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### Synthesis of Ba<sub>0.3</sub>Ca<sub>0.7</sub>Co<sub>0.8</sub>Fe<sub>0.2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>- composite material as novel catalytic cathode for ceria-carbonate electrolyte fuel cells

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DOI:

[10.1016/j.electacta.2015.07.183](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electacta.2015.07.183)

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*Document Version*

Peer reviewed version

*Citation for published version (Harvard):*

Afzal, M, Raza, R, Du, S, Lima, RB & Zhu, B 2015, 'Synthesis of Ba<sub>0.3</sub>Ca<sub>0.7</sub>Co<sub>0.8</sub>Fe<sub>0.2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>- composite material as novel catalytic cathode for ceria-carbonate electrolyte fuel cells', *Electrochimica Acta*, vol. 178, pp. 385-391. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electacta.2015.07.183>

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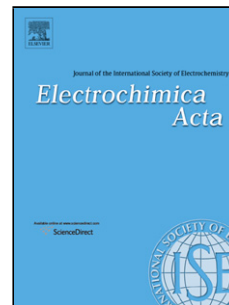
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## Accepted Manuscript

Title: Synthesis of  $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  composite material as novel catalytic cathode for ceria-carbonate electrolyte fuel cells

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PII: S0013-4686(15)30249-8  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.electacta.2015.07.183>  
Reference: EA 25465

To appear in: *Electrochimica Acta*

Received date: 12-1-2015  
Revised date: 23-7-2015  
Accepted date: 31-7-2015

Please cite this article as: Muhammad Afzal, Rizwan Raza, Shangfeng Du, Raquel Bohn Lima, Bin Zhu, Synthesis of  $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  composite material as novel catalytic cathode for ceria-carbonate electrolyte fuel cells, *Electrochimica Acta* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.electacta.2015.07.183>

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Elsevier Editorial System(tm) for Electrochimica Acta  
Manuscript Draft

Manuscript Number: SGS15-013R4

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Article Type: Research Paper

Keywords: Composite cathode, perovskite oxide, BCCF37, low temperature, SOFC.

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Abstract: This work reports a new composite  $\text{Ba}_x\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Co}_y\text{Fe}_{1-y}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF) cathode material for advanced and low temperature solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs). The BCCF-based composite material was synthesized by sol gel method and investigated as a catalytic cathode for low temperature (LT) SOFCs. XRD analysis of the as-prepared material revealed the dominating BCCF perovskite structure as the main phase accompanied with cobalt and calcium oxides as the secondary phases resulting into an overall composite structure. Structure and morphology of the sample was observed by Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FE-SEM). In particular, the  $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF37) showed a maximum conductivity of  $143 \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  in air at  $550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  measured by DC 4 probe method. The BCCF at the optimized composition exhibited much higher electrical conductivities than the commercial  $\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BSCF) perovskite cathode material. A maximum power density of  $325 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$  at  $550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  is achieved for the ceria-carbonate electrolyte fuel cell with BCCF37 as the cathode material.

Dated: 23-07-2015



**KTH Industrial Engineering  
and Management**

**Dear editor,**

A revised manuscript of Synthesis of  $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  composite material as novel catalytic cathode for ceria-carbonate electrolyte fuel cells, is hereby submitted for review again for consideration to be published in “Electrochimica Acta journal”. We have carefully considered and addressed reviewers’ comments and made corresponding changes and English style revision throughout the paper.

Thank you for consideration!

Sincerely Yours,

**Bin Zhu**

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## Response to reviewers

First of all, we'd like to express our sincere thanks to Reviewers for their efforts made to our manuscript with very good comments for us to improve it again. According to the comments, we have made careful considerations and changes by supplying also in more details and highlighted in the revised manuscript.

Reviewers' comments:

Reviewer #2: Major problems were removed in the revised version of the manuscript. However, several small inconsistencies and mistakes should be eliminated before publication:

Comment # 1: In the abstract we still find the claim on the nanocomposite approach ("...based on nanocomposite approach..."). As accepted by the authors in their reply "As few parts of manuscript were written by coauthors as well so the term nanocomposite material was written due to a mistake". So we have no reason to keep this either in the abstract or in the introduction section as if related to the present results or approach.

**Response:** “Based on nanocomposite approach” has now been deleted from the abstract. Similarly, in introduction part, such words have also been removed.

Comment # 2: The sentence "There might be another possibility" e.g., the unidentified perovskite composition", which needs future study" seems inadequate in a manuscript. What should be claimed is that irrespective of the exact composition, the presence of a BCCF-related perovskite phase might also provide the observed performance as for other sub-stoichiometric electrode materials with the same structure often used in SOFCs.

**Response:** Thanks for additional sentence! The sentence "There might be another possibility" e.g., the unidentified perovskite composition", which needs future study", is now deleted from results section and suggested sentence has been added “irrespective of the exact composition, the presence of a BCCF-related perovskite phase might also provide the observed performance as for other sub-stoichiometric electrode materials with the same structure often used in SOFCs.” This sentence is mentioned in the red color in the results section of manuscript.

Comment # 3: Reactions (1), (2) and (3) are so standard that there is no reason to include them.

**Response:** Yes, according to the comment, we have removed the reactions (1), (2) and (3) from the manuscript.

Comment # 4: In the text we find one reference to "Error! Reference source not found". Please correct this.

**Response:** Now the reference is written in correct format as JCPDS 75-0426 and is also mentioned in red color in the text. Please follow the link below to find the source.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1388248111003225>

Comment # 5: The English style needs revision.

**Response:** The English style is revised throughout the paper.

# Synthesis of $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ composite material as novel catalytic cathode for ceria-carbonate electrolyte fuel cells

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## ABSTRACT

This work reports a new composite  $\text{Ba}_x\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Co}_y\text{Fe}_{1-y}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF) cathode material for advanced and low temperature solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs). The BCCF-based composite material was synthesized by sol gel method and investigated as a catalytic cathode for low temperature (LT) SOFCs. XRD analysis of the as-prepared material revealed the dominating BCCF perovskite structure as the **main phase** accompanied with cobalt and calcium oxides as **the secondary phases resulting into an overall composite structure**. Structure and morphology of the sample was observed by Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FE-SEM). In particular, the  $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF37) showed a maximum conductivity of  $143 \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  in air at  $550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  measured by DC 4 probe method. The BCCF at the optimized composition exhibited much higher electrical conductivities than the commercial  $\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BSCF) perovskite cathode material. A maximum power density of  $325 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$  at  $550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  is achieved for the ceria-carbonate electrolyte fuel cell with BCCF37 as the cathode material.

**Keywords:** Composite cathode, perovskite oxide, BCCF37, low temperature, SOFC.

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## 1. Introduction

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3 Solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) is one of the most promising types of fuel cells with a high  
4 energy efficiency and multi-fuel operating flexibility [1]. In a typical SOFC as a sustainable  
5 energy conversion technology [2], an operating temperature between 800-1000 °C is usually  
6 required to control the cathode over-potential but the high temperature (HT) causes  
7 mechanical and chemical compatibility issues for a number of materials used for different  
8 components in fuel cell systems [3]. Furthermore, at such a high temperature, the cell  
9 degradation is fast and excessive maintenance costs are required. All of these together limit  
10 the successful commercialization of this technology [4]. To overcome these issues, in recent  
11 years, SOFCs operated at a low or intermediate temperature within 500-800 °C have attracted  
12 much more attention [5]. A lower operating temperature can suppress the degradation of  
13 device components and increase the range of material selection, thus enhancing the system  
14 durability and reducing the manufacturing cost. However, the decrease in operating  
15 temperature also declines the electrode kinetics resulting in an increase in the interfacial  
16 polarization resistance for the oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) at the SOFC cathodes. To  
17 address these issues, cathode materials with high catalytic activities for ORR as well as good  
18 electronic and ionic conductivities at relatively low temperatures are highly favorable.

19  
20 Extensive efforts have been devoted to the development of low temperature (300-600°C)  
21 SOFCs using ceria-based composite electrolyte materials originated by Zhu's pioneer work,  
22 and many new methods have been introduced to develop high performance materials for  
23 LTSOFC technology [3]. A key issue in SOFCs is the poor catalytic activity of cathode  
24 materials causing slow oxygen reduction and the lower ionic conductivity at low  
25 temperatures. Perovskite cathode materials containing cobaltite have been discovered as good  
26 candidates as cathode materials in low temperature (LT) or intermediate temperature (IT)  
27 SOFCs due to their excellent electrode catalytic functions, high electronic and ionic mixed



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conductivities at a relative low temperature. The most commonly used cathode material, lanthanum manganite;  $\text{LaMnO}_3$  (LMO) for HT-SOFCs is not practically possible due to its poor catalytic activity and lower ionic conductivity at low temperatures [5].

$\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$  (LSCF) perovskite has been reported as cathode material in LTSOFCs but with a low cell performance [6].  $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Co}_y\text{Fe}_{1-y}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BSCF), in particular  $\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  has also attracted much attention due to its high conductivity as well as a good catalytic activity and oxygen ions transportation [5]. Similarly,  $\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  has also been investigated advantageous for low temperature SOFC operations [8]. Despite of the fact, BSCF has high conductivity and catalytic activity, however, at the high manufacturing and operating temperatures, the diffusion of Sr contaminates the electrolyte thus causing a severe degradation in cell performance [9]- [11]. Furthermore, the high price of Strontium (Sr) with the high content in BSCF also makes it not a real commercialized material. It is extremely important to investigate the economical materials that have an excellent performance in LTSOFCs and also are acceptable for commercialization.

Replacement of Sr by the cheaper Calcium (Ca) being an A-site dopant has been reported as a possible solution [9]. Recently, use of composite materials for electrolytes and perovskite cathode materials has been demonstrated as a practical approach to address the faced challenges for LT and IT (400-700 °C) fuel cells and has attracted huge efforts to develop high performance devices [12].

In this work, we demonstrate  $\text{Ba}_x\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Co}_y\text{Fe}_{1-y}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF) ( $x = 0.3$ ;  $y = 0.8$ ) with composite structure prepared by an auto-combustion process as a potential cathode material for LTSOFCs. Calcium is used to replace Strontium at A-site in  $\text{ABO}_3$  structure formula for perovskite materials, and some secondary phases are also created in addition to the perovskite main phase to enhance the conductivity. The optimized composition was identified at  $x = 0.3$  and  $y = 0.8$  and tested in the temperature range of 300-600 °C. The conductivity of the as-

1 prepared material is measured and compared with the commercially available cathode  
2 material BSCF and its potential as cathode candidate for LTSOFCs is discussed based on the  
3  
4 excellent performance achieved in fuel cell tests.  
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## 7 **2. Experimental**

### 8 **2.1. Materials and preparations**

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10 Sol gel method was adapted to synthesis the composite  $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF37).  
11  
12 Stoichiometric amounts of the nitrate salts,  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
13  
14 and  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were dissolved into de-ionized water with a molar ratio of Ba:Ca:Co:Fe =  
15  
16 0.3:0.7:0.8:0.2 to prepare the starting solution. Another appropriate composition  
17  
18  $\text{Ba}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF91) with the molar ratio of Ba:Ca:Co:Fe = 0.9:0.1:0.8:0.2 was  
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20 also prepared in the same way. All chemicals were used as received from Sigma-Aldrich  
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22 (USA) without any further purification.  
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32 The details for the preparation of both BCCF composites are illustrated in the flow chart  
33  
34 shown in Fig.1. Solution A of chemical compounds of Ba:Ca in molar ratios 0.3:0.7 for  
35  
36 BCCF37 and 0.9:0.1 for BCCF91, respectively, and solution B of Co:Fe in molar ratios of  
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38 0.8:0.2 were prepared separately. Solutions A and B are then mixed together to make a 100 ml  
39  
40 combined aqueous solution C for each composition. After stirring for 30 minutes, an  
41  
42 appropriate amount (10% by weight) of citric acid was added into solution C and continued  
43  
44 stirring for 2 hours at 80 °C. As a result, a gel type material was obtained. The auto-  
45  
46 combustion process was employed by firing the material at 250°C in air for combustion to  
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48 obtain ash like powder material. The ash was then ground and sintered at 1000 °C for 9 hours  
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50 to get the proper composite structure of the material. The heating and the cooling rates were 2  
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52 °C min<sup>-1</sup>.  
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### 60 **2.2. Compaction into pellets**

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1 The  $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  powder was compacted into pellets with a diameter of 13 mm and  
2 2.4 mm in thickness under 300 MPa pressure for 5-10 minutes. The pellets were further  
3  
4 sintered at 600 °C for 1 hour before testing. Silver paste was coated on both sides of the  
5  
6 pellets as the current collector for the conductivity measurement. The conductivities of as-  
7  
8 prepared materials  $\text{Ba}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ ,  $\text{Ba}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  and the commercial BSCF  
9  
10 were measured and compared. The thickness and active area of  $\text{Ba}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  pellet  
11  
12 were taken as 2.6 mm and  $0.64 \text{ cm}^2$  respectively with 13 mm diameter under 300 MPa.  
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### 17 **2.3. X-ray diffraction of as-prepared cathode**

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21 A number of studies for mixed perovskite conductors have reported the existence of  
22  
23 secondary phases but mostly have been left unidentified [15]. Most of the cathode materials in  
24  
25 SOFCs are composite in nature because no single material can fulfill every requirement for  
26  
27 fuel cell activities [18]. Composite cathodes provide high catalytic property; activation of the  
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29 reaction sites takes place due to the addition of ionic conductors in the material structure for  
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31 improvement in oxide ion transportation [19]. The phase structure of sintered as-prepared  
32  
33 BCCF37 was examined at room temperature by X-ray diffractometer using Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation  
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35 at 45 kV and 35 mA.  
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### 40 **2.4. Thermogravimetric Analysis**

41  
42  
43 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was carried out on a Mettler Toledo TGA/SDTA 851°  
44  
45 (Greifense, Switzerland) from 30 to 1100 °C with a heating rate of  $10 \text{ °C min}^{-1}$  and a constant  
46  
47 air flow ( $50 \text{ ml min}^{-1}$ ).  
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### 51 **2.5. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)**

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54  
55 Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis was performed on a Mid-infrared  
56  
57 spectra Perkin-Elmer Spectrum 2000 FTIR spectrometer (Waltham, MA, USA) equipped with  
58  
59 an ATR system, Spectra MKII Golden Gate (Creekstone Ridge, GA, USA). The region  
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1 between 4000 and 600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  with a resolution of 4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 16 scans was recorded. The  
2 software Spectrum (Molecular Spectroscopy) version 3.02.01 (Perkin Elmer Instrument) was  
3  
4 used to process the spectra.  
5  
6

## 7 **2.6. FE-SEM characterization**

8  
9  
10 Microstructures analysis of the as prepared BCCF37 and BCCF91 samples was studied with a  
11 field emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM, JEOL 7000F) operating at 20 kV.  
12  
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## 16 **2.7. Conductivity measurements**

17  
18 The resistance R in ohms of the samples was measured in air atmosphere as a function of  
19  
20 temperature from room temperature to 550 °C by DC 4 probe technique. The heating rate of  
21  
22 the tubular furnace was 5 °C  $\text{min}^{-1}$ . Data for electrical conductivity was taken after equal  
23  
24 intervals of 50 °C.  
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## 31 **2.8. Fuel cell fabrication and testing**

32  
33 The as-prepared BCCF37 powder was mixed with sodium carbonate-samarium doped ceria  
34  
35 (NSDC) at a volume ratio of 1:1 and calcined at 600 °C for 2 hours. The resulting material  
36  
37 was further used as the cathode component in fuel cell devices and tested in the “Fuel Cell  
38  
39 Rig” for I-V measurements.  
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45 The fuel cell devices with 3-layers assembly consisting of anode, electrolyte and cathode were  
46  
47 fabricated. Nickel foam was used as a substrate and current collector before anode layer then  
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49 NiO (nickel oxide) was spread homogeneously as anode layer which was prepared by the heat  
50  
51 treatment of nickel carbonate basic at 700 °C, a thin layer of NSDC (samarium doped ceria)  
52  
53 was used as an electrolyte prepared according to the literature [20]. The ratio between  
54  
55 samarium (Sm) and cerium (Ce) was considered 1: 4 (20%: 80%) for this electrolyte. 0.02  
56  
57 mole of cerium nitrate  $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Sigma Aldrich, USA) was prepared in 0.5L distilled  
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1 water and stirred for 2 minutes at a frequency of 800 rev/min at 80 °C. 0.005 mole of  
2  $\text{Sm}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Sigma Aldrich, USA) was added into the cerium nitrate solution and  
3  
4 continued stirring with the same speed for further 30 minutes to get samarium doped ceria  
5  
6 (SDC) solution to be used in all samples.  
7

8  
9 Solution of sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) was added drop wise into the SDC solution and was  
10  
11 stirred for 2 minutes. The molar ratio between SDC and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  was taken 1:2. After stirring  
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13 for 30 minutes, the solution was filtered to get precipitates. The wet precipitates were dried  
14  
15 in an oven at 150°C for 2 hours. Then the powdered precipitates were sintered in a furnace  
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17 at 800°C for 4 hours. After sintering, the nanocomposite of the electrolyte was obtained  
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19 which was grinded for further use. BCCF37 as cathode material was spread over the  
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22 electrolyte surface. Cathode was painted with silver paste as the current collector. These three  
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24 components of fuel cells, with electrolyte sandwiched between the anode and the cathode  
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26 were assembled layer by layer. This structure with anode supported was uniaxial pressed  
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28 under a pressure of 250 MPa with a diameter of 13 mm and about 1 mm in thickness  
29  
30 consisting of 0.60 mm anode, 0.15 mm electrolyte and 0.25 mm cathode. The fabricated fuel  
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32 cells with an active area of 0.64 cm<sup>2</sup> were tested between 500 to 600 °C. Hydrogen and air  
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34 were used at the anode and the cathode side, respectively, with a flow rate of ca. 110 ml min<sup>-1</sup>  
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36 at 1 atm.  
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### 45 3. Results and discussion

#### 46 3.1. XRD analysis of BCCF37 material

47  
48 Fig. 2 shows XRD pattern of the synthesized BCCF37 material. By comparing this pattern  
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50 with the perovskite material peaks of BSCF, it is obvious that the perovskite is the main  
51  
52 phase, dominating in the pattern with the diffraction peaks at  $2\theta = 21^\circ, 30^\circ, 38^\circ, 50^\circ,$   
53  
54  $56^\circ, 65^\circ, 74^\circ$  and  $78^\circ$ . These peaks observed are identified as barium iron oxide as JCPDS 75-  
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0426. In addition, some traces of cobalt oxide are observed at diffraction angles  $27.5^\circ$ ,  $33^\circ$ ,  $33.5^\circ$ ,  $52.2^\circ$ ,  $52.7^\circ$ ,  $64.5^\circ$ ,  $65.4^\circ$ ,  $68.8^\circ$ , and calcium oxide also exists besides the perovskite phase at  $26^\circ$ ,  $31^\circ$ ,  $48^\circ$ ,  $58^\circ$ ,  $61.5^\circ$ ,  $73.5^\circ$ . The analysis indicates that as-prepared BCCF37 is actually the composite-type material due to cobalt and calcium oxides present as secondary phases. The presence of the secondary phases additional to the perovskite phase turns the material into its composite nature, which enhances the properties of the BCCF37 material with higher conductivity and cell performance which is in agreement with the composite type materials for intermediate temperatures fuel cells [12]. Since the observed cobalt oxide and calcium oxides peaks co-exist with the perovskite phase, therefore the enhancement may be due to the composite effect. Irrespective of the exact composition, the presence of a BCCF-related perovskite phase might also provide the observed performance as for other sub-stoichiometric electrode materials with the same structure often used in SOFCs. The average sizes of the crystallite of each phase are calculated from each phase peaks. The grain size of the cubic perovskite, cubic calcium oxide and tetragonal cobalt oxide are 36, 42 and 39 nm, respectively, which is comparable to the reported work [8].

### 3.2. TGA Analysis of BCCF37

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was widely used to investigate the decomposition of the as-prepared material. Fig. 3 shows the TGA profiles of BCCF37 in air atmosphere performed with a heating rate of  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ . The weight of BCCF37 can be observed as decreased gradually with increase in temperature. However, weight loss below  $200^\circ\text{C}$  is due to the emission of adsorbed water molecules, the initial loss and subsequent gain of weight are clearly caused by evolution of oxygen and adsorption of  $\text{CO}_2$ , respectively. The second weight loss is mainly due to the  $\text{CO}_2$  emission from the oxides. Continued heating from  $\sim 400$  to  $1100^\circ\text{C}$  resulted in a steady weight loss, ranging from 0.8% to 4.5%. According to the literature, the mixed Ba and Ca perovskite oxides adsorb  $\text{CO}_2$  easily but other perovskite

1 oxides excluding either Ba or Ca cannot adsorb significantly [9],[21]. From TGA results,  
2 actually a slight weight increases at temperatures between 450-620°C. This may be due to  
3 adsorption and interaction of CO<sub>2</sub> molecules with the as-prepared material; it causes the  
4 formation of some carbonates due to reaction kinetics of CaO-CO<sub>2</sub> [22]. The carbonate phases  
5 as secondary phases show even better property of the material in electrolytes, which have  
6 been extensively studied in various ceria-carbonate composite electrolytes for low and  
7 intermediate SOFCs, typically such a work is reported by Zhu et al [23], the barium and  
8 calcium carbonate composites with the ceria create an excellent material property and the fuel  
9 cell performance. In case of cathode material BCCF37, carbonate phases are not identified in  
10 XRD pattern because material was sintered at 1000 °C therefore no carbonates remained at  
11 such high temperature and material was converted into its oxide phase. So it means that CO<sub>2</sub>  
12 adsorbed at lower temperatures is automatically emitted from as-prepared BCCF37 material at  
13 high temperatures during sintering process as observed in TGA analysis and secondary phases  
14 of CaO and CoO were identified therefore is considered that these CaO and CoO phases have  
15 contributed to the perovskite phase for enhanced conductivity of BCCF37 and overall cell  
16 performance.

### 39 3.3. FTIR Analysis

40 The FTIR spectrum of BCCF37 is shown in Fig. 4. IR shows that CO<sub>2</sub> band is due to the  
41 adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from air atmosphere which is agreed with the above TGA results. The  
42 analysis further confirms that the as-prepared material is a composite type. In the FTIR  
43 spectrum, three peaks at 1430, 857 and 695 cm<sup>-1</sup> can be assigned to the vibrational band of  
44 the carbonic acid radical [9]. The peaks located at 692 and 857 cm<sup>-1</sup> (barium carbonate), and  
45 712 and 872 cm<sup>-1</sup> (calcium carbonate) correspond to the in-plane bending modes of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>-2</sup>,  
46 and the strong peaks at 1444 cm<sup>-1</sup> (barium carbonate) and 1432 cm<sup>-1</sup> (calcium carbonate) are  
47 the C–O stretching mode of carbonate [24]. It should be noted that from the TGA and FTIR  
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1 analysis, though there is such possibility to form carbonate phases in air CO<sub>2</sub>-containing  
2 atmosphere at lower temperatures, which are converted into oxide phases at high temperature  
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4 (1000°C) therefore could not be detected by XRD.  
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### 10 **3.4. Microstructure analysis of the as-prepared BCCF37**

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12 The sintered BCCF37 cathode material is examined by SEM analysis to investigate the  
13 microstructure as shown in Fig. 5a-c. The particle size varies in a certain range from 80 nm to  
14  
15 200 nm and the agglomeration of the particles can be widely observed. According to the  
16  
17 literature, porosity level increases with Ca content that tends to cause agglomeration giving  
18  
19 rise to the coarsening in the morphology **Error! Reference source not found.** Hence the  
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21 composite material particles have been observed in the shape of clusters due to nano-particles  
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23 agglomeration. It is demonstrated that the conductivity can be improved by decreasing the  
24  
25 particles size with NANOCOFC approach [25]5, [26] which can be realized by carefully  
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27 adjusting the synthesizing method. For the composition BCCF91, Fig. 5d shows its SEM  
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29 image. Morphology of this composition shows that particle size varies in a range of 200-500  
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31 nm, particles distribution is uniform only in a certain region. It has been observed that  
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33 BCCF37 has better conductivity due to smaller particle size as compared to BCCF91.  
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### 43 **3.5. Conductivity Measurement**

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45 The conductivities of the BCCF37, BCCF91 and the commercial BSCF samples were  
46  
47 measured by DC 4 probe method and the conductivity results versus 1000/T are plotted in  
48  
49 Fig. 6. The conductivity increases rapidly with temperature. BCCF37 shows the highest  
50  
51 electronic conductivity of 143 S cm<sup>-1</sup> at 550°C. BCCF91 and BSCF show the maximum  
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53 conductivity of 25 and 33 S cm<sup>-1</sup> at 550 °C. Although the as-prepared BCCF based material  
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55 has mixed conductivity (both electronic and ionic), the measured value is referred to as  
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electronic because it is dominant over ionic conductivity. The later measurements, with two probe method did not show too much difference and also the two-probe results can be easily repeated. Comparison of both BCCF compositions and the commercial BSCF shows that BCCF37 has the better conductivity than that of BCCF91 and commercially available BSCF. This indicates that BCCF37 is very useful for LTSOFCs operated between 500-600°C. This is a novel material and is expected to have higher conductivity by using other better methods for preparation e.g. co-precipitation. It has also been observed that BCCF37 has no distinct material degradation during the conductivity and fuel cell testing which shows that the material is thermally and electrically useful. This demonstrates the high potential of BCCF37 as the candidate for cathode materials in LTSOFC applications

### 3.6. Fuel Cell Performance

Three-component configuration SOFC was fabricated with the anode (NiO-NSDC), electrolyte (NSDC) and cathode (BCCF37-NSDC) using as-prepared BCCF37 composite cathode. Fig. 7 displays the obtained I-V (current density-voltage) and I-P (current density-power density) curves tested at 550 °C. A maximum power density of 325 mW cm<sup>-2</sup> is achieved at 550°C. Composite anode provided the catalytic activity to hydrogen oxidation, uniform distribution of ions and electrons for promoting the electrode electrochemical reactions, and the electrolyte provides conduction as well as transportation of oxide ions to realize the electricity generation.

Fuel cell was operated with uniform performance for ten hours in the Lab. The BCCF37-based cathode in the cell operation shows a very good catalytic activity. In addition, by changing the composition of the mixed anode and cathode, the fuel cell performance can still be improved.

1 The electrochemistry of cell reactions occurring in the low temperatures conventional SOFC  
2 using as-prepared material for the cathode is in line with our earlier work [27]. It can be  
3  
4 expected with even better performance by controlling the size of the particles. In addition, by  
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6 changing the composition of the mixed anode and cathode, the fuel cell performance can still  
7  
8 be improved. The ionic conductivity of the electrolyte material allows oxide ions to travel  
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10 through the electrolyte to complete the fuel cell redox reactions and electricity generation.  
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#### 15 **4. Conclusion**

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18  $Ba_{0.3}Ca_{0.7}Co_{0.8}Fe_{0.2}O_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF37) based material was prepared by a sol-gel method followed  
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20 by an auto-combustion process. The as-prepared materials showed the composite feature with  
21  
22 more than **one phase** included, where *perovskite was the dominated phase in the structure*  
23  
24 *accompanied with trace of oxide phases, i.e. calcium and cobalt oxides as secondary phases.*  
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28 BCCF37 displayed a conductivity of  $143 \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  at  $550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  which was much higher than  $25 \text{ S}$   
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30  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  of the  $Ba_{0.9}Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.8}Fe_{0.2}O_{3-\delta}$  (BCCF91) and  $33 \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  in case of the commercial BSCF  
31  
32 cathode materials. A maximum power density of  $325 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$  was achieved for the LT-  
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34 SOFC operated at  $550^\circ\text{C}$  using the as-prepared BCCF37 material as the cathode. The results  
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36 achieved from this work have demonstrated the new opportunity to use novel BCCF37  
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38 composite materials for the high performance LT-SOFCs. In particular, considering the high  
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40 conductivity, we may expect even higher fuel cell performances by the continuous  
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42 improvement of fuel cell technologies with other compatible materials and combinations in  
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44 anode and electrolyte components.  
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#### 51 **Acknowledgements**

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55 This work was supported by European Commission through FP7 TriSOFC project, (Contract  
56  
57 No. TRISOFC-03042012), the Swedish Research Council (VR, Contract No. 621-2011-4983)  
58  
59 and the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA, Contract No. P36545-1). The  
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1 leading author would like to thank Professor Peter Lund in Aalto University Finland and  
2 Associate Professor Muhammet Toprak at KTH for their valuable discussions, suggestions  
3 and cooperation during working in their labs.  
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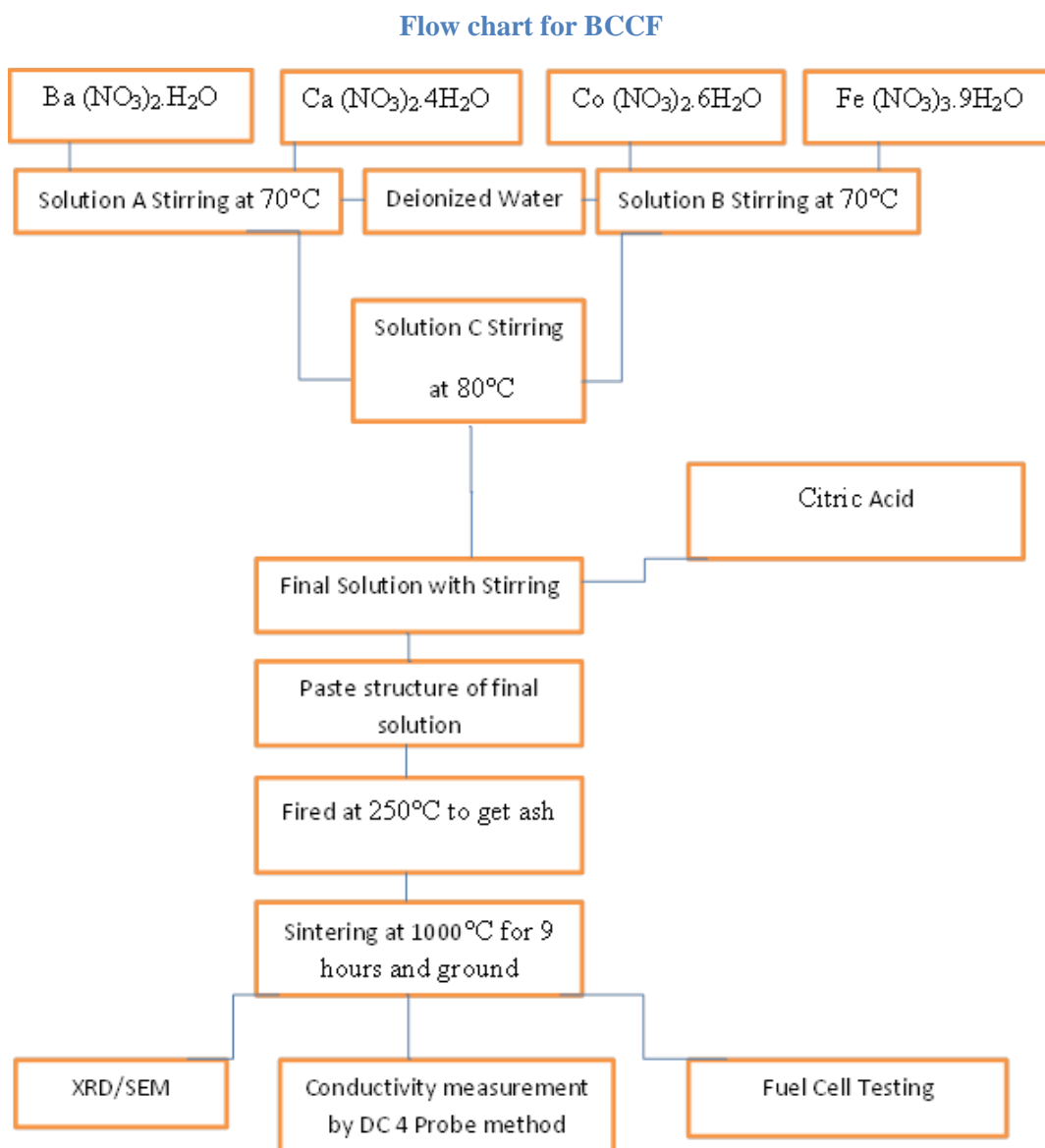
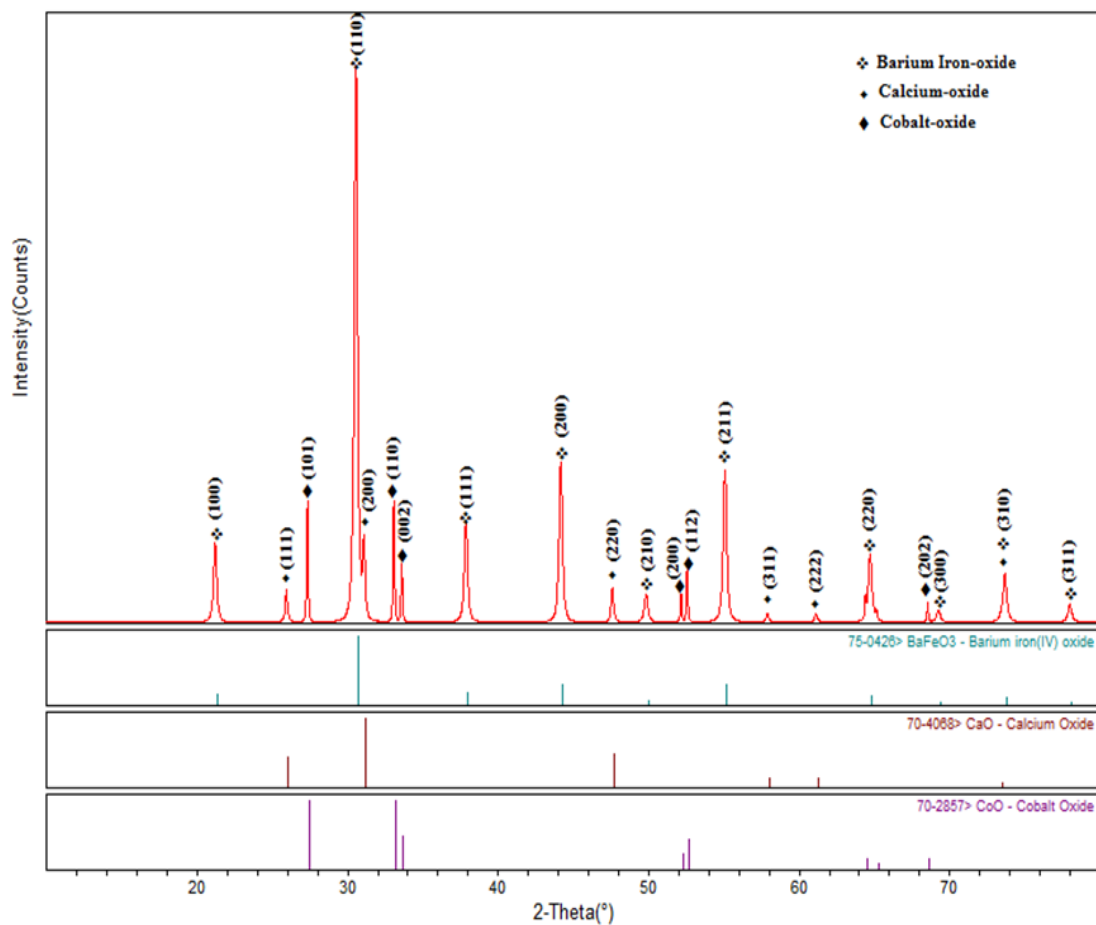


Fig. 1. Sol gel synthesis process for BCCF



**Barium iron oxide, particle size (36 nm), Cubic structure**

**Calcium oxide, particle size (42 nm), Cubic structure**

**Cobalt oxide, particle size (39 nm), Tetragonal structure**

**Fig. 2. XRD Pattern for Sample Ba<sub>0.3</sub>Ca<sub>0.7</sub>Co<sub>0.8</sub>Fe<sub>0.2</sub>O<sub>3-δ</sub> (BCCF37)**

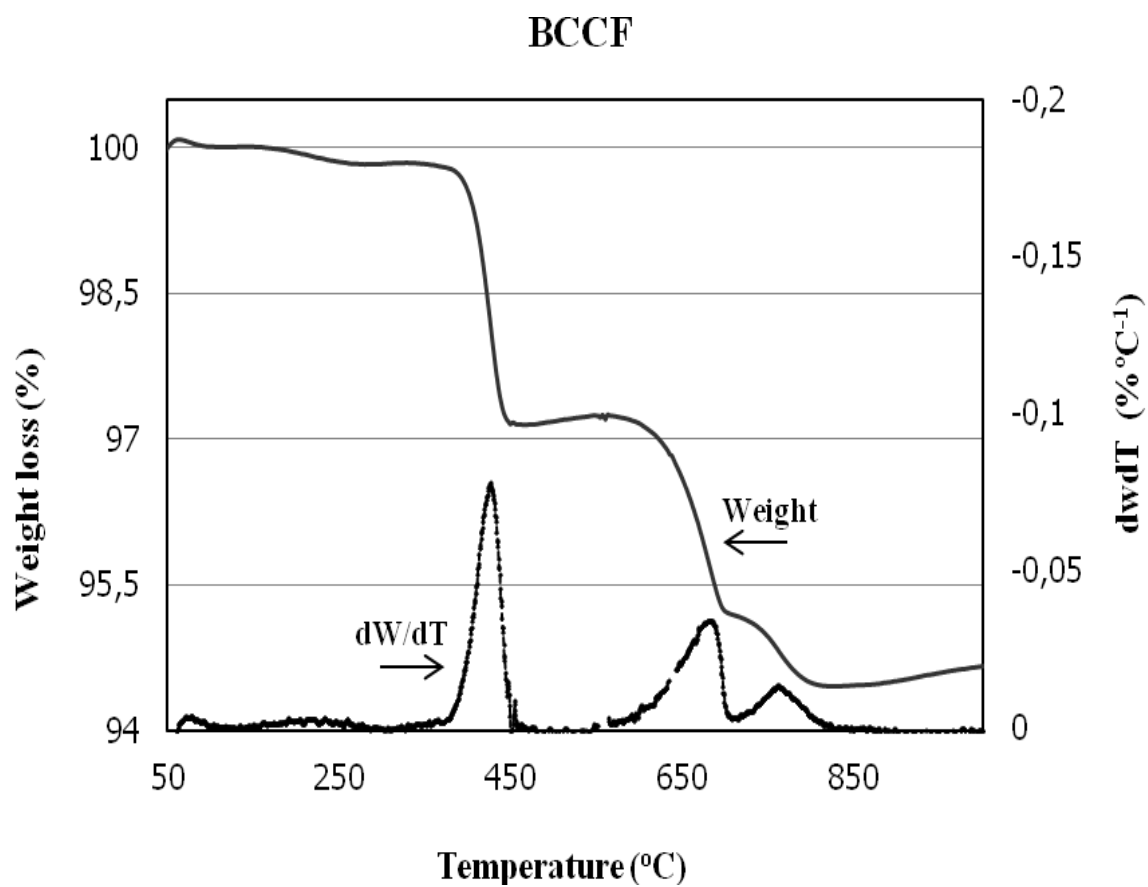


Fig. 3. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curve of BCCF37 material

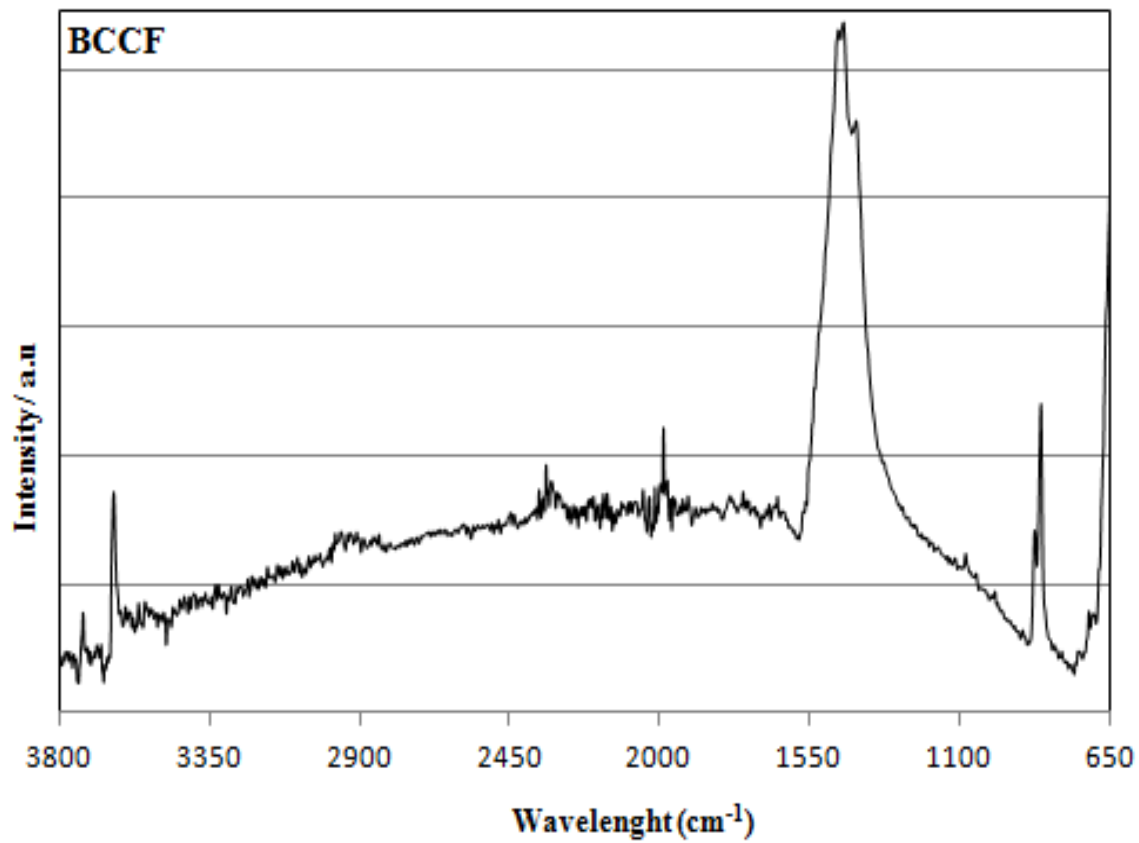


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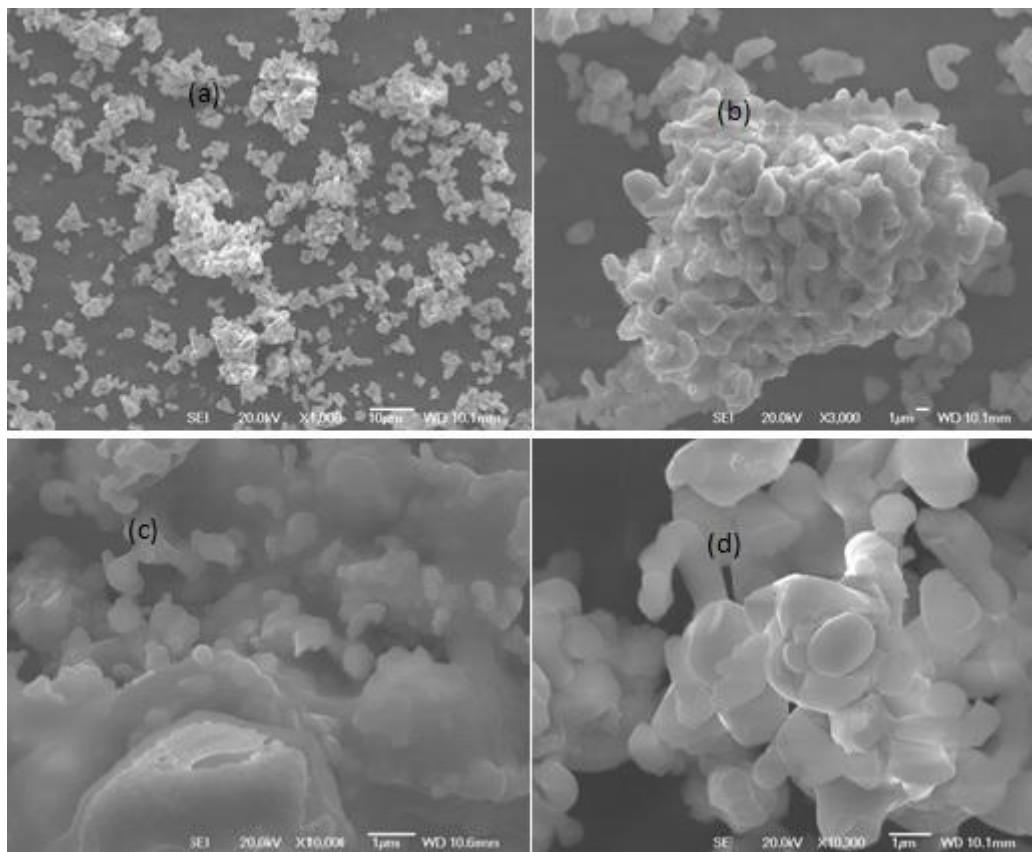


Fig. 5. FE-SEM images for sample BCCF37 (a, b and c) and 2nd composition of the sample BCCF91 (d)

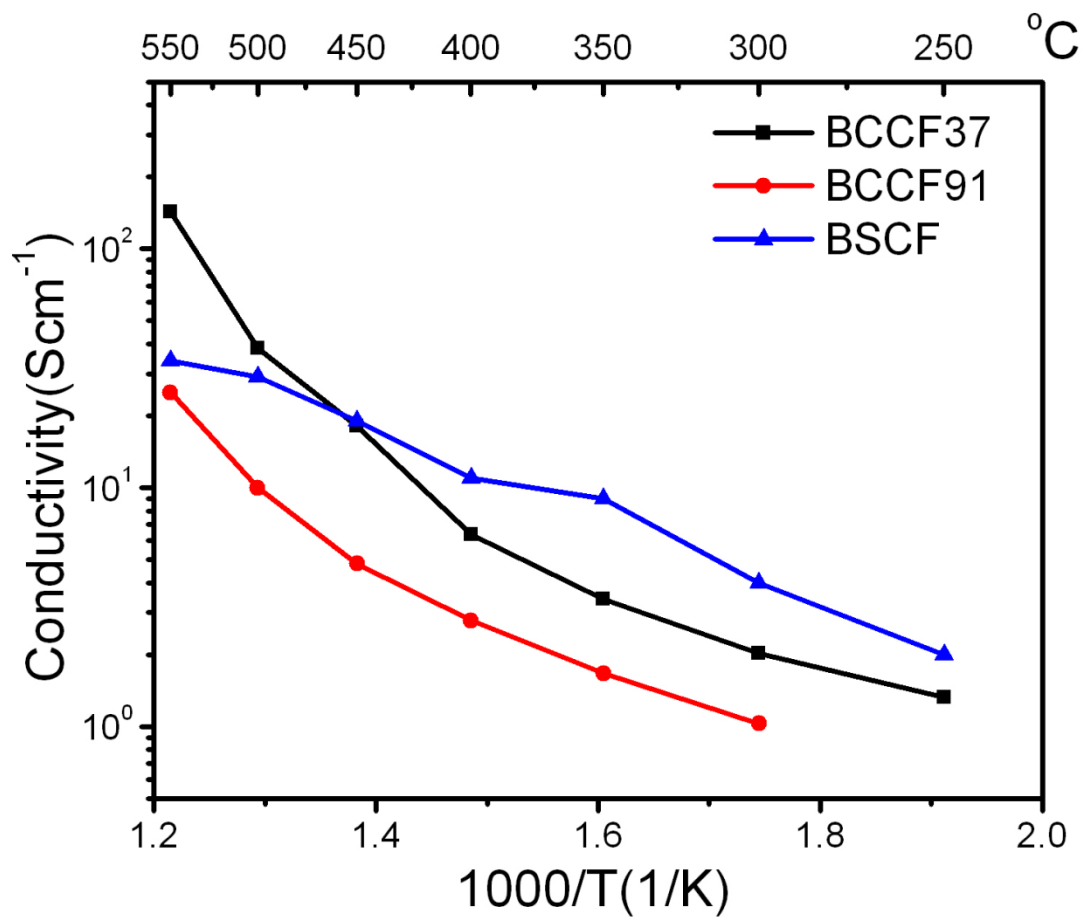


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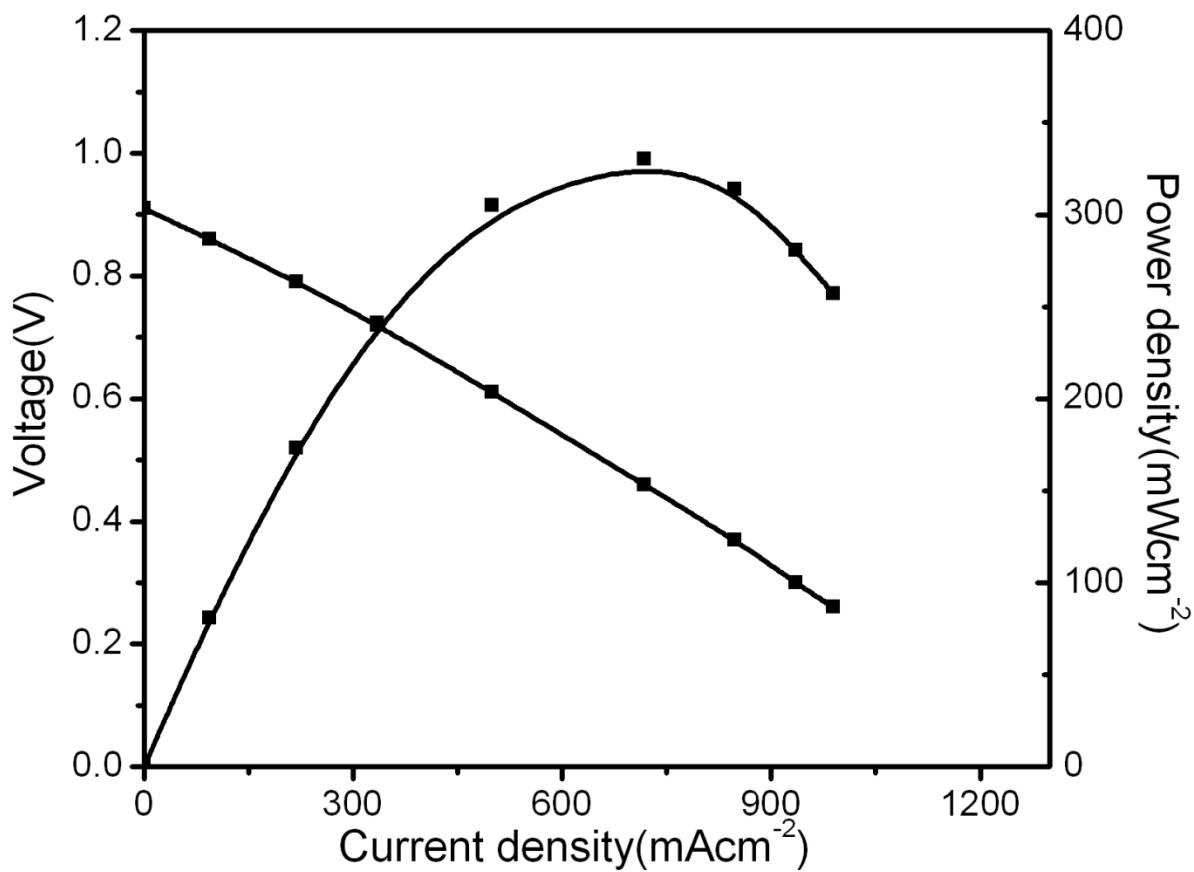


Fig. 7. Fuel cell performance