

Comparison of Several Silver-Based Braze Formulations for Use in Solid Oxide Cell Environments

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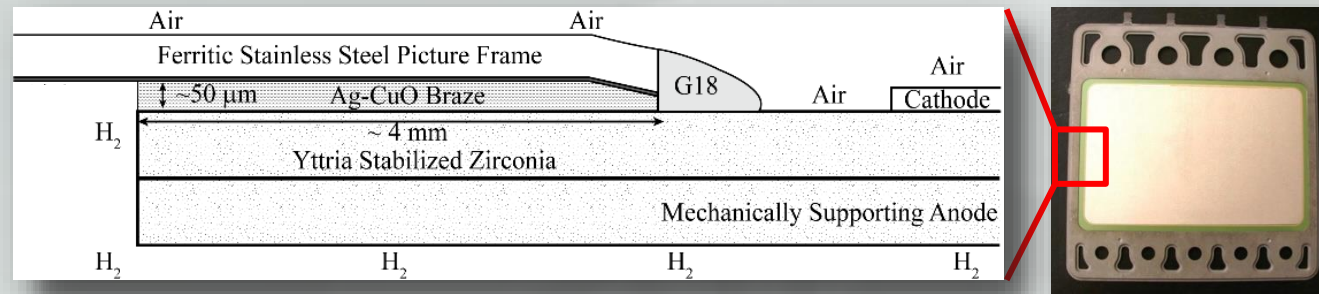
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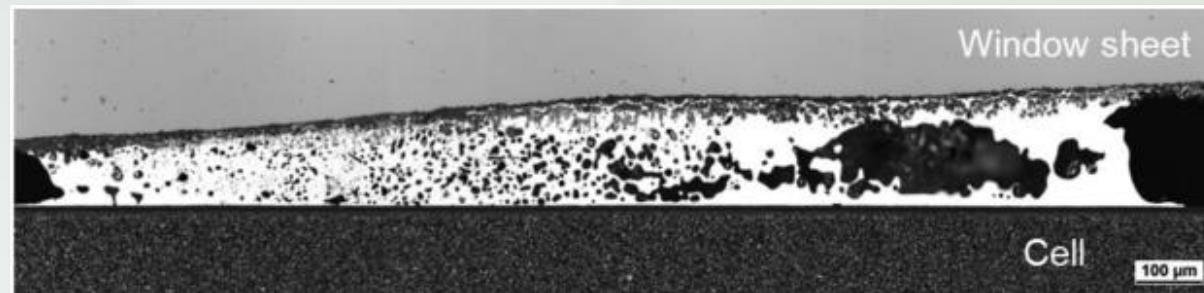
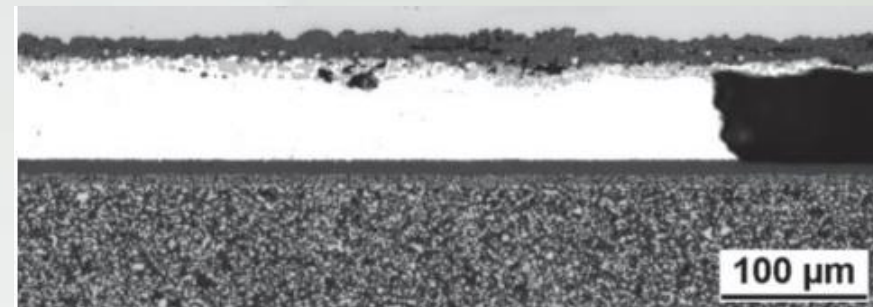
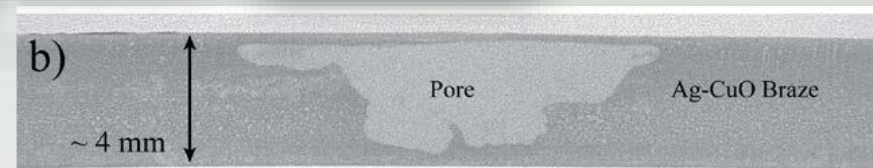
DELPHI
• **APTIV** •



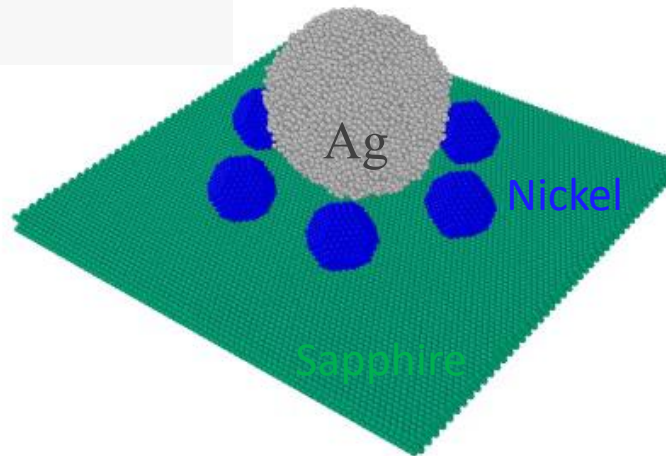
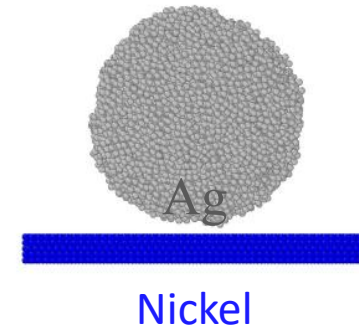
Reactive Air Brazes Can Be Made in Air w/o Flux, But Have Issues



1. Reactive air silver brazes are only partially wetting ($\theta > 40^\circ$), resulting in occasional manufacturing defects (**Type I Pores**);
2. Reduction of reactive air additions (CuO) by hydrogen during SOFC operation can result in **Type II Pores**;
3. After $\sim 10,000$ hours, **Type III pores** form when dissolved hydrogen and oxygen in the Ag react to form water pockets/pores.



Porous Nickel Layers Can Be Used To Promote Silver Wetting and Spreading on Ceramics

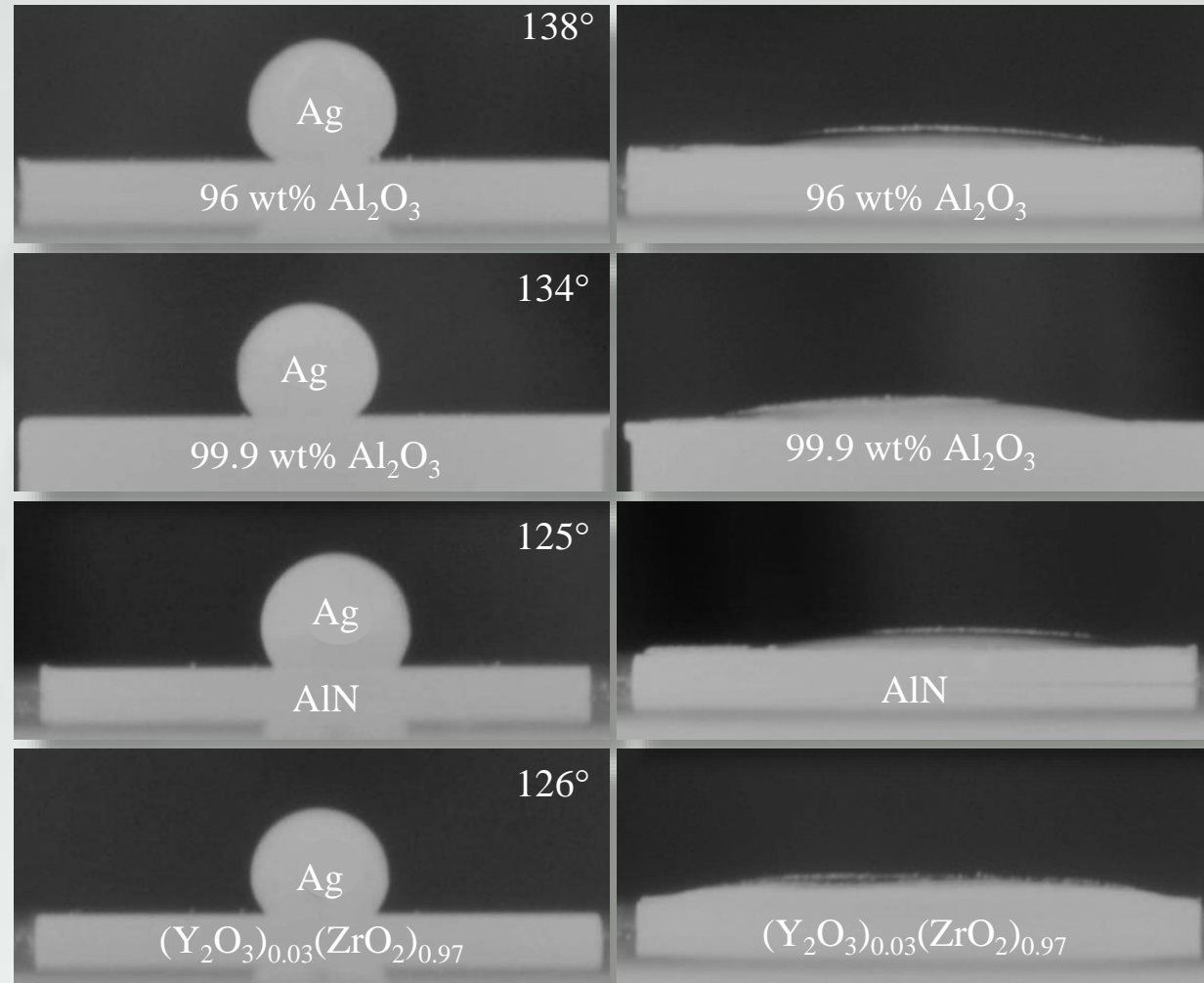


Porous Nickel Layers Can Be Used To Promote Silver Wetting and Spreading on a Variety of Ceramic Substrates



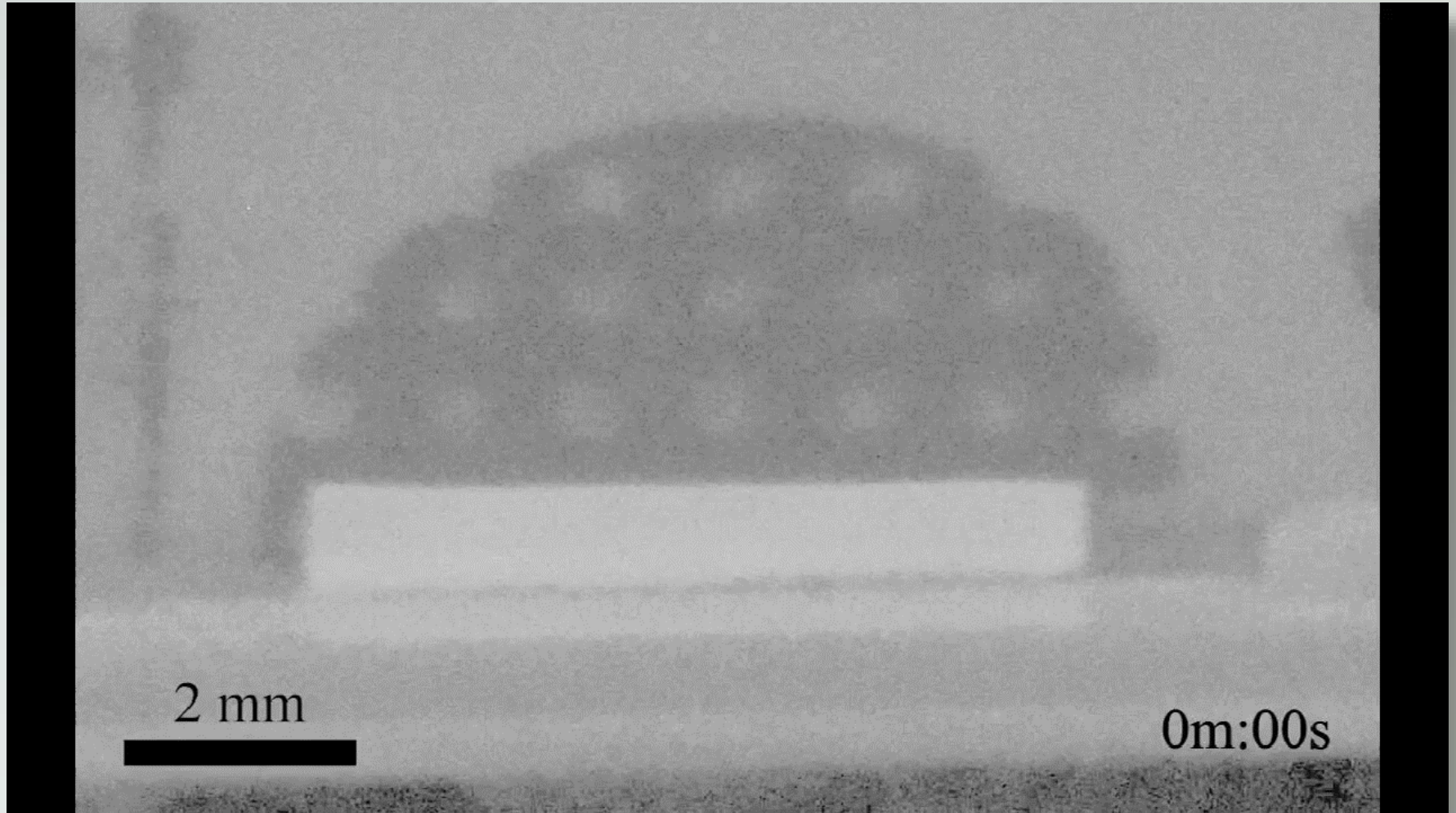
Without Porous Ni

With Porous Ni



5 mm

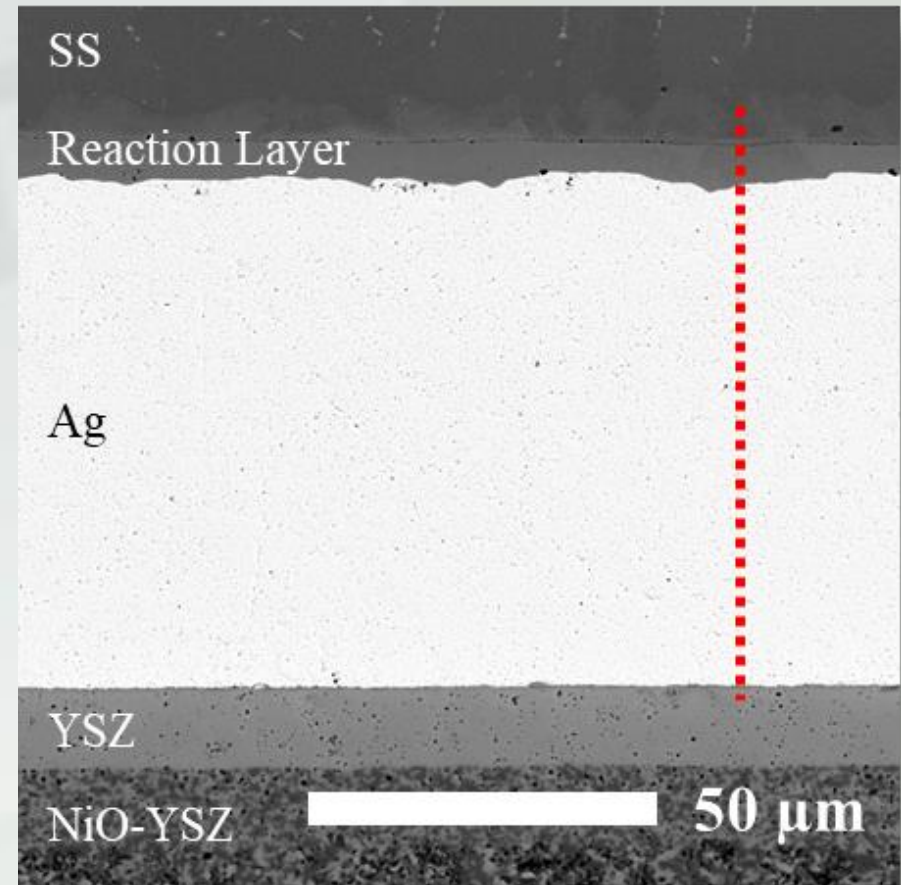
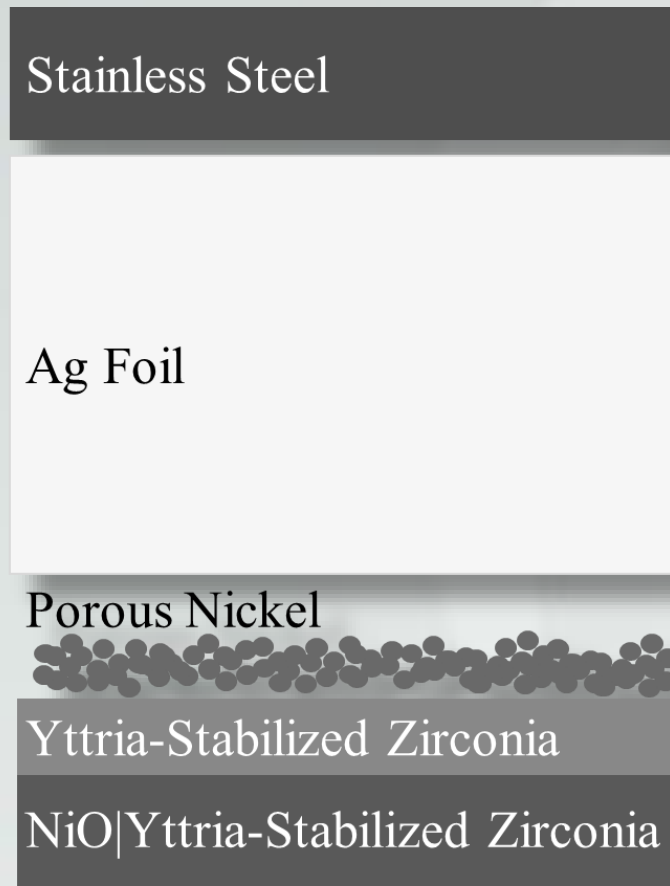
MOVIE: Molten Silver Defying Gravity as it Infiltrates Into a Pre-Patterned Nickel Network



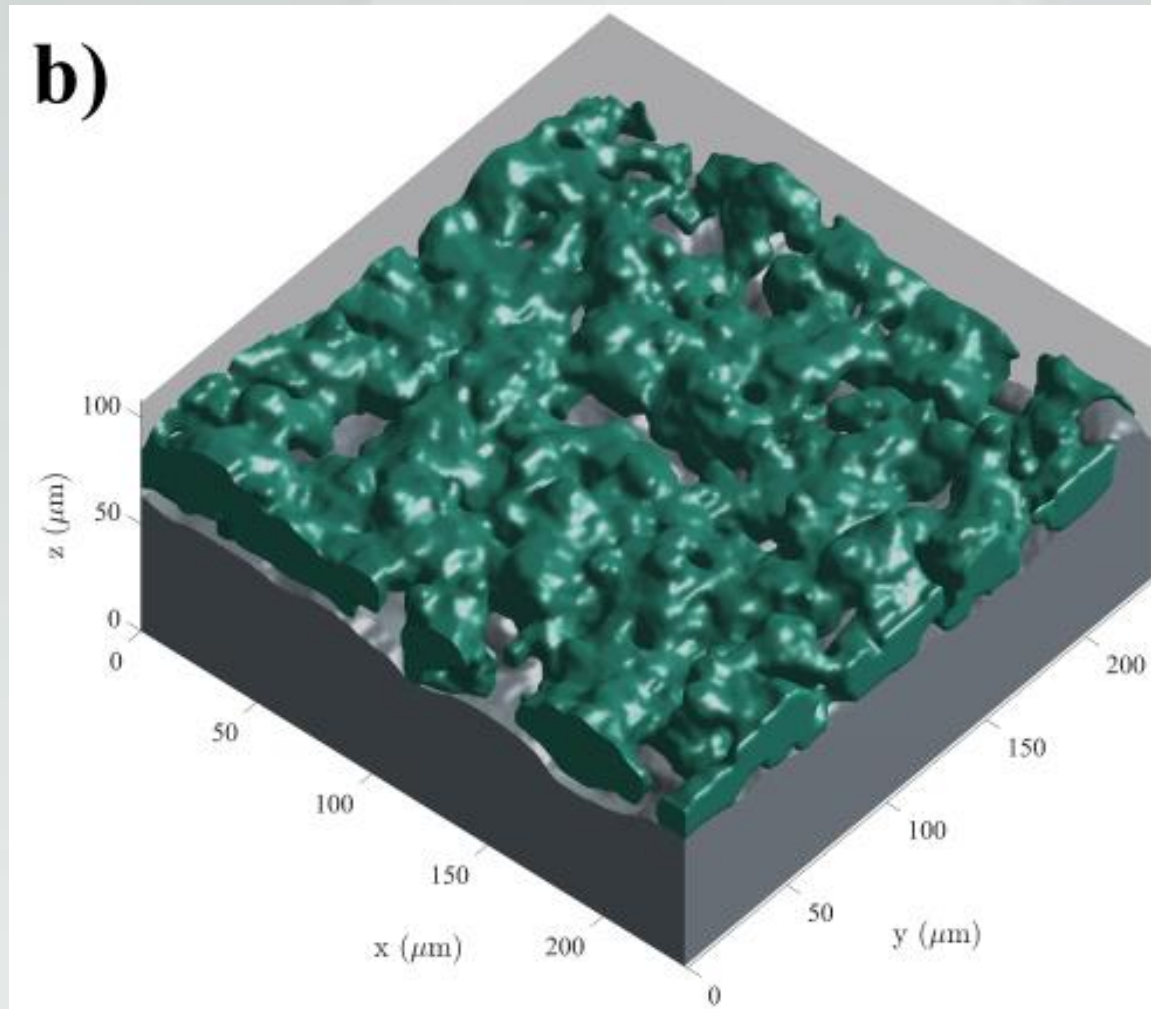
Temperature: $\sim 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$

Atmosphere: Carbon and Nickel Oxide Buffered Argon

Porous Nickel Layers Can Be Used Instead of Reactive-Air Brazes to Bond Metals to Ceramics



Porous Nickel Layers Can Also Be Used For Ceramic-Ceramic Bonding

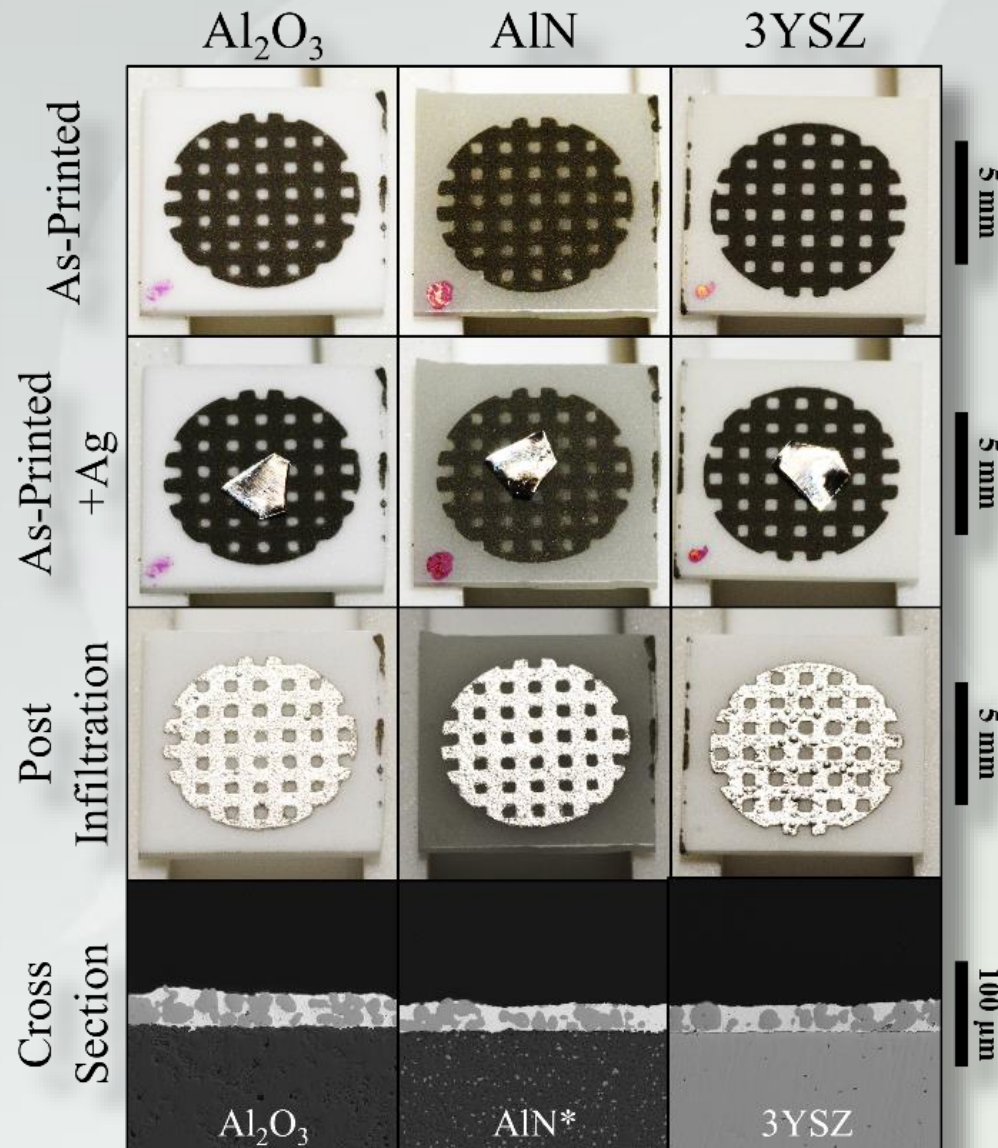


Ni is Green, Pores are Black, Sapphire is Gray, and Silver is Transparent

This 3D X-Ray Tomographic Reconstruction was Obtained at Argonne National Laboratory

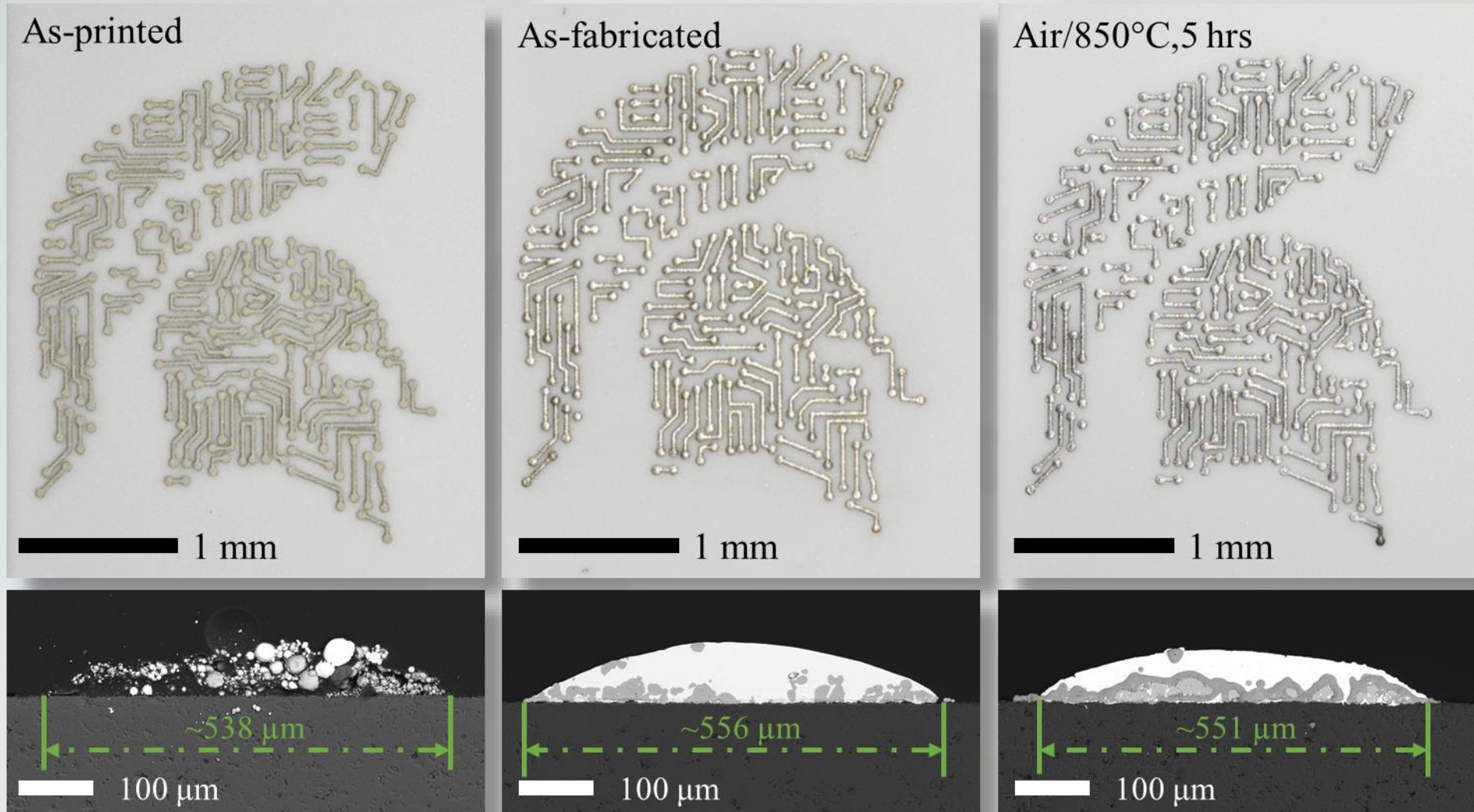
Hu *et al.*, *Scripta Materialia.*, v196 p113767 (2021).

Patterned Silver Circuits Can Also Be Made by Infiltrating Molten Silver Into a Pre-Patterned Nickel Network

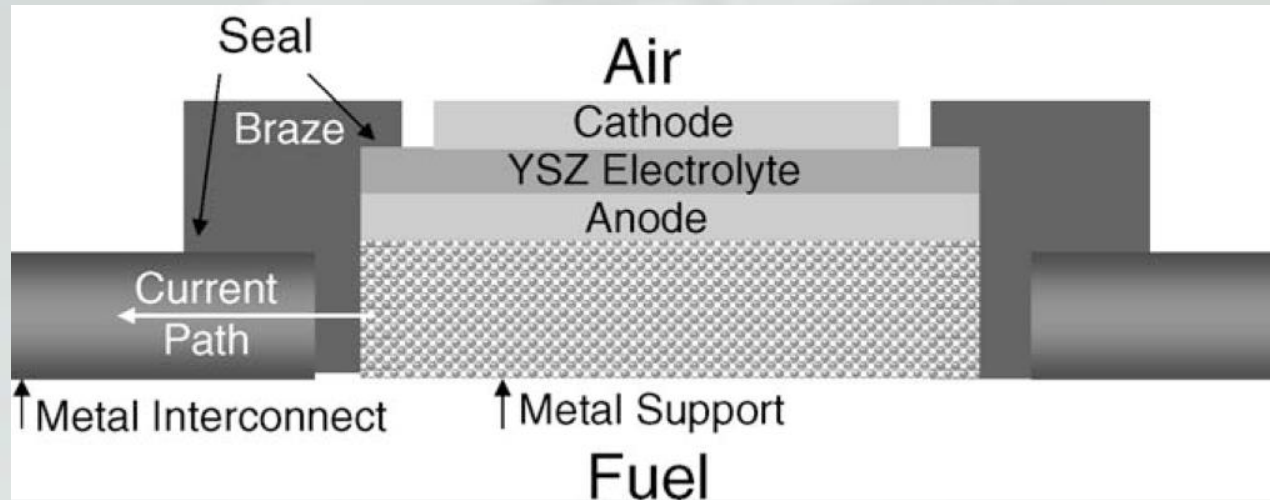


Hu *et al.*, *Scripta Materialia.*, v196 p113767 (2021).

Patterned Silver Circuits Can be Made by Applying Silver Ink Over Nickel Ink and Firing Together



Low Resistance Electrical Contacts Between Stainless Steel Are Needed for Metal-Supported Solid Oxide Cells



The left side of the slide features three vertical SEM images showing porous interlayers with a cellular, honeycomb-like structure. The top image is a close-up of a dark, textured surface. The middle image shows a lighter, more uniform porous structure. The bottom image is another close-up of a dark, textured surface. A black vertical bar is positioned to the right of the top and bottom images.

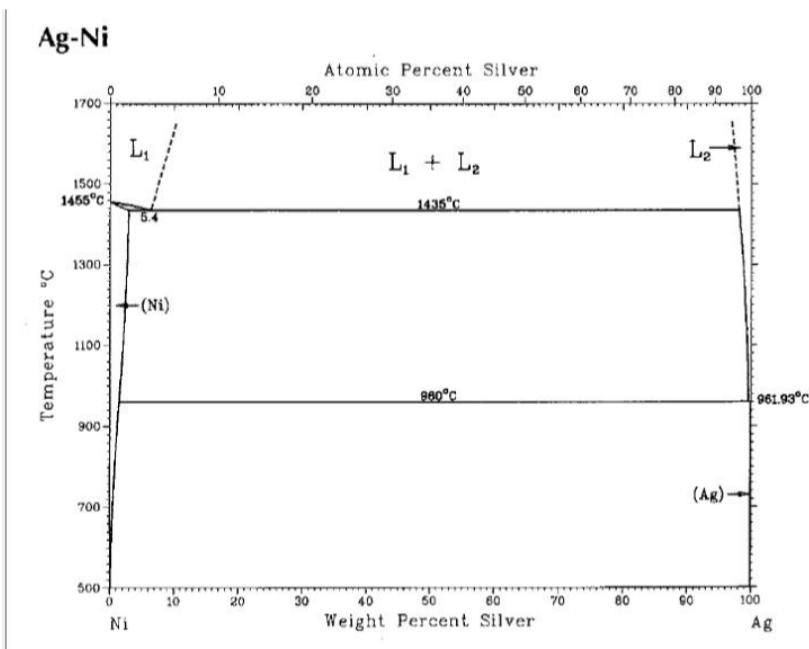
TALK Outline

1. Motivation
2. **Porous Interlayers that Both:**
 1. **Promote Ag Wetting**
 2. **Inhibit Stainless Steel Surface Oxide Formation**
3. Conclusions

Wetting Promoting Interlayer Phase Diagram Characteristics

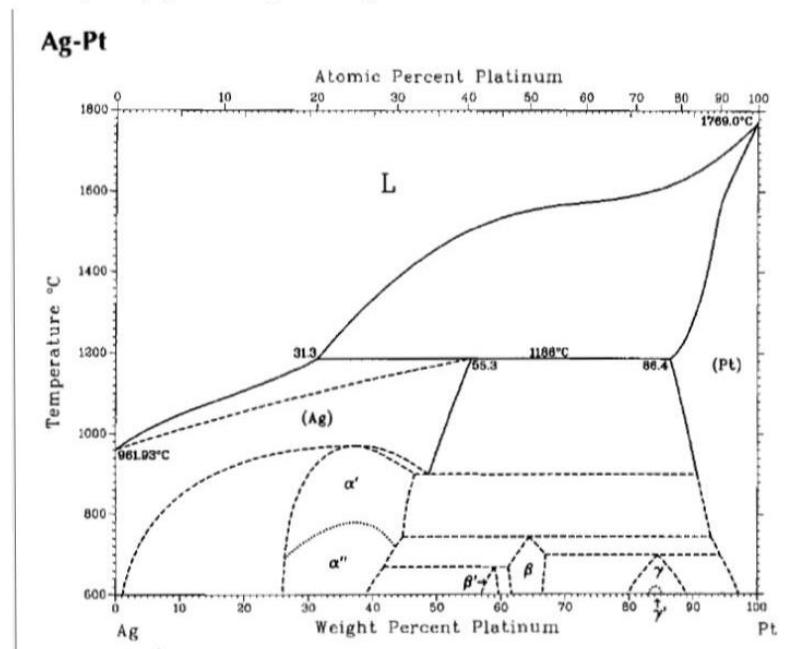
- The Interlayer Must Remain Solid Well Above the Ag Melting Temperature of 962°C
- To Promote Ag Wetting, There Must Be Some Ag Solubility in the Interlayer Material
- To Ensure the Interlayer Doesn't Disappear Before Joint Manufacture is Complete, The Interlayer Should NOT have Complete Solid Solution with Ag

Binary alloy phase diagrams Ag-Ni



ASM Handbook, Volume 03 - Alloy Phase Diagrams
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Binary alloy phase diagrams Ag-Pt

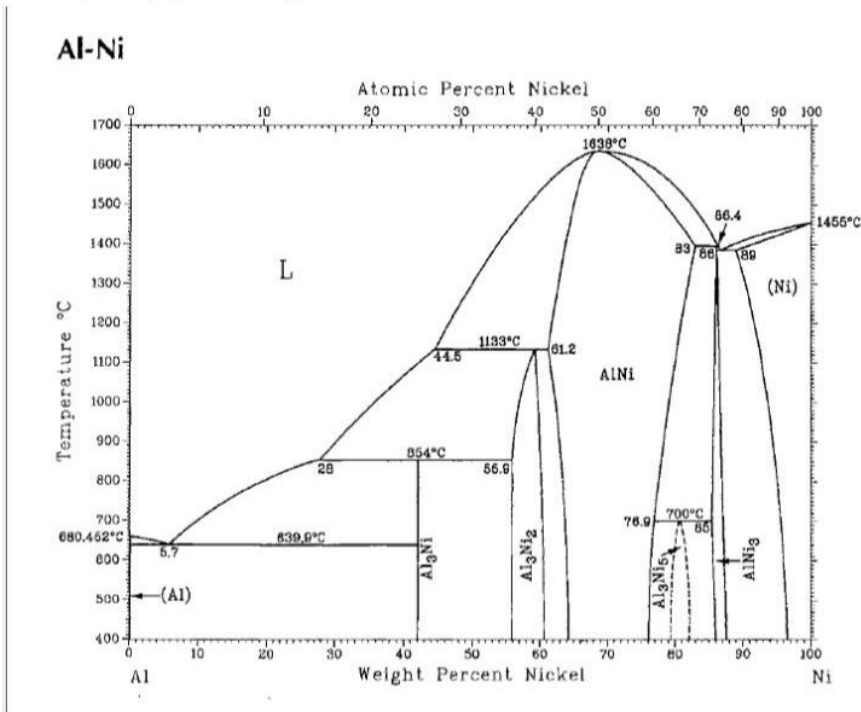


ASM Handbook, Volume 03 - Alloy Phase Diagrams
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Chemical Gettering Interlayer Phase Diagram Characteristics

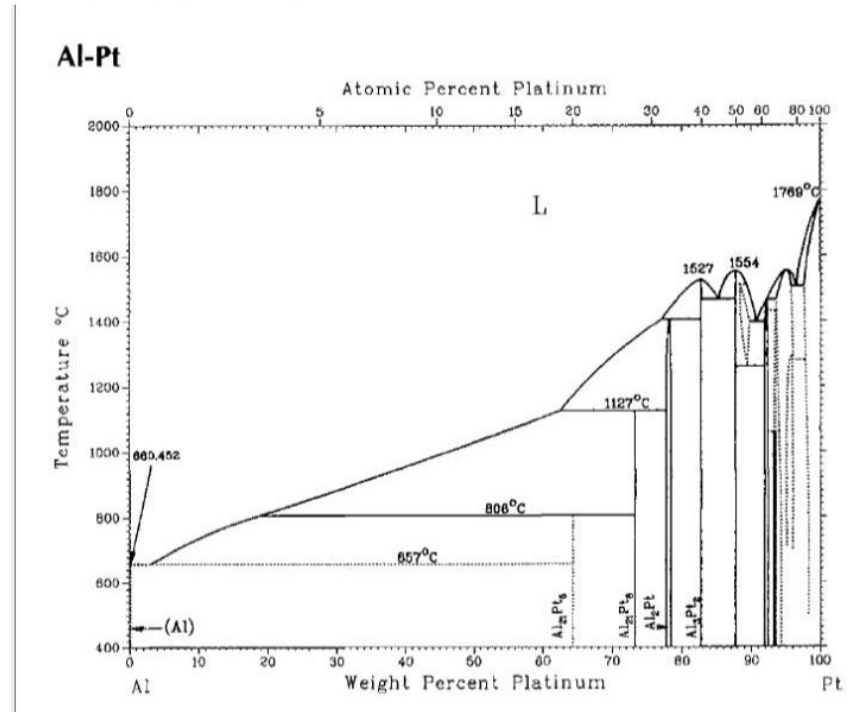
- To Have a Chance of Serving as an Effective Surface Oxide Getter, the Interlayer Material Should Form Intermetallics with Stainless Steel Oxide Scale Cations (Al, Cr, etc).

Binary alloy phase diagrams Al-Ni



ASM Handbook, Volume 03 - Alloy Phase Diagrams
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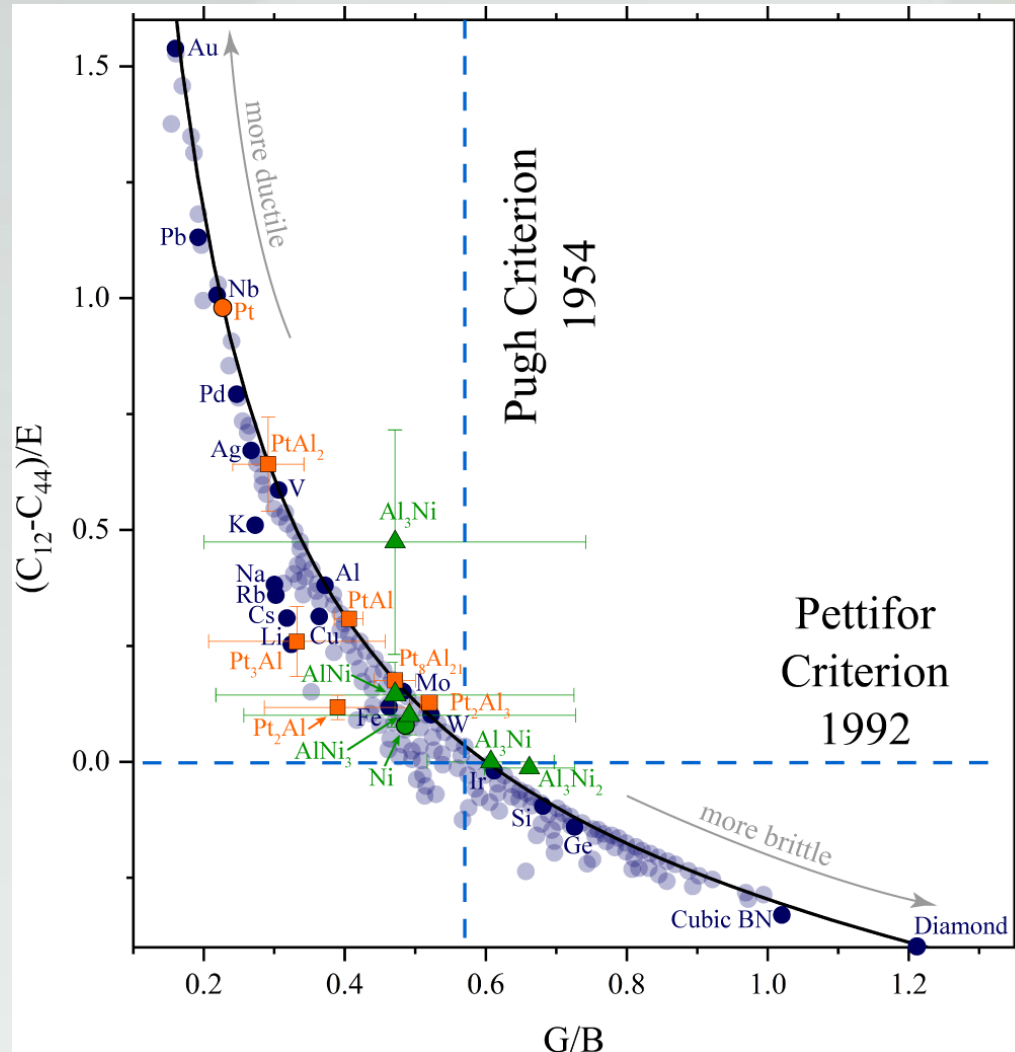
Binary alloy phase diagrams Al-Pt



ASM Handbook, Volume 03 - Alloy Phase Diagrams
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Interlayer Mechanical Property Considerations

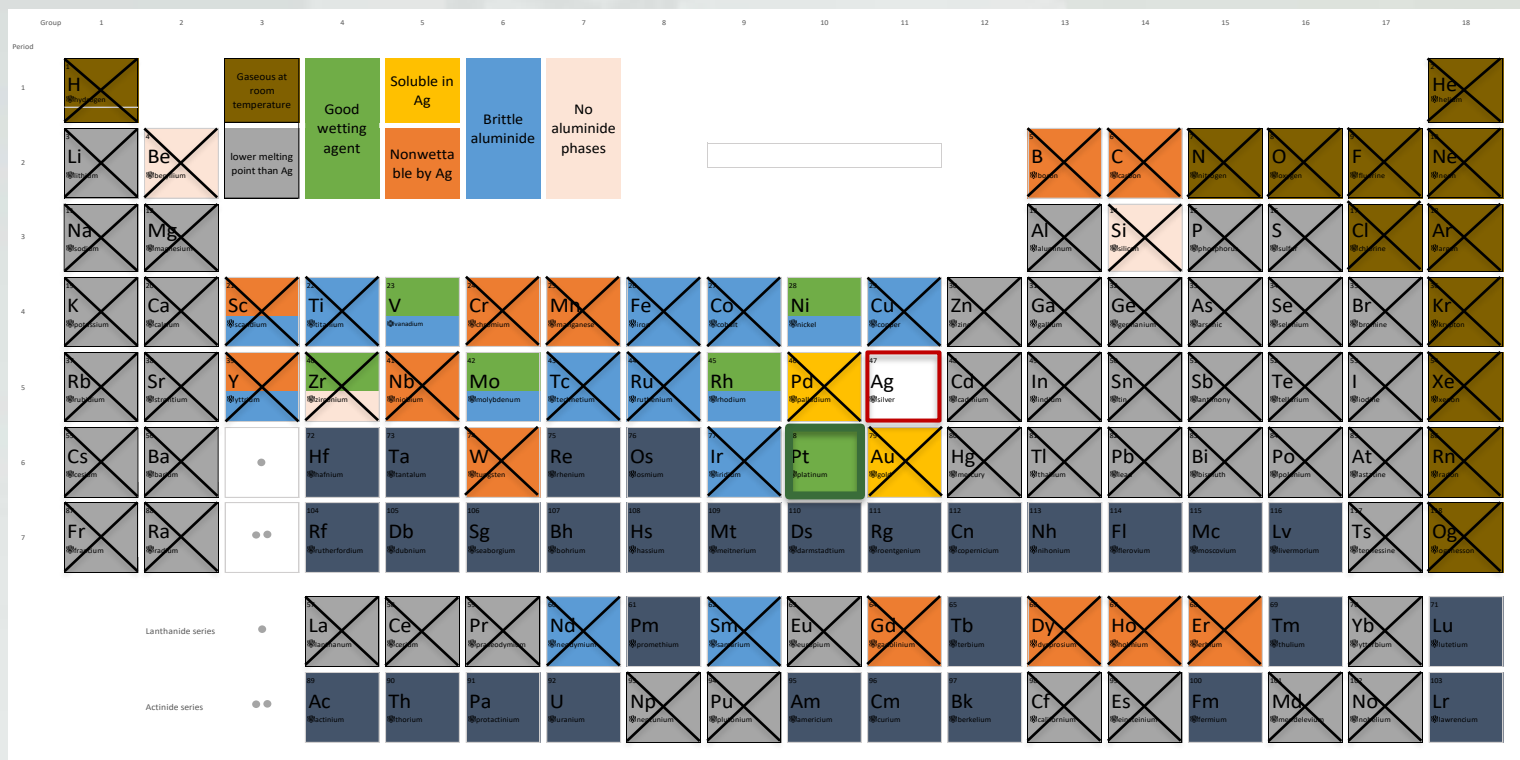
- Interlayer Reaction Products Must Have Similar or Greater Ductility than Ni



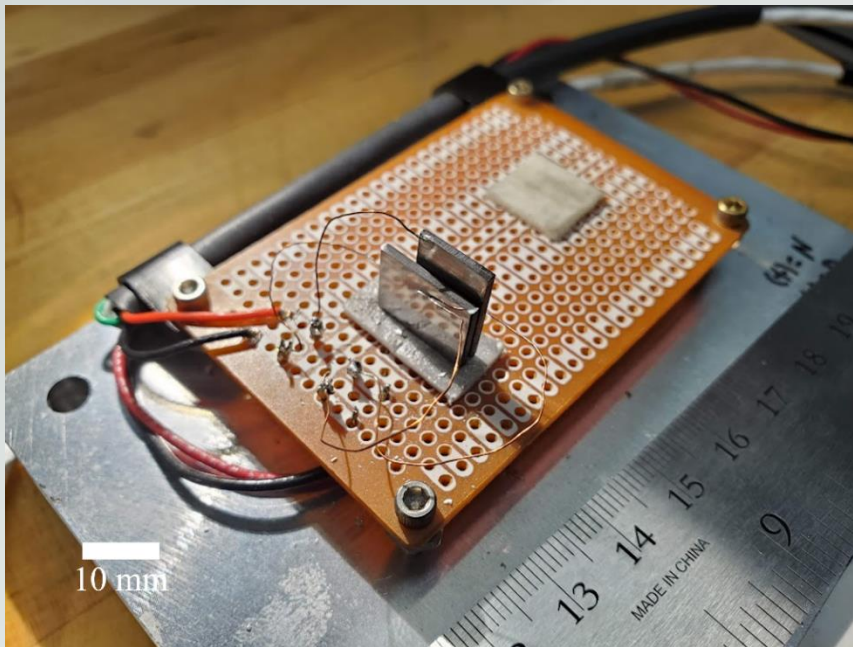
Elastic Constant Data was Obtained from Materials Project

Hu *et al.*, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, Submitted. (2025).

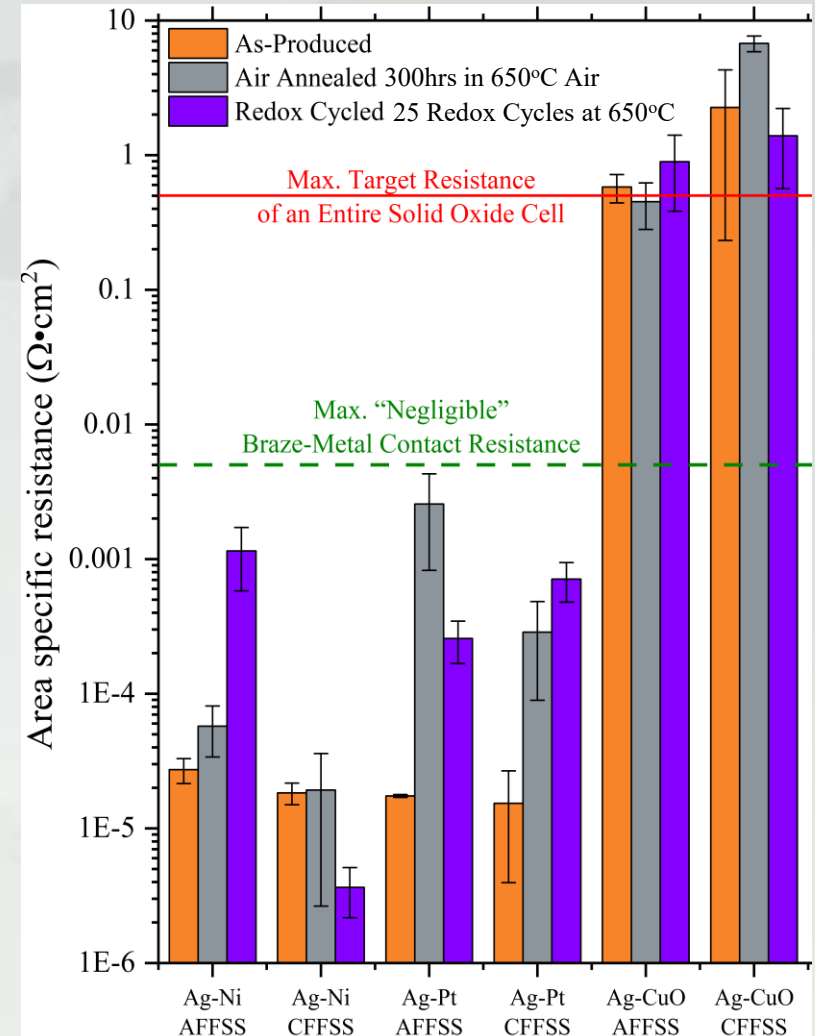
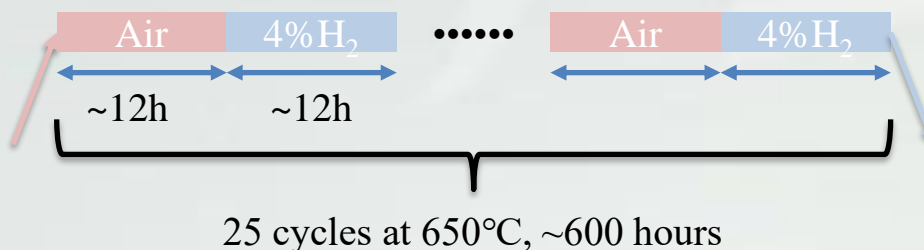
Ni and Pt Are Likely Good Interlayer Materials, Others May Also Be Possible



Ag-Ni and Ag-Pt Electrical Contacts Perform Significantly Better Than Conventional Ag-CuO RAB Joints



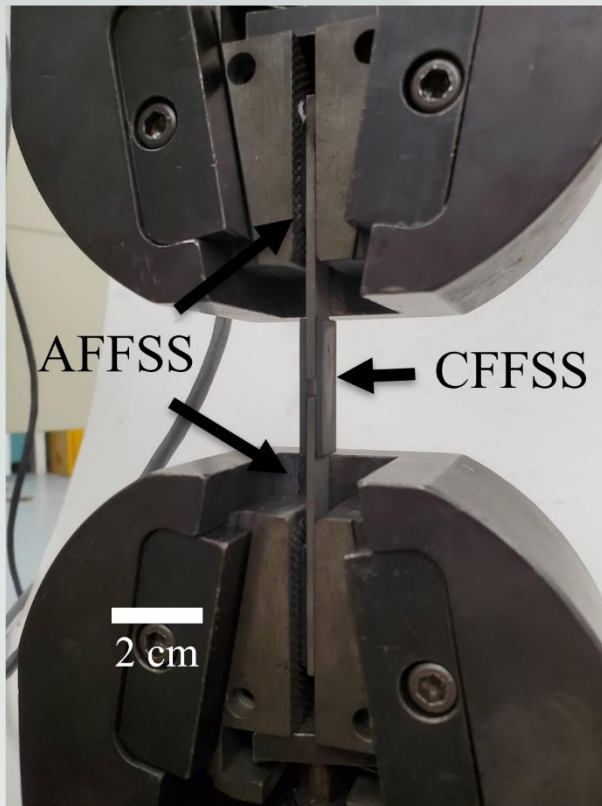
Measurements assume contact resistance is the dominant source of resistance.



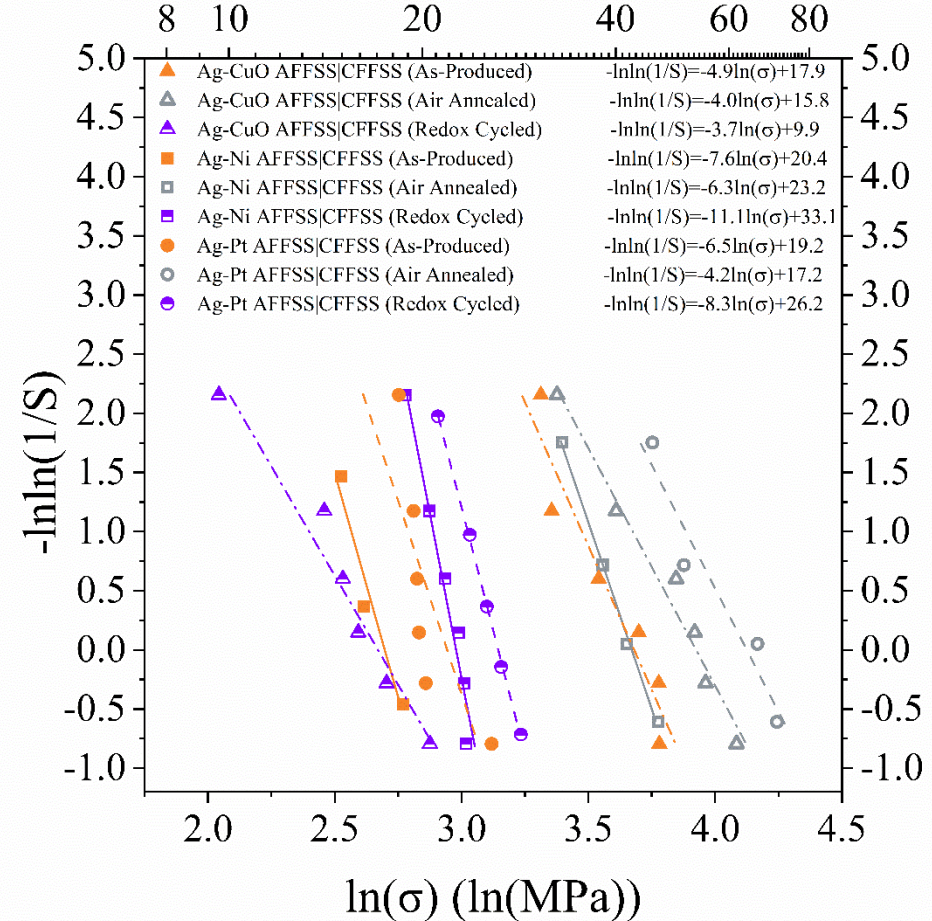
AFFSS = Alumina-Forming Stainless Steel, CFFSS = Chromia-Forming Stainless Steel

Hu et al., *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, Submitted. (2025).

Ag-Ni and Ag-Pt Stainless Steel Joints Have Strengths Similar, Or Greater, Than Those Made With Ag-CuO



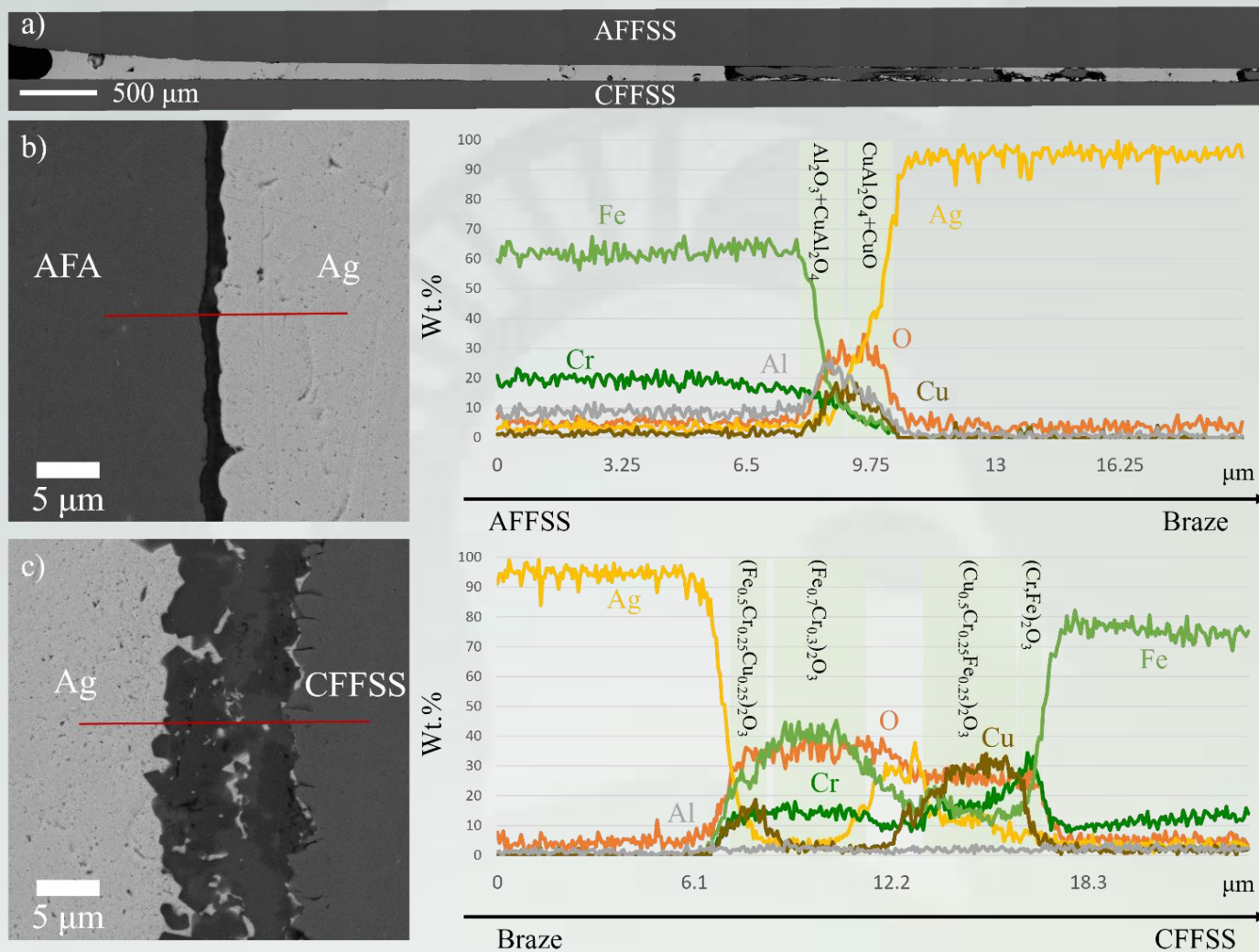
Shear strength σ (MPa) at survival probability S



AFFSS = Alumina-Forming Stainless Steel, CFFSS = Chromia-Forming Stainless Steel

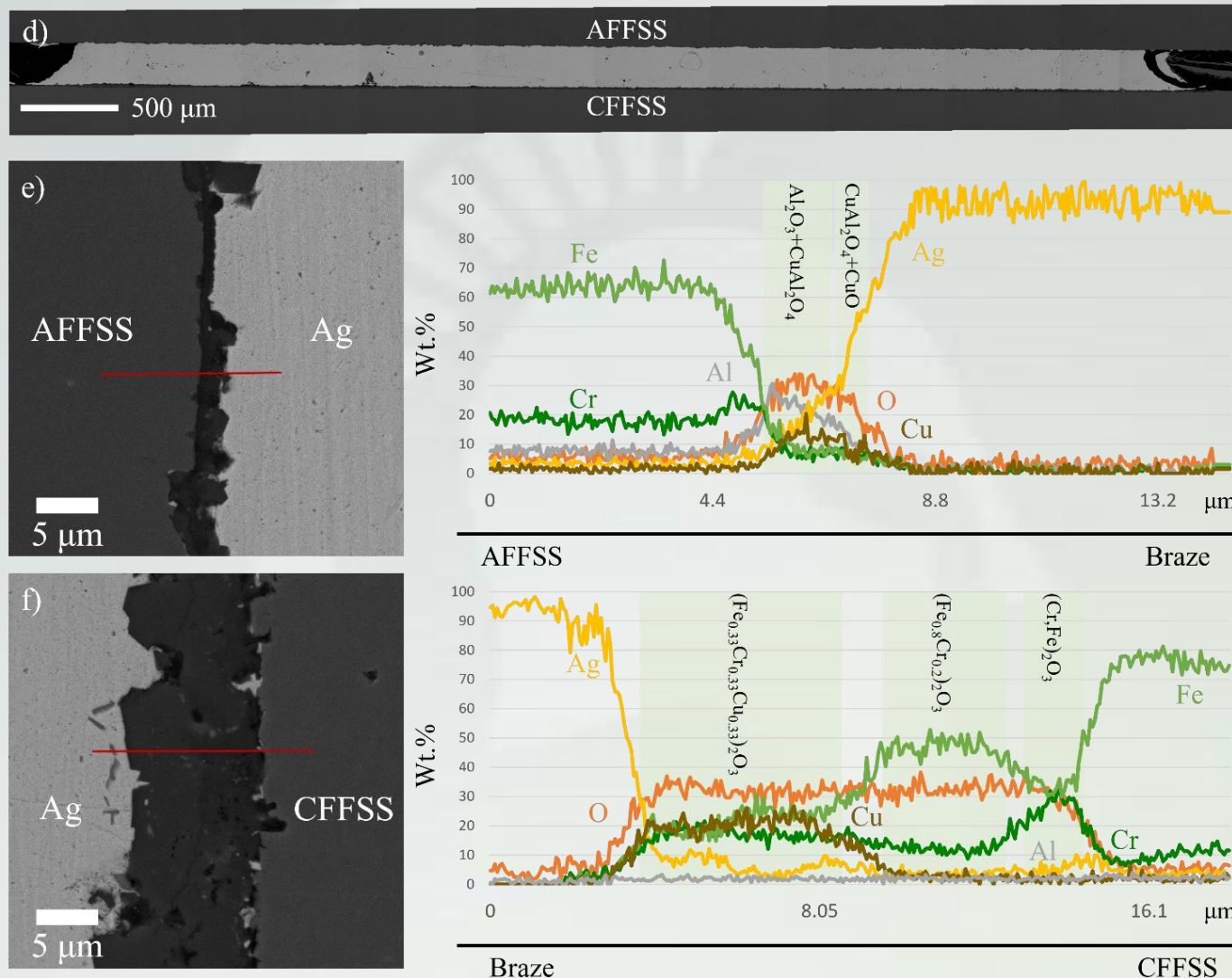
Ag-CuO Produces Defective Joints with Thick CuAl_2O_4 Layers

As-Produced Ag-CuO braze SEM images and EDS line scans



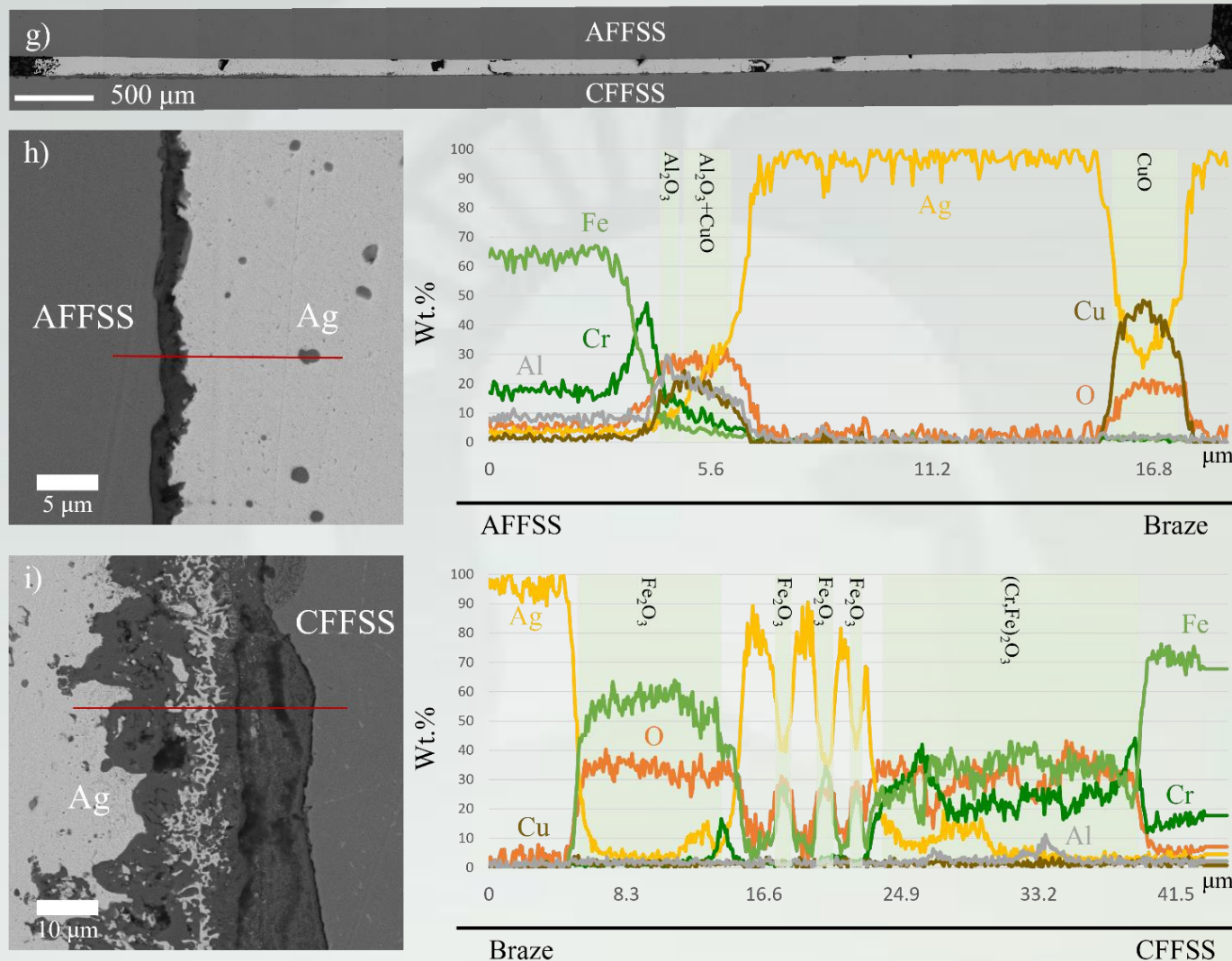
Since It Was Made In Air, the Ag-CuO Microstructure Doesn't Change Much With 300hrs in 650°C Air

Air-Annealed Ag-CuO braze SEM images and EDS line scans



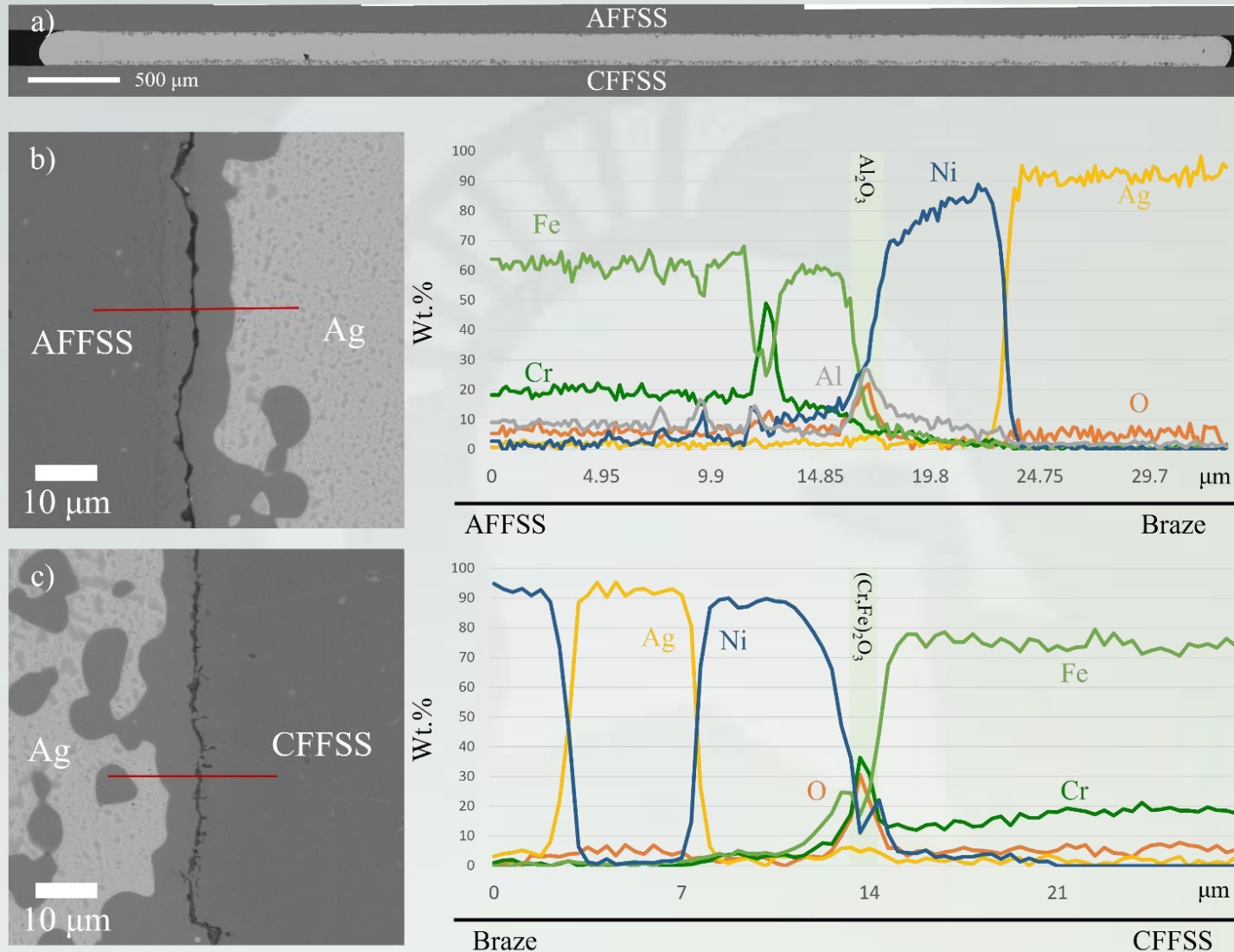
The CuAl_2O_4 Spinel in Oxidized or As-Produced Ag-CuO Joints Breaks Down with Redox Cycling

Redox-Cycled Ag-CuO braze SEM images and EDS line scans

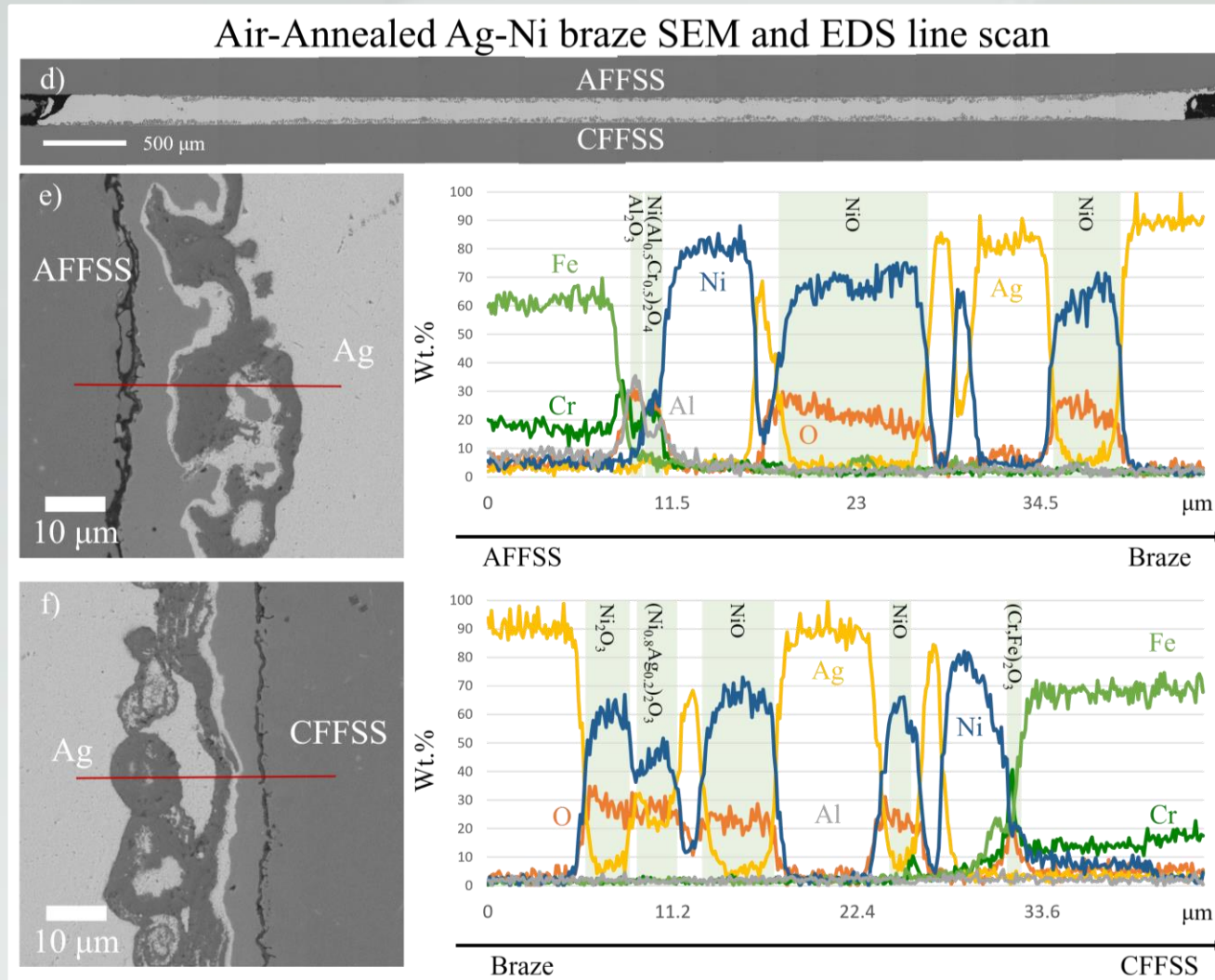


Ag-Ni Produces Dense AFFSS to CFFSS Electrical Contacts

As-Produced Ag-Ni braze SEM images and EDS line scans



Ni Getters Al During 300 hrs of 650°C Sir, Reducing the Thickness of the Alumina Scale

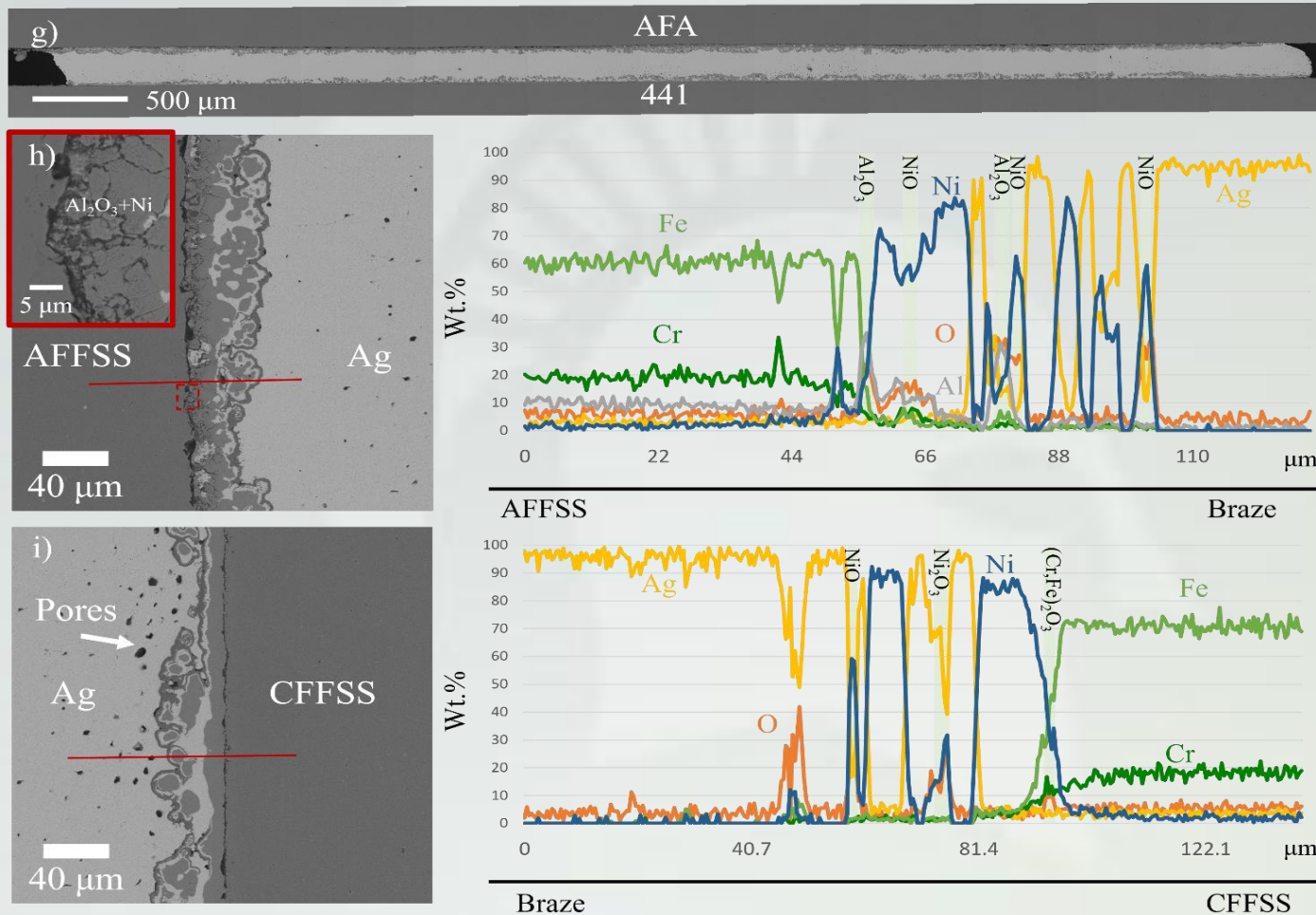


AFFSS = Alumina-Forming Stainless Steel, CFFSS = Chromia-Forming Stainless Steel

Hu et al., *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, Submitted. (2025).

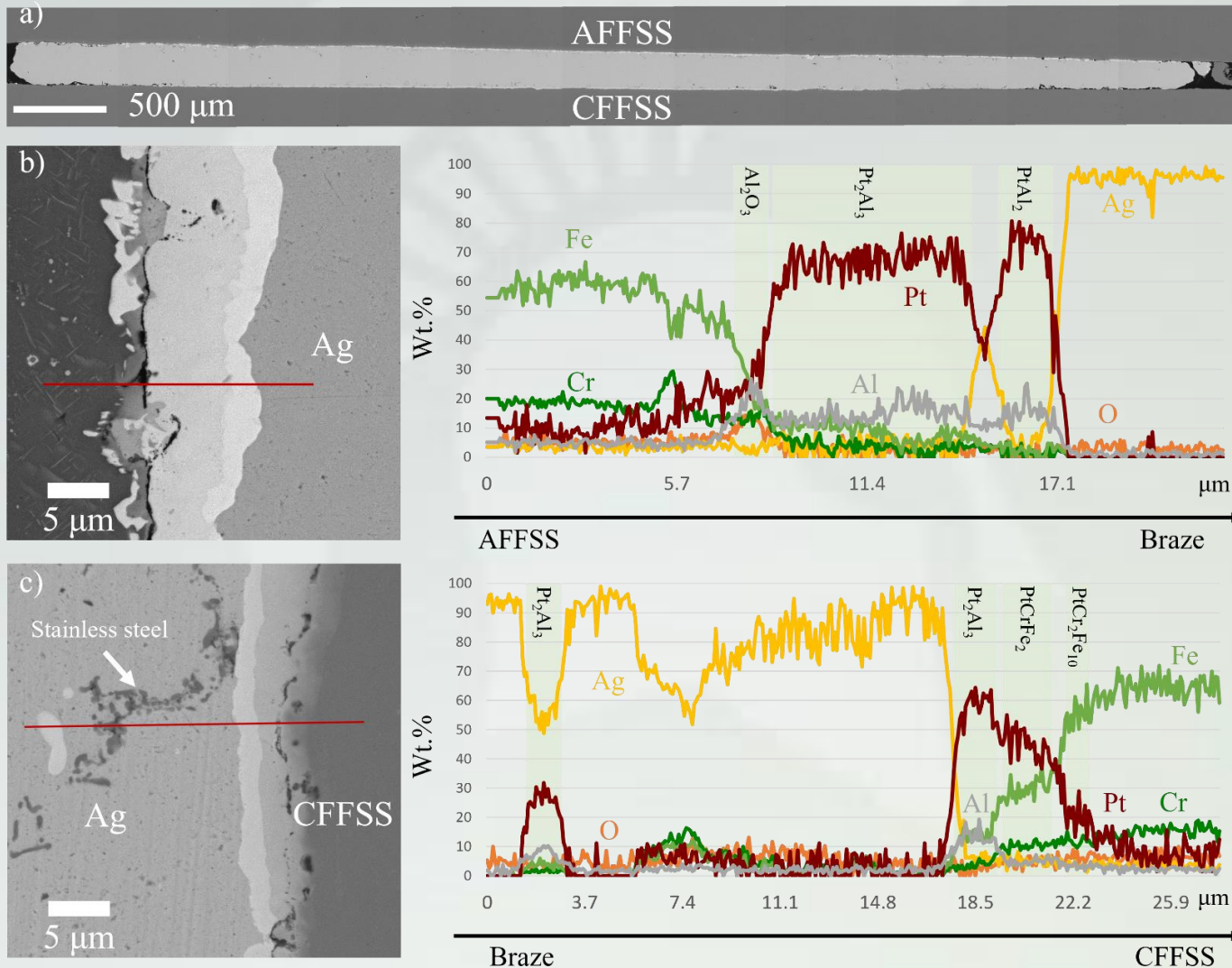
The $\text{Ni}(\text{Al,Cr})_2\text{O}_4$ Spinel in Oxidized Ag-Ni Joints Breaks Down with Redox Cycling

Redox-Cycled Ag-Ni braze SEM images and EDS line scans



Ag-Pt Produces Dense AFFSS to CFFSS Electrical Contacts, Pt Getters Al During Manufacturing

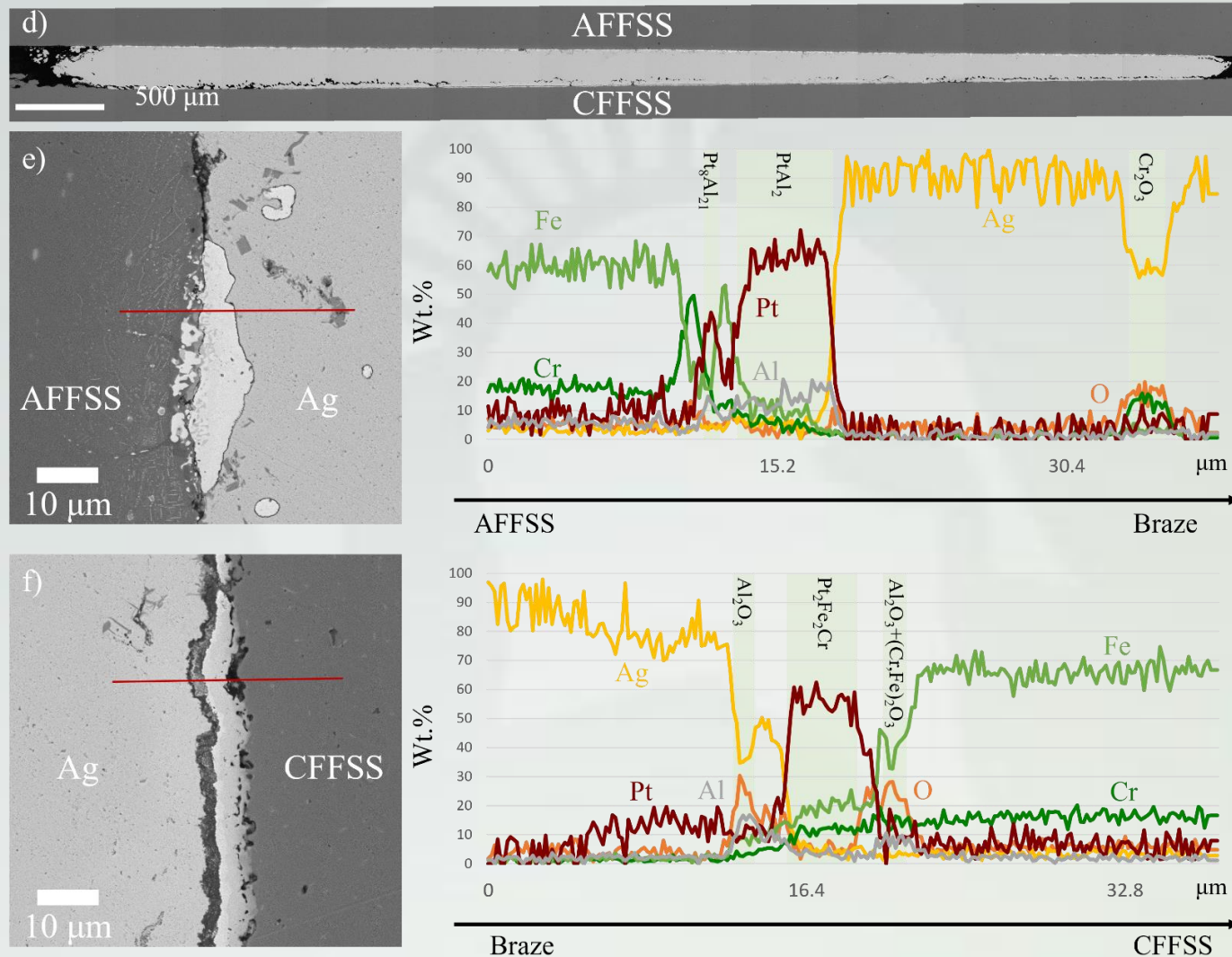
As-Produced Ag₂₅Pt braze SEM images and EDS line scans



Ag-Pt Contacts Have Regions That Are Al_2O_3 -Free

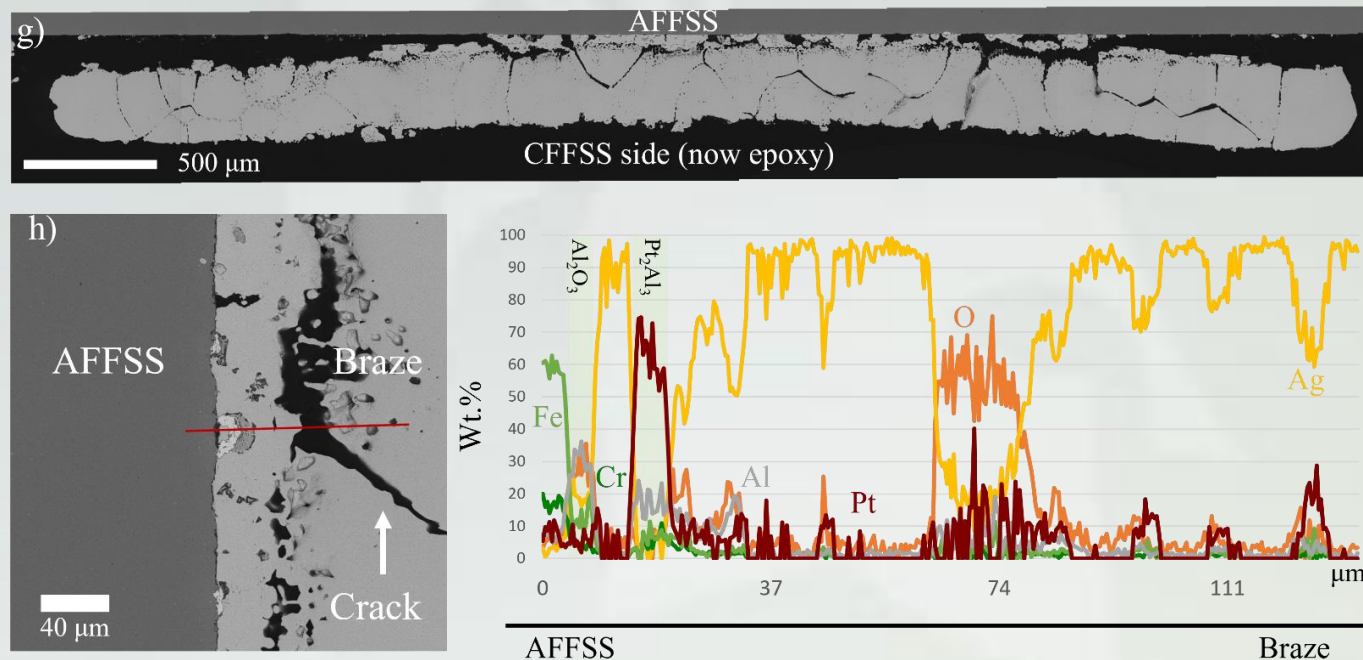
After 300 hrs in 650°C Air, Most of Pt Dissolves into the Ag

Air-Annealed Ag25Pt braze SEM images and EDS line scans



Due to Solid Solution Embrittlement Caused by Pt Dissolving into the Ag, Ag-Pt Braze Joints Do Not Survive Redox Cycling. Pt Likely Also Catalyzes Water Pocket Formation at the Grain Boundaries

Redox-Cycled Ag₂₅Pt braze SEM images and EDS line scans



Conclusions

- Porous Ni or Porous Ni interlayers promote the wetting, spreading and adhesion of silver on alumina-forming ferritic stainless steel (AFFSS) and chromia-forming ferritic stainless steel (CFFSS).
- Porous Ni or Porous Pt interlayers can also chemically getter surface-segregating steel constituents (particularly Al from the AFFSS), dramatically reducing the electrical contact resistance by several orders of magnitude.
- Ag-Pt joints become brittle and porous after redox cycling
- After redox-cycling or 650°C isothermal aging in air, Ag-Ni braze joints displayed shear strengths that were larger than, or similar to, those of Ag-CuO braze joints.
- The Ag-Ni contacts were made here by firing screen printed Ni and Ag inks at 1025°C in Carbon- and NiO-buffered Argon.
- Flux-free, torch-made Ag-Ni electrical contacts to stainless steel (for SOC tabs etc.) should also be possible