Thermally Integrated High Power Density SOFC Generator

By:

FuelCell Energy, Inc.

Versa Power Systems

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Boston, Massachussetts

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POWERING A CLEANER FUTURE TODAY

FuelCell Energy



Presentation Overview

- FCE Profile
- Program Objectives
- FCE Team and Synergistic Strength
- Approach for Phase I
- Progress Made: Pre-award Period
- Near Term Plans and Summary



FuelCell Energy Profile

- > Delivering commercial products now with advanced Direct FuelCell[®] technology
- #1 high temperature stationary fuel cell manufacturer and developer including carbonate and solid oxide applications
- > Over 33 million kWh of electricity generated to date from the 30 units delivered to global commercial and industrial customer sites
- > A leading fuel cell technology developer for over 30 years – over \$400 million invested
- Headquarters in Danbury, CT
 Manufacturing Facilities in Torrington, CT
- Strong balance sheet with \$193 million in cash (1/31/04)







NasdaqNM:FCEL

Current Customers

Institutional

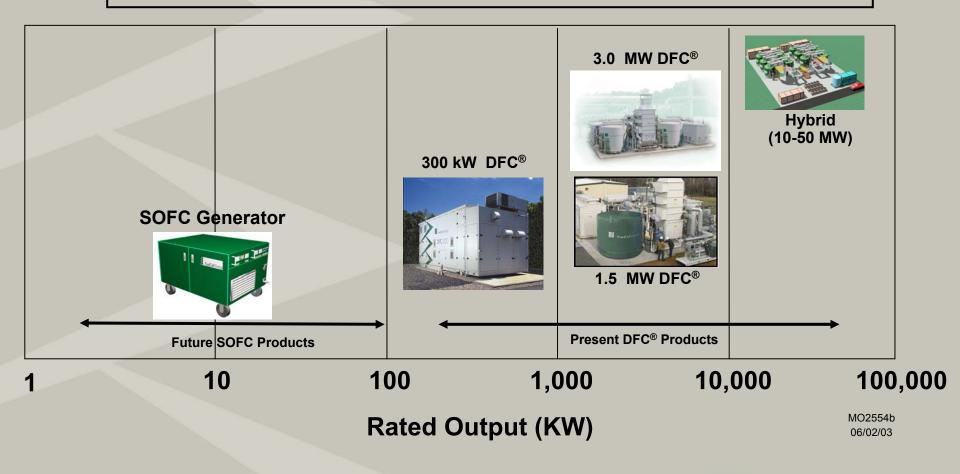
- > Hospitals
- Universities
- Commercial
 - Hotels
 - Data Centers
 - > Office/Shopping
- Industrial
 - > Waste Water
 - > Telecom
 - Food & Beverage
 - Chemical
 - Manufacturing
- > Utility
 - > Grid-support





SOFC – Complementary Products

SOFC GENERATOR COMPLEMENTS EXISTING PRODUCT LINE





Program Objectives

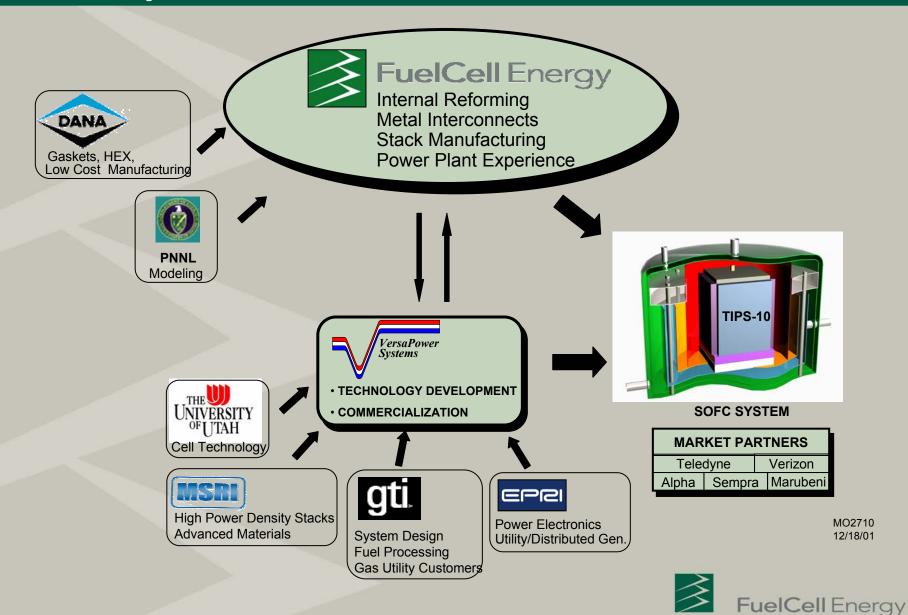
- Develop 3-10 kW-class SOFC power plant per SECA goals
- Fuel options: Natural gas (Phase I)

Propane and diesel in Phase II

- Thermal integration for higher efficiency
- Manufacturing cost reduction
 - High power density (300-500 mW/cm² at system conditions)
 - Implement DFC technology experience
 - Focused input from complementary programs



FCE-VPS Team Members VPS is the joint venture between FCE, GTI, EPRI, MSRI and UU



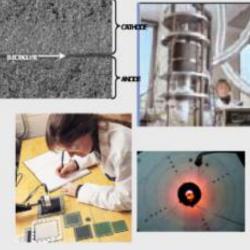
Versa Power Systems

The Technology

- > Patented planar, reduced temperature SOFCs
- Proprietary thermally integrated power system (TIPS) design
 - pathway to low-cost, compact power gen systems with the highest efficiency and power density

Status

- SOFC technology demonstrated in both 40-cell, 2"square and 25-cell, 4"-square stacks (370 to 420 W/I)
- > Over 10,000 h lab scale durability
- > Prototyping & scale-up underway

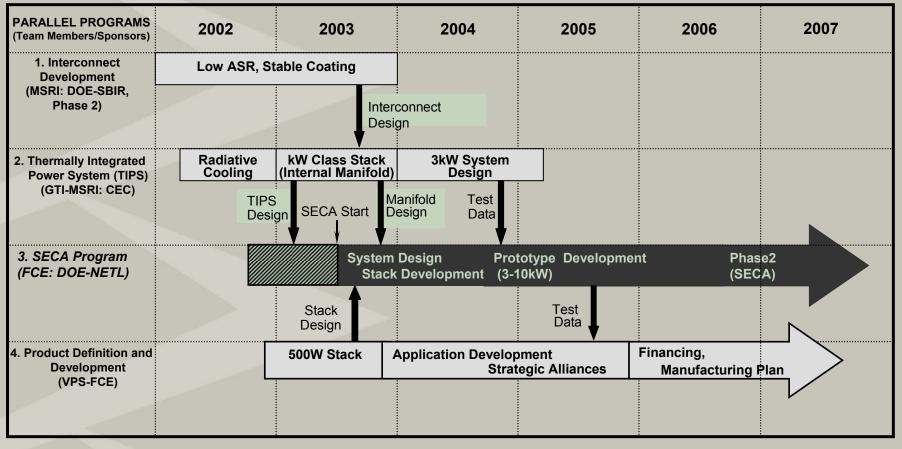








Parallel Activities



MO2725a 060303

The Ongoing Activities Provide Valuable Design Input



Global Thermoelectric Resources Available

- Global Thermoelectric's SOFC technology strengthens the FCE's team
- High temperature technologies are synergistic technical solutions to MCFC can apply to SOFC and vice versa
- Provides access to the emerging fuel cell opportunities in Canada
- Complementary products make companies an ideal fit for the present and the future
- Discussion in progress for optimal integration of all resources



Approach: Phase I

- Cell technology based on thin-film anode-supported SOFC operating at 700-750°C
- Utilize FCE's Direct Fuel Cell (DFC) technology experience
 - Internal reforming to maximize efficiency and simplicity
 - Thin sheetmetal interconnects
 - External vs. internal manifolds
 - Thermo-mechanically compliant composite seals
- System based on triple mode cooling for high power density
- Simplify manufacturing process

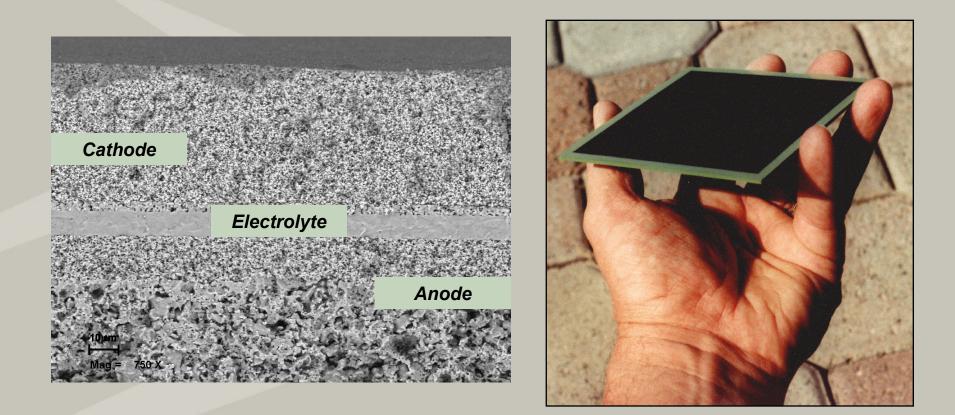


Progress Made in Cell Technology Development

- Trilayer performance increased to 2400 mW/cm² at UU (button cells, H₂, high flows)
- Cell performance with interconnects increased to 1400 mW/cm²
- Long term cell tests on hydrogen and methane show encouraging results
- Large area cell testing initiated (100-400 cm²)
- Lowered operating temperature from 800 to 750°C (BOP cost reduction)
- Trilayer manufacturing process simplified from multiple fire to a single fire



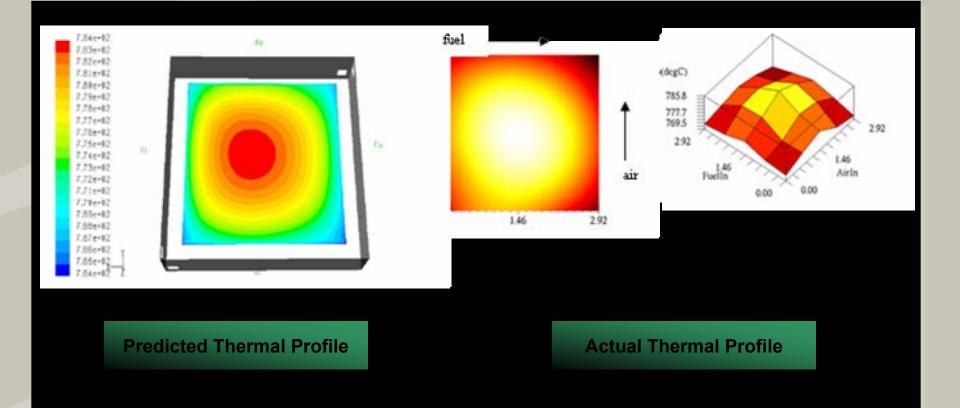
Cell Architecture



- Anode nickel-zirconia cermet, ~ 1 mm thick
- *Electrolyte* yttria-stabilized zirconia (YSZ), ~ 5 μm thick
- **Cathode conducting ceramic, ~ 50** μm thick

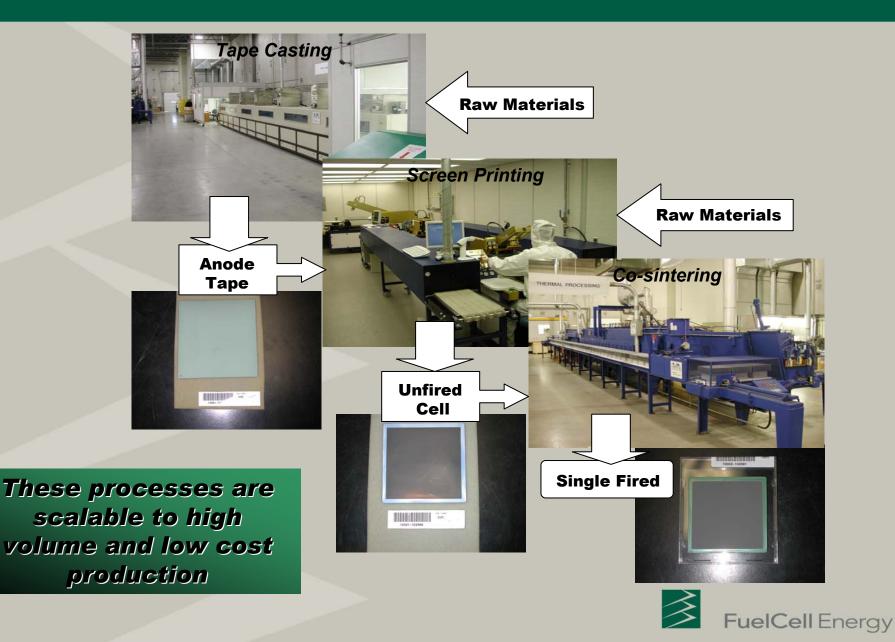


Single Cell Modeling

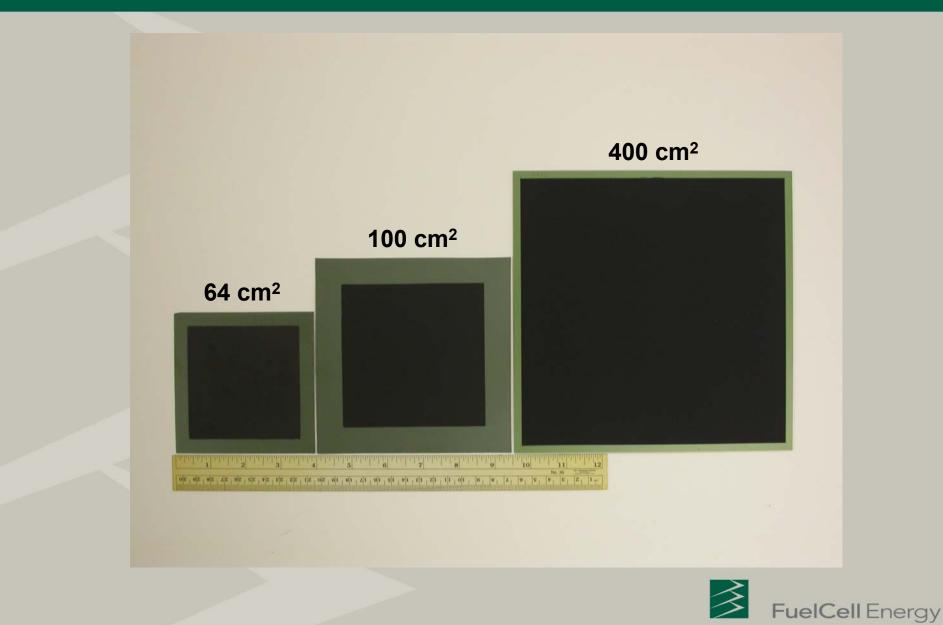




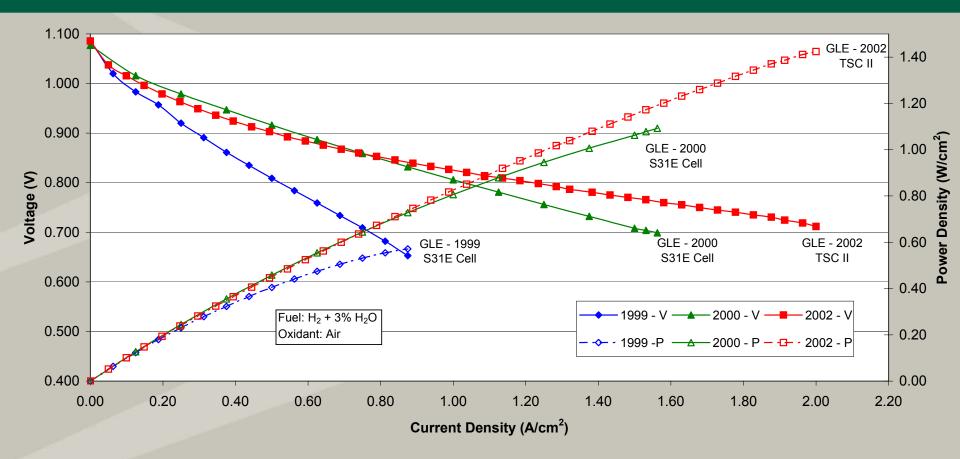
Cell Manufacturing Process Flow



Cell Size Scale-up In Progress



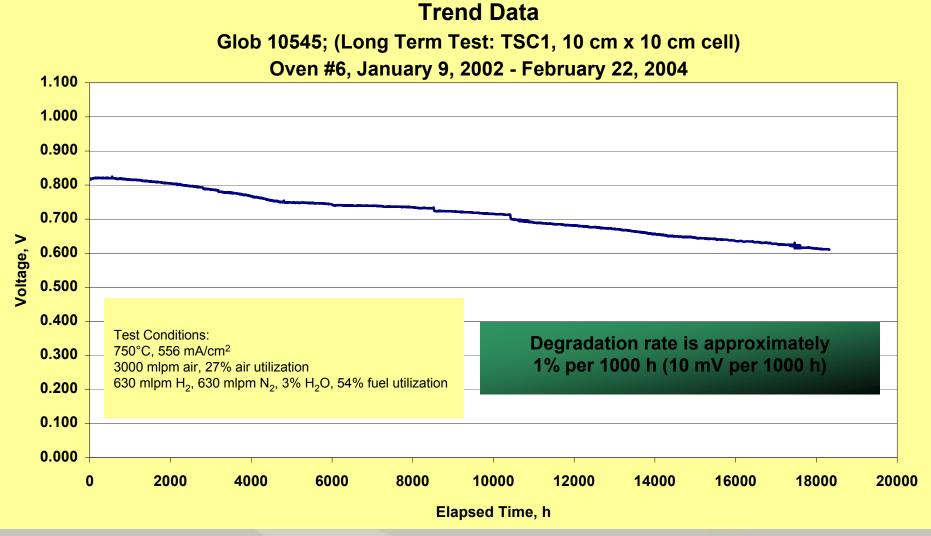
Single Cell Performance at 750°C



Cell performance for a 10 x 10 cm² cell using stainless steel current collectors, cross-flow gas delivery

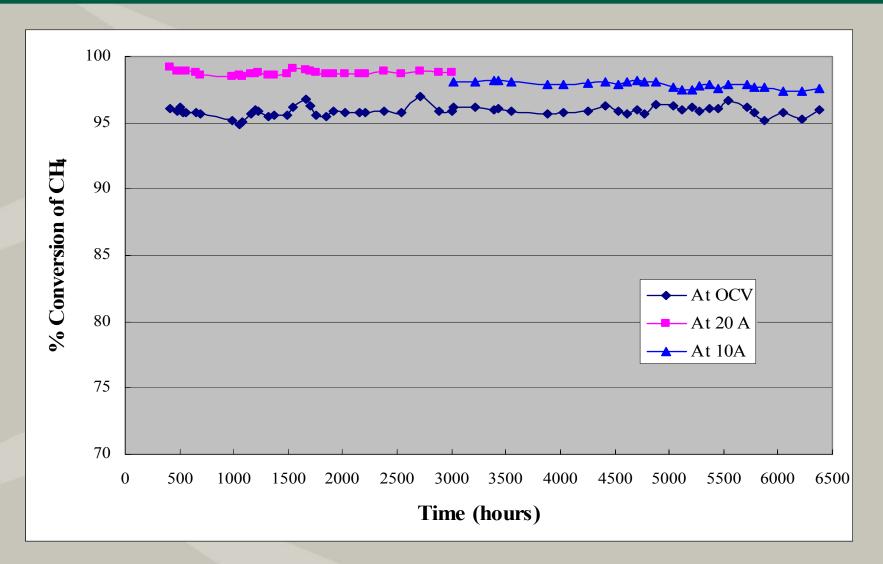


Single Cell Endurance at 750°C





Internal Reforming of Methane – Excellent Stability

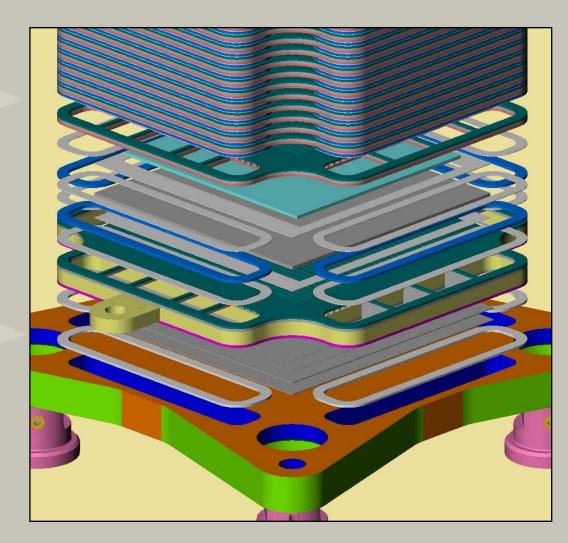




Gen 4.x Stack Assembly

Characteristics:

- Internally manifolded
- 700-750°C operation
- Stainless steel interconnects, current collectors, end plates
- Compressive seals
- Internal compression system
- Cross flow



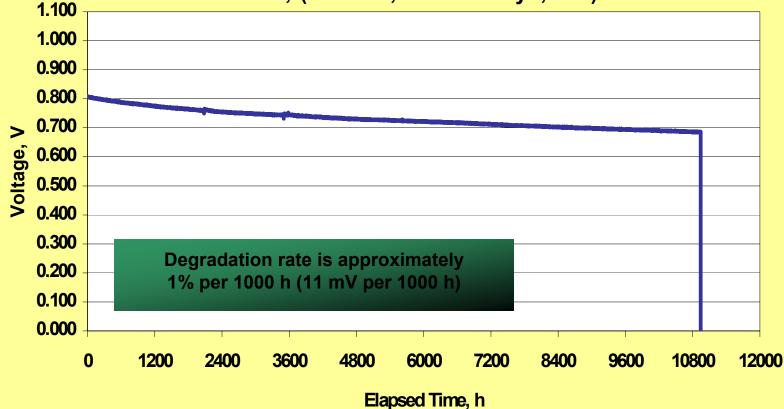


Glass Seal Development

Trend Data, Glob 10920

(Glass Seal: 50% Fuel Utilization, 25% Air Utilization, 0.5 A/cm2, 10 x 10 cell)

Oven #3, (October 2, 2002 - January 3, 2004) 750 C





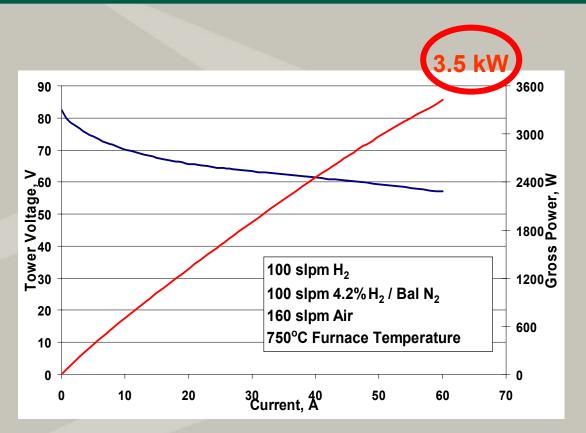
Gen 4 \rightarrow Gen 4.1

- Cell active area: 81 cm² \rightarrow 121 cm²
- Number of cells: $16 \rightarrow 20$
 - Increase in stack active area = 87%





Gen 4.1 80-Cell Tower – Q2 2003

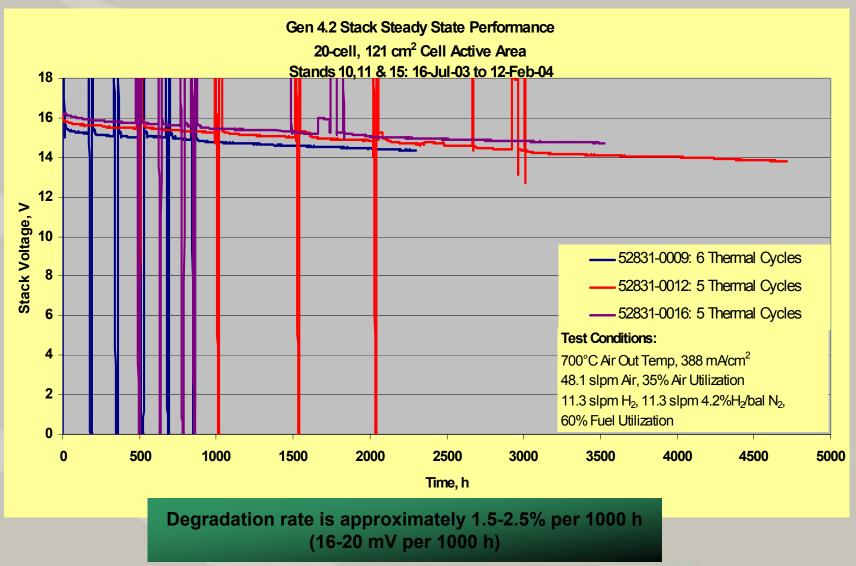


This tower is used in the Aurora System





Gen 4.2 Stack Performance





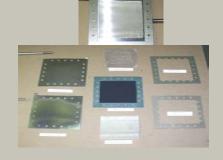
Sub-scale Stack Development

MSRI

Fabricated, QC'd and delivered 50 single cells and hardware for baseline Team testing.

GTI- short stack gear-up

- Refurbished existing DOE single-cell, FC test stand
- Ready for endurance tests of short stacks--100-200 W
- NG, all simulated gases





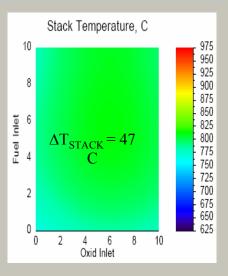


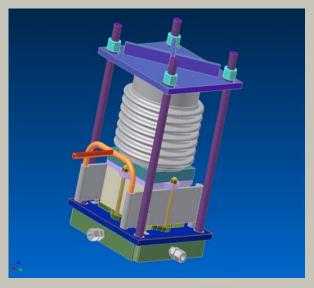




System Development: Radiative Cooling

- CEC program is developing modules that radiate stackgenerated heat to air preheating panels
 - Reduces airflow in large systems
 - Provides "active" insulation in small systems
 - Smoothes out in-plane temperature distribution by selectively removing stack heat
 - Facilitates compactness, modularization, and scale up







System Development: Model Verification

- MSRI has tested multiple 5, 10, 20, 25, and 40-cell stacks Results suggest that ~0.5 W/cm² will be obtainable on a kW level with realistic conditions and fuels at 700-800°C
- Out-of-stack tests have verified the desired temperature rise in the air preheater panels
- Completed preliminary facility "shakedown" test on a 20-cell stack without panels
- Scheduled first stack/air preheater panel test
 - May 24
 - ▶ 40-cell, 100-cm² stack
 - Blended gases will simulate various fuels





Stack/RAP Model Runs – Flow Configuration

Counter Flow Yields Lowest \DeltaT

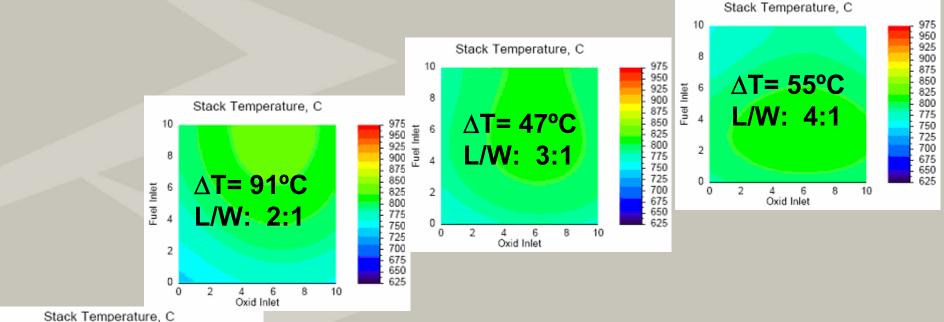
Stack Temperature, C 10 875 ~0°C Gas ΔT ; 850 8 825 50° to 100°C Stack 800 Oxid Inlet 775 Stack Temperature, C Fuel Inlet Hardware ΔT 875 10 4 Possible 850 8 Fuel/Oxidant Inlet 750 825 725 800 2 à. 6 8 10 **Counter-Flow:** 775 Stack Temperature, C 750 10 875 67°C Hardware ∆T 850 0 -725 8 10 ġ. Ô. 6 825 **Co-Flow:** Fuel Inlet 6 800 86°C Hardware ∆T 4 775 2 750 Ideal Case- No Limit RAP 0 725 10 8 0 2 6 Oxid Inlet 100 cm², 0.6V @400mA/cm², 80%UtF/54%UtO Cross-Flow: 99°C Stack Cooling: 65% Radiation/35% IR/0%Air Hardware ΔT

Cooling



Stack/RAP Parametric Model Runs

Cell L/W, RAP/IR Variable



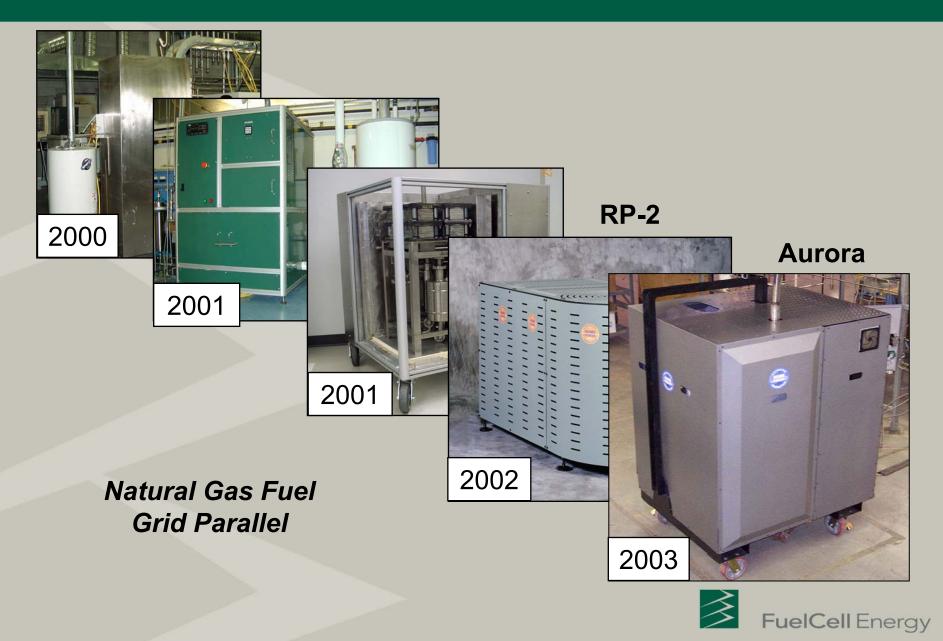
950 **∆T= 129°C** Fuel Inlet L/W: 1:1 Oxid Inlet

Stack Hardware ∆T can be <50°C

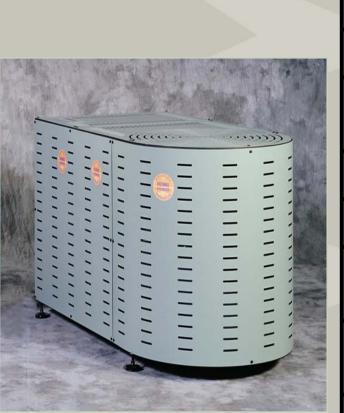
- Cross-flow; 81% U_{FU}, 54% U_{OX}
- Stack Avg T: 800°C
- Cooling: 34% RAP; 40% IR; 26% Air
- Cell Perf: 610 mV @ 400 mA/cm²
- Including Bench RAP Data



Prototype Systems: kW-class



RP-2 Prototype Highlights

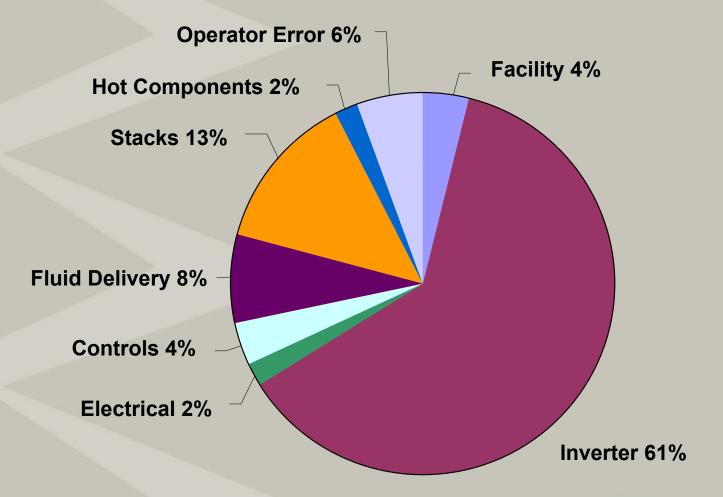


Number of Systems Operated	5
Original Commission Date	May 2002
Final Decommission Date	December 2003
Total Hours Operated	24,387 hours
Total kWh Produced	7,856 kWh
Peak Net Power Output (AC)	2.1 kW
Peak Net Electrical Efficiency	31%
Total Thermal Cycles	39
Fleet Availability	50.7%



RP-2 Experience: Forced Outages

Opportunity: Improve BOP Reliability Also





Aurora System



- Smaller volume ~ 1.3 m³
- New approach to thermal integration to maximize performance, efficiency and controllability at 2 kW net AC
- Single 80 cell stack tower with external compression in compact Hot Zone
- Designed towards applicable codes and standards compliance



Aurora System Performance Summary

			Heat-up Time (h)	13	
	8.	9 -	Peak Net AC Power Output (kW)	2.275	
			Peak Net Electrical Efficiency (%)	35.4%	
1			Average Net Electrical Efficiency (%)	24.7%	



System Development Plan

- Baseline System
 - Incorporate lessons learned from the CEC program and other on-going FCE activities
 - Upgrade the current kW-class system to expand operability on methanol and improve performance.
 - Target Capability: Handle 80% of US natural gas quality variations
 - Well-packaged 3 kW system suitable for delivery to the DOE NETL in 2006.
- Advanced System
 - Develop and incorporate advance options to improve efficiency and reduce cost (10 kW).



Summary

- Cell and Stack technology development
 - Key mechanisms identified for performance and decay
 - 20,000 h cell operation at 450 mA/cm² at 750°C
 - 7,000 h cell with stable internal reforming
 - High volume manufacturing developed
 - Three 20-cell stacks accumulated over 12,000 h, 16 thermal cycles at 400 mA/cm² and 700°C



Summary (continued)

- System Experience
 - Models developed for thermal management at high power density, verification in progress
 - kW-class systems accumulated greater than 24,000 h, peak net AC efficiency >30%
 - Opportunities for further improvement in mBOP and eBOP identified





