

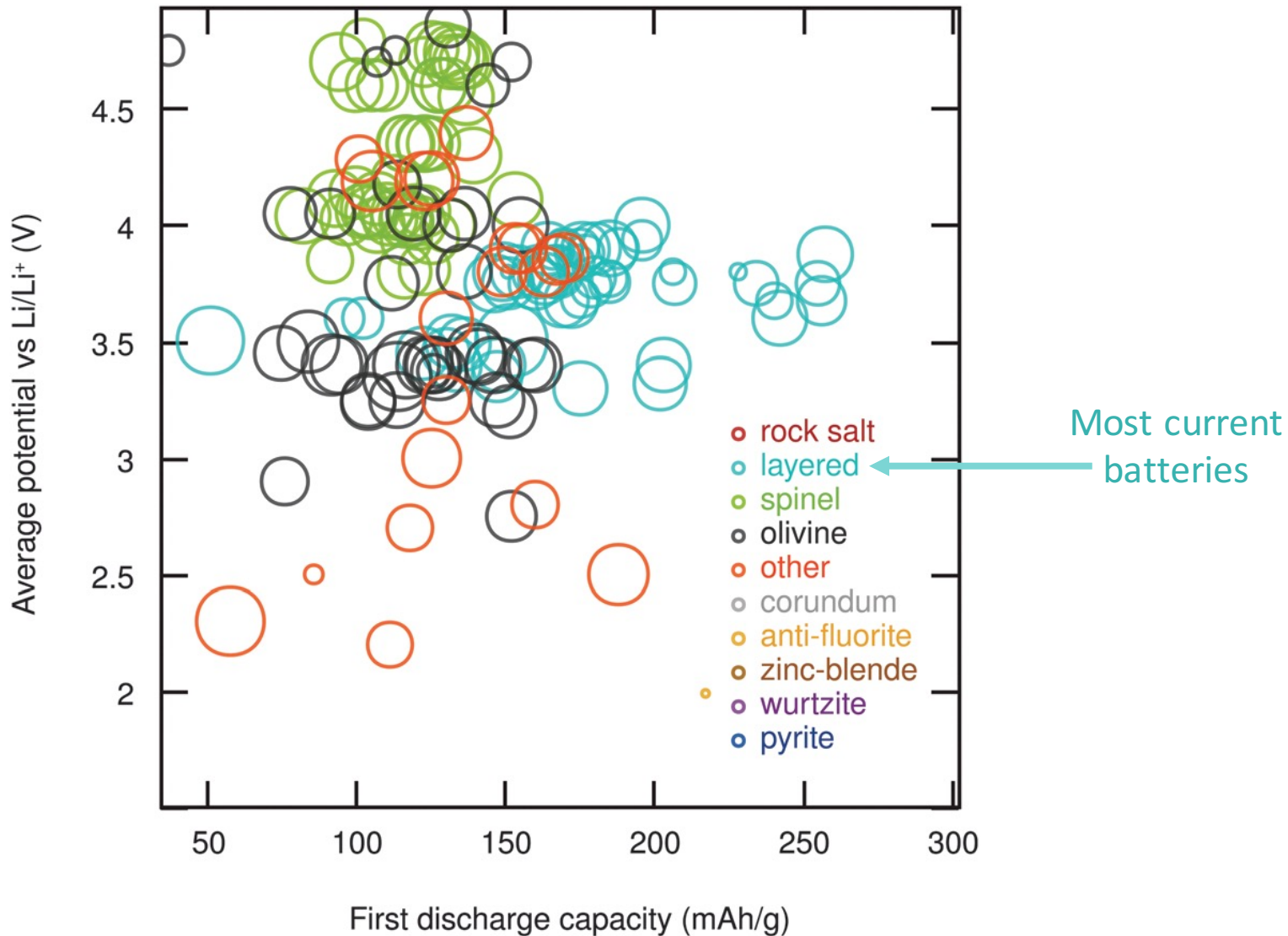
# **Structure analysis of Li-excess materials**

Julija Vinckeviciute

Materials 286G  
June 2016

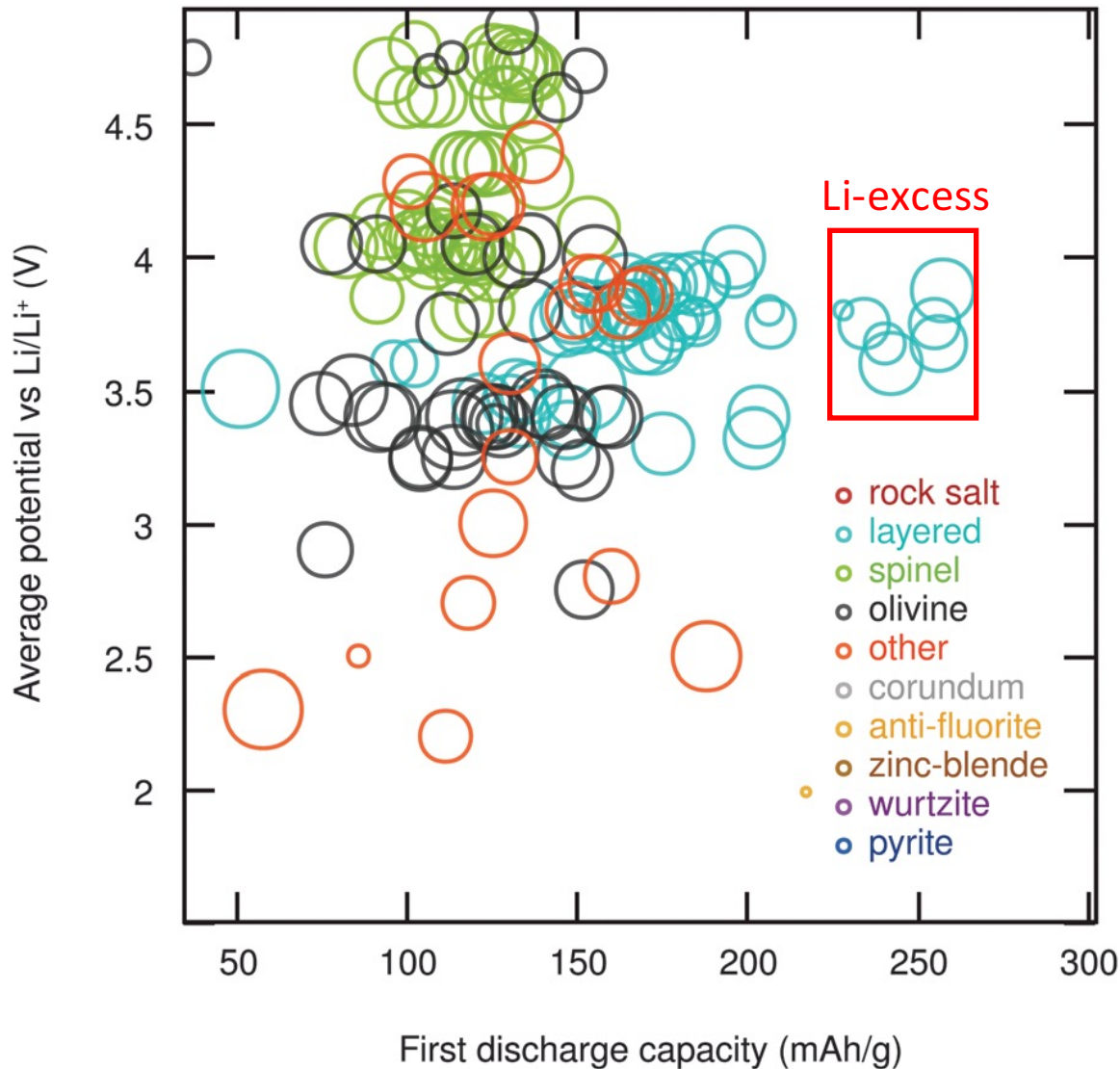
# Overview of Li-excess materials

# Layered oxide materials show high capacities at a good voltage range



Sparks, Ghadbeigi, Harada, & Lettiere (2015). Performance and resource considerations of Li-ion battery electrode materials. *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 8, 1640–1650.

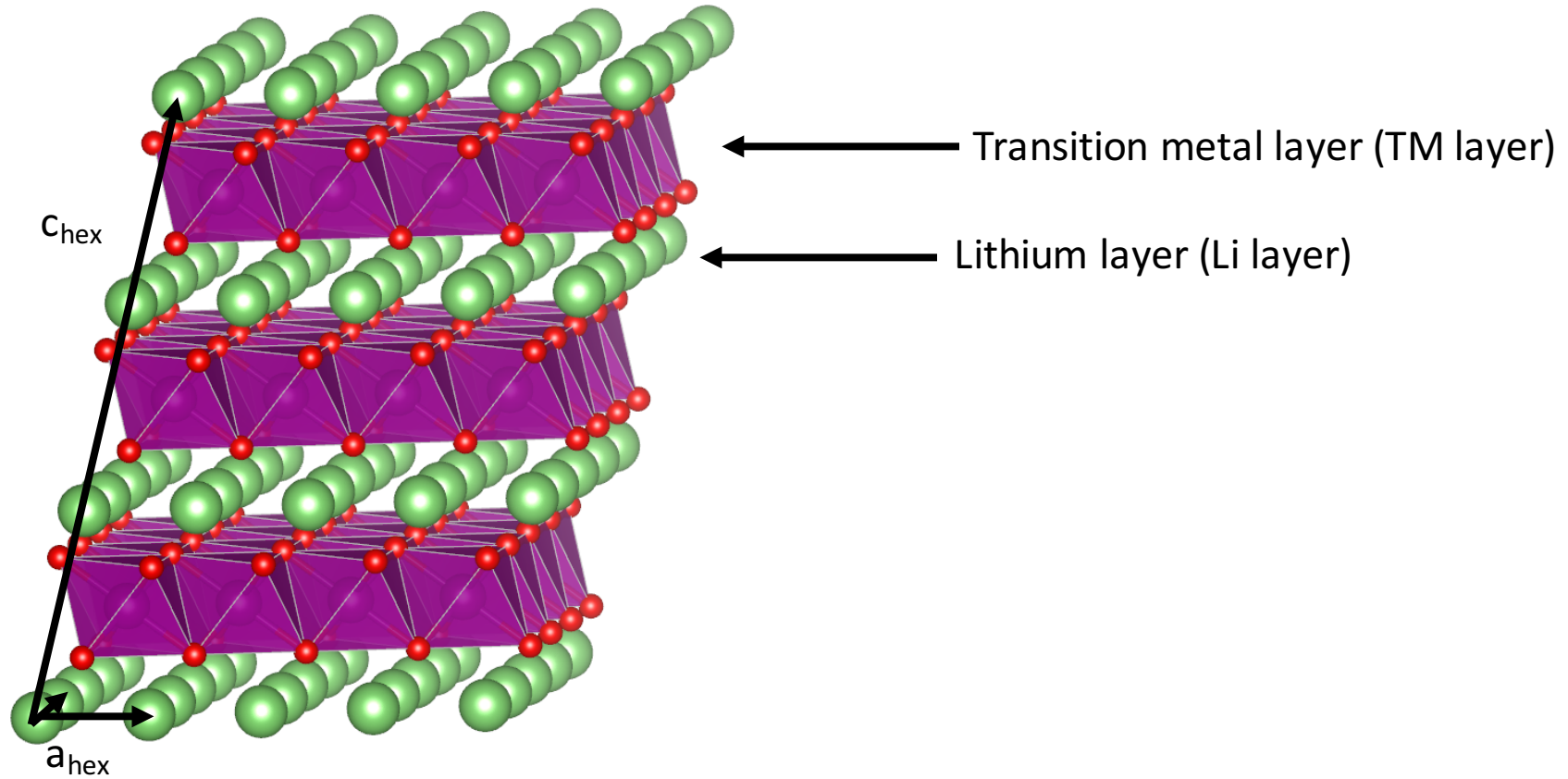
# Li-excess materials have the highest capacities



Sparks, Ghadbeigi, Harada, & Lettiere (2015). Performance and resource considerations of Li-ion battery electrode materials. *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 8, 1640–1650.

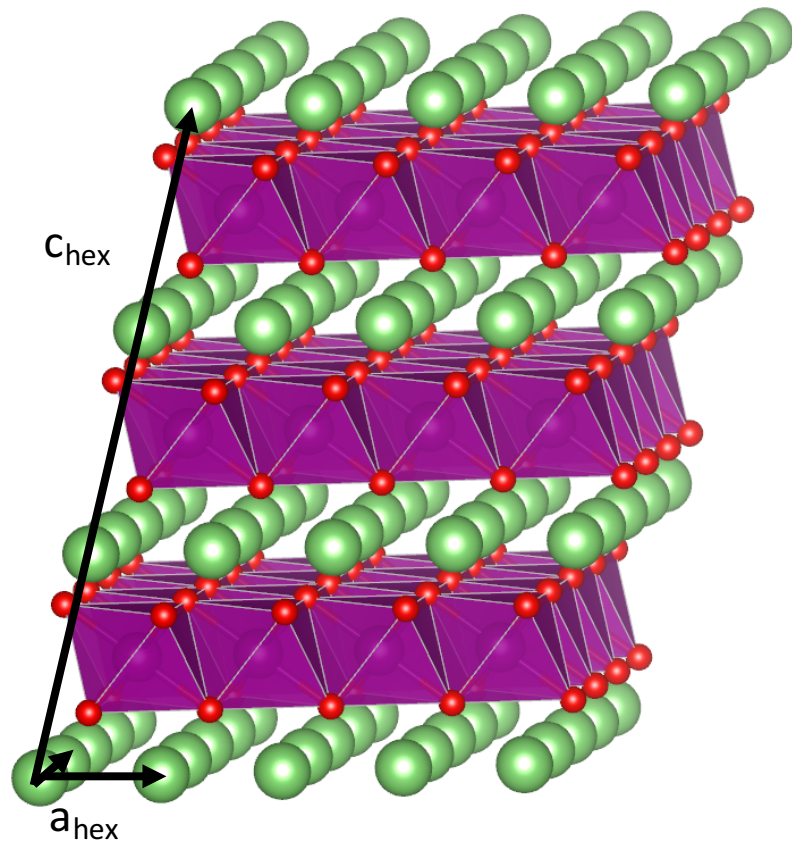
Classical Li layered oxides consist of layers of TM with Li<sup>+</sup> in between

Classical layered oxide  
 $R\bar{3}m$  in most cases



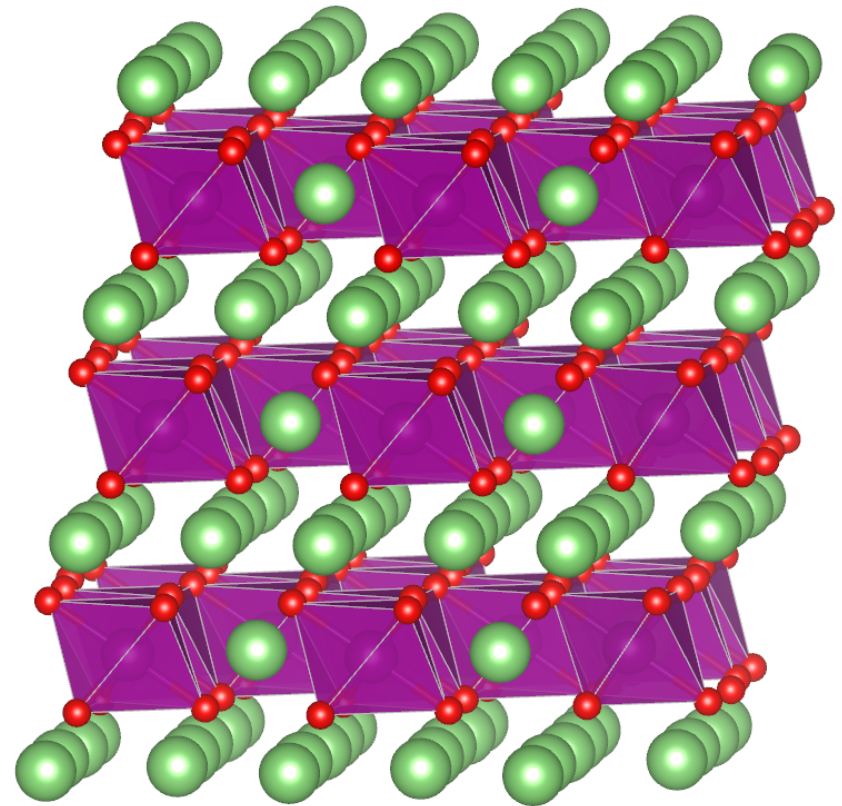
$\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3$  has extra  $\text{Li}^+$  in TM layers

Classical layered oxide  
 $R\bar{3}m$  in most cases



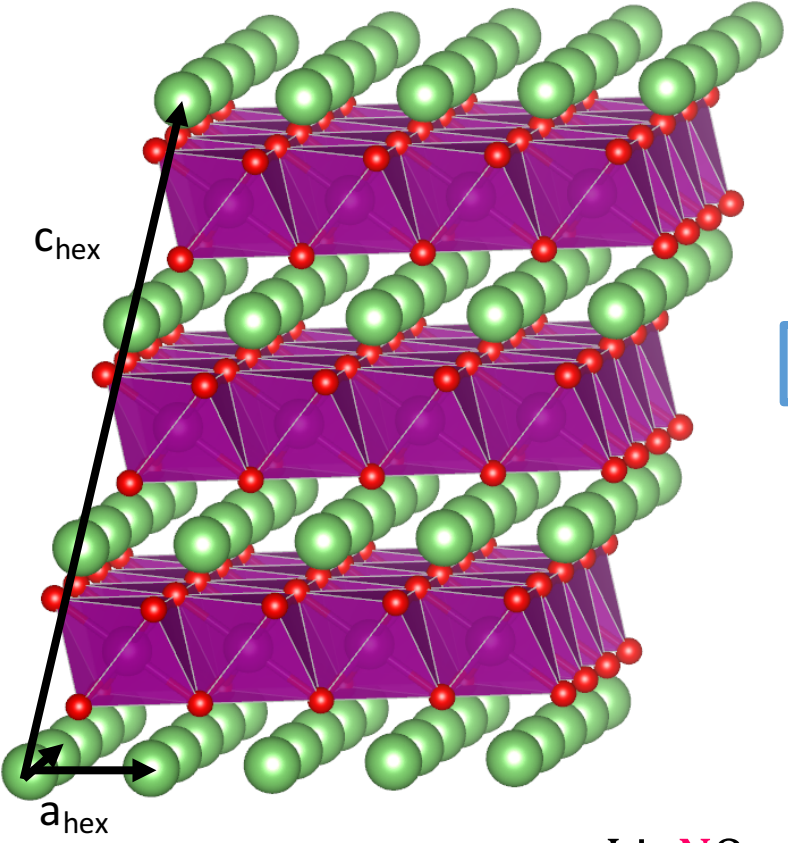
$\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3$

$C2/m$  due to J-T distortions

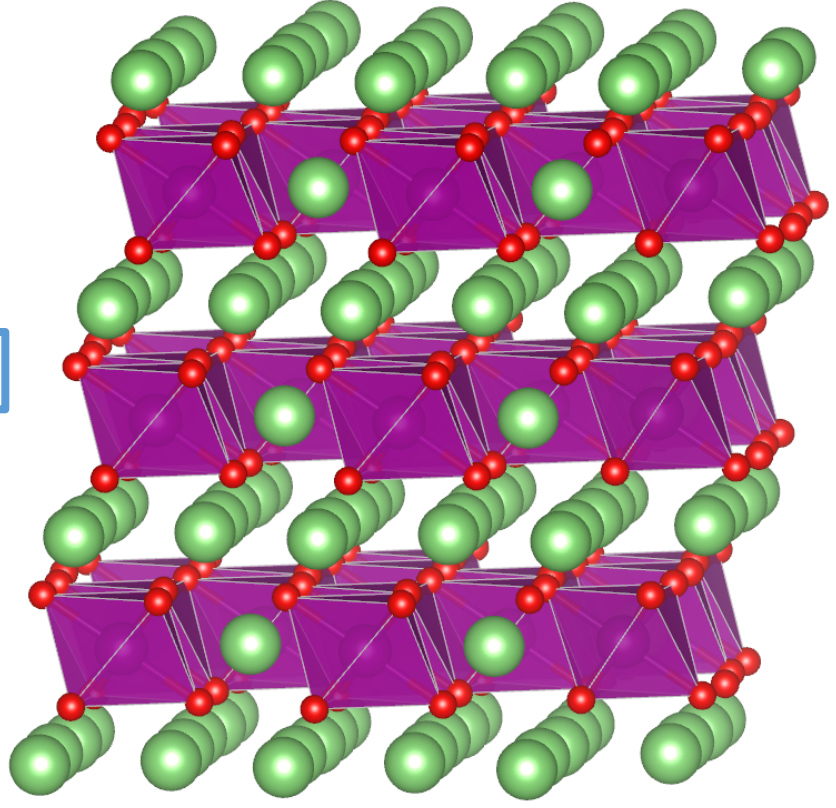


# Li-excess materials are a mixture of both

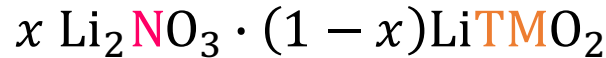
Classical layered oxide  
 $R\bar{3}m$  in most cases



$Li_2MnO_3$   
 $C2/m$  due to J-T distortions



Li-excess



N = Mn, Ti, Zr

TM = Mn, Ni, Co, Fe, Cr, Al, etc.

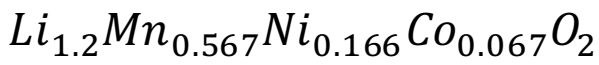
How these materials are structured remains under discussion

# A study of bulk structure in Li-excess materials and its affects on Li<sup>+</sup> migration

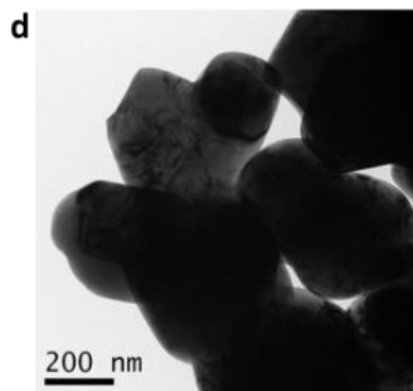
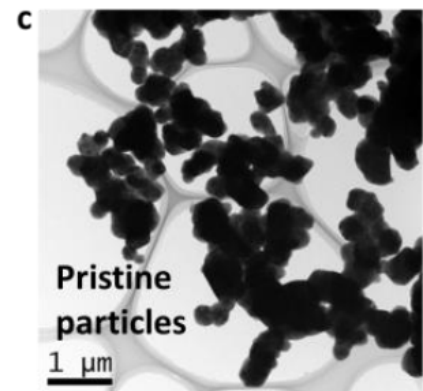
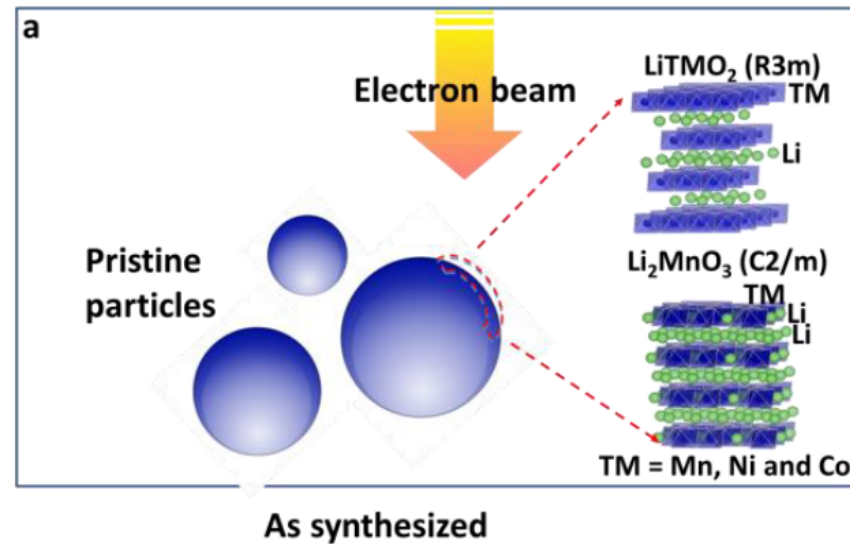
Yu, So, Kuwabara, Tochigi, Shibata, Kudo, Zhou, Ikuhara. "Crystalline Grain Interior Configuration Affects Lithium Migration Kinetics in Li-Rich Layered Oxide." *Nano Lett.* 2016, 16, 2907—2915.



Usually, only the surface of the particle can be investigated

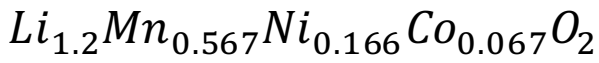


Conventional TEM

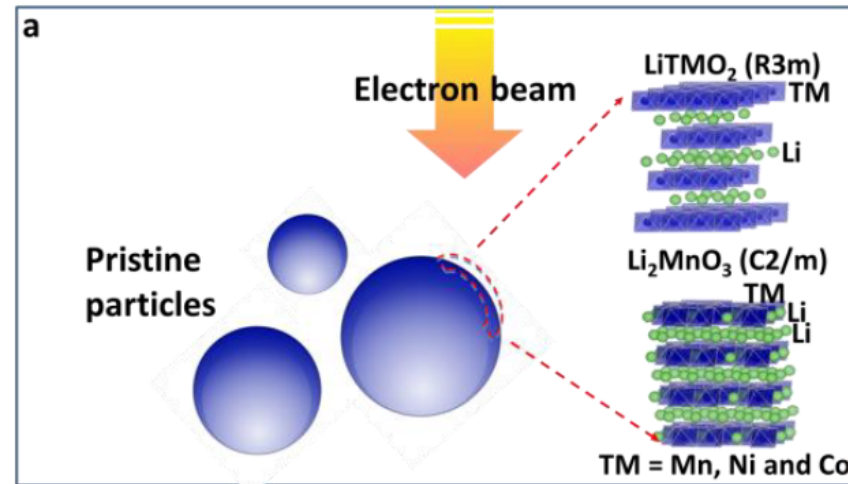


Yu, So, Kuwabara, Tochigi, Shibata, Kudo, Zhou, Ikuhara. "Crystalline Grain Interior Configuration Affects Lithium Migration Kinetics in Li-Rich Layered Oxide." *Nano Lett.* 2016, 16, 2907—2915.

# Slicing the particle allows for investigation of bulk structure

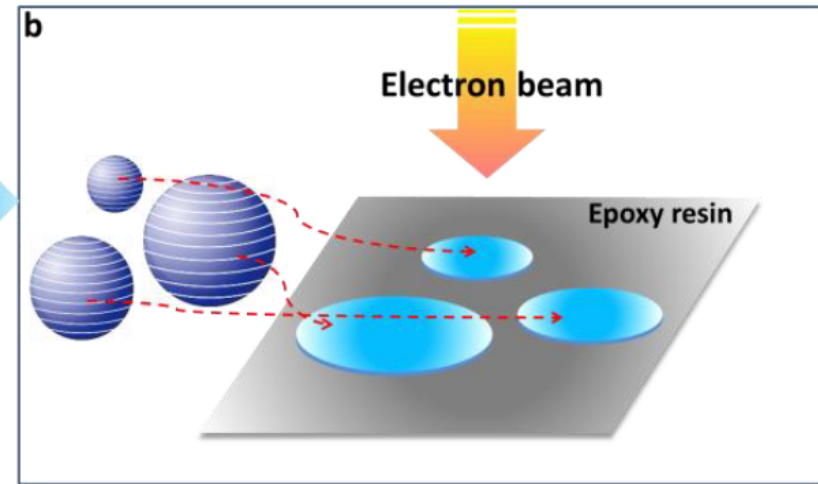


Conventional TEM

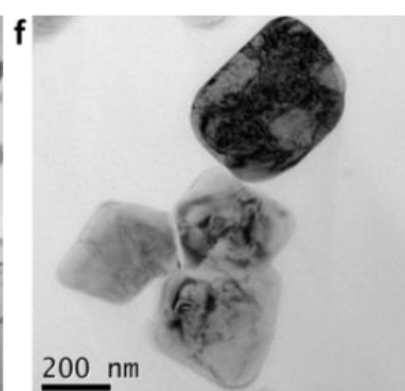
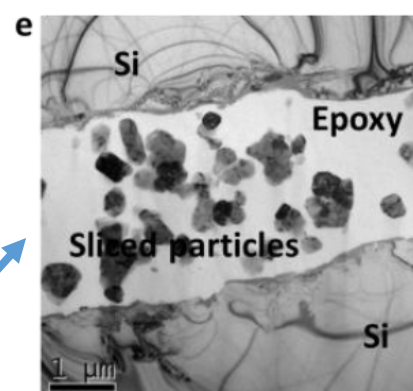
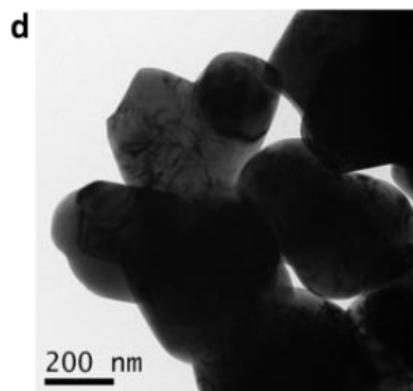
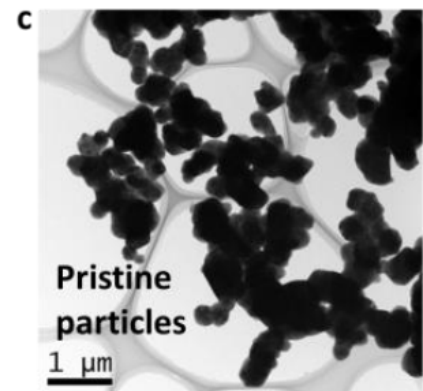


As synthesized

(S)TEM using argon ion slicer (ArIS) method



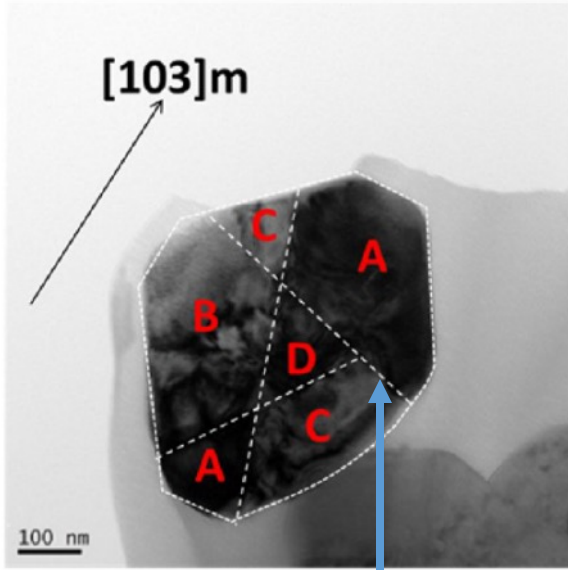
After slicing



cross-sectional thin transmission electron microscopy specimens (CSTTs)

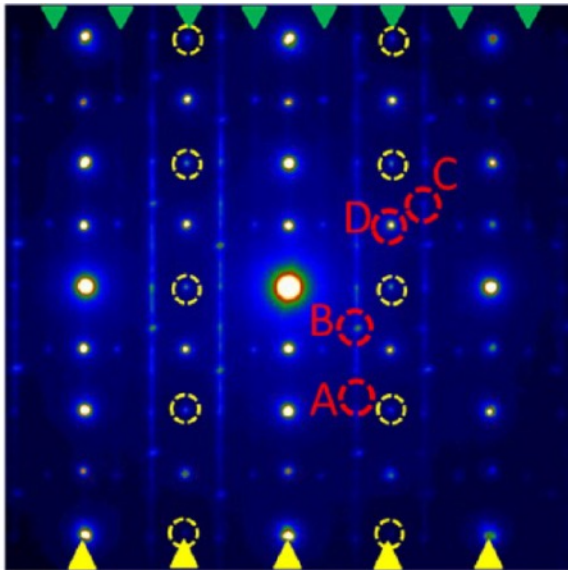
# Investigation of a slice reveals multiple domains within grain

BF-TEM image of grain

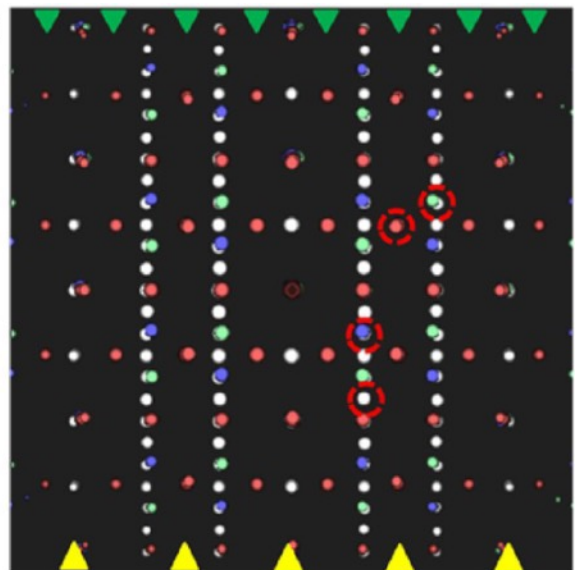


domain boundary (DB)

ED image



simulated ED image

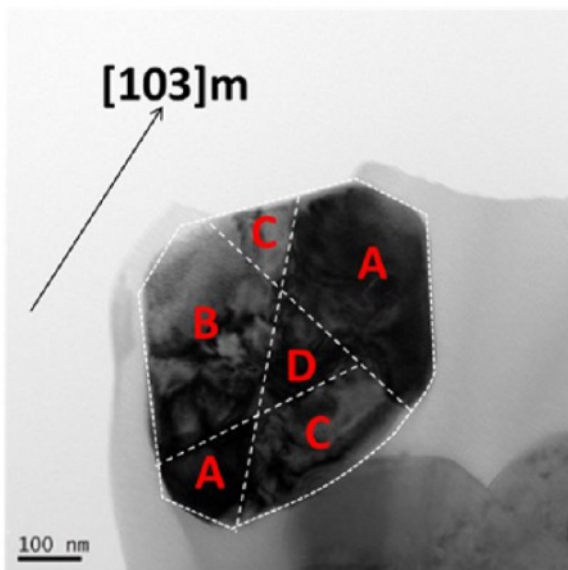


LiTMO<sub>2</sub> and Li<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> like structures projected along different crystallographic directions

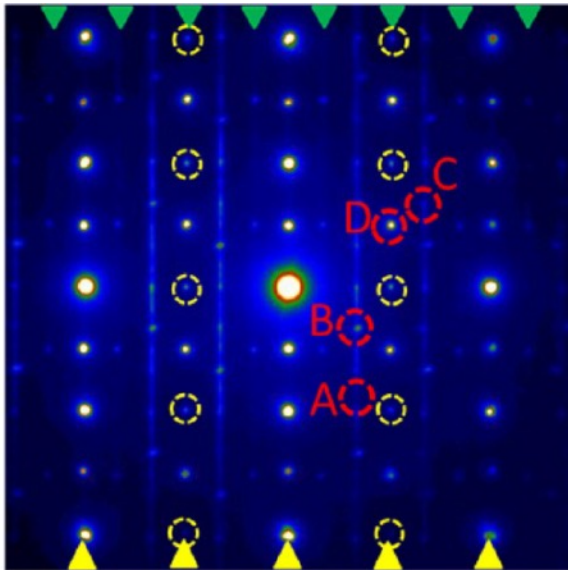
Yu, So, Kuwabara, Tochigi, Shibata, Kudo, Zhou, Ikuhara. "Crystalline Grain Interior Configuration Affects Lithium Migration Kinetics in Li-Rich Layered Oxide." *Nano Lett.* 2016, 16, 2907—2915.

# Investigation of a slice reveals multiple domains within grain

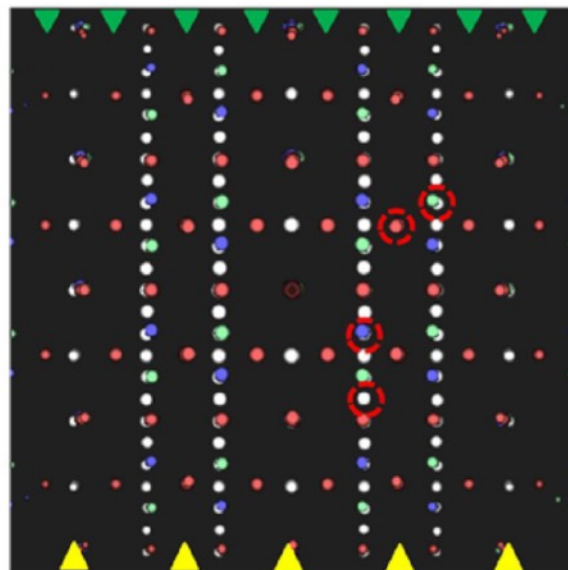
BF-TEM image of grain



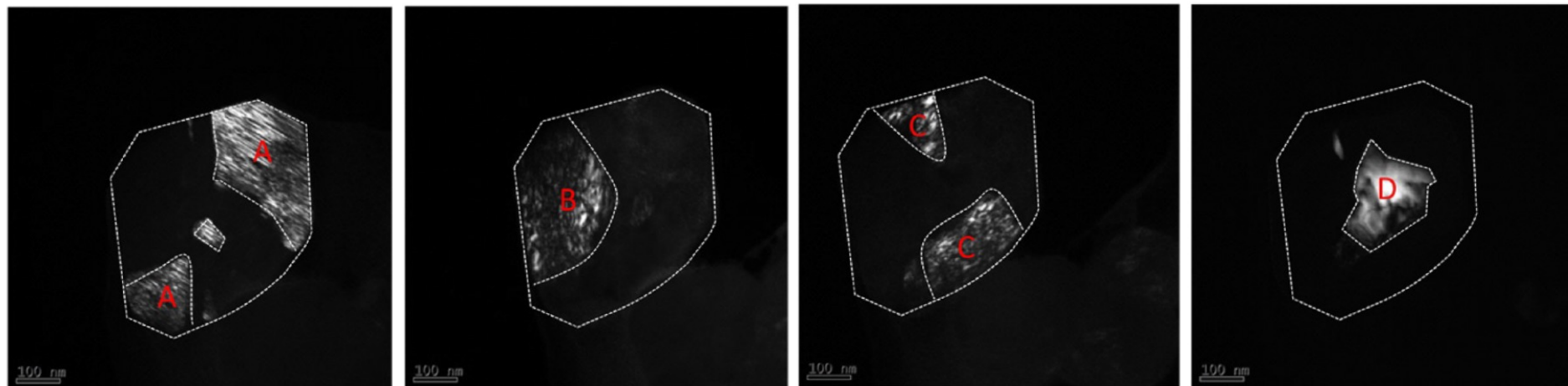
ED image



simulated ED image



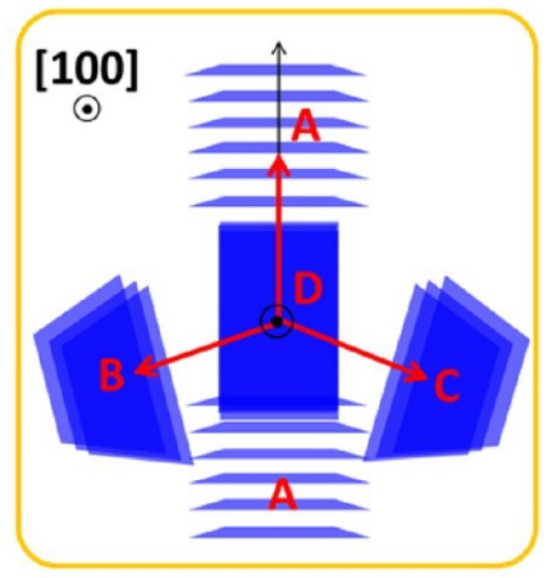
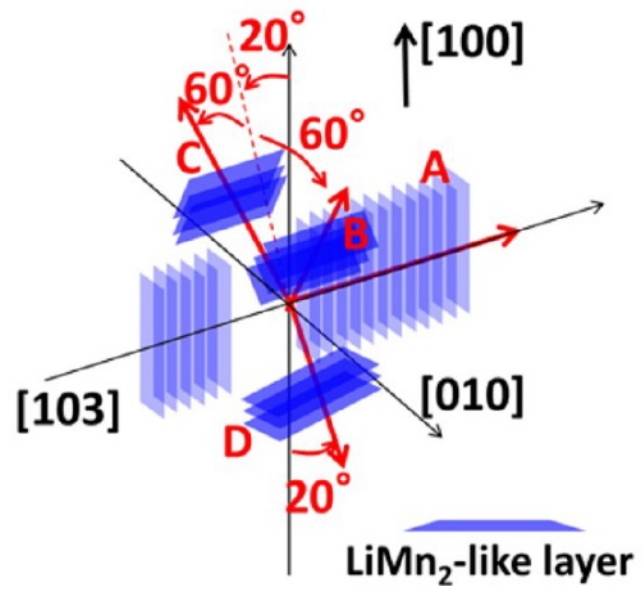
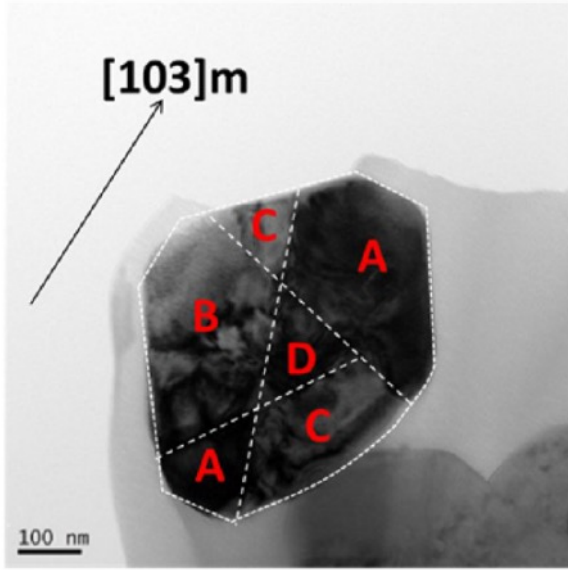
DF-TEM images



Yu, So, Kuwabara, Tochigi, Shibata, Kudo, Zhou, Ikuhara. "Crystalline Grain Interior Configuration Affects Lithium Migration Kinetics in Li-Rich Layered Oxide." *Nano Lett.* 2016, 16, 2907—2915.

# Domains are at an angle to each other

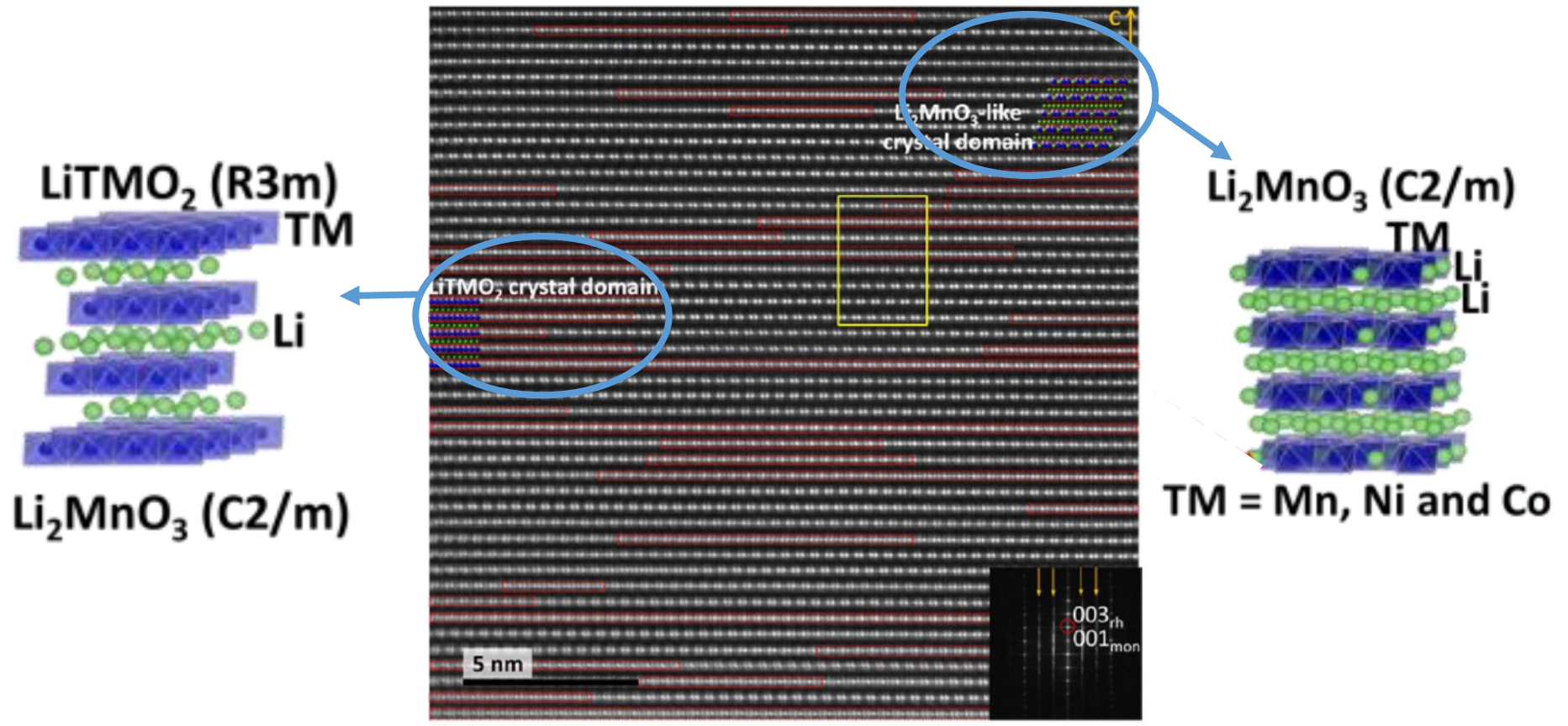
BF-TEM image of grain



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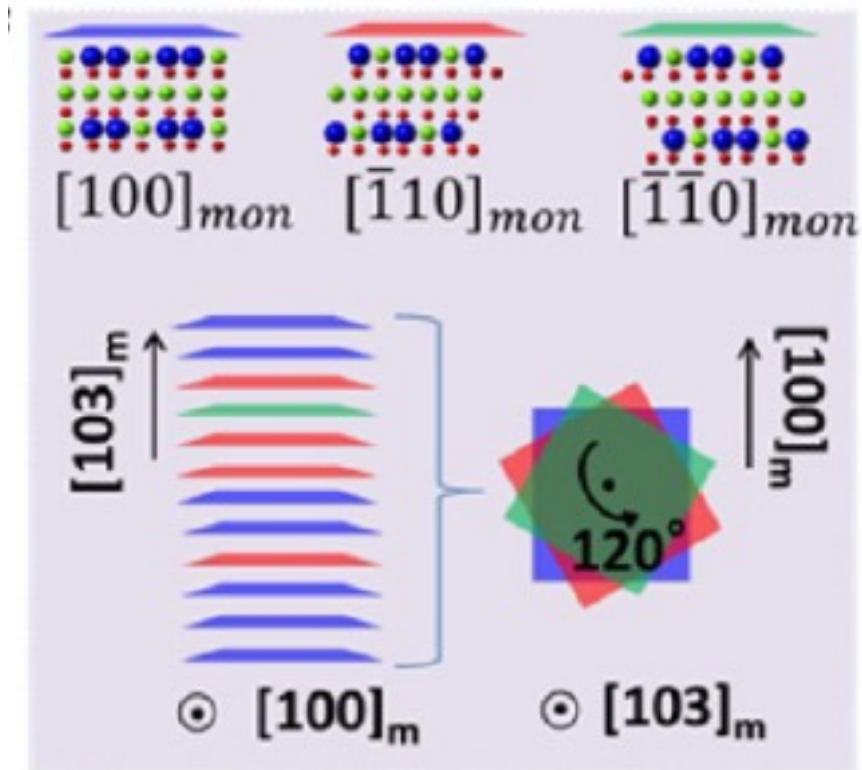
Each domain consists of regions of  $\text{LiTMO}_2$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3$

Referred to as “twin domains”

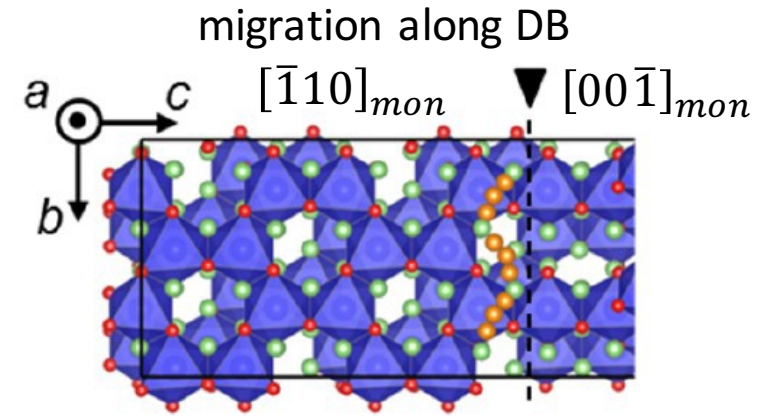
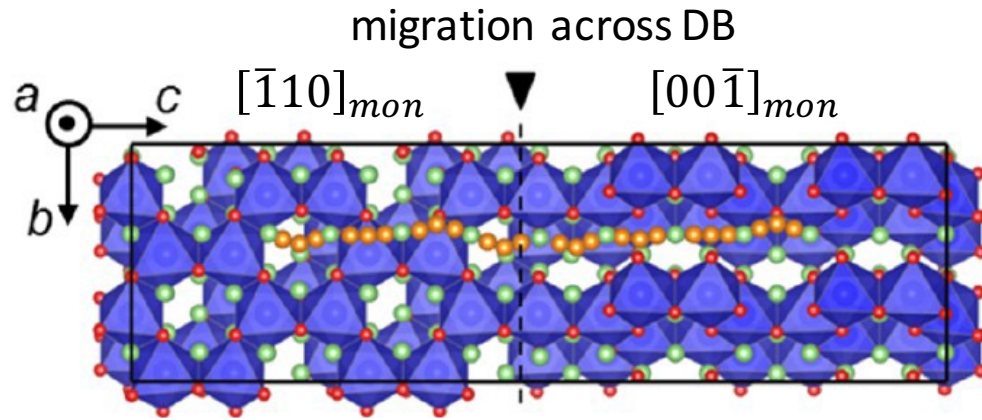


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# Stacking faults seen in $\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3$ —like phase

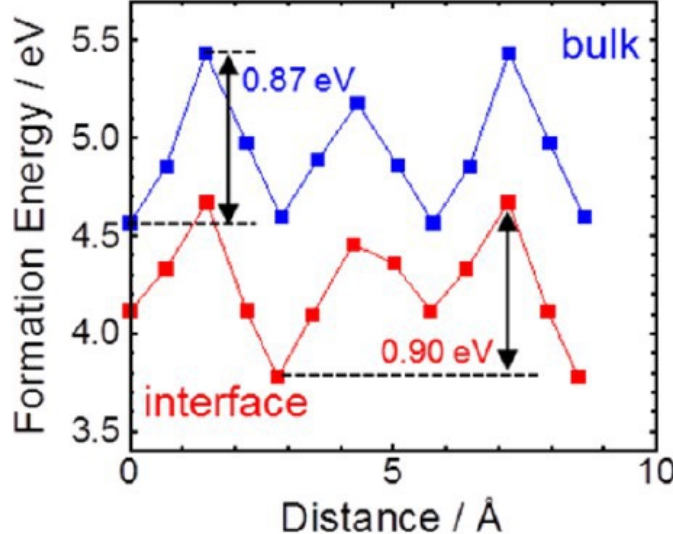
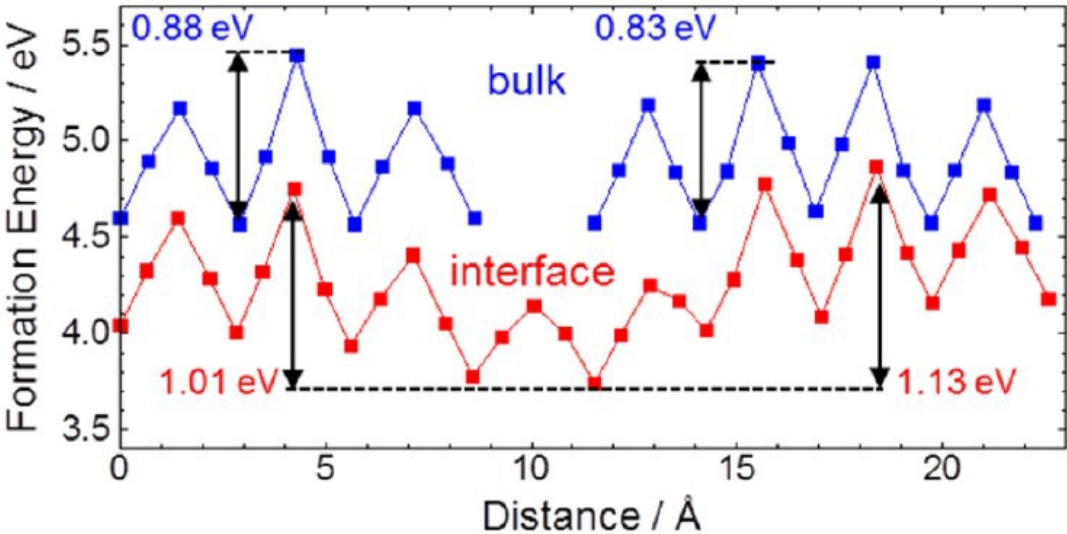
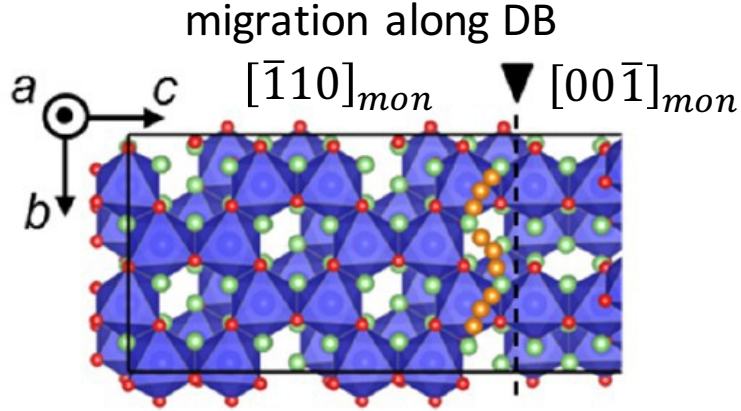
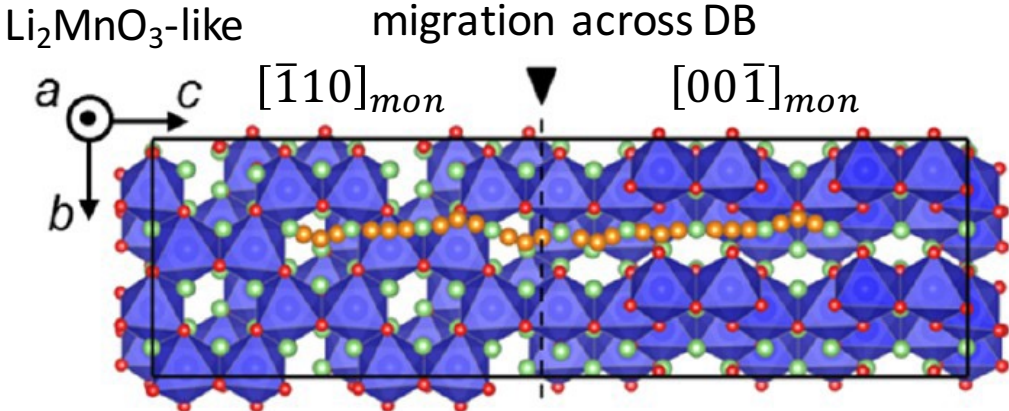


# Use DFT to calculate migration formation energies





# DB may reduce Li<sup>+</sup> mobility

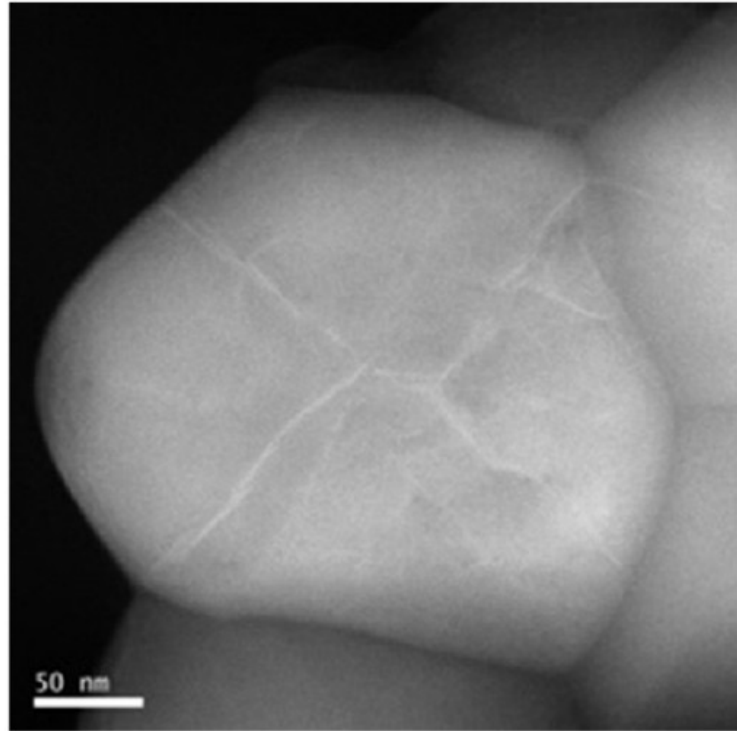


**bulk** = with no DB present      **interface** = with DB present

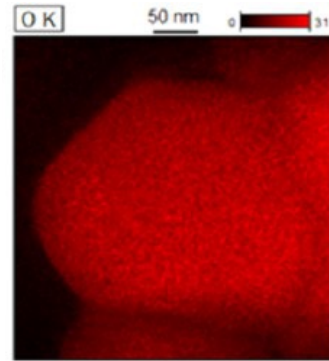
Yu, So, Kuwabara, Tochigi, Shibata, Kudo, Zhou, Ikuhara. "Crystalline Grain Interior Configuration Affects Lithium Migration Kinetics in Li-Rich Layered Oxide." *Nano Lett.* 2016, 16, 2907–2915.

# There is evidence Ni segregation at surface and DB

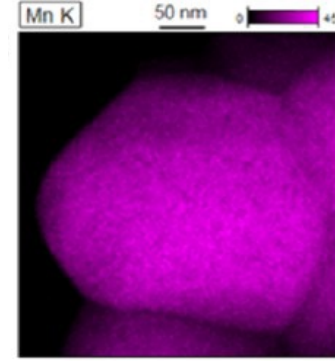
HAADF-STEM images



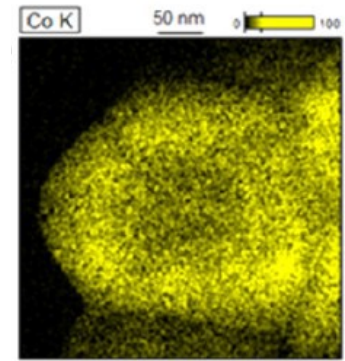
oxygen



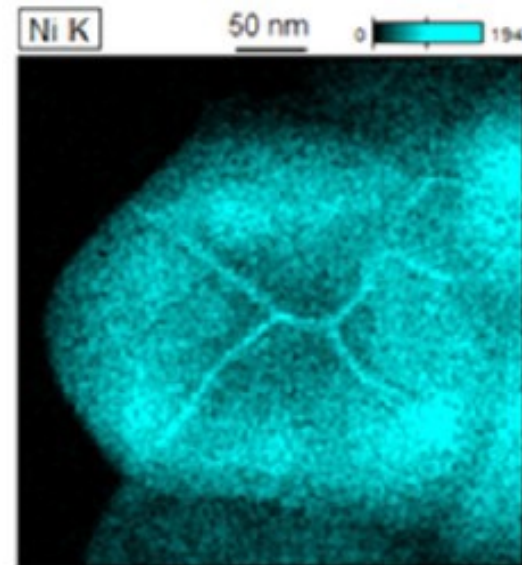
manganese



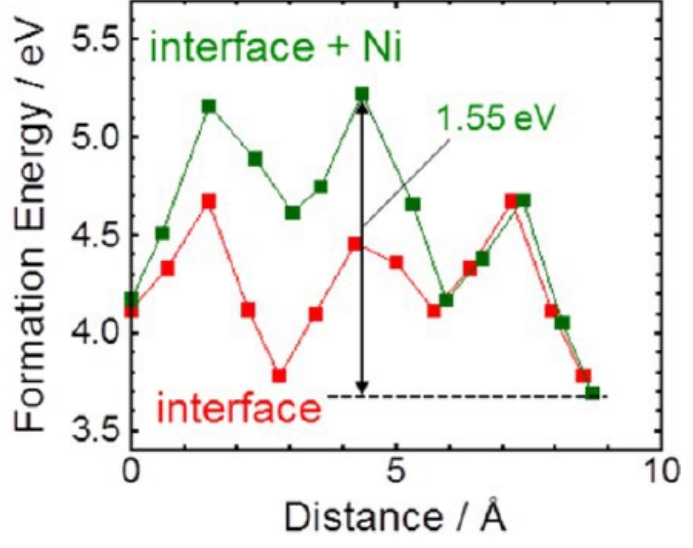
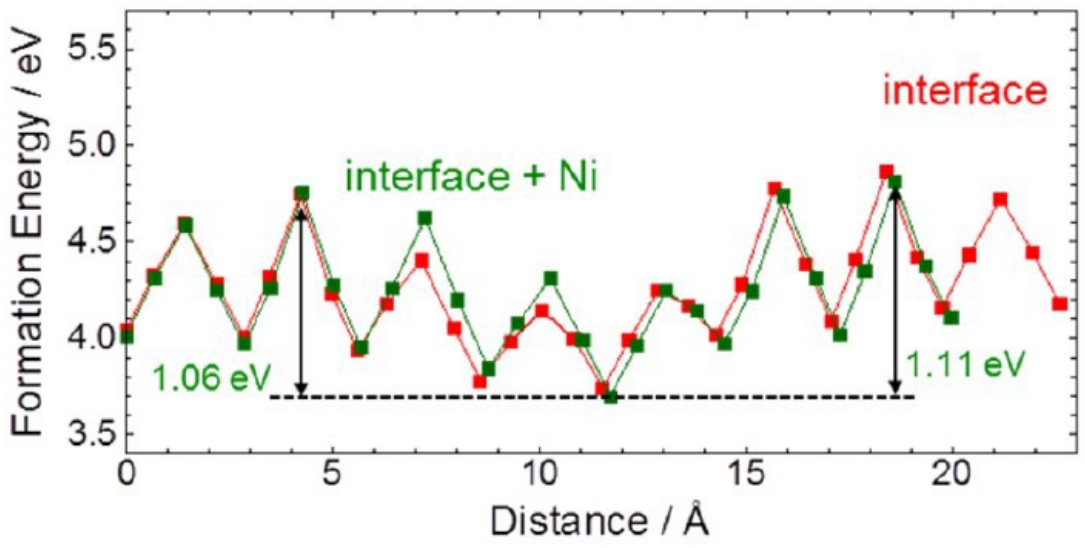
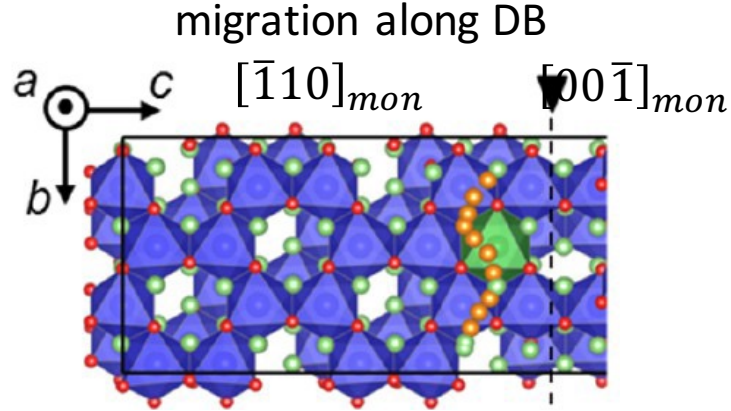
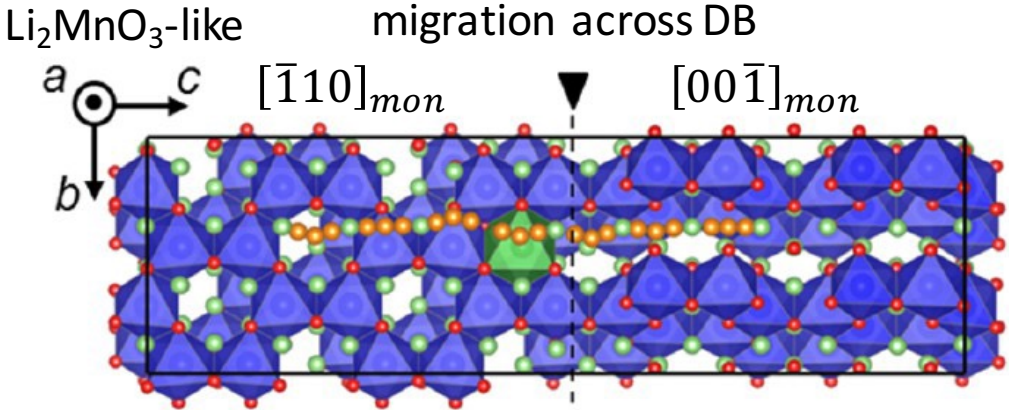
cobalt



nickel



# Ni segregation may further impede Li<sup>+</sup> mobility along DB

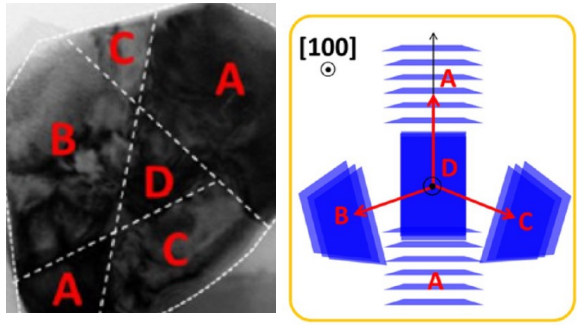


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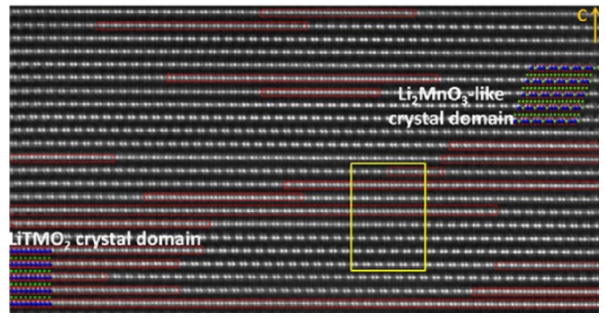
# Summary:

The structure of Li-excess materials has multiple levels of ordering

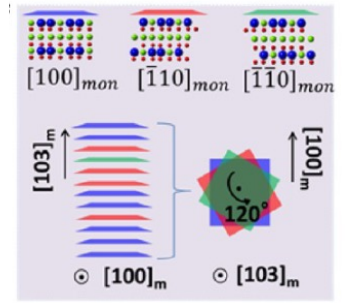
multidomains



“twin domain”

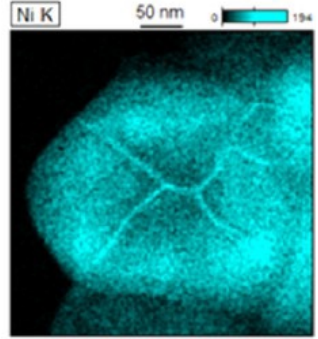


stacking faults

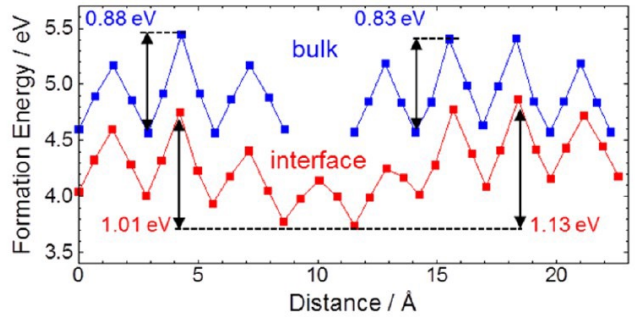


Structure could cause atom segregation and influence material properties like Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion

Ni segregation



Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion across DB



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Supplemental slides

# Li<sup>+</sup> moves into and out of the layers during discharge and charge

