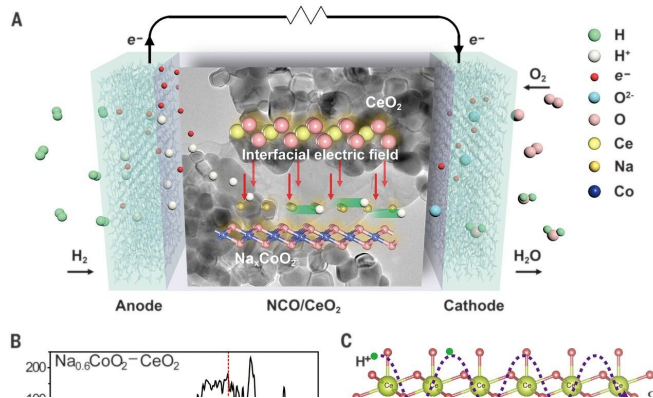


Reducing the operating temperature of ceramic fuel cells with a high proton conductivity electrolyte

10 July 2020, by Bob Yirka



Design of the NCO/CeO₂ heterostructure functionalities for fast proton migration. Credit: *Science* (2020). DOI: 10.1126/science.aaz9139

A team of researchers affiliated with several institutions in China has developed a way to reduce the operating temperature of ceramic fuel cells by using a high proton conductivity electrolyte. In their paper published in the journal *Science*, the group describes their electrolyte and how well it worked when tested in a hydrogen fuel cell. Meng Ni and Zongping Shao, with Hong Kong Polytechnic University and Nanjing Tech University, respectively, have published a Perspective [piece](#) in the same journal issue outlining the need for cooler-running ceramic fuel cells and further explaining the work done by the team in China.

A [fuel](#) cell is a device that produces electricity from chemical reactions. A proton ceramic [fuel cell](#) is based on ceramic electrolyte materials that exhibit high protonic conductivity at high temperatures, typically 800° to 1000°C. Ni and Shao note that reducing the operating temperatures of ceramic fuel cells is an objective of engineers to improve

their durability and efficiency, and also make them less expensive to produce. They also note that there are two options currently available for doing so: making the electrolyte thinner to lower resistance, or developing a [new electrolyte](#) altogether. Prior efforts to reduce the thickness of the electrolyte have been stymied by difficulties in mass producing them and associated high production costs. In this new effort, the researchers have chosen the second option and developed a new electrolyte that consists of a Na_xCoO₂-CeO₂ composite. Testing showed the electrolyte had a conductivity of 0.1 to 0.3 S cm⁻¹ when heated to between 370° to 520°C. To more fully test the [electrolyte](#), the researchers used it to construct a [hydrogen fuel cell](#) and found it capable of delivering 1 watt per centimeter. They also noted that the device could operate as an electrolyzer for the production of hydrogen by running it in reverse.

Ni and Shao suggest that the work done by the team in China is important because it shows that different types of electrolytes can be used to reduce the operating temperature of ceramic fuel cells, though they also acknowledge that more work is required to determine if the new approach can be commercialized.

More information: Y. Wu et al. Proton transport enabled by a field-induced metallic state in a semiconductor heterostructure, *Science* (2020). DOI: [10.1126/science.aaz9139](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaz9139)

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