

# **CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF STAINLESS STEEL IN OXIDE FUEL CELL SIMULATED GASEOUS ENVIRONMENTS**



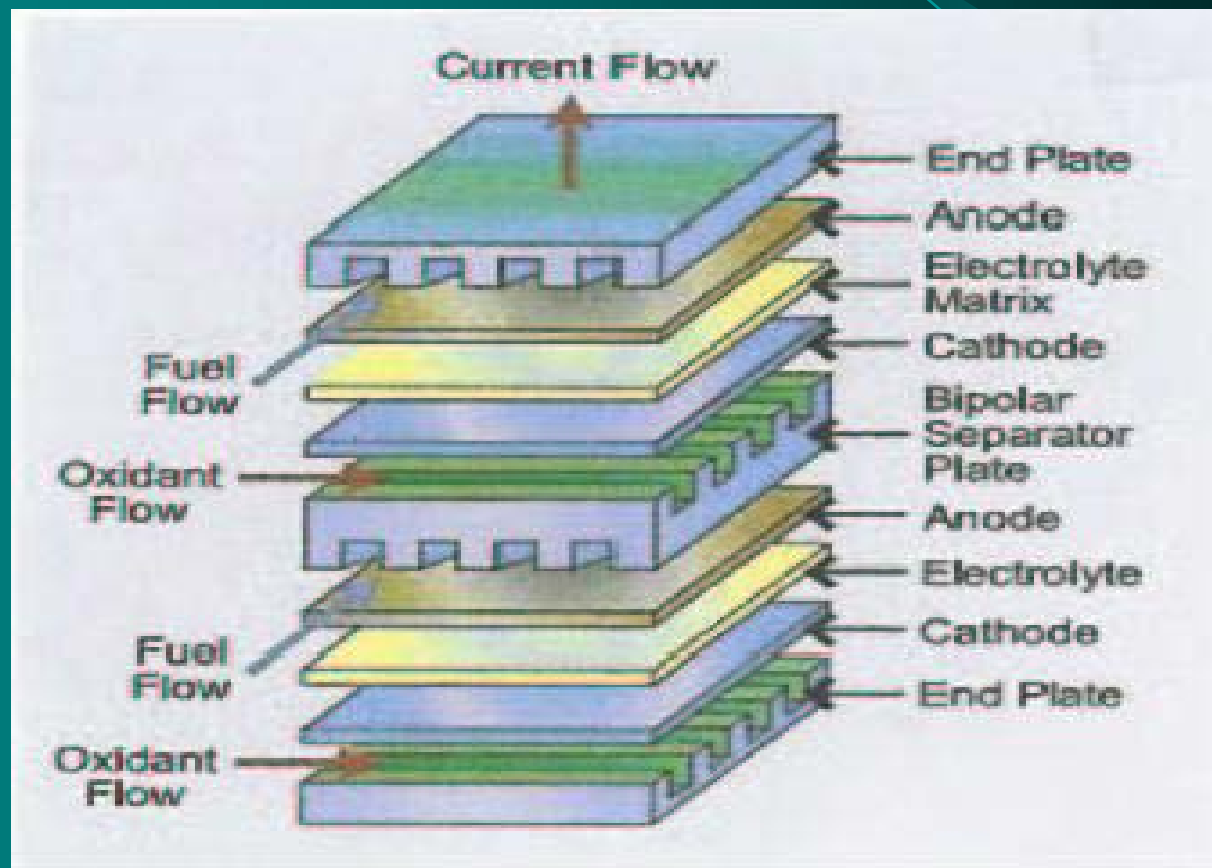
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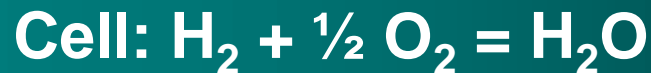
**17<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Fossil Energy Materials  
April 22-24, 2003**

# Scheme of Planar Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) Stack



# Reactions in SOFC

- **Electrochemical reactions :**



- **Steam Reforming:**



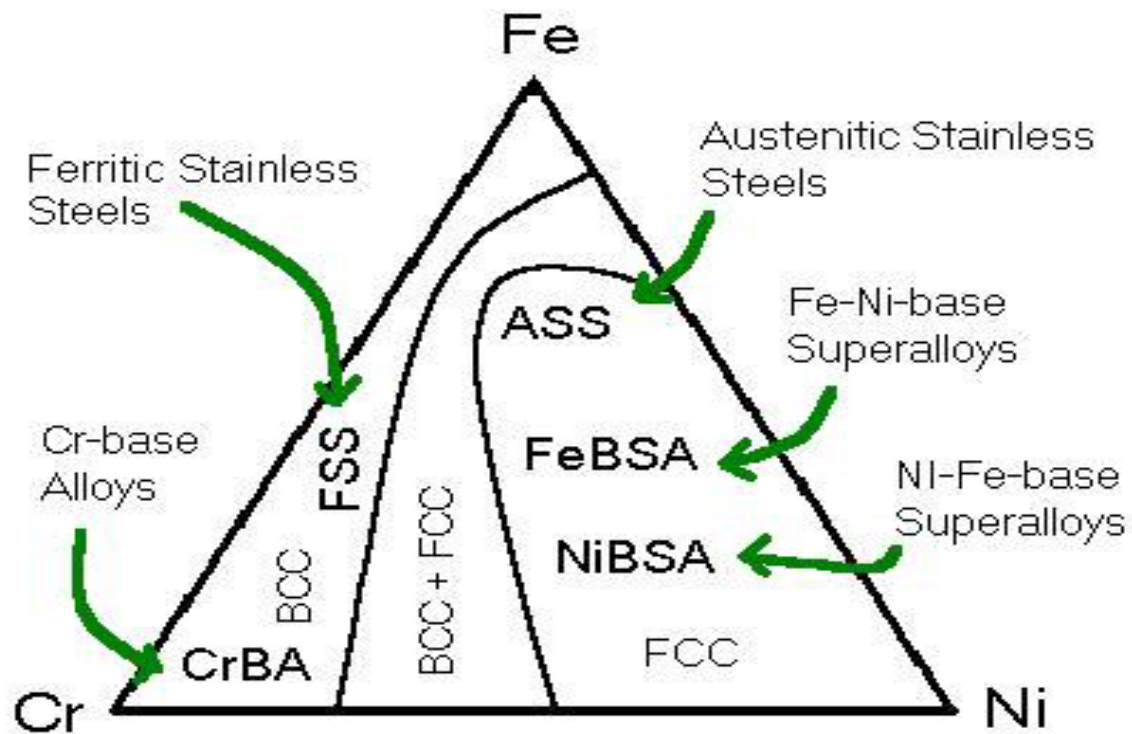
- **Shift Reaction:**



## SOFC Stack Material Costs at 0.6 W/cm<sup>2</sup> for 5 kW module

SOFC Component	Material Cost for Current SOFC	Material Cost for Lower Temp SOFC
Electrode stack	\$22.60/kW	\$22.60/kW
Interconnects	\$206.25/kW	\$10.00/kW
Total	\$228.85/kW	\$32.60/kW

# Schematic Alloy Design for SOFC Applications

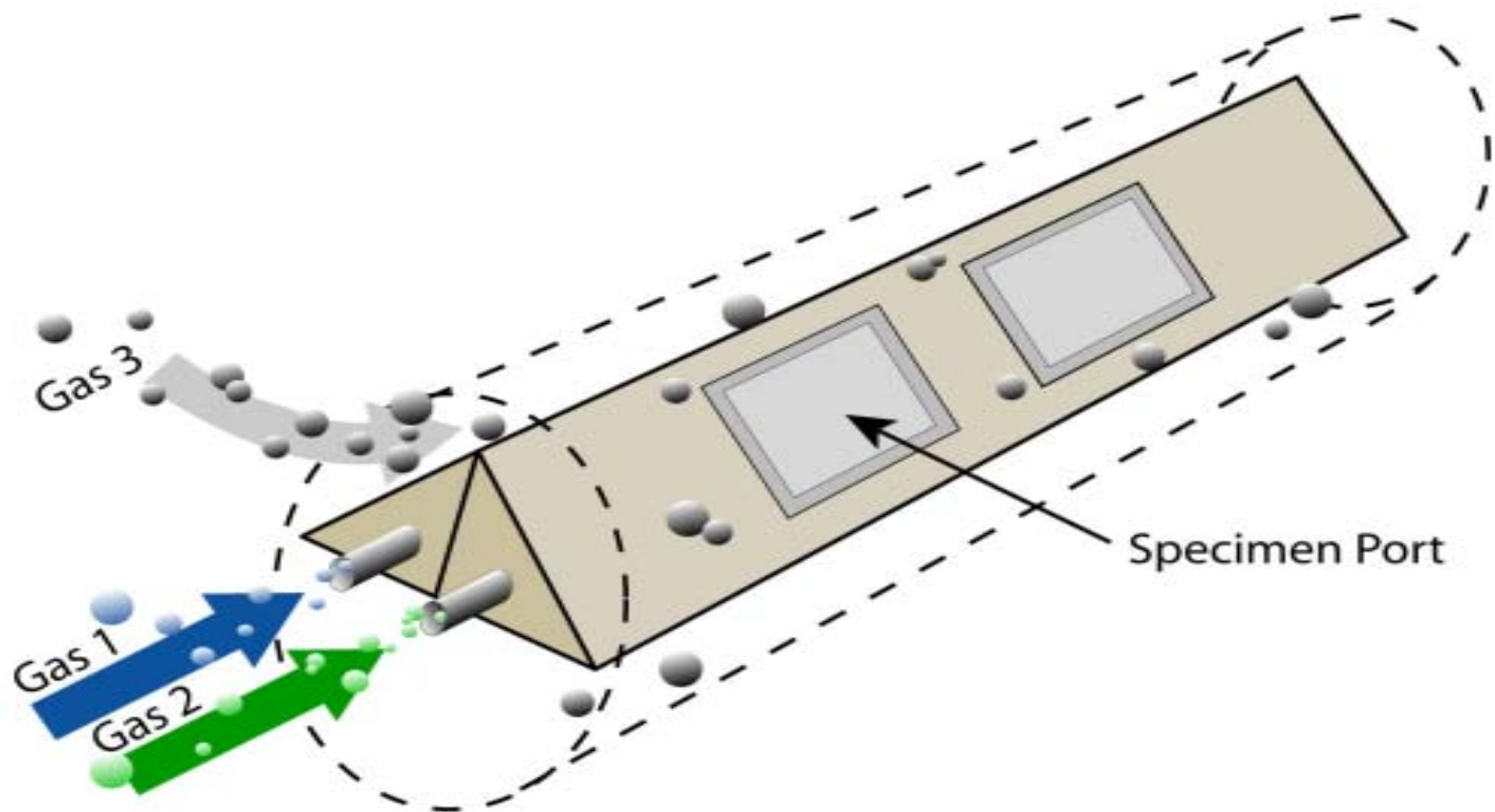


Adopted from Z.G. Yang, K.S. Weil, D.M. Paxton, and J.W. Stevenson. 2002 Fuel Cell Seminar p. 552

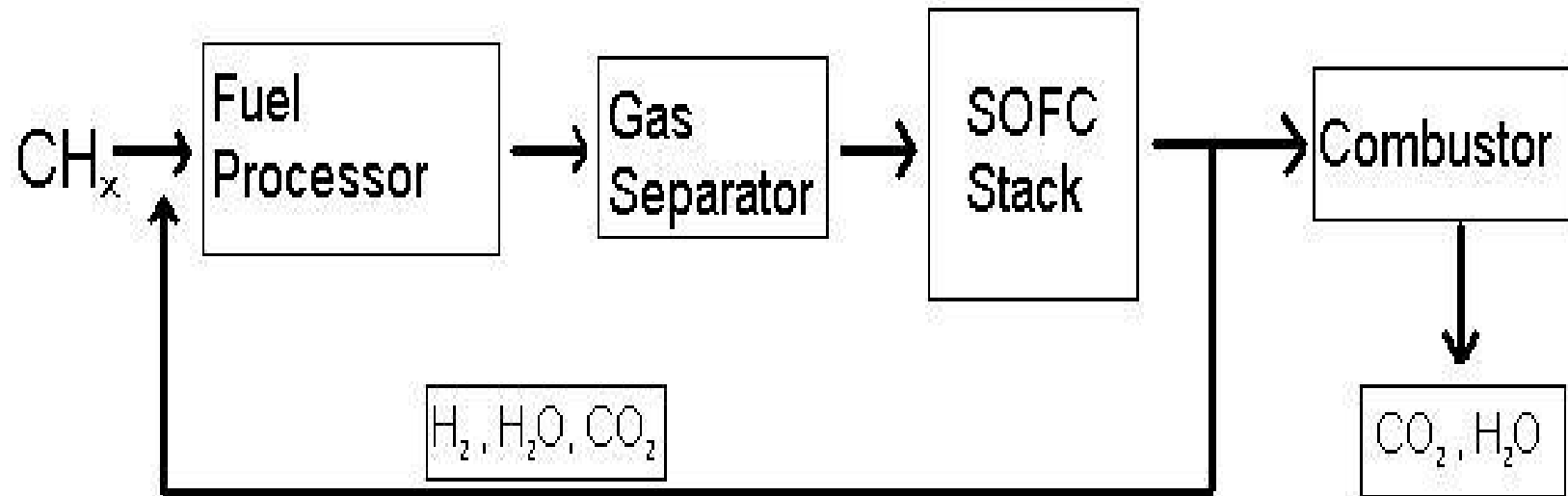
# Laboratory Setup for Performing Experiments in Simulated Environments Using Tubular Specimens



# Laboratory Setup for Performing Experiments in Simulated Environments Using Flat Specimens



# Example of SOFC Power Generation System



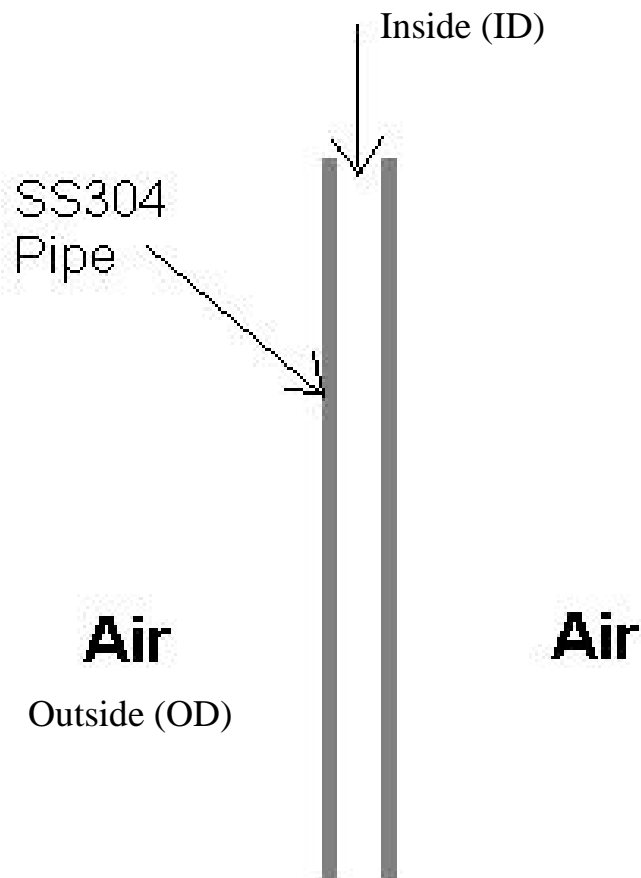


# Functional Requirements

- Long Term Chemical Stability
  - High-Temperature Corrosion / Oxidation Resistance
  - Compatibility with Cell Components
- Electrical Performance Stability
  - Formation of Conductive Scale
  - Oxide Stability
- Mechanical / Structural Stability
  - Thermal Expansion Coefficient Match
  - Weld / Joint Stability

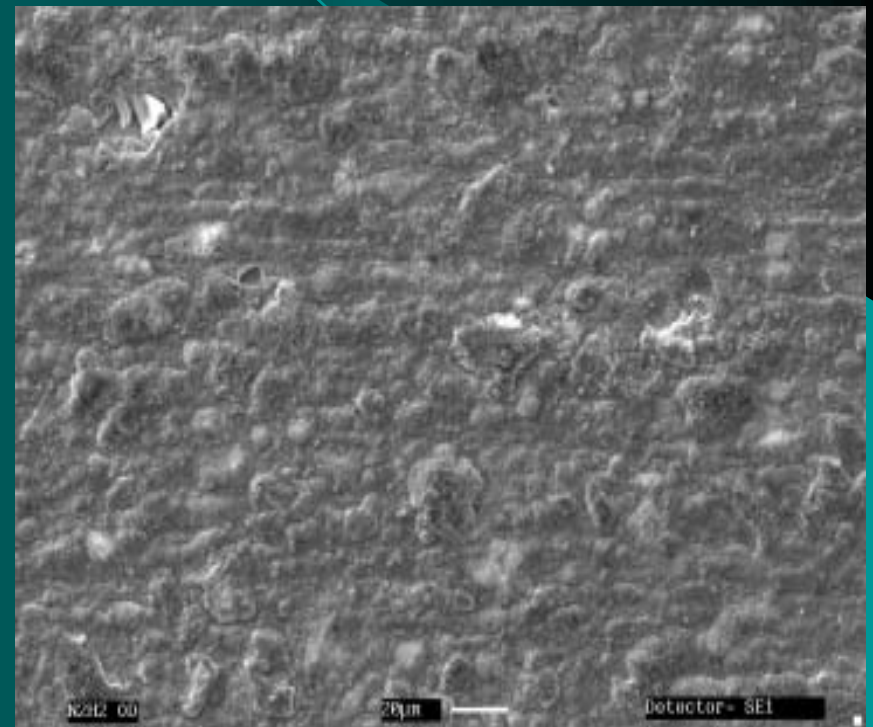
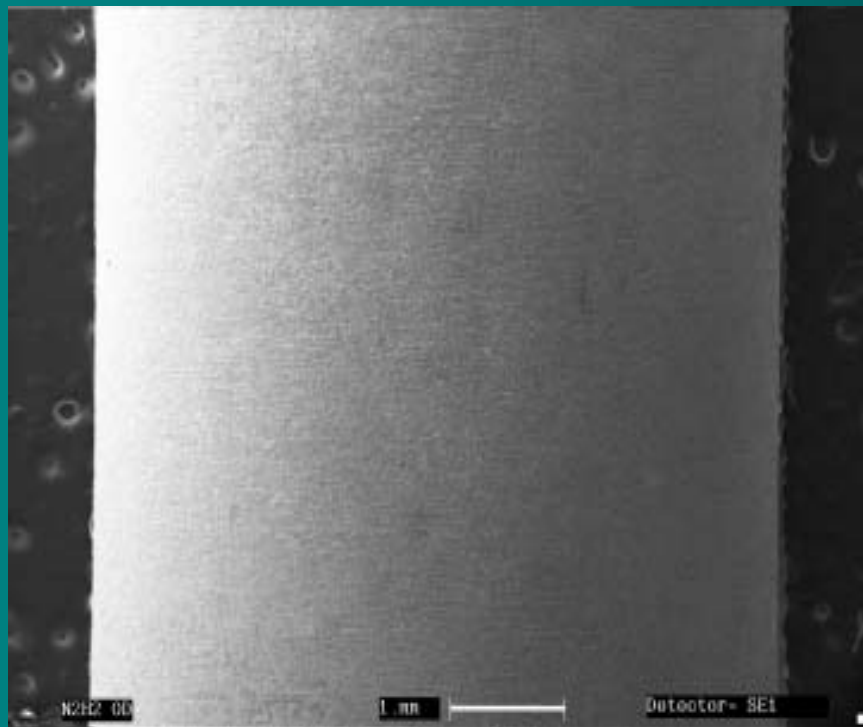
# Experimental Conditions

$N_2 + 1\% H_2$ , Pressure range is 50 to 150psi and Temp is 200 to 800°C

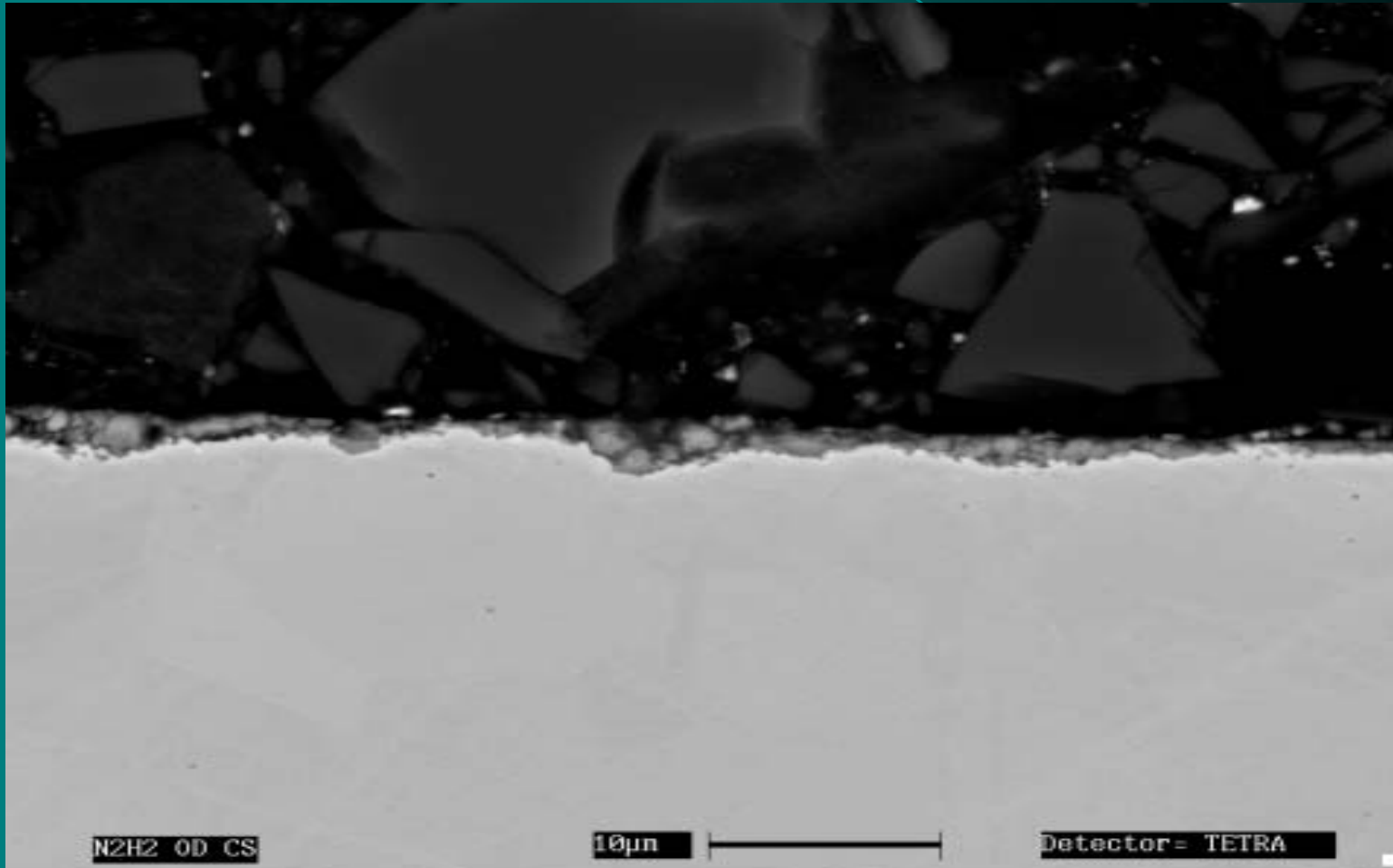


Cyclic heating and pressurization to a maximum of 800°C and 150psi over a period of one year

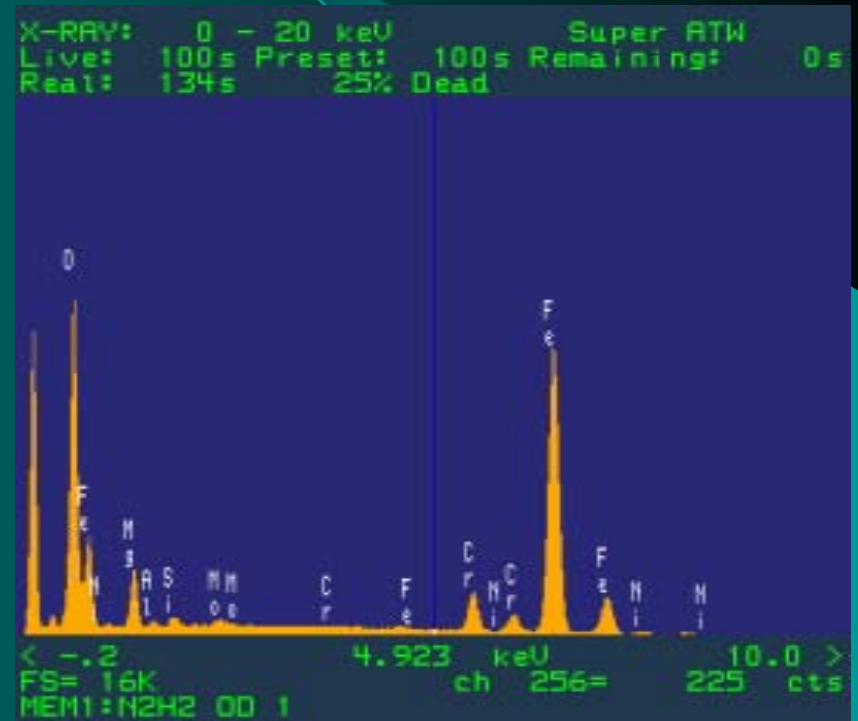
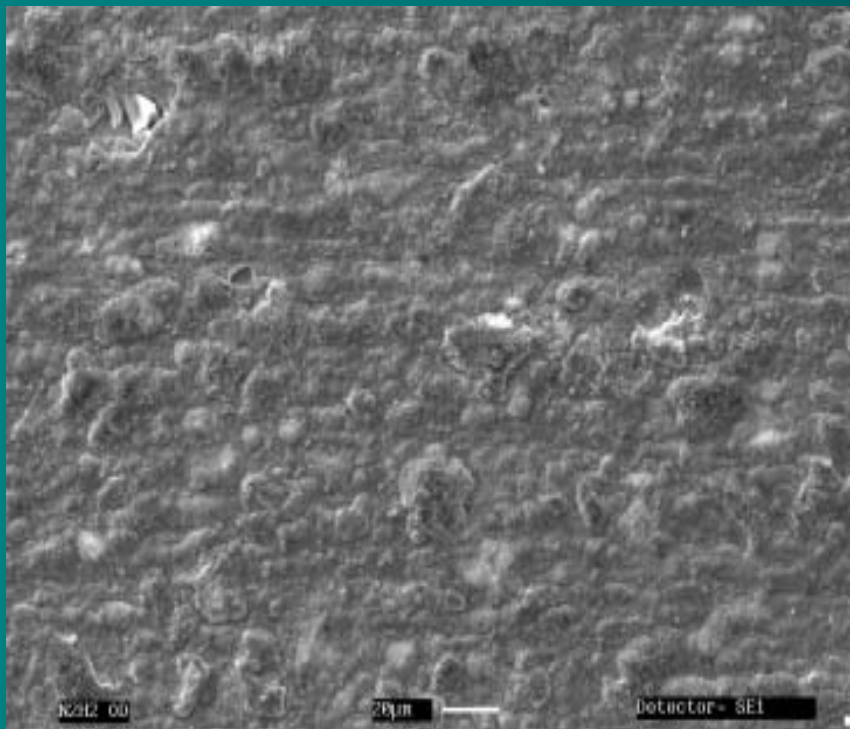
# SEM Micrographs of Longitudinal Outer Surface of Tube (Air)



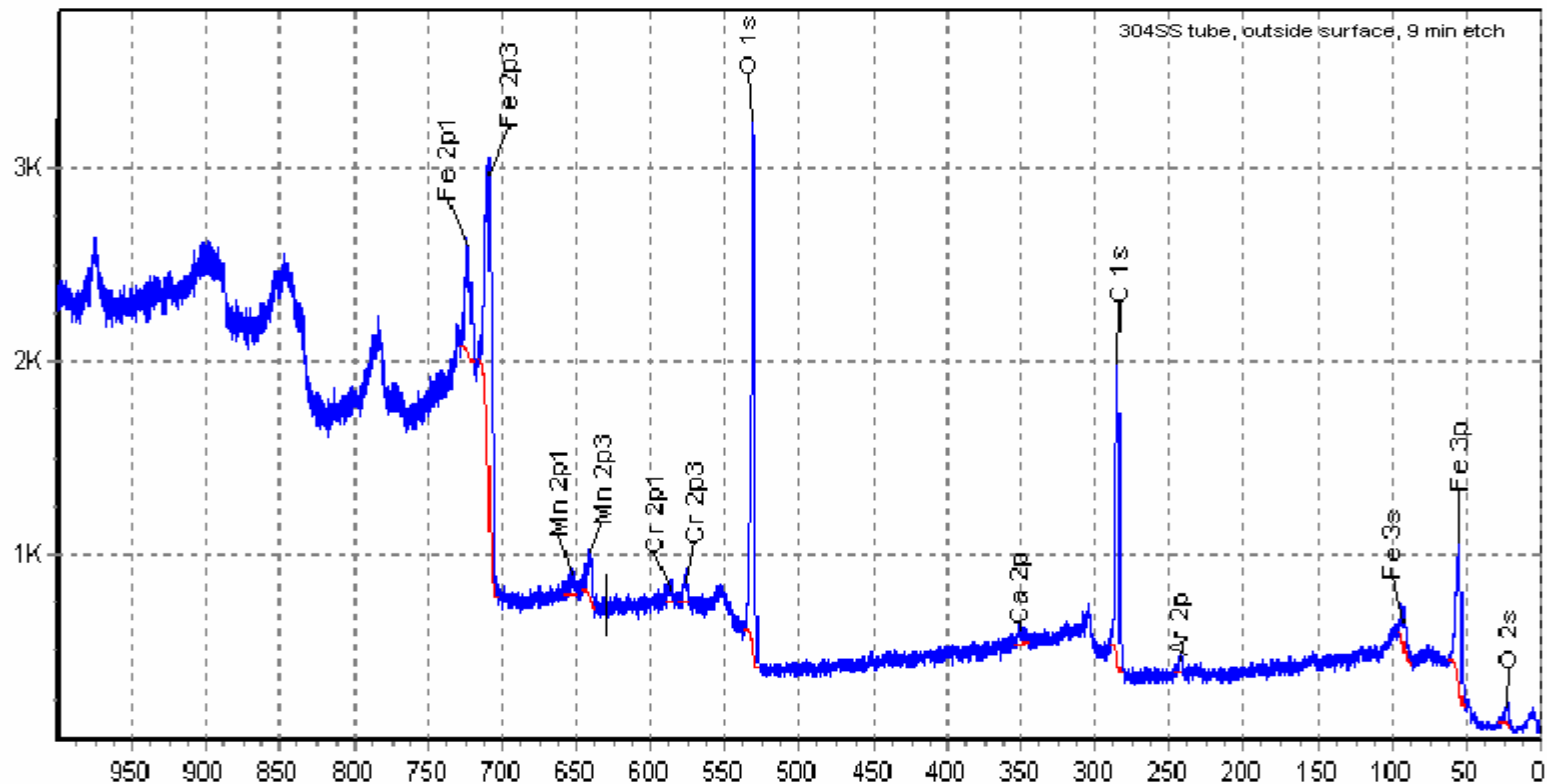
# SEM Micrographs of Cross-section of Outer Surface of Tube (Air)



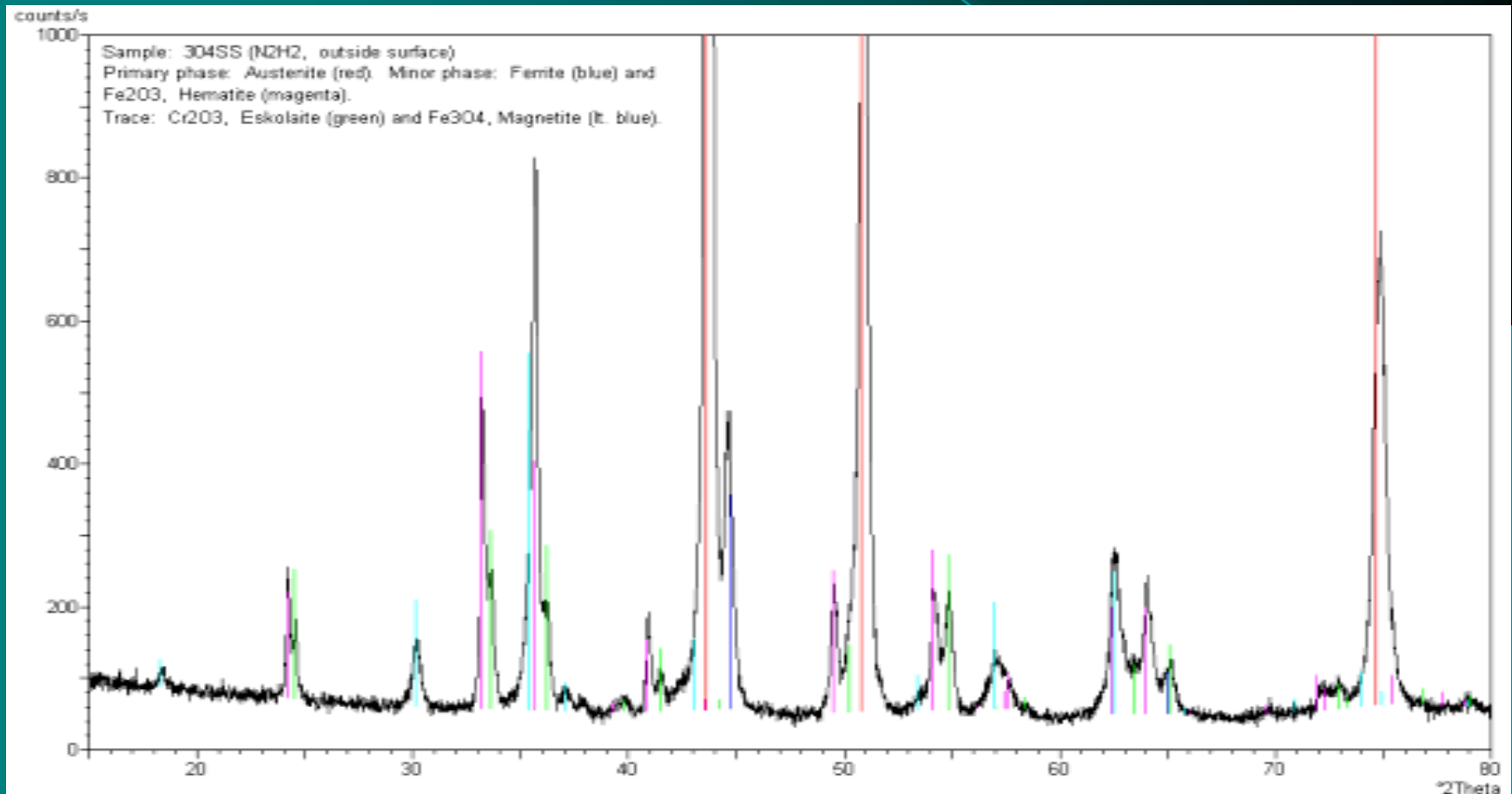
# EDX Analysis of Longitudinal Outer Surface of Tube (Air)



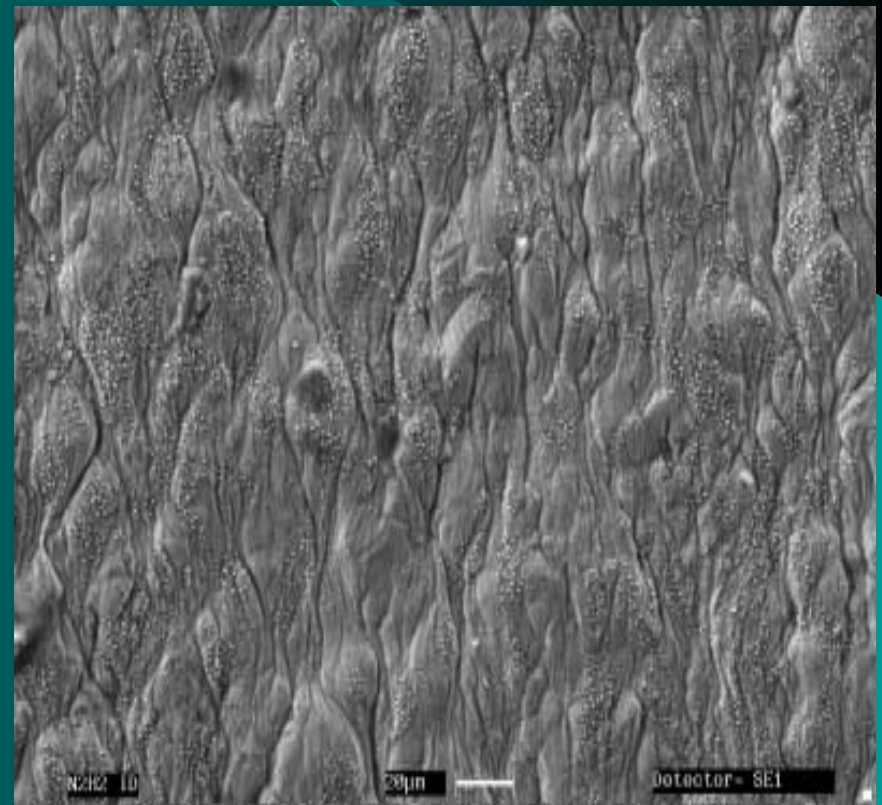
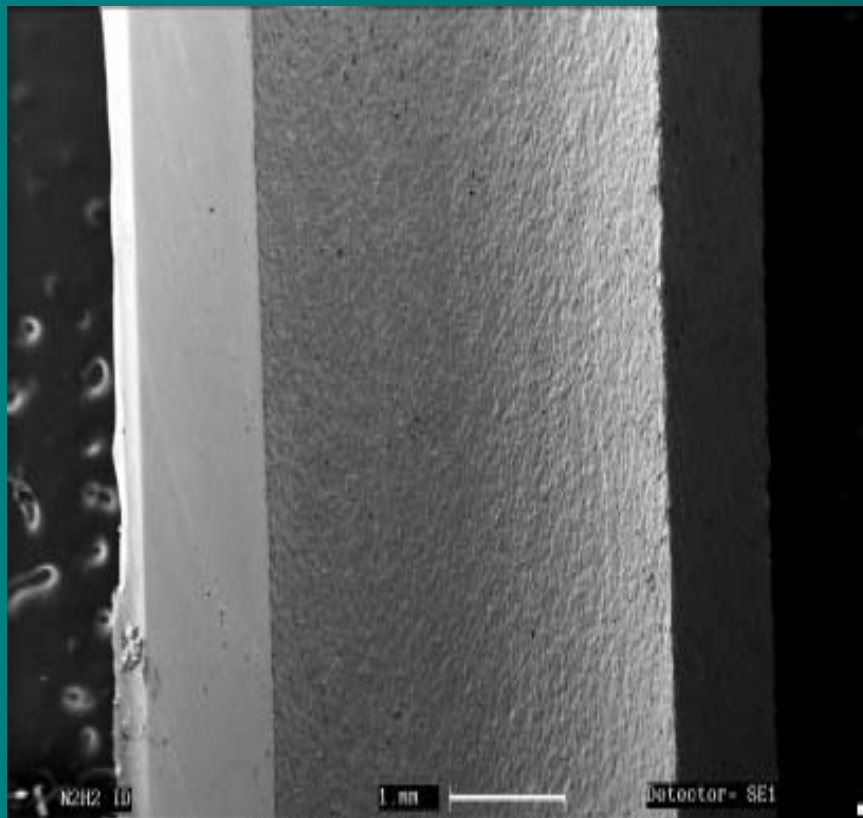
# XPS Analysis of Longitudinal Outer Surface of Tube (Air)



# XRD Analysis of Longitudinal Outer Surface of Tube (Air)

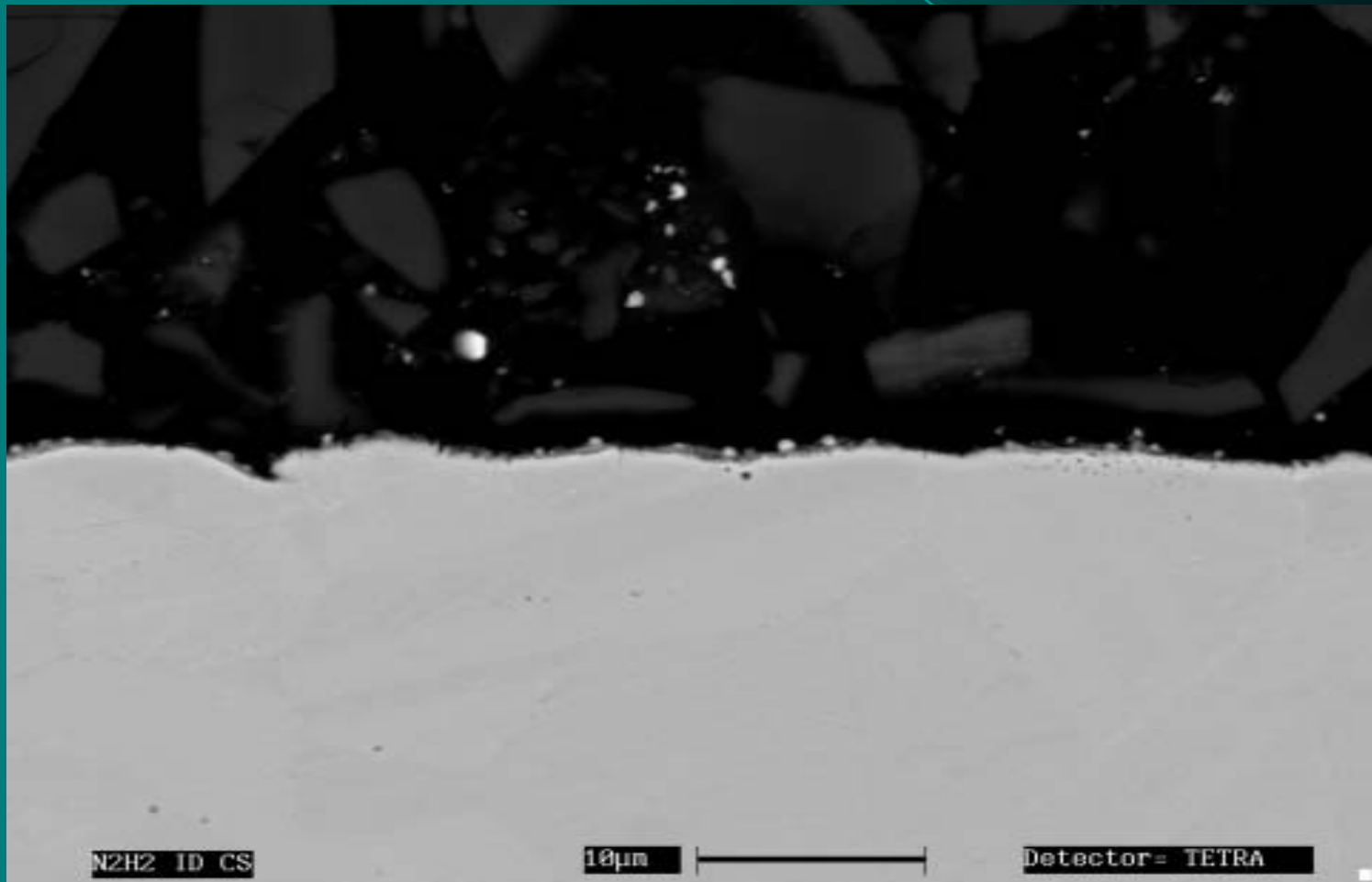


# SEM Micrographs of Longitudinal Inner Surface of Tube ( $N_2 + 1\% H_2$ )

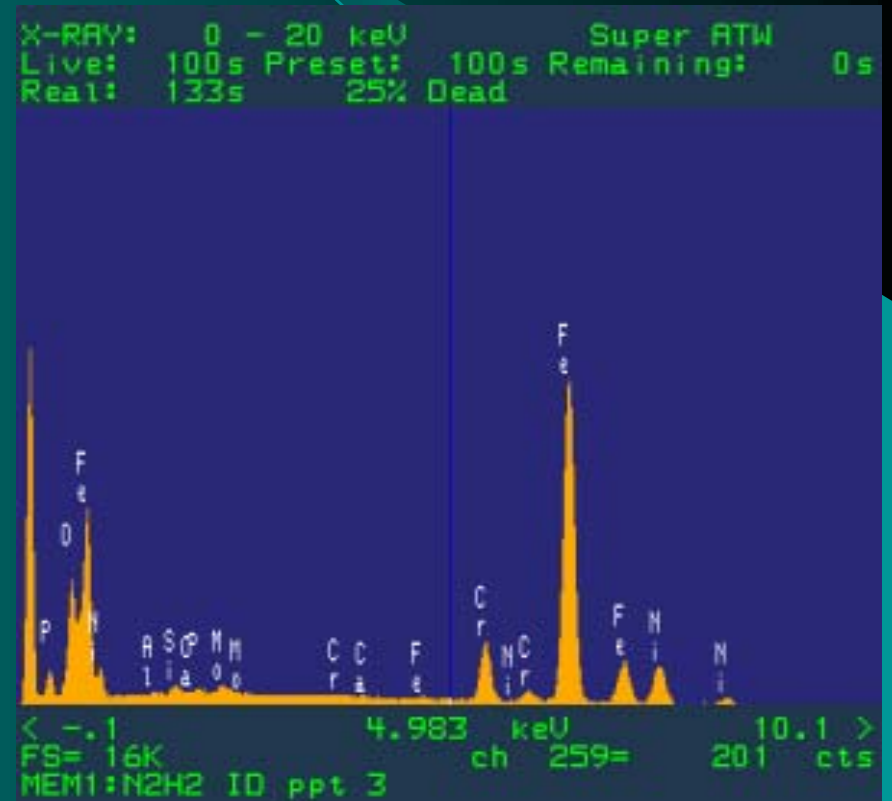
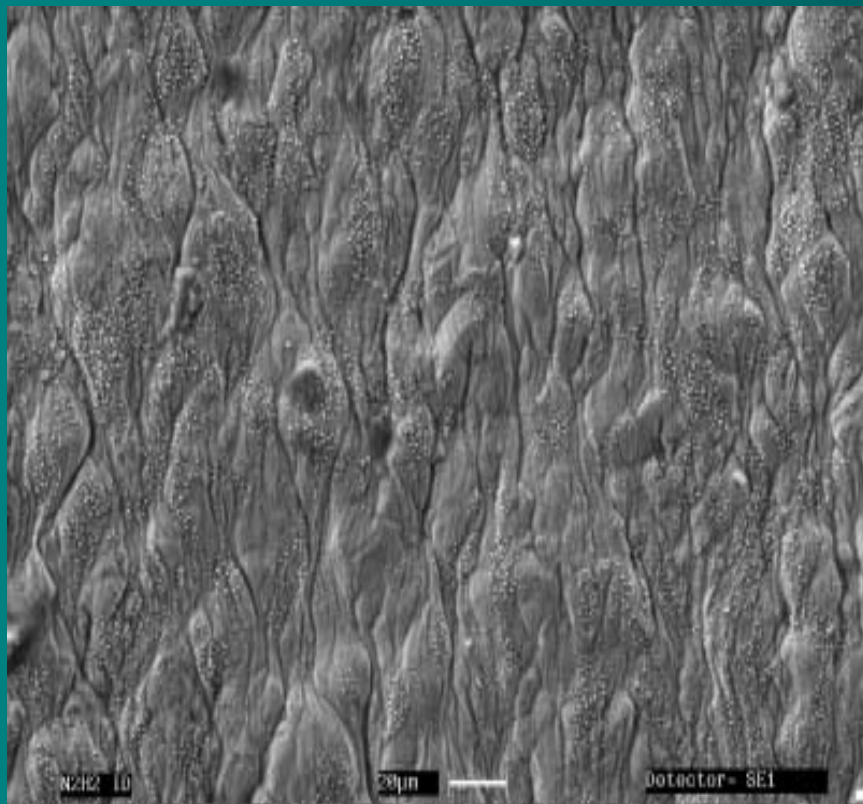




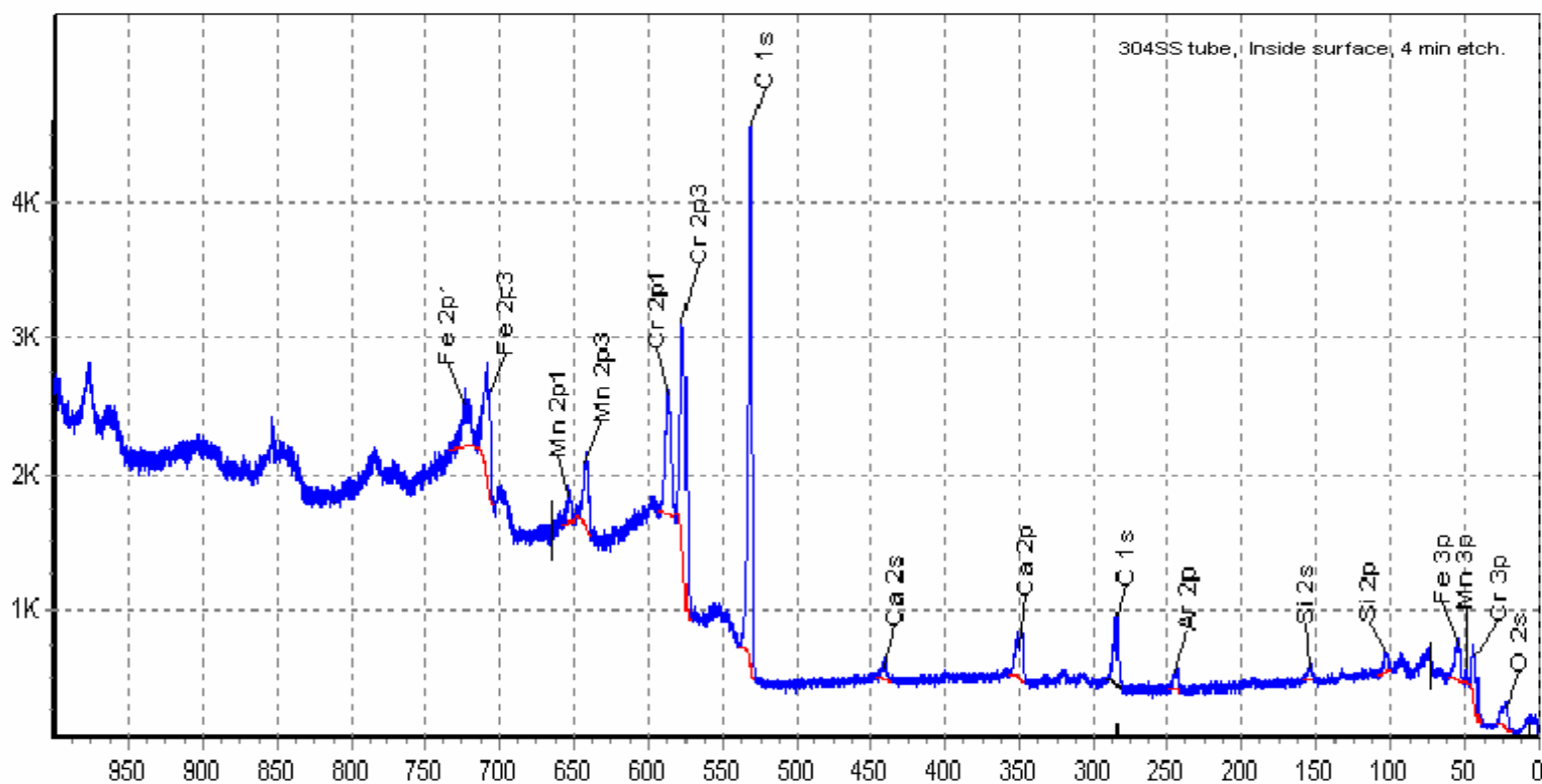
# SEM Micrographs of Longitudinal Inner Surface of Tube (N<sub>2</sub> + 1% H<sub>2</sub>)



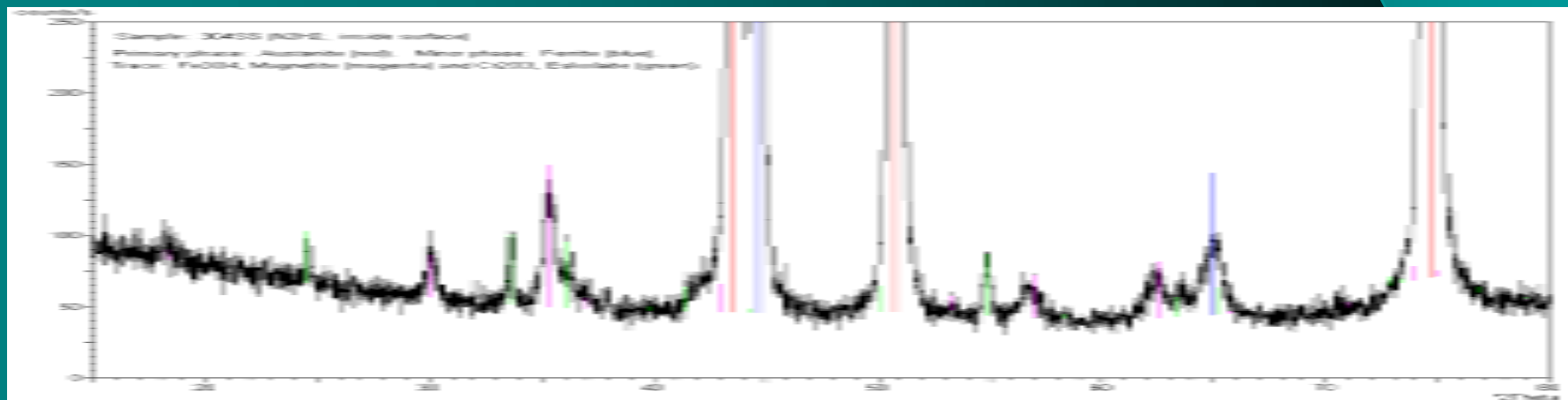
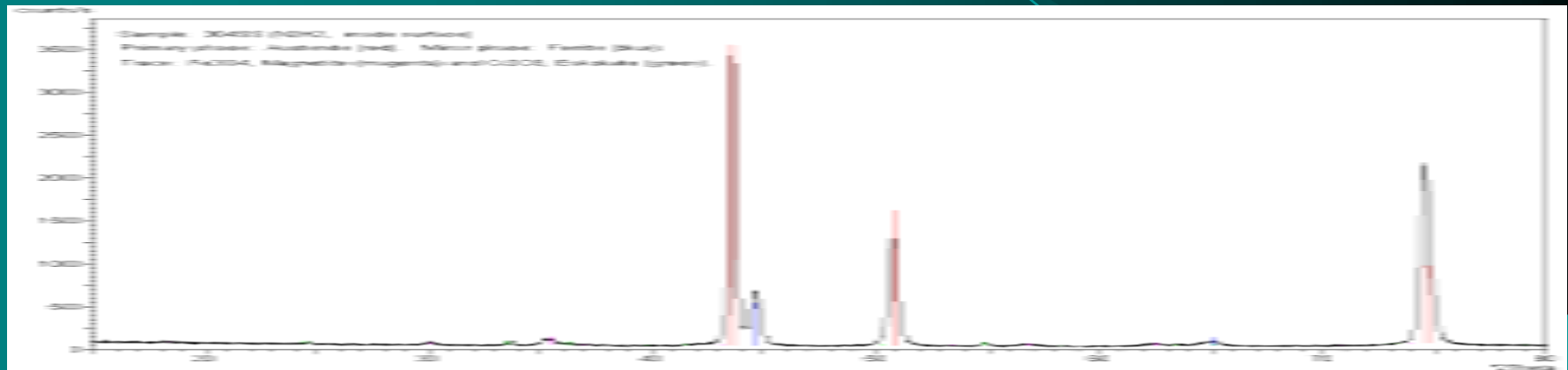
# EDX Analysis of Longitudinal Inner Surface of Tube ( $N_2 + 1\% H_2$ )



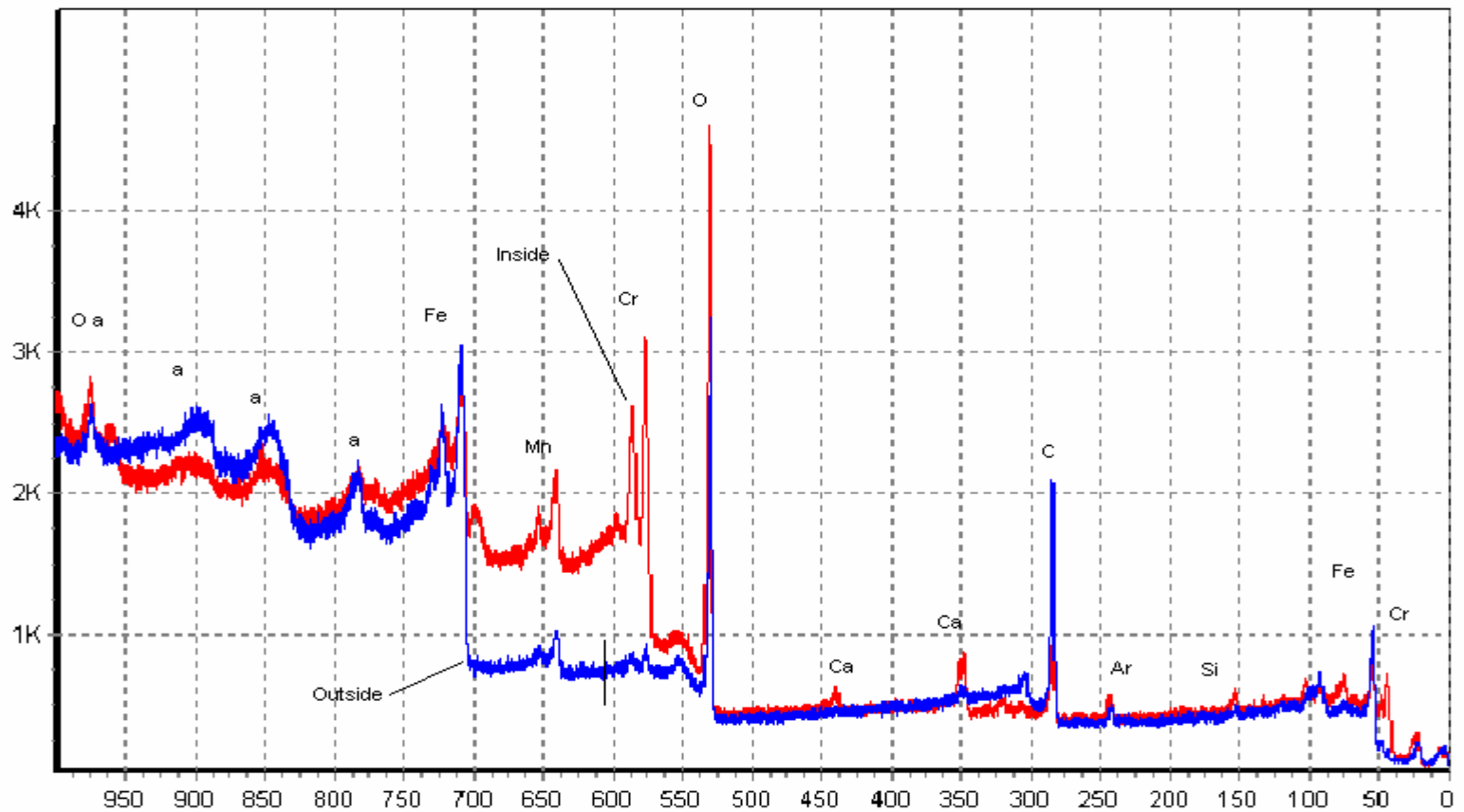
# XPS Analysis of Longitudinal Inner Surface of Tube ( $N_2 + 1\% H_2$ )



# XRD Analysis of Longitudinal Inner Surface of Tube (N<sub>2</sub> + 1% H<sub>2</sub>)



# Comparison of XPS Spectra for Inner and Outer Surface



## Conclusions

- SEM surface analysis indicates uniform formation of scales in air and  $\text{N}_2 + 1\% \text{H}_2$  mixture
- XRD results show the presence of the following crystalline oxides on both sides:  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ .  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  was found on the outer surface.

## Conclusions (Cont.)

- $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  were the predominant oxides formed on the inner surface;  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  with traces of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  were the oxides formed on the outer surface.
- XPS results show the presence of Cr on the inner surface, and its significant reduction on the outer surface. This may indicate Cr evaporation from the outer surface.

## Conclusions (Cont.)

- Oxide scales on the inner surface were formed due to exposure of the material to air during experiment setup.



# Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Dale Govier and Mr. Keith Collins of the U.S. Department of Energy, Albany Research Center.