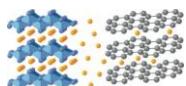


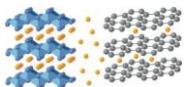
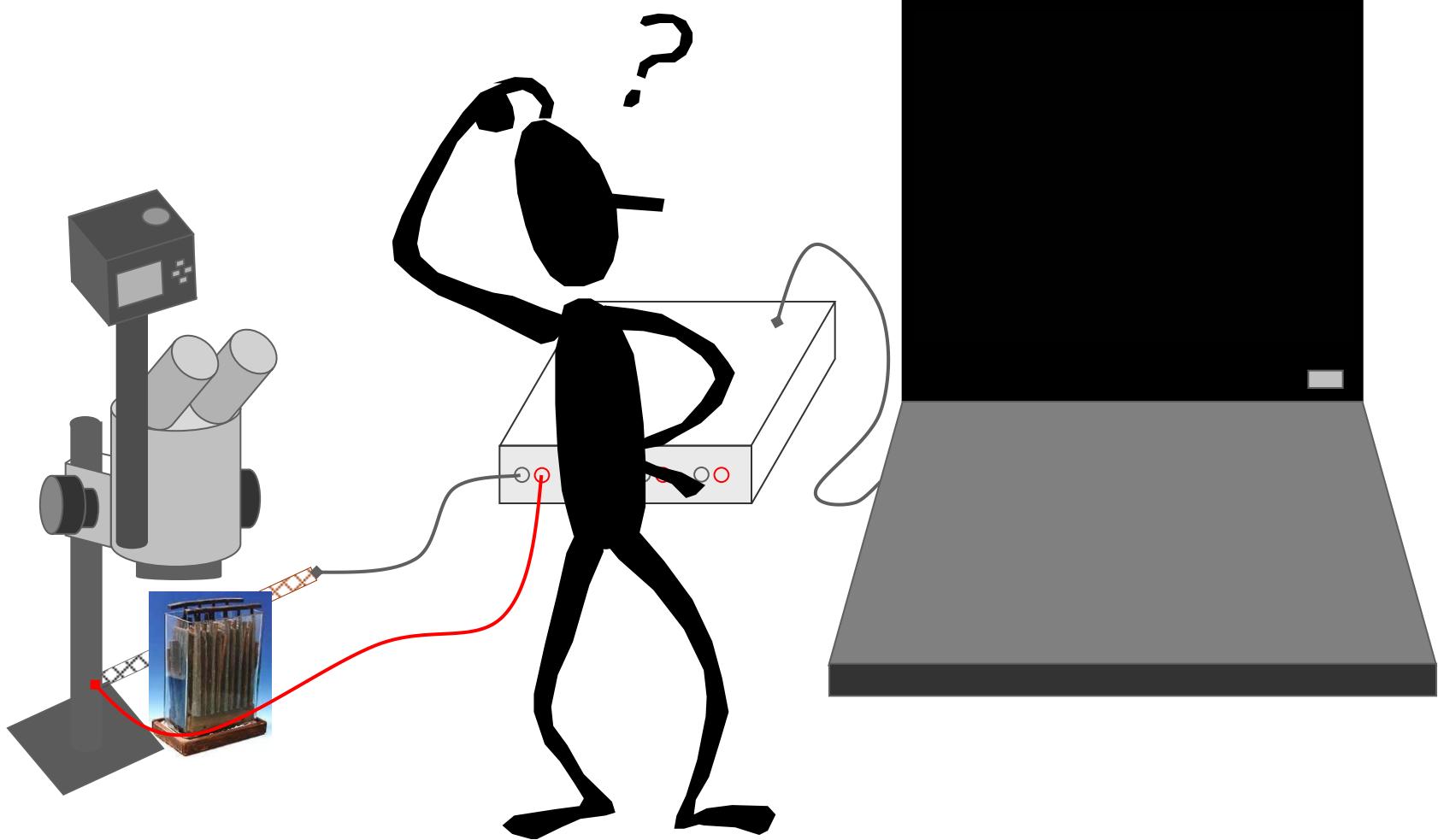
Inhomogenitäten in Elektroden: Von der Entwicklung von Lithiumionen-Batterien zur Grundlagenforschung (und umgekehrt...)

Prof. Dr. Petr Novák und Dr. Pascal Maire

Sektion *Elektrochemische Speicher*
Forschungsbereich *Allgemeine Energie, Labor für Elektrochemie*
Paul Scherrer Institut
CH-5232 Villigen PSI
Schweiz

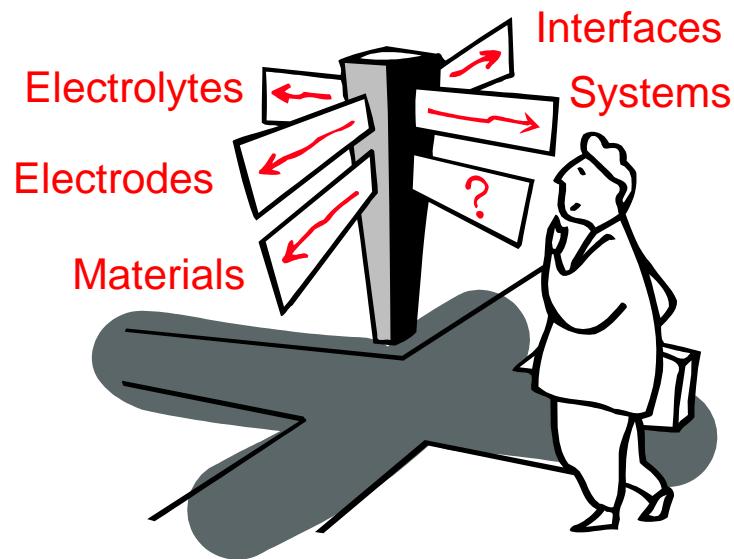


Scientific Look at Batteries

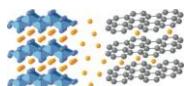
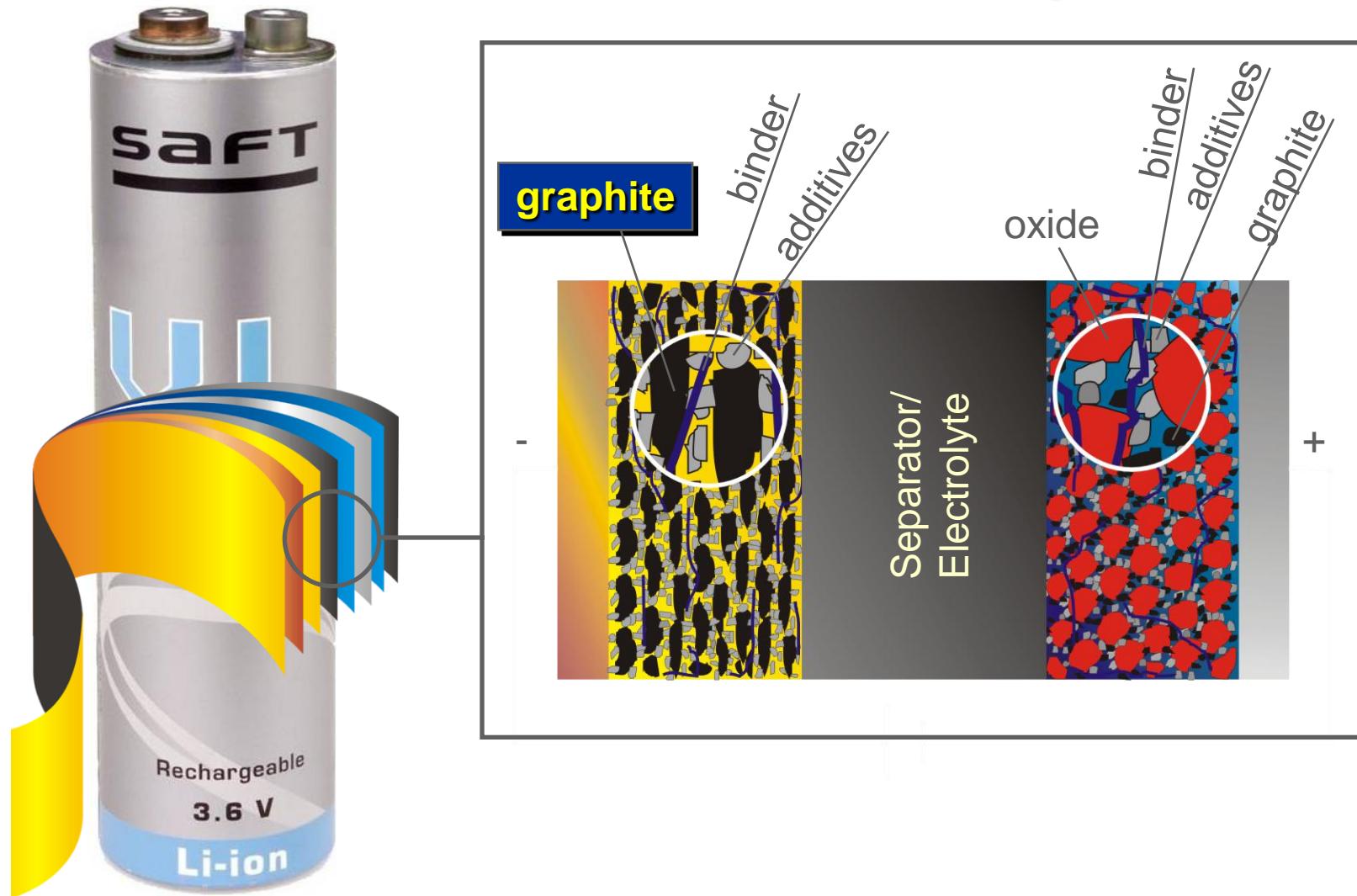


Outline of the Talk

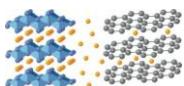
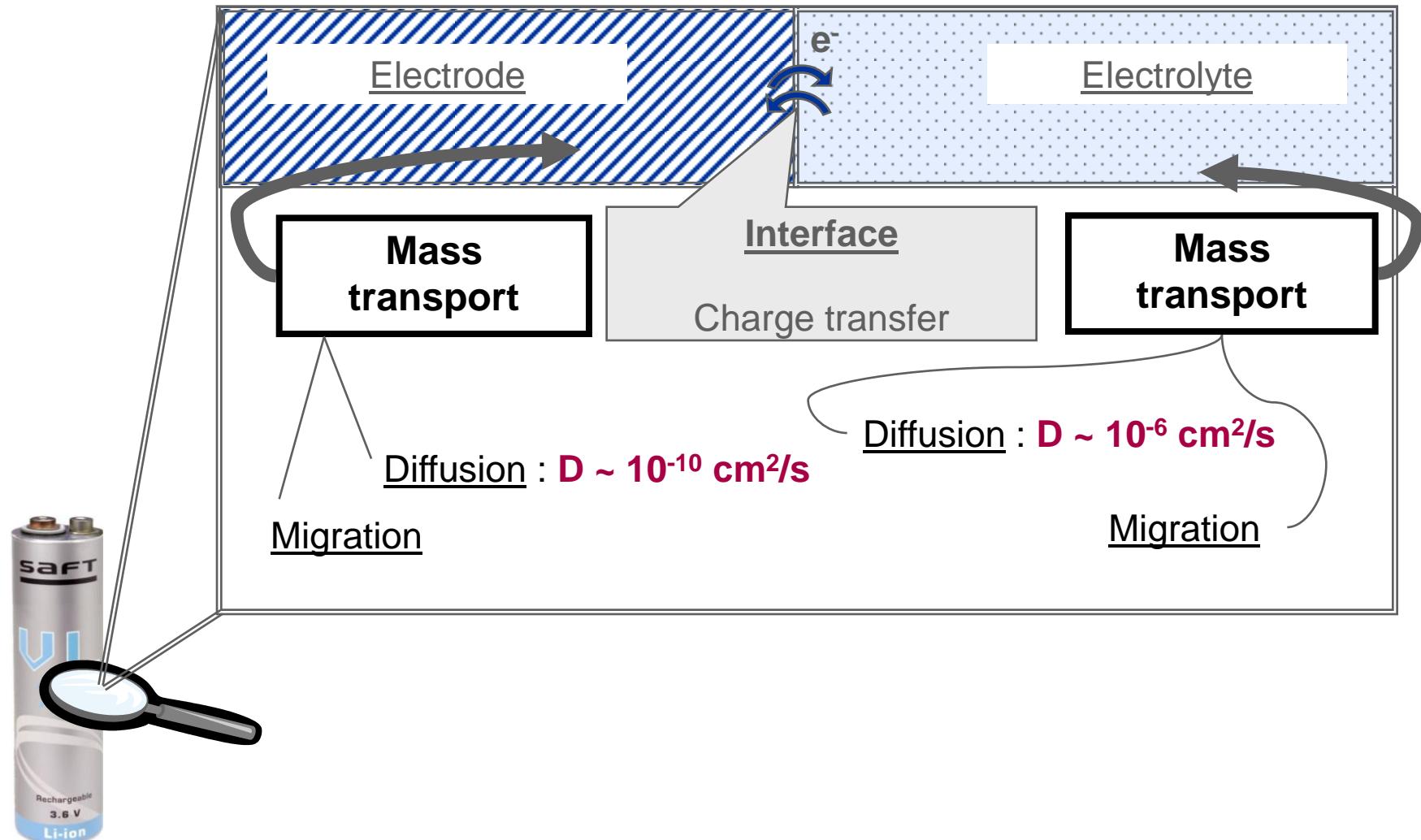
- *Mass Transport in Batteries*
- *Example: The Graphite Electrode*
- *Macroscopic Inhomogeneities*
- *Microscopic Inhomogeneities*
- *Conclusion*



A Representative Lithium-Ion Battery



Processes Inside the Battery

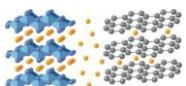
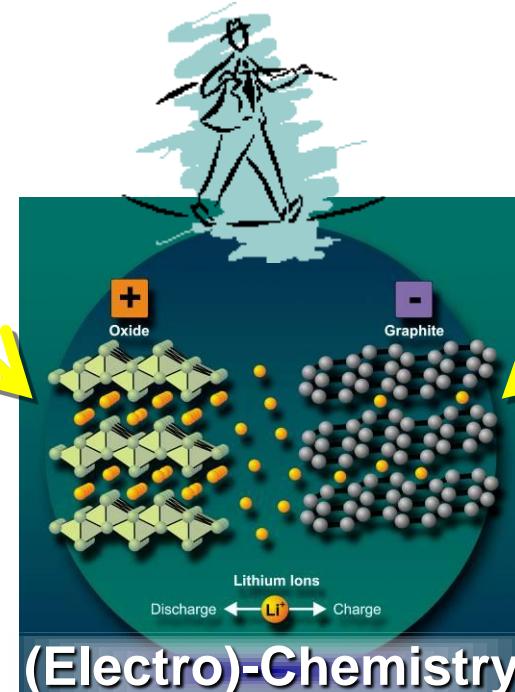
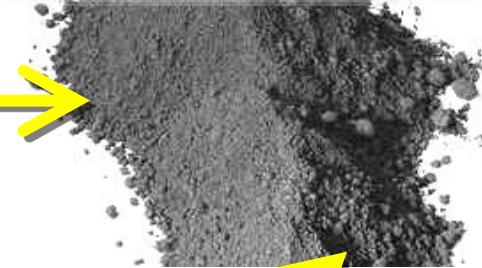


Lithium-Ion Battery

System

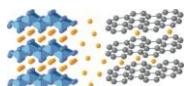
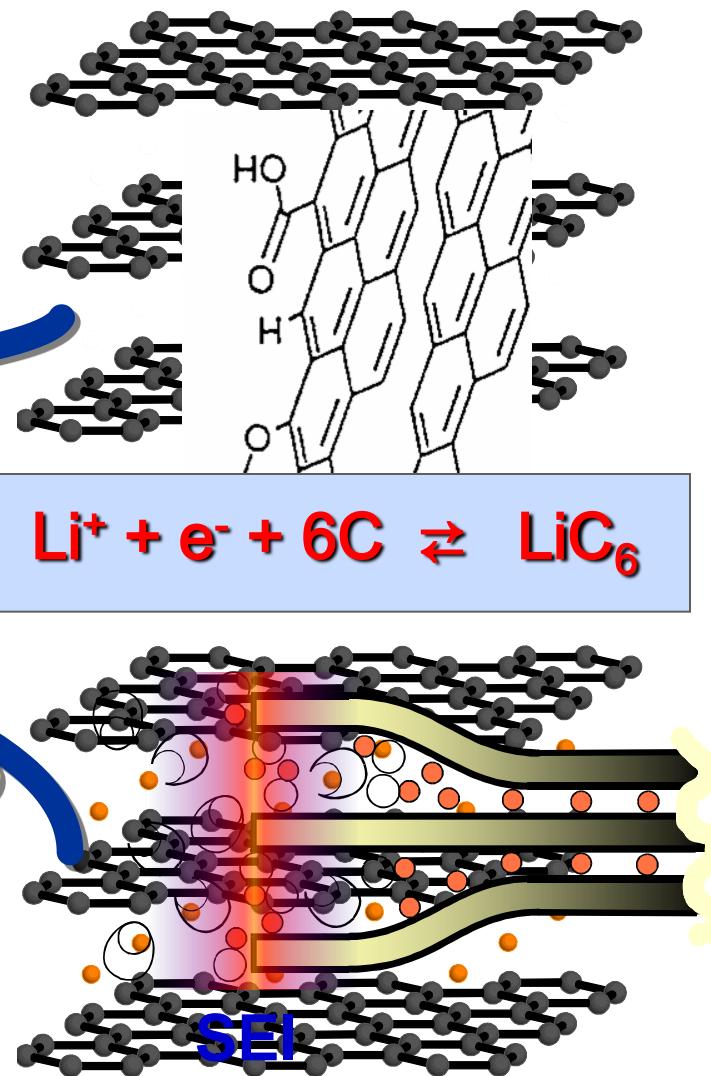
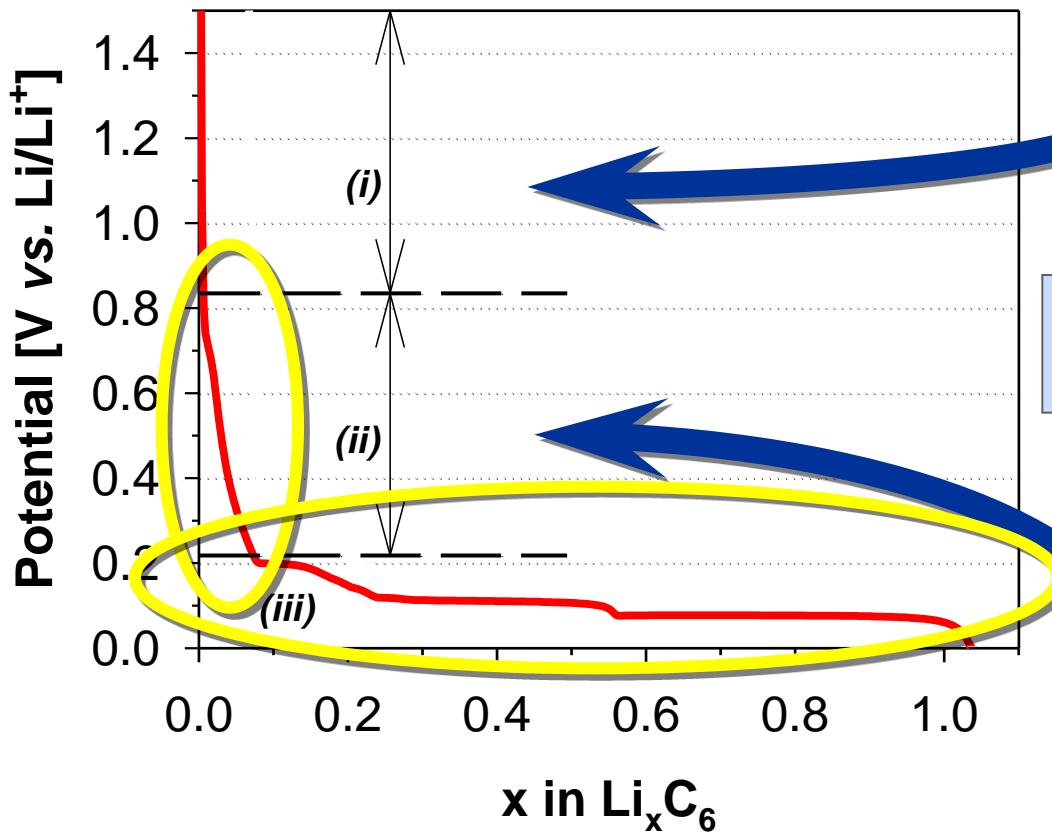


Material

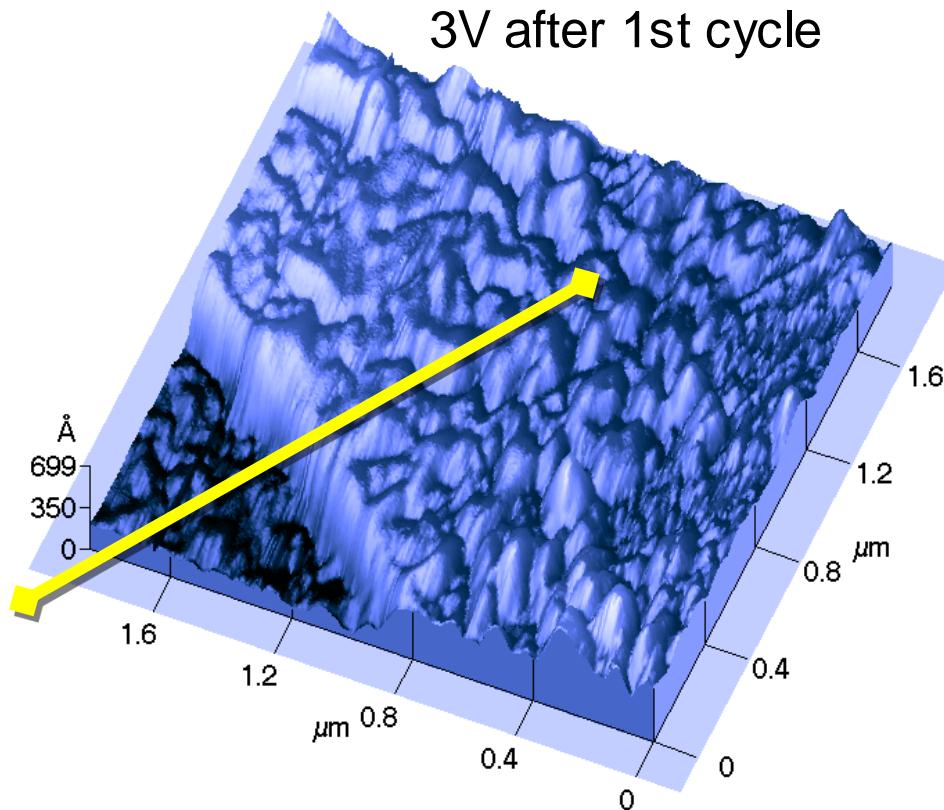


The Graphite Electrode

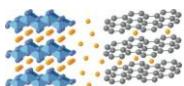
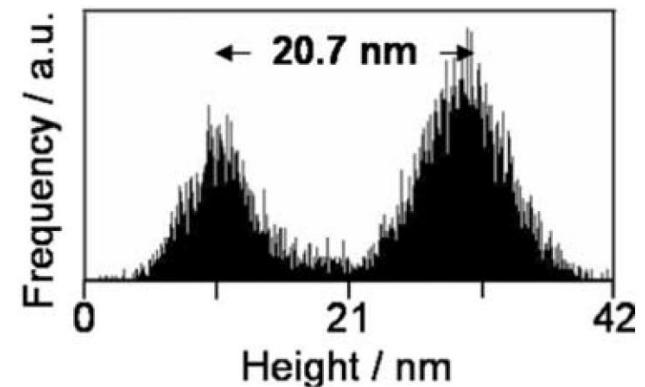
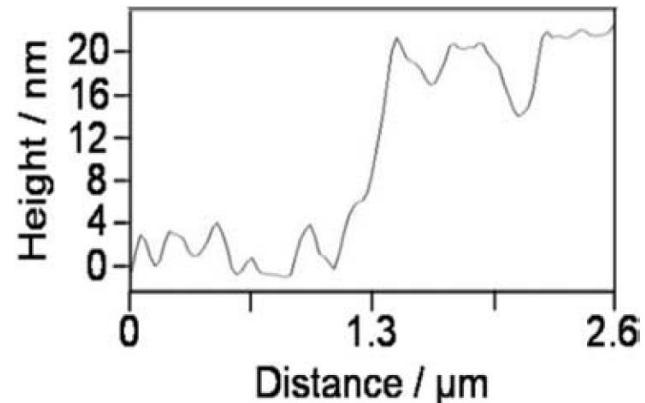
EC:DMC=1:1, 1M LiPF₆



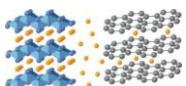
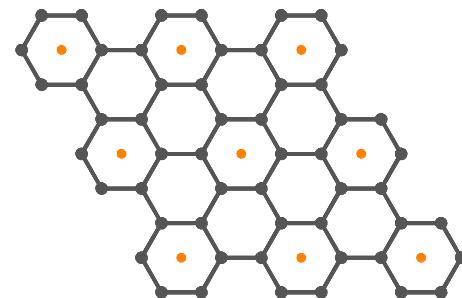
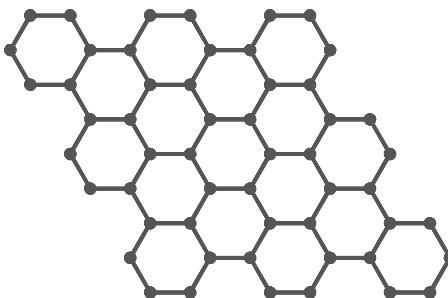
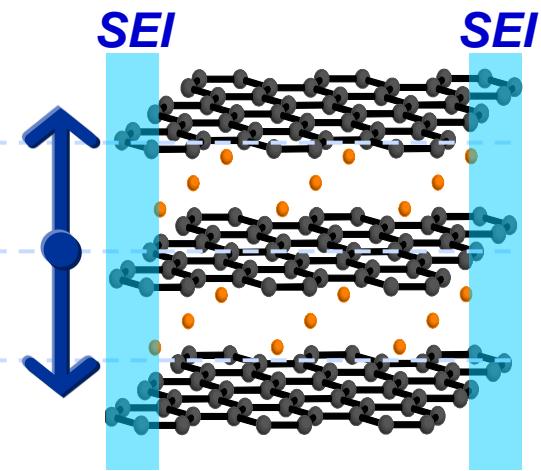
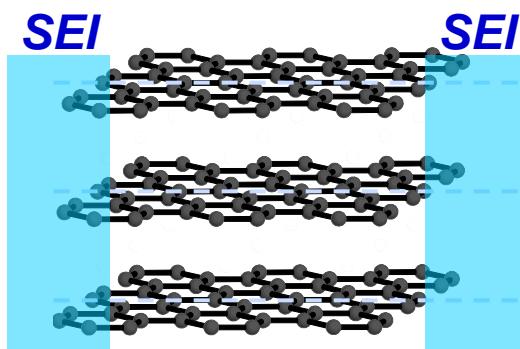
In Situ AFM Investigations: SEI Formation



- HOPG
- EC:DMC=1:1, 1M LiClO_4
- 5 mV/s

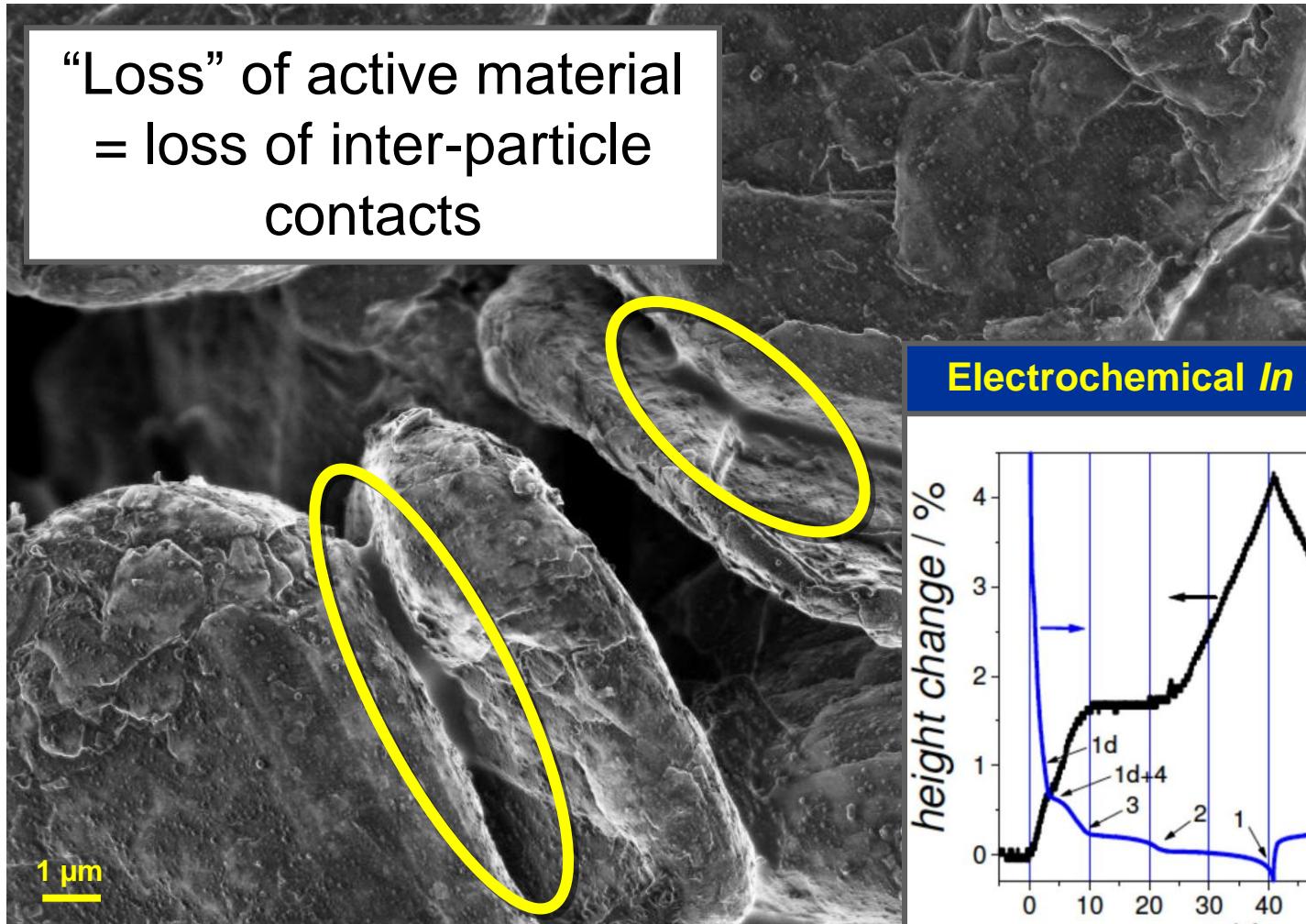


Cycling of Graphite

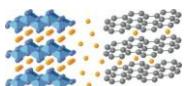
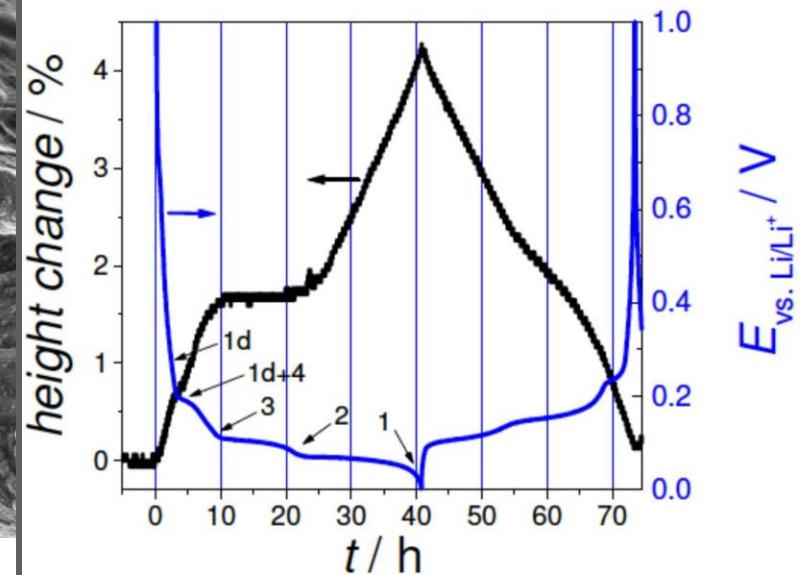


SEI on Graphite

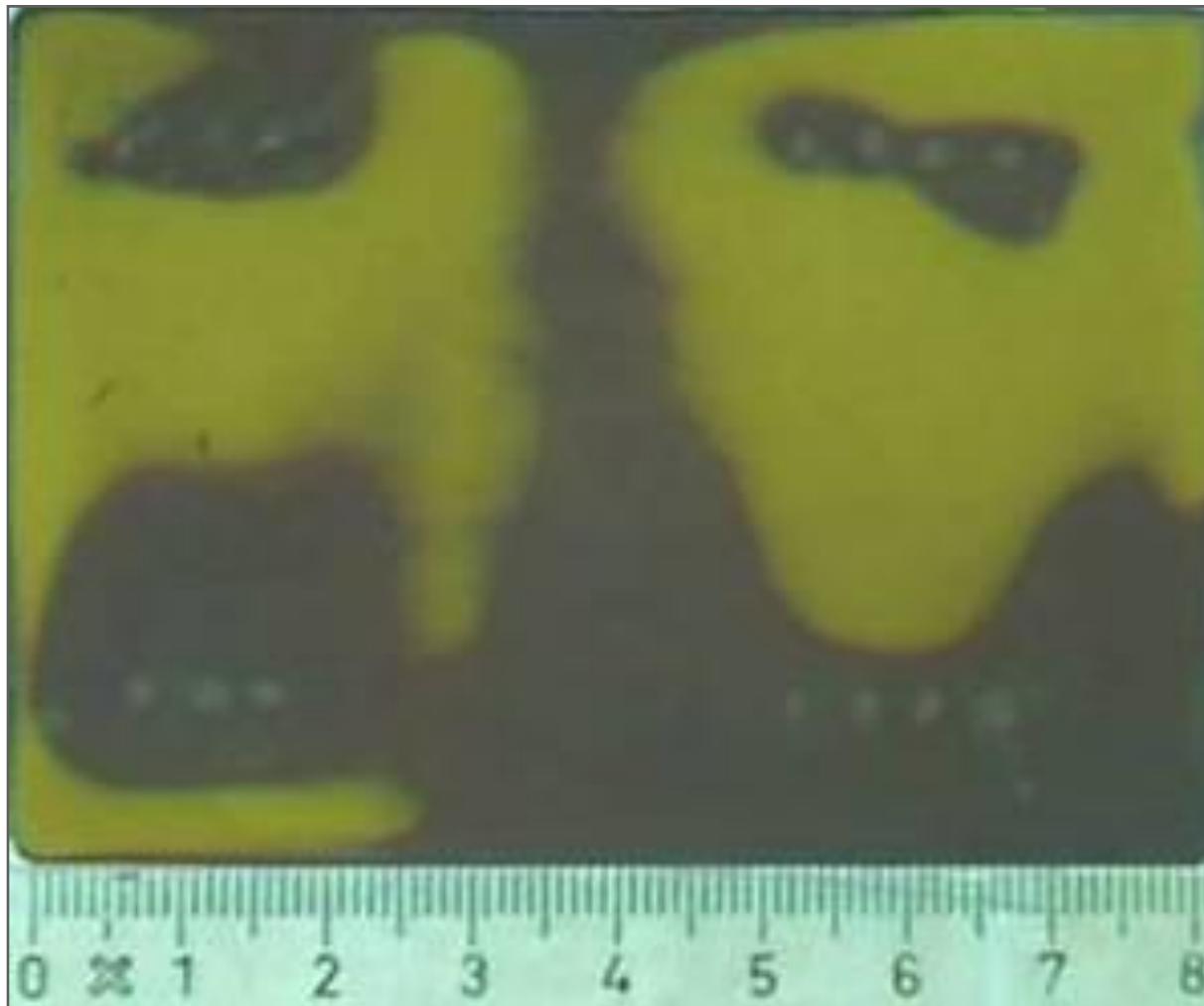
“Loss” of active material
= loss of inter-particle contacts



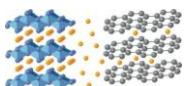
Electrochemical *In Situ* Dilatometry



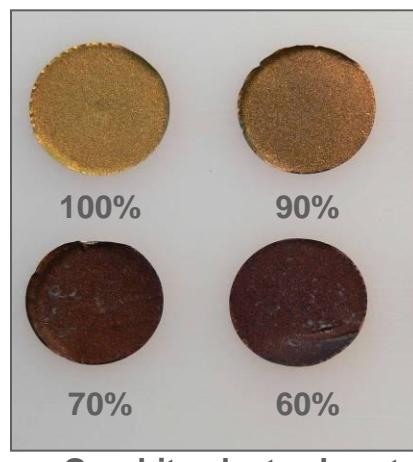
A Charged Graphite Negative Electrode



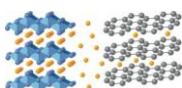
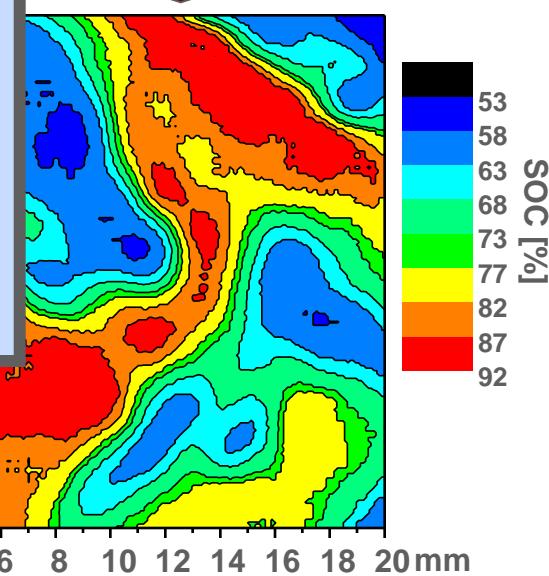
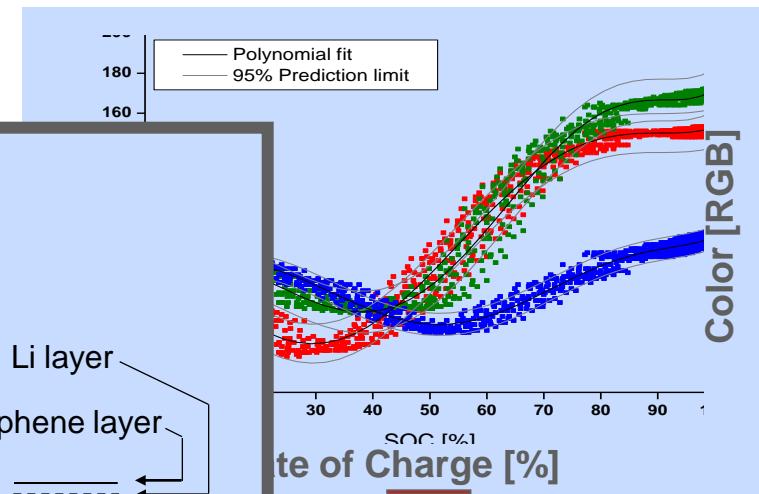
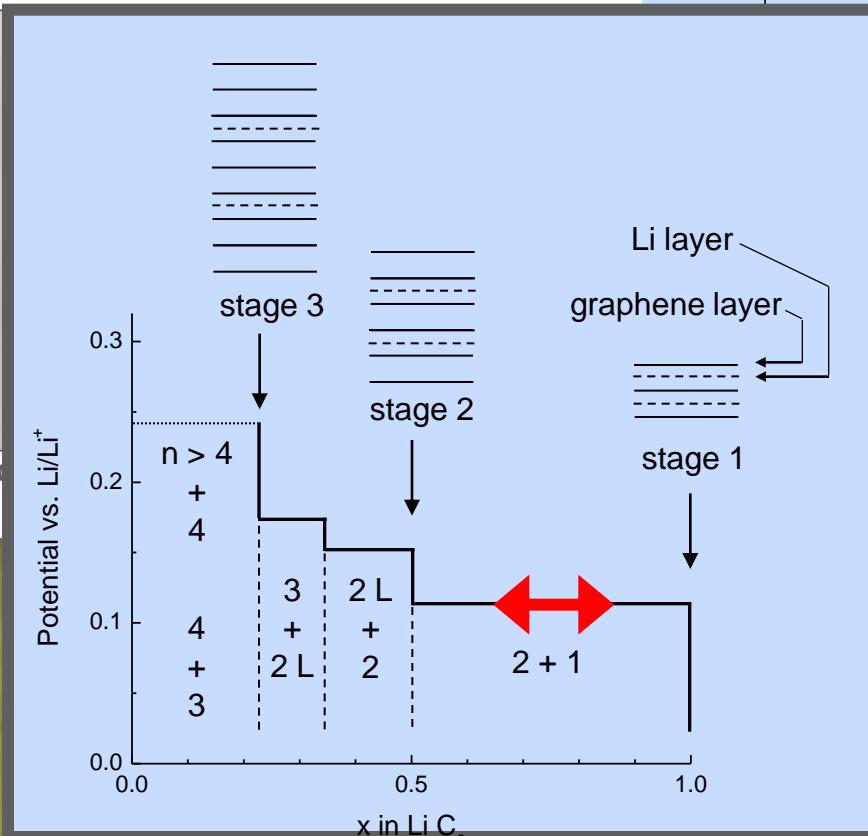
Commercial lithium-ion cell
aged by long-term cycling
(800 full charge and
discharge cycles)



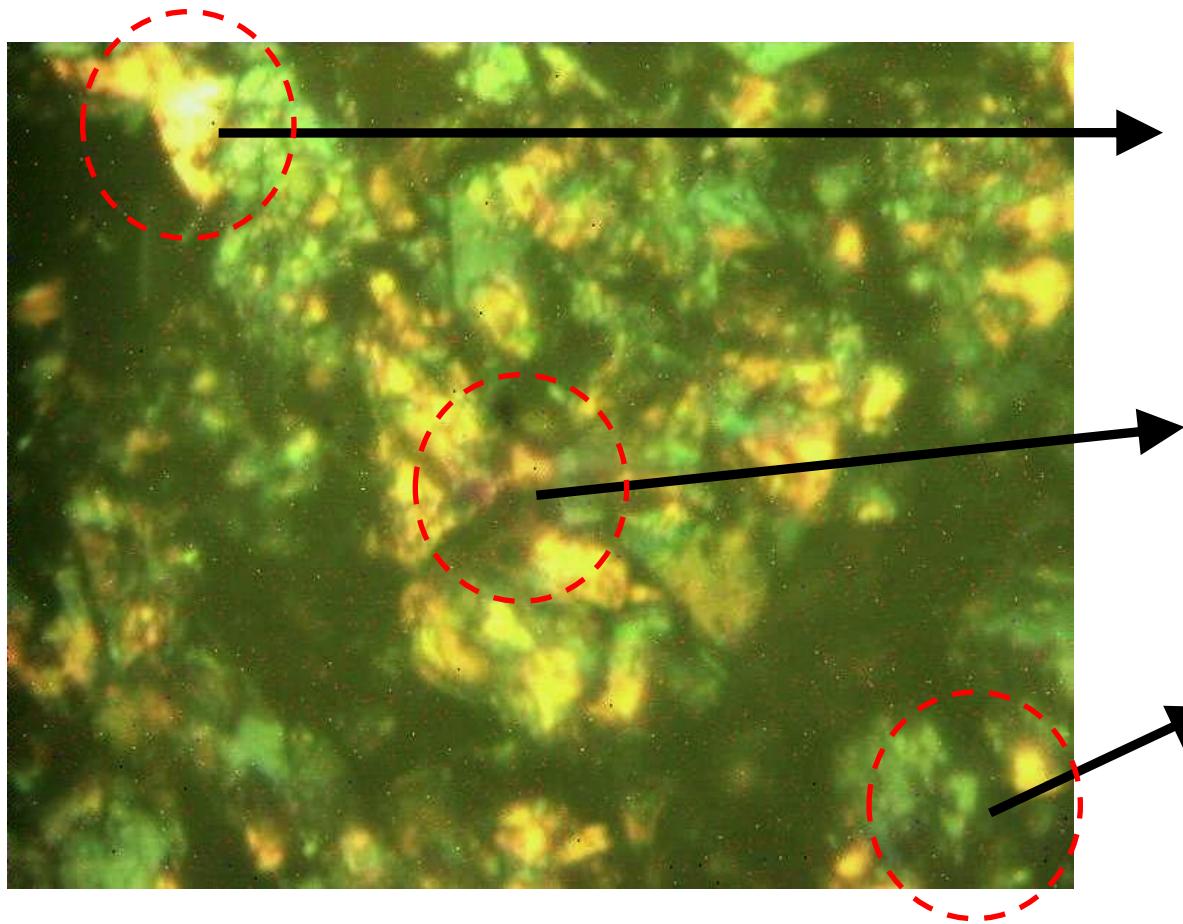
Cycling of Graphite



Li-ion battery anode (graphite) after cycling



Single Graphite Particles



**Golden
Particles:**

Li_xC_6 : $x = 1$

Red Particles:

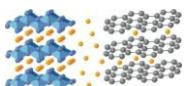
Li_xC_6 : $x = 0.5$

Blue Particles:

Li_xC_6 : $x < 0.5$

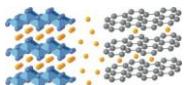
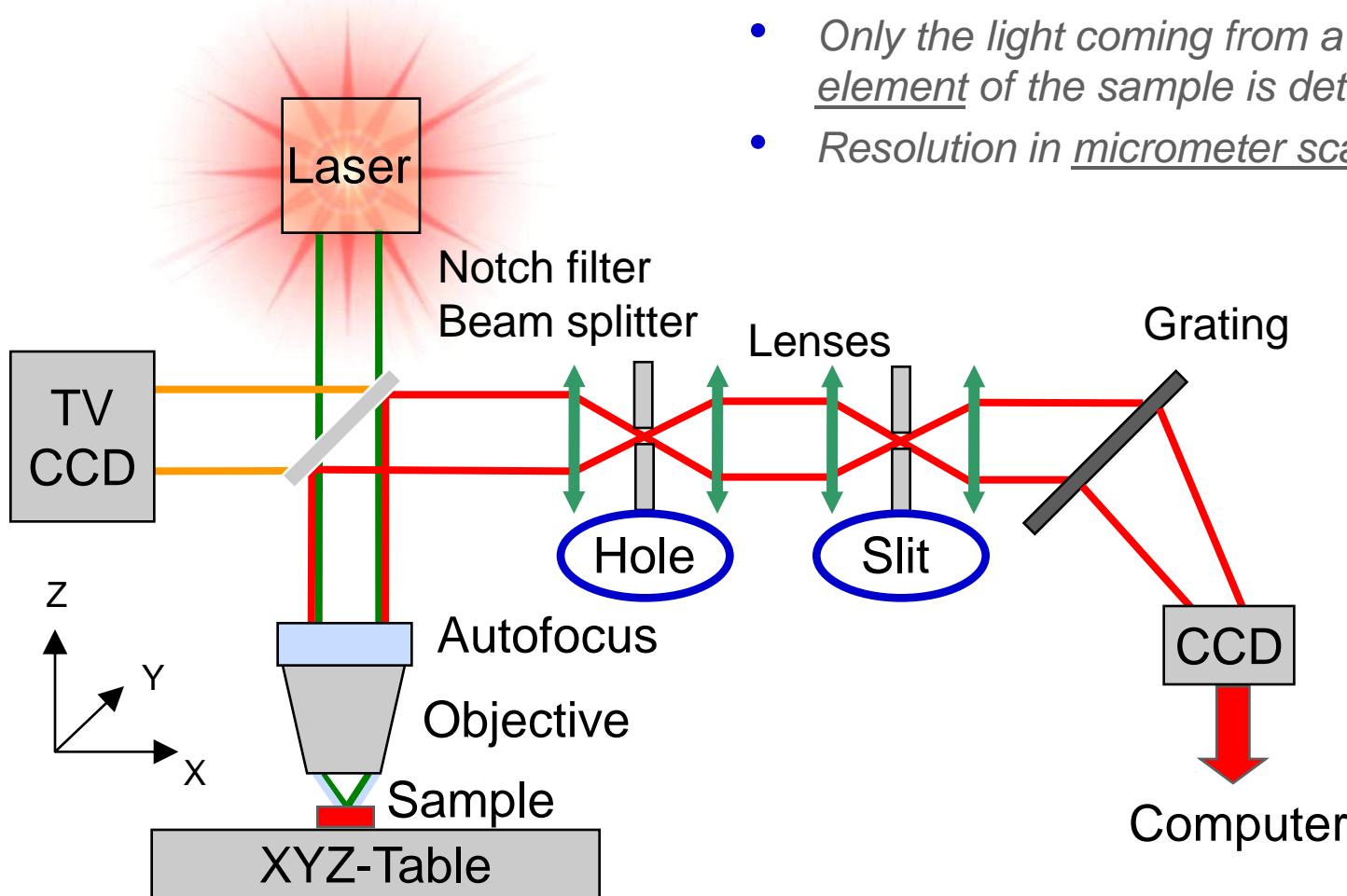
In Situ Video Microscopy: Graphite Electrode

TIMREX® SFG44, 120 mV vs. Li/Li⁺, C/5



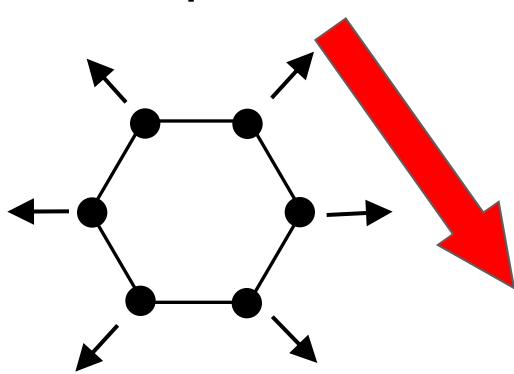
Electrochemical Energy Storage Section

Confocal Raman Microscopy

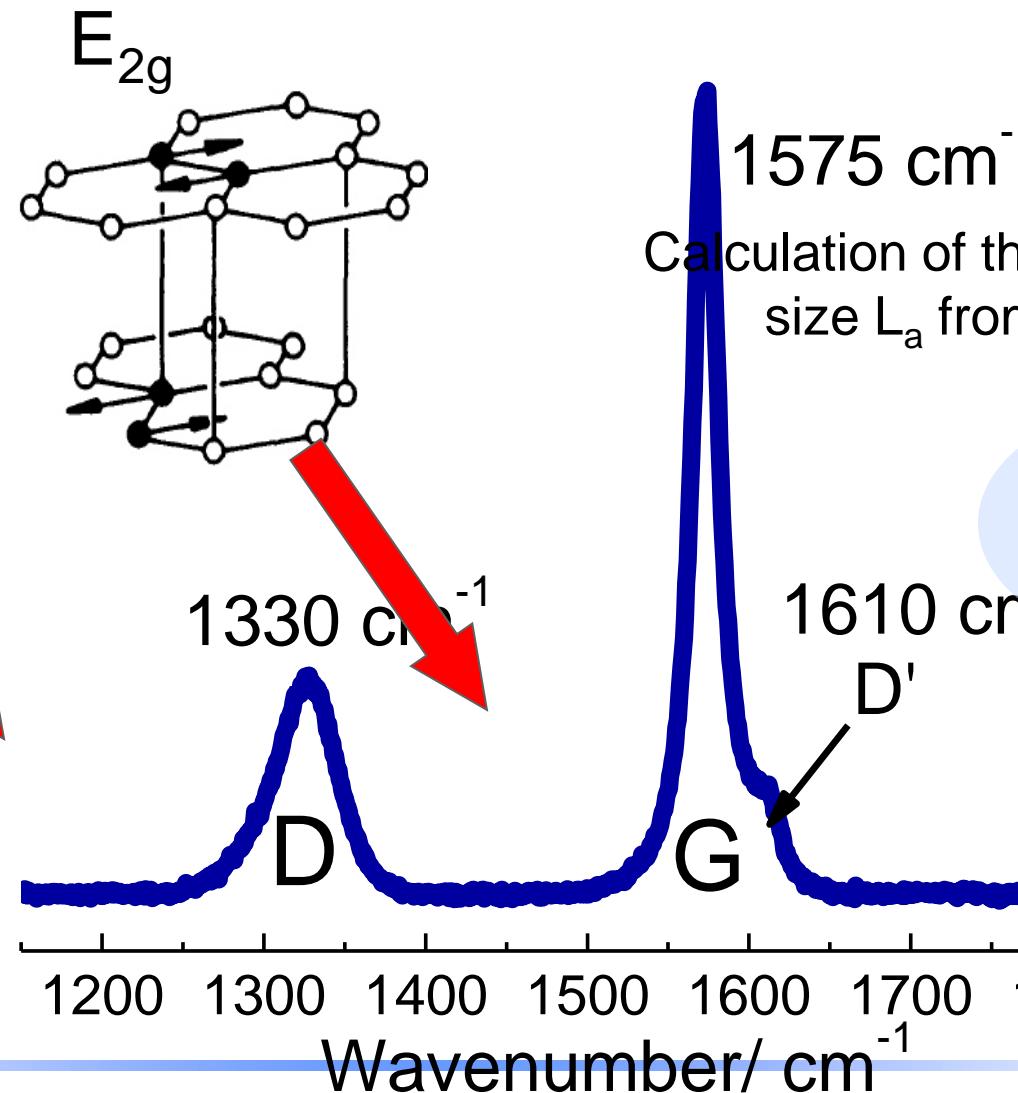


Raman Spectrum of Graphite

A_{1g}
Disorder Band
Defects, holes,
crystallite edge
planes

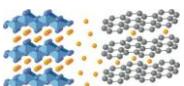


Ring
Breathing

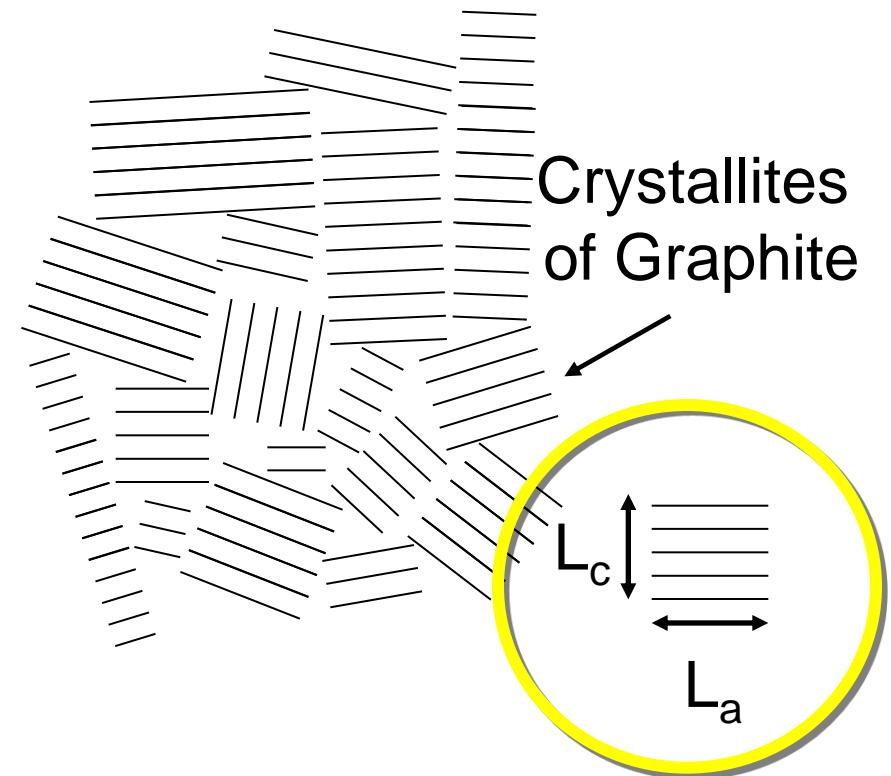
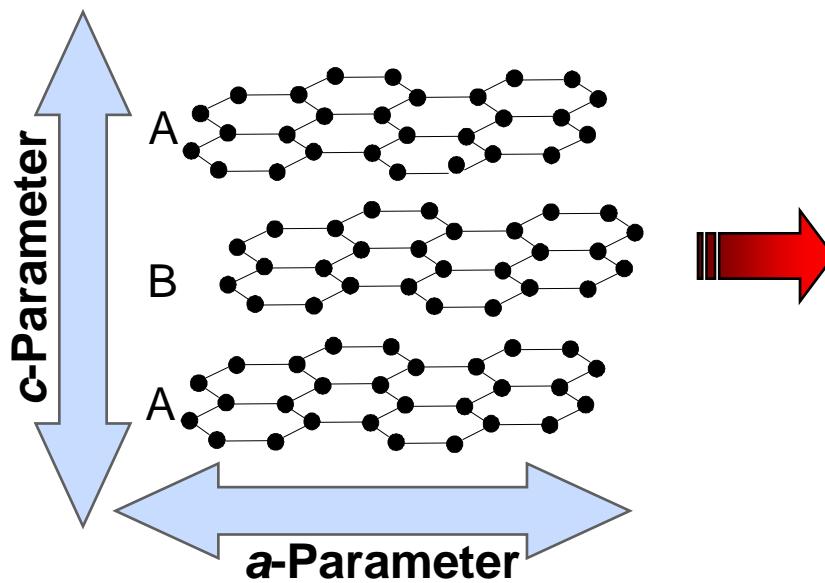


Calculation of the crystallite size L_a from I_D / I_G

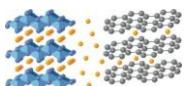
$$\frac{I(D)}{I(G)} = \frac{C(\lambda)}{L_a}$$



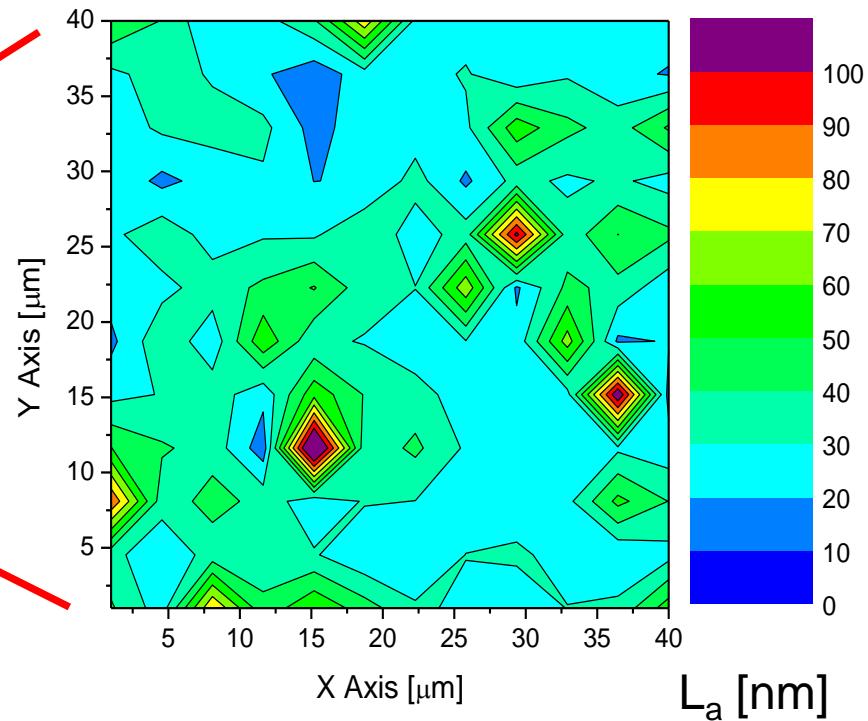
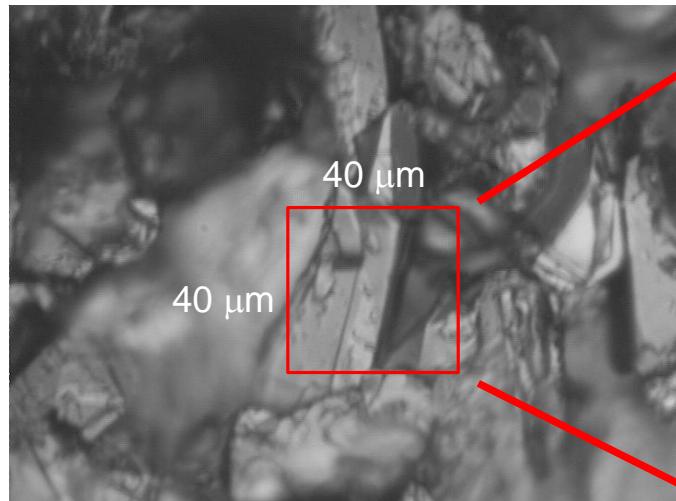
What Is the L_a Value?



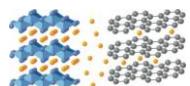
- The L_a parameter is the length of the graphene sheets
- The length is in the nanometer scale
- L_a provides a measure of disorder within the graphite structure



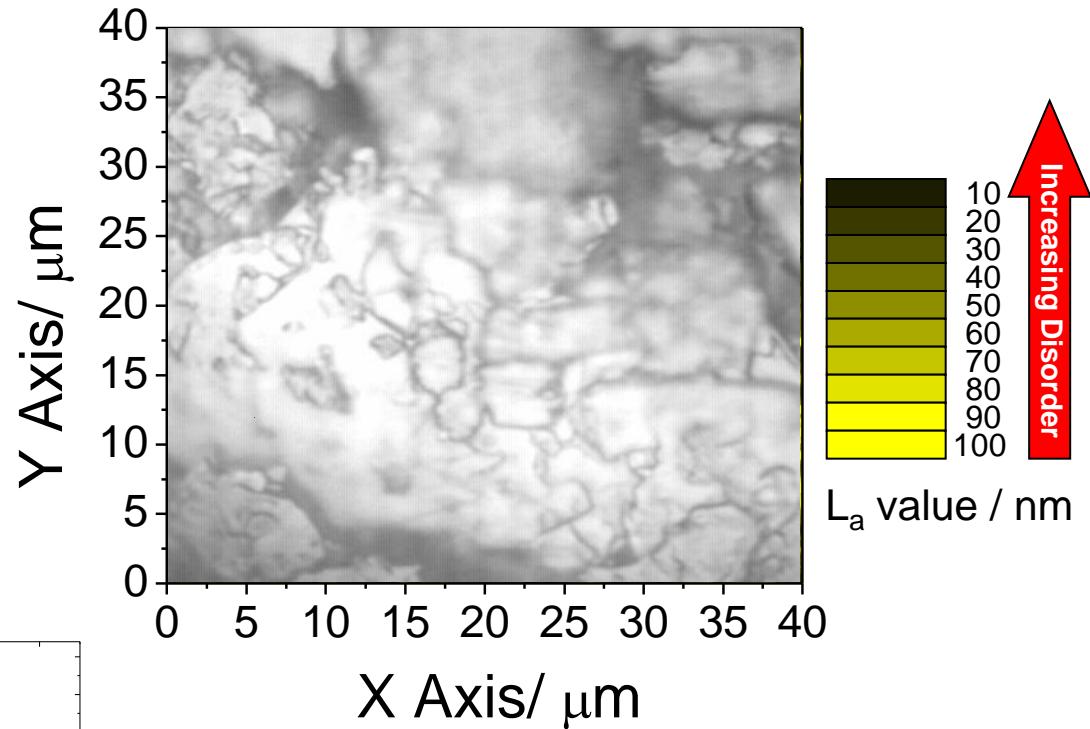
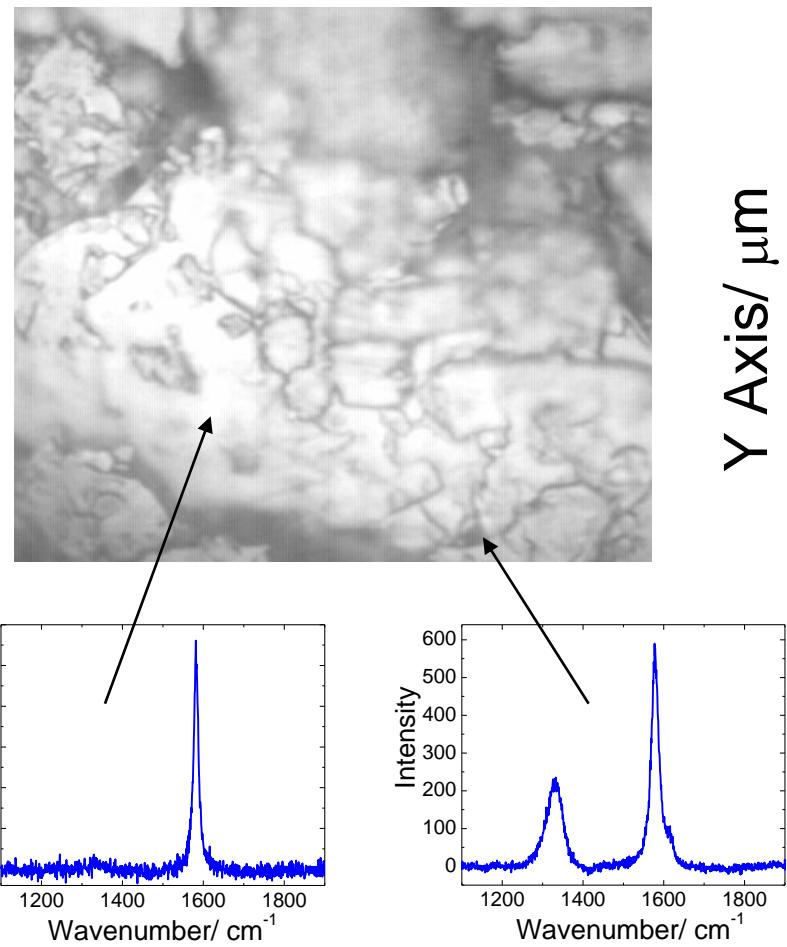
Raman Mapping of L_a



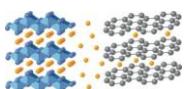
- Graphite TIMREX® SLX50
- L_a mostly between 20-40 nm
- Map: 12 x 12 points; 144 spectra
- Small islands with higher values of L_a



Raman Microscopy: L_a Map of Graphite



*100 x 100 mapping
10,000 spectra
40 $\mu\text{m} \times 40 \mu\text{m}$ measurement square
resolution approaching (1 μm)³*

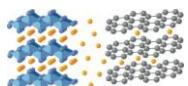


Exfoliation of Graphite



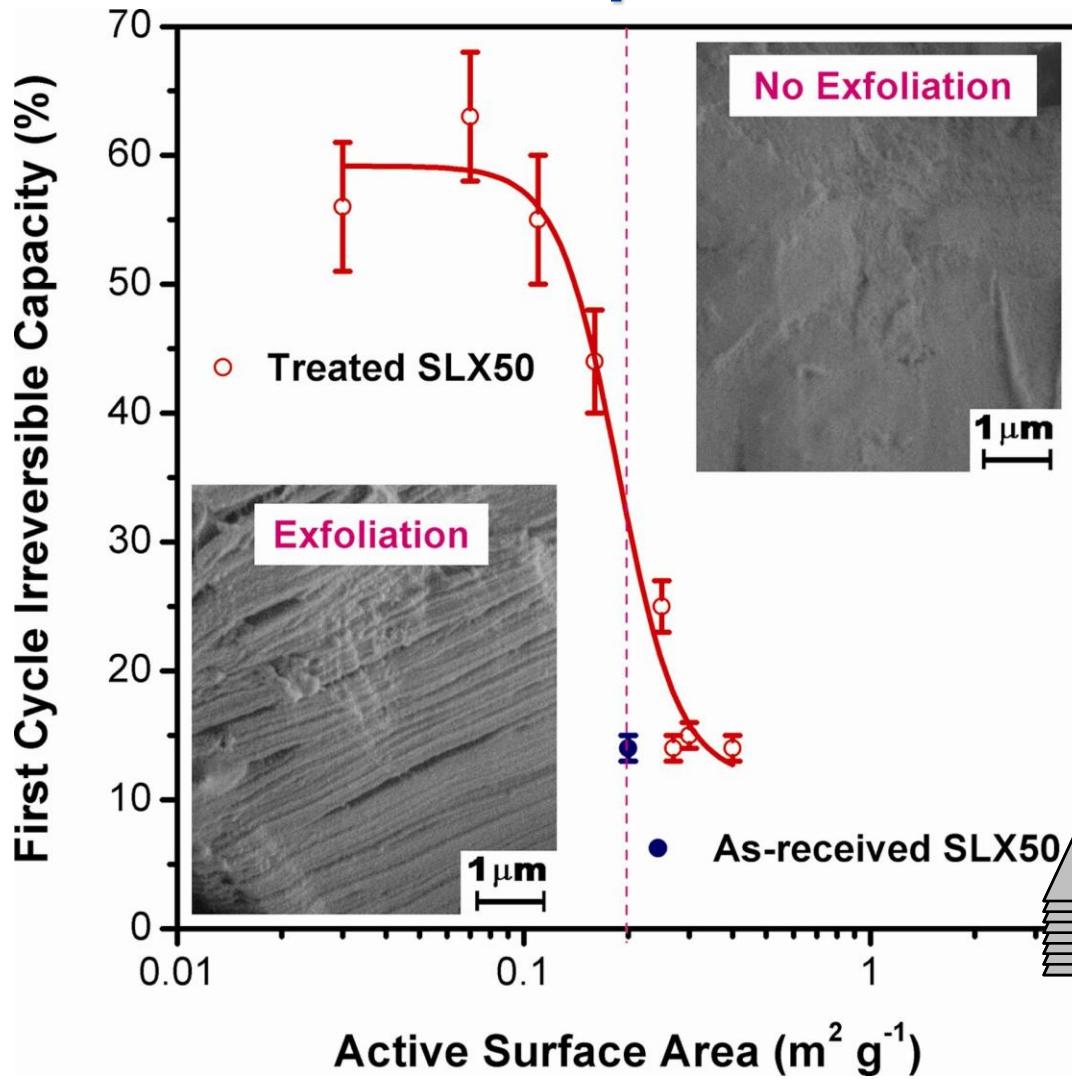
thanks to F. Krumeich, ETH Zurich

TIMREX® SFG44 in EC/PC 1:1, 1M LiPF₆

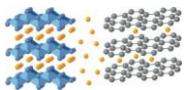
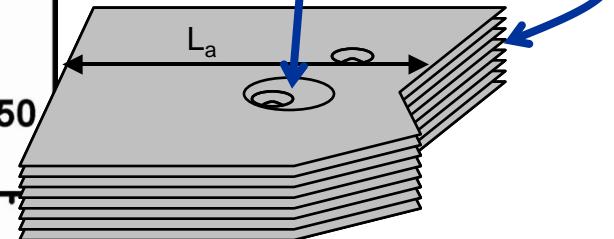


Electrochemical Energy Storage Section

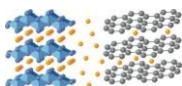
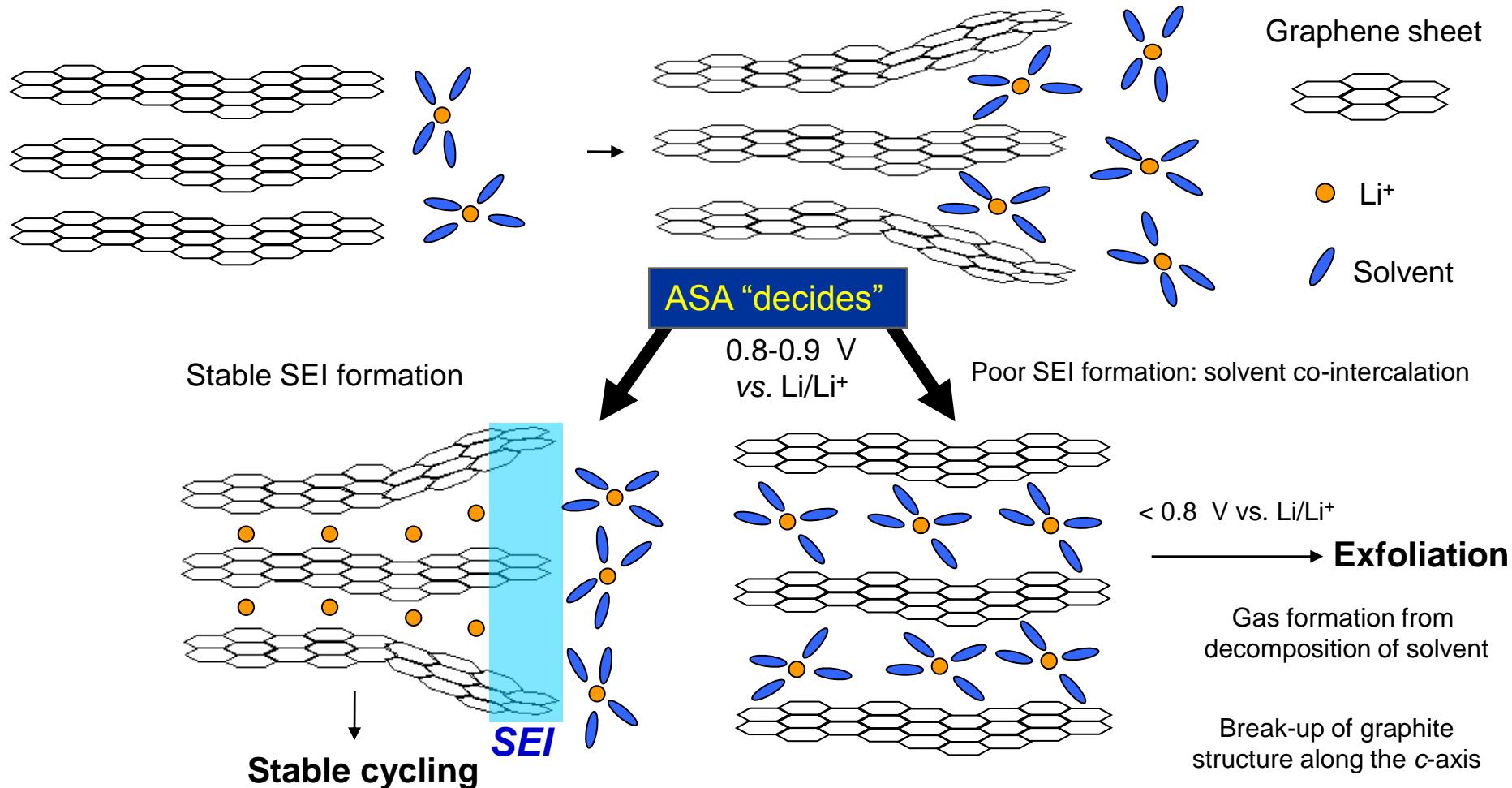
Exfoliation of Graphite



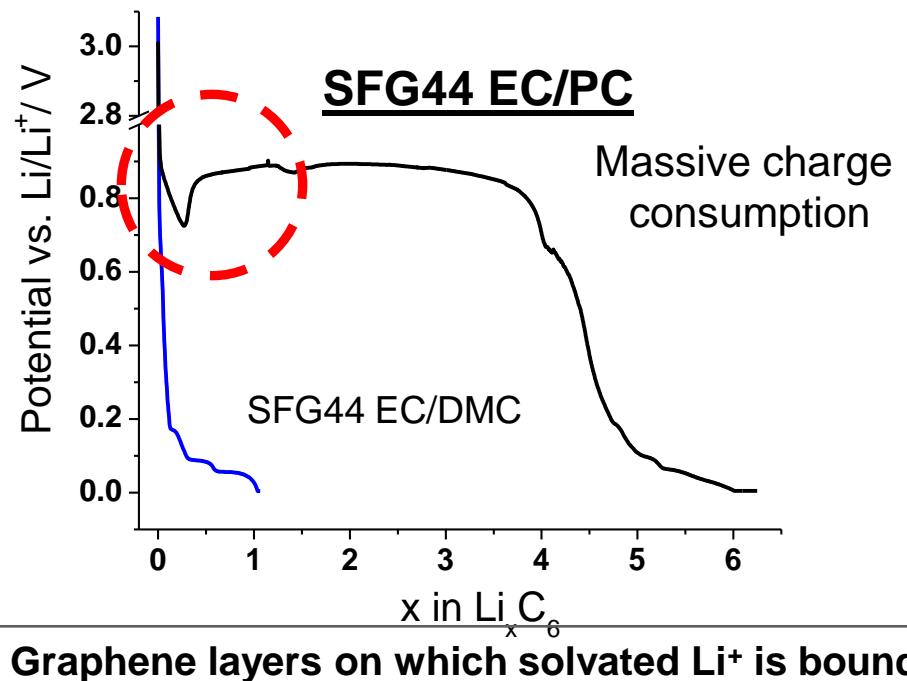
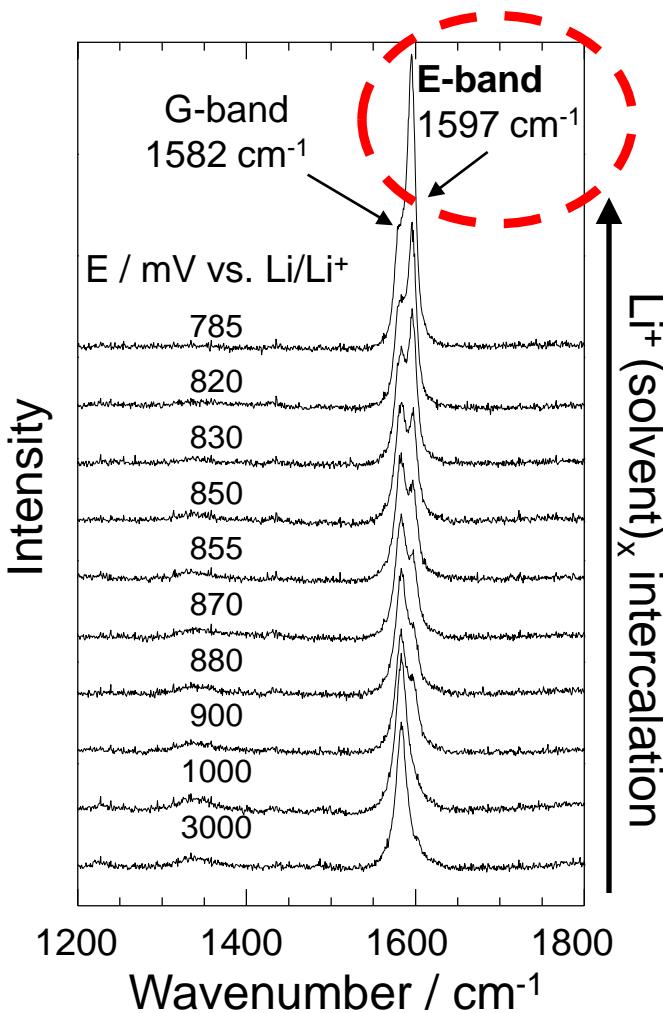
ASA
Defects + Edge Planes



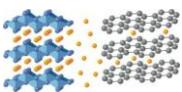
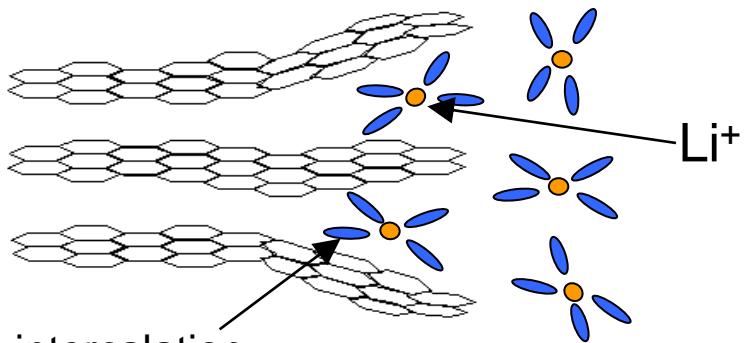
Exfoliation of Graphite: Besenhard's Model



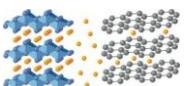
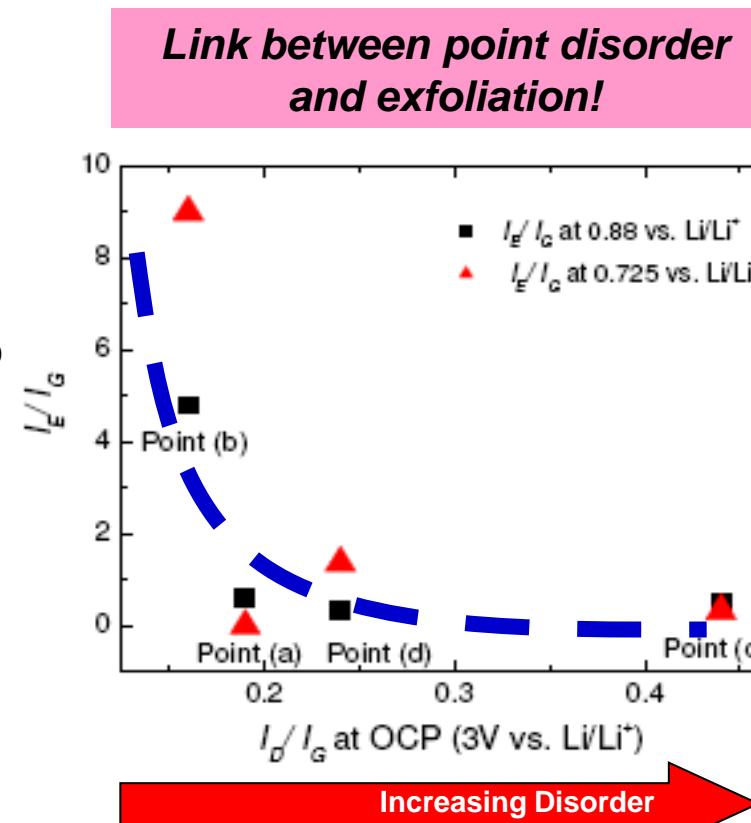
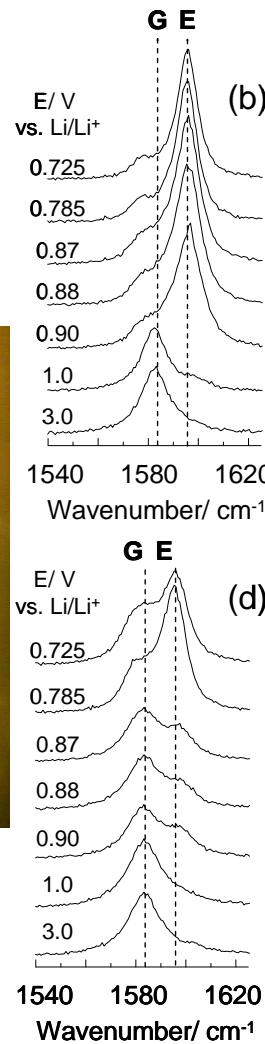
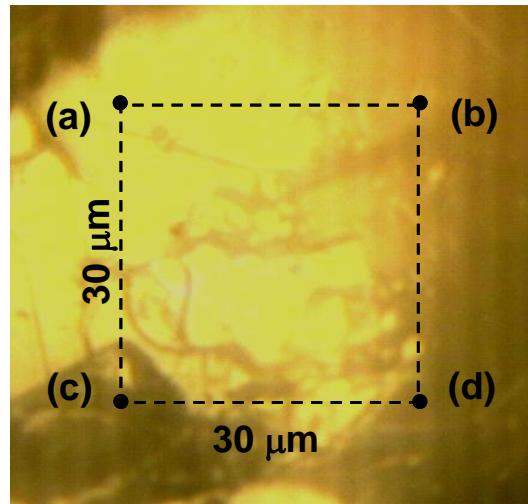
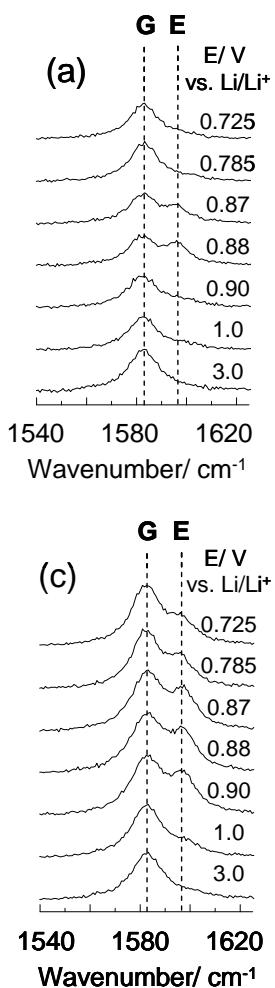
Exfoliation of Graphite



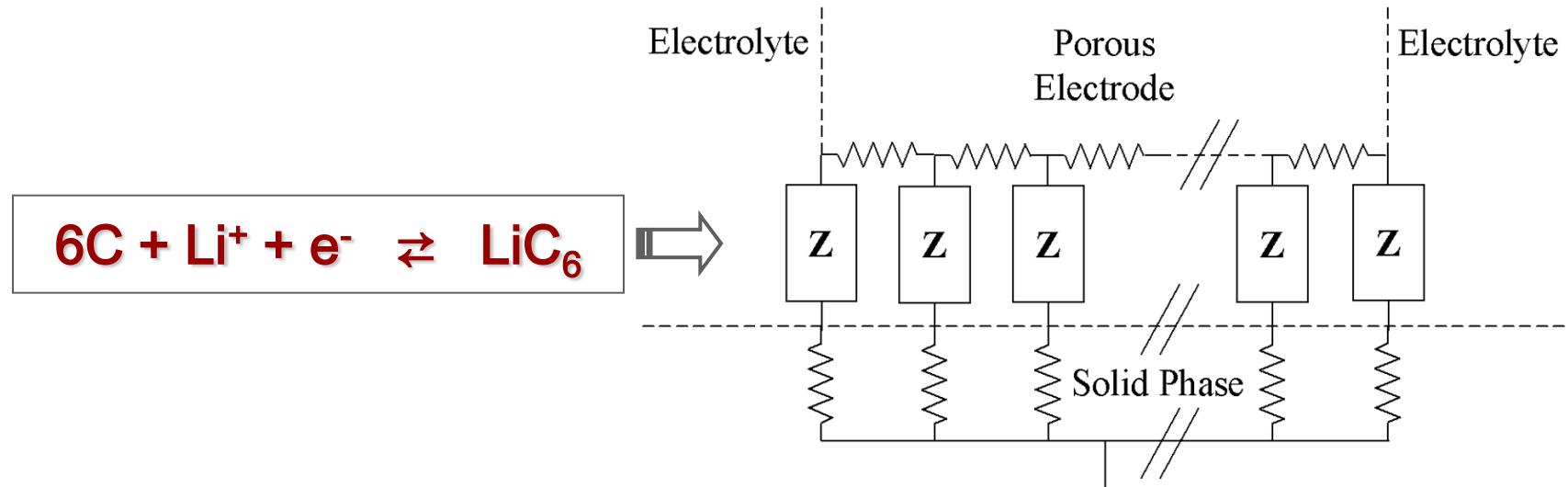
E-band: Graphene layers on which solvated Li⁺ is bound



Multipoint Raman on Exfoliating Graphite



The Practical Graphite Electrode

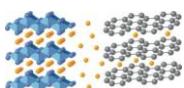


Lithium ions in the pores of the graphite electrode are consumed

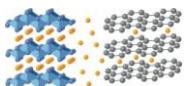
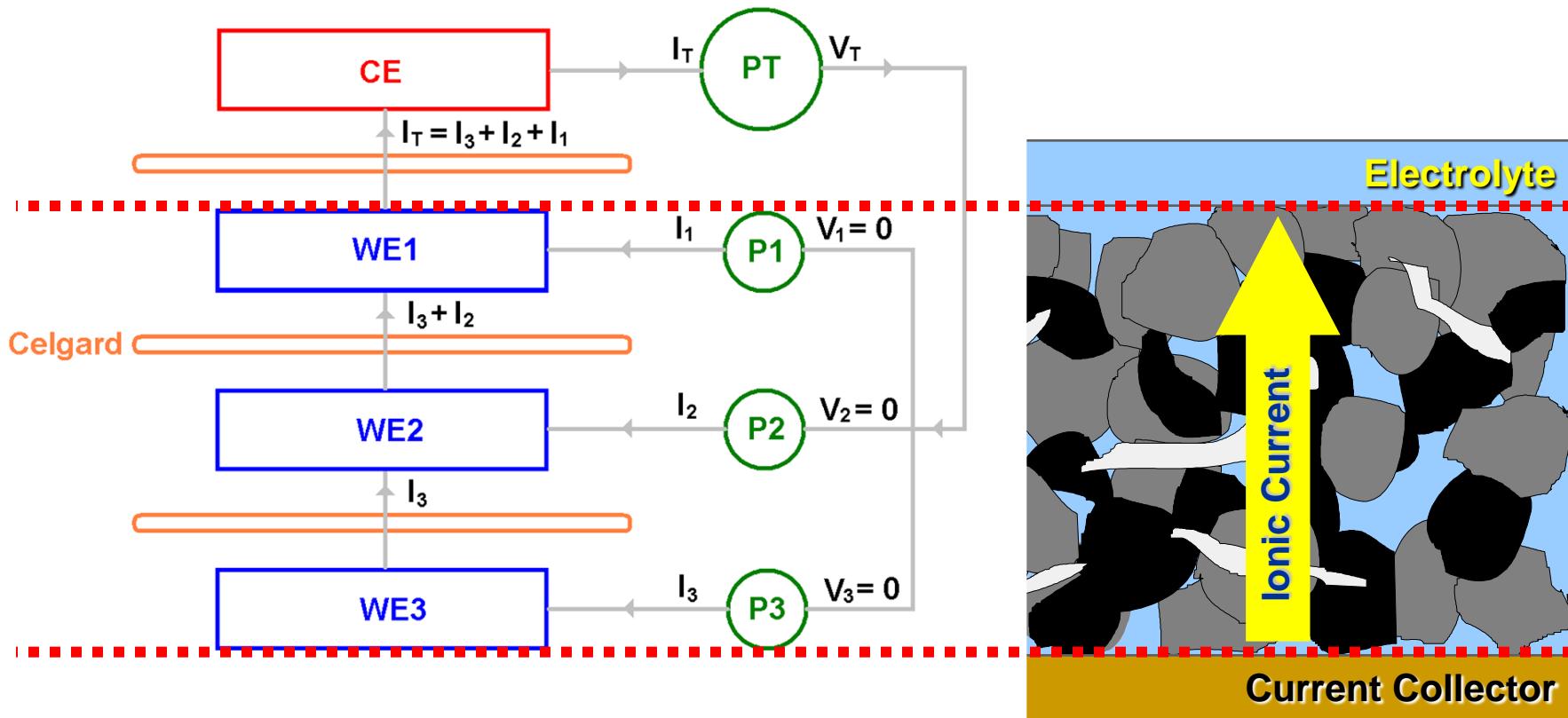
⇒ the Li^+ concentration in the pores changes

⇒ the overpotentials across the electrode change

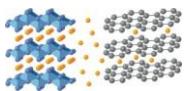
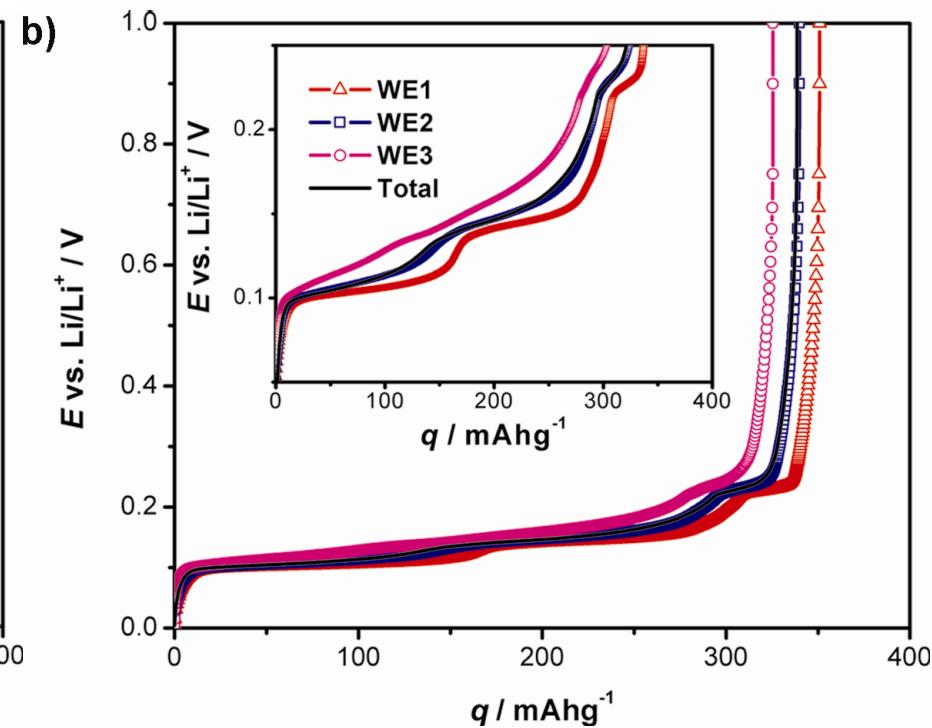
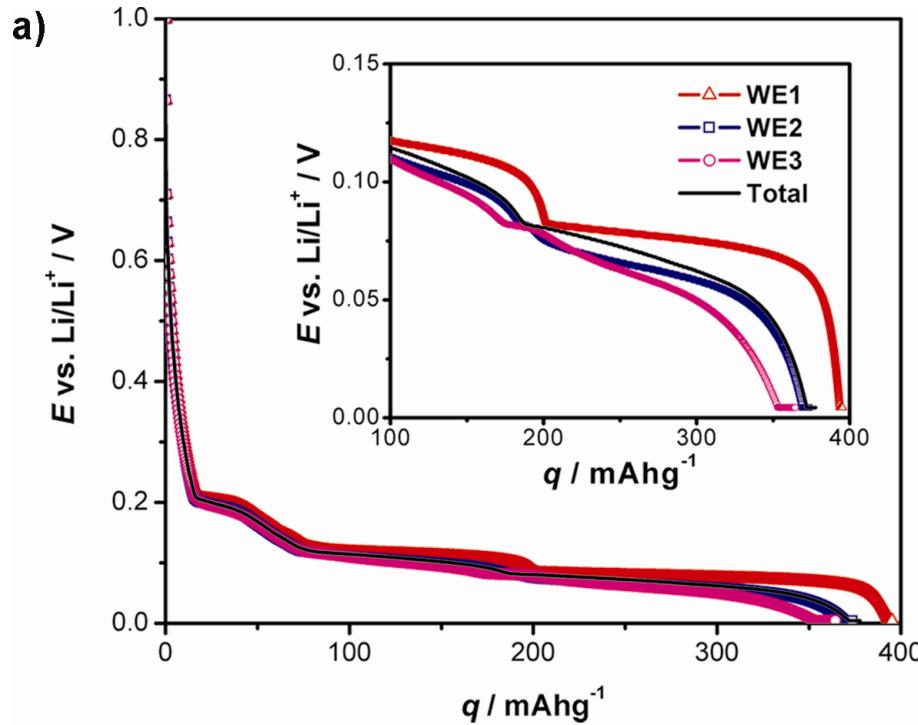
⇒ **measure the current density distribution
across the electrode thickness**



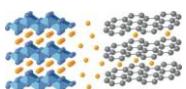
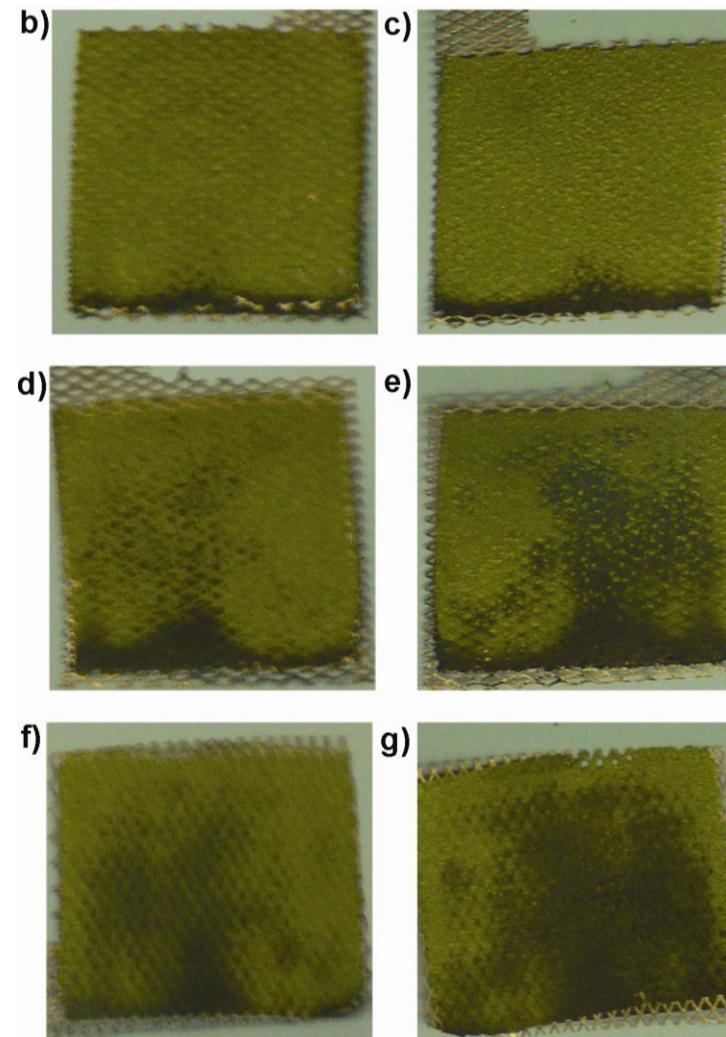
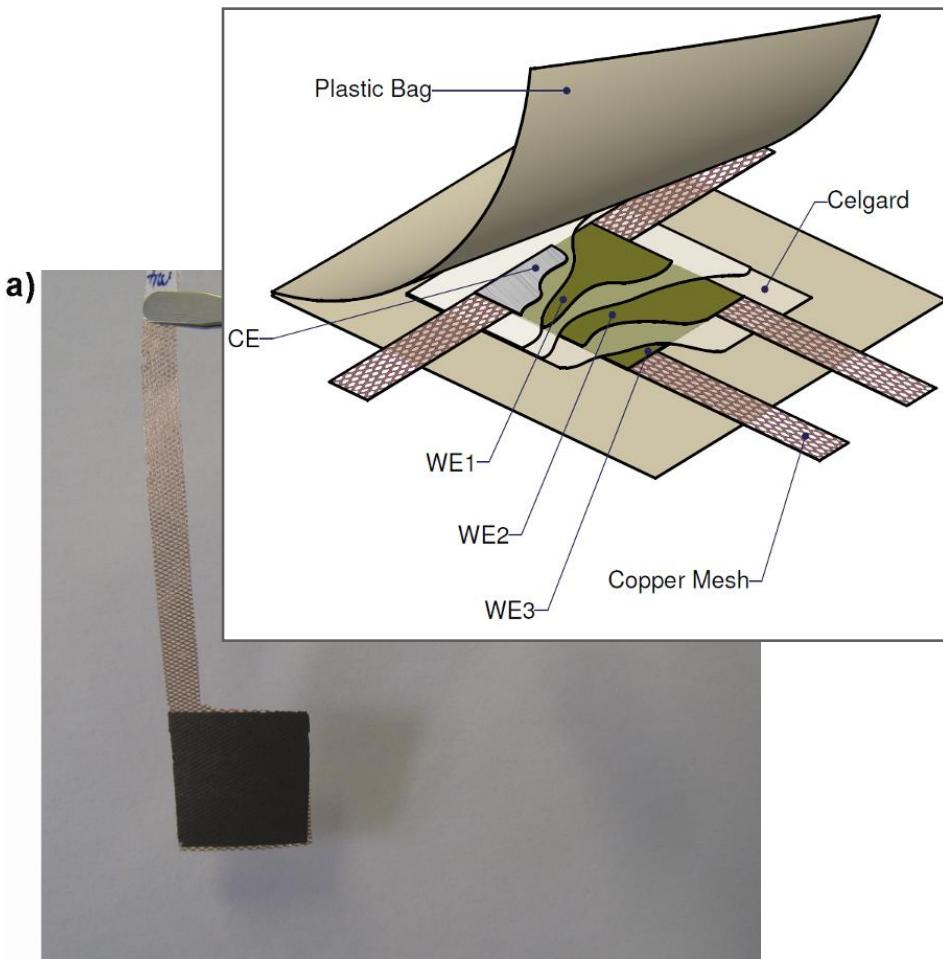
How to Measure the Current Density Distribution?



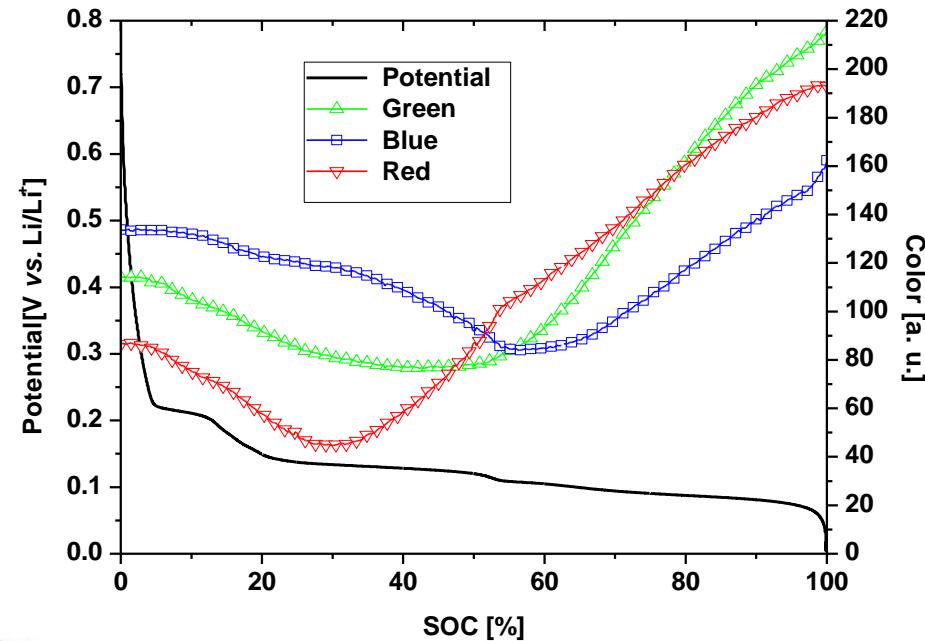
Current Density Across the Graphite Electrode



Color Changes Across the Graphite Electrode



In Situ Look at the Working Graphite Electrode



Titanium current collector

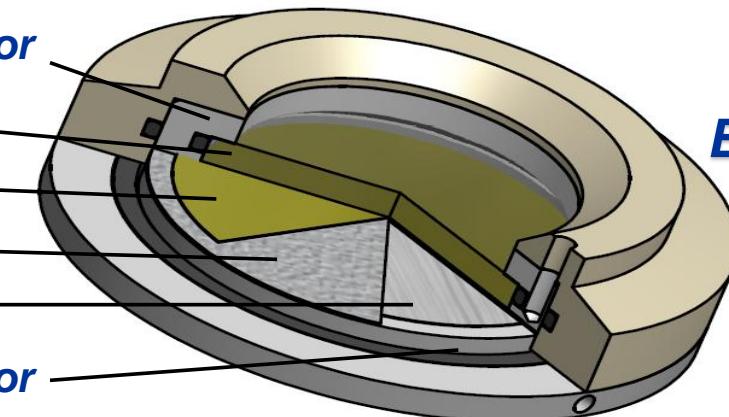
Glass window

Working electrode

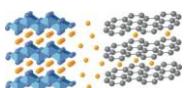
Separator

Counter electrode

Titanium current collector

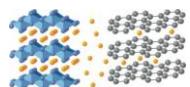
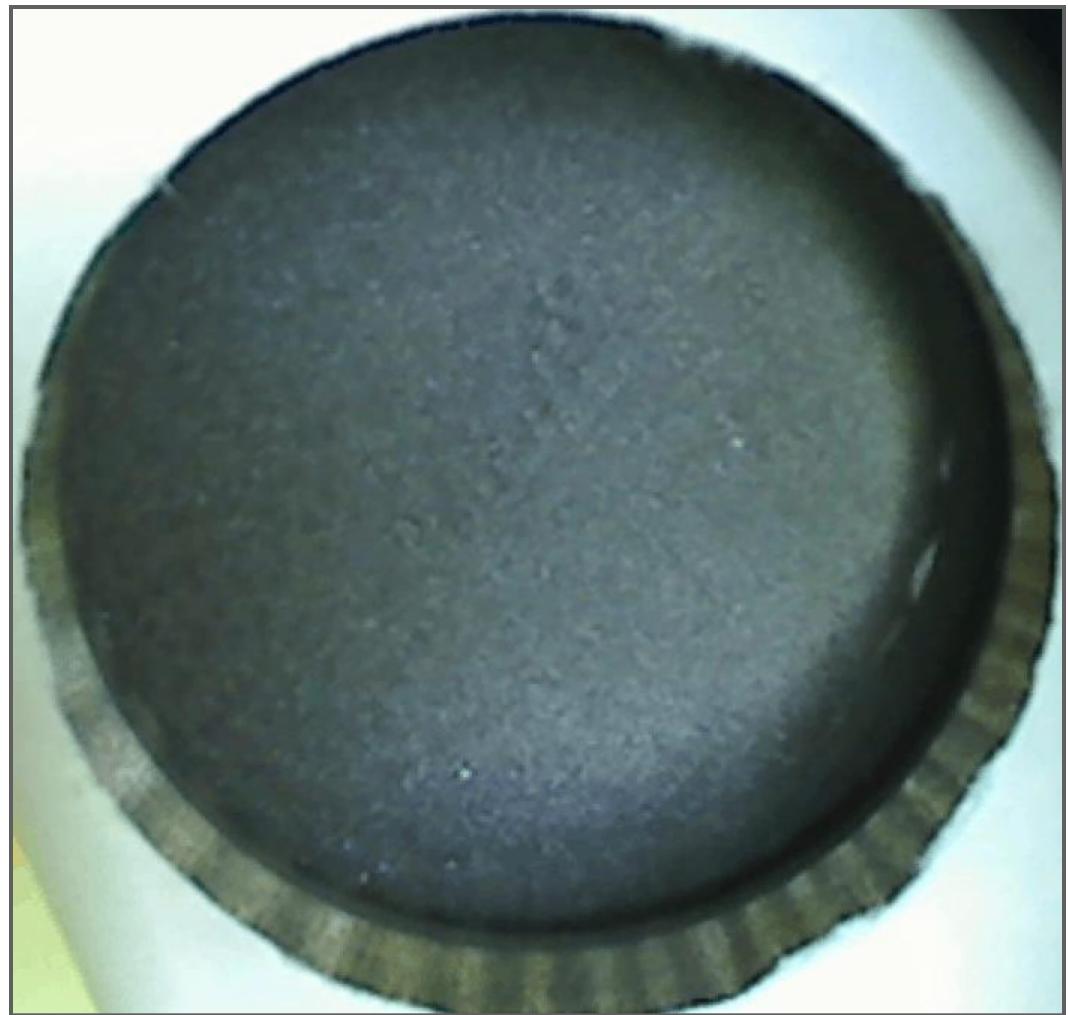
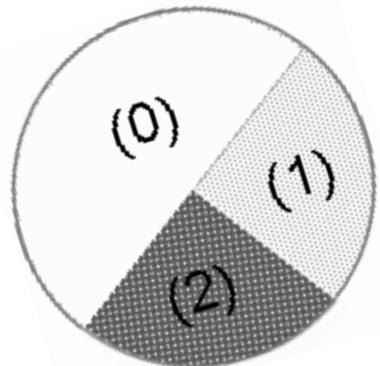


Electrode colors indicate the state of charge

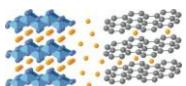
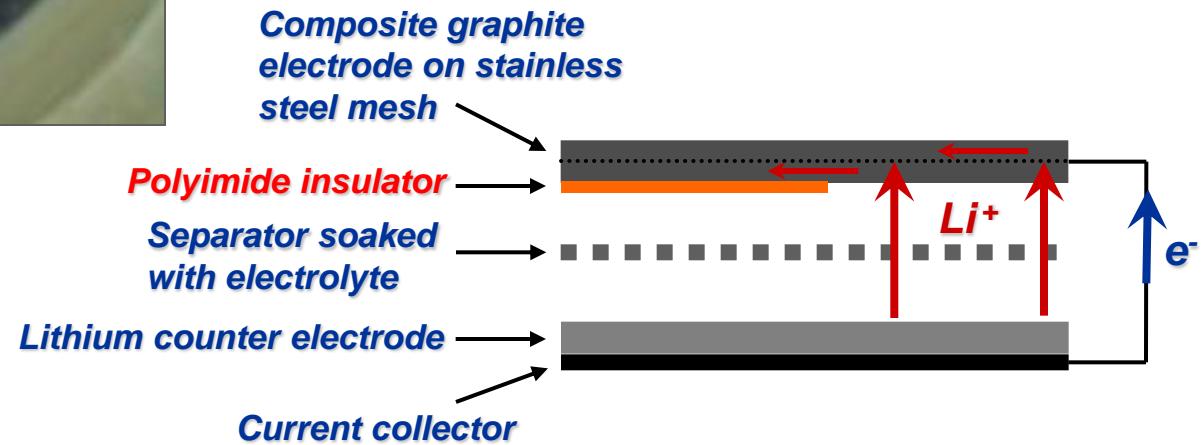
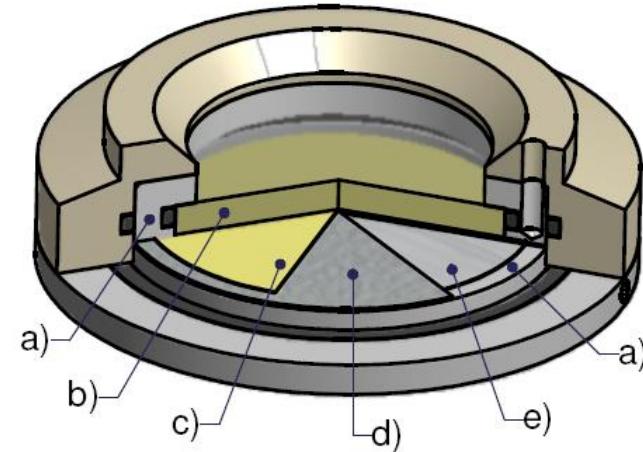


Graphite Electrode with Artificial Heterogeneities

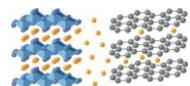
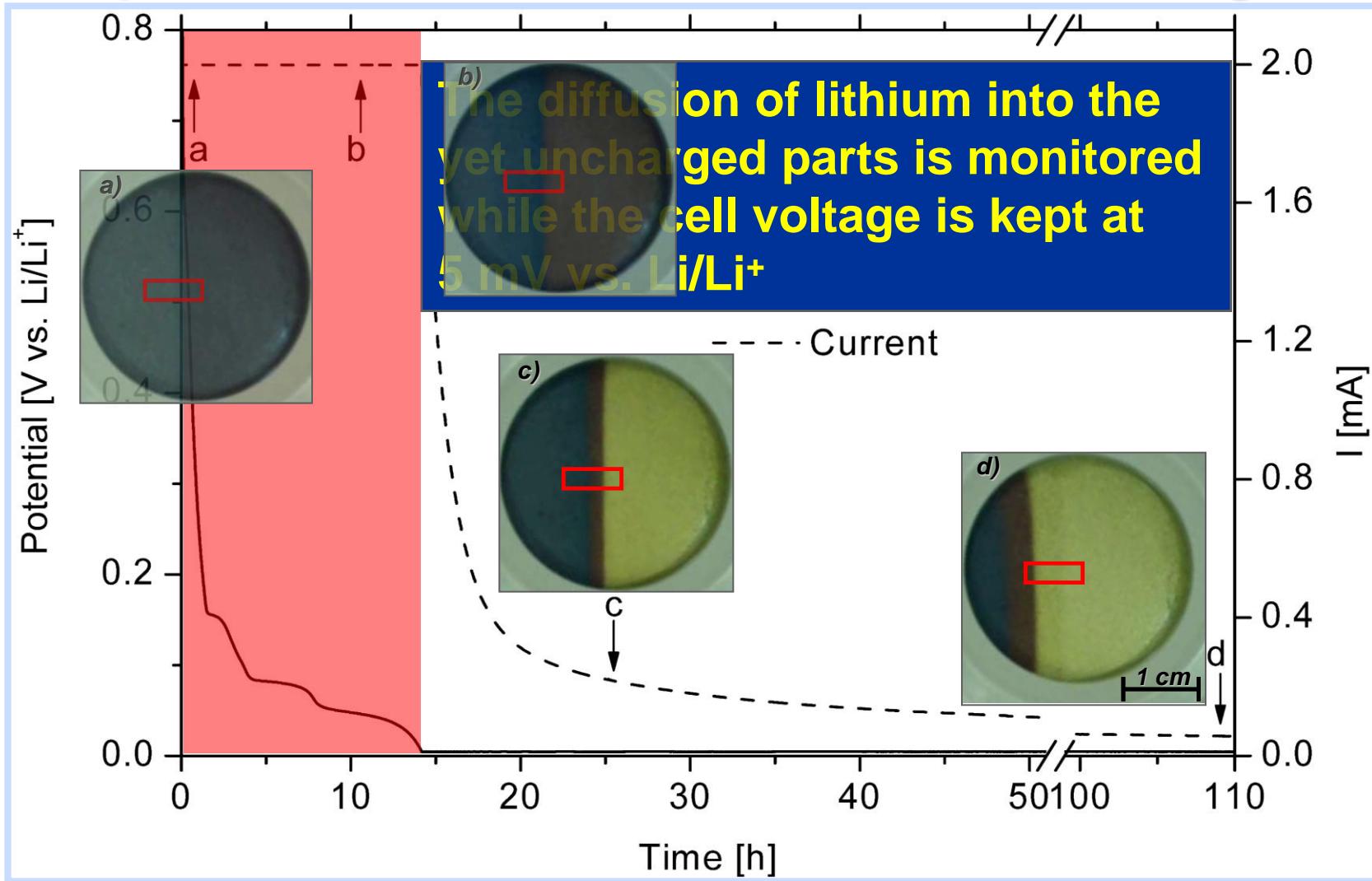
Additional separators:



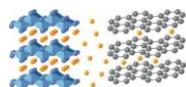
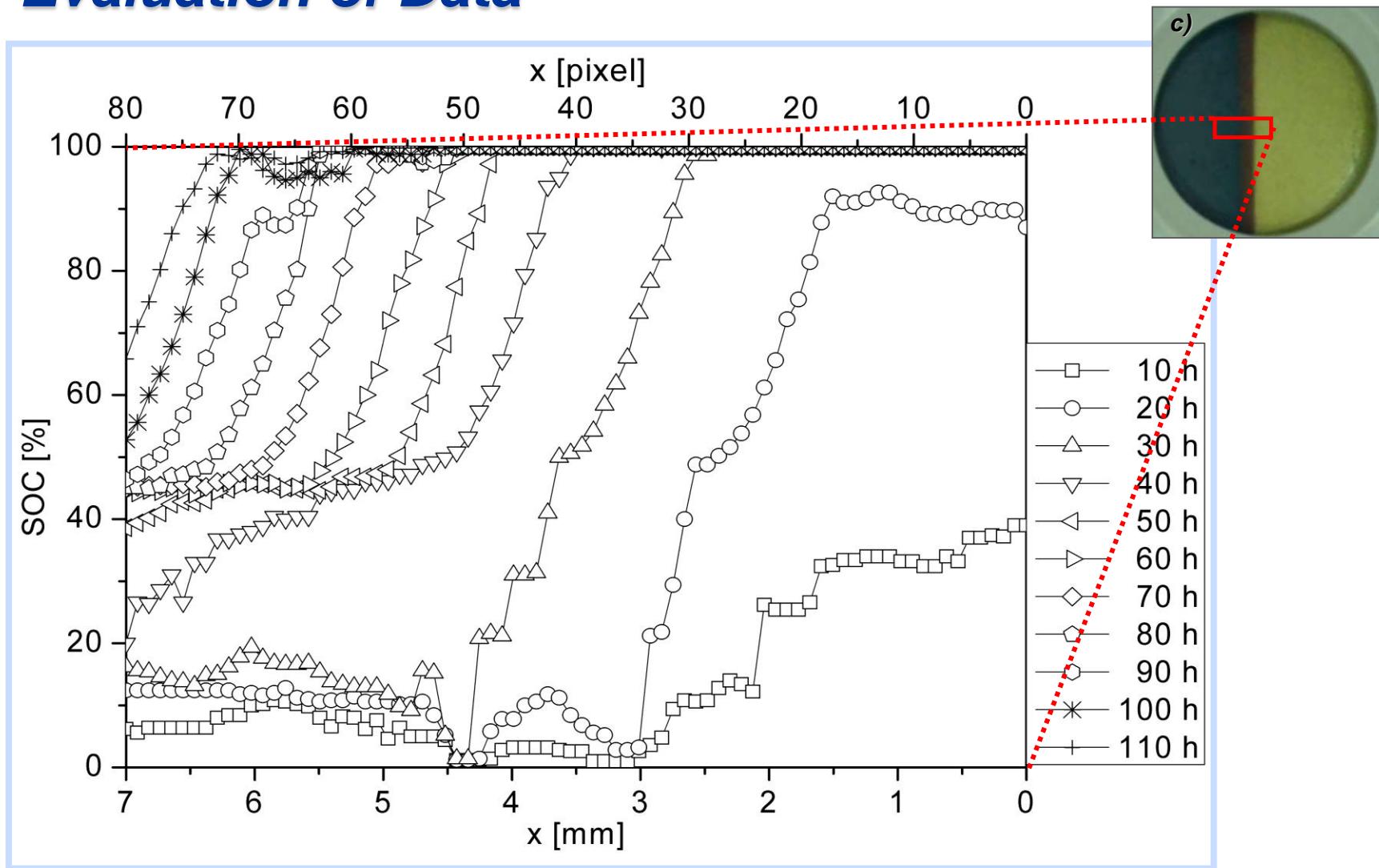
Graphite Electrode with an Artificial Heterogeneity



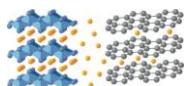
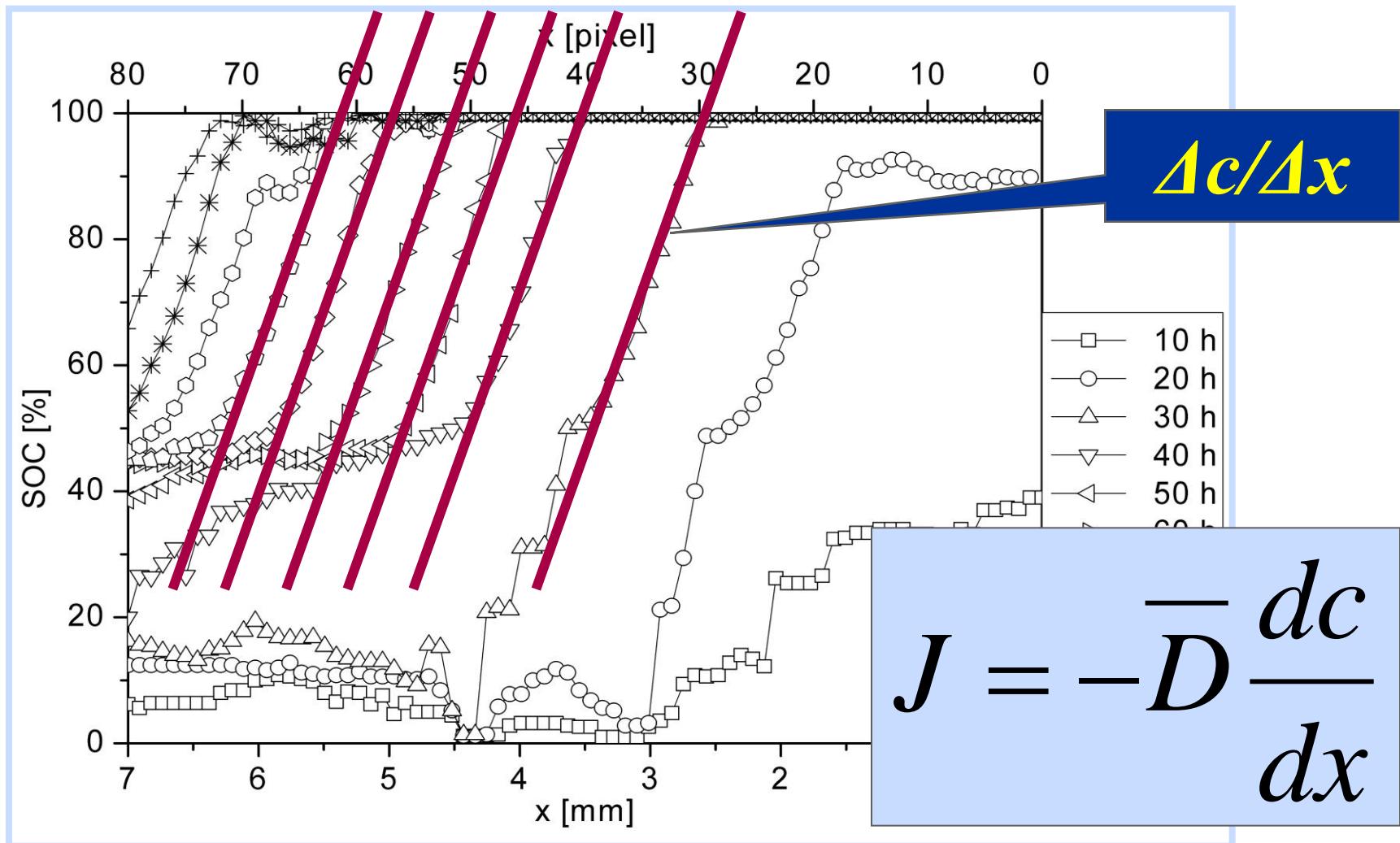
Graphite Electrode with an Artificial Heterogeneity



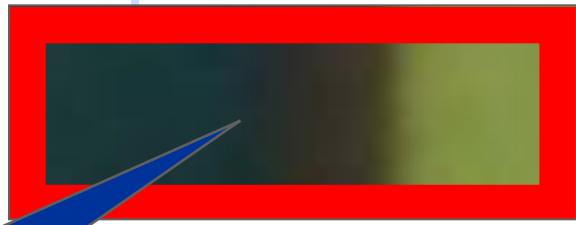
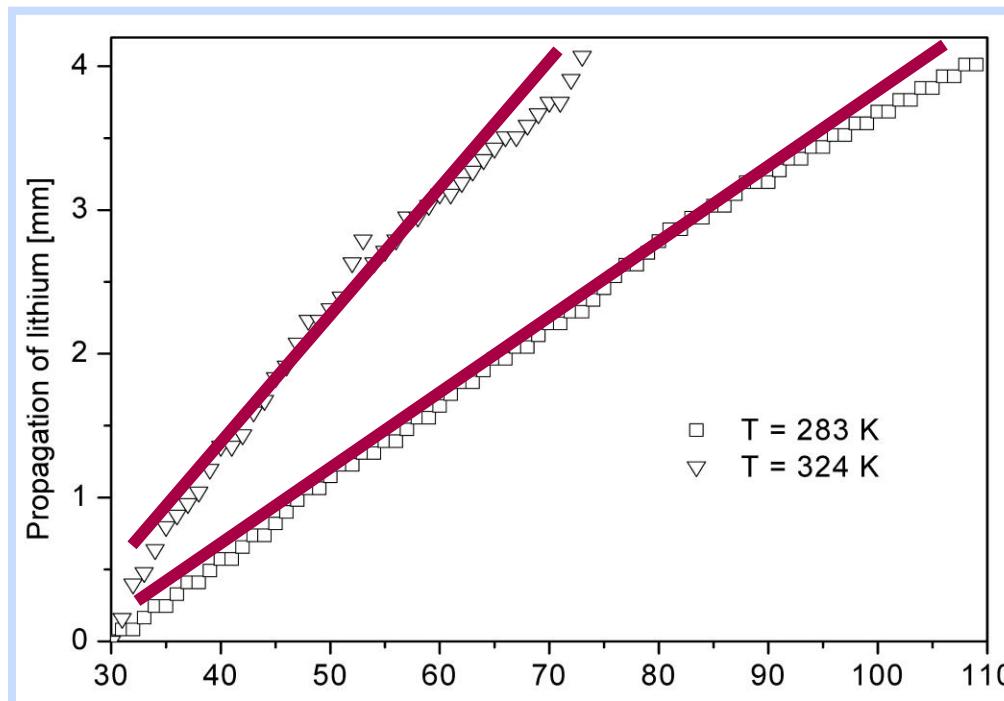
Evaluation of Data



Evaluation of Data: Fick's Law

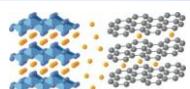


Evaluation of Data: Fick's Law

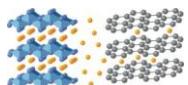
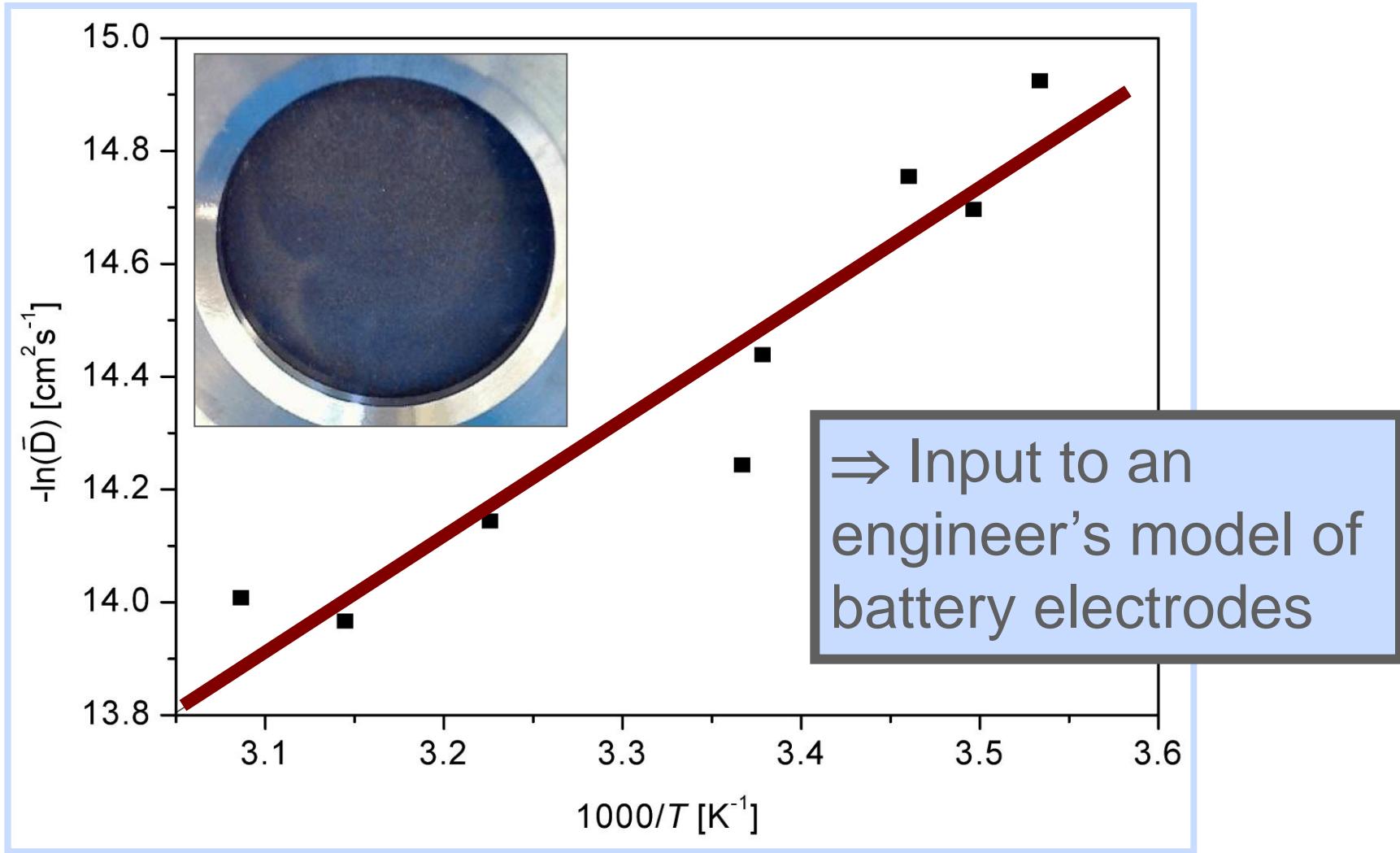


Time [h]

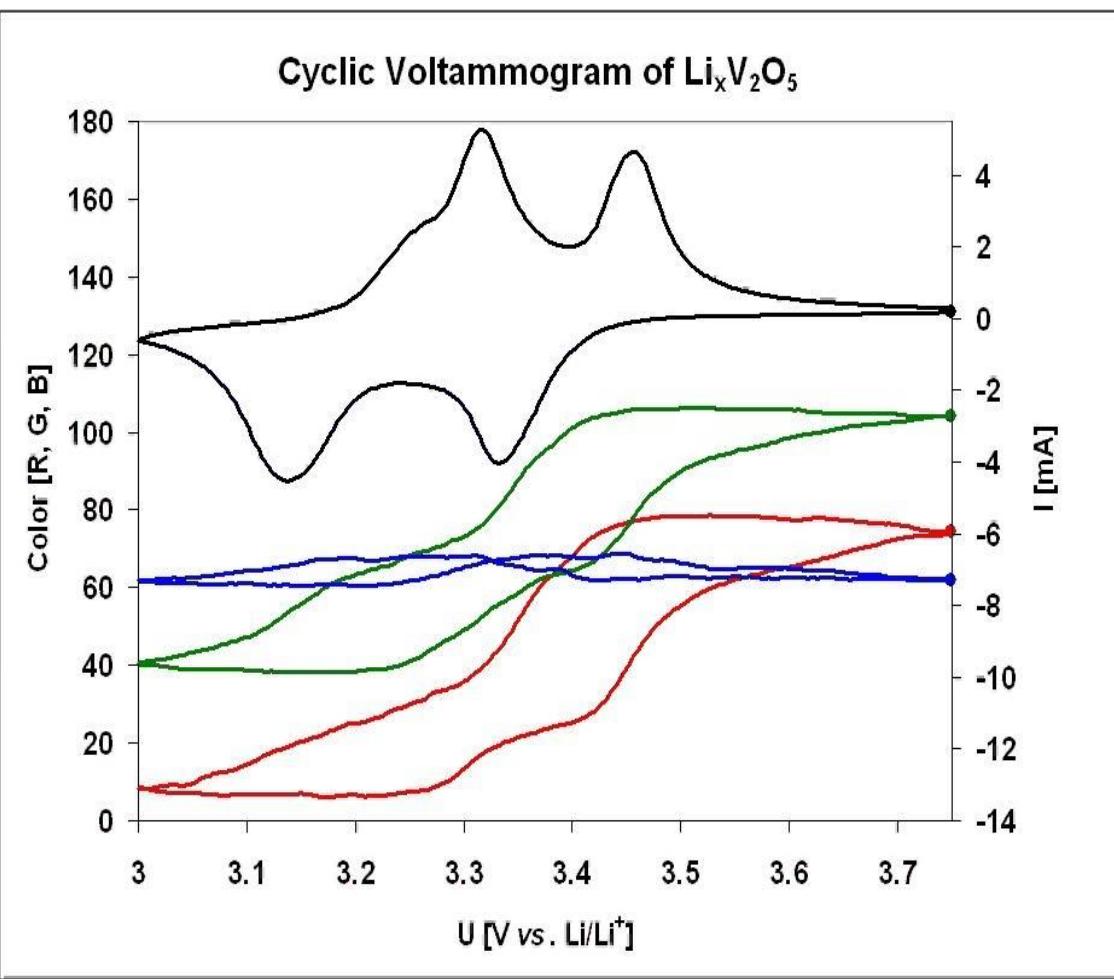
$$J = -\bar{D} \frac{dc}{dx}$$

J

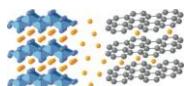
The Result



Finally... Electrochemical Lithiation of V_2O_5

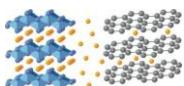
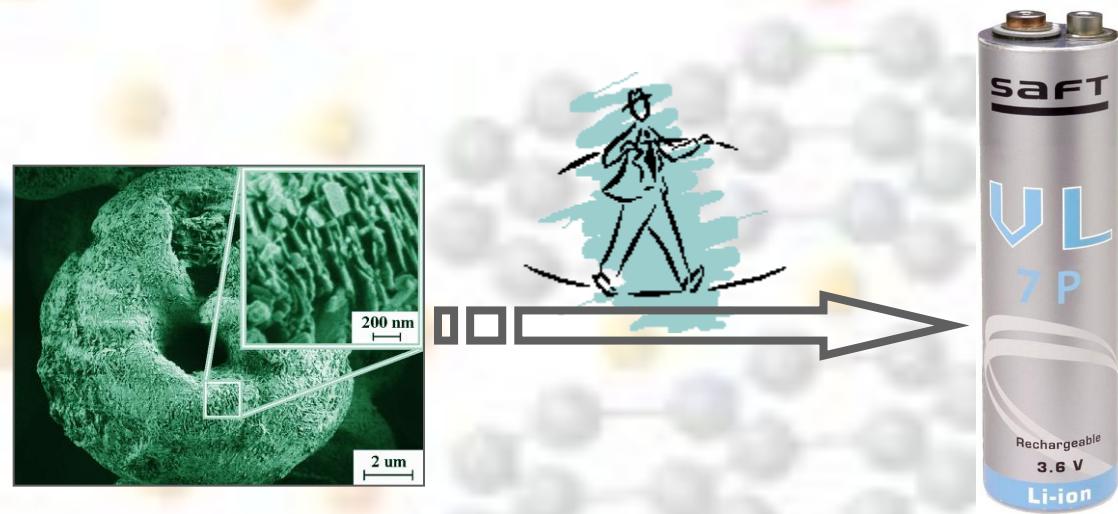


Working Electrode: V_2O_5 (87%),
VGCF (3%), PVDF (10%)
Counter Electrode: Lithium
Electrolyte: EC/DMC 1/1; 1M LiPF₆
Scan Rate 20 $\mu V \text{ s}^{-1}$



Conclusion

- *Simple and cheap electrochemical methods provide important results needed on the long way from materials to industrial products.*



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Contributors:
Hilmi Buqa
Flavio Campana
Anna Evans
Dietrich Goers
Laurence Hardwick
Hermann Kaiser
Fabio La Mantia
Pascal Maire
Desmond Ng
Werner Scheifele
Cathie Vix-Guterl

