

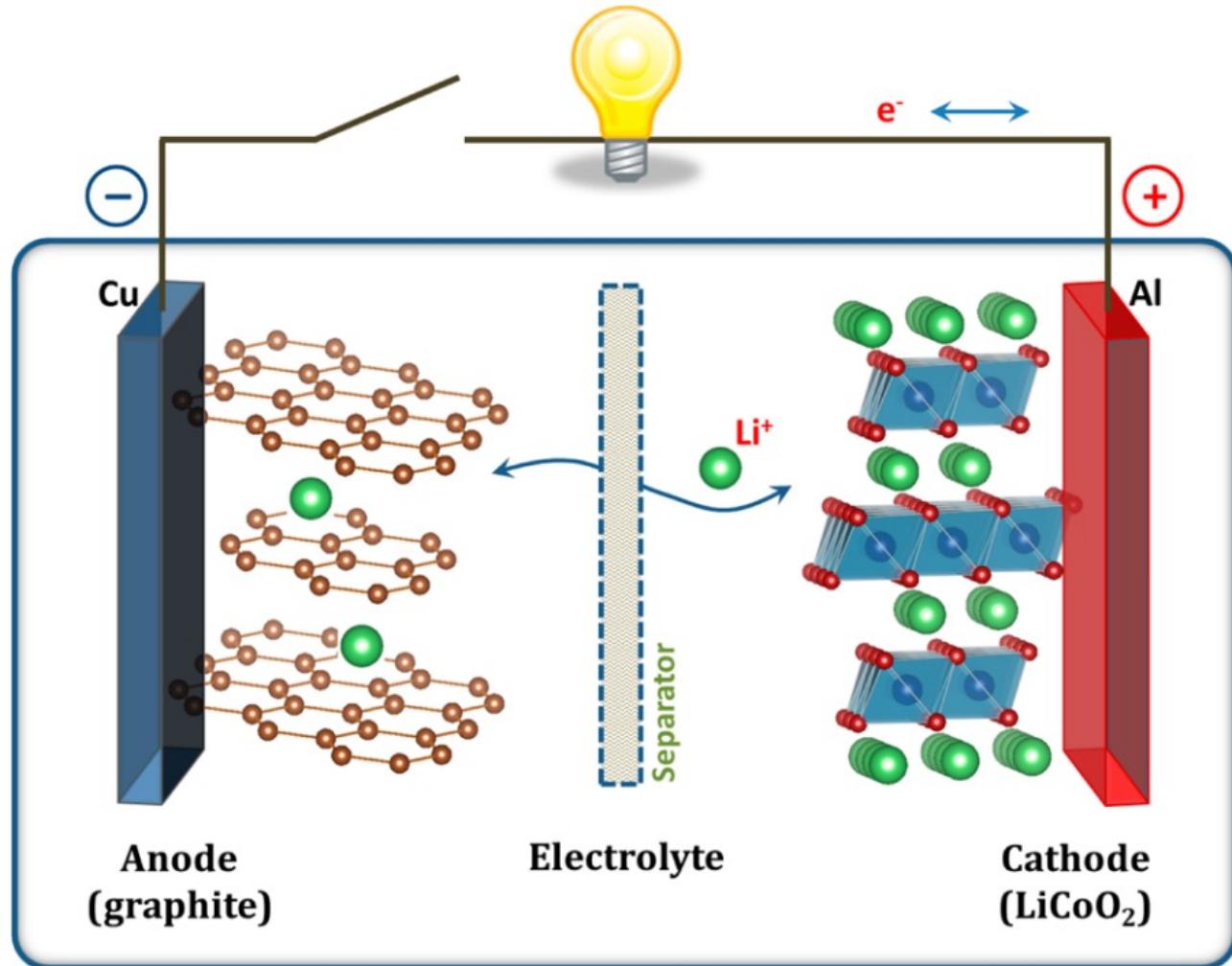
Battery Materials: Lithium Manganese Spinels

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Matrl 286G

Brief battery basics review

- The anode and cathode store Li
- The electrolyte carries Li ions from anode to cathode through a separator
- The free electrons travel through an outer circuit, where they do work
- Structural necessity for cathode: need Li diffusion channels



Lithium manganese spinels as cathode materials

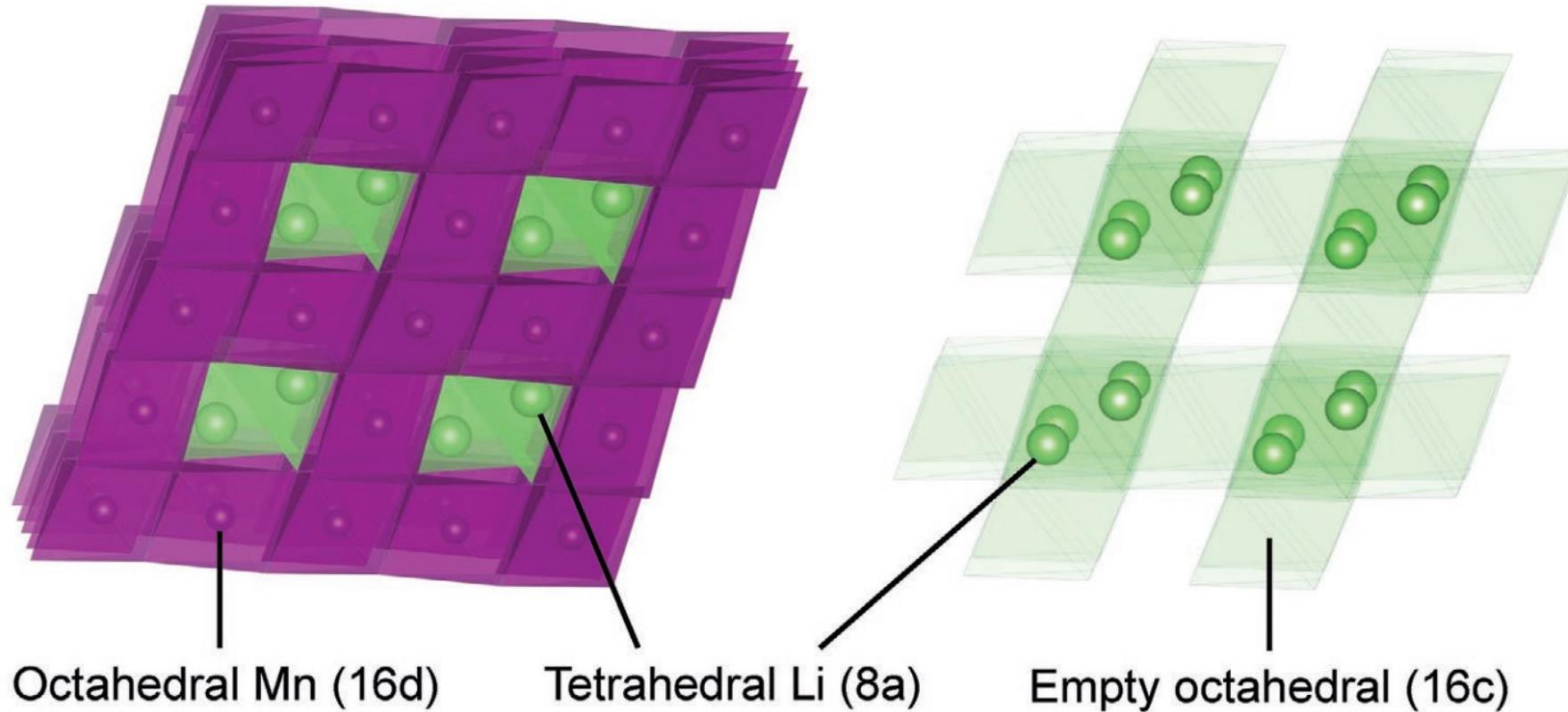
- LiMn_2O_4
 - Good thermal stability
 - Cost-effective
 - Non-toxic
 - Environmentally friendly
 - Robust crystal structure with fast diffusion kinetics
- Other derivatives:
 - High-voltage spinel cathodes ($\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$)
 - High capacity layered Li/Mn rich cathodes
- Spinel structure closely related to layered materials

Table 1. Comparison of common cathode materials in LIBs.

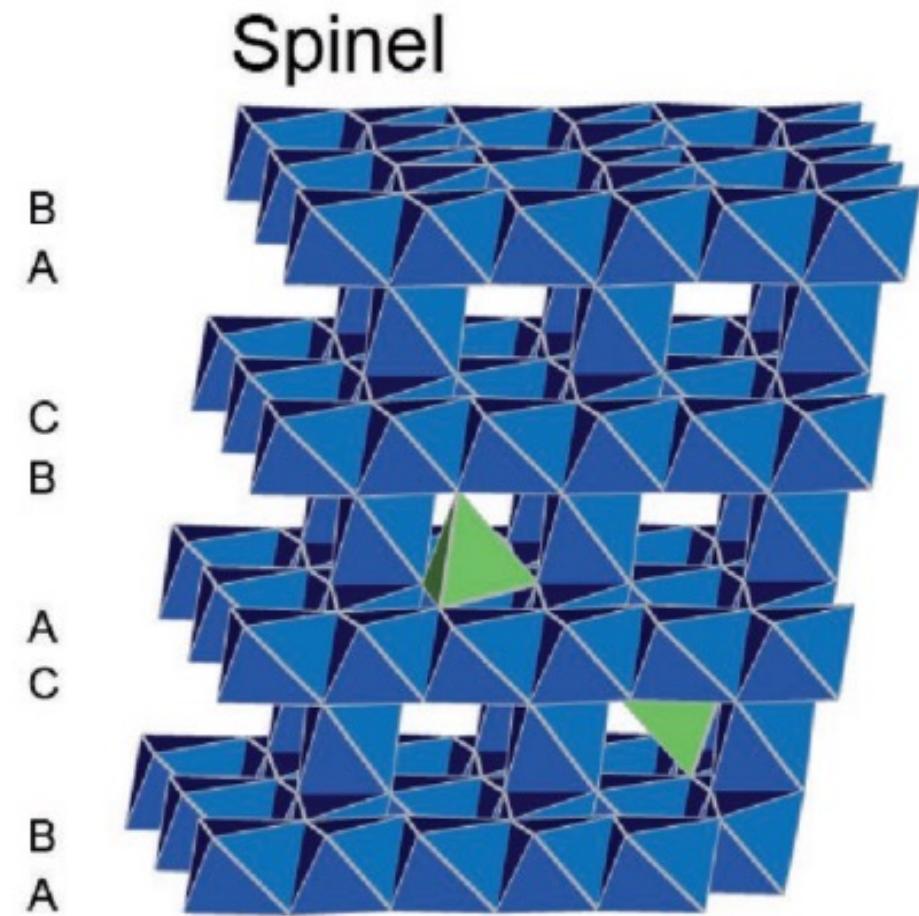
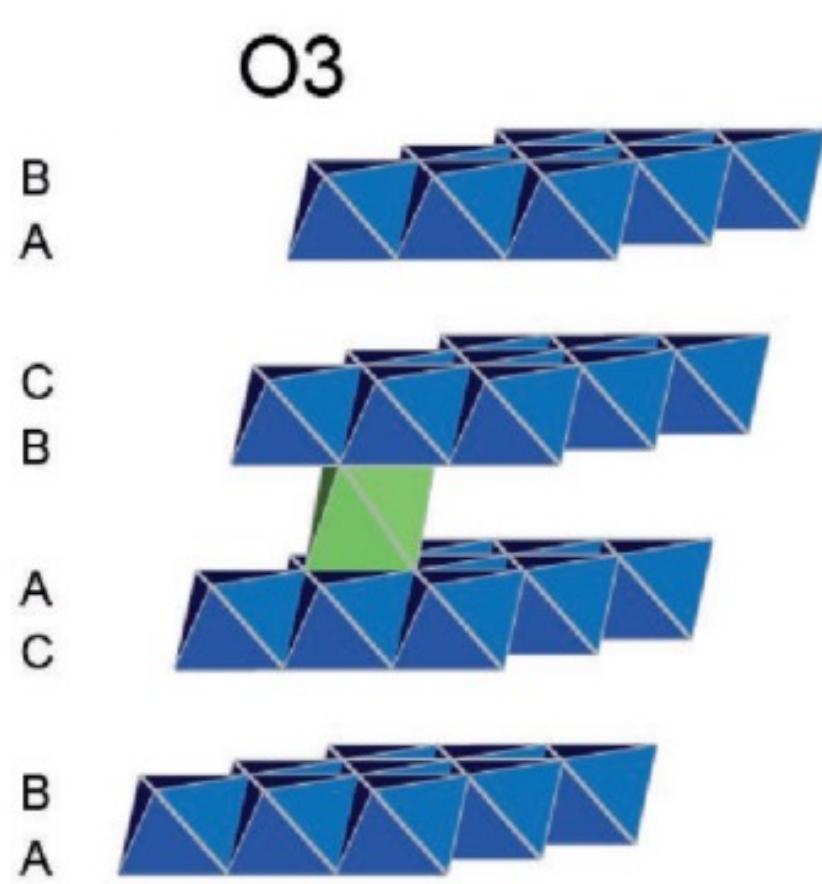
Material structure	Composition	Theoretical capacity [mAh g ⁻¹]	Capacity at 0.1 C [mAh g ⁻¹] (voltage range)	Operating voltage versus Li ⁺ /Li [V]	Specific energy [Wh kg ⁻¹]	Co/TM ratio	Cost	Refs.
Spinel	LiMn_2O_4	148	120 (3.0–4.3 V)	4.1	490	0	Low	[18]
	$\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$	147	125 (3.5–4.9 V)	4.7	590	0	Low	[19]
Layered	LiCoO_2	274	185 (3.0–4.45 V)	3.9	720	1	High	[20]
	$\text{LiNi}_{1/3}\text{Co}_{1/3}\text{Mn}_{1/3}\text{O}_2$	278	160 (2.8–4.3 V)	3.8	610	0.33	Medium	[21]
Olivine	$\text{LiNi}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_2$	276	205 (2.8–4.3 V)	3.8	780	0.1	Medium	[21b,22]
	$\text{LiNi}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.15}\text{Al}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$	279	200 (2.8–4.3 V)	3.8	760	0.15	Medium	[23]
	$\text{Li}_{1.2}\text{Ni}_{0.13}\text{Co}_{0.13}\text{Mn}_{0.54}\text{O}_2$	377	240–270 (2.0–4.8 V)	3.6	860–970	0.16	Medium	[24]
Olivine	LiFePO_4	170	150 (2.5–4.2 V)	3.4	510	0	Low	[25]
	$\text{LiMn}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{PO}_4$	171	160 (2.5–4.2 V)	4.1	650	0	Low	[26]

Spinel structure of LiMn₂O₄

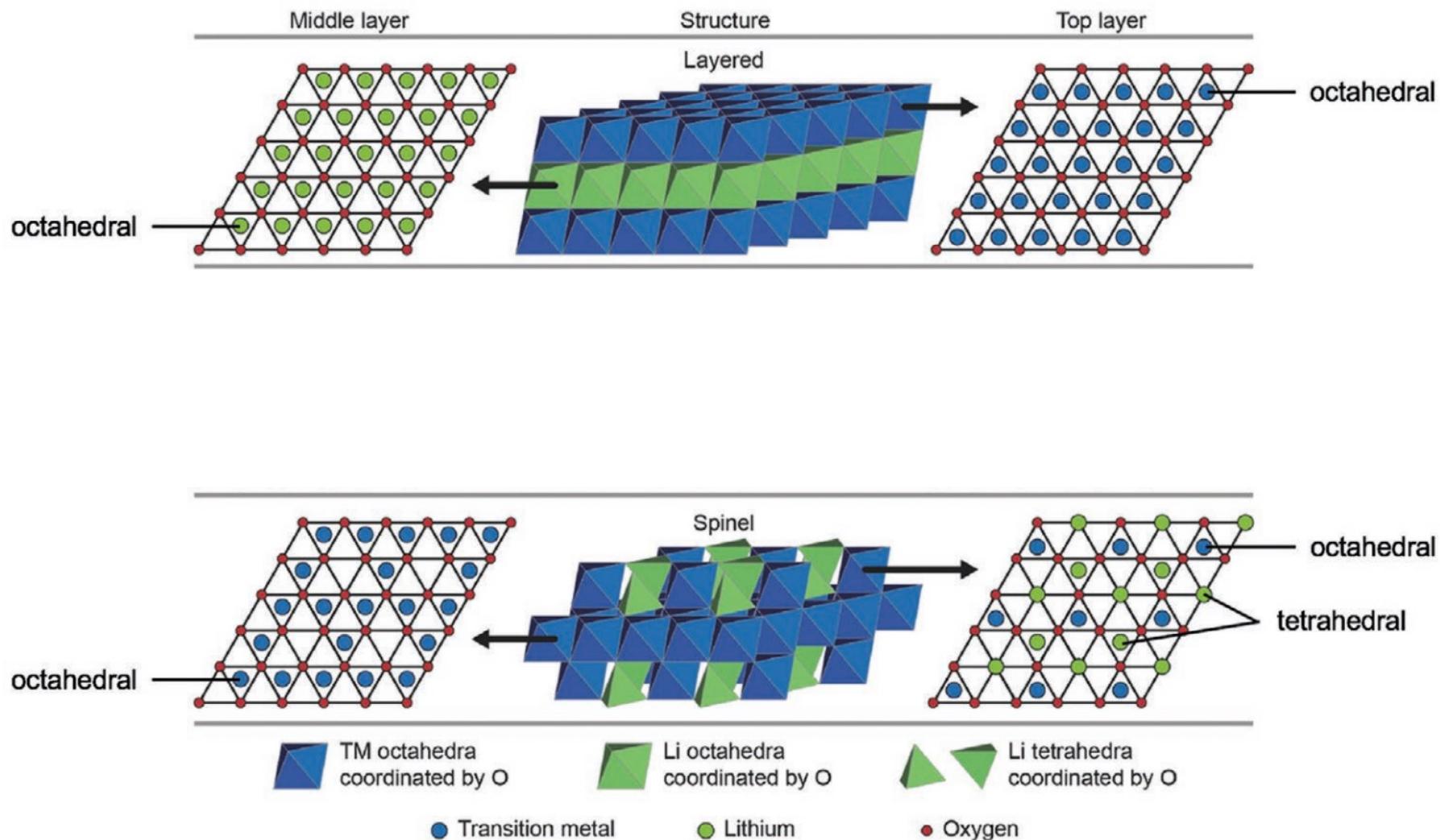
- A[B₂]O₄: cubic symmetry
- Space group: Fd $\bar{3}$ m



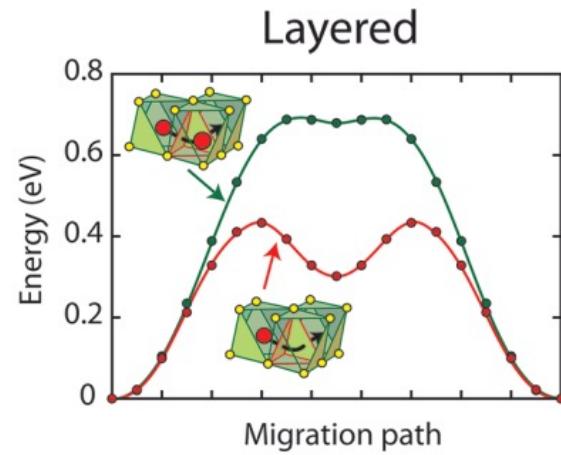
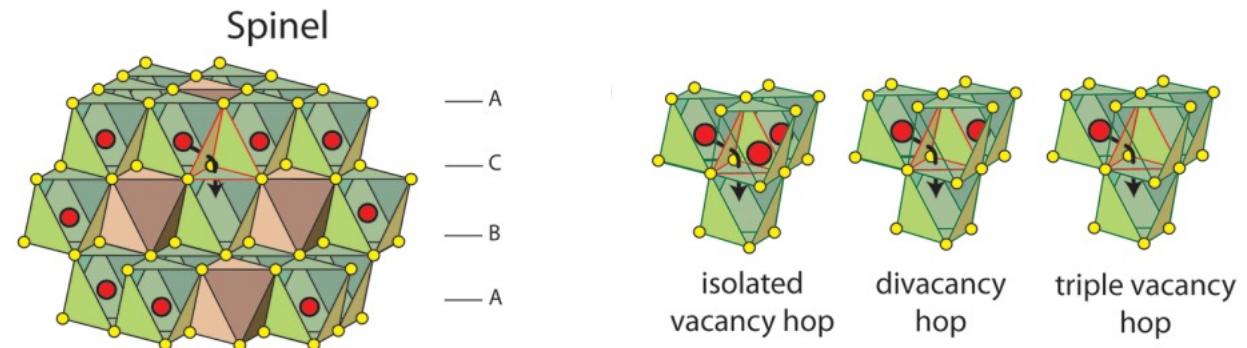
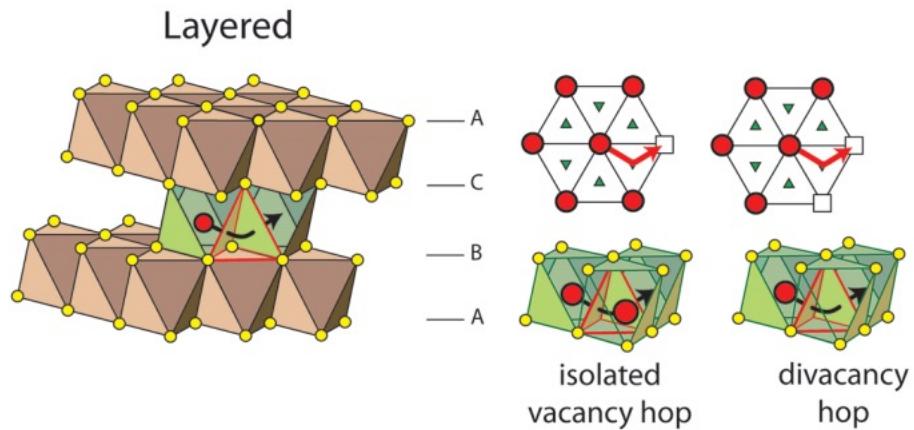
Spinels vs. layered oxides: structural comparison



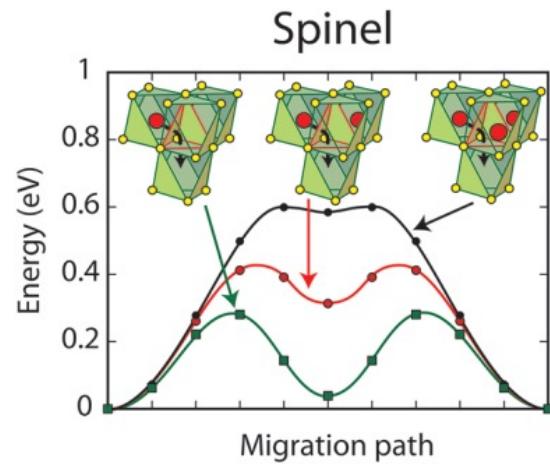
Transformation from layered oxide to spinel



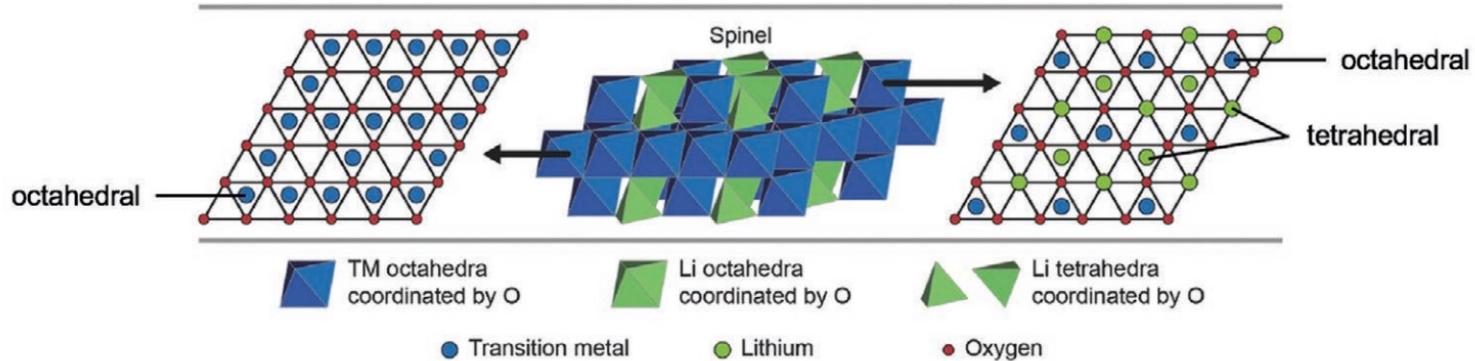
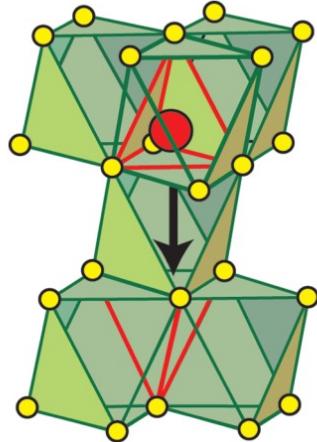
Spinels ($x=1$) and layered oxides: Li diffusion



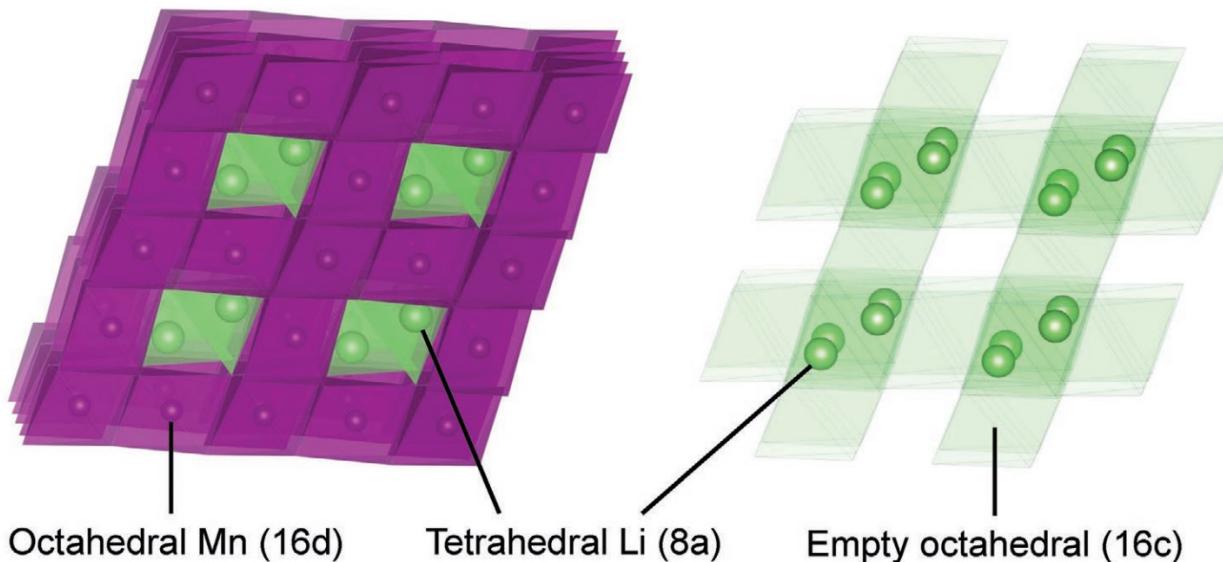
- Li diffusion is driven by Li vacancy clusters
- Diffusion decreases as Li concentration increases



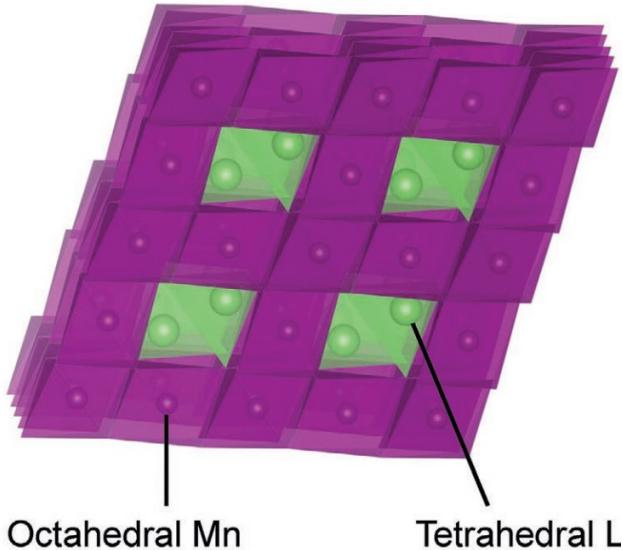
Spinels ($x < 0.5$): Li diffusion



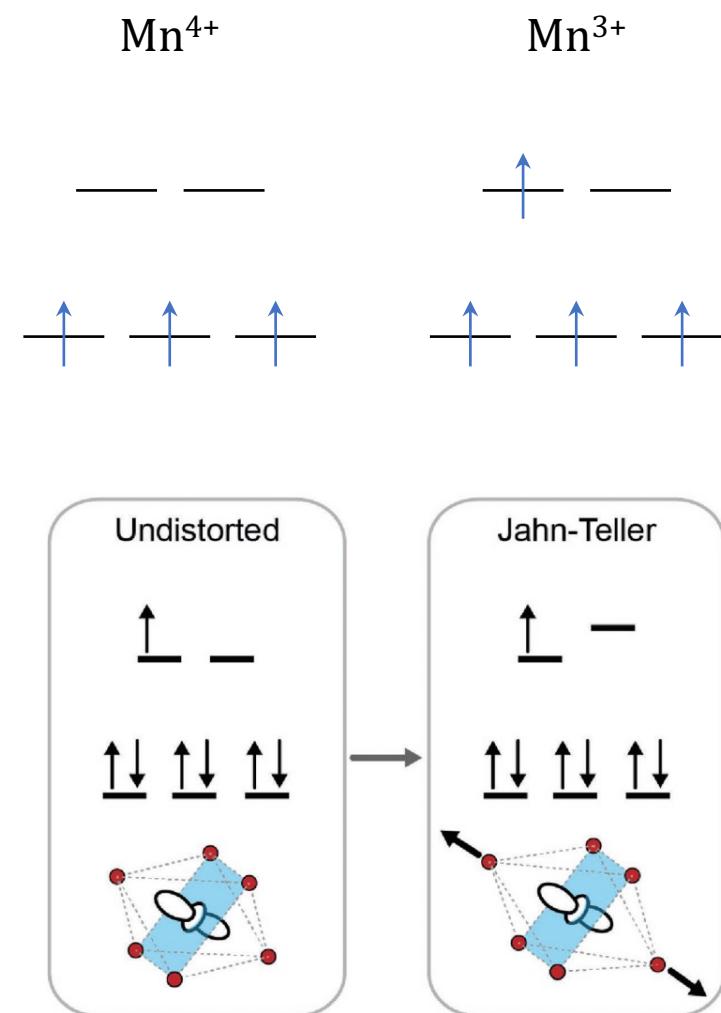
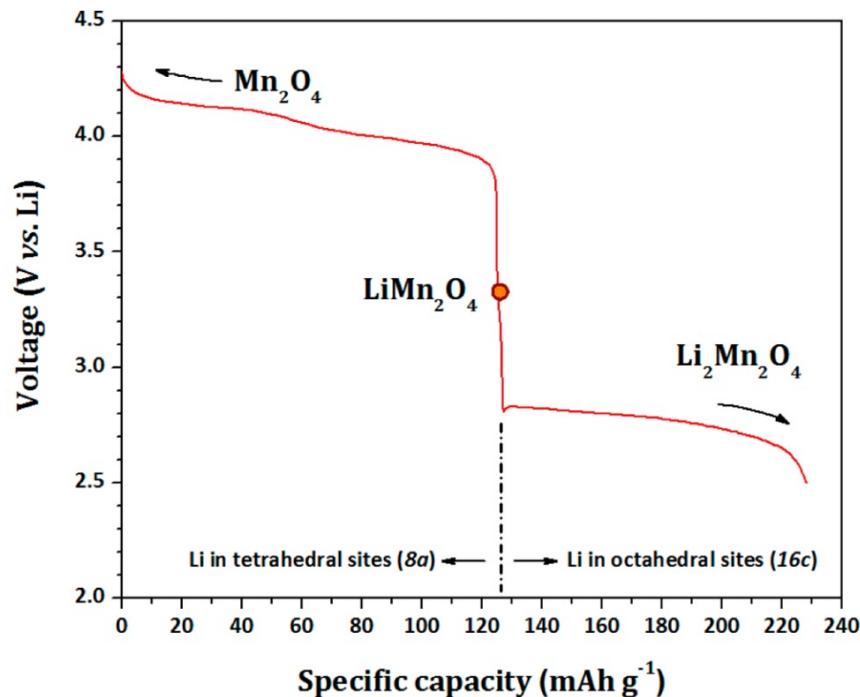
Geometry makes diffusion driven by Li vacancy clusters impossible, so why are diffusion rates so high when $x < 0.5$?



LiMn_2O_4 : Jahn Teller distortions

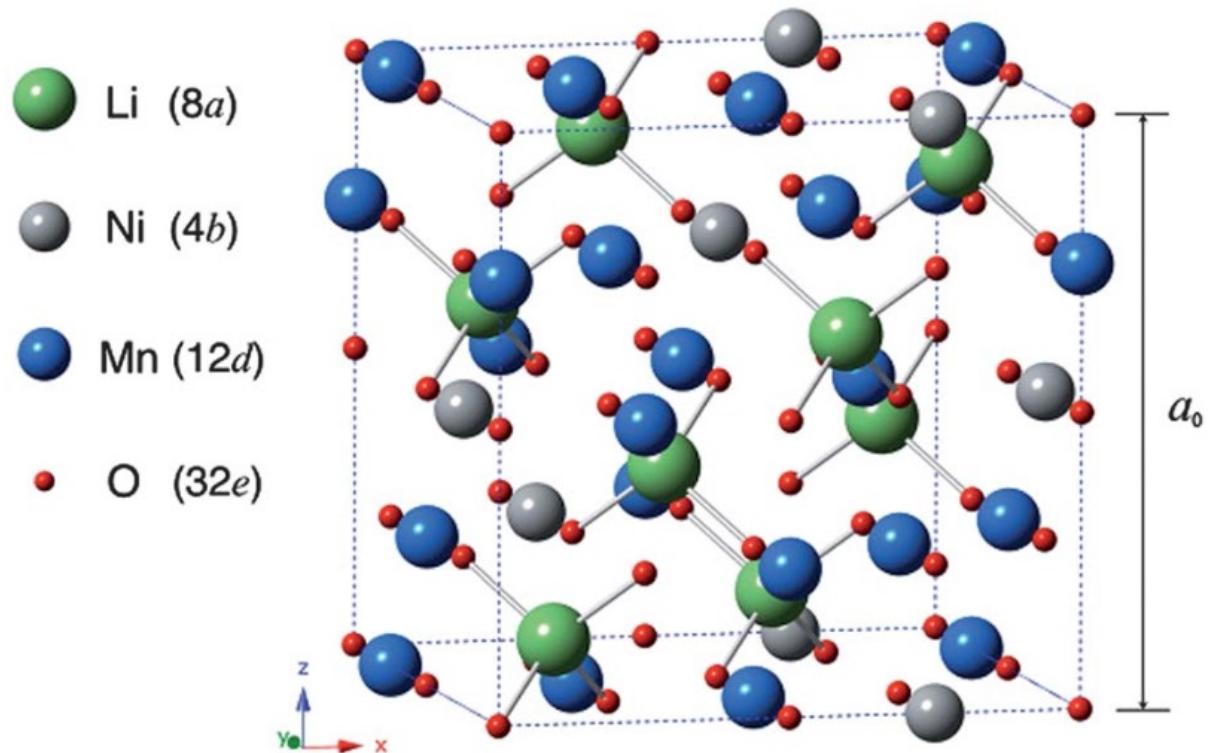


Cooperative Jahn Teller distortions occur with excess Mn (III) and cause two phase plateau.

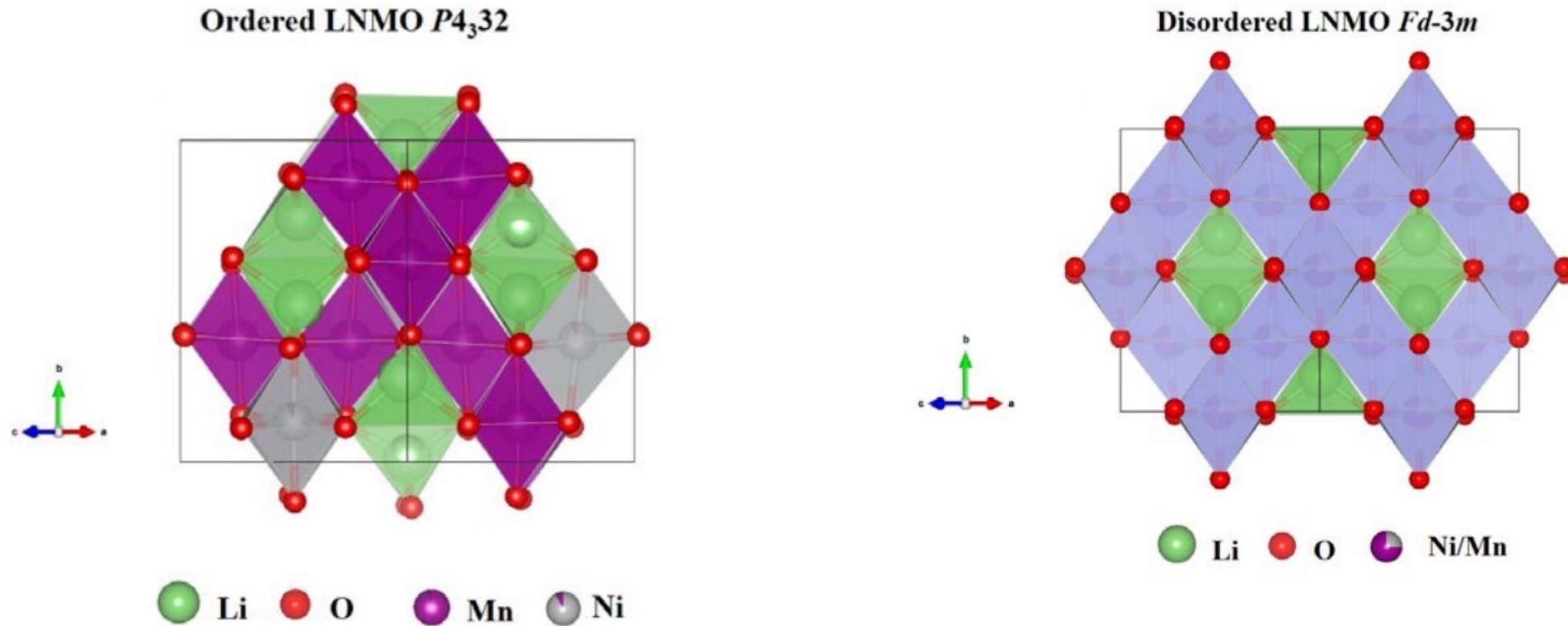


$\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$: a promising cathode material

- Spinel structure
- Is Co free
- Has a high energy density (650 W hr kg^{-1})
 - 162.5% higher than LiMn_2O_4
- High operating voltage $\sim 4.7 \text{ V}$ vs. Li
- High thermal stability
- High ionic conductivity

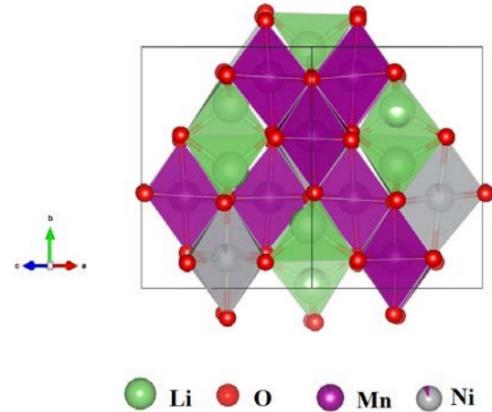


$\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$: two different cubic structures

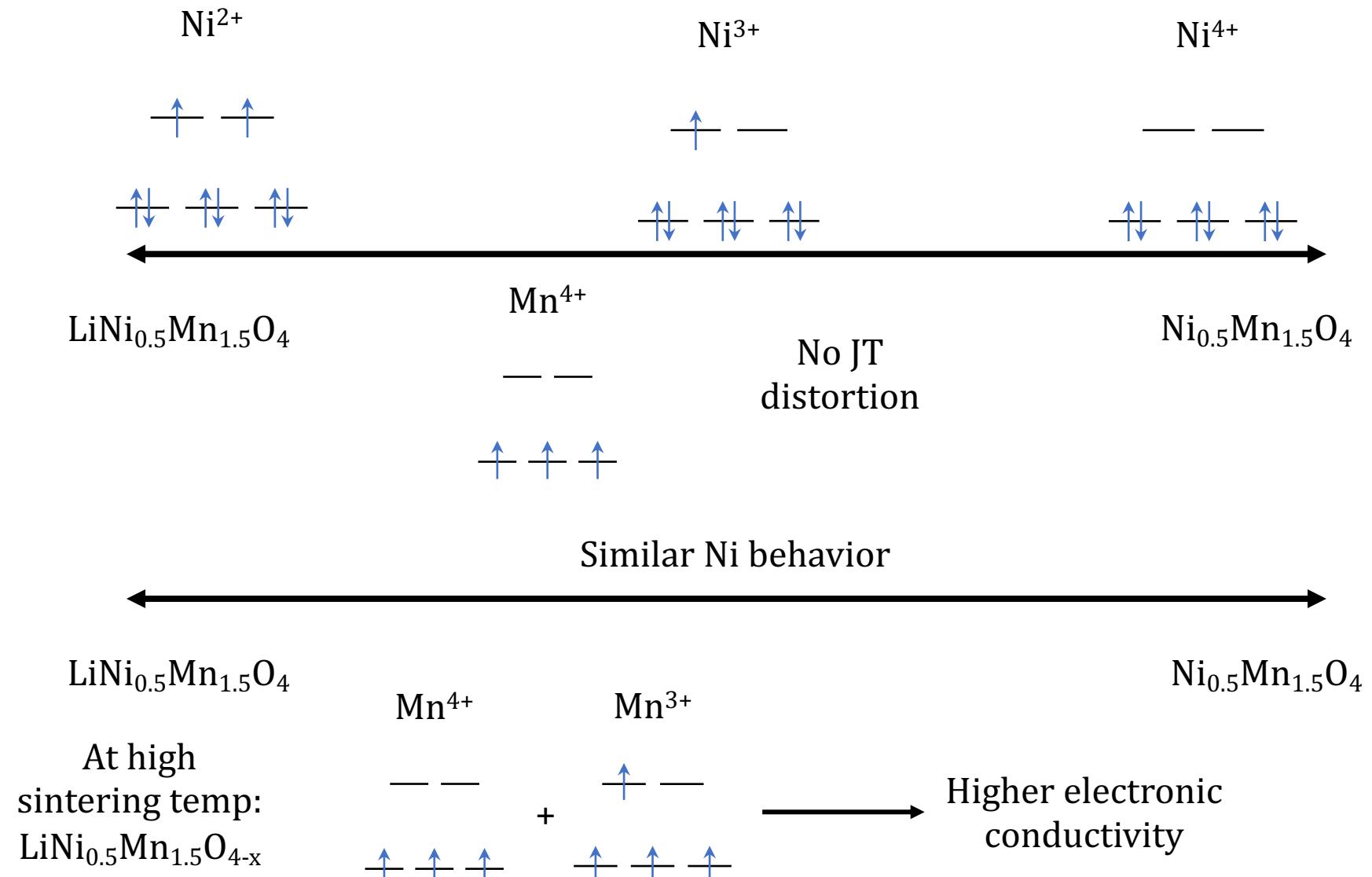
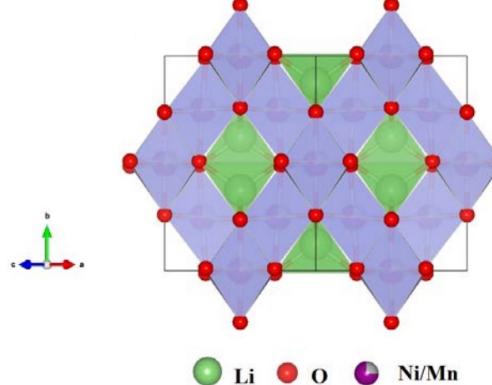


$\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$: redox species

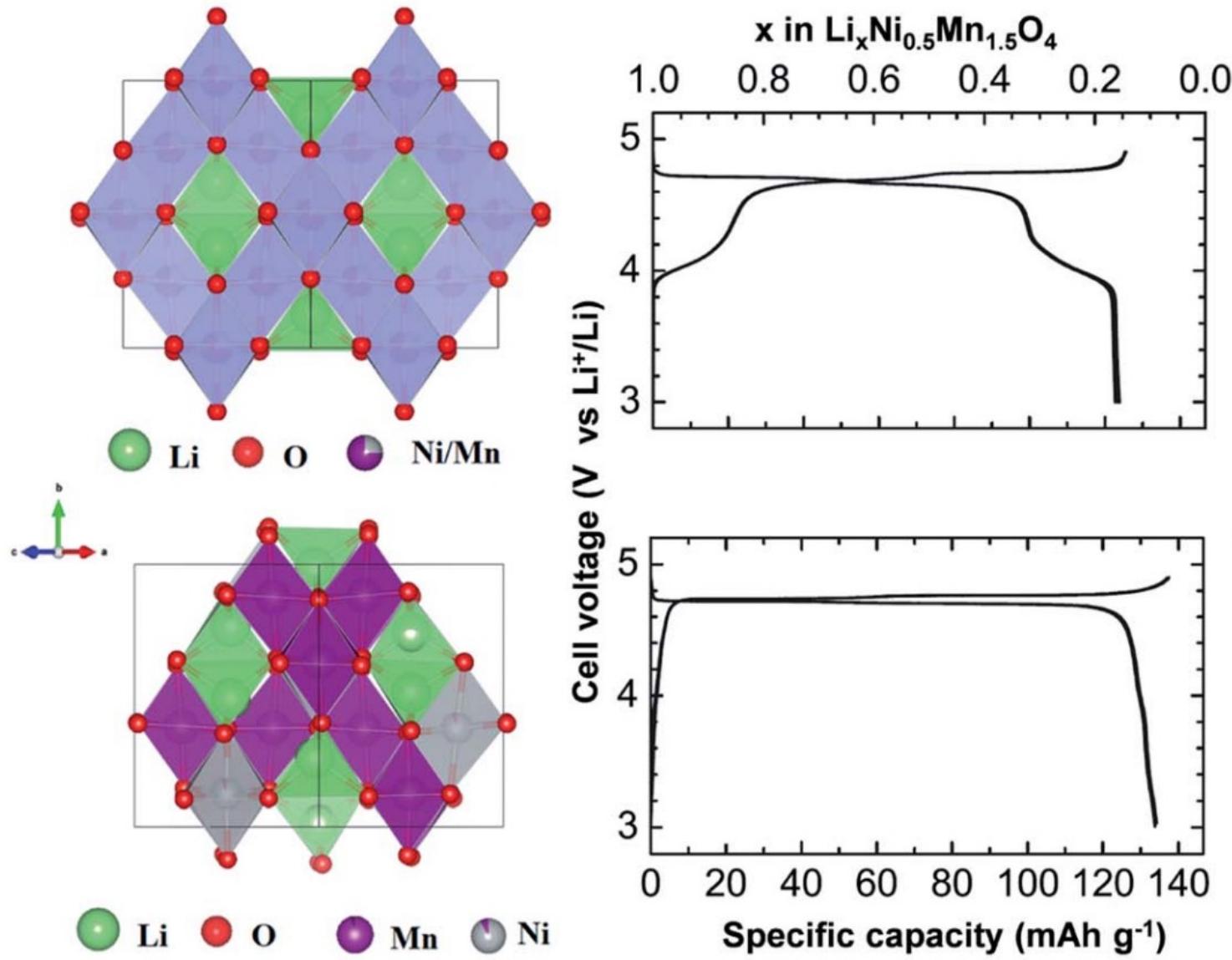
Ordered LNMO $P4_332$



Disordered LNMO $Fd\text{-}3m$



$\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$: electrochemical data



$\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$: some issues and one possible solution

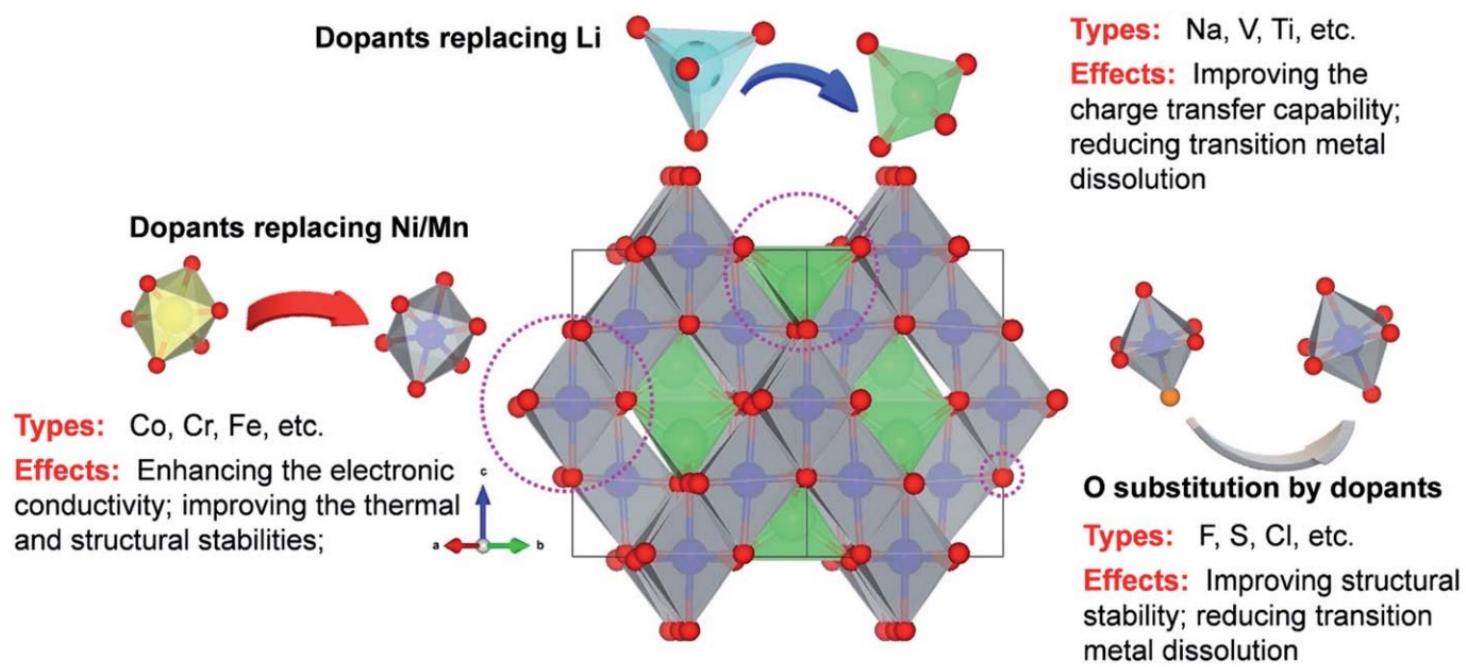
- Problems:

- Rapid capacity fade
- Short cycle life

- Causes:

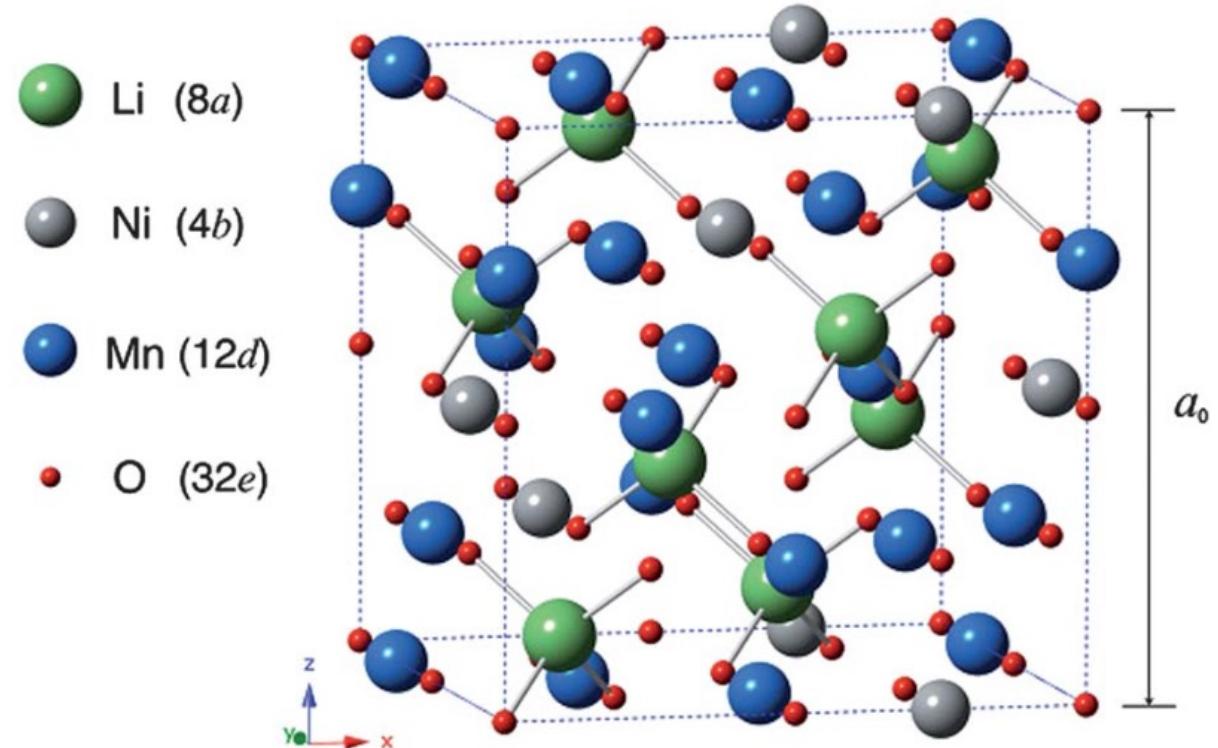
- Bulk structural and surface chemical instability
- Lack of suitable electrolyte for high-voltage operation

Potential solution:
Elemental doping



$\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$: my research interests

- Understand the magnetic ground states
 - What are the driving forces making one more favorable than another?
- Calculate Mn-Mn, Mn-Ni, Ni-Ni J couplings
 - Cluster Expansions
 - Monte Carlo simulations
- Assistance in EPR interpretation



Questions?