

Oxygen permeability of perovskite ceramics  
 $\text{La}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}(\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{M}_x)_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-y}$  with M=Fe, Ni

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Oxygen permeability of planar type perovskite ceramics was measured using the lab-scale permeation test set. The Arrhenius plots for the logarithm of oxygen permeability versus reciprocal temperature curves for two types of ceramic samples ( $\text{La}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}(\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{M}_x)_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-y}$ ) were shown, one type of which was M=Fe and the other type was M=Ni. Also, the Arrhenius plot of the composite sample with x=0 in  $\text{La}_{0.2}\text{Sr}_{1.8}\text{Ga}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{M}_x)\text{O}_{5-x/2}$  was shown. For three types of the samples, the permeated oxygen was not detected until  $\sim 700^\circ\text{C}$ . The Arrhenius plots showed that the highest  $\text{JO}_2$  values were obtained at the Fe-containing samples with x=0.3 and the composite sample with x=0.

The apparent activation energy for oxygen fluxes,  $E_a$ , could be explained as almost completely being determined by the oxygen diffusion. The lowest activation energy were measured at x $\sim$ 0.3 in case of Fe, though  $E_a$  evidently decreased with increasing x at lower iron concentrations. This means that the oxygen diffusion activation energy follows the same concentration dependence as the activation energy for oxygen transport measured by the AC-current technique.