



DOE 22nd Annual SOFC Project Review 16-Nov-2021 Contract: DE-FE0031674 Next Generation Durable, Cost Effective, Energy Efficient Tubular Solid Oxide Fuel Cell

Special Power Sources



Objective

- Develop and optimize a YSZ electrolyte-based solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) technology for low cost, low temperature (550~650°C), and high energy efficiency operation.
- The developed technology will be implemented and demonstrated in a high efficiency 2~3kW SOFC with applicability to sub-MW system.
- Contract extended from Sept 2021 to end-Sept 2022

Special Power Sources





SUPPLYING YOUR REMOTE POWER NEEDS

Current activities

- 22 full-time, 2 part-time employees
- 8 active R&D contracts with DOE/DOD
- First commercial contract pending
- Ongoing field support of legacy units



Thin Electrolyte Development



Voltage at 50A, 650C (O/C=1.2, $U_f=75\%$)



Electrolyte Thickness (microns)

- **Electrolyte slurry formulated with different** solids loading and applied with different translations speeds during spraying
- Clean room has been installed to minimize possible defects caused by the processing environment





Anode Development

- Investigating ceria infiltration of anodes for lower temperature operation
- ~0.04V benefit for initial concentration, and number of infiltrations



Cathode Development



- New screen patterns evaluated for improved printing of Ag current collector mesh pattern
- Screen parameters optimized
- Long-term bundle test shows improved and stable performance
- New manufacturing specification being developed to reduce cost





Cathode Development

Special Power ources SUPPLYING YOUR REMOTE POWER NEEDS

- Evaluate benefits of atomic layer deposition and solution infiltration ٠
- PrO_x selected for evaluation •
- ALD coated tubes to be supplied by WVU, comparison to SPS soln. infilt. •

Univ. West Virginia (Dr. Xueyan Song) – PrOx applied by ALD



Requires optimization of infiltration process to affect TPB

sit∨

SPS Evaluation – Minor Improvement



Tube Development



- Thinner tube wall and increased permeability to push out current density
- Further work to set specification: balance thickness, permeability, conductance while maintaining mechanical robustness



Interconnect Development



Applying SYTN Bands on a Green Tube and Co-sintering







Applying the IC Bands on a Sintered and Grit Blasted Tube





Applying the IC bands with a mask would allow for the elimination of the grit blast process, plasma spray process and a sintering step, post plasma spraying.

Co-Sintered Interconnect Materials

- Target interconnect ASR at 750C of ~0.06 ohm-cm². Bilayer interconnect studies by USC.
- Thin n-type and thick p-type meet AST targets under H₂-H₂O. Challenge of bilayer meeting target under realistic U_f
- Additional testing of USC bilayers at SPS as function of layer thickness and U_f
- Evaluating sinterable chromites









Manufacturing Development



Shrinkage Measuring System

- Developed for tube process control
- Also useful for co-sintering material development



Critical for qualifying new co-sinterable materials with tube changes

Chromite Interconnect Material Candidates



Internal Reforming – Low O/C propane testing

- An internal anode recycle arrangement developed which allows low O/C
- Efficiency increased to 40% with an O/C of 0.8 – stable over 500 hours without carbon on a single tube
- Transferred to 1500W bundle test, which demonstrated 39% efficiency at this O/C and 70% UF (CRREL program*)





*Army ERDC/CRREL Contract W913E52020002





Lower Temperature Technology Integration and Demonstration



- A legacy system has been converted to run at temperatures down to 650°C average
- Baseline production tubes running at low O/C = 0.6 on natural gas.
- Final selection of technologies will go into this test stand next month





2.5kW Final Demonstration



- SPS is re-commissioning a rig to test a 2.5kW stack
- Two different systems available, both of which have been made functional.
- Unit light-off and warm-up demonstrated
- An unresolved controls issue has prevented going to full load









Summary

- SPS operation has re-established production, R&D, and field service operations
- Testing platforms have been brought on-line to test improvements to cell technology
- Current collection designs being cost-reduced through reduction of silver usage and elimination of plasma spray process
- Looking at improvements which can provide 0.13V at 650°C to maintain high efficiencies

Acknowledgement



- Special thanks to DOE project managers Shailesh Vora, Jason Montgomery and the entire SOFC program management team
- This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, National Energy Technology Laboratory under Award Number DE-FE0031674.
- Disclaimer: This presentation was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favouring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of the authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government of any agency thereof.