SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN IEC 62282-7-2:2024

01-april-2024

Tehnologije gorivnih celic - 7-2. del: Preskusne metode - Preskušanje zmogljivosti ene celice in sestava celic s trdnim oksidnim gorivom

Fuel cell technologies - Part 7-2: Test methods - Single cell and stack performance tests for solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs)

Brennstoffzellentechnologien - Teil 7-2: Prüfverfahren - Prüfungen zum Nachweis des Einzelzellen- und Stackleistungsverhaltens von Festoxid-Brennstoffzellen (SOFC)

Technologies des piles à combustible - Partie 7-2: Méthodes d'essai - Essais de performance de cellule élémentaire et de pile pour les piles à combustible à oxyde solide (SOFC)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN IEC 62282-7-2:2024**

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COMMITTEE DRAFT FOR VOTE (CDV)

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IEC TC 105 : FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES

SECRETARIAT:	SECRETARY:
Germany	Mr David Urmann
OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES:	PROPOSED HORIZONTAL STANDARD: ☐ Other TC/SCs are requested to indicate their interest, if any, in this CDV to the secretary.

FUNCTIONS CONCERNED:

☐ EMC ☐ ENVIRONMENT ☐ QUALITY ASSURANCE ☐ SAFETY

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TITLE:

Fuel cell technologies - Part 7-2: Test methods - Single cell and stack performance tests for solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs)

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2027

NOTE FROM TC/SC OFFICERS:

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES –

Part 7-2: Test methods – Single cell and stack performance tests for solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs)

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62282-7-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 105: Fuel cell technologies.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2021.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) Table 1 has been revised to define the units for some terms were missing;
b) Bibliography such as ISO/TR 15916:2015, SOCTESQA test module and ISO/IEC Guide 98-6:2021 has been added to provide further information.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
105/XXX/FDIS	105/XXX/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62282 series, published under the general title *Fuel cell technologies*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62282 specifies test methods for a single cell and stack (denoted as "cell/stack" hereafter) that is required in power generation systems using solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs).

SOFCs have a broad range of geometry and size. As such, in general, peripherals like current collectors and gas manifolds are unique to each cell or stack and are often incorporated into a cell or stack to form one integrated unit. In addition, they tend to have a significant effect on the power generation characteristics of the cell or stack. This document therefore introduces as its subject "cell/stack assembly units", which are defined as those units containing not only a cell or stack but also peripherals.

FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES –

Part 7-2: Test methods – Single cell and stack performance tests for solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62282 applies to SOFC cell/stack assembly units, testing systems, instruments and measuring methods, and specifies test methods to test the performance of SOFC cells and stacks.

This document is not applicable to small button cells that are designed for SOFC material testing and provide no practical means of fuel utilization measurement.

This document is used based on the recommendation of the entity that provides the cell performance specification or for acquiring data on a cell or stack in order to estimate the performance of a system based on it. Users of this document can selectively execute test items suitable for their purposes from those described in this document.

Users can substitute selected test methods of this document with equivalent test methods of IEC 62282-8-101 for solid oxide cell (SOC) operation for energy storage purposes, operated in reverse or reversible mode.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-485, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 485: Fuel cell technologies* (available at http://www.electropedia.org)

IEC 60584-1, *Thermocouples – Part 1: EMF specifications and tolerances*

IEC 60584-3, *Thermocouples – Part 3: Extension and compensating cables – Tolerances and identification system*

IEC 61515, *Mineral insulated metal-sheathed thermocouple cables and thermocouples*

ISO 5168, *Measurement of fluid flow – Procedures for the evaluation of uncertainties*

ISO 6141, *Gas analysis – Contents of certificates for calibration gas mixtures*

ISO 6142-1, *Gas analysis – Preparation of calibration gas mixtures – Gravimetric method for Class I mixtures*

ISO 6143, *Gas analysis – Comparison methods for determining and checking the composition of calibration gas mixtures*

ISO 6145-7, *Gas analysis – Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic methods – Part 7: Thermal mass-flow controllers*

ISO 6974 (all parts), *Natural gas – Determination of composition with defined uncertainty by gas chromatography*

ISO 7066-2, *Assessment of uncertainty in the calibration and use of flow measurement devices – Part 2: Non-linear calibration relationships*

ISO 8573-1, *Compressed air – Part 1: Contaminants and purity classes*

ISO 8756, *Air quality – Handling of temperature, pressure and humidity data*

ISO 12185, *Crude petroleum and petroleum products – Determination of density – Oscillating U-tube method*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-485 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1.1
cell/stack assembly unit
unit including a single cell or stack, as well as gas supply parts, current collector parts, and any other peripherals as required for power generation tests

3.1.2
active electrode area
geometric electrode area upon which an electrochemical reaction occurs

Note 1 to entry: Usually this is the smaller of the anode and cathode areas.

3.1.3
current density
current divided by the active electrode area

3.1.4
average repeating unit voltage
cell/stack assembly unit voltage divided by the number of the cells in a series connection in the unit

3.1.5
standard temperature and pressure
STP
temperature of 0 °C and an absolute pressure of 101,325 kPa, respectively

3.1.6
anode gas
gas that is supplied to the inlet of the anode of a single cell/stack assembly unit

Note 1 to entry: Such a gas belongs to one of the following categories:

a) pure hydrogen or mixture that contains hydrogen as a principal component with water vapour or nitrogen;

b) reformed gas of raw fuel of SOFC such as methane or kerosene premixed with water vapour or air as oxidant;

c) simulated gas of reformate that contains hydrogen, water vapour, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen, etc., as main components;

d) methane, alcohols and other raw fuels directly supplied in pure form or mixed with water vapour and/or air.

3.1.7
cathode gas
gas that is supplied to the inlet of the cathode of a single cell/stack assembly unit

Note 1 to entry: Oxygen and nitrogen are its main components.

3.1.8
current collector
conductive material in a cell/stack assembly unit that collects electrons from the anode side or conducts electrons to the cathode side

3.1.9
stable state
condition of a cell/stack assembly unit at which the unit is stable enough for any controlling parameter and the output voltage or output current of the unit to remain within its tolerance range of variation

3.1.10
theoretical current
current when the supplied anode gas or cathode gas is completely consumed in electrochemical reactions divided by the number of cells in a series connection

3.1.11
effective fuel utilization
ratio of the actual output current of the cell/stack assembly unit to the theoretical current that is calculated for the supplied fuel

Note 1 to entry: The effective utilization is the utilization of reactants in the electrochemical reaction at the anode due to the actual current. This may be less than the actual or total utilization if there are gas inlet and cross leaks.

Note 2 to entry: Causes of less-than-optimal currents include losses due to electronic conduction within the cell/stack assembly, gas leaks.

Note 3 to entry: A calculation method of effective fuel utilization is given in Annex B.

3.1.12
effective oxygen utilization
ratio of the actual output current of the cell/stack assembly unit to the theoretical current that is calculated for the supplied oxygen

Note 1 to entry: The effective utilization is the utilization of reactants in the electrochemical reaction at the cathode due to the actual current. This may be less than the actual or total utilization if there are gas inlet and cross leaks.

Note 2 to entry: A calculation method of effective oxygen utilization is given in Annex C.

3.1.13
maximum effective fuel utilization
highest effective fuel utilization that the cell/stack assembly unit can operate at, without causing unacceptable degradation

Note 1 to entry: The acceptable degradation rate is usually obtained from the developer.

3.1.14
minimum cell/stack assembly unit voltage
lowest cell/stack assembly unit voltage specified by the manufacturer

3.1.15
open circuit voltage
OCV
voltage across the terminals of a cell/stack assembly unit with cathode and anode gases present and in the absence of external current flow

Note 1 to entry: Also known as "no-load voltage".

3.1.16
power density
power divided by the active electrode area

Note 1 to entry: Power density (Pd) is calculated from the voltage (V) multiplied by the current density (J) ($P_d = V \times J$, where J is current density).

3.1.17
total impedance
frequency-dependent losses due to ohmic, activation, diffusion, concentration effects, stray (parasitic) capacitance and inductances

3.1.18
total resistance
real part of the low-frequency limit of total impedance

3.1.19
stoichiometric ratio
ratio between the number of moles of reactant gas flowing per unit time to that needed by the electrochemical reaction

Note 1 to entry: The terms, "stoichiometric ratio" and "reactant gas utilization," are related. The reciprocal of the fraction of the gas utilized is the stoichiometric ratio.

3.2 Symbols

Table 1 lists the symbols and units that are used in this document.

Table 1 – Symbols

Symbol	Definition	Unit
a	Error limit specified from specification of instrument	a
I	Current	A
J	Current density	A/cm^2
A	Active electrode area	cm^2
Z	Total impedance	Ω cm^2
n	Number of transferred electrons	
N	Number of cells in a series connection in the cell/stack assembly unit	
p_a	Absolute pressure of anode gas	kPa
p_c	Absolute pressure of cathode gas	kPa
P	Output power	W
P_d	Output power density	W/cm^2
q_a	Flow rate of anode gas	l/min (STP)
q_c	Flow rate of cathode gas	l/min (STP)
q_j	Flow rate of fuel component j in anode gas	l/min (STP)