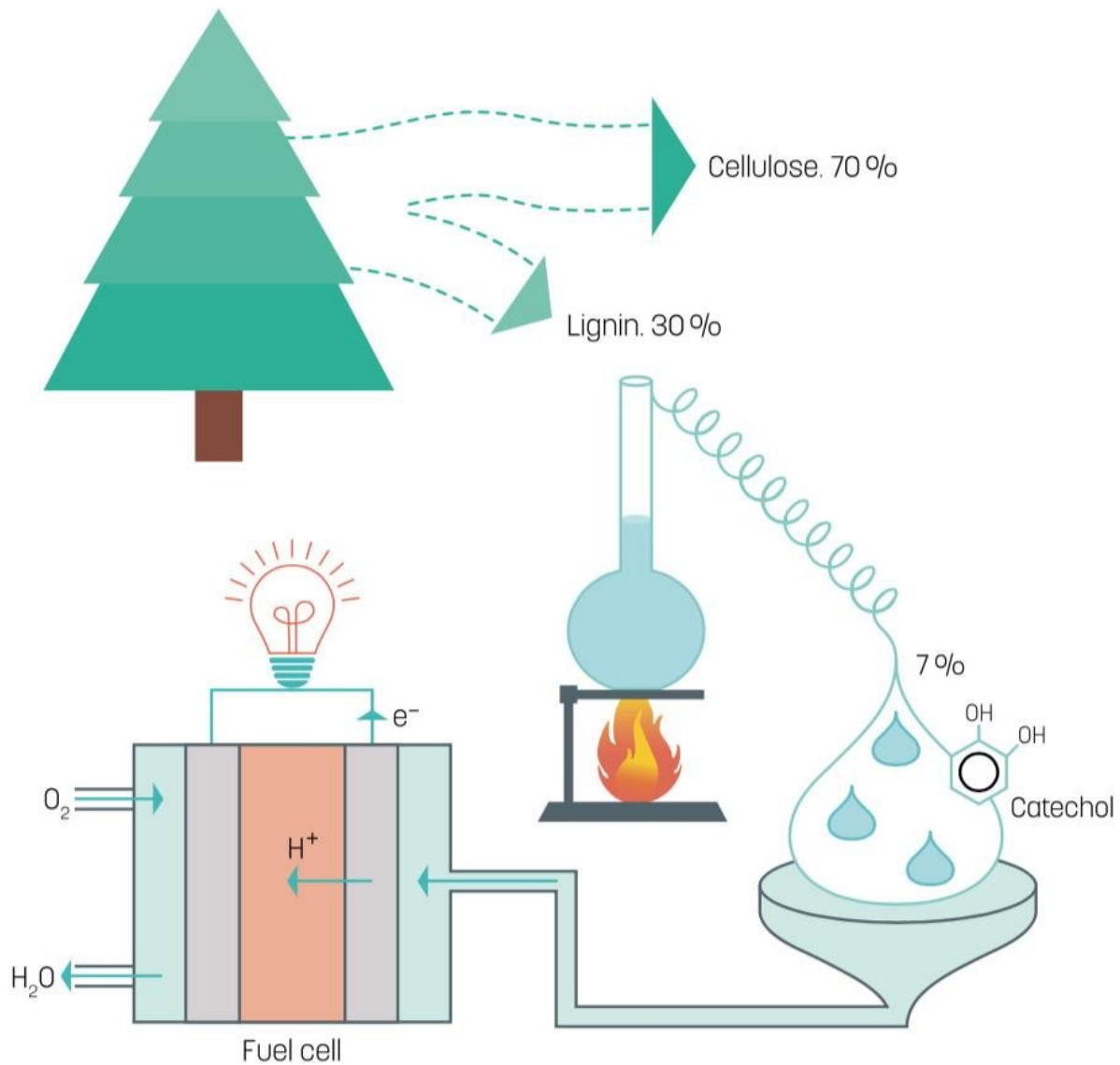


# Lignin – a supergreen fuel for fuel cells

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Credit: Linköping Universitet

Researchers from the Laboratory of Organic Electronics at Linköping University have developed a fuel cell that uses lignin, a cheap by-product from paper manufacture and one of the most common biopolymers.

Approximately 25 percent of a tree is [lignin](#) – a biopolymer that glues the cellulose fibres together to form strong and durable wood. During the chemical manufacture of paper pulp this lignin is dissolved in either the sulphate or sulphite process, since the cellulose is the desired component for making paper. Lignin is cheap and readily available. It is a biopolymer that consists of a large number of hydrocarbon chains woven together, which can be broken down in an industrial process to its energy-rich constituent parts, benzenediols. One of these, catechol makes up 7 percent of lignin. Researchers at the Organic Energy Materials group at LiU, led by Professor Xavier Crispin, have discovered that this type of molecule is an excellent fuel for use in fuel cells.

The fuel most often used in tradition fuel cells is hydrogen gas, which reacts with oxygen from the air. The chemical energy is converted in the [fuel cell](#) to electricity, water and heat. However, 96 percent of the hydrogen produced worldwide is from non-sustainable sources, and is accompanied by [carbon dioxide](#) emission.

Other fuels used in fuel cells are ethanol and methanol, but these produce also carbon dioxide as a by-product. The electrodes necessary to attract the fleeing electrons are usually made from platinum, which is both expensive and scarce.

Benzenediols, however, are aromatic molecules, and metal electrodes cannot be used in fuel cells based on benzenediols since the reactions are

slightly more complex. The researchers instead use electrodes made from the popular conducting polymer PEDOT:PSS. This polymer has the interesting property of conducting electricity, while at the same time having a surplus of protons. This means that it functions as both electrode and proton conductor.

"PEDOT:PSS is a perfect catalyst for the reaction with a benzenediol such as catechol," says Xavier Crispin

The chemical energy of the fuel is converted to electricity without carbon dioxide being formed.

"When a fuel such as ethanol is used in a fuel cell, people usually claim that it has zero impact on the climate, since the carbon dioxide is a component of a circulation. This means that ethanol is considered to be a green fuel. We can now manufacture electricity without any emission of carbon dioxide at all, which makes our fuel supergreen. The technology also both cheap and scalable," says Xavier Crispin.

Only a few research groups have investigated PEDOT:PSS as a possible material for both electrodes and catalyst.

"There is a fundamental lack of knowledge about PEDOT:PSS within electrochemistry," concludes Xavier Crispin, as he proudly introduces doctoral student Canyon Che and principal research engineer Mikhail Vagin, who make up the group that has worked with the fuel cell.

The researchers have calculated that the amount of electricity produced by the new fuel cell is approximately the same as the current ethanol-based and methanol-based fuel [cells](#).

"An efficient method to produce catechol from lignin is already available, and we are first in the world to demonstrate a fuel cell that

uses [fuel](#) from this forestry raw material," concludes Xavier Crispin.

It remains to improve and optimise the function.

The results have been published in the scientific journal *Advanced Sustainable Systems*.

The research has been carried out under the auspices of the Digital Cellulose Center, financed by Vinnova, and is also part of the government's strategic investment in advanced functional materials, AFM, at LiU.

**More information:** Canyan Che et al. Conducting Polymer Electrocatalysts for Proton-Coupled Electron Transfer Reactions: Toward Organic Fuel Cells with Forest Fuels, *Advanced Sustainable Systems* (2018). [DOI: 10.1002/adsu.201800021](https://doi.org/10.1002/adsu.201800021)

Provided by Linköping University

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