

GE Hybrid Power Generation Systems

SECA Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Program

Sixth SECA Annual Workshop
Pacific Grove, CA
April 18-21, 2005

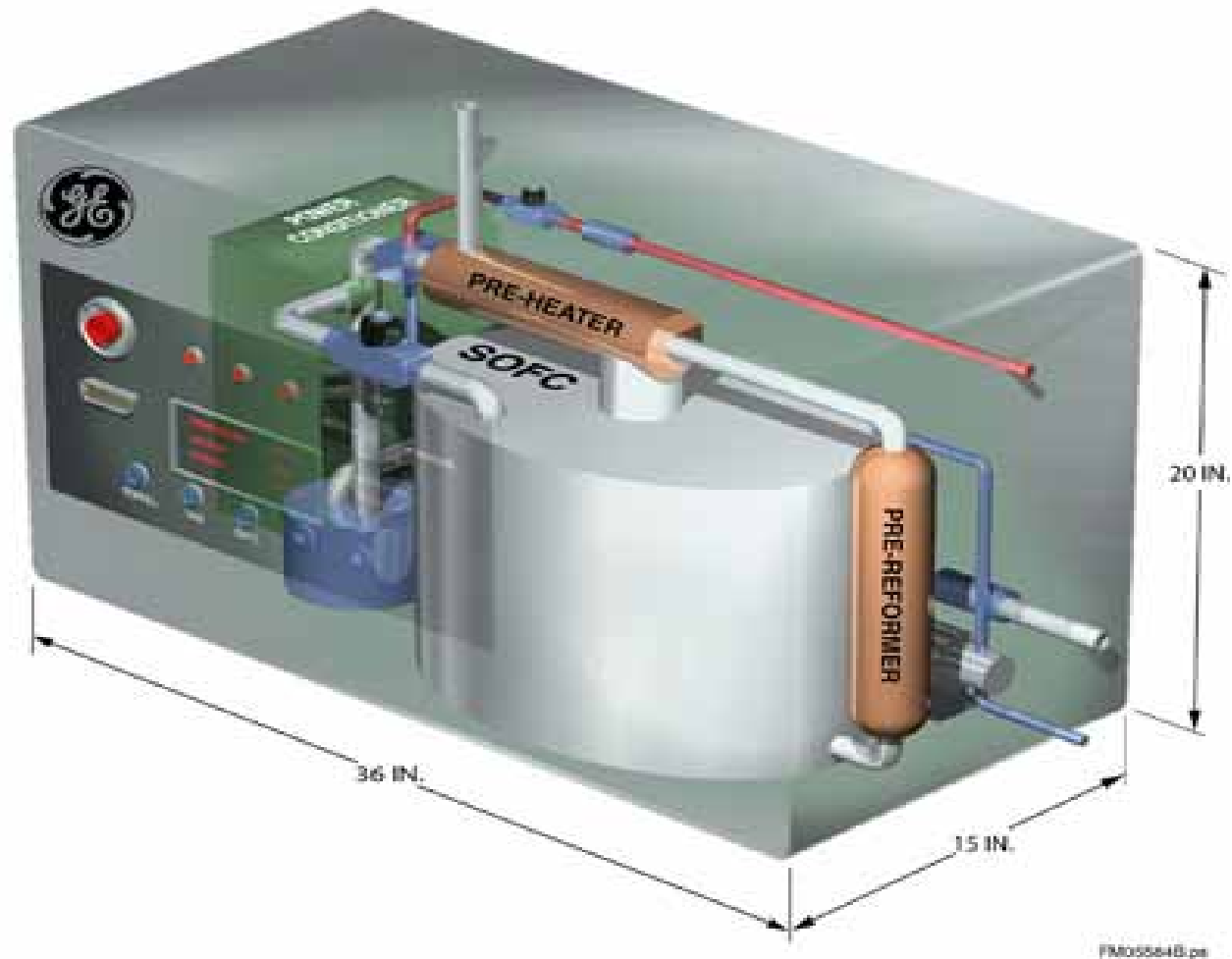


imagination at work

Program Overview

- Overall objective
 - Demonstrate a fuel-flexible, modular 3-to-10-kW solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) system that can be configured to create highly efficient, cost-competitive, and reliable power plants tailored to specific markets
- Period of performance
 - Phase I, October 2001 – September 2005
- Development team
 - GE Energy
 - Torrance, CA, Schenectady, NY, Greenville, SC
 - GE Global Research
 - Niskayuna, NY

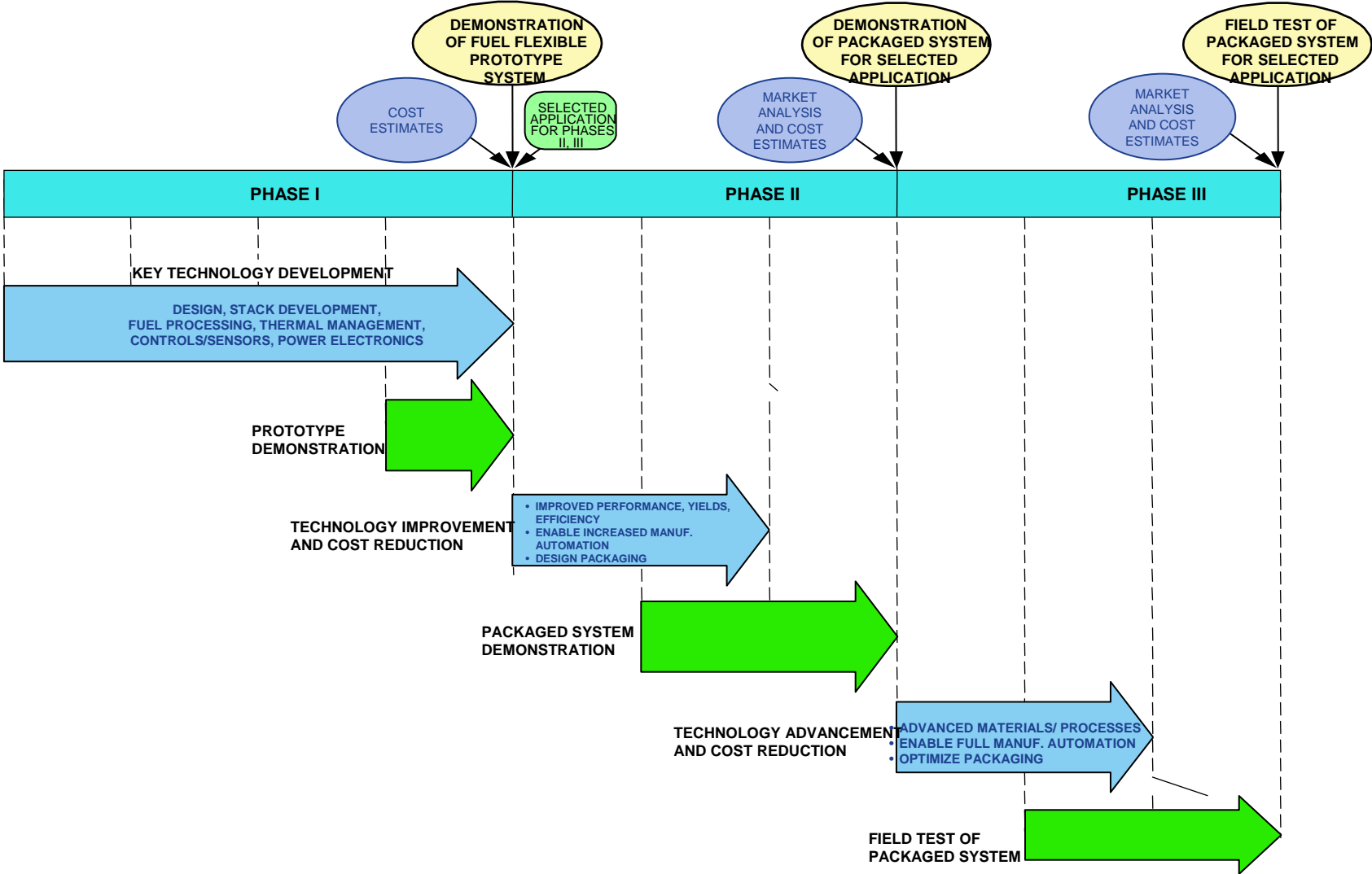
SECA SOFC System Concept



System Features

- SOFC
 - High-performance reduced-temperature cells
 - Operation on light hydrocarbons
 - Tape calendering manufacturing process
- Fuel processor
 - Low-cost, fuel-flexible fuel processor design
 - Catalytic autothermal (ATR) process
 - Pre-reforming function
- Other subsystems
 - Integrated thermal management
 - Flexible control system

Program Features

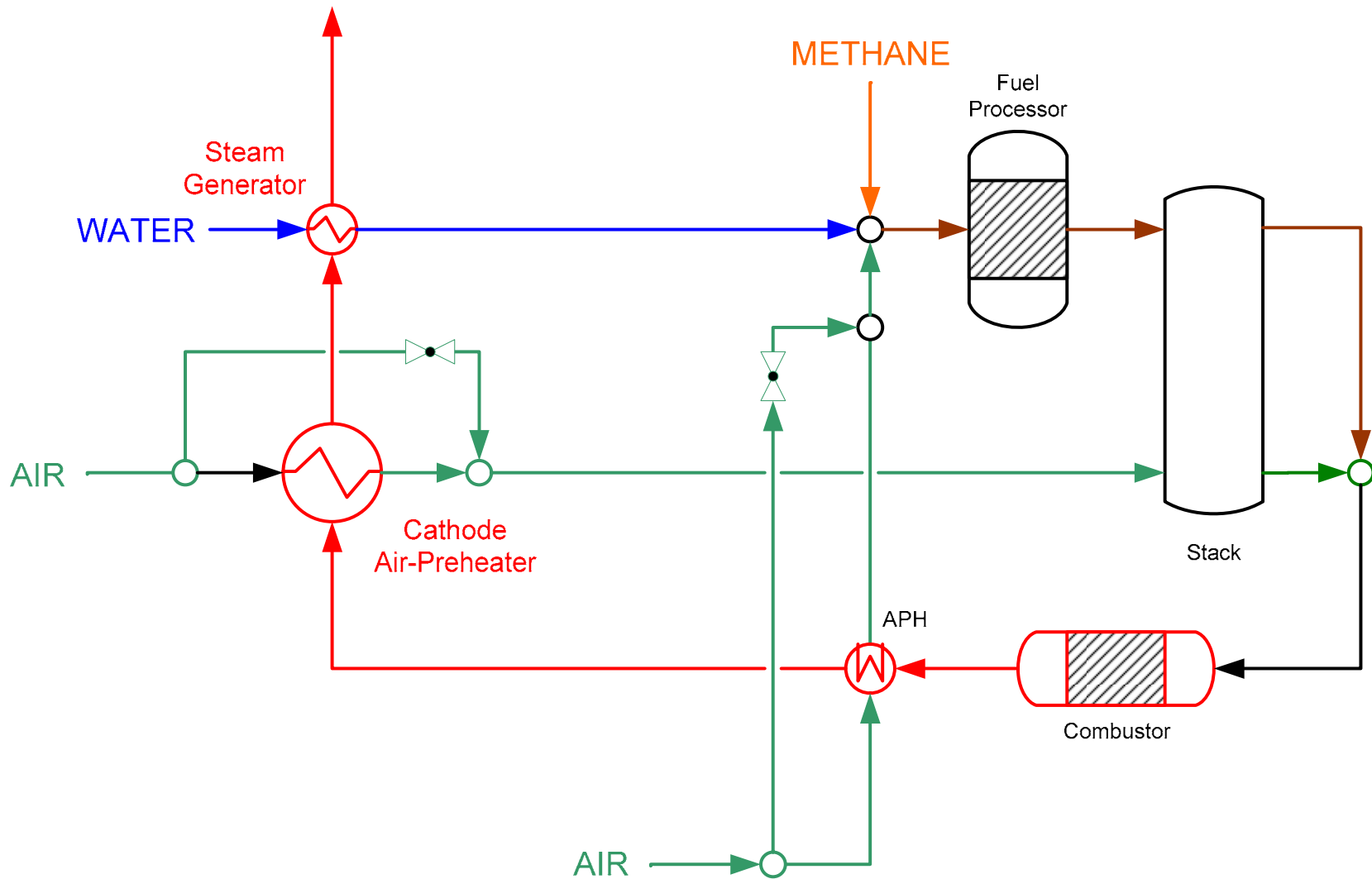


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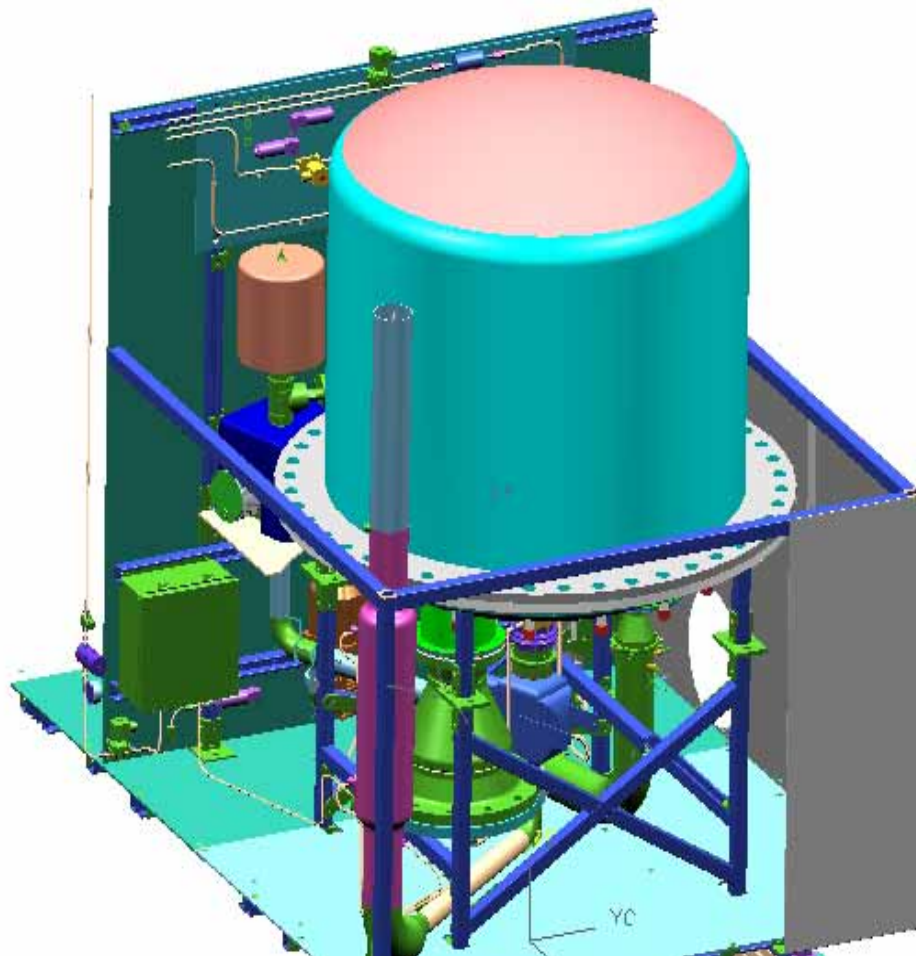
Phase I Requirements

PARAMETER	PHASE I REQUIREMENTS
POWER RATING (net)	3Kw - 10 kW
COST	\$800/kW
EFFICIENCY (AC or DC/LHV)	Stationary-35%
STEADY STATE TEST @ NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS	1500 hrs
	80% availability
	Delta Power = 2% degradation/500 hrs at a constant stack V with $R \geq 0.95$
TRANSIENT TEST	10 cycles
	Delta Power = 1% degradation after 10 cycles at a constant stack voltage
TEST SEQUENCE	1) Steady state 1000 hours
	2) Transient test
	3) Steady state 500 hours
FUEL TYPE	Operate the prototype on either a commercial commodity, or a representative fuel. Utilize external or internal primary fuel reformation or oxidation
MAINTENANCE INTERVAL	> 1000 hours
DESIGN LIFETIME	Not less than 40,000 operating hours for stationary applications

Prototype System Schematic



Prototype System



Estimated System Performance

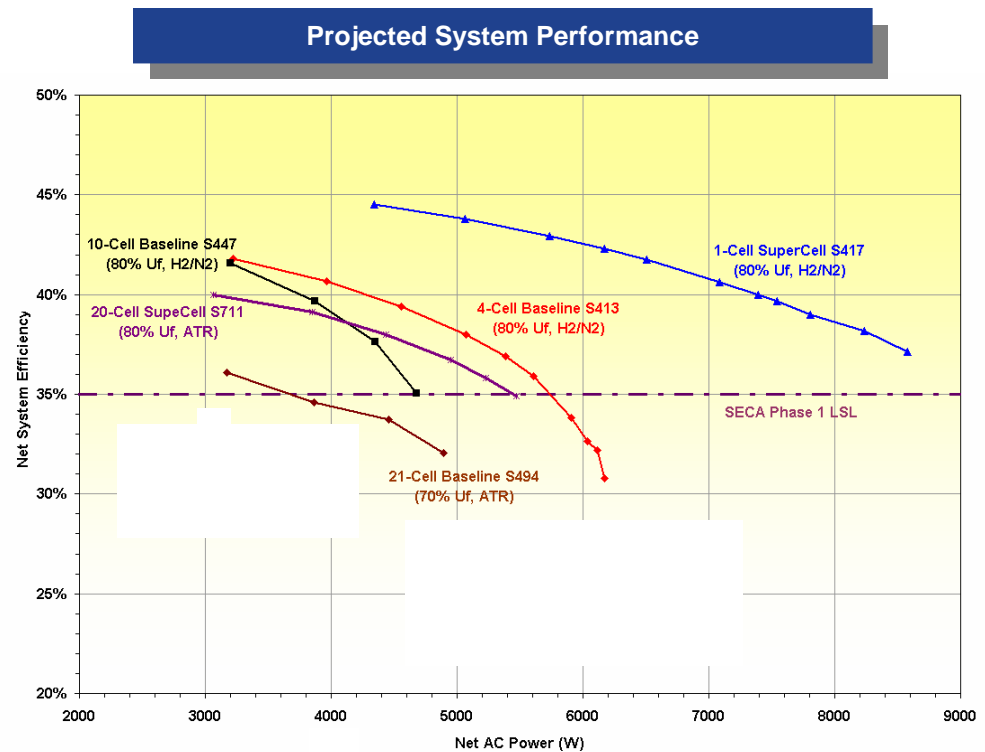
– Performance Keys

- Stack performance
- Heat loss
- Auxiliary power
- Pressure drop

– 35% is well within reach

– Improved cell enables efficiencies meeting SECA Phase III goal of 40%

– Opportunities remaining to improve system performance



Stack Requirements

- Stack Performance:

- Power density: $0.3\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$
- Stack LHV efficiency: 47% on ATR fuel
 - Average cell voltage: 0.7V
 - Fuel utilization: 80%

- Cell Performance:

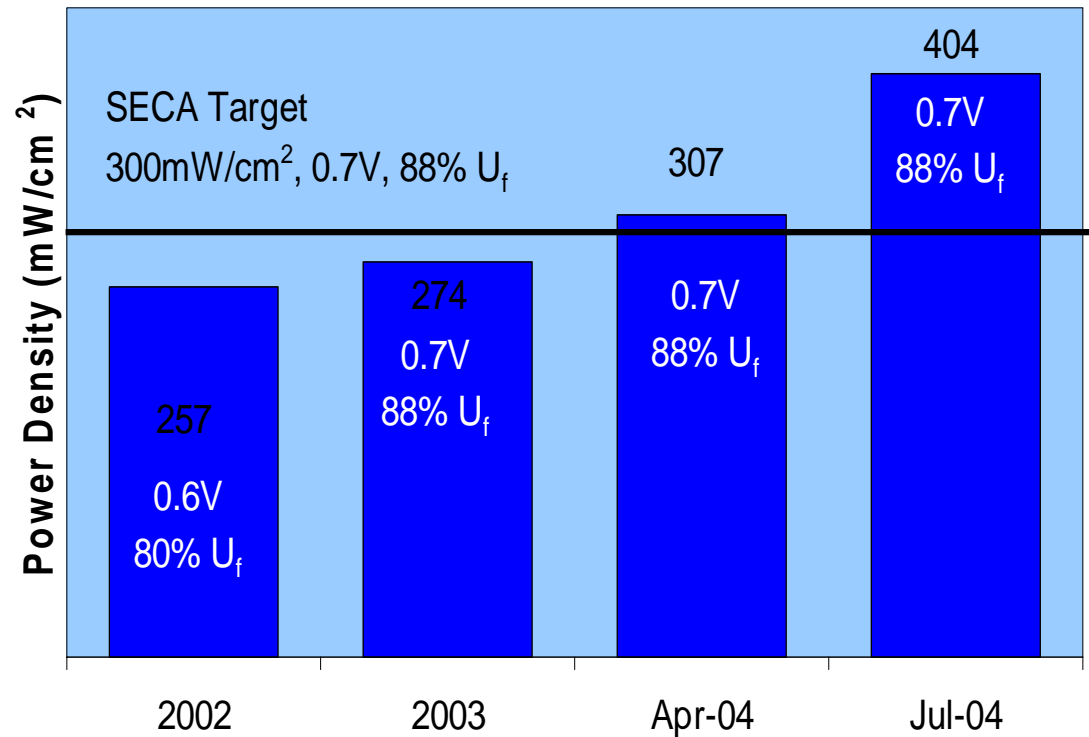
- Power density: $0.3\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$
- Cell LHV efficiency: 51.7% on ATR fuel
 - Cell Voltage: 0.7V
 - Fuel Utilization: 88%

- Cell Component:

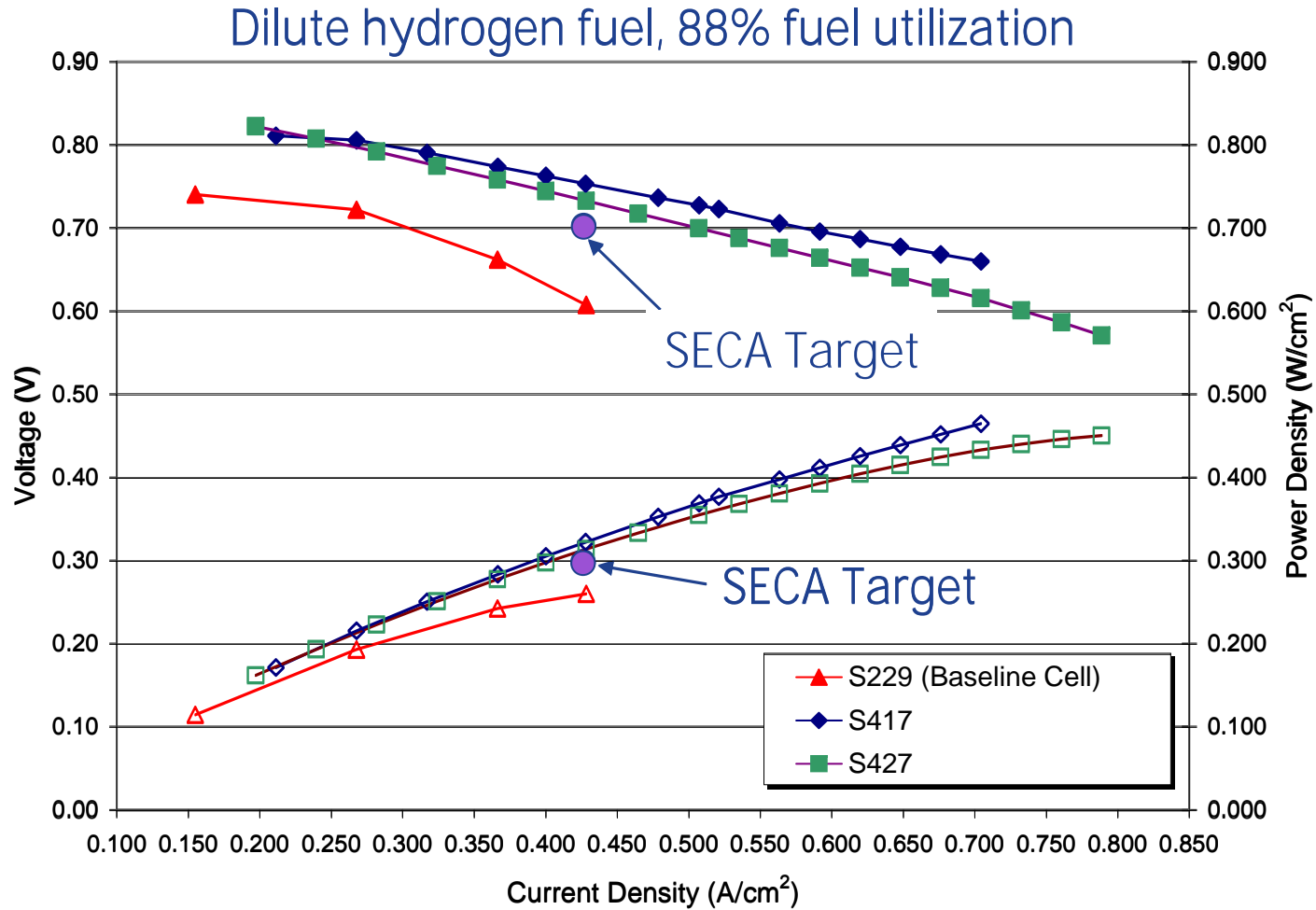
- Total ASR: $< 560\text{ mohm}\cdot\text{cm}^2$

SOFC Cell Performance

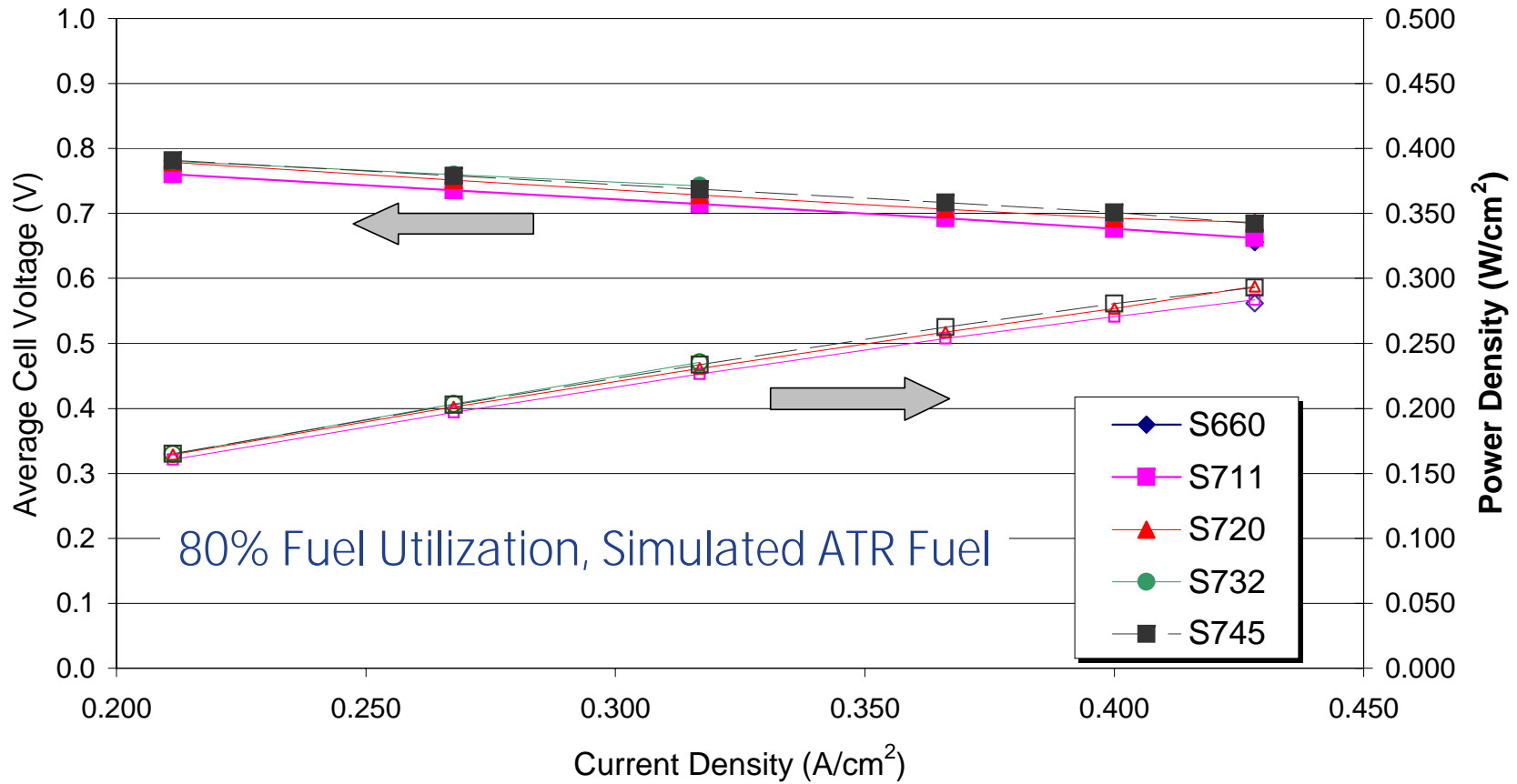
- Performance exceeding target
- Fuel utilization of up to 95% demonstrated
- Internal reforming demonstrated



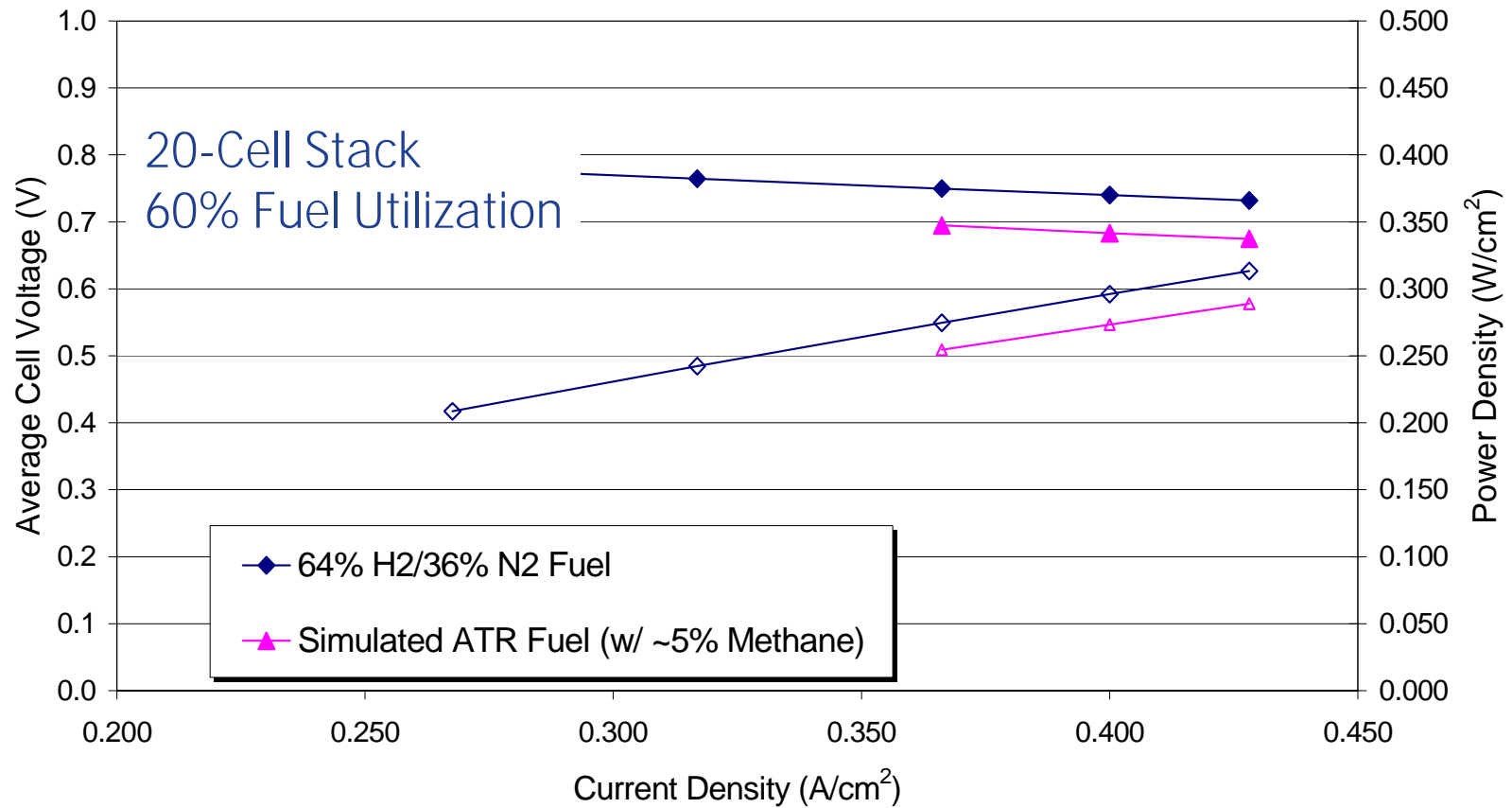
Cell Module Performance Improvement



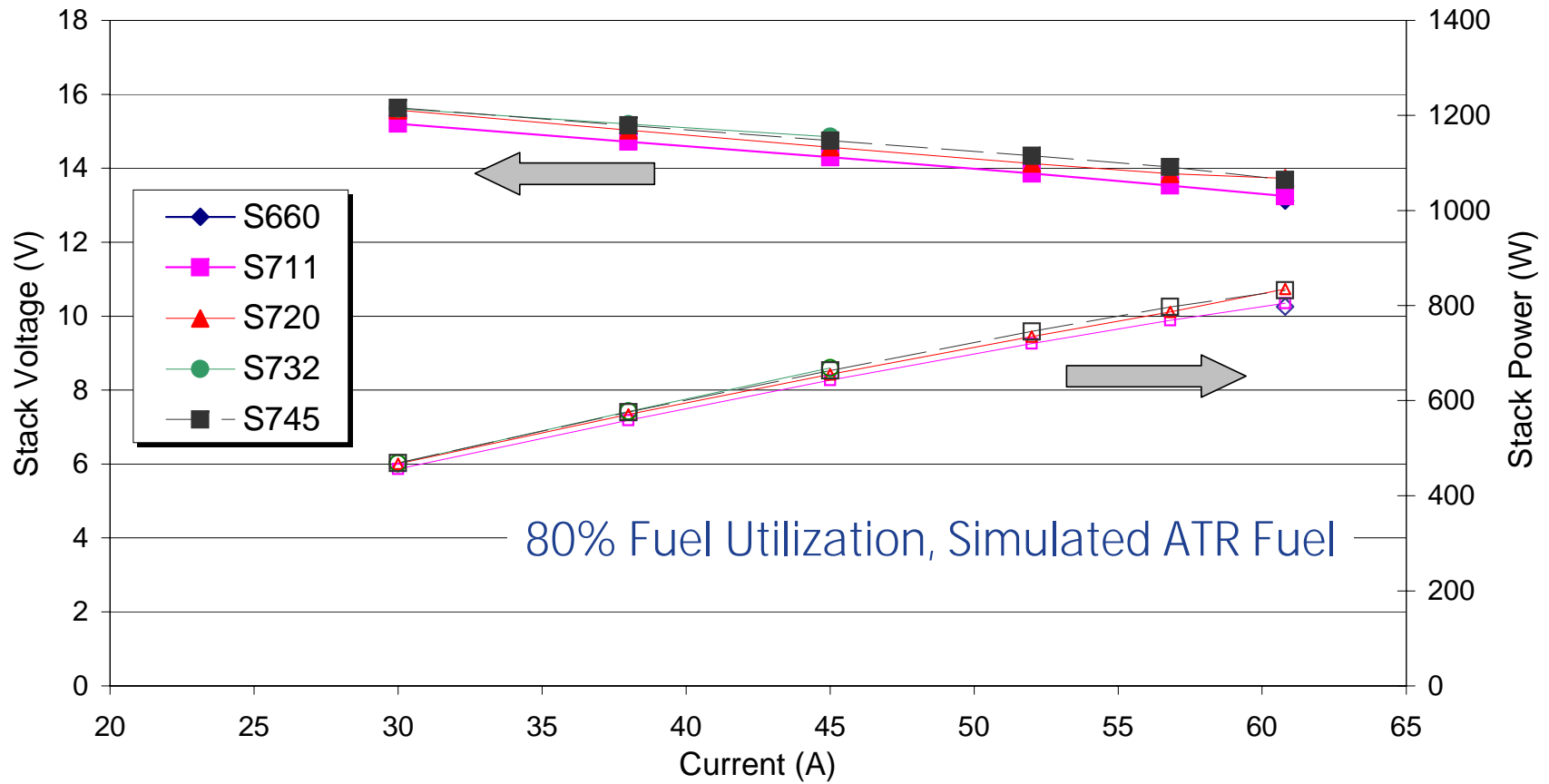
Stack Performance



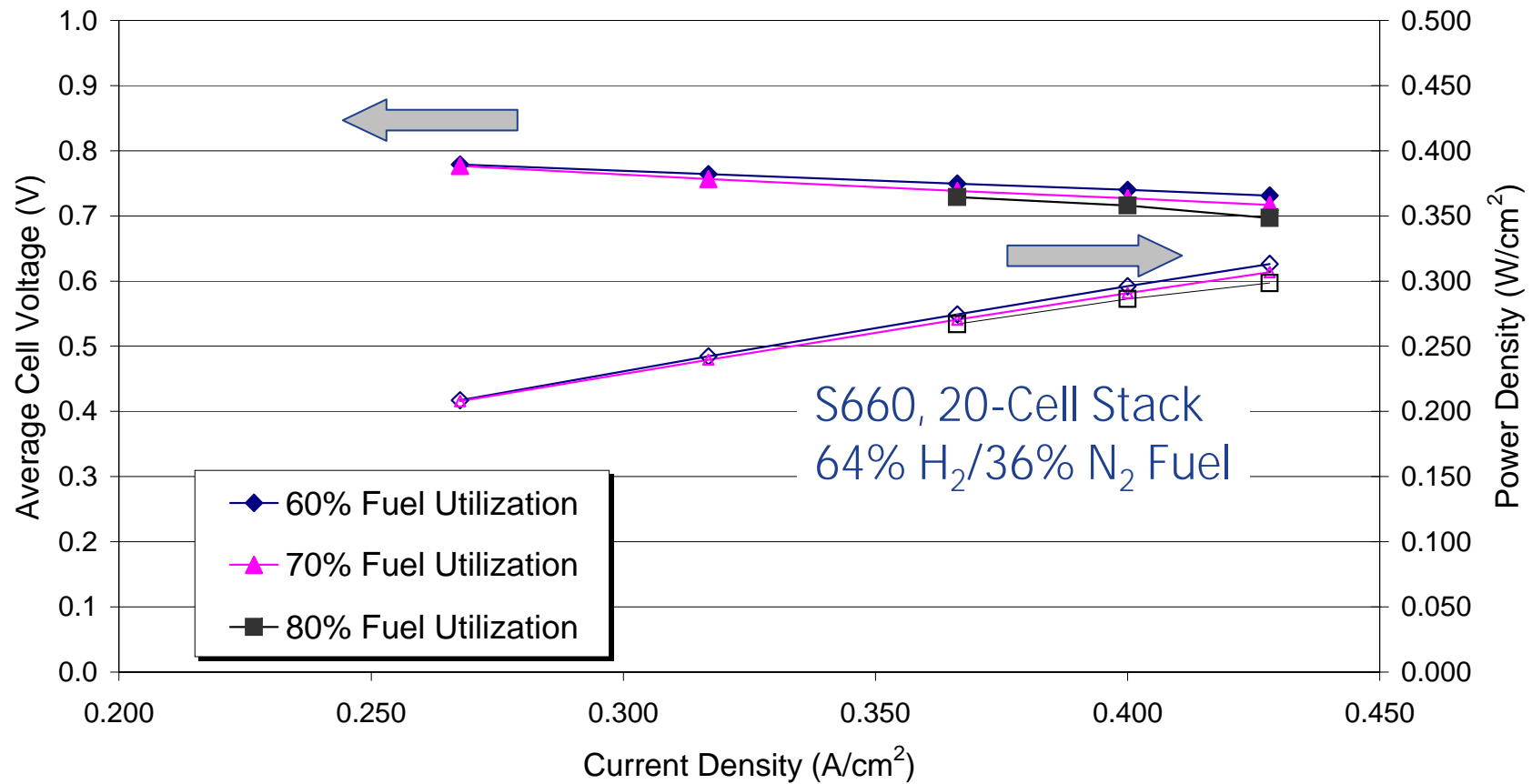
Stack Performance with Reformate



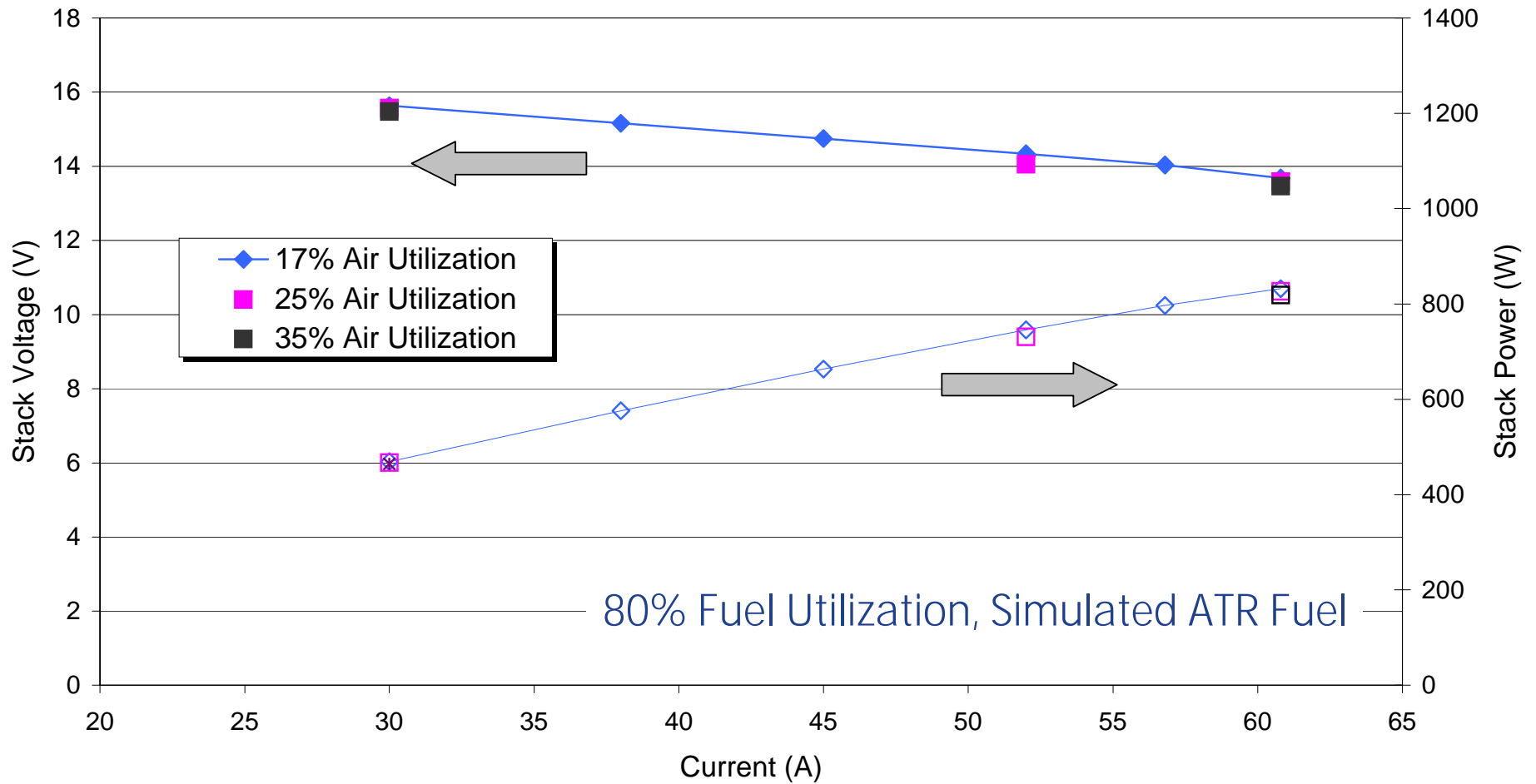
Stack (20-Cell) Performance



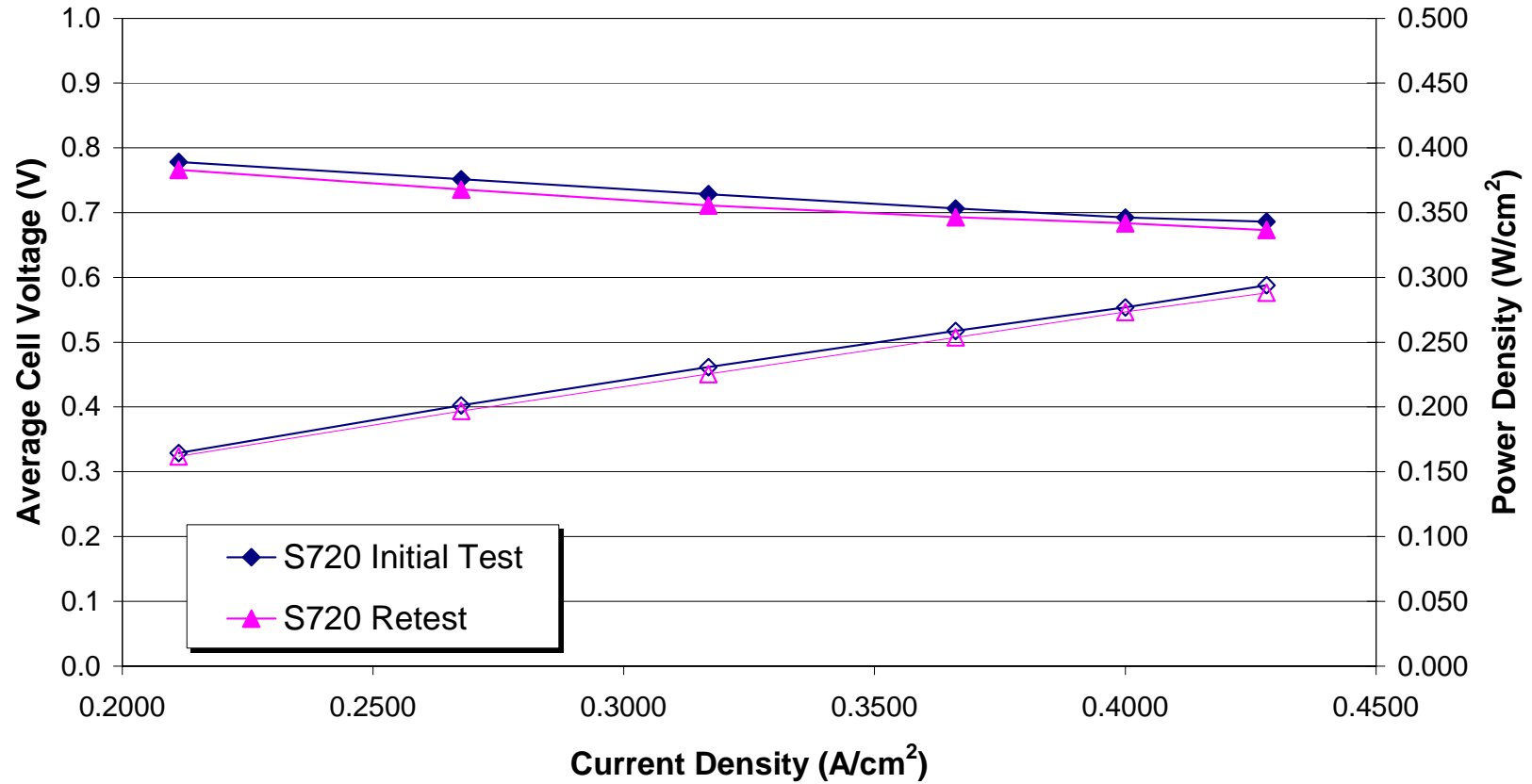
Effect of Fuel Utilization



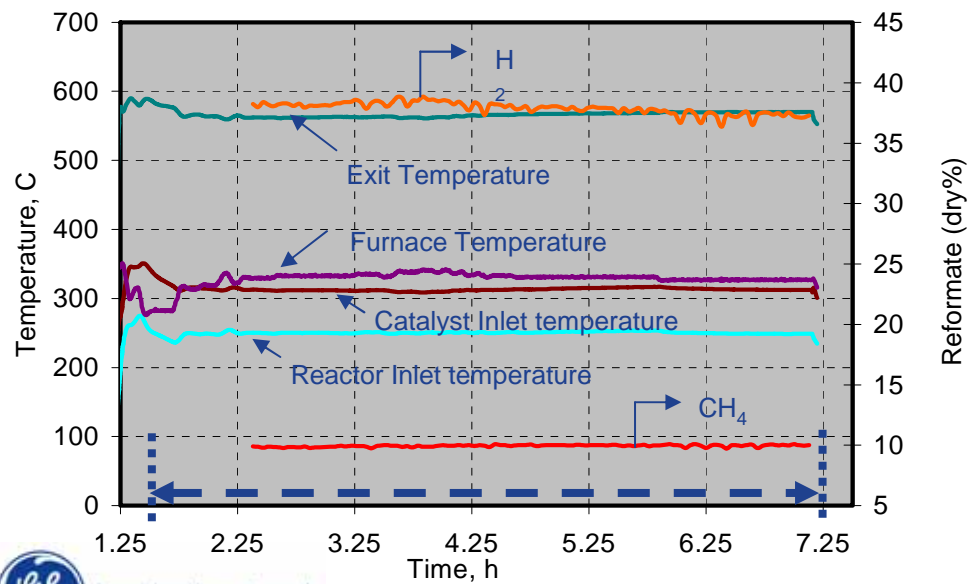
Effects of Air Flow



Thermal Cycle and Transport



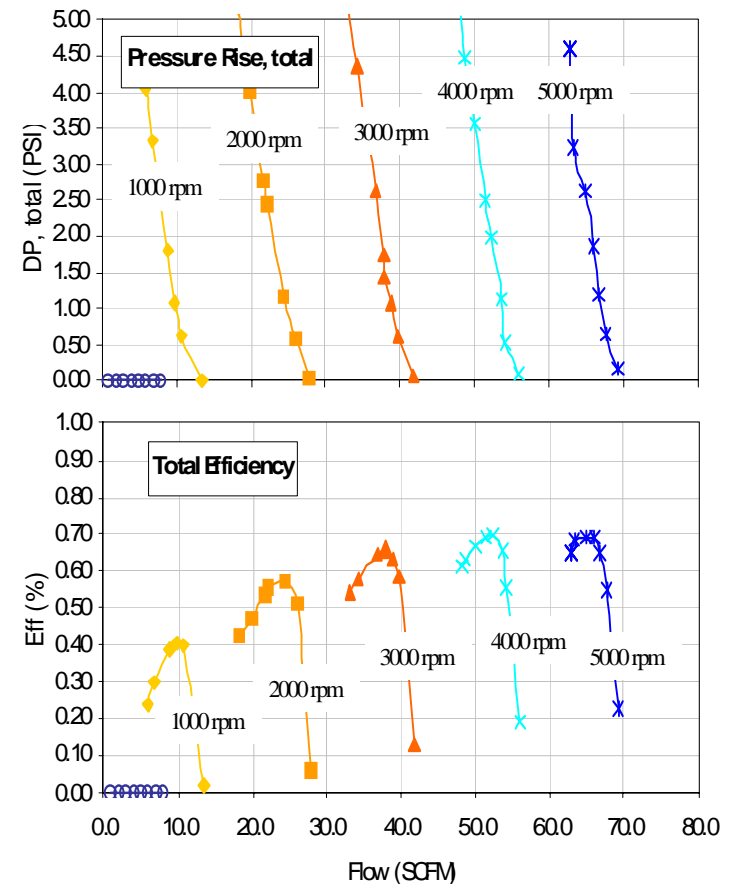
Fuel processor



- ATR fuel processor
- Ability to meet system flowdown requirements (S/C, O/C, inlet temperature, methane slip, pressure drop)
- Integration with SOFC

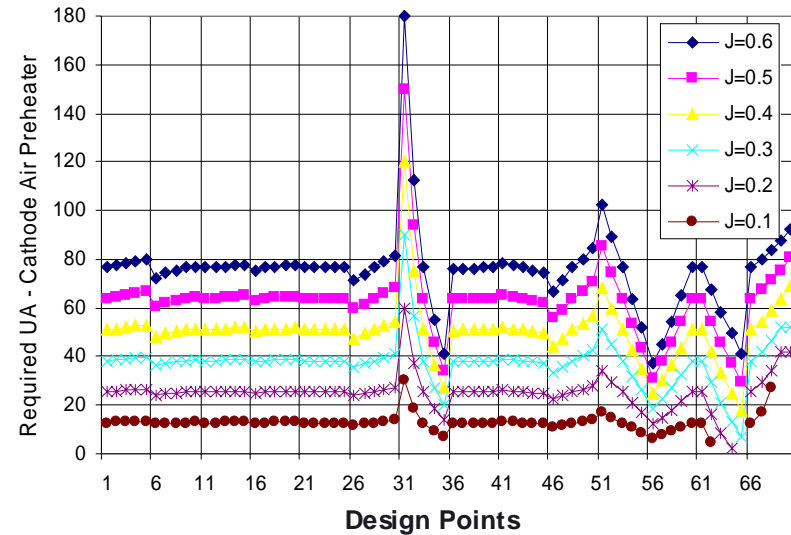
Cathode Air Blower

- Requirements
 - Efficiency requirement of 57% at design point
 - Interface and flow requirements
- Design/Selection
 - Evaluated several vendors
 - Vendor selected
 - Modified existing pumphead
 - Custom motor & controller
- Validation
 - Performance testing showed >60% efficiency at design point
 - 1000 hour endurance test completed



Cathode Air Preheater

- Problem Statement
 - UA requirements
 - Interface requirements
- Design/Selection
 - Included design margin to allow wide range of system operation
- Validation
 - Vendor performance predictions
 - Hot tests in system



Fuel Processor Air Supply

– Requirements

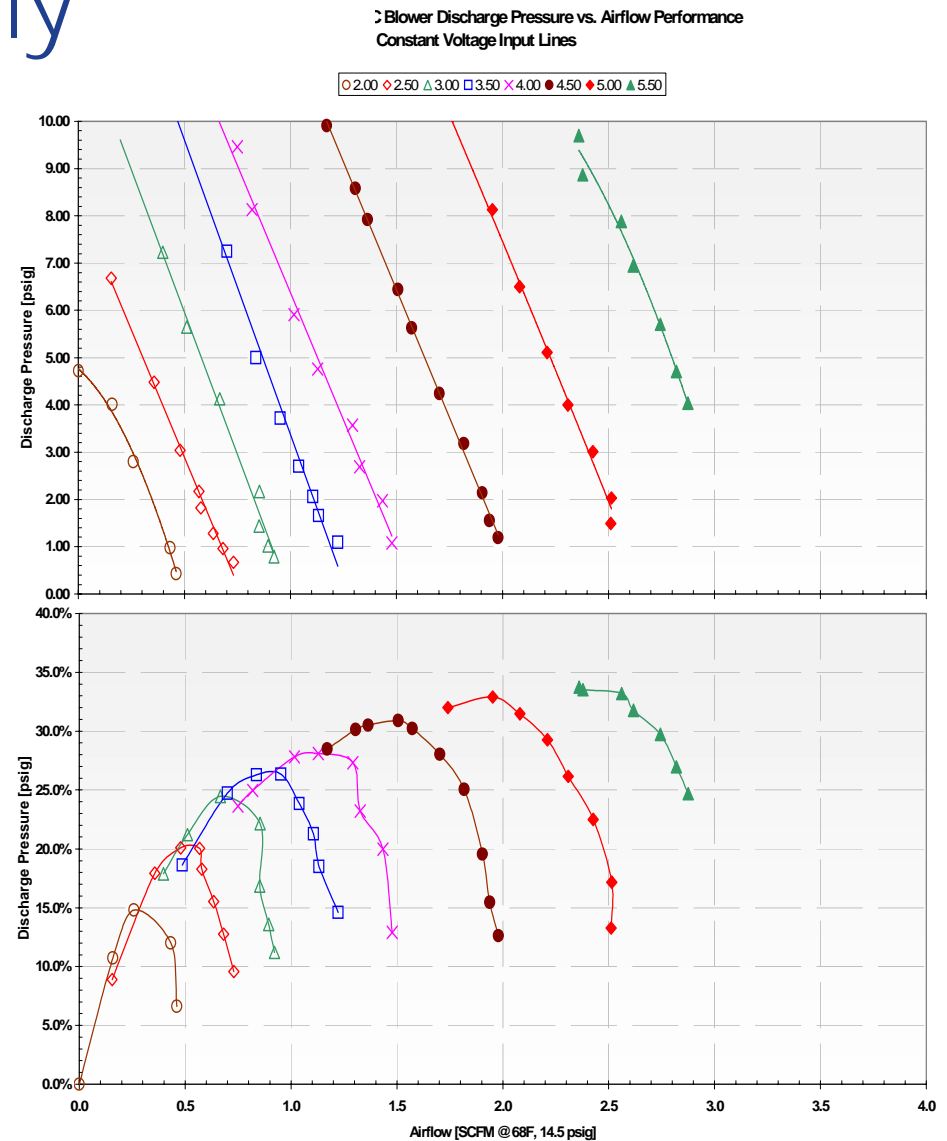
- Output pressure
- Maximum airflow
- DC Power

– Design/Selection

- Reitschle-Thomas blower

– Validation

- Performance and operability testing



Power Conditioning Module

-Requirements

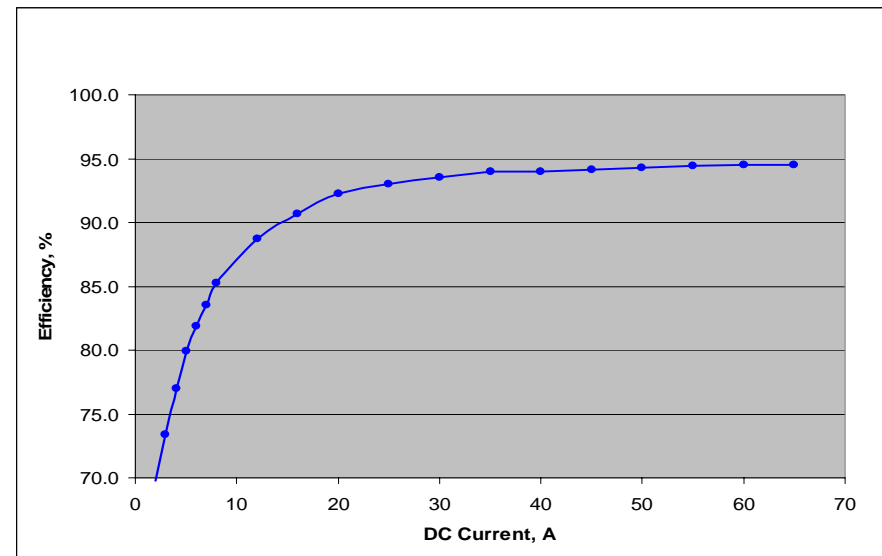
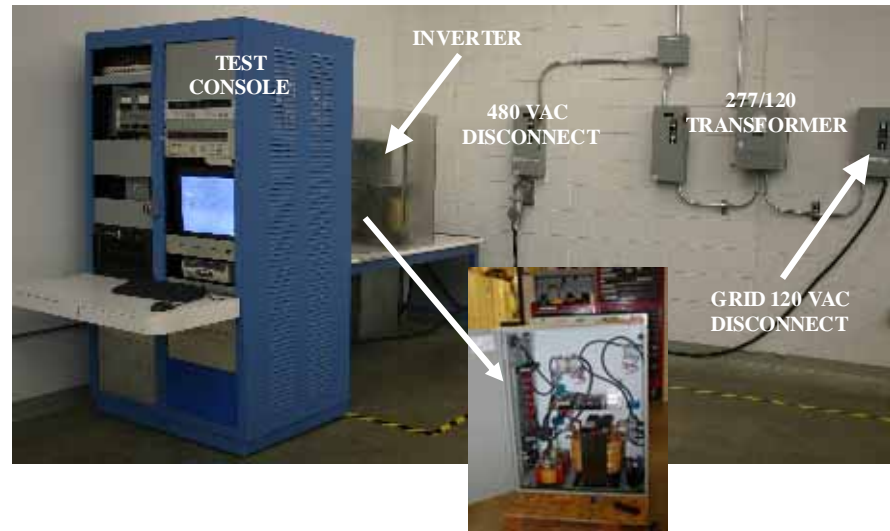
- Input: 88-153 Vdc, 80 Adc.
- Output: Single Phase, 120/240 Vac
- Efficiency: 92% LSL, 95% Target
- Operation: Grid parallel & Stand Alone mode

-Design/Selection

- Extensive vendor search
- Selected a supplier based on efficiency

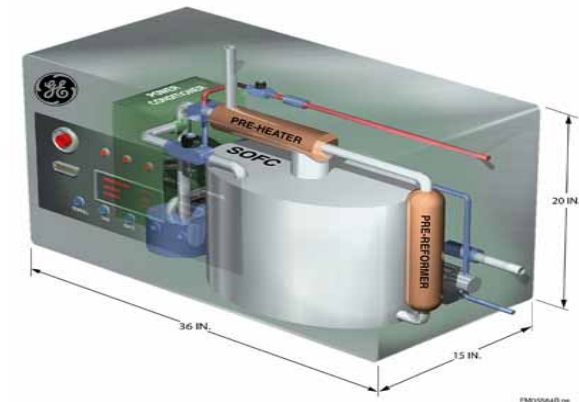
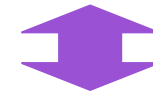
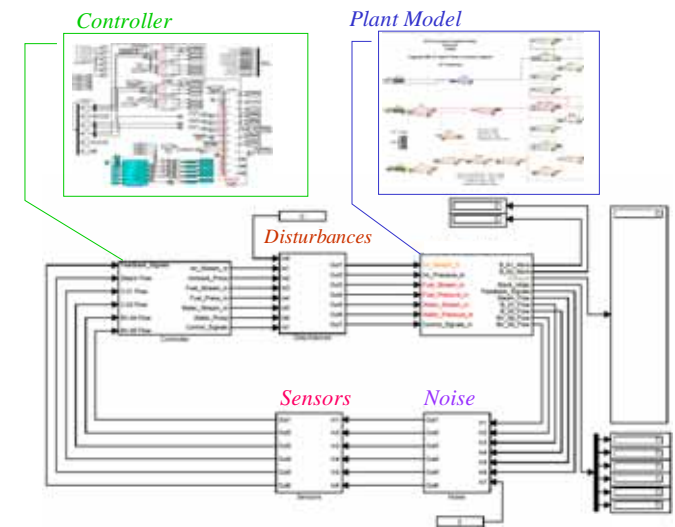
-Validation

- Performance mapping test completed
- Faults handling and dynamic response tests completed with results as expected.



Control System Design

- Fuel Cell Dynamic Component Model Library
 - Rapid development of dynamic system models
 - Design of control systems through simulation
- Rapid prototyping tools
 - Allow for direct transfer of controls designed in simulation to control of fuel cell system
 - Advanced control and sensing techniques can be investigated through simulation trade studies
 - Most promising approaches can be easily implemented in system hardware
- Improved system operation through explicit consideration of dynamics and controllability in design



Design for Control

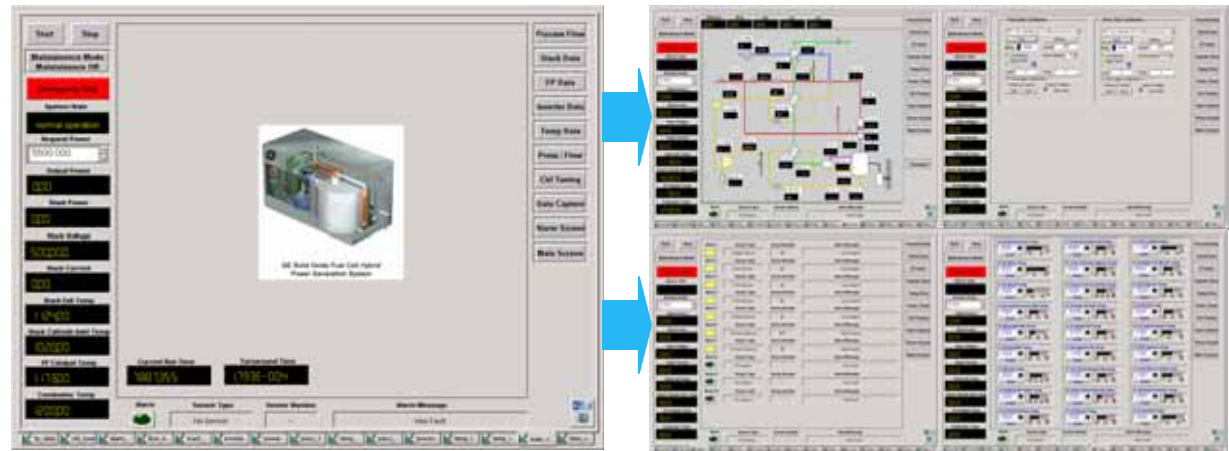
Control Software Development

- Control software from simulation environment updated to support real-time environment
- A full set of software has been successfully implemented on real time controller
- Meets real time requirement with significant margin to account for remaining data communication between the controller and host as well as other design changes

Software Testing/Verification



Graphical User Interface



Prototype System Assembly and Test

- Prototype system assembly completed
- System safety reviews completed
- Integrated prototype testing initiated

Concluding Remarks

- SECA prototype system components defined, procured/developed and evaluated
- Prototype system assembly completed
- Testing being initiated

Acknowledgments

- DOE/NETL
 - Travis Schultz, Wayne Surdoval, Mark Williams, Don Collins, Joe Strakey
- GE Fuel Cell Team