

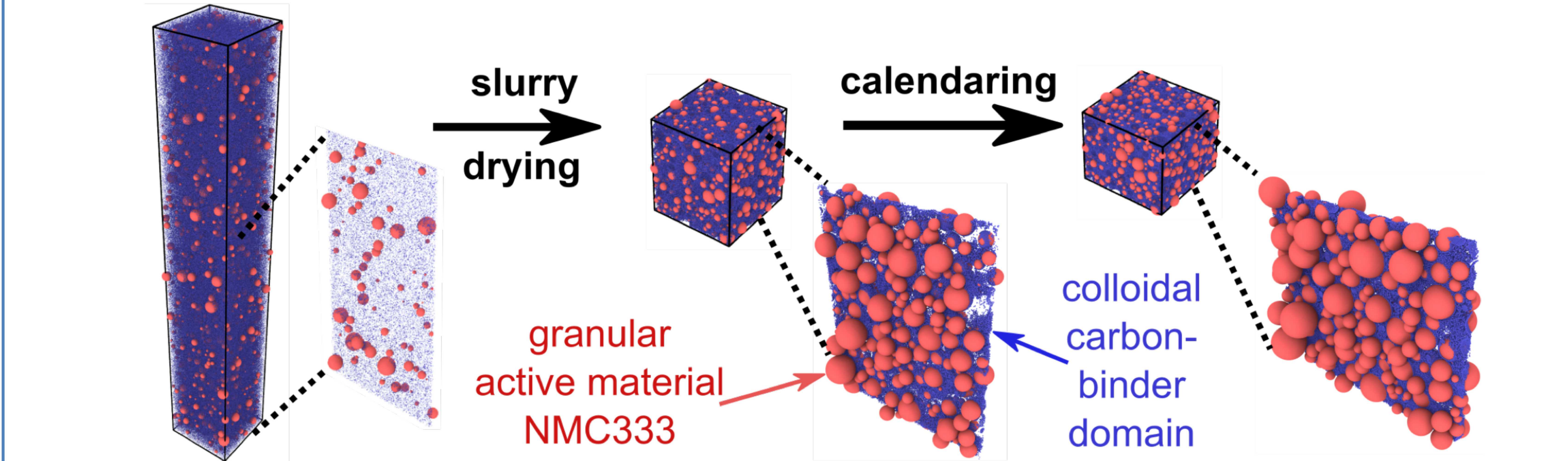
Tuning Binder Adhesion towards Mesoscale and Transport Enhancements in Lithium-ion Batteries

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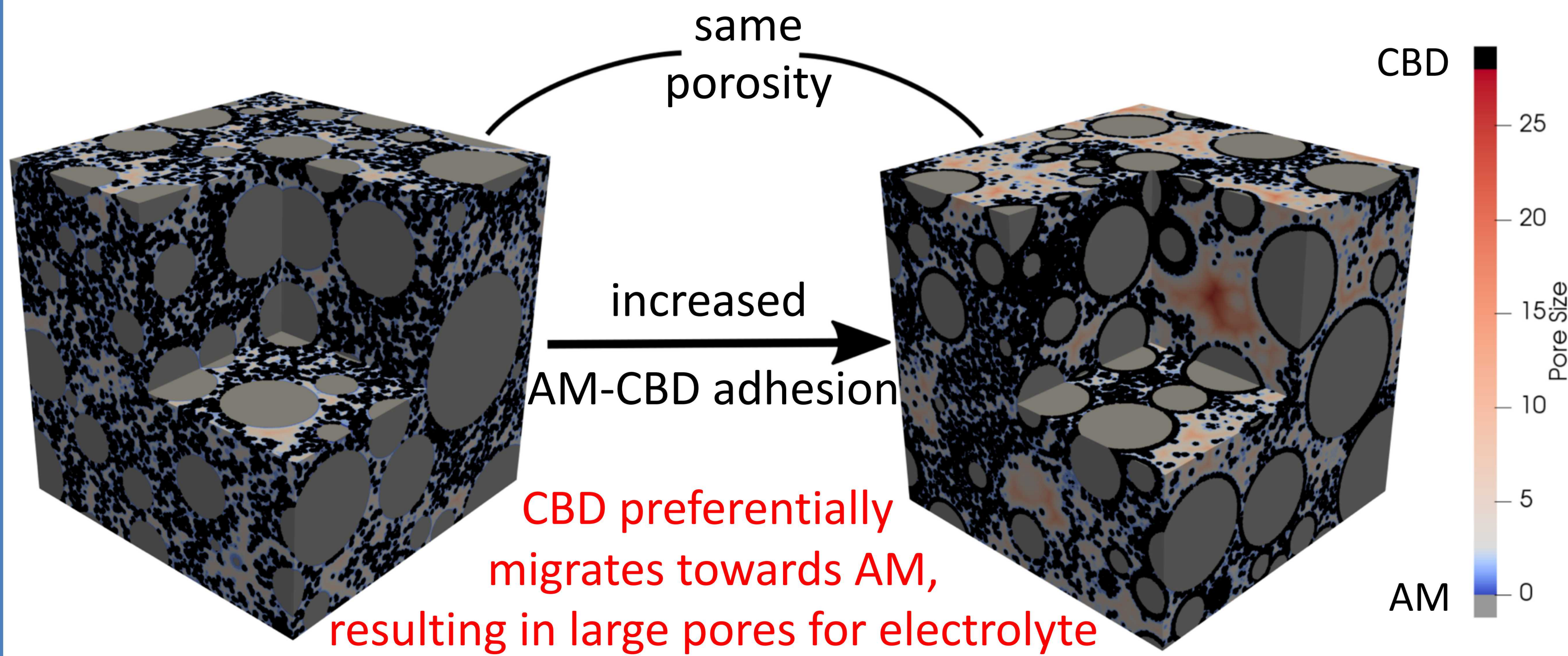
Background

- Lithium-ion battery mesostructure contains three phases:
 - particulate active material (AM), e.g., $\text{LiMn}_{1/3}\text{Ni}_{1/3}\text{Co}_{1/3}\text{O}_2$
 - carbon black nanoparticles + polymeric binder: carbon binder domain (CBD)
 - electrolyte-filled pore space
- Optimal topological arrangement of these phases can enhance electrochemical performance
- Tuning the **strength of adhesion between AM and CBD**, and **strength of cohesion within CBD** provides a powerful knob to control mesoscale topology, but the idea has not been explored
- Discrete element and colloidal simulations are used to demonstrate this proof-of-concept of mesostructural engineering
- Additionally, simulations facilitate the:
 - elucidation of structure-processing-property correlations in lithium-ion batteries
 - extraction of local transport features in complex battery mesostructures

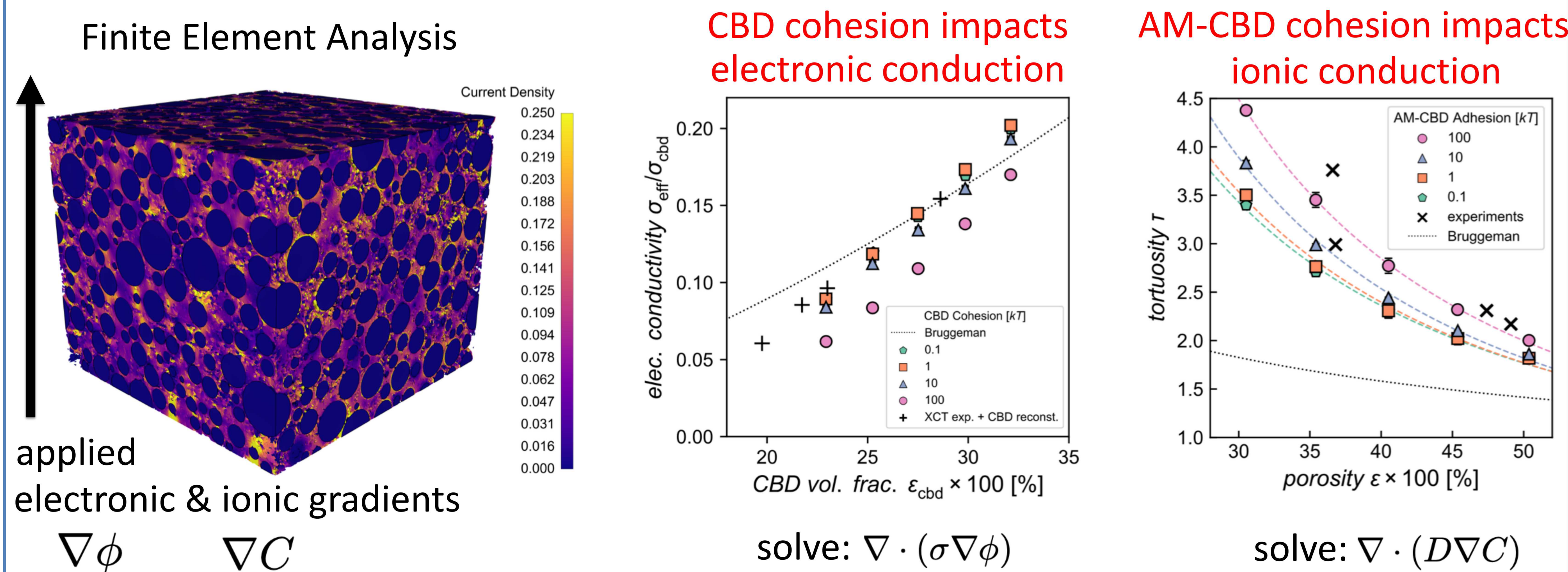
Discrete Element and Colloidal Simulations



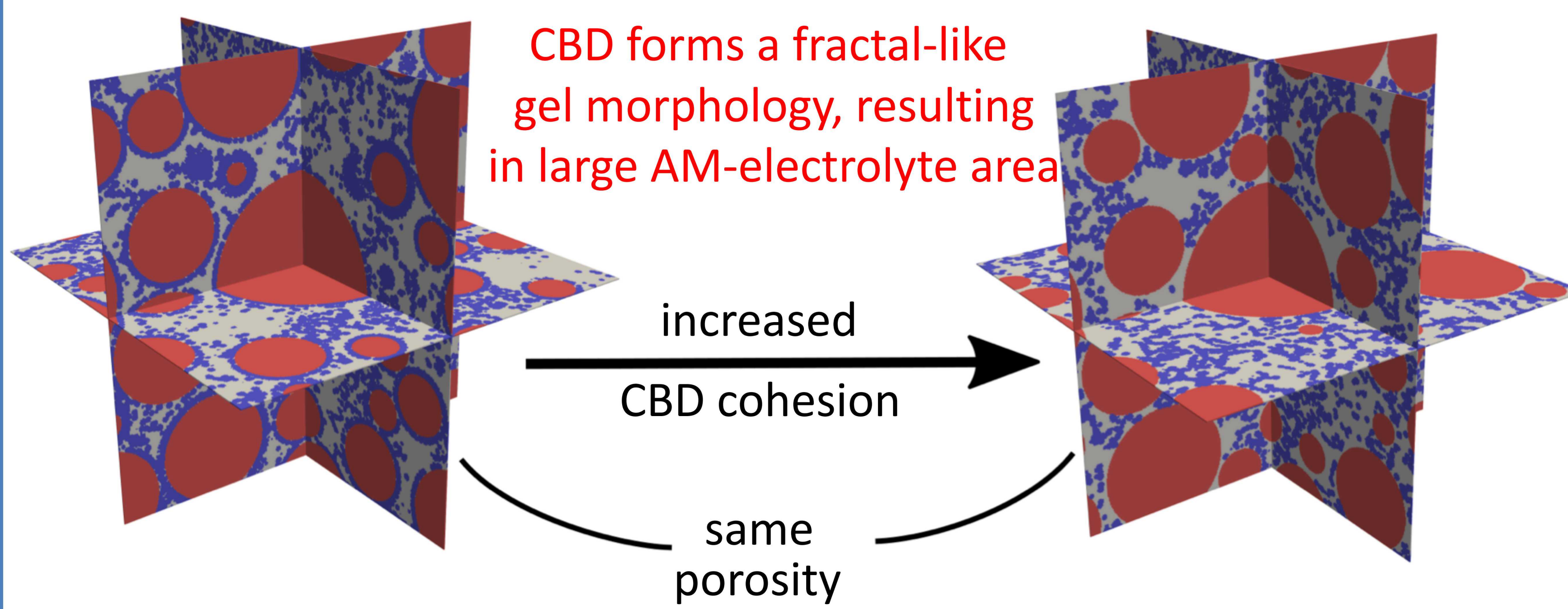
Mesostructural Distinctions



Transport Distinctions



CBD forms a fractal-like gel morphology, resulting in large AM-electrolyte area



Publication

Srivastava et al., "Controlling Binder Adhesion to Impact Electrode Mesostructure and Transport," in review, ecsArXiv: 10.1149/osf.io/ehdq6

Looking Inside ...

