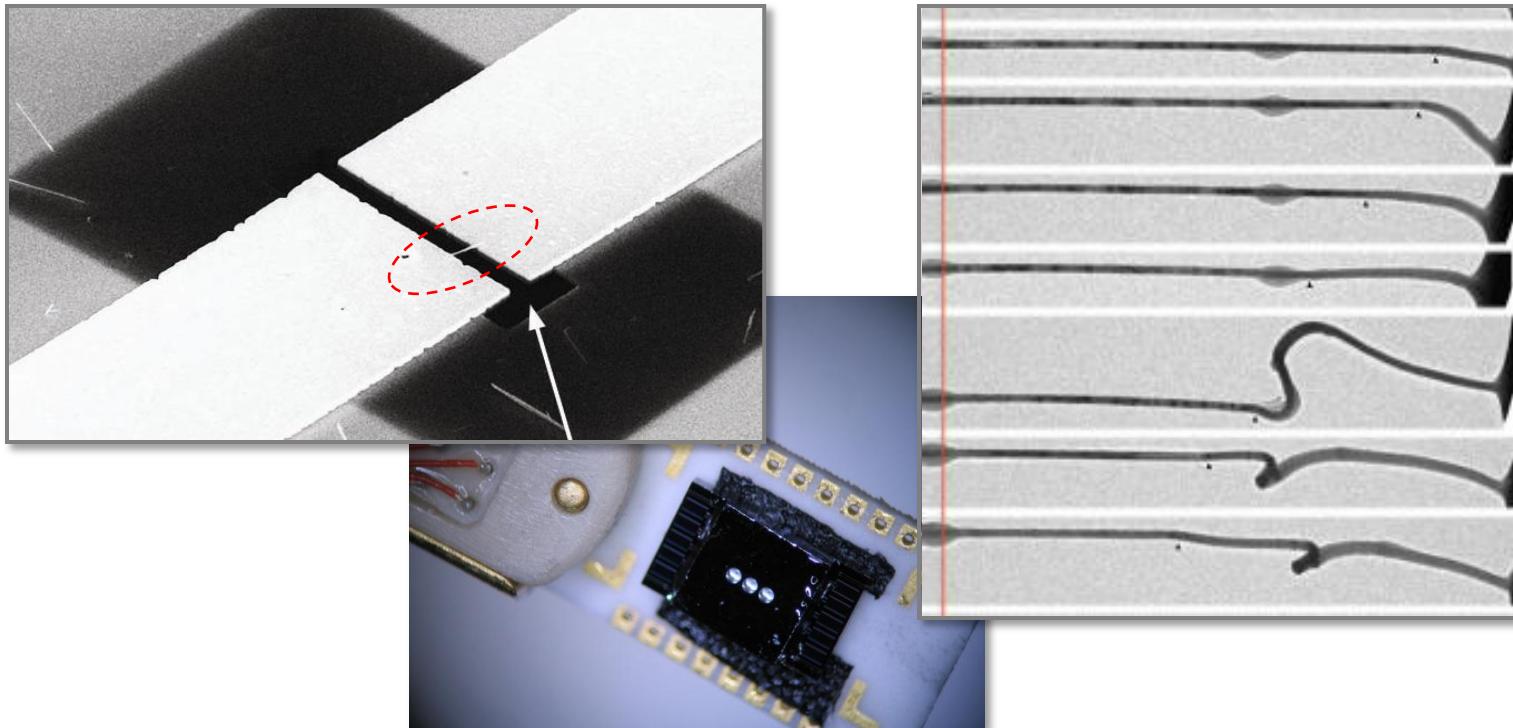




SAND2011-5907 C

# Electrochemistry at the Nanoscale

SAND2011-5907C



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

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



\*Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





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

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- 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**

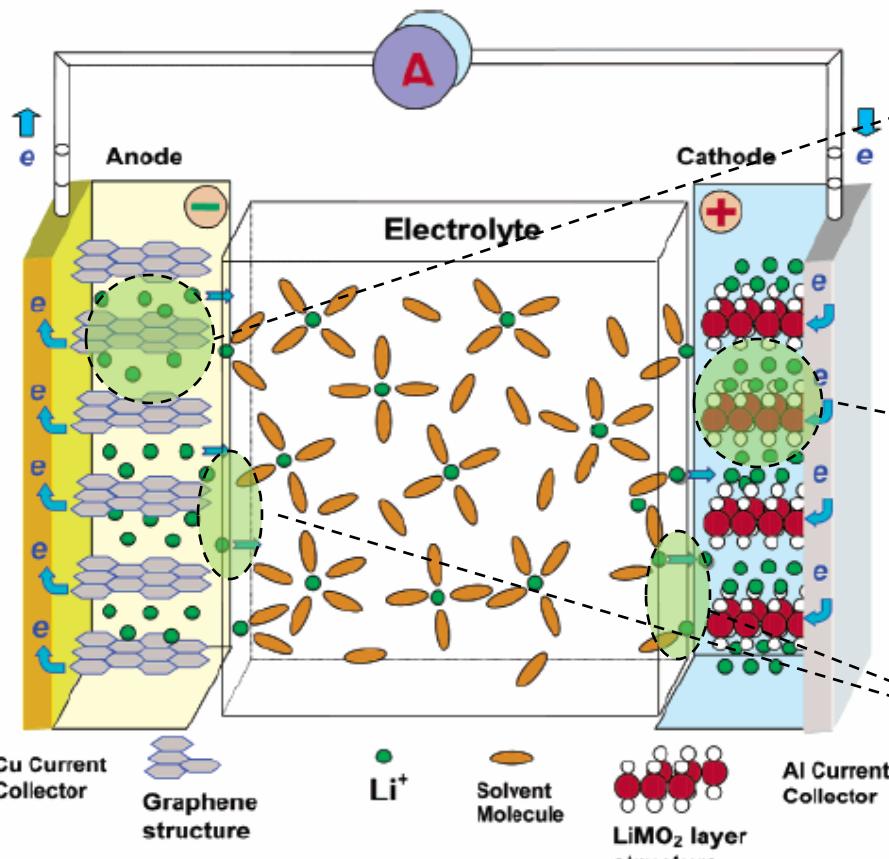
## How do we increase the capacity?

- 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

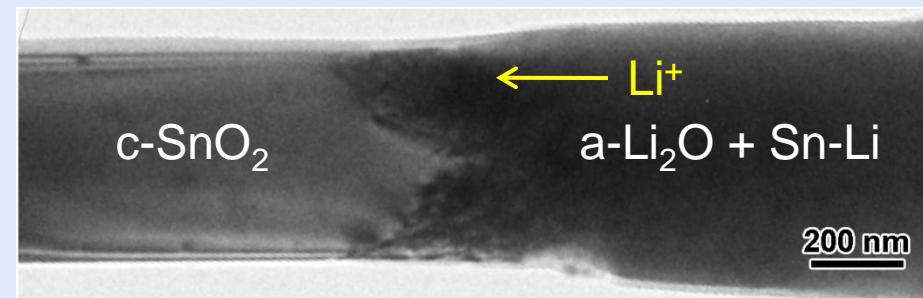
*Report of the Basic Energy Sciences Workshop  
on Electrical Energy Storage, April 2-4, 2007*



# Nanoscale Electrochemistry at CINT: Three Approaches

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

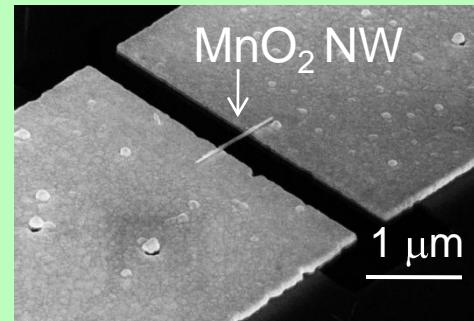
- strain accommodation during lithiation
- initiation of defects (e.g. dislocations/ cracks)
- kinetics of lithiation



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

## 2. Single nanoparticle and batch electrochemical studies

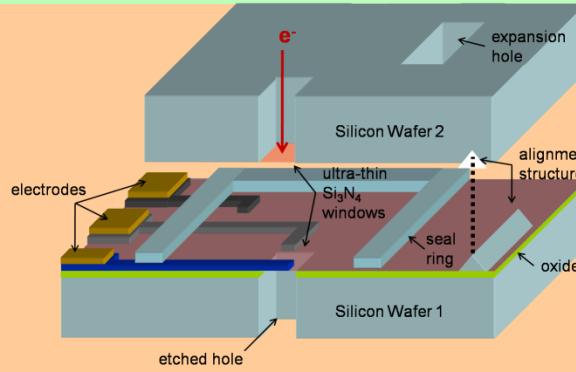
- correlating electrochemical properties to structure
- size-dependent behavior



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

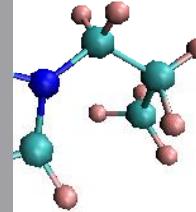


Sullivan, *et al.*, *Proc. SPIE* (2010).

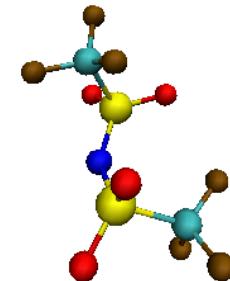


# How do you do liquid electrochemistry in a TEM? -- ILs

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*MPI*

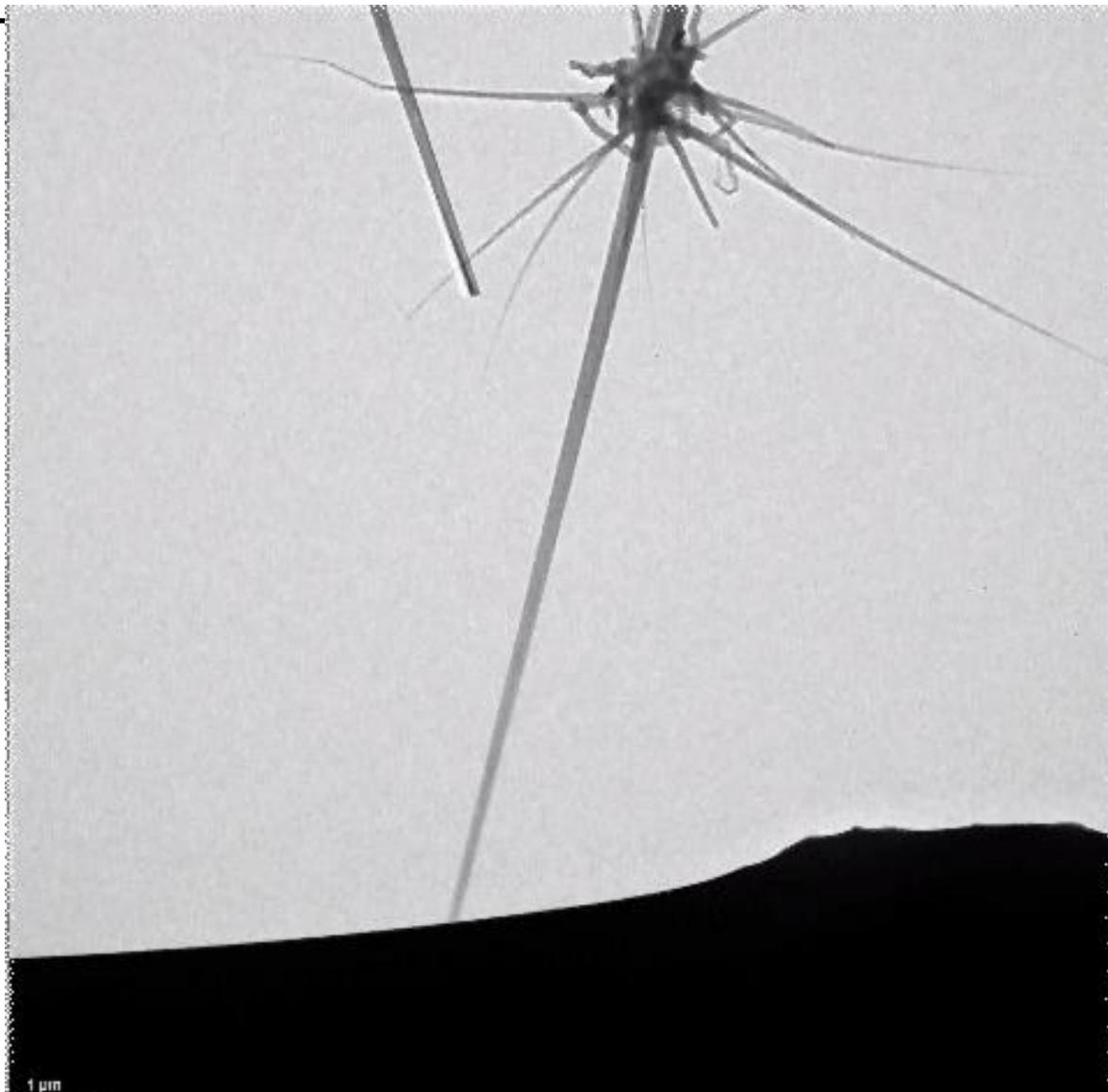


*TFSI*

• 1-3-propylimidazolium  
(DMPI)  
(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide  
(TFSI) + Li-TFSI  
also  
• ethylimidazolium  
• afluorophosphate + LiPF<sub>6</sub>  
and  
• ethylpyrrolidinium-TFSI  
• Li-TFSI

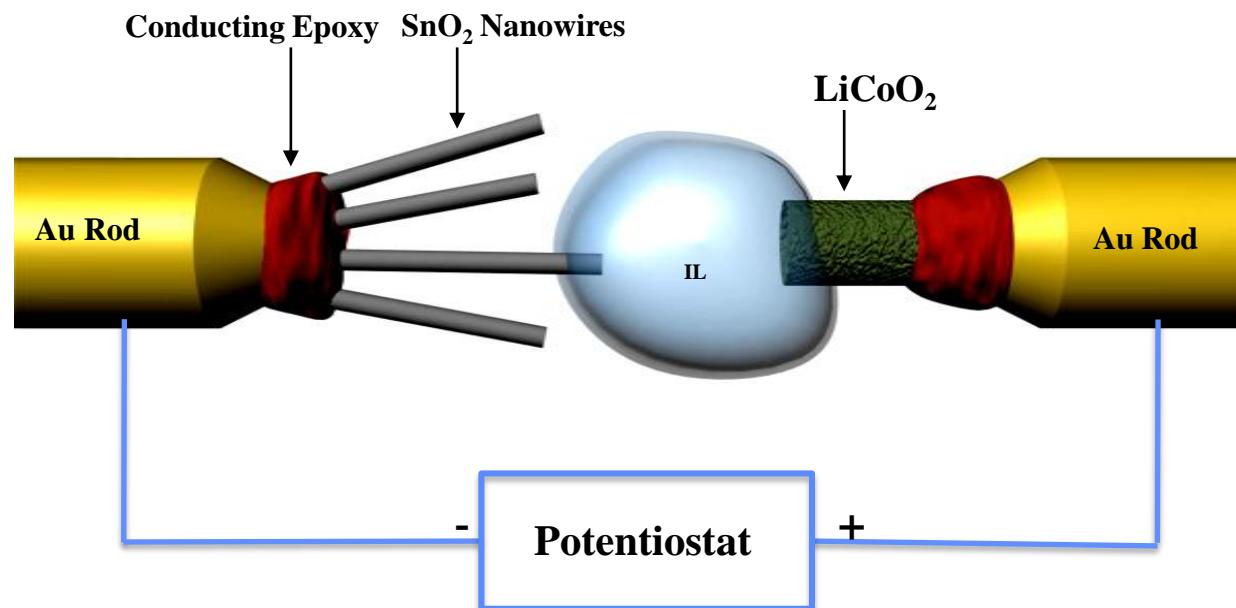
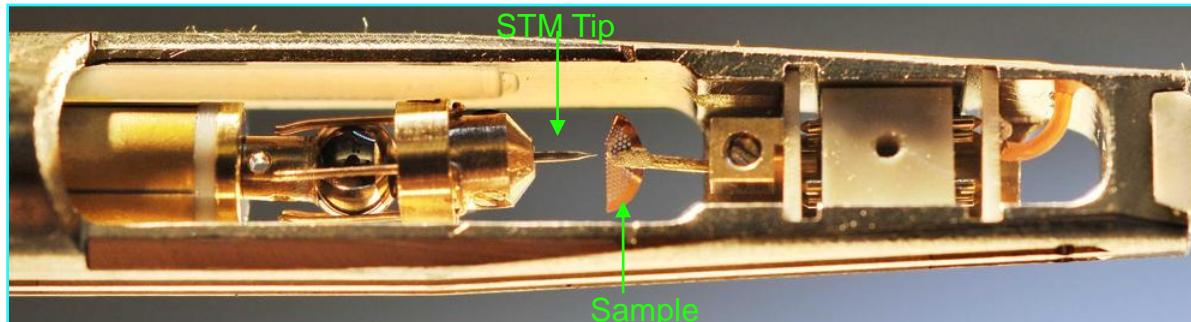


# Capillary action of ionic liquids on Si in the TEM.





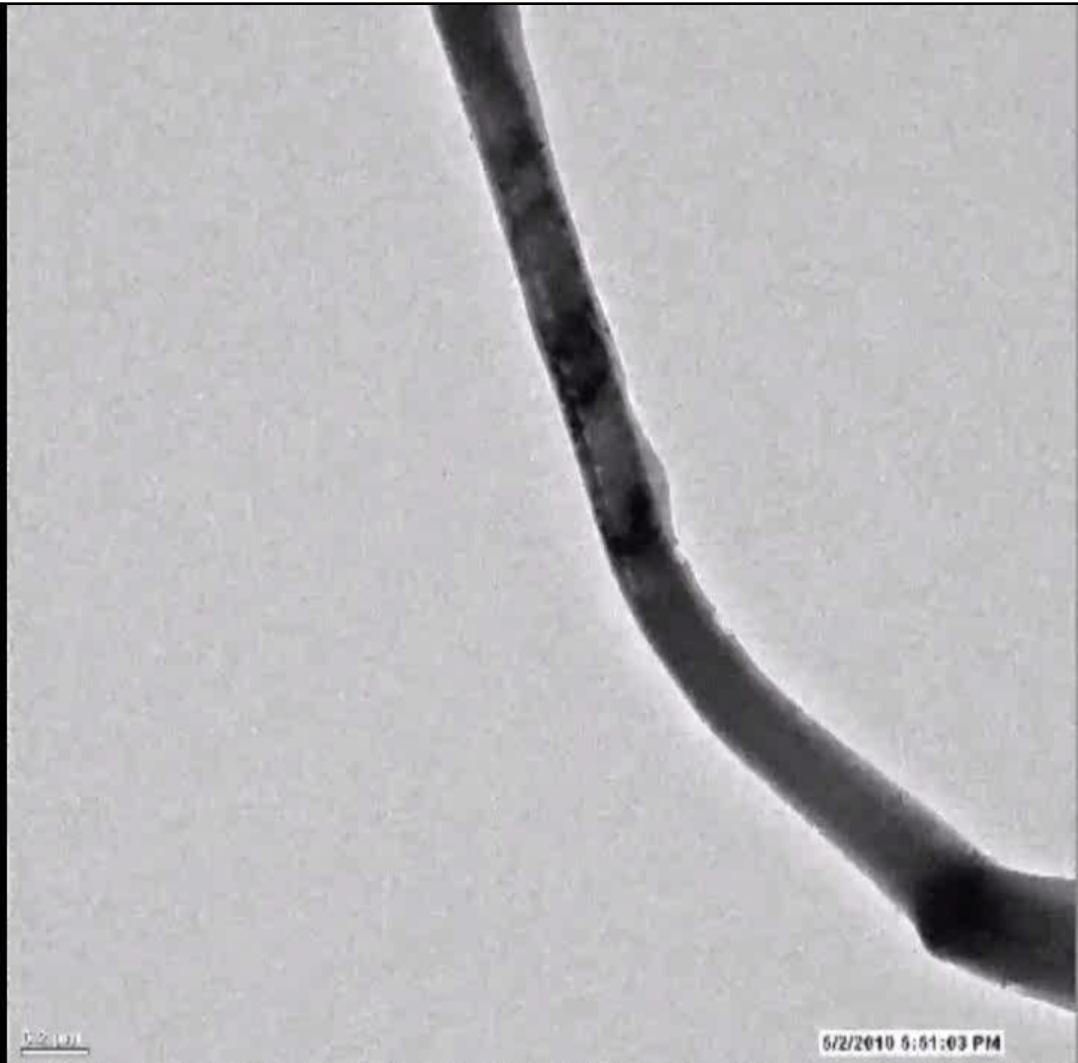
# Electrochemistry inside the TEM: Lithiation of a $\text{SnO}_2$ NW anode.



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

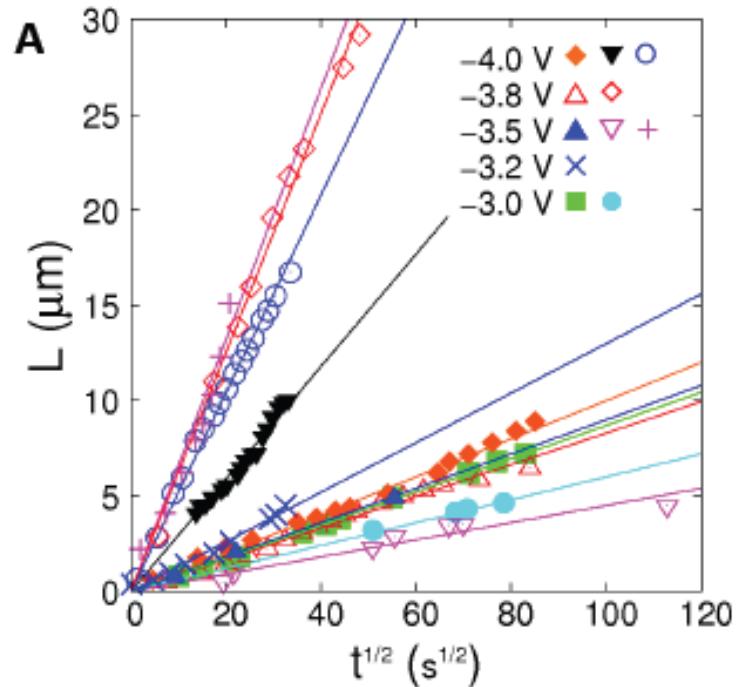


**Lithiation creates amorphous  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  + Sn-Li  
and a lengthening of the NW.**

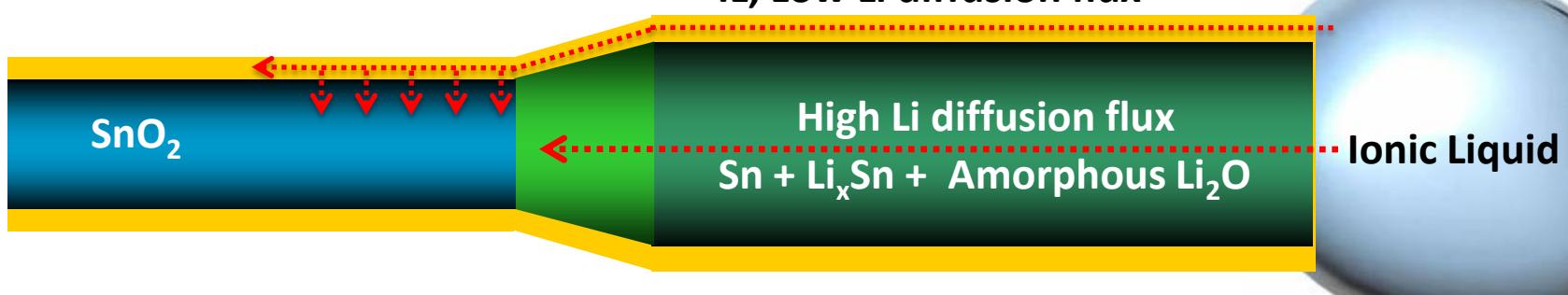




# The reaction is diffusion-limited: limited by Li<sup>+</sup> flux through Li<sub>2</sub>O.



IL, Low Li diffusion flux



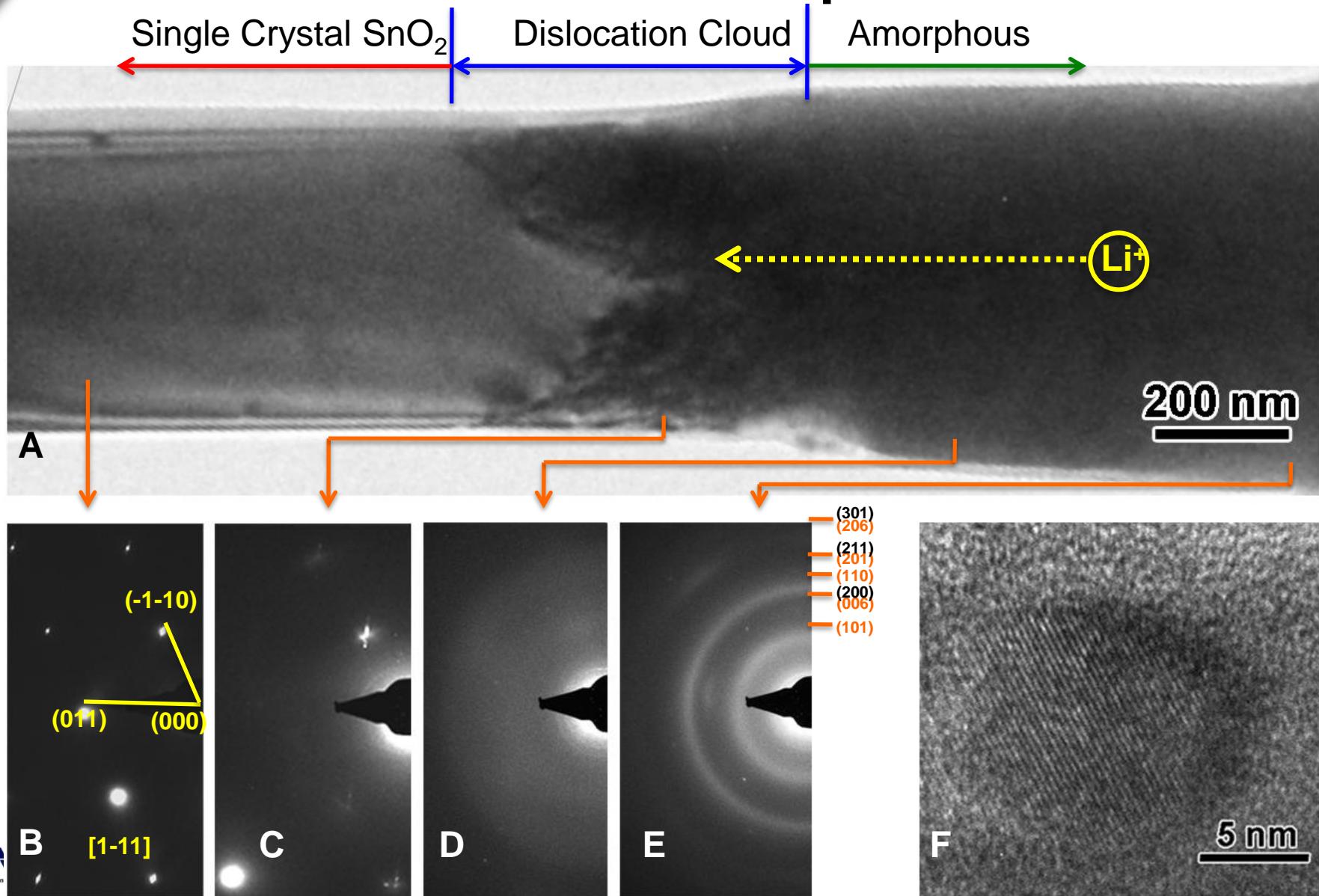


# Imaging the strain accommodation mechanism.



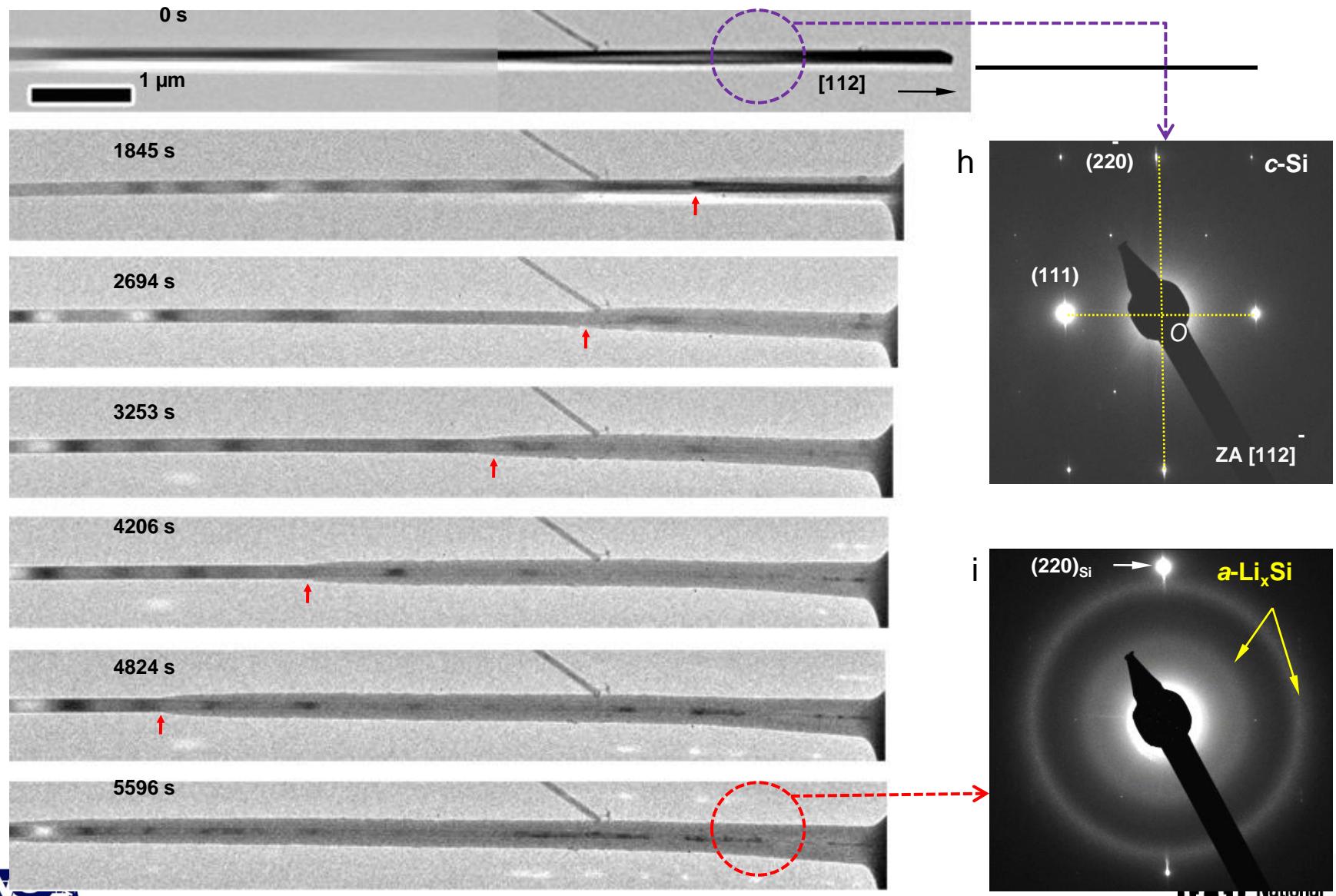


# A snapshot in time showing the rxn front and the phases.

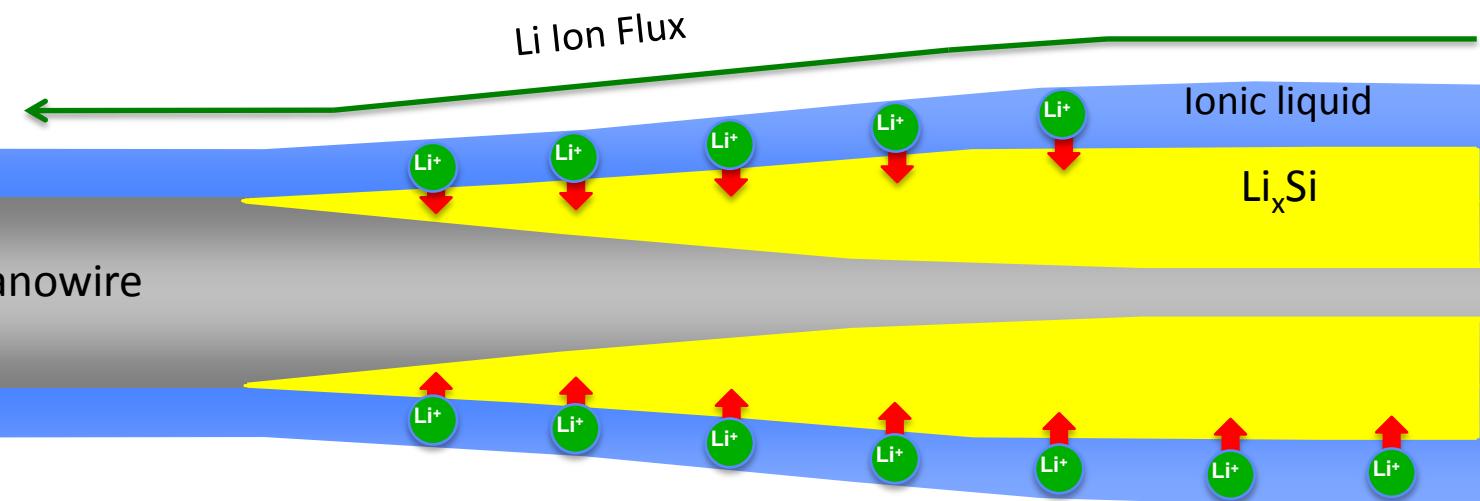
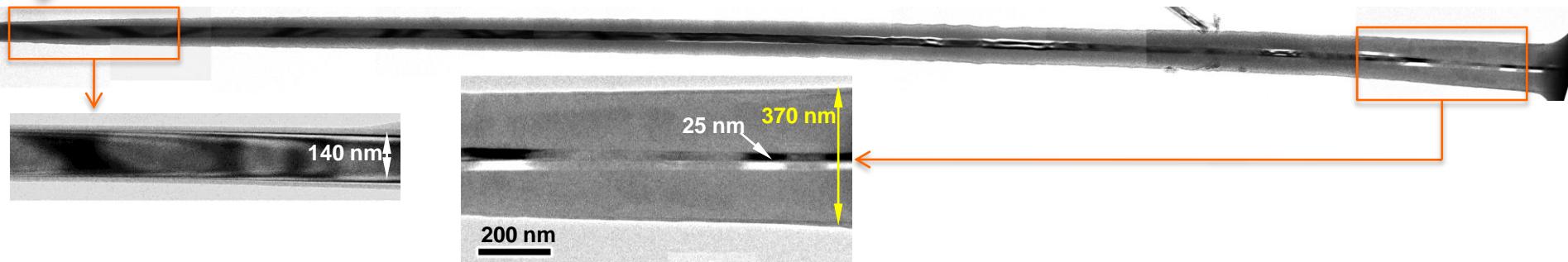


# Do all nanowire anodes behave the same? The story with Si.

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



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

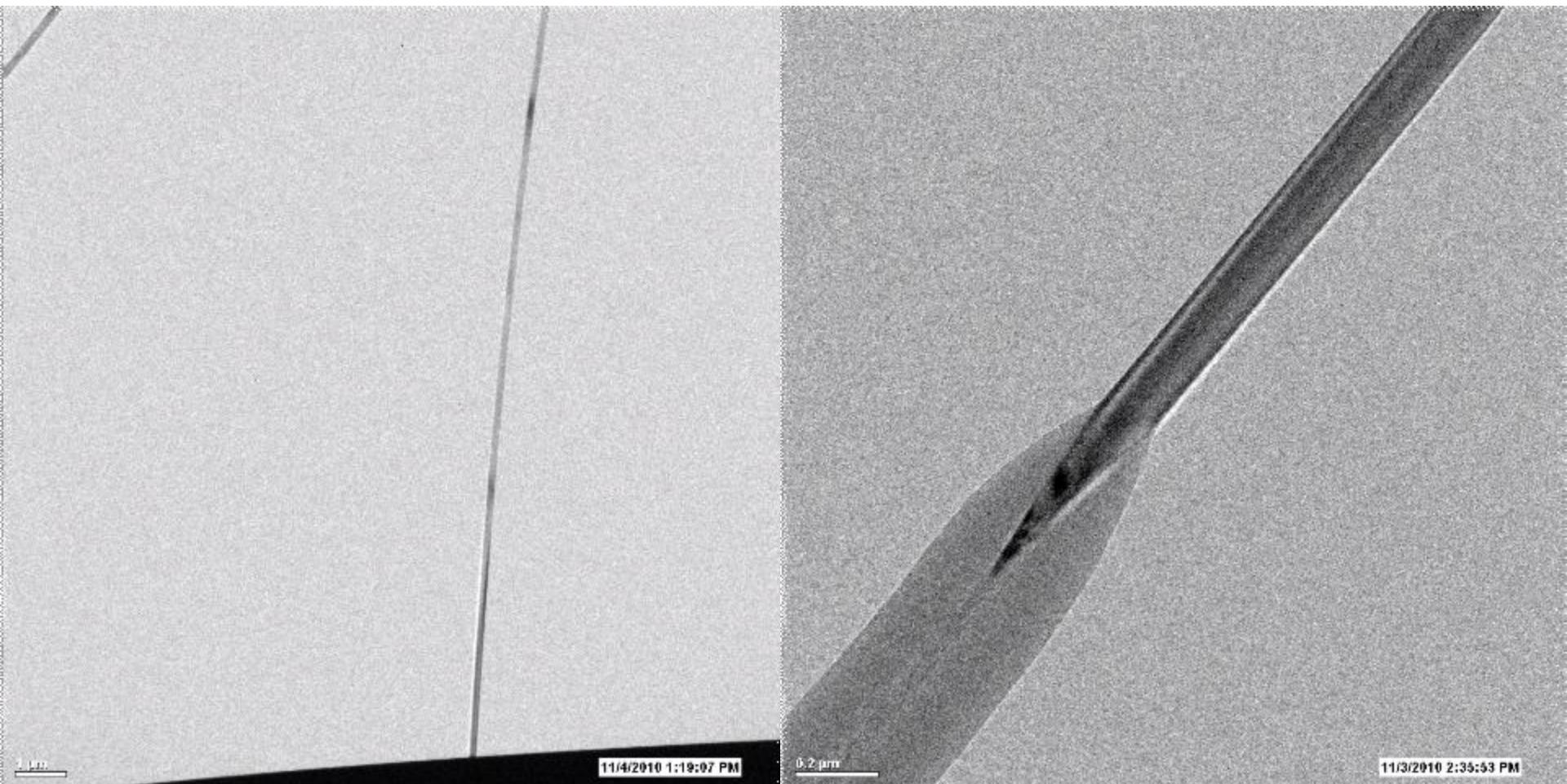


- Core-shell structure; Conical shape of the core
- Reaction from surface to the interior
- No elongation, no dislocations



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

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

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making an *in situ* TEM sample



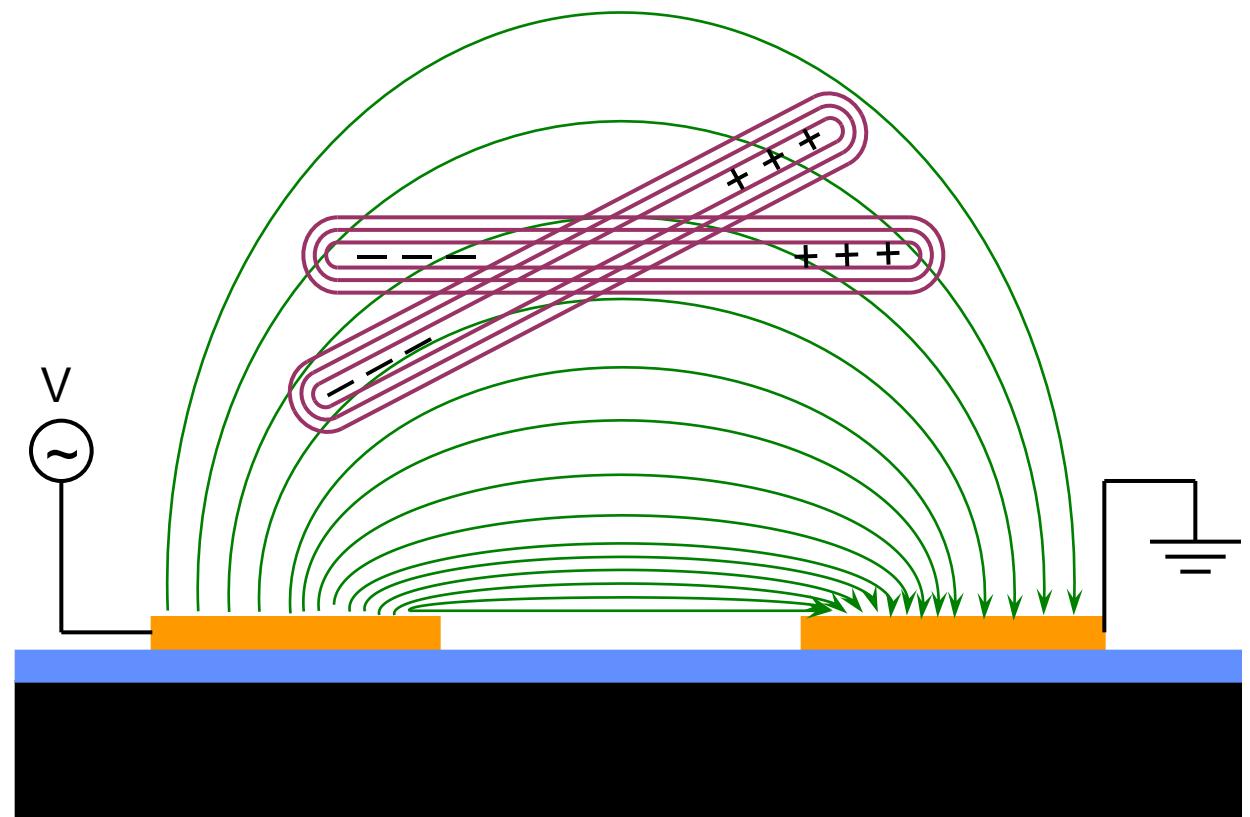
~ 20  $\mu\text{m}$



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

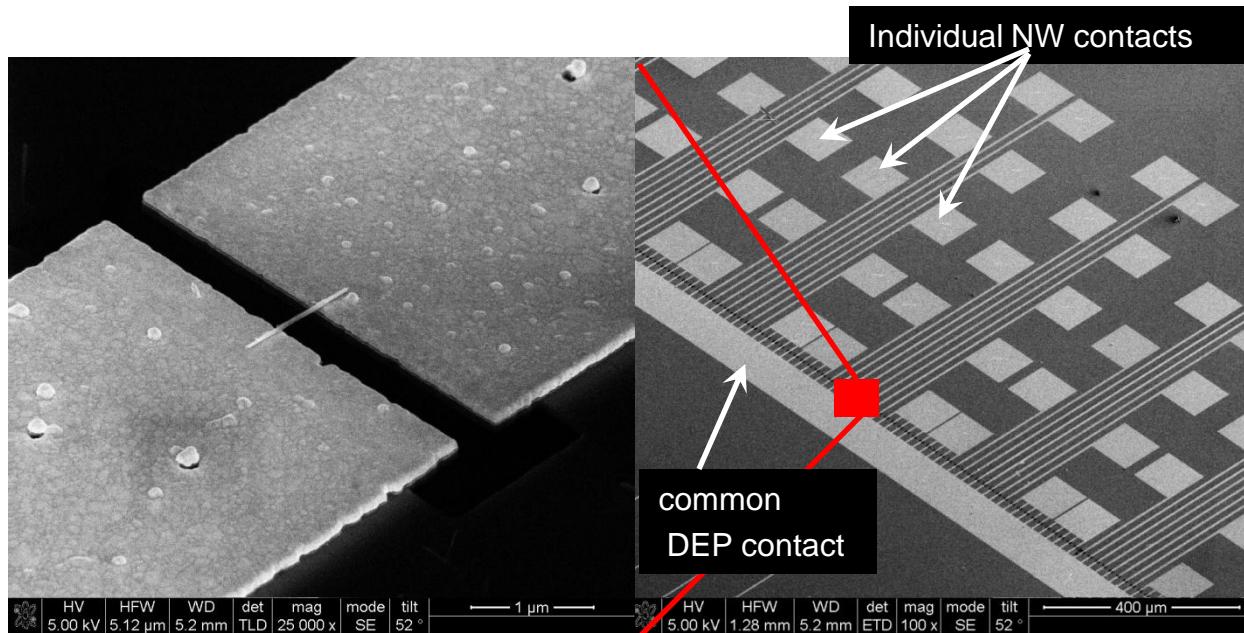
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*Dielectrophoresis  
(DEP) assembly*



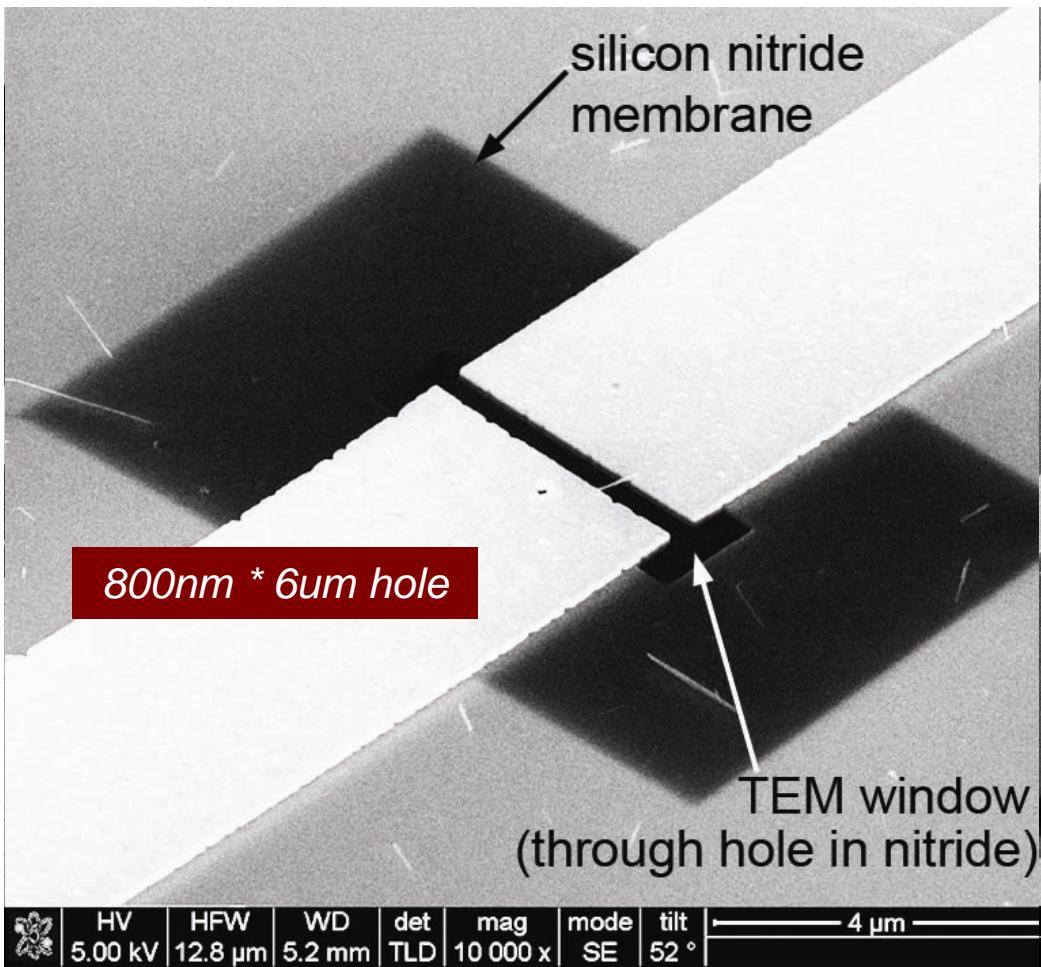


# A chip-based platform for *in situ* TEM.



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

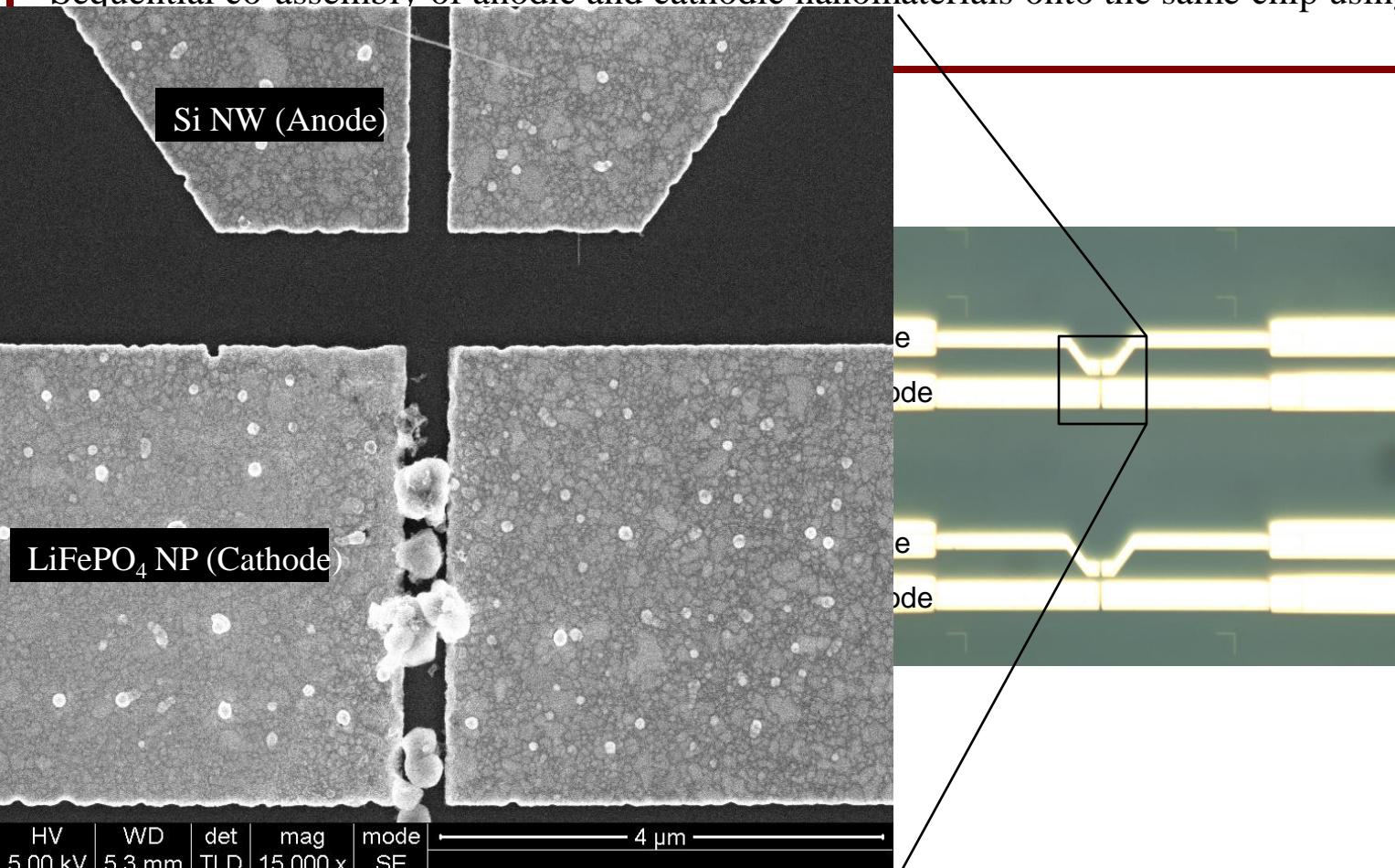




# Battery Materials Co-Assembly

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

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



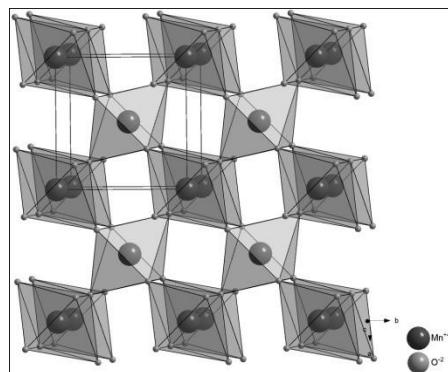
# Test Case: $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$ NWs

$\beta\text{-MnO}_2$

P42/mnm

$a = 4.3983(3)$  Å

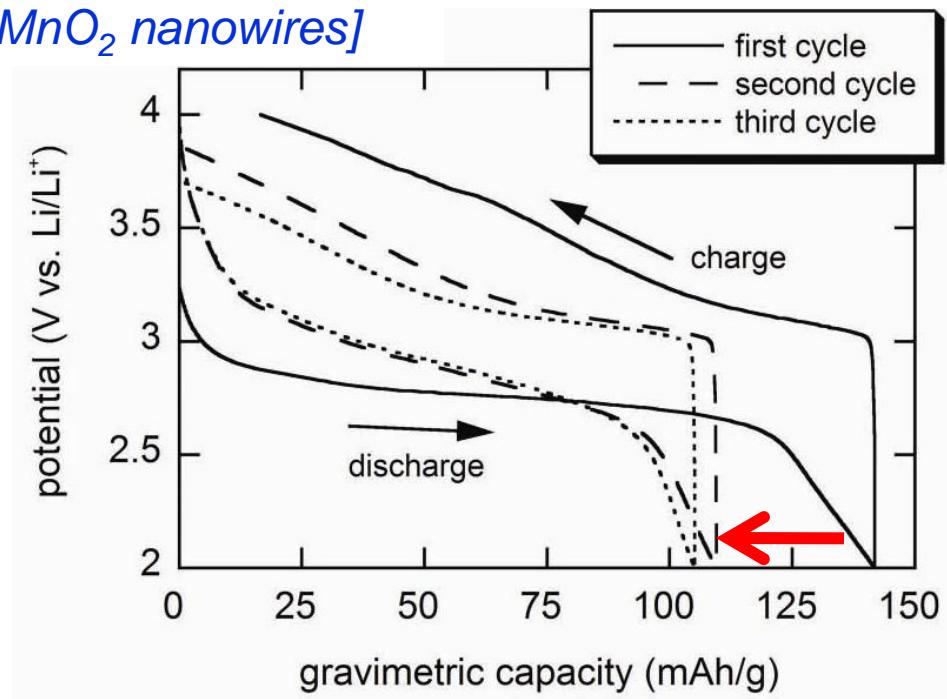
$c = 2.8730(3)$  Å



1 x 1 ion channels

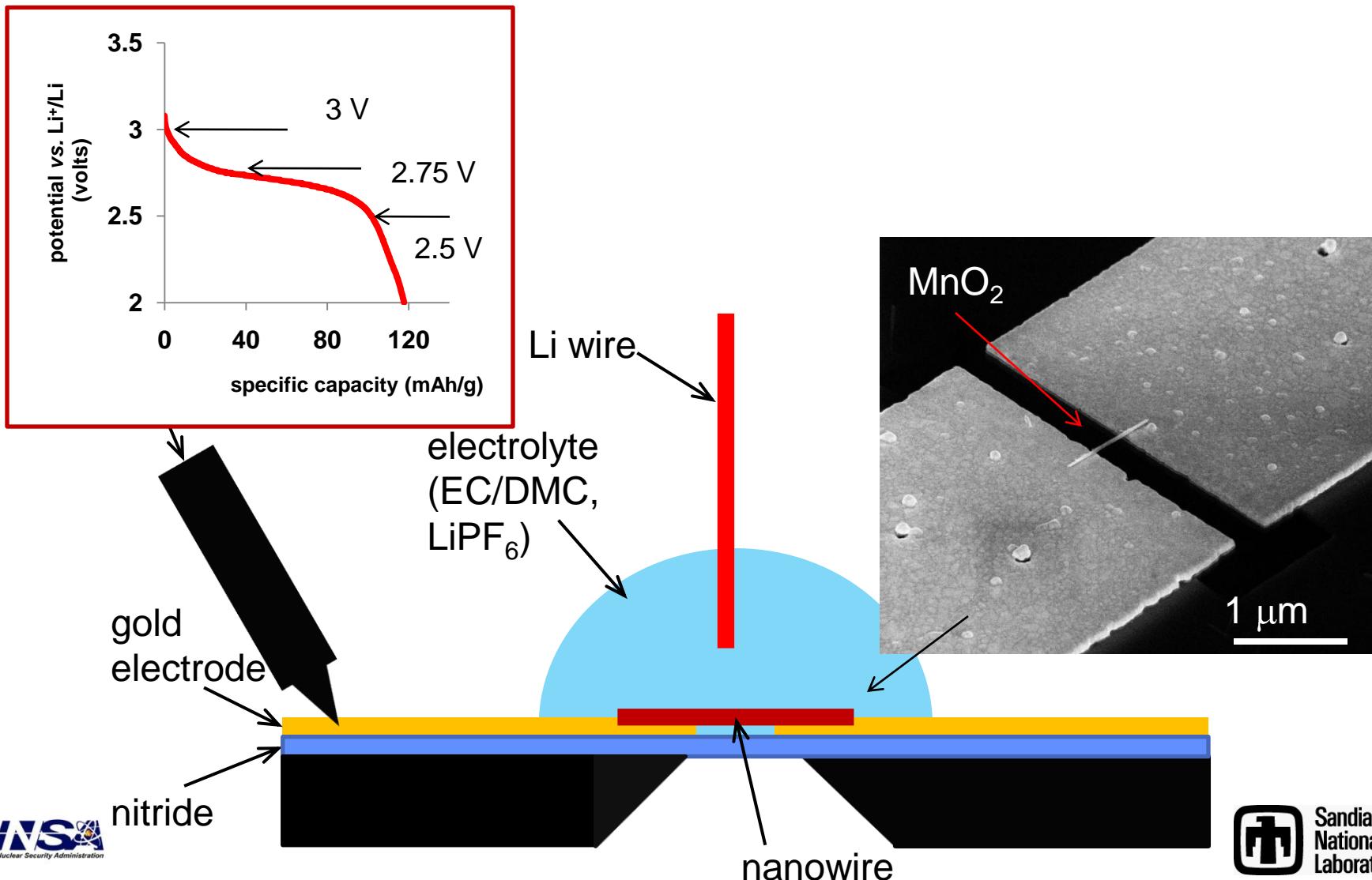
*What are the structural and electrical changes that occur after the first cycle?*

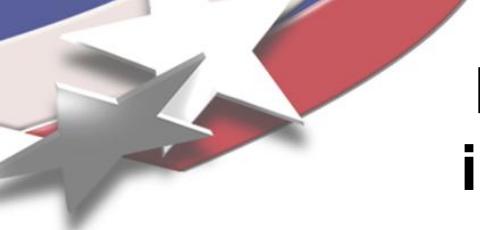
[ data from 260  $\mu\text{g}$  of  
 $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$  nanowires]





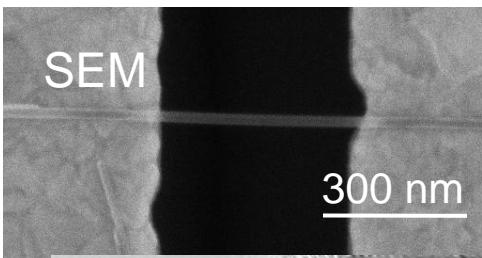
# Ex-situ lithiation is performed, followed by characterization.



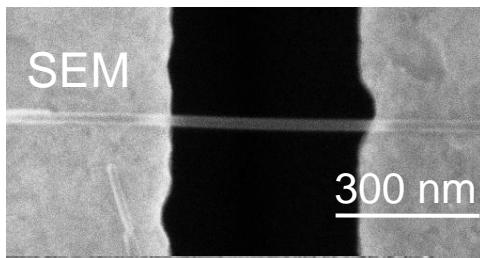


# First cycle lithiation disorders the lattice and increases the resistivity → kinetic limitations.

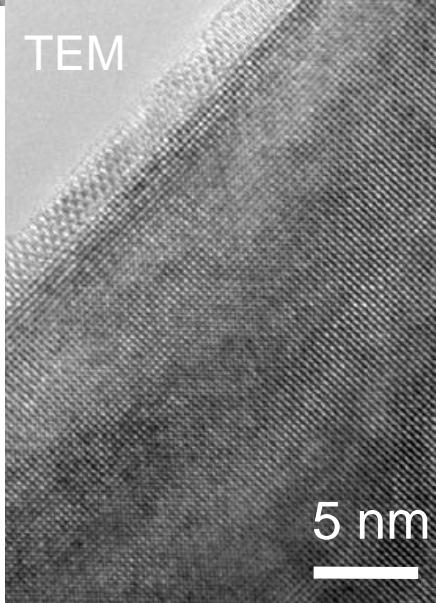
before lithiation



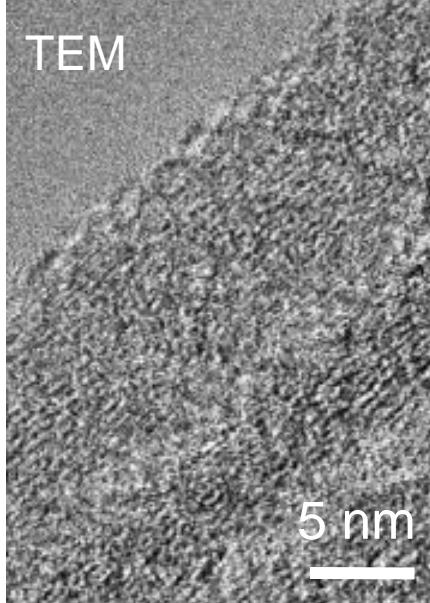
after lithiation



TEM

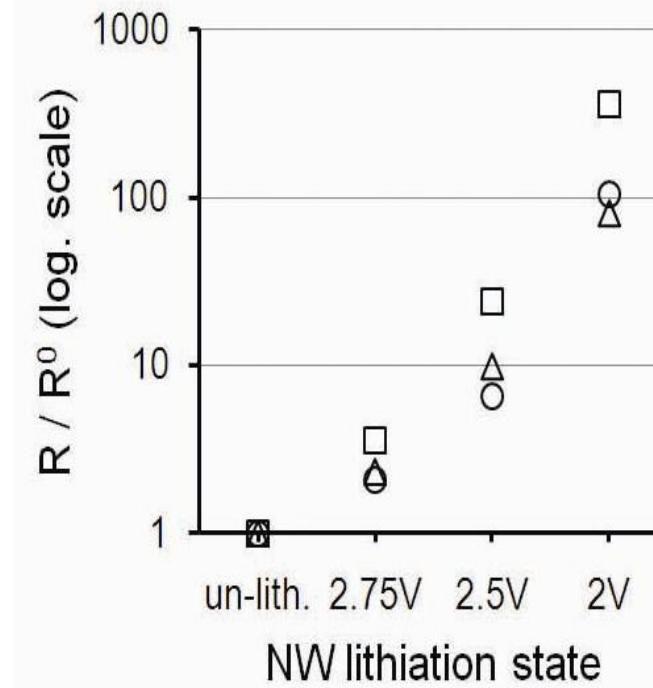


TEM



electrical changes

(ratio of lithiated to unlithiated resistance)

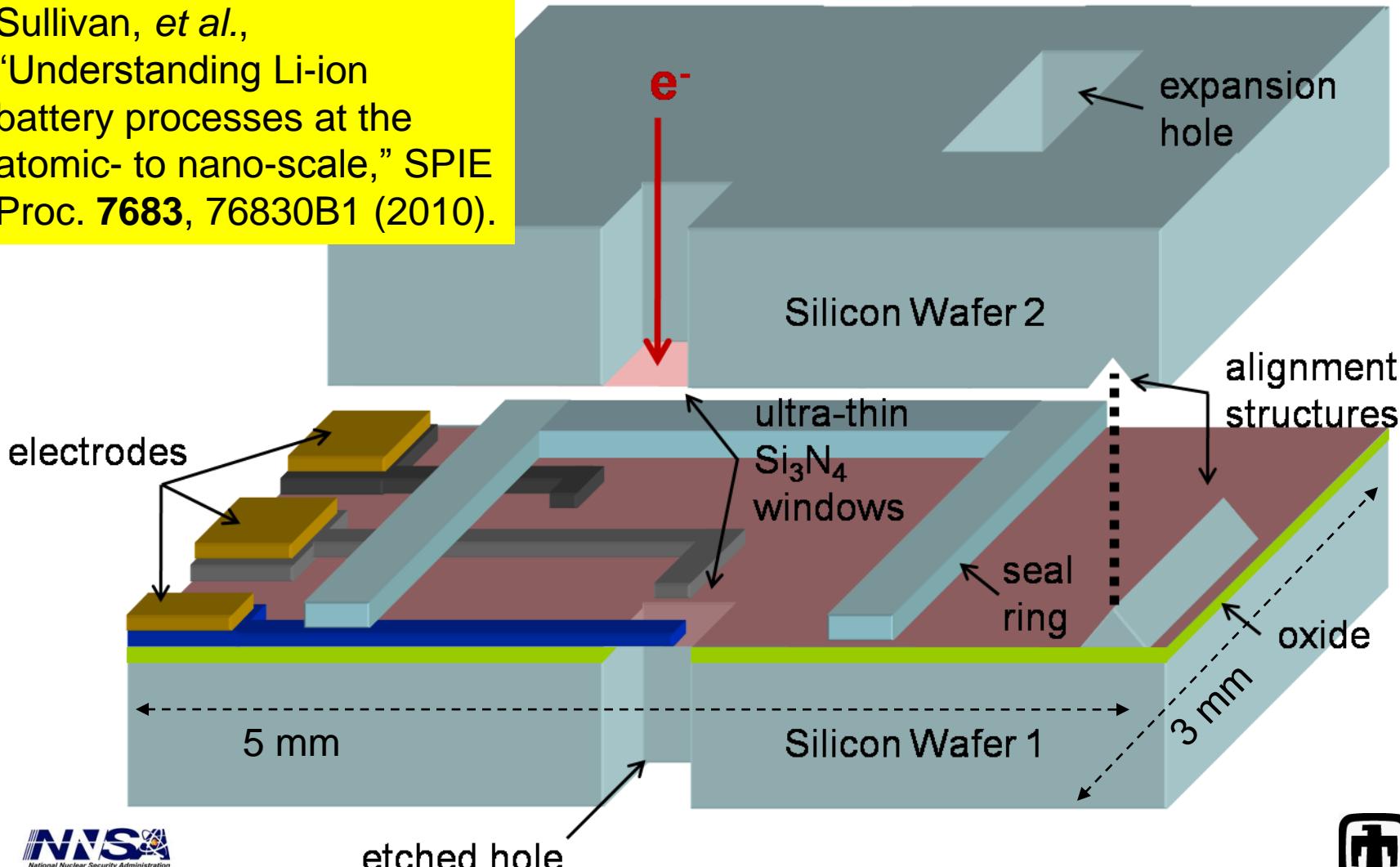


- capacity fade is due to **kinetic** limitations
- can also see this by rate-dependent charging studies



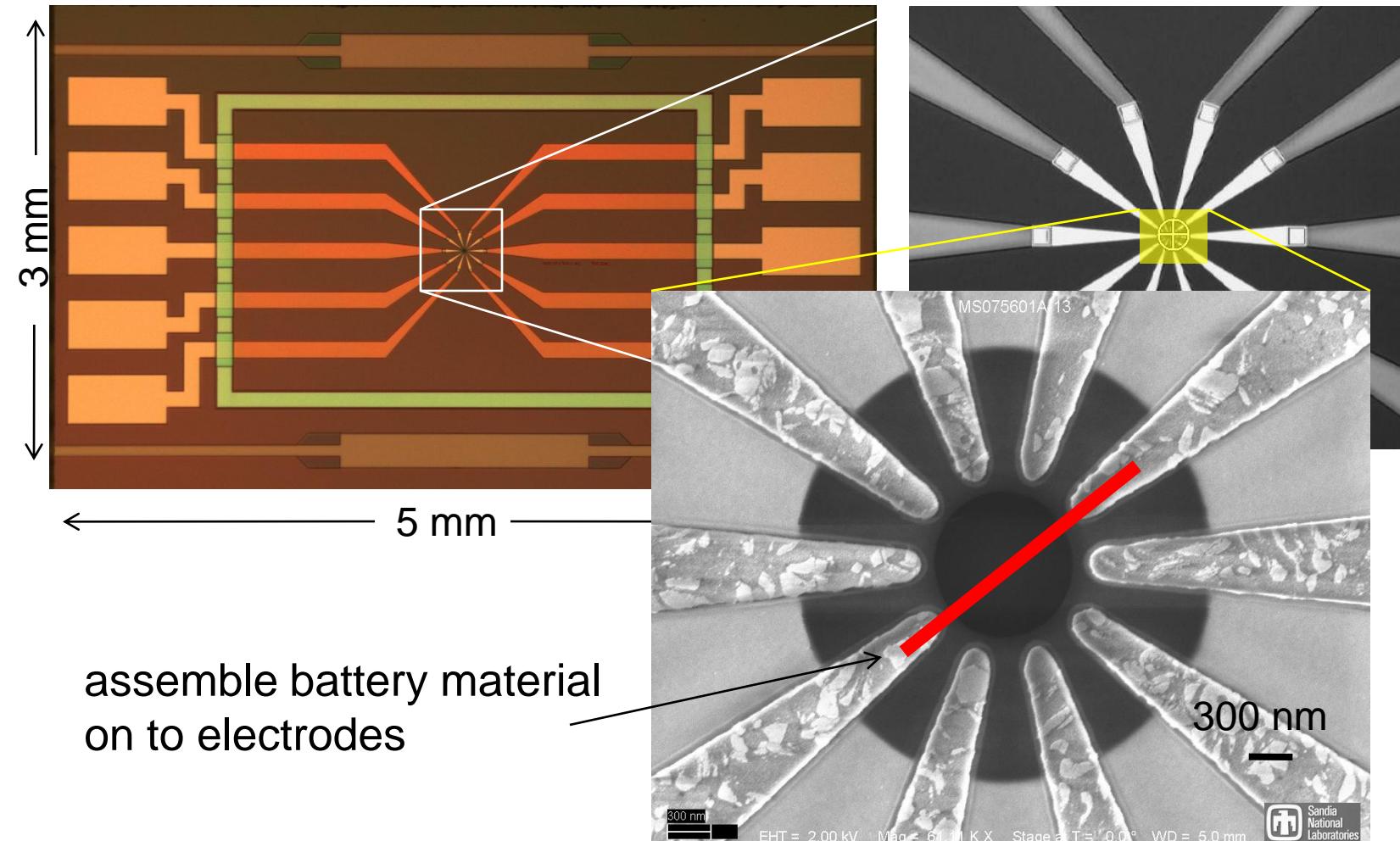
# Our approach: develop *in-situ* electrochemical platforms for TEM.

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





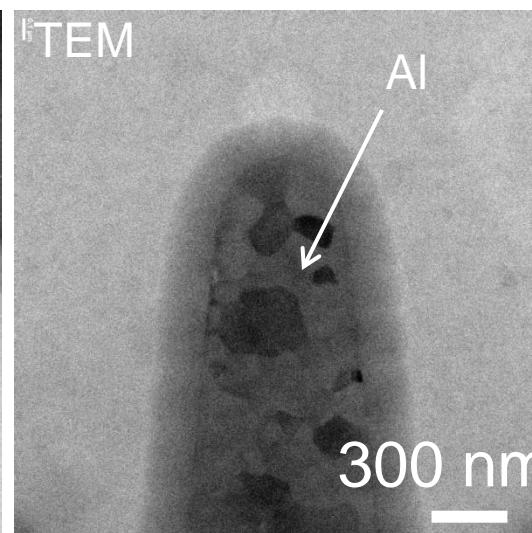
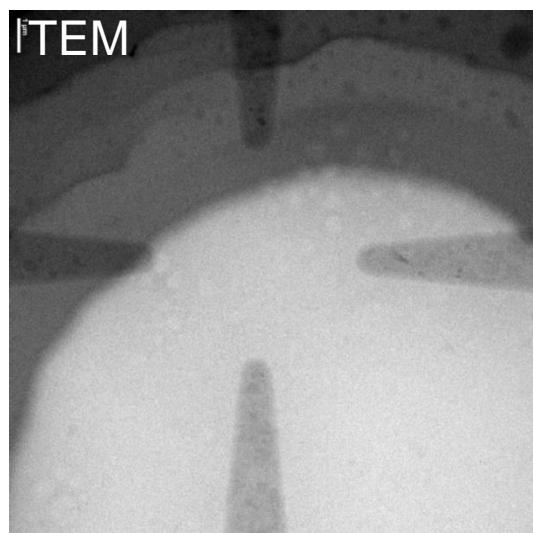
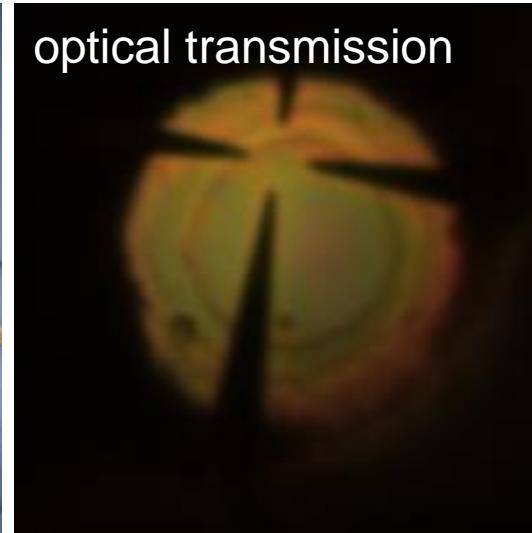
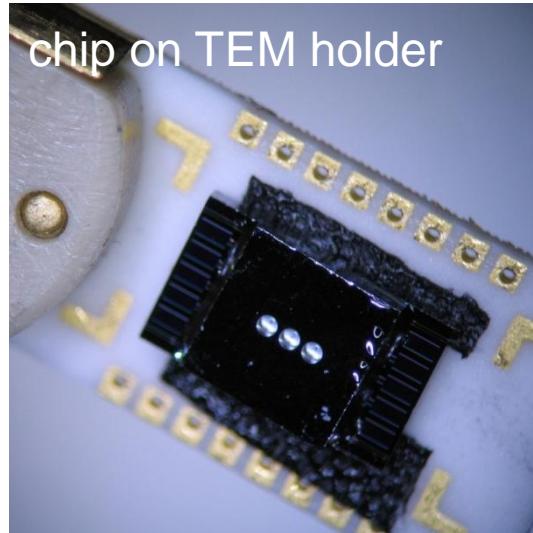
# More than three electrodes are provided: enables field-driven assembly.





# Preliminary testing in the TEM ...

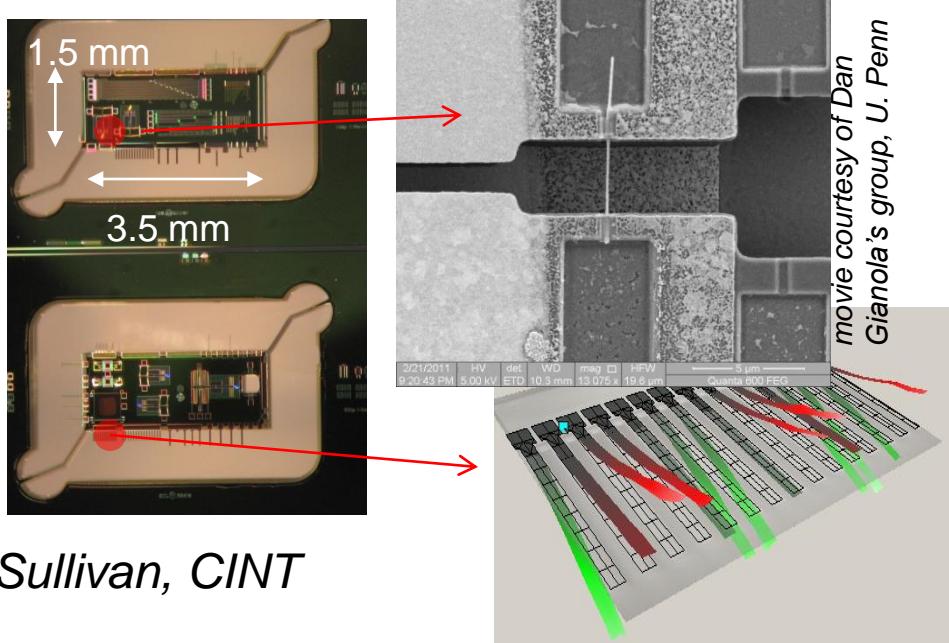
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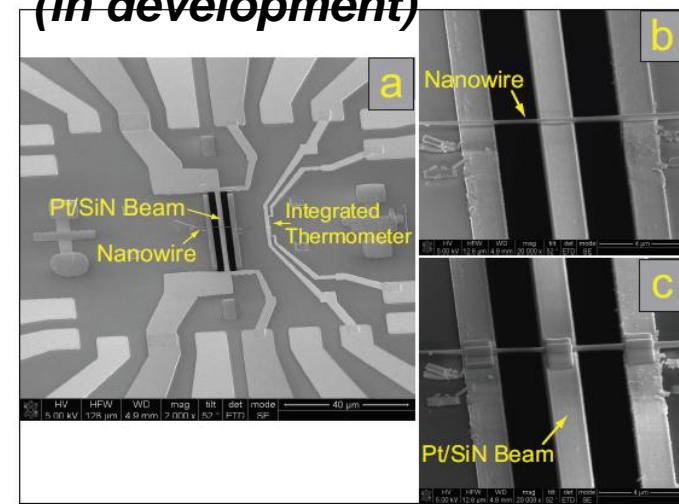
# Discovery Platforms at CINT

## Nanomechanics and Thermal Transport Discovery Platform



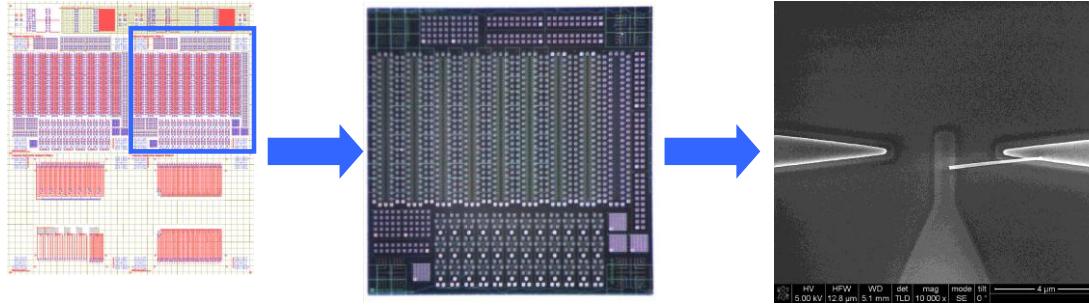
J. P. Sullivan, CINT

## Thermal Discovery Platform (*in development*)



C. T. Harris, CINT

## Nanowire Discovery Platform



S. T. Picraux, CINT



# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

**Arun Subramanian (SNL, NM)**: DEP platform and MnO<sub>2</sub> NW expts.

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

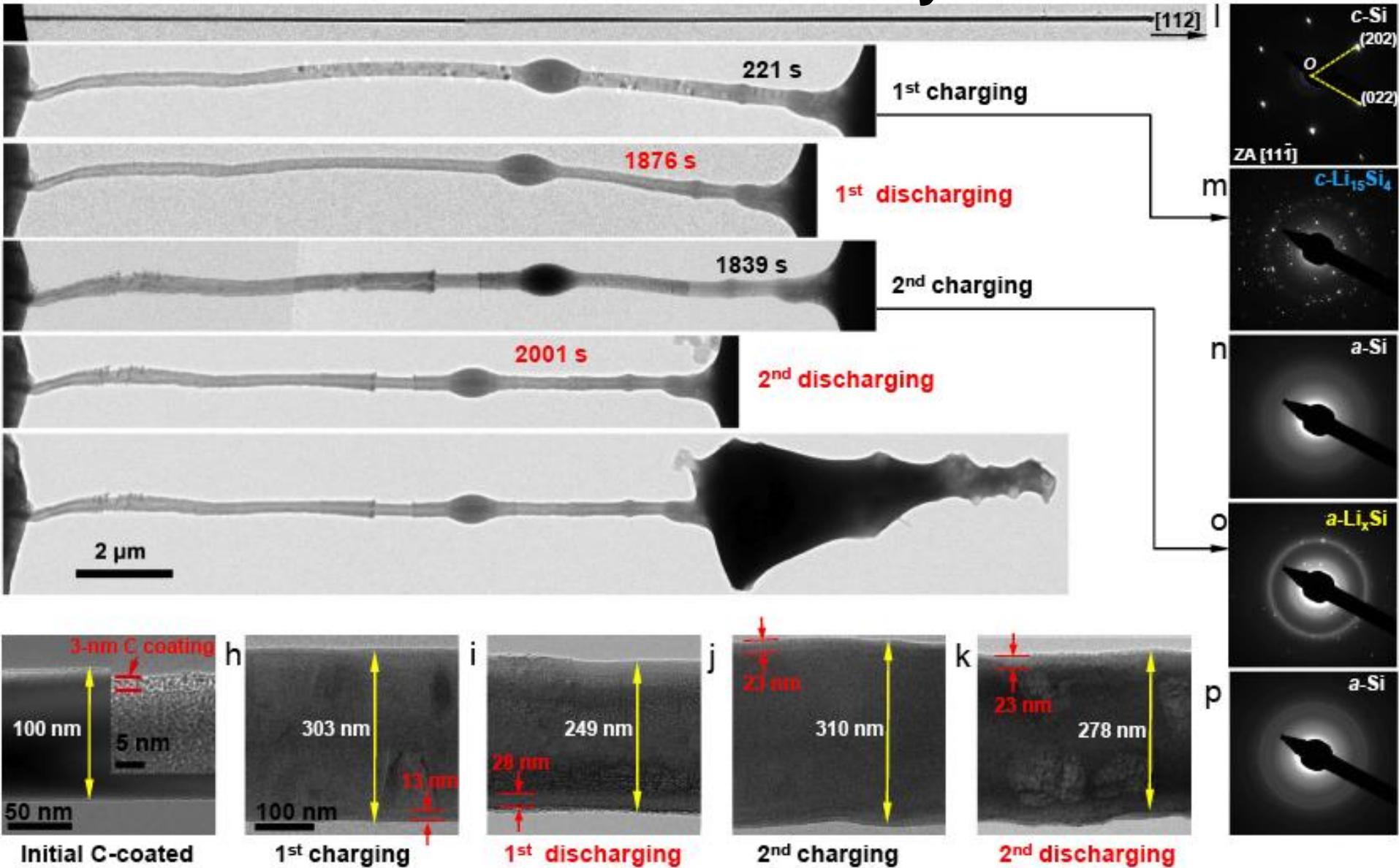
**Nick Hudak (SNL, NM)**: Electrochemistry measurements

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

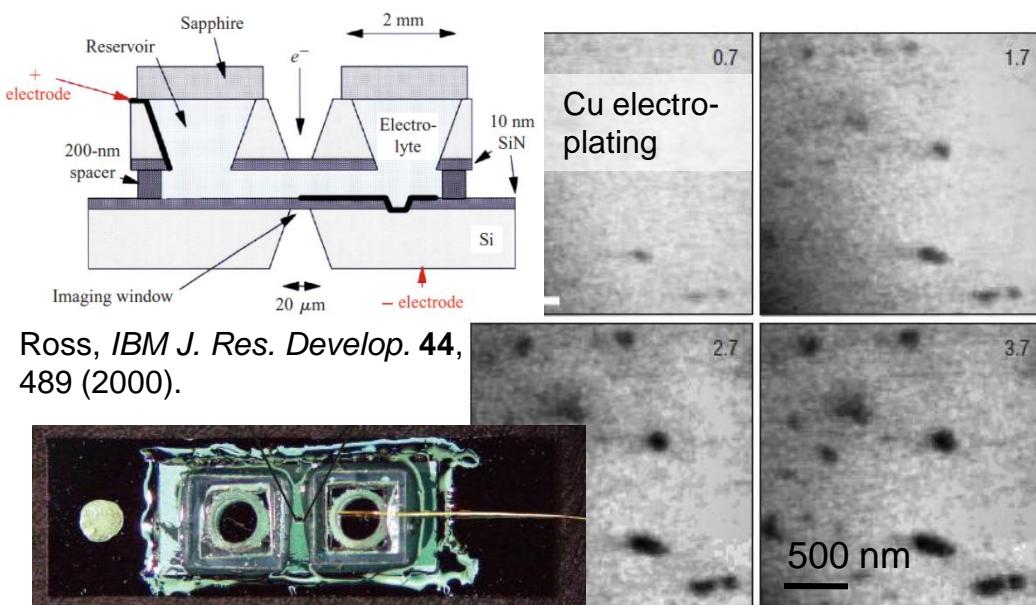
**Kevin Zavadil, Rick Muller, Chris Orendorff, Ganesan Nagasubramanian, Kevin McCarty, Carl Hayden & ... (SNL, NM)** : battery discussions

**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

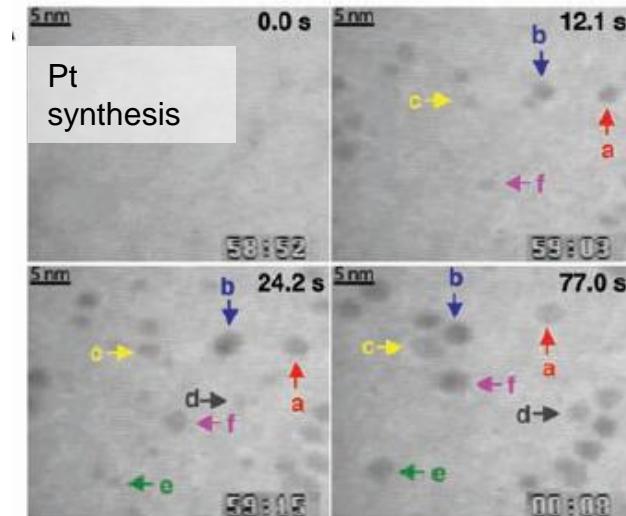
# Changing the reaction kinetics by changing electrical conductivity: C-coated Si.



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

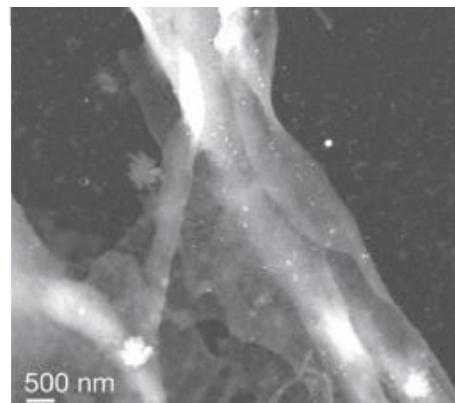
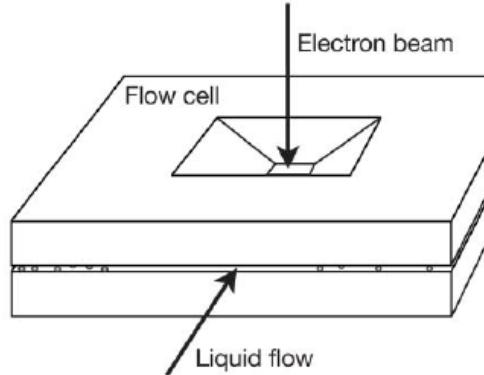


Ross, *IBM J. Res. Develop.* **44**, 489 (2000).



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

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



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

also ...

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

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



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

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

