

A Bifunctional Ceramic Fuel Cell Energy System

An Update on Reversible Air-electrodes Development

PI: Prof. Kevin Huang University of South Carolina



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About this **REBELS** Project



- Demonstration of power generation and energy storage functionality of the new fuel-cell/battery hybrid system at bench-scale
- Development of reversible IT-air-electrodes
- Development of IT-electrolytes
- Development of Fe-based energy storage materials
- Development of computational models



The Battery Configuration



Energy Environ. Sci., 2011, 4, 4942–4946



The New Battery Chemistry



Overall Reaction:
$$Me + \frac{x}{2}O_2 \xrightarrow[Charge]{Discharge} MeO_x$$

Solid Oxide Metal Air Redox Battery (SOMARB)

Working Principle: Discharging







Working Principle: Charging







A Typical Performance of the SOMARB Battery







Chem. Comm., 2014, **50**, 623.

Chem. Comm., 2014, 50, 623.



Distinguished Advantages

- All ceramic components
- Transfer of two electrons by O²⁻
- Only gaseous O₂ involved in ORR and OER
- Energy storage with high-capacity chemical redox bed
- Energy cycling at high rates
- Independent power and energy
- Adaptable to new metal-air chemistries
- Scalable, sustainable & safe



A Reversible Air-electrode of Choice: $SrCoO_{3-\delta}$

Important Features:

- Highly oxygen catalytically active at IT range
- Unstable at elevated temperatures: losing oxygen to decompose into Sr₂Co₂O₅:

$$SrCoO_{3-\delta} = SrCoO_{2.5} + (0.5-\delta)/2O_2$$

Making $SrCoO_{3-\delta}$ stable:

- Phase stabilization by A- and B-site donor doping
- Morphological stabilization of nanostructures by atomic layer deposition



Phase Thermal Stability – SYC Series







Conductivity Stability – SYC Series





Conductivity vs T – SYC Series





TGA and TPD: SYC Series



Oxygen intake and release are reversible



Conductivity vs Po₂ – SYC Series



T<350°C,

$$\frac{1}{2}O_{2(g)} + V_{O''} = O_{O}^{\times} + 2h$$

T>350°C, $O_0^{\times} + 2h^{\cdot} = \frac{1}{2}O_{2(g)} + V_0^{\cdot}$

Higher order of reaction m

Lower order of reaction m

Charge neutrality: $x + 2\delta + p = n$



Phase Thermal Stability – SCN Series

<u>SCN10: SrCo_{0.9}Nb_{0.1}O_{3-δ}</u>





Conductivity Stability – SCN Series





Conductivity vs T – SCN Series





TGA and TPD: SCN Series





Conductivity vs Po₂ – SCN Series



Surface O₂ Exchange Coefficient



-11.5 -11 -11.6 -12 -11.7 -13 -11.8 -14 =1.3 kJ/mol ln(k_{ex}), cm/s Ink (cm/s) -11.9 SCN10 -15 LSCF -12.0 =5.7 kJ/mol 100x -16 -12.1 $\text{SrCo}_{0.9}\text{Nb}_{0.1}\text{O}_{3\text{-}\delta}$ E_=6.2 kJ/mol -17 -12.2 SrCo_{0.9}Nb_{0.1}Fe_{0.1}O_{3-δ} SrCo_{0.9}Nb_{0.1}Fe_{0.2}O_{3-δ} -18 -12.3 -19 SrCo_{0.9}Nb_{0.1}Fe_{0.3}O_{3-δ} -12.4 -20 -12.5 0.0014 0.0011 0.0012 0.0013 0.0015 0.0016 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.6 1000/T (1/K) 1/T, 1/K

Oxygen Isothermal Isotope Exchange

By E. Wachsman's group at University of Maryland





Microstructure of a Nanostructured SYC





Performance of Nanostructured SYC Cathod



Nanostructured SYC as an ORR/OER Catalyst





Performance Improvement by SYC Catalyst



Acumentrics 50-cm long anode-supported tubular YSZ cell Provided by Dr. Doug Schmidt and Dr. Wensheng Wang



Decorating LSCF NPs on Commercial LSCF







Summary



- Integration of a redox chemical bed can enable energy storage functionality of conventional RSOFC
- Donor doped SrCoO $_{3-\delta}$ oxygen-deficient perovskites are a class of promising reversible ORR/OER catalysts for IT-RSOFCs
 - Phase stabilization by chemical doping
 - Nanostructuring by solution infiltration
 - Morphological stability by ALD
- Decorating nanoscaled SYC ORR catalysts on a commercial IT-SOFC cathode LSCF can be beneficial



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