

Electronic Supplementary Information

Surface Protonic Conduction in Porous Alkaline Earth Zirconate Perovskites CaZrO₃, SrZrO₃, and BaZrO₃

Jie Gu ¹, Xinwei Sun ², Lulu Jiang ¹, Zihan Zhang ¹, Truls Norby ^{1,2*}, Donglin Han ^{1,3,4,5*}

¹ College of Energy, Soochow University, No 1 Shizi Street, Gusu District, Suzhou 215006, China

² Centre for Materials Science and Nanotechnology, Department of Chemistry, University of Oslo, Gaustadalléen 21, NO-0349 Oslo, Norway

³ Provincial Key Laboratory for Advanced Carbon Materials and Wearable Energy Technologies, Soochow University, No 1 Shizi Street, Gusu District, Suzhou 215006, China

⁴ Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Advanced Negative Carbon Technologies, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China

⁵ Light Industry Institute of Electrochemical Power Sources, Shahu Science & Technology Innovation Park, Suzhou 215638, China

* Corresponding authors:

Truls Norby (truls.norby@kjemi.uio.no)

Donglin Han (dlhan@suda.edu.cn)

1. XRD analysis

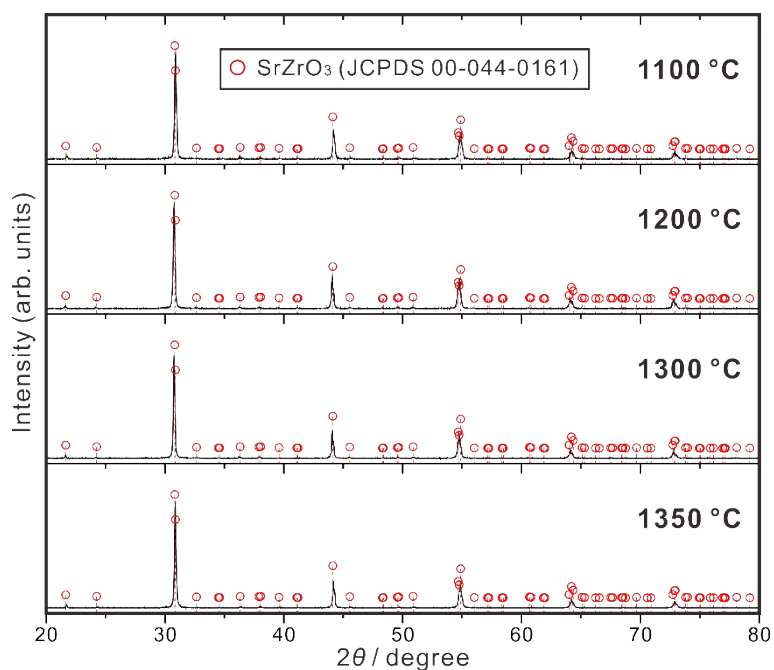


Fig. S1 Room temperature powder XRD patterns of SrZrO₃ sintered at 1100, 1200, 1300, and 1350 °C for 24 h in ambient air.

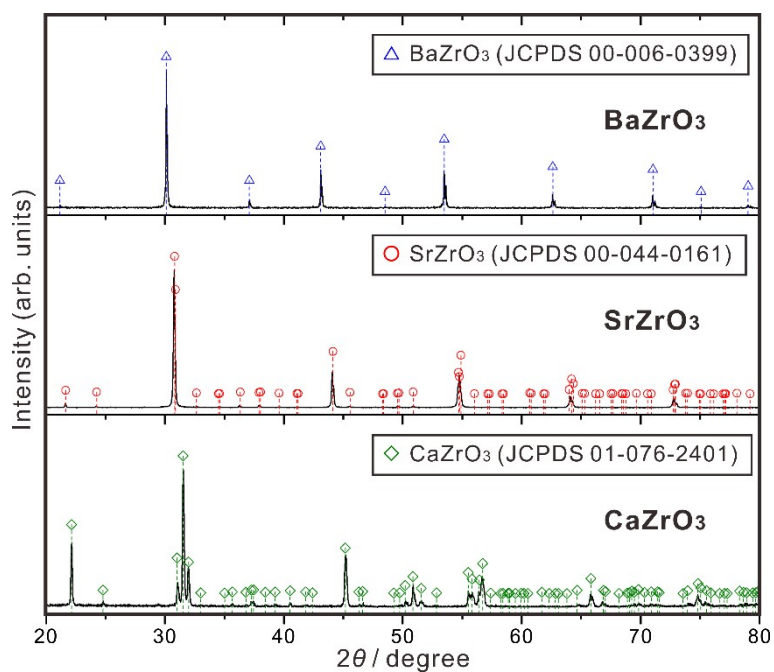


Fig. S2 Room temperature powder XRD patterns of CaZrO₃, SrZrO₃, and BaZrO₃ sintered at 1300 °C for 24 h in ambient air.

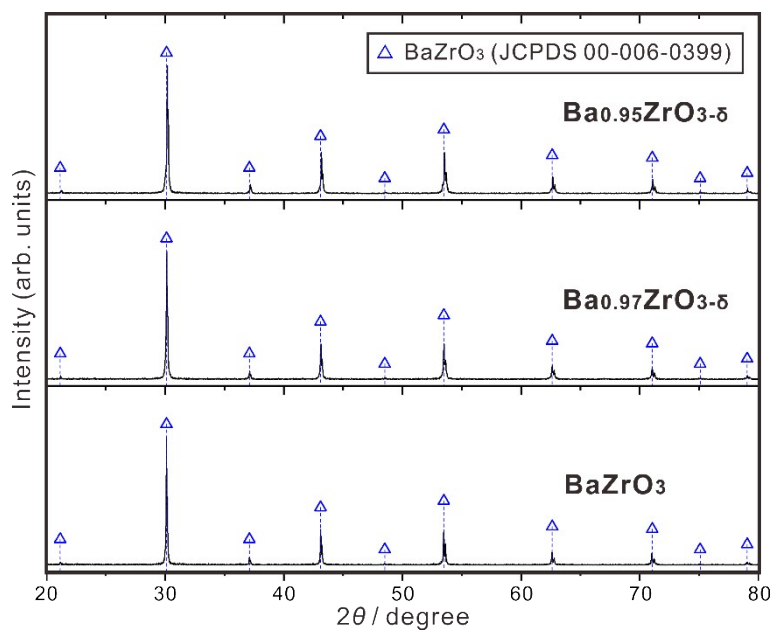


Fig. S3 Room temperature powder XRD patterns of $\text{Ba}_{0.95}\text{ZrO}_{3-\delta}$, $\text{Ba}_{0.97}\text{ZrO}_{3-\delta}$, and BaZrO_3 sintered at 1300 °C for 24 h in ambient air.

2. XPS analysis

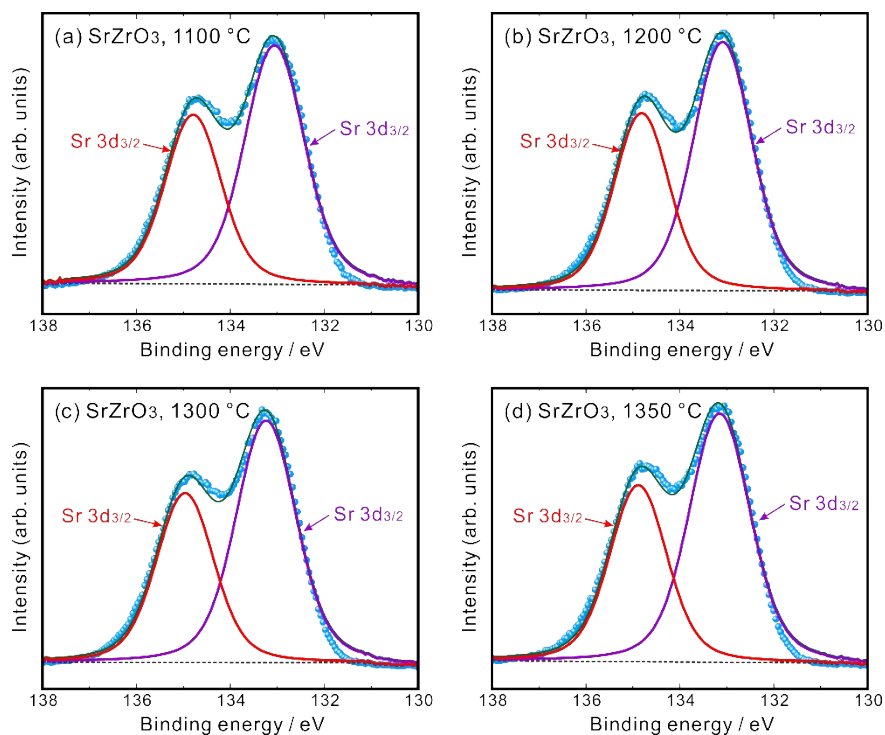


Fig. S4 Sr 3d XPS spectra of SrZrO_3 sintered at (a) 1100 °C, (b) 1200 °C, (c) 1300 °C, and (d) 1350 °C in ambient air.

3. Conductivity

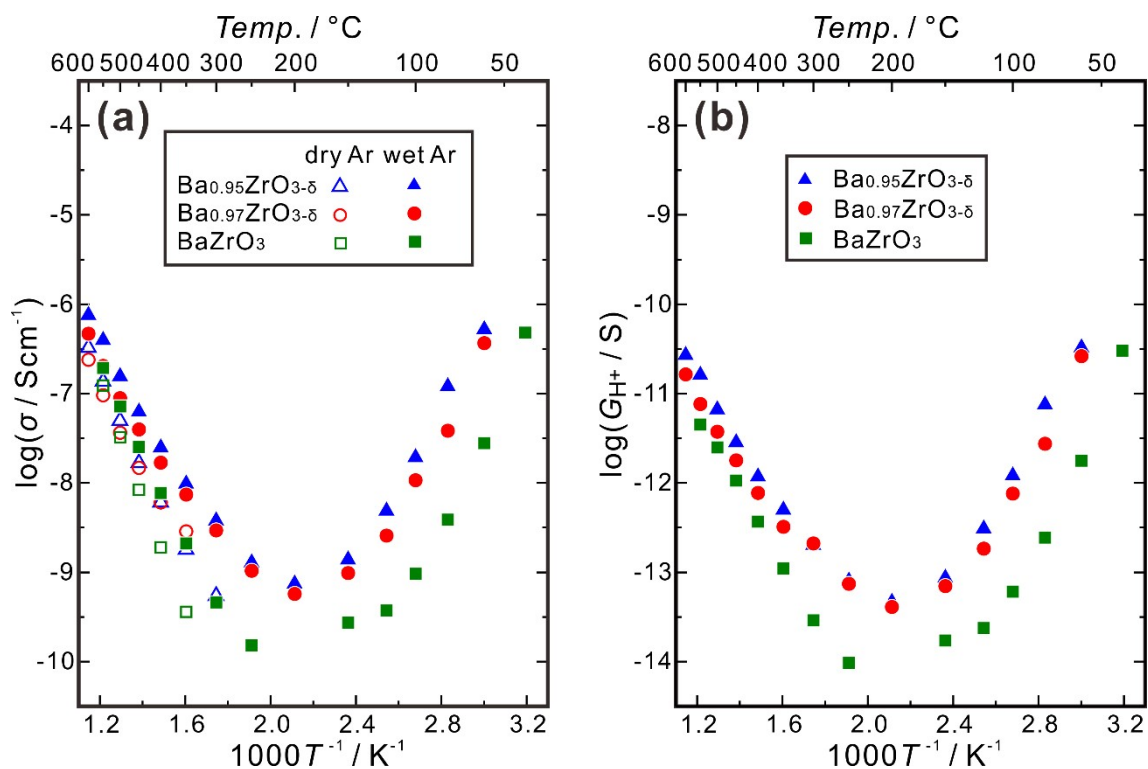


Fig. S5 (a) Total conductivities and (b) surface protonic conductance of the porous samples of $\text{Ba}_{0.95}\text{ZrO}_{3-\delta}$, $\text{Ba}_{0.97}\text{ZrO}_{3-\delta}$ and BaZrO_3 in dry and wet ($p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.04 \text{ atm}$) Ar atmospheres. All the samples were sintered at $1300 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24 h in ambient air.

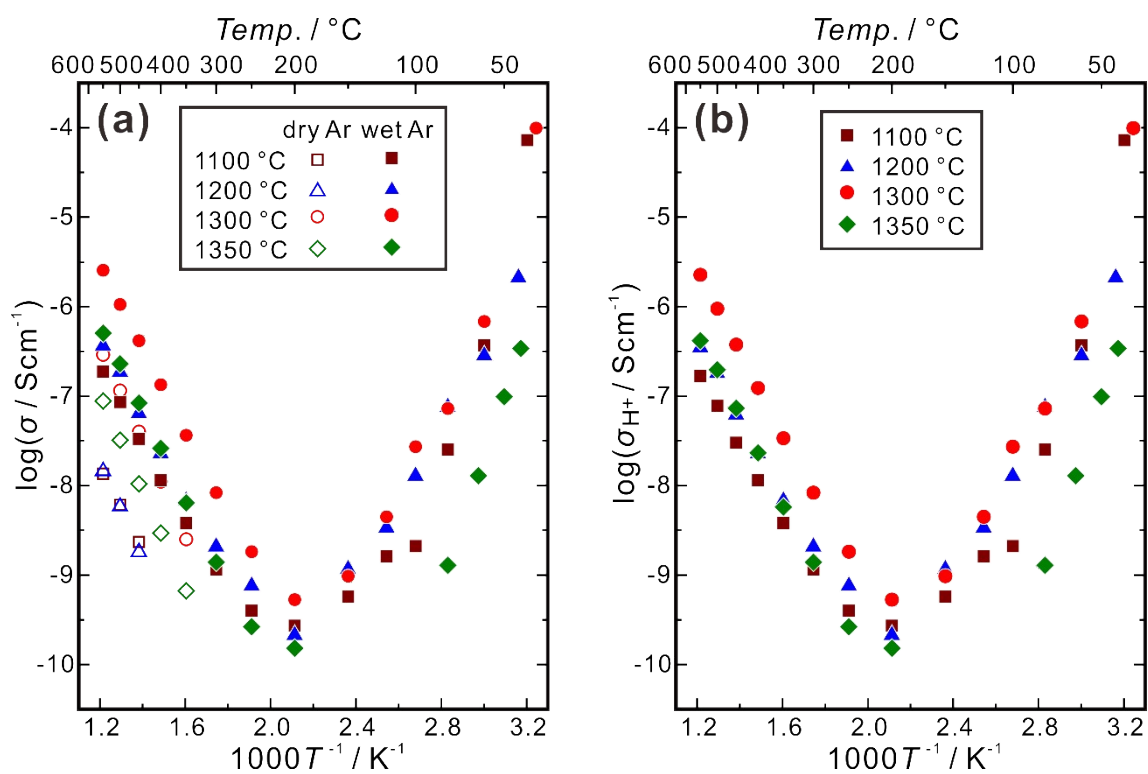


Fig. S6 (a) Total conductivities of SrZrO₃ (sintered at 1100, 1200, 1300 and 1350 °C) in dry and wet ($P_{H_2O} = 0.04$ atm) Ar atmospheres, and (b) surface protonic conductivity after subtraction of the dry conductivities.

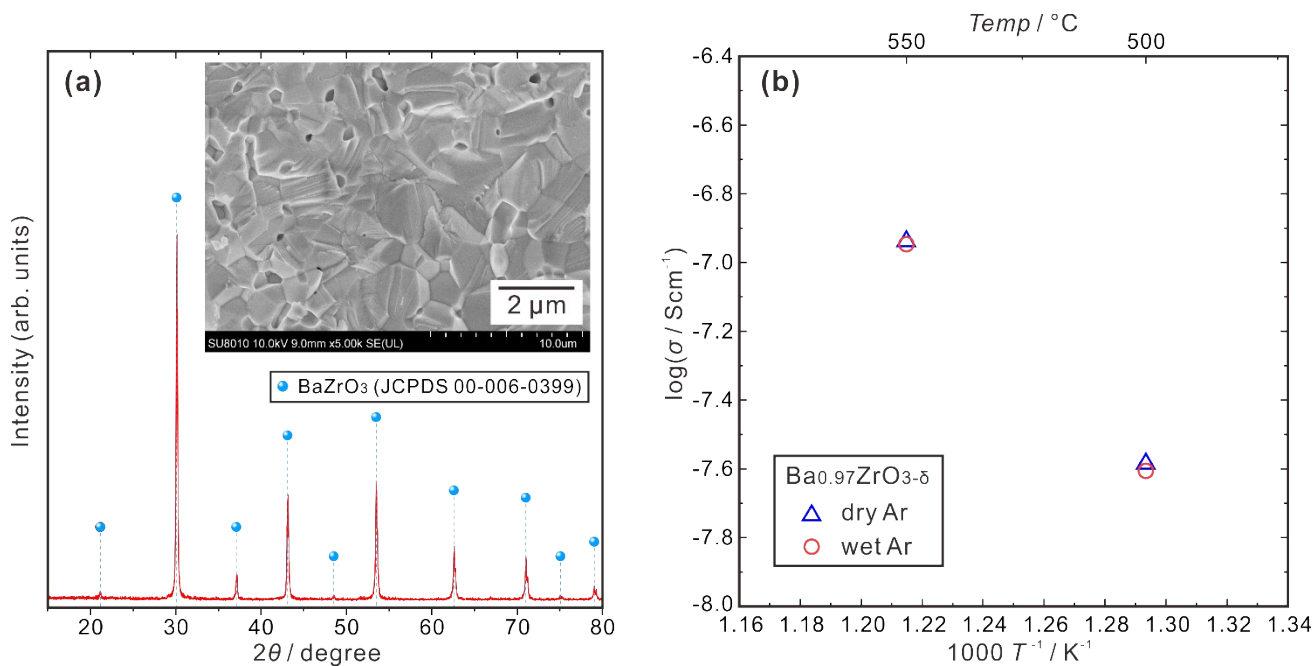


Fig. S7 (a) XRD pattern and SEM image, and (b) total conductivities measured in dry and wet ($p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.03 \text{ atm}$) of $\text{Ba}_{0.97}\text{ZrO}_{3-\delta}$ with relative density above 90% obtained by sintering at 1650 °C for 24 h. During the sintering process, the sample was covered with as-synthesized $\text{Ba}_{0.97}\text{ZrO}_{3-\delta}$ powder to prevent evaporation of BaO.

Table S1 Derived $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ dependences and predicted preexponentials of surface protonic conductance within the chemisorbed water layer at $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 1$ and 0.04 atm according to four models of dissociation and transport in cases of low coverage (Sun *et al.*, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2023, **611**, 155590), for which molecular or dissociated chemisorption have the same parameters. Also included are predictions for full coverage, where there are no $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ dependences, but differences between molecular or dissociated dominance. The predicted preexponentials are calculated based on a rough estimate of density of surface adsorption sites (i.e., terminating cations) and oxygen-oxygen distance for proton jumps that should be equally valid for perovskites as for binary oxides.

| Model Parameter | cms-s c ds-s | cms-sa c ds-sa | cms-a c ds-a | cma-a | cms-s | c ds-s | cms-sa | c ds-sa | cms-a | c ds-a | cma-a |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| n in $G_{s,\text{H}^+0} \propto P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^n$ | 1/2 | 1 | 3/2 | 2 | 0 (full coverage) | | | | | | |
| G_{s,H^+0}^0 (SK), $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 1$ atm | 2×10^{-6} | 3×10^{-9} | 3×10^{-12} | 6×10^{-15} | 1×10^{-3} | 4×10^{-4} | 1.5×10^{-3} | 8×10^{-4} | 1×10^{-3} | 8×10^{-4} | 1.5×10^{-3} |
| G_{s,H^+0} (SK), $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.04$ atm | 4×10^{-7} | 1×10^{-10} | 4×10^{-13} | 1×10^{-19} | 1×10^{-3} | 4×10^{-4} | 1.5×10^{-3} | 8×10^{-4} | 1×10^{-3} | 8×10^{-4} | 1.5×10^{-3} |

Table S2 Experimental preexponentials of surface protonic conductance within the chemisorbed water layer and the physisorbed layer at $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.04$ atm.

| Conditions | Type of conduction | Sample Parameter | SZO-1100 | SZO-1200 | SZO-1300 | SZO-1350 | CZO-1300 | BZO-1300 | Ba _{0.97} ZrO _{3-δ} -1300 | Ba _{0.95} ZrO _{3-δ} -1300 |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| High T , wet | chemisorbed | G_0 / SK | 5×10^{-4} | 2×10^{-3} | 5×10^{-2} | 2×10^{-2} | 4×10^{-1} | 6×10^{-4} | 6×10^{-5} | 2×10^{-3} |
| Low T , wet | 1 st physisorbed | G_0 / SK | 10^{-21} | | | | - | 10^{-22} | 10^{-21} | |