

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

Scott L. Swartz, Ph.D.
NexTech Materials, Ltd.

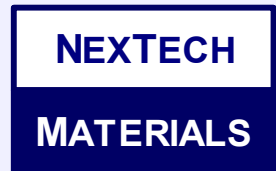
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Contact Information

(614) 842-6606

swartz@nextechmaterials.com

www.nextechmaterials.com



Project Details and Team

❑ U.S. Department of Energy (SECA)

- DOE Contract Number: DE-FC26-02NT41575
- Project Monitor: Shawna Toth
- Phase I: 10/1/2002 through 9/30/2003
- Phase II: 10/1/2003 through 9/30/2005

❑ State of Ohio (Third Frontier Program)

- *Building the Domestic Infrastructure for Solid Oxide Fuel Cells*
- ODOD Contract Number: TECH 03-035

❑ NexTech's Team

- Principal Investigator: Scott Swartz
- Lead Engineer: Michael Beachy
- Scientific Support: Matt Seabaugh
- Technical Support: NexTech's Fuel Cell Group

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

Outline

- Technical Issues Addressed**
- R&D Objectives and Approach**
- Results to Date**
- Applicability to SOFC Commercialization**
- Activities for the next 12 Months**

Technical Issues being Addressed

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

R&D Objectives

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

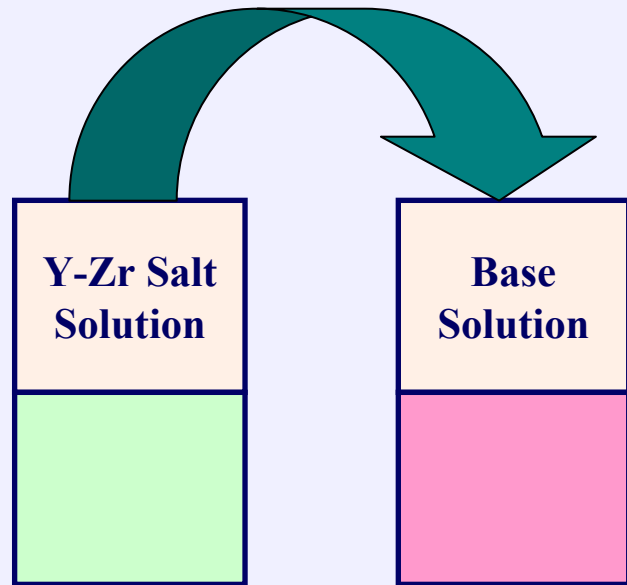
❖ **Process Development Goals**

- **Homogeneous precipitation**
- **Utilization of low-cost precursors**
- **Continuous – where possible**
- **Aqueous**
- **Agile**

❖ **Powder Quality Metrics**

- **Surface area: ~ 10 m²/gram**
- **Average particle size: < 0.5 microns**
- **Sinterability: $\rho \sim 98\%$ theoretical at $T_s < 1300^\circ\text{C}$**
- **Ionic conductivity: $\sigma > 0.05$ S/cm at 800°C**

Continuous Precipitation

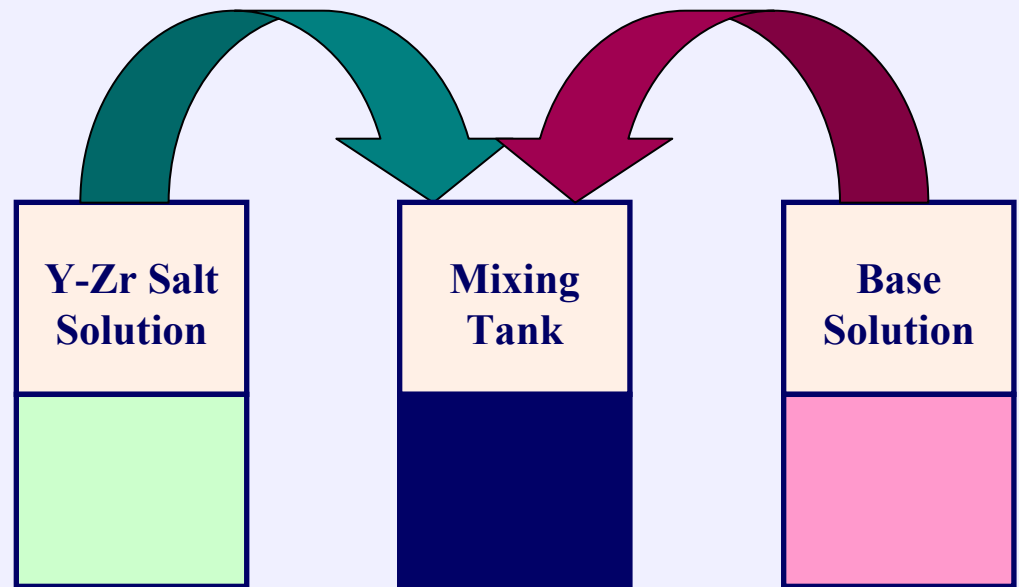


Standard Precipitation

pH varies continuously during process

Homogeneous Precipitation

pH remains constant throughout process



Powder Processing Approach



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*

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 YSZ 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.
- Difficulty in achieving absolute control of surface area and particle size simultaneously.
- Lack of accelerated tests for long-term stability.

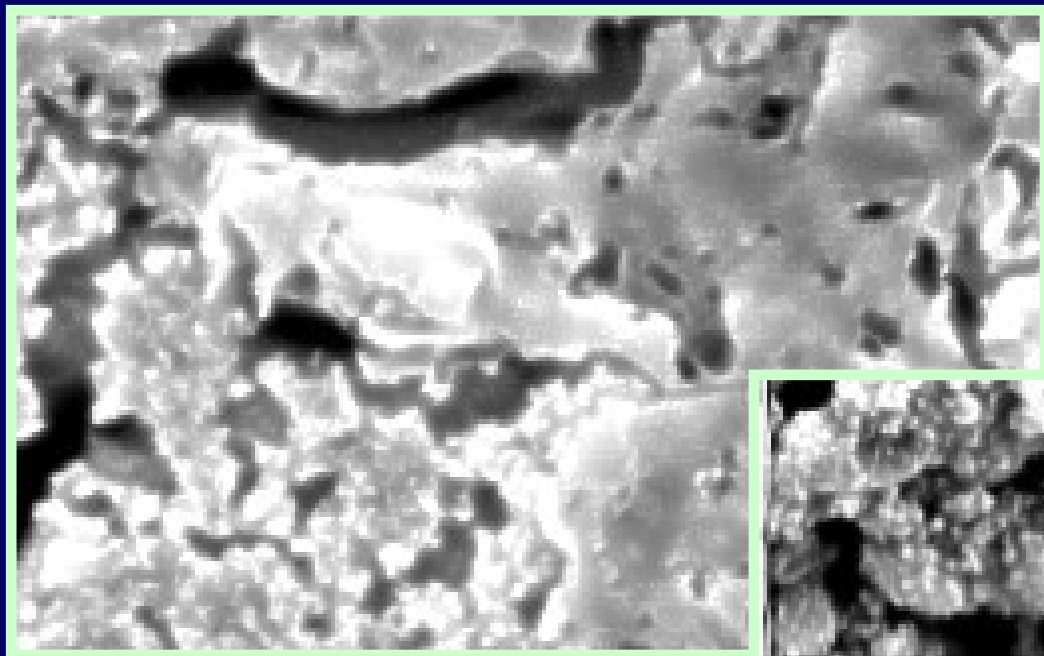
Results to date (including Phase I)

- ❑ **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 (at same surface area)**
 - **Achieved identical ionic conductivity values**
- ❑ **Demonstrated potential for achieving manufacturing cost of less than \$25/kg target.**
- ❑ **Identified cost drivers for process.**

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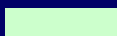
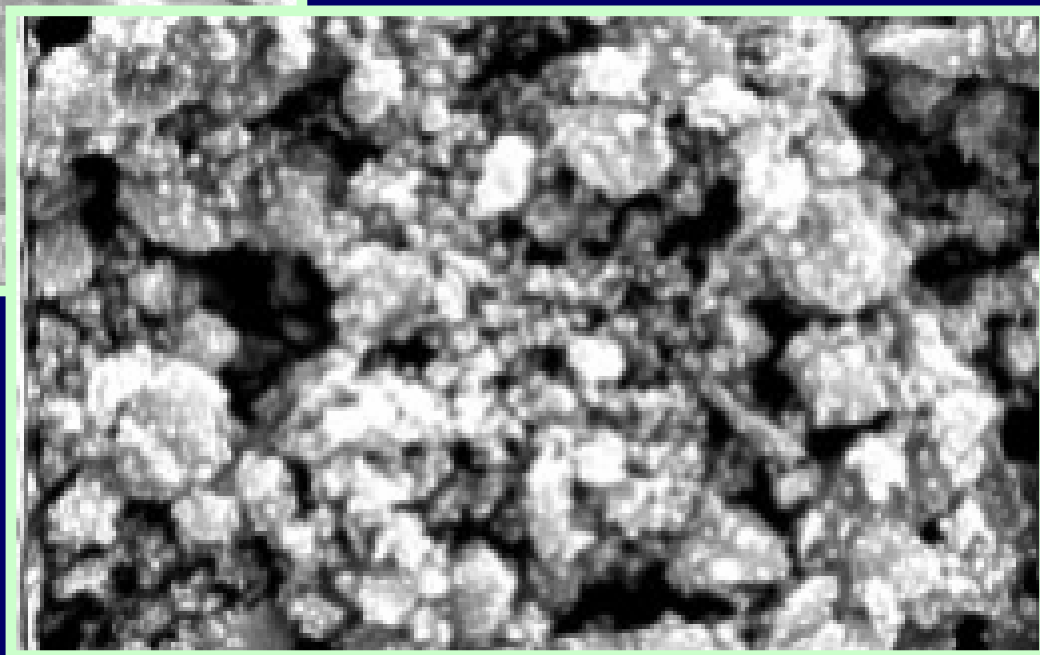
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Non-Optimized Process



As-Precipitated

Calcined and Milled

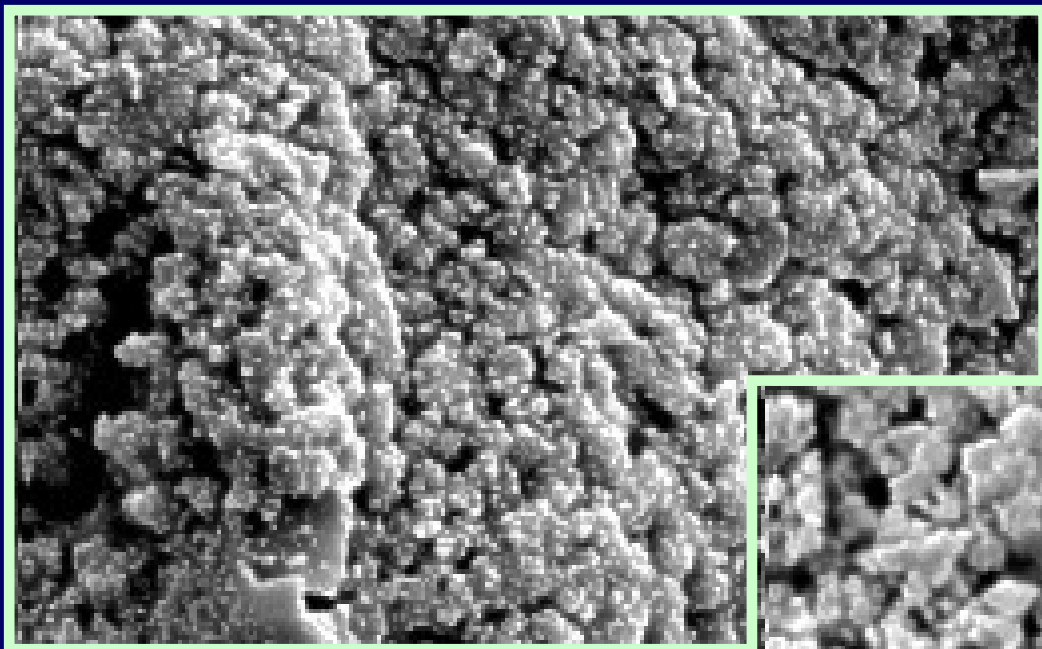


1 μm

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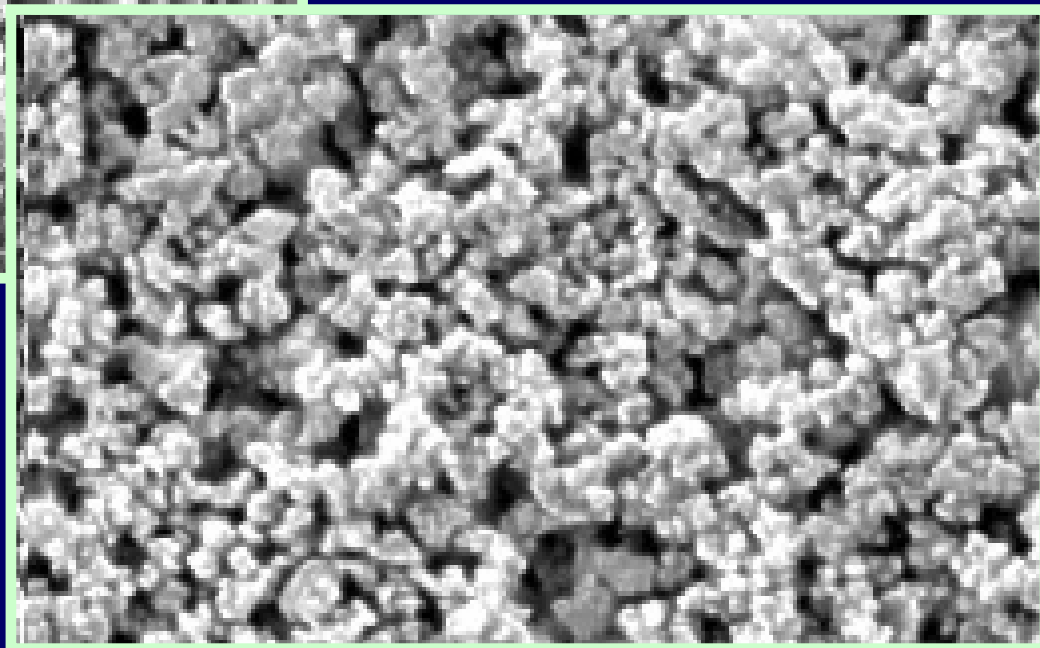
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Optimized Process



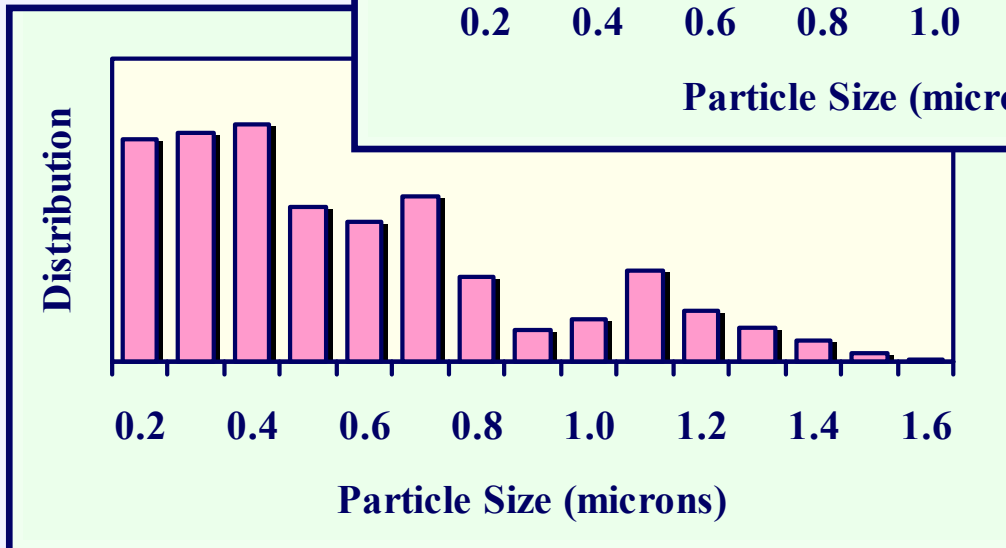
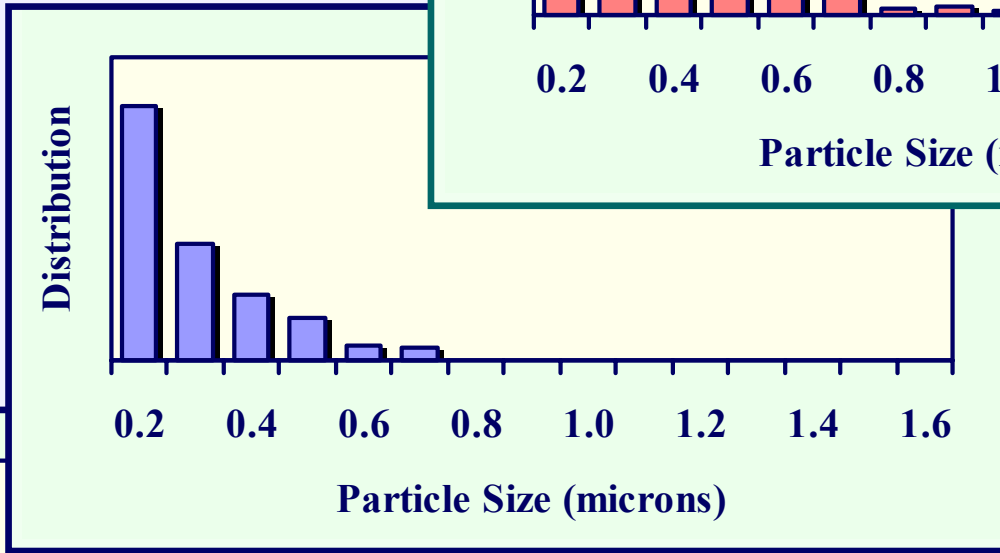
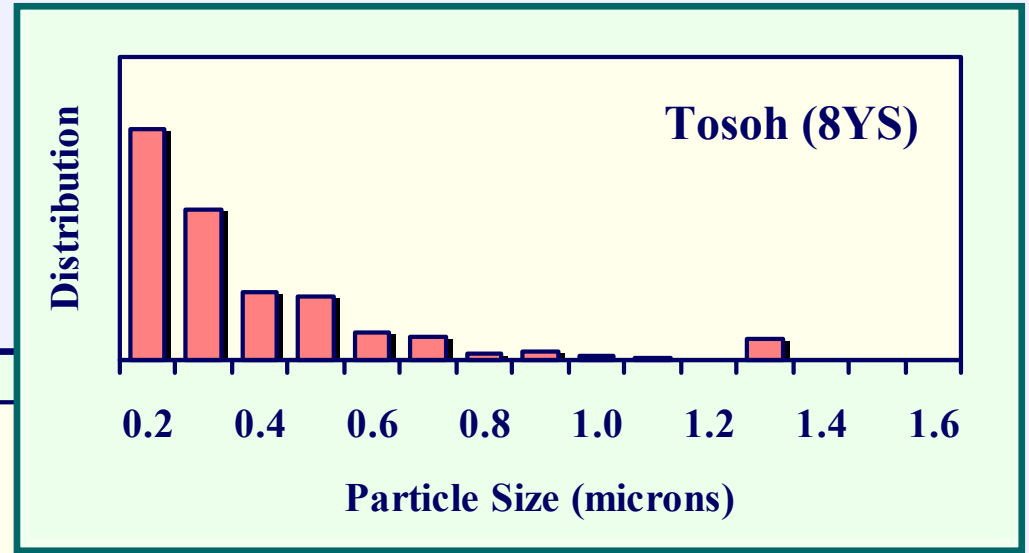
As-Precipitated

Calcined and Milled



1 μ m

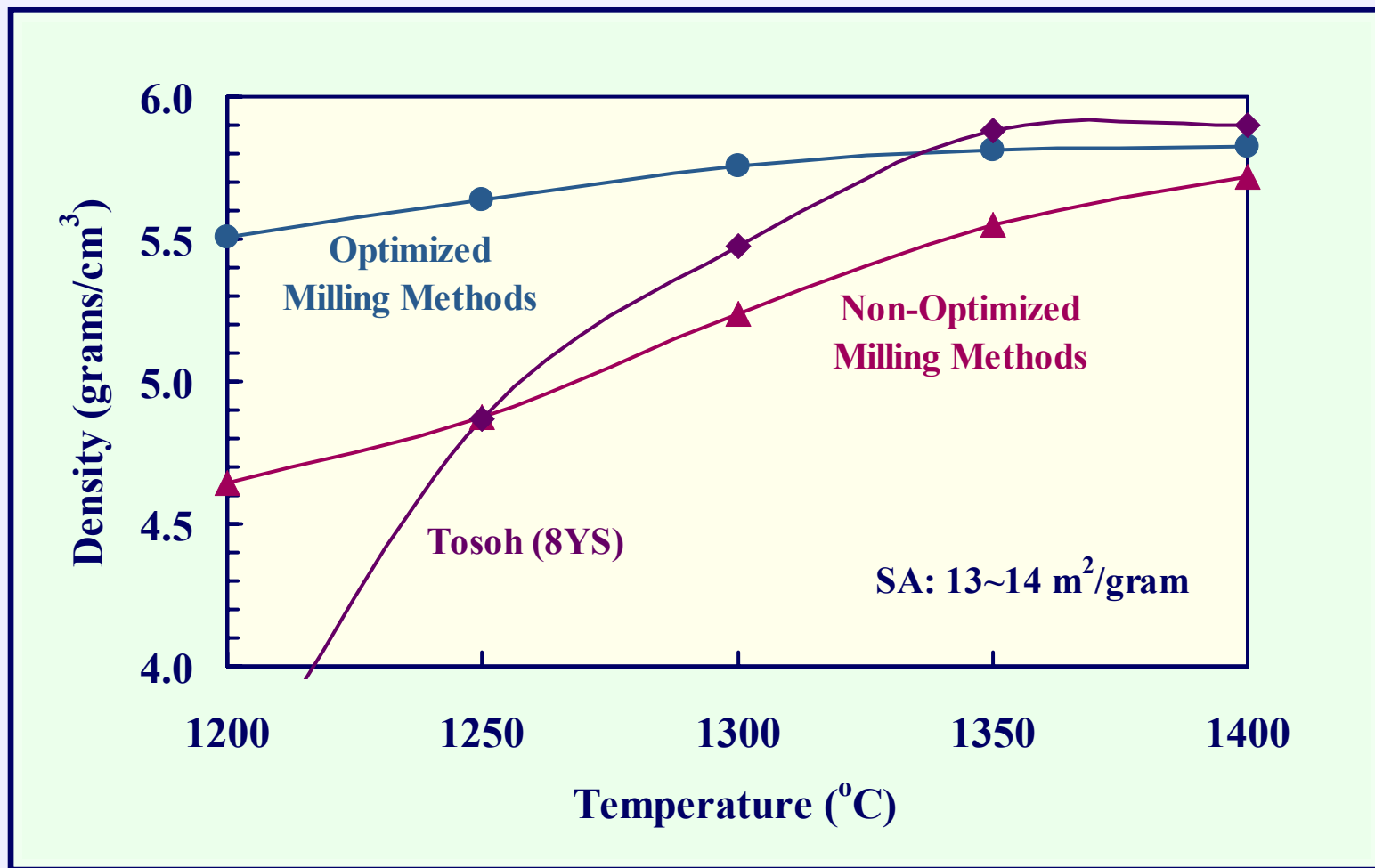
Particle Size Distributions



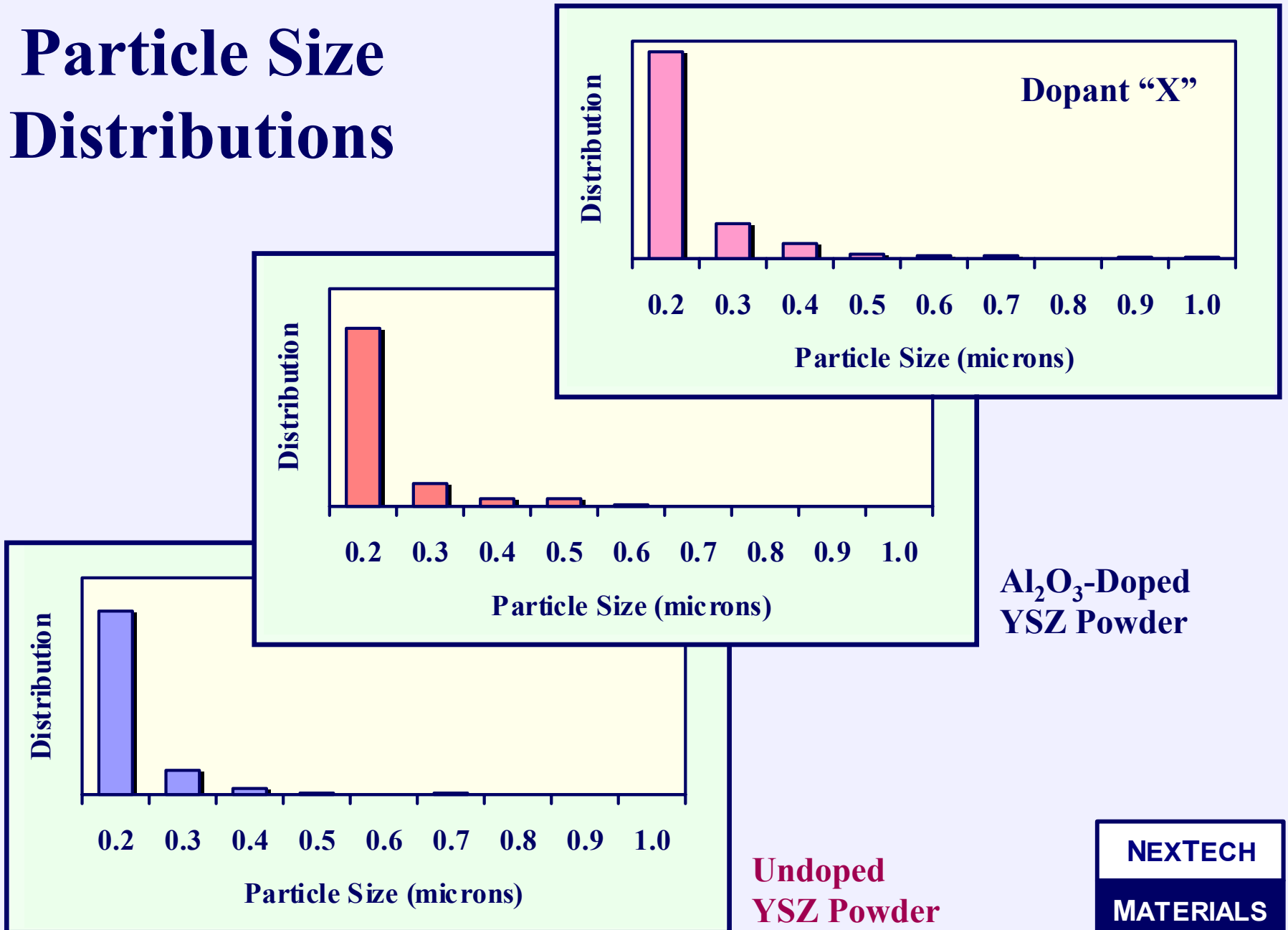
Optimized Milling Methods

Non-Optimized Milling Methods

Effect of Milling Methods on Sintering Performance



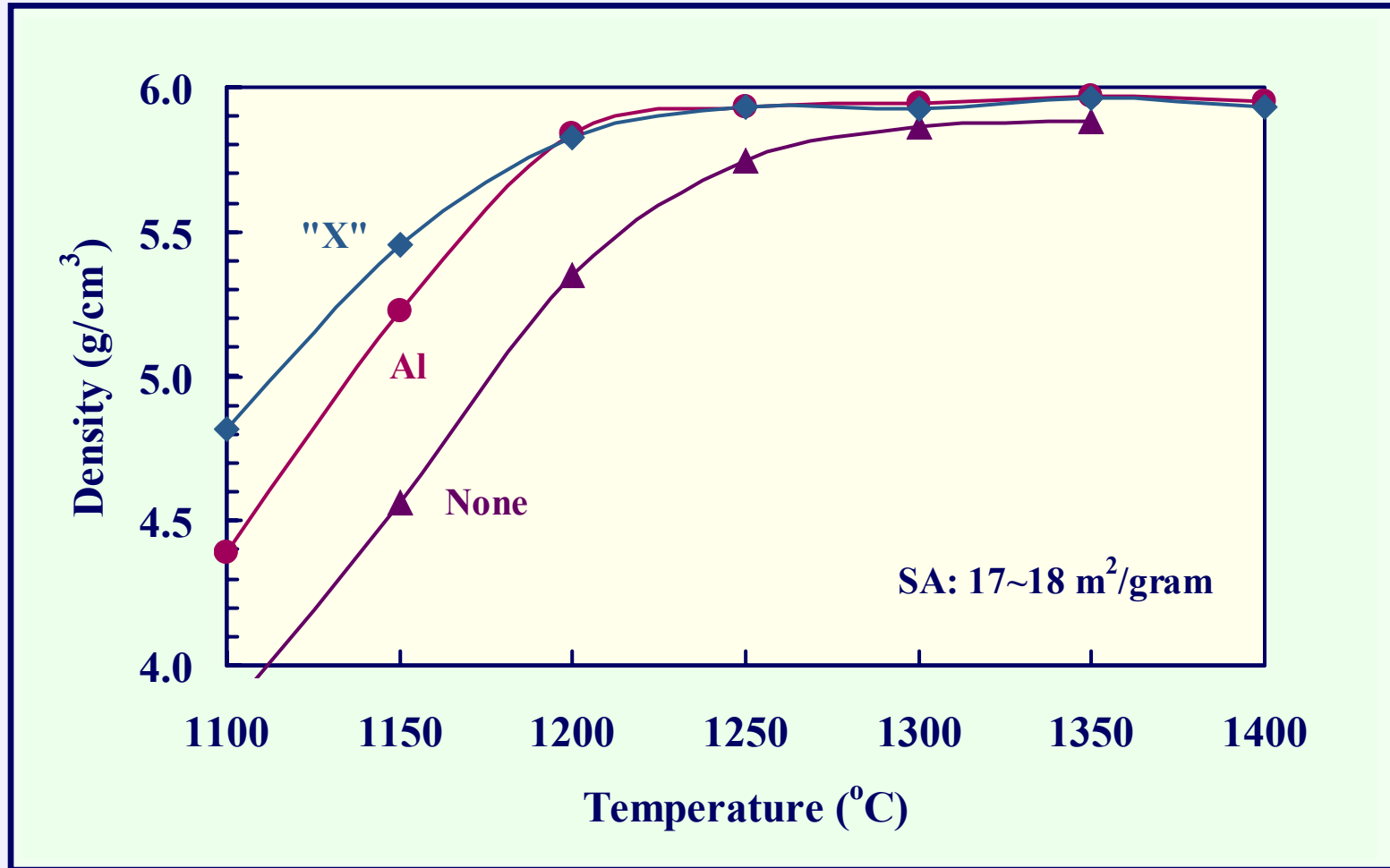
Particle Size Distributions



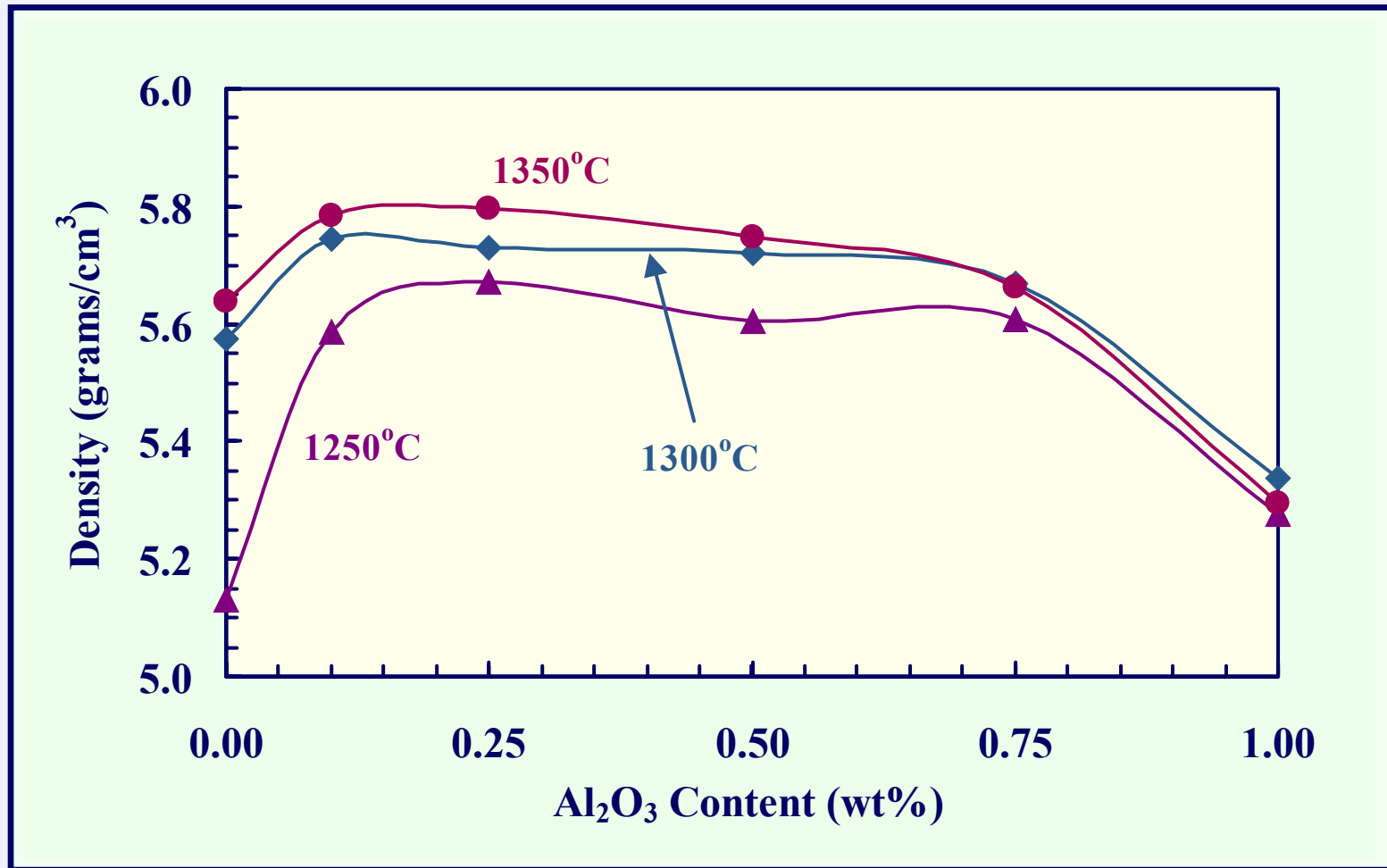
**Undoped
YSZ Powder**

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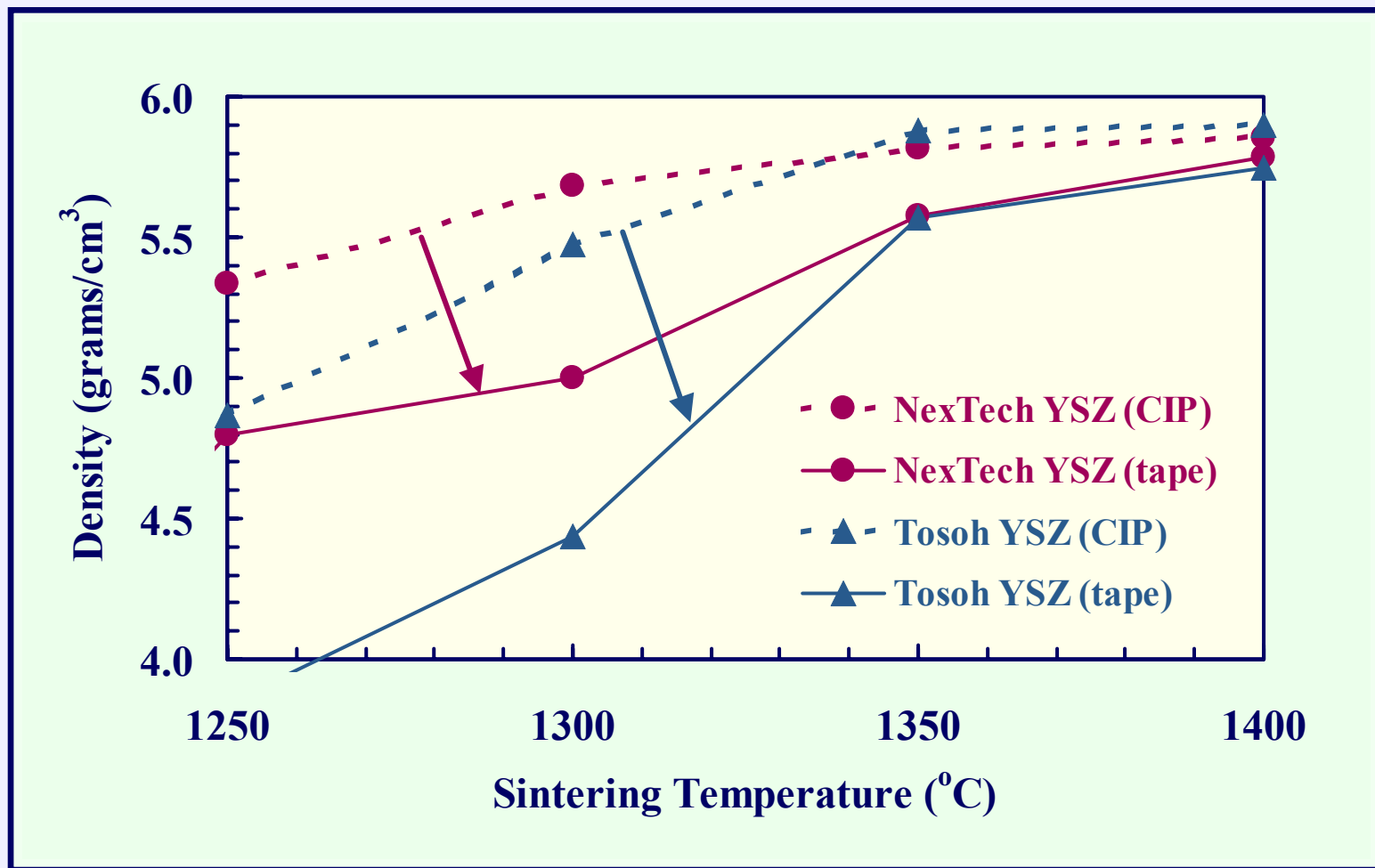
Effect of Dopants on Sintering Performance



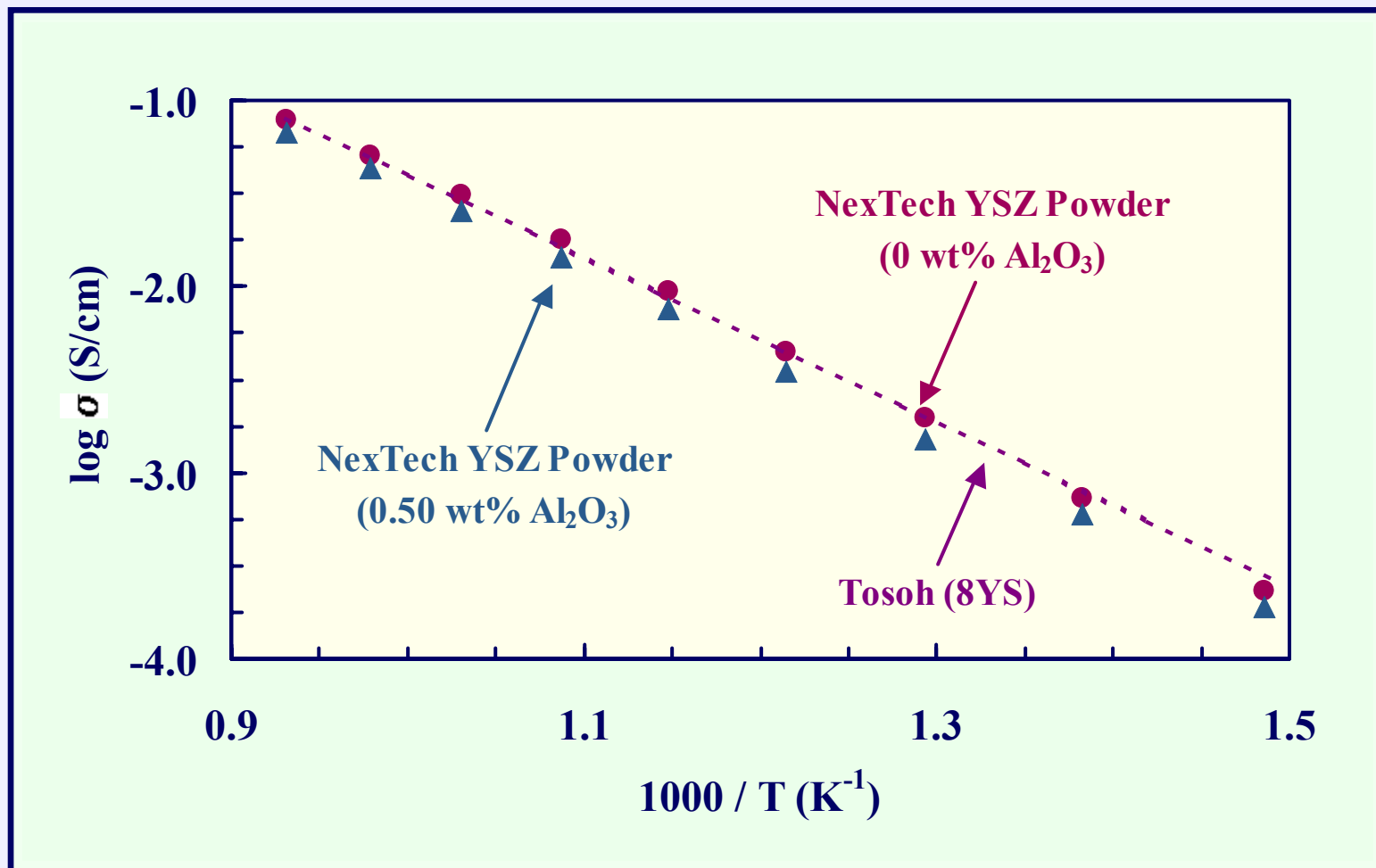
Effect of Al_2O_3 Dopant Content on Sintering Performance



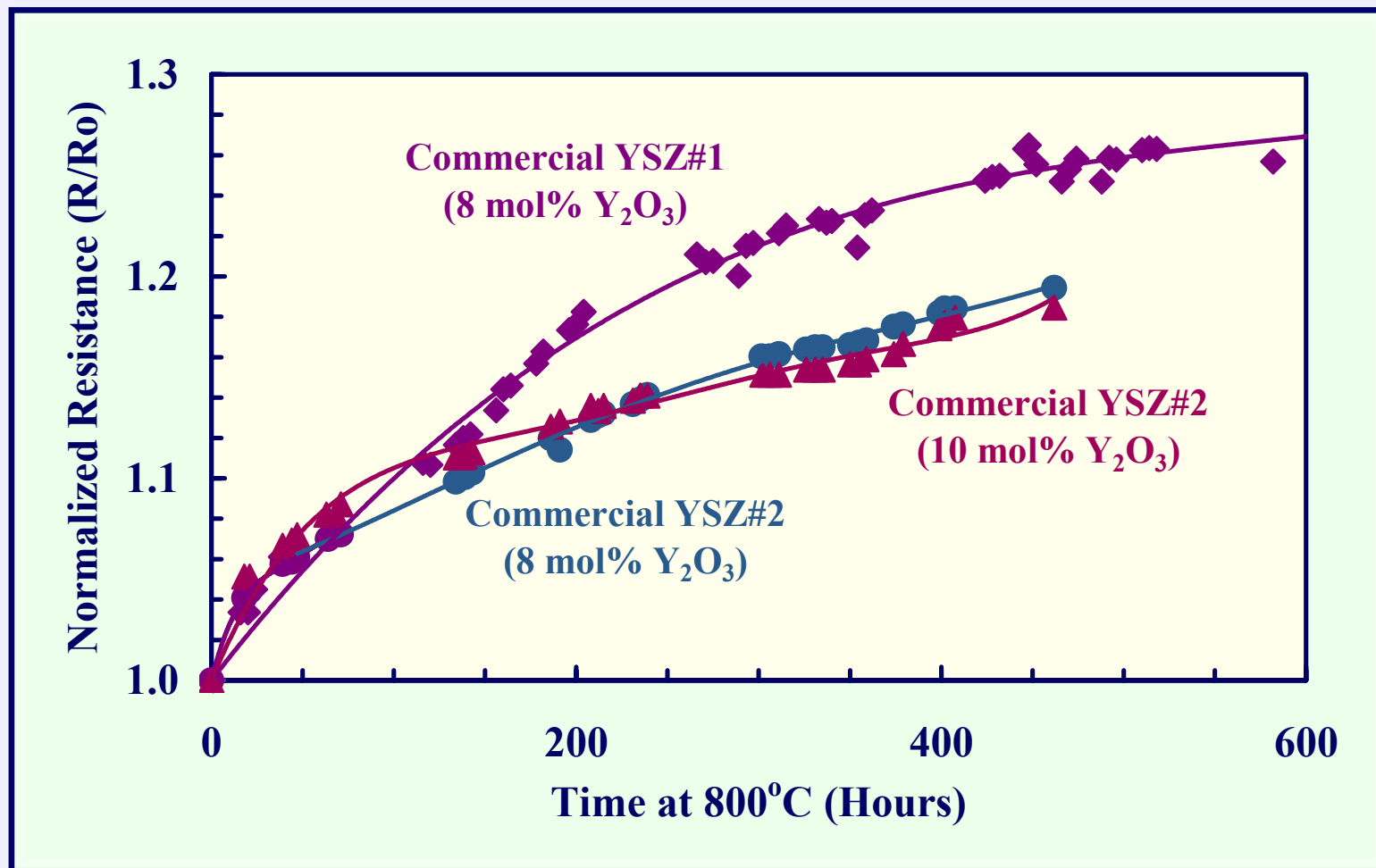
Effect of Fabrication Method on Sintering Performance



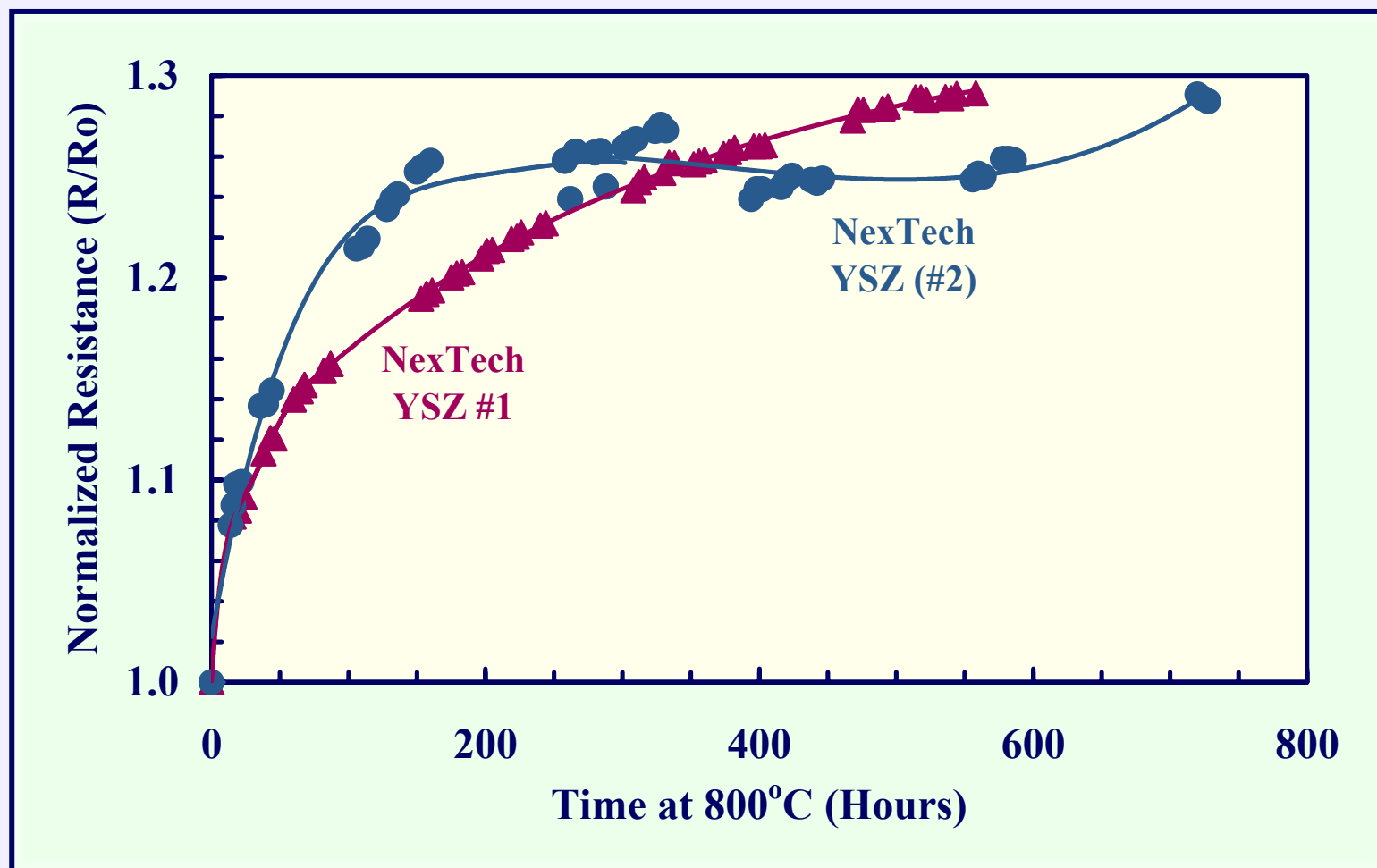
Ionic Conductivity Measurements



Aging of Ionic Conductivity



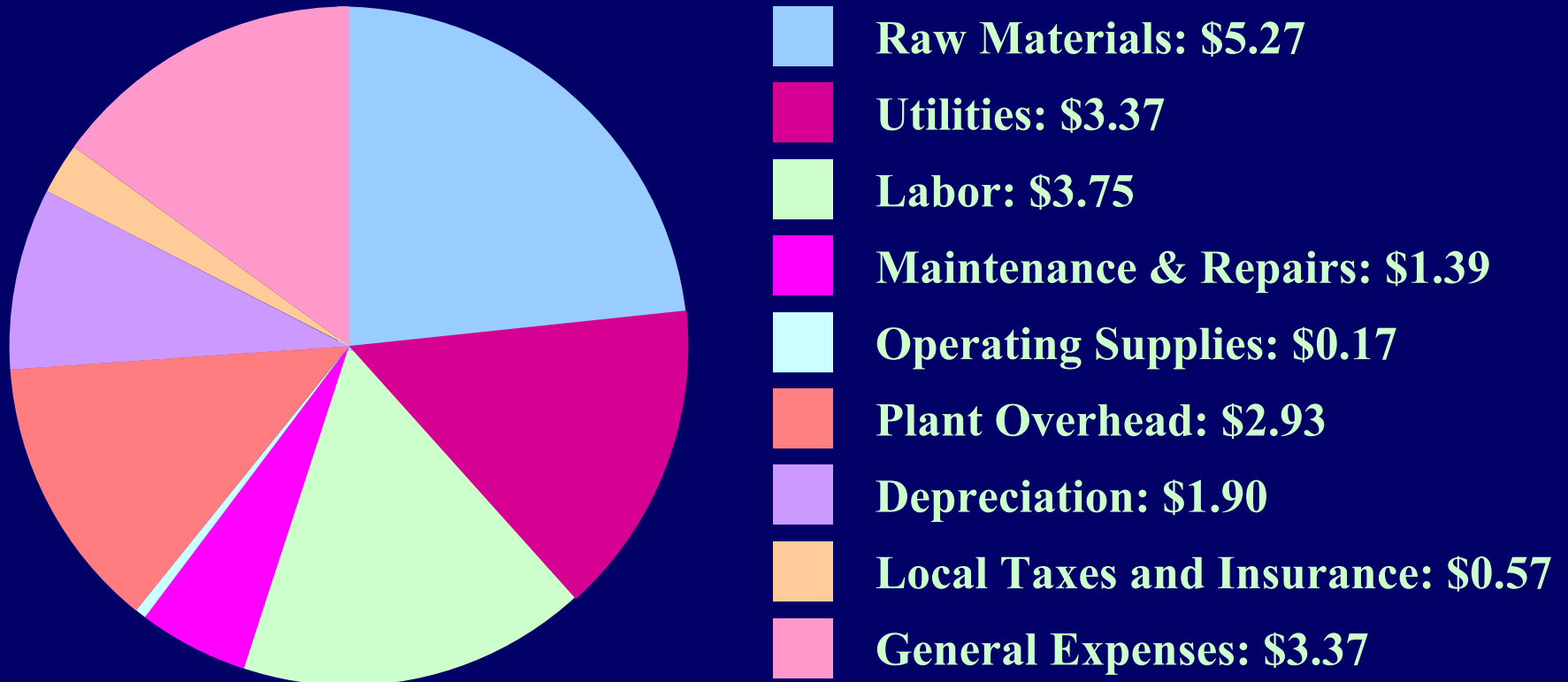
Aging of Ionic Conductivity



Manufacturing Cost Estimate

❖ Basis of Calculations:

- Plant size: 500 MT/year
- Fixed capital investment: \$11.2 M
- Cost per kilogram of YSZ: \$23.56



Applicability to SOFC Commercialization

YSZ powder must be tailored for different manufacturing processes used for anodes and electrolyte layers.

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

Applicability (continued)

Agile processing will allow tailoring to requirements of SOFC fabrication methods and different developers.

- ❖ **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 powder morphology are required for optimum flow characteristics.
- ❖ **Extrusion:** Lower surface areas needed for dimensional control and green strength; particle size requirements vary by developer.

Batch-to-batch reproducibility is essential for all processes!

Phase II Work Plan (Year 1)

- ❑ **Survey of SECA Industry Teams**
- ❑ **Process Development and Scale-Up**
 - Process refinements (especially washing and drying steps)
 - Chemical analyses through all processing steps
 - Scale-up to 10-20 kg batch sizes
 - Evaluation of batch-to-batch reproducibility
 - Electrical and mechanical property testing
- ❑ **Validation of Alumina Doping Strategies**
 - Evaluation of dopant incorporation methods
 - Chemical analyses
 - Comprehensive microstructural analyses
 - Electrical and mechanical property testing
 - Long-term testing

Phase II Work Plan (Year 2)

- Demonstration of Process Reproducibility**
- Demonstrations in SOFC Fabrication Processes**
 - Preparation of composite (NiO/YSZ) anode powders
 - Tape casting of anode substrates
 - Co-sintering of anode-supported cells
 - Screen-printed anode coatings
 - *Special Requests*
- Production of Evaluation Samples**
 - YSZ electrolyte powder
 - NiO/YSZ anode powder
 - Fabricated components
- Manufacturing Cost Analyses**

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MATERIALS

Acknowledgments

