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SECA Program at Siemens Westinghouse

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April 2005

Siemens Westinghouse Power Corporation
April 18, 2005

DOE Program Manager
Don Collins

Siemens Westinghouse Stationary Fuel Cells



- **150 employees**
- **Chartered to commercialize SOFC power systems for the distributed generation market**
- **Focused on seal-less, cathode supported SOFC design**
- **YSZ electrolyte, 1000 °C operating temperature**
- **Expertise in**
 - ◆ **High temperature materials**
 - ◆ **Ceramic processing, ceramic powder, cell and module manufacturing**
 - ◆ **Electrochemistry and cell testing**
 - ◆ **Hydrocarbon reformation**
 - ◆ **BOP assembly**
 - ◆ **Systems testing**

Stationary Fuel Cells - Accomplishments

- Developed state-of the art, 150 cm active length (834 cm² active area), seal-less, cathode supported tubular SOFCs
- Demonstrated lifetime of >60,000 operating hours with voltage degradation rates < 0.1% per 1000 hours and thermal cycle capability of >100 cycles
- Developed internal reformation technology
- Designed, manufactured and tested complete atmospheric and pressurized hybrid SOFC power systems
- Replaced electrochemical vapor deposition (EVD) process with atmospheric plasma spray (APS) process for deposition of cell components

Stationary Fuel Cells - Accomplishments

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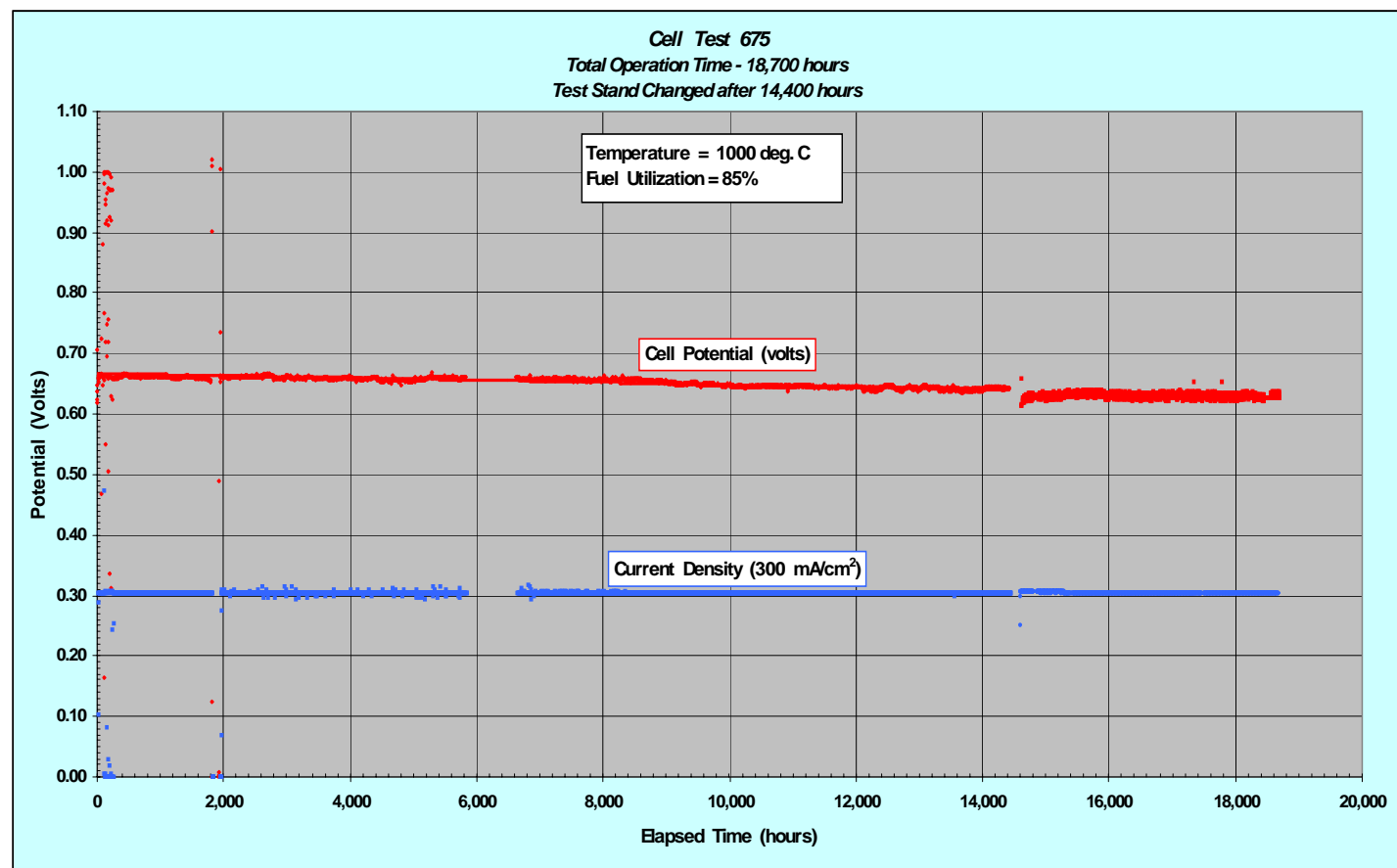
Cathode

Extruded
and
Sintered

IC, EL
and
Anode

APS

Voltage Stability of Tubular APS Cell



APS cell performance

- Demonstrated performance equivalent to EVD cells
- Demonstrated thermal cyclic stability - can withstand multiple thermal cycles
- Demonstrated voltage stability - voltage decline of approx. 0.1% per 1000 hours

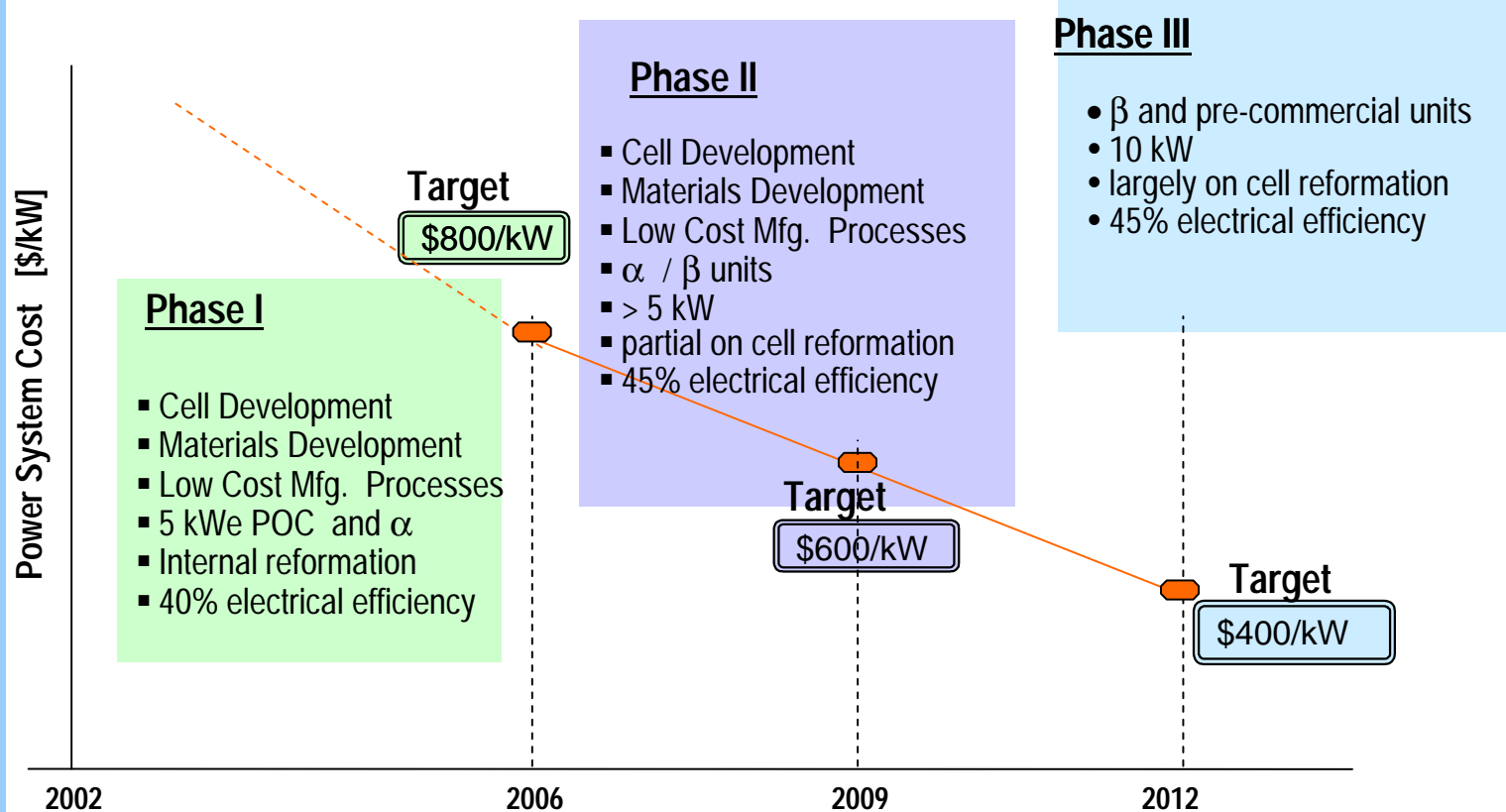
SECA Program - Objectives

Develop SOFC system prototypes with a net power output of 5-10 kWe for stationary and transportation applications with a cost target of < \$ 400/kWe.

SECA Program - Technical Approach

- **Improve cell performance through advances in**
 - **Materials**
 - **Processing**
 - **Cell design**
- **Lower operating temperature (800°C)**
- **On-cell reformation - elimination of internal reformers**
- **Low cost, high volume manufacturing process development**
- **Low cost module materials - helped by lower operating temperature**
- **BOP design simplification - parts elimination**

Siemens Westinghouse SECA Program - 10 Year Roadmap



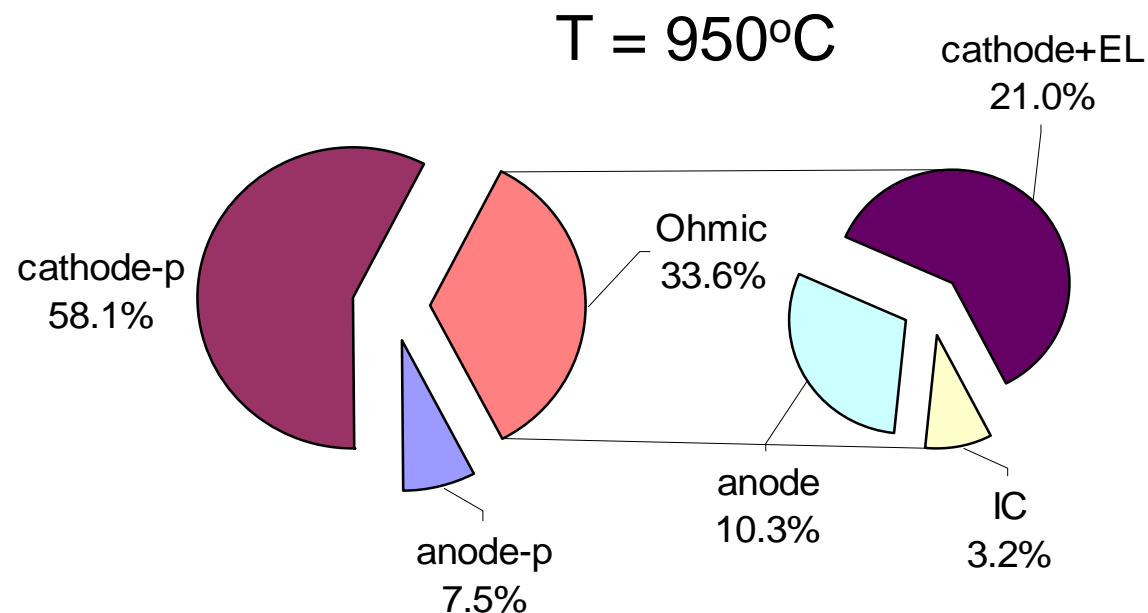
Cell Power Enhancement

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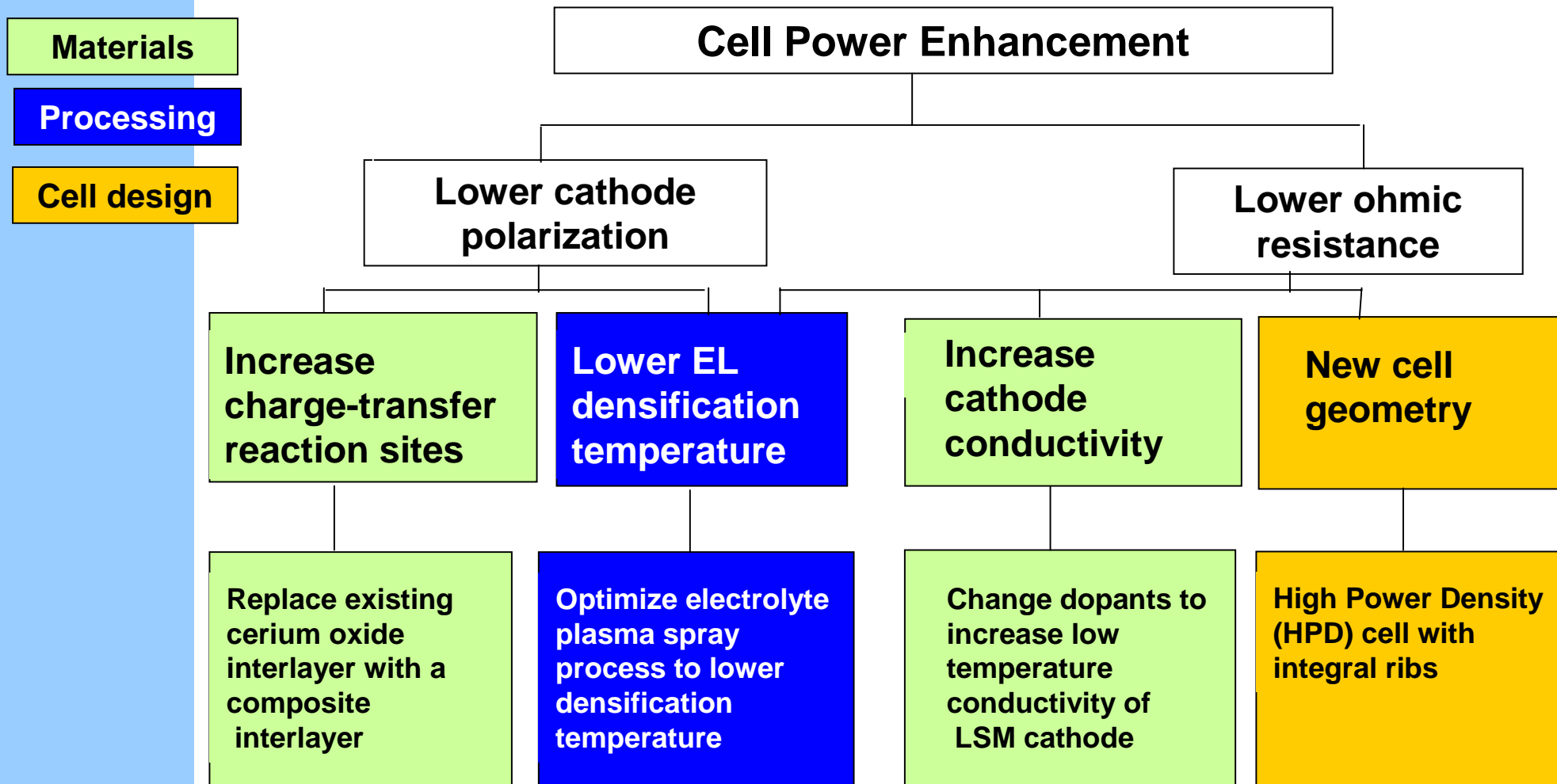
Cell Power Enhancement

Cell Power Enhancement – Key Contributors

The electrical performance of Siemens Westinghouse cells is primarily influenced by the cathode–electrolyte interface



Strategies for Cell Power Enhancement



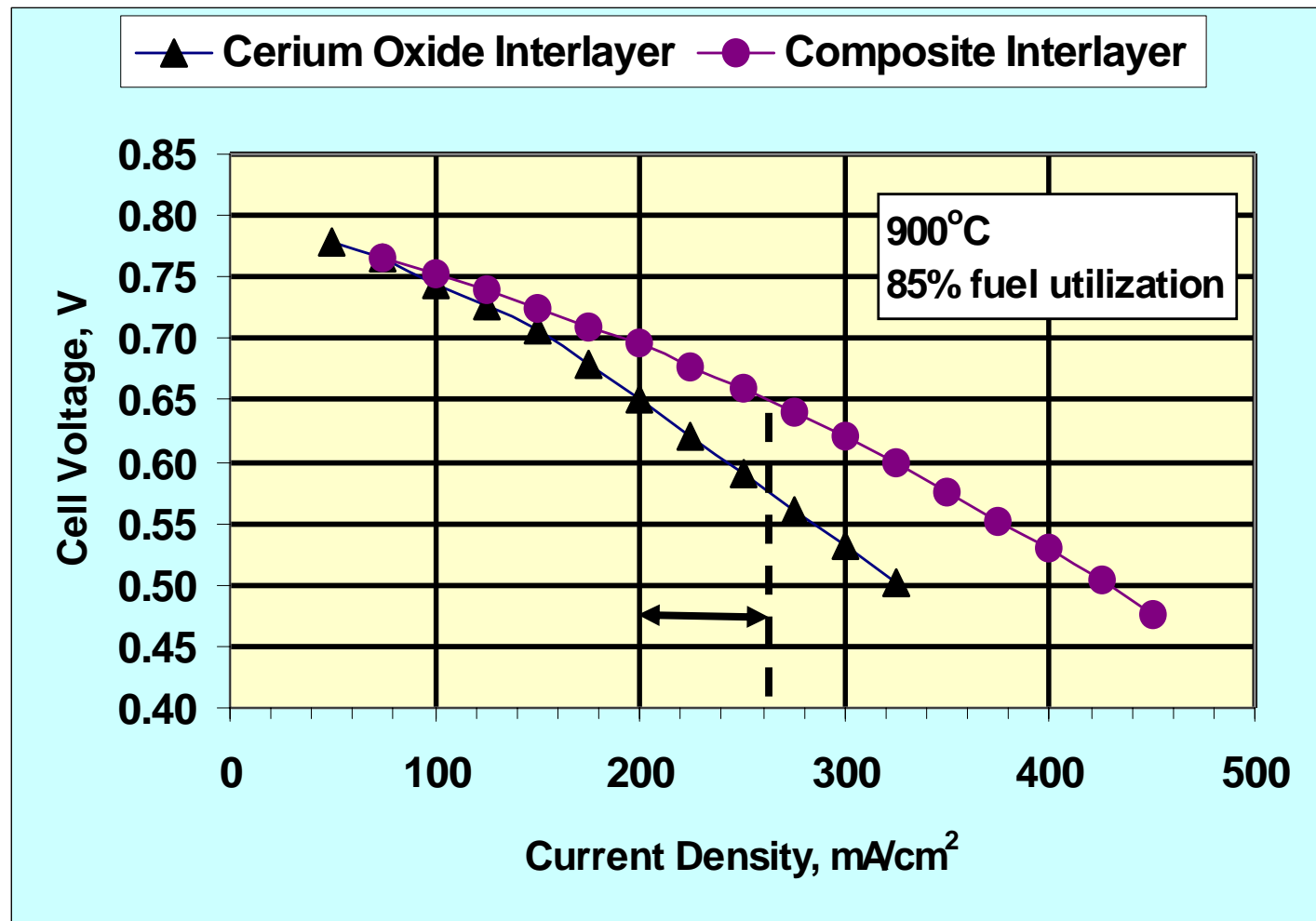
Performance Enhancement with Improved Cathode-Electrolyte Interface - Effect of Interlayer

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Power enhancement through material change

Over 30% Power enhancement at 0.65 V

Tubular cells



Stationary Fuel Cells

April 2005

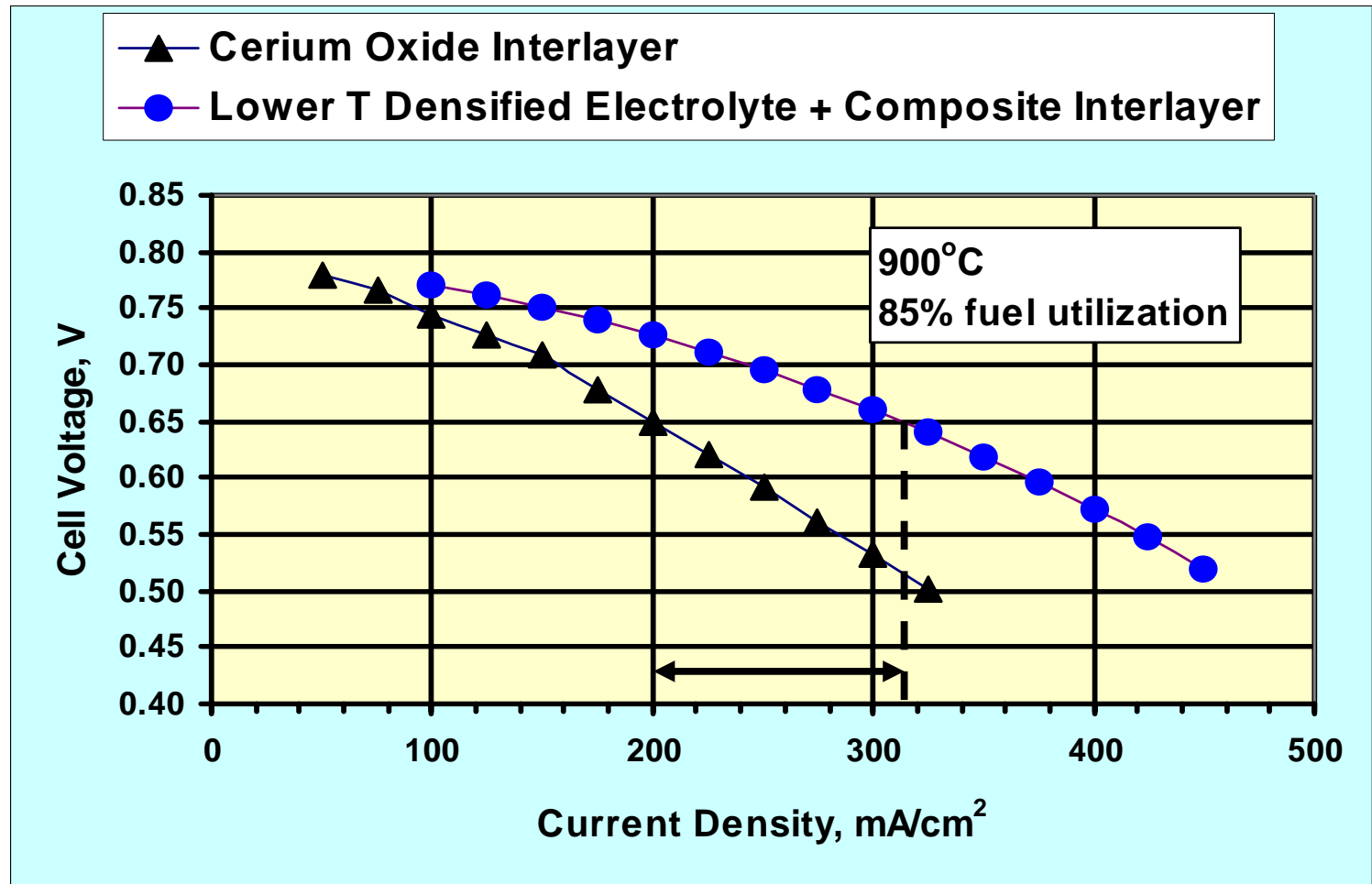
Performance Enhancement with Improved Cathode-Electrolyte Interface Effect of Interlayer + Lower T Densification

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Power enhancement through material and processing change

>50% Power Enhancement at 0.65 V

Tubular cells



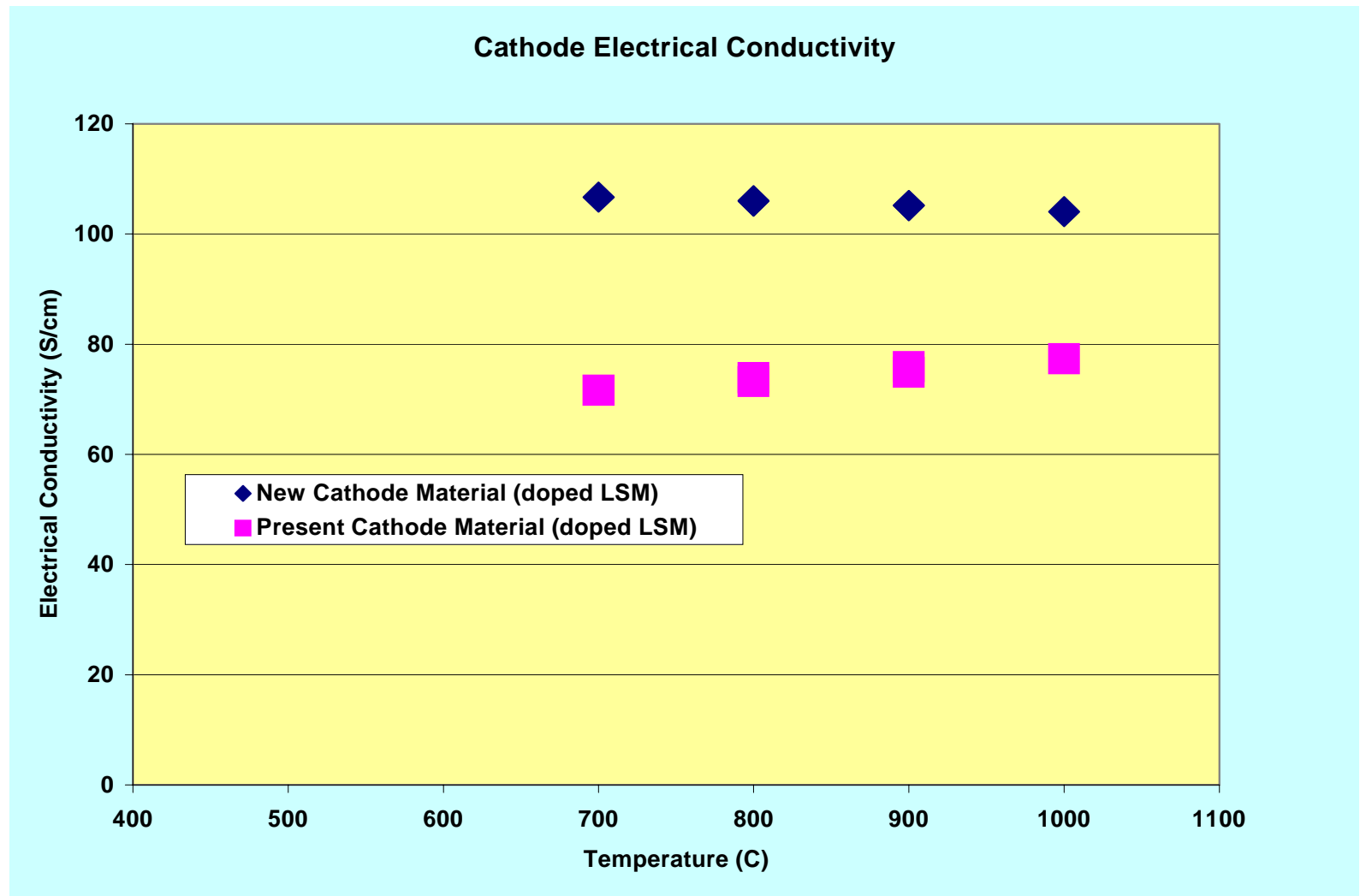
Higher Conductivity Cathode

Power enhancement through material change

Cathode conductivity increased by 50 % at 900 °C

Cell testing initiated

Overall 5-10% power enhancement expected

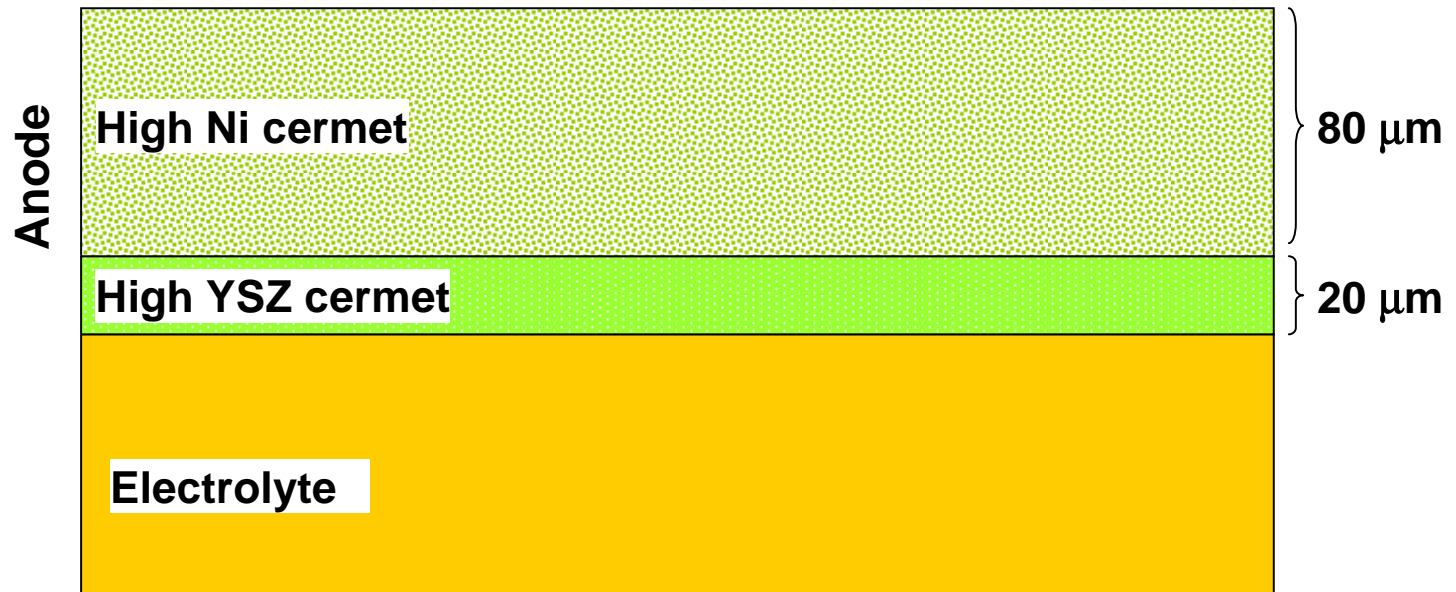


Radially Graded Anode

Power enhancement through processing change

Cell testing initiated

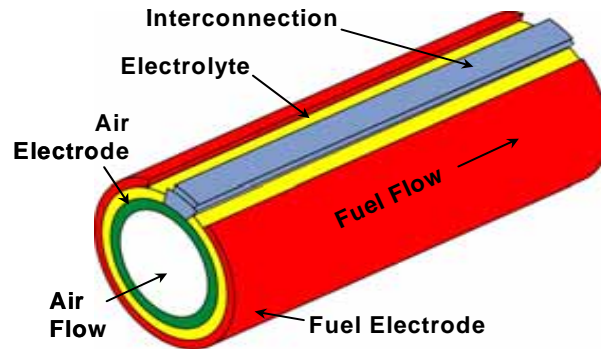
Overall 3-5 % power enhancement expected



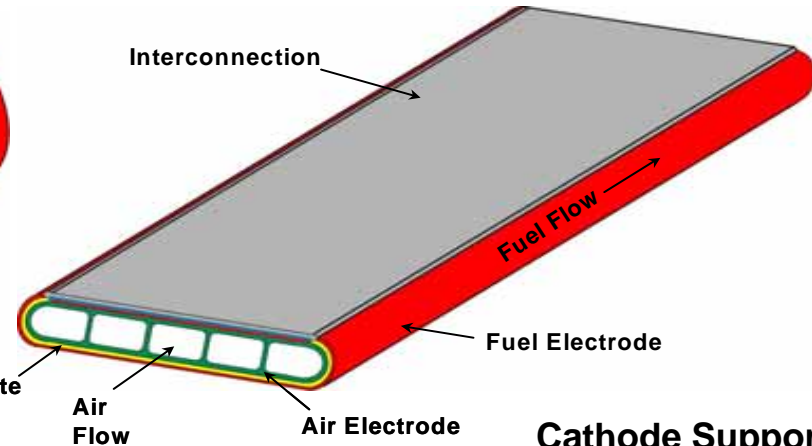
High Power Density (HPD) Cathode Supported Seal-less Planar Concept

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Power enhancement through cell design



**Cylindrical
(Present)**



**Cathode Supported
Seal-less Planar**

- Maintains seal-less design
- Potential to eliminate air feed tubes
- Reduction in ohmic resistance
- Increase in cell power density
- More compact stack

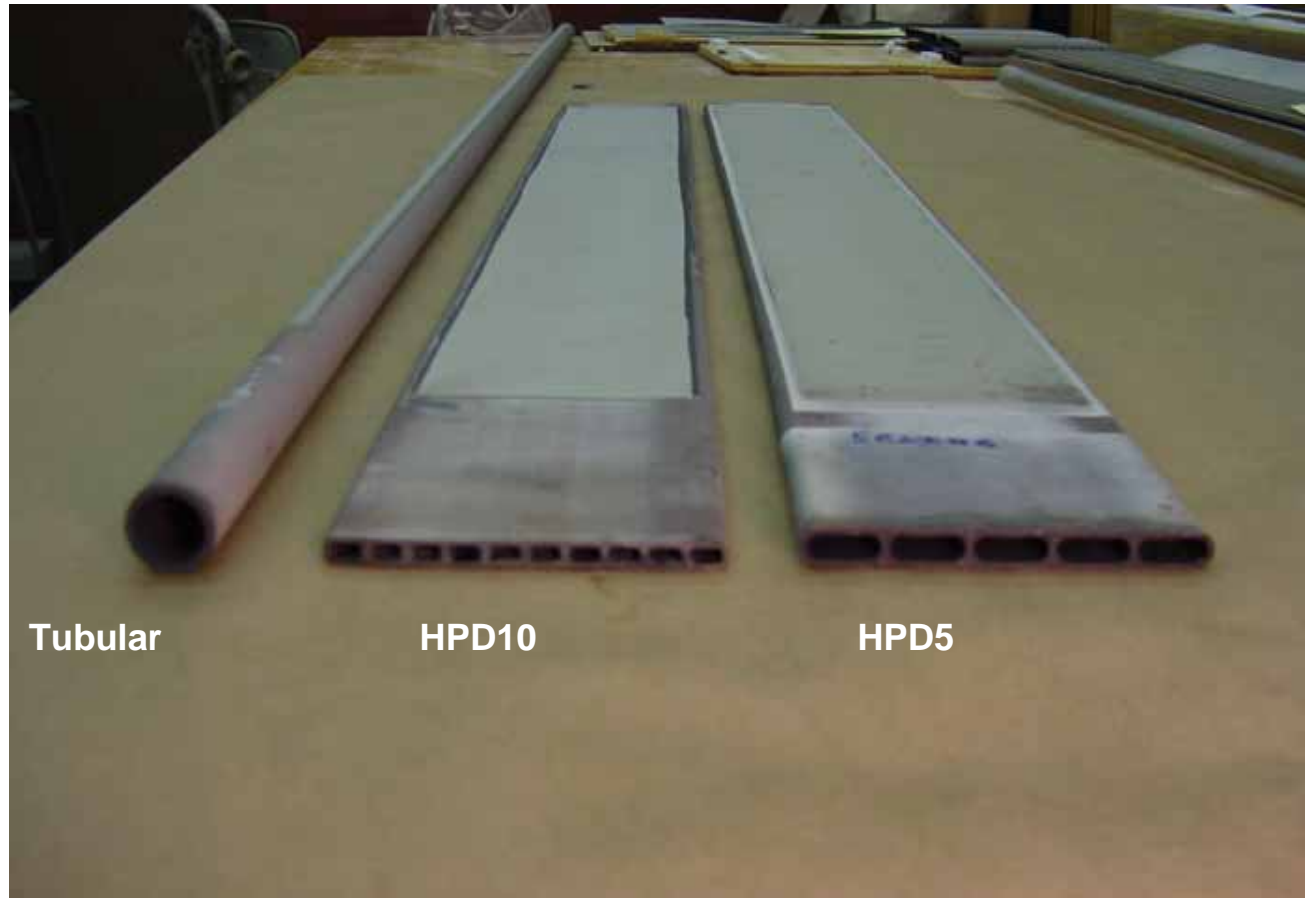
- **Selected HPD5 (five channels) as a baseline to develop cell and bundle fabrication processes and conduct electrical performance testing**
- **Selected HPD10 (ten channels) to explore the upper bounds of cell fabrication**
- **Current HPD cell active length is 75 cm**
- **Optimization/further improvement of cell design ongoing**

Tubular and HPD Cells

Active length

Tubular: 150 cm

HPD: 75 cm



Tubular

HPD10

HPD5

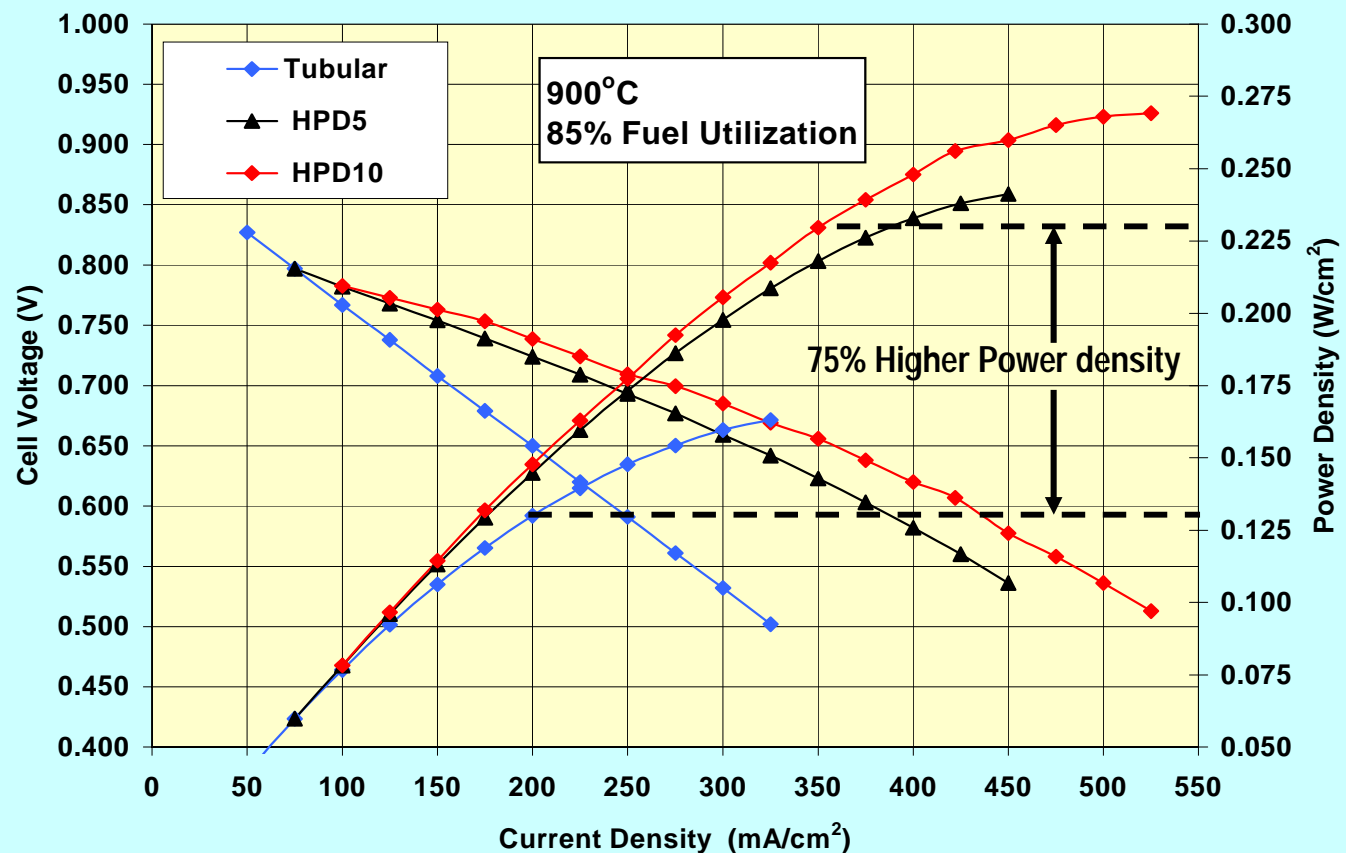
HPD Cell Testing

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Both HPD cells have composite interlayers

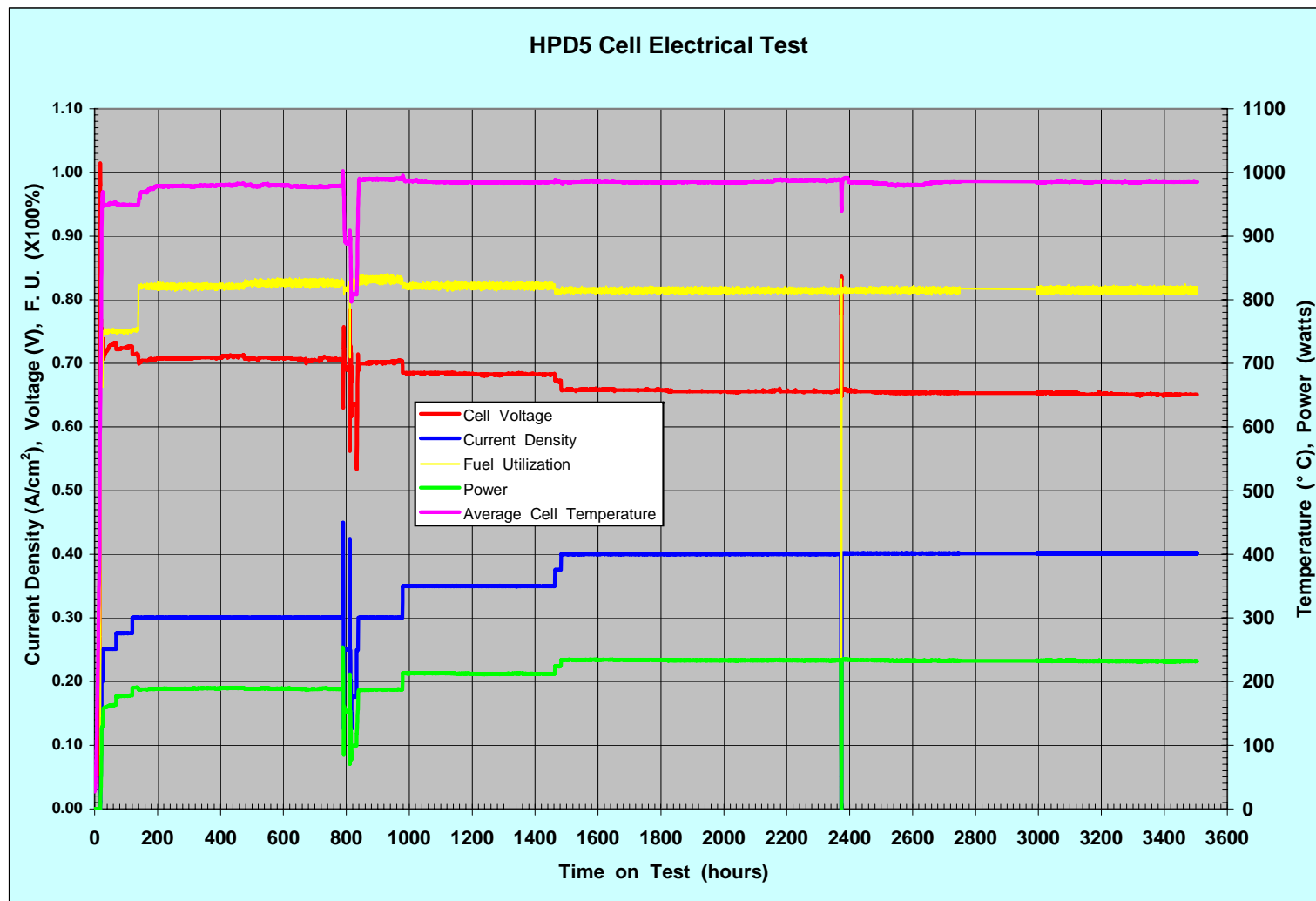
Power enhancement through cell design and materials

75% Power enhancement for HPD10 over tubular cell at 0.65 V



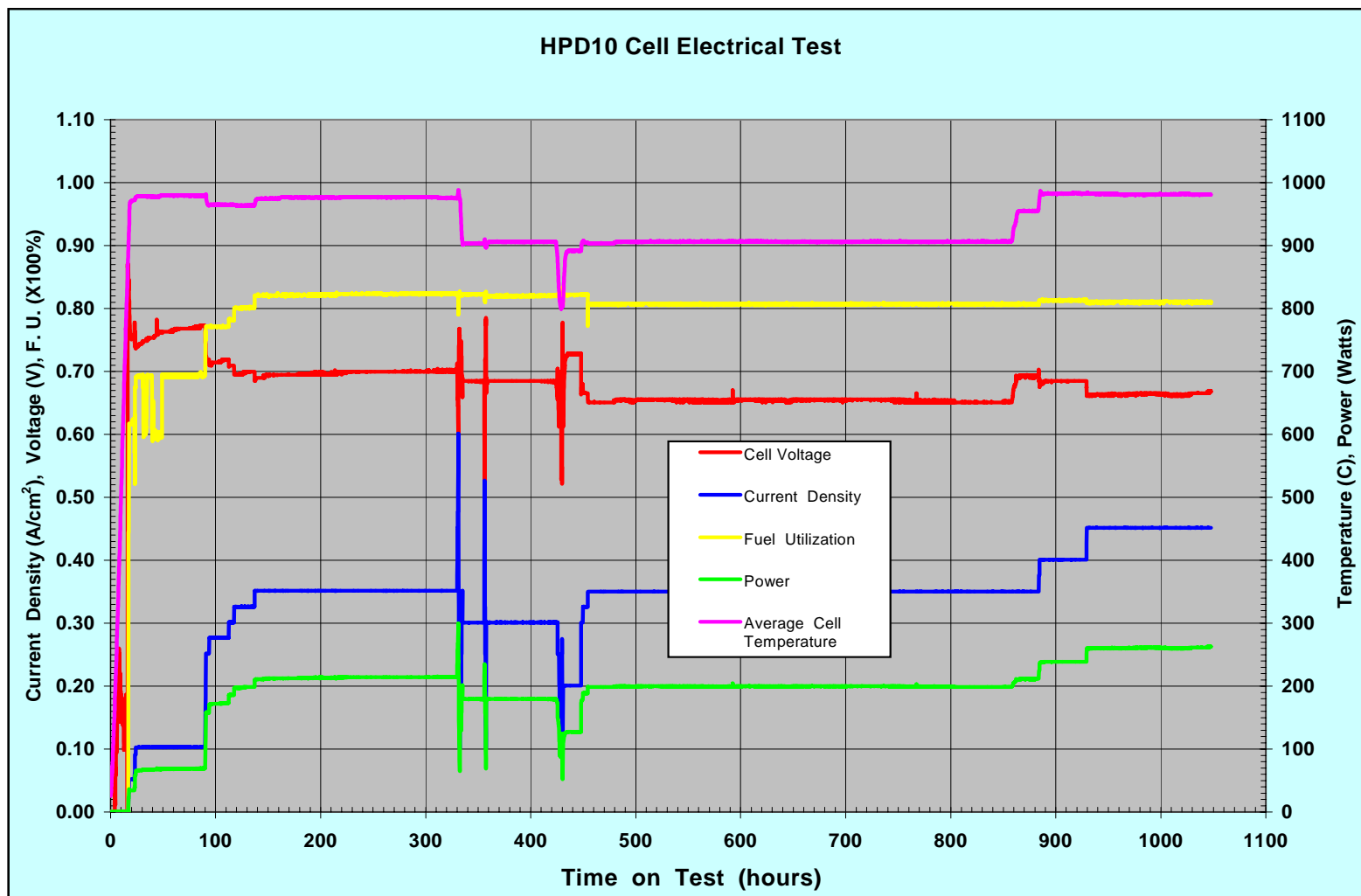
HPD5 – Voltage Stability

Exceeded
program
goal of
stable
voltage for
3000 hours
at 1000 °C



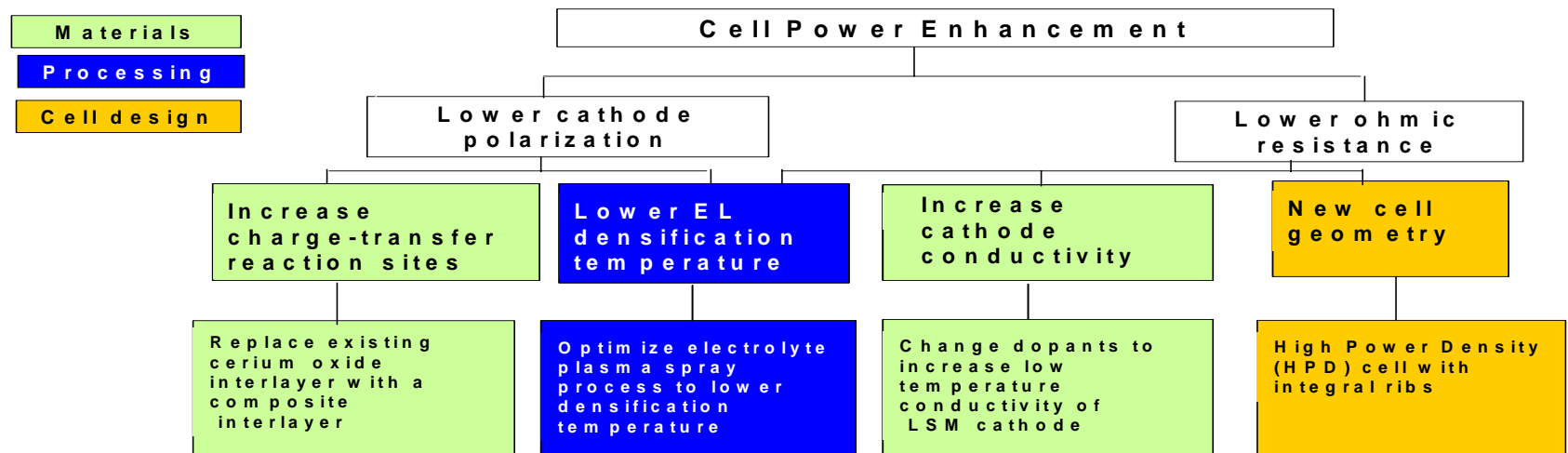
HPD10 – Voltage Stability

Stable
Voltage for
over 1000
hours with
increasing
current
density



Cell Power Enhancement - Summary

- Significant power increase relative to state-of-the-art achieved through advances in materials, processing and cell design
- Further power enhancement expected after integration of individual contributions and optimization/finalization of HPD cell design



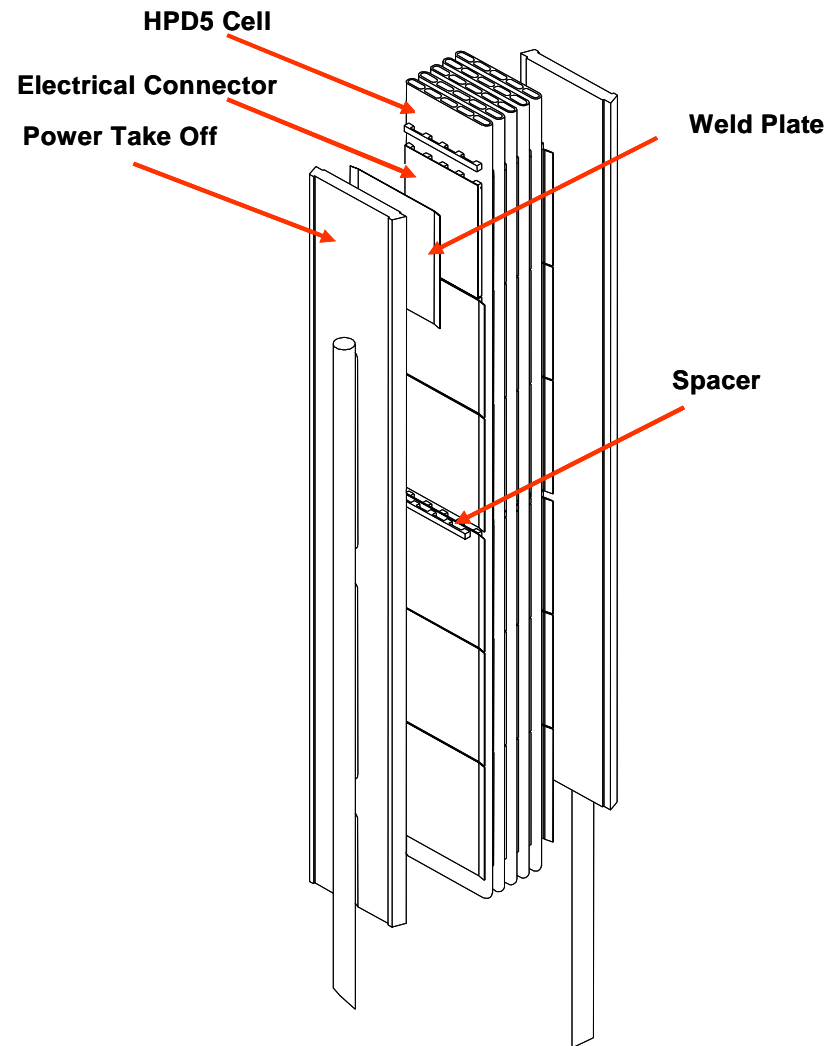
HPD Cells – Bundling

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HPD Cells - Bundling

HPD Cell Bundle Configuration

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HPD5 Cell Bundle - 6 Cells

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**Building
block for a
generator**

**Active cell
length: 75 cm**

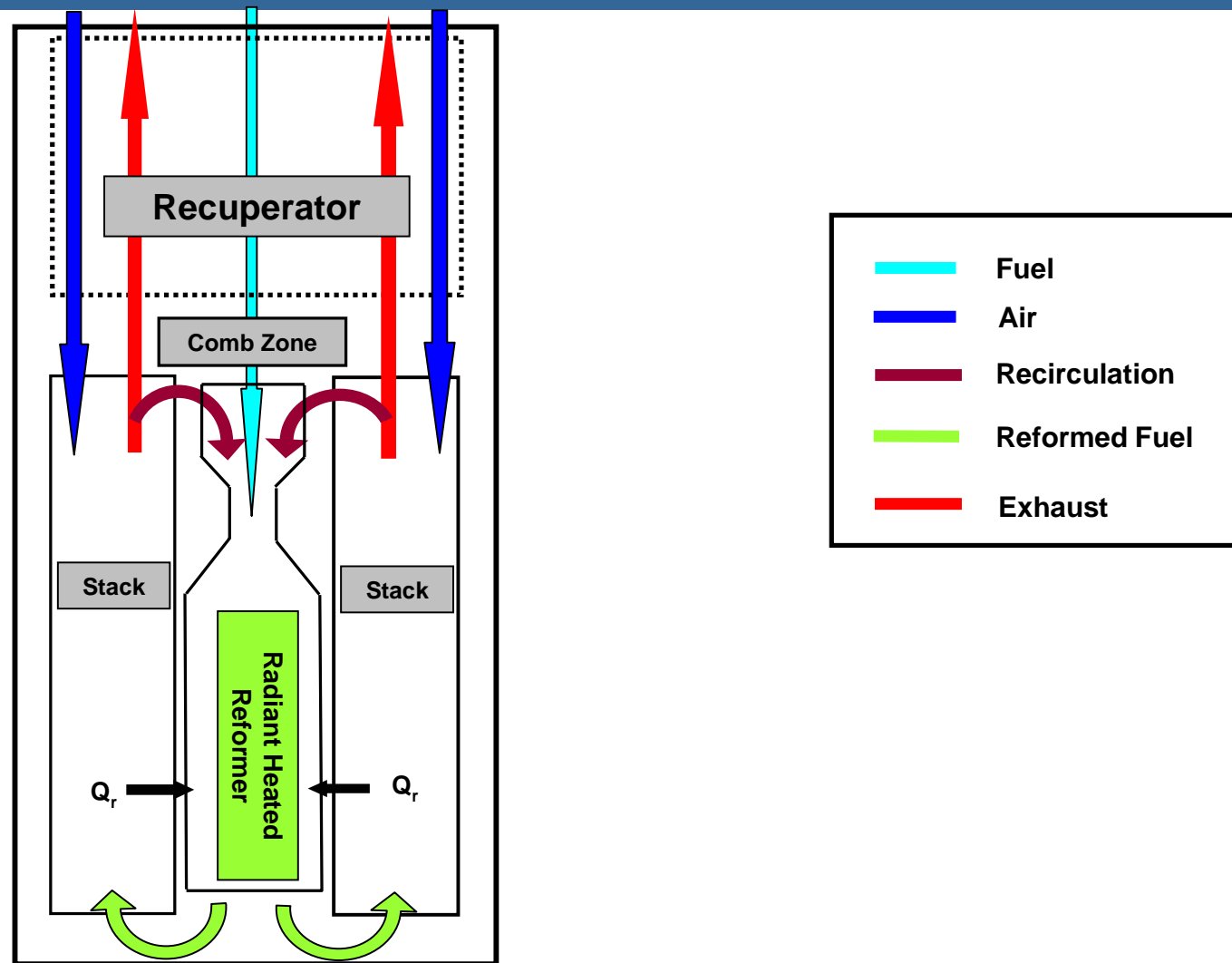


Proof-of Concept (POC) System

- Primary objective is to successfully demonstrate the operation of an HPD cell generator
- Secondary objective is to gain experience for end of phase 1 system deliverable – Alpha unit
- 36 HPD5 cells – six bundles of six cells each
- Utilizes air feed tubes
- Design of existing tubular generator modified to accept HPD cells
- Stack: SWPC; BOP: FCT
- Target Start-up: May 2005

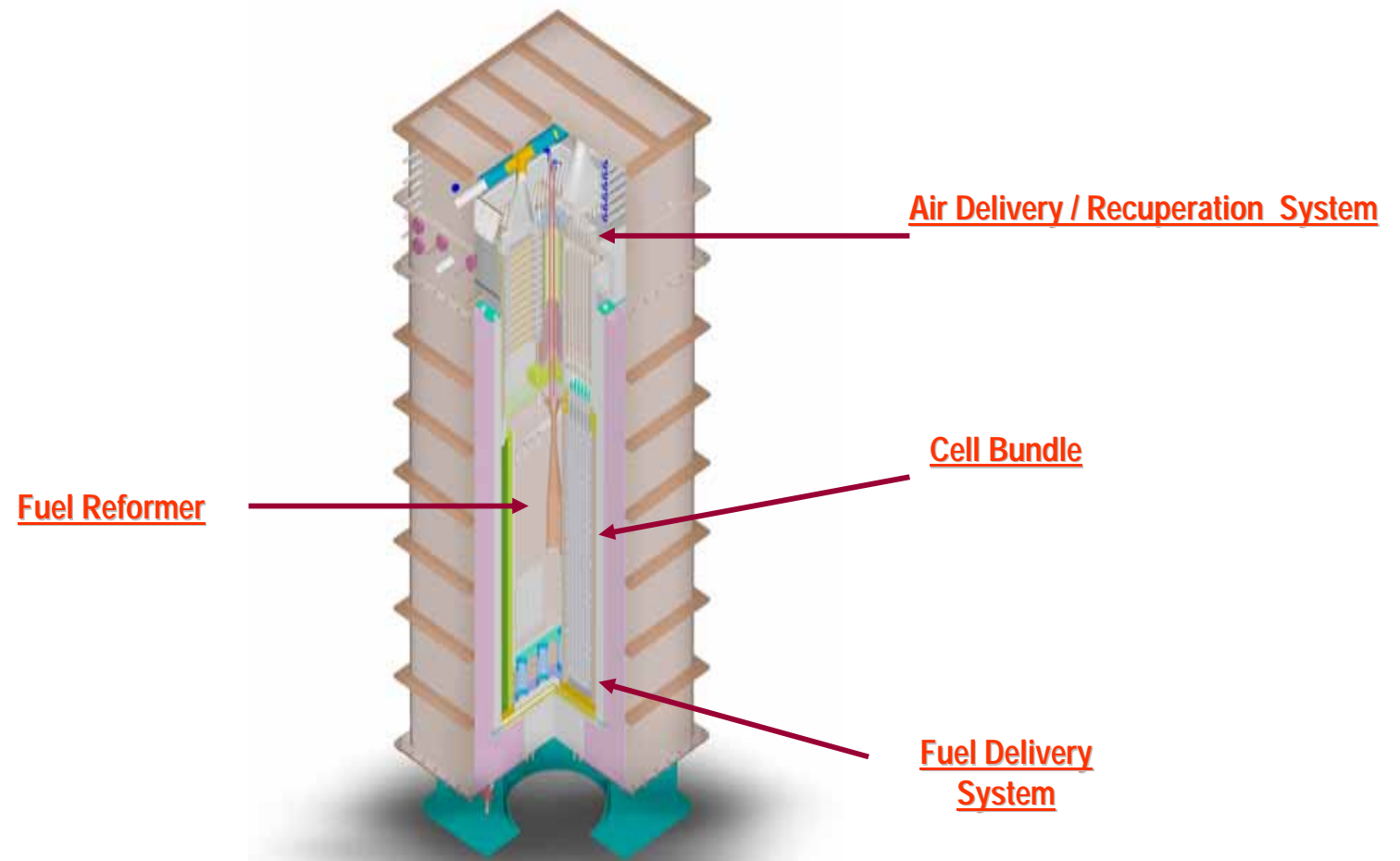
POC Flow Schematic

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POC Generator Layout

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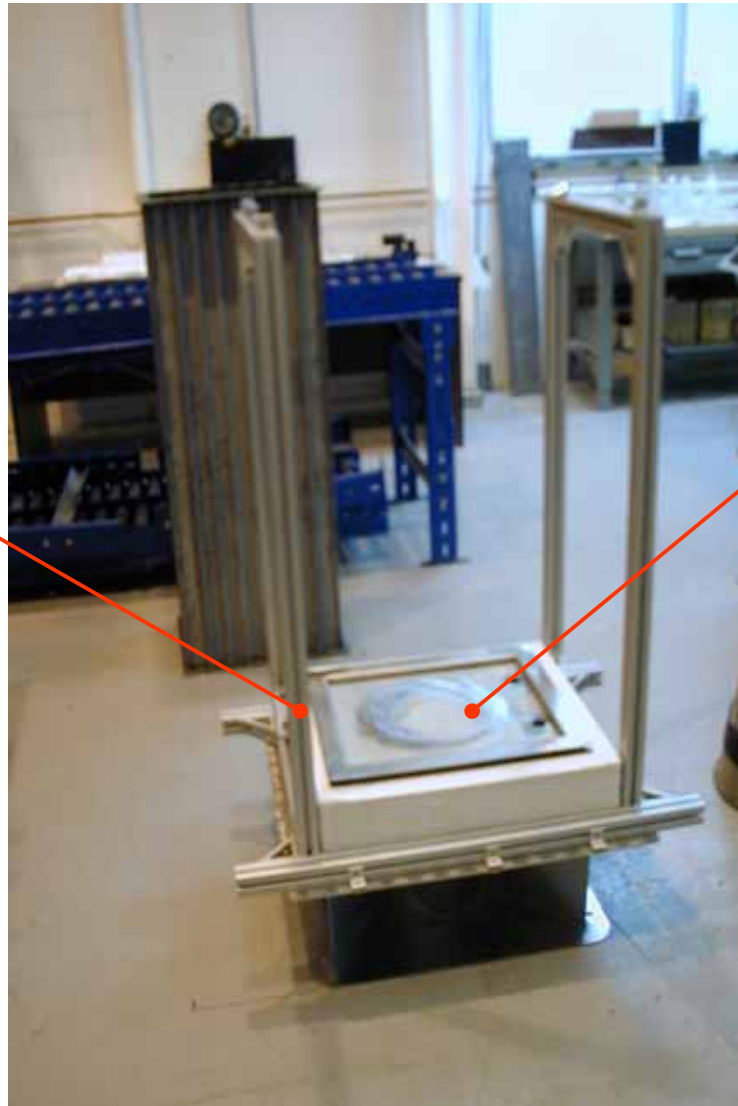


POC Generator Assembly

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ASSEMBLY
FIXTURE

SUPPORT BASE



POC Cell Stack

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**CELL
BUNDLES**

**STACK
PERIPHERAL
BOARDS**

POC – Generator and Balance of Plant

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Generator



RECUPERATOR

CELL STACK

BOP Developed and
manufactured by
Fuel Cell
Technologies (FCT)

Balance of Plant (BOP)



Target Startup
May 2005

Stationary
Fuel Cells

April 2005

Low Temperature Electrolyte

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Low Temperature Electrolyte

Low Temperature (800 °C) Electrolyte - Options

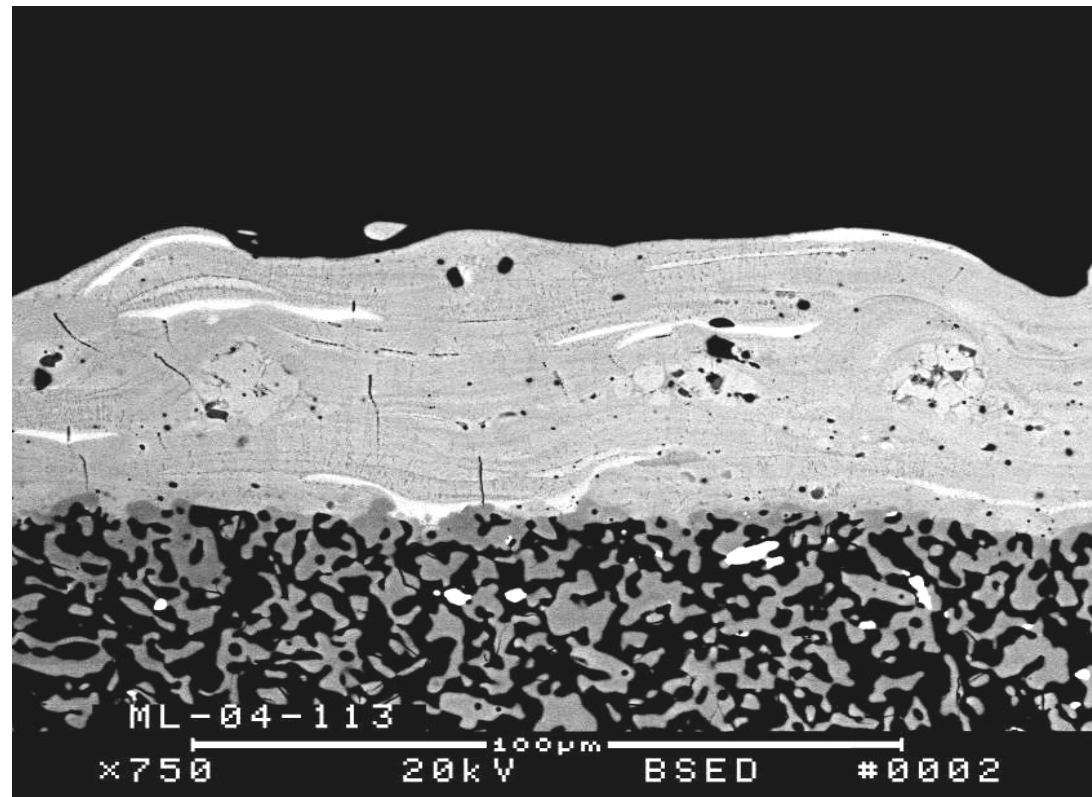
- **Sr- and Mg- doped LaGaO₃ (LSGM)**
 - **APS selected to deposit dense layer**
 - **Dense layers obtained on 5 cm long sections – Development needed to scale-up to 75 cm long cell**
 - **Cathode, interconnection, anode and interlayer compositions compatible with LSGM developed**
- **Scandia stabilized Zirconia (ScSZ)**
 - **APS selected to deposit dense layer**
 - **Very similar characteristics as YSZ allows quick adaptation into cell manufacturing**
 - **Several tubular and HPD cells fabricated**

Plasma Sprayed LSGM - Microstructure

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LSGM Electrolyte

Cathode



Low Temperature Electrolyte - Summary

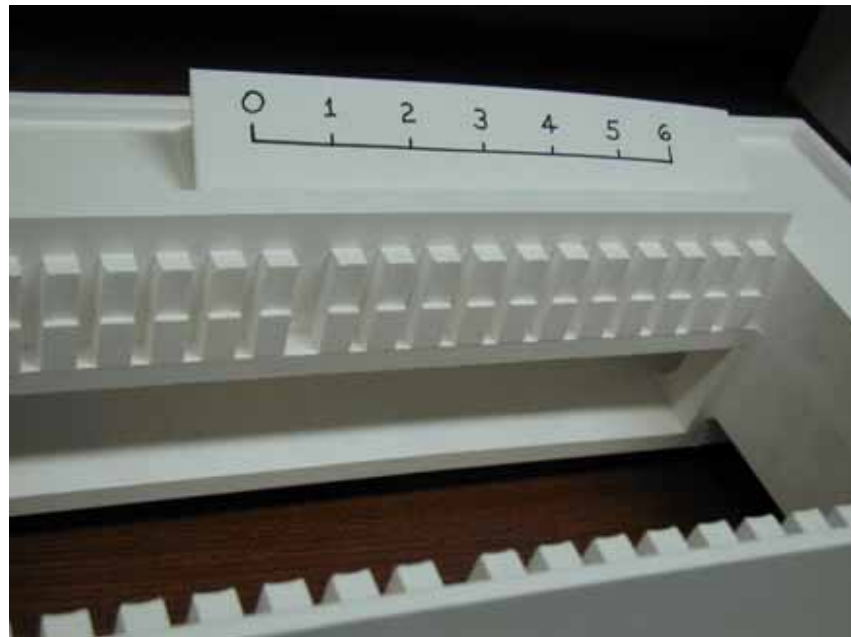
- Further development needed to establish feasibility of LSGM electrolyte for HPD cells
- ScSZ electrolyte selected for near-term application

Low Cost High Volume Manufacturing

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Feasibility
Studies on-
going

- Net shape forming of stack components (Blasch Ceramics)
 - Developed structural ceramics with thermal expansion matched to cell materials for greater reliability



Stack Plenum

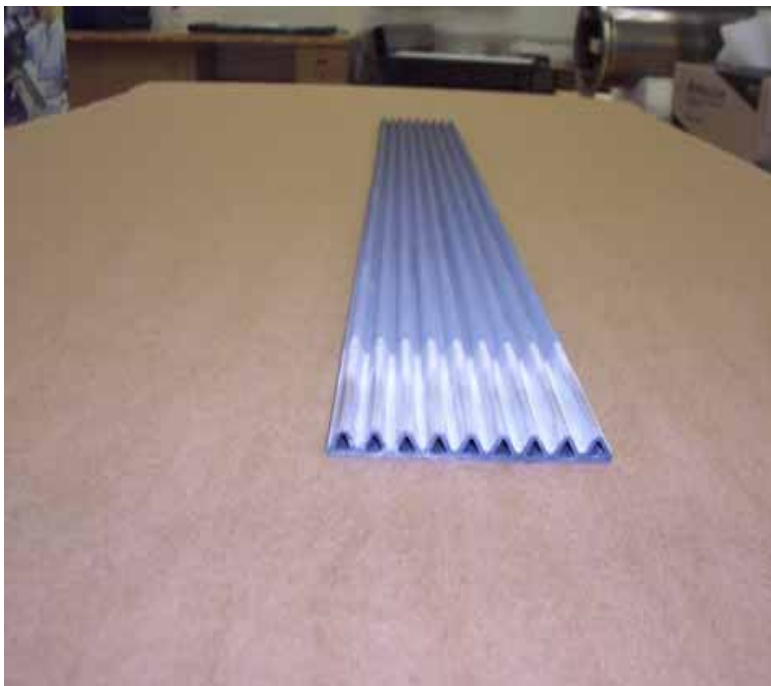
Low Cost High Volume Manufacturing (Continued)

**Feasibility
Studies on-
going**

- **Higher throughput plasma spray processes**
- **Sintering of interconnection, electrolyte and anode**
 - **Higher material utilization**
 - **Reduced manufacturing steps**
 - **Higher throughput**
 - **Lower capital investment**

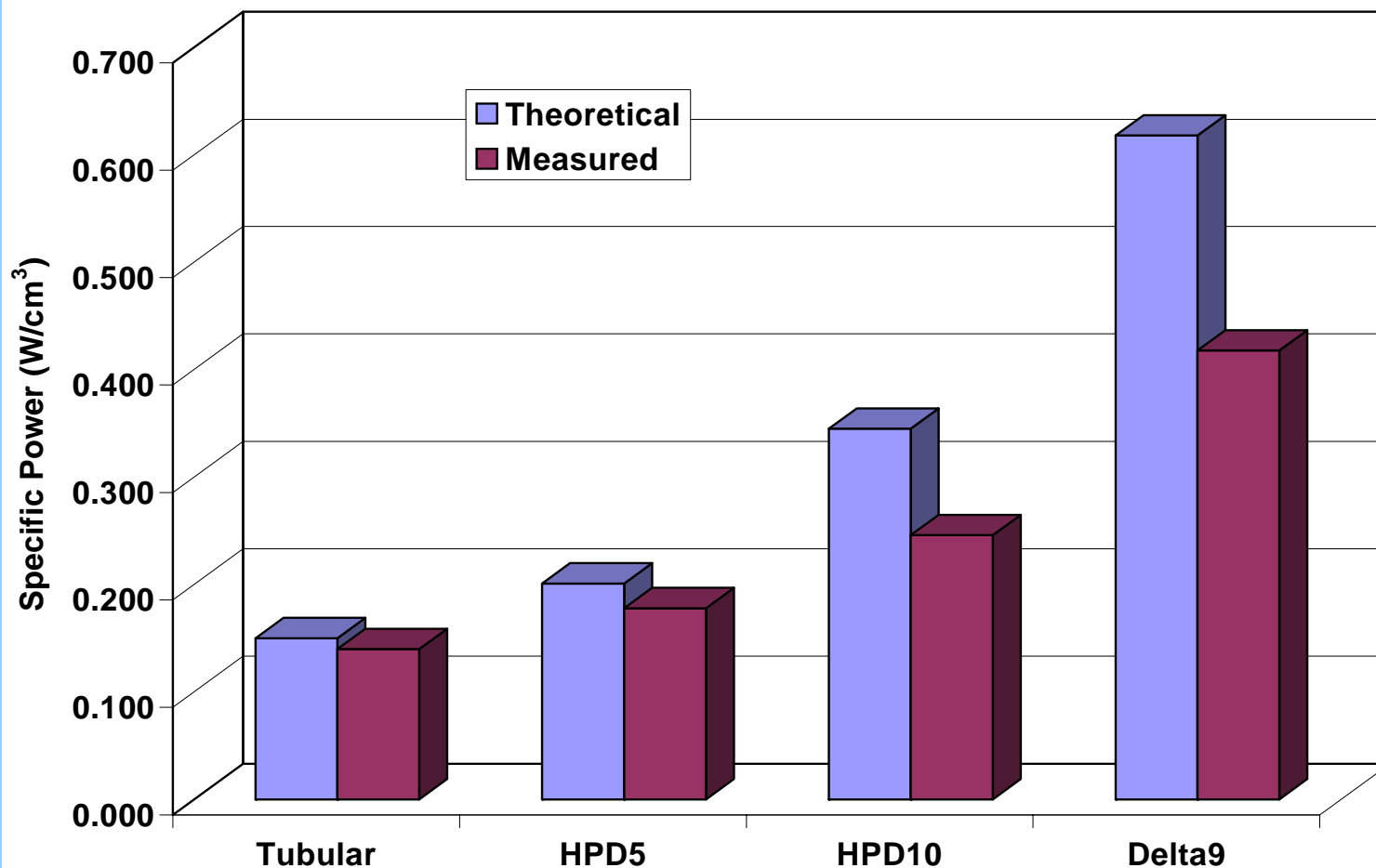
Next Generation HPD Cell – Delta9

- Surface area increased by 40%, further increasing power density
- Built-in fuel channels
- More compact stack
- Active cell length: 75 cm
- Cell fabrication and testing initiated



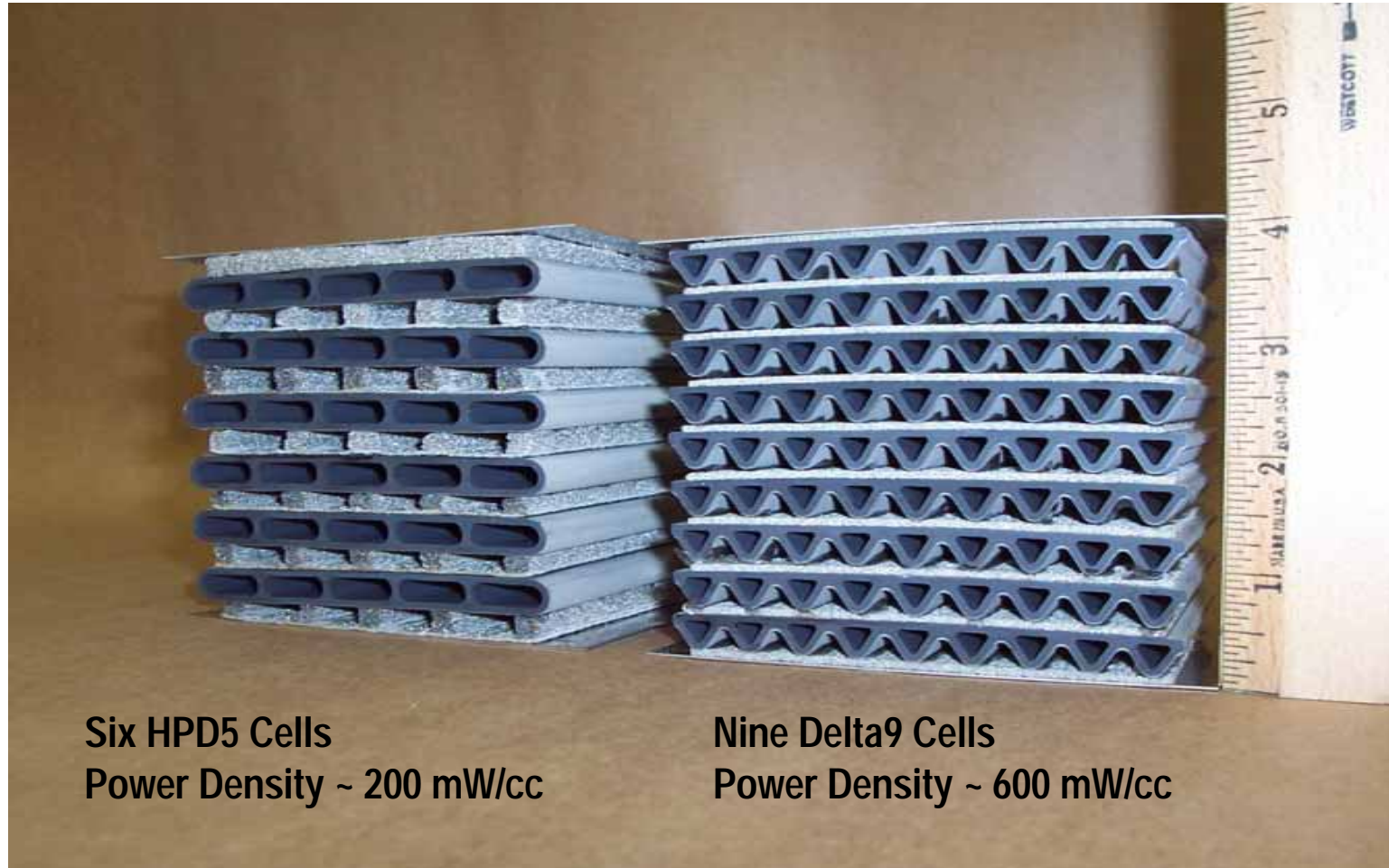
Volumetric Power Density Comparison

Power Enhancement Based on Cell Design
1000°C, 85% F.U. and 0.65 Volt



Volumetric Power Density Comparison

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Six HPD5 Cells
Power Density ~ 200 mW/cc

Nine Delta9 Cells
Power Density ~ 600 mW/cc

End of Phase 1 (Aug 2006) System - Alpha Unit



- **Operating Temperature: 900°C**
- **Reduce component count from POC**
- **Reduce/eliminate air feed tubes**
- **Reduce cost relative to POC and show path to \$800/kW**
- **Reduce cost of module components**
- **Demonstrate advanced cell technologies**
- **5 kWe Power output**
- **Electrical efficiency: 40%**
- **0.1%/1000 hrs degradation**
- **Test duration >1500 hours**
- **Attended start-up, unattended operation**

Summary

- **Contract started in September 2002**
- **Fabricated HPD cells and demonstrated significant higher power density over tubular cells – Met program milestones for power enhancement and voltage stability**
- **Additional power enhancement expected after materials and processing advancements are incorporated into HPD cells**
- **POC assembly completed**
- **Next generation HPD cells under development**
- **Alternate low temperature (800 °C) electrolytes under evaluation**
- **Low cost, high volume manufacturing development in progress**

Future Work (Phase 1)

- **Integrate individual cell power enhancement results in HPD cells**
- **Test POC system**
- **Continue evaluation of LSGM and ScSZ as 800 °C operating temperature electrolytes**
- **Continue optimization of HPD cell design and HPD cell fabrication**
- **Incorporate POC system lessons learned and cost reduction developments in alpha unit scheduled at the end of phase 1 (August 2006)**
- **Pilot production of SECA alpha units scheduled for second half of 2006 for field demonstrations**

Acknowledgements

- **DOE-NETL**
- **Don Collins, NETL**
- **Siemens Westinghouse SECA Team**
- **Fuel Cell Technologies LTD**
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