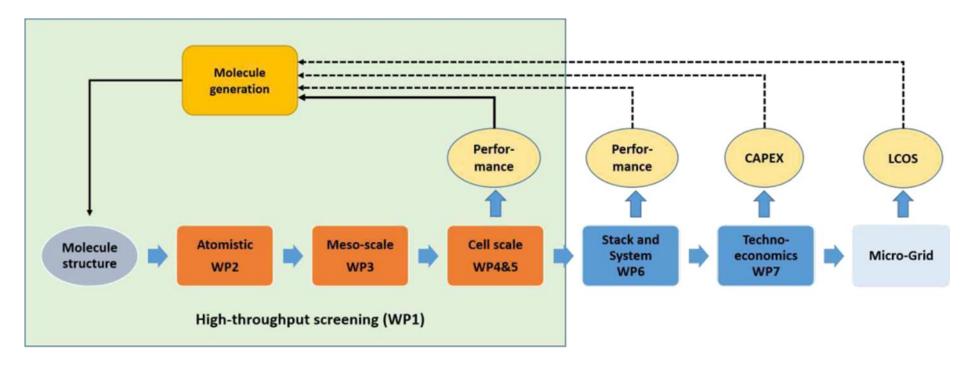




Introduction - Approach















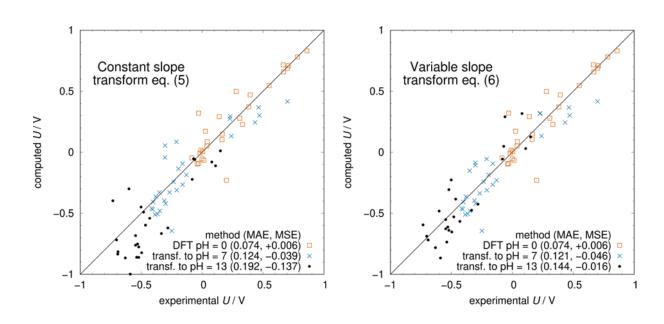




Electronic structure modelling of electroactive molecules

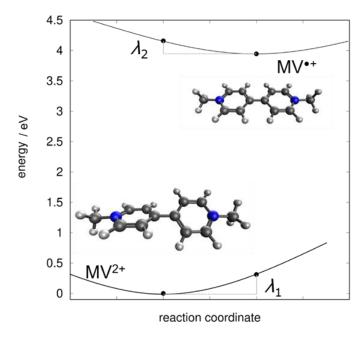


Computed vs. experimental redox potentials



Left, transformation from pH 0 to 7 and 13 is done using the number of protons at pH=0. Right, the slope of the Pourbaix diagram is updated at every pK_a .

Calculation of re-organisation energies



molecule	λ ₁ / eV	λ ₂ / eV	λ _i /eV
MV	0.228	0.297	0.263
EV	0.226	0.320	0.273
4-OH-TEMPO	0.496	0.462	0.479
AQS	1.485	1.601	1.543
BQDS	1.967	2.030	1.999







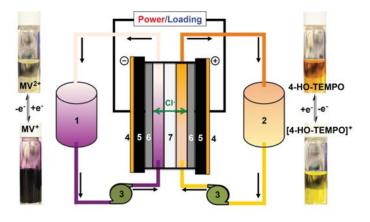


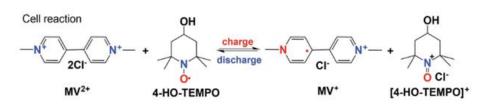




Meso-scale modelling of the electrochemical interface

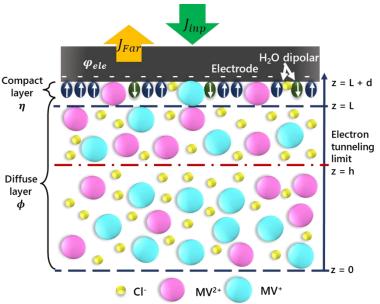


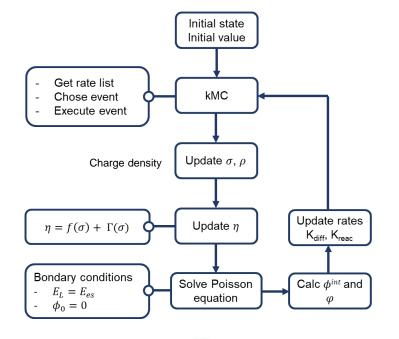


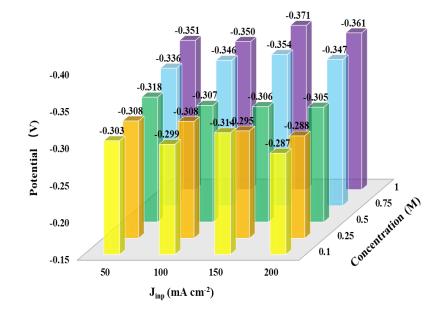


Consideration of

- Motion
- Electron transfer
- Adsorption/ desorption
- Dimerisation
- -> Calculation of electrode potential φ













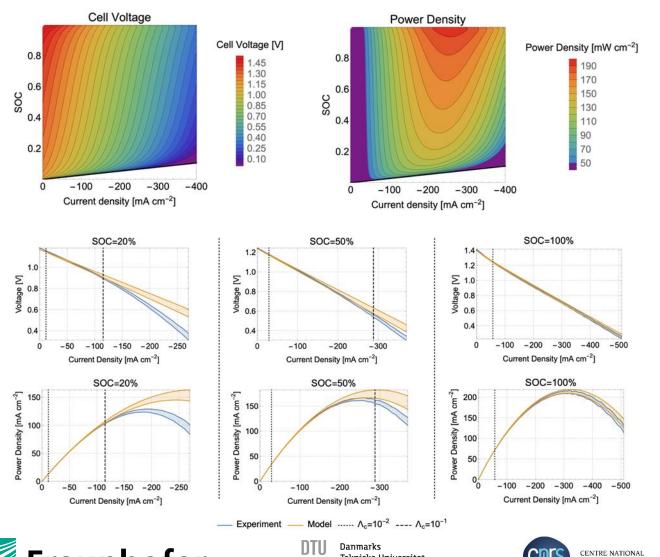




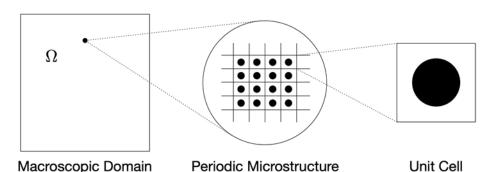


Bridging the scales: connection of electrochemical double layer properties, porous media flow and continuum modelling of RFBs

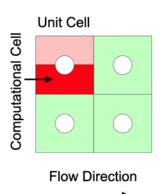




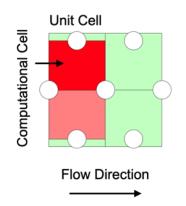
- Development of a 0D-U-I-SOC cell model
- Simulations based on MV/TMA-TEMPO



Square Configuration



Hexagonal Configuration











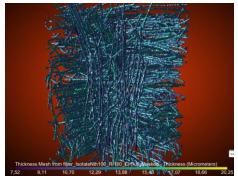


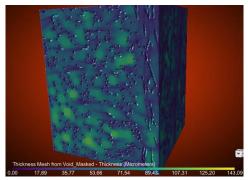


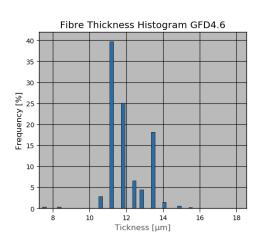
Cell performance simulation and cell design optimisation

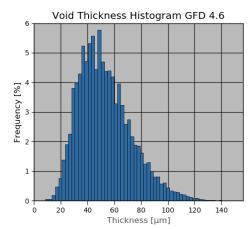


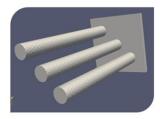
Micro Computer Tomography for electrode digitalisation

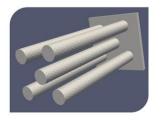










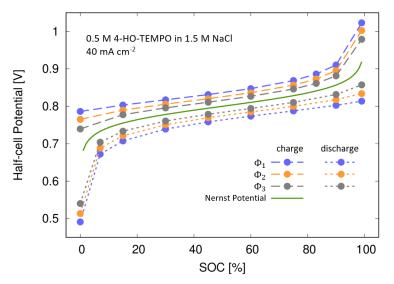




$$\Phi_1 = 0.92$$

 $\Phi_2 = 0.86$

 $\Phi_3 = 0.75$



Different colours indicate different porosities. Dashed lines represent the charging process and dotted lines represent the discharging process. The simulations assume a constant supply of electrolyte









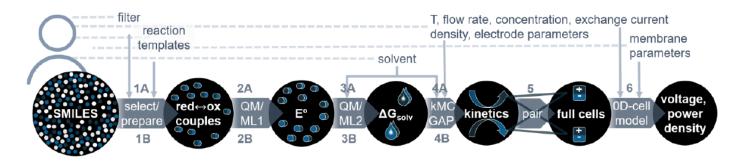




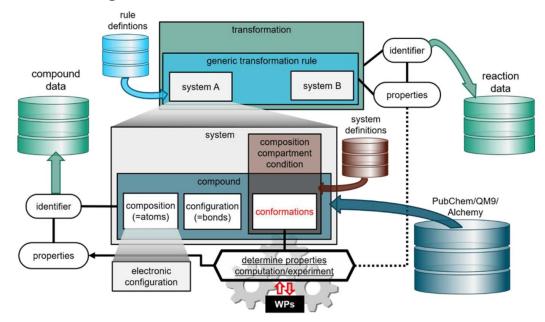
Framework for high-volume pre-selection, data integration and design



Data flow



Data management

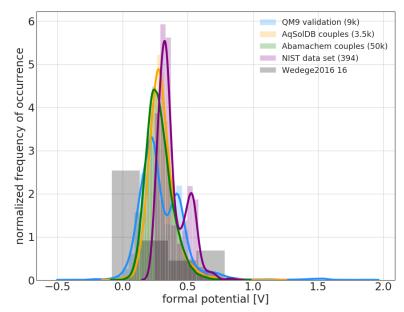


Fraunhofer





Calculated formal potentials vs. databases









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