

# The Search for an Improved SOFC Electrolyte Material: Stabilizing the $Fm\bar{3}m$ Phase of Bismuth Oxide to Lower Temperatures

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SOFCs have emerged as a leading candidate in the search for an efficient and environmentally friendly source of electrical energy.[1-7] SOFCs are, however, marred by a variety of limitations[1,4,6] which have prevented the widespread commercialization of this technology. Most of these limitations stem from the high operating temperature (typically 800-1000 °C) that is associated with these cells – a feature dictated by the electrolyte material. As such, there exists a need for an improved electrolyte; a material that will display high oxide ion conduction at substantially lower temperatures. One such candidate is the  $Fm\bar{3}m$ -structured  $\delta$ -polymorph of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  – the highest known oxide ion conductor. Normally only stable within a high and narrow temperature range (730-824 °C),[1] this cubic polymorph has been exclusively studied in this work with the primary aim of stabilizing the  $\delta$ -polymorph structure to lower temperatures by means of yttrium doping. These attempts have been successful; various  $\text{YxBi}_{2-x}\text{O}_3$  members have been found to display the  $Fm\bar{3}m$  structure at room temperature. Detailed structural analyses, enabled by synchrotron-based experiments, coupled with ionic conductivity and thermal expansion studies enable the establishment of preliminary material-specific structure-property relationships that allow for the overall suitability of these materials as SOFC electrolytes to be assessed.

## REFERENCES:

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