

ADVANCES AND INNOVATIONS IN SOFCs 2

FROM MATERIALS TO SYSTEMS

Water Formation and Permeation in the Central Membrane of a Dual Membrane Fuel Cell

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- **To summarize results for the Central Membrane behavior**
- **To fulfill requirements of the reviewers**
- **To prepare for the final report**
 - ❖ “the most significant progress is required for the development of the CM” (*mid term review*)
 - ❖ “ Intensive use of the HT cell and EIS facilities already developed” (*mid term review recommendation*)
 - ❖ “You are supposed to indicate how the summary of the recommendations have been taken into account” (*Carlos Saraiva Martins*)

AIM & OUTLINES :

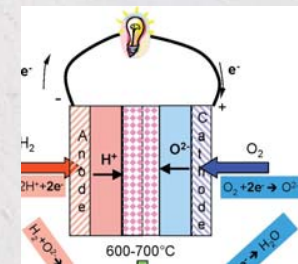
- **CM – new requirements:**
 - High H^+ conductivity
 - High O^{2-} conductivity
 - Optimal porosity for:
 - *Active TPB points for water formation*
 - *Easy water evacuation*

- **CM studies:**
 - Conductivity – EIS
 - Gases permeation
 - Water permittivity



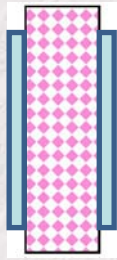
Pt, Ag Me/BCY+YDC_{poros}/Me
in H_2 and O_2

- Water formation & transport at operating conditions - EIS

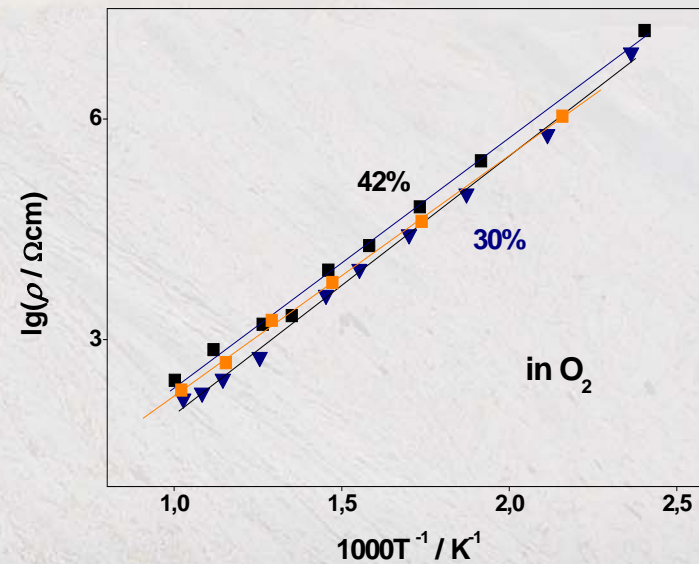
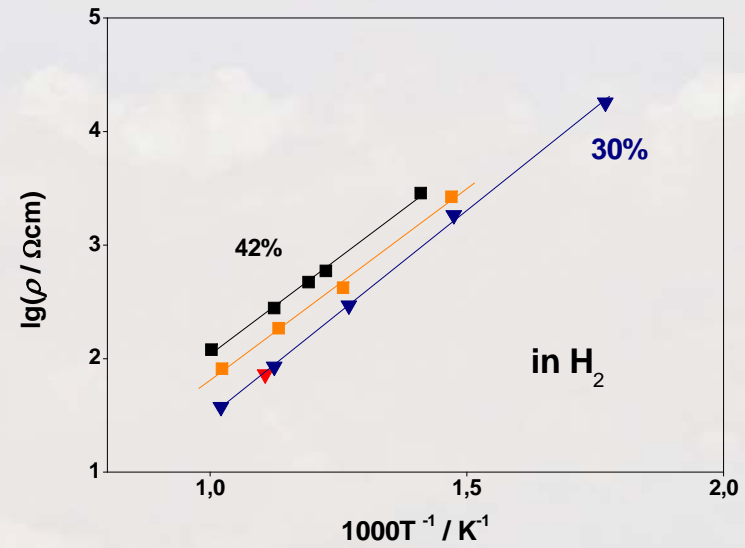


Conductivity Studies

Me/BCY+YDC_{poros}/Me



- Relation between porosity and conductivity
- Lack of information for water



Gases Permeability Measurements and Studies

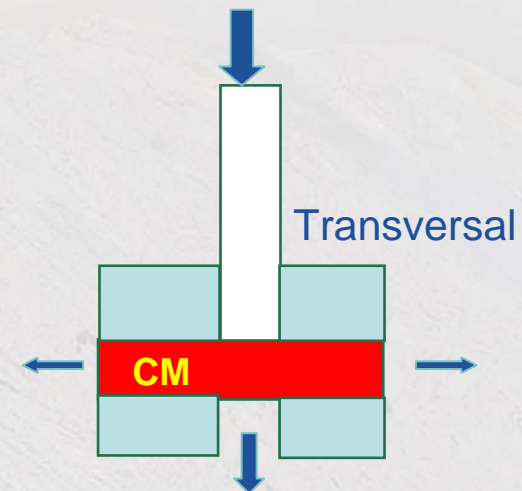
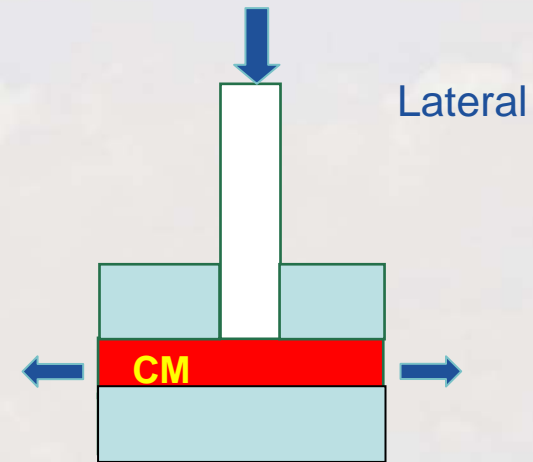
General Relations

$$(1) \quad P = f(q_{\text{flow}}) \quad P [\text{mm H}_2\text{O}]$$

$$P = R_p \cdot q_{\text{flow}}$$

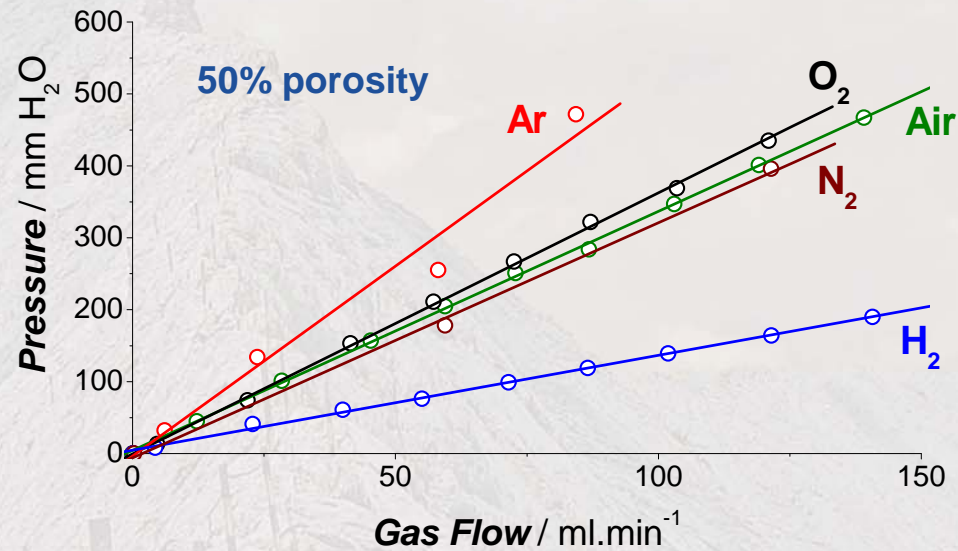
R_p - permeability resistance

$$(2) \quad P = f(t^\circ \text{C}) \text{ at constant flow}$$



Gases Permeability Measurements and Studies

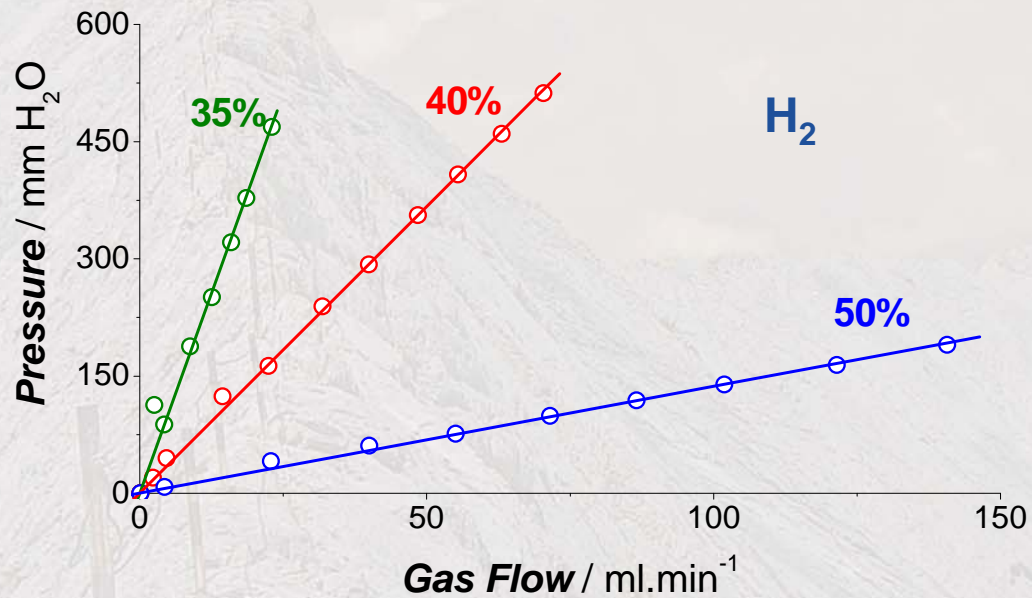
- Strong correlation between gases molecular weight and permeability



- Conclusions for the electrodes porosity:
 - Different optimal porosity for different gases
 - Gases mixtures feeding??
 - Gas + H₂O??

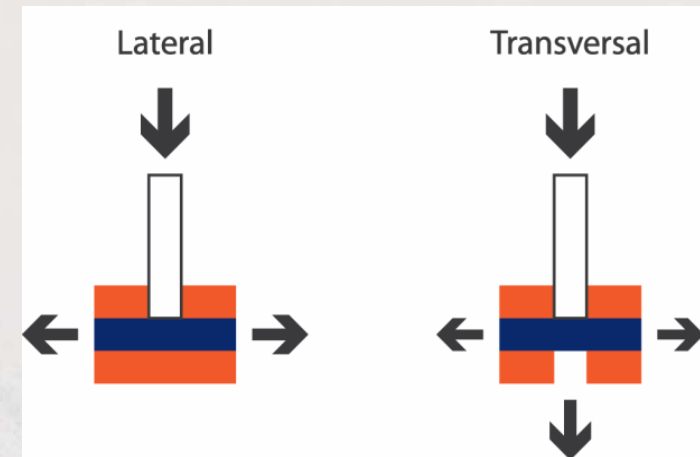
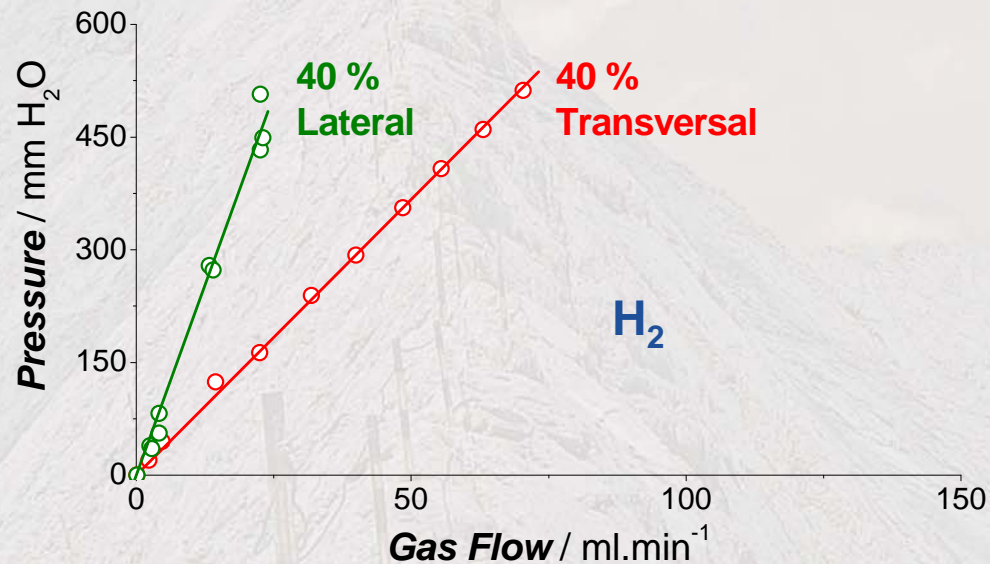
Gases Permeability Measurements and Studies

- Strong correlation between porosity and permeability



Gases Permeability Measurements and Studies

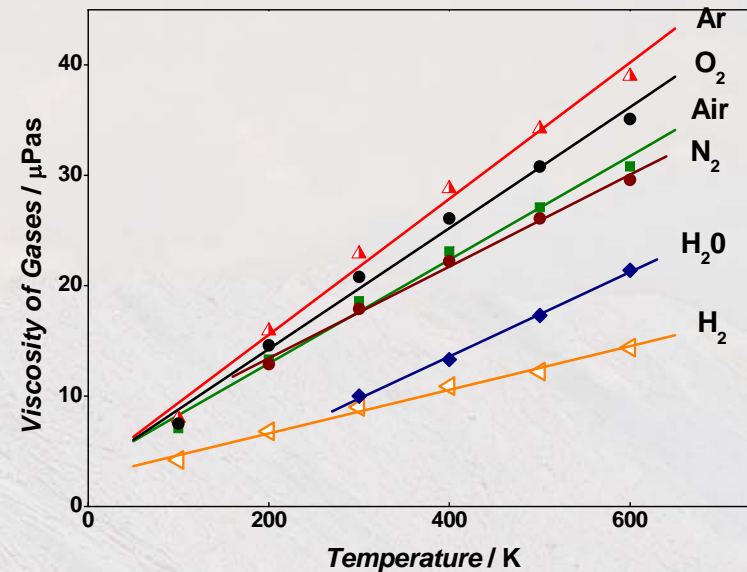
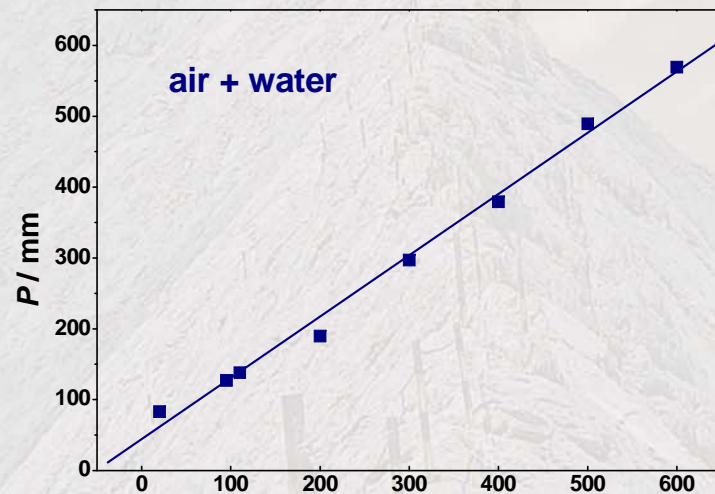
- Strong correlation between configuration and permeability



Gases Permeability Measurements and Studies

- Strong correlation between temperature and permeability

Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 85th Edition, David R. Lide (Ed.), CRS Press, 2004-2005, p. 6-201



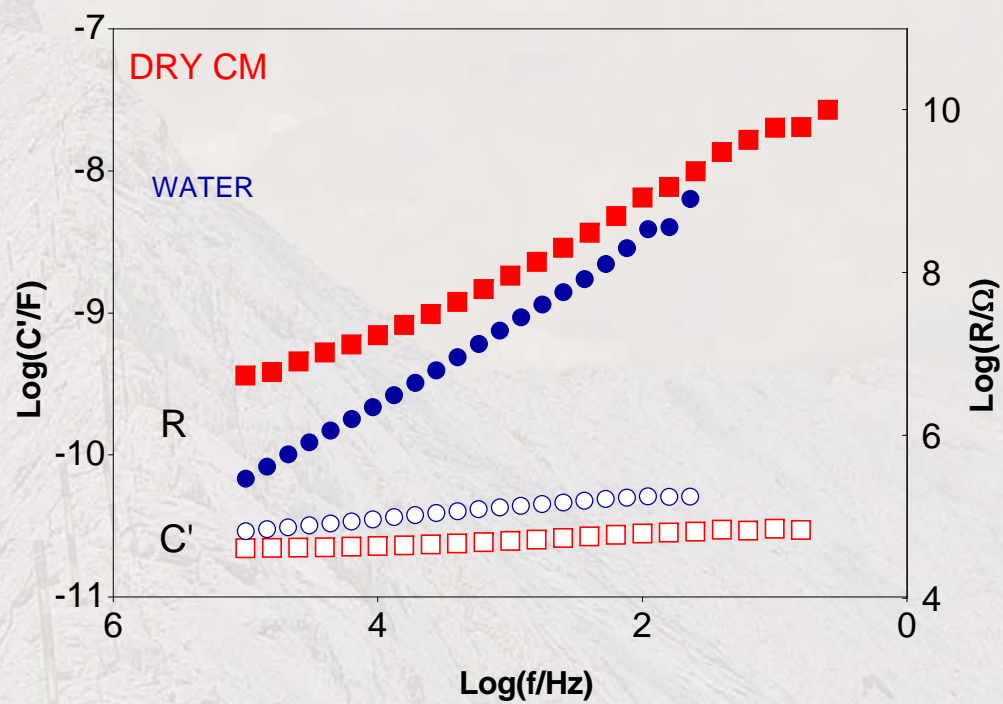
- **Conclusions.** $T/^\circ\text{C}$

- at operating temperatures water will have higher viscosity
- Optimal porosity (conductivity, permeability, strength) – 35-40%
- Hypothesis for formation of adsorbed layer

Water Permittivity Measurements

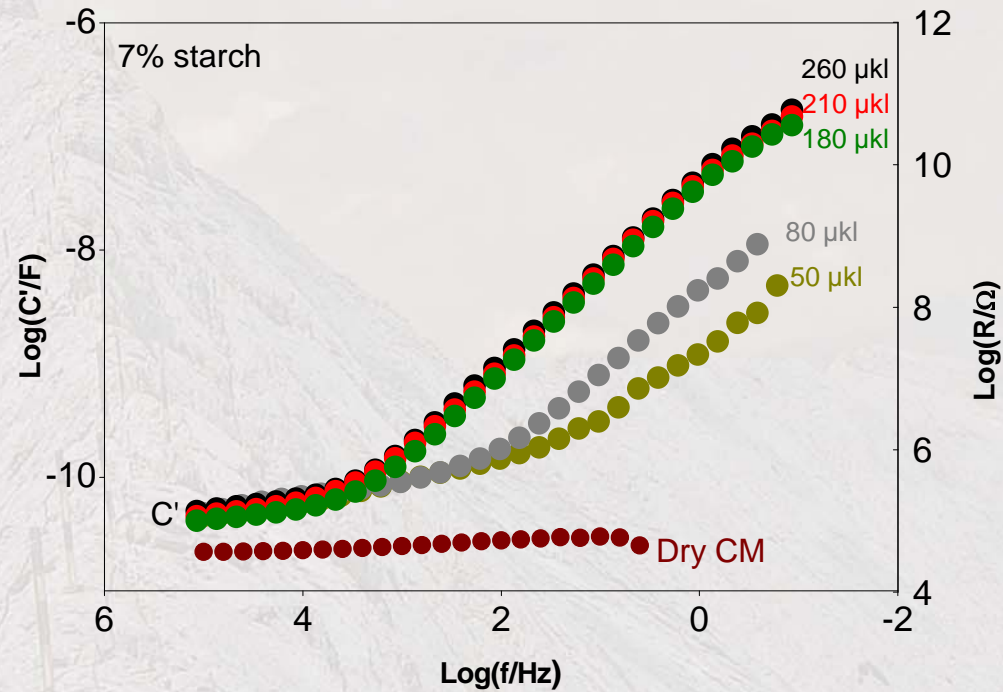
- **Permittivity Measurements ($\epsilon = \epsilon' - j\epsilon'' \longrightarrow C = C' - jC''$)**
 - Central membranes:
 - 50vol.% YDC15 (Lot 003) + 50 vol.% BCY15 (Lot 006)
 - Different pore former
 - Different quantity of the pore former
 - Sintering 1300°C/ 5h
 - Measurement conditions
 - 1 MHz – 10 mHz
 - A.C. = 1 V
 - $\lg C' = F(\lg f)$ – polarization ability
 - $\lg (R = 1/\omega C'') = F(\lg f)$ – losses (dipole reorientation)

Water Permittivity Measurements

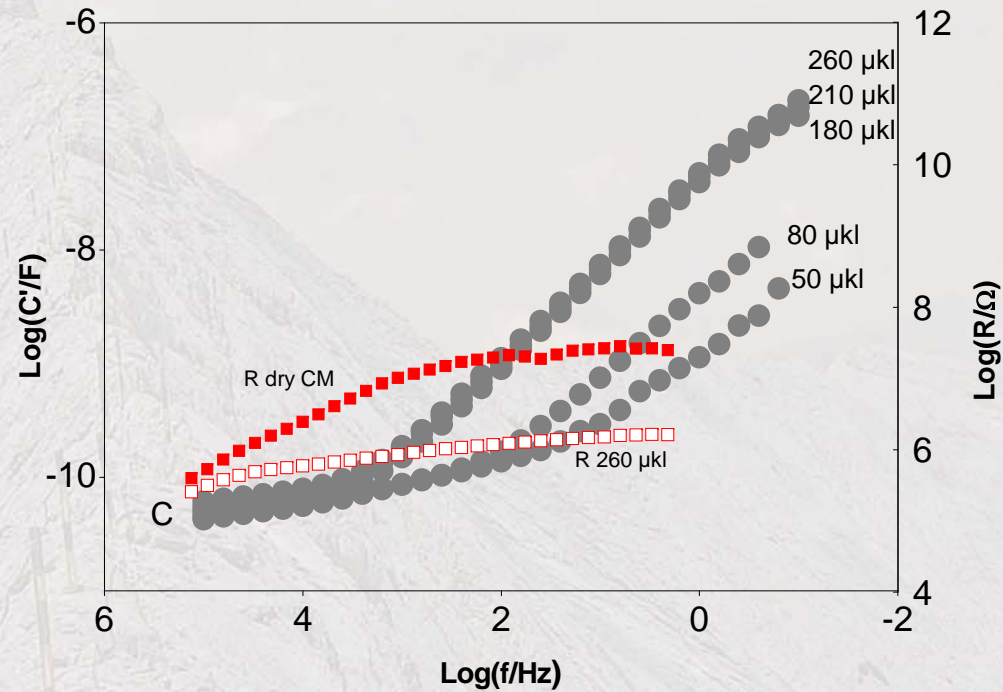


Water Permittivity Measurements

Chemisorption \longrightarrow organization of dipole film

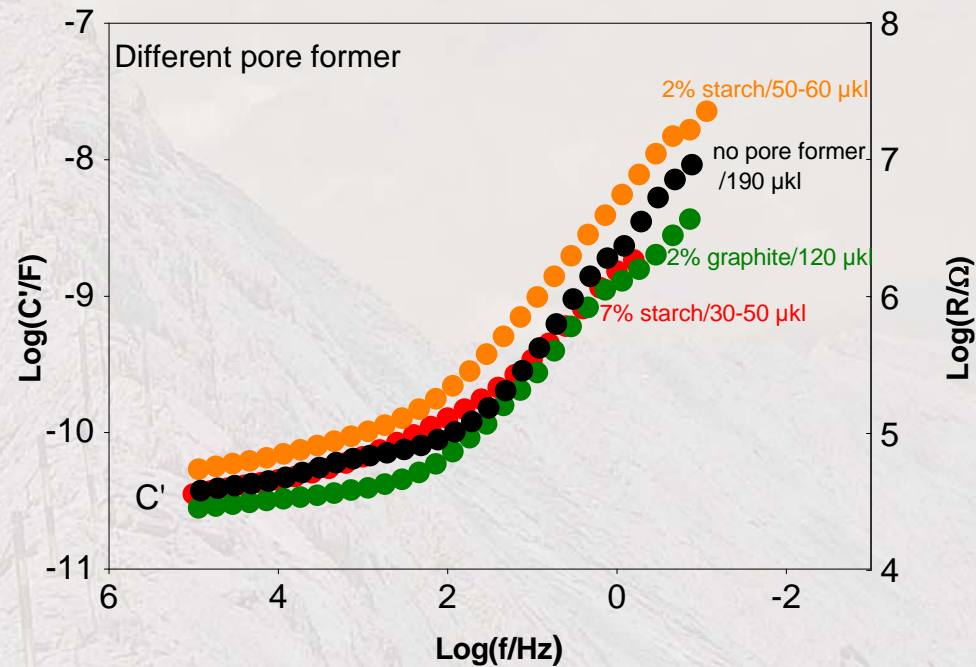


Water Permittivity Measurements



Water Permittivity Measurements

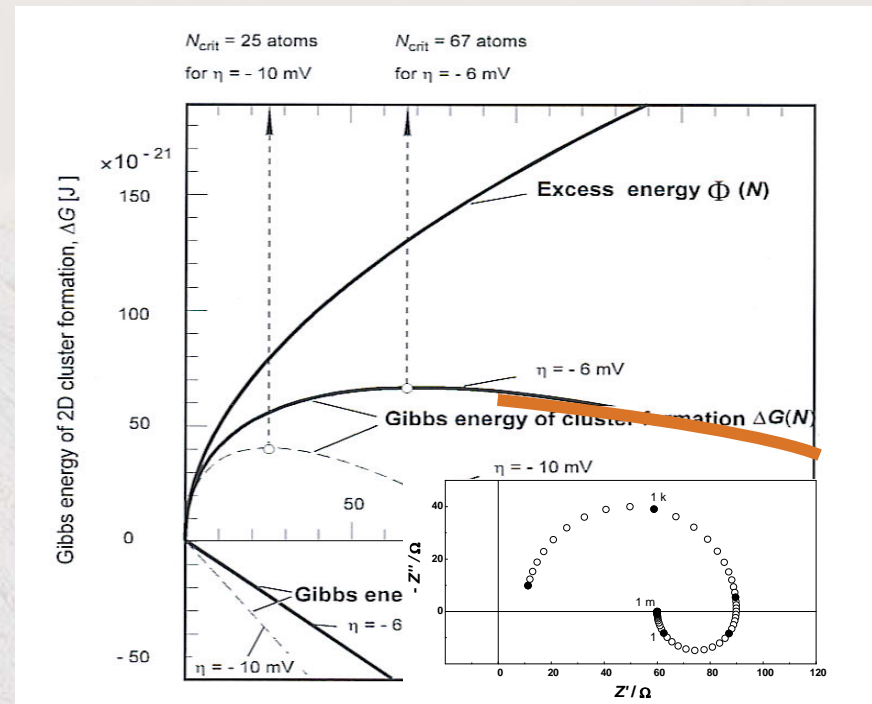
- **Some observations:**
 - Higher porosity – lower water content
 - Different pore former (*different pore geometry*) – different water content



- **What is next:** same measurements at elevated temperatures

Water formation & transport in the CM

- Studies at operating conditions
- Full cell - Impedance
- Water formation
 - Theoretical background

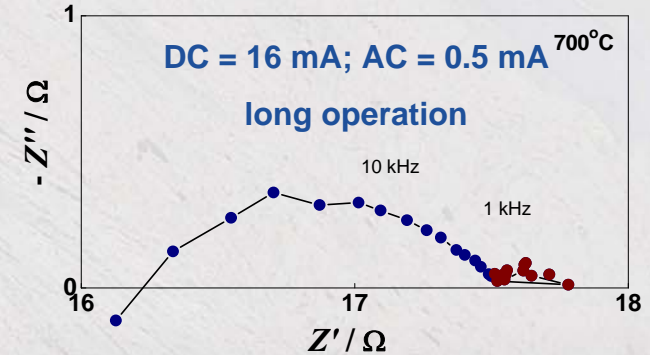
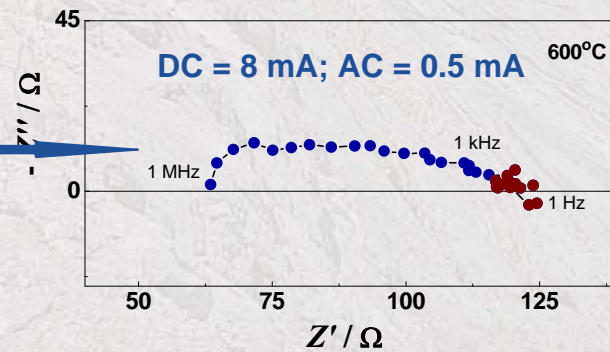
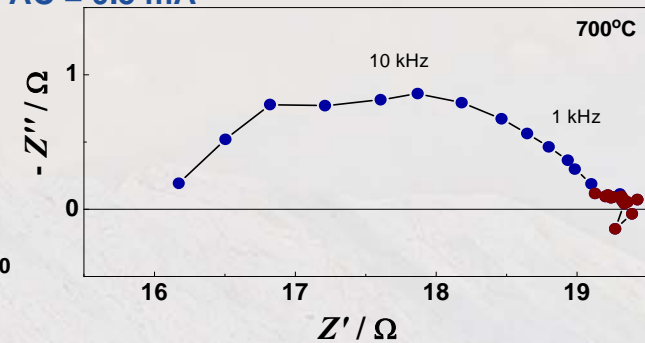
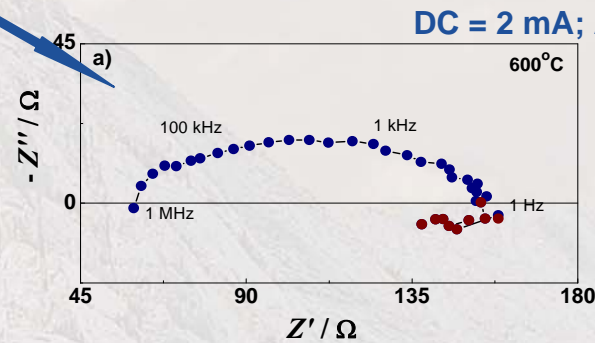
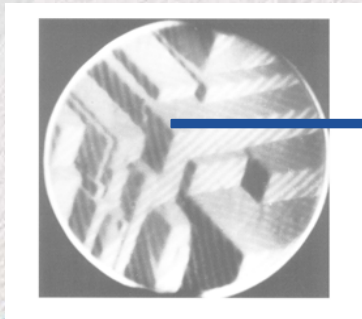
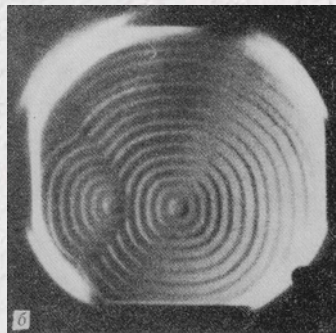
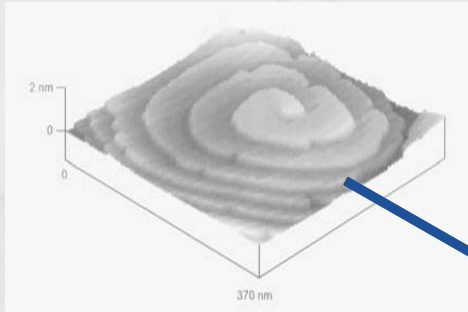


Water formation & transport in the CM

- Preliminary working hypothesis – analogy with crystal growth

Observability:

- selection of a working point
- frequency range

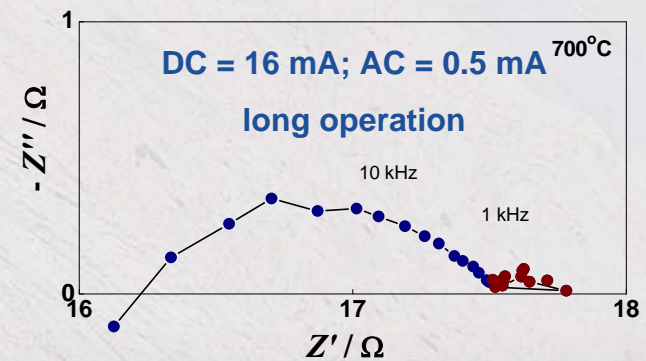
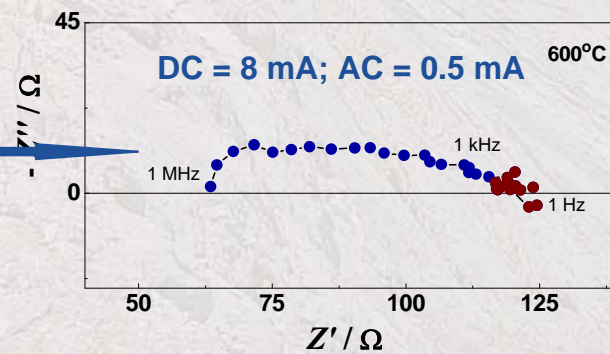
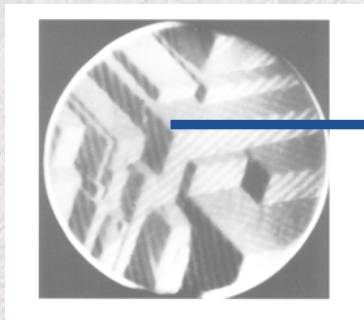


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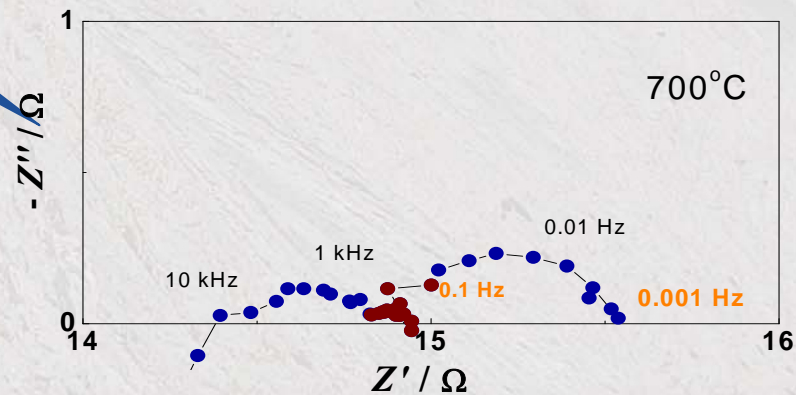
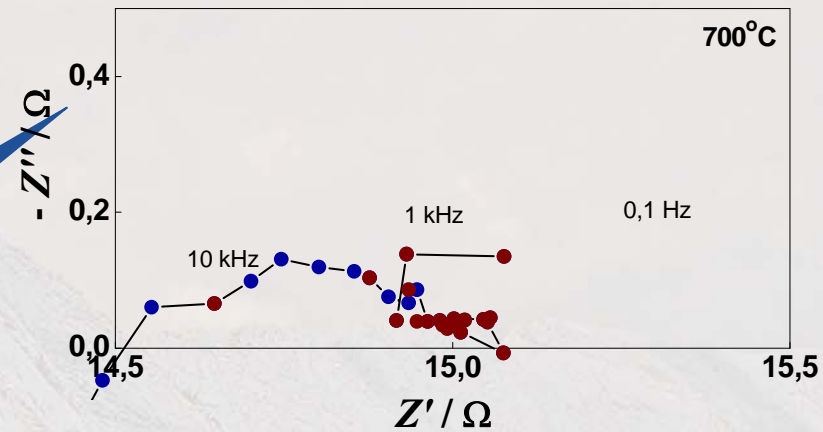
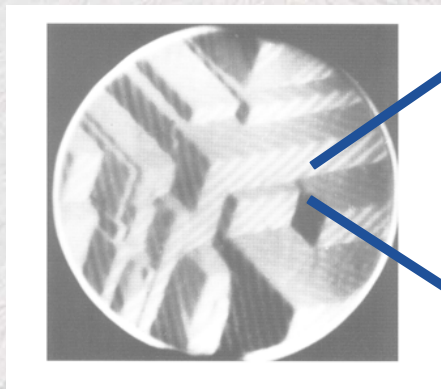
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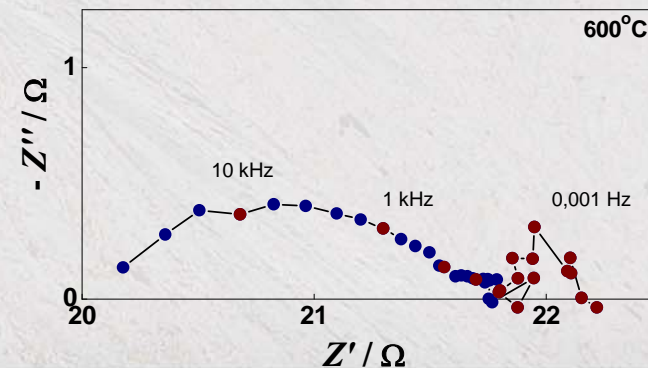
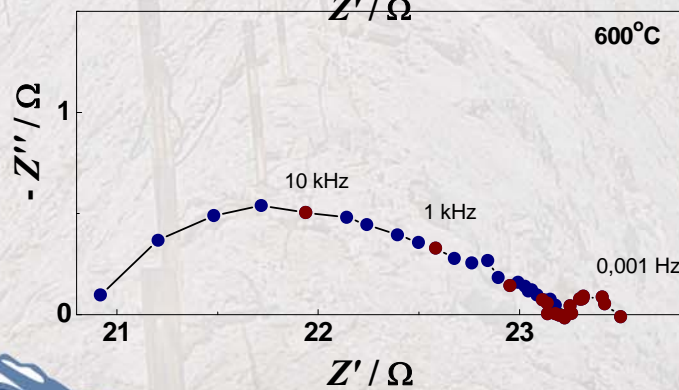
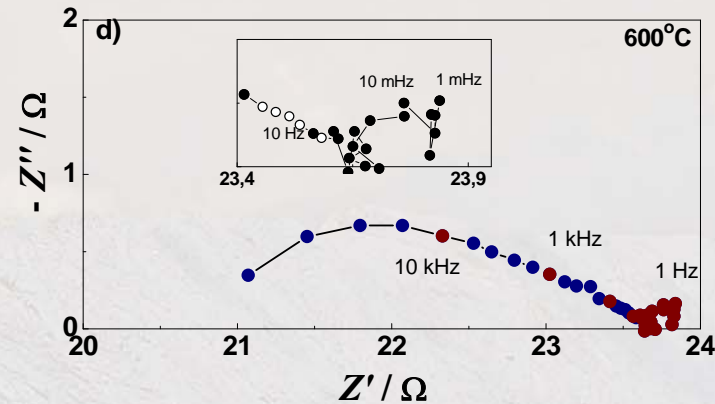
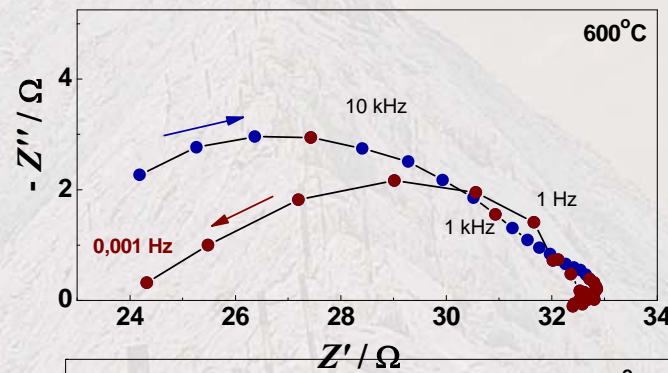
Water formation & transport in the CM

- Transport through the CM
- Observability – increase of the I.f. range (1 MHz – 1 mHz)



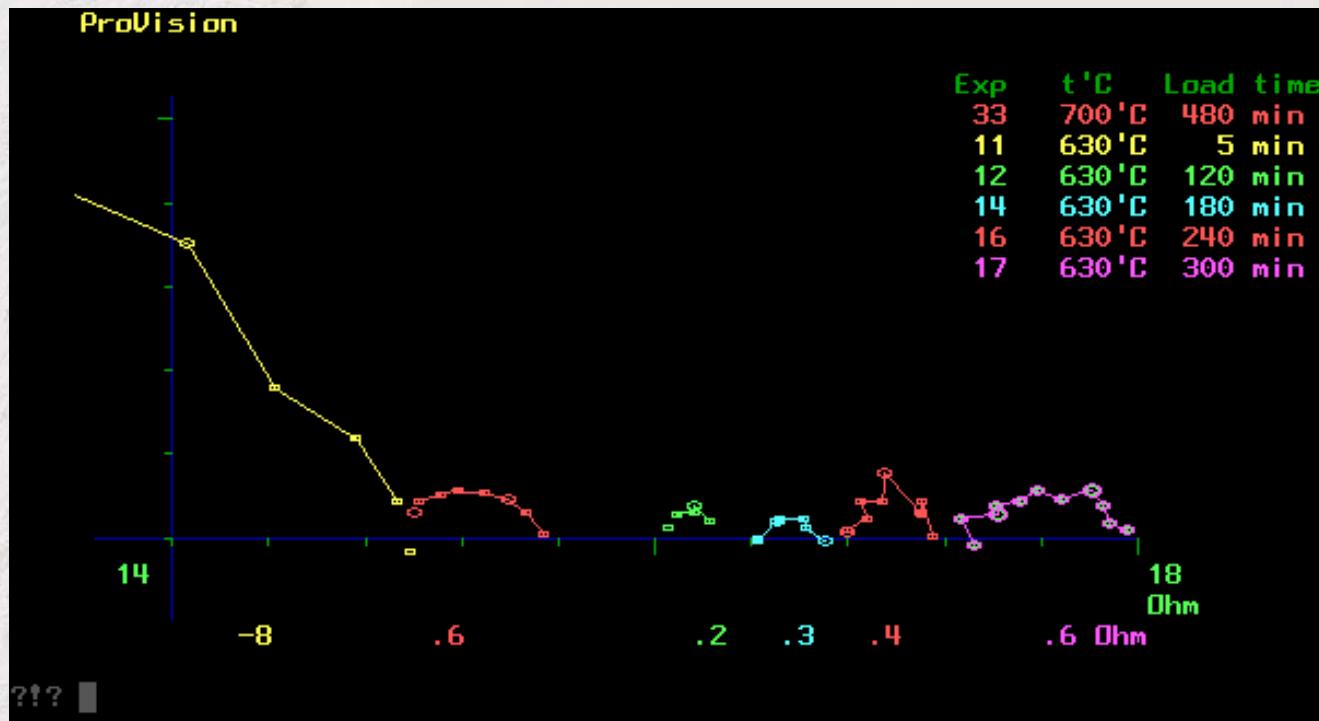
Water formation & transport in the CM

- Transport through the CM
- Observability – increase of the I.f. range (1 MHz – 1 mHz)
- Systematic survey : DC = 16 mA; AC = 0,5 mA



Water formation & transport in the CM

- **Transport through the CM**
- **Observability** – increase of the I.f. range (1 MHz – 1 mHz)
- **Systematic survey** : DC = 16 mA; AC = 0,5 mA



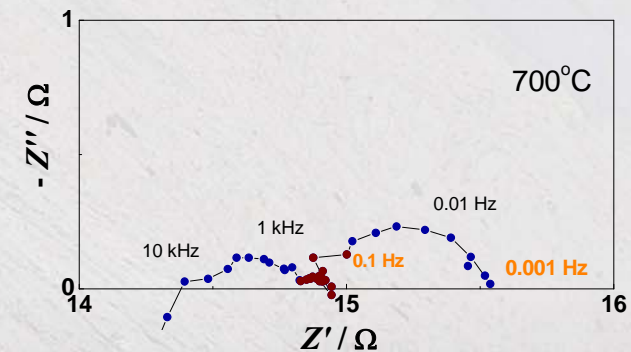
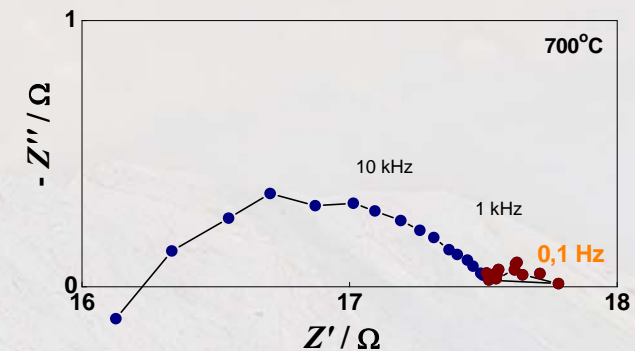
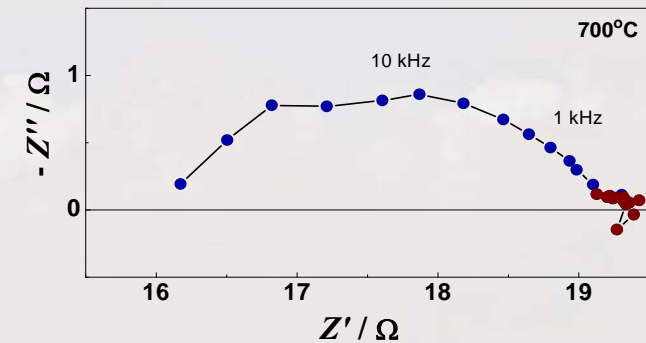
Water formation & transport in the CM

- **Supposed processes**

- Formation, spontaneous growth of water clusters & overlapping
- Chemisorption – formation of semi-liquid layer with dipoles orientation (easier incorporation)
- 3-D growth of the film, penetration and evacuation

- **THE BIGGEST contribution in R comes from the electrolytes (including the CM)**

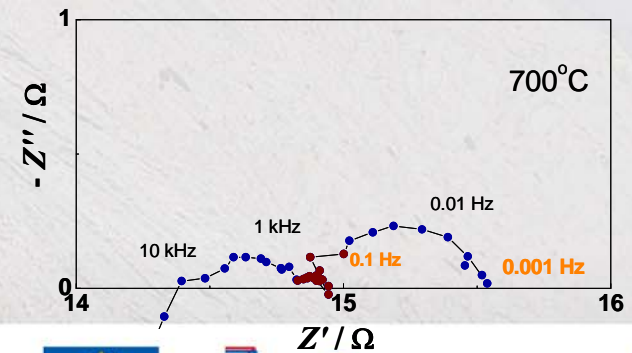
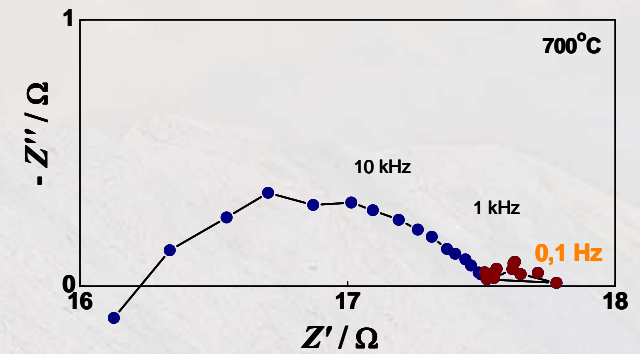
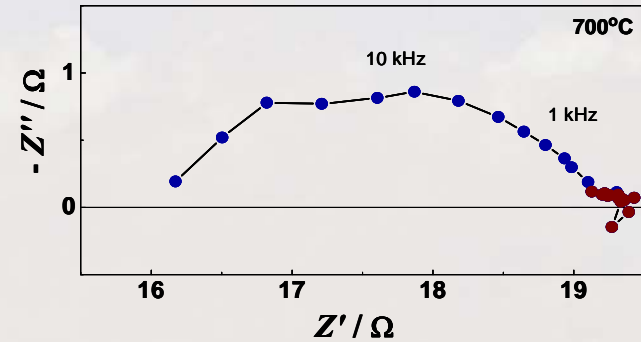
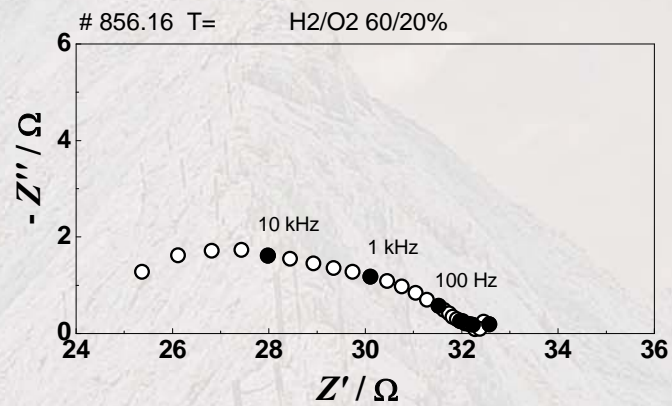
- Approach for improvement: cell design (geometry)
 - Thin layers
 - Shorter pathway for the water
 - Le Chatelier

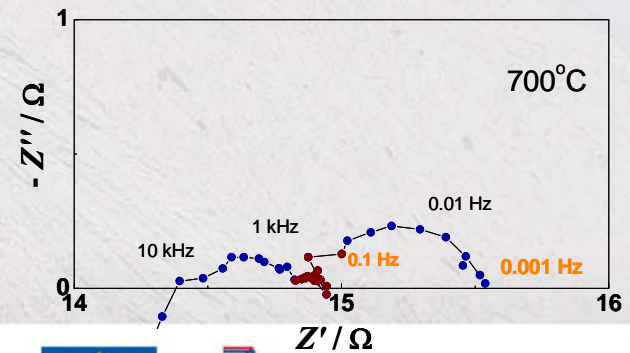
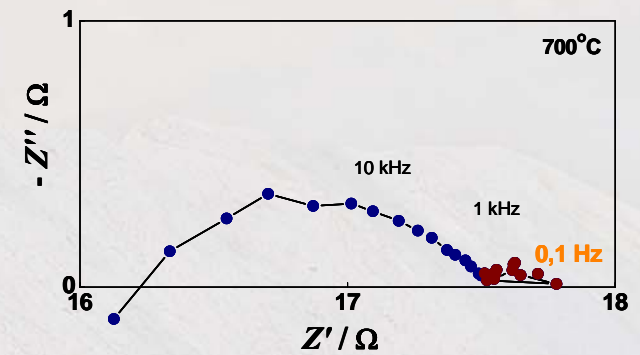
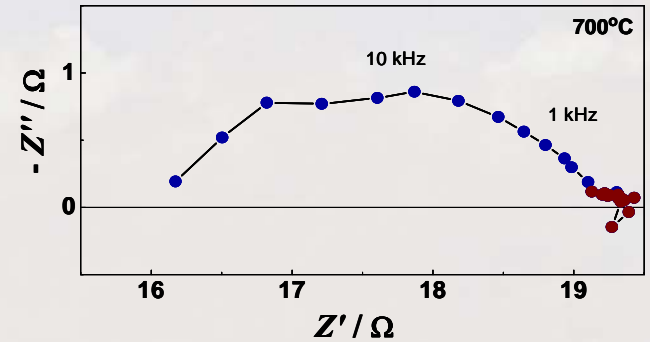
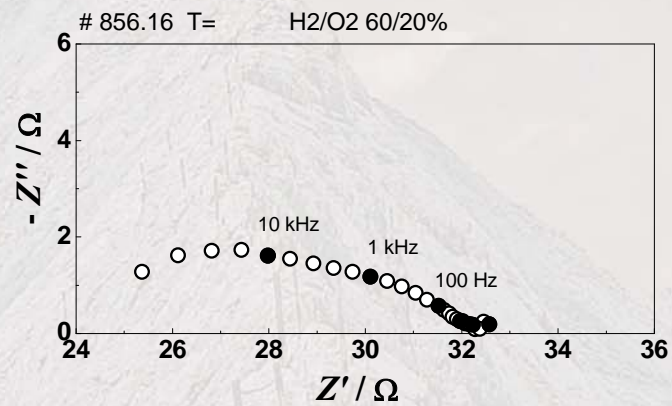


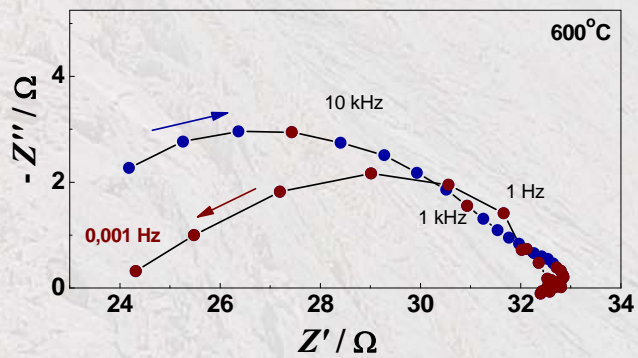
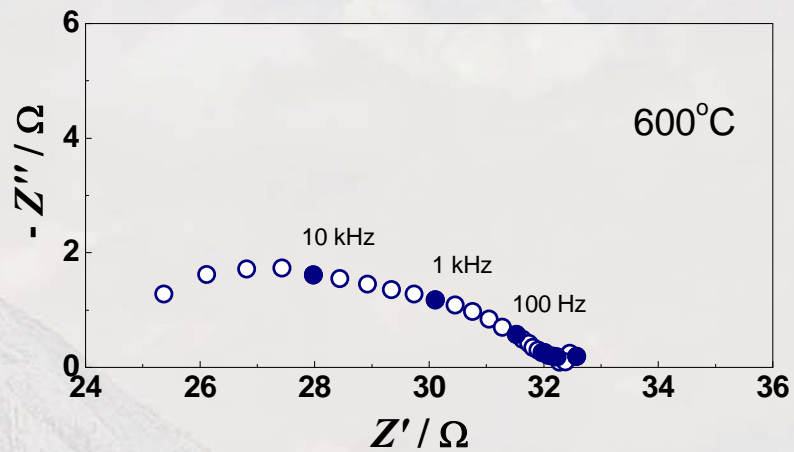
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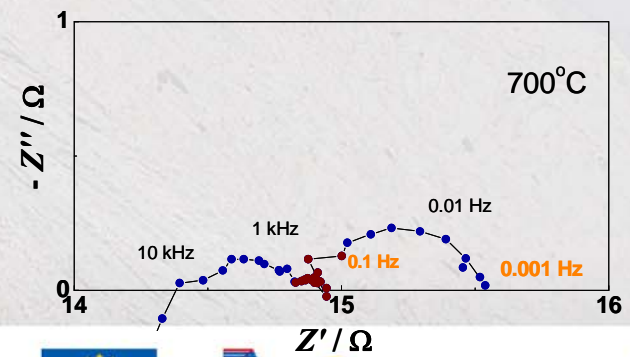
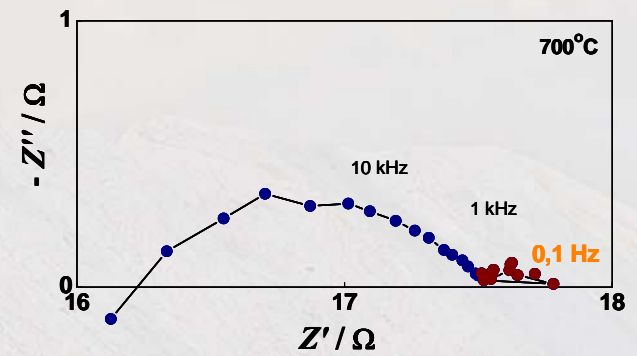
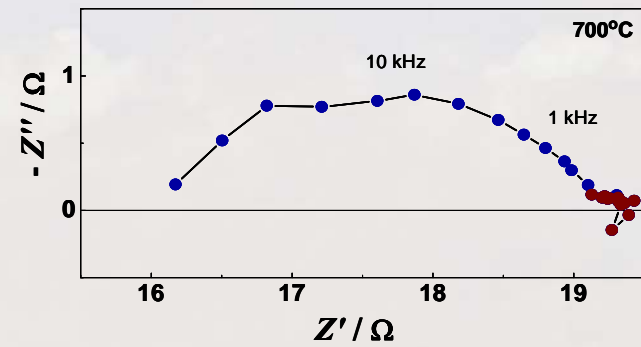
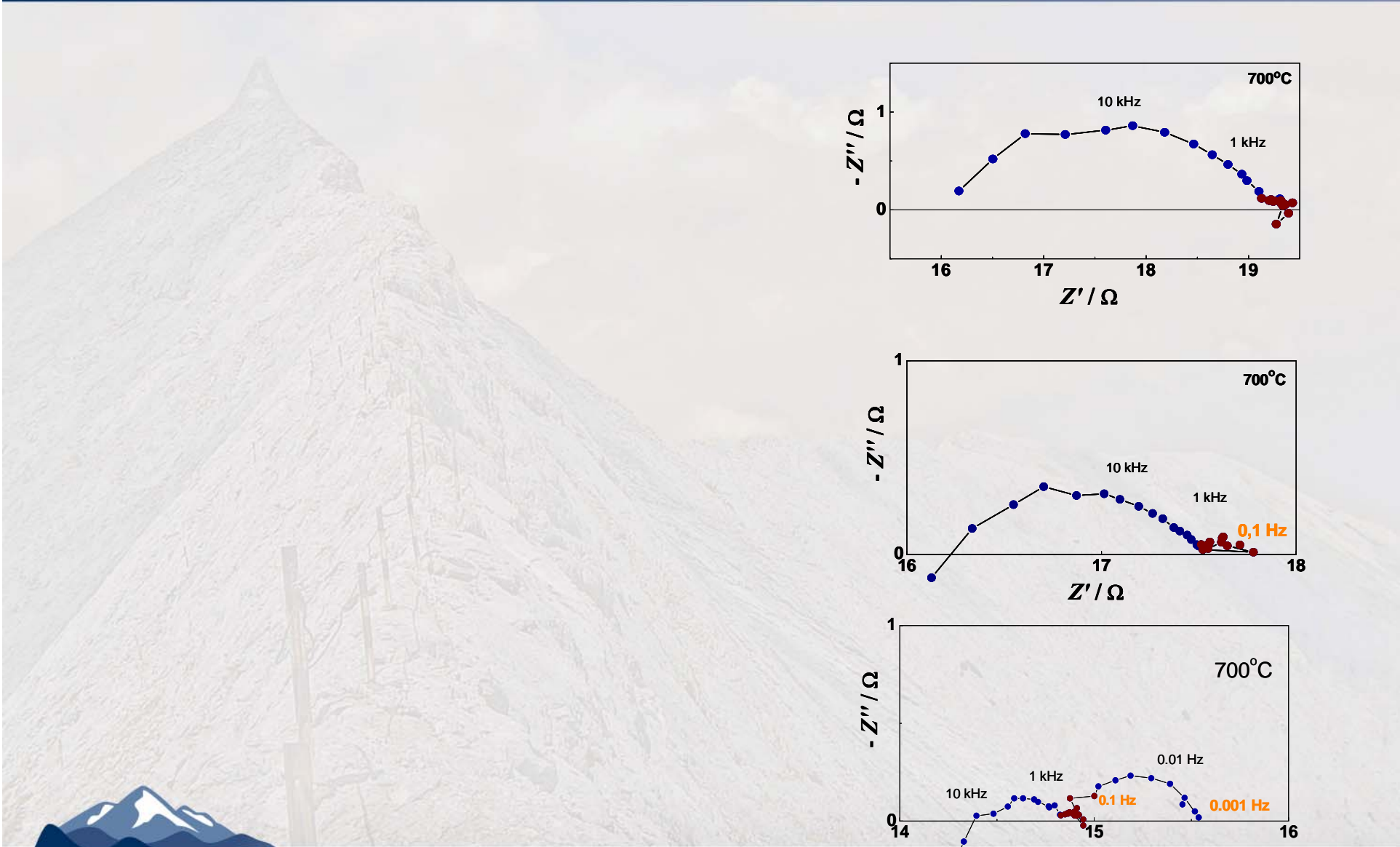
- **Katarino Workshop 1**
 - Zdravko & Alain
 - Anthony Chesnaud
 - Massimo, Nello, Paola
- **The Institution that supports our work:**
 - European Community Seventh Framework Program funding under GA 213389 **“IDEAL Cell”**

Thank you









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