



METSOFC

**“Development of next generation metal based
SOFC stack technology”**

GA no: 211940

*Niels Christiansen
Topsoe Fuel Cell A/S, Denmark*

Project and Partnership Description

METSOFC

Main objectives in METSOFC:

- Development of novel metal-supported cell and stack SOFC technology based on product definitions and test protocols defined by APU end users.
- Development and optimize novel materials, design and manufacturing processes for metal based SOFC stack prototypes governed by crucial product requirements.

TOPSOE FUEL CELL
clean, efficient and reliable

Risø DTU
National Laboratory
for Sustainable Energy



SANDVIK



Chalmers University of Technology

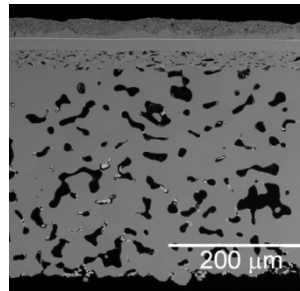
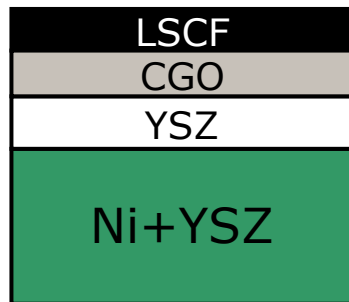


Universität Karlsruhe (TH)
Research University · founded 1825

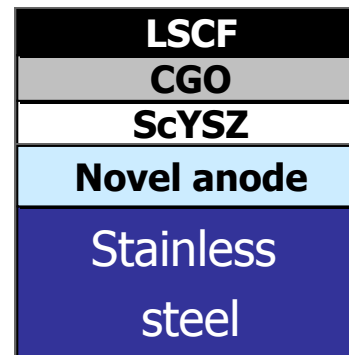


Project goals, targets and milestones

Ceramic based Anode-supported cell



Metal-supported cell *"beyond State of the Art"*



- **Improved functionality**
- **Improved reliability**
- **Improved robustness**
- **Reduced cost**
 - Cost effective materials
 - Cost effective processing

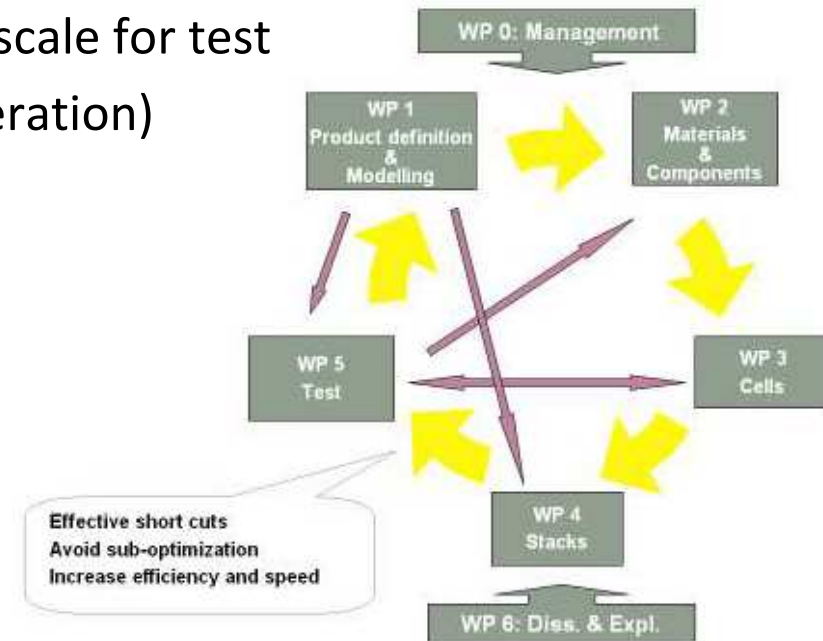


Technical Approach

LEAN Development

- Project groups (WPs) with a strong background competences
- Vertical integrated project structure (no overlap between partners)
- Several links to other SOFC projects (EU, national, in-house)
- Rapid cell and stack prototypes at optimal scale for test
- Rapid critical optimization loops (critical iteration)

Critical iteration (Lean spirals)
based on new acquired knowledge
Effective short cuts for rapid feedback of
information and results



Technical accomplishments

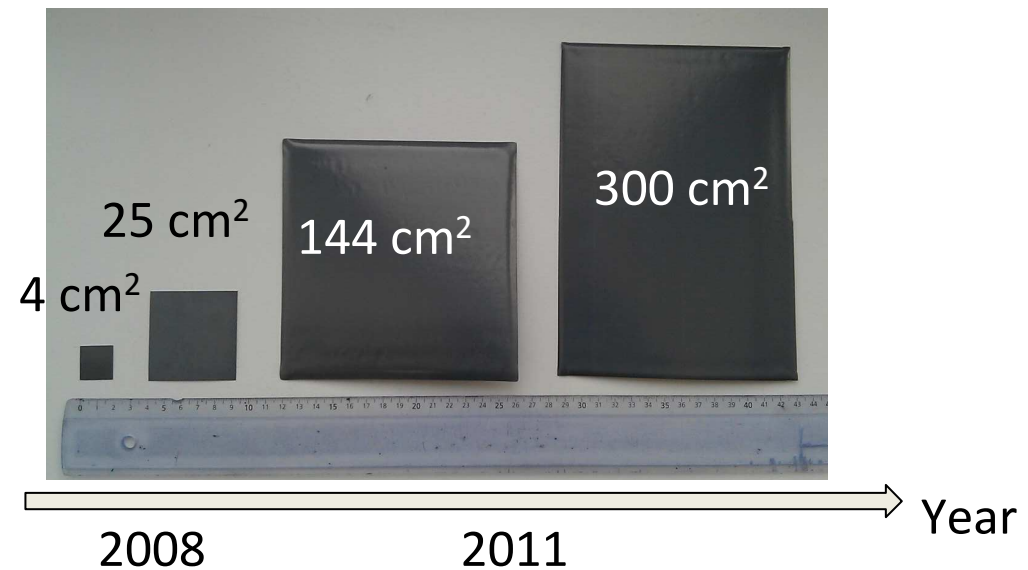
Metal supported SOFC fabrication

Vacuum furnace sintering



Major challenge:
Co-sintering technology

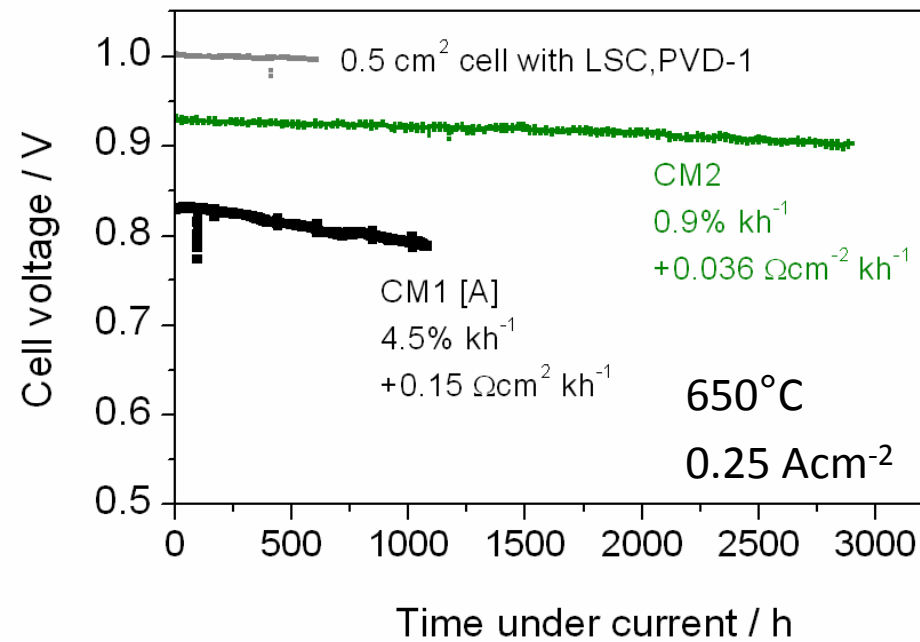
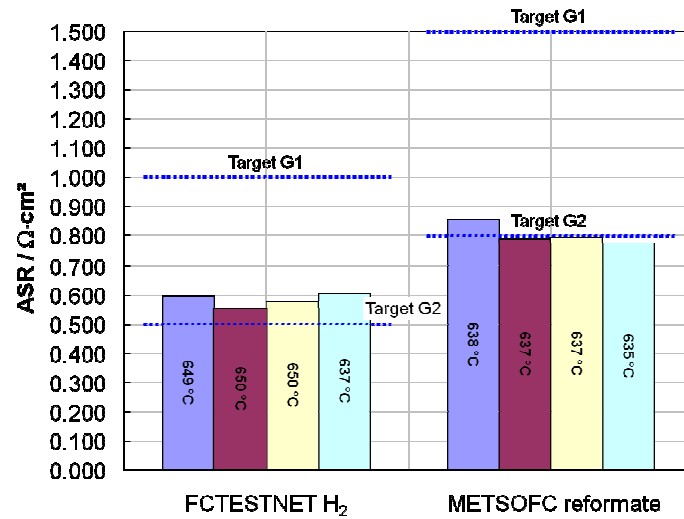
Up-scaling cells



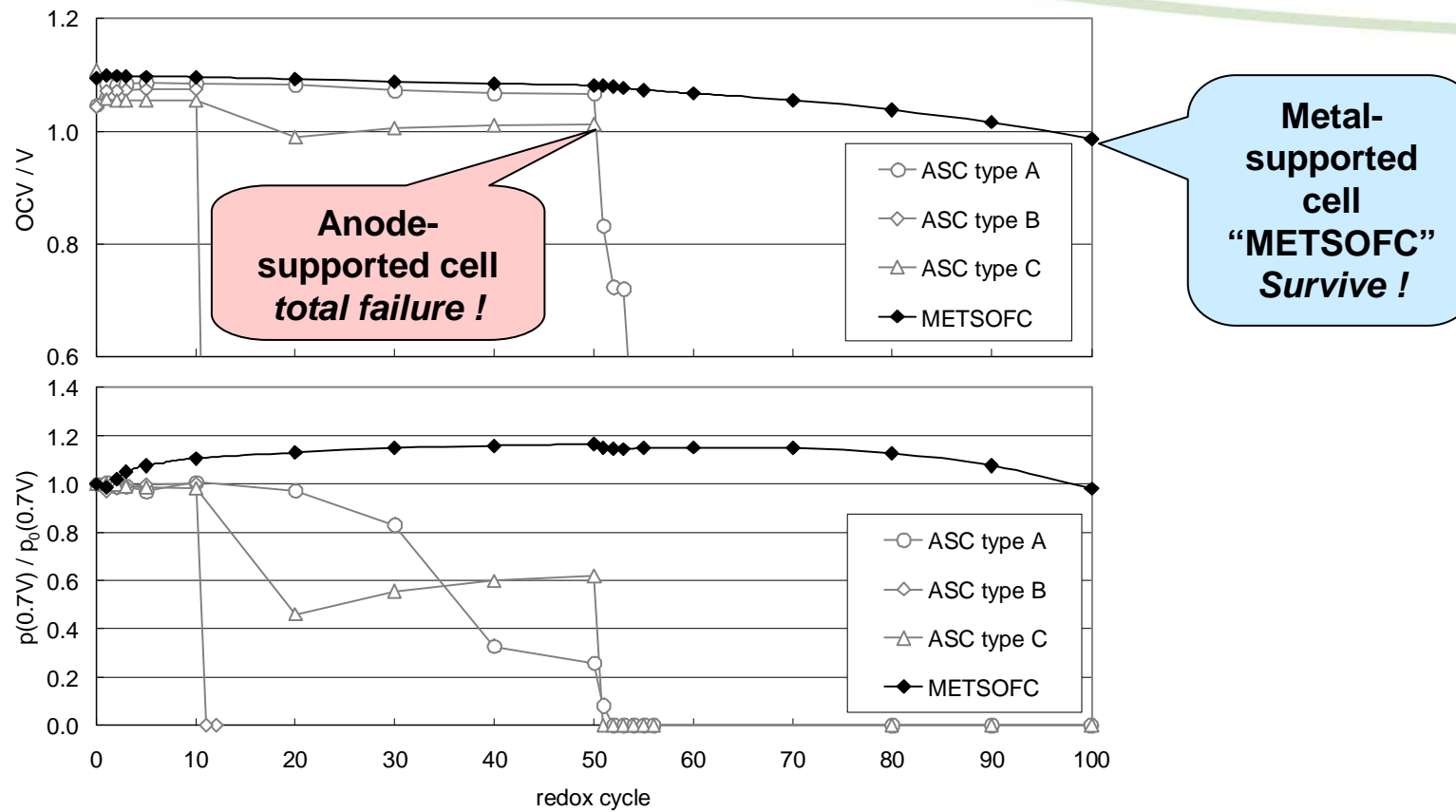
Technical accomplishments

Cell performance and durability

Initial Performance of 16 cm² SoA-Cells
ASR-Values



Robustness: Red-ox stability of ASCs



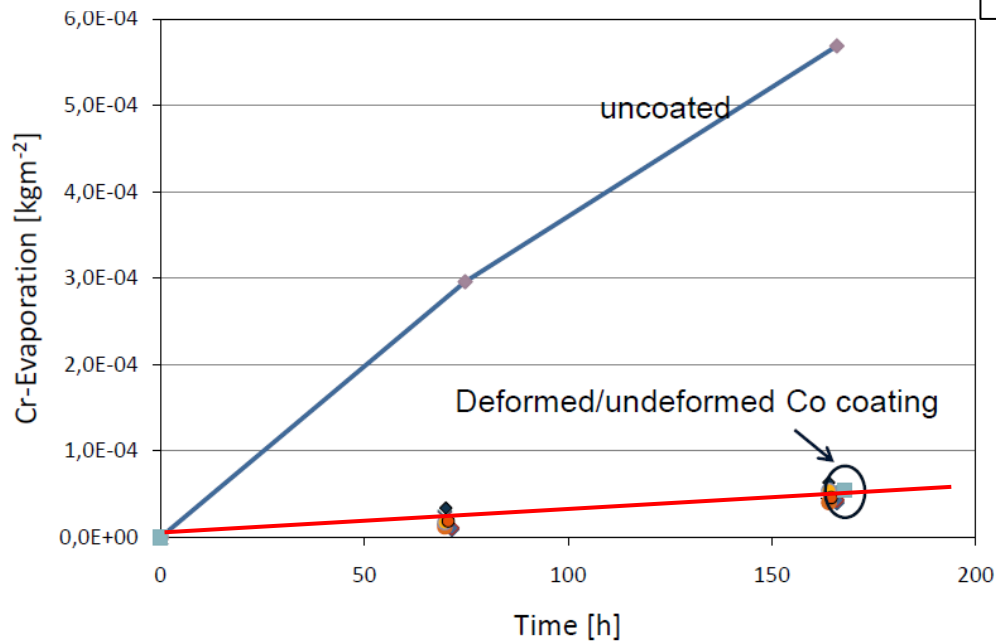
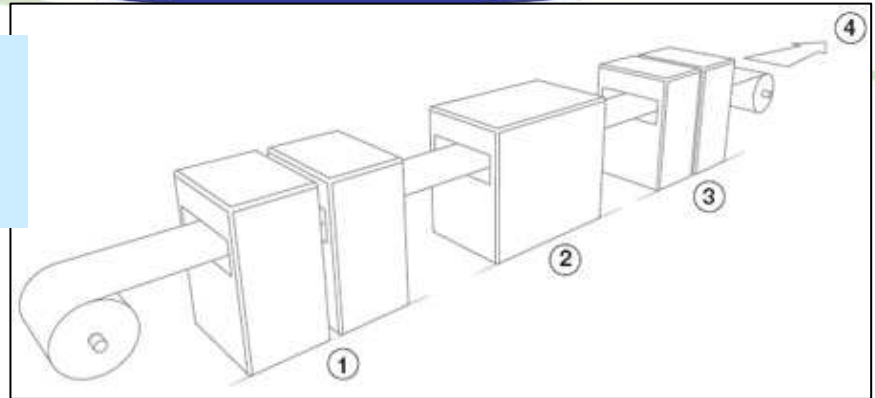
**Red-ox stability of ASCs (Ni/YSZ anode substrate) and metal supported SOFCs :
OCV (top) and performance degradation (bottom), tested at 800 °C**

Technical accomplishments

Stack development and interconnects

Metallic interconnect development

Sandvik continuous thin film coating on strip steel by PVD

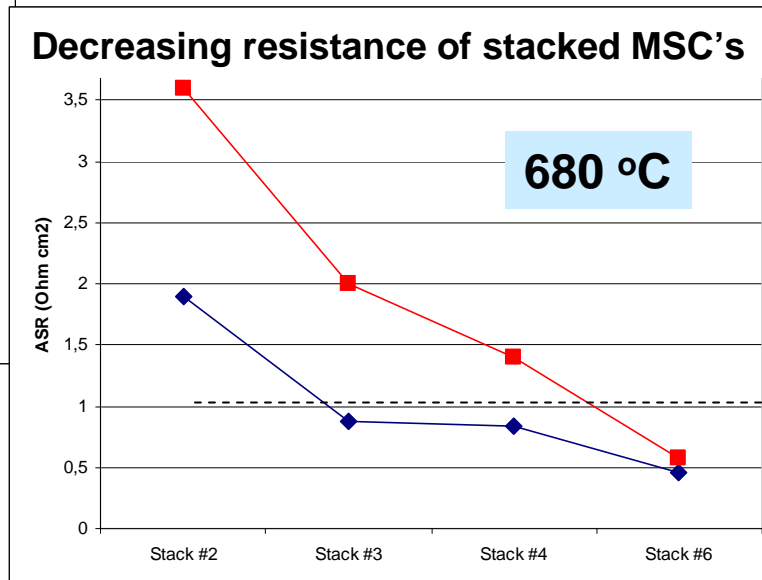
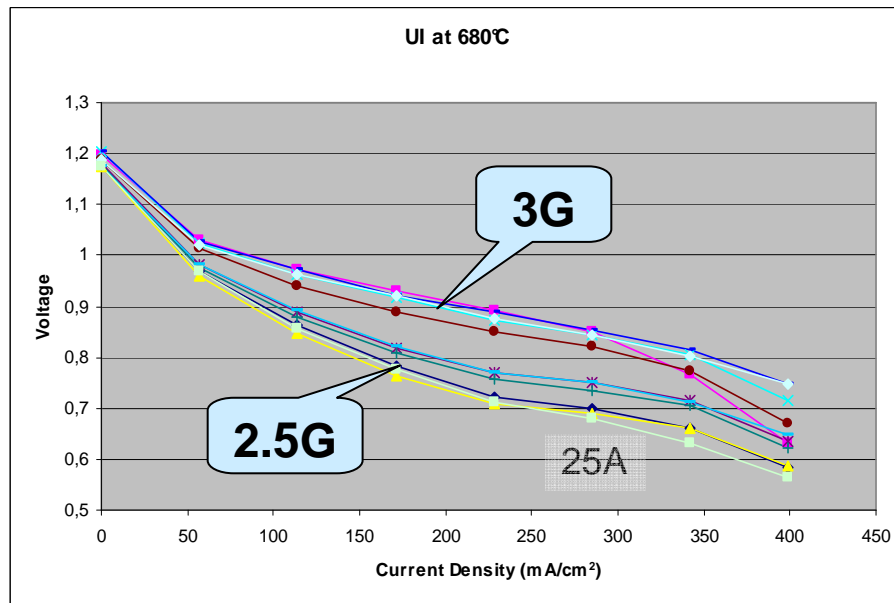


Interconnect shaping of pre-coated strip steel

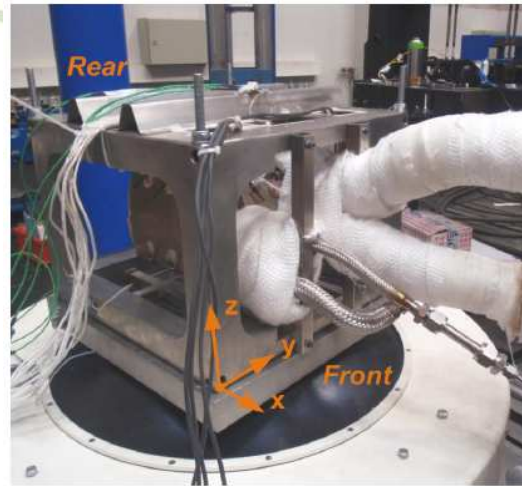
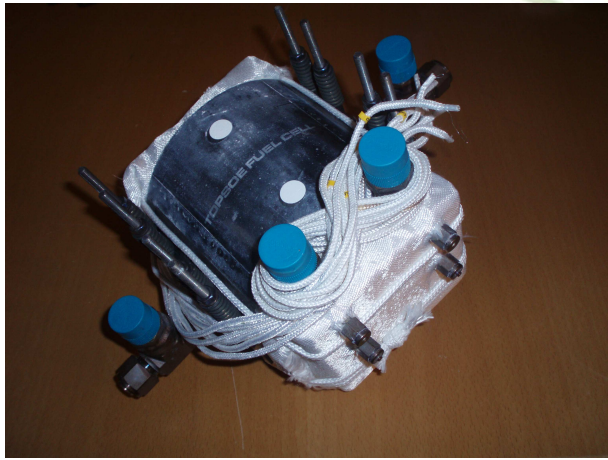
Technical accomplishments

Stack results

MSC (3G) Better Cell Performance than 2,5G (state of the art anode-supported cell)



Hot vibration test (AVL, Gratz Uni. - EU METSOFC project)



Transportation applications

Redox cycles @Operating Temp.	>30	major system malfunction, shut down under oxygen environment
Deep Thermal cycles (temperature <100°C)	>300	full cool down, approx. 1x per week
Medium Thermal cycles (temperature >100°C)	>3000	cool down phases, when no current is requested from operator
Warm-up	<30 min	
Stack Costs	< 200 US\$/kW	costs for system integrator

Technical accomplishments

Progress towards performance indicators

Components	Targeted performance values
Metal supports	Surface area < 0.02 m ² /g. (25% porosity) Corrosion weight gain and oxide thickness of metal support < 0.4mg/cm ² (after 1000 h, 850°C at simulated 90% FU) < (coated materials)
Cells G1	Performance ASR < 1 Ωcm ² , (850 °C) < 1.5 Ωcm ² , (850 °C, reformate) Δ ASR < 3% / 1000 h Mechanical Strength > 250 MPa Weibull > 10
Cells G2	Performance ASR < 0.5 Ωcm ² , (850 °C) < 0.8 Ωcm ² , (850 °C, reformate) Δ ASR < 0.05% / 1000 h Mechanical Strength > 350 MPa Weibull > 15
Interconnect materials	Corrosion cyclic oxidation in air, weight gain, ASR, Cr loss Total Cr loss (hours until 18% Cr bulk content) Weight gain < 0.1 mg/cm ² kh.
Stacks	Performance ASR < 0.8 Ωcm ² (or not more than 0.2 higher than for the cell) Δ ASR < 3% per kh, (< 1% per kh) Mechanical Δ ASR (OCV, number of broken cells) Up-scaling Two next gen (2G+) 50 cell stacks

All development steps are characterized by targeted performance values and compared with presented SoA data in literature.

Best (published) performance and durability of MS-SOFC

** Not published data*

Institute	Active area (cm ²)	Temperature (°C)	Power density* (W/cm ²)	Degradation
Risø DTU	0.5	650	1.14 (at 0.6V)	1%/kh
	16	650	0.60 (at 0.6V)*	
	82	680	0.25 (at 0.85V)*	
DLR et al.	12.56 81.4	800	0.609 (at 0.7V) 0.384 (at 0.7V)	2.5%/kh
Plansee, Jülich	1	800-820	1.064 (at 0.7V)	Issues with low OCV
	16		0.530 (at 0.7V)	
	80		0.840 (at 0.7V)	
KAIST	Button cell	800	0.6	
Ikerlan	4-16	800	0.45	
Ceres		570	0.14 (at 0.75V)	
NRC Canada	Button cell	650	0.53	Issues with low OCV
	16		0.27	



Dissemination activities

The METSOFC project has been presented in presentations and posters at a number of international conferences and research networks

- More than 20 presentations and posters at conferences
- More than 10 peer reviewed papers in relevant scientific journals
- METSOFC project presented at various national strategy group meetings on SOFC.

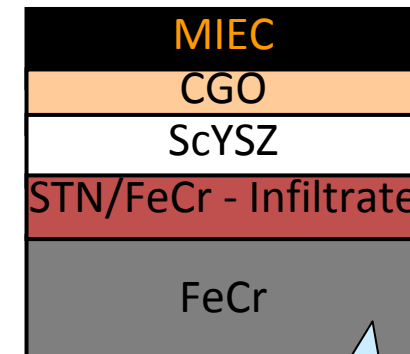
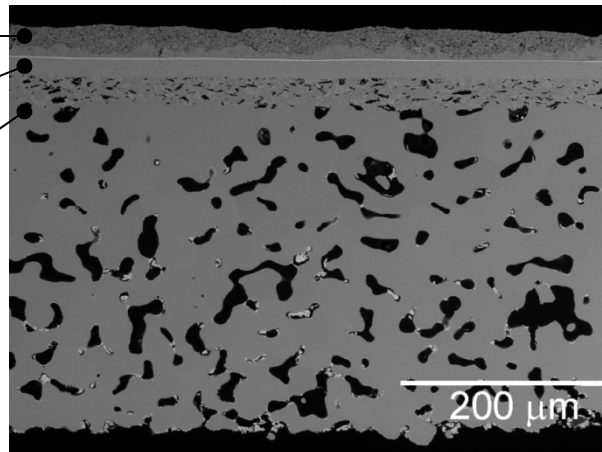
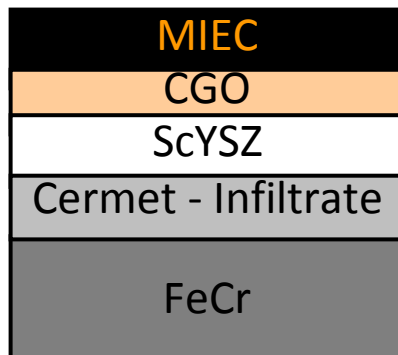
Next Generation SOFC development Future perspectives

Collaboration platform

- EU SCOTAS SOFC
- EU DESTA
- EU METPROCELL
- EU EuroFC-Life

EU METSOFC Cell
2008 -2011
5000 h lifetime
Mobile applications

EU METSAPP Cell
2012 – 2014
40.000 h lifetime
Stationary applications



**Corrosion passivation
infiltrated**