

Argonne Activity Overview

Michael Krumpelt

James Ralph

Terry Cruse

Argonne National Laboratory

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Nothing Is Permanent But Change

Completed: **-Cathode Development**

Continuing: **-Exploration of alloy
composition for bipolar plates**

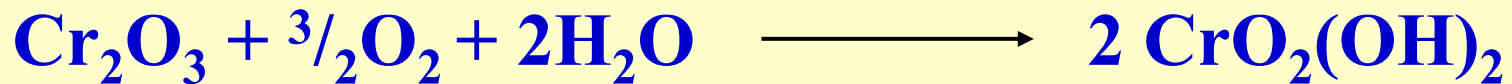
New: **-Investigate Cr Poisoning
-Develop diesel reforming catalysts
-Review detection methods for
defects**



Technical Issues

Bipolar Plate Materials

- Stainless steels are protected by a Cr_2O_3 layer, but in flowing moist air the Cr_2O_3 becomes volatile



- Composition of steels cannot be easily changed



Technical Issues (2)

Chromium Volatization

- Poisoning of the cathode has been observed to be more rapid at 700°C than 800°C.

Diesel Reforming

- Catalysts are poisoned by sulfur and loose activity
- Avoiding carbon formation

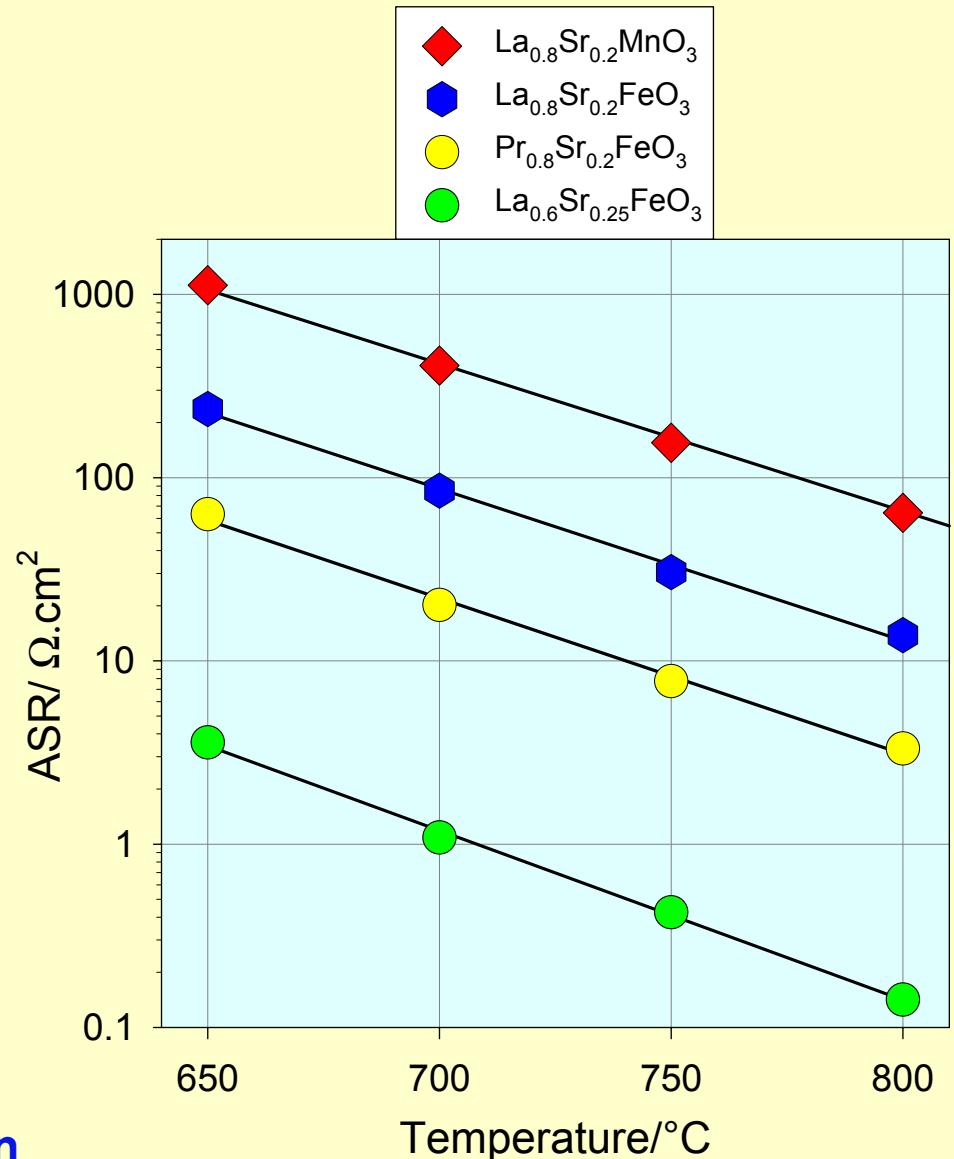


Results: Cathodes

LSF better than LSM

PrSF shows further improvement over LSM

La-deficient $\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.25}\text{FeO}_3$ displays significant improvement over stoichiometric LSF

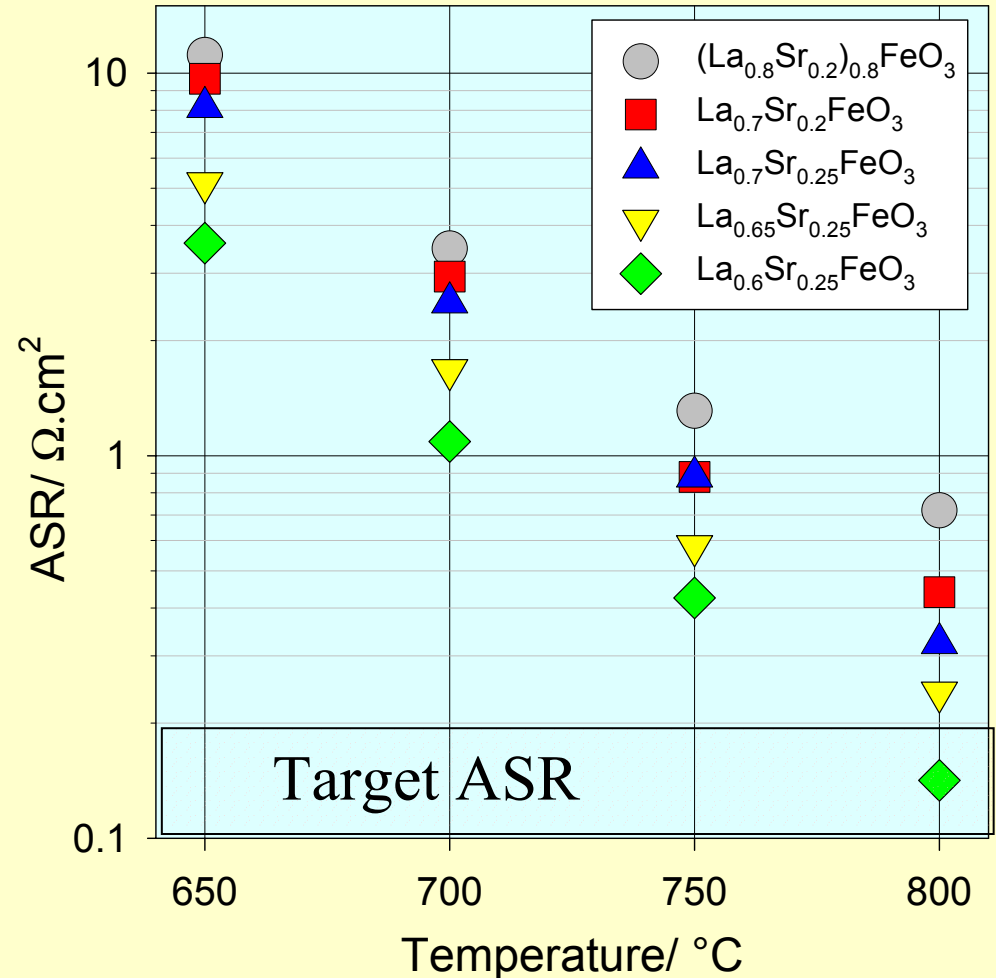


La-Deficient Ferrite Cathodes

La- and total A-site-deficiency between 5-20 mol% achieve significantly lower ASR values compared to stoichiometric LSF

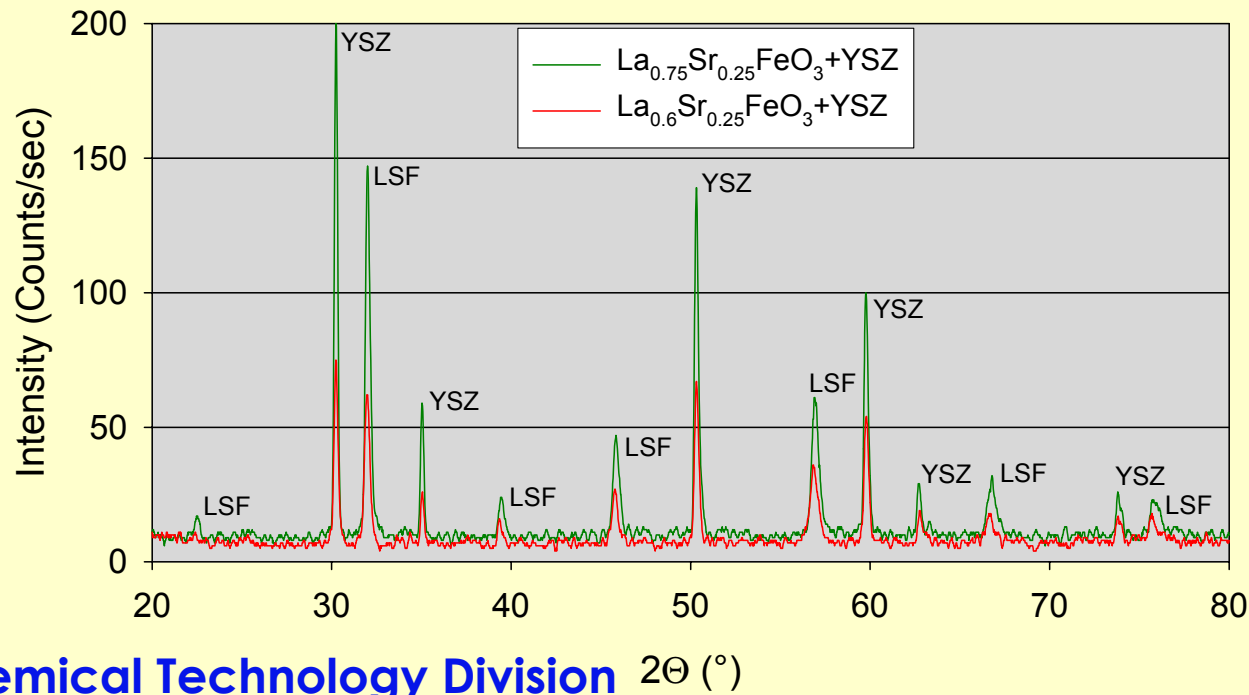
Increasing Sr-doping in La-deficient LSF further improves ASR

Target ASR obtained at 800°C using $\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.25}\text{FeO}_3$



Stability of Argonne LSF Cathodes

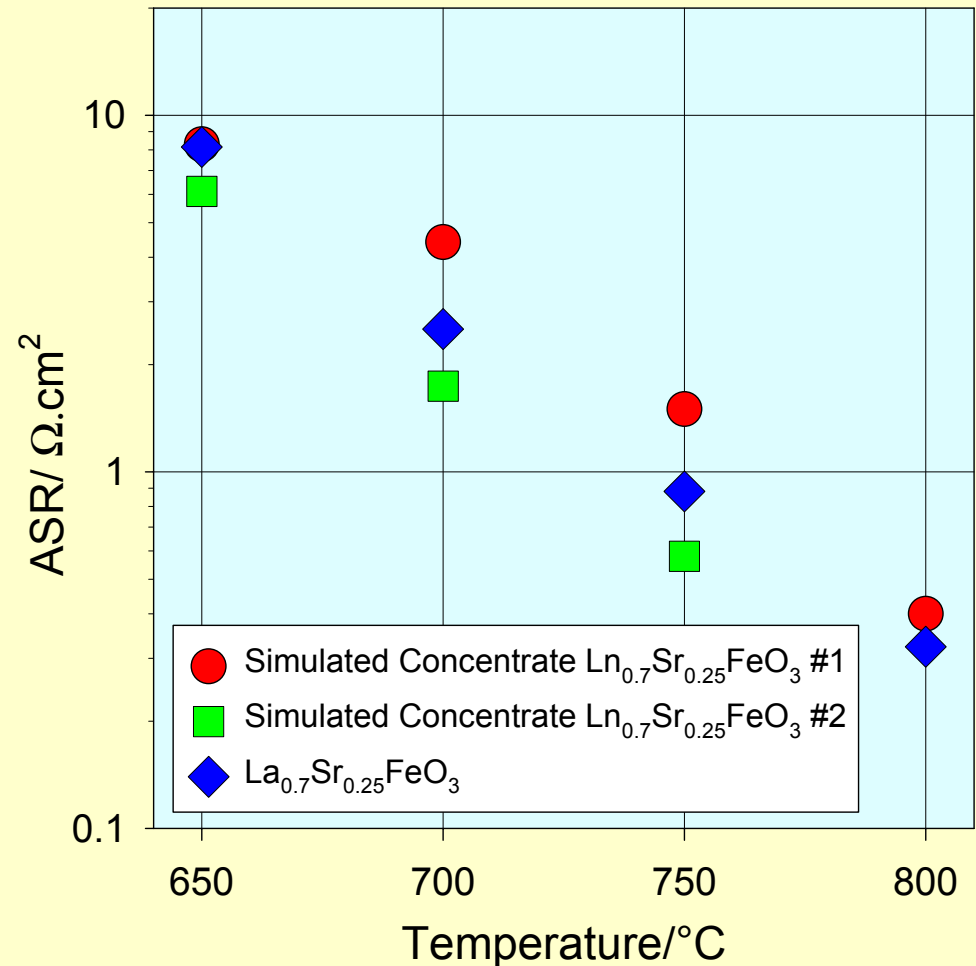
No reactivity observed between stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric LSF and YSZ using XRD: *Reactivity experiment performed at 1200°C for 1 week on compacted powders*



Lower Cost Ferrite Cathodes

Switching La for other rare earths has shown further improvements

Replacing pure lanthanum with a cheaper but less pure lanthanum concentrate resulted in similar ASR values

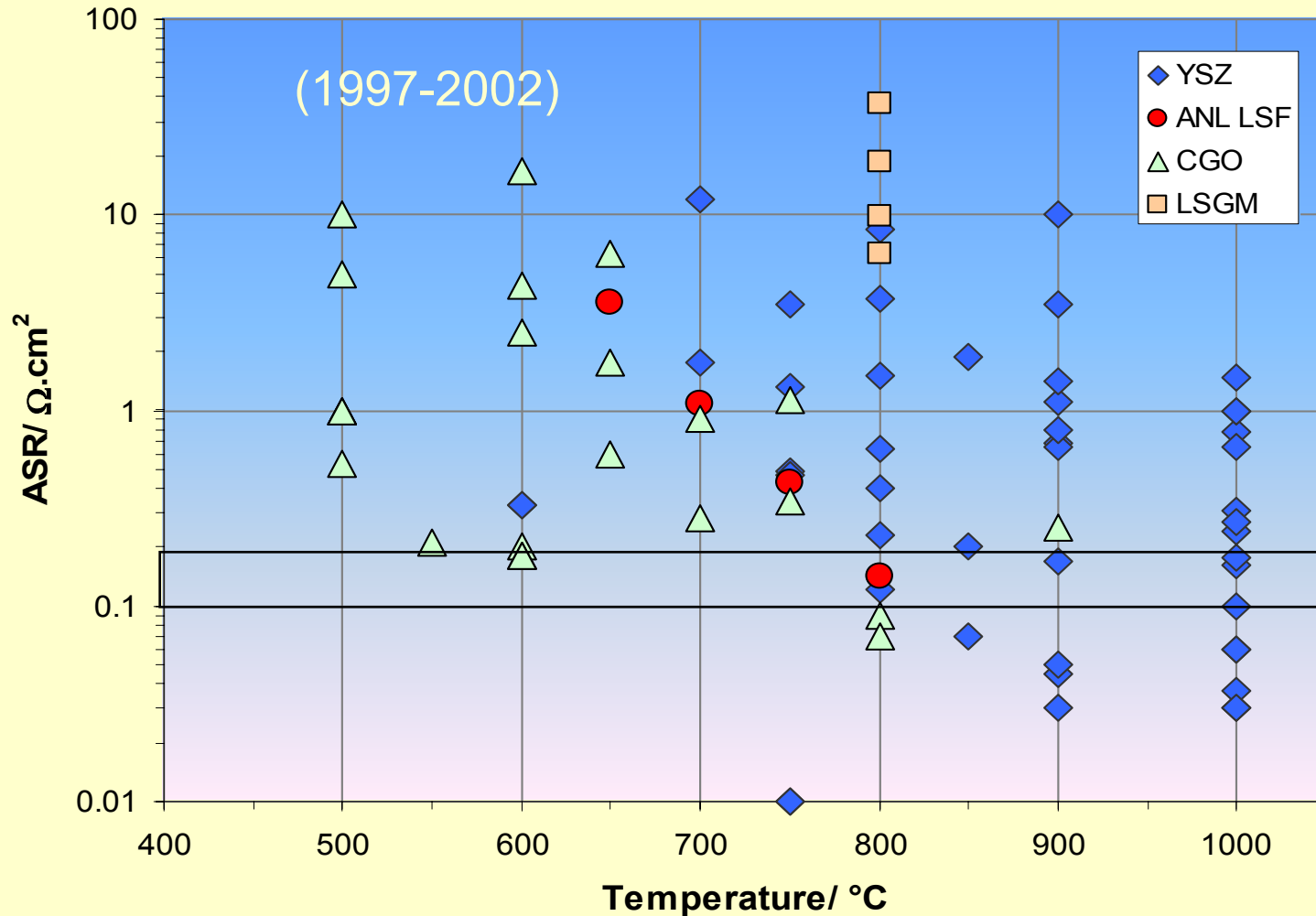


#1 – La(68.7%), Ce(3.4%), Pr(4.7%), Nd(23.2%)

#2 - La(63.5%), Ce(6.35%), Pr(8.73%), Nd(22.5%)



Cathode ASR Comparison



Benefits of Argonne LSF Cathodes

Iron is cheapest of transition metals normally considered on the B-site of the perovskite

Slurry coated cathodes are simple and cheap

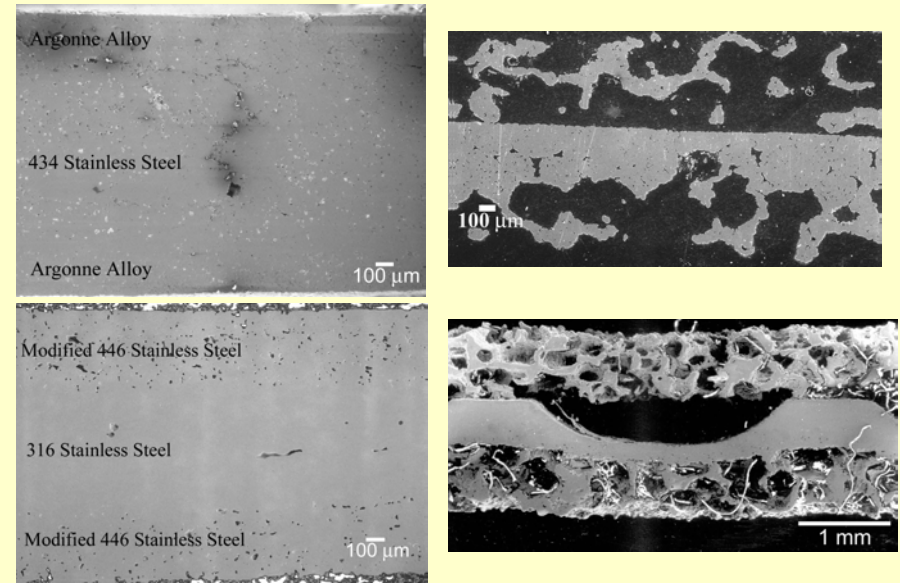
NO additional processing steps are used to obtain acceptable performance, e.g.

interlayers, impregnation, graded structures



Argonne's Approach

Powder metallurgy approach offers the ability to quickly make unique alloy compositions, a wide range of structures and compositionally graded materials allowing for different alloys under both environments.

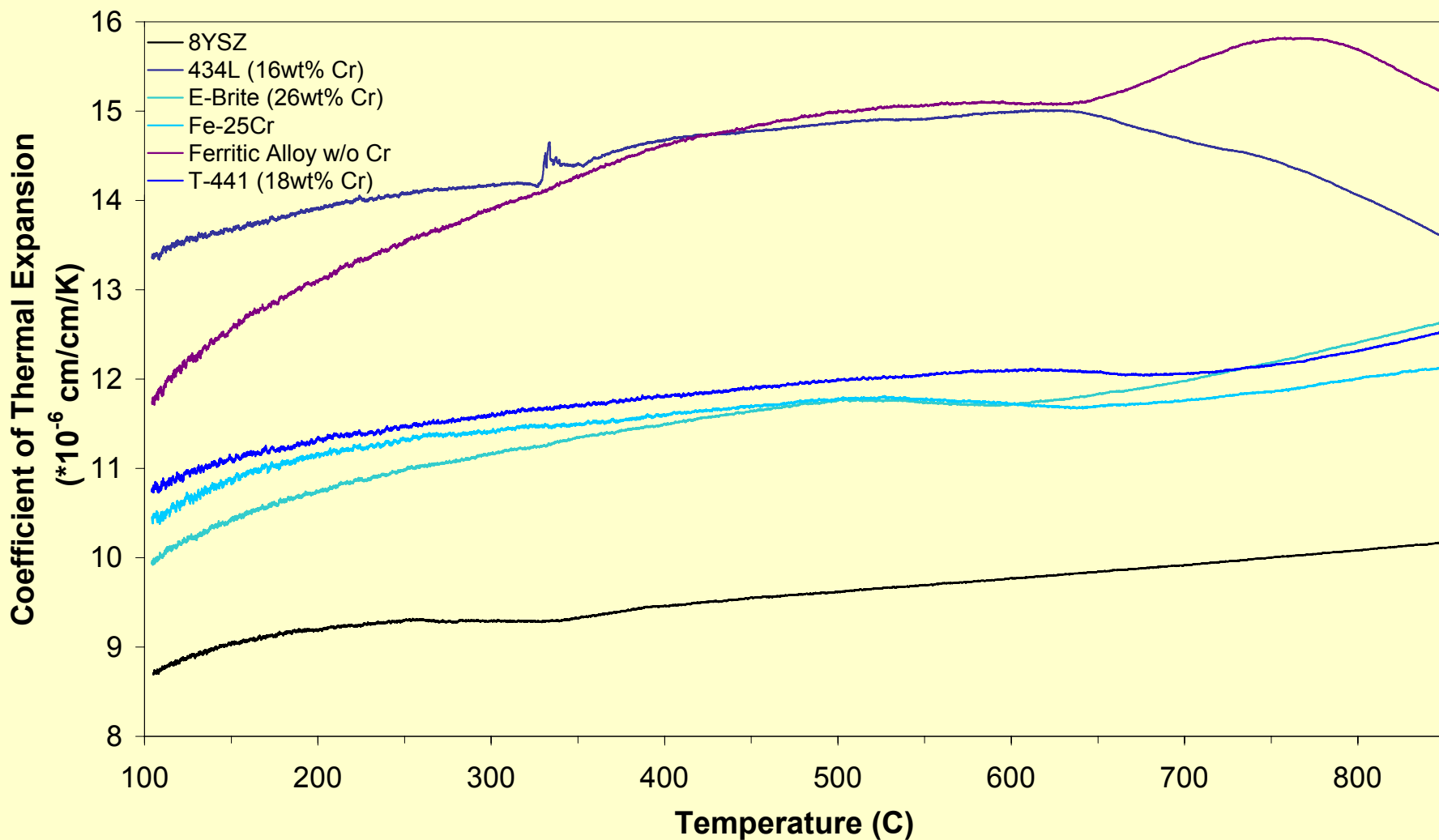


Argonne's 3 Primary Groups of Focus

- Fe-Cr Alloys With Rare Earth Additions
- Ferritic Alloys Without Chromium
- Compositionally Graded Cermets

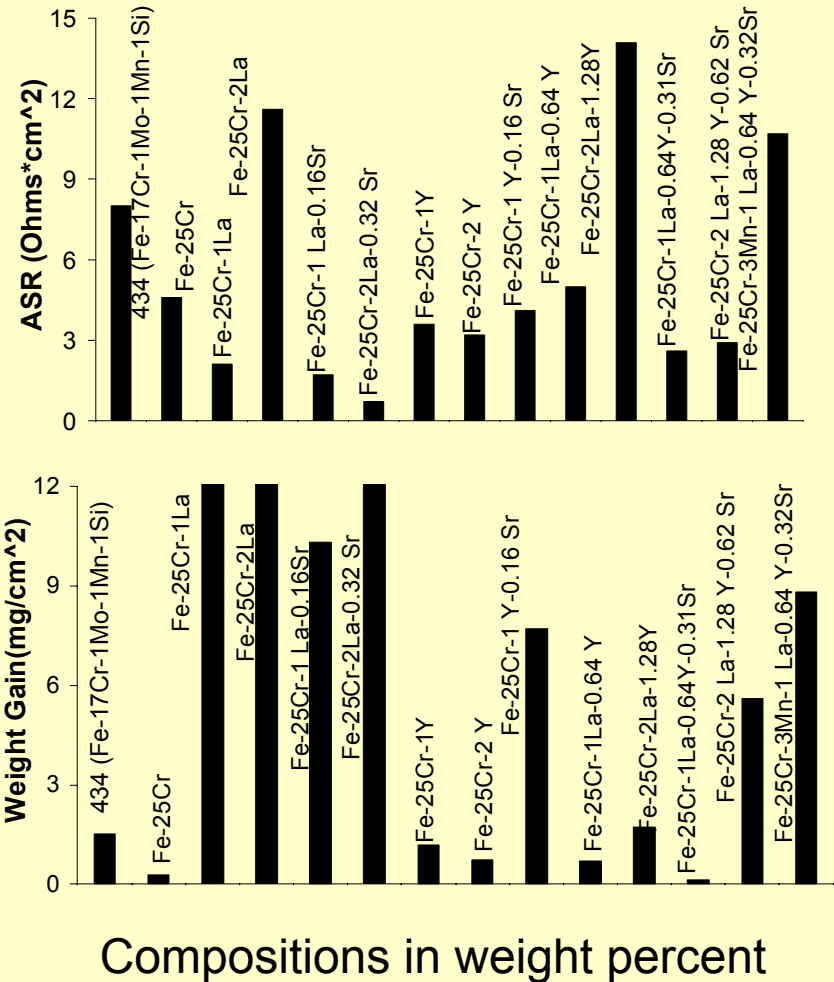


Thermal Expansion of Alloys Compared to 8YSZ



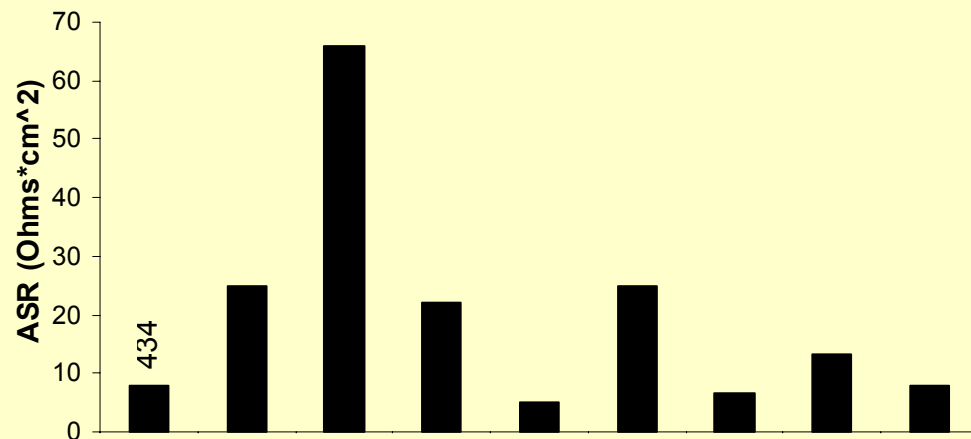
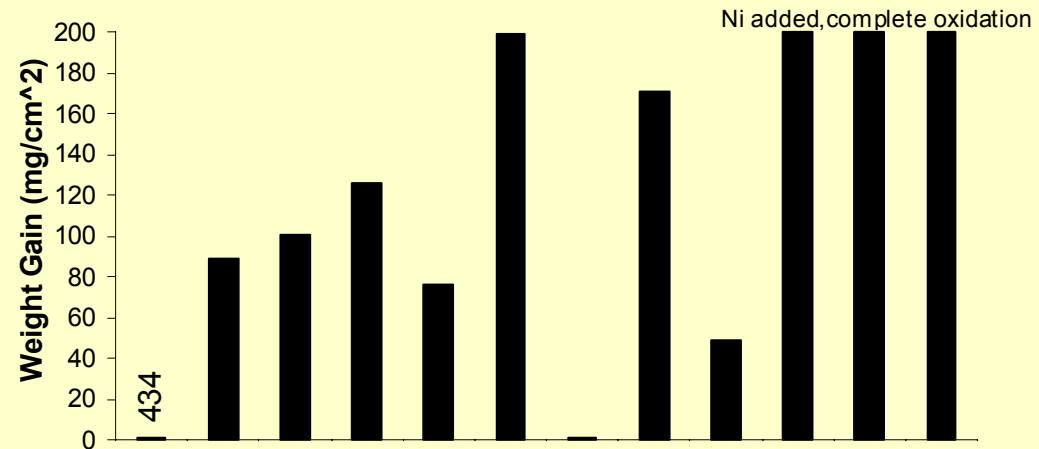
Ferritic Stainless Steels

- Rare earth additions improve ASR and should stabilize oxide scale
- La appears more effective at improving ASR
- Y appears more effective at improving oxidation resistance
- Sr enhances electrical conductivity



Ferritic Alloys Without Chromium

- Limited Selection of Elements that stabilize ferritic phase.
- Possible Mixed Oxide Scales
 - FeXO_4 (wolframite structure).
 - FeXO_4 (rutile structure)
 - FeX_2O_6 (trirutile structure)
- Addition of Ni
 - Possible Formation of NiX_2O_6 (trirutile structure).
- Addition of Ni with La or Y
 - Possible Formation of XNiO_3 (perovskite structure).
- Consider additions and oxides other than those of ferritic stabilizers
- Produce a stable oxide
- Dope to enhance electrical conductivity



LaSrCrO₃-Ferritic Stainless Steel Composites

- Simple mixing: some segregation during processing
- Mechanical alloying of LaSrCrO₃ with starting elements: produced to fine a powder.
- Presently attempting to pre-alloy elements then mix in LaSrCrO₃, short time and lower energy.



Future Plans

- Have nano-phase LSF prepared and supply samples
- Explore alloys with low chromium volatilization
- Compare “time to failure” of SOFC for various bipolar plate materials
- Explore perovskites as diesel reforming catalysts

