



Performance of a MgS battery using Grignard Based Electrolytes

Brian Perdue, Chris Apblett

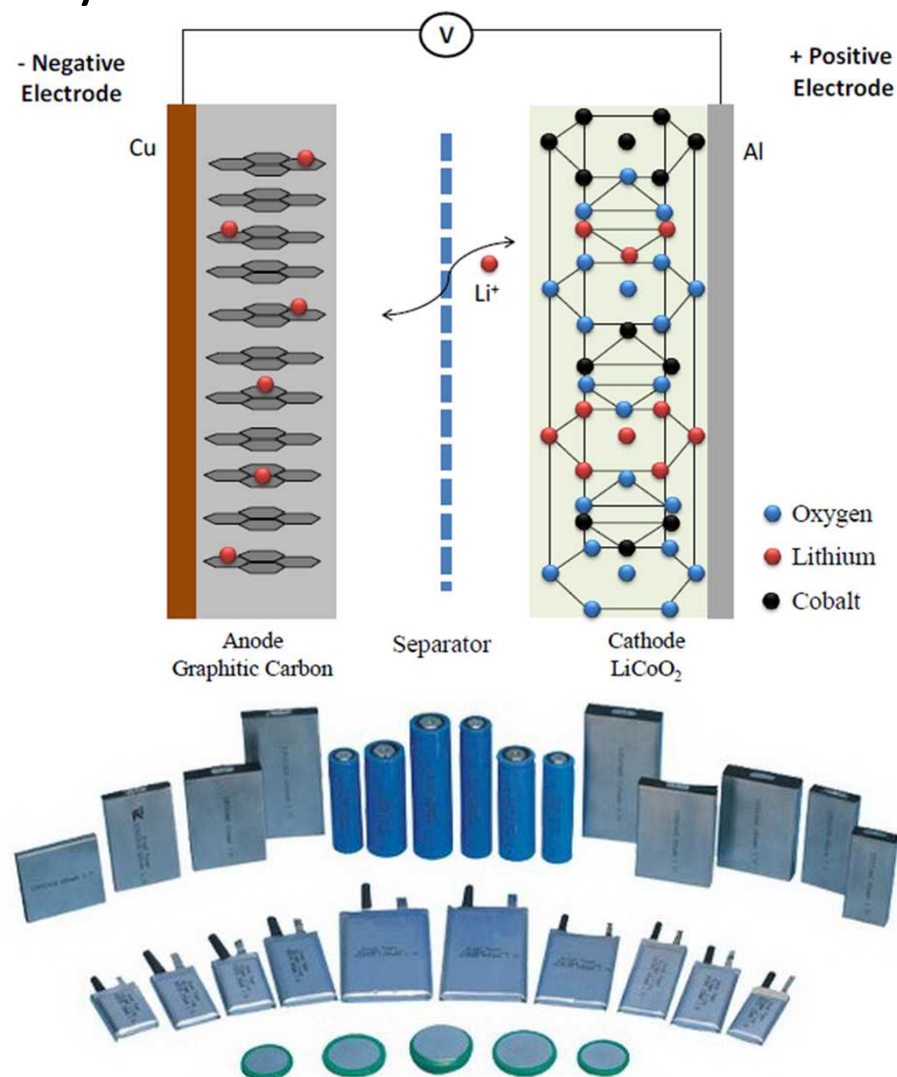
Sandia National Laboratories

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Current State of the Art in Energy Storage The Lithium Ion Battery

- One of the greatest success in electrochemical energy storage
- It has been adapted to many different platforms and form factors
- As transformative as this technology is it can be argued that it is reaching its theoretical limit



http://www.bombayharbor.com/Product/13263/Battery_Ion_Battery_Pack_Lithium_Battery_L_m_Ion.html

Image provided by Chelsea Snyder

The Next Generation of Energy: Beyond Lithium Ion...

- To move beyond Li ion different strategies are needed...

Use of a metallic anode

Multivalent ions

Chemical conversion vs intercalation

- A daunting task to overcome the past 20 years of R+D put into current Li ion tech

Element	Mass	mA/hour	mA/hour/g
LiC6	79	26801	339
H	1	26801	26801
Be	9.01	53603	5949
Li	6.94	26801	3862
Al	26.982	80404	2980
Mg	24.03	53603	2231
Ca	40	53603	1340
Na	23	26801	1165
K	39.098	26801	685
NiMnCoO2	66.018	53603	160
N	14	80404	5743
O	16	53603	3350
P	30.97	80404	2596
S	32	53603	1675
Mg2CoSiO4	201	107206	533
Mg aMnO2	110.9	53603	483
MgMoO3	167.94	53603	319
Mg V2O5	205.88	53603	260
Mg2Mo6S8	882.24	107206	122

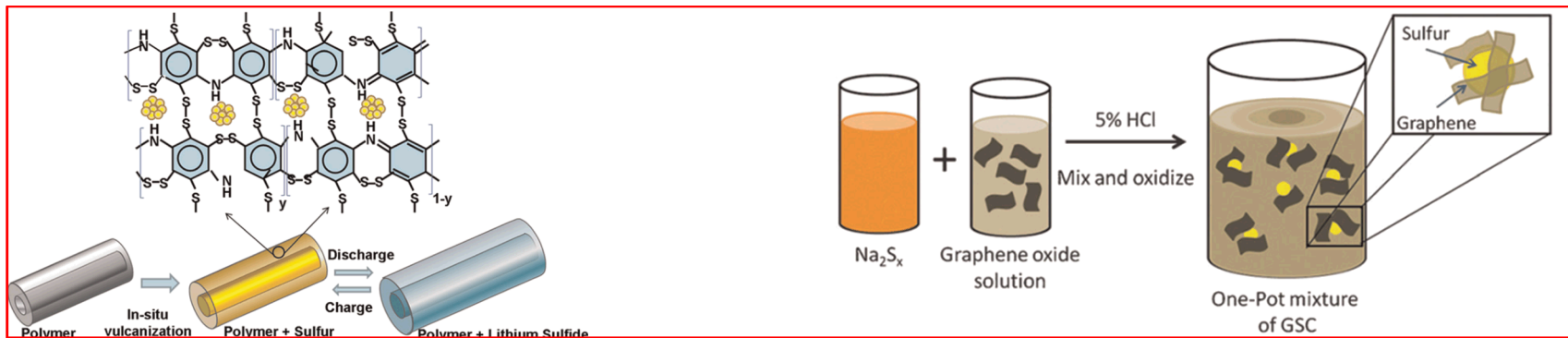
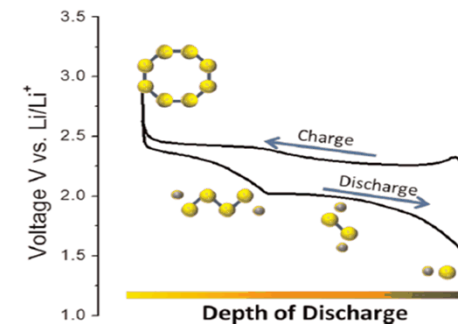
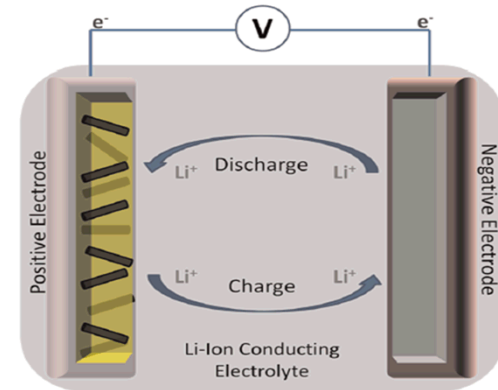
Beyond Lithium Ion: Lithium Sulfur Battery (chemical conversion)

- Lithium sulfur batteries have been extensively studied
- They suffer from two major drawbacks...

Sulfur is ionically and electrically insulating

Sulfur shuttle mechanism

- Much of the work done in this field is done to mitigate these problems...



Evers, S.; Nazar, L. F., New Approaches for High Energy Density Lithium-Sulfur Battery Cathodes. *Accounts Chem. Res.* 2013, 46 (5), 1135-1143.

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Beyond Lithium Ion: Prototype Mg Battery (multivalent ion)

- Proof of concept work proposed by Gregory showing intercalation of Mg into metal oxides and sulfides with a Grignard reagent
- Aurbach improved on Gregory's work by introducing a new electrolyte and cathode that was able to reversibly intercalate Mg ions
- Aurbach's electrolytes the dichloro complex (DCC) and the all phenyl complex (APC) improved many aspects of performance

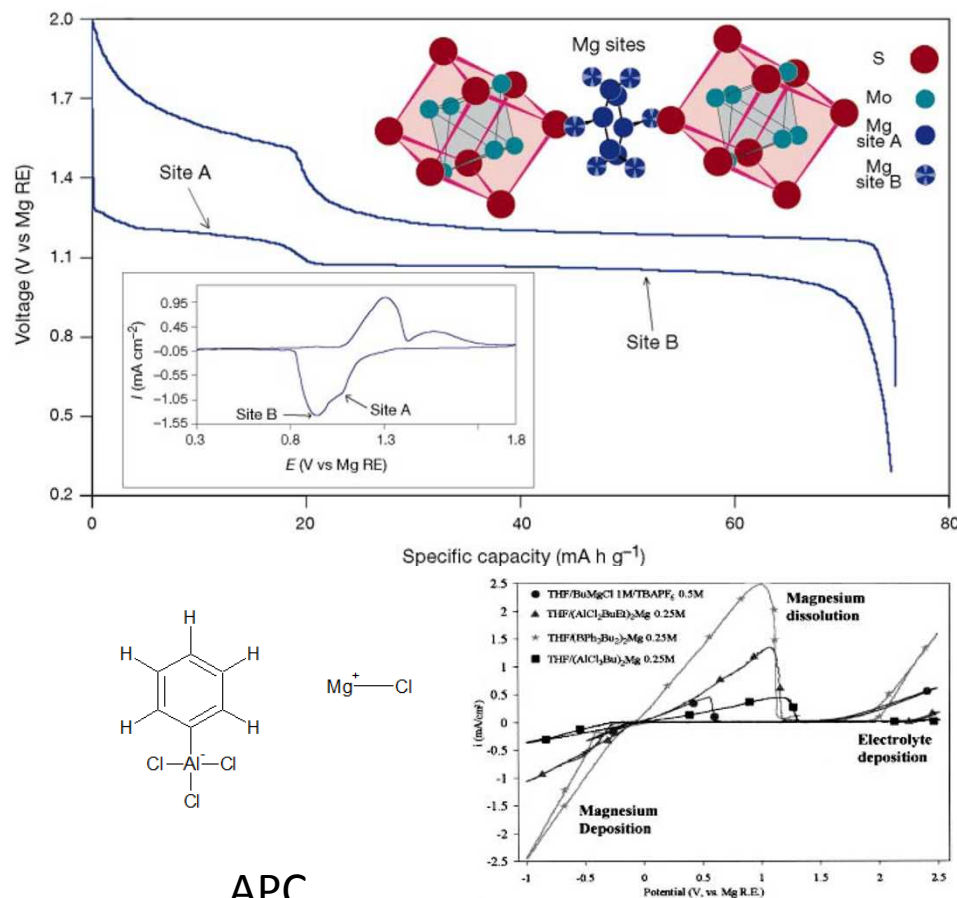
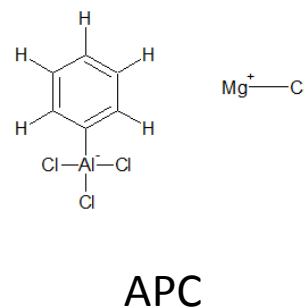
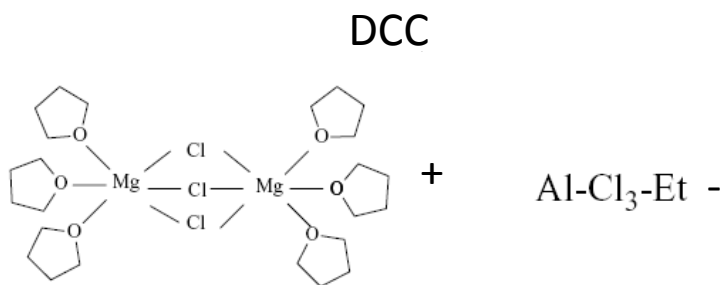


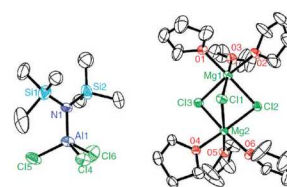
Fig. 3. Typical voltammetric behavior of Pt electrodes in different electrolyte solutions, as indicated, in which reversible magnesium deposition was obtained: BuMgCl/THF 0.25M; $\text{Mg}(\text{BPh}_2\text{Bu}_2)_2/\text{THF}$ 0.25 M; $\text{Mg}(\text{AlCl}_2\text{BuEt})_2/\text{THF}$; $\text{Mg}(\text{AlCl}_2\text{Bu})_2/\text{THF}$ 0.25 M (Ref. 20).

Aurbach, D.; Lu, Z.; Schechter, A.; Gofer, Y.; Gizbar, H.; Turgeman, R.; Cohen, Y.; Moshkovich, M.; Levi, E., Prototype systems for rechargeable magnesium batteries. *Nature* 2000, 407 (6805), 724-727.

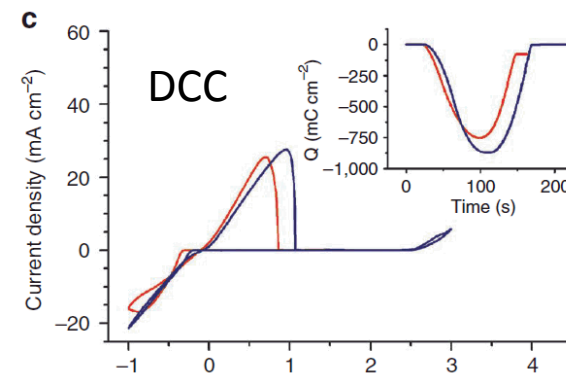
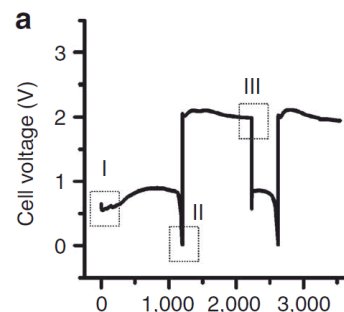
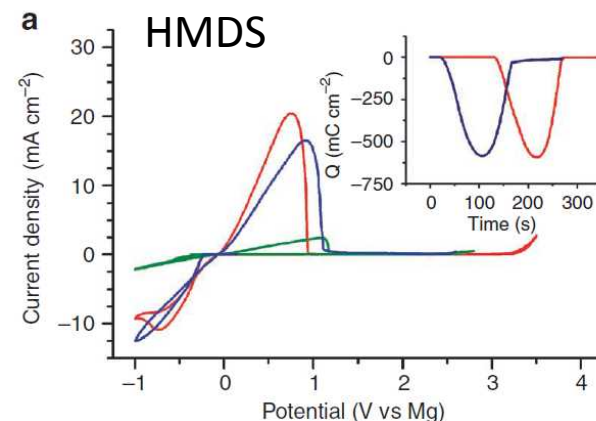
Aurbach, D.; Weissman, I.; Gofer, Y.; Levi, E., Nonaqueous magnesium electrochemistry and its application in secondary batteries. *Chemical Record* 2003, 3 (1), 61-73.

Magnesium Sulfur Utilizing all the Strategies

- Utilizing a multivalent ion may solve some of the experienced by LiS system
- Pairing two earth abundant elements allows for a low cost battery
- Muldoon showed proof of concept work using a new electrolyte. Explains that the reactivity of the Grignard based electrolytes may cause problems.
- Is a Mg sulfur battery utilizing the well characterized Grignard based electrolyte possible?



Mg HMDS electrolyte

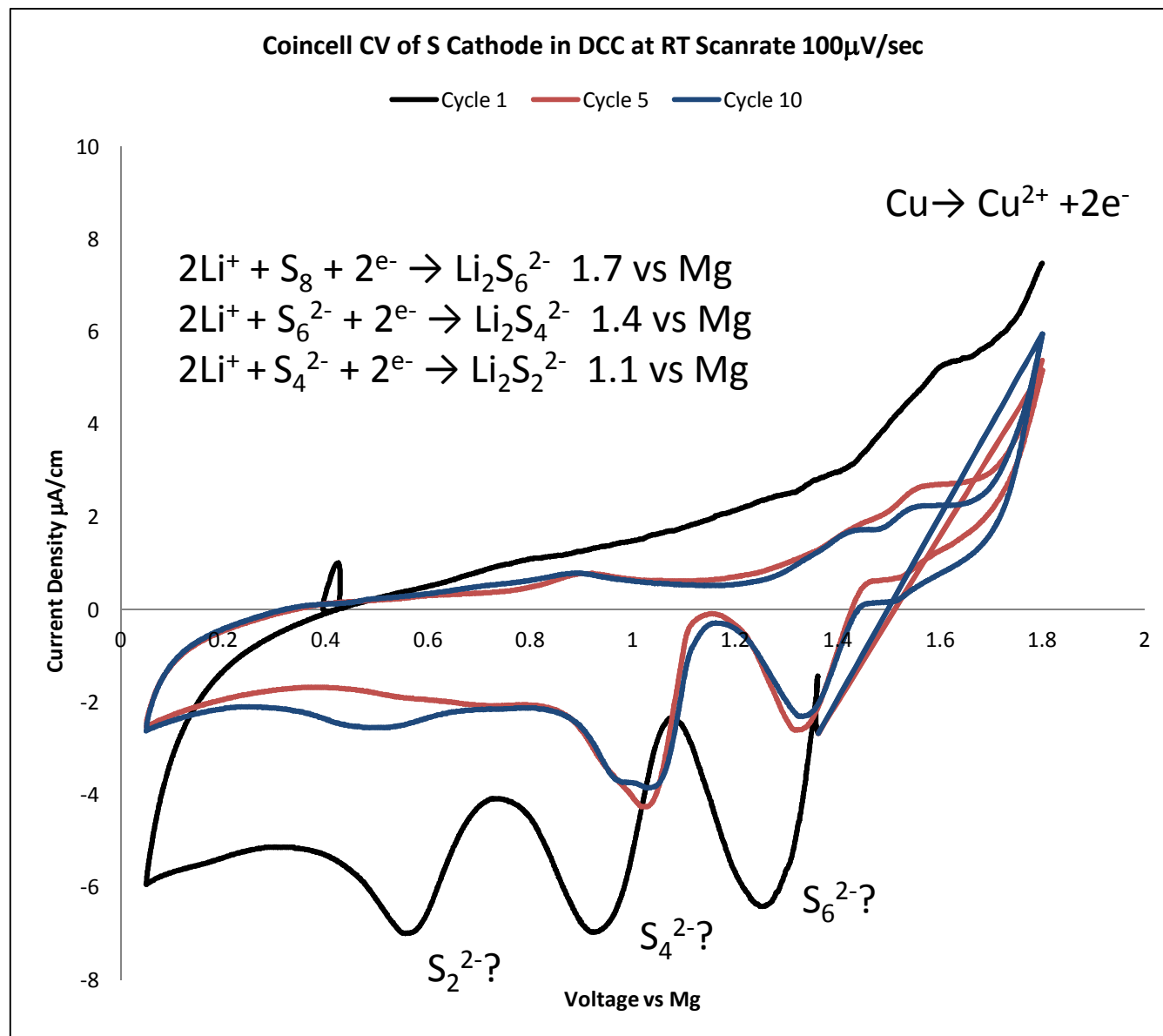


Hee Soo, K.; Arthur, T. S.; Allred, G. D.; Zajicek, J.; Newman, J. G.; Rodnyansky, A. E.; Oliver, A. G.; Boggess, W. C.; Muldoon, J., Structure and compatibility of a magnesium electrolyte with a sulphur cathode. *Nature Communications* 2011, 2, 427

Muldoon, J.; Bucur, C. B.; Oliver, A. G.; Sugimoto, T.; Matsui, M.; Kim, H. S.; Allred, G. D.; Zajicek, J.; Kotani, Y., Electrolyte roadblocks to a magnesium rechargeable battery. *Energy & Environmental Science* 2012, 5 (3), 5941-5950.

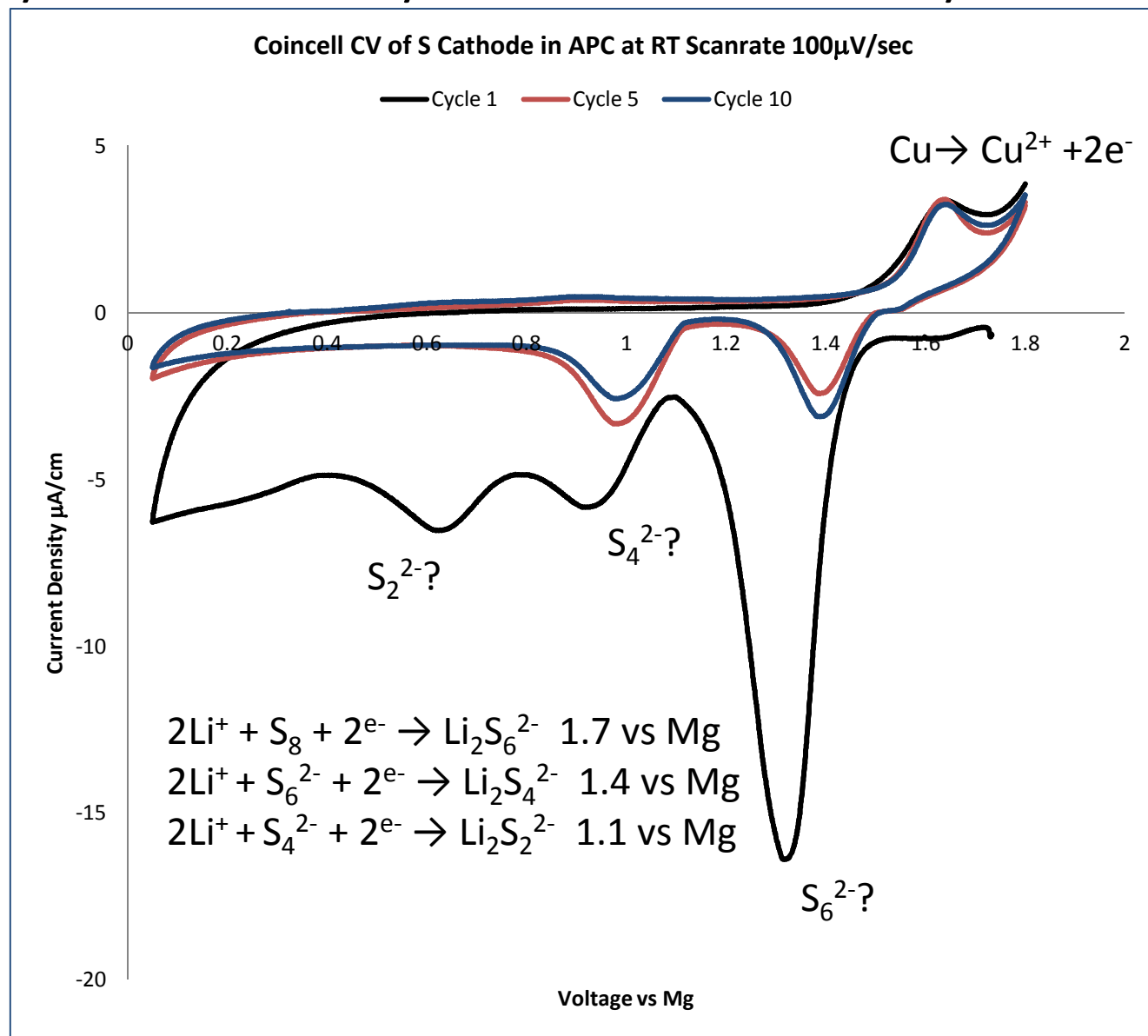
Slow Scanning Cyclic Voltammetry Results

- Electrochemical activity
- Three reduction peaks possible short chain poly sulfide formation?
- Asymmetry between charge and discharge consistent with LiS system



Slow Scanning Cyclic Voltammetry Differences in Electrolyte

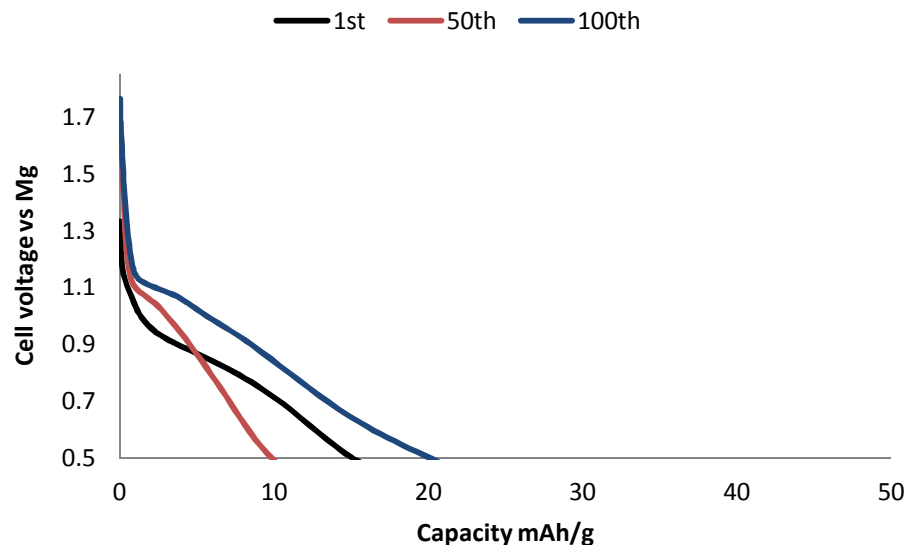
- DCC reaches steady state faster than APC
- APC shows much larger S_6 reduction
- DCC higher coulombic efficiency
- Conclusion: In a full cell SSCV suggests that DCC would preform better



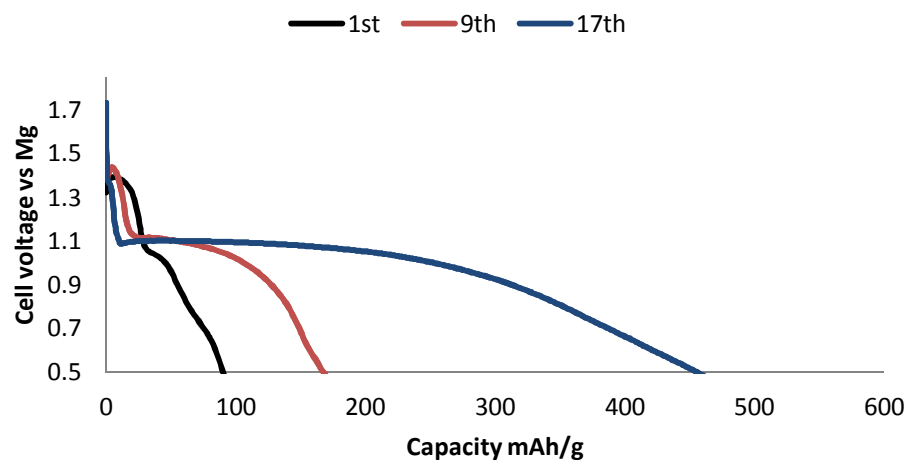
Full Cell Test Results

- Full cells were fabricated for both electrolytes and put on test
- Results show kinetic limitations
- 60C° discharge data shows behavior similar to lithium systems
- The capacity increases with cycle unlike Li systems

Discharge at 0.1C using DCC at RT



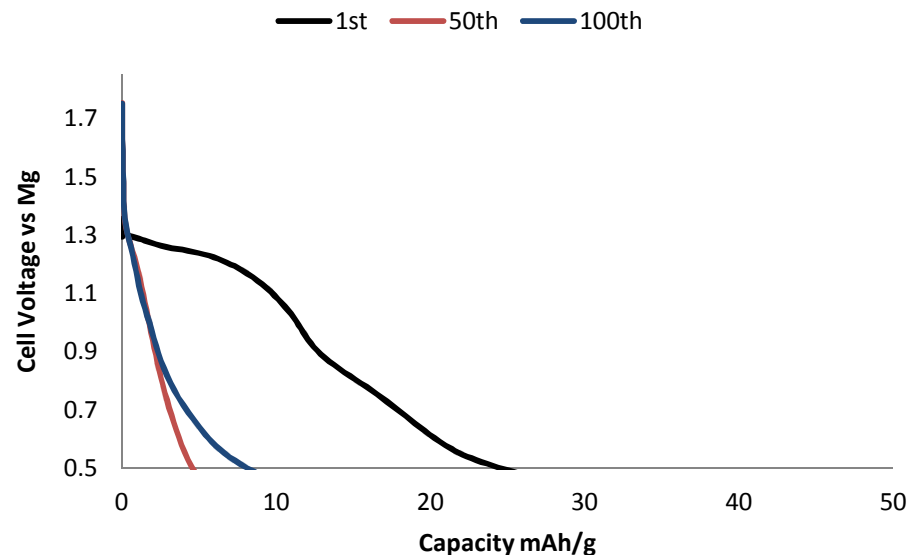
Discharge at 0.1C using DCC at 60C°



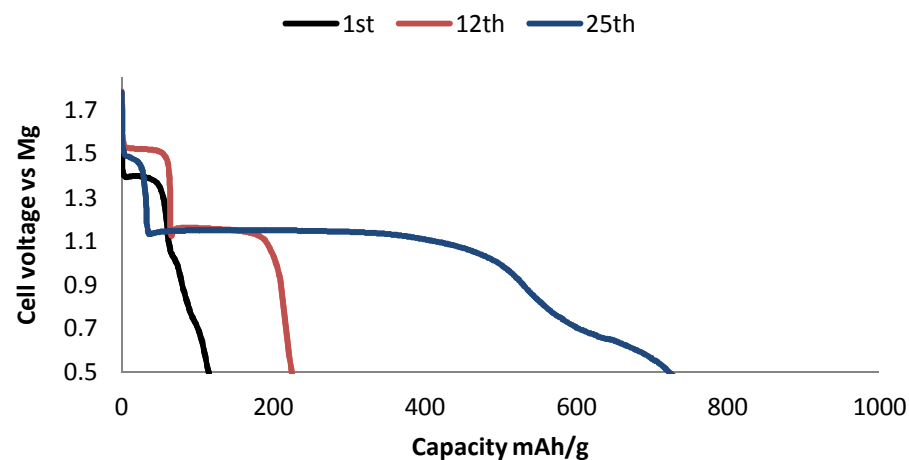
Full Cell Test Results

- APC behaves very similar to DCC
- Consistent with SSCV results DCC increases in capacity more rapidly than APC
- The voltammetry of APC is more defined than DCC this because APC has higher conductivity
- In both cases a stable discharge voltage of $\sim 1.1\text{V}$ vs Mg and increasing capacity persist.

Discharge at 0.1C using APC at RT

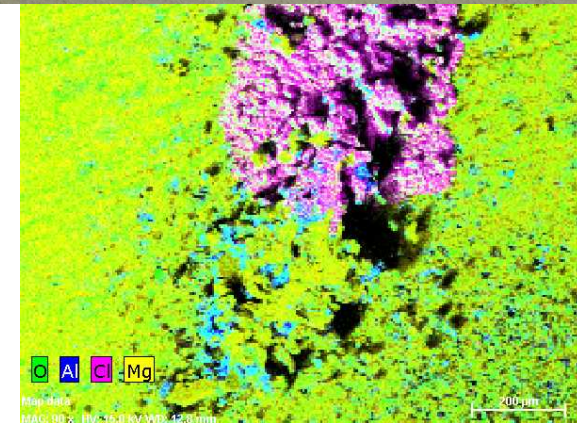
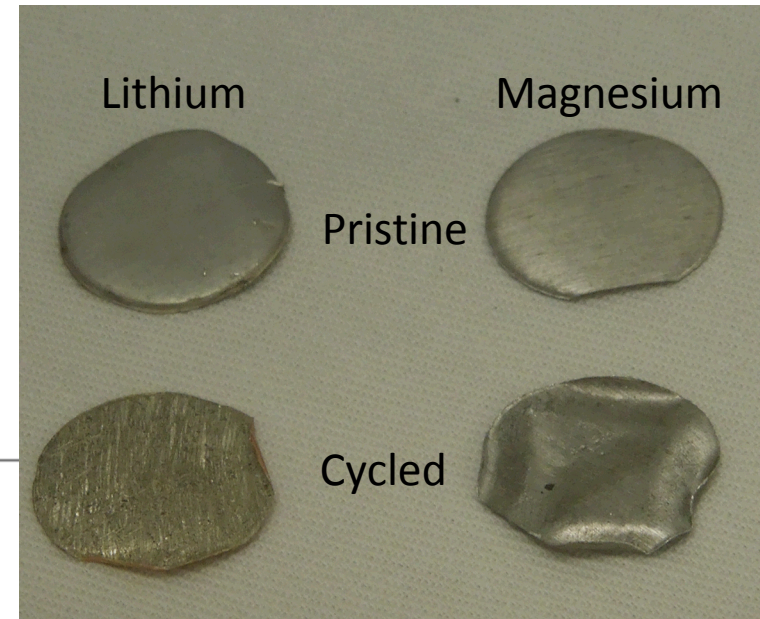
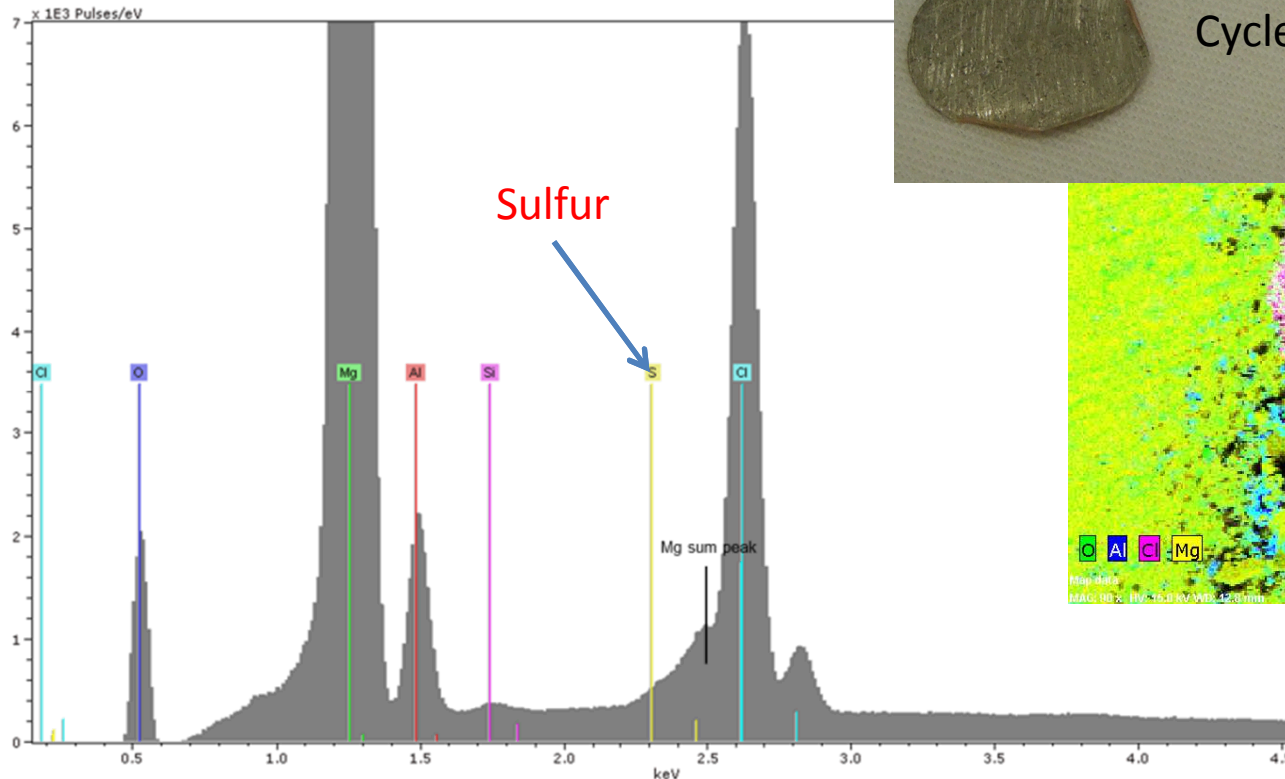


Discharge at 0.1C using APC at 60C°

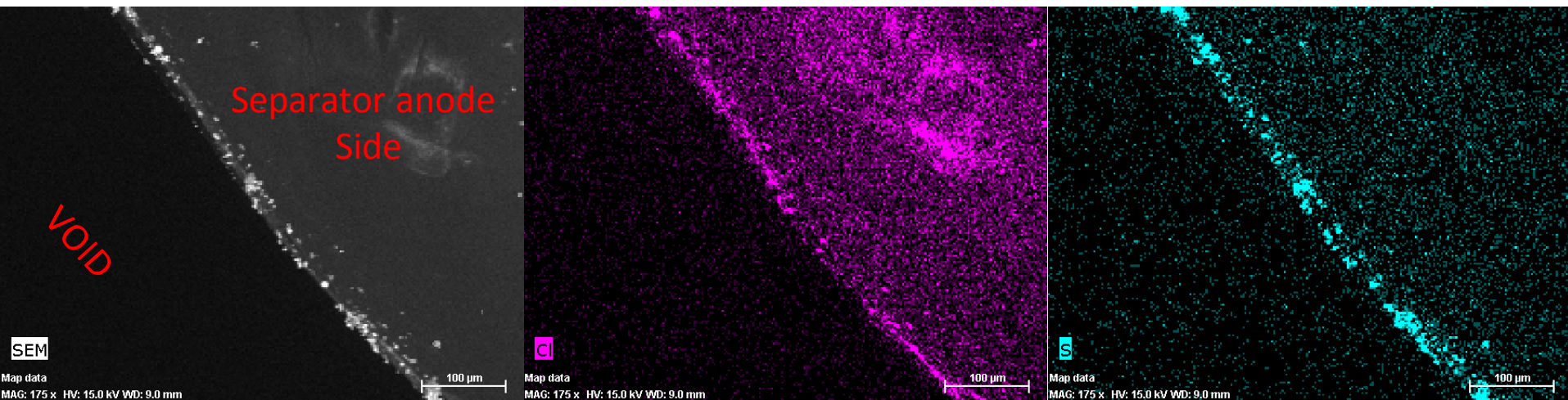


Postmortem Analysis of Anode

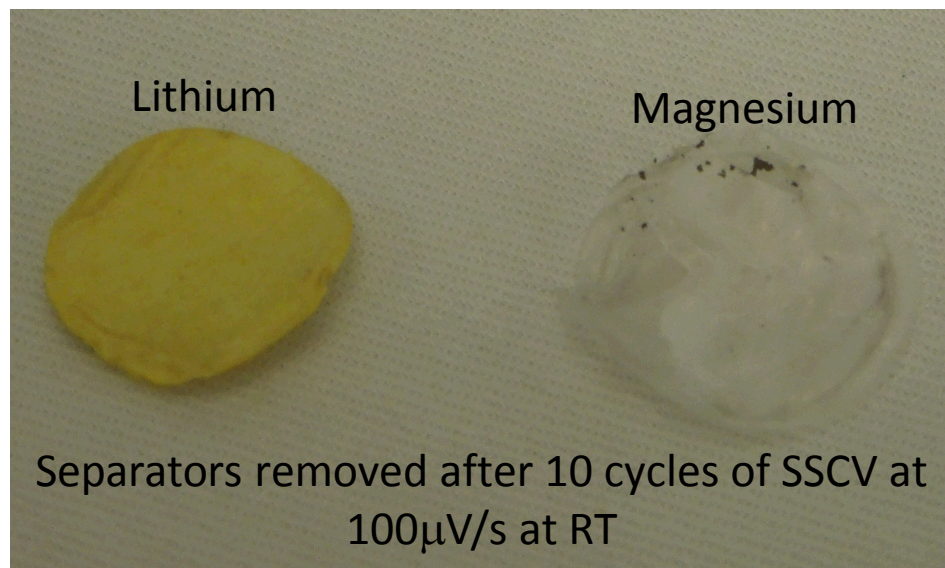
- SEM elemental map and spectra of the Mg Metal anode
- We do not see evidence of sulfur
- Metal anodes removed after 10 cycles of SSCV at $100\mu\text{V/s}$ at RT



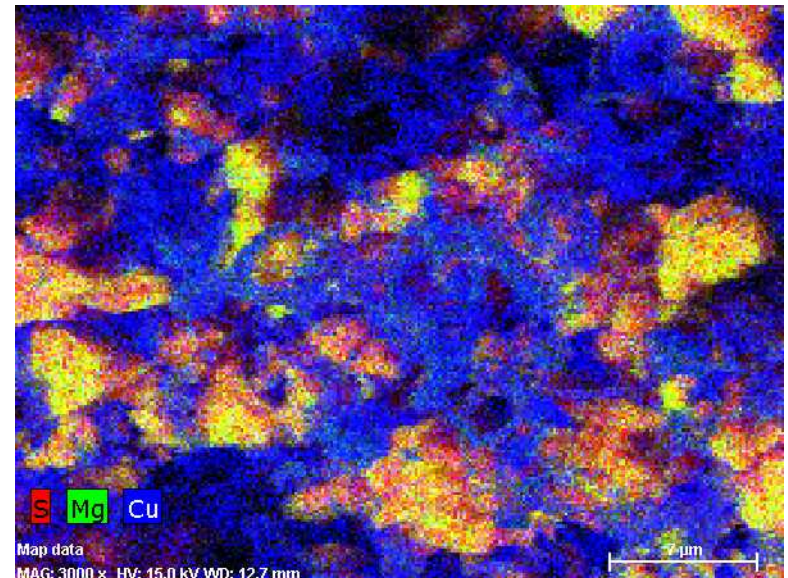
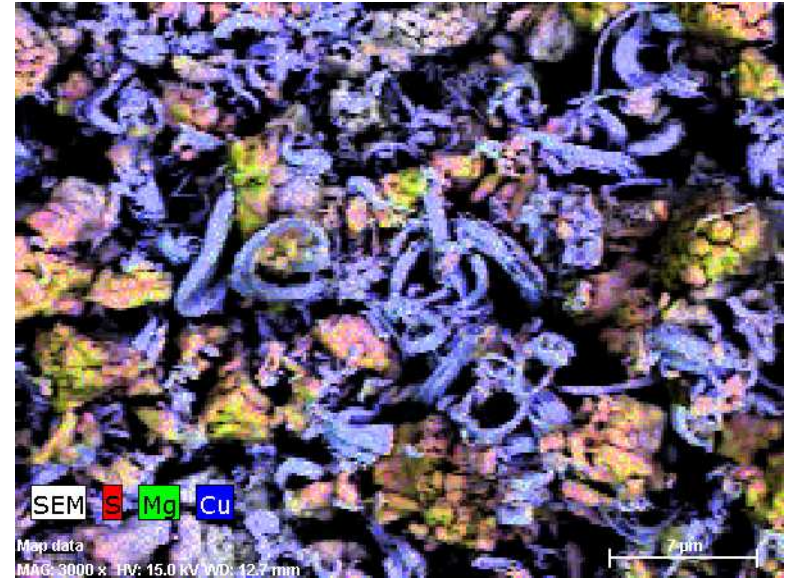
Post Mortem SEM of Separator (Anode Side)



- If sulfur is not present on the anode will it be present in the cathode?
- It can be argued that the trace signal in the sulfur map is material ripped off the cathode
- This indicates that very little polysulfides are made



Post Mortem SEM of Cathode



- EDX shows a precipitated Mg_xS_y compound onto the cathode
- Is this compound a result of insoluble polysulfides?
- It is believed that copper may be playing a role in this chemistry but more studies are required

Impact and Future Directions

- Grignard based electrolytes do work in a sulfur system
- No evidence of accumulated sulfur on anode or in separator suggesting the suppression of polysulfides
- Will utilization of a nanostructured electrode improve the performance of this chemistry?
- What we learn from a Mg system could be applied to a Ca system increasing the energy density...

Key Take-Away

- A new sulfur chemistry was developed which suppresses the formation of polysulfides



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