

SYNTHESIS, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND TOTAL CONDUCTIVITY OF $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Ba}_x\text{NiO}_{4\pm\delta}$

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The Ruddlesden-Popper-type oxides $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Ba}_x\text{NiO}_{4\pm\delta}$ are considered to be prospective candidates to be used as cathode materials in Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (SOFCs) due to their relatively high mixed ionic and electronic conductivity (MIEC) [1-3]. The replacement of La^{3+} by Ba^{2+} causes extensive changes to the crystal structure, electronic transport behavior, and oxygen diffusivity [1].

In the current study the $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Ba}_x\text{NiO}_{4\pm\delta}$ samples were prepared using a citrate-nitrate method followed by solid-state reaction at high temperature (1000-1100 °C). Phase purity was studied by using X-ray diffraction (XRD).

Phase identification analysis reveals that the $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Ba}_x\text{NiO}_{4\pm\delta}$ samples with $x=0.2, 0.6, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0$ and 1.2 have the tetragonal K_2NiF_4 -type structure (space group I4/mmm), whereas for $x = 1.4$ the formation of secondary phases such as BaNiO_3 or $\text{La}_6\text{Ba}_6\text{Ni}_4\text{O}_{18}$ was observed.

The temperature dependences of total conductivity and the Seebeck coefficient for $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Ba}_x\text{NiO}_{4\pm\delta}$ ($x = 0.2, 0.6$) were measured in the range of 25-950 °C. The $\text{La}_{1.4}\text{Ba}_{0.6}\text{NiO}_{4\pm\delta}$ shows the highest electrical conductivity of 40.9 S/cm at 950 °C in air.

Electrical conductivity measurements confirm that charge transport follows a small polaron hopping mechanism, with enhanced conductivity at moderate temperatures and doping levels ($x = 0.2-0.6$) due to increased Ni^{3+} concentration and electron hole mobility with temperature. At high temperatures excessive oxygen vacancies cause a decrease in Ni^{3+} concentration reducing total conductivity.

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