

Functional SOFC Interfaces Created by Aerosol-Spray Deposition

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OUTLINE

1. Introduction

2. Coatings for SOFC Applications



3. Conclusions





Our vision is to create a better world through energy innovations.

We collaborate with leading global customers and partners to transform powerful ideas into solutions that make energy production safer, more efficient, and environmentally responsible.



Development initiatives at intersection of energy and environment

SOFCs	Sensors	Materials	Catalysts	Protective Coatings
Stationary and Military	Transportation and Energy Markets	SOFCs and energy storage	H2 and chemicals production	SOFC and high Temperature
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Coating microstructure enables a range of applications



<u>Alumina/aluminide surface</u> Oxidation, Cr Volatility, Coking Resistance





Microstructural control enables excellent coking resistance



Temperature: 550 C, Pressure 5 psi Gas Composition: 33% H₂, 30 % CO₂, 25 % CO, 12 % CH₄



BOP CHROMIUM RETENTION



Temperature: 800 °C, Current: 15 A, BoP: 316SS Fuel Flow/Composition: 450 sccm H_2 , 290 sccm air w/ 3 % H_2O



COPPER PROTECTION

Coating is amenable to other substrates





Temperature: 650 °C Gas Composition: Air





Coating microstructure enables a range of applications



<u>Rough surface for mechanical anchoring</u> Surface pre-treatment for functional coatings







Catalytic insert to complement on-cell reforming





AlumiLok[™] protected manifold prevents deactivation



Temperature: 630 °C, Pressure 1 bar

Gas composition: Methane, Steam S/C = 2.5, GHSV: 5000/hour





Interfacial coating protects substrate from glass seal corrosion

Glass/steel interface



Glass/porous anode support interface







Low T barrier layer needed to achieve low R interface

Formation of SrZrO₃ at interface between cathode-zirconia electrolyte



Zirconia based electrolyte

High T processing - interfacial ZDC layer



Zirconia based electrolyte



Identified process to achieve low R cathode-electrolyte interface





CERILOKTM MICROSTRUCTURE

Prevention of resistive phase formation at electrolyte interface

CeriLok[™]



Screen-printed



Low-sintering temperatures are critical for high performance



Gas composition: 0.5 SLPM $H_2|N_2$, 1.50 SLPM air



Low-temperature (*CeriLok*TM) process significantly improves performance



Temperature: 800 °C

Gas Composition: 0.5 SLPM $H_2|N_2$, 1.50 SLPM air





*CeriLok*TM process amenable to ESC and ASC platforms

Electrolyte-supported cells



Anode-supported cells





Similar cell performance improvement seen for ASCs



Temperature: ESC 800 °C, ASC 700 °C Gas composition: 0.5 SLPM $H_2 | N_2$, 1.50 SLPM air

Bio-surfactant Assisted SOFC Electrode Infiltration* Ozcan Ozmen & Edward M. Sabolsky, West Virginia University

- Objective: Impregnate (infiltrate) a liquid solution (or dispersion) into a SOFC anode microstructure in order to deposit nano-catalyst within the anode electrode by a single step infiltration/firing protocol.
- Purpose: To enhance electrochemical reactions, such as the oxidation reaction kinetics, by increasing TPB area and providing higher charge-transfer kinetics.
- Polymerized mussel inspired catechols, such as dopamine and nor-epinephrine can be used as a **bio-adhesive** surfactant for metal/metal oxide substrates and locally chelates metal salt precursors with higher homogeneity and efficiency (single step infiltration)



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- 1. Demonstrated applicability of ASD to address cell and stack-level challenges
- 2. Value-proposition of *AlumiLok*TM coating has evolved
- 3. CeriLokTM provides material and processing enhances to provide cell performance improvements for both ESC and ASCs

If you would like more information please stop by our Booth (BO3)



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