SYNTHESIS AND INVESTIGATION OF THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF Bi2O3 ELECTROLYTES DOPED WITH RARE EARTH OXIDES, CeO2, Ho2O3 and Tb4O7

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**ABSTRACT**

In this investigation, we conducted the synthesis and magnetic analysis of stabilized systems comprising Bi2O3–solid electrolyte, with a specific focus on their suitability for Intermediate-Temperature Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (IT–SOFCs). The face-centered cubic structure inherent to pure Bi2O3 crystals is recognized for its distinctive oxygen ion conductivity. Nevertheless, the super-ion conductor phase within this structure is known to have limited stability within a narrow temperature range, necessitating stabilization for consideration in SOFC applications. For the stability assessment, dopants such as Ce–Ho–Tb rare earth elements were incorporated, and all formulations were synthesized through solid-state reactions conducted at room temperature. To achieve optimal phase stability, the resulting samples underwent annealing at 750 °C for a duration of 100 hours. Magnetic properties of the annealed samples were investigated by Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM) module of the physical properties measurement system (PPMS-Quantum Design). Magnetization vs. temperature (M-T) assessments were conducted across a temperature spectrum of 10-310 K under a 500 Oe applied field. Additionally, magnetic-field-dependent magnetization (M-H) measurements were performed at 10 K and room temperature (300 K), encompassing an applied magnetic-field range of ±2 T for constant temperature evaluations. M-T measurement results revealed the paramagnetic nature of all samples. Both the M-T and the M-H measurements at low temperature showed that the increasing doping rate of Ce and Tb resulted in increasing magnetization.

**Keywords**: Bi2O3–solid electrolyte, Solid oxide fuel cell, Magnetic Properties

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