



July 15, 2015

# NETL Office of Research & Development

---

## Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Team

**Kirk Gerdes**

Lead Engineer – Thermal Sciences Division

Research Group Leader – Fuel Cells



the **ENERGY** lab



# Outline

---

- **NETL ORD research in context of SECA program**
- **Domain of expertise; Broad overview / approach**
- **Developments**
  - Interfacial cation diffusion
  - Electrocatalysts to mitigate degradation
- **Applications / Impacts**
  - Cathode infiltration
- **FY16 Research Portfolio / Conclusions**



# Outline

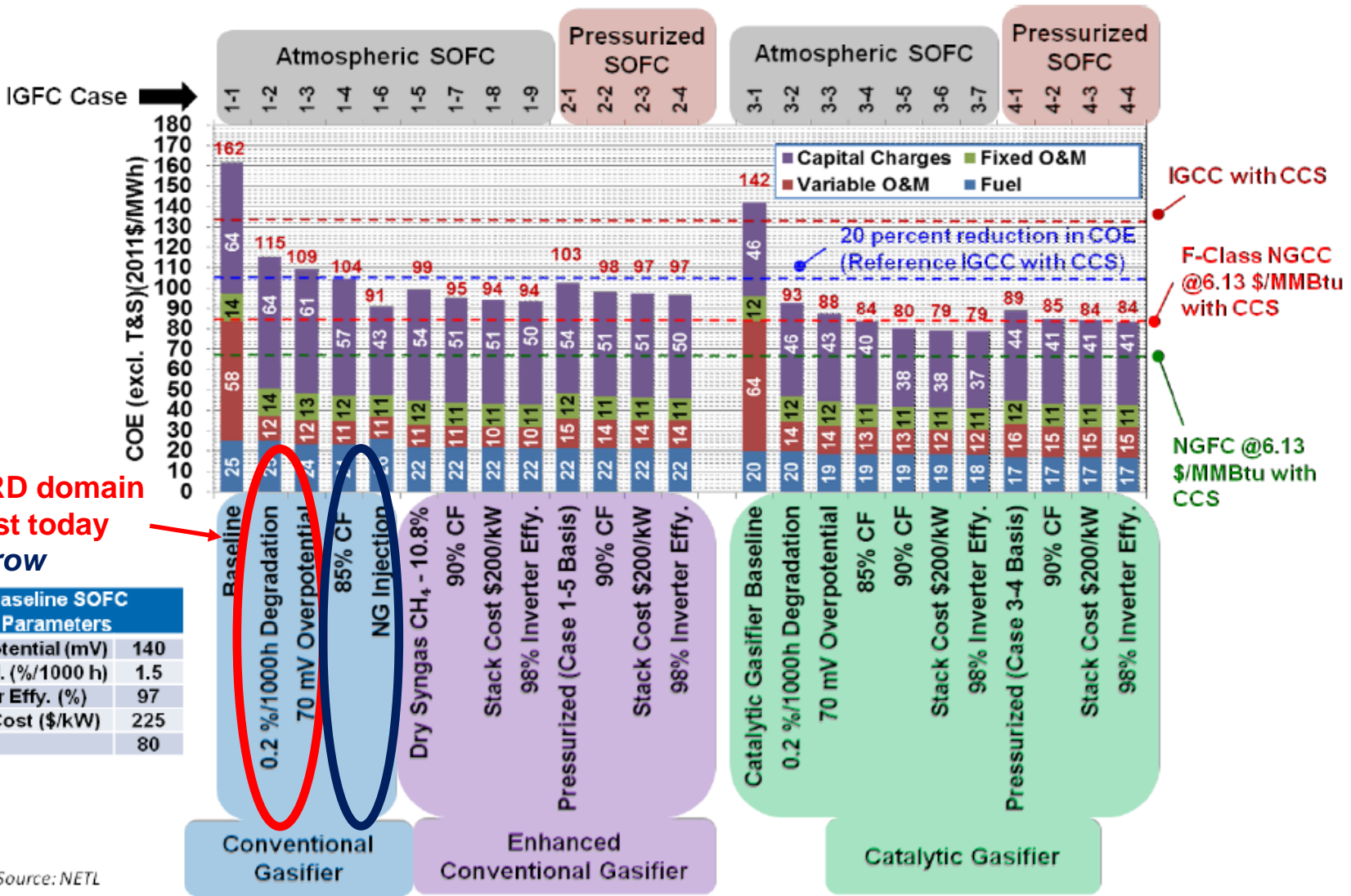
---

- **NETL ORD research in context of SECA program**
- **Domain of expertise; Broad overview / approach**
- **Developments**
  - Interfacial cation diffusion
  - Electrocatalysts to mitigate degradation
- **Applications / Impacts**
  - Cathode infiltration
- **FY16 Research Portfolio / Conclusions**



# Techno-Economic Analysis

Exhibit ES-12 Comparison of IGFC COE (without CO<sub>2</sub> T&S)



Source: NETL

- NETL ORD Fuel Cell Team supports SECA program

*Reduce* cell production / operation costs

*Enhance* cell activity / efficiency

*Improve* cell lifetime (40+ khr)

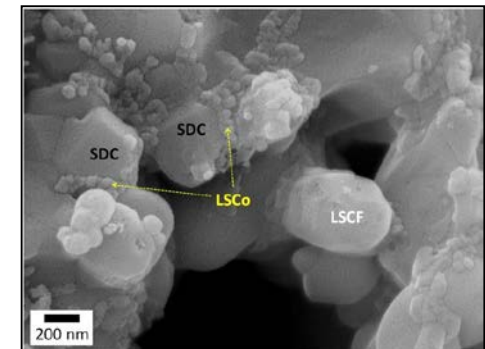
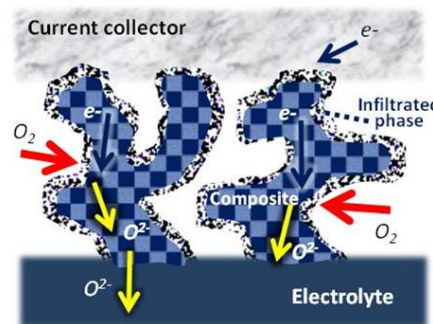
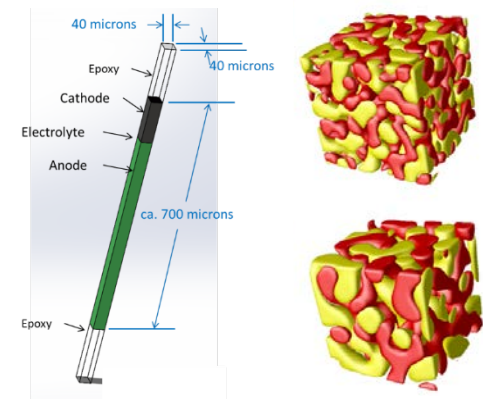
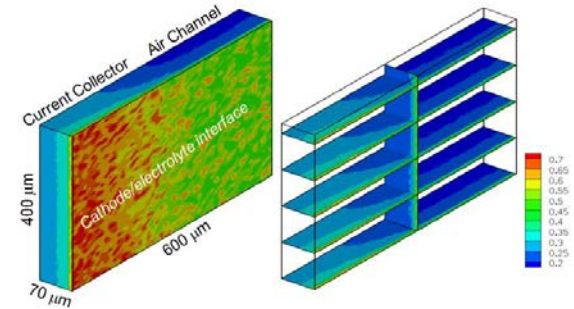
- Major research tasks

- Cell performance and degradation

- Complete 3D multi-physics informed with actual electrode microstructures
    - Evolution of grains and appearance of secondary phases

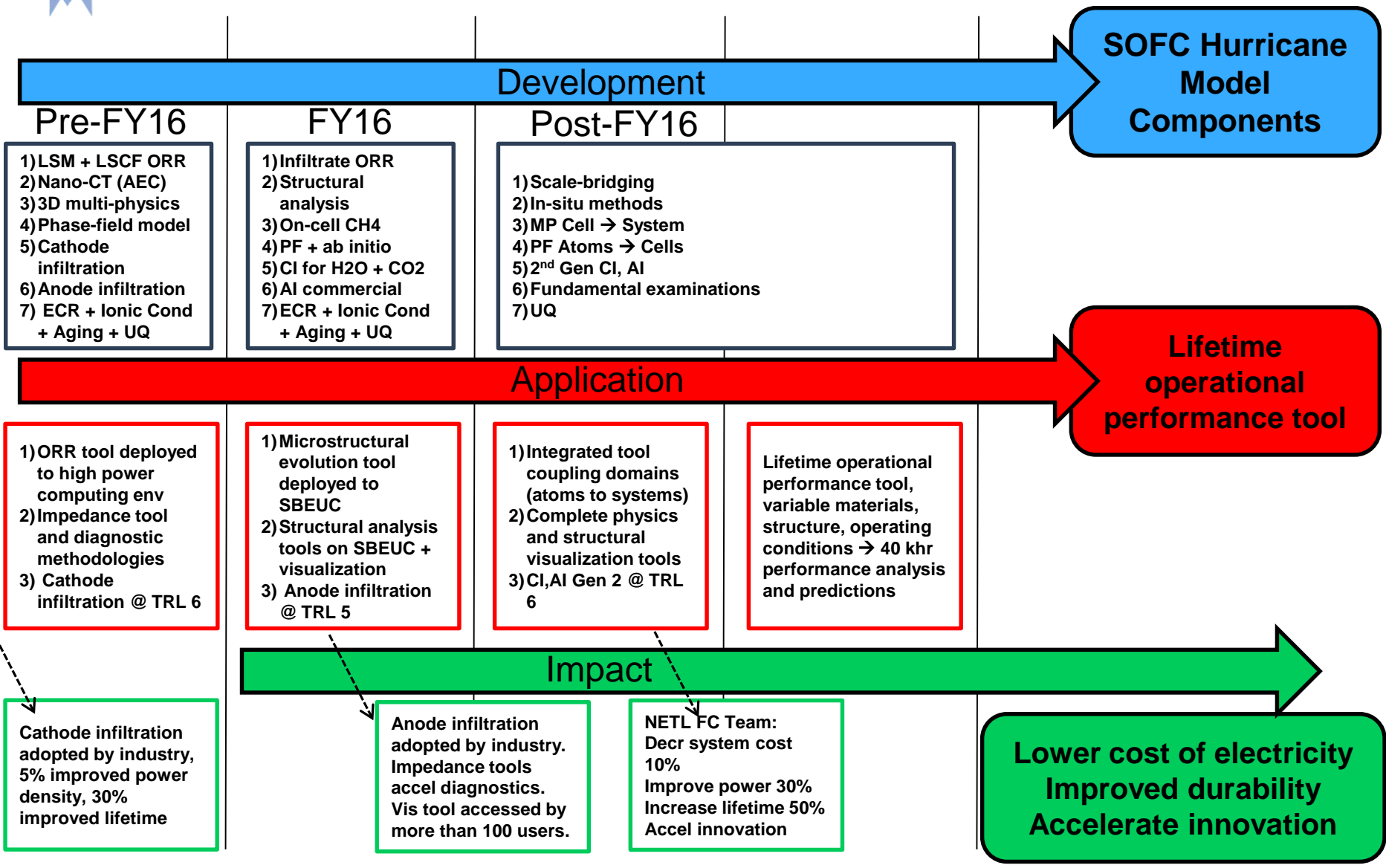
- Electrode engineering

- Cathode infiltration  
Efficient oxygen reduction
    - Anode infiltration  
Enhanced fuel reforming





# Program requests → ORD deliverables



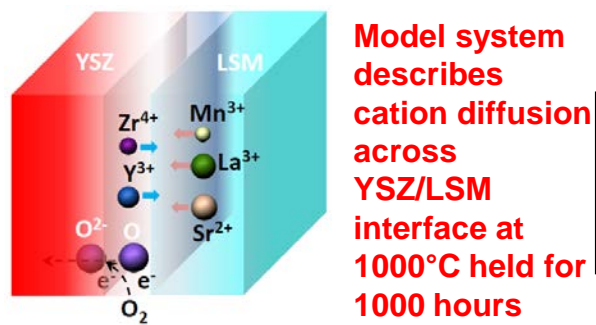


# Outline

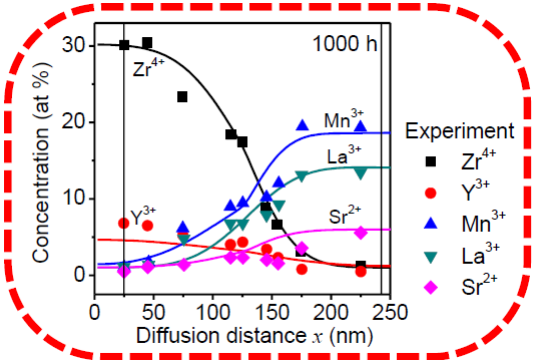
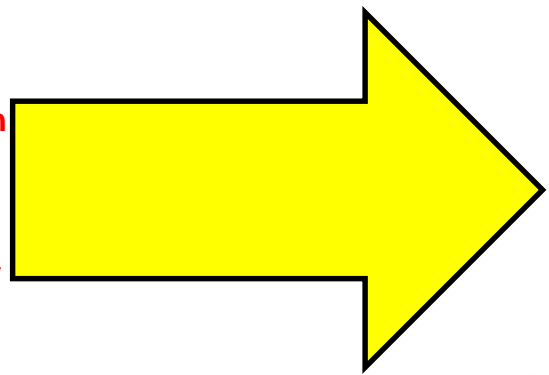
- NETL ORD research in context of SECA program
- Domain of expertise; Broad overview / approach
- **Developments**
  - Interfacial cation diffusion
  - Electrocatalysts to mitigate degradation
- Applications / Impacts
  - Cathode infiltration
- FY16 Research Portfolio / Conclusions

# Interfacial Cation Diffusion

Modeled and experimentally validated descriptions of Interfacial cation diffusion via Phase Field Model



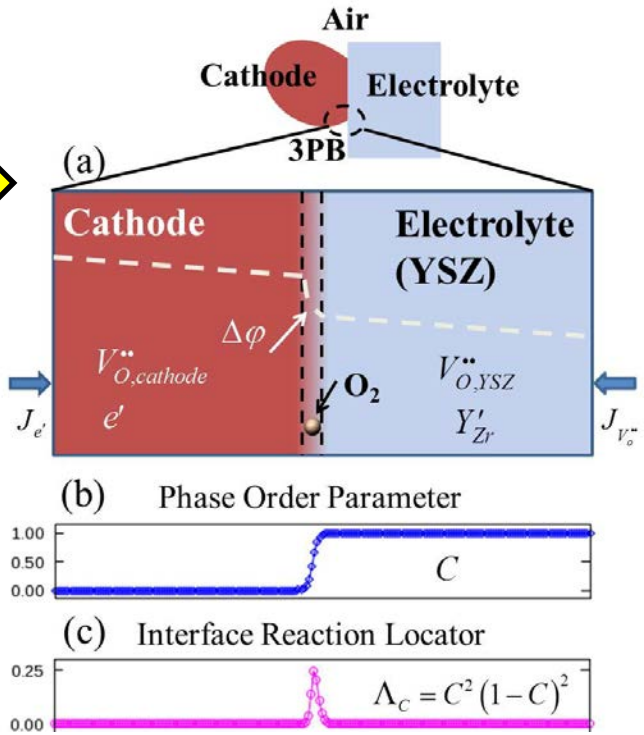
**Model system describes cation diffusion across YSZ/LSM interface at 1000°C held for 1000 hours**



Experiment data from Yang et al., *JaCers* **87**, 1110 (2004)

**Original model:**  
Cation Chemical Diffusion only

**Updated model:**  
Vacancies Included with Electrostatic Potential



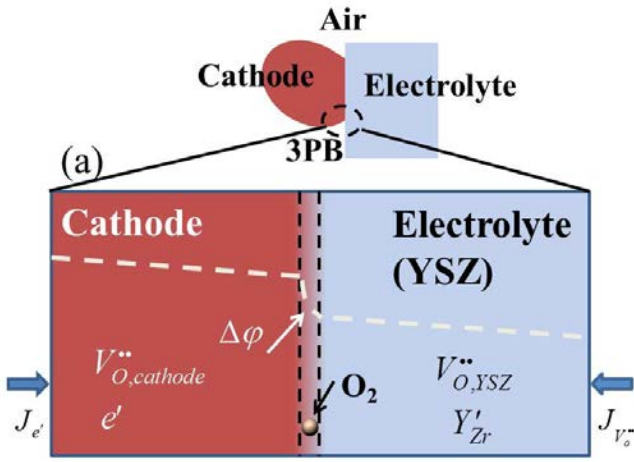
Jia-Mian Hu, Linyun Liang, Yanzhou Ji, Liang Hong, Kirk Gerdes, Long-Qing Chen. "Interdiffusion across solid electrolyte-electrode interface" *Applied Physics Letters* **104** (2014) 213907

Liang Hong, Jia-Mian Hu, Kirk Gerdes, Long-Qing Chen. "Oxygen Vacancy Diffusion across Cathode/Electrolyte Interface in Solid Oxide Fuel Cells: An Electrochemical Phase-Field Model" *J. Power Sources* **287** (2015) p396

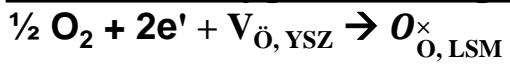


# Interfacial cation diffusion

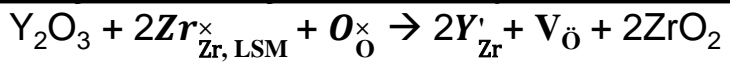
Model created to represent diffusion immediately at 3PB



### Interfacial Oxygen Exchange



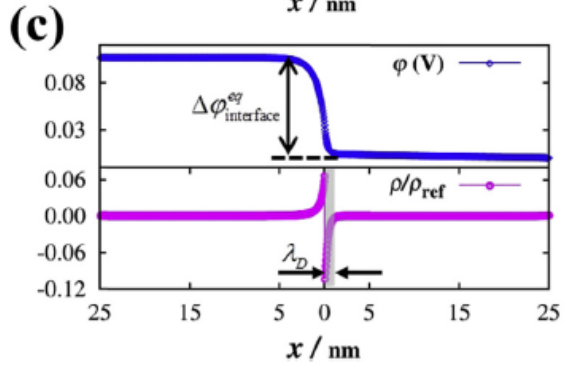
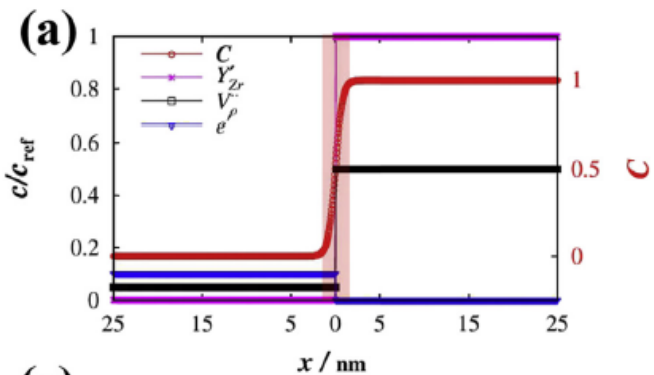
### Electrolyte Vacancy Formation (Extrinsic Defect)



The electrochemical potential of a species  $i$  is expressed as,

$$\bar{\mu}_i = \mu_i^0 + k_B T \ln a_i + z_i e \phi, \quad i \in \{V_{\ddot{O}}, e', Y'_{Zr}\} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial c_i(x, t)}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot J_i - R_i^{3PB} K A_C = \nabla \cdot \frac{D_i c_i}{k_B T} \nabla \mu_i^0 + \nabla \cdot D_i \nabla c_i(x, t) + \nabla \cdot \frac{D_i z_i e c_i}{k_B T} \nabla \phi - R_i^{3PB} K A_C, \quad (4)$$



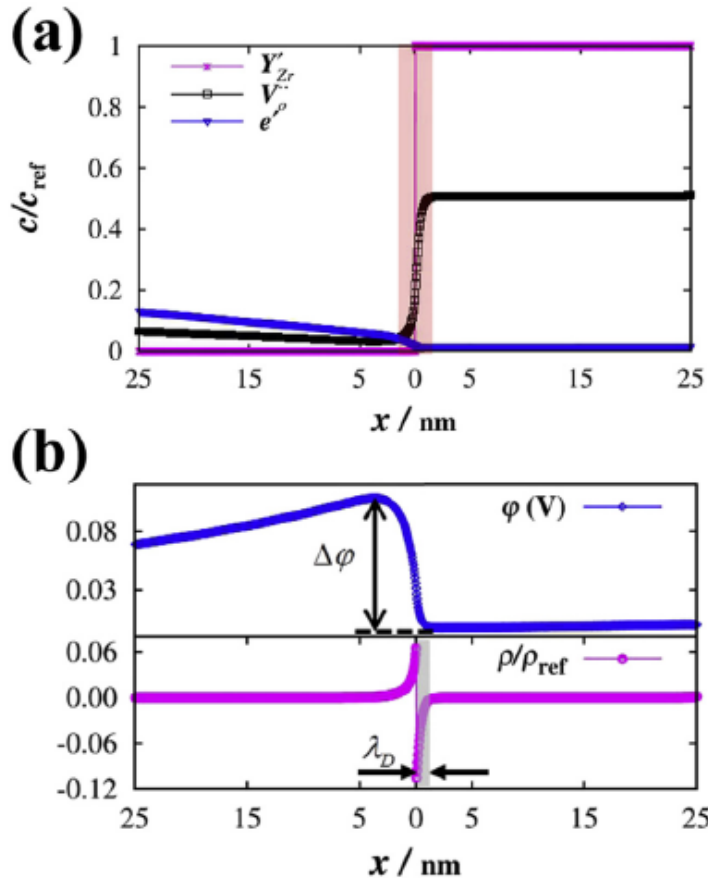


Fig. 3. (a) Equilibrium distributions of  $c_{Y_{Zr}}, c_{V_{Zr}}$  and  $c_e$ , and (b)  $\phi$  and  $\rho$  with  $i_a = -8 \times 10^6 \text{ A m}^{-2}$ . The central light red region represents the interface defined by order parameter  $C$ . (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

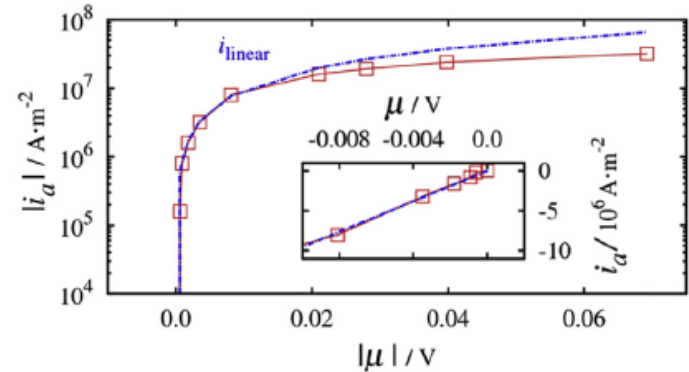
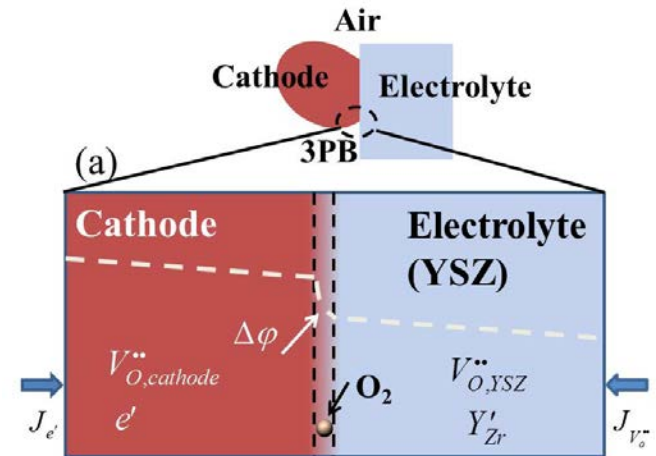


Fig. 4. Magnitude of the current  $i_a$  as a function of the overpotential  $\mu$ , plotted on log-linear and linear (inset figure) scales. The dash-dot line is a plot of the linear current-overpotential relation  $i_a = i_0 \frac{F}{RT} \mu$  for  $i_0 = 1.15 \times 10^8 \text{ A m}^{-2}$ .

- Oxygen vacancies and electrons equilibrate rapidly
- Oxygen vacancy profile minimum at 3PB results from model assumptions
- I/V relationship well-matched to linear (pure resistor) model at low voltages

## Next Steps (FY16)

- Replace simple vacancy exchange reaction model with real 3PB ORR model
- Add vacancy and lattice oxygen transport across 2PB
- Update interface (e.g.  $D_v$ ) according to interface function or actual compositional variations and compare results to static property case



## Tool

- Accurately describe cation evolution in critical interfaces of cathode and anode
- Establish composition predictions to be used as basis for comp chem
- Predict and measure evolved interface properties

**Impact: Approach provides fundamental basis for performance evolution predictions that address reliability**



# Outline

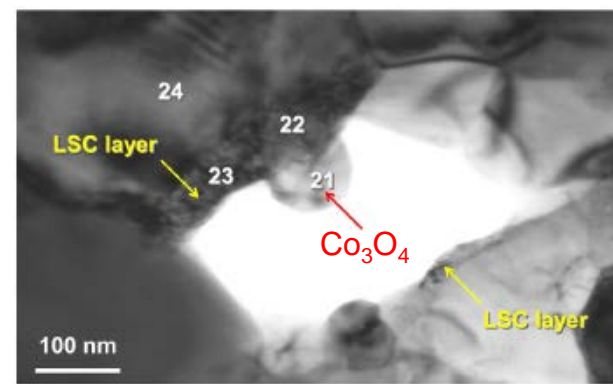
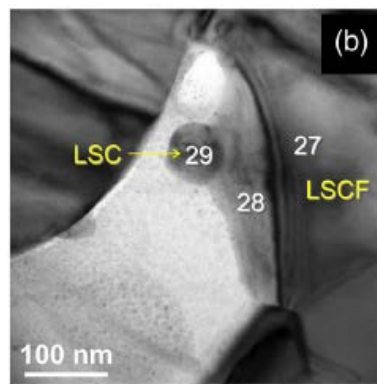
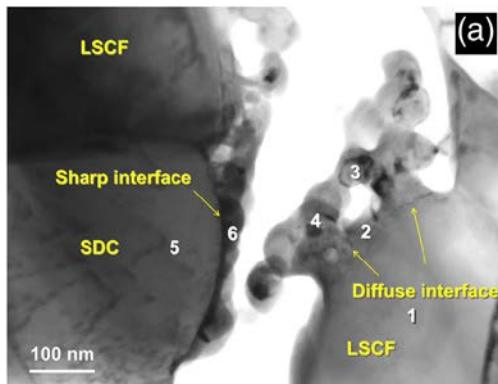
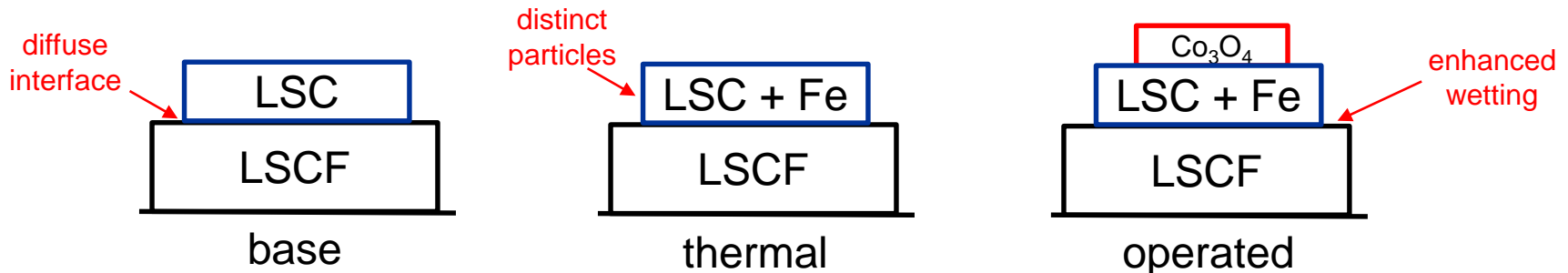
- NETL ORD research in context of SECA program
- Domain of expertise; Broad overview / approach
- **Developments**
  - Interfacial cation diffusion
  - Electrocatalysts to mitigate degradation
- Applications / Impacts
  - Cathode infiltration
- FY16 Research Portfolio / Conclusions

## Examine infiltrate stability in SDC/LSCF cathode backbone

- **Controlled Systems**

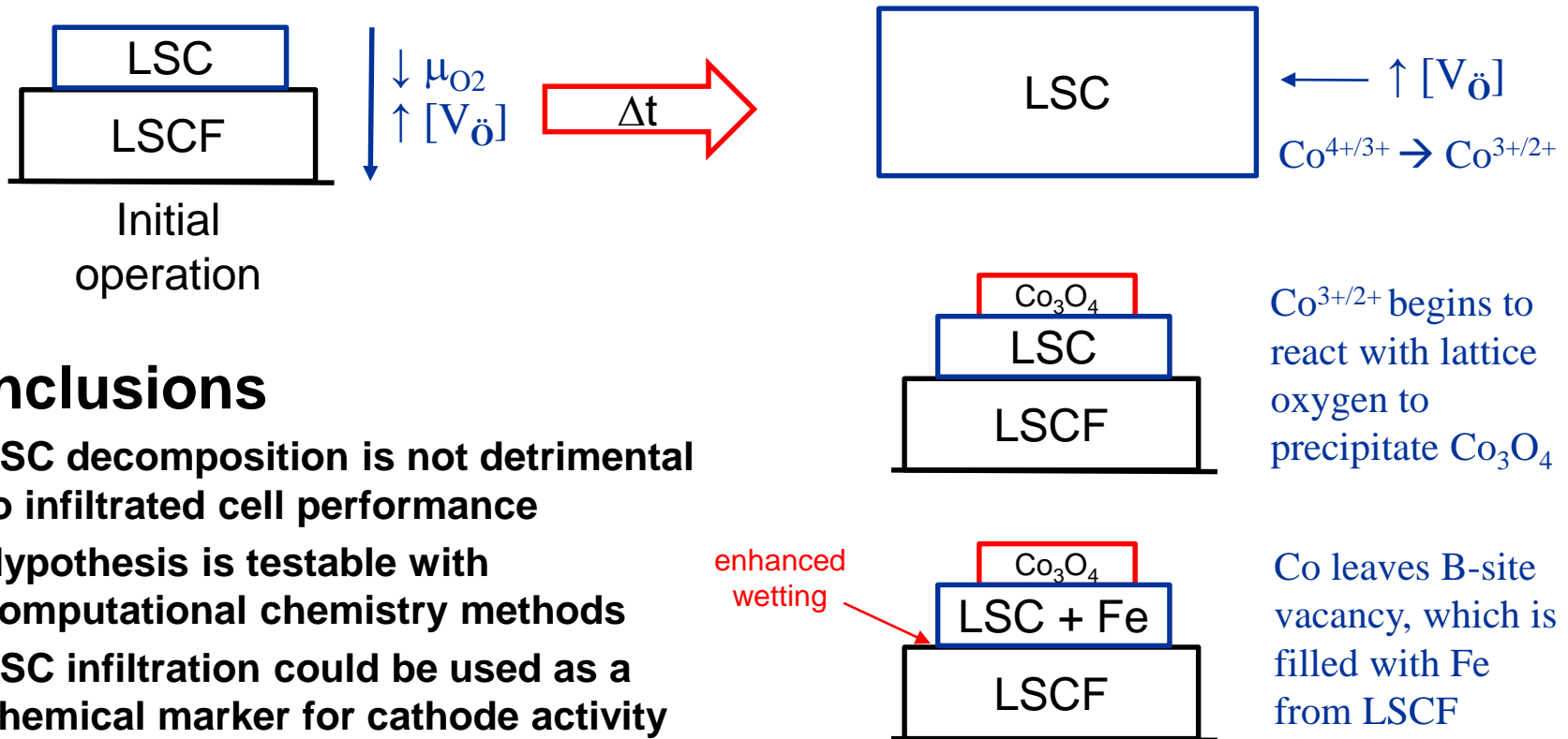
- Base SDC/LSCF backbone with LSC infiltration (as fabricated)
- Same system thermally aged 1500 hours in air
- Same system operated 1500 hours in conventional state

- **TEM analysis revealed significant structural differences**



**Hypothesis: Operation forces  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  formation owing to local charge balancing**

- Cartoon illustrates driving forces for degradation



## Conclusions

- LSC decomposition is not detrimental to infiltrated cell performance
- Hypothesis is testable with computational chemistry methods
- LSC infiltration could be used as a chemical marker for cathode activity



# Electrocatalysts to mitigate degradation

## Examine mitigation of water-induced degradation via electrocatalyst

- Prior analysis of LSM system indicated accelerated degradation when exposed to water at high current density

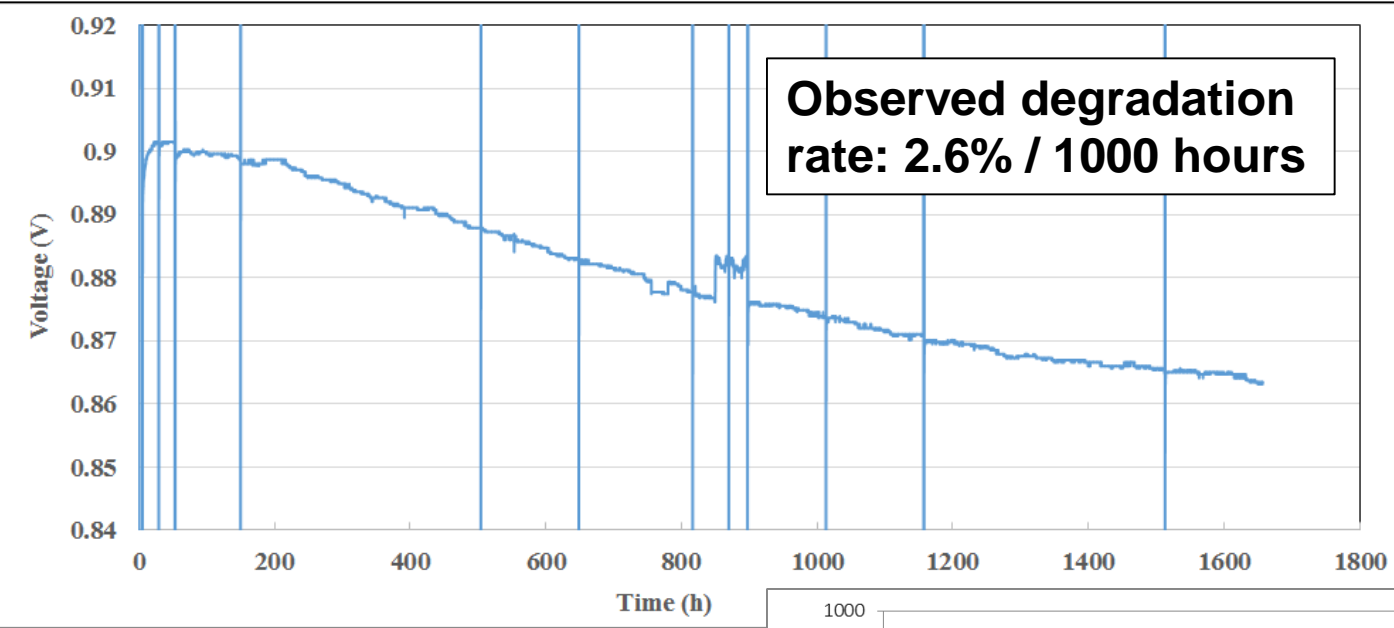
Test	Degradation rate at 100 h [per 1000 h]	Degradation rate at 1000 h [per 1000 h]	$R_p$ at $t=0$ [ $\Omega \times \text{cm}^2$ ]	$R_p$ at $t_F$ [ $\Omega \times \text{cm}^2$ ]	Current [ $\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ ]
0% Steam 500 h	1.8%	1.8%	0.22	0.15	0.75
10% Steam 200 h	0.1%	0.1%	0.32	0.32	0.25
10% Steam 500 h (1)	9.6%	9.6%	0.17	0.19	0.75
10% Steam 500 h (2)	9.9%	9.9%	0.22	0.20	0.75
10% Steam 500 h (3)	11.7%	11.7%	0.22	0.20	0.75
20% Steam 100 h	20.2%	20.2%*	0.21	0.23	0.75
20% Steam 500 h	25.0%	4.6%	0.34	0.50	0.25

**Operating conditions:**  
hydrogen on anode;  
air + 10% steam on cathode;  
elevated current density;  
750C;

**Results:**  
Degradation rates  
exceeding 9% / 1000 hours  
were measured in repeat  
testing



# Electrocatalysts to mitigate degradation

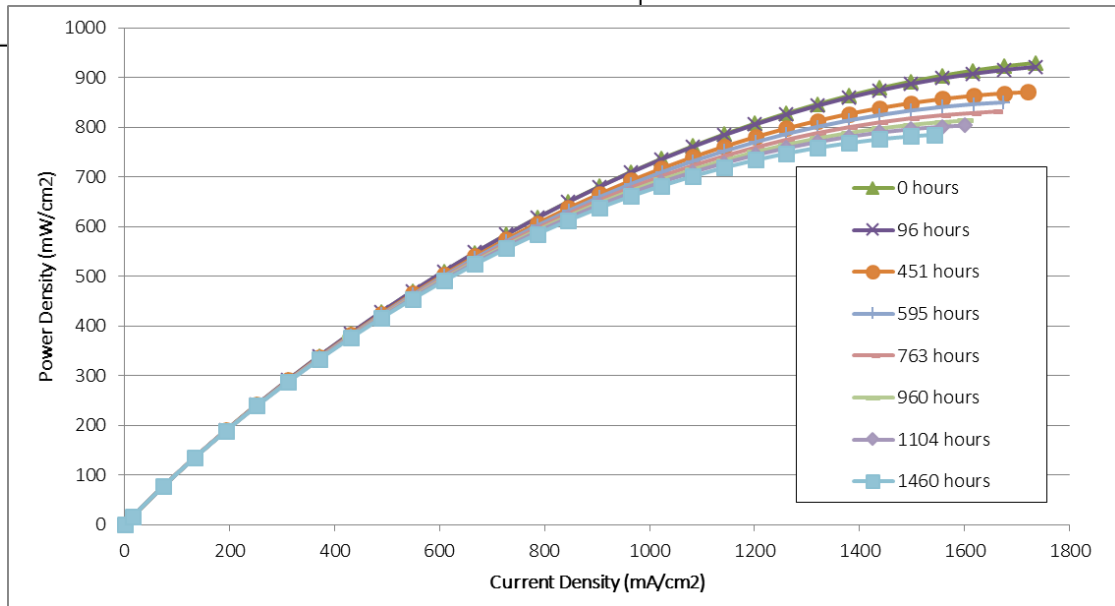


Simple electrocatalyst is deposited using conventional methods.

**Degradation rate drops from greater than 9% / khr to less than 3% / khr**

Analyses are preliminary and must tests must be repeated for validation

**Will examine for overall stabilization of cathode structure and enhanced stability owing to decreased electric overpotential**







# Outline

---

- NETL ORD research in context of SECA program
- Domain of expertise; Broad overview / approach
- Developments
  - Interfacial cation diffusion
  - Electrocatalysts to mitigate degradation
- **Applications / Impacts**
  - Cathode infiltration
- FY16 Research Portfolio / Conclusions



# Cathode Infiltration

## Concept to commercial

(Pre-) 2010

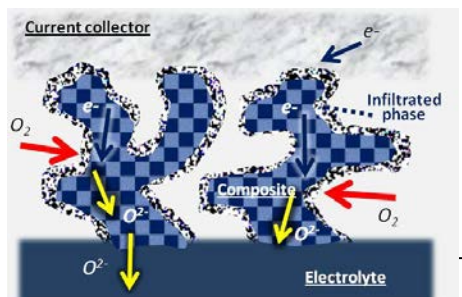
2012

2014

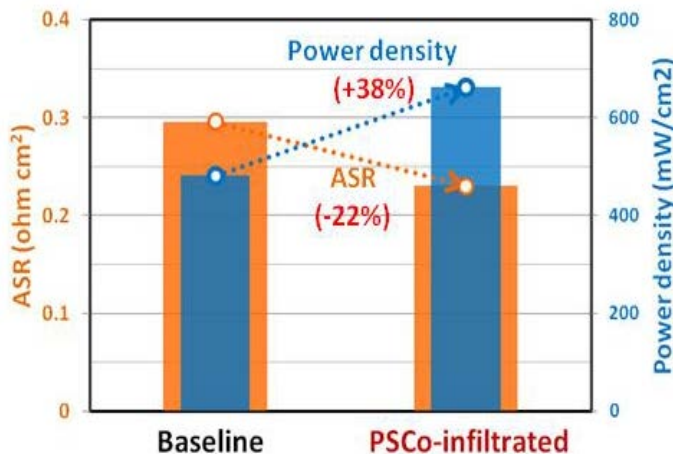
Laboratory activity,  
button cells  
TRL 2-3

Manf. component in  
simulated  
environment  
TRL 3-4

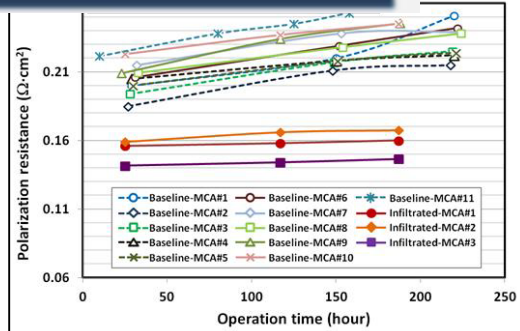
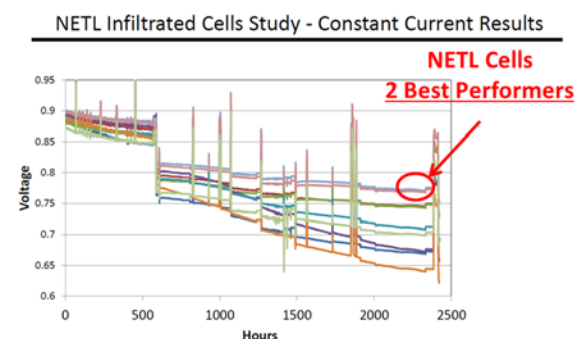
Prototype, manf.  
env.  
(short-stack test)  
TRL 5



### Delphi's button cells



### Commercial cells, 100% scale



(b) Average Rp after 24 h operation (MCA)  
 Baseline cell =  $0.21 \pm 0.014 \Omega\text{cm}^2$   
 Infiltrated cell =  $0.15 \pm 0.010 \Omega\text{cm}^2$

Program → 50% ASR decrease  
 Research → 22% ASR decrease

Result: ↑10% peak power,  
 33% ↓relative degradation,  
 > 200% ↑ lifetime



# Cathode Infiltration: Impact

2013

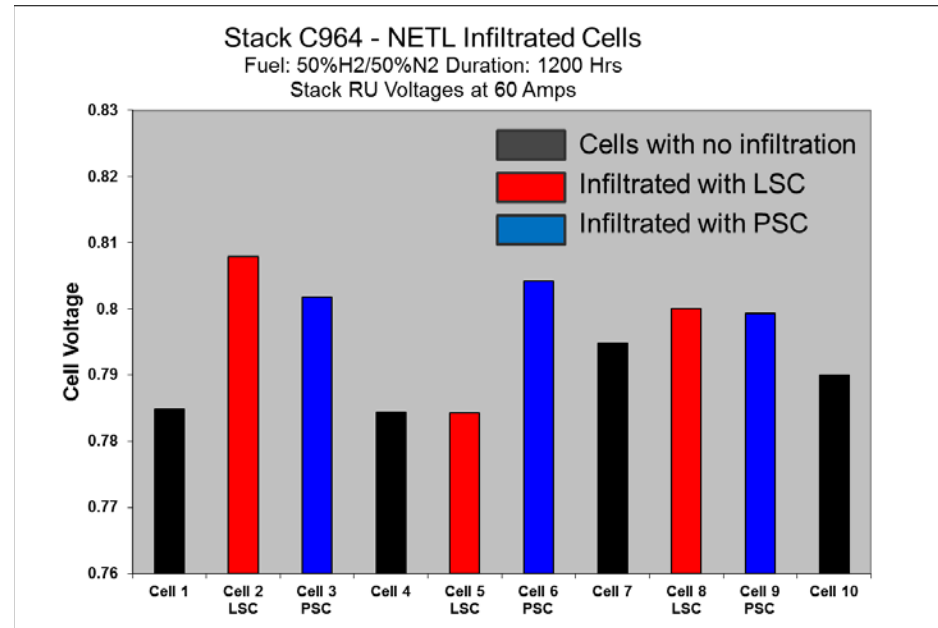


2014



Phase  
End

- Complete manufacturer-specific infiltrate development
- Submitted ROI and patent application for graded infiltration concept
- Submitted ROI and provisional patent for scalable manufacturing process
- Continued pursuit of manufacturing scale-up with industrial collaborator(s)

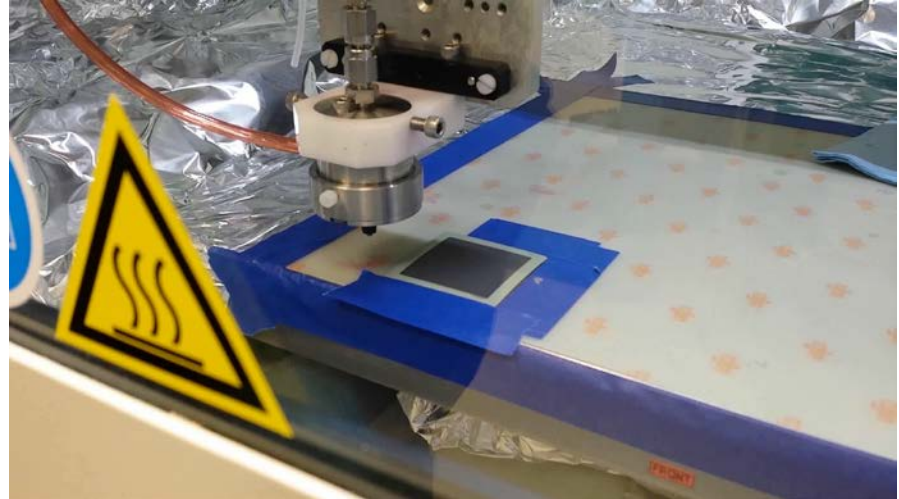


**On-going 10-cell stack test**  
**6 infiltrated cells, 4 base cells**  
**1200 hours reported (above)**  
**> 2000 hours operated**  
**“Conventional” operating mode**



# Mature ORD Program: Impact

**Commercially scalable process available**



**NETL has provided more than 7000 cm<sup>2</sup> of infiltrated cells to industry partners for evaluation at no cost to evaluator**

**ORD can infiltrate 1000+ cells annually at less than \$0.006/cm<sup>2</sup> via advanced manufacturing**

U.S. Provisional Patent Application 62/191,548 filed July 13, 2015 "Method of forming catalyst layer by single step infiltration"

U.S. Provisional Patent Application 62/026,876 filed July 21, 2014 "Functional Grading of Cathode Infiltration for Spatial Control of Activity"

Shiwoo Lee and Kirk Gerdes, "Functional nanostructure engineering of SOFC cathode by solution infiltration," ECS Electrochem. Lett. 2015 volume 4, issue 3, F17-F20.



# Outline

---

- **NETL ORD research in context of SECA program**
- **Domain of expertise; Broad overview / approach**
- **Developments**
  - Interfacial cation diffusion
  - Electrocatalysts to mitigate degradation
- **Applications / Impacts**
  - Cathode infiltration
- **FY16 Research Portfolio / Conclusions**

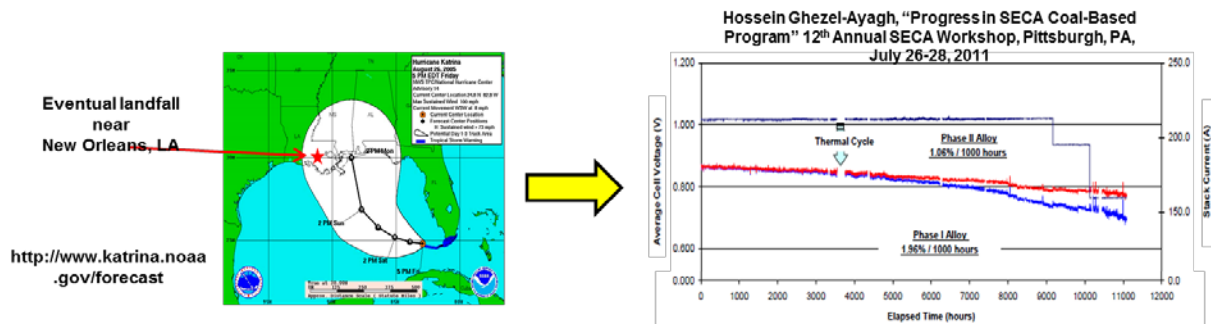


# FY16 Research Portfolio / Conclusions

Continued research **correlating structural features and cell performance**

Especial focus on **examination of critical interfaces and scale-bridging** from atoms to particles to predict performance evolution

Ultimate goal: **High fidelity predictive models** intended for accelerated materials development and operational diagnostics





July 15, 2015

**Thank you for your time  
and attention.**

**Contact:**

**Kirk Gerdes**

DOE-NETL

Lead Engineer – Thermal Sciences

Office: (304)285-4342

EM: [Kirk.Gerdes@NETL.DOE.GOV](mailto:Kirk.Gerdes@NETL.DOE.GOV)

