

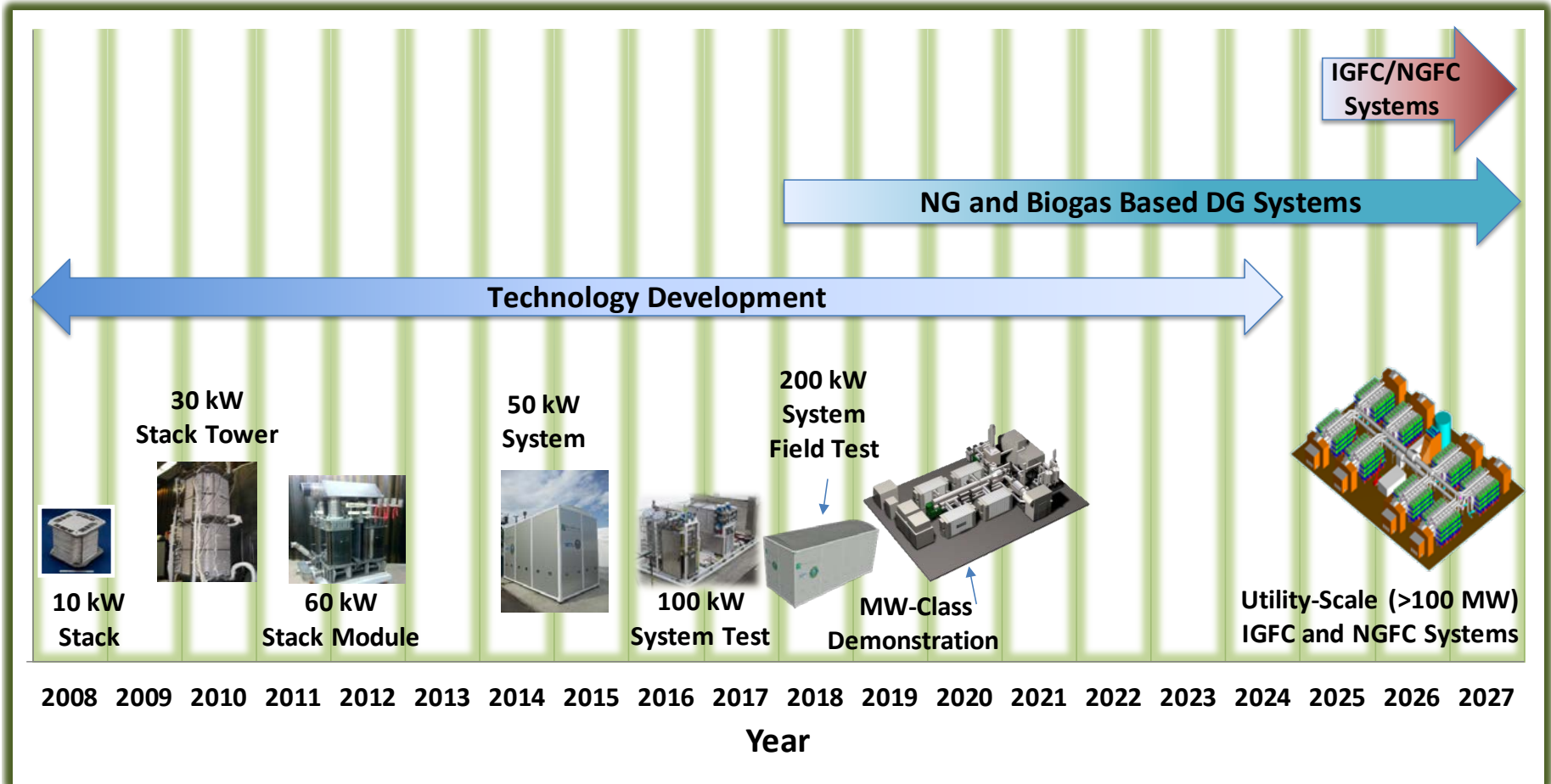
SOFC Development Update at FuelCell Energy



Hossein Ghezal-Ayagh (PI)

19th Annual Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) Project Review Meeting
Washington, DC

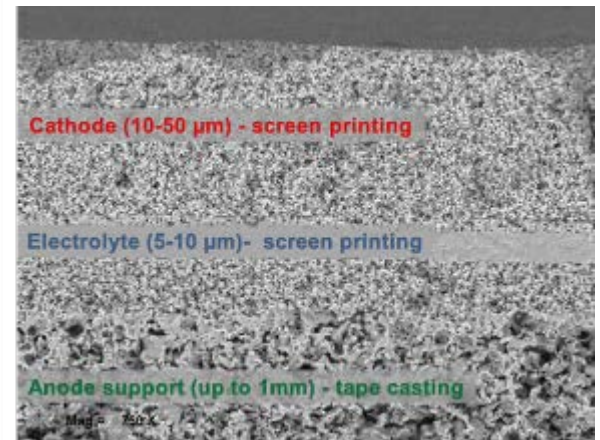
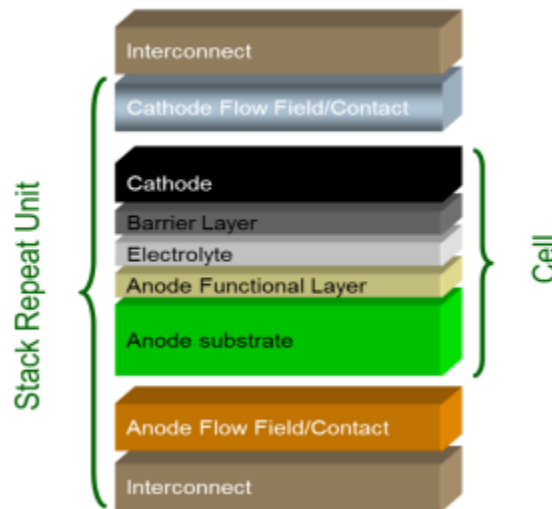
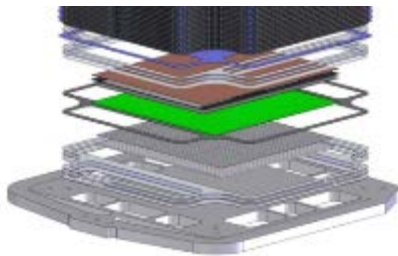
June 13, 2018



- Ongoing technology development and system field testing is laying the foundation for cost-competitive DG and centralized SOFC power systems

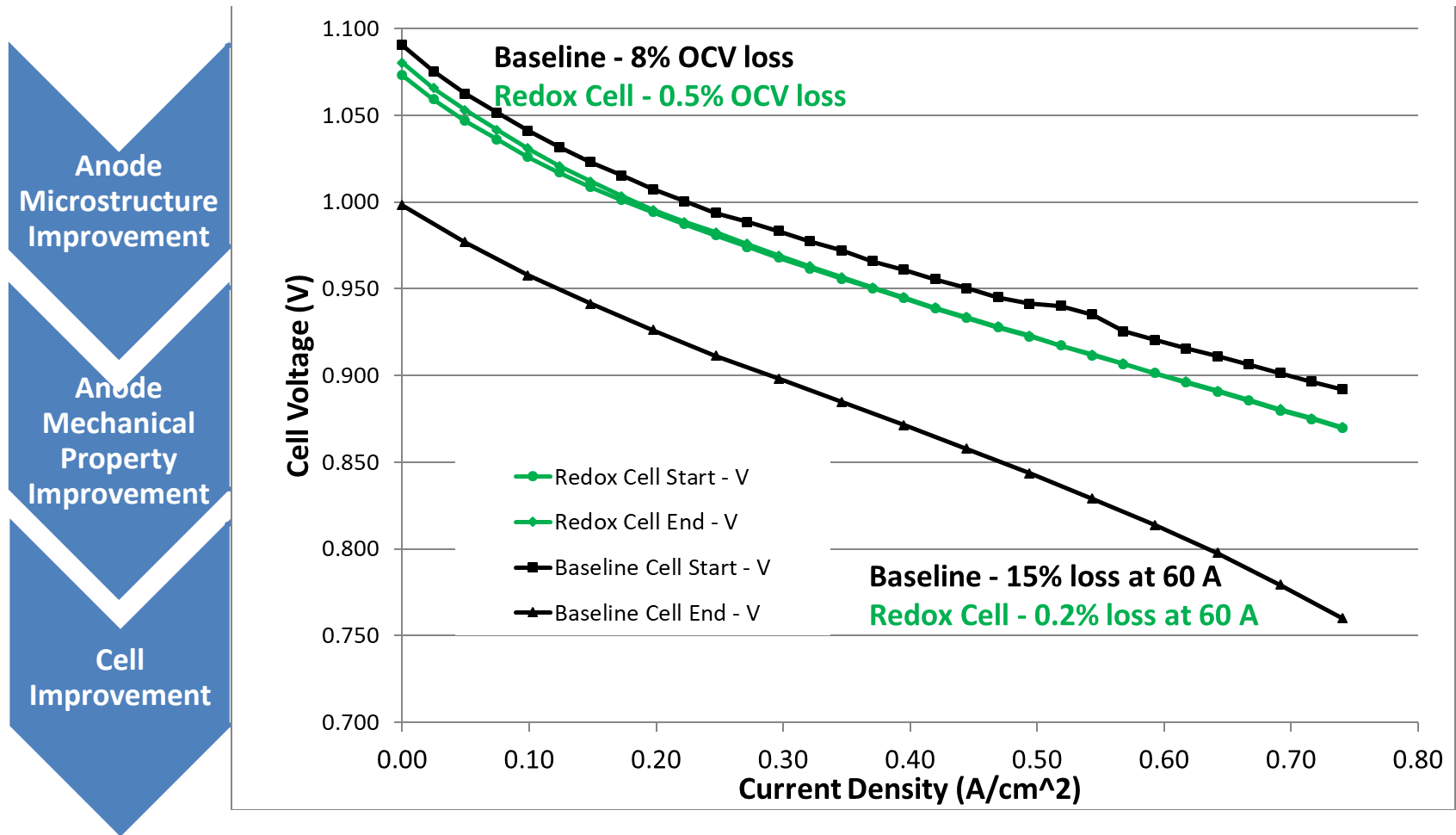


- Cell:
 - Planar anode supported
 - 0.6 X 254 X 254 mm with 550 cm² active area
 - Manufactured by tape casting, screen printing and co-sintering
- Stack:
 - Ferritic stainless steel sheet Interconnect
 - Compressive ceramic seal
 - Integrated manifolding with formed flow field layers
 - 120 Cells in a standard stack with 16 kW output @ 160 A

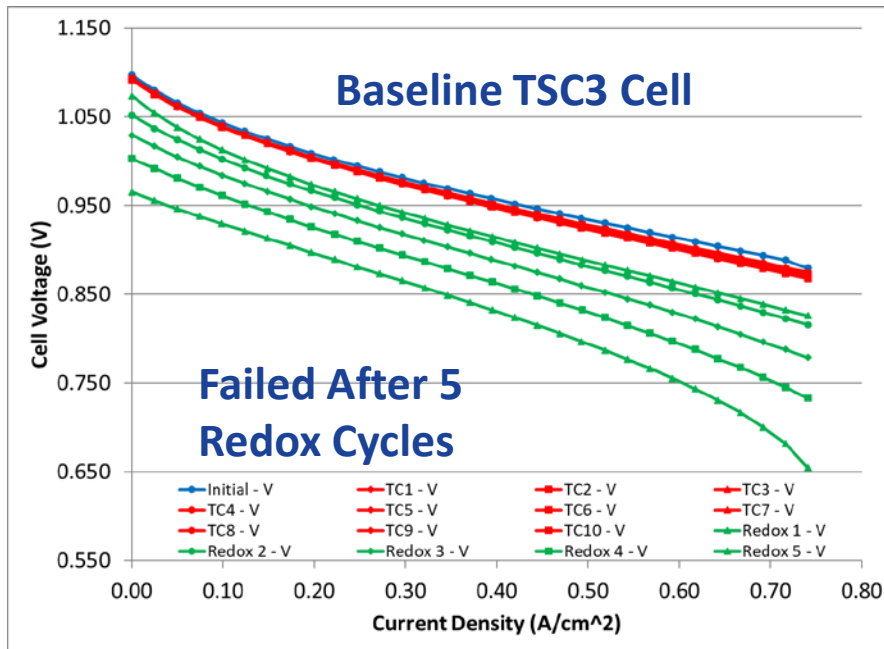


Advances in Cell Technology: Redox Tolerance Improvement

- A wide range of anode microstructures with enhanced mechanical properties were studied for improvements in redox tolerance
- Redox tolerance improved from 15% performance loss (baseline cell) down to 0.2% loss after 6 redox cycles with varying extent of nickel oxidation within the anode

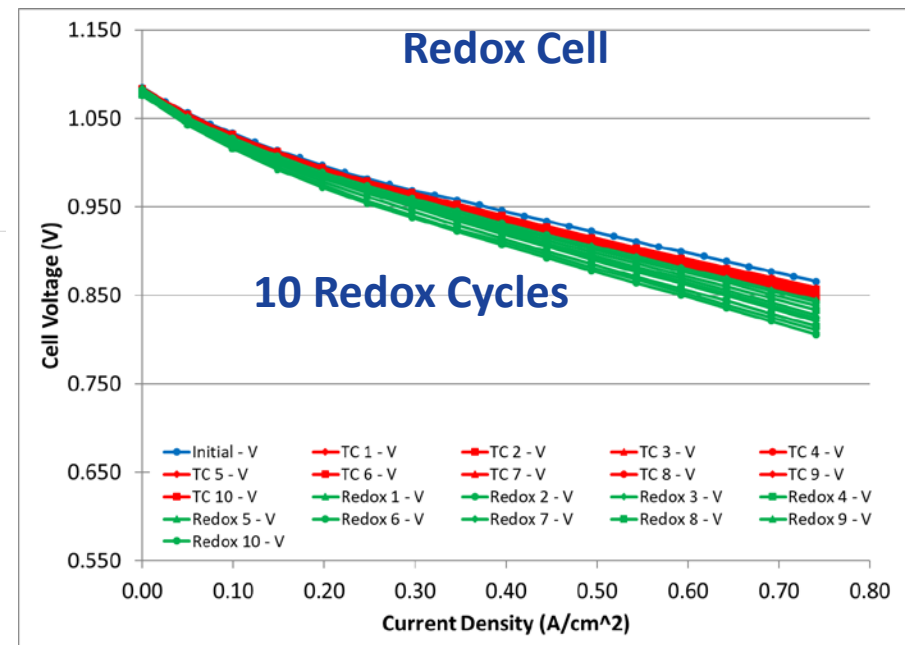


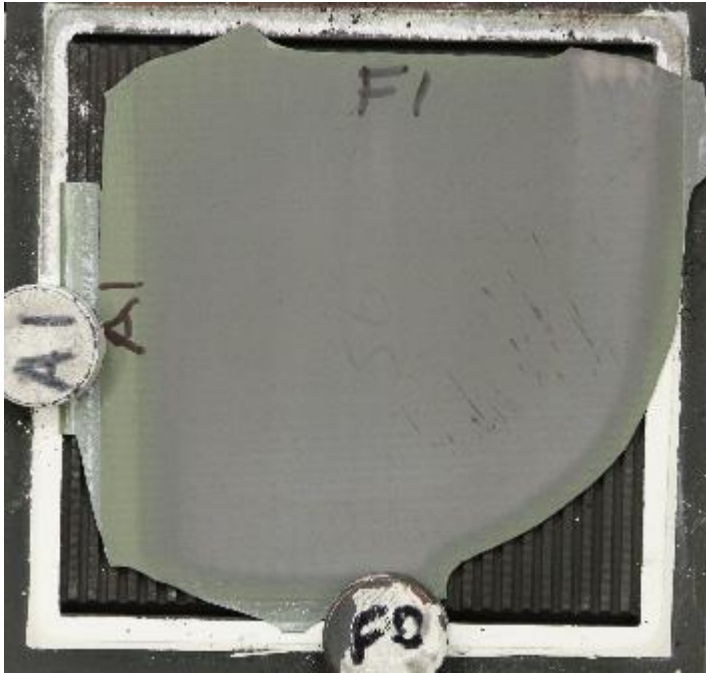
Multi-prong approaches were implemented to reduce anode strain upon Ni re-oxidation for achieving improvements in redox tolerance



- Accelerated tests showed:
 - Baseline TSC3 cell failed after 5 redox cycles
 - Recent cell with modified anode structure is still running well after 10 redox cycle

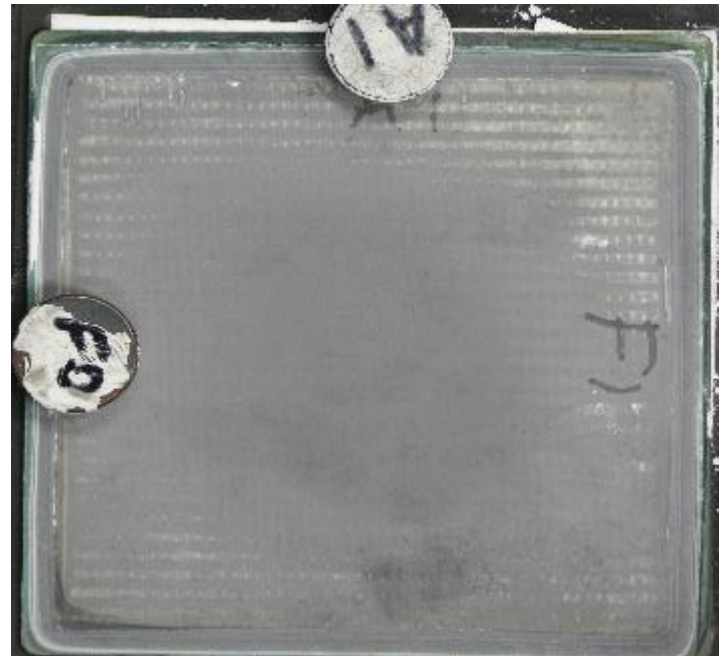
- Redox cycle conditions designed for accelerated degradation:
 - Polarization curves to 0.74 A/cm²
 - 10 thermal cycles red lines
 - 10 redox cycles green lines





- Standard cell (left) failed catastrophically after 5 redox cycles
- Autopsy showed broken cell with significant oxidation

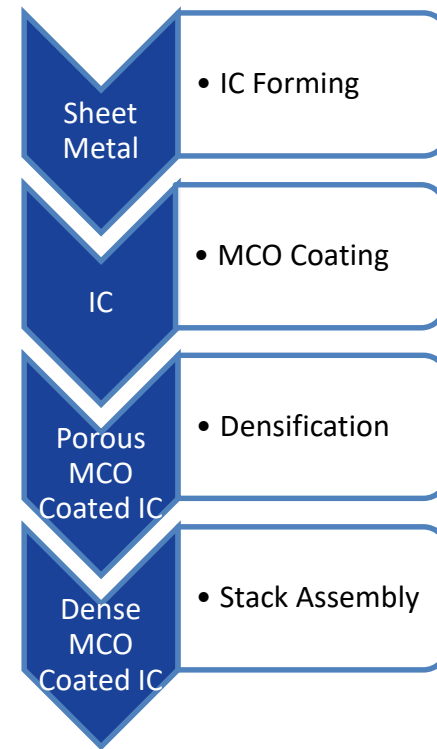
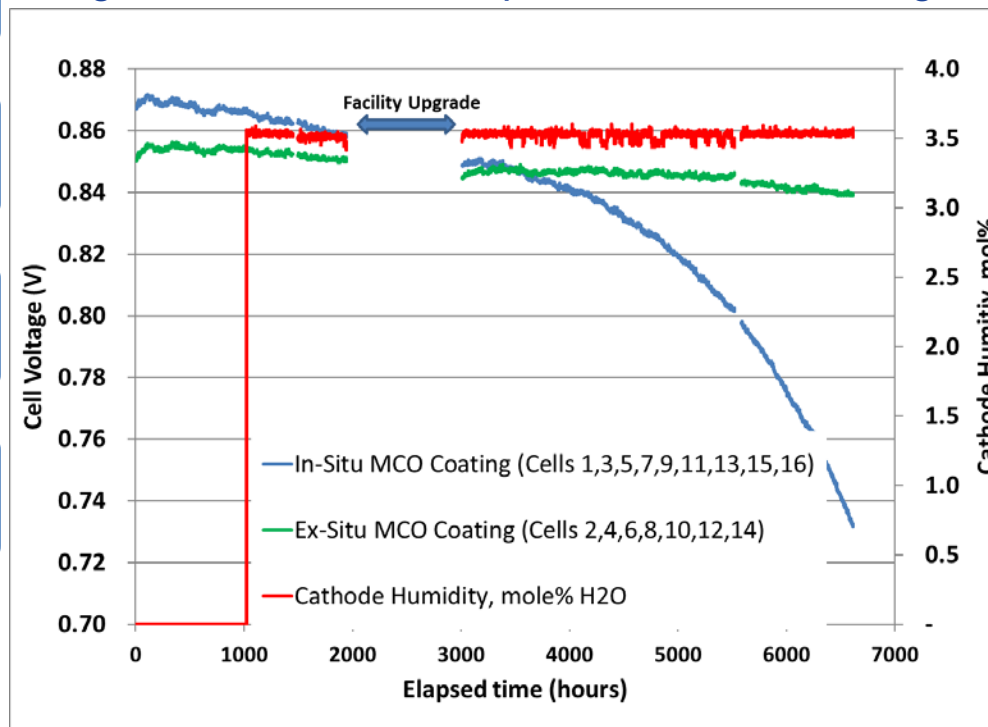
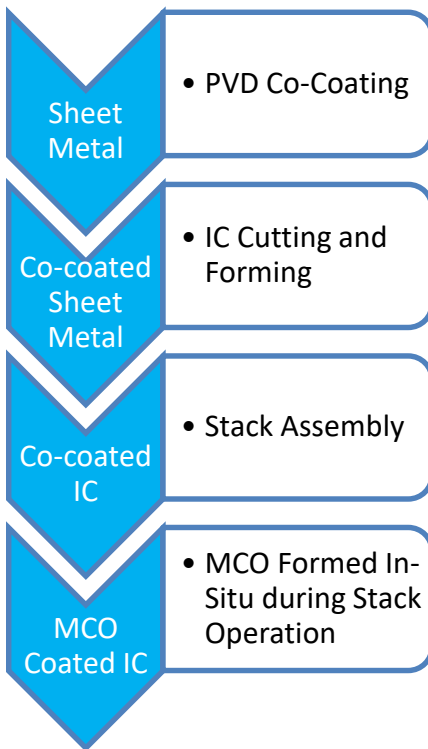
- Modified redox tolerant cell (right) is fully intact
- Autopsy showed no sign of cracks and no oxidation in active area



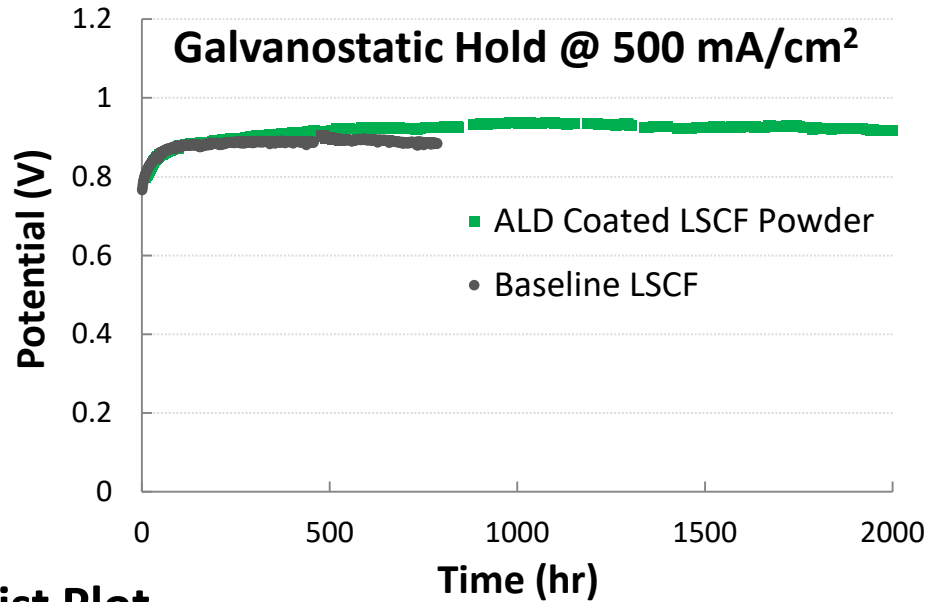
Stack fabrication process using in-situ MCO IC coating

- Studied both in-situ and ex-situ MCO applications as protective layers for cathode interconnects
- A 16 cell stack using baseline 550cm² TSC3 cells with alternating interconnect coatings was used to provide behavioral comparison of the two types of coatings
- Ex-situ MCO coatings provided better protection against Cr evaporation and lower performance degradation rate as compared to in-situ coatings

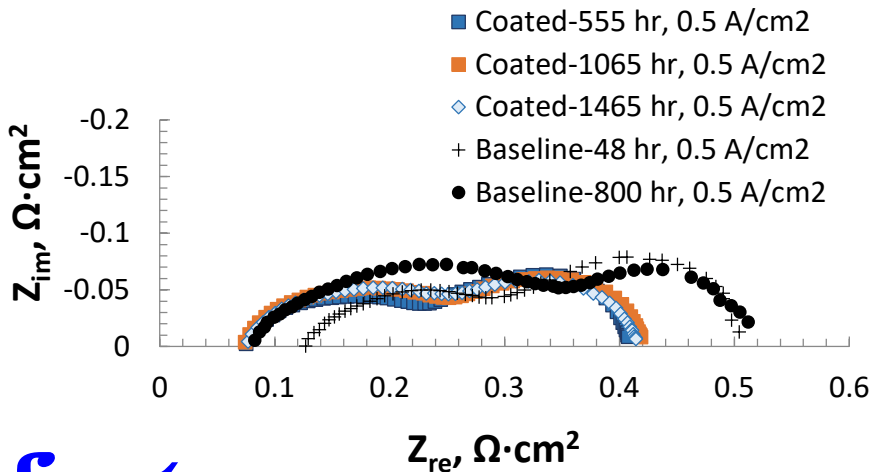
Stack fabrication process using ex-situ MCO IC coating



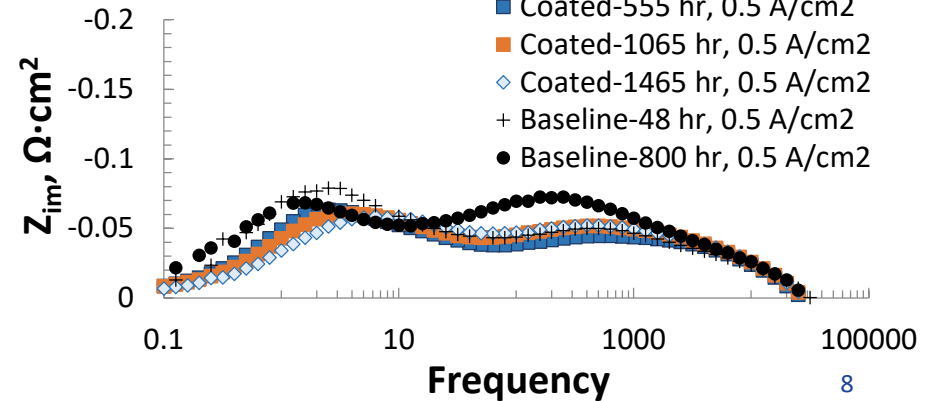
ALD coated LSCF powders resulted in reduced cathode degradation rate



Nyquist Plot



Bode Plot

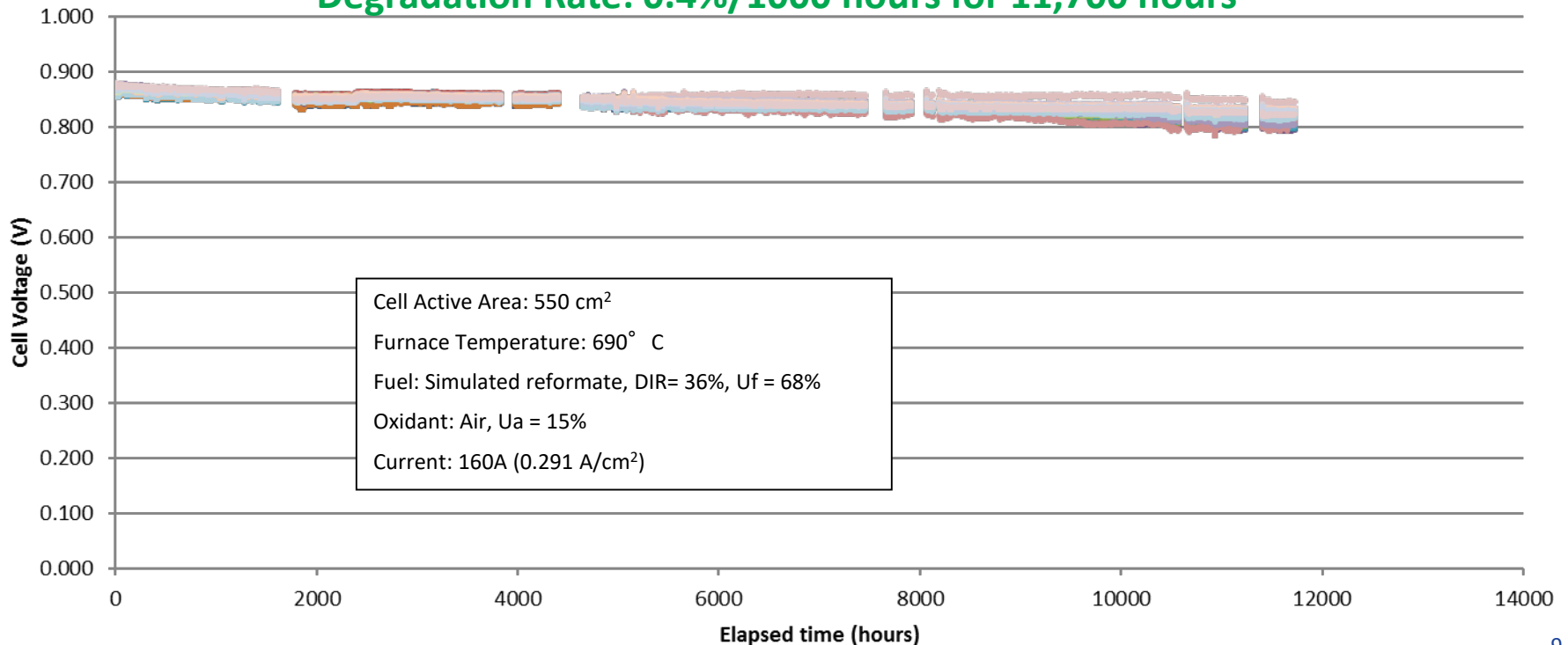


- Recent cell and stack design/manufacturing advances incorporated into 80-cell stack
- Ongoing testing at system conditions shows 0.4%/1000 hours degradation rate



Test in Progress

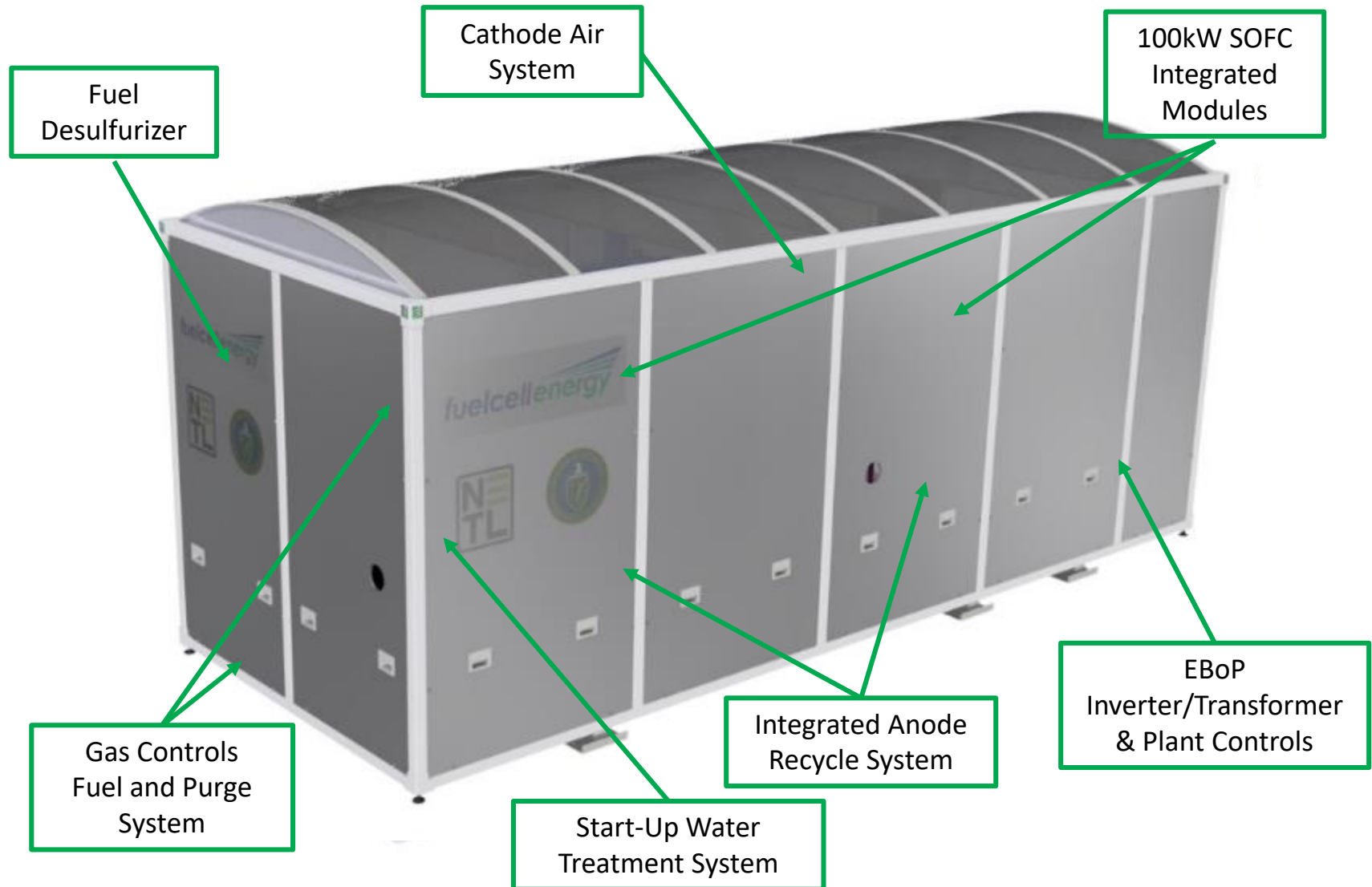
Degradation Rate: 0.4%/1000 hours for 11,700 hours



200 kW SOFC System Performance Summary

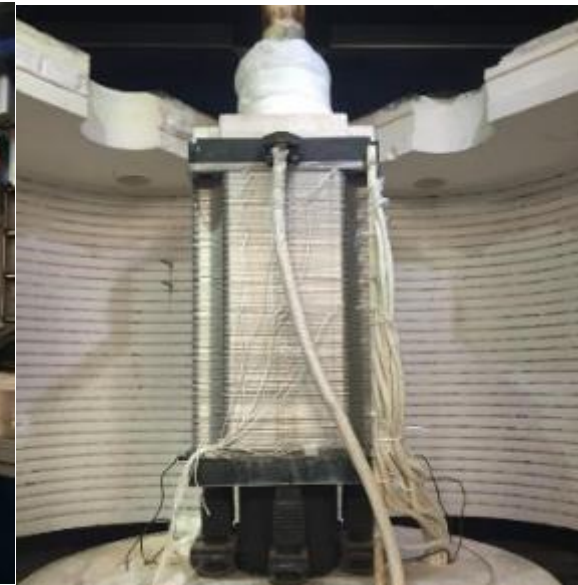
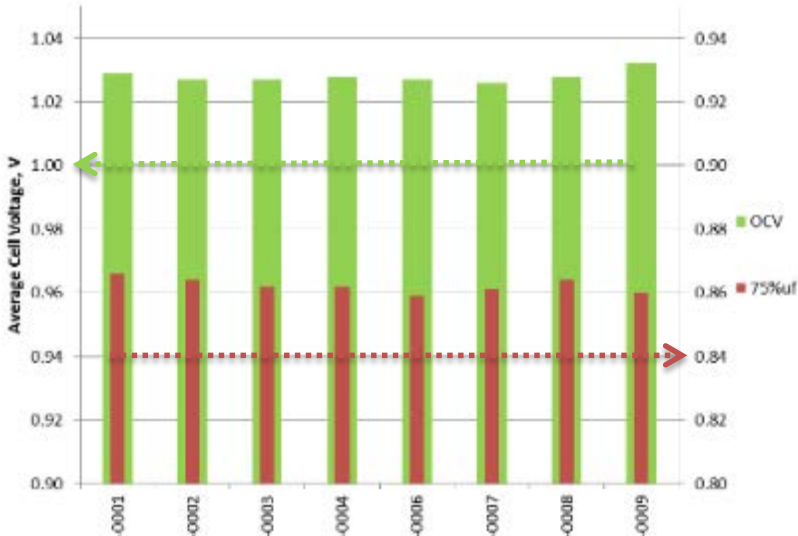
SOFC Gross Power	Normal Operating Conditions		Rated Power	
DC Power	225.0	kW	244.0	kW
Energy & Water Input				
Natural Gas Fuel Flow	19.7	scfm	21.6	scfm
Fuel Energy (LHV)	323.2	kW	355.5	kW
Water Consumption @ Full Power	0	gpm	0	gpm
Consumed Power				
AC Power Consumption	10.8	kW	12.5	kW
Inverter Loss	11.3	kW	12.2	kW
Total Parasitic Power Consumption	22.0	kW	24.7	kW
Net Generation & Waste Heat Availability				
SOFC Plant Net AC Output	203.0	kW	219.3	kW
Available Heat for CHP (to 48.9°C)	84.7	kW	90.8	kW
Exhaust Temperature - nominal	370	°C	370	°C
Efficiency				
Electrical Efficiency (LHV)	62.8	%	61.7	%
Total CHP Efficiency (LHV) to 48.9°C	89.0	%	87.2	%

 200 kW system is designed to validate stack reliability and scalability of stack-module design

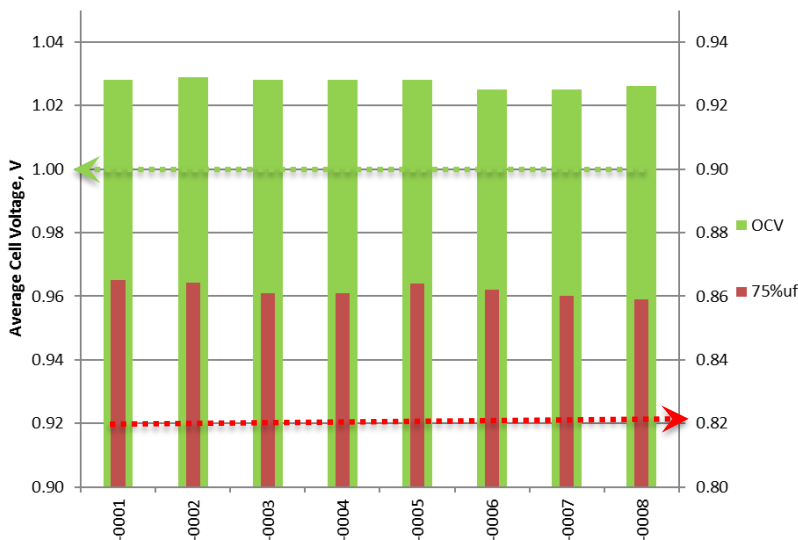


- Includes (2) 100kW SOFC stack modules designed to operate independently
- Factory assembled & shipped as a standard ISO 20' x 8' container

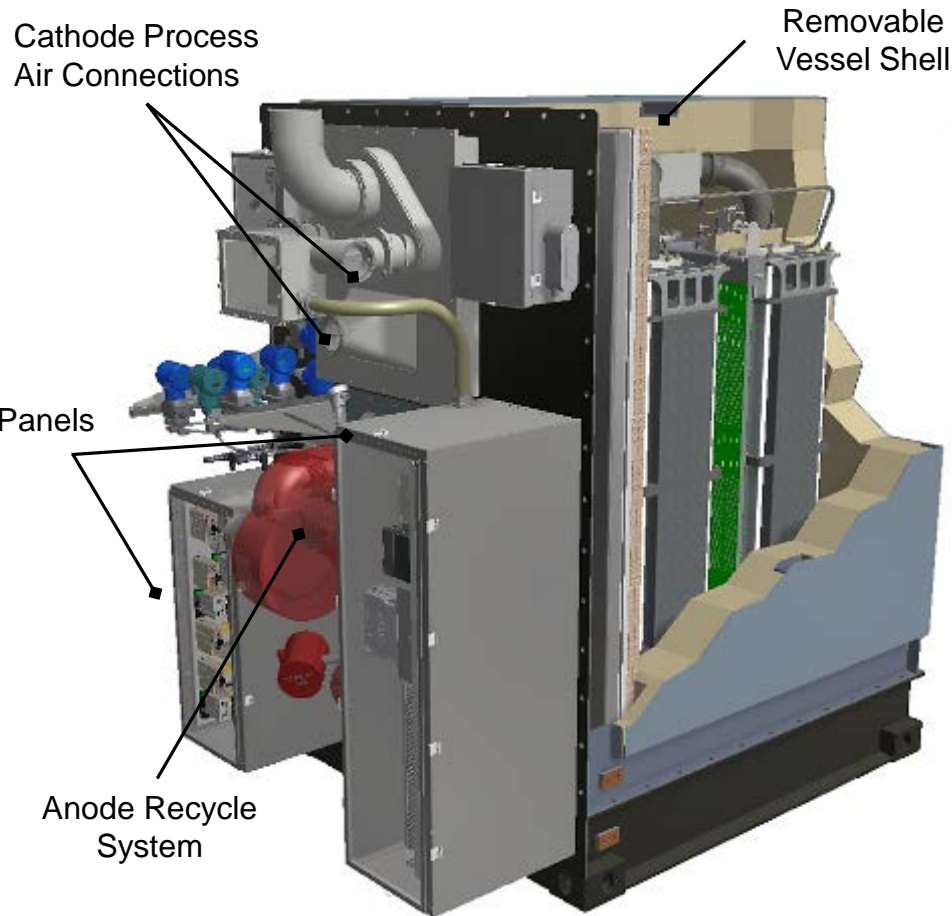
Module 1 Stack Performance



Module 2 Stack Performance



- Excellent stack to stack performance reproducibility
- Stacks for 200 kW system meet cell voltage criteria
- Stacks shipped to FCE Danbury, CT and integrated into 100 kW modules

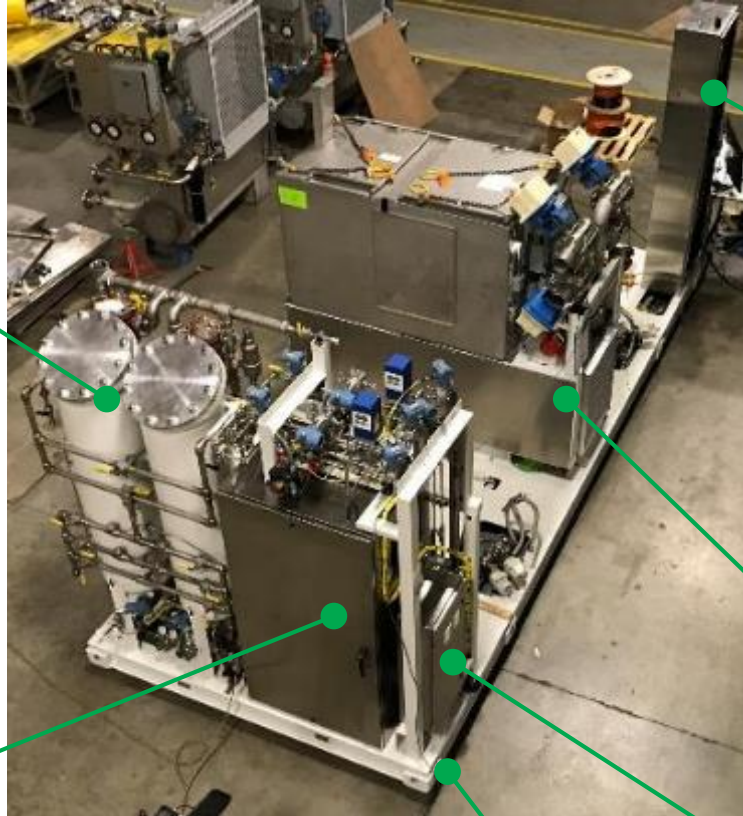


100 kW Stack Module Architecture:

- Fully integrates all hot BoP equipment within the module
- Eliminates high-temperature plant piping & valves
- Reduces Cr evaporation protective coatings within plant/module
- Integrated anode blower & module-specific instruments greatly decreases plant footprint



Desulfurization Units



Process Control System



Air Delivery System



Start-up Water System



Skid Support-Integrated Piping



Control Hardware Cabinet



200 kW BoP



100 kW Stack
Module



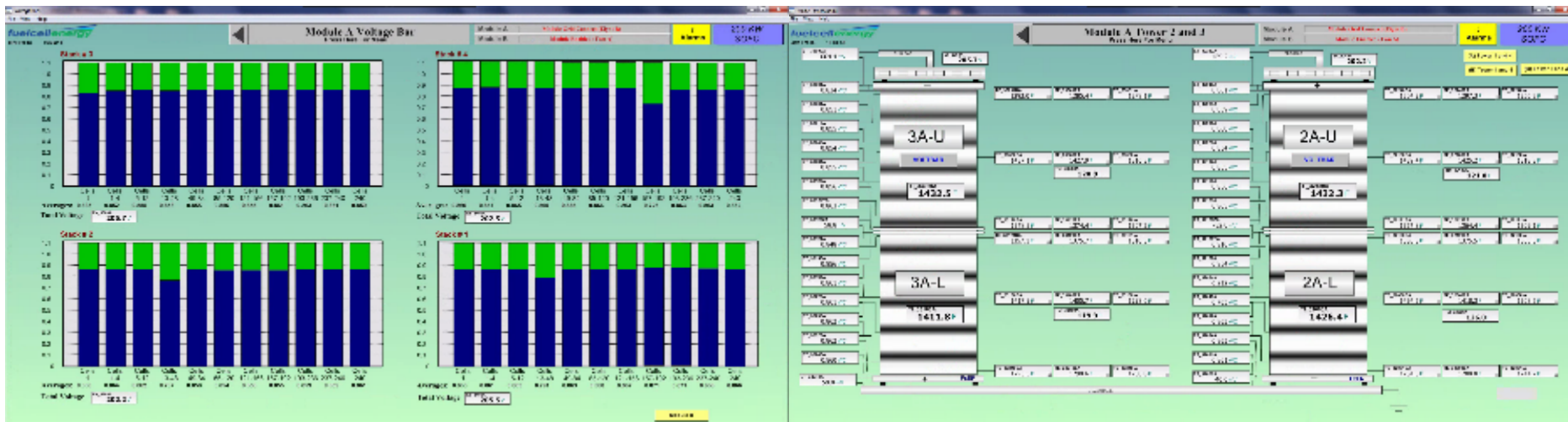
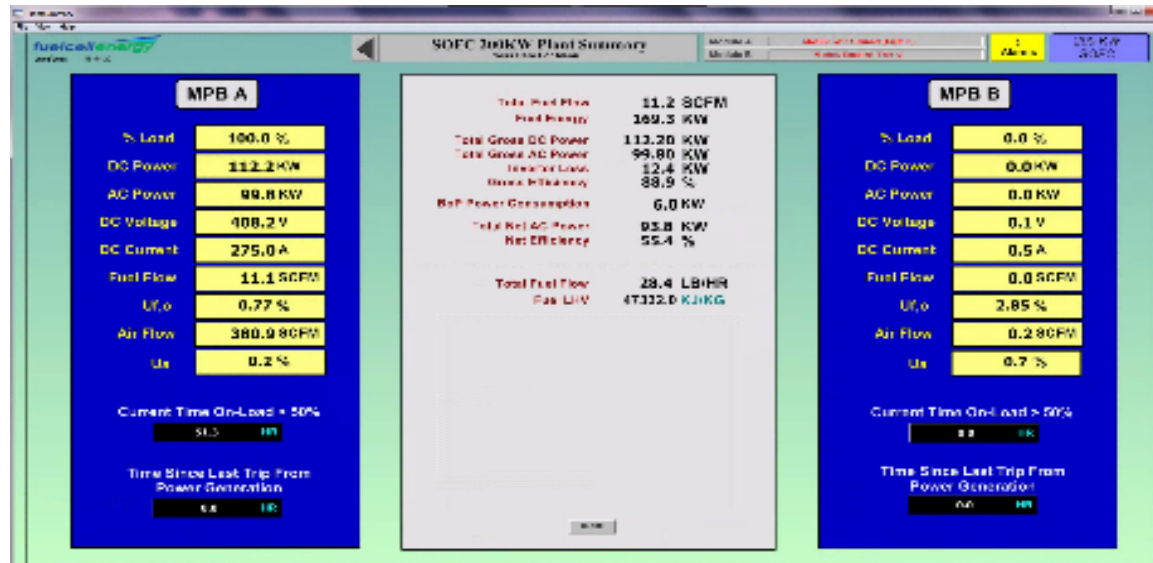
100 kW Stack
Module Integration

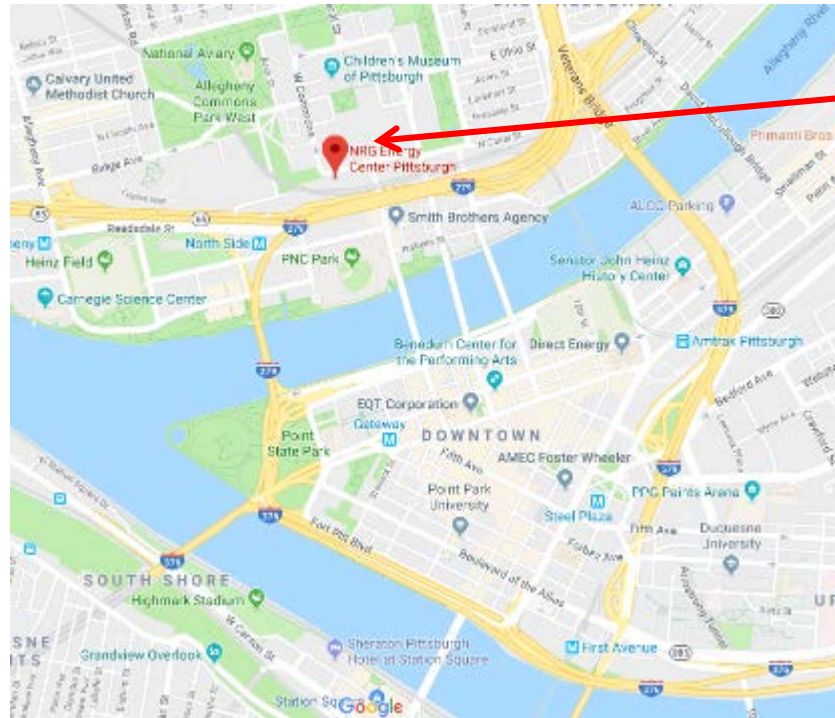
➔ Two 100-kW stack modules have been incorporated within the 200 kW system BoP, resulting in one transportable integrated system



➔ **200 kW system installed at FCE's Danbury, CT Test Facility.
Factory Acceptance Testing is underway.**

Screen Shot of the Power Plant HMI





NRG Energy Center
Pittsburgh, PA



- Permitting Process Complete
- Site Preparation was completed



Baseline Large Area Stack (LAS):

- 76 W/kg
- 185 W/L

Compact SOFC Architecture (CSA)



Full Height CSA Stack:

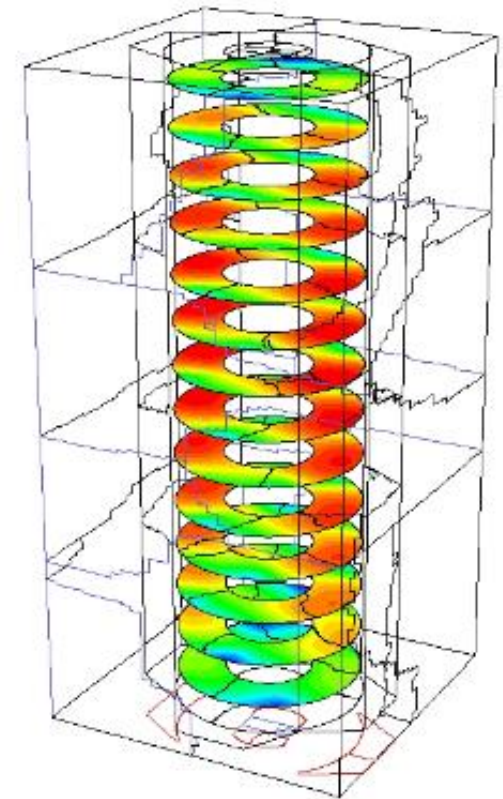
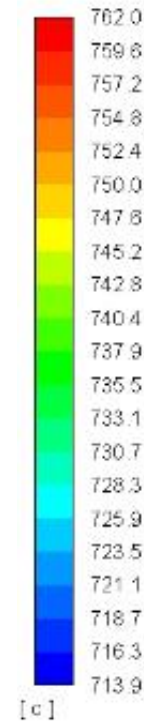
- 470 W/kg
- 780 W/L

Property	CSA Stack Scale			Comments
	Short	Mid	Full	
Cell count	45	150	350	
Fuel cell voltage, V	38	128	298	At 0.85 V/cell
Stack Power, kW	0.9	3.0	7.0	At 0.29 A/cm ²
Height, mm (in)	91 (3.6)	211 (8.3)	440 (17.3)	

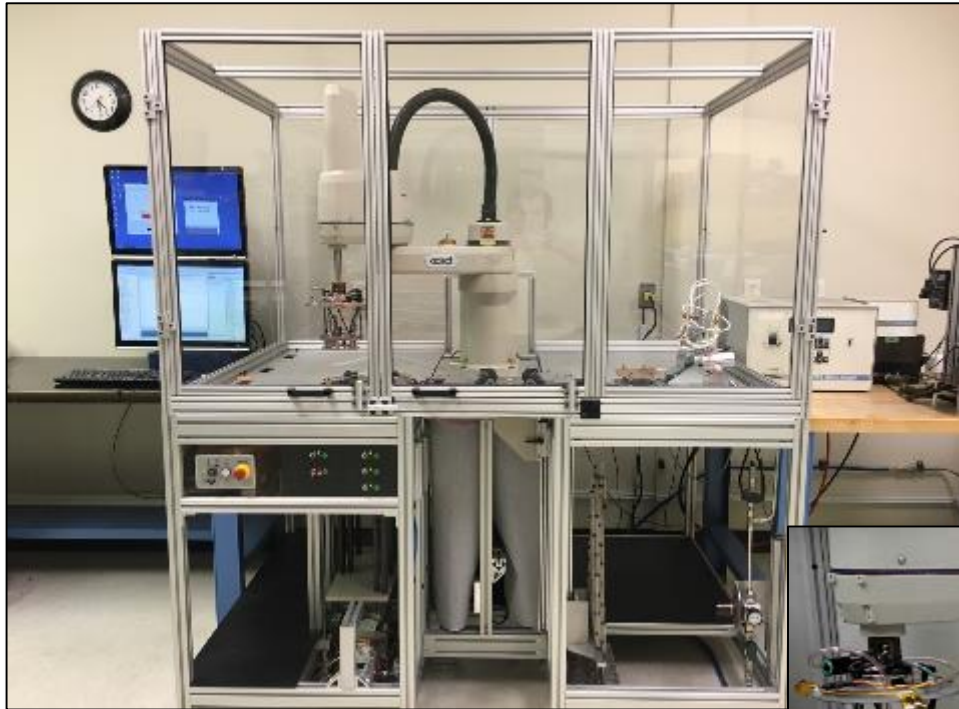
- Fully coupled CFD/electrochemical CSA stack model was developed
 - Full stack (lumped porous body model)
- High current operation and complex geometry of CSA stack requires large number of calculations
- ANSYS HPC Pack licensing and cluster computing services were used to run the model

Example Fuel Cell Run
68%Uf 40%Ua 25% internal reforming, 0.3 A/cm²

contour-1
 Static Temperature



350-cell stack
 Select cell layers shown

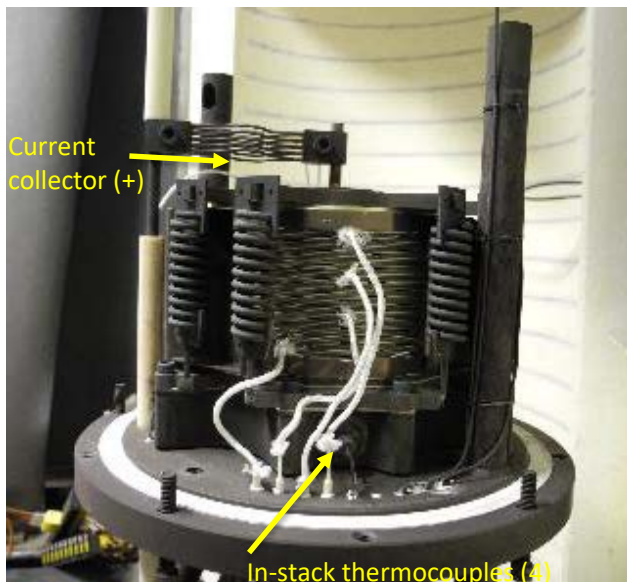
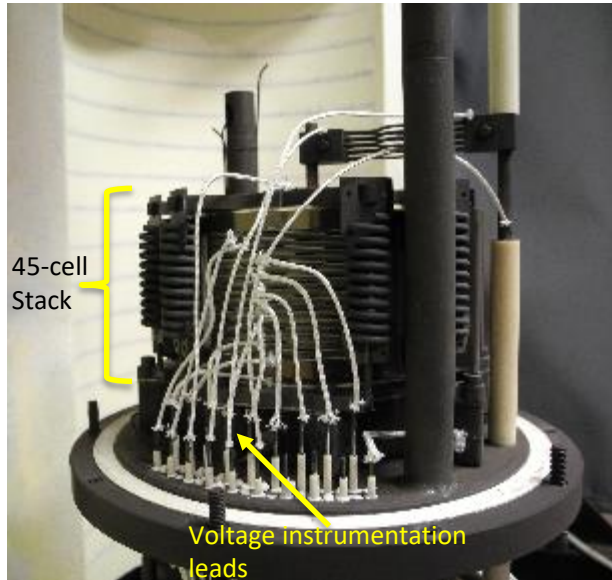


Automated work cell commissioned for:

- Stack builds
- Cell and interconnect QC

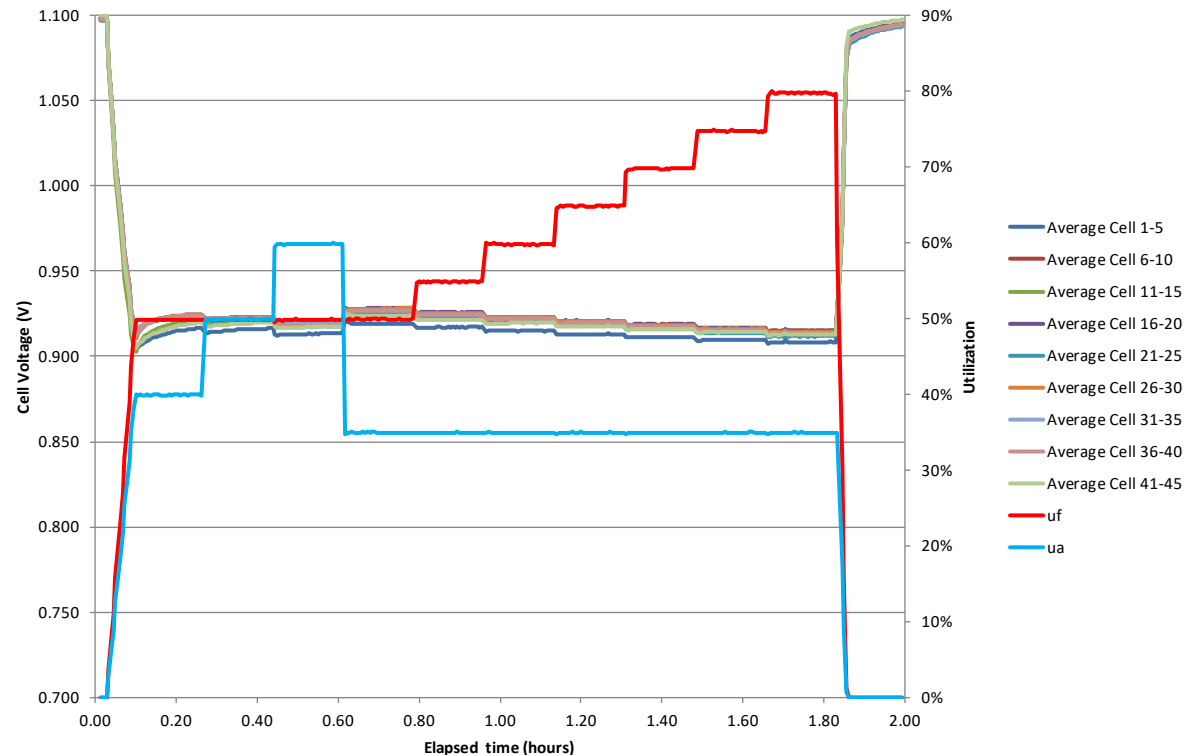
Current production rates achieved equivalent of up to 4 stacks per shift/day





- Initial stacks of new design (CSA Stack) has been built and tested in both fuel cell and electrolysis modes

45 Cell CSA , TS1



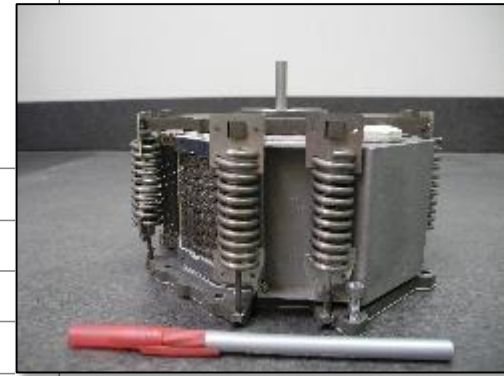
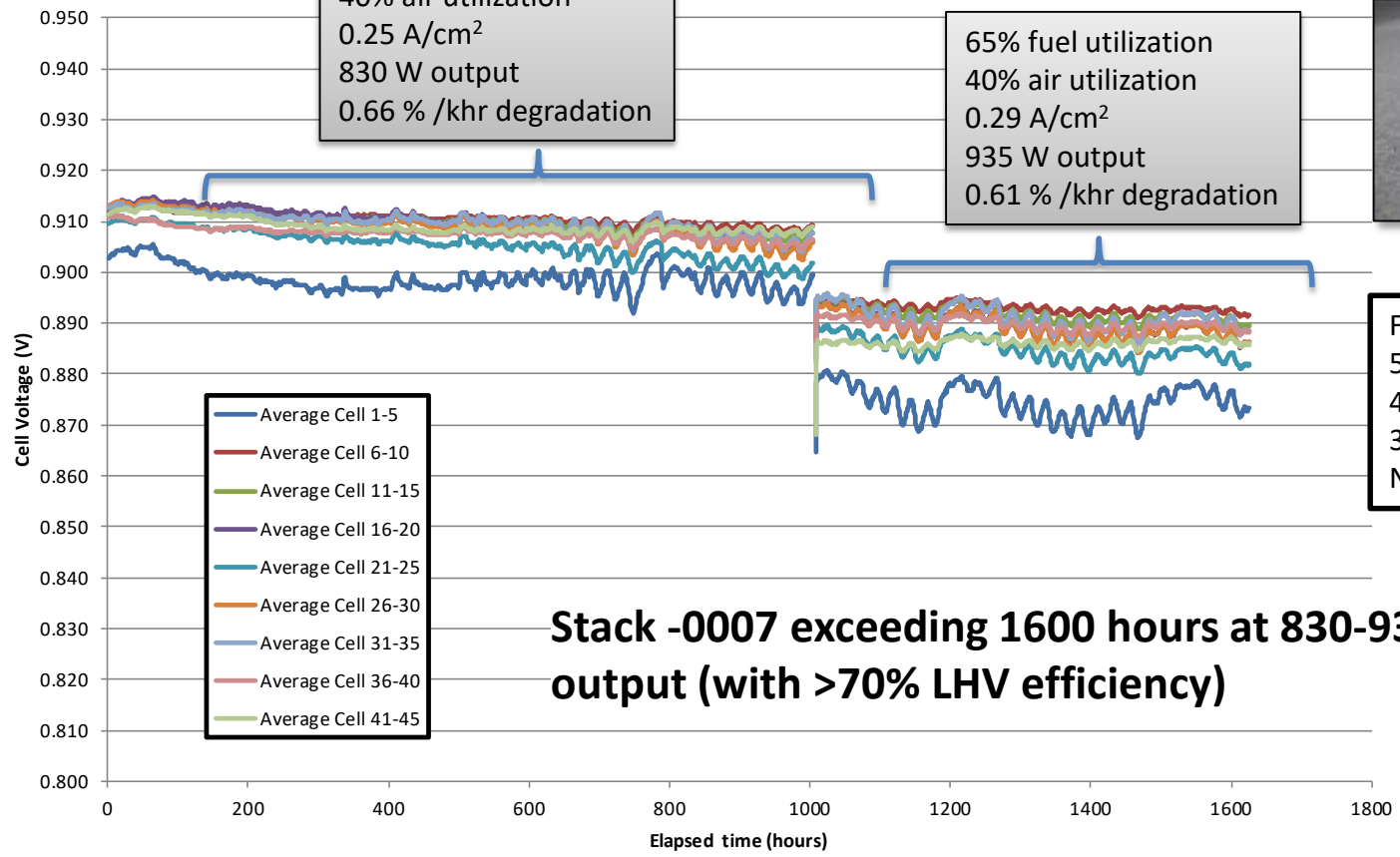
- Very strong utilization performance (>900 mV) at 80% fuel utilization at 0.25 A/cm²
 - Demonstrates good flow distribution and even thermal conditions within the stack

GT060248-0007 TC1 FC Hold - 28/Mar/18

45 cell CSA
stand 1

65% fuel utilization
40% air utilization
0.25 A/cm²
830 W output
0.66 % /khr degradation

65% fuel utilization
40% air utilization
0.29 A/cm²
935 W output
0.61 % /khr degradation

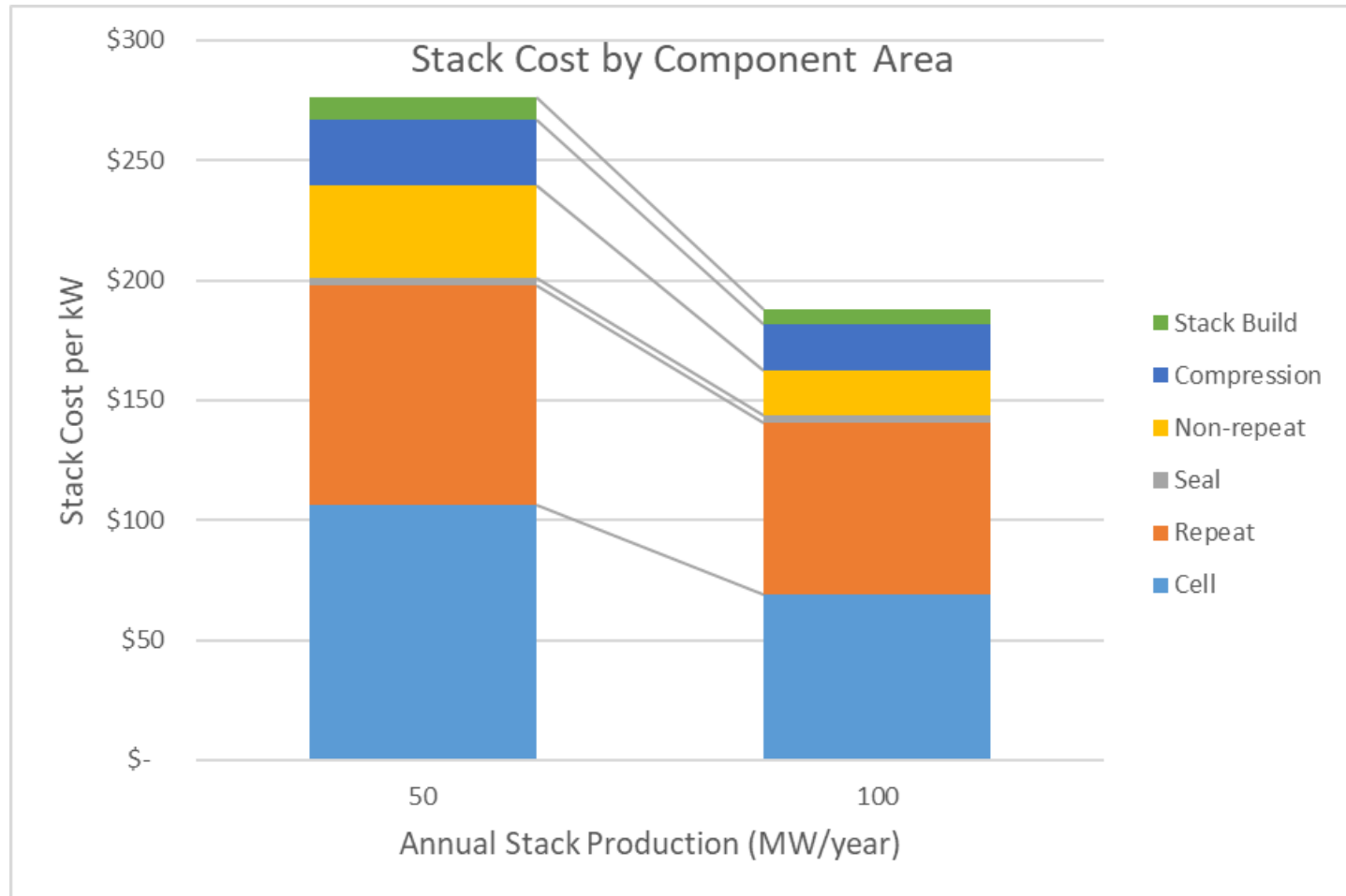


Fuel composition:
53% H₂
44% N₂
3% H₂O
Non-reforming surrogate gas

Stack -0007 exceeding 1600 hours at 830-935 W output (with >70% LHV efficiency)

- Good performance and stability
- Tight voltage spread shows good flow distribution
- Aggressive thermal conditions (lower air flow, lower pressure drop)

CSA Stack Factory Cost Estimate as a Function of Production per Year



Cell

- New redox tolerant cell stability was demonstrated after 10 redox cycles
- ALD coated cathode materials showed improved endurance
- In-house developed ex-situ MCO coating showed significant protection against Cr poisoning

Stack

- Baseline stack tested for >11000 hours showed <0.4%/kh degradation rate
- 17 baseline stacks were fabricated for a 200 kW SOFC power plant
- Initial trials of next generation CSA stacks have been successful

System

- 2 stack modules were built each with 8 stacks of 120 cells
- Factory tests of the 200kW SOFC system was initiated
- Preparation of the demonstration site for the 200kW SOFC system was completed

The progress in SOFC technology was supported by DOE/NETL Cooperative Agreements: DE-FE0011691, DE-FE0023186, DE-FE0026199, and DE-FE0026093

Guidance from NETL Management team: Shailesh Vora, Joseph Stoffa, Patcharin Burke, and Heather Quedenfeld

