

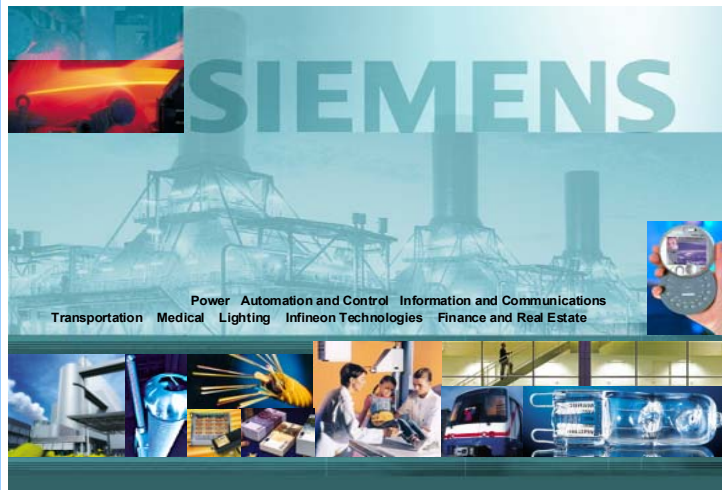


**Presented at SECA Annual Workshop and Peer Review Meeting  
May 11-13, 2004  
Boston, MA**

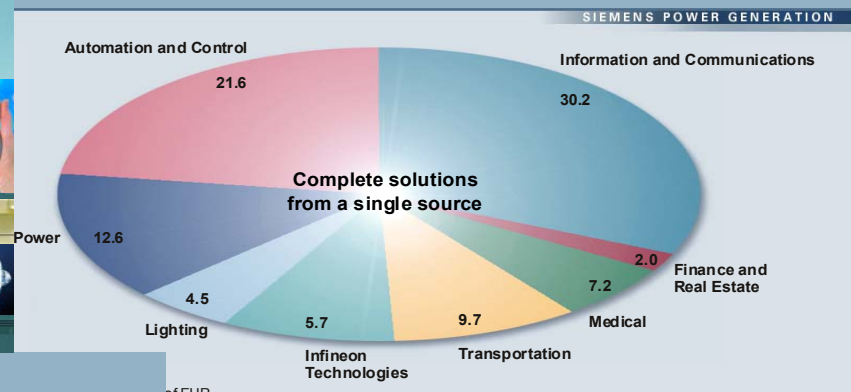
**SIEMENS**  
Westinghouse

# **SECA Program at Siemens Westinghouse**

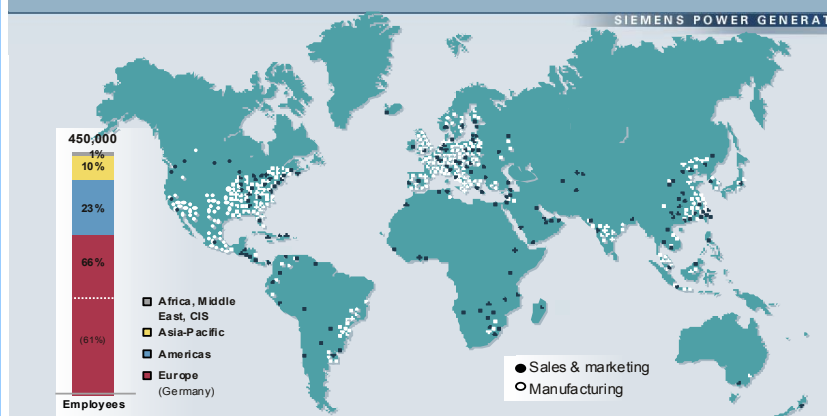
**S. D. Vora**



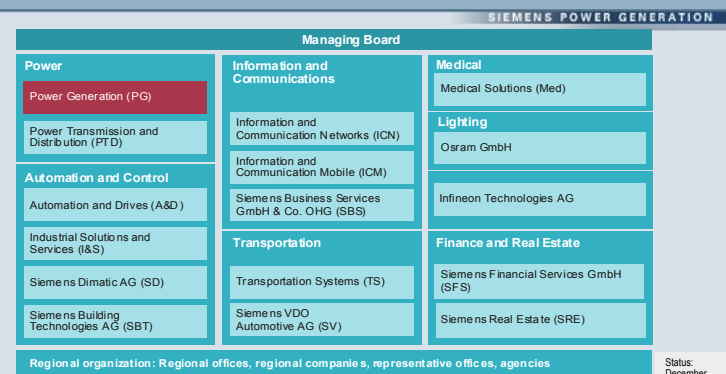
Annual Sales Posted by the Siemens Business Segments



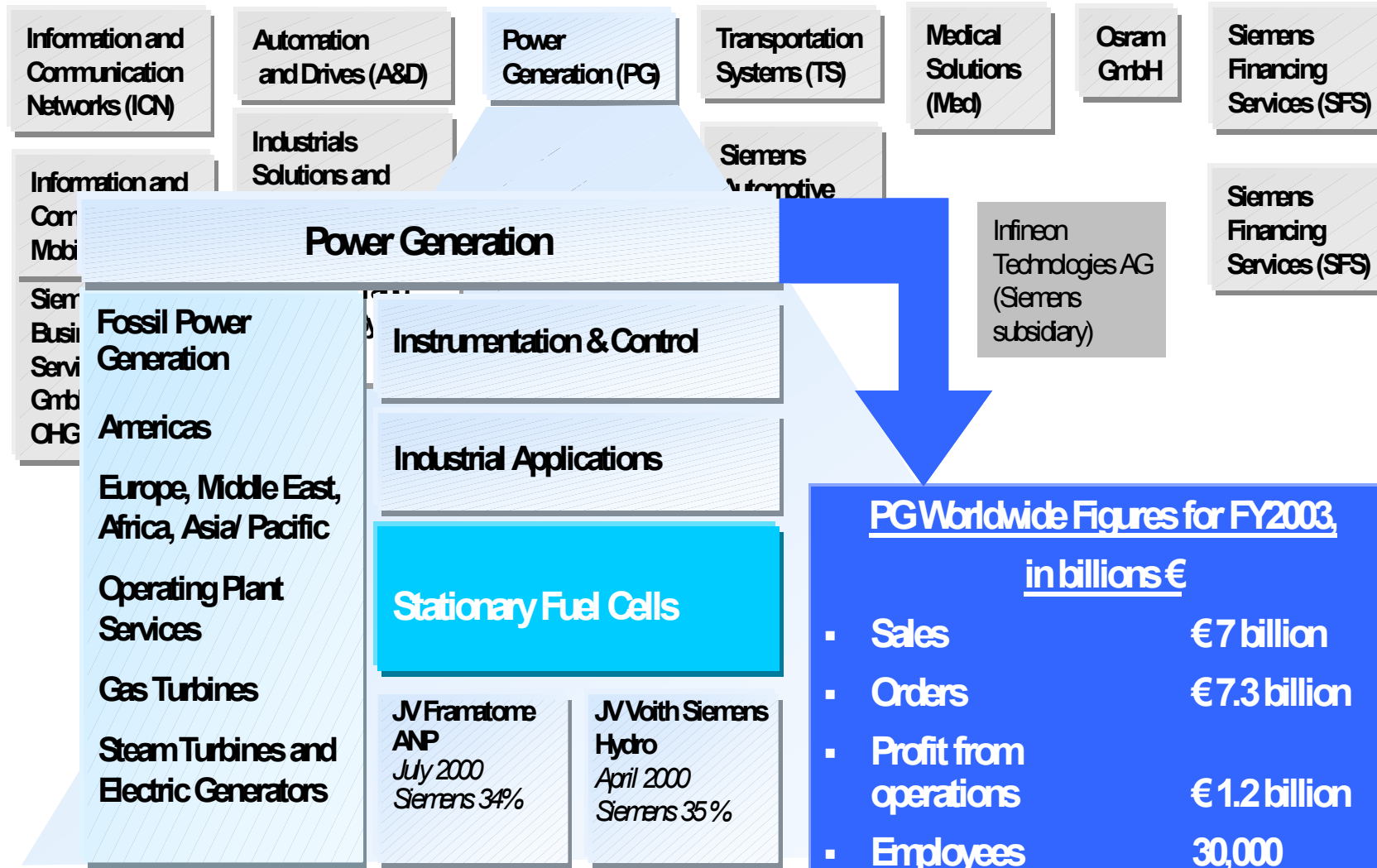
Siemens Presence and Employees Worldwide



The Organizational Structure of Siemens Business Segments and Groups



Status:  
December  
2001



# Stationary Fuel Cells



- **150 Employees**
- **Chartered to Commercialize SOFC Power Systems for the Distributed Generation Market**
- **Focused on Seal-less, Cathode Supported Tubular SOFC Design**
- **YSZ Electrolyte, 1000 °C Operating Temperature**
- **Expertise in**
  - ◆ **High Temperature Materials**
  - ◆ **Ceramic Processing, Ceramic Powder, Cell and Module Manufacturing**
  - ◆ **Electrochemistry and Cell testing**
  - ◆ **Hydrocarbon Reformation**
  - ◆ **BOP Assembly**
  - ◆ **Systems Testing**

# Stationary Fuel Cells - Accomplishments



- **Developed State-of the art, 150 cm Active Length (834 cm<sup>2</sup> active area), Cathode Supported Tubular SOFCs**
- **Demonstrated Lifetime of >60,000 Operating Hours with Voltage Degradation Rates < 0.1% per 1000 Hours and Thermal Cycle Capability of >100 Cycles**
- **Developed Internal Reformation Technology**
- **Designed, Manufactured and Tested Complete Atmospheric and Pressurized Hybrid SOFC Power Systems**
- **Replaced Electrochemical Vapor Deposition (EVD) process with Atmospheric Plasma Spray (APS) process for deposition of cell components**

# Stationary Fuel Cells - Accomplishments



**anode**

**extruded**

**and**

**intered**

**C, EL**

**and**

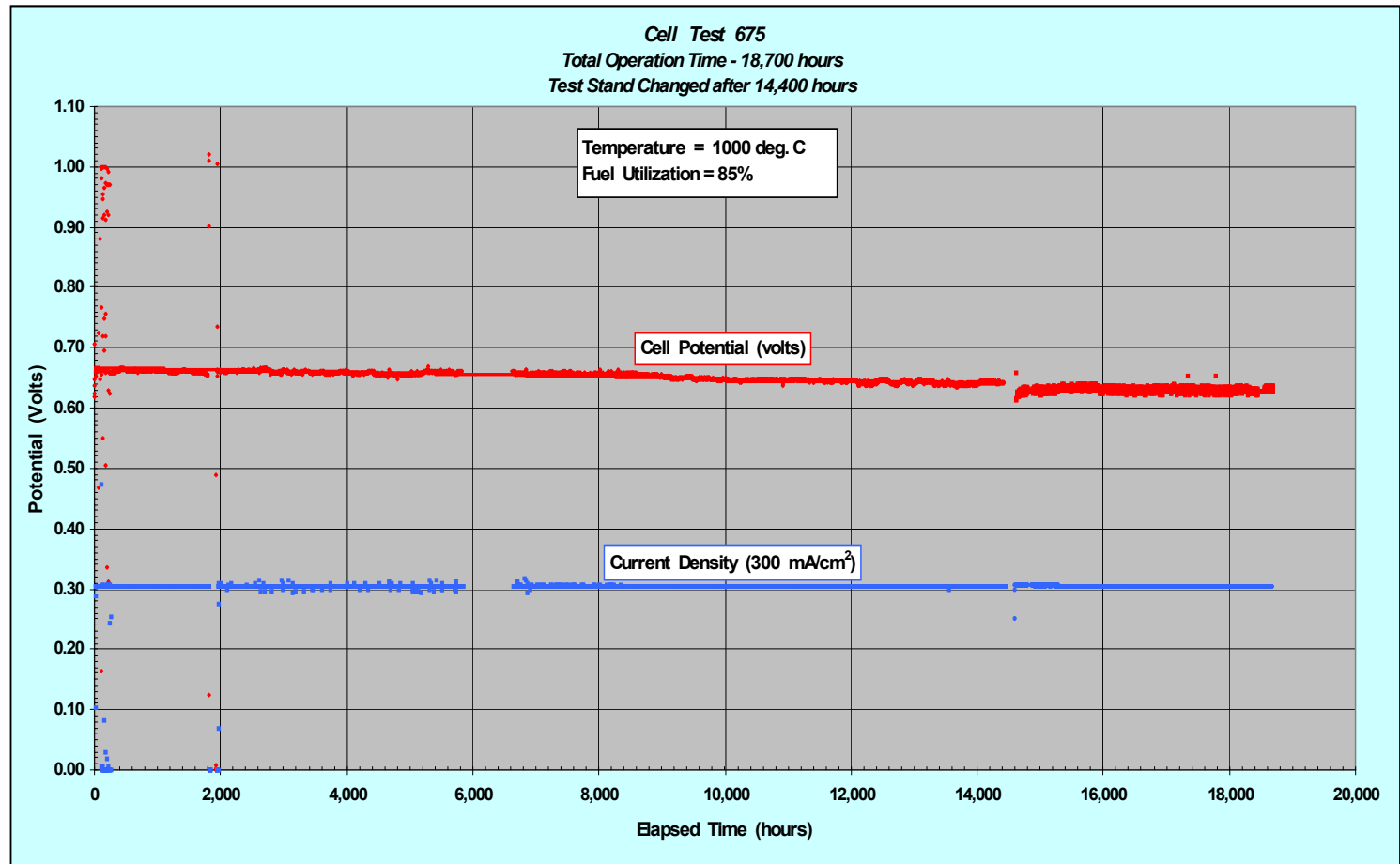
**node**

**PS**

**Stationary Fuel Cells**

004

## Voltage Stability of Tubular APS Cell



# Stationary Fuel Cells - Accomplishments



## APS cell performance

- Demonstrated performance equivalent to EVD cells
- Demonstrated thermal cyclic stability - can withstand multiple thermal cycles
- Demonstrated voltage stability - voltage decline of approx. 0.1% per 1000 hours

# Highest Priority for Commercialization



## Lower Product Cost (\$/kWe)

Cost      ↓      (\$/unit)

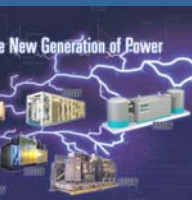
Power Density      ↑      (kWe/cell)

# SECA Program Objectives



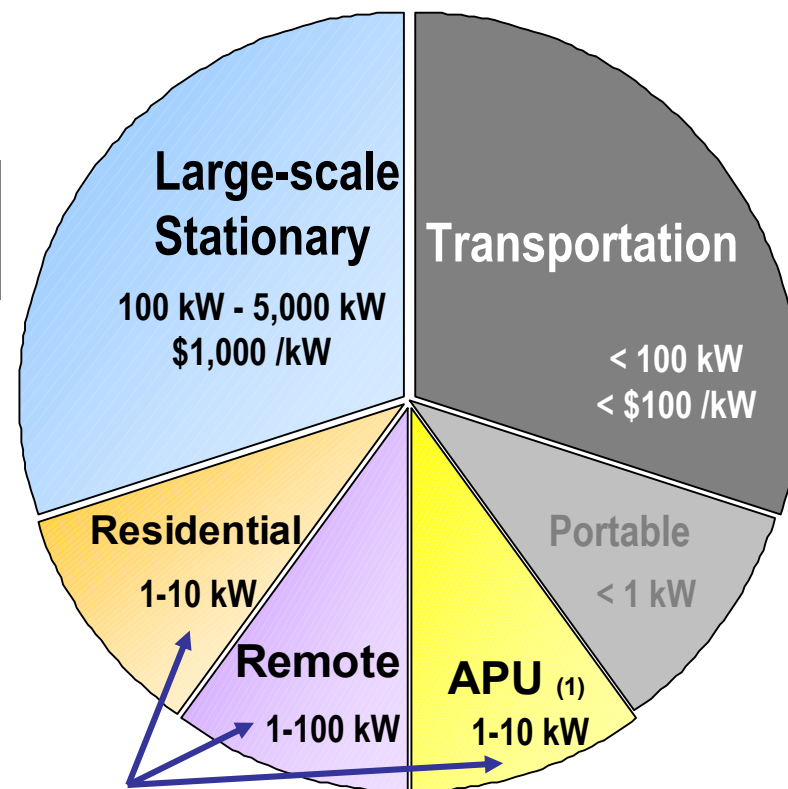
**Develop SOFC System Prototypes with a net Power Output of 5-10 kWe for Stationary and Transportation Applications with a Cost Target of < \$ 400/kWe.**

# Projected Fuel Cell Market in 2012



**Projected Fuel Cell Market in 2012...**  
**\$1 Billion**

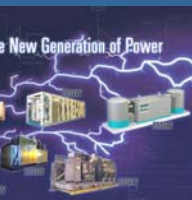
**Current SFC Focus**



SECA

**Emerging Market Segments**  
**Cost Target \$400/kW**

(1) Auxiliary Power Units



## Technology Team

## Customer / Market Team

	Remote/Residential	Transportation	Military
Siemens Westinghouse	Fuel Cell Technologies	Ford	Newport News
Fuel Cell Technologies	Lennox	Eaton	Eaton
Blasch Precision Ceramics	Trane		

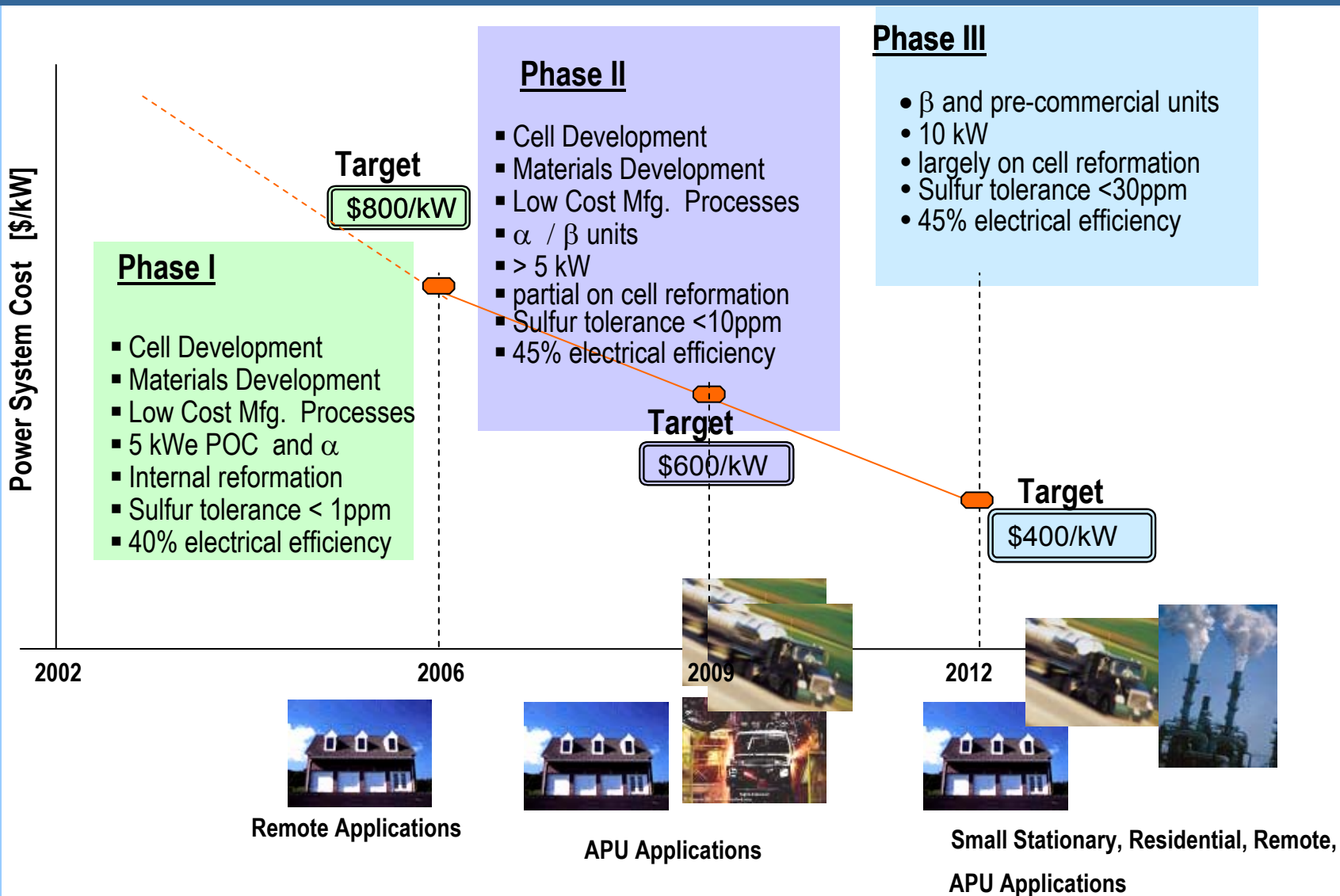
**Key Team Members provide Market Access and Industry Specific Expertise  
To broaden Market Opportunities and New Applications**

# SECA Program Technical Approach

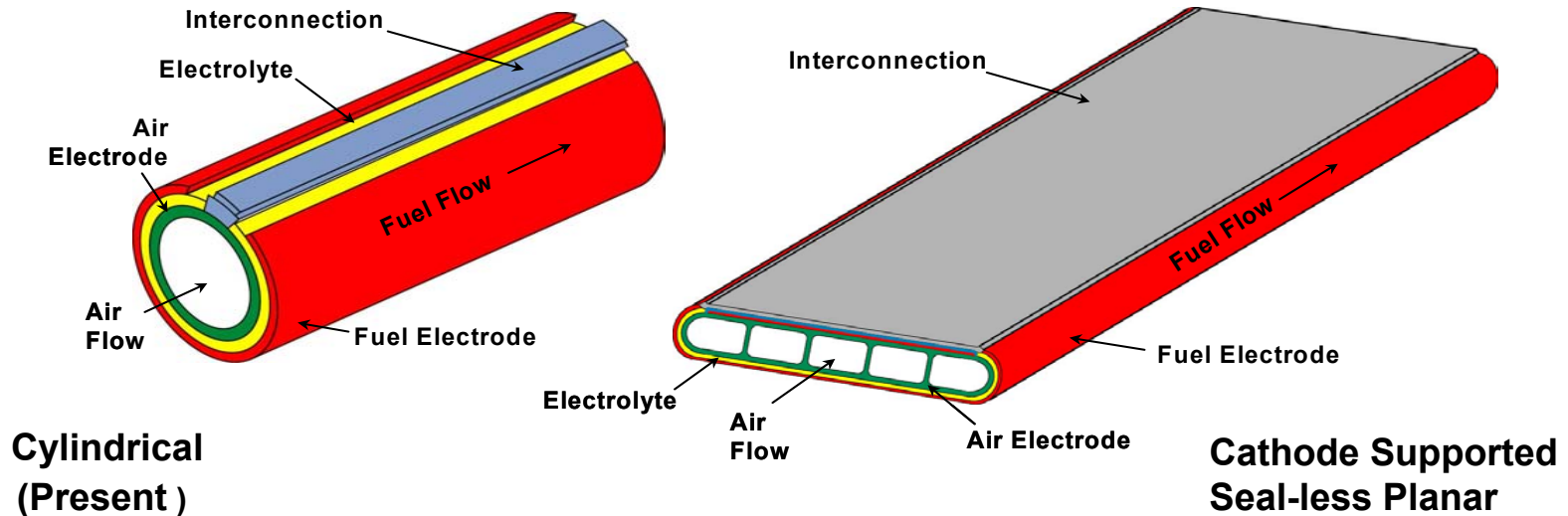


- **Improve Cell Performance through High Power Density (HPD) Cathode Supported Planar Cell - New Cell Geometry**
- **Improve Cell Performance by Reducing Activation Polarization at Interfaces - New Cell Materials**
- **Lower Operating Temperature (800°C) - New Cell Materials**
- **On-cell Reformation - Elimination of Internal Reformers**
- **Low Cost, High Volume Manufacturing Process Development**
- **Low Cost Module Materials - Helped by Lower Operating Temperature**
- **BOP Design Simplification - Parts Elimination**

# SECA -10 Year Roadmap



# High Power Density (HPD) Cathode Supported Seal-less Planar Concept



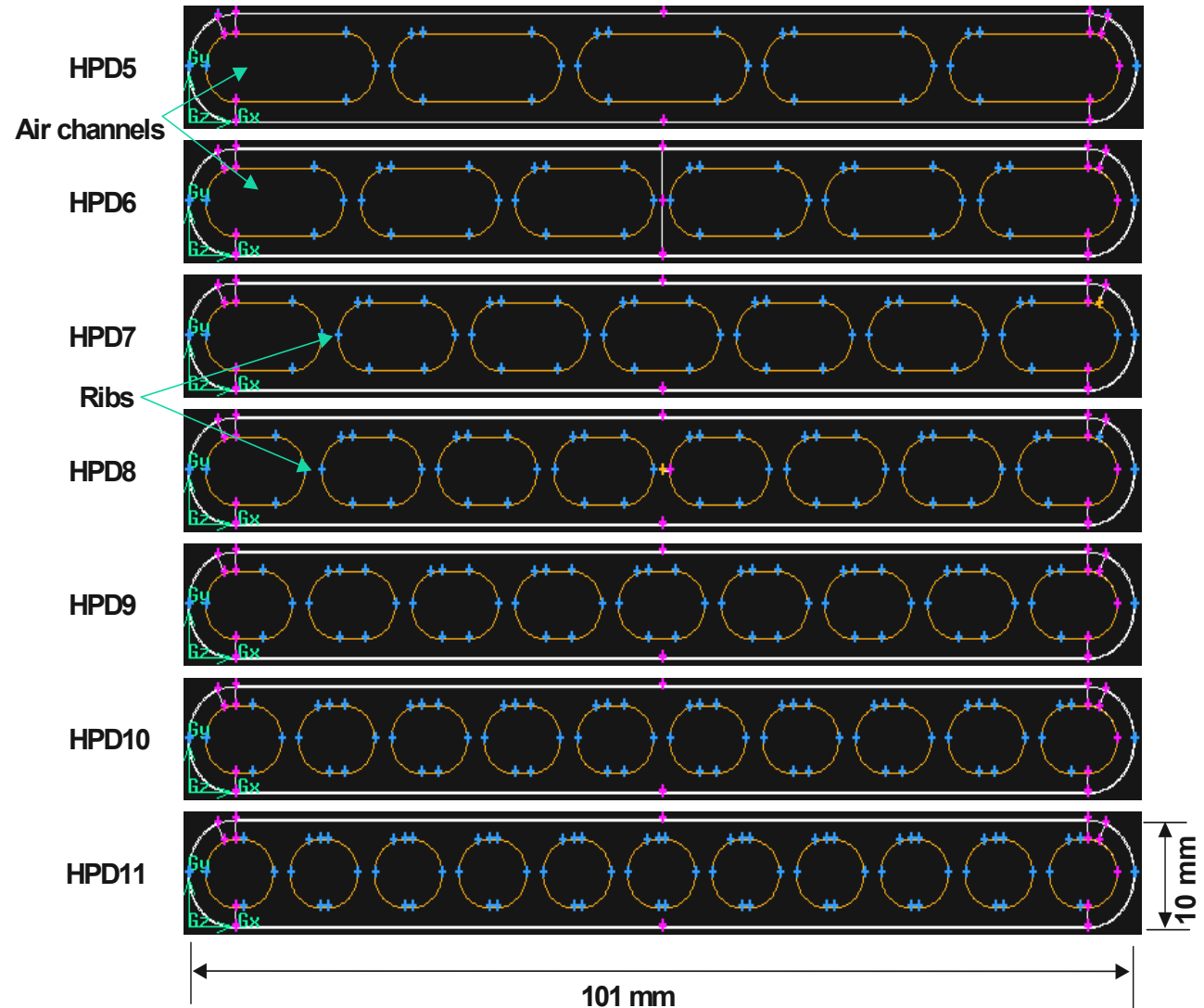
- Maintains Seal-less design
- Eliminates air feed tubes
- Reduction in resistance
- Increase in cell power (power density and surface area)
- More compact stack

# Development of HPD Cell Design

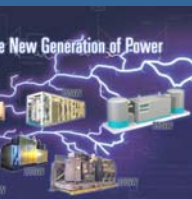


- **Computational model of HPD cell cross-sectional geometry developed to optimize cell design and dimensions**
- **Performance estimated by Electrochemical modeling – NETL/FLUENT SOFC model**
- **First level selection of cell geometry based on performance and cell economics**
- **Second level selection of cell geometry based on structural integrity under predicted mechanical and thermal stresses**

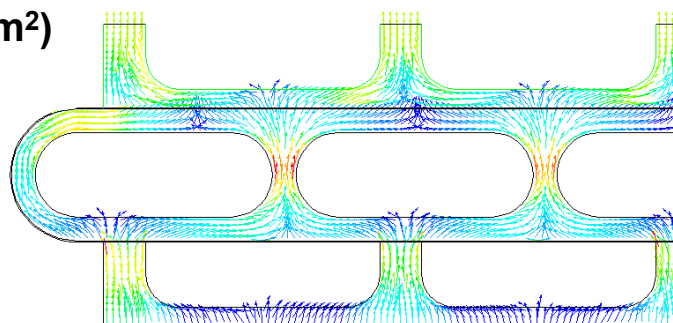
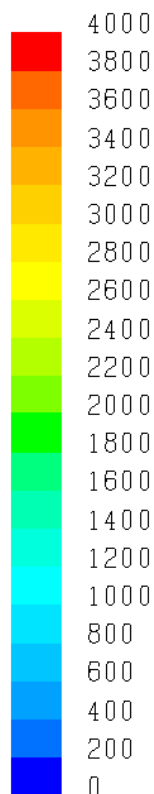
# HPD Cell Design Options



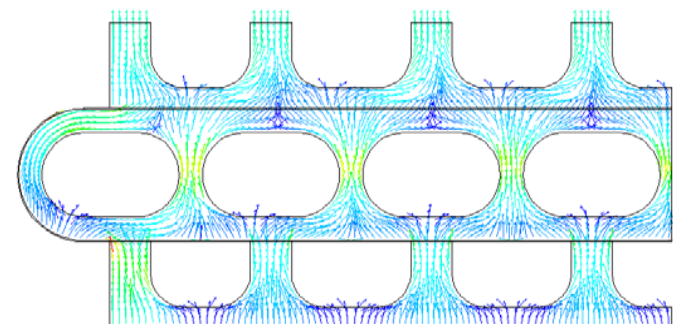
# Current Density Distribution in HPD Cells



**J (mA/cm<sup>2</sup>)**

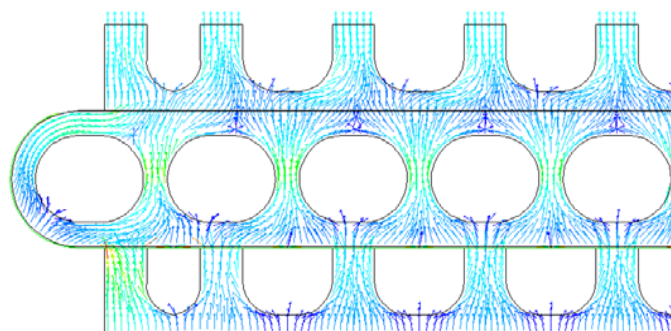


**HPD5**



**HPD8**

**Average current density = 300 (mA/cm<sup>2</sup>)**



**HPD10**

# HPD Cell Design



- **Selected HPD5 as a baseline to develop cell and bundle fabrication processes and conduct electrical performance testing**
- **Selected HPD10 to explore the upper bounds of cell fabrication**
- **Reduced HPD active cell length to 75 cm to maintain same active area as 150 cm cylindrical cells for ease of performance comparison**

# HPD Cell Fabrication

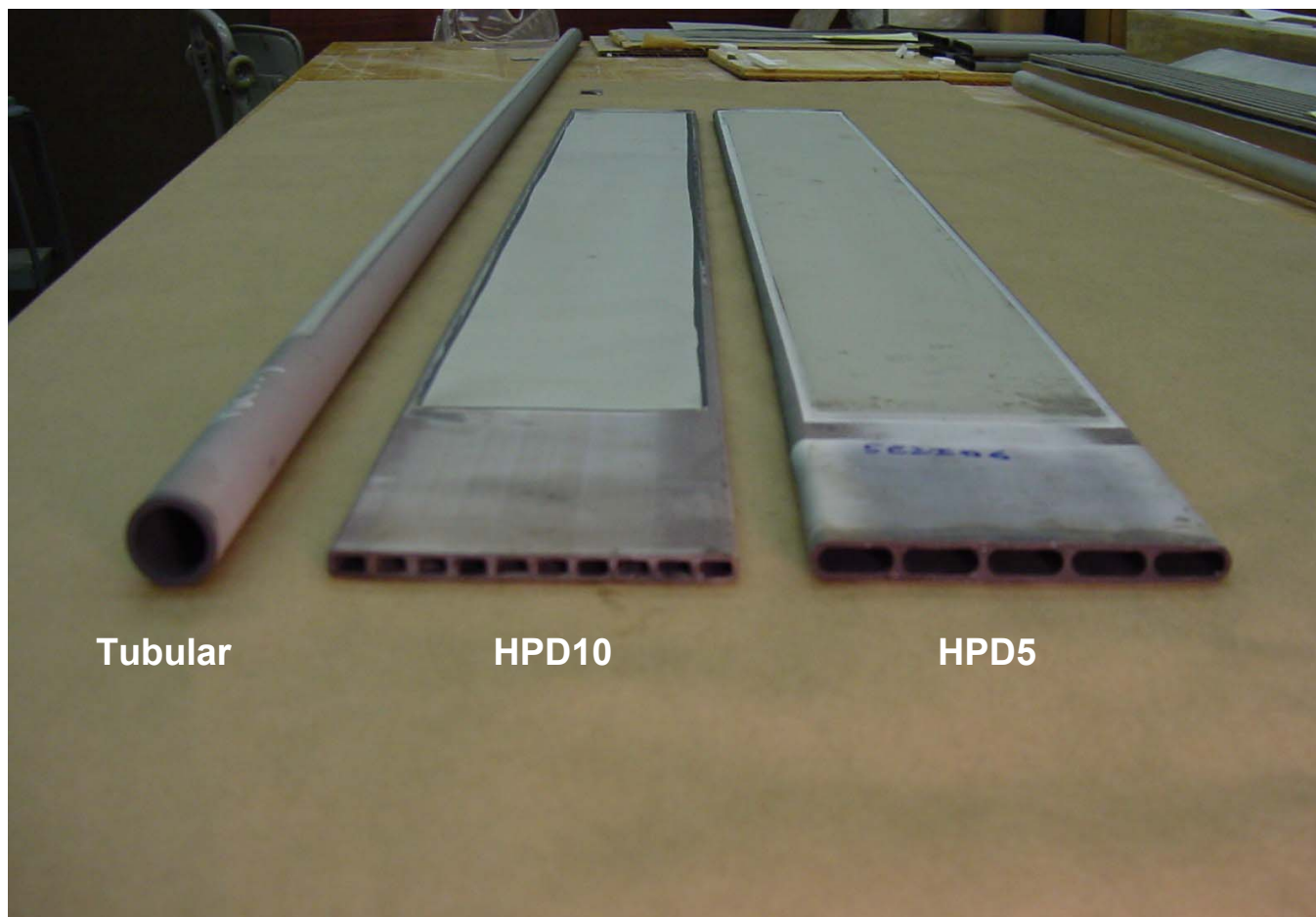
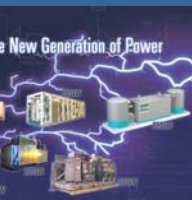


- **Developed extrusion method for cathodes. Closed end cap can be attached or integral**
- **Dedicated APS robotic system installed**
- **Developed APS parameters for interconnection, electrolyte (YSZ) and the anode**
- **Fabricated bundles with up to 11 HPD5 cells**
- **Additional process optimization/cost reduction opportunities being explored**

# Robotic APS System



# Tubular and HPD Cells



Tubular

HPD10

HPD5

# Performance Comparison – Cylindrical Vs. HPD5



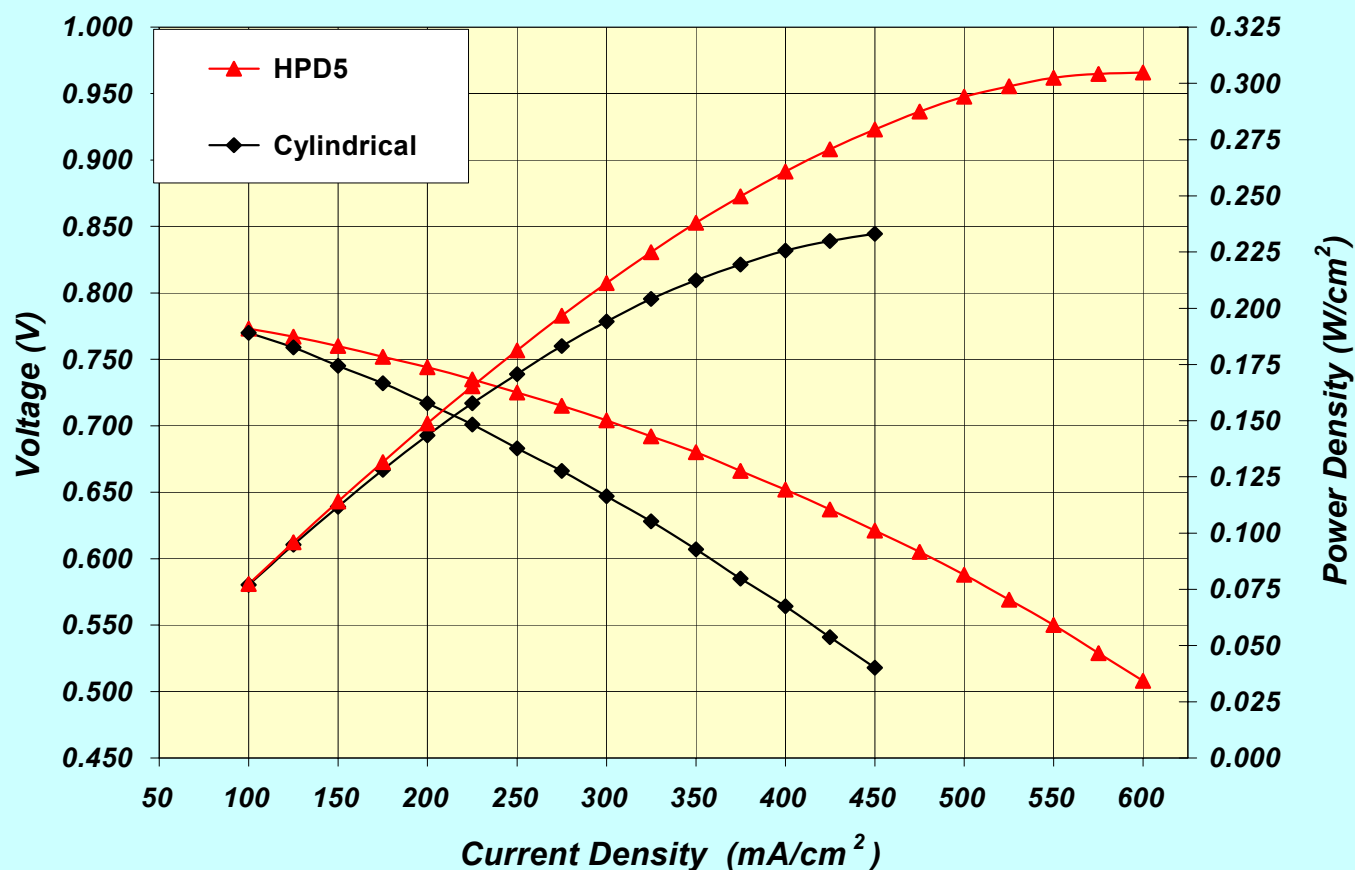
= 1000 C  
% Fuel Utilization

% higher power  
density relative to  
cylindrical cells (at  
V) demonstrated  
HPD5

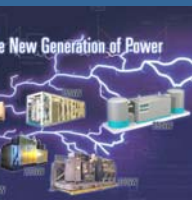
et in 2012:  
% higher  
power density  
relative to  
cylindrical cells  
HPDX

Primary  
Cells

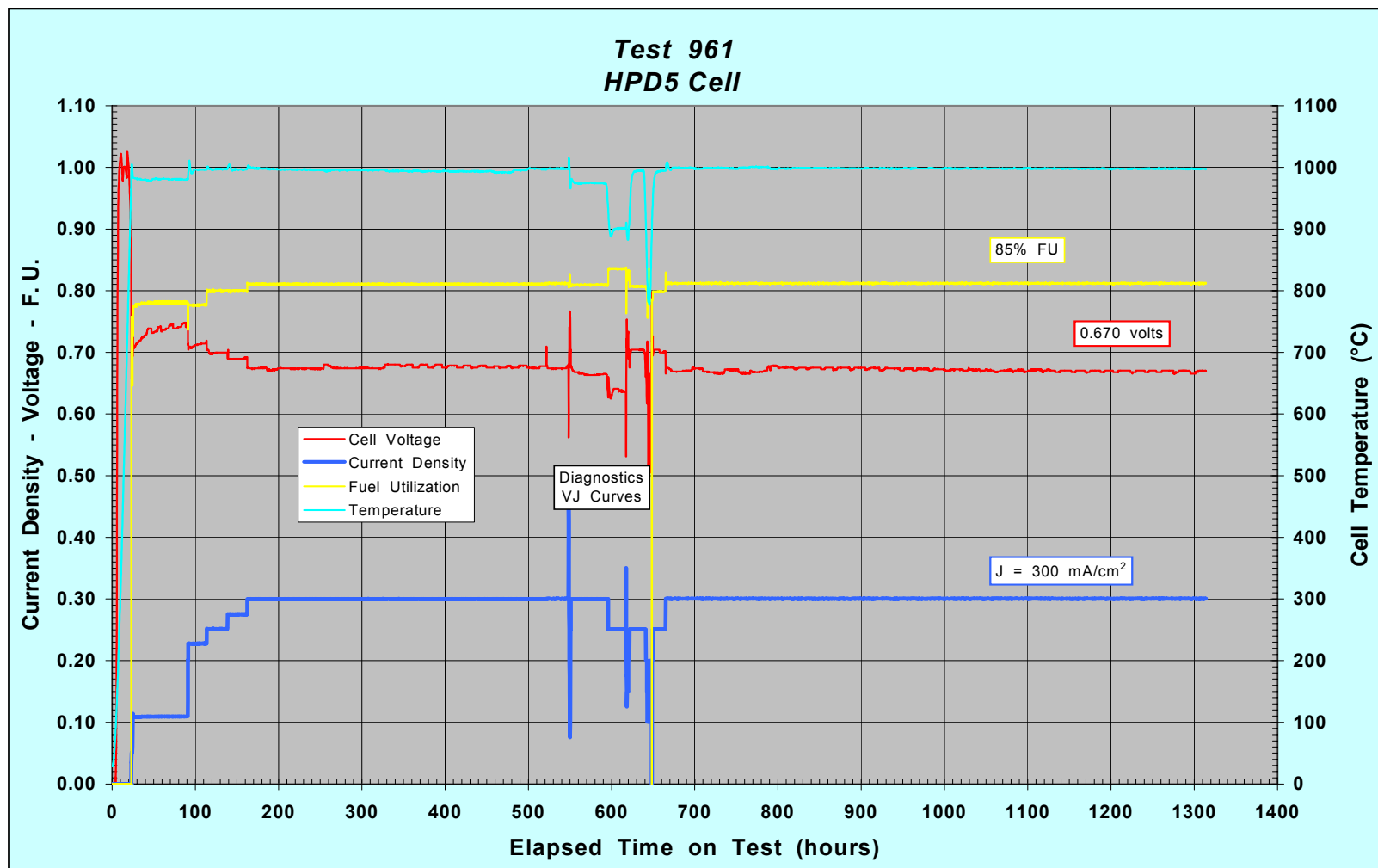
004



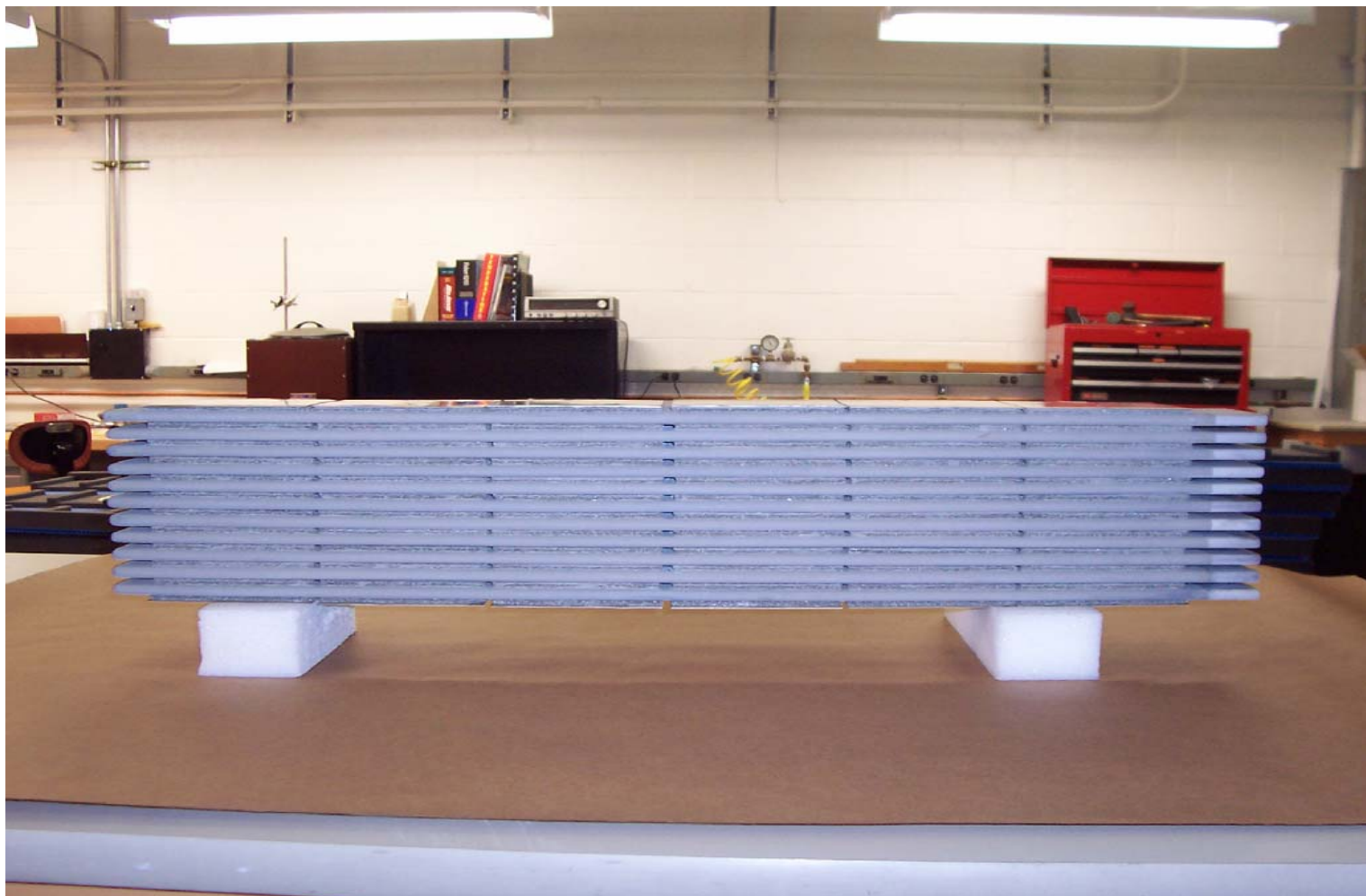
# HPD5 – Voltage Stability



able Voltage  
1000 C  
st  
continues



# HPD5 Cell Bundle - 11 Cells



# Cell Power Enhancement



**ective**

ove  
900 °C  
ormance of  
electrolyte

inary -  
l Cells

004

- **Evaluating Controlled Atmospheric Plasma Spraying (CAPS) to lower post plasma spray densification temperature**
- **Evaluating composite interlayers at the cathode-electrolyte interface to reduce activation polarization**
- **Evaluation carried out on cylindrical cells – results are applicable to HPD cells**

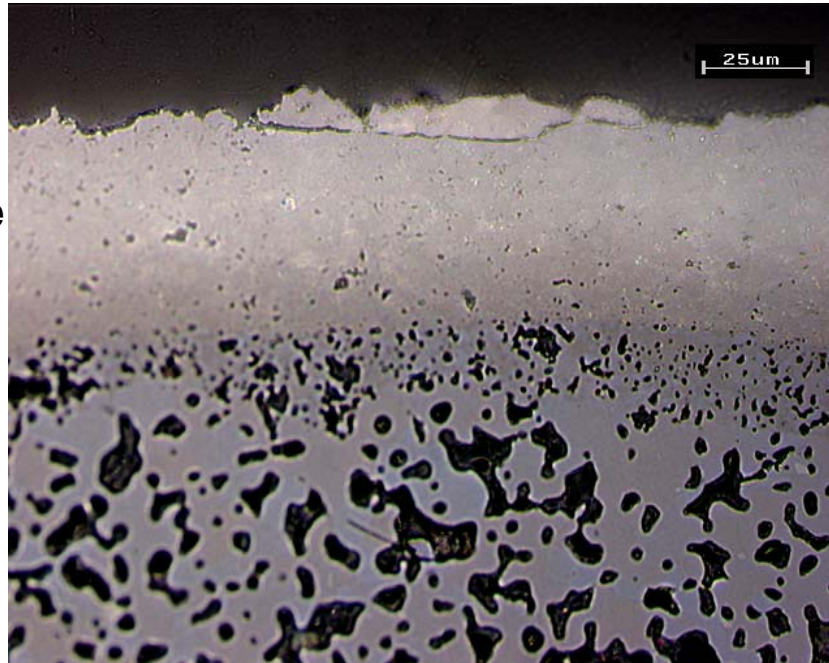
# Electrolyte Microstructure Comparison



Electrolyte

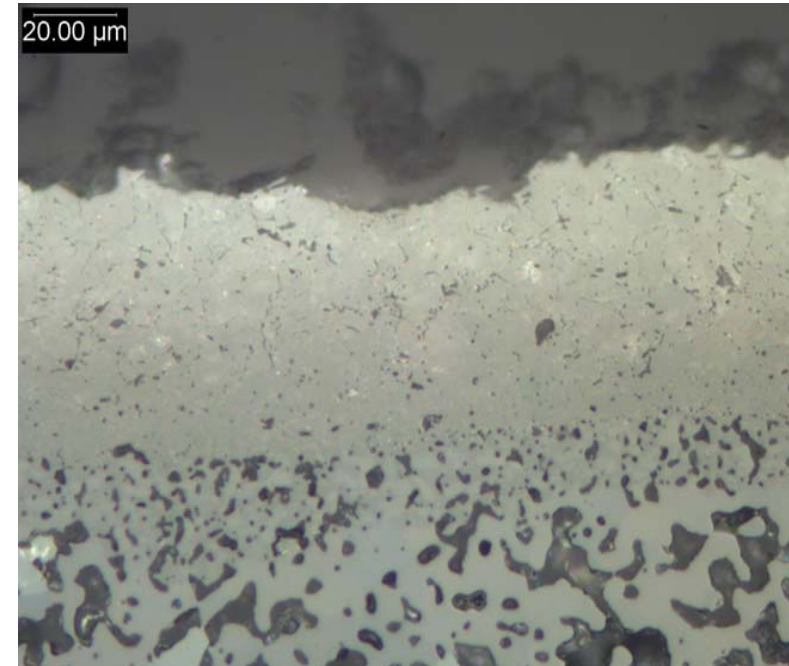
Interlayer

Cathode



**CAPS + Composite Interlayer**

**EL Densification - 1250°C, 6 hrs**



**APS + Composite Interlayer**

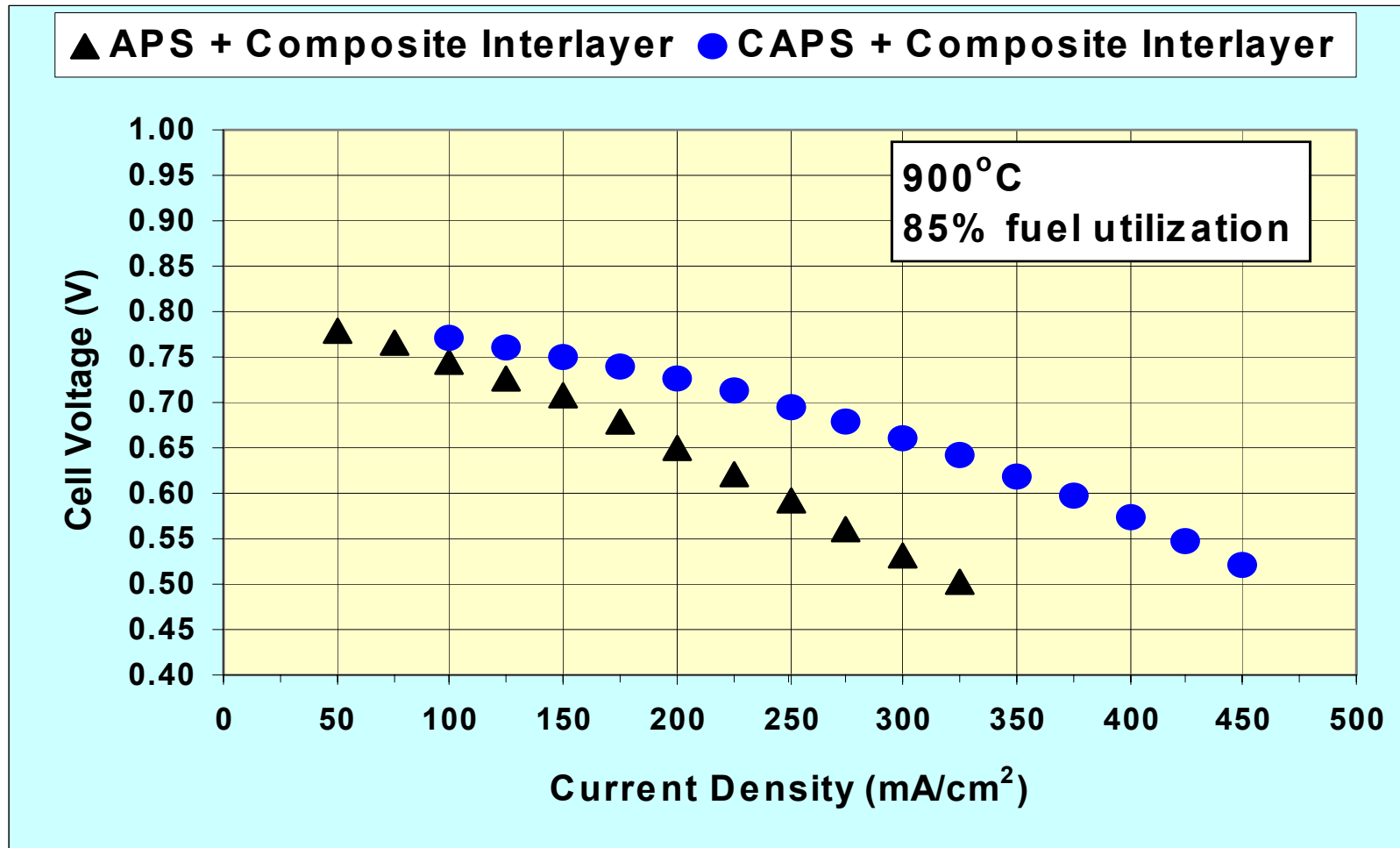
**EL Densification - 1350°C, 6 hrs**

# Performance Comparison - APS + Composite Interlayer Vs. CAPS + Composite Interlayer (Cylindrical Cells)



% higher power  
ity relative to  
(at 0.65 V and  
C) demonstrated  
APS + cathode  
layer

icability to HPD  
needs to be  
onstrated



# Low Temperature ( 800 °C) Electrolyte



- **Sr- and Mg- doped LaGaO<sub>3</sub> (LSGM)**
  - **APS selected to deposit dense layer**
  - **Cathode, interconnection, anode and interlayer compositions compatible with LSGM developed**
- **Scandia doped Zirconia (ScSZ)**
  - **APS selected to deposit dense layer**

# LSGM As Low Temperature Electrolyte



- High Electrolyte Oxygen-ion Conductivity:  $\sigma(\text{LSGM}@800^{\circ}\text{C}) = \sigma(\text{YSZ}@1000^{\circ}\text{C})$
- Excellent Chemical and Structural Compatibility with Perovskite Cathode Substrate
- Higher Cell Performance over a Wider Temperature Range
- Potential of Cost Reduction in Module Components due to Lower Operating Temperature

# Low Temperature Electrolyte - Status



- **Developed a process to make plasma sprayable LSGM powder**
- **Developed understanding of issues to be resolved to obtain a dense LSGM layer on cathode substrate**
- **Additional work needed before a full length cell with LSGM electrolyte can be fabricated**
- **Cylindrical cells fabricated with ScSZ electrolyte**
- **Performance under evaluation**

# Low Cost High Volume Manufacturing



- **Net shape forming of stack components (Blasch Ceramics)**
- **Sintering of interconnection, electrolyte and anode**
  - **Higher Material Utilization**
  - **Reduced Manufacturing Steps**
  - **Higher Throughput**
  - **Lower capital Investment**

**Feasibility studies initiated**

# Proof-of Concept (POC) System



- **Primary objective is to successfully demonstrate the operation of an HPD cell stack**
- **Stack: SWPC Scope; BOP:FCT scope**
- **44 HPD5 cells – YSZ electrolyte**
- **Split stack generator**
  - **Two Stacks**
  - **Two cell bundles per stack**
  - **11 cells per bundle**
- **Target power: 5 kWe net AC**
- **Target efficiency: 40%**
  - **Low PCS efficiency: 85% vs. 92% for larger systems**
  - **Relatively higher BOP power consumption than larger systems**
- **Internal Reformation**
- **Selected stack components will be fabricated by Blasch Ceramics using net shape forming**
- **Modular Design Approach**
  - **Streamlined assembly process, higher level of parallel effort**
- **Target Start-up: Fall 2004**

# BOP Design, Testing and Assembly (FCT)



- **Incorporated Lessons Learned from Alpha Demonstration Units with Cylindrical Cells.**
- **Beta Unit with Full Length (834 cm<sup>2</sup> active area) Cylindrical Cells Designed and Tested with an Objective to Maintain Commonality Between Beta and SECA Units.**

# Alpha → Beta → SECA



**Alpha**

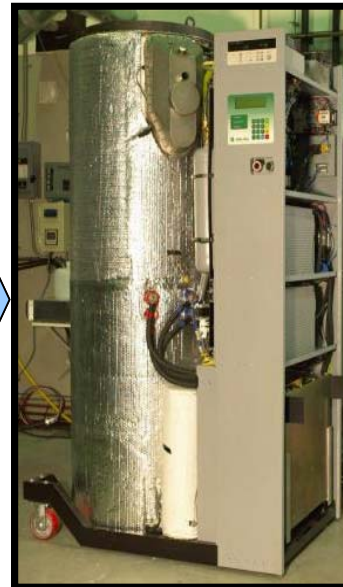


**Volume: 1.90 m<sup>3</sup>**

**88 Cylindrical Cells  
(75 cm Active Length)**

**2002-2003**

**Beta**



**Volume: 1.90 m<sup>3</sup>**

**48 Cylindrical Cells  
(150 cm Active Length)**

**2003-2004**

**SECA POC**

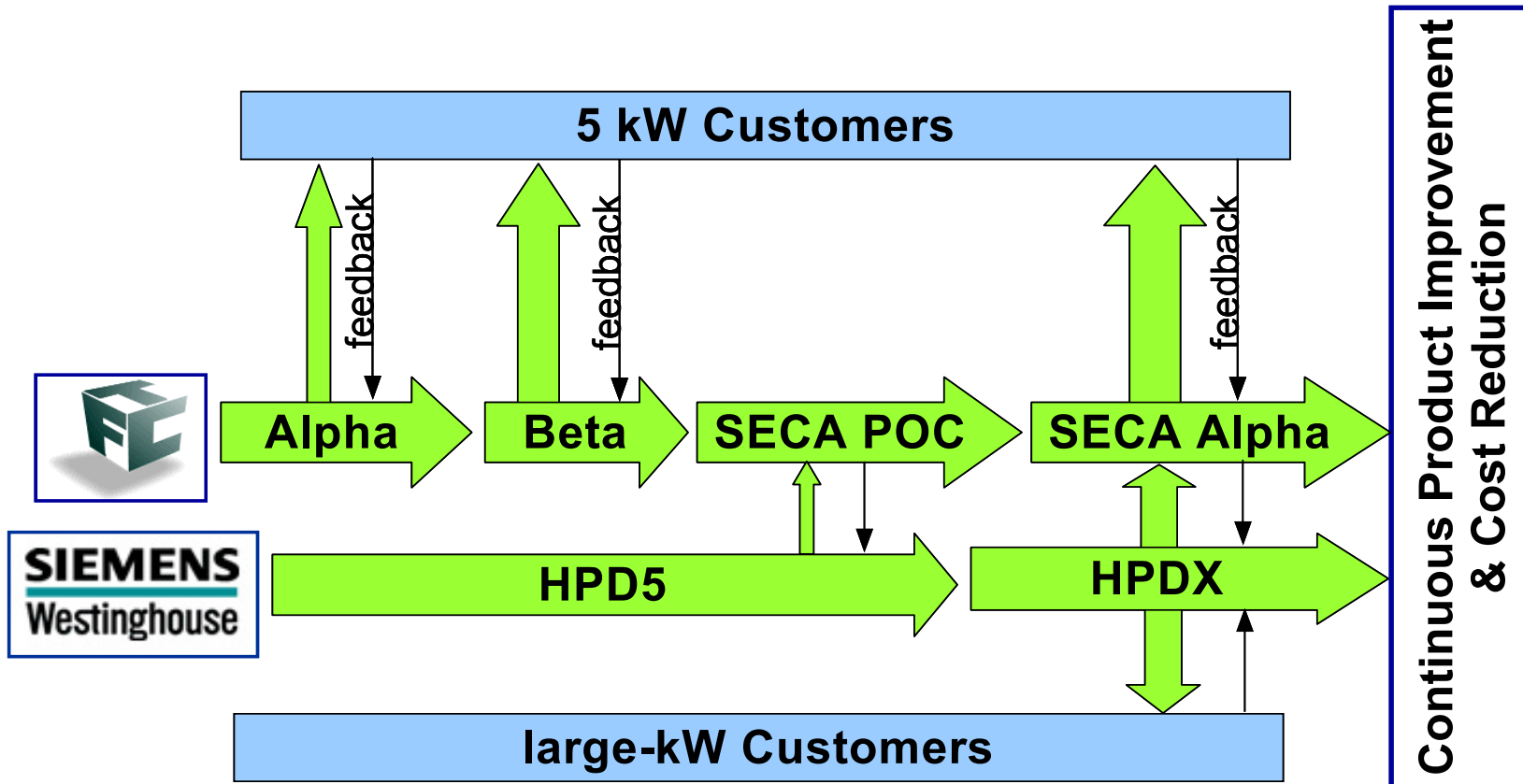


**Volume: 0.86 m<sup>3</sup>**

**44 HPD5 Cells**

**2004**

# SECA Product Plan



# Summary



- **Contract for First 2 years Signed in September 2002**
- **Fabricated HPD5 cells and demonstrated higher power density over cylindrical cells**
- **Optimization of HPD cell design through modeling on-going**
- **HPD cell bundling process developed – Further cost reduction opportunities explored**
- **Increased power density of YSZ electrolyte cells at 900 °C through improved cathode-electrolyte interface - Further reduction in operating temperature with YSZ electrolyte possible**
- **Alternate low temperature (800 °C) electrolytes under evaluation**
- **POC design completed**
- **Use of low cost module materials planned in POC**
- **BOP of POC being tested in FCT Beta units**
- **Planned POC startup: Fall 2004**

# Future Work (Phase 1)



- **Continue Optimization of HPD Cell Design and HPD Cell Fabrication**
- **Continue Evaluation of LSGM and ScSZ as 800 °C Operating Temperature Electrolytes**
- **Continue Performance Improvement of YSZ Electrolyte Cell at Lower (800 –900 °C) Temperatures**
- **Assemble and Test POC System in Fall 2004**
- **Incorporate POC System Lessons Learned and Cost Reduction Developments in Alpha System Scheduled at the end of Phase 1 (2006)**

# Acknowledgements



- **DOE-NETL**
- **Don Collins, NETL**
- **Siemens Westinghouse SECA Team**
- **Fuel Cell Technologies LTD**
- **Blasch Precision Ceramics**