

22nd Annual Project Review Meeting

DE-FE0031972

Reversible SOFC-SOEC Stacks Based on Stable Rare-Earth Nickelate Oxygen Electrodes

Dr. John Pietras¹, Dr. Srikanth Gopalan², Dr. Yu Zhong³
Dr. Wenyuan Li⁴, Dr. Whitney Colella⁵

1 Saint-Gobain

2 Boston University

3 Worcester Polytechnic University

4 West Virginia University

5 Gaia Energy Research Institute



MAKING THE WORLD A BETTER HOME



DE-FE0031972: TECHNICAL STRENGTHS AND BACKGROUND

SAINT-GOBAIN & SOFC PROJECT SUMMARY

Worldwide Footprint

2020 Turnover
38 €bn

Operations in
67 COUNTRIES

Over
170,000 EMPLOYEES

HIGH
PERFORMANCE
SOLUTIONS



ABRASIVES &
COMPOSITE
SYSTEMS



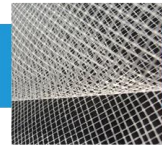
CERAMICS



LIFE
SCIENCES



MOBILITY



CONSTRUCTION
INDUSTRY

REGIONAL
BUSINESS



CERTAINEED
BUILDING
MATERIALS



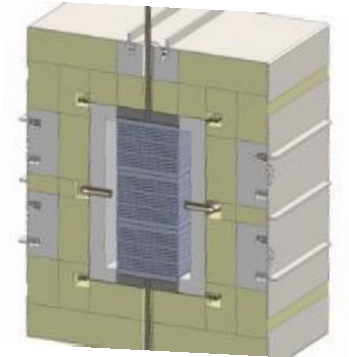
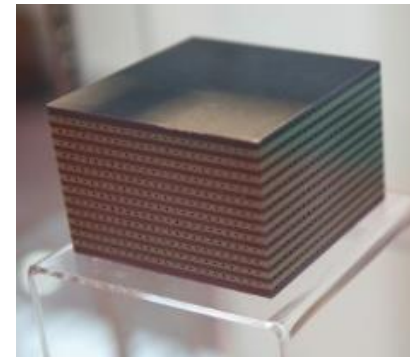
SAGE
ELECTROCHROMIC
GLASS

Innovative & Reliable Stack Technology

All-ceramic stack
10+ year lifetime

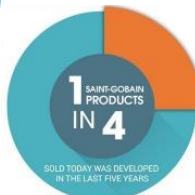
Operational simplicity
Modular design

Recognized Supplier
Industrialization



Culture of Innovation: 350 Years of Growth

2050
NET ZERO CARBON



One of the world's
100
most innovative
companies*
*Source: Thomson Reuters

History of Collaboration



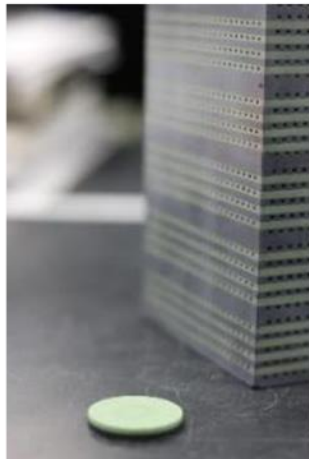
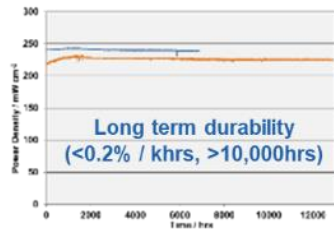
SOEC BACKGROUND: SUCCESSFUL EERE FUNDED SEEDLING PROJECT

DE-EE0008377: DEVELOPMENT OF DURABLE MATERIALS FOR COST EFFECTIVE ADVANCED WATER SPLITTING

Leverage Strengths

Core Competencies

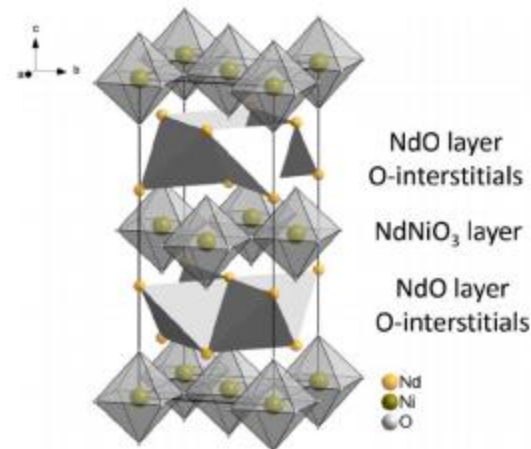
Businesses built around tailoring powder properties and scaling to production at industrial quantities



High Potential Material Set

Performance Potential of Nickelates (Ln_2NiO_4)

- Open alternating crystal structure provides a large number of oxygen interstitial sites
- Oxygen exchange and transport is greater than state-of-the-art perovskite oxides
- Potential to avoid degradation due to voids and cracks which typically form during operation

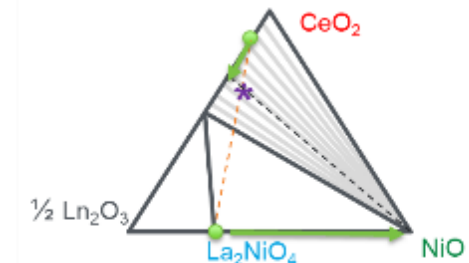
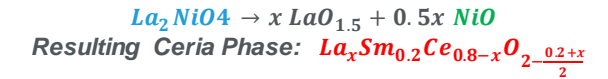


V.V. Kharton, et. al, *J.Solid.State.Chem.*, 181, 1425-1433 (2008)

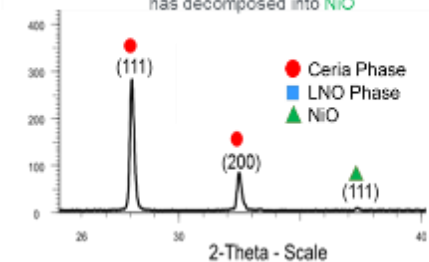
Issue To Be Solved

Material Decomposition

- Decomposition of nickelate phase when in contact with Ceria



34% LNO : 66% SDC20 Composite
post-heating – all of LNO phase
has decomposed into NiO

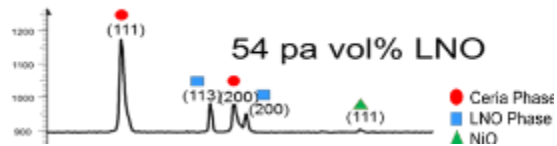


SOEC SEEDLING PROJECT MID-TERM RESULTS

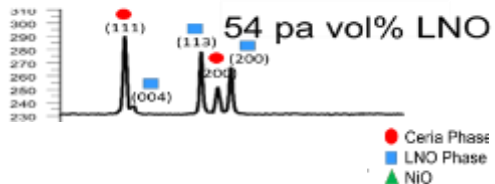
IMPROVED PERFORMANCE AND STABILITY WHILE ENABLING LOW-COST BALANCE OF PLANT

Stabilization Achieved

Stabilized LNO in presence of Ceria



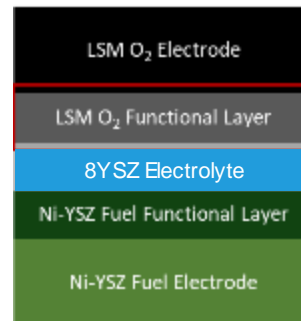
La_2NiO_4 retention



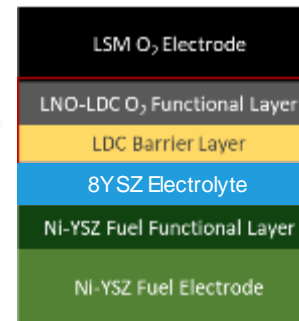
Co-Sintering Developed

Incorporated nickleate within co-sintered cells

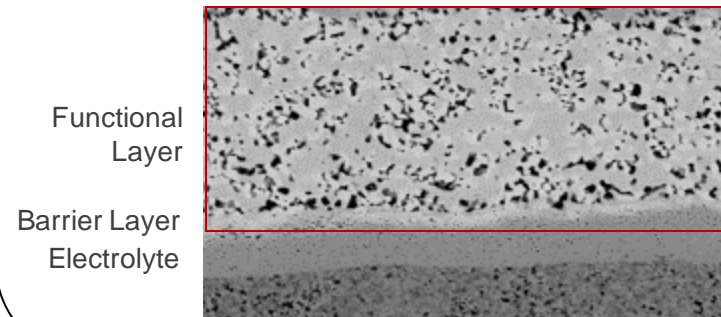
SOFC structure



SOEC structure

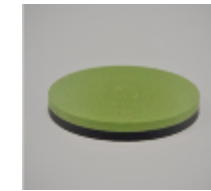


Microstructure achieved

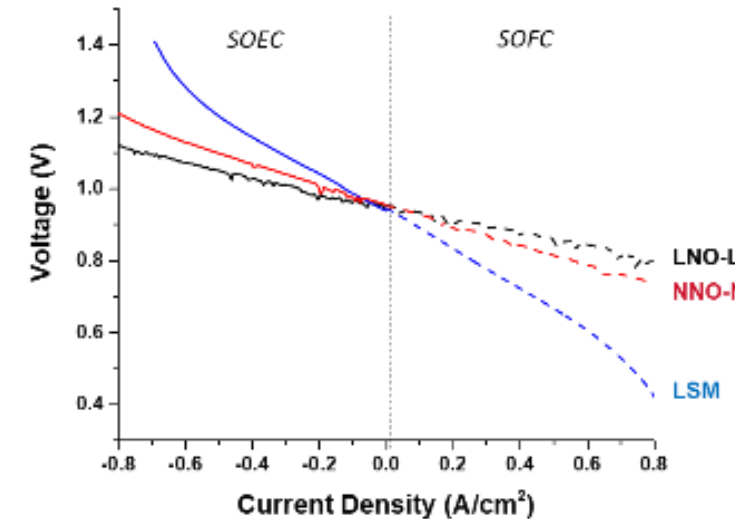


SOEC Performance Enhancement

Performance Improvement



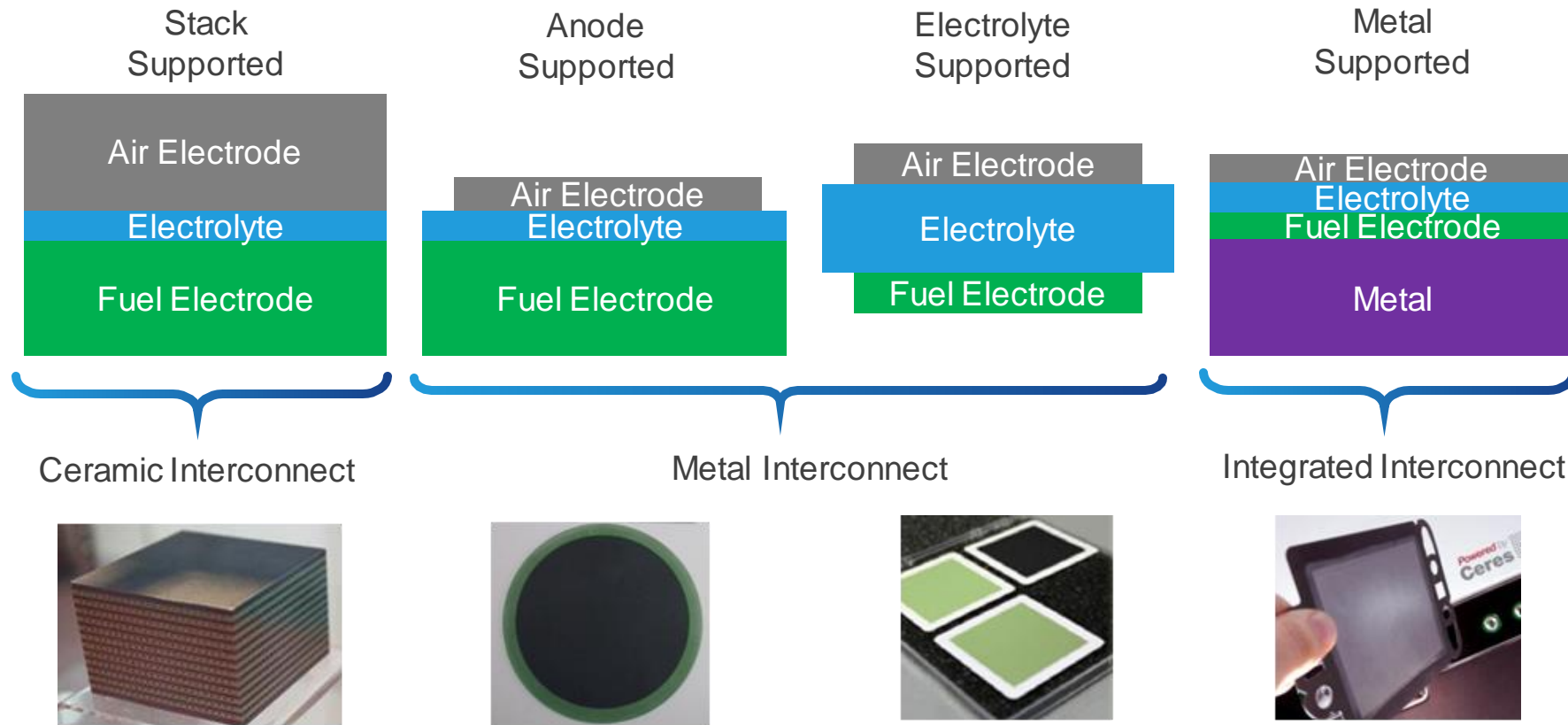
- LNO outperforms LSM electrode
- LNO Cell successfully co-sintered
- Independent of cell design (anode supported and co-sintered cells)



THIS PROJECT: INVESTIGATE OPERATIONAL & STACK DESIGN CONCERNS

DE-FE0031972: MOVE FROM BUTTON CELL TO STACK DESIGNS IN BOTH OPERATIONAL MODES

Stack designs can be grouped by the thickest layer of an individual cell and how they are connected into a stack



Commonalities to be studied

Utilize the novel air electrode

High humidity @ fuel electrode

Interconnect Metal or Ceramic

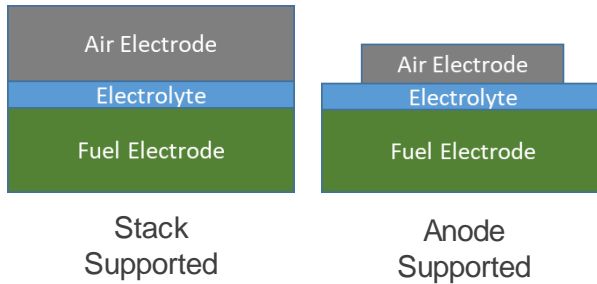
CELL LEVEL DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

STACK AGNOSTIC SOLUTIONS FOR MODE SWITCHING ON THE AIR ELECTRODE

Cell Level



Oxygen Electrode Investigations (Nickelates)

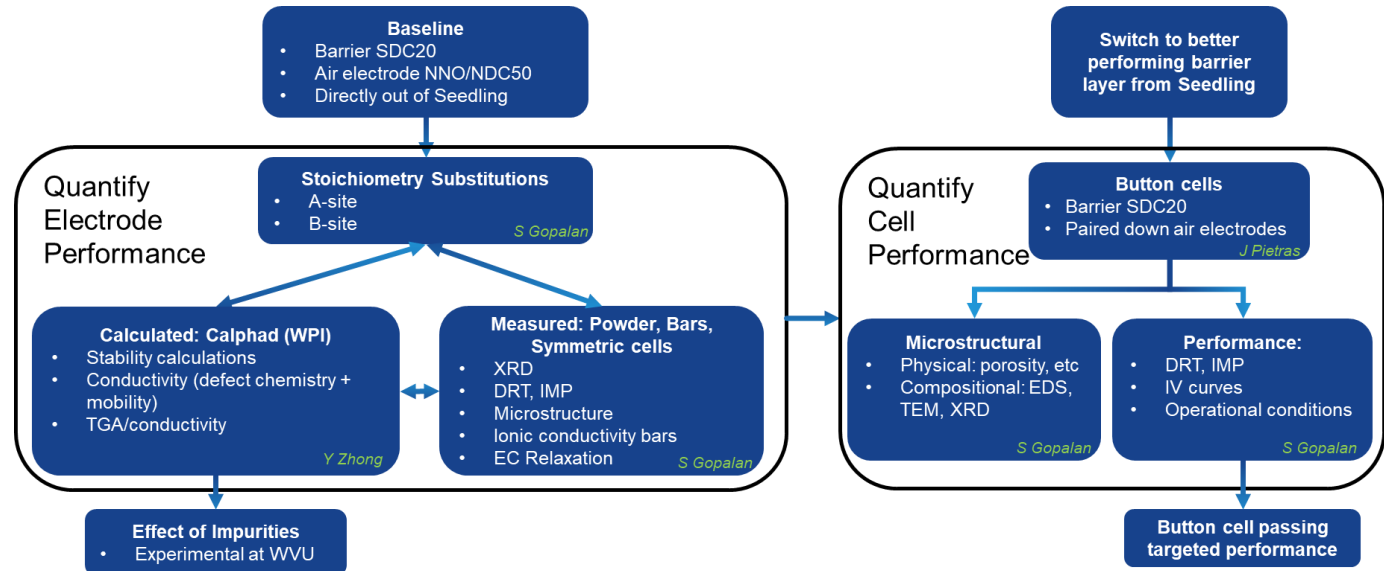
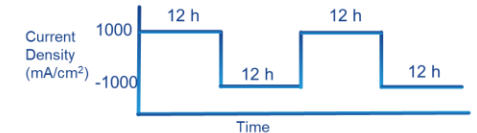
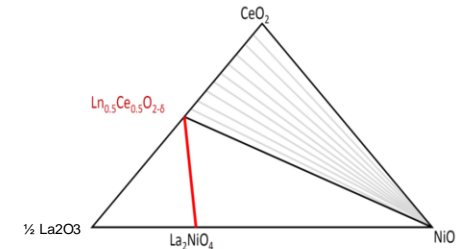


Fuel Electrode Investigations (Nickel migration)



Investigate Composition-Performance-Stability relationship

- Operational mode switching between SOFC/SOEC
- Dopant type/concentration in barrier layer and active layers
- Microstructural/compositional changes due to chemical and electrochemical driven processes



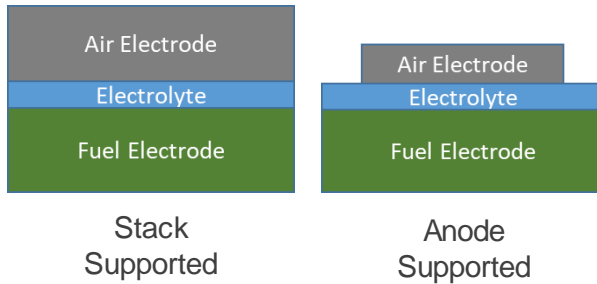
CELL LEVEL DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

NICKEL MIGRATION AS A FUNCTION OF CURRENT AND HUMIDITY

Cell Level



Oxygen Electrode Investigations (Nickelates)

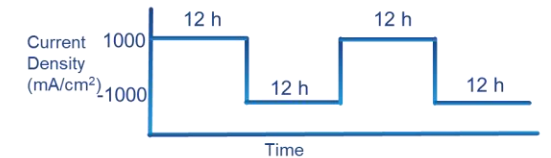
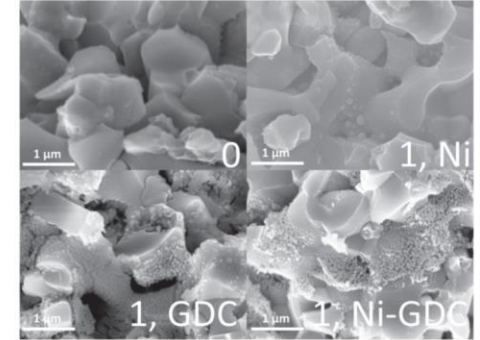


Fuel Electrode Investigations (Nickel migration)



Mitigation of Ni migration

- Focus solutions on MIEC anode side infiltration
- Dynamic SOFC-SOEC mode switching
- A range of simulated fuel compositions & temperatures
- Microstructure and compositional evolution probed through SEM, TEM and SEM-FIB analysis
- Studies to be guided by CALPHAD



Characterize Ni Migration as function of:

- Water vapor
- Temp
- Current density
- Electrochem & Microstructural changes

S Basu *U Pal*

Reduce Nickel Migration

Fuel Electrode Infiltration

- Effect on reducing Ni migration rate

S Basu

Button cell testing

- Performance
- Impedance

U Pal

Potential Ni Motion

- Electrochemically from bulk to interface
- Thermodynamics from inlet to outlet

Calphad

- Ni vapor partial pressure vs H₂O partial pressure & temp

Y Zhong

Microstructural

- Confirmation of infiltration
- Confirmation of reduced migration

S Basu

Scale to stack durability

Combine with air electrode improvements

Commercial NiO+YSZ/YSZ Cells with air-side baseline (SDC20 + NDC/NDC50)

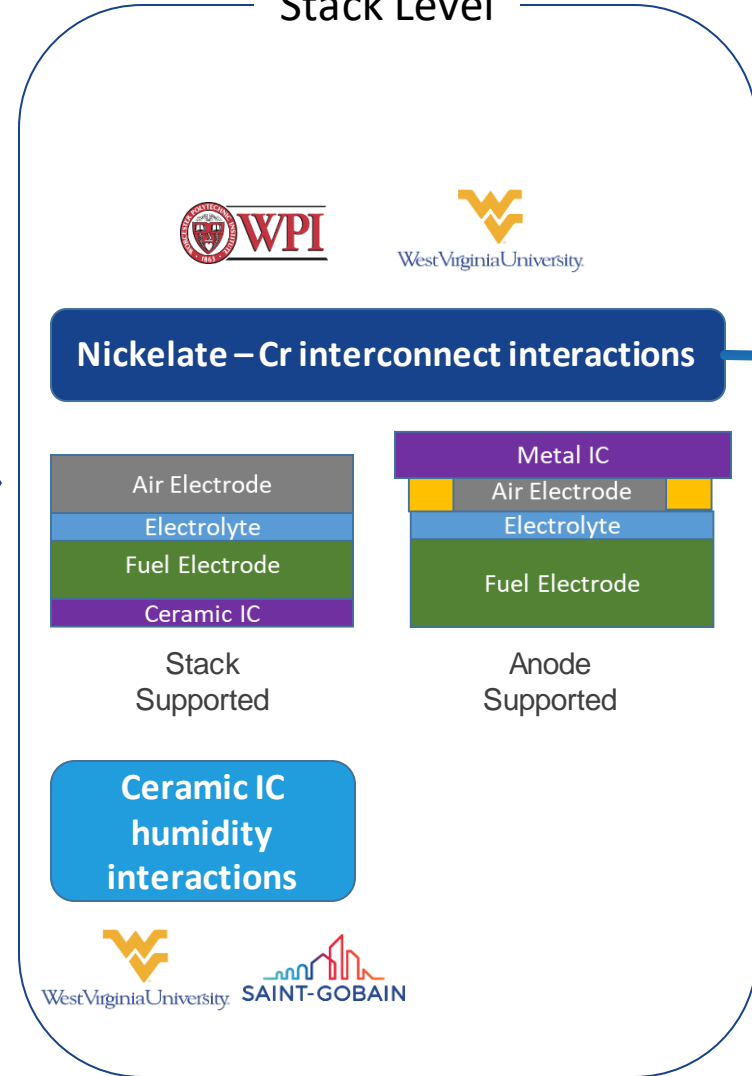
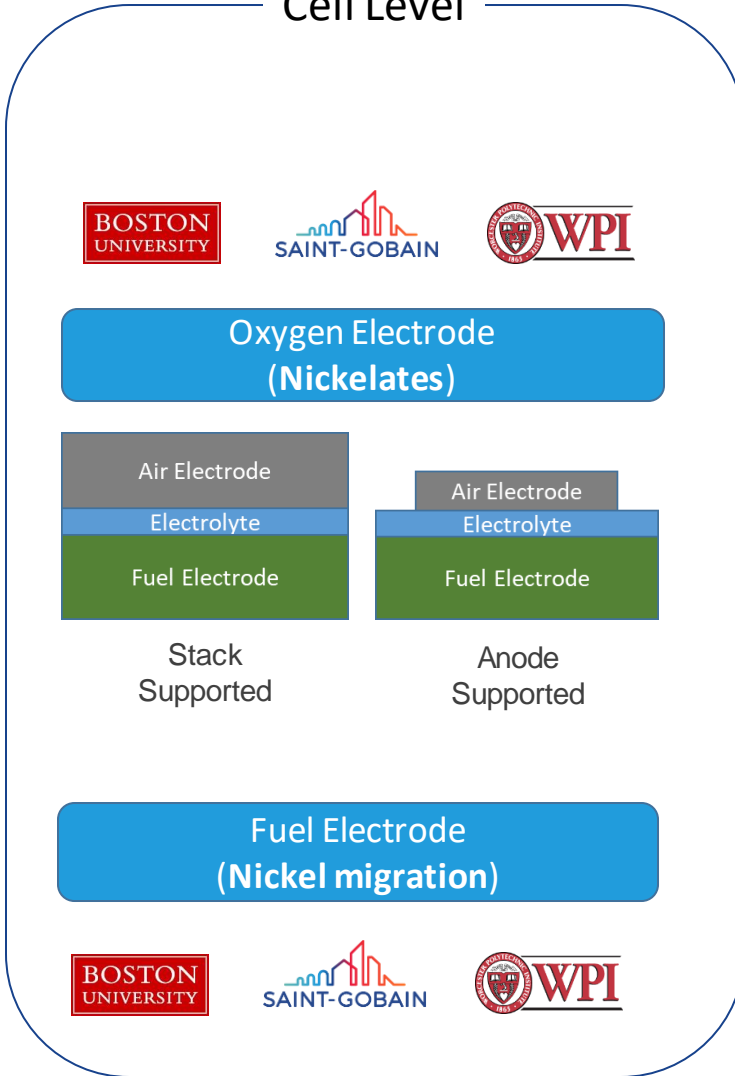


CHALLENGES OF CELL TO CELL CONNECTIONS WITHIN A STACK

INVESTIGATING EFFECT OF BOTH METALLIC AND CERAMIC BASED INTERCONNECTS

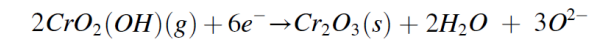
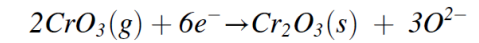
Cell Level

Stack Level

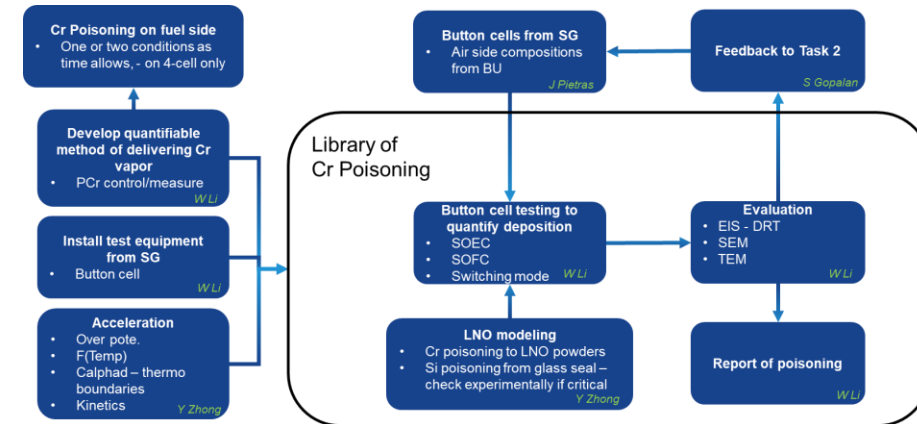


Reaction paths and kinetics of Chromium poisoning

- Electrochemical deposition identified in general but not well studied in nickelate systems



- Determination of dominant reaction path as a function of operational state: SOFC, OCV, SOEC
- Utilization of EIS and microstructural observations along with Calphad simulation



CHALLENGES OF CELL TO CELL CONNECTIONS WITHIN A STACK

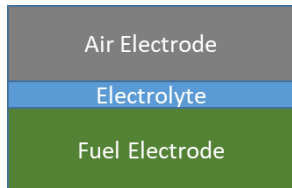
INVESTIGATING EFFECT OF BOTH METALLIC AND CERAMIC BASED INTERCONNECTS

Cell Level

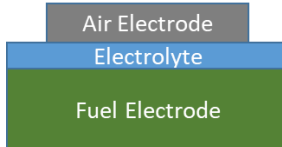
Stack Level



Oxygen Electrode (Nickelates)



Stack Supported

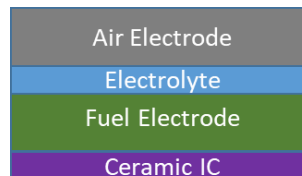


Anode Supported

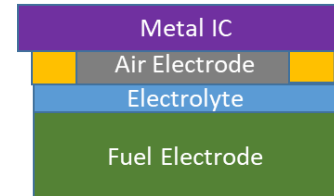
Fuel Electrode (Nickel migration)



Nickelate – Cr interconnect interactions



Stack Supported



Anode Supported

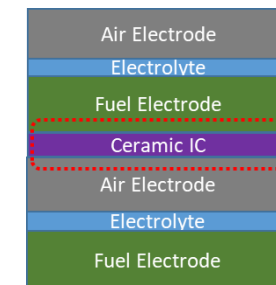
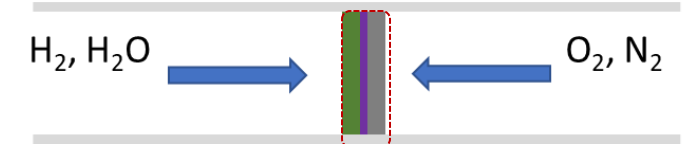
Ceramic IC humidity interactions



Performance of Ceramic Interconnect

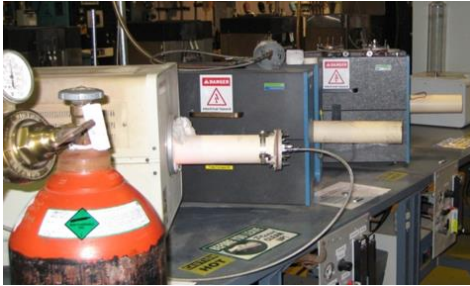
- Chemical stability and electrical conductivity
Upon change of P_{O_2} , reaction with H_2 or steam
- Chemical expansion
Change of P_{O_2}
- Cation diffusion under high current density
Induced cation/anion diffusion
- Mechanical stability in high steam concentration
- Conductivity experiments
- Microstructural and phase analysis

fuel electrode//interconnector//oxygen electrode



ENABLING STACK AGNOSTIC VOLUME PRODUCTION

LOW COST, HIGH VOLUME POWDER PRODUCTION CRITICAL FOR SOEC/SOFC ADOPTION



Powder Production

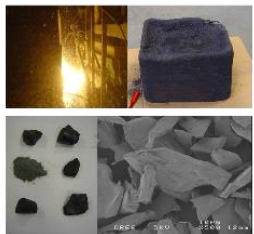
- Saint-Gobain Grains and Powders is a leading manufacturer of ceramic materials, ex. zirconia
 - Production plants include chemical and fusion based processes
 - Research equipment includes box, tube and rotary furnaces as well as extensive powder characterization tools

Cell and Stack Production at Saint-Gobain

- Existing process was developed for the production of all-ceramic SOFC
- New materials will be incorporated into the existing process
- Co-sintering process to be optimized for new powders

Incoming Powder

Powders are formed processed to desired characteristics



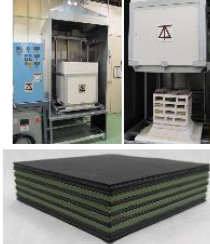
Sheet/Tape Casting

Powders are dispersed with binders and cast into sheets.



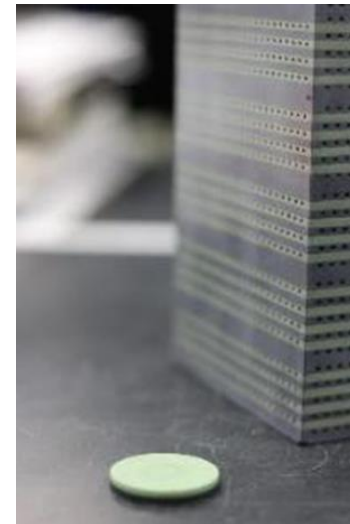
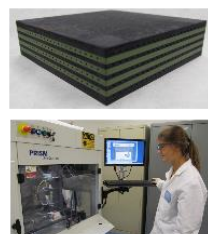
Assembly/Firing

Components are combined and sintered into cell/stacks



Finishing/Sealing

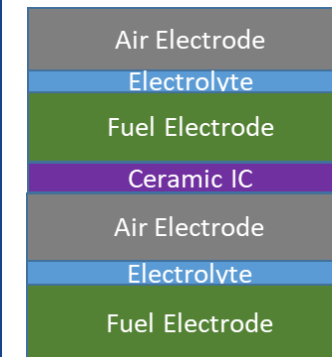
Final dimensions are achieved and glass seal is applied



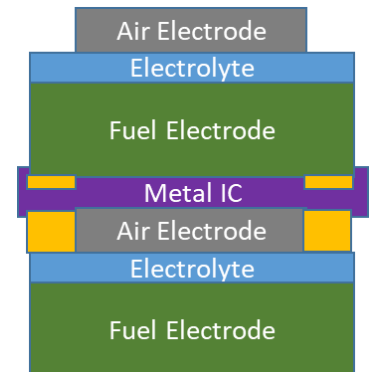
Scale Up



Solution integration and stack testing



Stack Supported



Anode Supported

Techno-economic analysis



Gaia Energy Research Institute LLC (Gaia)
Energy, Environmental, and Engineering Research



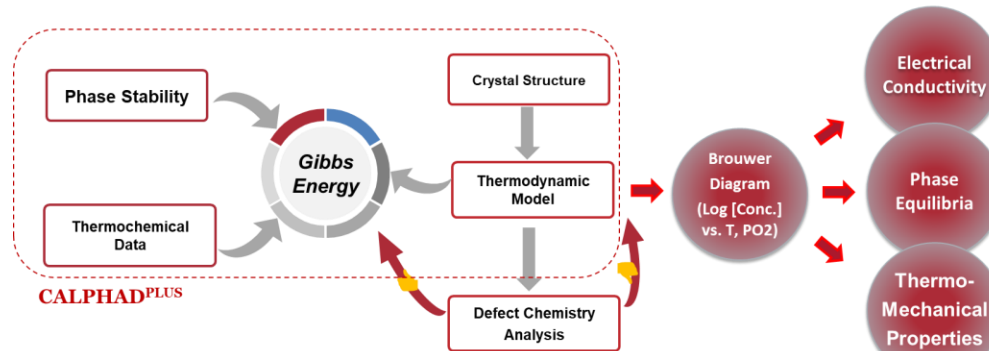
MULTI-LEVEL MODELING SUPPORTING THE PROGRAM

THERMODYNAMIC AND SYSTEM MODELING

Thermodynamic Calculations



CALPHAD^{PLUS} Approach



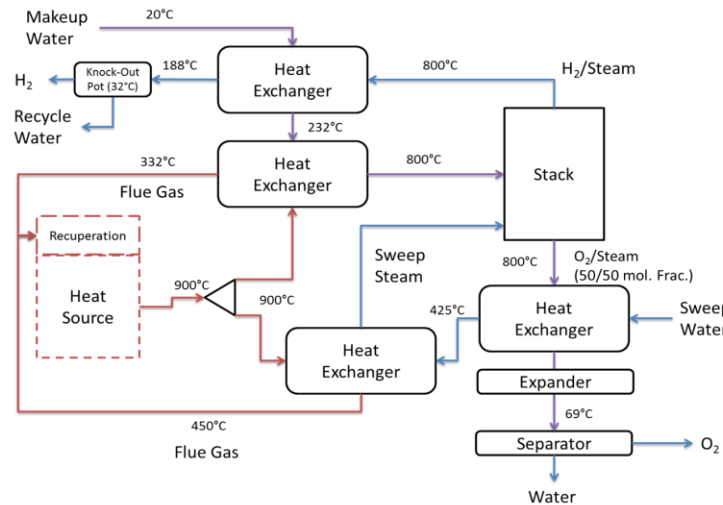
System Modeling



Gaia Energy Research Institute LLC (Gaia)
Energy, Environmental, and Engineering Research

SOE System Cost Drivers

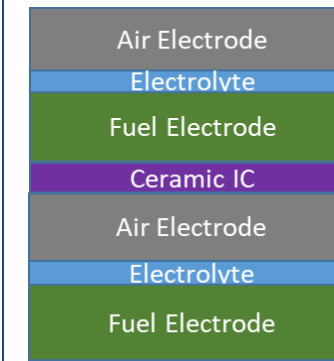
- Stack power density
- System capital costs
- Electricity consumed per unit hydrogen produced
- Recovered heat



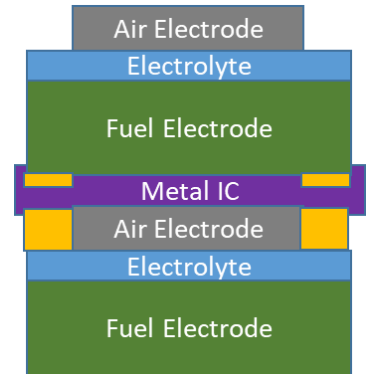
Scale Up



Solution integration and stack testing



Stack Supported



Anode Supported

Techno-economic analysis

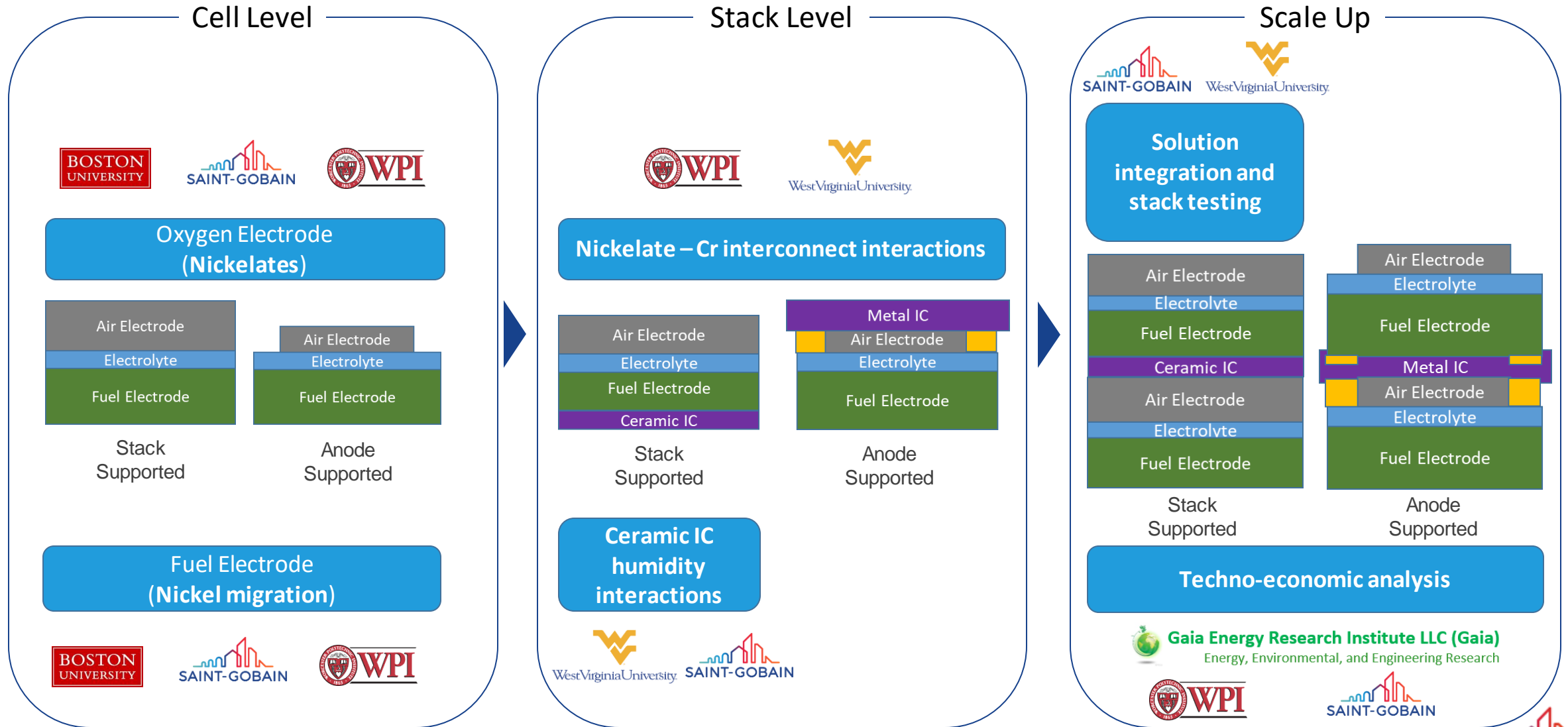


Gaia Energy Research Institute LLC (Gaia)
Energy, Environmental, and Engineering Research



AMBITIOUS PROGRAM FOCUSED ON SCALING AND REVERSIBLE OPERATION

SOLUTIONS AT EACH LEVEL DESIGNED TO BE PORTABLE TO MANY SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS



REVERSIBLE SOFC-SOEC STACKS BASED ON STABLE RARE-EARTH NICKELATE OXYGEN ELECTRODES: DE-FE0031972

Objectives to be reached during this project

1. Establish state-of-the-art oxygen electrode materials
2. Stabilize Ni-YSZ hydrogen electrode against Ni migration
3. Quantify the effect of cell & stack design on durability – then improve it
4. Develop and quantify cost-effective and scalable manufacturing

Diverse and experienced team assembled



Gaia Energy Research Institute LLC (Gaia)
Energy, Environmental, and Engineering Research

Program started in H2 2021

Grant Program Activity	Budget		Total
	Federal	Non-Federal	
Budget Period 1	\$799,199	\$199,800	\$998,999
Budget Period 2	\$798,971	\$199,745	\$998,716
Budget Period 3	\$792,500	\$198,125	\$990,625
Totals	\$2,390,670	\$597,670	\$2,988,340

Acknowledgement

