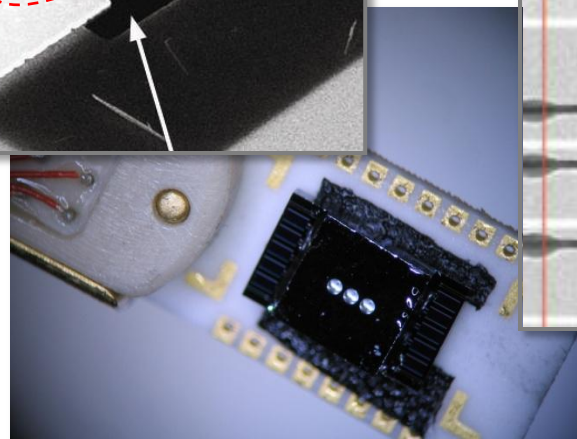
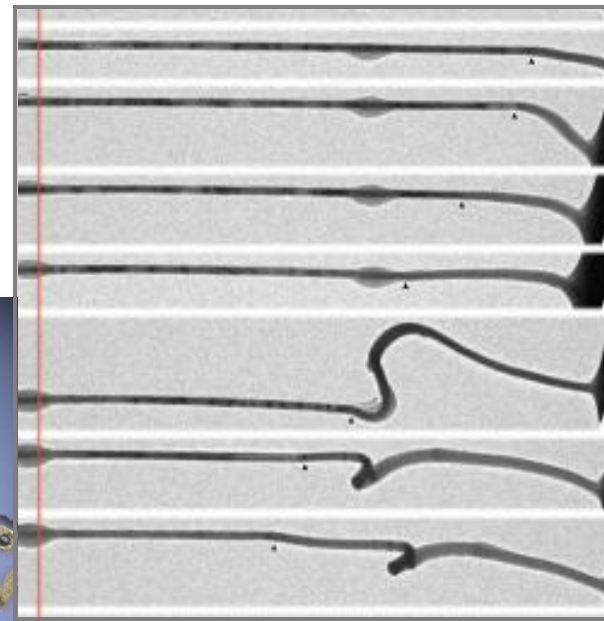
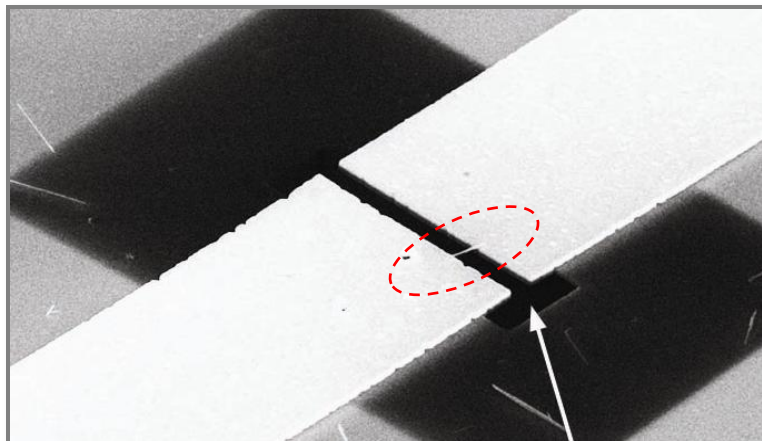


# Electrochemistry at the Nanoscale

SAND2011-5907 C

SAND2011-5907C

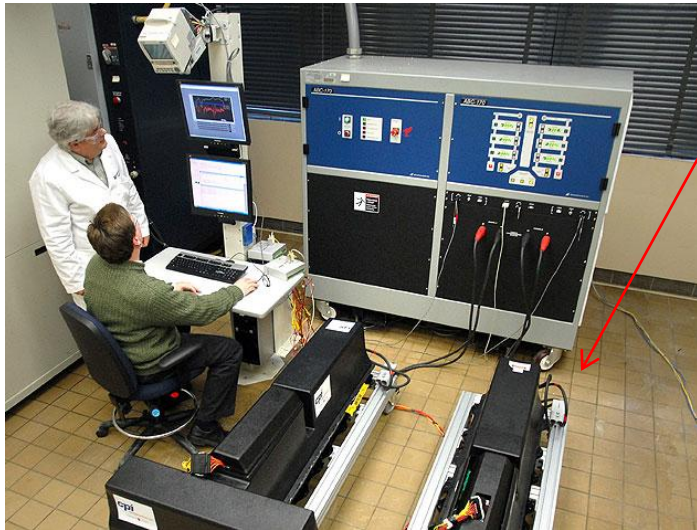


**John Sullivan and Jian Yu Huang**

***Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies (CINT)***

***Sandia National Labs\*, Albuquerque, NM***

# Batteries are **BIG** but the solution to the problems are small.



- 16 KWh Li-ion battery pack for the Chevy Volt (175 kg)
- 90Wh/kg max capacity, 50 Wh/kg normal
- Comparison: WWII era electric torpedo battery pack  $\approx$  4 KWh, 550 kg (7.3 Wh/kg)

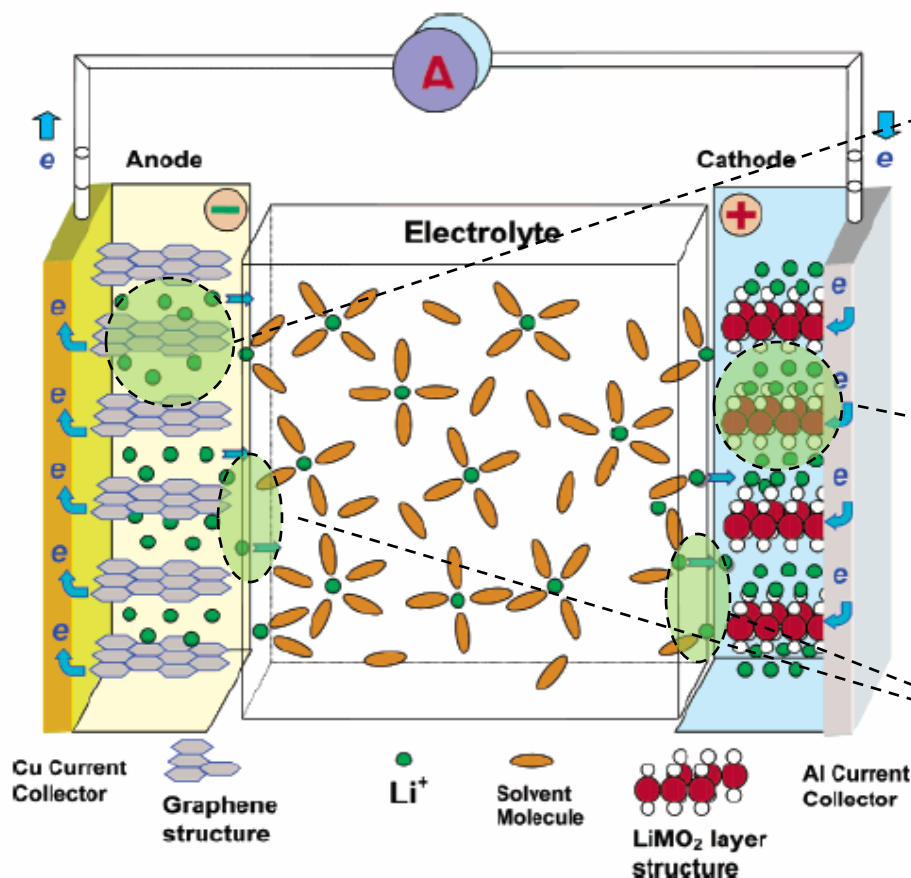
**Lots of Energy!: Chevy Volt battery pack  $\cong$  9 kg of C4 explosive**

## How do we increase the capacity?

- New anode materials (e.g. Si) offer up to 10X Li storage capacity at the anode (compared to graphite)
- New cathodes (e.g.  $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$ ) offer  $\sim$  25% higher cell voltage
- **Problem:** Materials have limited lifetime

**Need a nanoscale focus**

# Scientific Challenges in Li-ion Batteries



## Anodes

- structural mechanisms to accommodate large strains
- kinetics of Li ion transport

## Cathodes

- kinetics of Li ion transport
- electrical transport

## Electrolyte interfaces

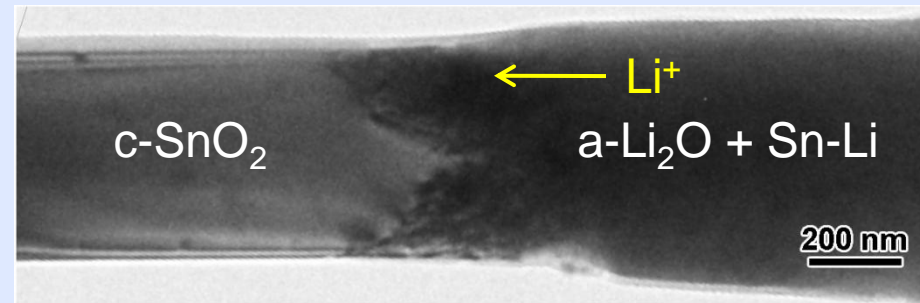
- solid electrolyte interphase (SEI) formation
- SEI stability

*Report of the Basic Energy Sciences Workshop  
on Electrical Energy Storage, April 2-4, 2007*

# Nanoscale Electrochemistry at CINT: Three Approaches

## 1. Structural and mechanical characterization by *in situ* TEM

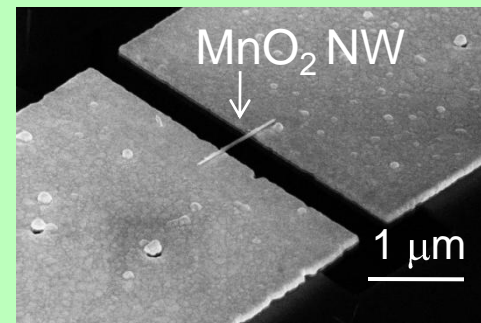
- strain accommodation during lithiation
- initiation of defects (e.g. dislocations/cracks)
- kinetics of lithiation



Huang, *et al.*, Science (2010).

## 2. Single nanoparticle and batch electrochemical studies

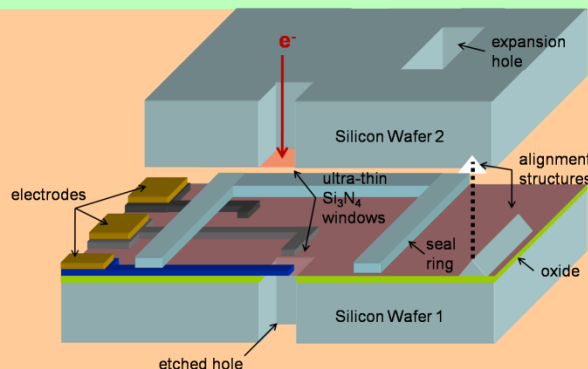
- correlating electrochemical properties to structure
- size-dependent behavior



Subramanian, *et al.*, *in submission to NanoLett* (2011).

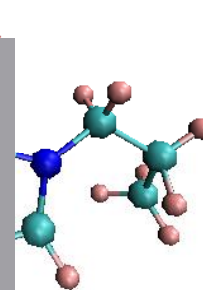
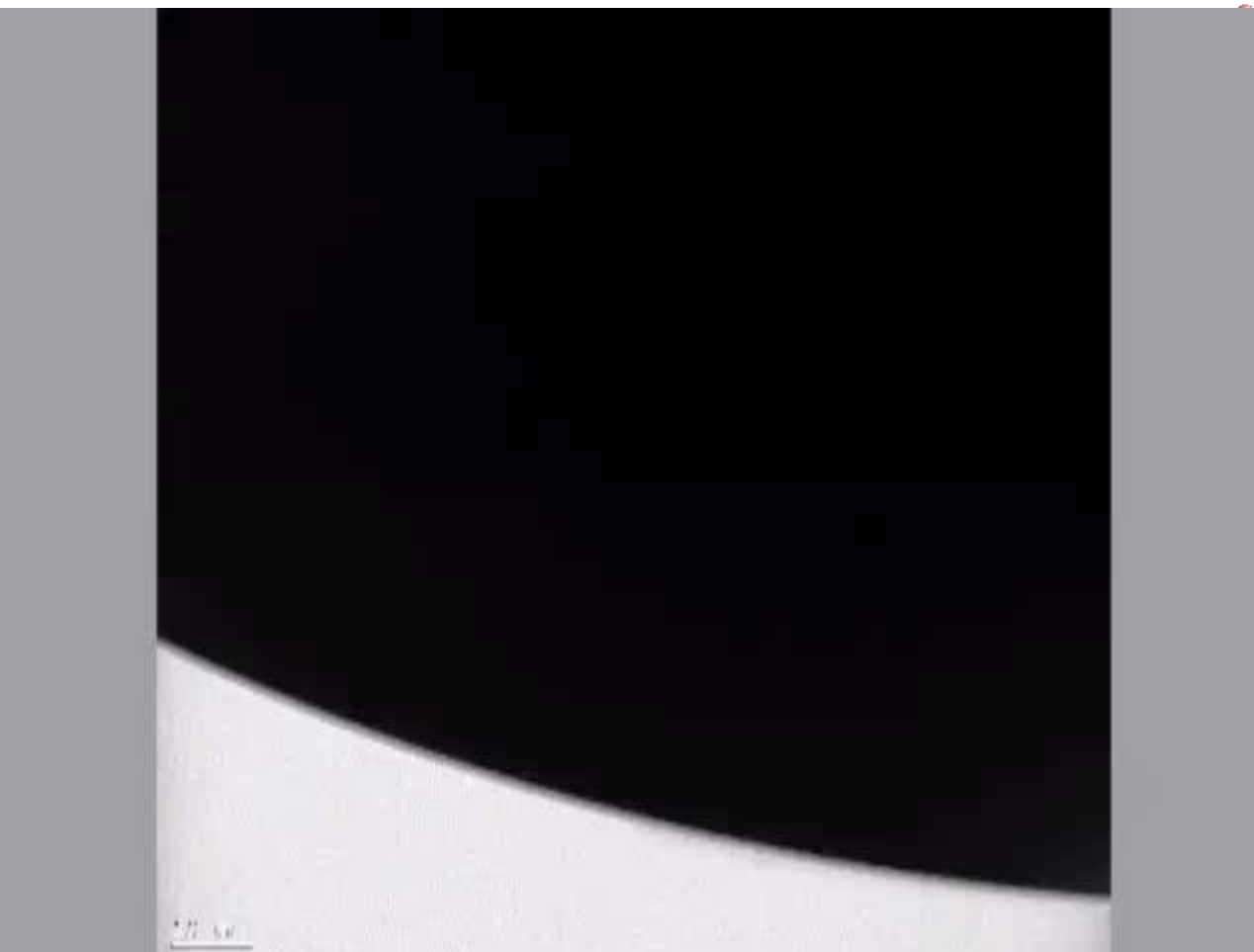
## 3. Electrode/electrolyte interface studies

- SEI formation (composition and morphology)
- SEI evolution, aging, and stability during cycling

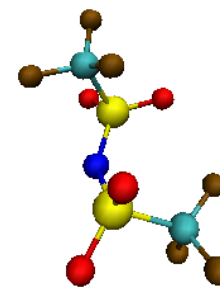


Sullivan, *et al.*, Proc. SPIE (2010).

# How do you do liquid electrochemistry in a TEM? -- ILs



DMPI



TFSI

1,3-dimethyl-1-propylimidazolium  
(DMPI)

(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide  
(TFSI) + Li-TFSI

also

1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium

hexafluorophosphate +  $\text{LiPF}_6$

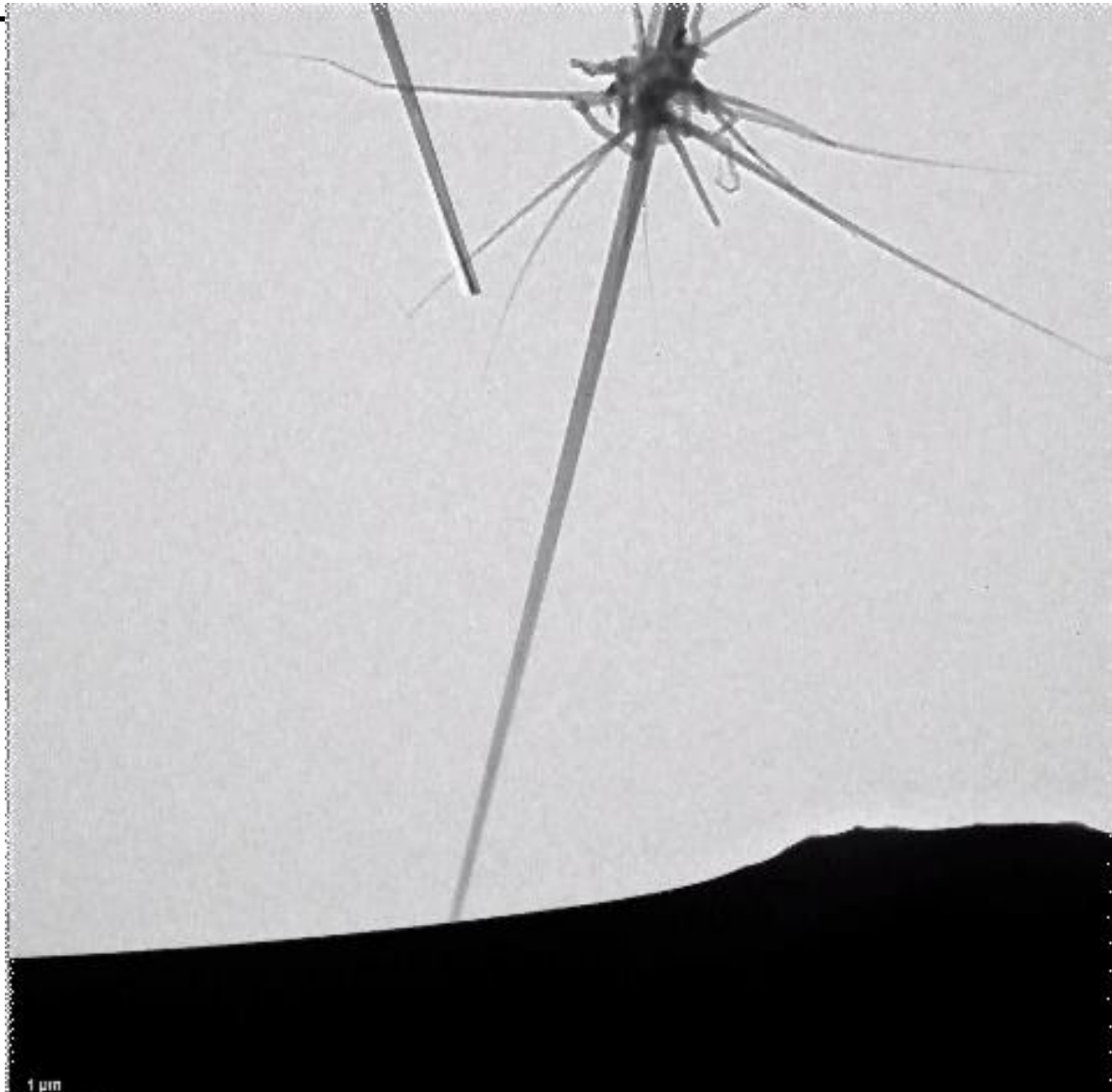
and

1-ethylpyrrolidinium-TFSI

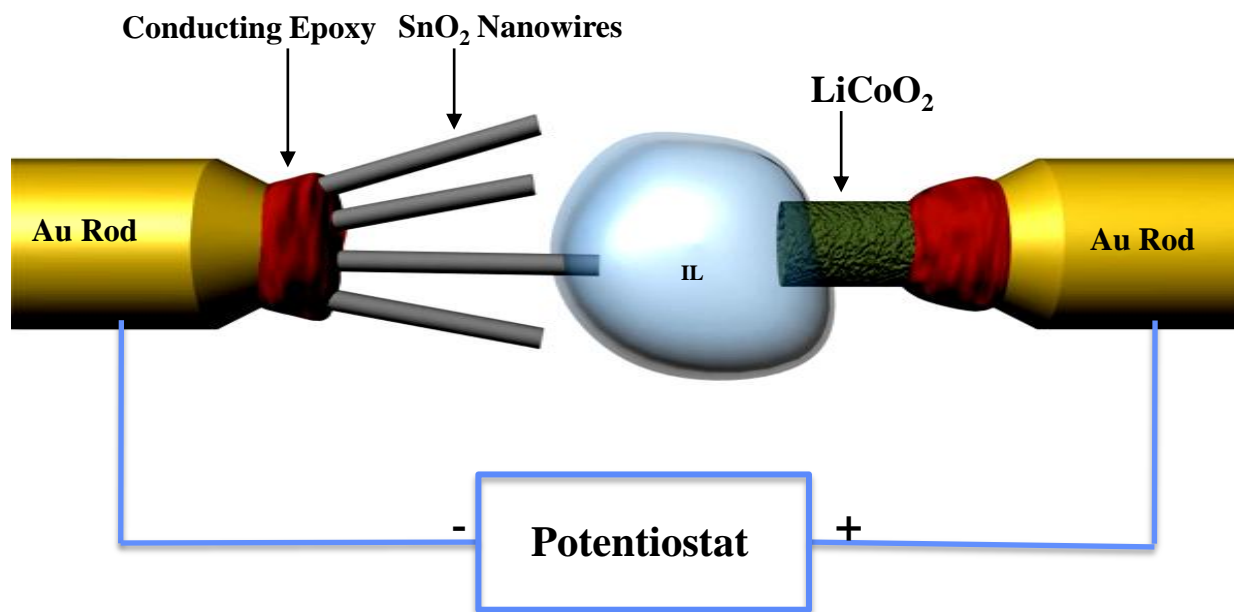
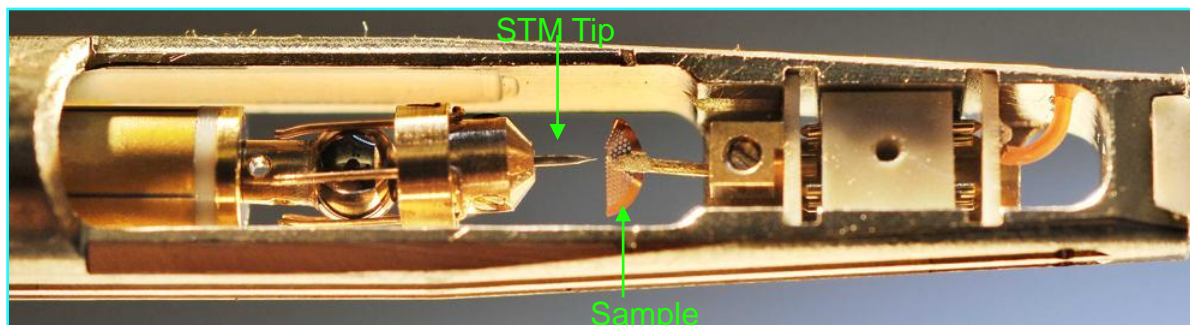
Li-TFSI



# Capillary action of ionic liquids on Si in the TEM.



# Electrochemistry inside the TEM: Lithiation of a $\text{SnO}_2$ NW anode.



Jian Yu Huang, *et al.*, "In situ observation of the electrochemical lithiation of a single  $\text{SnO}_2$  nanowire electrode," *Science* **330**, 1515 (2010).

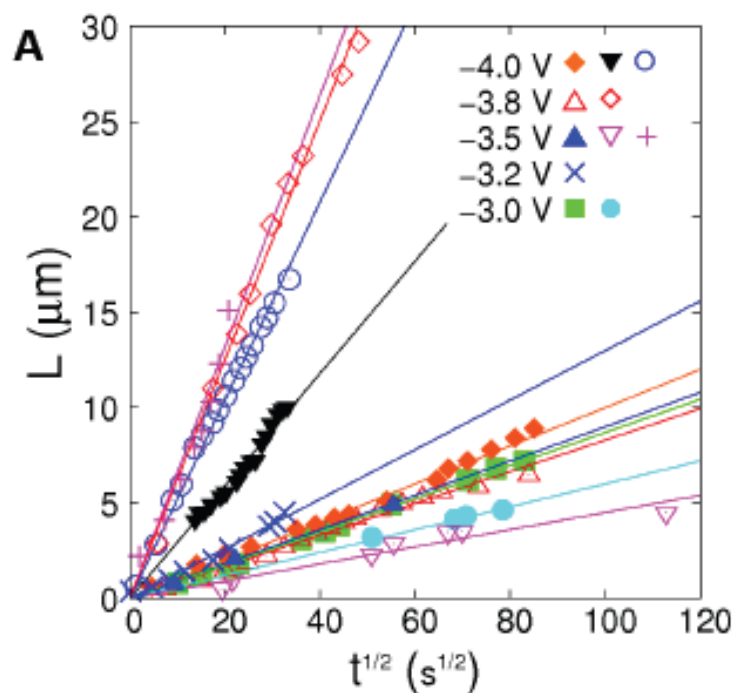
**Lithiation creates amorphous  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  + Sn-Li  
and a lengthening of the NW.**



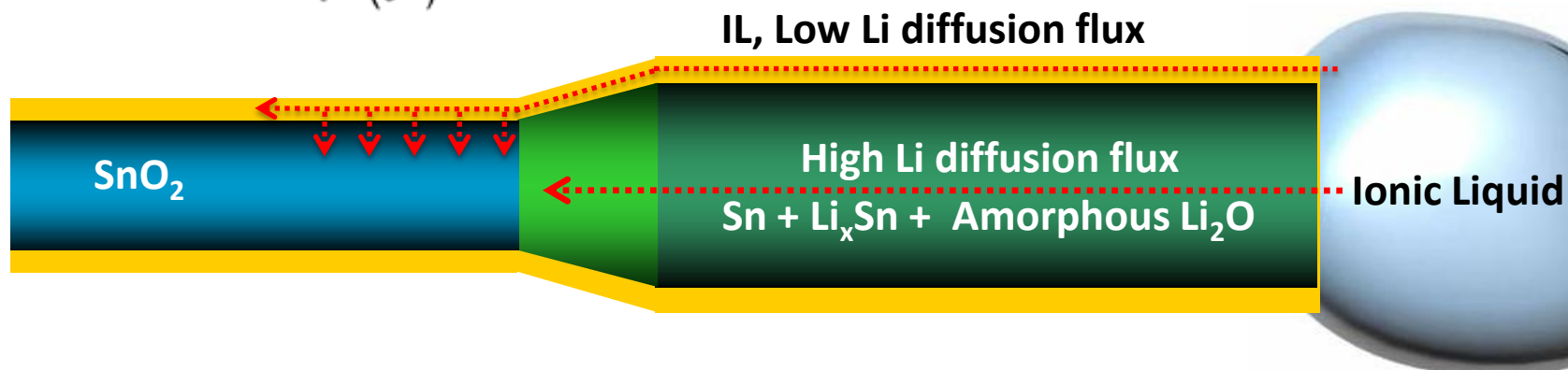
J.Y. Huang, *et al.*, 2010.



# The reaction is diffusion-limited: limited by $\text{Li}^+$ flux through $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ .



- diffusion-limited kinetics ( $t^{1/2}$ )
- diffusivities of  $0.05$  to  $5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$



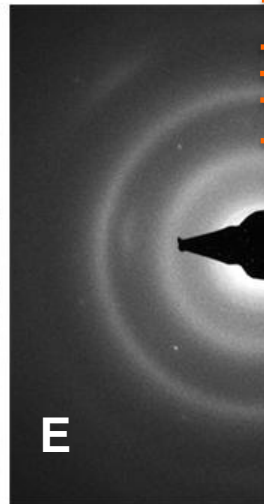
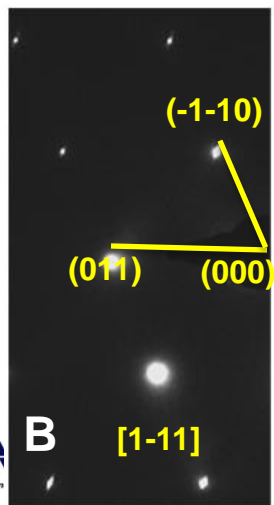
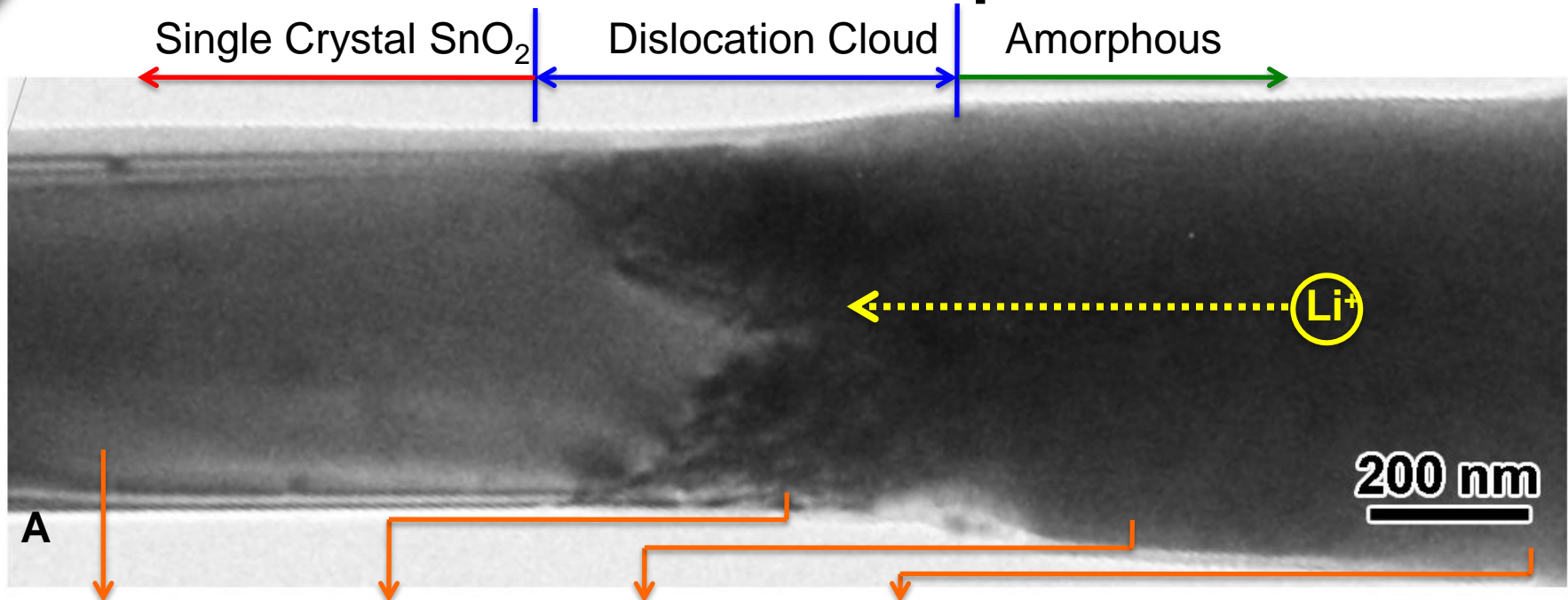


# Imaging the strain accommodation mechanism.

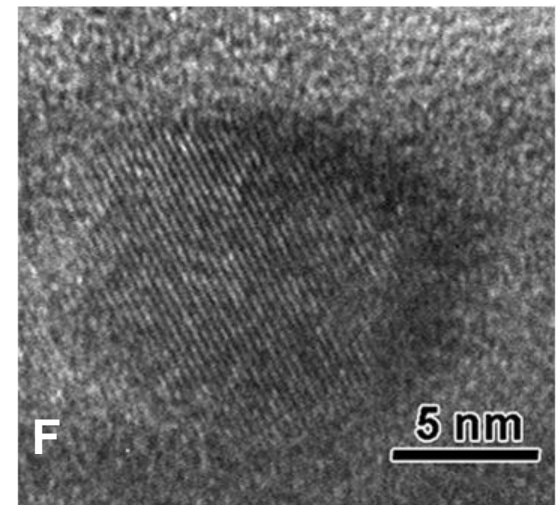


J.Y. Huang, *et al.*, 2010.

# A snapshot in time showing the rxn front and the phases.

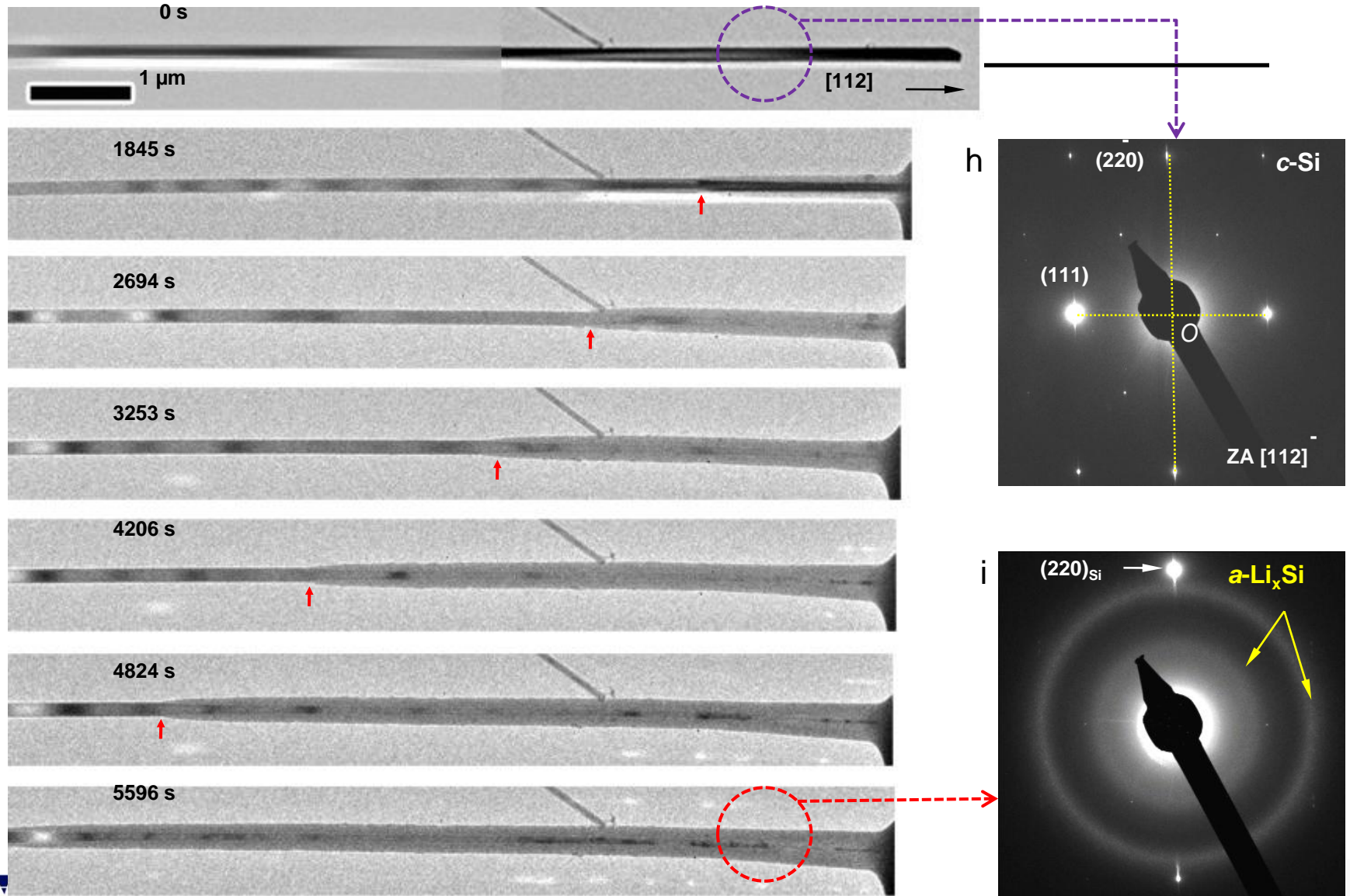


(301)  
(206)  
(211)  
(201)  
(110)  
(200)  
(006)  
(101)



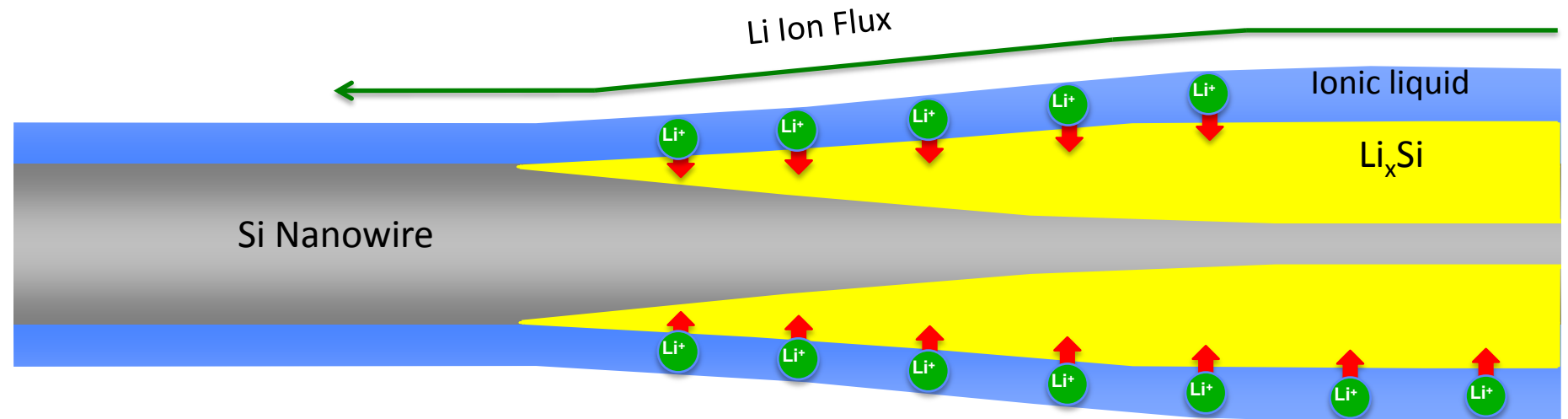
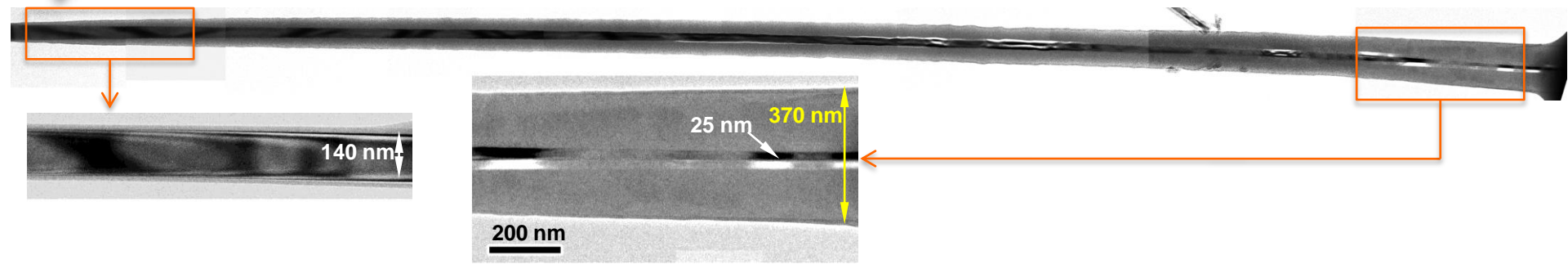
# Do all nanowire anodes behave the same?

## The story with Si.




J.Y. Huang, et al., Nano Lett., 2011 (DOI: 10.1021/nl200412p)

# Lithiation of Si leads to a core-shell structure.



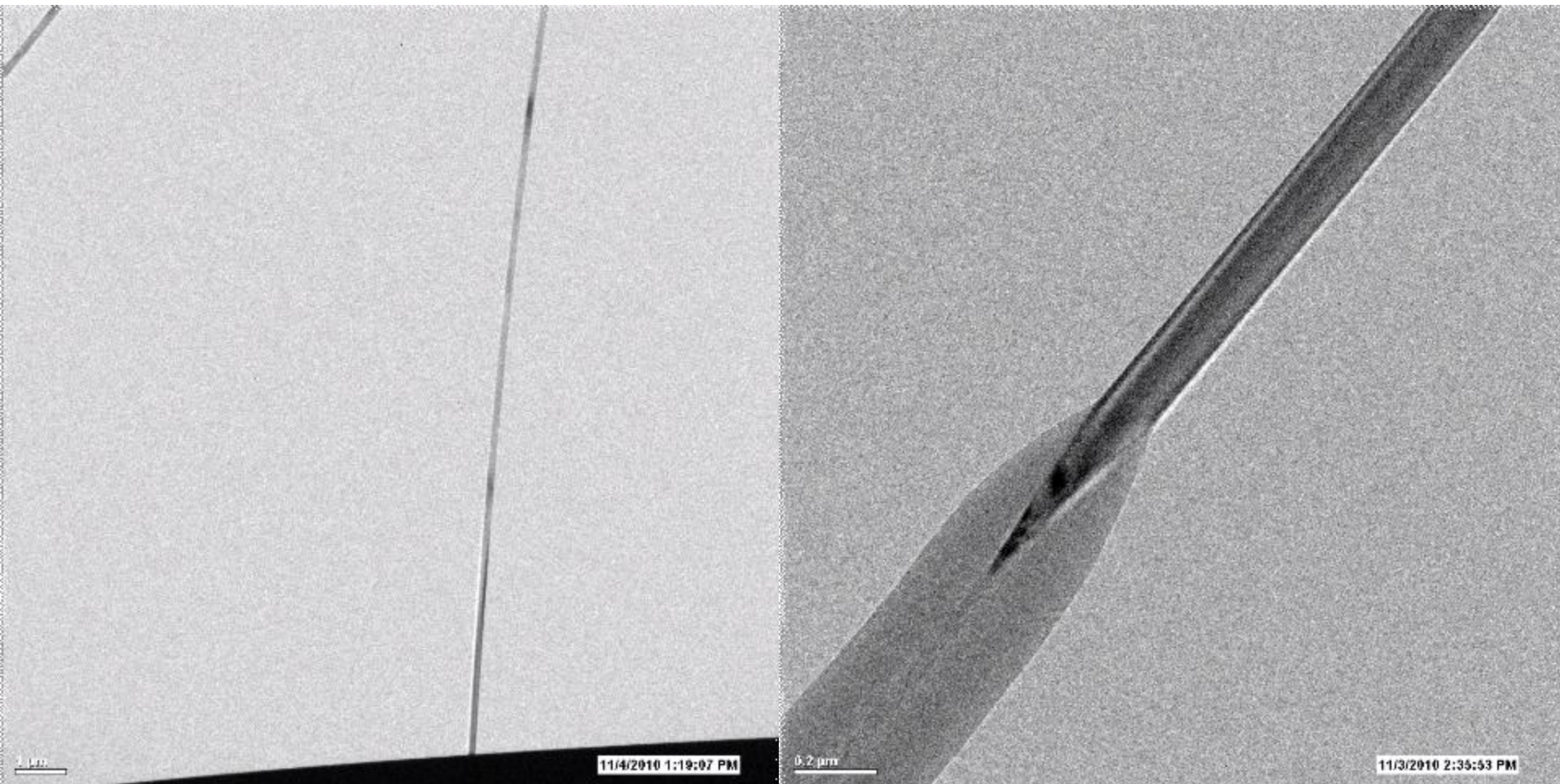
- Core-shell structure; Conical shape of the core
- Reaction from surface to the interior
- No elongation, no dislocations





**Similar kinetics are observed between C-coated and heavily phosphorus-doped Si.**

---



# How do we make *in situ* TEM of battery materials an easy to use tool?

---

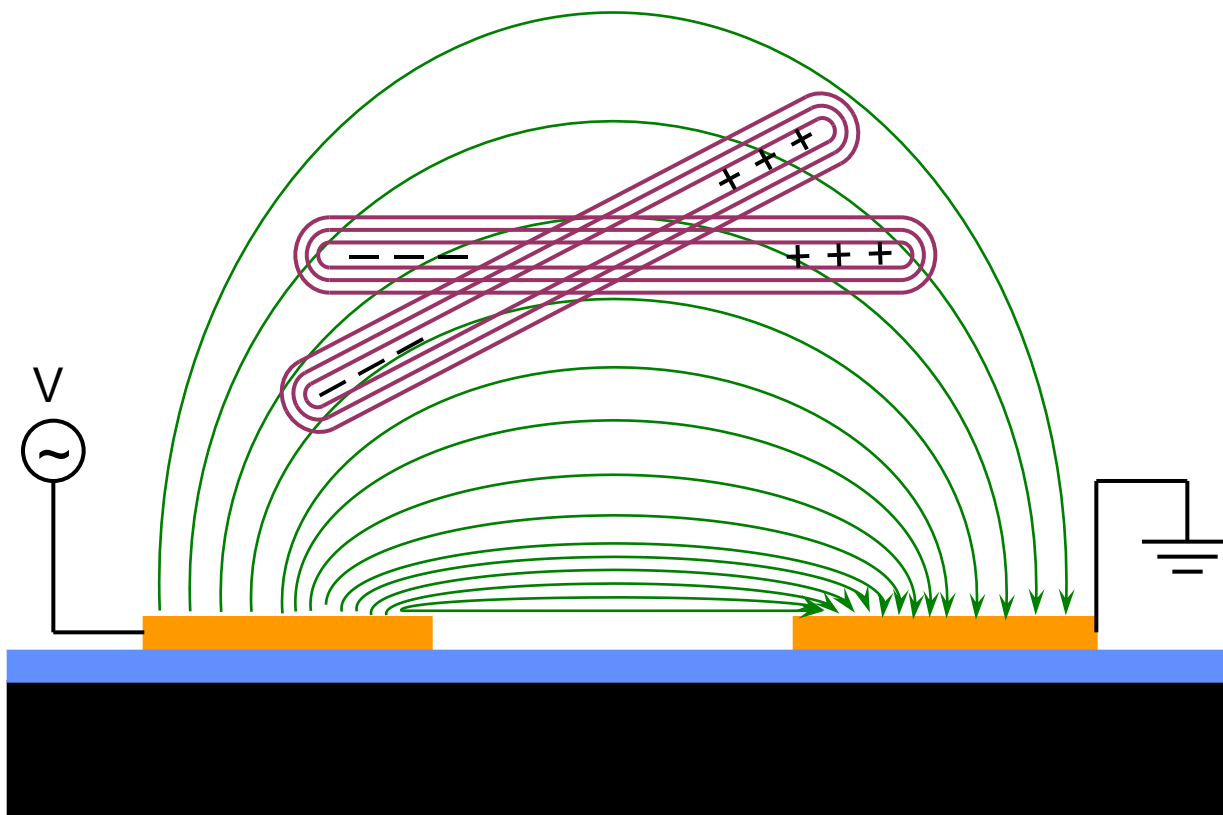
making an *in situ* TEM sample



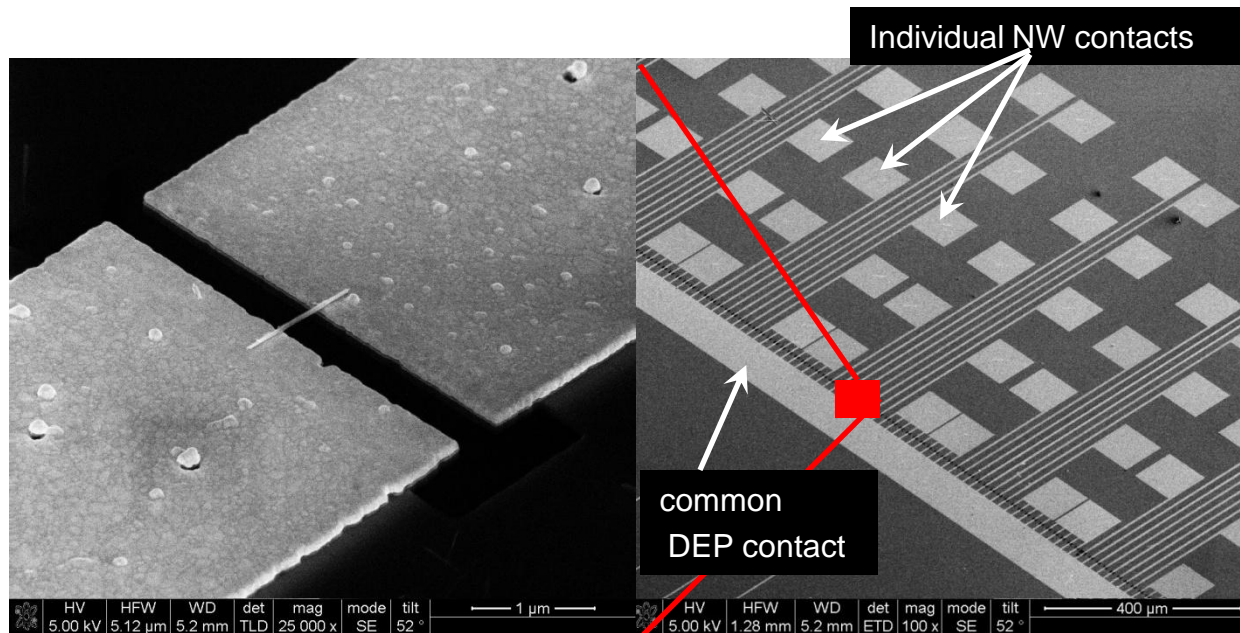
~ 20  $\mu\text{m}$

# How do we easily assemble and measure “lots” of different battery materials?

*Dielectrophoresis  
(DEP) assembly*



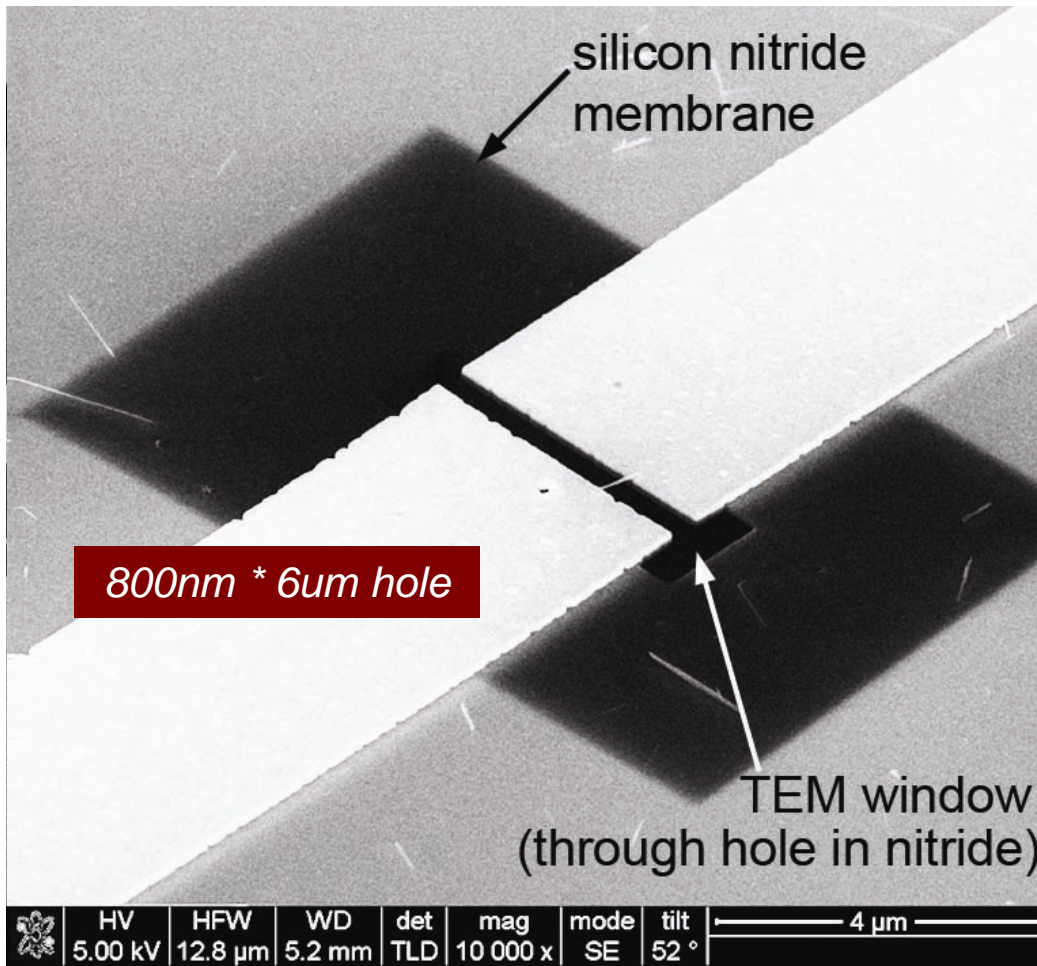
# A chip-based platform for *in situ* TEM.



A. Subramanian, *et al.*, "Single nanowire structural, electrical, and electrochemical characterization during lithium insertion," (in submission to Nano Lett), 2011.



# Hybrid Nanofabrication Platform for *in situ* TEM

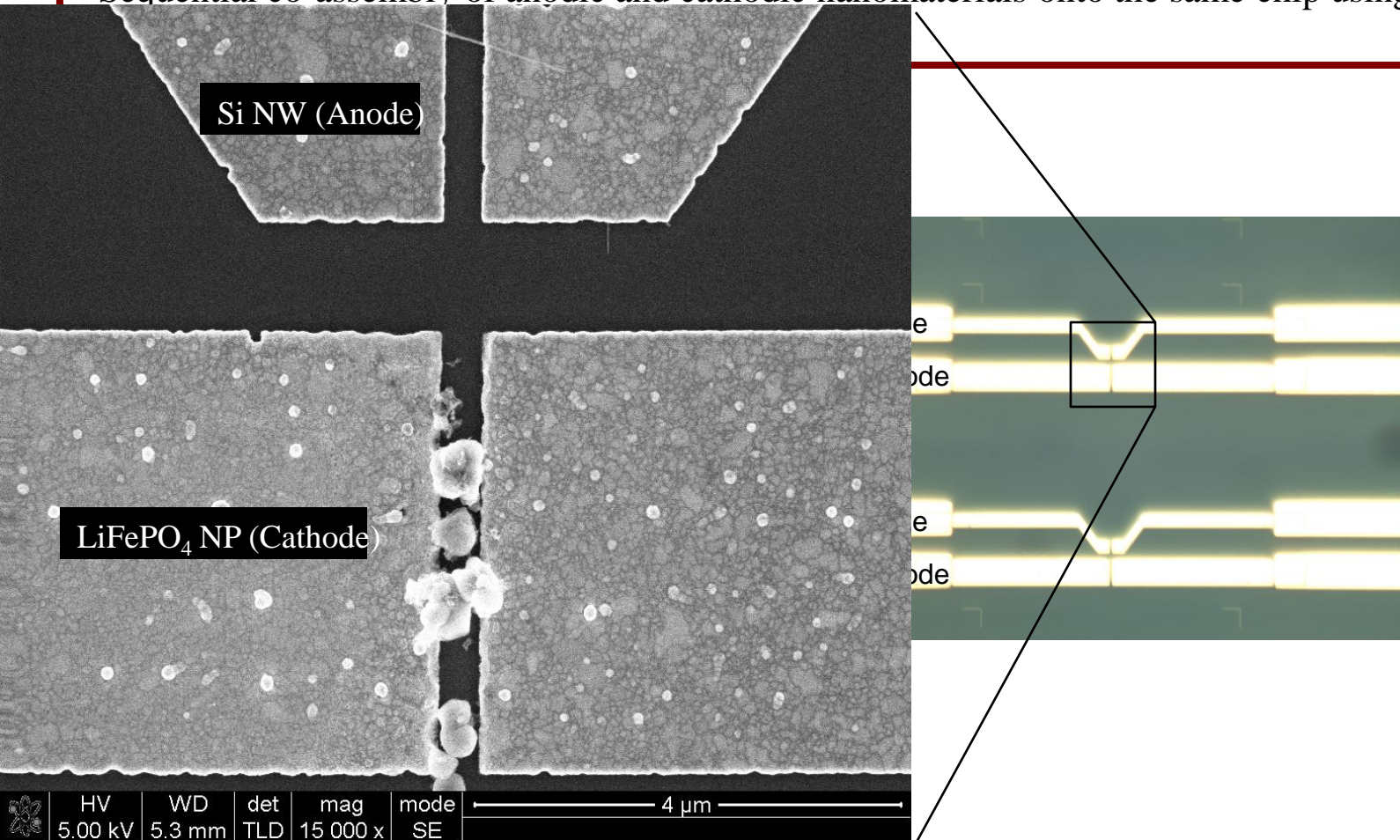




# Battery Materials Co-Assembly

## Co-assembled, DEP-based integration of NW / NP Anodes & Cathodes

- Sequential co-assembly of anodic and cathodic nanomaterials onto the same chip using DEP



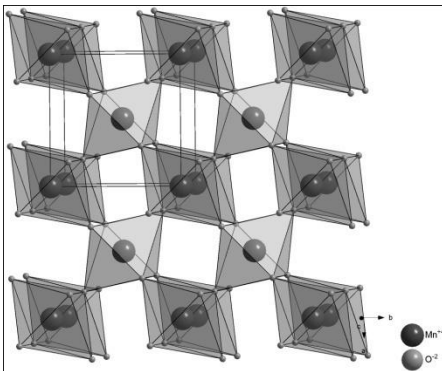
# Test Case: $\beta$ -MnO<sub>2</sub> NWs



*P42/mnm*

$a = 4.3983(3) \text{ \AA}$

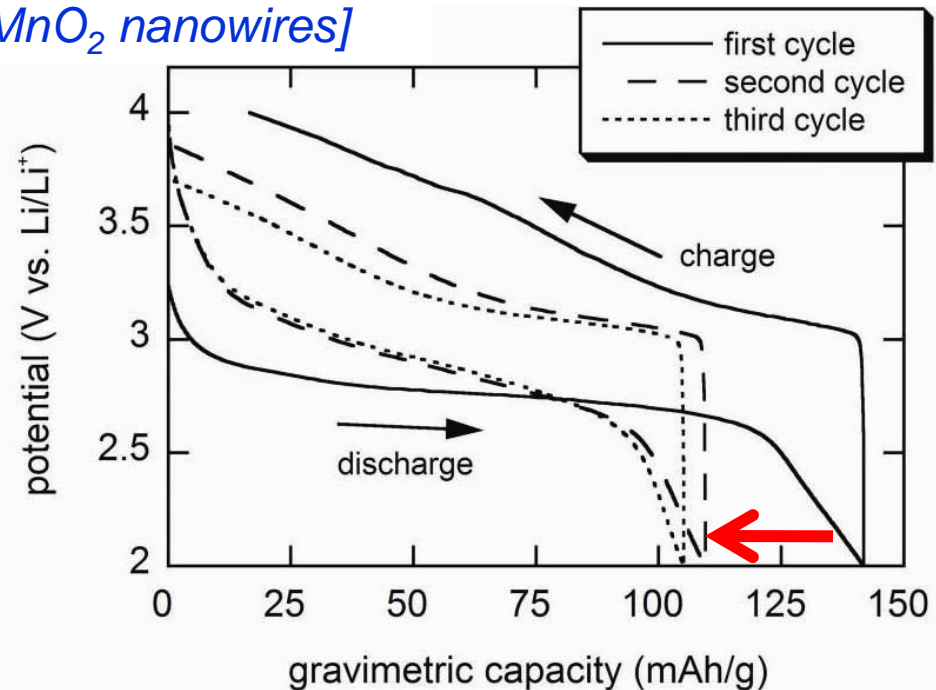
$c = 2.8730(3) \text{ \AA}$



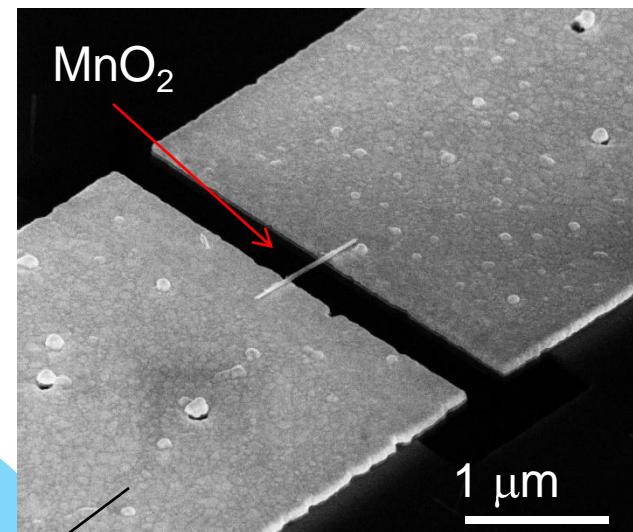
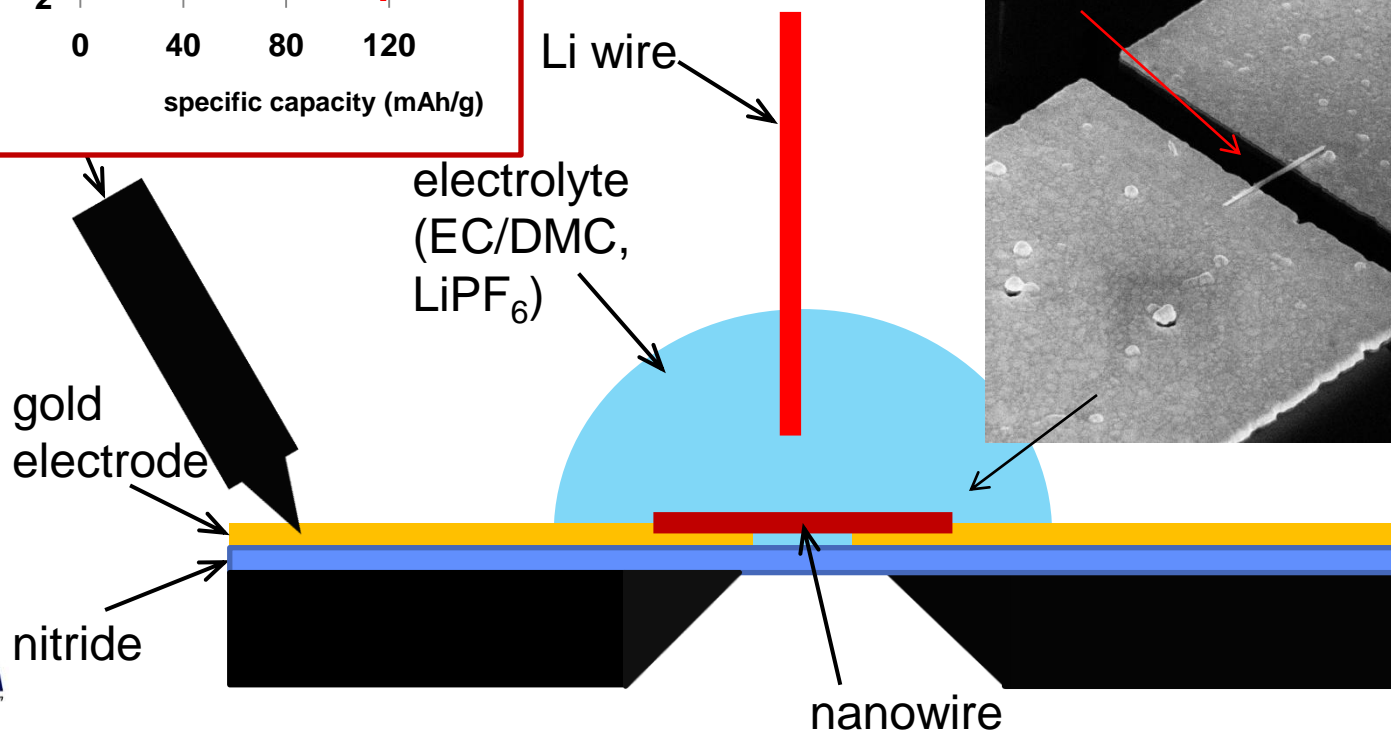
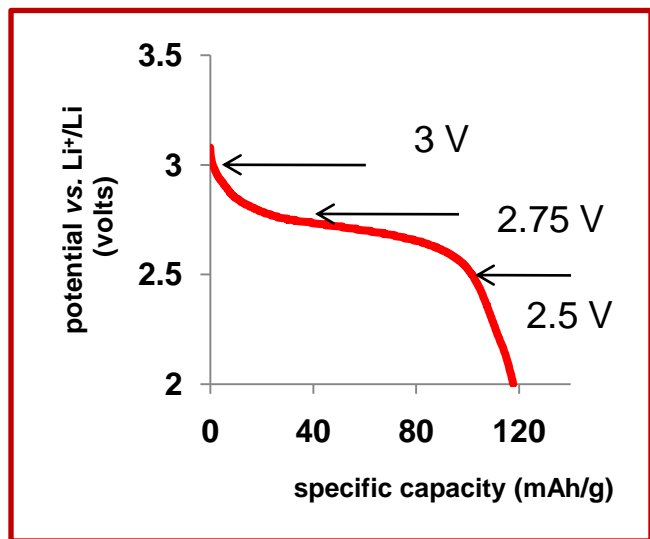
1 x 1 ion channels

*What are the structural and electrical changes that occur after the first cycle?*

*[ data from 260  $\mu$ g of  $\beta$ -MnO<sub>2</sub> nanowires ]*



# *Ex-situ* lithiation is performed, followed by characterization.



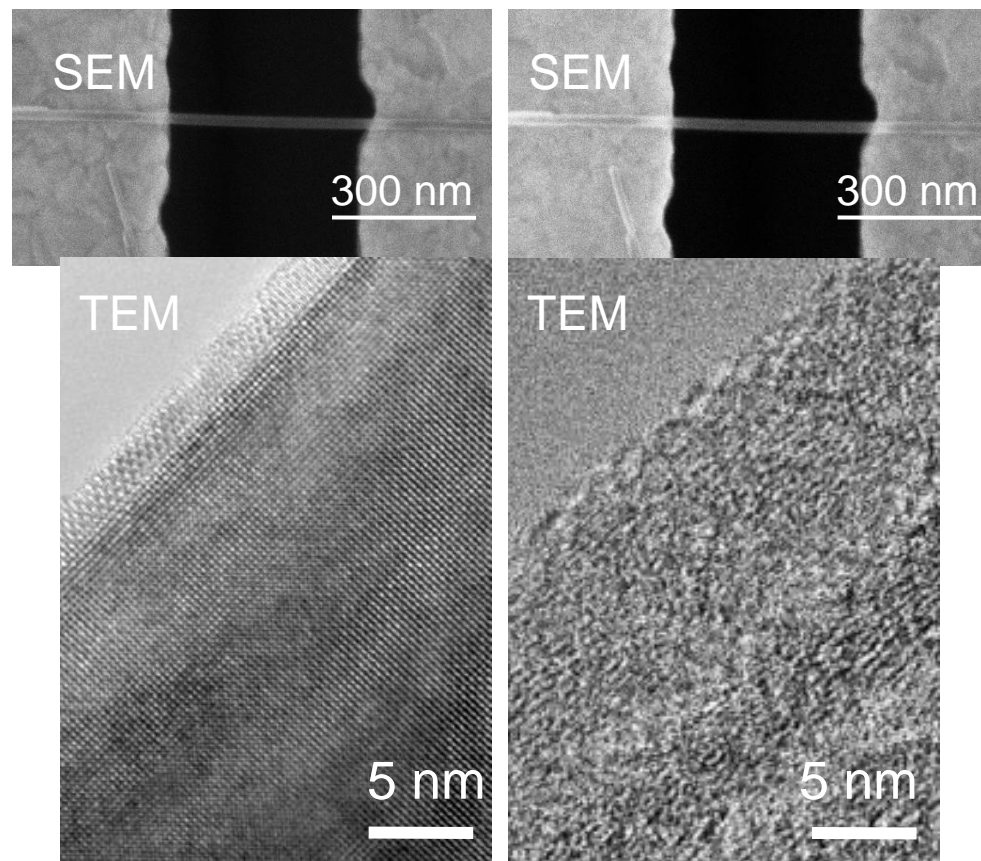
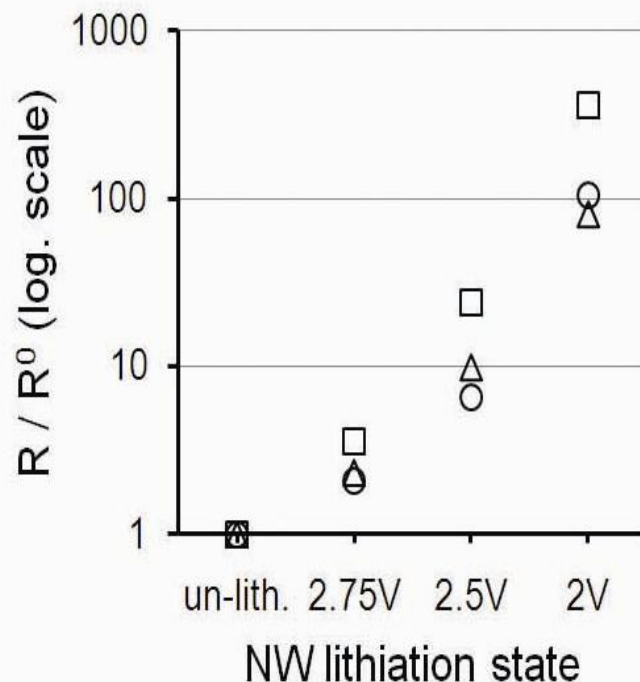


# First cycle lithiation disorders the lattice and increases the resistivity → kinetic limitations.

before lithiation

after lithiation

electrical changes  
(ratio of lithiated to  
unlithiated resistance)

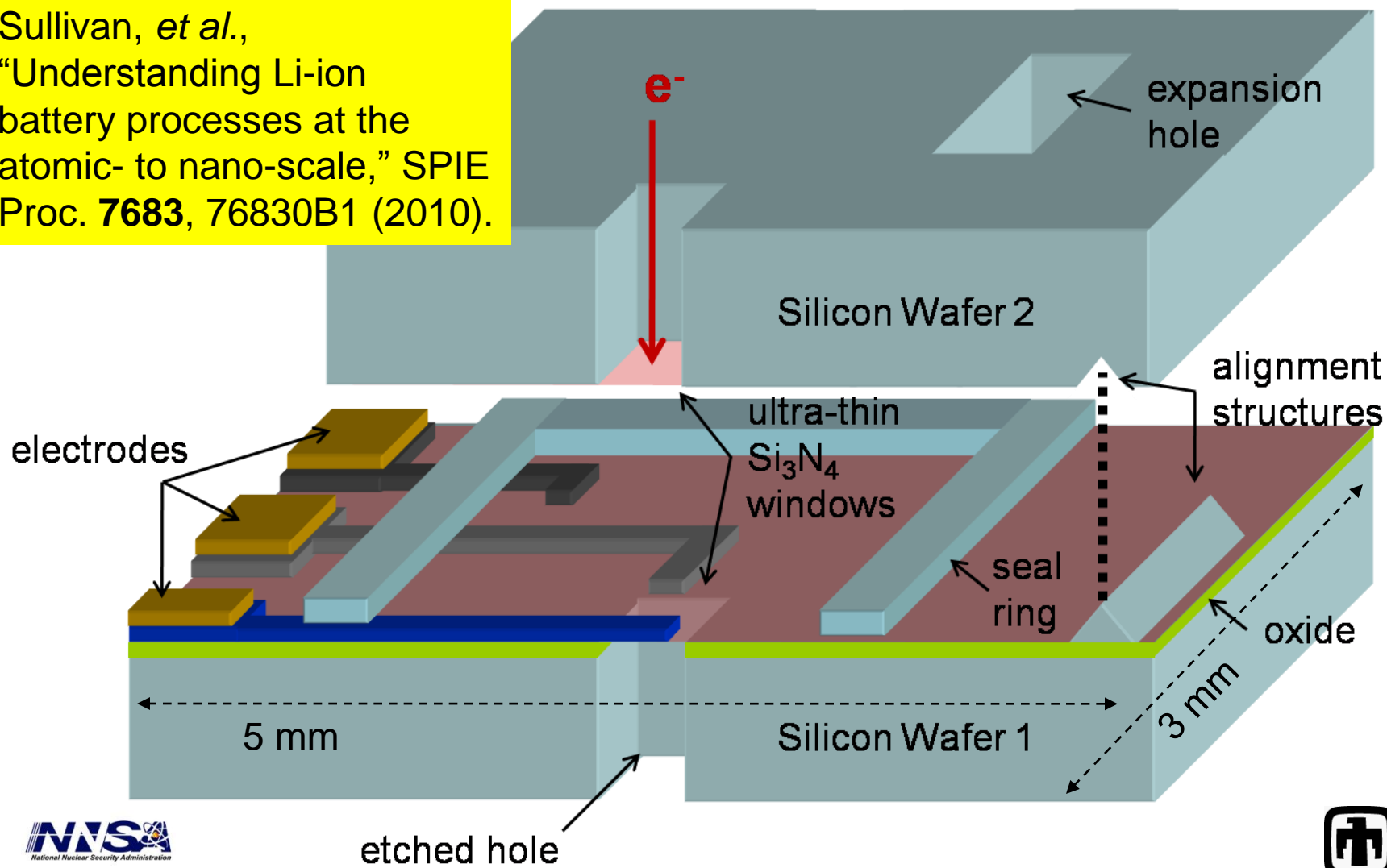


- capacity fade is due to **kinetic** limitations
- can also see this by rate-dependent charging studies

A. Subramanian, et al., 2011.

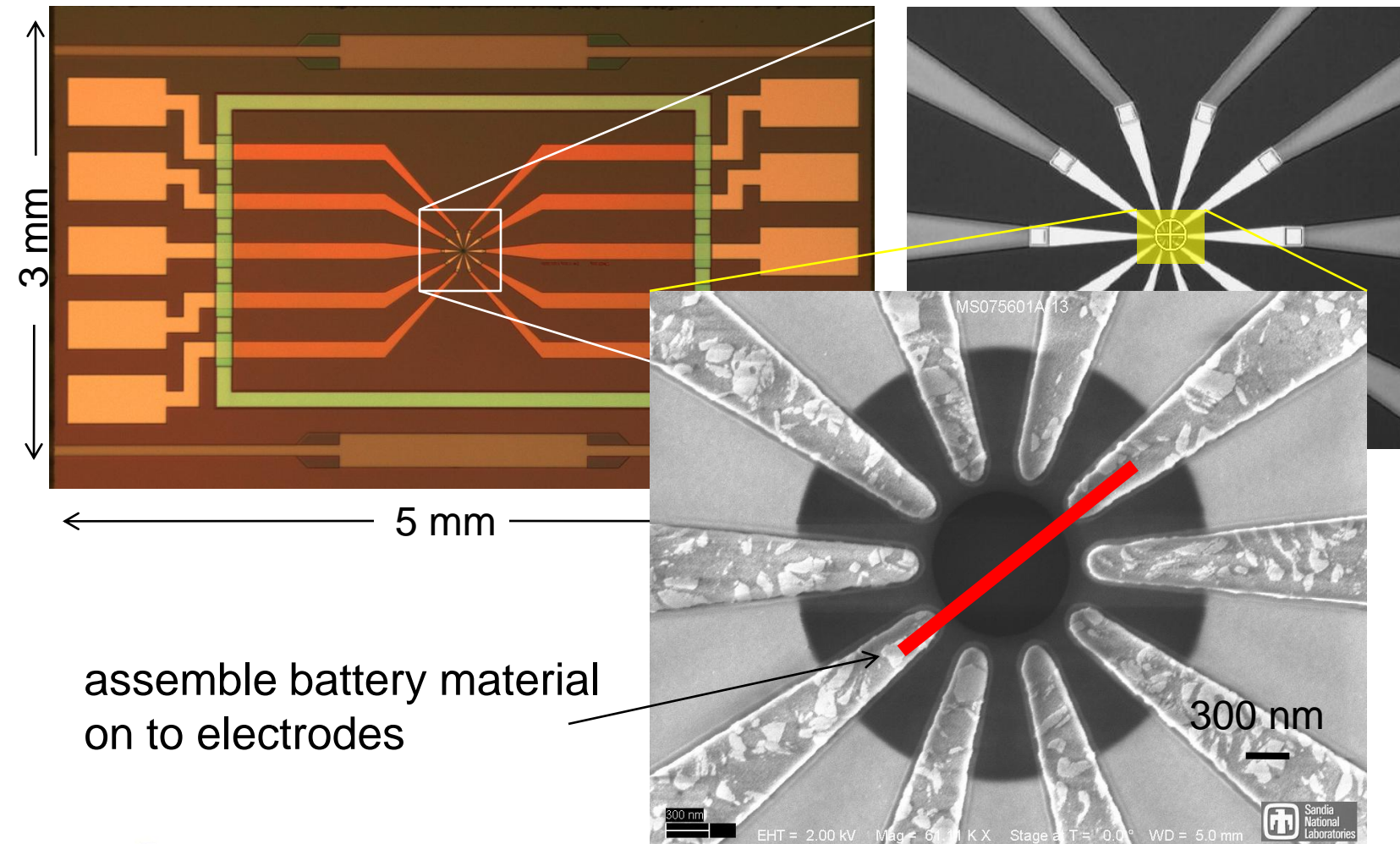
# Our approach: develop *in-situ* electrochemical platforms for TEM.

Sullivan, *et al.*,  
“Understanding Li-ion  
battery processes at the  
atomic- to nano-scale,” SPIE  
Proc. **7683**, 76830B1 (2010).



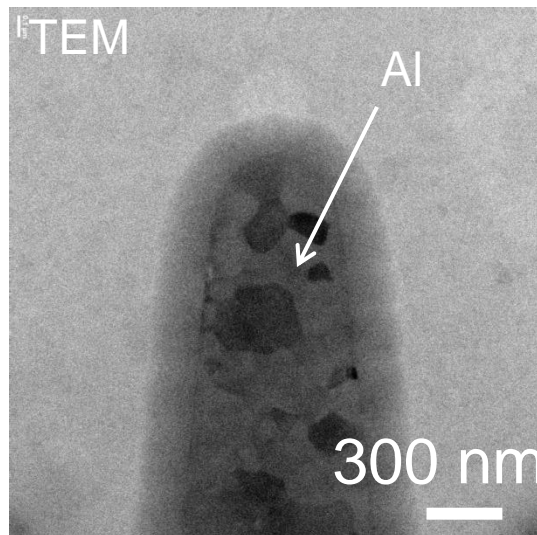
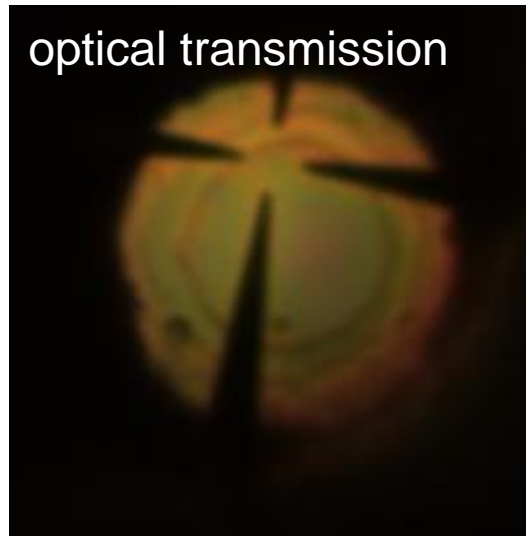
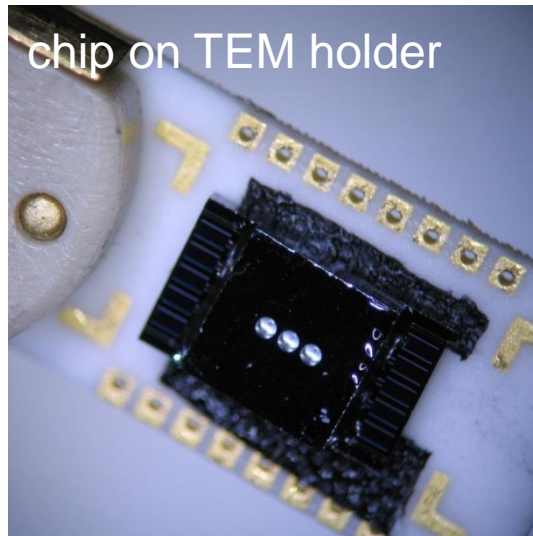


**More than three electrodes are provided:  
enables field-driven assembly.**



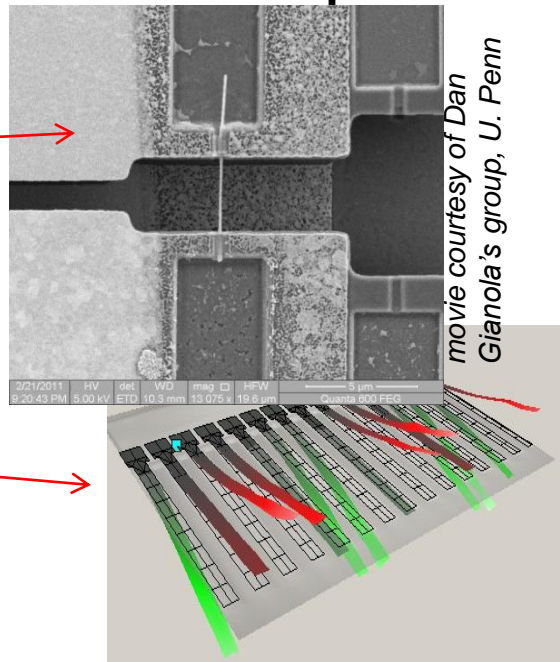
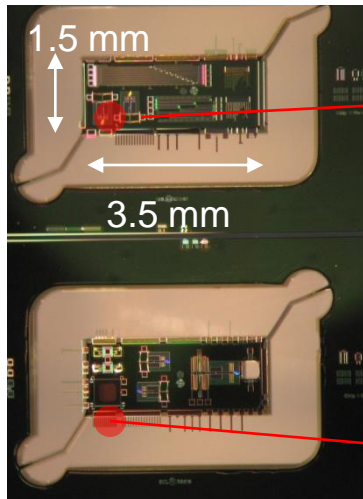
J. P. Sullivan, *et al.*, 2010.

# Preliminary testing in the TEM ...



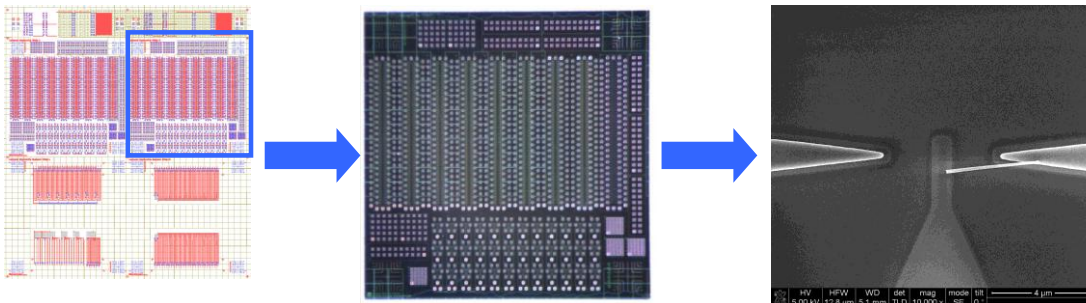
# Discovery Platforms at CINT

## Nanomechanics and Thermal Transport Discovery Platform

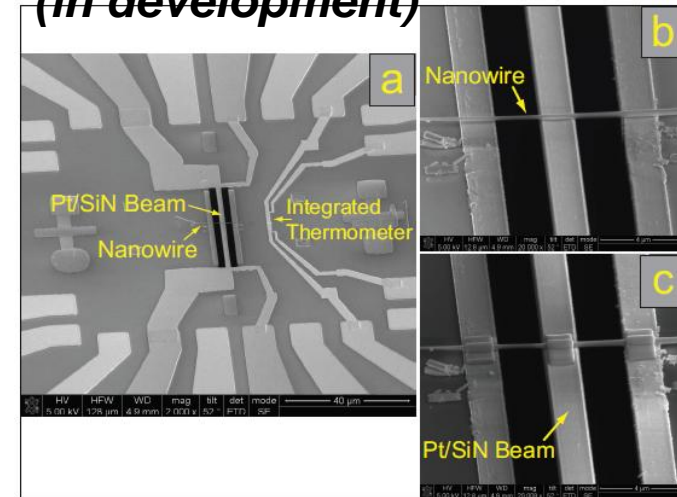


*J. P. Sullivan, CINT*

## Nanowire Discovery Platform



## Thermal Discovery Platform (in development)



*C. T. Harris, CINT*

*S. T. Picraux, CINT*





# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

---

**Sean Hearne (SNL, NM):** technical discussions, management

**Xiaohua Liu and Yang Liu (SNL, NM):** TEM expts.

**Arun Subramanian (SNL, NM):** DEP platform and  $\text{MnO}_2$  NW expts.

**Mike Shaw (SNL, NM):** Liquid-cell platform engineering and fab

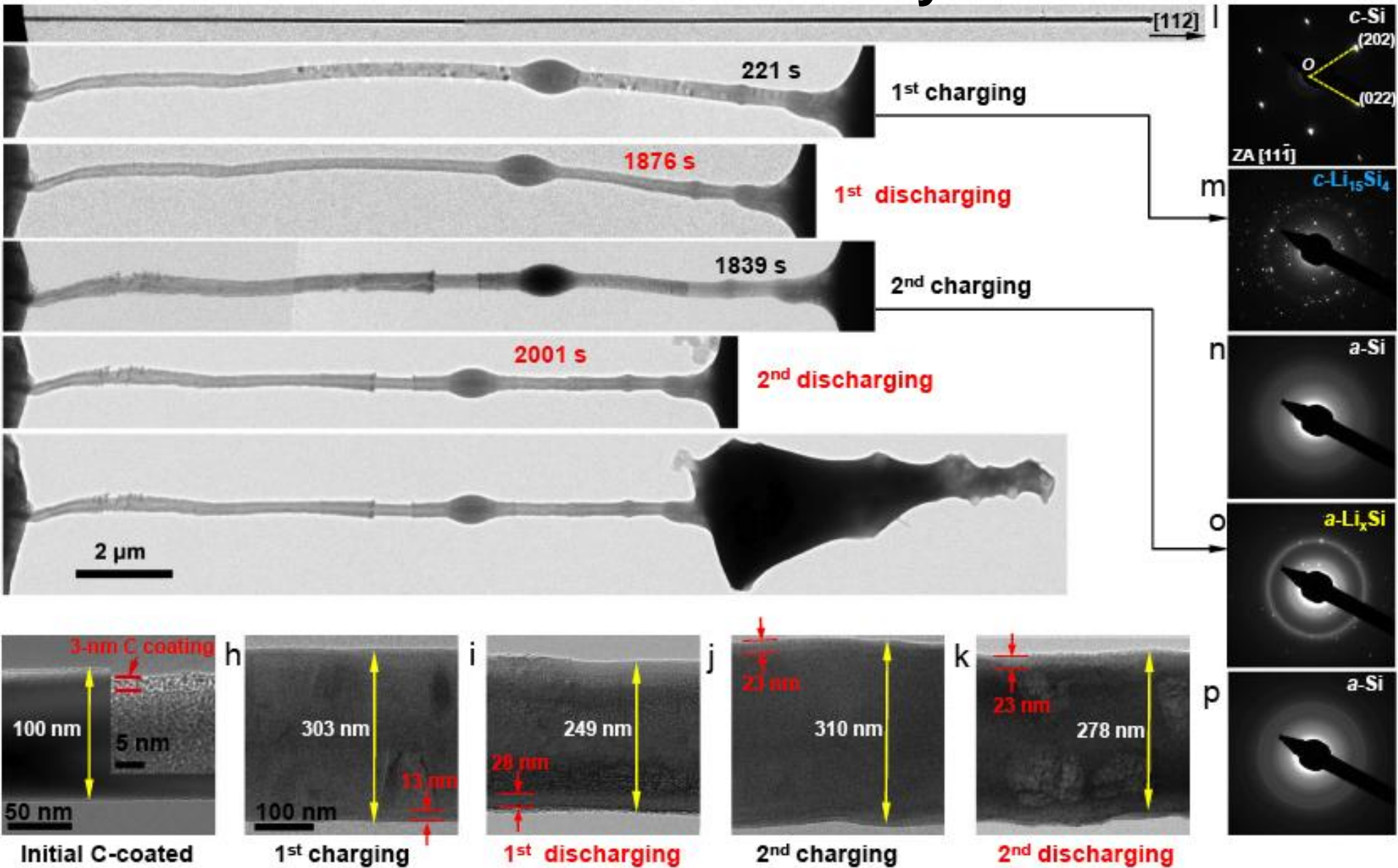
**Nick Hudak (SNL, NM):** Electrochemistry measurements

**Kevin Leung (SNL, NM):** *ab initio* calculations of electrode/electrolyte interfaces

**Kevin Zavadil, Rick Muller, Chris Orendorff, Ganesan Nagasubramanian, Kevin McCarty, Carl Hayden & ... (SNL, NM) :** battery discussions

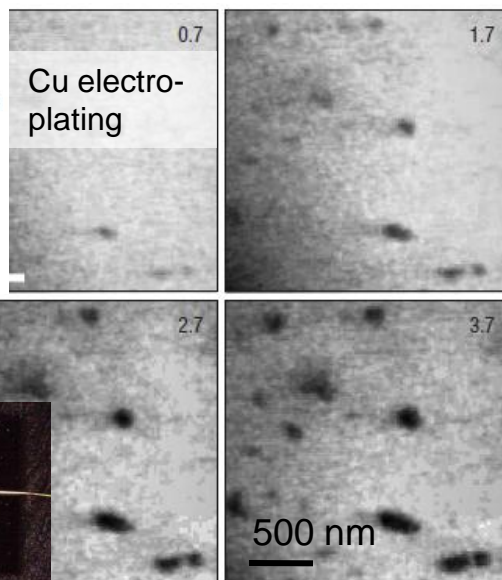
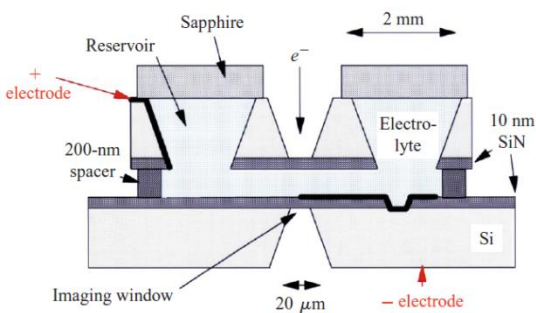
**Our CINT Users – Li Zhong, Li Qiang Zhang, Scott X. Mao, Jun Lou, S. Huang, Ting Zhu, Liang Qi, Akihiro Kushima, Ju Li, Jeong-Hyun Cho, S. T. Picraux, C.M. Wang, W. Xu (U. Pitt, Rice, GA Tech, U. Penn, LANL, PNNL):** TEM, nanomaterials, and modeling

# Changing the reaction kinetics by changing electrical conductivity: C-coated Si.

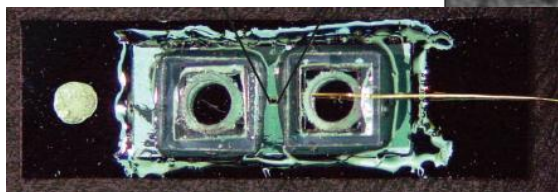




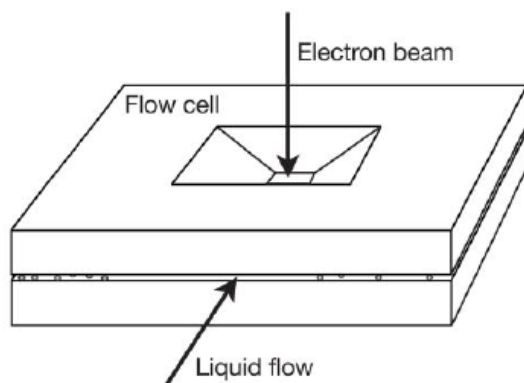
# There has been limited *in-situ* liquid-cell TEM work.



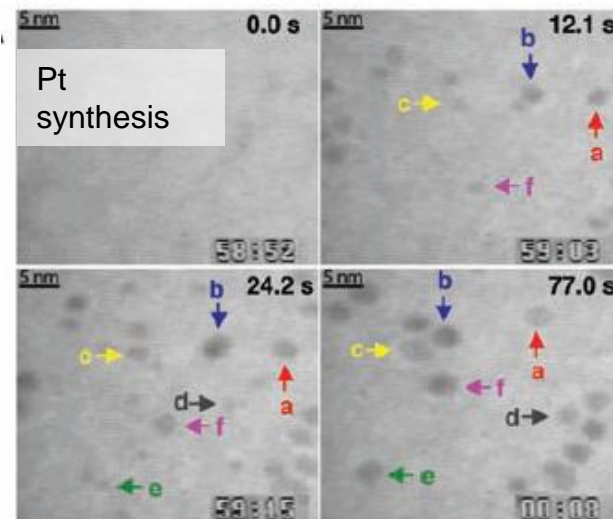
Ross, *IBM J. Res. Develop.* **44**, 489 (2000).



Williamson et al., *Nature Mater.* **2**, 532 (2003).



de Jonge et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **106**, 2159 (2009).



Zheng et al., *Science* **324**, 1309 (2009).

*also ...*

Thiberge et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **101**, 3346 (2004).

Liu et al., *Lab Chip* **8**, 1915 (2008).



# Assembly requires alignment, sealing, filling, and capping.

---

1. Align top and bottom chips
2. Epoxy seal (Epotek 301 – used industrially for Si chips)
3. Fill with electrolyte
4. Cap fill holes

