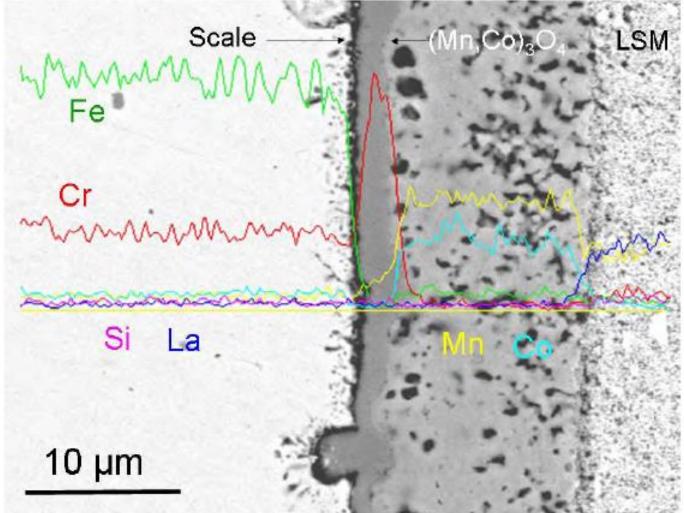


High Throughput, In-line Coating Metrology Development for **Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) Manufacturing** DE-FE0031178 – 4/30/2019

2019 DOE Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Program Annual Merit Review and Peer Evaluation Meeting ¹Redox Power Systems, LLC. and ²National Renewable Energy Laboratory Yue Li¹, Derek Jacobsen², Brian Green², Johanna Hartmann¹, Stelu Deaconu¹ Peter Rupnowski², Michael Ulsh², Bryan Blackburn¹, and Sean R. Bishop¹ (PI)

Introduction

Coating and interconnect cross-section



PNNL report ID: PNNL- 17568, May 2008

Protective coating on interconnect:

- Prevent electrode Cr poisoning: Barrier to Cr transport
- Prevent interconnect oxidation: Barrier of oxygen migration

 $(Mn,Co)O_4$ (MCO) is a commonly used barrier coating layer

Coating defects inhibit SOFC performance and stability \rightarrow Need manufacturing-scale defect detection techniques

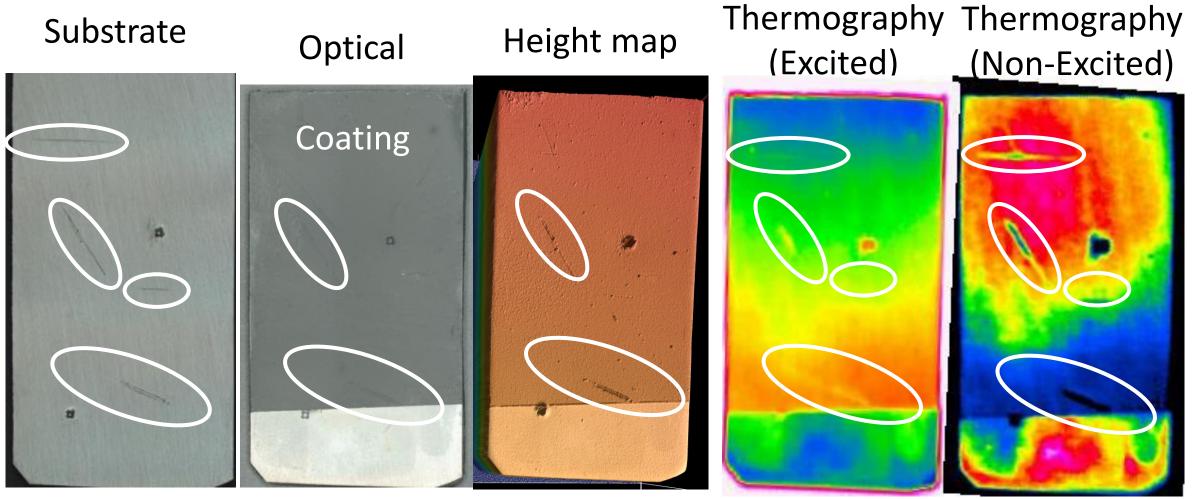
Project Goals and Approach

- Identify key interconnect coating and substrate defects that lead to coating failure;
- Assess capabilities of in-line metrology techniques, e.g., optical profilometry (Redox) and thermography (NREL), to probe defects;
- Demonstrate improved long-term performance of SOFC stacks

Technique	Measured parameter	Automation for interconnect	Speed for large area scan	Noı destru
Optical Profilometry	Cracks, pores, film uniformity	Yes	Fast	Ye
Optical Reflectance	Cracks, pores, film uniformity	Yes	Fast	Ye
Thermography	Cracks, pores, film uniformity, subsurface defects	Yes	Fast	Ye

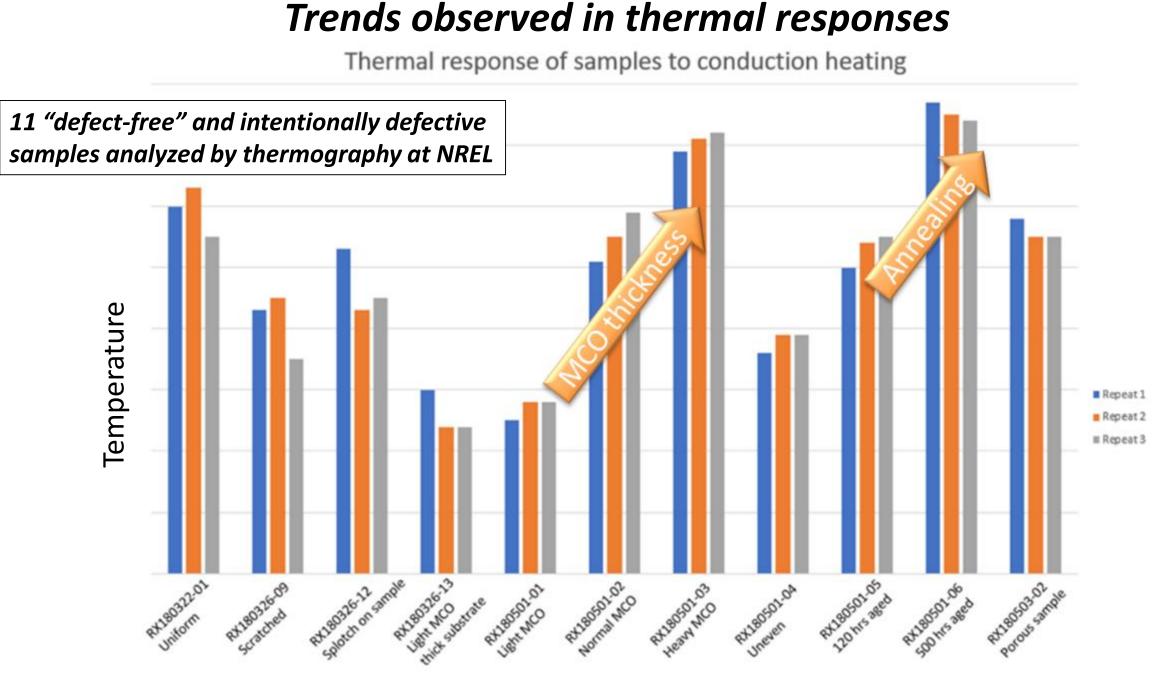
Results

Metrology of sample with intentional scratches in substrate

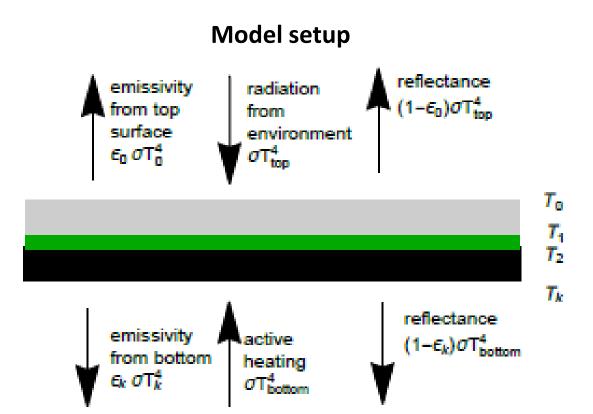


- Thermography detects all 4 scratches
- Spatial variation in IR images even when there is no thermal excitation
- Thermal map "reversal" when a specimen is excited vs. non-excited

uctive



- Trends in thermal responses with extent of defects (e.g., thin vs. thick samples) observed
- Variations recorded in thermal response across individual samples observed, indicating some change in morphology and/or composition

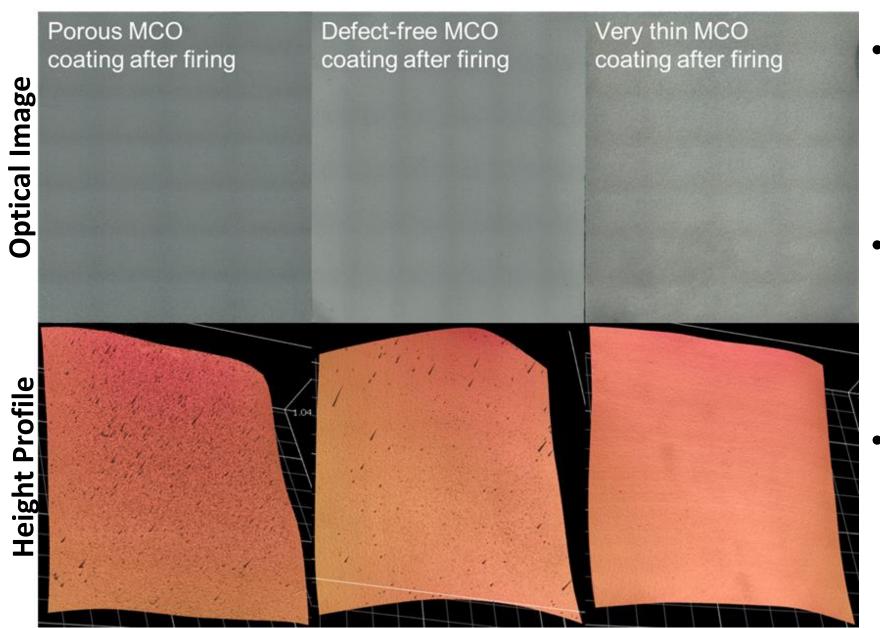


Modeling of thermography data

- Thermal response dominated by surface properties of film (e.g., emissivity and reflectance)
- Thermal map reversal due to thermal reflectance from higher environment temperature above sample
- Currently evaluating model assumptions and investigating new measurement techniques (e.g., transient stimulation)

Optical imaging detects porosity and thin intentional defects

~8 cm x 10 cm MCO coated samples



- Less homogeneity detected in thin
- detected
- techniques able to detect defective samples



coatings as compared to "defect-free" coating

[•] High to low roughness trend (porous > "defectfree" > thin coatings)

High throughput optical

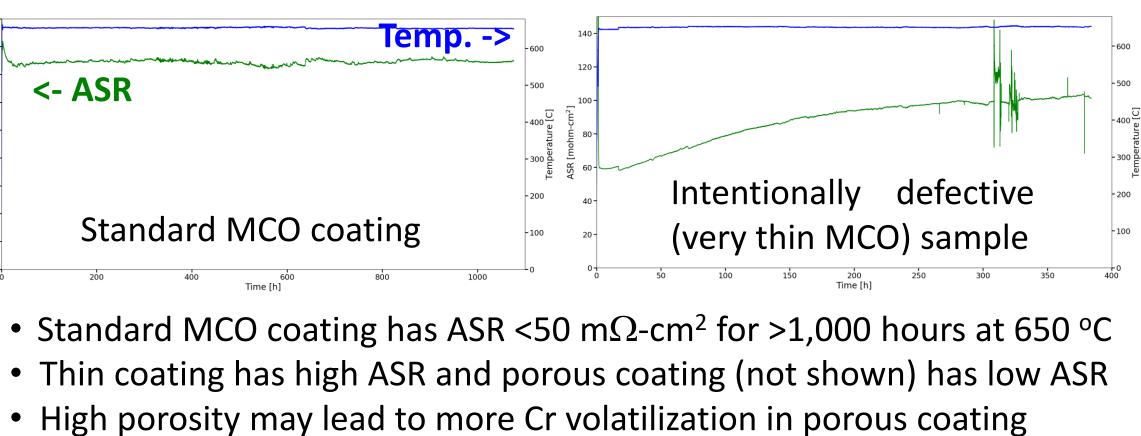
Image analysis development

Software tool development for automated defect detection

Image as taken of ~8 cm by 10 cm MCO coated sample Stitching artifacts and limited feature recognition

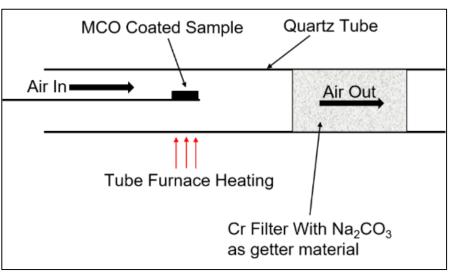
After processing \rightarrow removal of artifacts and detection of defects

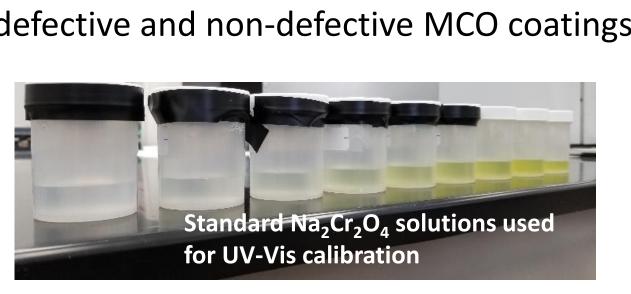
Area-specific-resistance (ASR) measurement of coating



Cr volatility measurements

Detection of Cr volatility through defective and non-defective MCO coatings





Future Work

- Evaluate Cr volatility from defect-free and defective MCO coated samples
- Perform SOFC performance test with MCO coated interconnects
- Demonstrate scale-up of defect detection techniques to in-line manufacturing conditions

Summary and Conclusions

- Trends in thermal responses with extent of defects (e.g., thin vs. thick samples) observed
- Variations recorded in thermal response across individual samples observed, indicating some change in morphology and/or composition
- Porosity variation observed via roughness change
- Intentionally thin coating shows unacceptable ASR • Intentionally highly porous coating exhibits low ASR, however, Cr

volatility may be high Acknowledgement

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