

DE-FE0031972

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

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*4 West Virginia University*

*5 Gaia Energy Research Institute*

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# SAINT-GOBAIN GROUP



Commitment to achieve  
**carbon neutrality in 2050**



**World or European leader**  
in most of our businesses

Founded over

**350**

years ago

Locations in

**76**

countries

Saint-Gobain Research

**8**

cross-business R&D centers

More than

**166,000**

employees

Approximately

**800**

manufacturing facilities

Around

**3,500**

sales outlets

HIGH  
PERFORMANCE  
SOLUTIONS



ABRASIVES &  
COMPOSITE  
SYSTEMS



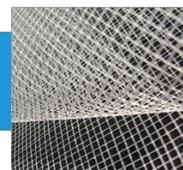
CERAMICS



LIFE  
SCIENCES



MOBILITY



CONSTRUCTION  
INDUSTRY

REGIONAL  
BUSINESS



CERTAINTEED  
BUILDING  
MATERIALS



SAGE  
ELECTROCHROMIC  
GLASS

# CERAMICS – KEY FIGURES



Over **5,500 employees**



Manufacturing sites in **10 countries**



**50 plants**



**Global** sales operations

DESIGN

MANUFACTURE

DISTRIBUTE

RECYCLE



Strong expertise in materials science leading to solutions co-developed with our customers



State-of-the-art materials for critical industrial applications



In-depth customer knowledge for a personalized digital experience



A progressive increase in the proportion of recycled content in our products



# 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 - utilize infiltration
3. Quantify the effect of cell & stack design on durability – then improve it
4. Develop and quantify cost-effective and scalable manufacturing



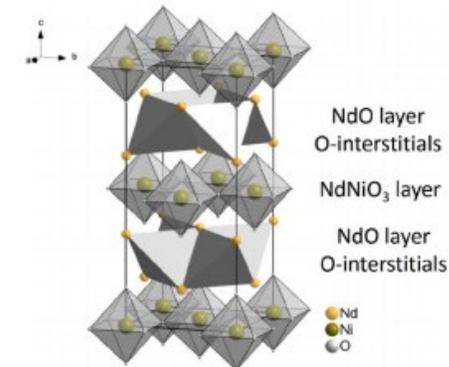
## Entering Budget Period 2

Grant Program Activity	Budget		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Budget Period 1	\$796,976	\$203,754	\$1,000,730
Budget Period 2	\$798,961	\$197,689	\$996,650
Budget Period 3	\$794,730	\$196,226	\$990,956
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$2,390,667</b>	<b>\$597,669</b>	<b>\$2,988,336</b>

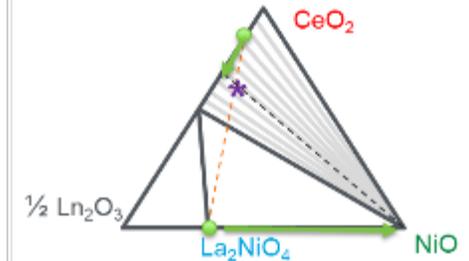
Acknowledgement



## $\text{Ln}_2\text{NiO}_4$ Air Electrode



Performance Potential

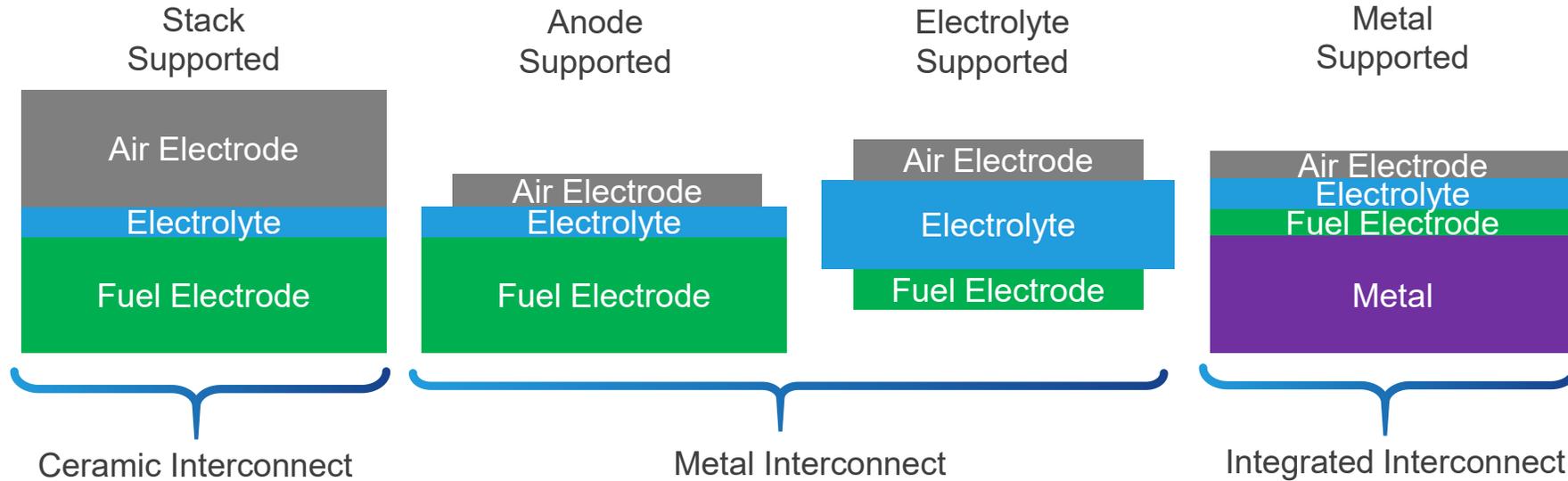


Stability Challenge



# WIDESPREAD ADOPTION OF HIGH TEMPERATURE ELECTROLYSIS RELIES ON HIGH VOLUMES – FOCUS ON TRANSFERABLE RESULTS

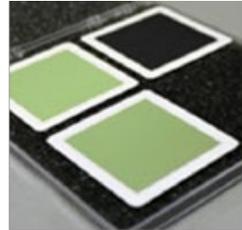
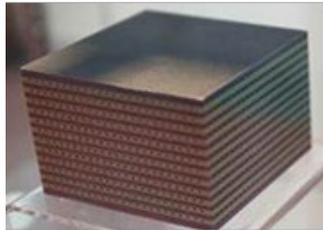
Designs can be grouped by the thickest layer of an individual cell and how they are connected into a stack



## Commonalities

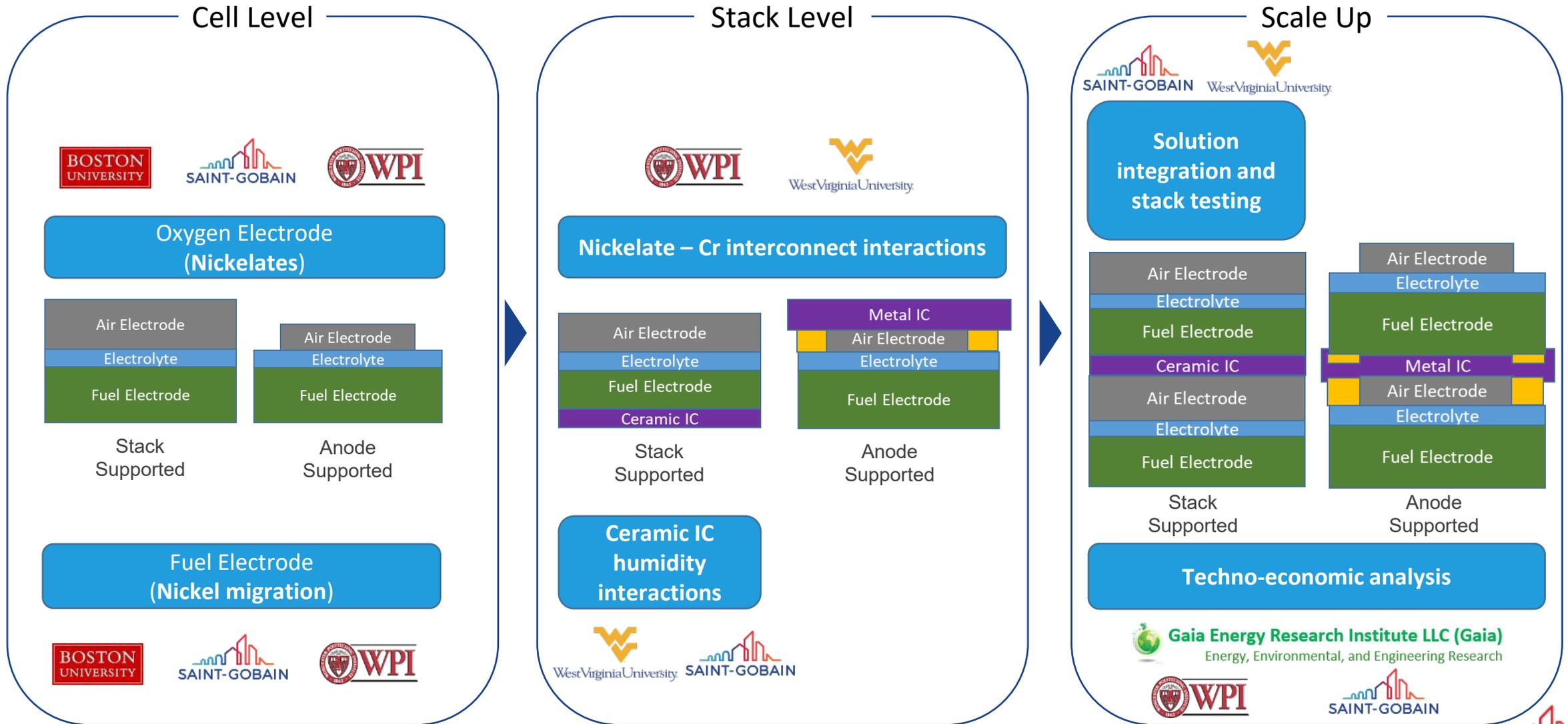
- Air electrode activity vs. temp.
- High humidity @ fuel electrode
- Interconnects Metal or Ceramic

Stack Developers



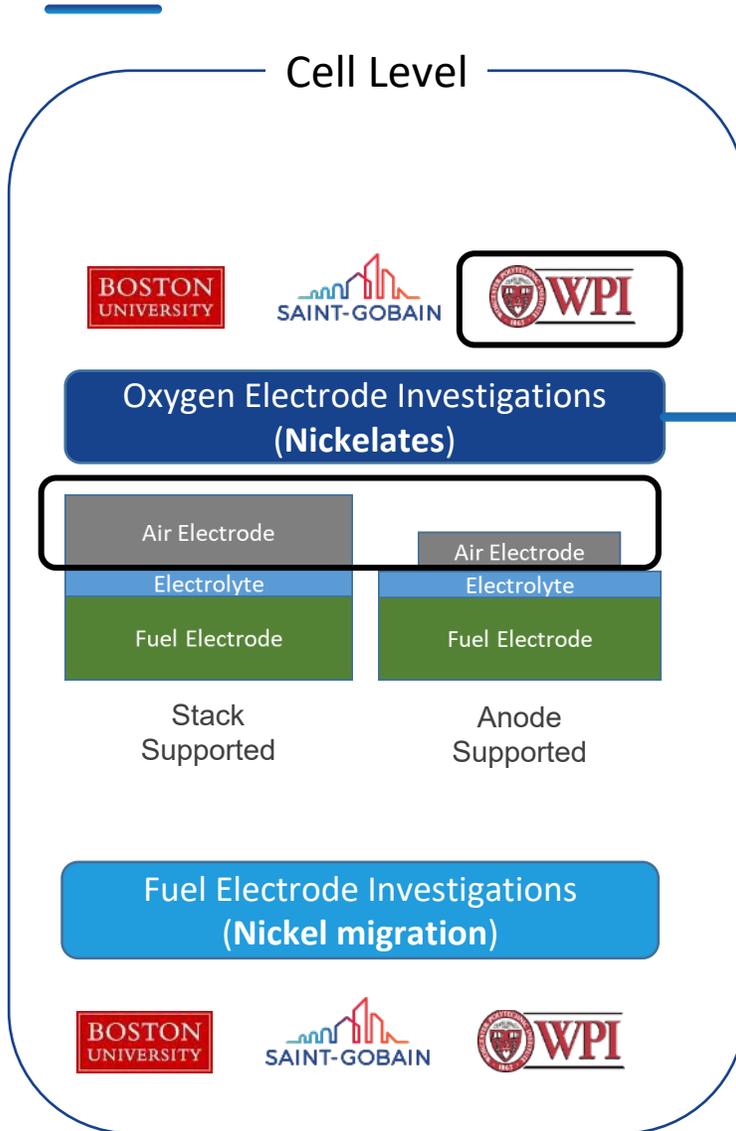
# FOCUS ON STACK AND REVERSIBLE OPERATION MODE ISSUES

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

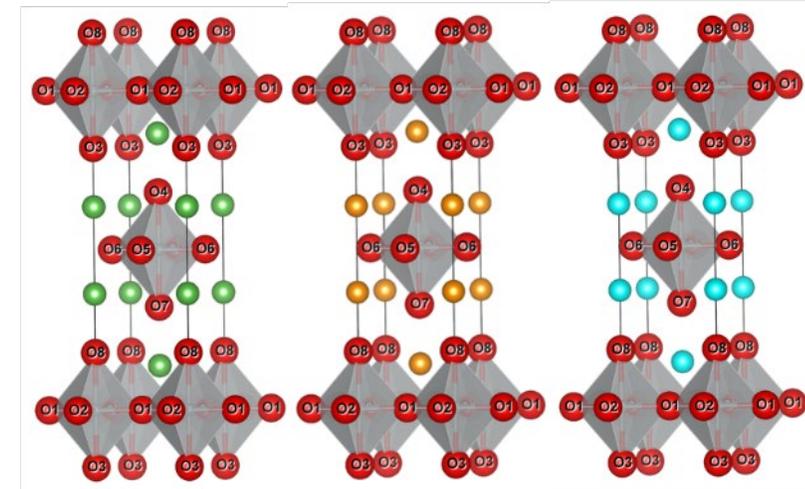


# CELL LEVEL MODELING

## DETERMINE AND MODEL THE OXYGEN DIFFUSION MECHANISM IN NICKELATE STRUCTURE



Vacancy Diffusion



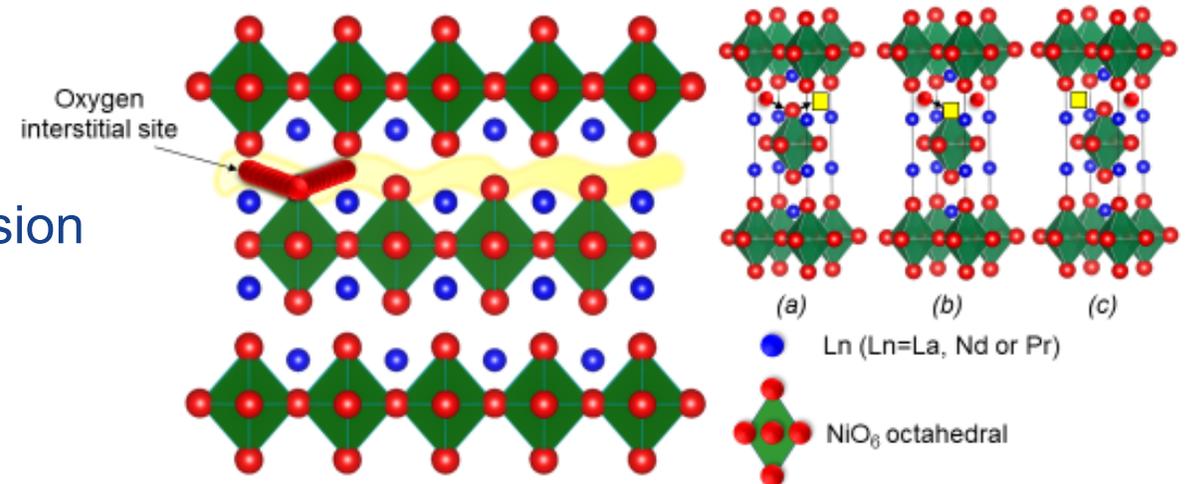
$\text{La}_4\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_8$

$\text{Nd}_4\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_8$

$\text{Pr}_4\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_8$

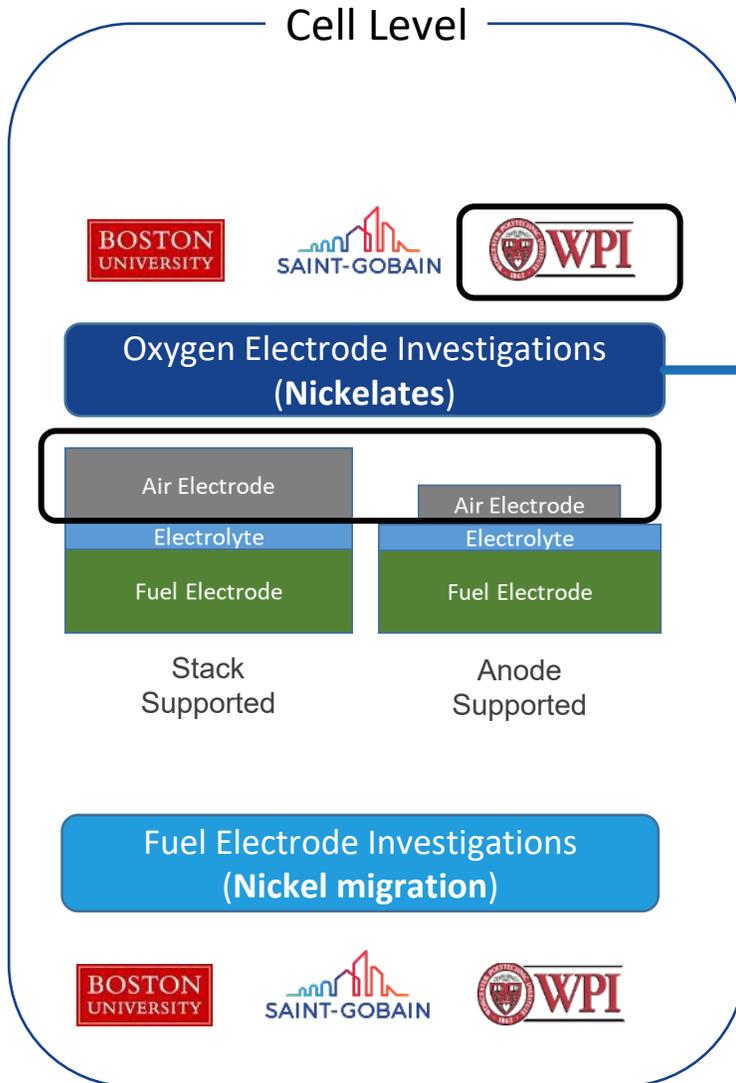
VS

Interstitial Diffusion

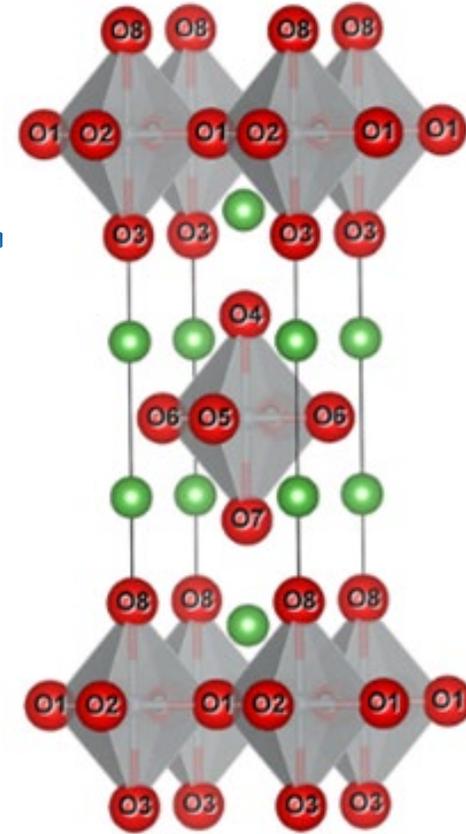


# CELL LEVEL MODELING

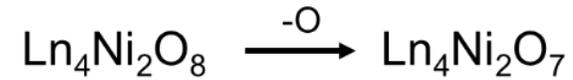
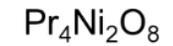
VACANCY DIFFUSION HAS VERY HIGH ACTIVATION ENERGY, MOST LIKELY NOT ACTIVE



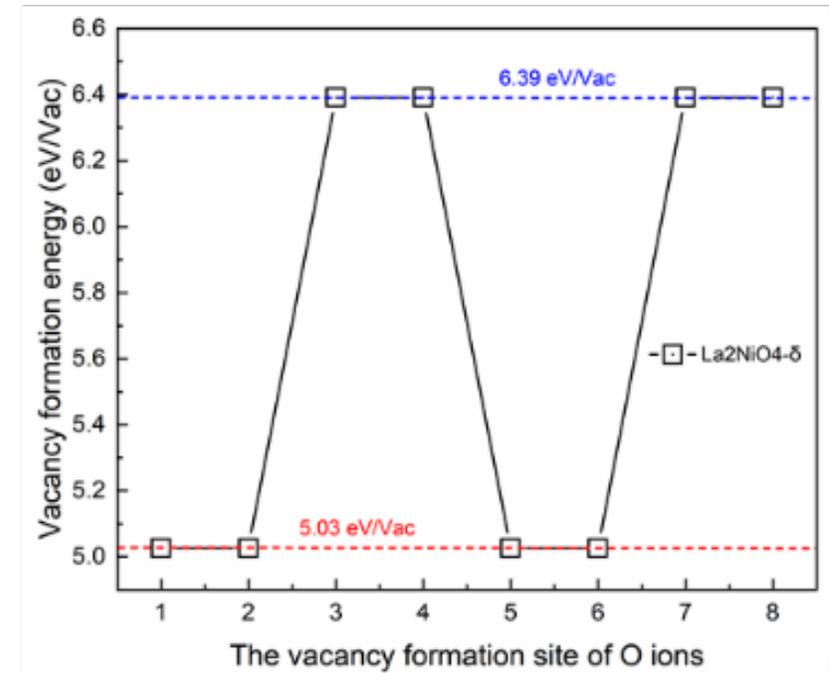
Eight oxygen sites



Vacancy Creation

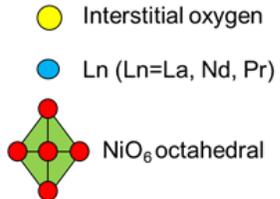
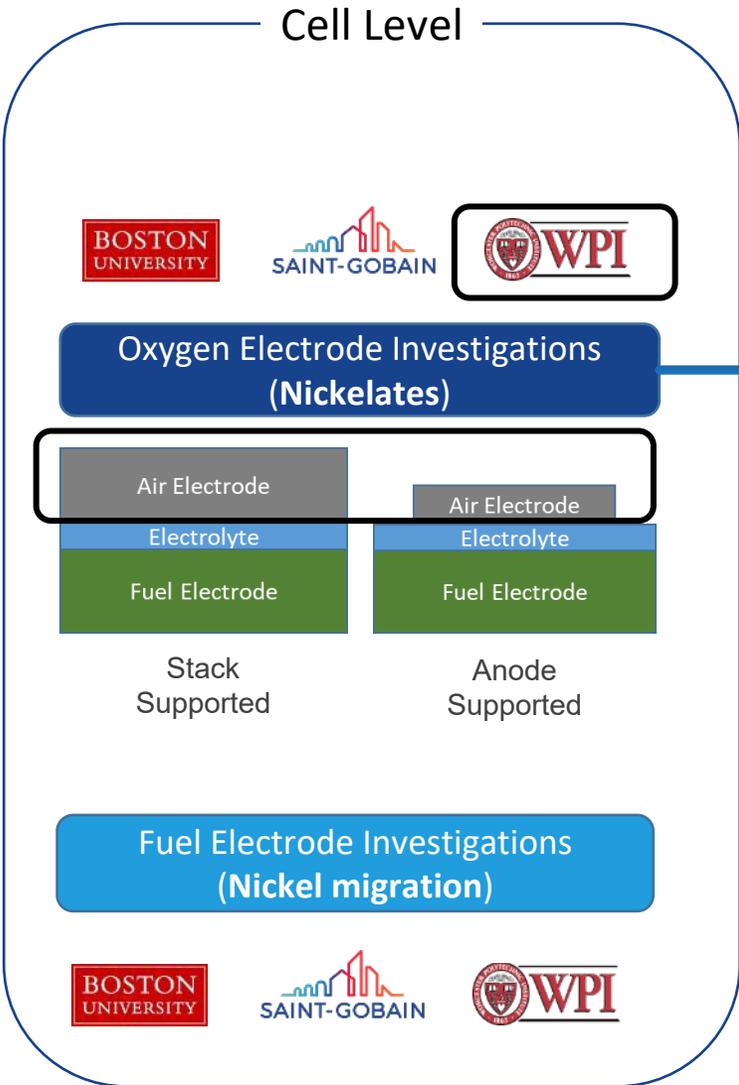


$$\Delta E_{Vf} = E_{\text{Ln}_4\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_7}^{\text{ab initio}}(\text{vac}) - E_{\text{Ln}_4\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_8}^{\text{ab initio}} + \frac{1}{2} (E_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{ab initio}} + \Delta h_{\text{O}_2}^0)$$

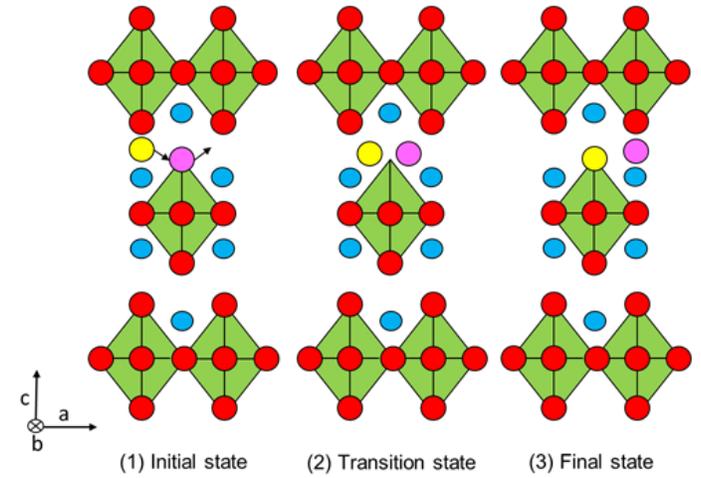


# CELL LEVEL MODELING

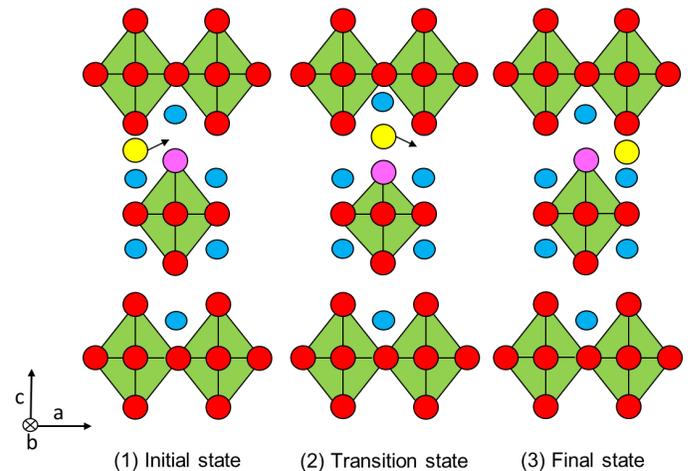
## THREE PATHS FOR OXYGEN DIFFUSION THROUGH INTERSTITIAL MOVEMENT



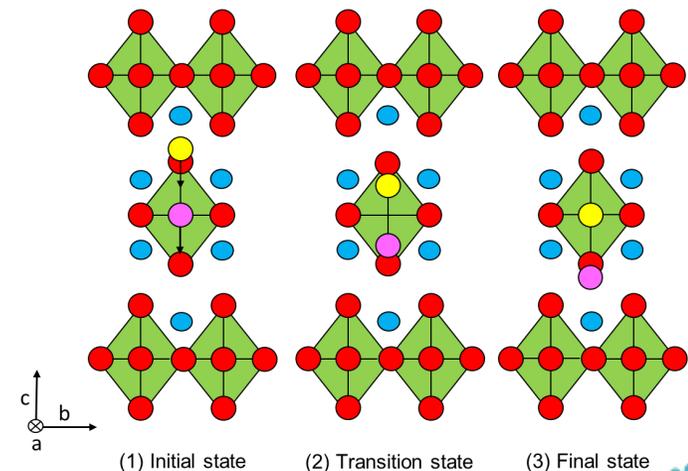
Path 1: bumping along a-b plane



Path 2: squeezing through a-b plane

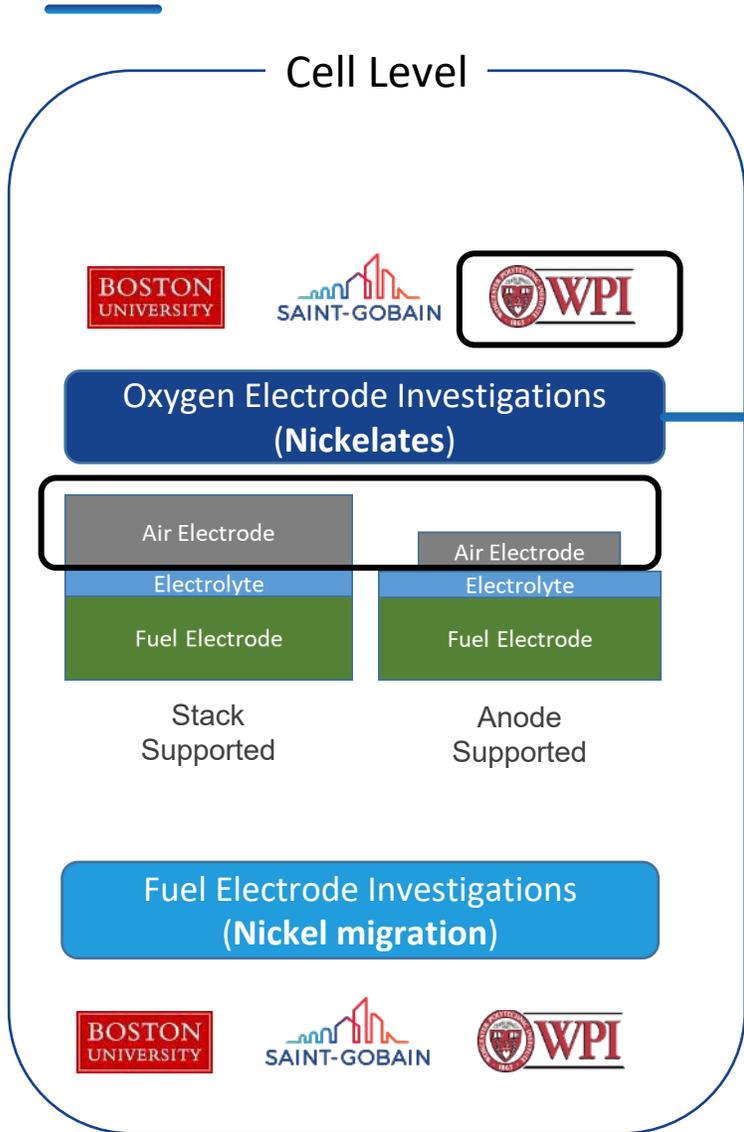


Path 3: bumping along a-c plane

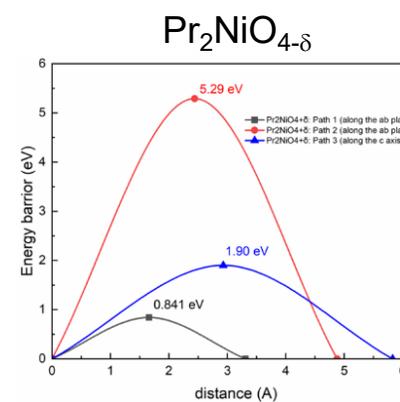
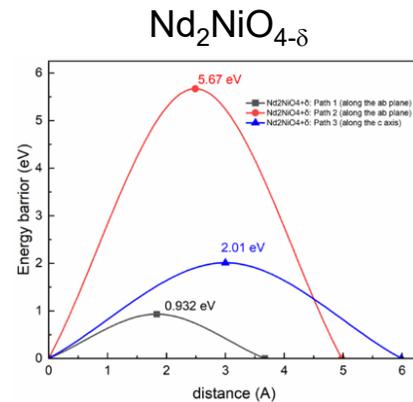
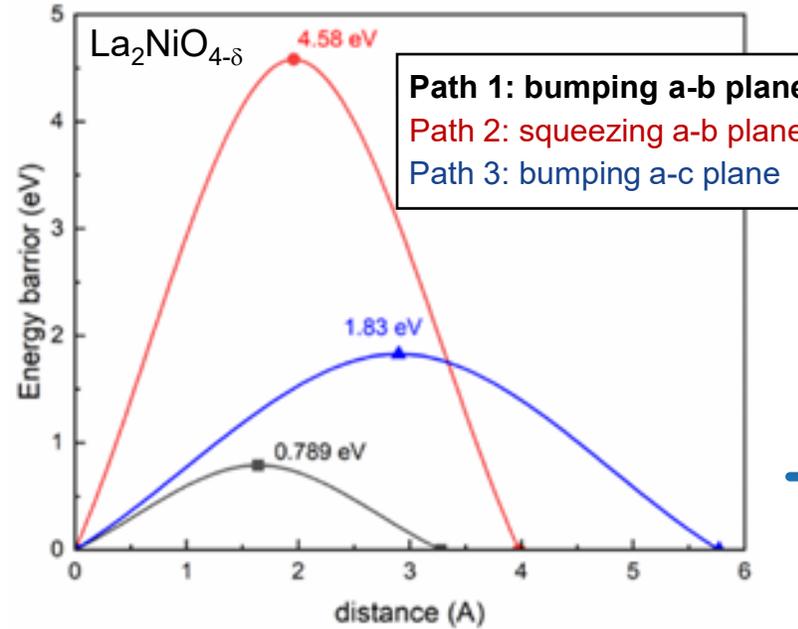


# CELL LEVEL MODELING

## CALCULATED IONIC CONDUCTIVITY IN NICKELATE SYSTEM

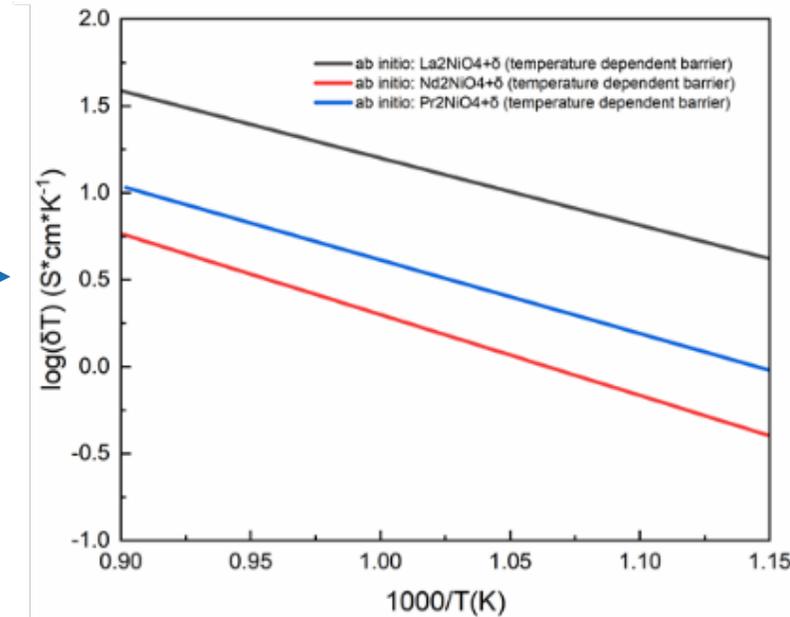


### Energy barrier in $\text{Ln}_2\text{NiO}_{4-\delta}$



### Conductivity in $\text{Ln}_2\text{NiO}_{4-\delta}$

La > Pr > Nd



# CELL LEVEL OPTIMIZATION STUDY

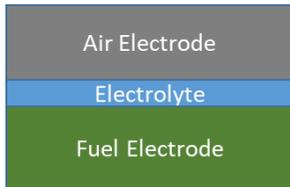
## INVESTIGATE COMPOSITION/DESIGN PERFORMANCE-STABILITY RELATIONSHIP

Cell Level

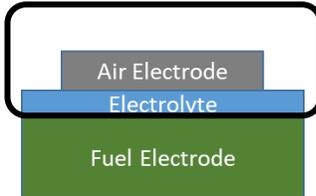
BOSTON  
UNIVERSITY



Oxygen Electrode Investigations  
(Nickelates)



Stack  
Supported



Anode  
Supported

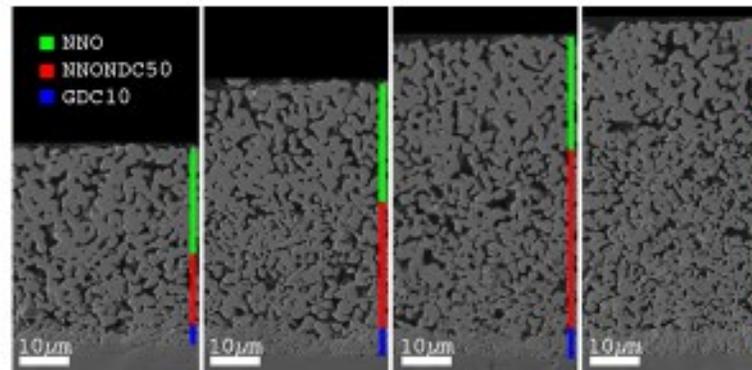
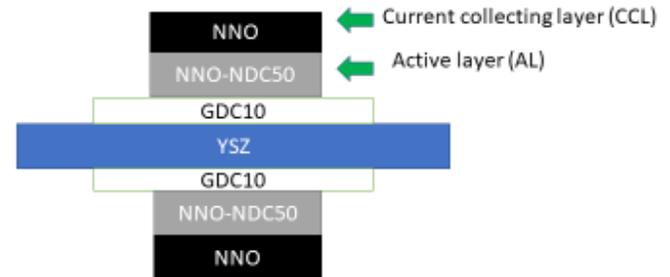
Fuel Electrode Investigations  
(Nickel migration)

BOSTON  
UNIVERSITY

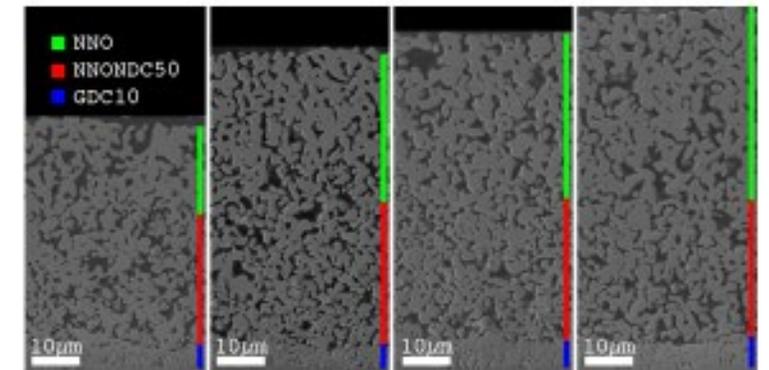


### Architecture Optimization Using Symmetrical Cells

- Active layer (NNO-NDC50) thickness
- Current collecting layer (NNO) thickness
- Measurement of ohmic and polarization resistance of the symmetrical cells at 800 and 700°C in air



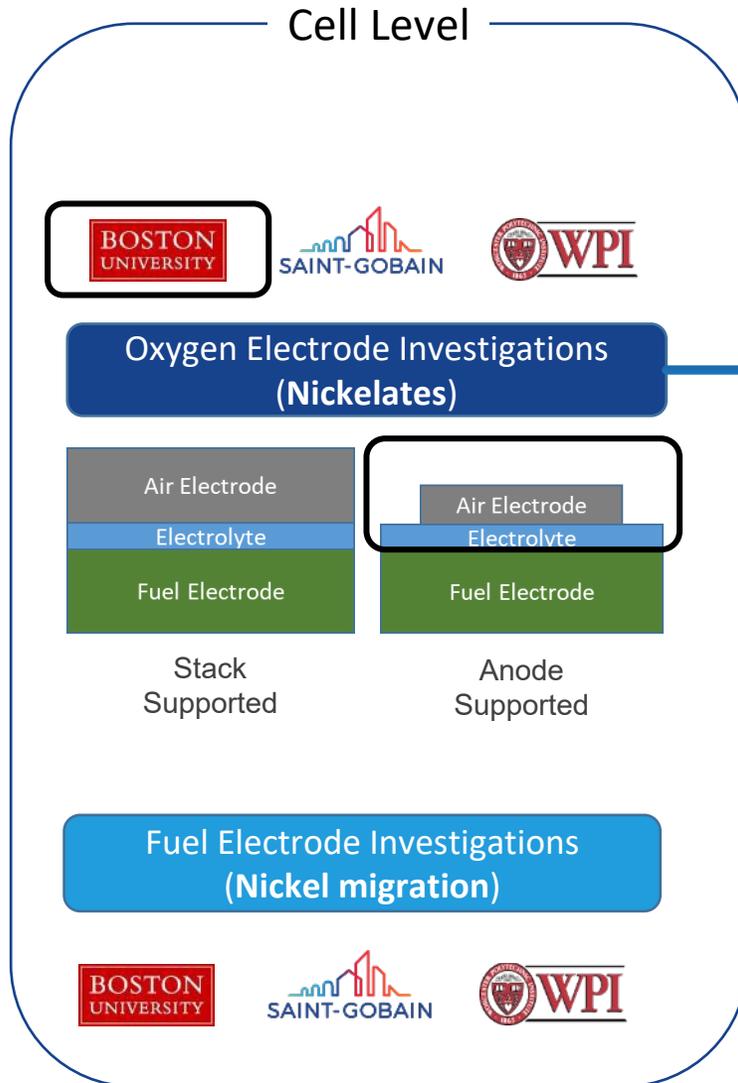
AL thickness variation



CCL thickness variation

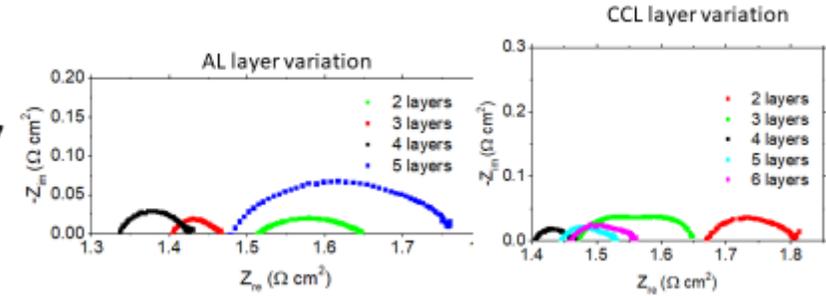
# CELL LEVEL DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

## STACK AGNOSTIC SOLUTIONS FOR MODE SWITCHING ON THE AIR ELECTRODE



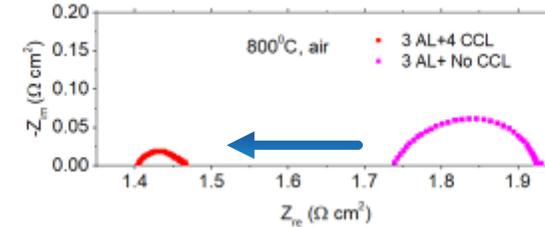
Optimizing increase of active sites vs diffusion distance to the electrolyte

- Optimized thicknesses for AL and CCL in symmetrical cell: 3 AL (27  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and 4 CCL (23  $\mu\text{m}$ )

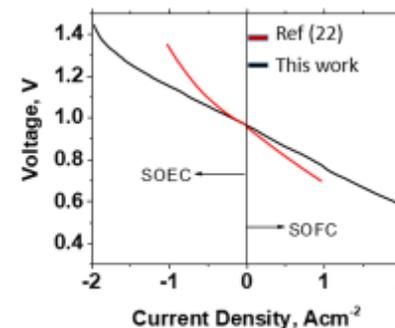


Cell with combined optimized layer thicknesses

- 24% improvement in the ohmic resistance and 170% improvement in the polarization resistance due to the CCL addition.



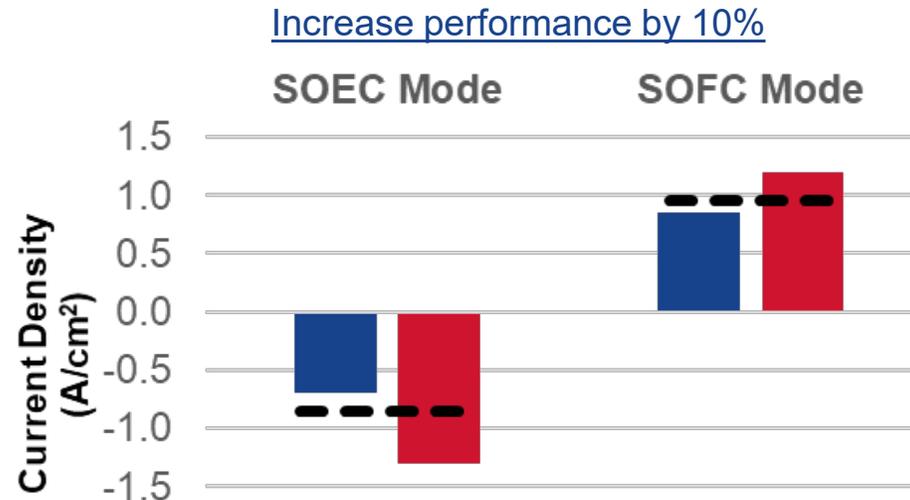
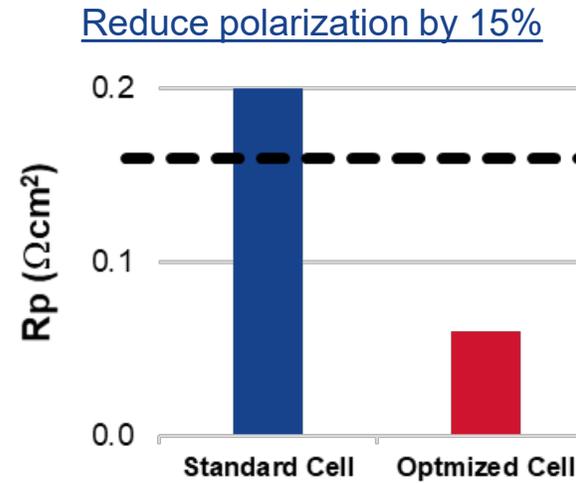
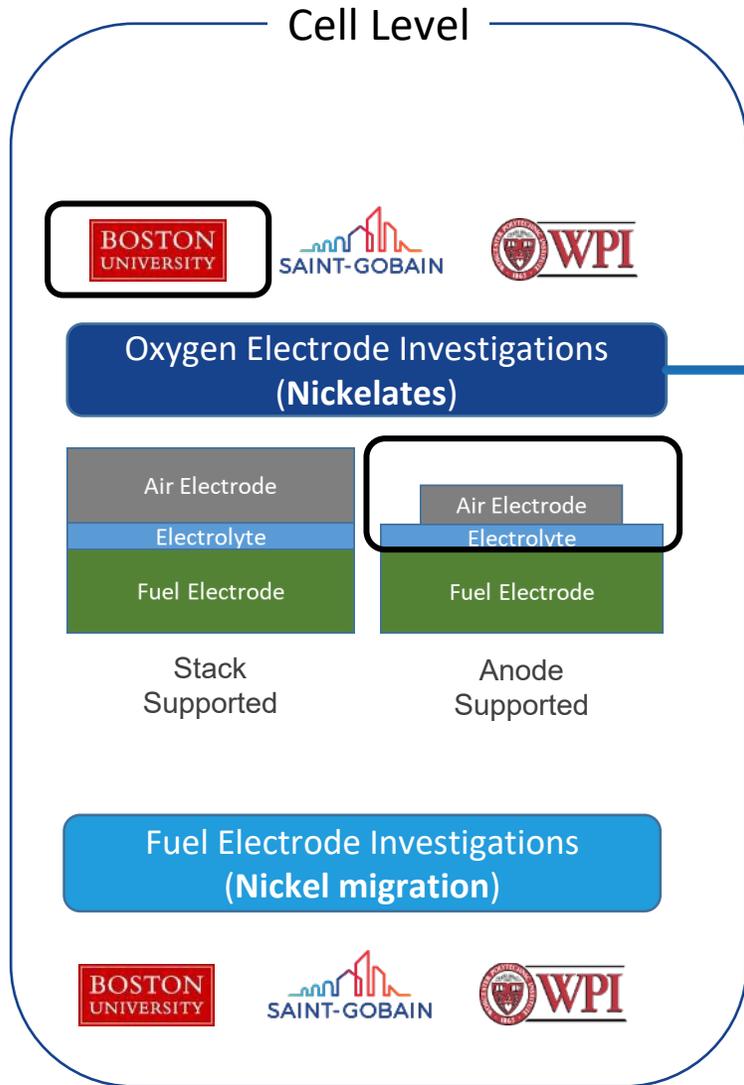
Improved cell performance



# CELL LEVEL DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

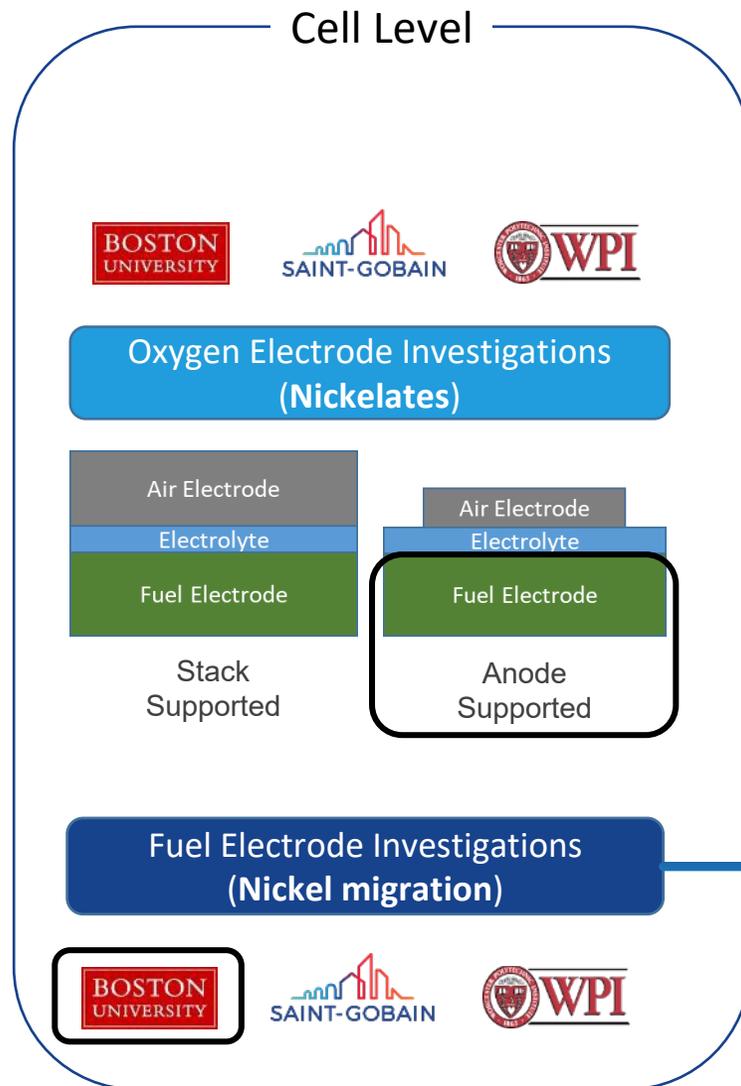
## STACK AGNOSTIC SOLUTIONS FOR MODE SWITCHING ON THE AIR ELECTRODE

### Passed Budget Period 1 Performance Milestones



# CELL LEVEL DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

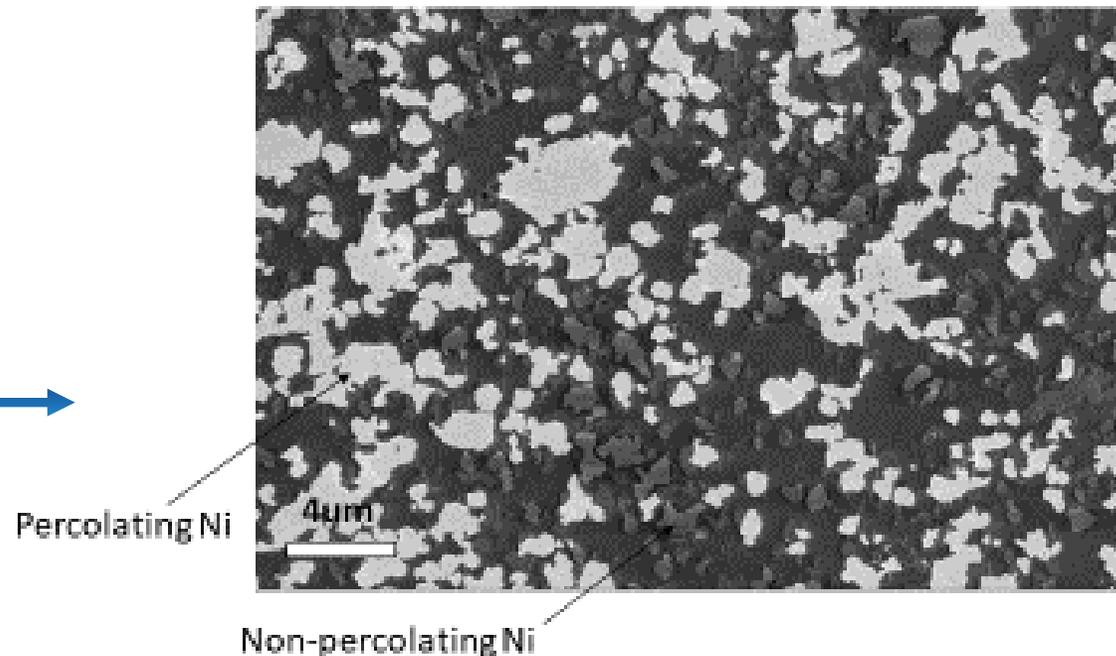
## NICKEL MIGRATION AS A FUNCTION OF CURRENT AND HUMIDITY



### Mitigation of Ni migration

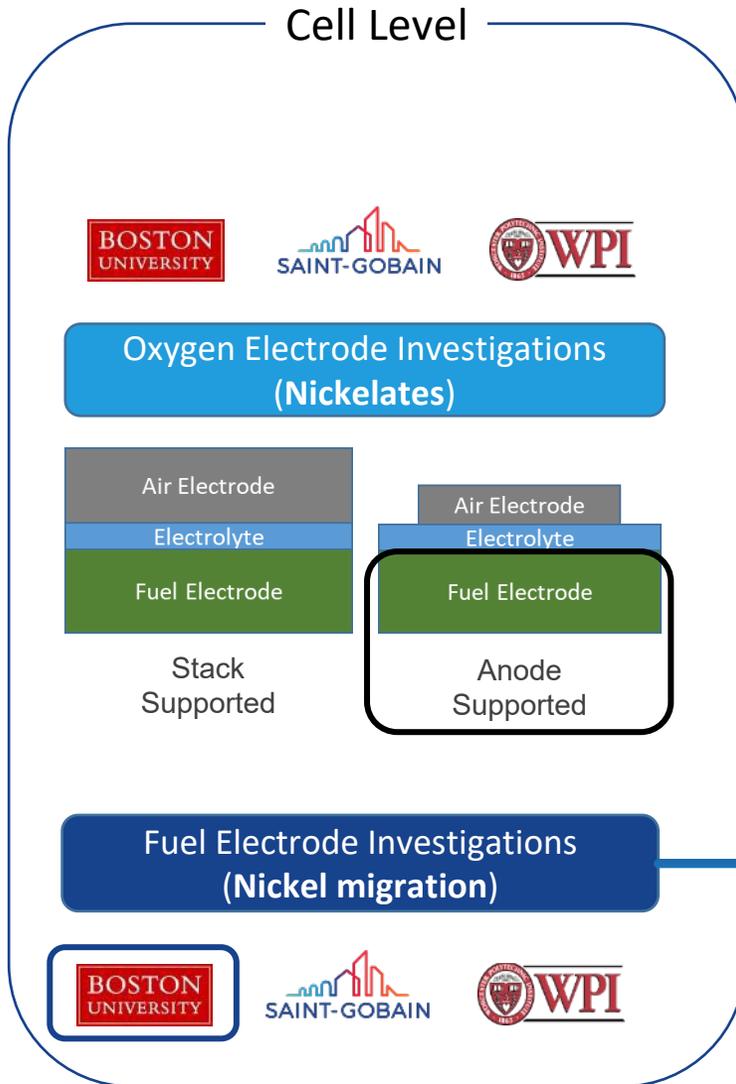
- Focus solutions on MIEC anode side infiltration
- Dynamic SOFC-SOEC mode switching
- A range of simulated fuel compositions & temperatures
- Microstructure and compositional evolution probed through SEM, TEM and SEM-FIB analysis
- Studies to be guided by CALPHAD

### Visualization of percolating Ni through low voltage SEM

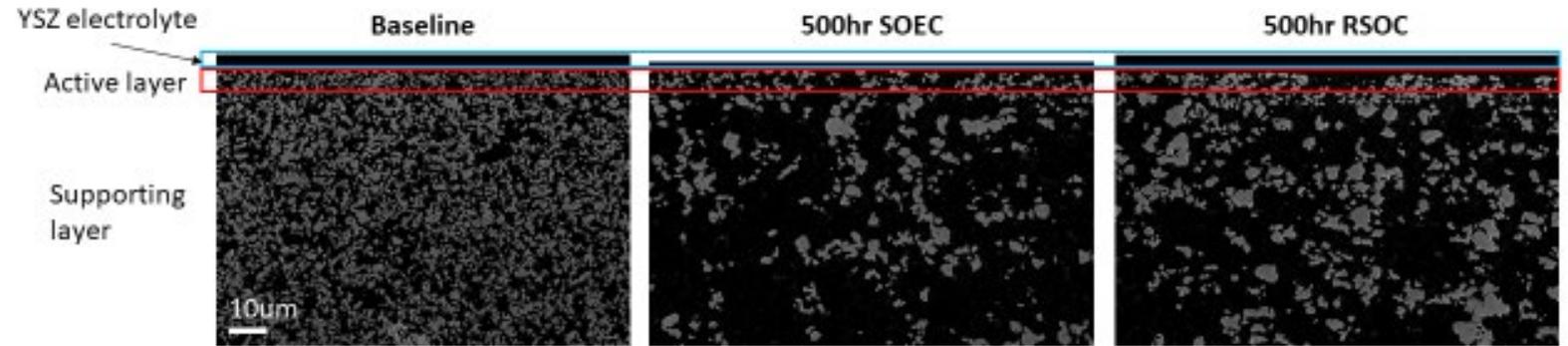


# CELL LEVEL DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

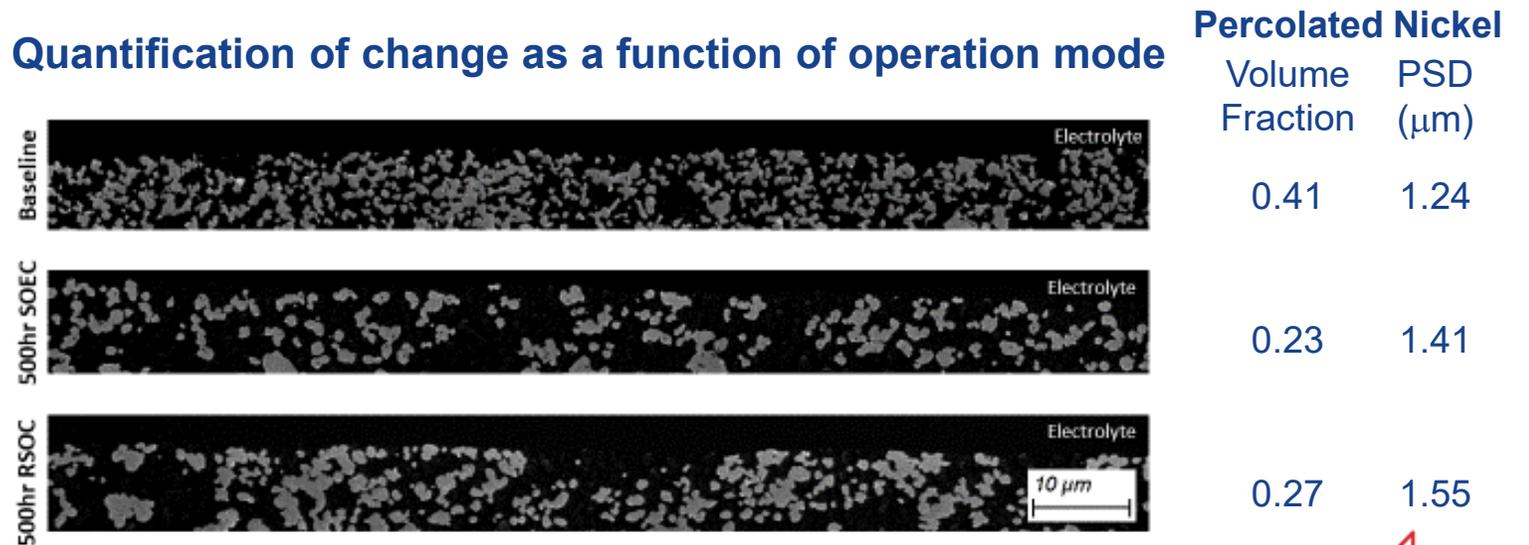
## NICKEL MIGRATION AS A FUNCTION OF CURRENT AND HUMIDITY



### Imaging percolating nickel in the hydrogen electrode



### Quantification of change as a function of operation mode



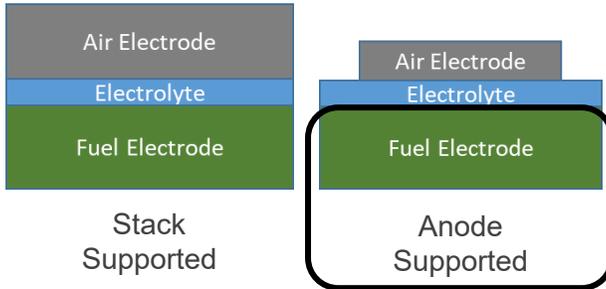
# CELL LEVEL DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

## DURABILITY MEASUREMENTS IN SOEC MODE

Cell Level



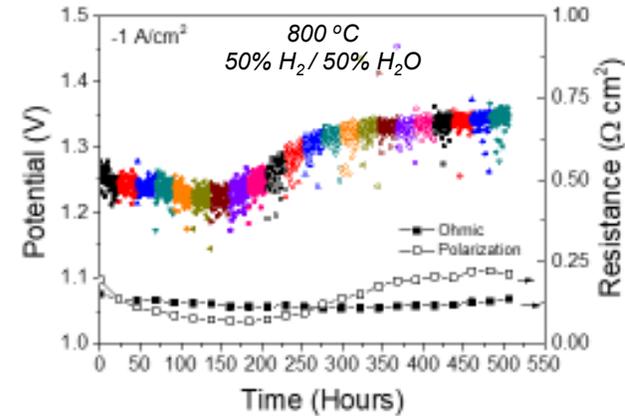
Oxygen Electrode Investigations  
(Nickelates)



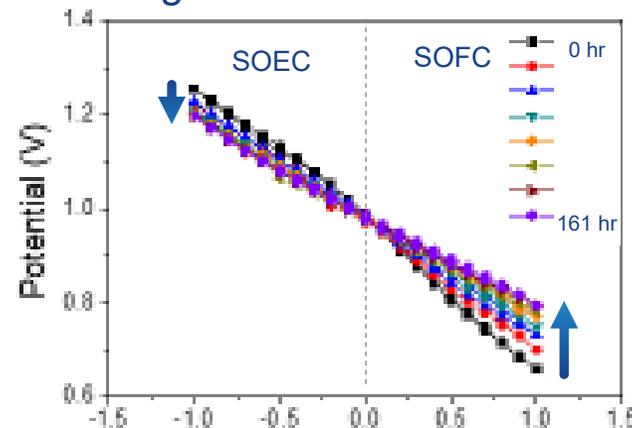
Fuel Electrode Investigations  
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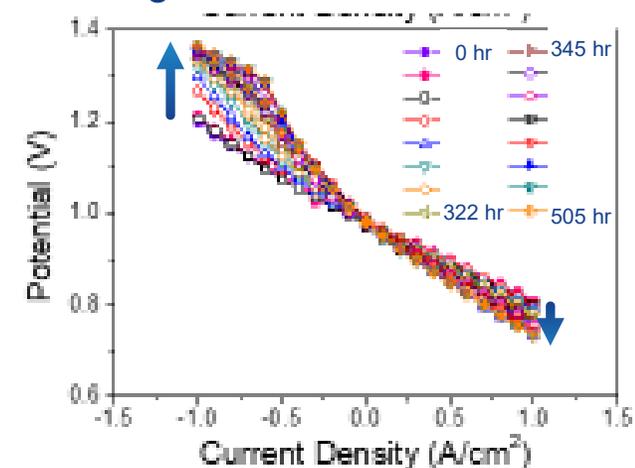
Performance shows improvement over first 150 hrs followed by degradation which slows over time



Improvement more significant in SOFC mode

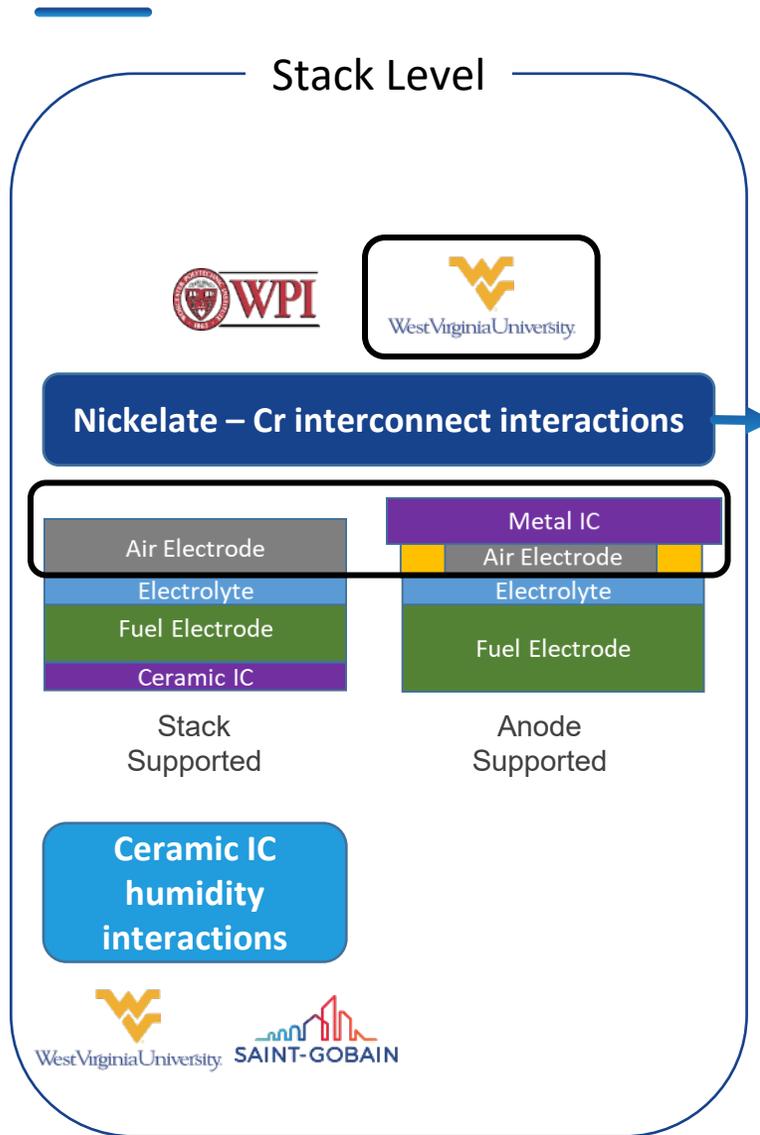


Degradation more significant in SOEC mode

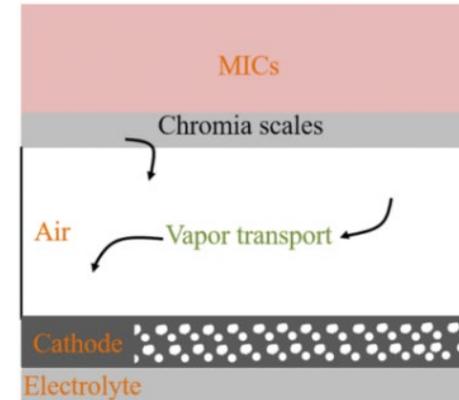


# CHALLENGES OF CELL TO CELL CONNECTIONS WITHIN A STACK

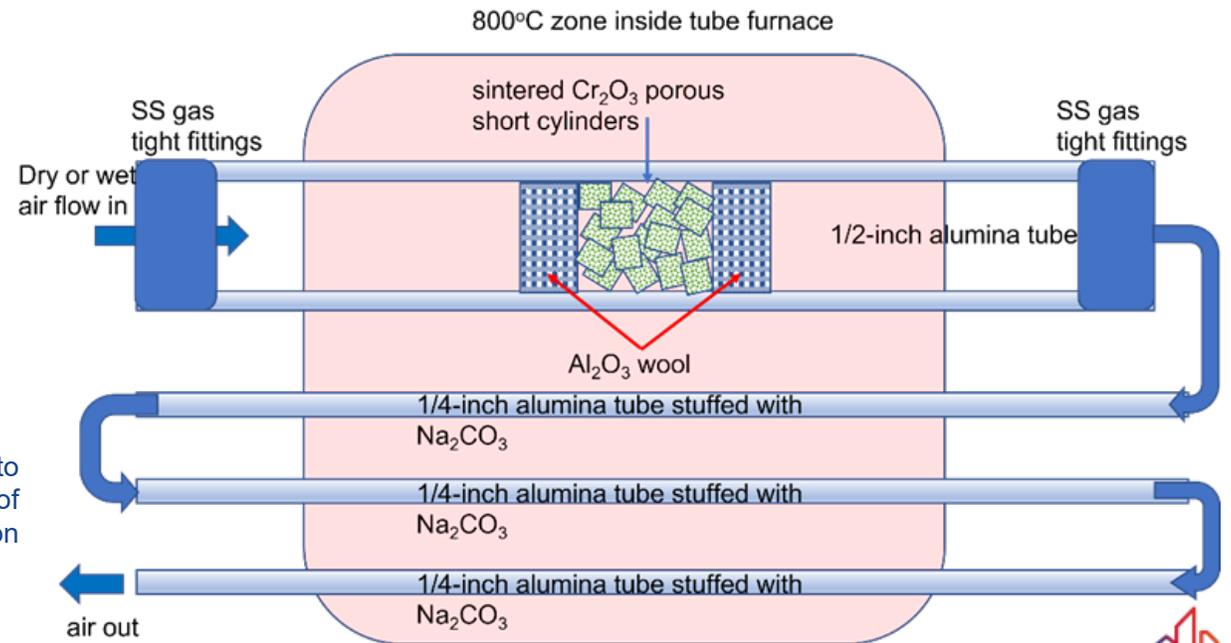
## DEVELOPMENT OF ACCELERATED CHROME DEGRADATION TEST



Schematic of chrome transport within a stack

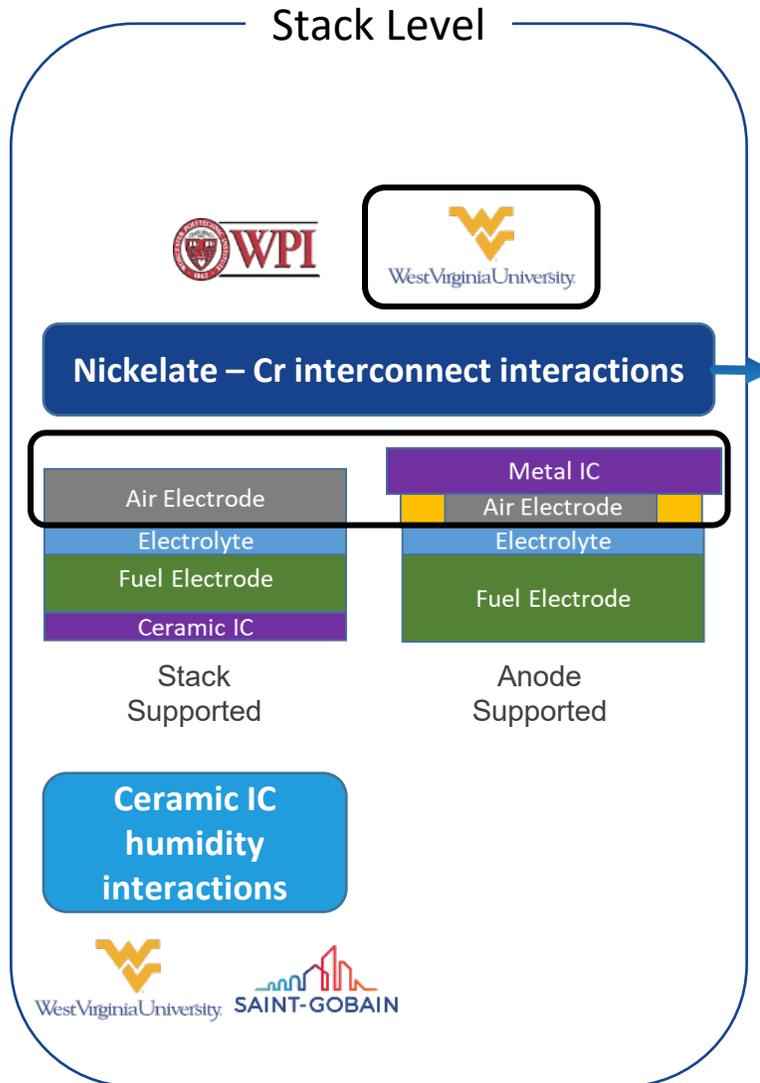


Schematic of chrome testing infrastructure

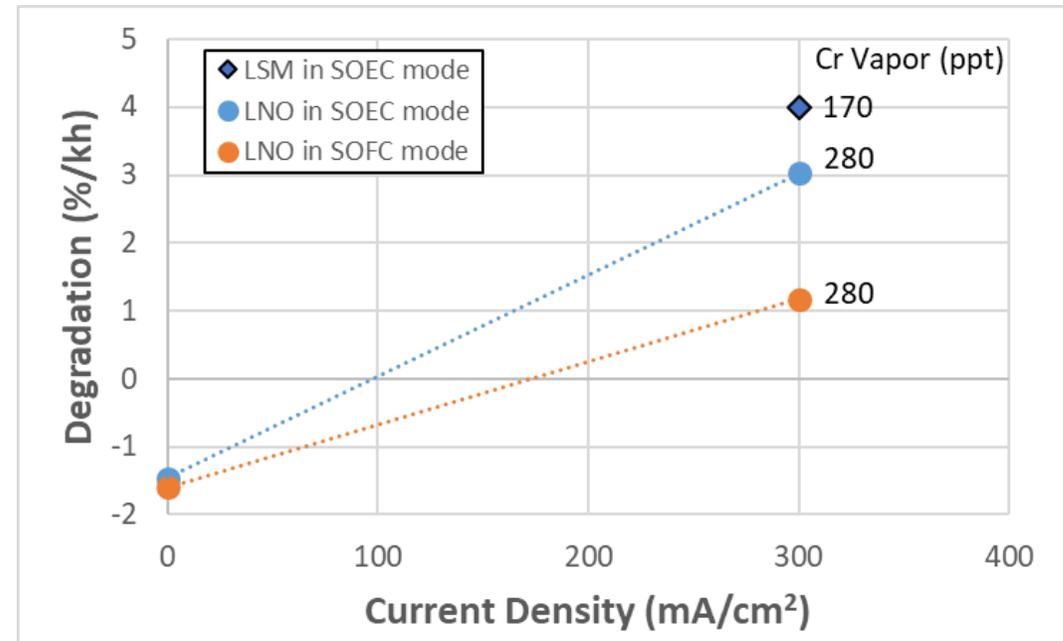


# CHALLENGES OF CELL TO CELL CONNECTIONS WITHIN A STACK

## INVESTIGATING EFFECT OF METALLIC INTERCONNECTS ON NICKELATE AIR ELECTRODES



Nickelate electrode shows lower degradation rate under greater chrome vapor level compared to baseline LSM



800 °C, 60% H<sub>2</sub> / 40% H<sub>2</sub>O, dry air

# ENABLING STACK AGNOSTIC VOLUME PRODUCTION

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

**Reproduce solid-state synthesis method**  
Confirmed with XRD

**Synthesis by wet-chemistry method**

- Confirmed with XRD
- Optimized calcine temp

**Synthesis by electrofusion or induction furnace**

- Confirmed with XRD

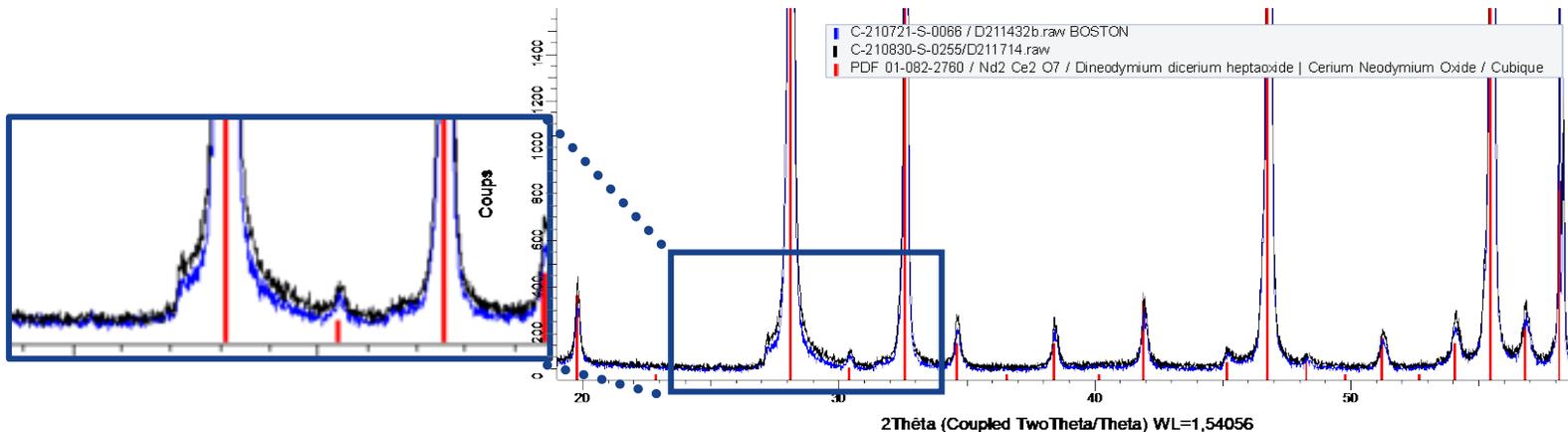
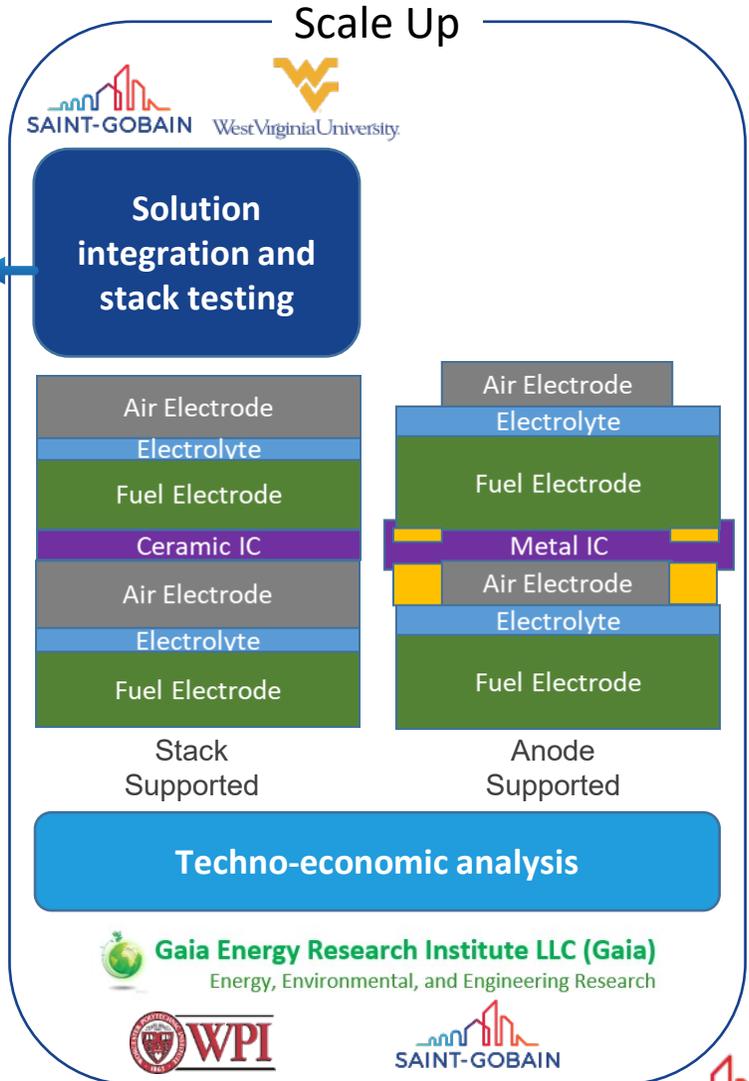
### Powder Production

- Multiple commercial paths for power production
- Reproducible phase purity
- Particle size control

**Develop milling procedure**

Confirmed in-situ and with dilatometry

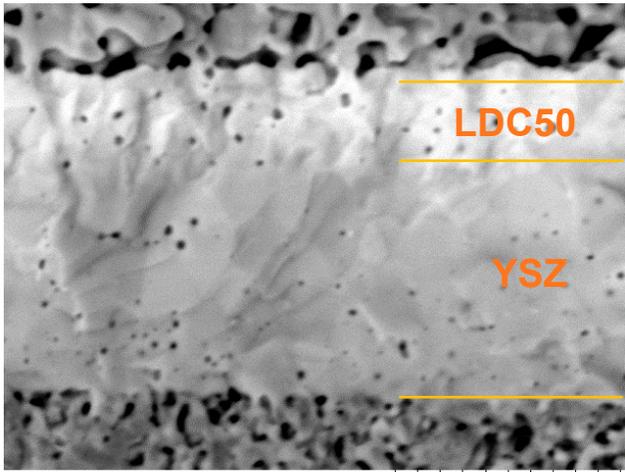
**Reliable, scalable production of NDC-50**



# ENABLING STACK AGNOSTIC VOLUME PRODUCTION

## SUBCOMPONENT FABRICATION OF CONSISTENT, THIN LAYERS

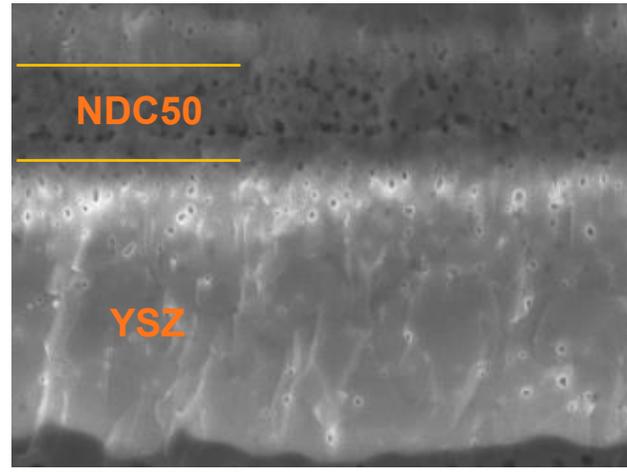
### Simultaneous Multi-layer Roll-to-Roll Casting



SmButton010018 2021/03/18 10:40 HL D9.1 x6.0k 10 μm

~5μm barrier layer

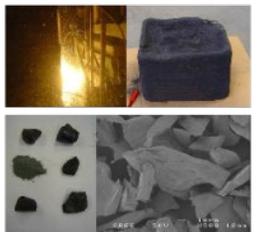
### Consecutive Layer Roll-to-Roll Casting



### Compatible with standard stack production techniques

#### Incoming Powder

Powders are formed processed to desired characteristics



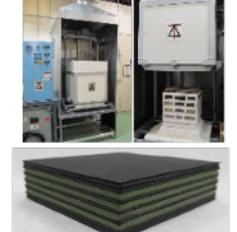
#### Sheet/Tape Casting

Powders are dispersed with binders and cast into sheets.



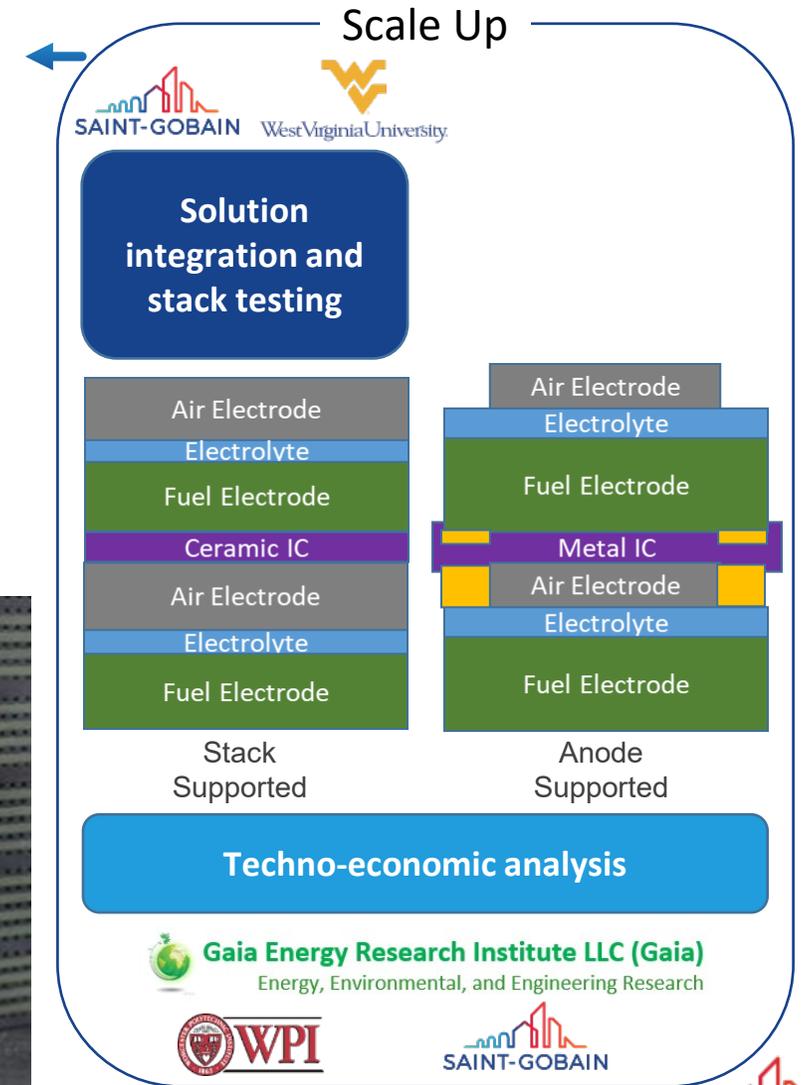
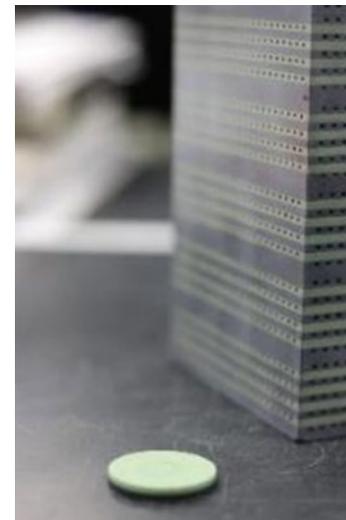
#### Assembly/Firing

Components are combined and sintered into cell/stacks



#### Finishing/Sealing

Final dimensions are achieved and glass seal is applied



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



# SUMMARY

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## Achievements

- Developed a robust, first principals model of  $\text{Ln}_2\text{NiO}_4$
- Optimized the oxygen electrode geometry resulting in improved performance
- Developed a simple technique to quantify microstructural changes due to Ni migration
- Created a test stand and protocol to measure degradation due to chrome vapor
- Scaled powder production process for critical materials within the air electrode
- Developed a simultaneous multi-layer roll to roll process enabling thin and low-cost production

## Next Steps

- Use model to predict behavior of complex stoichiometries
- Produce powders and test cells with advanced air electrode compositions
- Develop infiltration techniques to mitigate Ni migration in high water vapor conditions
- Investigate operational conditions, compositions which minimize degradation behavior
- Scale solutions to short stack level testing
- Utilize performance data for system level performance and cost modeling

