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Louisiana Alliance for Simulation-Guided Materials Applications

Effect of Firing Time on YSZ Microstructure for No_x Sensing

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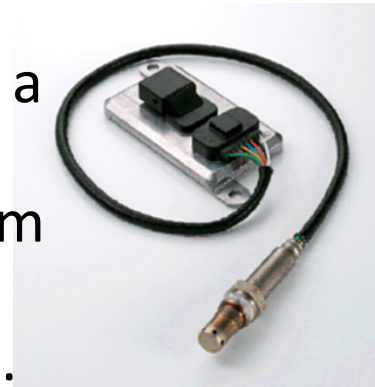


Outline

- Introduction
- Research Purpose and Objective
- Experimental Section
- Results
- Conclusions

Introduction

- NO_x Exhaust Gas Sensors for Diesel Vehicles
 - Used to check the vehicle exhaust to make sure it is clean.
 - If the exhaust is dirty (meaning has a high concentration of NO or NO₂) then an electronic signal is sent from the sensor to the engine computer system to correct engine operation.
 - NO_x sensors need to be highly sensitive, selective, accurate, and have a fast response time.



NGK commercial
NO_x Sensor

What is YSZ?



- YSZ stands for Yttria Stabilized Zirconia
 - Y_2O_3 – Stabilized ZrO_2
 - An oxygen ion conducting electrolyte material
- It is used in high temperature applications, such as in gas sensors and solid oxide fuel cells.
- Usually, YSZ is used in a dense form. However, better NOx sensor performance has been reported for porous YSZ microstructures.

Porous YSZ based NO_x Sensors

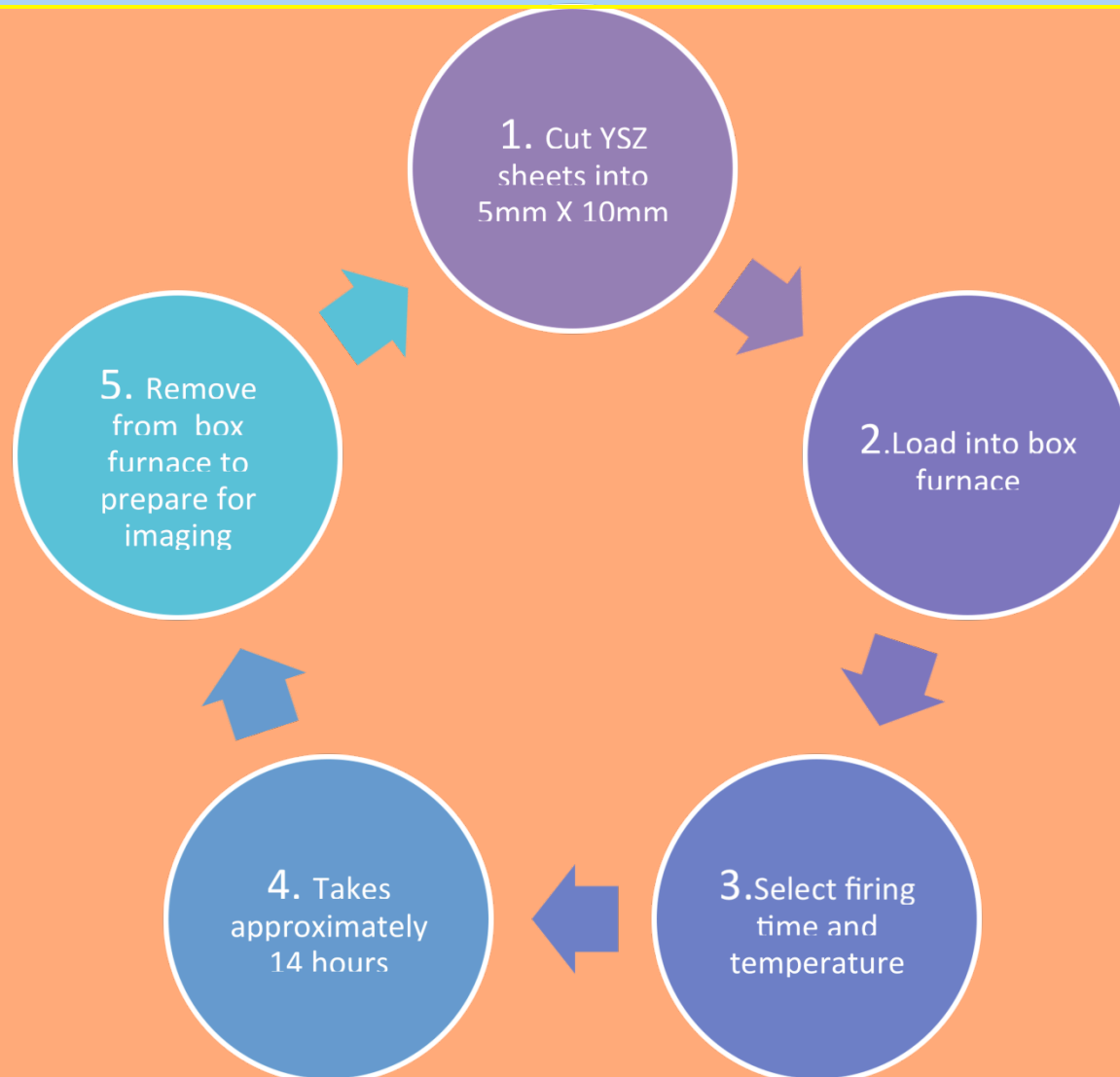


- Research Purpose:
 - Generate knowledge needed to improve NO_x sensor microstructure to increase sensor selectivity, sensitivity, accuracy and response time.
- Research Objective:
 - To determine the affect of firing time and temperature on YSZ porosity.
 - Porosity : the property of being porous; being able to absorb gases or fluids



FLOW CHARTS FOR EXPERIMENT

Firing Process



Materials for Firing

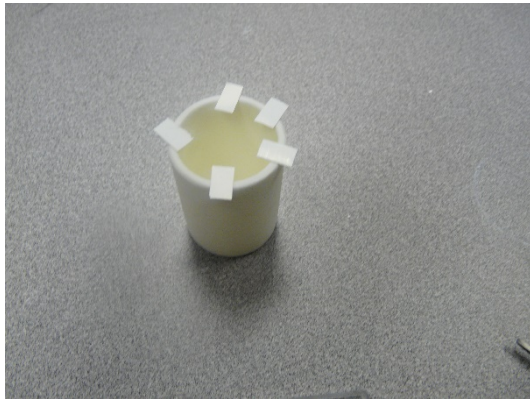


plier

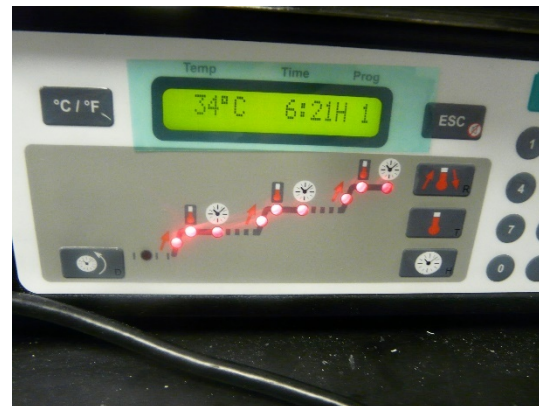
YSZ sheets



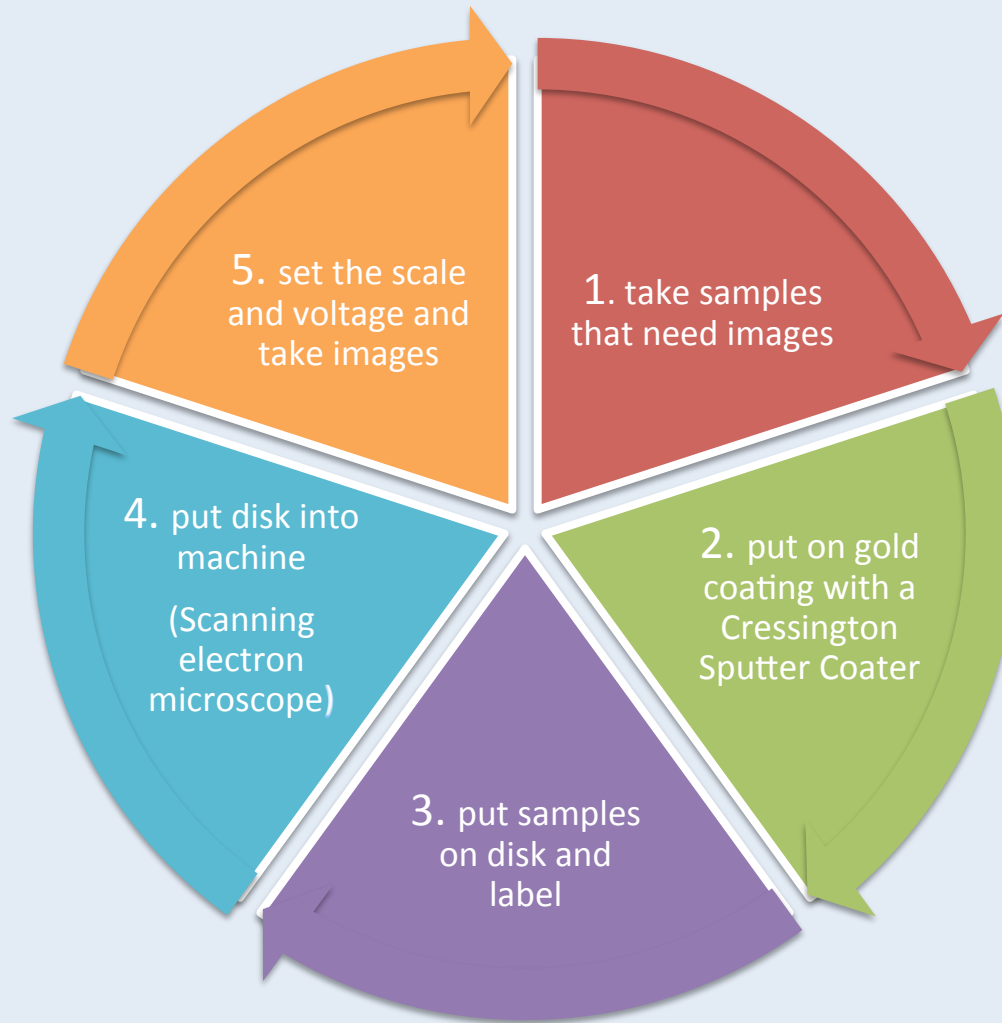
crucible



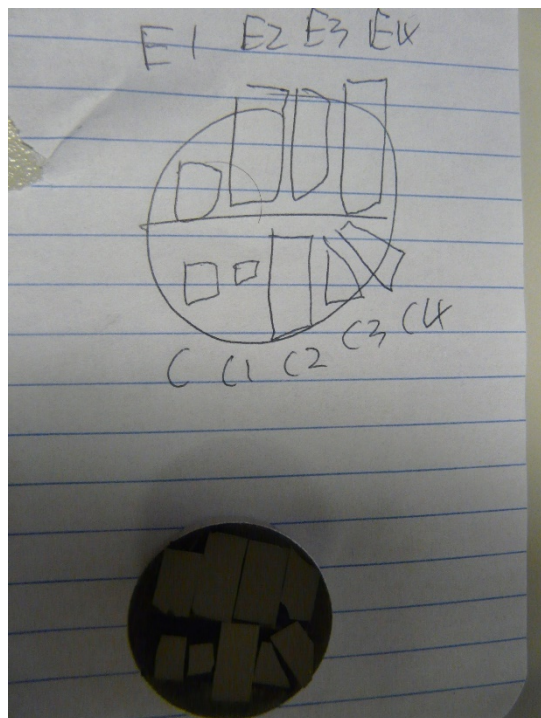
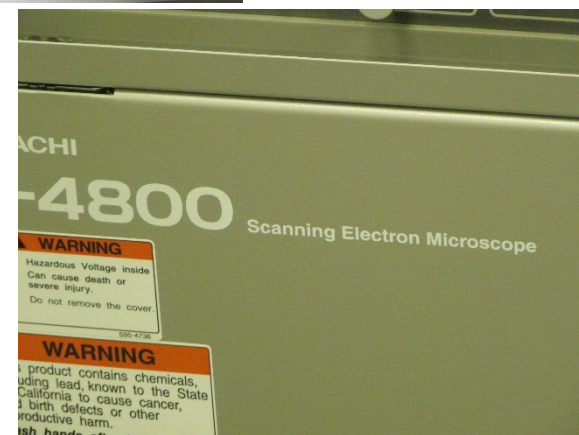
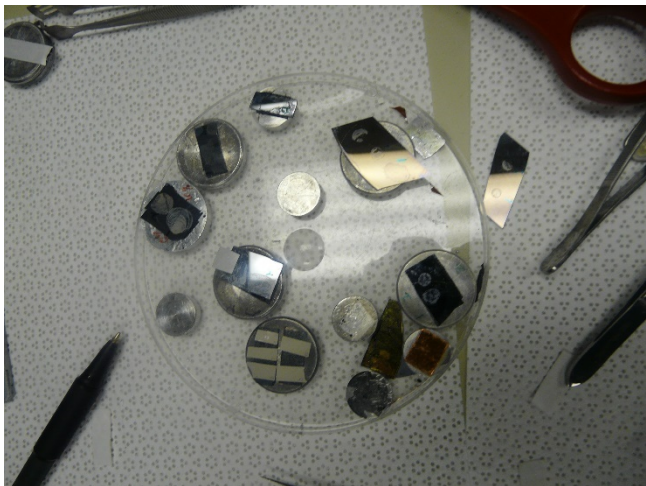
Box Furnace



Imaging Process



Imaging Photos





Firing Temperatures

950°C

1000°C

1050°C



Firing Times

1
Hour

2
Hour

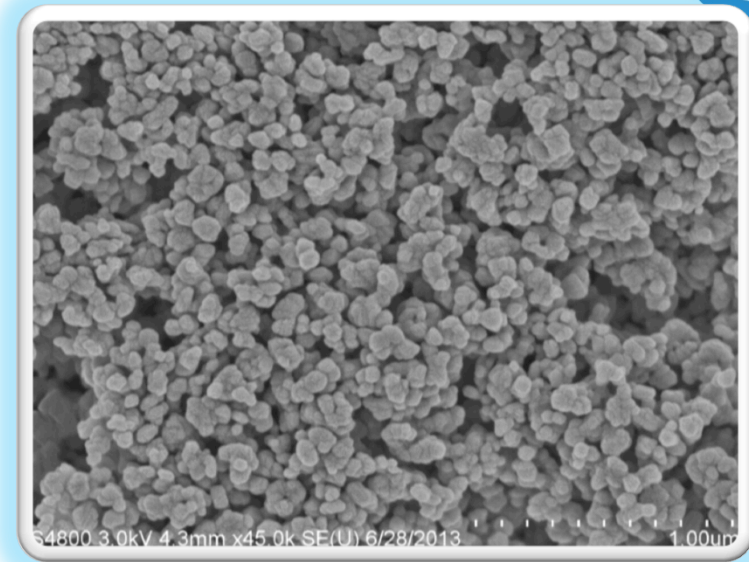
4
Hour

6
Hour

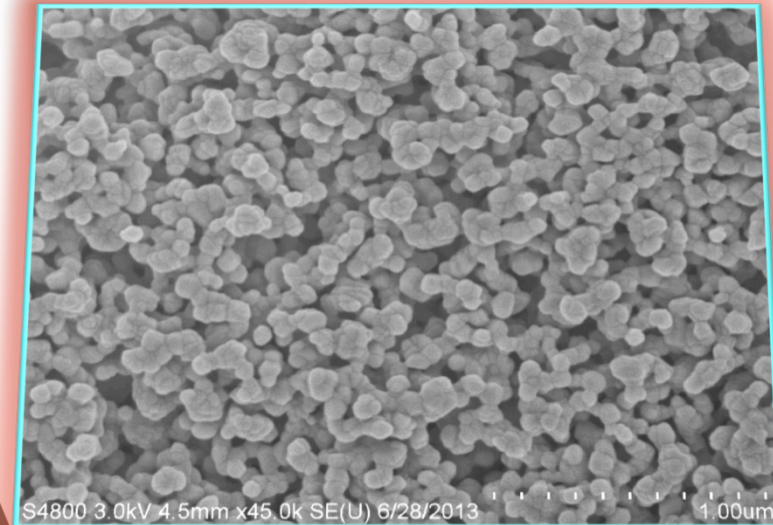
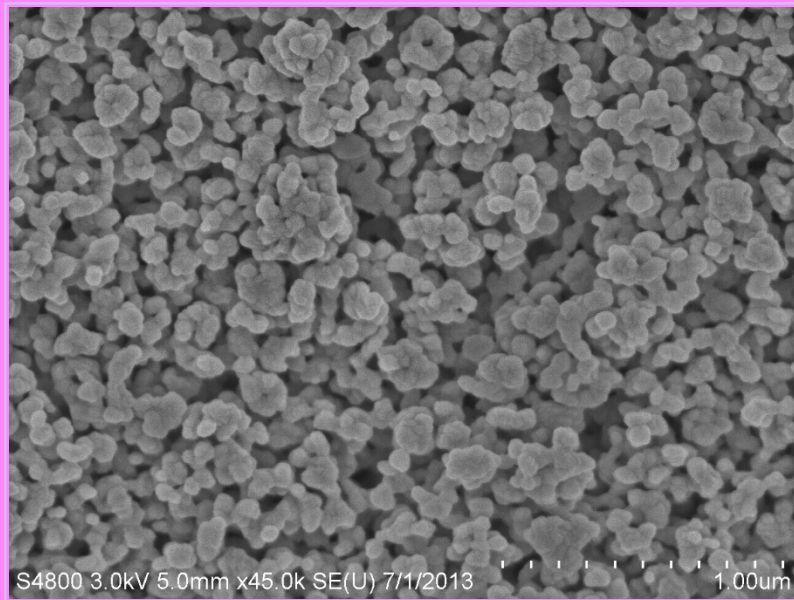
12
Hour

950°C 1 Hour						
0.4794	0.5065	0.5591	0.4985	0.5180	0.4981	51%
1000°C 1 Hour						
0.4901	0.478	0.5091	0.4747	0.4765	0.4951	49%
1050°C 1 Hour						
0.4670	0.4712	0.5111	0.5035	0.4810	0.4992	49%

950°C Image 1 1 Hour



1000°C Image 2 1 Hour



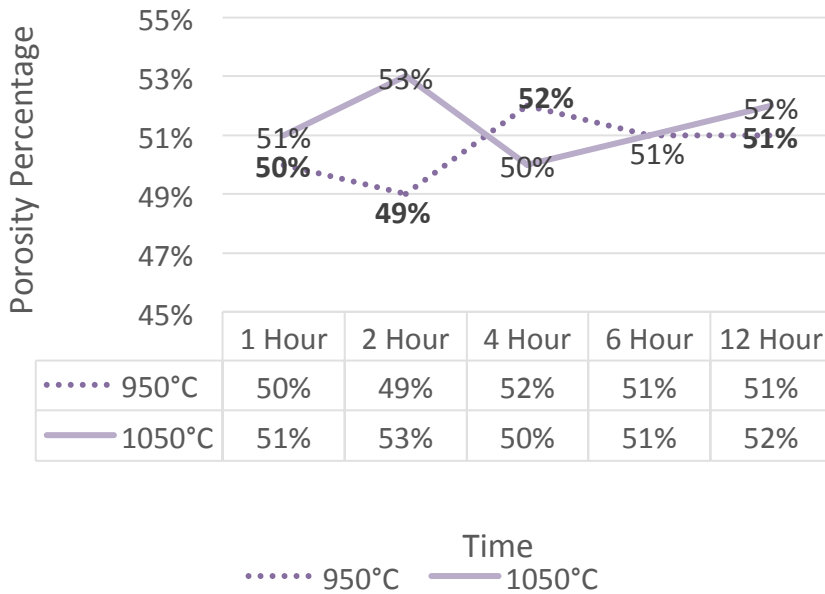
1050°C Image 3 1 Hour

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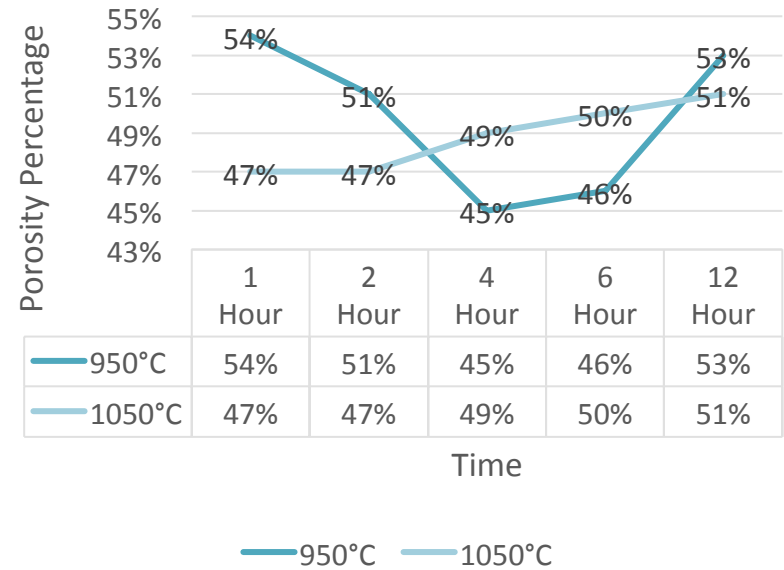


RESULTS

Effect of Firing Time on YSZ
Microstructure for Nox Sensing
1.00 μ m Scale



Effect of Firing Time on YSZ
Microstructure for Nox Sensing
500nm Scale

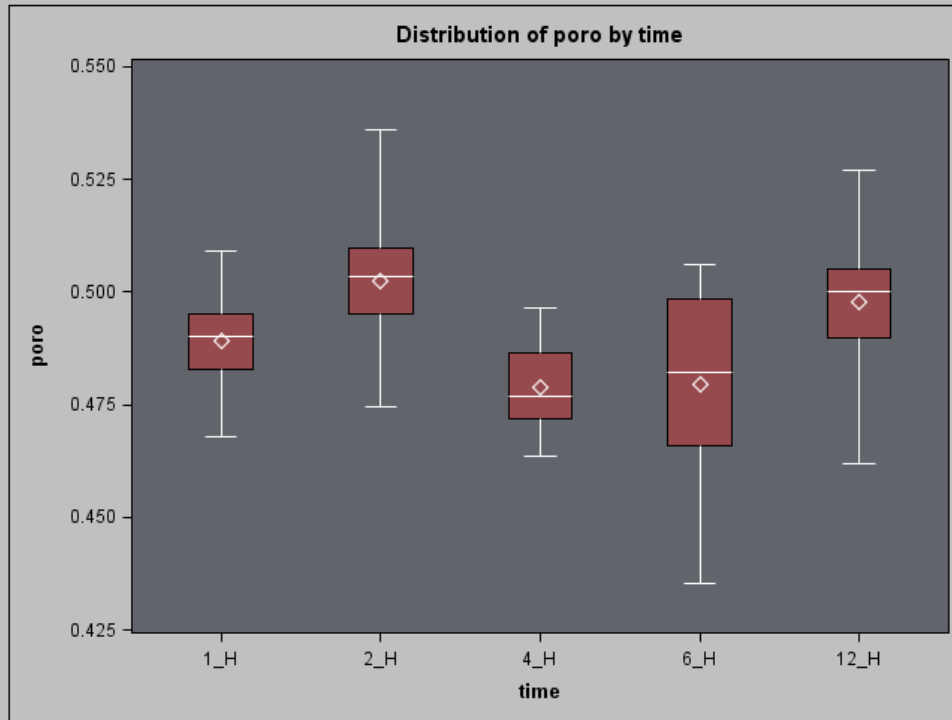


1000°C



- After firing samples and doing SEM images, the average porosity percentage was calculated using the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Temperature=1000C

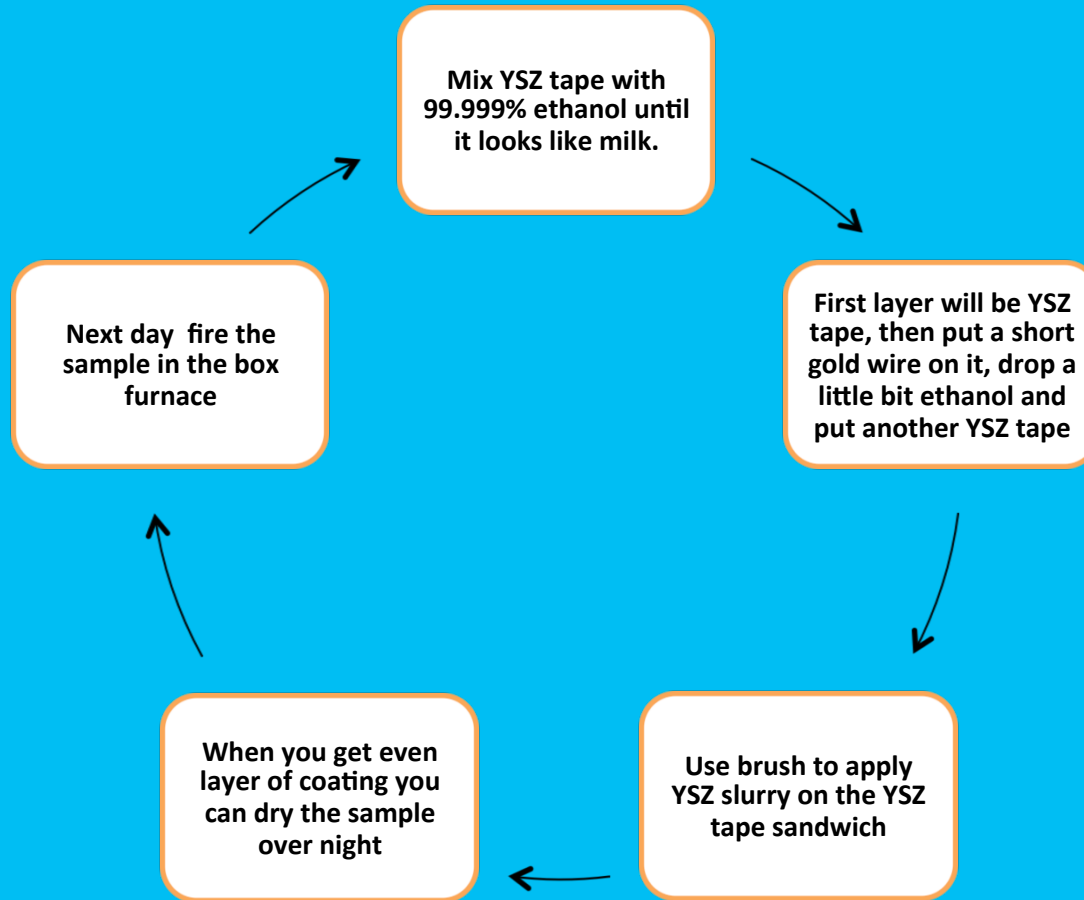


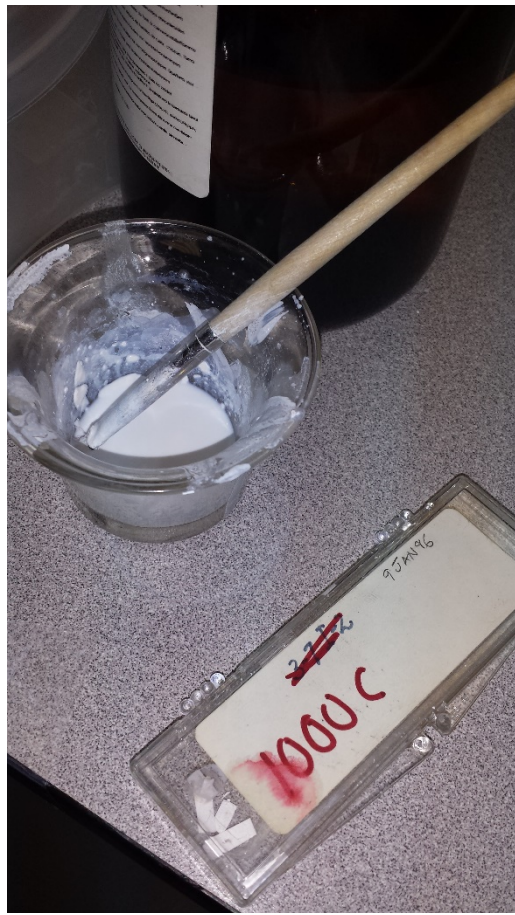
1 Hour	49%
2 Hour	50%
4 Hour	48%
6 Hour	48%
12 Hour	50%

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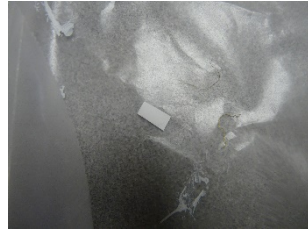
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Slurry

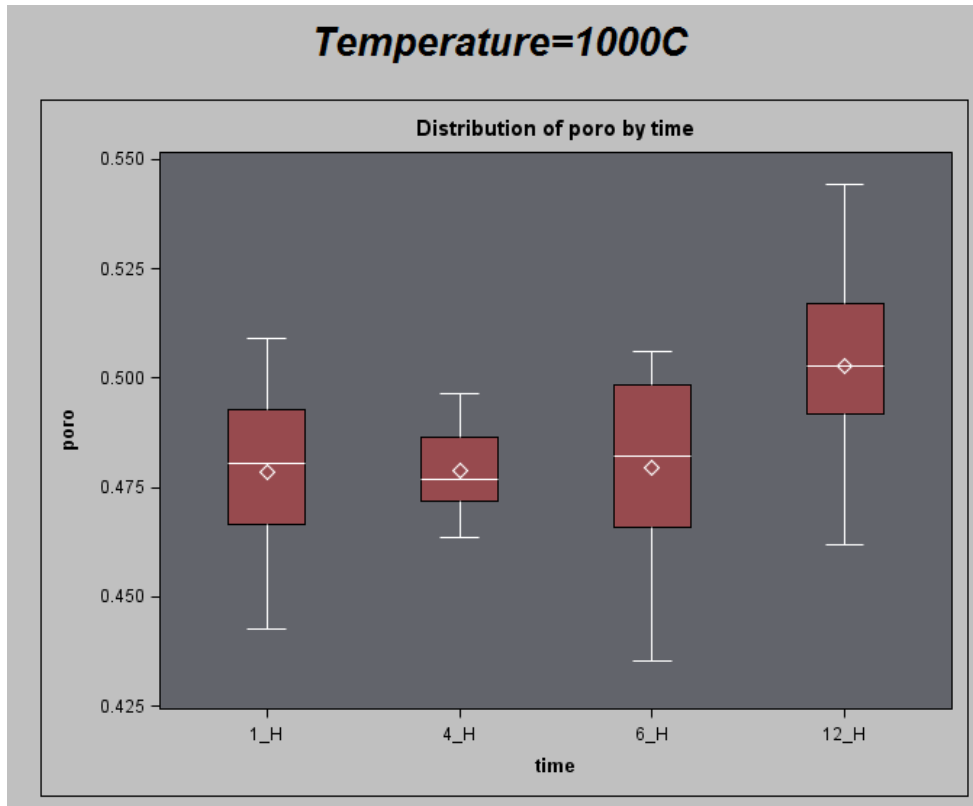




Photos for Slurry



1000°C Coating



- Used coating for 1000°C at 1 hour and 12 Hour
- The porosity percentage for 1 Hour with coating and wire is 47% overall
- The porosity percentage for 12 hour with coating was 51% overall



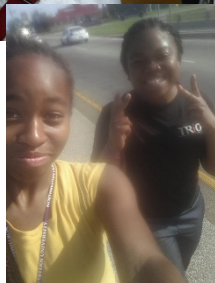
CONCLUSION

- The resolution of the 1.00 μm appeared more accurate.
- The YSZ tape is about 50 % porous when fired at temperatures ranged from 950 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ - 1050 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Neither time nor temperature greatly impact porosity for the tape.
- Indicated by the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), there is no interaction between temperature and time
 - the P-Values for temperature and time were 0.025907, temperature and 2.27^{-5} , time,
 - the time and temperature both affect porosity since their p-values were less than, (<) the alpha (α) level of 0.05.



My Overall Experience

- Being a part of the LA-SIGMA REU for Summer 2013 allowed me great experience. It has encouraged and motivated me to look forward to graduate school by giving me a slight insight on what to expect. I enjoyed my summer here at Louisiana Tech and met many new people, I wish you all a great incoming school year.




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Acknowledgements

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- I want to thank all that allowed me this wonderful opportunity it has opened my eyes more on what to expect in the future
- Special thanks to Dr. Murray for mentoring me through this project allowing me to get a more clear understanding of what I was actually doing

