

El Salvadoran Co-encapsulated Photonics High Temperature Resistance



Overview

Photonics roadmap for ultra-high-temperature thermophotovoltaics. In this perspective, we present a new approach to ultra-high temperature thermophotovol.

Key Takeaways

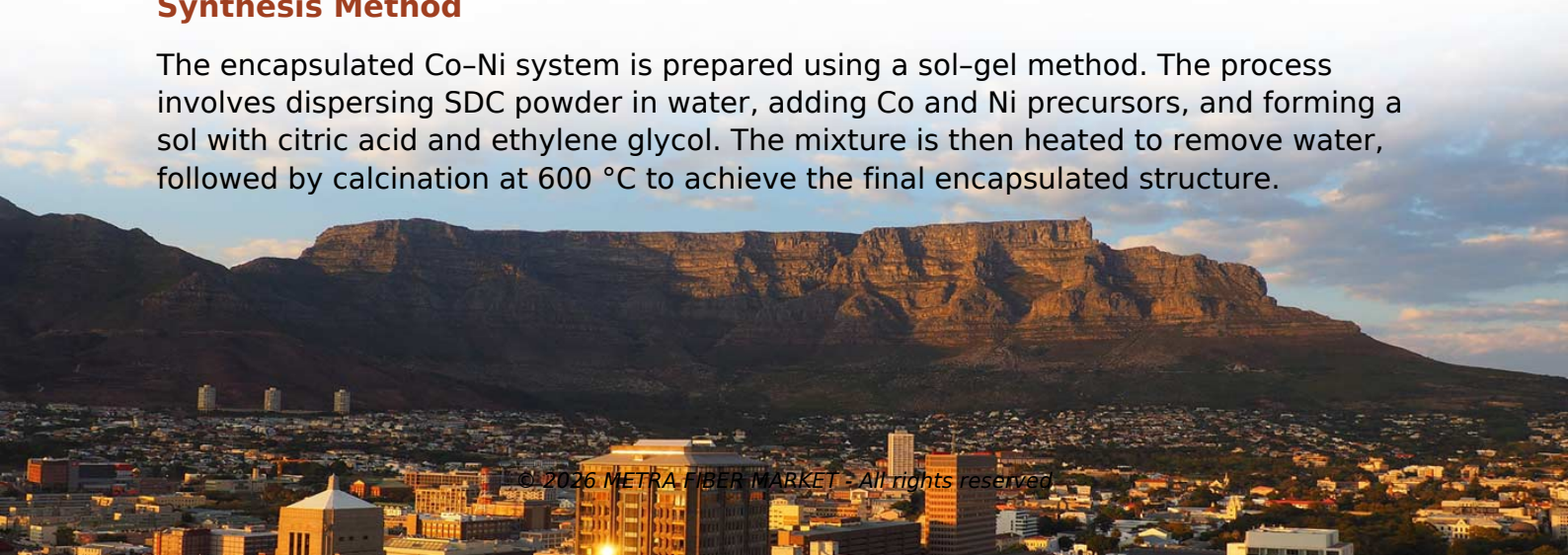
Encapsulated Co-Ni alloy catalysts exhibit exceptional high-temperature resistance, maintaining 90% energy efficiency and over 2,000 hours of stable operation at 800 °C.

Material Composition and Structure

The high-temperature resistant system consists of a cobalt-nickel (Co-Ni) alloy core encapsulated in a Sm_2O_3 -doped CeO_2 (SDC) oxide shell. This encapsulation provides multiple benefits: it prevents metal agglomeration, enhances CO_2 adsorption, and moderates CO binding, which collectively improve both catalytic activity and thermal stability at elevated temperatures (up to 800 °C). The Co-Ni alloy is typically synthesized in a 1: 1 ratio, and the oxide shell is engineered to optimize the interface for strong CO_2 binding while maintaining selectivity for CO production.

Synthesis Method

The encapsulated Co-Ni system is prepared using a sol-gel method. The process involves dispersing SDC powder in water, adding Co and Ni precursors, and forming a sol with citric acid and ethylene glycol. The mixture is then heated to remove water, followed by calcination at 600 °C to achieve the final encapsulated structure.



This method ensures uniform coating of the oxide shell and precise control over particle size, which is critical for high-temperature performance.

High-

Temperature Performance

The encapsulated Co-Ni catalyst demonstrates: Energy efficiency: 90% at 800 °C Operational lifetime: over 2,000 hours at 1 A cm⁻² Selectivity: nearly 100% conversion of CO₂ to CO Single-pass yield: up to 90% These properties make it suitable for solid oxide electrolysis cells (SOECs) and other high-temperature electrochemical applications, where maintaining activity without degradation is a major challenge.

Mechanistic Insights

Density functional theory (DFT) simulations reveal that the metal-oxide interface is crucial for performance. While isolated metal or oxide surfaces show weak CO₂ adsorption, the interface facilitates strong carbonate formation, which enhances CO₂ reduction. The oxide shell also moderates CO adsorption, preventing catalyst deactivation over long-term operation.

Potential Applications

Such high-temperature resistant Co-Ni systems are promising for: Industrial CO₂-to-CO conversion for chemical feedstocks Energy storage and carbon recycling in high-temperature electrochemical cells Photonic or catalytic devices requiring thermal stability and long-term operational reliability The combination of co-encapsulation and alloy optimization provides a strategy to overcome the typical trade-off between activity and stability in high-temperature catalytic systems. In summary, co-encapsulated Co-Ni alloys with Sm₂O₃-doped CeO₂ shells represent a robust approach for high-temperature photonic or catalytic applications, offering both thermal resistance and high efficiency suitable for industrial-scale processes.

Article Content

Photonics roadmap for ultra-high-temperature thermophotovoltaics

In this perspective, we present a new approach to ultra-high temperature thermophotovoltaics (TPVs), which involves bilayer structures that combine the optical and thermal properties of nearly 3,000

Thermal solution for Co-Packaged Optics (CPO) modules

Abstract: In Co-Packaged Optics (CPO) where optical devices and ICs are attached to a common base substrate, there are requirements to keep the temperature of high-heat-dissipating ICs as low as

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Progress in Research on Co-Packaged Optics

Compared to typical optoelectronic connectivity technology, CPO presents distinct benefits in terms of bandwidth, size, weight, and power consumption. This study presents an

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The finding presents a novel pathway for designing photonic structures that can operate at ultra-high temperatures and could enable the next generation of record-efficiency lab-scale TPV systems while

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The instability of perovskite solar cells hinders their commercialization. Here, authors report an industrially compatible strain-free encapsulation process based on lamination of highly ...

Encapsulated Co-Ni alloy boosts high-temperature CO₂

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Increased endurance of nonvolatile photonics enabled by

Photonic integrated circuits (PICs), which exploit the inherent advantages of light—ultra-high dwidth, low latency, transport [31–39]. While PICs have revolutionized communication, realizing their full potential

Comparative evaluation of polymer encapsulation materials for high ...

However, high-temperature environments can lead to the degradation or even failure of encapsulation materials. Therefore, there is an urgent need to systematically evaluate and compare

Fe₃Si-encapsulated SiC aerogels enable low-frequency

Developing electromagnetic wave (EMW) absorption materials at low-frequency with high-temperature-resistant and thermal insulation is critical for aer

Guest Encapsulation in Metal–Organic Frameworks for Photonics

Conspectus Photonic functional materials have received mounting attention because of their employment in luminescent sensing, display, white-light-emission (WLE), data storage,

Encapsulating perovskite solar cells to withstand damp heat and

It needs to have high transmission, high volume resistivity, no reactive chemical species, low moisture absorption, and high resistance to UV.¹⁸ Glass–glass encapsulated PSCs with butyl rubber as both

Encapsulation: The path to commercialization of stable perovskite

Metal halide perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have attracted much attention because of their low-cost fabrication and high efficiency. However, the poor stability of these devices remains a key

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