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Fabrication and Characterization of Metal-Patterned $\text{SrCo}_{0.9}\text{Nb}_{0.1}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ Thin Film Cathodes with Well-defined Geometry IWNETIM ABATE, Minnesota State University Moorhead, WOOCHUL JUNG, Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology, SOSSINA HAILE, California Institute of Technology

— A major obstacle to the study of fundamental properties of candidate cathode materials is the morphological complexity of the electrode-electrolyte interface in fuel cells. This complexity prevents a true determination of the catalytic mechanisms. To address this challenge, photolithography patterning technique has been used to make considerably simplified and well-defined electrode geometries. However, the time required for such fabrication is extreme. In this work, we employ a simple shadow-mask-patterning method to fabricate a perovskite oxide-metal composite structure. First, a dense thin film of $\text{SrCo}_{0.9}\text{Nb}_{0.1}\text{O}_3(\text{SCN})$ is grown on a $\text{Y}_{0.16}\text{Zr}_{0.84}\text{O}_{1.92}$ (YSZ) single crystal substrate by pulsed laser deposition. Patterned metal layers are subsequently deposited by DC sputtering with a shadow mask. Thermal stability and electrochemical properties of the fabricated composite cathodes are investigated by optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy and AC impedance spectroscopy (ACIS).

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