



Progress on the Development of Reversible SOFC Stack Technology

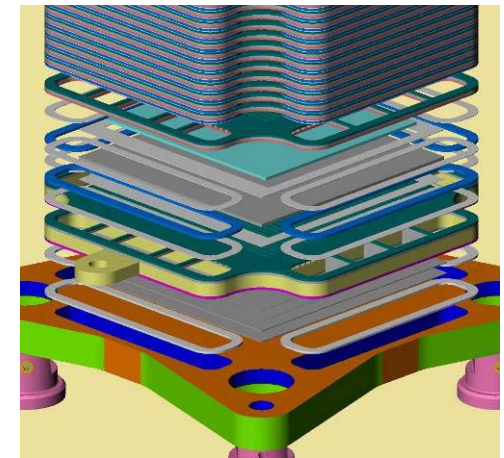
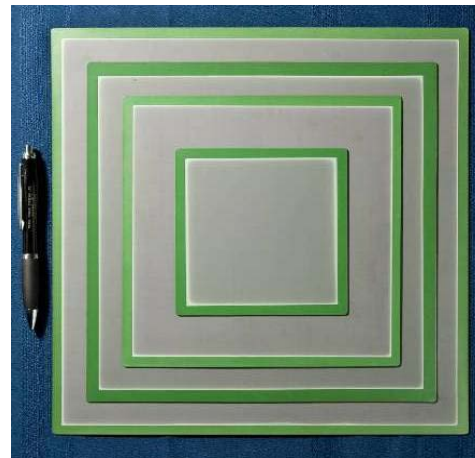
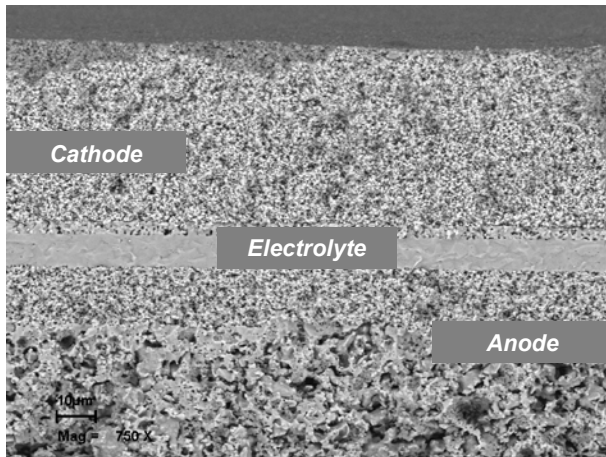
Presented by: Casey Brown

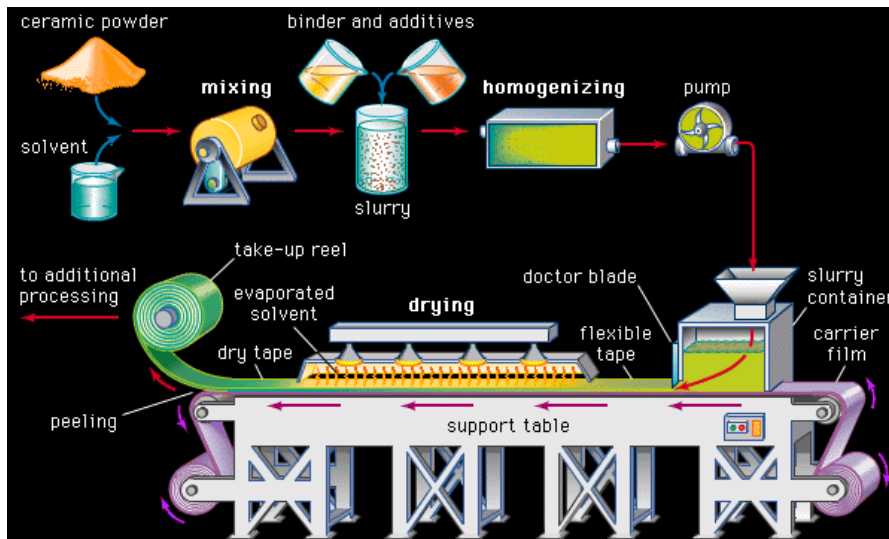
19 April 2011

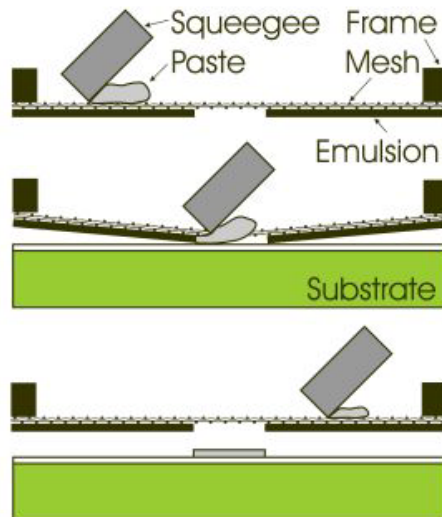
- **Versa Power Systems is a developer of planar solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs)**
- **Privately held company headquartered in Littleton, Colorado, United States**
- **SOFC development facility in Calgary, Alberta, Canada**
- **Activities in both stationary and mobile SOFC development**

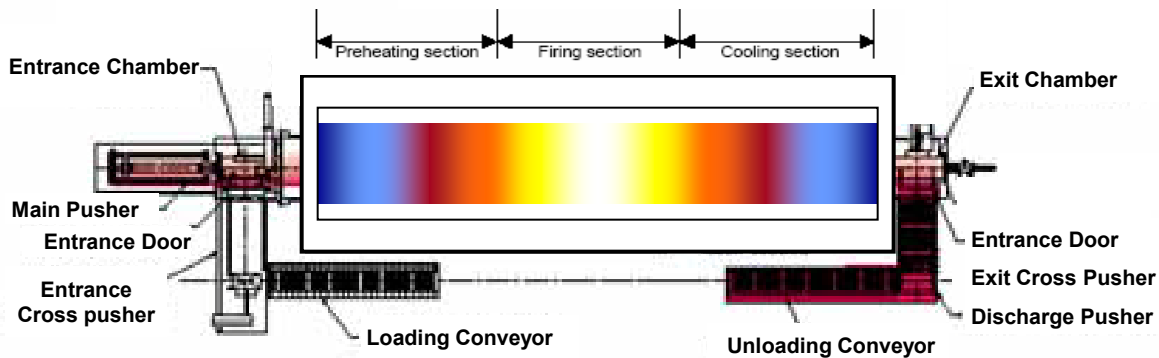


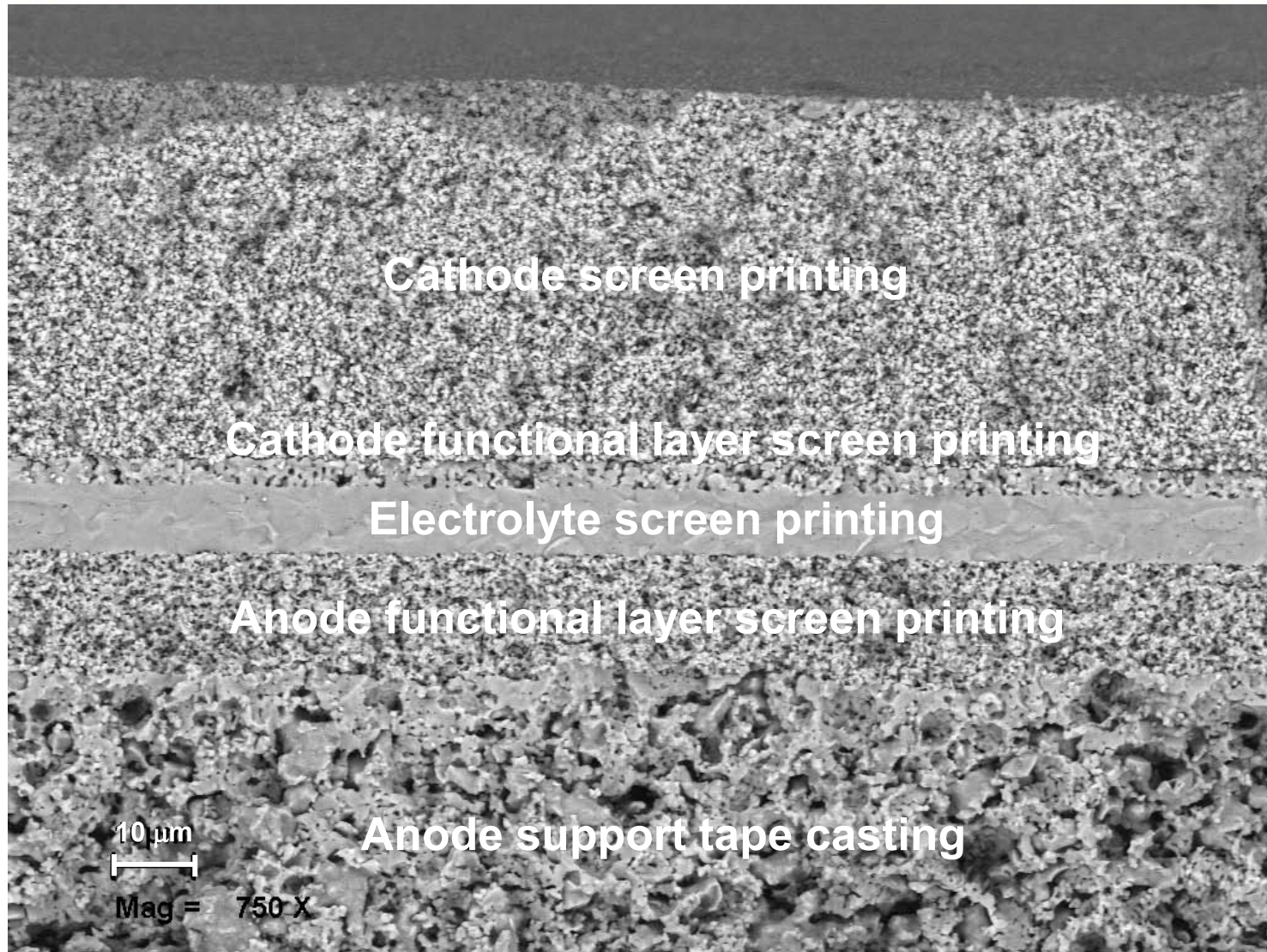
- Anode supported cells
- Operating temperature range of 650 C to 800°C
- Ferritic stainless steel sheet interconnect
- Cross-flow gas delivery
- Stack can be integrated into stack towers for various power applications





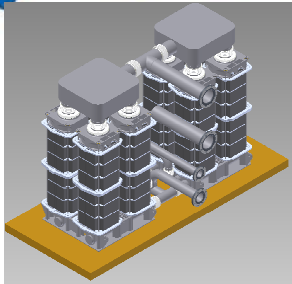






- The established processes proved flexible enough to allow more than 8X increase in cell active area ($121 \rightarrow 1000 \text{ cm}^2$) without appreciable change in performance or yield
- $25 \times 25 \text{ cm}^2$ cells (550 cm^2 active area) are being used for SECA stack development





- US DOE Fossil Energy SECA
Development and supply of SOFC technology for operation on gasified coal
 - Scale-up and R&D of SOFC for Coal-Based SOFC systems
 - Large area cells and high kW stacks



- Boeing // DARPA
Vulture II : 5 year autonomous aircraft
 - Development and delivery of high efficiency energy storage system
 - High specific power
 - Low degradation

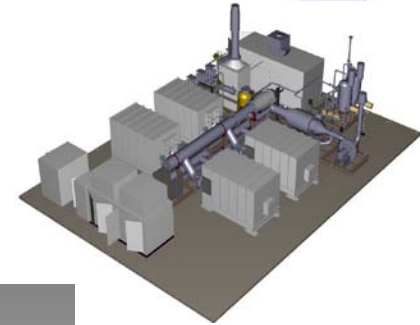


- US DOE EERE
Advanced Materials for RSOFC Dual Mode Operation with Low Degradation
 - Reversible SOFC materials development and demonstration
 - kW stack demonstration
- INL
Solid Oxide Electrolysis 1-kW Stack Testing to Investigate Degradation
 - Demonstration of 1 kW electrolysis stack

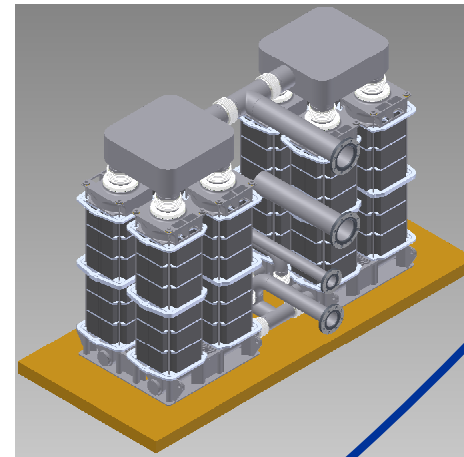


- VTT (Finnish National Laboratory)
Demonstration of 10 kW Natural Gas fired system
 - Supply of 10 kW Solid Oxide module for integration and testing with balance of plant

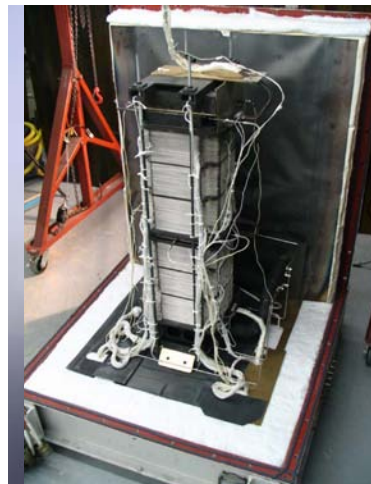
VPS participates in the U.S. Department of Energy's SECA program with a goal of developing large-scale SOFC power systems (project prime is FuelCell Energy)



SOFC Power Module



Stack Tower



10-20 kW Stack

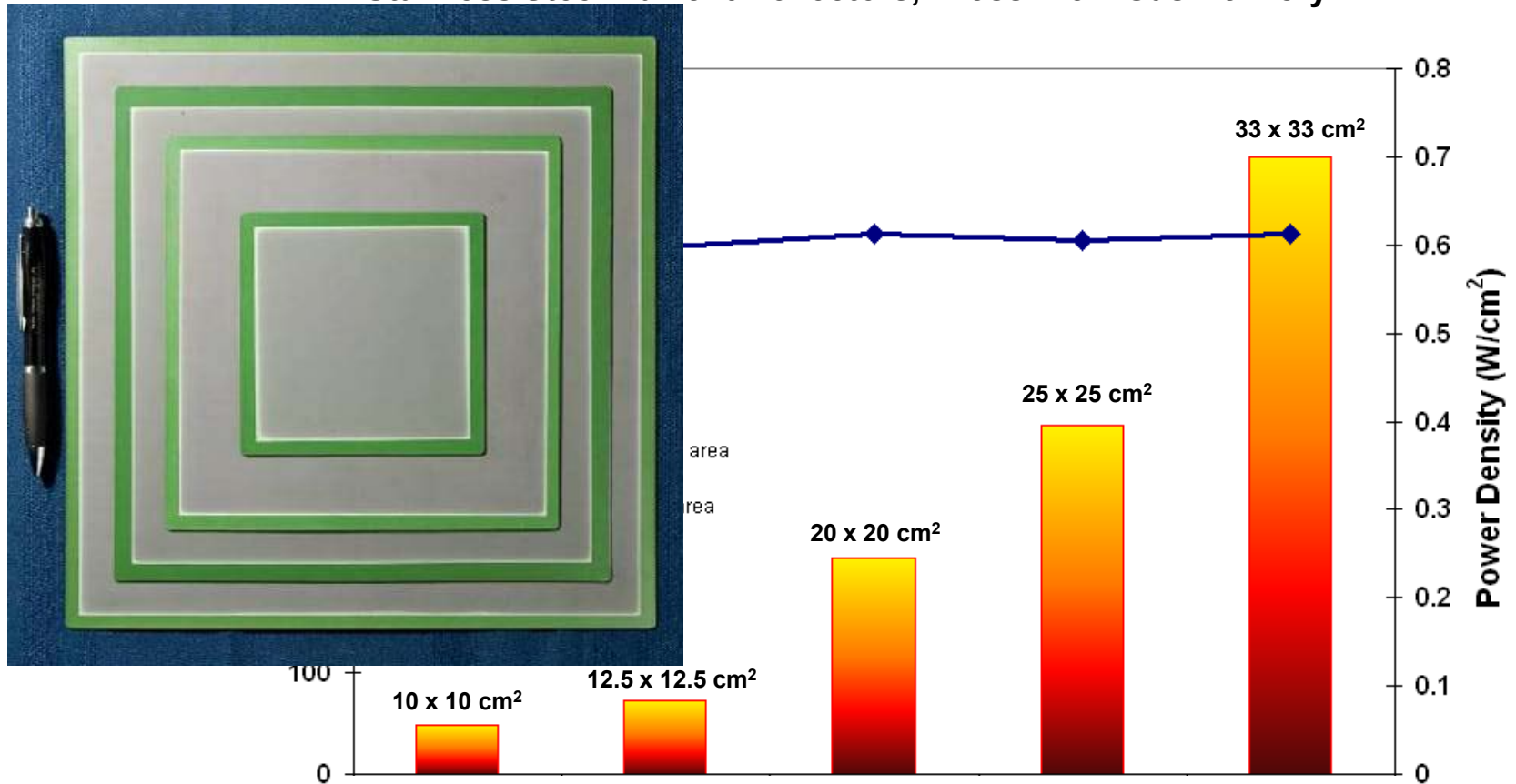


1 kW Stack



- VPS responsible for core cell & stack technology
- 25 x 25 cm² cell and 20 kW (96-cell) stack block has been selected as the development platform

Stainless Steel Current Collectors, Cross-Flow Gas Delivery

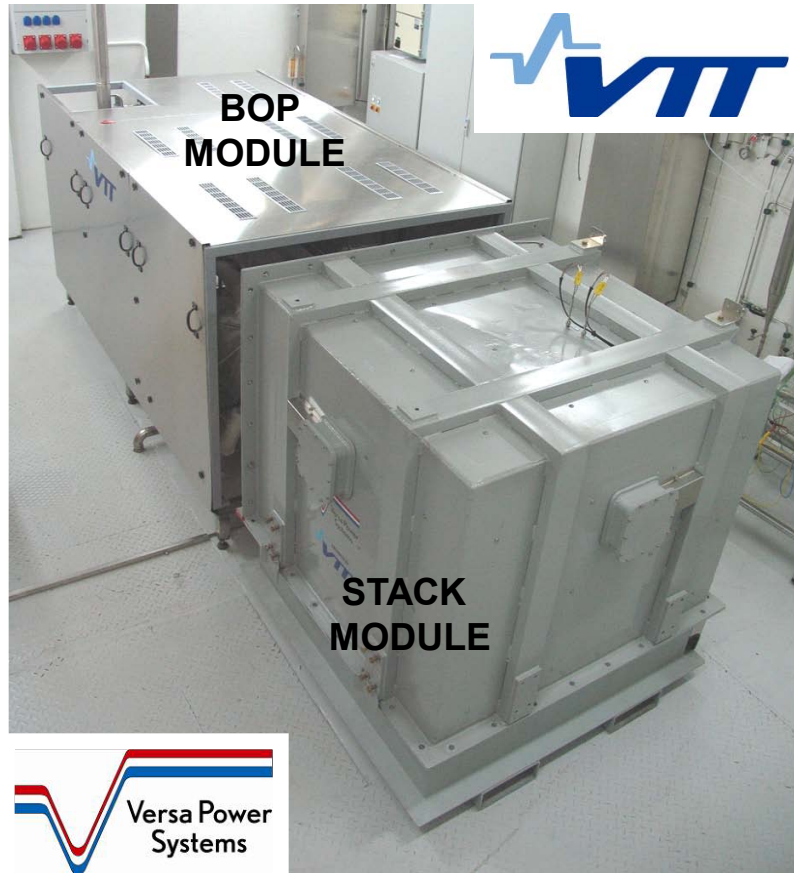


Power	49	72	214	346	612
Power Density	0.608	0.598	0.612	0.606	0.612



While not directly interested in electrolysis, the SECA program has enabled VPS to demonstrate scale up, performance and degradation improvements that could be applicable to electrolysis and energy storage systems.





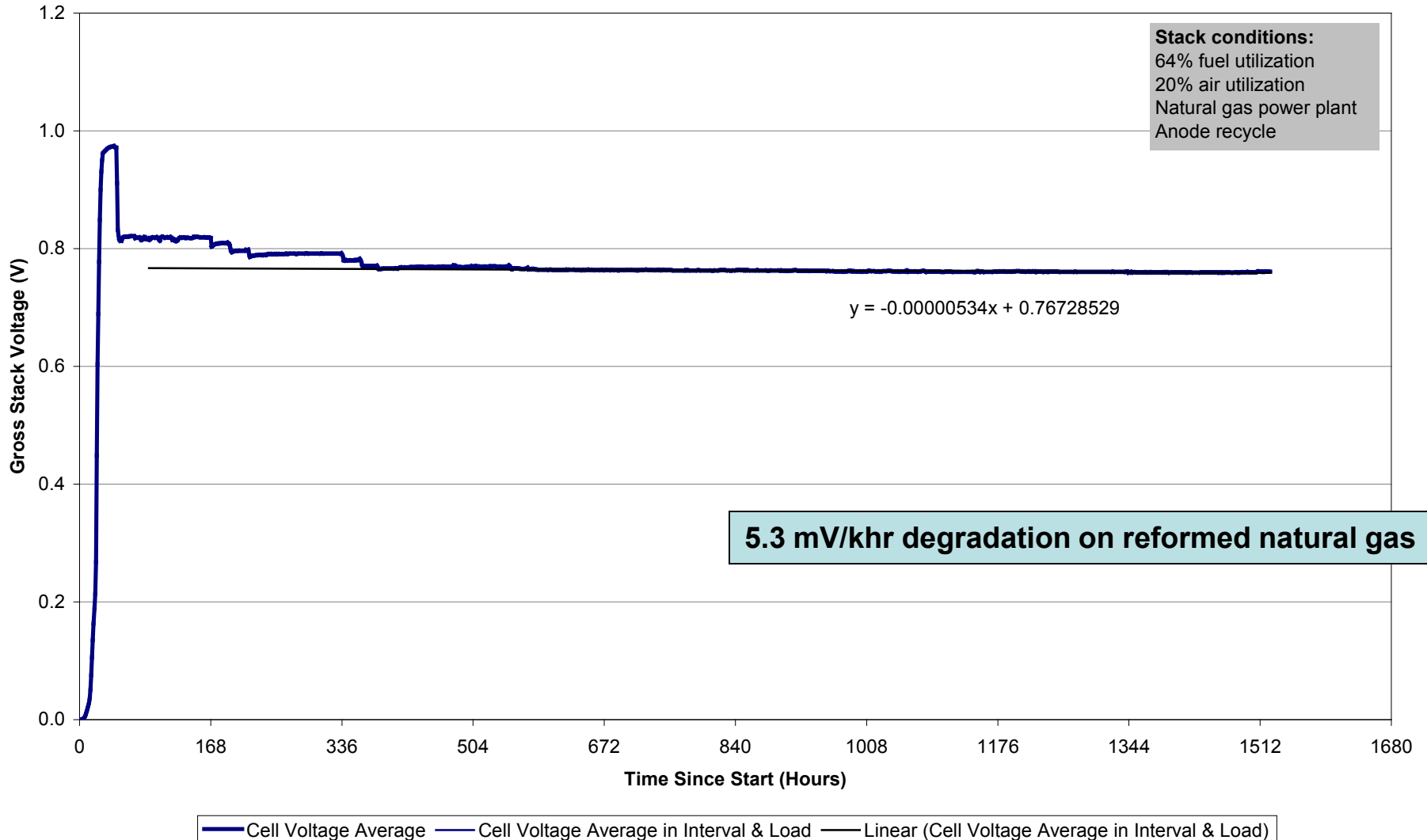
VPS has collaborated with VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland to produce a 10 kW fully integrated SOFC system

- VTT scope: system design & BoP-module
 - BoP-components: Heat exchangers, catalytic burner, reformer, recycle loop ...
 - System control
- VPS scope: stack module
 - 10 kW class SOFC stack
 - Stack and module instrumentation
 - Assembled insulated vessel

Status:

- Modules integrated, operating, and meeting targets

VTT 10kW-2, System Test, Stack: GT057382-0005
 Period Degradation, Hours: 589 - 1532 (943 h period duration)





General Characteristics

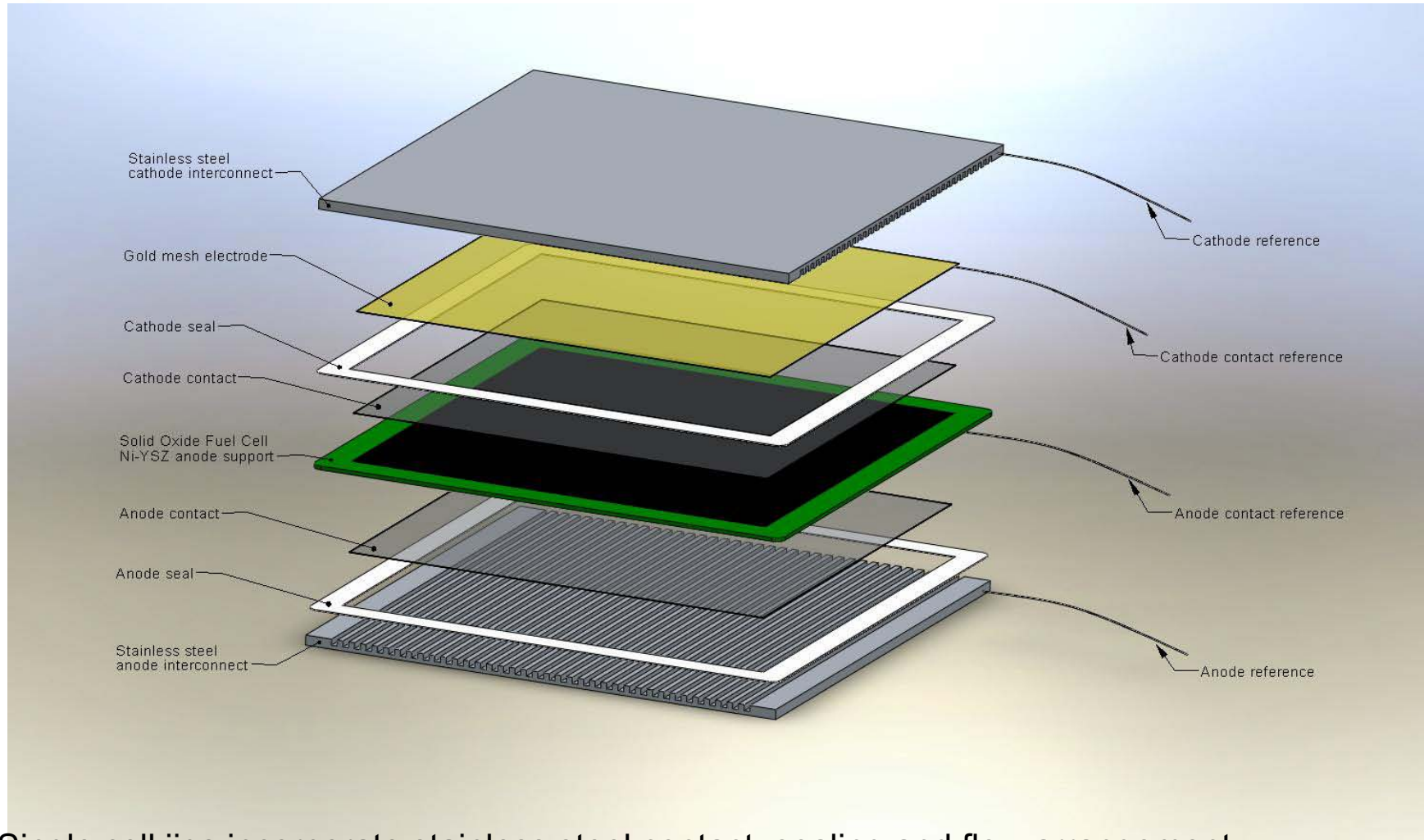
- Wingspan: 435 ft
- Altitude: 65000 ft
- Motors: solar/electric
- Endurance: 5 years
- Demonstrator first flight: 2014

- This is an aircraft program, not a fuel cell program. Reversible SOFC identified by Boeing as the best technology fit.
- VPS to deliver high efficiency, light weight, energy storage system



Single Cell Testing

Single cell testing allows controlled evaluation of new materials sets, and comparison to past results



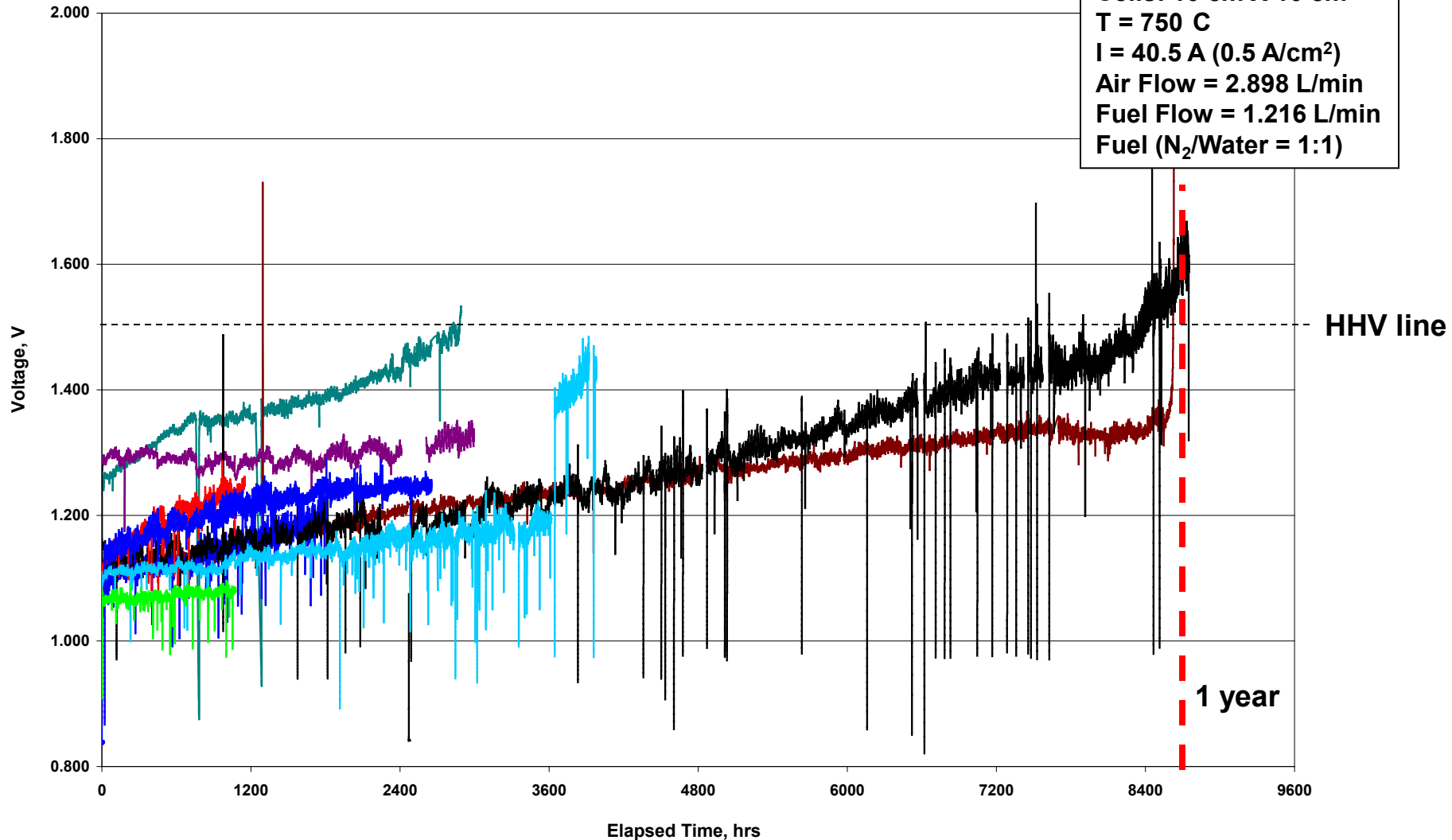
Single cell jigs incorporate stainless steel contact, sealing and flow arrangement representative of a stack

Degradation results include any jig degradation

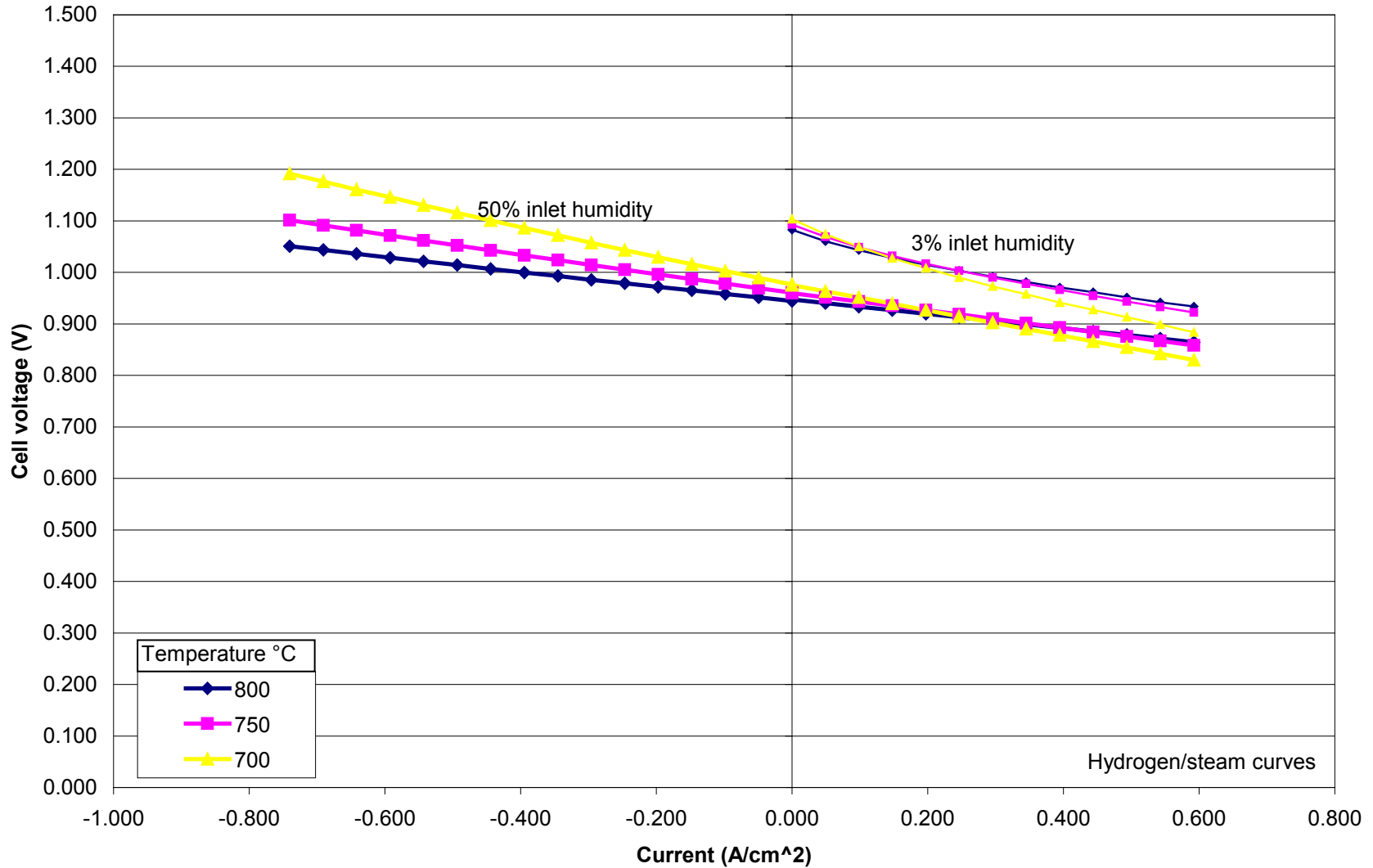
- 15 cell materials systems developed and tested since start of interest in electrolysis (~2008)
- 11 of these have been tested in excess of 1000 hours steady state electrolysis
- Summary of steady state results in table below
- Focus is now shifting to cyclic operation (FC/EL)

Cell Type	ELECTROLYSIS (SOEC)		Test time (hours)	Test No.
	Degradation			
	mV/1000 hrs	%/1000hrs		
TARGET	< 50	< 4	1000	TARGET
TSC-2	91	7.3	2893	GLOB 101670
EC-1	27	2.2	8465	GLOB 101695
EC-2	~0	~0	2400	GLOB 101706
EC-3	72	5.8	1792	GLOB 101728
RSOFC-1	35	2.8	8746	GLOB 101737
RSOFC-2	120	9.6	1152	GLOB 101738
RSOFC-3	42	3.4	2653	GLOB 101741
RSOFC-4	24	1.9	3618	GLOB 101744
MAC-RSOFC-5	51	4.1	1059	GLOB 101758
RSOFC-6	31	2.5	689	GLOB 101779
RSOFC-7	18	1.4	1071	GLOB 101780
RSOFC-8	24	1.9	498	GLOB 101782
RSOFC-9	25	2.0	1002	GLOB 101784

Degradation Curve comparison



Performance Curves Glob 101782



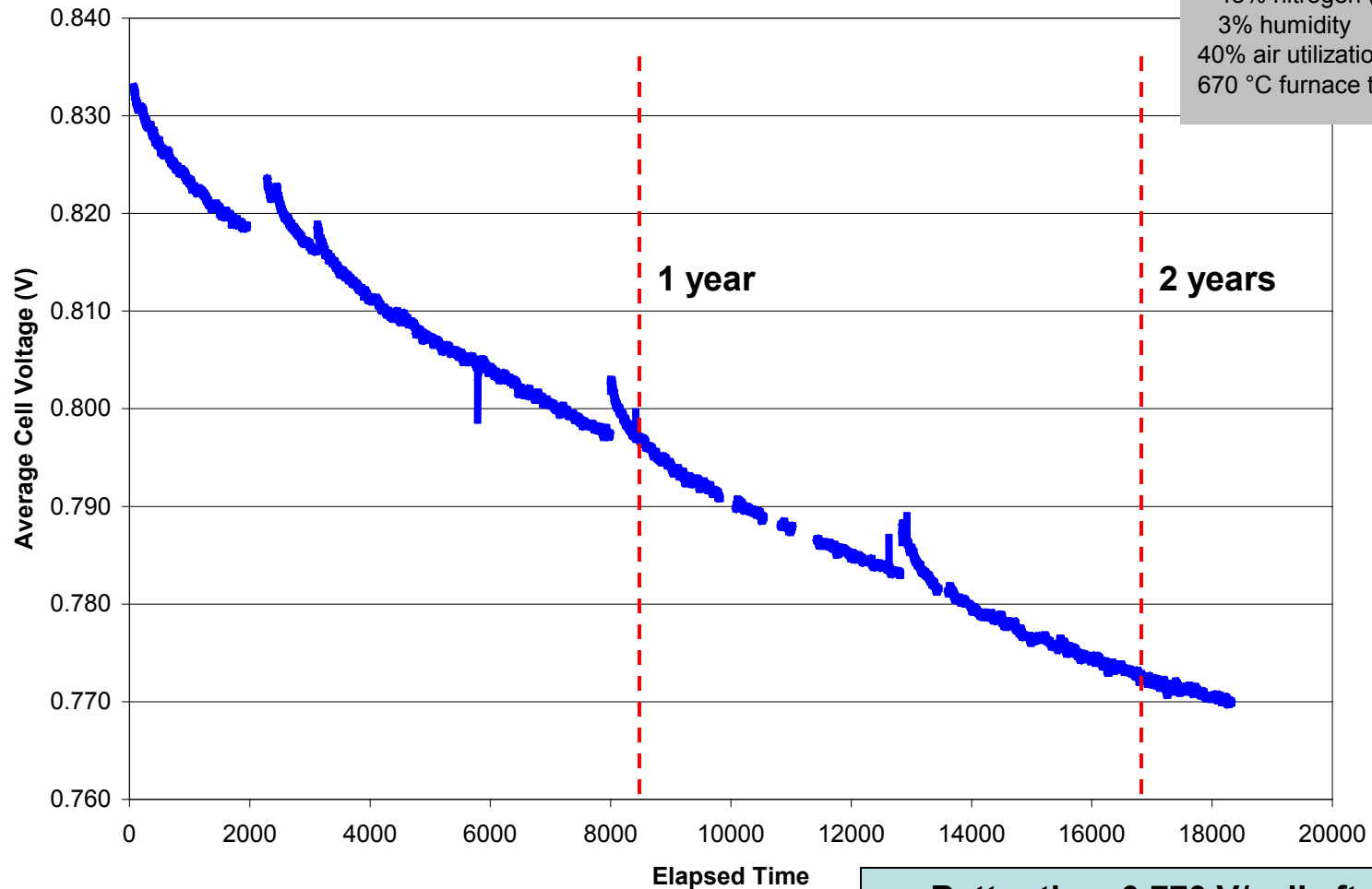


Stack Testing

In-stack testing demonstrates repeatability and stability of materials system in less controlled conditions than single cell

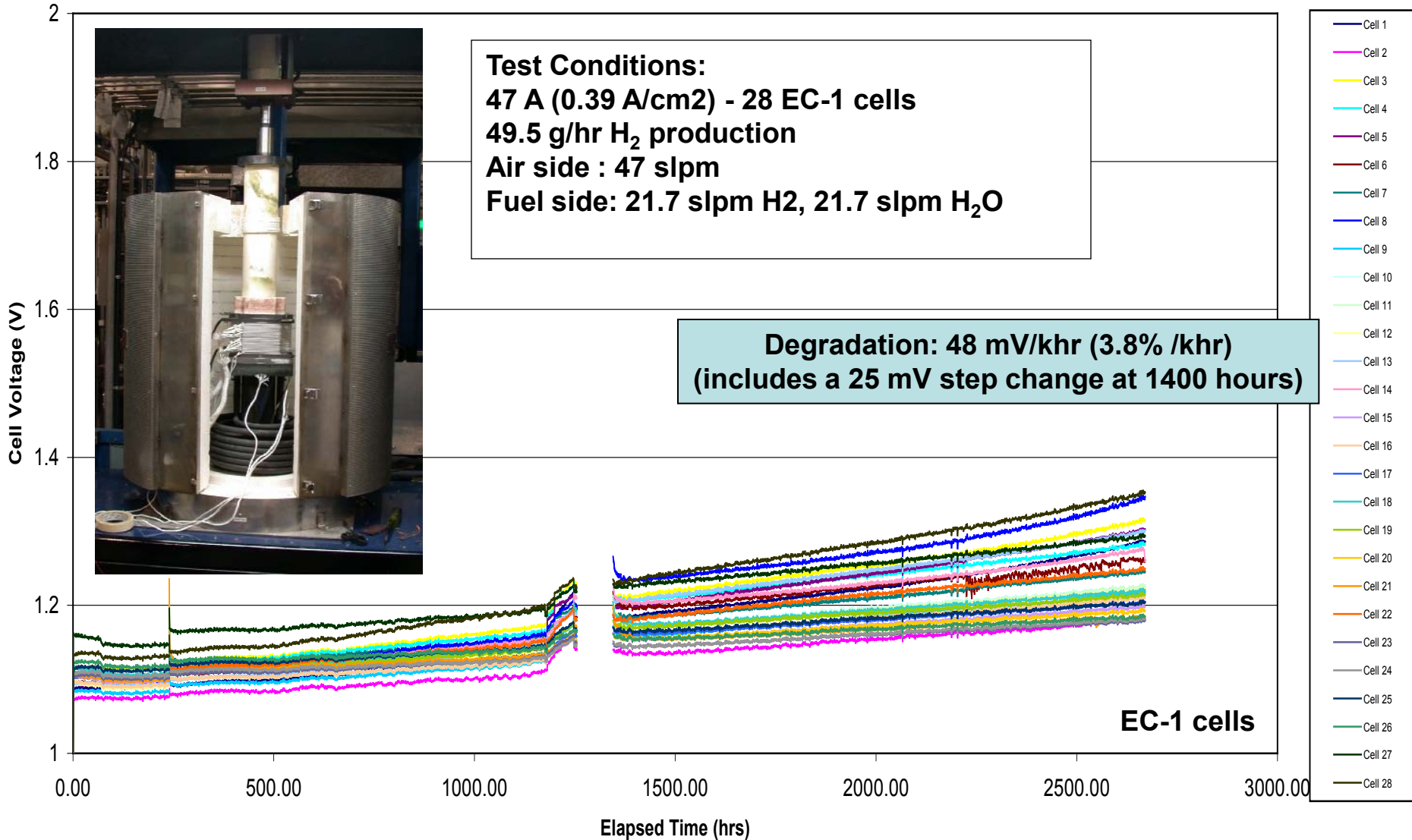
GT056019-0132 TC2 Hold - 09/Mar/09
28cell PCI - Test Stand 11

Conditions
 0.37 A/cm²
 65% fuel utilization
 55% hydrogen (dry basis)
 45% nitrogen (dry basis)
 3% humidity
 40% air utilization
 670 °C furnace temperature



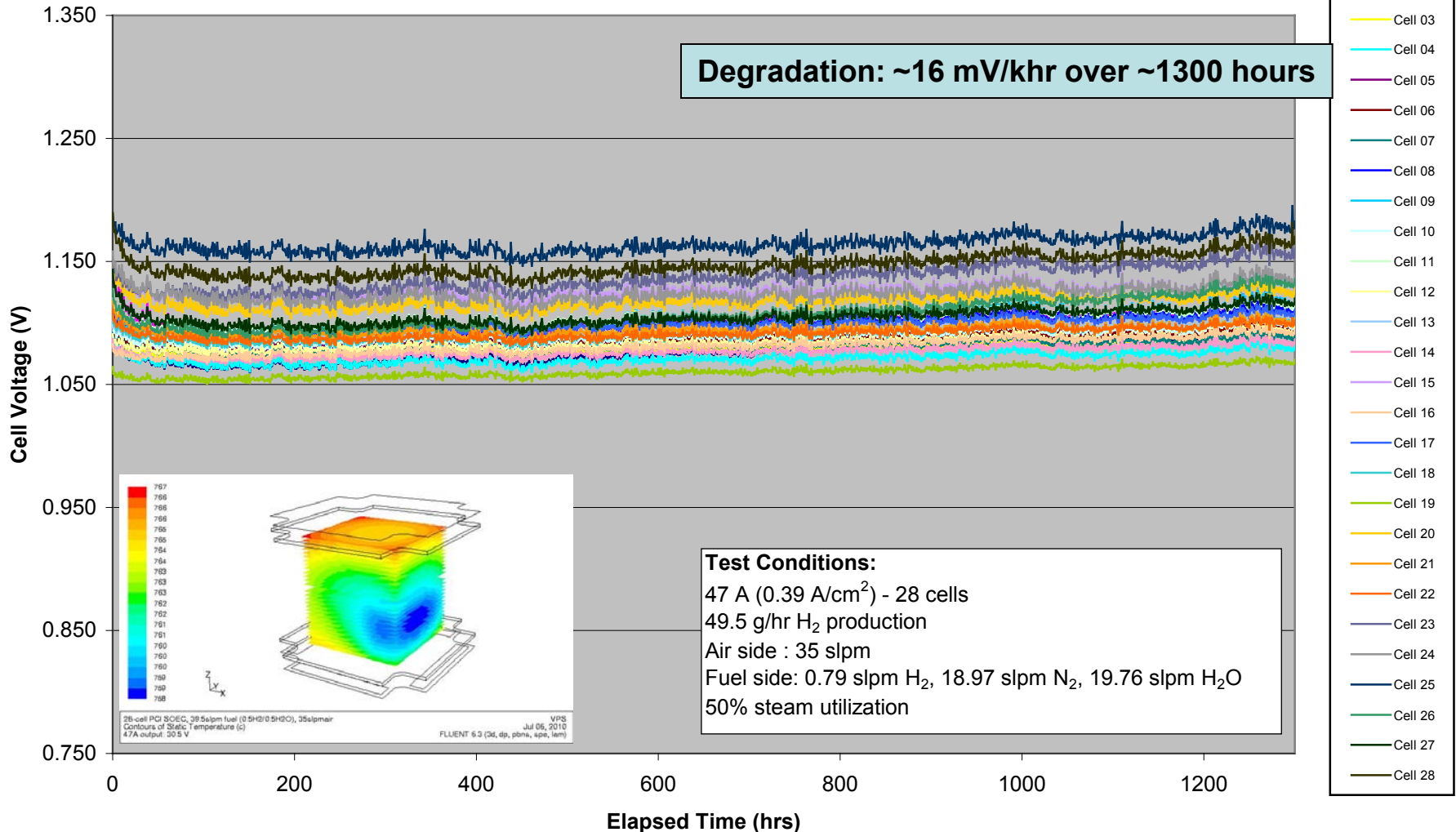
Fuel Cell Mode Degradation: ~3.5 mV/khr

**Better than 0.770 V/cell after 2 years
 Projects to better than 0.7 V/cell at 4 years**



GT056019-0150 TC1 Hold - 23/Jun/10
28cell PCI- INL; Test Stand 1

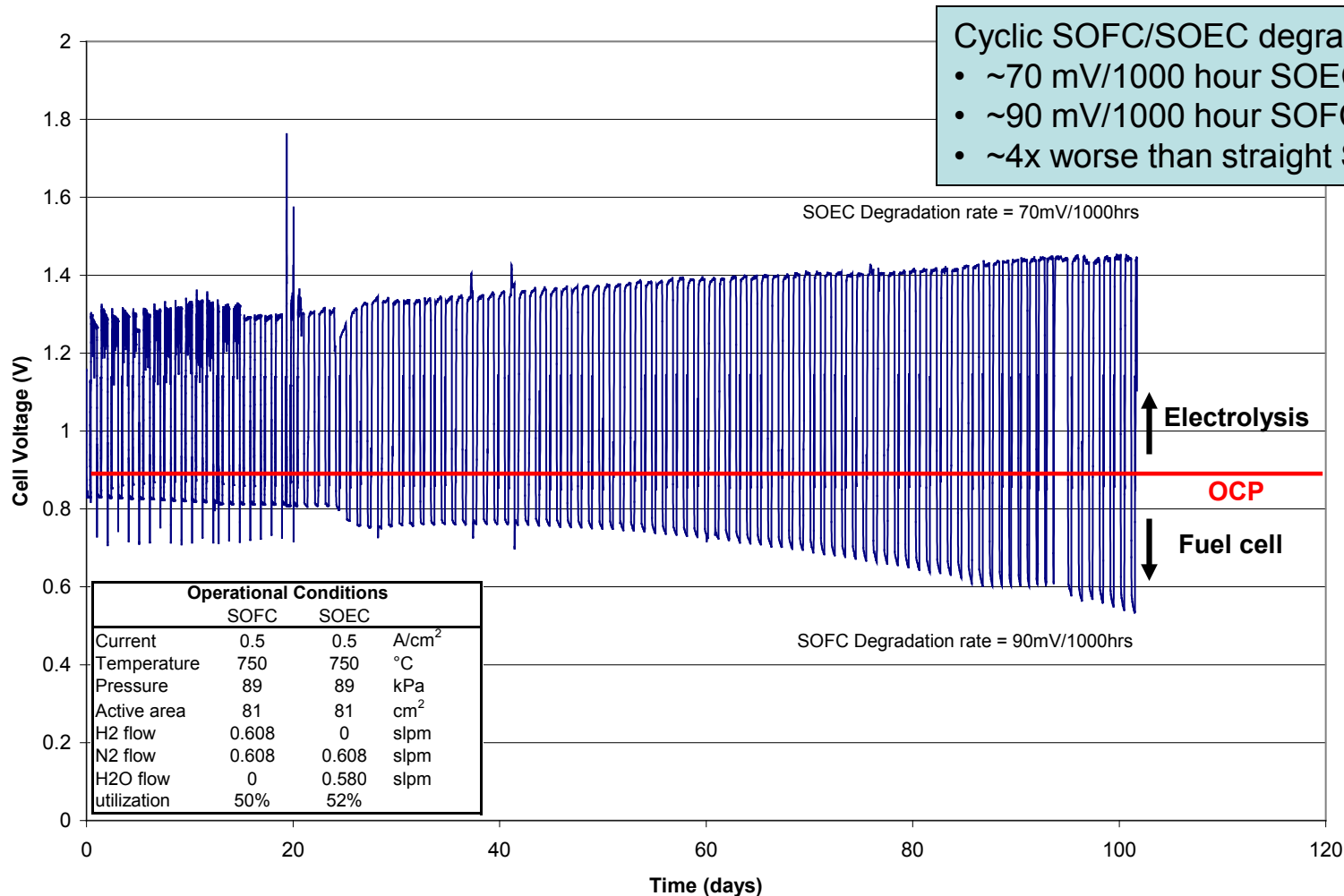
Degradation: ~16 mV/khr over ~1300 hours





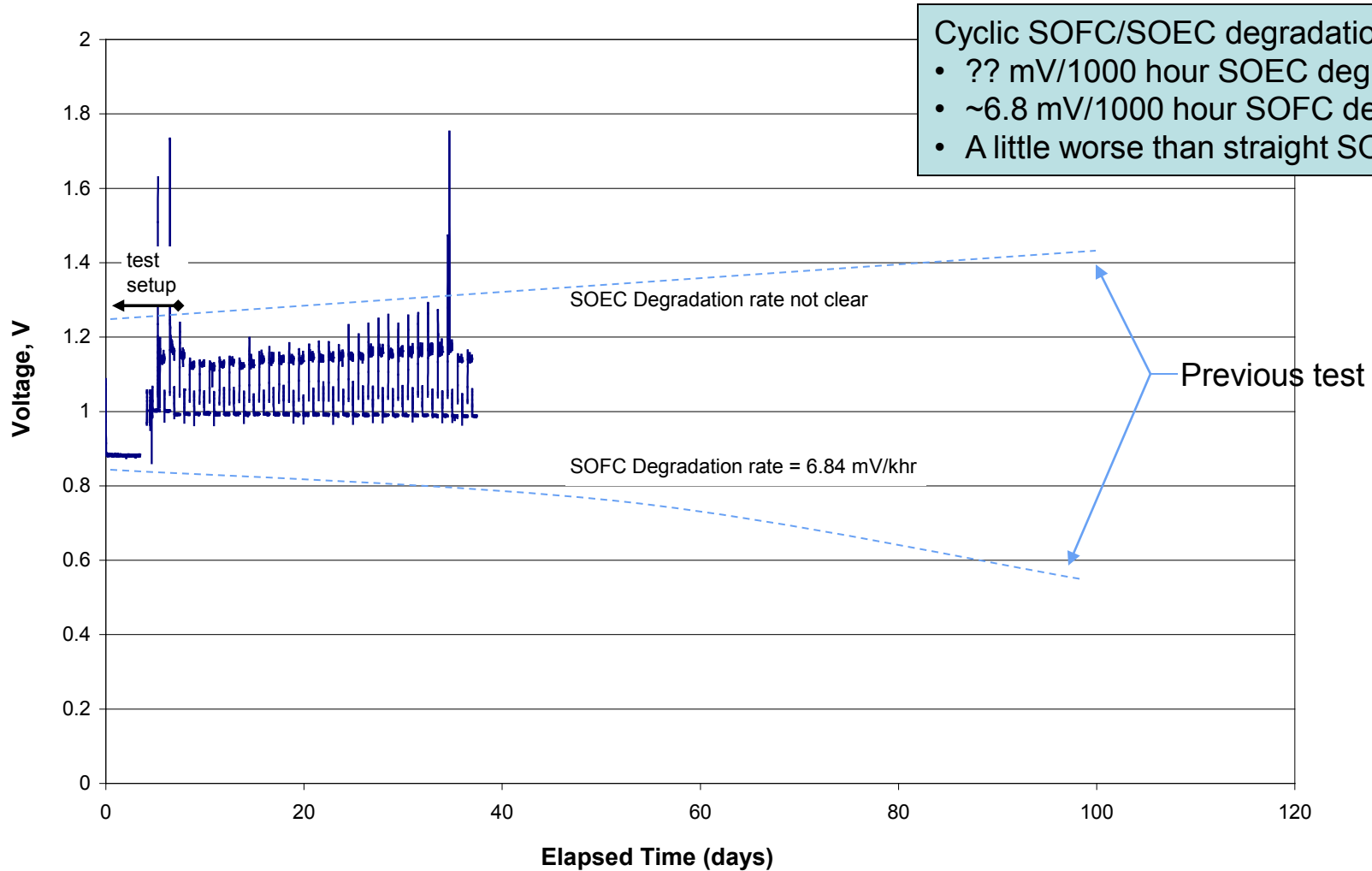
Cyclic Testing (FC/EL cycles)

GLOB 101659 - SOFC-SOEC Cycles TSC-2 Cell



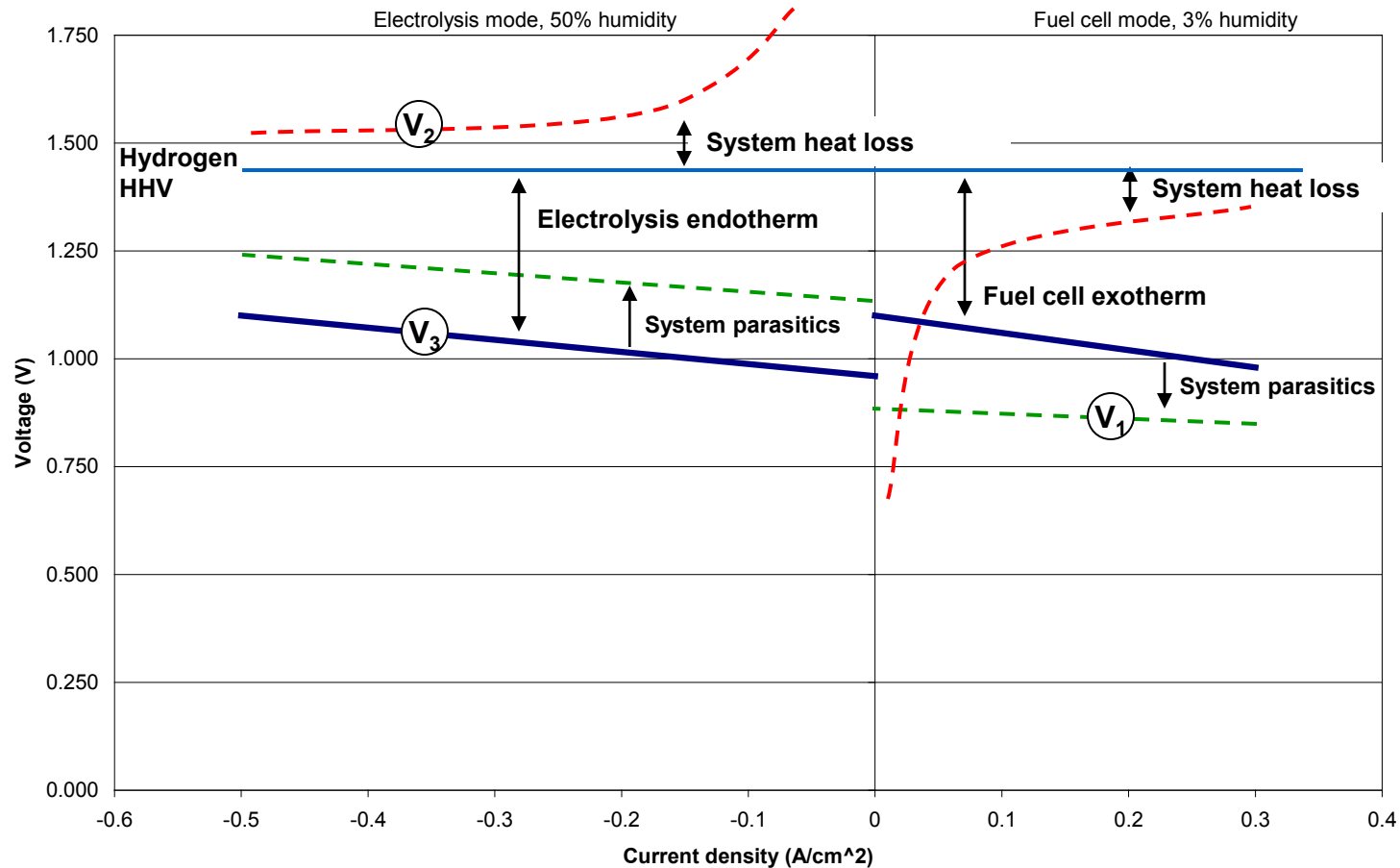
Compare to 91 mV/khr steady state EL degradation for material system
 -> Cyclic operation does not appear to be driving degradation
 -> EL degradation is showing up on FC portion of cycle

Glob 101796 - SOFC-SOEC cycles, Oven #17, 28 March 2011



Improved materials system delivering better than 10x improvement in cyclic impact on FC voltage
Uncertainty in real EL impact, more test time needed

Reversible SOFC VI characteristics (Notional)

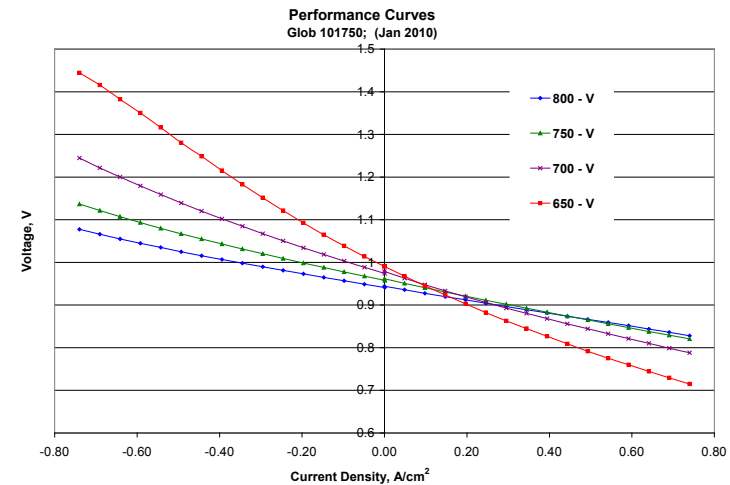
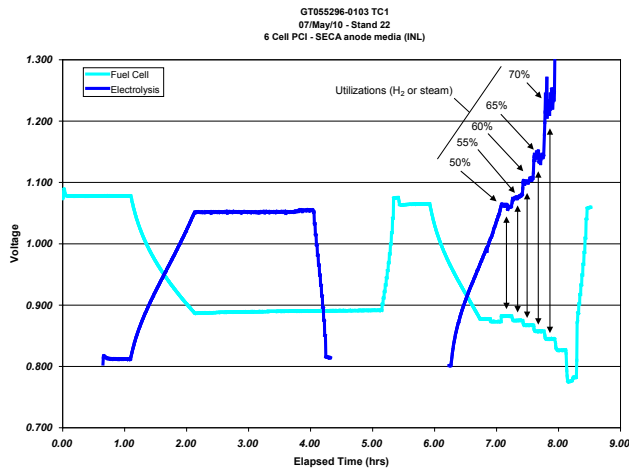
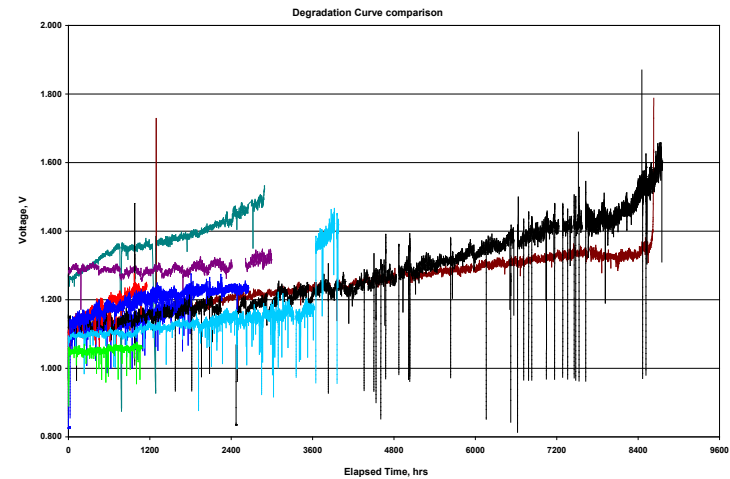


Round trip (storage) efficiency = V_1/V_2 (e.g.: $0.900/1.560 = 58\%$)

Maximizing efficiency requires focus on system heat loss (EL), fuel cell performance and system parasitics (FC)

Degradation tolerance EL: $(V_2 - V_3)/dV$
 e.g.: $(1.560 - 1.100)/20 = 23 \text{ khrs (2.6 years)}$

- Compared to fuel cell history, VPS has relatively little EL experience
- Despite significant improvements, degradation remains higher in electrolysis than fuel cell
- Energy storage efficiency is strongly influenced by system design



1. Is this technology feasible for cost effective storage of renewable electricity?
 - A qualified 'yes'

2. What are the materials and systems barriers to developing this technology?
 - Materials: Experience and confidence are lacking, but if demonstrated cell performance is stable and scalable, we already have 1+ year solutions. Degradation improvements always welcome
 - System: Need to understand real requirements, things like power profiles of different applications, in order to answer this. It would be nice to see demonstration systems running.
 - System: Low cost, high storage efficiency systems designs, that take advantage of SOFC potential.

3. What are the manufacturing issues that need to be addressed to be cost effective?
 - Solid oxide fuel cell: Build on SECA work, volume
 - System: ?

Thank you to the following funding agencies:

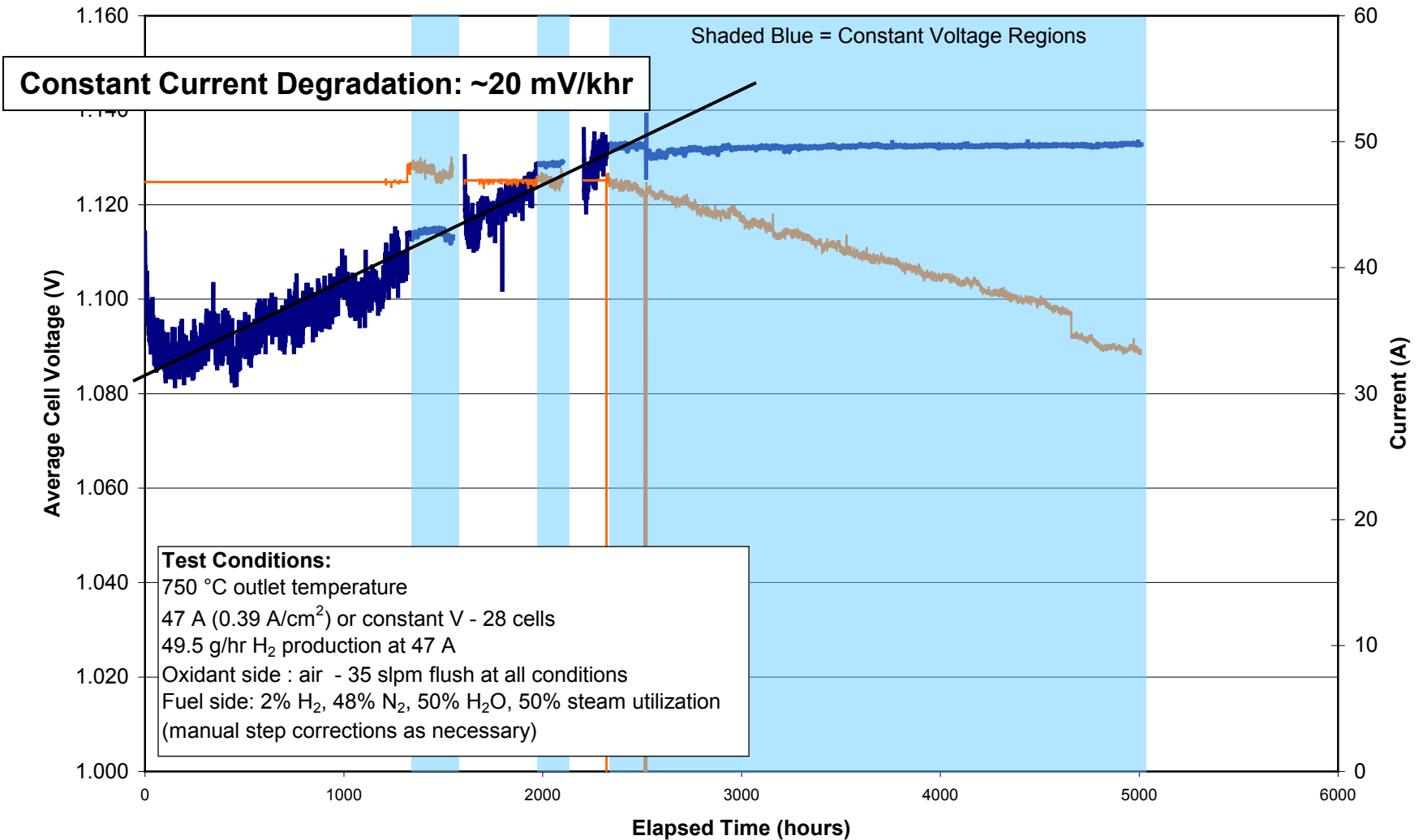
- US DOE Solid State Energy Conversion Alliance
- US DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Laboratory
 - FuelCell Energy (project prime)
- US DOE Idaho National Laboratory
- The Boeing Company (DARPA funded program)
- VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland
- Versa Power Systems internally funded R&D efforts

Thank you to the Versa Power Systems team

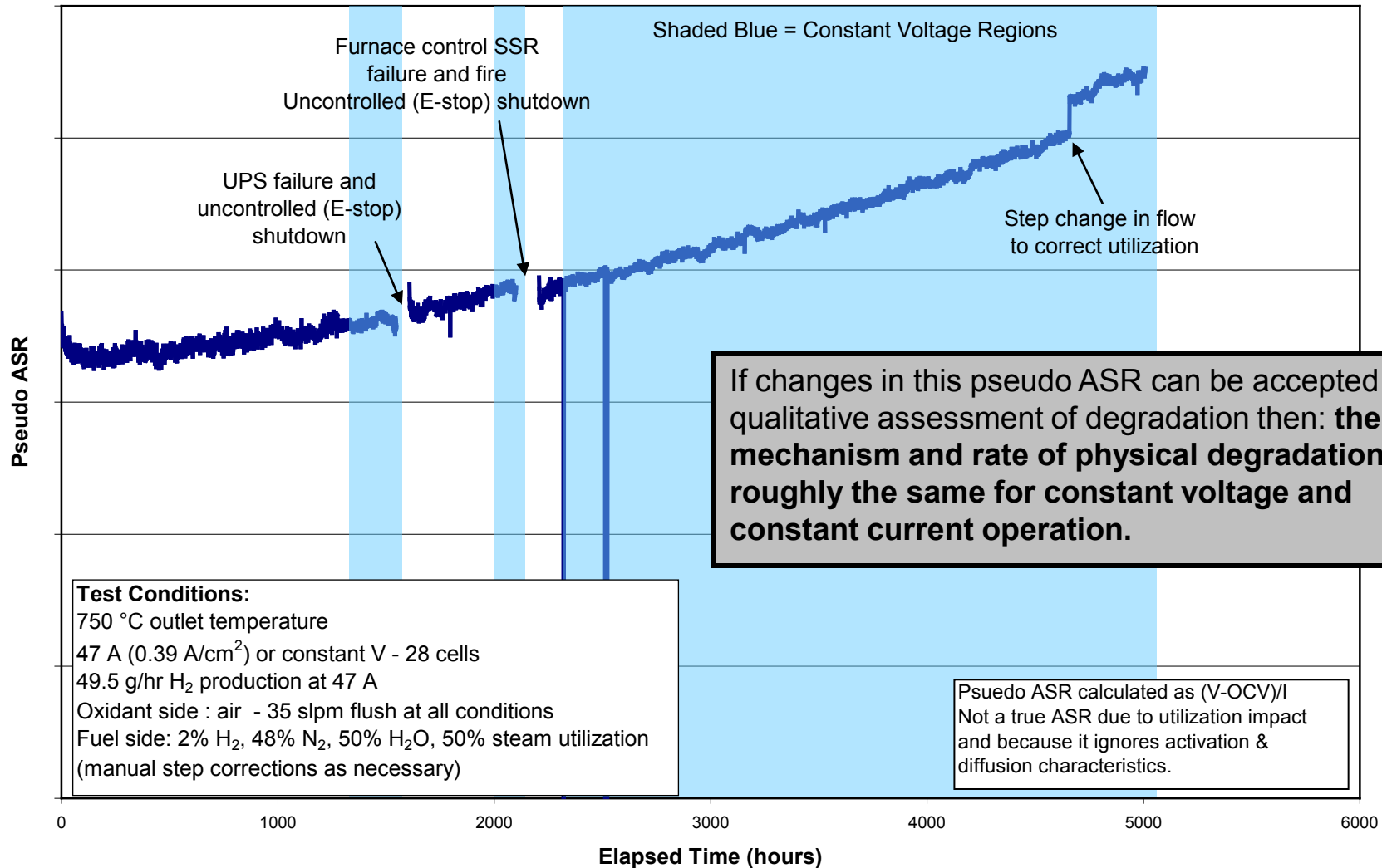


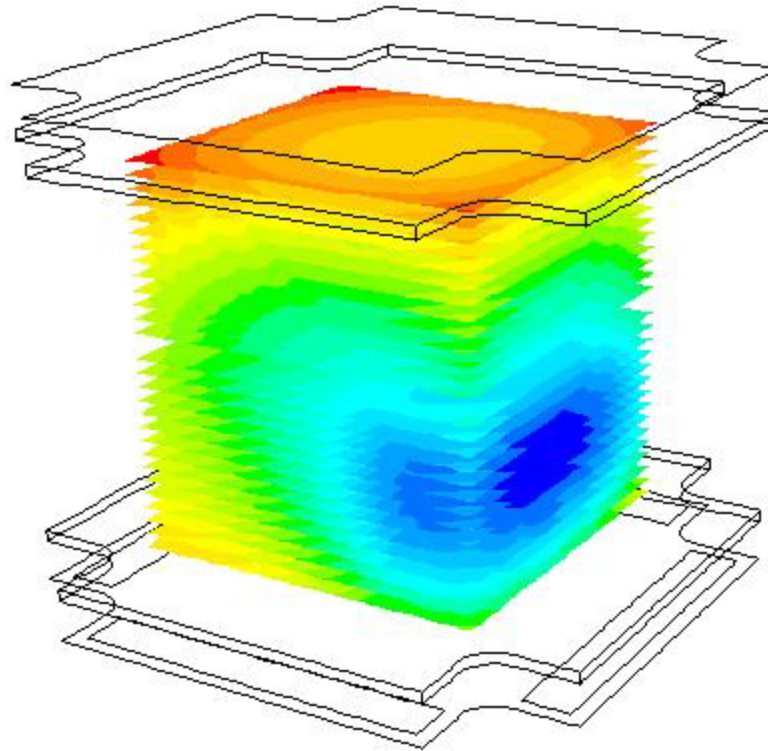
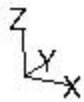
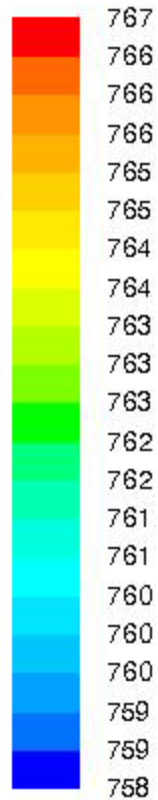
Extra slides

GT056019-0150 TC1 Hold - 23/Jun/10
28cell PCI; Test Stand 1



GT056019-0150 TC1 Hold - 23/Jun/10
28cell PCI; Test Stand 1

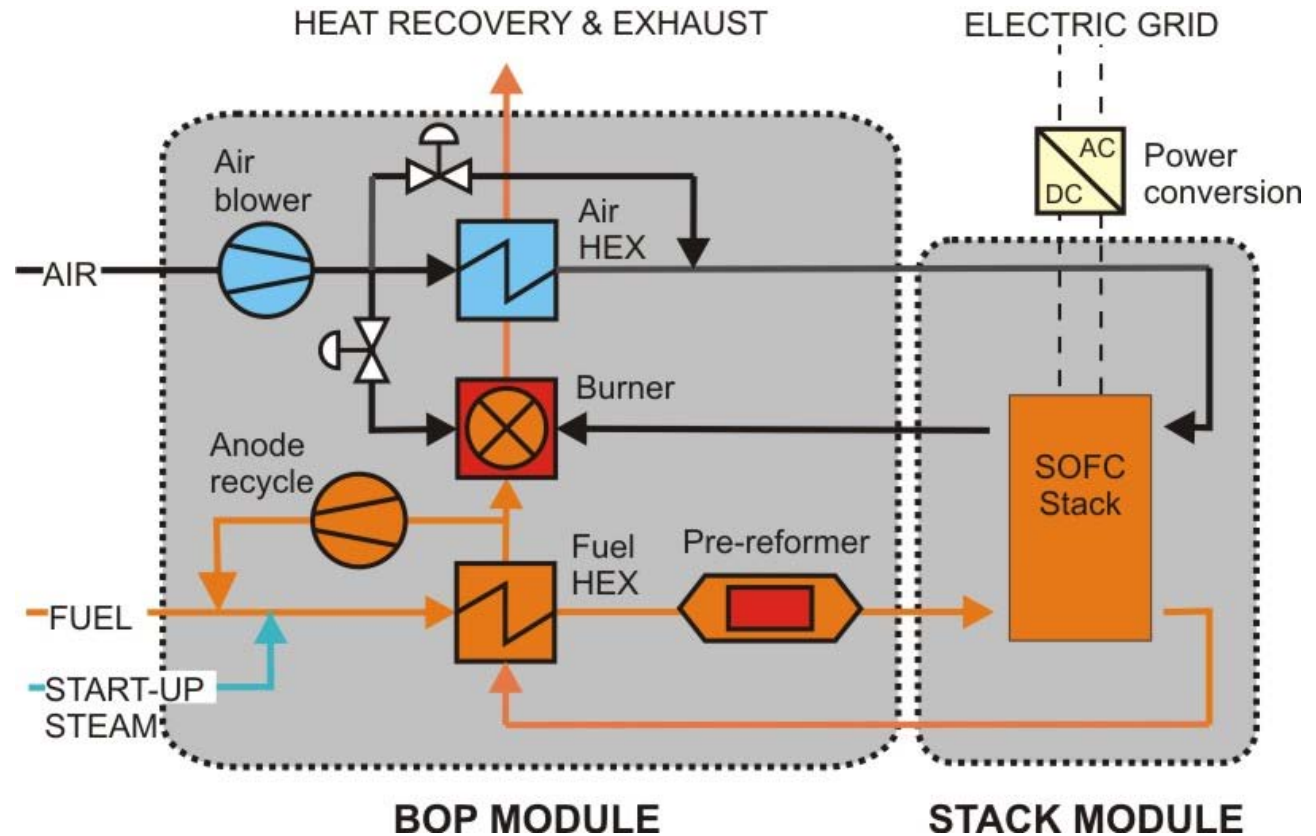




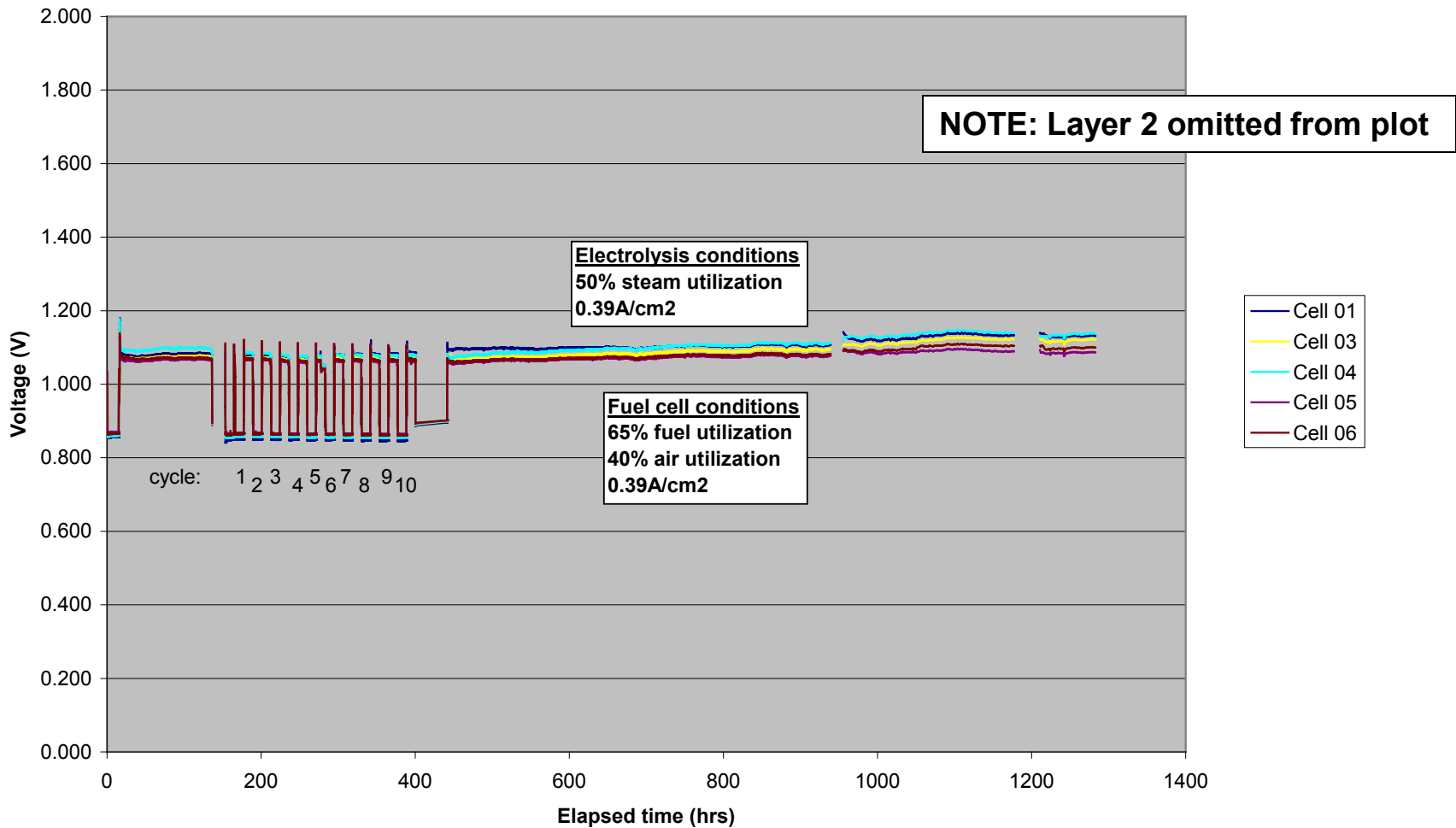
28-cell PCI SOEC, 39.5slpm fuel (0.5H₂/0.5H₂O), 35slpm air
Contours of Static Temperature (c)
47A output: 30.5 V

VPS
Jul 06, 2010
FLUENT 6.3 (3d, dp, pbns, spe, lam)

- **Modular design**
- **Natural gas fuelled**
- **Warm anode recycle loop**
- **Air by-pass to regulate stack and afterburner temperature**
- **Grid connected**
- **Thermally self-sustained**



GT055296-0100 TC1 hold - 10/Mar/10
6 Cell PCI - TSC3 cells ; Test stand 1



**In stack, steady EL degradation again dominates
-> Results led to concerted focus on understanding and improving steady state degradation**