



FuelCell Energy

Ultra-Clean, Efficient, Reliable Power



Advances in SOFC Power System Development

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Ultra-Clean | Efficient | Reliable Power

■ Introduction

- FCE Organization
- SOFC Technology Overview

■ Progress in SOFC Technology

- Cell Development and Manufacturing

■ Stack Development

- Scale-up and Test Results

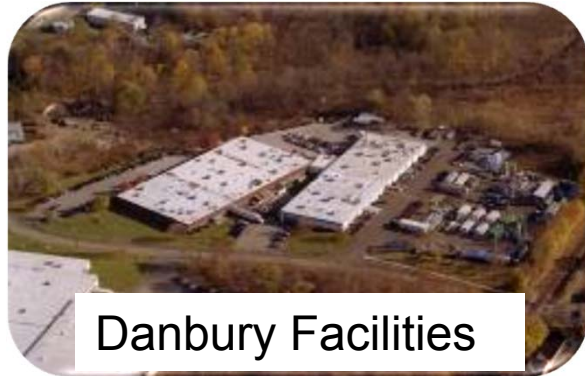
■ System Development

- 50 kW Proof-of-Concept Module (PCM) System
- 200 kW System Development

■ Innovative Concepts

■ Summary

FuelCell Energy's SOFC Development Facilities



Danbury Facilities



Materials Laboratory and Bench Scale Fabrication



Facilities for up to 400 kW Stack Tests



Outdoor Pads for 400 kW Grid Connected System Tests



Calgary Facilities



SOFC Materials & Components R&D



Cell & Stack Pilot Manufacturing & QC



33 Test Stations: Single Cell to 25 kW Stack Testing

Development of SOFC technology suitable for ultra-efficient central power generation systems (coal and natural gas fuels) featuring >90% carbon dioxide capture



Conduct cell & stack R&D focusing on performance, reliability, cost and manufacturing enhancements



Fabricate and test fuel cells & stacks including endurance testing (≥ 1000 hours) under system-relevant operating conditions



Design, build and operate 50-200 kW demonstration systems using natural gas fuel to validate stack operation in system environment



Develop concept system design and stack module for a MW-class power plant

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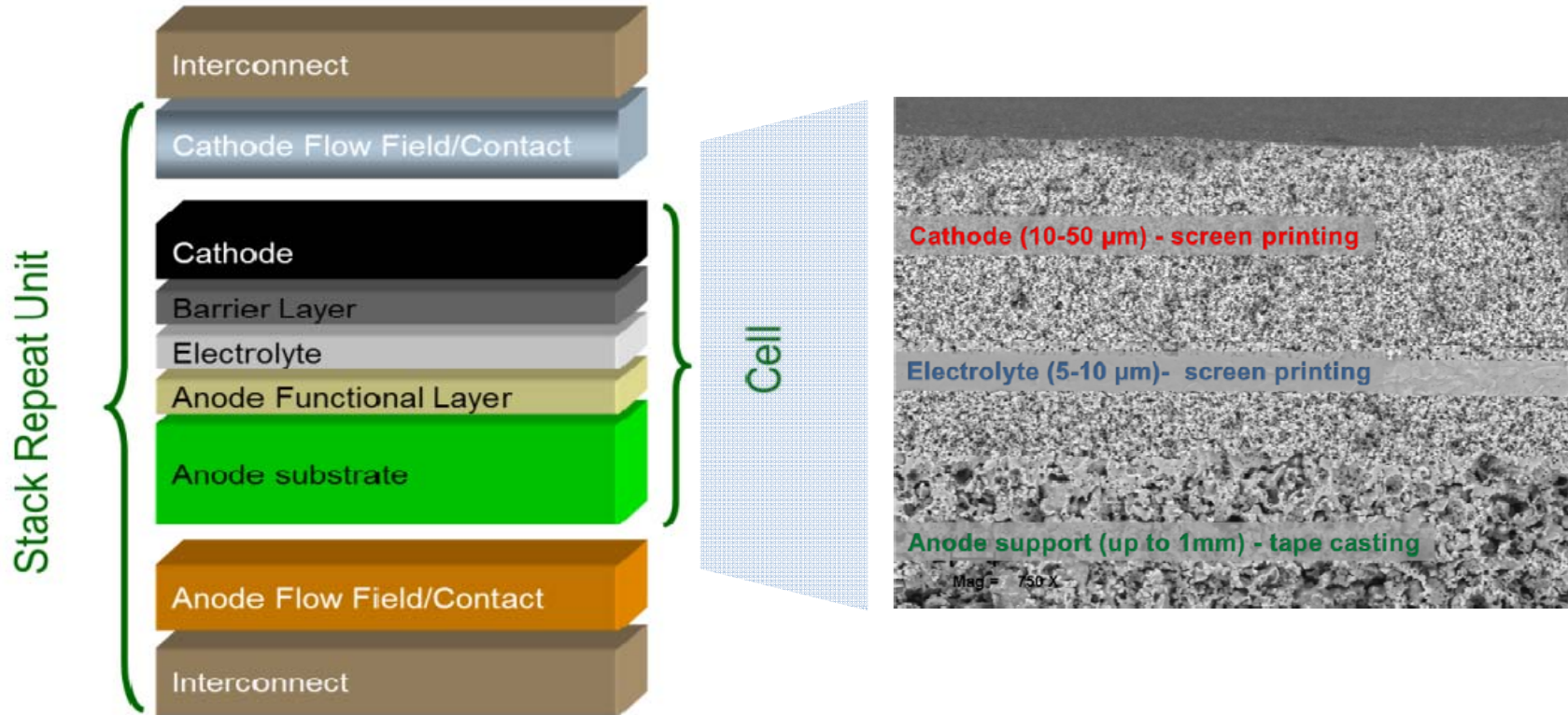
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Component	Materials	Thickness	Porosity	Process
Anode	Ni/YSZ	0.3 - 0.6 mm	~ 40%	Tape casting
Electrolyte	YSZ	5 - 10 μm	< 5%	Screen printing
Cathode	Conducting ceramic	10 - 50 μm	~ 30%	Screen printing



“TSC” Manufacturing Process

Anode Development

- Reduce Cell Thickness
- Enhance Performance at Higher Fuel Utilization
- Improve Performance at Lower Temperature
- Enhance Cell Mechanical Properties and Robustness

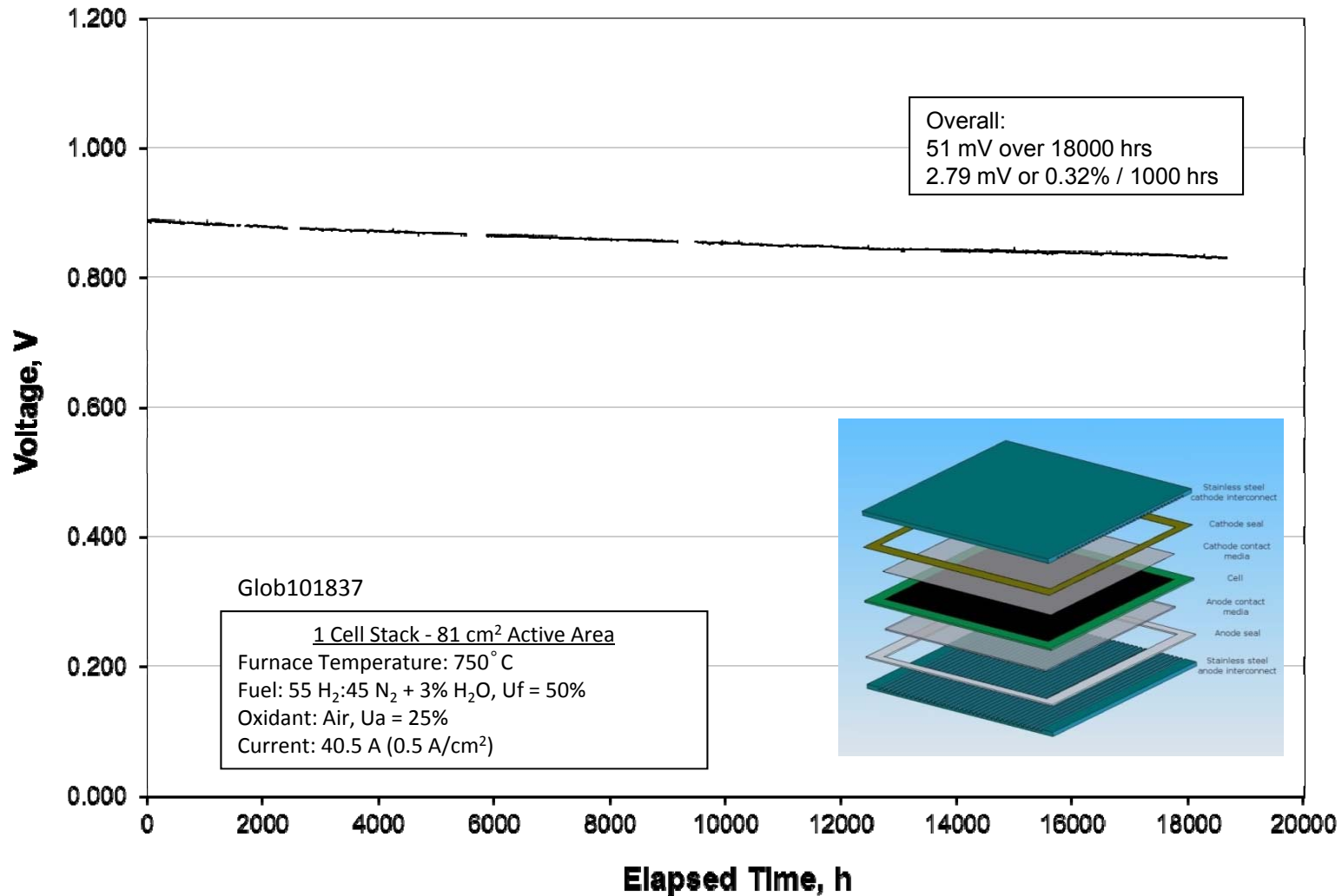
Cathode Development

- Enhance Performance and Endurance
- Lower Operating Temperature
- Increase Operating Window

Scale Up & Manufacturing Development

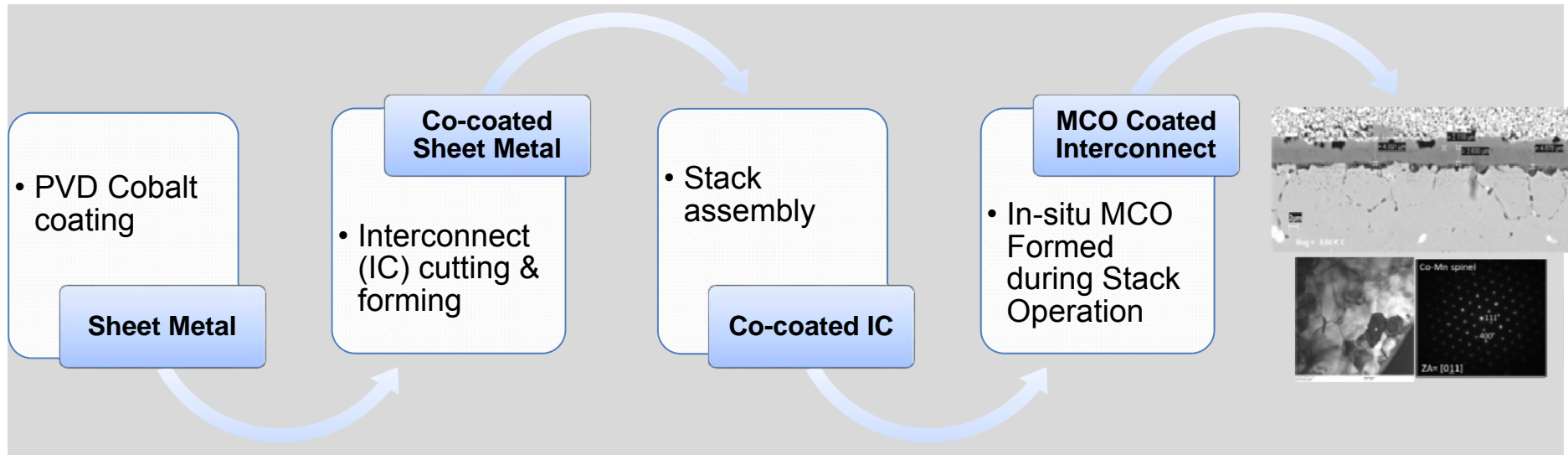
- 121 cm² → 1000 cm²
- Established Cell Baseline at 550 cm²
- > 8000 Cells (25 x 25 cm²) Fabricated
- Production Volume of 500 kW (annual) & >95% Fabrication Yield Demonstrated

TSC3 Long-term Performance

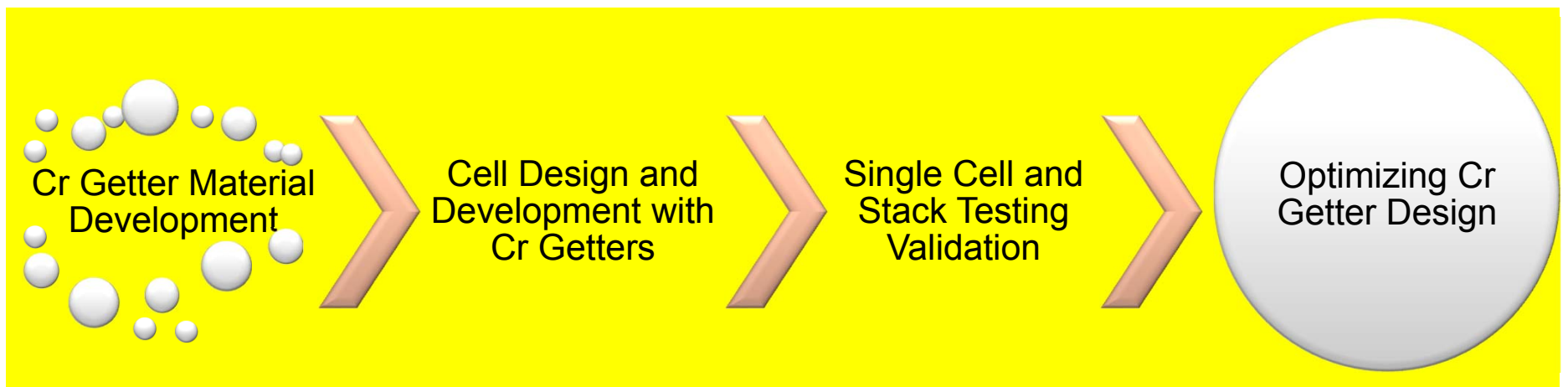


➔ Long-term cell endurance was verified in >2 years of operation with a 0.32%/1000h performance degradation

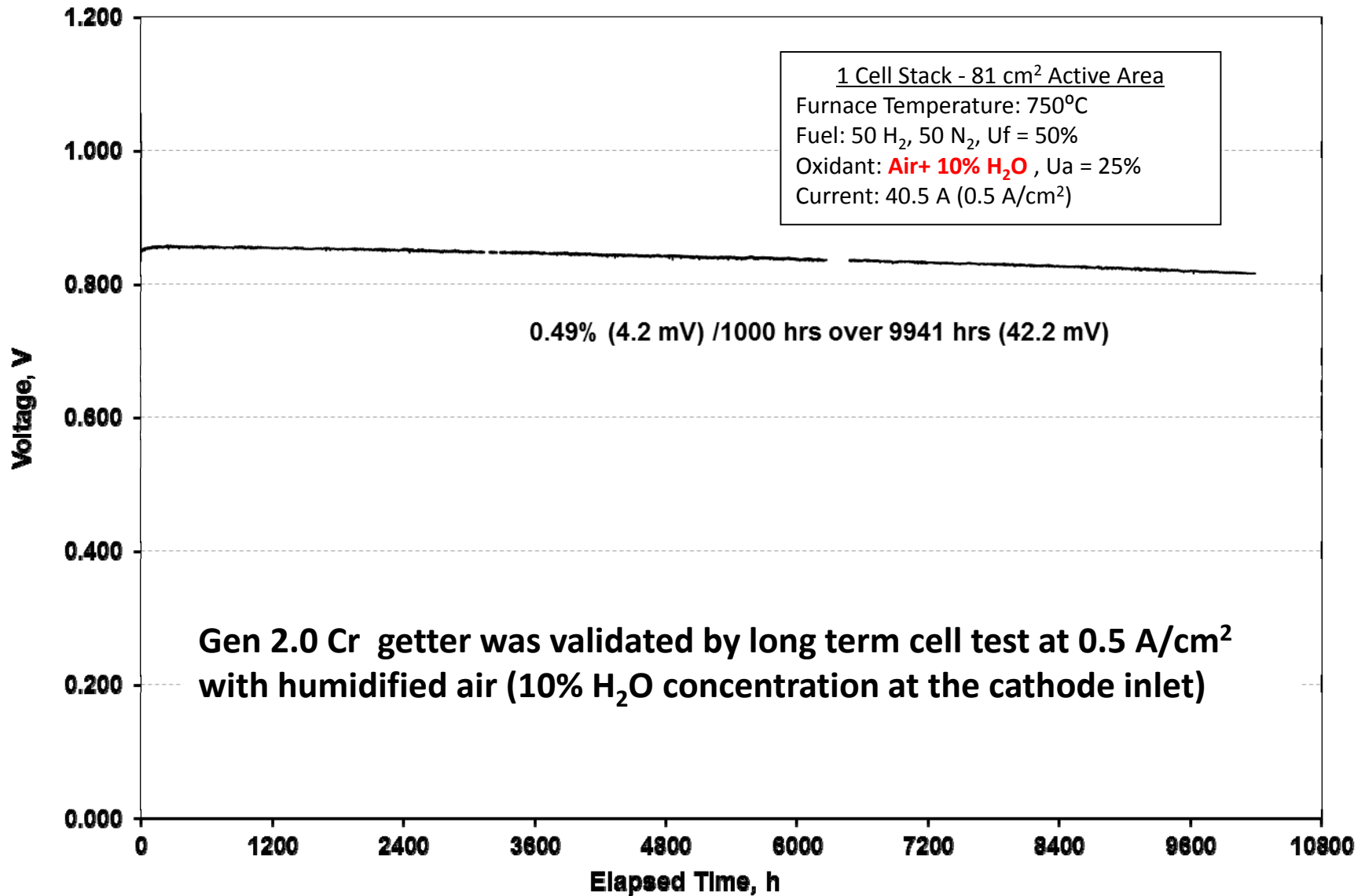
Cobalt Coated Interconnect

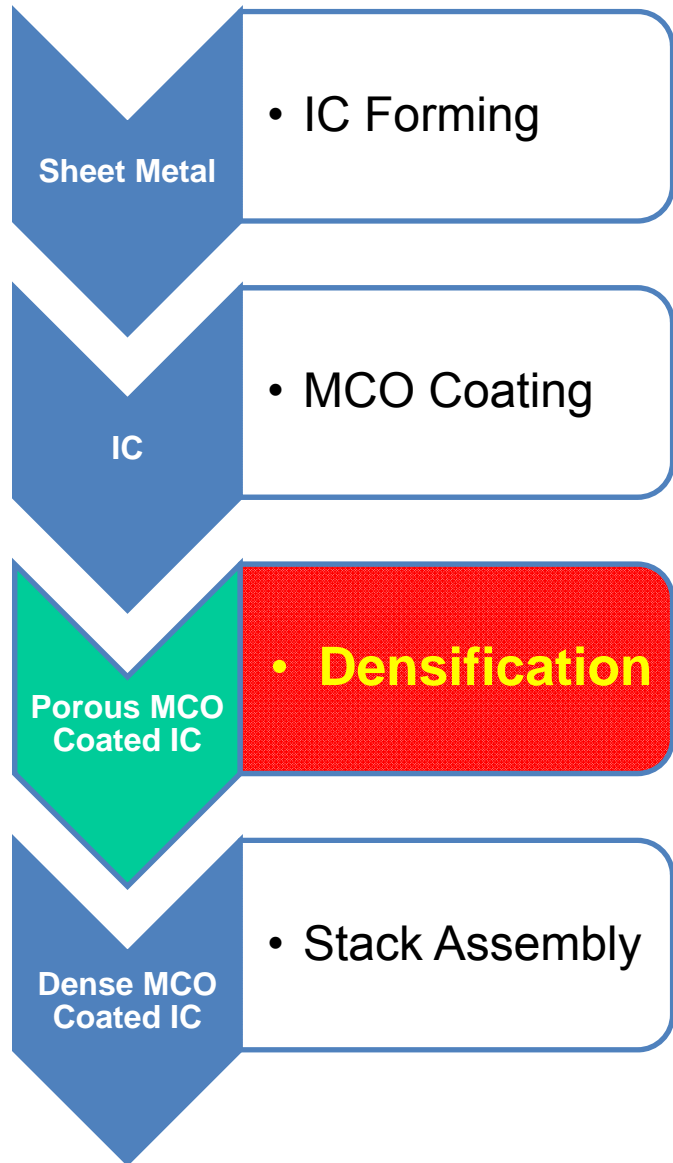


Chromium Getter Materials



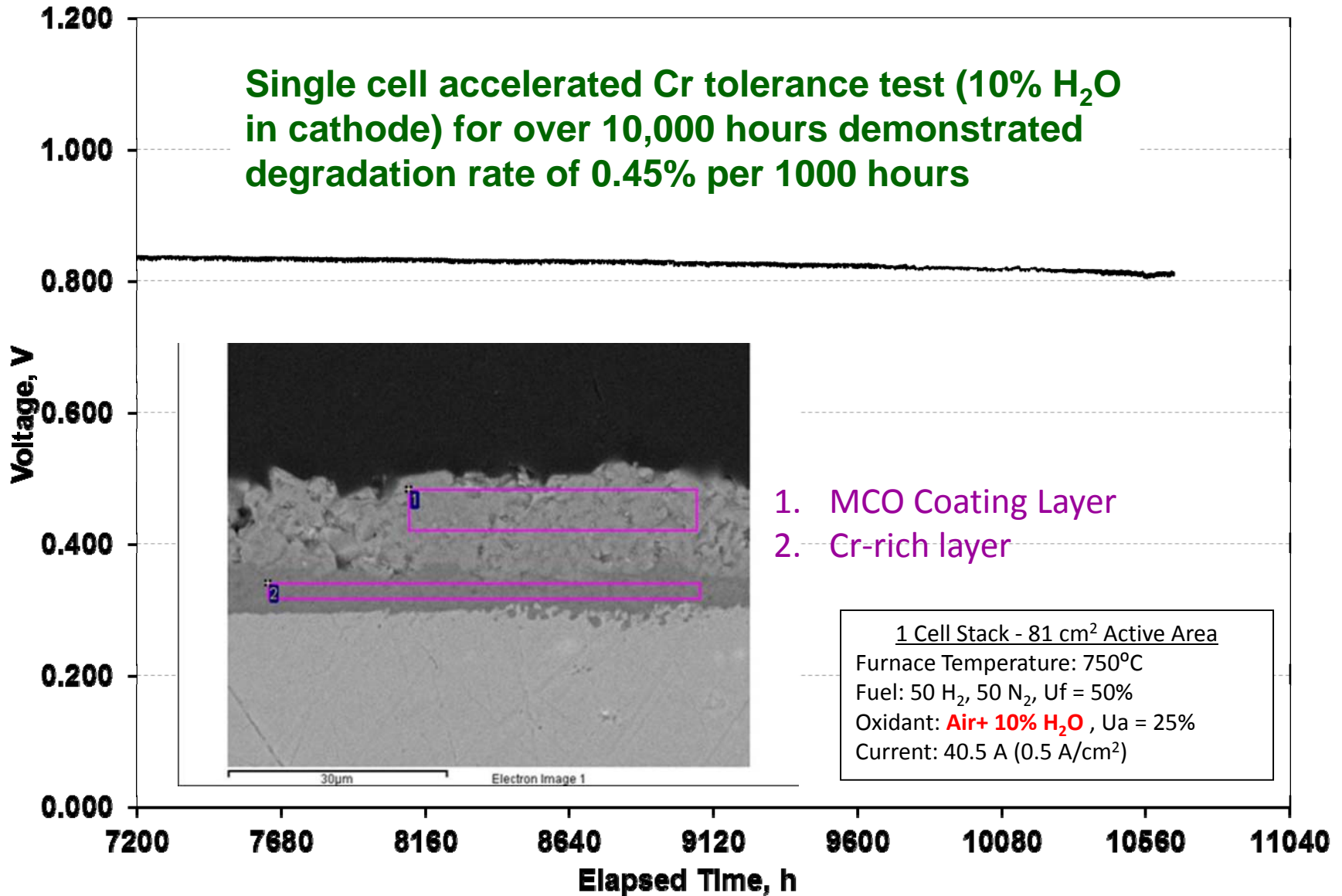
Gen 2.0 Cr Getter Development



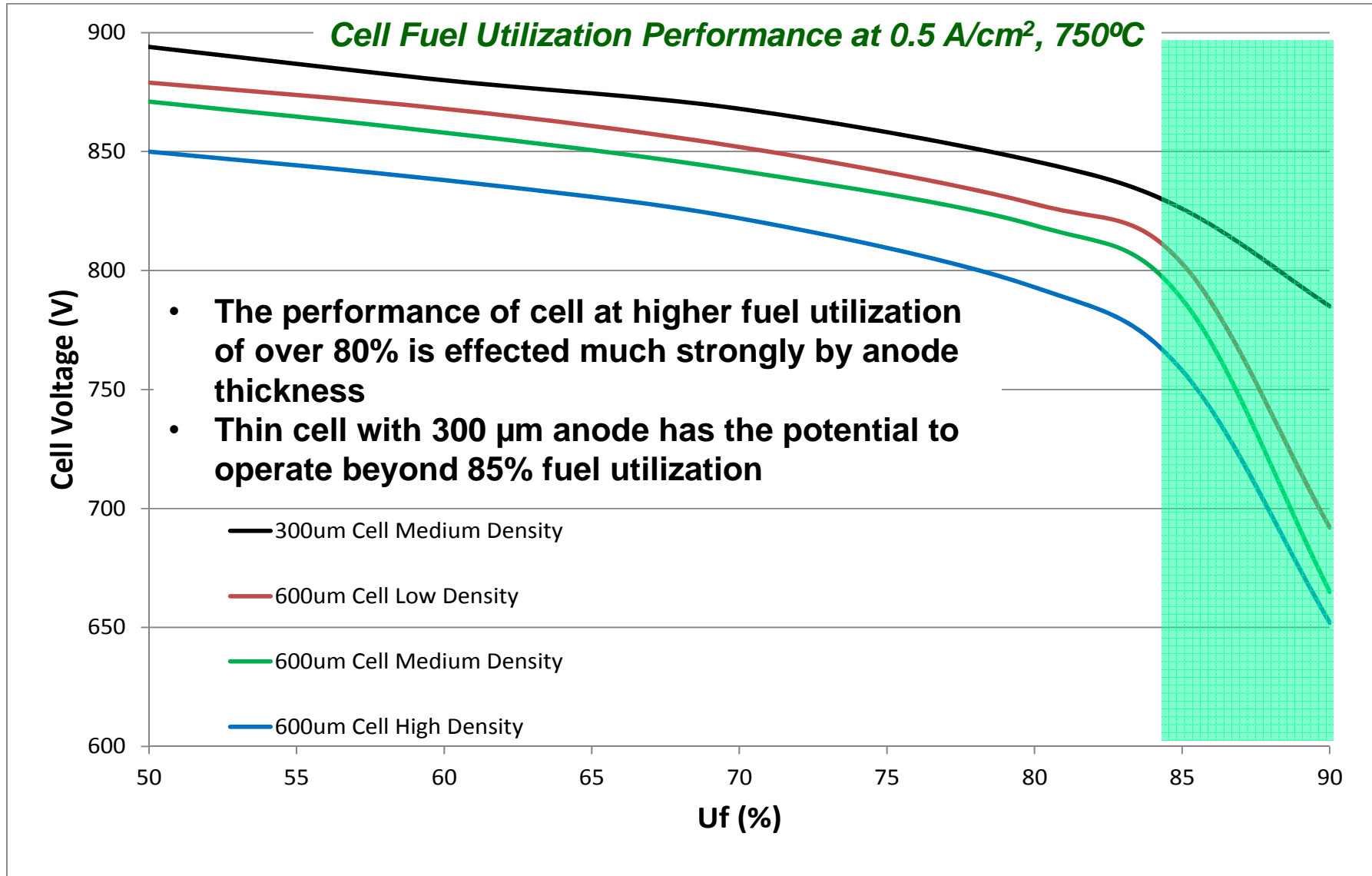


- Issues with ex-situ MCO coating
 - High-temperature reducing atmosphere densification process leads to high cost and oxides forming at anode side IC
- In-house MCO coating focused on simpler densification process
 - Eliminate the need for $>900^{\circ}\text{C}$ densification in reducing environment
- Arrived at coating approaches which demonstrated superior performance in accelerated Cr tolerance single cell tests
- One approach was tested for over 10,000 hours in high humidity cathode air (10% H_2O)

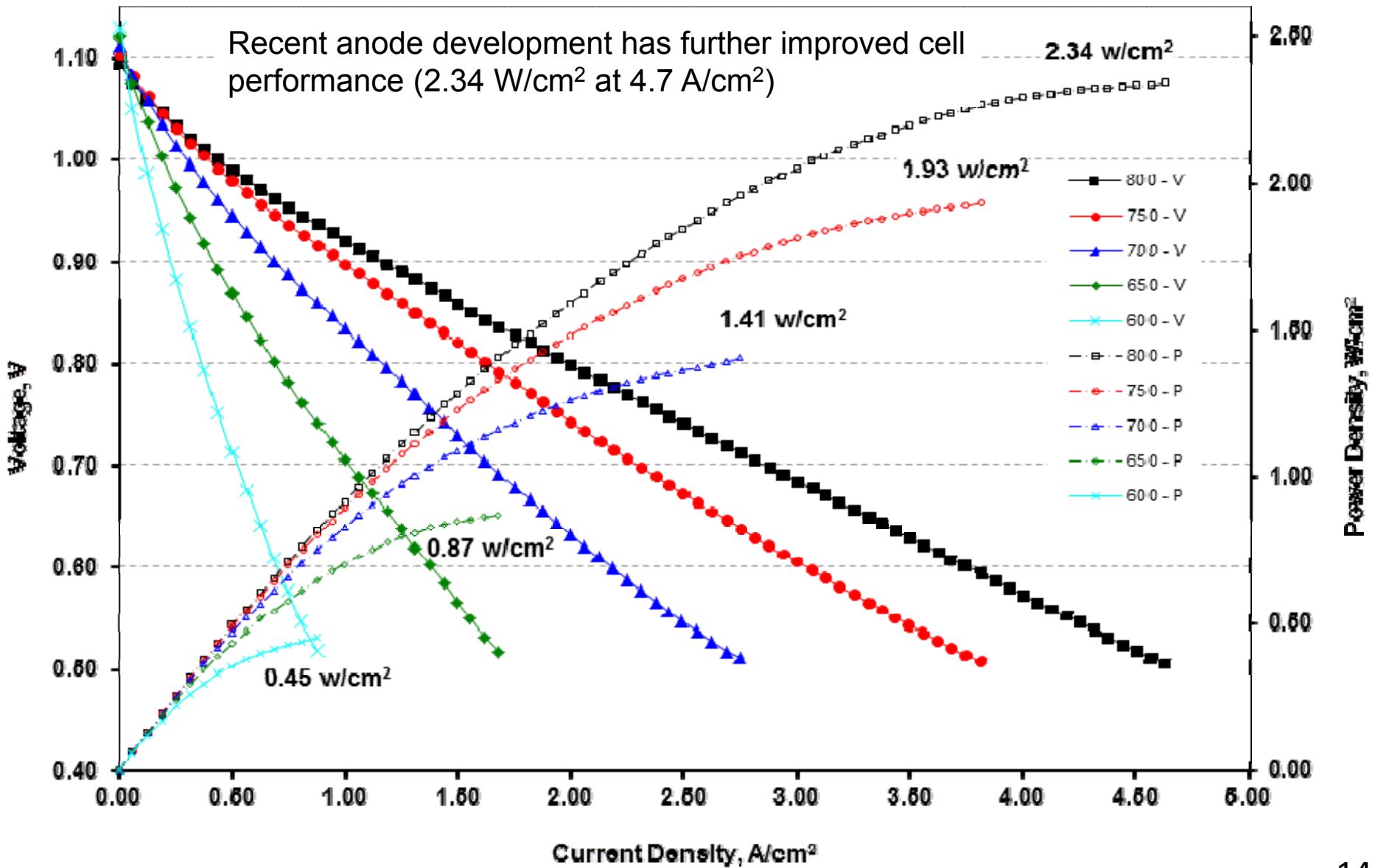
MCO Ex-Situ Coated Interconnect



Effect of Anode Thickness and Density on Fuel Utilization

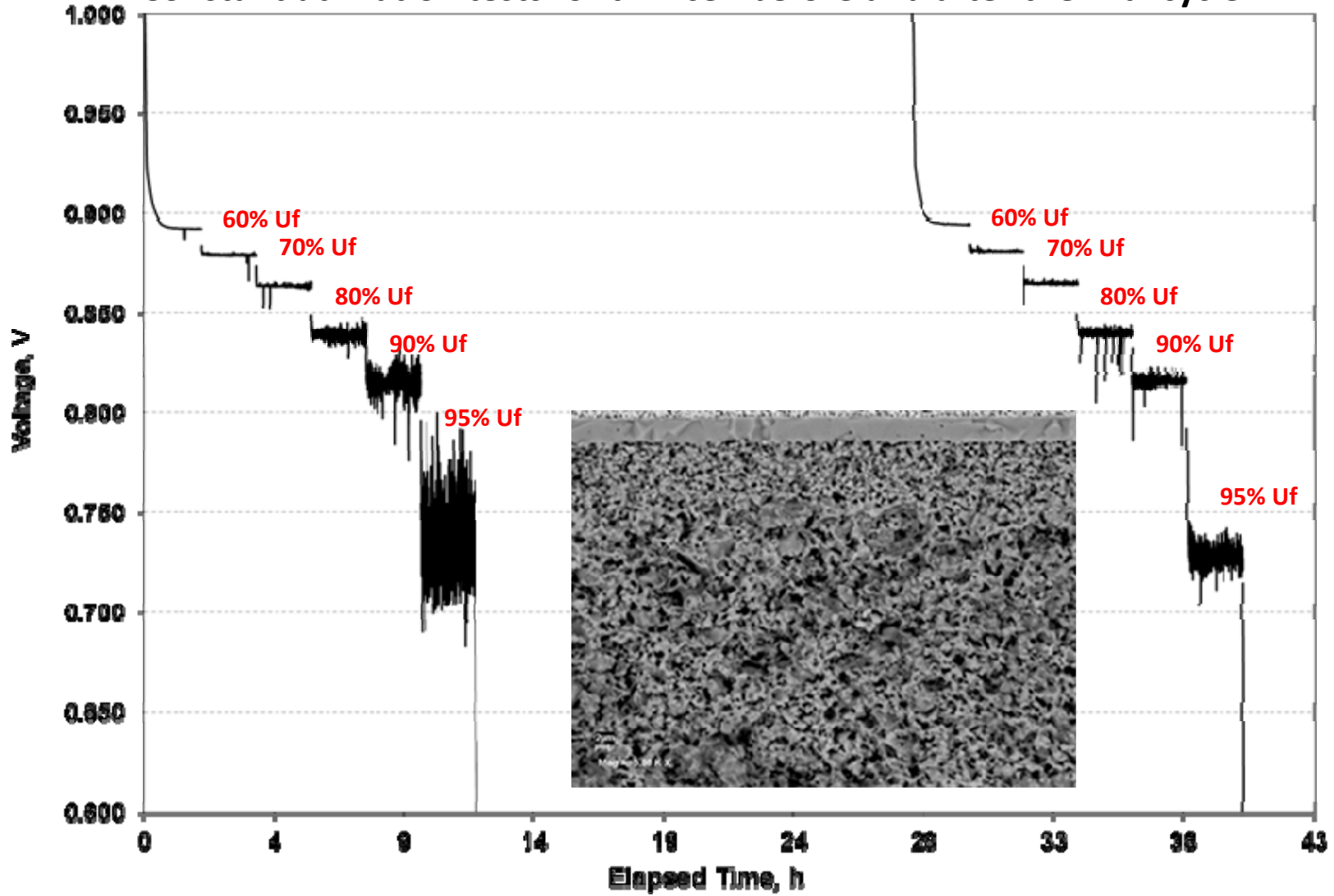


Recent Thin Cell Performance



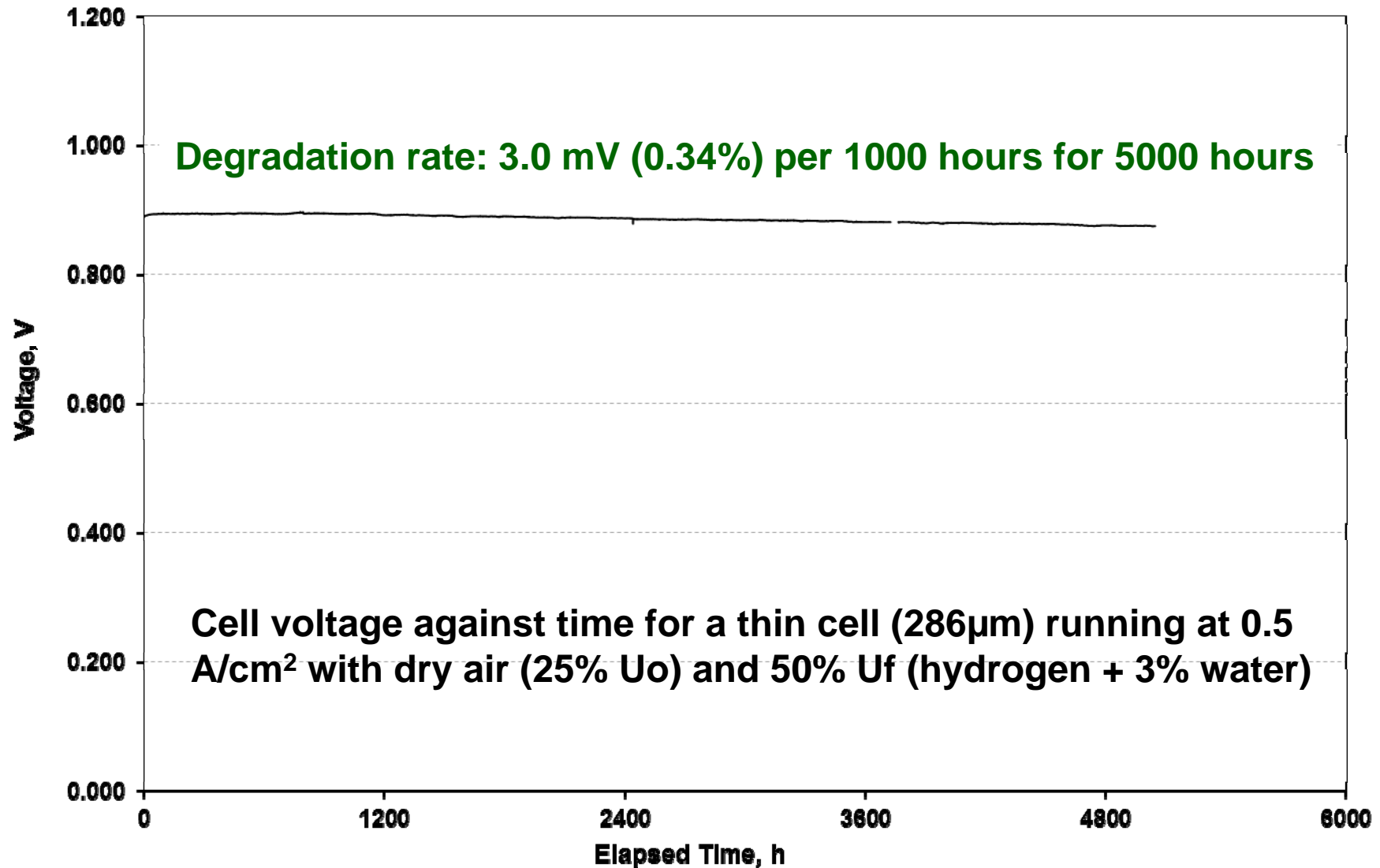
Test of Thin Cells up to 95% Fuel Utilization

Constant utilization tests for thin cell before and after thermal cycle.



➔ Stable fuel utilization (Uf) was demonstrated up to 95% at 0.5A/cm²

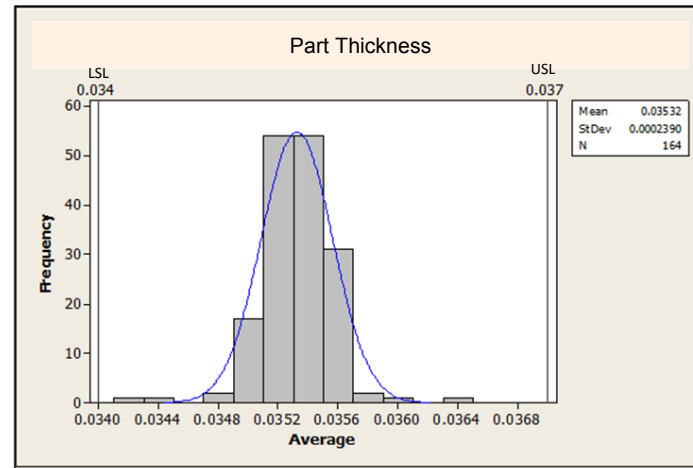
Steady-State Test of Thin Cell



Improved Stack Metallics Fabrication Quality



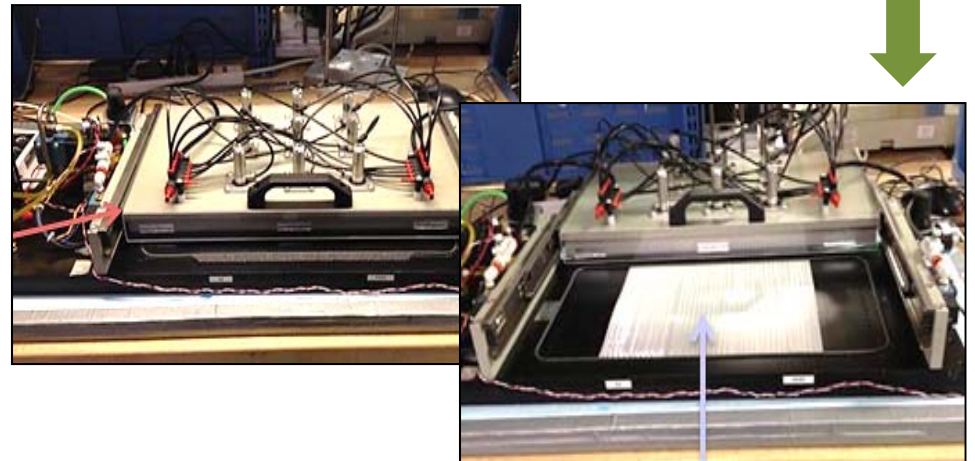
Finishing Equipment for
Stack Metallic Fabrication



Acceptance of Parts
Between LSL & USL

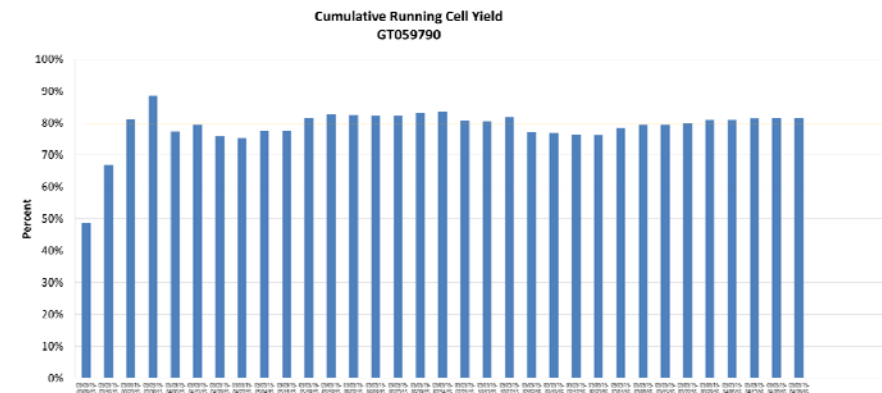


High Quality Built Stack
& Stack Modules



Advanced QC Station for Ensuring the
Quality of Stack Metallic Components

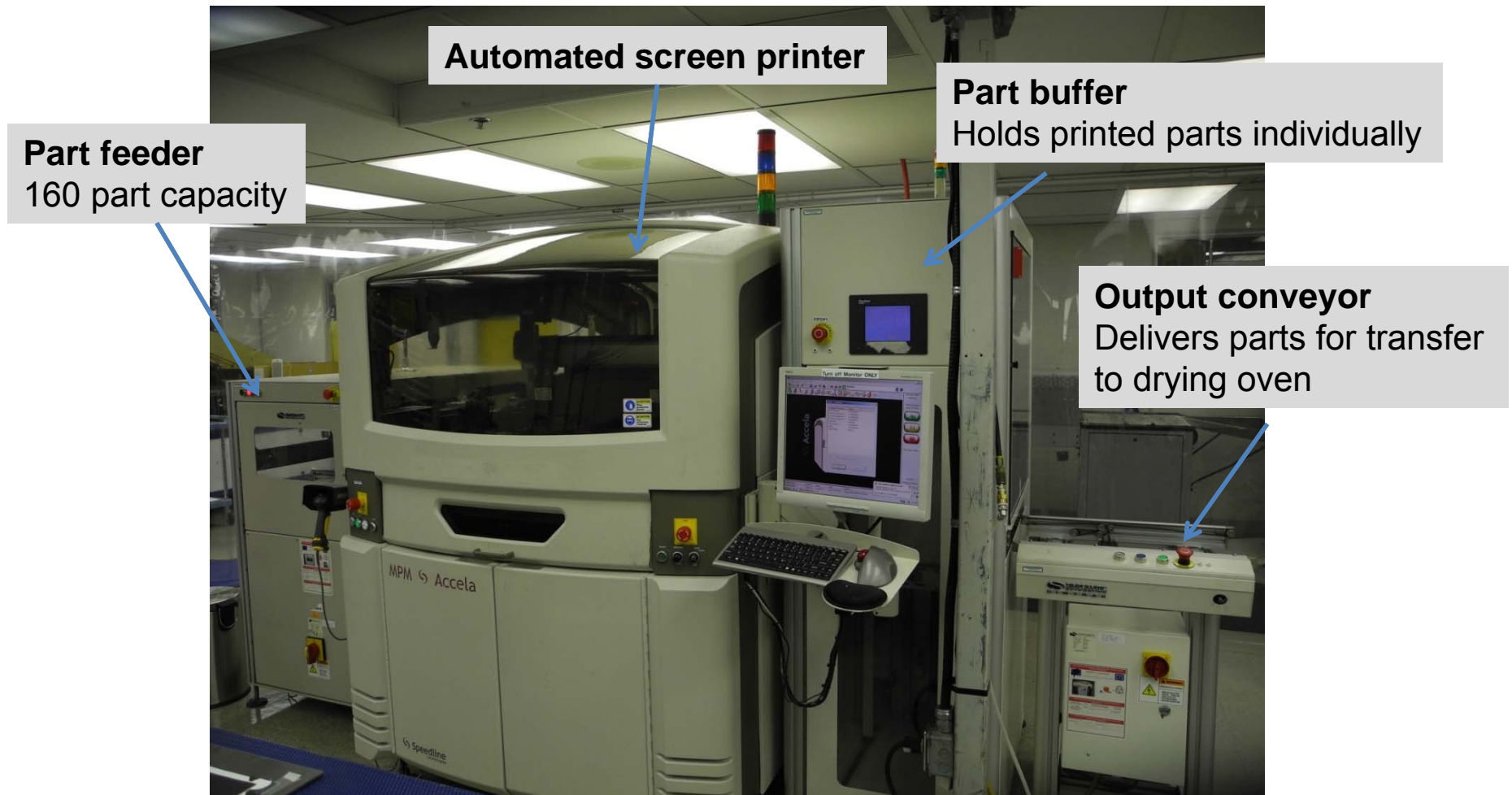
Improved Cell Fabrication Quality Control



New High-Throughput & Multi-Functional QC Stations Ensure Quality Cell Components

Increased Stabilized Cell Production Yields via Tools & Corrective Action

- Increased Production Quality
- Reduced Inspection Labor Time
- Increased Stack Operational Reliability



- Off-the-shelf equipment from electronics industry
- Automatic cell handling and alignment
- Reduced labor and improved quality

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6-cell short stack



16-cell short stack

Performance Improvement

- Higher power density
- Higher fuel utilization
- Higher direct internal reforming

Cost Reduction

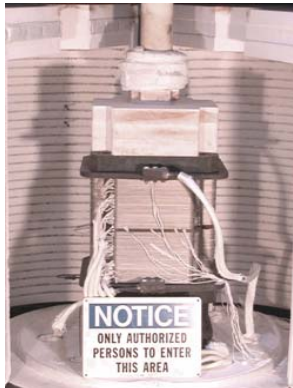
- Simplified stack design/part reduction

Endurance Enhancement

- Improved stack thermal and flow management
- Incorporated new cell materials
- Incorporated advanced flow media

Scale Up

- Scaled up cell active area from 121 to 550 cm²
- Scaled up from 28 cells up to 120 cells
- Stack power from 1 kW to 16 kW



64-cell stack block



92-cell stack block



96-cell stack block



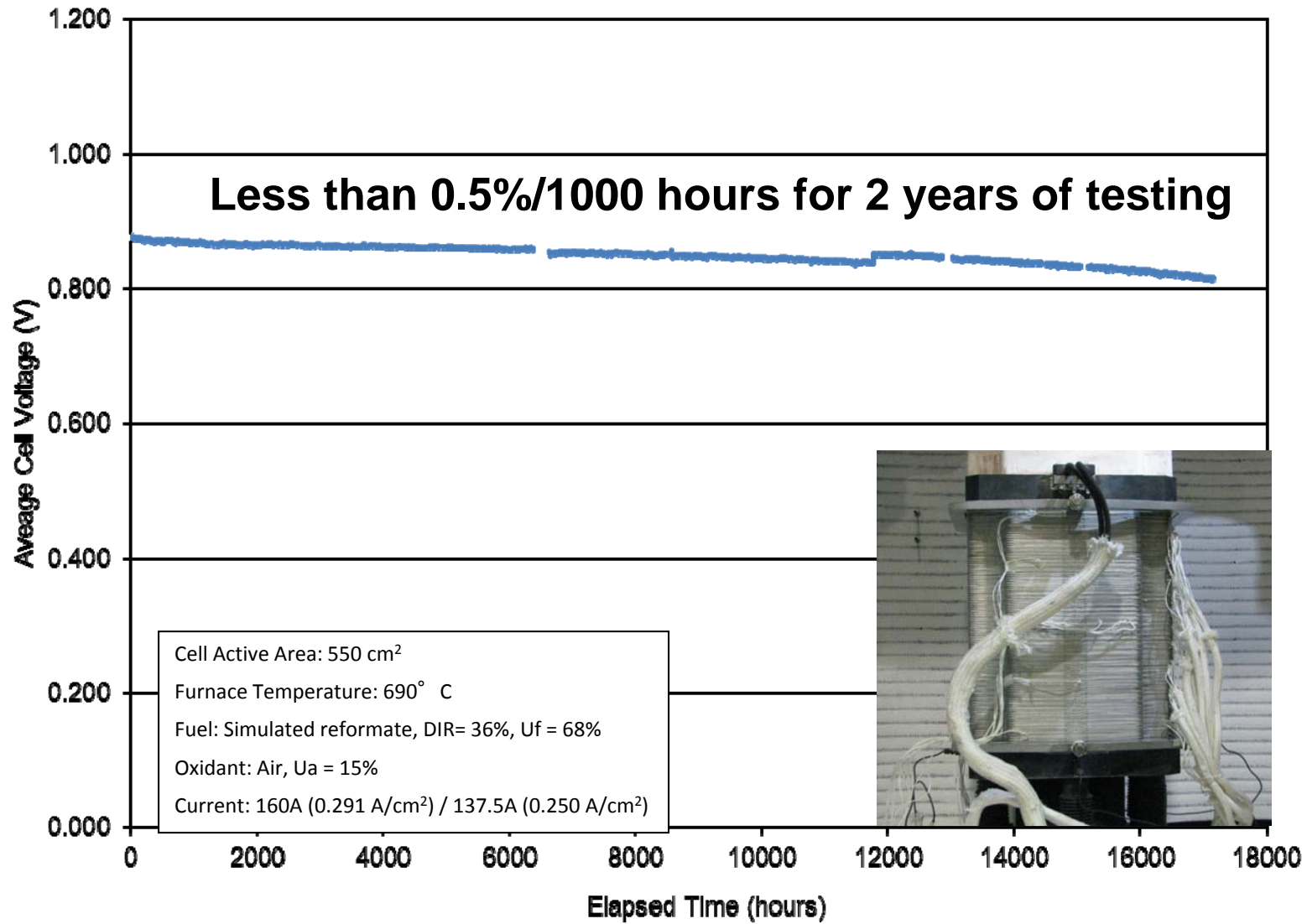
120-cell stack block

Baseline Stack Building Block

Operating Conditions	
Fuel Utilization	68%
Air Utilization	15 – 40%
In-Stack Reforming	25 – 70%
Stack Current	160 A (291 mA/cm ²)
Gross DC Electrical Power	~16 kW

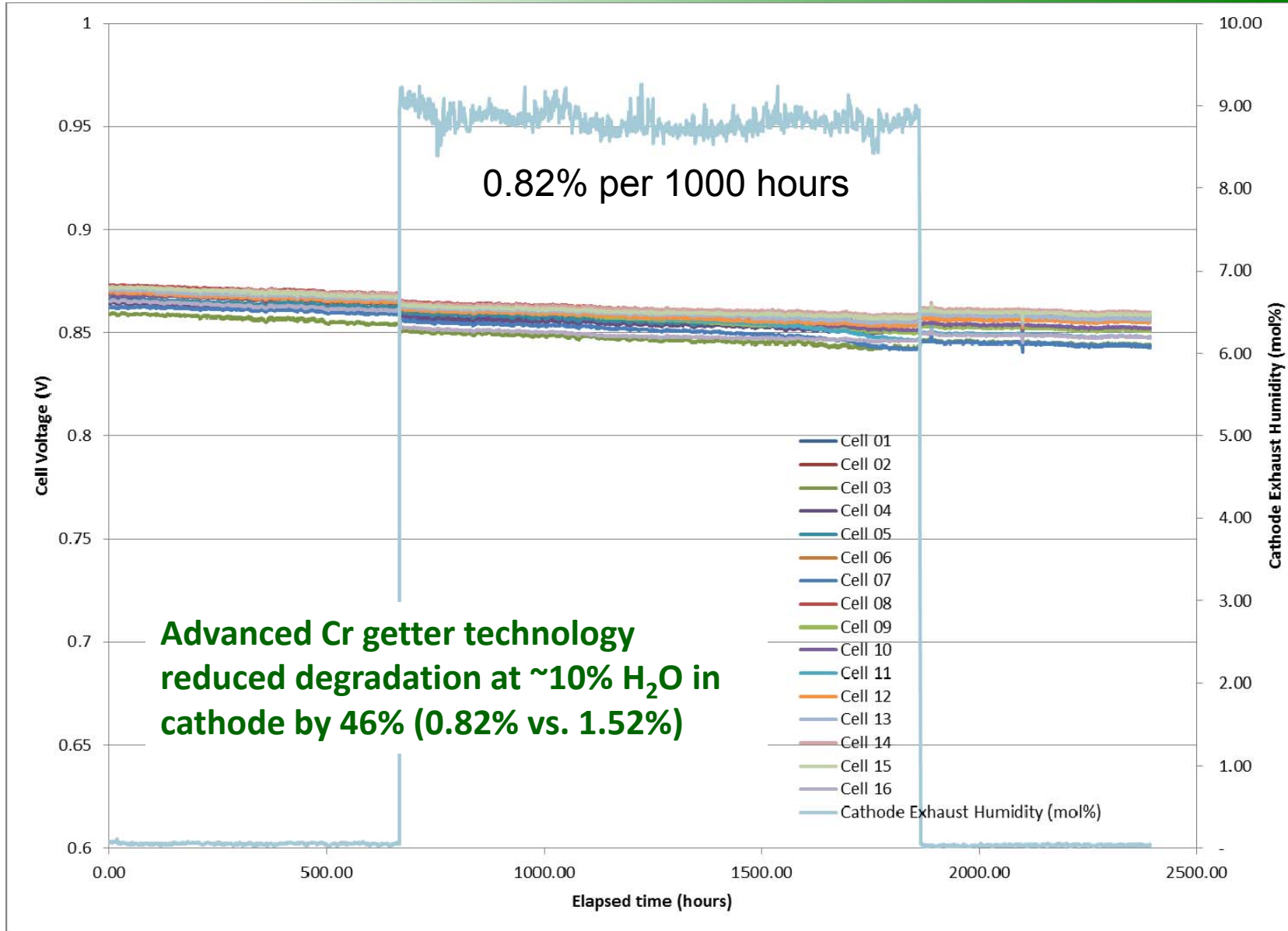


Cell Size	25 x 25 cm ²
Active Area	550 cm ²
Number of Cells	120



Cr Tolerant Technology Gen 2.0

Cr Getter Improvement



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- FCE SECA Program Team Members
- SECA Coal-Based SOFC Program Overview

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Balance-of-Plant Fabrication



Installation



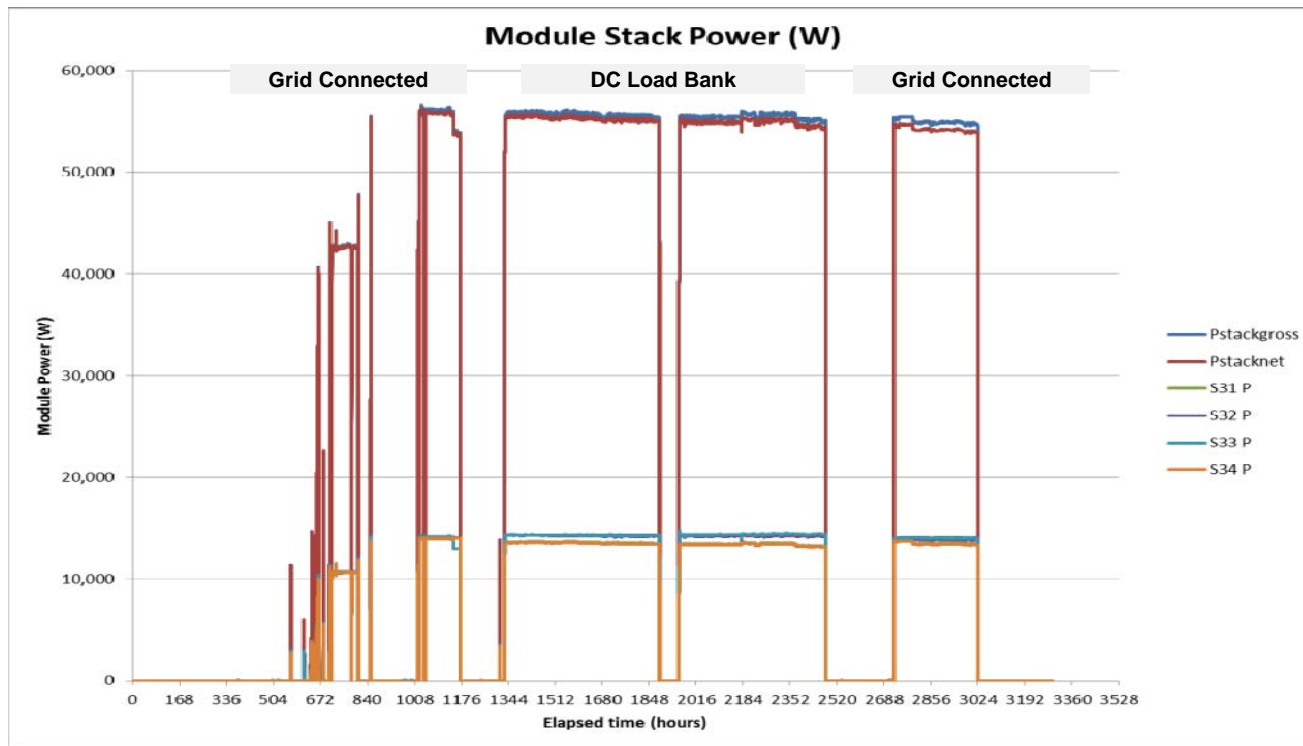
Module Fabrication



Module/BoP/Façade Integration

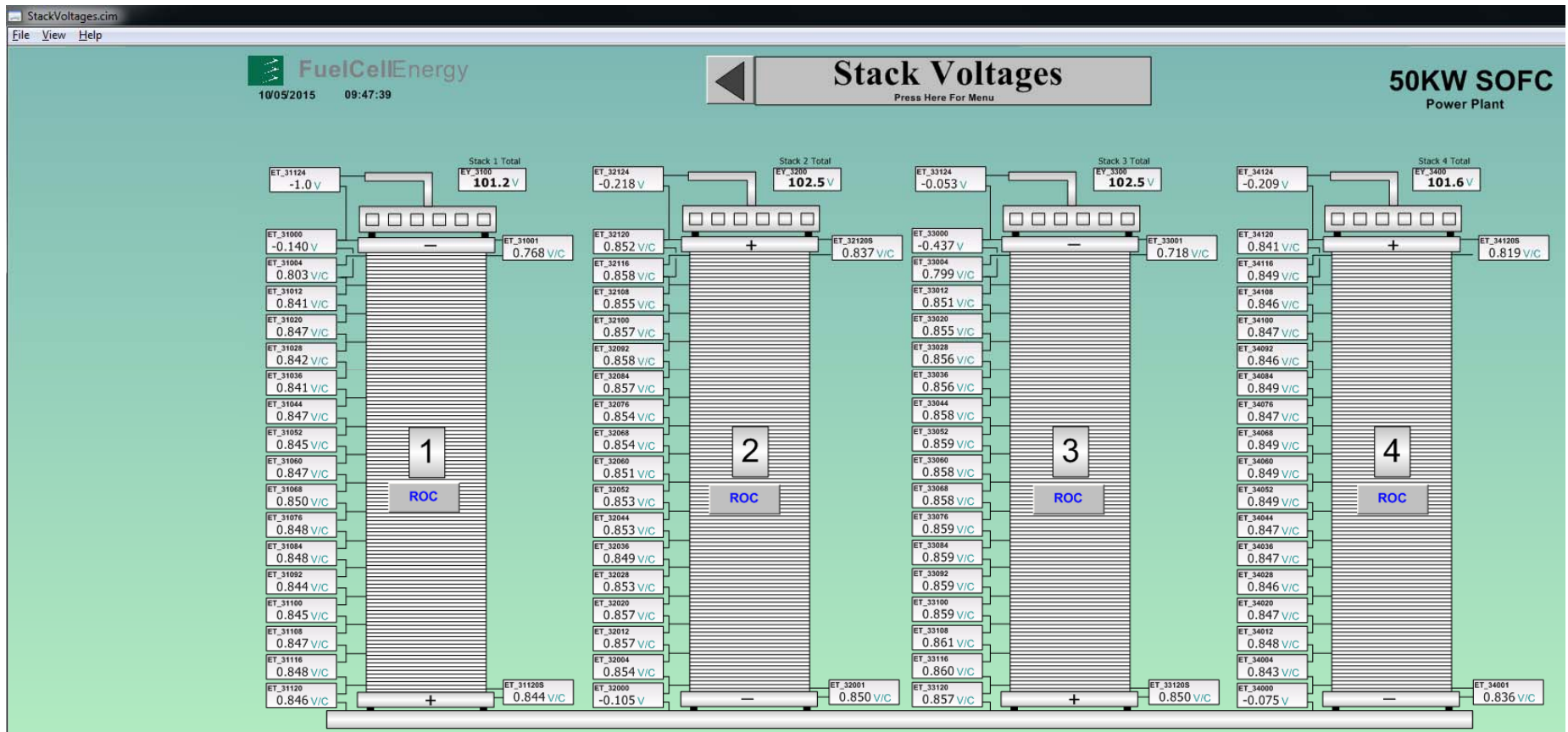


50 kW System Performance Testing



Stack Currents	137.5 A
Average Cell Voltage	851 mV
Average Stack Voltage	102.1 V
Total Hot Run Time	>2500 hrs

50 kW System Control System Screen Shot



➔ **Uniform voltage distribution from all four stacks were measured**

50 kW System Performance Summary

	Design	Actual
DC Power (gross)	55.1 kW	56.2 kW
Natural Gas Fuel Flow	4.9 scfm	5.03 scfm
Fuel Energy (LHV)	80.8 kW	82.7 kW
Water Consumption	0	0
Gross Module DC Efficiency (LHV)	68.2%	67.9%
Total on Load Time	1500 hrs	>1500 hrs
Overall Stack Performance Degradation	<1% per 1000 hrs	<1% per 1000 hrs

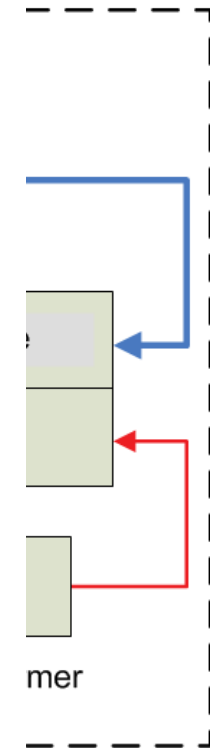
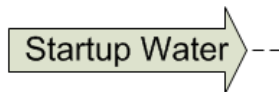


200 kW SOFC System Performance Summary

SOFC Gross Power	Normal Operating Conditions		Rated Power	
DC Power	225.0	kW	244.0	kW
Energy & Water Input				
Natural Gas Fuel Flow	19.7	scfm	21.6	scfm
Fuel Energy (LHV)	323.2	kW	355.5	kW
Water Consumption @ Full Power	0	gpm	0	gpm
Consumed Power				
AC Power Consumption	10.8	kW	12.5	kW
Inverter Loss	11.3	kW	12.2	kW
Total Parasitic Power Consumption	22.0	kW	24.7	kW
Net Generation & Waste Heat Availability				
SOFC Plant Net AC Output	203.0	kW	219.3	kW
Available Heat for CHP (to 48.9°C)	84.7	kW	90.8	kW
Exhaust Temperature - nominal	370	°C	370	°C
Efficiency				
Electrical Efficiency (LHV)	62.8	%	61.7	%
Total CHP Efficiency (LHV) to 48.9°C	89.0	%	87.2	%



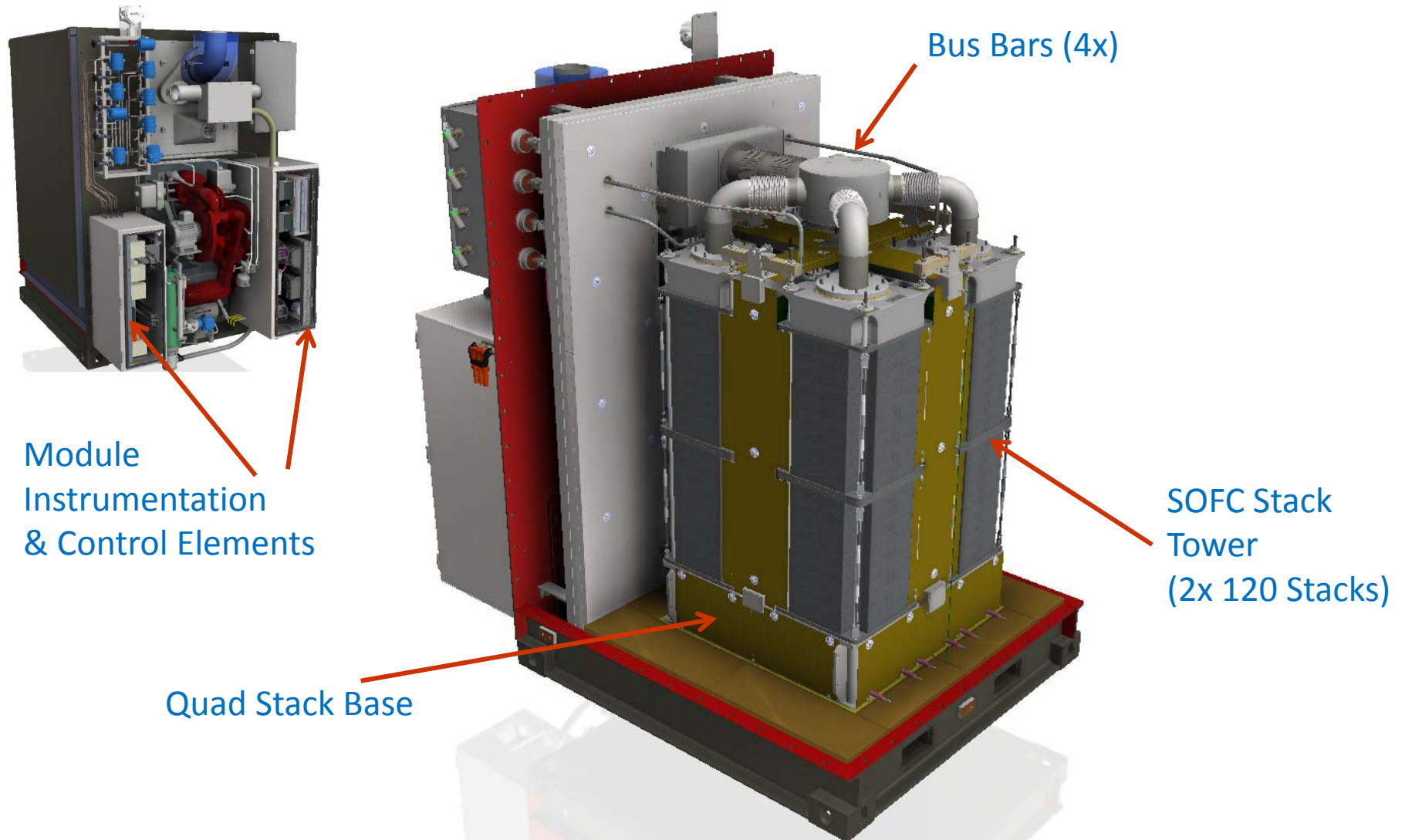
Moderate temperature to reduce cost while increasing efficiency



Process Loop
Waste Heat Loop

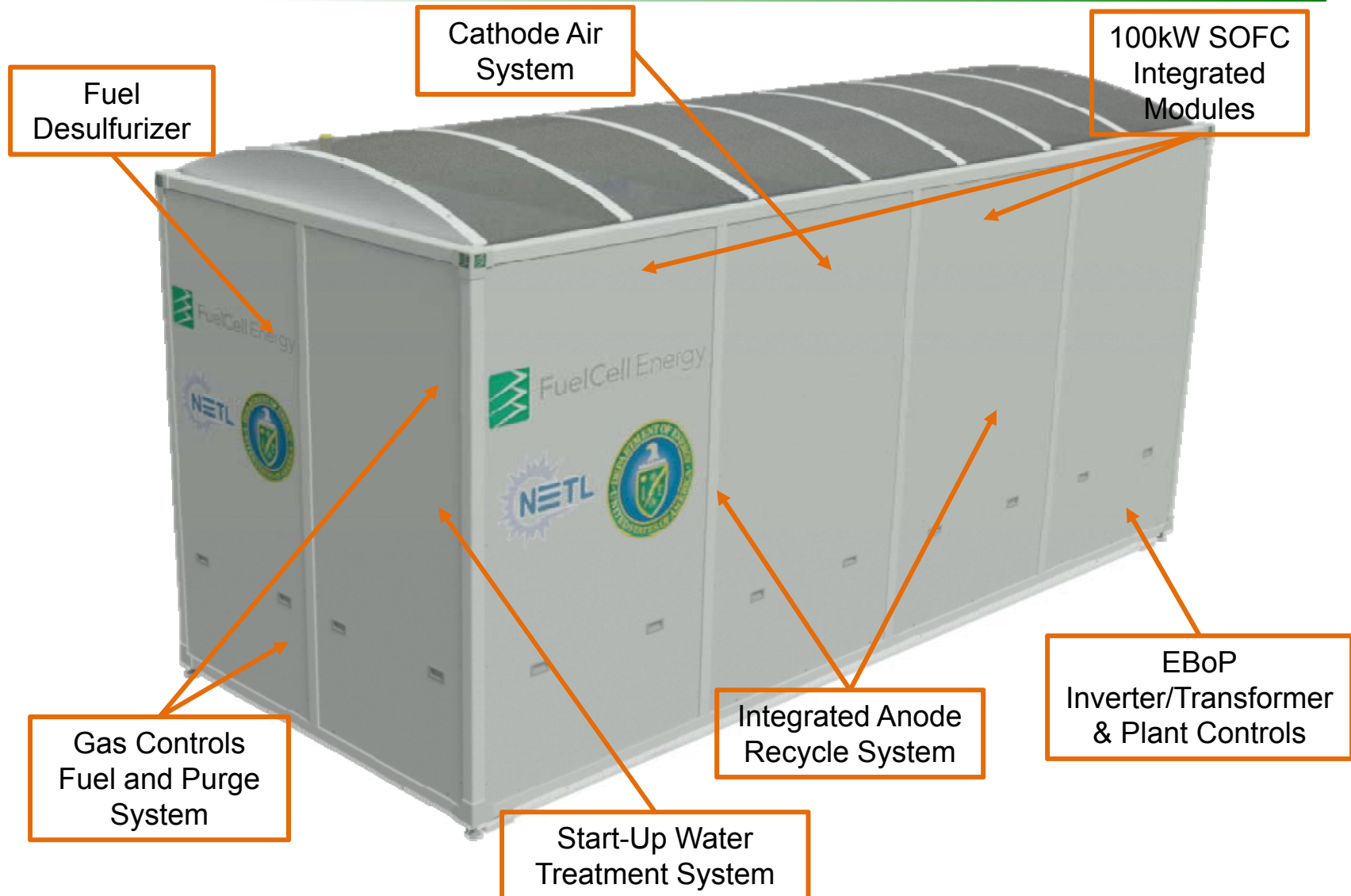
➔ 200 kW Modular Power Block (MPB) system is designed to validate stack reliability and serve as FCE's market-entry SOFC product.

100kW SOFC Modular Power Block (MPB)



100 kW SOFC Module Includes 8 Baseline Stacks Arranged in 4 Towers of Two Stacks Each

200kW SOFC Power System Layout



- Includes (2) 100kW SOFC Module Power Blocks (MPB) designed to operate independently
- Factory assembled & shipped as a standard ISO 20' x 8' ontainer

400kW SOFC System Project



- The 400 kW SOFC system consists of two 200 kW SOFC power plants
- Each 200 kW skid is sized as standard ISO 20' x 8' shipping container
- Thermally integrated modules enable compact and lower cost system
- Unattended Operation with Remote Monitoring
- >60% Electrical Efficiency
- >5000 hours of operation
- Heat recovery capability for up to 80% total thermal efficiency

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Current Pre-Commercial Integrated Manifold (PCI) Stack



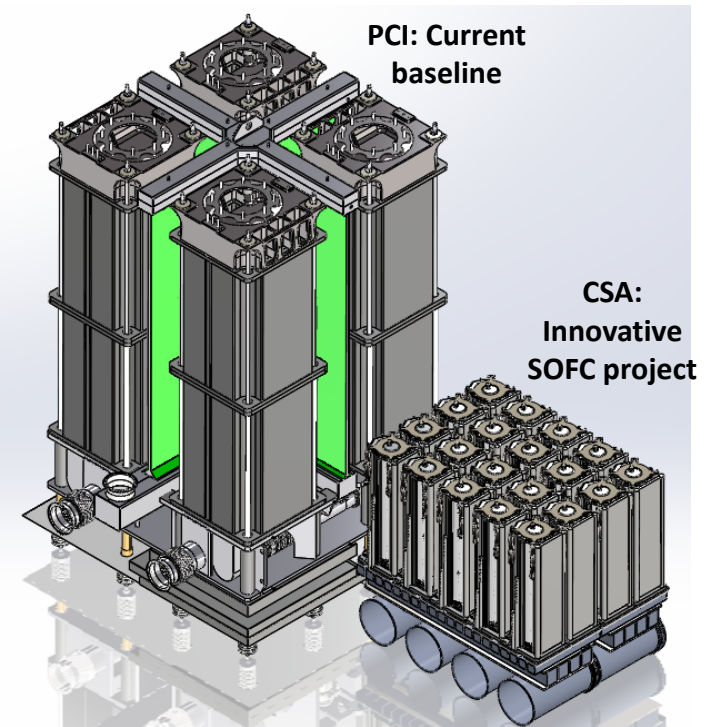
Compact SOFC Architecture (CSA) Stack with ~10-fold Increase in W/kg Power Density

- **Objective**

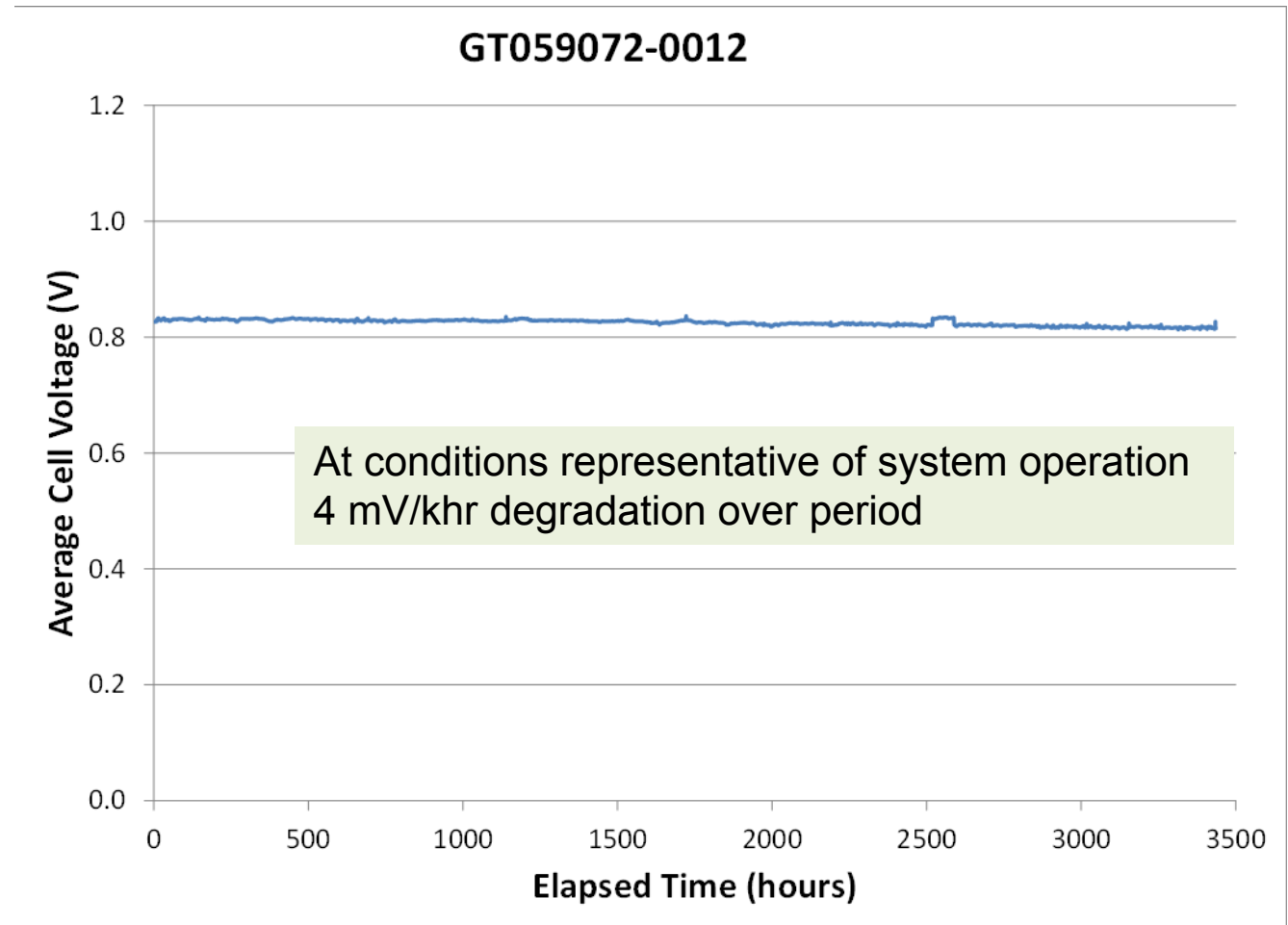
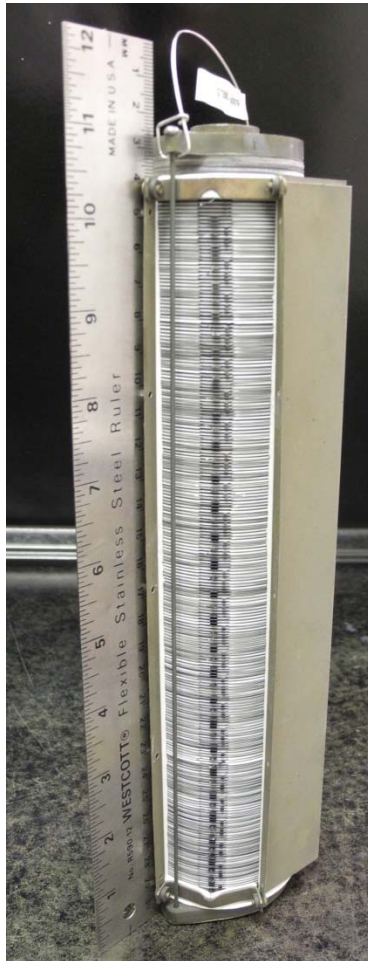
Develop an innovative stack design enabling significant reduction in stack cost relative to baseline stack design (PCI)

- **Approach**

- Thinned components to reduce stack material content
- Use of same cell, interconnect and coating materials validated in the PCI platform
- Increased cell count per stack and simplified end plates
- Designed for automated assembly
- Simplified and fewer discrete components
- Optimized thermal and flow design to control temperature variations

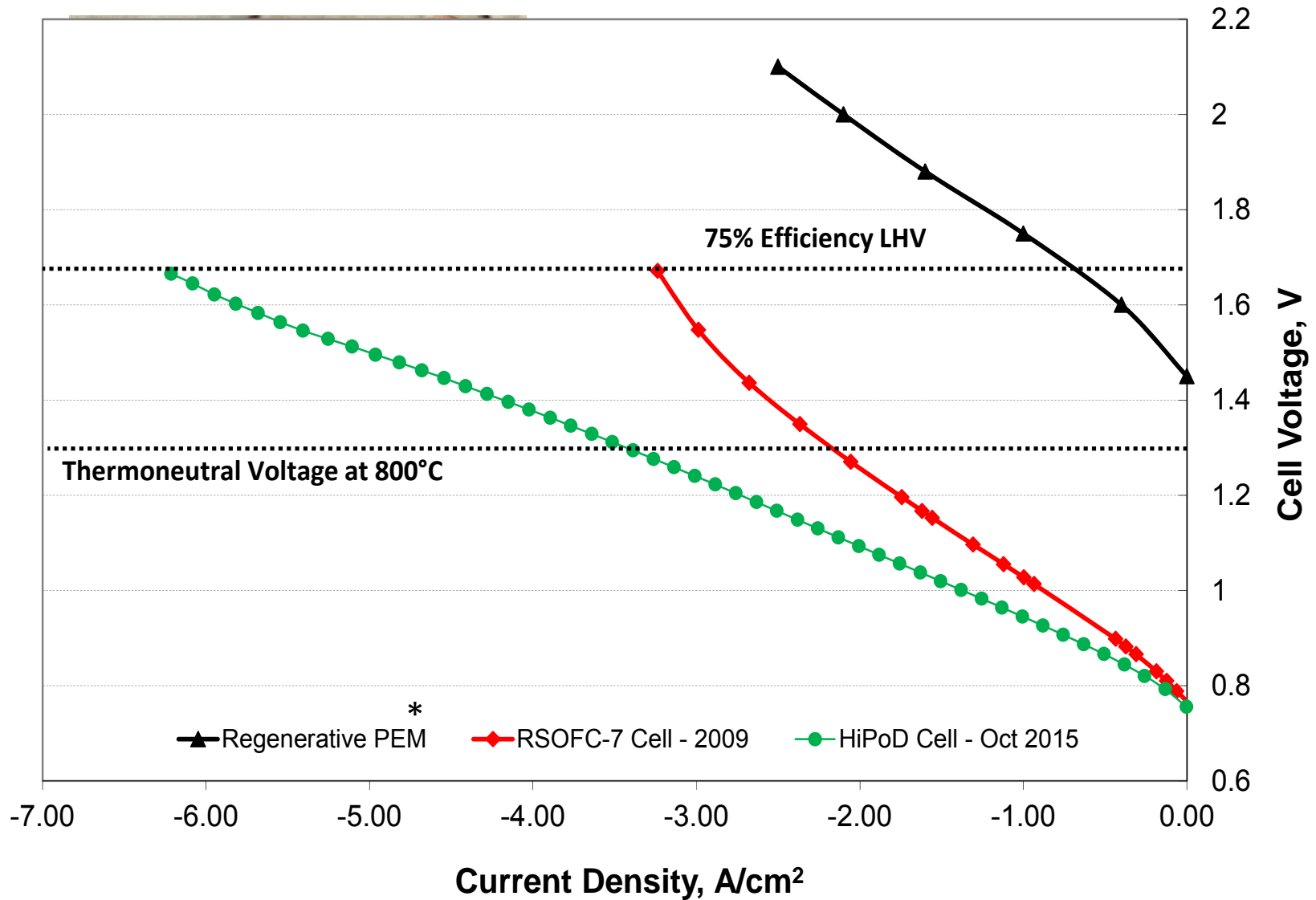


Comparison of 100 kW Stack Module Based on Current PCI Stack Design (Left) and CSA Stack Design (Right)



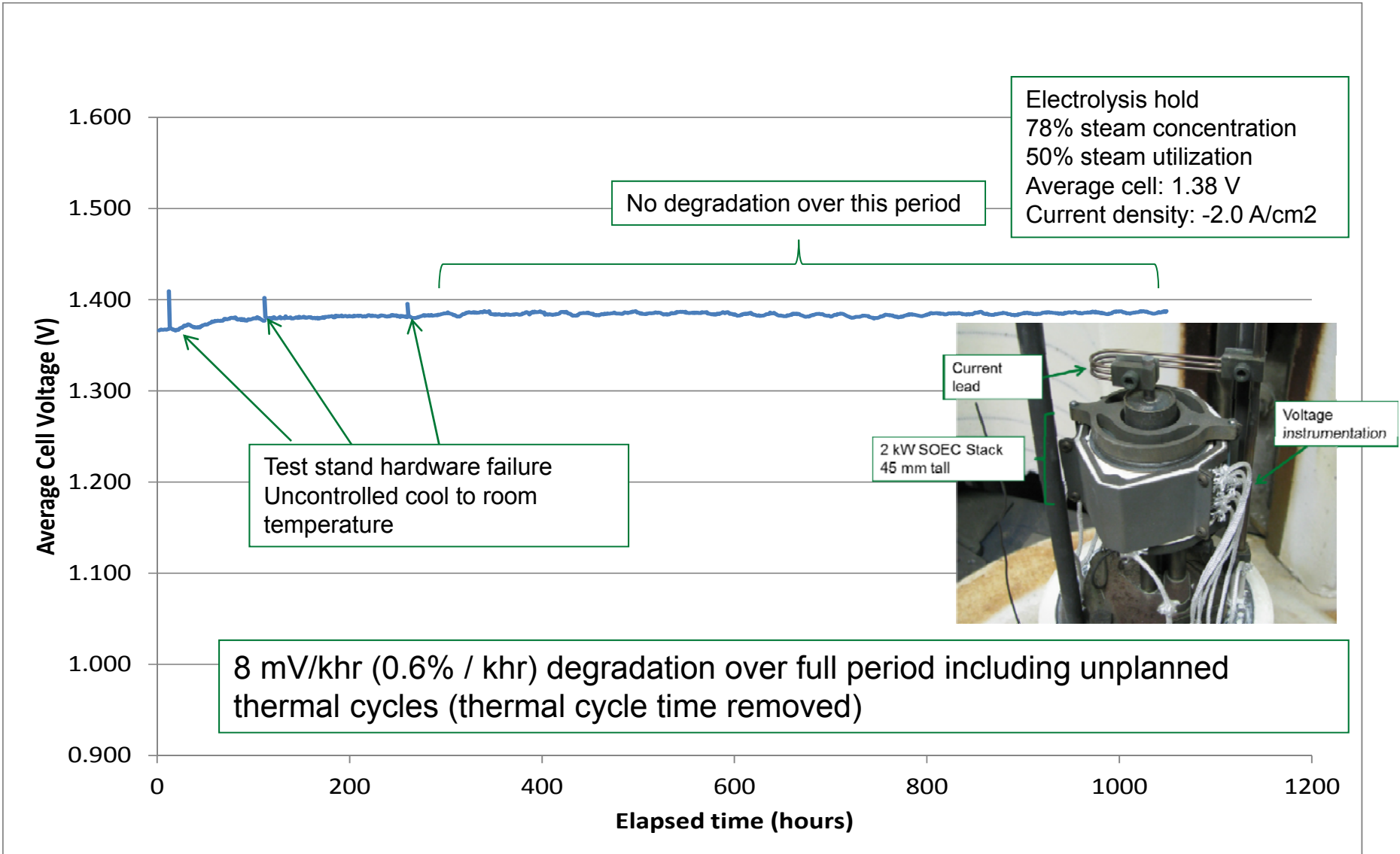
225-cell CSA Style Stack – Fabrication and Test

High Power Density Cell Polarization Comparison



* *Research Advances towards Low Cost, High Efficiency PEM Electrolysis.* K.E. Ayers, E. B. Anderson, C. B. Capuano, B. D. Carter, L. T. Dalton, G. Hanlon, J. Manco and M. Niedzwiecki. 1, 3-15, s.l. : ECS Trans., 2010, Vol. 33.

Electrolysis Stack Endurance



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Achievements




- Developed new Gen 2.0 Cr-mitigation strategies (interconnect coatings and Cr-tolerant materials) and validated the optimized materials sets in single-cell tests with 10% H₂O concentration in cathode air



- Achieved fabrication of thin cells (~ 300 micron) with excellent performance and endurance, capable of operating at high fuel utilizations (>95%)



- Improved cell / stack manufacturing and enhanced Quality Control procedures to increase stack reliability and endurance. A 64-cell large area stack is validated at system operating conditions in test stand for about 2 years



- Completed fabrication and testing of a highly integrated 50kW Proof-of-Concept (POC) system for testing of 4 large-area full height stacks in system environment



- Completed the design of a 200 kW SOFC system for demonstration testing of the next generation SOFC stack towers

The progress in SOFC technology was supported by DOE/NETL Cooperative Agreements: DE-FE0011691, DE-FE0023186, DE-FE0026199, and DE-FE0026093

Guidance from NETL Management team: Shailesh Vora, Joseph Stoffa, Patcharin Burke, and Heather Quedenfeld

