

Interconnect Alloys Metallurgy and Manufacturing

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Introduction

- Environmental exposure conditions can lead to oxidation/functional degradation of interconnects and adjacent components
- Alloy and process development to reduce contribution to SOFC performance degradation

Overview

- Phase I results and timeline
- Current focus of Phase II
 - Silicon removal trials
 - Oxidation of commercially available ferritic stainless steels
 - Production of novel ferritic stainless steels
- Ongoing work

Phase I Review

Results to Date - Phase I

- Timeline
 - 12 month period
 - Calendar year 2006
- Proof of concept for solid-state silicon removal
- Melting, processing, and testing of concept alloys
- Testing/analysis of commercially available stainless steels
- Testing/analysis of various oxidation-resistant coatings on commercially available stainless steels

Phase II Status

Silicon in Stainless Steels

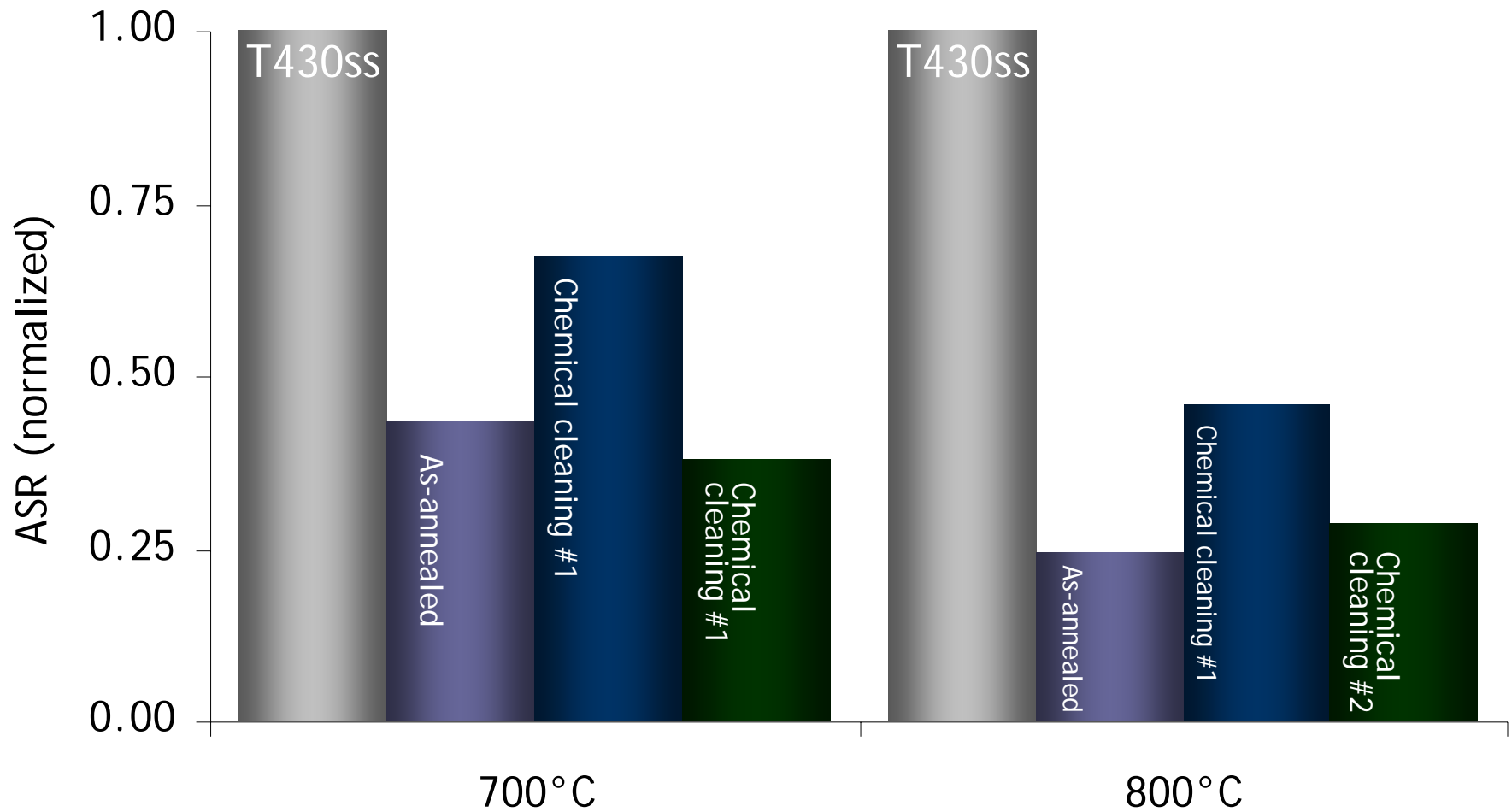
- Silicon is present in most readily available stainless steels
- By-product of the AOD steelmaking process
- Commercially available stainless steels generally contain approximately 0.5 wt. % silicon



Silicon Removal Trials

- High-temperature pre-treatment with optional chemical component
- Tested using a variety of Fe-Cr stainless steels (T430, T439, T441HP™ alloys)
- Formation/removal of an SiO₂ surface film

Effect on ASR - Prior Work



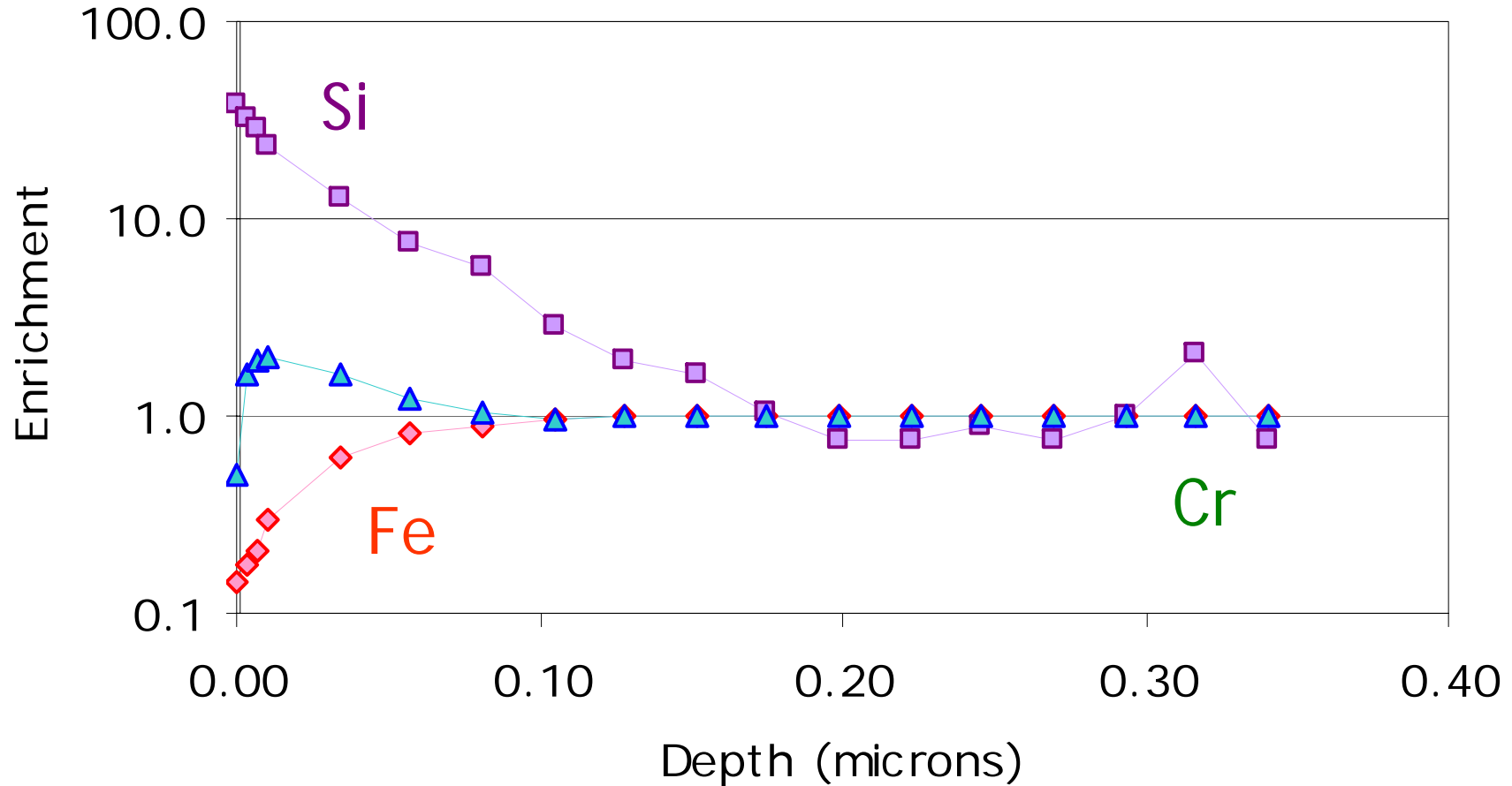
ASR measurement temperature (°C)

samples pre-oxidized in air for 500 hours at 800°C

Silicon Removal

- Production of larger test panels
 - Third party testing and analysis
 - Internal evaluation
- Characterization of treated surface
- Oxidation testing
- Long-term electrical evaluation

Post-Treatment Characterization



Effect of Substrate Thickness

- Thermally activated process
- More effective for thinner samples
 - Absolute quantity of Si removed is a function of temperature, surface area
 - Amount of silicon available for removal (reservoir) is a function of substrate thickness
- Evaluation
 - Rolling trial (0.08-0.15 mm thick T430 samples)
 - Calculations

Effect of Substrate Thickness

starting with an "infinite sheet"



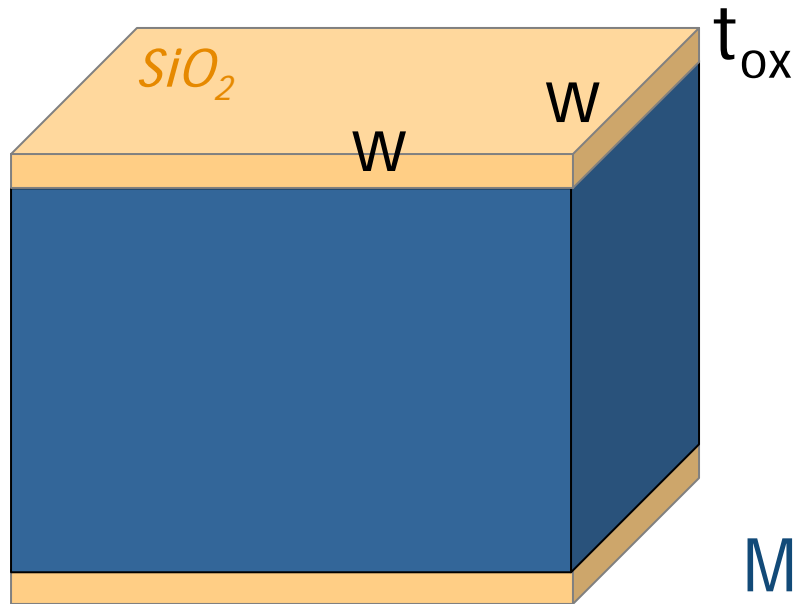
Establish volume element

Set surface area = 1

$$2w^2 = 1$$

$$V_M = w^2 x_M = 0.5x = M_M / \rho_M$$

Effect of Substrate Thickness

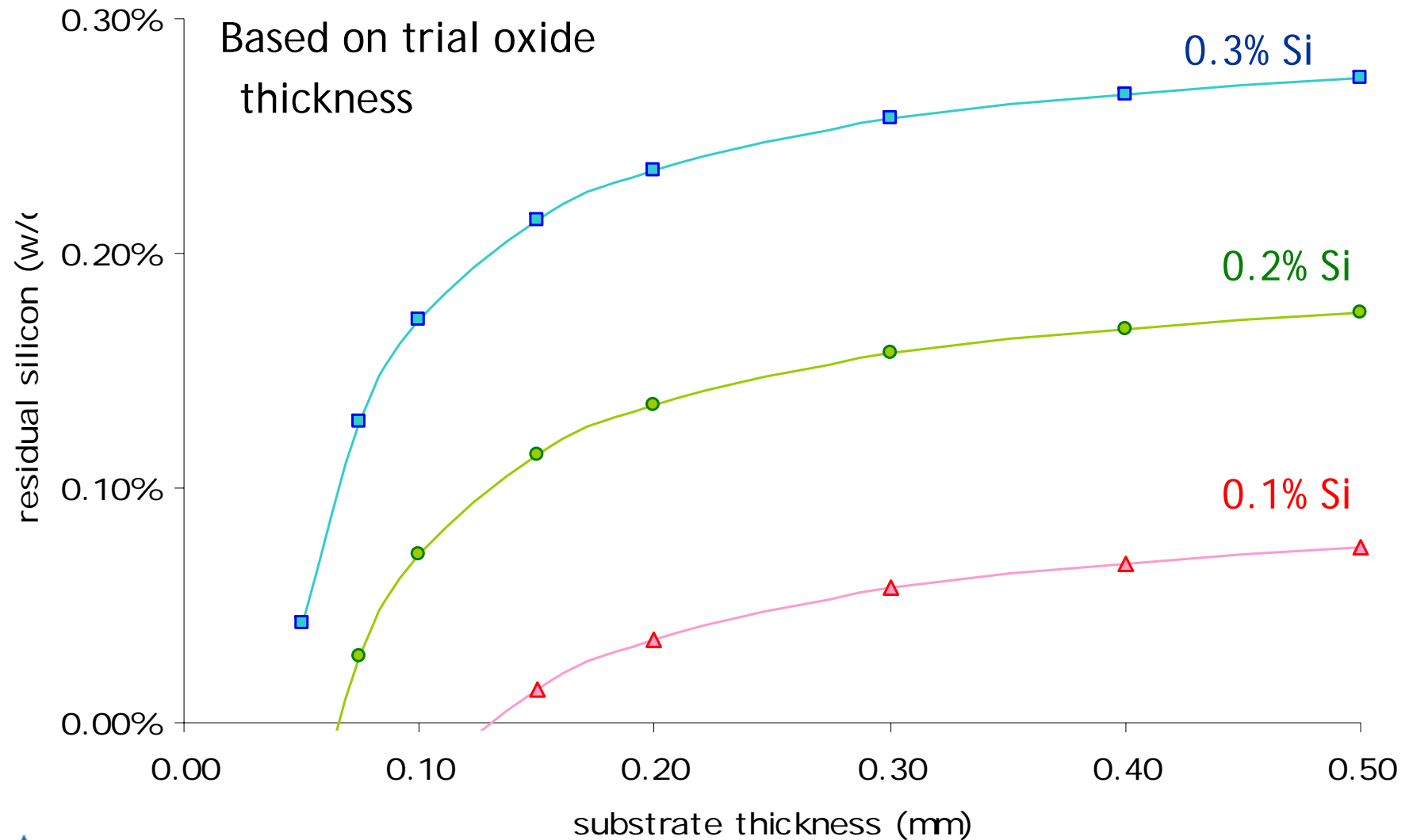


Allow the sample to oxidize on both sides

$$V_{ox} = 2w^2t_{ox} = M_{ox}/\rho_{ox}$$

M_{ox} allows for the determination of Si consumption / residual M_{Si} in the volume element after the formation of an oxide layer of thickness t_{ox}

Effect of Substrate Thickness



Oxidation Testing

- Oxidation testing carried out in a variety of environments
 - Ambient air
 - Air + 10% water vapor
 - 4% H_2 + 10% water vapor in argon carrier
- Testing using duplicate specimens at 800°C
 - T430, T430 De-Si
 - T439, T439 De-Si
 - T441HP™ alloy, T441HP De-Si
 - E-BRITE® alloy

Alloy Compositions

Element	T430 S43000	T439 alloy S43035	T441HP™ alloy S44100	E-BRITE® alloy S44627
C	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.001
Mn	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.05
Si	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2
Cr	16.5	17.5	17.5	26.0
Al	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Mo	-	-	-	1.0
Cb	-	-	0.46	0.15
Ti	-	0.4	0.2	-
N	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.005

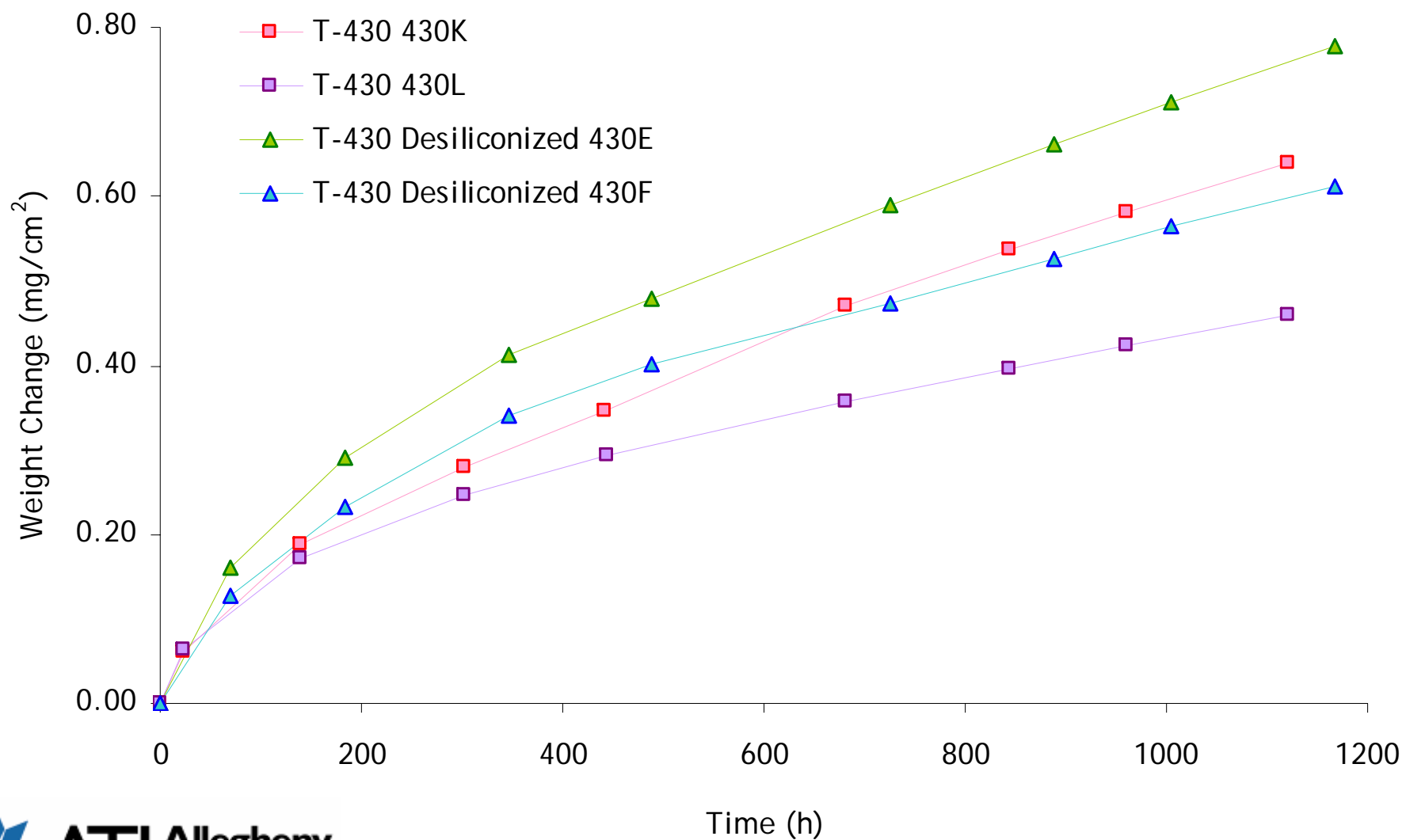
Oxidation Testing

- Type 430 exhibited good oxidation resistance in ambient air but one sample (desiliconized) exhibited breakaway oxidation in humidified air.
- Type 439 exhibited a consistent tendency for spallation in the as-received condition. Spallation did not occur in desiliconized Type 439.
- T441HP™ alloy exhibited the best general resistance to oxidation.

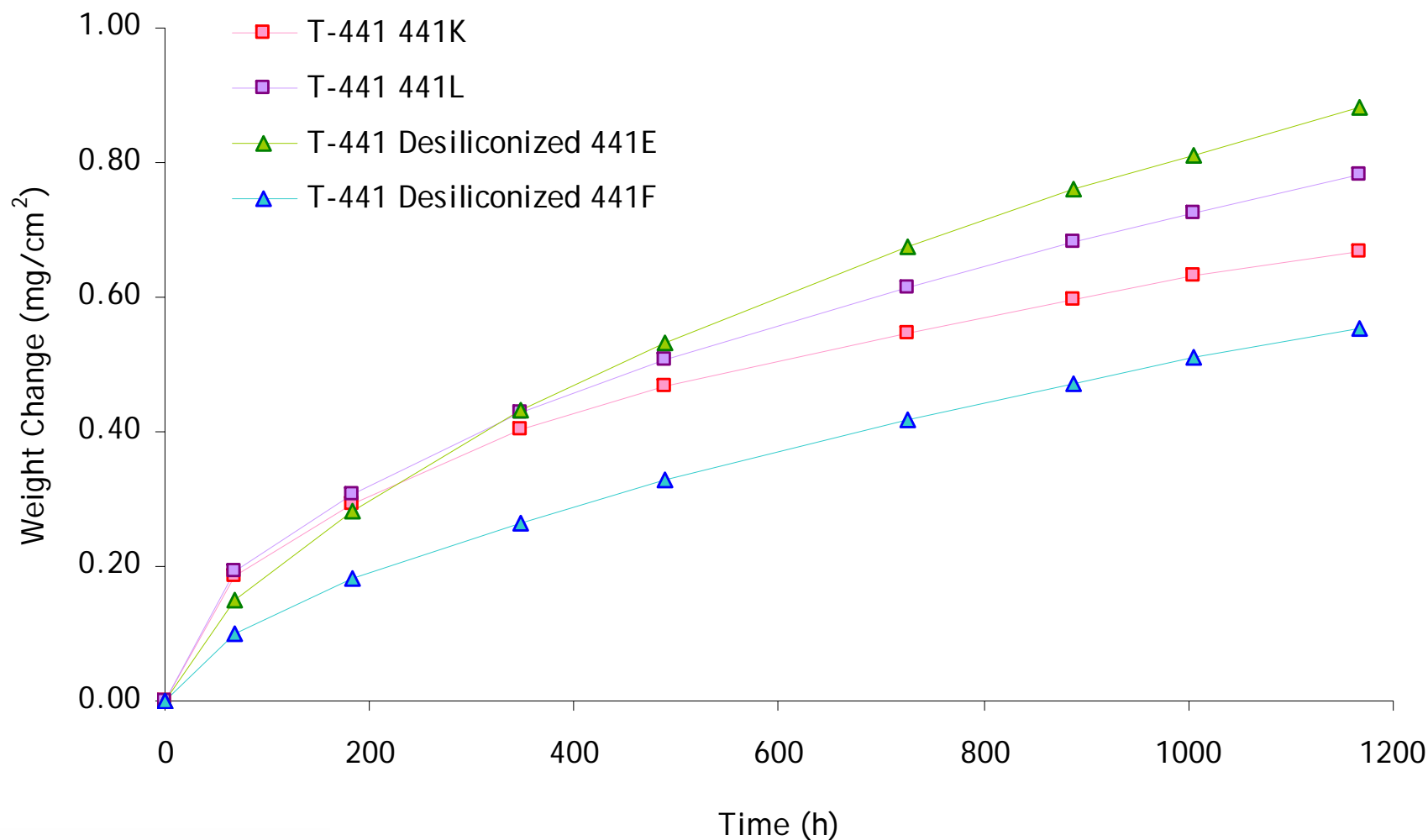
Oxidation Testing

- E-BRITE® alloy exhibited a tendency towards weight loss in humidified air, which is consistent with past work (this alloy was not tested in ambient air).
- The exposure to simulated anode gas (Ar-H₂-H₂O) was the least aggressive of all of the test exposures. De-siliconization was uniformly beneficial in the SAG composition tested.

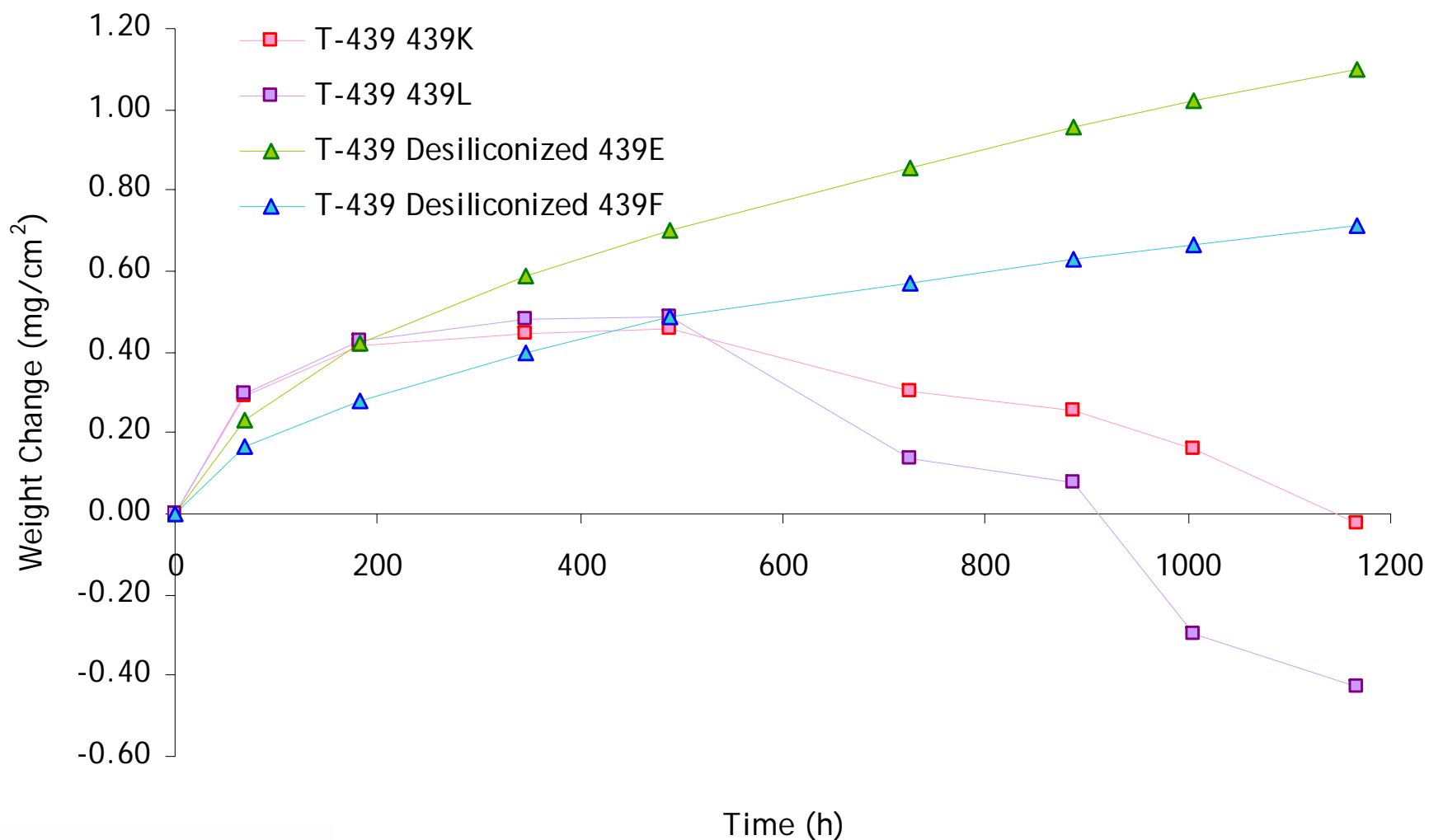
Oxidation Test Results



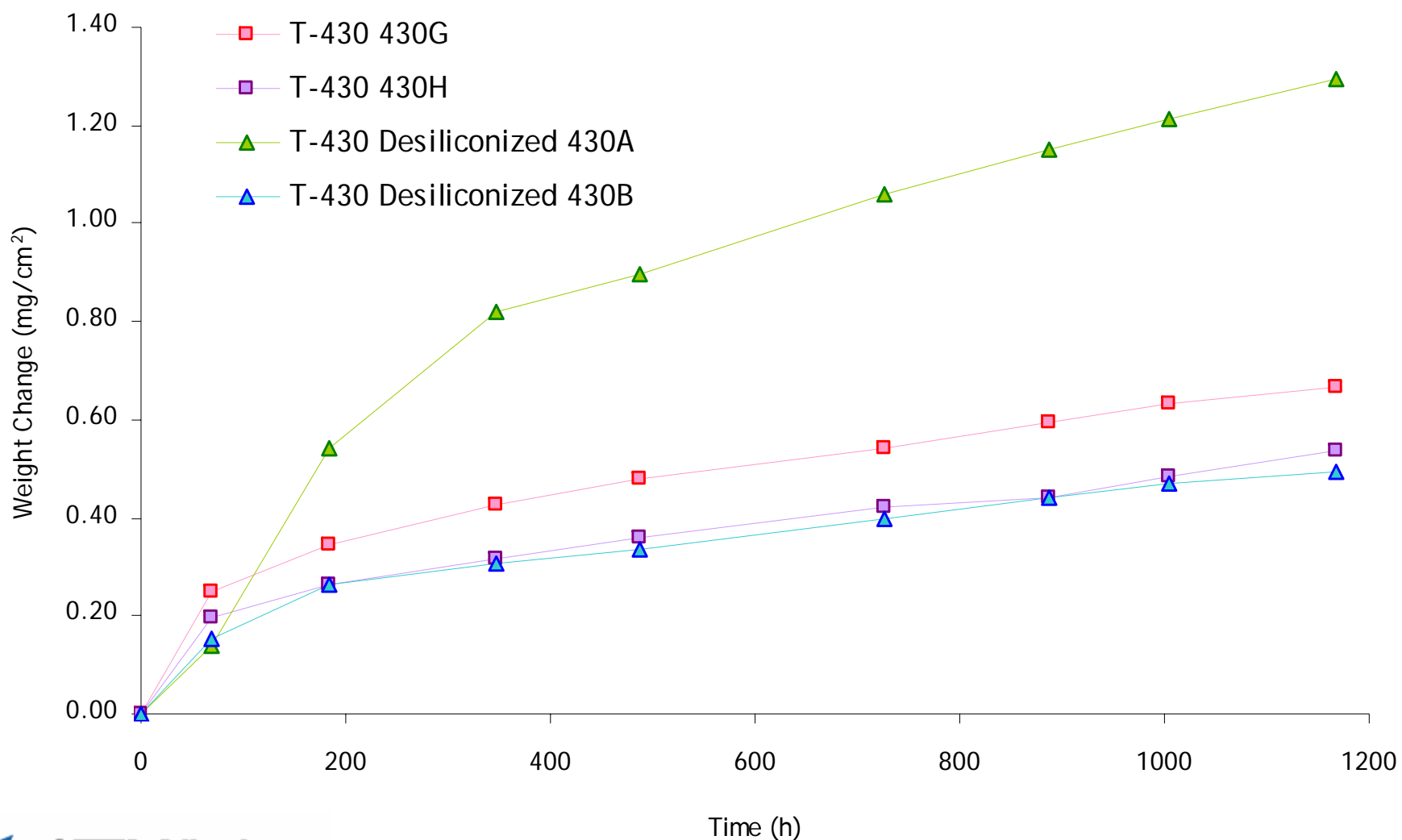
Oxidation Test Results



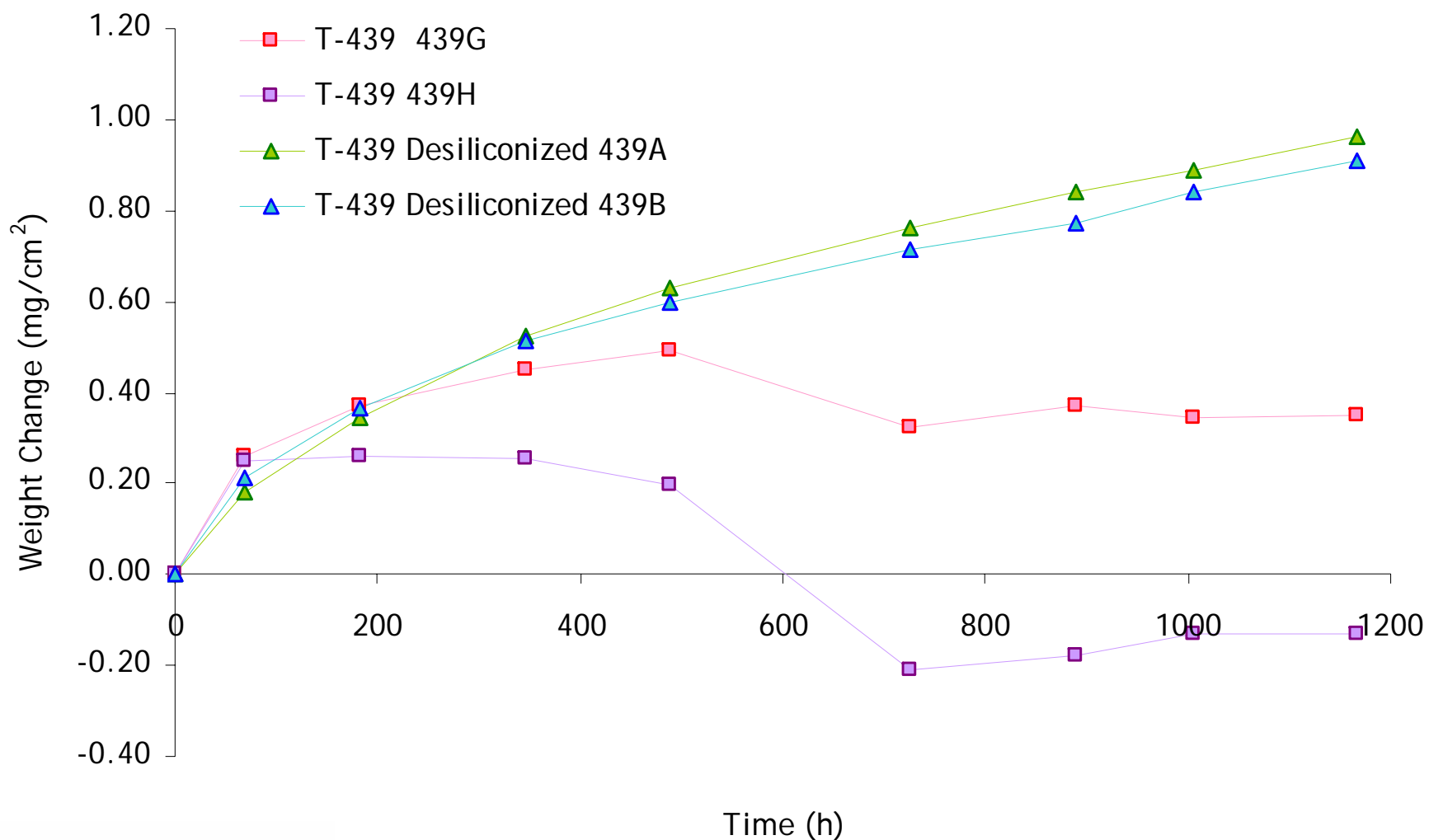
Oxidation Test Results



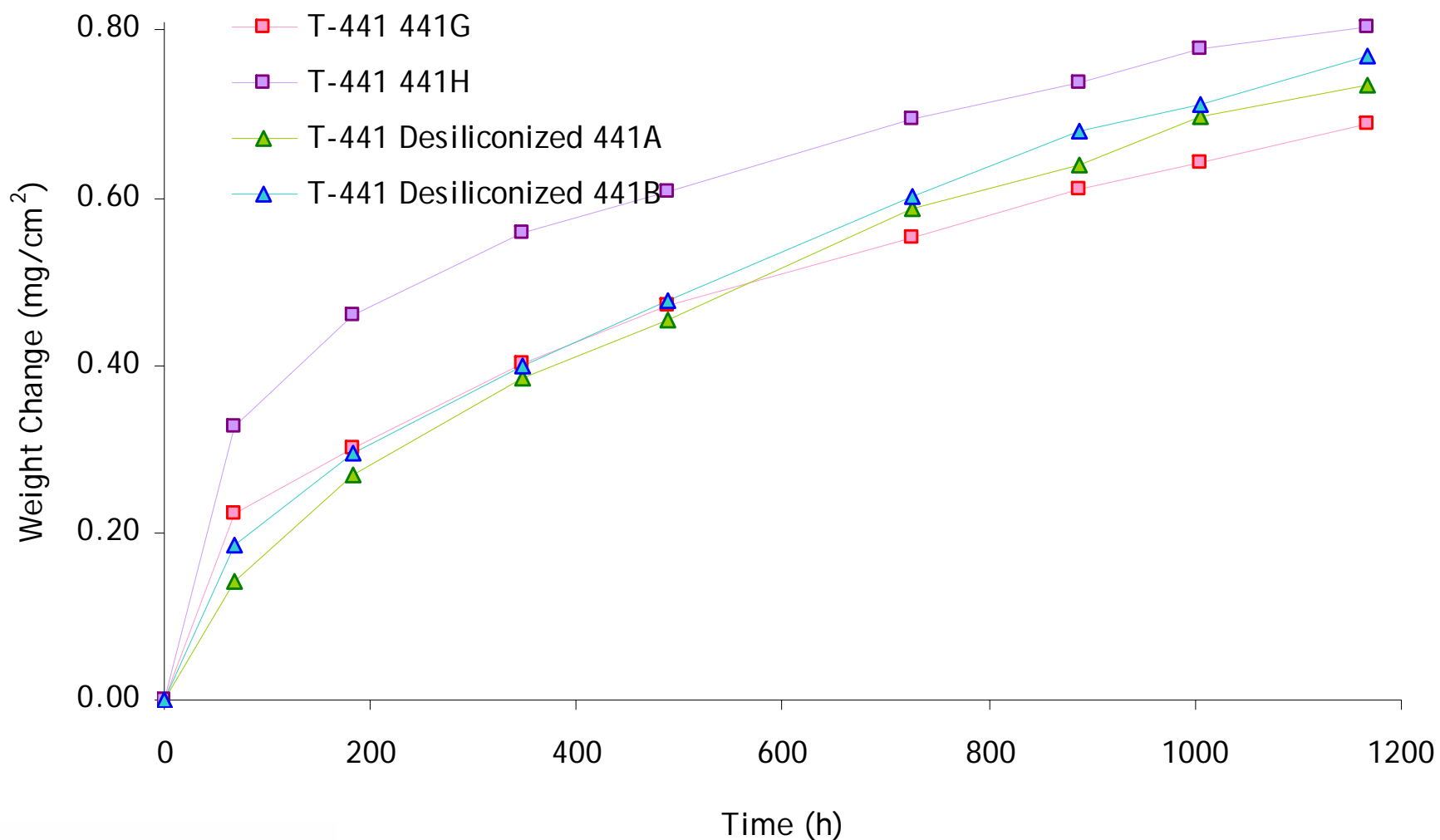
Oxidation Test Results



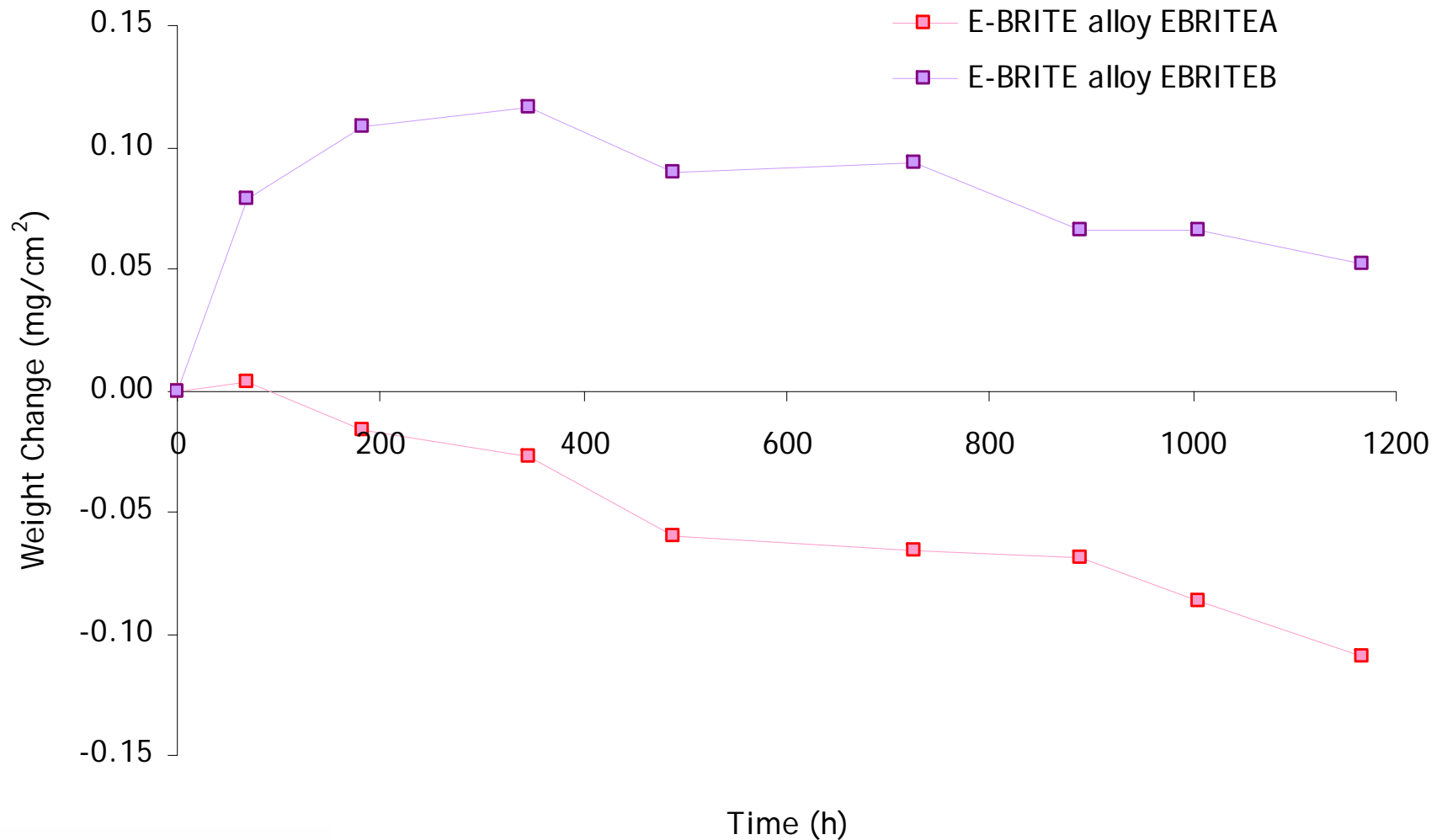
Oxidation Test Results



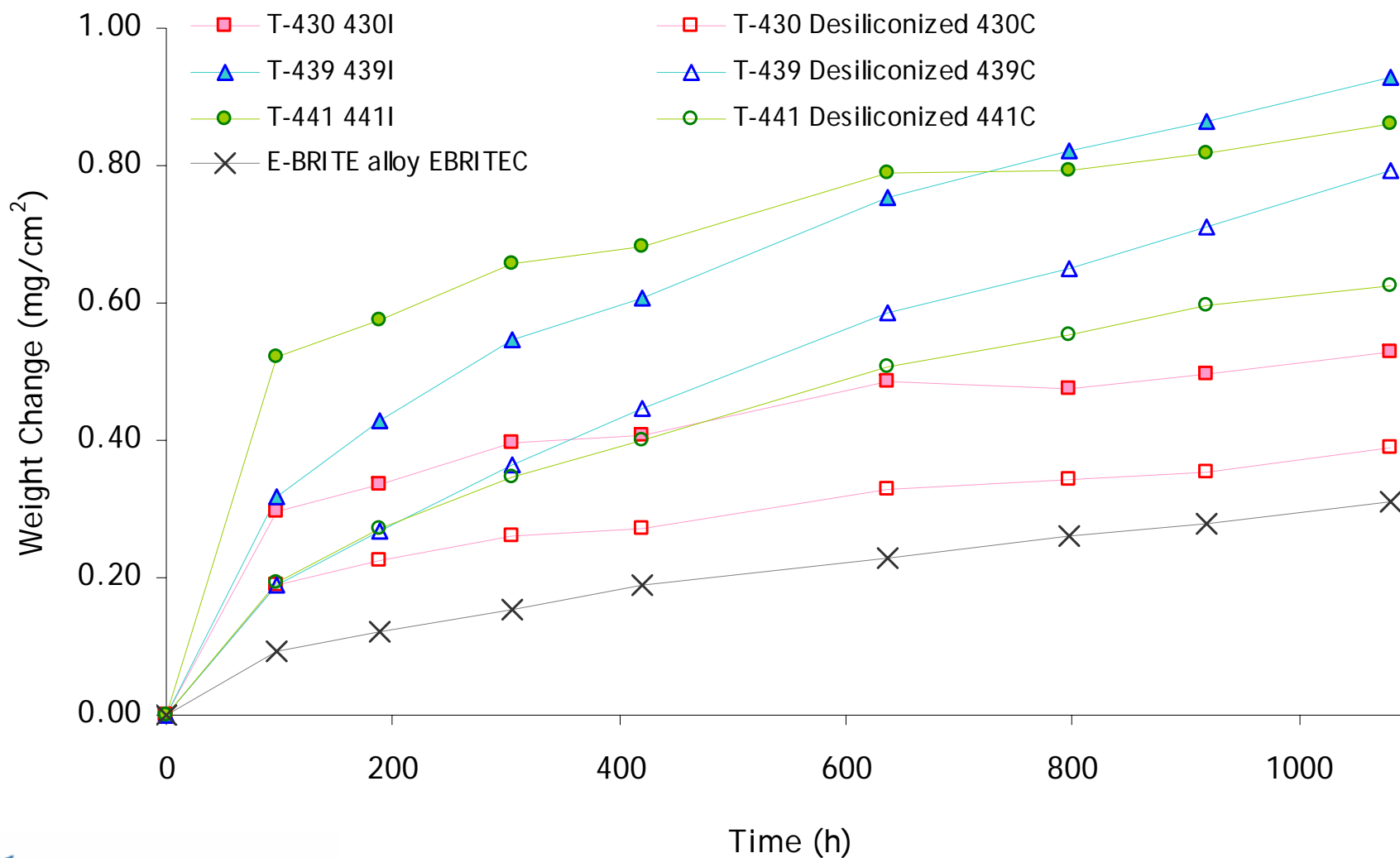
Oxidation Test Results



Oxidation Test Results

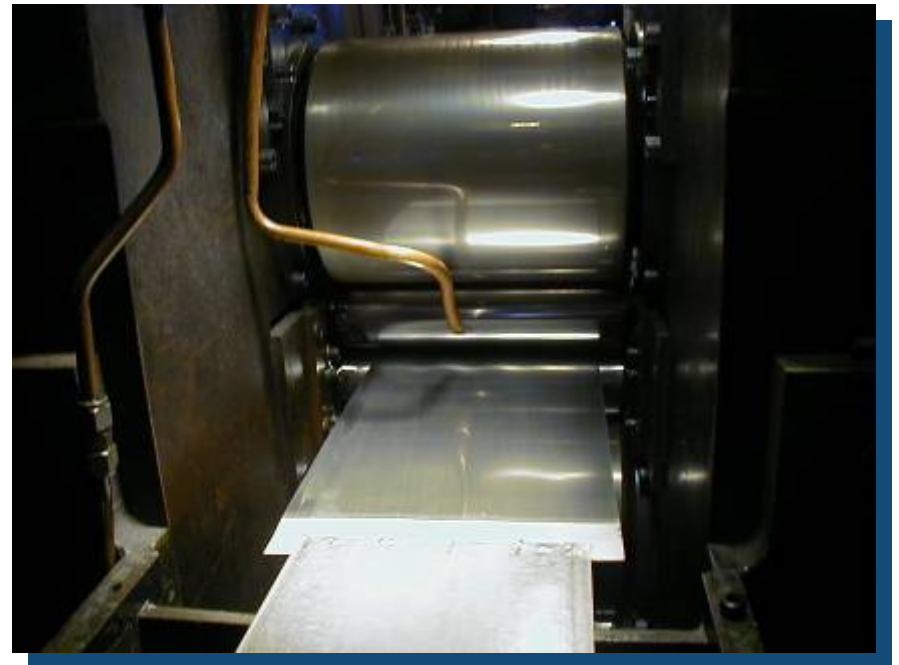


Oxidation Test Results



Novel Ferritic Stainless Steels

- Currently processing a set of lab-melted VIM heats
- Optimized compositions
 - High- and low-chromium variants
 - Minor element control
 - Advanced processing



Summary - Alloy Characterization

- Oxidation screening testing is complete
- Long-term oxidation testing ongoing
- ASR evaluation of a matrix of alloys has been initiated

Summary - Current Development

- Compositional matrix melted and processed to sheet
- Silicon removal trials ongoing

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