Supporting Information

A Ce/Ru co-doped SrFeO_{3-δ} Perovskite for a Coke-resistant Anode of a Symmetrical Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SSOFC)

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Figure S1. XRD patterns of SF at 1250 °C (SF) and 900 °C (SF-900), respectively. The inset shows magnifier part of the angle between 57° to 60°. The peak split in SF calcined at 1250 °C at 58.5° was an indication of non-cubic structure.



Figure S2. Pseudocubic cell volumes of SrFeO₃ according to the loss of oxygen content. The letters $(a, {}^{1}b, {}^{1}c, {}^{2}d, {}^{3}e, {}^{4}f, {}^{2}g, {}^{3}and {}^{5})$ represent the data sources. The dashed line is for visual assistance.



Figure S3. SEM of Ce20SF (a) before and (b) after reduction and Ce20SFR (c) before and (d) after reduction.



Figure S4. EIS of the half cell with (a) Ce20SF and (b) Ce20SFR electrode under ambient air.



Figure S5. The EIS (a) and the IV and I-P curves (b) of Ce20SFR/LSGM/Ce20SFR with Pt slurry and wire as current collector using H_2 as fuel and air as oxidant. The straight-line plots (solid signals) correspond to the voltages (left y axis) and the curved plots (open signals) correspond to the power densities (right y axis). The thickness of the LSGM electrolyte is around 300 mm in thickness. The cell with Pt paste is calcined in air at 900 °C for 60 minutes before the fuel test.



Figure S6. HAADF-STEM image (a) and EDX mapping (b, c, d, e) for individual Ce20SF reduced by H_2 for 5 hours.



Figure S7. Site and orientation dependence of propane adsorbed on Ce doped $SrFeO_3$ (100). (a) top, (b) rotated at top, (c) bridge, (d) orthogonal bridge, (e) hollow, and (f) rotated at hollow. (g) to (l) are optimized structures of flipped propane. The adsorption energies by eV are given in the side views.

Electrode	Electrolyte	Rp (Ω cm²)	Peak power (mW cm ⁻²)		Ref.
		H₂	H₂	Carbon hydrogen fuel	
$La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}Co_{0.2}Fe_{0.7}Mo_{0.1}O_{3-}\\\delta$	LSGM (265 μm)	0.27	737 (800 °C)	400 (LPG)	6
$Sr_2Fe_{1.5}Mo_{0.5}O_{6\cdot\delta}$	LSGM (275 μm)	0.26	835 (900 °C)	230 (CH ₄)	7
$Sr_2Fe_{1.4}Nb_{0.1}Mo_{0.5}O_6$	LSGM (243 μm)	0.22	531 (800 °C)		8
$Sr_{2}TiFe_{0.9}Mo_{0.1}O_{6\cdot\delta}$	LSGM (200 μm)	0.27	444 (800 °C)	300 (syngas containing H ₂ S)	9
$Pr_{0.4}Sr_{0.6}Co_{0.2}Fe_{0.7}Nb_{0.1}O_{3}.\\\delta$	LSGM (265 μm)	0.44	780 (850 °C)		10
$La_{0.8}Sr_{1.2}\ Fe_{0.9}Co_{0.1}O_{4\pm\delta}$	LSGM (1000 μm)	1.14	237 (800 °C)		11
$La_{0.8}Sr_{0.2}Fe_{0.7}Ni_{0.3}O_{3\cdot\delta}$	LSGM (350 μm)	0.10	540 (800 °C)		12
$La_{0.6}Ce_{0.1}Sr_{0.3}Fe_{0.9}Ni_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$	LSGM (300 μm)	0.17	675 (800 °C)	210 (wet CH ₄)	13
La _{0.6} Sr _{0.4} Co _{0.2} Fe _{0.6} Nb _{0.2} O ₃ . δ	LSGM (200µm)	0.59	400 (800 °C)	190 (CH4)	14
$La_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}Fe_{0.9}Nb_{0.1}O_{3\cdot\delta}$	LSGM (300 μm)	0.24	800 (800 °C)		15
$La_{0.3}Sr_{0.7}Fe_{1-x}Cr_{x}O_{3-\delta}$	LSGM (500 μm)	0.4	300 (800 °C)		16
$Ce_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}Fe_{0.95}Ru_{0.05}O_{3}$	LSGM (320 μm)	0.12	846 (800 °C)	310 (C₃Hଃ)	This work
$Ce_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}FeO_3$	LSGM (320 μm)	0.51	482 (800 °C)	190 (C ₃ H ₈)	This work

Table S1. Electrochemical performance of reported SSOFC with ferrite electrode.

Note: The temperature for carbonaceous fuel is the same as the one under H_2 fuel.

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