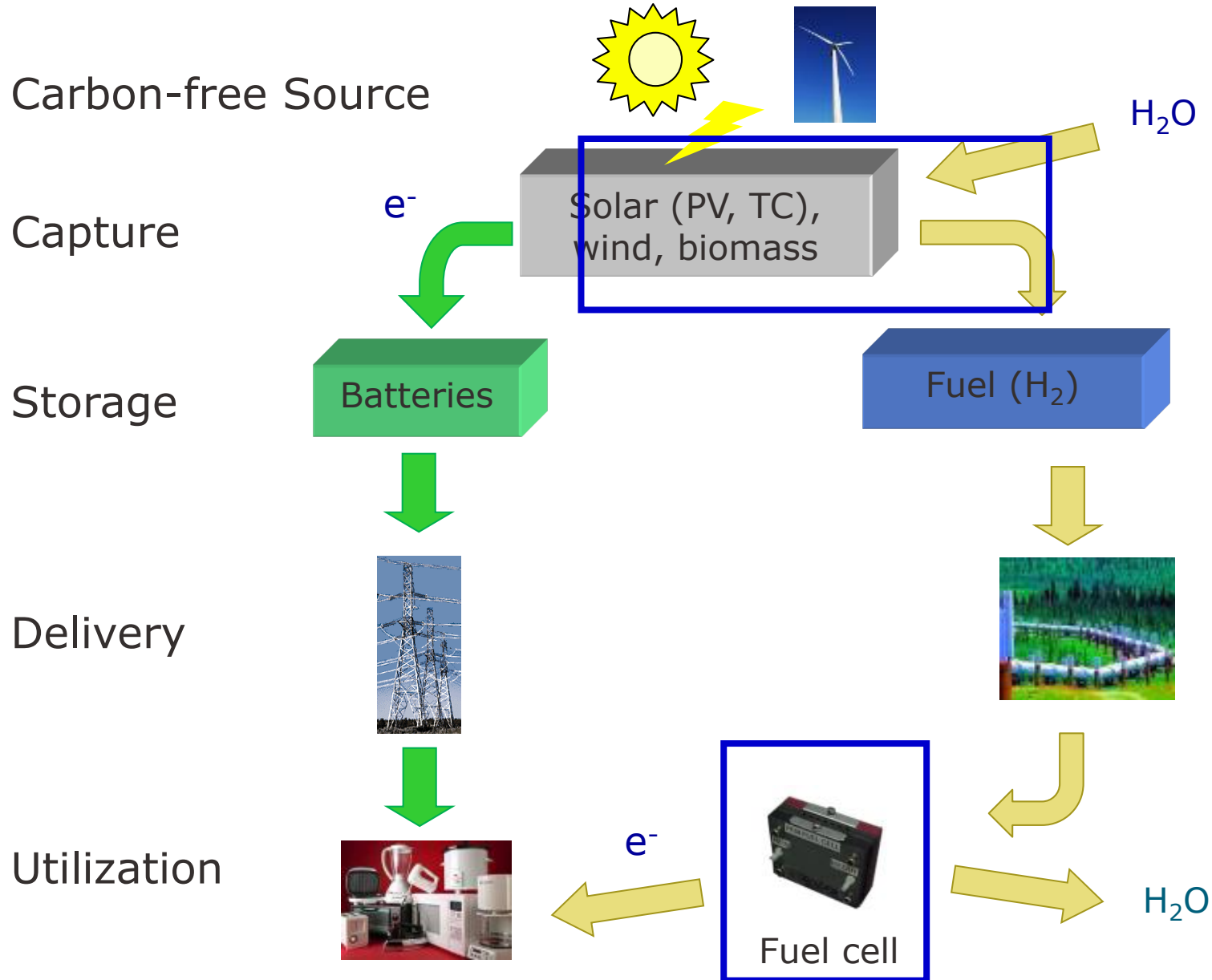


Thermochemical and Fundamental and High Throughput Advances in Electrochemical Energy Technologies

Sossina M. Haile
Walter P. Murphy Professor
Materials Science and Engineering
Applied Physics

Sustainable Energy Cycle

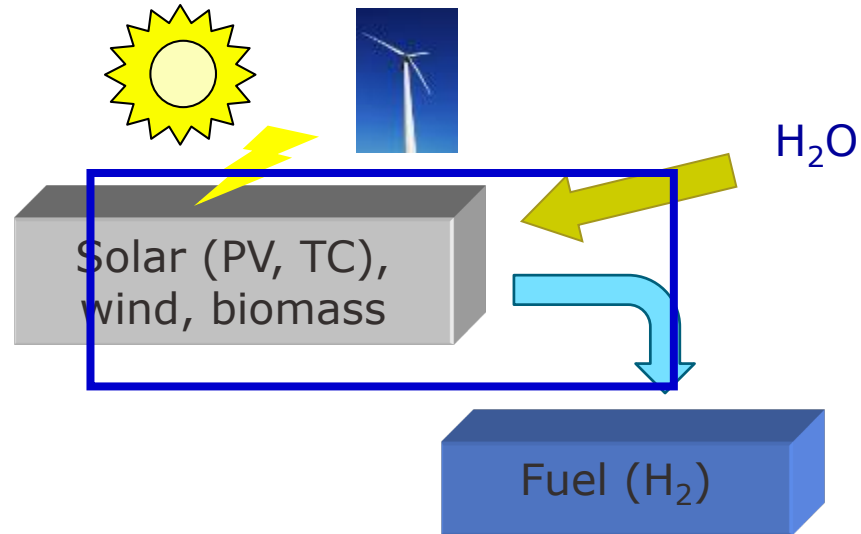


Sustainable Energy Cycle

Carbon-free Source

Capture

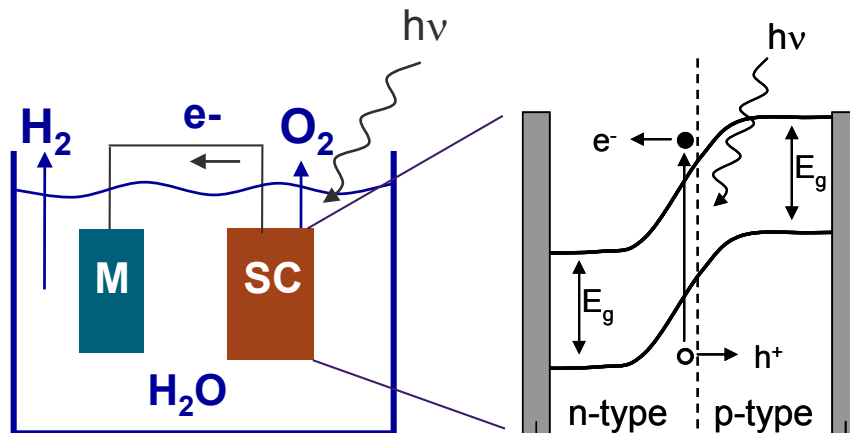
Storage



Solar-Driven Fuel Production

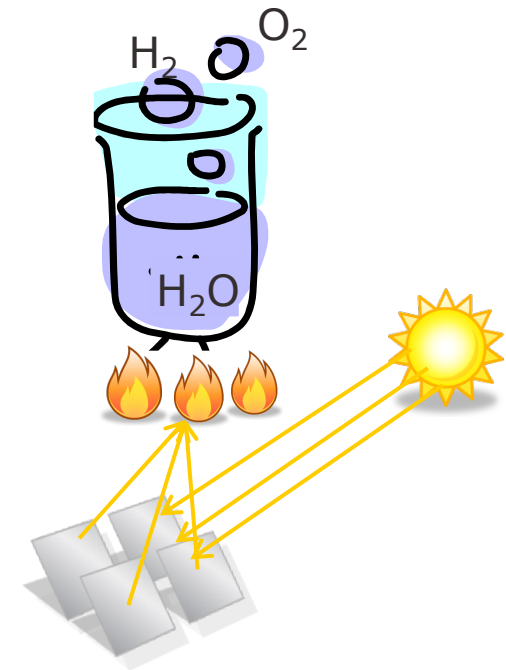


- Photochemical Dissociation



- Utilizes (only) select wavelengths
- Material corrosion
- Requires precious metal catalyst

- Thermolysis



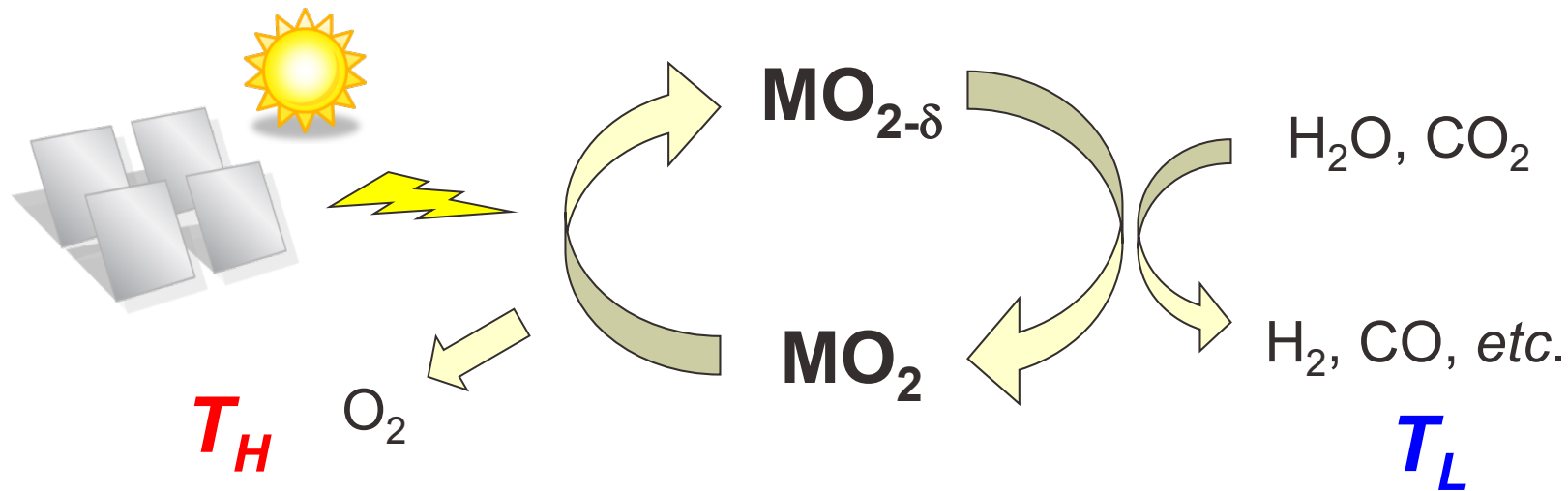
- Reaction at $> 4,000^\circ\text{C}$
- Requires gas separation

Solar-Driven Fuel Production

Two-step thermochemical process using non-stoichiometric oxides

**Thermal Reduction/
Oxygen Release**

Oxidation/Fuel Production



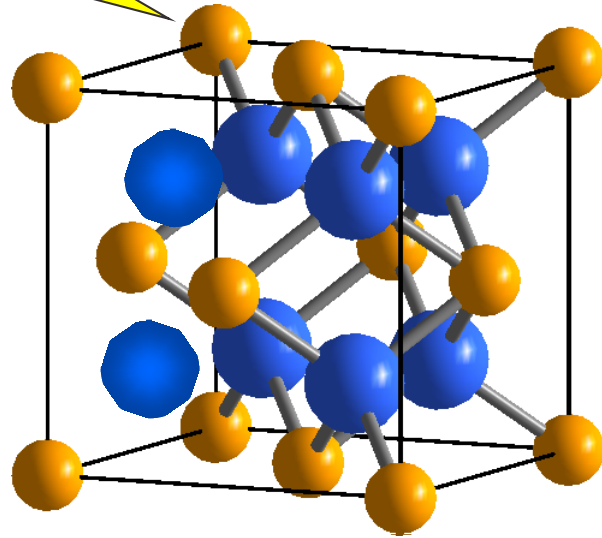
Ideal candidate: ceria, or $\text{CeO}_{2-\delta}$

Cerium Dioxide as the Reaction Medium



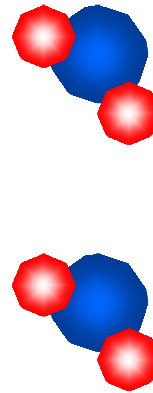
Hot

O_2



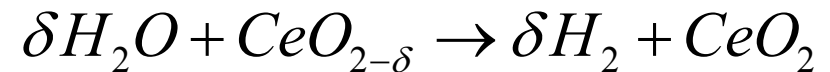
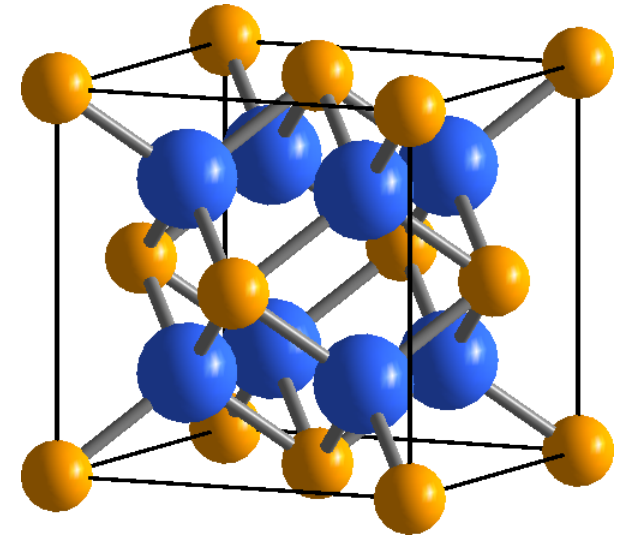
1400-1600 °C

H_2O



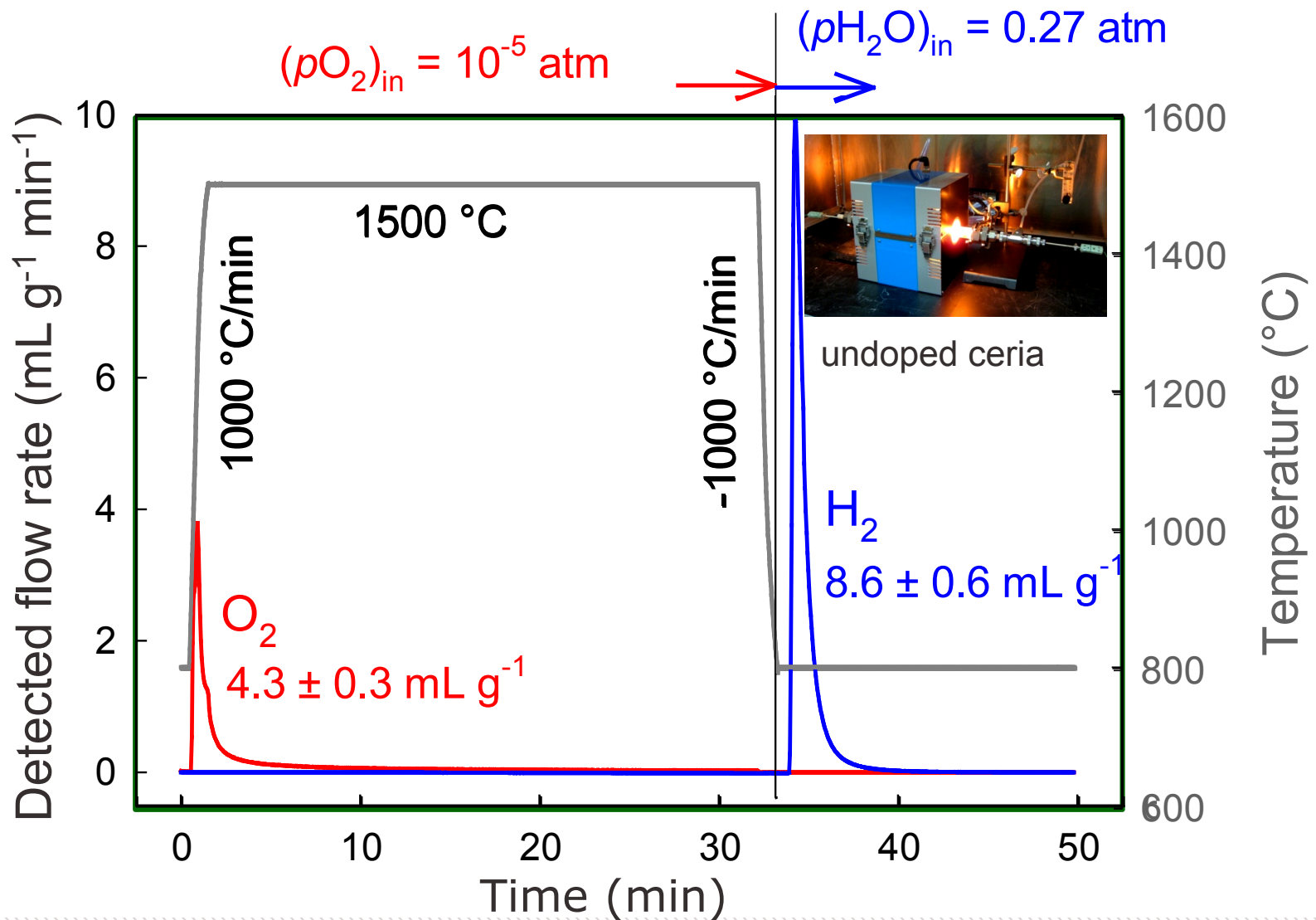
Warm

H_2

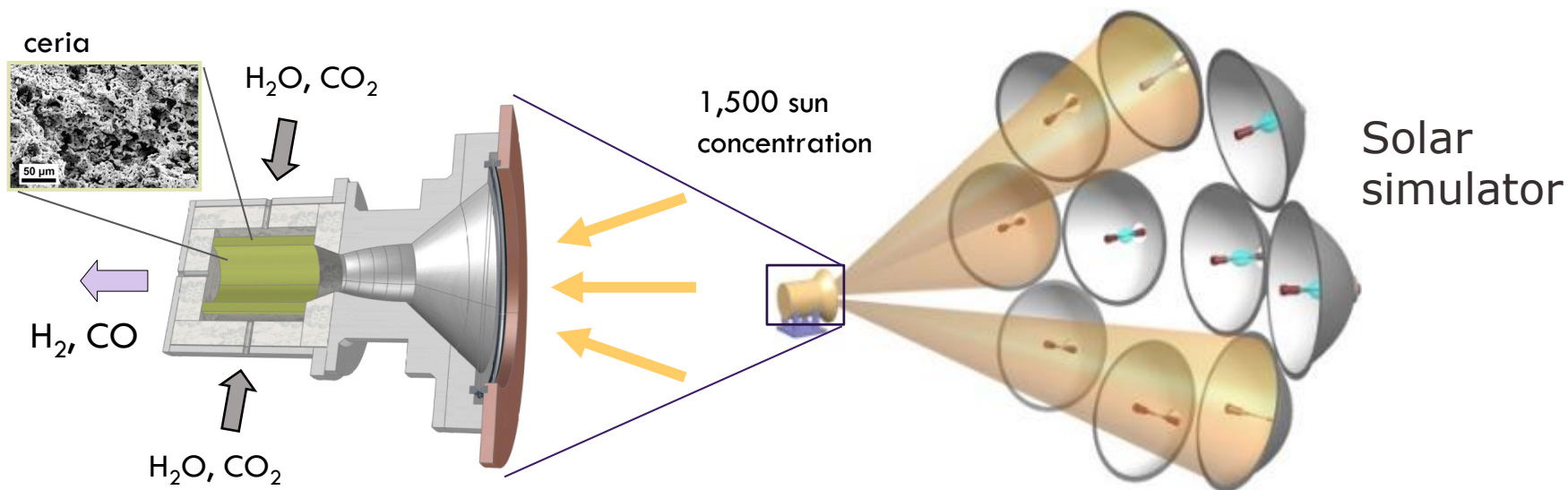


800-1600 °C

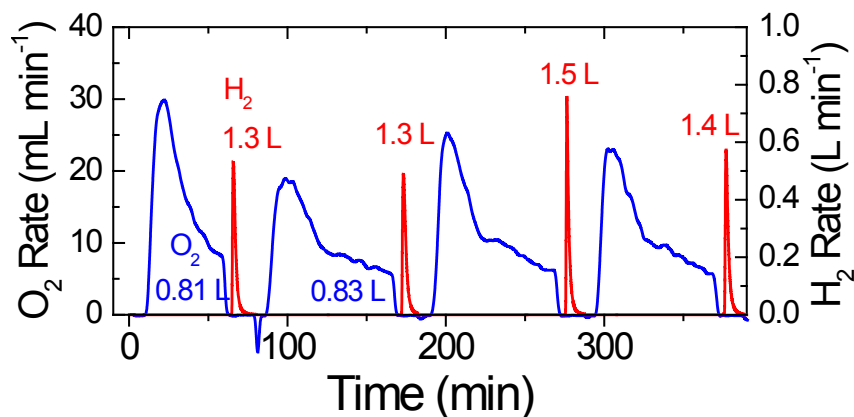
Experimental Demonstration



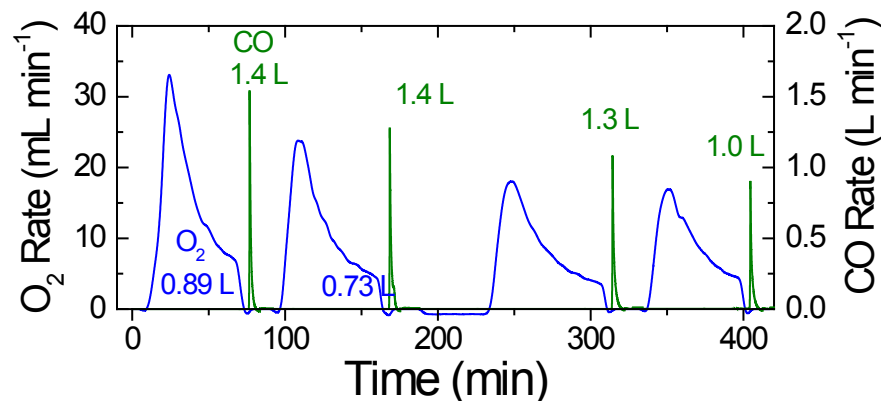
Reactor Proof of Principle



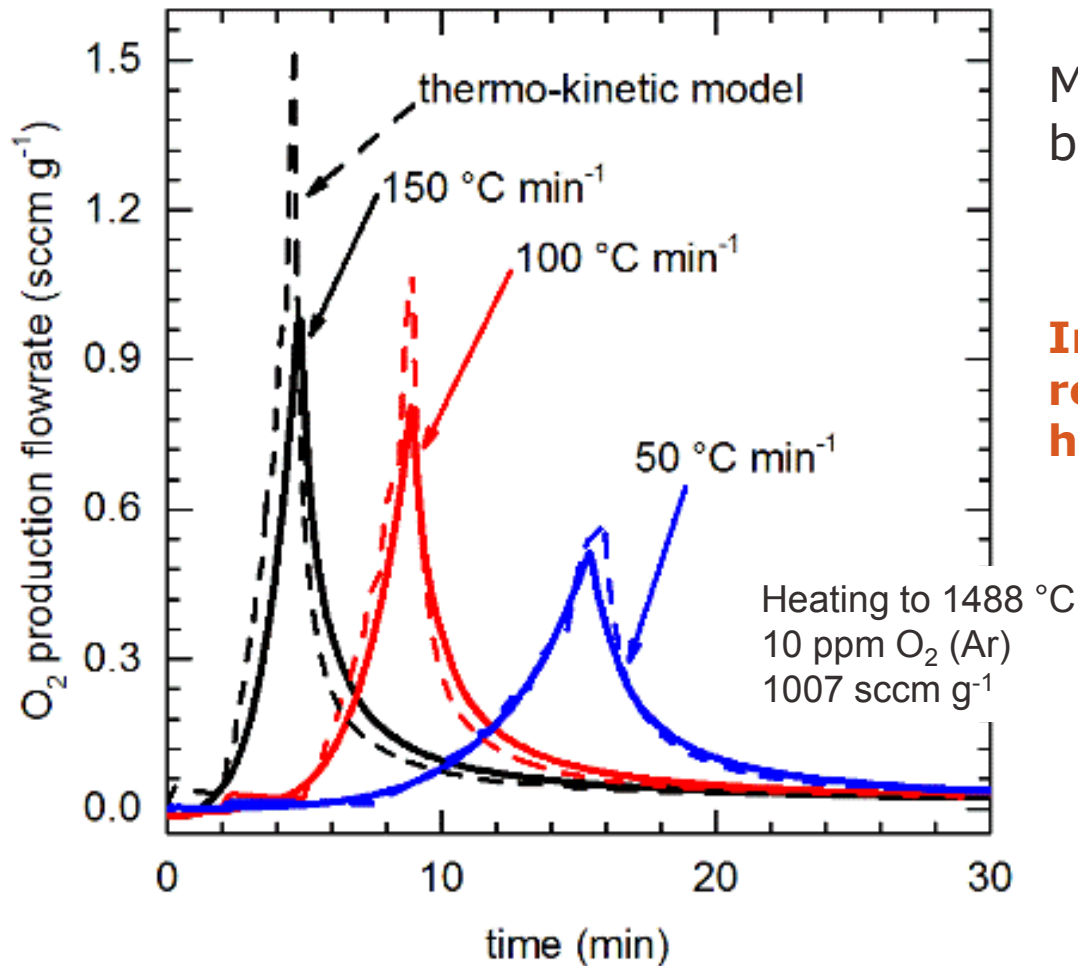
Splitting water



Splitting carbon dioxide



Predictable Gas Evolution Rates

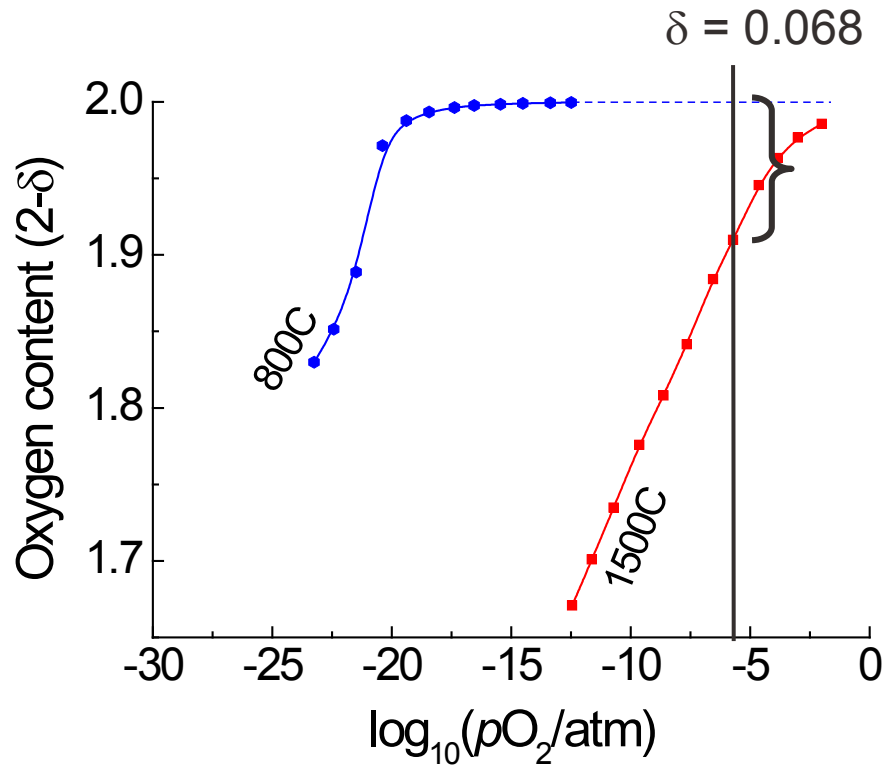


Model: quasi-equilibrium between solid and gas

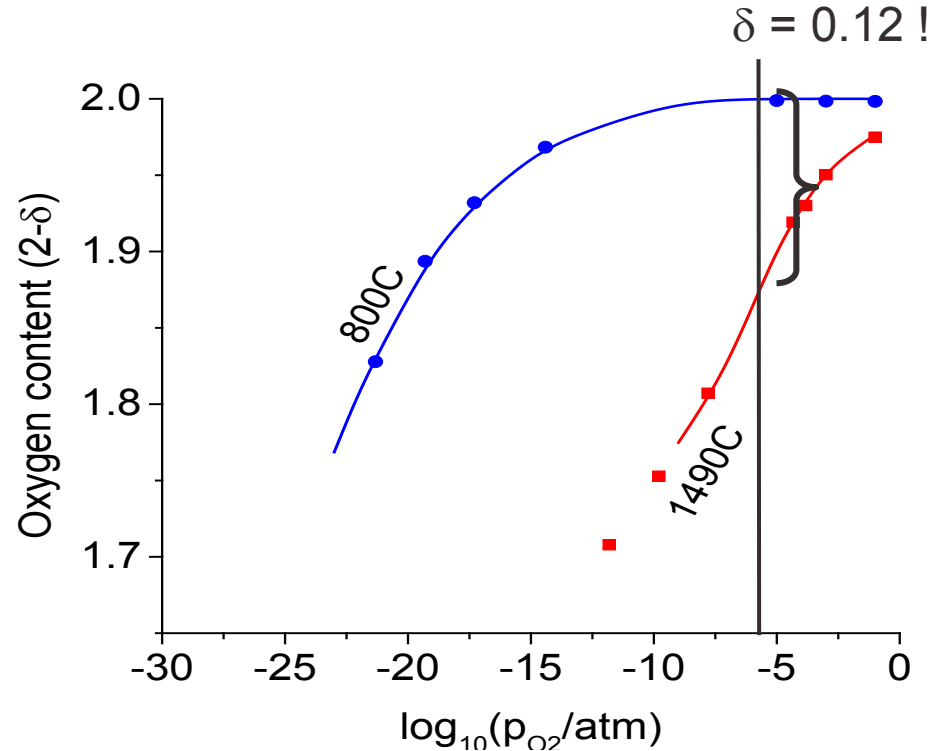
Implication: Surface reaction and diffusion at high T are “infinitely” fast

Better Materials: $\text{Ce}_{1-x}\text{Zr}_x\text{O}_{2-\delta}$

CeO_2 1500 °C/800 °C cycle



$\text{Ce}_{0.8}\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$

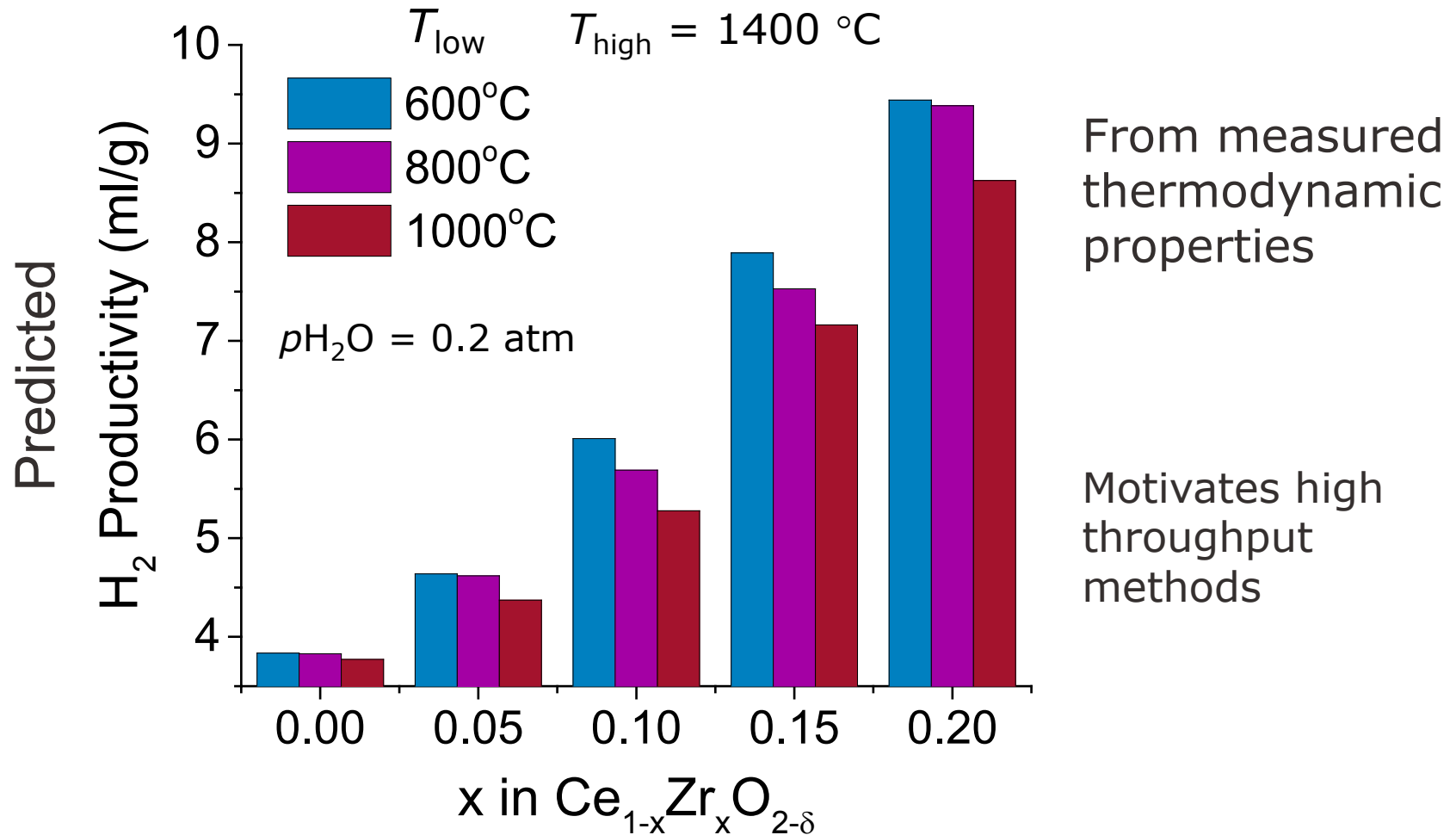


Fuel production per cycle: $8.6 \rightarrow 15.2 \text{ mL H}_2 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ oxide (!)}$

Panlener et al., *J Phys. Chem. Solids* (1975)

Hao & Haile *Chem. Mat.* (2014)

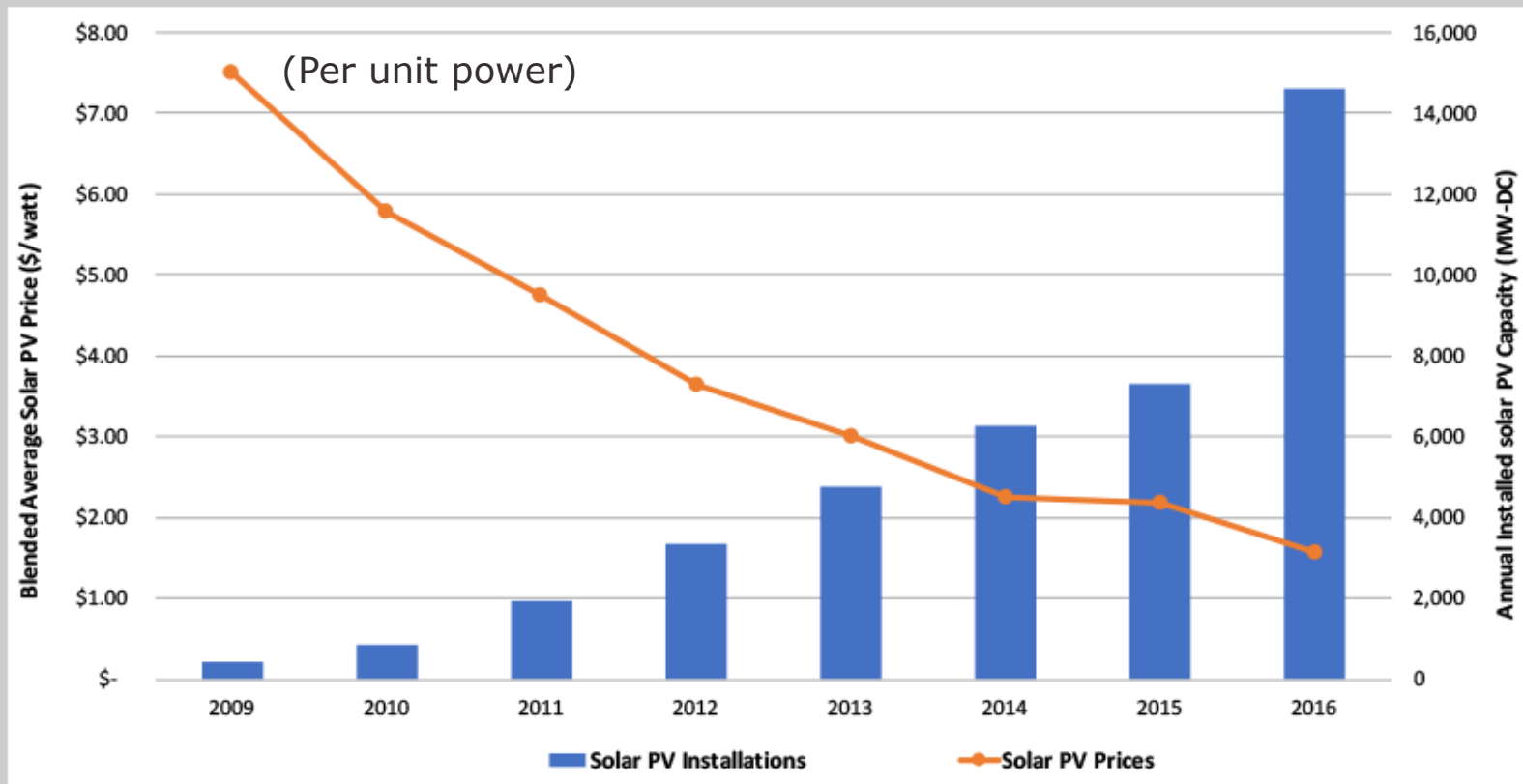
Equilibrium behavior of $\text{Ce}_{1-x}\text{Zr}_x\text{O}_2$



Findings and Outlook

- Ceria is robust upon extended thermochemical cycling
- Surface reaction rate and bulk diffusion are extremely fast
 - Do not limit fuel production rates at high temp (~ 1000 °C)
- Modifying thermodynamic properties
 - Fuel per cycle $\uparrow$, for cycles taken to completion
- Fuel production rates limited by thermodynamics at high T
 - Modifying material to $\uparrow$ fuel per cycle, $\downarrow$ rate
- Thermodynamic conundrum!
 - Entropy change in MO_x limited to entropy of mixing
 - Pursue thermodynamic changes with *larger sources of entropy*

Solar Electricity Trends (US)



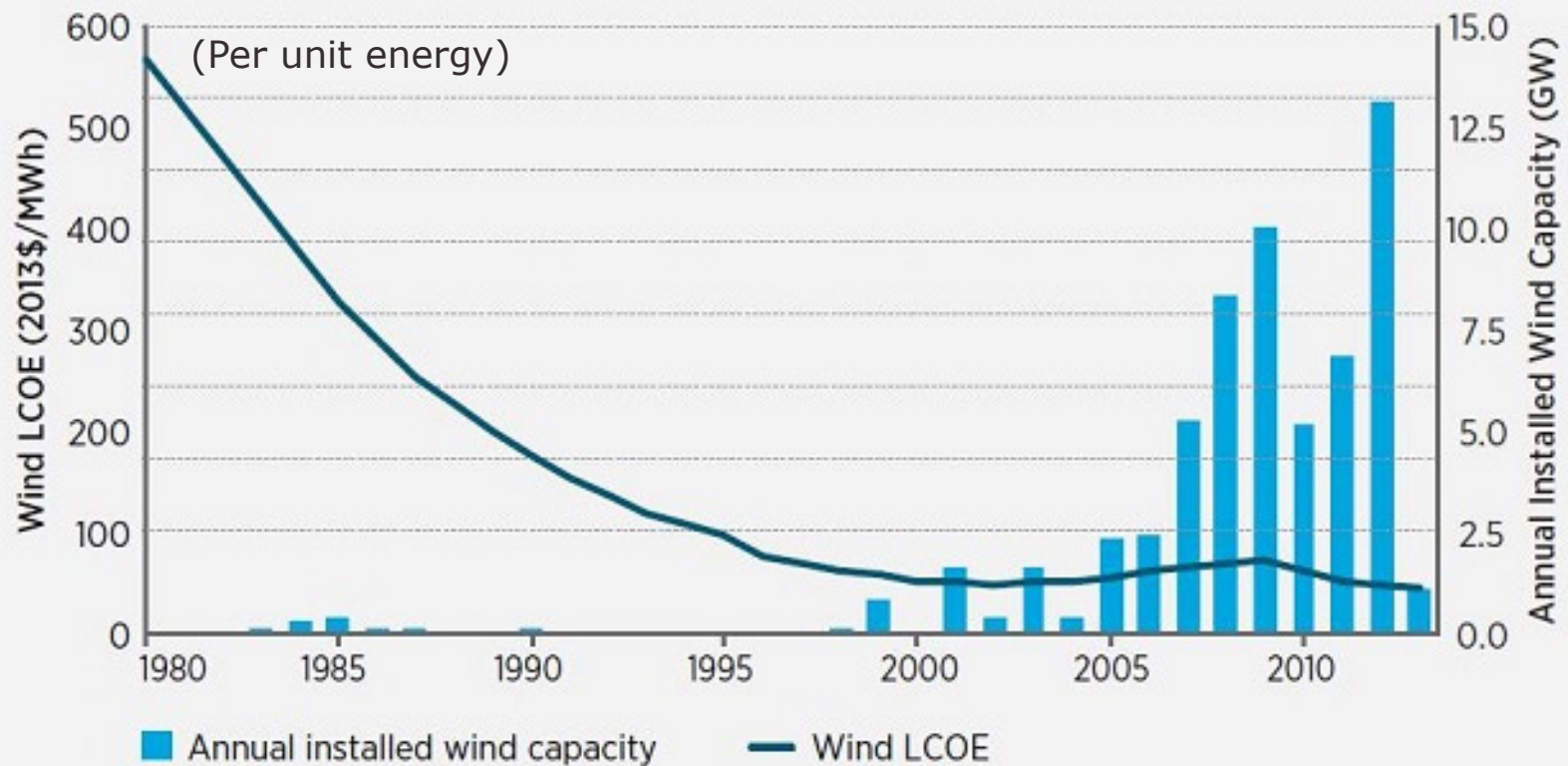
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gtmresearch

SEIA
Solar Energy
Industries
Association®

Solar Energy Industry Associates

Wind Electricity Trends (US)

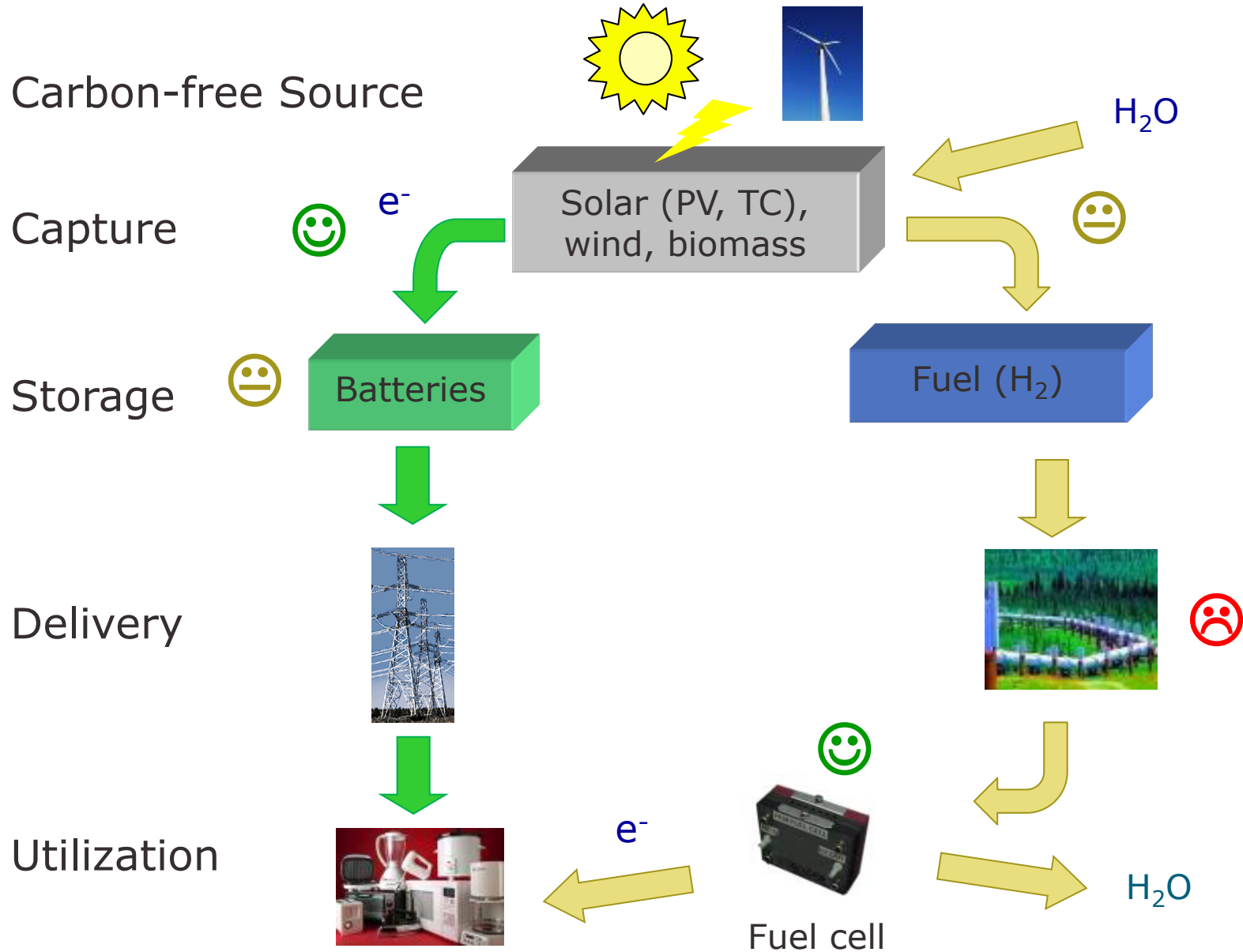


Note: In the *Wind Vision*, 'good to excellent sites' are those with average wind speeds of 7.5 meters per second (m/s) or higher at hub height. LCOE estimates exclude the PTC.

Source: Adapted from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory 2014 data [23]

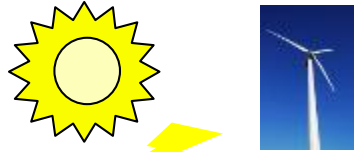
American Wind Energy Association

Sustainable Energy Cycle



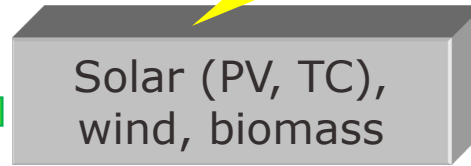
Sustainable Energy Cycle

Carbon-free Source



Capture

e^-



Delivery



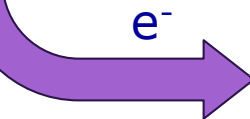
Storage



Utilization



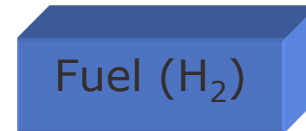
e^-



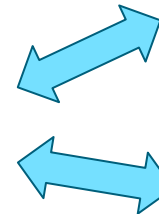
Reversible cell



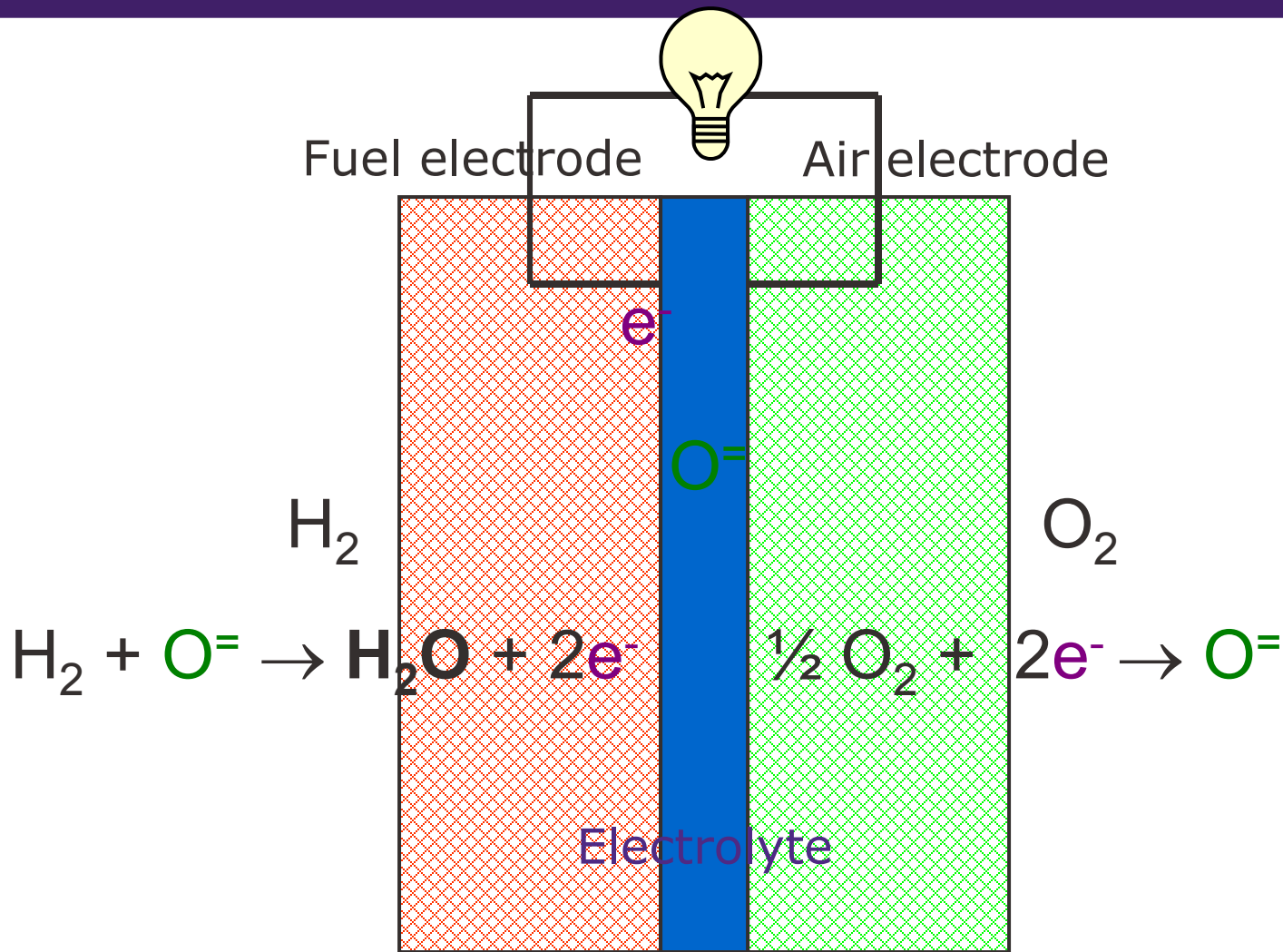
Fuel (H_2)



H_2O



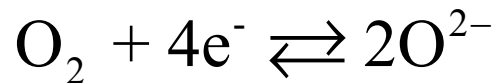
H₂/O₂ Reversible Electrochemical Cell



Overall: $\text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$

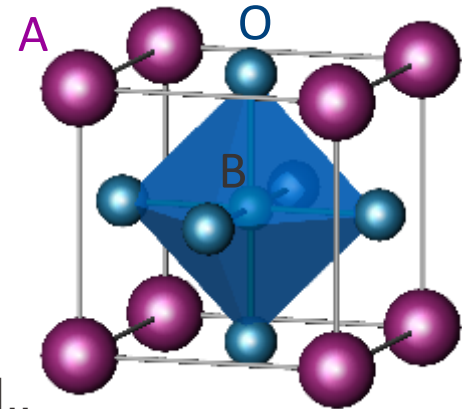
Oxygen Electroreduction / Evolution

reduction (electricity generation)



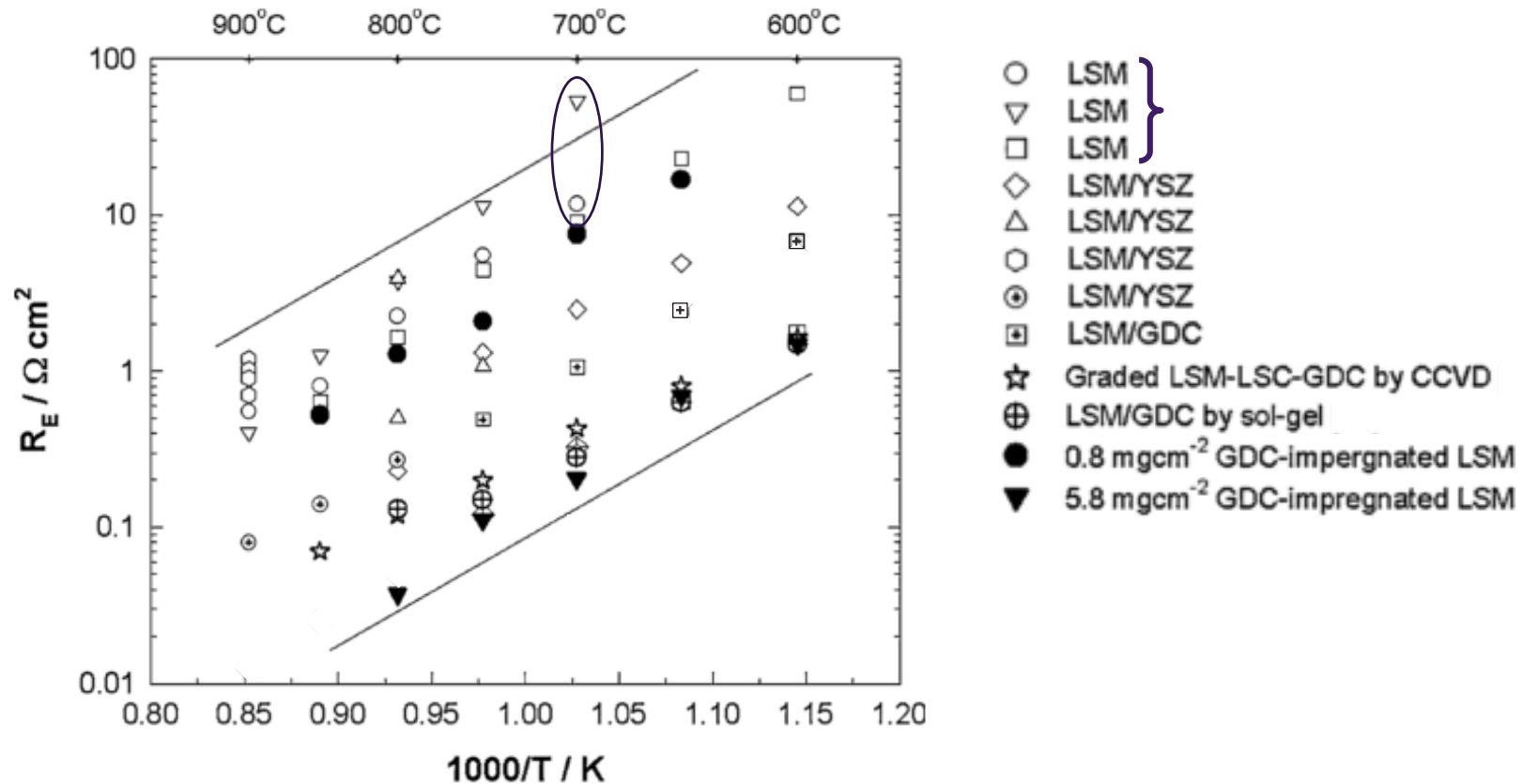
evolution (fuel generation)

- Typically, perovskite oxides: ABO_3
 - $\text{A} = \text{Ba}, \text{Sr}, \text{La}, \text{RE}\dots$; $\text{B} = \text{Co}, \text{Fe}, \text{Mn}, \text{TM}\dots$
- **Vast** composition space
- Reaction pathway varies depending on
 - Material composition
 - Temperature
 - Environmental conditions (gas vs. liquid, concentration, pH)
- **Vast** parameter space



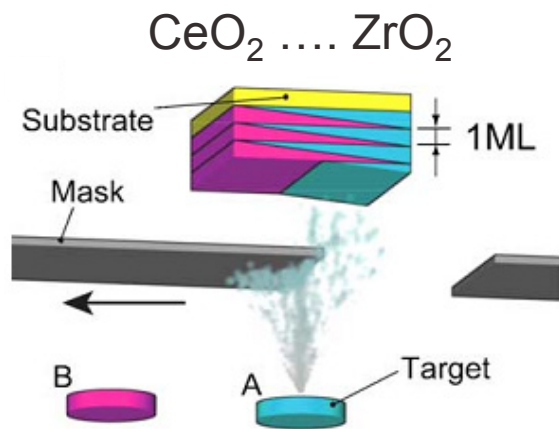
Range of Interfacial Resistance Values

Canonical cathode material: (La,Sr)MnO₃, LSM

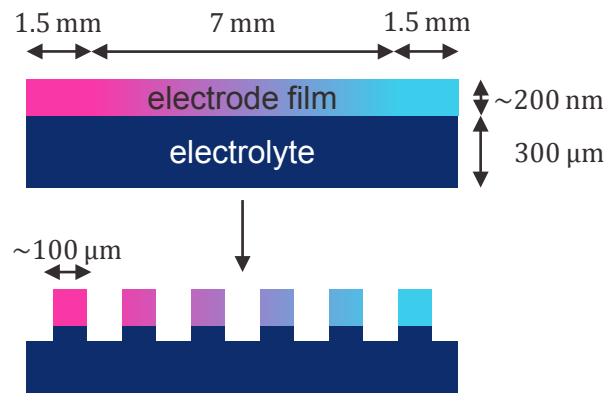


S. Jiang. *J. Mater. Sci.* **43**, 6799-6833 (2008)

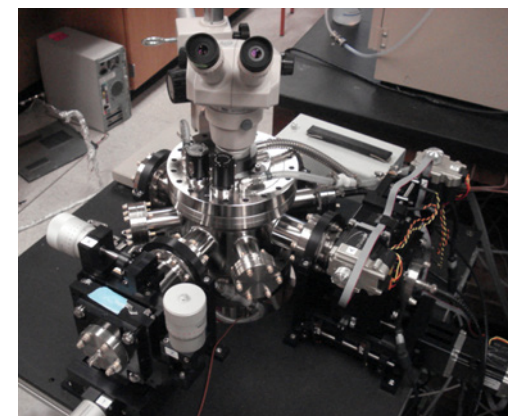
High-throughput methodology



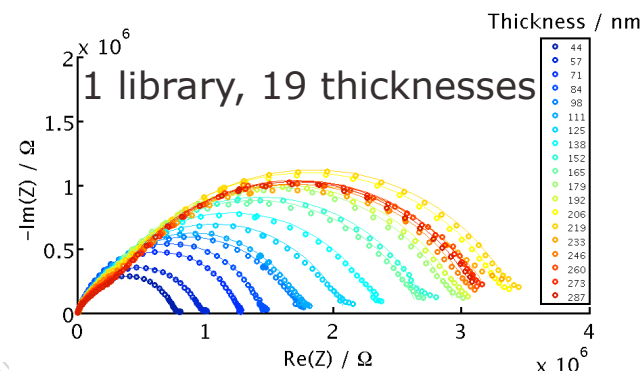
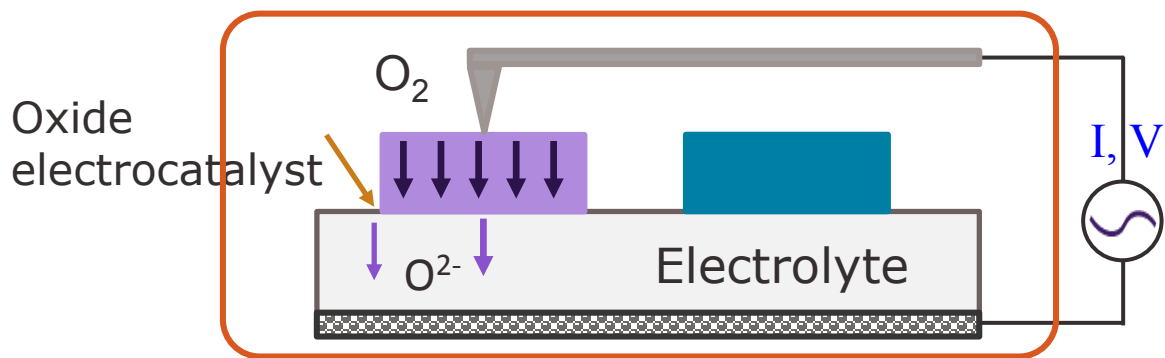
Gradient library



Photolithographic patterning

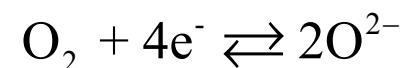
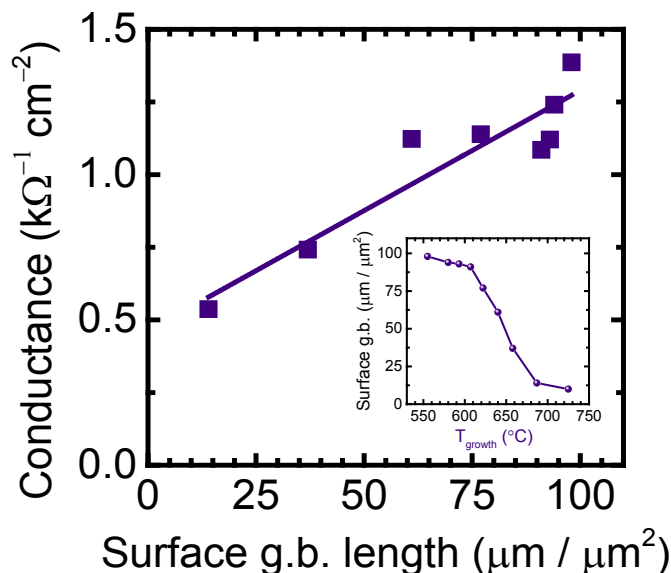
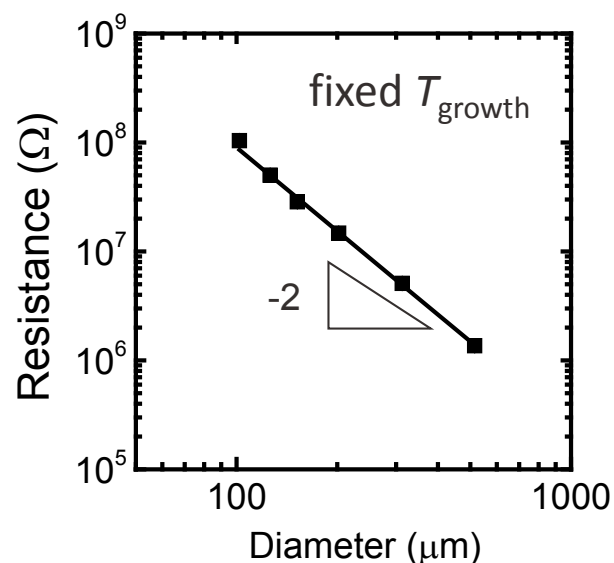
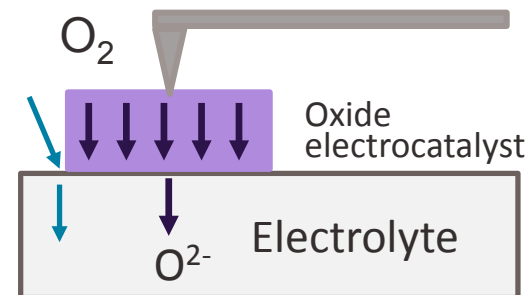
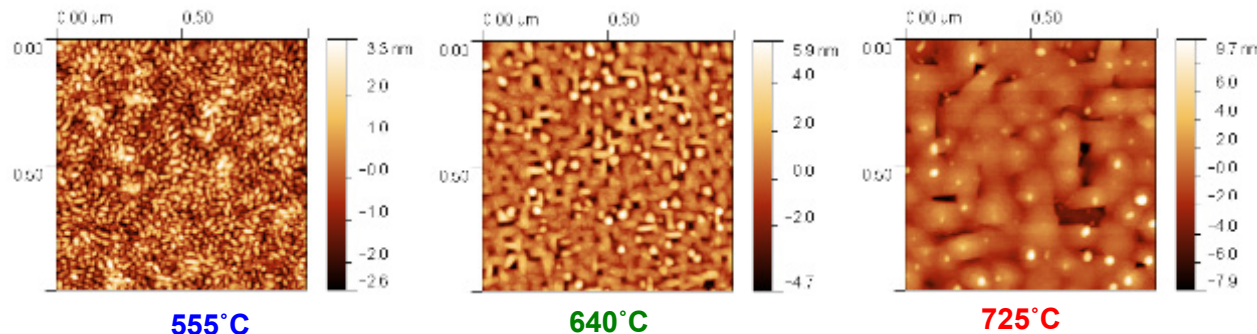


Environmental scanning electrical impedance probe



Example: $(\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2})\text{MnO}_3$

Growth temperature gradient $\Rightarrow$ microstructure / surface structure gradient

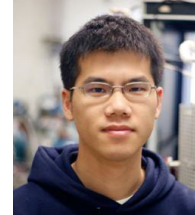


Electrocatalysis enhanced at exposed grain boundaries!

Acknowledgments

- Key Researchers:

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- Dr. Rob Usiskin,
- Soon-to-be Dr. Chris Kucharczyk



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- Research Group

