

**DE-FE0026211**

**Innovative, Versatile, and Cost-Effective  
Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Stack Concept**

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**22<sup>nd</sup> Annual SOFC Project Review Meeting**

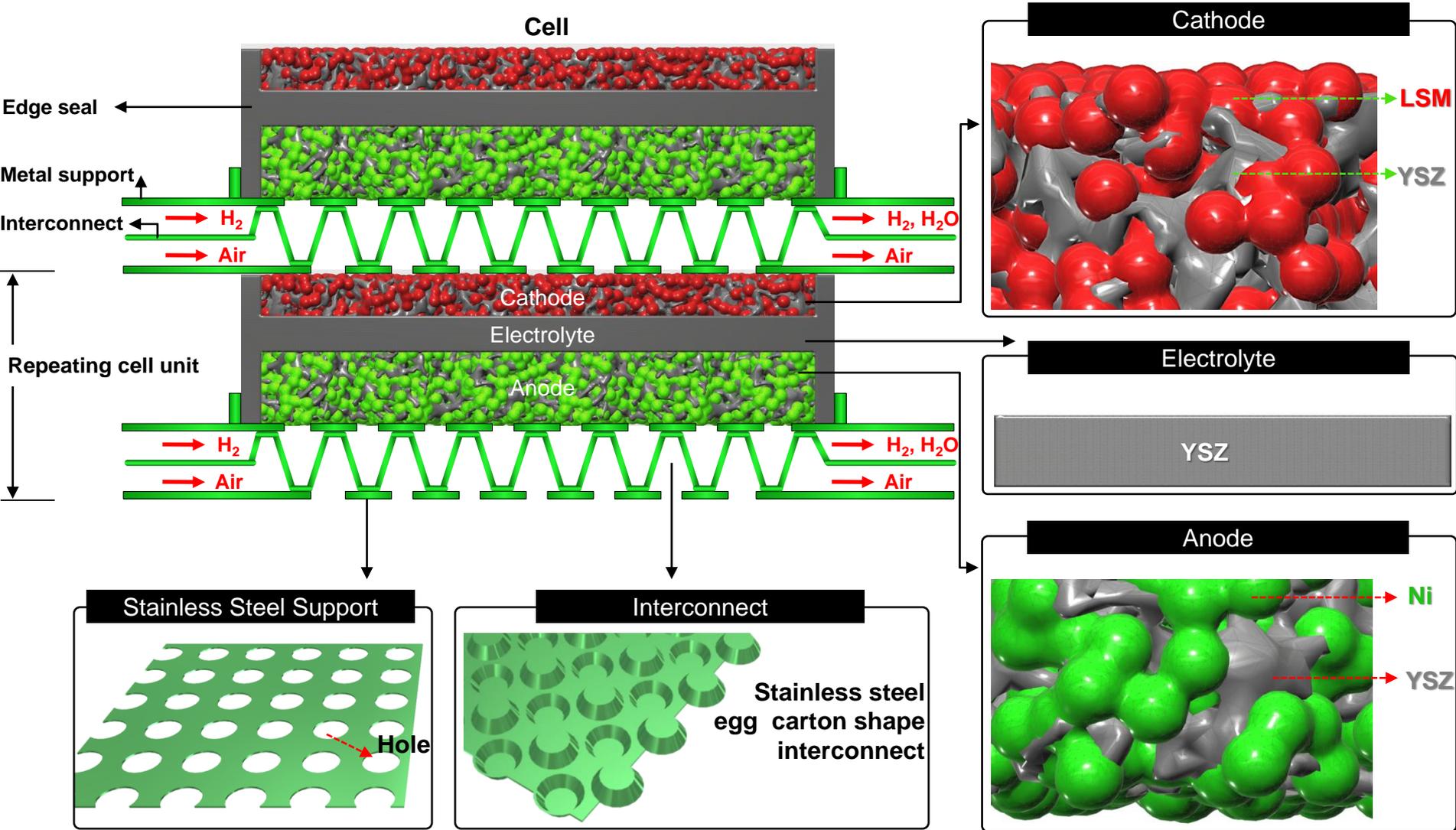
**November 2021**

# Innovative, Versatile and Cost-Effective SOFC Stack Concept Project

- Project: Innovative, Versatile and Cost-Effective Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Stack Concept (DE-FE0026211)
- Project Objective: Develop and evaluate a versatile stack configuration based on a prime-surface interconnect design that can incorporate different types of cell construction for a broad range of power generation applications
- DOE/NETL Project Manager: Mr. Jason Montgomery
- Project Team:
  - ❑ University of California San Diego (UCSD)
    - *Center for Energy Research*: Dr. Nguyen Minh (PI), Dr. Tuyen Tran
    - *Department of Electrical Engineering and Center for Memory and Recording Research*: Dr. Eric Fullerton
    - *Department of NanoEngineering*: Dr. Shirley Meng
  - ❑ OxEon Energy LLC (OxEon)
    - Dr. Elango Elangovan, Mr. Joe Hartvigsen

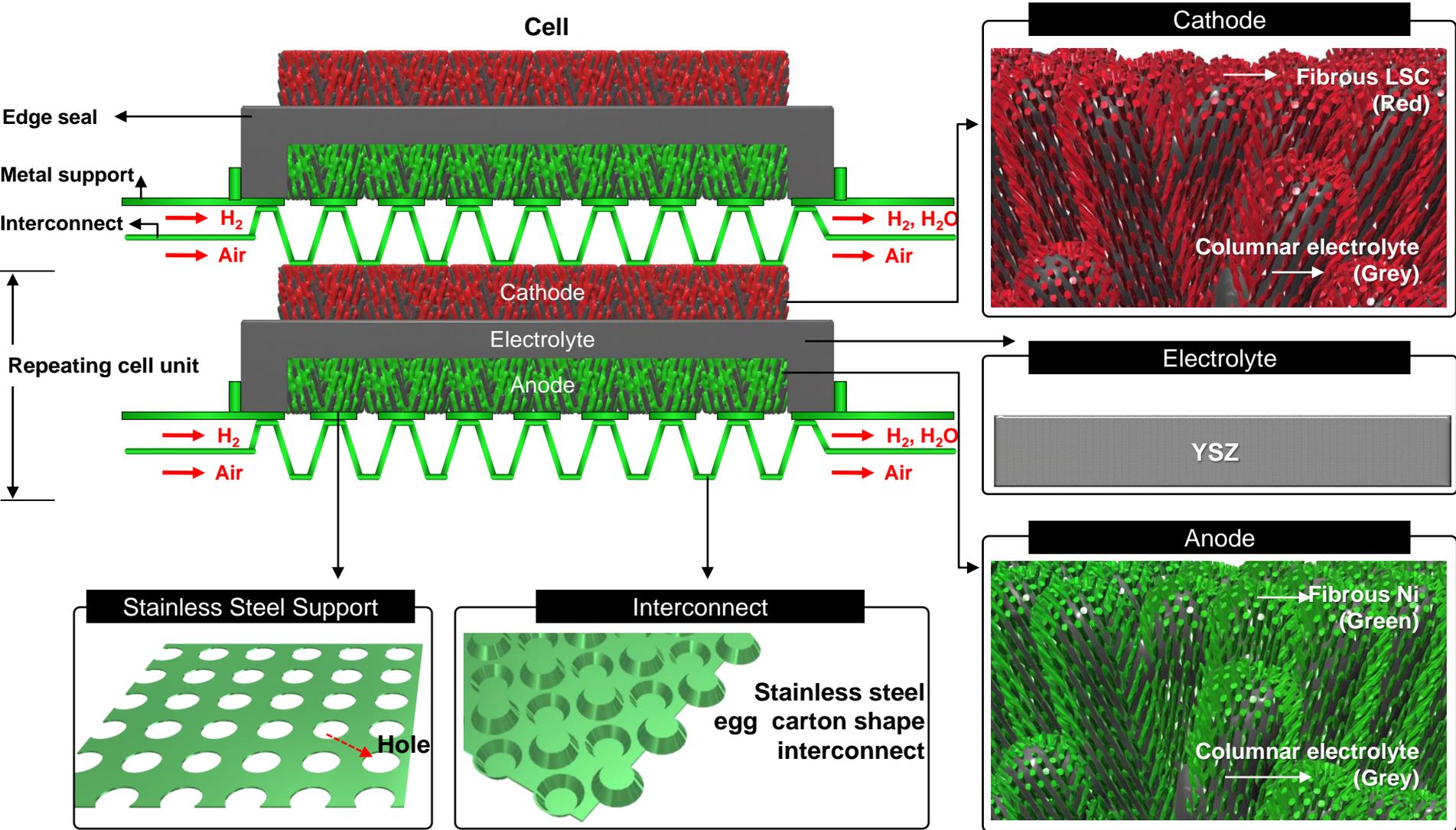
# Stack Design Concept

## Incorporating Conventional Cells



# Stack Design Concept

## Incorporating Supported Thin-film Cells

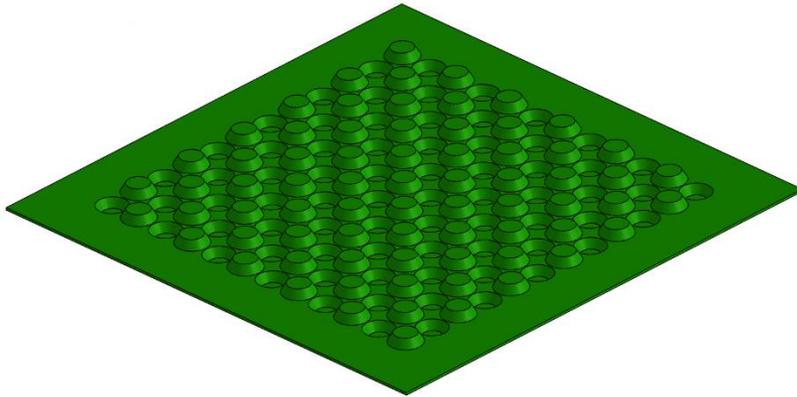


# Project Technical Activities

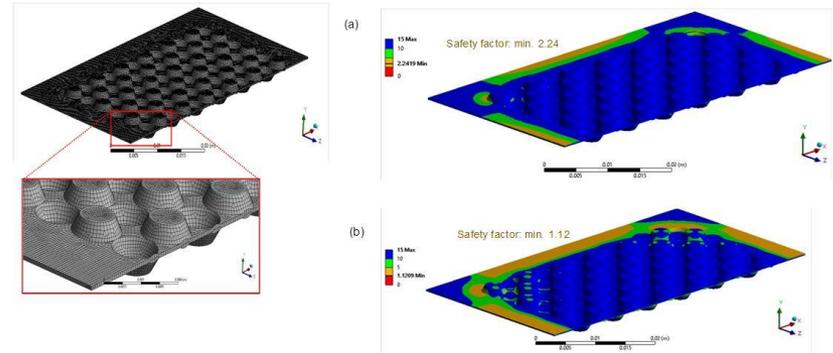
## Status/Progress/Accomplishments

- Prime surface interconnect design and fabrication development
  - Prime surface interconnect design specified and fabrication process developed
- Supported thin-film cell structure development
  - Sputtering fabrication process developed for making thin-film cells and record cell performance demonstrated at reduced temperatures
- Stack cost assessment
  - Estimated stack cost indicating potential for cost competitiveness
- Stack development
  - Full scale stack design completed
- Stack operation demonstration
  - Stack components being manufactured and operation demonstration to be initiated

# Prime Surface Interconnect Design

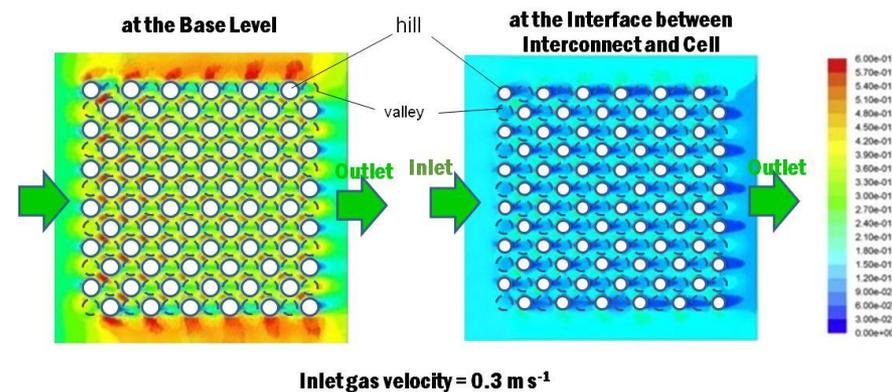


## Mechanical Loading



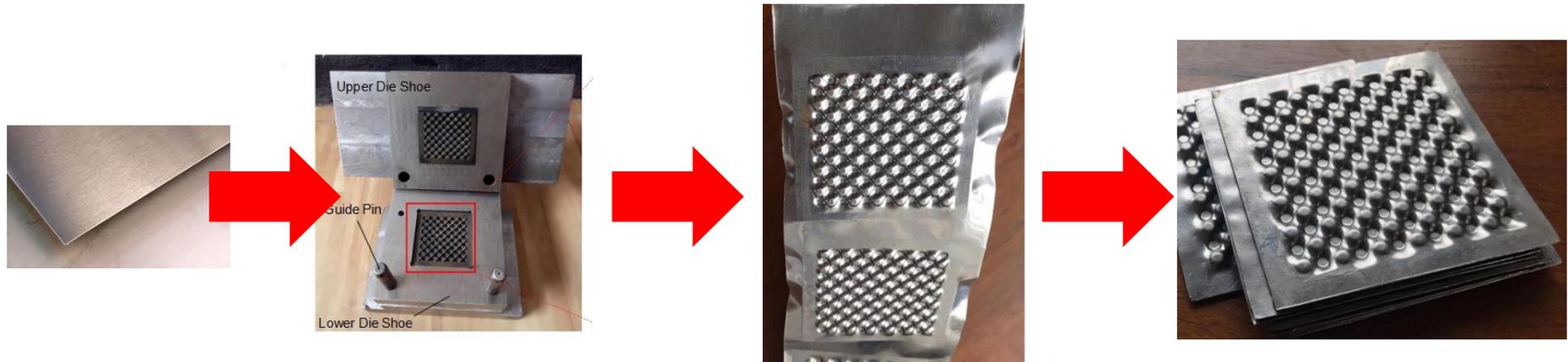
Dimension: Length x Width x Thickness	60mm x 60mm x 2.5mm
Thickness of the interconnect plate	0.3mm
Total height of the interconnect	2.5mm
Length of the interconnect	60mm
Width of the interconnect	60mm
Diameter of the cones at the base level	4mm
Cone angle	60 degrees
Mass of the interconnect	7.66 gram

## Flow Distribution

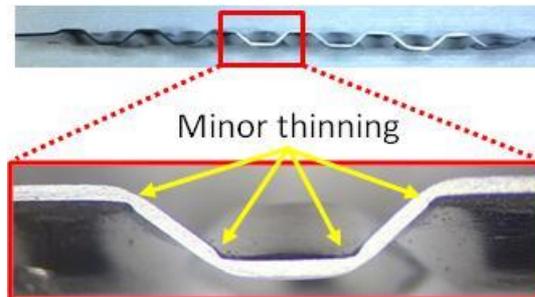


# Prime Surface Interconnect Fabrication

## Two-step stamping



**Interconnect with  
2mm in height**

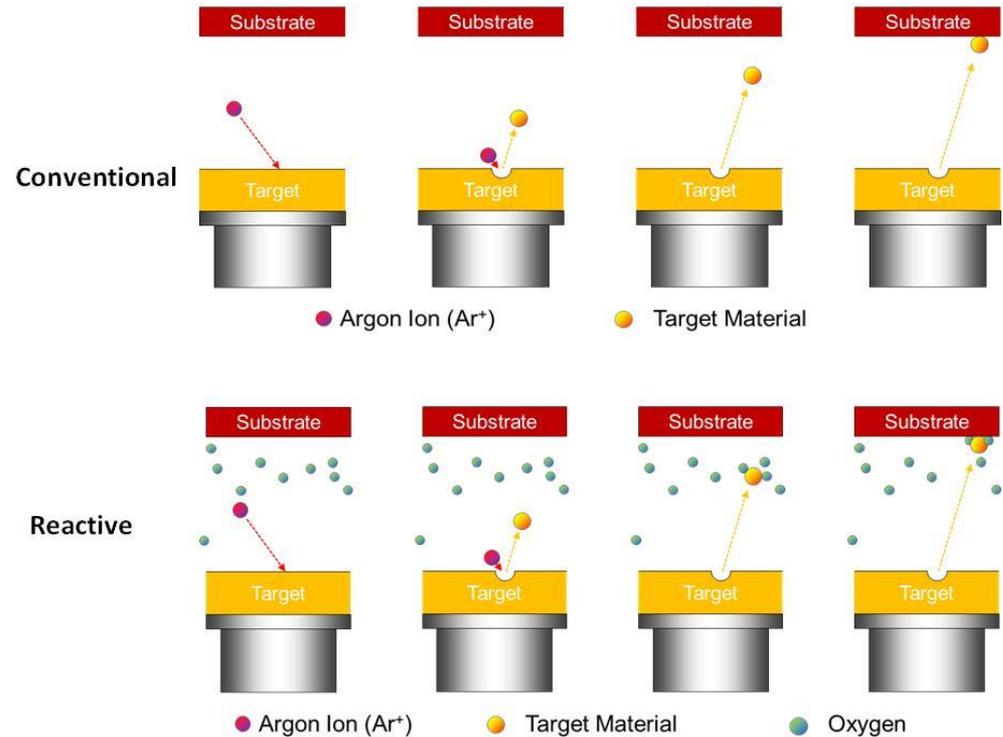


**Well formed egg carton shape with minor thinning**

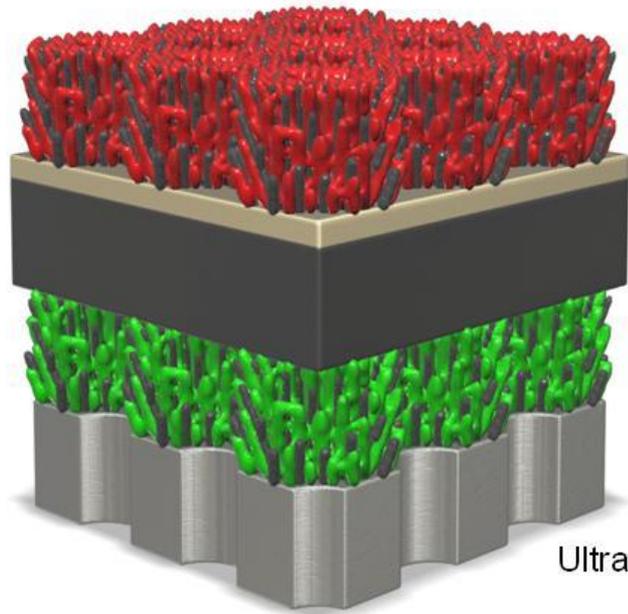
# Sputtering Process

## for fabricating supported thin-film SOFCs

- Sputtering for making thin-film SOFCs on metal supports and other substrates
- Thin-film cells sputtered on porous anodized aluminum oxide (AAO) substrates
- Sequential sputtering of anode, electrolyte, interlayer and cathode films on porous substrates



# Sputtered Thin-Film Cell Microstructure



→ LSCF-YSZ (800nm)

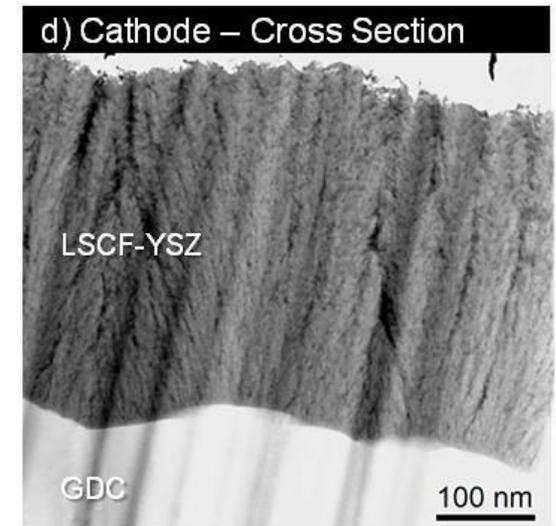
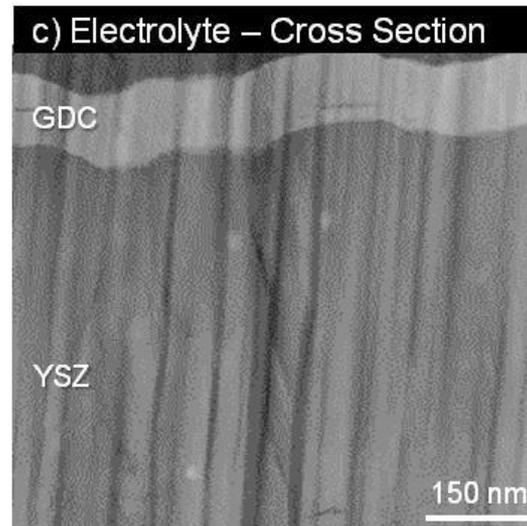
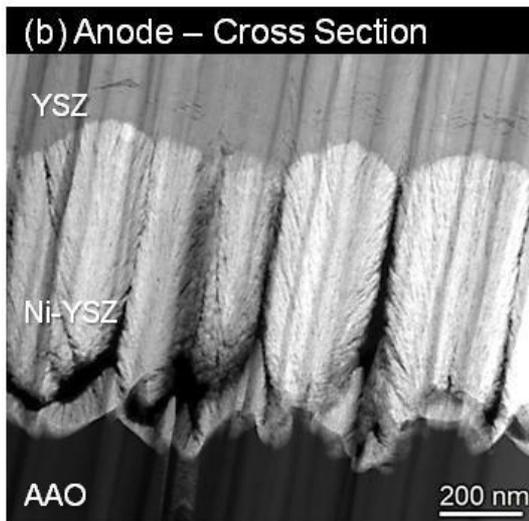
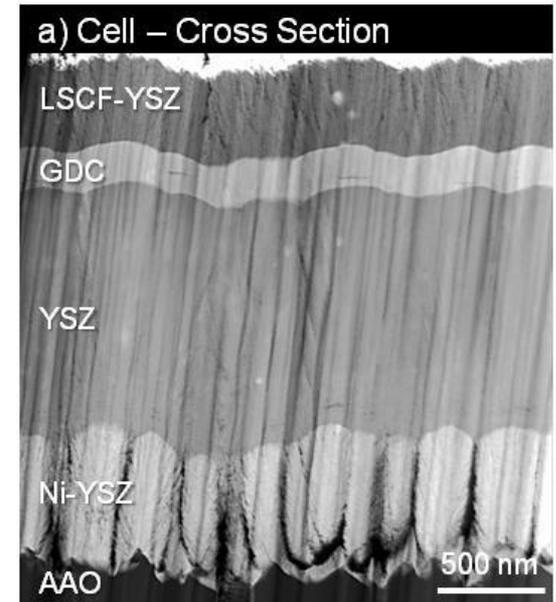
→ GDC (250nm)

→ YSZ (1.4 μm)

→ Ni-YSZ (650nm)

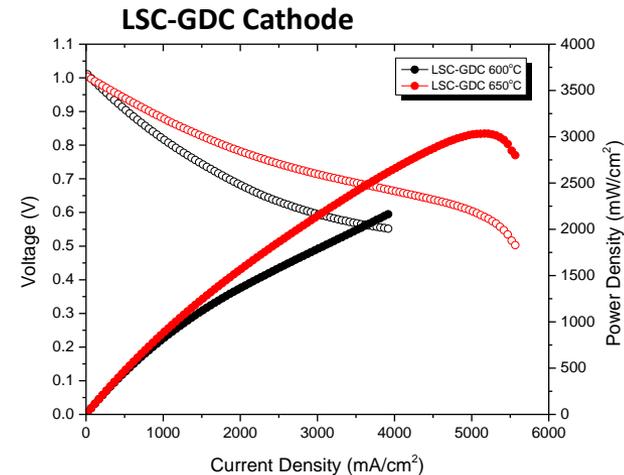
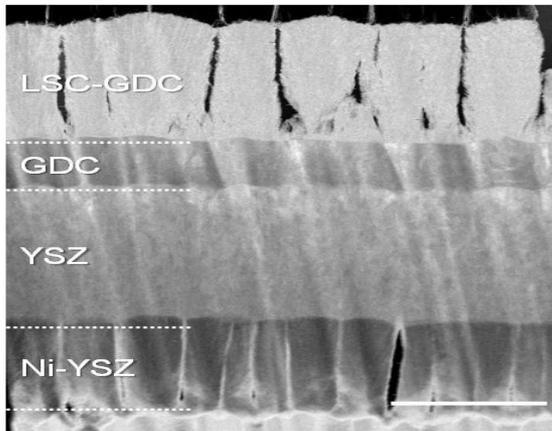
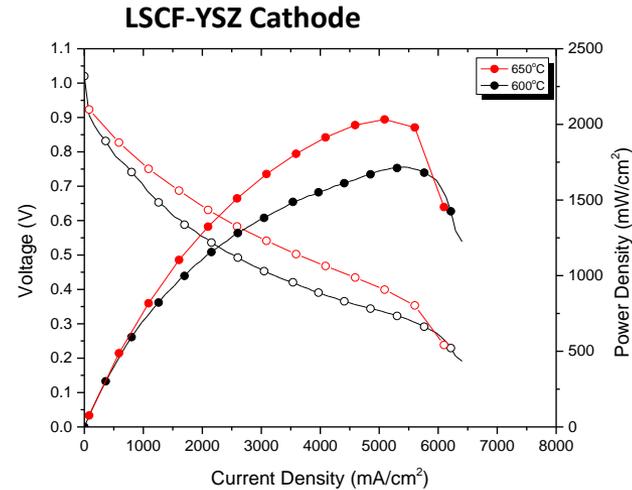
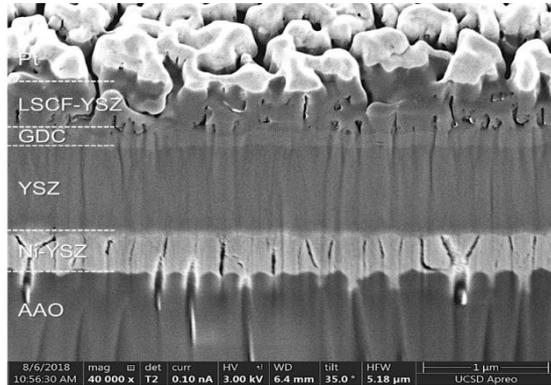
→ AAO (100μm)

Ultra Fine Nano Structured Electrodes  
and Fully Dense Electrolyte



# Superior Performance of Sputtered Cells

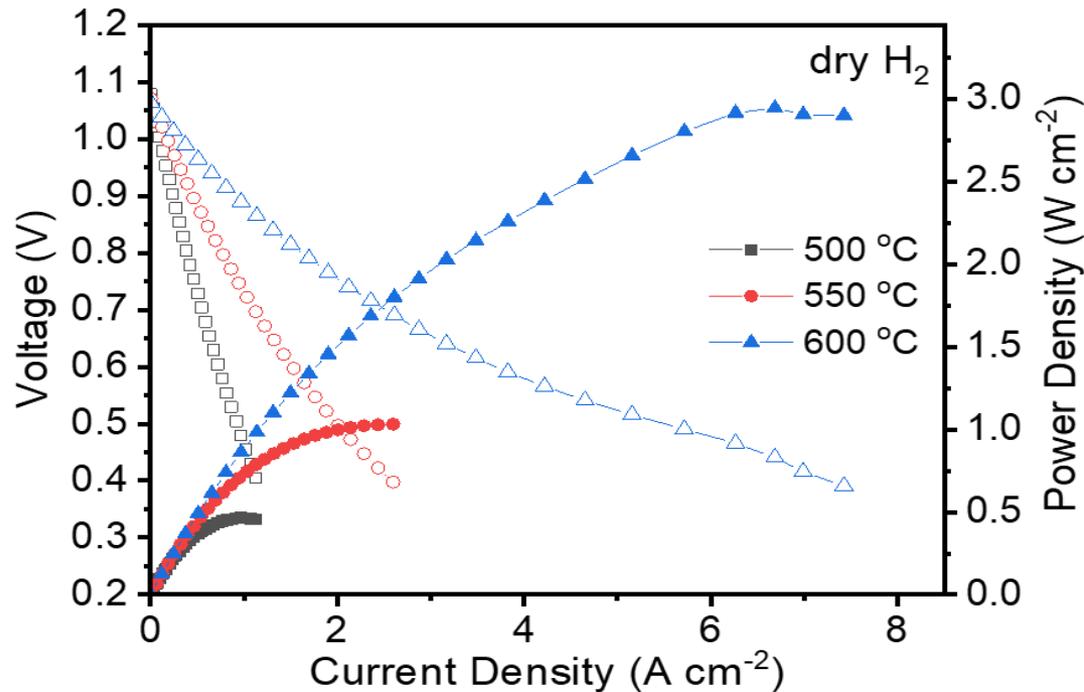
## Hydrogen Fuel



Superior cell performance reported at these reduced temperatures

# Improved Sputtered Cell Performance (Hydrogen)

## LSC-GDC/GDC/YSZ/Ni-LSCF

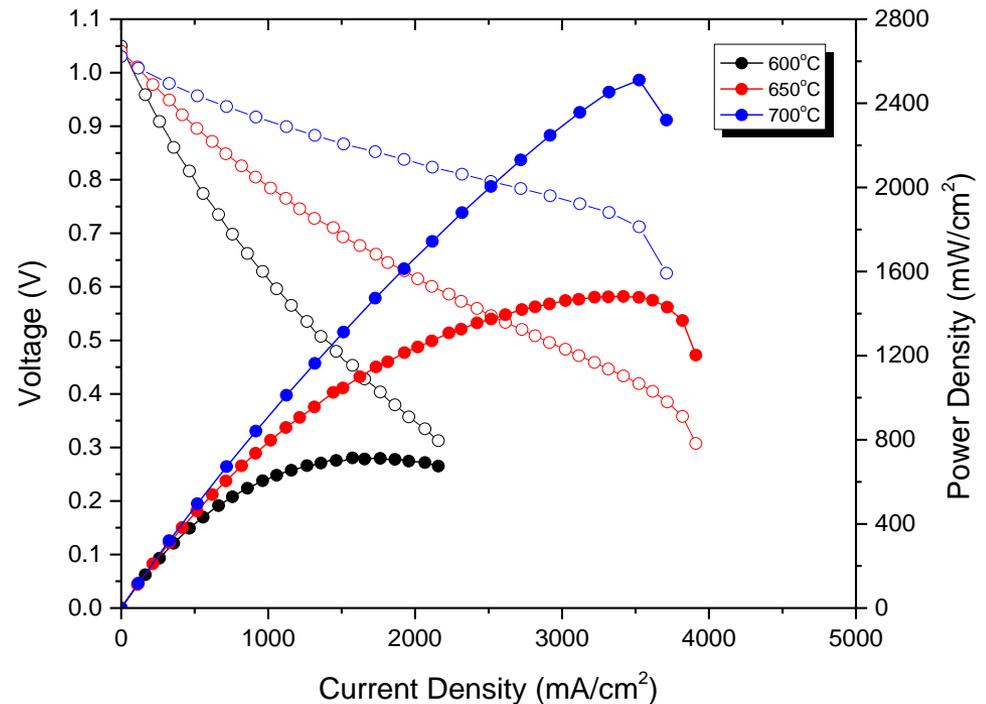
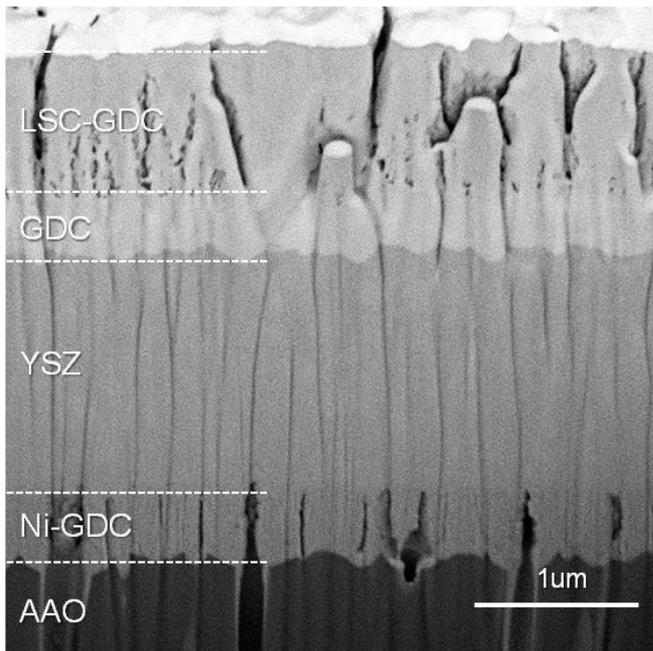


Performance improvement with Ni-LSCF anode

Best cell performance on hydrogen reported at these reduced temperatures

# Superior Performance of Sputtered Cells

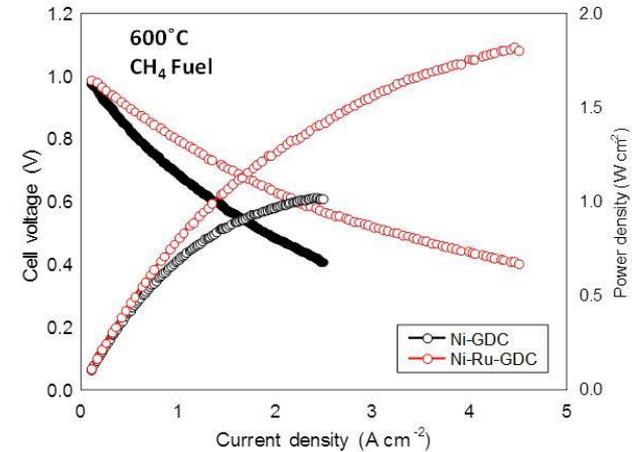
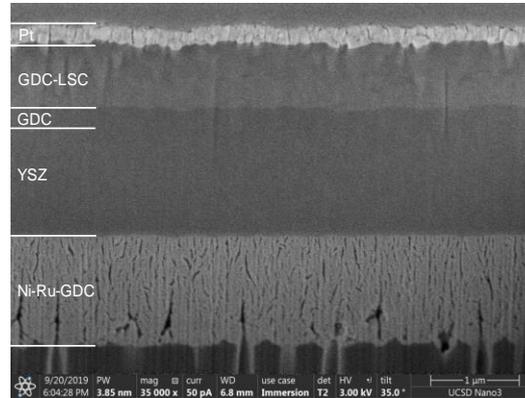
## Dry Methane Fuel



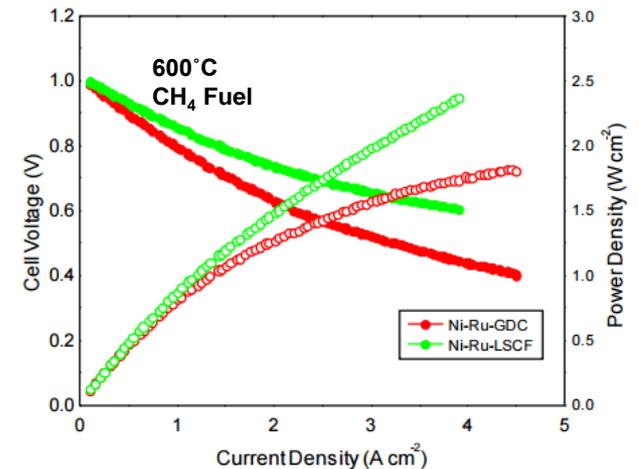
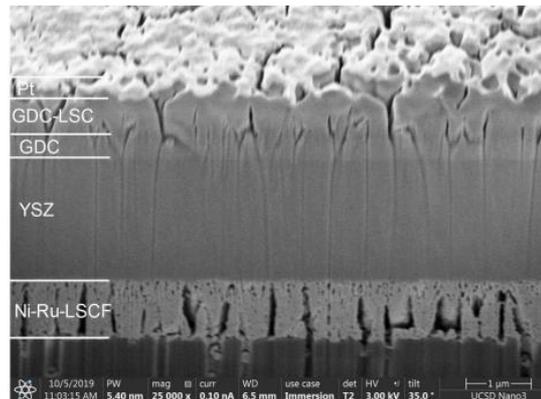
Extraordinarily high cell performance on dry methane reported at these reduced temperatures

# Improved Sputtered Cell Performance (Dry Methane)

Addition of Ru  
in anode



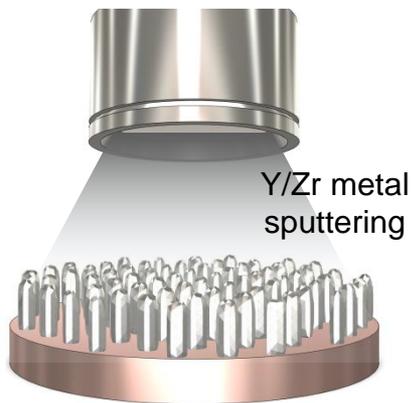
Addition of Ru-LSCF  
in anode



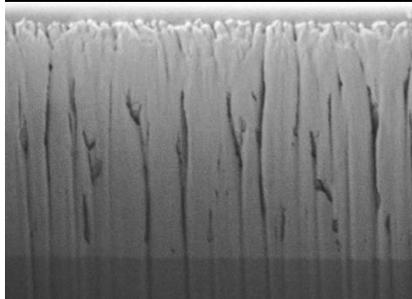
Performance Improvements with addition of Ru and Ru-LSCF in the anode

# Fabrication of Porous Ceramic Composite Electrodes

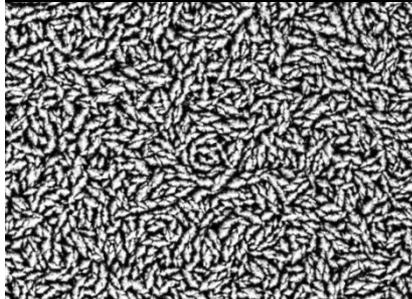
Metal target – Easy to make porous layer by sputtering



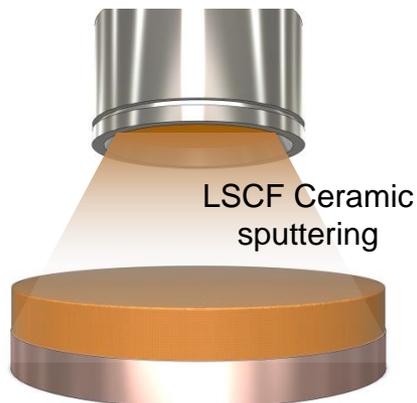
Cross Section – Porous YSZ



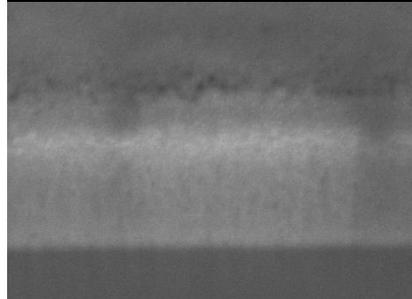
Surface – Porous YSZ



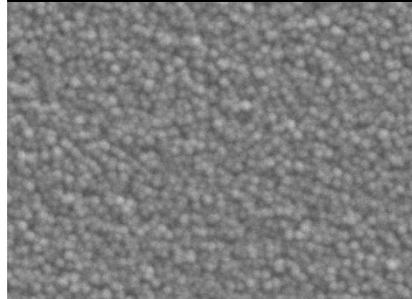
Ceramic target – Hard to make porous layer by sputtering



Cross Section – Dense LSCF



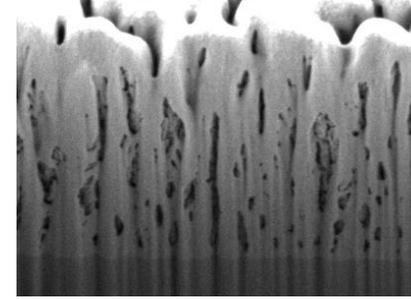
Surface – Dense LSCF



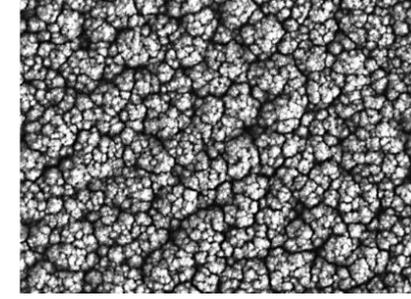
Co-Sputtering of LSCF and Y/Zr for porous ceramic film



Cross Section - Porous LSCF-YSZ



Surface – Porous LSCF-YSZ

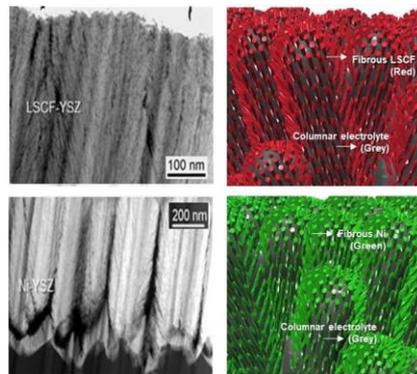


Co-sputter  
Ceramic  
&  
Metal

# Sputtered Cathode Performance

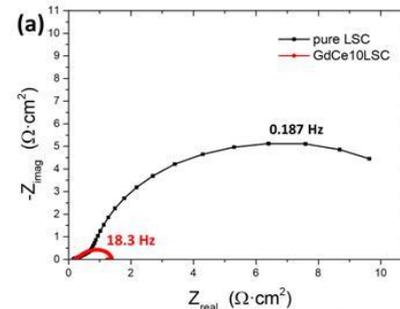
Microstructural characterization and electrochemical measurements show that the composition and nanostructure of the cathode are the two main factors that impact the power density of thin-film SOFCs

## Nanostructured cathodes

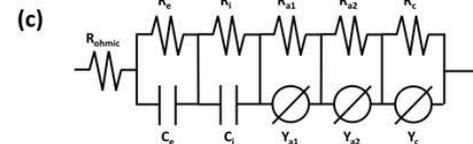
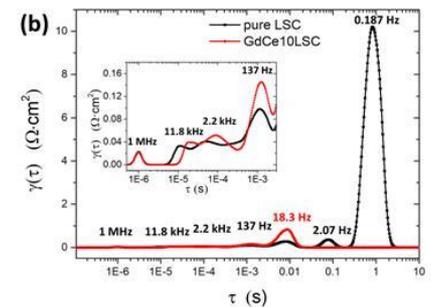


## Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS)



Distributed function of relaxation time (DFRT)



Equivalent circuit

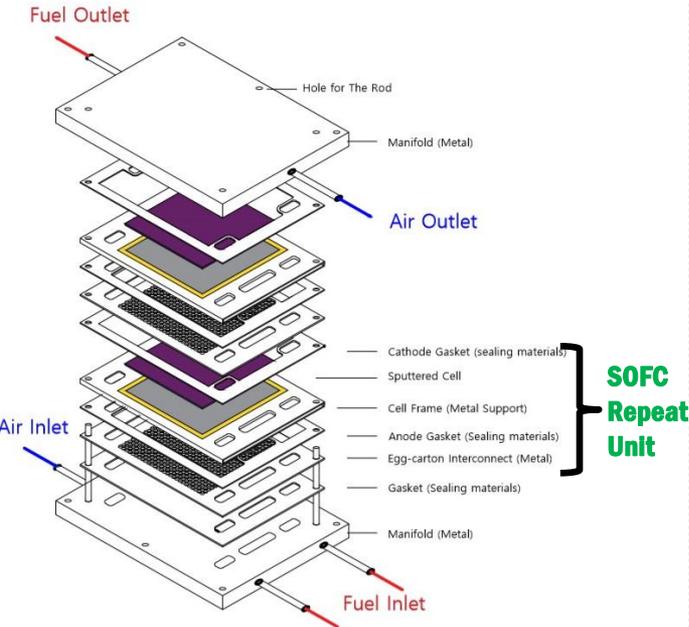
## Cell performance at different cathode compositions

Temperature	OCV (V)		Peak PD (W/cm <sup>2</sup> )			
	500°C	450°C	500°C	550°C	600°C	650°C
Pure LSC	0.92	<0.01	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.10
GdCe10LSC	1.10	0.08	0.26	0.83	1.86	2.31
GdCe20LSC	1.12	0.14	0.48	1.19	2.56	3.01
GdCe30LSC	1.10	0.12	0.32	0.81	2.16	3.37
GdCe50LSC	1.08	0.04	0.17	0.53	0.81	1.68

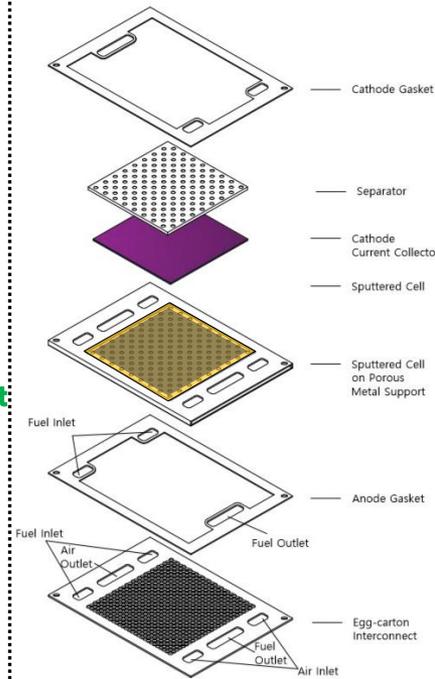
# Stack Design for Cost Estimation

## SOFC Repeat Unit

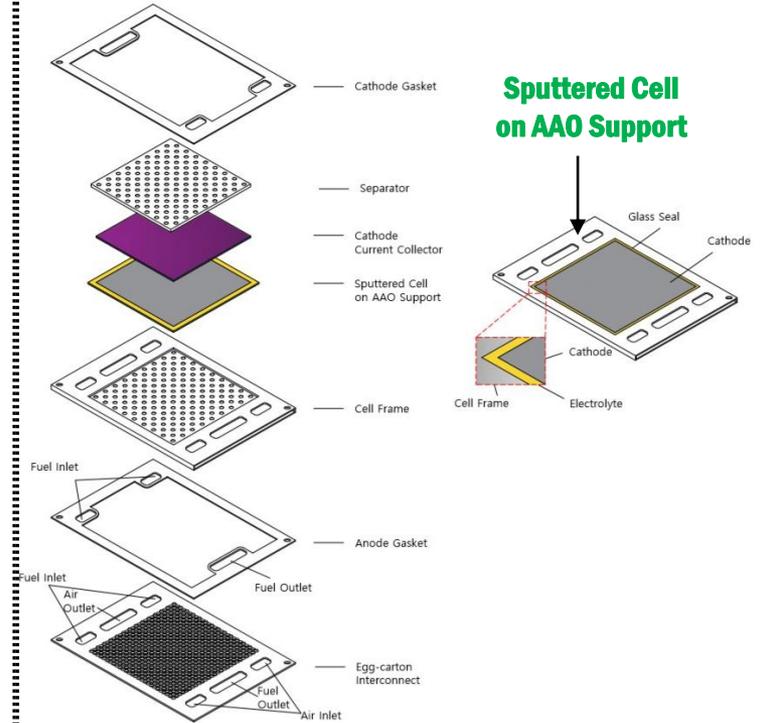
### SOFC Stack



### For Sputtered Cell on Porous Steel Support



### For Sputtered Cell on AAO Support



# Stack Cost Estimation

## Key Assumptions

### **The cost basis and key assumptions for the cost estimate:**

- 5 kW SOFC stack operating on natural gas and 50,000 units per year (250 MW/yr).
- The cost is estimated based on a stack power at 0.7 V, 80% fuel utilization ( $U_f$ ), 700°C.
- The cost estimation based on sputtered cells fabricated in plant, all other components are procured from suppliers and vendors.

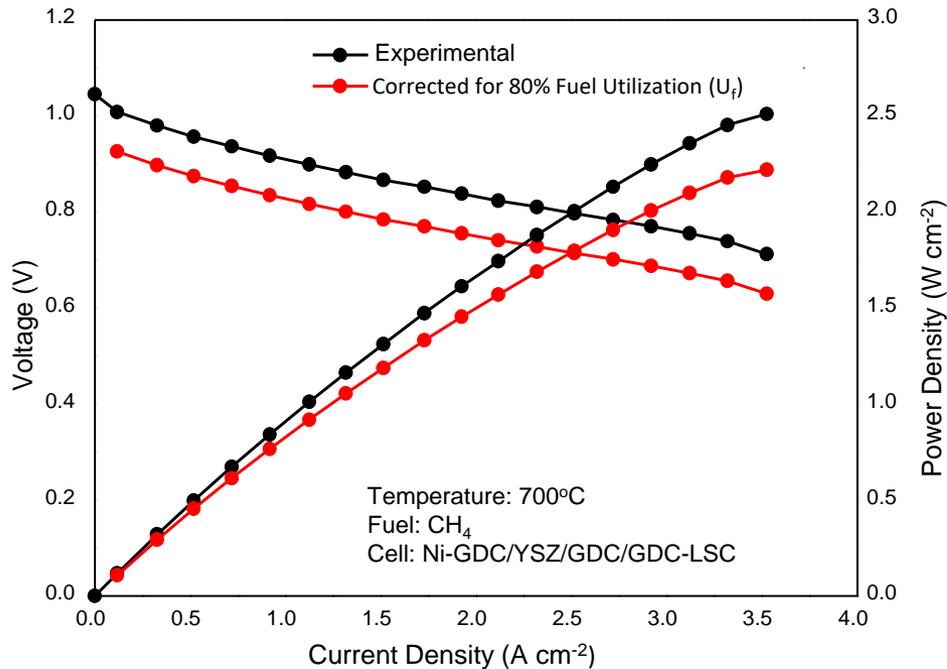
### **The cost estimate establishes a factory cost, which includes:**

- Equipment and Plant Depreciation
- Tooling Amortization
- Facility and Equipment Maintenance
- Utilities
- Cost of Capital
- Purchased Materials
- Fabrication, Assembly and Testing Labors
- Indirect Labor and Materials

### **The following costs are not included in the cost estimate:**

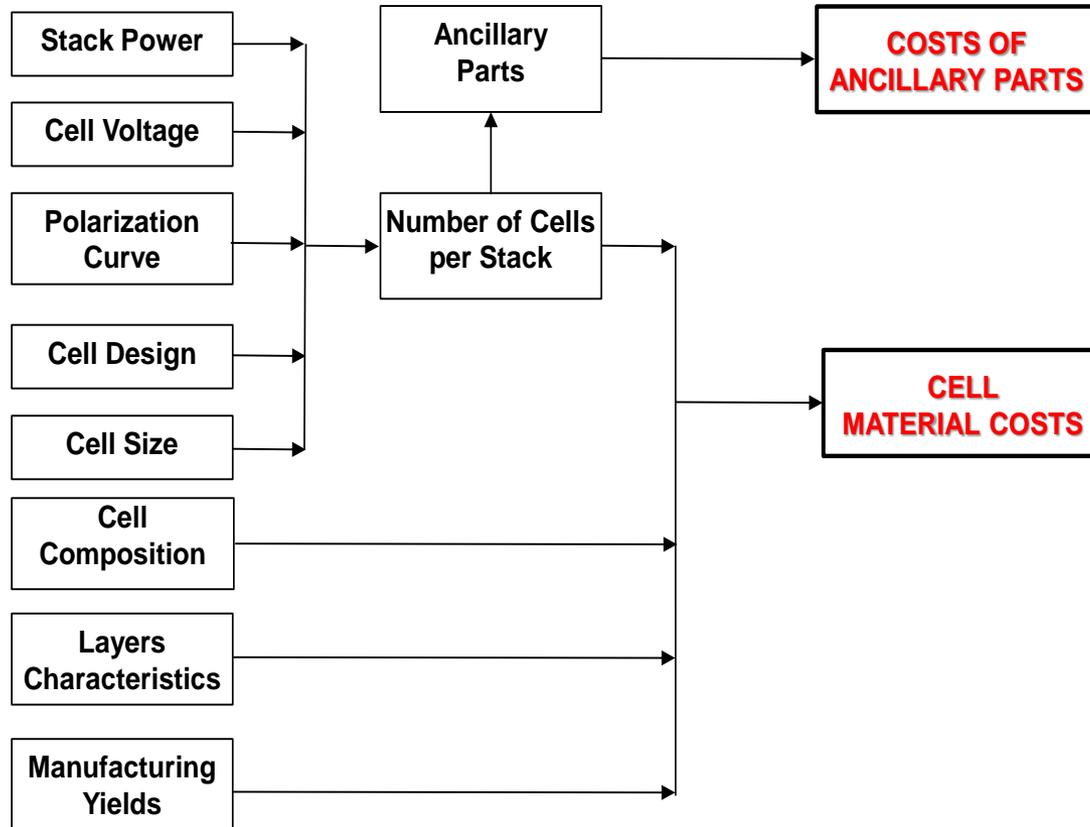
- Research and Development
- Sales and Marketing
- General and Administration
- Warranty & Taxes

# Cell / Stack Performance for Cost Estimation

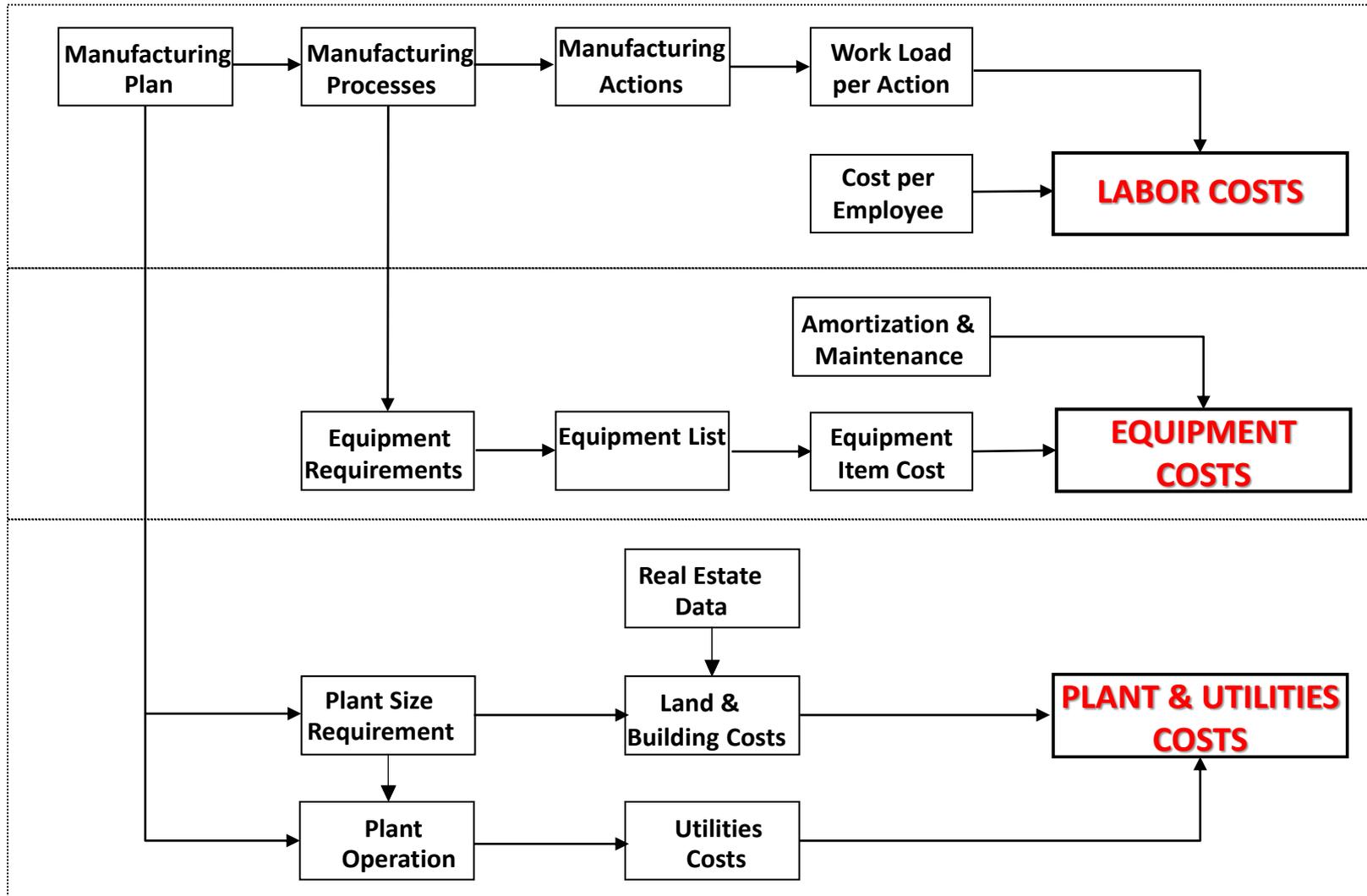


<b>Power Output</b>	5 kW
<b>Temperature</b>	700°C
<b>Fuel</b>	Natural Gas
<b>Fuel Utilization</b>	80%
<b>Power density</b>	1.9 W/cm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Current density</b>	2.7 A/cm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Voltage</b>	0.7 V
<b>Cell size</b>	10cm X 10cm
<b>No. cell per 5 kW stack</b>	32 cells

# Stack Material Cost Estimation



# Estimation Process for Other Stack Costs



# Total Stack Stack Cost Breakdown

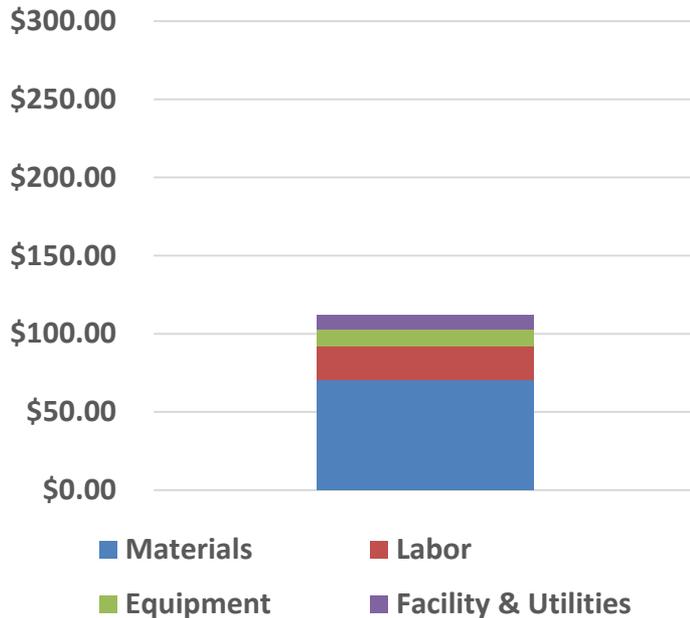
## For Sputtered Cell on Metal Support

	Cost per kW
Materials	\$70.7
Labor	\$21.0
Equipment	\$11.4
Facility & Utilities	\$9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$112.3</b>

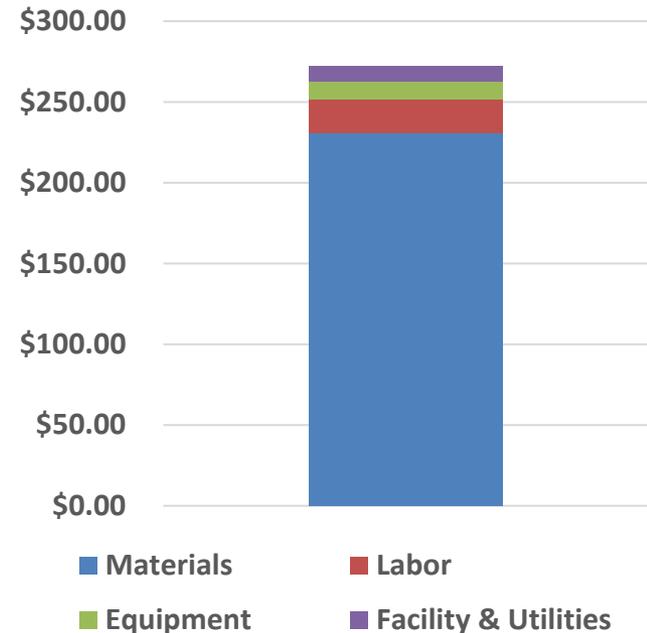
## For Sputtered Cell on AAO Support

	Cost per kW
Materials	\$230.7
Labor	\$21.0
Equipment	\$11.4
Facility & Utilities	\$9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$272.3</b>

### Total Stack Cost Breakdown



### Total Cost Breakdown



# Summary of Key Achievements

- Design and fabrication process for prime-surface interconnects
- Sputter process for fabricating thin-film SOFCs and demonstration of recorded performance at reduced temperatures with hydrogen and methane fuel
- Design and specifications for full-size stacks
- Stack cost assessment

# Acknowledgments

- DOE/NETL SOFC project management, especially Dr. Patcharin Burke and Mr. Jason Montgomery
- UCSD and OxEon SOFC project team