









The effect of the exchange-correlation functionals on migration barrier estimation in battery materials

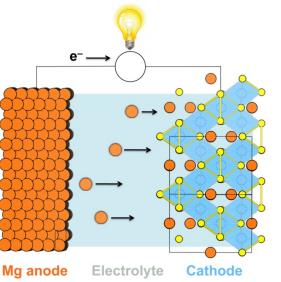
Contributory Talk **The 11th International Conference on Materials for Advanced Technologies (ICMAT 2023)** Suntec, Singapore, 29th June 2023

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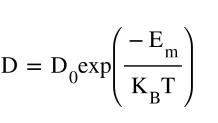
reshmadevi@iisc.ac.in ; https://sai-mat-group.github.io/



A battery's rate performance is very critical

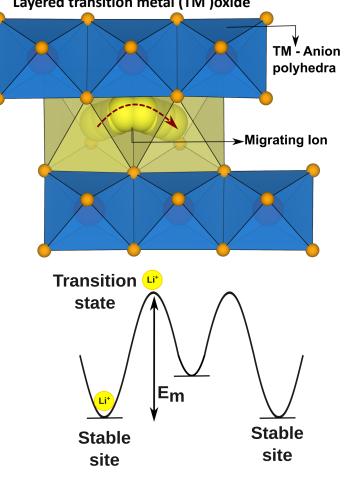
- Good ion transport in solid electrolytes and electrodes is a vital pre-requisite for the deployment of Li and beyond Li-ion batteries
- In intercalation electrodes and electrolytes ionic diffusivity within the bulk influence the Layered transition metal (TM)oxide rate performance

Mg anode



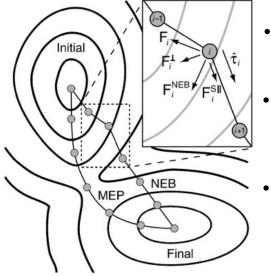
- D : Ionic diffusivity $D = D_0 exp \left(\frac{-E_m}{K_B T} \right) = \frac{D_0: \text{Diffusivity pre-factor}}{K_B: \text{Boltzmann constant}}$ T : Temperature
- Experimentally E_m is estimated using techniques like variable temperature impedance spectroscopy and nuclear magnetic resonance
- Computationally E_m is estimated using ab initio molecular dynamics and nudged elastic band (NEB) techniques

How accurately can we predict E_m computationally?



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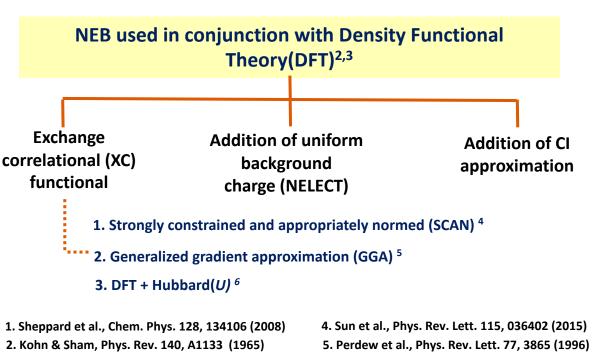
3 handles and 9 distinct systems considered

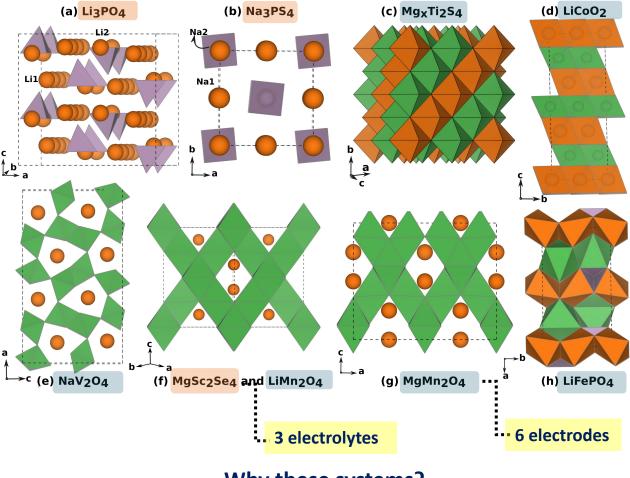


3. Hohenberg et al., Phys. Rev. 136, B864 (1964)

- **NEB¹** calculations directly evaluate E_m
- Estimates the saddle point by optimising the perpendicular component of the force
- In climbing image (CI), spring forces on the image with highest energy is removed

6. Anisimov et al., Phys. Rev. B 44, 943 (1991)

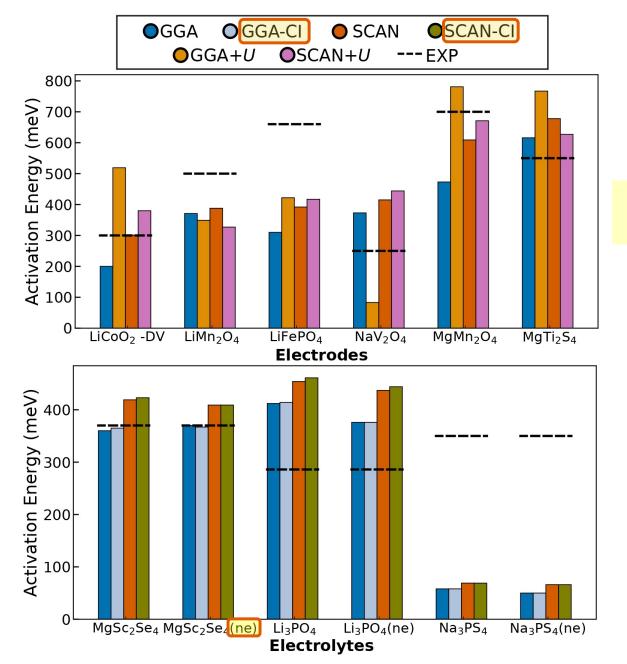




Why these systems?

- Heterogeneity of intercalation ion
- Diversity of structural frameworks
- Availability of experimental data

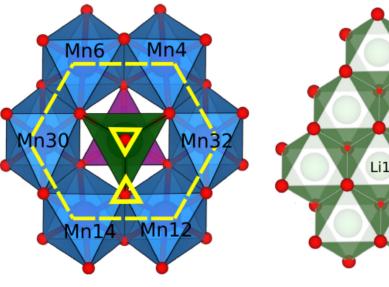
SCAN exhibits better numerical accuracy on average

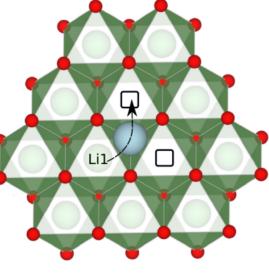


- Addition of NELECT or CI does not affect E_m
- E_m from SCAN > E_m from GGA
- E_m from SCAN+*U* < GGA+*U*

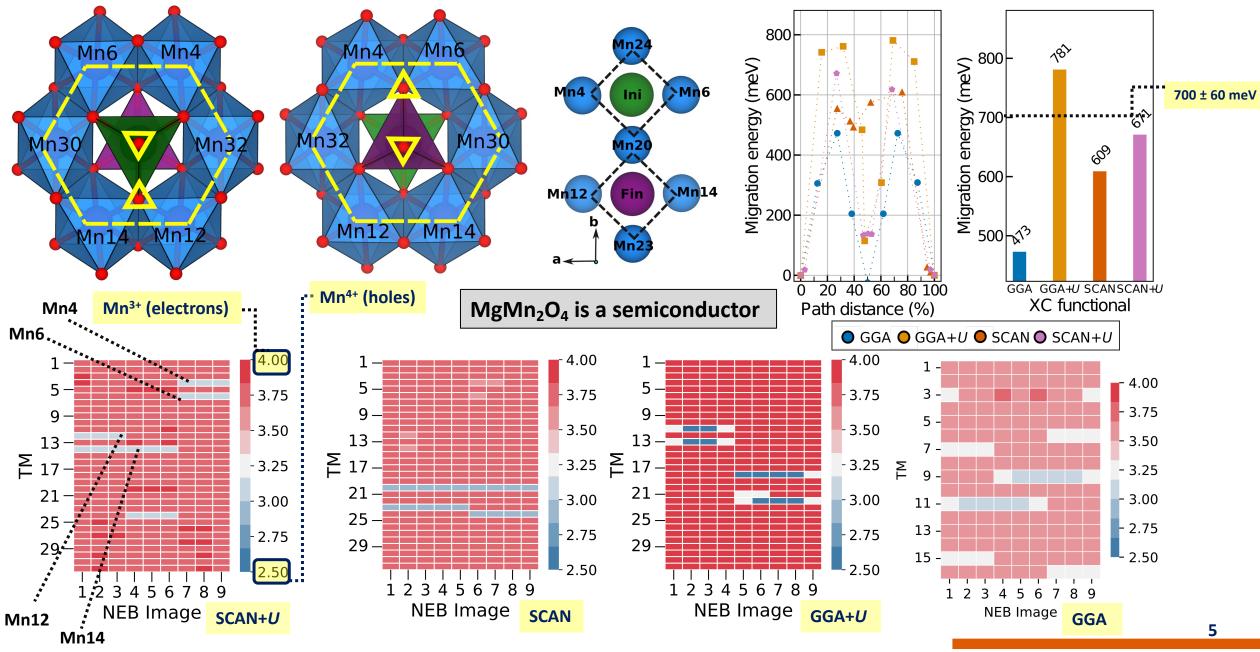
SCAN has lower mean absolute error (MAE = 140 meV) compared to other functionals (>145 meV)

Two Systems to highlight the trends and anomalies





Spinel-MgMn₂O₄: GGA underestimates significantly

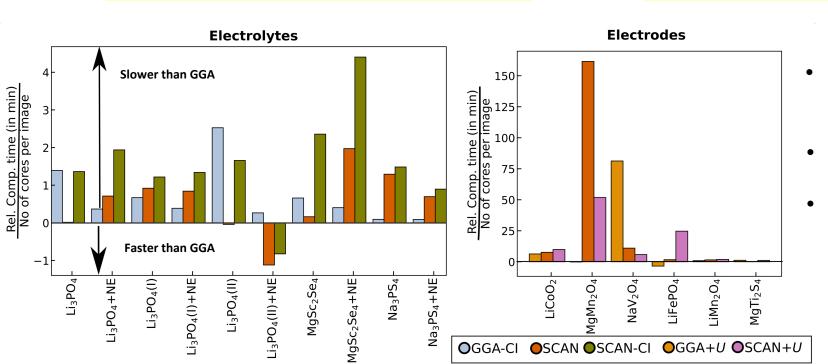


Layered-LiCoO₂: GGA+U overestimates significantly 600 600 53 Migration energy (meV) 700 - 2 **Overestimation by GGA+U** ↳ LiCoO₂ 38 is metallic for Li1-Migration 302 300 meV most of the Li 300 compositions 200 200 01 20 40 60 80 100 GGA GGA+U SCANSCAN+U 0 **Tetrahedral site hop (TSH) XC** functional Path distance (%) \bigcirc GGA \bigcirc GGA+U \bigcirc SCAN \bigcirc SCAN+U 3.0 - 3.0 3 - 2.5 - 2.5 5-5 2.0 2.0 **GGA+***U* shows spurious Σ 9 Σ 9 - 1.5 - 1.5 localization of electrons **Other functionals** 11 11 -- 1.0 - 1.0 13-13-15 -15 -- 0.5 - 0.5 17 – 17 – 0.0 - 0.0 89 89 1 2 6 7 3 4 5 2 3 6 7 **NEB** Image NEB Image 6

Computational cost: Is SCAN-NEB worth it?

- SCAN has better numerical accuracy on average when compared to other XC functionals
- SCAN (and SCAN+U) captures the underlying electronic structure well

But is SCAN worth pursuing?



- Computational time reduces by 75% in the case of GGA/GGA+*U* vs. SCAN
- SCAN is typically faster than SCAN+U
- Convergence difficulties encountered in the case of SCAN/SCAN+U

GGA for "quick" estimation

SCAN for "better" accuracy

Need to look at the computational time

Major takeaways

- Accurate computational prediction of E_m is important as it governs the rate performance of the batteries
- SCAN has a better numerical accuracy on average than GGA/GGA+U/SCAN+U, but is computationally expensive and exhibits convergence difficulties
 - GGA can provide good qualitative trends
- The addition of **NELECT** and **CI** to the functionals doesn't affect Em significantly in solid electrolytes



