

Advanced Manufacturing of Solid Oxide Electrodes Using ALD

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SOEC Electrode Degradation – Nickel Migration



• As Nickel migrates and agglomerates, density of TPBs is reduced



What's Been Done to Prevent Degradation

- Add H₂ gas to feed to prevent Ni oxidation
- Increasing surface area/density of active TPBs with additional catalysts via infiltration, ALD, PLD
- Outlook: Develop robust electrode structure preventing Ni migration
- Challenge: Binding Ni in complex microstructure while preserving TPB
- Solution: Conformal ALD coating of chemical anchor compatible with SOEC manufacturing



Timeline



Phase I Base Period POP: 06/27/22 – 03/27/23 Duration: 39 weeks Goal:

- Demonstrate the technical feasibility for the growth of the proposed anchor films via ALD in YSZ scaffolds provided for us by our collaborator, UPenn
- 2. Evaluate and validate the performance of ALD-coated fuel electrode by performing representative electrolysis testing and evaluating the extent of nickel migration



Novel Oxide Anchor to Prevent Nickel Migration in Ni-YSZ Fuel Electrode





Advantage of Anchoring

- Prevents Ni migration and agglomeration while preserving Ni for TPBs
- Minimized risk of blocking TPB





Porous overcoat



Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD)





Approach



- Cells fabricated via tape casting
- Anchor coating will be deposited by ALD into the cell scaffold
- Wet infiltration to add the active components
- Calcination anneal will activate anchor





Cell Fabrication – Tape Casting

• Cells are fabricated using tape casting with a slurry containing YSZ or YSZ plus graphite pore formers



YSZ tape used for making dense electrolyte layer



YSZ tape with graphite pore former used for making electrode layers



Cells before sintering



Cells after sintering 1500°C





Anchor coated YSZ





Zr L series

25µm



Y L series





Elemental Mapping of Anchor in Button Cell





100µm



100µm

100µm

Cell Fabrication: Electrode Infiltration – Post ALD



Cross-section micrograph showing a typical cell structure



Anode infiltrated with $Ni(NO_3)_3$ solution and heated to 1300 °C



Cathode infiltrated with LSF solution followed by drying.





SEM EDS – Ni Mapping





SEM Cross-Section



Pristine, untested

Pristine, tested

ALD coated, tested



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Electrochemical Impedence Spectra Comparison





I-V Curve Comparison





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Phase I Summary

- We successfully developed an ALD process for depositing the proprietary anchor coating conformally on high aspect ratio surfaces
- We successfully demonstrated that a thin anchor coating deposited by ALD significantly enhances the thermal stability of Ni in an infiltrated Ni-YSZ electrode button cell
- We met with SOEC manufactures to evaluate scale up
 - There are various SOEC manufacturing processes and ways to introduce ALT-ALD



Planning for Success

- Strategic Collaboration with Dr. John Vohs of UPenn a SOEC expert
- Design a dedicated ALD reactor design for realizing the anchor coating on the SOEC hydrogen electrodes
- Collaborate with SOEC manufacturers in Phase II to bring this technology to their processes
- Open to a direct and/or licensing business model
- RMD has a growing portfolio with ALD technologies
 - Microelectronic Semiconductor Coatings
 - > Photonic Integrated Circuits Coatings
 - ➢ Gas Barrier Coatings
 - ➢ RF Window Coatings
 - > X-ray and Neutron Supermirror Coatings





ALD Batch Processing, PICOSUN P-1000 https://www.azom.com/article.aspx?ArticleID=11424



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