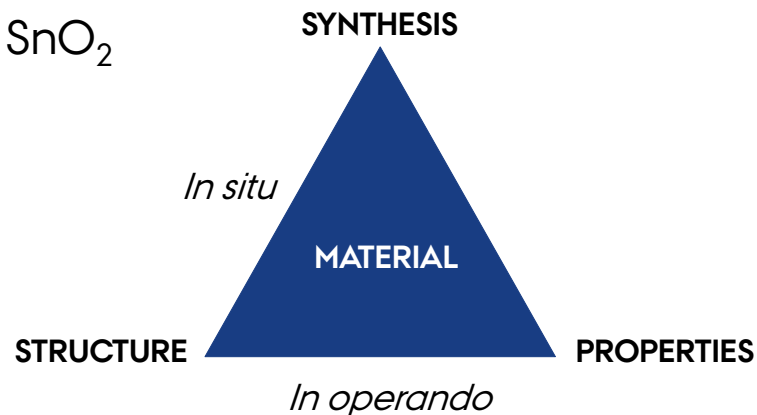


How Battery Materials Work: Visualizing Ion Migration

Mette Ø. Filsø, Aarhus University, Denmark

BATTERY RESEARCH AT AARHUS UNIVERSITY

- ▶ Synthesis and characterization of electrode materials
 - ▶ $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$, LiFePO_4 , LiCoO_2 , LiMn_2O_4 , TiO_2 , SnO_2
 - ▶ $\text{Na}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{Co}_z\text{Ni}_{1-y-z}\text{O}_4$
- ▶ Nanostructuring
- ▶ Performance testing of half-cells
- ▶ *In operando* X-ray diffraction
- ▶ *In situ* X-ray diffraction
- ▶ Visualization of ion migration
- ▶ MOFs

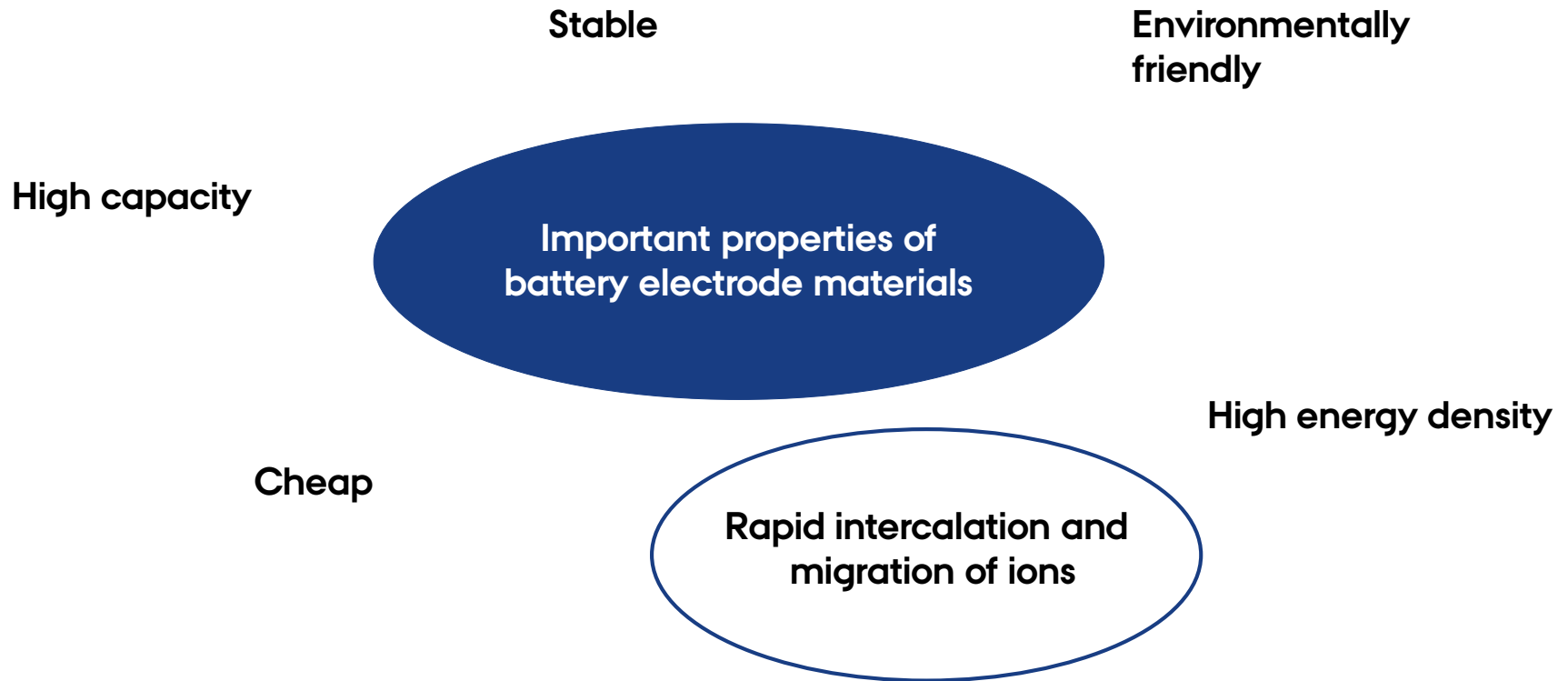


Laumann *et al.*, *Solid State Ionics* **181** (2010), 1525-1529
Laumann *et al.*, *J. Inorg. Chem.* **14** (2011), 2221-2226
Jensen *et al.*, *JACS* **134** (2012), 6785-6792
Laumann *et al.*, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **159** (2012), A166
Lock *et al.*, *Dalton T.* **42** (2013), 9555-9564



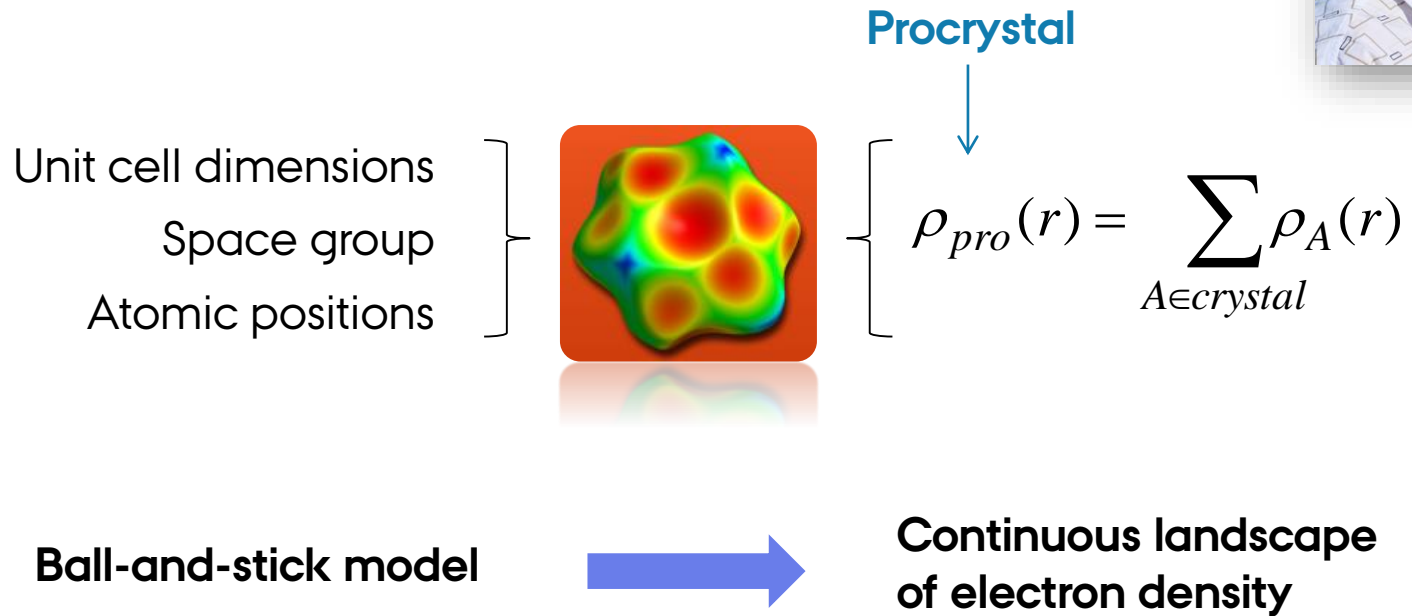
Jensen *et al.*, *Chem. Mater.* **25** (2013), 2282-2290
Shen *et al.*, *Chem. Mater.* **25** (2013), 5023-5030
Shen *et al.*, *Chem. Mater.* **26** (2014), 3679-3686
Birgisson *et al.*, *Dalton T.* **43** (2014), 15075-15084
Eikeland *et al.*, *Inorg. Chem.* **53** (2014), 10178-10188
Shen *et al.*, *Rev. Sci. Inst.* **85** (2014), 104103
Søndergard *et al.*, *Chem. Mater.* **27** (2015), 119-126

INTRODUCTION



THE PROCRYSTAL ANALYSIS

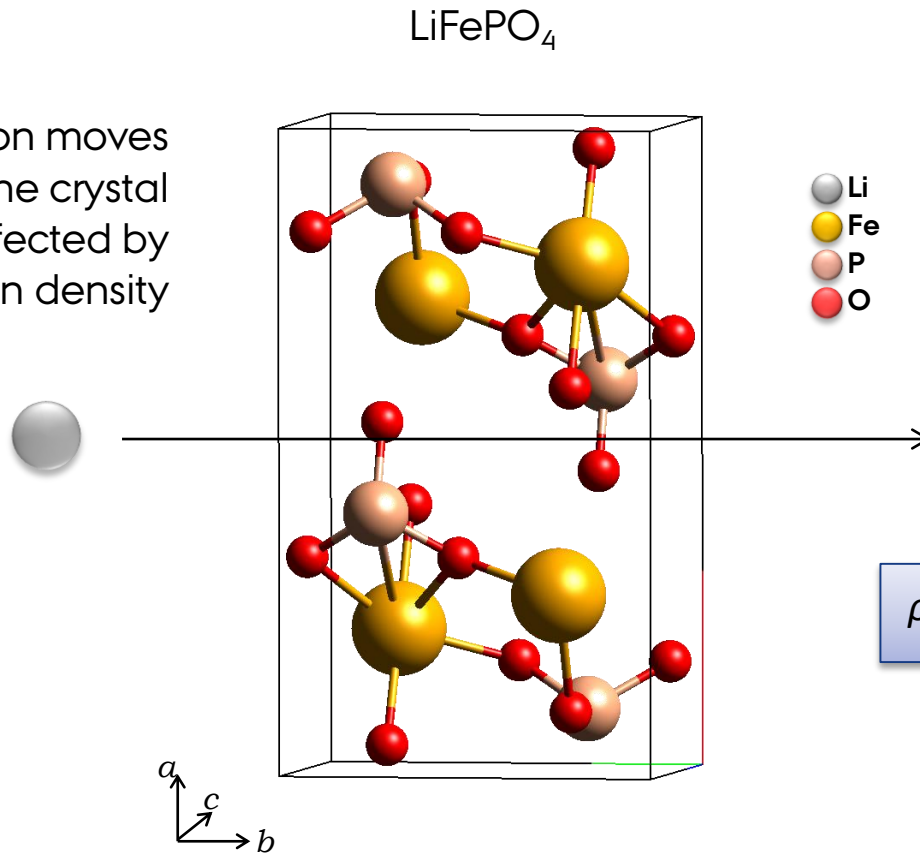
The Procrystal Analysis is performed with the software CrystalExplorer.



Spackman and McKinnon, *CrystEngComm*. **11** (2009), 19-32

THE PROCRYSTAL ANALYSIS

When the ion moves through the crystal structure, it is affected by the electron density



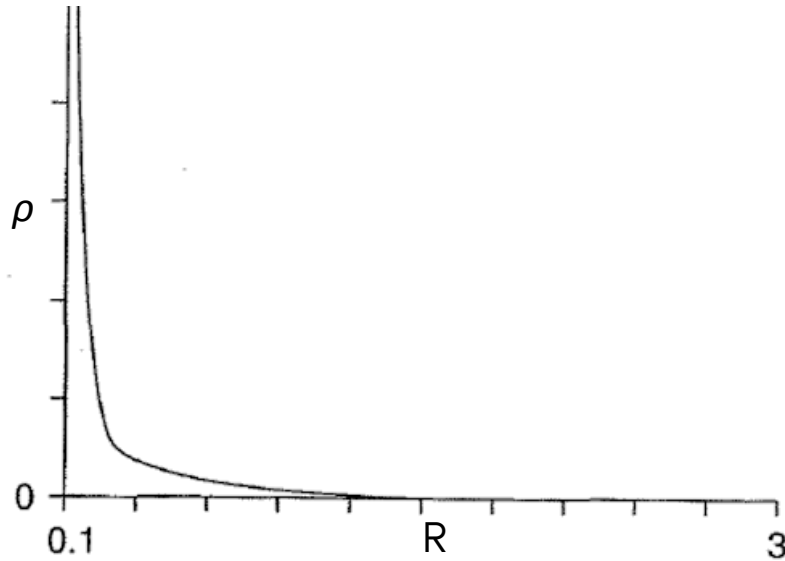
The ion will choose the path of lower electron density.

$\rho_{pro} \longrightarrow$ Ion migration

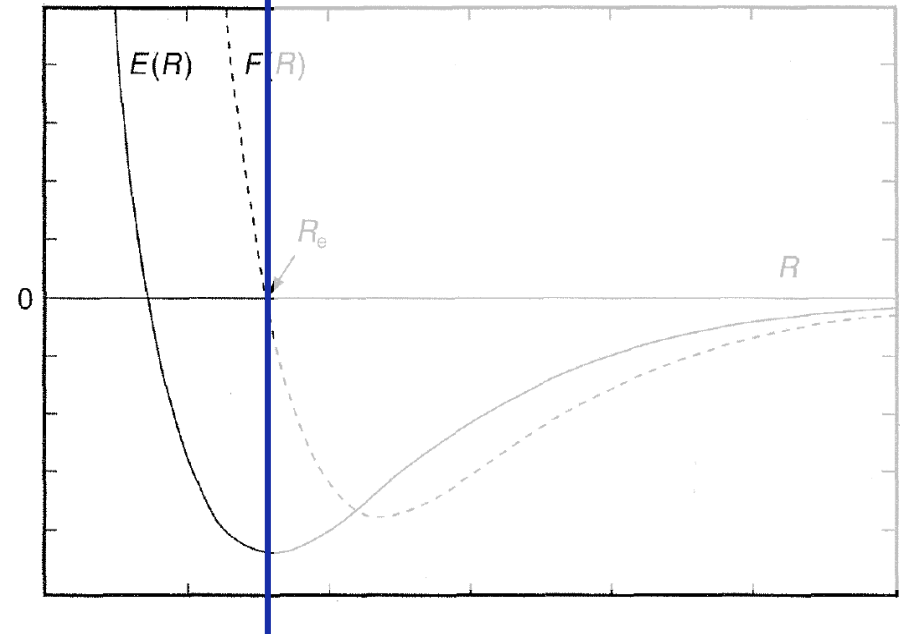
THE PROCRYSTAL ANALYSIS

Electron density = Potential energy?

For dense lattices there is a clear similarity between curves!



Dense
lattices



Popelier 'Atoms in molecules: an introduction', Prentice Hall, PTR (2000),

THE PROCRYSTAL ANALYSIS

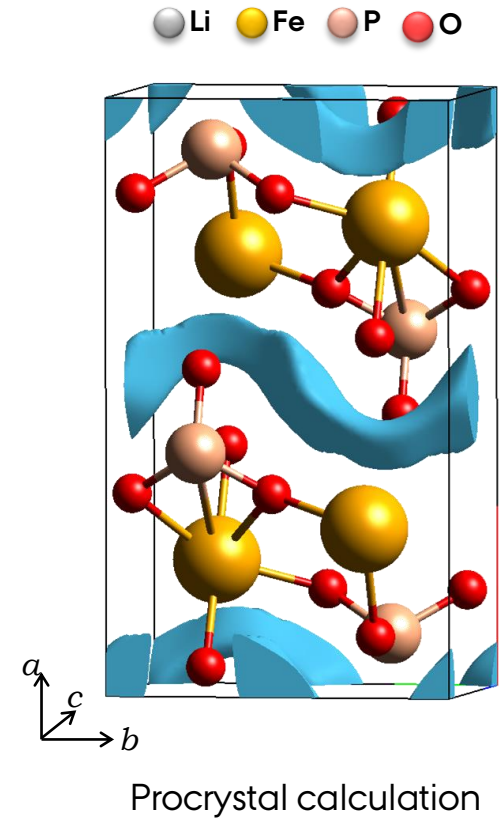
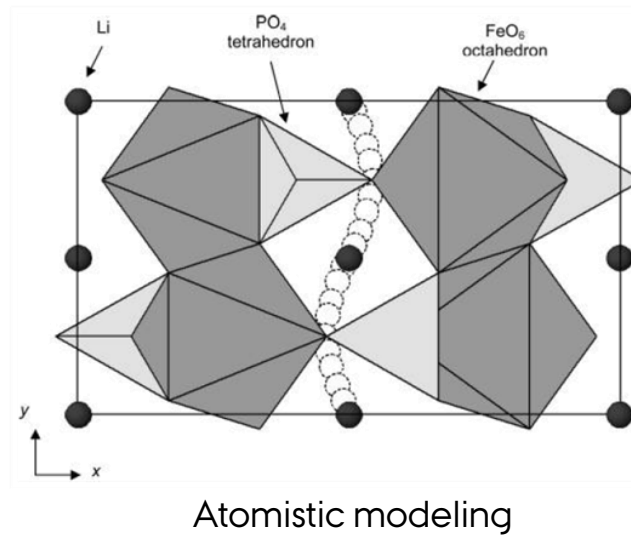
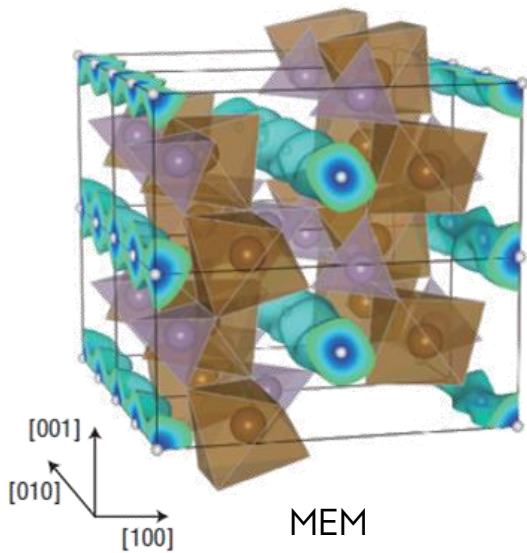
Limitations:

- 1) Does *not directly* account for Li...Li interactions, or Li...framework interactions
- 2) Static lattice
- 3) Analysis depends on the CIF used
- 4) Relies on the *electron density = potential energy* assumption
- 5) Neutral atoms



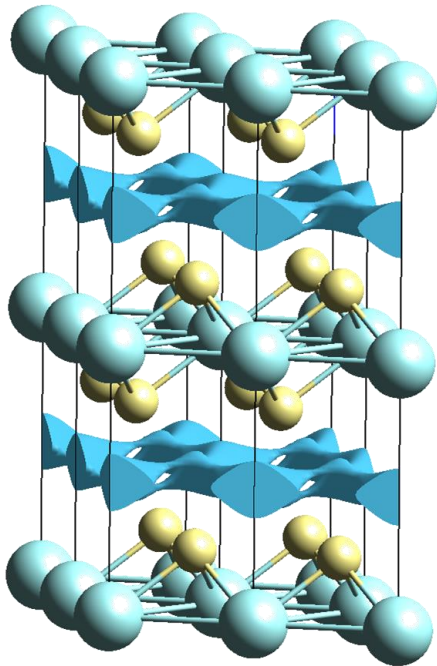
RESULTS

LiFePO₄

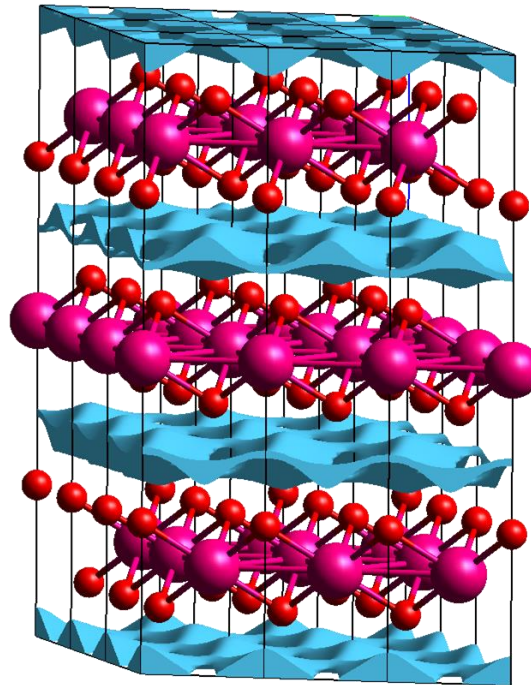


$$\rho_{\text{pro}} = 0.0030 \text{ au}$$
$$\rho_{\text{pro}}(\text{migration}) = 0.0027 \text{ au}$$

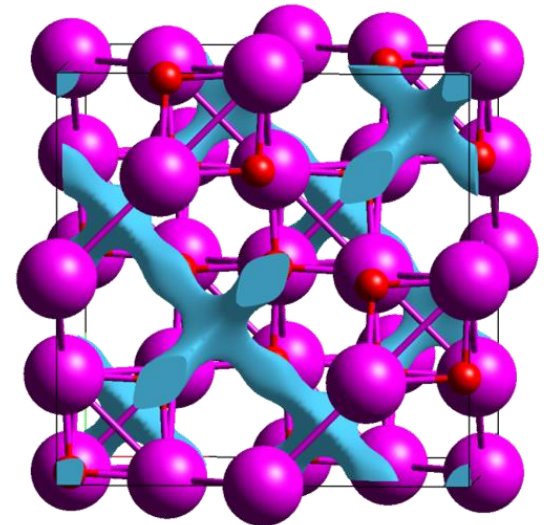
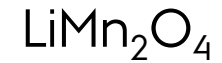
RESULTS



$$\rho_{\text{pro}} = 0.0042 \text{ au}$$
$$\rho_{\text{pro}}(\text{migration}) = 0.0042 \text{ au}$$



$$\rho_{\text{pro}} = 0.0060 \text{ au}$$
$$\rho_{\text{pro}}(\text{migration}) = 0.0058 \text{ au}$$



$$\rho_{\text{pro}} = 0.0040 \text{ au}$$
$$\rho_{\text{pro}}(\text{migration}) = 0.0033 \text{ au}$$

RESULTS

Dimensionality	Compounds			
1D	LiAlPO ₄ F	LiFePO ₄	LiFeBO ₃	
2D	LiTiS ₂	LiCoO ₂	LiMnO ₂	LiFeP ₂ O ₇
3D	Li ₄ Ti ₅ O ₁₂	LiTi ₂ O ₄	LiMn ₂ O ₄	Li ₂ Mn ₂ O ₄
	Li ₆ Si ₂ O ₇	Li ₆ PS ₅ I	LiFeSO ₄ F	Li ₅ AlO ₄ -α
	Li ₂ SiO ₃	Li _{1.8} SnO ₃	Li ₄ GeS ₄	Li ₃ Fe ₂ (PO ₄) ₃
	Li ₂ Ge ₂ O ₅	Li ₄ P ₂ O ₇	Li ₂ TiO ₃	Li ₃ V ₂ (PO ₄) ₃
	Li ₃ AuO ₃	Li ₃ BO ₃		

Procrystal value for rapid Li-ion migration:

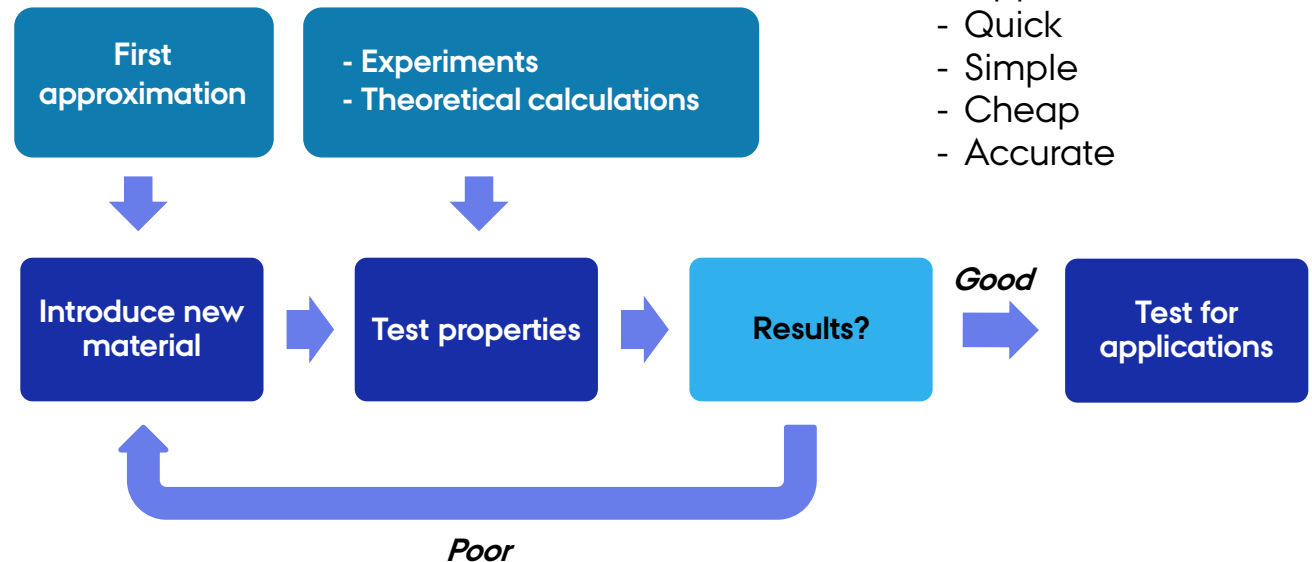
$$\rho_{\text{pro}}(\text{migration}) = \mathbf{0.0029(7)} \text{ au}$$

NB: for layered materials:

$$\rho_{\text{pro}}(\text{migration}) = \mathbf{0.0054(9)} \text{ au}$$

APPLICATIONS

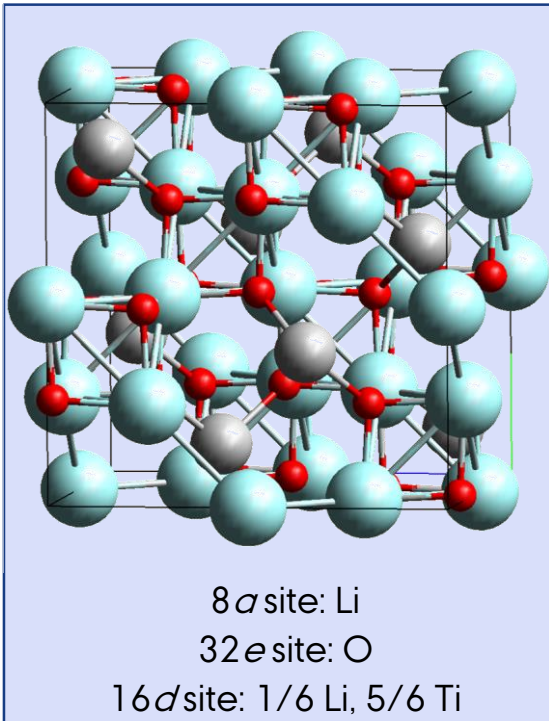
- 1) Educational tool
- 2) Visual addition to scientific communication
- 3) 'first approximation tool'



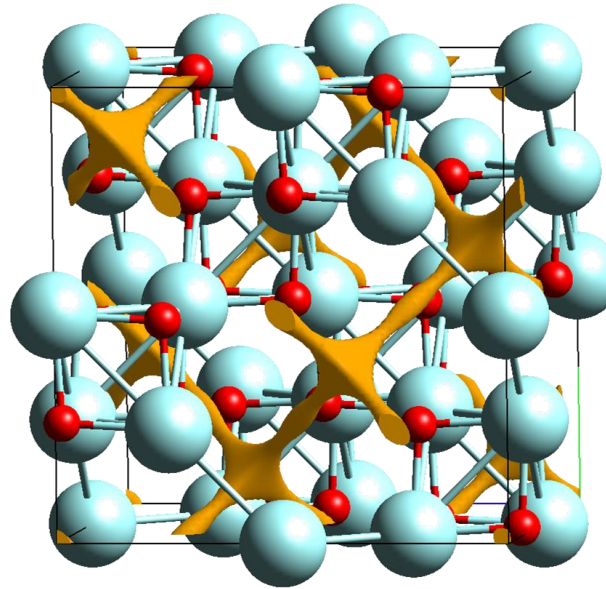
First approximation tool:

- Quick
- Simple
- Cheap
- Accurate

TREATING ATOMIC DISORDER

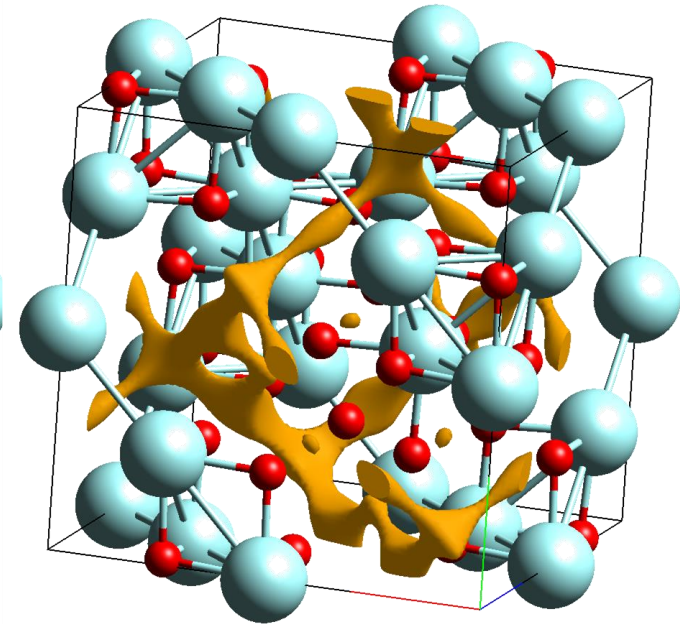


'densest framework'



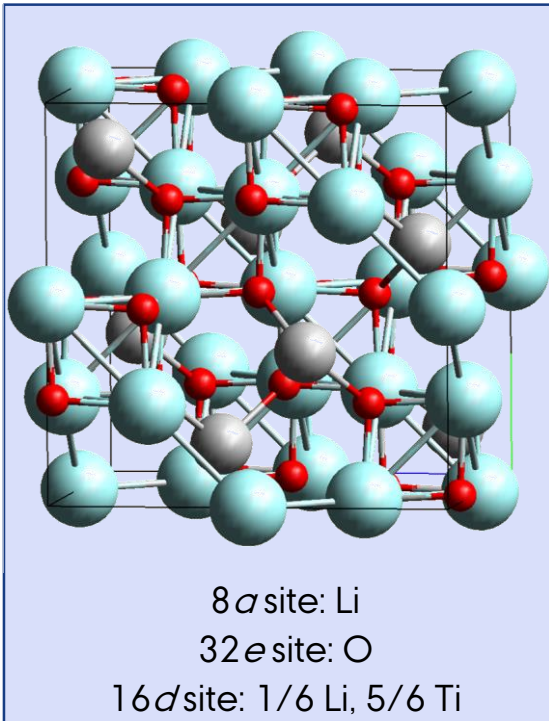
$$\rho_{pro}(\text{migration}) = 0.0040 \text{ au}$$

'actual stoichiometry'

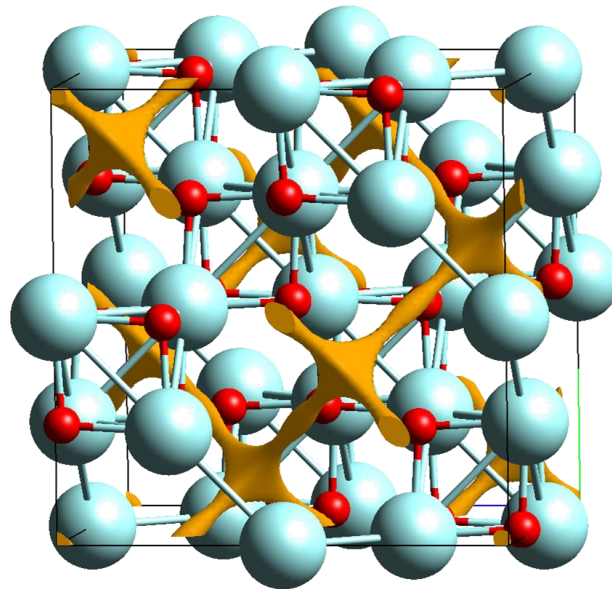


$$\rho_{pro}(\text{migration}) = 0.0035 \text{ au}$$

TREATING ATOMIC DISORDER

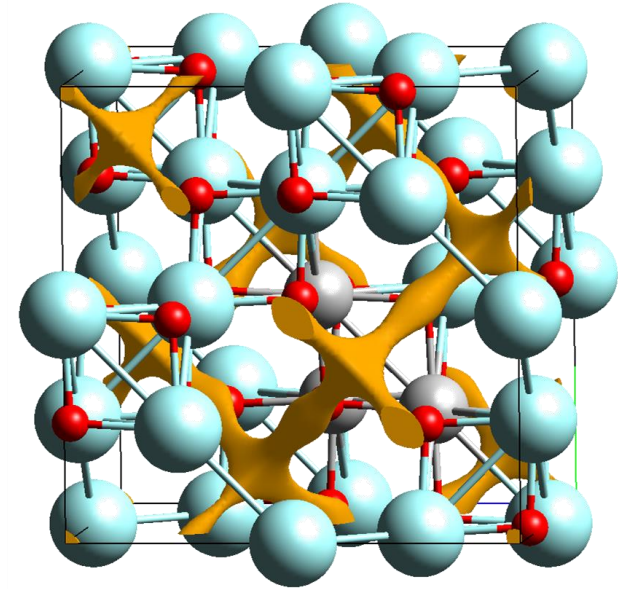


'densest framework'



$$\rho_{pro}(\text{migration}) = 0.0040 \text{ au}$$

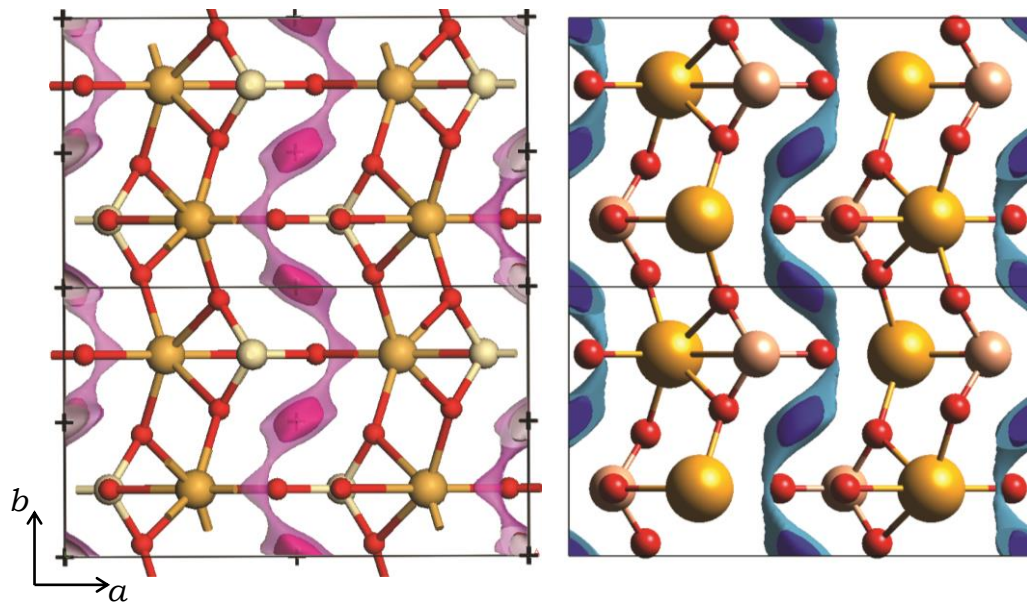
'actual stoichiometry'
(16 *d* Li stationary)



$$\rho_{pro}(\text{migration}) = 0.0040 \text{ au}$$

COMPARISON WITH BOND VALENCE THEORY

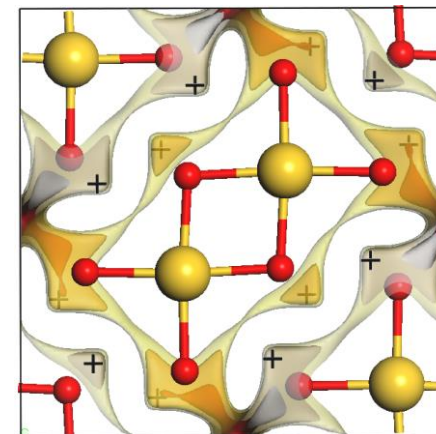
LiFePO₄



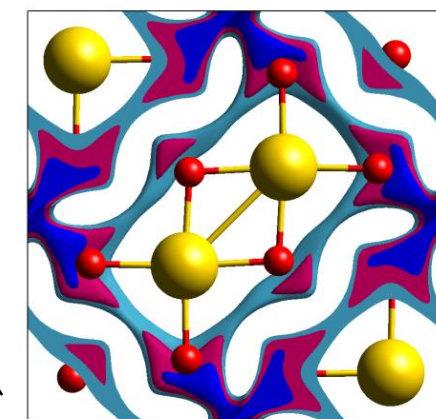
$E_{BV}(1) = 0.35$ eV (dark pink)
 $E_{BV}(2) = 0.64$ eV (light pink)

$\rho_{pro}(1) = 0.0021$ au (dark blue)
 $\rho_{pro}(2) = 0.0026$ au (light blue)

Li₃AuO₃



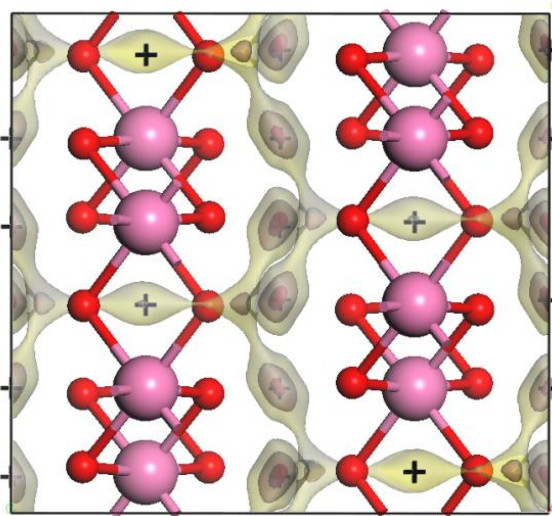
$E_{BV}(1) = 0.50$ eV
 $E_{BV}(2) = 1.20$ eV
 $E_{BV}(3) = 1.50$ eV



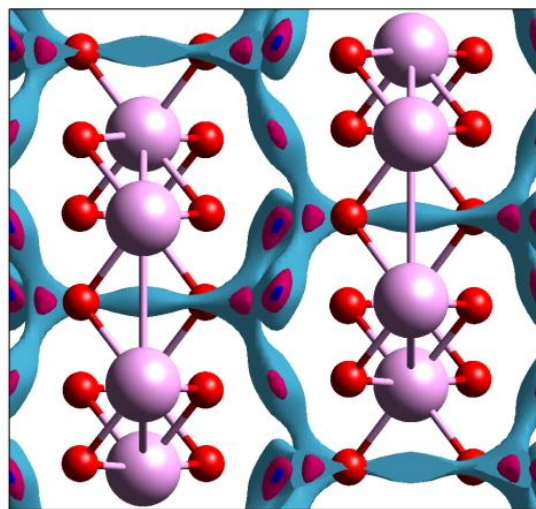
$\rho_{pro}(1) = 0.0019$ au
 $\rho_{pro}(2) = 0.0023$ au
 $\rho_{pro}(3) = 0.0027$ au

COMPARISON WITH BOND VALENCE THEORY

$\text{Li}_{1.8}\text{SnO}_3$

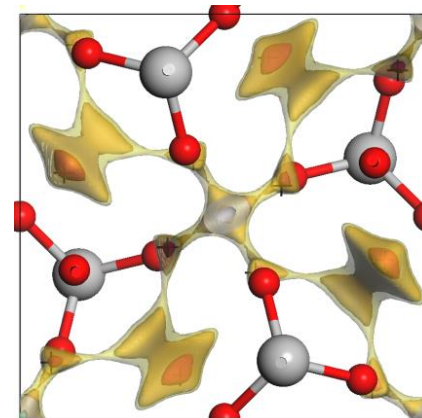


$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{BV}}(1) &= 0.05 \text{ eV} \\ E_{\text{BV}}(2) &= 0.30 \text{ eV} \\ E_{\text{BV}}(3) &= 0.80 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$

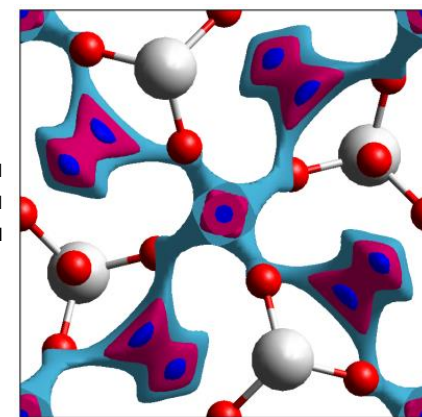


$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{pro}}(1) &= 0.0016 \text{ au} \\ \rho_{\text{pro}}(2) &= 0.0018 \text{ au} \\ \rho_{\text{pro}}(3) &= 0.0025 \text{ au} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Li}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$



$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{BV}}(1) &= 0.10 \text{ eV} \\ E_{\text{BV}}(2) &= 0.40 \text{ eV} \\ E_{\text{BV}}(3) &= 0.48 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{pro}}(1) &= 0.0013 \text{ au} \\ \rho_{\text{pro}}(2) &= 0.0016 \text{ au} \\ \rho_{\text{pro}}(3) &= 0.0020 \text{ au} \end{aligned}$$

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



- ▶ Prof. Bo Brummerstedt Iversen
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