**Ce_{0.8}Sm_{0.2}O_{1.9} decorated with electron-blocking acceptor-doped BaCeO₃ as
electrolyte for low-temperature solid oxide fuel cells**

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Abstract

A series of composites with nominal compositions of $\text{BaCe}_{0.8}\text{Sm}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ (BCS)- $\text{Ce}_{0.8}\text{Sm}_{0.2}\text{O}_{1.9}$ (SDC) (20:80, 35:65, 50:50, 65:35 wt.%) are synthesized by a modified citric acid-nitrate sol-gel combustion method and evaluated as the electrolytes for low-temperature solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs). The TEM results show that doped BaCeO_3 decorated SDC particles are formed after calcining at 1000 °C for 3 h. X-ray diffraction results reveal that the composites are only composed of BaCeO_3 -based and SDC phases without any other impurity phases. Besides, BaCeO_3 -based phase is uniformly distributed in the sintered electrolytes according to EDS element mapping. The open cell voltages (OCVs) of the single cells increase gradually with increasing the proportion of BaCeO_3 -based phase, and are higher than those for bare SDC-based cells. Besides, the power performances of the cells are superior to SDC-based cells when BaCeO_3 -based phase is lower than 35 wt.%. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy analysis indicates that, in addition to blocking electronic current leakage, BaCeO_3 -based phase would induce higher ohmic and polarization resistance, which is detrimental to power performance. Further specific effort should be focused on synthesizing uniform SDC@BCS core-shell electrolyte powders and minimizing the proportion of BCS phase towards high-performance SOFCs with high OCVs.

Keywords: Composite electrolyte; Solid oxide fuel cells; In-situ reaction; Open circuit voltage; Mixed ion conductor;

1. Introduction

Solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) as an efficient and clean electrochemical energy conversion device has received increasing attention over the past several decades [1-3]. Although great development of SOFC has been made, the high operating temperature is still a major problem, which results in high fabrication cost and limits the selection of materials, consequently hindering its commercial application [4, 5]. Recently, many efforts have been devoted to reducing the operating temperature to intermediate/lower temperatures. Decreasing electrolyte thickness and employing electrolyte materials with higher ionic conductivity are two main approaches [6]. Among currently developed oxide ionic conductors, samaria-doped ceria (SDC) is considered to be a promising electrolyte material due to its high ionic conductivity at reduced temperature and excellent chemical compatibility with most cathode materials, which is extensively investigated for intermediate/low temperature SOFC [7, 8]. However, the open circuit voltages (OCVs) of SDC-based SOFC are obviously lower than theoretical Nernst voltages, which are induced by the reduction of Ce^{4+} to Ce^{3+} in SDC electrolyte under working condition [9, 10]. Besides, the partial reduction of Ce^{4+} would also result in mechanical failure of the electrolyte owing to the mismatching of ionic radius of Ce^{4+} and Ce^{3+} .

In order to protect the SDC electrolyte from reduction at the anode side, different approaches have been developed. The frequently-used strategy is to incorporate a dense blocking layer between the anode and SDC electrolyte [11, 12]. For example, when a thin layer of yttria-stabilized zirconia (YSZ), a typical oxygen ion conductor

1 electrolyte, was used to block the reduction of SDC, the OCV was significantly
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3 increased (~1.0 V at 700 °C) and approached to theoretical Nernst voltages [13].
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5 Except for typical oxide ionic conductors, doped BaCeO₃ including
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7 BaZr_{0.1}Ce_{0.7}Y_{0.2}O_{3-δ} (BZCY) [14] and BaCe_{0.8}Y_{0.2}O_{3-δ} (BCY) [15], mixed
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9 proton-oxide ion conductors, have been demonstrated to block electronic conduction
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11 through doped ceria oxides (DCO) electrolyte membrane. However, the fabrication
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13 process of the bi-layered electrolytes is complicated and the long-term stability might
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15 be a problem on account of the difference of the thermal expansion coefficient (TEC)
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17 of the electrolytes, and the electrochemical performance is not competitive as
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19 compared with those typical doped-ceria-based cells due to the low oxygen-ionic
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21 conductivity of YSZ and doped BaCeO₃. In addition, replacing traditional NiO-SDC
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23 anode with Ba-containing composites, such as NiO-BZCY [7],
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25 NiO-BaZr_{0.45}Ce_{0.45}Gd_{0.1}O_{3-δ} (BZCG) [16], and NiO-BZCG-GDC [17], also turn out to
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27 be an practical strategy since electron-blocking layer can be in-situ formed during
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29 sintering process utilizing Ba ion diffusion from anode side to reaction with DCO
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31 electrolyte membrane in the interface.
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45 Recently, a composite electrolyte materials consisting of DCO and doped
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47 BaCeO₃ were extensively investigated and deemed to be a more simple and effective
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49 means to eliminate the internal short-circuit behavior, e.g.
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51 Ce_{0.8}Nd_{0.2}O_{2-δ}-BaCe_{0.8}Nd_{0.2}O_{3-δ} [18], SDC-BaCe_{0.8}Sm_{0.2}O_{3-δ} (BCS) [19], and the
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53 coking resistant can be significantly enhanced when the composite is employed as
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55 anode material [20]. As reported by Sun et.al [19], the BCS grains in the composite
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can protect the SDC from reduction, and single cells based on the composite electrolyte exhibited high OCV values (0.971 V at 650 °C) and good performance stability when H₂ was used as the fuel. However, the electrochemical performance was not very promising for practical application. For instance, the peak power density of a cell based on the composite electrolyte was only 345 mWcm⁻² at 650 °C. Besides, there are almost no researches focused on the reasons for such poor electrochemical performance.

It was demonstrated that the BaCe_{1-x}Sm_xO_{3-δ} layer can be formed by a solid-state reaction between BaO and SDC electrolyte layer at elevated temperatures [21]. Herein we report an innovative nanocomposite electrolyte SDC decorated with BCS phase, which differs from the reported BCS-SDC composite electrolyte prepared via a one-pot process [19, 22, 23]. The composite electrolyte powders were synthesized by combining a modified citric acid-nitrate sol-gel combustion method and in-situ solid-state reaction for the first time. The feasibility of in-situ formed composite as electrolyte for SOFC were evaluated, and the effect of the nominal BCS content on the electrochemical performance of single cells were also investigated. The encouraging results provide a new strategy to design composite electrolytes for SOFCs.

2. Experimental

2.1. Powders synthesis and cell fabrication

Nominal compositions of BaCe_{0.8}Sm_{0.2}O_{3-δ} (BCS)-Ce_{0.8}Sm_{0.2}O_{1.9} (SDC) with a weight ratio of 20:80, 35:65; 50:50 and 65:35 were all synthesized by combining a

1 modified citric acid-nitrate sol-gel combustion method [24] and in-situ solid-state
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3 reaction. The synthesis schematic diagram is shown in Fig.1. Firstly, $\text{Ba}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$
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5 was dissolved in dilute nitric acid under stirring at about 80 °C, then a certain amount
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7 of citric acid was added into the solution and aqueous ammonia was used to control
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9 the pH of the solution to about 8. Subsequently, SDC powders calcined at 600 °C for
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11 3 h prepared by a gel combustion process [25] was added into the solution in
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13 proportion.
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20 The solution was then moved to an evaporating dish on a hot pate until it
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22 combusted automatically. Finally, the as-prepared powder was calcined at 1000 °C for
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24 3 h to form nanocomposite electrolyte. The anode-supported half cells with the
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26 structure of NiO-SDC|BCS-SDC were fabricated by a dry-pressing method [26] and
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28 then co-fired at 1400 °C for 5 h. 20 wt.% starch used as pore former was added into
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30 the anode substrate. Typical cathode slurry $\text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ (SSC)-SDC with a
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32 weight ratio of 6:4 was brushed on the half cells, and then fired at 950 °C for 2 h to
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34 form a porous layer with an active area of 0.237 cm².
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42 2.2. Characterization of materials and electrochemical testing of single cells

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44 The phase structures of the synthetic powders were characterized by X-ray
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46 diffractometer with Cu K α radiation. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM,
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48 JEM-2010) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM, JEOL JSM-6700F) equipped
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50 with an energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) system were employed to
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52 observe the morphology of the powders and cell microstructures. All fabricated cells
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54 were measured in a home-made testing device from 650 to 450 °C with ~3% H₂O
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humidified hydrogen (40 mL min⁻¹) as the fuel and static air as the oxidant. The current-voltage (I-V) curves of the cells were measured by using a DC Electronic Load. A.C impedance spectra were collected by a CHI604E impedance analyzer under open circuit condition in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 0.1 Hz, and a 5 mV amplitude signal was applied.

3. Results and discussion

To gain insight into the reaction process during the formation of BCS-SDC composite, XRD characterization of the synthesized powders before and after calcination was performed. Except for the synthesized BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%) composite powders, the XRD patterns of the prepared SDC powders calcined at 600 °C for 3 h, BaCO₃ (PDF 05-0378) and BaCeO₃ (PDF 35-1318) are also presented in Fig.2a for clear comparison. One can see that the diffraction pattern of the as-prepared powders matches well with that of SDC and BaCO₃. When the powders were calcined at 1000 °C for 3 h, the characteristic peaks of BaCO₃ phase disappeared completely along with the formation of doped BaCeO₃ phase. Thus, we can conclude that the as-prepared powders consist of SDC and BaCO₃ phases, while the BCS-SDC composite is composed of SDC and BaCe_{1-x}Sm_xO_{3-δ} phase obtained via the in-situ solid state reaction, and the possible reactions are described as follows:

The XRD patterns of the composites with different nominal weight ratio of BCS calcined at 1000 °C for 3 h are shown in Fig.2b, and only diffraction peaks

1 corresponding to SDC and BCS can be found in all the patterns. Moreover, with
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3 increasing Ba content, the (110) peak intensity at about 28.70°, which is identified as
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5 the main peak of the BaCeO₃ phase increases accordingly, whereas the intensity of the
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7 (111) peak of the SDC phase at 28.40° decreases gradually (Fig.2c), demonstrating
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9 that more SDC is consumed and involved in the in-situ solid state reaction
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11 accompanying with the formation of BaCe_{1-x}Sm_xO_{3-δ} phase according to the equation
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20 Shown in Fig.3a is a typical SEM image of the BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%)
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22 composite after calcined at 1000 °C for 3 h. The uniform particles are smaller than
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24 100 nm and agglomerate loosely together. This makes it easy to be crushed to fine
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26 powders with good sintering activity. Fig.3b HRTEM image of the composite
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28 powders. As can be seen from the HRTEM image, the SDC nanoparticles are partly
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30 coated by a thin layer of BaCe_{1-x}Sm_xO_{3-δ} instead of isolated nanoparticles. The lattice
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32 spacings of 0.32 and 0.31 nm corresponds to the (111) and (110) crystal plane of SDC
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34 and BaCe_{1-x}Sm_xO_{3-δ}, respectively. The HRTEM results indicated that core-shell
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36 structure SDC@doped BaCeO₃ nanoparticles are formed via the in-situ solid state
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38 reaction. It has to be mentioned that isolated BaCe_{1-x}Sm_xO_{3-δ} particles should also
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40 account for considerable proportion. The BaCe_{1-x}Sm_xO_{3-δ} phase would effectively
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42 protect SDC from reduction, and eventually prevent electronic current leakage across
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44 the electrolyte, resulting in improved OCVs for single cells. Fig.4 shows the EDS
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46 mapping of the cross-section of the sintered dense BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%) electrolyte.
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59 Clearly, Ba, Ce, and Sm elements distribute uniformly across the electrolyte
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1 membrane. The result suggests that the SDC and BCS phases have at least a
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3 homogeneous distribution in the electrolyte at the submicron level.
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6 In order to evaluate the BCS-SDC composite electrolytes, anode-supported
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8 single cells with Ni-SDC anode and SSC-SDC cathode were tested from 650 to
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10 450 °C using wet H₂ as the fuel and static air as the oxidant. Fig.5 shows SEM images
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12 of the cross-section of the tested single cells with different electrolytes and electrolyte
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14 surface. One can see that all the electrolyte membranes of the single cells are fully
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16 dense, crack-free and closely bonded with the anode support and cathode layer.
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18 Moreover, the cells have almost identically thick electrolyte (~30 μm) and SSC-SDC
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20 cathode (~18 μm) except that the electrolyte thickness of the typical SDC-based cell is
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22 about 25 μm. The OCVs of the single cells with different electrolytes are presented in
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24 Fig.6. As expected, the OCV values are significantly higher than those for the
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26 SDC-based cell and increase with increasing the BCS amount in the composites. The
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28 OCV increment suggests that the electronic current across SDC particles is partly
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30 blocked by BCS particles in the composite electrolytes, which is consistent with the
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32 previously reported results [19, 27].
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44 The I-V and I-P curves of the single cells with different composite electrolytes as
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46 well as SDC electrolyte are plotted in Fig.7. When BCS-SDC (20:80 wt.%) composite
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48 was used as the electrolyte, the peak power densities (PPDs) of the cell are 786, 613,
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50 422, 252, and 127 mWcm⁻² at 650,600, 550, 500 and 450 °C, respectively, as shown
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52 in Fig.7a, which outputs much higher PPDs than the previously reported similar
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54 SOFCs with composite electrolytes [19, 23, 27-31], as shown in Table 1. With
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1 increasing the mass fraction of BCS to 35%, the PPD decreases to 695, 515, 326, 171
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3 and 76 mWcm⁻² at 650, 600, 550, 500 and 450 °C, respectively, as shown in Fig.7b. It
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5 should be noted that the PPDs are still higher than that of the typical cell based on
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7 SDC electrolyte (Fig.7e), though the SDC cell has a thinner electrolyte (Fig. 6e). For
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9 clear comparison, the I-V and I-P curves of the cells with different composite
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11 electrolytes tested at 650 °C are plotted in Fig.7f. The PPDs of single cells with
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13 electrolytes tested at 650 °C are plotted in Fig.7f. The PPDs of single cells with
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15 BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%) , BCS-SDC (65:35 wt.%) and SDC as electrolyte are 415,
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17 277 and 636 mWcm⁻² at 650 °C, respectively. With further increasing the BCS
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19 proportion in the composite electrolytes to be greater than 35 wt.%, one can see that
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21 the PPDs decreases significantly and are inferior to the typical SDC-based cell.
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23 Although the power performances of the cells decrease with the increase of BCS mass
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25 fraction, introducing small amount of BCS into SDC electrolyte is beneficial to
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27 enhance electrochemical performances of a single cell including higher power
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29 densities and improved OCV values compared with SDC-based SOFC. The similar
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31 phenomenon was also found in pervious reported composite electrolytes based on
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33 BaO-CeO₂-GdO_{1.5} ternary system [27]. In view of the above experimental results, the
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35 BCS-SDC (20:80 wt.%) and BCS-SDC (35:65 wt.%) may be alternative composites
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37 for use as electrolytes for low-temperature SOFCs, and the in-situ solid state reaction
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39 may be a potential strategy to design composite electrolyte.
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53 To further understand how the composition variation of the electrolytes causes
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55 the performance difference, electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) of the cells at
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57 650 °C were measured under open circuit conditions and shown in Fig.8a and b. The
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high-frequency intercept represents the ohmic resistance (R_o), which is mainly contributed by the electrolyte resistance, while the difference between high-frequency and low-frequency intercepts corresponds to the polarization resistance (R_p). The R_o of the cells with BCS-SDC (20:80 wt.%) , BCS-SDC (35:65 wt.%) , BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%) , BCS-SDC (65:35 wt.%) and SDC as electrolyte is calculated to be 0.172, 0.186, 0.246, 0.483, and 0.178 Ωcm^2 , while R_p is 0.078, 0.081, 0.183, 0.185, and 0.052 Ωcm^2 at 650 °C, respectively. It can be found that R_o and R_p increase remarkably with increasing BCS in the composite electrolyte. With respect to R_p , the high-frequency resistance that corresponds to charge transfer [32] exhibit more significant dependence on BCS proportion. Considering all the cells are fabricated and tested under same conditions, the increment of R_o and R_p can be ascribed to the gradually decreased ionic conductivity of the composite electrolyte, and this is the main reason that results in the decrease of the power performances of the cells as discussed before. The partially elimination of the internal short circuit current through the electrolyte membrane also led to the increase of R_p to a certain extent [7]. As widely reported, the improvement of OCV is beneficial to deliver higher PPDs [1, 33], according to the following formulas:

$$P = IV = I(V_{ocv} - IR_t) \quad (3)$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{V_{ocv}^2}{4R_t} \quad (4)$$

Where V is output cell potential, I is current, V_{ocv} is the open circuit voltage, the R_t is the total resistance of the cell, and the P_{max} is the maximum power density. Under given conditions, R_t is a constant, one can see that higher OCV will lead to higher

$P_{\max}$ from Eq. (4). Therefore, there is a balance between OCV and cell resistance to eventually achieve promising PPDs for the cells with such BCS-SDC composite electrolytes.

In order to verify the durability of BCS-SDC electrolyte, the short-term stability of the single cells were tested and shown in Fig.9. The power density was about 520 mWcm⁻² under the cell voltage of 0.6 V and the OCV value was 0.86 V at 600 °C. One can see that no degradation was observed during the period of testing, indicating that BCS-SDC electrolyte is chemical stability in operating condition, which is consistent with the reported work for the similar composite compound [34].

Conclusions

In summary, doped BaCeO₃ decorated SDC particles were successfully synthesized via in-situ solid reaction for the first time. The XRD and TEM results demonstrated the BCS phase was in-situ formed on the surface of SDC particles and without any other impurity phase exist. The BCS particles in the composite can effectively block the electronic current across SDC under SOFC operation conditions, and, consequently, the OCVs of the single cells were improved and higher than that of SDC-based cells. It has to be noted that BCS phase would increase the ohmic and polarization resistance of the cell. The results demonstrate that compared with SDC, BCS-SDC composite with a certain amount of BCS is a promising alternative as an electrolyte for low-temperature SOFCs with high power densities and improved OCVs.

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Captions

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of synthesis process for the nanocomposite electrolyte BCS-SDC

Figure 2 XRD patterns of (a) the as-prepared BCS-SDC, SDC and BCS-SDC powder as well as the BaCO_3 and BaCeO_3 , (b) the BCS-SDC composites with different composition, and (c) magnified XRD patterns for $22^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 38^\circ$.

Figure 3 (a) SEM, (b) HRTEM images of the BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%) calcined at 1000 °C for 3 h

Figure 4 SEM image of the cross-section of BCS-SDC electrolyte membrane, and

corresponding EDS element mapping data of Ba, Ce, and Sm.

Figure 5 Cross-sectional SEM images of the cells with (a) BCS-SDC (20:80 wt.%), (b) BCS-SDC (35:65 wt.%), (c) BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%), (d) BCS-SDC (65:35 wt.%), (e) SDC as electrolyte, and (f) the surface of BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%) electrolyte membrane.

Figure 6 The OCVs of the single cells with SDC and series of BCS-SDC composites as electrolyte.

Figure 7 I-V and I-P curves of the cells with (a) BCS-SDC (20:80 wt.%), (b) BCS-SDC (35:65 wt.%), (c) BCS-SDC (50:50 wt.%), (d) BCS-SDC (65:35 wt.%), and (e) SDC as electrolyte, as well as (f) I-V and I-P curves of the cells with different electrolyte tested at 650 °C

Figure 8 (a) EIS of the cells with different electrolyte are measured under open circuit conditions at 650 °C, and (b) comparison of the EIS spectra after subtracted R_o

Figure 9 (a) Short-term stability of the single cell with BCS-SDC (20:80 wt.%) as the electrolyte tested under cell voltage of 0.6 V, and (b) OCV tested under open condition at 600 °C

Table1 Summary of the maximum power density (MPD), open circuit voltage (OCV), ohmic (R_o) and polarization resistance (R_p) of the composite electrolyte based SOFCs reported in literature

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Table1

Electrolyte	Cathode	MPD/ mW/cm^2 (650 °C)	OCV/V (650 °C)	$R_p/\Omega\text{cm}^2$ (650 °C)	$R_p/\Omega\text{cm}^2$ (650 °C)	Ref.
BCY-GDC(molar ratio 1:1)	LSCF-BCY-GDC	240	0.82	—	—	30
SDC-BCY (90:10wt.%)	BCFN	159 (600°C)	0.9	—	—	31
BCY-SDC (25:75wt.%)	Ag	250 (550°C)	0.9	—	—	29
BCS-SDC (50:50wt.%)	SCT-SDC	475	0.88	—	—	23
BCI-GDC*(30:70wt.%)	SSC-SDC	260 (600 °C)	0.99(600 °C)	—	—	28
BCS-SDC (50:50wt.%)	SSC-SDC	345	0.971	0.446	0.212	19
BCS-SDC (20:80wt.%)		782	0.812	0.172	0.078	
BCS-SDC (35:65wt.%)		695	0.842	0.186	0.081	This
BCS-SDC (50:50wt.%)	SSC-SDC	415	0.86	0.246	0.183	work
BCS-SDC (65:35wt.%)		277	0.901	0.483	0.185	

$\text{BaCo}_{0.7}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{Nb}_{0.1}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ (BCFN), $\text{BaCe}_{0.8}\text{Sm}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ (BCS), $\text{Ce}_{0.8}\text{Gd}_{0.2}\text{O}_{1.9}$ (GDC), $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Gd}_{0.1}\text{O}_{2-\delta}$ (GDC*), $\text{SrCo}_{0.9}\text{Ti}_{0.1}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ (SCT)
 $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ (LSCF), $\text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ (SSC), $\text{Ce}_{0.8}\text{Sm}_{0.2}\text{O}_{1.9}$ (SDC)