# Breakout Group 5: Solid Oxide Fuel Cells

# PARTICIPANTS

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## **Breakout Group 5: Solid Oxide Fuel Cells**

Key Considerations/Points				
As part of the FY08 Omnibus Appropriations bill, EERE was instructed as follows: "Within available funds, the Department is directed to fund research on solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) for small-to-medium scale applications"				
Constraints considered throughout the breakout session: - Avoid duplicating efforts undertaken by DOE's Solid State Energy Conversion Alliance (SECA) Program. - Keep in mind EERE's mission/perspective - Maintain a focus on cost, efficiency, and manufacturability				
SOFCs can operate on a wide variety of fuels including: - Hydrocarbon fuels, which are commonly used today - Renewable fuels, as they continue to be introduced - Hydrogen, as a hydrogen economy begins to develop				

#### **APPLICATIONS**

#### • Primary Applications

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#### - Stationary Power

- o Less than 50 kW; do not restrict fuel choice
- o Combined heat and power applications maximize SOFC benefit of high grade waste heat
- o Critical and remote power are good early market applications
- o Biomass-fueled SOFCs are an area of interest
- Auxiliary Power Units (APUs) / Portable Generators
  - Less than 10 kW; operate primarily on liquid fuels
  - Long haul truck APUs are a particularly good application due to the large energy savings and market size
  - Recreation vehicle and marine APUs are an earlier, high visibility market with a customer potentially willing to pay a price premium
  - Emergency generators and other direct competition to current genset technology
  - Special issues include shock and vibration and start/stop (i.e., thermal) cycling
- Secondary Applications
  - Motive power for hybrid vehicles (SOFC/battery hybrid)
  - Portable power of less than 1 kW addressing the power size gap existing between batteries and engine-based generators

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## **RD&D Needs**

FUEL PROCESSING	SOFC MATERIALS	BALANCE OF PLANT COMPONENTS	FUELS FOR SOFCS
<ul> <li>Mainly focus on liquid fuel issues</li> <li>Fuel flexibility</li> <li>Internal reforming</li> <li>Fuel mixing/vaporization</li> <li>Polishing desulfurization (20 ppm down to 2 ppm)</li> <li>Reactor design tools</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lower temperature operation (600- 700oC)</li> <li>Resistance to thermal cycling and shock and vibration</li> <li>Redox tolerance</li> <li>Sulfur tolerant anode</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Insulation</li> <li>Heat exchangers</li> <li>Sensors (e.g., fuel/air flow )</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Biomass <ul> <li>Synthesis gas with low levels of tar</li> <li>Direct utilization of carbon</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bio-derived liquid fuels <ul> <li>Alcohols</li> <li>Glycerin</li> <li>Fischer-Tropsch liquids</li> </ul> </li> </ul>