

氢能與燃料電池

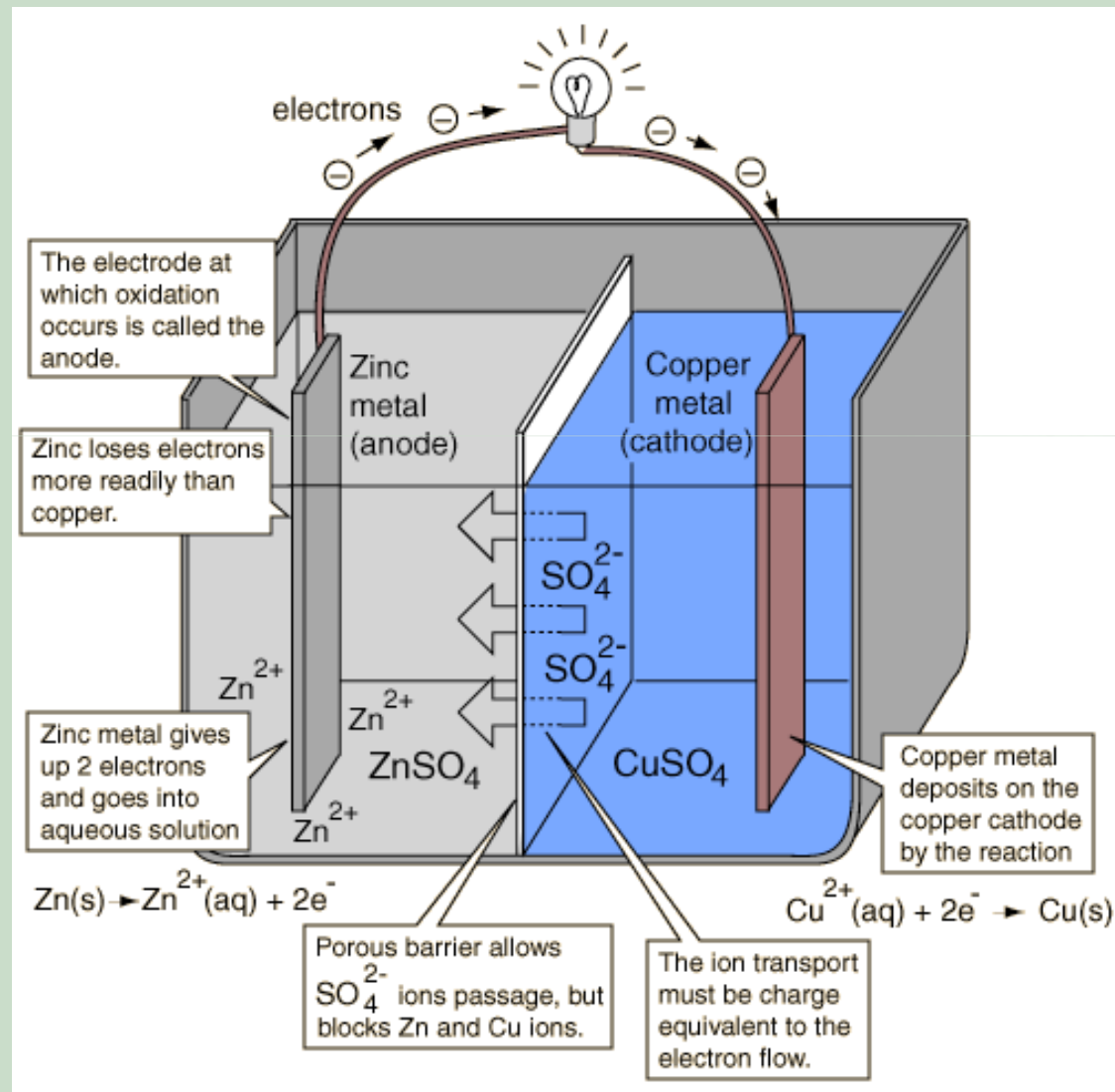
電池如何供應電能？

電池的種類與特性

氢能燃料電池的優勢是什麼？



電池的原理



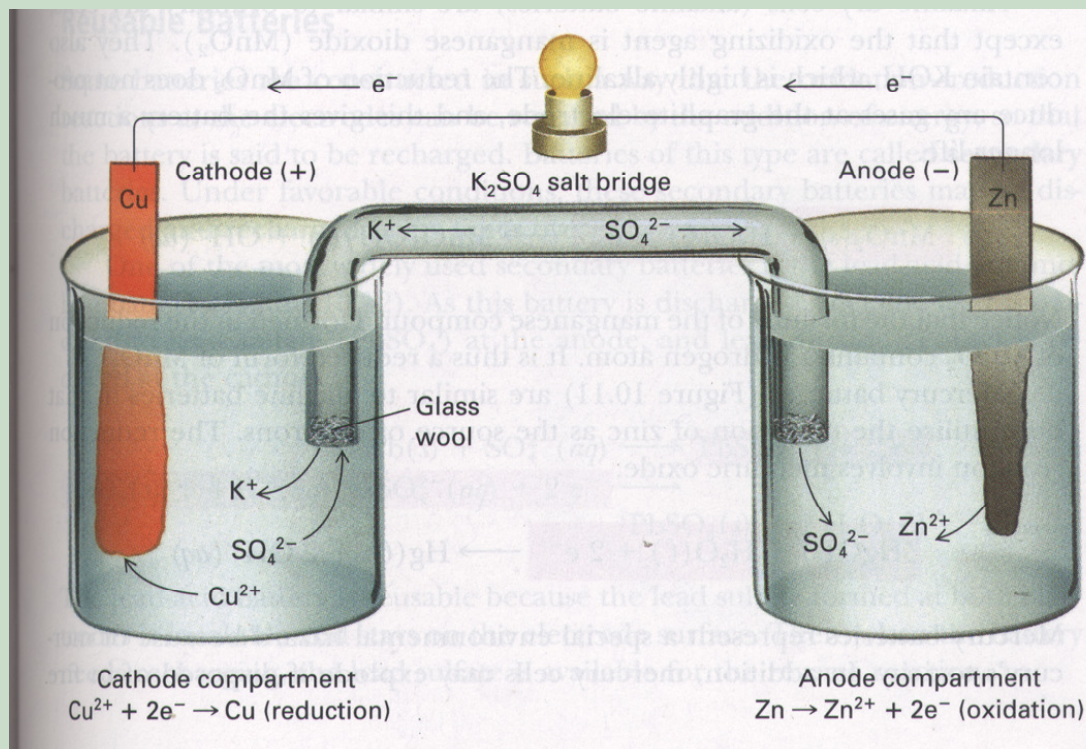


Figure 10.9 A simple electrochemical cell. The cell consists of a copper electrode in a solution containing Cu^{2+} ions (on the left), a zinc electrode in a solution containing Zn^{2+} ions, and a salt bridge that allows ions to flow into and out of the two solutions. When the two metal electrodes are connected by a conducting circuit, electrons flow from the zinc electrode, where zinc is oxidized, to the copper electrode, where copper is reduced. The overall reaction in this cell is $\text{Zn(s)} + \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu(s)}$



電極的定義

正極：接收電子的電極

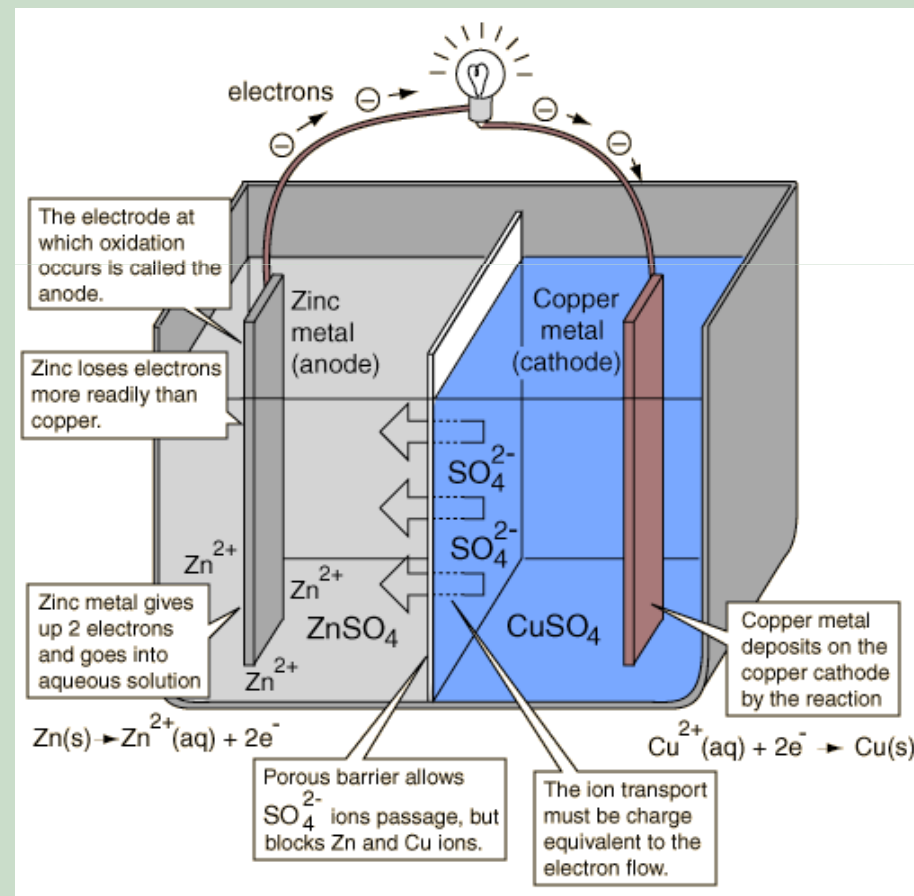
負極：釋放電子的電極

陽極：陰離子趨向（發生氧化反應）的電極

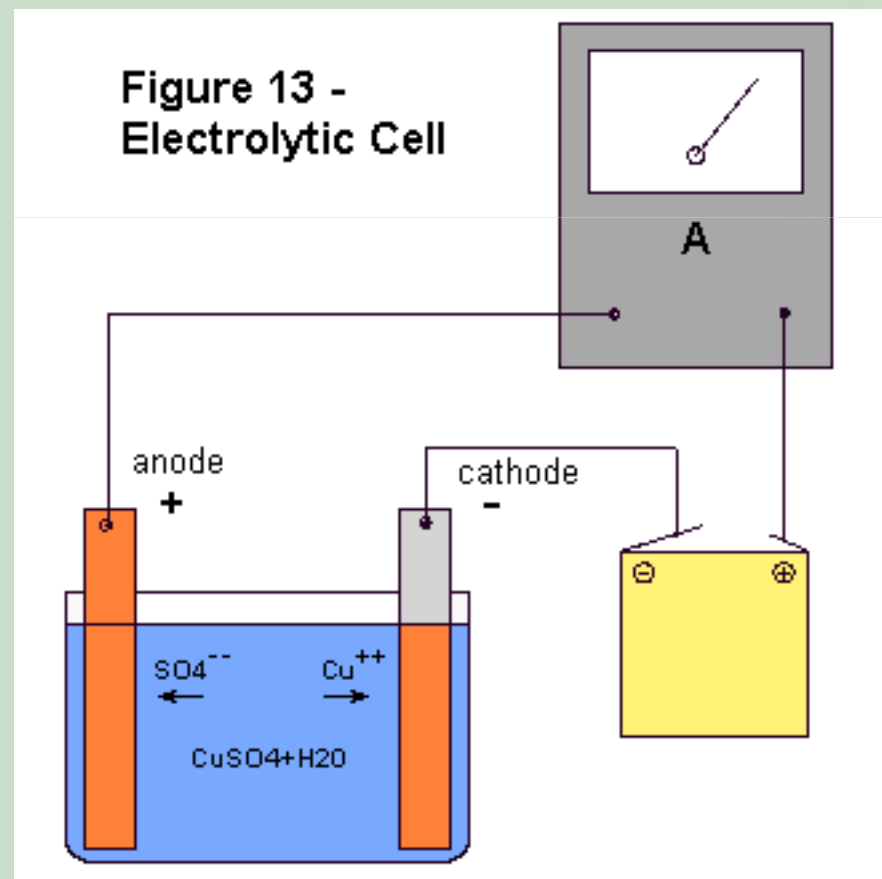
陰極：陽離子趨向（發生還原反應）的電極



電池作用時，接收電子的正極同時也是陽離子趨向（發生還原反應）的陰極；釋放電子的負極同時也是陰離子趨向（發生氧化反應）



電解反應或電鍍時，的陽極接收電子的正極同時也是陰離子趨向（發生氧化反應）的陽極；
釋放電子的負極同時也是陽離子趨向（發生還原反應）的陰極



氧化還原電位

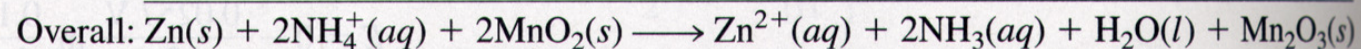
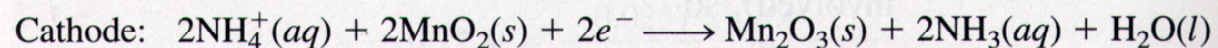
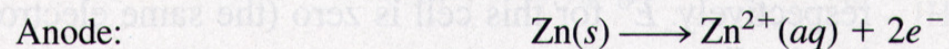
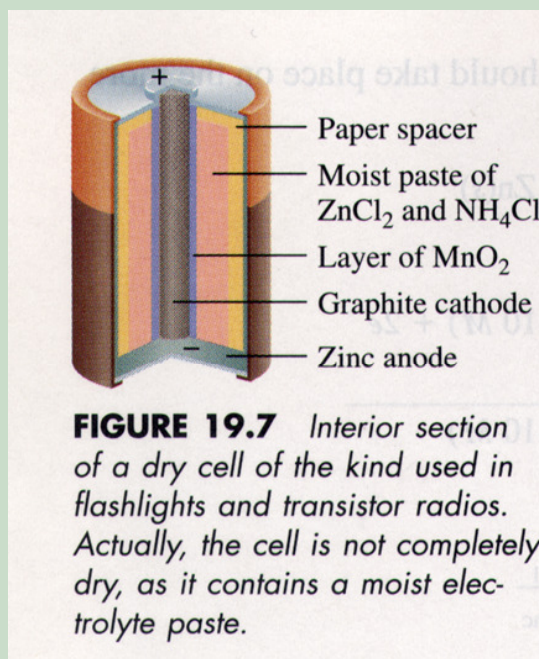
TABLE 19.1 Standard Reduction Potentials at 25°C*

HALF-REACTION	$E^\circ(\text{V})$
$\text{Li}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Li}(\text{s})$	-3.05
$\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{K}(\text{s})$	-2.93
$\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ba}(\text{s})$	-2.90
$\text{Sr}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Sr}(\text{s})$	-2.89
$\text{Ca}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{s})$	-2.87
$\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Na}(\text{s})$	-2.71
$\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{s})$	-2.37
$\text{Be}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Be}(\text{s})$	-1.85
$\text{Al}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Al}(\text{s})$	-1.66
$\text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mn}(\text{s})$	-1.18
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	-0.83
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0.76
$\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{s})$	-0.74
$\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{s})$	-0.44
$\text{Cd}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cd}(\text{s})$	-0.40
$\text{PbSO}_4(\text{s}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb}(\text{s}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	-0.31
$\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Co}(\text{s})$	-0.28
$\text{Ni}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ni}(\text{s})$	-0.25
$\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{s})$	-0.14
$\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb}(\text{s})$	-0.13
$2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0.00
$\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	+0.13
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cu}^+(\text{aq})$	+0.15
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0.20
$\text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	+0.22
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$	+0.34
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 4\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	+0.40
$\text{I}_2(\text{s}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{I}^-(\text{aq})$	+0.53
$\text{MnO}_4^-(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2(\text{s}) + 4\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	+0.59
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{aq})$	+0.68
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	+0.77
$\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s})$	+0.80
$\text{Hg}_2^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Hg}(\text{l})$	+0.85
$2\text{Hg}_2^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Hg}_2^{2+}(\text{aq})$	+0.92
$\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{NO}(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0.96
$\text{Br}_2(\text{l}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Br}^-(\text{aq})$	+1.07
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 4\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.23
$\text{MnO}_2(\text{s}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.23
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 14\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 6\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.33
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	+1.36
$\text{Au}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Au}(\text{s})$	+1.50
$\text{MnO}_4^-(\text{aq}) + 8\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 5\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.51
$\text{Ce}^{4+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ce}^{3+}(\text{aq})$	+1.61
$\text{PbO}_2(\text{s}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{PbSO}_4(\text{s}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.70
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.77
$\text{Co}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Co}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	+1.82
$\text{O}_3(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+2.07
$\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{F}^-(\text{aq})$	+2.87

*For all half-reactions the concentration is 1 M for dissolved species and the pressure is 1 atm for gases. These are the standard-state values.

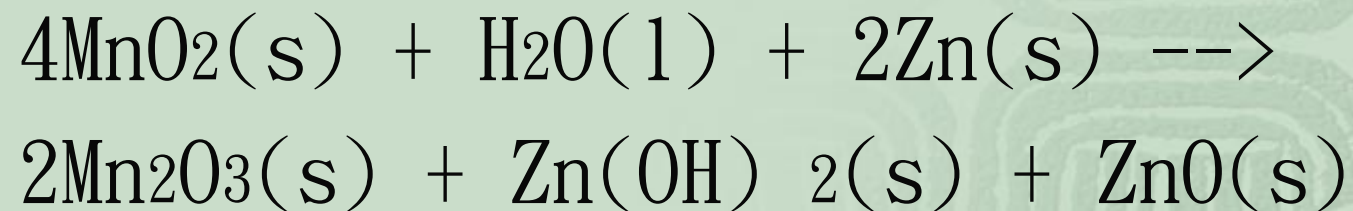


鋅錳電池



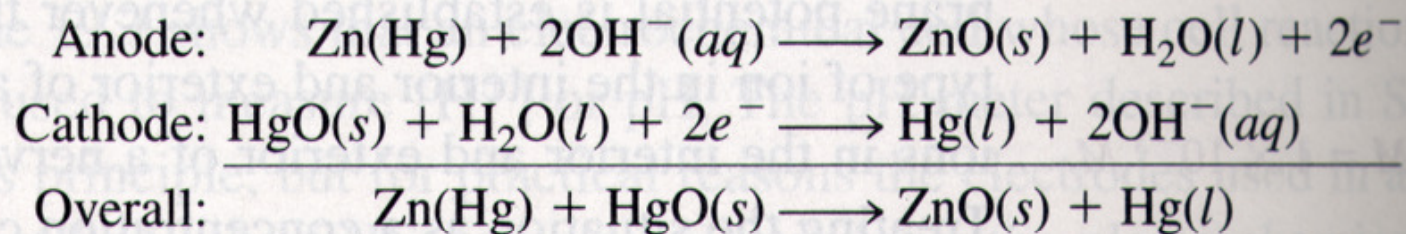
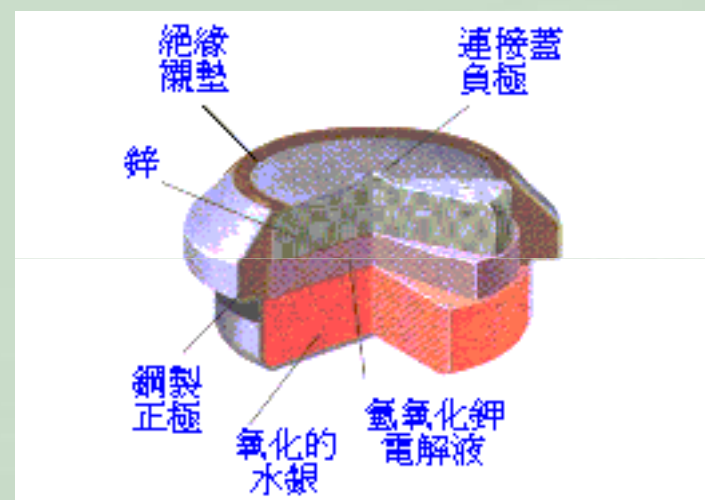
鹼性電池

以氫氧化鉀取代硫酸銨可增加二氧化錳的流動性，提升使用效能



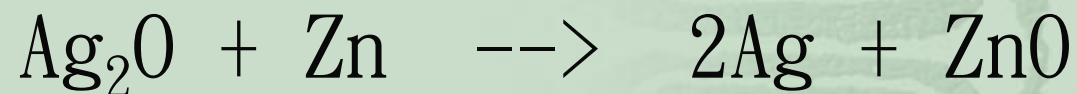
水銀電池

電壓約為1.35伏特。由於槽內KOH濃度並未因放電而改變，因此產生的電壓值非常穩定。基於這些優點，水銀電池可供作手錶、相機或計算機的電源。



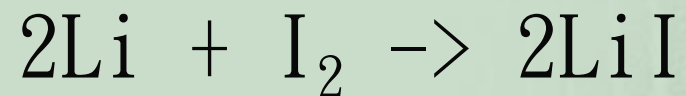
銀電池

輸出電壓值約為1.5伏特，銀電池具有高穩定與低污染的特質，雖然價格略微昂貴，卻已逐漸取代水銀電池成為高級相機、心律調節器或高級電子產品的動力來源。

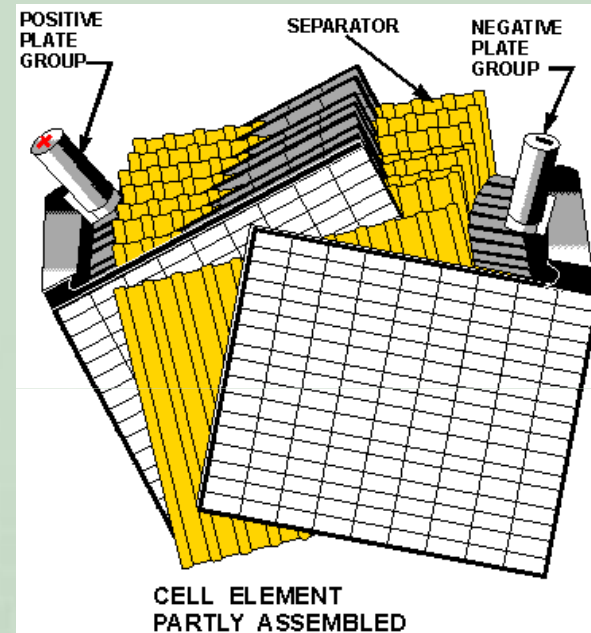
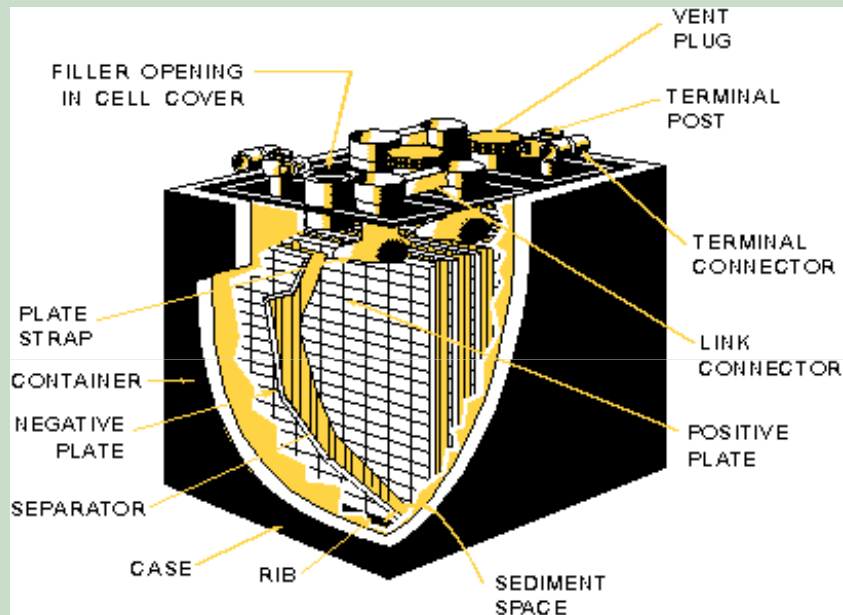


鋰電池

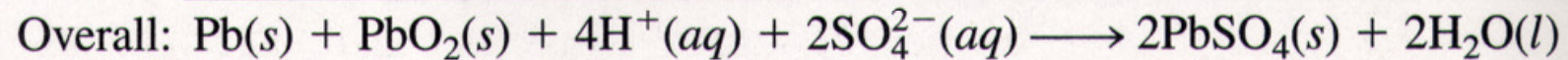
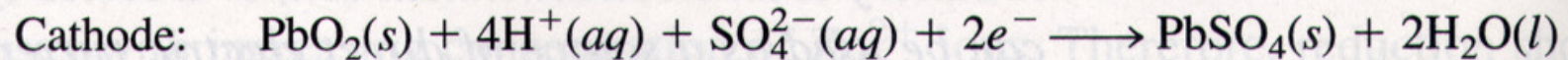
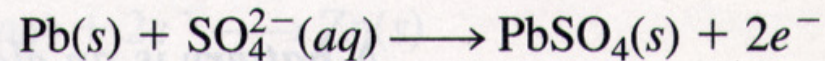
輸出的電壓值約為3.5伏特，當於碘化鋰的電阻較高，輸出電流較微弱，但是非常穩定。因此適合作為心律調節器的動力來源，一旦植入胸腔約可使用十年不須更換。



鉛蓄電池

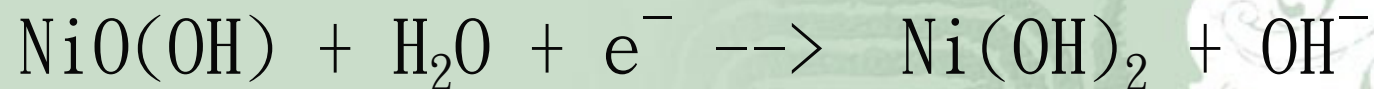


Anode:



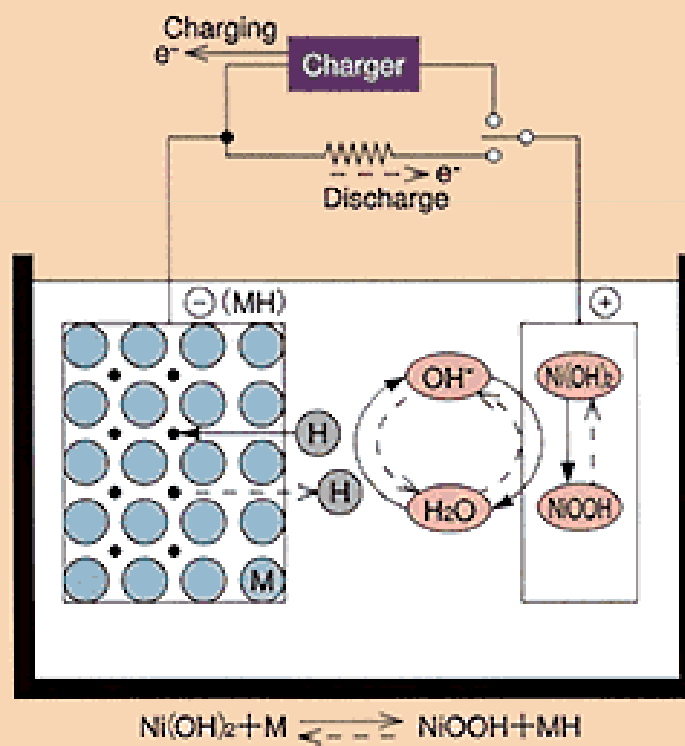
鎳鎘電池

輸出電壓值約為1.3伏特。由於體積小，使用壽命長，電壓穩定且耐用，但因鎘之價格高，常用於充電式電鬚刀、電梳及手電筒的電源。

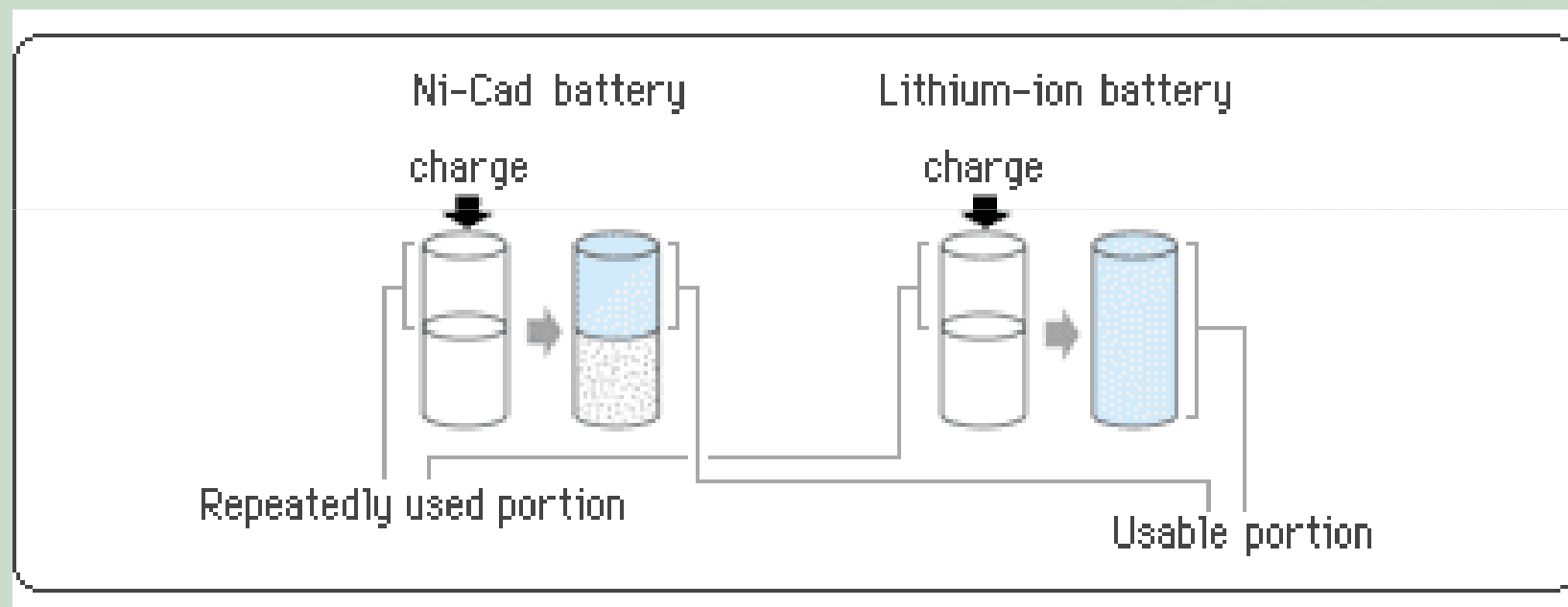


鎳氫電池

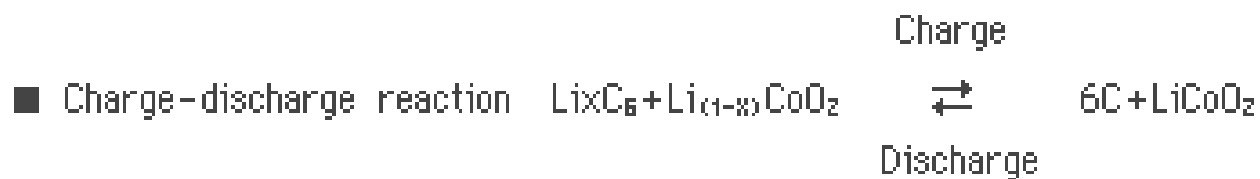
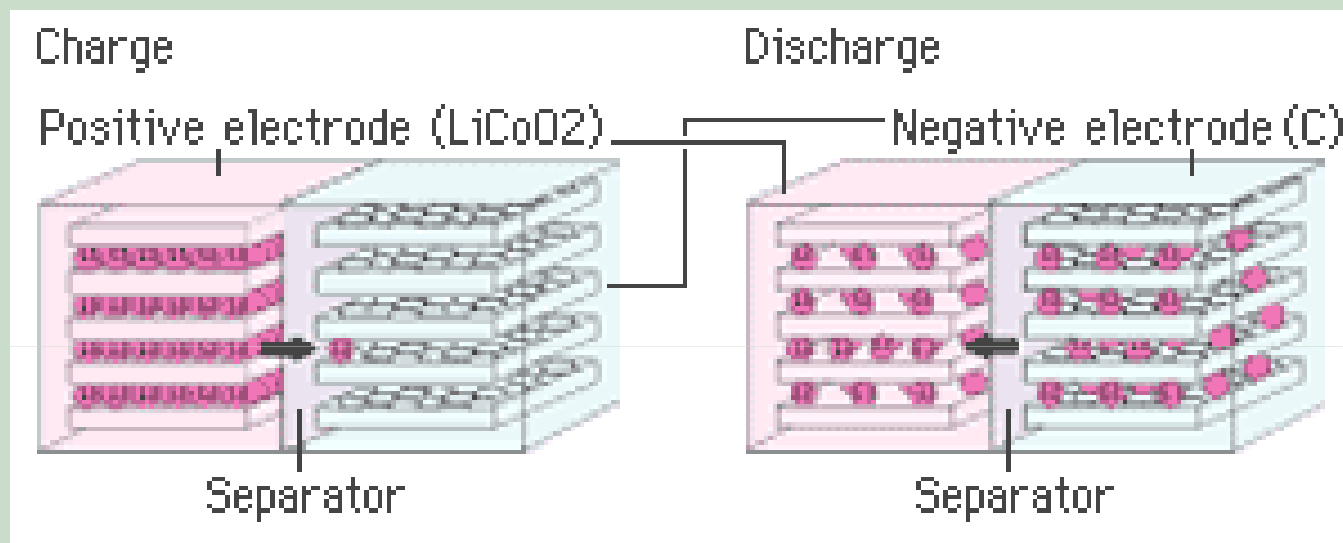
Principle of Charging/Discharging of Ni-MH Batteries



記憶電位



可充電式鋰電池



延長鋰電池使用壽命要訣

1. 盡量避免常常在將電池裡的電力完全用光後才進行充電。
2. 筆記型電腦若是每天使用，每個月要有一次將電池完全用盡後才重新充電，如此可以重新校正筆電電池裡充電電路的基礎電壓。
3. 儘量讓鋰電池處在低溫的環境下：鋰電池若是長時間處在高溫的狀態，其壽命將會大幅縮短。
筆記型電腦若是長時間插電使用，建議可以將電池在插電時移除。
4. 鋰電池即使是完全不使用，其有效壽命仍然會漸漸的縮短，因此在購買新電池時最好注意電池的製造日期。

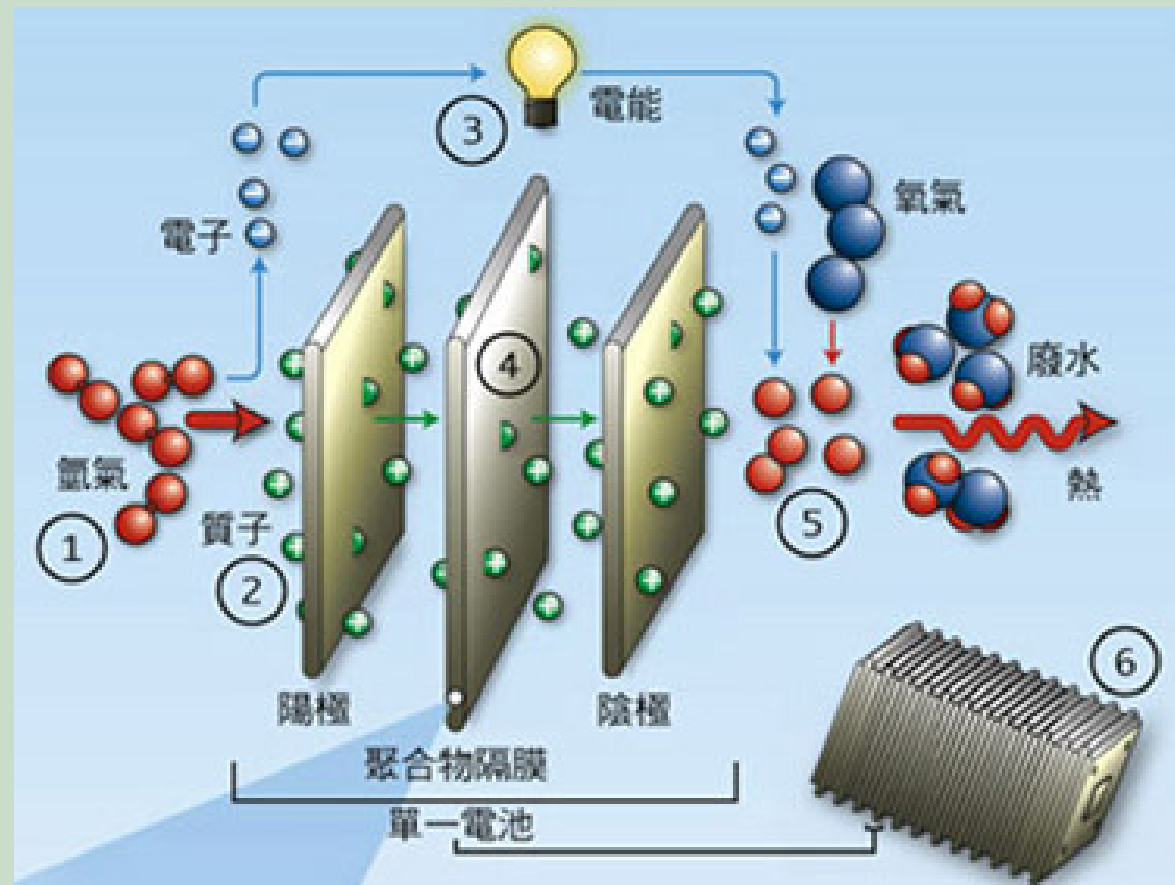


充電電池特性比較表

特 性	鎳鎘電池	鎳氫電池	充電鋰電池
能量密度	最 低	比鎳鎘高 最	高
記憶效應	有記憶效應	幾乎無記憶效應	記憶效應極低
價 格	較便宜	目前約為 鎳鎘電池兩倍	價格約為 鎳氫電池3-4倍
環保要求	須回收	環保免回收	環保免回收



燃料電池



燃料電池常用之燃料

氫氣

天然氣或其他碳氫化物

甲醇或其他醇類



氫氣的來源

甲烷轉化: $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_2$

煤炭轉化: $\text{C} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{CO}$

石油裂解: $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2} \rightarrow \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n} + \text{H}_2$

生物代謝: organic compounds $\rightarrow$
metabolites + H_2



氫能的優點

燃燒熱值高，每千克氫燃燒後的熱量，約為 汽油的3倍，酒精的3.9倍，焦炭的4.5倍

發電過程無污染，產物是水



氫能的缺點

價格不具競爭力，不適合大規模使用
氫氣需高壓存放，且極不穩定



課後心語

電池和氫能的能量須由其他能源取得，是能量載體而非能源。

電池種類繁多，特性不一：一般電池便宜；鹼性電池持久；水銀(銀)電池電壓穩定；鎳鎘電池可充電，有記憶電位問題；鋰電池可充電，低電位時易損耗。燃料電池具環保，能量轉換率高，電能高等優點，但目前價格仍昂貴。

