ほん ひょんじん

氏 名 洪 炫珍 Hyun-Jin Hong

授 与 学 位 博士(環境科学)

学 位 記 番 号 学術(環)博第217号

学位授与年月日 平成27年9月25日

学位授与の根拠法規 学位規則第4条第1項

研究科,専攻の名称 東北大学大学院環境科学研究科(博士課程)環境科学専攻

学位論文題目 Study of Sc-doped CaTiO3 as a New Electrolyte Candidate Material for Solid

Oxide Fuel Cells (固体酸化物形燃料電池の新しい電解質材料としての Sc

添加 CaTiO₃の研究)

指 導 教 員 東北大学教授 川田 達也

論 文 審 査 委 員 主査 東北大学教授 松原 秀彰 東北大学教授 雨澤 浩史

(多元物質科学研究所)

東北大学准教授 橋本 真一准

論文内容要約

Lowering the operating temperature and operating at intermediate temperature less than 1073K are important attempts for decreasing the high cost problem of SOFC. However, YSZ (Yttria-stabilized zirconia) showed not suitable ionic conductivity at the intermediate temperature, therefore, new electrolyte candidate alternative YSZ is strongly required. Sc-doped CaTiO₃ CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3- δ} (x=0.05, 0.1) based oxide could be a qualified candidate due to their inexpensive raw material and comparable conductivity with YSZ. In this research, conductivity properties and temperature dependence of crystal structure in CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3- δ} (x=0.05, 0.1) was investigated and electrochemical properties dependin on electrode was analyzed at practical environment. The following is the summary of each chapter.

In chapter 2, Conduction properties of $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1) are measured systemically as functions of temperature and oxygen partial pressure $P(O_2)$ to demonstrate its potential for next generation electrolyte for SOFCs. Total conductivity of $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1) depending on temperature and $P(O_2)$ under the condition showed slight increase of the conductivity in the oxidizing and the reducing atmospheres are most likely attributed to the hole and the electron conduction. In case of $CaTi_{0.9}Sc_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$, total conductivity decreased with decreasing temperature but their ionic domain regions were getting wider having wide $P(O_2)$ region. As a result, it could be concluded that ionic conductivity was main conductivity in $CaTi_{0.9}Sc_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$. After 1073 K, $CaTi_{0.9}Sc_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$ seemed to follow typical mixed ionic electronic conductor (MIEC) because obvious hole (p-type) and electron (n-type) conduction were observed at oxidizing atmosphere and reducing atmosphere, respectively depending on $P(O_2)$. Although small contributions of hole and electron conductions were observed at high temperatures, ionic conductivity was dominant in the total conductivity of $CaTi_{0.9}Sc_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$. $CaTi_{0.95}Sc_{0.05}O_{3-\delta}$ also showed similar behavior of total conductivity with $CaTi_{0.9}Sc_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$. However, the dominant effects of hole and electron were getting

weaker due to expansion of ionic conduction range with decreasing temperature. The contribution of the electronic carriers is vanishing at low temperatures as 773 K.

The ionic transference number of CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1), was calculated higher than 0.9 in the oxygen partial pressure region covering through the operational ranges of practical SOFCs. The electrolytic domain was getting wider with decreasing operating temperature. It reflects conductivity results as ionic conduction range was getting wider with decreasing operating temperature due to lower effect of hole and electronic conductivity. It suggests that series of CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ have high potential as a SOFC electrolyte. Meanwhile, it is also strongly required to explore compatible electrode materials to improve efficiency for series of CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆.

As a result, CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) did not show excellent ionic conductivity if it is compared with LSGM-based electrolyte or Sc-doped YSZ electrolyte. However, when cost is taken into consideration, CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) can be an attractive choice for a practical electrolyte. Although CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ also uses expensive Sc as well, the amount of Sc used in a unit volume is much smaller in CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) than Sc-doped YSZ. Therefore, if suitable electrode would be assisted with CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1), CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) electrolyte is still attractive electrolyte considering critical disadvantage of other electrolyte candidate due to their high ionic conductivity and high ionic transference number.

In chapter 3, it was found out that $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$, especially x=0.1 compound, shows non-liner activation energy change in the ionic conductivity and hysteresis of the total conductivity in the intermediate temperature range from chapter 2. The hysteresis is well-known that crystal structure change affects the conductivity. Therefore, the detail relationship between hysteresis of conductivity and phase changing was investigated using HT-XRD. Temperature dependence of crystal structure in $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1) is observed by high temperature XRD (HT-XRD) and all XRD patterns accord to orthorhombic $CaTiO_3$ phases and the secondary phase was not observed in each composition. WPPD fitting of *Pbnm* phase was successfully performed in both of $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1) and it showed low GOF values were less than 1.2 even though fitting was performed by WPPD method. These results were coincided with conductivity hysteresis behavior also between HT-XRD and conductivity results. The tilting angle from Rietveld refinement also support the possibility of *Pbnm* phase during entire temperature range in $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1) showing decrease of tilting angle with increasing temperature and it indicated typical behavior of $CaTiO_3$. The mechanical properties of $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1) was performed depending on temperature. Elastic modulus was decreased with increasing temperature in $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1). In case of $CaTiO_{0-2}Sc_{0.05}O_{3-\delta}$, elastic modulus was drastically decreased around at 700K, and internal friction started enhance at the temperature. The temperature well accord to drastic chnage in lattice parameter and unit cell volume as well. In $CaTiO_{0-2}Sc_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$

discontinuity of unit cell volume change around 973 K is quite limitted while the temperature at which discontinous change in elastic modulus started is also around 973 K. Therefore, change in $CaTi_{0.9}Sc_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$ most probrobably affects to the conductivity although the reason of conductivity hystersis is still unclear. This change in phase may be accompanied with element diffusion such as oxygen.

In chapter 4, the electrochemical properties of CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, x=0.1) was investigated. In concentration cell of Pt, 0.98 bar H₂- 0.02 bar H₂O | CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) | Pt, 0.2 bar O₂- 0.8, even though the electrolyte was much thicker than expected in a practical use, the major cause for the voltage loss was the electrode overpotential rather than the ohmic resistance. CaTi_{0.95}Sc_{0.05}O_{3·5} showed slightly smaller overpotential than CaTi_{0.90}Sc_{0.10}O_{3.6} at 1073 K because CaTi_{0.95}Sc_{0.05}O_{3.6} had wider ionic conduction domain than CaTi_{0.90}Sc_{0.10}O_{3·6} as function of temperature. It implies wider ionic conduction domain effected on decreasing overpotential In both cases, the platinum was not a good electrode on CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) electrolytes due to their high electrode overpotential. So, it was required to modify both of electrodes for improvement of electrochemical properties, especially, decreasing the electrode overpotential. 50vol% Ni-50vol% CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3·6} (x=0.05, 0.1) composite was chosen for anode and La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}CoO₃ was chosen for cathode for electrode modification. After above electrode modifications, cell performance and polarization of La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}CoO₃ / CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3·6} (x=0.05, 0.1) / Ni- CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3·6} (x=0.05, 0.1) concentration cell was measured. Polarization losses were also dramatically improved compare with Pt electrode. It was clarified the ohmic loss of CaTi_{1x}Sc_xO₃₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) electrolyte is responsible for most of the voltage loss in La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}CoO₃ / $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3\cdot\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1) /Ni- $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3\cdot\delta}$ (x=0.05, 0.1) concentration cell. The optimum electrolyte thickness of CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) was calculated having the range of 0.5 μm to 20 μm at intermediate temperature range (1073 K to 773 K) when the current density is fixed at 1 A cm⁻². This thicknesses range considered quite thin for electrolyte-supported SOFCs but it is suitable to apply for anode-supported cell design. If current density level is smaller for a particular application, the optimum electrolyte thickness increases. If the current density is decreased until 0.01 A cm⁻², the optimum electrolyte thickness was calculated 50 μm to 1mm at the intermediate temperature region. It implies CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO₃₋₆ (x=0.05, 0.1) could be achieved with electrolyte-supported SOFCs.

論文審査結果の要旨及びその担当者

論文提出者氏名	洪 炫珍 (Hyun-Jin Hong)
論 文 題 目	Study of Sc-doped CaTiO ₃ as a New Electrolyte Candidate Material for Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (固体酸化物形燃料電池の新しい電解質材料としての Sc 添加 CaTiO ₃ の研究)
論文審查担当者	主査 教授 <u>川田 達也</u> 教授 <u>州田 達也</u> 教授 <u>雨澤 浩史</u> 教授 <u>雨澤 浩史</u> (多元物質科学研究所) 准教授 <u>橋本 真一</u>

論文審査結果の要旨

近年,エネルギー問題の解決に向けた数多くの努力がなされてきたが,再生可能エネルギーの導入に加え,化石燃料の利用効率を飛躍的に向上させる事は,重要な技術的な課題であると認識されている。電気化学的な方法で様々な化石燃料から直接電気エネルギーを得ることのできる固体酸化物形燃料電池(Solid Oxide Fuel Cell, SOFC)は,このための有望な技術と期待されるが,これを化石燃料の使用量低減に繋げるためには,さらなる低コスト化,長寿命化を進め,本格的な普及を促す事が不可欠である。通常 SOFC は安定化ジルコニア(YSZ)を電解質として,800°C 前後で動作するが,この温度を低減させることができれば,コスト,寿命の両面でメリットがある。2001 年に橋本等によって提案された $Ca(Ti,Sc)O_3$ は,比較的低温まで高いイオン伝導性を有することから,中温型 SOFC の電解質として期待される。本論文は, $Ca(Ti,Sc)O_3$ の導電率,輸率,電極との両立性などの基礎物性を明らかにし,SOFC の電解質材料としての適用可能性を評価することを目的としたものであり,全編5章からなる。

第1章は緒論であり、本研究の背景と目的を述べている。

第2章では、 $CaTi_{09}Sc_{0.1}O_{3\delta}$ および $CaTi_{09}Sc_{0.1}O_{3\delta}$ をとりあげ、交流 4端子法によって導電率の温度・酸素分圧依存性を測定し、一般的な欠陥平衡モデルを適用することで、測定された全導電率におけるイオン導電率、電子導電率(電子、ホール)の寄与を分離している。得られた部分導電率から、この材料の酸化物イオン輸率を酸素分圧の関数として提示するとともに、燃料電池作動条件下で予想される起電力および電気化学的な漏れ電流の値を評価し、電解質に起因する効率の損失を見積もることで、電解質の最適厚さを提案している。 $Ca(Ti,Sc)O_3$ 系の材料については、従来、輸率等に関する信頼できるデータが報告されておらず、本章の内容は中温型電解質の設計に向けて有益な指針を与えるものとなっている。また、導電率の温度依存性がイオンホッピングを仮定したアレニウスプロット上で直線から外れること、および、導電率が温度変化に対して履歴を示すことから、結晶格子の歪みがイオン伝導に影響を及ぼすことを示唆している。

第3章では、導電率の温度履歴に着目し、結晶相および弾性率の温度変化との相関について議論している。高温粉末 X 線回折装置によって得られた回折データを、WPPD(粉末パターンフィッティング法)および Rietvelt 法によって解析し、結晶相は空間群 Pbnm の斜方晶として記述できること、また、その歪みの大きさの変化が、導電率の温度履歴と相関する事を見出している。さらに、共振法によって空気雰囲気下で弾性率の温度依存性を測定し、弾性率および内部摩擦が、導電率が温度履歴を示す上限温度付近で異常を示すことを明らかにしている。

第4章では、 $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ を燃料電池雰囲気下に置いた場合の挙動について検討し、電極として白金を用いた場合に、通電時に電極での電圧降下が大きく、開回路起電力も理論値を大幅に下回ることから、白金電極は十分な電極活性を有しないと結論している。一方、一般的な SOFC で高活性な電極として知られている(La,Sr) CoO_3 空気極および Ni サーメット燃料極(この場合は Ni と $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ のサーメット)について、 $CaTi_{1-x}Sc_xO_{3-\delta}$ 共存下での安定性を、熱処理試料の X 線回折によって検証し、これらが安定な界面を形成することを明らかにしている。さらに、これらを電極として作製した燃料電池では、実用的に十分な大きさの電流が得られることを示し、特に、他の電解質で必要とされる中間層を導入することなく電極を直接電解質上に形成しても、界面抵抗を生じない事を見出している。

第5章は結論であり、本論文を総括している。

以上要するに、本論文は、中温作動型固体酸化物形燃料電池の新しい電解質材料を提案し、その最適設計に向けて必要な知見を与えるものであり、燃料電池の本格的普及によるエネルギーの高効率利用に貢献するとともに、環境科学分野における学術の発展に寄与するところが少なくない。

よって、本論文は博士(学術)の学位論文として合格と認める。