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Influence of the set anode potential on the performance and internal energy losses of a methane-producing microbial electrolysis cell

Marianna Villano^{1,*}, Claudia Ralo¹, Marco Zeppilli¹, Federico Aulenta², Mauro Majone¹

- ¹ Department of Chemistry, Sapienza University of Rome, P.le Aldo Moro 5, 00185 Rome, Italy
- ² Water Research Institute (IRSA-CNR), National Research Council, Via Salaria km. 29.300, 00015 Monterotondo (RM), Italy

Abstract

The effect of the set anode potential (between +200 and -200 mV vs. SHE, standard hydrogen electrode) on the performance and distribution of internal potential losses has been analyzed in a continuous-flow methane-producing microbial electrolysis cell (MEC).

Both acetate removal rate (at the anode) and methane generation rate (at the cathode) were higher (1 gCOD/L d and $0.30~\text{m}^3/\text{m}^3\text{d}$, respectively) when the anode potential was controlled at +200 mV. However, both the yield of acetate conversion into current and current conversion into methane were very high (72% - 90%) under all the tested conditions. Moreover, the sum of internal potential losses decreased from 1.46 V to 0.69 V as the anode potential was decreased from +200 mV to -200 mV, with cathode overpotentials always representing the main potential losses. This was likely to be due to the high energy barrier which has to be overcome in order to activate the cathode reaction. Finally, the energy efficiency correspondingly increased reaching 120% when the anode was controlled at -200 mV.

Keywords

Microbial electrolysis cell; microbial biocathode; set anode potential; irreversible potential losses; methane generation

^{*}Corresponding author. Email: marianna.villano@uniroma1.it; Tel: +39-0649913651; Fax: +39-06490631

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