

## Supplementary information

### Proton transport enhanced by octahedral distortion and built-in electric field in PMN-TiO<sub>2</sub> heterointerface

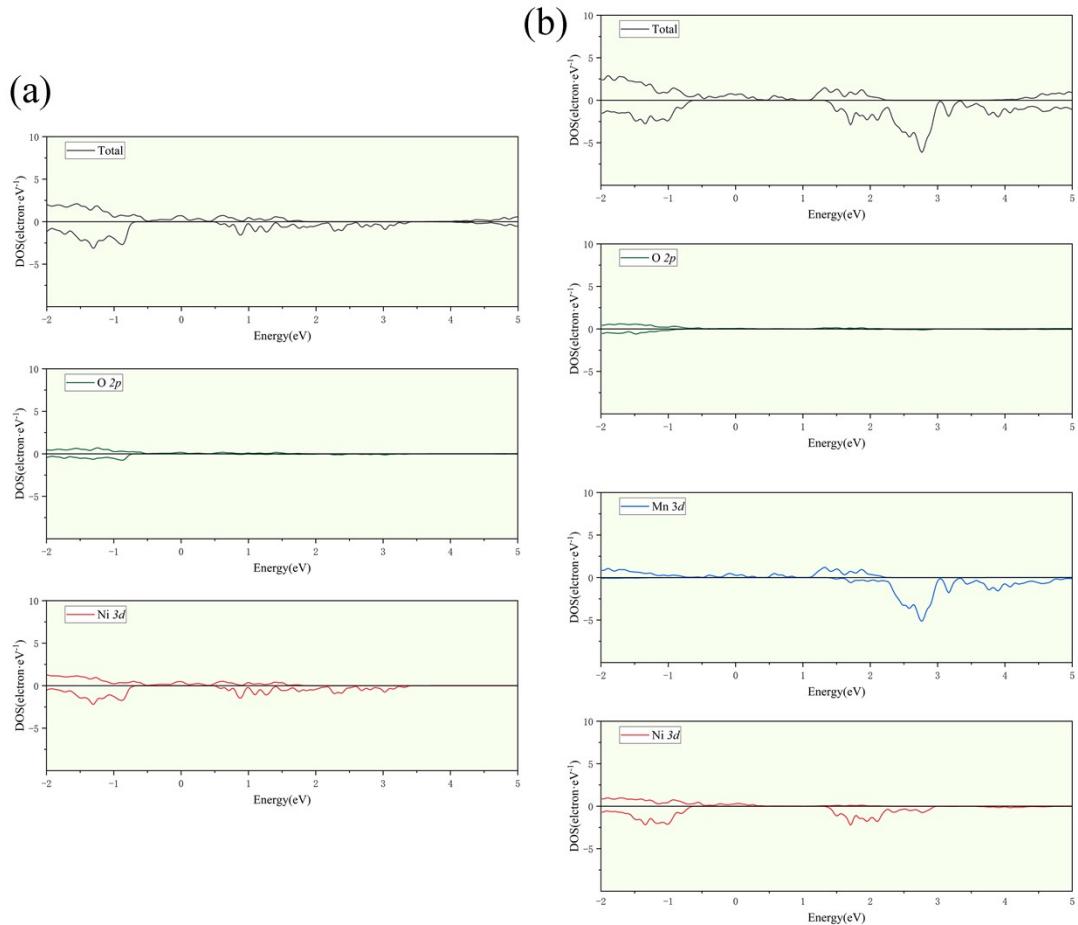
Ruyi Hou<sup>a</sup>, Jiahong Li<sup>b, \*\*</sup>, Yali Deng<sup>a</sup>, Yingying Duan<sup>a</sup>, Jixiang Li<sup>a</sup>, Baoyuan Wang<sup>a</sup>, Wenjing Dong<sup>a</sup>, Chen Xia<sup>a</sup>, Xunying Wang<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Microelectronics, Hubei University, Wuhan Hubei, 430062, China

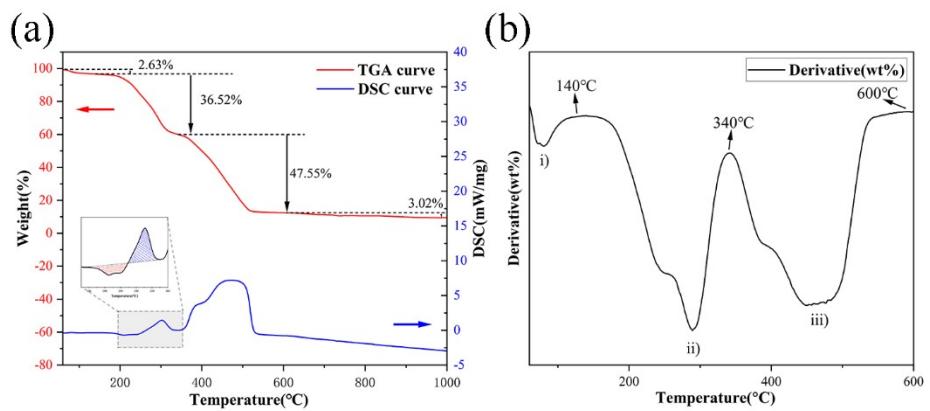
<sup>b</sup> State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials, School of Materials Science and engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an Shannxi 710049, PR China

\* Corresponding authors

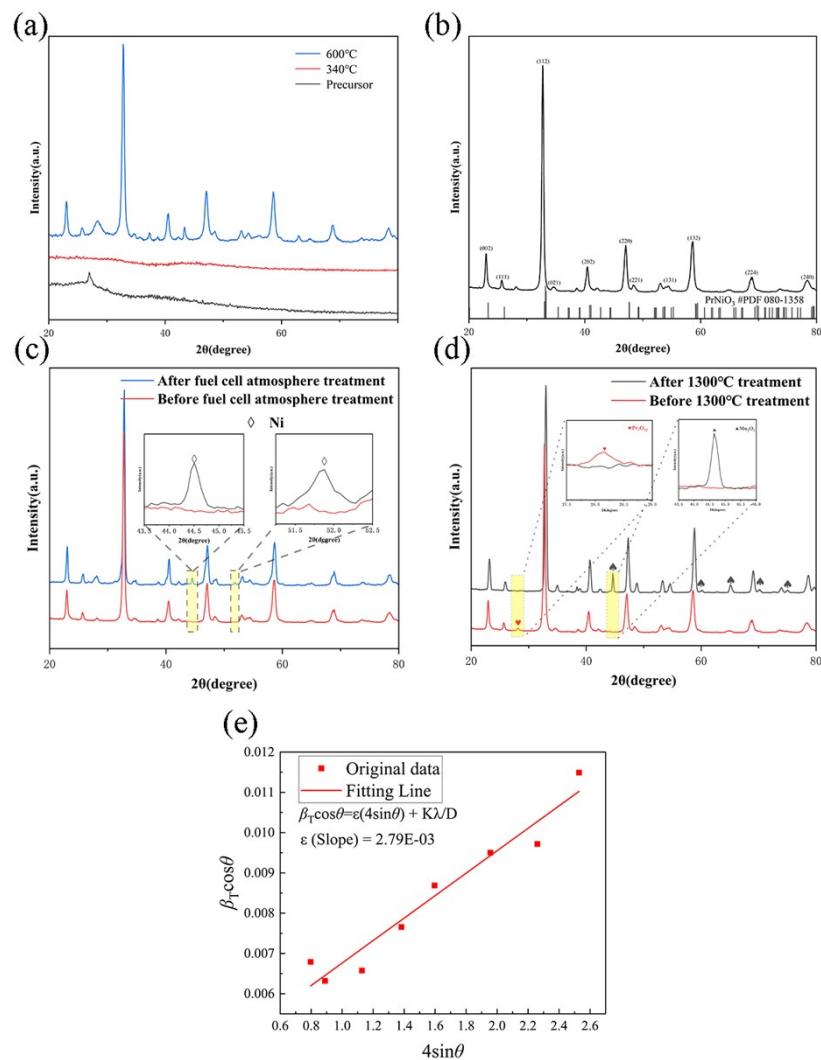
\*\*Corresponding authors.



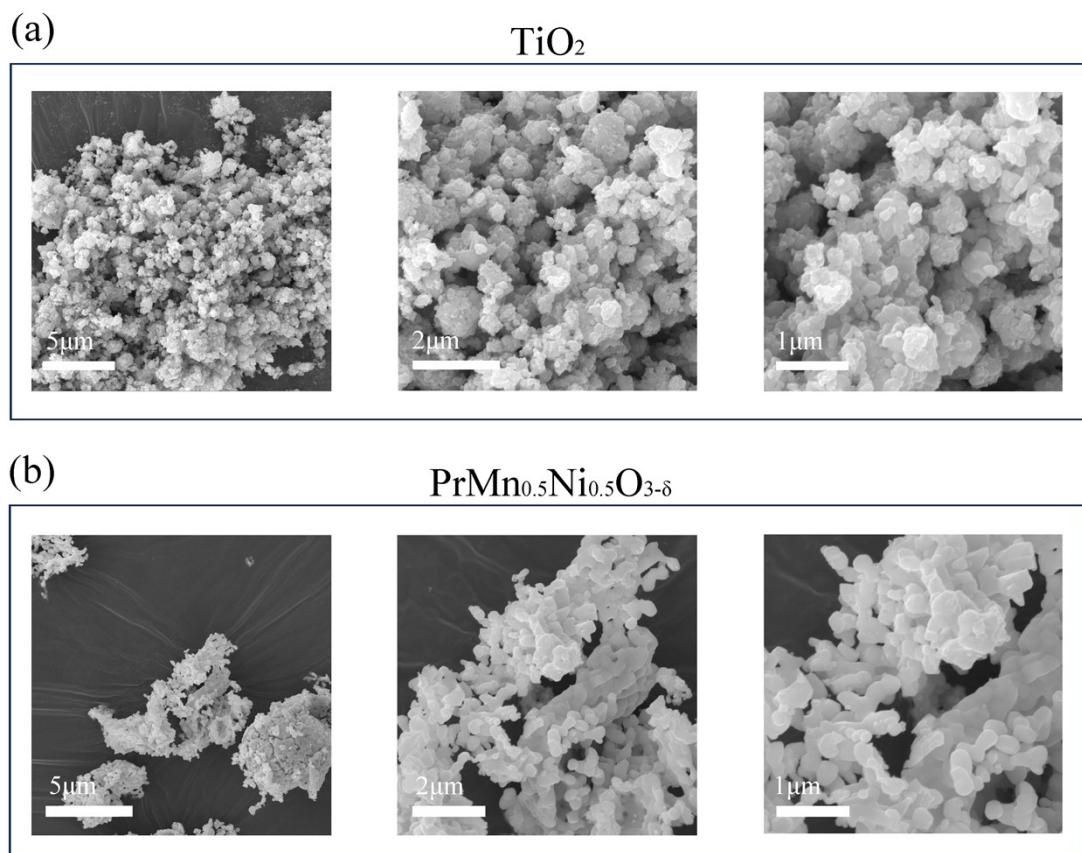
**Supplementary Fig. 1** Projected density of states of (a)PNO and (b)PMN



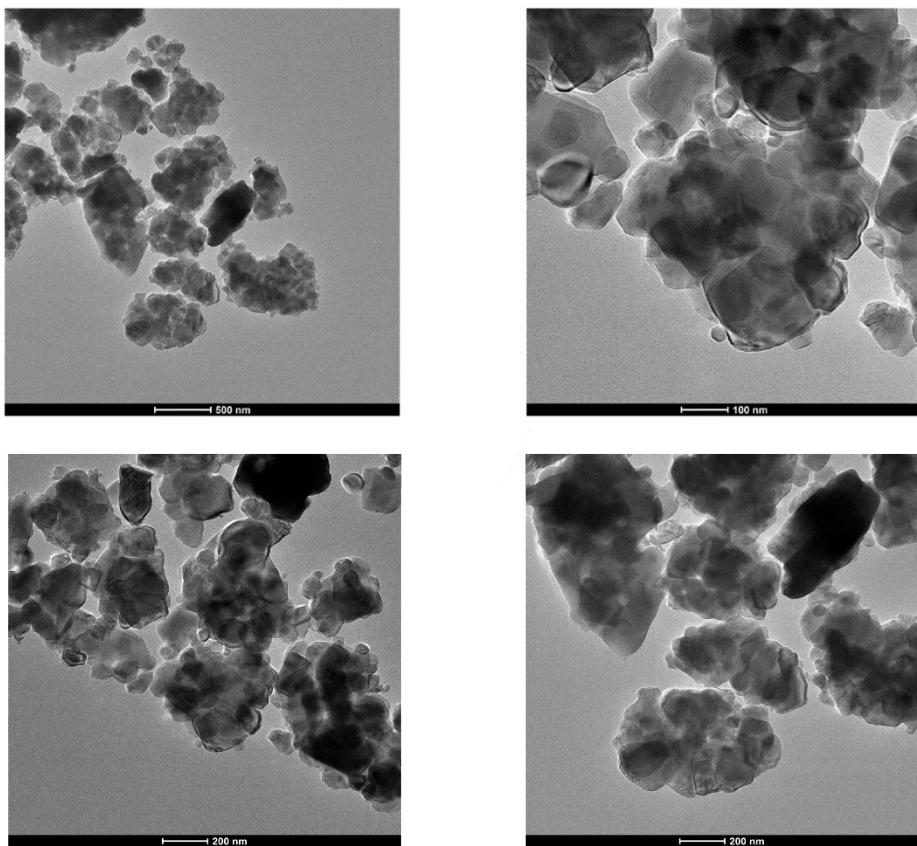
**Supplementary Fig. 2** (a) TG analysis (TGA)/DSC curves recorded during the thermal decomposition of PMN precursors. (b) First derivative TGA curves.



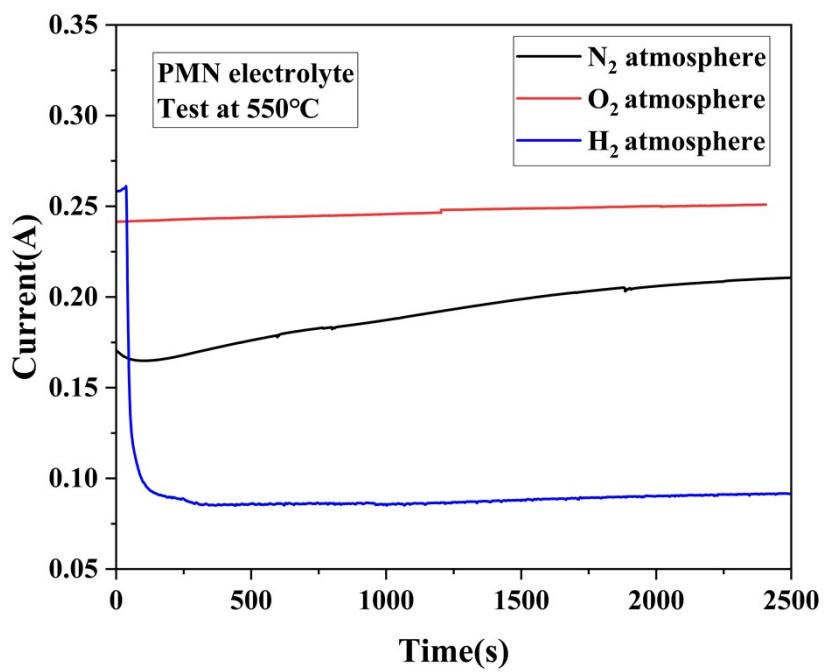
**Supplementary Fig. 3** X-ray diffraction patterns (a) precursor, (b) lattice plane of PMN, (c) H<sub>2</sub> treated PMN, (d) high temperature treatment at 1300°C for 4h and (e) Williamson-Hall plot of PMN.



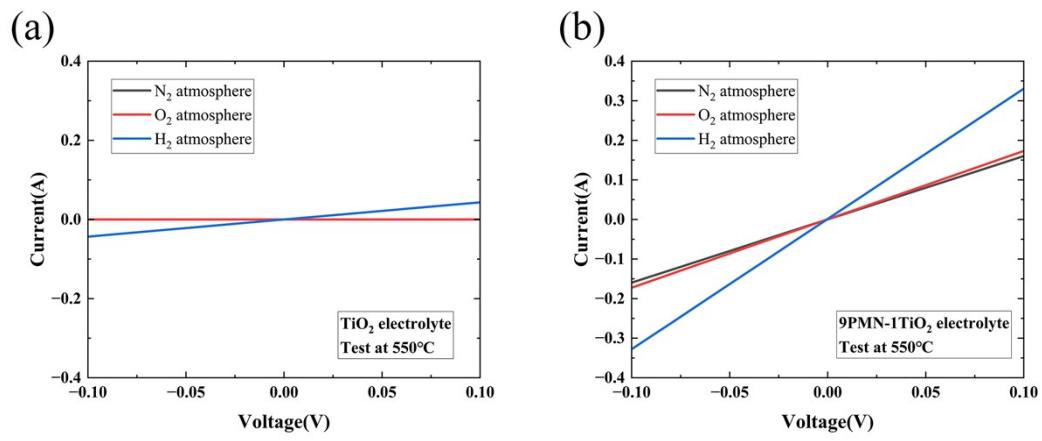
**Supplementary Fig. 4** SEM images of (a)  $\text{PrMn}_{0.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  and (b)  $\text{TiO}_2$ .



**Supplementary Fig. 5** TEM images of PMN-TiO<sub>2</sub> composite, showing the interfaces and interact  
between particles and grains.



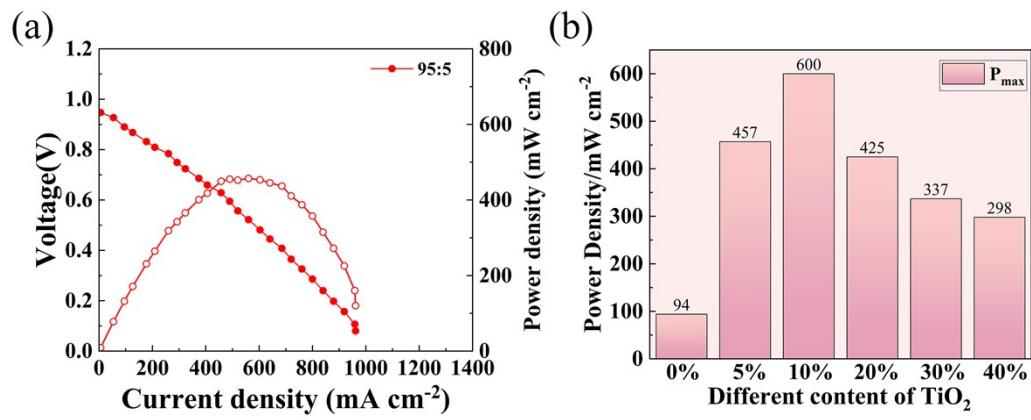
**Supplementary Fig. 6 (a)** Current-time test of PMN under 0.1V voltage bias.



**Supplementary Fig. 7** Voltage sweep test after 30 mins atmosphere (N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>) treatment of (a)TiO<sub>2</sub> and (b)9PMN-1TiO<sub>2</sub> composite electrolyte from -0.1 V to 0.1 V. Sample coated with Pt on each side for test in O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere and coated with Ag on each side for test in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.

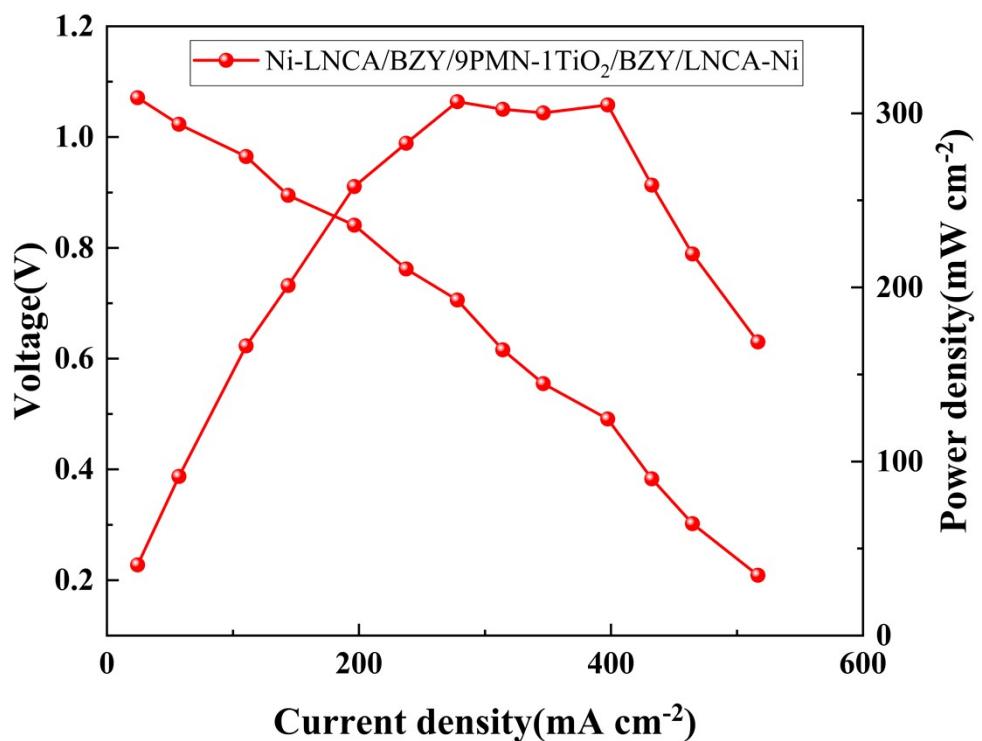


**Supplementary Fig. 8** Thickness of PMN, TiO<sub>2</sub> and 9PMN-1TiO<sub>2</sub> electrolyte in DC test.



**Supplementary Fig. 9** (a) I-V-P result of 95:5 composite materials electrolyte applying in SOFC.

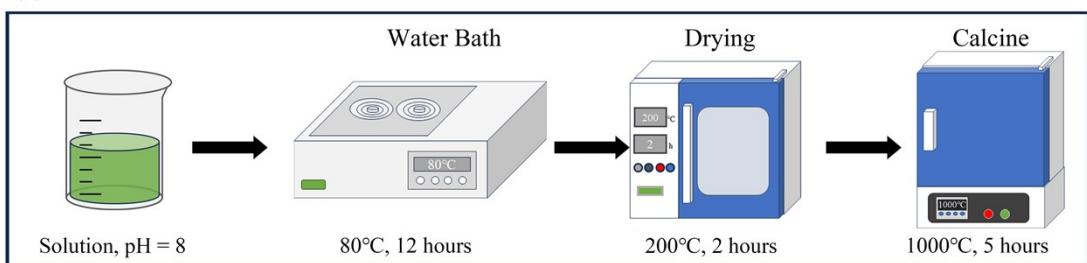
(b) Maximum power density of different content of  $\text{TiO}_2$ .



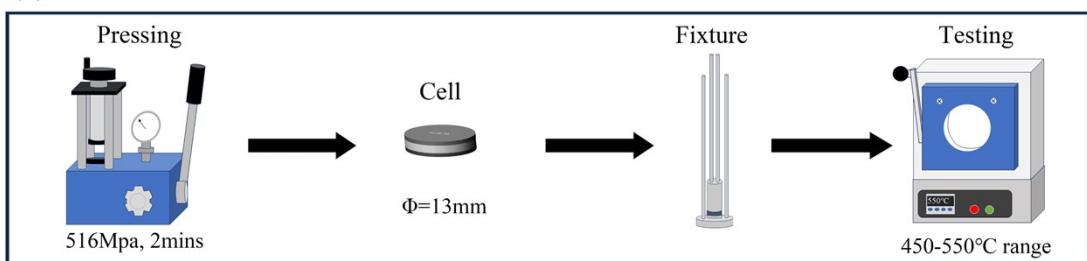
**Supplementary Fig. 10** I-V-P result of Ni/LNCA/BZY/9PMN-1TiO<sub>2</sub>/BZY/LNCA-Ni fuel cell at

550°C

(a)



(b)



**Supplementary Fig. 11** (a) Sythesis process of PMN powder and (b) fuel cells fabrications, assembling and test.

## Supplementary Table 1

The Metal-Oxygen(M-O) bonds distance of  $\text{PrNiO}_3$   $\text{PrMn}_{0.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$  and PMN-TiO<sub>2</sub> heterostructure, where No.1 to No.6 stand for different M-O bond in octahedron.

**Supplementary Table 2**Conductivity results by DC test of PMN, TiO<sub>2</sub>, 9PMN-1TiO<sub>2</sub> electrolytes.

Electrolytes	Thickness/cm	Conductance value/S			Conductivity/S cm <sup>-1</sup>			
		N <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub>	σ <sub>e<sup>-</sup></sub>	σ <sub>O<sup>2-</sup></sub>	σ <sub>H<sup>+</sup></sub>	σ <sub>tot</sub>
PMN	0.0983	2.105	2.509	9.16	0.122	0.263	0.018	0.281
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.1276	2.85E-06	2.16E-06	4.34E-01	2.15E-07	2.15E-07	8.64E-02	8.64E-02
9PMN- 1TiO <sub>2</sub> Composite	0.0815	1.696	1.722	3.249	0.082	0.138	0.332	0.470