



FuelCell Energy

Advances in SOFC Development at FuelCell Energy:
**SOFC Systems with Improved Reliability and
Endurance**

15th Annual SECA Workshop
Pittsburgh, PA
July 22-23, 2014

Hossein Ghezel-Ayagh

Ultra-Clean, Efficient, Reliable Power

■ Introduction

- FCE Background
- SOFC Technology Program Overview

■ Progress in SOFC Technology

- Cell Development and Manufacturing

■ Stack Development

- Scale-up and Test Results

■ Proof-of-Concept Module (PCM) Development

- 50 kW PCM System
- Stack Module

■ SOFC Technology Applications

■ Summary

Danbury – Corporate, Engineering and R&D

- Research Labs
- Design Center
- Operations and Service Support
- Product Conditioning



Torrington - Technology Manufacturing

- MCFC Stack Production
- Module Assembly
- 65,000 ft² facility / Opened in 2001



Global Technology and Manufacturing footprint

CO, USA/Calgary, Canada

SOFC Research



Ottobrun, Germany

Capacity for European market



Pohang, South Korea

Capacity being built for Asian market





*“The scale of this installation is contributing to the power and heating needs of an urban population and generating the electricity in a **highly efficient and ultra-low emission** profile that supports our National renewable portfolio standard,”*

*Tae-Ho Lee
Chief Executive Officer
Gyeonggi Green Energy*

- **Scalable consisting of 21 DFC3000® power plants**
 - Only ~ 5.2 acres for 59 MW
- **Supplying electric grid and district heating system**
- **Constructed in only 14 months**
- **Adequate to power ~ 140,000 S. Korean homes**



Type: 14.9 MW fuel cell park
Owner: Utility owned
DOC: Dec-2013

- **Baseload power**
- **Power sold to grid**
- **Enhances grid resiliency**
- **Easy to site**
 - 14.9 MW on only 1.5 acres
 - Clean, quiet & vibration free
 - Urban brownfield now a revenue generator

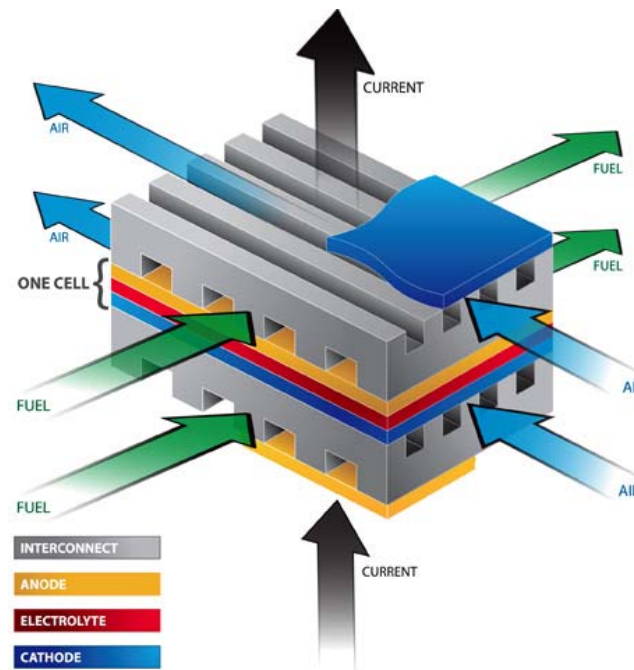
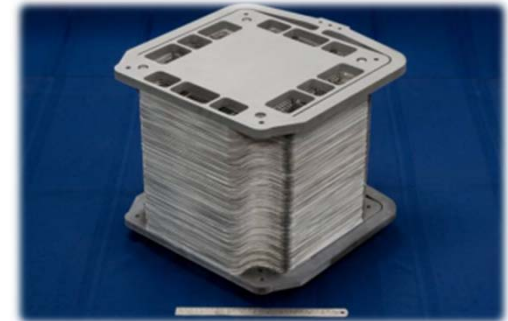
*"The Dominion Bridgeport Fuel Cell Park is another important step in our efforts to identify and develop opportunities to produce clean energy that is **reliable and cost effective**"*

*Thomas F. Farrell II, Chairman
President and CEO
Dominion*



SOFC Cell and Stack Technology Background

- Planar anode supported cells (up to 1000 cm²)
- Wide window of operating temperature, from 650°C to 800°C
- Stacks with integrated manifolds and cross-flow gas delivery
- Ferritic stainless steel sheet metal interconnect
- Compressible ceramic gasket seals
- Capable of in-stack Direct Internal Reforming (DIR) of methane to hydrogen
- Standardized stack blocks configurable into stack towers for various power applications



- Pilot Manufacturing & 36 Test Stations in Calgary
 - 10 - 121cm² stack
 - 4 - 550 cm² stack (to 3 kW)
 - 3 – 550 cm² stack (to 25 kW)
 - 4 – DARPA stack
 - 15 – single cell
- DARPA Stack/System Testing in Denver
- Laboratory and Bench Scale Fabrication and Testing in Danbury
 - 2 to 400kW test facilities

CALGARY, CANADA



DENVER, CO



DANBURY, CT

Development of SOFC technology suitable for ultra-efficient central power generation systems (coal and natural gas fuels) featuring >90% carbon dioxide capture



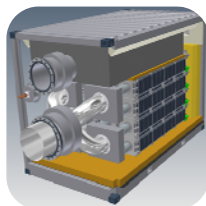
Conduct cell & stack R&D focusing on performance, reliability, cost and manufacturing enhancements



Fabricate and test fuel cells & stacks including endurance testing (≥ 1000 hours) under system-relevant operating conditions



Design, build and operate a 50 kW Proof-of-Concept (PCM) system using natural gas fuel to validate stack operation in system environment



Develop concept system design and stack module for a MW-class power plant

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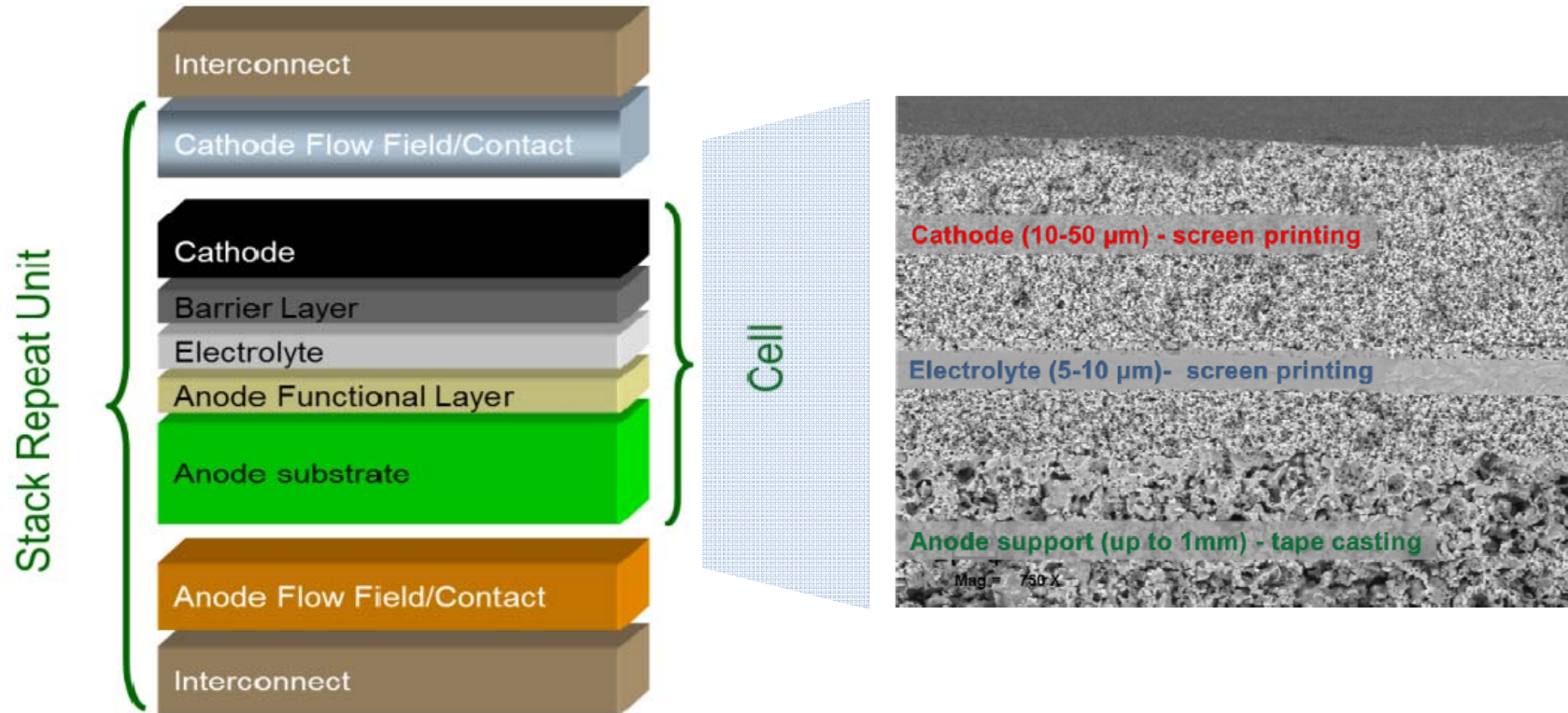
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Cell Technology Overview



Component	Materials	Thickness	Porosity	Process
Anode	Ni/YSZ	0.3 - 1 mm	~ 40%	Tape casting
Electrolyte	YSZ	5 - 10 μm	< 5%	Screen printing
Cathode	Conducting ceramic	10 - 50 μm	~ 30%	Screen printing



“TSC” Manufacturing Process

Scale Up & Manufacturing Development

- 121 cm² → 550cm² → 1000 cm²
- Established Cell Baseline at 550 cm²
- >6000 Cells (25 x 25 cm²) Fabricated
- Production Volume of 500 kW (annual) & >95% Fabrication Yield Demonstrated

Cathode Development

- Enhance Performance and Endurance
- Lower Operating Temperature
- Increase Operating Window

Anode Development

- Reduce Cell Thickness (1mm → 0.6 mm)
- Enhance Performance at Higher Fuel Utilization
- Improve Performance at Lower Temperature
- Enhance Cell Mechanical Properties and Robustness

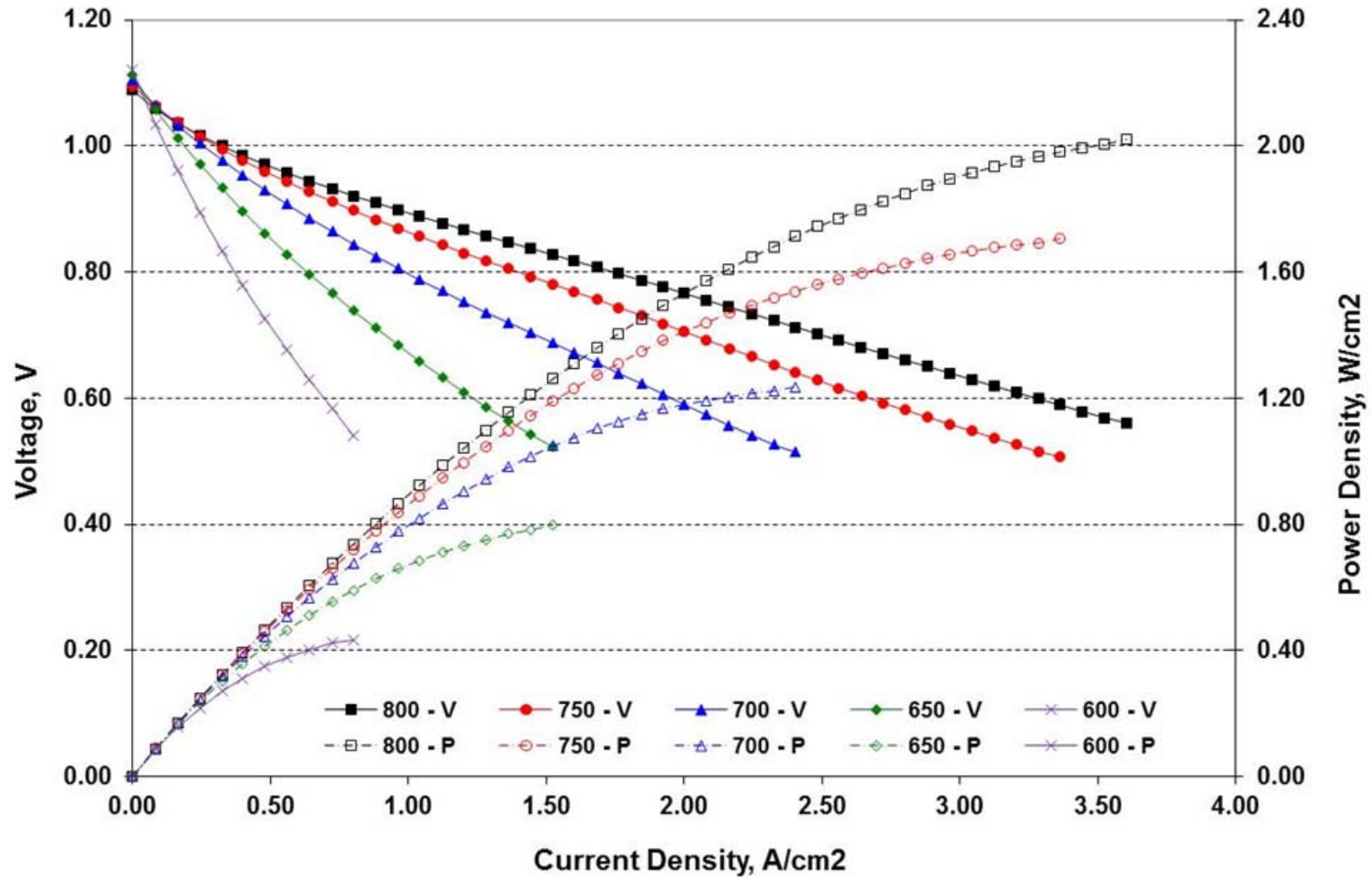
Cr Mitigation Strategies

Cr tolerant cathode materials development

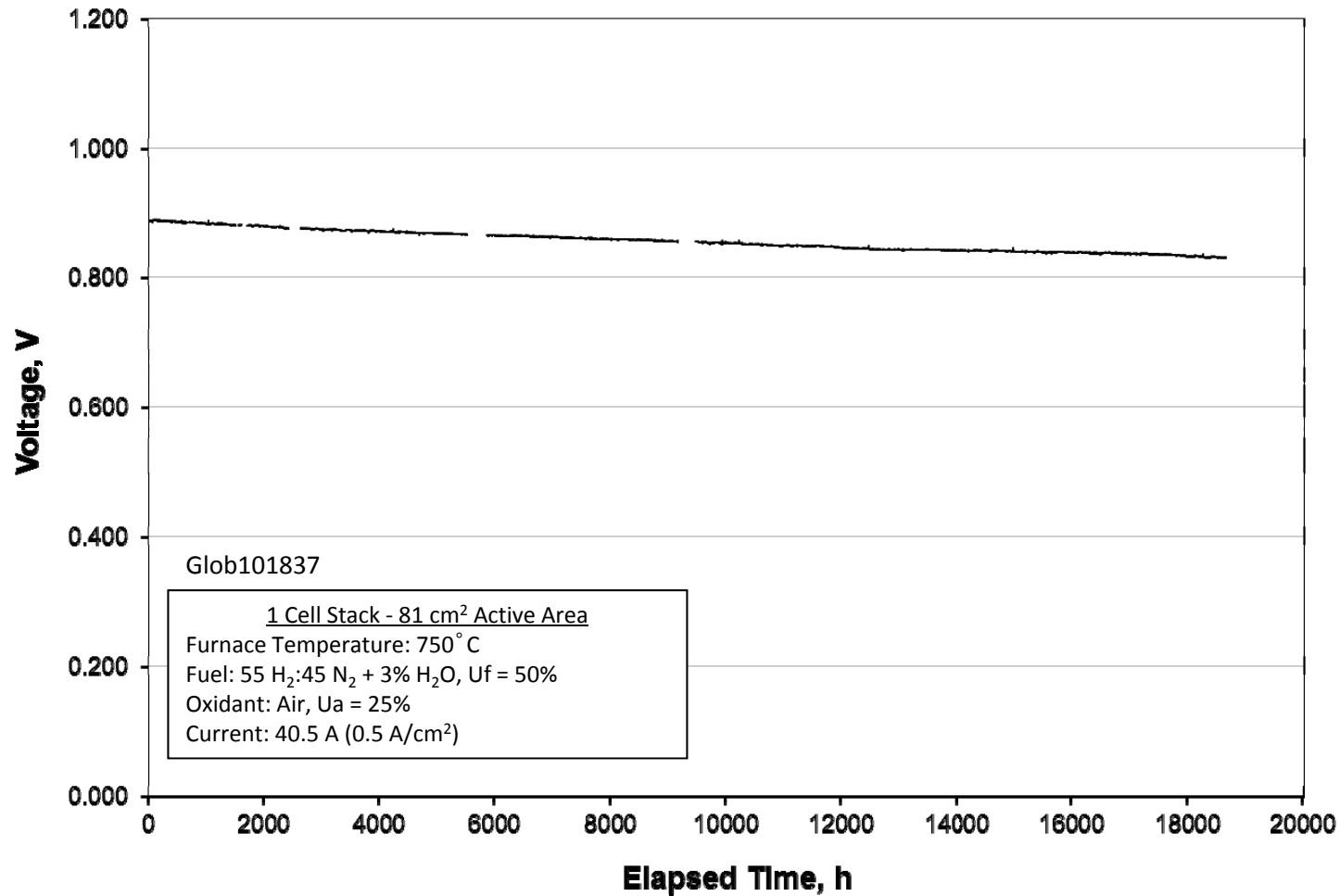
Coating on metallic components to reduce Cr concentration

High temperature Cr getters development

Recent Cell Performance Achievements

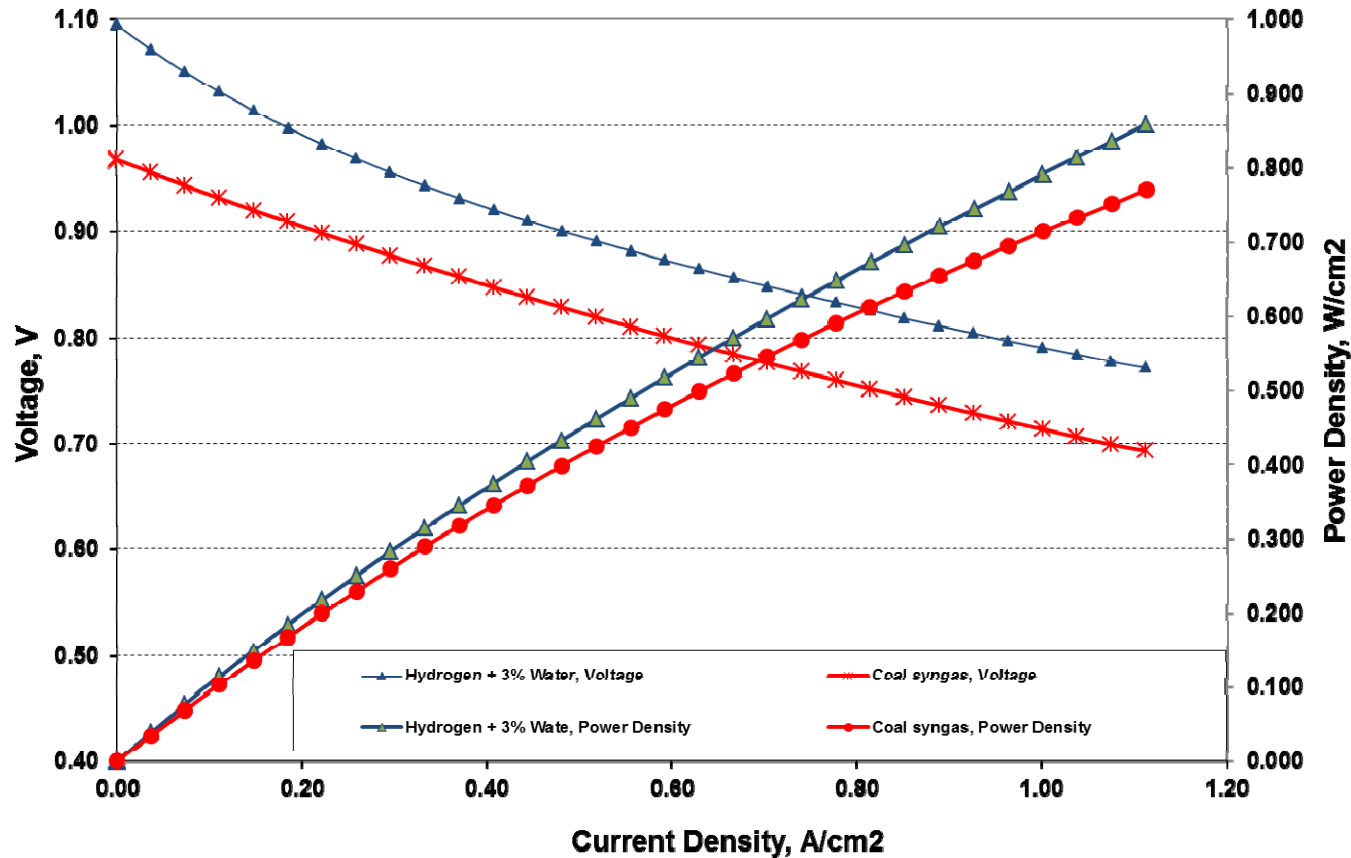


➔ Cell technology has excellent performance in a wide temperature window, achieving 2W/cm² at 800°C



➔ Long-term cell endurance was verified in >2years of operation with a 0.32%/1000h performance degradation

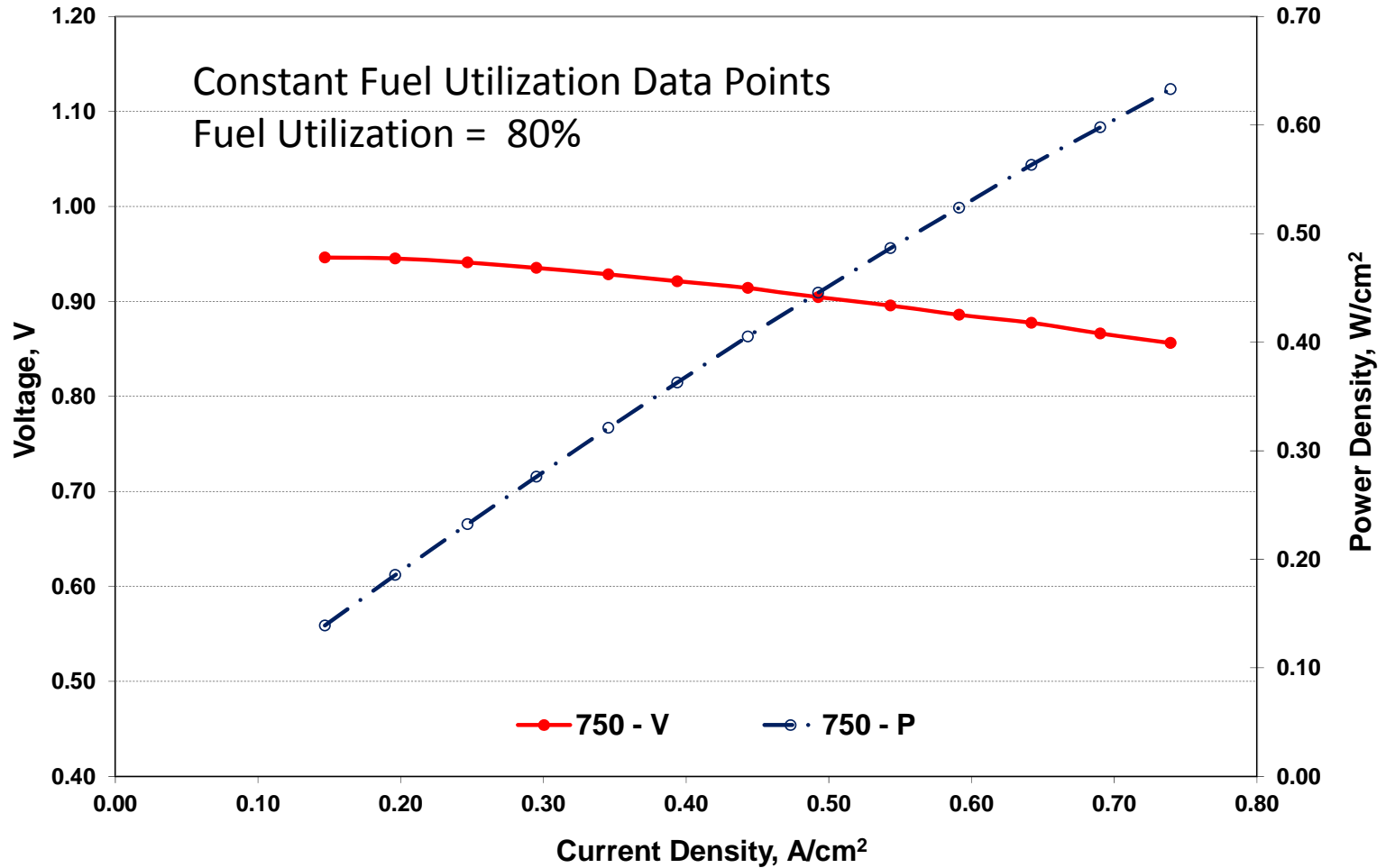
TSC3 Performance under Syngas



Coal Syngas Components	Molar Ratio (%)
Hydrogen	11.37
Methane	8.99
Carbon Monoxide	11.18
Carbon Dioxide	26.48
Water	40.35
Nitrogen (incl Ar)	1.62

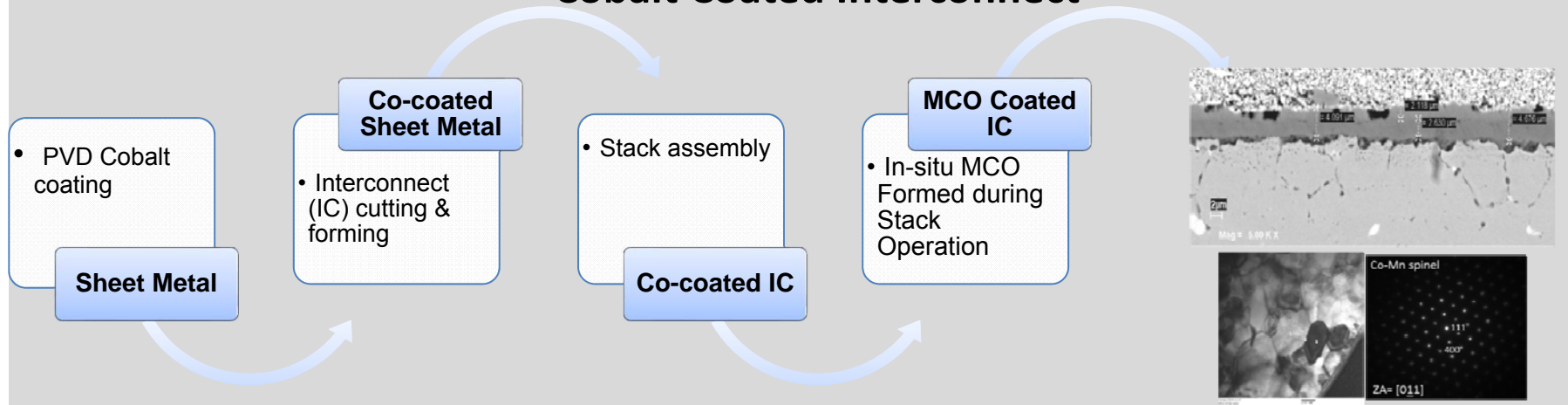
➔ High output under syngas compositions were verified with minimal loss compared to pure hydrogen

TSC3 Performance at High Utilization



➔ High performance of TSC3 cell technology was verified at elevated utilization of 80%

Cobalt Coated Interconnect



Chromium Getter Materials



- Screened over 20 materials for interaction with Cr vapor
- Downselected three candidates (Ga, Gb & Gc)
- Evaluated candidate materials' compatibility, performance and stability



Cell Design and Development with Cr Getters

Modified cell design and fabrication process to incorporate Cr Getters within the cell



Single Cell and Stack Testing Validation

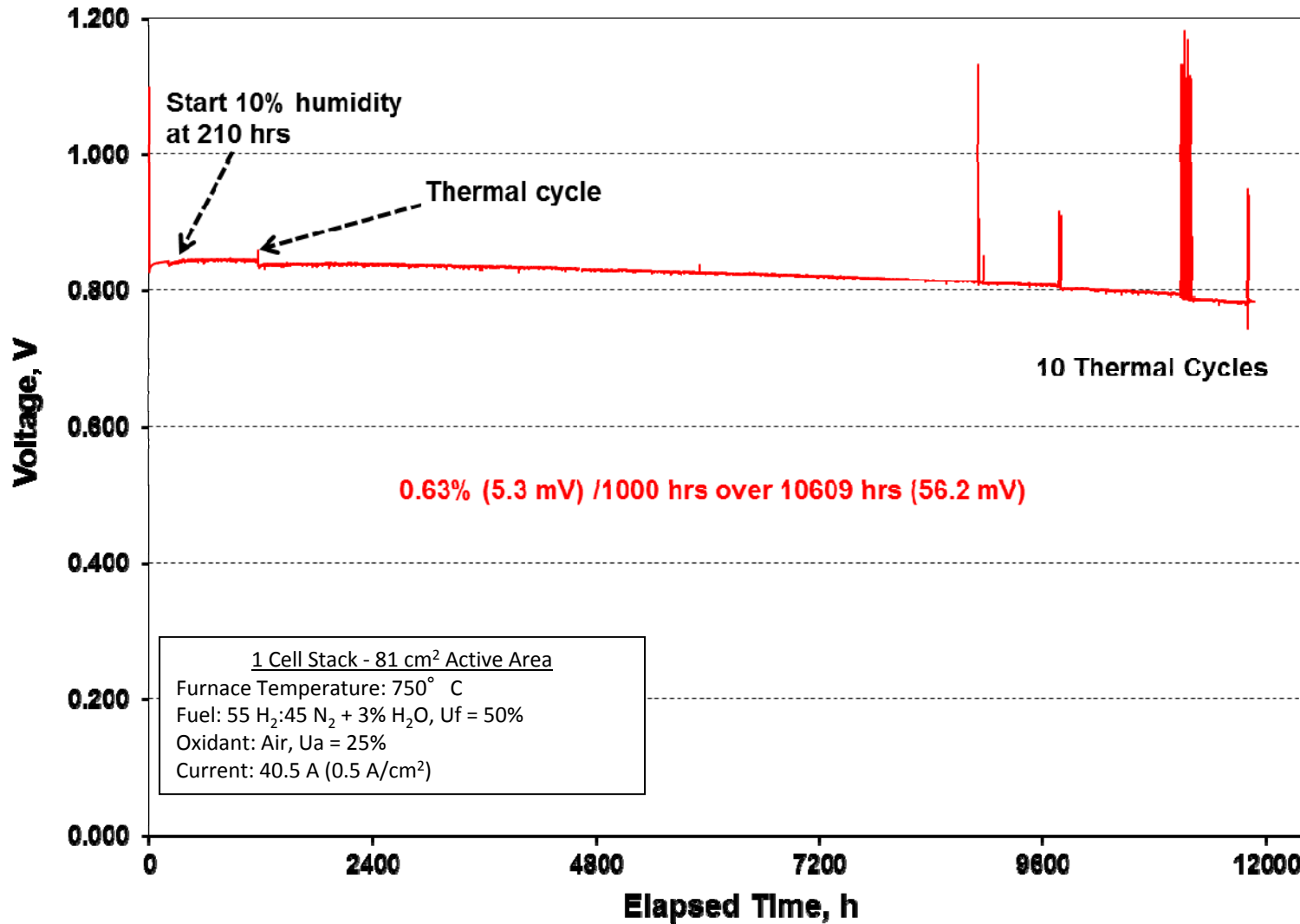
- Investigated Cr getters through accelerated cathode humidity tests
- Studied combined effects of Cr getters with IC coatings



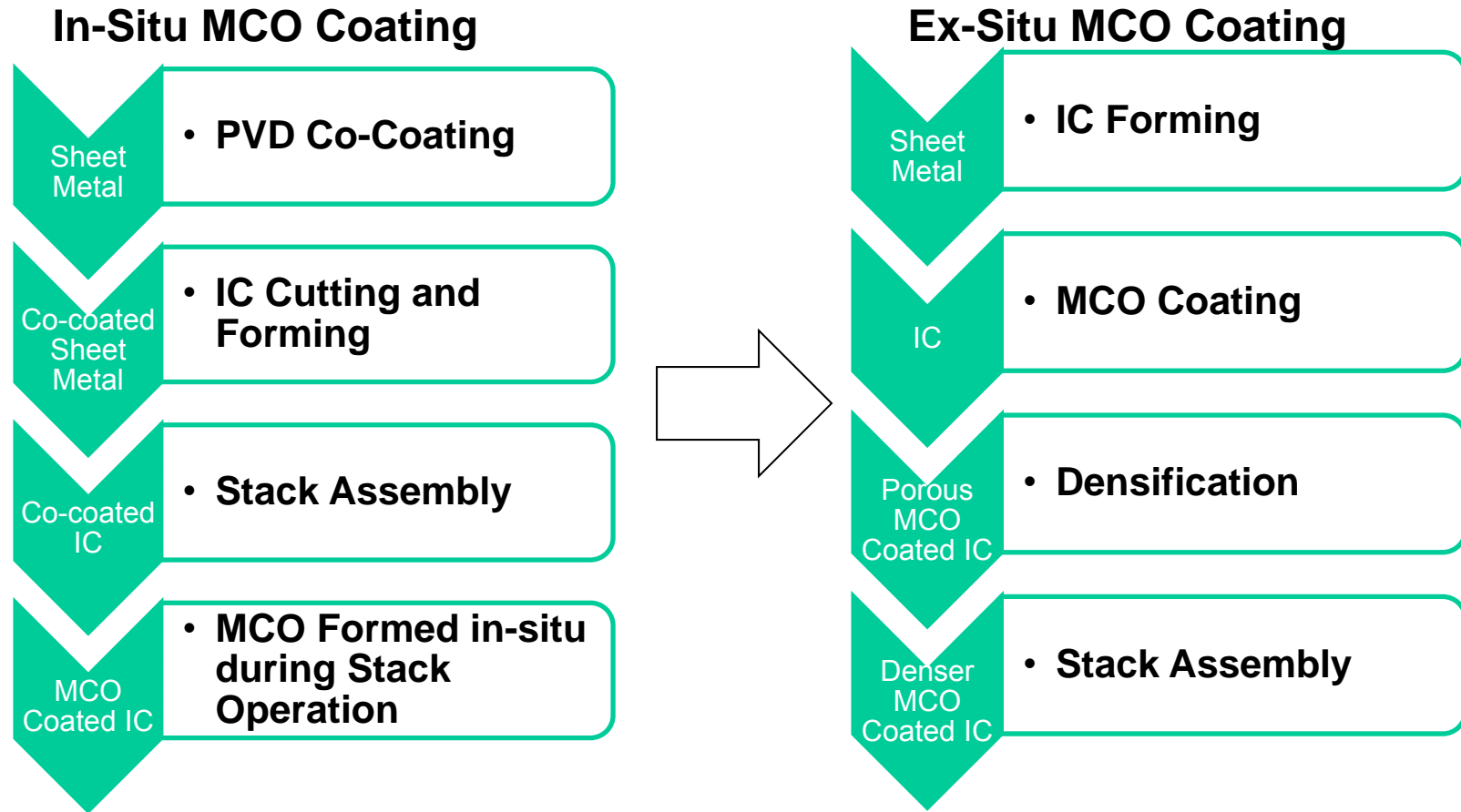
Optimizing Cr Getter Design

- Analyzed Cr getters through post test analysis
- Developed blending of Cr getter materials for better microscopic and chemical stability
- Validated optimized design through cell and stack tests

Single Cell Test of Gen 1.0 Cr Tolerant Technology

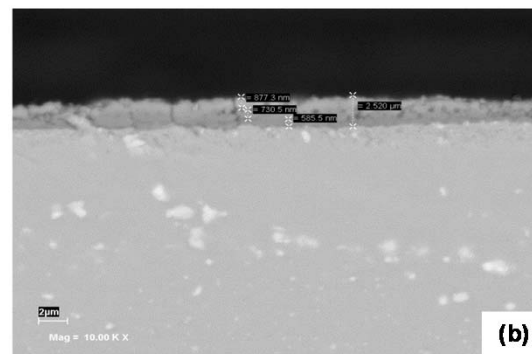
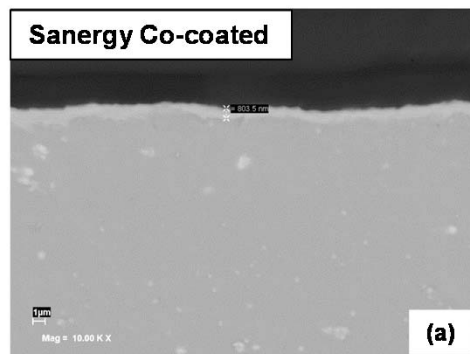
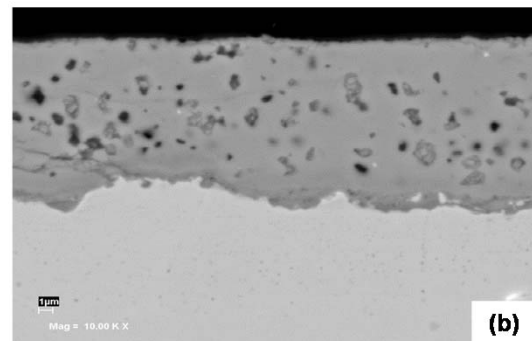
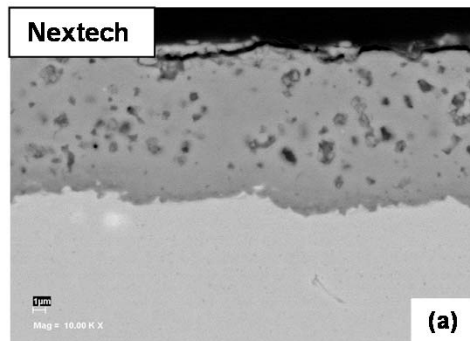
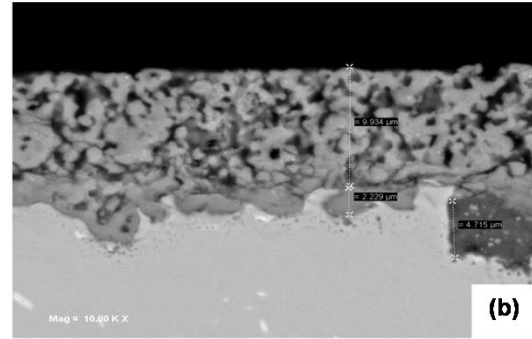
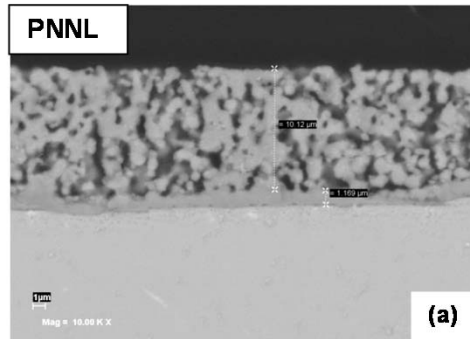


Comparison of MCO Spinel Coatings



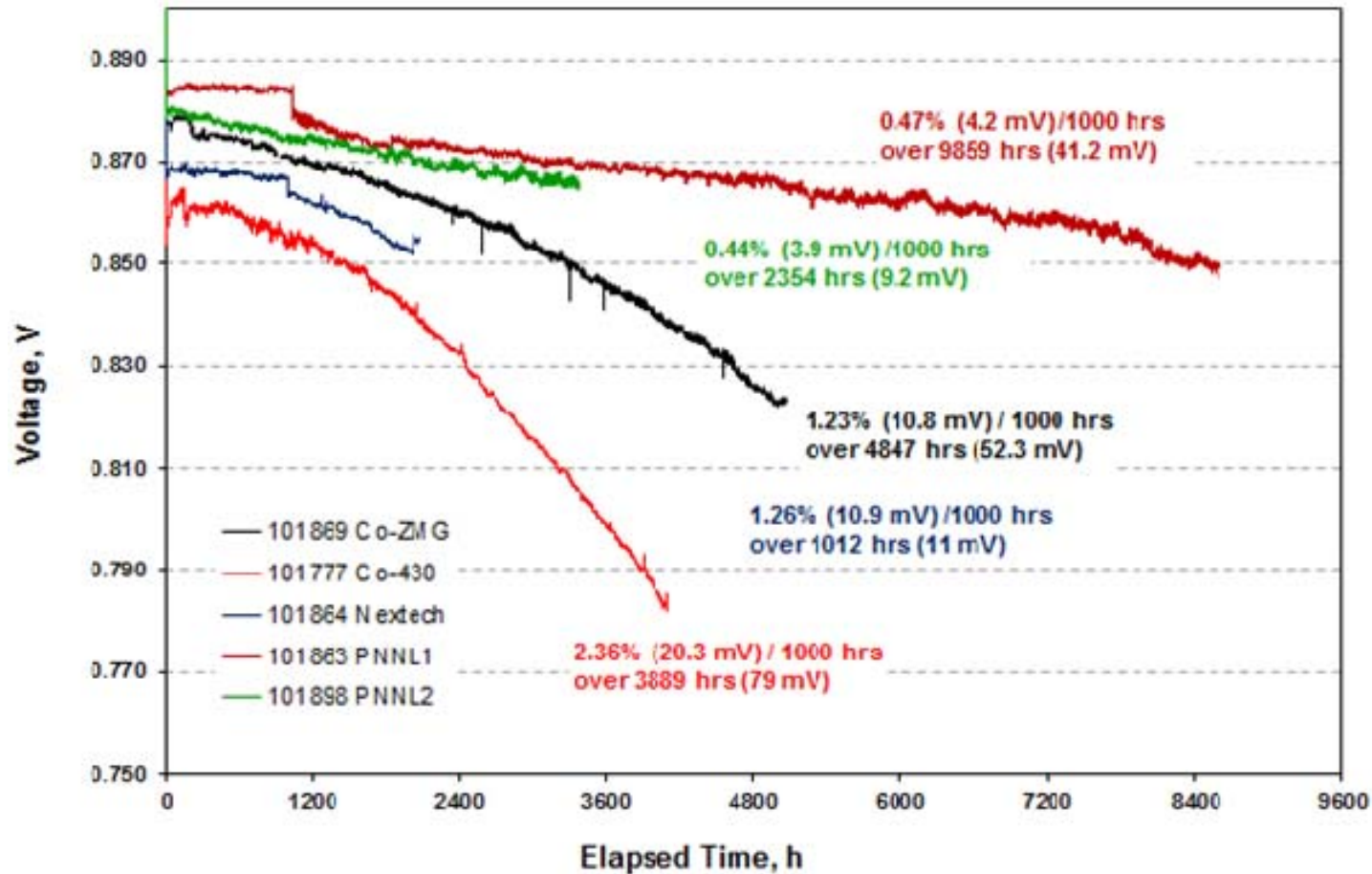
- Thick (> 10 micron) MCO deposits on pre-formed interconnect (flow media) were studied
- Ex-Situ Deposited MCO usually requires a high temperature densification process
- Both PNNL and Nextech MCO coatings were implemented on single cell test jigs

Interconnect Coating Evaluation



- MCO coated 441 with a thickness of 0.540 mm, provided by PNNL
- MCO coated Crofer with a thickness of 0.264 mm, provided by Nextech
- Cobalt coated Sanergy with a thickness of 0.150 mm, provided by Sandvik

Comparison of IC Coatings in High Humidity Air Tests (10% H₂O)



➔ Long-term single cell tests under very high humidity showed cells with MCO spinel coated IC have significantly lower degradation as compared to the cells with Co coated IC

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Stack Development Path



6-cell short stack



16-cell short stack

Scale Up

- Scaled up cell active area from 121 to 550 cm²
- Scaled up from 28 cells up to 120 cells
- Stack power from 1 kW to 15 kW

Performance Improvement

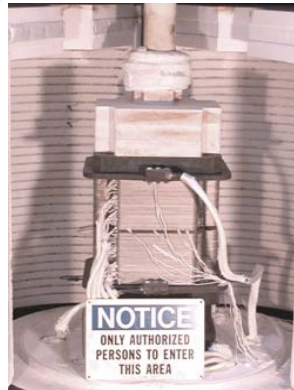
- Higher power density
- Higher fuel utilization
- Higher direct internal reforming

Cost Reduction

- Simplified stack design/part reduction

Endurance Enhancement

- Improved stack thermal and flow management
- Incorporated new cell materials
- Incorporated advanced flow media



64-cell stack block



92-cell stack block

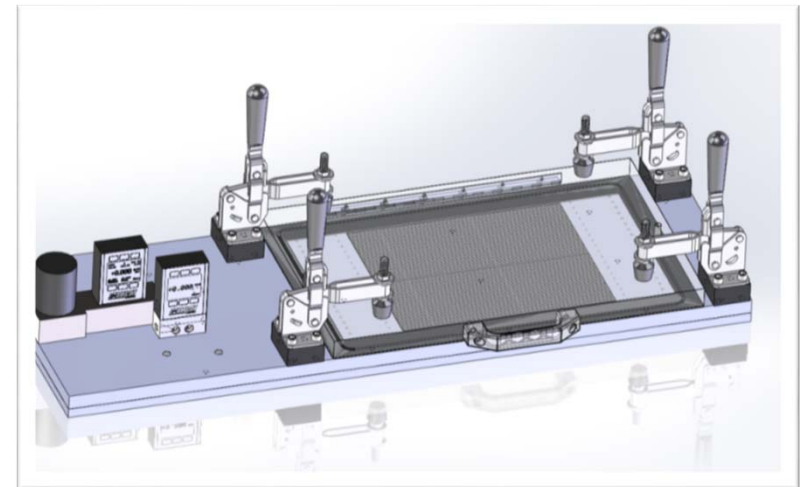


120-cell stack block



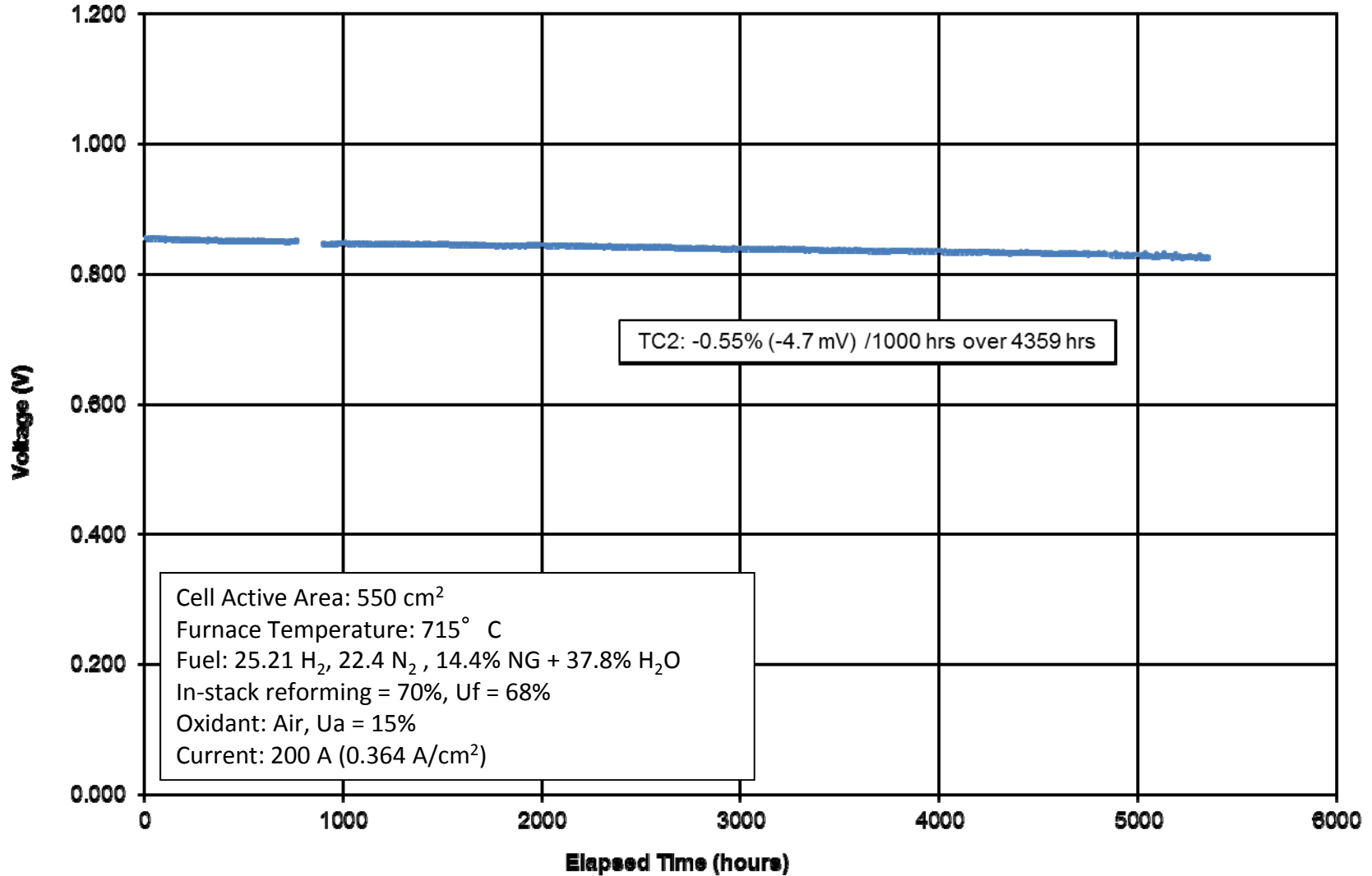
96-cell stack block

- ❑ Utilized DMAIC (Define Measure Analyze Improve Control) statistical tools, such as Gage R&R, to improve cell yield, decrease process time, and reduce defects through improved process control
- ❑ Implemented flow field quality and design improvements:
 - Reduced flow bypass along cell edges
 - Implemented detailed dimensional tracking
 - Improved flow field uniformity
 - Optimized anode flow field pressure drop
- ❑ Implemented cell contact improvements:
 - Optimized cathode contact layer thickness for large-area stacks
 - Improved cell to cell-holder dimensional fit
 - Improved flatness of anode contact layer
- ❑ Implemented Gen 1.0 Cr tolerant technology within stacks

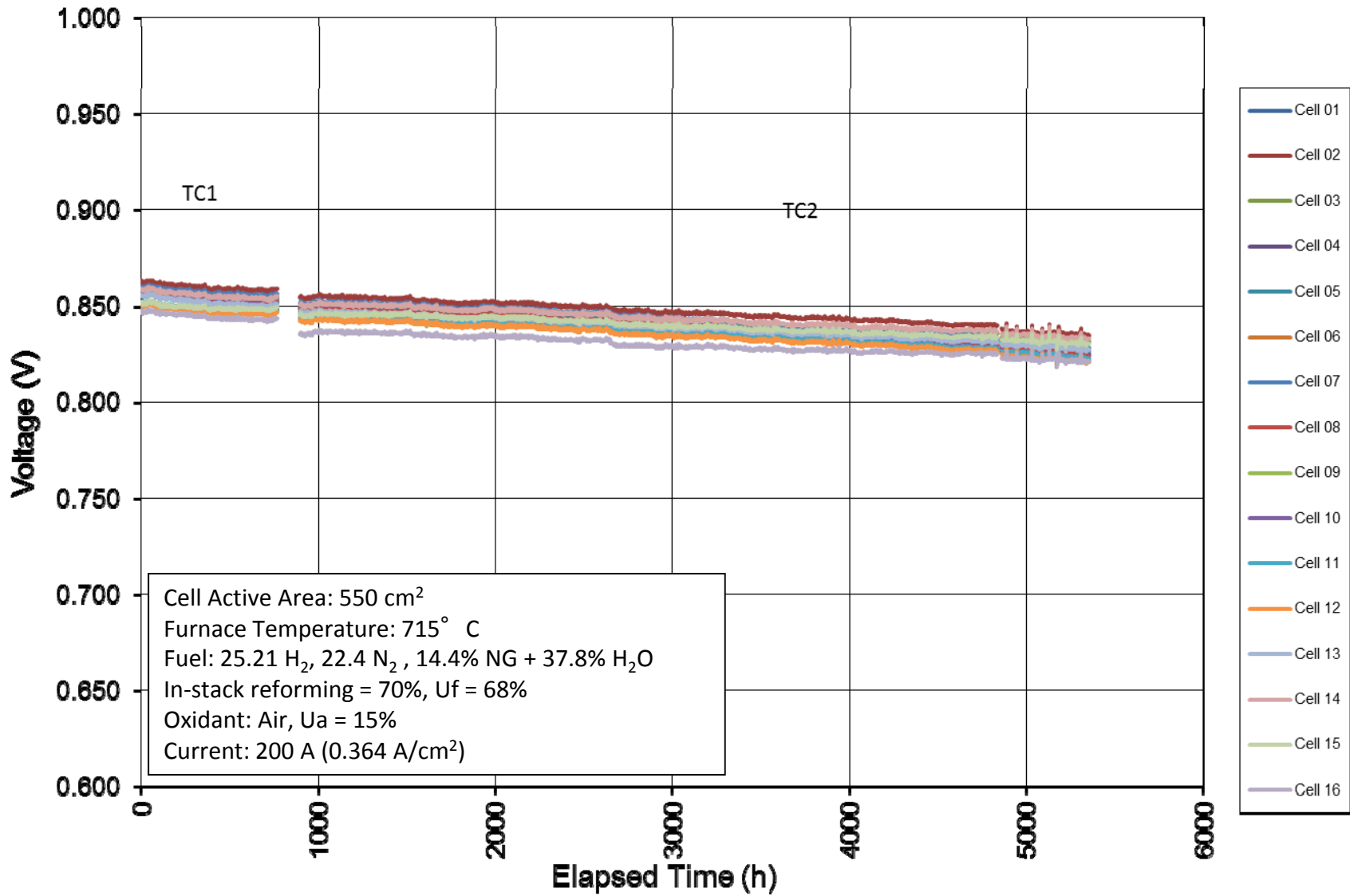


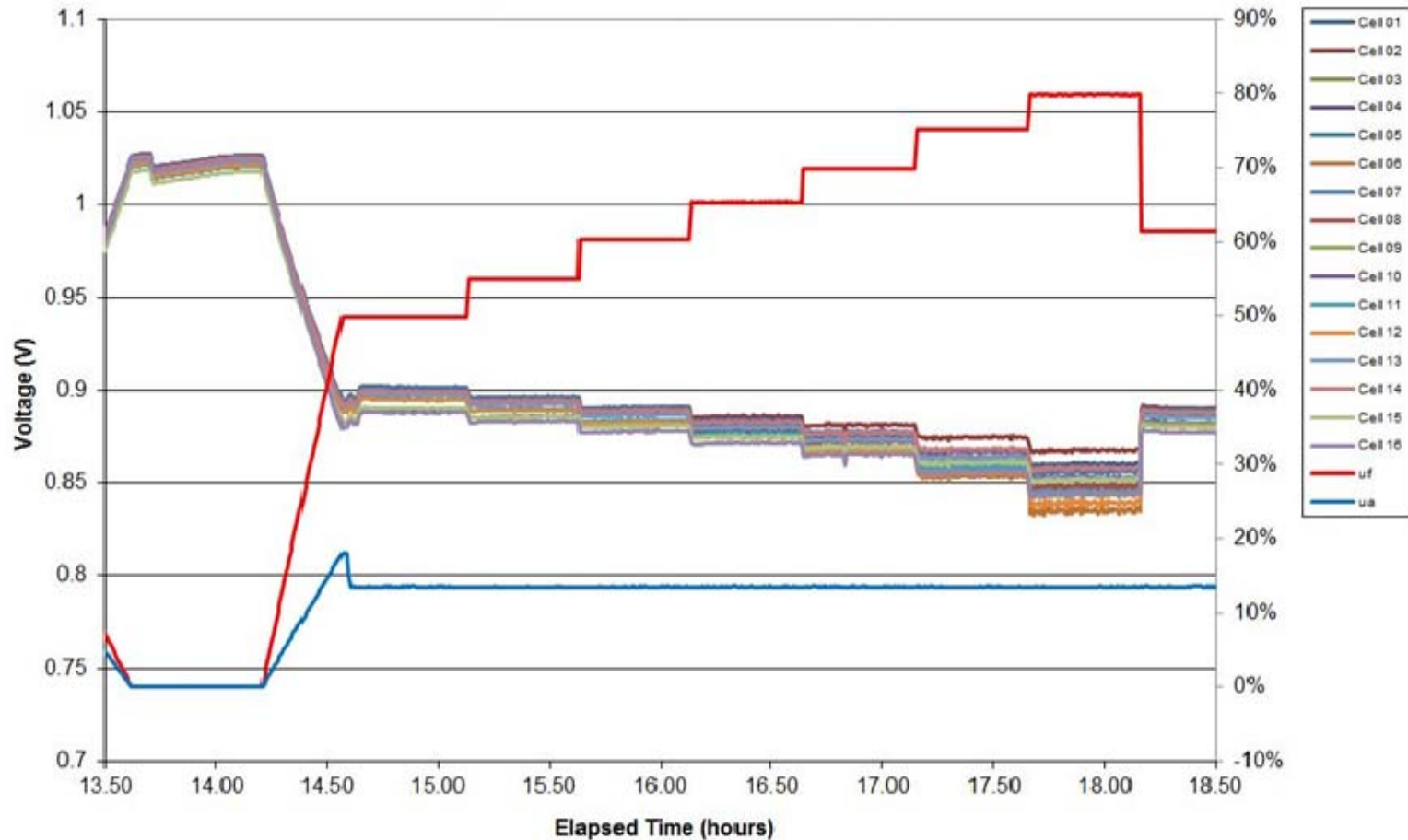
**Flow Field Test Fixture to
Quantify Part-to-Part Variation**

**GT057235-0097 16-Cell Large Area Stack
Average Cell Voltage**



Cell Voltage Distribution in Stack #97





➔ At 80% fuel utilization and 0.388 mA/cm², the 16-cell stack resulted in 850 mV average cell voltage and excellent voltage uniformity

Test Stands Upgrades with Cathode Humidifiers

Objective

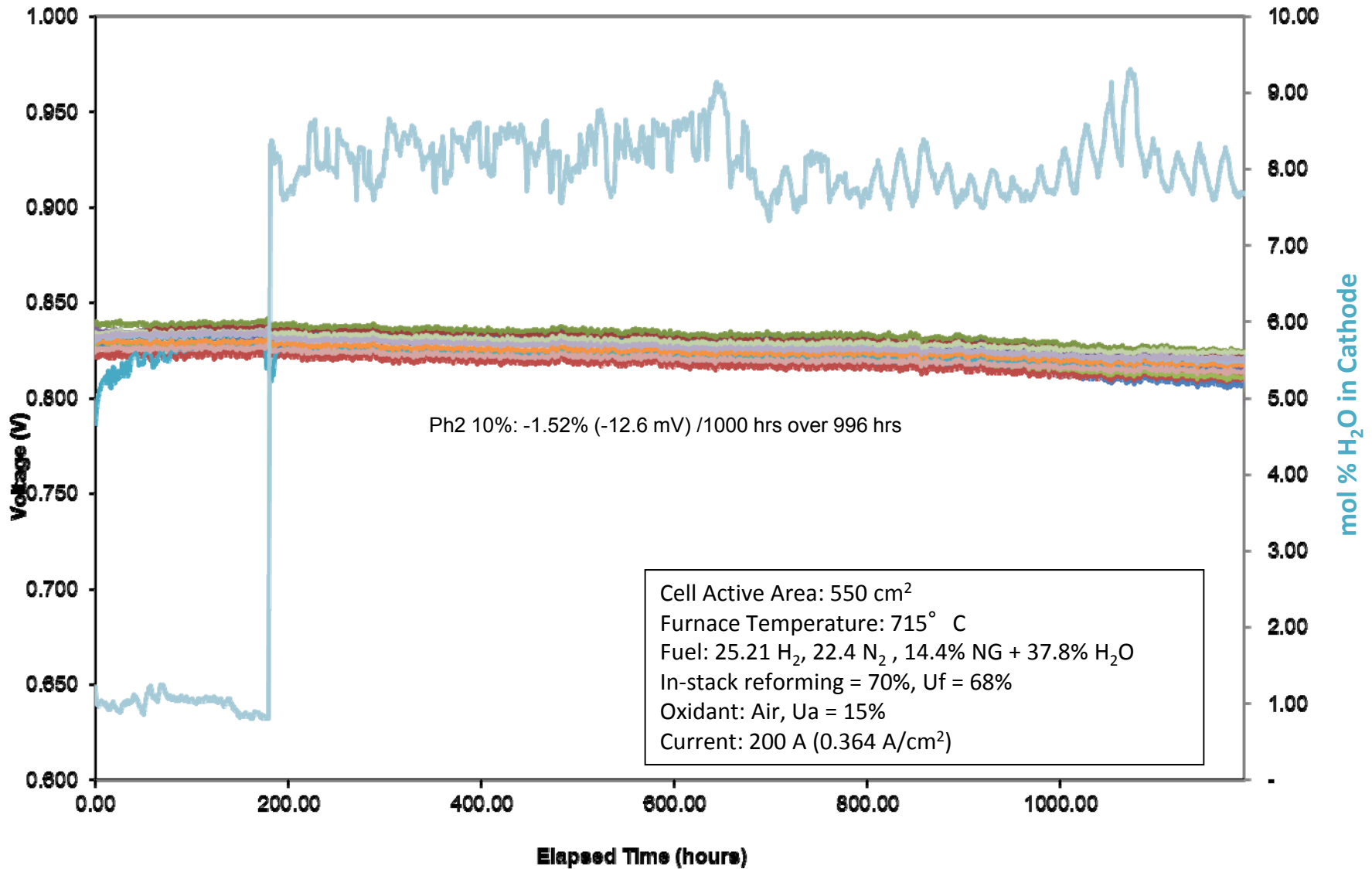
- Provide capability of short stack testing (16-cell) using controlled humidified cathode air in the range of 0 to 10 mol% humidity.

Approach

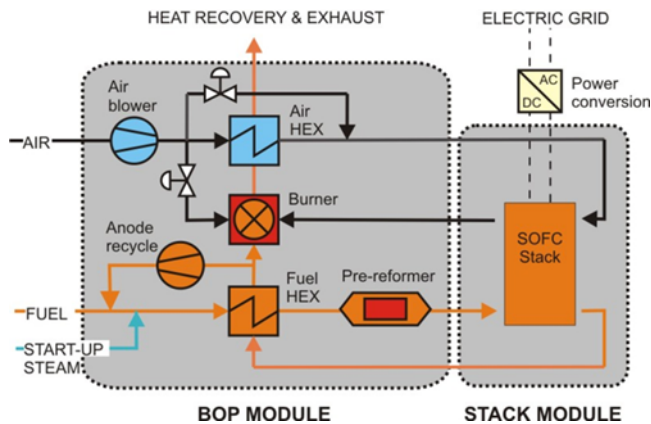
- Install 10 kW Humidifier inline with cathode inlet stream on 2 test stands (#25, #26)
- Develop software driver and additional programming to fully integrate humidifier into existing automated test stands.
- System features a dew point control type humidifier with secondary air dilution for humidity below 3 mol%



Large Area Stack Test of Cr Tolerant Technology Gen 1.0 Operating with High Cathode Humidity



Stack Performance in Module 10 kW SOFC Demo Unit at VTT



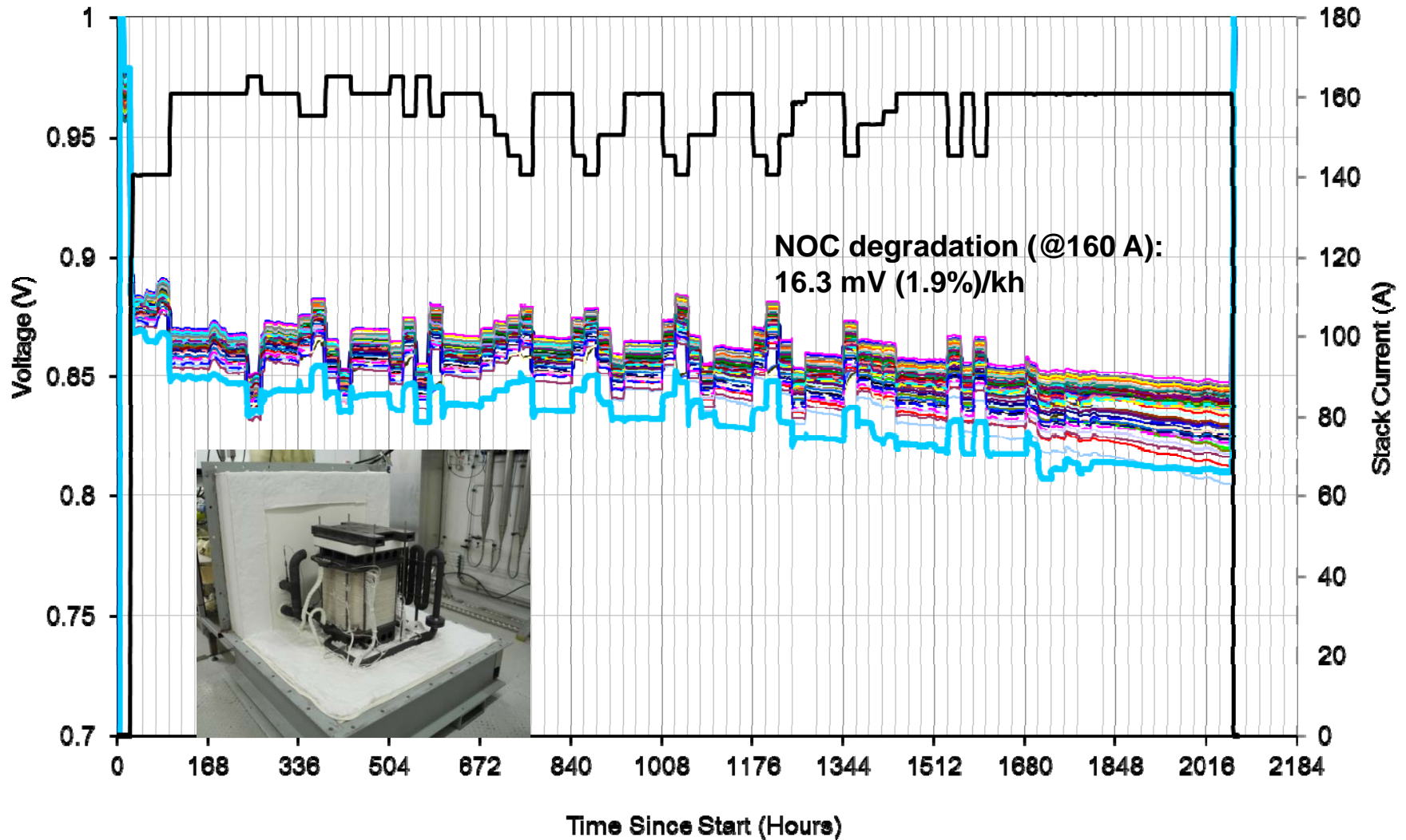
- VPS has collaborated with VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland since 2010 to produce a 10 kW fully integrated SOFC system
 - Thermally self-sustained single stack module design
 - Natural gas fuelled with warm anode recycle loop
- A recent built 80-cell PCI stack Integrated with VTT balance of system in Finland



	100 h Average - TSC2 cells -	100 h Average - TSC3 cells -	32 h Average- TSC3 cells -
Stack Cell Count	64	64	80
Cell Voltage	772 mV	843 mV	857 mV
Stack Voltage	49.43 V	53.92 V	68.57 V
Module Power	9.885 kW	10.785 kW	11.013 kW
Fuel Utilization - System	81%	80%	80.4%
Module Efficiency (LHV)	60%	65%	66%

10 kW Demo Unit at VTT (80-cell stack)

Cell Voltage (all) & Stack Current vs. Time



Cost Reduction Focus Areas

1. Stack Performance Increase

- Peak power increase
- Improved thermal management

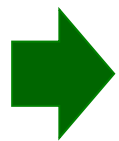
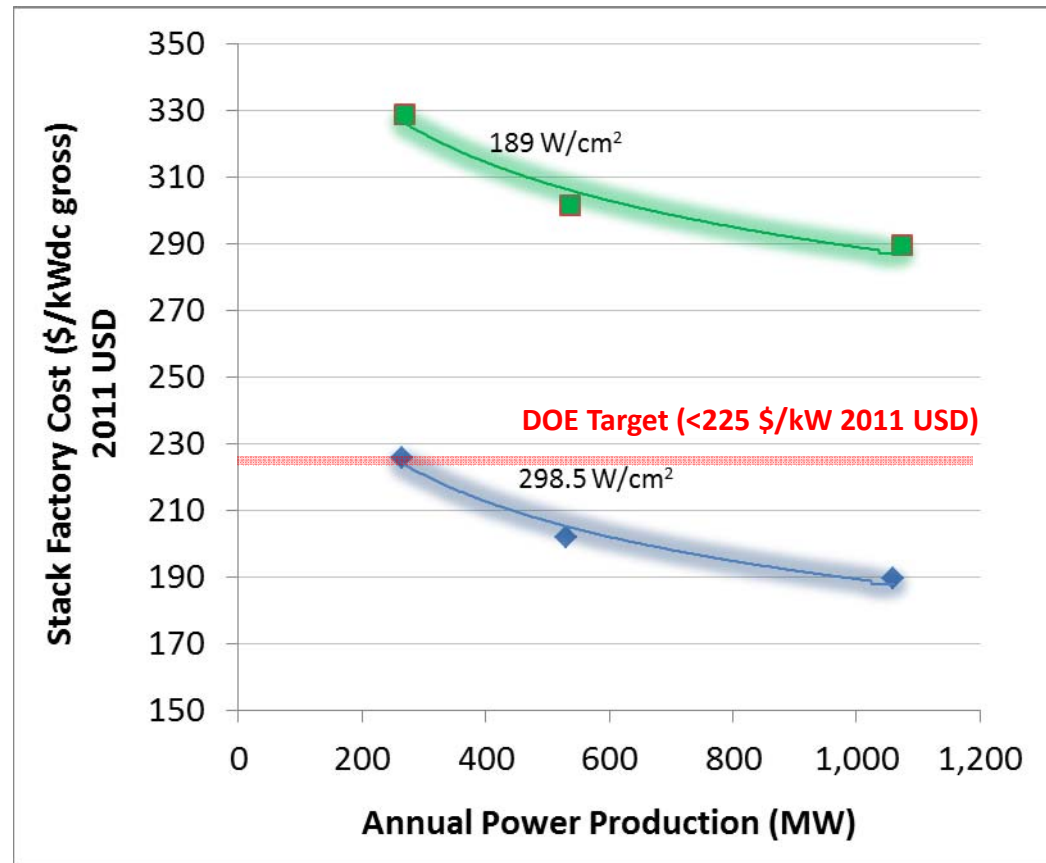
2. Material Reduction:

- Thinner cells and stack components
- Interconnect material reduction
- Eliminated intermediate plates

3. Manufacturing Process Changes & Optimization

- Interconnect manufacturing development
- Improved material utilization
- Automation
- Elimination of process steps

SOFC Stack Block Cost Update in 2011 USD



The fuel cell stack cost has decreased substantially mainly due to the R&D activities in the SECA project.

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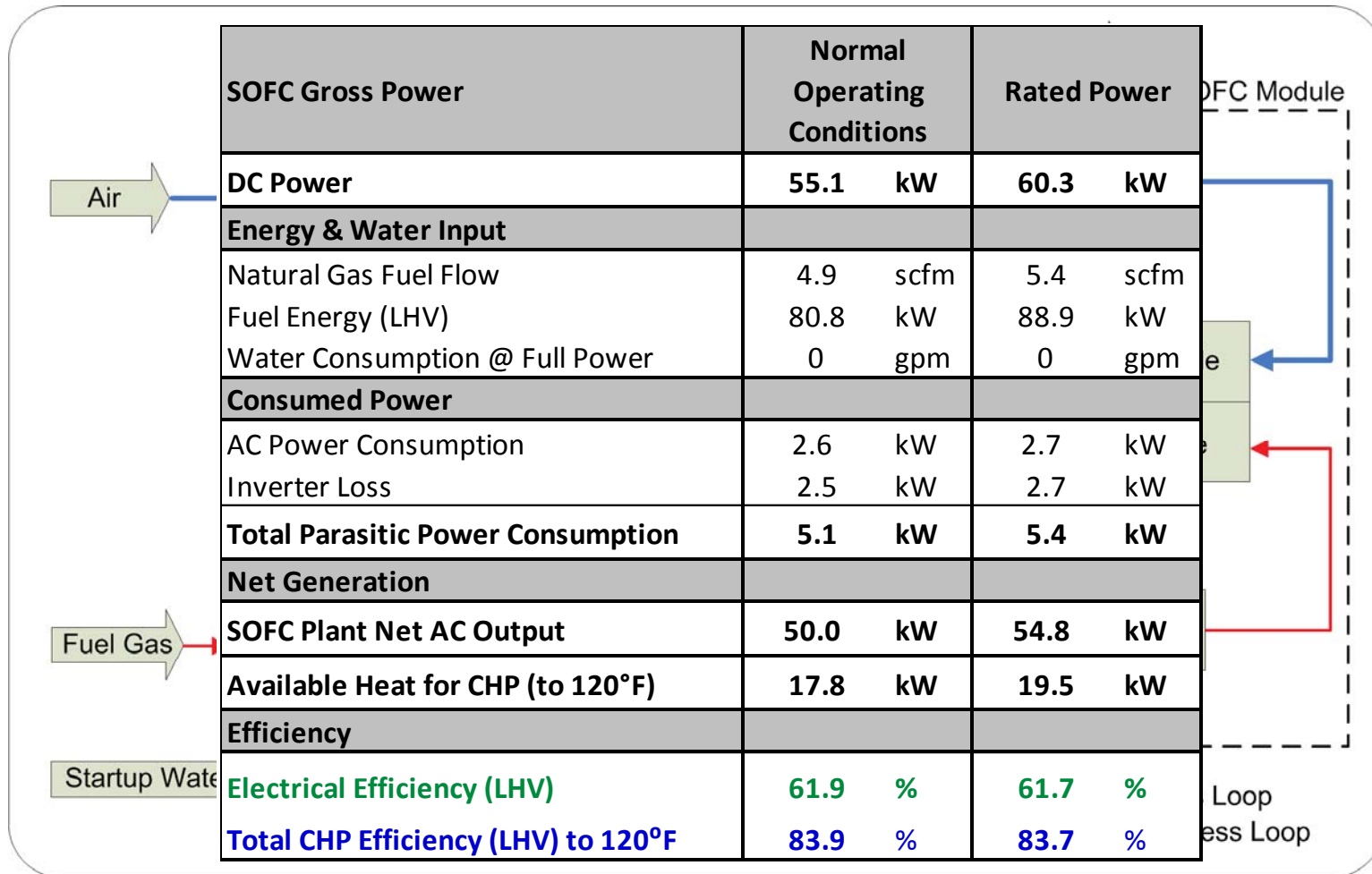
■ **Proof-of-Concept Module (PCM) Development**

- 50 kW PCM System
- Stack Module

■ SOFC Technology Applications

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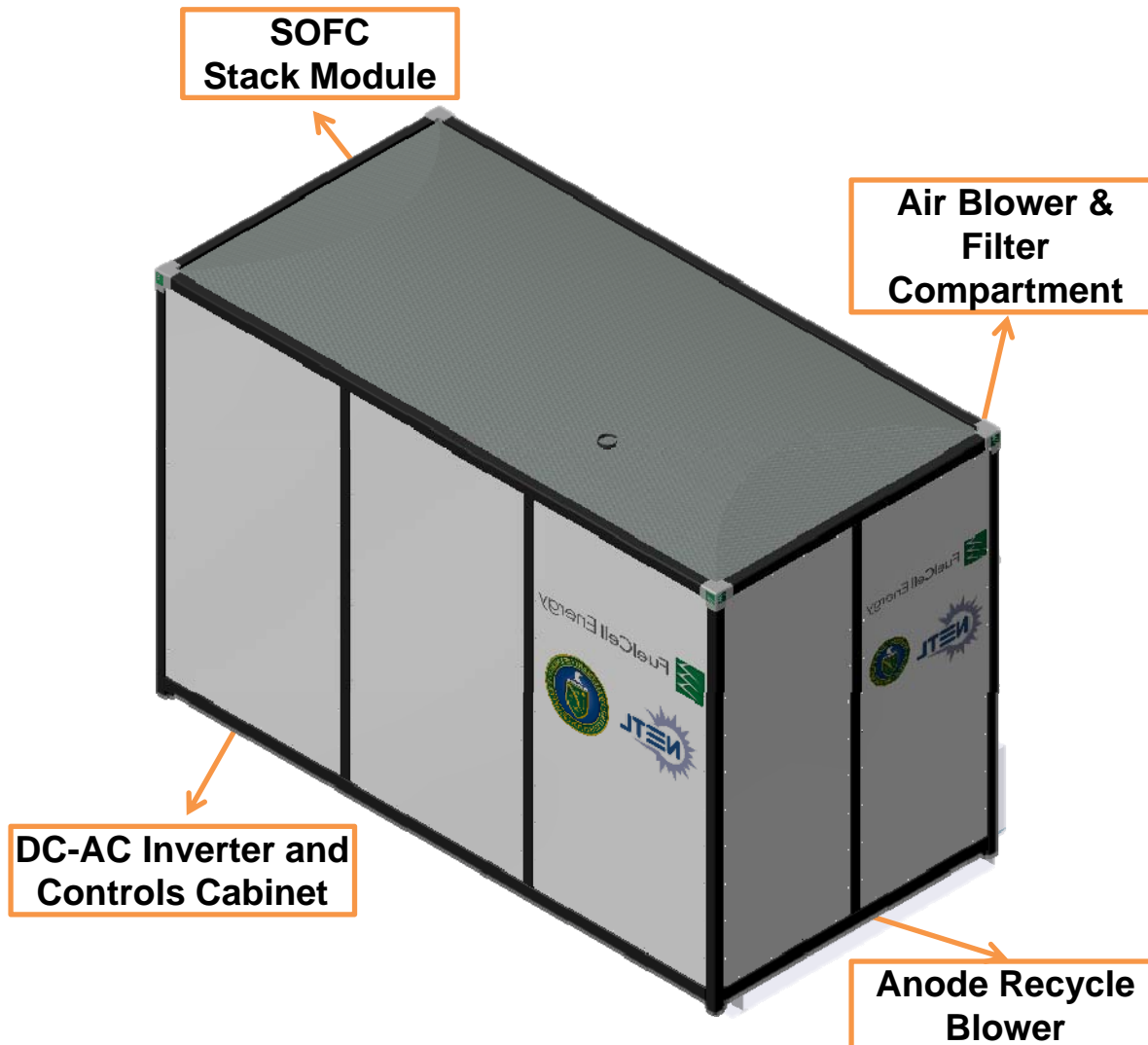
50 kW PCM System Design & Performance



	Normal Operating Conditions	Rated Power
SOFC Gross Power		
DC Power	55.1 kW	60.3 kW
Energy & Water Input		
Natural Gas Fuel Flow	4.9 scfm	5.4 scfm
Fuel Energy (LHV)	80.8 kW	88.9 kW
Water Consumption @ Full Power	0 gpm	0 gpm
Consumed Power		
AC Power Consumption	2.6 kW	2.7 kW
Inverter Loss	2.5 kW	2.7 kW
Total Parasitic Power Consumption	5.1 kW	5.4 kW
Net Generation		
SOFC Plant Net AC Output	50.0 kW	54.8 kW
Available Heat for CHP (to 120°F)	17.8 kW	19.5 kW
Efficiency		
Electrical Efficiency (LHV)	61.9 %	61.7 %
Total CHP Efficiency (LHV) to 120°F	83.9 %	83.7 %

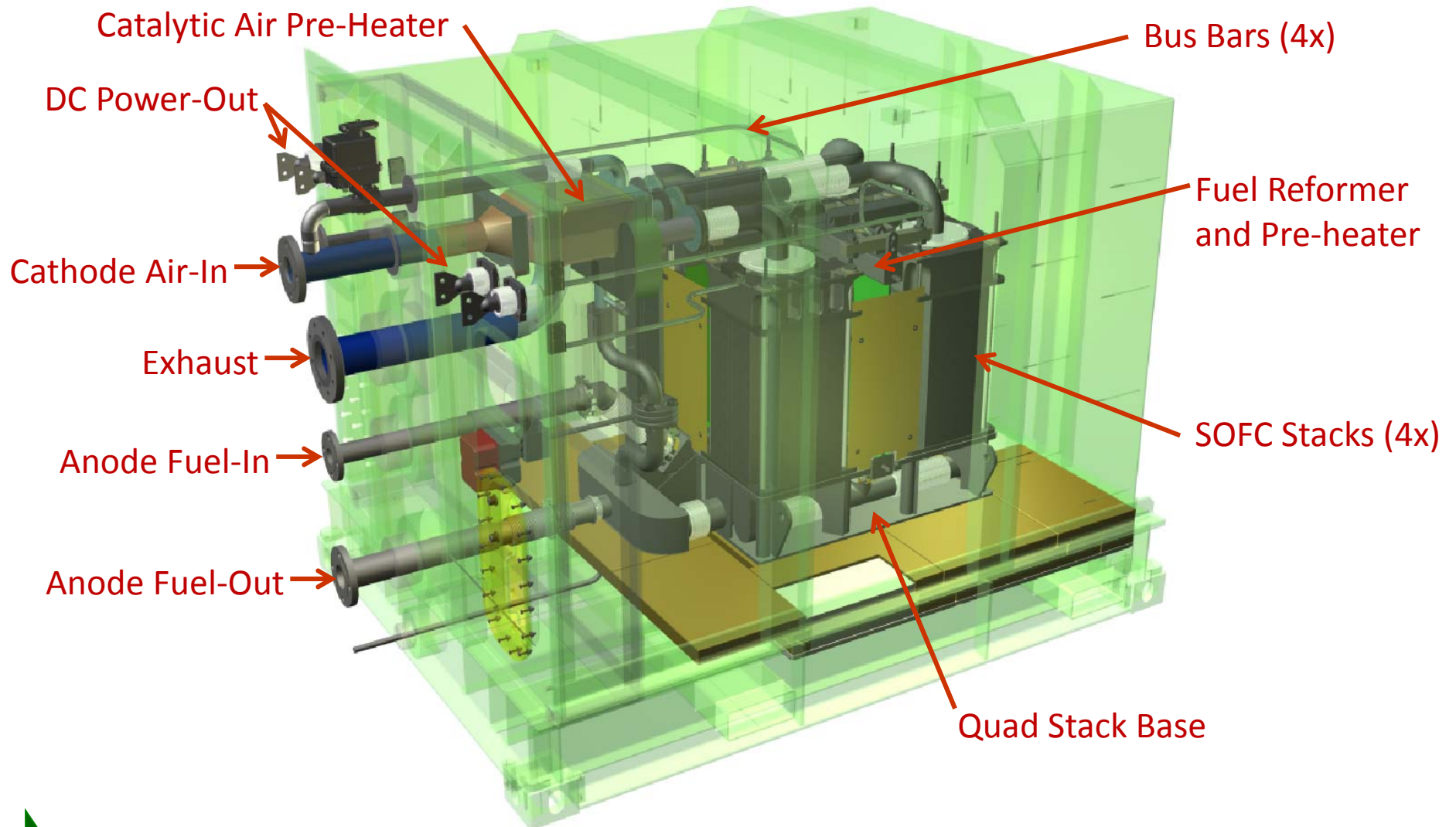
➔ 50kW PCM system is designed to enable stack reliability testing under real-system conditions (Q1-2015).

50kW PCM System Layout



- New compact plant design with 40% footprint reduction
- 14.5' L x 7' W x 10' H
- Stack Module, MBoP, & EBoP factory assembled: shipped as a single skid
- Field-removable enclosure
 - Protects equipment from the elements
 - Enables field maintenance access without returning the entire unit to the factory

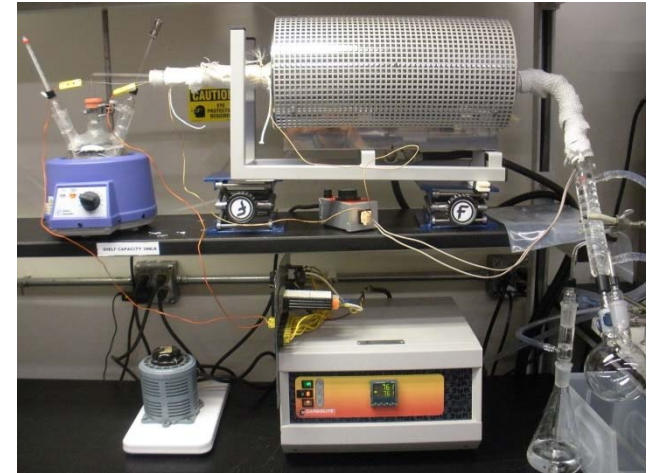
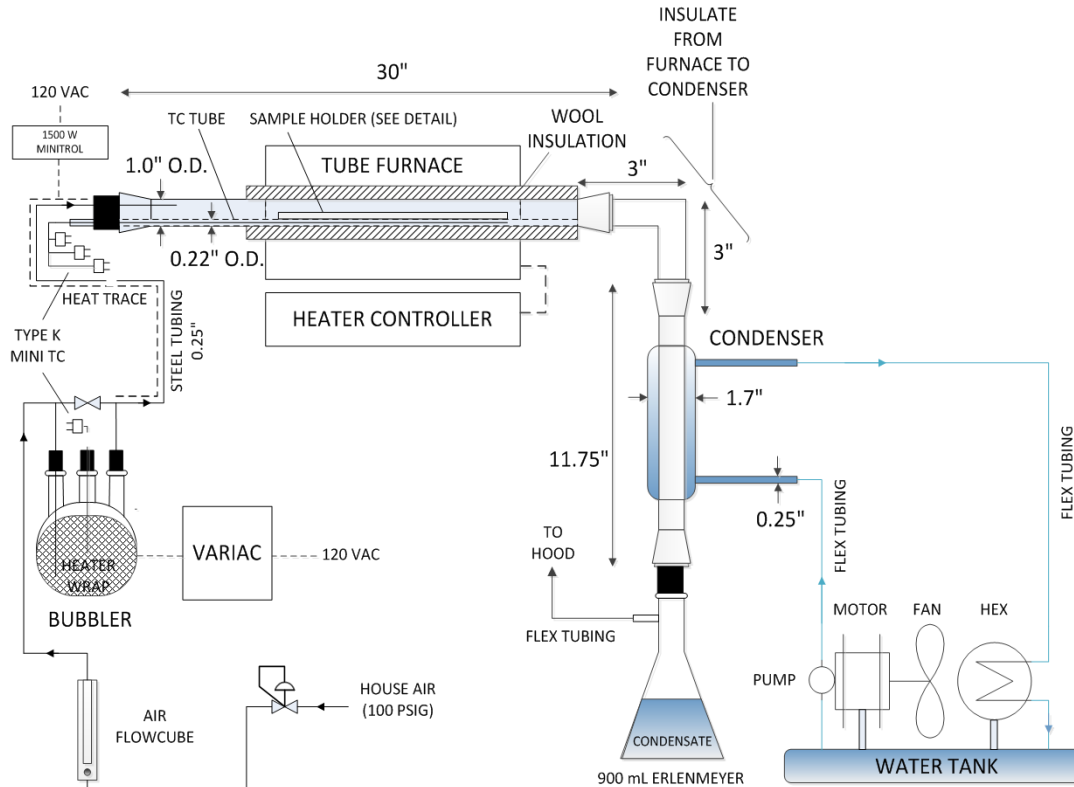
50kW SOFC Proof of Concept Module Design



 50kW PCM combines SOFC stacks and hot BOP equipment into a compact enclosure. Fabrication is in progress for Q1-2015 testing.

BOP Materials Development: Chromia Volatility Tests

Chromia Volatility Evaluation Test Setup

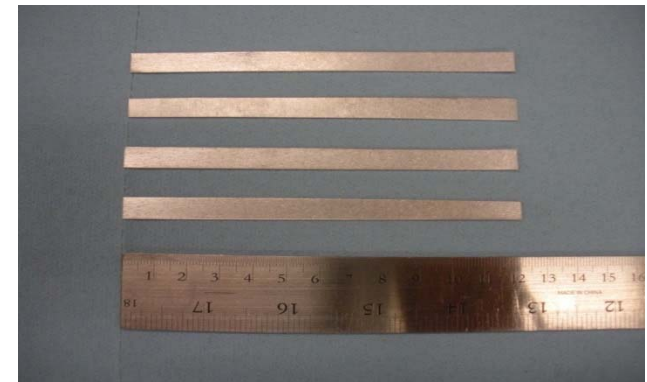
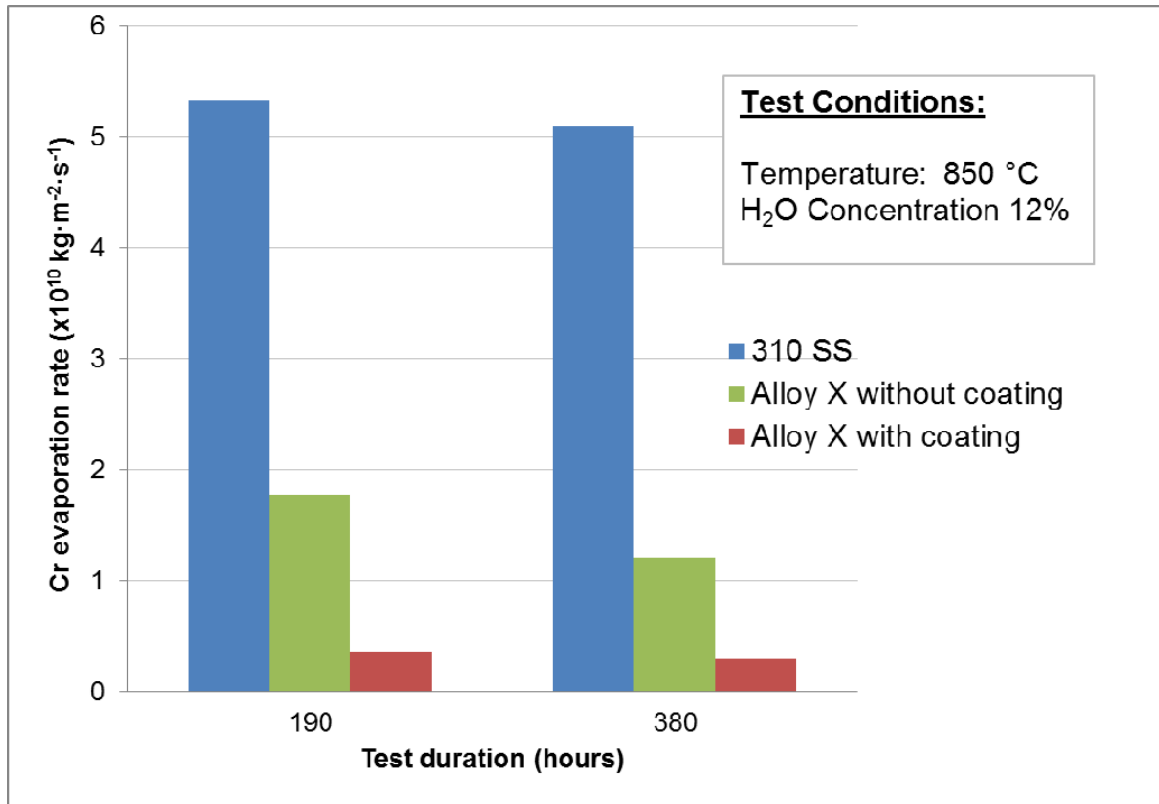


Test Setup

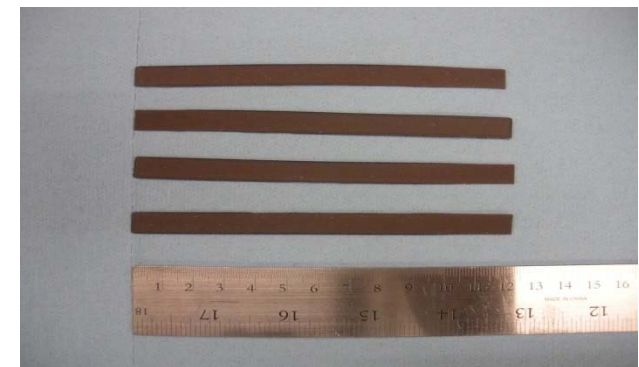


Atomic Emission Spectrometer

Cr Evaporation Rate



Coated Alloy X



Coated Alloy X after oxidation at 850 °C and Humid Air (12% H₂O)

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Application of SOFC in Small Unmanned Aerial System (SUAS)

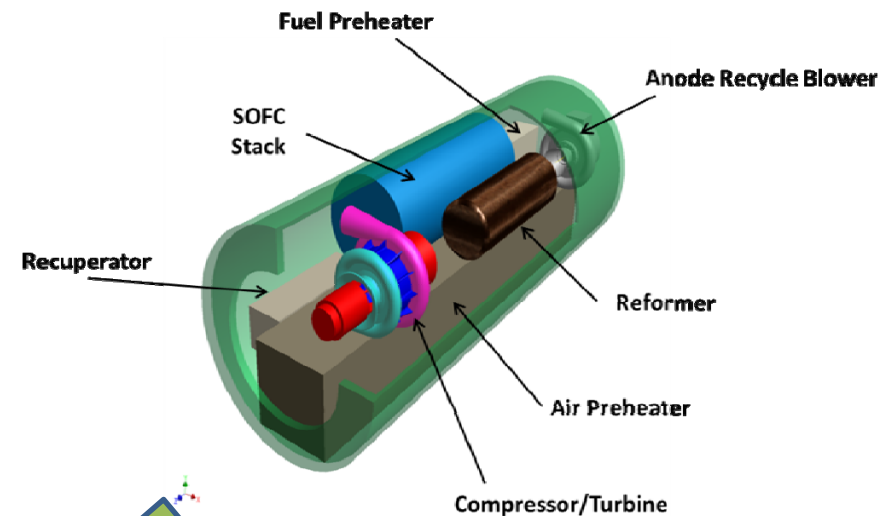
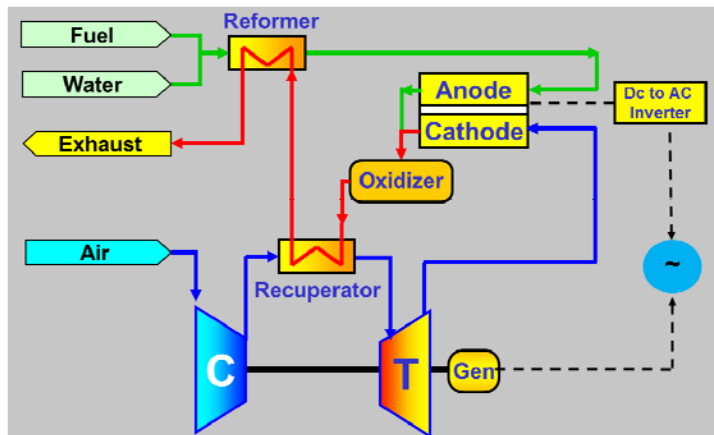
Air Force System Requirements

- Loiter = 55 mph (48 knots)
- Dash = 150 mph (130 knots)
- Altitude = 16,000 to 25,000 ft
- Endurance = 25 hrs
- GTOW = 30 lbs



Hybrid mTG/SOFC Advantages

	Piston Engine (1.5 HP)	mTG/SOFC (4 HP)	% Change
SFC (Specific Fuel Consumption) (kg/hr-kW)	0.32	0.24	-25%
Speed (mph)	48-70	48-130	+87.5%
Flight Endurance (hr)	20+	25+	+25%
Operating Ceiling (ft)	16,000	25,000	+56.3%



Patented FC/Turbine Hybrid System was Adapted to JP-8 Fueled Power Plant

- Increased peak power capabilities (3kW)
- High efficiency (>68%)

3 KW SOFC System



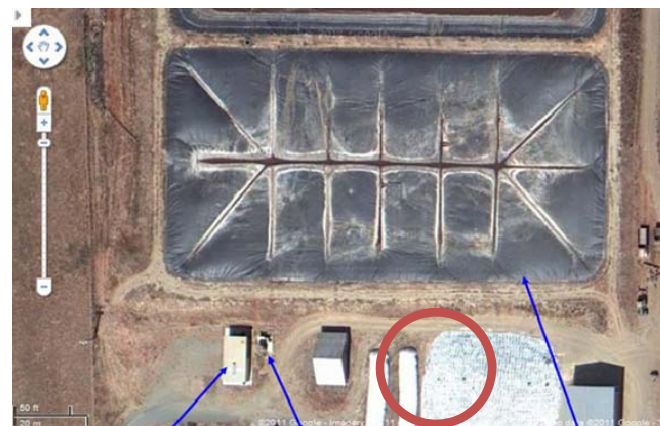
- SOFC Application Using Renewable Fuel
- Highly Compact
- Fuel Flexible and Water Neutral
- Unattended Operation with Remote Monitoring
- Grid Connected and Islanding Modes

**Demonstration Site:
Cal-Denier Dairy Farm**

Project Partners

System Characteristics

Dimensions, ft (lxwxh)	3.5x3x5
Fuel Type	Natural Gas, ADG
ADG Fuel Flow, scfm	0.56
Air flow, scfm	11
Efficiency, % (LHV)	58.4
Net Power Output, kW	3.2



ENGINE ROOM
60 MW, 400 Y

GAS TREATMENT
FLOW 20-30 SCFM
INLETHES 1000-2000 PPM
OUTLETHES 100-200 PPM

CANISTER

TDA
Research

SMUD
SACRAMENTO
MUNICIPAL
UTILITY DISTRICT
The Power To Do More.SM

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Recent Achievements

Developed Gen 1.0 Cr-mitigation strategies (interconnect coatings and Cr-getter materials) and validated the optimized materials sets over 10,000 hours of single-cell tests

Accumulated stack build and testing experience by manufacturing over 750 stacks including >130 of the stacks based on large area (625 cm²) cells

Instituted a rigorous quality control program for improving cell and stack manufacturing processes to enhance SOFC reliability and endurance

Completed highly integrated 2nd-generation 50kW PCM design for testing of large-area full height stacks in system environment, resulting in 47% less volume (compared to 1st-gen module) while also incorporating hot BOP equipment within the stack module

The progress in SOFC technology was supported by:

- “SECA Coal-Based Systems-Fuel Cell Energy”,
DOE/NETL Cooperative Agreement No. DE-FC26-04NT41837
- “SOFC Systems with Improved Reliability and Endurance”,
DOE/NETL Cooperative Agreement No. DE-FE0011691

Guidance from NETL Management team: Travis Shultz, Shailesh Vora,
and Heather Quedenfeld

