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2020 VIRTUAL MRS[®] SPRING/FALL MEETING & EXHIBIT

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2020 VIRTUAL **MRS**[®] SPRING/FALL
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Divalent Electrolytes: From Mg^{2+} to Ca^{2+}

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Presentation No. S.EN08.02.05

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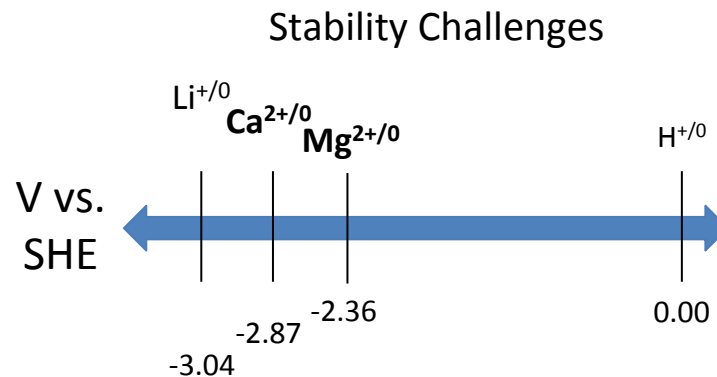
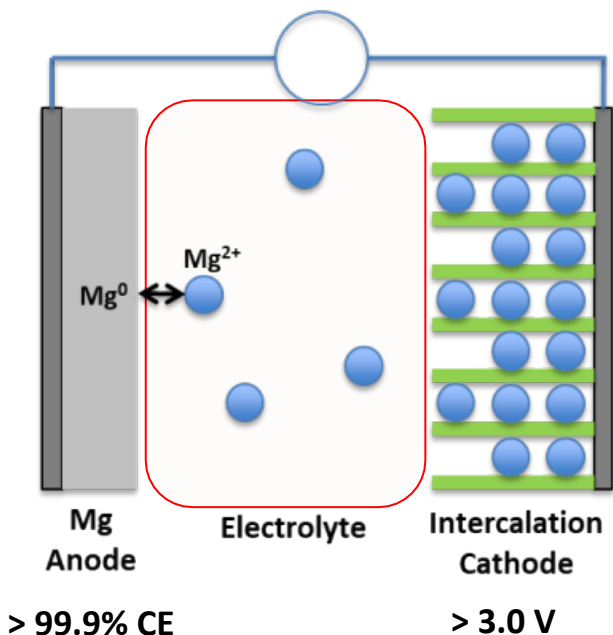
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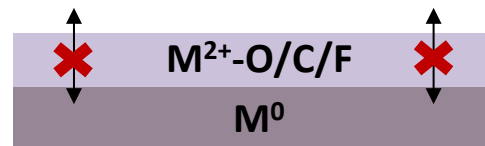
Opportunities for Divalent Electrolytes

- Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} both offer potential paths to ≥ 400 Wh/l batteries

Mg: 3800 mAh/l
Ca: 2100 mAh/l

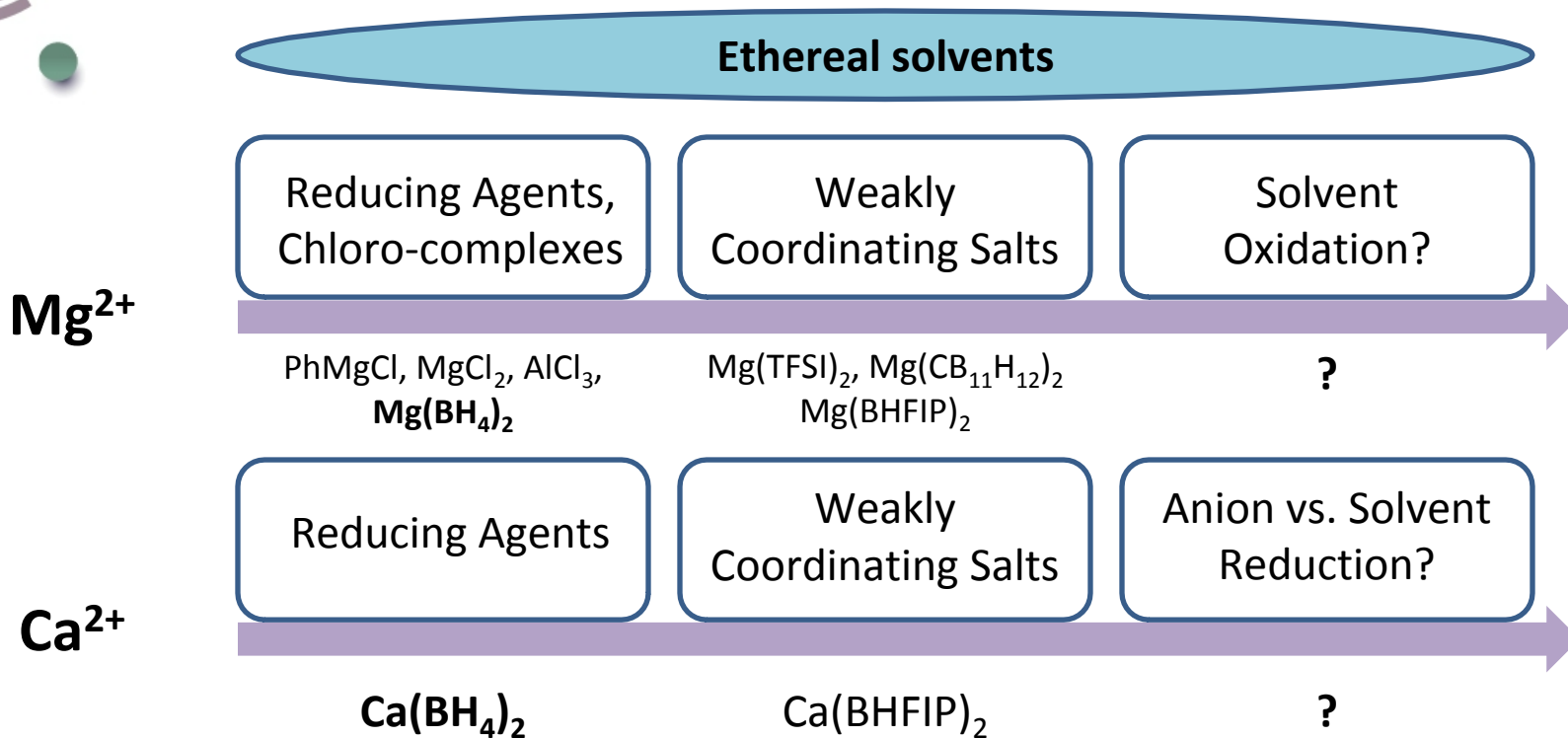


Interfacial Passivation





Parallel Development Pathways





Solvation is Cation Dependent

Why Calcium? How Calcium Became the Best Communicator*

Published, JBC Papers in Press, July 26, 2016, DOI 10.1074/jbc.R116.735894

Ernesto Carafoli^{1,1} and Joachim Krebs⁵

Designing successful multivalent battery electrolytes requires understanding and controlling ion interactions

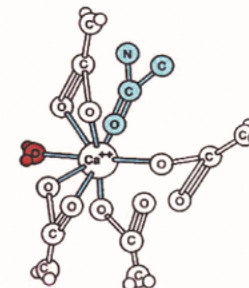
- Formation and delivery of active species
- Stabilization of the supporting electrolyte

These features depend on the cation

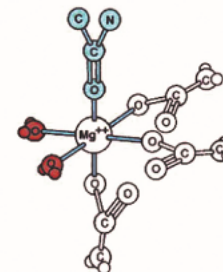


Properties of un-hydrated and hydrated Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} .

	Ionic radius \AA	Polarizability $\alpha_0 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^3$	Hydration energy kcal/g ion	Hydrated ions \AA
Ca^{2+}	0.99	0.531	410	4.5
Mg^{2+}	0.65	0.012	495	5.9



Range of Ca-O distances
0.230-0.282 nm

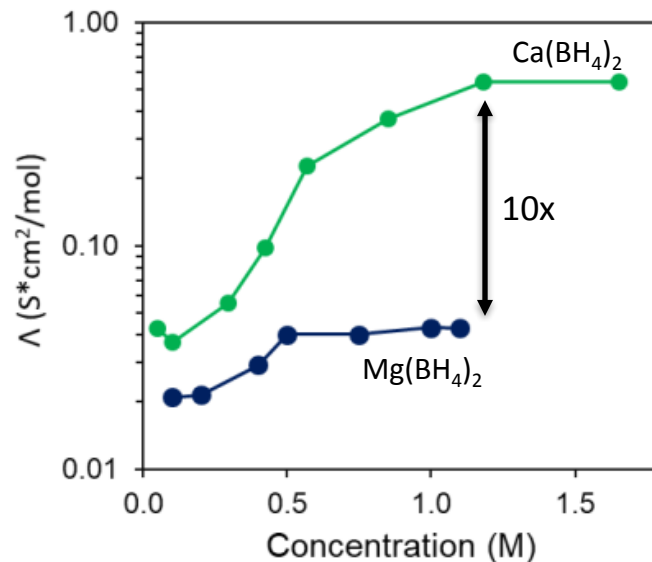
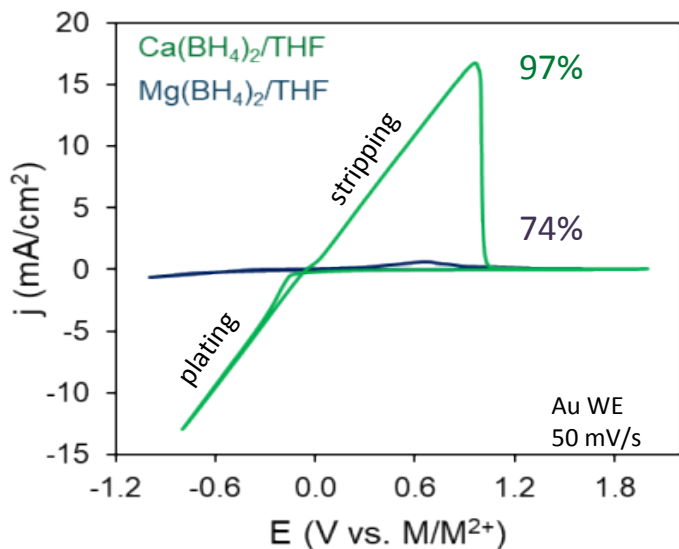


Range of Mg-O distances
0.200-0.212 nm

Cation Size Determines Coordination Flexibility



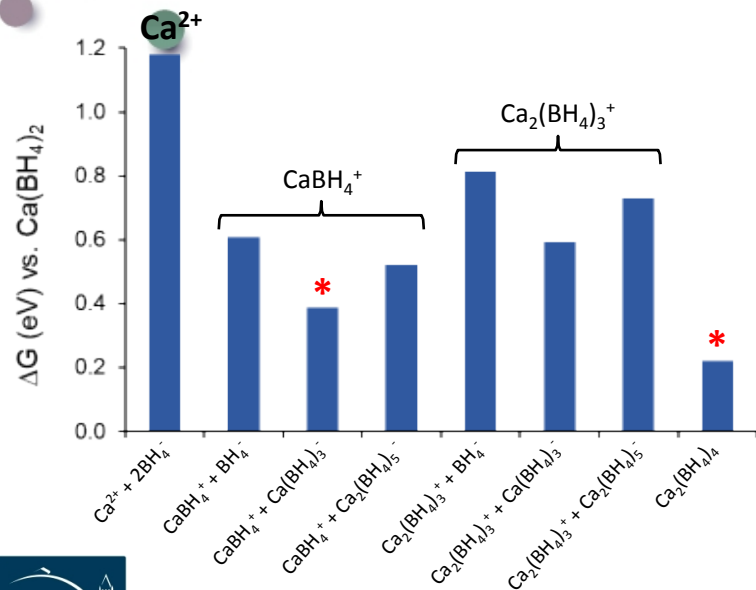
Differences in BH_4 electrolytes



increasing ion populations



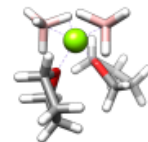
Flexibility Determines Speciation



Solvated Clusters

Mg²⁺

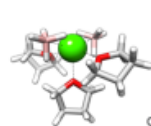
Neutral Monomer



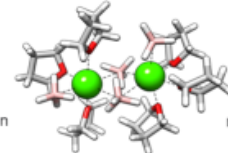
Insufficient active species formation and delivery

Ca²⁺

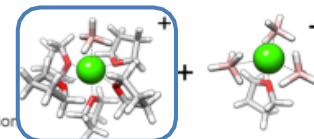
Neutral Monomer



Neutral Dimer



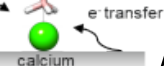
Ionic Clusters



dimerization

BH₄⁻ redistribution

adsorption



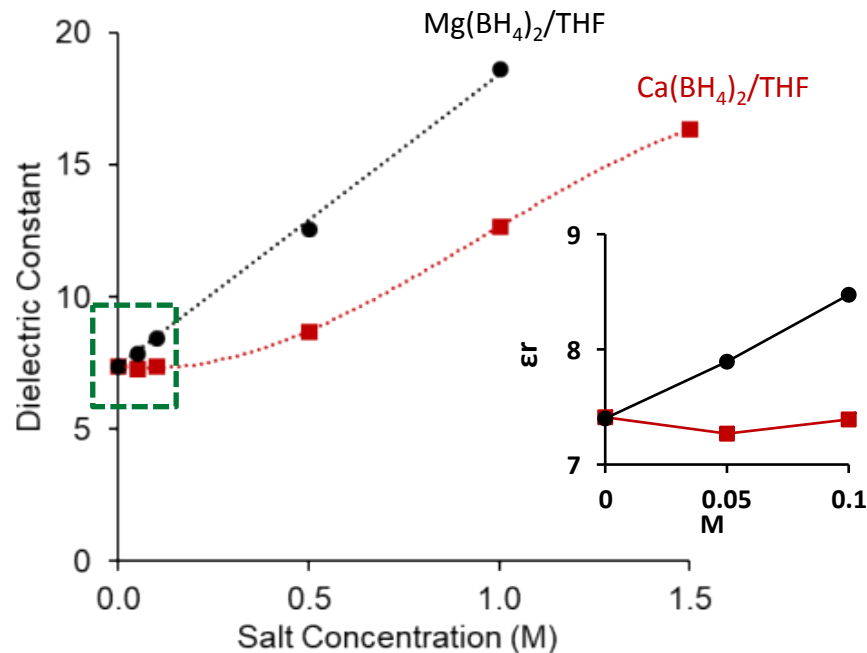
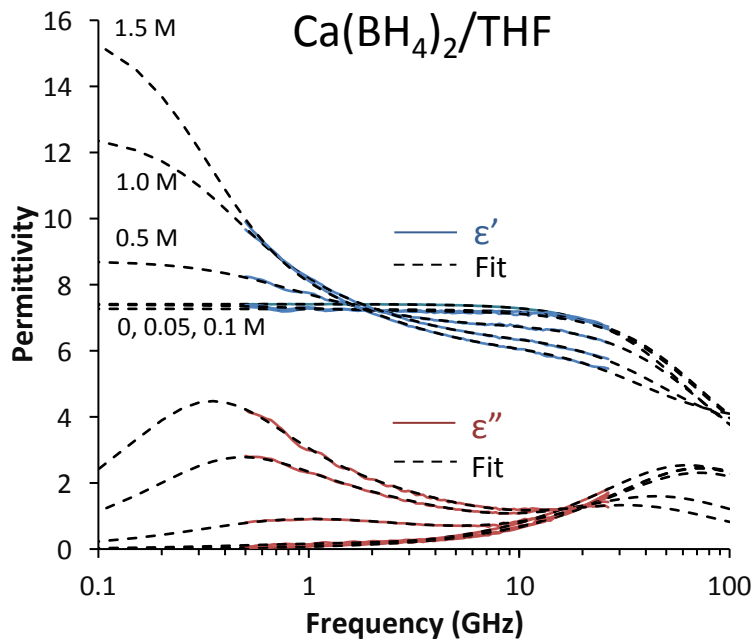
J. Mater. Chem. A, 2020, 8, 723

Differences in M²⁺ size produce important differences in speciation



Insight into Divergent Trends

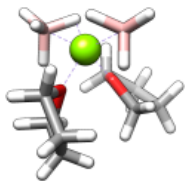
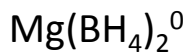
Solution Dipoles Evolve Differently with Concentration



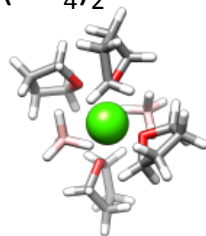


Insight into Divergent Trends

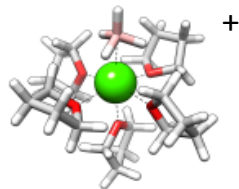
Dielectric Modeling Confirms Dipole Contributions



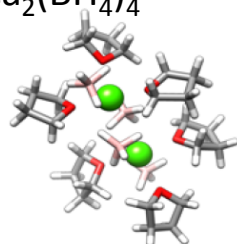
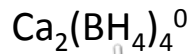
$\Delta\epsilon = 8.9 \text{ M}^{-1}$



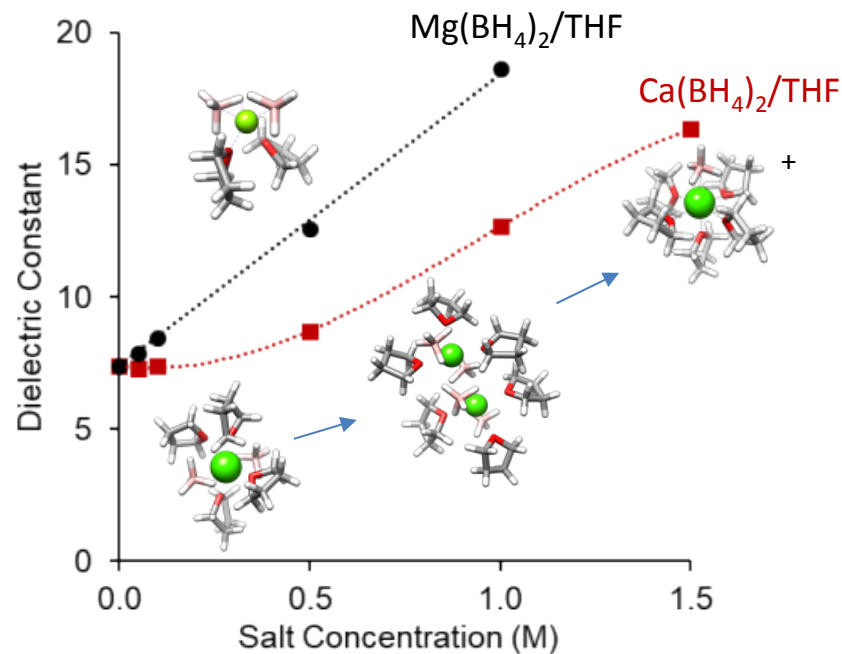
$\Delta\epsilon = -2.1 \text{ M}^{-1}$



$\Delta\epsilon = 20.5 \text{ M}^{-1}$



$\Delta\epsilon = 16.3 \text{ M}^{-1}$





Conclusions

- Despite their similarities, Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} exhibit different coordination tendencies, which influence their electrochemical behavior
- The larger size of Ca^{2+} increases the diversity of potential solvation motifs and/or reconfigurability in solution, and presumably at electrified interfaces



Acknowledgements



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