Strength and Fracture Toughness of Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Electrolyte Material Improved

Solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC) are being developed for various applications in the automobile, power-generation, and aeronautics industries. Recently, the NASA Glenn Research Center has been exploring the possibility of using SOFC's for aeropropulsion under its Zero Carbon Dioxide Emission Technology (ZCET) Program. 10-mol% yttria-stabilized zirconia (10YSZ) is a very good anionic conductor at high temperatures and is, therefore, used as an oxygen solid electrolyte in SOFC. However, it has a high thermal expansion coefficient, low thermal shock resistance, low fracture toughness, and poor mechanical strength. For aeronautic applications, the thin ceramic electrolyte membrane of the SOFC needs to be strong and tough. Therefore, we have been investigating the possibility of enhancing the strength and fracture toughness of the 10YSZ electrolyte without degrading its electrical conductivity to an appreciable extent.

![Graph showing the flexure strength of 10YSZ electrolyte with varying alumina content at different temperatures.](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/search.jsp?R=20050199754 2020-01-20T11:51:08+00:00Z)
We recently demonstrated that the addition of alumina to zirconia electrolyte increases its strength as well as its fracture toughness. Zirconia-alumina composites containing 0 to 30 mol% of alumina were fabricated by hot pressing. The hot pressing procedure was developed and various hot pressing parameters were optimized, resulting in dense, crack-free panels of composite materials. Cubic zirconia and α-alumina were the only phases detected, indicating that there was no chemical reaction between the constituents during hot pressing at elevated temperatures. Flexure strength $\sigma_f$ and fracture toughness $K_{IC}$ of the various zirconia-alumina composites were measured at room temperature as well as at 1000 °C in air. Both properties showed systematic improvement with increased alumina addition at room temperature and at 1000 °C. Use of these modified electrolytes with improved strength and fracture toughness should prolong the life and enhance the performance of SOFC in aeronautics and other applications.

**Bibliography**


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