

***Continuous Process for Low-Cost,  
High-Quality YSZ Powder***

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**Project Details**

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Project Monitor: Shawna Toth  
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## R&D Objectives

*Development of a low-cost synthesis process for YSZ electrolyte powder tailored or SOFC fabrication processes*

## Process Development

- Homogeneous precipitation
- Low-cost precursors
- Continuous – where possible
- Aqueous
- Agile

## Powder Quality Metrics

- Surface area: 10-15 m<sup>2</sup>/gram
- Average particle size: <0.5 microns
- Sinterability:  $\rho > 98\%$  at  $T_s < 1300^\circ\text{C}$
- Conductivity:  $\sigma > 0.05 \text{ S/cm}$  at  $800^\circ\text{C}$

## Issues being Addressed

- Low-cost scalable powder synthesis and production processes.
- Lower sintering temperatures.
- Effects of dopants and processing on conductivity and mechanical properties.
- Long-term degradation of conductivity of zirconia-based electrolytes.
- Tailoring of YSZ electrolyte powder for different SOFC fabrication processes.
- Batch-to-batch reproducibility.

# Applicability to SOFC Commercialization

*Different manufacturing processes are used for anode and electrolyte layers in SOFCs.*

SECA Industry Team	Electrolyte Fabrication	Anode Fabrication
Delphi/Battelle	Tape Casting	Tape Casting
GE	Tape Calendaring	Tape Calendaring
Cummins/SOFCo	Tape Casting	Screen Printing
SWPC	Plasma-Spray	Plasma Spray
Fuel Cell Energy	Screen Printing	Tape Casting
Accumentrics	Dip Coating	Extrusion

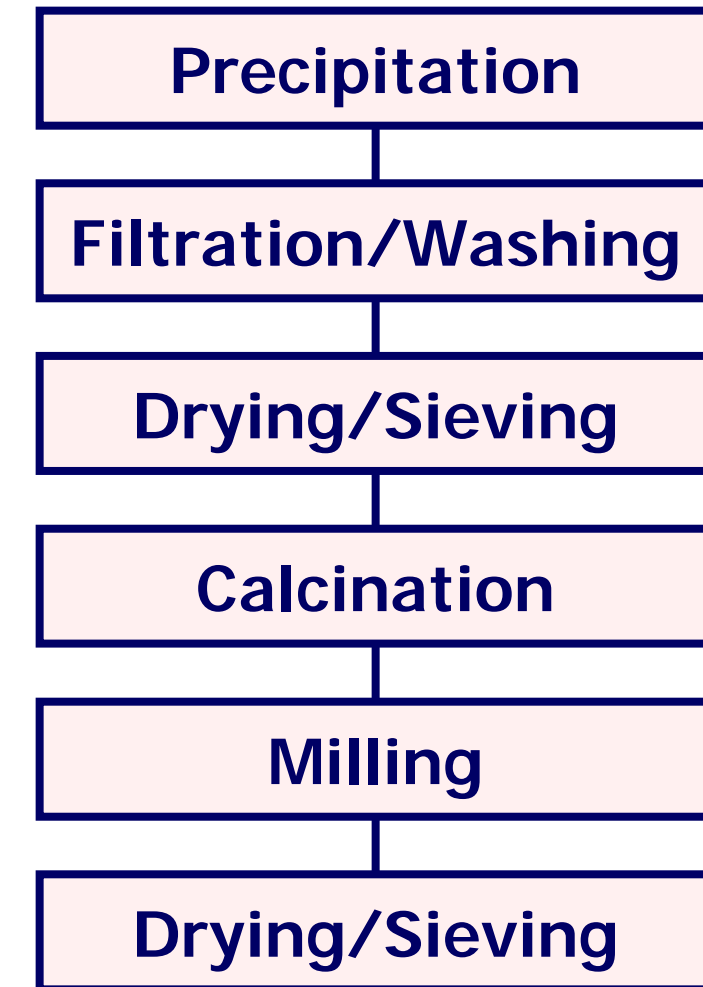
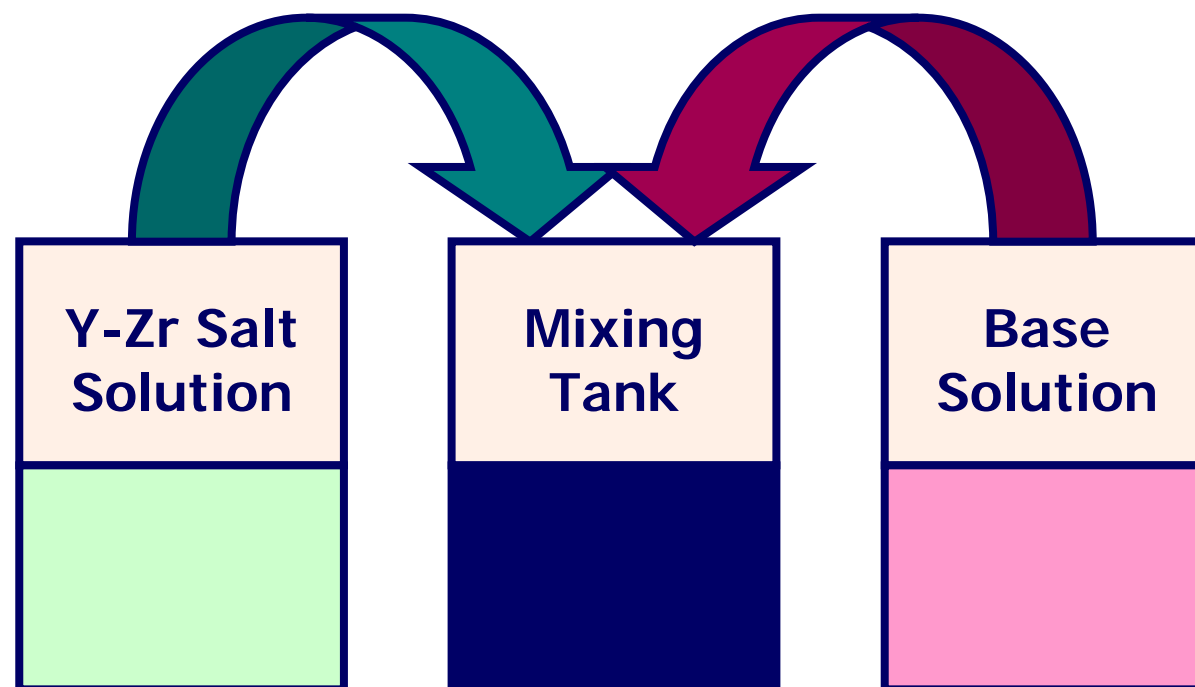
*Agile processing allows tailoring of YSZ powder production to the requirements of different SOFC fabrication methods*

- **Tape Casting Methods:** Tight control of particle size distribution is important; relatively low surface areas needed for high green density.
- **Co-Sintering Processes:** Lower sintering temperatures are desired; control of sintering shrinkage rates is essential.
- **Colloidal Deposition:** Dispersion chemistry is critical; higher surface areas can be tolerated; tailored particle size distributions are beneficial.
- **Plasma-Spray Methods:** Large particle size and spherical morphology are required for optimum flow characteristics.
- **Extrusion:** Lower surface areas needed for dimensional control; particle size requirements vary by developer.
- *Batch-to-batch reproducibility is essential for all processes!*

# Powder Synthesis and Processing

## Homogeneous Precipitation

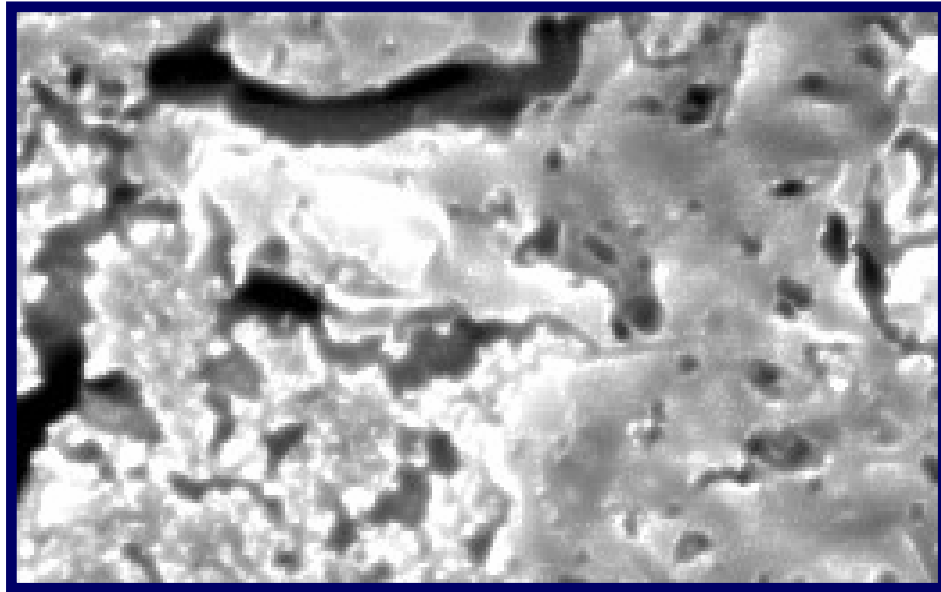
*pH remains constant throughout process*



## Synthesis Process Variables

- Batch Size (typically 3-5 kg)
- Precipitation Conditions
- Chemical Purity (e.g., silica content)
- Dopants – sintering aids
- Solvent System (water or alcohol)
- Drying Methods
- Calcination – control of surface area
- Milling Methods – particle size control

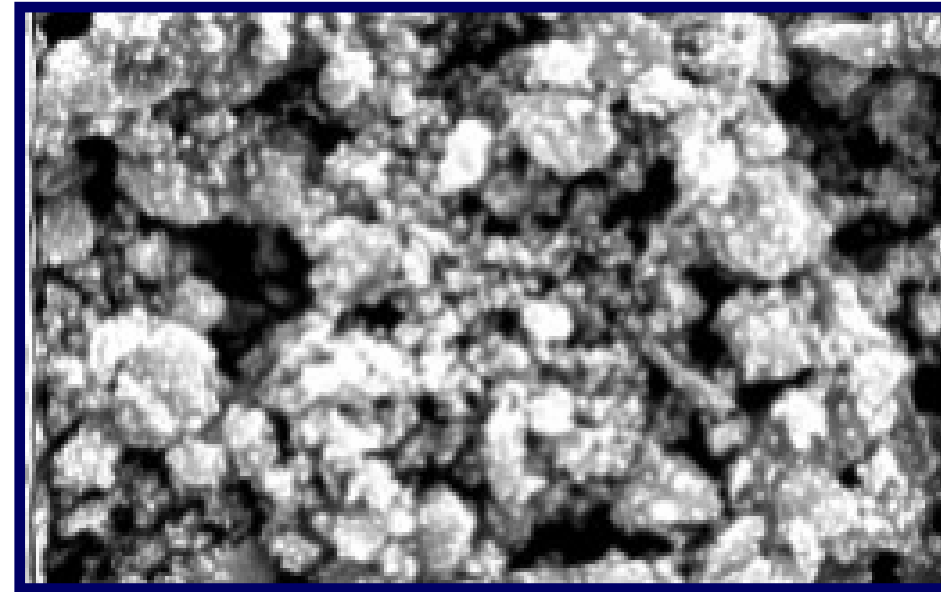
# Non-Optimized Process



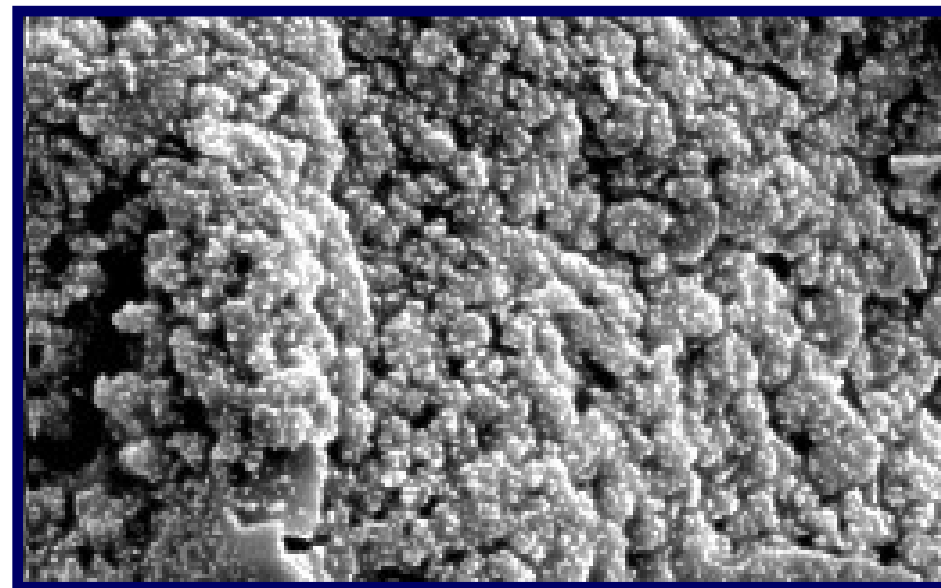
As-Precipitated

1  $\mu$ m

## Calcined and Milled



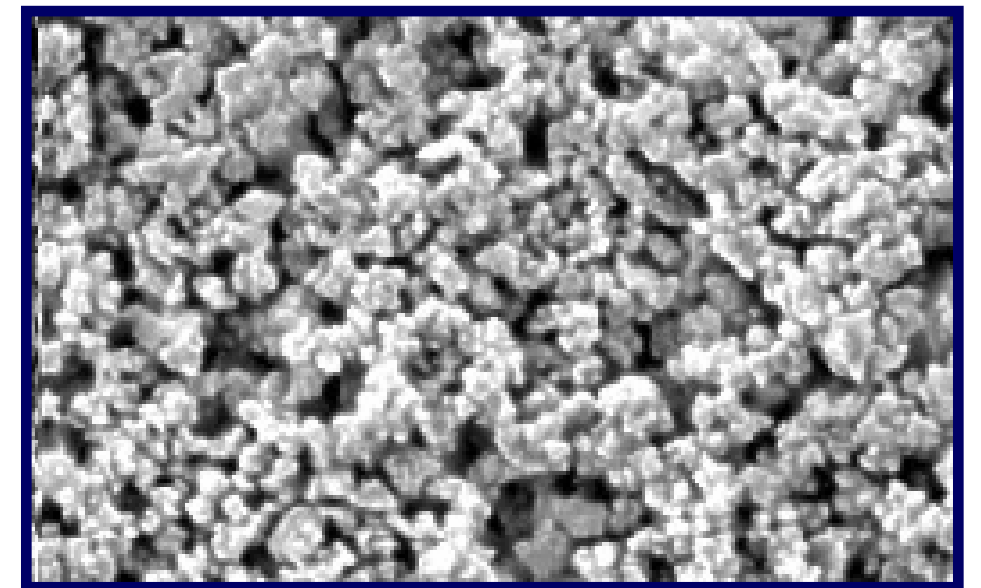
# Optimized Process



As-Precipitated

1  $\mu$ m

## Calcined and Milled



# Powder Evaluation Protocol

## Powder Characterization

- Particle Size Distribution (centrifugal analysis)
- Surface Area (multi-point BET)
- Chemical Analysis (ICP)

## Sintering Performance Studies

- Samples: pressed pellets or tape-cast substrates
- Temperature range: 1100 to 1400°C
- Density measurements by Archimedes method

## Characterization of Sintered Ceramics

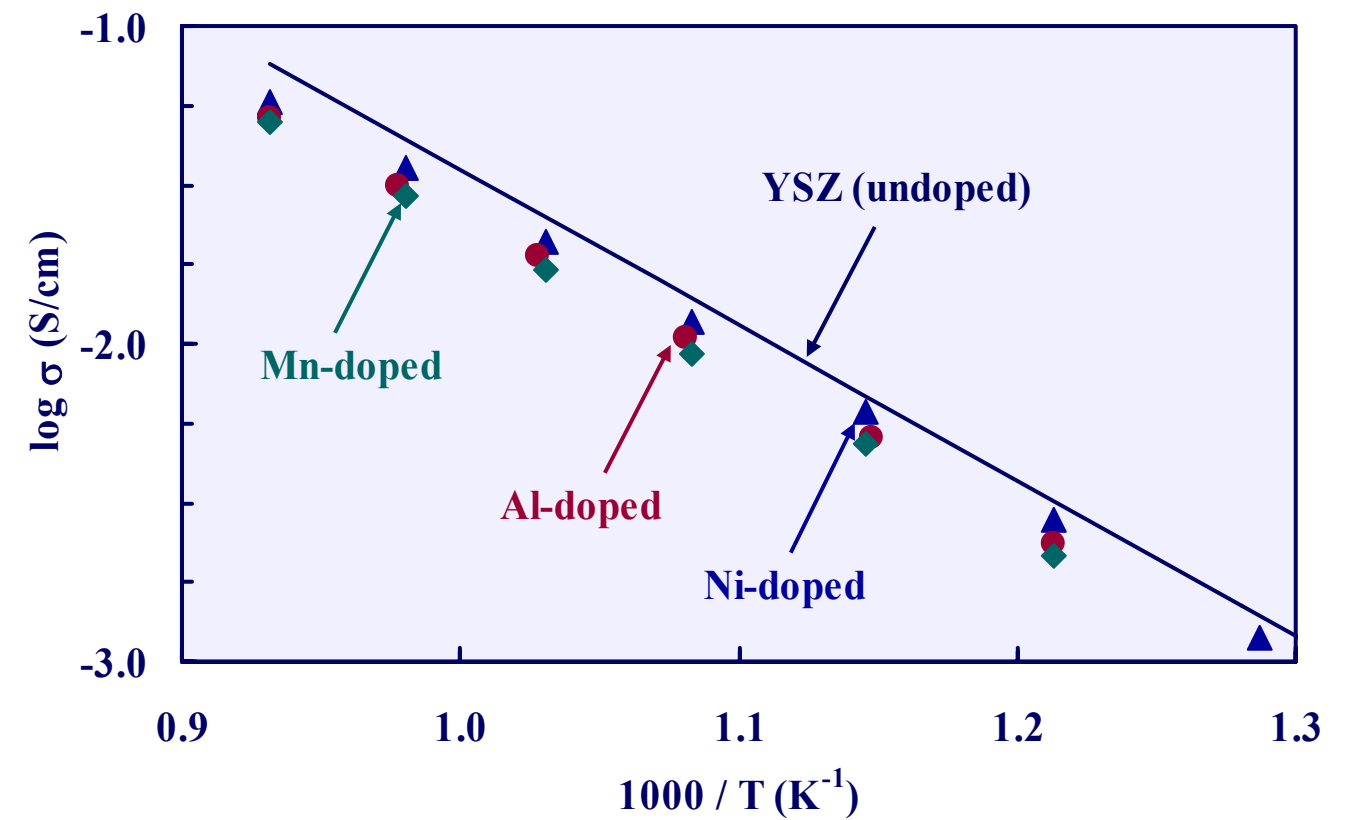
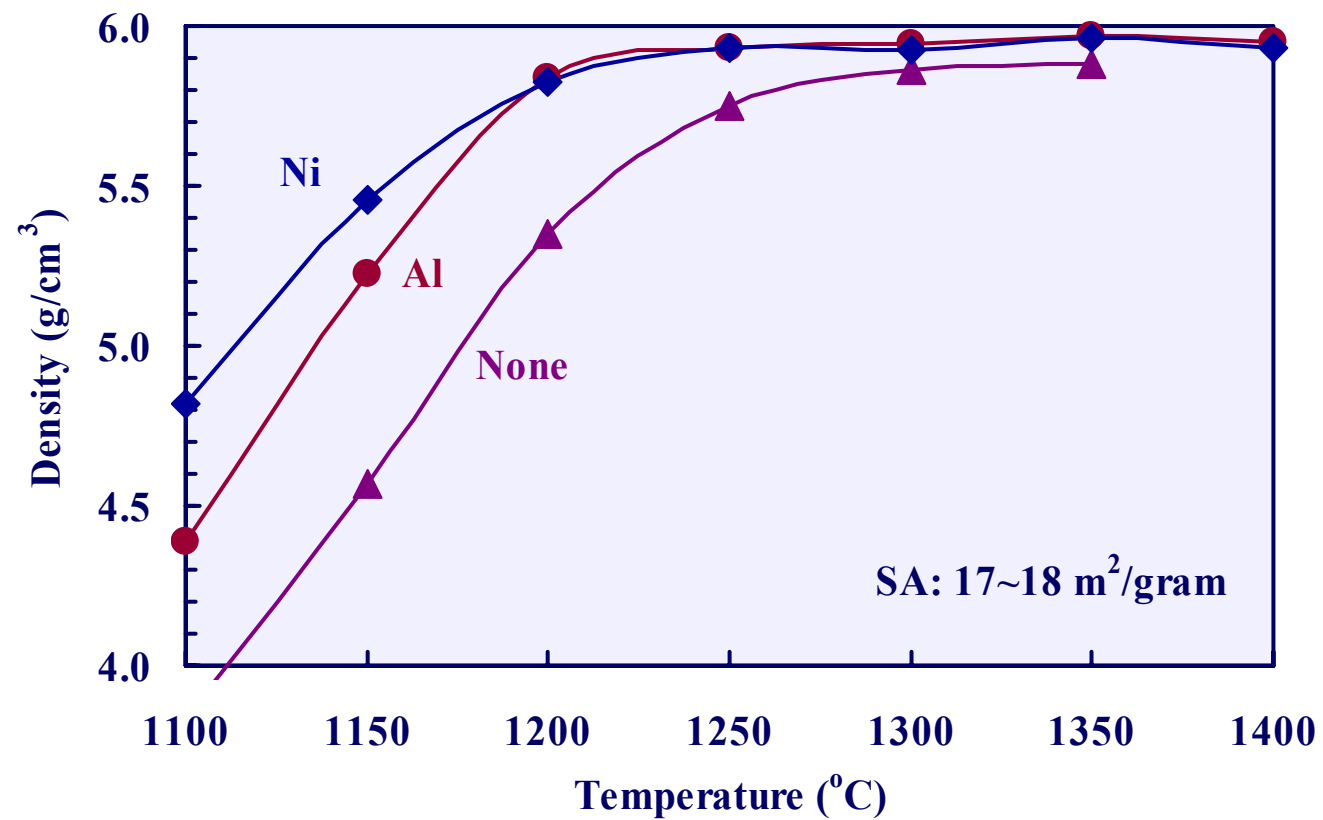
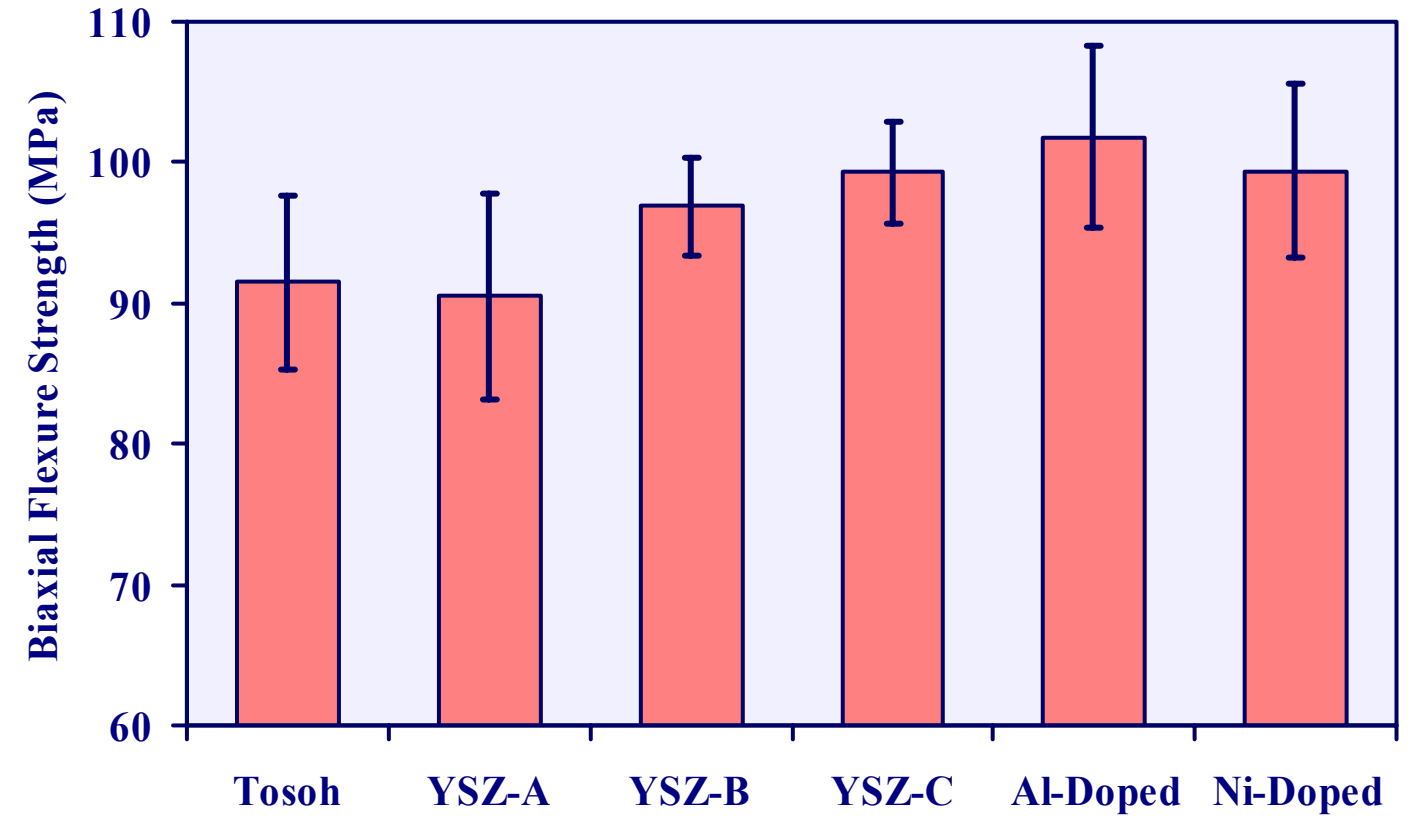
- Ionic conductivity (four-point method)
- Long-term conductivity testing
- Mechanical properties
- Microstructural analyses

## Process Development Challenges

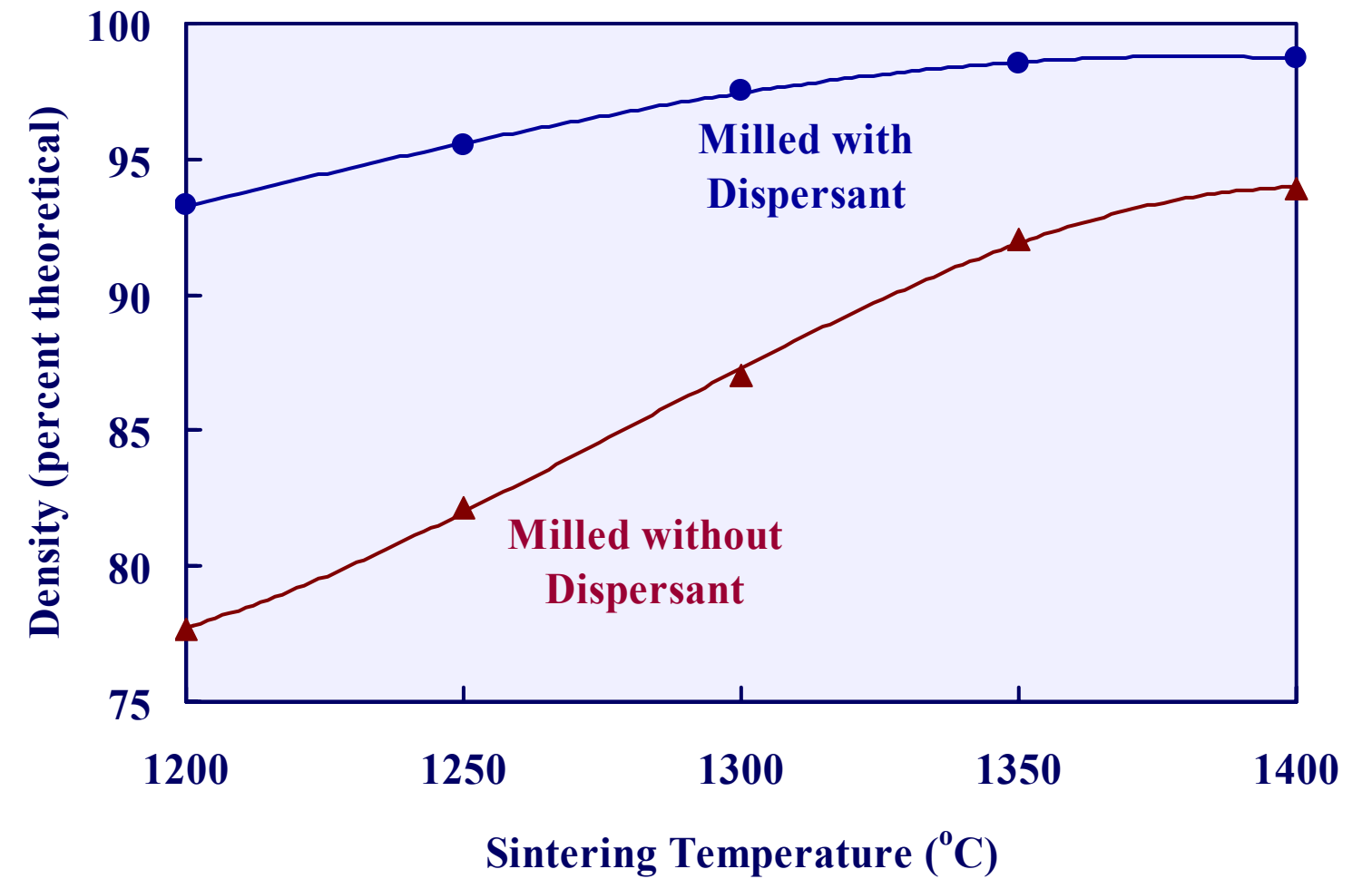
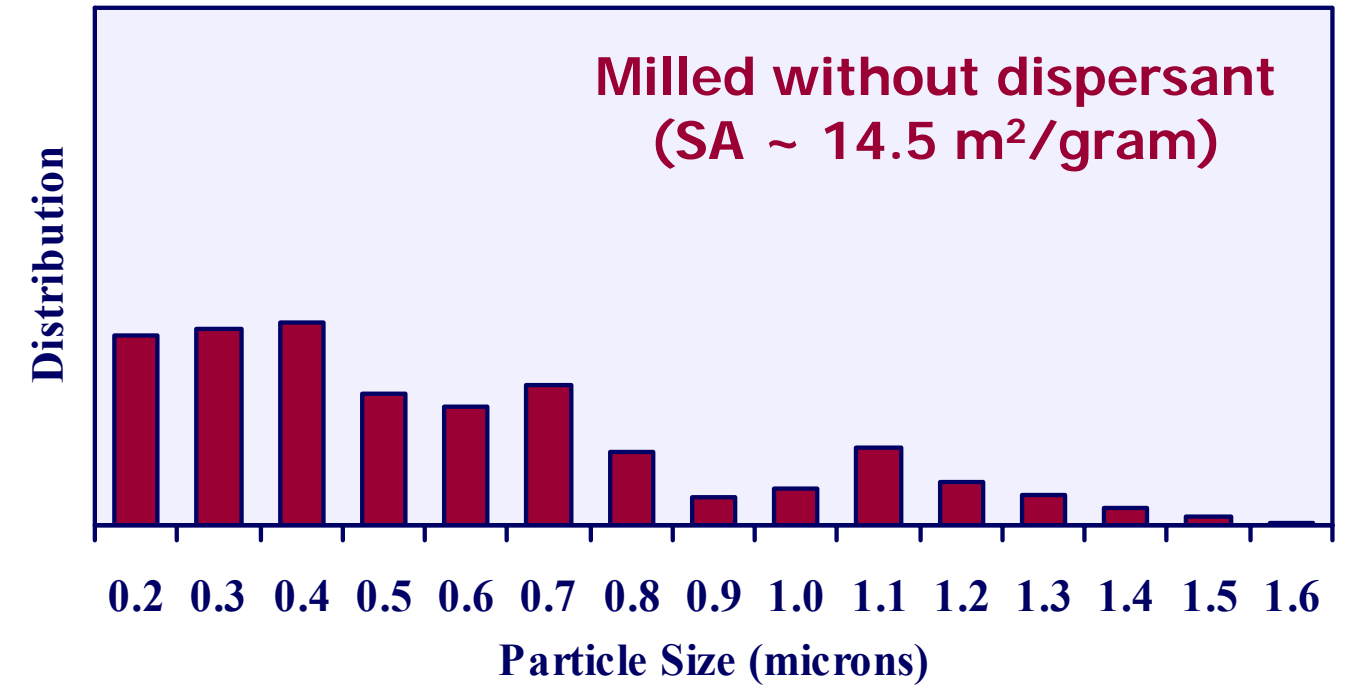
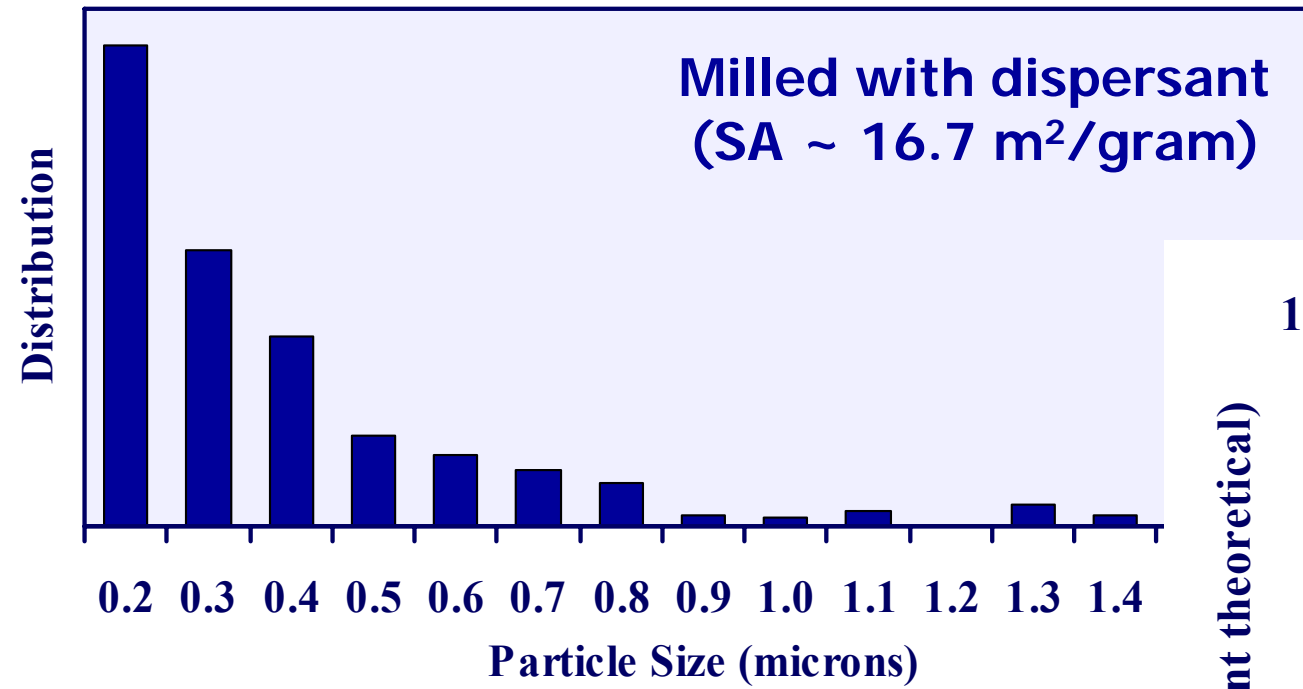
- Assuring “apples to apples” comparisons.
- Drying and milling processes are more efficient at larger production scales.
- Labor-intensive process at current scale of production.
- Complex relationships between precipitation variables on downstream processes.
- Difficult to achieve simultaneous control of surface area and particle size during milling.
- Lack of accelerated tests for long-term stability.



# Ceramic Performance Studies

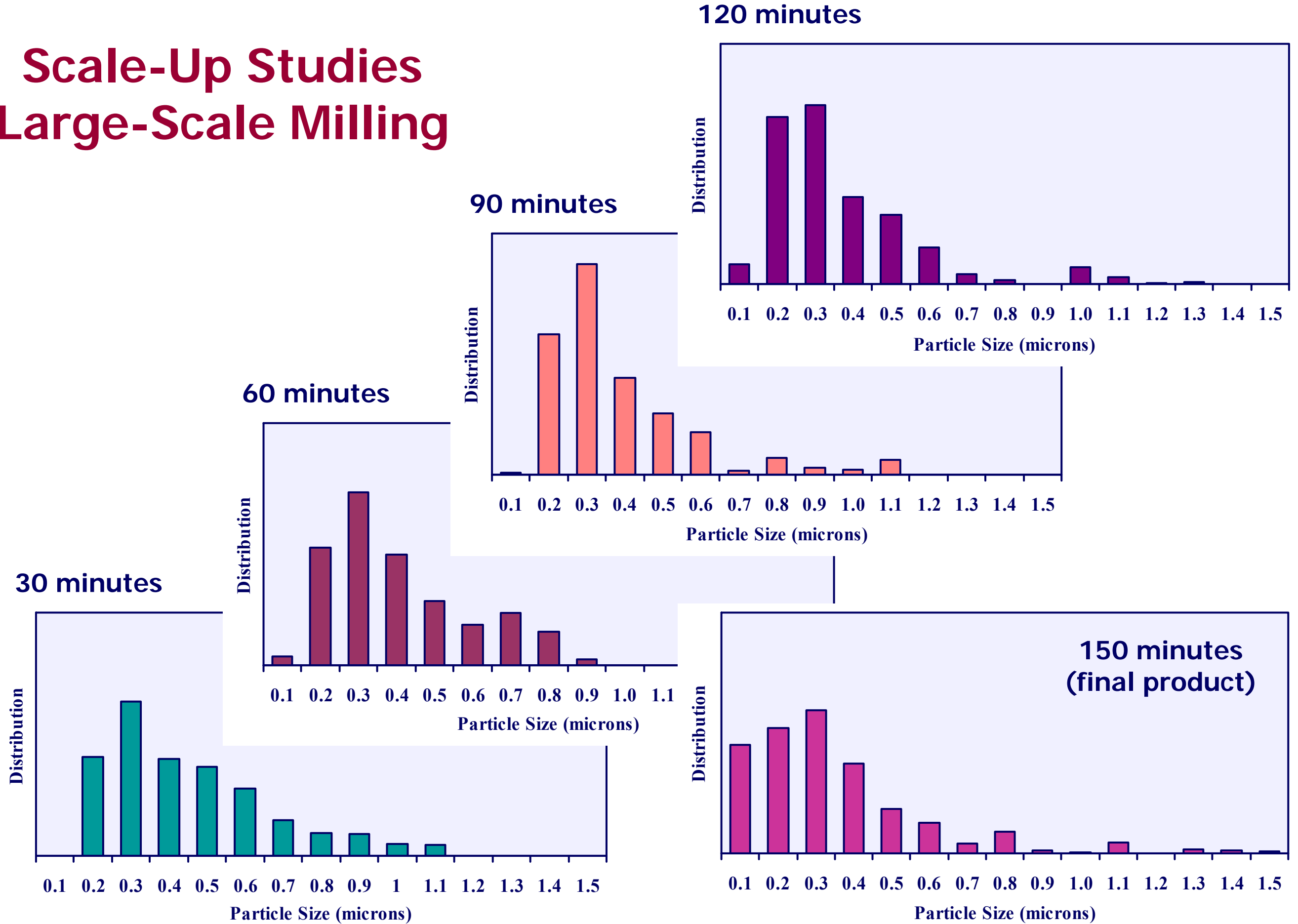


# Process Development Studies

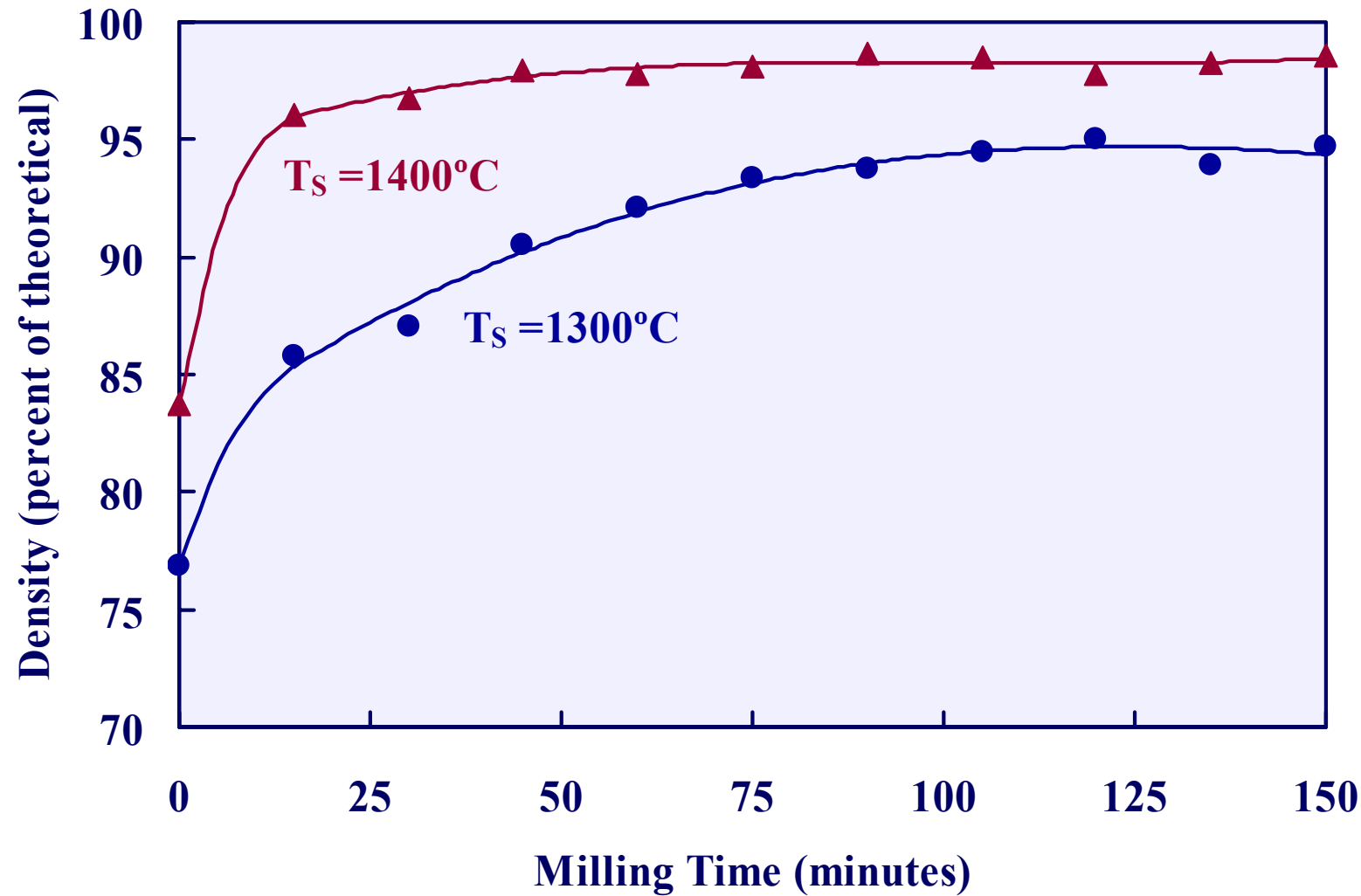
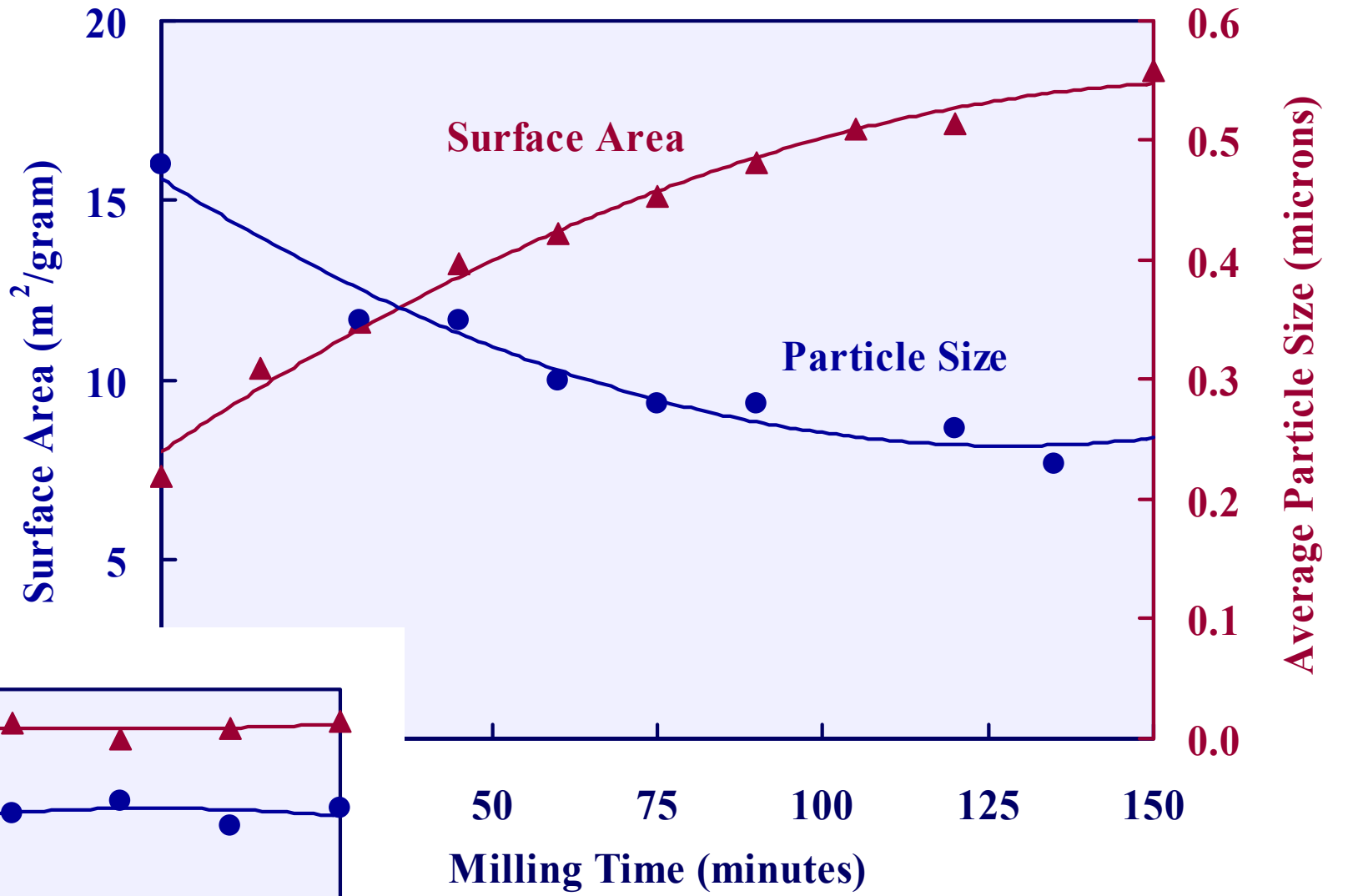




# Scale-Up Studies Large-Scale Milling



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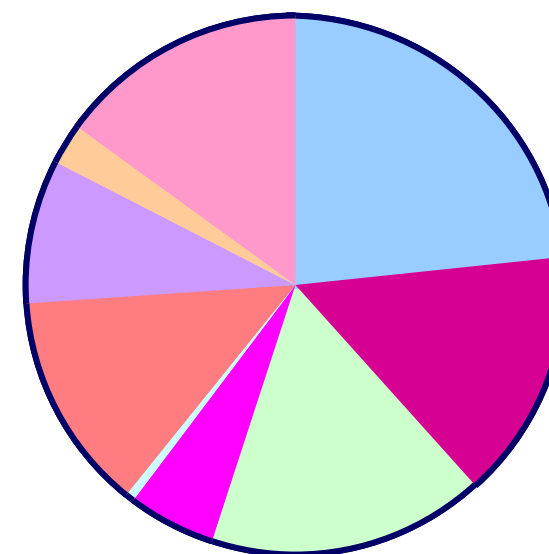


## Summary of Results (to date)

- Established homogeneous precipitation process for synthesis of YSZ powders.
- Established calcination and milling methods to meet surface area and particle size targets.
- Achieved state-of-the-art performance levels, relative to commercially available YSZ powders:
  - Improved low-temperature sinterability
  - Achieved identical ionic conductivity values
- Demonstrated reproducibility of baseline process.
- Demonstrated potential for achieving manufacturing cost of less than \$25/kg target.
  - Identified cost drivers for process.

### Manufacturing Cost Analysis

- Plant Size: 500 MT/year
- Fixed Capital Investment: \$11.2 M
- Cost per kilogram: \$24.41



Raw Materials:	\$6.96
Utilities:	\$3.37
Labor:	\$3.75
Maintenance & Repairs:	\$1.39
Operating Supplies:	\$0.17
Plant Overhead:	\$2.93
Depreciation:	\$1.90
Local Taxes and Insurance:	\$0.57
General Expenses:	\$3.37

## Future Plans

- Adapt process to scandium doped zirconia electrolyte compositions
- Demonstrations in SOFC fabrication processes
  - Tape casting
  - Ultrasonic spray deposition
- Scale-up to 5-kg batch sizes
- Production of evaluation samples for SECA industry teams
- Conduct manufacturing cost analysis on final process

Look who's interested in fuel cells!



## Acknowledgments

- DOE/SECA
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- State of Ohio (Third Frontier Program)
- NexTech's Team
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