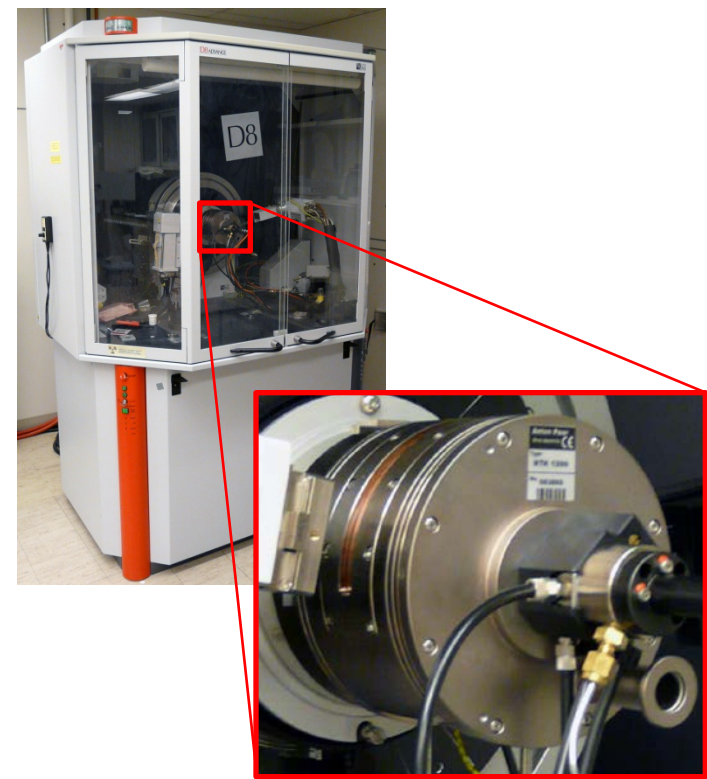


In-situ XRD of Anode-Supported SOFC Cathodes

John S. Hardy, Jared W. Templeton, Dan J. Edwards, Zigui Lu, and Jeffry W. Stevenson

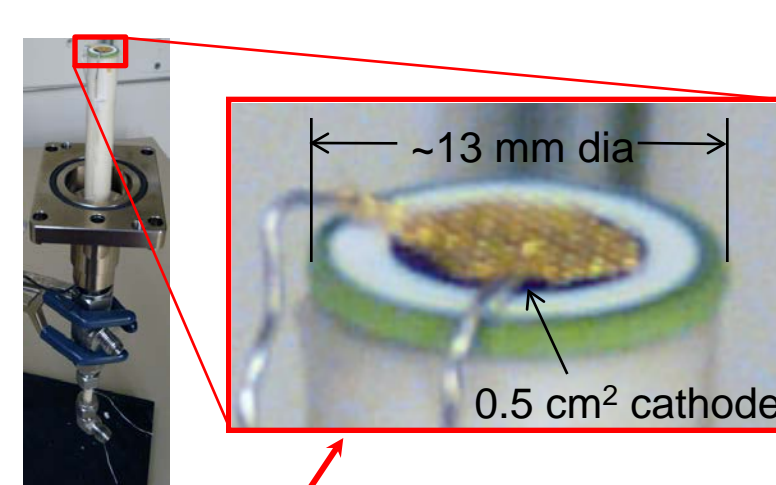
New SOFC Research Capability was Developed at PNNL In-situ XRD of Anode-supported SOFCs during Operation

Bruker D8 Advance XRD...

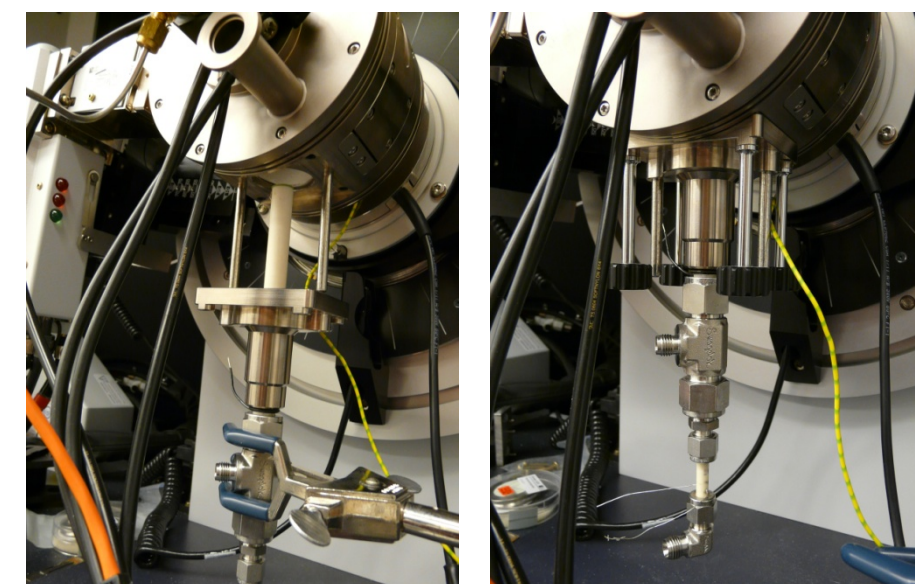


...with Anton Parr HTK
1200 Heating Chamber

XRD-compatible SOFC Test Fixture



- Small-scale button cell
- LSCF-6428 Cathode on SDC Interlayer
- Ni-YSZ Anode-supported ~10µm YSZ Electrolyte



Motivation

Potential Benefits of In-situ XRD Studies

- In-situ monitoring of the following during cell operation:
 - Phase composition
 - Phase transitions
 - Lattice strain
 - Crystallite size
- The above measurements can be made to determine:
 - How LSCF is changing over time at constant current as it degrades
 - The effects of operating parameters such as cell voltage, temperature, and oxygen-content/utilization on the cathode
 - The effects of contaminants on LSCF

Experimental Parameters

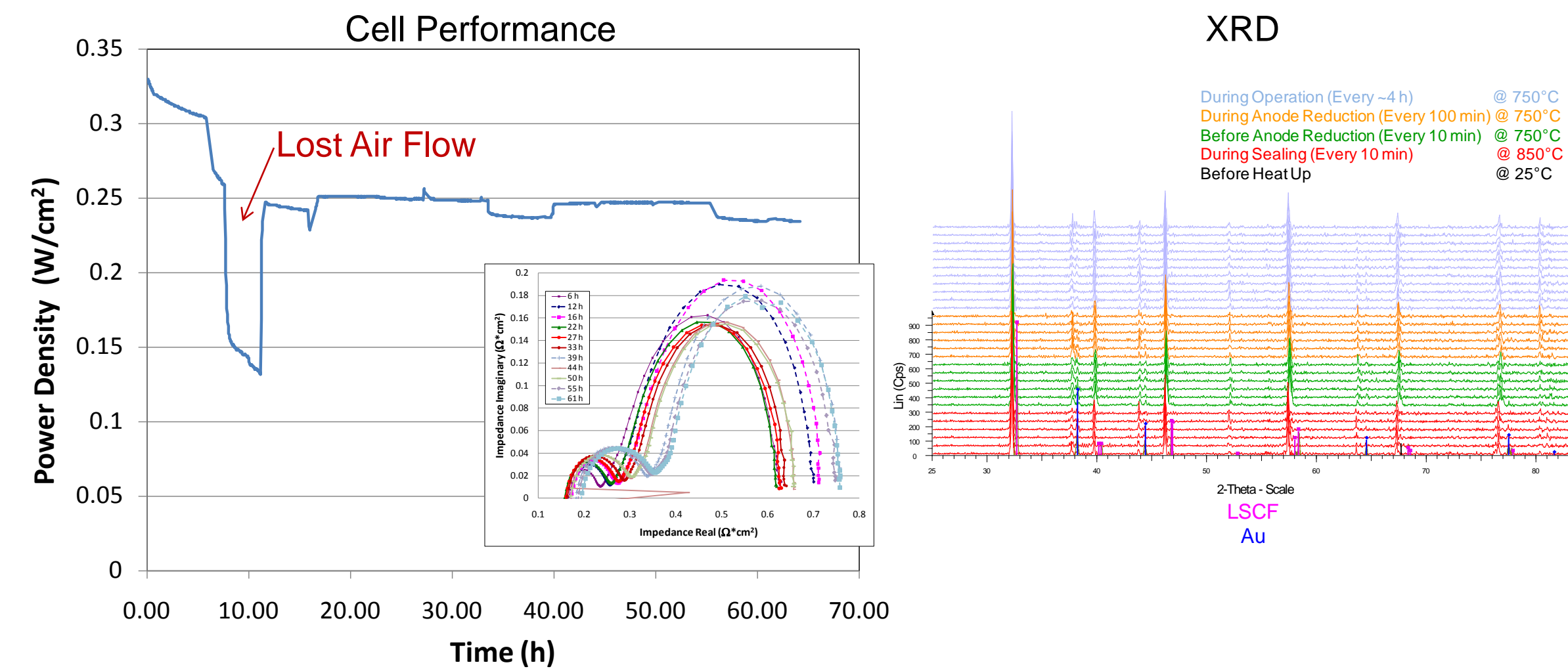
XRD

- Repeated 10 minute scans from 25 - 85° 2θ
- 0.05° steps at 0.43 seconds per step

Cell Test

- Constant Current simulating 800 mV at 750°C in flowing air and moist H₂

Experimental Results



Similarity Index

Calculated for XRD Patterns (Individual & Integrated)

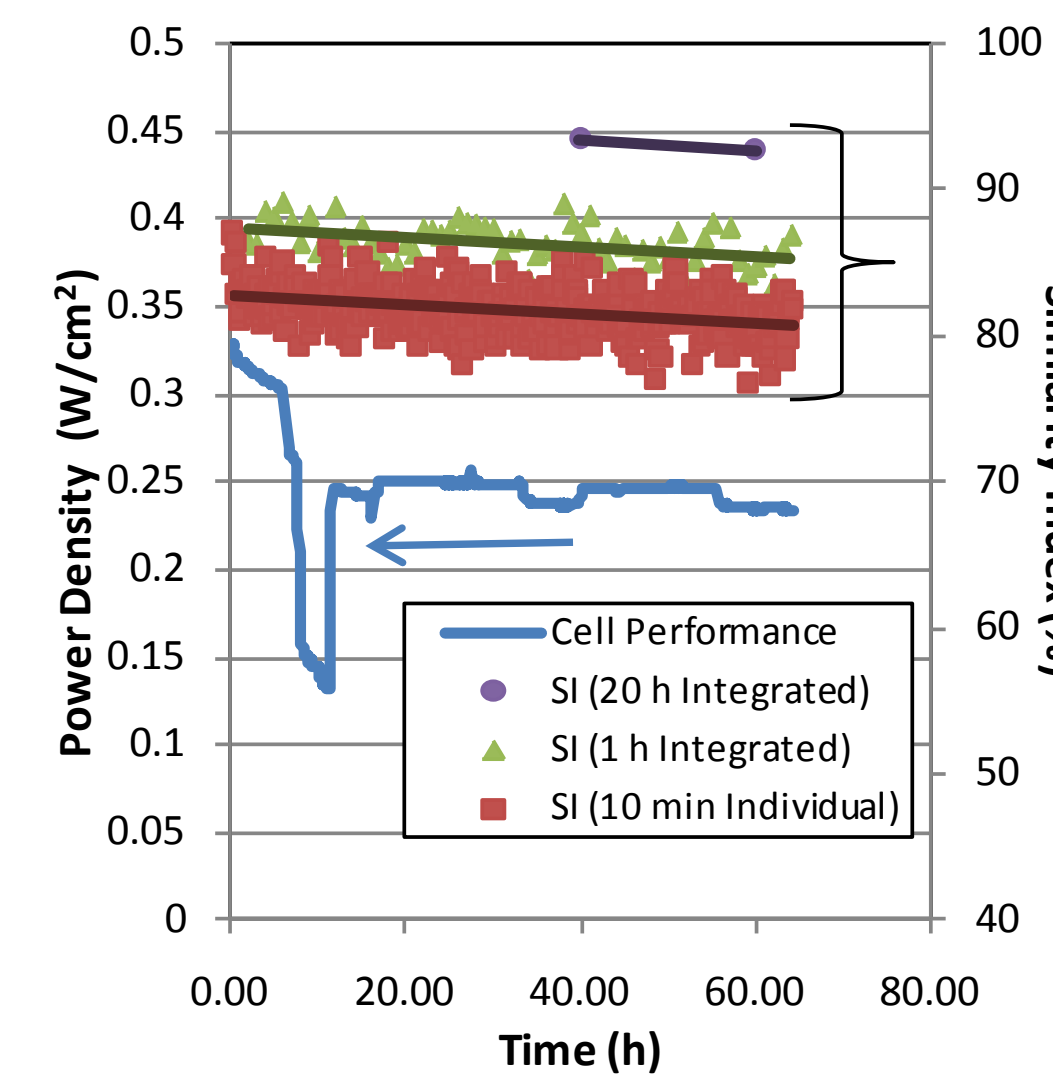
The Cluster Analysis add-on module in Jade software [MDI] calculates a similarity index (SI) between XRD patterns using:

$$\text{Spearman's Rank Order Coefficient (S)} \\ S = \frac{\sum (R(a) \times R(b) - Q)}{\sqrt{\sum (R(a)^2 - Q) \times \sum (R(b)^2 - Q)}}$$

$$\text{Pearson's Correlation Coefficient (P)} \\ P = \frac{\sum (I(a) - A) \times (I(b) - B)}{\sqrt{\sum (I(a) - A)^2 \times \sum (I(b) - B)^2}}$$

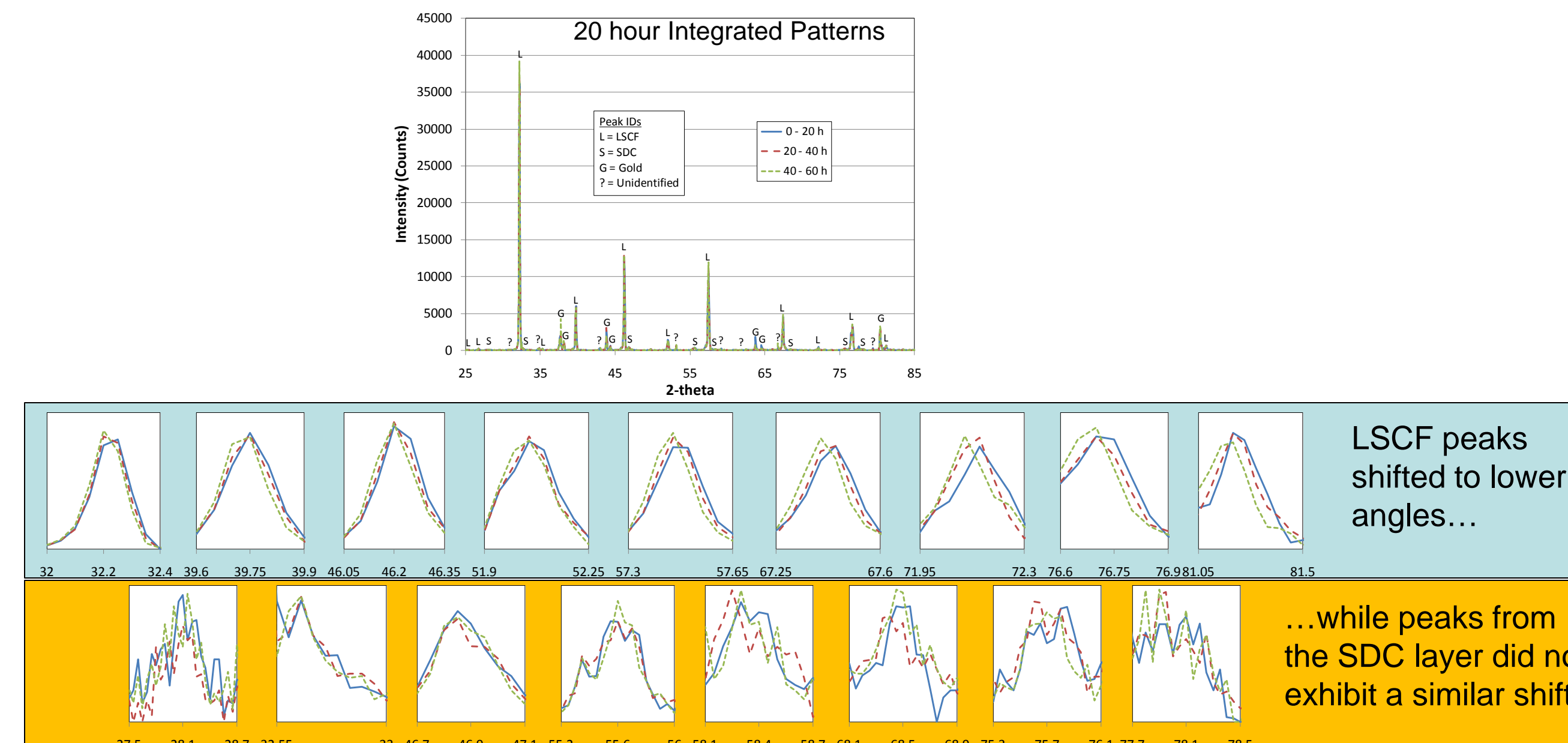
$$SI(\%) = (r \times S + (1 - r) \times P) \times 100\%$$

$R(x)$ = rank of a data point in pattern x
 $I(x)$ = square root of a data point in pattern x
 A = average of $I(x)$'s
 $Q = n(n+1)^2/4$ where n = number of datapoints
 r = Spearman-Pearson mix

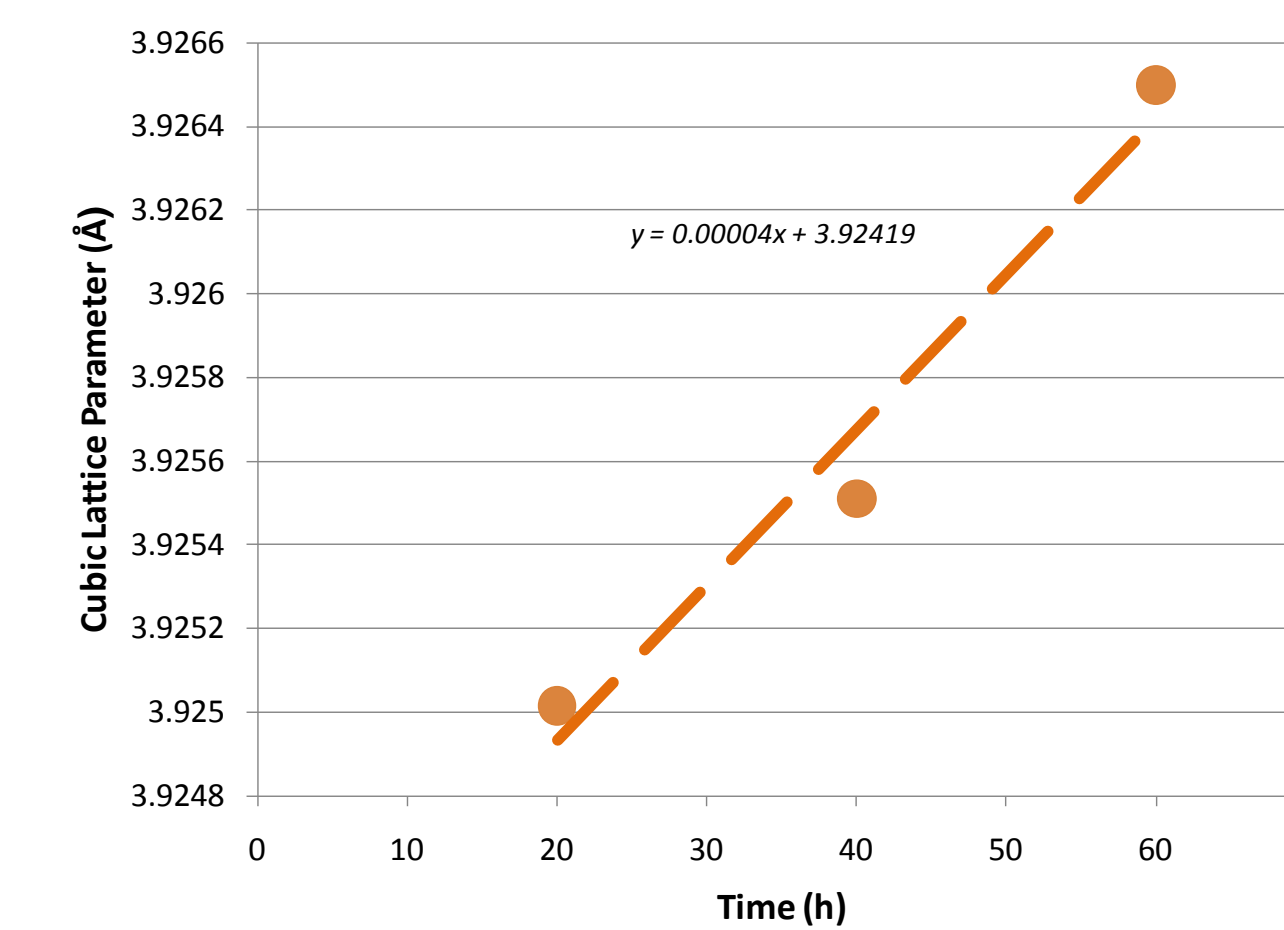


Over the course of cell operation, the XRD patterns gradually became less similar to the initial pattern in 3 different time frames

What Gradual Changes in XRD were Reflected by the Similarity Index?



Rietveld Refinement of 20 hour Integrated XRD Patterns



During SOFC operation, the lattice parameter of the LSCF cathode expanded at a rate of:

~0.00004 Å per hour

What Compositional Changes could Account for this Expansion?

Sr loss

Tai et al., *Solid State Ionics*, **75** 273-283 (1995):
~0.06 Å per x in La_{1-x}Sr_xCo_{0.2}Fe_{0.8}O_{3-δ} → **Losing ~0.0007 Sr per hour**

Mineshige et al., *Solid State Ionics*, **176** 1145-1149 (2005):
~0.09 Å per z in La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4-z}Co_{0.2}Fe_{0.8}O_{3-δ} → **Losing ~0.0004 Sr per hour**

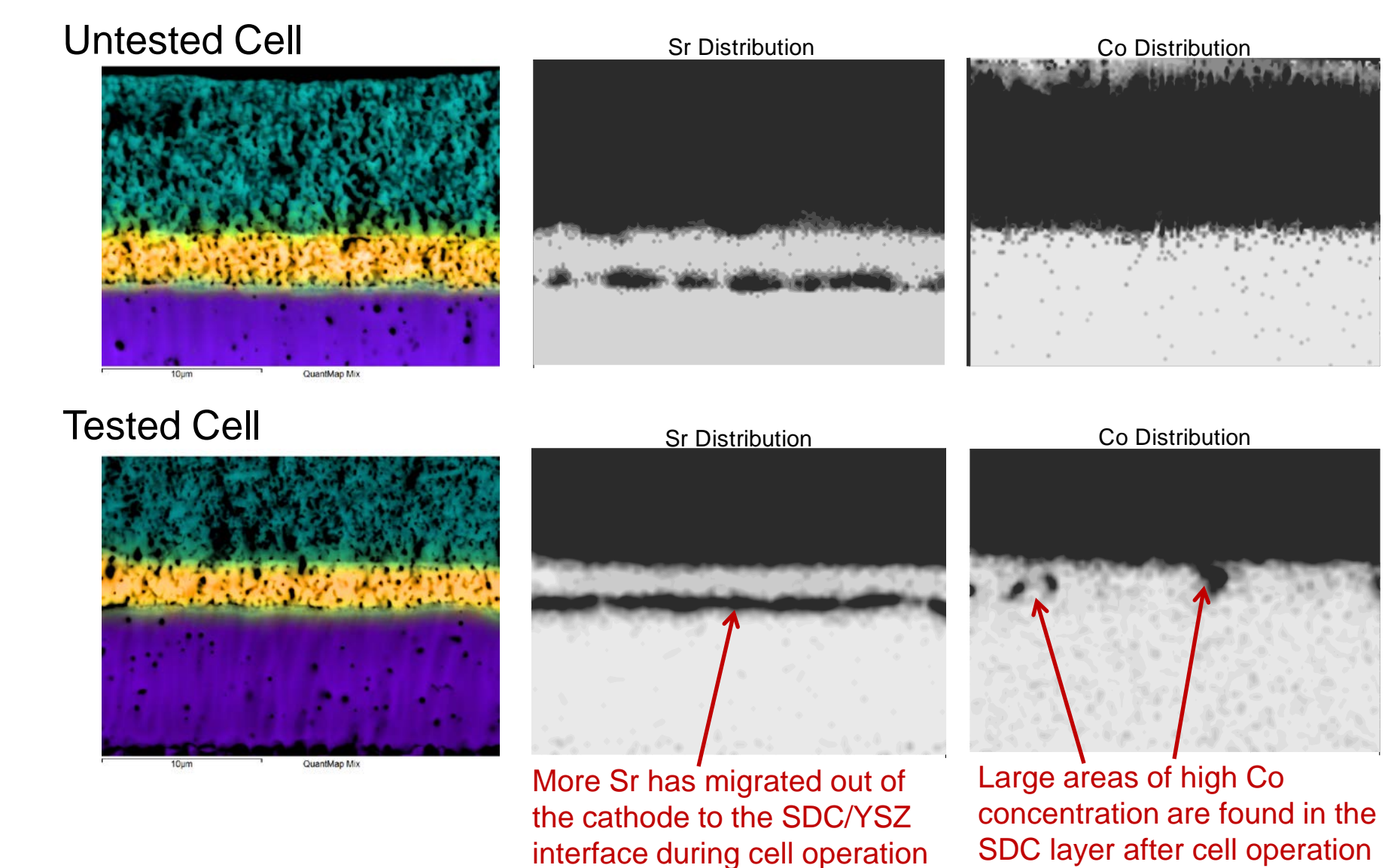
Co loss

Hashimoto et al., *Solid State Ionics*, **186**[1] 37-43 (2011):
~0.06 Å per y in La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}Co_yFe_{1-y}O_{3-δ} → **Losing ~0.0007 Co per hour**

Kuhn et al., *Catal Lett*, **121** 179-188 (2008):
~0.12 Å per y in La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}Co_yFe_{1-y}O_{3-δ} → **Losing ~0.0003 Co per hour**

SEM Analysis

Comparison of Tested Cell to Duplicate Untested Cell



Summary:

- XRD of an operating SOFC cathode detected gradual expansion of the LSCF lattice.
- This expansion was correlated to reported lattice strain due to Sr- and Co-removal from LSCF.
- SEM found that increased amounts of Sr and Co had migrated into the SDC layer during cell operation.