

Conductive Geopolymers as Low-Cost Electrode Materials for Microbial Fuel Cells

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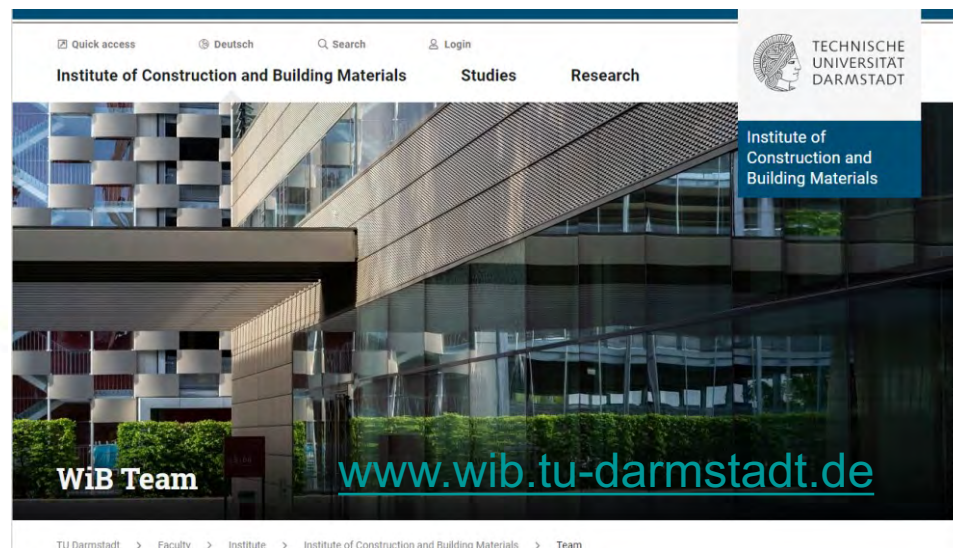
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Shifan Zhang
PhD student



Dr. Chem. Ing. Neven Ukrainczyk
Team Lead (@ WiB)

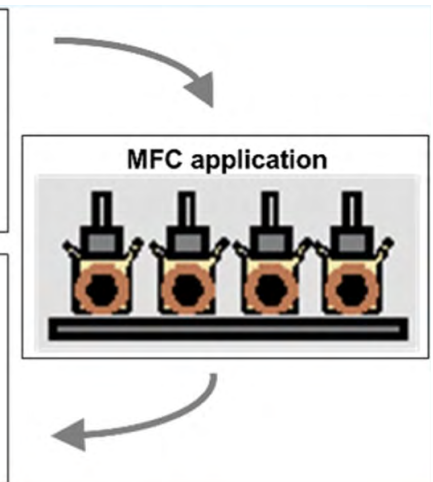
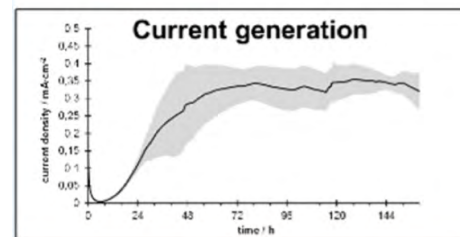
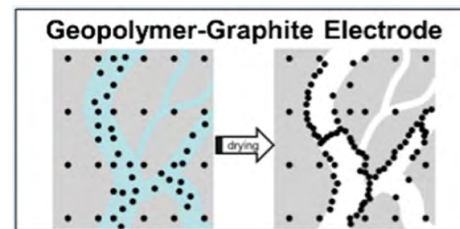
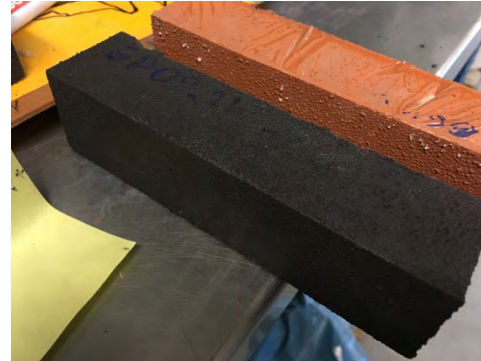


Sustainable Electrochemistry

[Dr. Markus Stöckl](#)

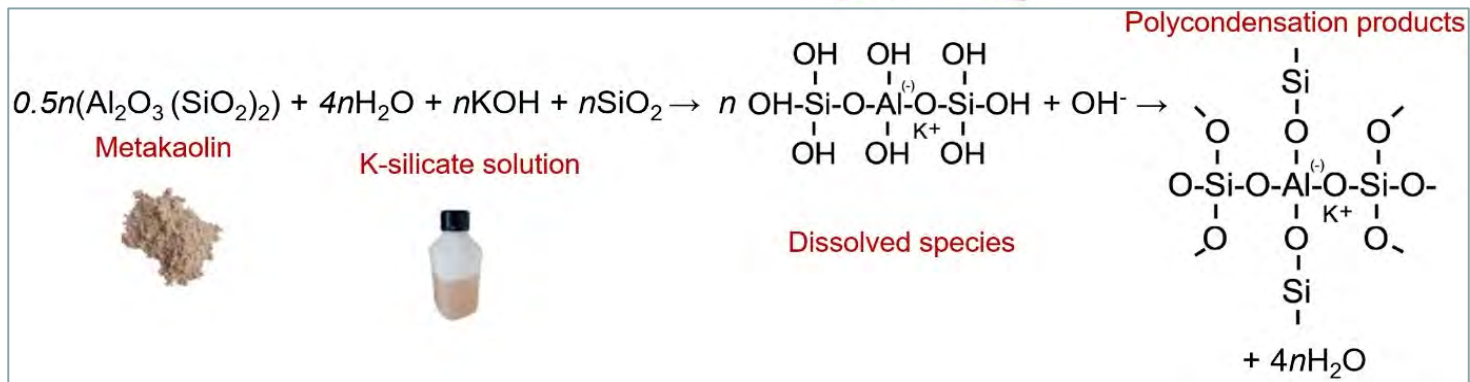
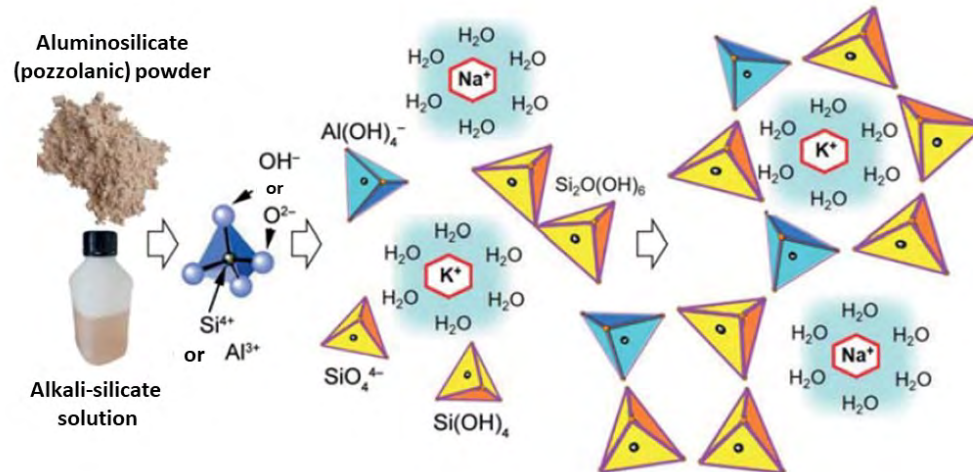
Outline

1. Intro
2. Raw Materials
3. Mix designs
4. Results
 - a. Conductive geopolymer for MFC
 - b. Leaching/acids durability
5. Conclusions



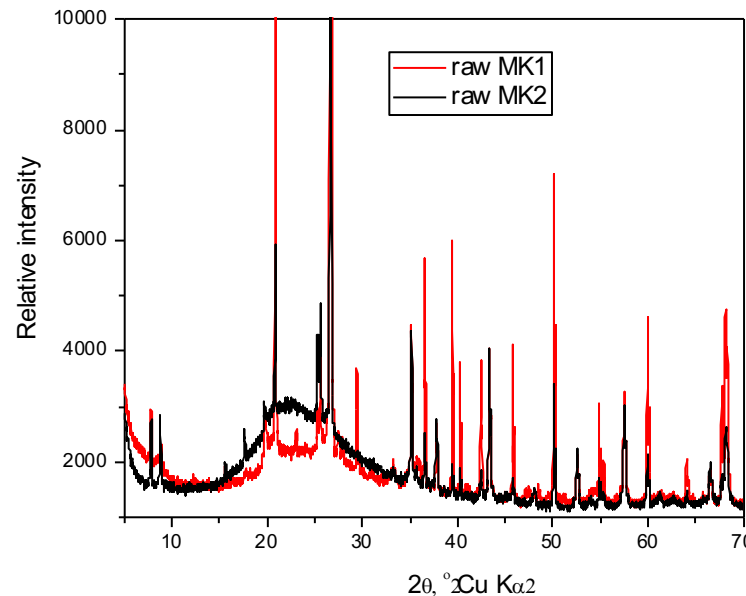
Geopolymers are nano-materials

Geopolymerisation → hydrolisis/condensation reaction



Raw materials: Metakaolin precursors:

- **Impure** (Qz-rich) vs. **Pure**



Na or K silicates

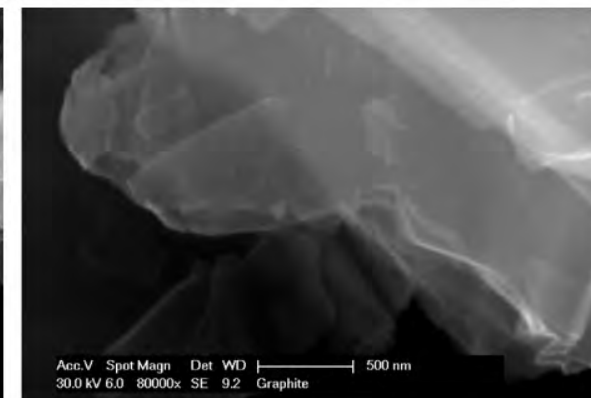
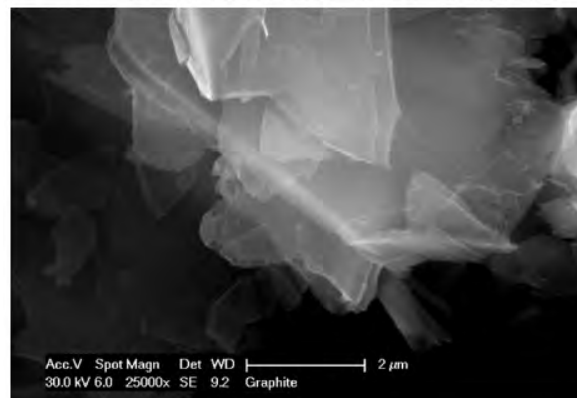
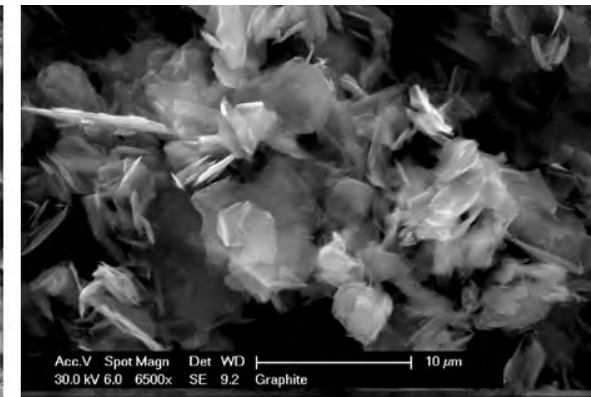
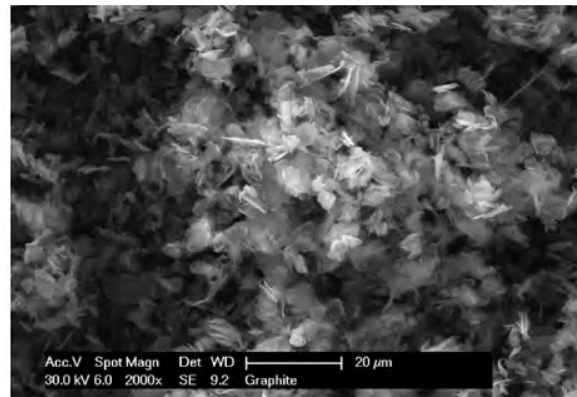
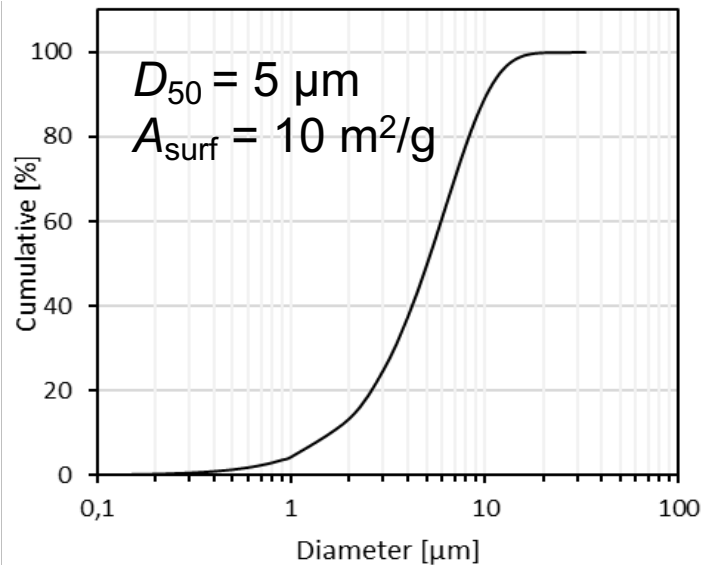


	Potassium silicate solution
Solid content [%]	45
Density [g/cm ³]	1.51
Viscosity [mPas]	20
SiO ₂ /K ₂ O (molar) [-]	1.5

Raw materials: Graphite

Electrodes for MFC: high electrical conductivity, noncorrosiveness, high and accessible surface area, excellent biocompatibility, low costs, ease of fabrication, and scalability.

$$\sigma = 183 \text{ S/m}$$



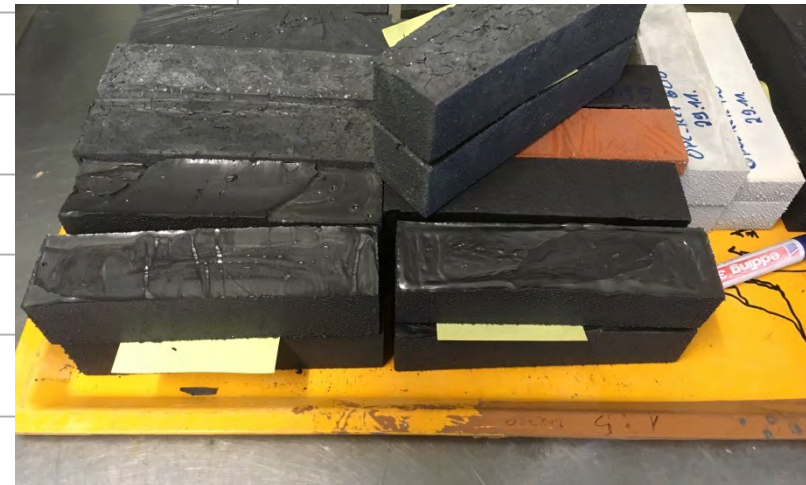
Mix designs: Geopolymer-graphite composite

GP	wg/mtk in wt %	w/graphite in wt %	graphite in vol %	PCE/graphite
GP ref.	0.8		0	0.1
GP08 1W 1C	0.8	1	1	0.1
GP08 1W 2C	0.8	1	2	0.1
GP08 1W 3C	0.8	1	3	0.1
GP08 1W 5C	0.8	1	5	0.1
GP08 1W 7C	0.8	1	7	0.1
GP08 1W 8C	0.8	1	8	0.1
GP08 1W 9C	0.8	1	9	0.1
GP08 1W 10C	0.8	1	10	0.1
GP08 1.2W 10C	0.8	1.2	10	0.1
GP08 1.7W 10C	0.8	1.7	10	0.1
GP08 2W 10C	0.8	2	10	0.1

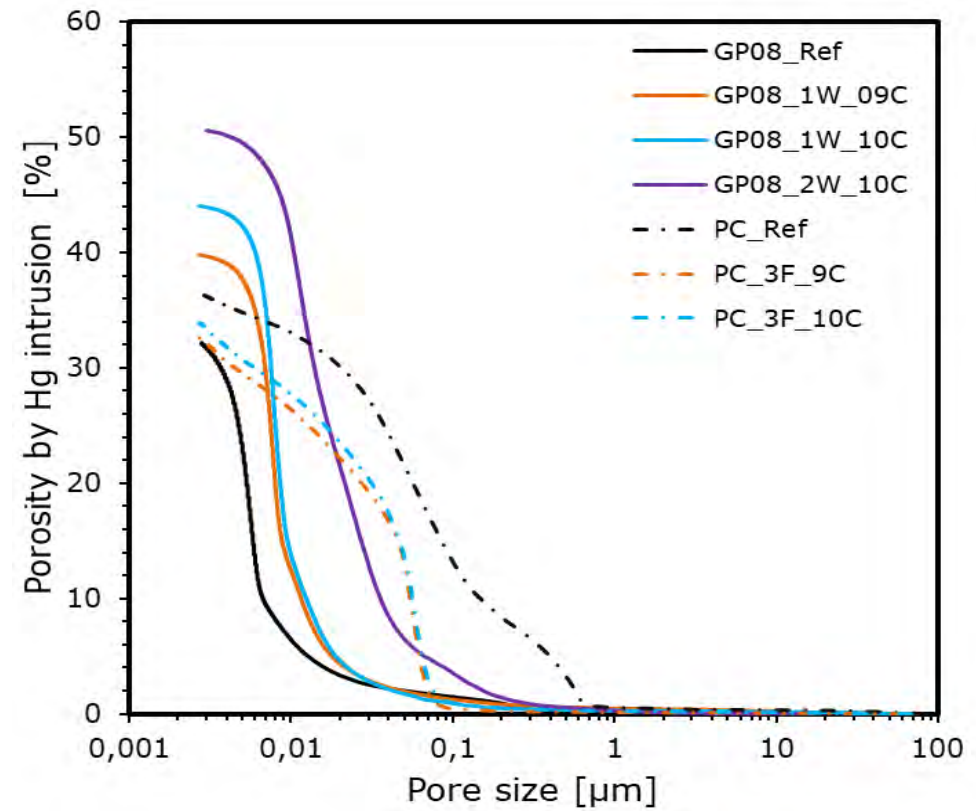
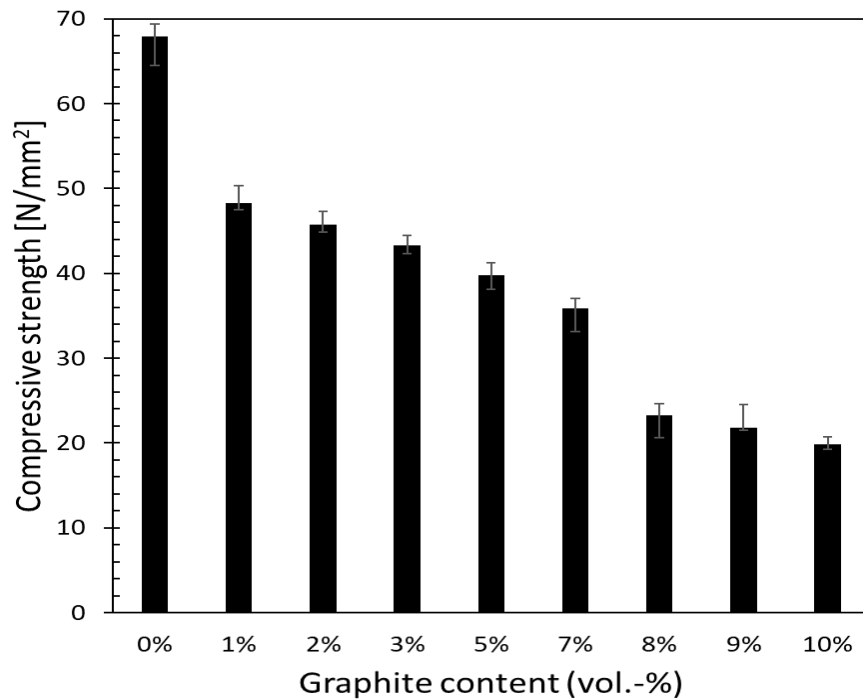


Mix designs: Portland Cement – Graphite

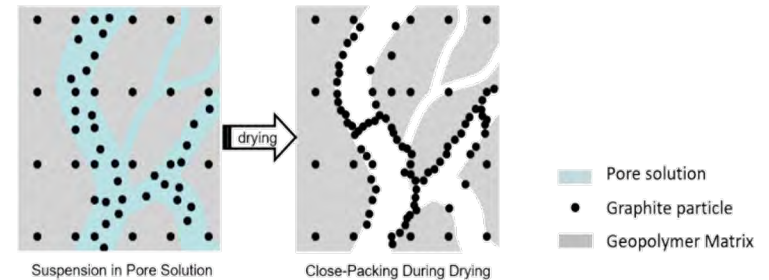
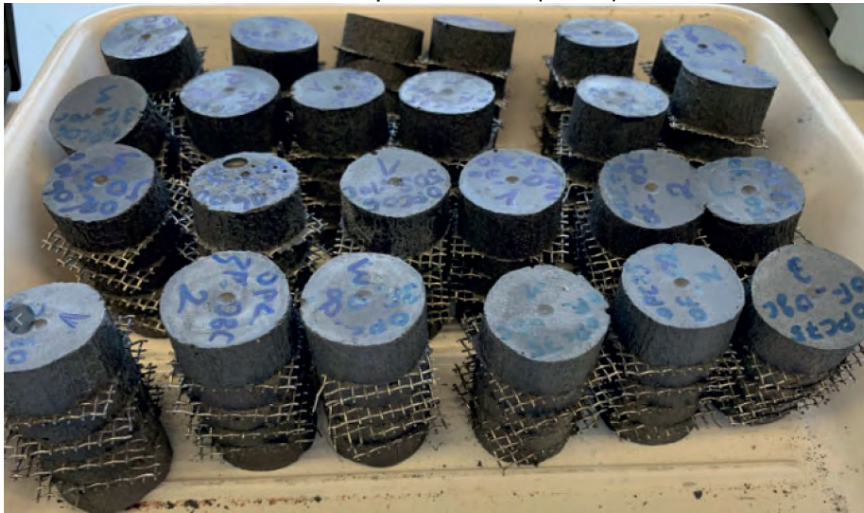
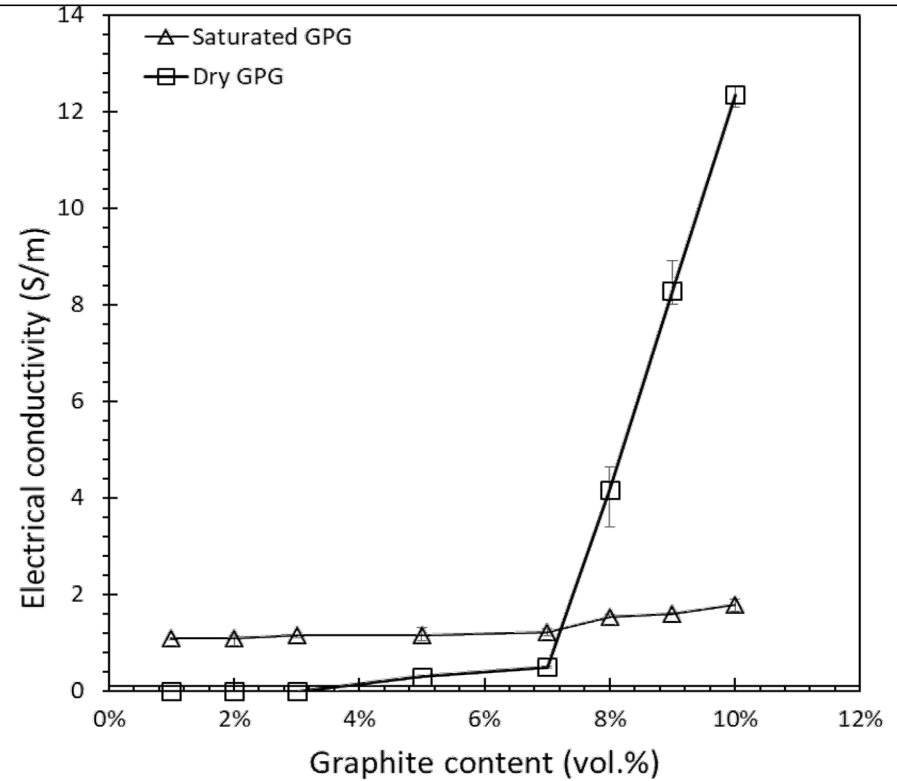
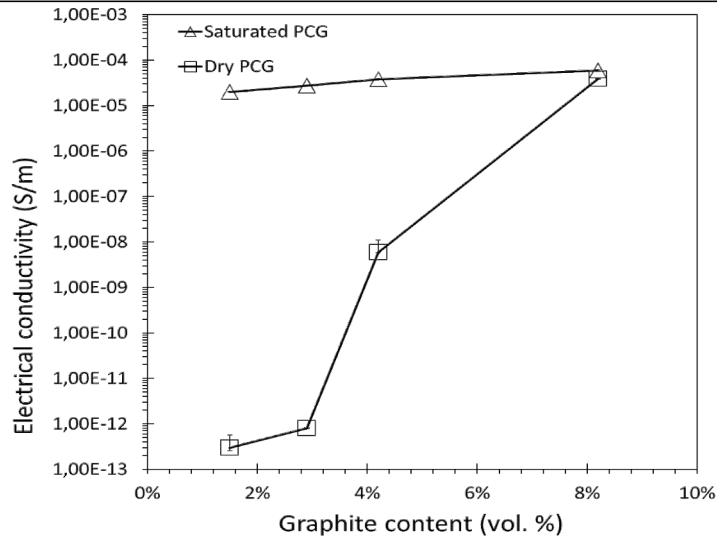
PCG	w/c in wt %	f/c in wt %	graphite (G) in vol %	PCE/graphite in wt %
PC ref.	0.6	0	0	0
PC06 1C	0.6	0	1	0
PC06 3C	0.6	0	3	0
PC06 4C	0.6	0	4	0
PC06 9C	0.6	0	9	0.1
PC06 3F 8C	0.6	0.3	8	0.1
PC06 3F 9C	0.6	0.3	9	0.1
PC06 3F 10C	0.6	0.3	10	0.1
PC75 8C	0.75	0	8	0.1
PC75 9C	0.75	0	9	0.1
OPC75 10C	0.75	0	10	0.1



Results: physical properties

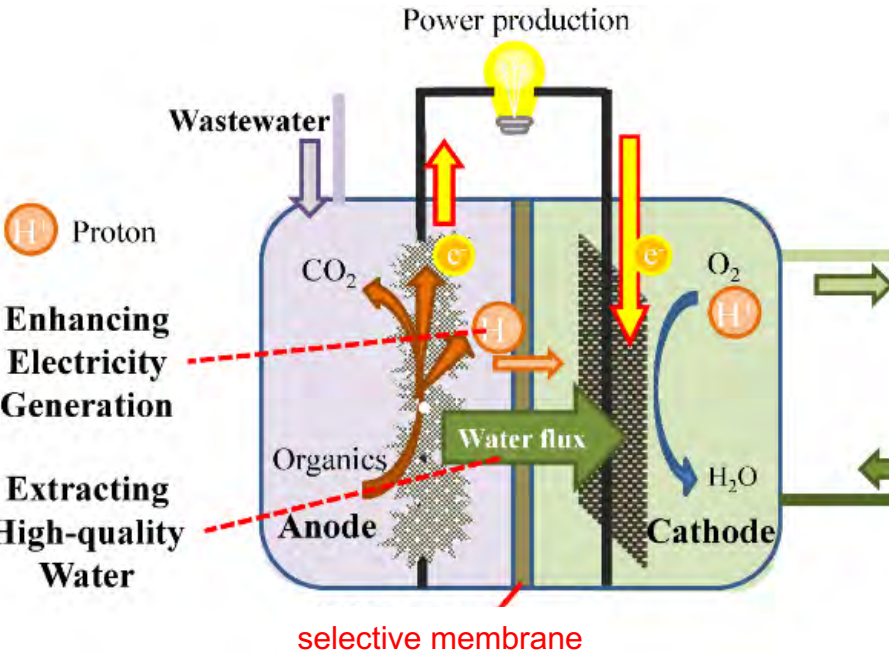


Results: el. conductivity



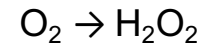
MFC electrochemistry

Lu et al. Water 2015 (7) 38-50



Cathode red. reaction: $O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$

If porous carbon (gas diffusion) cathode:



Anode ox. reaction: organics \rightarrow CO₂

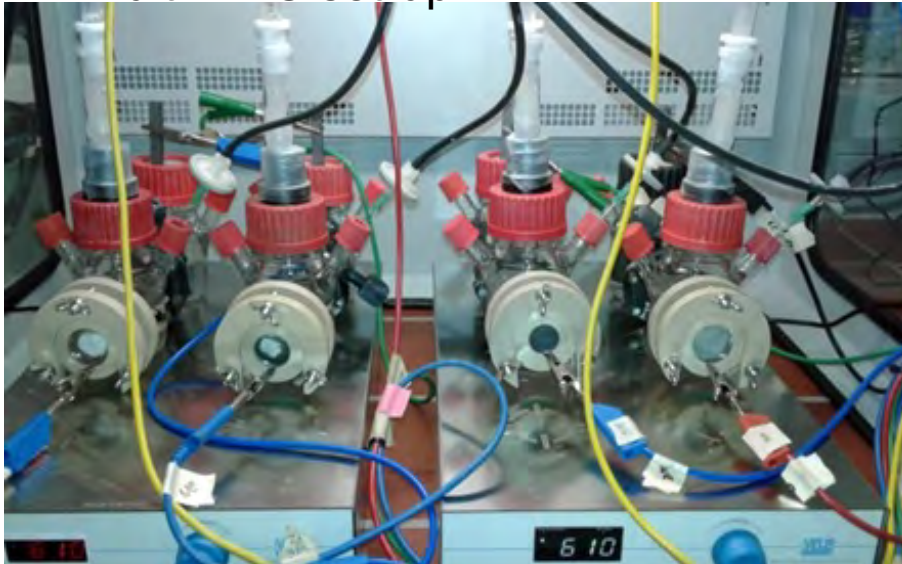
Results: Electrochemical

- impedance spectroscopy & MFC current production



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Multi-MFC set-up

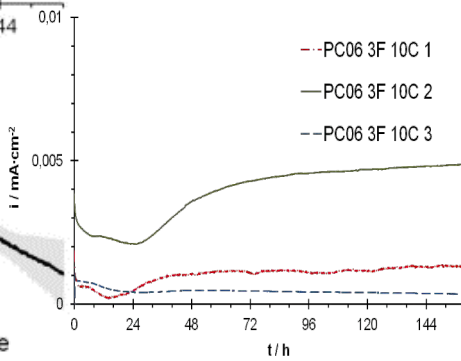
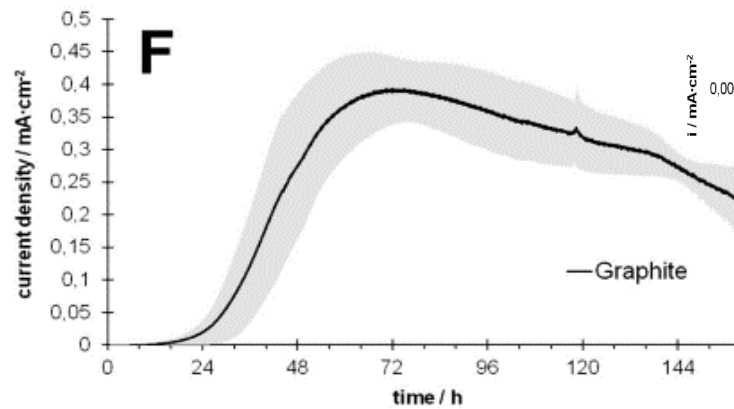
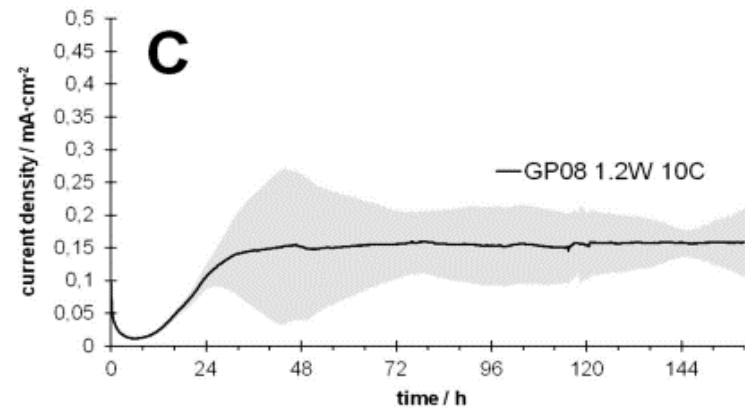
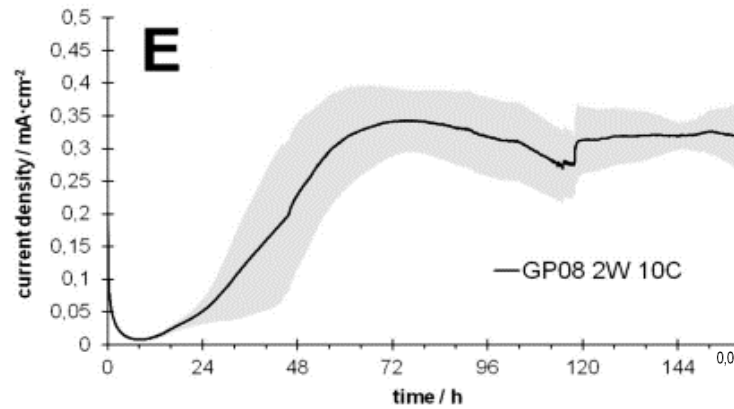
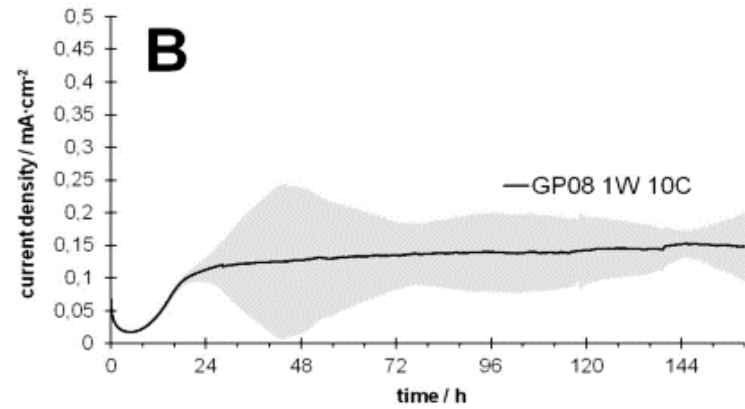
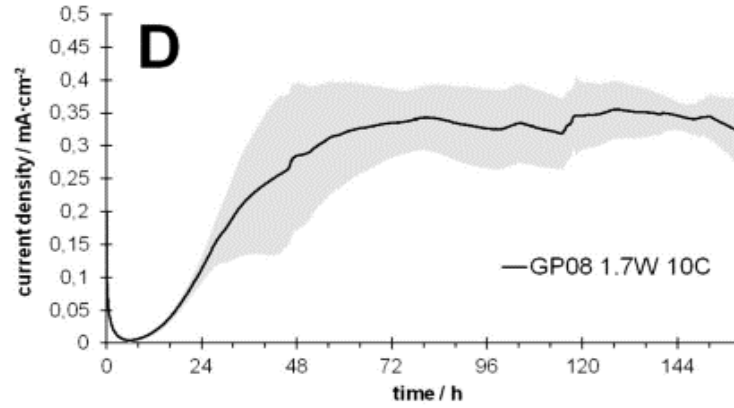
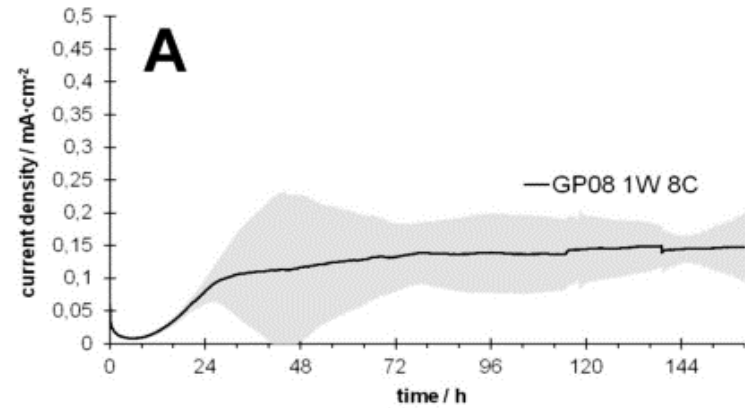


Electrode Material	R_{Ω} (k Ω) M \pm SD	i_{\max} (μ A cm $^{-2}$) M \pm SD	$\bar{\sigma}_{160}$ (As cm $^{-2}$) M \pm SD
PC Reference (3)	30 \pm 17.3	-	-
PC75 0F 8C	2.5 \pm 0.5	-	-
PC75 0F 9C	3 \pm 1.0	-	-
PC75 0F 10C	3.2 \pm 1.6	-	-
PC06 3F 8C (3)	5.1 \pm 4.3	-	-
PC06 3F 9C (3)	2 \pm 0.01	-	-
PC06 3F 10C (3)	3.9 \pm 2.0	2.3 \pm 2.3	1.2 \pm 1.0
GP Reference (3)	2.7 \pm 1.2	-	-
GP08 1W 8C (3)	0.8 \pm 0.3	148.0 \pm 107.1	67.4 \pm 49.5
GP08 1W 10C (3)	1 \pm 0.01	157.0 \pm 42.3	72.0 \pm 11.6
GP08 1.2W 10C (3)	0.4 \pm 0.2	166.3 \pm 52.3	78.2 \pm 24.3
GP08 1.7W 10C (5)	0.1 \pm 0.04	380.4 \pm 129.5	155.9 \pm 45.2
GP08 2W 10C (5)	0.1 \pm 0.05	356.2 \pm 178.2	140.7 \pm 58.5
Graphite (5)	0.1 \pm 0.05	401.3 \pm 51.3	144.5 \pm 19.9

Results: MFC current density

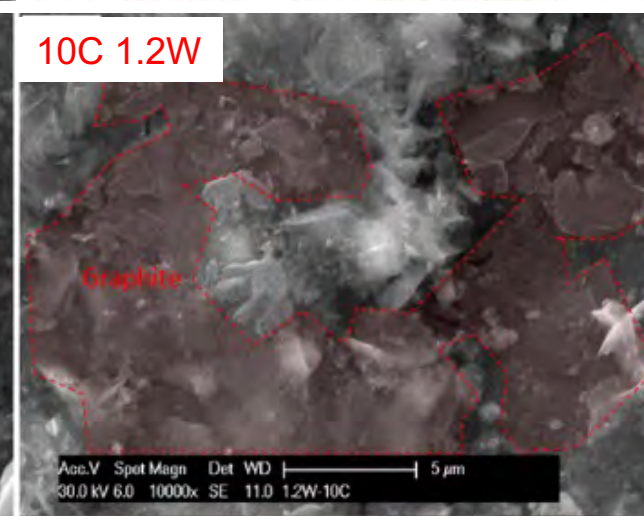
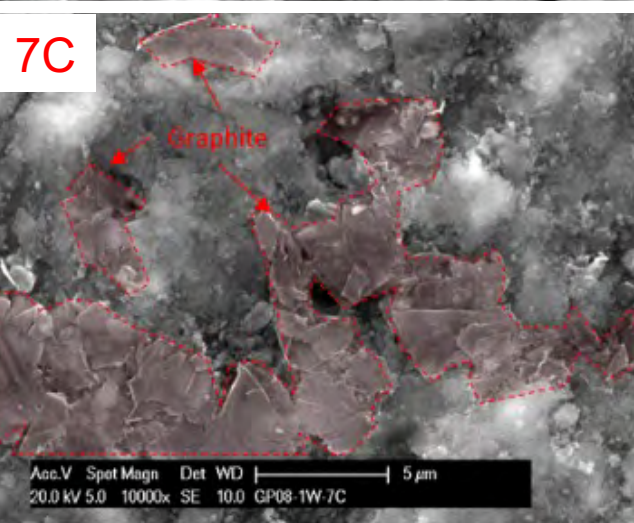
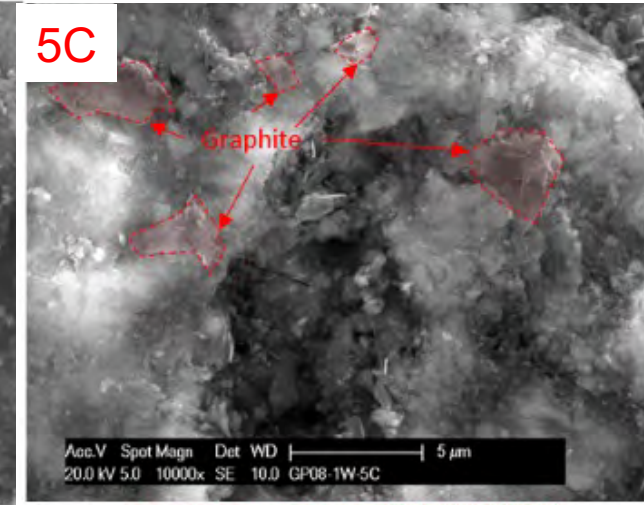
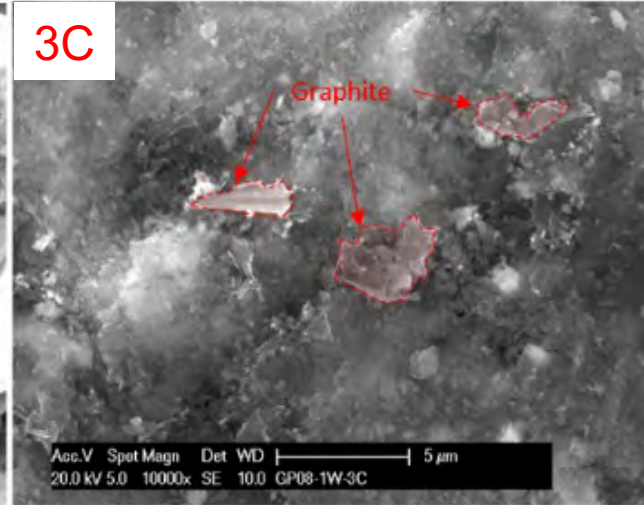
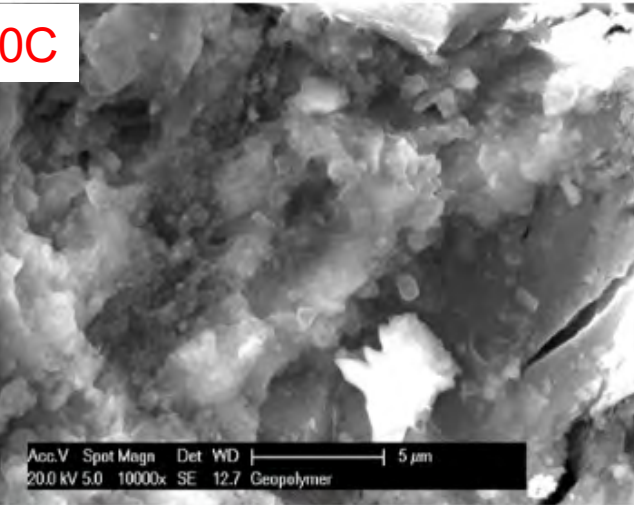


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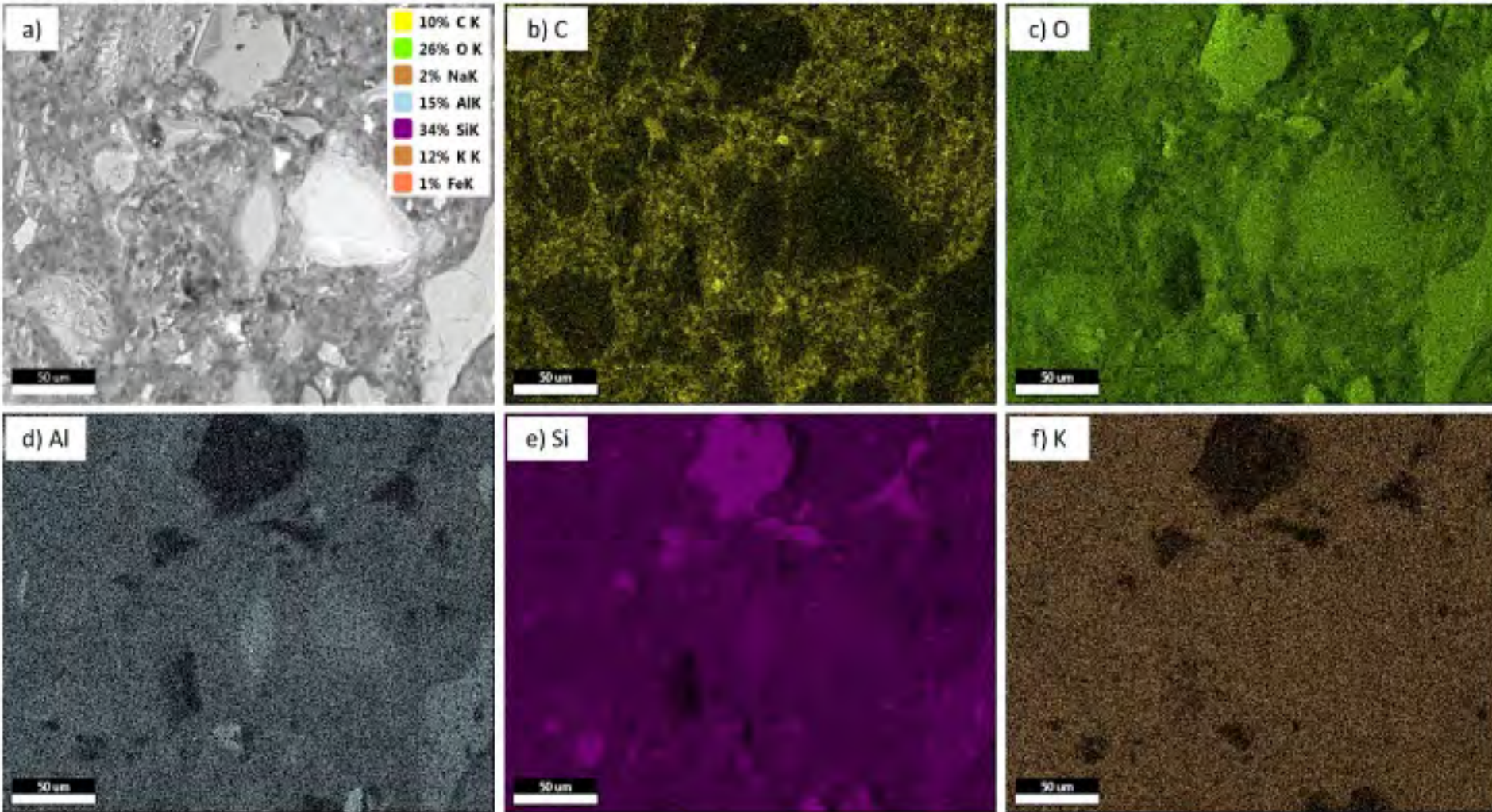


Results: SEM

Percolation of graphite plates

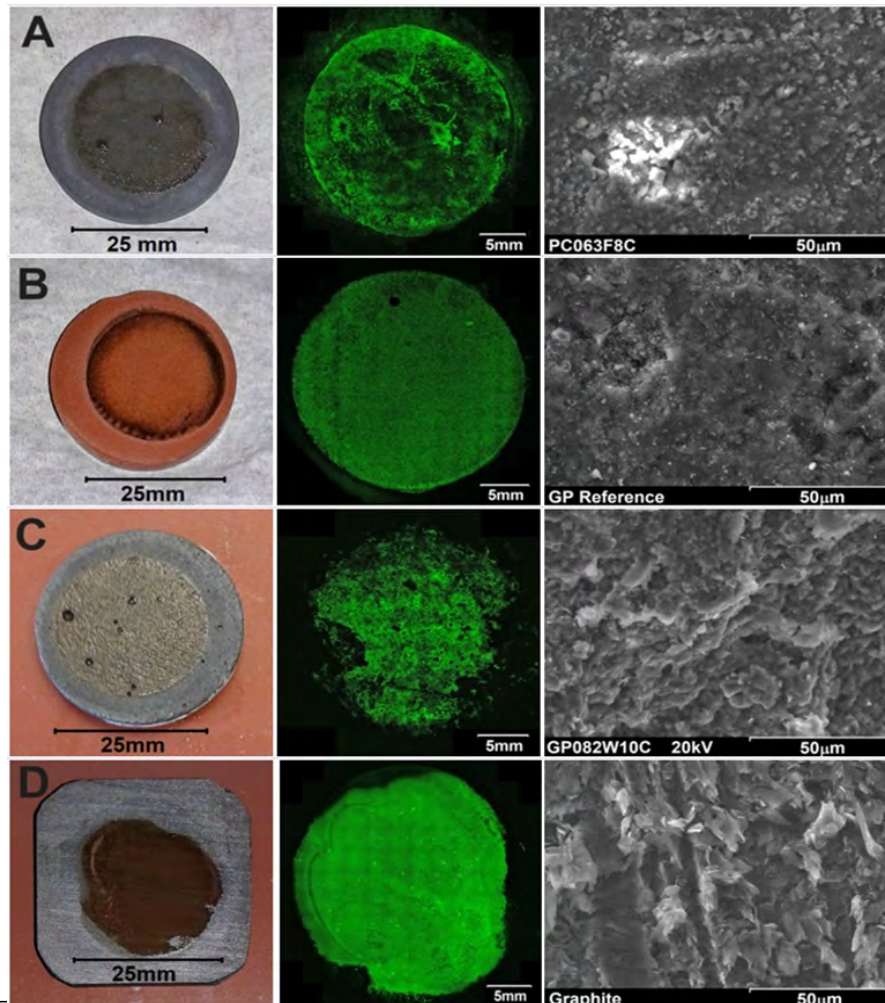


Results: e-SEM-EDS



Results: Biofilm affinity

CLSM



Conclusion Part1: GP-MFC

- Good electrical conductivity (G) by **percolation of Graphite (@7-8 vol.%)**
 - ionic conductivity has minor contribution
 - Only for GP, but not PC (very poor anode performance)
 - Drying increased G (percolation, interface chemistry? effects)
- More graphite in GP increases G and MFC current density
 - Comparable to Graphite reference anode
- Porosity provides space for microorganisms
 - increases G (fixed 10 vol.% Graphite, but more percolated in solid part)
- Low cost electrode
 - to increase feasibility of MFC large-scale applications

Ongoing research: Nano-GP project



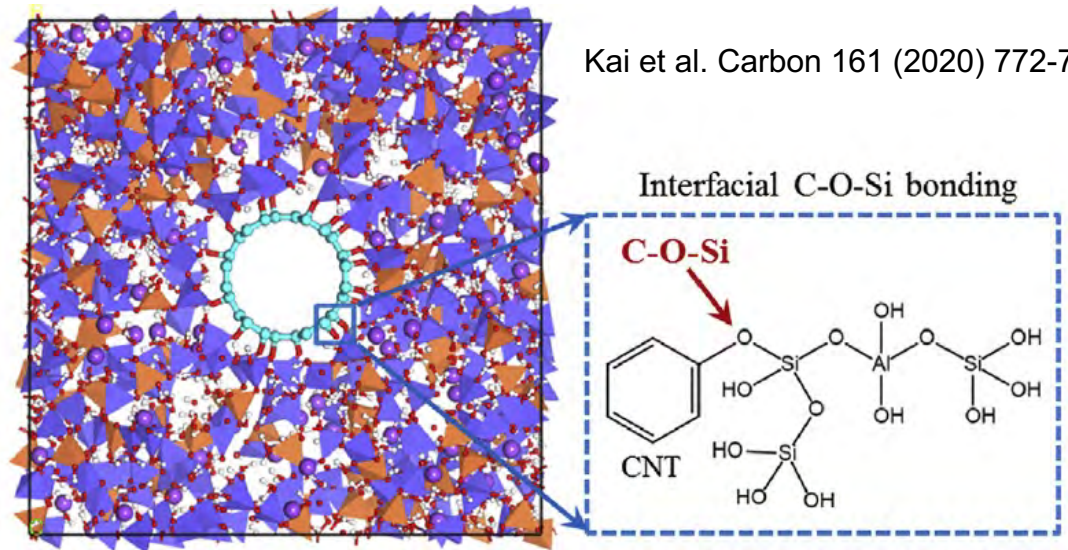
Exp. n-Materials Scientist



Computational chemistry
DFT-KMC

Multiscale modeling of advanced nano-reinforced geopolymer/CNTs materials

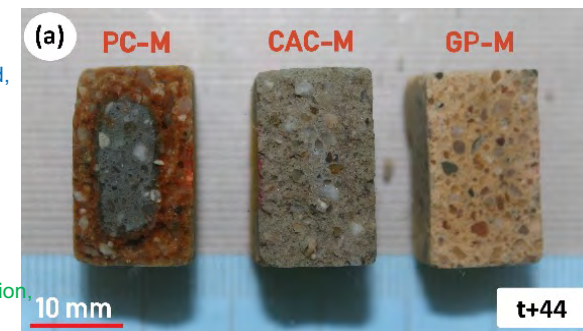
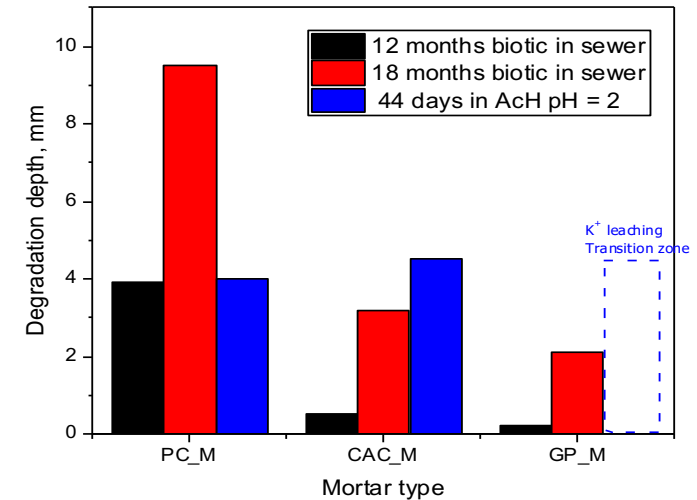
<https://gepris.dfg.de/gepris/projekt/446266595>



Past research: GP durability: leaching in water and acids

Harsh (bio)acid environments:

- Sewers
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Food industry
- Agricultural industry
- Biogas
- CO₂ sequestration
- ...



Ukrainczyk et al. (2019) Geopolymer, Calcium Aluminate, and Portland Cement-Based Mortars: Comparing Degradation Using Acetic Acid, *Materials* 12(19) 3115. doi.org/10.3390/ma12193115

Grengg, Ukrainczyk et al. (2020) Long-term in situ performance of GP, CAC and PC-based materials exposed to microbially induced acid, *Cement and Concrete Research* 131106034. doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconres.2020.106034

Drugã, Ukrainczyk* et al. (2018) Interaction between wastewater microorganisms and geopolymer or cementitious materials, *Int. Biodeter. & Biodegradation*, 134 58-67. doi.org/10.1016/j.ibiod.2018.08.005

Sedić, **Ukrainczyk*** et al. (2020) Carbonation of Portland-Zeolite and geopolymer well-cement composites under geologic CO₂ sequestration, *Cement and Concrete Composites*, 111 103615. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconcomp.2020.103615>

Comparison of acid attack:

- different binders and acid types



		Geopolymers (low C)	Calcium aluminate cement (low S)	Portland cements (low A)
Solubility	High	K^+/Na^+ from K(Na)-A-S-H gel	C_3AH_6 ; (CAH_{10} , $C_2A(S)H_8$)	CH; Ca from C- S-H
	Medium	Al from A-S-H gel	A-H gel; (AH_3)	(A-H gel)
	Low	S-H gel	(S-H)	S-H gel
Precipitation	in H_2SO_4	Expansive salts inducing cracks:		
	in acetic acid (or HCl, HNO_3)	$KAl_3(SO_4)_2(OH)_6$; $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$; $K_2Ca(SO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$; $CaSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$	$CaSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$	$CaSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$
		Practically no precipitation of highly soluble acid salts		

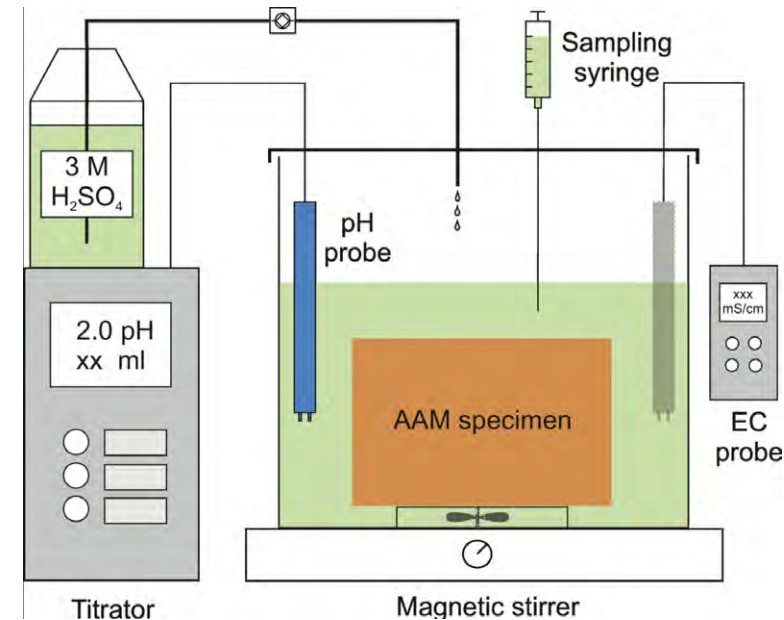
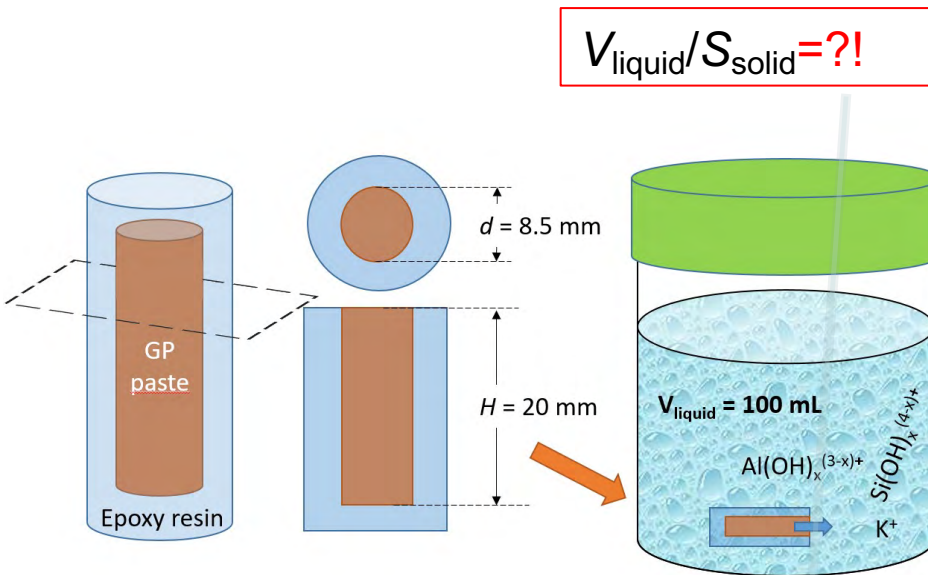
How to measure and model geopolymers leaching and acid attack?

Leaching in **water**: CEN/TS 16637-2:2014, ASTM C1308-08, ..

Acid attack: ASTM C267-01, DIN 19573

.... Should be **adapted** for geopolymers!

Grengg, Gluth, Ukrainczyk et al. (2021) Deterioration mechanism of AAMs in **sulfuric acid**, *Cement and Concrete Research*, 142 106373. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconres.2021.106373>

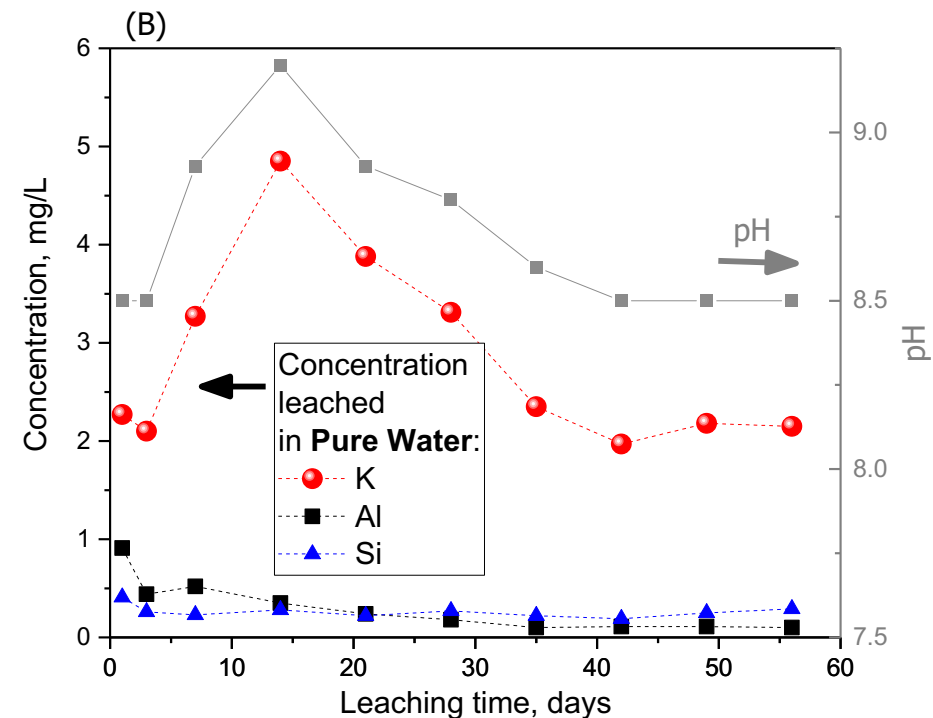
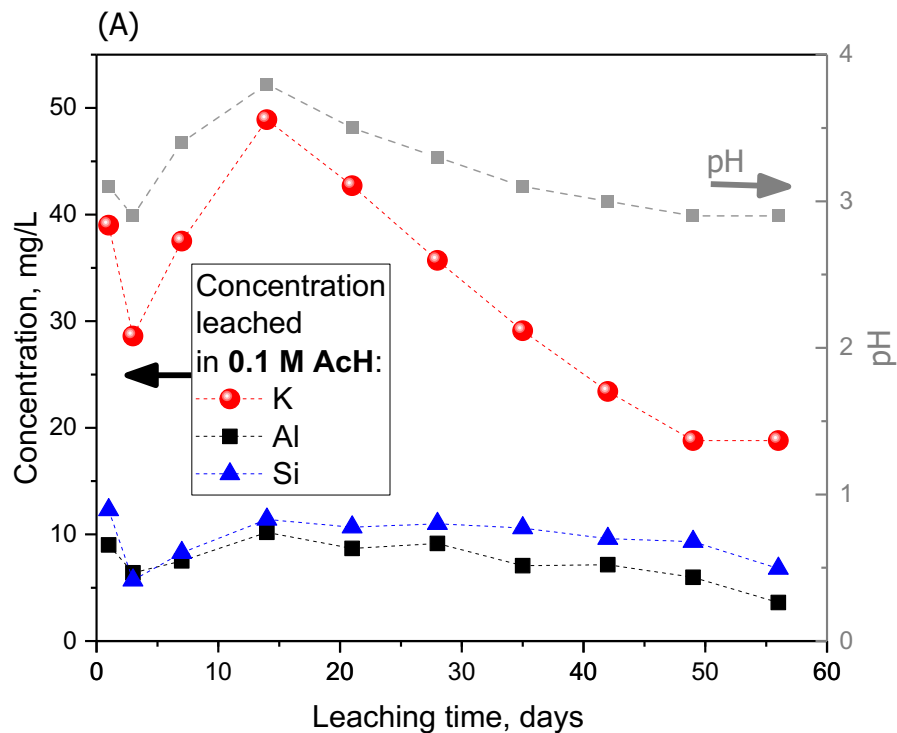


Ukrainczyk and Vogt (2021) Geopolymer leaching in **water and acetic acid**, *Rilem Technical Letters*, 50, 163-173. doi.org/10.21809/rilemtechlett.2020.124

Ukrainczyk (2021) Simple **Model** for Alkali Leaching from Geopolymers, *Materials* 14(6):1425. doi.org/10.3390/ma14061425

Acid vs. Water

(pure MK2)



Ukrainczyk and Vogt (2021) Geopolymer leaching in water and acetic acid,
Rilem Technical Letters, 50, 163-173. doi.org/10.21809/rilemtechlett.2020.124

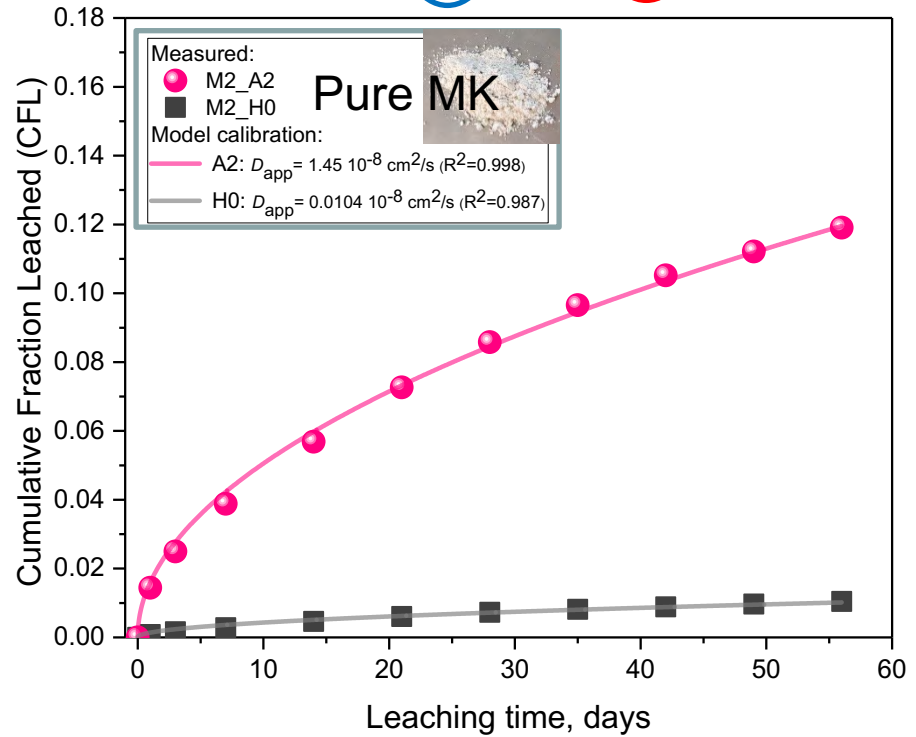
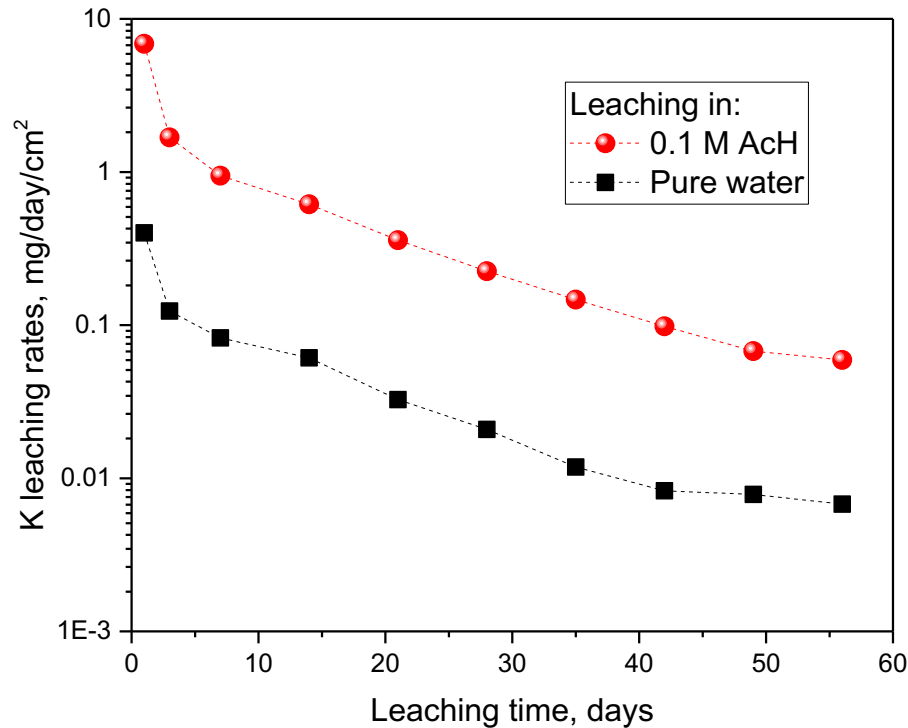
Leaching rates & Modeling (D_{app})

Perko, Ukrainczyk et al. (2020) *Influence of Micro-Pore Connectivity and Fractures on Calcium Leaching*, *Materials* 13(12) 2697. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ma13122697>

Physics

Chemistry

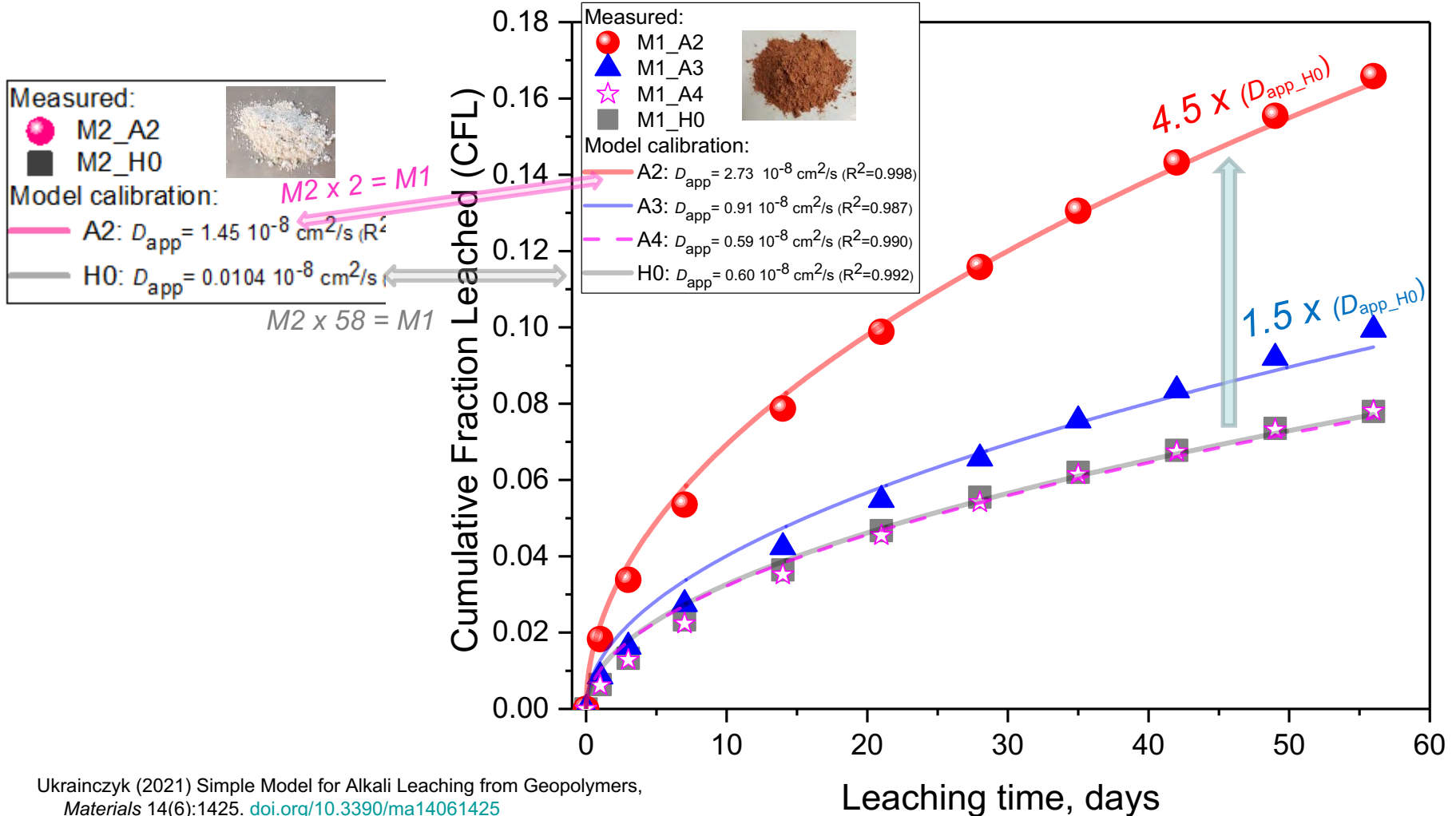
$$D_{app} = D_{eff} / \left(1 + \frac{dC}{dc} \right)$$



Ukrainczyk and Vogt (2021) *Geopolymer leaching in water and acetic acid*, *Rilem Technical Letters*, 50, 163-173. doi.org/10.21809/rilemtechlett.2020.124

Ukrainczyk (2021) *Simple Model for Alkali Leaching from Geopolymers*, *Materials* 14(6):1425. doi.org/10.3390/ma14061425

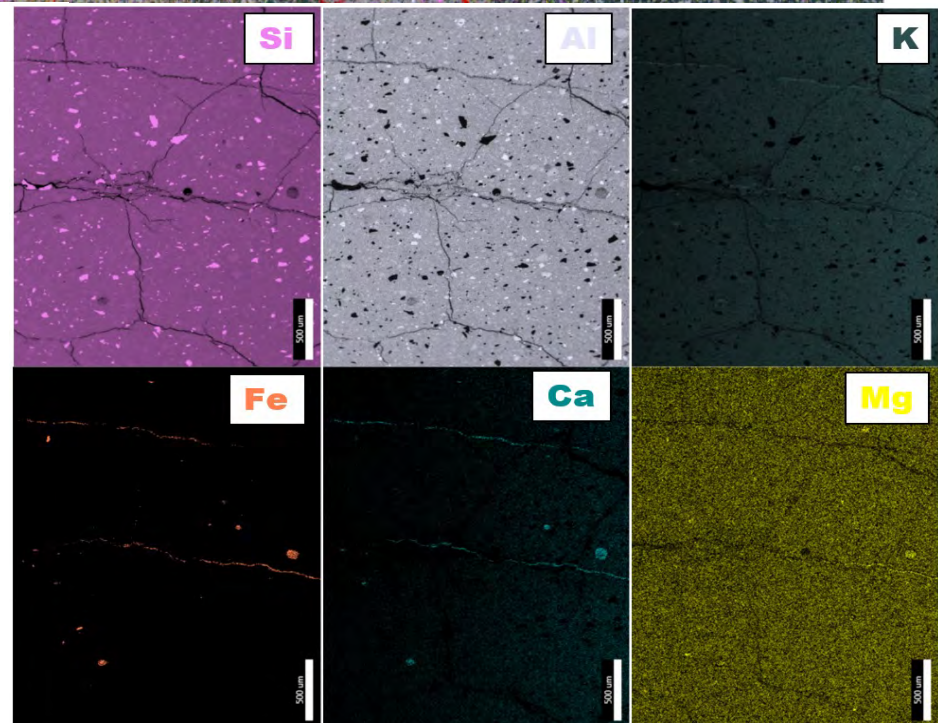
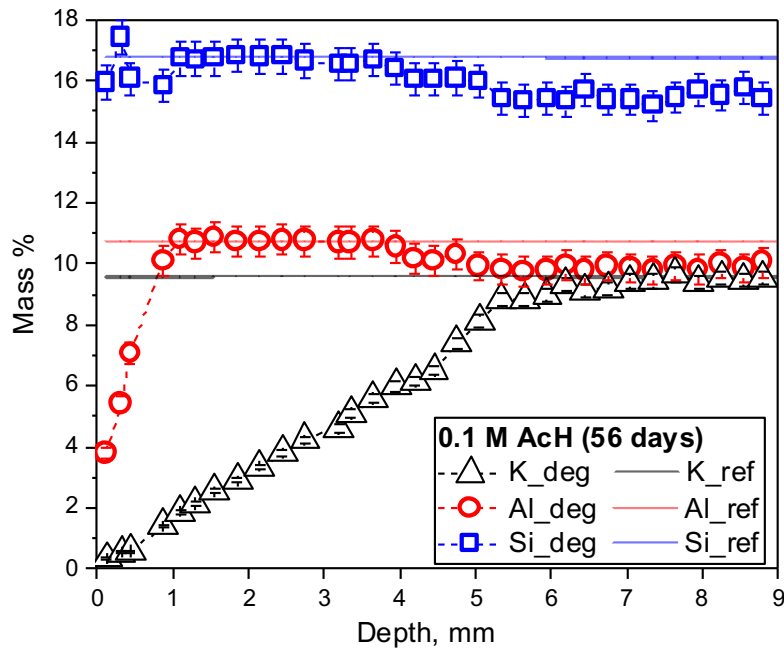
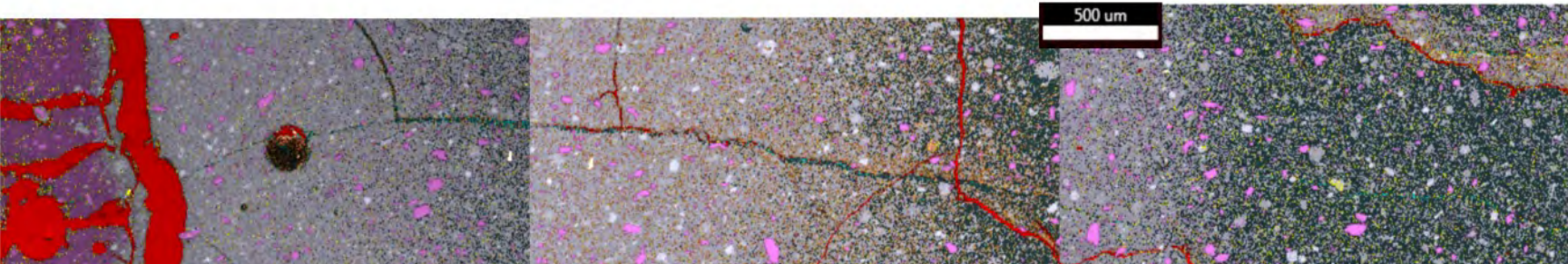
Effects of: 1) ,metakaolin purity‘ 2) acid concentration



Ukrainczyk (2021) Simple Model for Alkali Leaching from Geopolymers, *Materials* 14(6):1425. doi.org/10.3390/ma14061425

SEM-EDS (2D mapping → conc. profile)

1) Acetic acid (0.1 M, 56 days)



Demonstration results in sewers

Microstructural and Biofilm analysis



[a] Grengg, Ukrainczyk et al. (2020) Long-term in situ performance of GP, CAC and PC-based materials exposed to microbially induced acid corrosion, *Cement and Concrete Research* 131106034. doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconres.2020.106034

[b] Drugă, Ukrainczyk* et al. (2018) Interaction between wastewater microorganisms and geopolymer or cementitious materials, *Int. Biodeter. & Biodegradation*, 134 58-67. doi.org/10.1016/j.ibiod.2018.08.005

Field conditions↓	Geopolymers (low C)	Calcium aluminate cement (low S)	Portland cement (low A)	
Sewer [a] (biogenic H ₂ SO ₄)	1 year→	0.2 mm	0.5 mm	3.9 mm
	1.5 year→	2.1 mm	3.2 mm	9.5 mm
Activated sludge tank [b] (35 days, biogenic HNO ₃)	0	45 μm	95 μm	

GPC

CAC

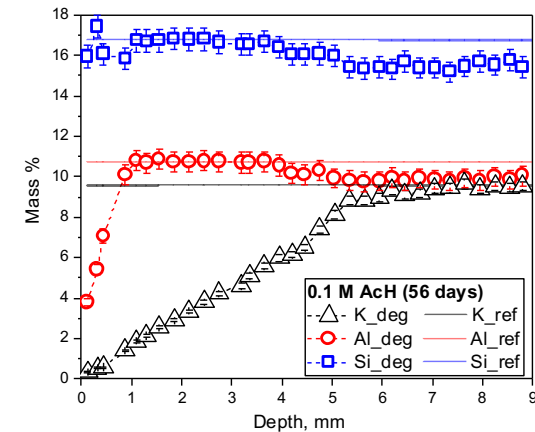
OPC

UHPC

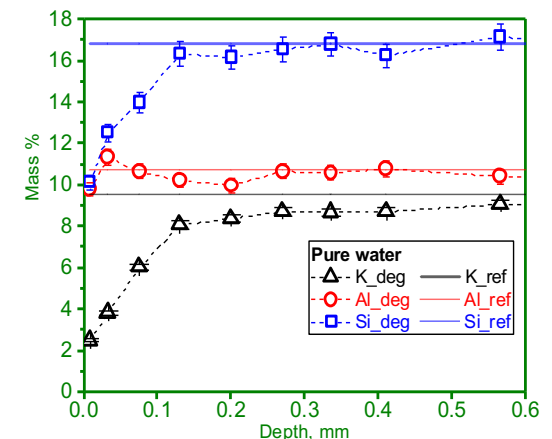


Summary 2: leaching/acid resistance

- SEM-EDS & EPMA mappings are powerful tool for GP degradation
- **0.1 M AcH** (56d) resulted in sharp dissolution of Al:
 - degradation zone of 1 mm depth
 - K⁺ profile: gradual dissolution
 - → a transition zone (0 - 5.5 mm depth)



- **in water:**
 - negligible dissolution of Al,
 - but significant dissolution of Si (and K) reaching
 - a degradation depth of 0.16 mm

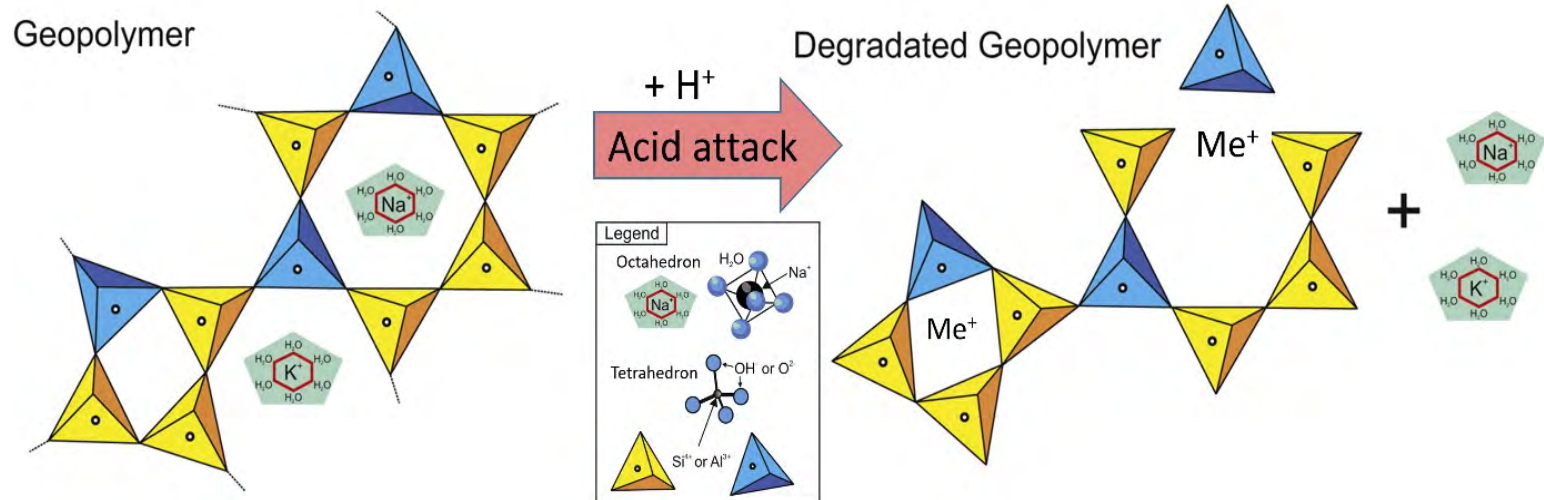


Ukrainczyk and Vogt (2021) Geopolymer leaching in water and acetic acid,
Rilem Technical Letters, 50, 163-173. doi.org/10.21809/rilemtechlett.2020.124

Summary 2

Multi-stage mechanism for GP acid attack:

- **Cation exchange** reaction between the cation X^+ and the (Na^+ or K^+);
- Partial **de-alumination** dissolution of the aluminosilicate framework;
- Precipitation of acid anion **salts** (acetic highly soluble; **sulfate - expansive**);
- Dissolution and re-crystallization of the **Si-rich** aluminosilicate framework.



Summary 2

- **Lower** leaching rates in **pure**-metakaolin compared to quartz-rich one
 - due to different mix designs and (mechanical, porosity and chemical) properties.
 - D_{app} governed by **the chemistry** (cation exchange and dissolution)
 - and **not by** D_{eff} (porosity and pore morphology).

Ukrainczyk (2021) Simple Model for Alkali Leaching from Geopolymers,
Materials 14(6):1425. doi.org/10.3390/ma14061425

- **New methodology:**
 - Standard for leaching in pure water
 - adapted for (acetic) acid attack of geopolymers
 - The diffusion model can accurately represent the (*CFL*) measurements
- **Future** (ongoing) research: - more advanced (numerical) models
 - to separate D_{eff} from **chemical part**

$$P \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = -D_{eff} \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} - (1 - P) \rho_s \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$

Acknowledgement 1: GP-MFC



Article

<http://pubs.acs.org/journal/acsodf>

Conductive Geopolymers as Low-Cost Electrode Materials for Microbial Fuel Cells

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Acknowledgement 2: Acid resistance

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GP prototype

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