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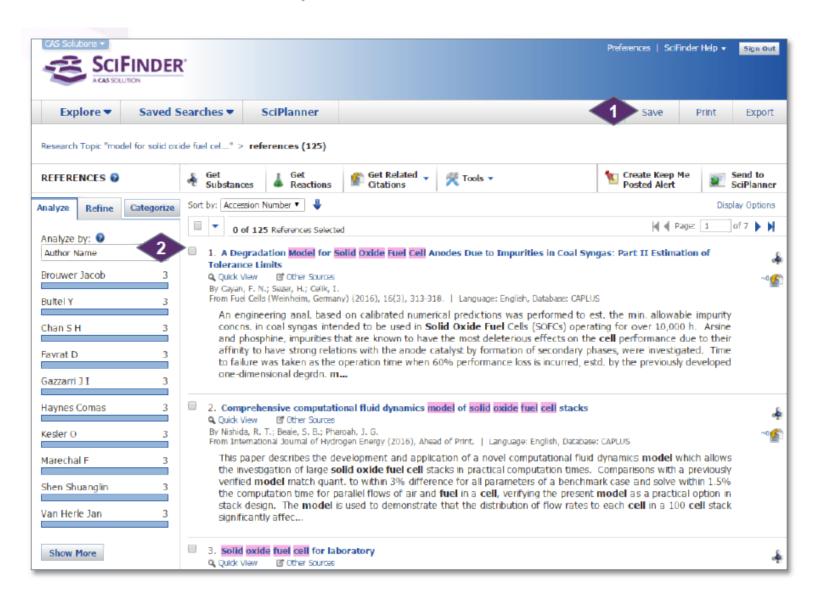
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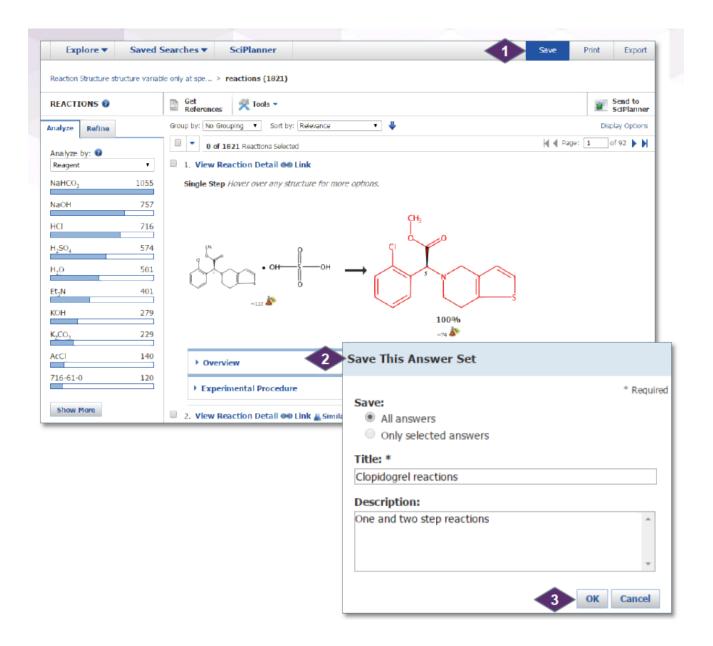
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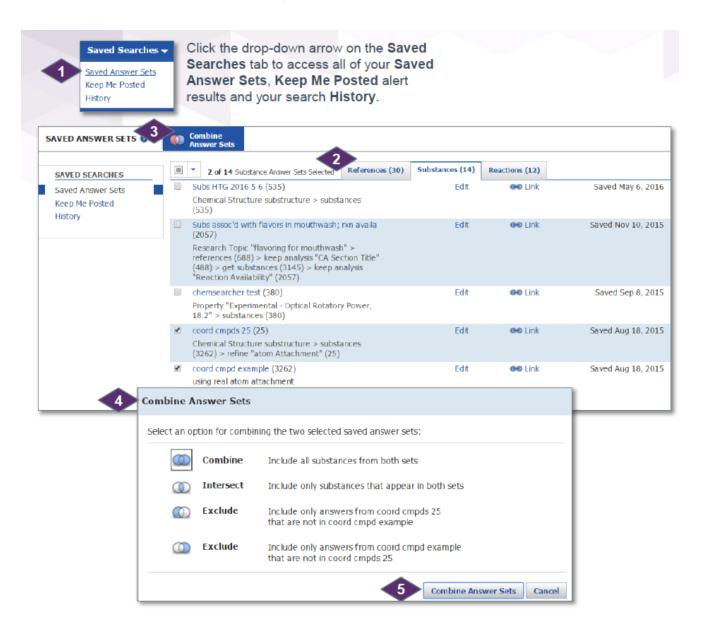
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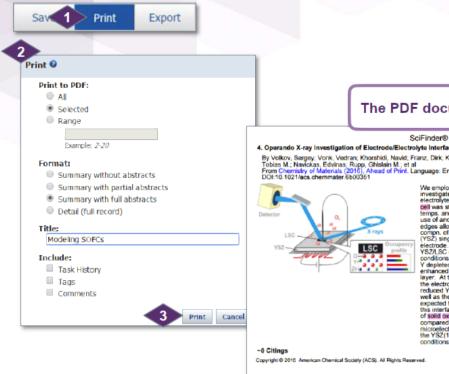
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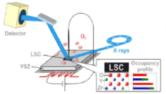


The PDF document

Page 1

4. Operando X-ray Investigation of Electrode/Electrolyte Interfaces in Model Solid Oxide Fuel Cells

By Volkov, Sergey, Vonk, Vedran; Khorshidi, Navid; Franz, Dirk; Kubicek, Markus; Kilic, Volkan; Felici, Roberto; Huber, Tobias M., Naviokas, Edvirias; Rupp, Ghislain M.; et al.; Julie, Rubudas, Malakas, Rille, Vollad Tobias M., Naviokas, Edvirias; Rupp, Ghislain M.; et al.; Julie, Rubudas, Malakas, Rille, Vollad From Chemistry of Materials (2016), Ahead of Print, Language: English, Database: CAPLUS, DOI:10.1027/acs.chemmater.6b00351



We employed operando anomalous surface X-ray diffraction to investigate the buried interface between the cathode and the electrolyte of a model solid oxide fuel cell with at, resoln. The cell was studied under different oxygen pressures at elevated temps, and polarizations by external potential control. Making use of anomalous X-ray diffraction effects at the Y and Zr K-edges allowed us to resolve the interfacial structure and chem. compn. of a (100)-oriented, 9.5 mol % yttria-stabilized zirconia (YSZ) single crystal electrolyte below a La_{0.8}Sr_{0.4}CoO_{3.6} (LSC) electrode. We observe yttrium segregation toward the YSZ/LSC electrolyte/electrode interface under reducing conditions. Under oxidizing conditions, the interface becomes Y depleted. The yttrium segregation is corroborated by an enhanced outward relaxation of the YSZ interfacial metal ion layer. At the same time, an increase in point defect conch. in the electrolyte at the interface was obsd., as evidenced by the electrolyte at the interface was osso, as evidenced by reduced YSZ crystallog, site occupancies for the cations as well as the oxygen ions. Such changes in compn. are expected to strongly influence the oxygen ion transport through this interface which plays an important role for the performance of solid exide fuel cells. The structure of the interface is compared to the bare YSZ(100) surface structure near the microelectrode under identical conditions and to the structure of the YSZ(100) surface prepd. under ultrahigh vacuum

10. Multiscale model for solid oxide fuel cell with electrode containing mixed conducting material

By Chen, Daifen; Wang, Hanzhi; Zhang, Shundong; Tade, Moses O.; Shao, Zongping; Chen, Huili From AlChE Journal (2015), 61(11), 3786-3803. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS, DOI:10.1002/aic.14881

Solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) with electrodes that contain mixed conducting materials usually show very different relations among microstructure parameters, effective electrode characteristics, and detailed vorking processes from conventional ones. A new multiscale model for SSFCs using mixed conducting materials, such as LSCF or BSSCF, was developed. It consisted of a generalized percobalion micromodel to obtain the electrode properties from microstructure. developed. It consisted of a generalized percolation micromode to obtain the electrode properties from microstructure parameters and a multiphysics single elif model for relate these properties to performance details. Various constraint relations between the activation overpolential expressions and elec. boundaries for SOFC models were collected by analyzing the local electrochem. equil. Finally, taking a typical LSCF-SDCSDCN-SDC intermediate temp. SOFC as an example, the application of the multiscale model was illustrated. The accuracy of the models was verified by filting 25 exptl. I-V curves reported in literature with a few adjustable parameters; adoril, and several conclusions were drawn from the anal. of simulation results. © 2015 American Institute of Chem. Engineers AIChE J, 2015.

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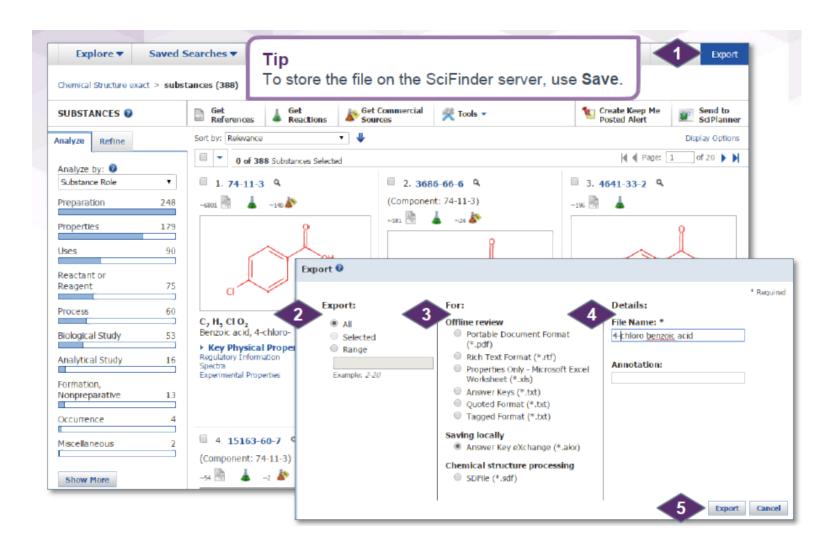
15. Solid oxide fuel cell stack based on single-sheet electrolyte

By Liu, Jiang; Zhang, Li; Liu, Yan; Yuan. Lili From Shiyong Xinxing Zhuanli Shuomingshu (2014), CN 203871424 U 20141008, Language: Chinese, Database: CAPLUS

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