Materials Development for SOFCs—Novel Cathodes NexTech Materials, Ltd. M. Seabaugh, R. Cooley, K. Hasinska, S. Ibanez, C. Holt and S. Swartz

Goals and Technical Approach

Keys to Reducing Cost of SOFCs

- Lower operating temperatures (inexpensive interconnects)
- Increased power densities (Efficient materials utilization)
- Low-cost raw materials
- Increased manufacturing yields
- Efficient materials utilization (advanced stack designs)

Why Focus on Cathodes?

- Critical path to lower operating temperatures
- Critical path to increasing power densities
- Anode-supported cell designs offer flexibility for utilizing new cathode materials

Target Cathode Characteristics:

Performance Attributes

- High electrical conductivity
- Gas permeability (porosity)
- Oxygen mobility (ionic conductivity)
- Catalysis of oxygen reduction reaction

Chemical/Structural Properties

- Thermal expansion match to electrolyte
- Compatibility with electrolyte material
- Long-term stability (>40,000 hours)





Alternative Cathode Synthesis Studies

Strategy: Increase Oxygen Vacancies in LSF

- A-site Doping Effective (Anderson, Steele, Kharton, Kostogloudis)
- Doping of B-site with Co very effective (Steele, Anderson)
- Higher Risk/Reward
- Lack of rapid screening methods
- Longer evaluation/validation/acceptance timeframes
- **Baseline Compositions:**
- $(La_{0.60}Sr_{0.40})FeO_{3-\delta}(LSF)$
- $(La_{0.60}Sr_{0.40})(Co_{0.20}Fe_{0.80})O_{3-\delta}$ (LSCF)
- Four B-Site Dopants Evaluated
 - Ni: $(La,Sr)(Ni,Fe)O_{3-\delta}(LSNiF)$
 - Cu: $(La,Sr)(Cu,Fe)O_{3-\delta}(LSCuF)$
 - Zn: $(La,Sr)(Zn,Fe)O_{3-\delta}(LSZnF)$
 - Mg: $(La,Sr)(Mg,Fe)O_{3-\delta}(LSMgF)$



B-site dopant levels $\leq 20 \text{ mol}\%$ Dopant preferred valence ≤ 3



Interfacial Resistance Measured by Direct Current Measurements on Symmetric Electrode/GDC/Electrode Samples





Cells with LSF (left) and LSNF (10% Ni) Cathodes (right)



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