

# Sodobni materiali

Seminar

14. 4. 2015

# Obstojnost materialov

- Steklo in napake v steklu
- Korozija
- 5 minut za statistiko

# Materiali za shranjevanje energije

- Baterije in akumulatorji
- Tehnologija vodika

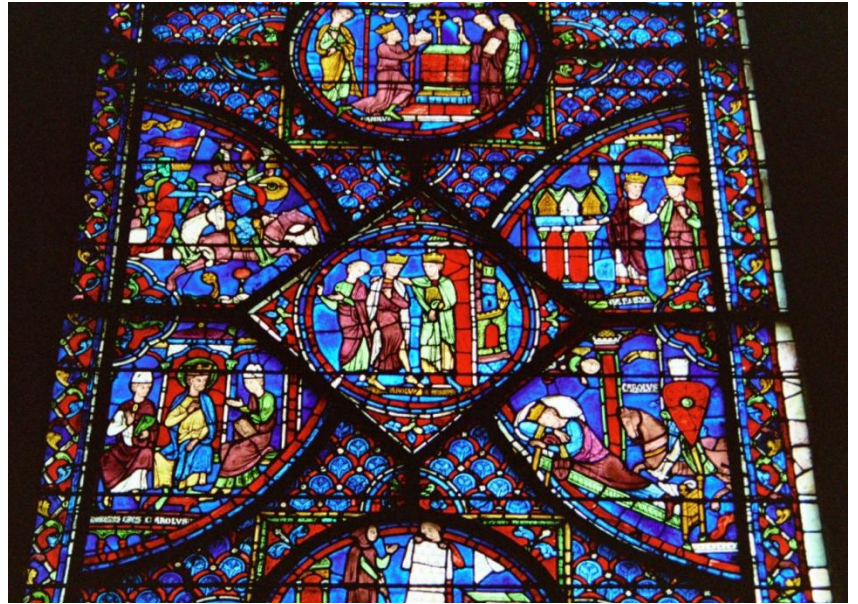
# Obstojnost materialov

## - Steklo in napake v steklu -

Sodobni materiali

Seminar

I



# Struktura stekla → trdnost

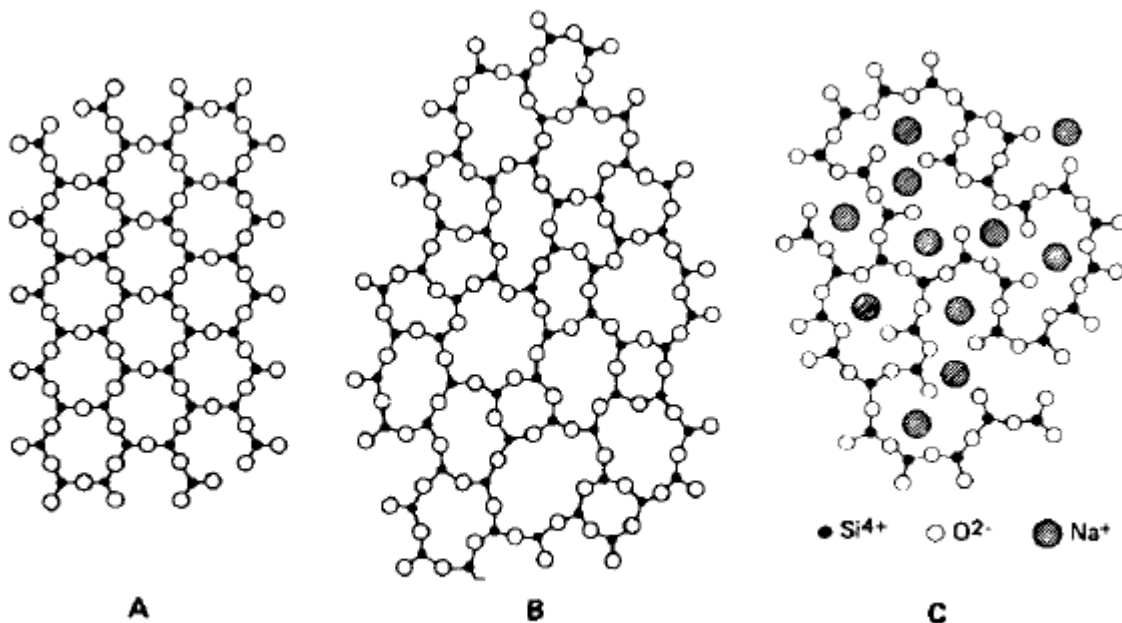


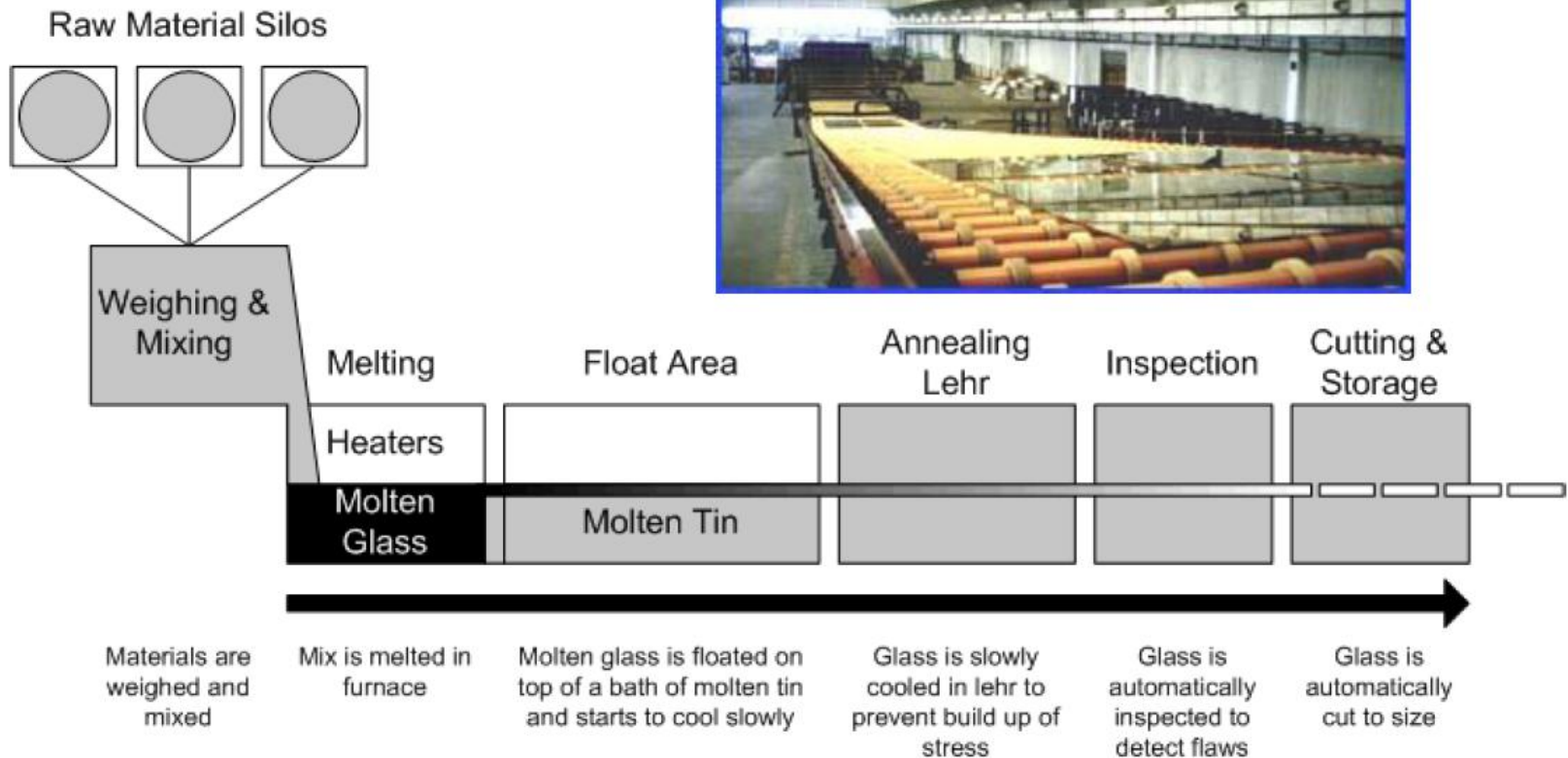
Fig. 1

Structure of crystallised silica (A), of fused silica (B) and of sodium silicate glass (C).

- Teoretična trdnost amorfnih materialov do 7000 MPa
- S primerno obdelavo kristalnega SiO<sub>2</sub> do 14 000 MPa
- Napake izvirajo iz razporeditve atomov

# Proizvodnja stekla

→ uvajanje napak na mikro nivoju



# Realna površina → hrapavost, razpoke

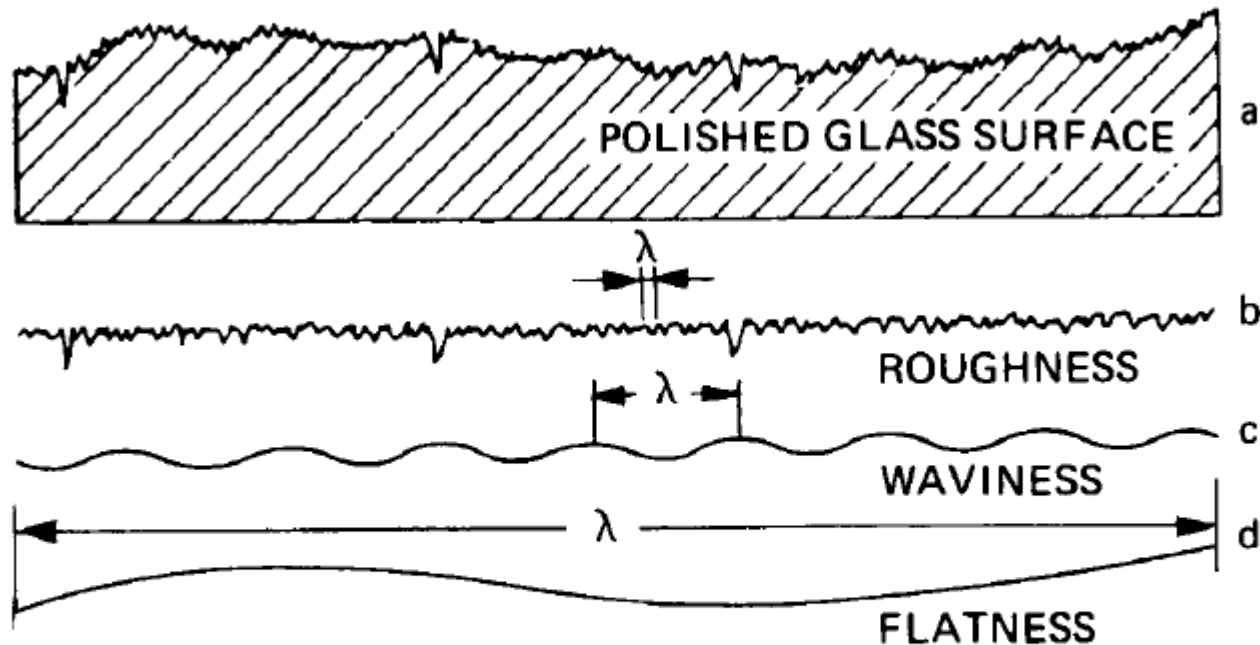
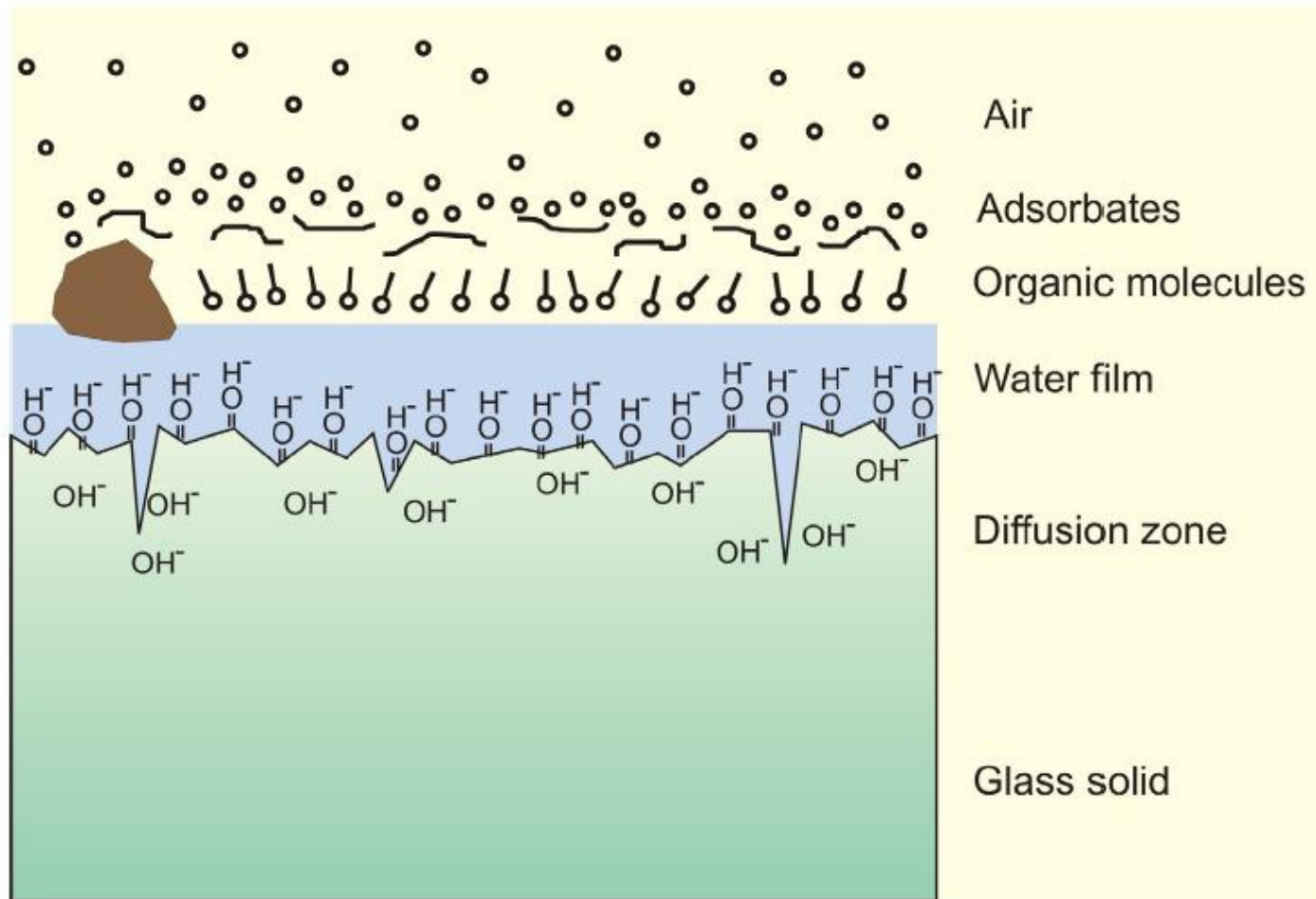


Fig. 1

Schematic representation of the surface topography of polished glass (a): and the various components of topography (b, c, d).

# Realna površina → interakcija z okolico





# Mehanski stres na razpoko

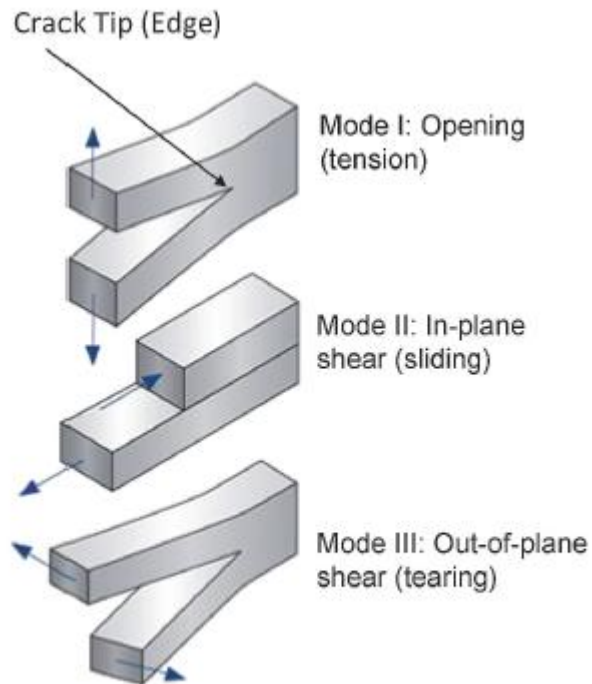


Figure 1.1 Flaw failure modes.

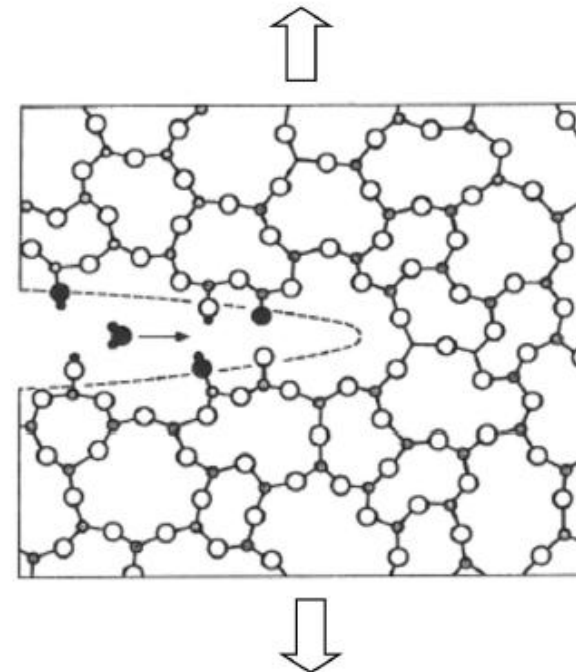


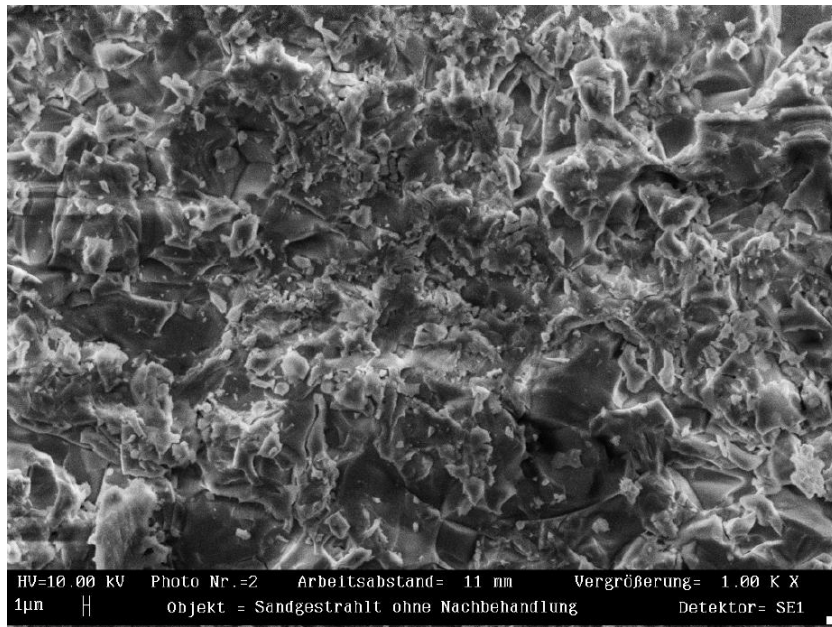
Figure 4.1 Stress corrosion process for fused silica. Shaded circles are silicon, while open circles are oxygen; filled circles are water. The crack is represented by the dashed curve. Arrows represent the stress field (adapted from Ref. 2 with permission).

# Modifikacija površine

## - Odstranjevanje materiala -

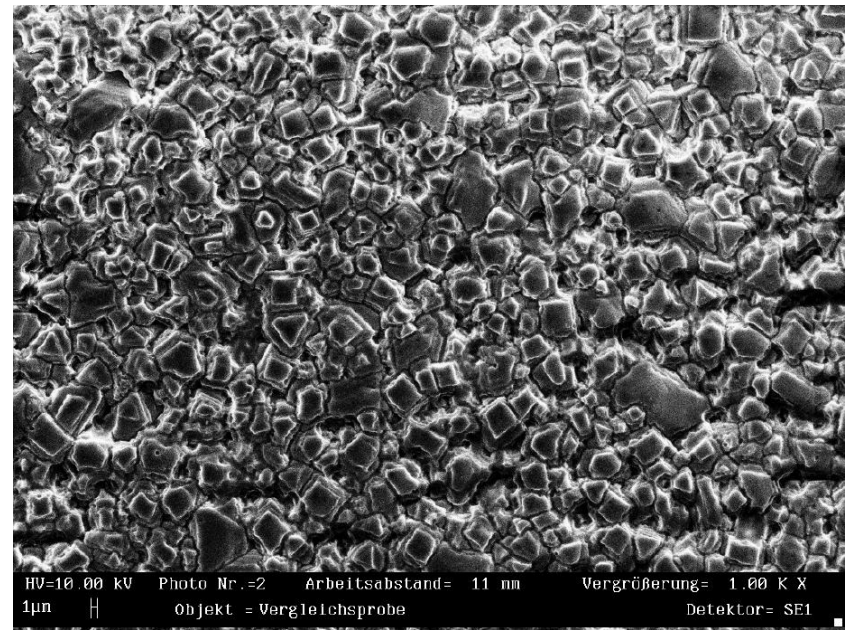
### Mehanično

- brušenje
- poliranje



### Kemijsko

- Kislinsko jedkanje



Nujno pri oblikovanju, cenejše, vnaša razpoke

Gladka površina, manj občutljiva na kisline

# Modifikacija površine - Izmenjava materiala -

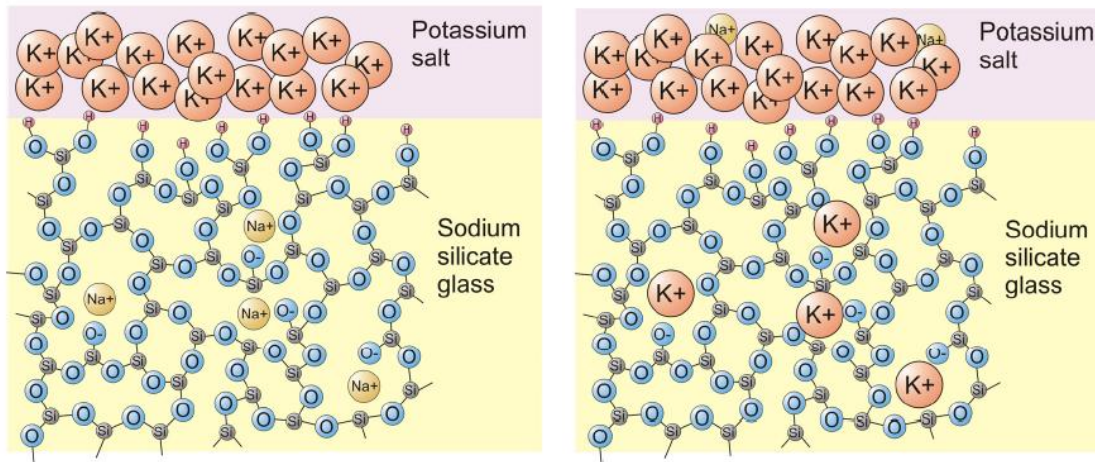


Fig. 7: Scheme of chemical strengthening:

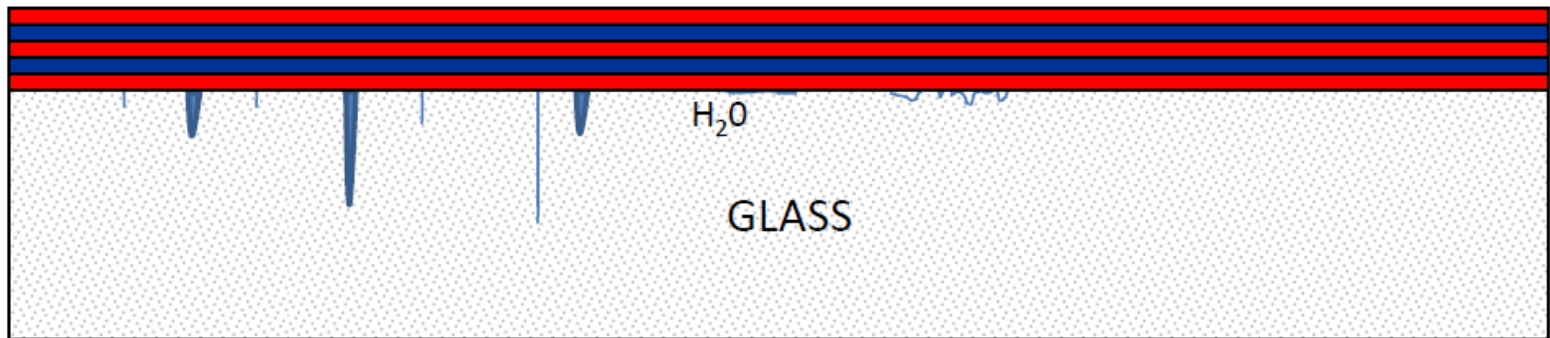
7a: before ion exchange (left)

7b: after ion exchange (right)



# Modifikacija površine - Nanos materiala -

- Iz plazme  
nanos ionov, nanos par
- Iz plinaste faze  
naprševanje, nanos par (fizikalno ali kemijsko)
- Iz tekočine ali trdne faze  
barva, keramične prevleke, kovine, sol-gel



# Modifikacija površine

## - Modifikacijo pogojuje cilj -



Hydrophobic

Hydrophilic

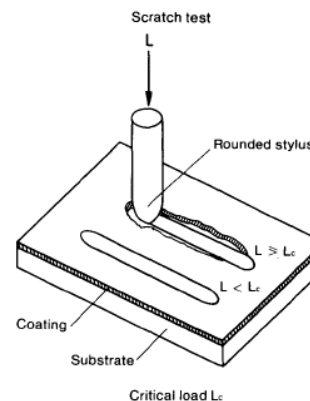
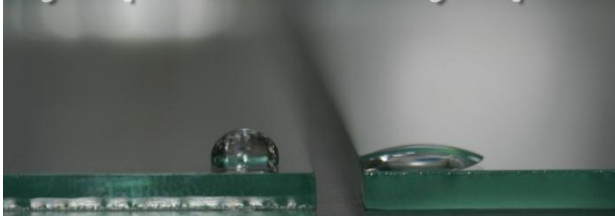
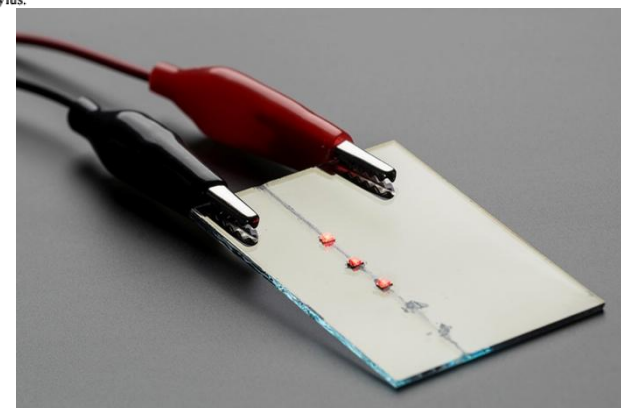
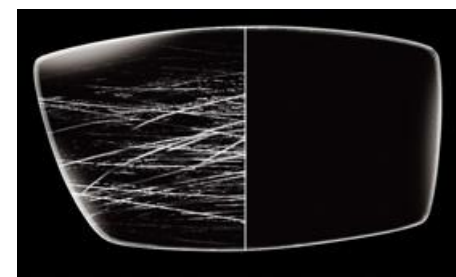


Fig. 7  
Production of scratches by a loaded stylus.



Tudi nanosi se obrabijo!

# Obstojnost materialov - Korozija -

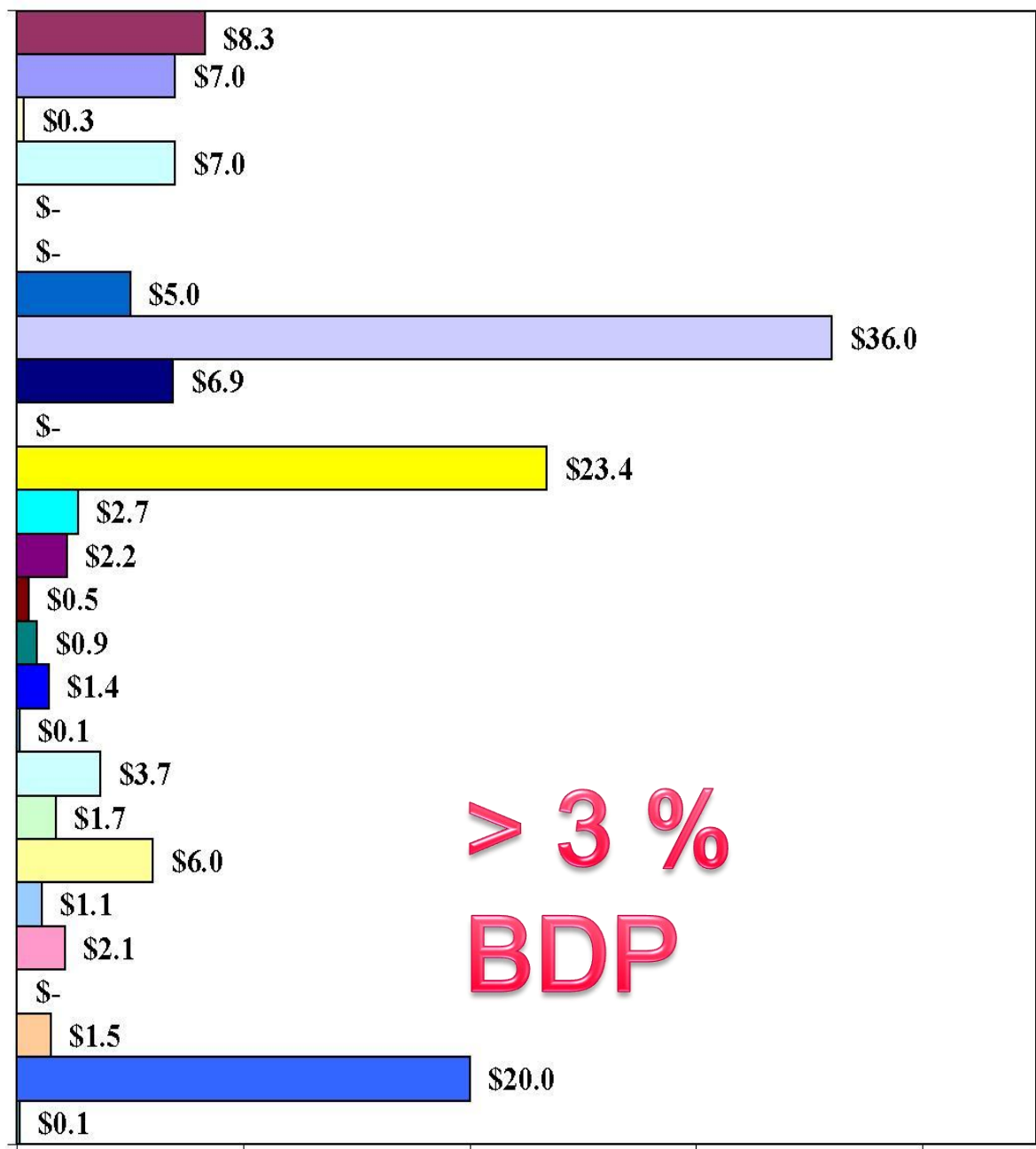
Sodobni materiali

Seminar

II



- Highway Bridges
- Gas and Liquid Transm. Pipelines
- Waterways and Ports
- Hazardous Materials Storage
- Airports
- Railroads
- Gas Distribution
- Drinking Water and Sewer Systems
- Electrical Utilities
- Telecommunication
- Motor Vehicles
- Ships
- Aircraft
- Railroad Cars
- Hazardous Materials Transport
- Oil and Gas Expl. and Production
- Mining
- Petroleum Refining
- Chem., Petrochem., Pharm.
- Pulp and Paper
- Agricultural
- Food Processing
- Electronics
- Home Appliances
- Defense
- Nuclear Waste Storage



> 3 %  
BDP

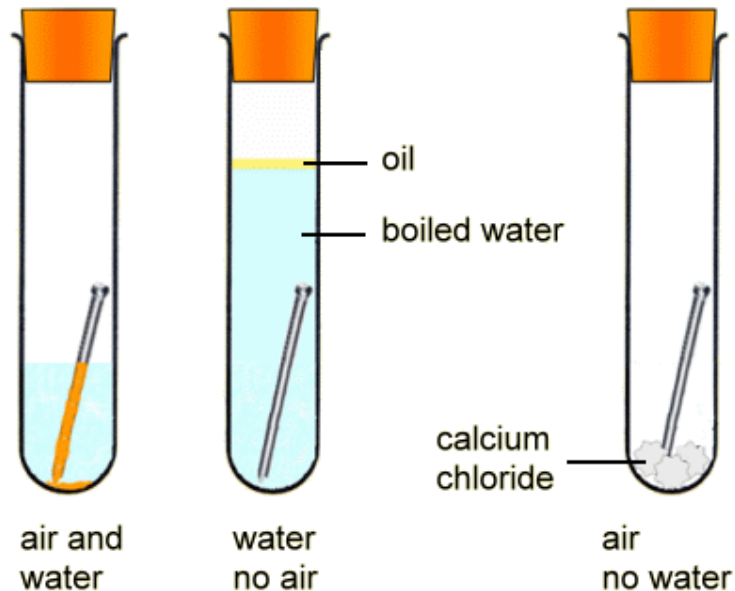
Skupaj B\$ 276 /leto v ZDA

Cost Of Corrosion Per Analyzed Economic Sector, (\$ x billion)

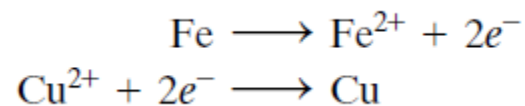
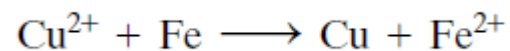
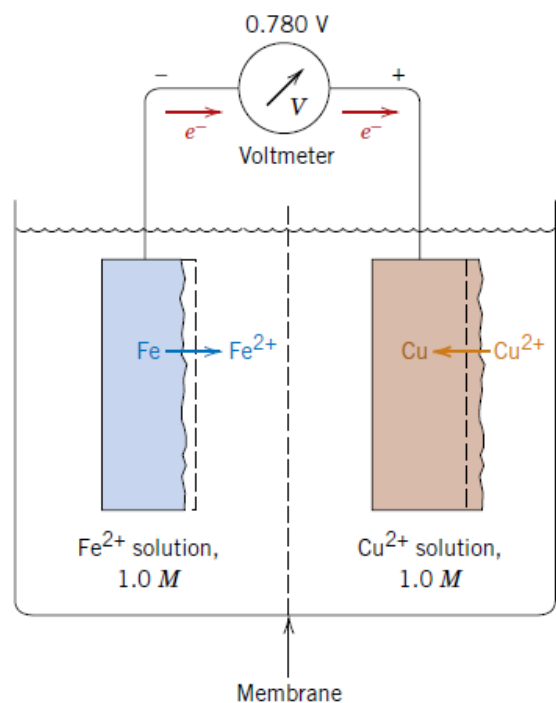


# Pogoji za galvansko korozijo

- Dve “ne enaki” kovini v električnem stiku
- Elektrolit (voda)
- Reducent (kisik, protoni,  $M^{n+}$ )

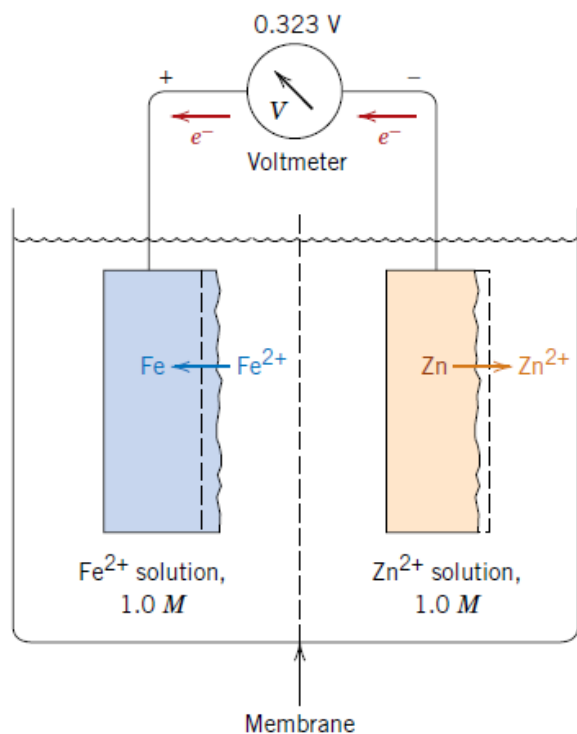


# Termodinamski vidik I



**Figure 17.2** An electrochemical cell consisting of iron and copper electrodes, each of which is immersed in a 1 M solution of its ion. Iron corrodes while copper electrodeposits.

# Termodinamski vidik II



**Figure 17.3** An electrochemical cell consisting of iron and zinc electrodes, each of which is immersed in a 1 M solution of its ion. The iron electrode deposits while the zinc corrodes.

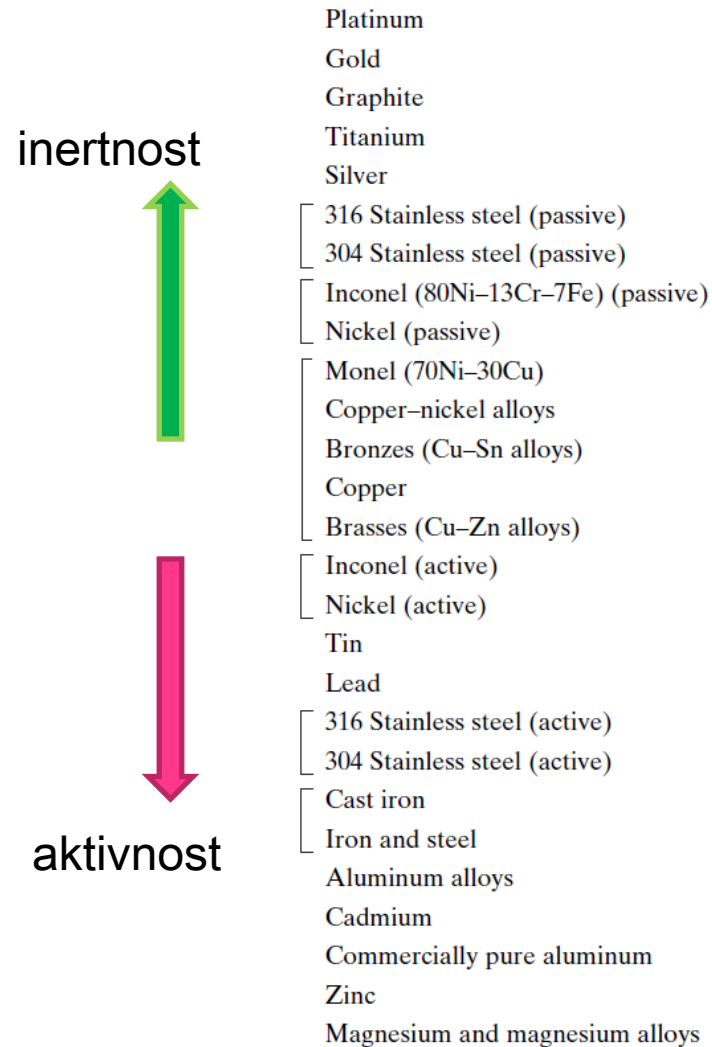
Electrode Reaction	Standard Electrode Potential, $V^0$ (V)
$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3e^- \longrightarrow \text{Au}$	+1.420
$\text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^- \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.229
$\text{Pt}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Pt}$	~+1.2
$\text{Ag}^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \text{Ag}$	+0.800
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + e^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+0.771
$\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4e^- \longrightarrow 4(\text{OH}^-)$	+0.401
<u><math>\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Cu}</math></u>	+0.340
$2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2$	0.000
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb}$	-0.126
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Sn}$	-0.136
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Ni}$	-0.250
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Co}$	-0.277
$\text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Cd}$	-0.403
<u><math>\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}</math></u>	-0.440
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3e^- \longrightarrow \text{Cr}$	-0.744
<u><math>\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Zn}</math></u>	-0.763
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^- \longrightarrow \text{Al}$	-1.662
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Mg}$	-2.363
$\text{Na}^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \text{Na}$	-2.714
$\text{K}^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \text{K}$	-2.924

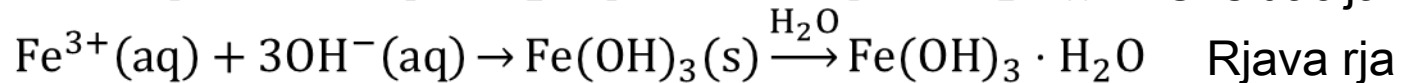
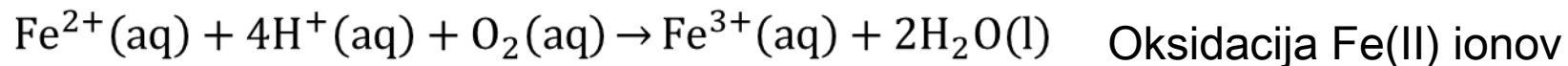
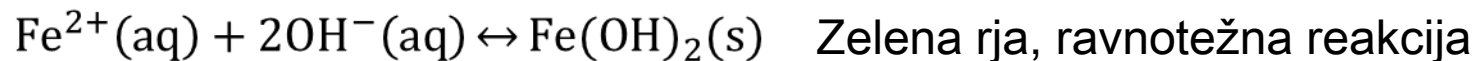
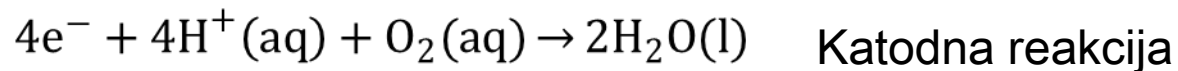
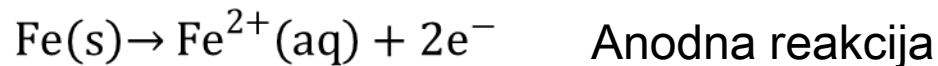
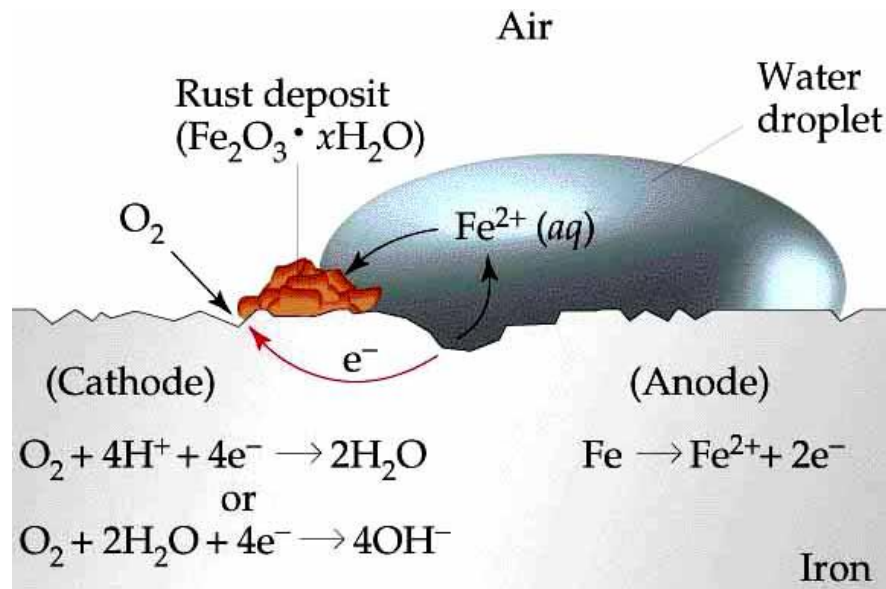
inertnost



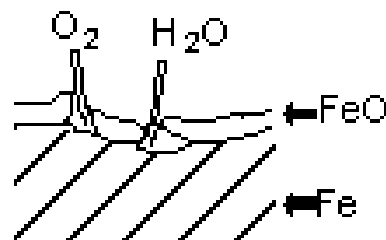
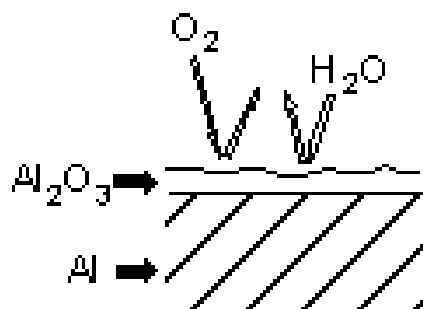
aktivnost

# Termodinamski vidik III



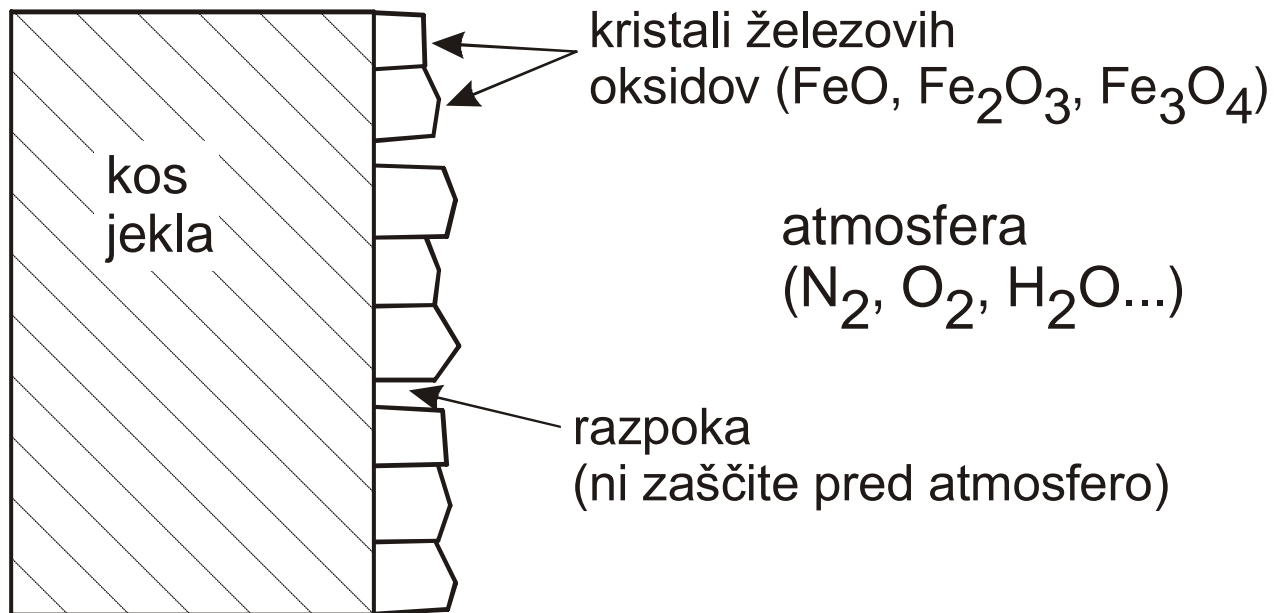


# Pasivacija – kinetika kemijske reakcije



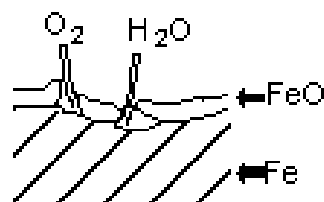
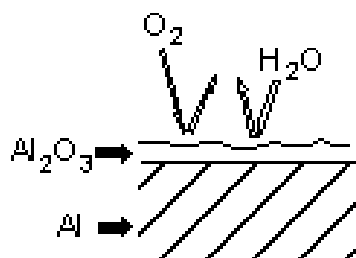
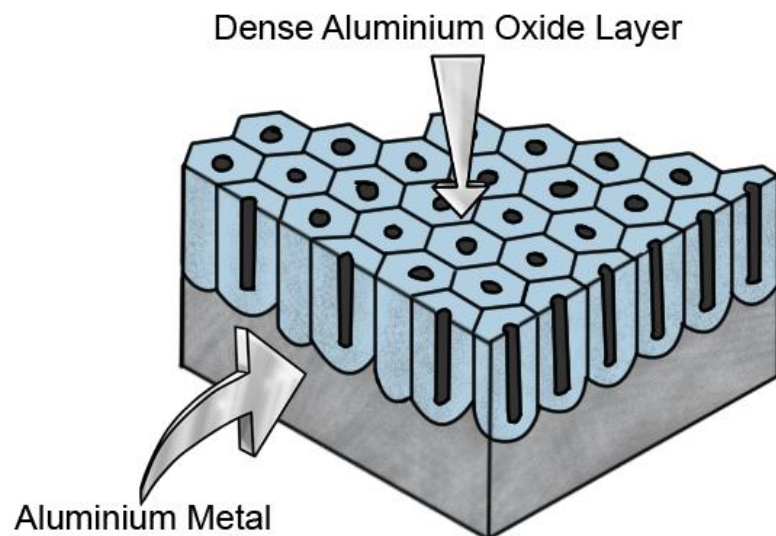
# Korozija jekla

Zakaj jeklo korodira?



Hitrost korozije jekel v atmosferi: od 5-30 g/m<sup>2</sup> v 1 mesecu.

# Korozija aluminija



Electrode Reaction	Standard Electrode Potential, $V^0$ (V)
$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3e^- \longrightarrow \text{Au}$	+1.420
$\text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^- \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.229
$\text{Pt}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Pt}$	~+1.2
$\text{Ag}^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \text{Ag}$	+0.800
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + e^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+0.771
$\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4e^- \longrightarrow 4(\text{OH}^-)$	+0.401
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Cu}$	+0.340
$2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2$	0.000
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb}$	-0.126
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Sn}$	-0.136
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Ni}$	-0.250
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Co}$	-0.277
$\text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Cd}$	-0.403
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}$	-0.440
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3e^- \longrightarrow \text{Cr}$	-0.744
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Zn}$	-0.763
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^- \longrightarrow \text{Al}$	-1.662
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Mg}$	-2.363
$\text{Na}^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \text{Na}$	-2.714
$\text{K}^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \text{K}$	-2.924



# Pilling-Bedworthov količnik

$$R_{PB} = \frac{V_M(\text{oksid})}{V_M(\text{kovina})} = \frac{M(\text{oksid})\rho(\text{kovina})}{M(\text{kovina})\rho(\text{oksid})n}$$

$n$ : razmerje med številom atomov kovine in molekul oksida

Približno velja:

$R_{PB} < 1$ : pretanka oksidna plast (primer Mg)

$1 < R_{PB} < 2$ : običajno je kovina zaščitena (Ti, Cr, Al)

$R_{PB} > 2$ : oksid se odlušči (primer Fe)

Opomba: pravilo ima znatno število izjem.

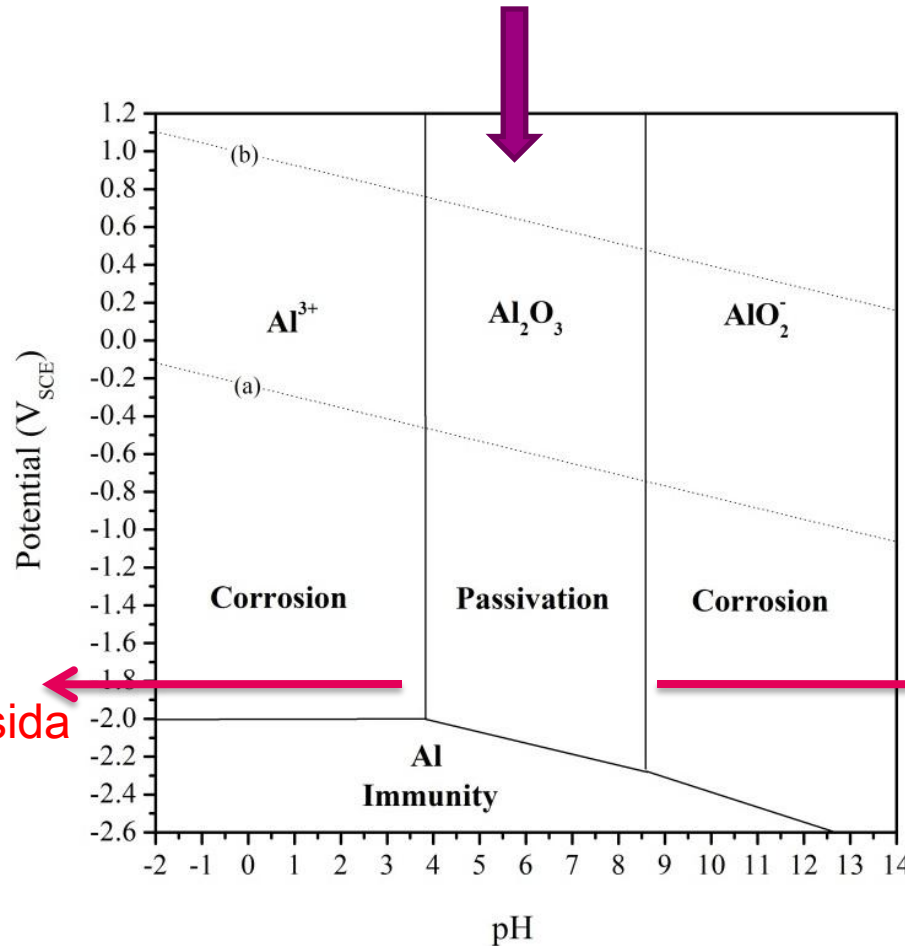
# Pilling-Bedworthov količnik

<i>Protective</i>			<i>Nonprotective</i>		
<i>Metal</i>	<i>Oxide</i>	<i>P-B Ratio</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Oxide</i>	<i>P-B Ratio</i>
Al	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.29	K	K <sub>2</sub> O	0.46
Cu	Cu <sub>2</sub> O	1.68	Li	Li <sub>2</sub> O	0.57
Ni	NiO	1.69	Na	Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.58
Fe	FeO	1.69	Ca	CaO	0.65
Be	BeO	1.71	Ag	AgO	1.61
Co	CoO	1.75	Ti	TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.78
Mn	MnO	1.76	U	UO <sub>2</sub>	1.98
Cr	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.00	Mo	MoO <sub>2</sub>	2.10
Si	SiO <sub>2</sub>	2.14	W	WO <sub>2</sub>	2.10
			Ta	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	2.44
			Nb	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	2.67

<sup>a</sup>Metal and oxide densities based on *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, 85th edition (2004–2005).

# Kaj pa v kislem in alkalnem?

Aluminijev oksid stabilen pri atmosferskih pogojih

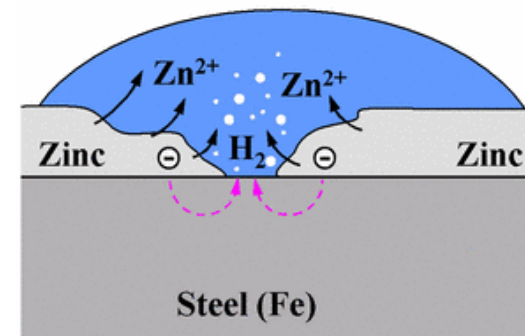
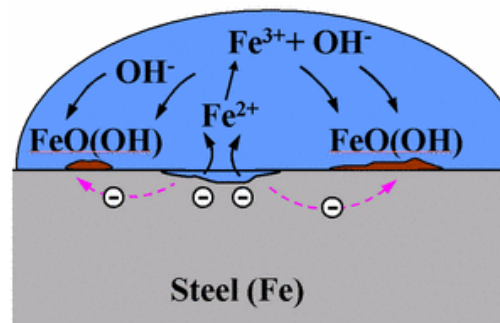


Raztapljanje  
aluminijevega oksida  
v močno kislem

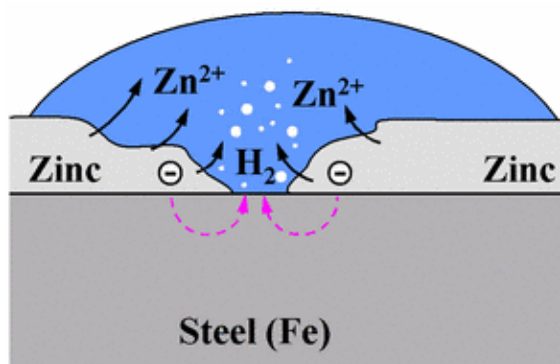
Raztapljanje  
aluminijevega oksida  
v močno bazičnem

# Zaščita pred korozijo I

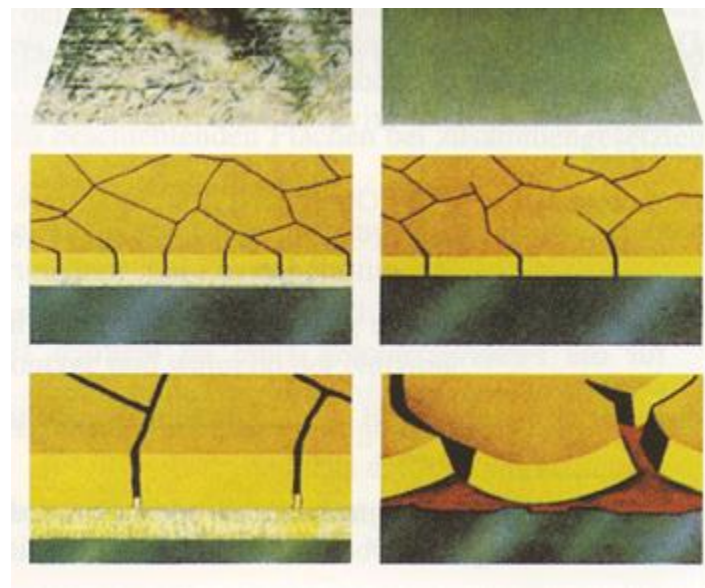
- Prevleke:
  - Nekovinski premazi (oksidi, organske snovi)
  - Kovinske prevleke – katodne (Au, Ag, Ni, Cr, ...)
  - Kovinske prevleke – anodne (Zn)



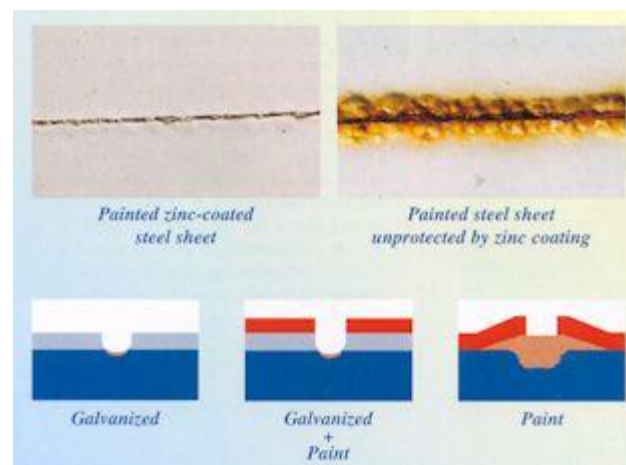
# Kaj če prevleka razpoka



Cink  
+  
Barva

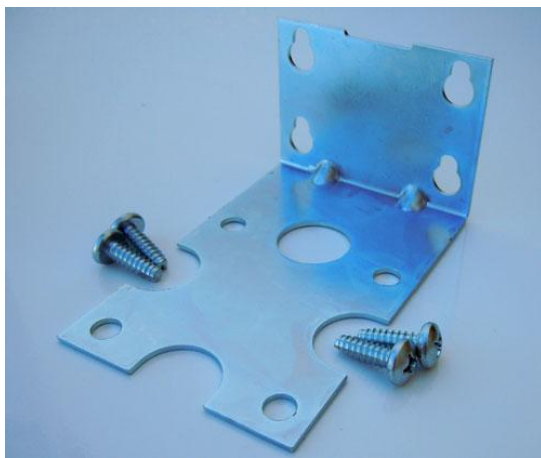


Barva



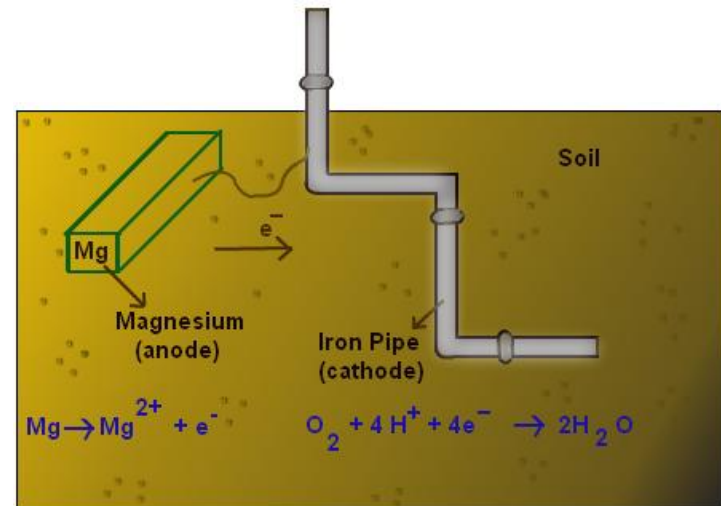
# Zaščita pred korozijo II

- Oplemenitenje jekla
  - Na površini zlitine nastane zvišana koncentracija bolj obstojne kovine (Cr)
  - Spremenijo se mehanske (električne) lastnosti oksidov na površini (P, Cu)



# Zaščita pred korozijo III

- Katodna zaščita
  - Jeklo vežemo v tak elektrokemijski člen, da jeklo predstavlja katodo – to pomeni, da se železo ne raztaplja več
- Anodna zaščita



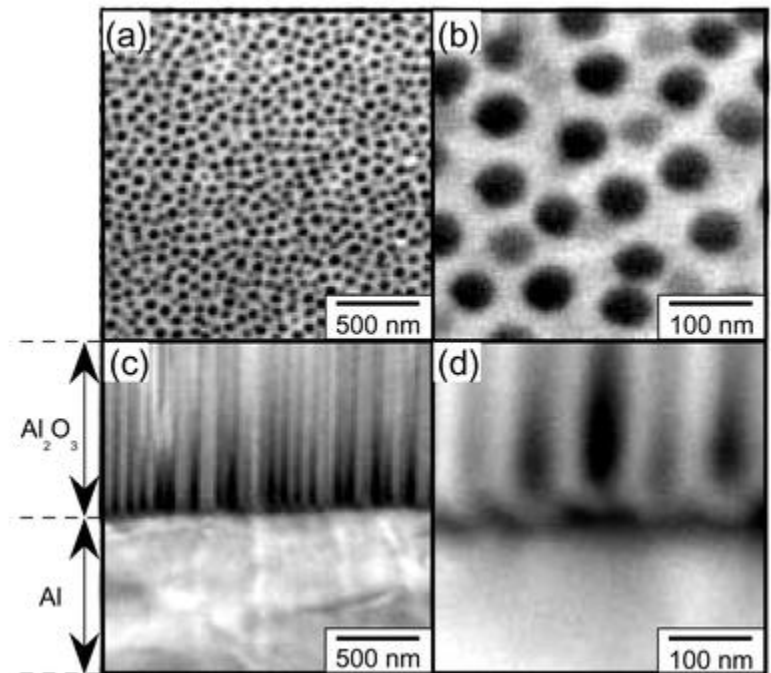
# Anodizacija I

- Elektrokemijsko ustvarimo ali odebelimo oksidno plast na površini kovine
- Površino kovine lahko s tem električno izoliramo
- S postopkom lahko dekoriramo površino: obarvamo, osvetlimo, teksturiramo
- Povečamo lahko trdoto materiala, izboljšamo korozijsko in mehansko odpornost (zmanjšamo abrazivnost itd.)



# Anodizacija II

- V industriji od 1923 - duraluminija na hidroplanskih delih (uporabili so kromovo kislino).
- Največkrat anodiziramo aluminij (eloksiran aluminij)
- Industrijsko anodizirajo še: Mg, Ti, Zn
- Zelo redko: Sn, Cu



# Uporaba

- Zabavna industrija
- Vojaška/Letalska ind.
- Komerzialna



# Oprema za anodizacijo

- Izvor enosmernega toka
- Posode in držala za namestitve vzorcev
- Elektrolit (kislina):
  - Žveplova
  - Kromova
  - Oksalna
  - Fosforjeva
- Voda, barvila



# Proces anodizacije

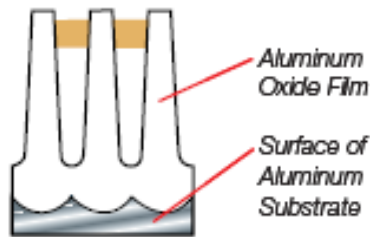


Procesne variable:

- Čas ciklanja
- Napetost
- Gostota toka
- Kemizem elektrolita
- Koncentracija elek.
- Temperatura

# Barvna anodizacija

## 1. Inorganic Dyeing



ANODIZING → INORGANIC DYE  
Inorganic dye is absorbed at the surface of the anodic pores.  
Typical colors include pale to dark bronze and muted gold tones.



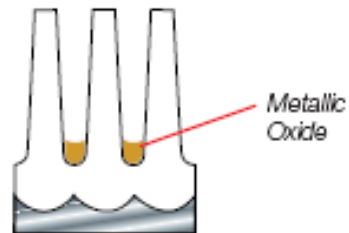
## 2. Organic Dyeing



ANODIZING → ORGANIC DYE  
Organic dye is distributed throughout the coating, but is principally concentrated near the surface and the middle area of the anodic pores. Typical colors include deep yellow, red, blue, green, turquoise, and black.



## 3. Electrolytic Coloring



ANODIZING → ELECTROCOLORING  
Metal is deposited deep into the anodic pores.  
Typical colors include brown, bronze, gray, slate, black, pink, and burgundy.



## 4. Electrolytic Coloring in Combination with Organic Dyeing



ANODIZING → ELECTROCOLORING → ORGANIC DYEING  
Metal is deposited deep into the pores electrolytically, followed by a dye which is distributed throughout the coating nearer the surface.  
Many muted colors are attainable.



# Prednosti in slabosti

- Postopek je primeren za masovno proizvodnjo
- Dimenzijske posebnosti imajo minimalni vpliv
- Nanos je trajen
- Barva je stabilna
- Lahko vzdrževanje
- Ugodna cena
- Zdravju neškodljivo



- Anodiziramo lahko le izbrane materiale
- Težko anodiziramo majhne objekte
- Na mestih kontaktov je nanos defekten

# Polimeri?

**Table 17.4** Resistance to Degradation by Various Environments for Selected Plastic Materials<sup>a</sup>

Material	Nonoxidizing Acids (20% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )	Oxidizing Acids (10% HNO <sub>3</sub> )	Aqueous Salt Solutions (NaCl)	Aqueous Alkalis (NaOH)	Polar Solvents (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	Nonpolar Solvents (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> )	Water
Polytetrafluoroethylene	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Nylon 6,6	U	U	S	S	Q	S	S
Polycarbonate	Q	U	S	U	S	U	S
Polyester	Q	Q	S	Q	Q	U	S
Polyetheretherketone	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Low-density polyethylene	S	Q	S	—	S	Q	S
High-density polyethylene	S	Q	S	—	S	Q	S
Poly(ethylene terephthalate)	S	Q	S	S	S	S	S
Poly(phenylene oxide)	S	Q	S	S	S	U	S
Polypropylene	S	Q	S	S	S	Q	S
Polystyrene	S	Q	S	S	S	U	S
Polyurethane	Q	U	S	Q	U	Q	S
Epoxy	S	U	S	S	S	S	S
Silicone	Q	U	S	S	S	Q	S



<sup>a</sup>S = satisfactory; Q = questionable; U = unsatisfactory.

Source: Adapted from R. B. Seymour, *Polymers for Engineering Applications*, ASM International, Materials Park, OH, 1987.

# Obstojnost materialov - 5 minut za statistiko -

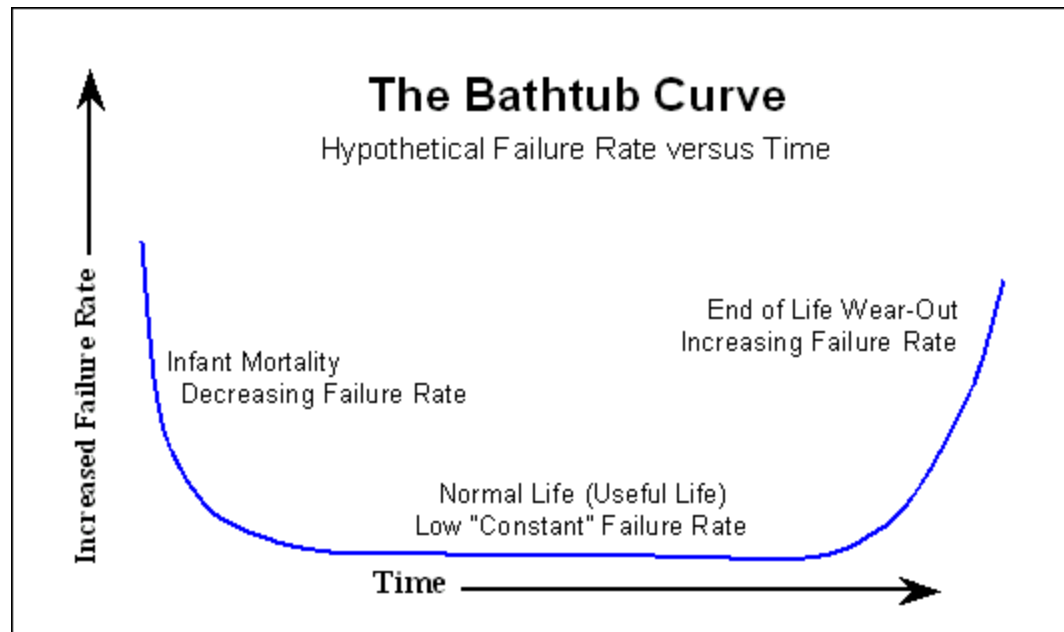
Sodobni materiali

Seminar

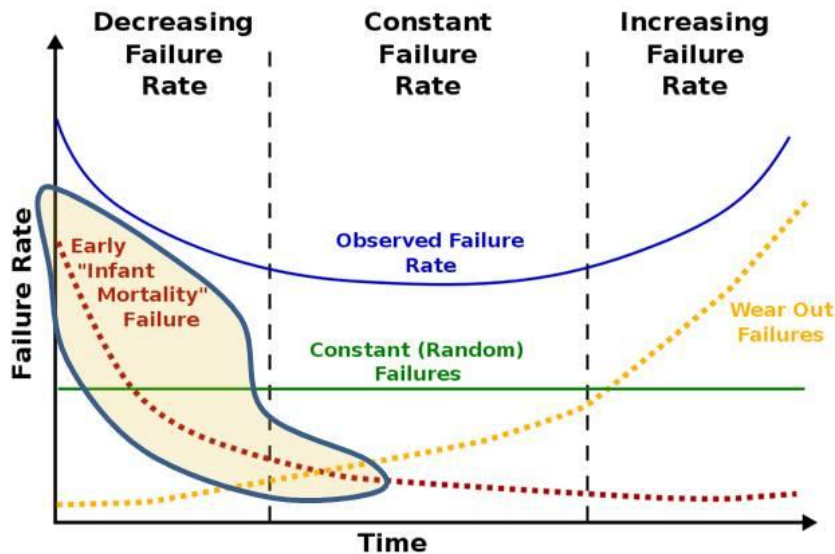
III



# Krivulja okvare

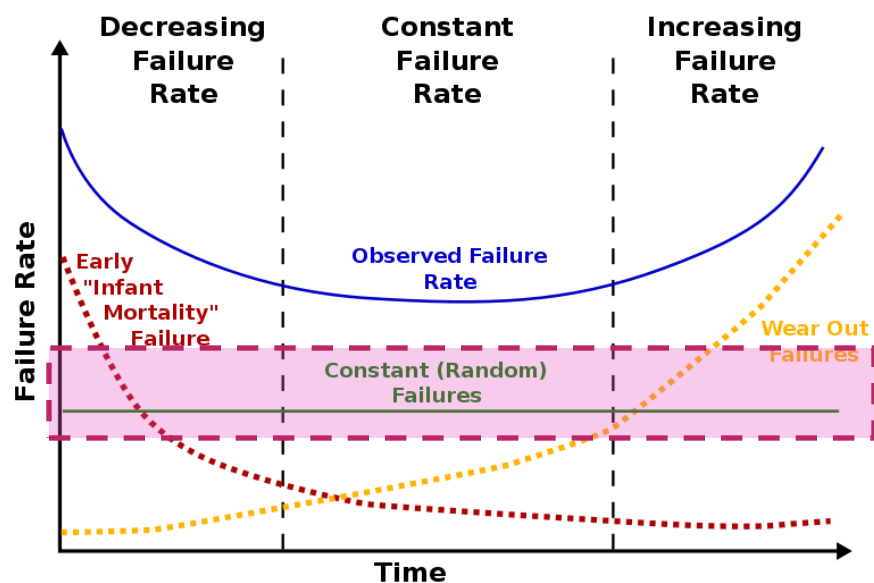


# Zgodnje napake



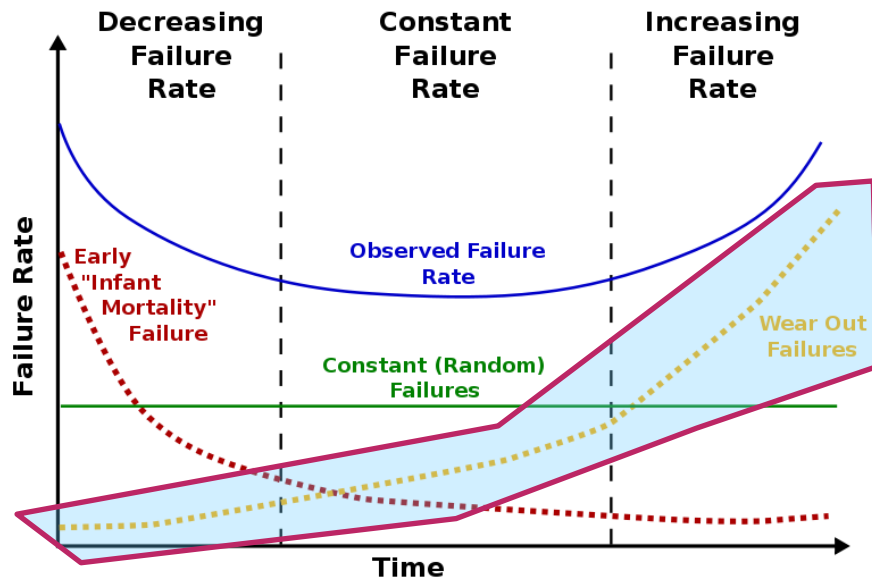
- Pojavijo se kmalu po začetku uporabe (tedni, meseci).
- Navadno so posledica napak v proizvodnji, defektov v materialih.
- Dobro je, če se izdelek za to obdobje že testira.
- Obdobje garancije

# Obraba ob normalni uporabi



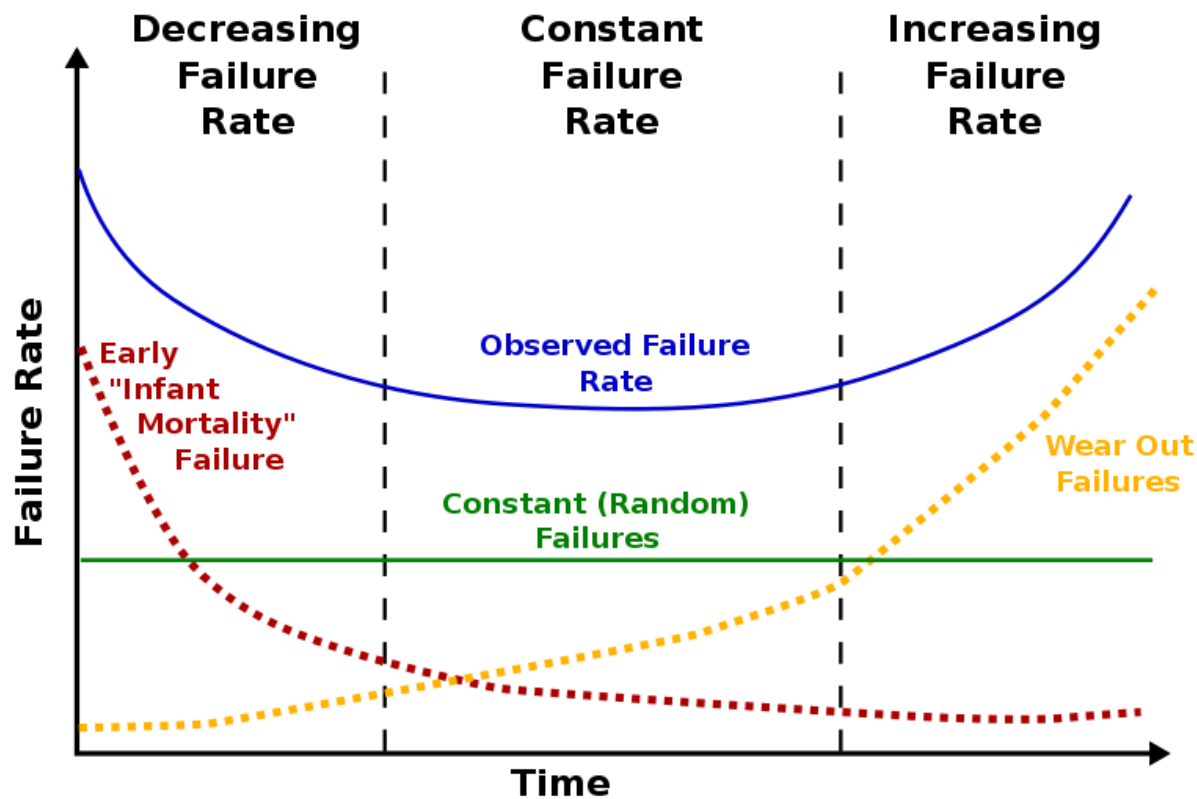
- Če izdelek ne odpove v “času garancije”, bo v dobi pričakovane uporabe deloval brez problemov.
- Okvare so tudi v tem obdobju mogoče, vendar manj verjetne!

# Staranje



- Ob določeni starosti se material tako obrabi, da se s časom verjetnost za neuporabnost večja.

# Krivulja okvare – samo model



- Zaganjalniki za letalske motorje (1962)
- Avtobusni motorji (1952)
- 500 MW generatorji (1981)
- Centrifugalne črpalke (1991)

To ni edini model!

# Sistemi za shranjevanje energije - Baterije in akumulatorji -

Sodobni materiali

Seminar

IV

# Definicije

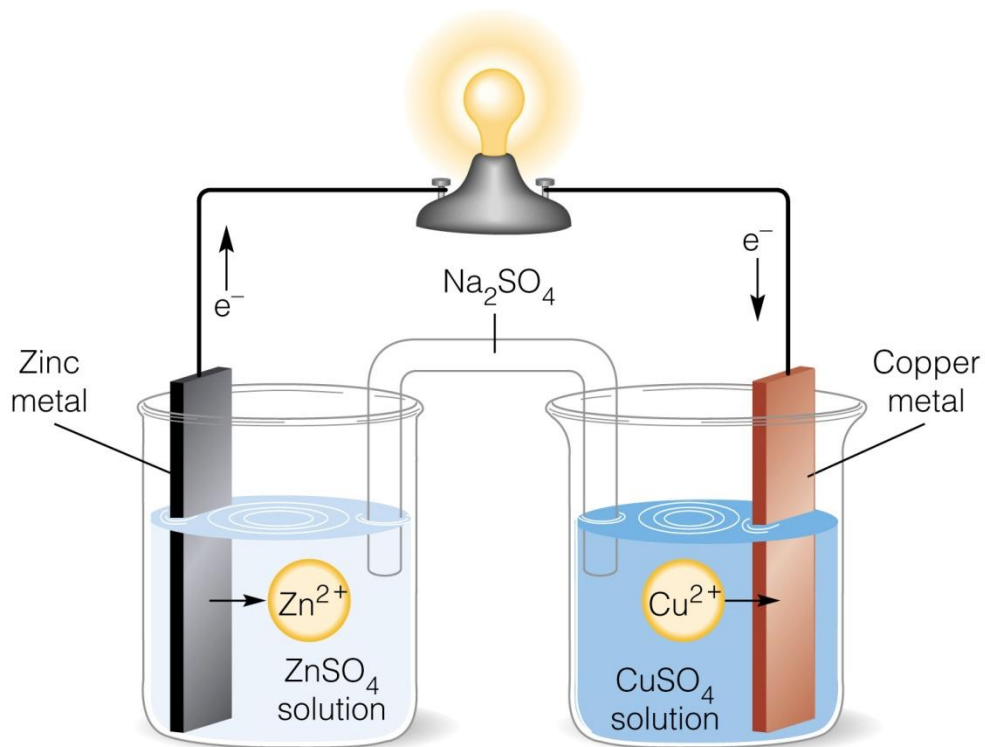
## Baterija

- Naprava sestavljena iz ene ali več elektrokemijskih celic, ki spreminja kemijsko energijo v električno.

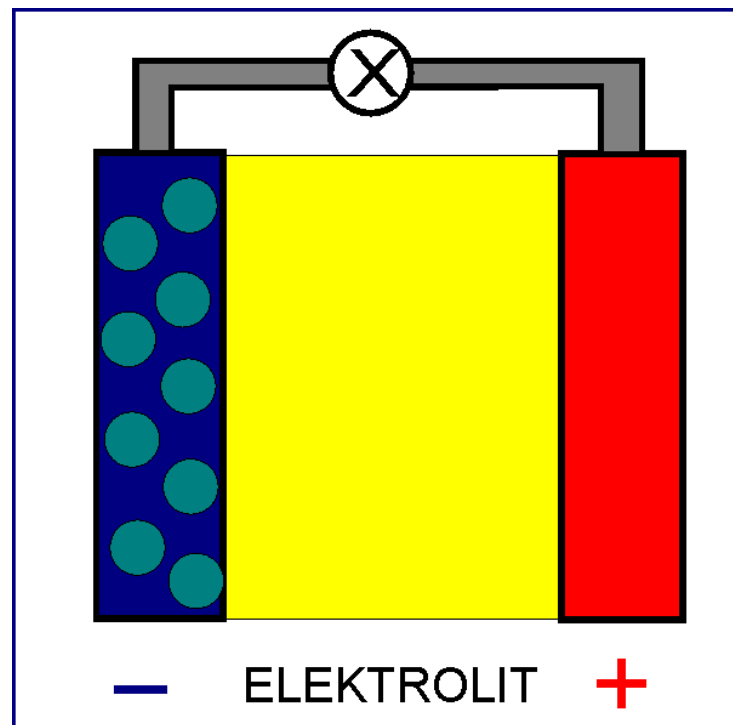
## Akumulator

- Baterija, ki jo lahko večkrat izpraznimo in ponovno napolnimo (sekundarna baterija).

# Princip delovanja



$$E^{\ominus} = 0.337 - (-0.763) = 1.10 \text{ V}$$

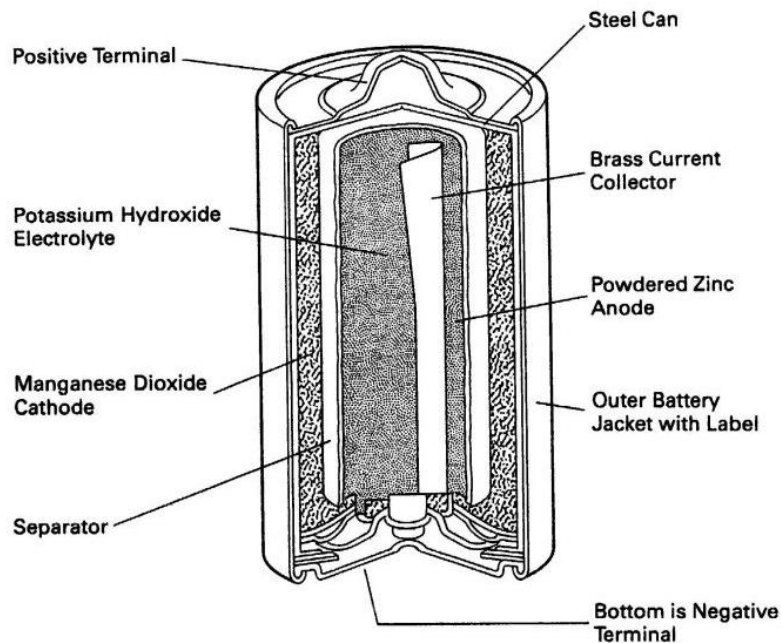




# Alkaline baterije

$$E^{\circ}_{\text{Cell}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

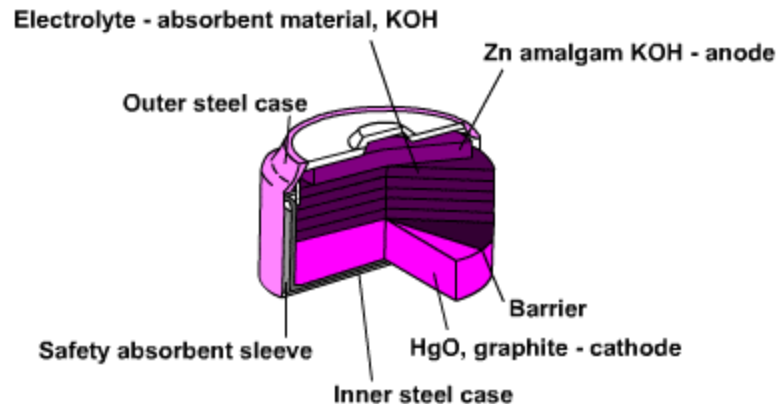
- Anoda:  $\text{Zn}_{(s)} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2e^{-}$
- Katoda:  $2\text{NH}_4^{+}_{(aq)} + \text{MnO}_{2(s)} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow \text{Mn}_2\text{O}_{3(s)} + 2\text{NH}_{3(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$



# “Knof” baterije

$$E^{\circ}_{\text{Cell}} = 1.6 \text{ V}$$

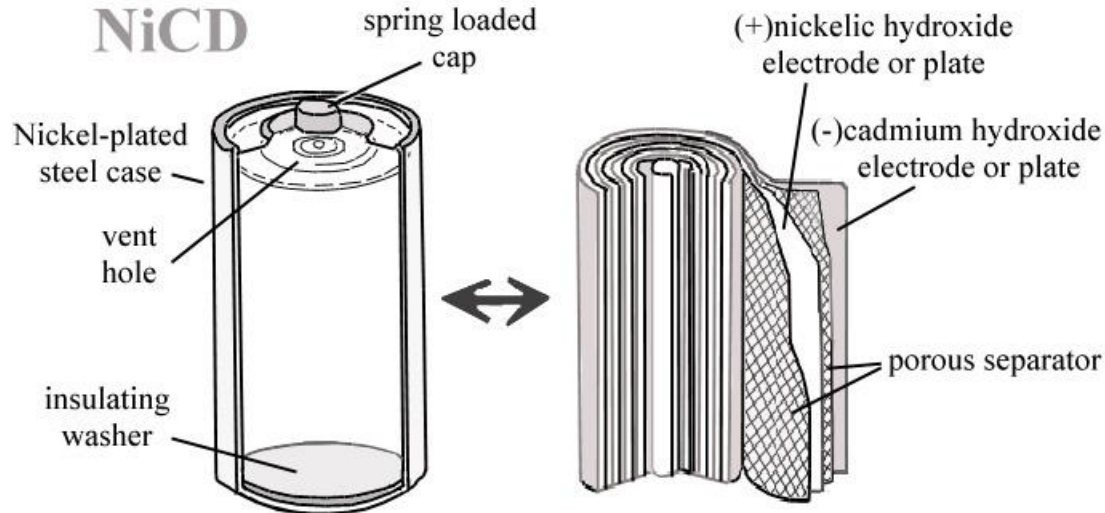
- Anoda:  $\text{Zn}_{(s)} + 2\text{OH}^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{ZnO}_{(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} + 2e^{-}$
- Katoda (Hg):  $\text{HgO}_{(s)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow \text{Hg}_{(s)} + 2\text{OH}^{-}_{(aq)}$
- Katoda (Ag):  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_{(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow 2\text{Ag}_{(s)} + 2\text{OH}^{-}_{(aq)}$



# Nikelj-kadmijeve baterije

$$E^{\circ}_{\text{Cell}} = 1.4 \text{ V}$$

- Anoda:  $\text{Cd}_{(s)} + 2\text{OH}^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{Cd}(\text{OH})_{2(s)} + 2e^{-}$
- Katoda:  $2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_{(s)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow \text{Ni}(\text{OH})_{2(s)} + 2\text{OH}^{-}_{(aq)}$



# Nikelj-hidirdne baterije

$$E^{\circ}_{\text{Cell}} = 1.3 \text{ V}$$

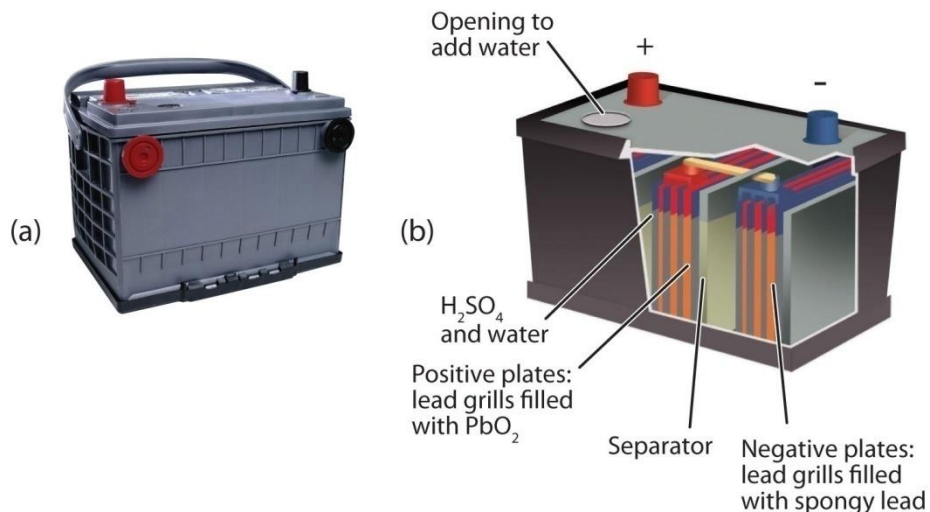
- Anoda:  $\text{MH}_x + \text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})} \rightarrow \text{MH}_{x-1}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})} + \text{e}^-$
- Katoda:  $\text{NiOOH}_{(\text{s})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})} + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ni}(\text{OH})_{2(\text{s})}$
- $\text{MH}_x = \text{LaNi}_5\text{H}_6$  ali  $\text{TiH}_6$

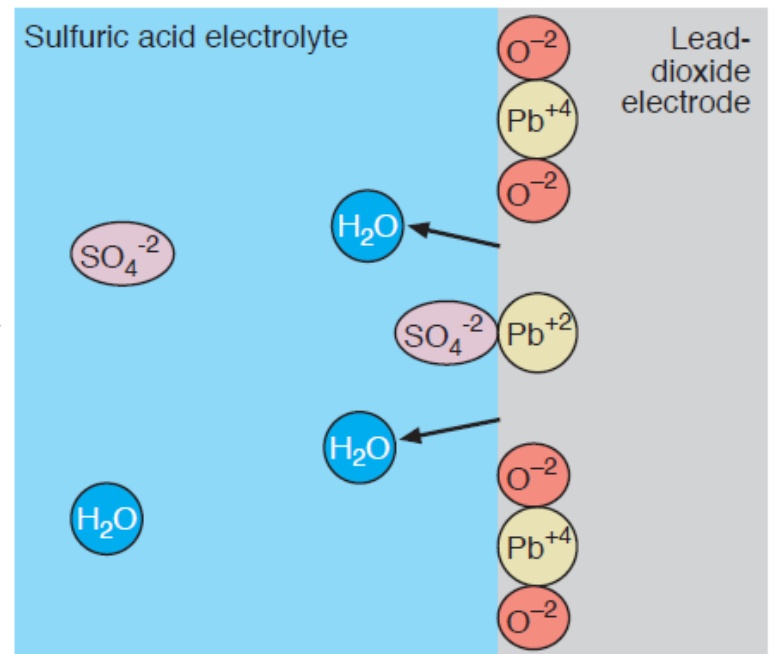
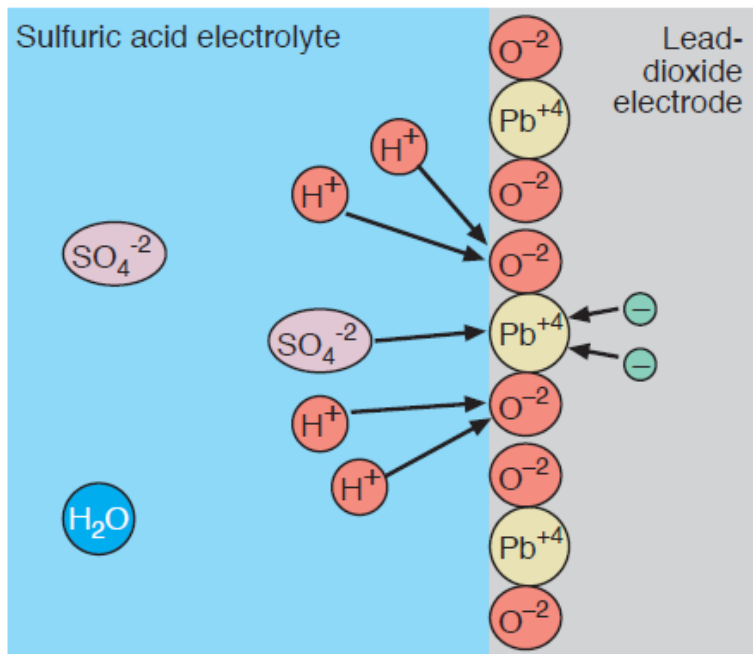
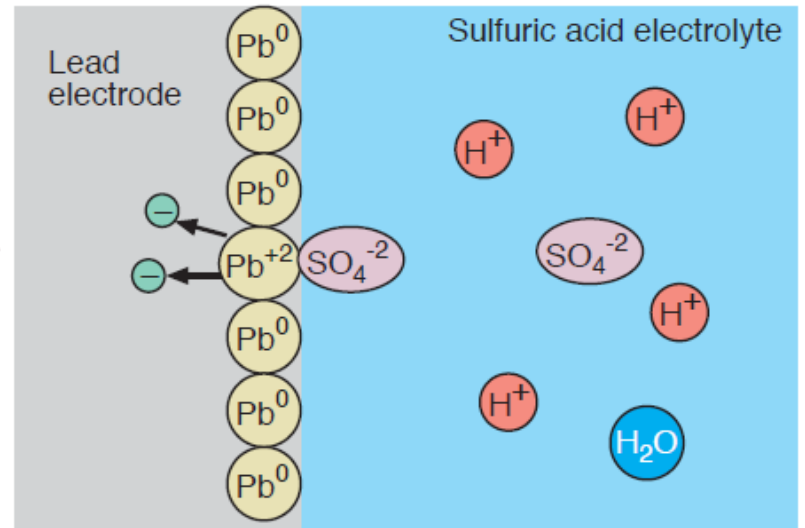
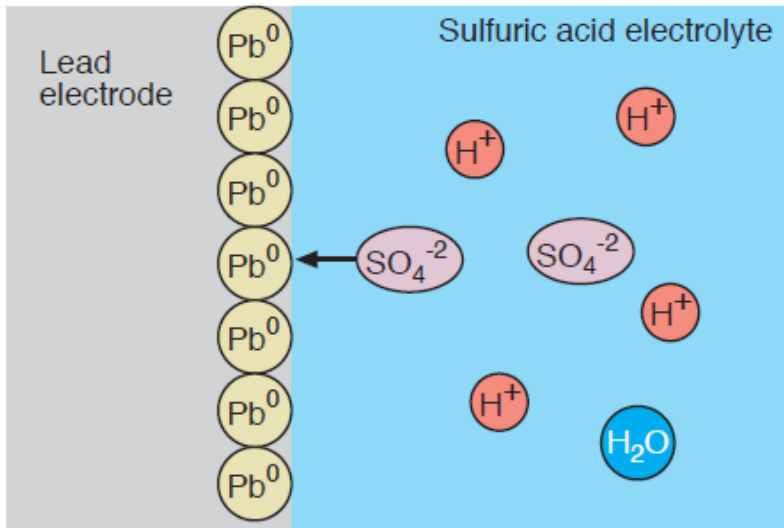


# Svinčev akumulator

$$E^{\circ}_{\text{Cell}} = 2.0 \text{ V}$$

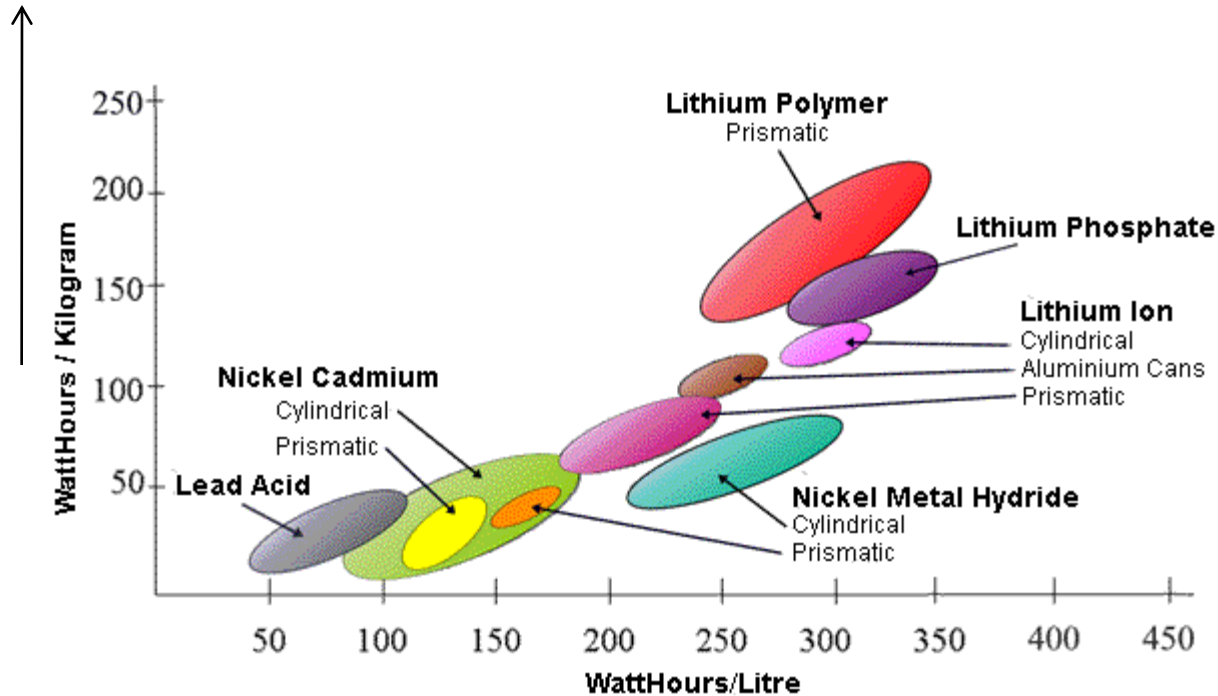
- Anoda:  $\text{Pb(s)} + \text{SO}_4^{2-} \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4(\text{s}) + 2 \text{e}^-$
- Katoda:  $\text{PbO}_2(\text{s}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4(\text{s}) + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$





# Razvoj akumulatorjev

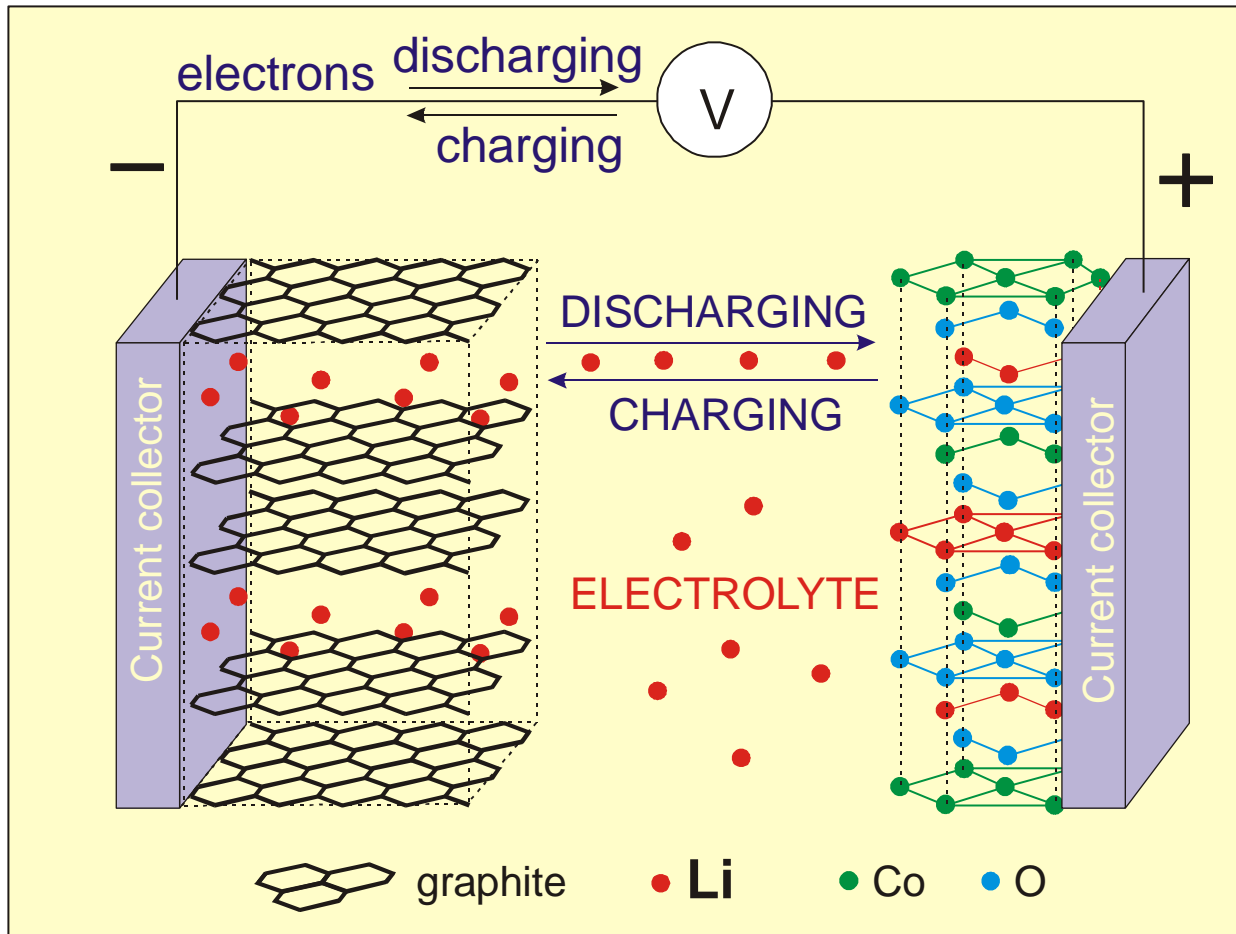
Manjša  
masa



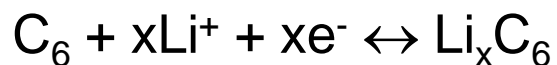
- svinčev (1859)
- nikelj-kadmijev (1899)
- natrij-žveplo (1967)
- metal-hidridni (1990)
- litijevi ionski (1991)

Manjši  
volumen

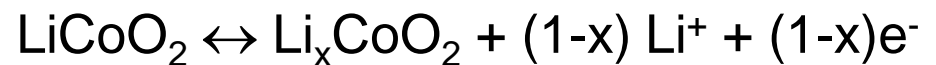
# Litijeva baterija I



**Anoda:**

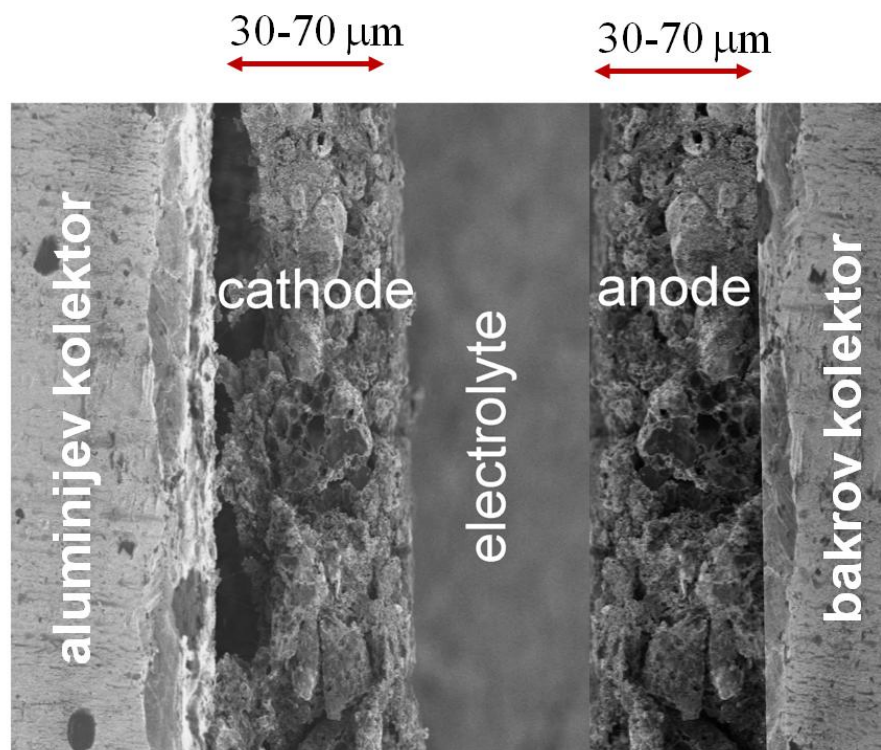
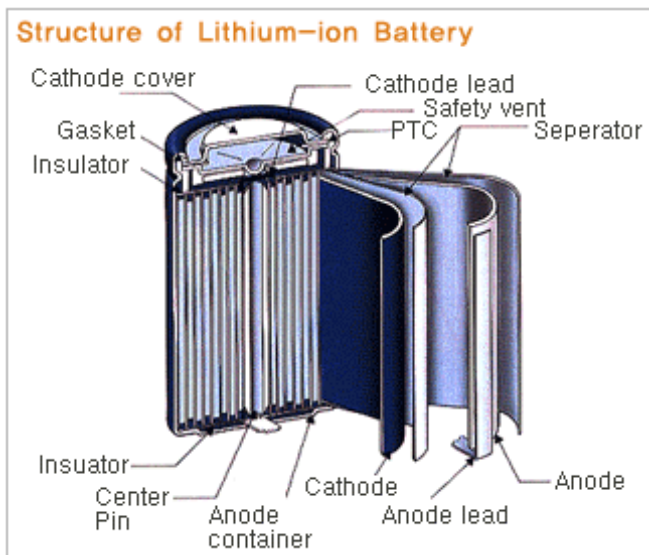


**Katoda:**

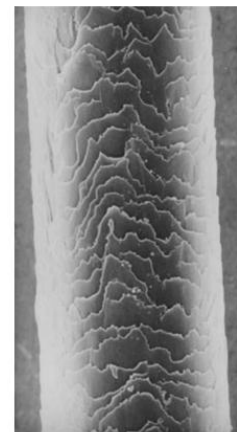




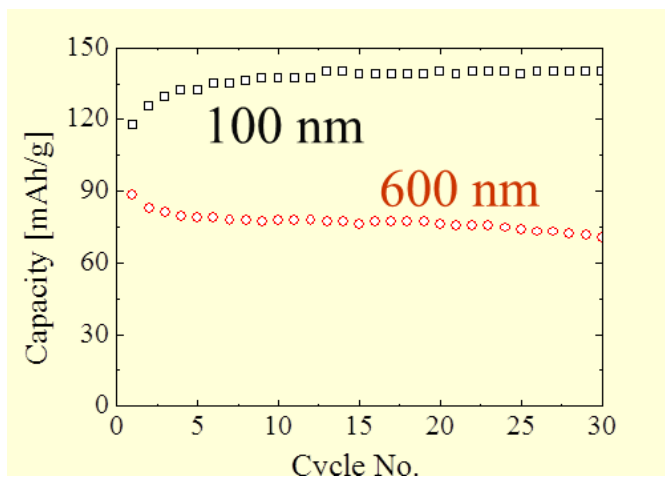
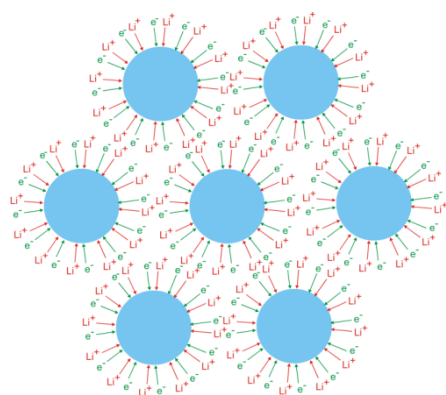
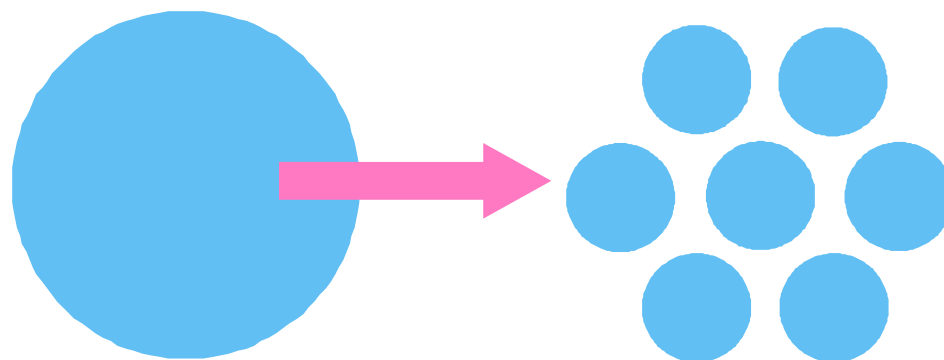
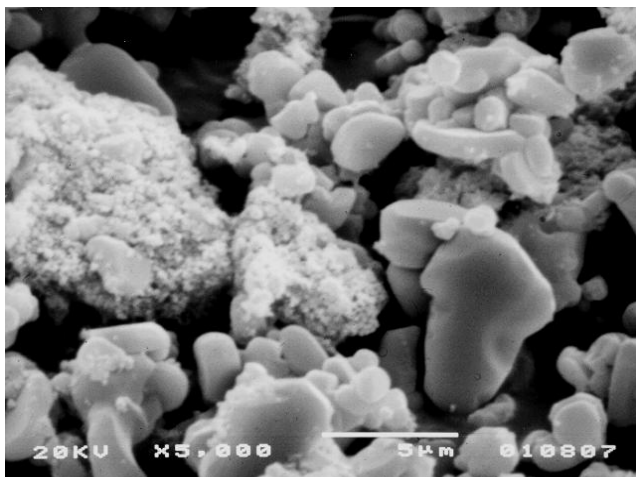
# Litijeva baterija II



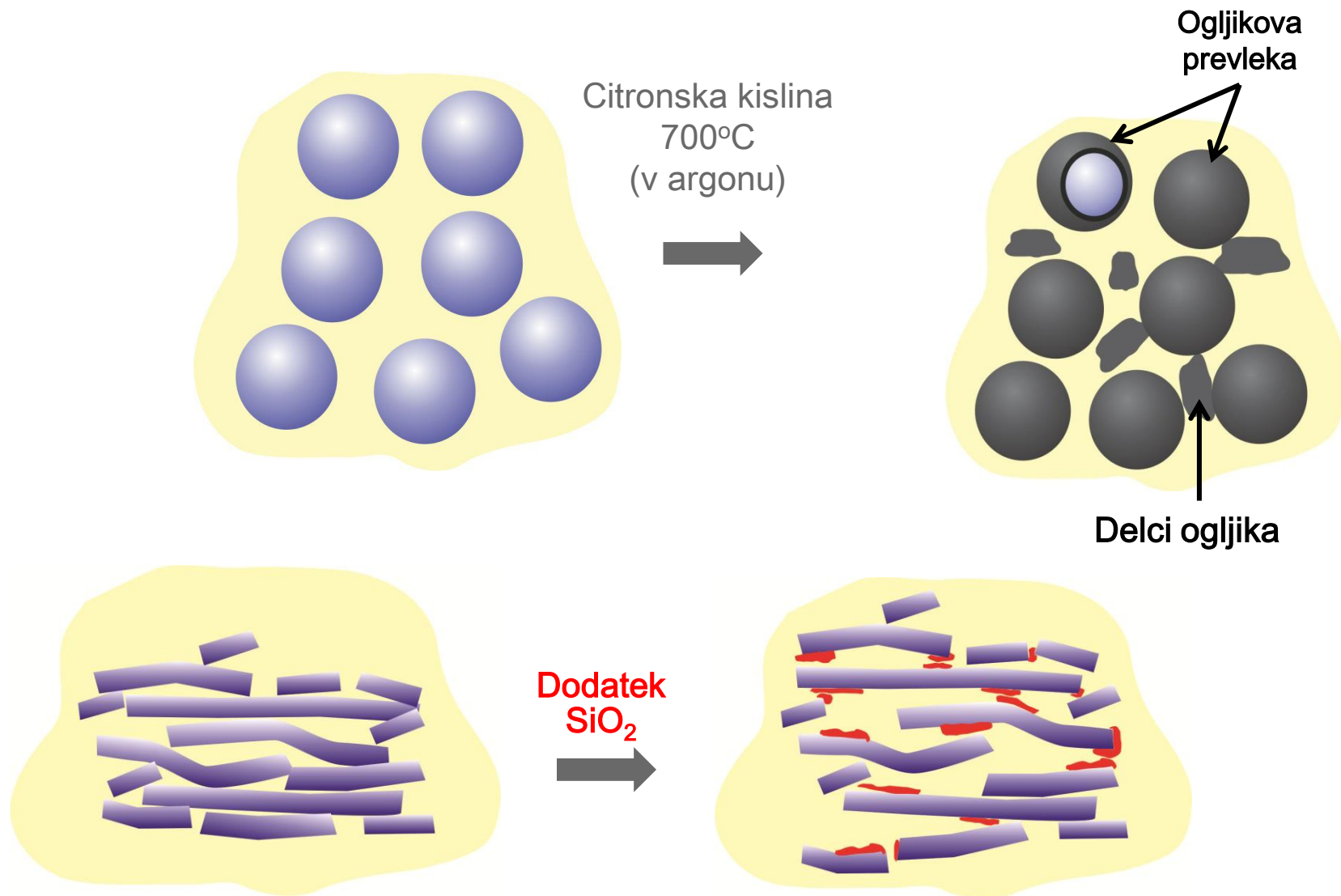
Človeški las



# Litijeva baterija III

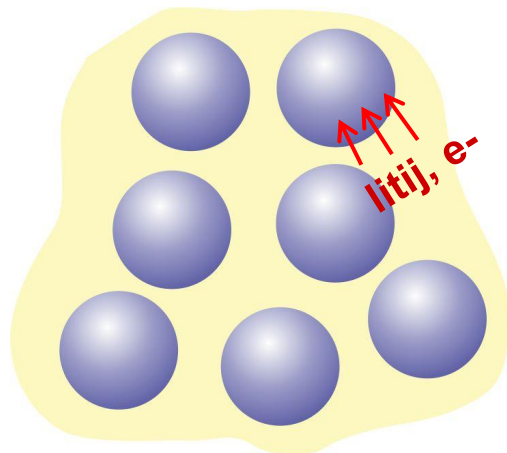
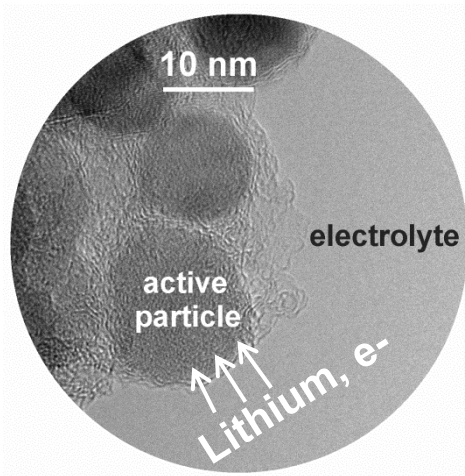


# Litijeva baterija IV

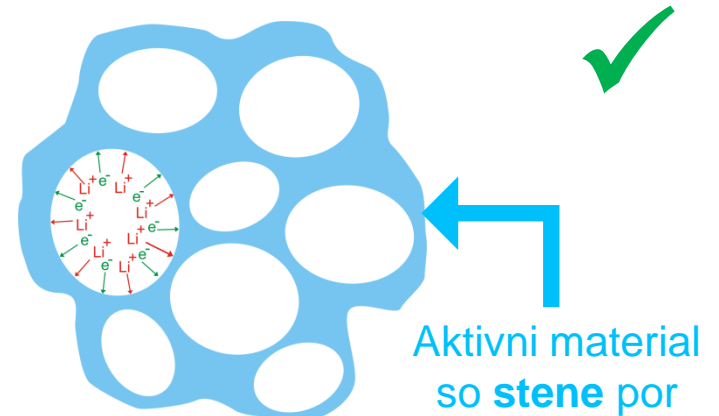
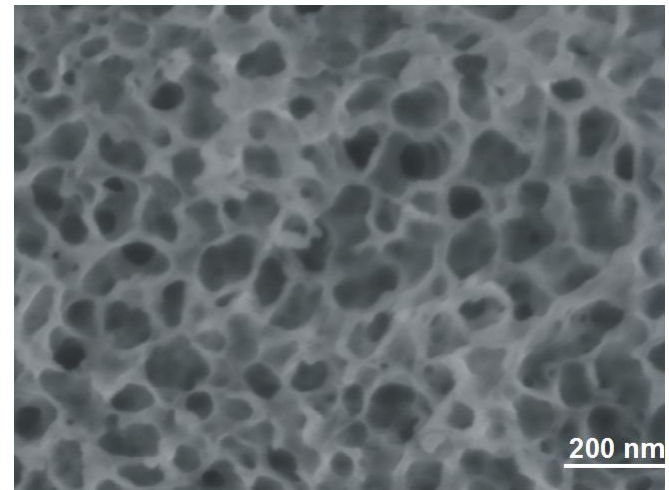


# Litijeva baterija V

Nanodelci

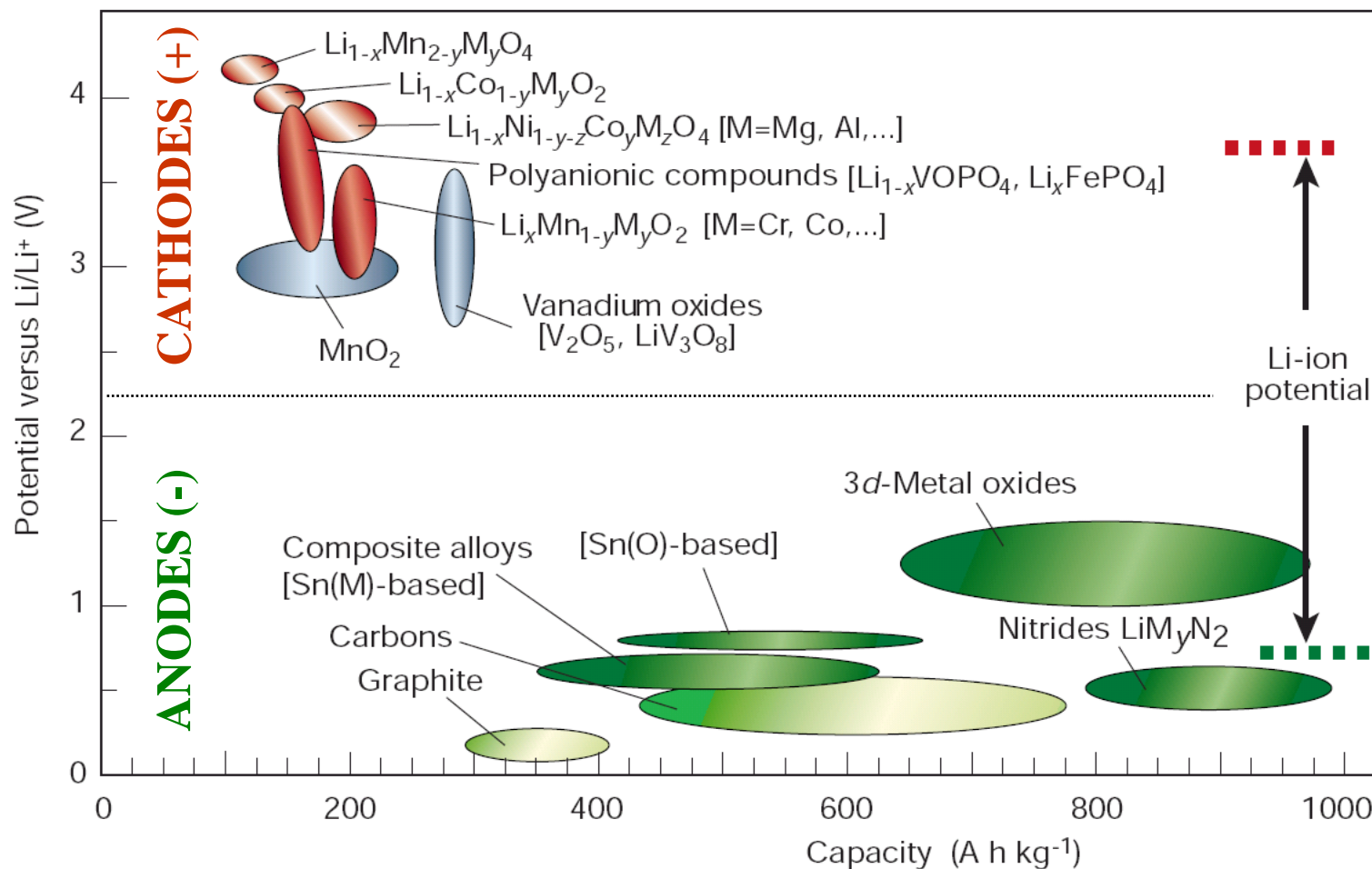


Porozni material

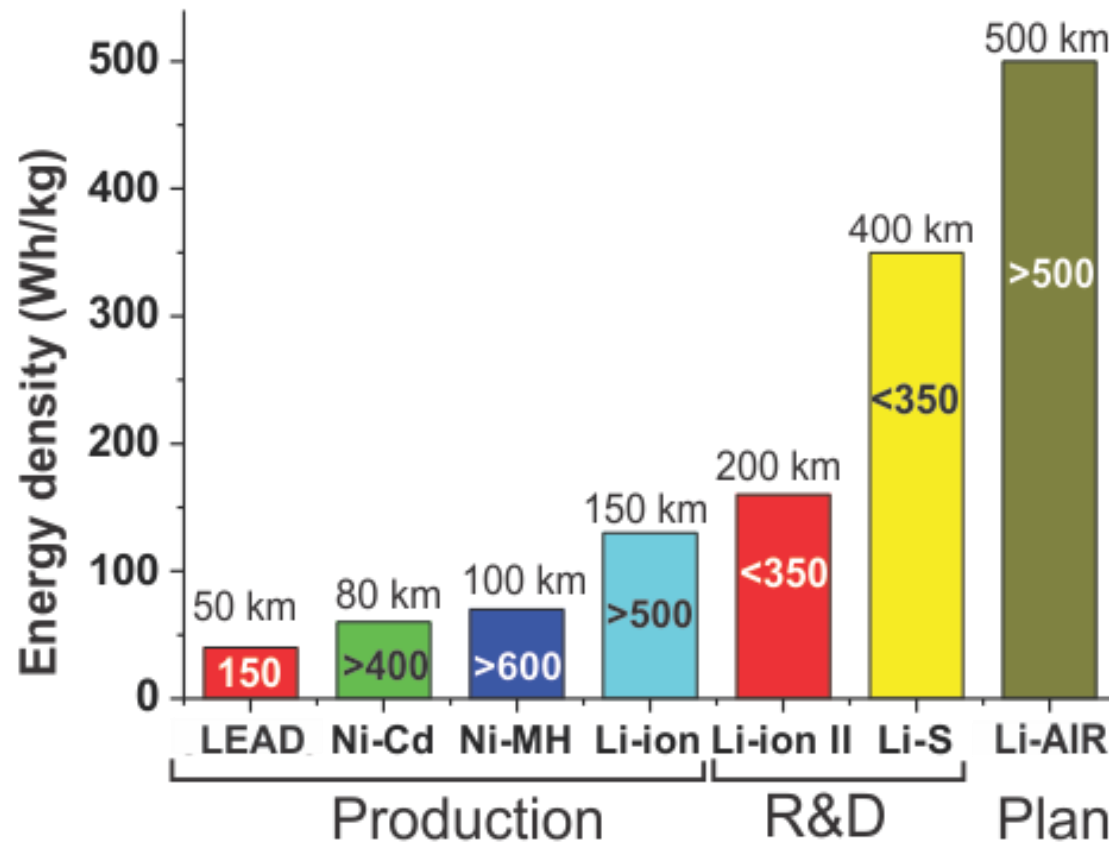


# Litijeva baterija VI

Kombinacij **anoda-katoda** je zelo veliko

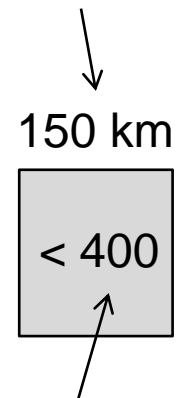


# Prihodnost



## Legenda

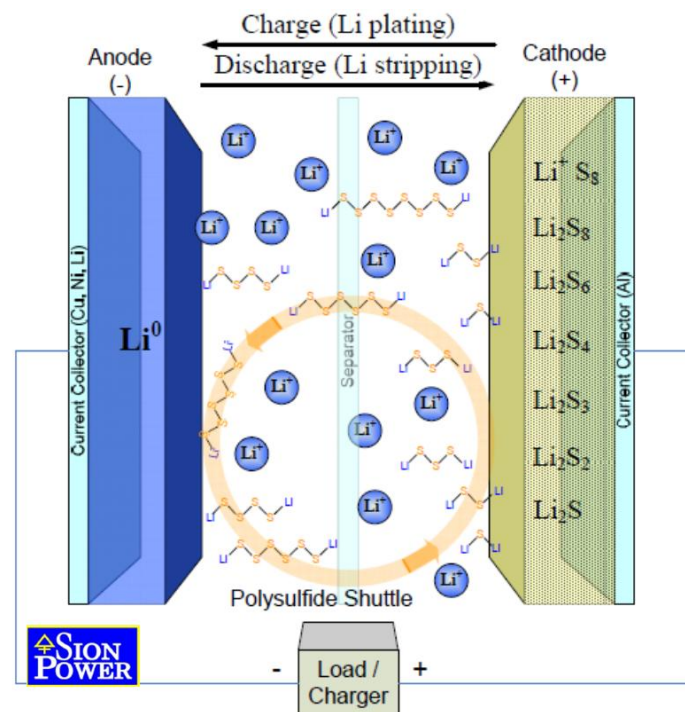
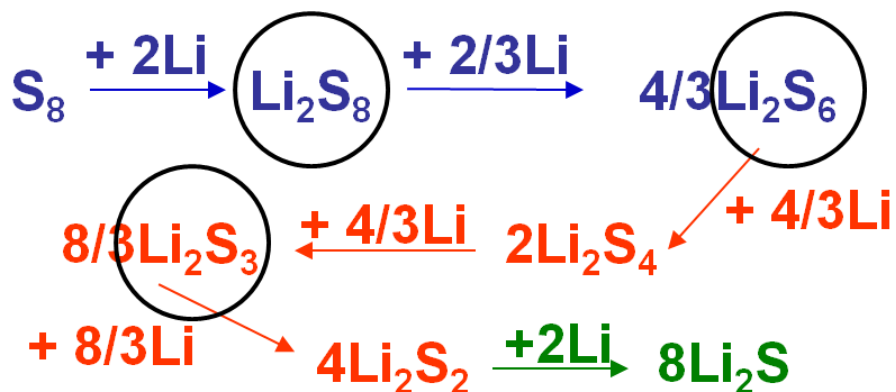
Max. število km  
električnega  
avtomobila z  
200-kg baterijo



Cena baterije  
(EUR / kWh)

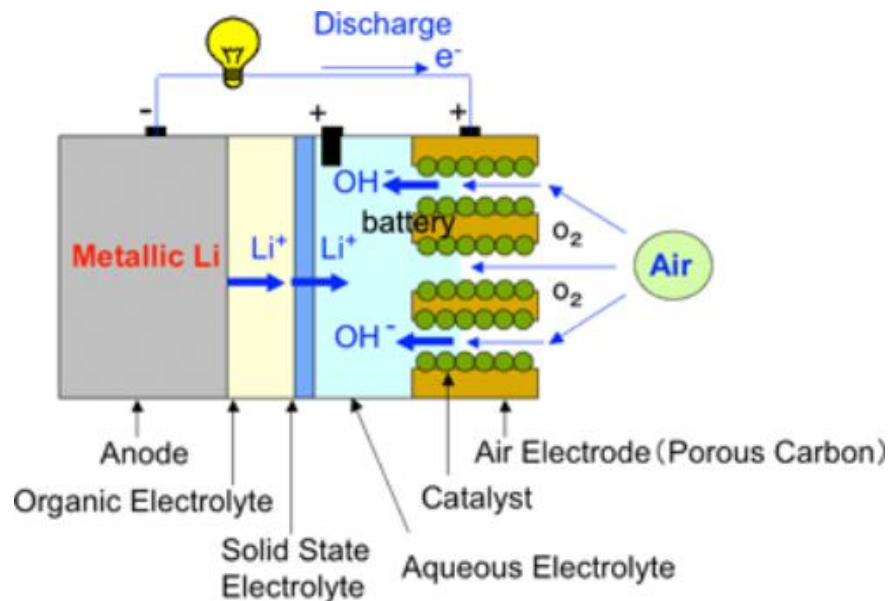
# Problemi Li-žveplo baterij

- Nizka električna prevodnost žvepla: možni problemi pri doseganju dovolj velike električne moči;
- Topnost sulfidov pomembno zmanjšuje kapaciteto in stabilnost delovanja teh baterij.



# Problemi Li-zrak baterij

- Tvorba superoksida (prostega radikala); slednji je preveč reaktiven v baterijskem okolju
- Za delovanje je potrebna membrana, ki bo ločila kovinski litij od katode na osnovi kisika





# Sistemi za shranjevanje energije - Tehnologija vodika -

Sodobni materiali

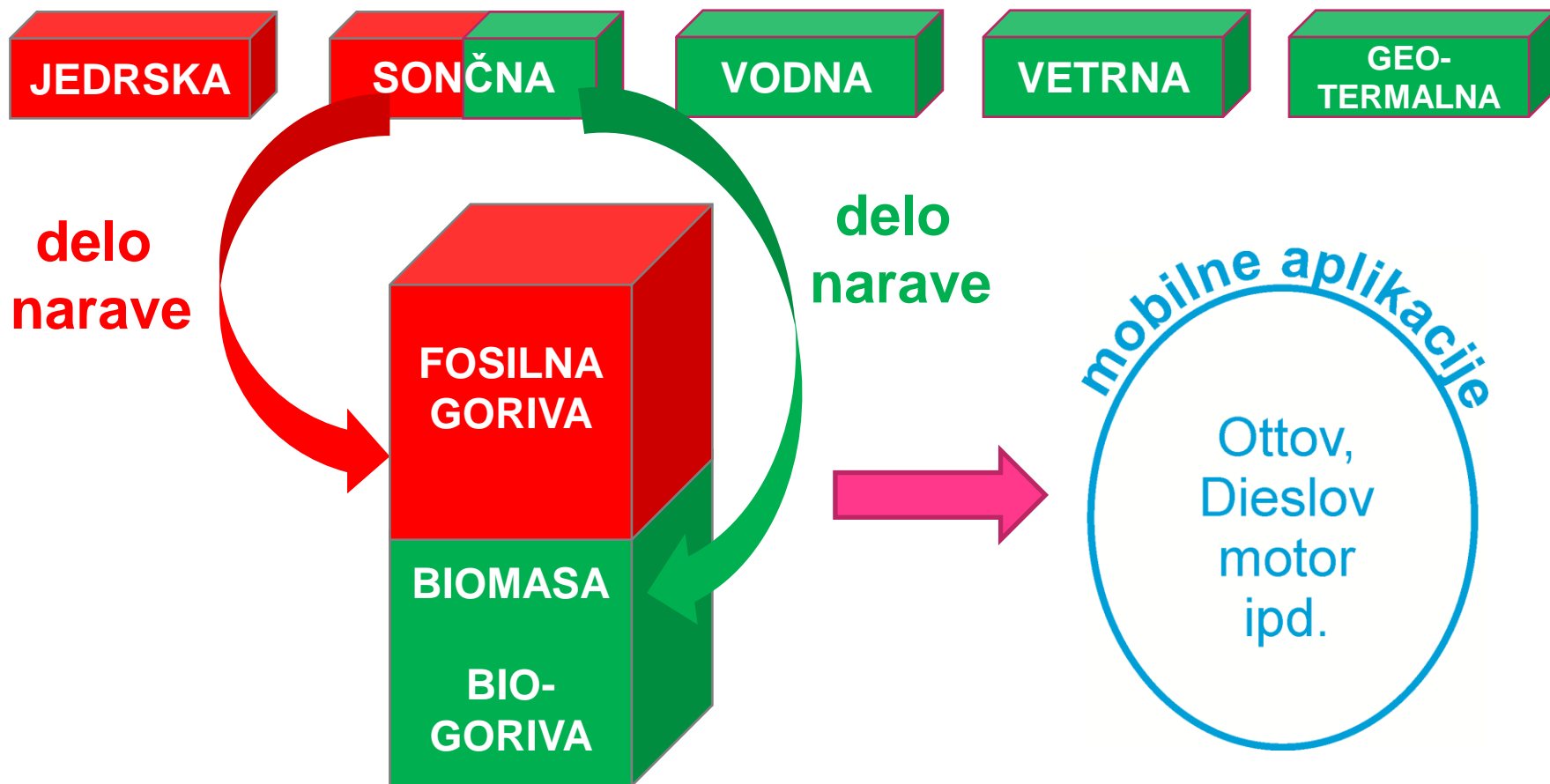
Seminar

V

# Primarna energija

**neobnovljiva**

**obnovljiva**



**neobnovljiva**

**obnovljiva**

**JEDRSKA**

**SONČNA**

**VODNA**

**VETRNA**

**GEO-  
TERMALNA**

Delo narave

Fotoelektro-  
kemijska  
celica (Graetzel)

Fotovoltaika

Sončna termična  
energija (kolektorji)

Foto-  
katalizatorji

Fosilna  
goriva

Biomasa

Biogoriva

konverterji

Električna  
energija

Proizvodnja  
vodika

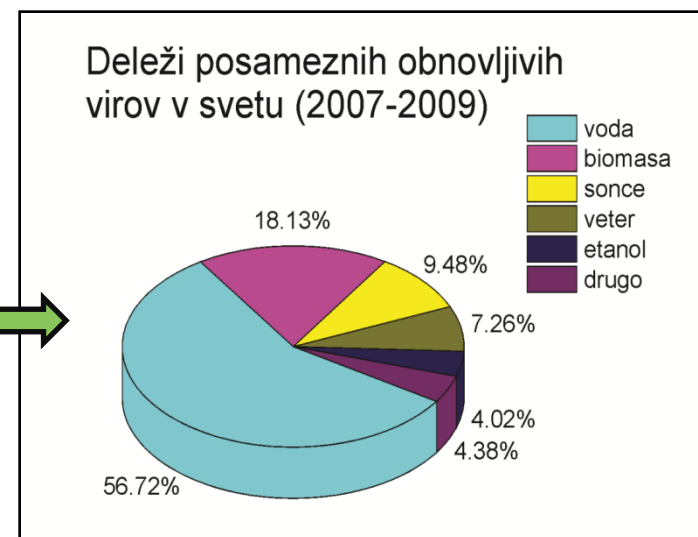
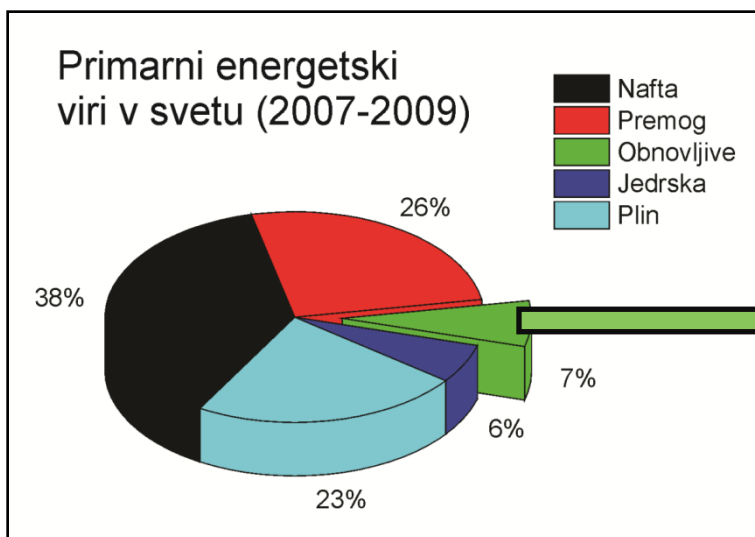
SEKUNDARNA ENERGIJA

PRIMARNA  
ENERGIJA

**Nizkoogljične tehnologije**

# Razpoložljivost in uporaba obnovljivih virov

RAZPOLOŽLJIVA ENERGIJA NA LETNI RAVNI	Eksajouli ( $10^{18}$ J)
Energija sonca, ki doseže Zemljo	3 850 000
Energija vetra na Zemlji	2 200
Energija vse biomase	3 000
Električna energija	60
Trenutna poraba človeštva	500

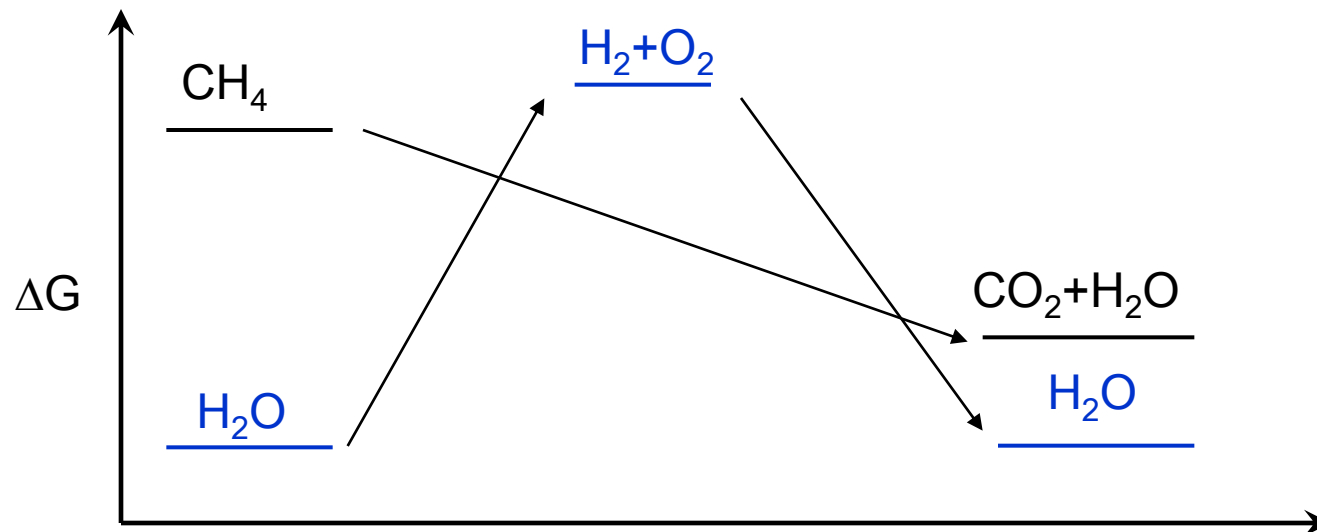


# Ekonomija vodika

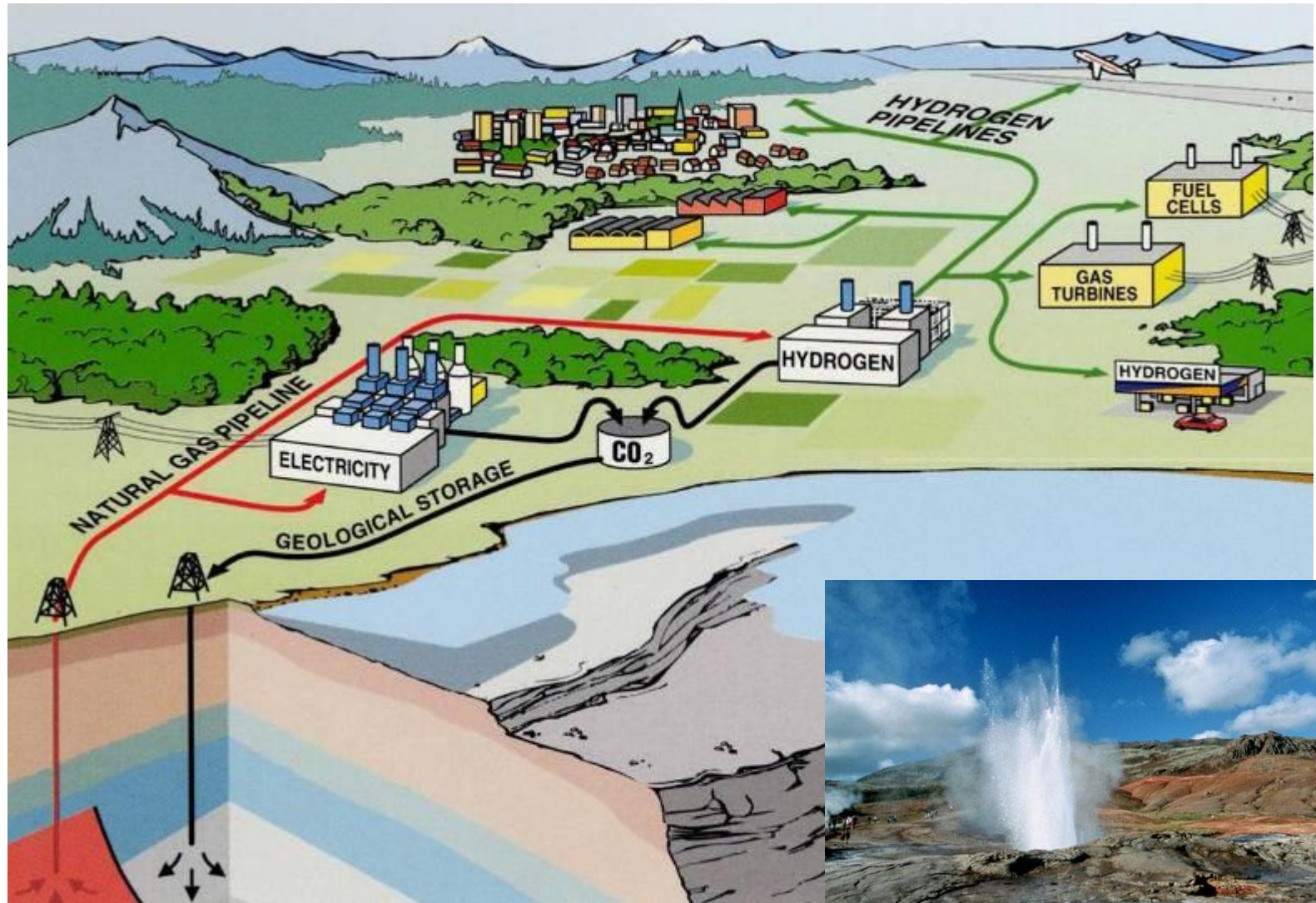
**Ekonomija vodika** je izraz, ki predstavlja popoln ekonomsko vzdržen sistem proizvodnje, shranjevanja, transporta, distribucije in potrošnje vodika za energetske namene, neodvisno od fosilnih goriv.

**Ekonomija vodika** je osnova za

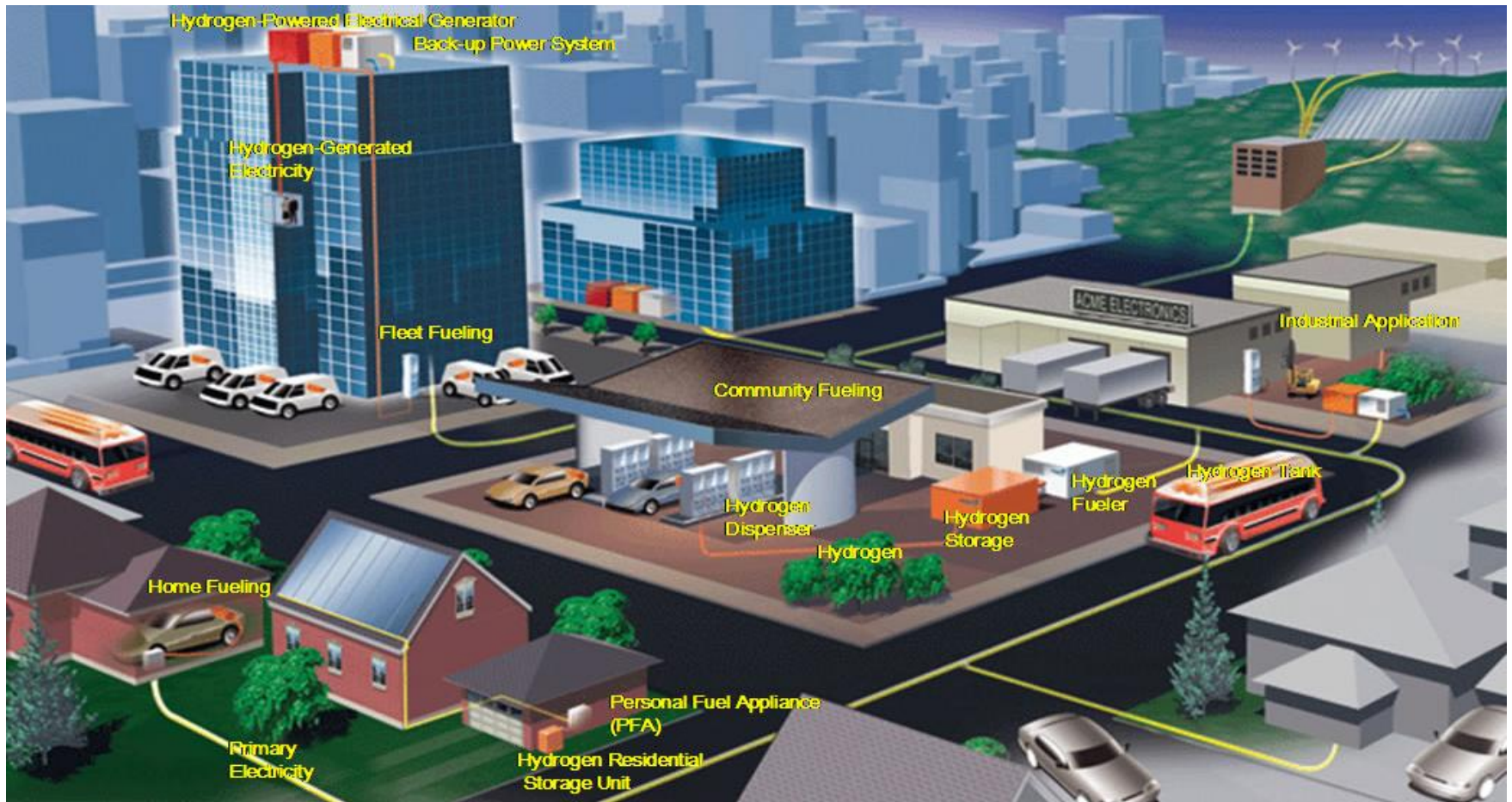
- popolnoma čist energetski cikel,
- decentraliziranje proizvodnje energentov,
- mobilni vir energije,
- energetska neodvisnost.



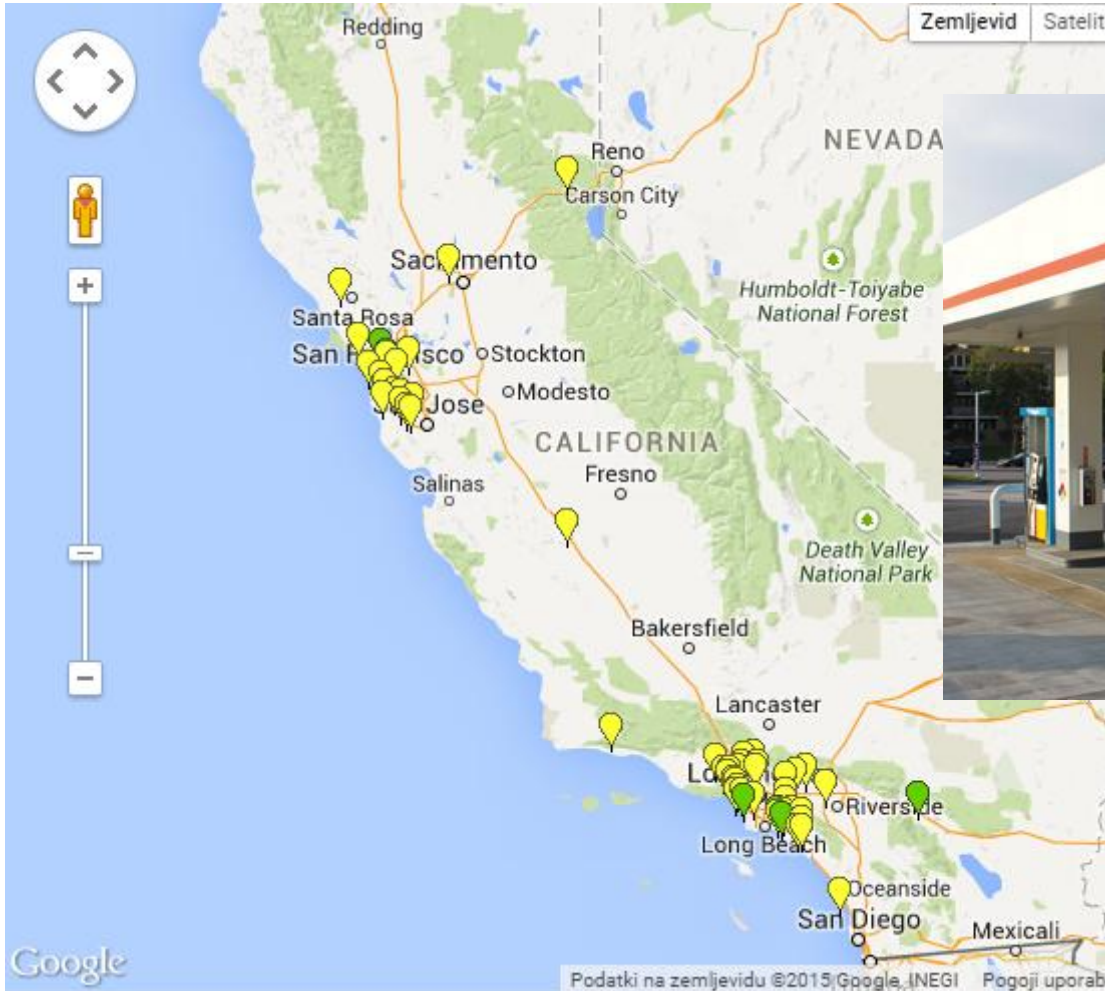
# Islandija



# Hong Kong



# Kalifornija



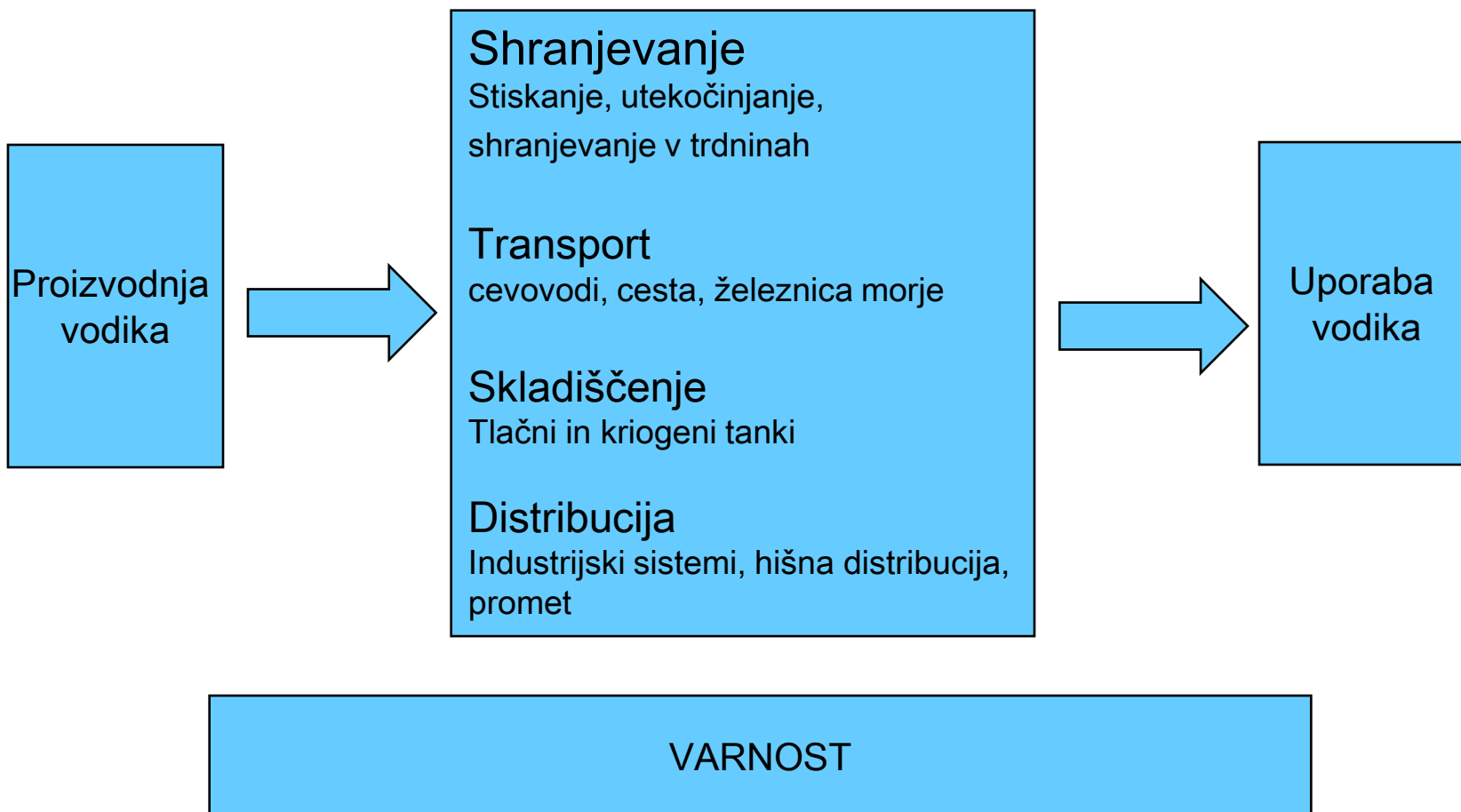
Filter by: All (59) | Open (8) | In Development (49) | Bus (2)



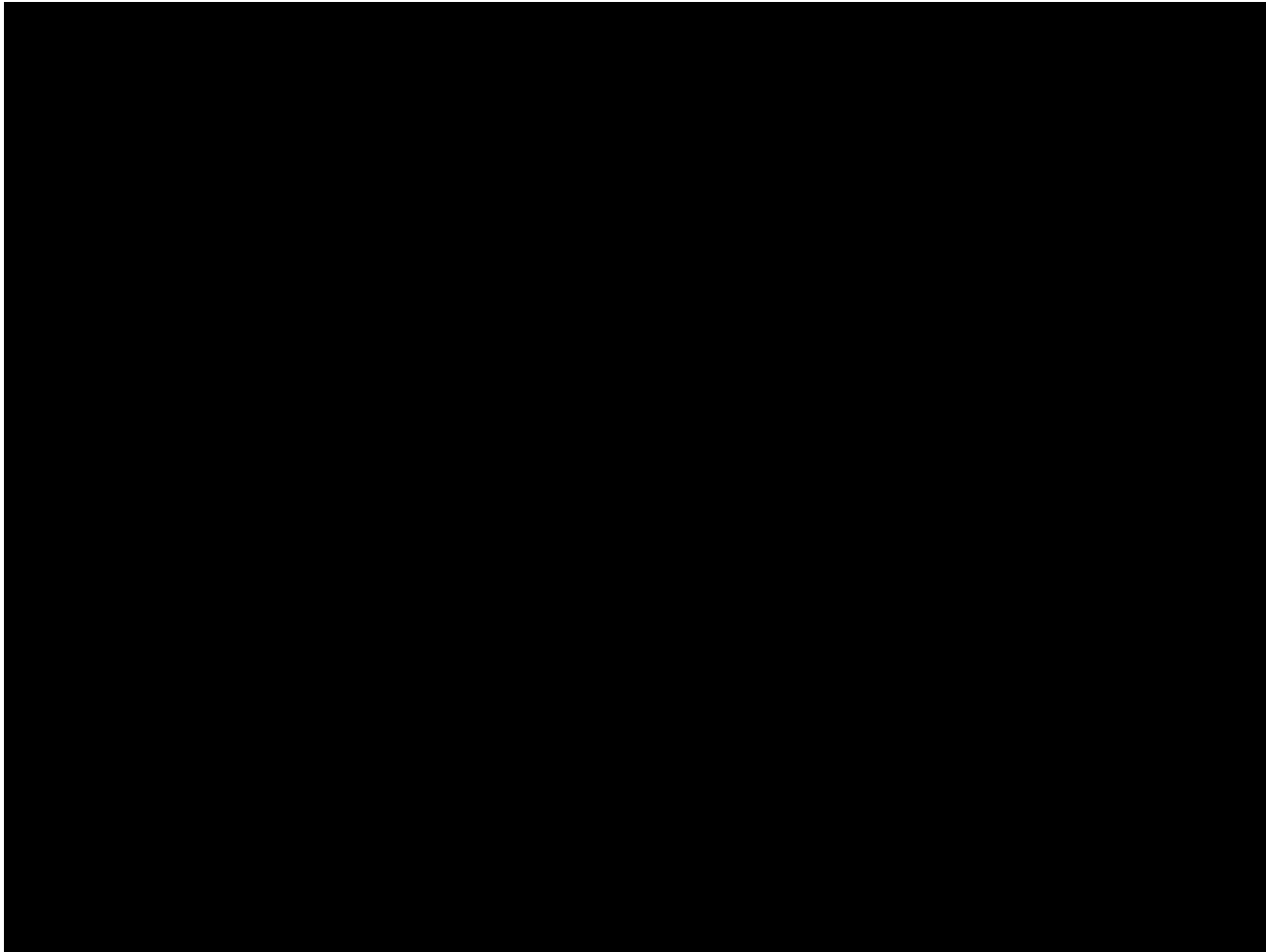
# Problemi z vodikom

- Ne obstaja prost v naravi ampak kemijsko vezan na kisik ali ogljik
- Proizvodnja je energetska zelo potratna
- 90% proizvodnje s parnim reformingom CH – veliko emisije CO<sub>2</sub>
- Vodik je eksploziven – varnostni in družbeni problem
- Vodik gori z UV plamenom, plamena ne vidimo – varnostni problem
- Vodik je zelo difuziven – problem dolgoročnega skladiščenja
  
- Uvajanje vodikov tehnologij je počasno
- Trenutne vodikove tehnologije so drage

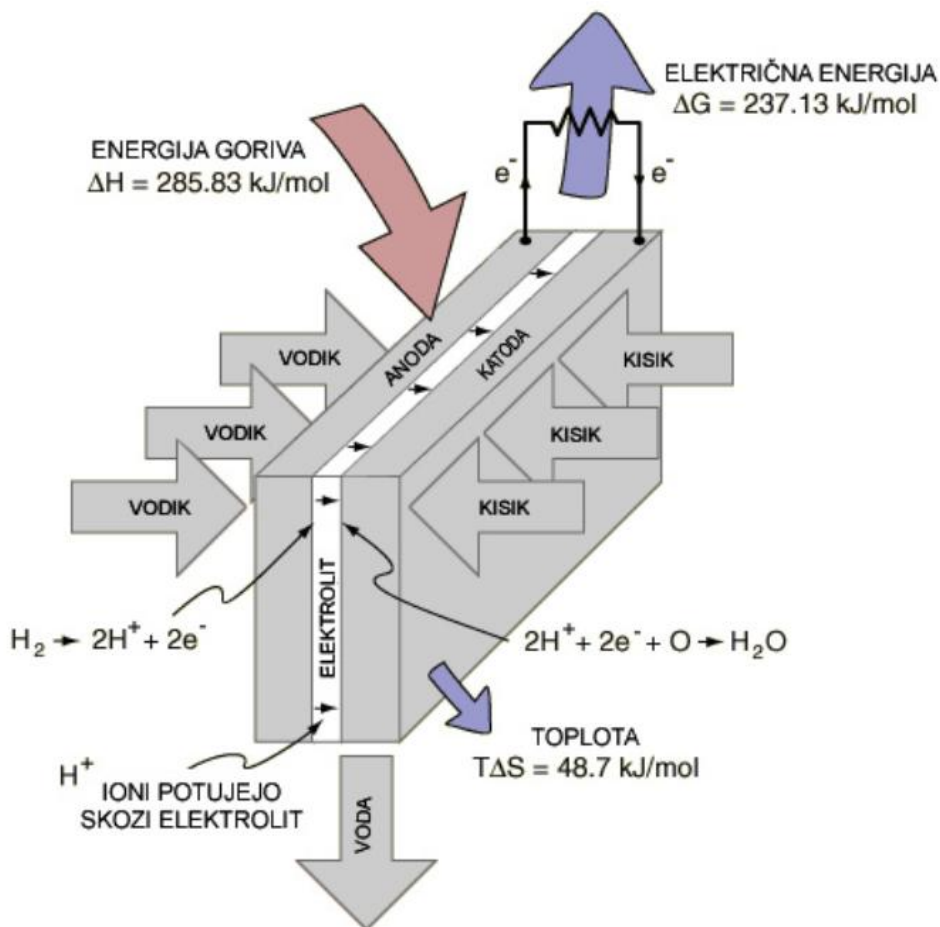
# Tehnologija



# Konverzija vodika – kemijska reakcija

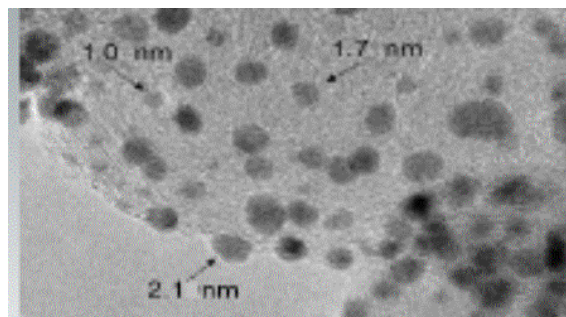


# Konverzija vodika – gorivna celica



Najbolj racionalna uporaba vodika je direktna pretvorba v električno energijo v gorivnih celicah.

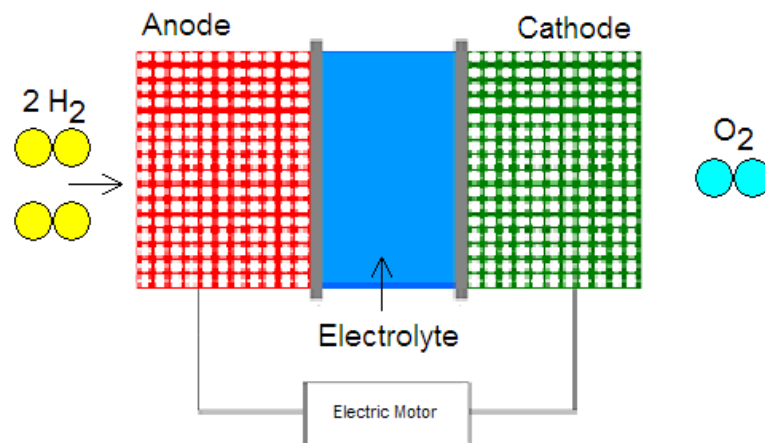
Gorivna celica je elektrokemijski motor in ima zato lahko veliko višje izkoristke kot toplotni stroji.



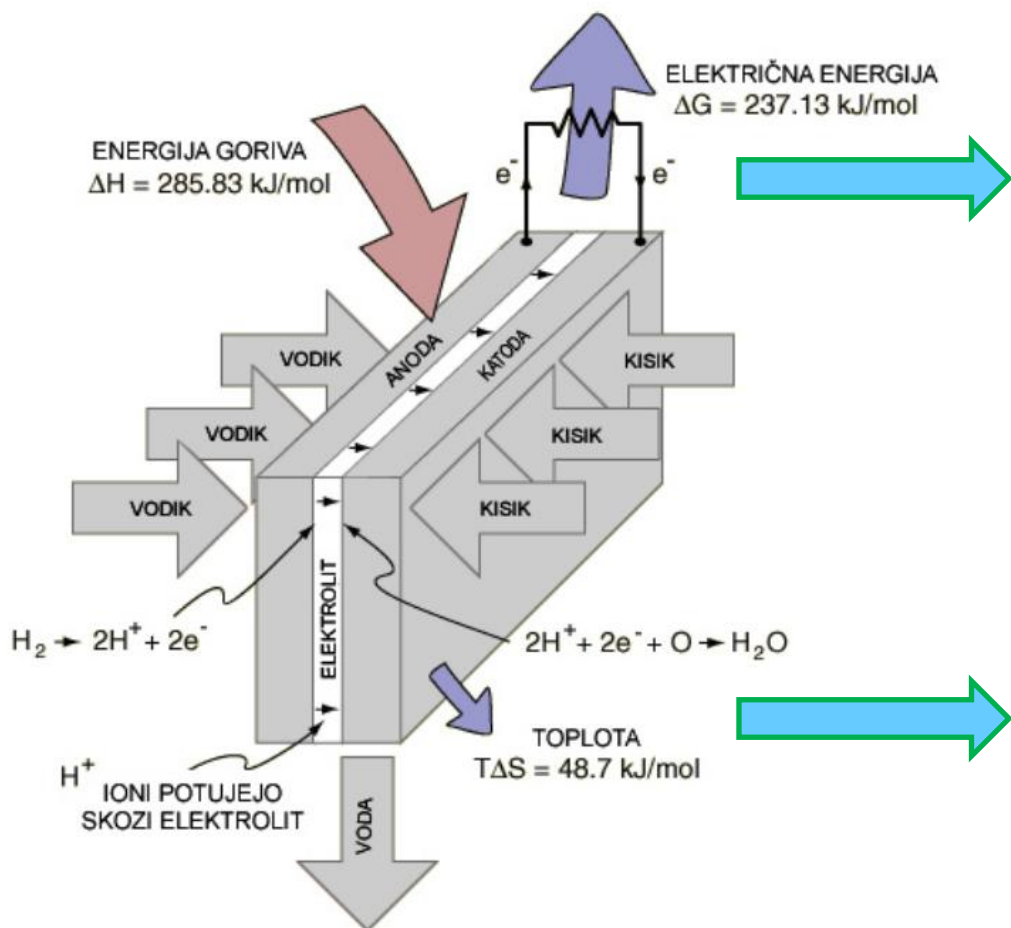
Nanostrukturirana anoda gorivne celice

# Konverzija vodika – gorivna celica

- Gorivna celica z membrano, ki izmenjuje protone (PEM FC)
- Visokotemperaturna gorivna celica na trdne okside (SOFC)
- Gorivna celica s staljenim karbonatom (MCFC)
- Alkalna gorivna celica
- Gorivna celica na metanol ali etanol
- Fosforna gorivna celica
- ... skupno najmanj 20 vrst



# Konverzija vodika – gorivna celica



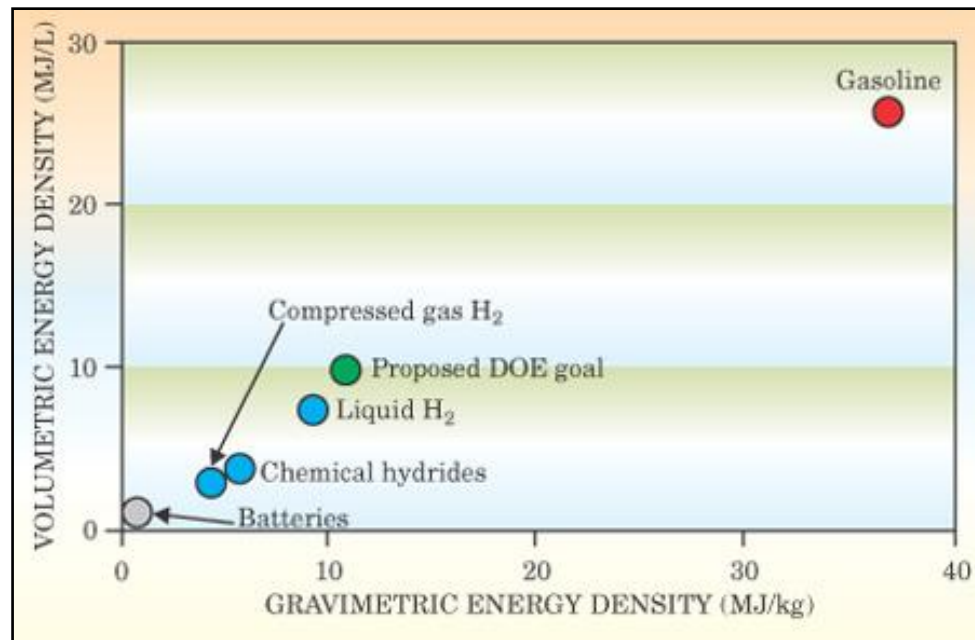
Izkoristek od 40 do 60 %

Ob izrabi toplote do 85 %

# Shranjevanje vodika

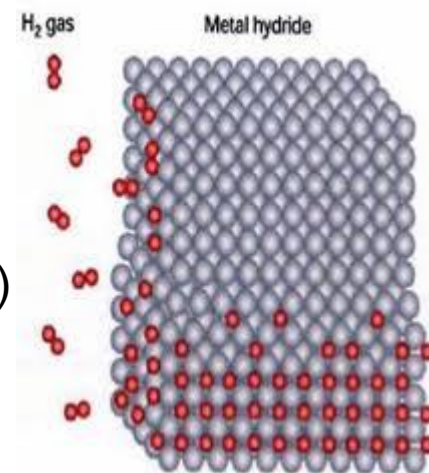
Shranjevanje vodika je eden večjih tehnoloških problemov

- $H_2$  ima nizko energetska gostoto
  - potrebuje velike posode za shranjevanje
- $H_2$  se lahko shranjuje stisnjen
  - potrebujemo težke in močne posode
- $H_2$  se lahko utekočini
  - vrelišče pri 20K
  - potrebuje zelo dobro izolirane posode
- **Za stiskanje in utekočinjenje rabimo veliko energije**



# Shranjevanje vodika

- Absorpcija/desorpcija vodika v  
kovinskih hidridih ( $\sim 40\text{kg/m}^3$ )  
zeolitih – razvoju (cilj  $>60\text{ kg/m}^3$ )  
ogljikovin nanocevkah – v razvoju (cilj  $>60\text{ kg/m}^3$ )

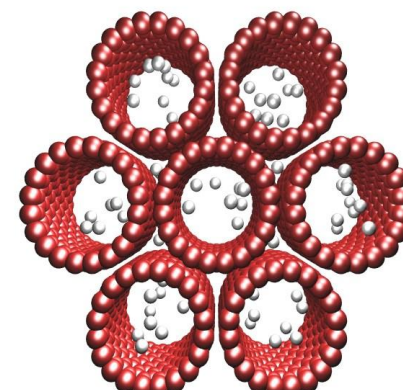
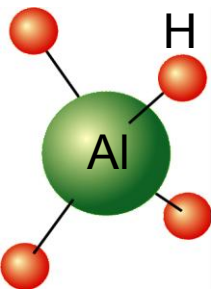


- Kemijska vezava vodika ( $\sim 50\text{kg/m}^3$ )  
(Vezava vodika v kovinske hidride in sproščanje s pomočjo kemijske reakcije)

- reakcija z vodo: LiH, NaH, CaH<sub>2</sub>, LiAlH<sub>4</sub>, LiBH<sub>4</sub>, and NaBH<sub>4</sub>



- Termični razkroj. MgH<sub>2</sub>, TiH<sub>2</sub>





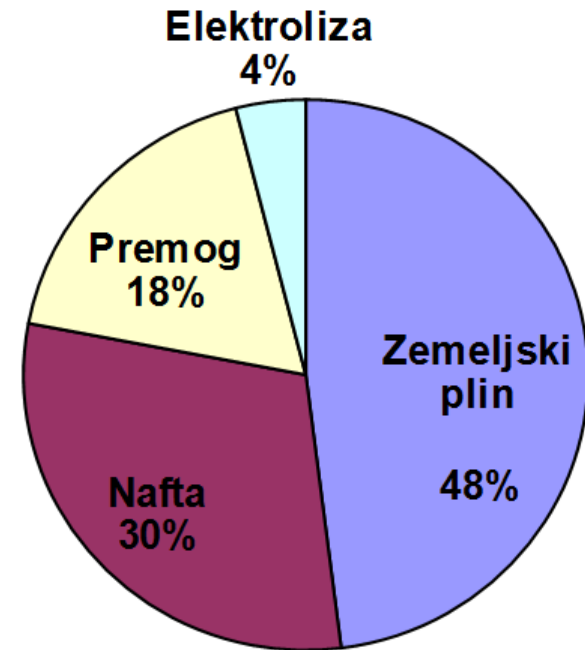
# Proizvodnja vodika

- Sedanja proizvodnja vodika

- 48% zemeljski plin
- 30% nafta
- 18% premog
- 4% elektroliza

- Svetovna proizvodnja

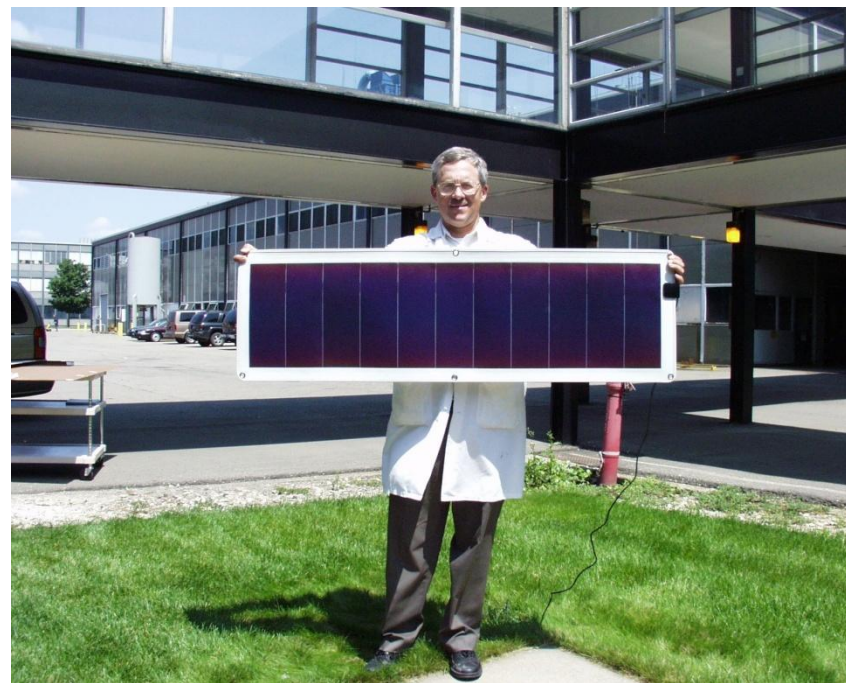
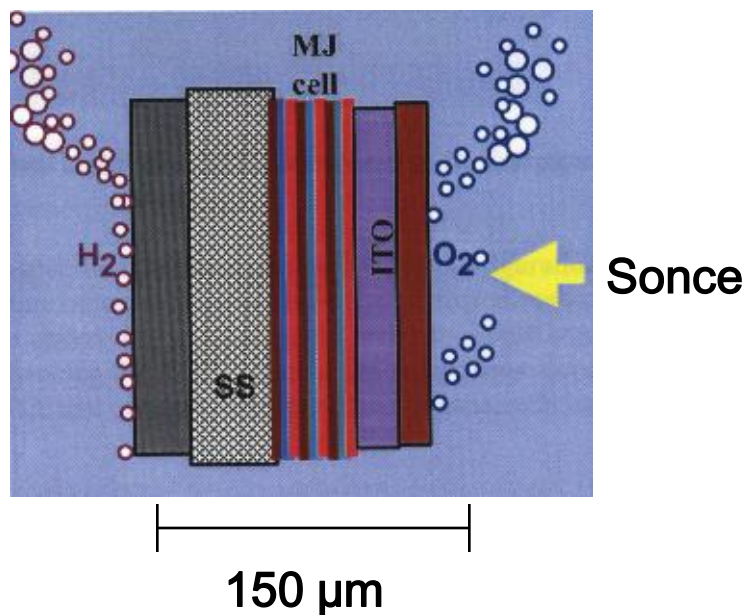
- 50 milijonov ton / leto
- rast 10% / leto



# Proizvodnja vodika – trajnostni pristop

## Tandemske celice

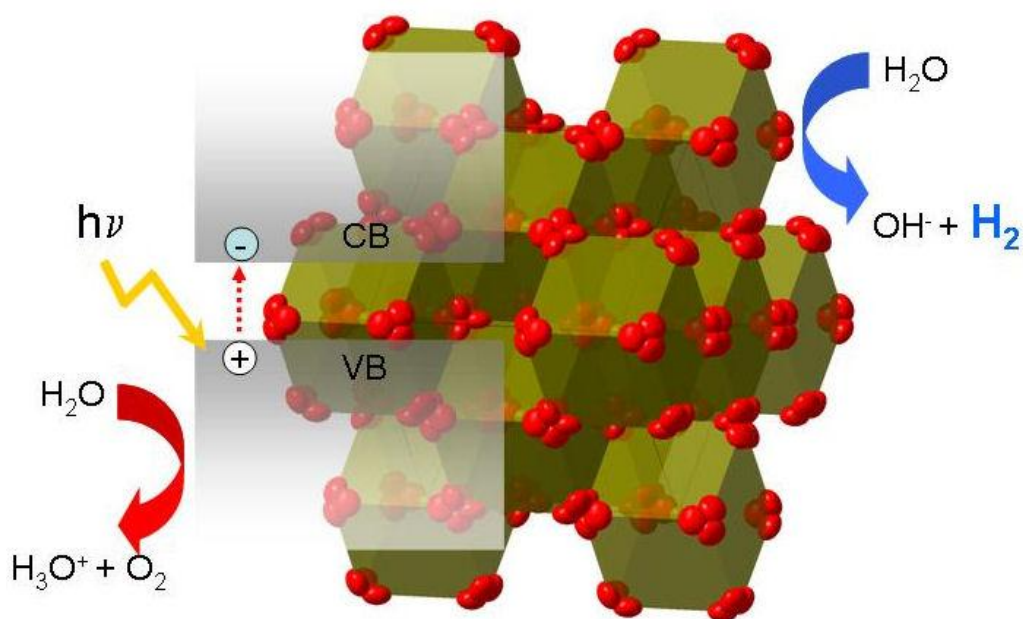
Princip: integracija fotovoltaične celice in elektrolizatorja



Najnovejše tandemske celice lahko pretvorijo 8% sončne svetlobe v vodik

# Proizvodnja vodika – trajnostni pristop

## Fotokatalitska cepitev vode



- Svetloba se absorbira v materialu
- Foton vzbudi elektron preko prevodnega pasu
- Tvorita se reaktivni zvrsti, eksitona – elektron in elektronska luknja
- Eksitona potujeta na površino delca
- Na površini lahko cepita vodo  
 $2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}$   
 $\text{O}^{2-} + 2\text{h}^+ \rightarrow \text{O}$

# Proizvodnja vodika – trajnostni pristop

## Osnovni problemi fotokatalize

- Stabilni materiali, ki lahko cepijo vodo, nezadostno absorbirajo svetlobo
- Materiali, ki učinkovito absorbirajo sončno svetlobo imajo težave s:
  - Fotokorozijo
  - Energetsko neprimerno pozicijo elektronskih pasov
  - Rekombinacijo / nizko prevodnostjo

Izgleda, da je to problem, ki se nanaša na razvoj materialov, in se ne pojavlja zaradi bazičnih fizikalnih omejitev.

Na Univerzi v Novi Gorici uporabljamo naše izkušnje iz anorganske sinteze in fotokatalize za doseganje sledečega cilja:

**Razviti nov tip fotokatalizatorja, ki bo imel boljši kvantni izkoristek in boljšo odpornost proti fotokoroziji.**



# Kje smo?

## Uporaba:

Vesoljske rakete, bolnišnice, šole, pisarne, vojašnice, avtomobili

Tipi: prenosne, stacionarne, pomožni agregati

Tipične moči: 1 – 250 kW

Približno število: 2600

## Honda Clarity

- Cena: 110 000 Eur?
- Cca. 200 primerkov



2015 – predvideni komercialni avtomobili:  
Toyota, Mercedes, Hyundai (cena: 50 000  
EUR?)