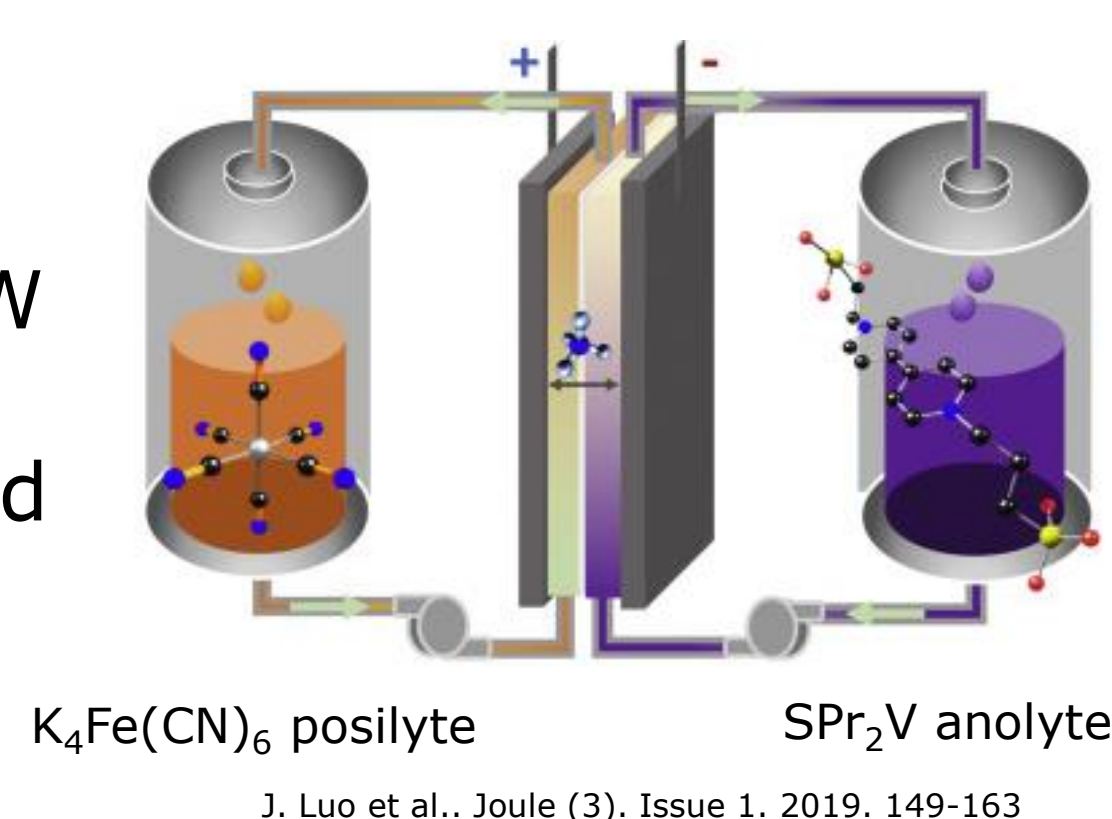


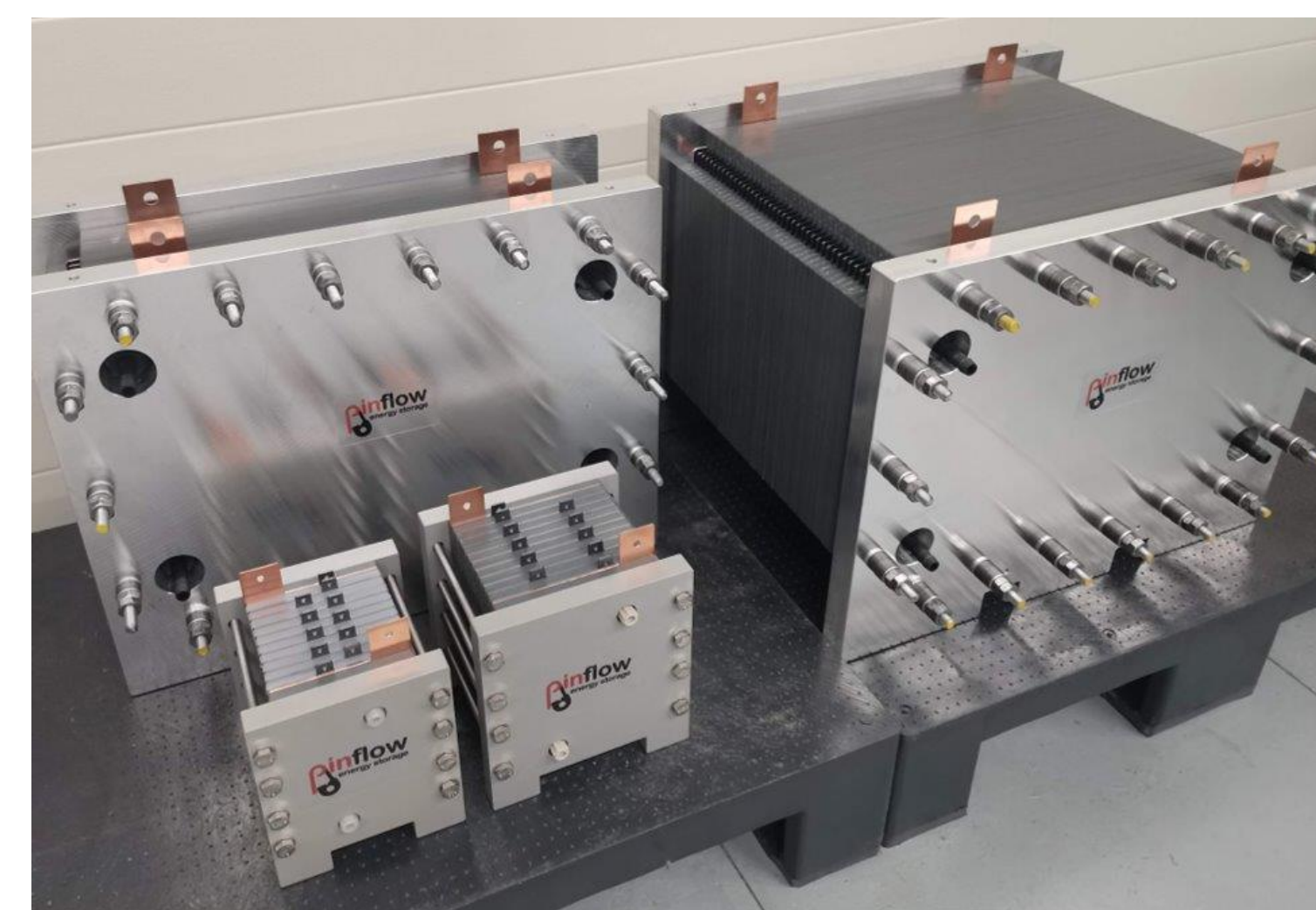
Introduction

Scale up of the battery was performed within the HIGREEW project that aims to build an advanced redox flow battery based on water-soluble low-cost organic electrolyte.



Scale-up issues

- Pressure losses
- Flow distribution
- Shunt current
- Current homogeneity
- Sealing concept



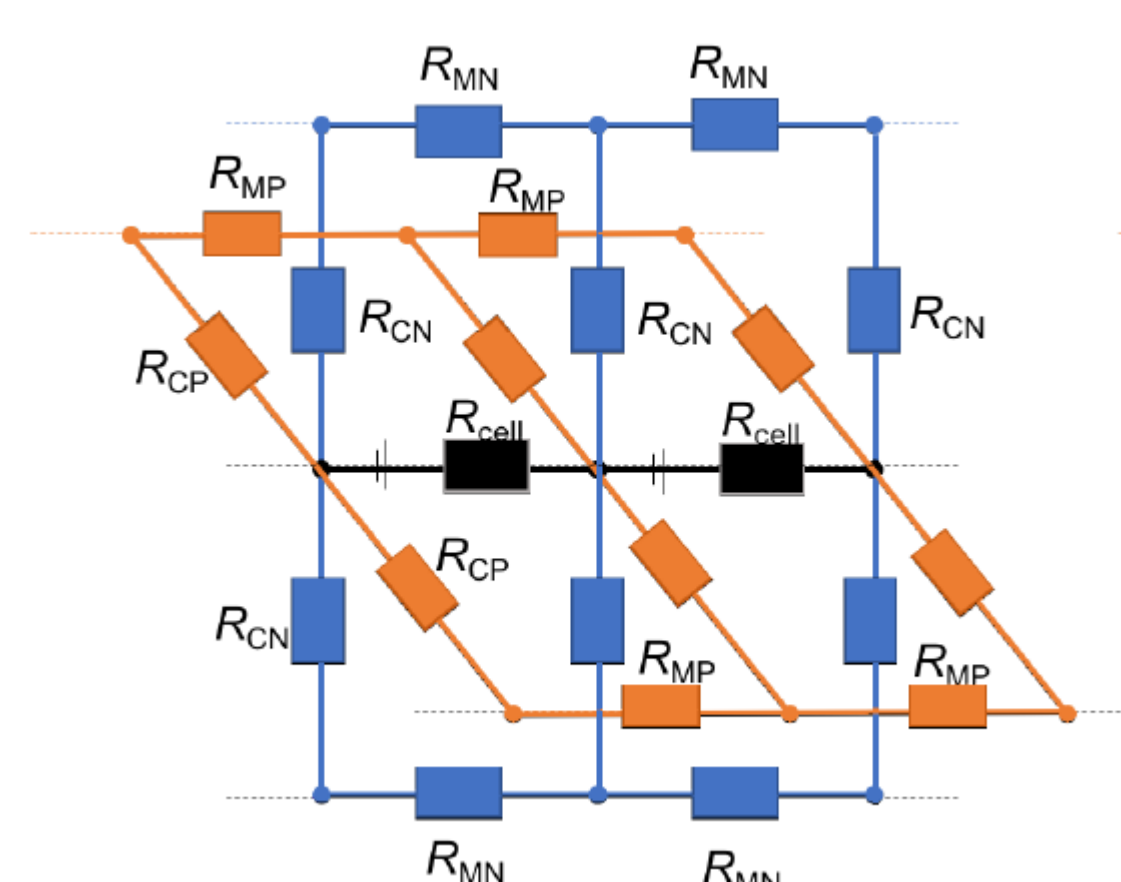
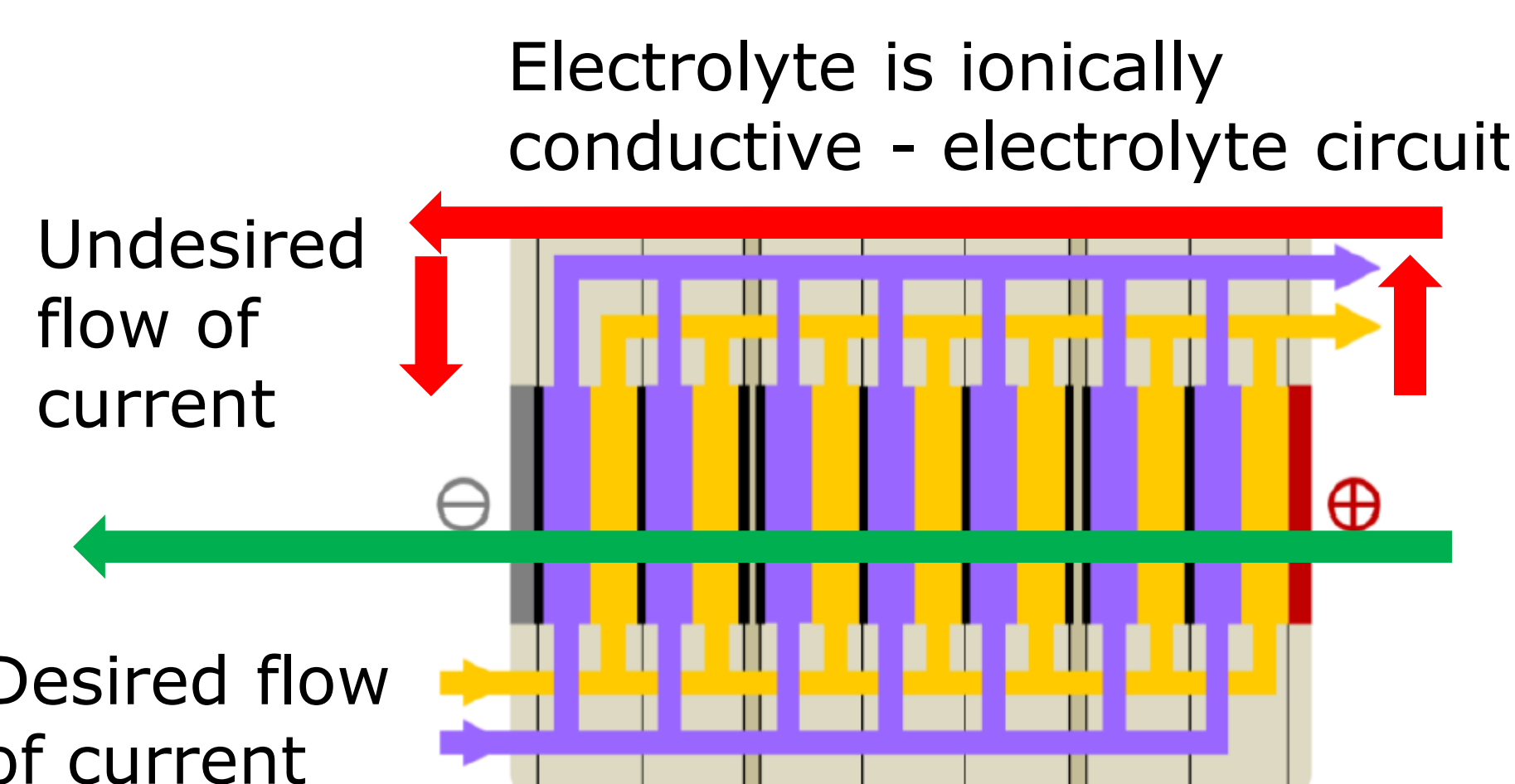
Shunt currents and pressure losses

Analytical model of shunt current losses and pressure losses

- Optimization of sizes of channels and manifolds based on flow rate
- Optimization of size of active area

CFD model

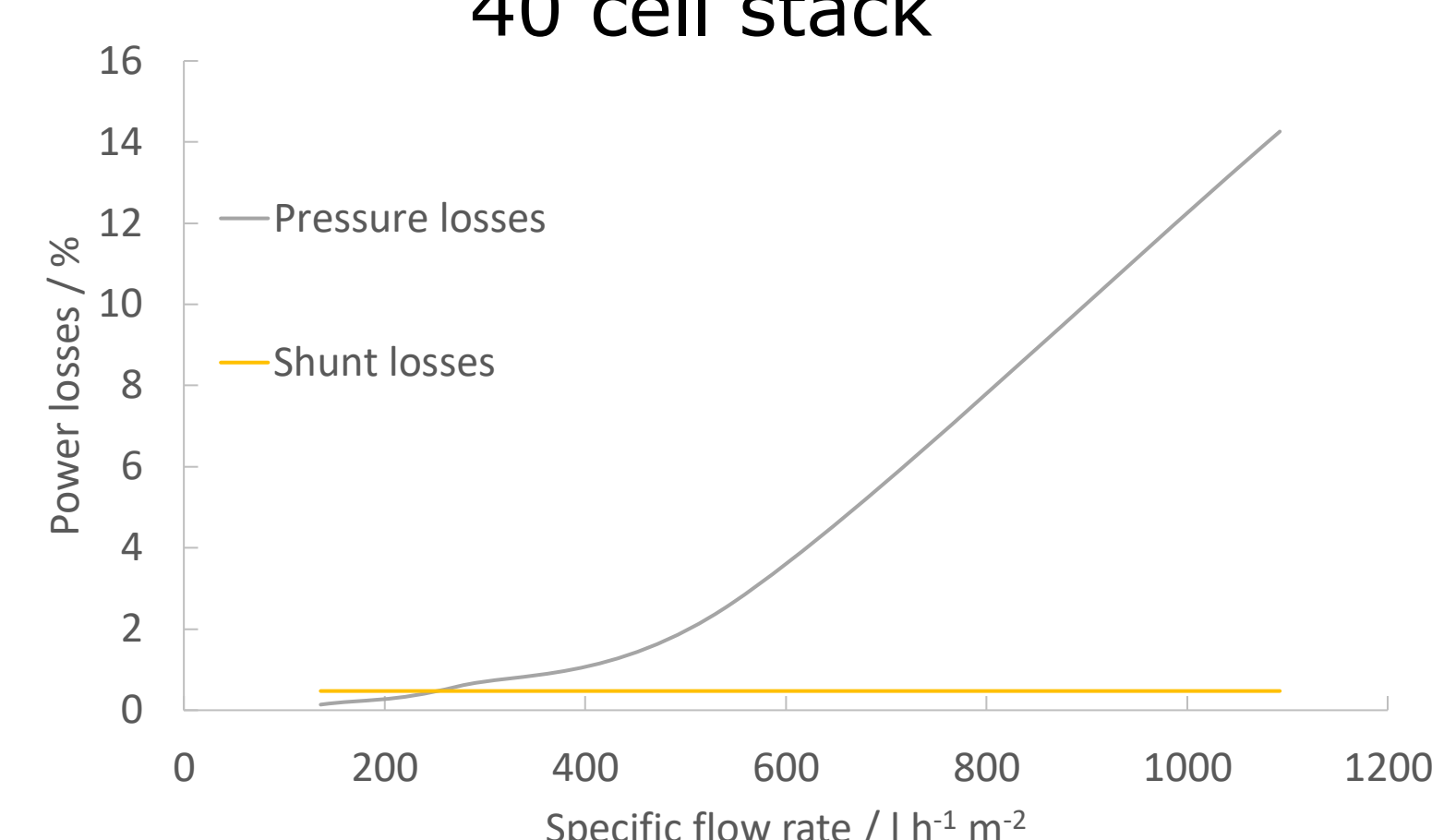
- Optimization of preliminarily optimized design from analytical model
- Detailed model of flow channel
- Detailed model of flow distributor



	Channel length (mm)	Power loss by shunt currents - 20 cell stack (%)	Power loss by shunt currents - 40 cell stack (%)
Organics	300	0.24	0.83
	200	0.35	1.14
	100	0.66	1.79
Vanadium	300	0.42	1.42
	200	0.60	1.94
	100	1.12	3.04

Shunt currents for organics based electrolyte significantly lower thanks to the lower cell voltage and conductivity of the electrolyte.

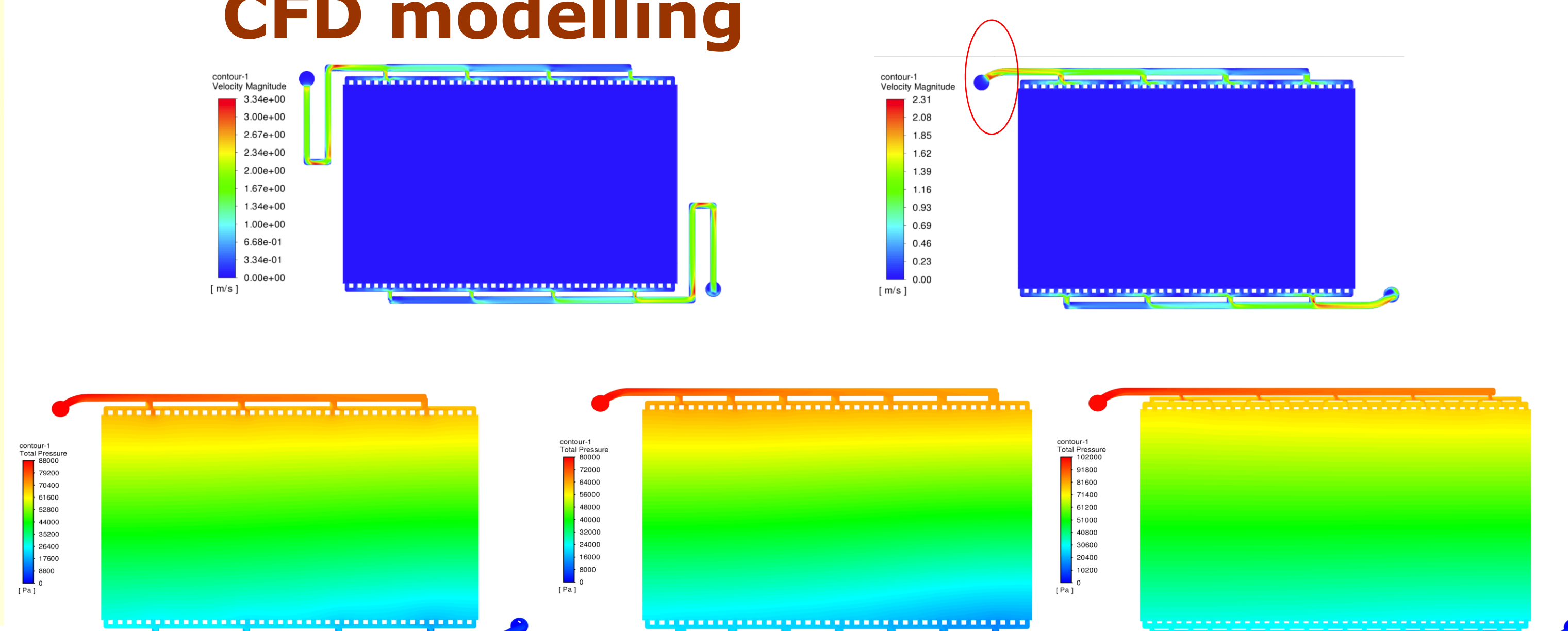
Analytical model – 40 cell stack



Summary

- Analytical model of shunt current losses and pressure losses and CFD model were developed
- Analytical model – determination of basic parameters of the stack
- CFD model – optimization from analytical model
- Electrochemical parameters are well transferable from laboratory cell to 20 cell stack

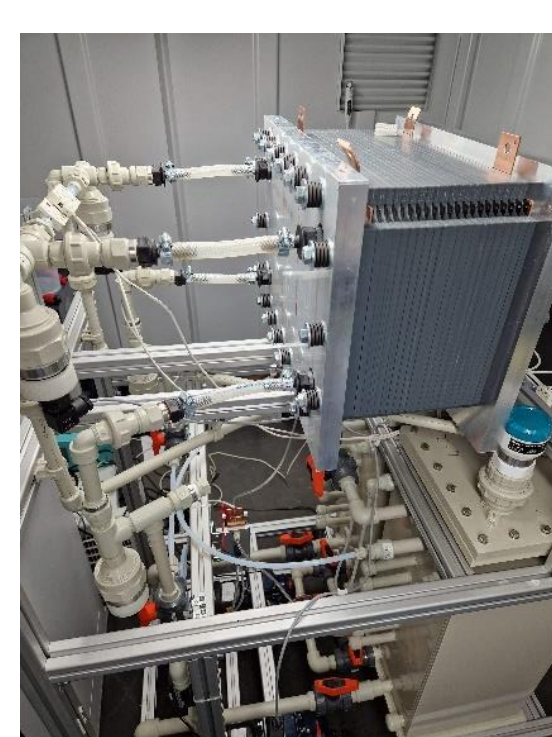
CFD modelling



Electrochemical properties - comparison

1 and 5 cell setup

20 cell setup



	Resistance charging (Ohm cm²)	Resistance discharging (Ohm cm²)	Temperature
lab cell-20	3.05	3.15	20°C
1 cell-608	3.65	3.81	20°C
5 cell-608	3.41	3.62	20°C
20 cell-608	2.95	3.09	25°C

