

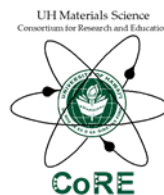


ONR Electrochemical Materials Program review 2024

Improved non-invasive techniques to understand Li-ion battery performance *Blended electrodes*

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Introduction

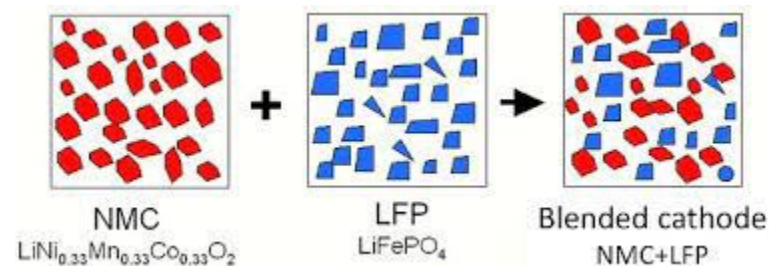
Noninvasive diagnosis & prognosis tools are needed to accelerate the deployment of Li-ion and Na-ion batteries.

Simple cells are well understood but the reality is often more complex.

Investigation of three types of blending:

Blended electrodes

i.e. electrodes with two or more active materials
(NMC/LMO, Graphite/SiOx...)



Inhomogeneities

An inhomogeneous electrode could be seen as a blend between electrodes not quite identical



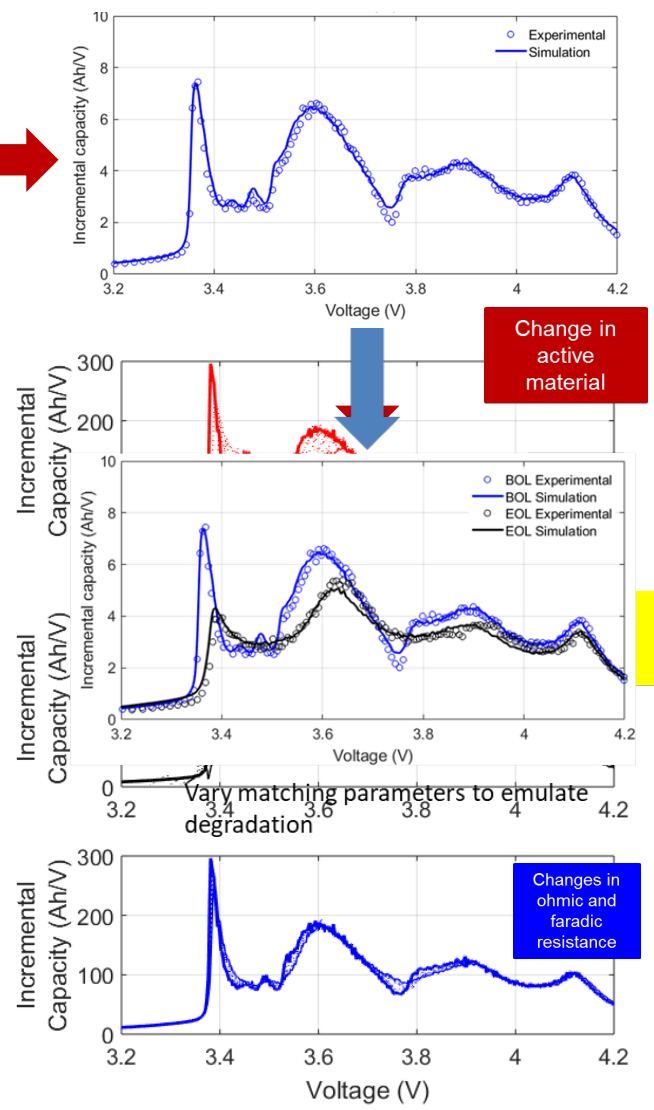
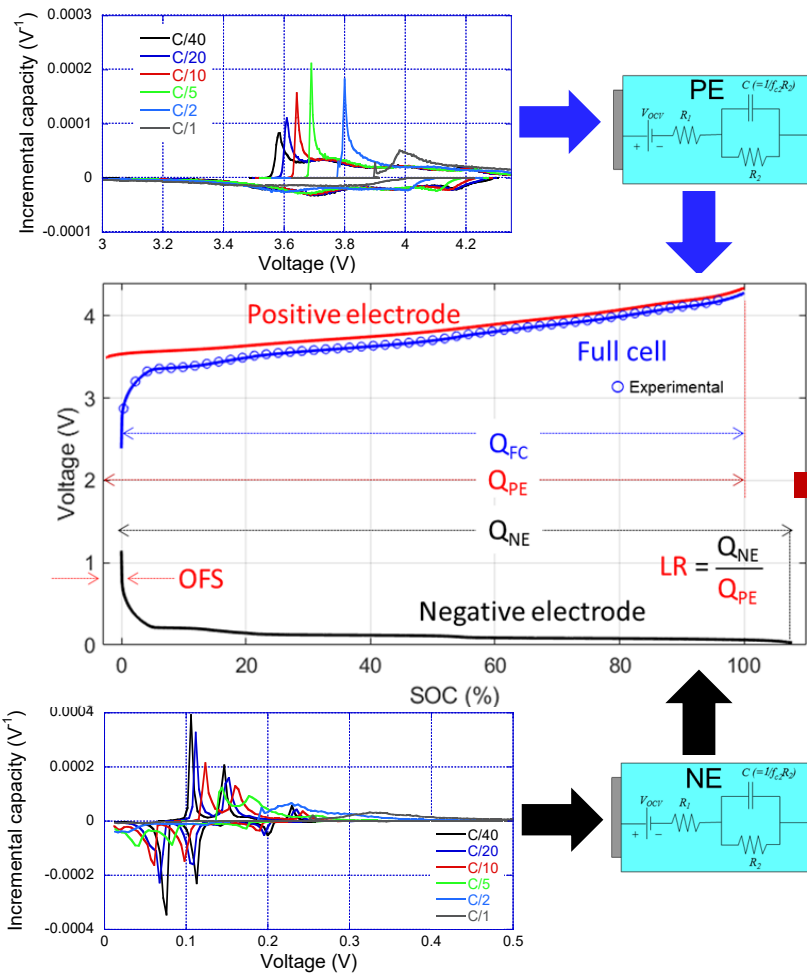
Plating

When plating occurs, the NE becomes a blend between the AM(s) and the charge carrier



Mechanistic modeling

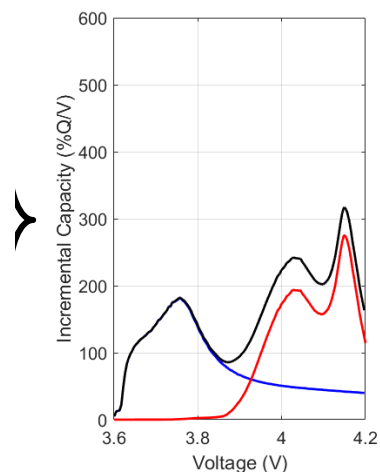
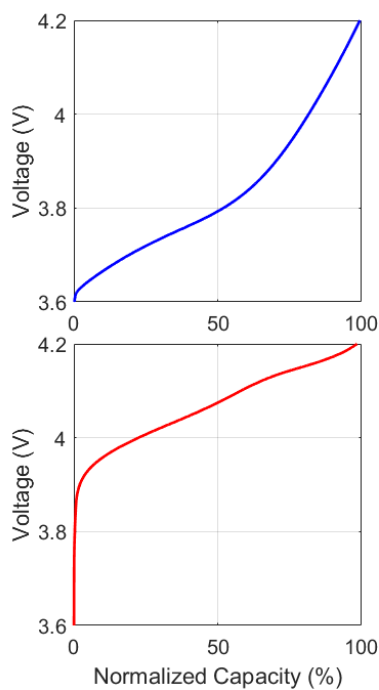
General Principles



Blended electrodes

In a blended electrode, each dV must consider the dQ from each component.
Summing the $dQ/dV = f(V)$ responses.

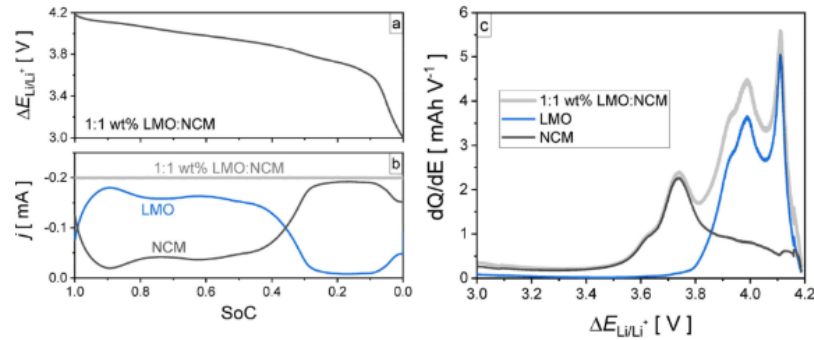
Calculate IC constant current response for each component and sum them
Proposed in 2012



Is it realistic? If not, how should it be handled? Impact of chemistries?

Mechanistic modeling

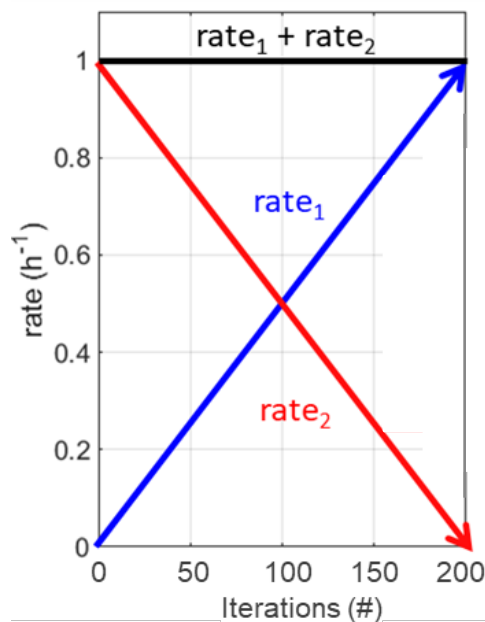
Blended electrodes



Clearly not that simple.
Simulation tools must adapt to chemistry

Heubner, C., et al. (2018), *Journal of Energy Storage* **20**: 101-108.
Liebmann, T., et al. (2019), *ChemElectroChem* **6**(22): 5728-5734.

Need to implement a paralleling model to take that into account:

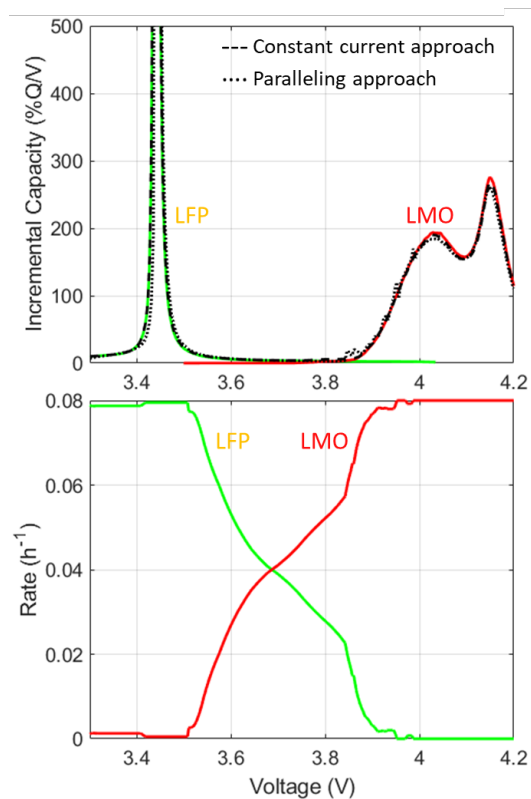


Accurate but x100 calculation time & noisy

Blended electrodes

Blend simulations: Constant current vs. paralleling

3 case figures: Separated, overlapping, and partially overlapping responses



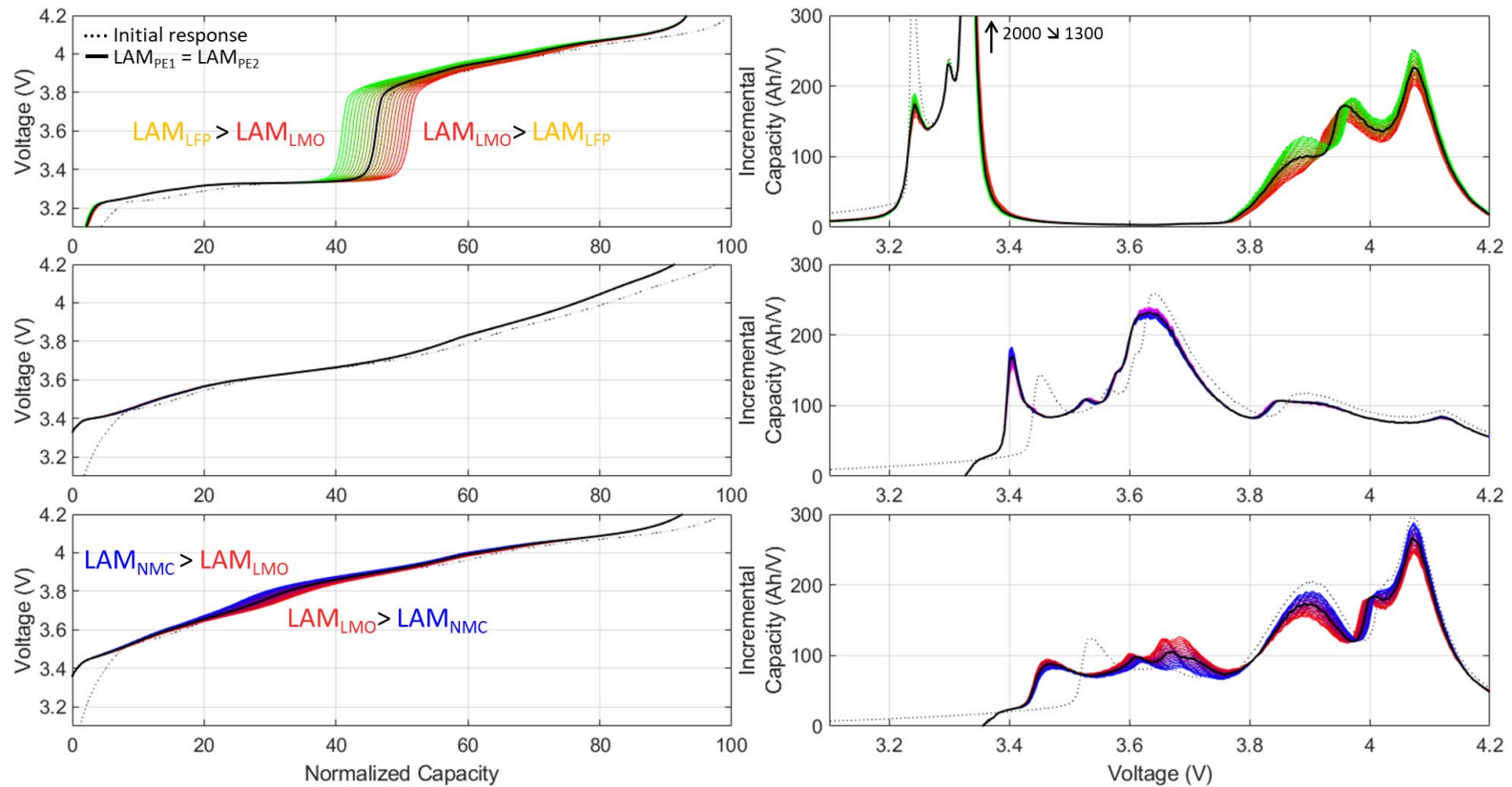
Small differences at low rates. More significant for high-rate simulations

Blended electrodes

Blend simulations: LAM_{PE} quantification

Many studies do not differentiate the components upon aging

BUT LAM_{PE} composition has a huge impact on electrochemical response:



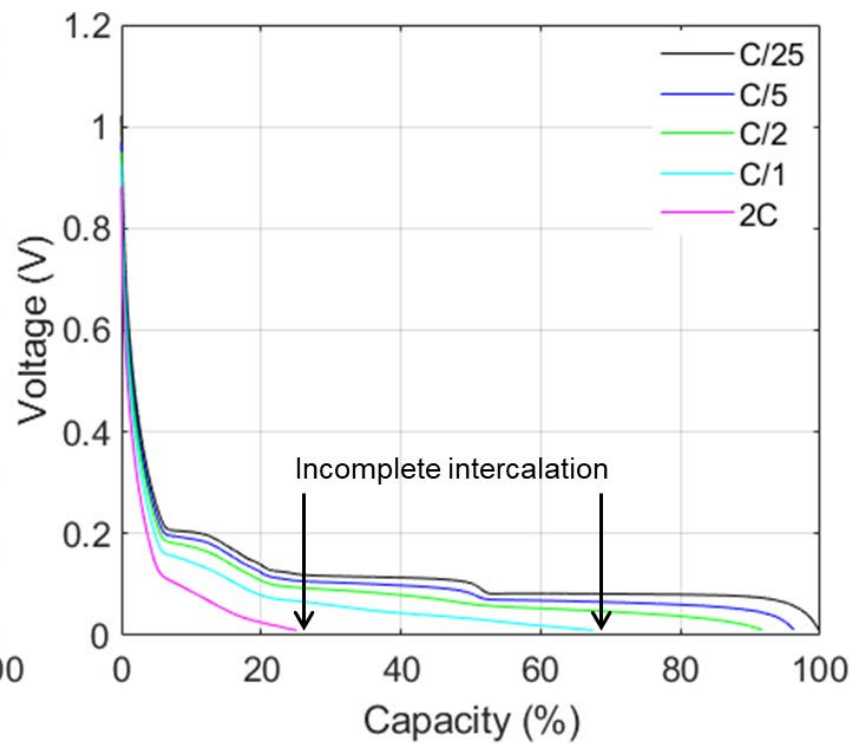
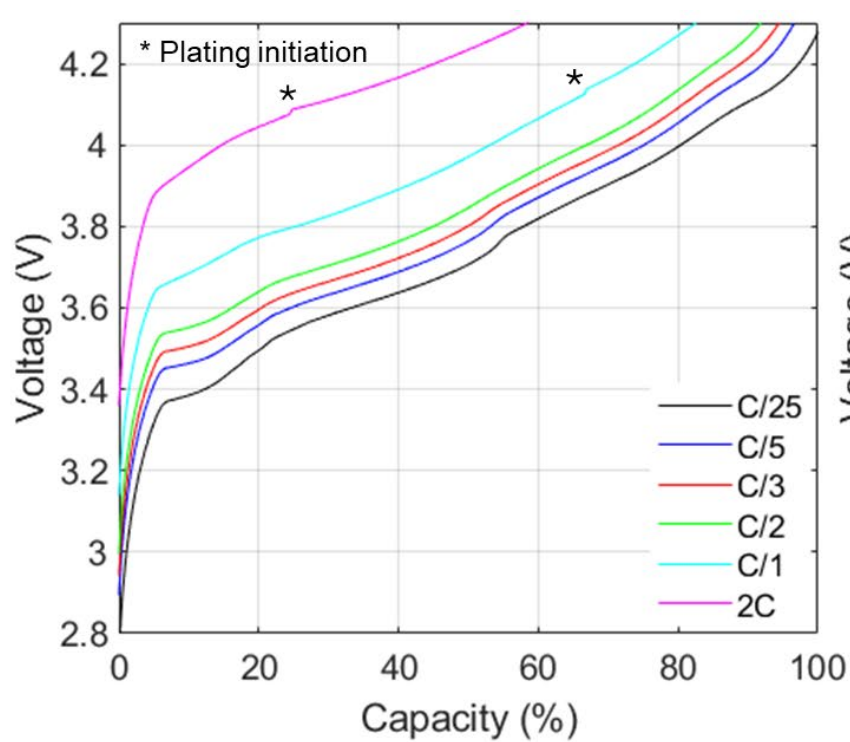
Lithium and Sodium Plating

Plating modeling is available in the modeling framework

BUT overly simplified with a 0V infinite plateau.

Other problem is the lack of data for end-of discharges for high rates

Leads to inaccurate early plating predictions

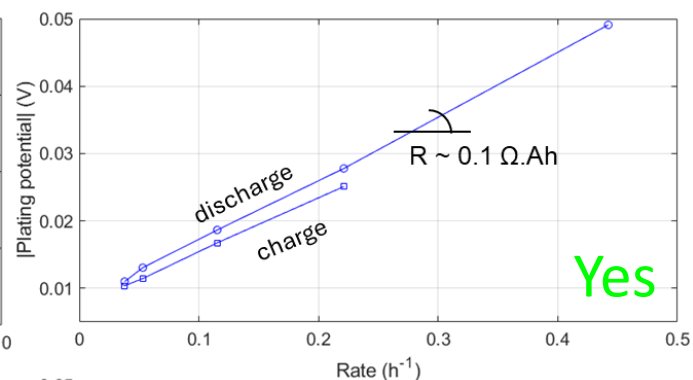
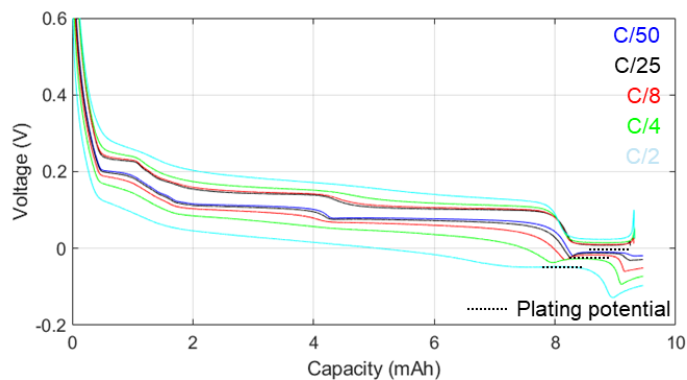


Mechanistic modeling

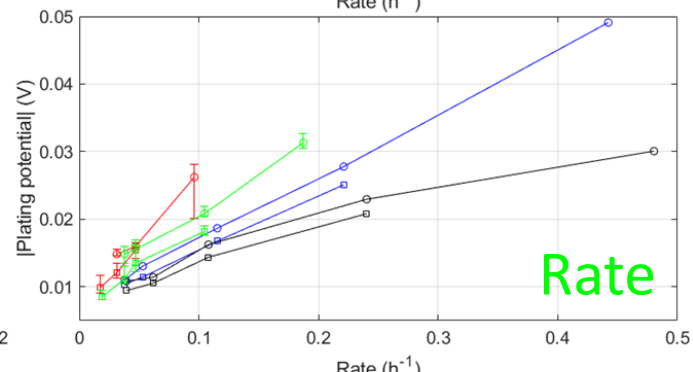
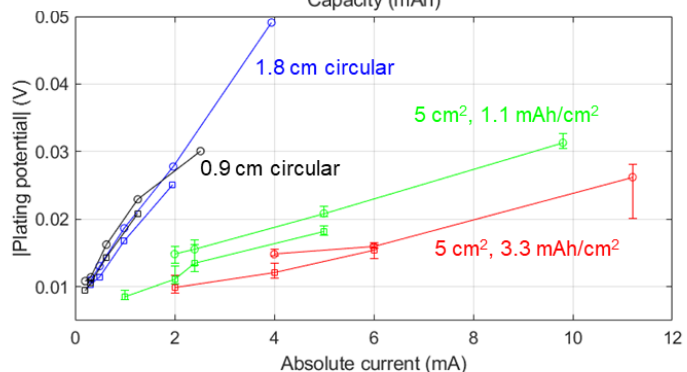
Lithium and Sodium Plating

Experiments:

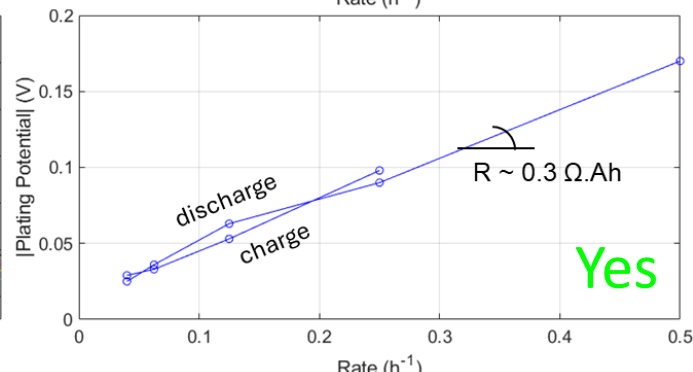
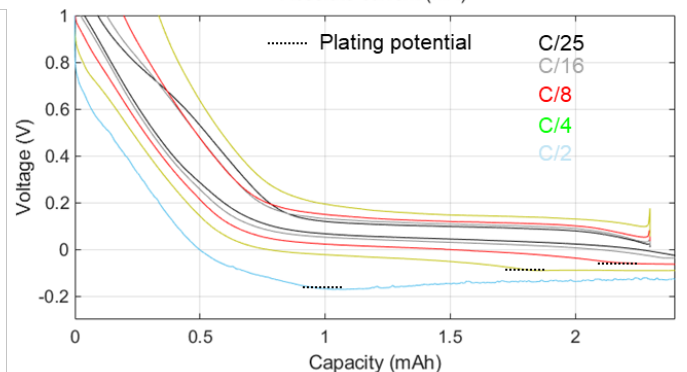
Is lithium plating potential rate dependent?



Is it rate or current dependent?



Is it the same for sodium plating?



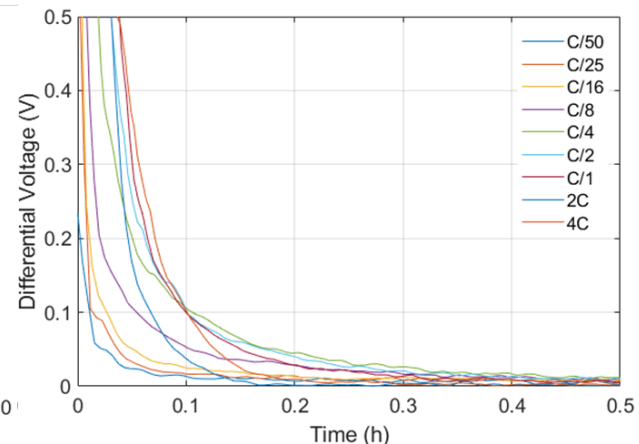
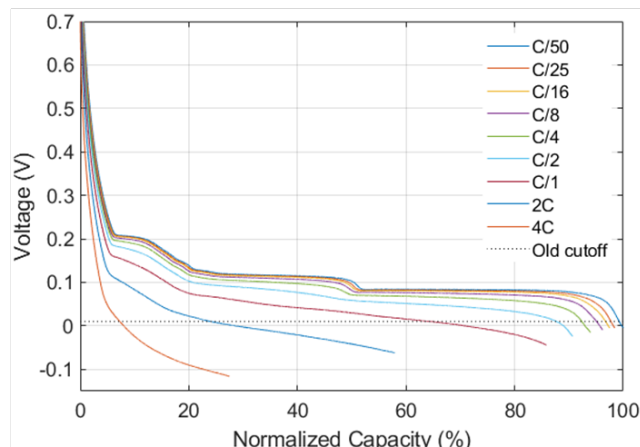
Mechanistic modeling Lithium and Sodium Plating

Preliminary results:

RPTs can be extended with
a rate dependent end of
discharge cutoff

Rest dV/dt analysis showed
no sign of stripping

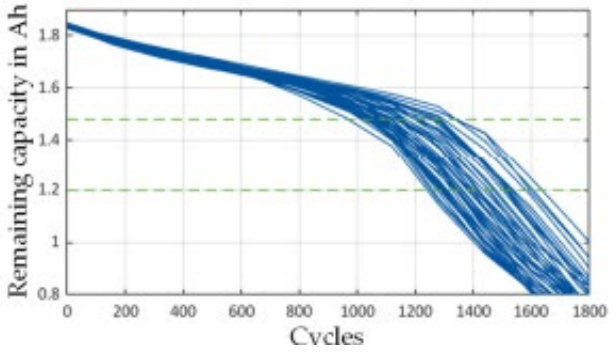
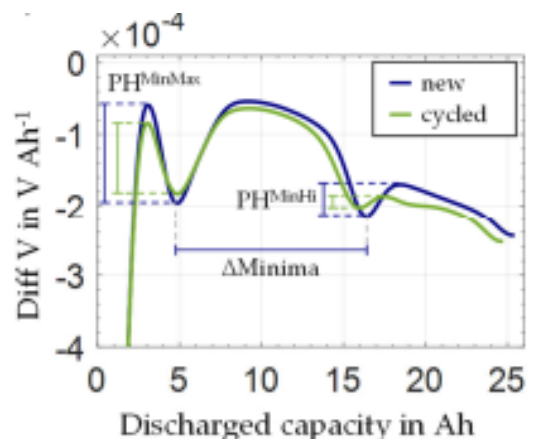
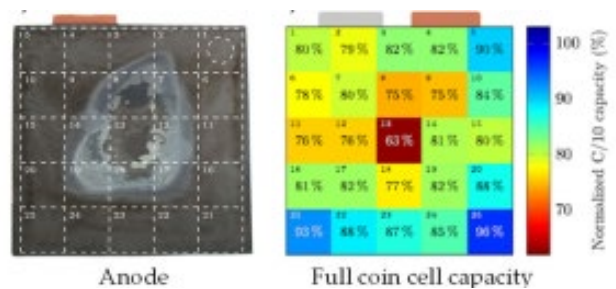
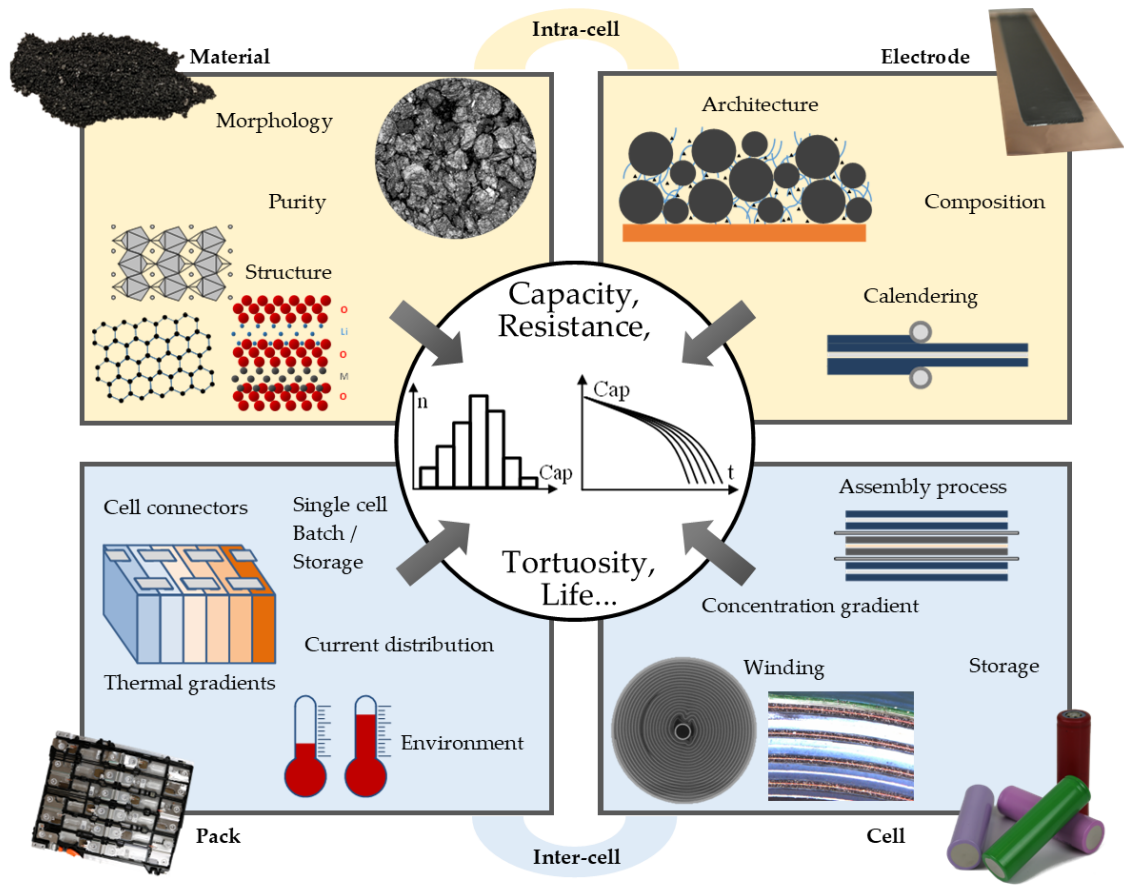
Better plating modeling
with new parameter: the
plating resistance



Mechanistic modeling

Inhomogeneous Electrodes

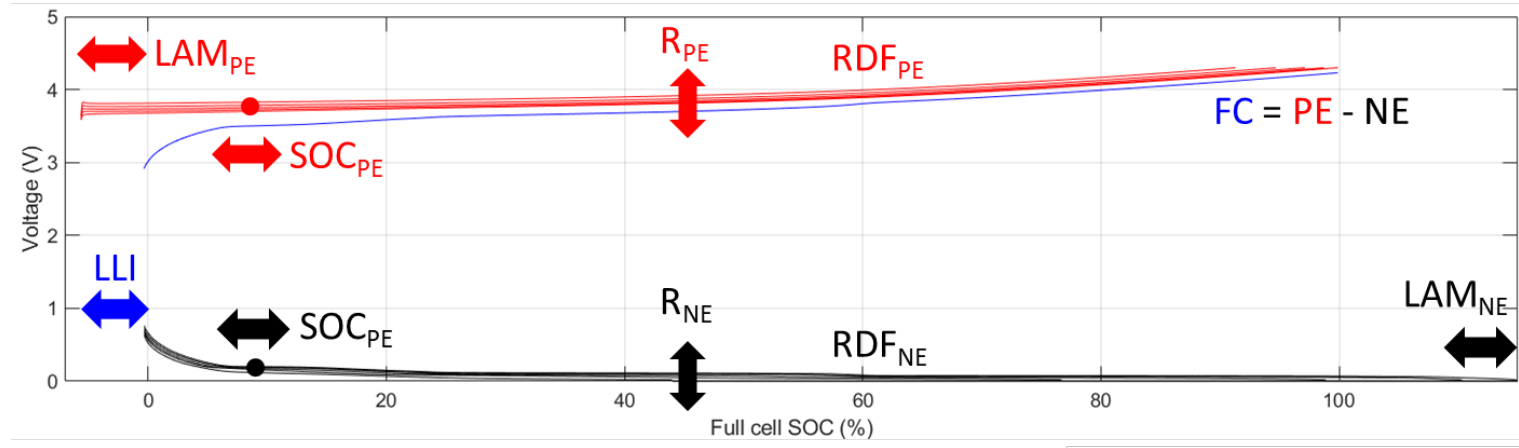
Inhomogeneities are a well-known issue



But their modeling isn't...

Inhomogeneous Electrodes

Same strategy as for degradation: Inhomogeneity modes



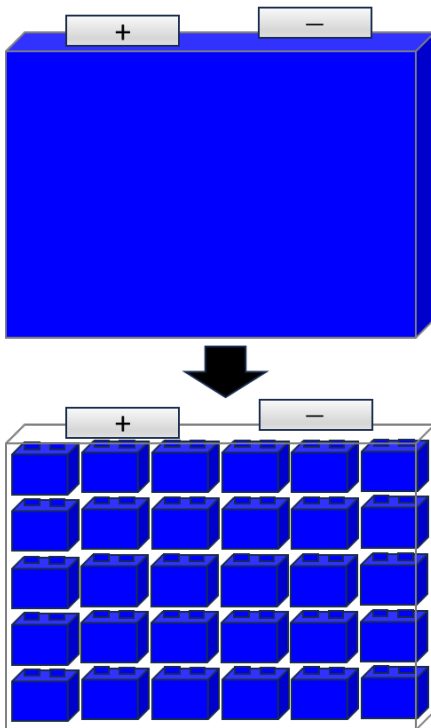
Inhomogeneous Electrodes

Paralleling should help but at which level?

Full cell level ?

Electrode level?

Or both?



Mechanistic modeling

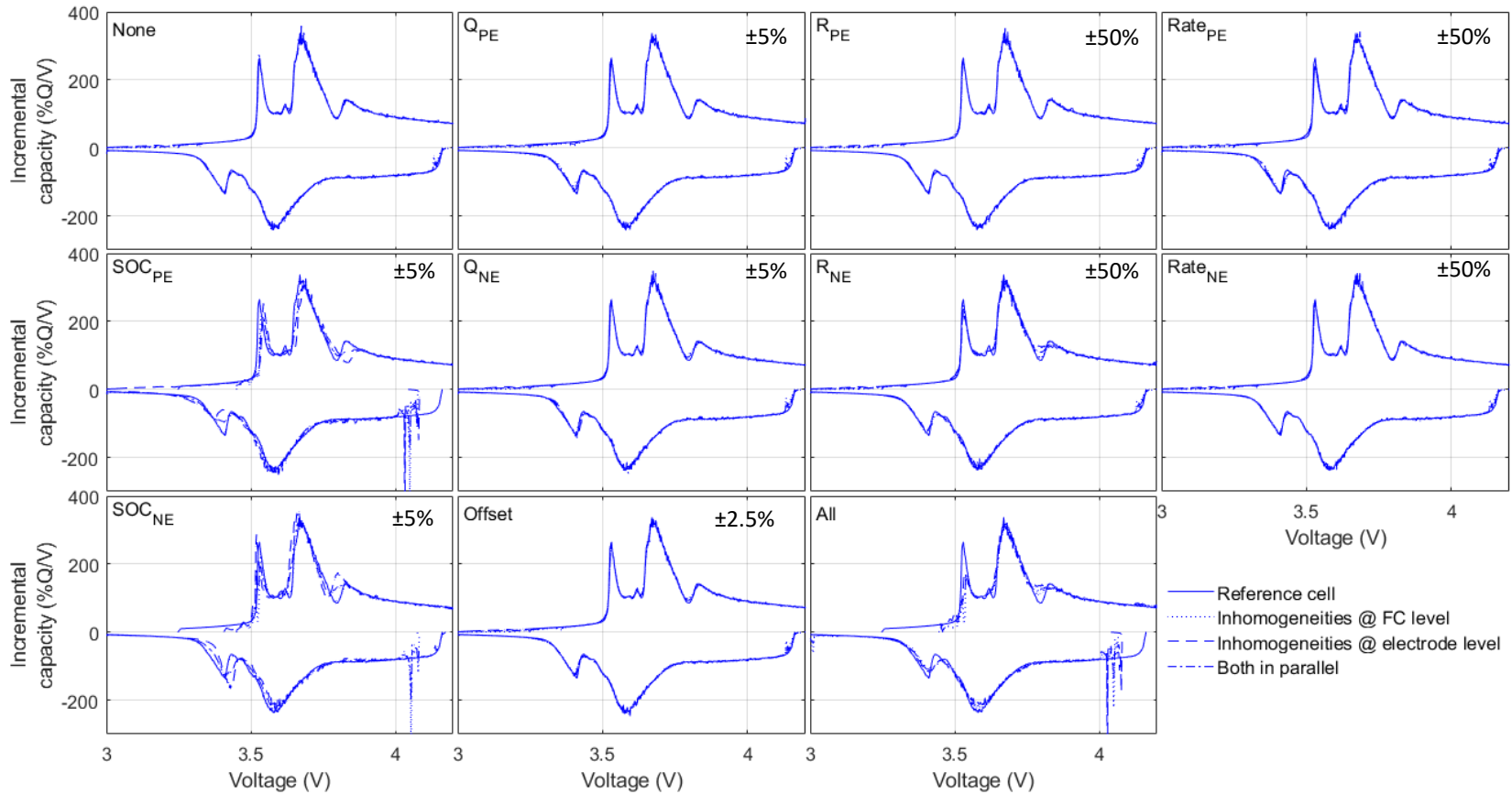
Inhomogeneous Electrodes

Summary

6/9 inhomogeneity modes have almost no impact on performance

BUT rate is affected, might influence degradation down the line...

3/9 inhomogeneity modes has impact. R_{NE} most resemble what reported in literature.



Mechanistic modeling

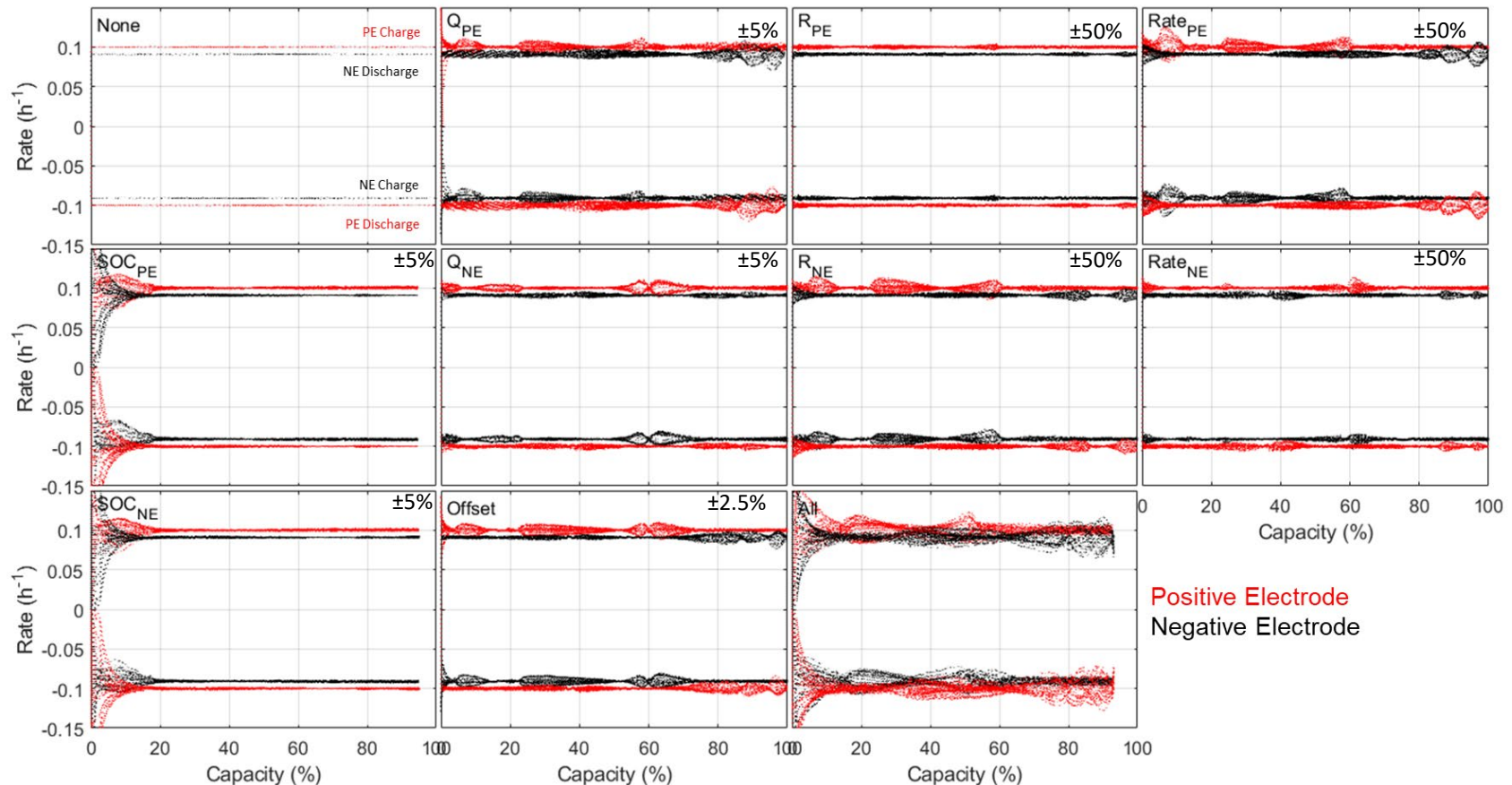
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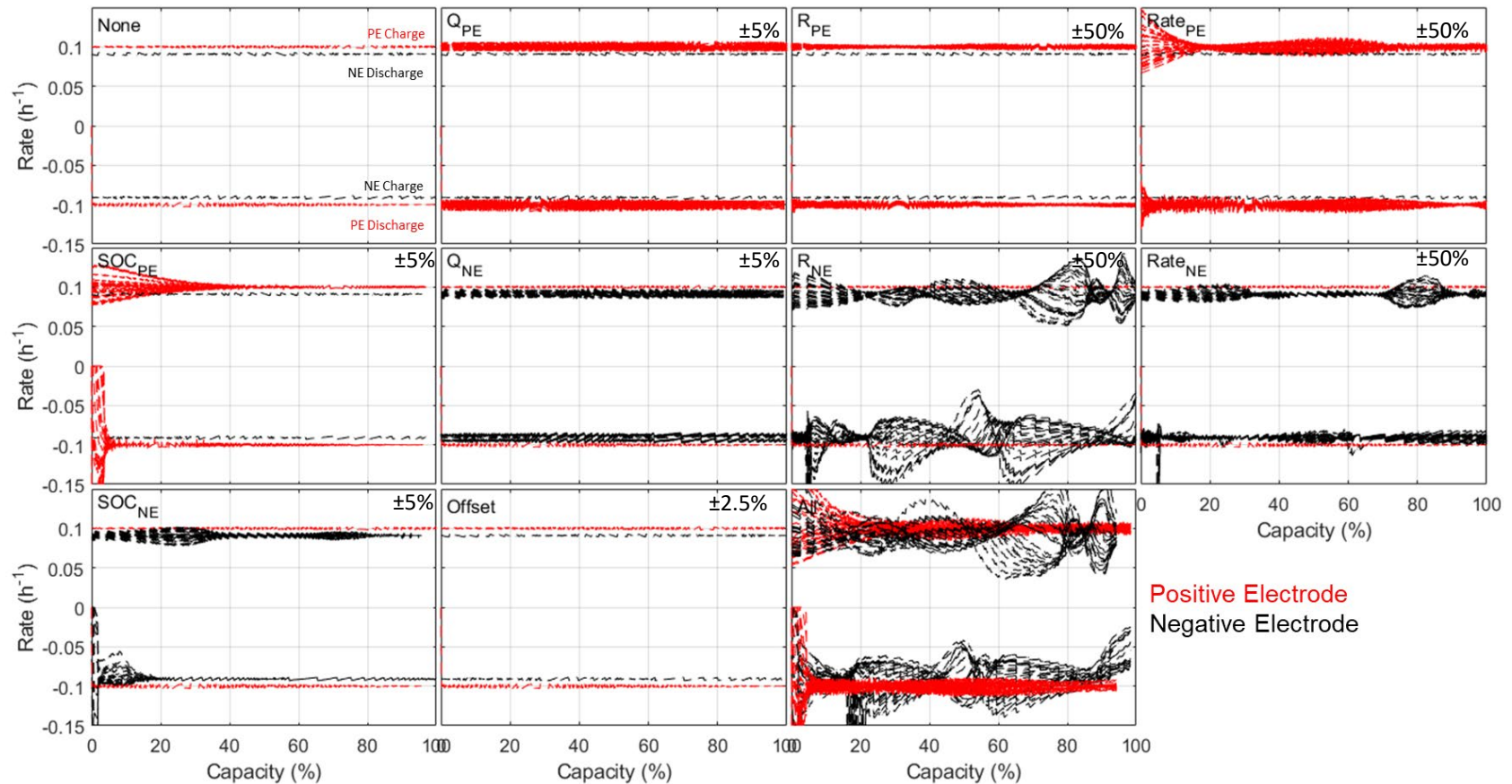
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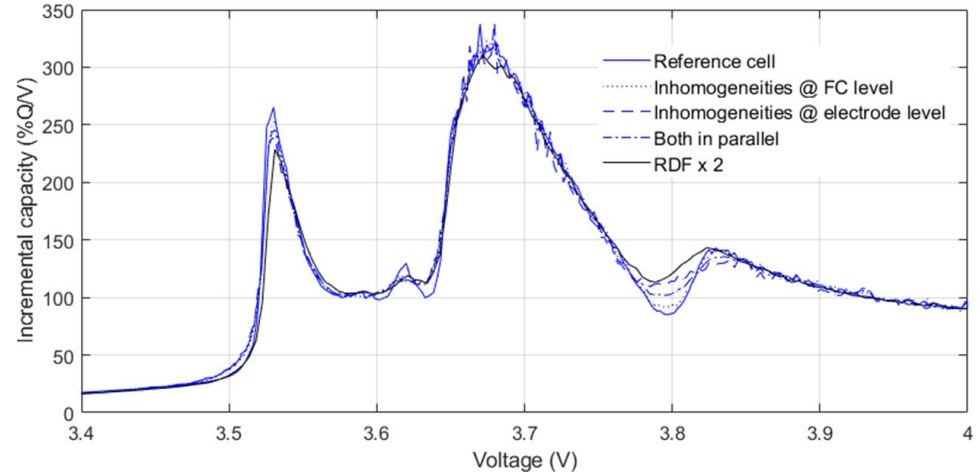
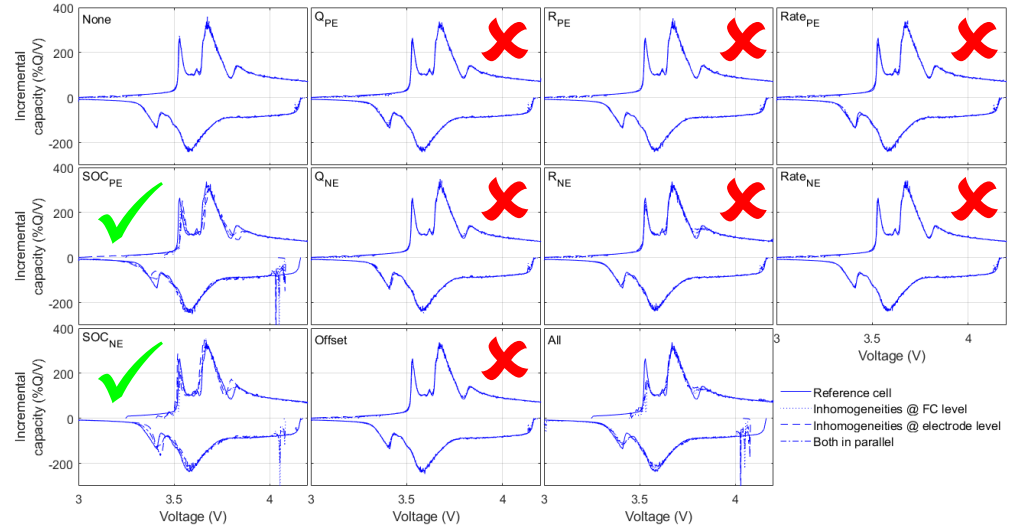
Inhomogeneous Electrodes

Quantification

Impossible for 6/9 when mild randomly distributed variations

Might be possible at beginning of regime for the SOC ones

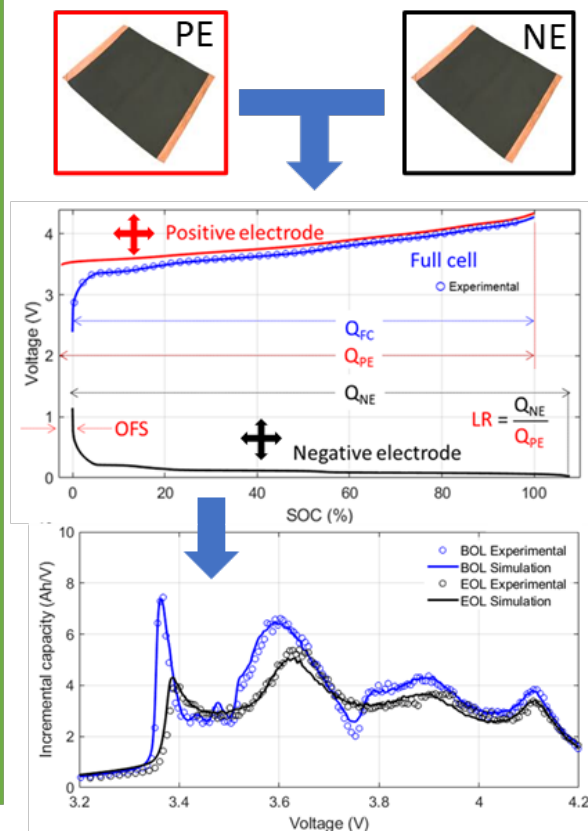
For R_{PE} , resemble impact of rate degradation factor
Quantification impossible
BUT simulation already implemented
Close to experimental observations



Validated

- Degradation mode diagnosis**
LLI, LAMs, Kinetics
- Material based prognosis**
With knee or not
Plating, reversible or not
- Electrochemical responses**
Constant current
Simple blends
Overdischarge
Overcharge
- Big Data**
Low rates
Feature of Interest Tracking

Mechanistic Modeling Approach



Under validation

- Electrochemical responses**
Na-ion and other chemistries
Advanced blends
Voltage fade
Inhomogeneous electrodes
Large battery packs
Dynamic duty cycles
- Big Data**
High rates
Temperatures
Blends
Non-continuous duty cycles

‘alawa: Hawaiian for “to diagnose by insight”

Graphical user interface: the 'alawa toolbox

~ 200 registered users from >115 organizations worldwide



Acknowledgments

All my students

Current and past Funding:

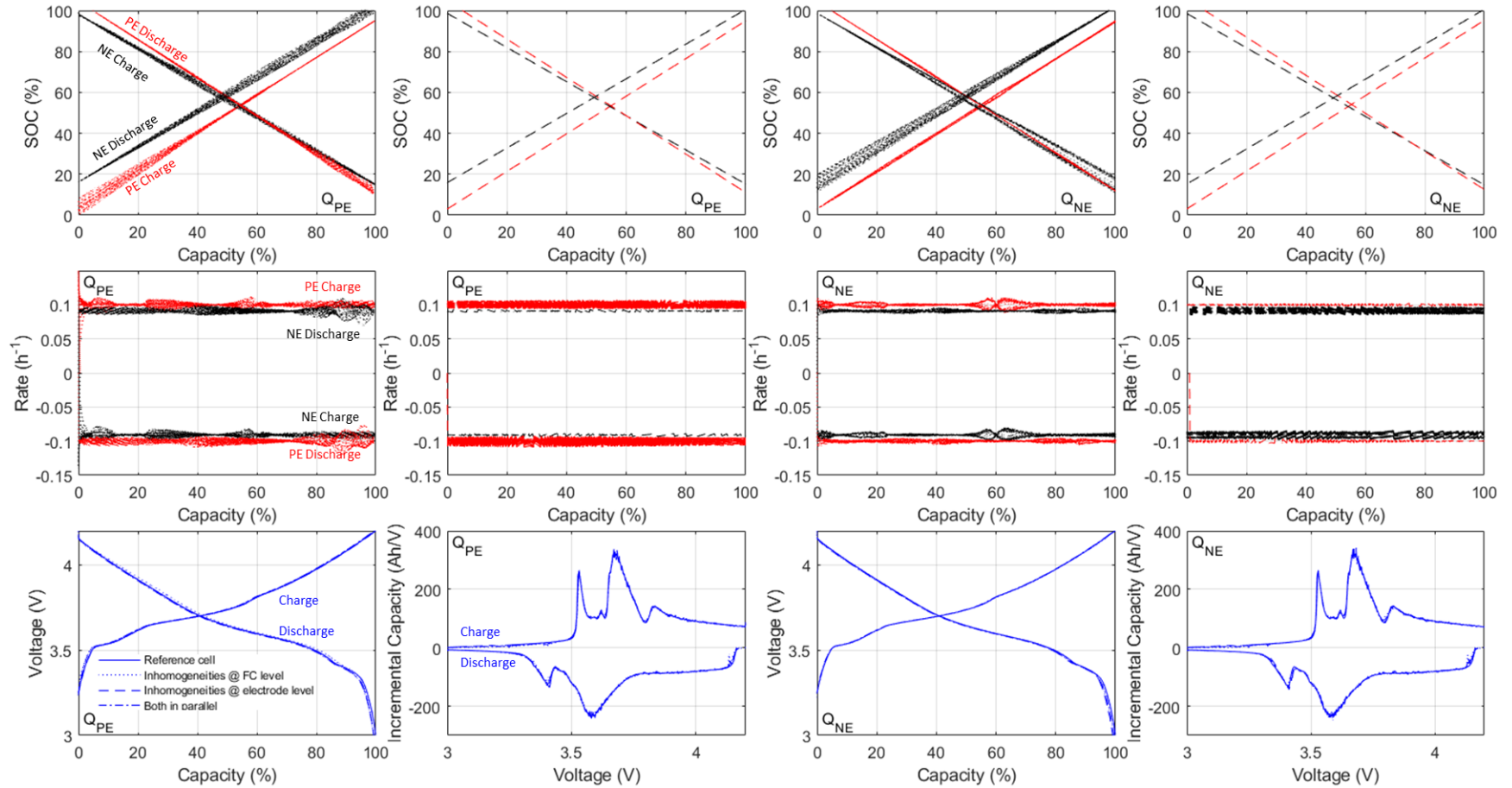


Mahalo for your attention! Questions ?

Mechanistic modeling

Inhomogeneous Electrodes

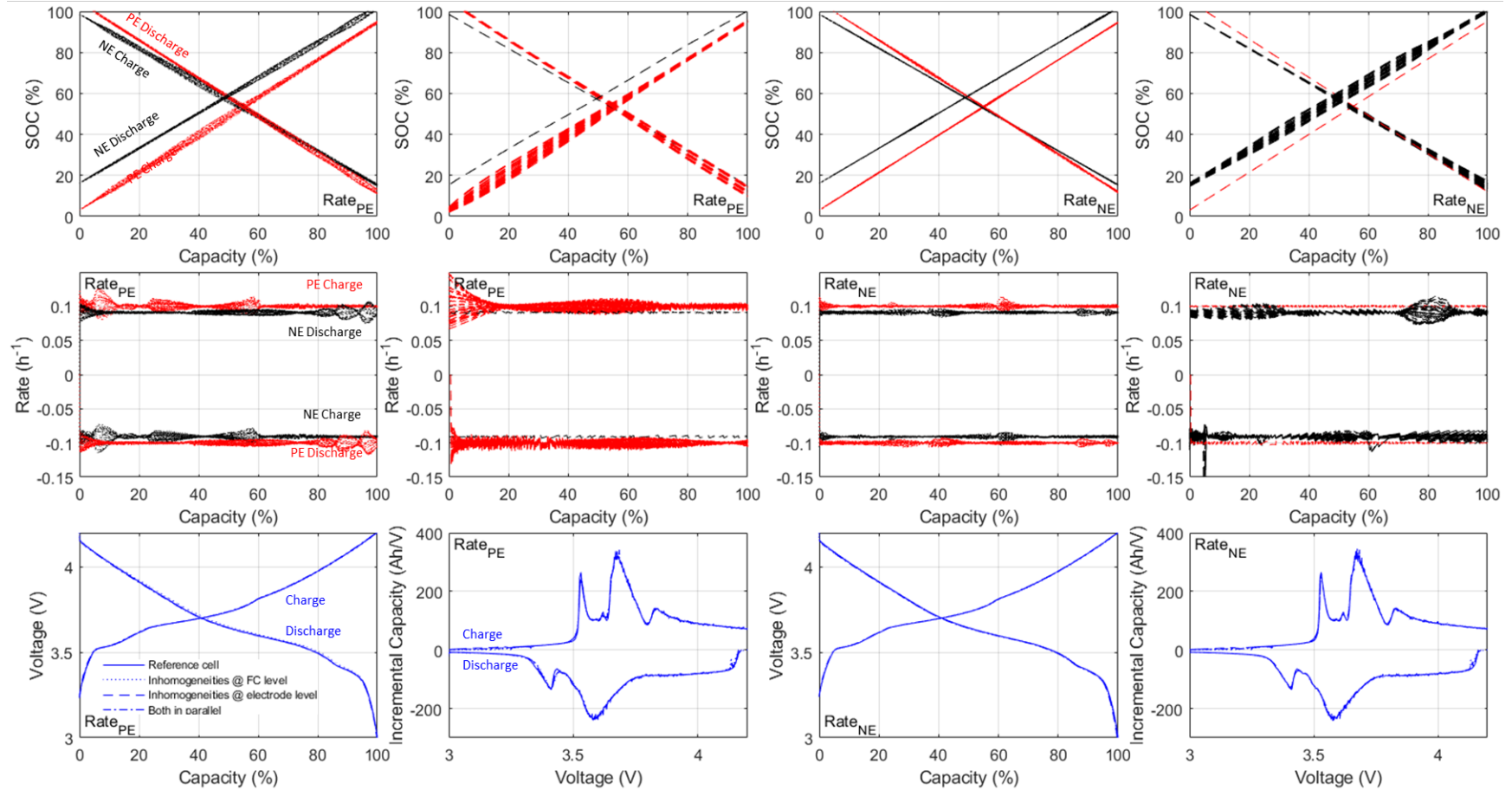
Inhomogeneity modes $\pm 5\%$ of randomly distributed Q_{PE} and Q_{NE}



Mechanistic modeling

Inhomogeneous Electrodes

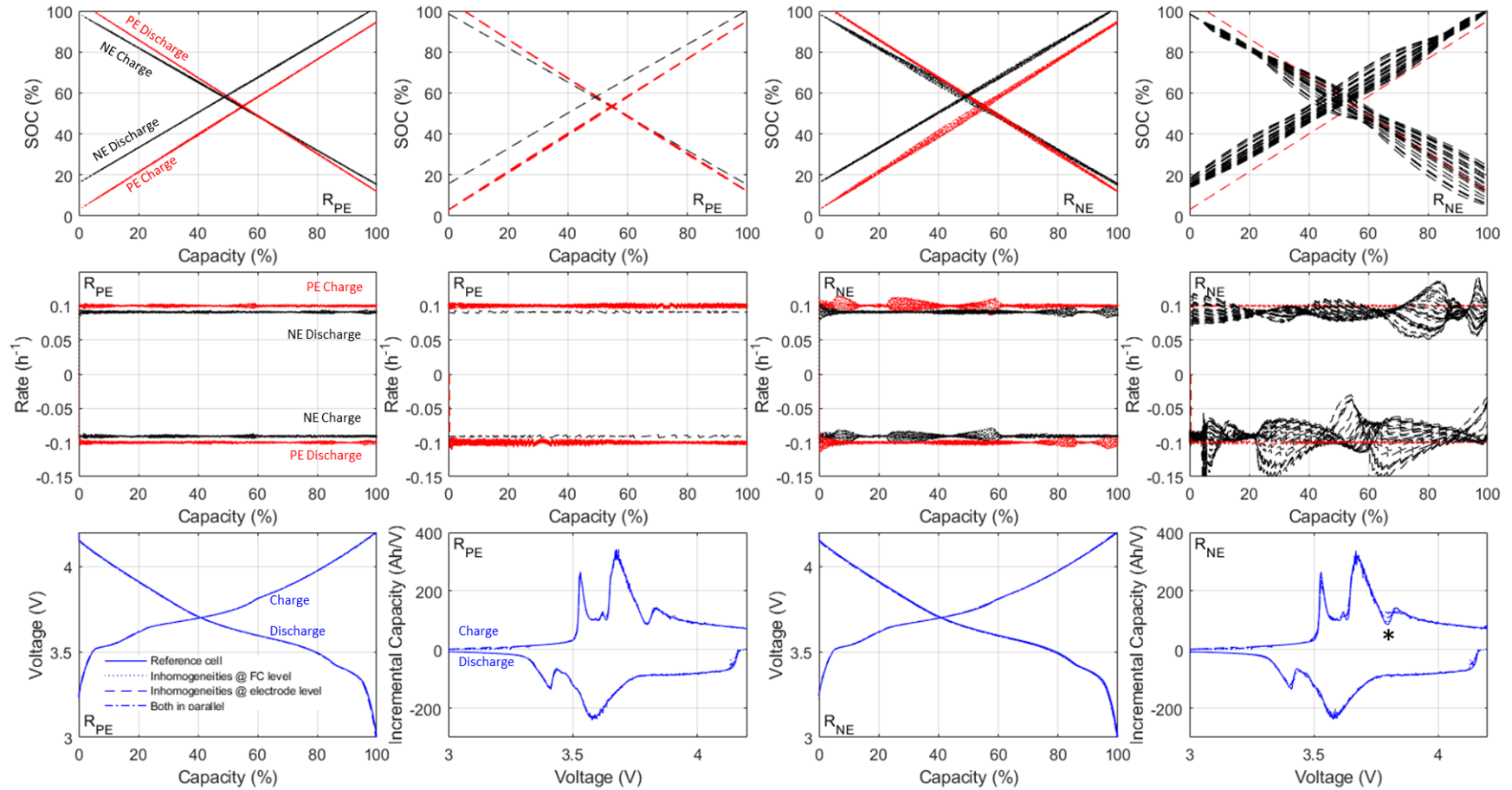
Inhomogeneity modes $\pm 50\%$ of randomly distributed Rate_{PE} and Rate_{NE}



Mechanistic modeling

Inhomogeneous Electrodes

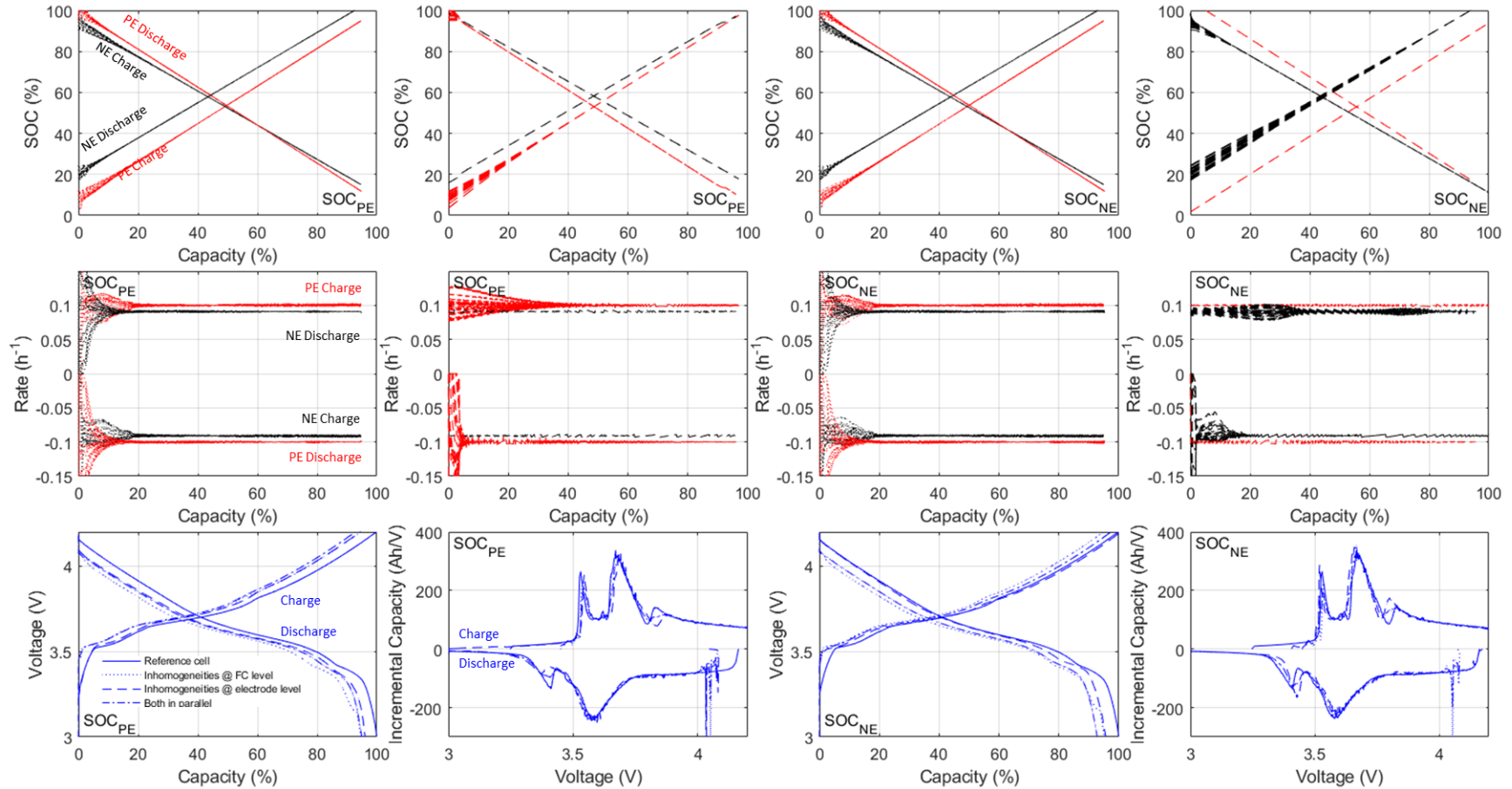
Inhomogeneity modes $\pm 50\%$ of randomly distributed R_{PE} and R_{NE}



Mechanistic modeling

Inhomogeneous Electrodes

Inhomogeneity modes $\pm 5\%$ of randomly distributed SOC_{PE} and SOC_{NE}



Mechanistic modeling

Inhomogeneous Electrodes

Inhomogeneity modes $\pm 2.5\%$ of randomly distributed Offset and all together

