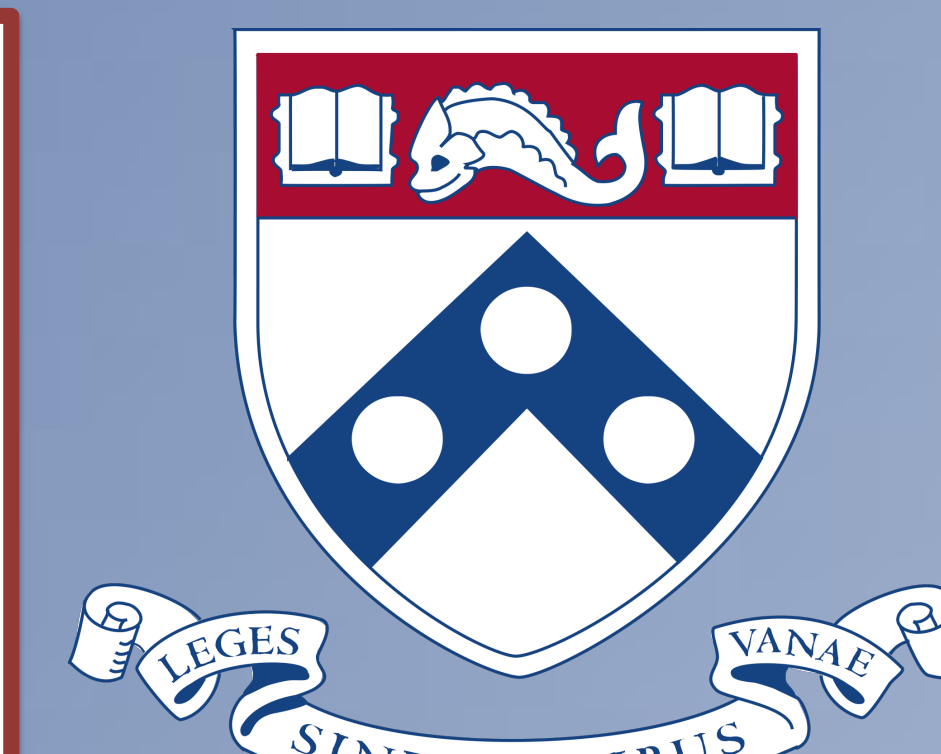
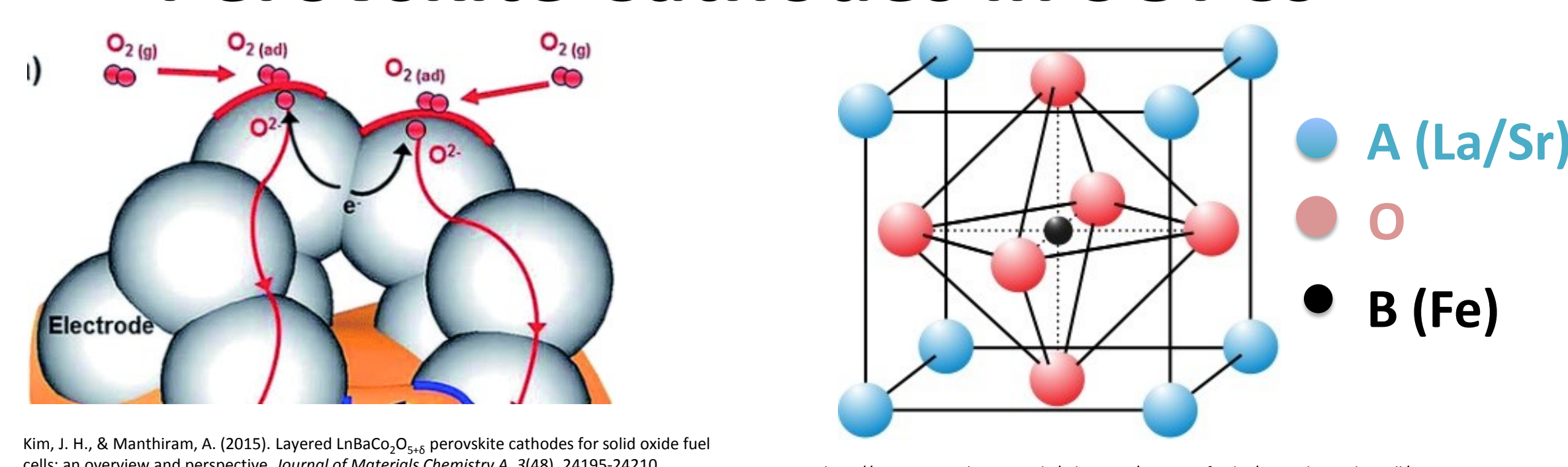


Engineering the Surface of Perovskite Catalysts with Metal Oxide Promoters

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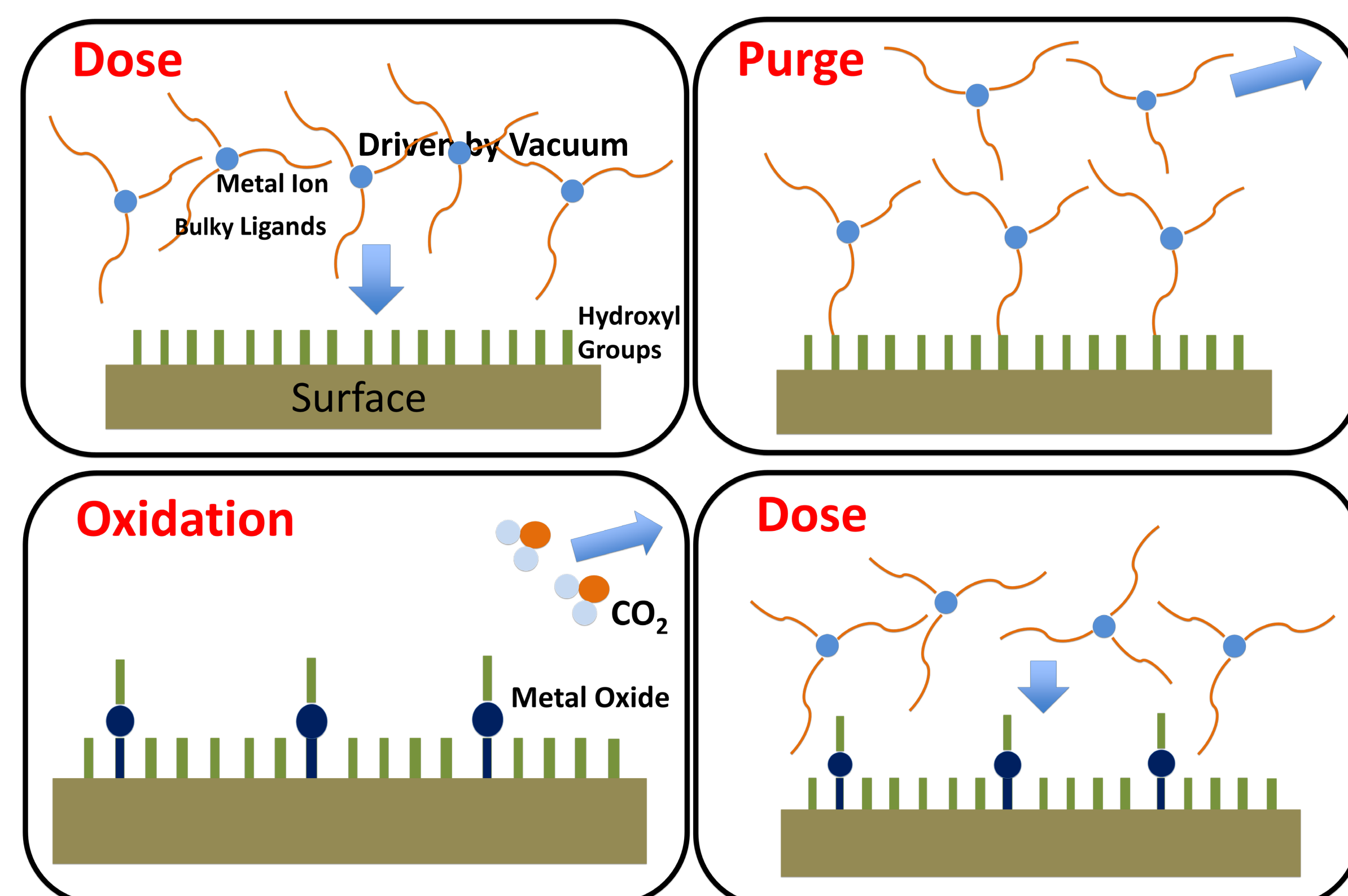
Perovskite Cathodes in SOFCs



- Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (SOFCs) are high-temperature electricity generating devices
- Oxygen reduction happens at the cathode side
- $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LSF) is one of the most commonly used perovskite phase (ABO₃) cathodes

Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD)

- ALD is a self-limited, film-growth method
- Changes only the surface composition but not the surface area

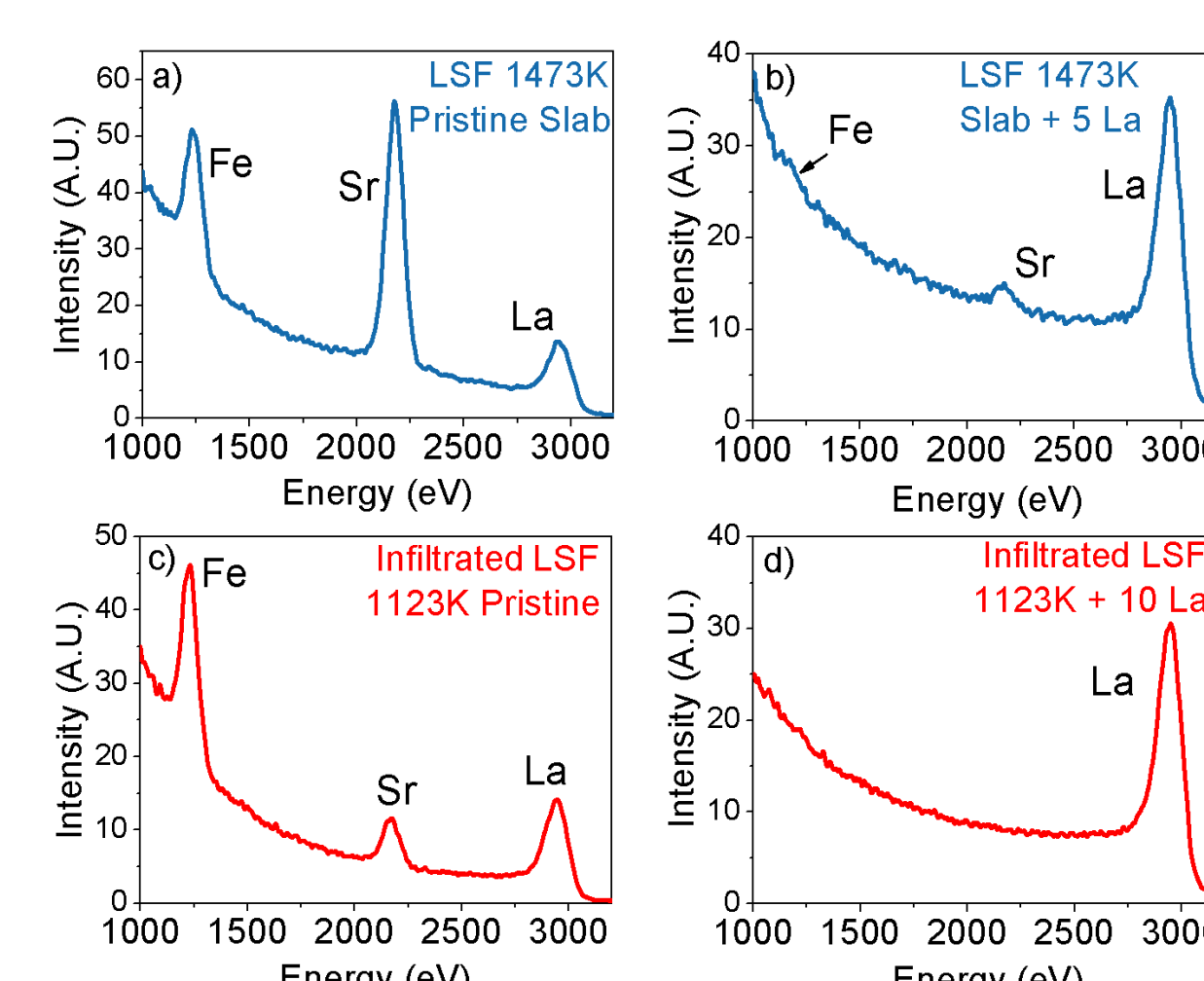


ALD Growth Rate

Element	Precursor	Assumed Metal Oxide Composition	Growth Rate Per Cycle (metal atoms cm ⁻²)
La	La(TMHD) ₃	La ₂ O ₃	4.8 · 10 ¹³
Pr	Pr(TMHD) ₃	Pr ₂ O ₃	5.4 · 10 ¹³
Sr	Sr(TMHD) ₂	SrO	5.3 · 10 ¹³
Ca	Ca(TMHD) ₂	CaO	6.9 · 10 ¹³
Mn	Mn(TMHD) ₃	Mn ₂ O ₃	5.1 · 10 ¹³
Zr*	Zr(TMHD) ₄	ZrO ₂	5.1 · 10 ¹³
Fe*	Ferrocene	Fe ₂ O ₃	8.4 · 10 ¹³

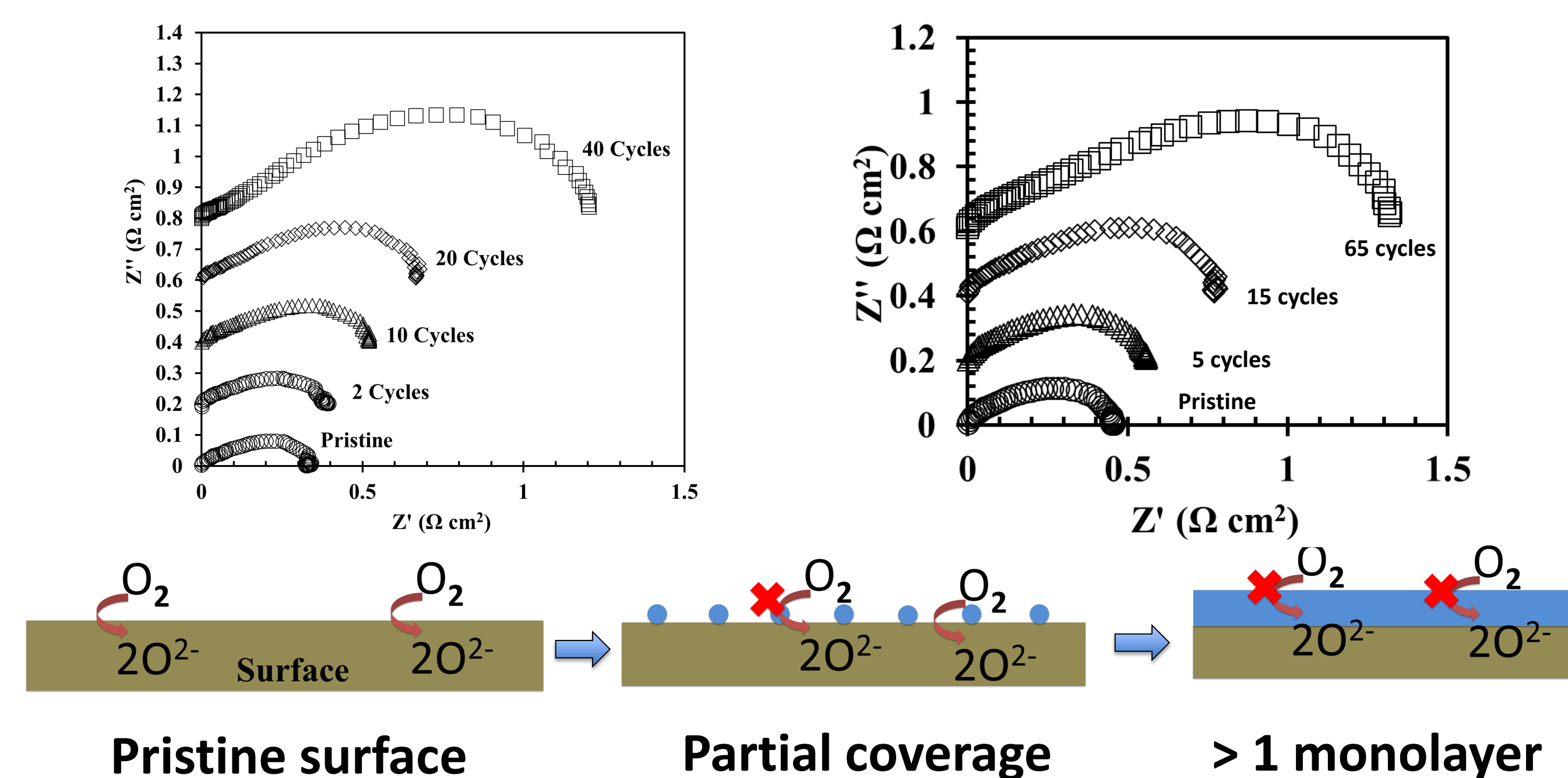
- Growth rate differ with ligand size
- Approximately, 10 ALD cycles ~ 1 monolayer coverage

LSF Surface Study with LEIS



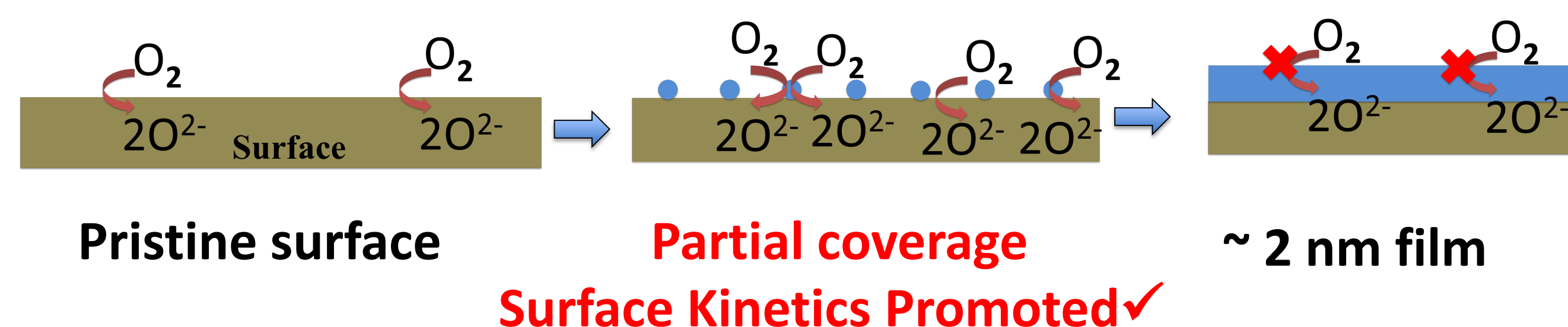
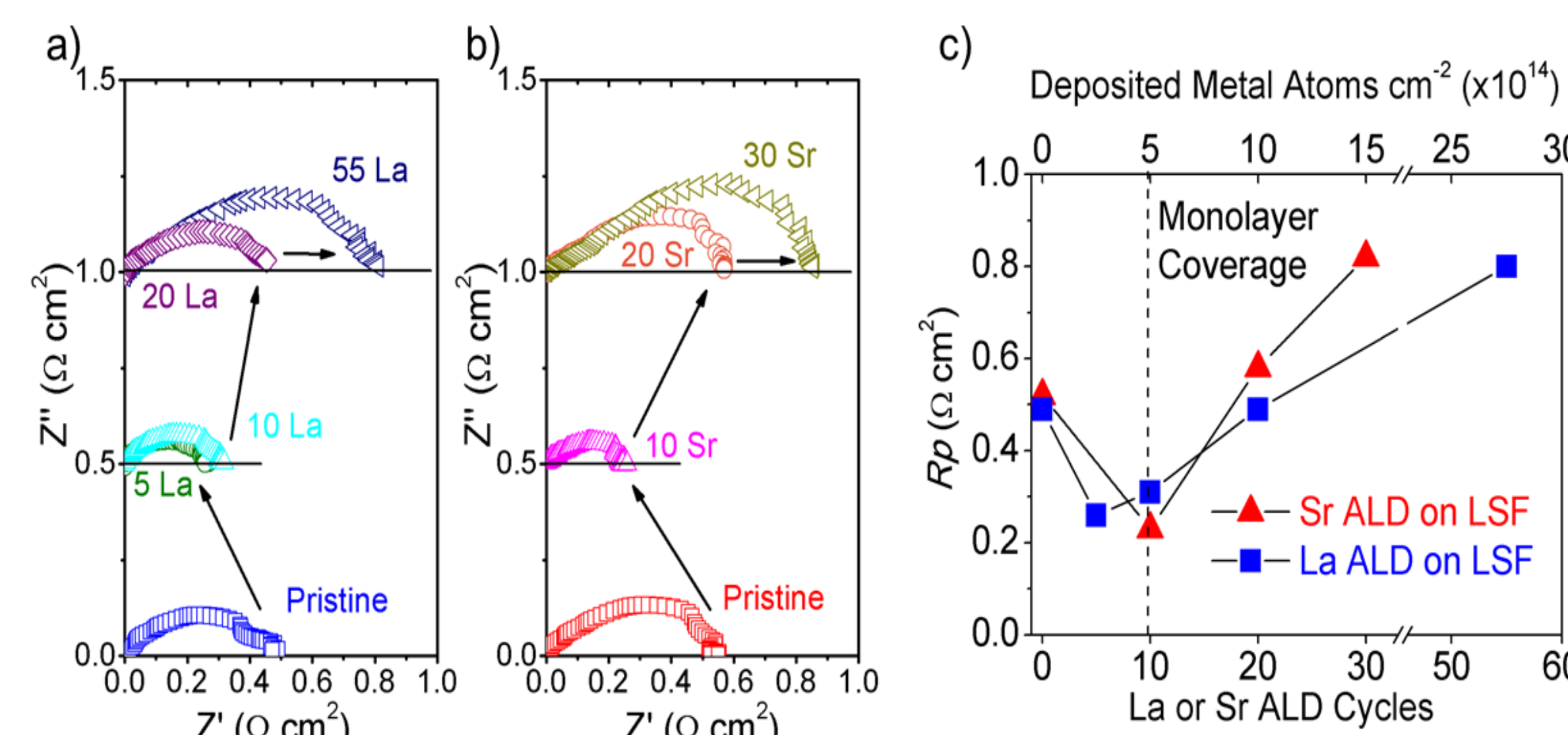
- Pristine surface composition is affected by preparation temperature
- ALL three metal elements are on the surface
- 5 ALD cycles cannot cover surface
- 10 ALD uniformly cover all the surface

LSF Surface Reaction Blocked by ZrO₂ and Fe₂O₃

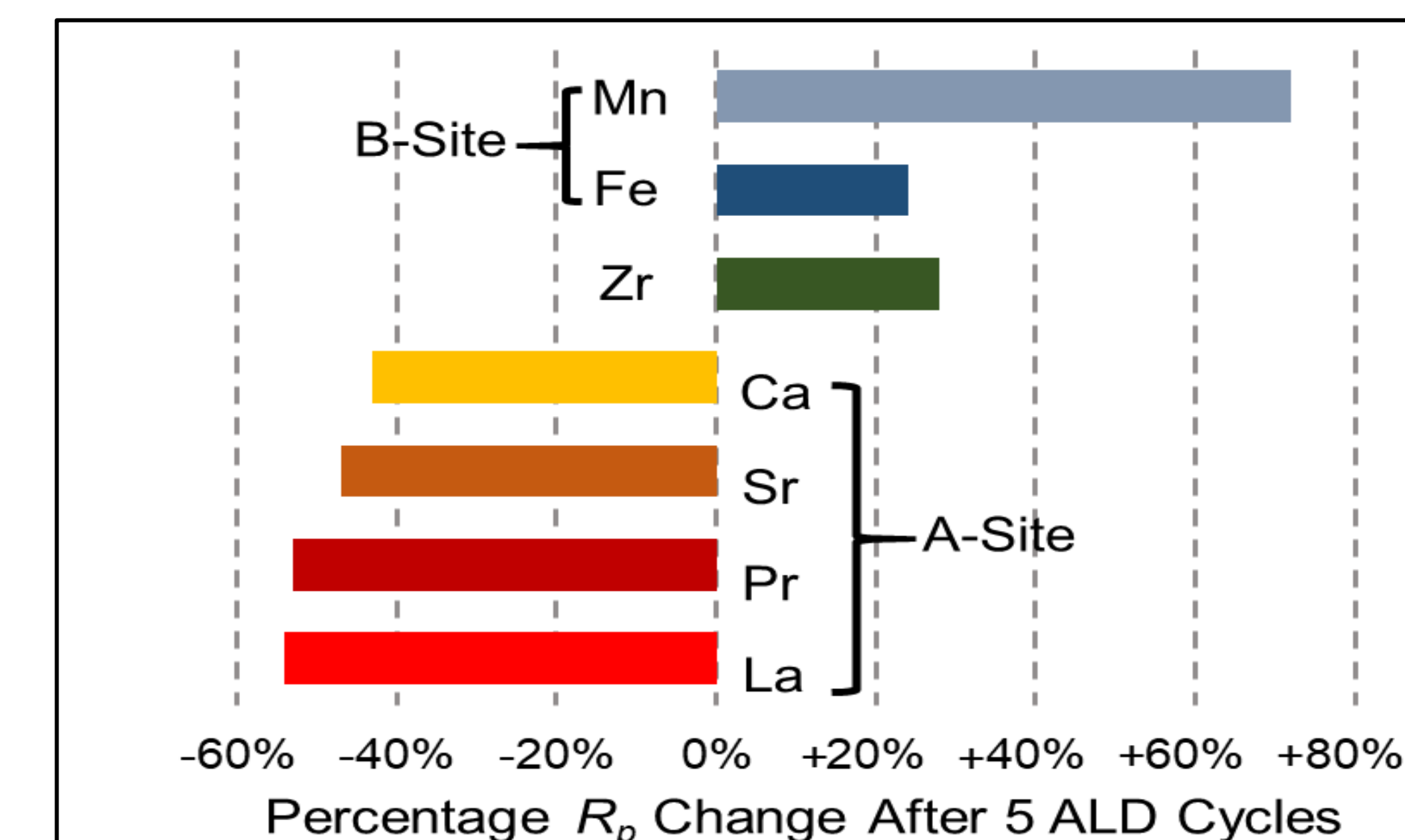


- Surface kinetics slows as coverage increases

LSF Surface Reaction Promoted with La₂O₃ and SrO

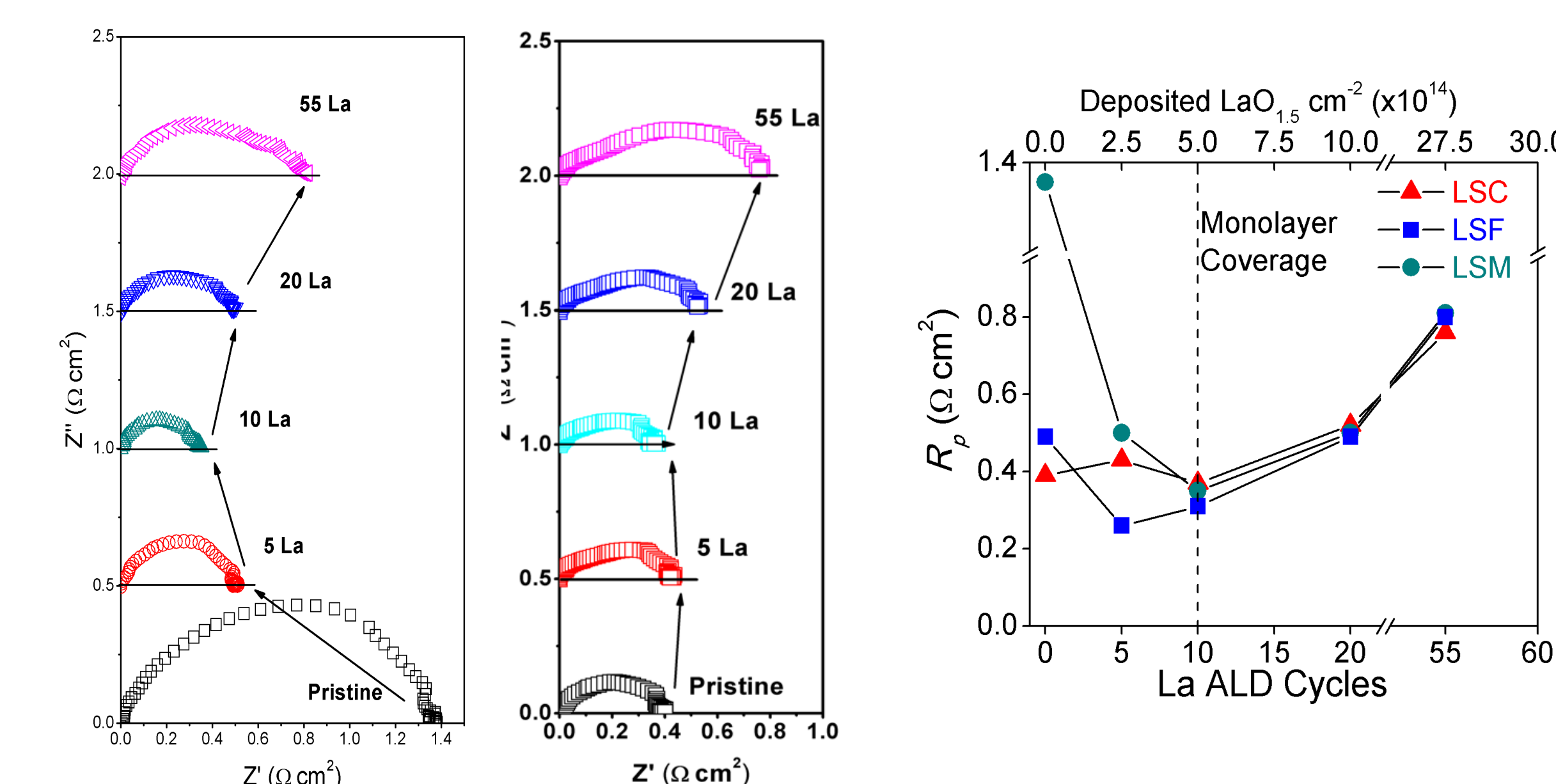


LSF Surface Modification with Different Metal Oxides



- Surface modification with A-site metal oxides (AO) are effective, but not with B-Site Oxides (BO₂) or inert oxides

Different Effects on LSM and LSCo



- Surface modification of La₂O₃ made LSM significantly better, but not LSCo
- LSCo is much easier to reduce -- has much more surface vacancies than LSM
- Surface improvement effect via ALD is due to an increment in surface vacancies

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