

Compliant Glass Seal Development at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

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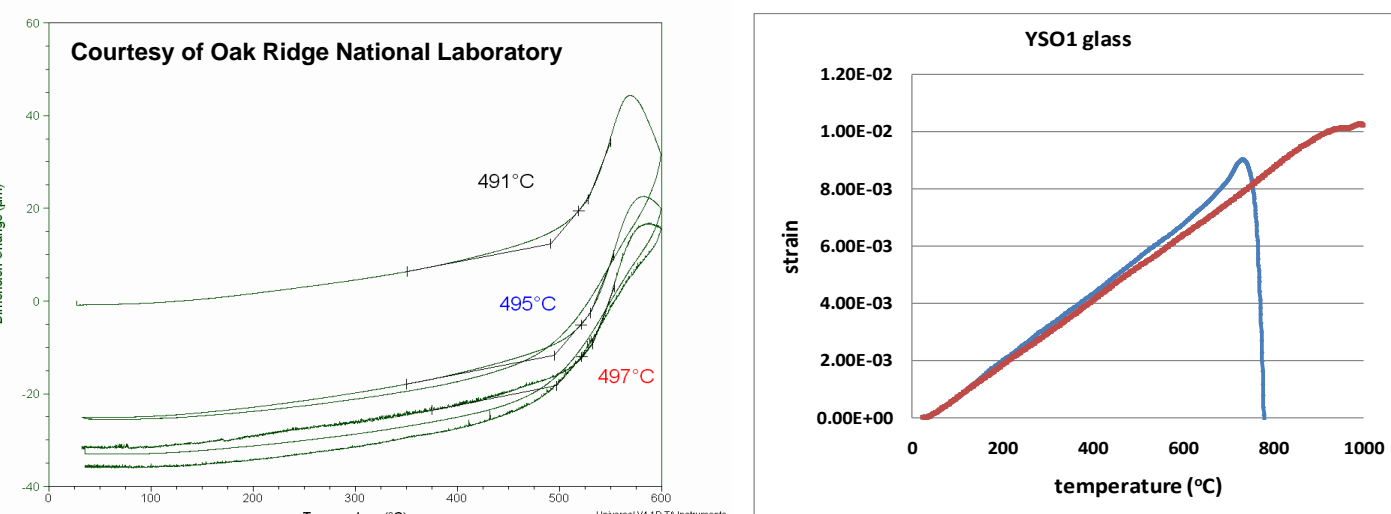
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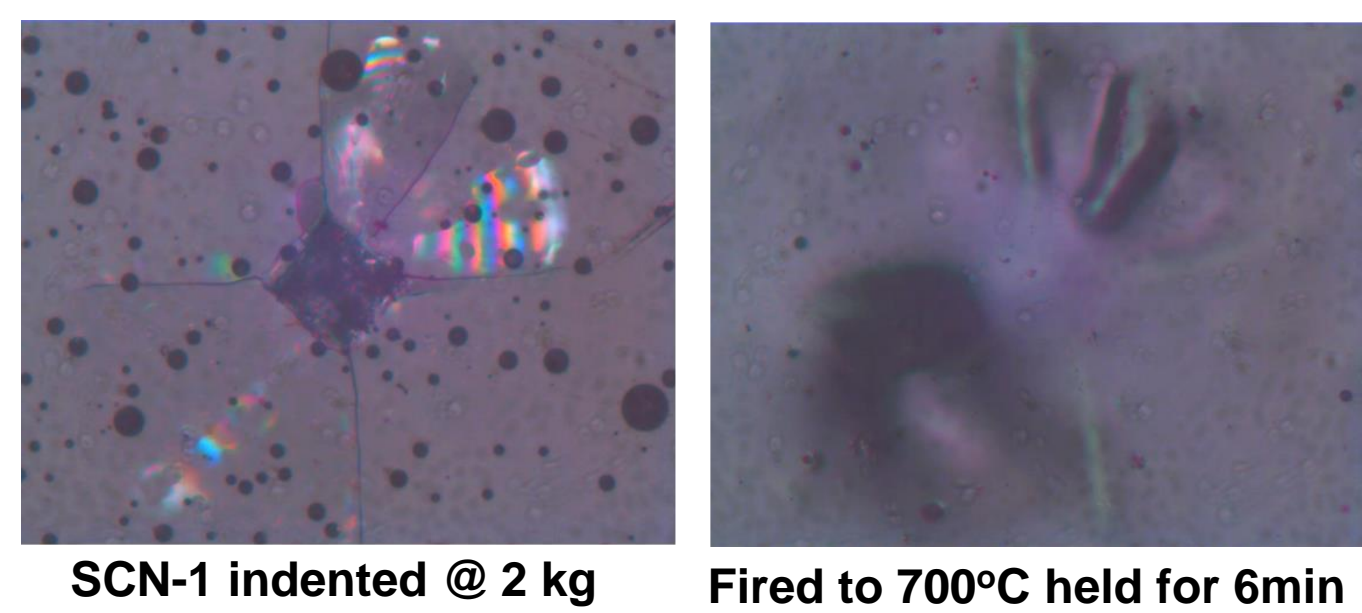
Introduction:

Glass seal is one of the main challenges to advancing SOFC technology, due to stringent requirements in long-term stability of thermal, chemical, mechanical, and electrical property both in bulk and interface. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory has been evaluating a novel compliant glass for potential benefit of low residual stress and self-healing. In previous years alkali-containing silicate compliant glass (SCN-1) showed good thermal cycle stability, chemical compatibility with SOFC parts, and acceptable electrical stability. In FY14 the objectives are:
(A) long-term validation of alkali-containing (17%) compliant silicate glass (SCN-1) with 15% ZrO₂ fibers in stack fixture test
(B) validation of no-alkali containing silicate compliant glass (G102) in stack fixture test

Comparison of compliant and refractory glass



Potential for self-healing of compliant glass



(A) long-term validation of engineered compliant SCN-1 glass in a stack fixture test

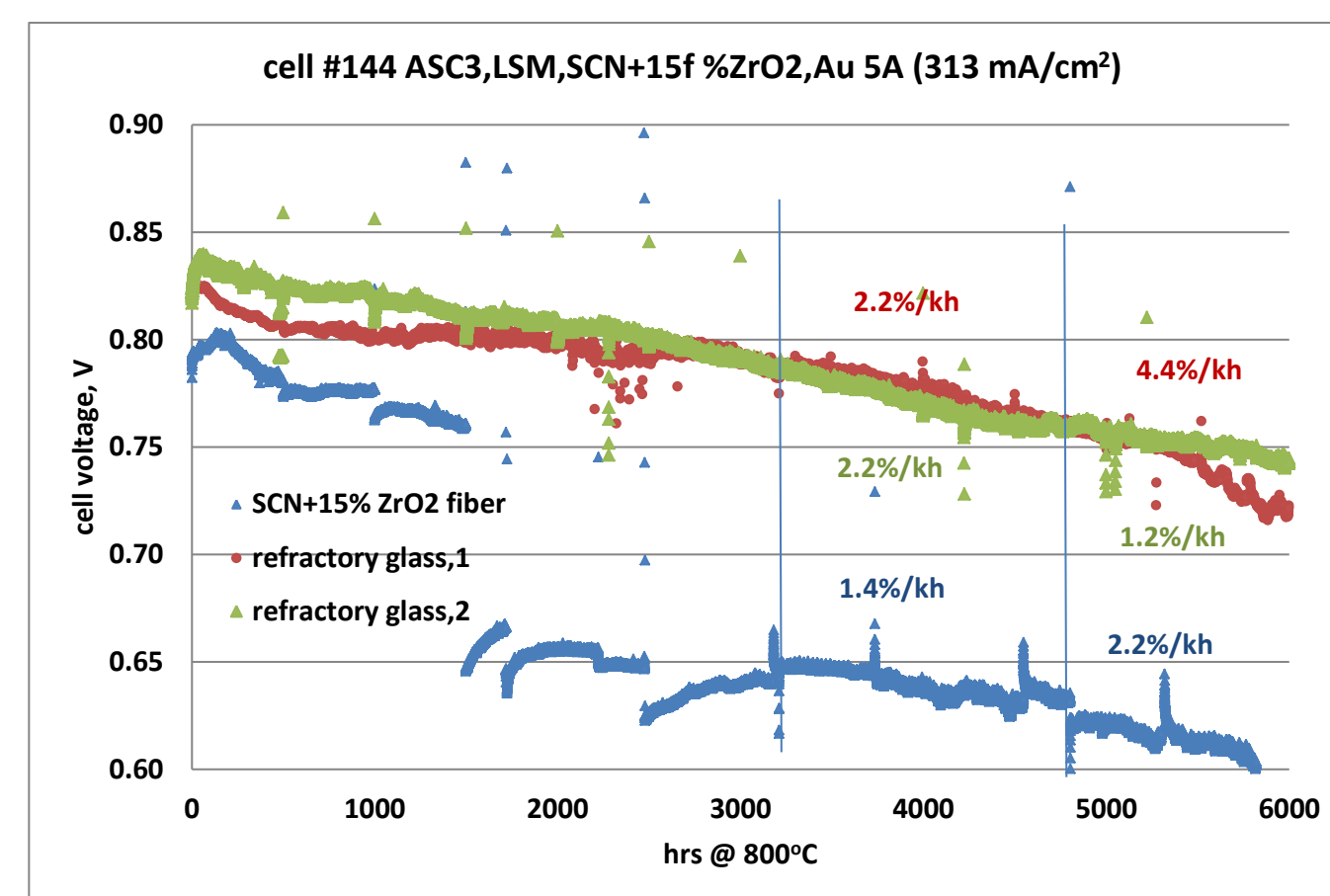
Materials and Processing

- As-received SCN-1 glass and G102 (MoSci, MO)
- SCN-1 glass added with 15% ZrO₂ short fibers
- Ce-(Mn,Co) spinel coating of surface-blasted AISI441
- Aluminization of as-received AISI441
- AISI441 interconnect and window frame
- Glass seal for WF/PEN at 800-850°C/2h
- LSM20 or LSC20 (FCM) and Ni paste + Ni mesh as contact
- Final seal at 850°C/2h and tested at 800°C with fuel H₂:N₂=1:1 (3% H₂O) versus air at constant current mode
- Impedance and IV sweep tests at every 500h
- Air side heat exchanger made of alumina (99%)
- Thermal cycling between 800°C and ~50°C at 250°C/h ramp rate.

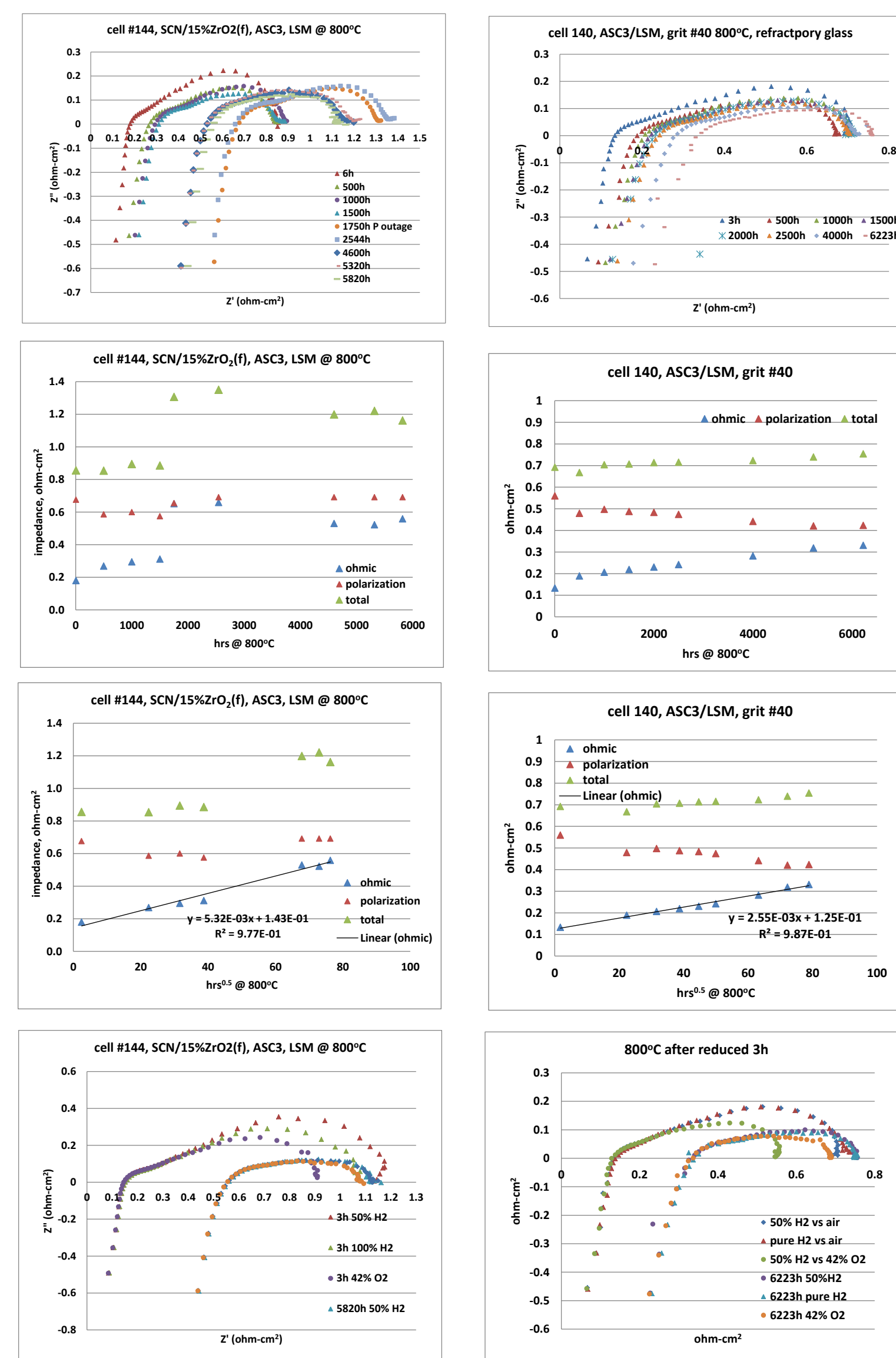
A commercial NiO-YSZ supported YSZ cell (5cm x 5cm) with LSM cathode (16 cm²) and compressive mica perimeter seal

Long-term cell performance

800°C and constant current mode with fuel of H₂:N₂=1:1
One deep thermal cycle per 500h for the first 1500h
Power outage ~1750h where loss of air and compressive loading
Comparable degradation rate to refractory glass (no alkalis)



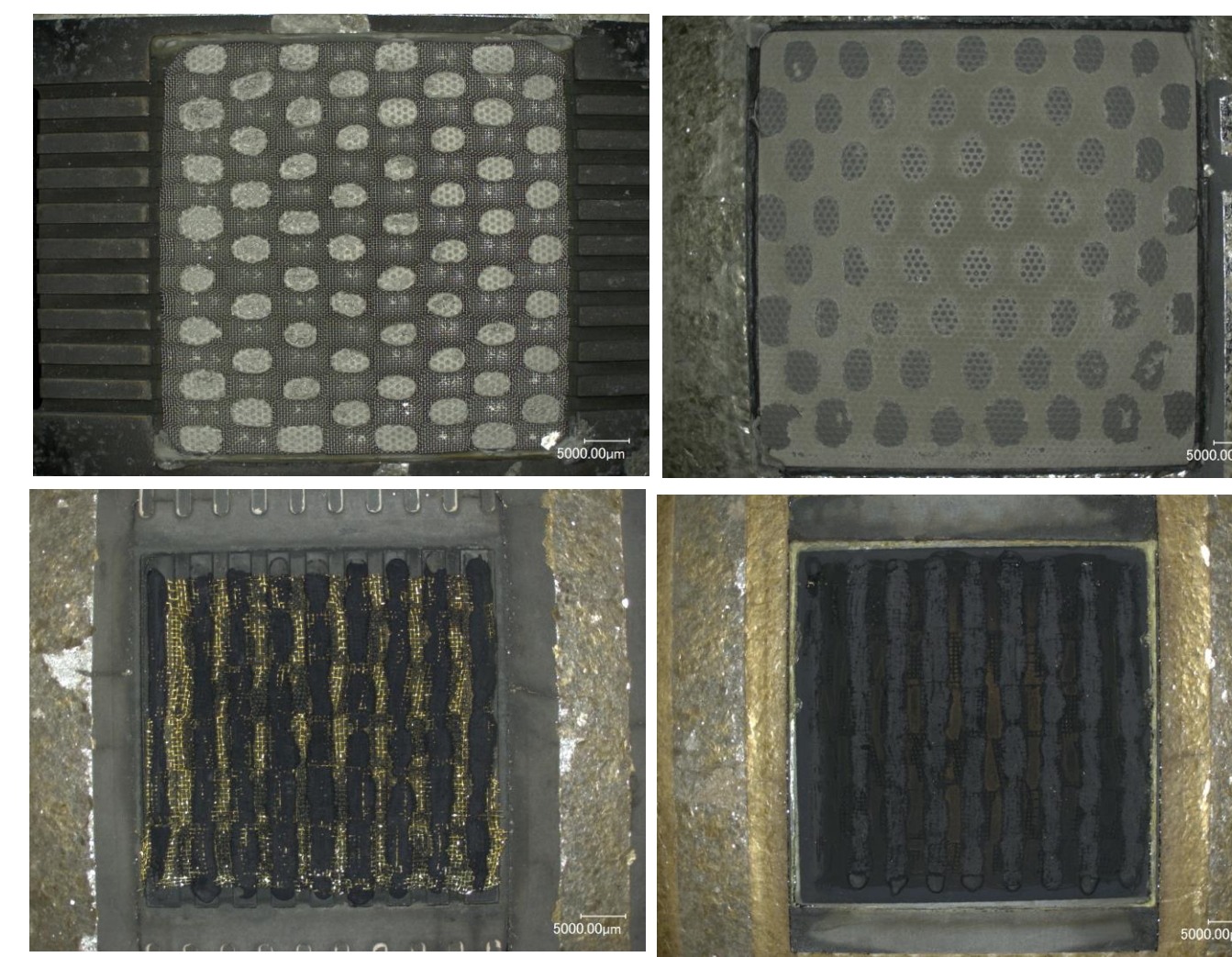
EIS analysis



compliant glass

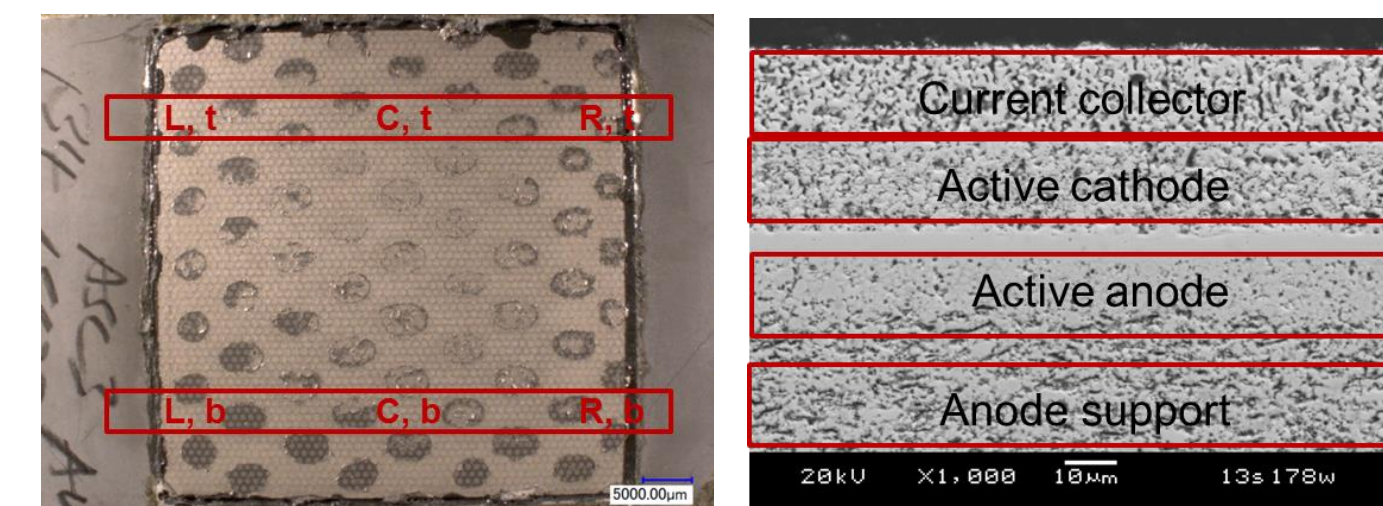
refractory glass

Post-mortem analysis after ~5820h and 3 deep thermal cycles

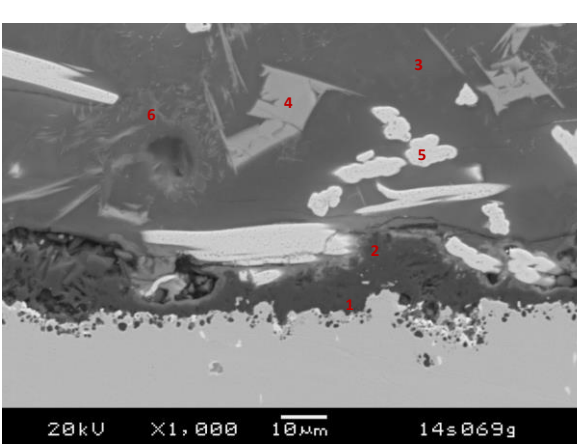
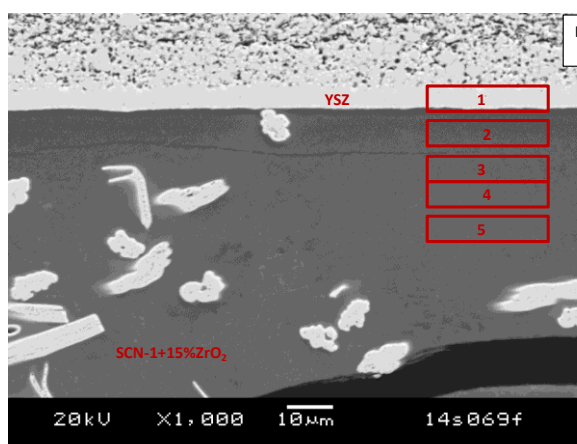


No discoloration on both cathode and anode, consistent with hermetic check with cross-bubbling and iso-propanol penetration. No substantial glass spreading observed.

Microstructure and interfacial analysis

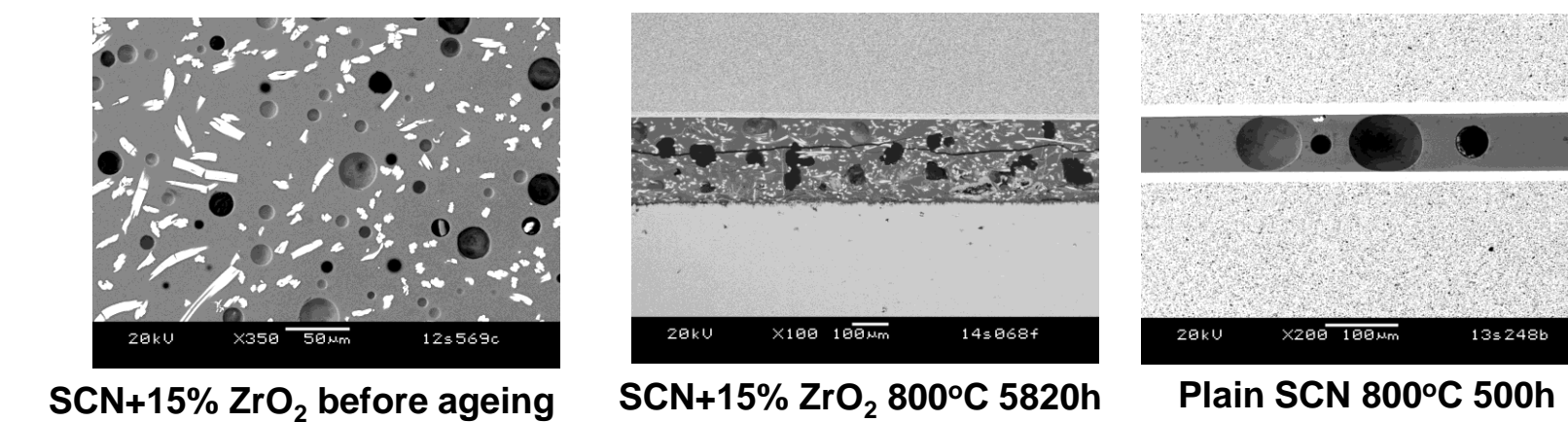


Area	O	Na	S	K	Cr	Mn	Ni	Si	Zr	La
#1	69.42	0.13	0.31	0.03	18.68	0.31	4.81	15.61	15.13	
#2	67.88	0.26	0.04	0.03	18.95	0.31	5.51	15.05	7.92	
#3	46.45	0.26	0.03	0.03	31.27	0.29	22.37			
#4	47.58	0.26	0.03	0.03	31.27	0.29	22.37			

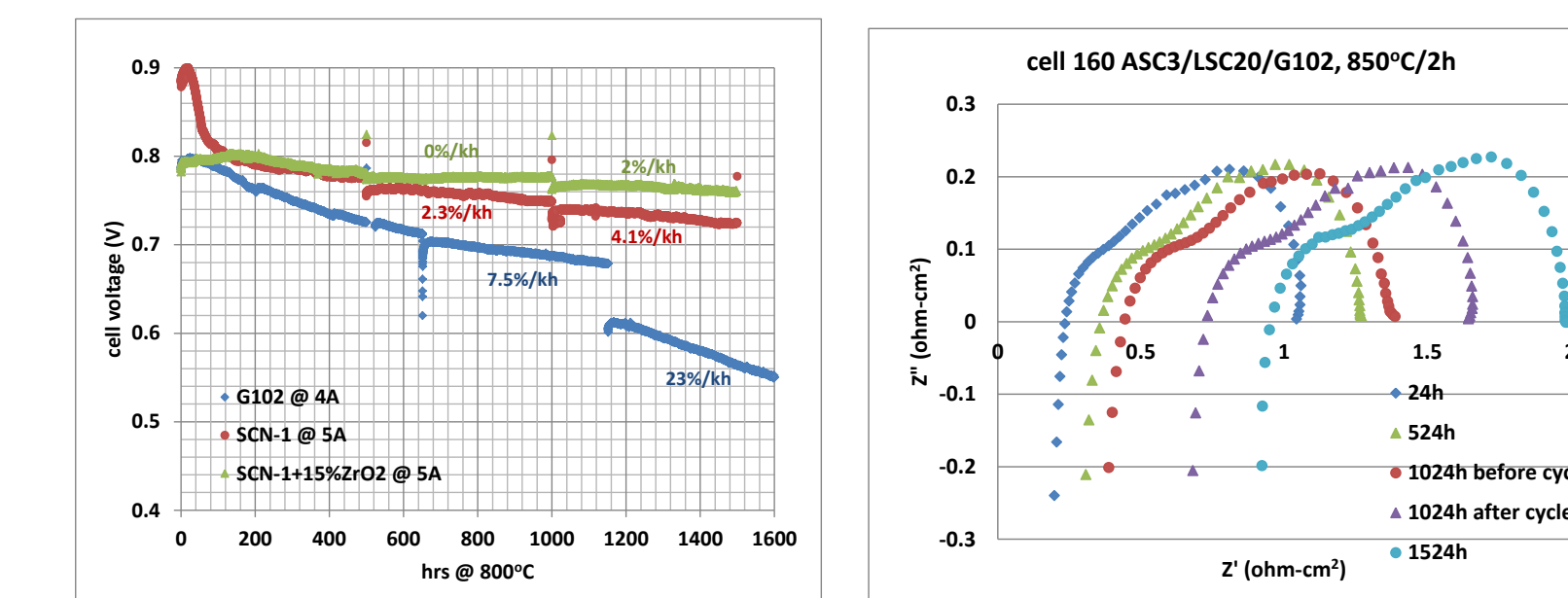


glass at YSZ and aluminized AISI441 interface

Pore coarsening minimized with fibers



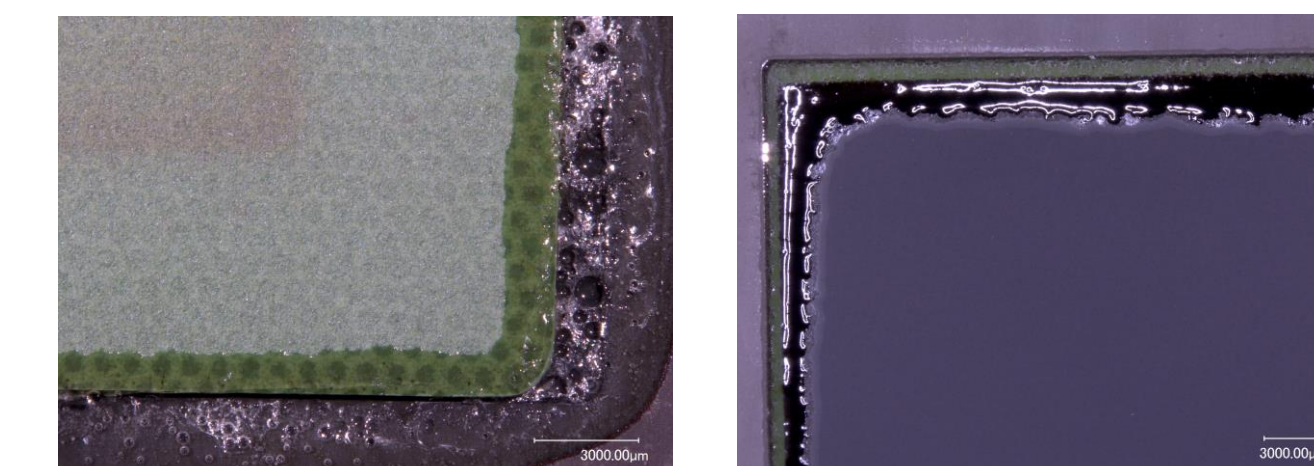
(B) Validation of non-alkali containing Compliant silicate glass G102



Larger degradation observed for G102 glass than SCN-1 glass

Larger degradation occurred after 2nd thermal cycle at 1024h

Extensive spreading (850°C/2h)



Summary and Conclusion

- Compliant glass SCN-1 with 15% ZrO₂ fibers was validated in a stack fixture test. It showed good long-term (800°C/5820h) stability and remained hermetic.
- Cell with SCN-1+15% ZrO₂ fibers showed similar degradation (1-2%/1000h) in the last ~3000h over ~6000h test as refractory glass.
- EIS analysis showed the degradation was primarily from increase of ohmic resistance, and showed parabolic.
- Post-mortem EDS/SEM analysis showed minute concentrations (<1%) of Na at cathode side only. K, Cr, and Si were all below detection limit.
- No severe corrosion at YSZ and aluminized AISI441 interfaces.
- Pore coarsening was minimized with inert fibers, and no glass spreading observed, likely due to increased viscosity over time.
- A second compliant silicate without alkalis was also validated in stack fixture test in combined ageing and thermal cycling.
- The cell showed higher degradation as compared to SCN-1 glass. Microstructure analysis remains to be conducted; however, viscosity needs to be tailored from spreading.

About Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

The Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, located in southeastern Washington State, is a U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science laboratory that solves complex problems in energy, national security and the environment, and advances scientific frontiers in the chemical, biological, materials, environmental and computational sciences. The Laboratory employs 4,000 staff members, has a \$760 million annual budget, and has been managed by Ohio-based Battelle since 1965.

For more information about the science you see here, please contact:

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