



Supircat™: A high performing internal reforming catalyst technology for SOFC applications

MS&T18, COLUMBUS, OH

- ▶ Brief Company introduction
- ▶ Focus of today's presentation
- ▶ Background
- ▶ Reactor design and testing system
- ▶ Internal reforming results
- ▶ Other studies
- ▶ Conclusions



# About Nexceris, LLC

- ▶ Founded in 1994, privately held
- ▶ Technology Developer
  - ▶ advanced ceramics, electrochemical devices
- ▶ Product Developer
  - ▶ sensors and monitors, solid oxide fuel cells, catalysts
- ▶ Manufacturer/Distributor
  - ▶ sensors, solid oxide fuel cells and related products
- ▶ ISO 9001:2015 certification
  - ▶ covers all products and operations



[www.nexceris.com](http://www.nexceris.com)



# Our Brands



**fuelcellmaterials.com** is our sales division to supplying high quality fuel cell and battery materials, coatings, and related materials for R&D and OEM markets.



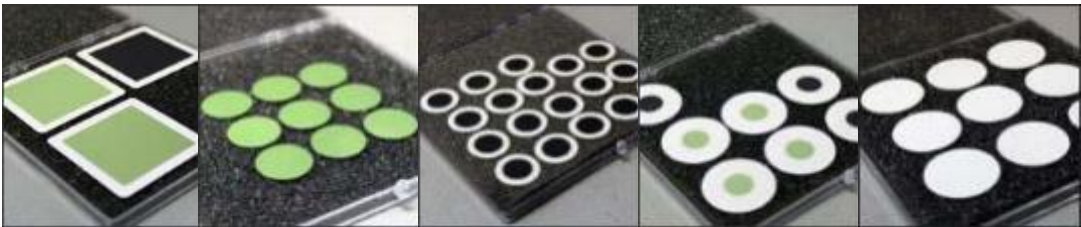
## Powders & Pastes

- Standard and custom powders for SOFC researchers



## Cells and Substrates

- Many sizes, formulations and geometries for reproducible results



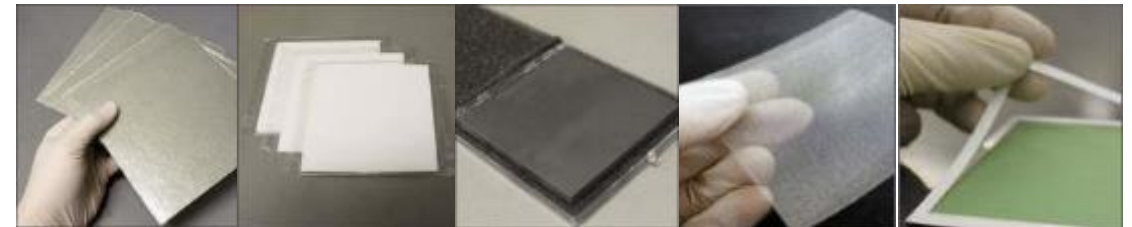
## Test Fixtures and Systems

- For researchers needing credible data



## Components and Other

- Seals, process materials, current collecting meshes, etc.



## Focus of today's talk



Powder

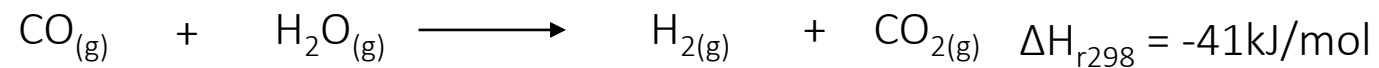
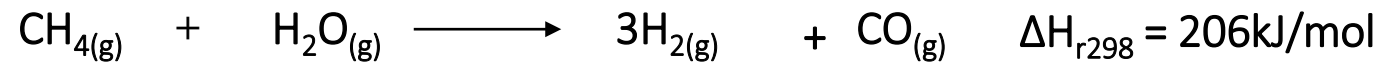


Suspension

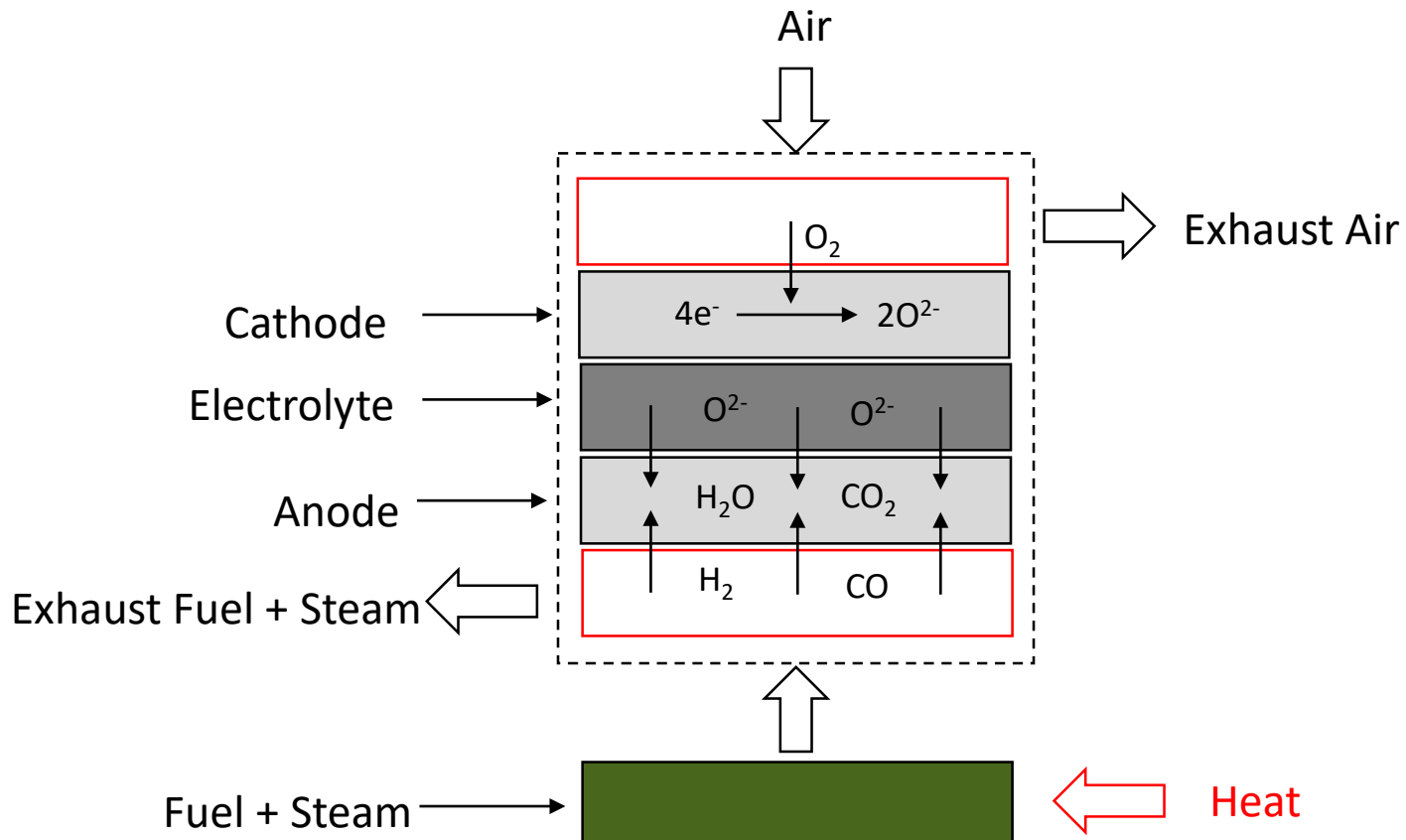


Coated on High  $\kappa$  Part

Cell Fuel System



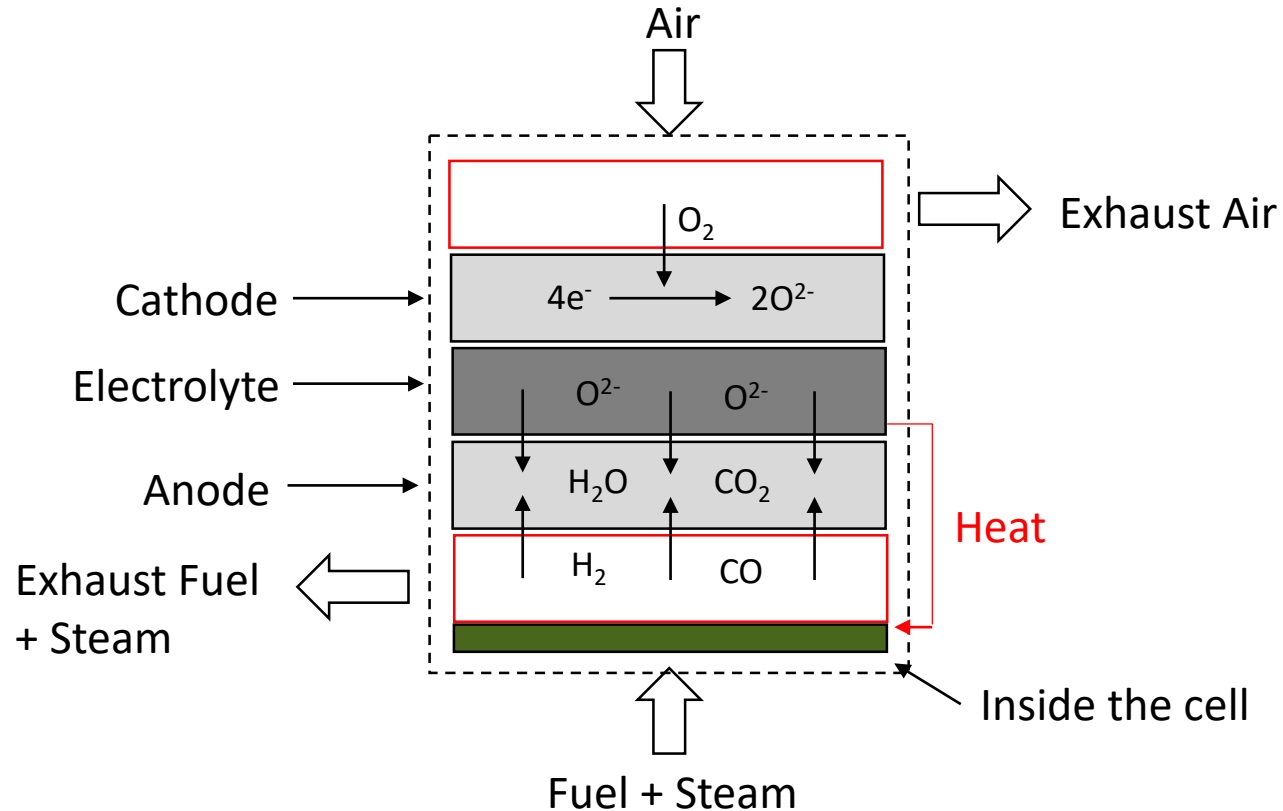
## Principles of ER SOFC



- ▶ Endothermic reforming reaction takes place **outside** the cell
- ▶ Heat for reforming is provided from an external source
- ▶ Complex cell design

# Indirect Internal Reforming SOFC

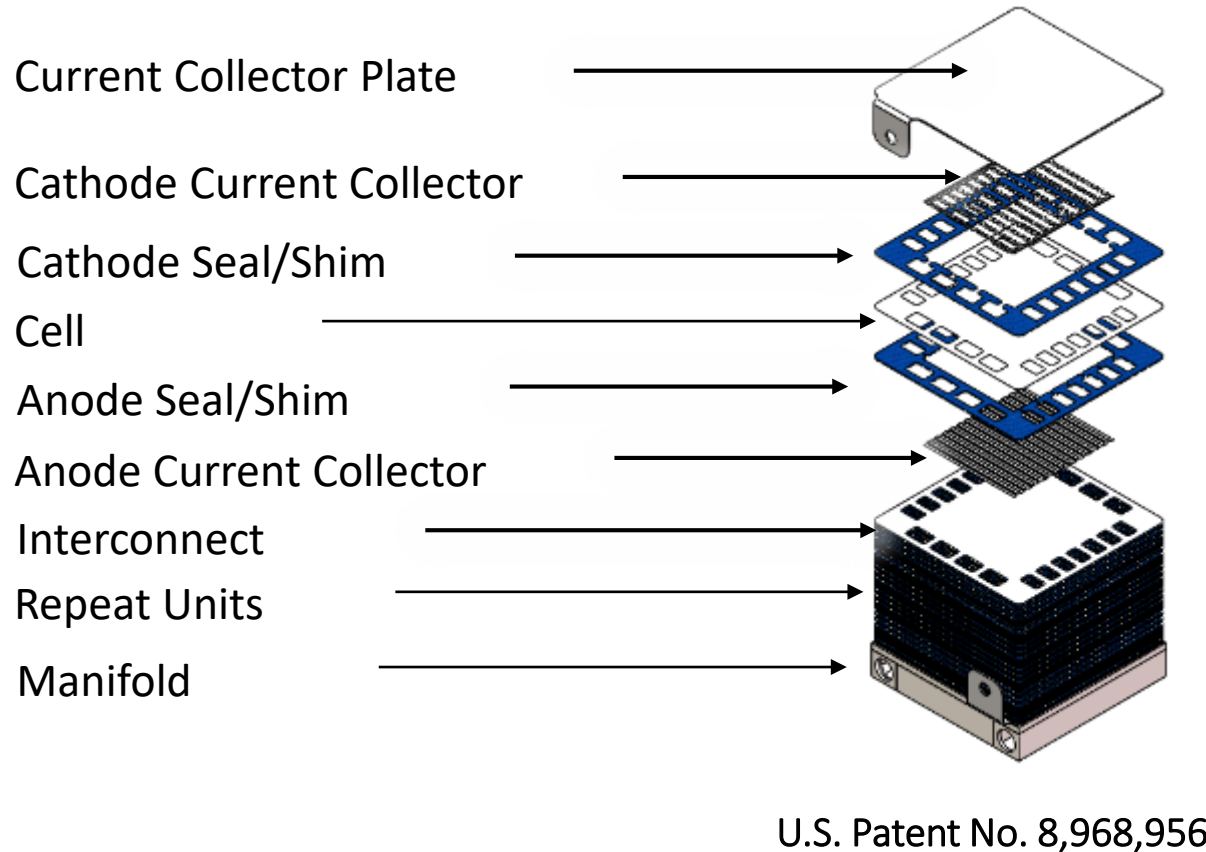
## Principles of IIR SOFC



- ▶ Endothermic fuel reforming reaction takes place **inside** the cell (close to anode)
- ▶ Heat for reforming is harnessed from exothermic electrochemical reaction
- ▶ Simplified cell design (more attractive)

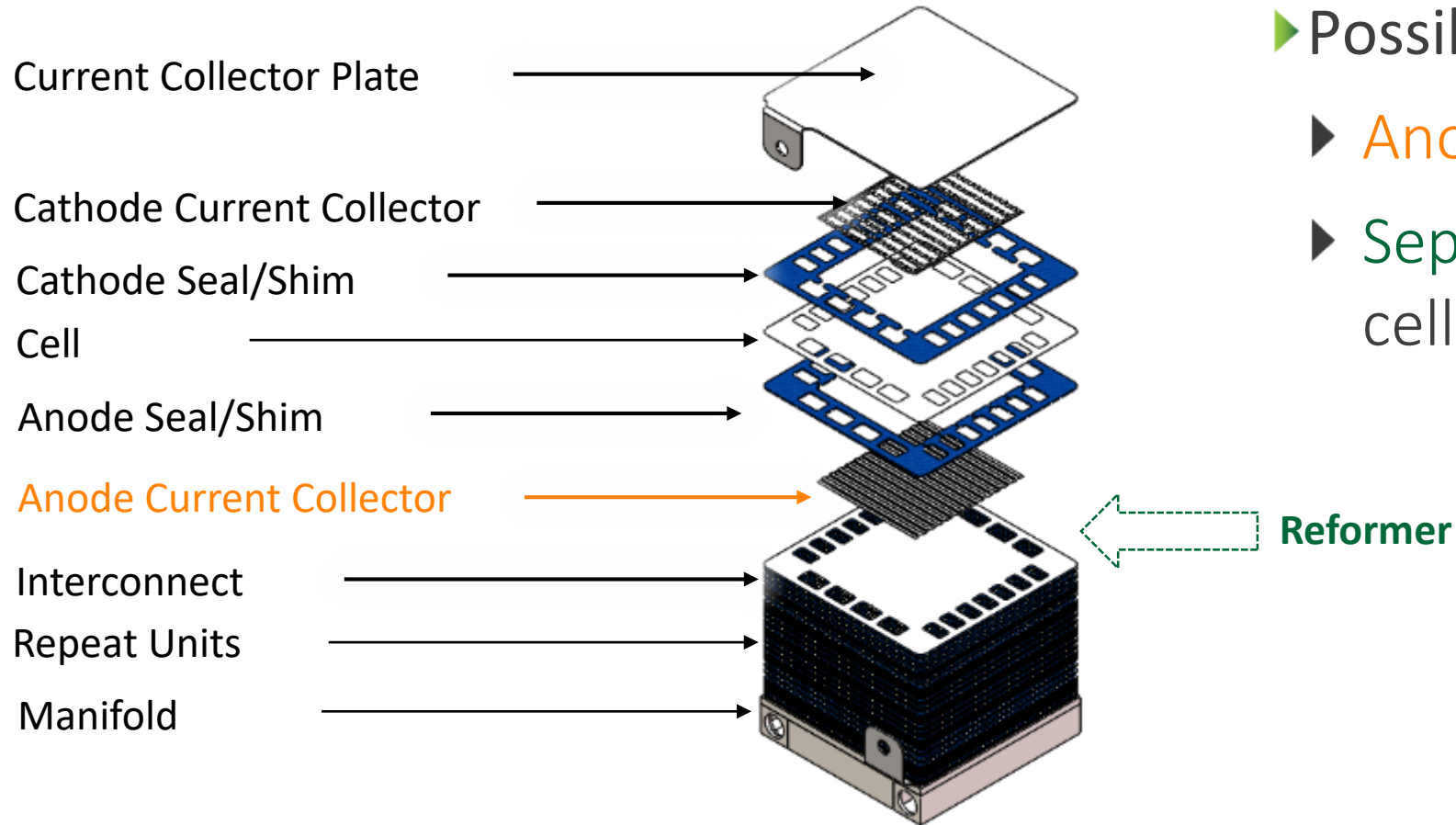


## SOFC Stack Repeat Unit



- ▶ FlexCells: ScSZ electrolyte material
- ▶ Thin-foil interconnects: Crofer 22 APU with cathode-face coatings
- ▶ Seals: Glass ink and ceramic/glass composites
- ▶ Shims: Alloys or inorganic materials
- ▶ Cathode current collectors: Coated metal alloy meshes
- ▶ Anode current collectors: Nickel foam, coatings to preserve sulfur tolerance

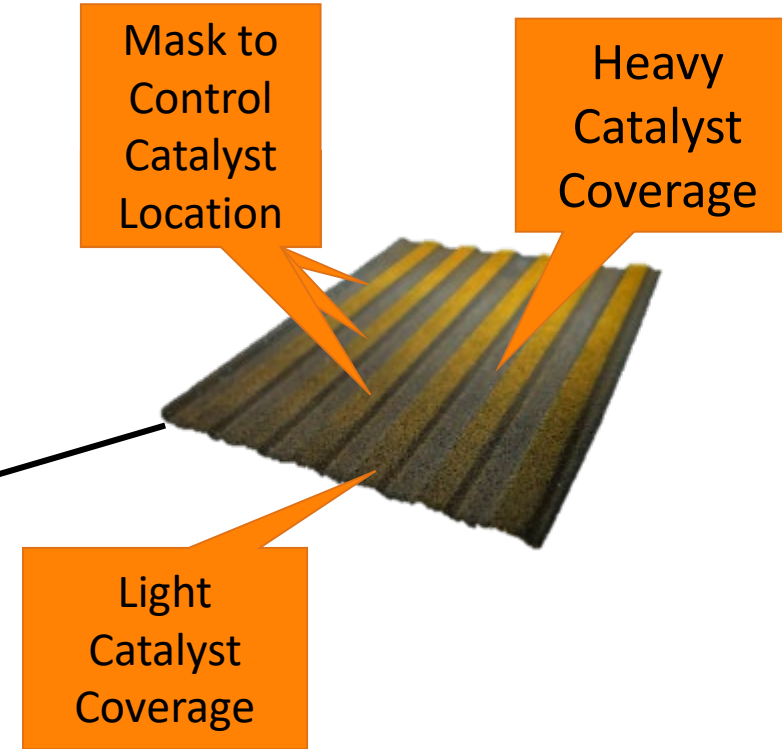
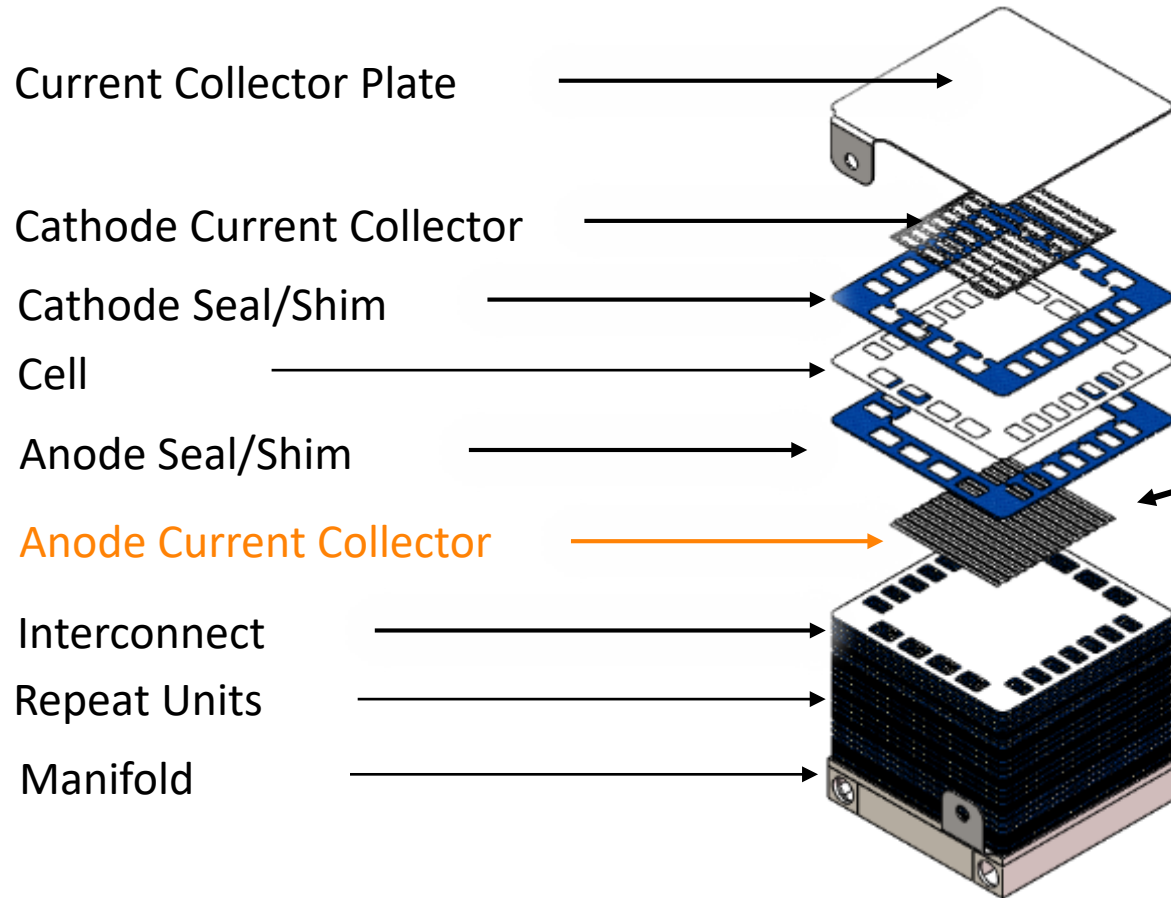
## Where to integrate reformer



- Possible integration locations
  - Anode current collector
  - Separate metallic plate (slight cell redesign)

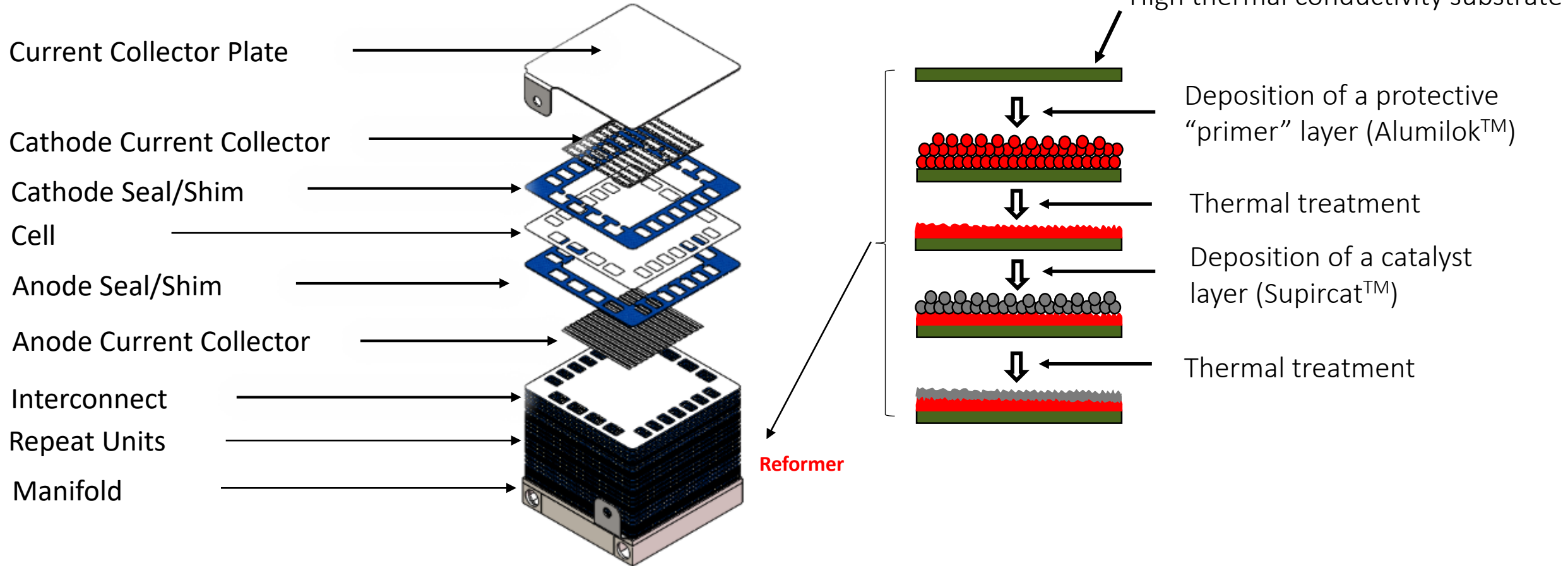


## Use of Ni foam current collector



Conceptual 7 cm x 4 cm Supircat™ Support with Patterned and Graded Catalyst Deposition

## Use of high thermal conductivity substrate





## Catalyst Powder



- ▶ Cost
- ▶ Immediate activation (no reduction needed)
- ▶ Equilibrium activity
- ▶ Sulfur tolerant
- ▶ Resistant to coking
- ▶ Performance stability

## Slurry Suspension



- ▶ Optimized flow characteristics (rheological properties)
- ▶ Optimized solids loading
- ▶ Spray-ability

## Coating



- ▶ Controlled layer thickness
- ▶ Layer adhesion

## Spraying Capabilities

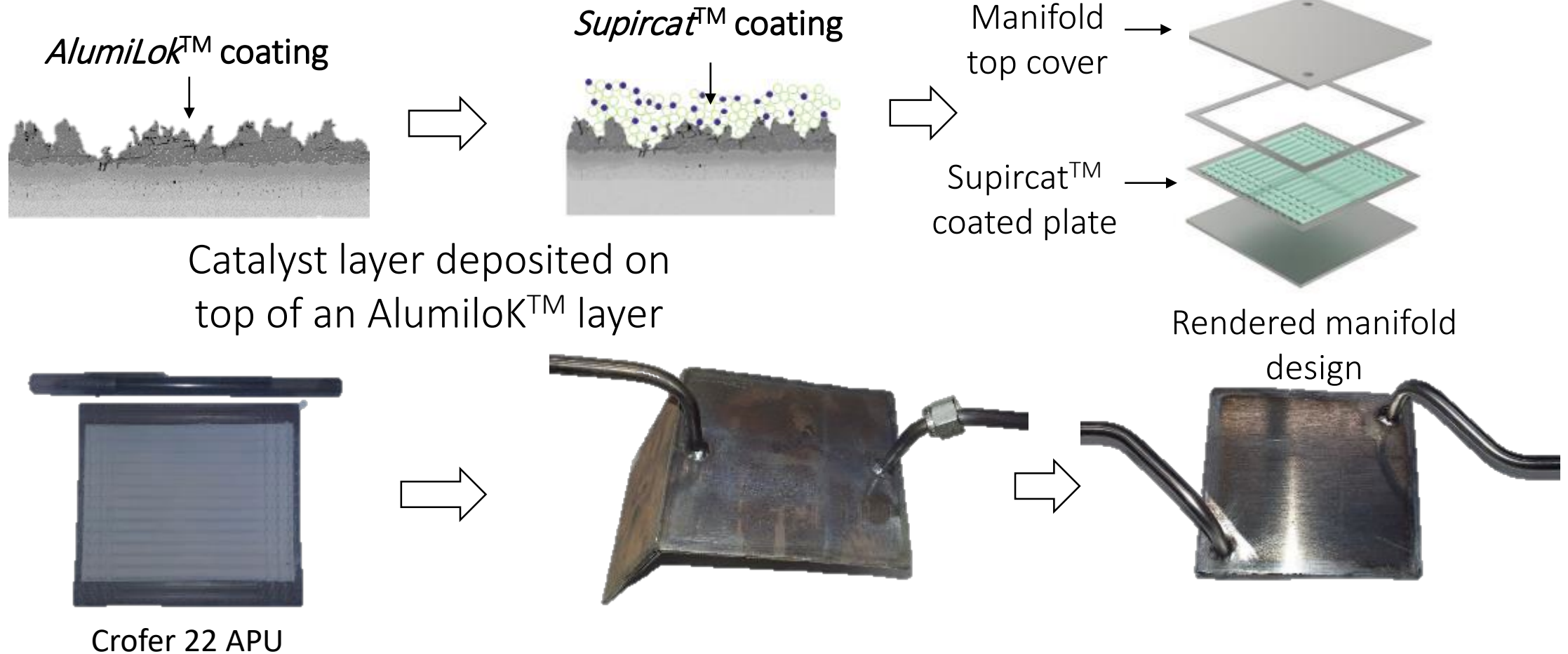
Manual spraying



Automated spraying



## Compact manifold



## Testing & Analysis System and Conditions



Test rig



Analysis system

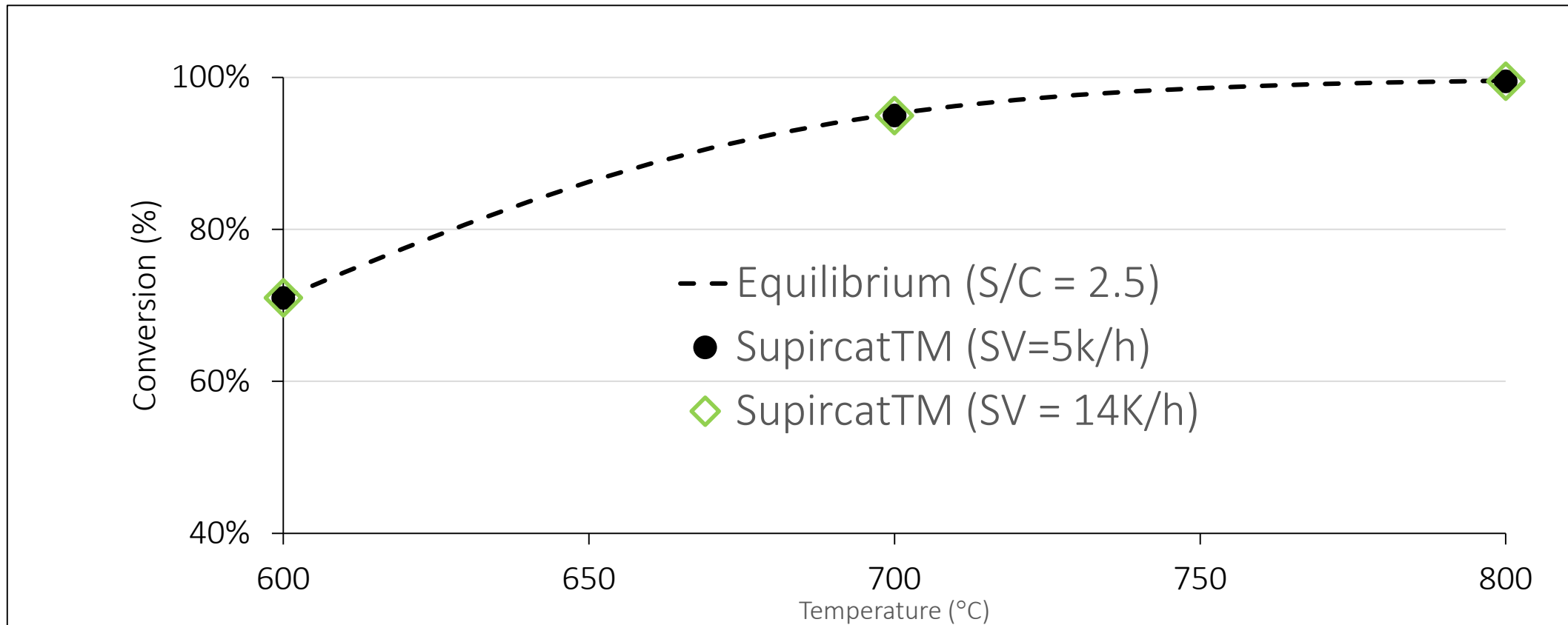
Table 1. Testing Conditions		
Parameter	Min.	Max.
Temperature (°C)	500	850
Pressure (bara)	1	1.5
GHSV (h <sup>-1</sup> )	3,000	35,000
S:C ratio	2.5	4.0





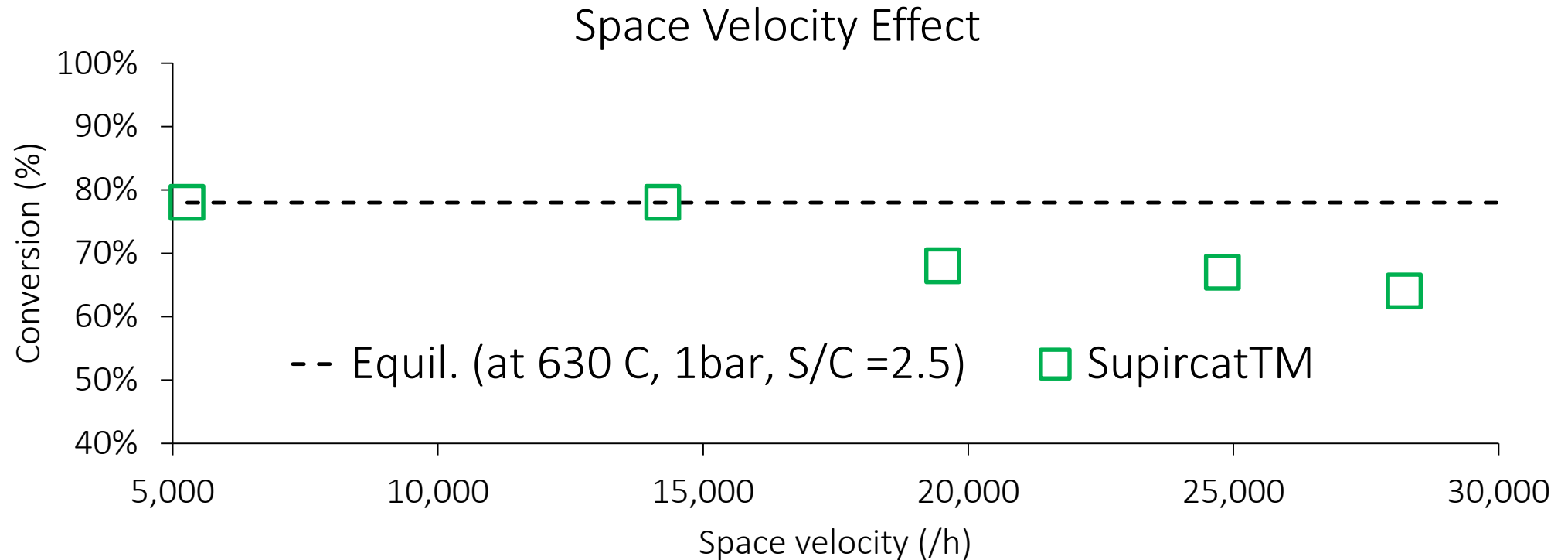
# Temperature and Space Velocity Study

Conditions: Temp: 600 – 800 °C, Pres: 1 bara, GHSV: 5 & 14K, S/C: 2.5



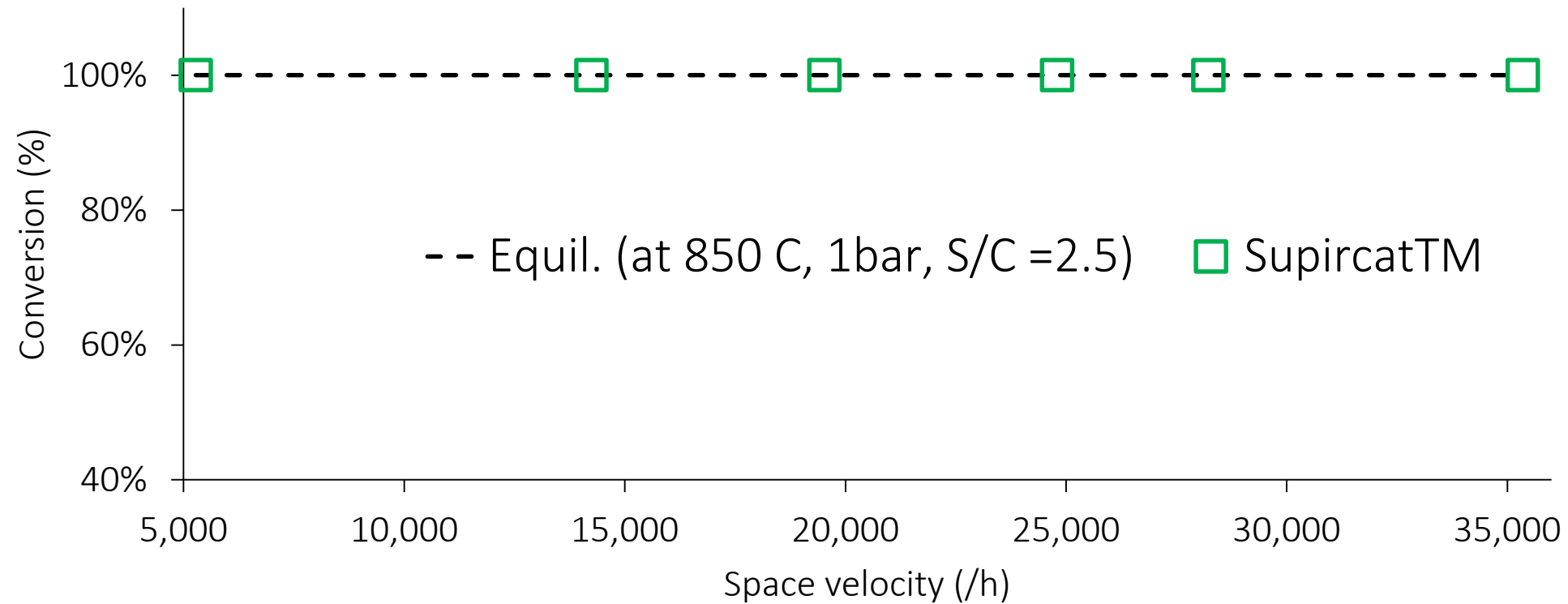
## At isothermal conditions

Conditions: Temp: **630 °C**, Pres: 1 bara, S/C: 2.5



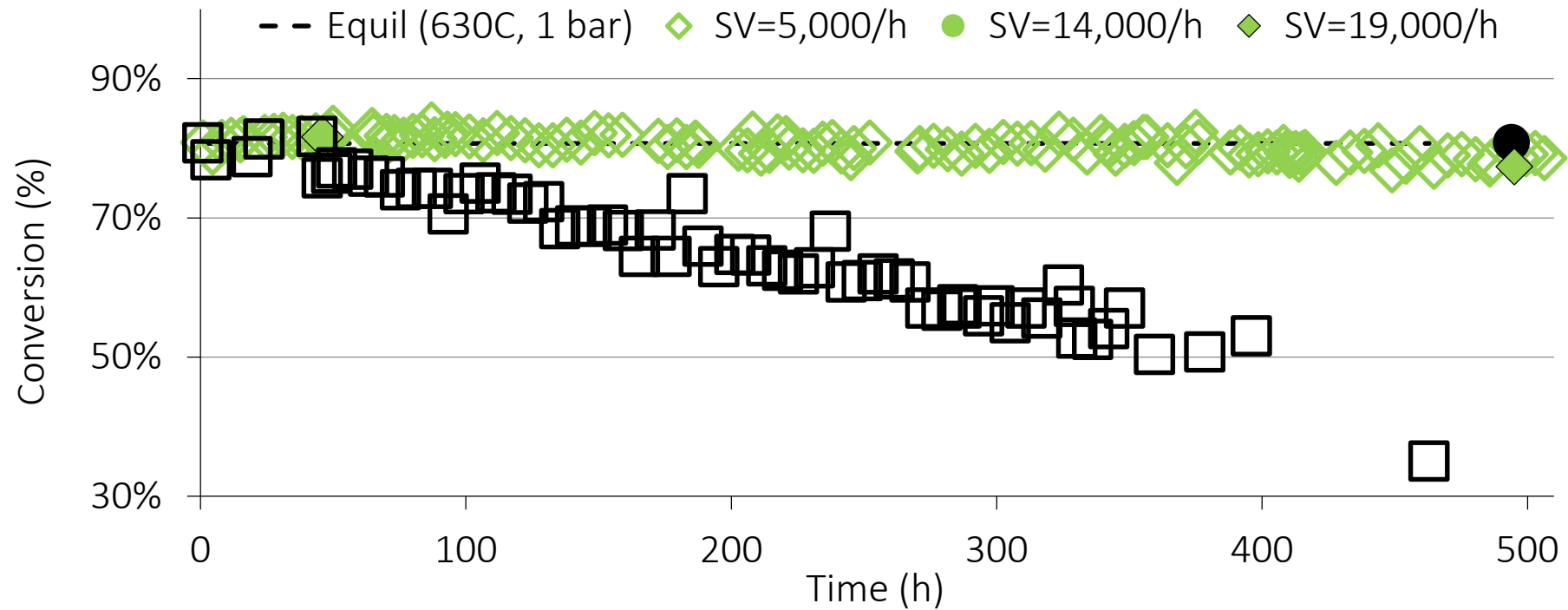
## Isothermal Conditions

Conditions: Temp: **850 °C**, Pres: 1 bara, S/C: 2.5



## Effect of Poison

Conditions: Temp: 850 °C, Pres: 1 bara, S/C: 2.5





# Conclusion

- ▶ Alumilok™ and Supircat™ catalyst technologies proven active
  - ▶ Baseline performance
  - ▶ Life-time stability
- ▶ Good tolerance to poisons e.g. Cr and S

