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**Title**

Thin Film Fuel Cell Based on Nanometer-Thick Membrane of Amorphous Zirconium Phosphate Electrolyte

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Thin Film Fuel Cell Based on Nanometer-Thick Membrane of Amorphous Zirconium Phosphate Electrolyte

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Fuel cells with a high power density operating at intermediate temperatures (100–500 °C) are promising as an ideal power source for future vehicles, a distributed generator and so on. For this reason, extensive research has been conducted to develop the solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) with a nanometer-thick film electrolyte because reducing electrolyte thickness significantly decreases the ohmic loss at lower temperatures. 1-6 We have previously reported that amorphous zirconium phosphate nanofilm, a-ZrP2.6Ox, is a practically useful proton conductor with the area-specific resistance (ASR) of <0.2 Ω cm² at a temperature range from 200 to 400 °C in dry atmosphere. 7 Amorphous phases are advantageous as a thin film electrolyte because they tend to form the non-granular, densely-packed film without pinholes and cracks at elevated temperatures so that the gas crossover through the physical defects can be avoided during operation. In order to evaluate such a unique property, it is important to develop the thin film fuel cell with this amorphous oxide electrolyte. The main difficulty regarding a thin film fuel cell lies in fabricating solid thin film on porous electrode material. Recently, Ito et al. proposed a new conceptual fuel cell named the hydrogen membrane fuel cell (HMFC), which consists of an ultrathin proton conductor electrolyte supported on a dense hydrogen membrane metal anode.8,9 This fuel cell is advantageous for implementation of the thin film electrolyte because a much thinner electrolyte can be easily developed on a solid, non-porous support compared to a conventional porous support. In this study, we demonstrated that the HMFC using the amorphous, 100 nm-thick film of ZrP2.6Ox electrolyte successfully generated electricity at 400 °C and gave rise to the open circuit potential of about 1.0 V. The predominant resistances of the fuel cell would be assigned to the proton transfer and the oxidative reaction at the anode/electrolyte interfacial polarization. Consequently, the HMFC revealed the OCV of 1.0 V and the maximum power density of 1.8 mW cm⁻² at 400 °C.

Experimental

The fuel cells were constructed by depositing a ZrP2.6Ox electrolyte thin film on a hydrogen-permeable metal anode. The Pd foil (0.05 mm thickness, Tanaka Co.) was polished with the alumina particles (1.0 and 0.05 μm diameter) and was cleaned by sonication in a pure water, ethanol and acetone. The Ni layer of 80–1200 nm thickness was sputter-deposited on the polished Pd foil surface so as to form a hydrogen-permeable Ni/Pd anode. In most cases, the thickness of the Ni layer was adjusted to 600 nm. The surface of the Ni/Pd anode was modified by depositing Pt or Pd ultrathin layers of about 5 nm thickness so as to form Pt@Ni/Pd and Pd@Ni/Pd anodes. The ZrP2.6Ox electrolyte membrane was prepared on the anode surface by multiple spin-coating of a mixed precursor solution of a zirconium tetra-n-butoxide (Zr(OBu)₄) (Kanto Chemical) and a phosphorus pentoxide (P₂O₅) (Kanto Chemical) at the molar ratio of Zr/P = 1:3 with the molar concentration (Zr+P) adjusted in 50 mM. The detail of this procedure was reported elsewhere.7 The precursor sol was spin-coated onto the anode at 3000 rpm for 20 s by a Mikasa 1H-D7 spin coater. The deposited gel layer was hydrolyzed by blowing hot air for 30 s (luchi hot gun), and the substrate was cooled to a room temperature by blowing cold air for 20 s. These cycles of the spin-coating, hydrolysis and cooling were repeated 20 times and the gel film thus obtained was calcined at 430 °C for 1 h. A Pt particle layer (50 nm thick, 1 μm²) as a cathode was deposited on the ZrP2.6Ox electrolyte through a shadow mask so as to obtain metal/electrolyte/metal cell assembly.

The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was carried out with JEOL JSM-7100F. The cross-sectional transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was performed by Hitachi HD-2000. The specimens for TEM observation was prepared by focused-ion-beam (FIB) (Hitachi FB-2100).

The performance of the ZrP2.6Ox thin film as a fuel cell electrolyte was evaluated by measuring the current-voltage (I-V) relation at 400 °C. The measurements were carried out with a specifically-designed sample holder, where the specimen was sealed by Al metal gasket in order to avoid mixing of the anode and cathode gases. To obtain temperature data as accurate as possible, a K-thermocouple was placed in close proximity to the cell. Normally, the 50%-H₂/Ar mixed gas was fed to the anode side of the sample sealed on a chamber at a flow rate of 200 cm³ min⁻¹, and air (20%-O₂/Ar mixed gas) was fed to the cathode side at a rate of 200 cm³ min⁻¹. Electrochemical impedance spectra were obtained with Solartron 1260 in the frequency range of 10⁻²–0.1 Hz with ac amplitude of 10 mV. The analysis of the impedance spectra with an equivalent circuit model was carried out by the ZsimpWin program. Hydrogen permeation through the Ni/Pd anode support was measured by detecting the hydrogen flow through the support with a quadrupole mass analyzer (Balzers, Prisma QMS200M). The Ni/Pd specimen was sealed on the same holder as that for the fuel cell measurements and hydrogen was submitted to the backside of Pd foil at a rate of 50 cm³ min⁻¹, and the Ni surface was exposed to pure nitrogen. The electromotive force of the ZrP2.6Ox thin film electrolyte was measured by constructing the hydrogen concentration cell with Ni/Pd | ZrP2.6Ox | Pt configuration in order to estimate the transport number of proton. The hydrogen partial pressure on the Pd side, pH₂(Pd), was kept at 1.0 atm by feeding 100% H₂ gas at a flow rate of 200 cm³ min⁻¹. The hydrogen partial pressure on the Pt side, pH₂(Pt), was varied from 0.1 to 0.8 atm by feeding H₂/Ar mixed gas at a flow rate of 200 cm³ min⁻¹.

Results and Discussion

Firstly, the cell of Pt | ZrP2.6Ox | Pd build up by depositing directly ZrP2.6Ox electrolyte on a Pd surface were examined,
showing that the cell could not produce any open-circuit voltages owing to the electrical short-circuiting. It is clear that the surface of the Pd metal is deformed by exposing to hydrogen atmosphere at the temperature (Figs. 1a and 1b). Pd reacts with hydrogen and changes to \( \text{PdH} \) phase at temperatures above ca. 300°C. \(^{10}\) Consequently, the metal surface largely deforms by the hydrogenation because the phase transition involves the 3% lattice expansion. \(^{10}\) Ni is hydrogen permeable with the permeability of smaller than that of Pd by three orders of magnitude. \(^{11}\) The capacity of hydrogen sorption in the former is smaller than that in the later by several orders of magnitude. \(^{11}\) Therefore, the lattice expansion of Ni by the hydrogenation is estimated to be negligibly small compared to that of Pd. Hence, Ni-deposited Pd anode, Ni/Pd, was implemented for the anode support. The Ni/Pd foil with the Ni layer of 600 nm thickness shows the hydrogen permeability of about \( 5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ Pa}^{-0.5} \), which is a half of the permeability of the pure Pd foil. \(^{11}\) This value is sufficient to give the external current of at least \( 2 \text{ A cm}^{-2} \) in a fuel cell.

Figure 1c shows the cross-sectional TEM image of the HMFC. The cell consists of four layers, comprising a top Pt particle layer, a \( \text{ZrP}_2\text{O}_6 \) thin film, a Ni interlayer of 600 nm and a Pd foil. The \( \text{ZrP}_2\text{O}_6 \) thin film electrolyte of 130 nm thickness is uniformly formed over the Ni layer. The electron diffraction patterns from a \( \text{ZrP}_2\text{O}_6 \) film show only the halo ring, indicating that the layer is amorphous phase. The cell with the \( \text{ZrP}_2\text{O}_6 \) thin film electrolyte on the Ni/Pd anode clearly gives a stable open circuit voltage (OCV) of about 1.0 V at 400°C (Fig. 2a). This value is close to the theoretical value calculated from the proton conductivity of \( \text{ZrP}_2\text{O}_6 \). The polarization is a major part of the whole resistances of cell and the \( R_p \) is about 120 \( \Omega \text{ cm}^{-2} \) as determined by the difference between the high frequency intercept (HI) and low frequency intercept (LI). In order to deconvolute the parameters related to HS and LS, the equivalent circuit analysis was carried out with the model of \( R_p(1/Q_1)(R_0/Q_2) \) shown in Fig. 2c, where a constant phase element \( Q \) is used as a pseudo-capacitance which is related to a true capacitance \( C \) by the relation \( C = R^{(1-\eta)/\eta}Q^{\eta} \). \(^{12}\) The two parallel components are related to HS and LS. Apparently, this simple model does not fit to the measured data (Fig. 2b),

**Figure 1.** SEM images of the surface of Pd anode support (a) before and (b) after exposing to 50%-H\(_2\)/Ar gas at 400°C for 2 h. (c) Cross-sectional TEM image of HMFC of Ni@Pd [\( \text{ZrP}_2\text{O}_6 \)] Pt. The inset is area-selected electron diffraction pattern from the \( \text{ZrP}_2\text{O}_6 \) film. The scale bar in (a) and (b) is 1 \( \mu \text{m} \), and that in (c) is 150 nm.

**Figure 2.** (Color online) (a) \( I-V \) characteristics of a fuel cell, \( \text{H}_2 \) (\( \rho_{\text{H}_2} = 0.5 \) atm), Ni@Pd [\( \text{ZrP}_2\text{O}_6 \)] Pt, air, at 400°C. (b) Impedance response of the fuel cell at OCV. The solid line indicates the calculated curve with an equivalent circuit model depicted in (c). The semicircle drawn by red dashed line and blue dashed line is fitted to the high-frequency semicircle (HS) and low-frequency semicircle (LS), respectively. (c) Equivalent circuit model. \( R \) : resistance and \( Q \) : pseudo capacitance (constant phase element).
suggesting that the HS and/or LS involve some asymmetric factors. HS and LS can be fitted with a separate semicircle, respectively, as shown in Fig. 2b. The time constant of each semicircle, defined as $t = RC$, can be determined from the maximum of the semicircle

$$oRC = oCt = 1 \quad [1]$$

where $o$ is circular frequency.$^{12}$ Assuming that the resistances of the HS and the LS components are corresponding to the diameter of each semicircle fit, the capacitance of the HS, $C_{HS}$, is estimated to be $\sim 10^{-6}$ F cm$^2$, and that of the LS, $C_{LS}$, $\sim 10^{-1}$ F cm$^2$.

The polarization resistance of the HMFC may include the contributions of (i) low hydrogen diffusivity of the Ni interlayer, (ii) proton transport through solid-solid hetero junction at electrolyte/electrode interface, (iii) hydrogen dissociation reaction of the anode and (iv) reaction of $\text{H}_2^+ + 1/2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at a triple phase boundary of cathode-electrolyte-gas. The kinetics of hydrogen dissociation reaction of H$_2$ on Pd surface is very fast because the hydrogenation of Pd has a negative enthalpy,$^{13}$ so that the contribution of this surface reaction can be negligible. Figure 3 indicates that the I-V characteristics of the Ni/Pd [ZrP$_{2.6}$O$_x$] Pt cells with various thicknesses of the Ni interlayer. The I-V relationship is not varied by changing the thickness from 80 to 1200 nm, indicating that the low diffusivity of hydrogen through Ni ((i)) is not responsible for the poralization resistances of the HMFC.

The resistances of the cell clearly change with the gas concentrations at cathode and anode (Fig. 4). The HS is slightly decreased by increasing $p_{O_2}$ at cathode, even though the LS is not varied in the $p_{O_2}$ range. Furthermore, the LS and HS are simultaneously decreased by increasing $p_{H_2}$ at anode and the LS greatly decreases by one-third with increasing $p_{H_2}$ at anode from 0.1 to 1.0. These results indicate that the anodic processes significantly contribute to a large polarization resistances of the cell. In order to further investigate the polarization at anode, the electrochemical properties were measured by modifying the hetero junction of anode/electrolyte (Fig. 5). The HS and LS of the cell with an ultrathin Pd anode surface layer (ca. 5 nm thickness), Pt@Ni/Pd [ZrP$_{2.6}$O$_x$] Pt, become smaller than those of the cell without the Pt surface layer and the maximum power density increases by 40% even though OCV is slightly lower than 1.0 V. When an ultrathin Pd layer is implemented, the HS and LS are effectively depressed and the maximum power density of the cell with the configuration of Pd@Ni/Pd [ZrP$_{2.6}$O$_x$] Pt (1.8 mW cm$^{-2}$) is twice higher than that of Ni/Pd [ZrP$_{2.6}$O$_x$] Pt. These results strongly suggest that the electrochemical processes at the anode, which can be assigned to the proton transfer across the hetero interface between the metal anode and the oxide electrolyte and to the hydrogen dissociation reaction of the anode, are responsible for both HS and LS.

In many cases of SOFC, the cathodic polarization is predominant in the total overpotentials.$^{14–18}$ The polarization resistance of our HMFC is much larger than those reported for the various thin film SOFC operating at around 400°C by 1 or 2 orders of magnitude,$^{2,5,6}$ and is less sensitive to the $p_{O_2}$ at the cathode. Hence, the cathodic polarization is not rate limiting step in the current cell. It is reported that the SOFC with mixed conducting La$_{1-x}$Sr$_x$MO$_3$ cathode ($M = \text{Mn, Co}$ and YSZ electrolyte reveal the large polarization associated with the oxide ion transfer across the cathode/electrolyte interface because the poorly ion-conducting, secondary phase such as Zr$_2$La$_2$O$_7$, is formed by the reaction of La$_{1-x}$Sr$_x$MoO$_3$ and YSZ.$^{13,19,20}$ The related capacitance is in order of $10^{-6} - 10^{-7}$ F cm$^2$. This value is in agreement with $C_{\text{LS}}$ of our cell. Accordingly, HS can be associated with the interfacial proton transfer at anode/electrolyte interface, if the poorly proton conducting layer exists at the interface. The SOFC with a mixed conducting oxide cathode reveals the large cathode polarization with the relatively-large pseudo capacitance, so-called chemical capacitance of $>10^{-1}$ F cm$^2$, which is associated with the oxygen stoichiometry change of the cathode materials.$^{14,18}$ On the other hand, Martin et al. reported that the hydrogen sorption by a Pd thin film in alkaline solution reveals the pseudo-capacitance of about $10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$ F cm$^2$, associated with the hydrogenation of Pd.$^{13,27}$ This value is similar to the $C_{\text{LS}}$, indicating that the LS might be related to the redox reaction of the anode metal. The anodic reaction of HMFC is given by Eq. 2.

![Figure 3. I-V characteristics of H$_2$, Ni@Pd [ZrP$_{2.6}$O$_x$] Pt, air fuel cell with various thicknesses of Ni interlayer.](image-url)
ZrP2.6O was constructed in order to estimate the transport number of proton in Figure 5. (a) I-V characteristics at 400°C of the HMFC formed on anodes of Ni/Pd, Pt@Ni/Pd and Pd@Ni/Pd. (b) impedance responses of the cell at OCV. The black, yellow and pink show Ni/Pd, Pt@Ni/Pd and Pd@Ni/Pd, respectively. The cell with an anode of Ni/Pd (---), Pt@Ni/Pd (----) and Pd@NiPd (○).

\[ \text{MH} \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{M} + e^- \]  

As mentioned before, the bulk diffusion process of this reaction is very fast, so that the hydrogen dissociation (oxidation) of the HM anode in vicinity of the anode/electrolyte interface are speculated to be rate limiting for the anode reaction of the current HMFC.

There are several possible explanations of the large interfacial polarization at an anode side. The oxide ion transport from cathode to anode, if amorphous ZrP2.6O film shows, facilitates the evolution of H2O at the anode/electrolyte hetero interface. Such a reaction may increase the impedance at the interface because the electrolyte can be detached from anode by the evolved water gas and the contact areas required for the proton transfer and anodic reaction must be decreased. The hydrogen concentration cell with a configuration of Pt(Pd = 1.0), Ni/Pd | ZrP2.6O | Pt, \( \rho_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pt}) \) = 0.1–0.8 atm was constructed in order to estimate the transport number of proton in ZrP2.6O electrolyte (Fig. 6). EMF of this cell can be represented by Nernst equation

\[ \text{EMF} = -t_H \frac{kT}{2e} \ln \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pt})}{\rho_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pd})} \right) - t_H \frac{kT}{2e} \ln \left( \frac{\gamma_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pt})}{\gamma_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pd})} \right) \]  

Here, \( t_H \) is a transport number of proton, \( \gamma_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pd}) \) is an activity coefficient of hydrogen inside the anode metal, and \( \gamma_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pt}) \) is an activity coefficient of hydrogen gas at Pt cathode, namely, 1.0. The solid line in Fig. 6 is the calculated by Eq. 3 when \( t_H \) and \( \gamma_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pd}) \) are assumed to be 1.0. \( \gamma_{\text{H2}}(\text{Pt}) \) in our setup is unknown, whereas a slope of EMF plots must be similar to that of the theoretical line if \( t_H = 1.0 \). ZrP2.6O film gives the EMF value in general agreement with the theoretical value and \( t_H \) determined from the slopes is 1.1 even in dry and wet atmospheres. These results suggest that the contribution of an oxide ion and an electron to the charge carriers in the ZrP2.6O is negligibly small in comparison with that of a proton. The large anodic polarization in our HMFC is not related to the water evolution at the solid-solid hetero interface.

A potential barrier for the proton transfer across the interface can be formed due to the space charge effect. In fact, Matsumoto et al. reported that the depletion layer of protonic carriers is formed at the boundary region between noble metal and proton-conducting BaZrO3 electrolyte because of the carrier redistribution for the energy level alignment between the Fermi energy of electrolyte and work function of electrode. Ni metal tends to form the thermally-oxidized film on the surface at elevated temperatures. Thus, the passive layer of a nickel oxide or a nickel phosphate are speculated to form at the interface of ZrP2.6O and Ni anode. If these possess the low proton conductivity and the slow kinetics of the protonation process at the interface, the large anodic polarization must be involved because the hydrogen dissociation and the following proton transfer at the interface are limited. A more comprehensive understanding of the electrochemistry at a hetero interface should be paid to develop the amorphous thin-film electrolyte fuel cell enabling the efficient transfer of protons through the interfacial layer.

**Conclusion**

In summary, the hydrogen permeable membrane fuel cell based on the 100 nm-thick membrane of amorphous ZrP2.6O electrolyte successfully operates at 400°C. The electrolyte reveals the protonic transport number of unity without electronic leakage in fuel cell conditions. Hence, this thin film-type fuel cell can exhibit the stable OCV of 1.0 V similar to the theoretical value. The maximum power density is still limited and is about 2 mW cm\(^{-2}\) because of the large polarization related to the proton transfer and the oxidative reaction.
of metal hydride at anode/electrolyte hetero interfaces. It is concluded that amorphous ZrP$_{2.6}$O$_x$ thin film is promising as a gas-tight electrolyte exhibiting the pure proton conduction in the intermediate temperature range.

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