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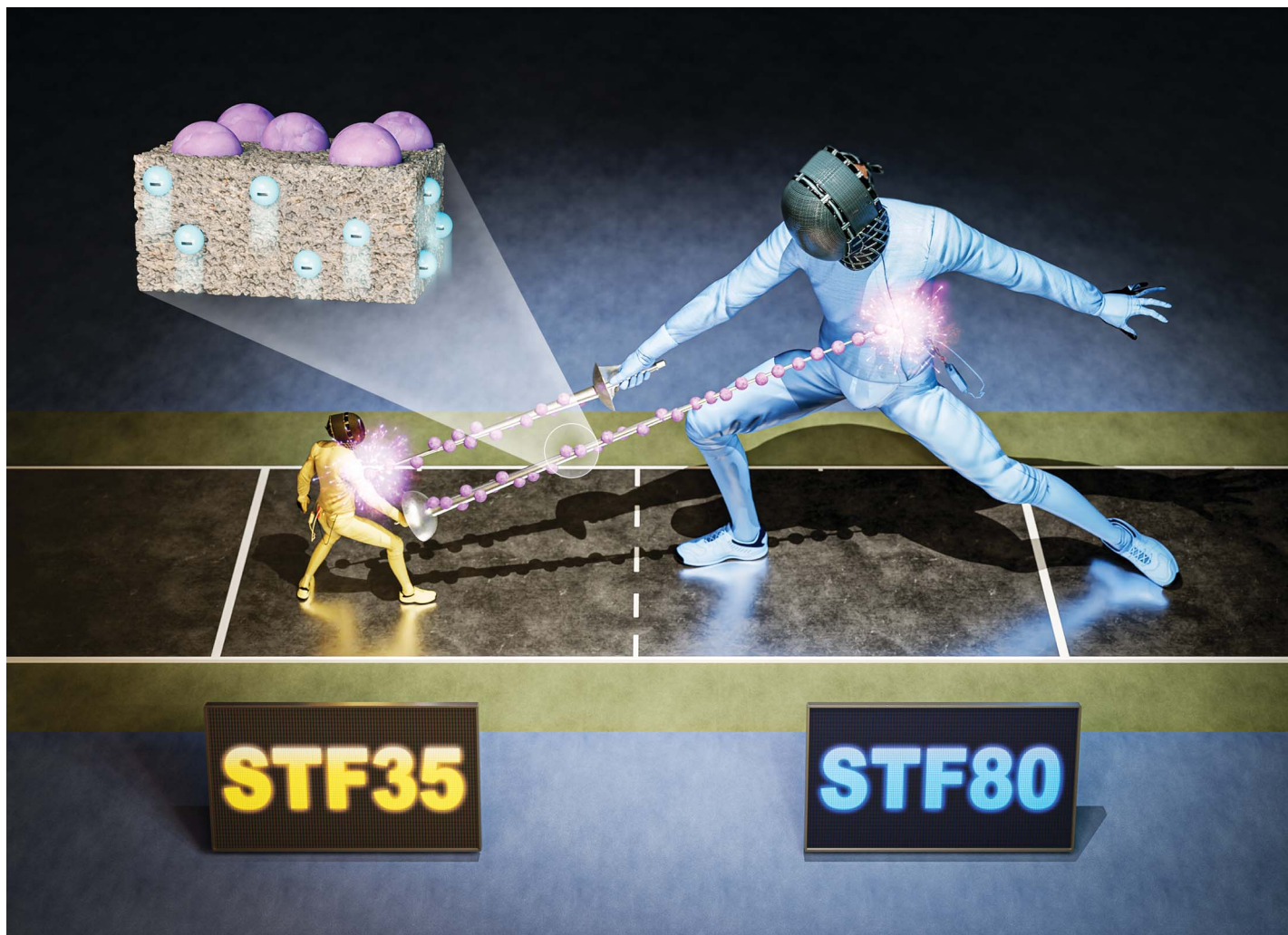
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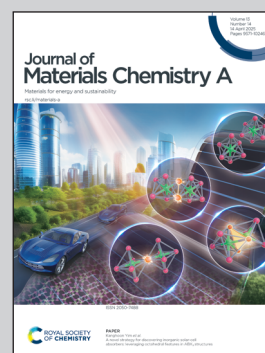
Showcasing research from Professor WooChul Jung's laboratory of Seoul National University and Professor Harry L. Tuller's laboratory of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Unveiling critical role of metal oxide infiltration in controlling the surface oxygen exchange activity and polarization of $\text{SrTi}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ perovskite oxide electrodes

The acid-base approach was applied to perovskite-oxide electrocatalysts by studying the effects of CaO (basic) and Al_2O_3 (acidic) infiltration on $\text{SrTi}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ (STFx) oxygen exchange kinetics. Infiltrating CaO into STF35 (35% Fe) increased the oxygen exchange rate 40-fold, nearly matching STF80. While uninfiltrated samples show a strong dependence on iron content, infiltration causes convergence in exchange rates. This suggests that low-iron STFx, with improved mechanical, thermal, and chemical stability, can be optimized *via* infiltration for enhanced electrocatalytic performance.

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As featured in:



See Harry L. Tuller, WooChul Jung *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2025, **13**, 9708.