



# Nanostructured materials for Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (SOFC)



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Departamento Caracterización de Materiales  
Centro Atómico Bariloche - ARGENTINA  
INN-CONICET-CNEA



Instituto Balseiro

UNCuyo

cuenta con...

- Profesores
- Estudiantes
- Laboratorios



Centro Atómico Bariloche

CONICET - CNEA

aportan...

- Investigadores  
Apoyo técnico
- Actividades en  
investigación
- Laboratorios



# Departamento Caracterización de Materiales

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L. Baque  
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A. Soldati \*  
C. Chanquía  
C. González Oliver  
A. Montenegro  
M. Esquivel  
F. Napolitano  
J. Basbús  
M. Esquivel  
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# Colaboraciones del grupo

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- *Susana Larrondo, CITEDEF, Buenos Aires, Argentina.*
- *Martín E. Saleta, Instituto de Física “Gleb Wataghin”, Campinas, Brasil (ahora en CAB)*
- *G. Leyva, CAC-CNEA, Argentina*
- *J. Yoon, R. Araujo and H. Wang, Texas A & M University EEUU*
- *Santiago Figueroa (XAFS2), Cristiane Rodella (XPD), LNLS – Campinas, Brasil*
- *Scott Barnett , Northwestern University, USA*
- *José Antonio Alonso , Instituto de Ciencia de Materiales de Madrid, CSIC, Spain*
- *L. Suescum, Universidad de la República, Uruguay*
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- *Aldo Craievich, USP, Brazil*
- *Anja Schreiber, Richard Wirth, Helmholtz-Zentrum Potsdam, Chemie Physik der Geomat., Germany*
- *L. Civale, B. Maiorov, M. Jaime, Y. Zhu, J. Yates Coulter, F. Mueller, D. Peterson Superconductivity Technology Center (STC), Los Alamos, EEUU*
- *G. Cuello, ILL Grenoble Francia*
- *Jochen Geck (IFW-Dresden), A. Schreiber y R. Wirth (GFZ, Postdam) Alemania*



# Líneas de trabajo

## Actuales:

- Celdas SOC (SOEC-SOFC)
- Óxidos nanoestructurados para electrodos de celdas de combustible
- Películas de óxidos de zirconia sobre zircalloy (para aplicaciones nucleares)
- Desarrollo de cables superconductores basados en  $MgB_2$
- Membranas de intercambio y purificación de gases (conductores iónicos y protónicos)

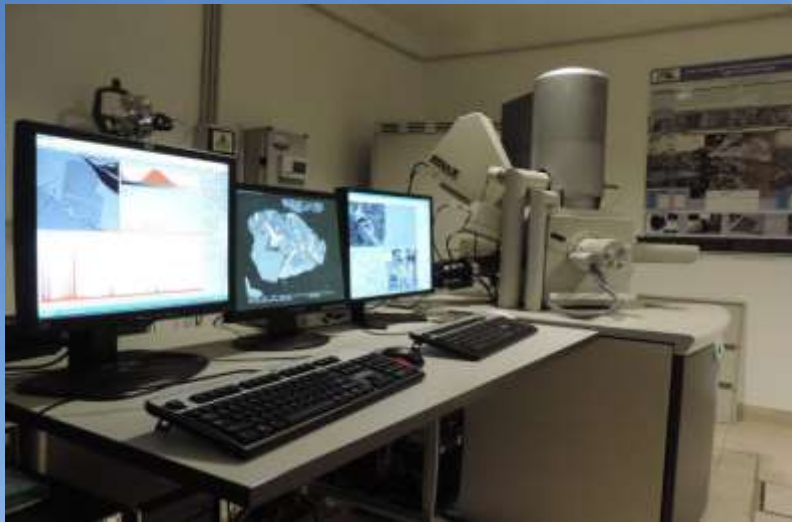
Colaboraciones con CAC, CAE y con el exterior (Brasil, Colombia, Mexico, Alemania, Francia)

## Futuras:

- Estudio de textura por EBSD (Ej: aleaciones de zirconio, cables superconductores)
- Estudio de nanoestructuras por SAXS
- Técnicas asociadas con TOF-SIMS (PME 2015)



# Servicios actuales



- **Difractómetro de Rayos X Panalytical Empyrean**
- **Difractómetro Philips 1700**

- **SEM-FEG FEI Nova Nano Sem 230**
- **Inspect S50**

NUEVO



# Outline

## **Introduction**

- Fuel cells and materials
- Crystalline structures and defects in solids
- Materials in SOC: solid oxides ionic or mixed conductors.
- Requirements and strategies

## **Characterization techniques:**

- Electrochemical characterization: EIS
- Microstructural characterization: microscopy and FIB
- Thermogravimetry and pO<sub>2</sub> control (defect models)
- Structural and electronic characterization (XRD, XANES, EXAFS, etc)

## **Synthesis Methods of nanostructured powders:**

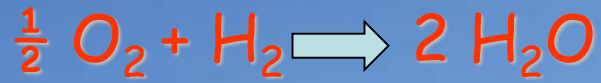
- Cathode LSCF
- Electrolyte
- Anode: cermet CGO/NiO

## **Summary**

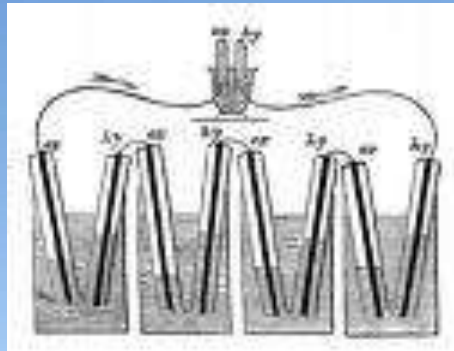


# INTRODUCCIÓN Celdas o pilas de combustible

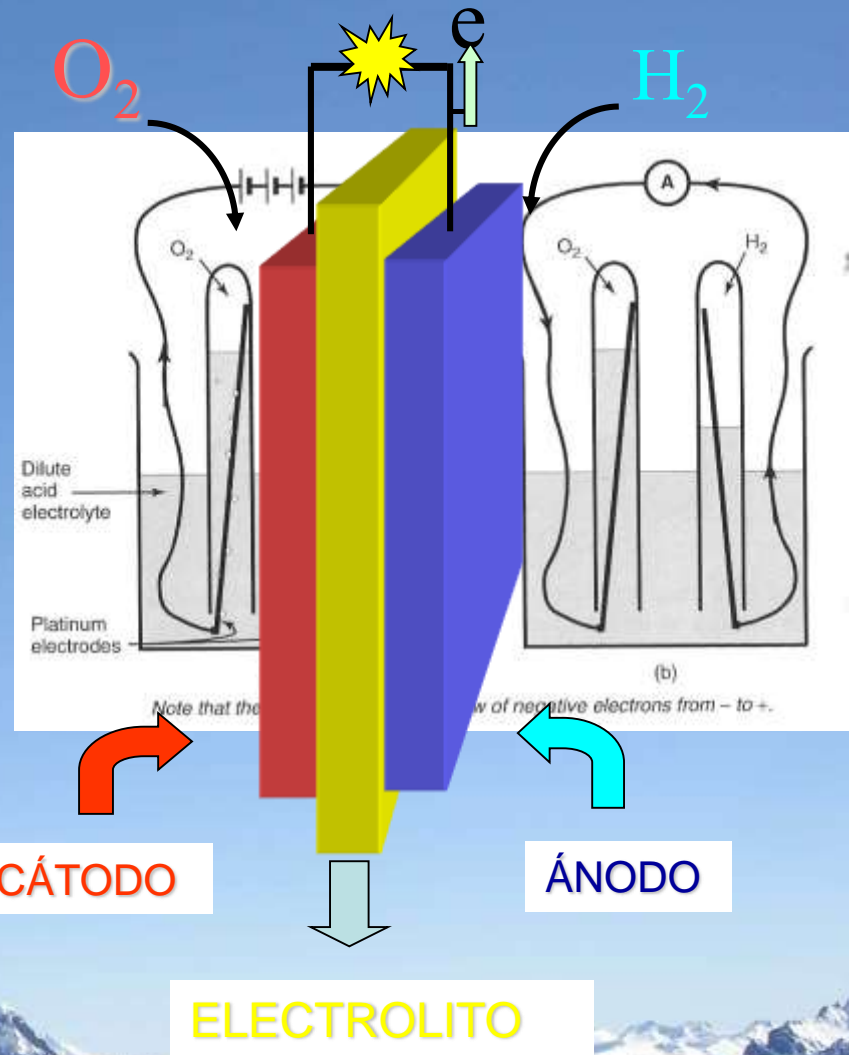
Principio de funcionamiento



Cristian Schönbein, Suiza  
Philos. Mag. 86, Dec. (1838).

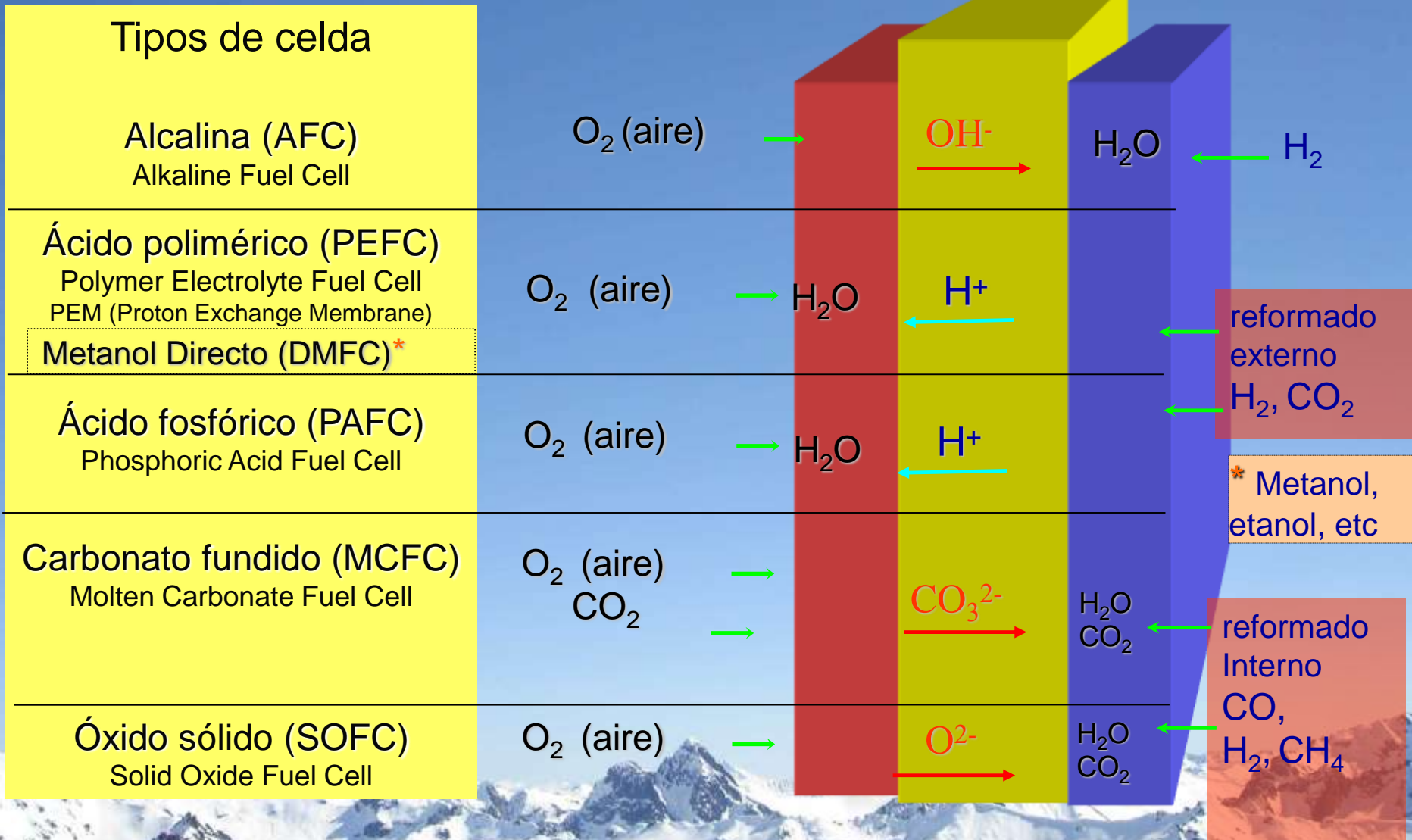


William R. Grove,  
Philos Mag 86,  
127 (1839).



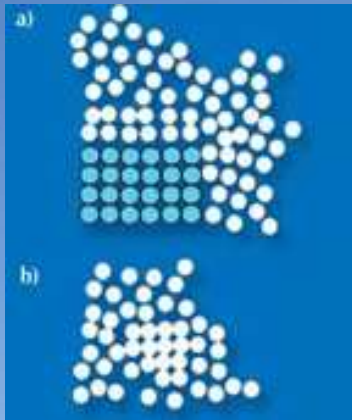
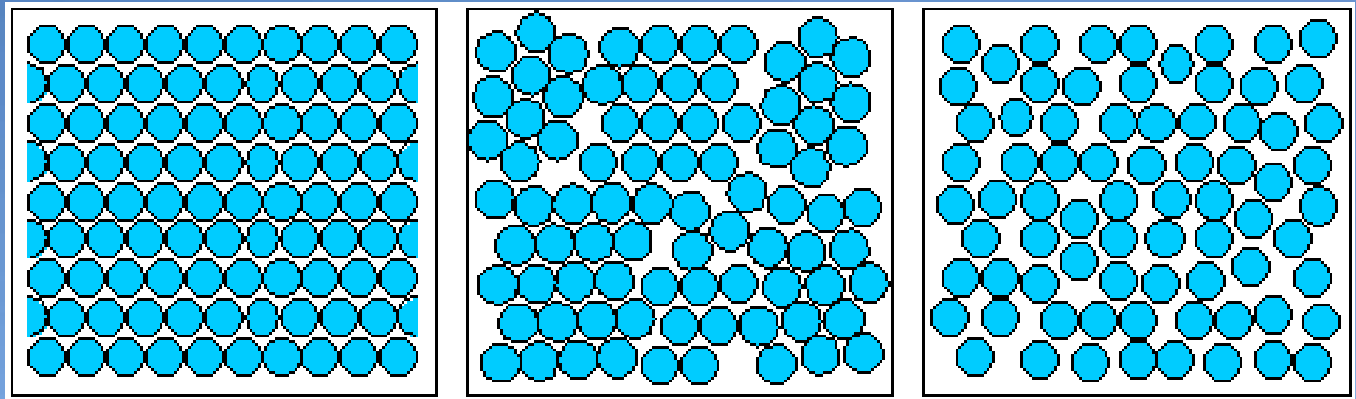


# INTRODUCCIÓN Tipos de celdas de combustible

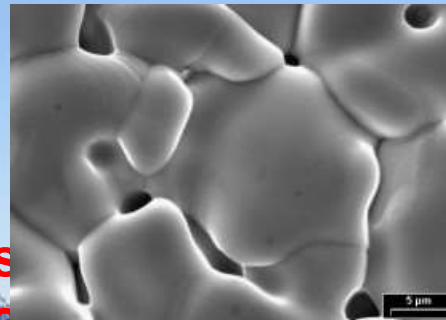


# Al enfriarse un líquido o un gas algunos materiales solidifican ...

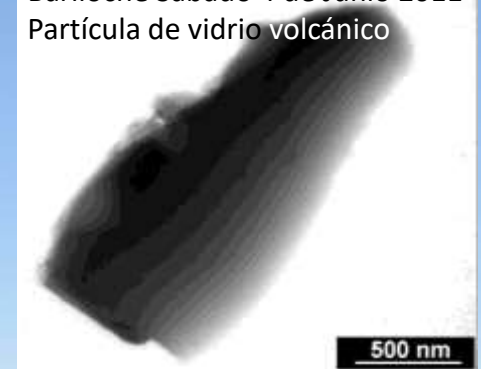
<http://www.doitpoms.ac.uk/tlplib/atomic-scale-structure/intro.php>



... otros forman  
policristales



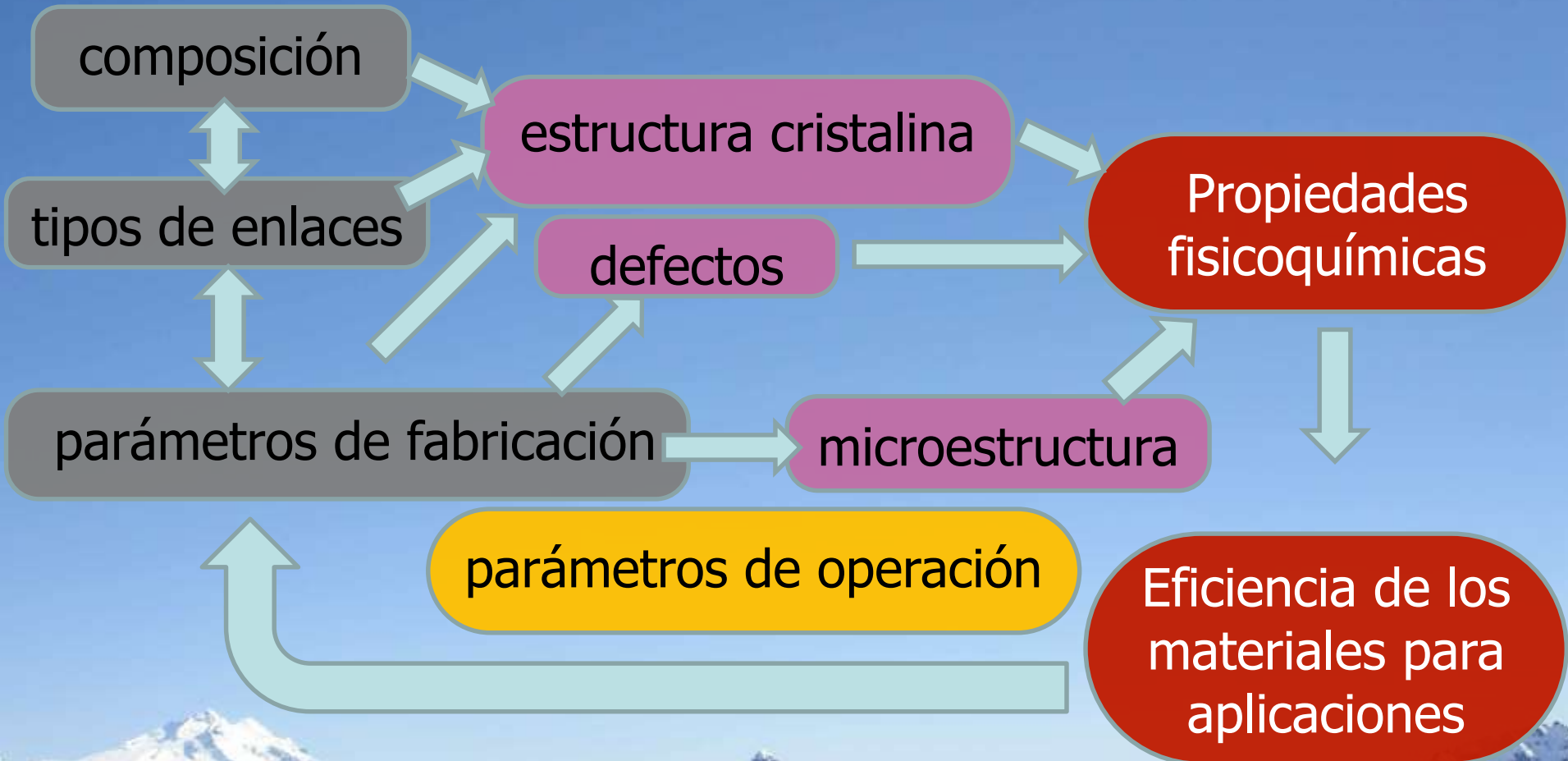
Bariloche Sábado 4 de Junio 2011  
Partícula de vidrio volcánico



... como monocristales  
(todos ordenados en la  
misma dirección)

... y otros como  
amorfos o VIDRIOS

# Ciencia de materiales



# Ciencia de materiales y técnicas de caracterización

Óxidos

- perovskitas
- fluoritas
- Ruddlesden  
-Popper

Caracterización  
cristalográfica

Microscopía electrónica (SEM, TEM)  
Difracción de Rayos-X y Neutrones  
Métodos de radiación sincrotrón  
(XANES, EXAFS, etc)

técnicas  
in-situ/in-operando

Propiedades  
electroquímicas

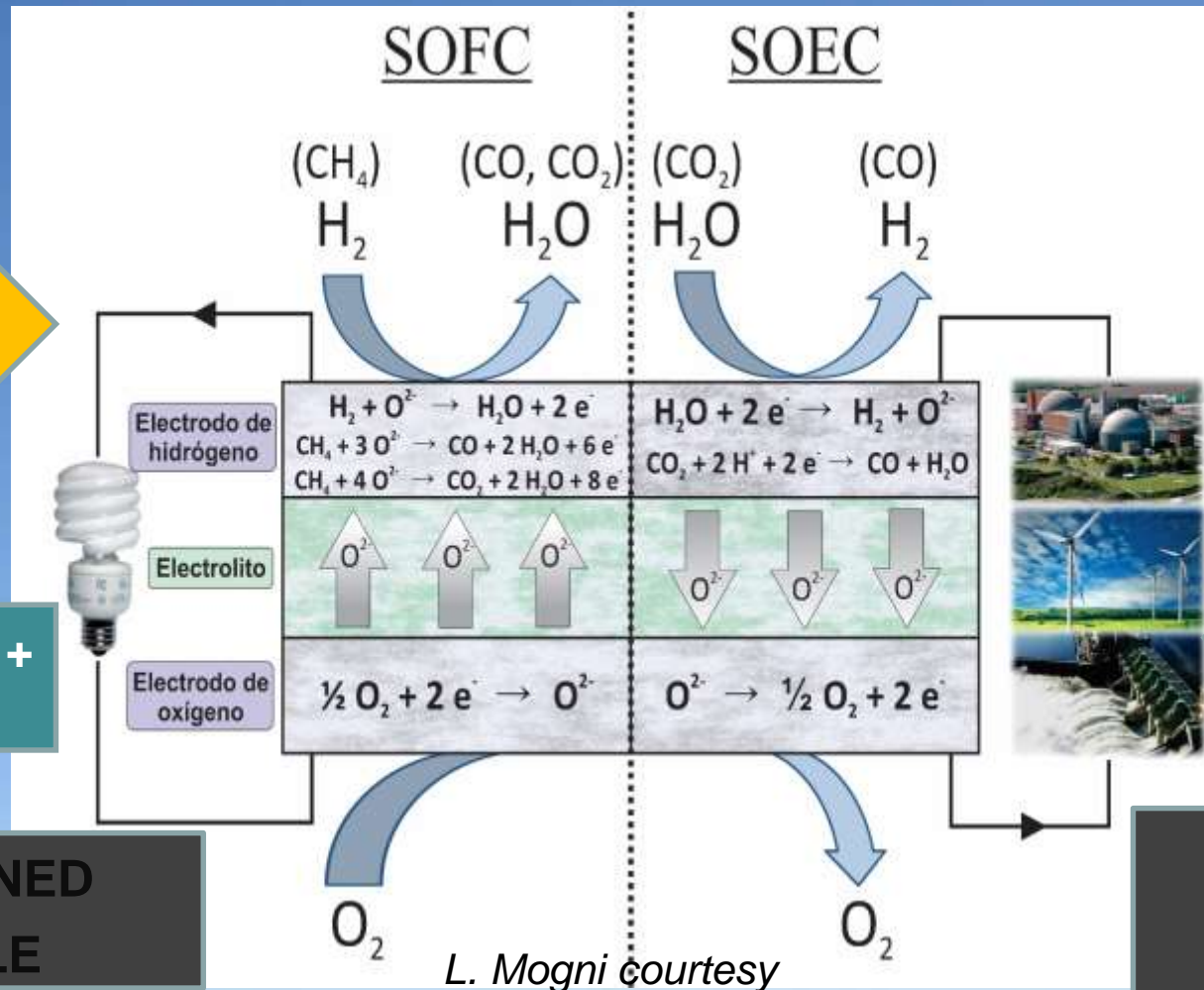
SOC: celdas  
de óxido  
sólido



# Reversible solid oxide cells (Fuel or Electrolyzer)

Fuel Cell Mode

Electrolyzer Mode



H<sub>2</sub>, CO,  
CH<sub>4</sub>

H<sub>2</sub>, CO,  
CH<sub>4</sub>

Electricity +  
Heat

Electricity +  
HEAT

COMBINED  
CYCLE

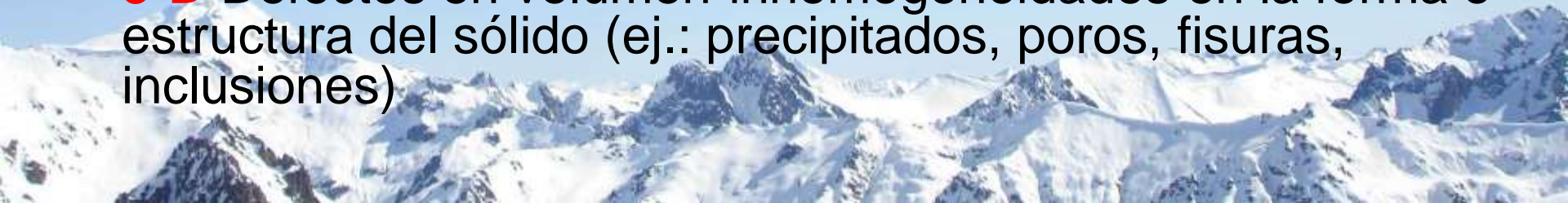
OTHER  
PRIMARY  
SOURCE

## Development, synthesis and characterization of oxides

- Several synthesis route to tailor morphology
- Resolution of the high temperature phase diagram through the determination of the oxygen chemical potential
- High temperature defect structure through thermogravimetric and electrochemical measurements

# Tipos de defectos

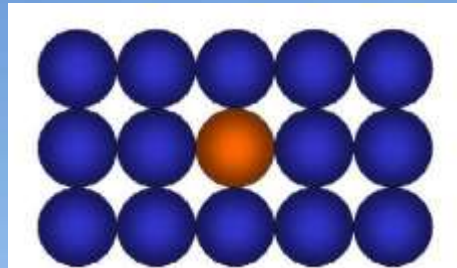
- **0-D** Defectos puntuales o cero-dimensionales tienen el volúmen de dimensiones atómicas.
  - Defectos en las posiciones atómicas: sustituciones, sitios vacantes, átomos extra.
  - Defectos electrónicos: fonones, polarones, centro de color, etc.
- **1-D** Defectos Lineales (ej. dislocaciones)
- **2-D** Defectos superficiales-borde entre dos regions ordenadas del cristal (ej. Bordes de grano, interfases, superficies)
- **3-D** Defectos en volúmen-inhomogeneidades en la forma o estructura del sólido (ej.: precipitados, poros, fisuras, inclusiones)



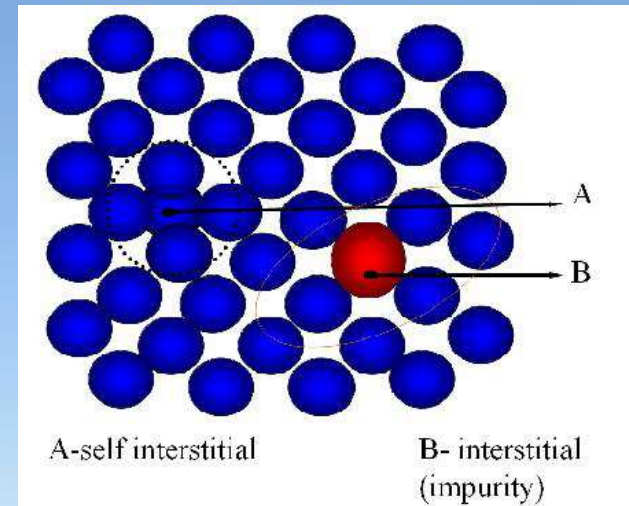
# Defectos puntuales (0-D)

- a) Substitución de átomos, (impurezas usualmente más grande)
- b) Intersticiales, ocupan sitios de red (impurezas usualmente más chicas)
- c) Vacancias (átomos faltantes)

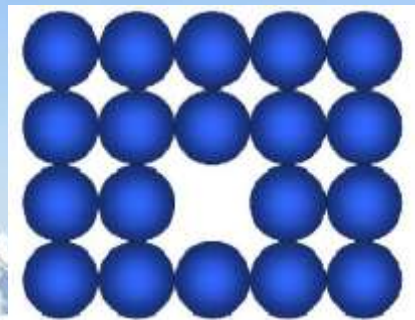
Substitución



Intersticial



Vacancia



# Defectos en equilibrio

$$\Delta G = \Delta G_o + n \Delta g - T \Delta S \quad (1)$$

$\Delta S$  es proporcional al número de configuraciones  $W$ ,

$$\Delta S = k \ln W = k \ln[N!/(N-n)!n!] \quad (2)$$

donde  $k$  es la constant de Boltzman.

La concentración de defectos diluidos ( $n \ll N$ ), minimizando  $\Delta G$

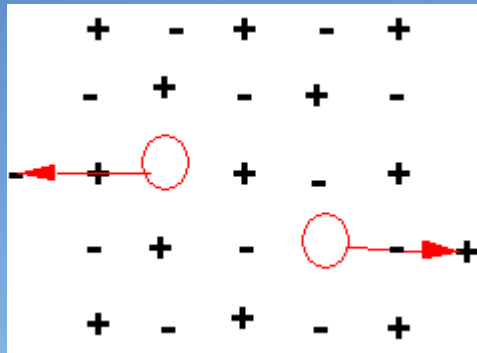
$$c = \exp(-\Delta g / kT) \quad (3)$$

*Physical Ceramics, Principles for Ceramic Science and Engineering. Y. M. Chiang, D. Birnie III, and W. D. Kingery*

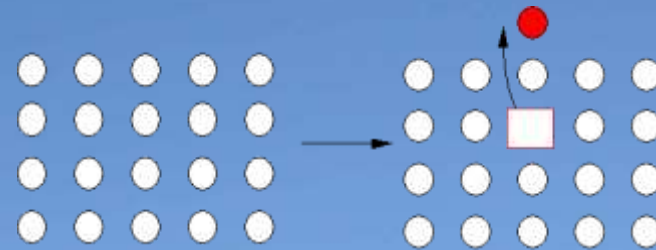
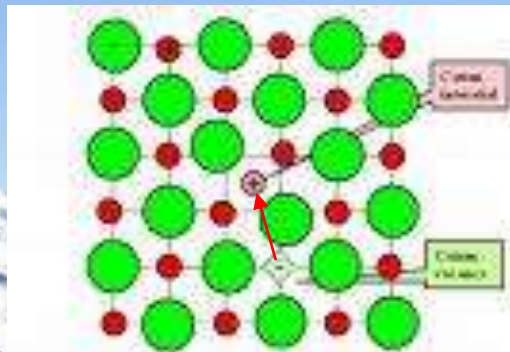


# Defectos en sólidos iónicos

- Tienen en cuenta la neutralidad de cargas



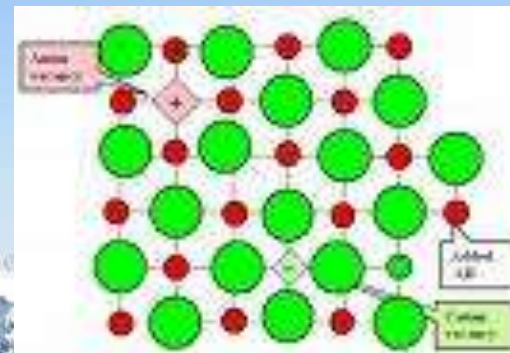
**Defectos Frenkel**



**Vacancia o Schottky**

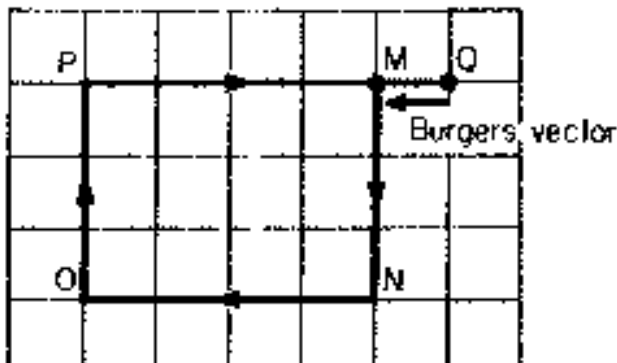
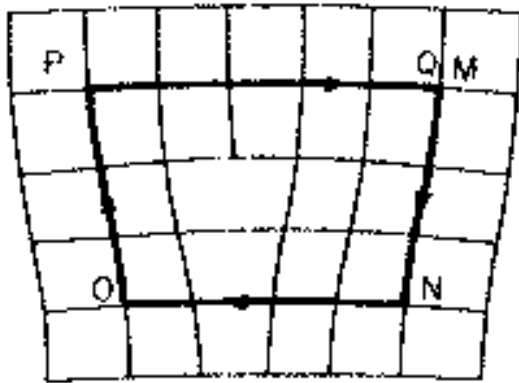
Iones positivos y negativos se mueven a la superficie dejando un par de vacancias

**Defectos Schottky**



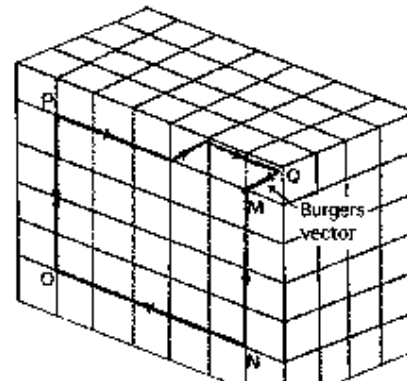
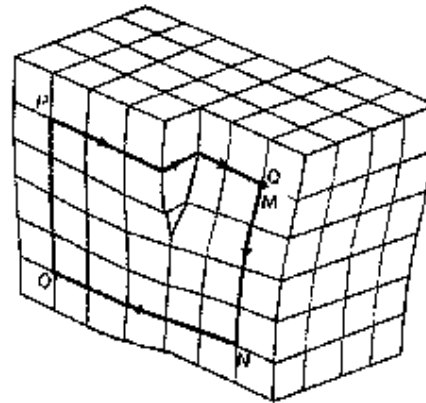
# 1-D Defectos lineales: dislocaciones

Las dislocaciones fueron originalmente pensadas para explicar la discrepancia entre los valores teóricos determinados para el modulo de deformación y los valores determinados experimentalment, mucho antes que pudieran ser directamente observadas. Se caracterizan por su vector de Burger (diferencia en el circuito imperfecto (arriba) y en el cristal perfecto (abajo)).



**Borde (Edge)**

**Vectors describing dislocation line and Burger's vector are Perpendicular**



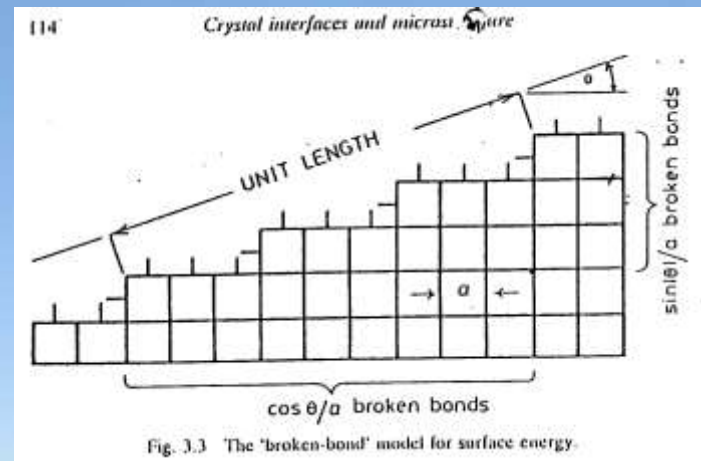
**Hélice (Screw)**

**Parallel**

# 2-D Defectos bidimensionales

- a) Superficie libre de un cristal (sólido/vapor)
- b) Bordos de grano (sólido/sólido: interfaces  $\alpha/\alpha$ )
  - Separan dos regiones del cristal con diferente orientación en el espacio pero con la misma composición y estructura
- c) Interfaces de Interfases (sólido/sólido: interfaces  $\alpha/\beta$ )
  - Separan dos regiones del cristal con diferente estructura y/o composición

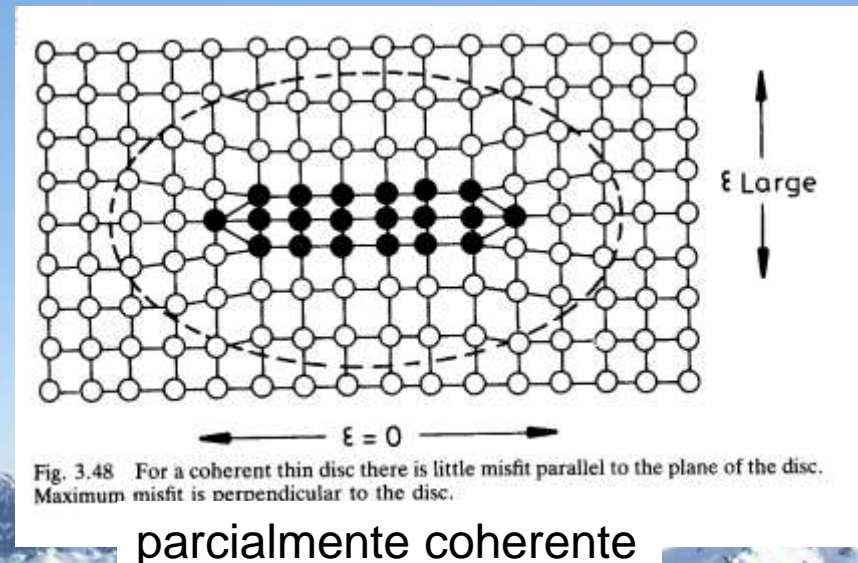
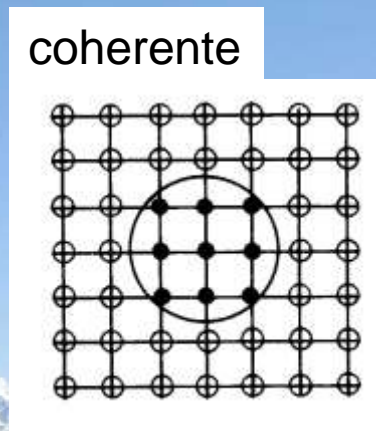
Cálculo de la energía libre de una superficie  $\gamma$



# 3-D Defectos tridimensionales o de volumen

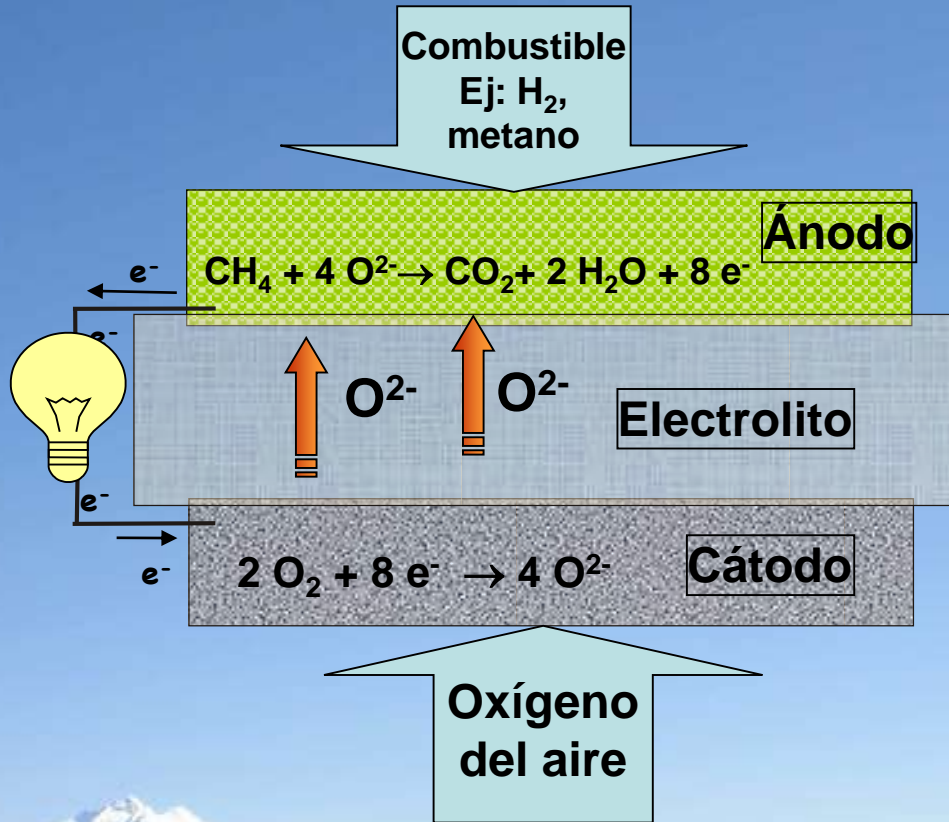
- Inclusiones o precipitados
- Porosidad (gas atrapado)
- Grietas

Ejemplos de precipitados  $\beta$  en una matriz  $\alpha$



# Introducción: SOFC

Principio de funcionamiento de una celda de combustible de óxido sólido  
(*Solid Oxide Fuel Cell - SOFC*)



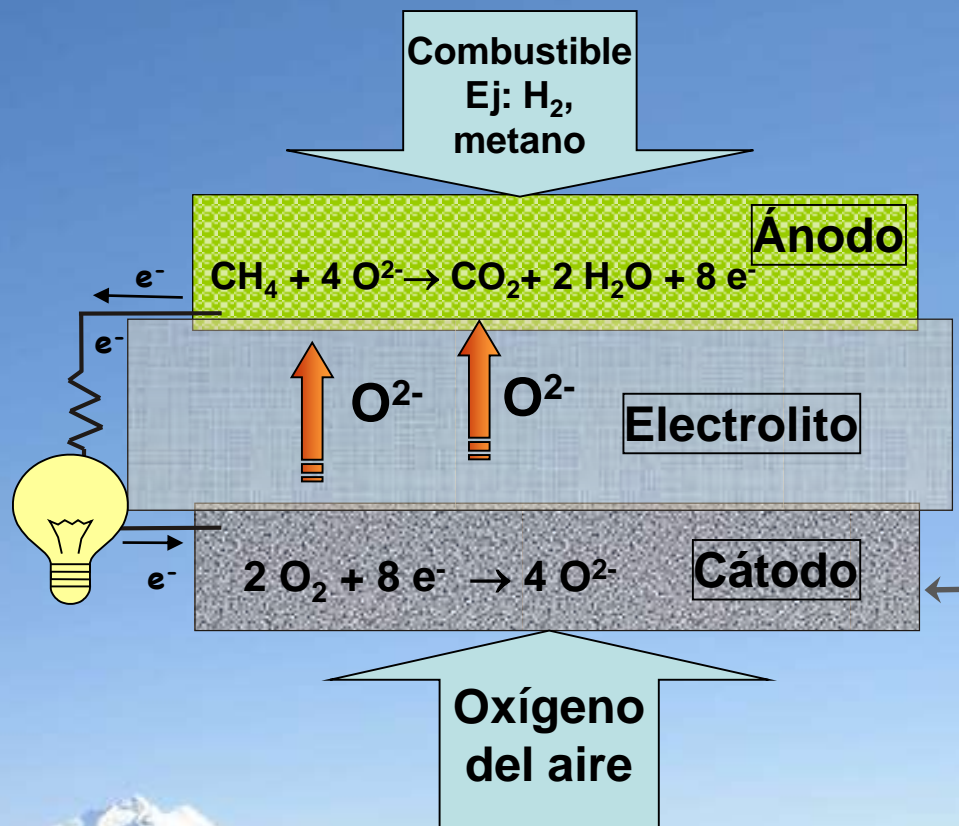
SOFC convencionales:  
(700 – 1000 °C)

- **Ánodo: Ni-YSZ**
- **Electrolito: YSZ**
- **Cátodo: LSM**

Larminie, J. y Dicks, A.,  
“Fuel cell systems explained”, John Wiley & Sons, 2a ed. (2003).

# Introducción: SOFC

Principio de funcionamiento de una celda de combustible de óxido sólido  
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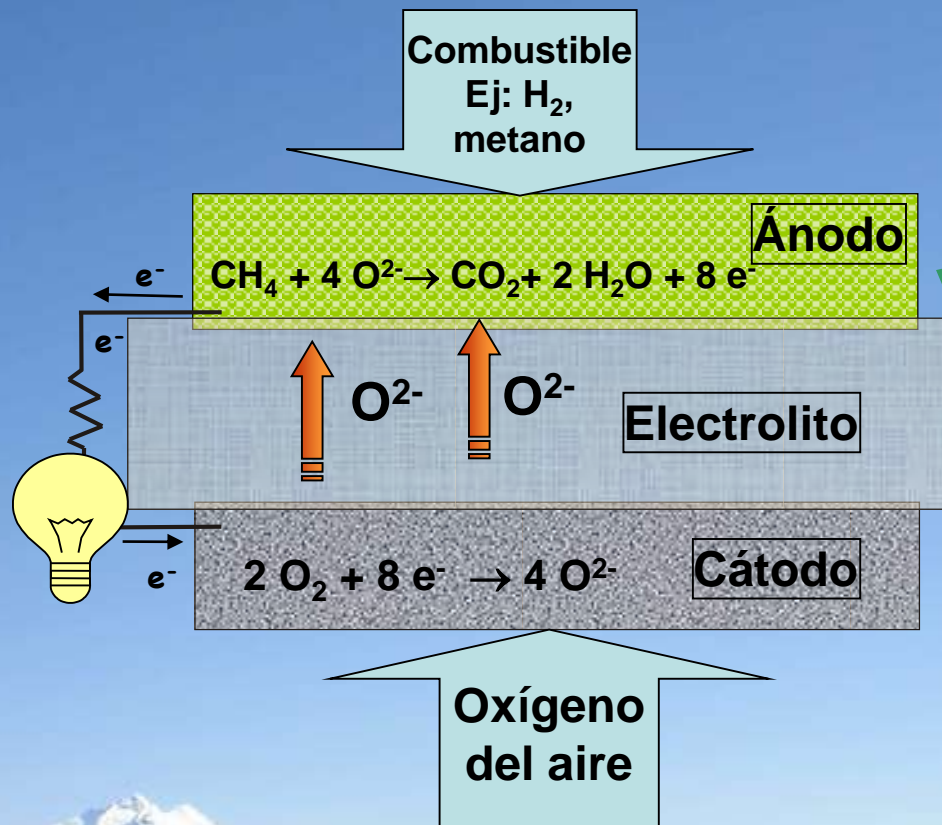


Cátodo:

- Estructura Porosa
- Reacción Catódica (ORR)
- Compatibilidad estructural con el electrolito
- Conductor eléctrico o mixto (MIEC)
- Ej: LSM o LSCF

# Introducción: SOFC

Principio de funcionamiento de una celda de combustible de óxido sólido  
(*Solid Oxide Fuel Cell - SOFC*)

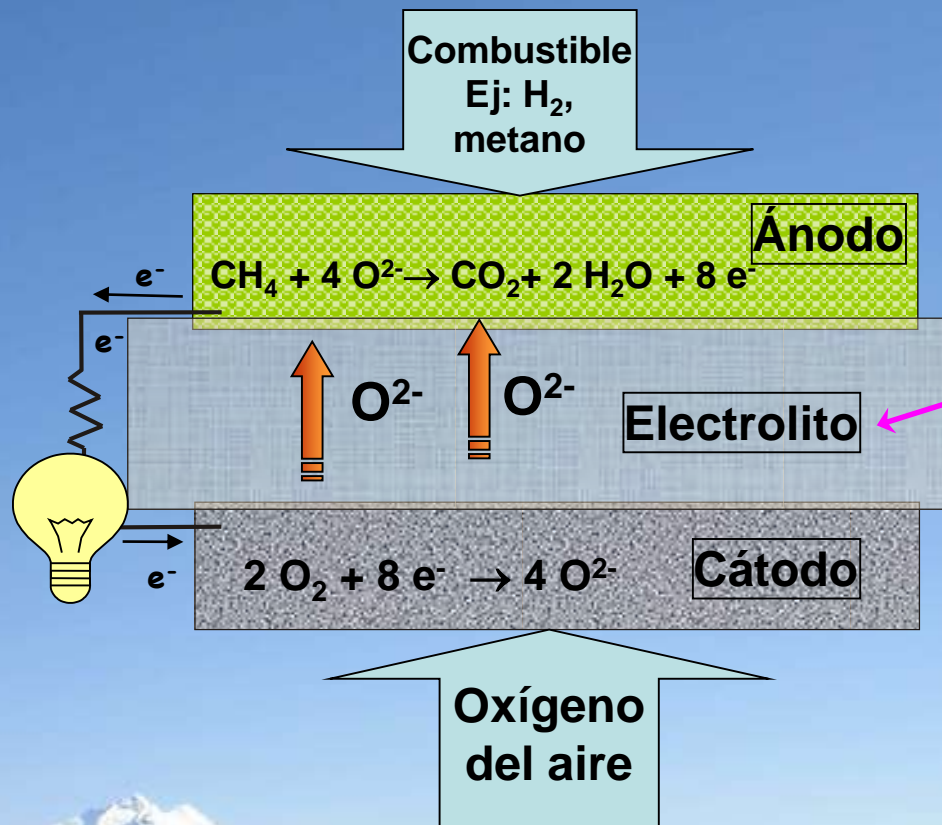


Ánodo:

- Estructura Porosa
- Reacción Anódica
- Compatibilidad estructural con el electrolito
- Conductor eléctrico
  
- Cermet de Ni soportado en YZO o CGO

# Introducción: SOFC

Principio de funcionamiento de una celda de combustible de óxido sólido  
(*Solid Oxide Fuel Cell - SOFC*)



Electrolito:

- Conductor Iónico  
SOFC  $\rightarrow$  O<sup>2-</sup>  $\rightarrow$  T<sub>op</sub>  $\approx$  600-1000 °C
- Conductividad Electrónica  $\approx$  0
- Denso
- Estabilidad Química y estructural en atmósfera reductora y oxidante.
- Ej. (Y,Zr)O<sub>2-x</sub> (YZO), (Ce,Gd)O<sub>2-x</sub> (CGO)



# EFICIENCIA TERMODINÁMICA

Hidrógeno  
(u otro combustible)

Oxígeno

Celda de Combustible

Energía eléctrica =  $VIt$

Calor

Agua

Reacción básica:



Producto H <sub>2</sub> O	Temp (°C)	$\Delta g_f$ (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )
Líquido	25	-237.2
Líquido	80	-228.2
Gas	80	-226.1
Gas	200	-220.4
Gas	400	-210.3
Gas	800	-188.6

Energía Libre de Gibbs:

$$\Delta G_f = \Delta G_f (\text{productos}) - \Delta G_f (\text{reactivos})$$

Energía por unidad de mol:

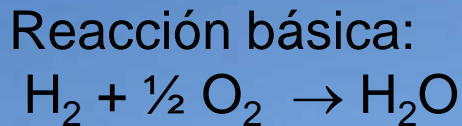
$$\Delta g_f = \Delta g_f (\text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta g_f (\text{H}_2) - \frac{1}{2} \Delta g_f (\text{O}_2)$$

Esta energía depende de temperatura y del estado final del agua:

$$\Delta g_f(200 \text{ °C}) = -220 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

# Voltaje a circuito abierto

Reacciones en una PEM

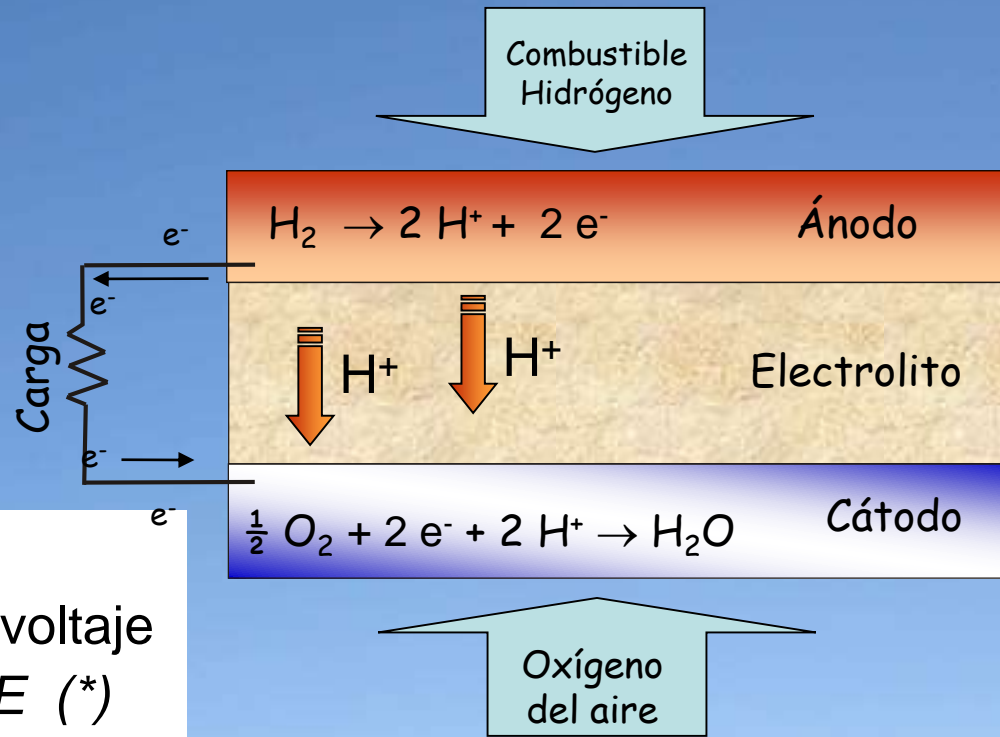


Por cada mol de  $\text{H}_2$ :  
 Energía eléctrica = carga x voltaje  

$$-2Ne \times E = -2 F \times E \quad (*)$$

$e$ : carga de un electrón  
 $N$ : número de Avogadro  
 $F$ : constante de Faraday  
 $E$ : voltaje a circuito abierto (EMF)

(\*) Unidades: J (Joule) = C (coulomb) x V (volt)



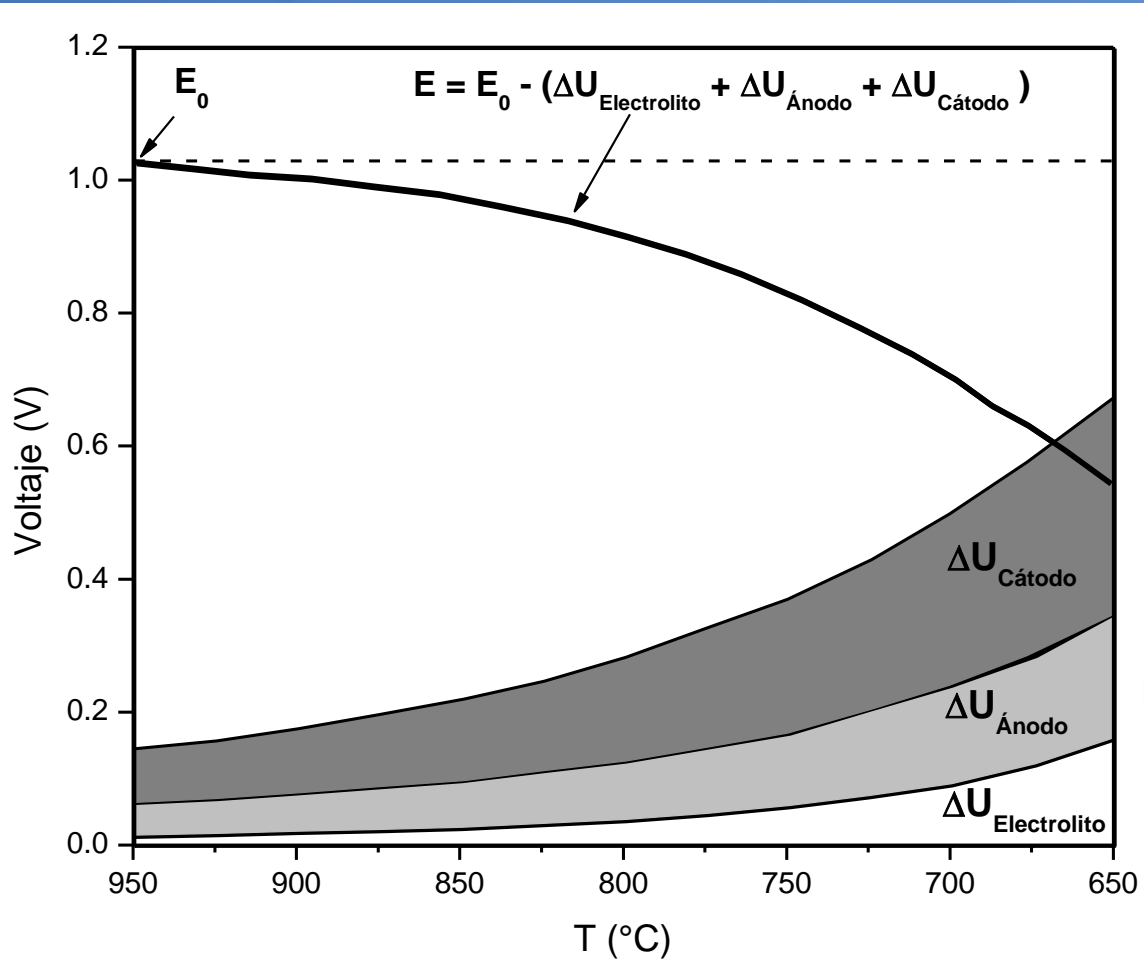
$$\Delta g_f = - 2F \times E \quad E = - \Delta g_f / 2F$$

Ejemplo operando a 200°C

$$E = - \frac{220 \text{ kJ}}{2 \times 96.485 \text{ C}} = 1.14 \text{ V}$$

# Introducción: SOFC a IT-SOFC

## Voltaje de salida y sobrepotenciales de una SOFC convencional



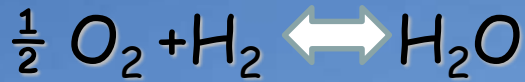
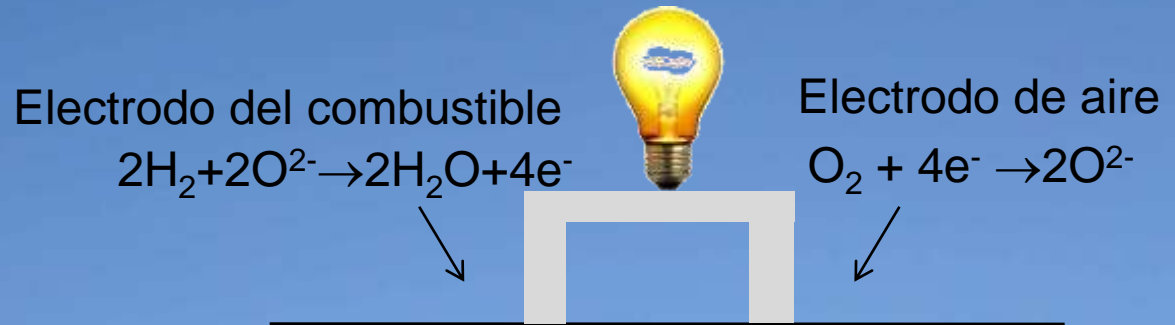
Ánodo	$\text{Ni}-(\text{ZrO}_2)_{1-x} (\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3)_x$
Electrolito	$(\text{ZrO}_2)_{1-x} (\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3)_x$
Cátodo	$\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_{3-\delta}$

$I = 100 \text{ mA/cm}^2$

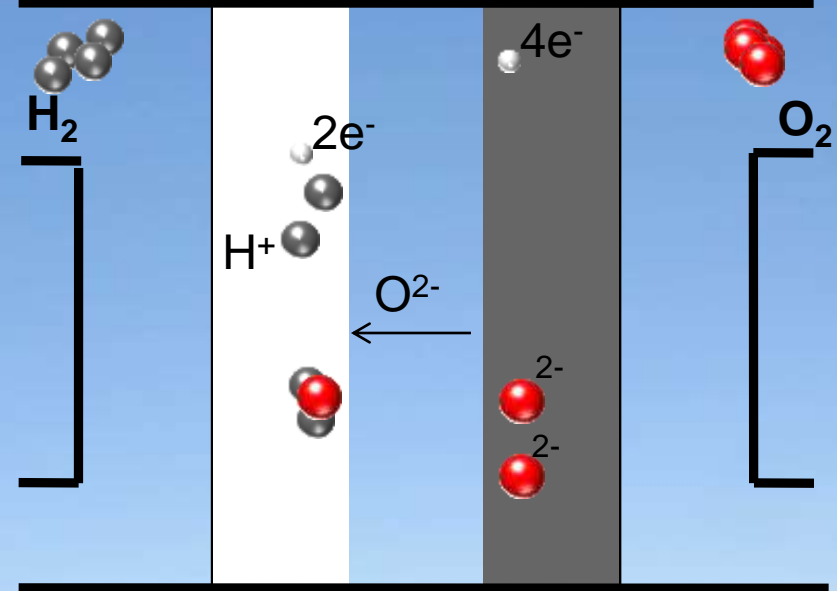
Ivers-Tiffée *et al*, JECS 21 (2001) 1805

**A bajas temperaturas  
 $\Delta U_{\text{cátodo}}$  limita el  
rendimiento de la celda**

# Cómo funciona una SOFC



$$\Delta H_r = \Delta G + T\Delta S$$
$$\Delta G = -W_{\text{elec}} \text{ (reversible)}$$



Ánodo

Cátodo

Electrolito  
(Conductor iónico)

Tesis doctoral **Alejandra Montenegro**



# SOLID OXIDE FUEL CELL

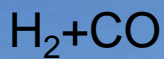
## SOFC

## ELECTRICIDAD

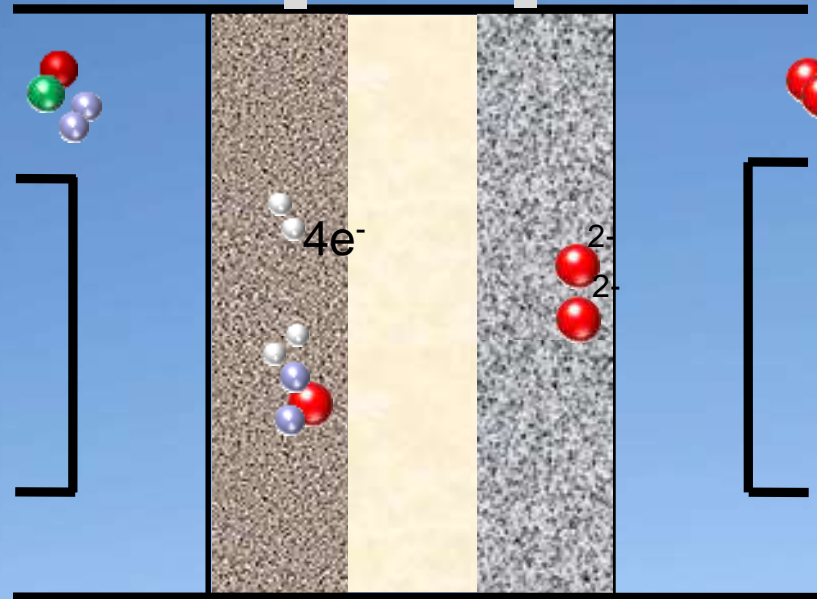
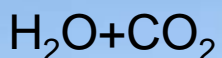
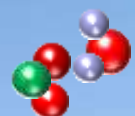
## +

## CALOR

Gas Natural



Reformador



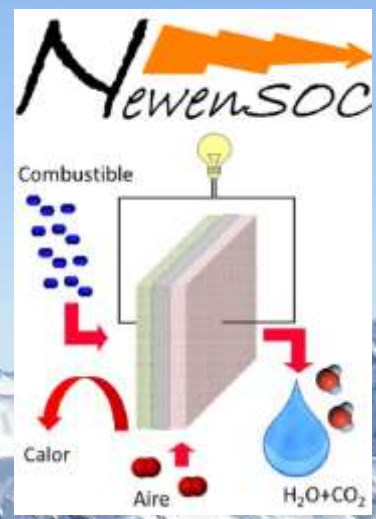
Ánodo

Cátodo

**Electrolito**

(Conductor iónico)

*Membrane Electrode Assembly (MEA)*



# SOLID OXIDE FUEL CELL

## SOFC

- **Símil batería pero sin tiempos muertos de recarga.**

Alto rendimiento energético

Calor de calidad como subproducto aprovechable

- **Completamente sólida**

Materiales cerámicos que no presentan problemas de corrosión.

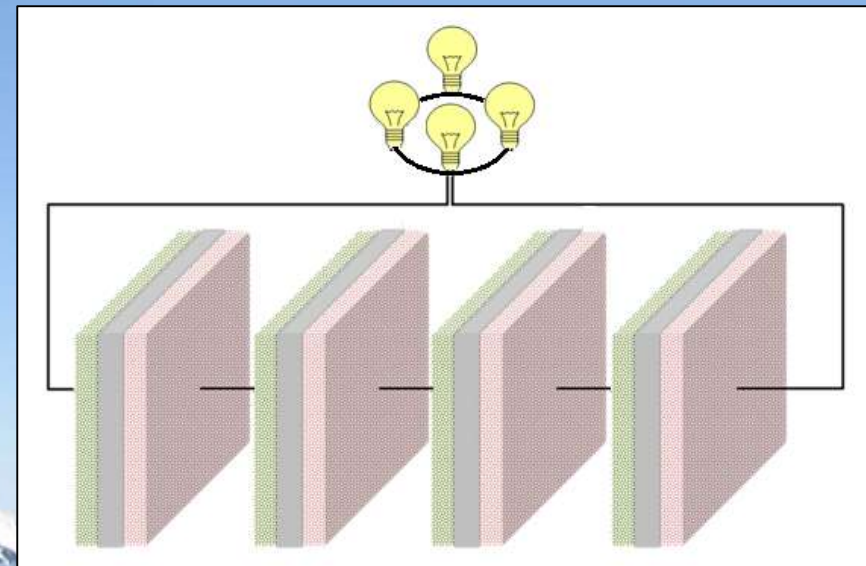
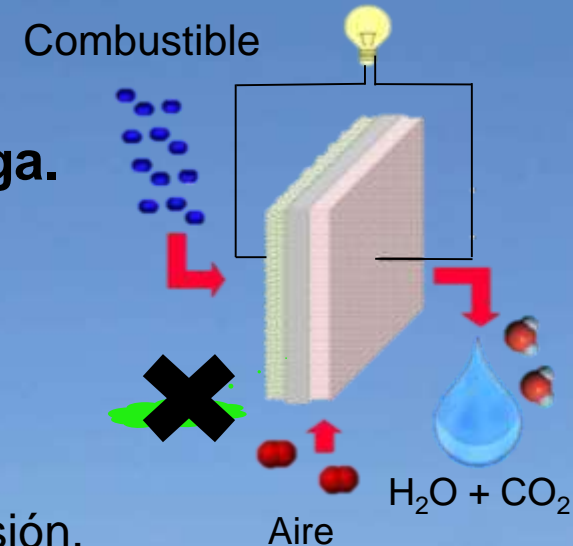
- **Tecnología Modular**

Fácilmente escalable para otras aplicaciones

- **Flexible**

Funciona con diferentes combustibles

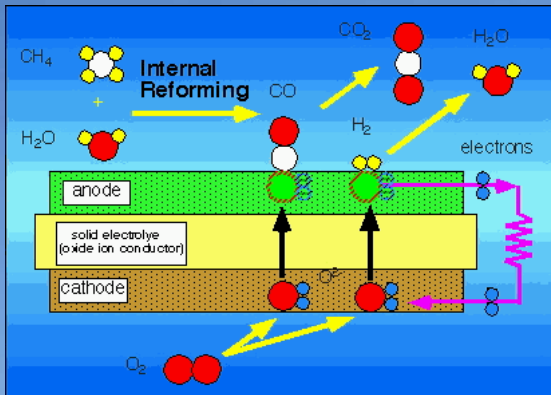
(GNC, Biocombustibles, etc)



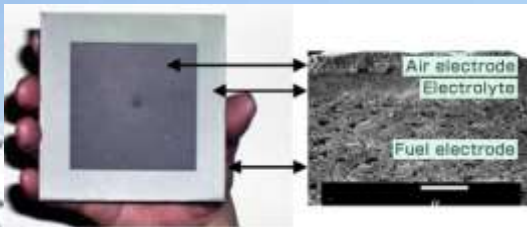
# Celdas SOFC comerciales

## Tokyo Gas (Japón)

### Technología planar



Electrolito: 200  $\mu\text{m}$   
 Ánodo y cátodo sostenidos



### Fotografía del módulo



Características :  
 48 celdas, 1.7 kW  
 1 W/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 2000 h sin deterioro  
 52% eficiencia



### Technología nueva: 750 °C



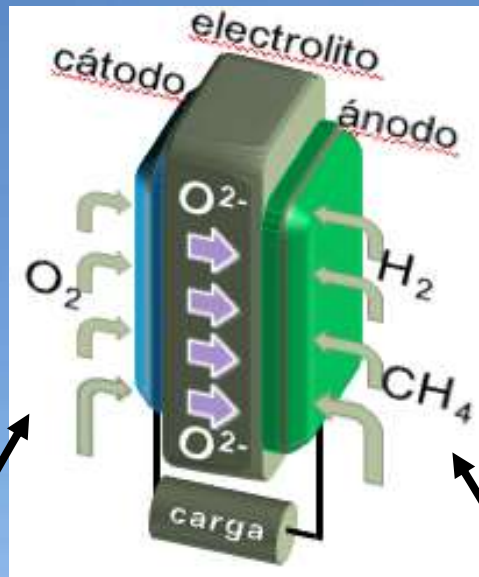
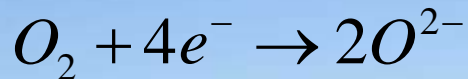
Electrolito: 30  $\mu\text{m}$   
 sostenido en el ánodo (serigrafía)  
 Material de interconexión: Acero  
 0.65 W/cm<sup>2</sup>

# SOFC electrodes

## Cathode

- O<sub>2</sub> Reduction Reaction Catalyst
- Good electronic conductor
- Good ionic conductor

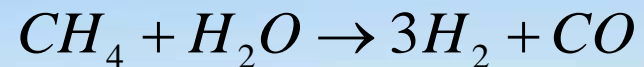
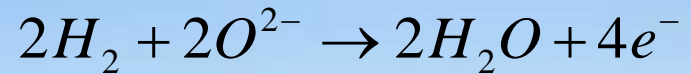
**MIEC**



## Anode

- Fuel oxidation reaction Catalyst
- Good electronic conductor
- Good ionic conductor

**CERMET**

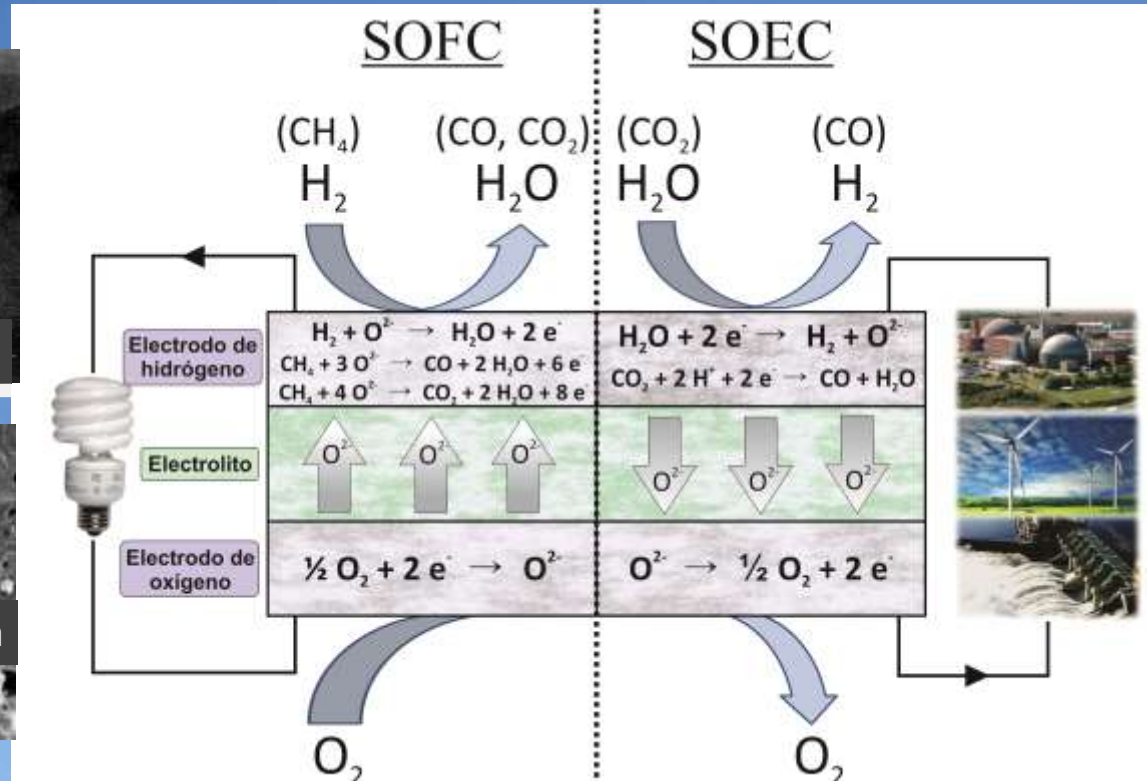
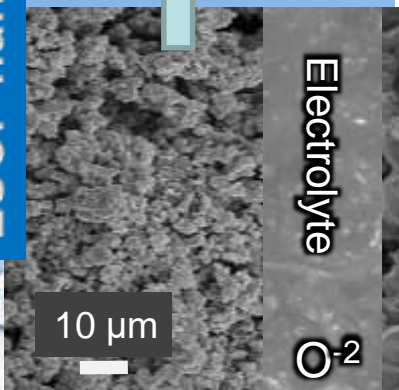
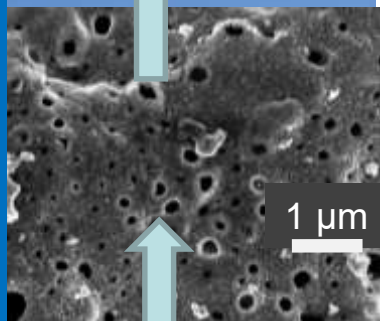
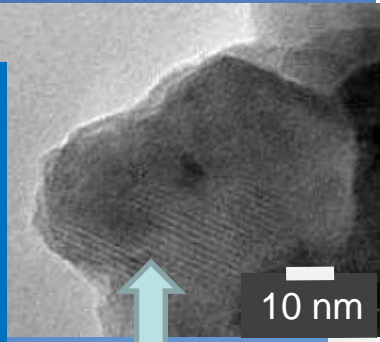




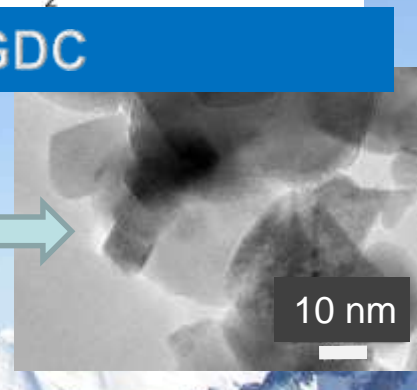
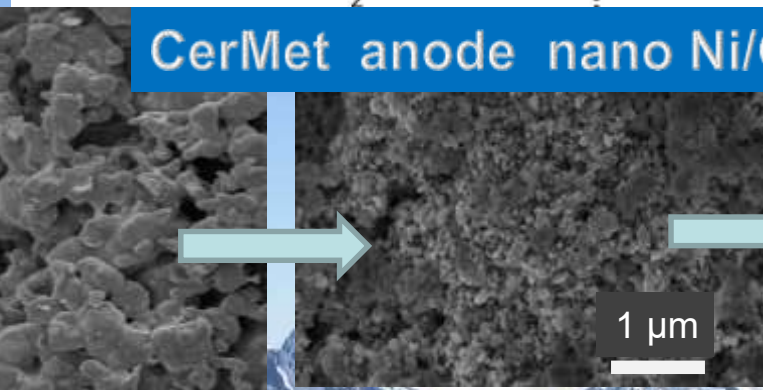
# Nanomaterials for IT-SOFC

Electrochemistry Comm. 10 (2008) 1905  
ECS Trans. 25 (2009) 2473

LSCF nano-porous cathode



CerMet anode nano Ni/GDC



# SOC materials

## ➤ Market requirements :

- Lower Cost
- Reliability
- Durability

## ➤ Material requirements :

- Better efficiencies
- Structural stability
- Chemical and mechanical compatibility

Operation at high temperature is a critical issue

## ❖ Strategies:

- ❖ Search for new compositions
- ❖ Improve morphology
- ❖ Improve interfaces

❖ IT-SOFC

❖ Nanomaterials?

Goal: To understand the correlation between structural and physicochemical properties

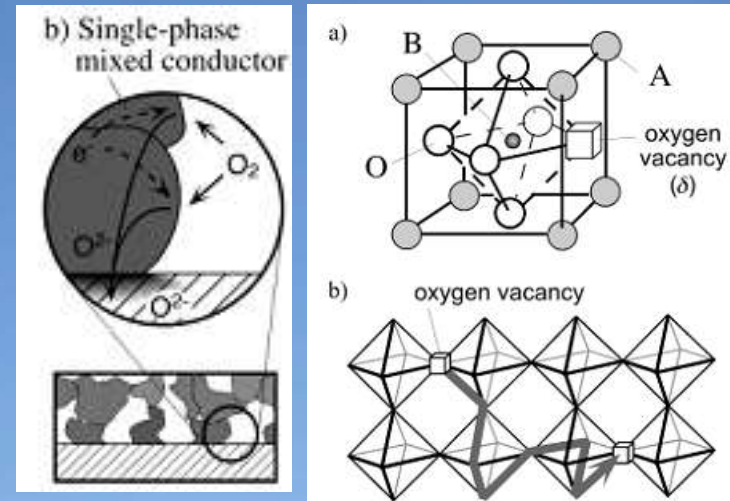
# 1-Cátodo (electrodo aire)

## Conductor electrónico



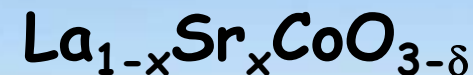
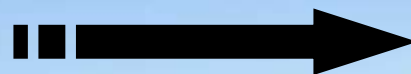
S. Adler,  
Chem.Rev.  
104(2004)

## Conductor mixto (MIEC)



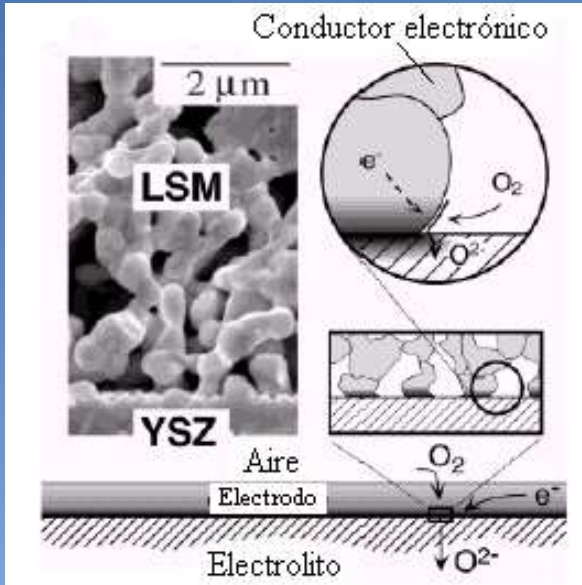
Triple Phase Boundary: la reacción sólo ocurre donde hay contacto entre gas, cátodo y electrolito

- La corriente es transportada tanto por iones como por electrons
- La reacción puede ocurrir en toda la interfase cátodo/gas.



# Disminución de $\Delta U_{\text{catódico}}$ : composición

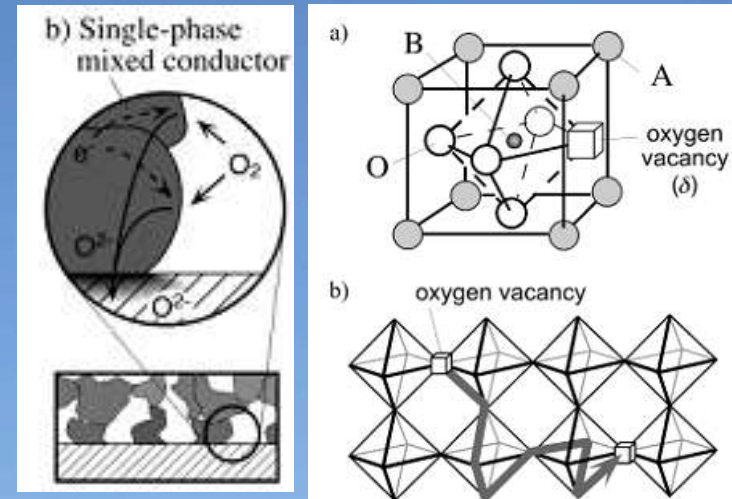
## Conductor electrónico



S. Adler,  
Chem.Rev.  
104(2004)

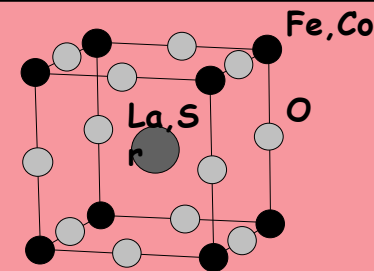
- **CONTACTO TRIPLE:** la reacción **sólo** ocurre en la zona donde están en contacto el gas, el conductor electrónico y el electrolito

## Conductor mixto



- La corriente es transportada por iones oxígeno y electrones
- La reacción **también** puede ocurrir en las zonas donde están en contacto el gas y el cátodo.

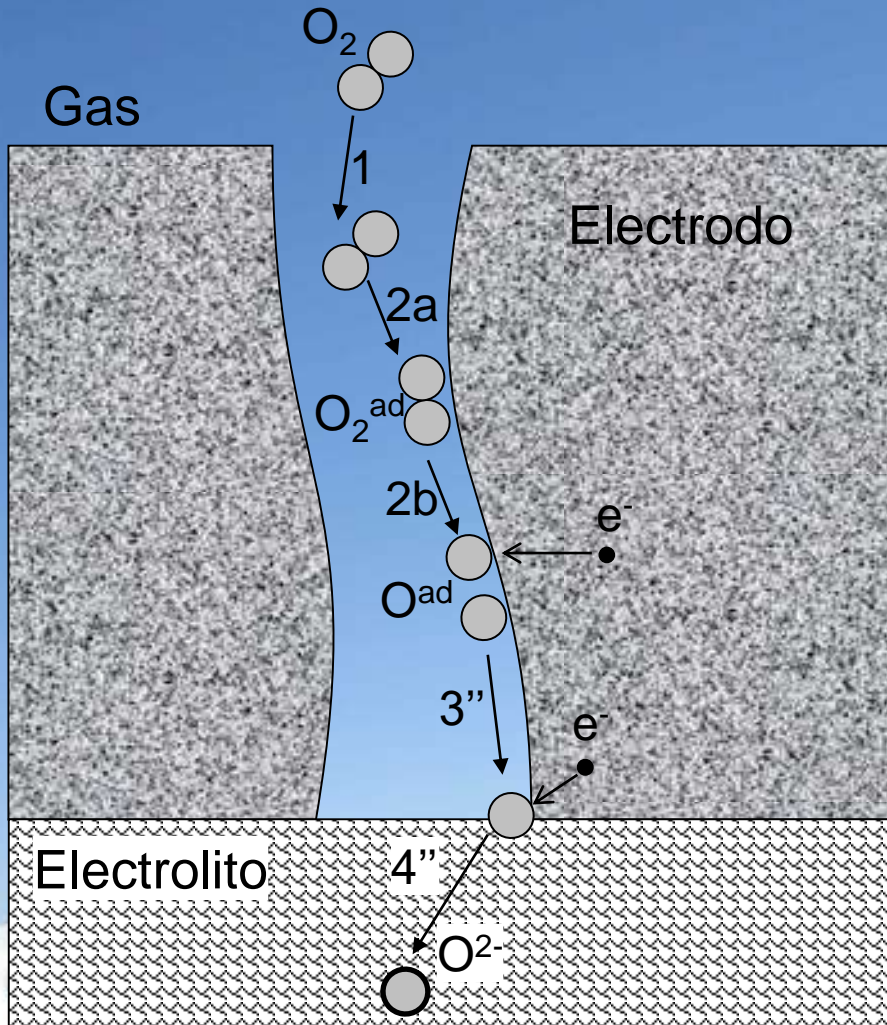
Las fases perovskitas de  $(\text{La,Sr})(\text{Fe,Co})\text{O}_3$  son buenas candidatas para ser usadas como material de cátodo con CGO



# Cátodos: reacción de electrodo

## Reacción de reducción de oxígeno (ORR)

Conductor electrónico puro (ej.  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ )



1. Difusión en fase gaseosa

2a. Adsorción-desorción no disociativa de  $\text{O}_2$

2b. Disociación

2a-b. Adsorción disociativa

3''. Difusión superficial de  $\text{O}^{\text{ad}}$

4''. Transferencia iónica en el punto triple

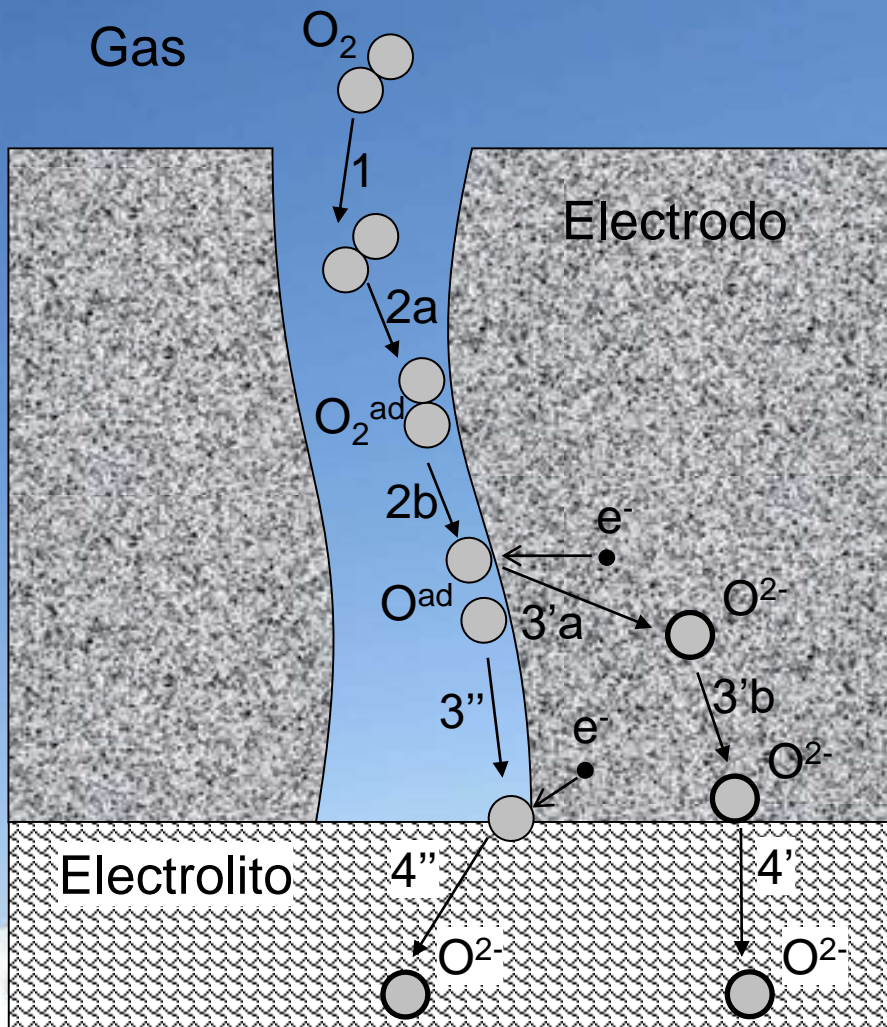
$\downarrow \Delta U_{\text{Cátodo}} \rightarrow \uparrow \text{N}^\circ \text{ puntos triples}$

- Composites (ej.  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3/\text{YZS}$ )
- Nano/microestructura

# Cátodos: reacción de electrodo

## Reacción de reducción de oxígeno (ORR)

Conductor mixto (ej.  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{Co}_{1-y}\text{Fe}_y\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ )



1. Difusión en fase gaseosa

2a. Adsorción-desorción no disociativa de  $\text{O}_2$

2b. Disociación

2a-b. Adsorción disociativa

3'a. Transferencia de carga e incorporación iónica al electrodo

3'b. Difusión de  $\text{O}^{2-}$  en el interior del electrodo

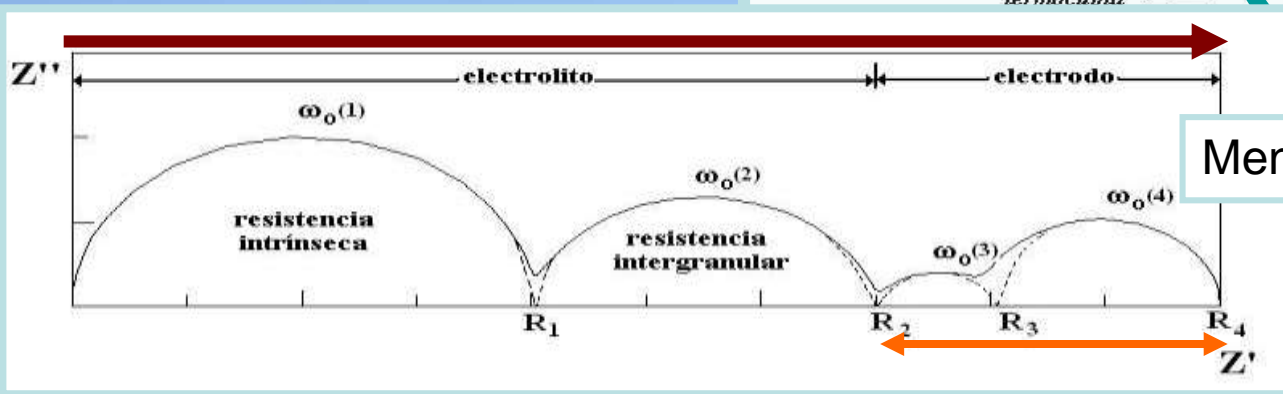
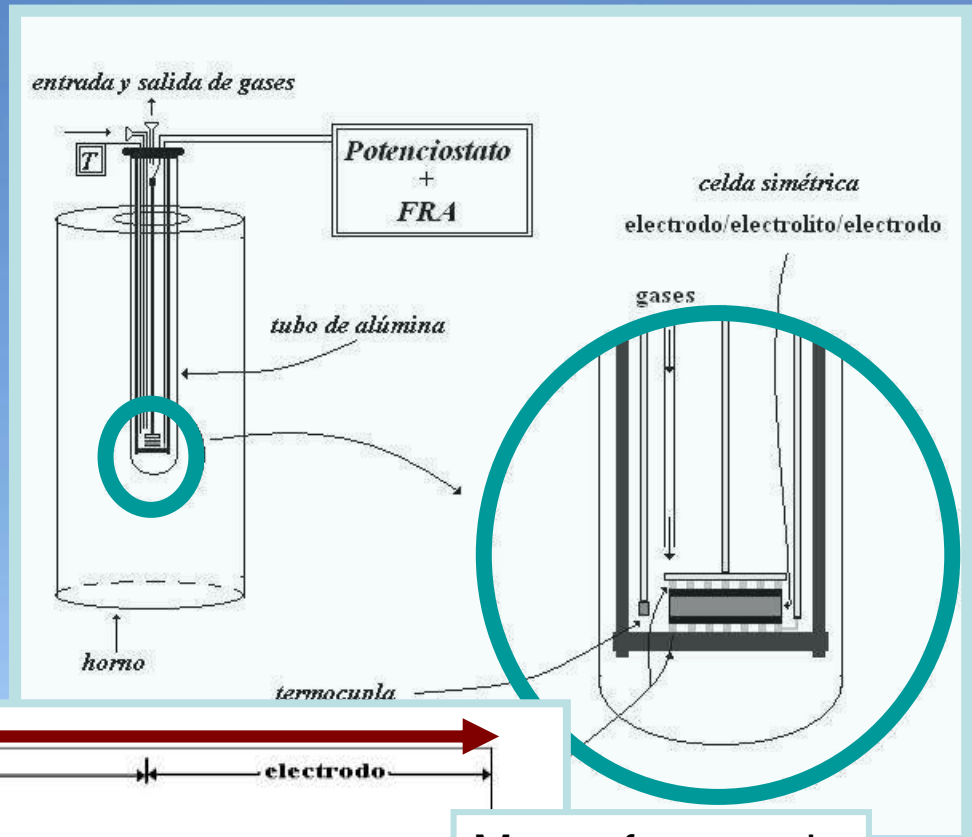
4'. Transferencia iónica en la interfase electrodo/electrolito

$\downarrow \Delta U_{\text{Cátodo}} \rightarrow$

- Composición
- Nano/microestructura

# Espectroscopia de Impedancia Electroquímica (EIS)

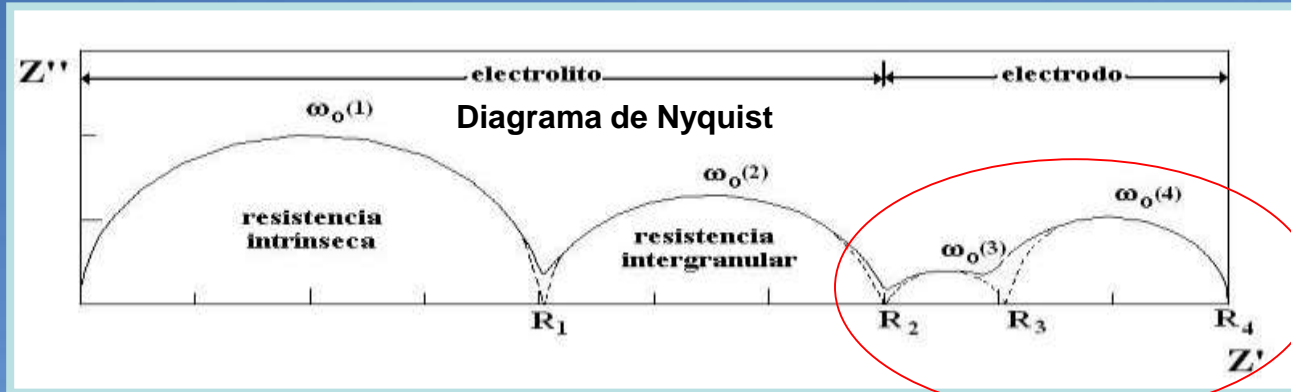
Esquema del equipo de medida



Menor frecuencia

Resistencia de polarización ASR

# Espectroscopia de Impedancia Electroquímica (EIS)



1- Difusión de  $O_2$  en fase gaseosa

$$R_{diff} = 2 \frac{RT}{(4F)^2} \frac{L}{D_{O_2}^{eff}} (pO_2)^{-1}$$

2- Adsorción disociativa

$$R_{ads} = \frac{RT}{(2F)^2} \frac{1}{k} (pO_2)^{-1/2}$$

3- Incorporación del O ads en el electrodo (transf. carga)

$$R_{gas} \propto i_0^{-1} \propto p_{O_2}^{-1/4}$$

4- Difusión en el conductor mixto

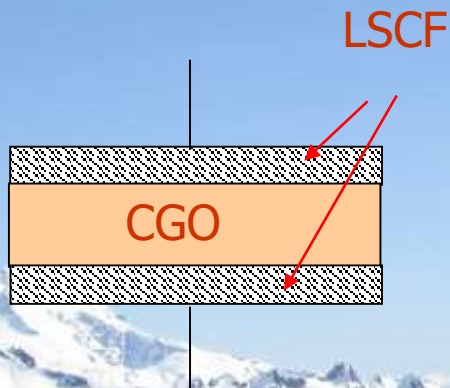
$$R_w = \frac{RT}{4F^2} \frac{1}{S} \frac{l}{C_v D_v}$$



# Disminución de $\Delta U_{\text{catódico}}$ : microestructura

Los materiales nanoestructurados con alta relación área/volumen, aumentarían la extensión de la zona de reacción y disminuirían el sobrepotencial catódico

Mejorar la ASR de los cátodos variando la micro/nanoestructura y entender los mecanismos de reacción electrodos porosos de la misma composición, (LSCFO), preparados por diferentes métodos.



➤ Spray

Pyrolysis

➤ Acetatos

➤ HMTA

➤ PLD

➤ Nanotubos

-spray  
-dip-coating  
-Spin-coating

Tesis doctoral  
Laura Baqué

Mediciones electroquímicas EIS (impedancia compleja) en celdas simétricas en función de T y  $p(\text{O}_2)$  controlada

# Cátodos: métodos de síntesis

## Método de Acetatos

$\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  (secado a  $1100^\circ\text{C}$ );  $\text{SrCO}_3$ ;  
 $\text{Co}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ ;  $\text{Fe}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$

Mezcla con ácido acético

$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$

Reflujo a  $80^\circ\text{C}$

Formación de solución

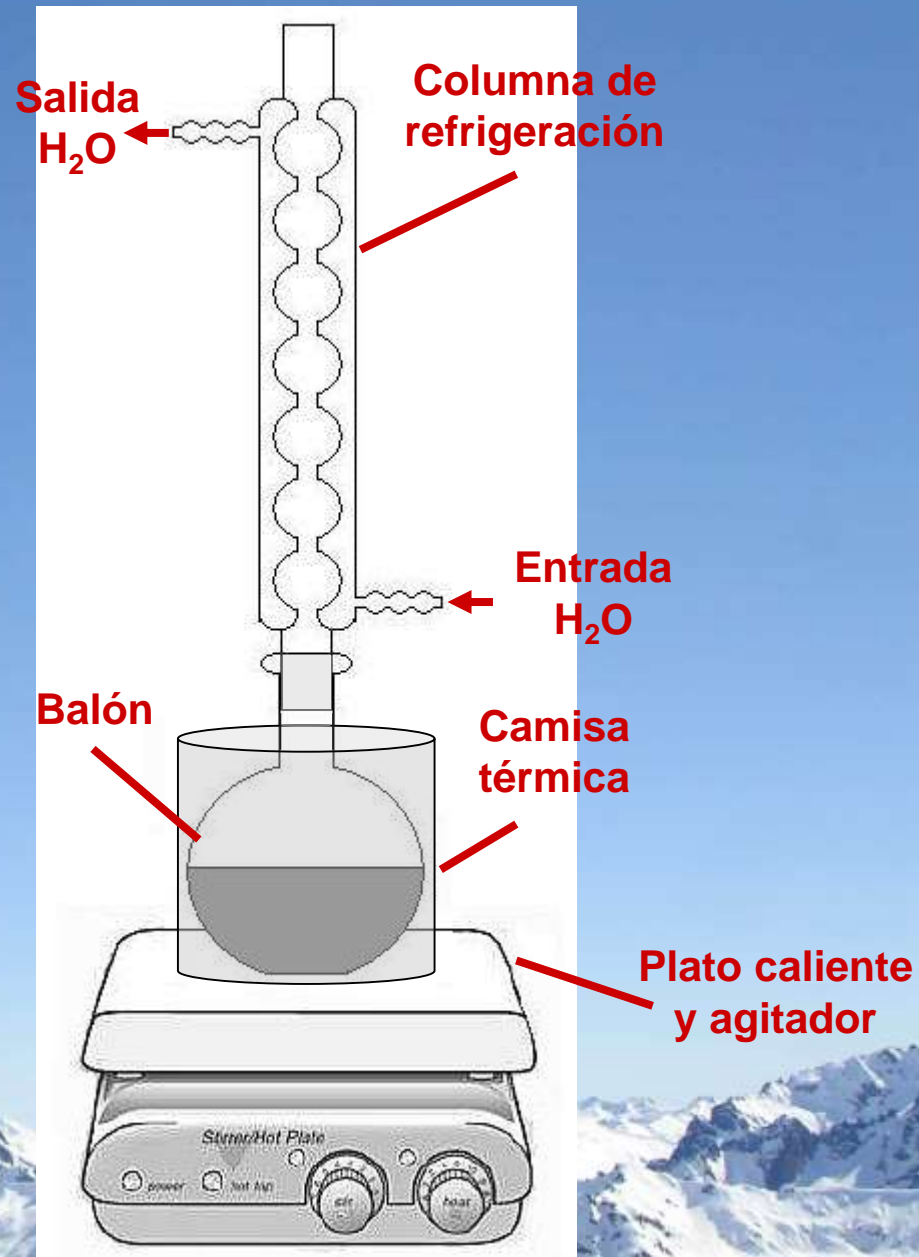
Evaporación y formación del gel

Calcinado del gel ( $400^\circ\text{C} - 2 \text{ hs}$ )

Molienda

Tratamiento térmico

Molienda



# Cátodos: métodos de síntesis

## Método de Acetatos

## Método de HMTA

$\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  (secado a  $1100^\circ\text{C}$ );  $\text{SrCO}_3$ ;  
 $\text{Co}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ ;  $\text{Fe}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$

$\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  (secado a  $1100^\circ\text{C}$ );  $\text{SrCO}_3$ ;  
 $\text{Co}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ ;  $\text{Fe}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$

Mezcla con ácido acético

Mezcla con ácido acético, acac y HMTA

$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$

Reflujo a  $80^\circ\text{C}$

$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$

Reflujo a  $80^\circ\text{C}$

Formación de solución

Formación de solución

Evaporación y formación del gel

Evaporación y formación del gel

Calcinado del gel ( $400^\circ\text{C} - 2 \text{ hs}$ )

Calcinado del gel ( $400^\circ\text{C} - 2 \text{ hs}$ )

Molienda

Molienda

Tratamiento térmico

Tratamiento térmico

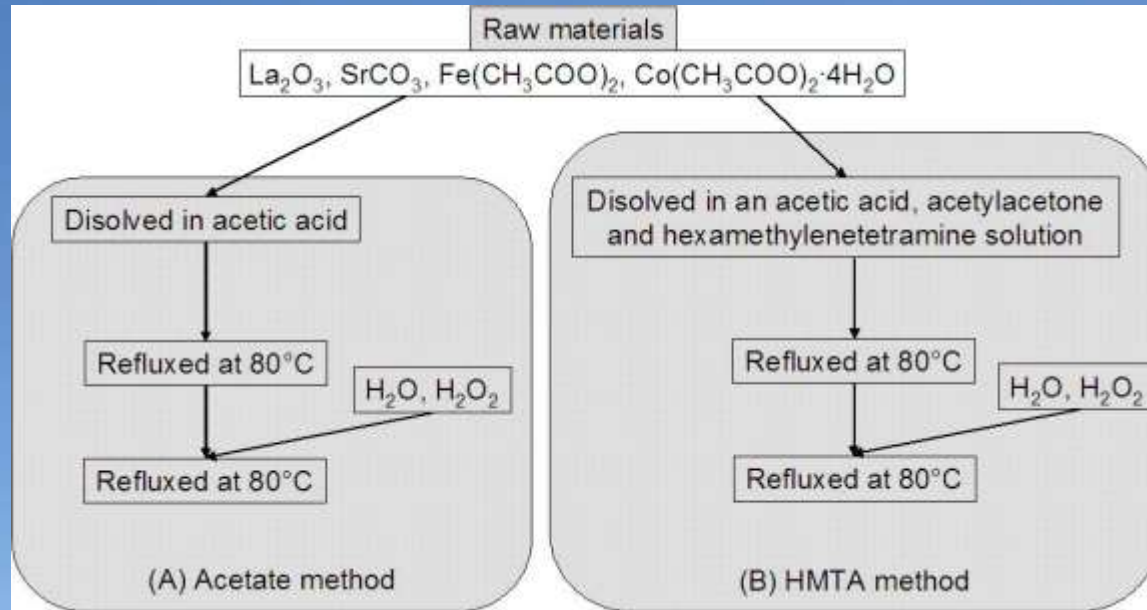
Molienda

Molienda

# Métodos químicos

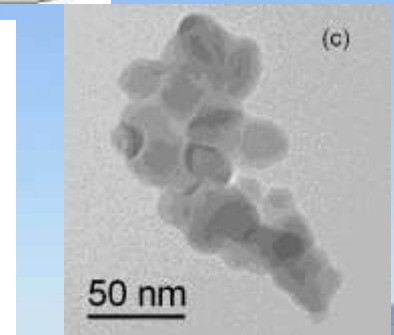
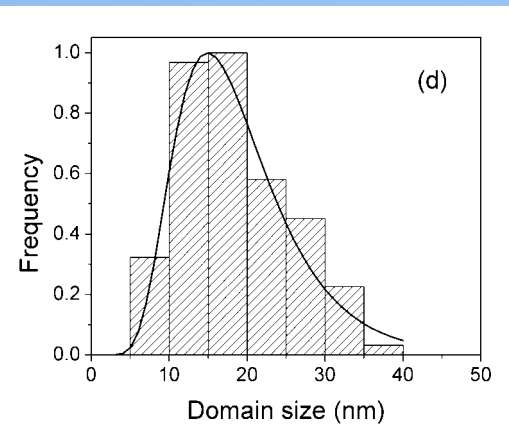
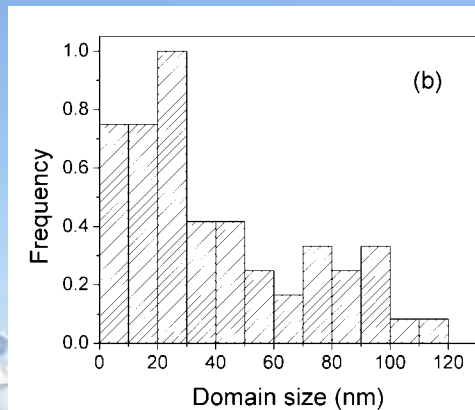
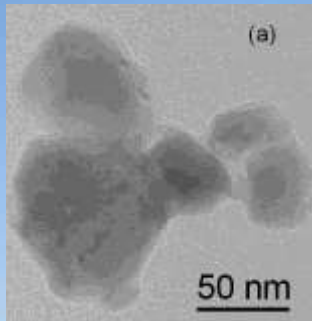
## Acetatos

## HMTA



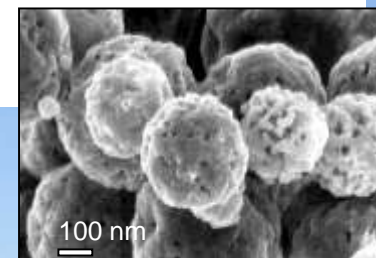
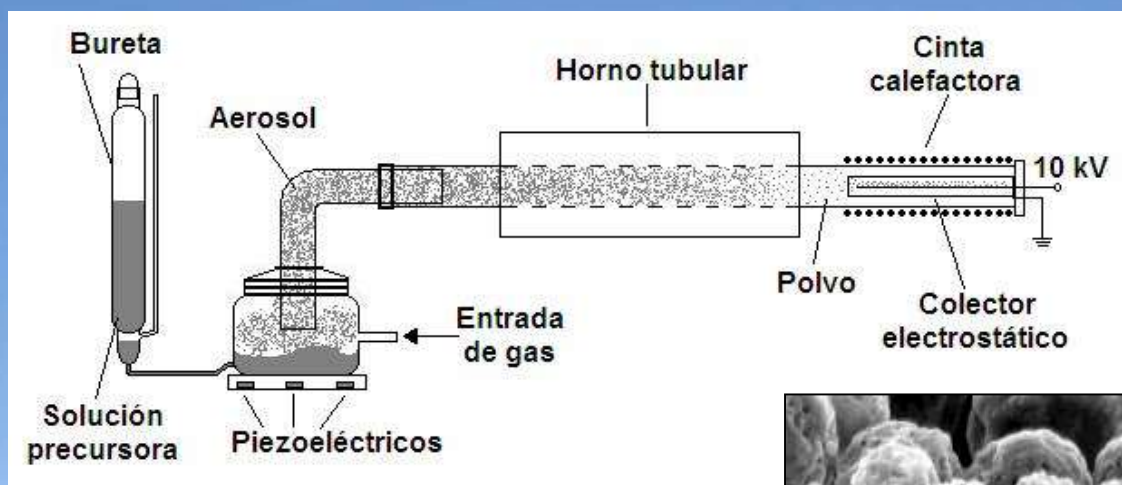
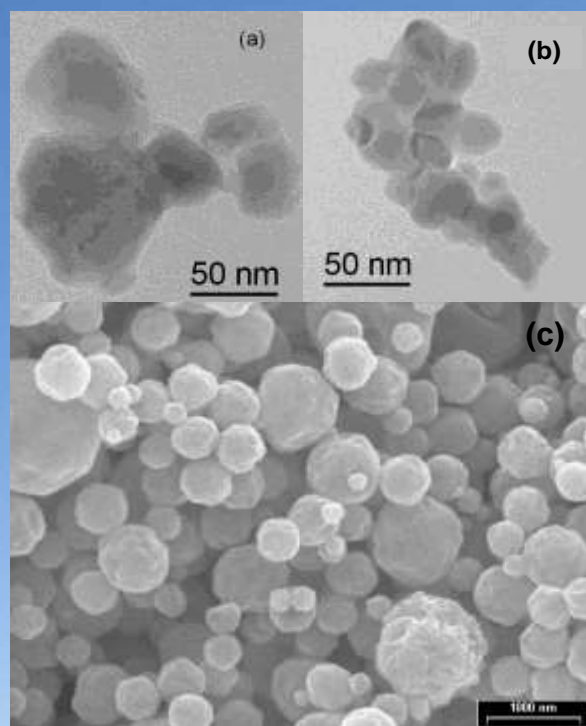
**Ts= 900 C**

**Ts= 800 C**



# Spray pyrolysis

Collaboration ECOS-SUD (Djurado-Caneiro) L. Baque  
 Laboratoire d'Electrochimie et de Physico-chimie des Matériaux et des Interfaces,  
 LEPMI

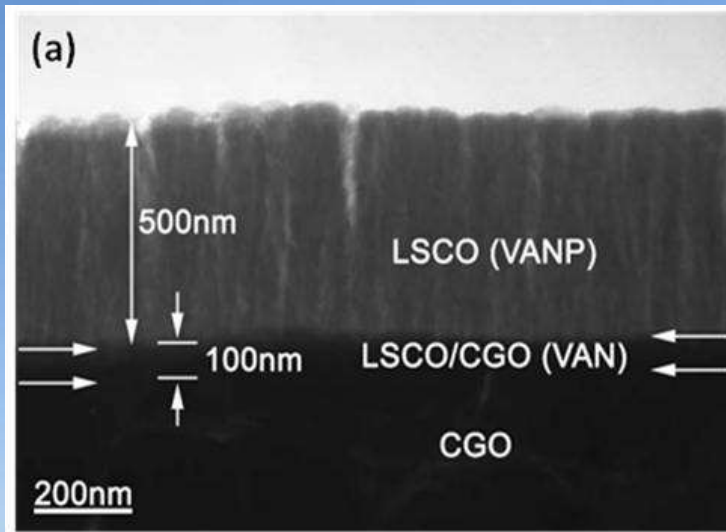
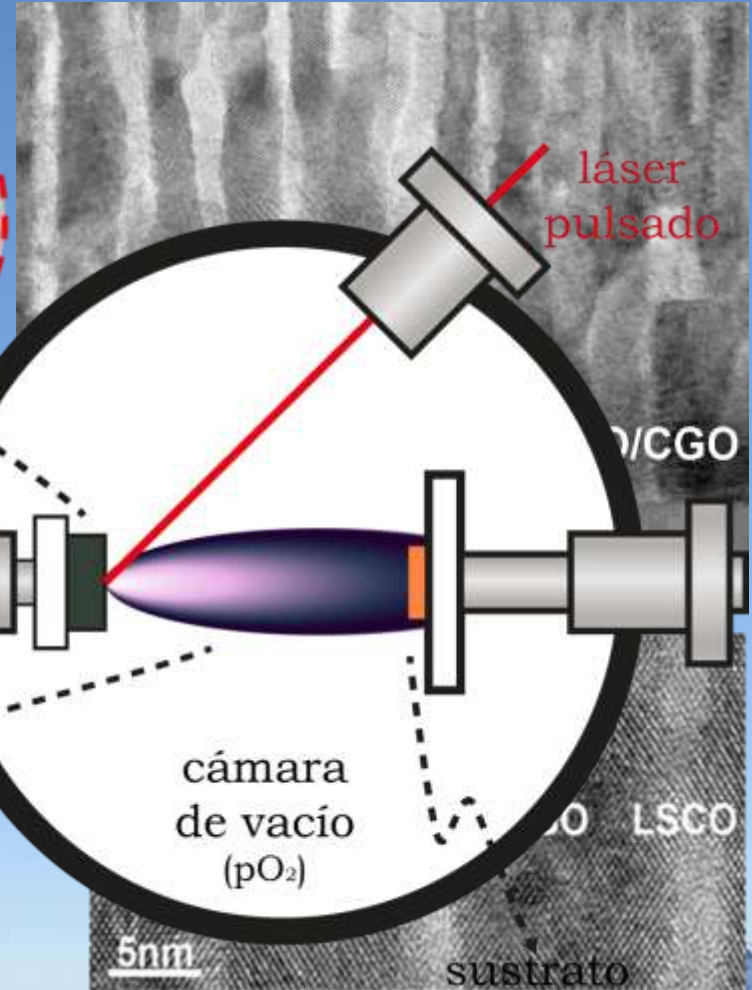
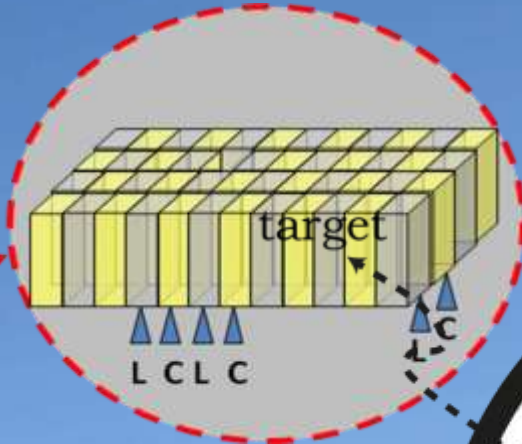
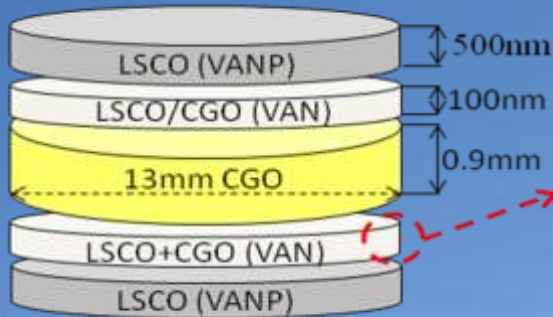


**Surface area (BET) from as prepared powders:**

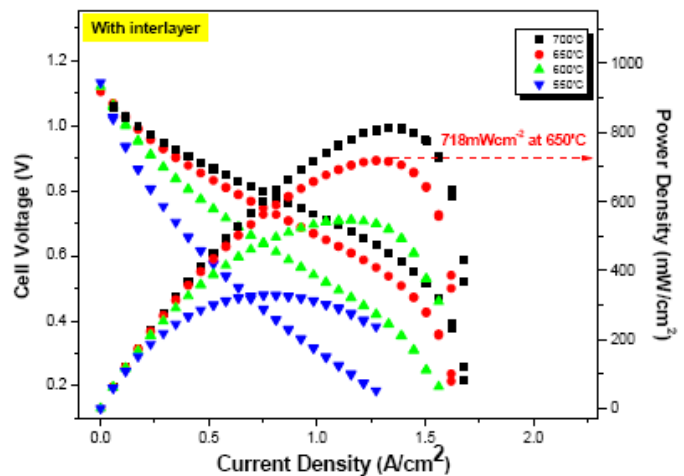
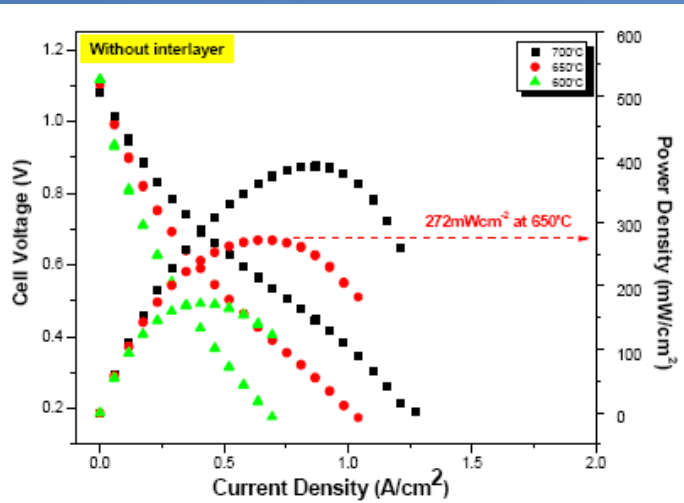
- Acetate:  $8.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ m}^2/\text{gr}$
- HMTA:  $12.35 \pm 0.02 \text{ m}^2/\text{gr}$
- Spray pyrolysis:  $11.71 \pm 0.04 \text{ m}^2/\text{gr}$

Baque et al, ECS 25 (2009) 2473

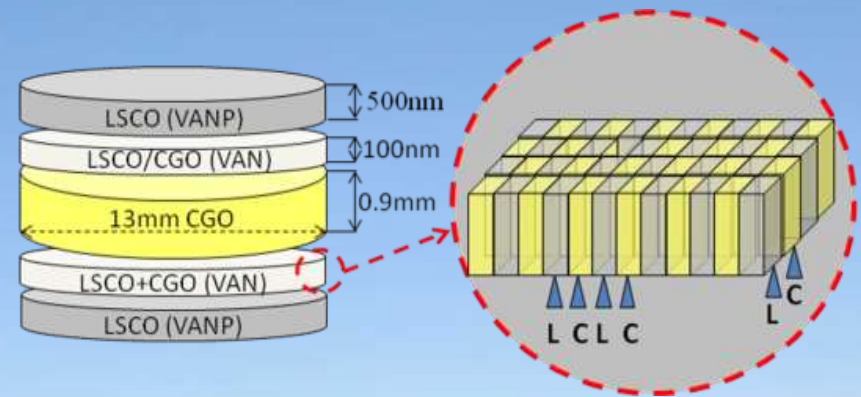
# PLD for Vertical aligned nanocomposites (VAN)



# Vertically-aligned nanopores (VANP) and nanocomposite (VAN)

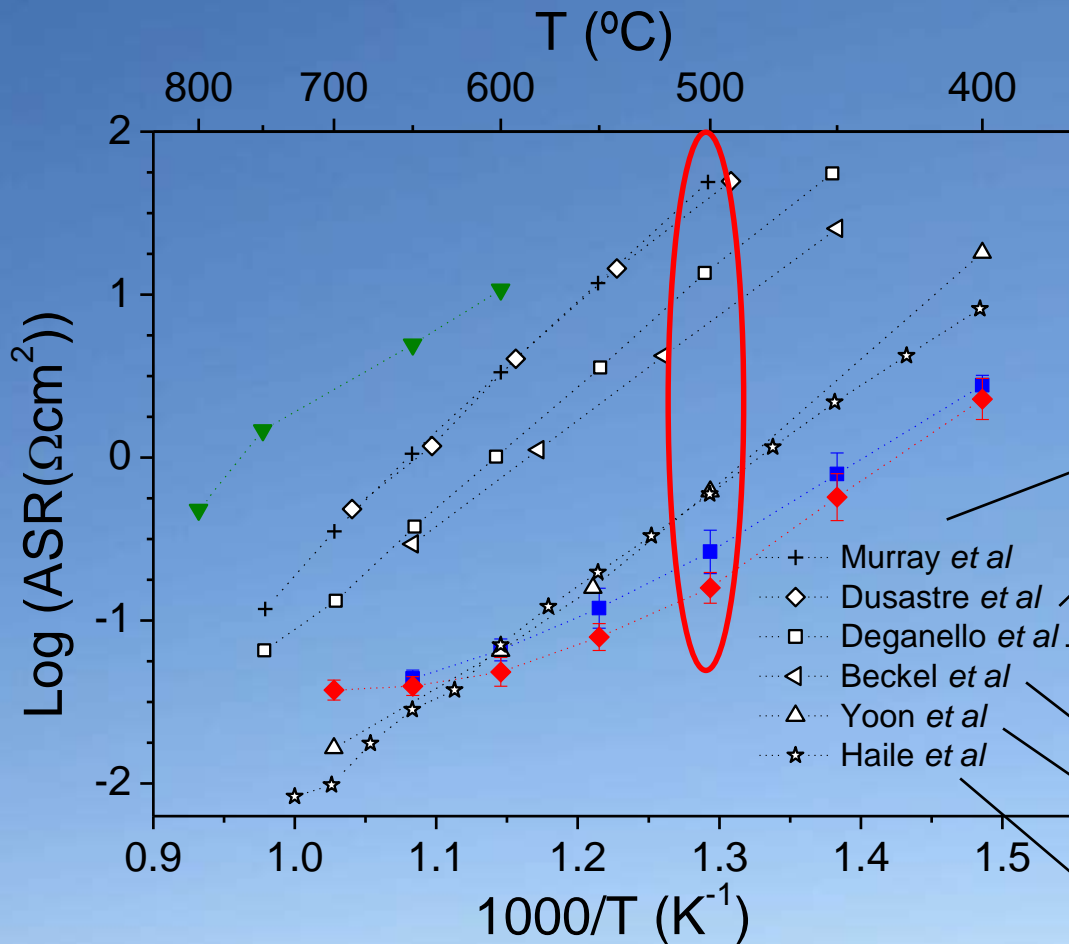


Cell voltages and Power densities of anode-supported single cells increase almost three times with the VAN interlayer



S. M. Cho, J. S. Yoon, J. H. Kim, Z. X. Bi, A. Serquis, A. Manthiram, H. Y. Wang, *Advanced Functional Materials* 19 (2009) 3868

# ASR: LSCF cathodes



$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$   
 Acetate - Spray - Particle size: 600 nm  
 PhD Thesis - IB - 2006

$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (Acetate)  
 Spin coating - Particle size:  $180 \pm 40$  nm

$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (HMTA)  
 Spin coating - Particle size:  $130 \pm 30$  nm  
 Baqué et al, *Electrochem. Comm.* 10 (2008) 1905

$\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  / YSZ  
 Spin coating - Particle size 100-200 nm  
 SSI 148 (2002) 27

$\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  /  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Gd}_{0.1}\text{O}_{2-\delta}$   
 Slurry  
 SSI 126 (1999) 163

$\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{Co}_{0.95}\text{Fe}_{0.05}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  /  $\text{Ce}_{0.8}\text{Sm}_{0.2}\text{O}_{2-\delta}$   
 Screen printing - Particle size 150 nm  
 JES 154 (2007) A89

$\text{Ba}_{0.25}\text{La}_{0.25}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  /  $\text{Ce}_{0.8}\text{Gd}_{0.2}\text{O}_{2-\delta}$   
 Spray pyrolysis - Partícula 35 nm  
 SSI 178 (2007) 407

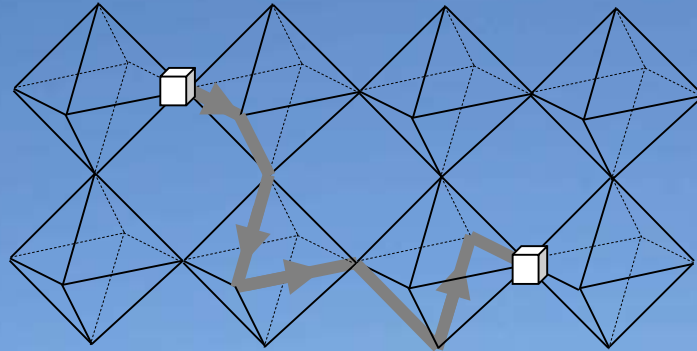
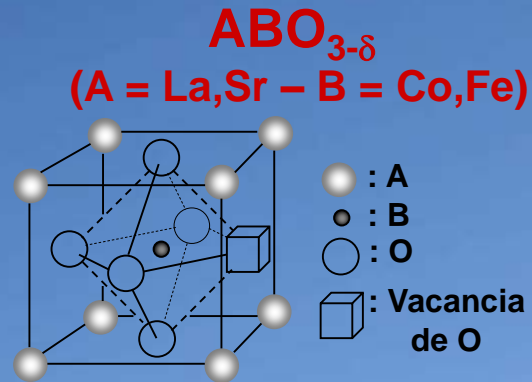
$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  /  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Gd}_{0.1}\text{O}_{2-\delta}$   
 PLD  
 APS 254 (2007)266

$\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  /  $\text{Ce}_{0.85}\text{Sm}_{0.15}\text{O}_{2-\delta}$   
 Spray  
 Nature 431 (2004) 170

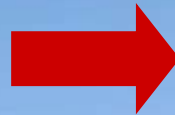
Microstructure allows  
 decrease ASR in more than  
 two order of magnitud!!!



# Ejemplo cátodo: LSCF



Ordenamiento  
de vacancias  
de oxígeno



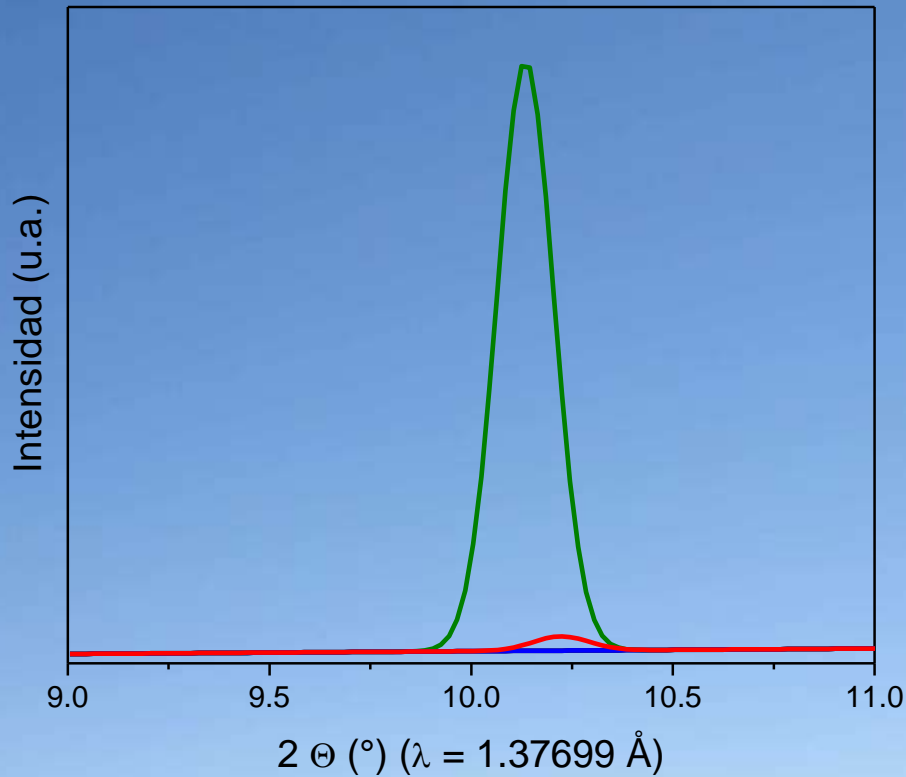
Deterioro de  
propiedades de  
transporte

Para la composición  $La_{0.4}Sr_{0.6}Co_{0.8}Fe_{0.2}O_{3-\delta}$  otros autores\* no observaron la formación de fases con ordenamiento de vacancias para  $20^{\circ}C \leq T \leq 900^{\circ}C$  y  $-5 \leq \text{Log } pO_2 \leq 0$

\* Prado *et al* SSI 167 (2004) 147

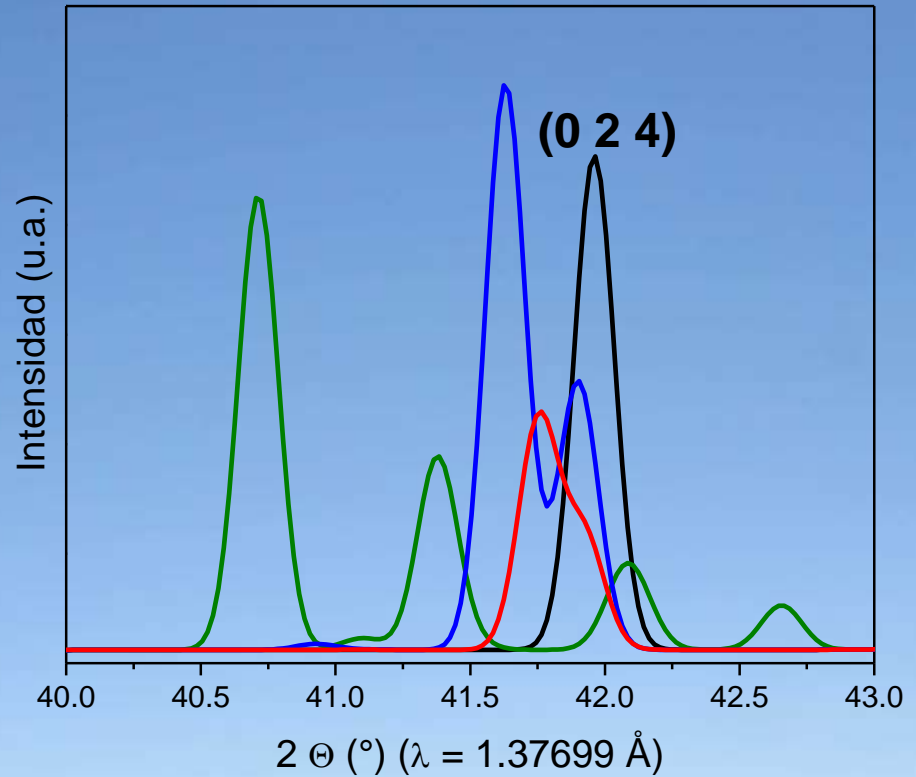
# Estabilidad estructural

Posibles fases con ordenamiento de vacancias de oxígeno  
(Simulación XRD)



—  $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  - R-3c

—  $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{2.875}$  - I4/mmm  
( $\text{A}_8\text{B}_8\text{O}_{23}$ )



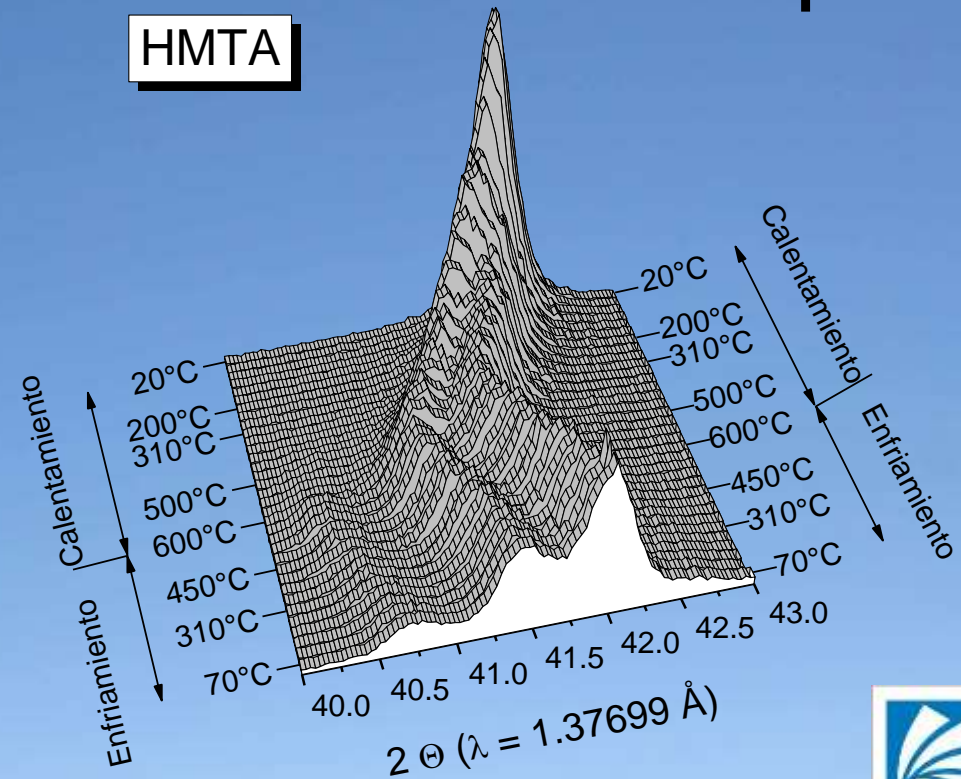
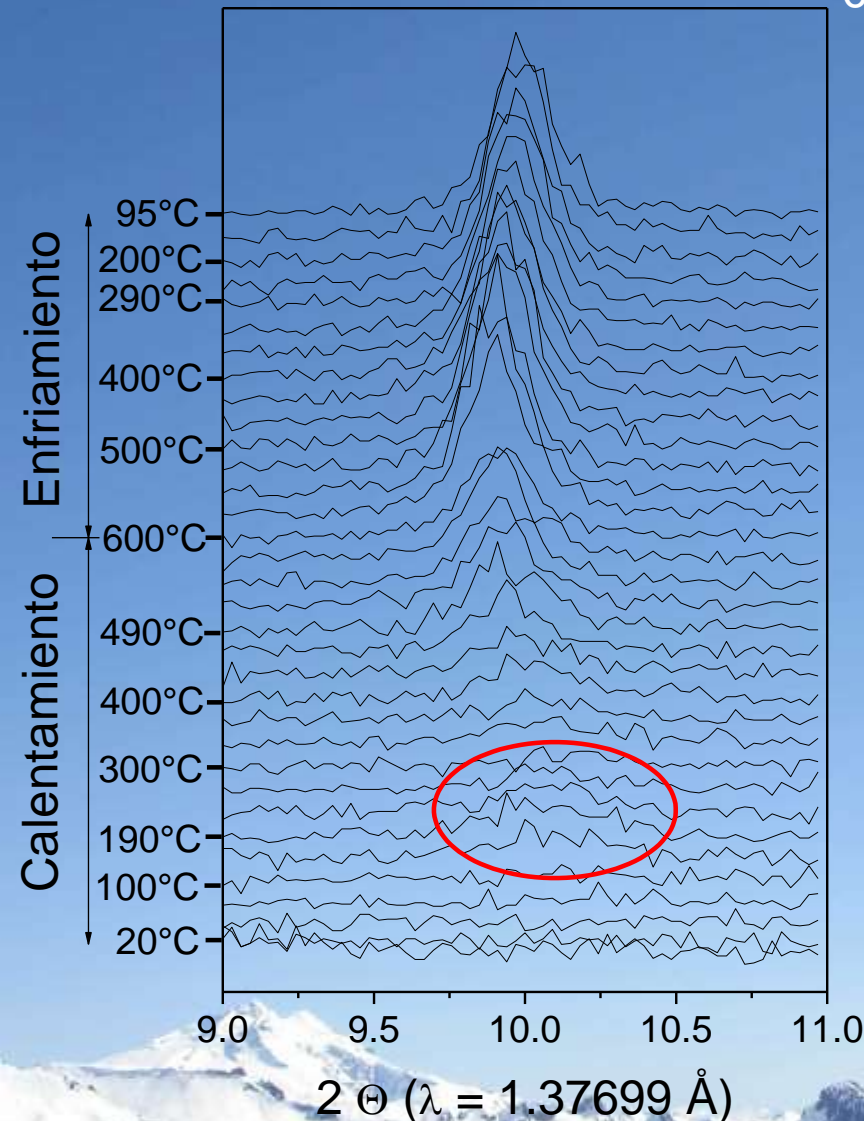
—  $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{2.75}$  - Cmmm  
( $\text{A}_4\text{B}_4\text{O}_{11}$ )

—  $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{2.5}$  - Icmm  
( $\text{A}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_5$ )

# Estabilidad estructural y electroquímica de los cátodos de $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$

He puro

HMTA



**Calentamiento:**

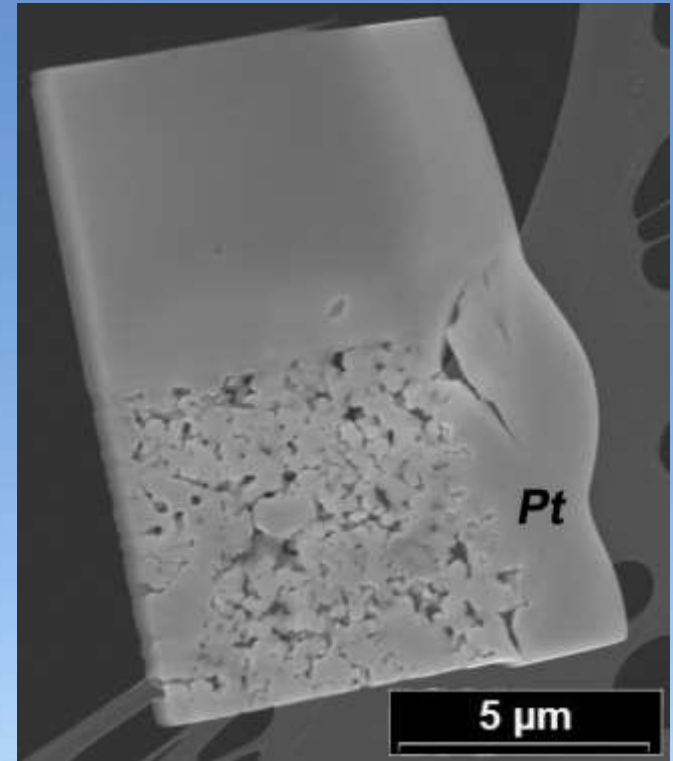
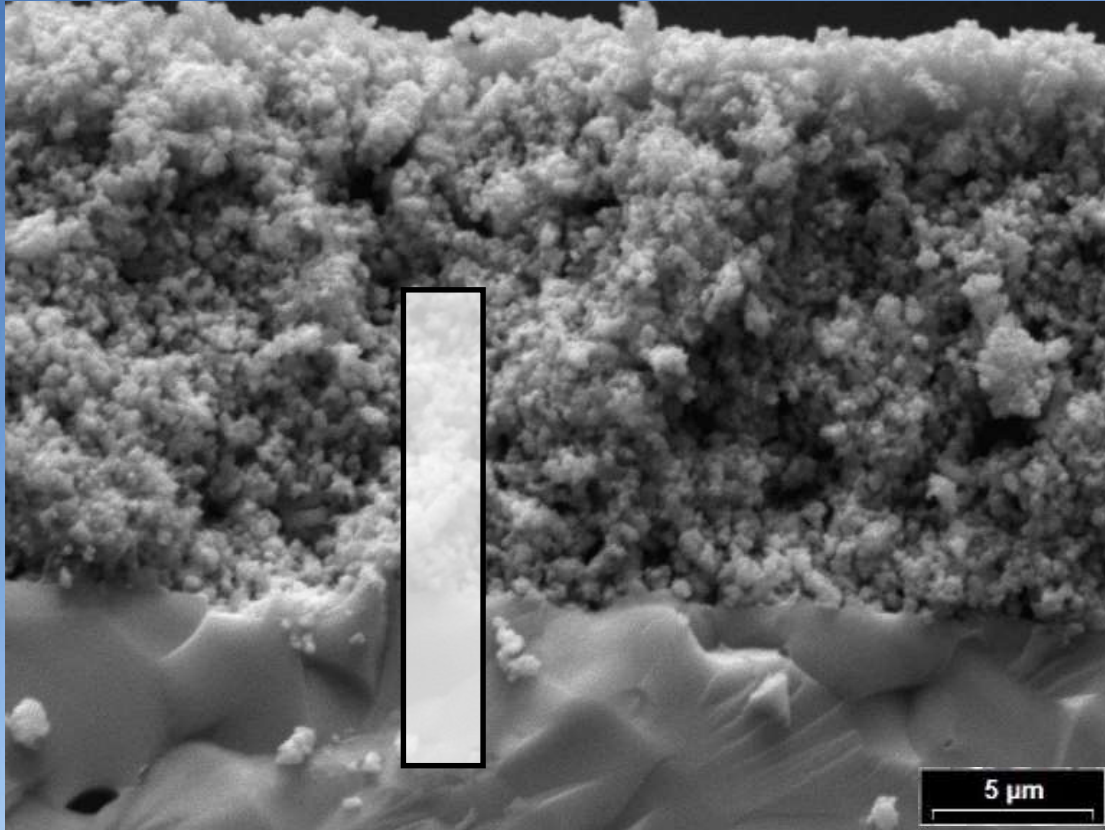
**$150^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 300^\circ\text{C}$ :  $\text{ABO}_{3-\delta} + \text{ABO}_{2.875}$**

**$300^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 600^\circ\text{C}$ :  $\text{ABO}_{3-\delta} + \text{ABO}_{2.75} + \text{ABO}_{2.5}$**

**Enfriamiento:**

**$600^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 20^\circ\text{C}$ :  $\text{ABO}_{3-\delta} + \text{ABO}_{2.5}$**

Cátodos:  $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$

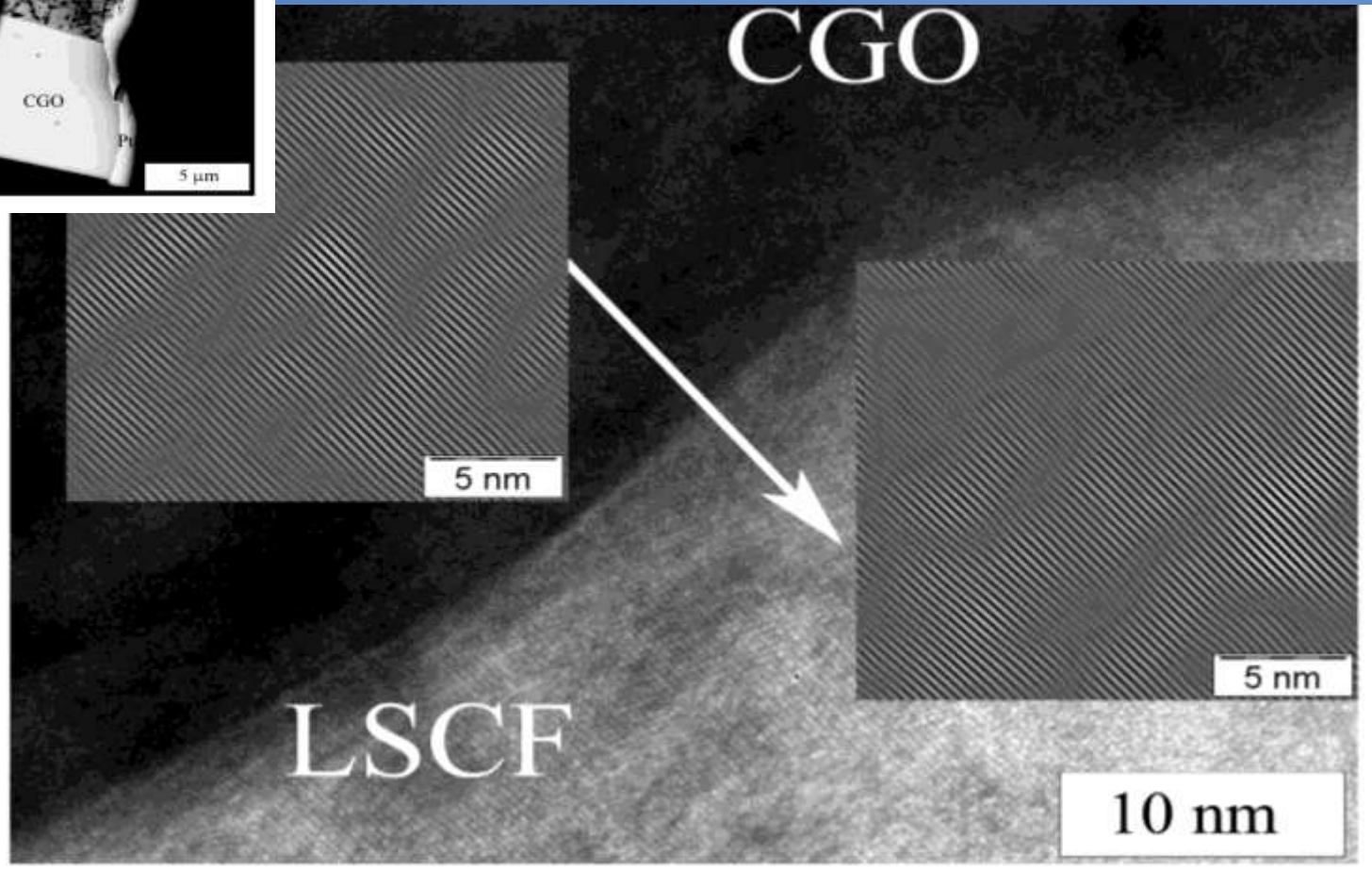
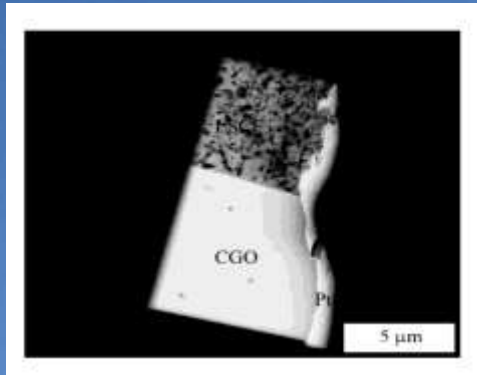


**Técnica de FIB/lift-out\***

\* Muestras cortadas por A. Schreiber y R. Wirth – GFZ, Postdam, Alemania

# Cátodos: $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$

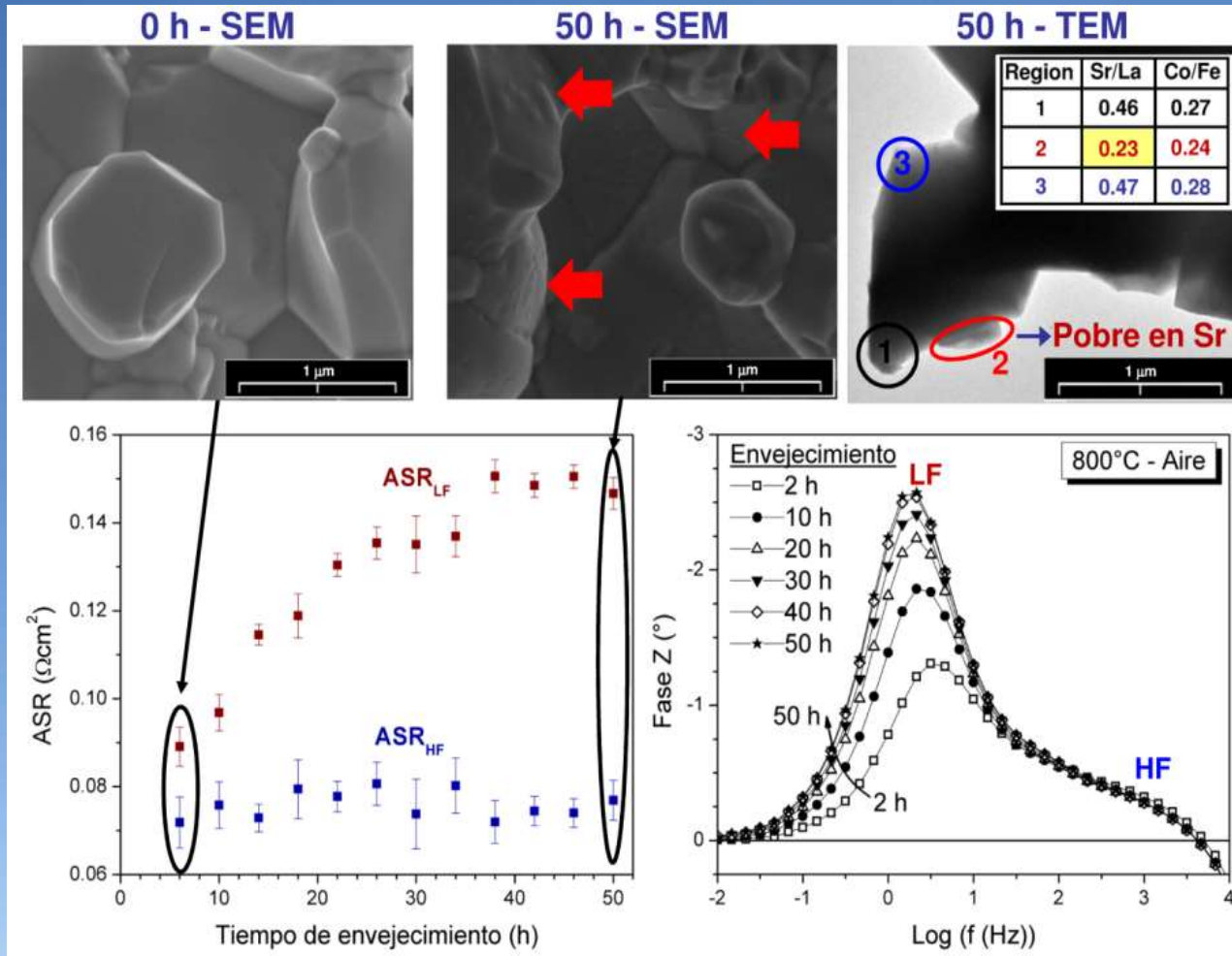
Técnica de FIB/lift-out\*



HR-TEM interfase coherente

\* Samples prepared by A. Schreiber y R. Wirth – GFZ, Postdam, Germany

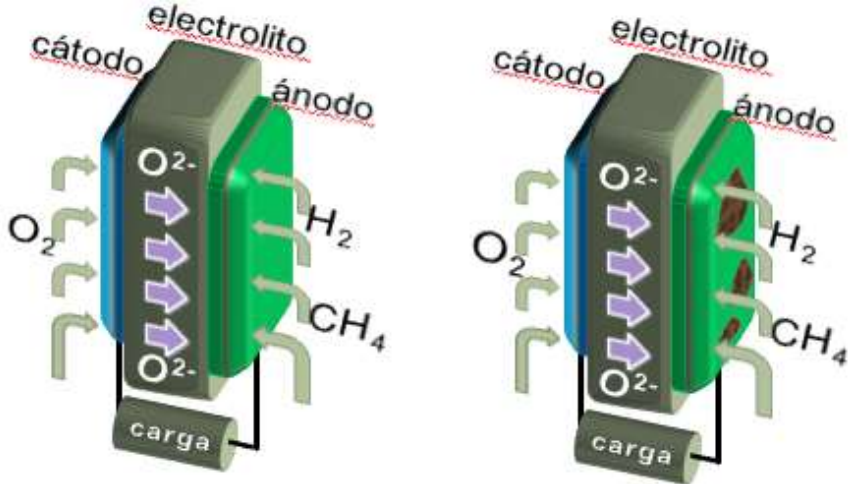
# Envejecimiento acelerado



Evolución de las propiedades microestructurales y electroquímicas

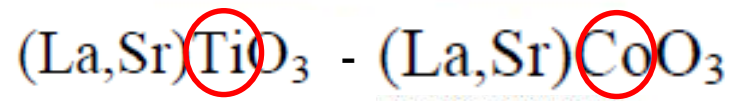
# 2- Ejemplo electrodos: celda simétrica

S  
O  
F  
C



Las SFC tienen la capacidad inherente de invertir la función de los electrodos

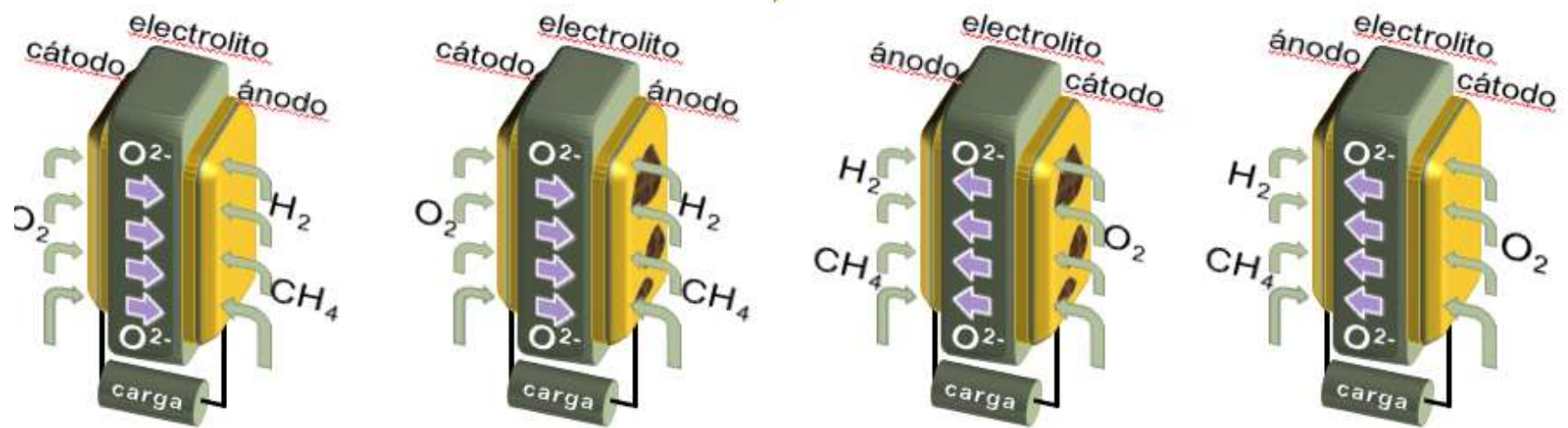
ánodo ↔ cátodo



Tesis doctoral **Federico Nappolitano**



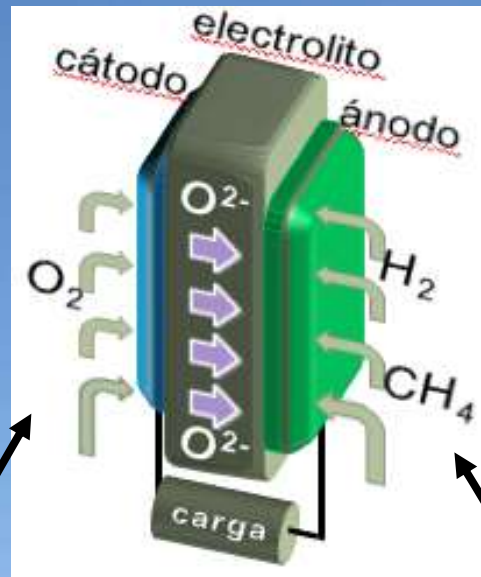
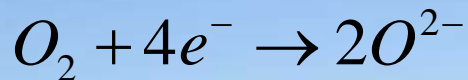
S  
S  
O  
F  
C



# Electrodos: SOC

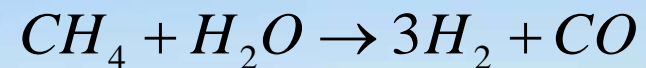
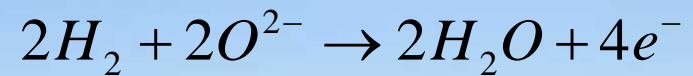
## Cátodo

- Catalizador de reacción de reducción de O<sub>2</sub>
- Buen conductor electrónico
- Buen conductor iónico



## Ánodo

- Catalizador de reacción de oxidación del combustible
- Buen conductor electrónico
- Buen conductor iónico





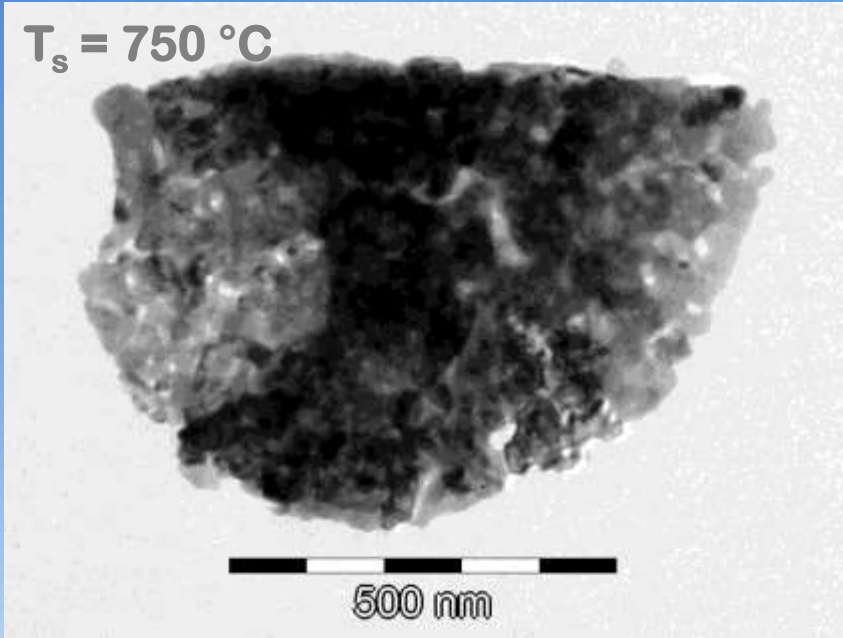
# LSTC: candidato para SFC

## Método de Citratos

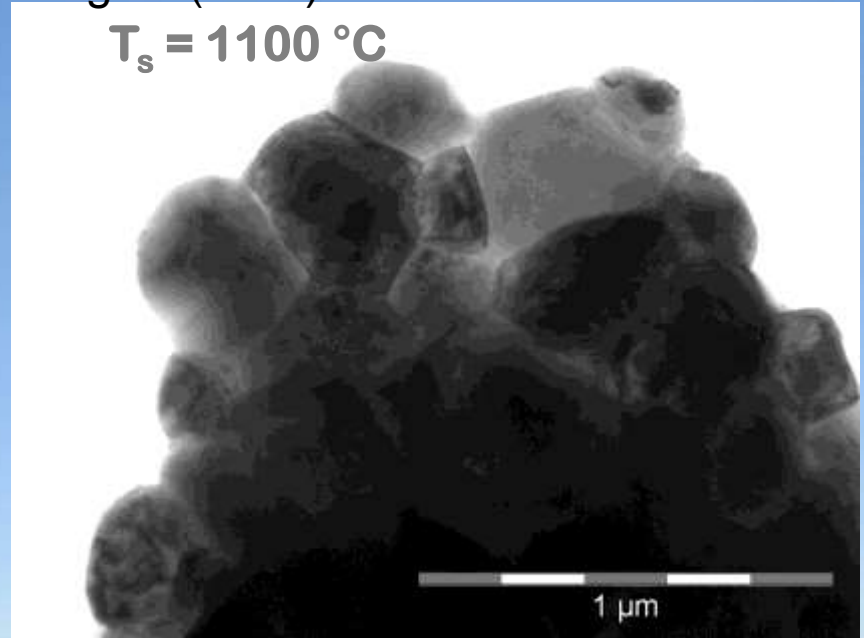


Caracterización morfológica (TEM)

$T_s = 750 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



$T_s = 1100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

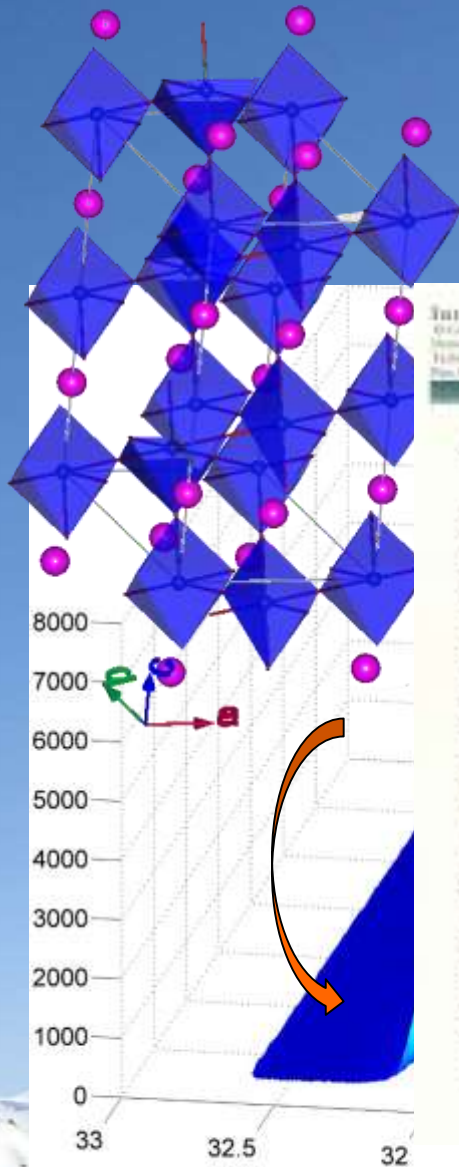
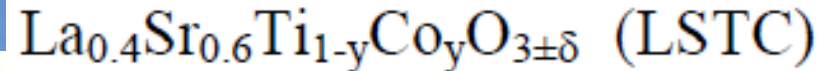


[Co]	$T_s = 750^\circ\text{C}$ (nm)	$T_s = 1100^\circ\text{C}$ (nm)
0.1	27 (18)	152 (204)
0.3	27 (12)	340 (144)
0.5	41 (28)	357 (210)

Preparación por método de baja temperatura  
 F. Napolitano et al, *Int. J. Hyd Energy*. 37 (2012)  
 18302

# Estructura LSTC

Transición de fase: R-3c  $\rightarrow$  Pm-3m a  $T \sim 350, 600, 300^\circ\text{C}$  para  $y = 0.1, 0.3$  y  $0.5$ , respectivamente.



International Centre for Diffraction Data  
 2200 Woodloch Forest  
 Newtown Square, Pennsylvania 19088-1500, U.S.A.  
 Telephone: (610) 272-1212-1222; (610) 272-1944; Fax: (610) 272-1211; e-mail: icdd@icdd.org  
 Web: WWW.ICDD.COM; WWW.PDFDB.COM; WWW.CSDDB.COM



23 October 2013

Dr. Federico R. Mazzioli  
 Instituto Balseiro  
 Centro Atómico Bariloche  
 Av. Balseiro 2000  
 Bariloche, R5422AJP  
 Argentina

Dear Dr. Neoplene:

The 11 powder patterns for the materials listed on the attached sheet have been accepted by the ICDD and will appear in the nearest possible set of the Powder Diffraction File.

Enclosed please find copies of the accepted patterns. If they do not meet with your approval, please notify me as soon as possible indicating the particular reference numbers.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

Dr. Bruce R. Kinschlo  
 Editor-in-Chief

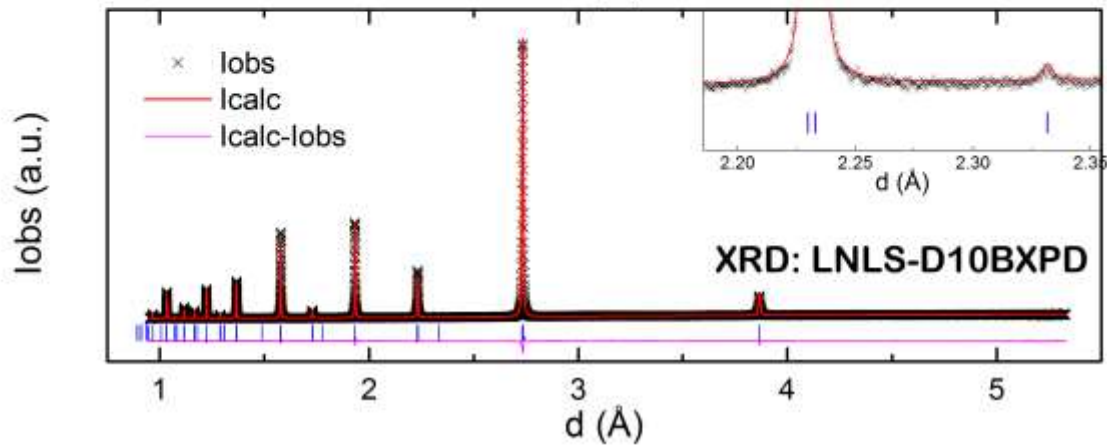
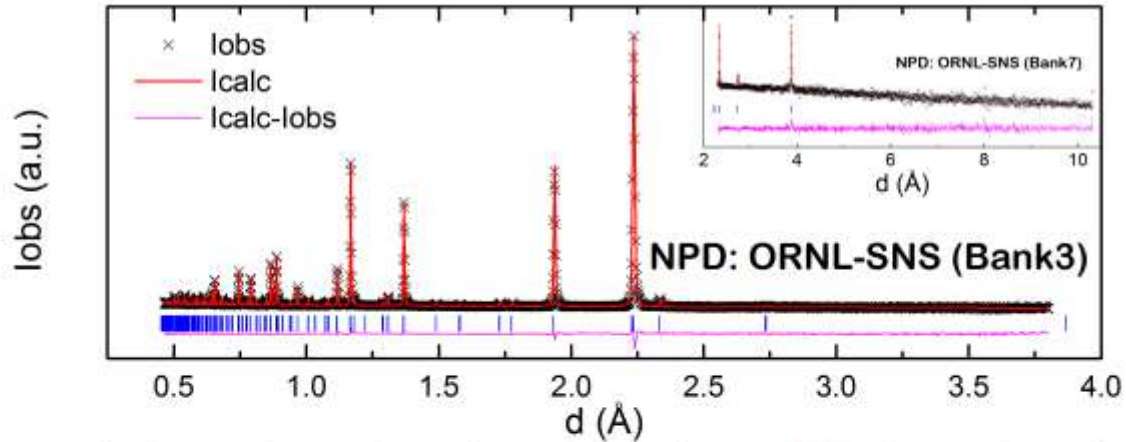
BRK:an  
 Enclosures

cc: A. Fernandez

Dr. Neoplene  
 23 October 2013  
 Page 2

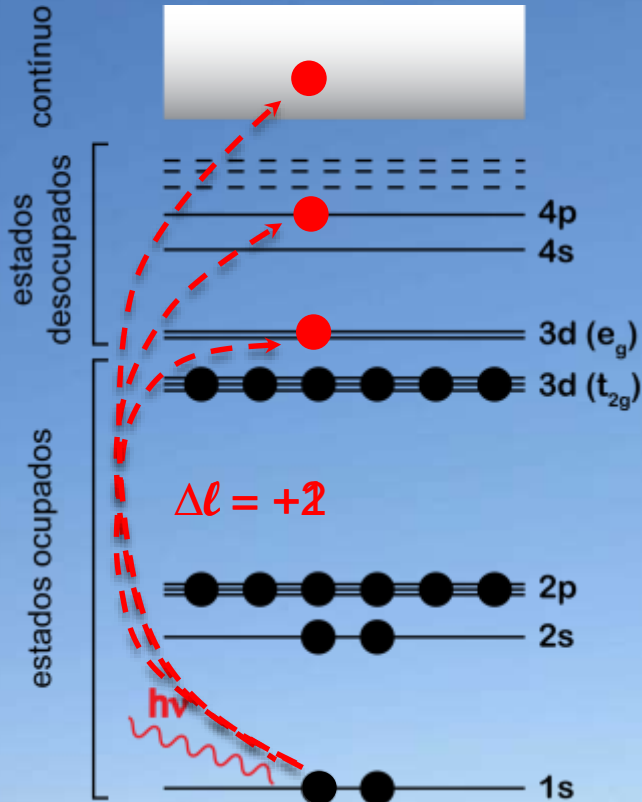
Lanthanum Strontium Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{TiO}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.1}\text{Ti}_{0.9}\text{O}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.3}\text{Ti}_{0.7}\text{O}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.7}\text{Ti}_{0.3}\text{O}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{0.9}\text{Ti}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{1.0}\text{Ti}_{0.0}\text{O}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{1.0}\text{Ti}_{0.0}\text{O}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{1.0}\text{Ti}_{0.0}\text{O}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Cobalt Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Co}_{1.0}\text{Ti}_{0.0}\text{O}_3$
LANTHANUM STRONTIUM   STRONTIUM LANTHANUM	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{TiO}_3$
Lanthanum Strontium Titanium Oxide	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{TiO}_3$

# Usando difracción de RX y neutrones

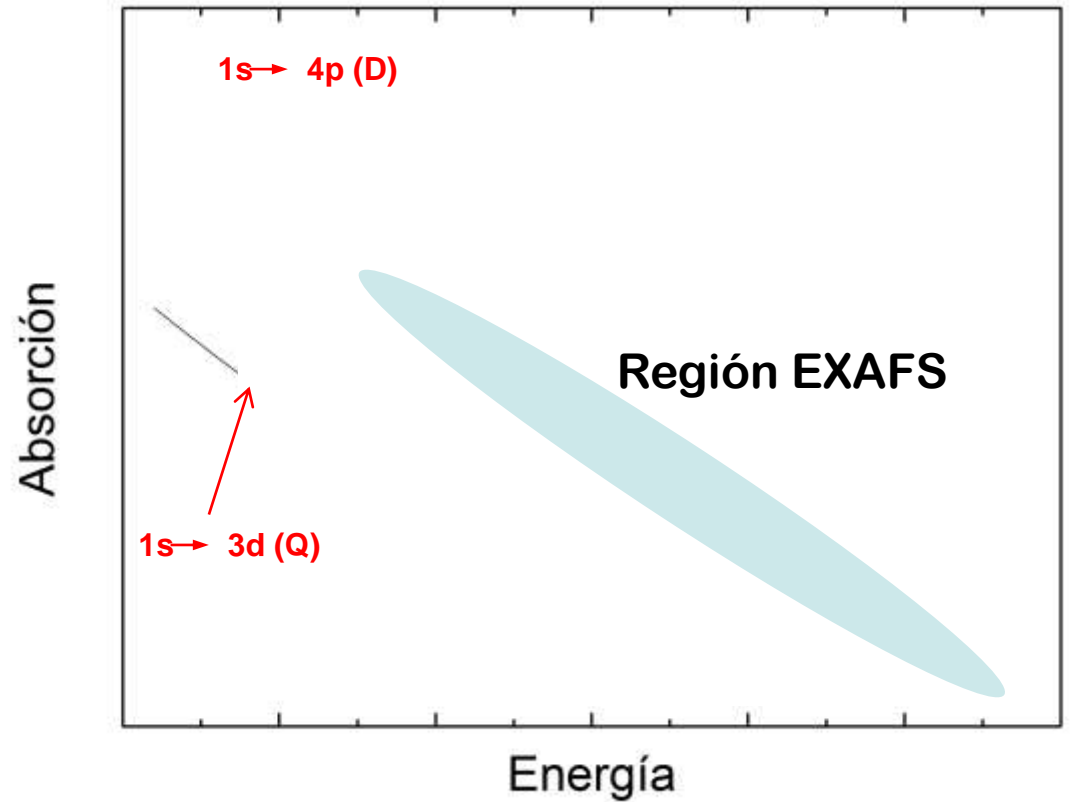


# Espectroscopía de absorción

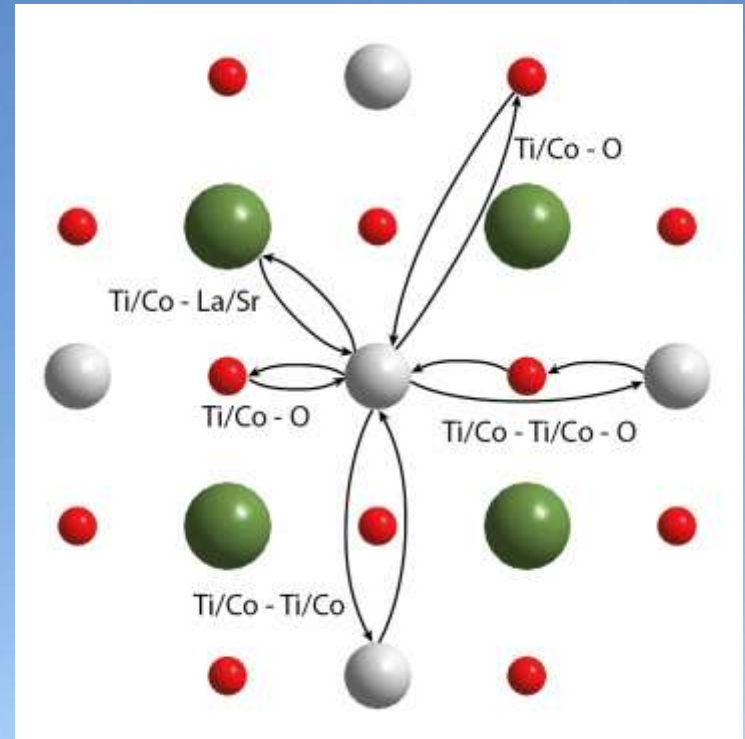
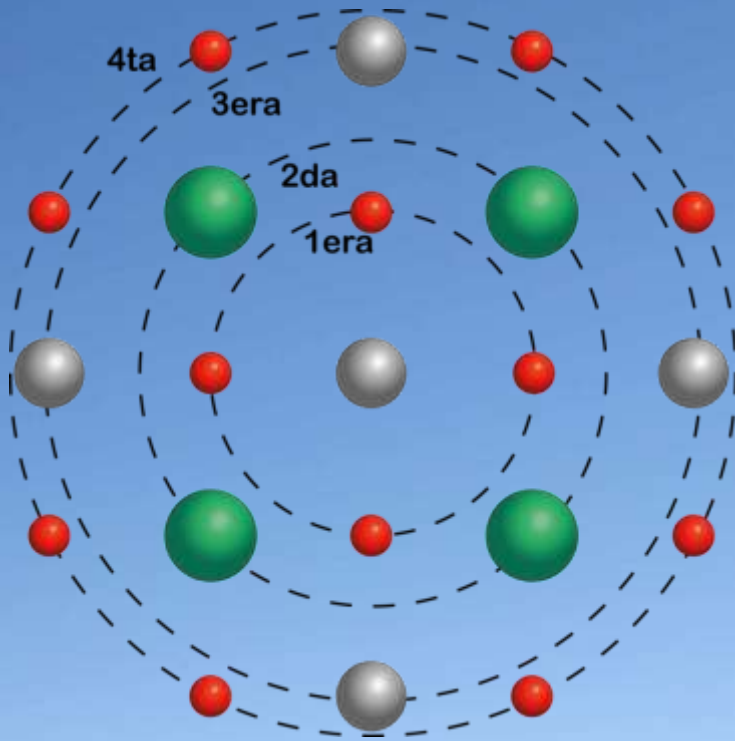
$$\mu(E) \propto |\langle i | H | f \rangle|^2$$



Metal transición 3d

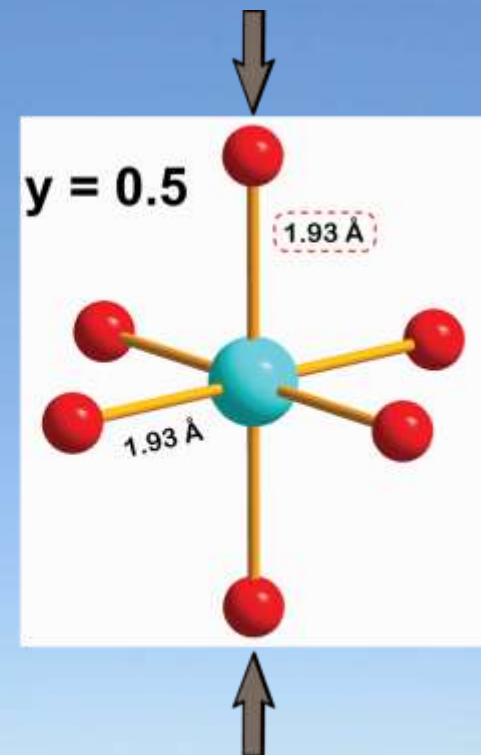
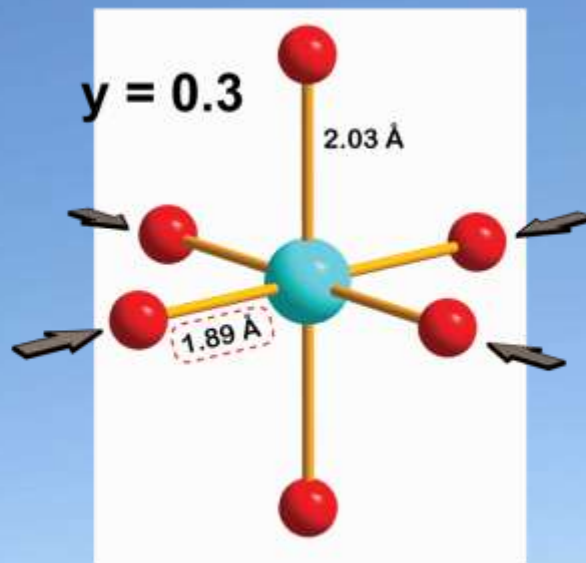
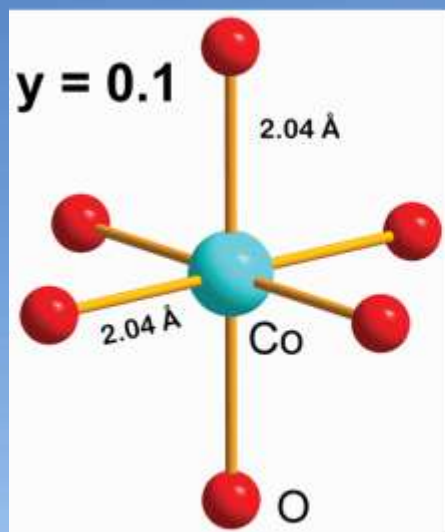


# EXAFS



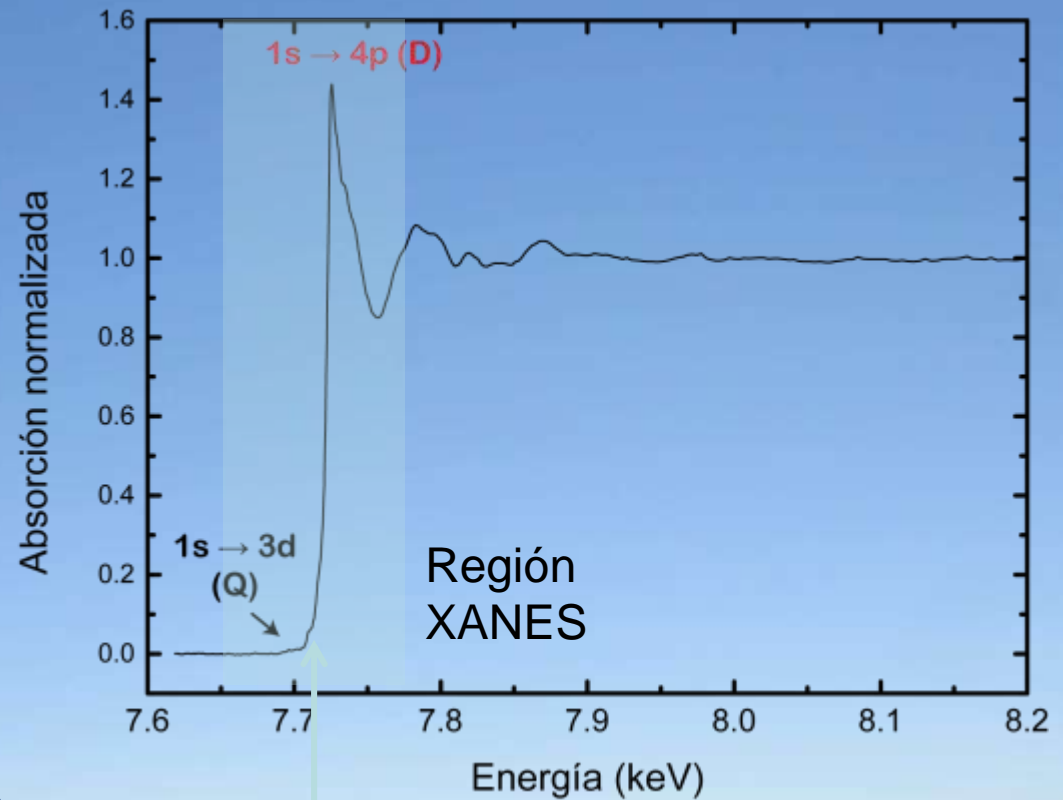
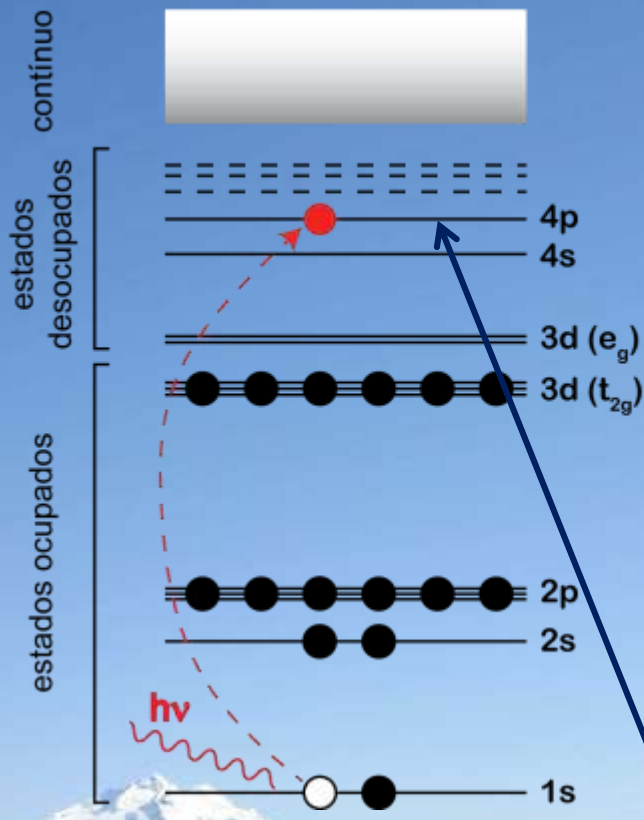
$$\chi(k) = \sum_j \frac{N_j e^{-2k^2\sigma_j^2} e^{-2R_j/\lambda(k)} f_j(k)}{kR_j^2} \sin [2kR_j + \delta_j(k)]$$

# Resultados EXAFS



Transición de fase de R-3c a Pm-3m a  $T \sim 350, 600, 300^\circ\text{C}$  para  $y = 0.1, 0.3$  and  $0.5$ , respectivamente.

# Espectroscopía de Absorción (XANES)

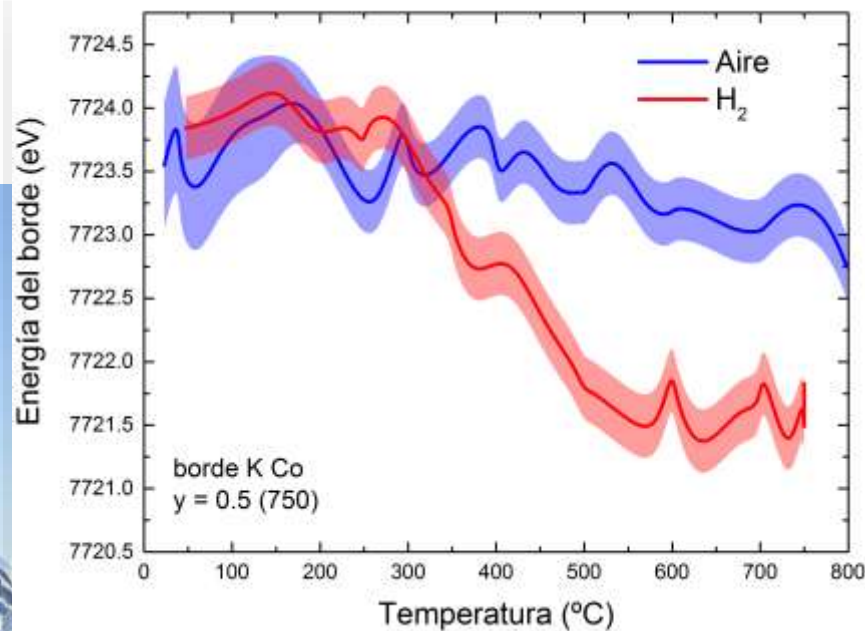
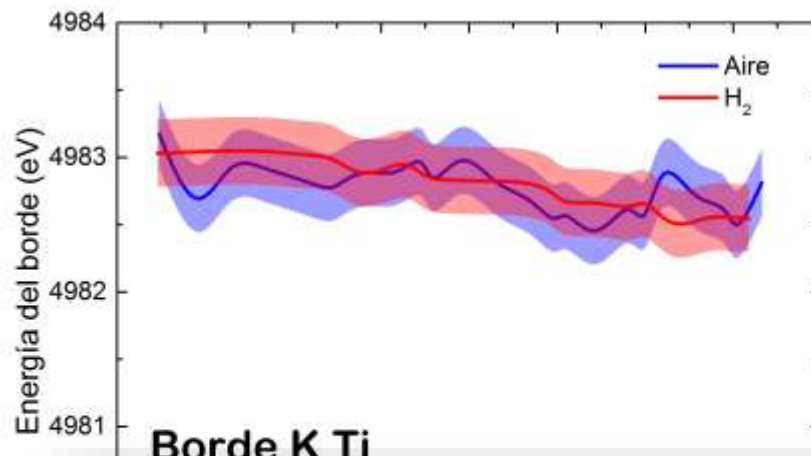
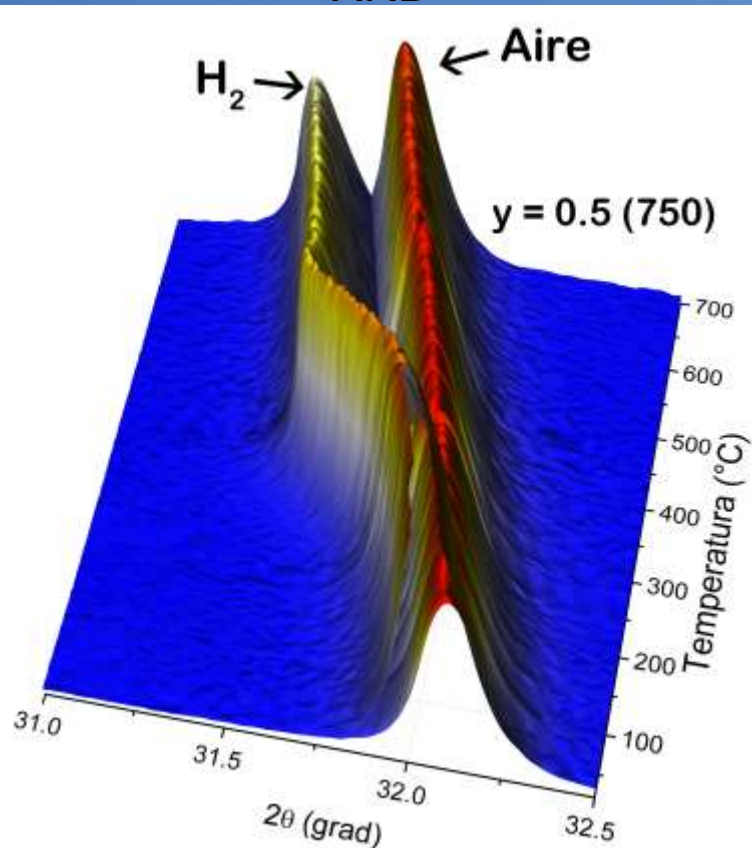


Depende del entorno local del átomo absorbente

# XRD y XANES *in-situ*

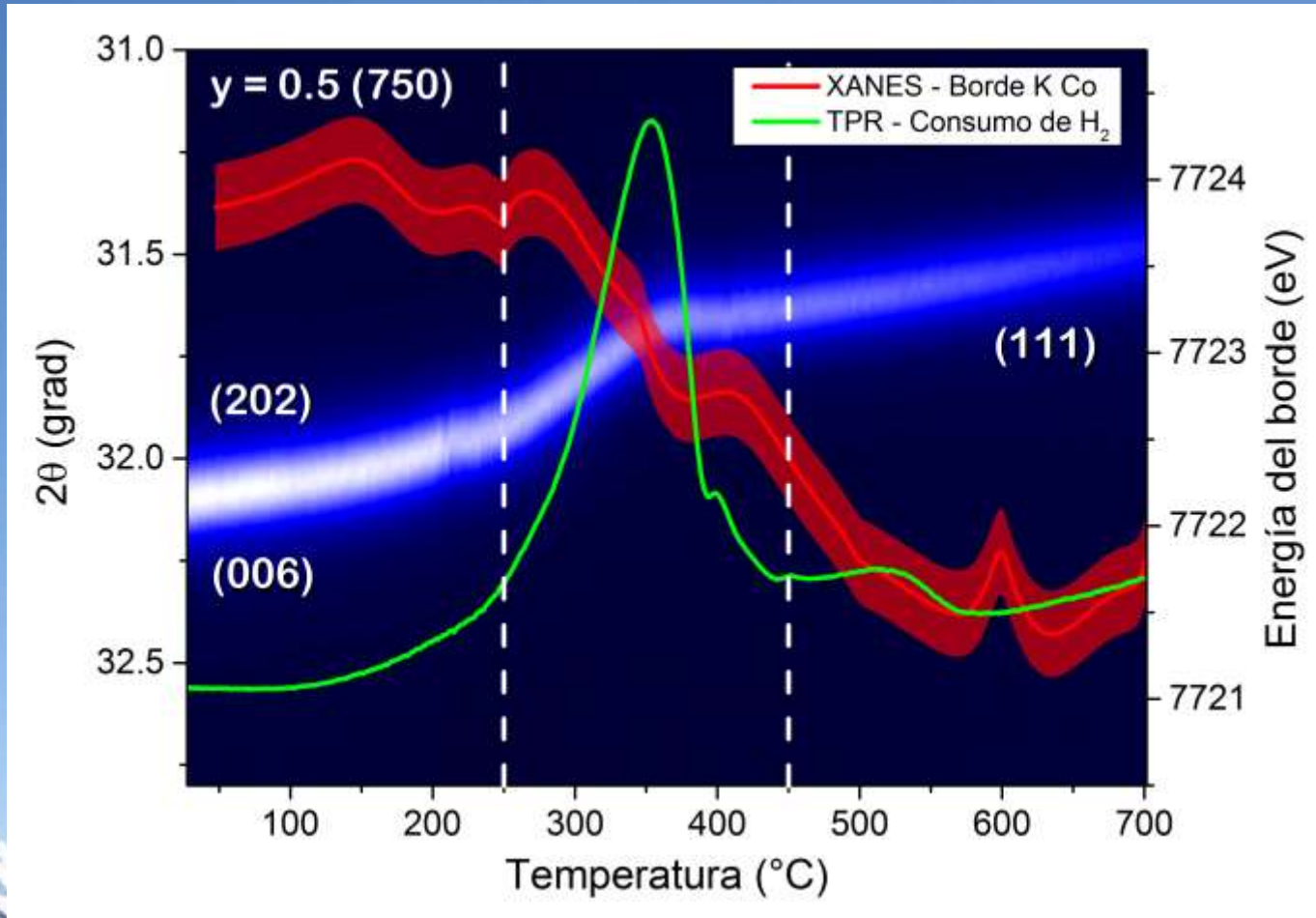
XANES

XRD

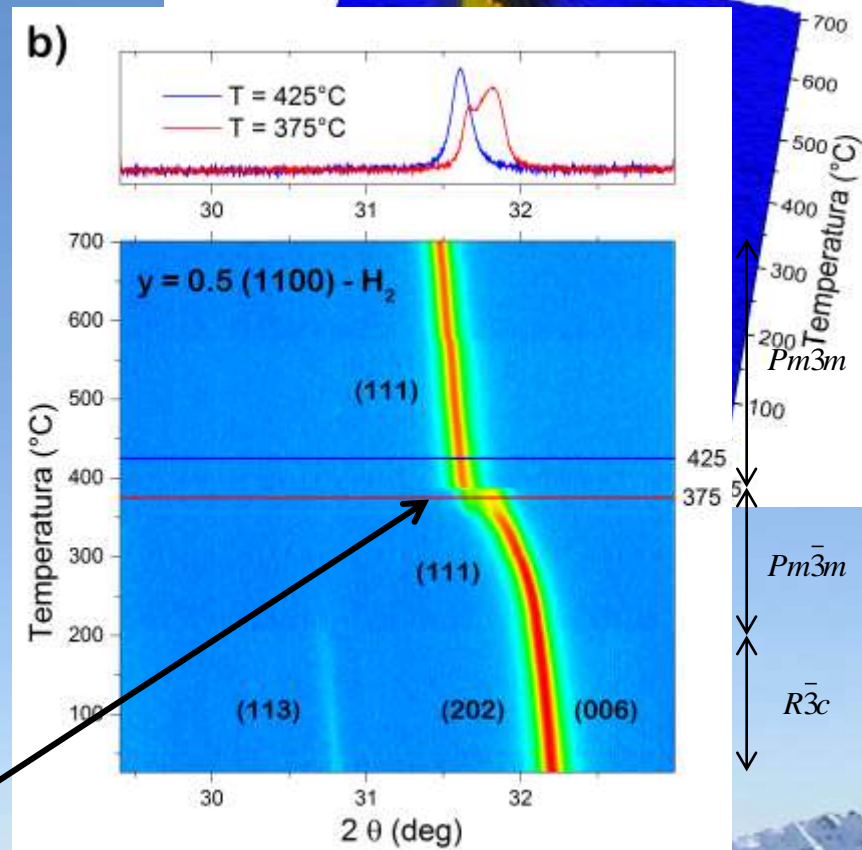
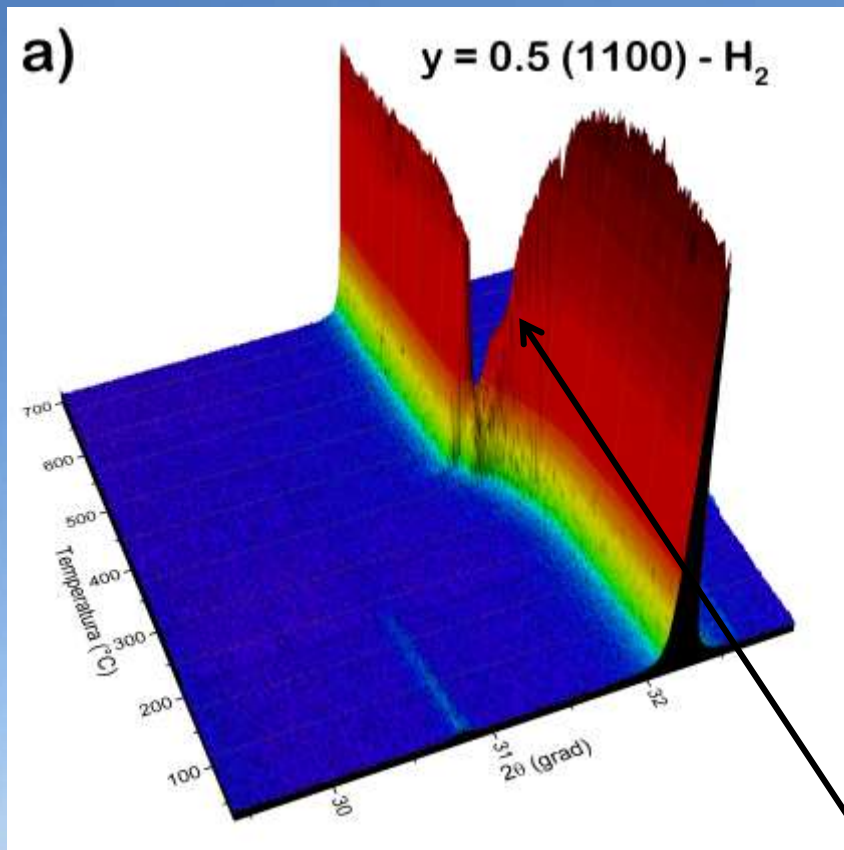
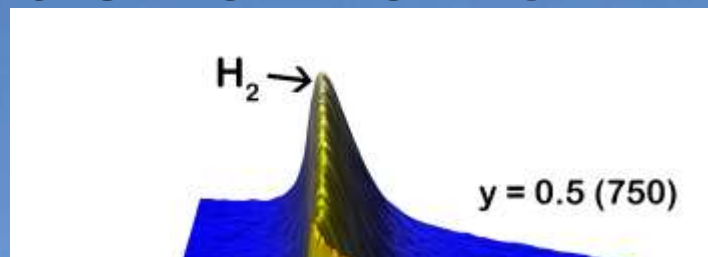




# Correlación resultados XRD – XANES – TPR



# XRD *in-situ* – Efecto de tamaño de grano

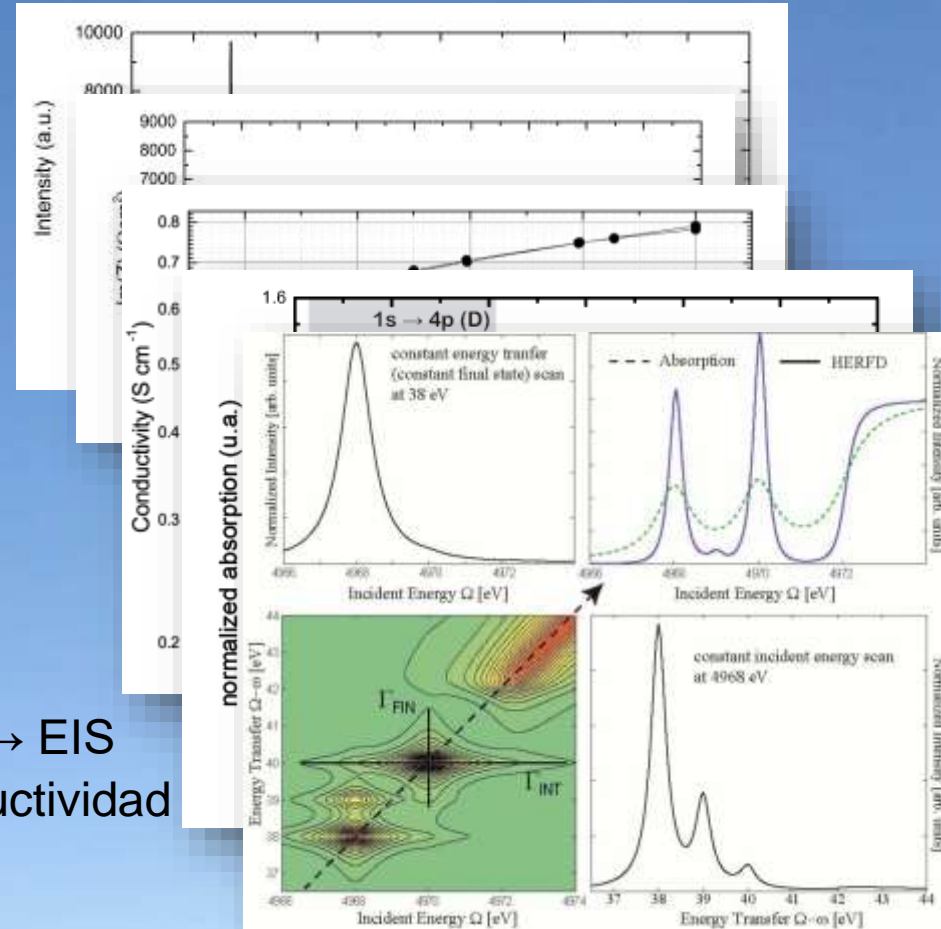
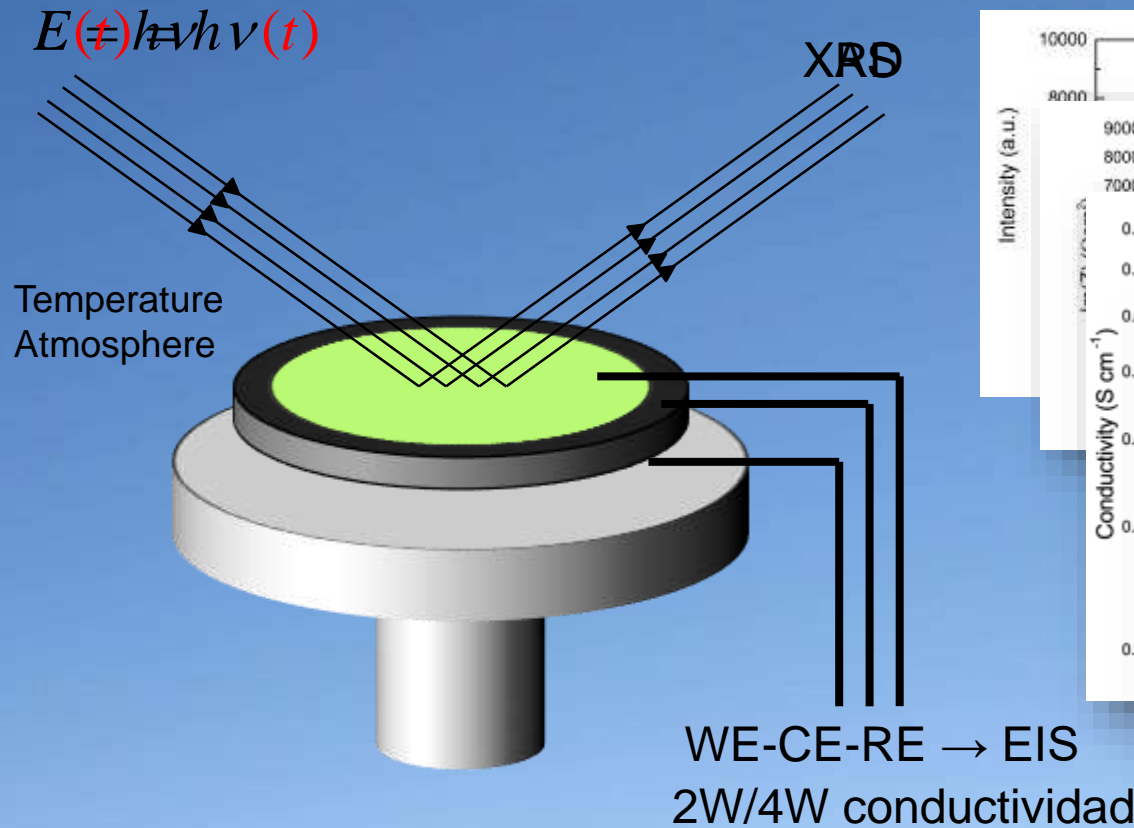


Transformación de fase de 1<sup>er</sup> orden



# GOAL

From *in-situ* measurements to *in-operando* measurements



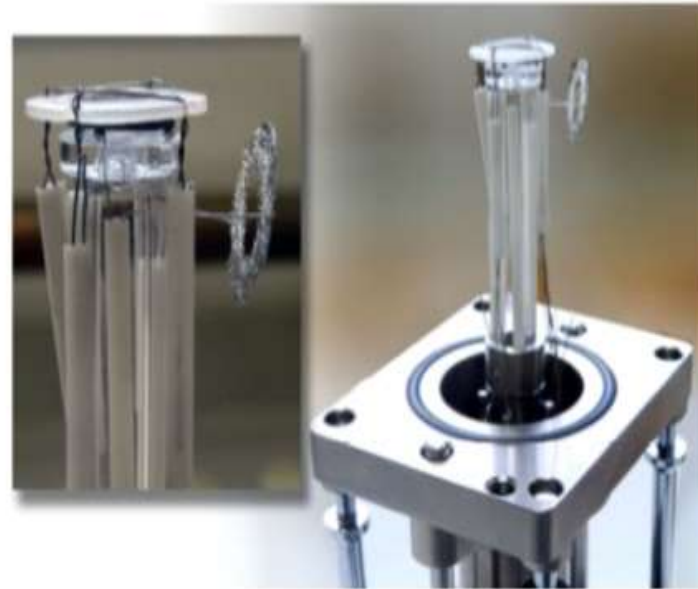
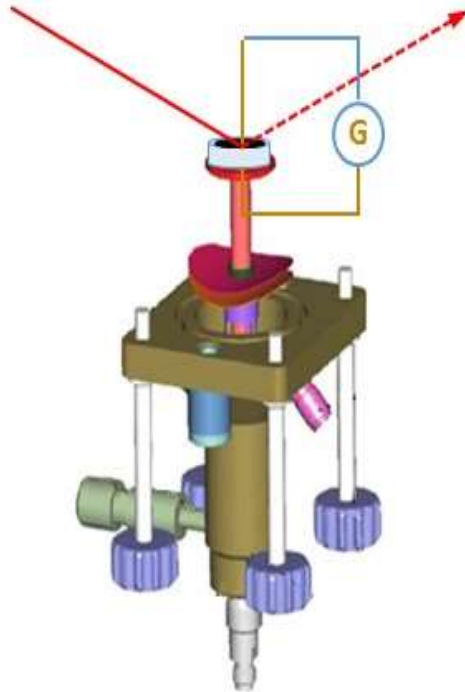
- **XRD**: average crystalline structure
- **XAS**: local electronic structure

- **EIS**: electrochemical characterization
- **Electrical Conductivity**: transport properties

# In-operando cell design

X-Ray Source

X-Ray detector



Federico Napolitano



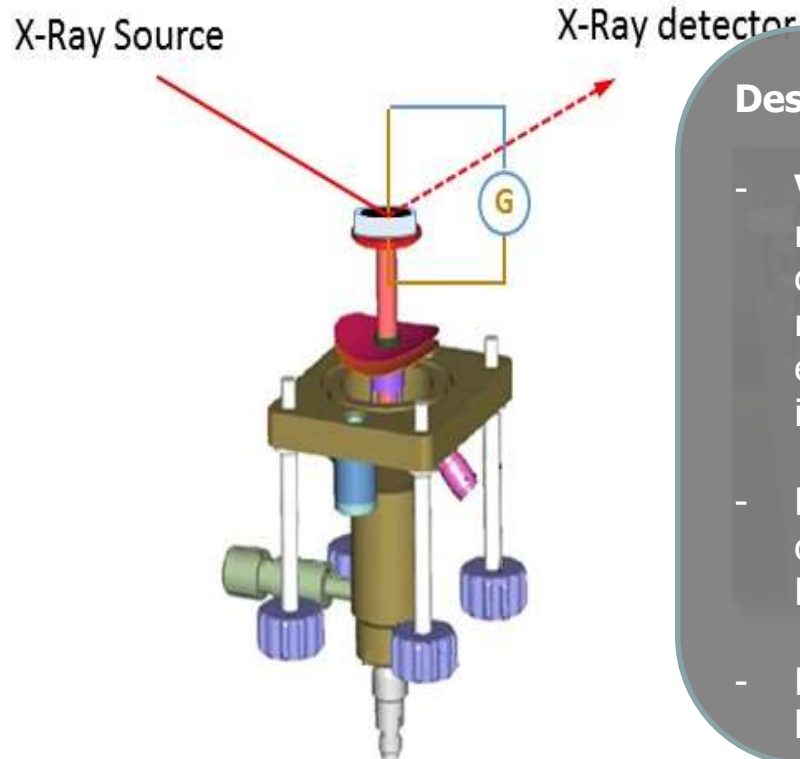
Laboratório Nacional  
de Luz Síncrotron

## Research proposal for application for beam time at LNL S

This document must consist of a maximum of two A4 pages (including references and figures) with a minimal font size of 10 pt. Proposals which do not respect these rules will be rejected. Delete the gray italic text to fill with the proposal information. Only PDF files format are accepted. It is compulsory to write the proposal in English.

**REDOX AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF NANOSTRUCTURED NI-DOPED  $(\text{Ce,Gd})\text{O}_{2-d}$  CERMETS IN-OPERANDO CONDITIONS**

# In-operando cell design



## Design conceived with several constrains:

- **Versatile**, several experimental techniques must be used without changes in the cell configuration: in-house or synchrotron XRD, X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XANES/EXAFS), electrical conductivity, and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy.
- **Easily adapted** to several high temperature chambers existing at LNL and at CAB (Anton Paar HTK1200 and XRK900, Canario furnace).
- **Portable** in order to be carried to synchrotron beamlines.

Federico Napolitano



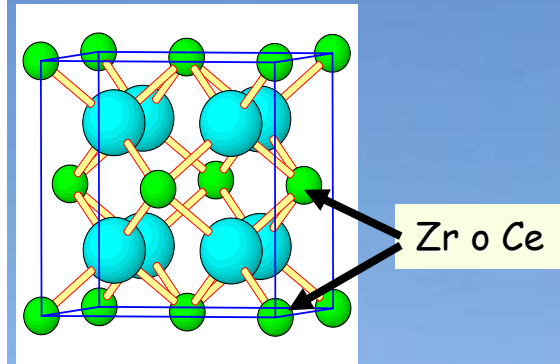
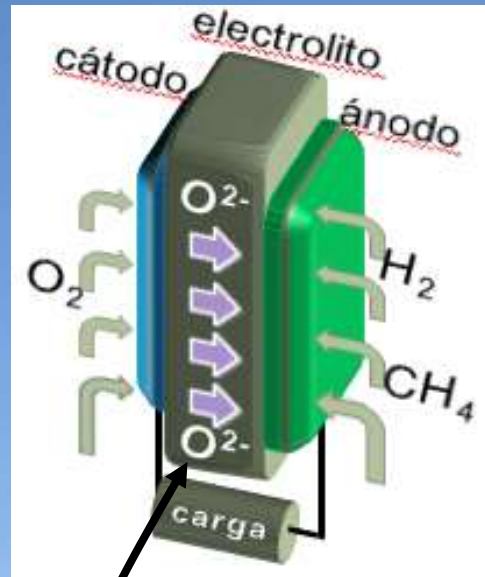
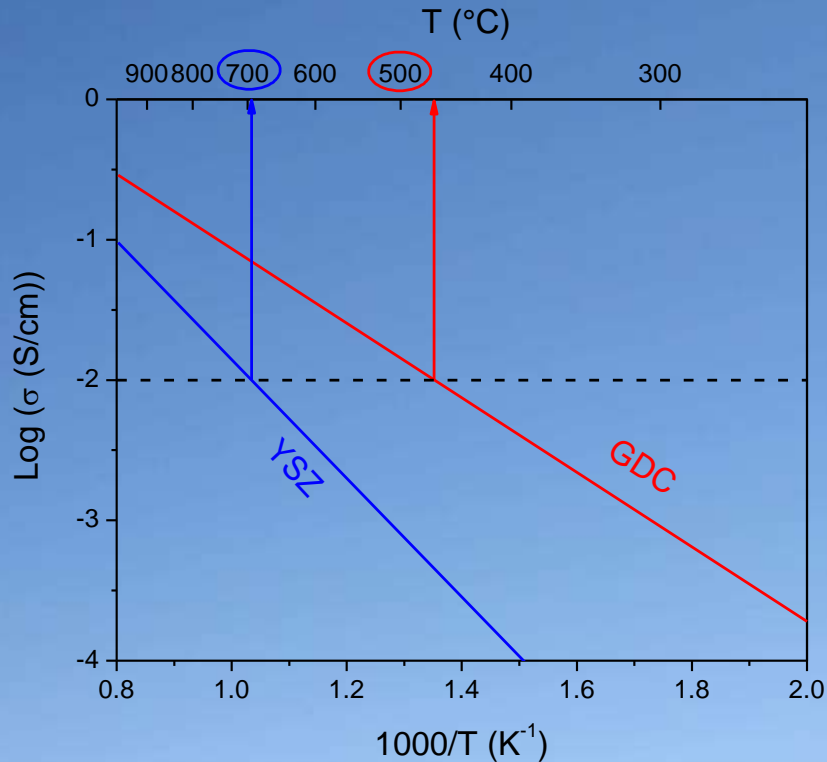
Laboratório Nacional  
de Luz Síncrotron

## Research proposal for application for beam time at LNLS

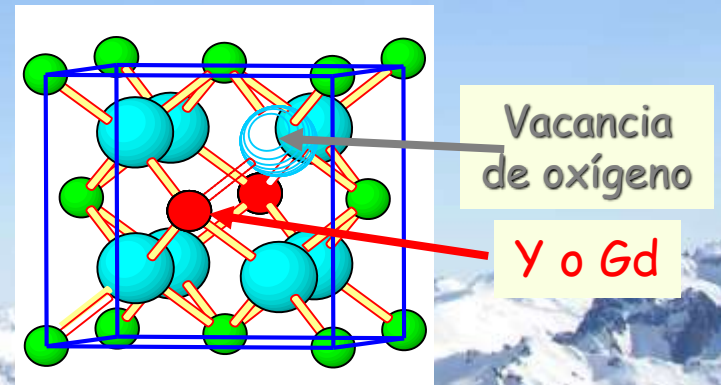
This document must consist of a maximum of two A4 pages (including references and figures) with a minimal font size of 10 pt. Proposals which do not respect these rules will be rejected. Delete the gray italic text to fill with the proposal information. Only PDF files format are accepted. It is compulsory to write the proposal in English.

REDOX AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF NANOSTRUCTURED NI-DOPED  $(\text{Ce,Gd})\text{O}_{2-d}$  CERMETS IN-OPERANDO CONDITIONS

# 3 - Electrolitos: de SOFC a IT-SOFC

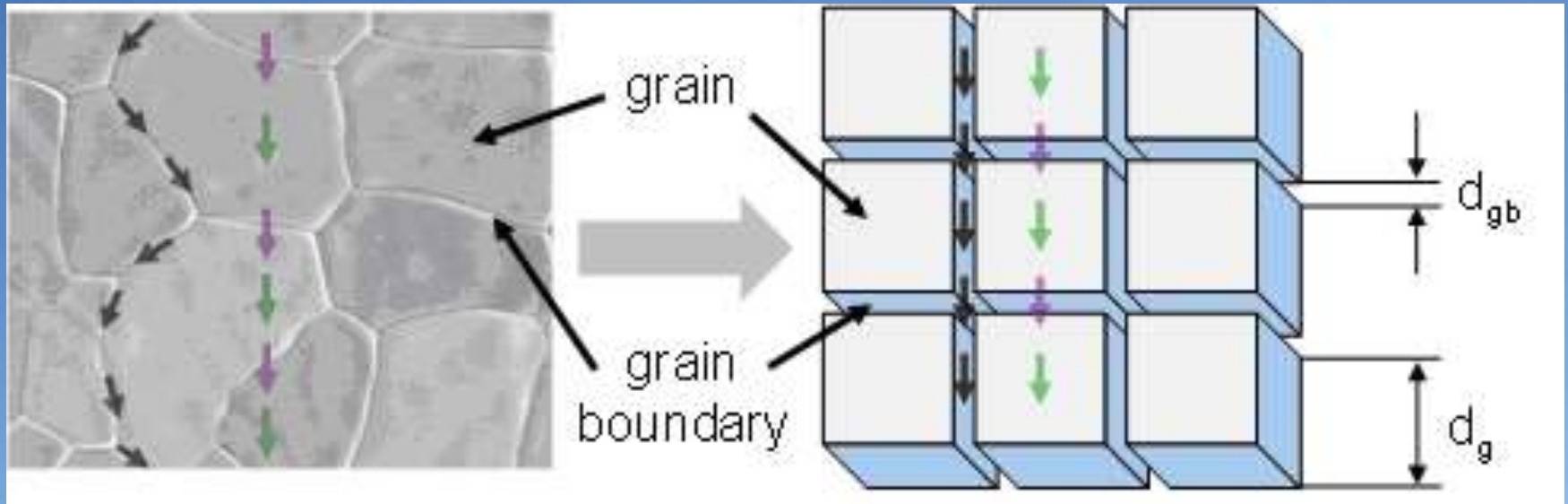


Brandon, N. P. *et al*  
 Annu. Rev. Mater. Res.  
 33 (2003) 183



# 3-Electrolyte: ionic conductor

Ionic transport mechanisms in solid ceramic electrolytes  $O^{2-}$ -ion

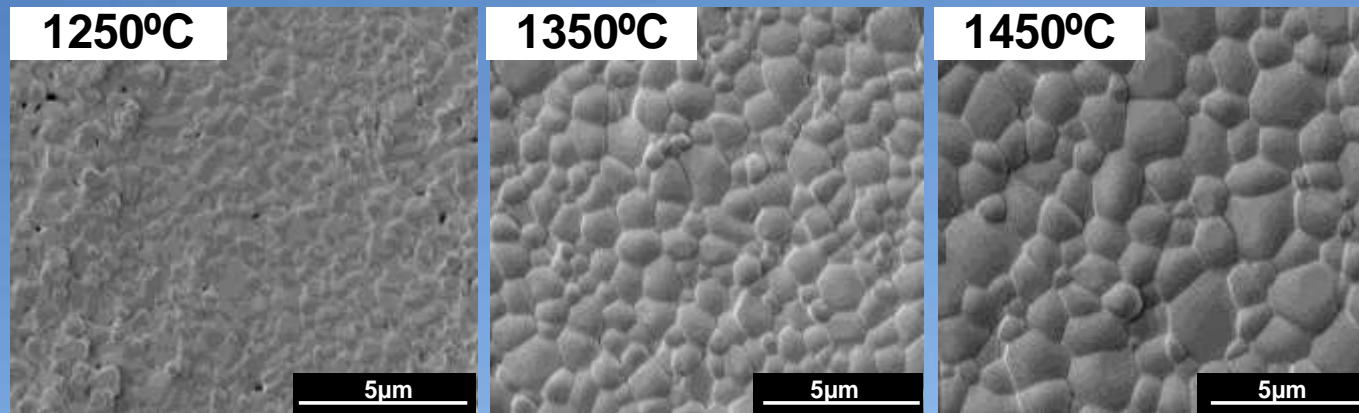


- Model: microcrystalline solid electrolytes: **bulk** ionic transport (characteristic of the material) through grains and **GB** transport, which depends on microstructure.
- Proposed increased conductivity in nanostructured electrolytes.

# 3-Electrolyte: ionic conductor

Cerium Gadolinium Oxide (CGO) desirable properties:

- High density

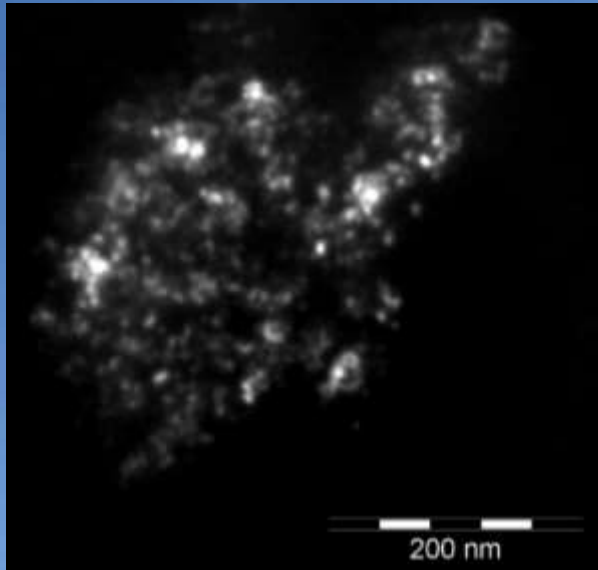


- Stability: both in the oxidizing atmosphere (cathode) and reducing (anode)
- Chemical compatibility and coefficient of expansion: with those of the electrodes to avoid degradation
- High Ion Conductivity (negligible electronic conductivity)

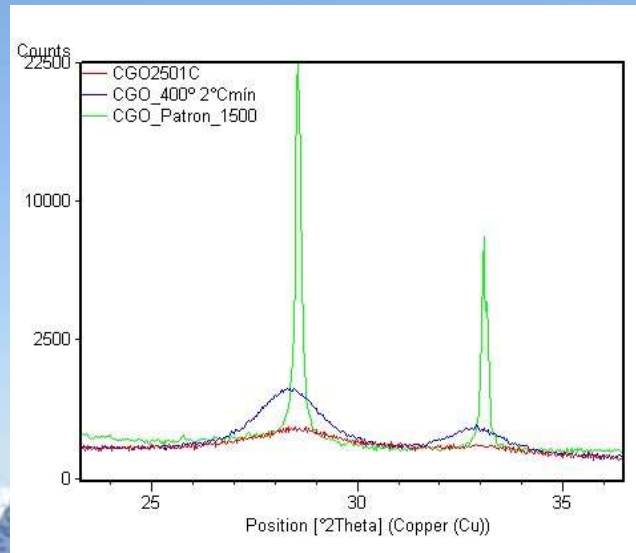
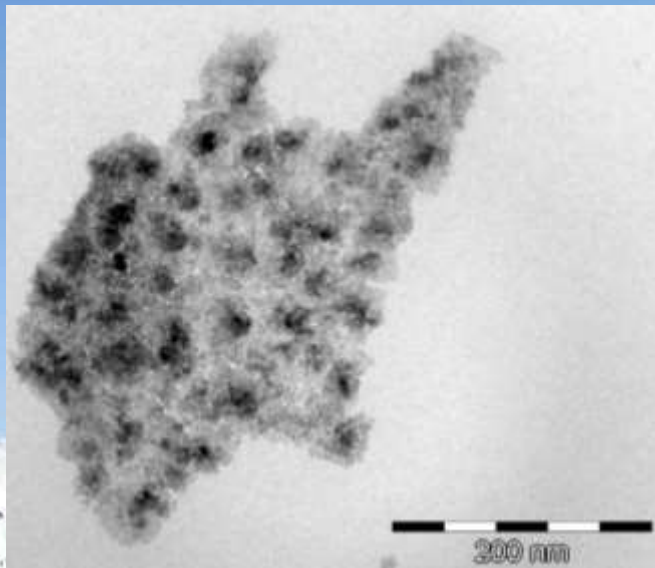
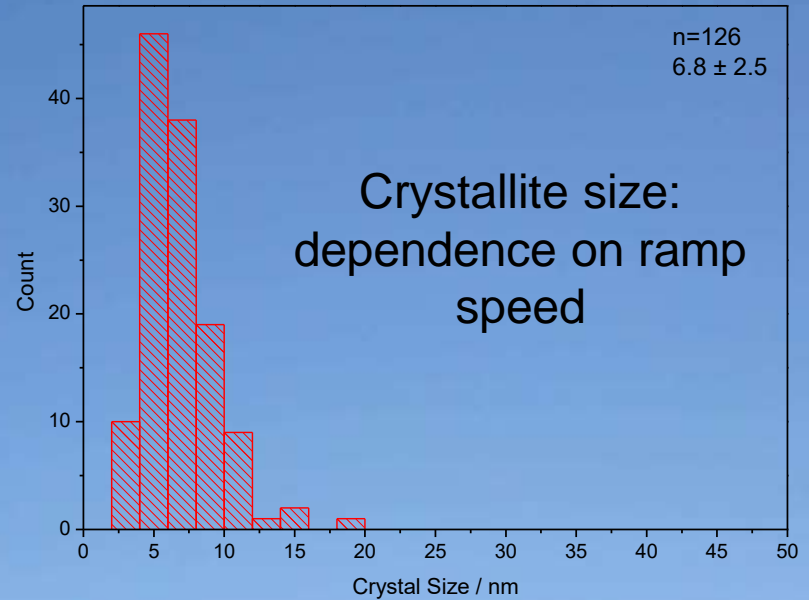


# CGO (electrolyte) new synthesis method

CGO\_MetA\_250C\_r=2C/min\_1ml/cm



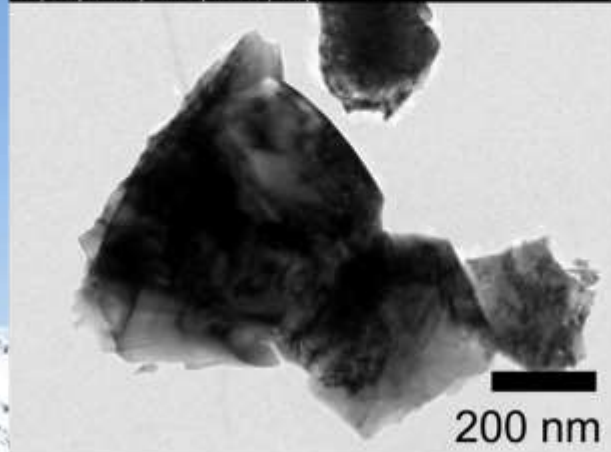
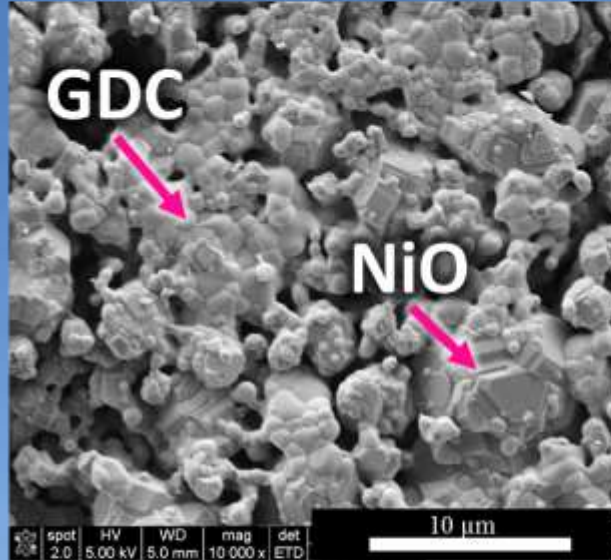
**T**  
250 °C  
Ramp  
2 °C/min



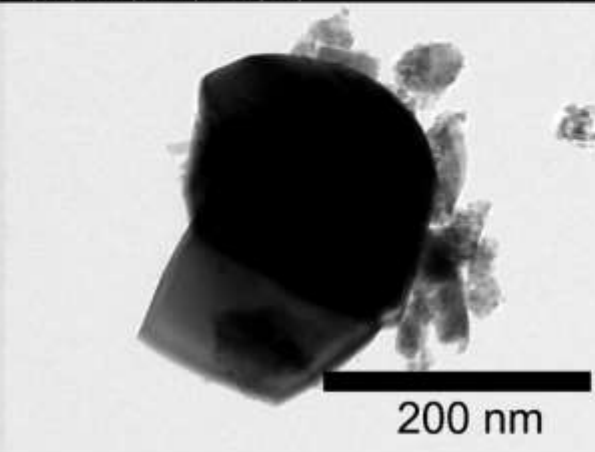
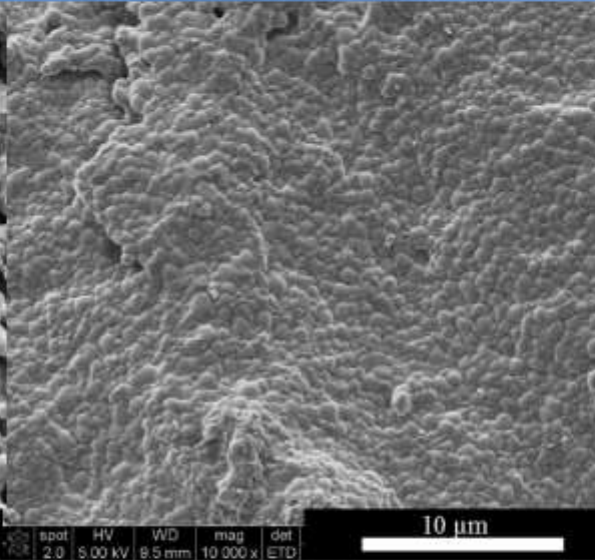
Modified Sol-gel method (patent in progress)

# Cermet: CGO/NiO (anodes) SEM/TEM

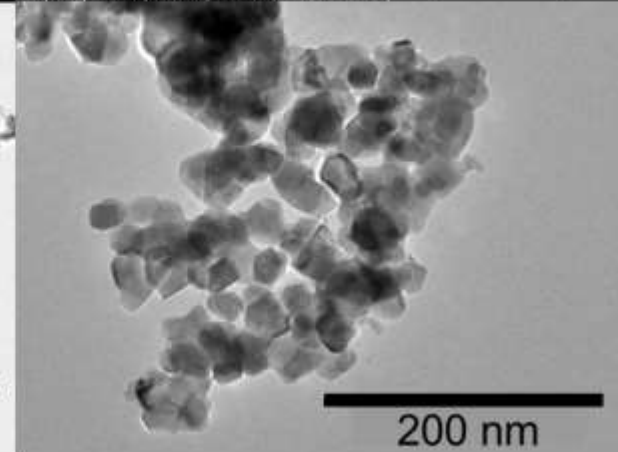
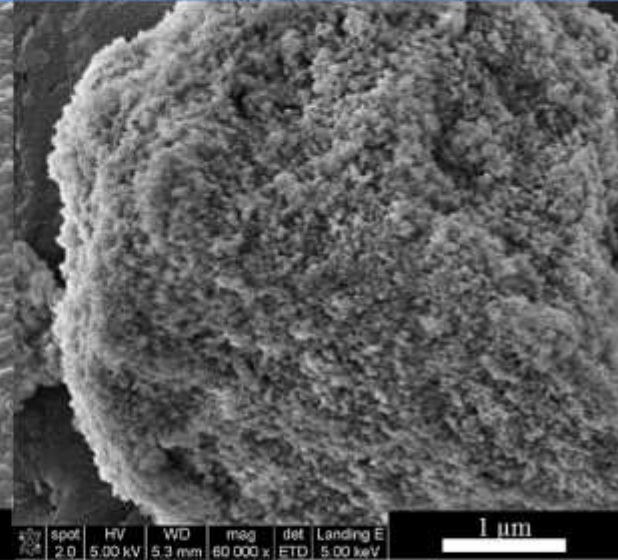
## C1350



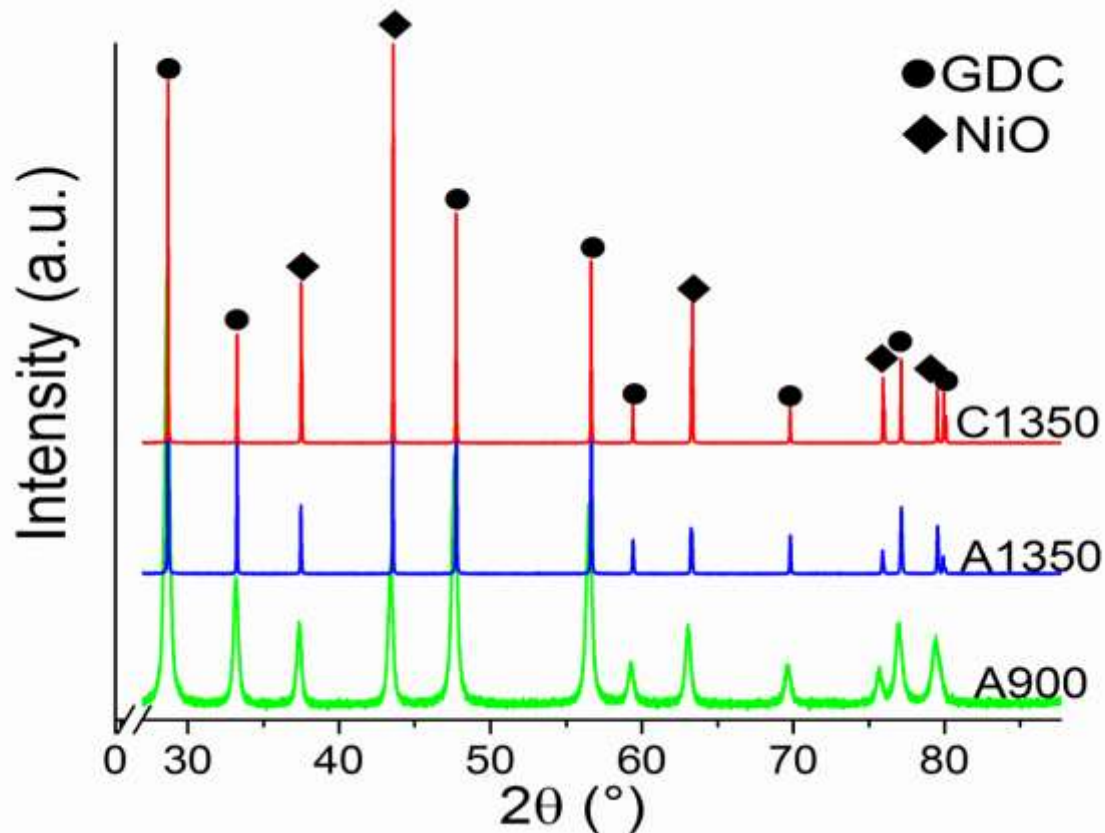
## A1350



## A900

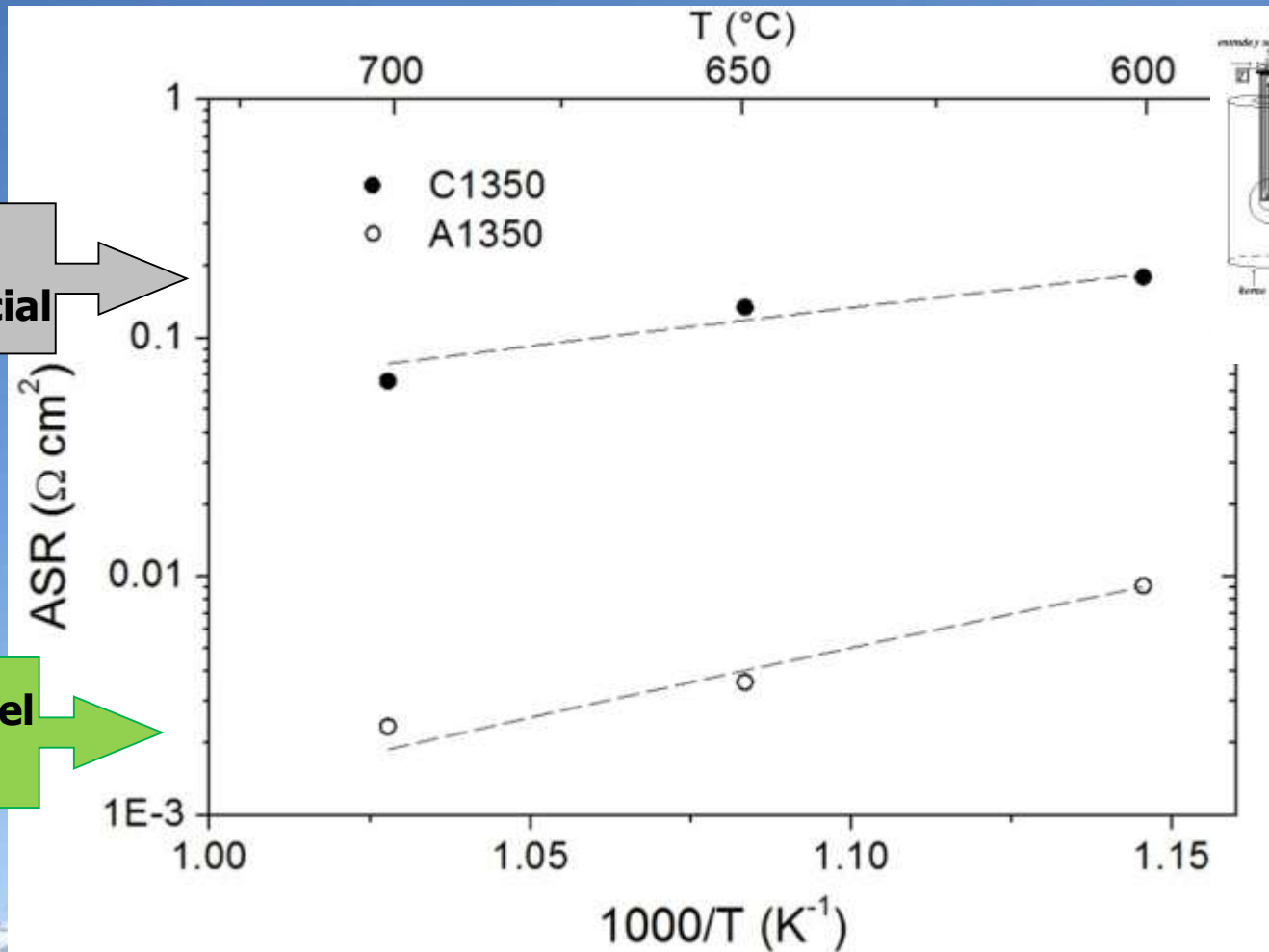


# Cermet: CGO/NiO (anodes) XRD



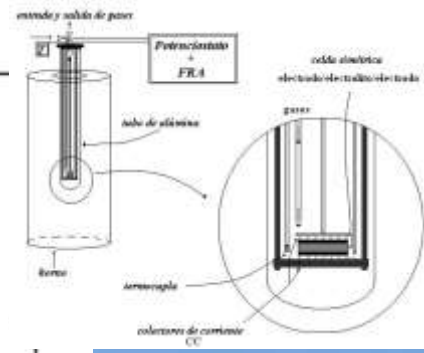
All samples have two separated phases NiO and GDC with cubic crystal phase (Fm3m space group) and initially present crystallite sizes in the nanometric range, depending on the sintering temperature.

# Cermet: CGO/NiO (anodes) EIS

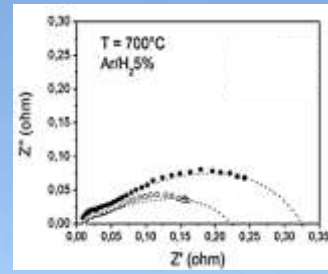


C1350 commercial

New Sol Gel A1350



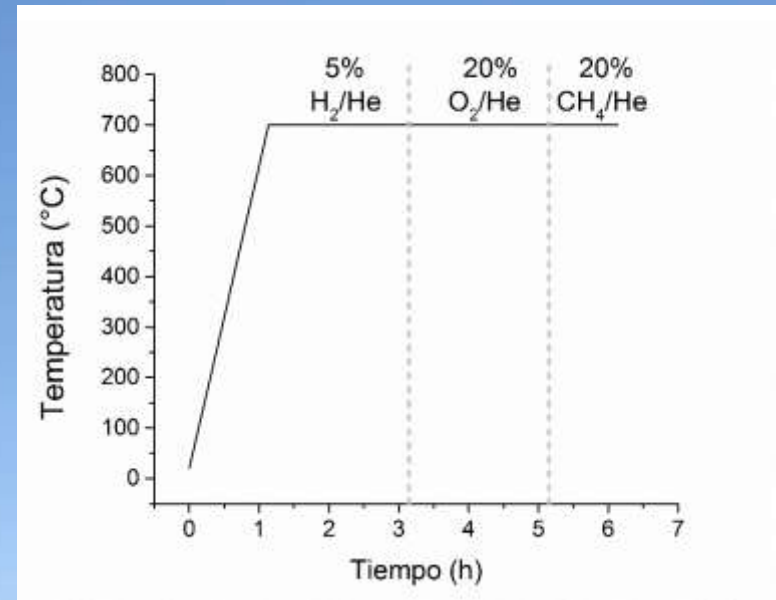
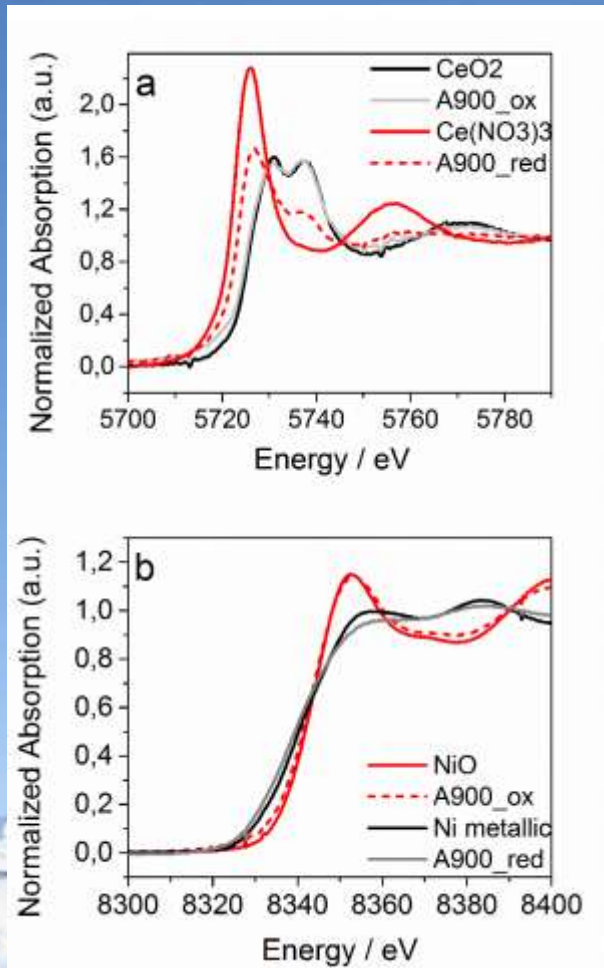
Symmetric cell



Area Specific Resistance  
EIS

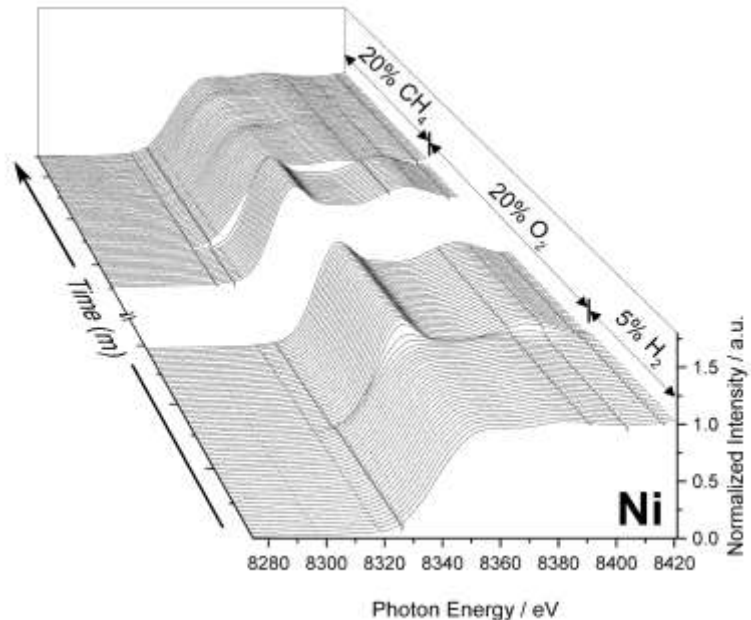
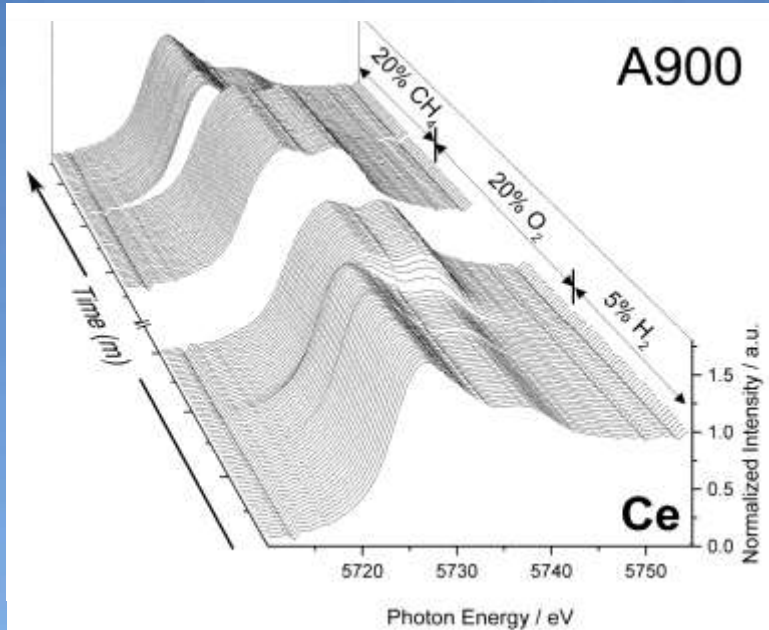
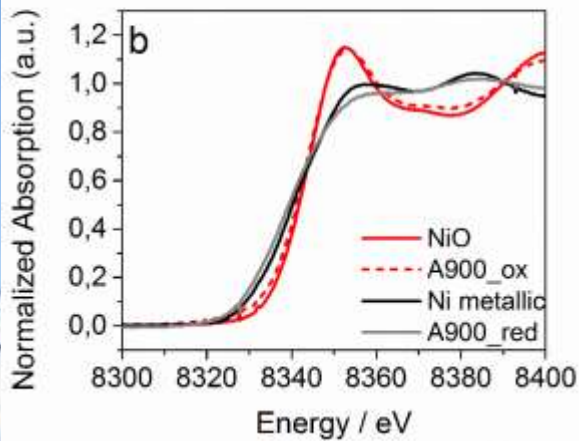
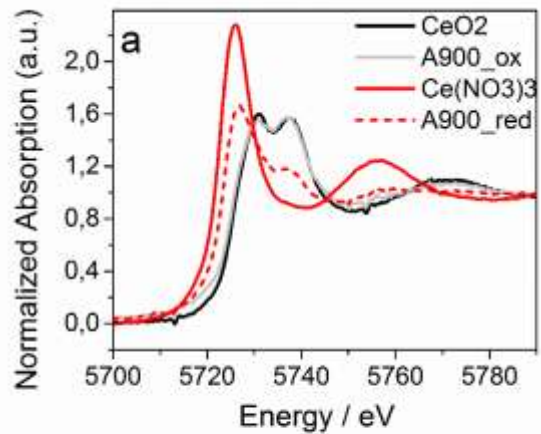
# Cermet: CGO/NiO (anodes) DXAS

DXAS (Dispersive X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy)

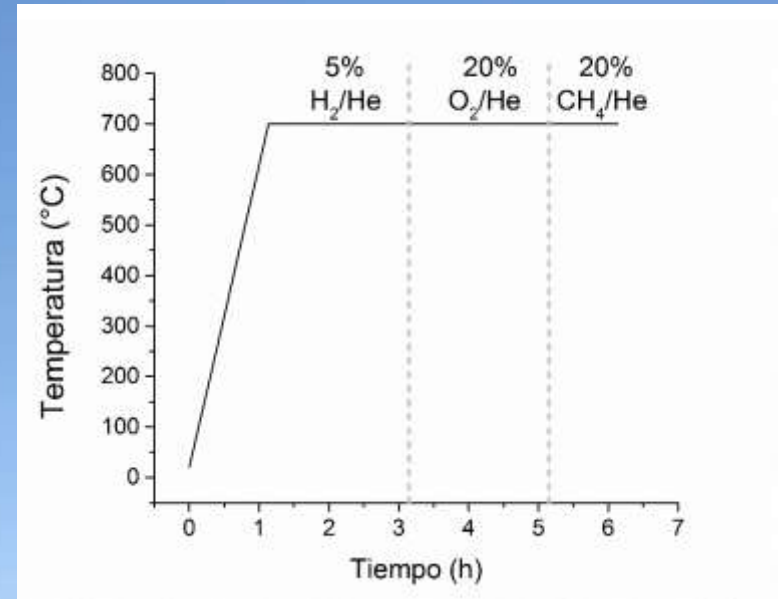
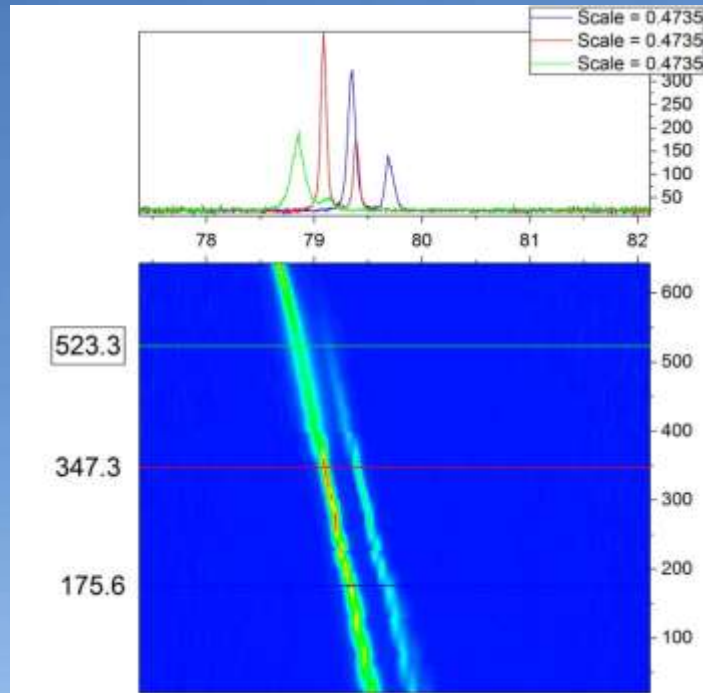


# Cermet: CGO/NiO (anodes) DXAS

DXAS (Dispersive X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy)



# Cermet: CGO/NiO (anodes) XPD

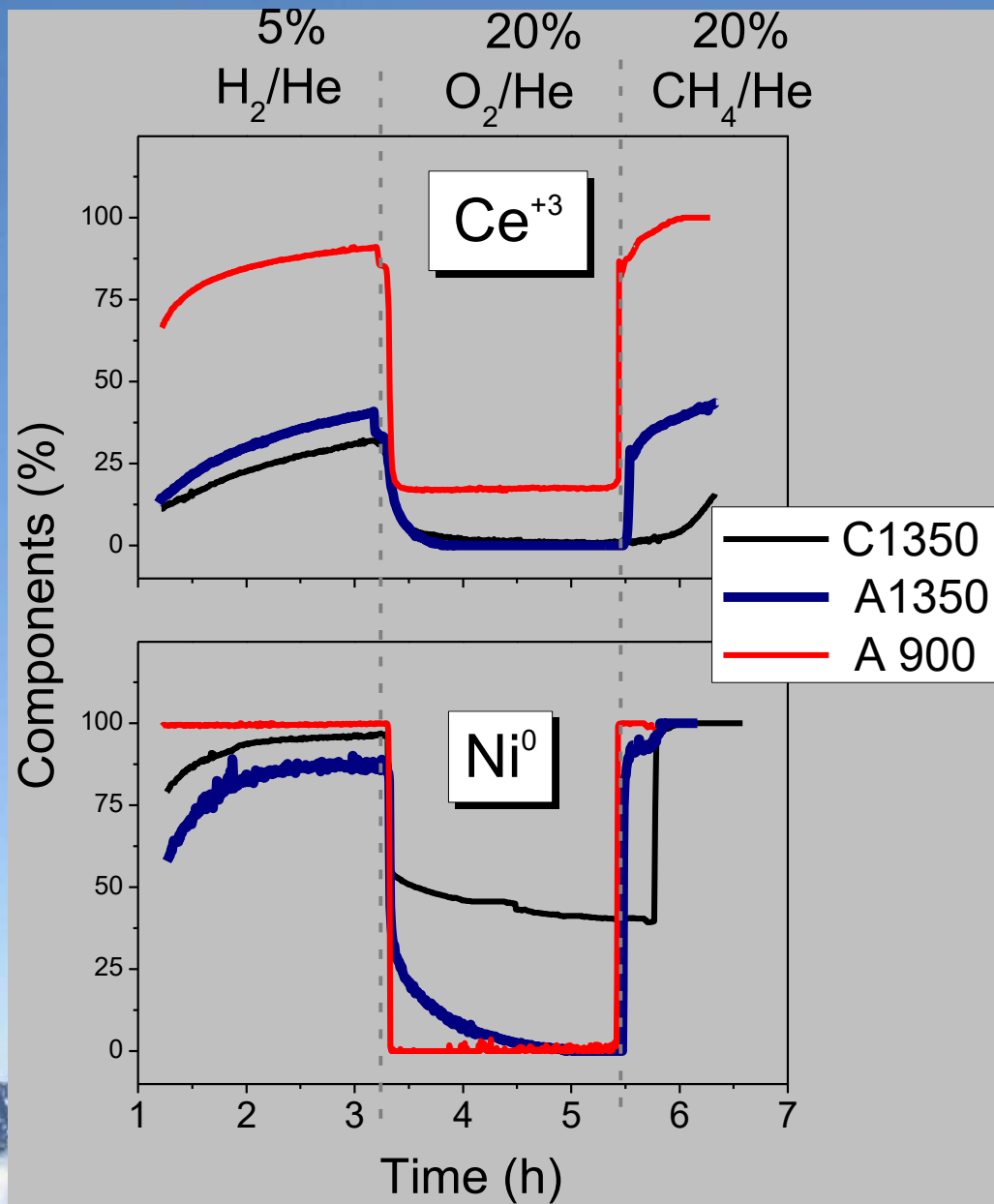
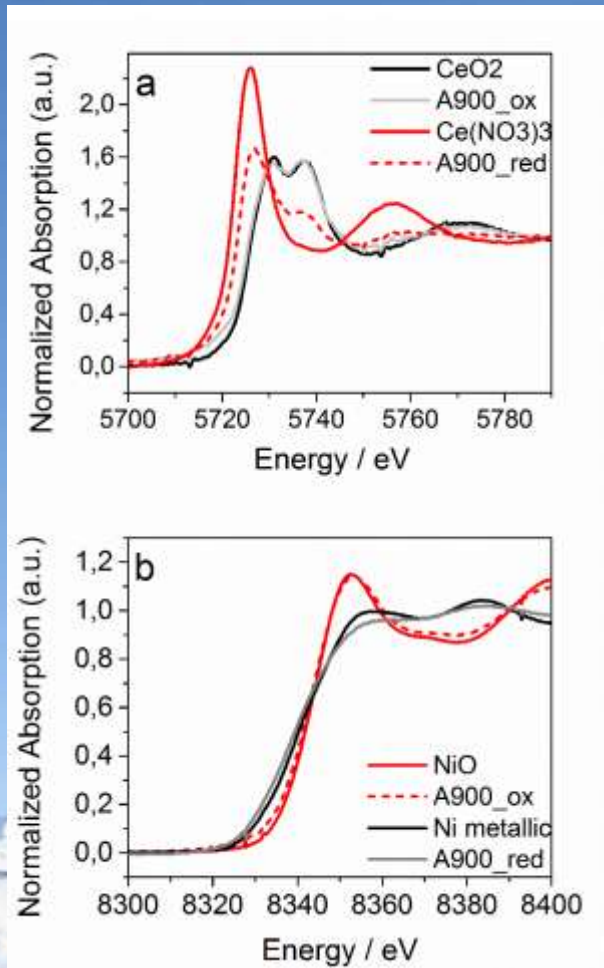


New Sol Gel  
**A1350**



# Cermet: CGO/NiO (anodes) DXAS

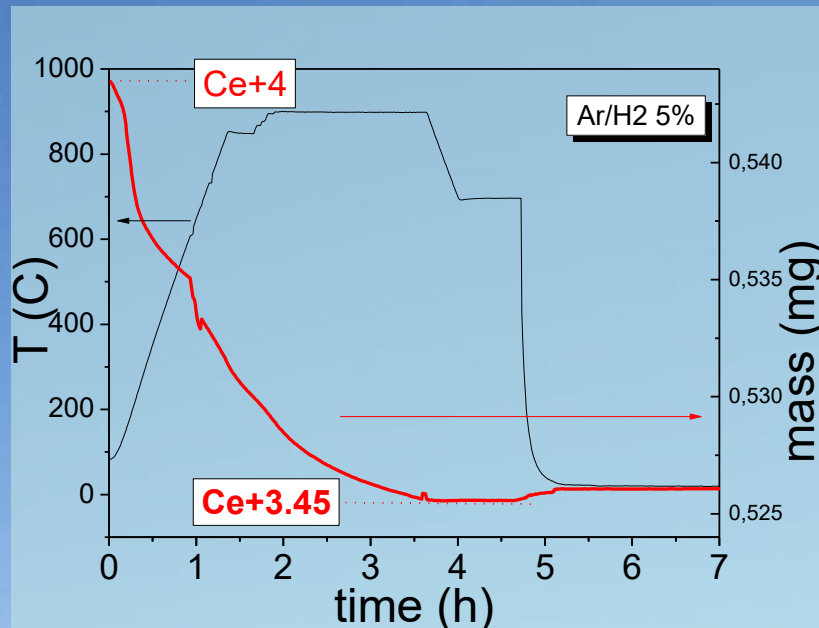
DXAS (Dispersive X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy)



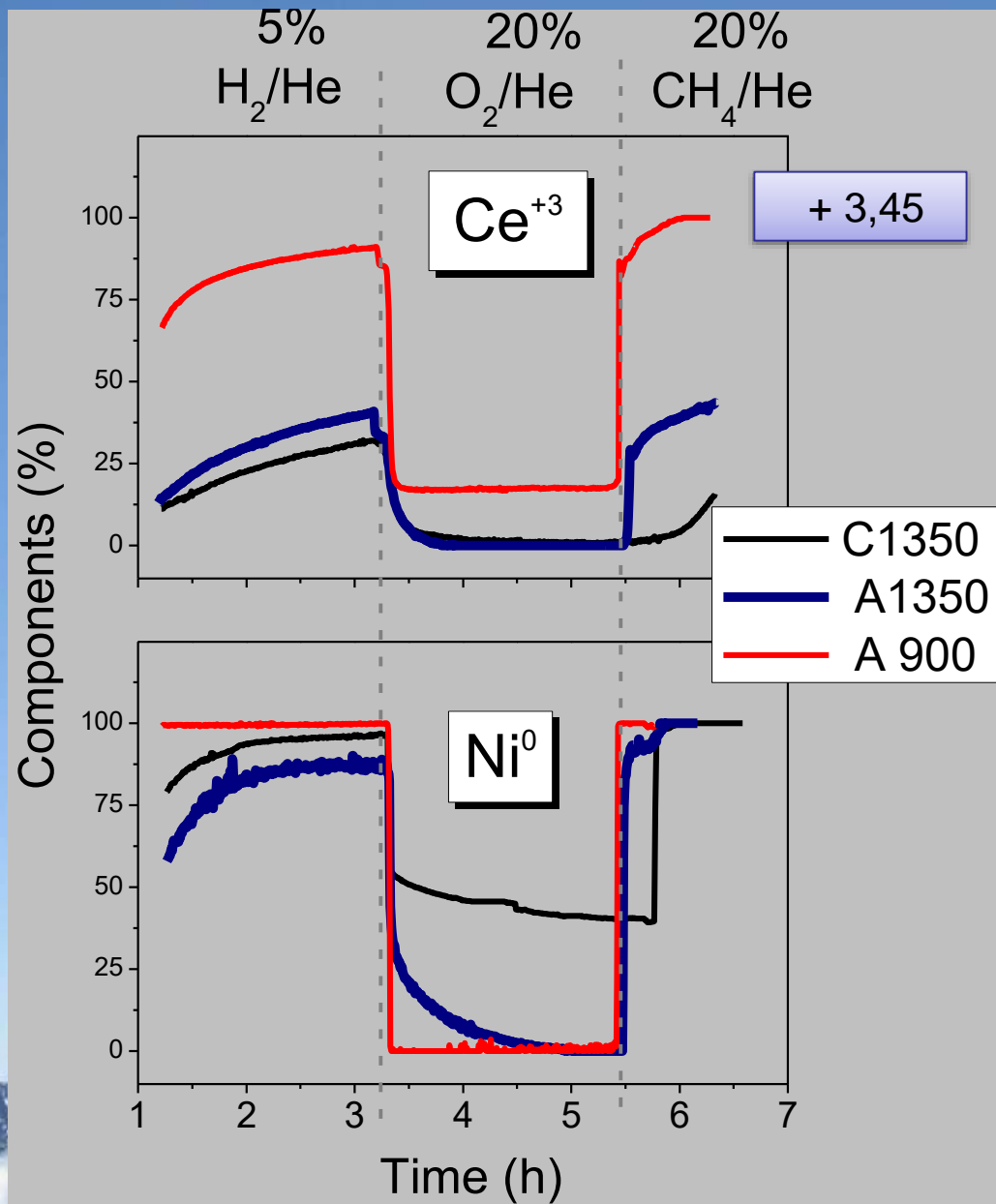


# Cermet: CGO/NiO (anodes) DXAS

## TG of CeO2



100%  $\equiv$  3,45

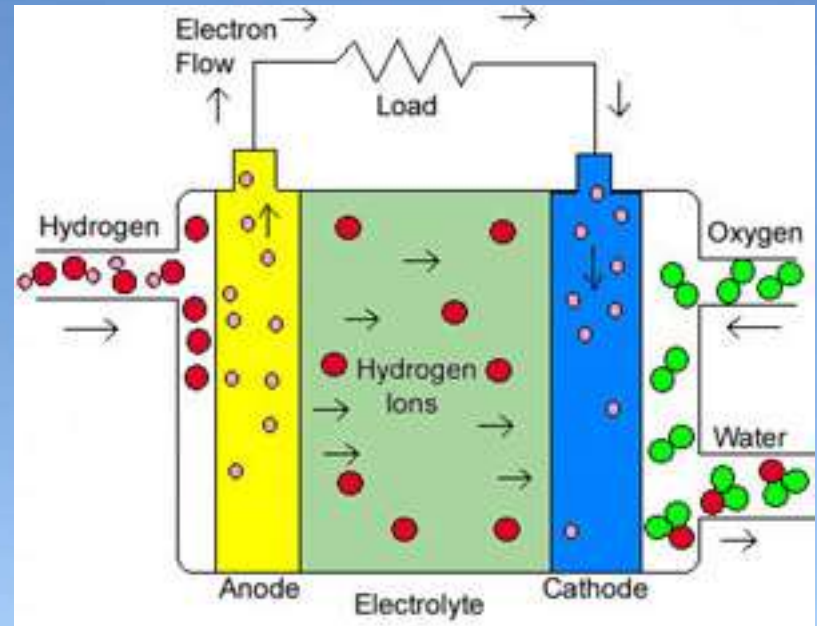
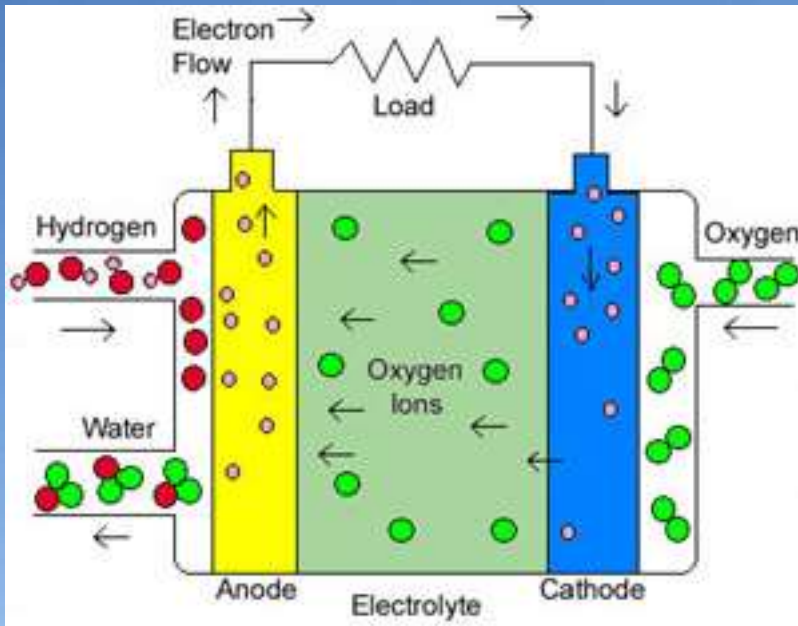


# In-operando: proton conductivity

## Conductor-O vs Conductor-H

SOFC:  $O^{2-}$  ion/ $V_O$

PC-SOFC  $H^+$  ion / $H_2O$



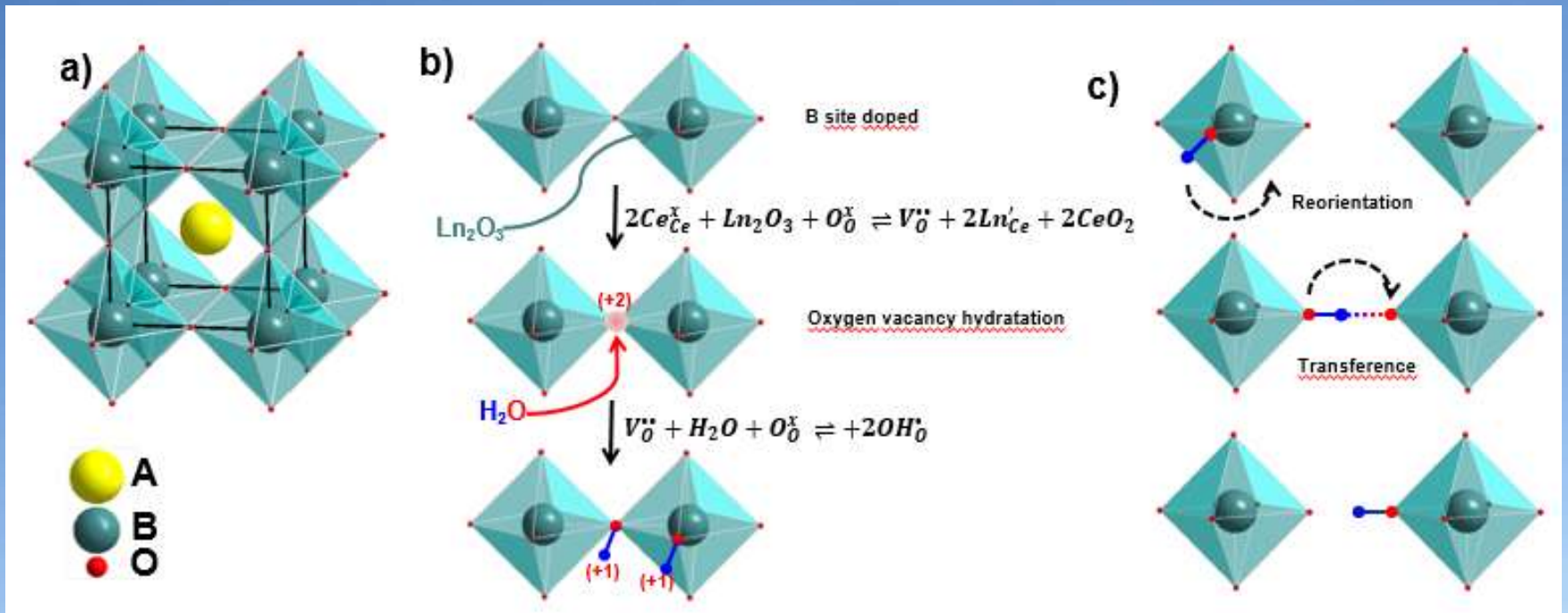
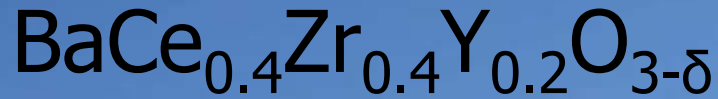
J. Basbus, PhD Thesis 2017



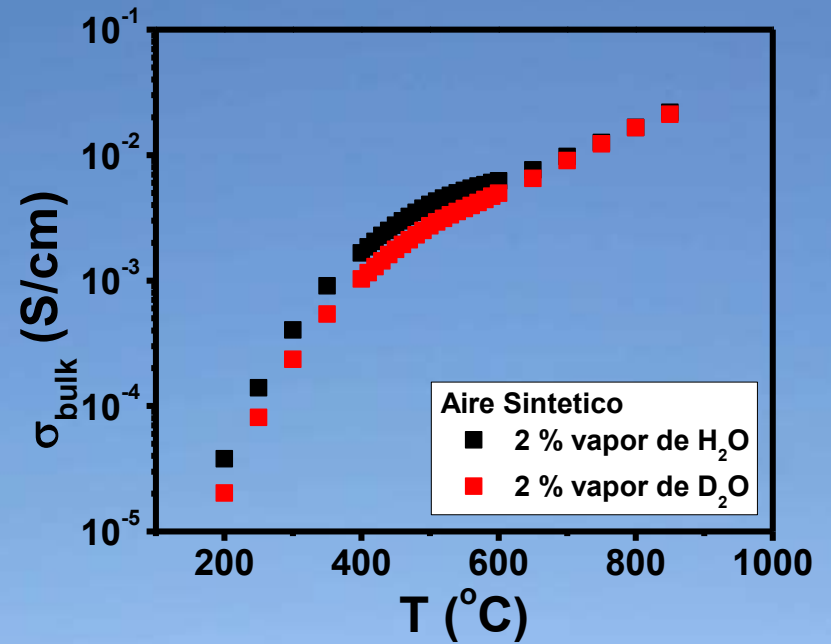
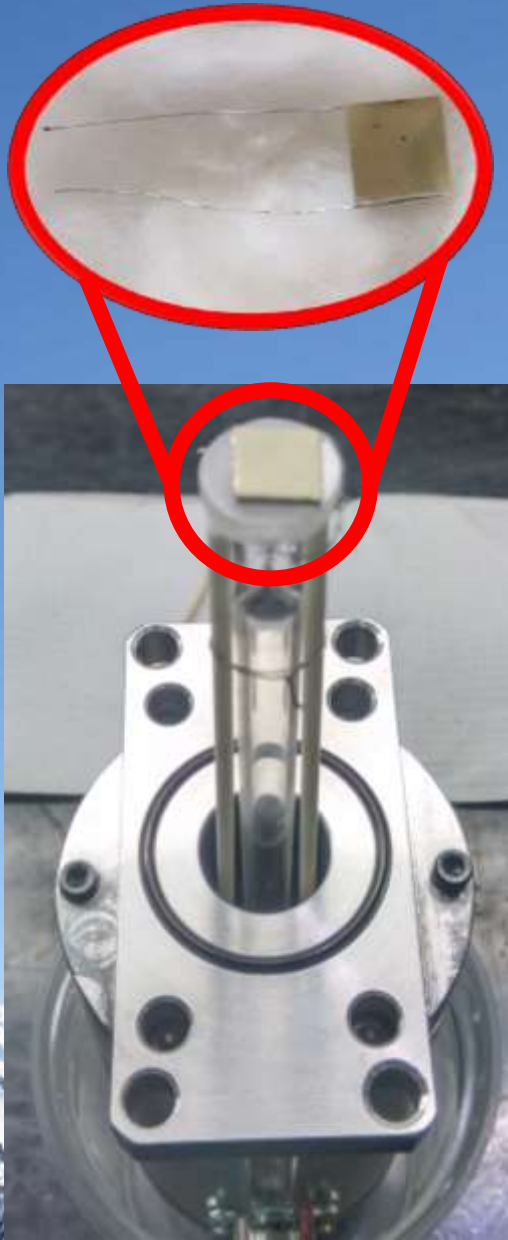
J. Basbus *et al* *J. Electrochem Soc.* **161** (2014) F969

J. Basbus *et al*, *J. Power Sources* **329** (2016) 262

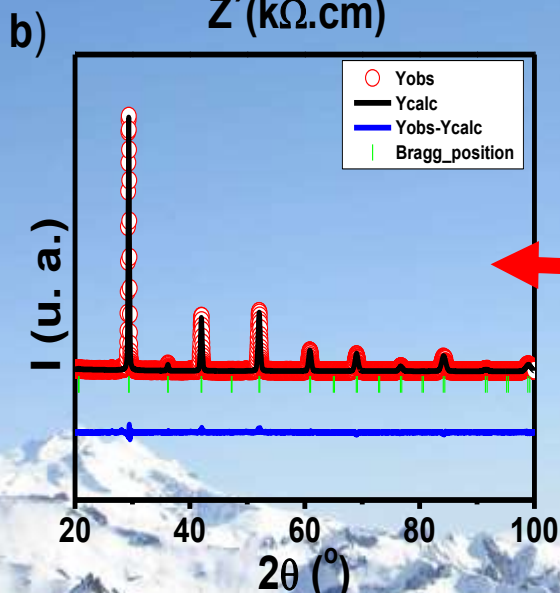
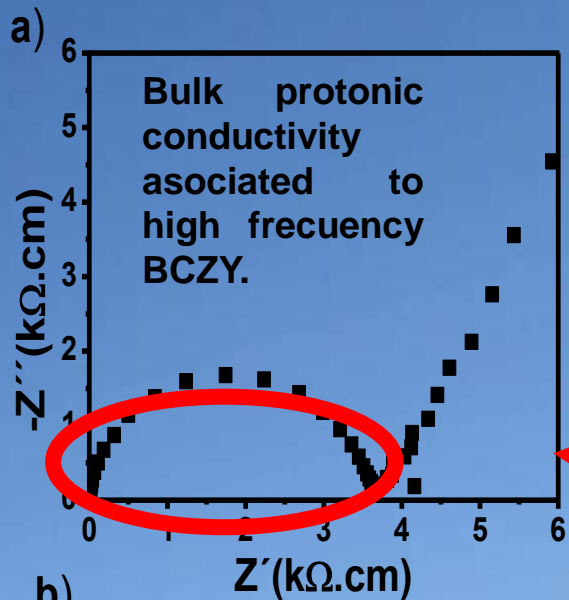
# Proton conductivity



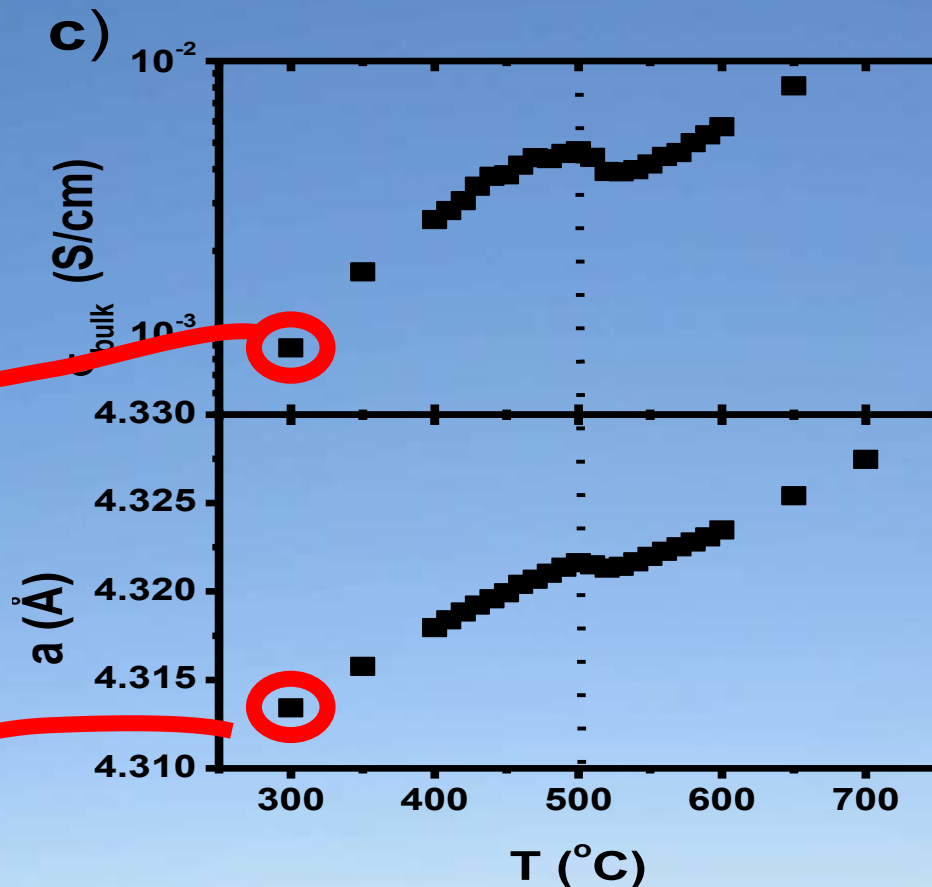
# In-operando: proton conductivity



# In-operando: proton conductivity



BCZY XPD (8 keV) cubic ( $Pm-3m$ )



Cell parameter by Rietveld correlates with proton conductivity

# Other studied compounds

## Perovskites

$\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{Cu}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-d}$  (S. Vá

istry 228 (2015) 208–213)

## Double perovskites

$\text{LnBaCo}_2\text{O}_{6-d}$  (Ln = La, Nd, P

allography 47 (2014) 325

$\text{La}_{0.75}\text{Sr}_{0.25}\text{Cr}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (STr ) Monte

(2014) 377-388

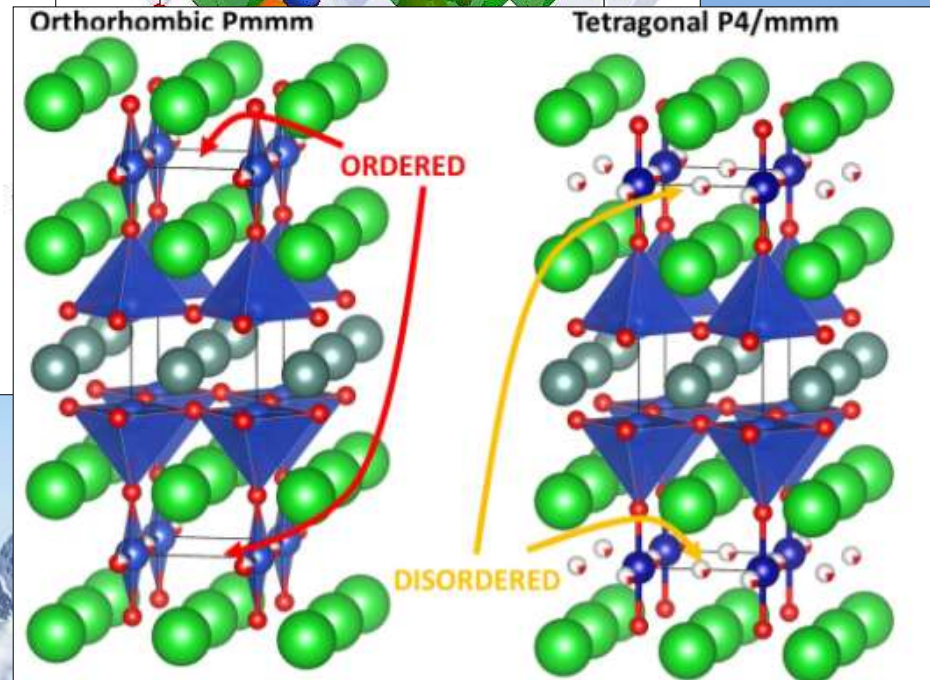
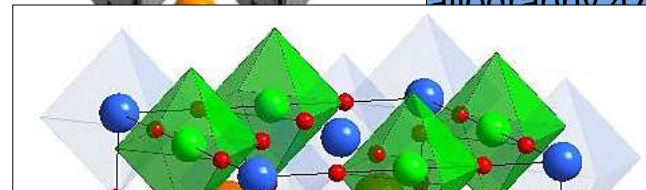
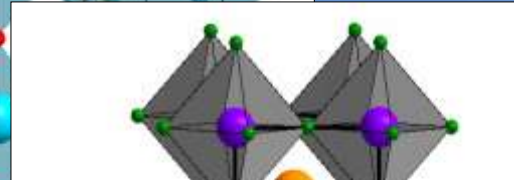
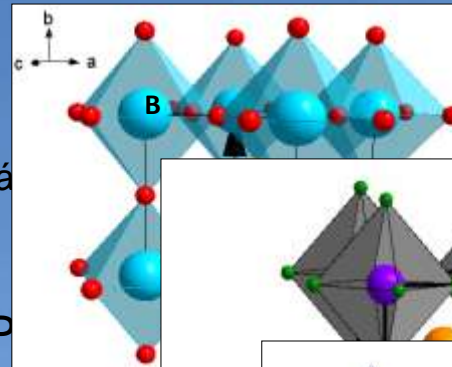
$\text{Sr}_2\text{MgMoO}_6$

## Ruddlesden-Popper

$\text{Ln}_2\text{NiO}_{4+d}$  (Ln = La, Nd, Pr) Monteneq

## YBCO and REBCO

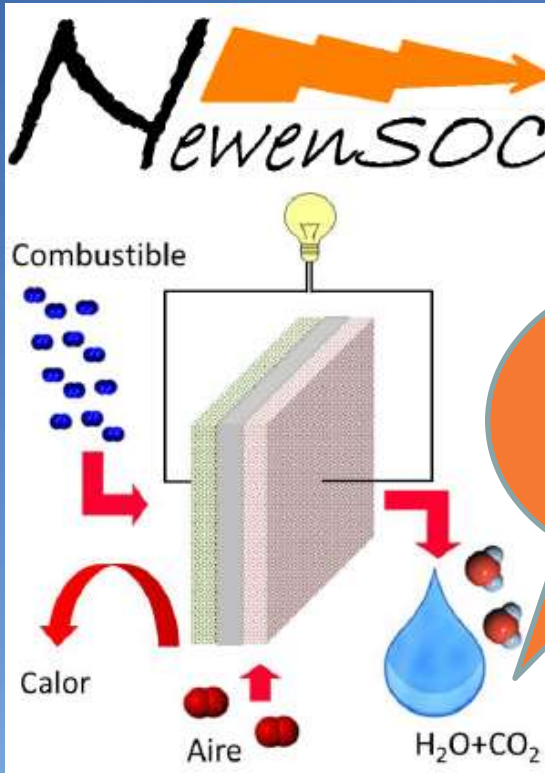
$\text{Ln}_2\text{NiO}_{4+d}$  (Ln = La, Nd, Pr)  
(Poster 812)



# Algunas conclusiones

- Las celdas de combustible son dispositivos que permiten transformar energía química en eléctrica de manera muy eficiente, mientras que los superconductores permiten almacenar energía
- El desarrollo de materiales deberá permitir resolver los desafíos planteados para su comercialización masiva:
  - Costo
  - Confiabilidad
  - Durabilidad
- Para comprender los efectos es necesario una variedad de técnicas de caracterización tanto estructural (XRD, microscopías) como su correlación con propiedades electrónicas y de transporte (EIS, XANES, etc)

# Resumen: materiales SOFC



## 1- Cátodo (air electrode)

- Eficiente reacción de reducción de  $O_2$  y estabilidad a largo plazo para el nuevo método de preparación de LSCF
- Estudio de nuevos compuestos (experimentos in situ de XRD)

## 2- Electrodo para SSOC

- Nuevo LSTC propuesto: correlación de propiedades con varios experimentos in situ

## 3- Electrolitos

- Reactividad con electrodos
- Estudio de tamaño de grano en conductores iónicos
- Conductor protónico (in-operando)



# Gracias

(aserquis@cab.cnea.gov.ar)



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Projects and Funds

