



Robust and reliable general management tool for performance and durability improvement of fuel cell stationary units

SOFC modeling via neural networks

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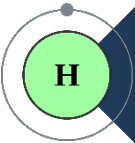
RUBY MEETING, CAPRI

15 SEPT 2023

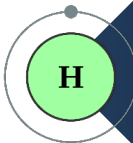
Dept. of Industrial Engineering, University of Salerno



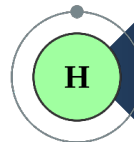
INTRODUCTION



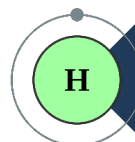
CASE STUDY DESCRIPTION



FFNN: APPLICATION AND RESULTS



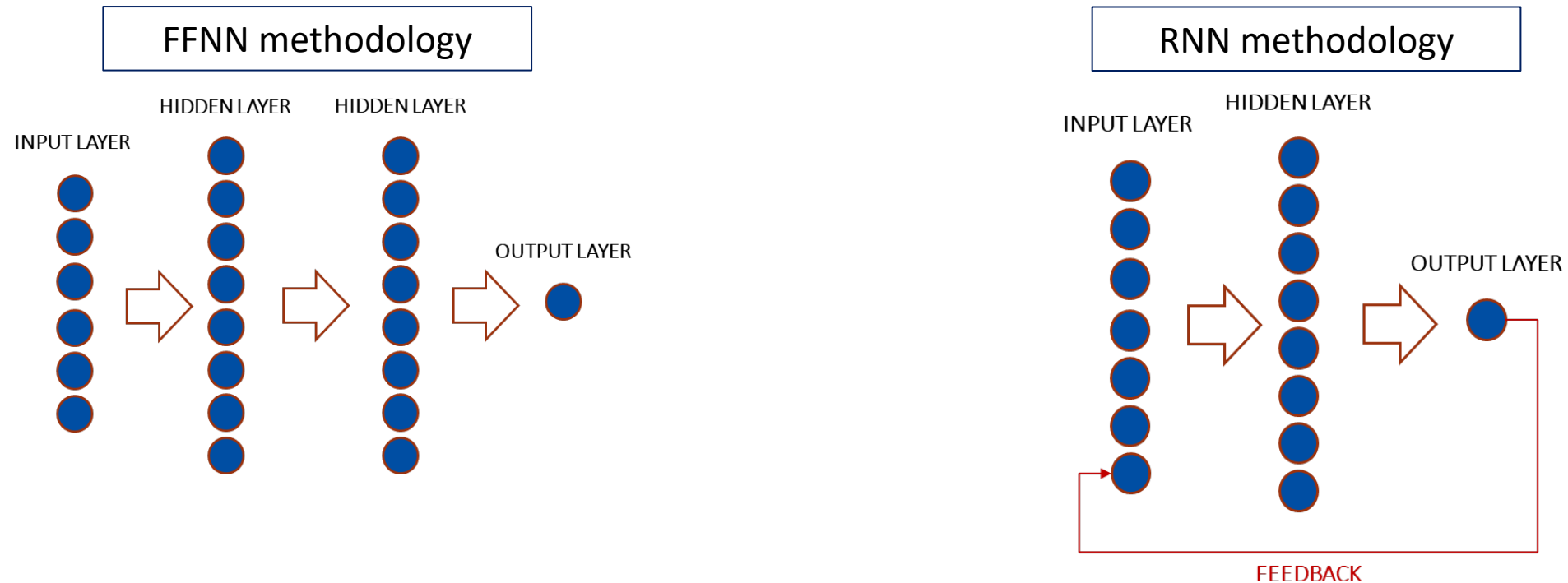
RNN: APPLICATION AND RESULTS



CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

Within the objectives of the RUBY project regarding the procedures for **diagnosis and prognosis** of fuel cell systems, based on the data provided by Sunfire, **two different methodologies** were constructed in order to explore its different potentials in modeling a SOFC stack voltage.

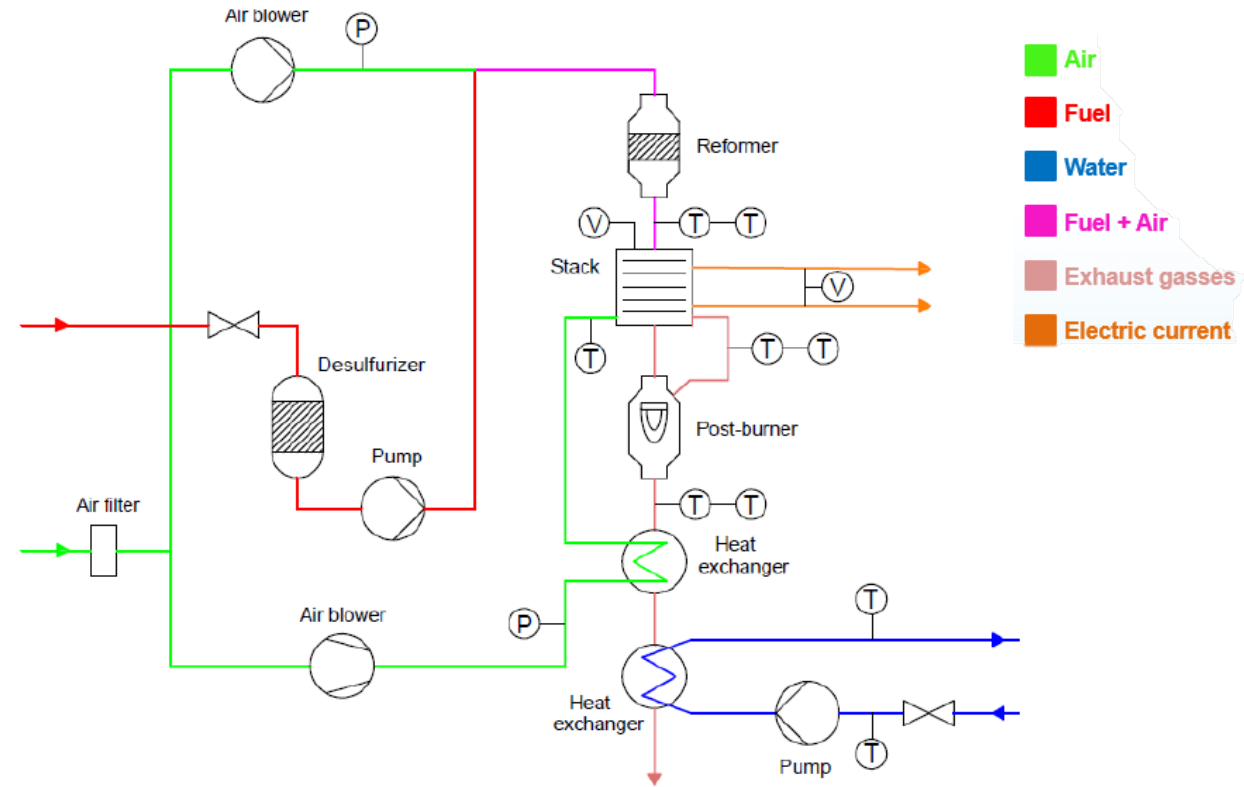


System description

The system studied is a micro-CHP plant, based on solid oxide fuel cell technology, developed by project partner Sunfire. Specifically, the system analyzed is the **Sunfire-Home 750**, which is a micro-CHP system for residential use.



SUNFIRE HOME - 750



Technology	SOFC
# of cells	57
Single cell area	127 cm ²
Nominal voltage	45 Vdc
Nominal current	19 A

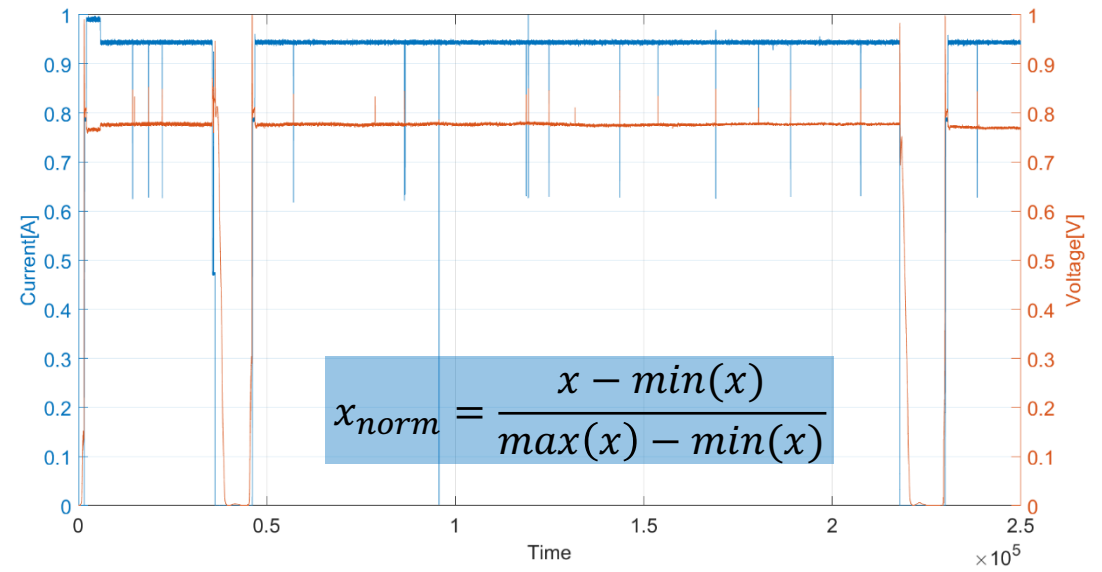
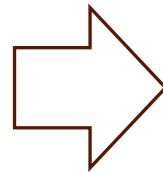
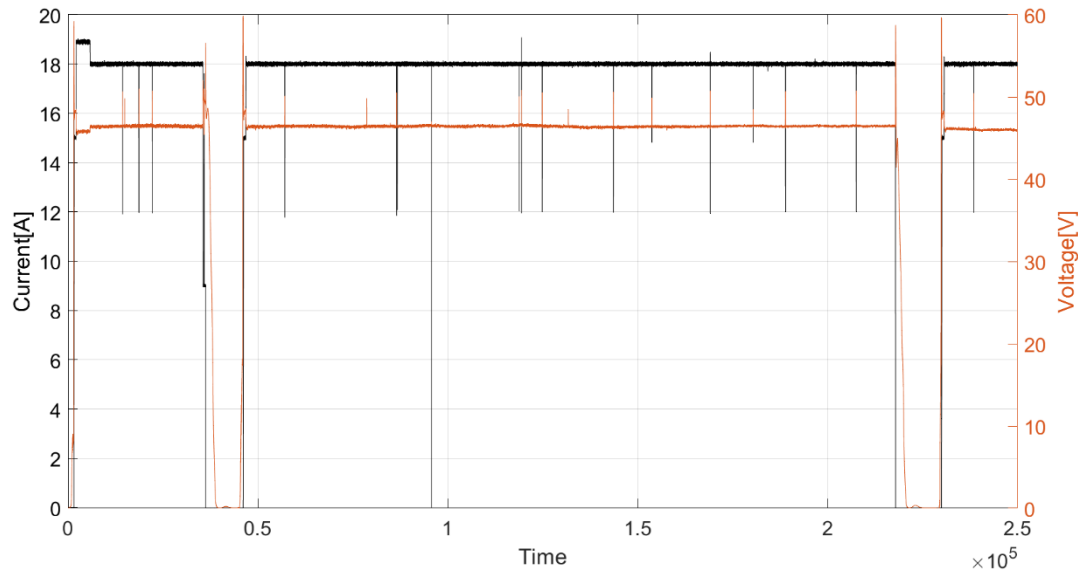
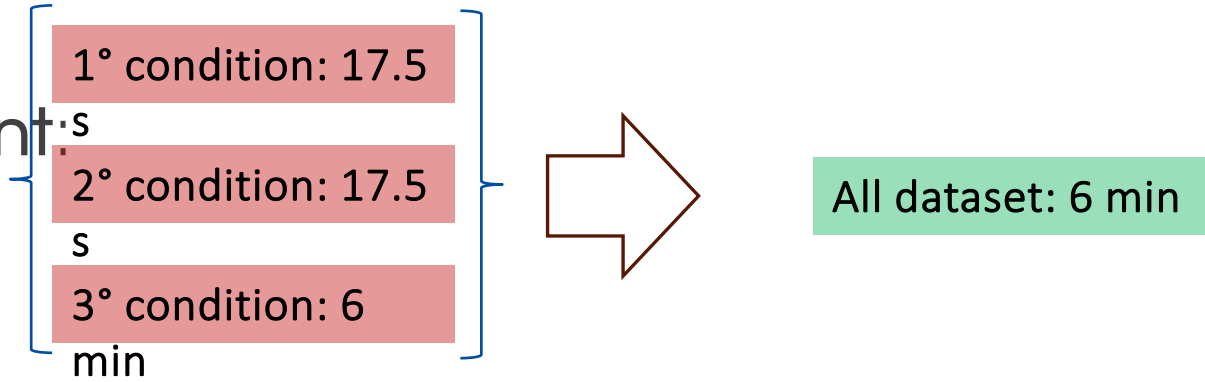
Dataset description

	FILE NAME	FUEL	SAMPLING	COMMENTS		
1° condition	normal operation 20210414-20210630	NG	≈ 17.5 sec	Data on normal system operation with the presence of some shutdowns		
	normal operation 20210701-20211130					
	normal operation 20211223-20220620					
2° condition	soot formation 20200716 - 20210318	LPG		≈ 6 min	Data on normal system operation until <u>failure</u> due to formation and accumulation of soot	
	soot formation 20210318 - 20210707					
	soot formation 20210708 - 20210930					
3° condition	Data 20210609 - 20210630		LPG		≈ 6 min	Data on normal system operation with the presence of some shutdowns
	Data 20210701 - 20210930					
	Data 20211001 - 20211231					
	Data 20220101 - 20220331					
	Data 20220401 - 20220630					
	Data 20220701 - 20220927					

Data pre-processing

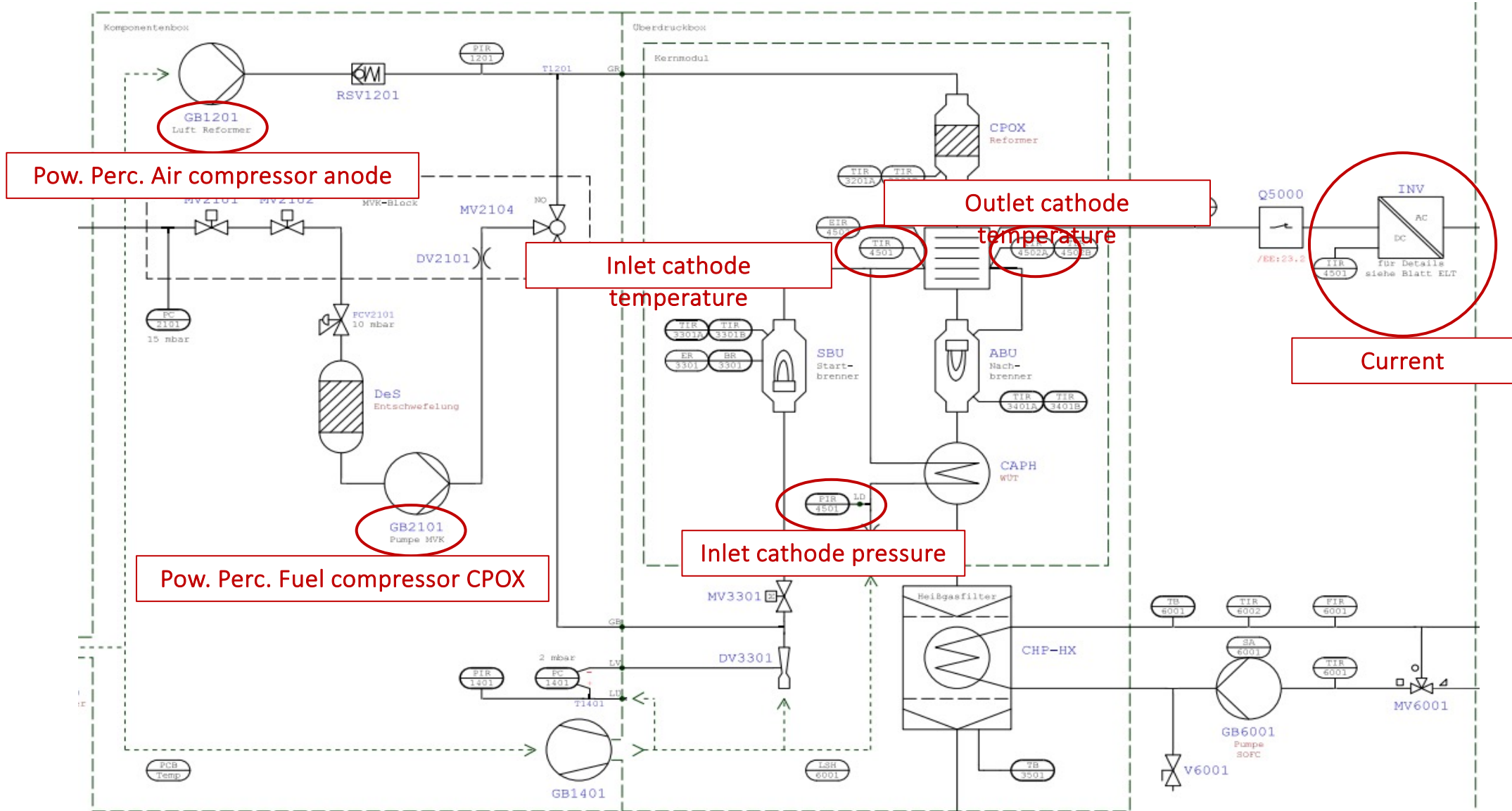
The data must undergo a pre-processing phase before being given to the model:

- Sampling rate alignment



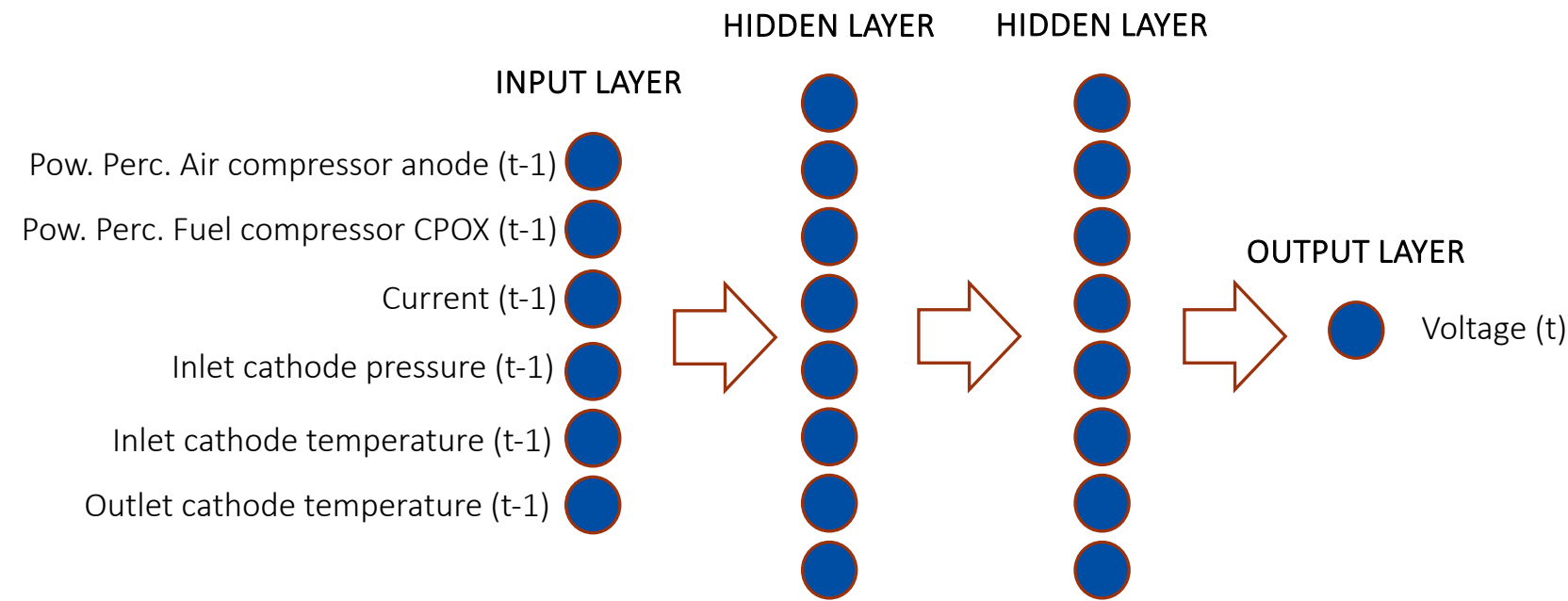
$$x_{norm} = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)}$$

Considered Variables



FFNN methodology

Feed Forward Neural Network (FFNN)



NETWORK SETTINGS:

INPUT PRE-PROCESSING:

Normalization

INPUT:

6 Variables

OUTPUT:

1 Variable

HIDDEN LAYER:

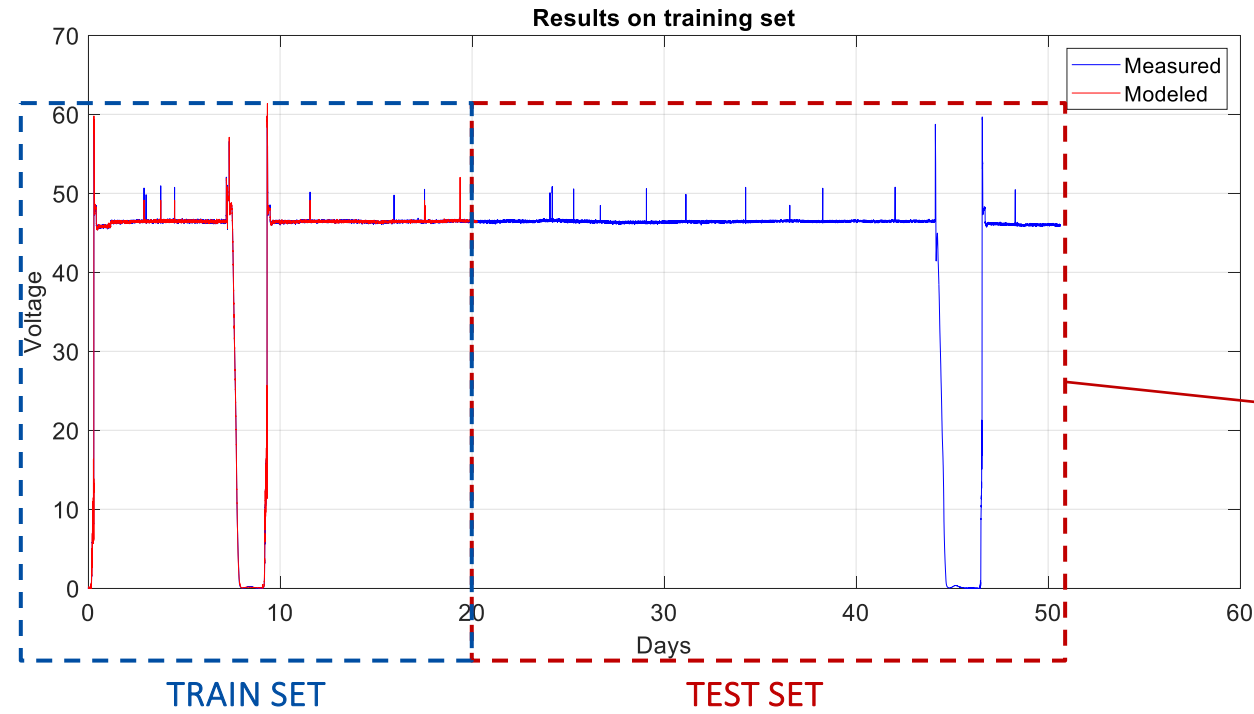
2 Hidden Layers with 8 neurons

TRAINING ALGORITHM:

Levenberg-Marquardt

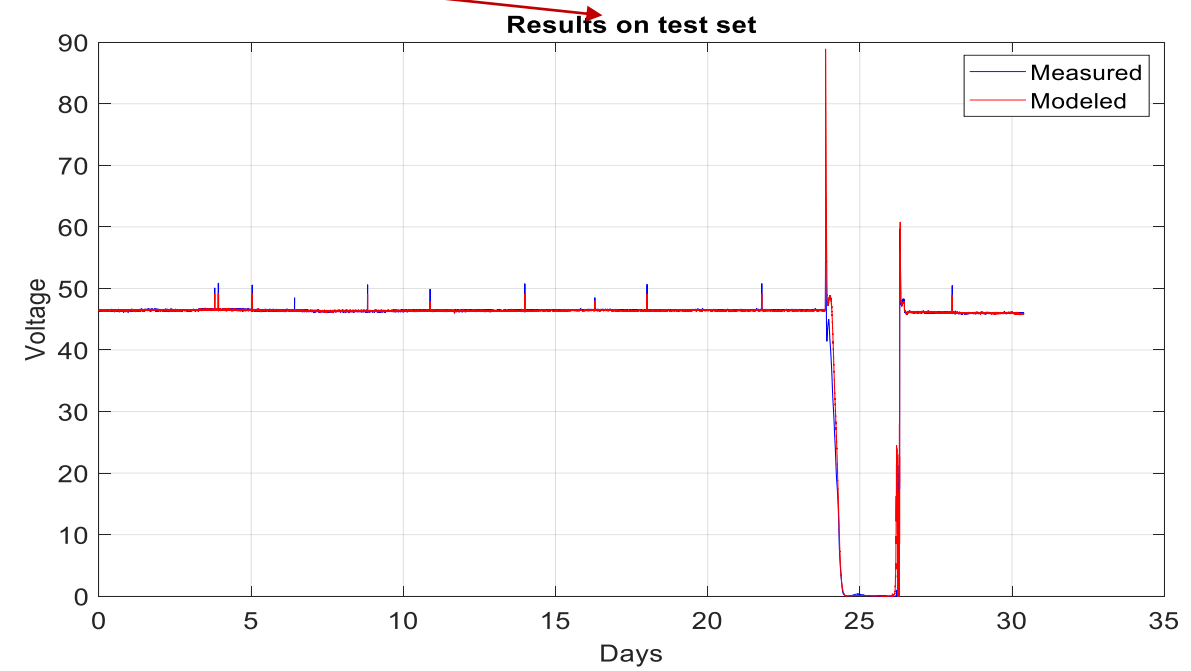
ACTIVATION FUNCTION:

Hyperbolic Tangent



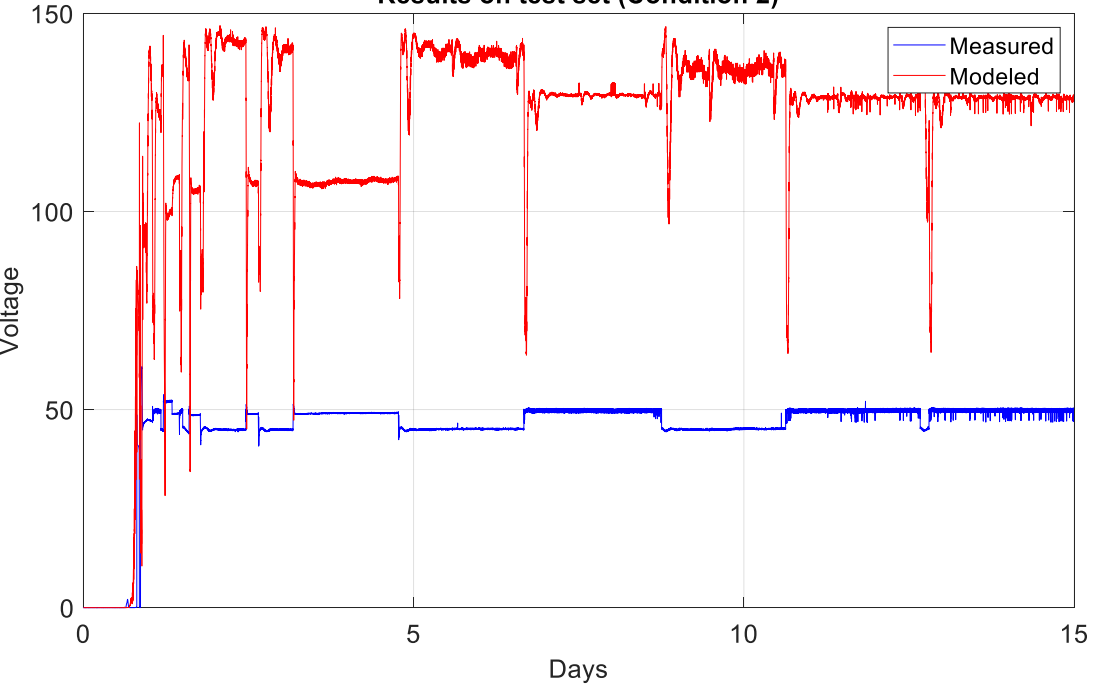
1° CONDITION DATASET WAS USED FOR THIS PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

THE RESULTS SHOW A HIGH DEGREE OF ACCURACY, BUT...

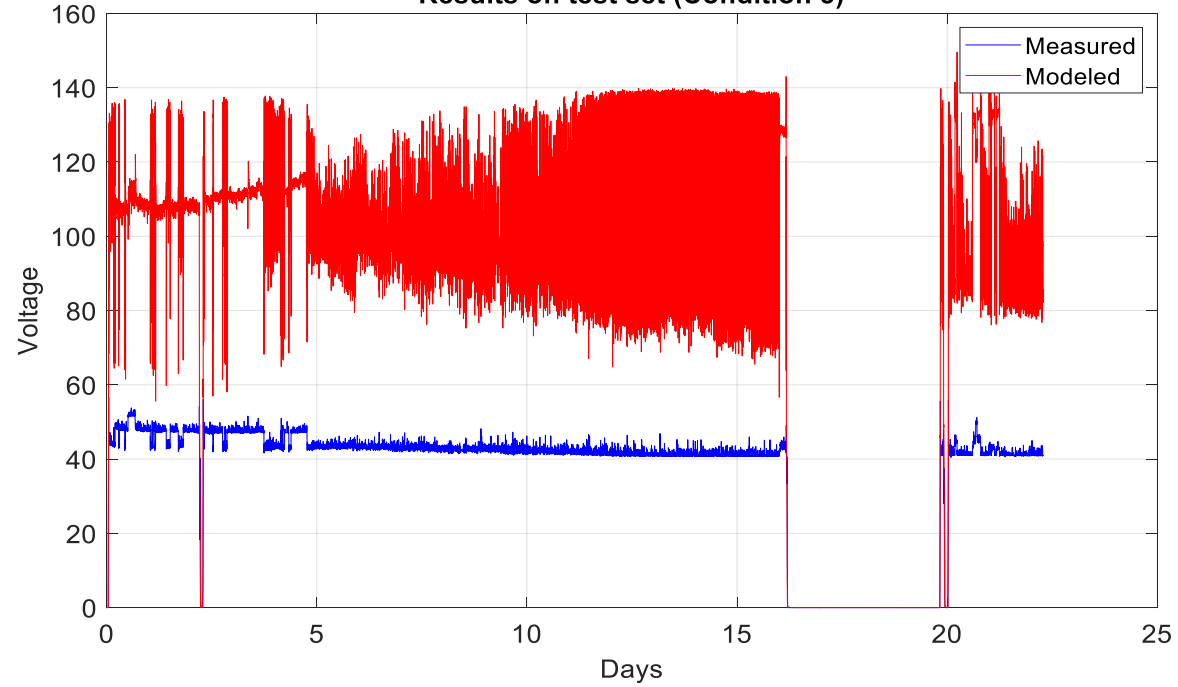


...A DEGREE OF GENERALIZABILITY TOO LOW TO MAKE THE MODEL APPLICABLE UNDER THE OTHER CONDITIONS

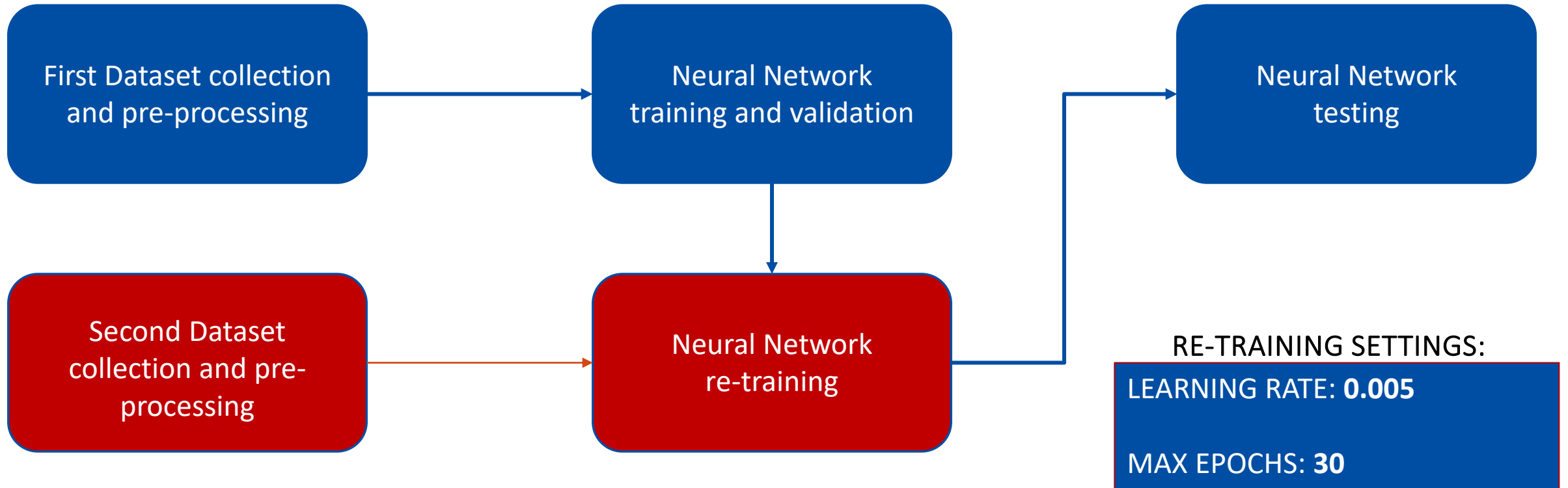
Results on test set (Condition 2)



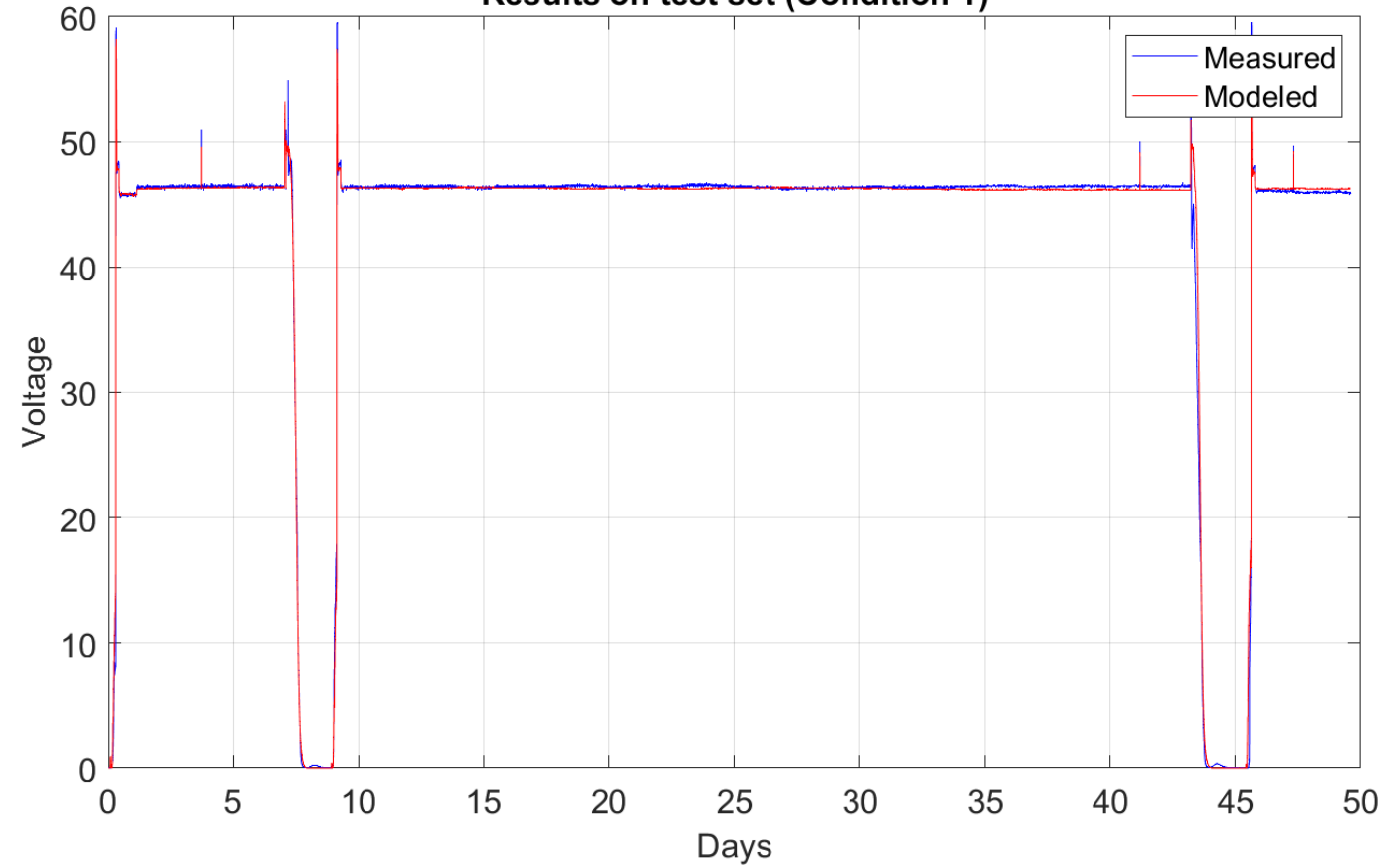
Results on test set (Condition 3)



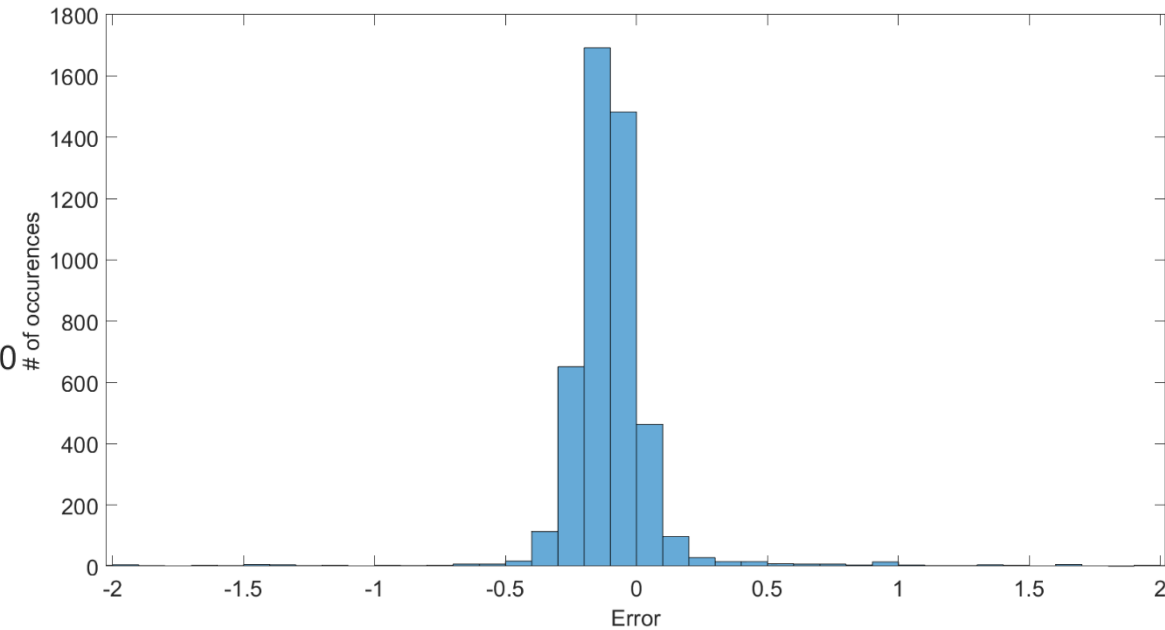
IT IS NECESSARY TO INTRODUCE TECHNIQUES TO INCREASE GENERALIZABILITY WITHOUT CRITICALLY REDUCING ACCURACY



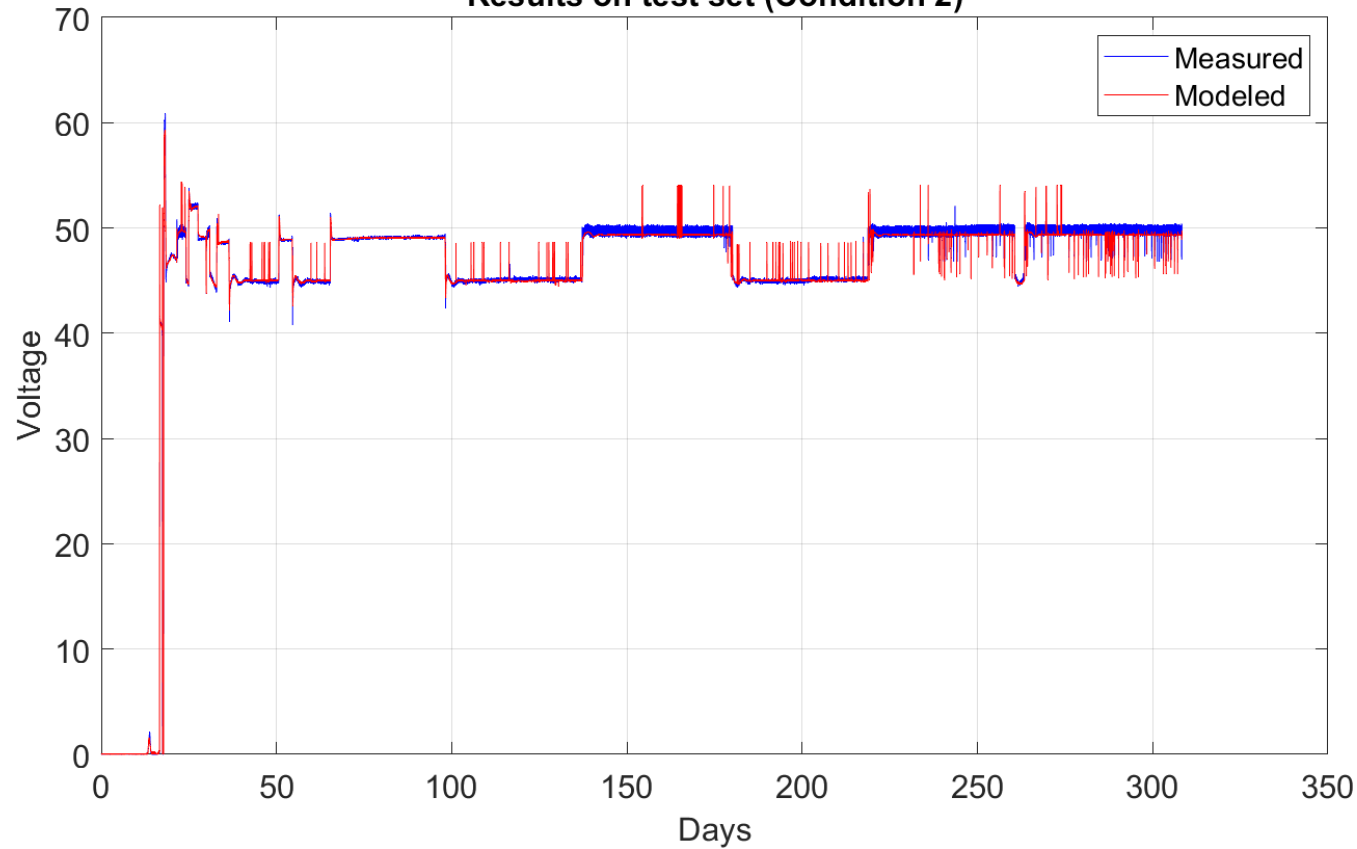
Results on test set (Condition 1)



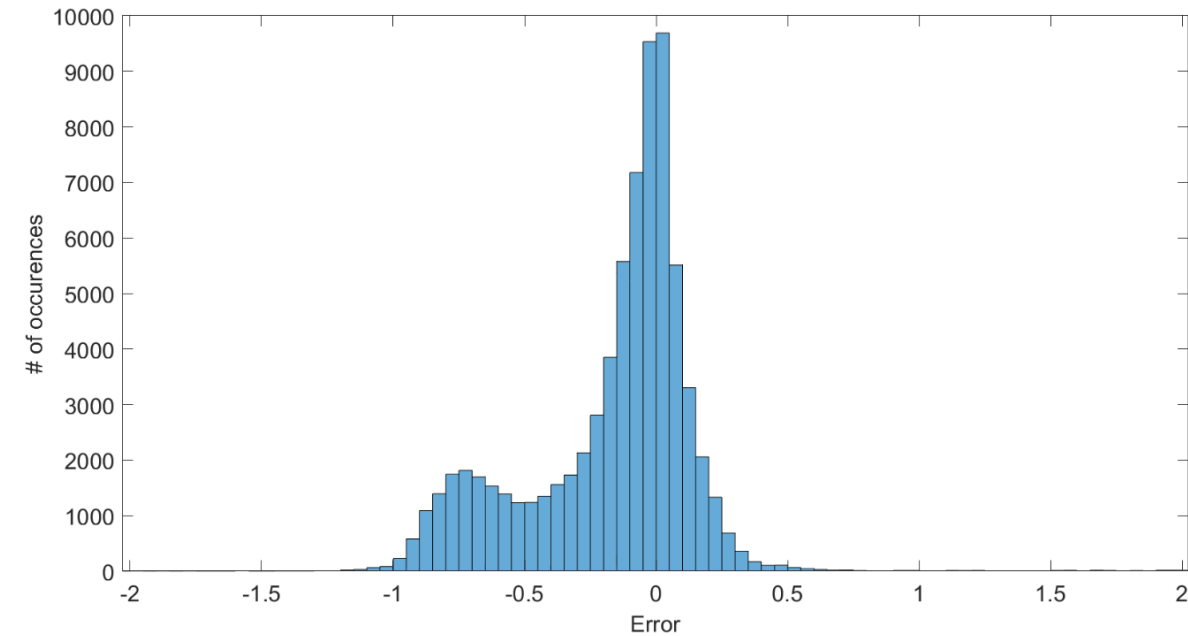
On the first condition dataset a **normal distribution** of the error can be observed.



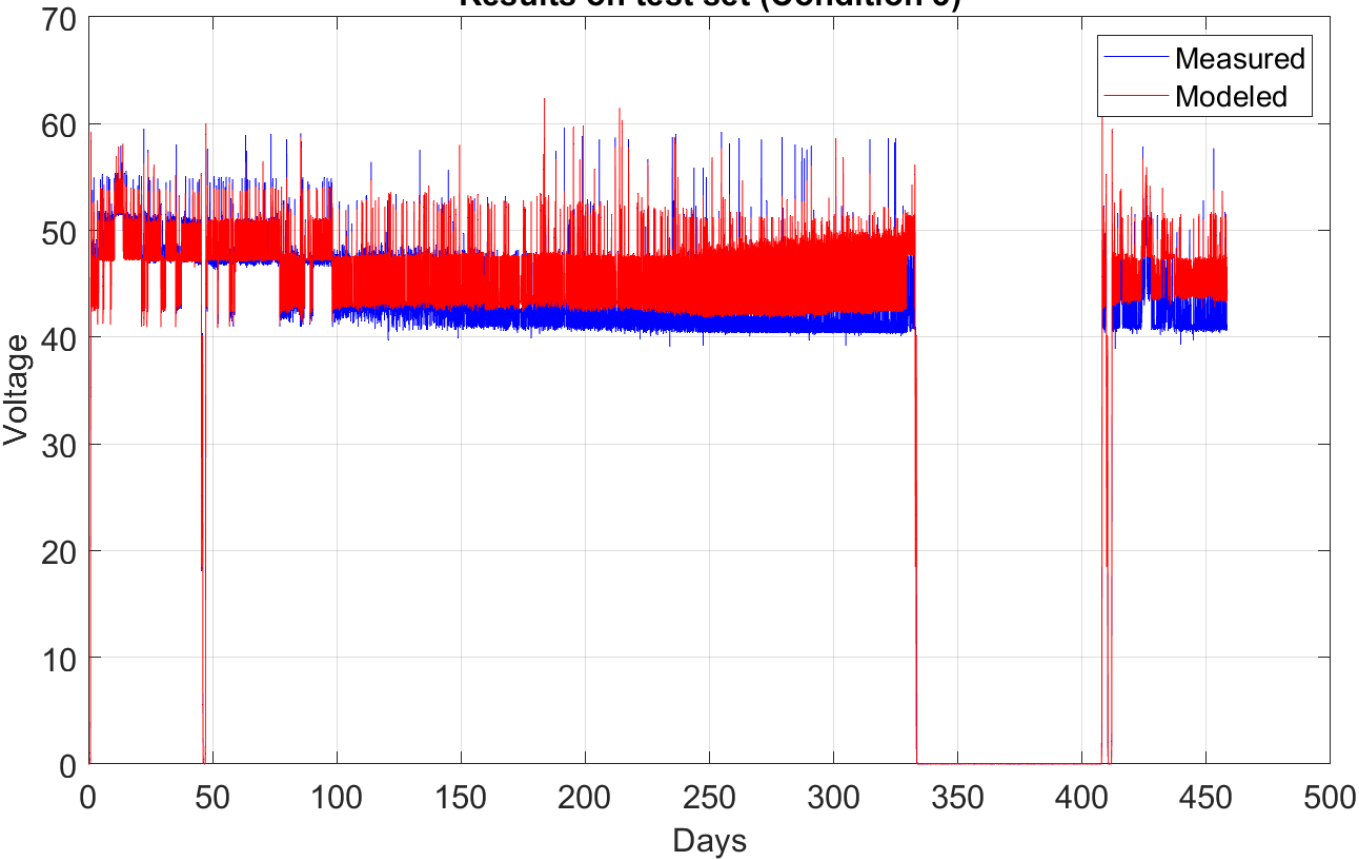
Results on test set (Condition 2)



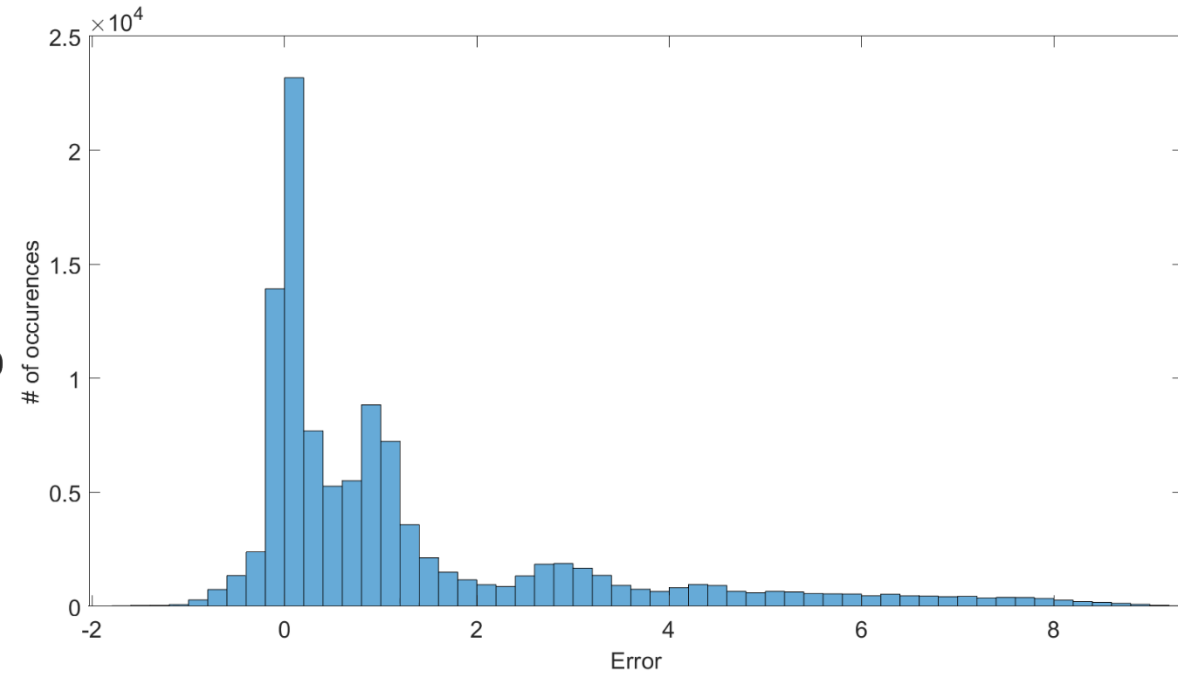
Worst performances on the other condition dataset can be observed



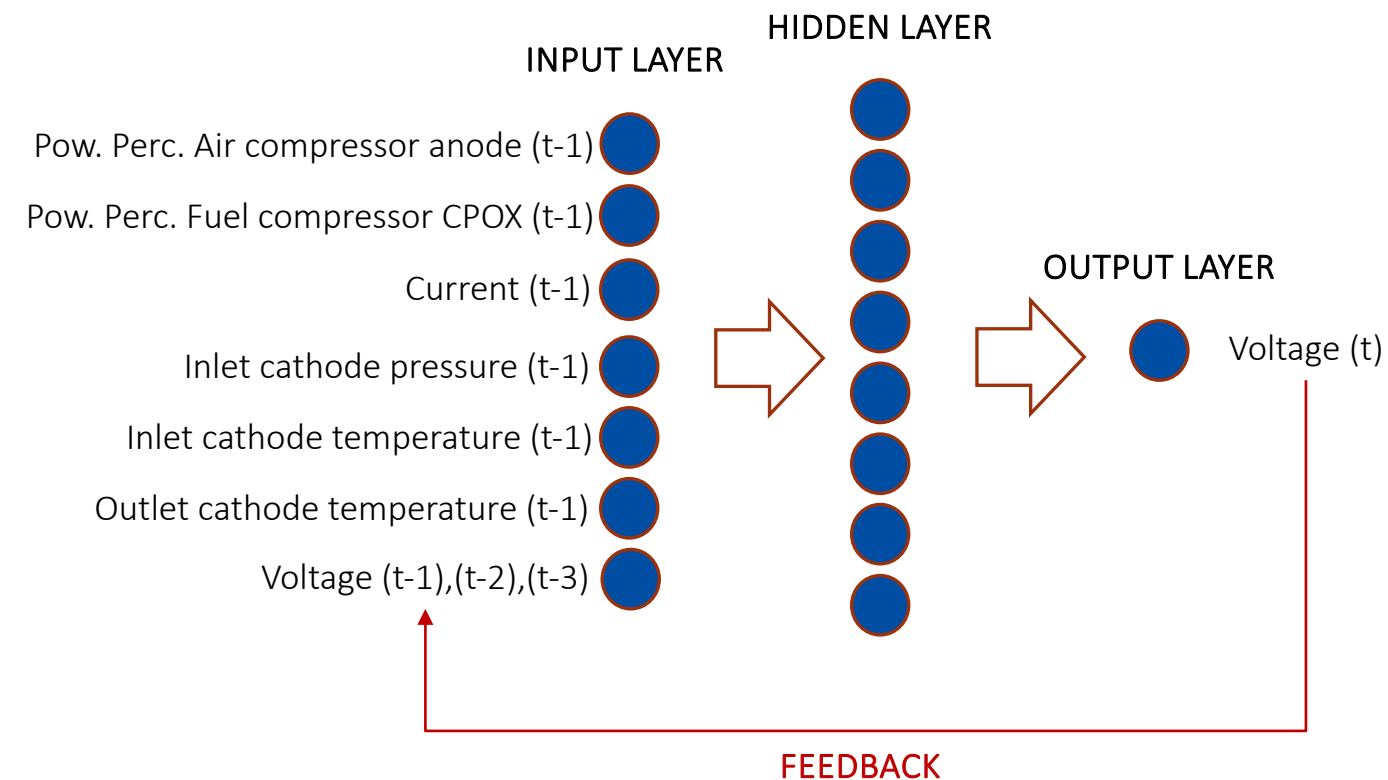
Results on test set (Condition 3)



Worst performances on the other condition dataset can be observed



RNN methodology



NETWORK SETTINGS:

INPUT PRE-PROCESSING:
Normalization

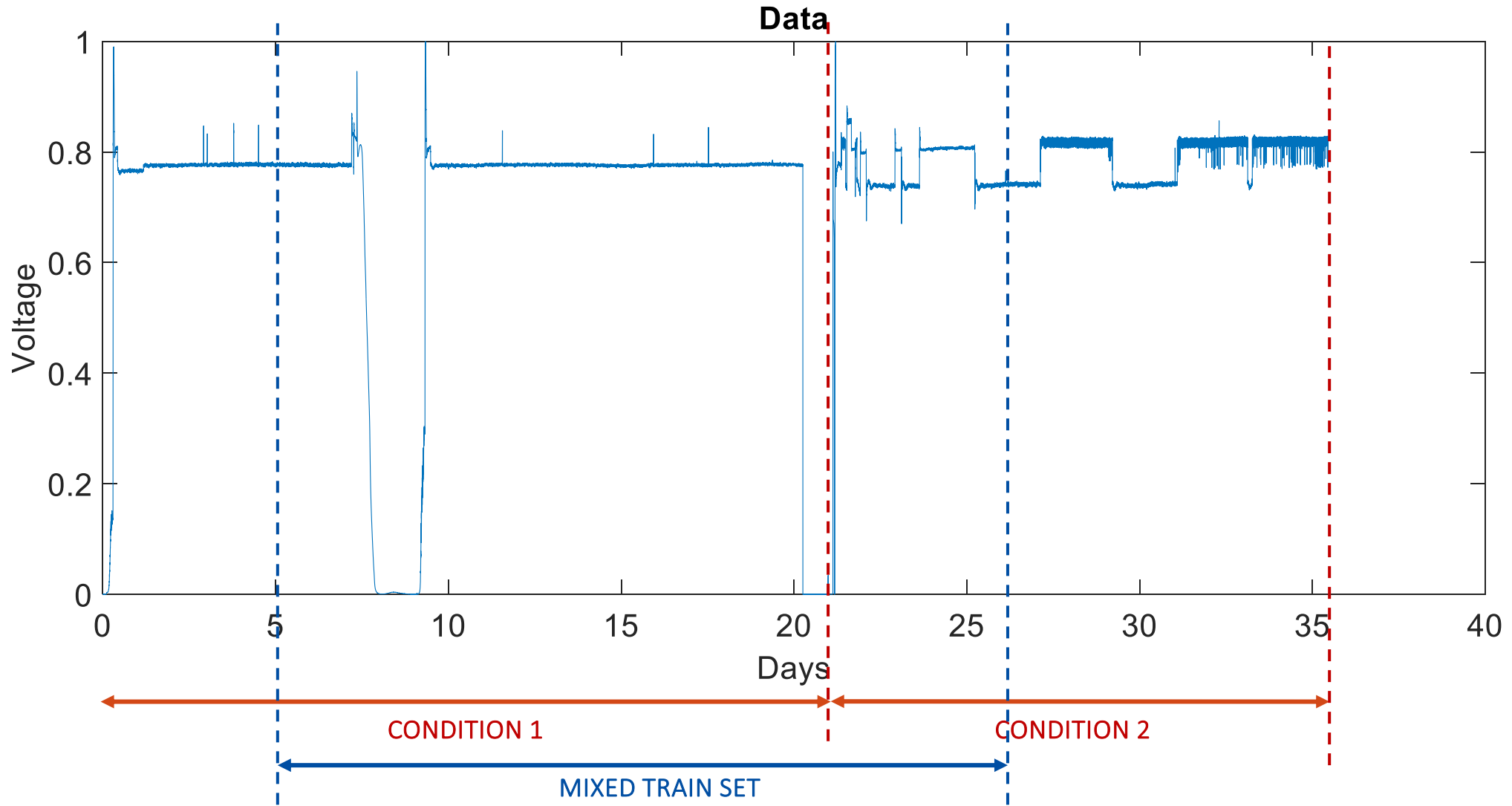
INPUT:
6 Variables + 3 Time Step Feedbacks

OUTPUT:
1 Variable

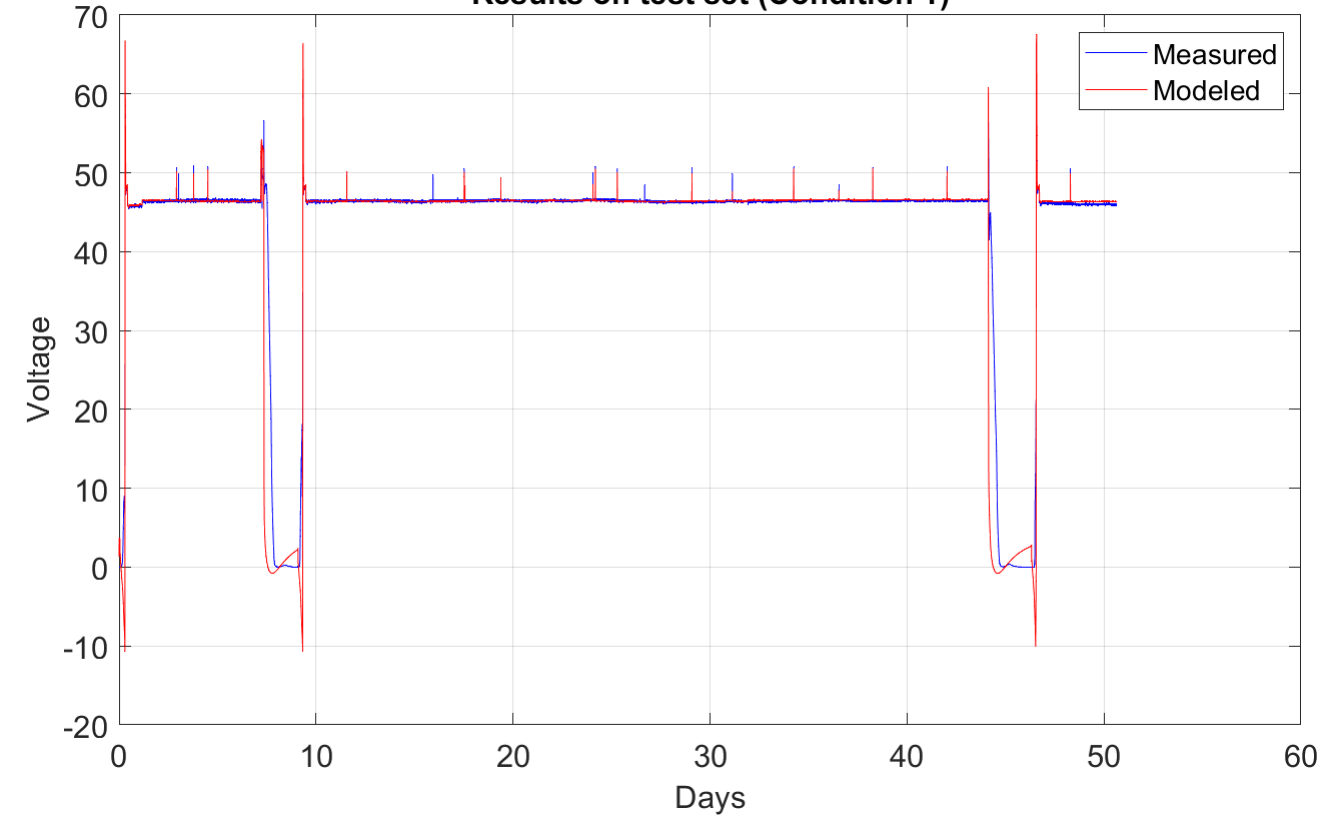
HIDDEN LAYER:
1 Hidden Layers with 10 neurons

TRAINING ALGORITHM:
Levenberg-Marquardt

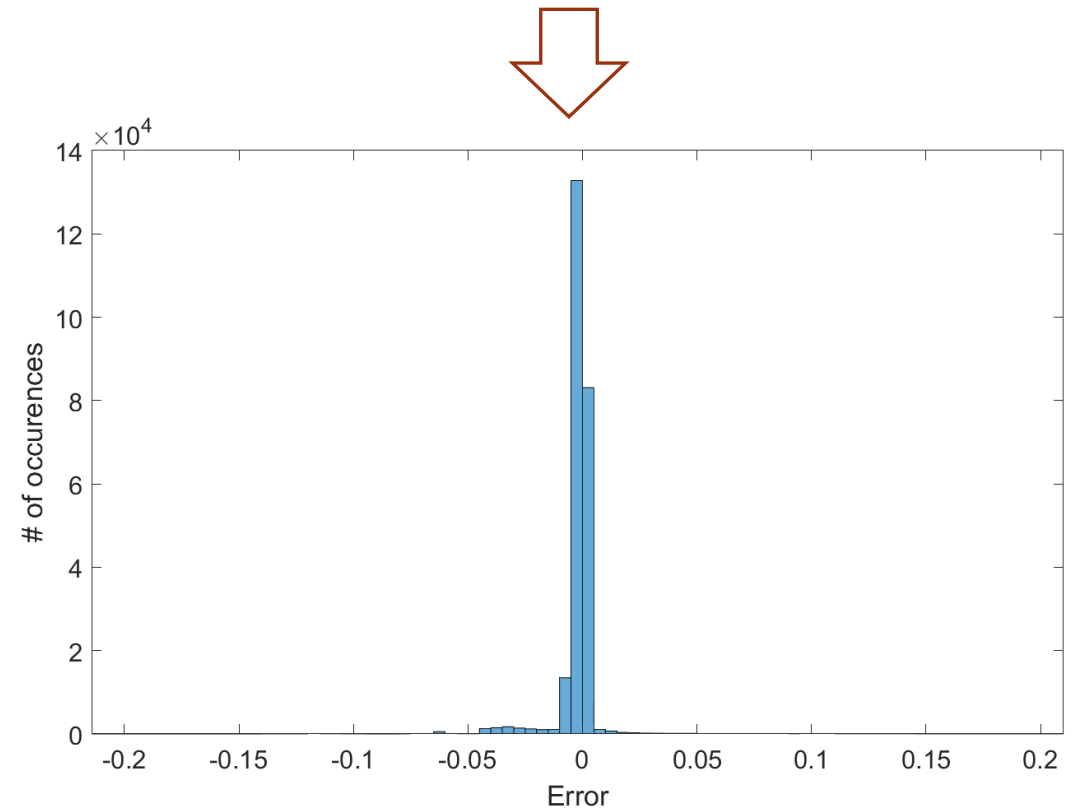
ACTIVATION FUNCTION:
Hyperbolic Tangent (HL) & Linear (O)



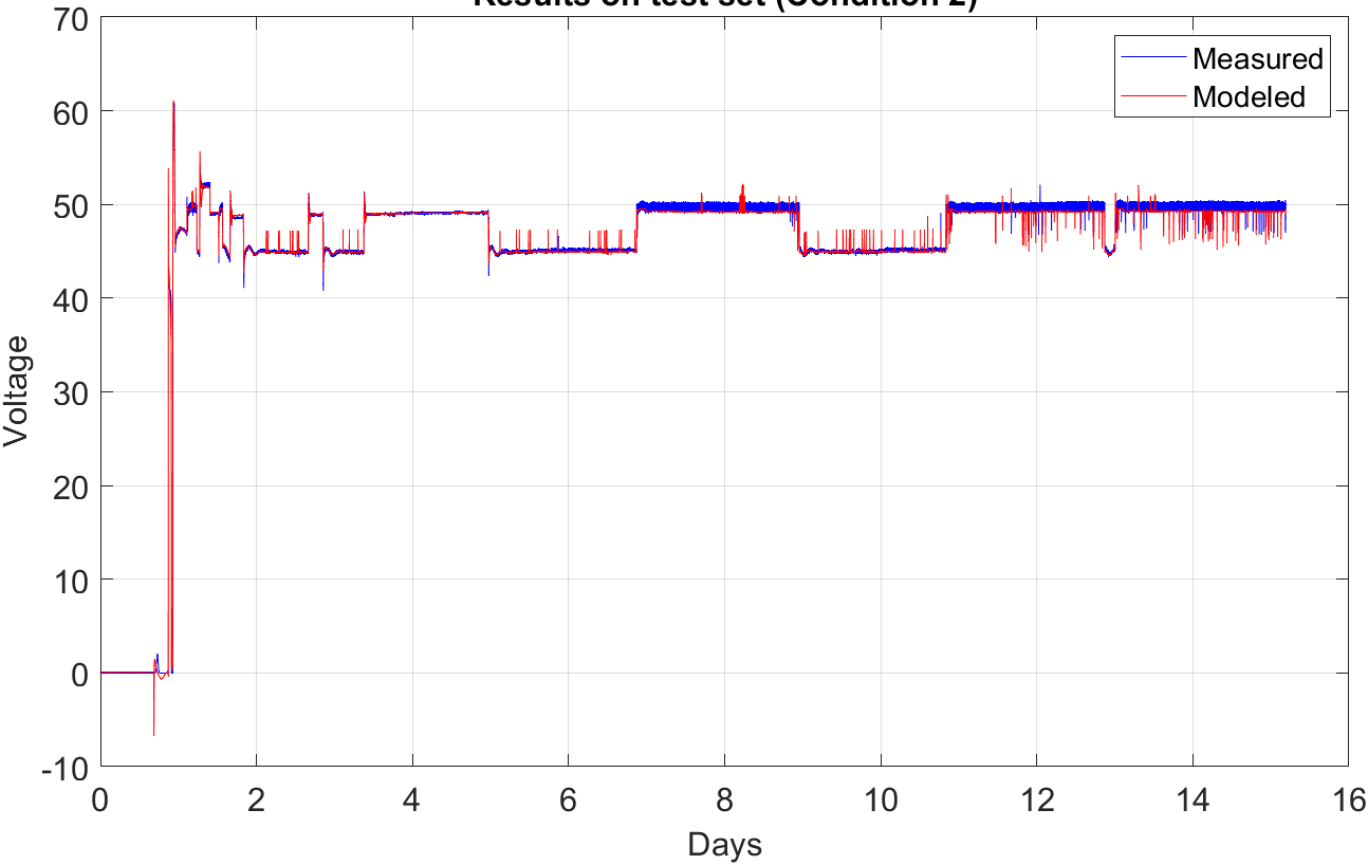
Results on test set (Condition 1)



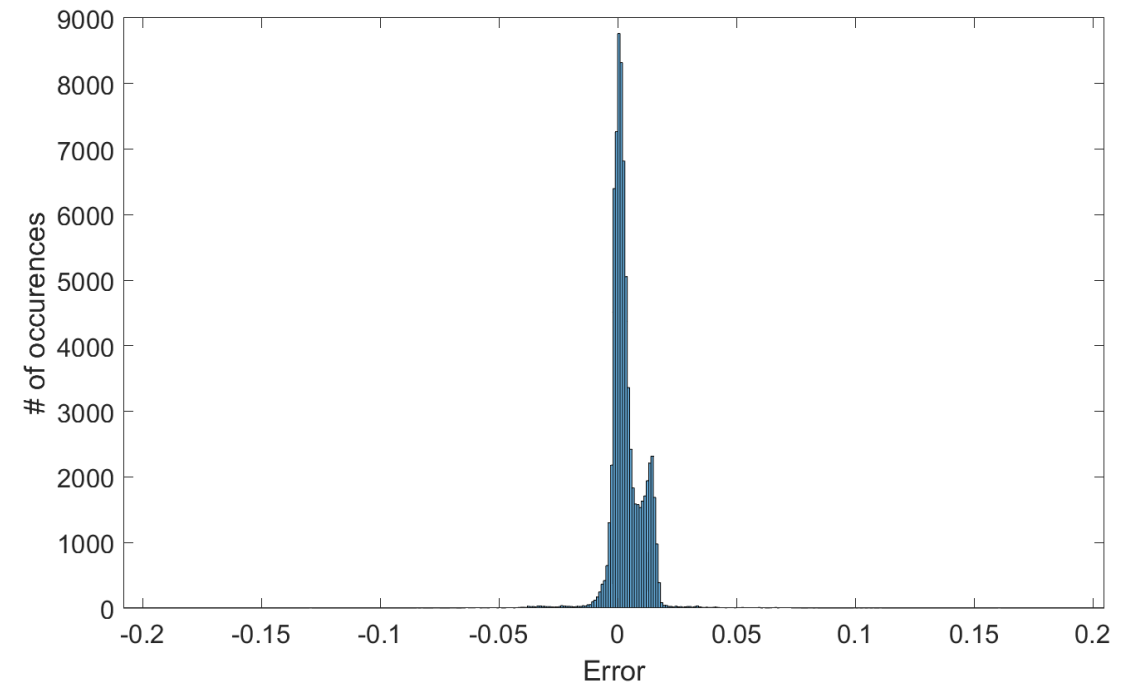
Improved performances can be observed



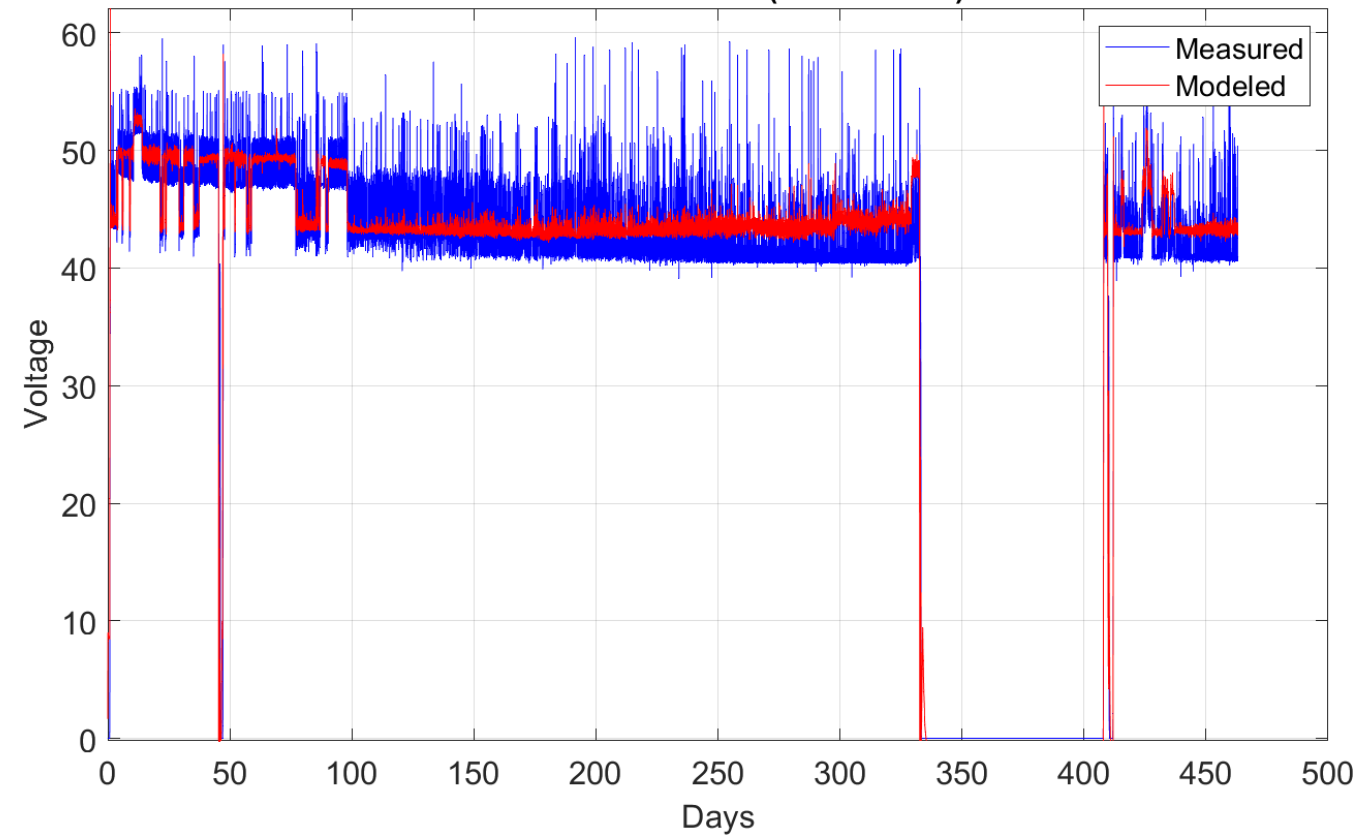
Results on test set (Condition 2)



Improved performances can be observed

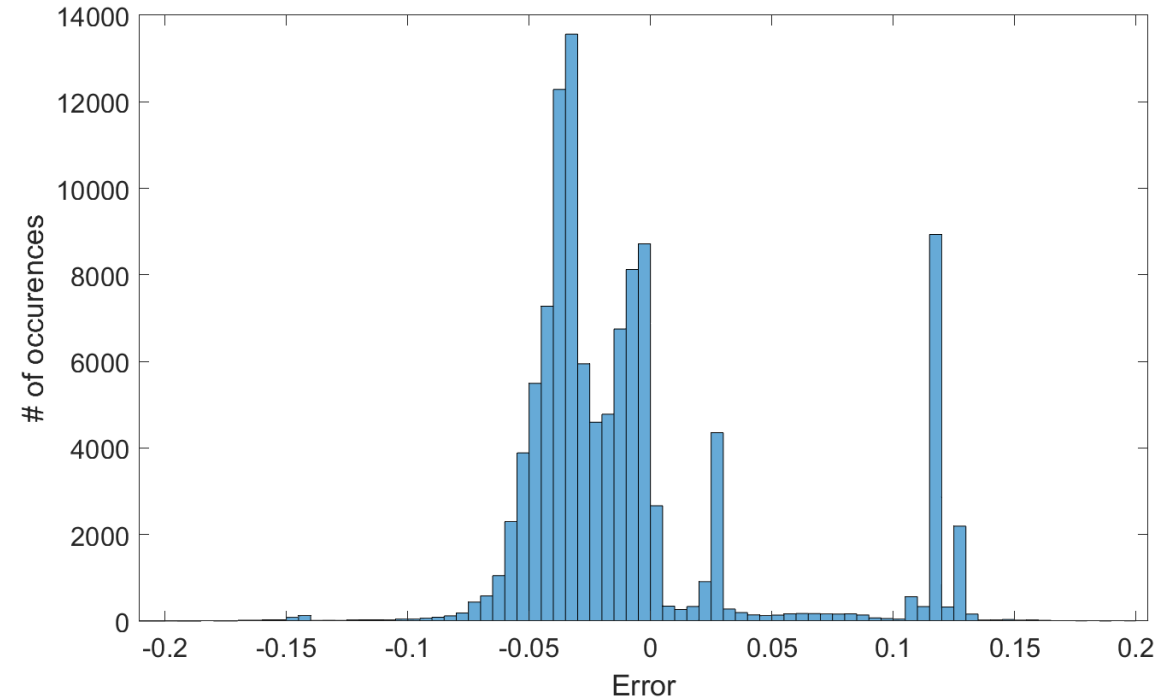


Results on test set (Condition 3)



Adapting inputs to the voltage decay

Improved performances can be observed



- The developed neural network models were updated in order to achieve better performance in terms of generalizability.
- The recurrent neural network (RNN) showed generally more satisfactory performance than the classic feed forward neural network (FFNN).
- Further implementations are being evaluated in order to improve accuracy: a pruning process could eliminate the connections responsible for transmitting the error.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!



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