Anode fuel recirculation on solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) fueled with landfill gas

Langnickel, Hendrik; Reschiotto, Daniele; Graves, Christopher R.; Hagen, Anke

Published in:
Sustain Conference 2018

Publication date:
2018

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
Anode fuel recirculation on solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) fueled with landfill gas

Hendrik Langnickel*1, Daniele Reschiotto1, Christopher Graves1, Anke Hagen1

1: DTU Energy, Technical University of Denmark
*Corresponding author email: henlan@dtu.dk

Landfill gas, consisting of methane, carbon dioxide and nitrogen as well as impurities like sulfur, is formed over time from landfill, e.g. domestic waste. Only landfill gas with a high share of methane can be converted into electricity and heat by standard combustion engines. This is a challenge as the methane content is declining over time. Solid oxide fuels cells (SOFCs) are an option for a highly efficient transformation of landfill gas with a low heating value into electricity and heat.

For a stable operation of the SOFC the prevention of degradation caused by carbon formation is of great importance. For avoiding carbon formation, a reforming agent like steam or carbon dioxide is needed. A certain amount of the needed reforming agent can be covered by the carbon dioxide present in the landfill gas. The idea is to obtain the remaining part from recirculating a certain amount of the anode exhaust gas, which contains steam and carbon dioxide. This has the advantage that an external reforming agent source is only needed for the initial phase, but not for the continuous operation.

The presented work consists of two parts. In the first part a semi 1D model was developed to find suitable operation conditions for landfill gas fueled SOFCs, using fuel recirculation to avoid carbon formation. In the second part different anode fuel recirculation rates were tested based on the results of the first part of the study. For this purpose a planar 16 cm² cell was operated at 750 °C, fueled with pre-mixed and real landfill gas from one of the largest Danish landfill sites in Odense.

The theoretical analysis showed that the recirculation rate has to be proportional to the amount of methane present in the landfill gas to ensure an avoidance of carbon formation. A SOFC cell fueled with real landfill gas and an anode fuel recirculation rate of 30% was successfully operated for around 150 hours. It was observed that the electric efficiency could be increased by around 4-5% using fuel recirculation instead of extra carbon dioxide as a reforming agent.