

## Recycled & Idea Series

## Simulations of materials – focusing on electrolytes for all solid state batteries

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Hannah Zhang and Zachary Pipkorn (former WFU undergrads)
Zachary Hood (WFU chemistry alum, Ga Tech Ph. D)
Jason Howard, Ahmad Al-Qawasmeh, Larry E. Rush, and Nicholas Lepley (current and former WFU grad students)
NSF grant DMR-1507942

2/22/2018



#### Materials components of a Li or Na ion battery



### Development of LiPON electrolyte films at Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Solid State Ionics 53-56 (1992) 655-661 North-Holland





## Sputtering of lithium compounds for preparation of electrolyte thin films

N.J. Dudney, J.B. Bates, R.A. Zuhr and C.F. Luck

JOURNAL OF SOLID STATE CHEMISTRY 115, 313-323 (1995)

#### Synthesis, Crystal Structure, and Ionic Conductivity of a Polycrystalline Lithium Phosphorus Oxynitride with the *γ*-Li<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> Structure

B. Wang, B. C. Chakoumakos, B. C. Sales, B. S. Kwak, and J. B. Bates



## Simulations of ions in electrolyte crystals at two different temperatures.



## Molecular dynamics simulations of AgI prepared by Zachary Pipkorn in 2015.

2/22/2018



### Ysbrand Haven – WFU Physics Professor 1965-1983

1975 Howler photo of Professor Haven with his conductivity equipment.



Studied ionic conductivity in well-controlled crystalline samples as a function of temperature, to develop models of basic mechanisms and their relationship to diffusion.



Fig. 2. The intrinsic (I) and extrinsic (II) regions of the ionic conductivity plot for two specimens of as-grown material.

WAKE FOREST

B. J. H. Jackson and
D. A. Young, J. Phys.
Chem. Solids 30,
1973-1976 (1969)

$$\sigma = \frac{K_I}{T} e^{-E_I/k_B T}$$

$$+\frac{K_{II}}{T}e^{-E_{II}/k_{B}T}$$

 $E_{I}$  and  $E_{II}$  are "activation" energies, characteristic of the hopping processes.

### **Relationship between ionic conductivity and diffusion** From statistical mechanics

(Nernst-Einstein relation)

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{V} \frac{q^2}{k_B T} D^{(\text{all})}$$
$$= \frac{1}{H_r} \frac{N}{V} \frac{q^2}{k_B T} D^{(\text{tracer})}$$
Haven ratio:  $H_r = \frac{D^{(\text{tracer})}}{D^{(\text{all})}}$ 

Key:  $\sigma \equiv DC$  electrical conductivity  $D \equiv$  Diffusion coefficient  $\frac{N}{N} \equiv$ #mobile ions per unit volume  $q \equiv$  charge of mobile ions  $k_{\rm B} \equiv {\rm Boltzmann \ constant}$  $T \equiv$  temperature in Kelvin

 $D^{(\text{tracer})}$ : can be measured using nuclear isotopes; represents independent particle motions accessible by computation

 $D^{(all)}$ : measured from the conductivity; includes correlated motions of mobile ions very difficult to compute

2/22/2018



Paper by N. Kayama, et. al in Nature Materials 10, 682-686 (2011)





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### **Research from Toyota Motor Company**

2/22/2018

