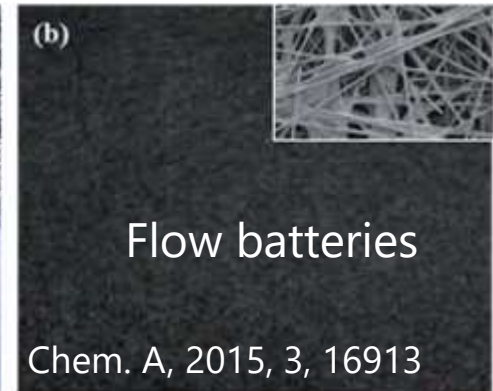
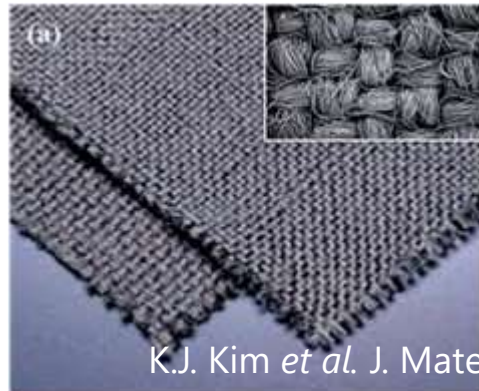
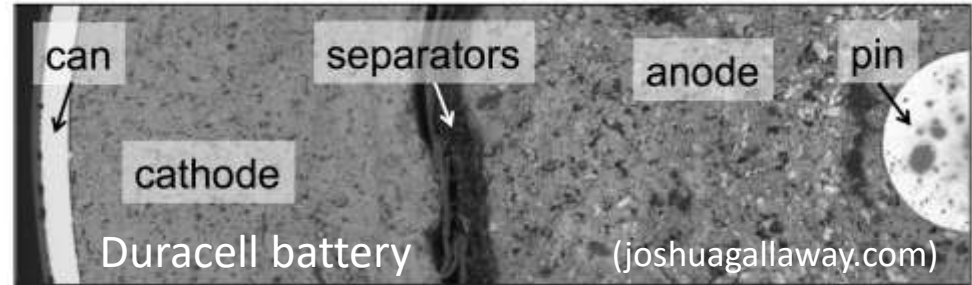
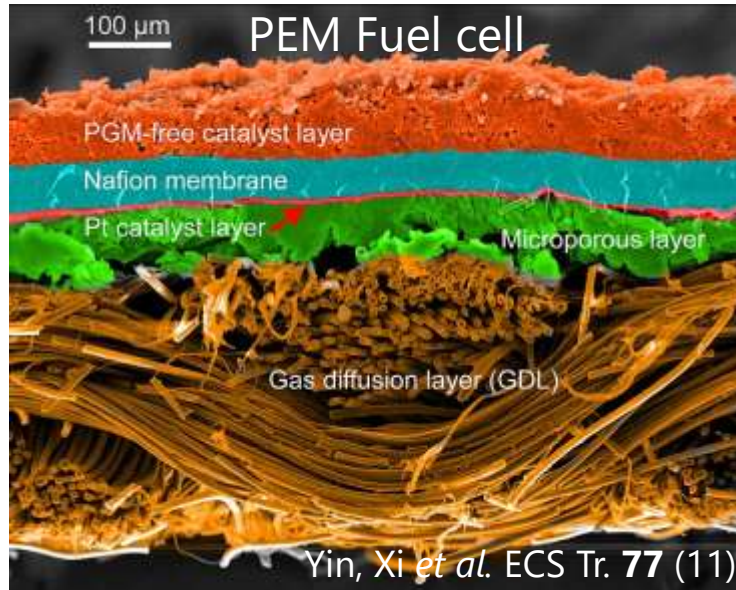


The optimal electrode thickness and porosity

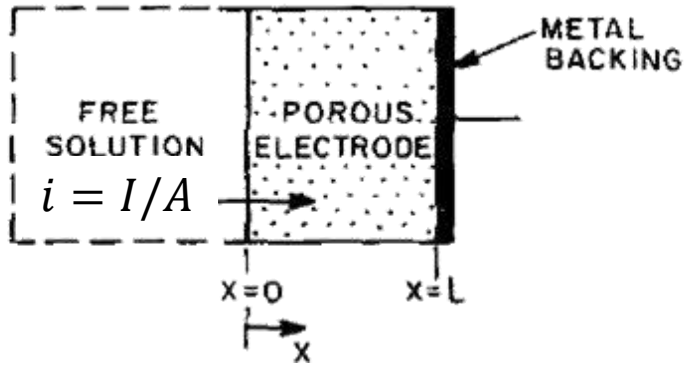
J.W. (Willem) Haverkort

Assistant Professor
Process & energy

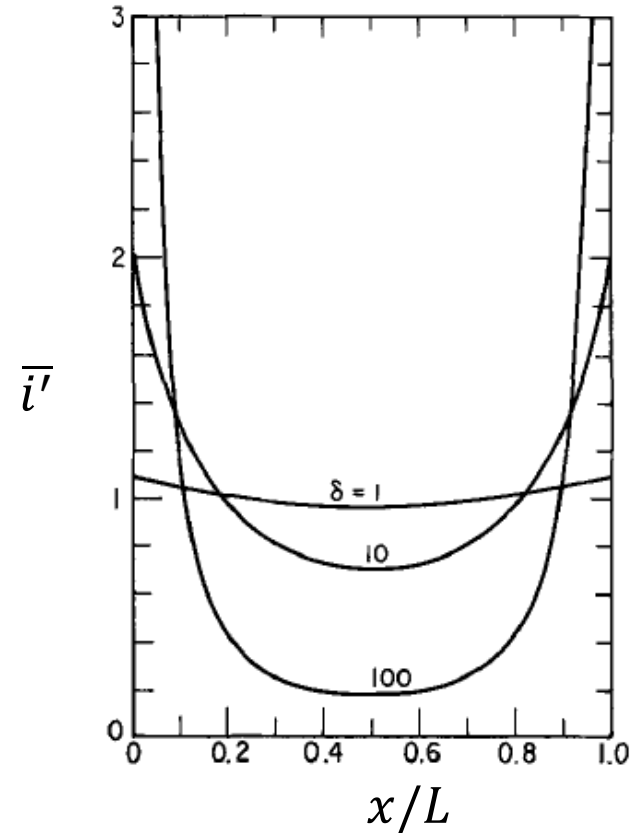
Porous electrodes



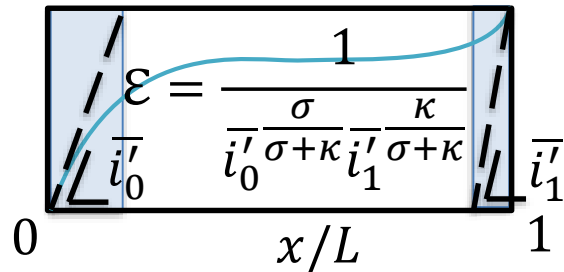
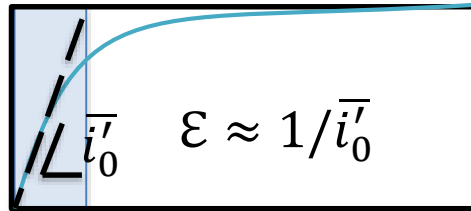
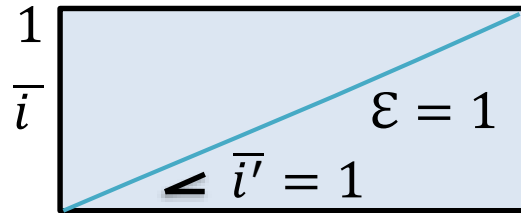
Newman & Tobias 1962



- Conductivities σ, κ
- Tafel slope $b = RT/\alpha F$

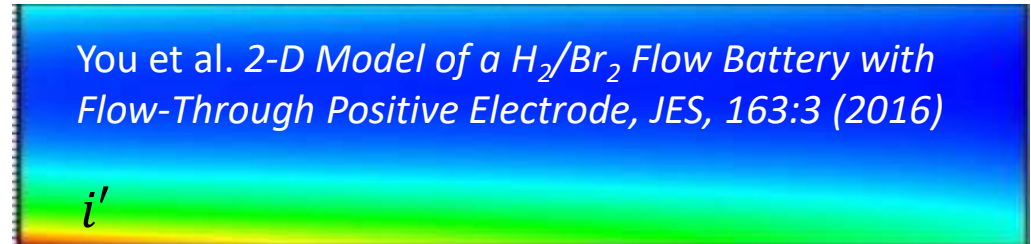


Electrode Effectiveness Factor ε



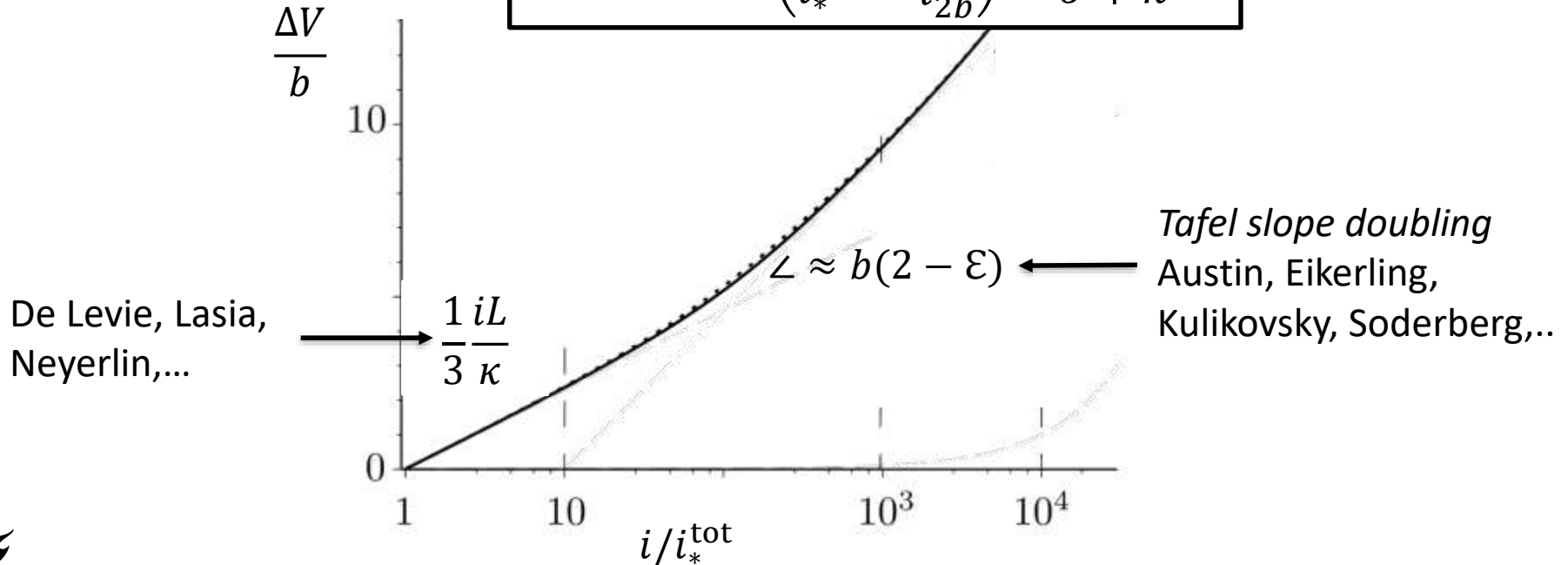
$$\Delta V = b \ln \left(\frac{i}{\varepsilon i_*^{\text{tot}}} \right) + \frac{iL}{\sigma + \kappa} \quad i_*^{\text{tot}} = aLi_*$$

Paulin *et al.* '77, Scott '82, Costamagna *et al.*, '98
Catalyst utilization, e.g. Gasteiger *et al.*

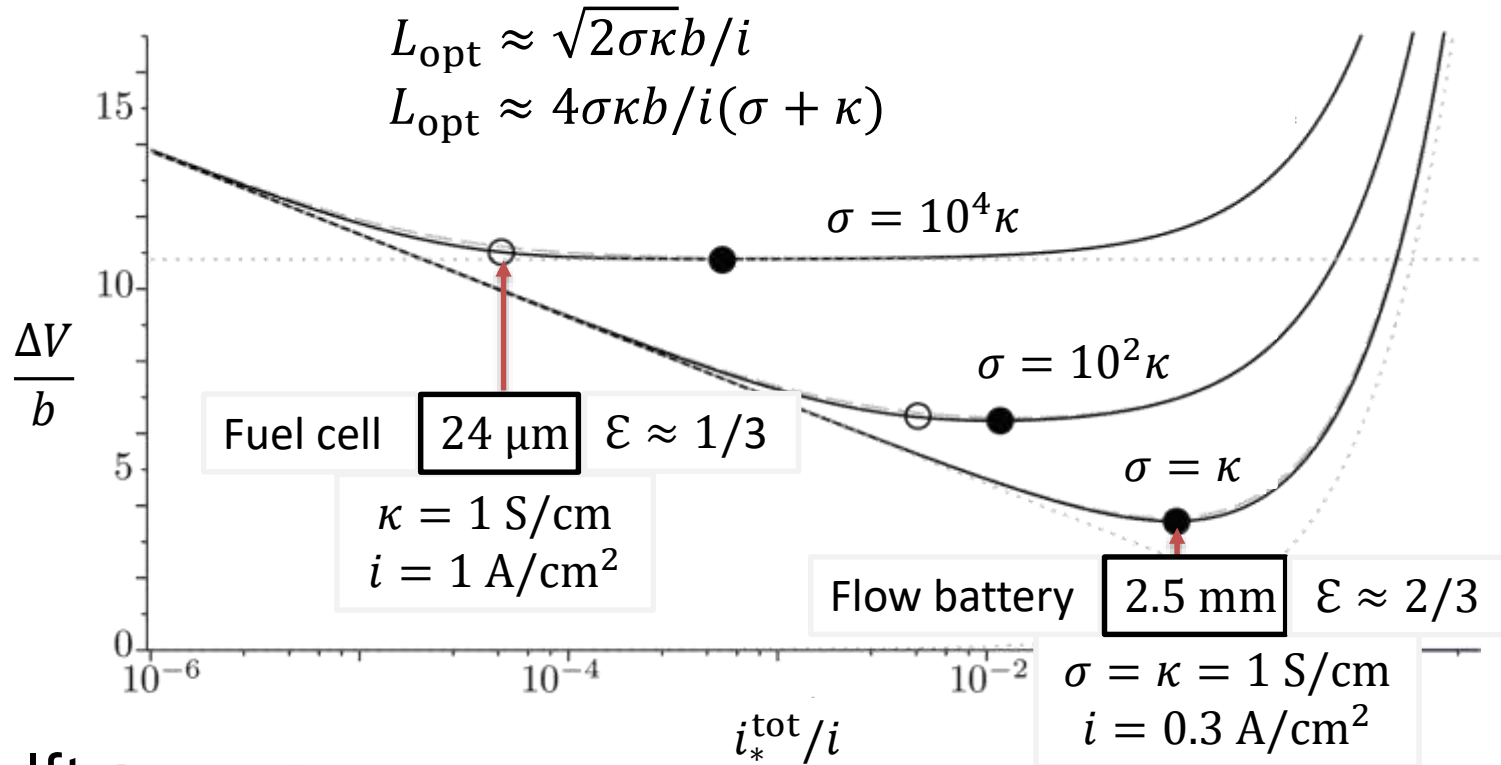


Explicit $i - \Delta V$ relation

$$\Delta V \approx b \ln \left(\frac{i}{i_*^{\text{tot}}} + \frac{i^2}{i_{2b}^2} \right) + \frac{iL}{\sigma + \kappa}$$

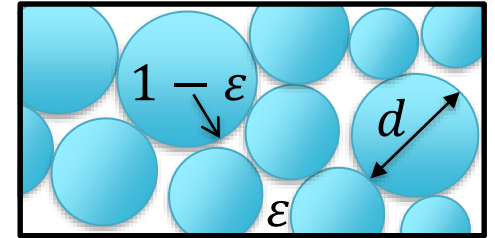
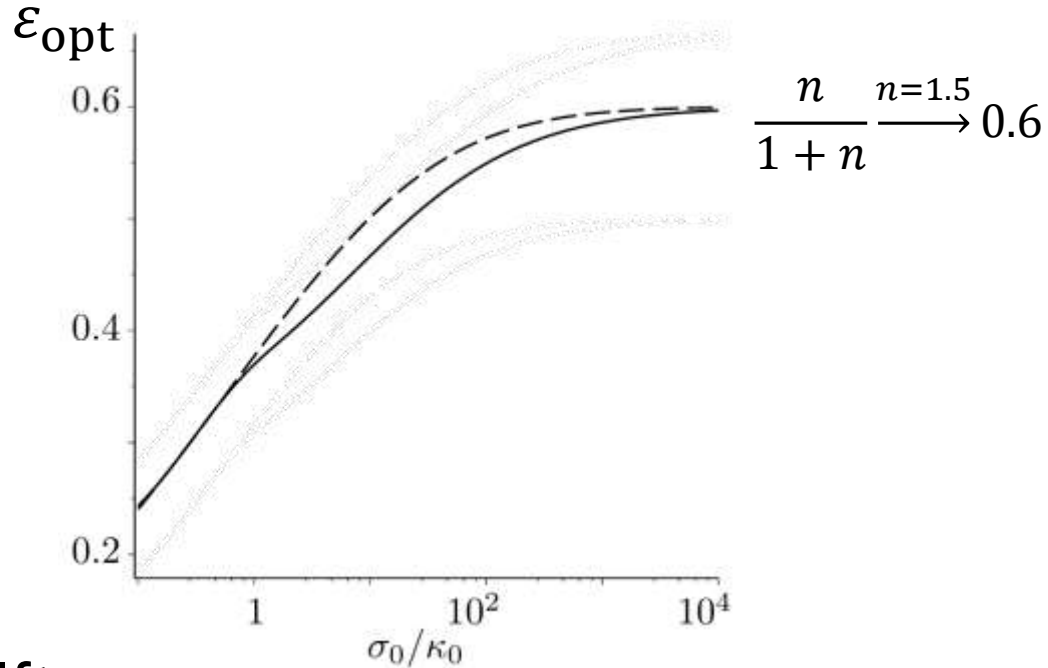


Optimal electrode thickness



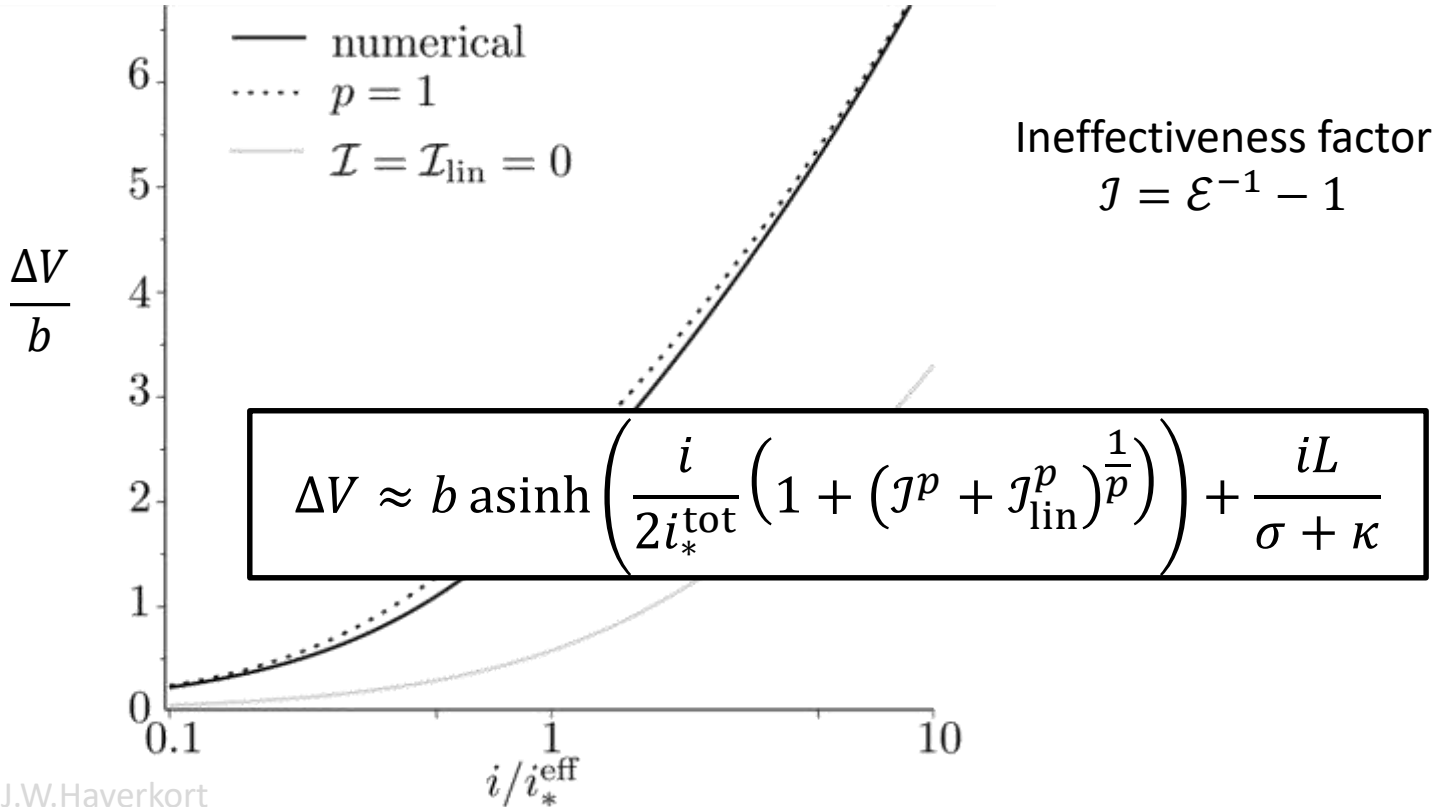
Optimal porosity

$$\kappa = \kappa_0 \varepsilon^n, \sigma = \sigma_0 (1 - \varepsilon)^n$$



$$a = \frac{6(1 - \varepsilon)}{d}$$

Butler-Volmer kinetics ($\alpha=1/2$)



Conclusions

- Thickness $L_{\text{opt}} \approx \frac{4b\sigma\kappa}{i(\sigma+\kappa)}$ so that $\frac{1}{3} \leq \varepsilon \leq \frac{2}{3}$
- Tafel slope $b(2 - \varepsilon)$
- Accurate *explicit* polarisation equation

Haverkort, J. W. "A theoretical analysis of the optimal electrode thickness and porosity." *Electrochimica Acta* 295 (2019): 846-860. [doi: 10.1016/j.electacta.2018.10.065](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electacta.2018.10.065)