Abstract
This thesis focuses on a kind of thermogalvanic cell prototype and keep the same working temperature difference (10°C) but using different electrolyte concentrations (0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, and 0.25 mol/L) to obtain the electric output including open-circuit voltage, short-circuit current, and maximum output power, and the internal resistance.

The results indicate that the open-circuit voltage and maximum output power density increase with the rise of electrolyte concentrations; The short-circuit current density decreases with the rise of electrolyte concentrations.