

# Analysis of Structure Transport Interactions in Lithium Ion Batteries Supported by X Ray Imaging

Thushananth Rajendra, Prehit Patel, SeungYoon Shin, and  
**George J. Nelson**

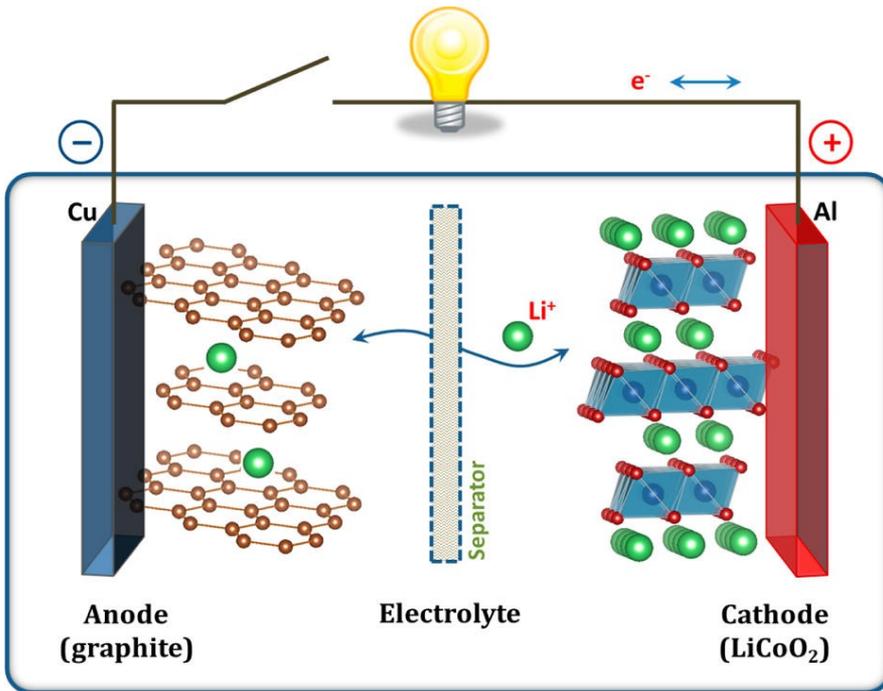
Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering  
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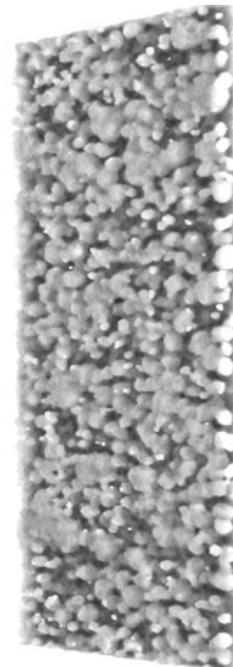
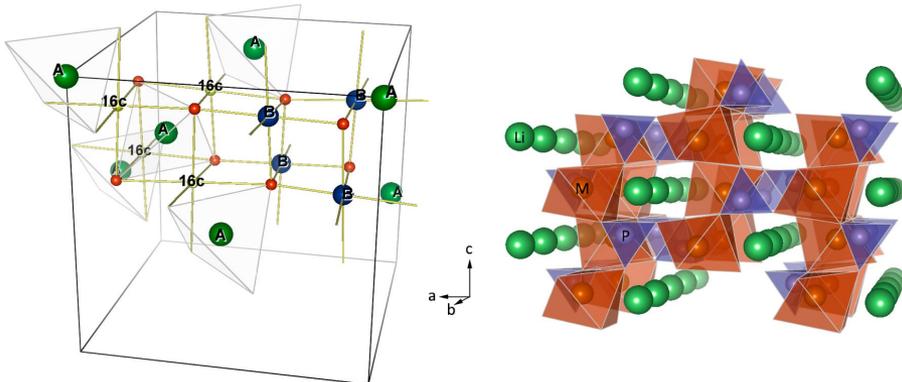
# Overview

- The need for direct imaging of batteries
- Li-ion cathode characterization using X-ray nanotomography
- Particle scale intercalation studies
- Li-ion cathode characterization using X-ray microtomography ( $\mu$ CT)
- Analyzing electrode structure for fast charging of thicker electrodes
- Summary

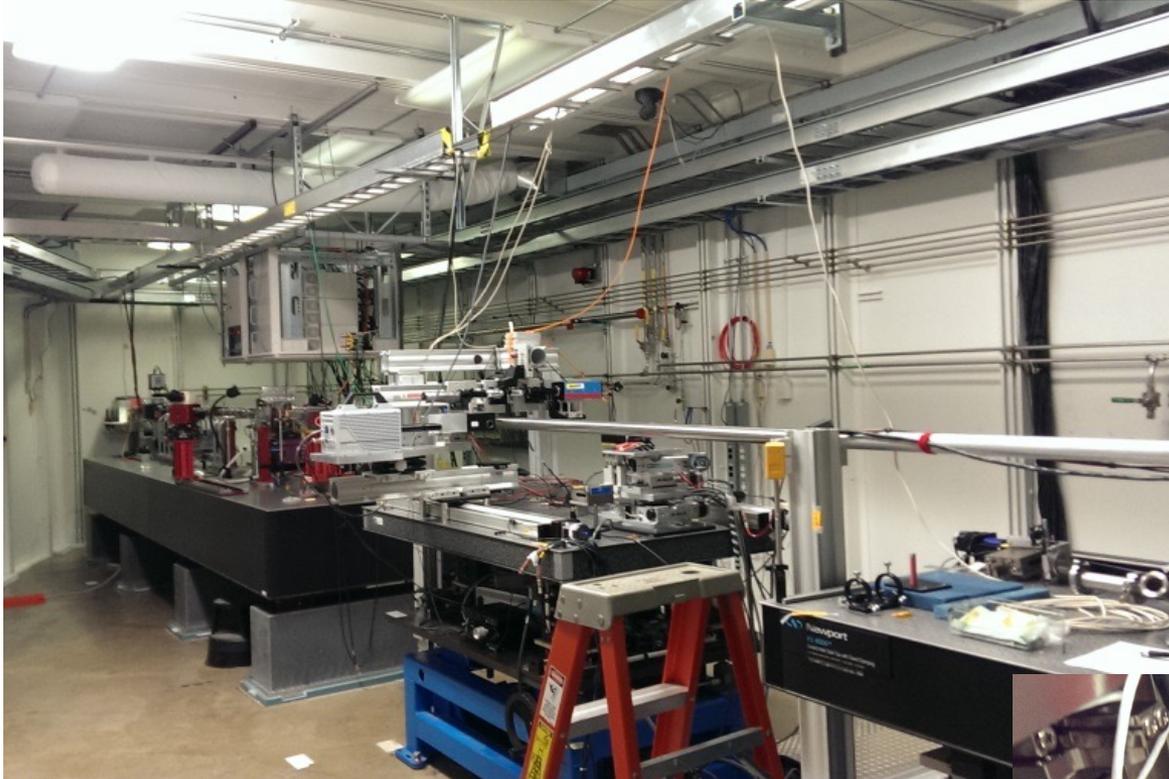
# The Need for Direct Imaging



- Batteries are heterogeneous multiscale functional material systems.
- Multiscale design is a necessity.
- Direct imaging methods are a key tool for multiscale design.



# Nanotomography and $\mu$ CT



Argonne National Lab  
Advanced Photon Source

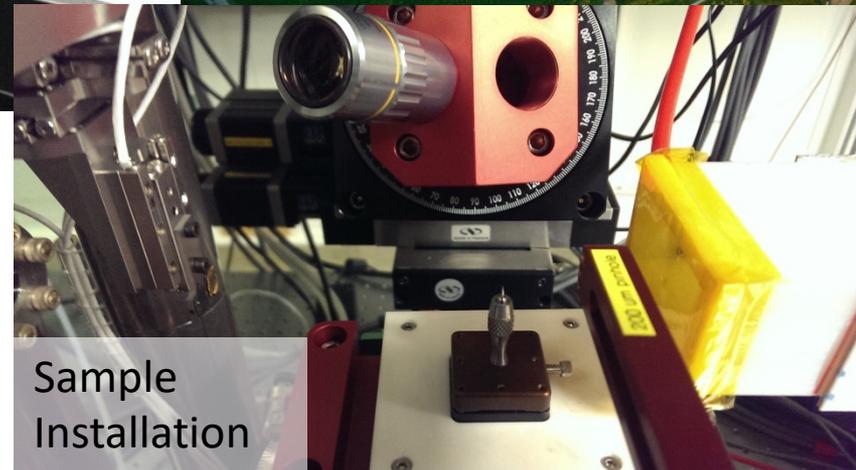


## APS Beamline 32-ID-C TXM

- X-ray energy: 7-40 keV
- 60 nm spatial resolution

## APS Beamline 2-BM-A

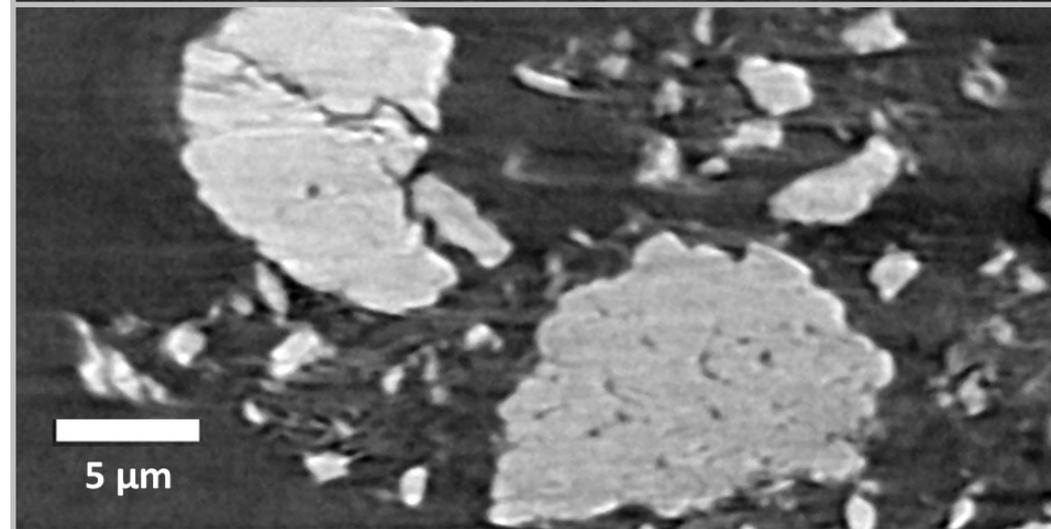
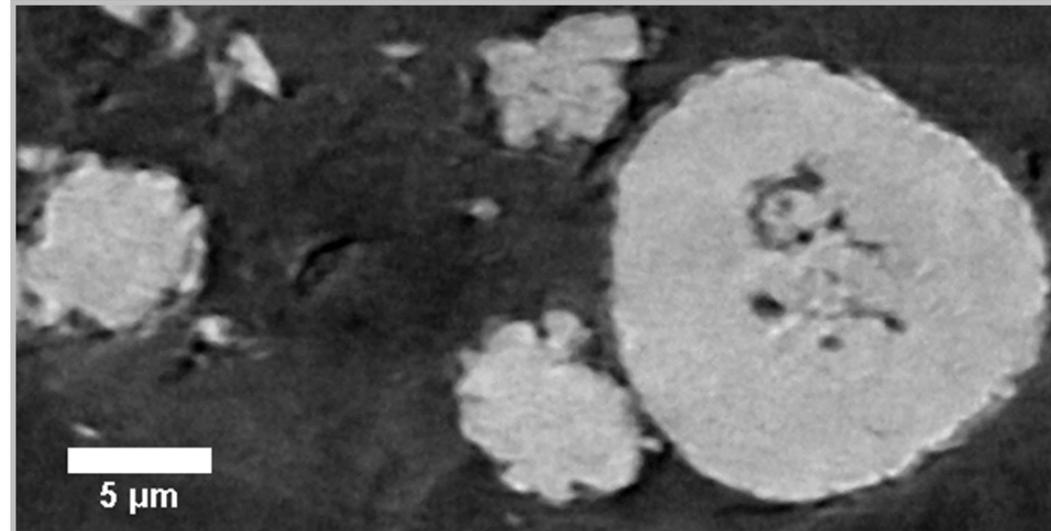
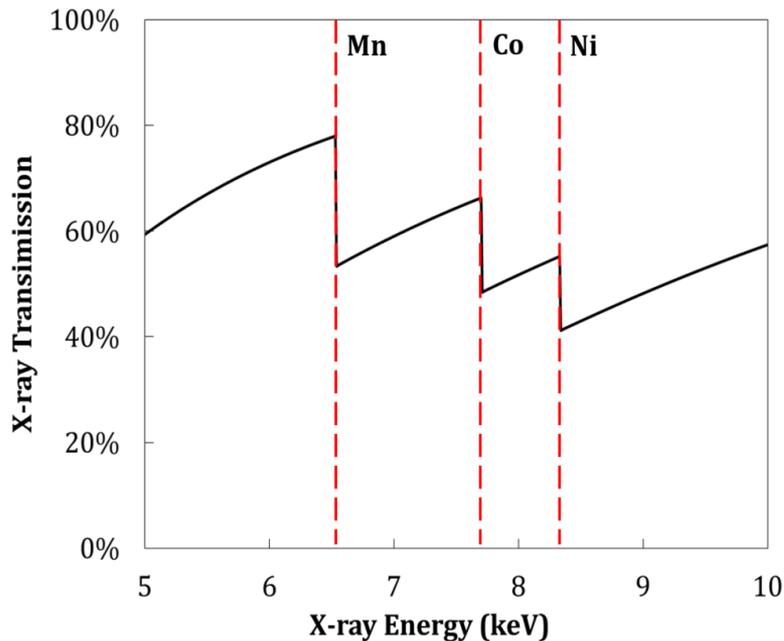
- X-ray energy: 11-35 keV
- 1.3  $\mu$ m spatial resolution



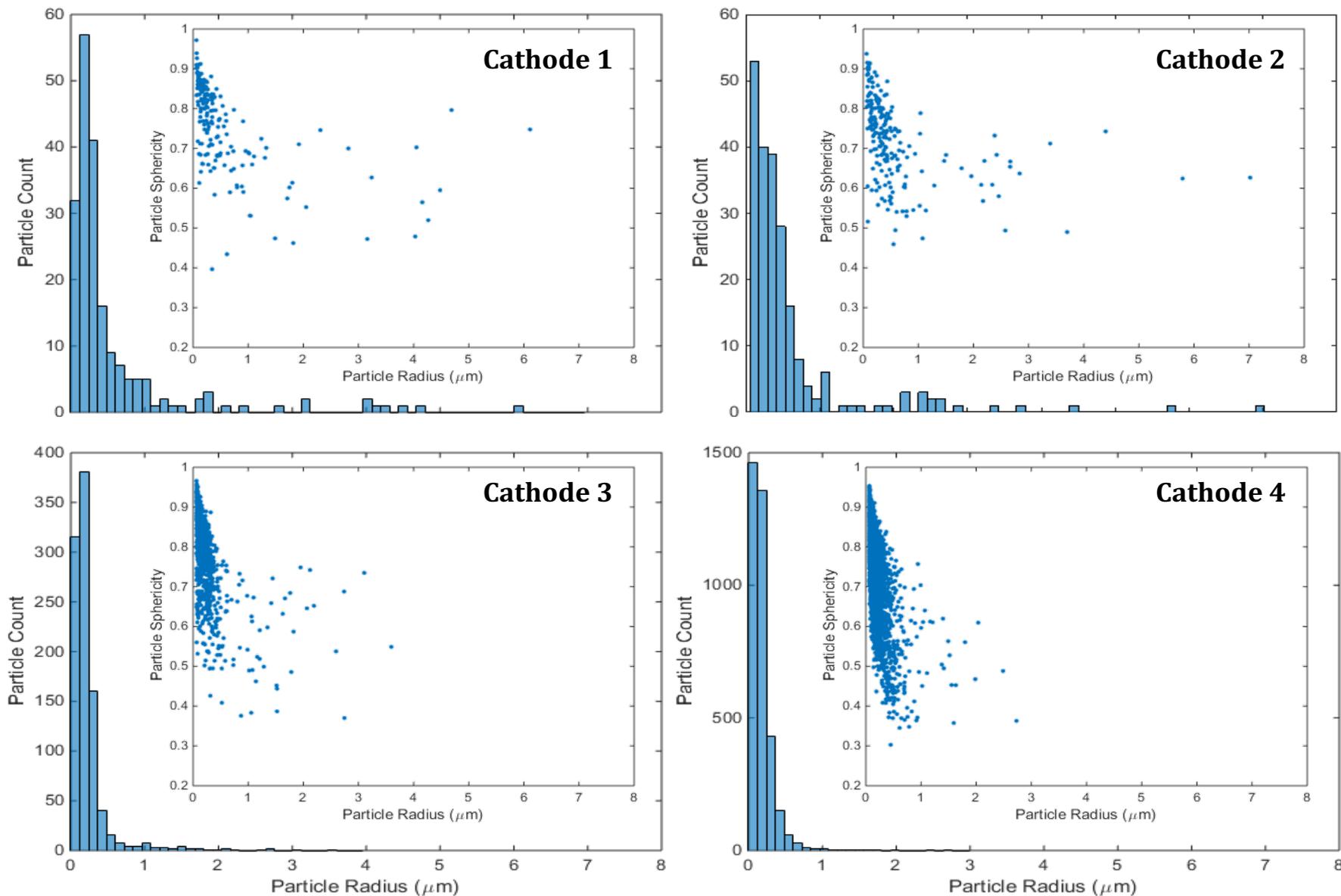
Sample  
Installation

# NMC Cathode Nanotomography

- Processing variants
  - Cathode 1: Gradual drying
  - Cathode 2: Rapid drying
  - Cathode 3: Rapid drying followed by calendaring
  - Cathode 4: Ball milling followed by gradual drying



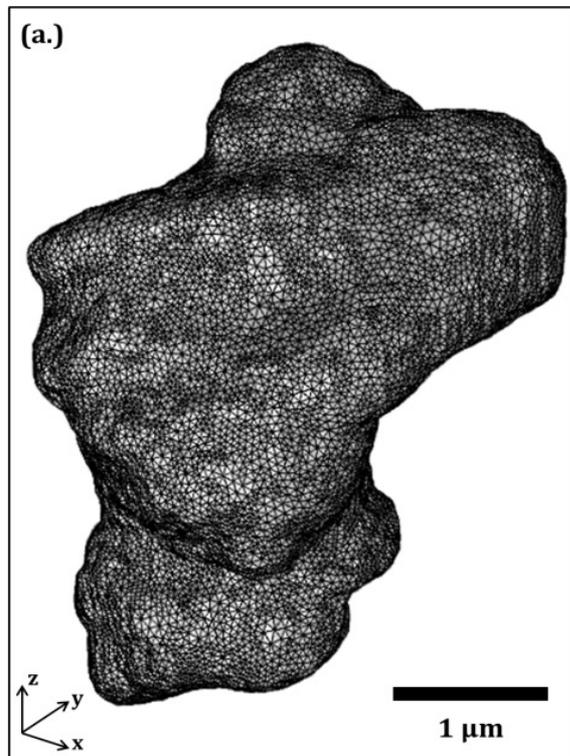
# Particle Size and Sphericity



# Particle Intercalation Studies

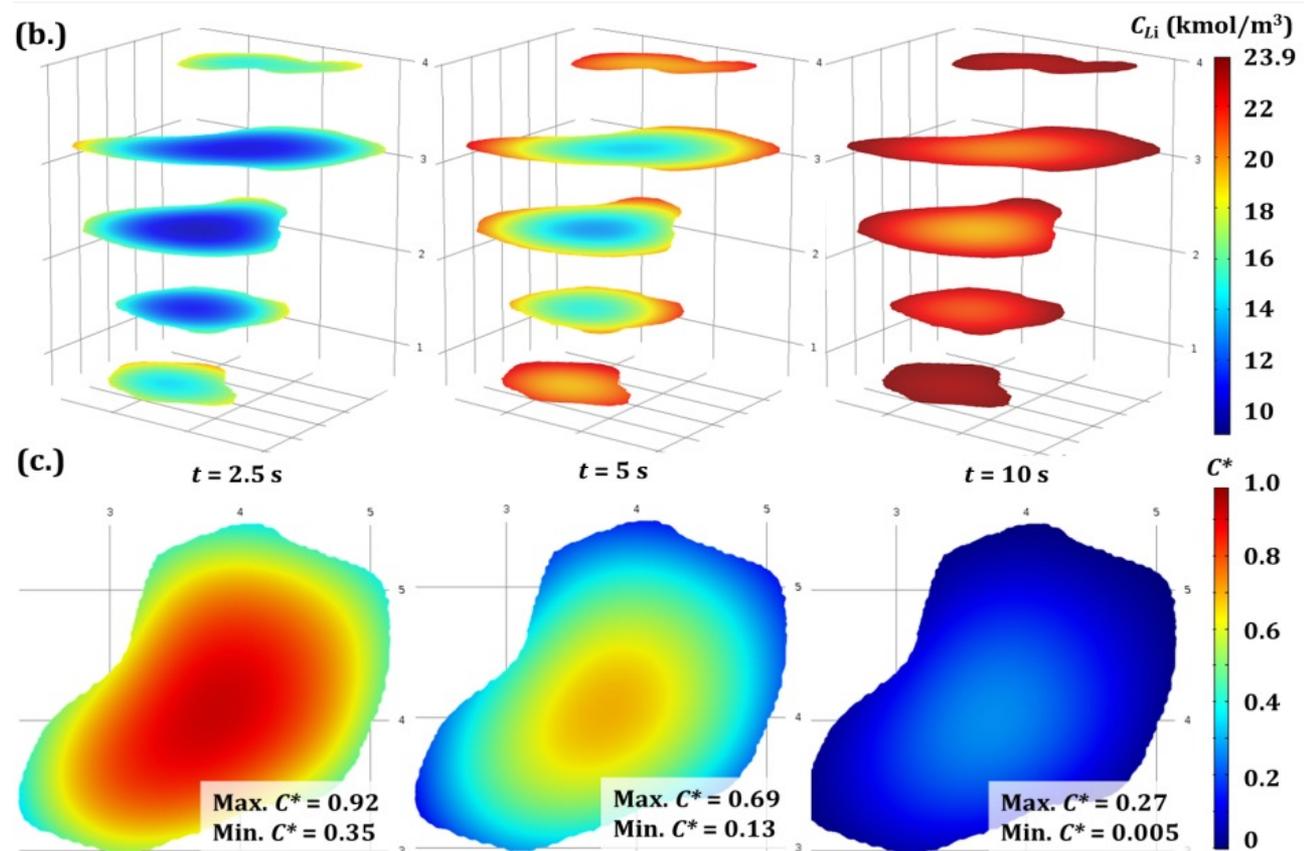
- Simulation of lithium diffusion, particle as sole domain (COMSOL Multiphysics).
- Butler-Volmer with fixed overpotential and galvanostatic operation.
- Intercalation characterized based on mass transfer Biot number and Fourier number.

Li Concentration (mol/m<sup>3</sup>)



## Particle Characteristics

- Radius: 1.3 μm
- Sphericity: 0.7

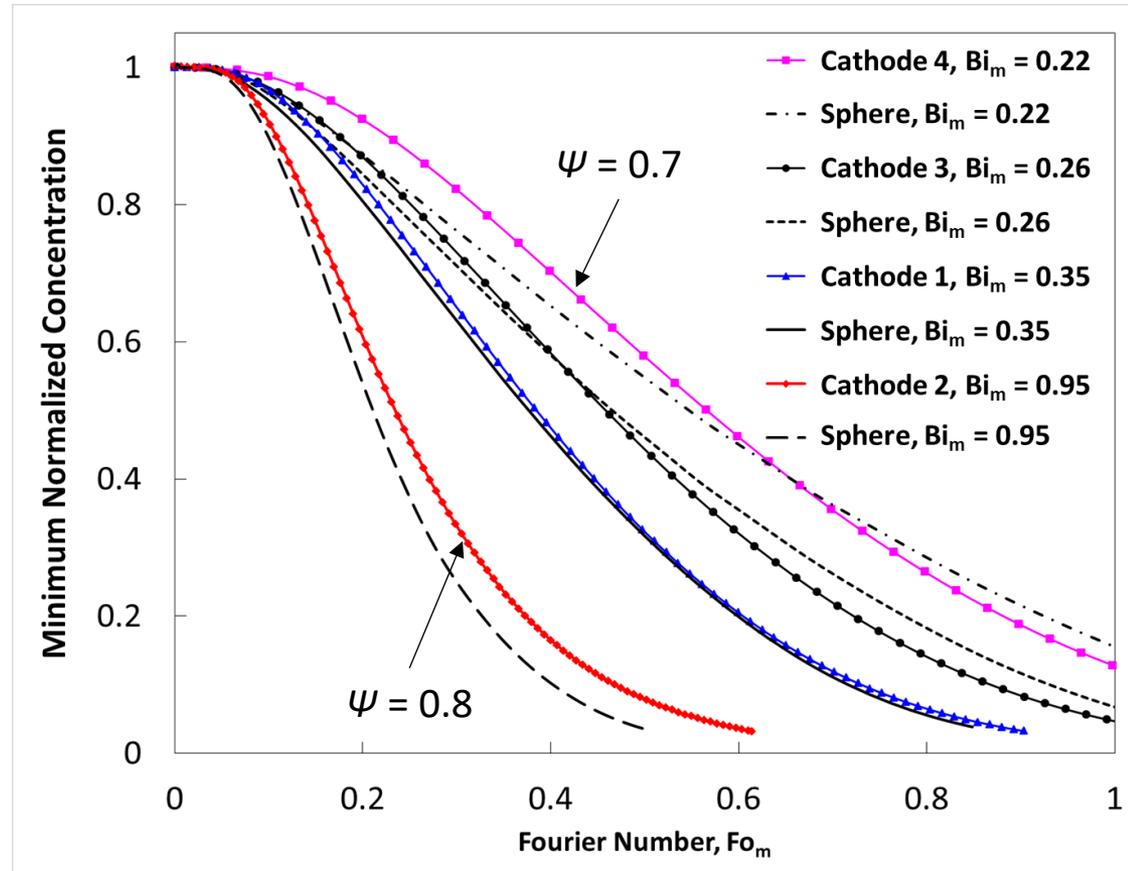


# Geometry Effect on Intercalation

- Four particles extracted from cathode data sets.
- Compared to spheres of equivalent  $Bi_m$

$$Bi_m = \frac{k_{eff}L_C}{D_{Li}} \quad Fo_m = \frac{D_{Li}t}{r^2}$$

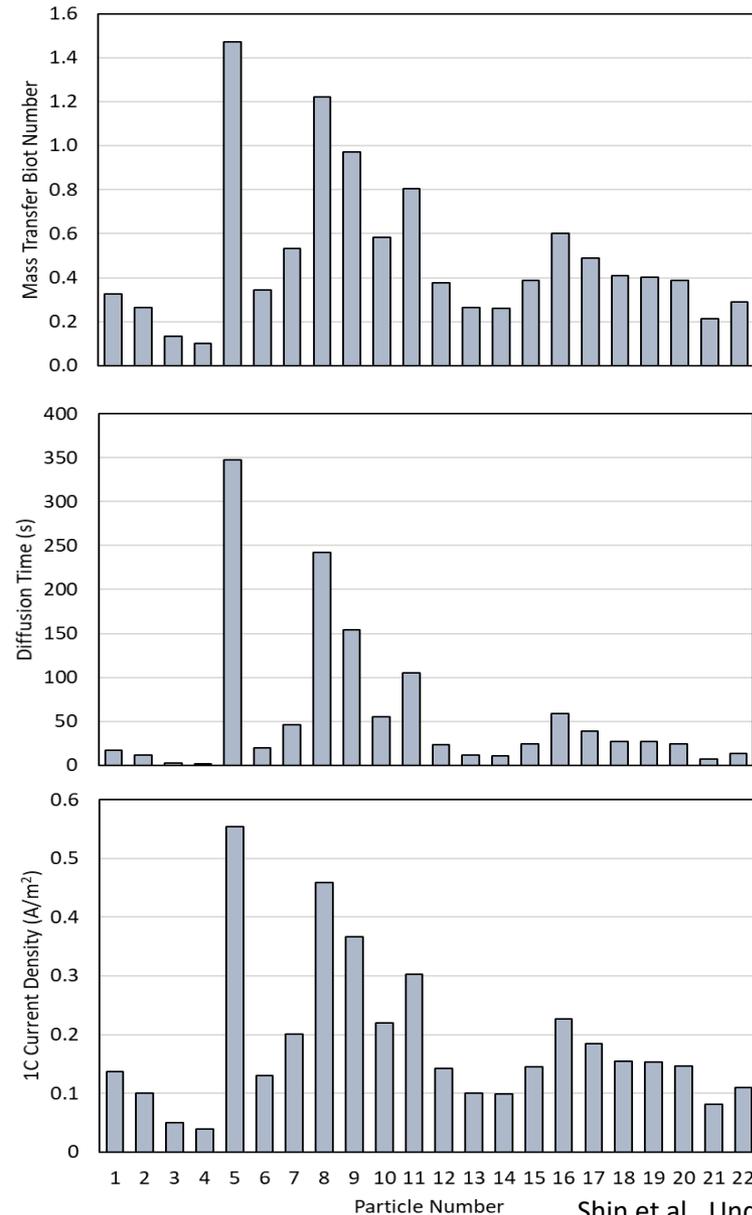
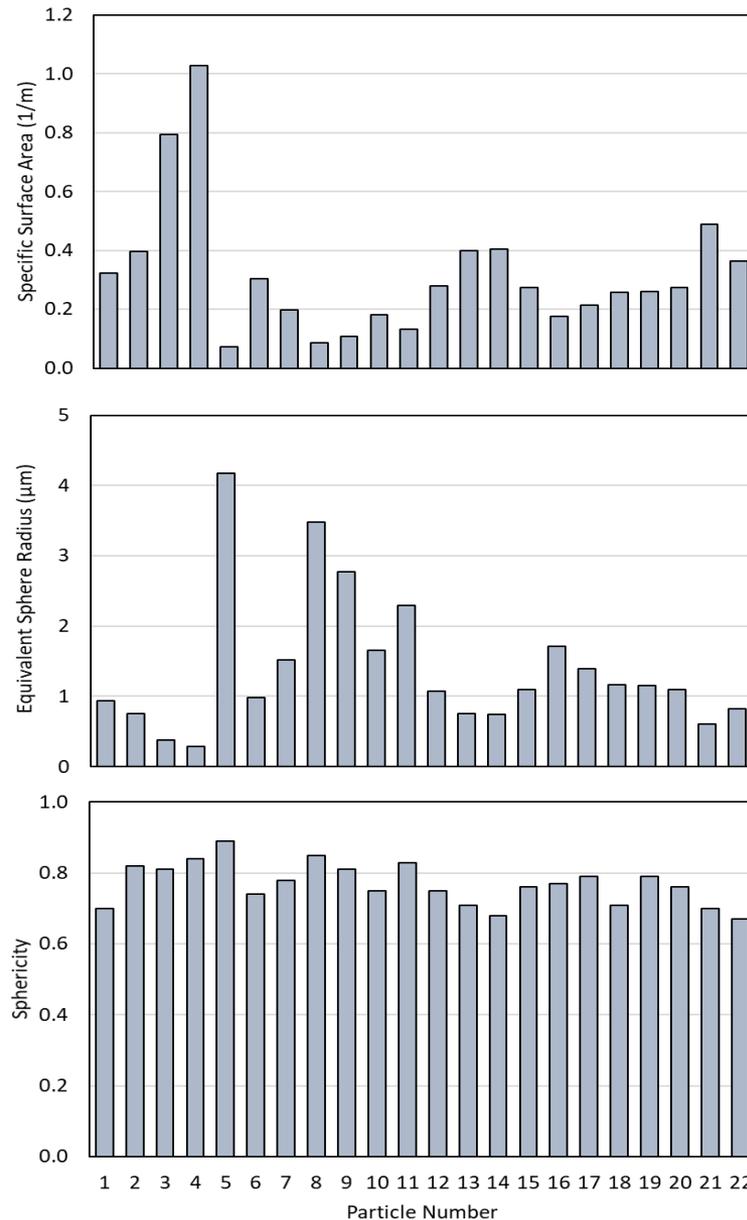
- Departure from spherical particle model depends on sphericity ( $\psi$ ) and  $Bi_m$ .



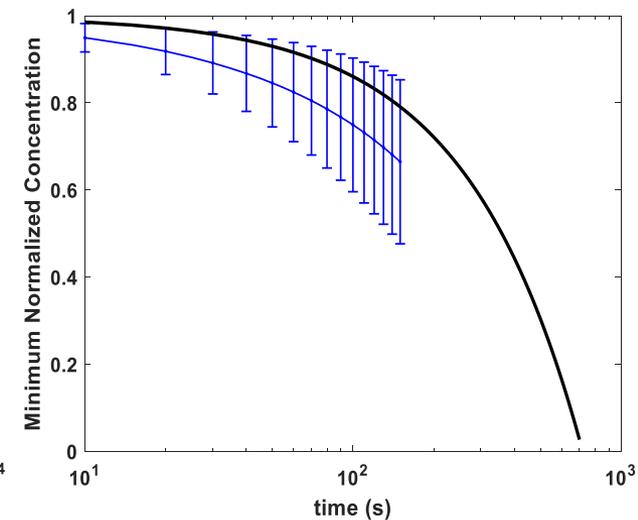
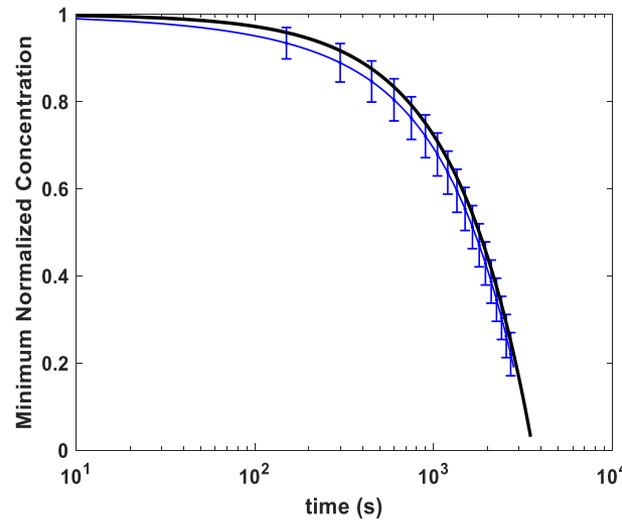
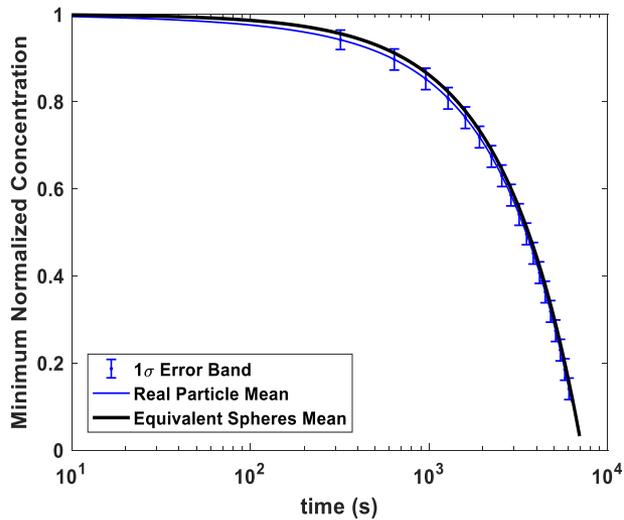
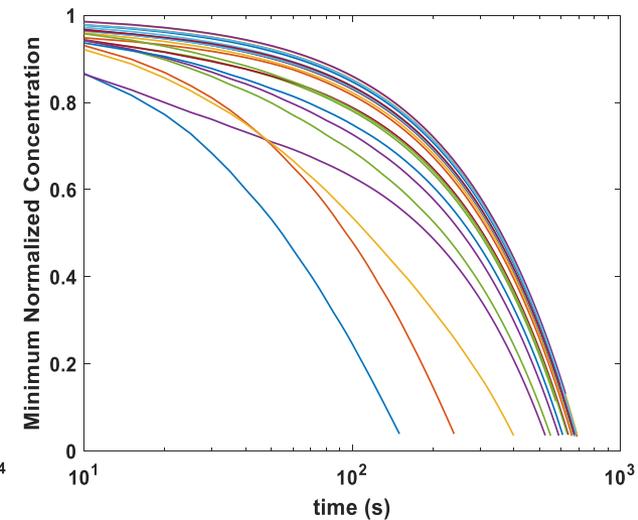
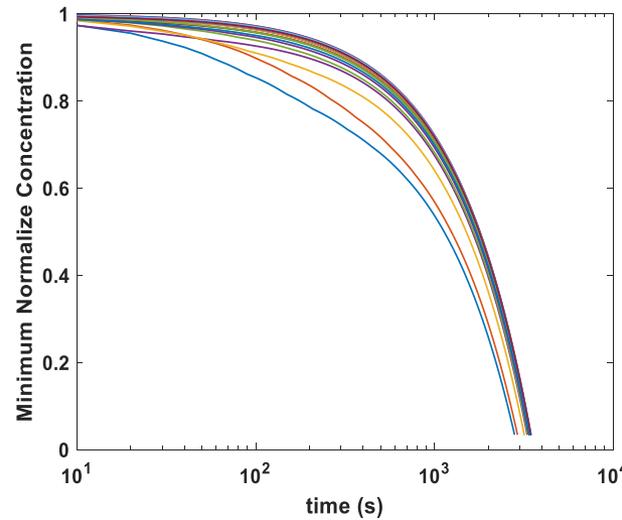
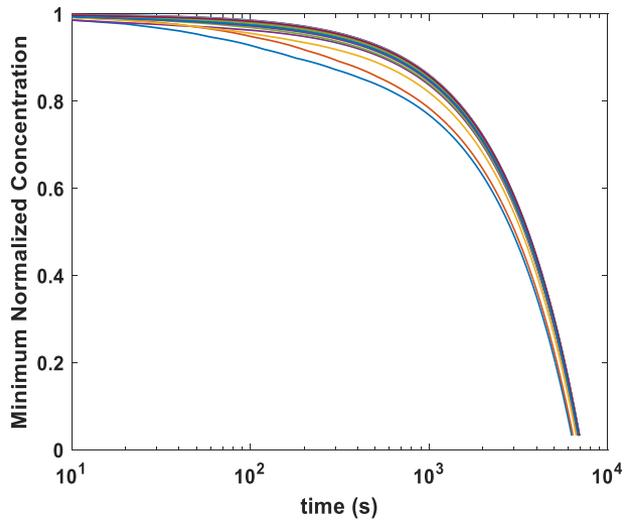
Nelson et al., *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, **164**(7) A1412-A1424, 2017.

Metric	Cathode 1	Cathode 2	Cathode 3	Cathode 4
Characteristic Length (nm)	330	900	250	200
Mean CSD Length (nm)	370	910	270	230
Particle Biot Number	0.35	0.95	0.26	0.22

# Assessing the Spherical Model



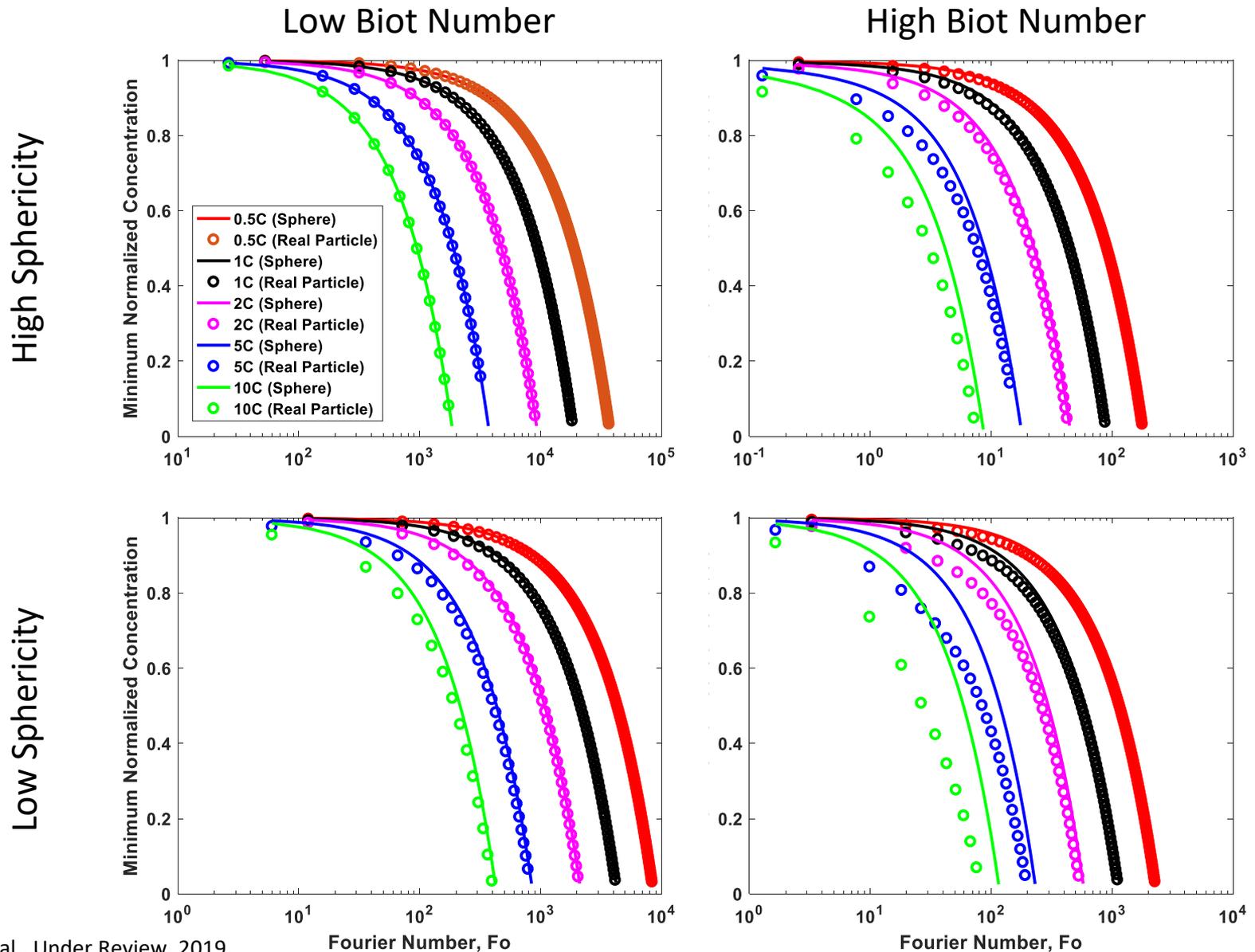
# Galvanostatic Case Studies



Shin et al., Under Review, 2019.

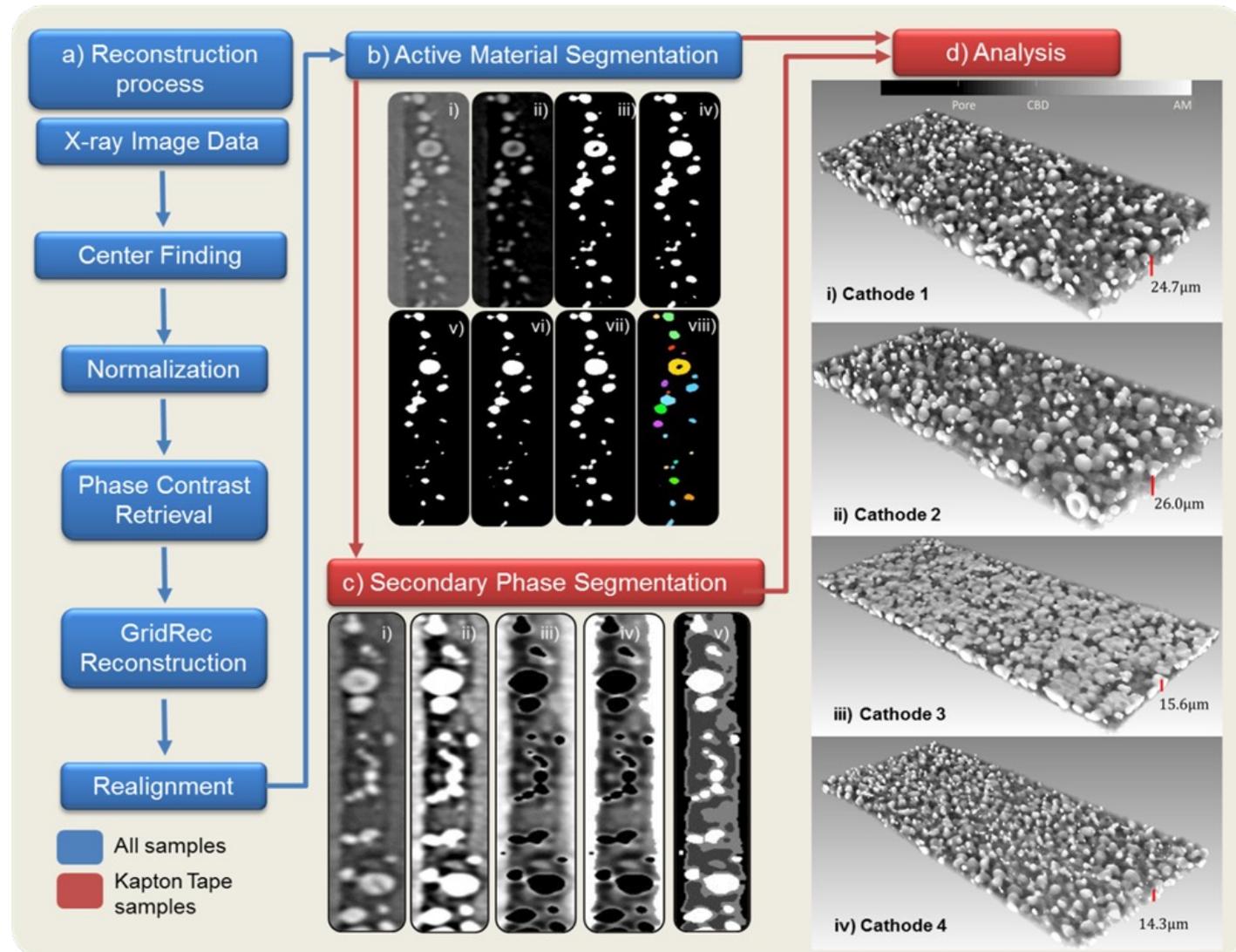
- Departure from spherical behavior seen at high C-rate.
- Increased discrepancy observed for lower sphericity.

# Galvanostatic Case Studies

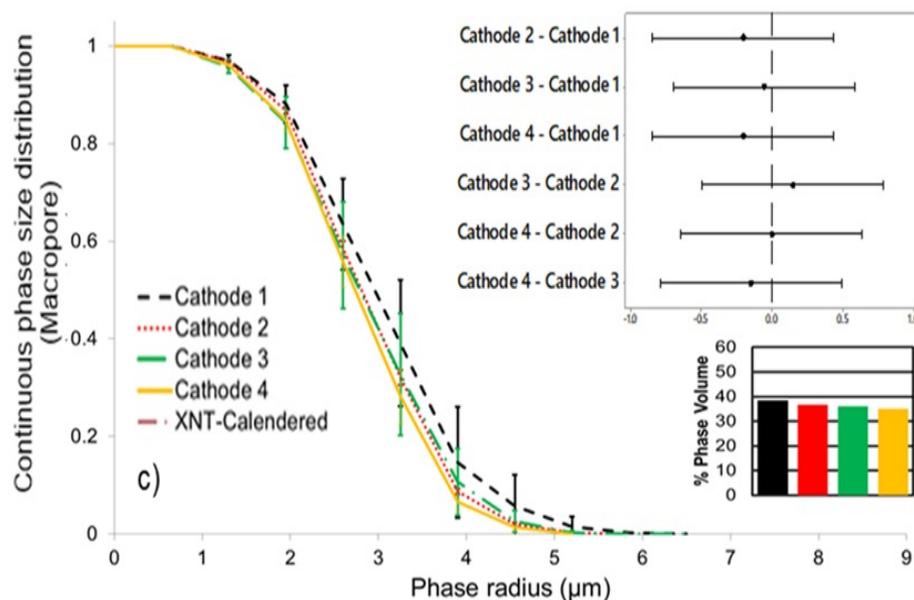
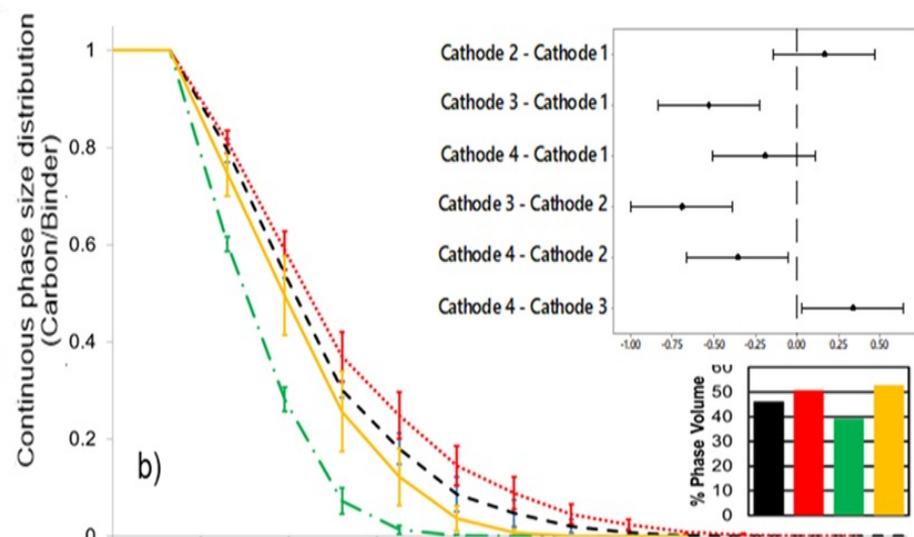
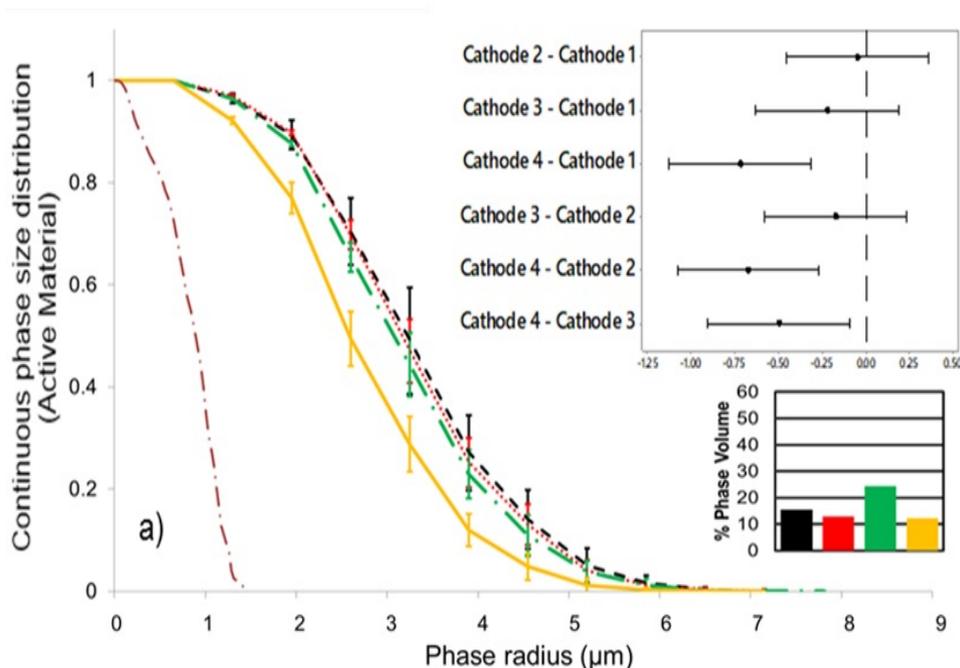


# NMC Cathode Microtomography

- White beam  $\mu$ CT applied with phase contrast capability.
- Two sample encapsulation methods used: epoxy and Kapton tape.
- Phase contrast data preserved with Kapton tape samples.
- Watershed segmentation applied for AM.
- Secondary phases segmented using histogram data.

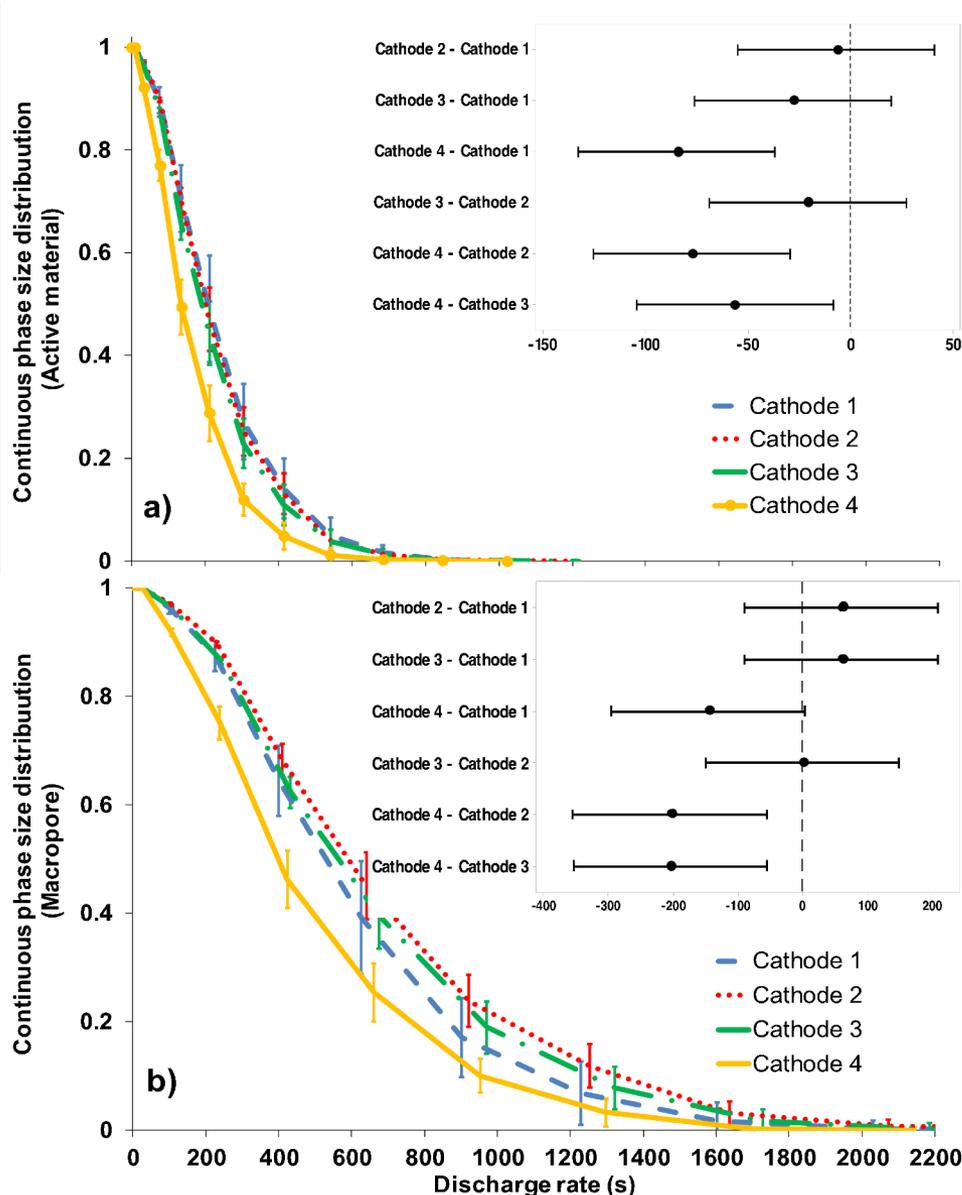


# Micron Scale Processing Effects

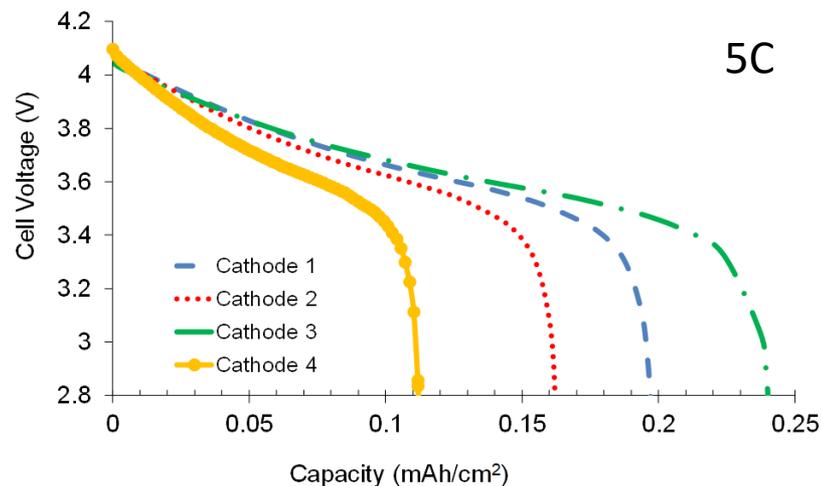
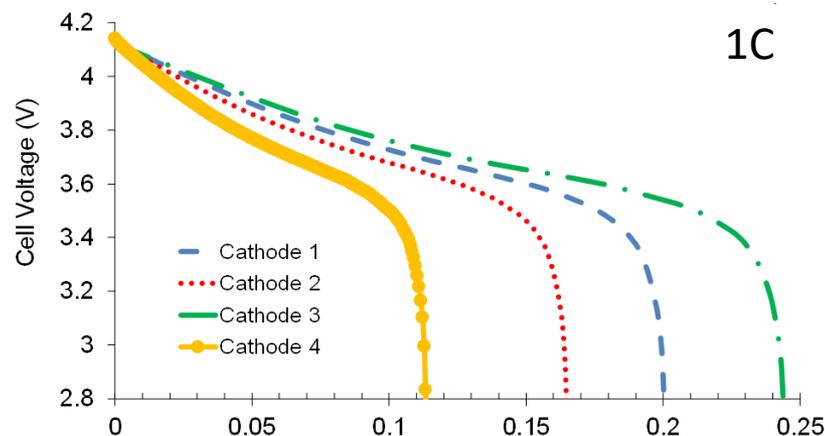


- Subresolution active material shown from XNT data.
- Ball milling displays only significant size reduction for the active material.
- Calendering yields size reduction for the carbon/binder regions
- Little variation is observed for the macropore regions.

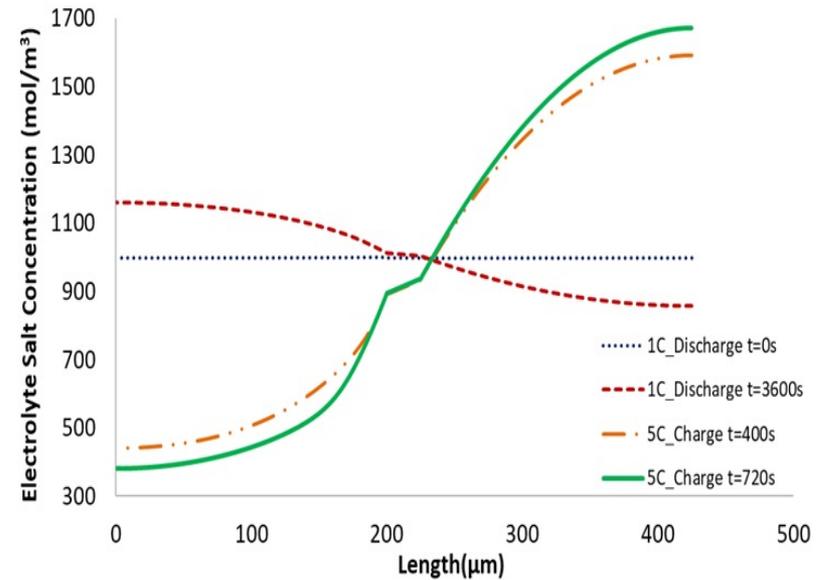
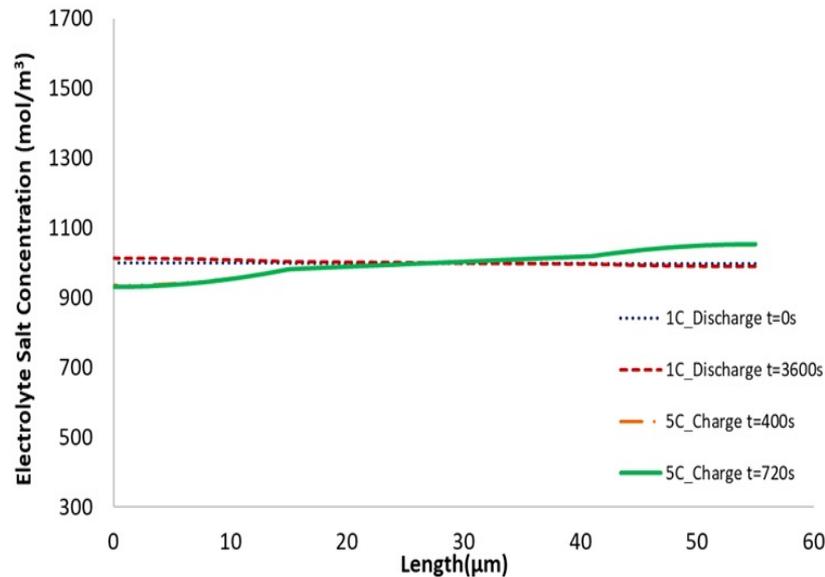
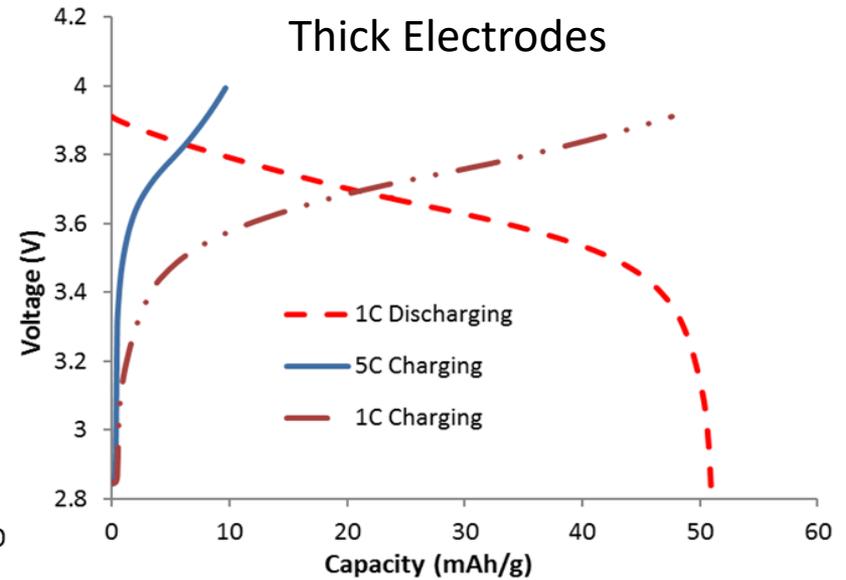
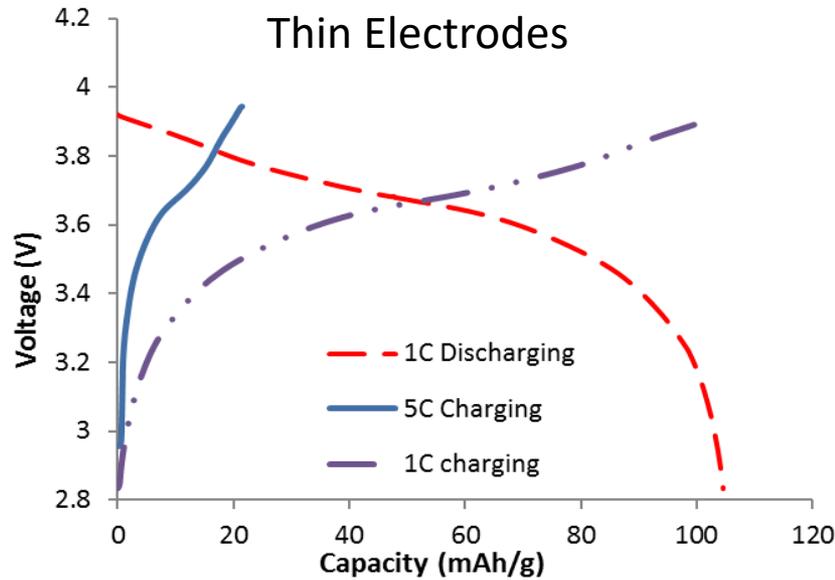
# Electrode Performance Effects



- Phase sizes yield aggregate diffusion time estimates based on  $Fo_m = 1$ .
- Simulated rate capability follows electrode diffusion time estimates.

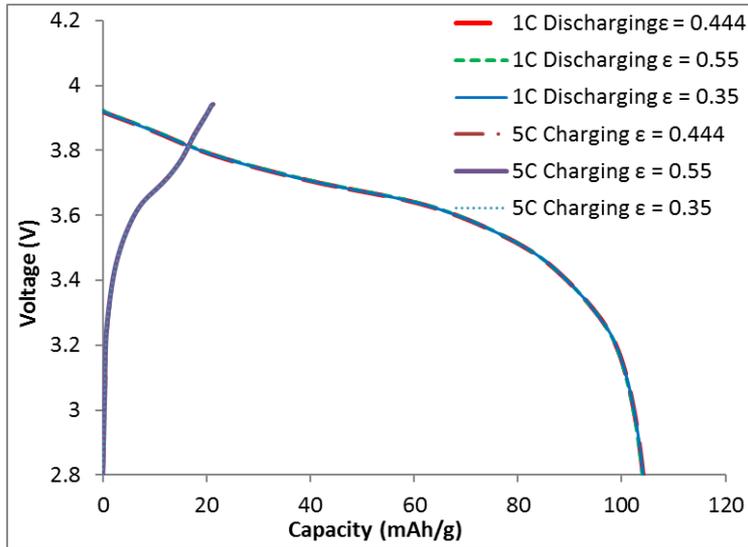


# Response to Fast Charging

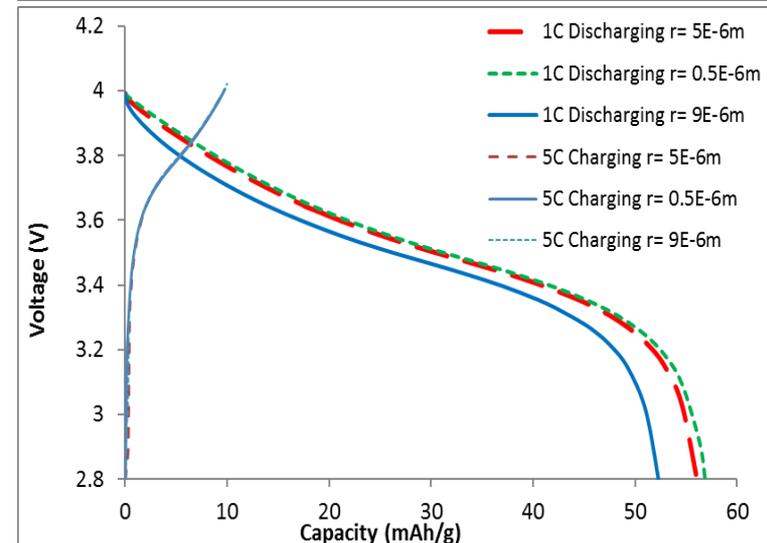
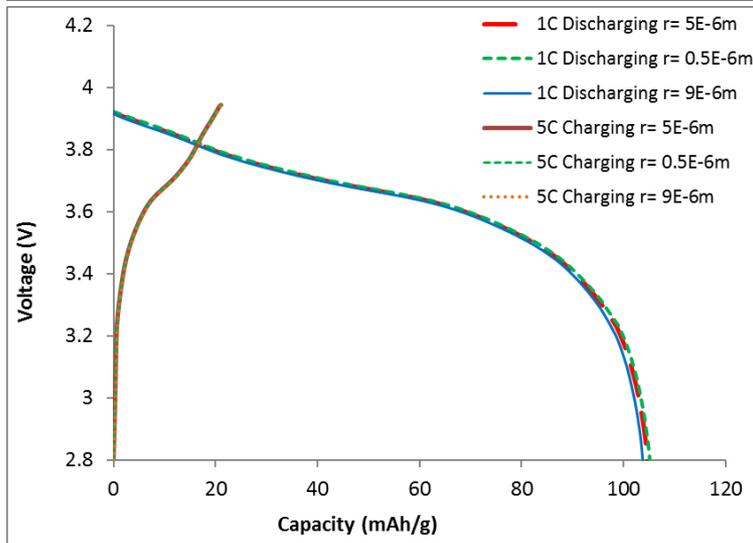
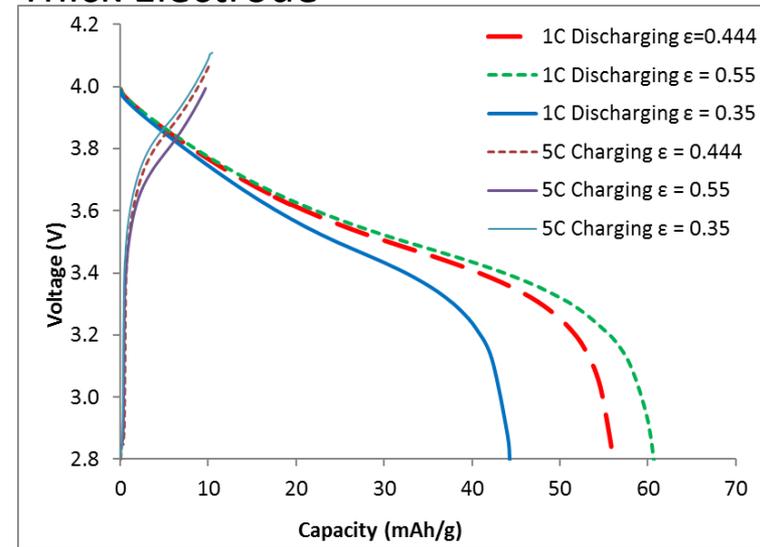


# Microstructural Influence

## Thin Electrode



## Thick Electrode



# Summary

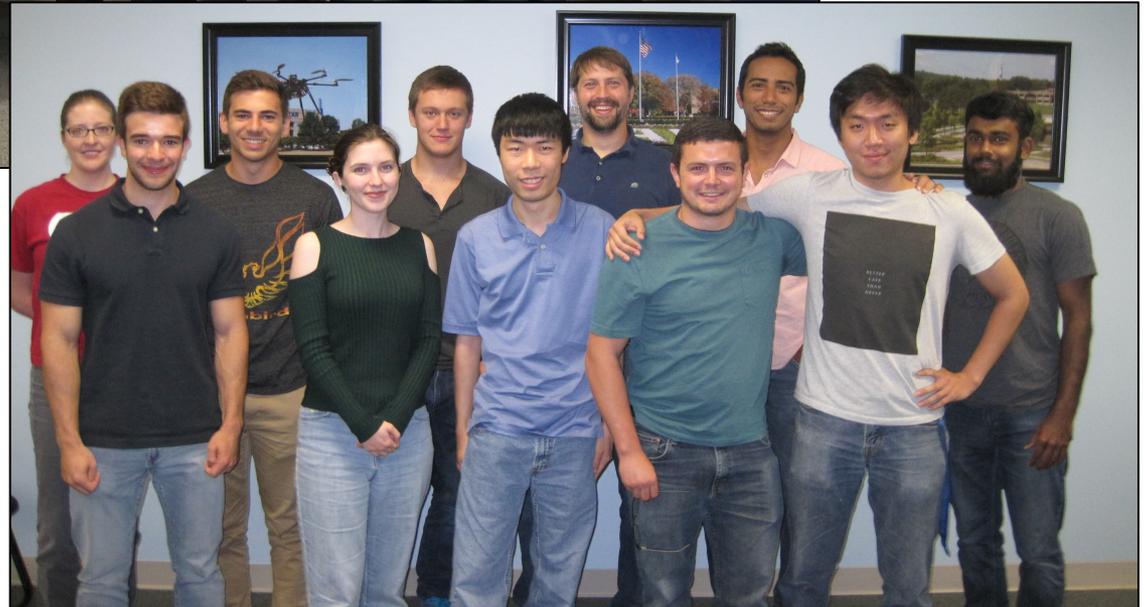
- Multiscale nature of batteries predicates multiscale direct imaging methods.
- X-ray nanotomography
  - Processing alters particle geometry.
  - Particle geometry influences charge/discharge capabilities.
- X-ray  $\mu$ CT
  - Processing alters active material and secondary phase geometry.
  - Phase geometry influences charge/discharge capabilities.
- The role of geometry can be assessed with appropriate dimensionless metrics.
- Geometry at the microscale and macroscale may be altered to enhance performance, reliability, and safety.

# Acknowledgments

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  - NSF Collaborative Research Project (CBET-1438683)
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  - Vincent De Andrade, Xianghui Xiao (Argonne National Lab)

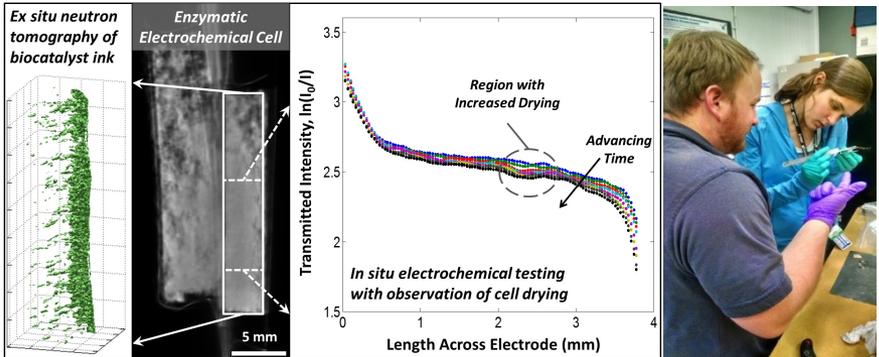
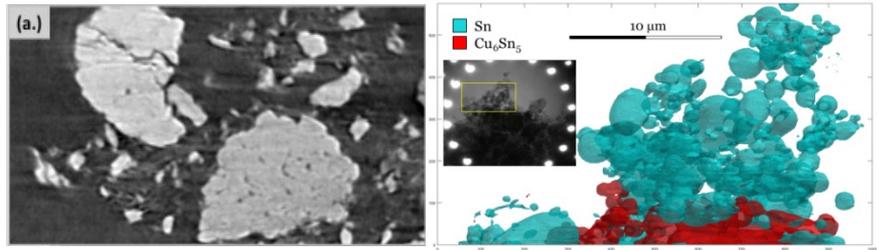
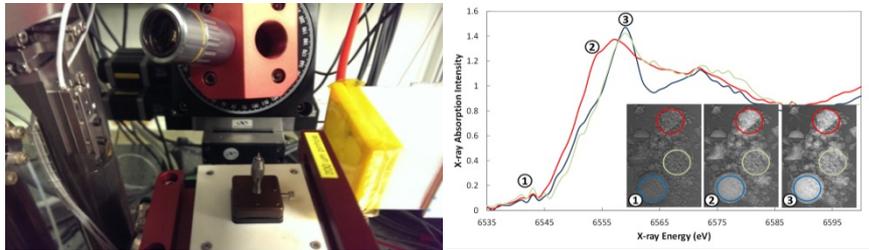


# Thank you for your time

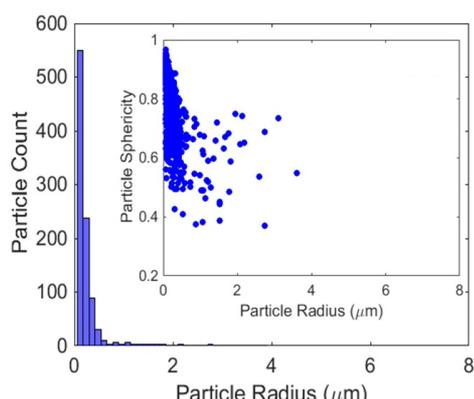
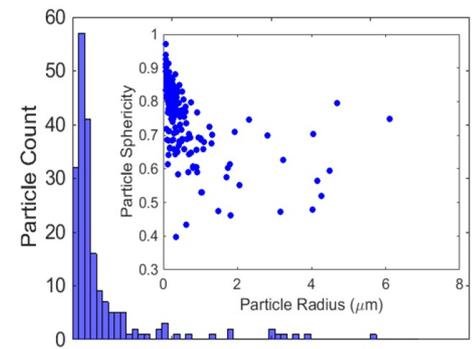
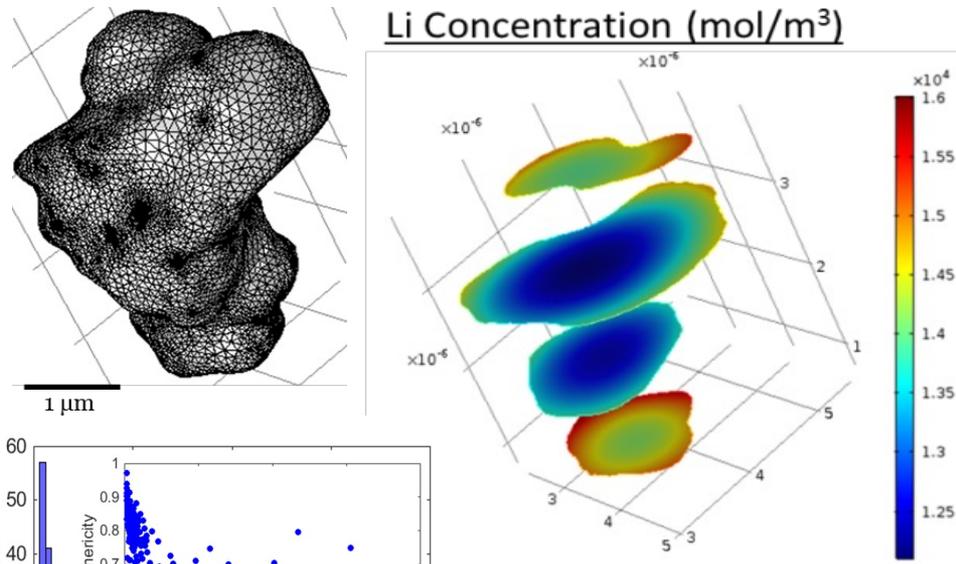


# Multiscale Transport and Energy Conversion

## X-ray and Neutron Imaging



## 3D Data Analysis & Multiphysics Modeling



- Projects include:
- X-ray and neutron imaging (3D and *in operando*)
  - Microstructural analysis
  - Multiphysics FEA
  - Device testing
  - Materials synthesis
- Further details:  
[george.nelson@uah.edu](mailto:george.nelson@uah.edu)  
<http://mtec.uah.edu>