

Tailoring Ni and $\text{Sr}_2\text{Mg}_{0.25}\text{Ni}_{0.75}\text{MoO}_{6-\delta}$ cermet compositions for designing the fuel electrodes of solid oxide electrochemical cells

L.S. Skutina^{a,b,*}, A.A. Vylkov^{a,b}, D.K. Kuznetsov^b, D.A. Medvedev^{a,b,*}, V.Ya. Shur^b

^a Laboratory of Electrochemical Devices Based on Solid Oxide Proton Electrolytes,
Institute of High Temperature Electrochemistry, 620137 Yekaterinburg, Russia



^b Ural Federal University, 620002 Yekaterinburg, Russia



*E-mails: lubov.skutina@yandex.ru (Lubov Skutina), dmitrymedv@mail.ru (Dmitry Medvedev)

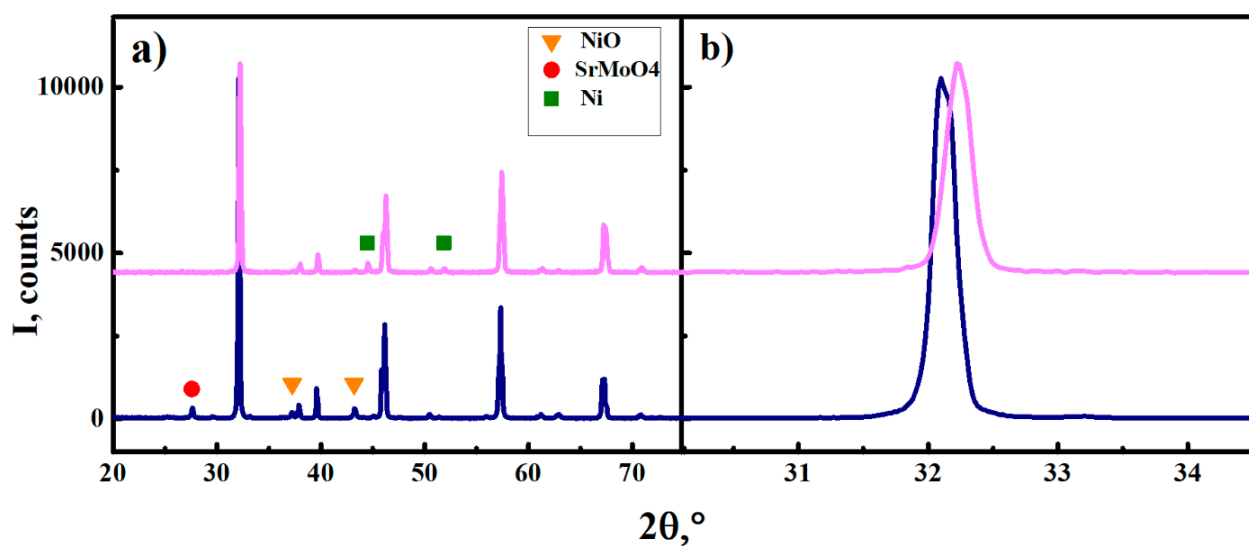


Figure S1. Comparison of the XRD data of the $50\text{Sr}_2\text{Mg}_{0.25}\text{Ni}_{0.75}\text{MoO}_{6-\delta} + 50\text{NiO}$ (lower pattern) and $50\text{Sr}_2\text{Mg}_{0.25}\text{Ni}_{0.75}\text{MoO}_{6-\delta} + 50\text{Ni}$ (upper pattern) composites: general view (a) and detailing of the most intensive reflection (b).

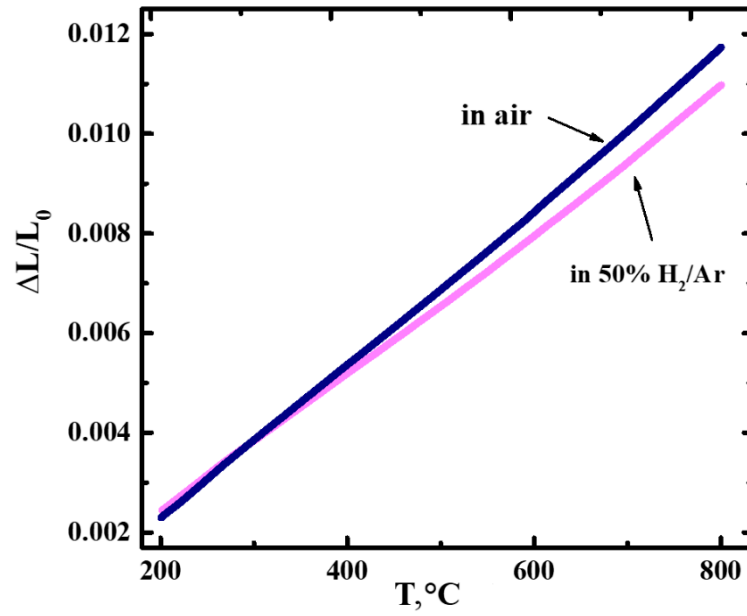


Figure S2. Comparison of the relative dimension changes of the sintered $50\text{Sr}_2\text{Mg}_{0.25}\text{Ni}_{0.75}\text{MoO}_{6-\delta} + 50\text{NiO}$ composite in air and the reduced $50\text{Sr}_2\text{Mg}_{0.25}\text{Ni}_{0.75}\text{MoO}_{6-\delta} + 50\text{Ni}$ composite in $\text{H}_2 + \text{Ar}$ atmosphere. The data were obtained under cooling mode.

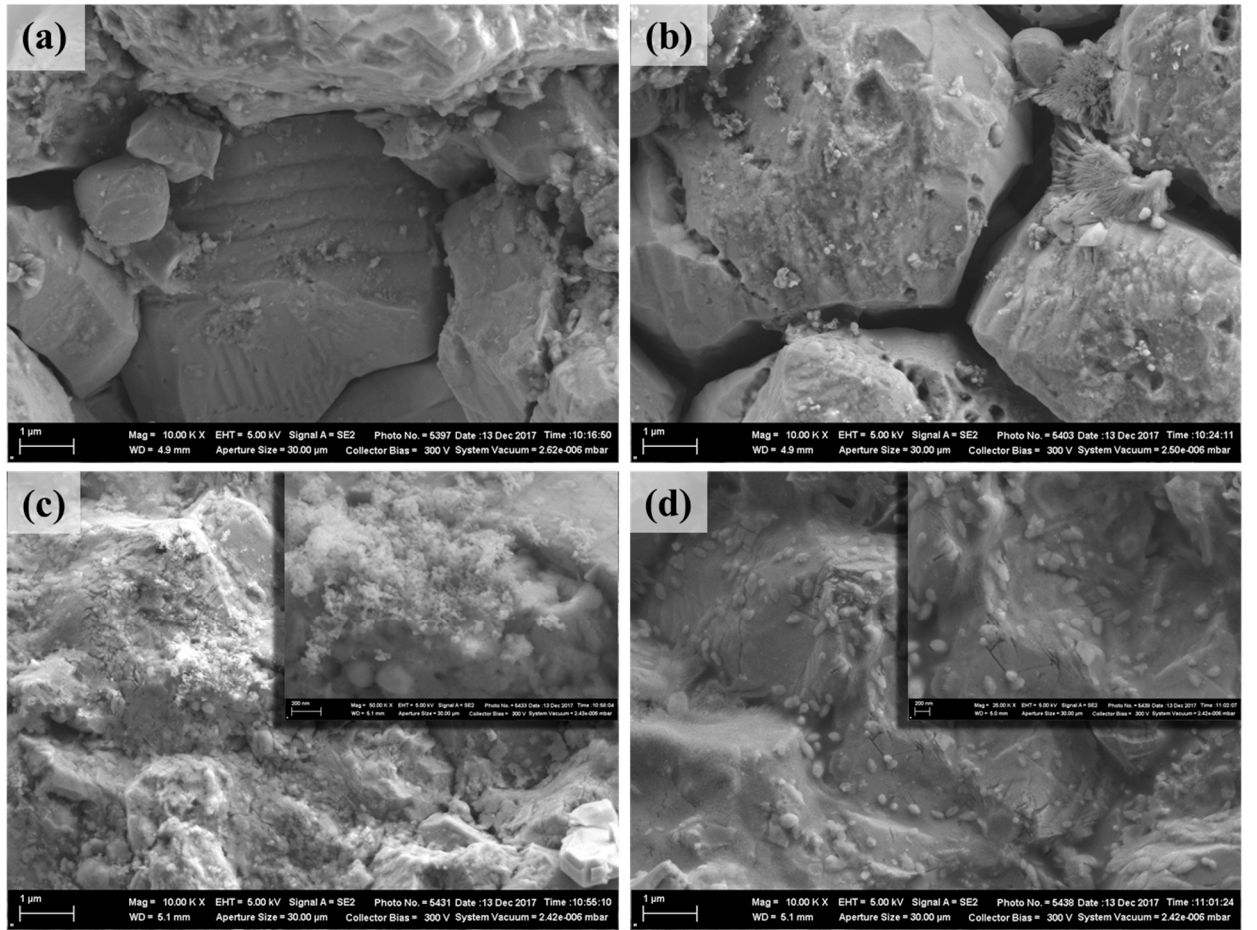


Figure S3. Images of the surface morphology for the as-sintered $(1-x)\text{Sr}_2\text{Mg}_{0.25}\text{Ni}_{0.75}\text{MoO}_{6-\delta} + x\text{NiO}$ ceramic materials at high magnification: $x = 15$ (a), $x = 30$ (b), $x = 70$ (c) and $x = 85$ (d).

Table S1. Total conductivity of Mg-based molybdate materials with a double perovskite structure at 800 °C in reducing atmospheres.

Material	$\sigma_{@800\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}}, \text{ S cm}^{-1}$	Conditions	Reference
Sr ₂ MgMoO ₆	0.46	In 100 ppm H ₂ S/H ₂ environment	[S1]
BaSrMgMoO ₆	5.32		
Ba ₂ MgMoO ₆	3.92		
Sr ₂ MgMoO ₆	0.8	5%H ₂ /Ar	[S2]
Sr ₂ MgMoO ₆	0.3	5%H ₂ /Ar	[S3]
Sr ₂ MgMoO ₆	8.6	5%H ₂ /Ar	[S4]

References

[S1] Howell, T.; Kuhnell, C.; Reitz, T. A₂MgMoO₆ (A = Sr, Ba) for use as sulfur tolerant anodes. *J. Power Sources* **2013**, *231*, 279–284.

[S2] Marrero-López, D.; Peña-Martínez, J.; Ruiz-Morales, J.C.; Gabás, M.; Núñez, P.; Aranda, M.A.G.; Ramos-Barrado, J.R. Redox behaviour, chemical compatibility and electrochemical performance of Sr₂MgMoO_{6-δ} as SOFC anode. *Solid State Ionics* **2010**, *180*, 1672–1682.

[S3] Marrero-Lopez, D.; Pena-Martinez, J.; Ruiz-Morales, J.C.; Perez-Coll, D.; Aranda, M.A.G.; Nunez, P. Synthesis, phase stability and electrical conductivity of Sr₂MgMoO_{6-δ} anode. *Mater. Res. Bull.* **2008**, *43*, 2441–2450.

[S4] Kong, L.; Liu, B.; Zhao, J.; Gu, Y.; Zhang, Y. Synthesis of nano-crystalline Sr₂MgMoO_{6-δ} anode material by a sol–gel thermolysis method. *J. Power Sources* **2009**, *188*, 114–117.