



Contribution ID: 74

Type: **Oral contribution**

# AP-XAS study of the reversible redox transition of $\text{Sr}_x\text{La}_{1-x}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ materials for solid oxide fuel cells

Tuesday, 6 December 2022 14:50 (20 minutes)

Perovskite-type materials are being intensively investigated as cathodes for solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC) applications. The basic function of the cathode in SOFCs is to incorporate  $\text{O}_2$  from air as oxygen ions into its crystal lattice and transport them to the electrolyte through oxygen vacancy skipping mechanisms. Strontium doped lanthanum cobaltites ( $\text{Sr}_x\text{La}_{1-x}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ ) can undergo reversible redox transitions that involve conversion of  $\text{O}_2$  molecules into oxide ions at the material surface, followed by fast oxide ion conduction at temperatures as low as  $300^\circ\text{C}$ . The addition of strontium to the lanthanum cobaltite network provides cobalt ions with redox flexibility that can compensate the formation of oxygen vacancies. In addition, the inclusion of strontium to the network can induce phase transitions, from tetragonal to cubic, that can also impact vacancy generation thermodynamics. We have studied  $\text{Sr}_x\text{La}_{1-x}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$  for the whole  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  range by means of AP-XPS and AP-XAS studies and simulating the working conditions of cathodes at SOFCs by alternative cycles of oxygen dosing and vacuum annealing. We have found that

oxygen K edge XAS spectroscopy is particularly sensitive to the oxygen insertion/extraction in the perovskite network. The O K-edge spectrum exhibits a clear spectroscopic feature associated with  $\text{Co}^{4+}$ , at approx. 528 eV, that has allowed us to study the dependency of the perovskite activity with composition. We observe better reversibility and kinetics for samples with  $x \leq 0.3$ , which suggests that  $\text{Sr}_x\text{La}_{1-x}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$  with small strontium content will be better candidates as cathodes for SOFC. Figure 1 shows the O K edge XAS for  $\text{La}_{0.1}\text{Sr}_{0.9}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$  and  $\text{La}_{0.3}\text{Sr}_{0.7}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$  thin films at  $350^\circ\text{C}$  in UHV, under 100 mtorr of  $\text{O}_2$  and back in UHV as an example of a reversible and an irreversible sample.

**if "Other", please specify:**

AP-XAS Session

**I apply for a travel grant**

No

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**Track Classification:** Other - please specify below