

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Performance and DRT analysis of P-SOFCs fabricated using new phase inversion combined tape casting technology

Nai Shi<sup>a</sup>, Feng Su<sup>a</sup>, Daoming Huan<sup>a</sup>, Yun Xie<sup>a</sup>, Jie Lin<sup>a</sup>, Wenzhou Tan<sup>a</sup>, Ranran

Peng<sup>\*a,b,c</sup>, Changrong Xia<sup>a</sup>, Chusheng Chen<sup>a</sup>, Yalin Lu<sup>\*a,b,c,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>CAS Key Laboratory of Materials for Energy Conversion, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230026 Anhui, China

<sup>b</sup>SynergeticInnovation Center of Quantum Information & Quantum Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, China

<sup>c</sup>HefeiNational Laboratory of Physical Science at the Microscale, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230026 Anhui, China

<sup>d</sup>National Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, P. R. China

\*Email - pengrr@ustc.edu.cn

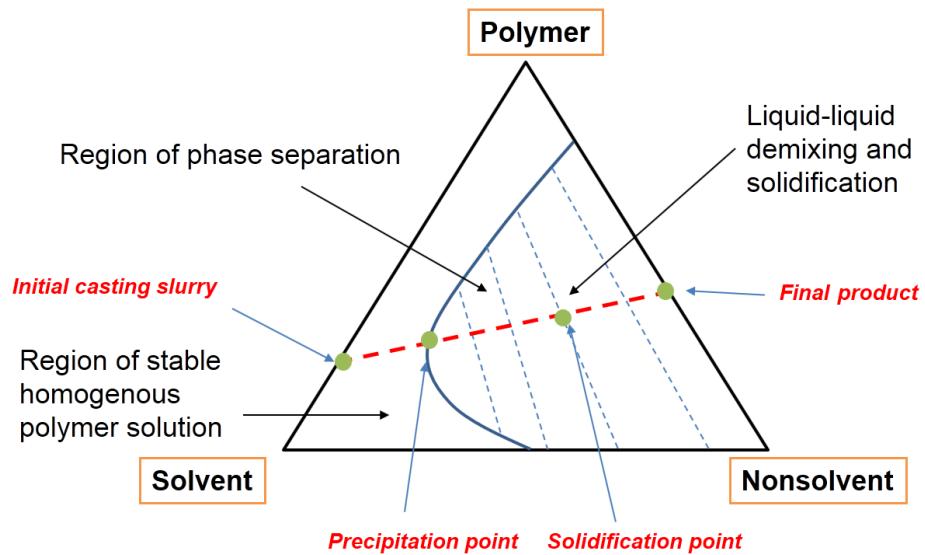


Fig.S1 Polymer-solvent-nonsolvent ternary phase diagram.

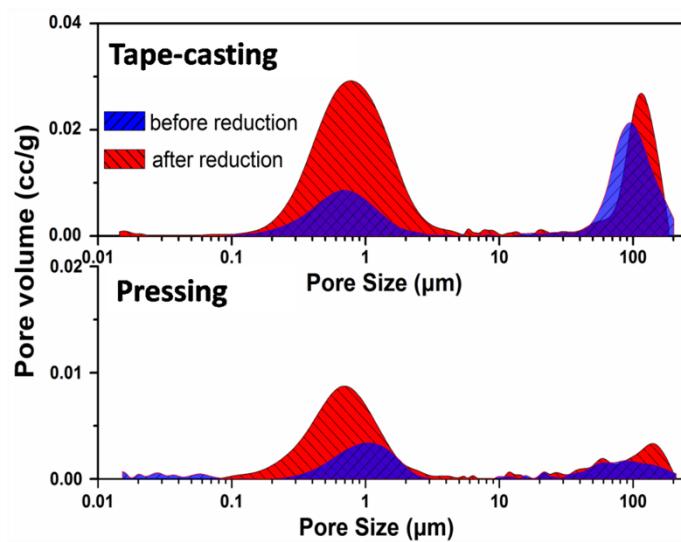


Fig.S2 Pore size distribution of anode substrates before and after reduction in hydrogen at 750°C for 5 hours.

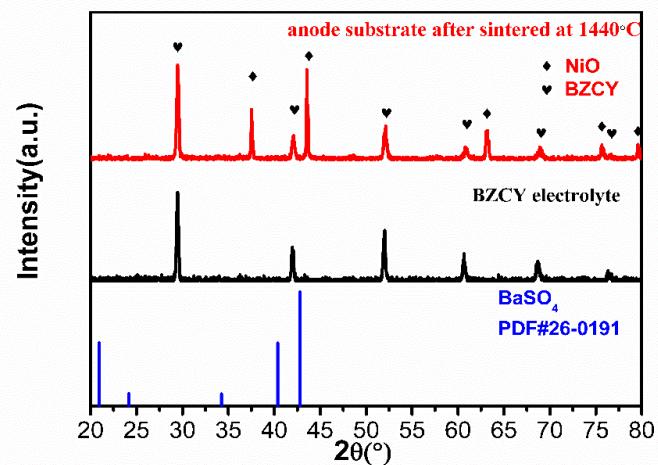


Fig.S3XRD patterns of Ni-BZCY anode substrate and BZCY electrolyte film co-sintered at 1440 °C for 5 h. Standard XRD pattern for BaSO<sub>4</sub>is also shown for comparison.

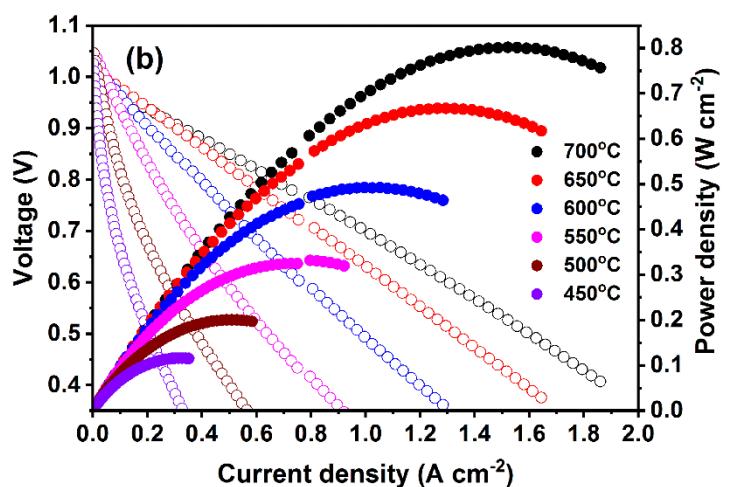
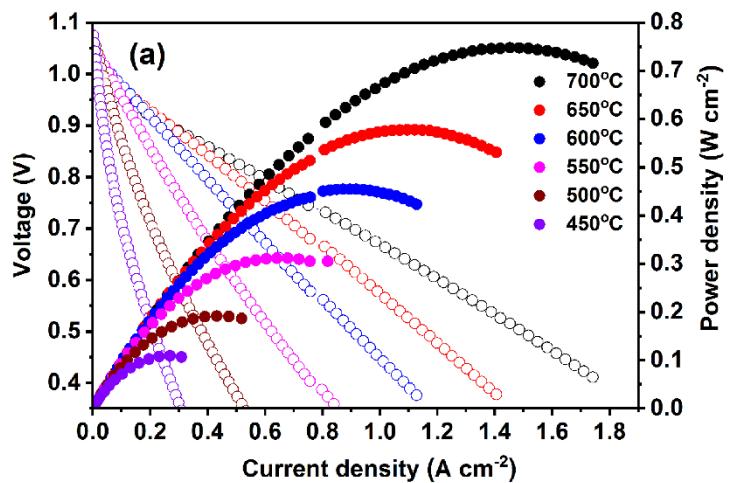


Fig.S4I-V and I-P curves of (a)PICTC button cell and (b) cold-pressing cell fueled with humid H<sub>2</sub>

Table.S1Summary of performance (fueled with humid hydrogen) with protonic ceramic electrolytesreported in the literature.

BZCY17 ( $\text{BaZr}_{0.1}\text{Ce}_{0.7}\text{Y}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ ), BZFCY0.1( $\text{BaCo}_{0.4}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{Zr}_{0.1}\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ ), BZCY35 ( $\text{BaZr}_{0.3}\text{Ce}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ )

Anode	Cathode	Electrolyte	Electrolyte thickness	$P_{\max}(\text{mWcm}^{-2})$	$R_p(\Omega\text{cm}^2)$	Ref.
BZCY17-NiO Dry pressing	BZCY17-SSC (Suspension spray)	BZCY17 Suspension coating		350(600°C)	0.35	[ <sup>1</sup> ]
BZCY17-NiO Dry pressing	BZCY17-SSC (Slurry painting)	BZCY17 Modified co-pressing	65μm	445(600°C)		[ <sup>2</sup> ]
BZCY17-NiO Dry pressing	BZCY17-LSF (Slurry painting with SSC impregnation)	BZCY17 Dry pressing		140(600°C)	1.12	[ <sup>3</sup> ]
BZCY17-NiO Dry pressing	BZCY17-BSCF (Slurry painting)	BZCY17 Dry pressing	20μm	267(600°C)	0.6	[ <sup>4</sup> ]
BZCY17-NiO Dry pressing	BZCY17-LSCF (Slurry painting)	BZCY17 Dry pressing	55μm	205(550°C)	1.34	[ <sup>5</sup> ]
BZCYyb-NiO Dry pressing	BCZYYb-BCFZY0.1 (BCFZY0.1 impregnation)	BZCYyb Screen-printing	30μm	455(500°C)	0.26	[ <sup>6</sup> ]
BZCY35-NiO	Sr <sub>3</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> -BZCY35 (Slurry painting)	BZCY35 Dry pressing	14μm	372(600°C)	0.35	[ <sup>7</sup> ]
BZCY35-NiO phase-inversion tape casting	BZCY35-LSCF (Slurry painting)	BZCY35 Suspension coating	14μm	455(600°C) 312(550°C) 192(500°C)	0.18 0.45 1.40	This work

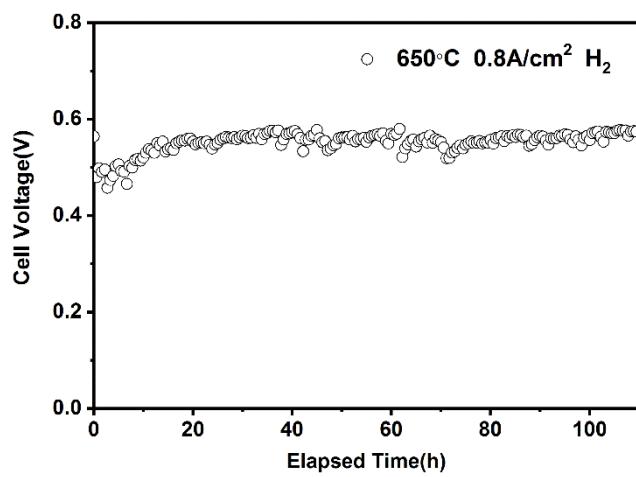


Fig.S5 Long-term characterization of PICTC cell fueled with humid  $\text{H}_2$

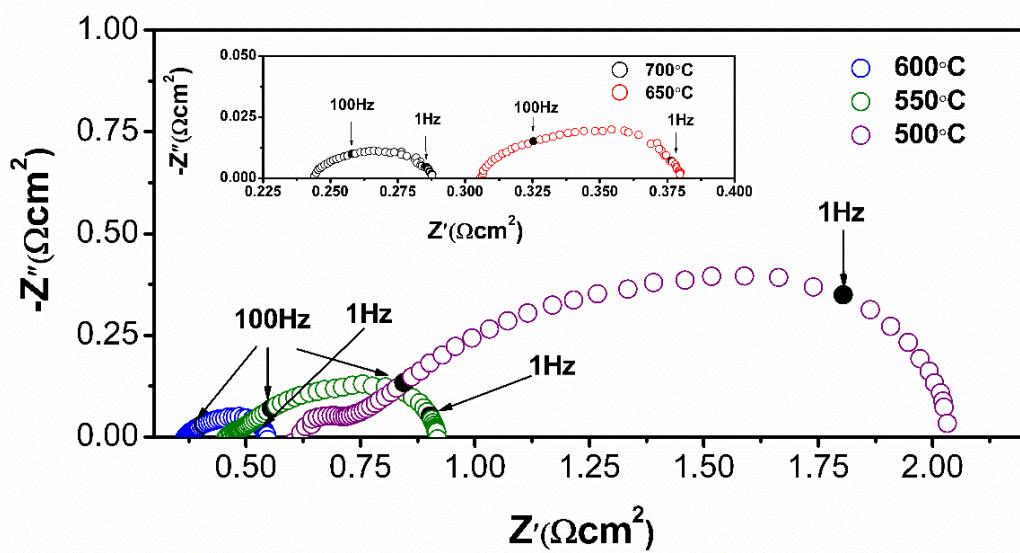


Fig.S6 Impedance spectra of the single cell when tested in humid  $\text{H}_2$  from 500°C to 700°C

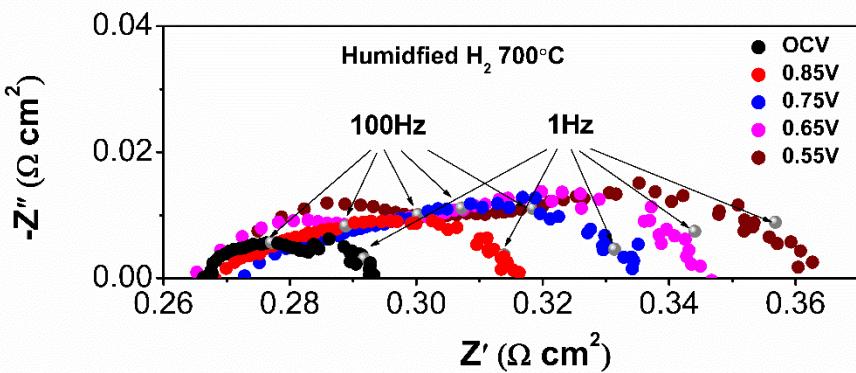


Fig.S7.Impedance spectra of the PICTC cell operating at different voltageswith humid H<sub>2</sub> as fuel measured at 700°C.

Table.S2.Total resistances calculated from impedance spectra ( $R_{\text{imp}}$ ) and simulated from I-V curves ( $R_{\text{I-V}}$ ) for PICTC cell and cold-pressing cell fueled with CH<sub>3</sub>OH-N<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>, respectively, measured at 700 °C

Sample	H <sub>2</sub>		CH <sub>3</sub> OH-N <sub>2</sub>	
	$R_{\text{imp}}(\Omega \text{cm}^2)$	$R_{\text{I-V}}(\Omega \text{cm}^2)$	$R_{\text{imp}}(\Omega \text{cm}^2)$	$R_{\text{I-V}}(\Omega \text{cm}^2)$
PICTC cell	0.288	0.325	0.365	0.447
Cold-pressing cell	0.262	0.315	0.393	0.606

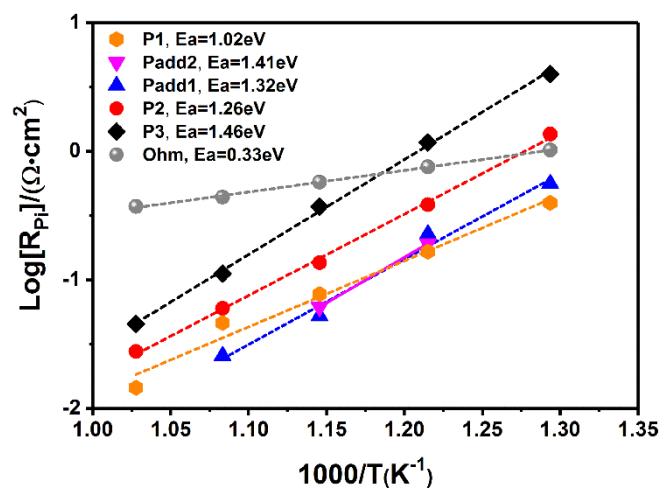


Fig.S8 Temperature dependence of  $R_{\text{pi}}$  simulated from impedance spectra of PICTC cell

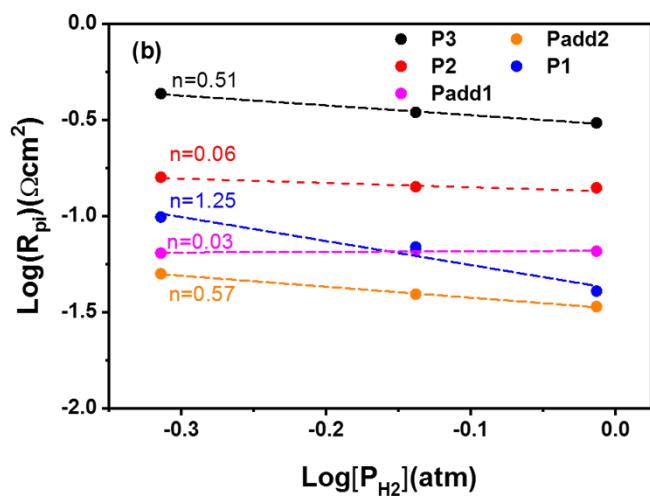
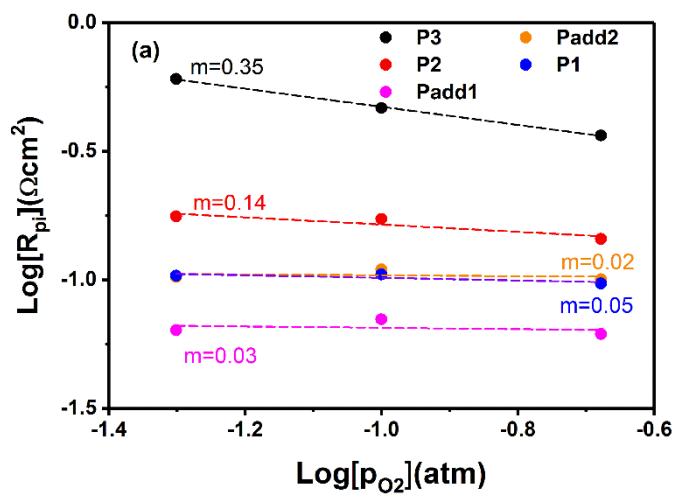


Fig.S9.Oxygen partial pressure (a) and hydrogen partial pressure (b) dependences of the simulated resistances corresponding to each peak ( $P_i$ ) measured at 600 °C

## **Reference**

1. M. Liu, J. Gao, X. Liu and G. Meng, international journal of hydrogen energy, 2011, 36, 13741-13745.
2. L. Yang, C. Zuo, S. Wang, Z. Cheng and M. Liu, Advanced Materials, 2008, 20, 3280-3283.
3. X. Chen, Z. Tao, G. Hou, N. Xu and Q. Zhang, Electrochimica Acta, 2015, 165, 142-148.
4. B. Lin, H. Ding, Y. Dong, S. Wang, X. Zhang, D. Fang and G. Meng, Journal of Power Sources, 2009, 186, 58-61.
5. L. Yang, Z. Liu, S. Wang, Y. Choi, C. Zuo and M. Liu, Journal of Power Sources, 2010, 195, 471-474.
6. C. Duan, J. Tong, M. Shang, S. Nikodemski, M. Sanders, S. Ricote, A. Almansoori and R. O'Hayre, Science, 2015, 349, 1321-1326.
7. Z. Wang, W. Yang, S. P. Shafi, L. Bi, Z. Wang, R. Peng, C. Xia, W. Liu and Y. Lu, Journal of Materials Chemistry A, 2015, 3, 8405-8412.