

## Interests and capabilities in solid oxide fuel cell research

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## Topics for discussion

- **Current SOFC research**

- **Electrochemical control of hydrocarbon oxidation reactions**

- *understand the electrochemical behavior of membrane-transported  $O^{2-}$*
    - *stable and functional anode catalyst formulations*
    - *low temperature electrolytes*

- **Ceramics processing**

- **MEA fabrication**

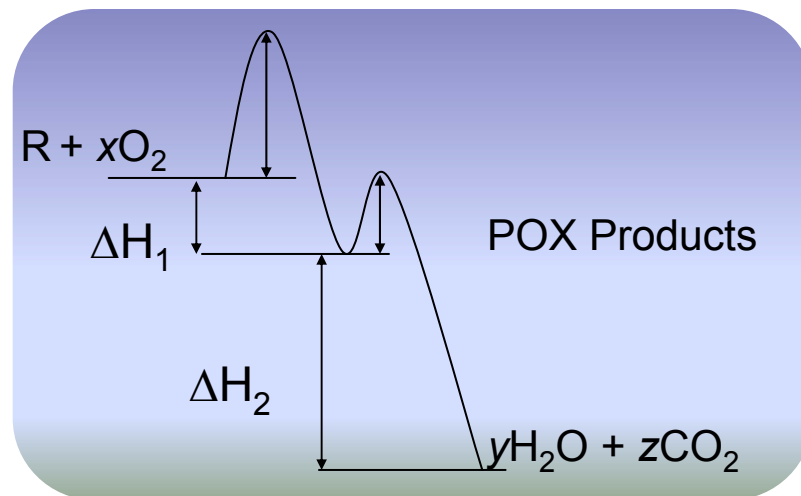
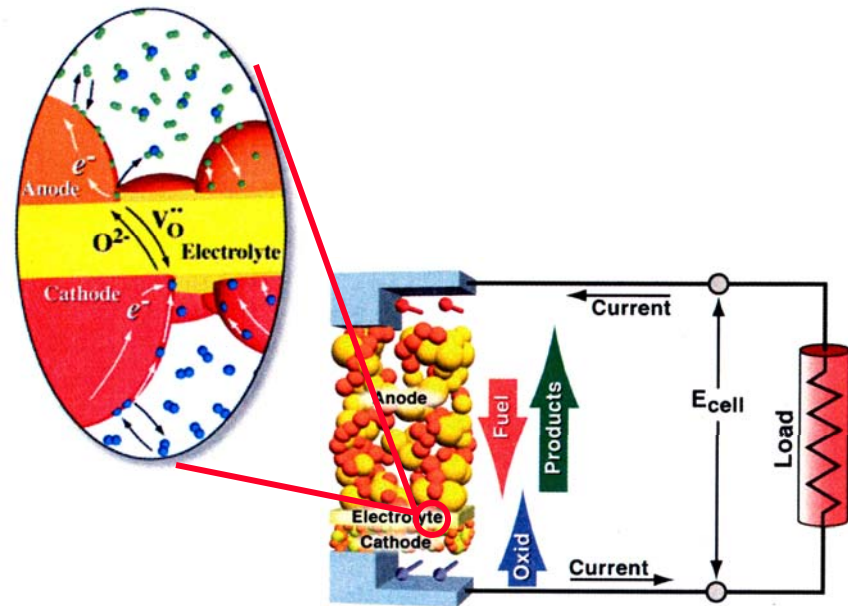
- *synthesizing powders*
    - *printing, robo-casting, firing, sealing*

- **Diagnostics and materials characterization**

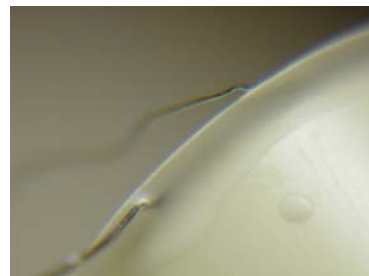
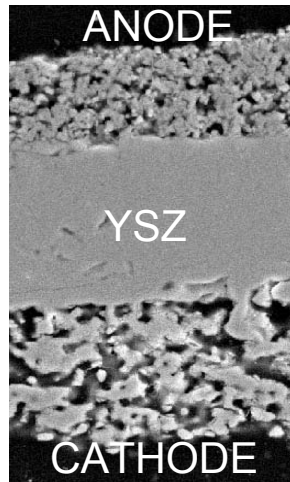
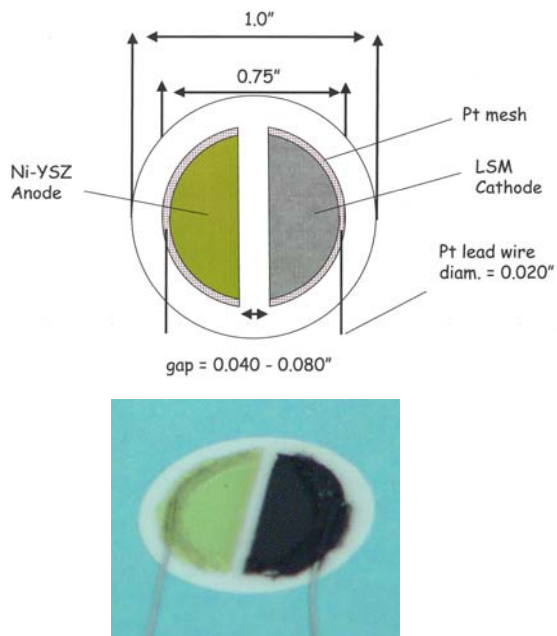
- **Thermal chemistry of anode powders**
  - **Electrochemical performance of MEA**

# The chemical nature of membrane-transported $O^{2-}$

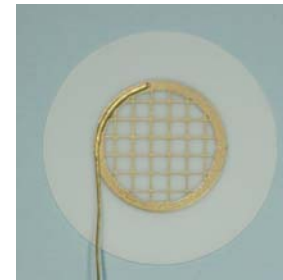
- Identify and exploit differences between chemisorbed and membrane-transported O species
  - Three phase boundary
    - *complex surface and charge transfer reactions*
  - Control the extent of oxidation
  - Control product selectivity
- Improve efficiency of hydrocarbon processing
  - Integrated cogeneration
    - *better use of process enthalpy*
  - Enhanced separation
  - Enhanced selectivity



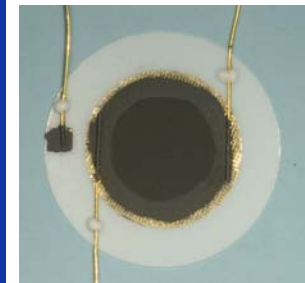
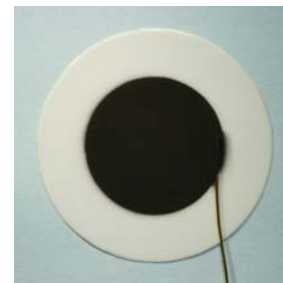
# Membrane electrode assemblies and tubular reactor



Sandia  
patterned  
gold  
collectors

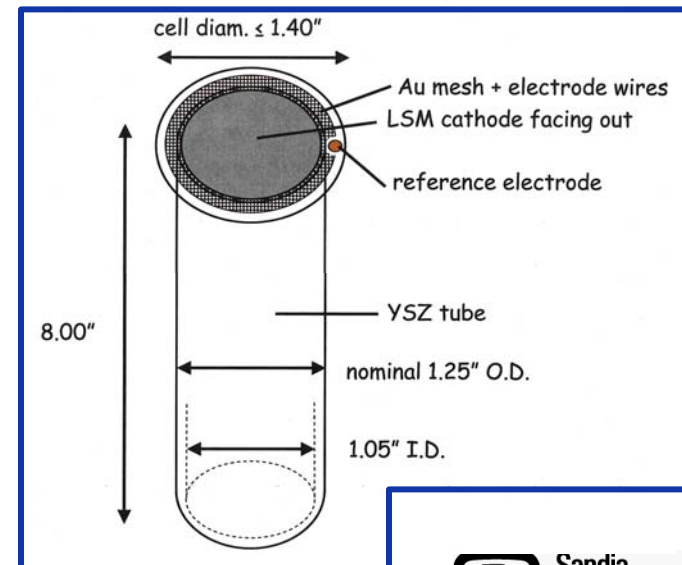


Sandia  
anode  
applied  
over gold



Ceramtec  
cathode half  
cell on YSZ or  
ScSZ

- **Sandia and Ceramtec combine to fabricate test cells**
  - **Slurries generated from anode powders and sprayed through masks**
  - **Gold collector traces printed on surfaces**
  - **Multiple firing steps, glassed onto tubes**



# Design of experiments and diagnostics

- **Hot and cold wall reactors**

- **Jet-stirred reactor (cold)**

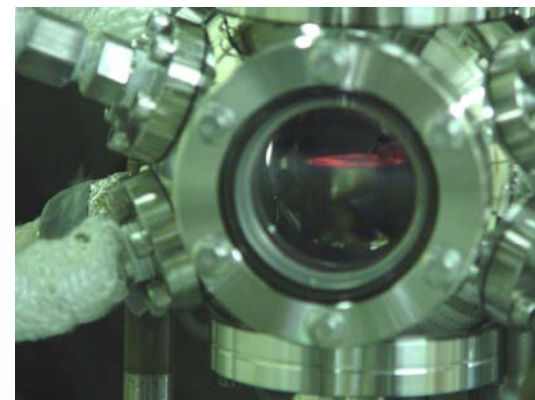
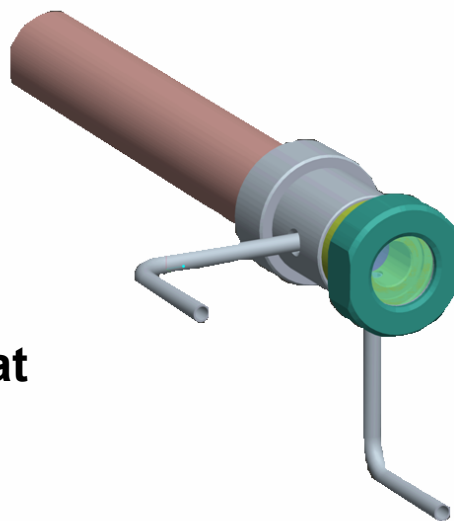
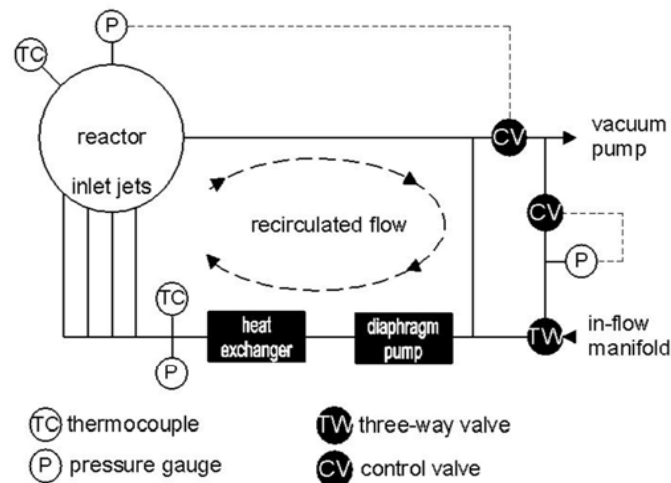
- *spherical cavity*
    - *single chamber cells*
    - *internal heated pedestal*

- **Tubular reactor (hot)**

- *cylindrical cavity*
    - *air-breathing cell stack*
    - *inserted into tube furnace*

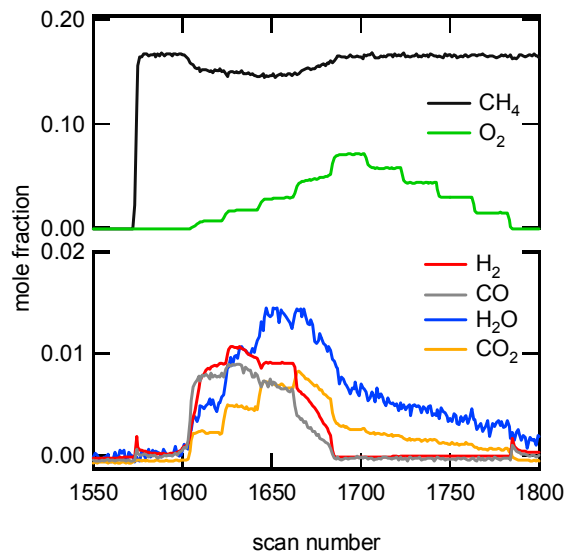
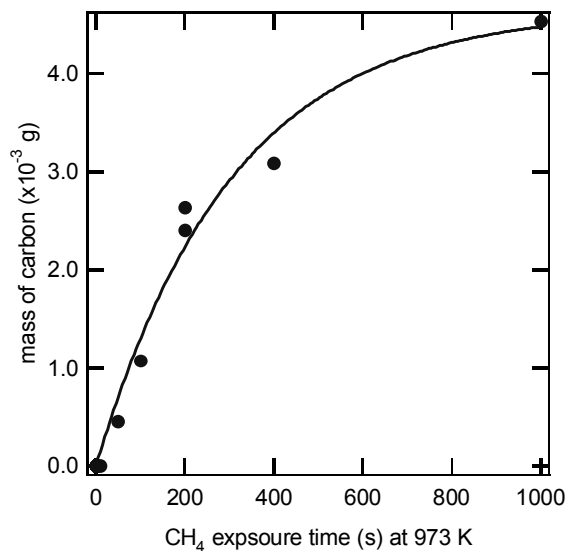
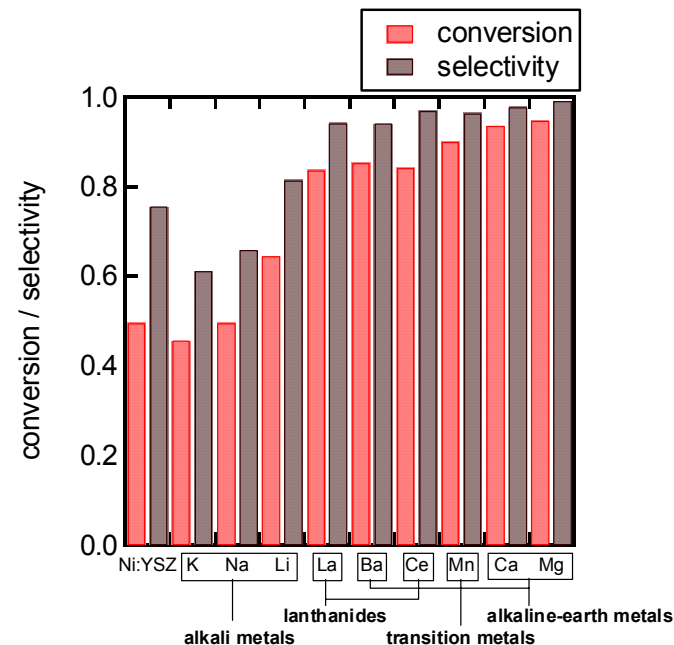
- **Integrated diagnostics**

- **Surface Raman**
  - **Gas chromatography**
  - **Mass spectrometry**
  - **CPU controlled potentiostat**
  - **Impedance spectroscopy**
  - **Dynamic load equipment**



# Methane partial oxidation to synthesis gas

- Probe thermal chemistry to baseline effects of carbon and oxygen
  - Mn doped Ni-YSZ
  - $\text{BaNiAl}_{11}\text{O}_{19}$  doped Ni-YSZ
- Stabilize anode to carbon deposition
  - Maintain conversion and synthesis gas selectivity



Example of  $\text{BaNiAlO}$  material at various fuel:oxygen ratios

# Raman scattering from relevant surfaces

- **Established high frequency surface Raman capability**

- **Diode-pumped Q-switched Nd:YAG**

- *5kHz /15 ns pulse width at 532 nm*

- **Interface to tubular reactor**

- *gated CCD to reduce effects of incandescence*

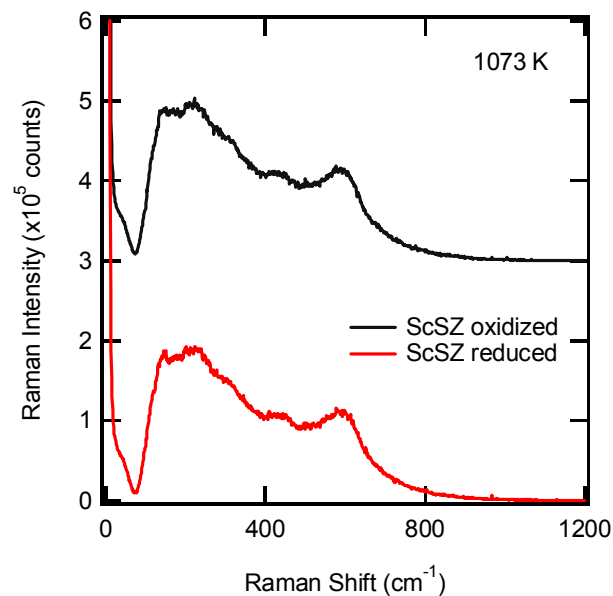
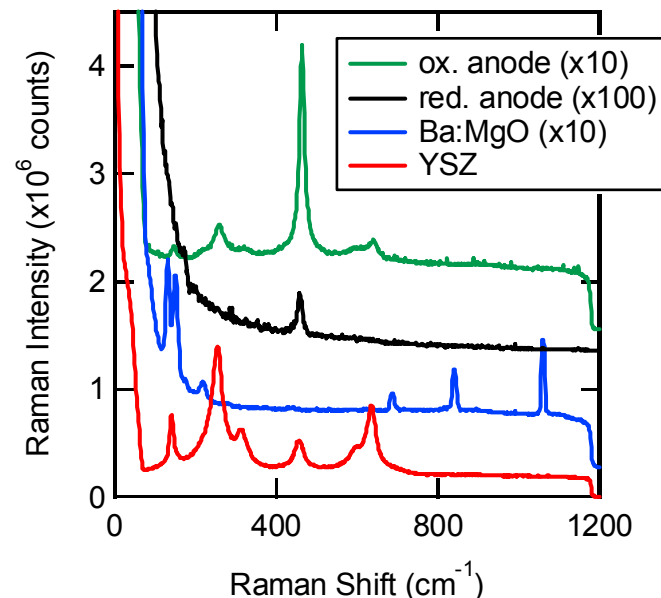
- **Ambient and elevated temperature Raman study**

- **Oxidized anode (green material)**

- *significant Ni-O feature at 463  $\text{cm}^{-1}$*

- **Reduced anode (black material)**

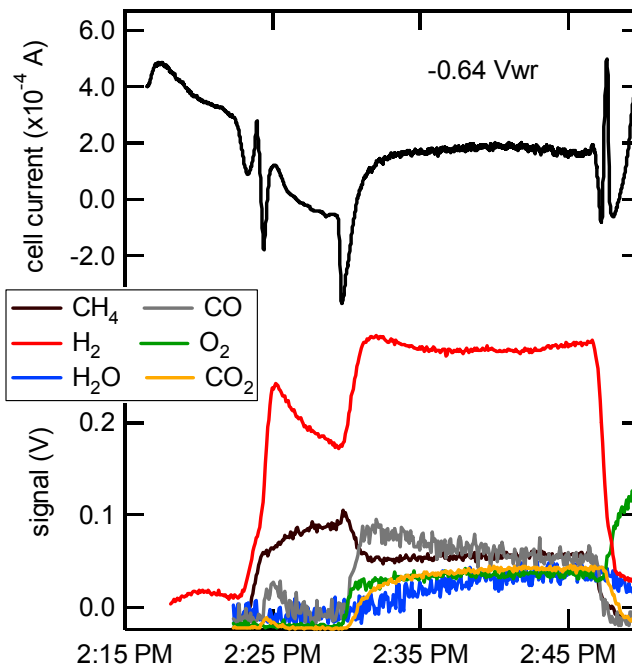
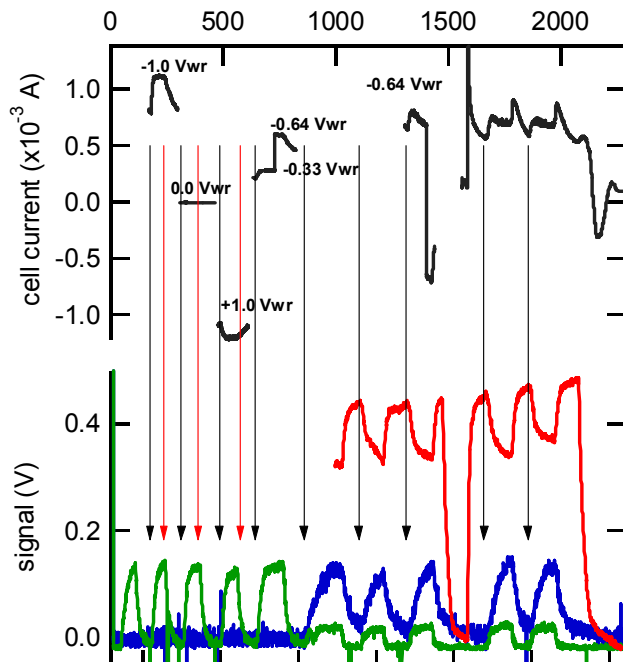
- *weak Ni-O band evident, otherwise featureless*



# Summary of jet stirred reactor experiments

scan no.

H<sub>2</sub> oxidation

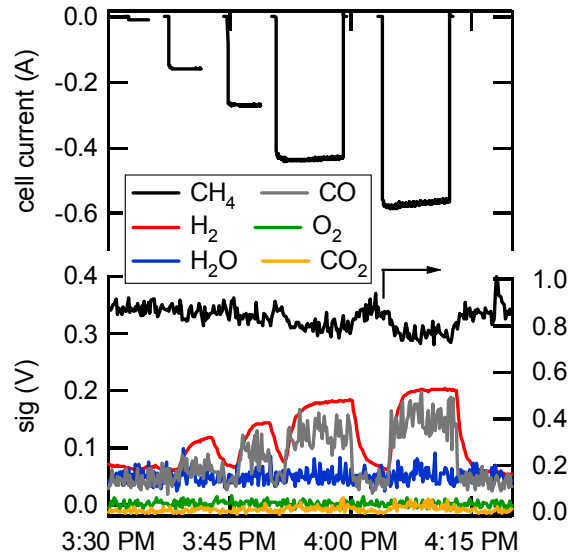


CH<sub>4</sub> oxidation

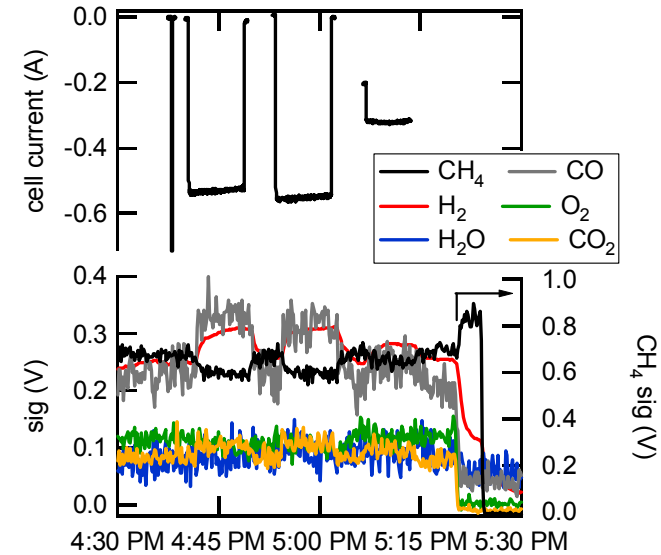
- Single chamber cell with Ni-YSZ anode at 900 K
  - Premixed inlet composition at dilute 4:1 H<sub>2</sub>:O<sub>2</sub> or 5:1 CH<sub>4</sub>:O<sub>2</sub>
- Small, variable cell current dependent on potential and gas composition
- Catalyst surfaces support POM
  - No significant variation in selectivity or conversion with applied field



# POM under anodic potential in air-breathing mode over Ni-YSZ



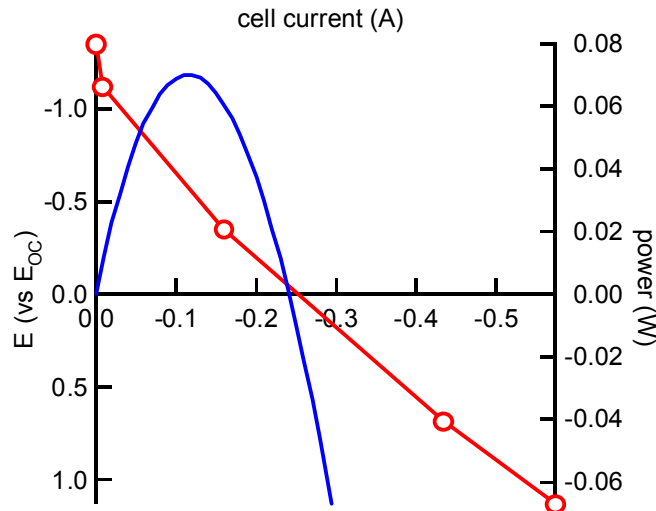
Depending on applied potential, H<sub>2</sub> and CO formed with positive cell power output



5% CH<sub>4</sub> at 873 K

H<sub>2</sub> and CO produced at 2:1 under anodic potential

NO CO<sub>2</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>O detected



5% CH<sub>4</sub> 1% O<sub>2</sub> at 873 K

Enhanced H<sub>2</sub> and CO production under anodic potential

No significant increase in CO<sub>2</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>O



## Conclusions and path forward

- **Experimental evidence suggests membrane-transported O species prefer partial oxidation pathways even in the presence of chemisorbed O atoms**
  - This observation has not been reported in the literature
    - *significant debate over direct oxidation versus internal reforming*
  - Supports the supposition that partial oxidation reactions can be exploited electrochemically
- **Further explore simple hydrocarbon partial oxidation with Sandia anode formulations**
  - POM, ethane and propane dehydrogenation
- **Formulate MEA for epoxidation chemistry**
  - Radically different anode formulations
  - Low temperature ion conductors
    - *doped ceria or gadolinia electrolytes*
    - *monolithic stacks comprised of mixed conductors (ion, electron)*