

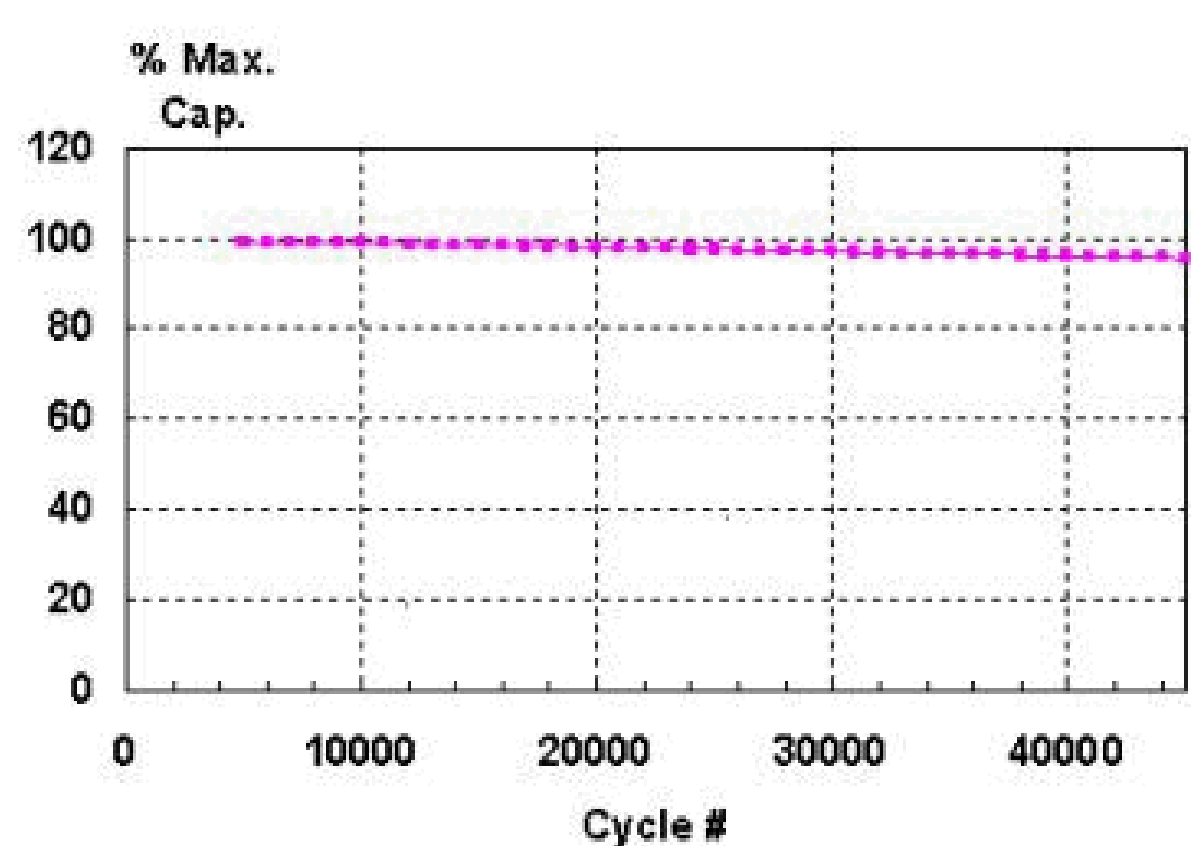
in operando Kelvin probe force microscopy of solid-state batteries

Elliot J. Fuller¹, Farid El Gabaly¹, François Léonard¹, A. Alec Talin¹

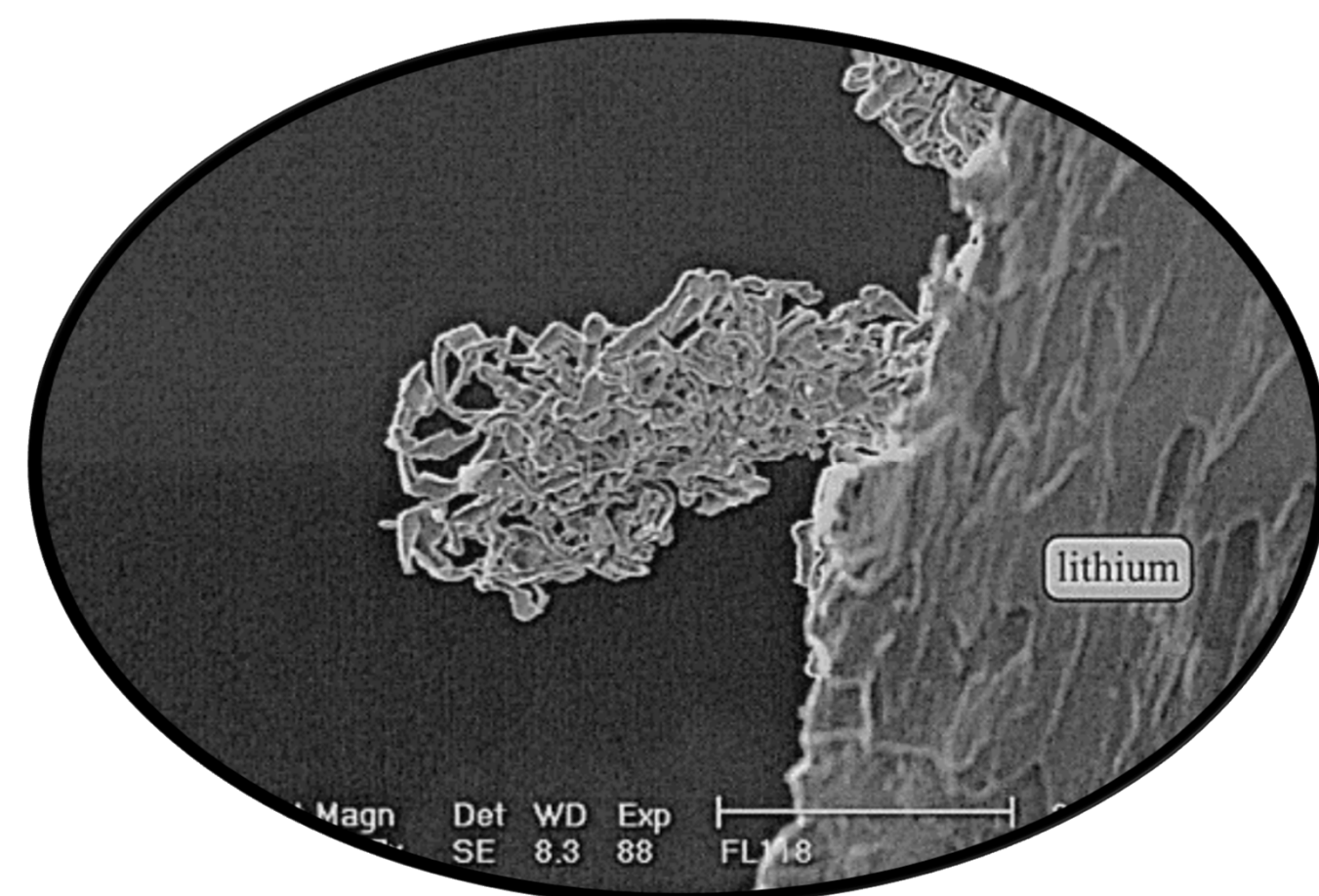
(¹Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, CA)

All solid-state batteries (SSBs)

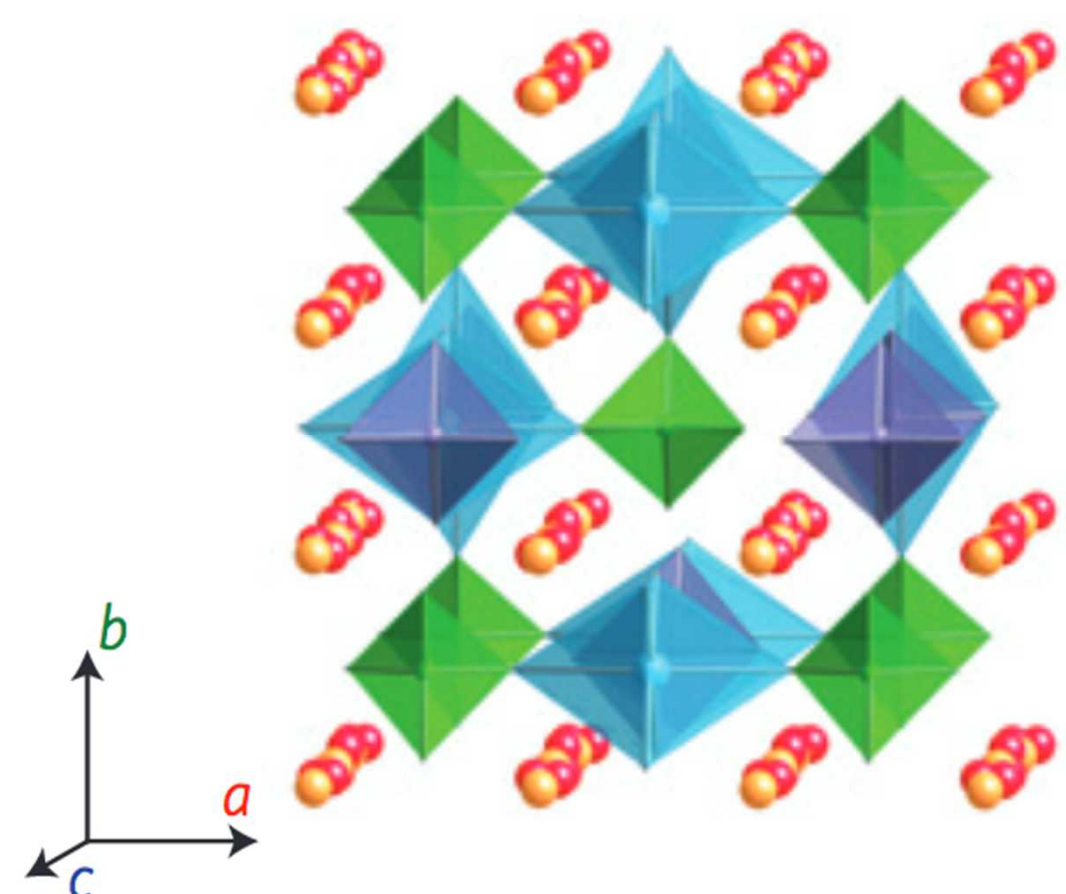
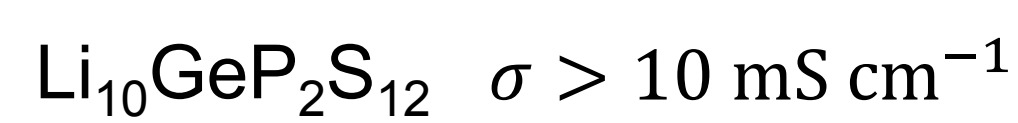
Excellatron, www.excellatron.com/advantage.htm 2010



Cyclability – low capacity fade



Safety - no dendrite formation
High energy density – Li anode
F. Orsini et al *Journal of Power Sources* 1998, 76, 19

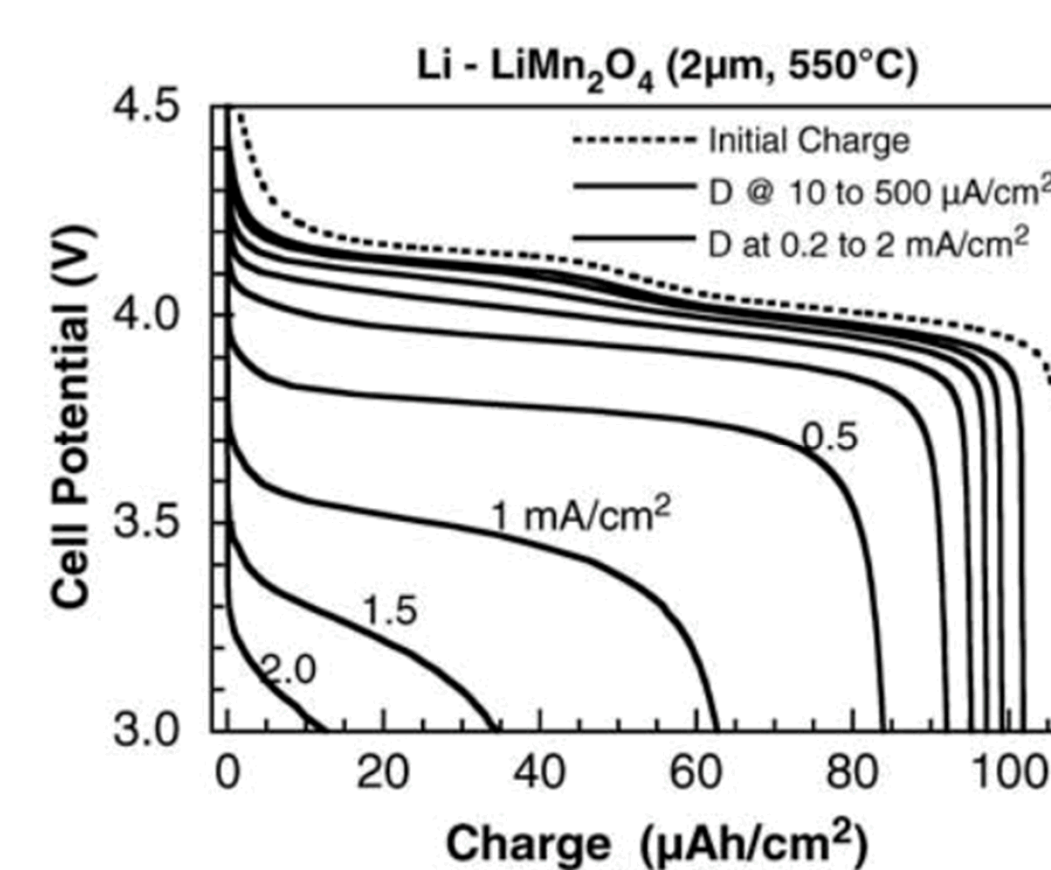


N. Kamaya et al *Nature Materials* 2011, 10, 682

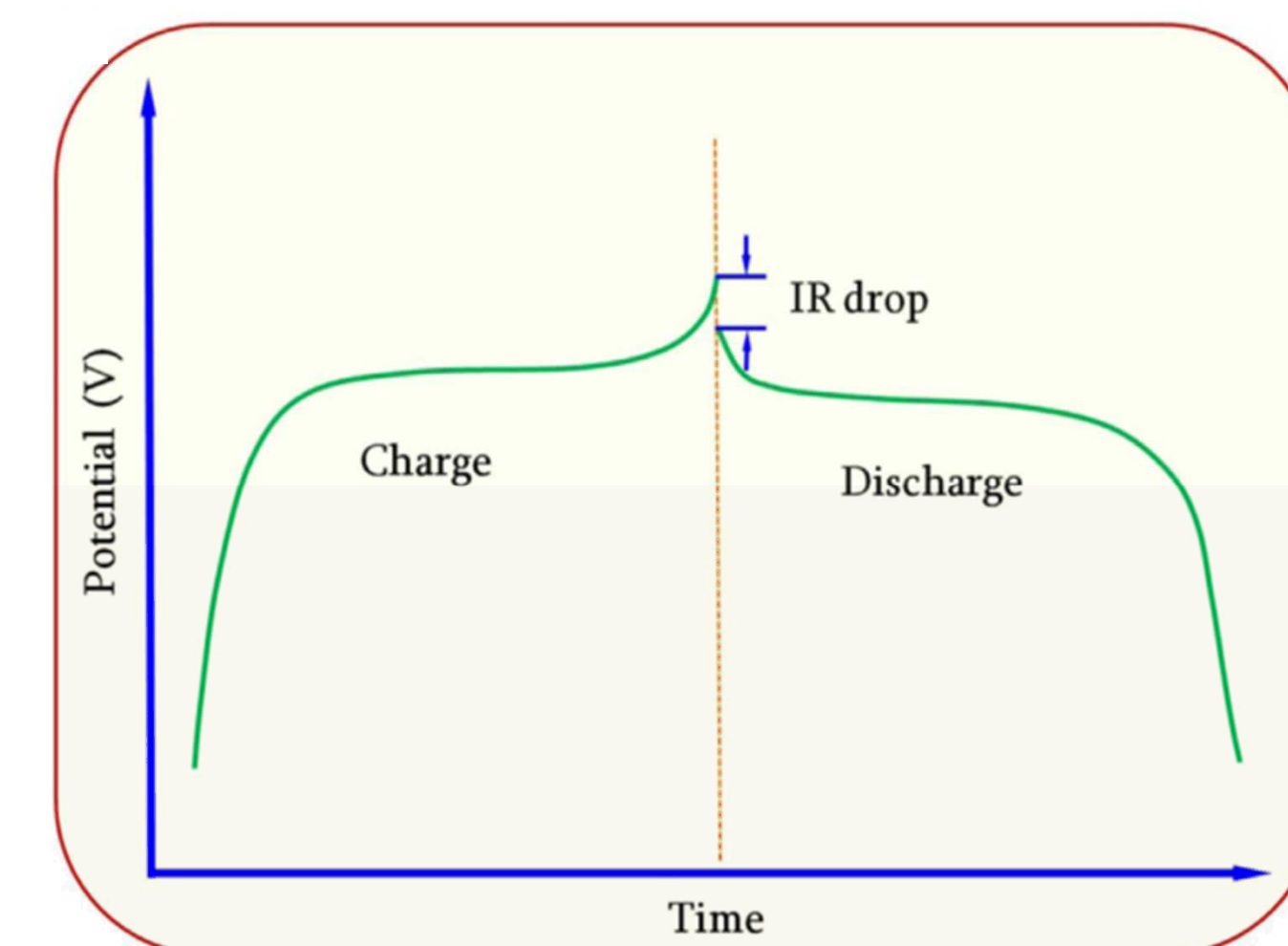
New high conductivity electrolytes are being developed

Challenges

Dudney, N. J. *Mat. Sci. and Eng. B* (2005) 116(3), 245–249

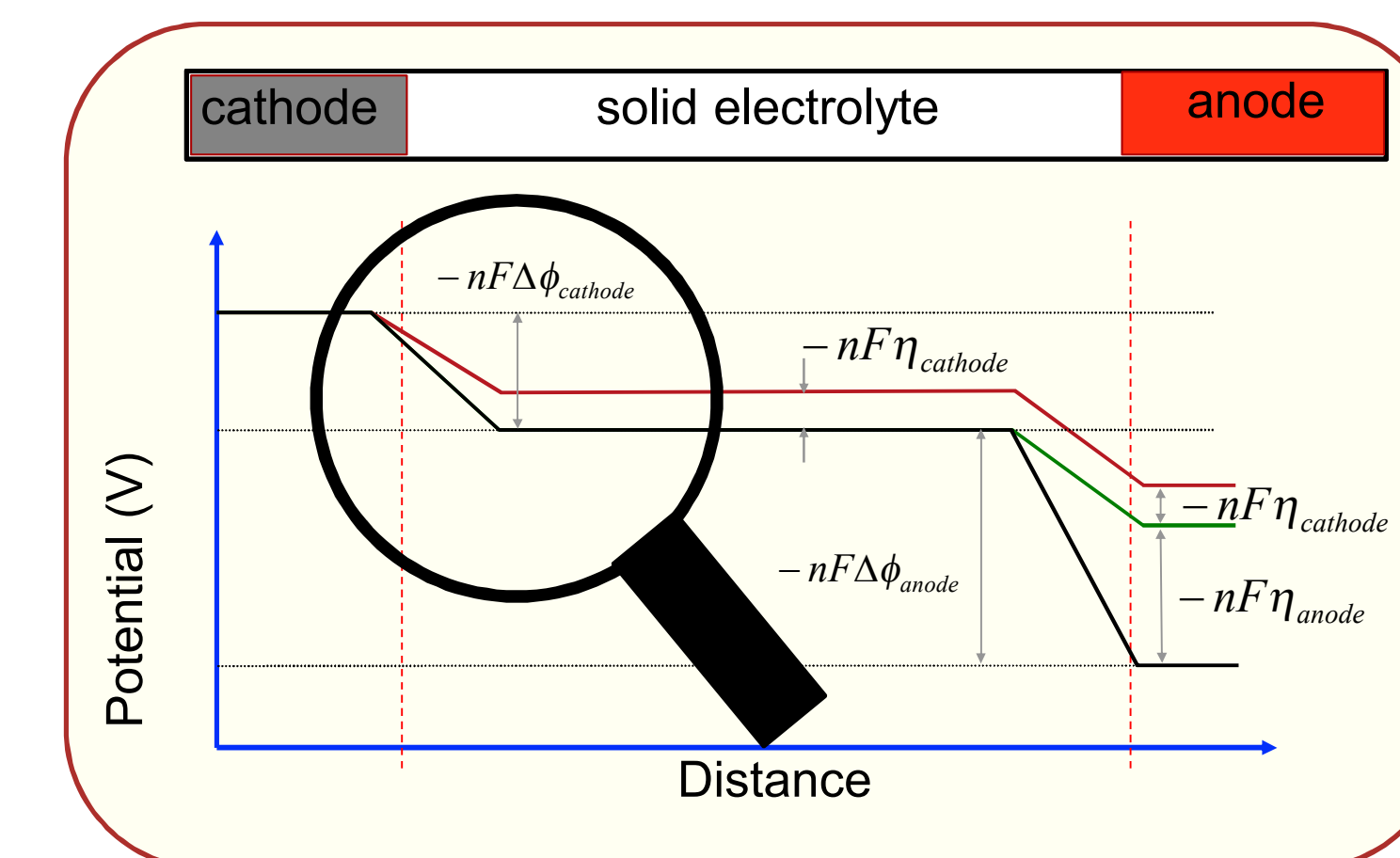


Low power density



Large overpotentials

C. Liu et al *Materials Today* (2016) 19(2), 109–123



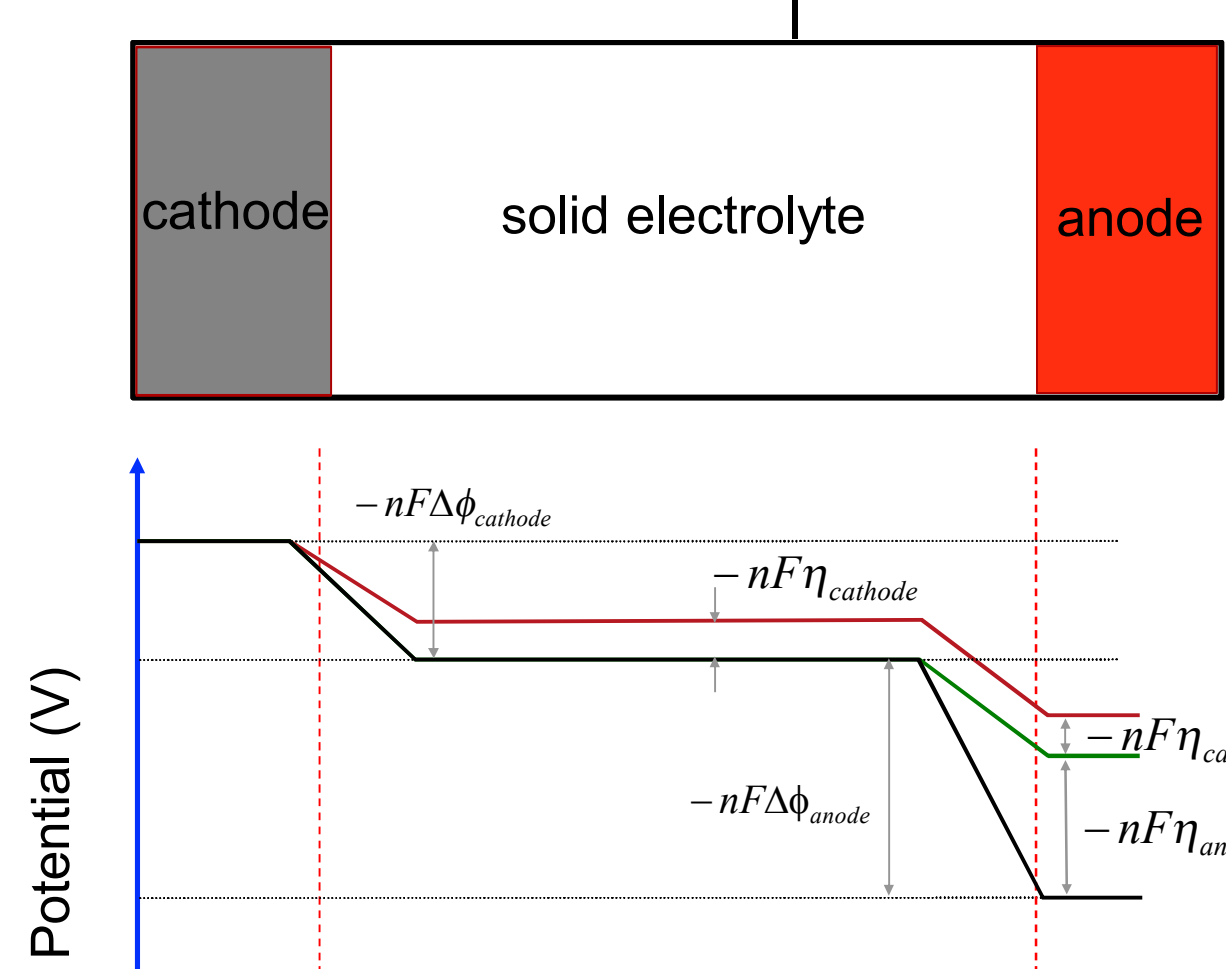
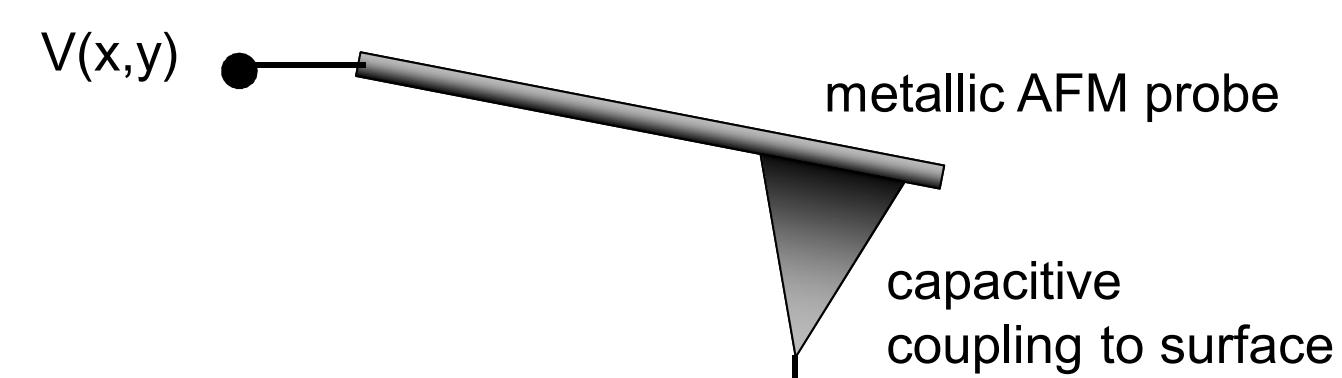
Interface limited transport – how can we study interface?

Our Approach

Goals of this Study

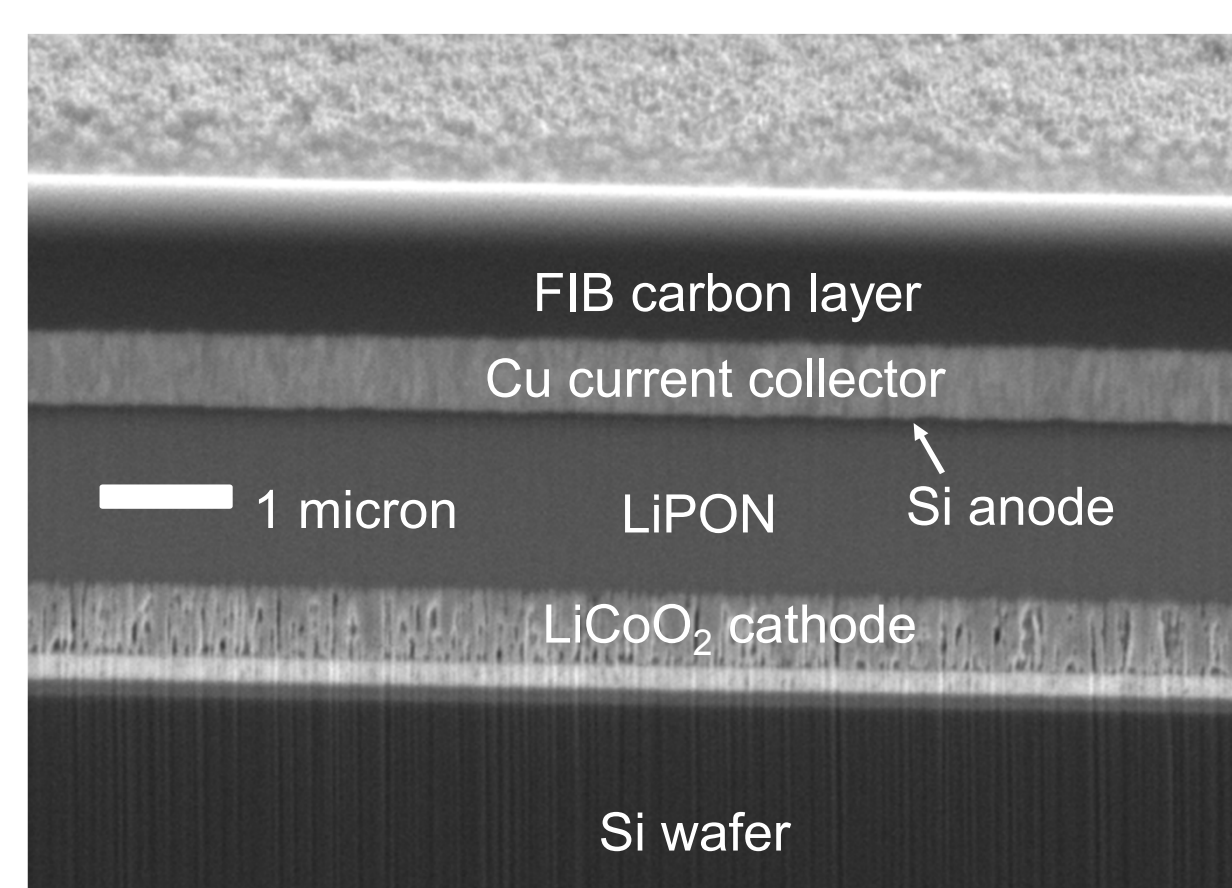
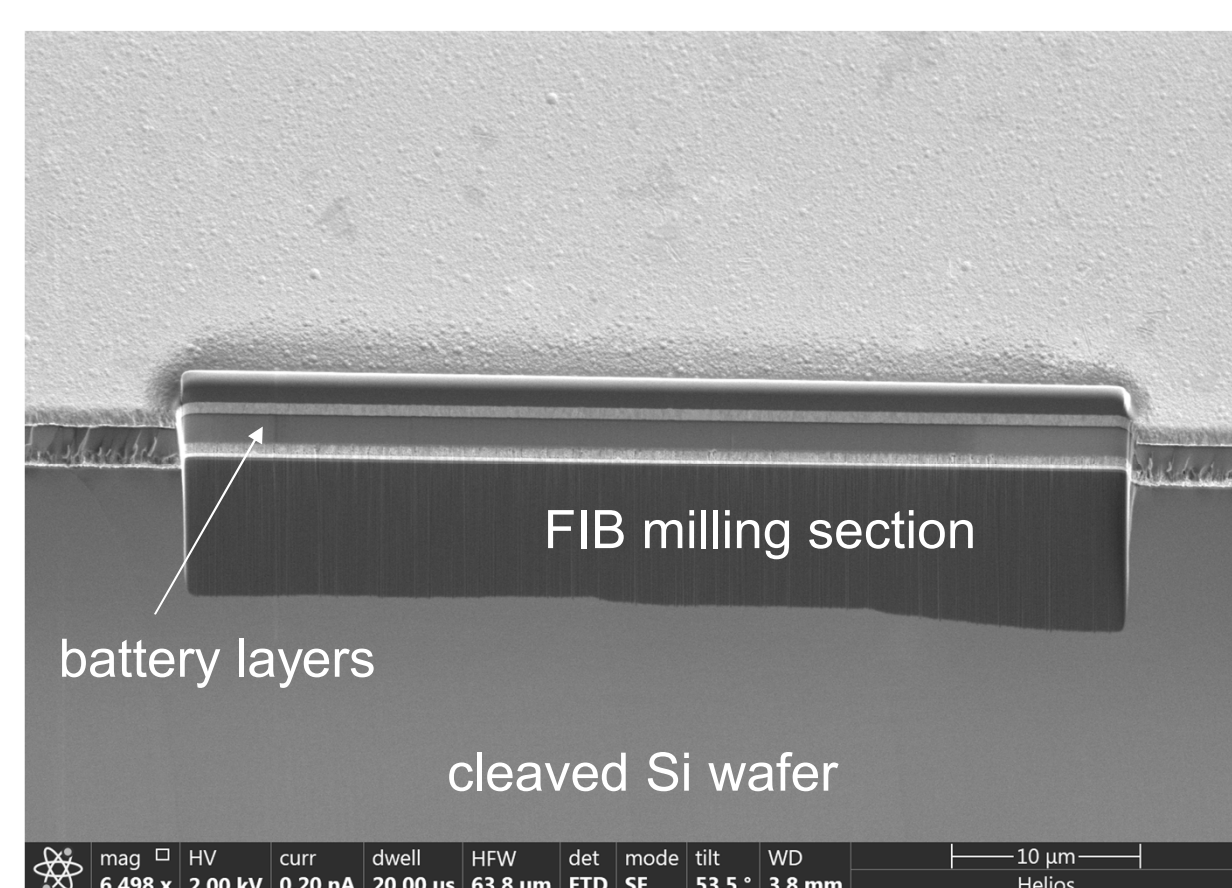
- locate and investigate high impedance interfaces
- image depletion / interphase regions
- model the charge discharge overpotentials
- results to guide design of new high-power SSBs

Kelvin probe force microscopy (measure potential of battery layers)



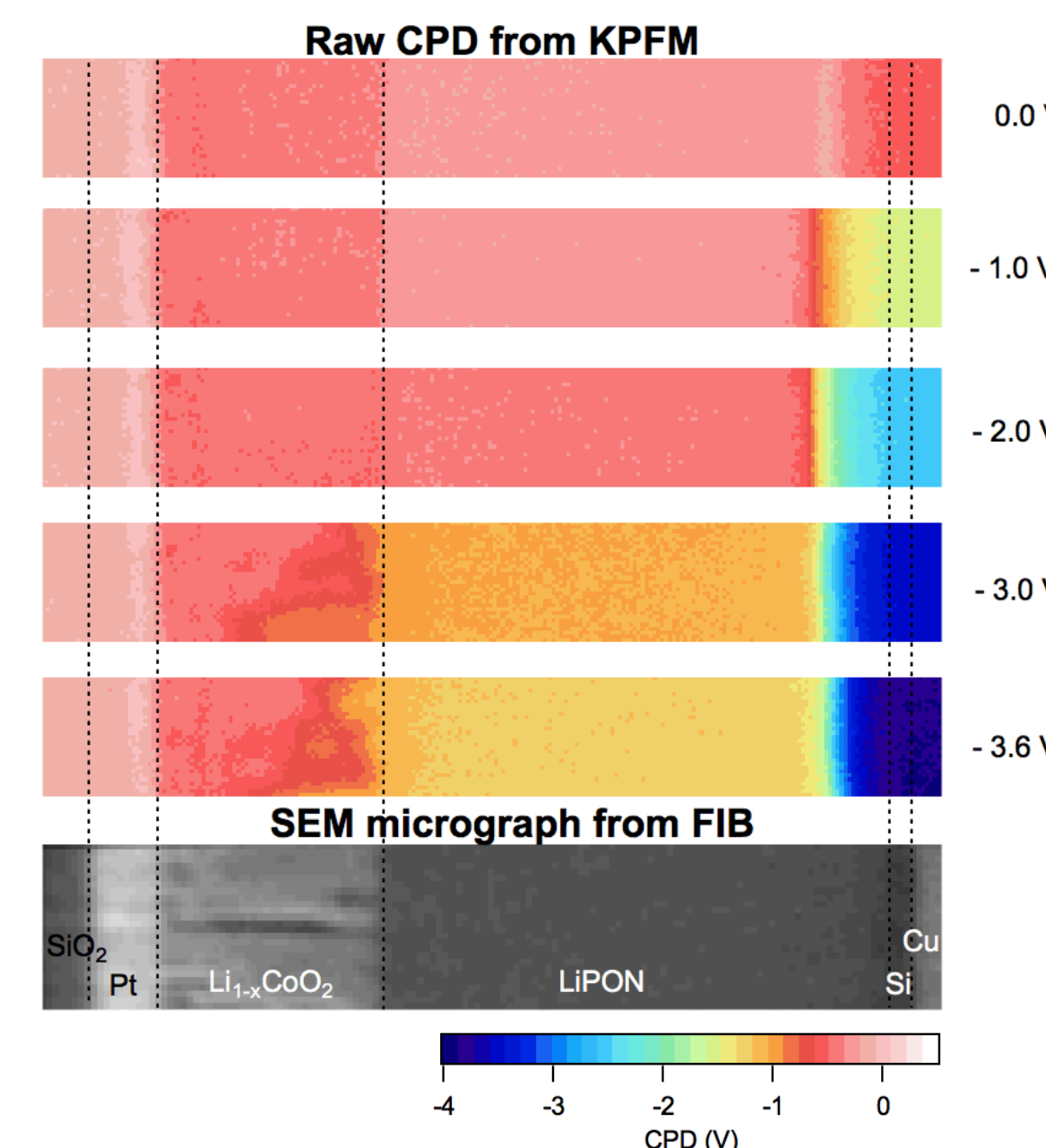
1

Focused Ion Beam Milling (expose battery layers)



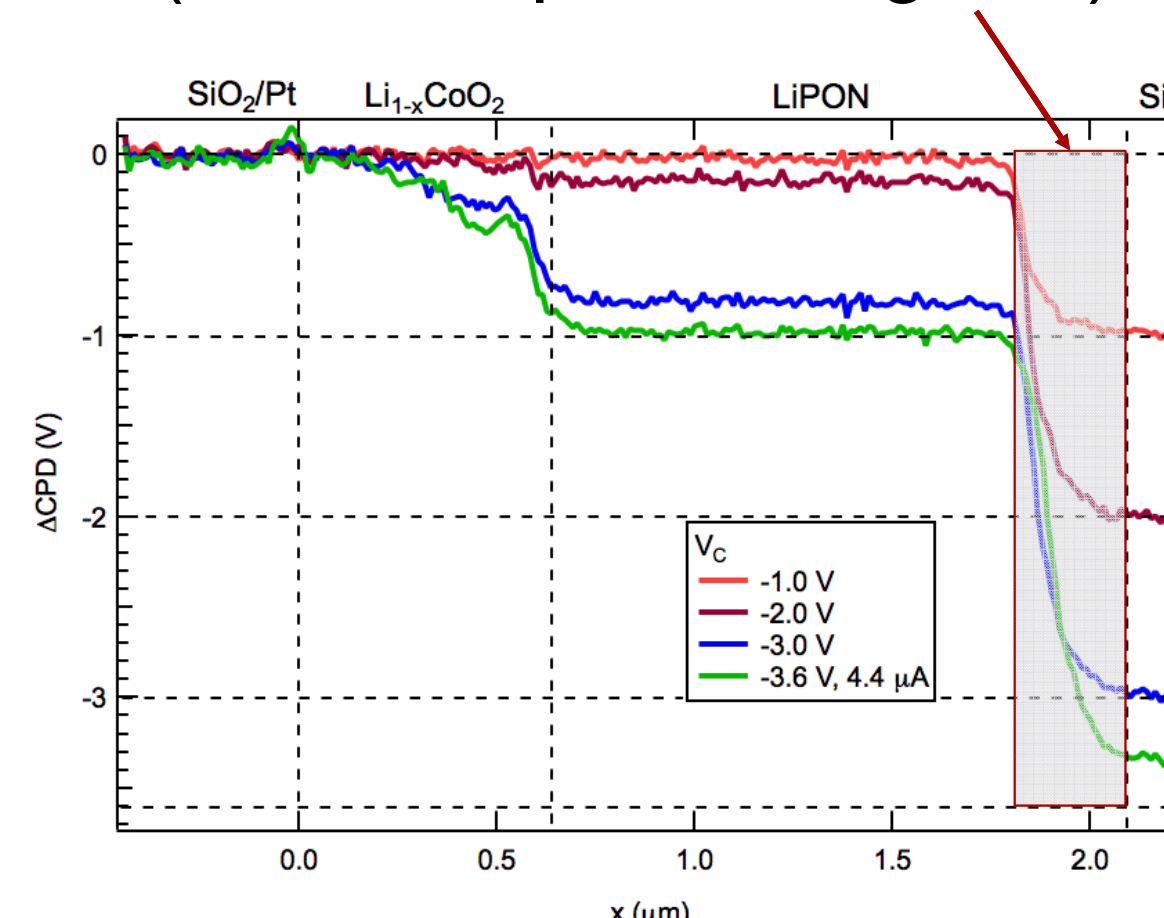
2

in operando Imaging of Potentials



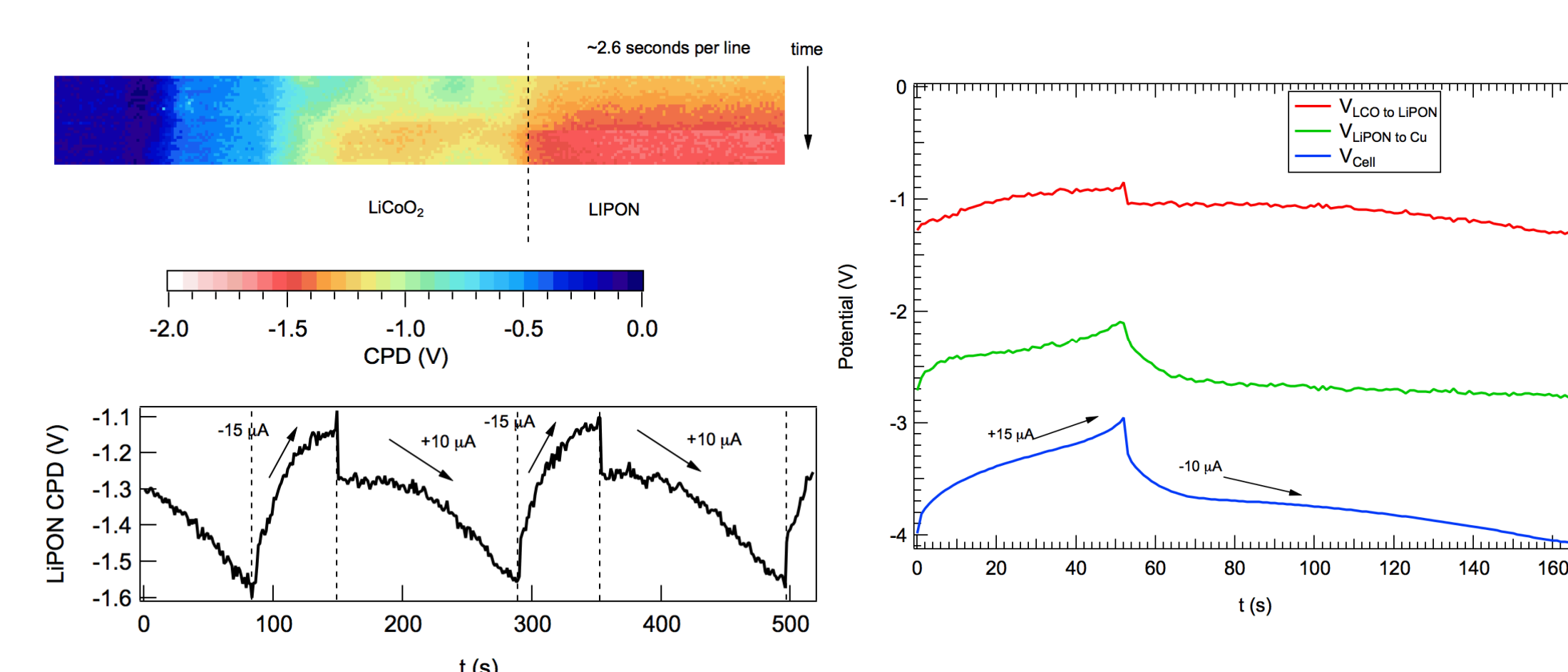
3

Extract Potential Profiles (locate depletion regions)



4

time resolved images (charge/discharge)



5

modeling of the overpotentials (COMSOL)

