



Development of proton conducting electrolyser cells

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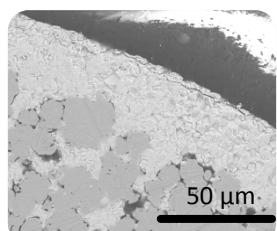
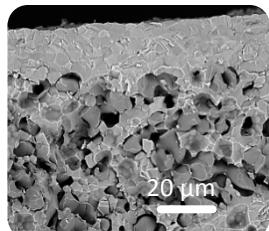
SINTEF Materials and Chemistry
Thin Film and Membrane Technologies Department



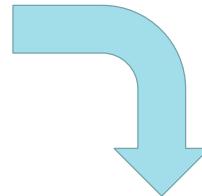
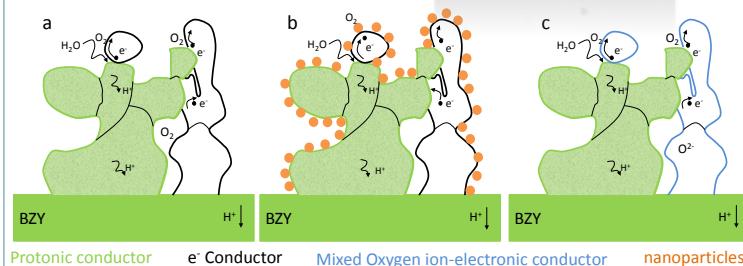
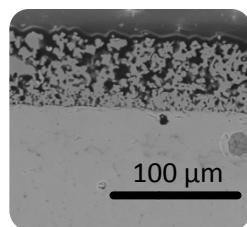
High temperature electrolyzers with novel proton ceramic tubular modules (2014-2017)



Fabrication of BZY-based segmented-in-series tubular electrolyser cells

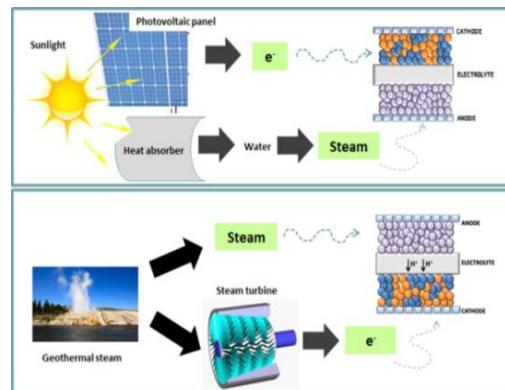
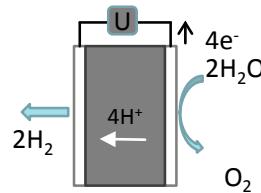


Development of mixed proton-electron conducting anodes

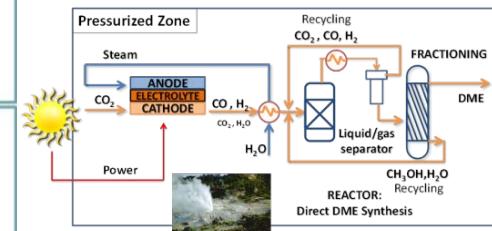
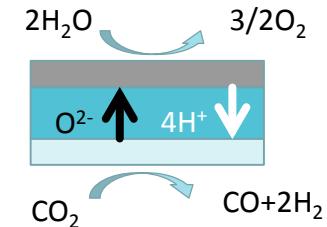


Multi-tubes module development

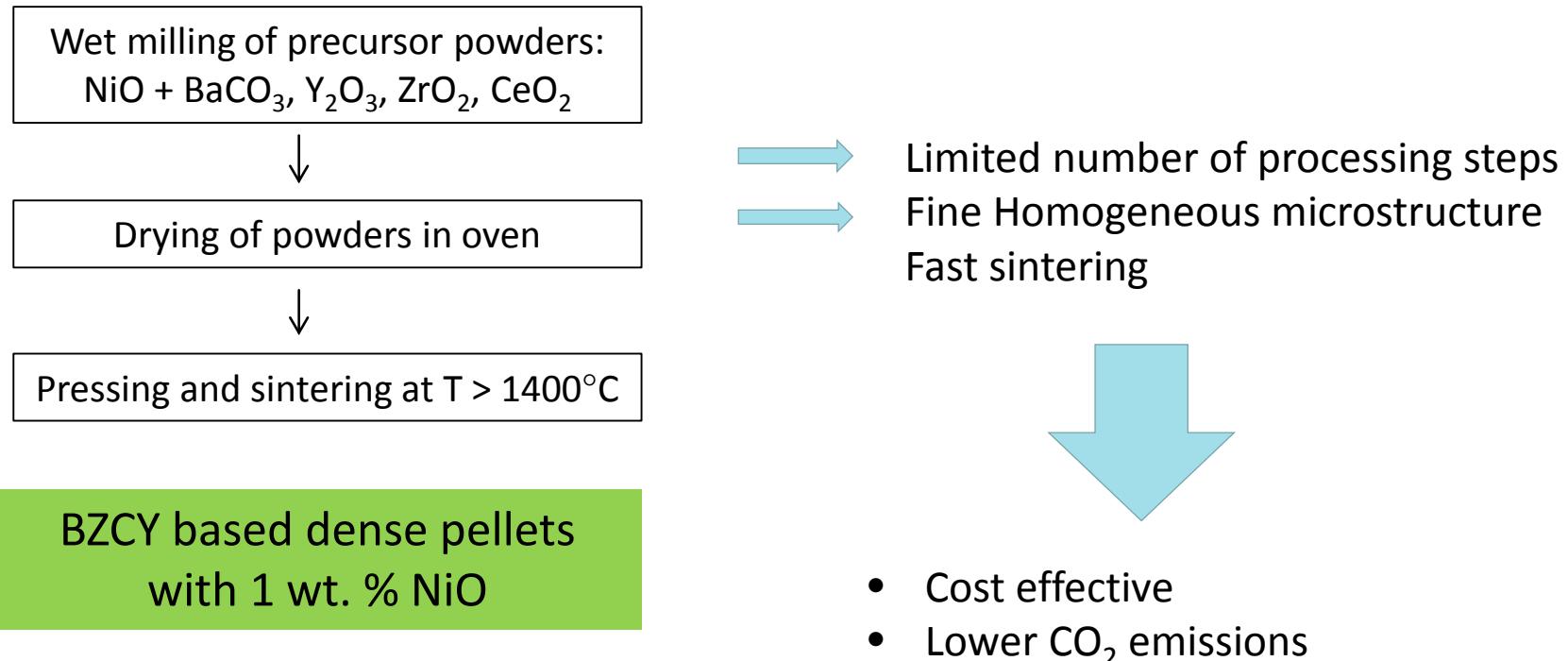
H₂ production from steam and electricity



DME/Ethanol production from steam, CO₂ and electricity



Solid State Reactive Sintering (SSRS)



- G. Coors 2011, www.intechopen.com
- J. Tong, Ryan O'Hayre et al., J. Mater. Chem., 2010, 20

SSRS for enabling cells production in ELECTRA

BZY10: $\text{BaZr}_{0.90}\text{Y}_{0.10}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$

BZCY72: $\text{BaZr}_{0.70}\text{Ce}_{0.20}\text{Y}_{0.10}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$

Fuel electrode: $\text{NiO} + \text{BaCO}_3, \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3, \text{ZrO}_2$

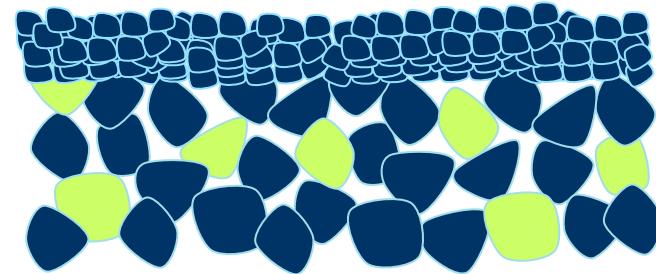
Electrolyte: $\text{BaCO}_3, \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3, \text{ZrO}_2$

and

Fuel electrode: $\text{NiO} + \text{BaSO}_4, \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3, \text{ZrO}_2$,
with and without CeO₂

Electrolyte: $\text{BaSO}_4, \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3, \text{ZrO}_2$, *with and without CeO₂*

BZY10 or BZCY72



$\text{NiO} + \text{BZY10}$ or $\text{NiO} + \text{BZCY72}$
(60/40 vol. %)

Notation: BZY10 // BZY10-NiO

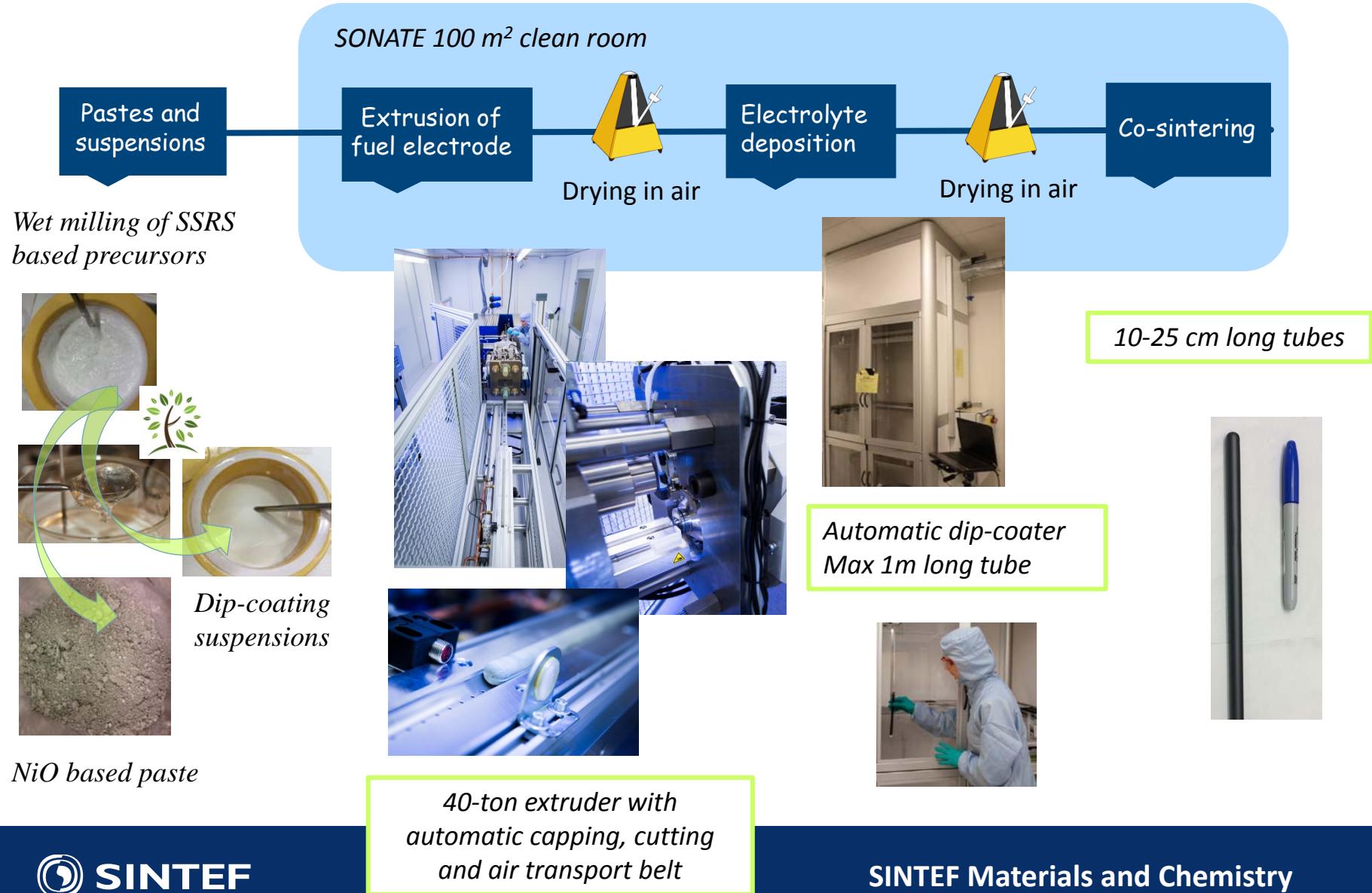


Electrolyte



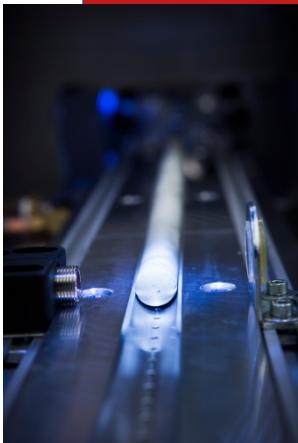
Electrode

Solid state reactive sintering for BZY based cell production



Investigated parameters

- Fuel electrode extrusion



- Paste formulation (solid loading, binder and water content)
 - Mixing procedure
- Extrusion parameters
- Drying and polishing

- Dip-coating of electrolyte



- Reduction of half-cells

- Temperature
- Atmosphere

- Co-sintering

- Temperature, dwell time
- Heating & cooling rates
- Atmospheres

Drying and polishing



Tubes after extrusion and roll-drying in air for 24h

Dried tubes after polishing with wet clean room tissue



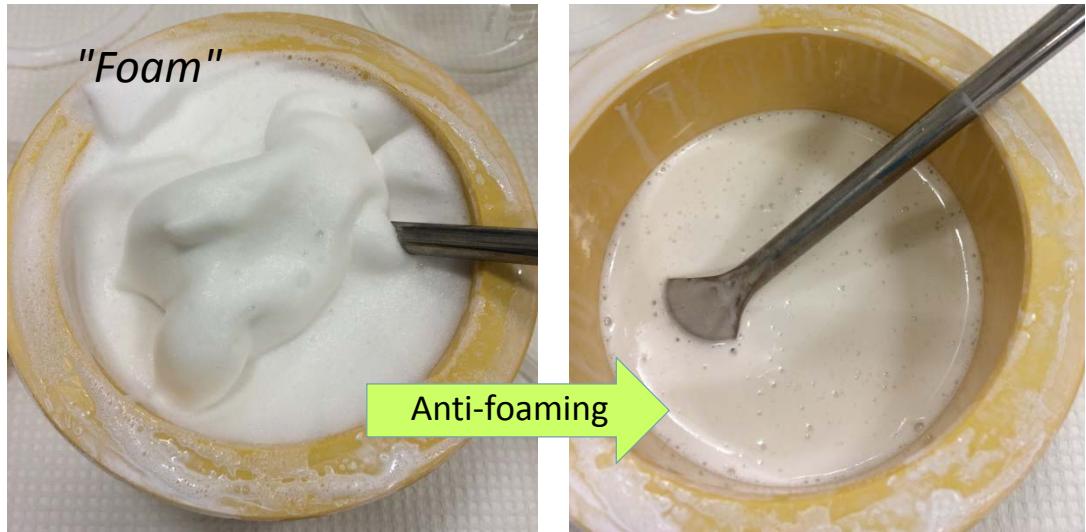
"Green" tubes after coating

15 cm

SSRS-based suspensions

- Water-based suspension
(cellulose based binder)

$BaSO_4$, Y_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , CeO_2



- Organic-based suspension

$BaCO_3$, Y_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , CeO_2



Viscosity 110-175 cP at 60 rpm with LV2 spindle

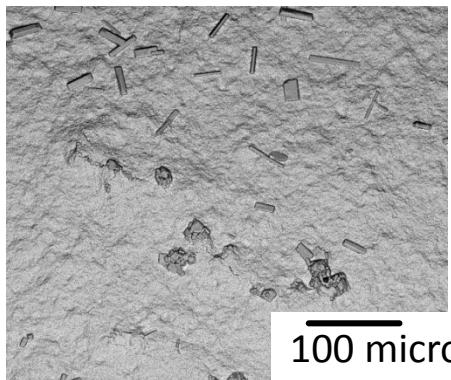
Protocol:

Planetary milling of powders + binders +
water or solvent @ 300 rpm – 2h

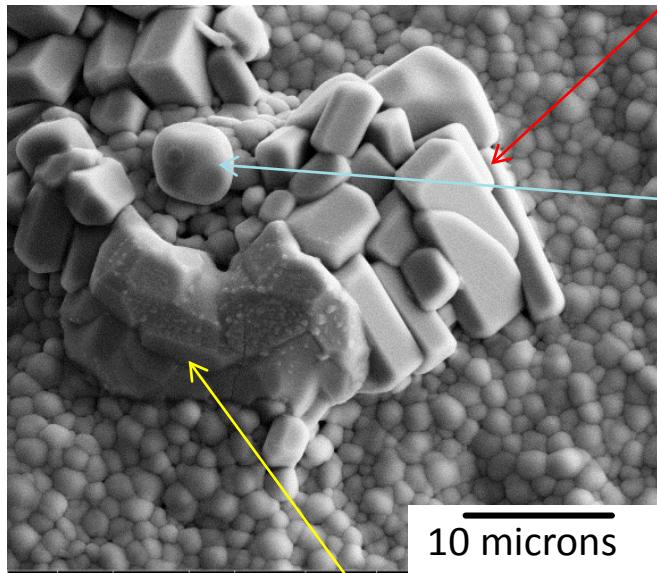
Viscosity around 19 cP at 60 rpm
using LV2 spindle

BZY10 // BZY10-NiO using BaCO_3 based precursor mixture

1610°C - 6h: surface view of electrolyte

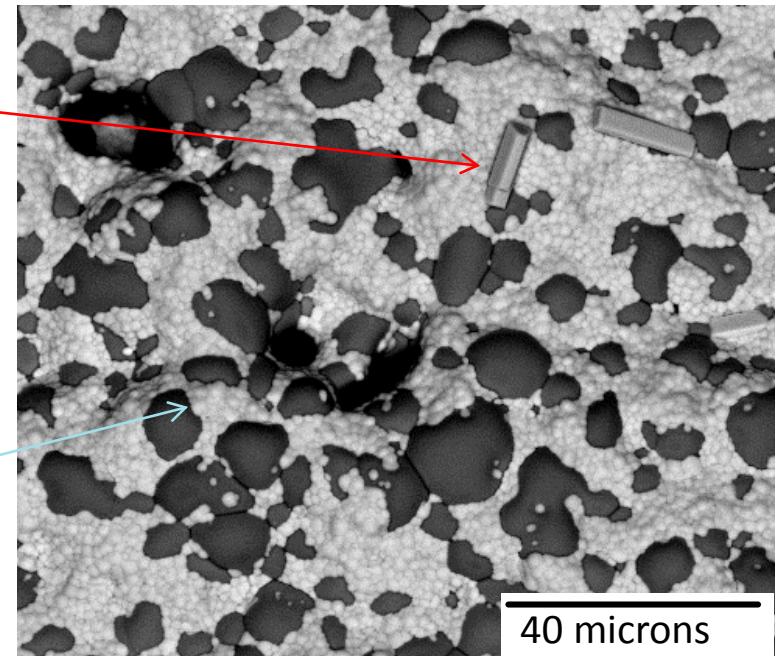


BaNiY_2O_5



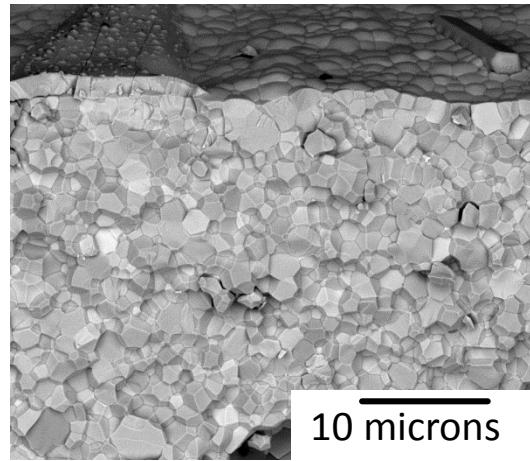
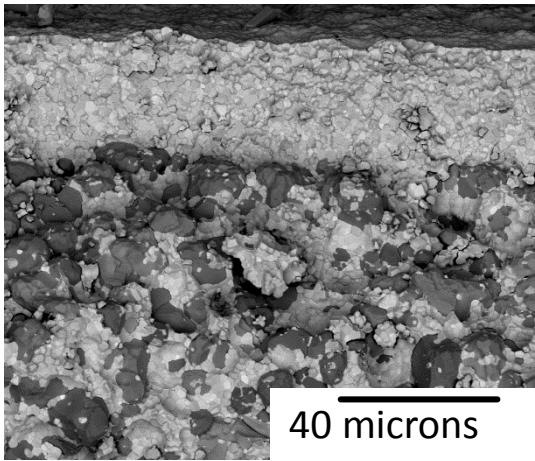
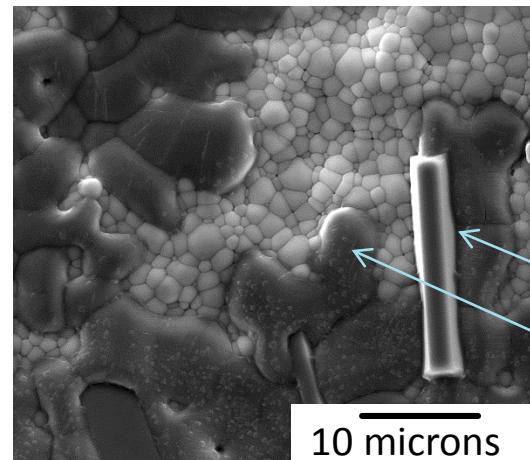
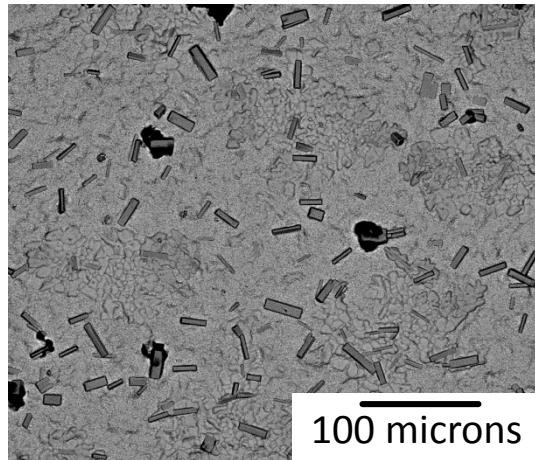
NiO

1610°C - 6h: surface view of uncoated electrode



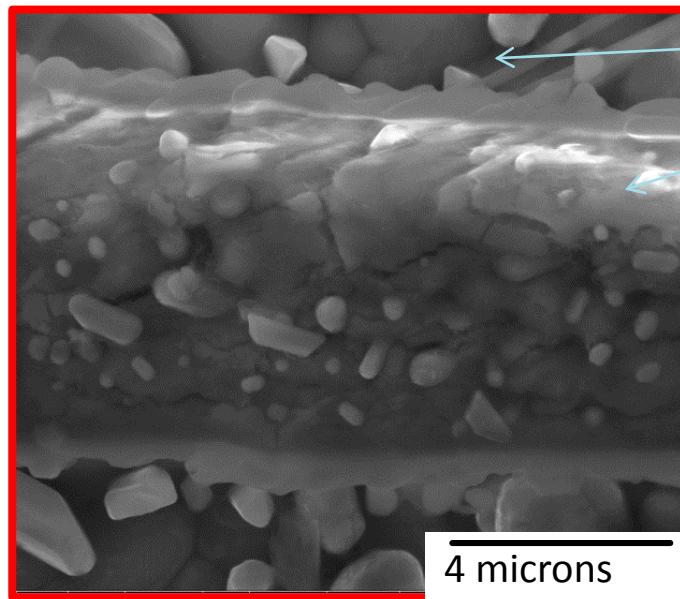
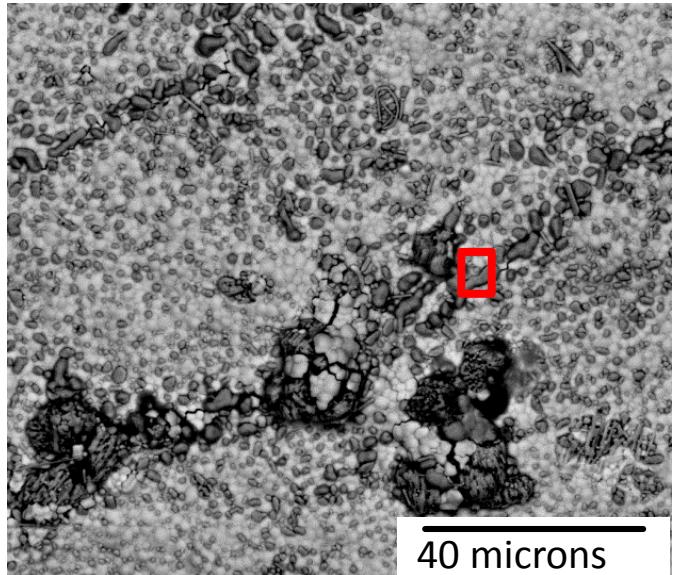
BZY10 // BZY10-NiO using BaCO₃ based precursor mixture

1550°C - 24h



BZY10 // BZY10-NiO using BaCO₃ based precursor mixture

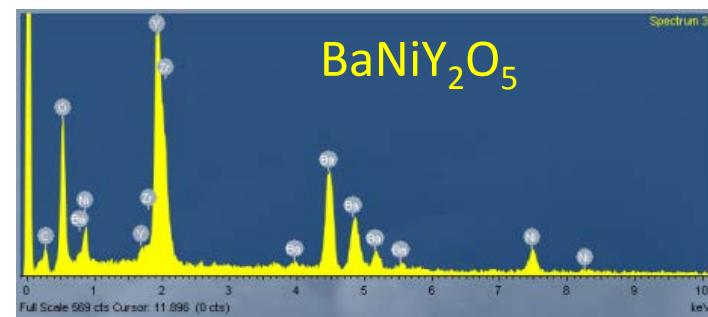
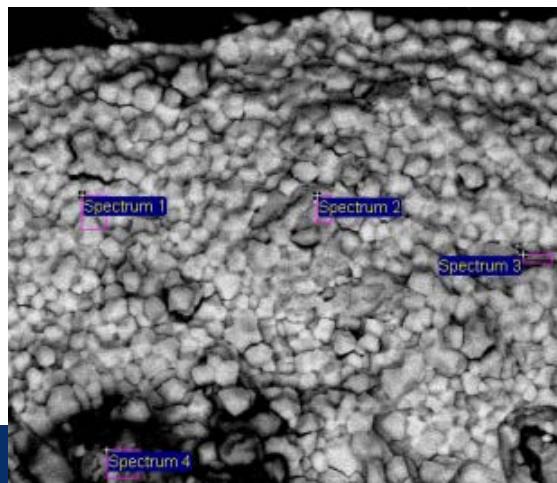
Wet 4%H₂/Ar @ 900°C



Y_2O_3
 BaNiY_2O_5
Ni

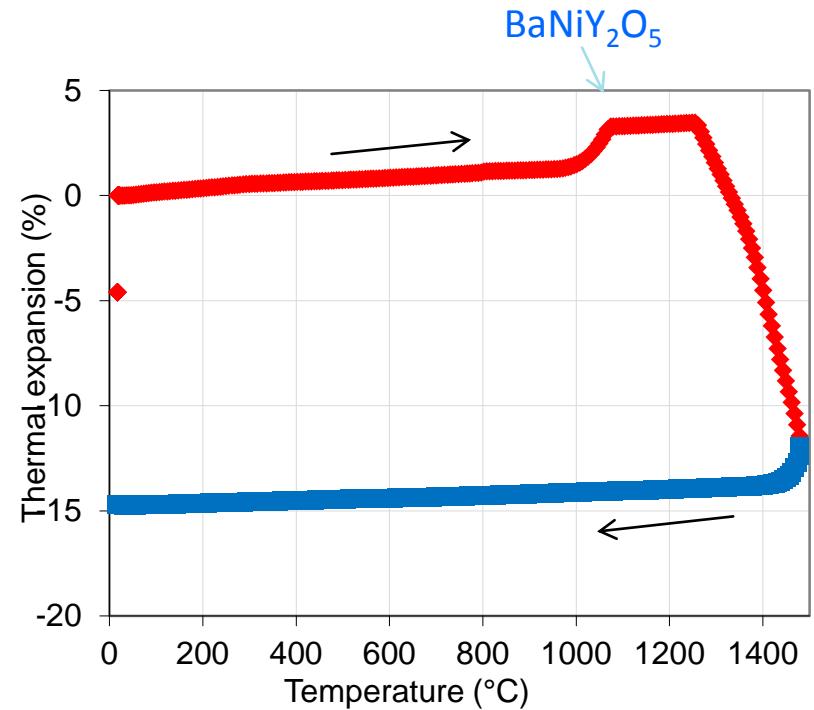


Cracks in electrolyte



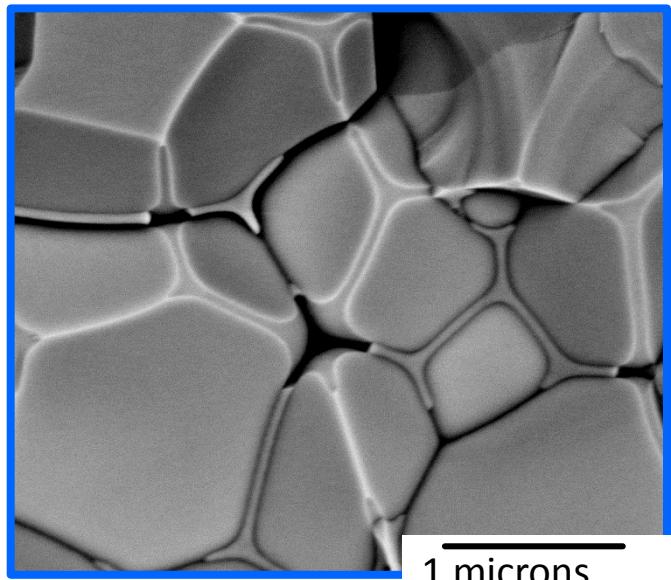
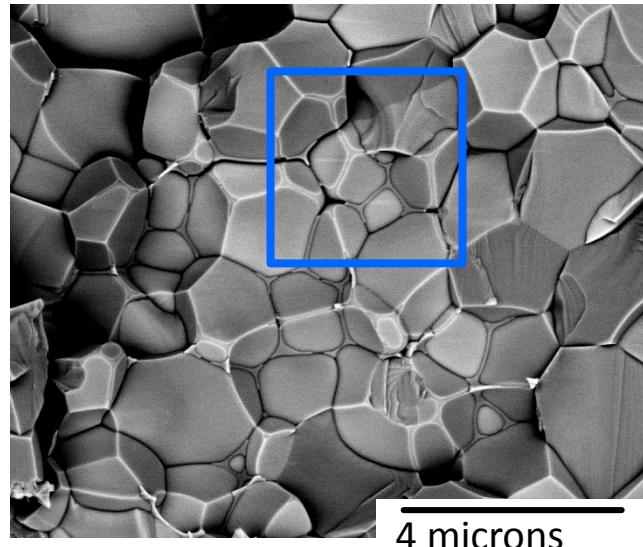
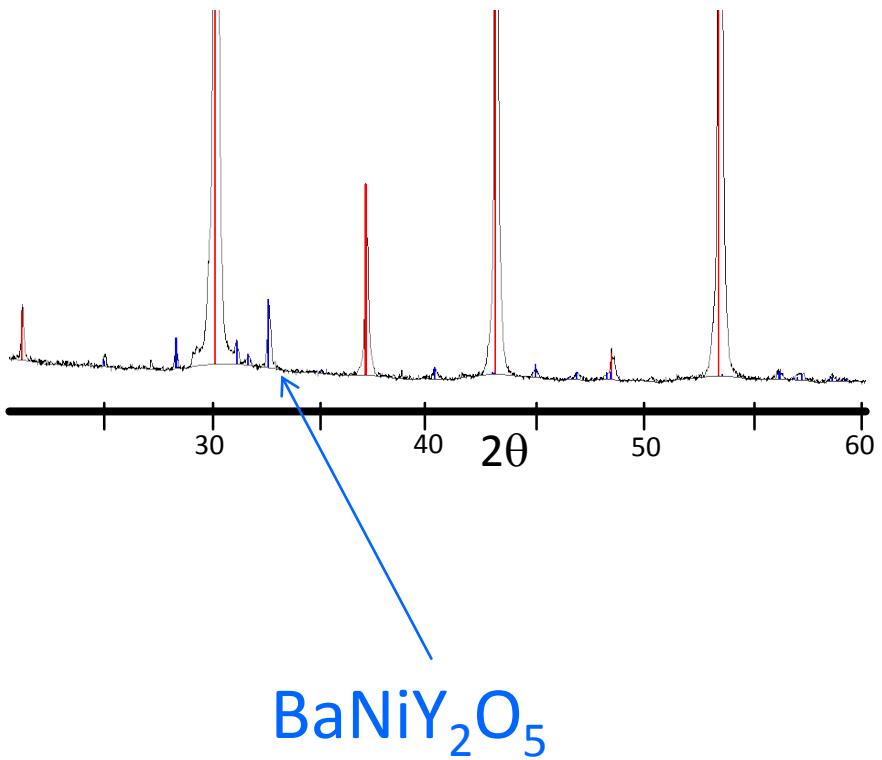
SSRS BZY pellet with 2wt% NiO

Dilatometry in air
HT XRD



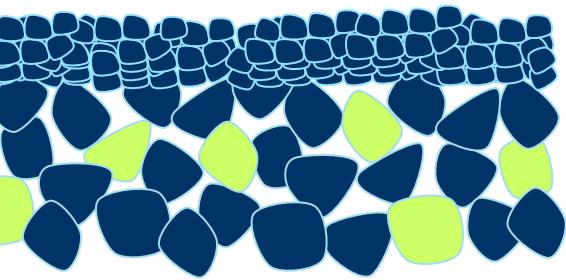
J. Tong, Ryan O'Hayre et al., J. Mater. Chem., 2010, 20

SSRS BZY pellet with 2wt% NiO

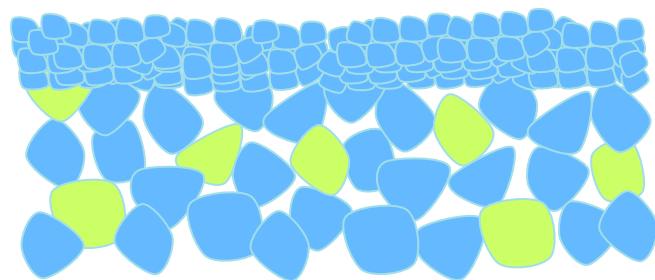


Investigated half-cells with BaSO_4 precursor

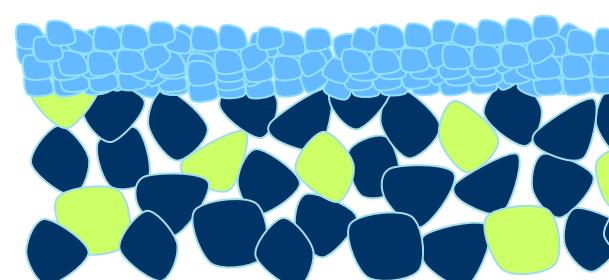
BZCY72



BZY10



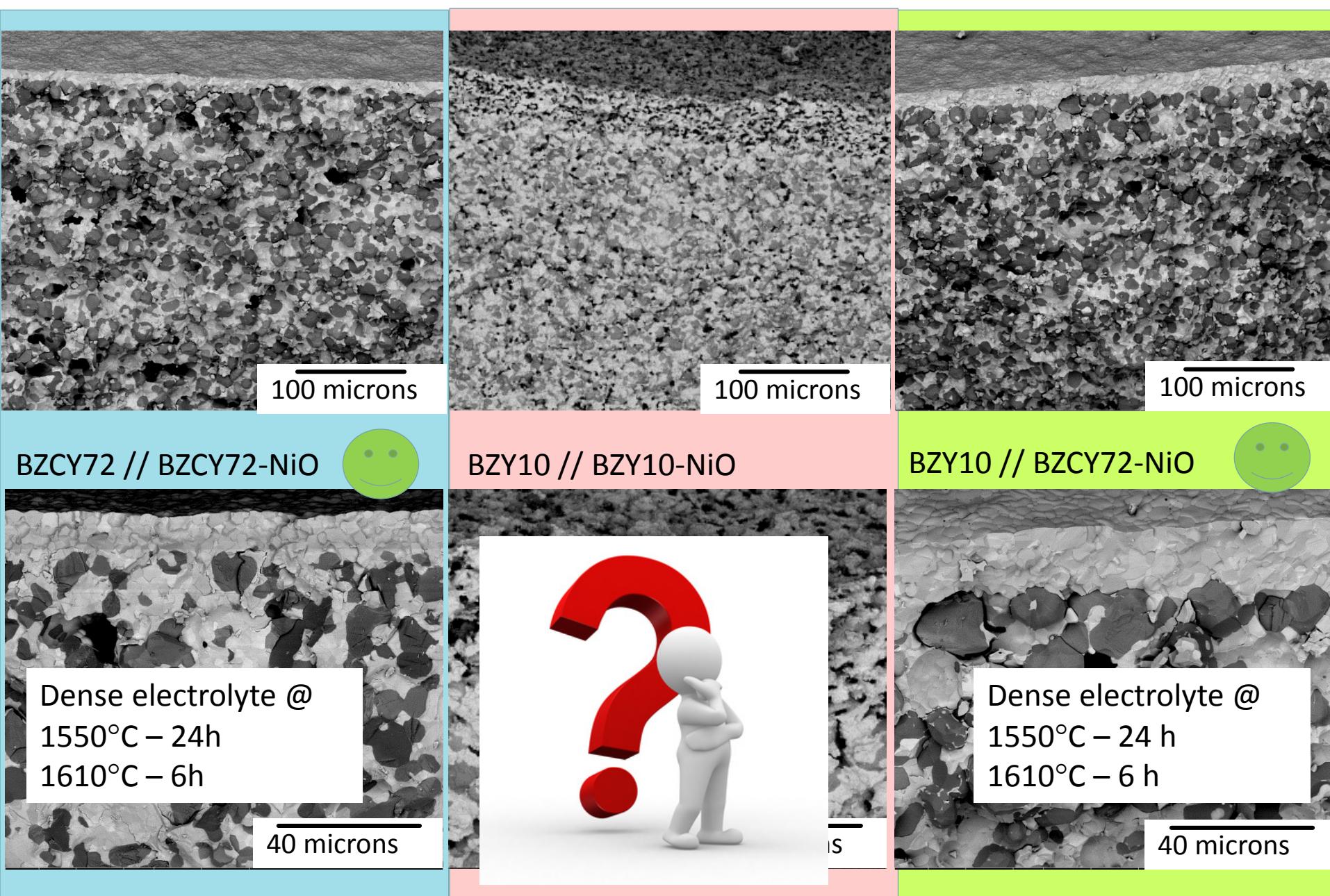
BZY10



BZCY72 - NiO

BZY10 - NiO

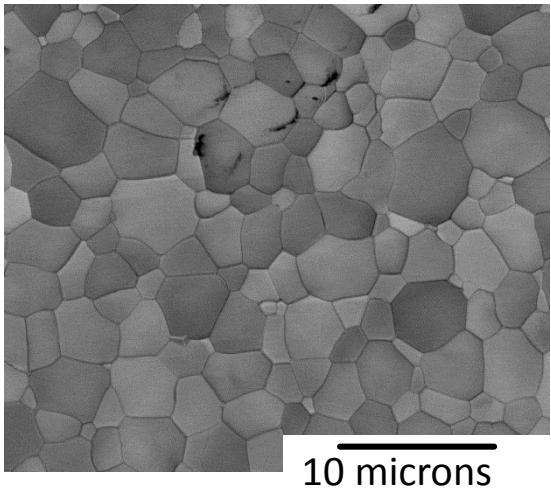
BZCY72 - NiO



BZCY72 // BZCY72-NiO

Grain size:
5-10 microns

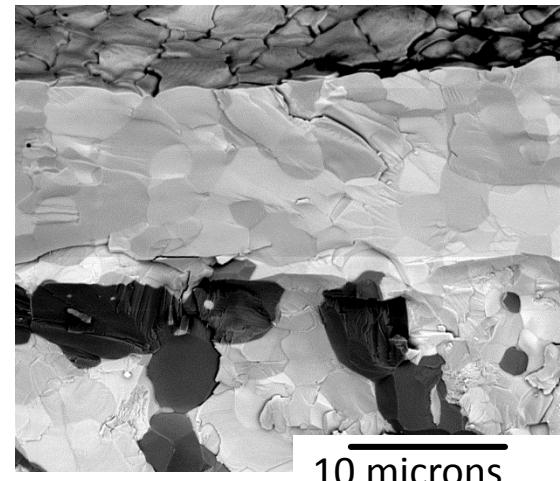
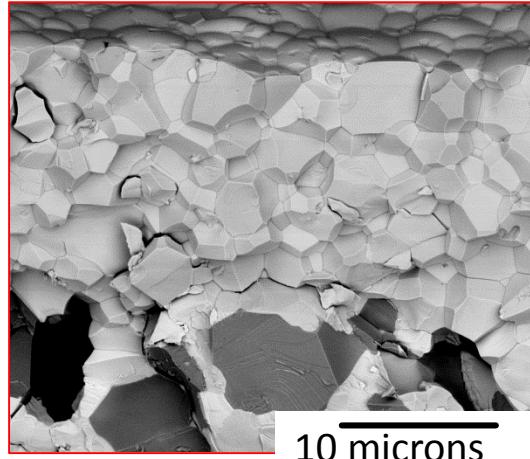
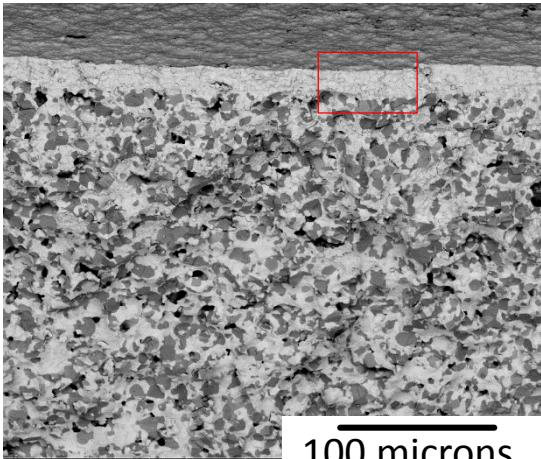
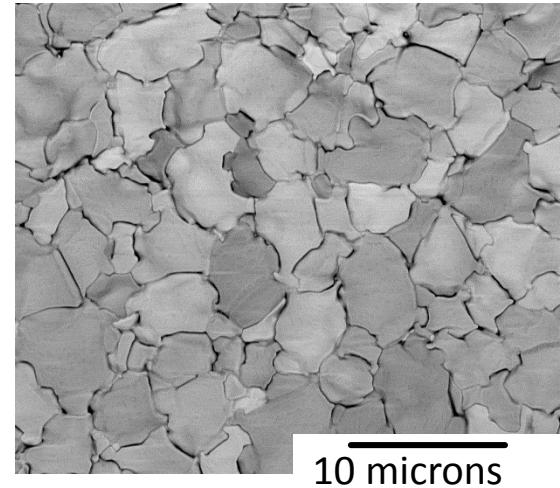
1550°C – 24h



Grain size:
Large: 5 microns
Small: 2 microns

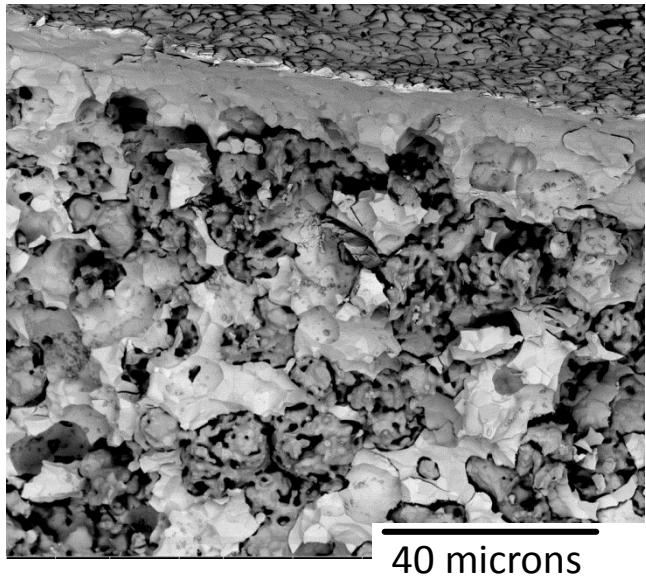
Grain growth

1610°C – 6h

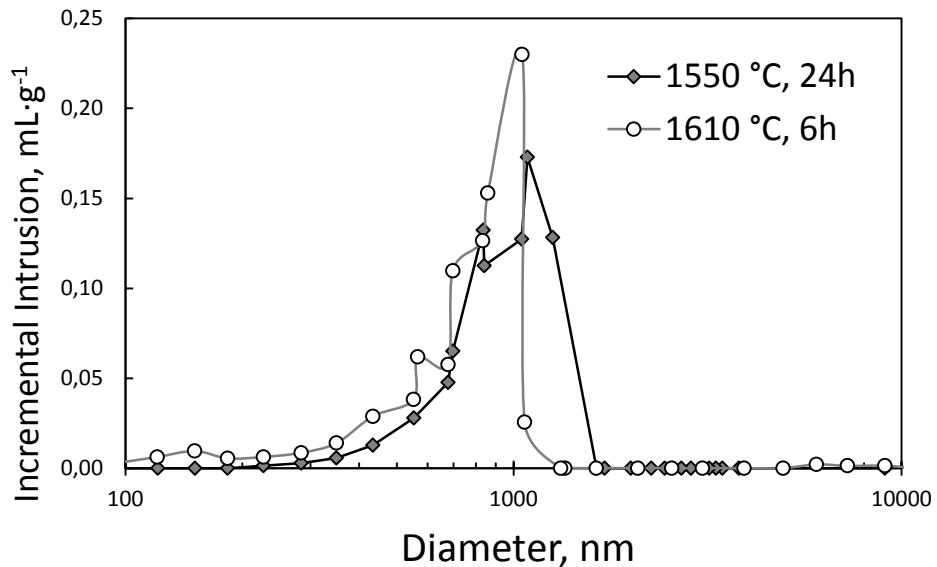


Reduction of half-cells

- Wet Harmix at 900°C



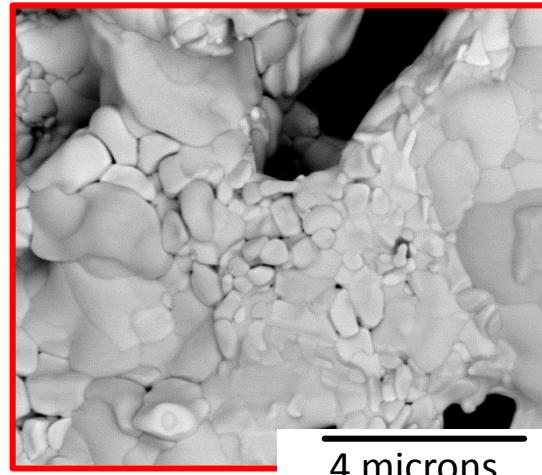
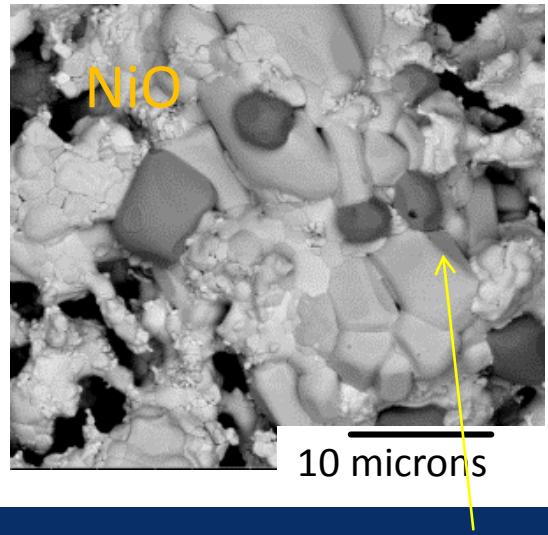
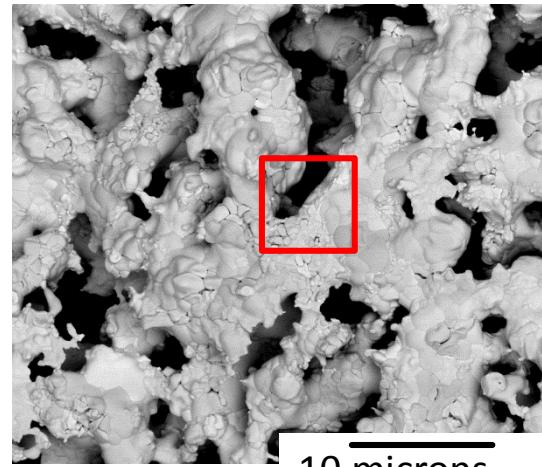
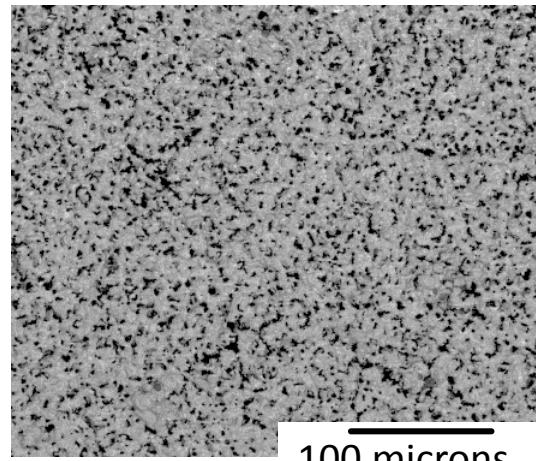
Hg-porosimetry



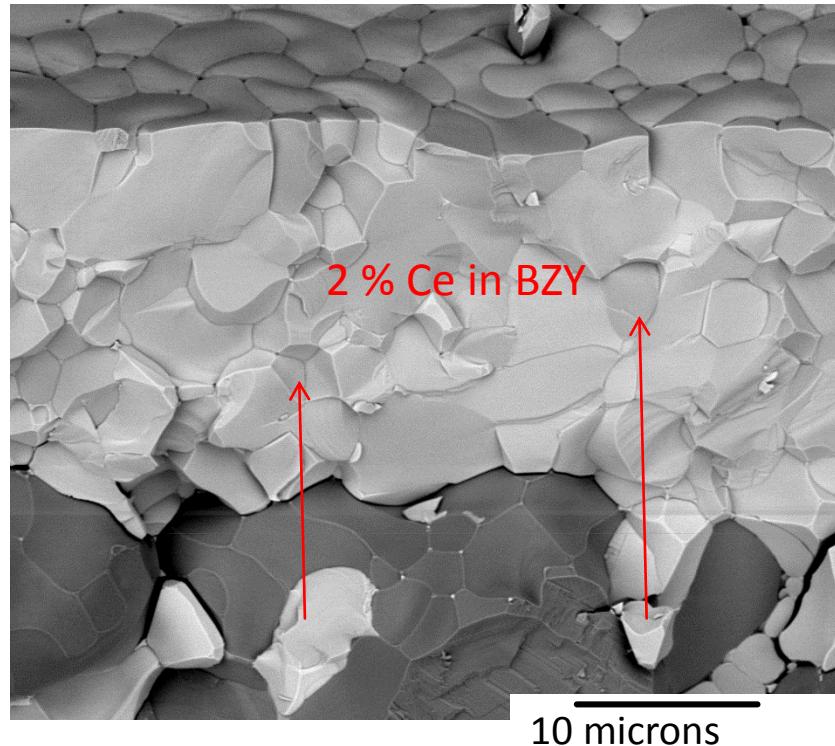
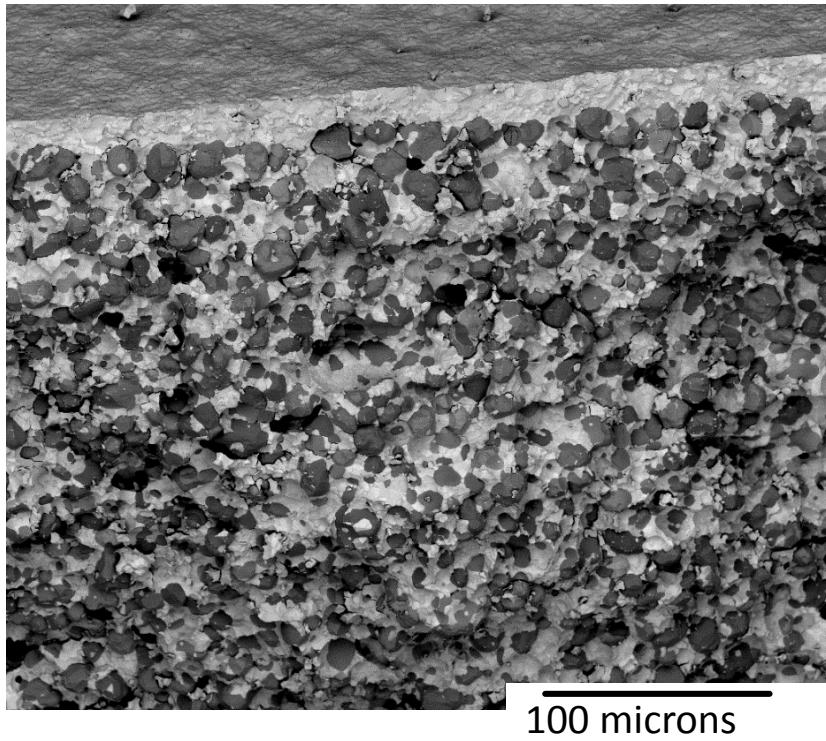
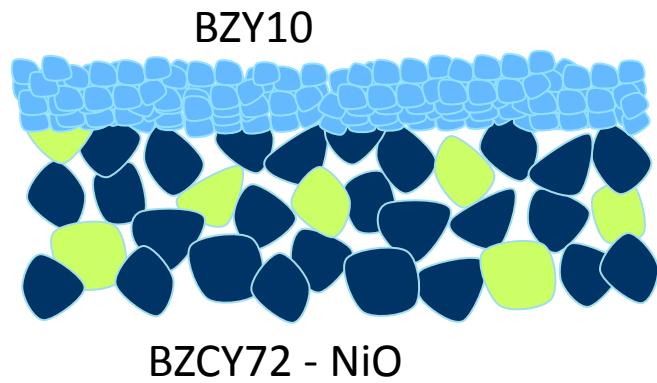
Between 27-32 vol% porosity (with 60 vol% Ni)

BZY10 // BZY10-NiO

1610°C - 6h



"BZY10"//BZCY72-NiO



Characterization

Phases evolution

{ HT-XRD up to 1200°C
TGA / DSC up to 1400°C

- BaSO₄
- BaSO₄, Y₂O₃, ZrO₂, CeO₂ or without CeO₂
- NiO - BaSO₄, Y₂O₃, ZrO₂, CeO₂ or without CeO₂

Microstructural evolution

{ HT-ESEM up to 1400°C
Ex-situ SEM-EDS analyses

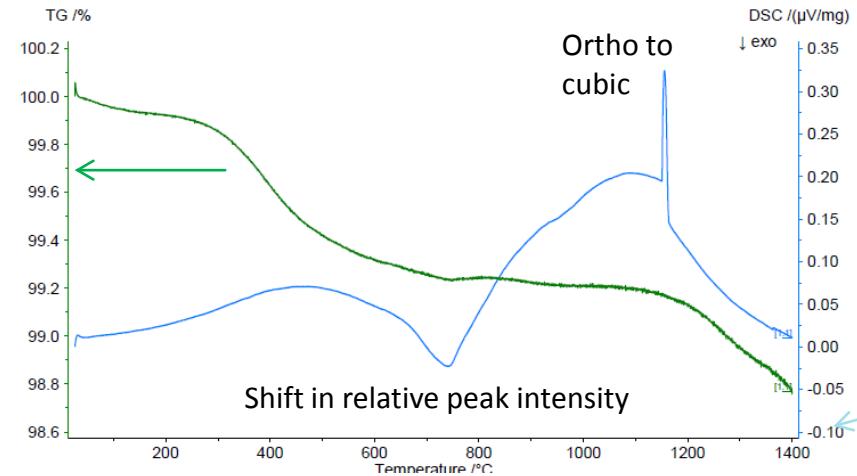
- Green half-cells
- Green coated half-cells
- Half-cells annealed from 1550°C – 1670°C

Sintering behaviour

{ Dilatometry (push rod) up to 1500°C
Fast sintering up to 1600°C

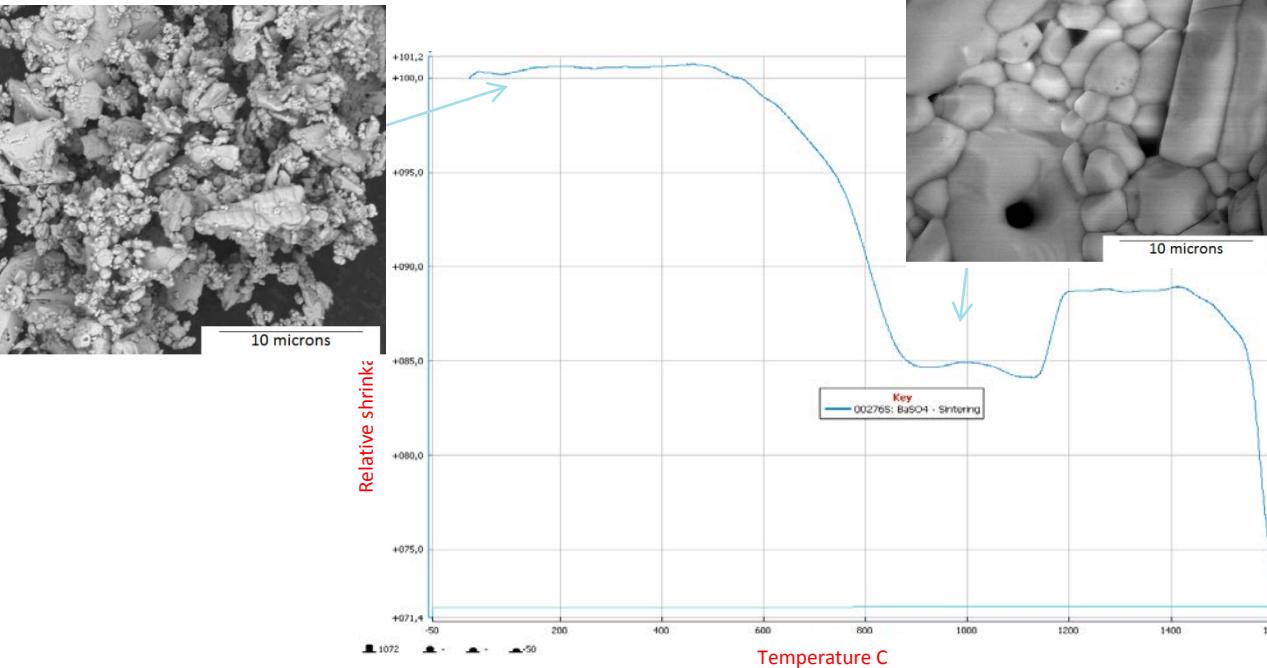
- BaSO₄, Y₂O₃, ZrO₂, CeO₂ or without CeO₂
- NiO - BaSO₄, Y₂O₃, ZrO₂, CeO₂ or without CeO₂
- Green half-cells

BaSO₄

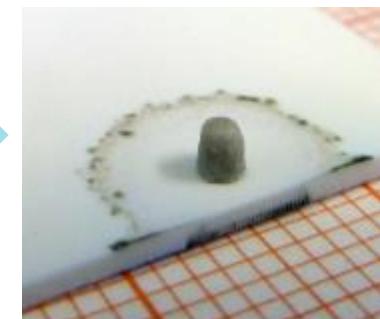


TGA/DSC in air
& HT-XRD

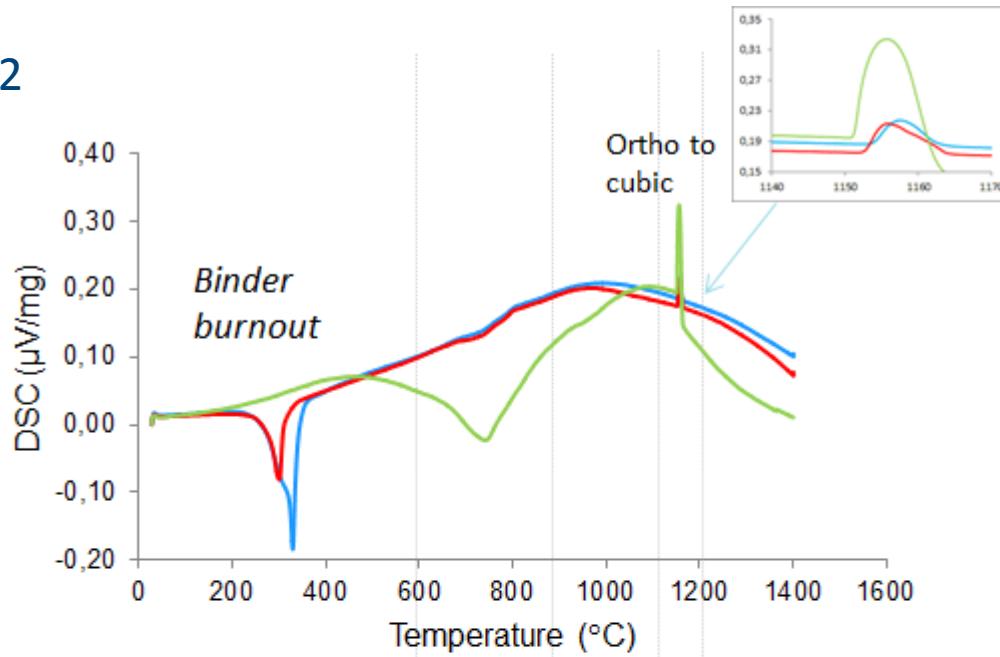
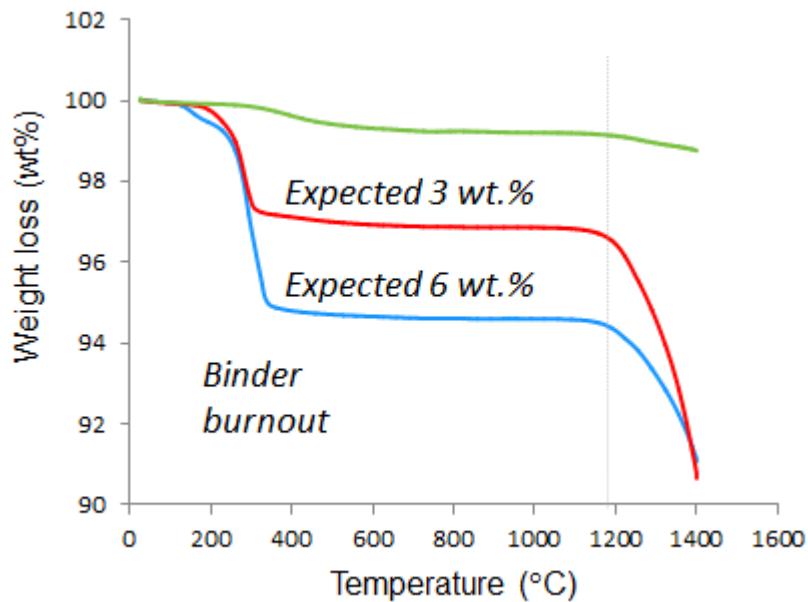
XRD: BaSO₄
Pbnm



Optical dilatometry



NiO - BaSO₄, Y₂O₃, ZrO₂, CeO₂

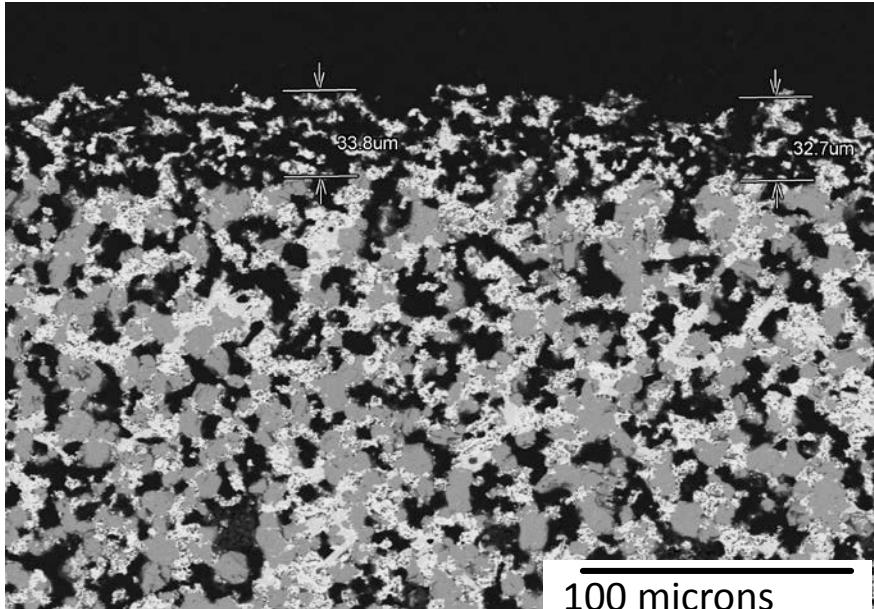


SSRS mixture BZY10-NiO

SSRS mixture BZCY72-NiO

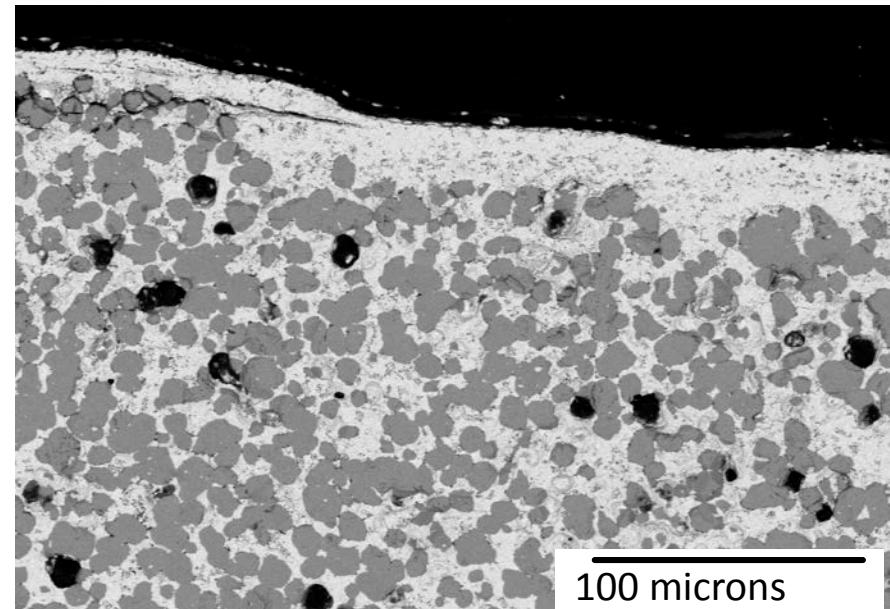
BaSO₄ powder

Heating to 1600°C @ 2°C/min - 10 min dwell



BZY10 // BZY10-NiO

NiO ensures mechanical strength



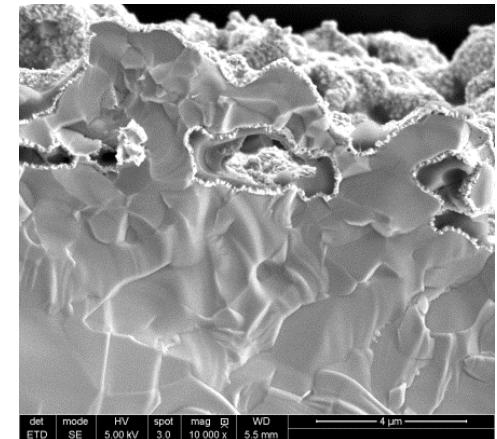
BZCY72 // BZCY72-NiO

BZCY72+NiO ensure mechanical strength

Summary

- Sintering of BZY10 electrolyte not yet achieved
 - Further experiments in progress to understand limiting factors
- Successful fabrication of tubular half-cells with BCZY based electrolytes (20%Ce; 2%Ce)
 - Samples are given for air electrode development

Cross-section view of air electrode



Presentation Einar Vøllestad A8.03

Acknowledgements



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Prof. Truls Norby (UiO)
Ragnar Strandbakke (UiO)
Dr. Anna Magraso (UiO, CSIC)

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