In operando studies of an yttria stabilized zirconia electrolyte supported symmetric solid oxide cell by Dark field X-ray Microscopy at ID06

Sierra Trujillo, Jose Xavier; Jørgensen, Peter Stanley; Poulsen, Henning Friis; Detlefs, C.; Cook, P.; Simons, Hugh; Bowen, Jacob R.

Publication date:
2017

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):
In operando studies of an yttria stabilized zirconia electrolyte supported symmetric solid oxide cell by Dark field X-ray Microscopy at ID06

J.X. Sierra1, P. S. Jørgensen1, H. F. Poulsen1, C. Detlefs2, P. Cook2, H. Simons1, J. R. Bowen1
1: Technical University of Denmark (DTU), 2: ESRF Beamline: ID06
jxst@dtu.dk

At ID06 beamline we are currently commissioning a dark field microscope, enabling to zoom into mm-sized samples and perform 3D mapping of grains and stresses at the 100 nm scale from local regions. This provides unprecedented opportunities for studying microstructural changes in operando materials. Yttria Stabilized Zirconia is a well-known material used as high temperature electrolyte in solid oxide cells for sustainable and renewable power generation. Oxygen bubble formation at grain boundaries of YSZ near the electrolyte/oxygen electrode interface has been observed as a degradation process of electrolyser cells running at extreme operating conditions.

**Using X-ray diffraction, the sample was scanned by a 6 microns FWHM beam in layers across, under 700 °C and a potential of 2V.**

Using the YSZ (111) reflection we studied the evolution of the lattice parameter as a function of the distance to the electrodes.

No immediate change in lattice parameter when applying voltage at 700 °C (lines red and blue). After 24 hours (line magenta) a gradient in lattice parameter is observed in the electrolyte, suggesting a compressive stress near the positive electrode/electrolyte interface.

Current methods for microstructural mapping, such as Electron Back-Scatter Diffraction (EBSD) and Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) are inherently two-dimensional and can therefore not directly map the microstructure of bulk materials. X-ray techniques such as 3D X-Ray Diffraction (3DXRD) and Diffraction Contrast Tomography (DCT) can provide 3D maps of polycrystals, but cannot yet resolve nano-scale features.

DFXRMS enables to “zoom in” by a set of lenses in the objective, generating a magnified high resolution 3D map. Dark Field X-Ray Microscopy is a promising technique for studying polycrystalline materials in 3D and is highly suited to in-situ studies of materials and their dynamics.

**References**

**Acknowledgements**
This project is in collaboration with the ESRF Beamline ID06. We thanks the ERC Advanced Grant