

Long Term Stability Test of Low Temperature and Standard Reactive Air Aluminization Interconnect Part

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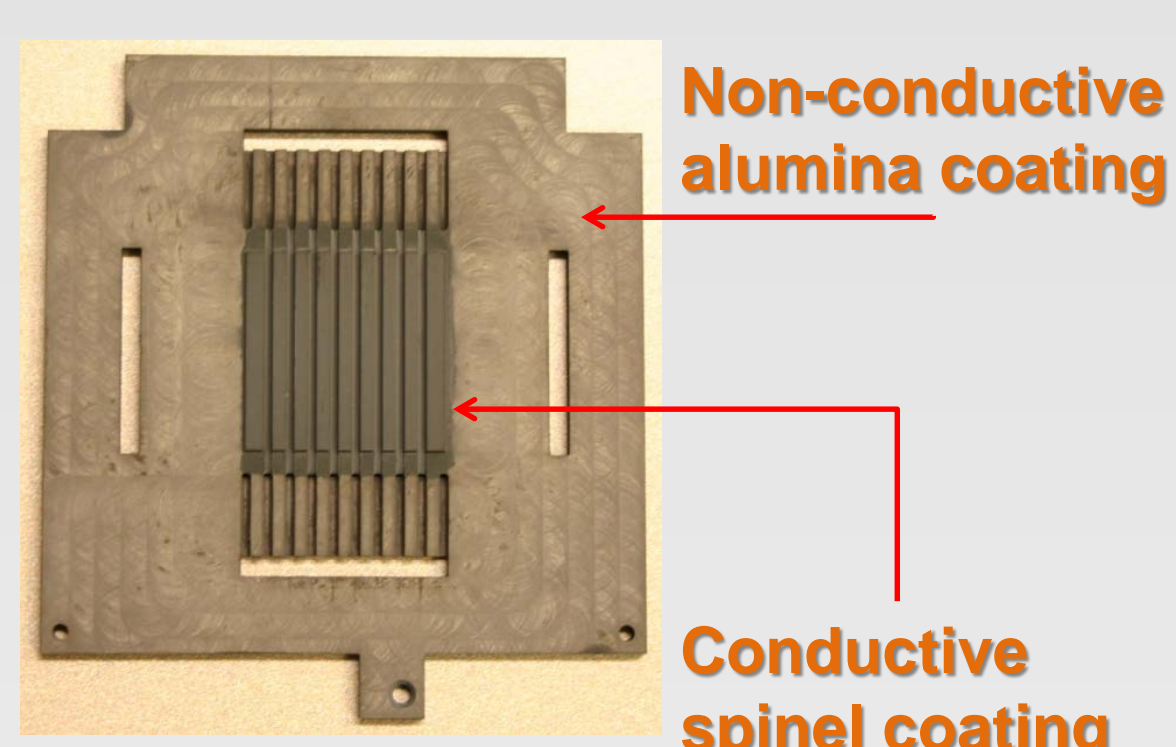
Introduction

Chromia-forming ferritic stainless steels are preferred interconnect-materials for planar SOFCs because of their resistance to oxidation and low cost. However, they produce Cr-containing volatile species at SOFC operating temperatures, which can cause cathode poisoning. Hence, a protective coating is required on the surface of the metal interconnect materials. The Reactive Air Aluminization (RAA) method was developed to provide a protective coating for prevention of chrome poisoning in the cathode and minimization of reaction with sealing materials. The RAA process is typically performed at 1,000°C. However, SOFC developers would benefit if the processing temperature can be reduced. In this presentation, we will report the long-term stability test of low temperature, and standard RAA processed samples in oxidation and reduction atmosphere.

Objective

Prevent Chromia species evaporation and enhance sealing performance. Reducing process temperature of reactive air aluminization (RAA) for industrial application.

Issue and idea



RAA process: Normally done at 1000°C. However, industrial partners would prefer a lower temperature.

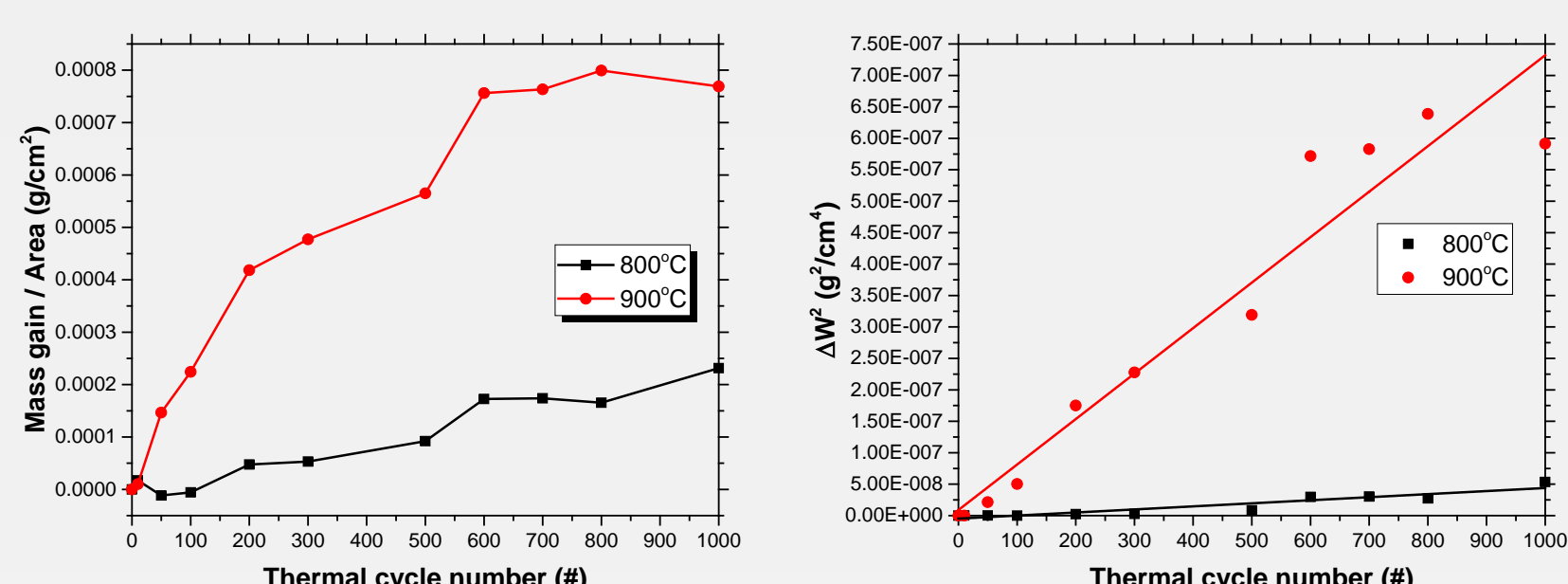
Results

Sample: SS441

1. Original RAA
2. Mn addition with 900°C heat treatment (Low temperature RAA)

Thermal cyclic Test (Air)

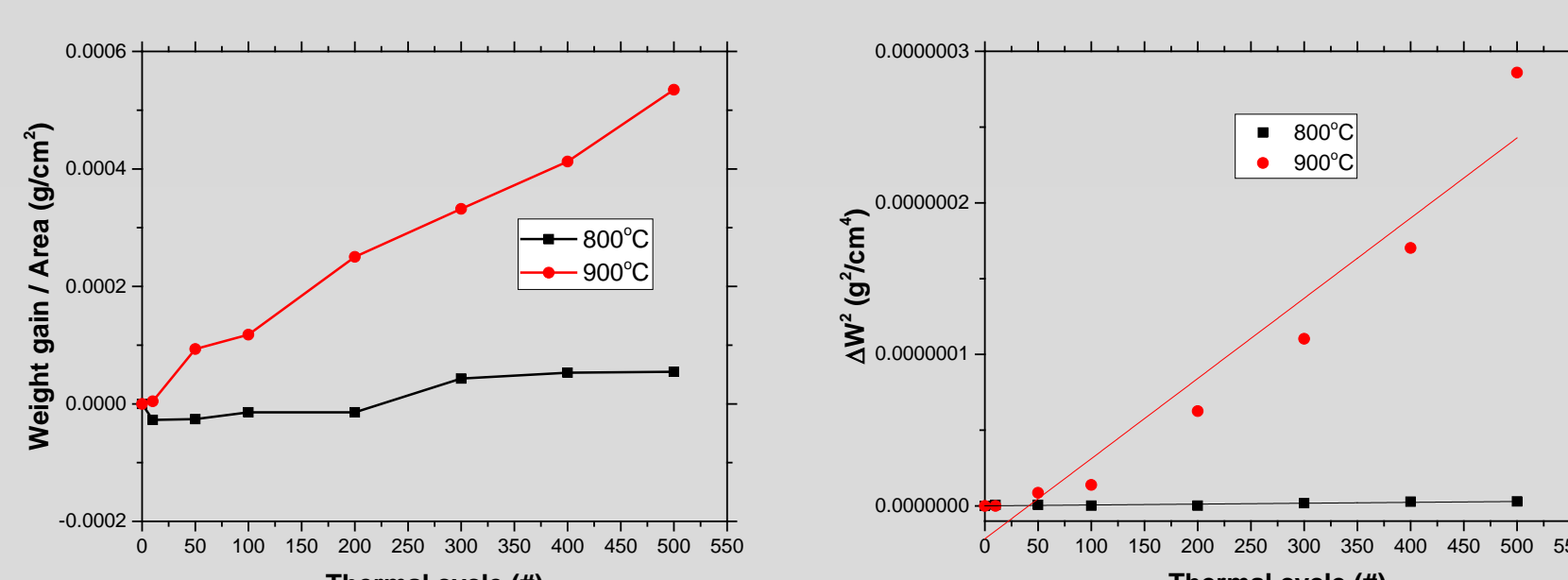
Original RAA



800°C $K_p : 4.88 \times 10^{-11} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{cycle)}$

900°C $K_p : 7.23 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{cycle)}$

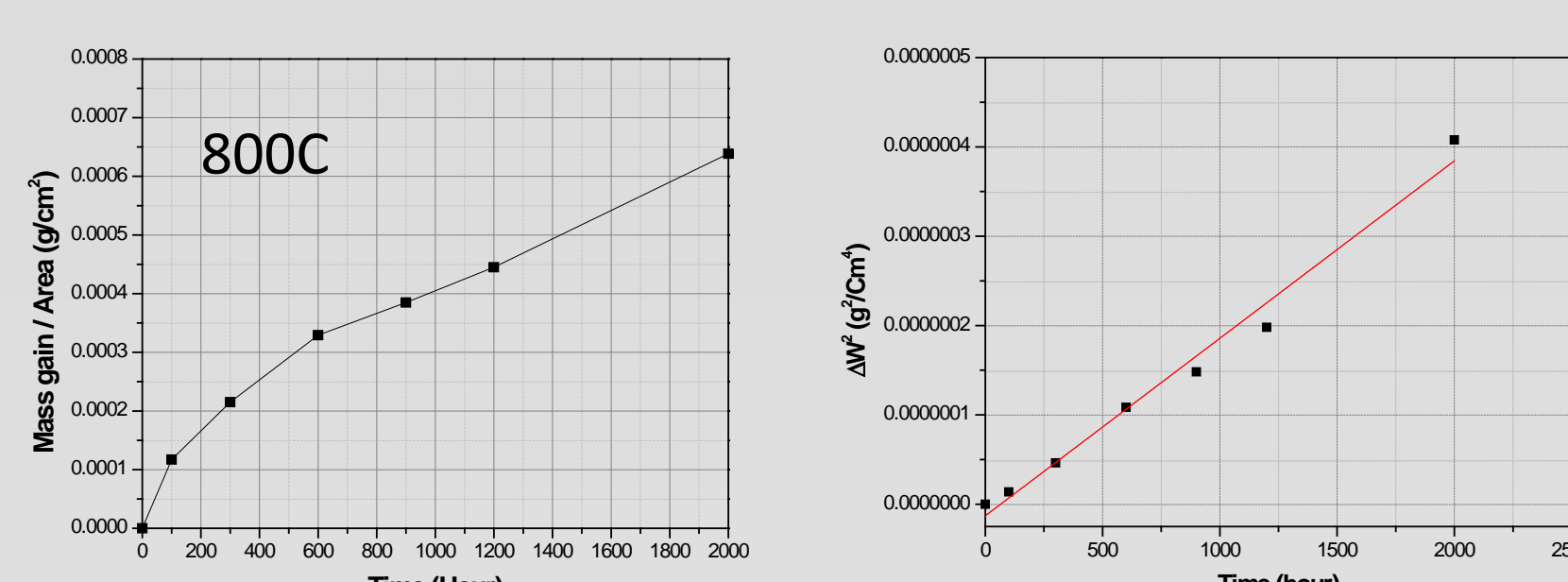
Low Temperature RAA



800°C $K_p : 5.76 \times 10^{-12} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{cycle)}$

900°C $K_p : 5.29 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{cycle)}$

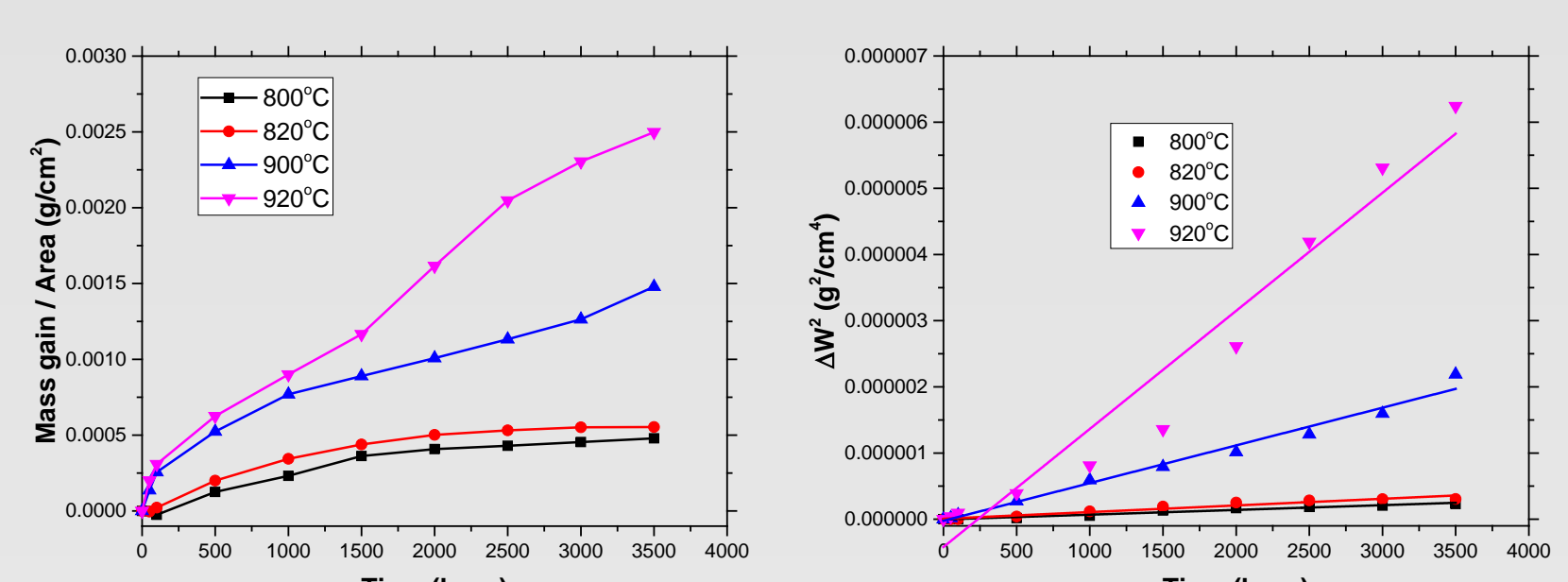
Iso-Thermal Test (Air)



Bare-SS441

$K_p : 1.9866 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$

Original RAA

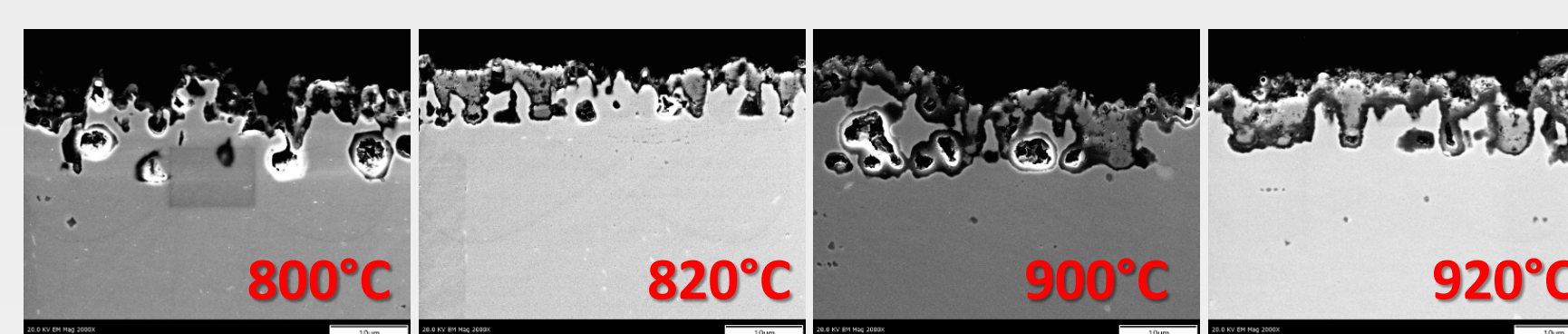
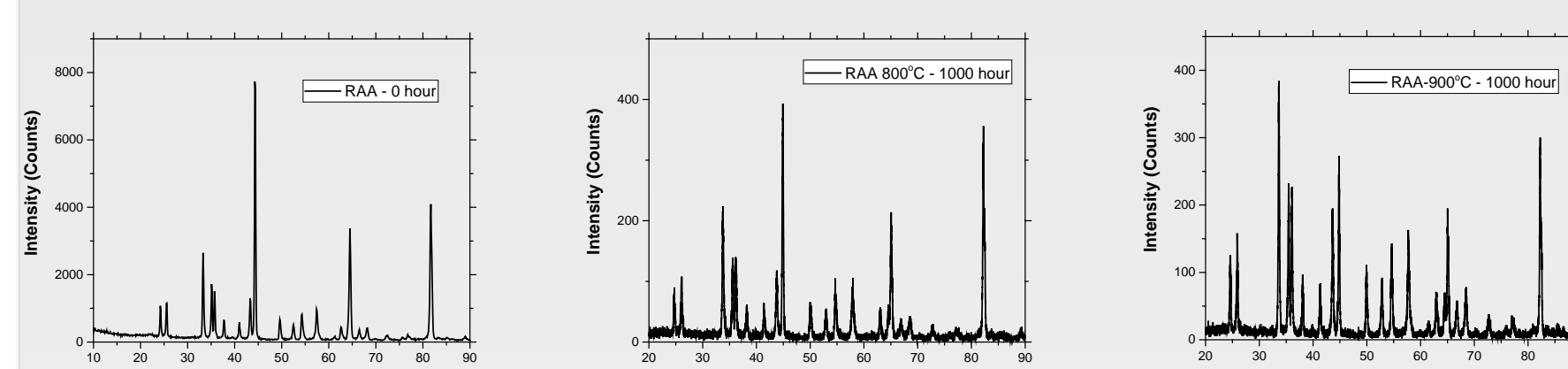


800°C $K_p : 7.18 \times 10^{-11} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$

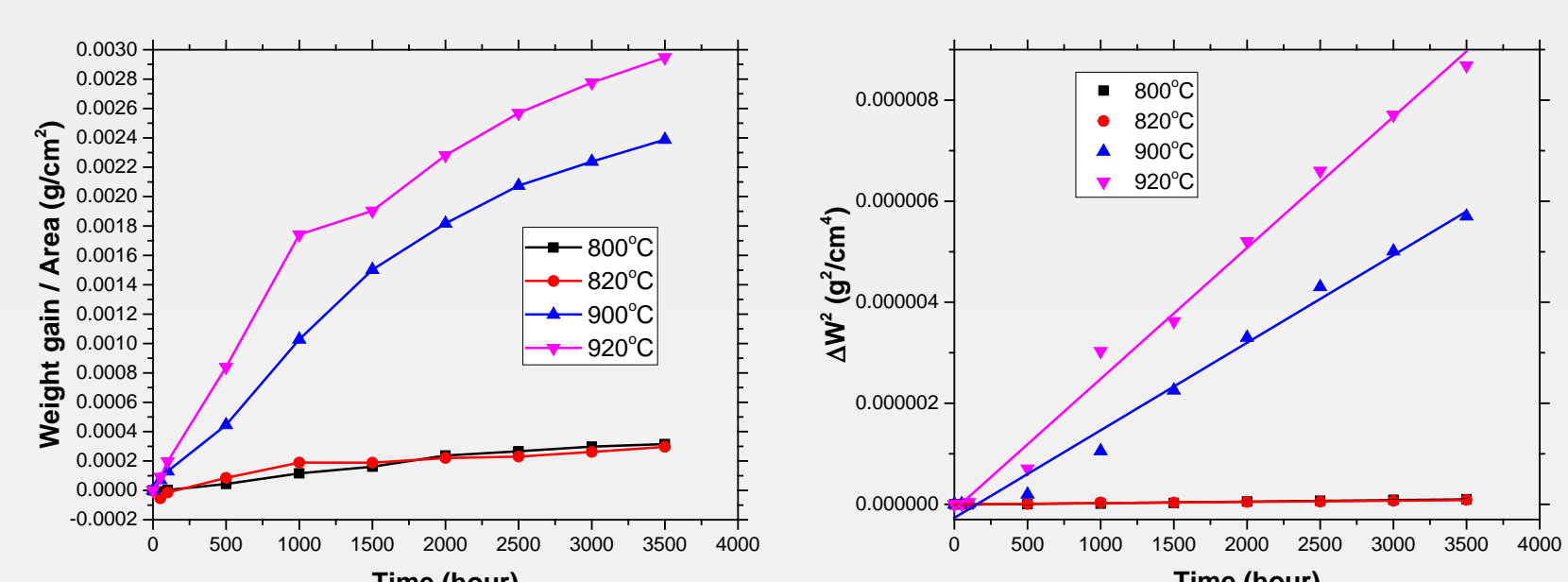
820°C $K_p : 1.00 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$

900°C $K_p : 5.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$

920°C $K_p : 1.78 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$



Low Temperature RAA

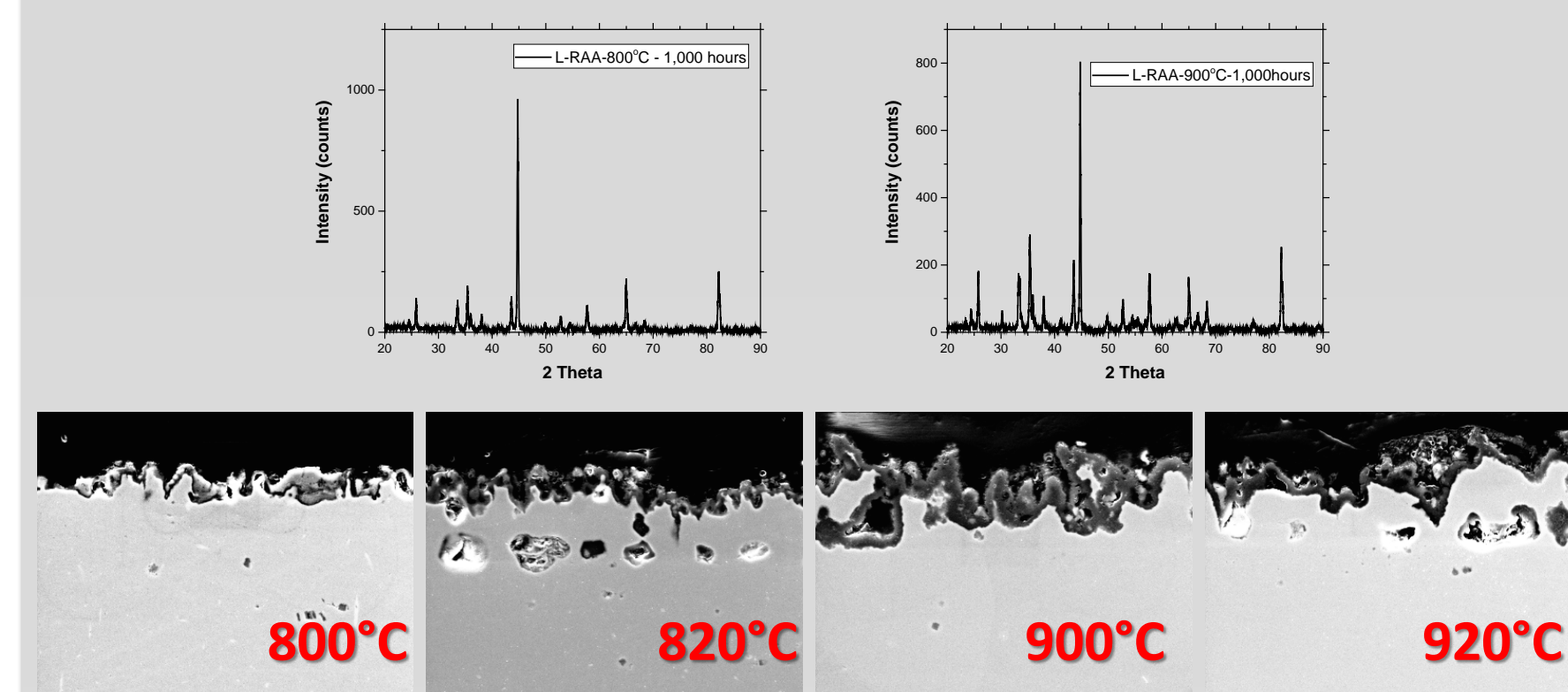


800°C $K_p : 3.01 \times 10^{-11} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$

820°C $K_p : 2.36 \times 10^{-11} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$

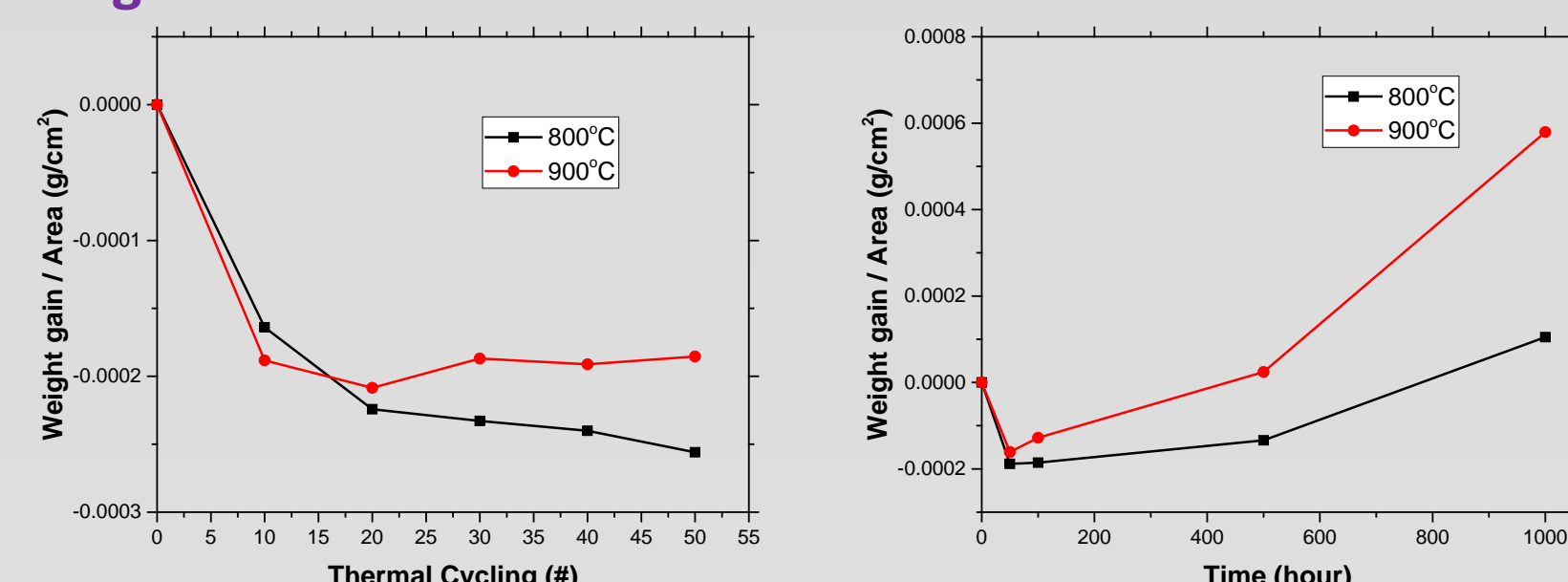
900°C $K_p : 1.73 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$

920°C $K_p : 2.59 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (g}^2/\text{cm}^4 \cdot \text{hour)}$

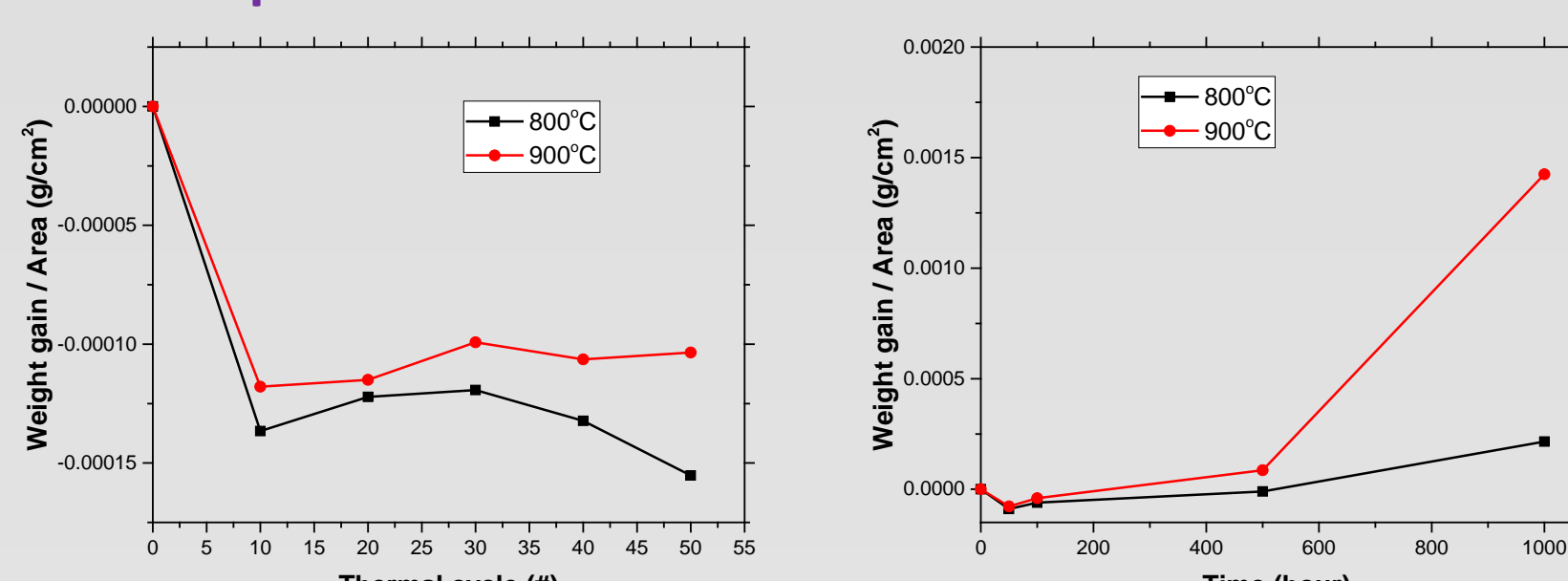


Thermal cyclic and Iso-Thermal Test (Reduction)

Original RAA



Low Temperature RAA



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 nearly 5,000 staff members, has an annual budget in excess of \$1 billion, and has been managed by Ohio-based Battelle since 1965.

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