



and mobility bottlenecks
Solvent co-intercalation^v in Mg-intercalation
cathodes

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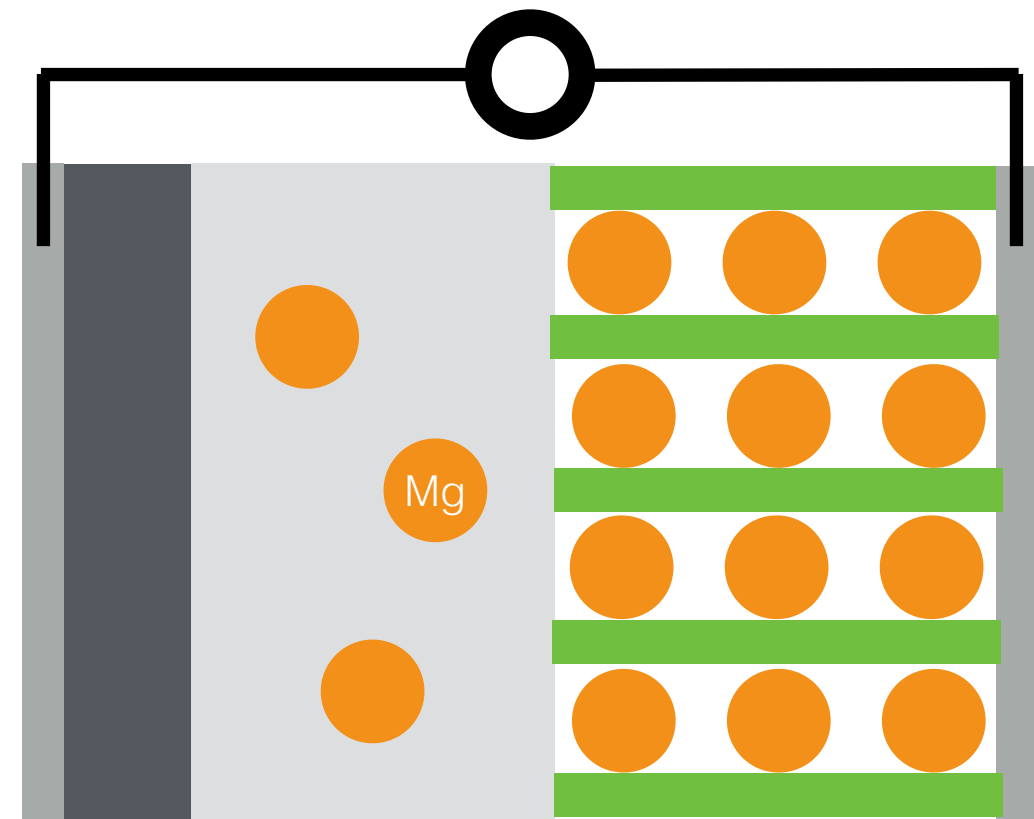
ECS Prime 2016, Honolulu, HI

October 4, 2016

Slides available at <http://ceder.berkeley.edu>

Cathode design is critical to Mg (or multivalent) batteries

- Why Mg (or Multi-valent, MV)?
 - Next generation of electric devices will benefit from higher energy density storage systems
 - Superior volumetric capacity for Mg metal as anode ($\sim 3833 \text{ mAh/cm}^3$) vs. Li metal (~ 2046) or Li in graphite (~ 800)
- New chemistry: Cathode design challenge
 - High Voltage, High Capacity, High Mobility
- Possible oxide cathodes?
 - Sulfides are good: Mo_3S_4^1 , Ti_2S_4^2
 - V_2O_5 and MoO_3 have shown reversible Mg intercalation³
 - V- and Mo-based oxides possess multiple polymorphs: potential cathode space



Solvent co-intercalation: Mg in Xerogel V_2O_5

G. S. Gautam, P. Canepa, W. D. Richards, R. Malik and G. Ceder,
“Role of structural H_2O in intercalation electrodes: the case of Mg in nano crystalline Xerogel- V_2O_5 ”,
Nano Lett. 16, **2016**, 2426-2431

Xerogel-V₂O₅ is a hydrated structure

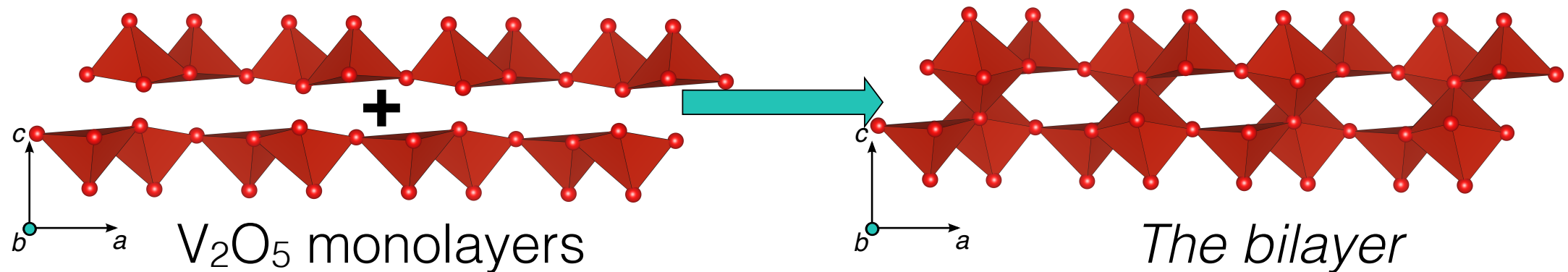
Does H₂O “shuttle” with Mg?

Hydrated version of V₂O₅

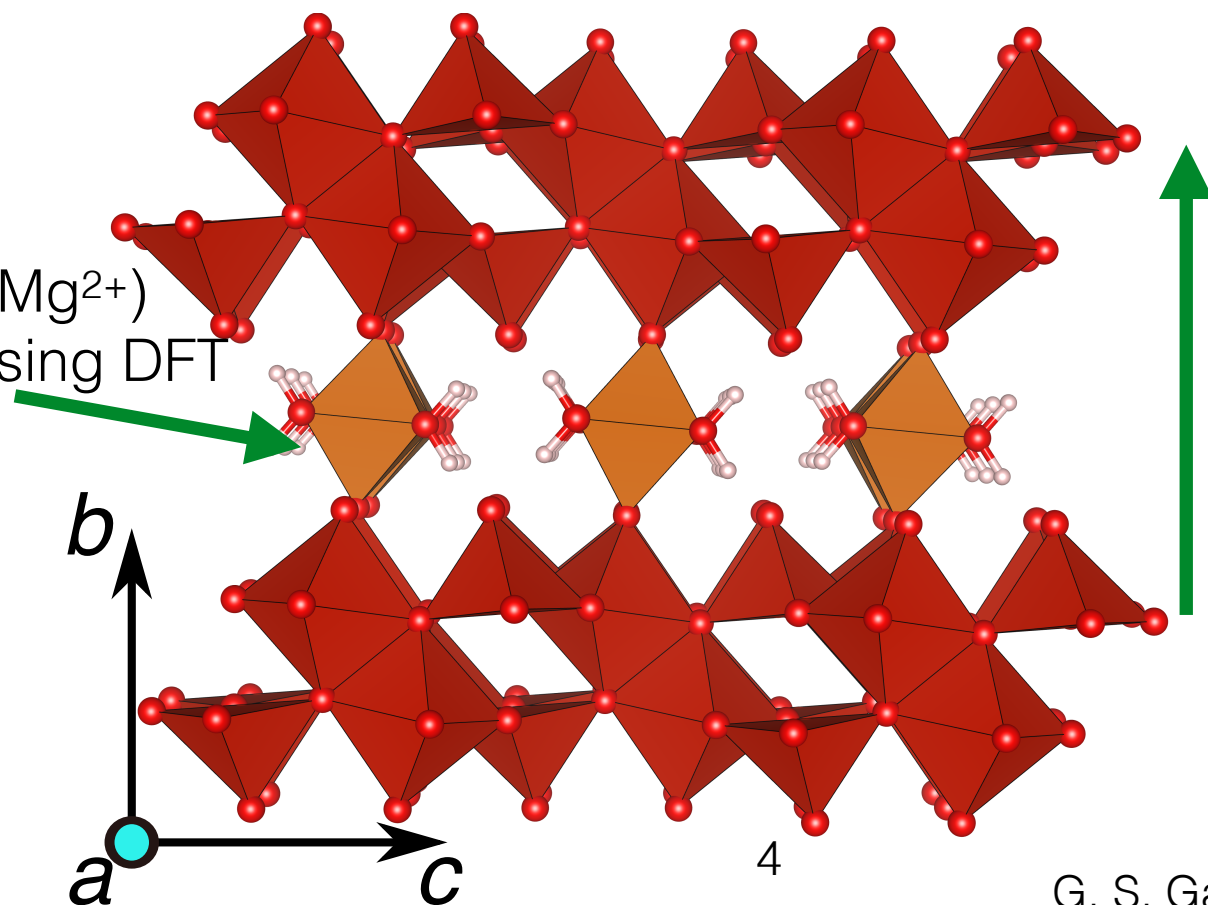
Better *mobility* of Mg

Possesses a “bilayer” structure

Xerogel $\xrightarrow[573\text{ K}]{-\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ Orthorhombic



H₂O + Intercalant ion (Mg²⁺)
H-positions resolved using DFT



Large inter-bilayer spacing
~10-13Å

Xerogel-V₂O₅ is a hydrated structure

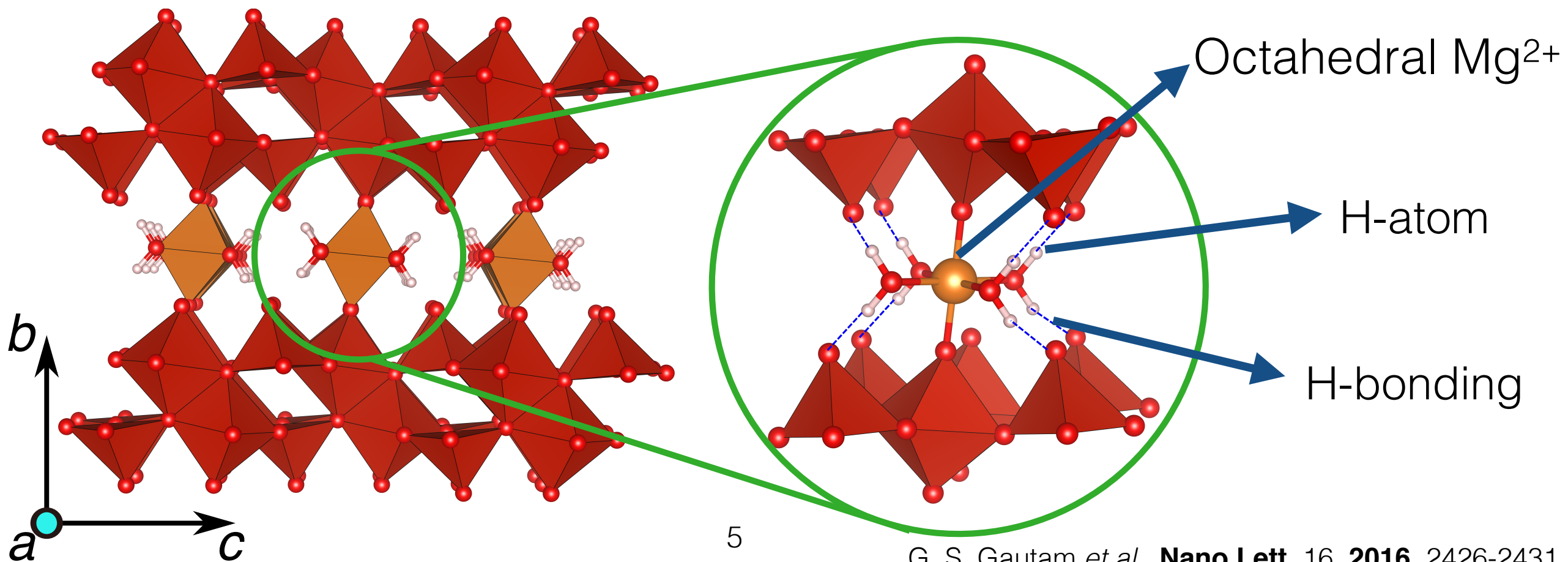
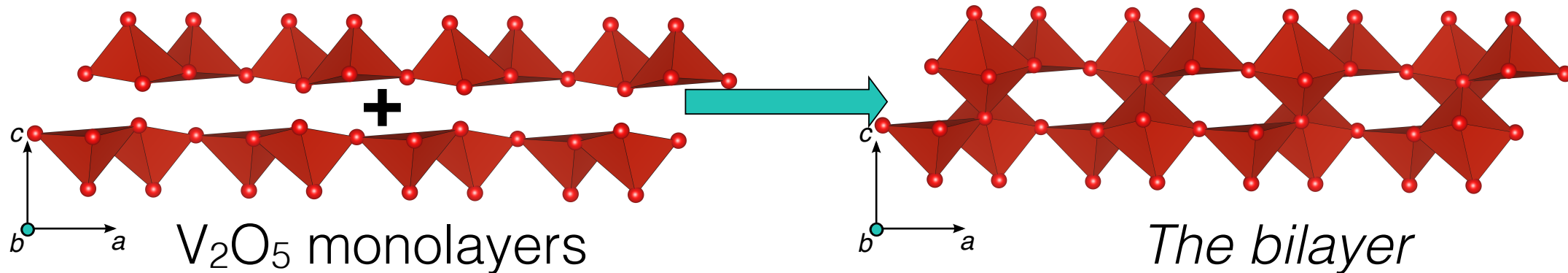
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Methods detour: how do we calculate grand-potential phase diagrams?

Grand-potential phase diagrams are used to study open systems

$$\Phi = G_{\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}} - n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

Grand-potential (Φ)

Governing thermodynamic potential
Minimize this to get stable phases

Gibbs energy (G)

Xerogel Mg-V₂O₅ with H₂O
Computed with DFT

Number of moles of H₂O (n)

In a given Xerogel structure

Chemical potential of H₂O (μ)

External to the Xerogel (electrolyte)
Can be expressed in activities

$$\mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^0 - RT \ln a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

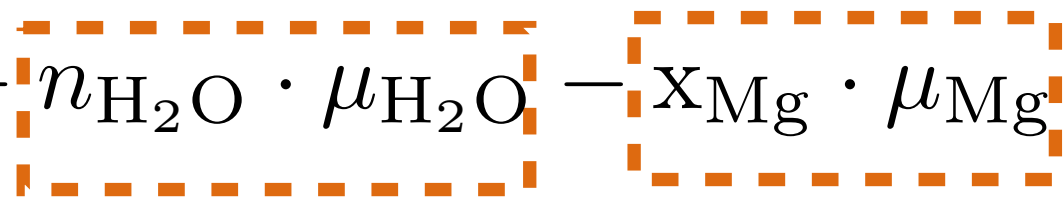
Computed with DFT (Vapor)
Corrected with experimental values

Set manually based on **wet**, **dry** and **superdry** conditions

Grand-potential phase diagram

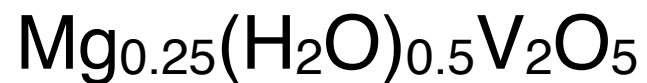
Electrolyte-dependent H₂O shuttling

$$\Phi = G_{\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}} - n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - x_{\text{Mg}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Mg}}$$

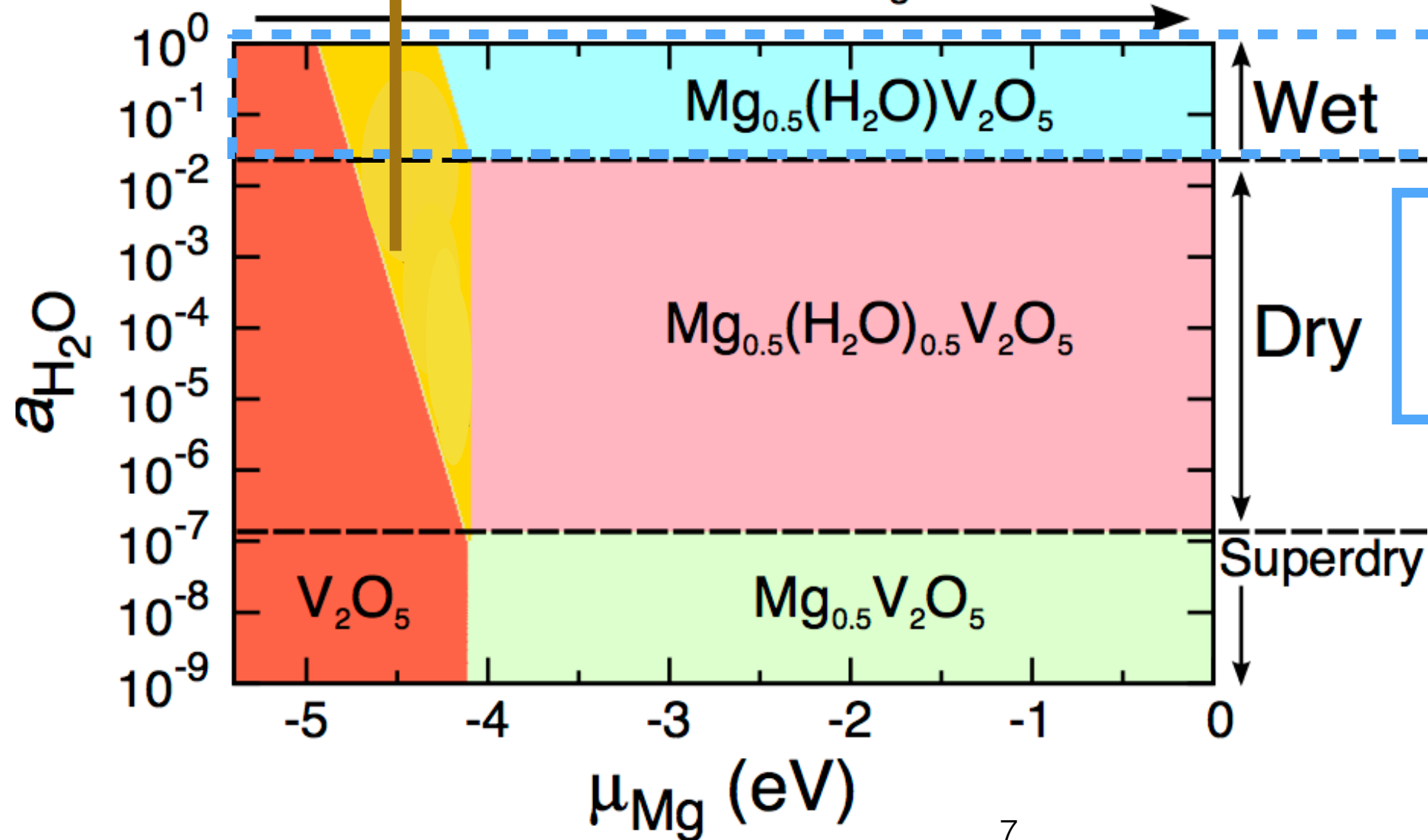


Activity

Voltage



Increasing x_{Mg}

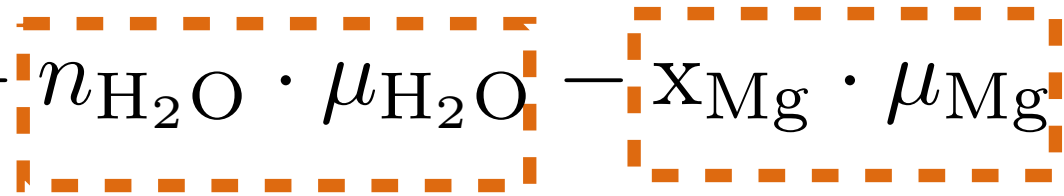


H₂O content changes with Mg content
H₂O shuttles with Mg

Grand-potential phase diagram

Electrolyte-dependent H₂O shuttling

$$\Phi = G_{\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}} - n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - x_{\text{Mg}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Mg}}$$

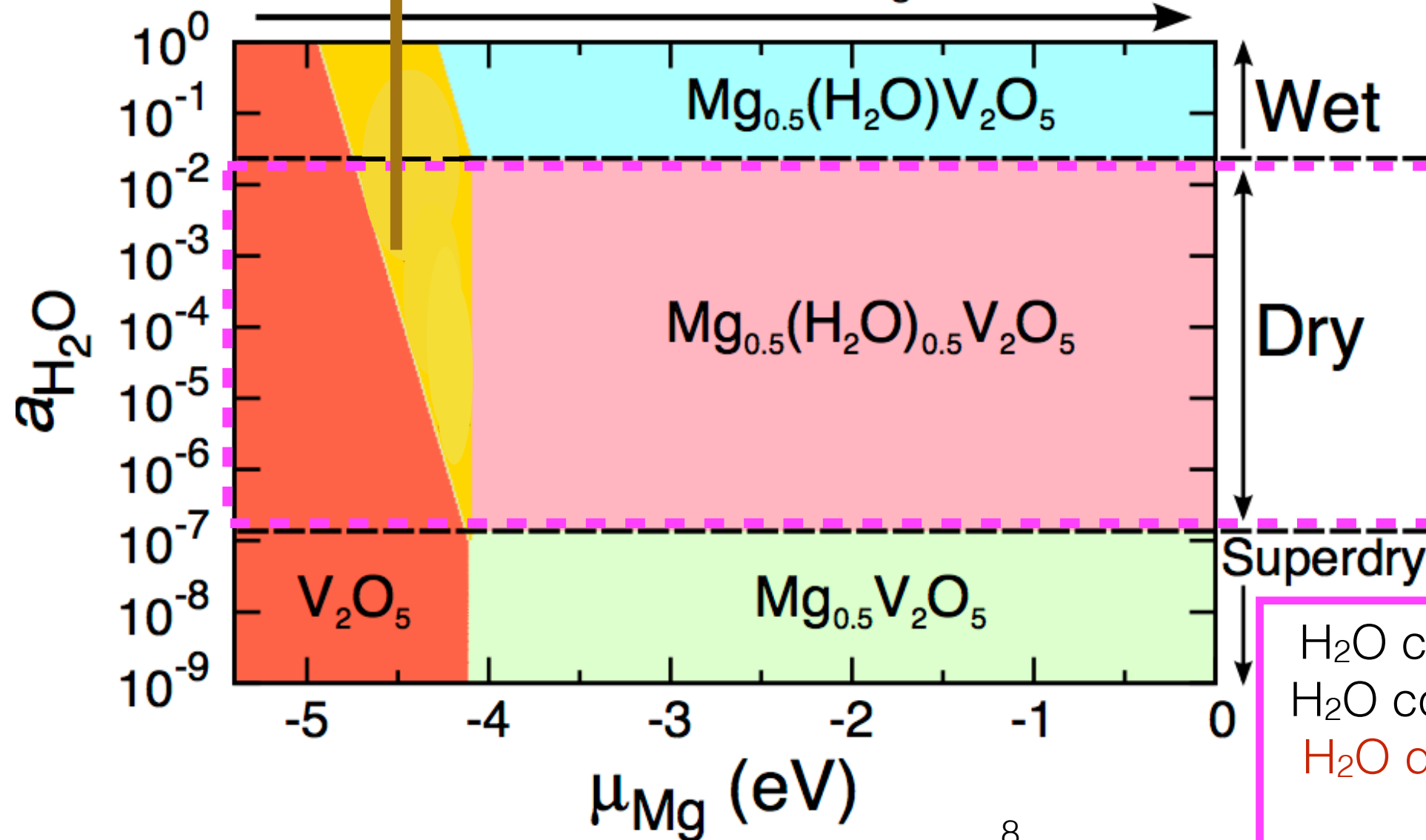


Activity

Voltage



Increasing x_{Mg}

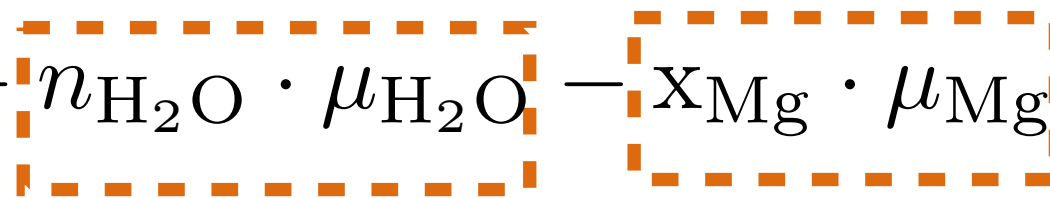


H₂O content changes at low x_{Mg}
 H₂O content constant at high x_{Mg}
 H₂O does not shuttle with Mg at high x_{Mg}

Grand-potential phase diagram

Electrolyte-dependent H₂O shuttling

$$\Phi = G_{\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}} - n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - x_{\text{Mg}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Mg}}$$

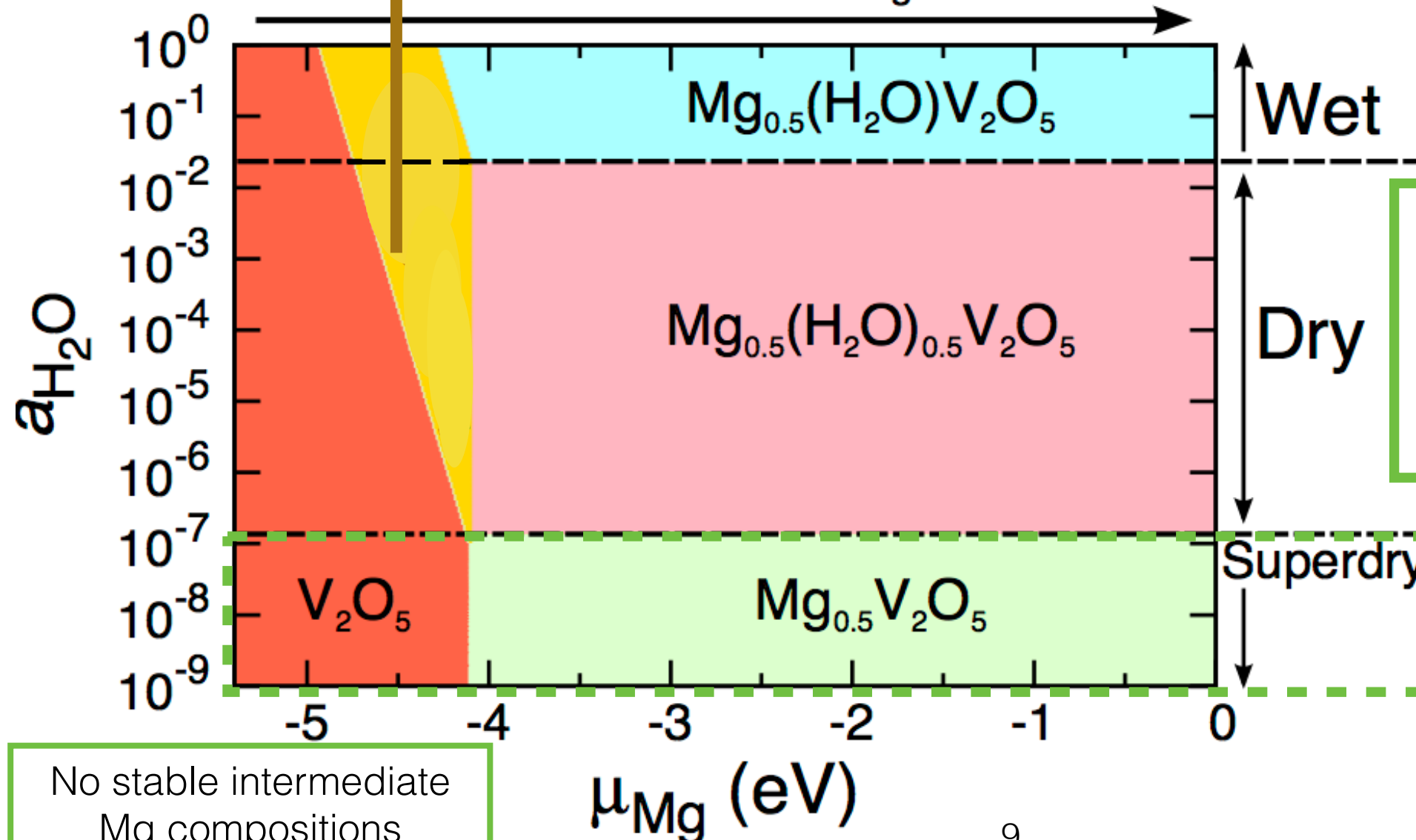


Activity

Voltage



Increasing x_{Mg}



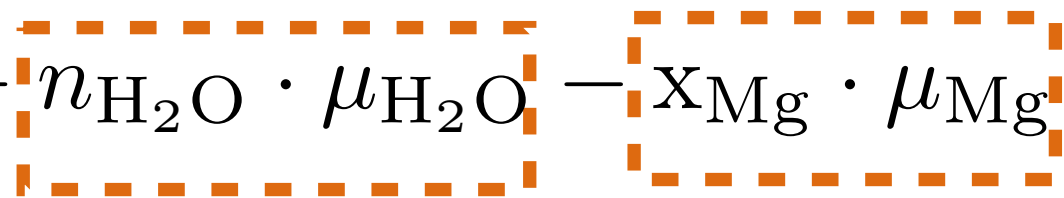
All H₂O exits from the Xerogel structure
No H₂O shuttling with Mg

No stable intermediate Mg compositions

Grand-potential phase diagram

Electrolyte-dependent H₂O shuttling

$$\Phi = G_{\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}} - n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - x_{\text{Mg}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Mg}}$$

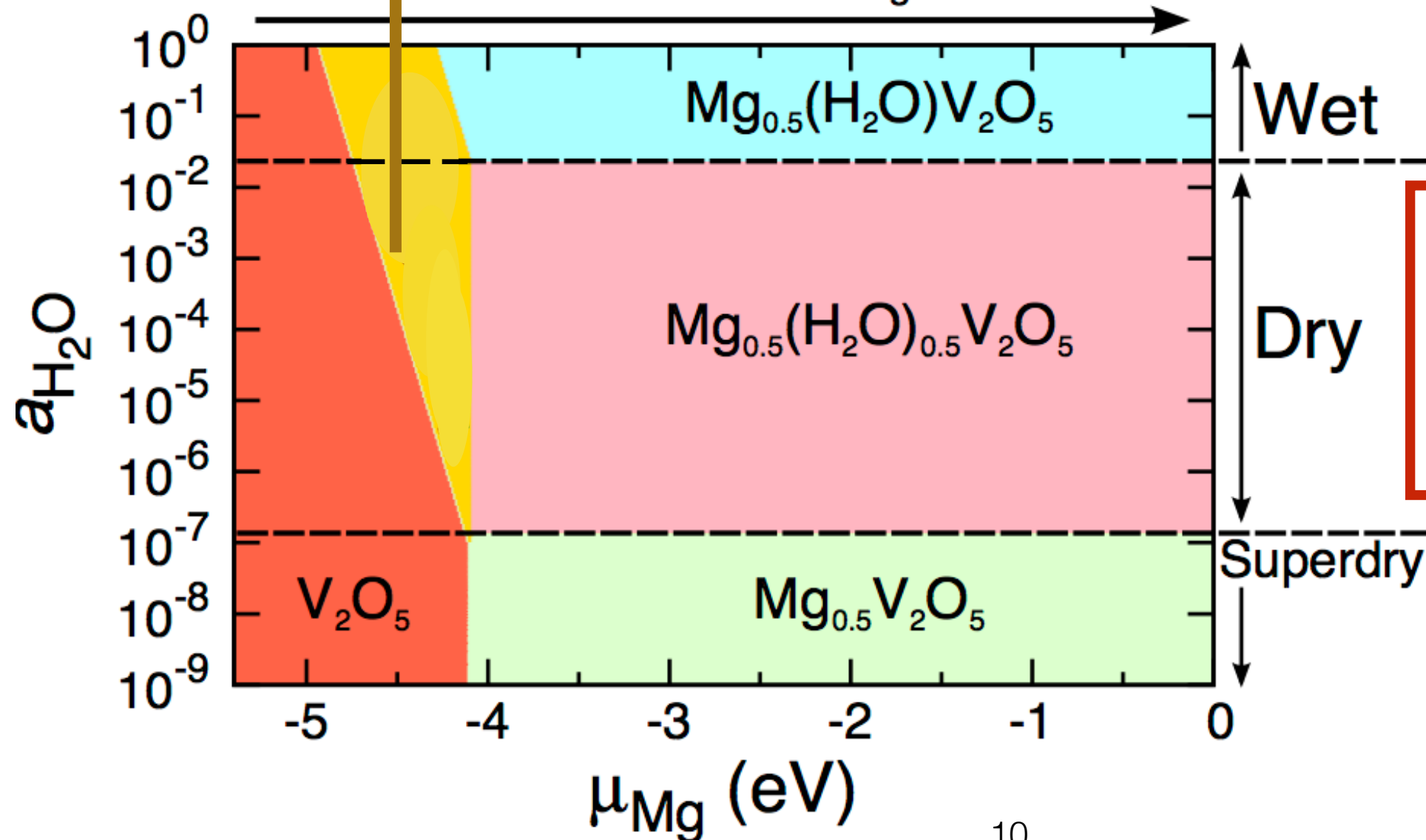


Activity

Voltage



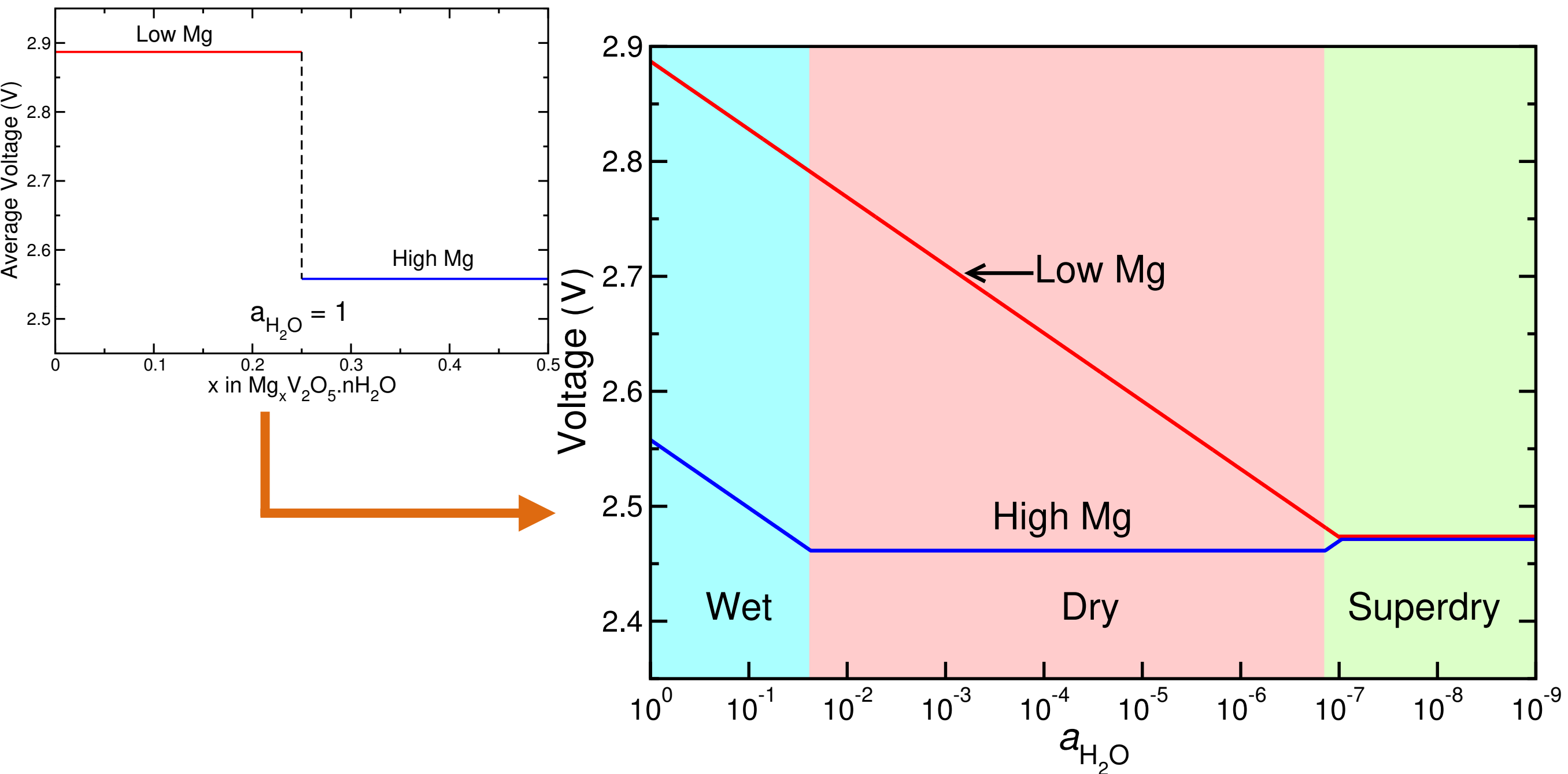
Increasing x_{Mg}



Water+Mg co-intercalation depends on electrolyte conditions

Voltage vs. Water content

Electrolyte-dependent voltages could be important



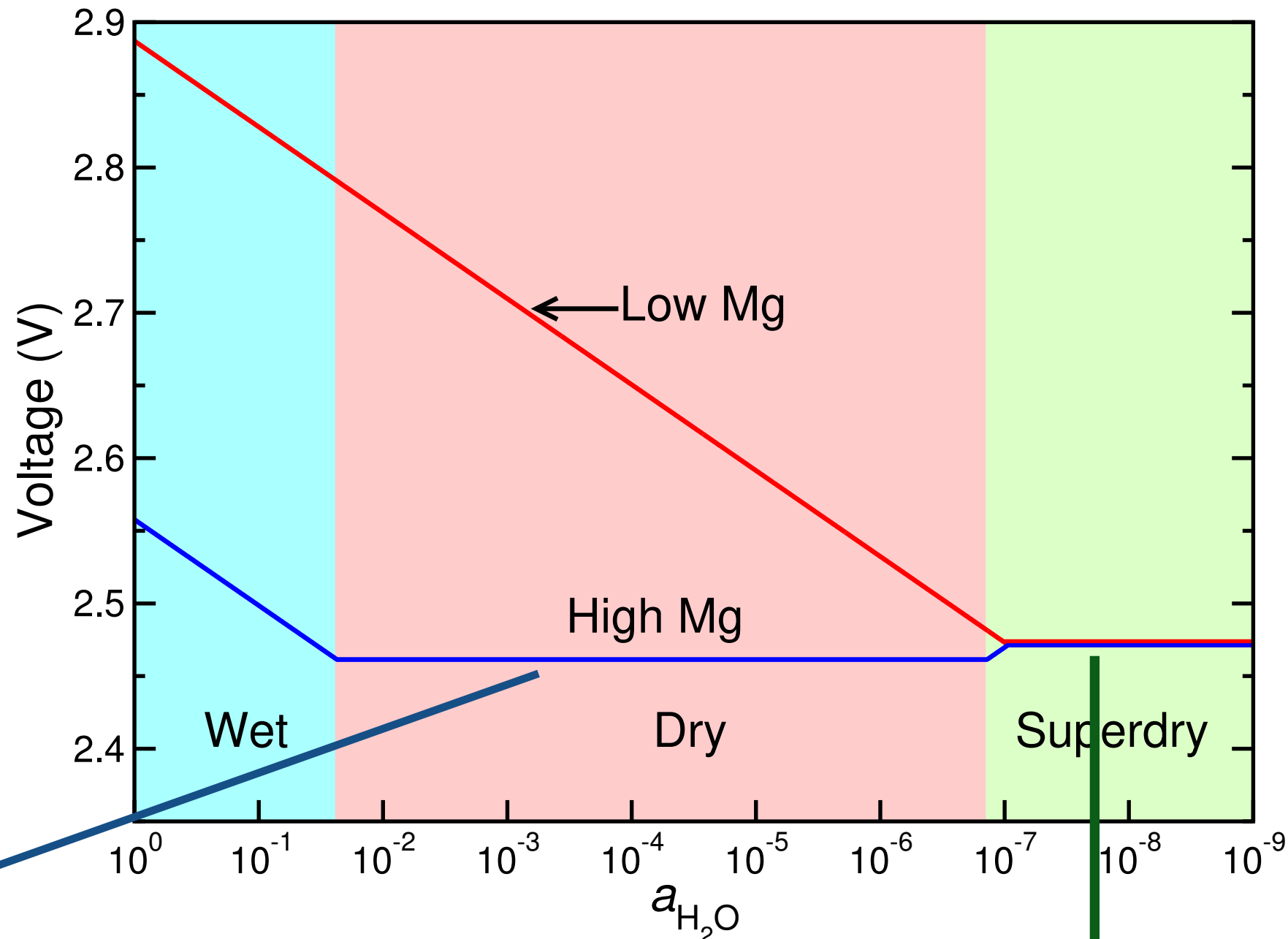
Voltage vs. Water content

Electrolyte-dependent voltages could be important

Normally, $V \propto (-\nabla\mu_{\text{Mg}})$

When H_2O co-intercalates with Mg, $V \propto (-\nabla\mu_{\text{Mg}}, -\nabla\mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}})$

Voltage in wet > dry

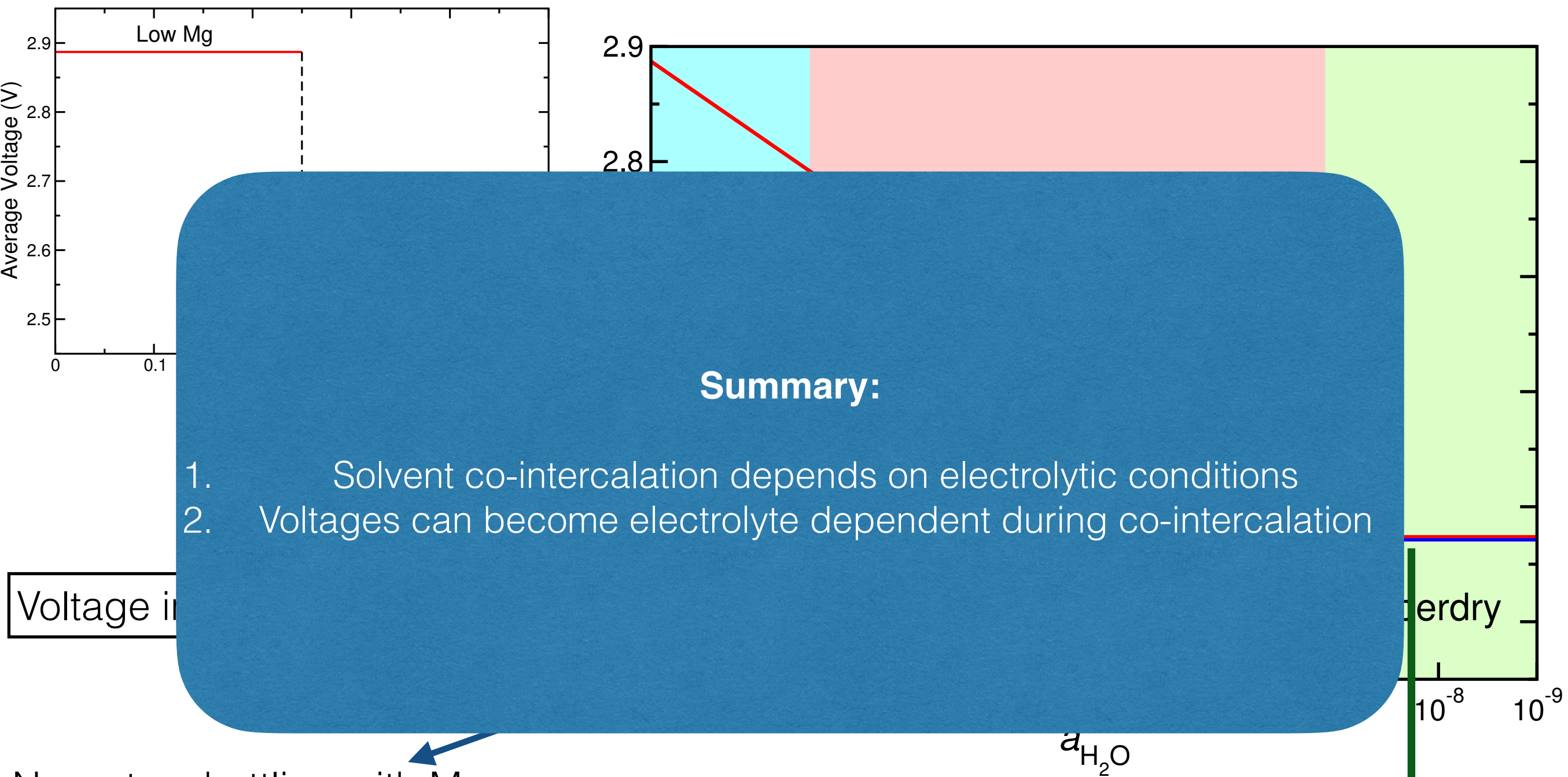


No water shuttling with Mg

No stable intermediate Mg compositions

Voltage vs. Water content

Electrolyte-dependent voltages could be important



No water shuttling with Mg

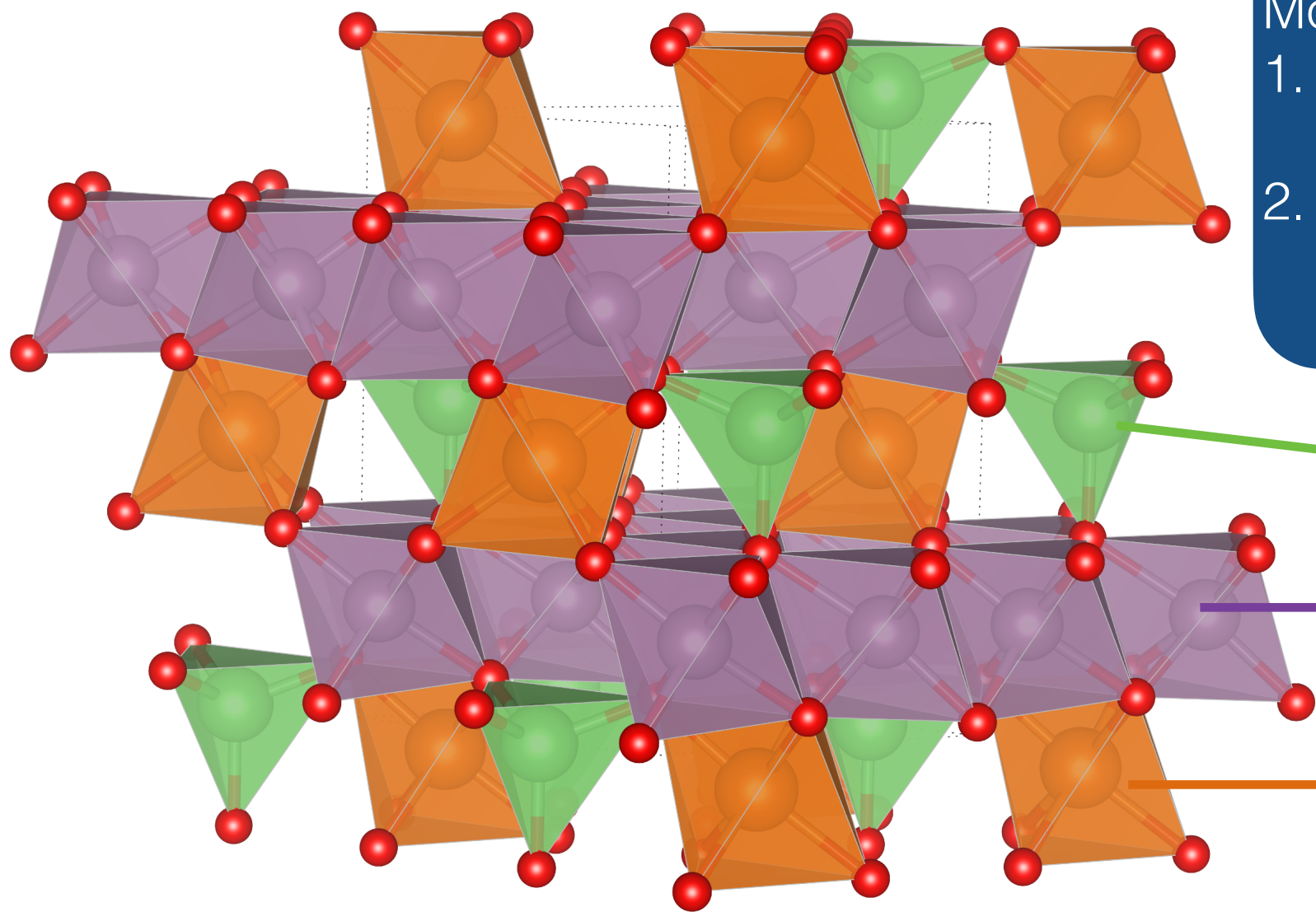
No stable intermediate Mg compositions

Mobility bottlenecks: Mg (de)intercalation in $\text{Mg}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_8$

G. S. Gautam, X. Sun, V. Duffort, L.F. Nazar and G. Ceder,
“Impact of intermediate sites on bulk diffusion barriers: Mg intercalation in $\text{Mg}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_8$ ”,
submitted

Mo₃O₈: Layered structure

Mg found in **tet** and **oct** sites



Mobility design rules:²

1. Find MV ions in unfavorable coordination
2. Minimize coordination change during MV diffusion

Tet Mg

Mo layer

Oct Mg

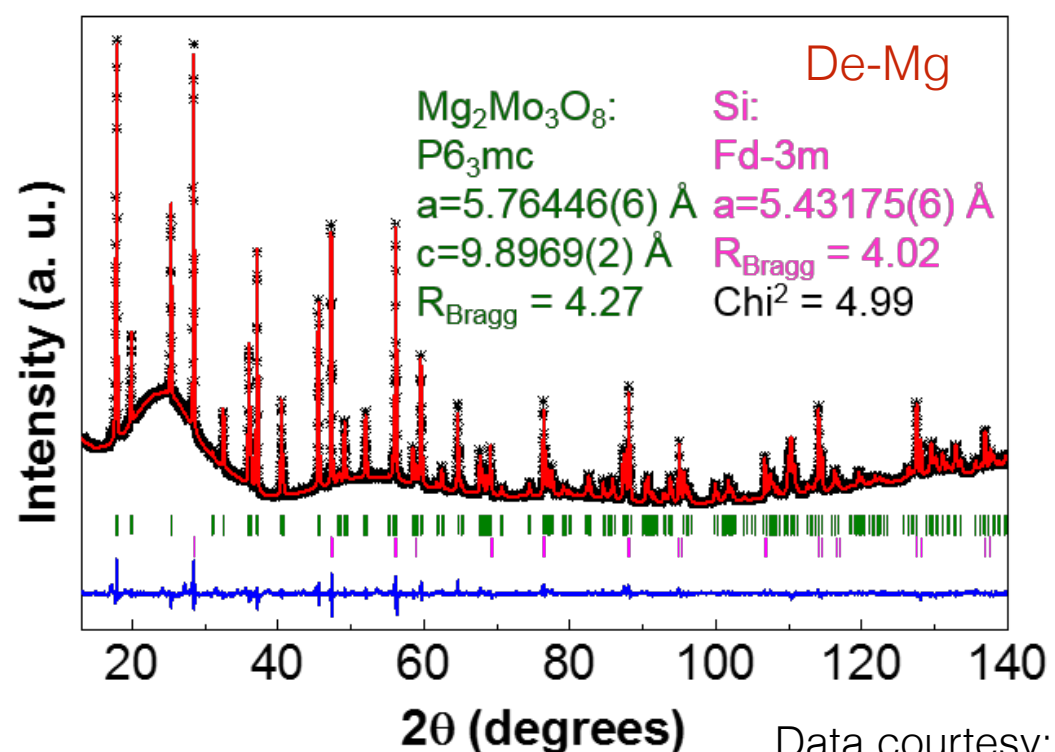
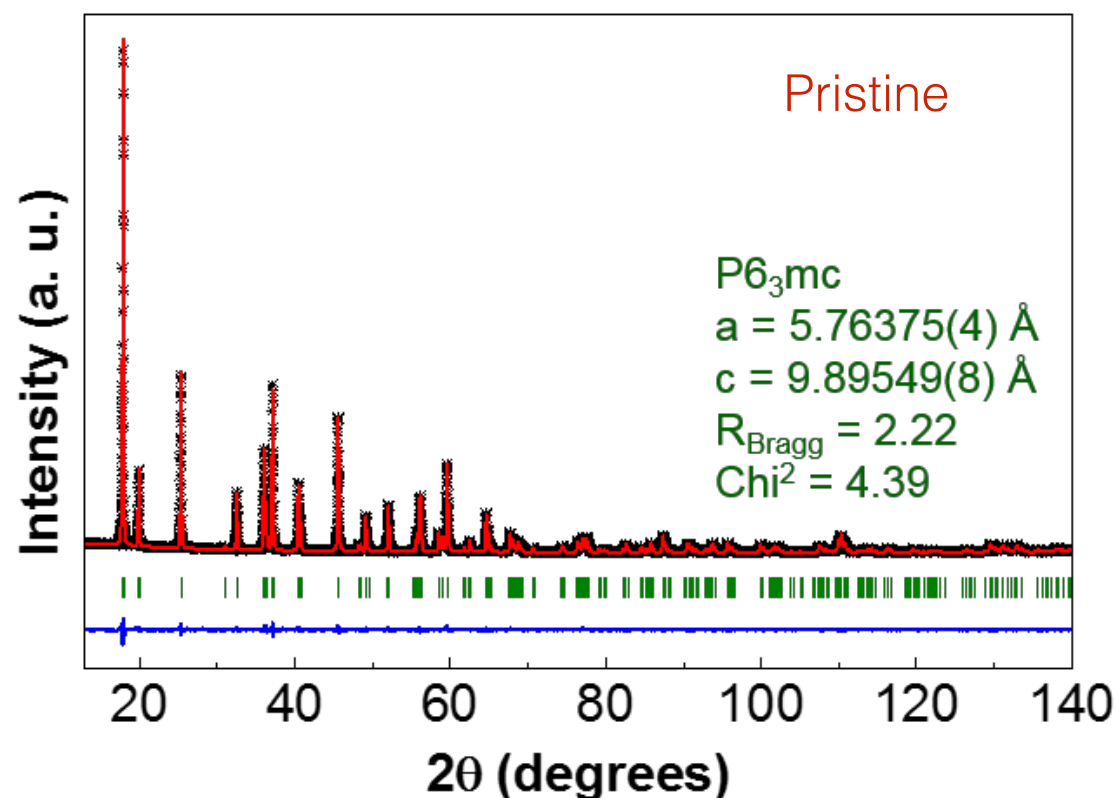


Li can be (de)intercalated from Li₄Mo₃O₈
(US Patent 6,908,710)

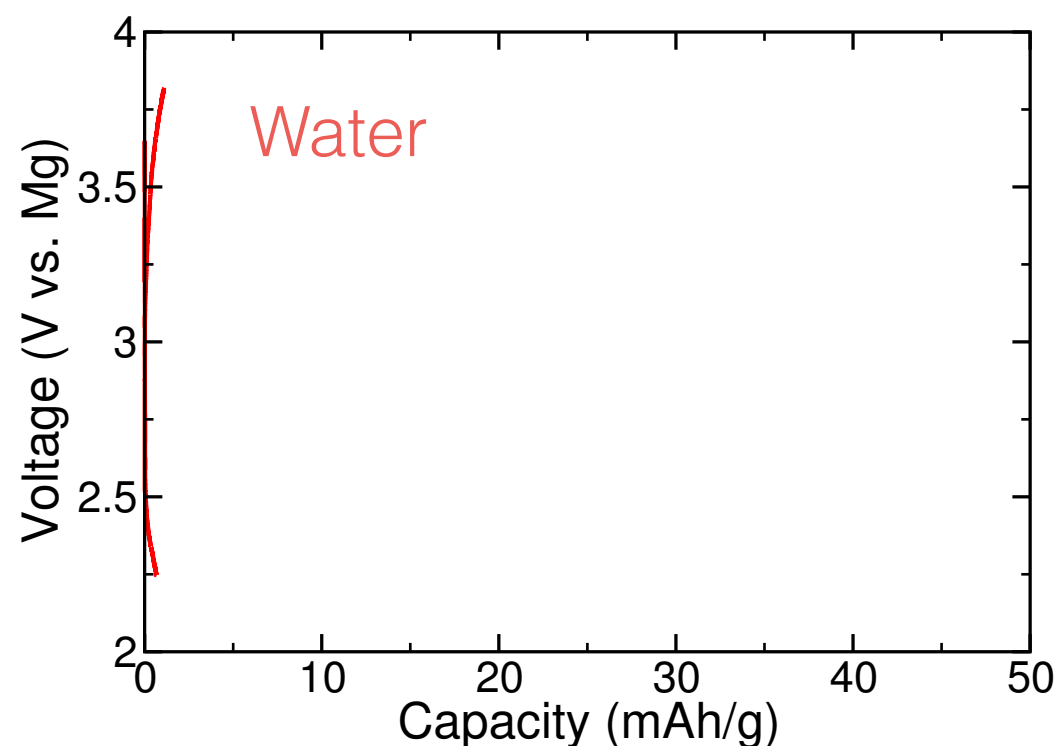
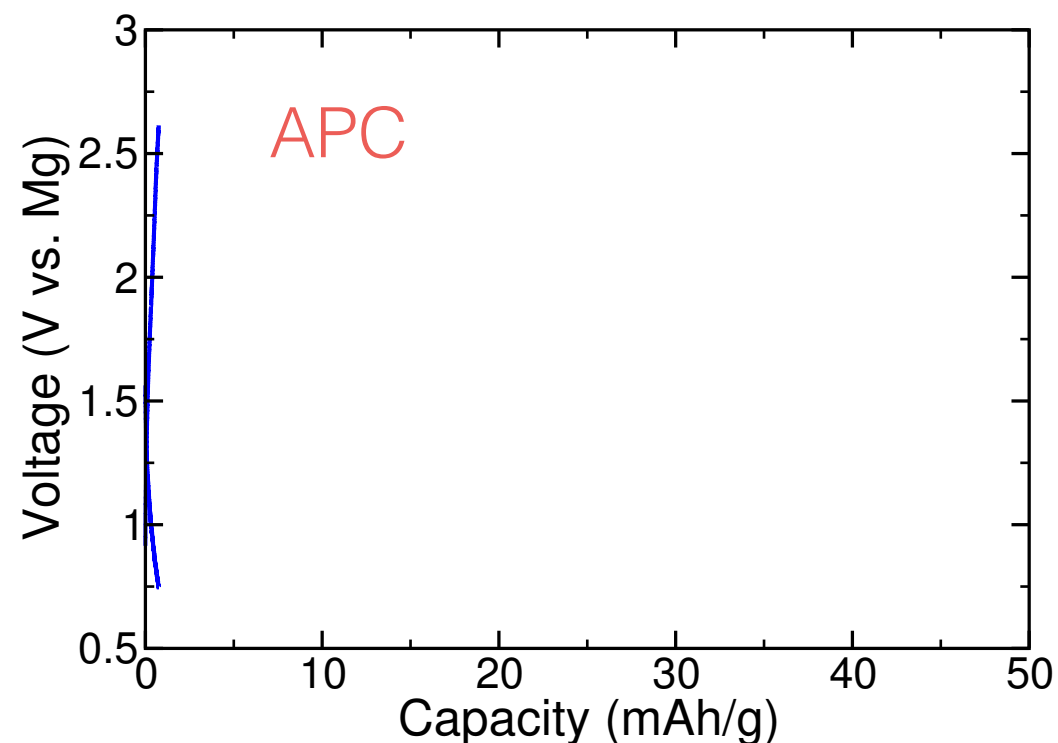
Can Mg be cycled?

Electrochemical experiments show no activity

Chemical demagnesiumation possible with NO_2BF_4



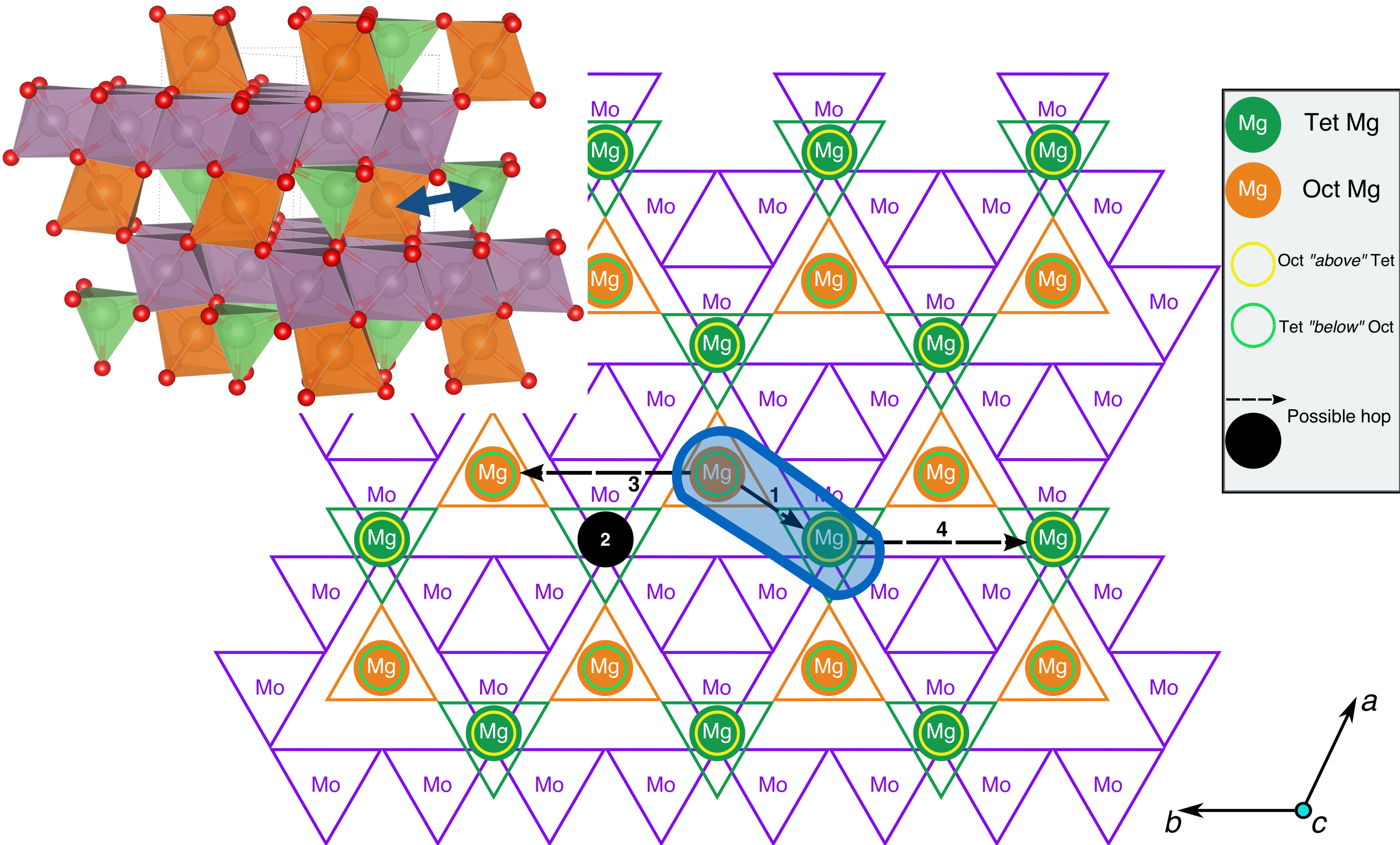
No significant capacity with aqueous/non-aqueous systems



Mg extraction limited by high migration barriers?

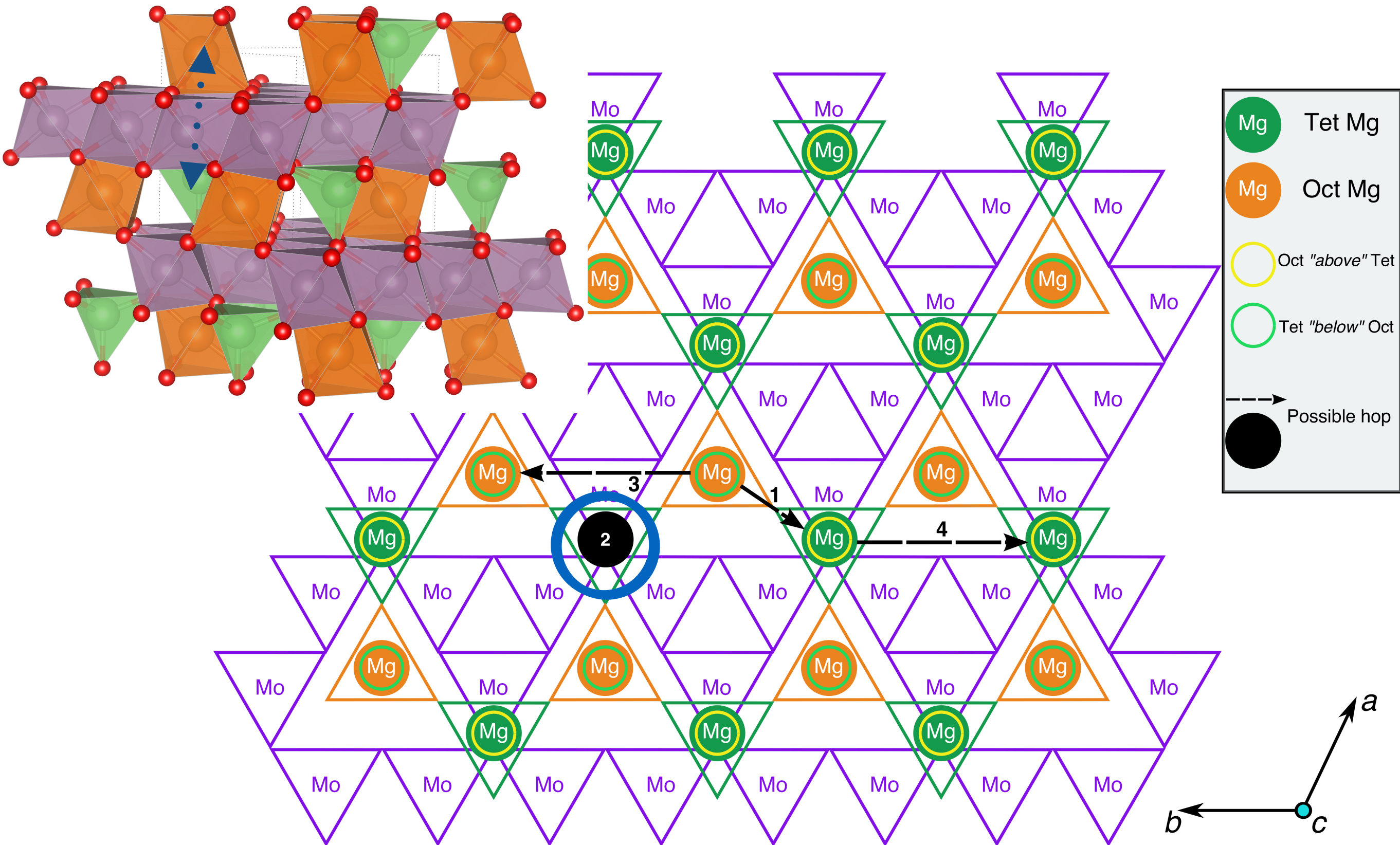
Multiple Mg hops possible

Hops 1 and 2 are relevant



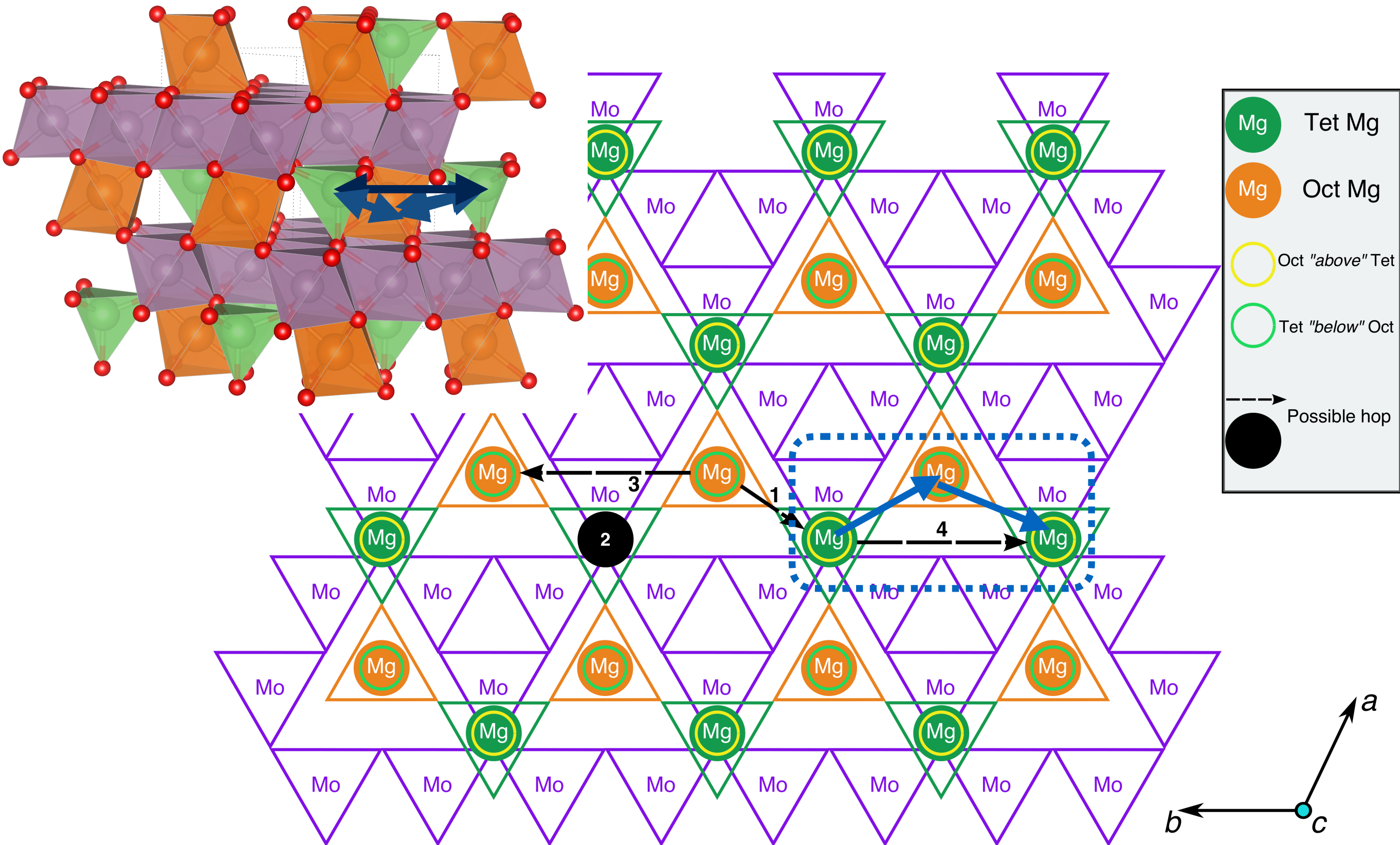
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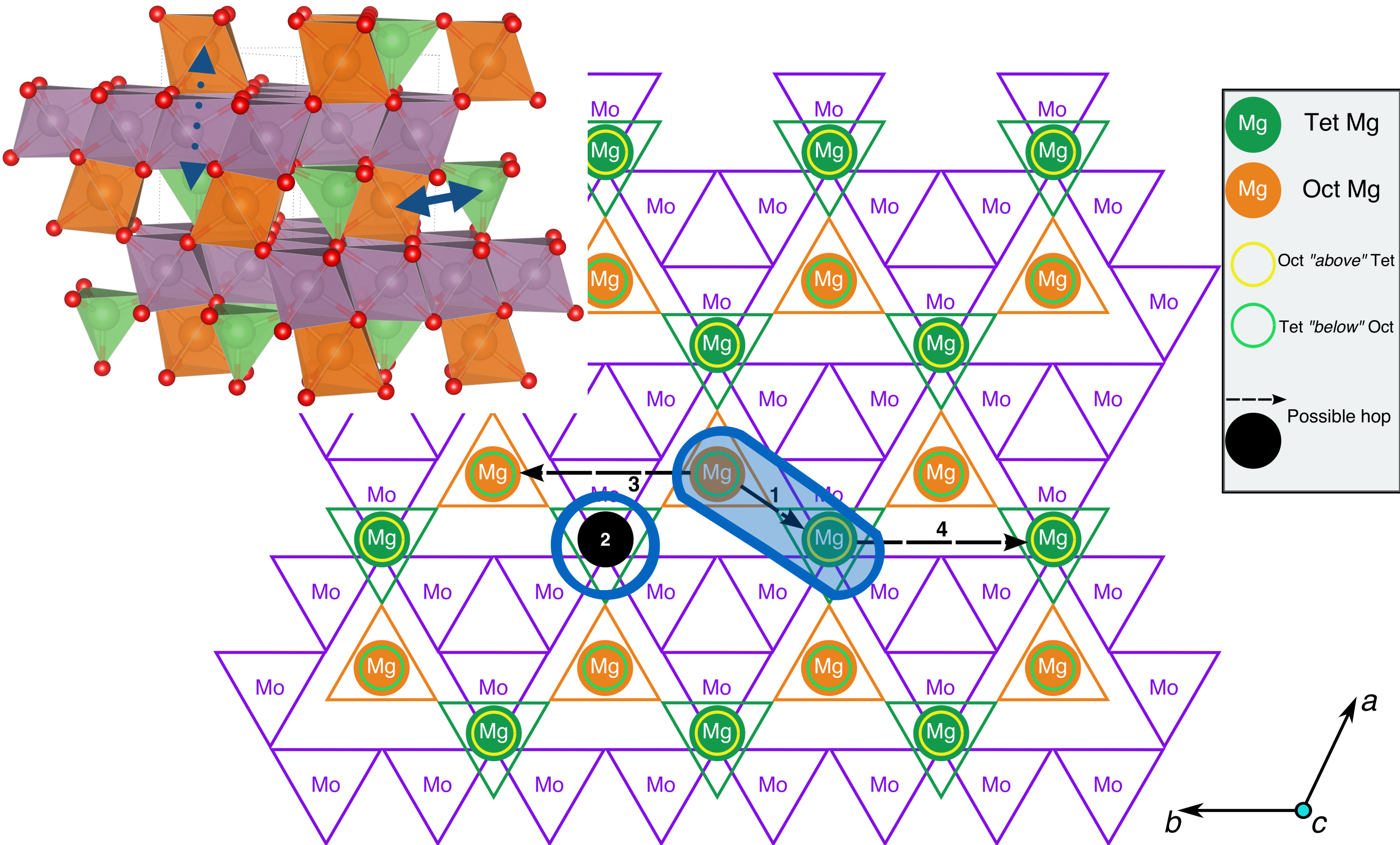
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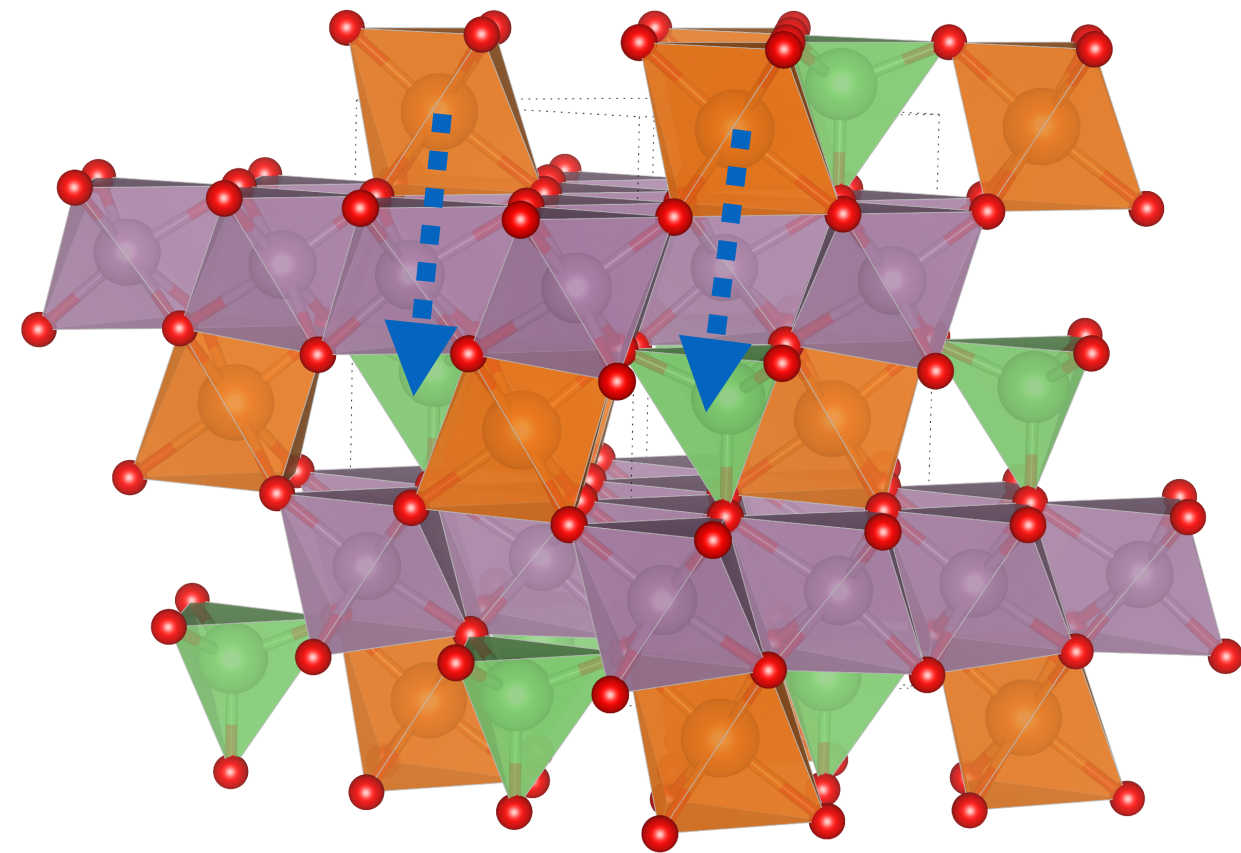
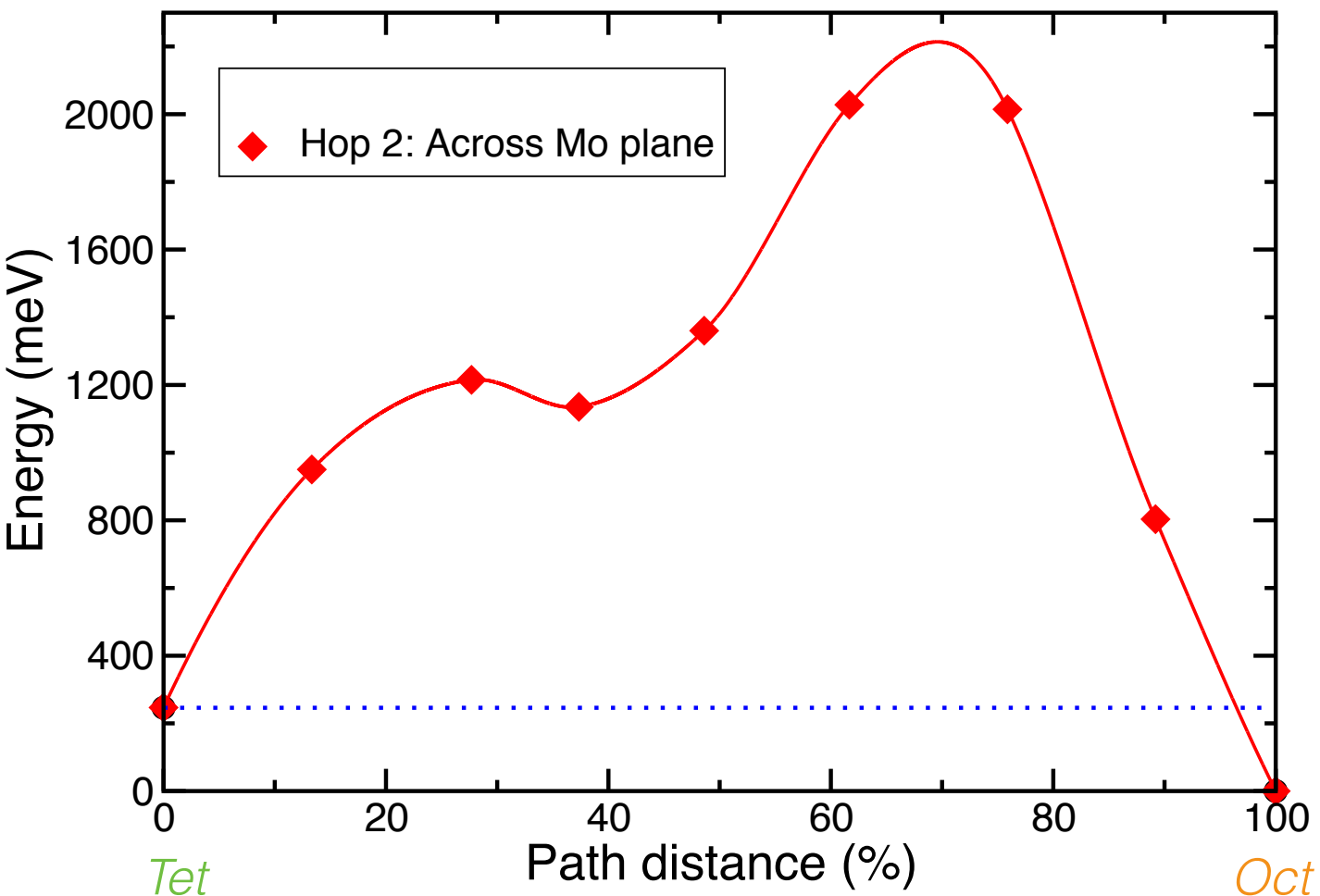
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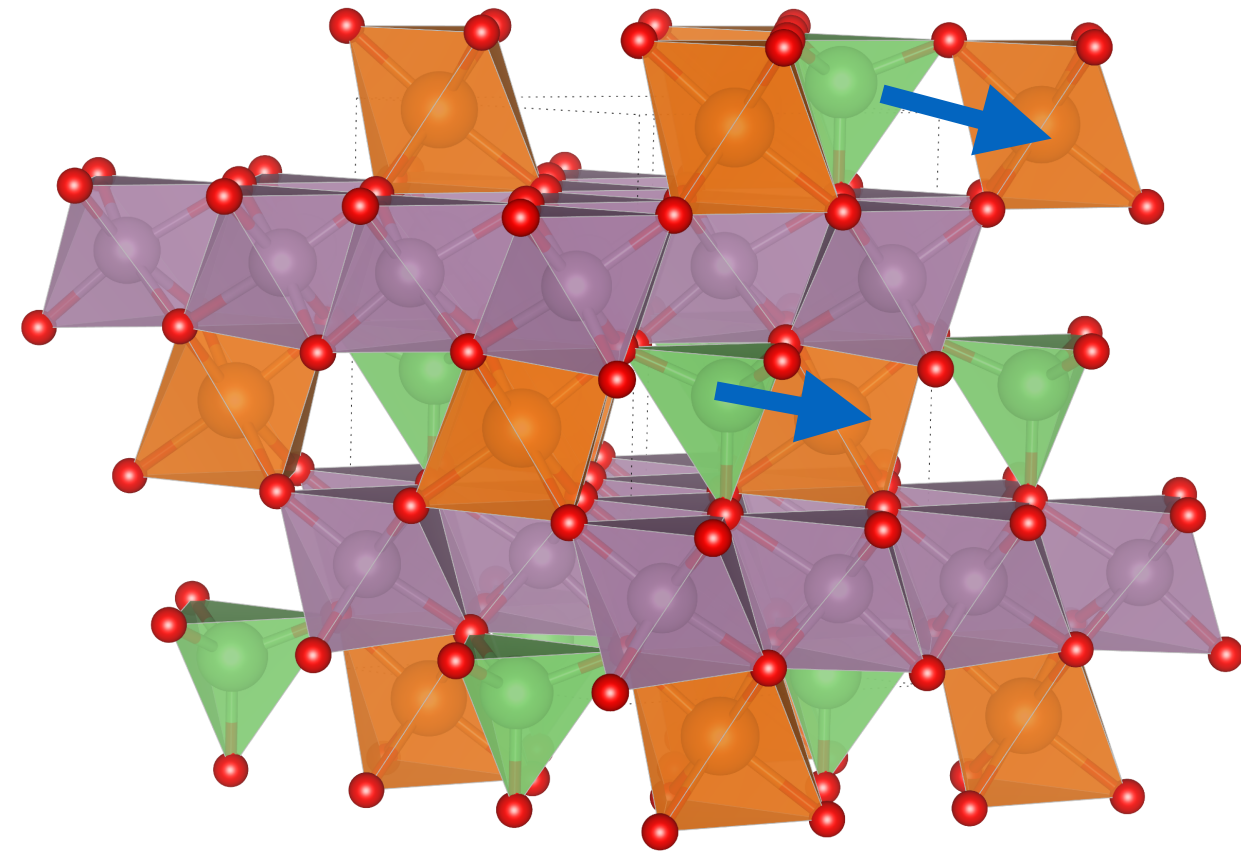
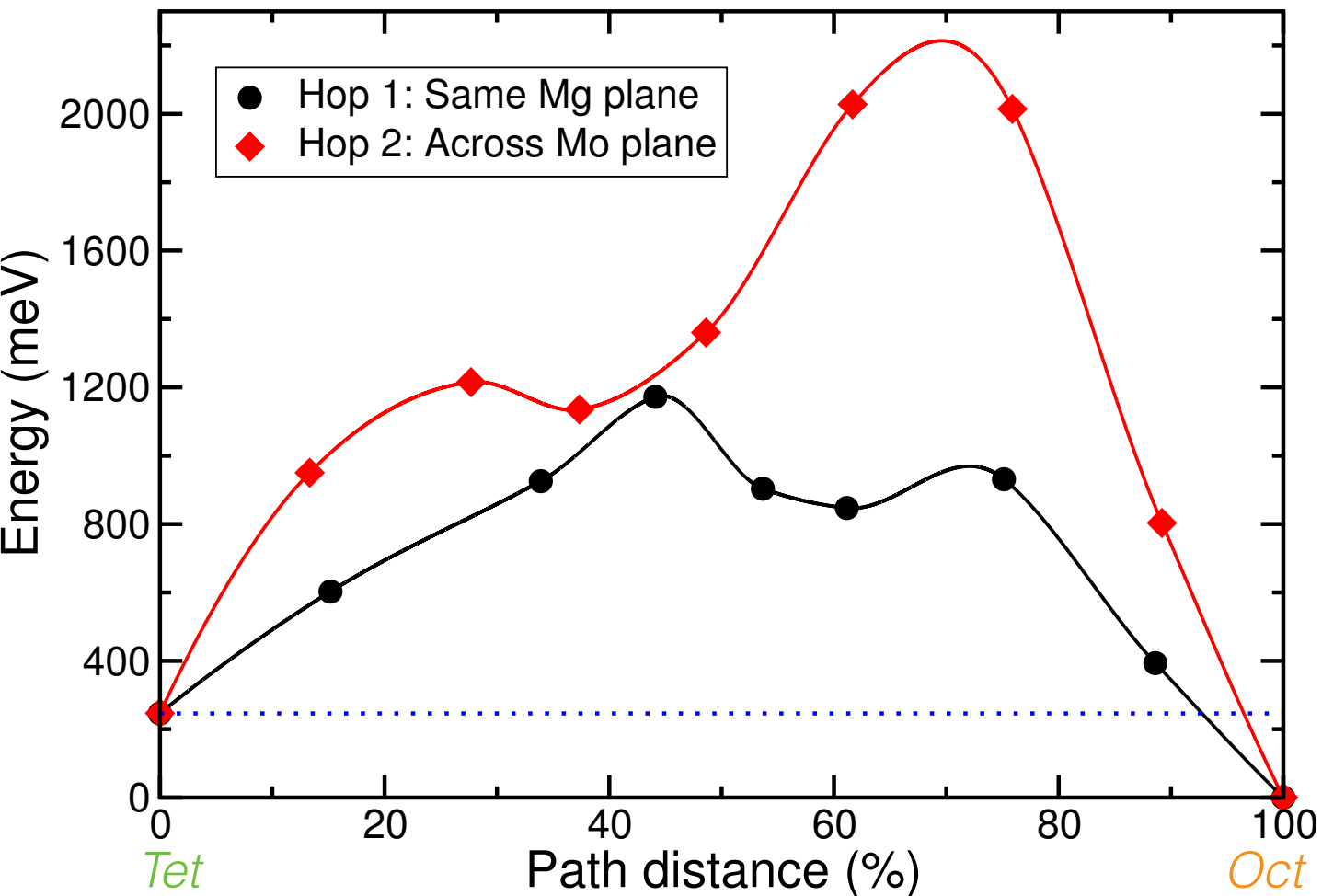
Mg migration barriers

Mg mobility limited by O—Mg—O “edge” hop



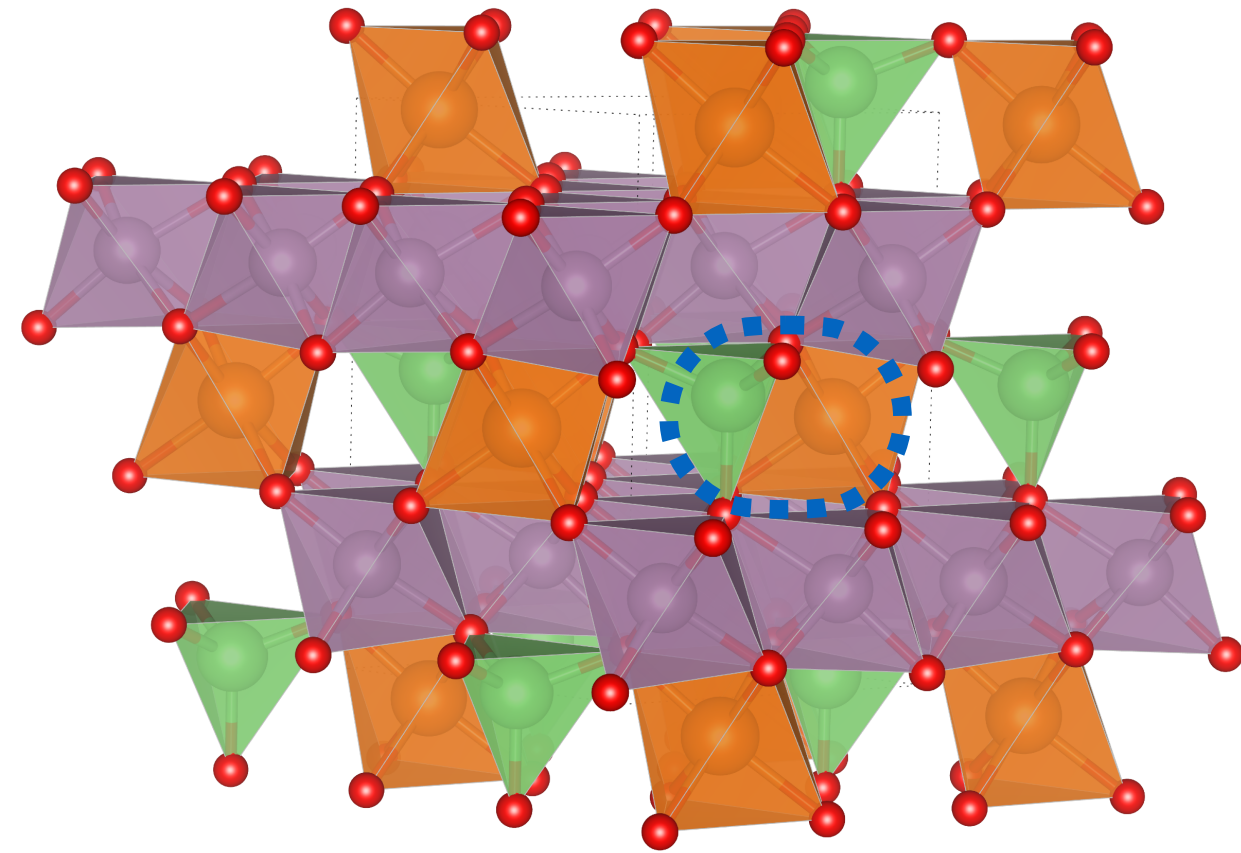
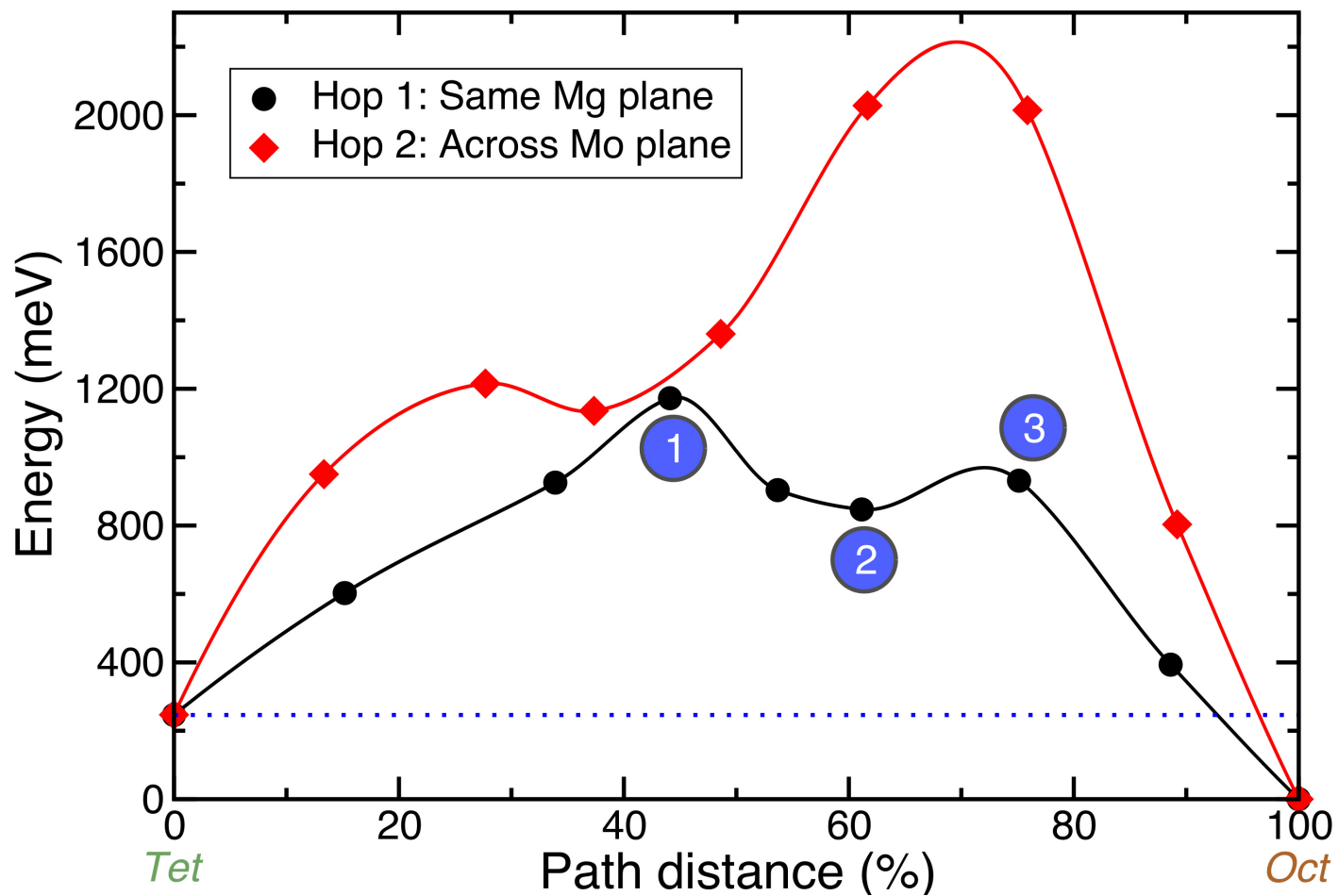
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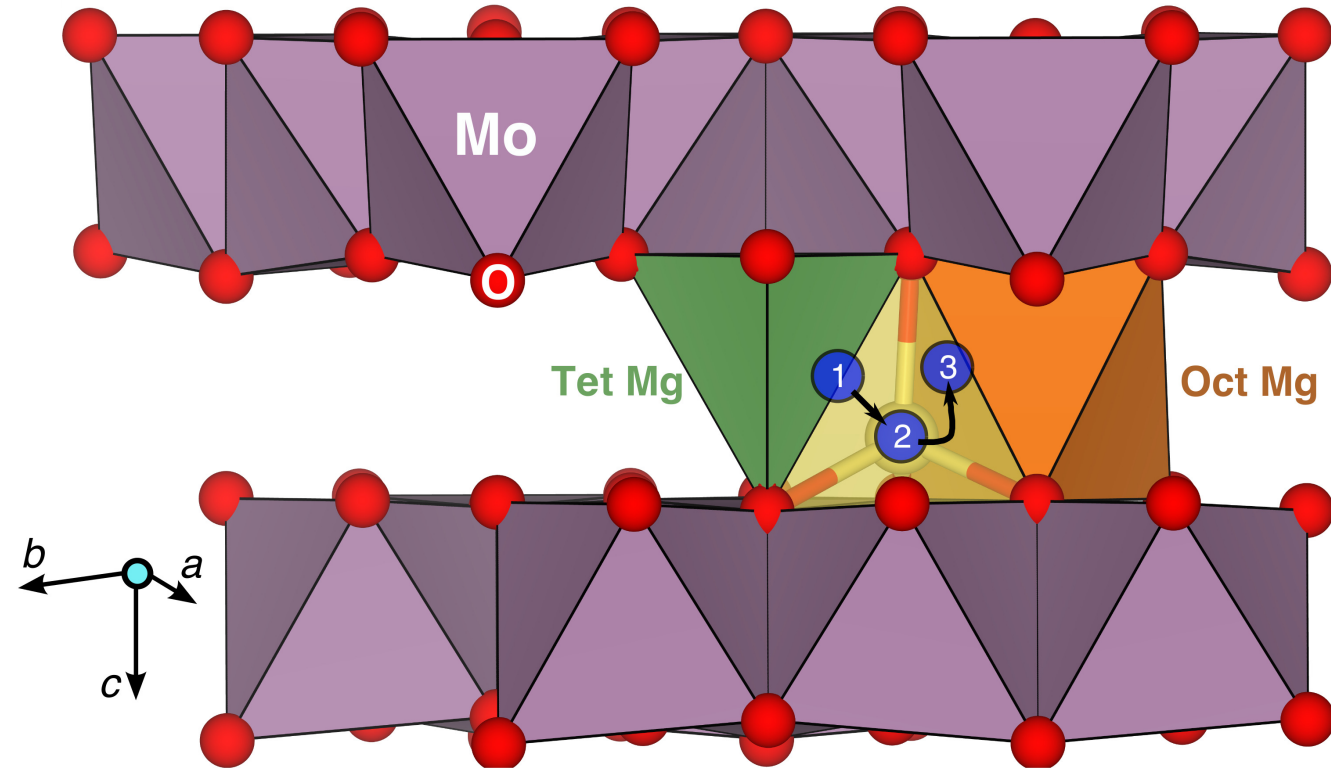
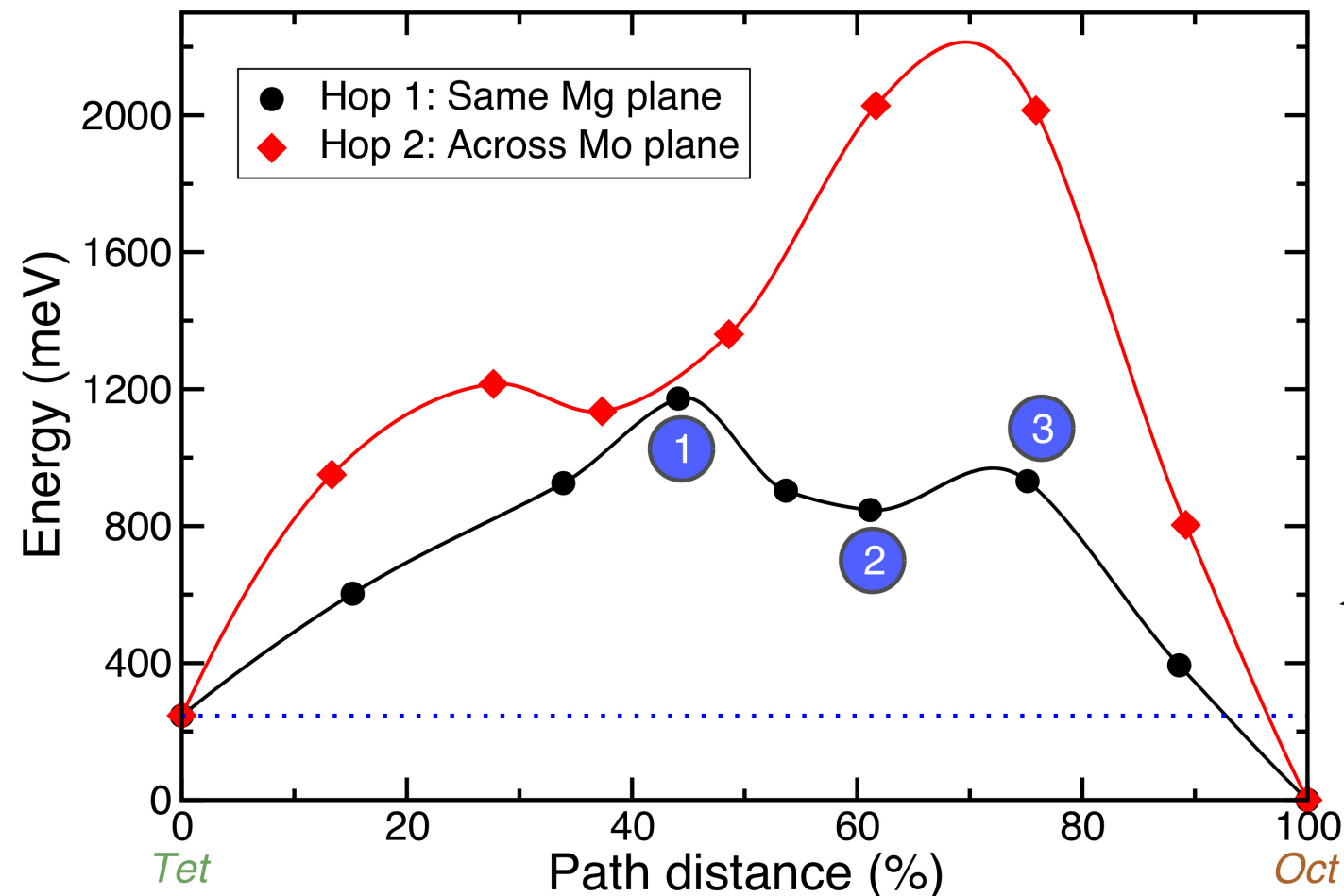
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High Mg barrier (> 1 eV) caused by the O—Mg—O edge hop

Mg migration barriers

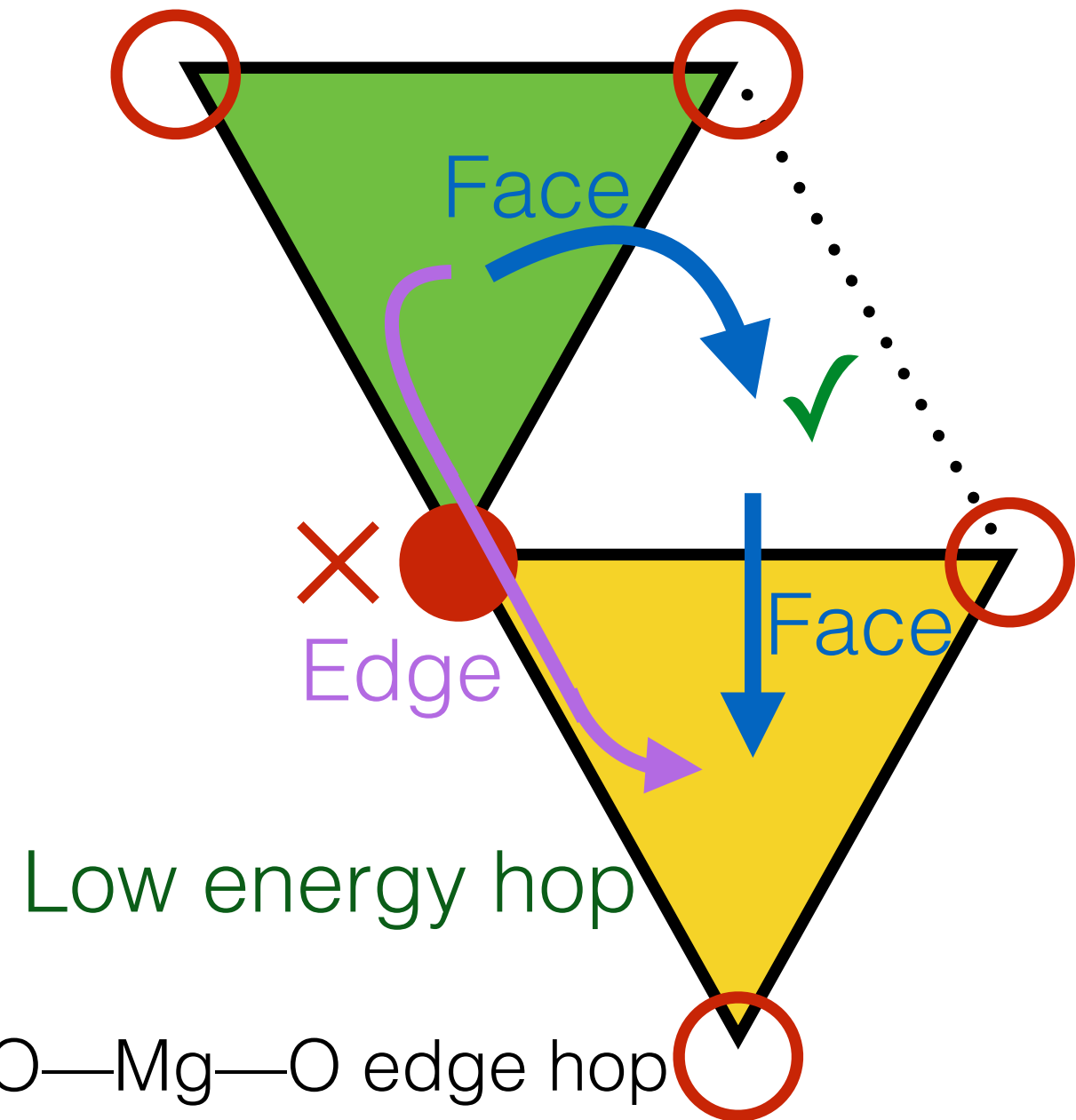
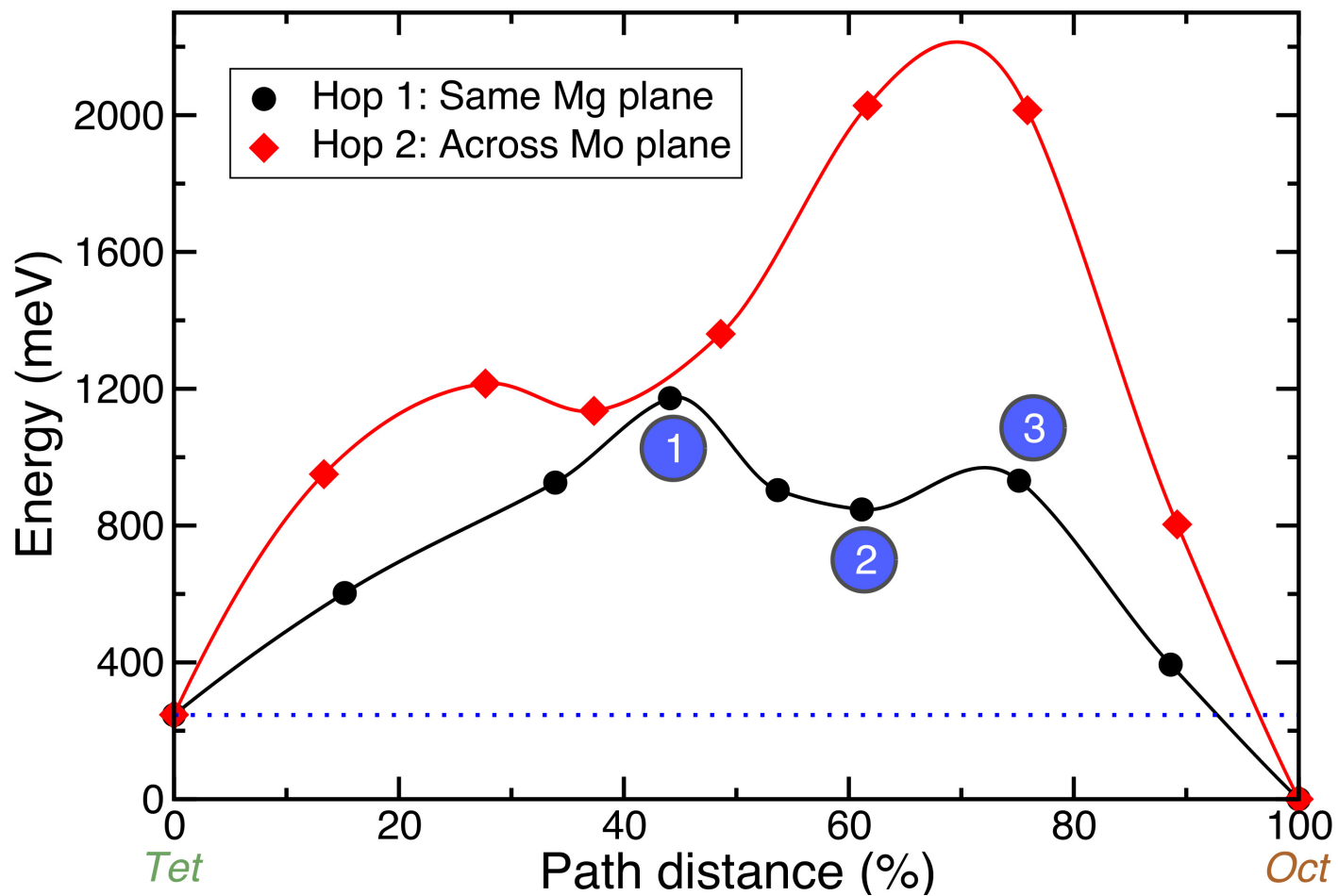
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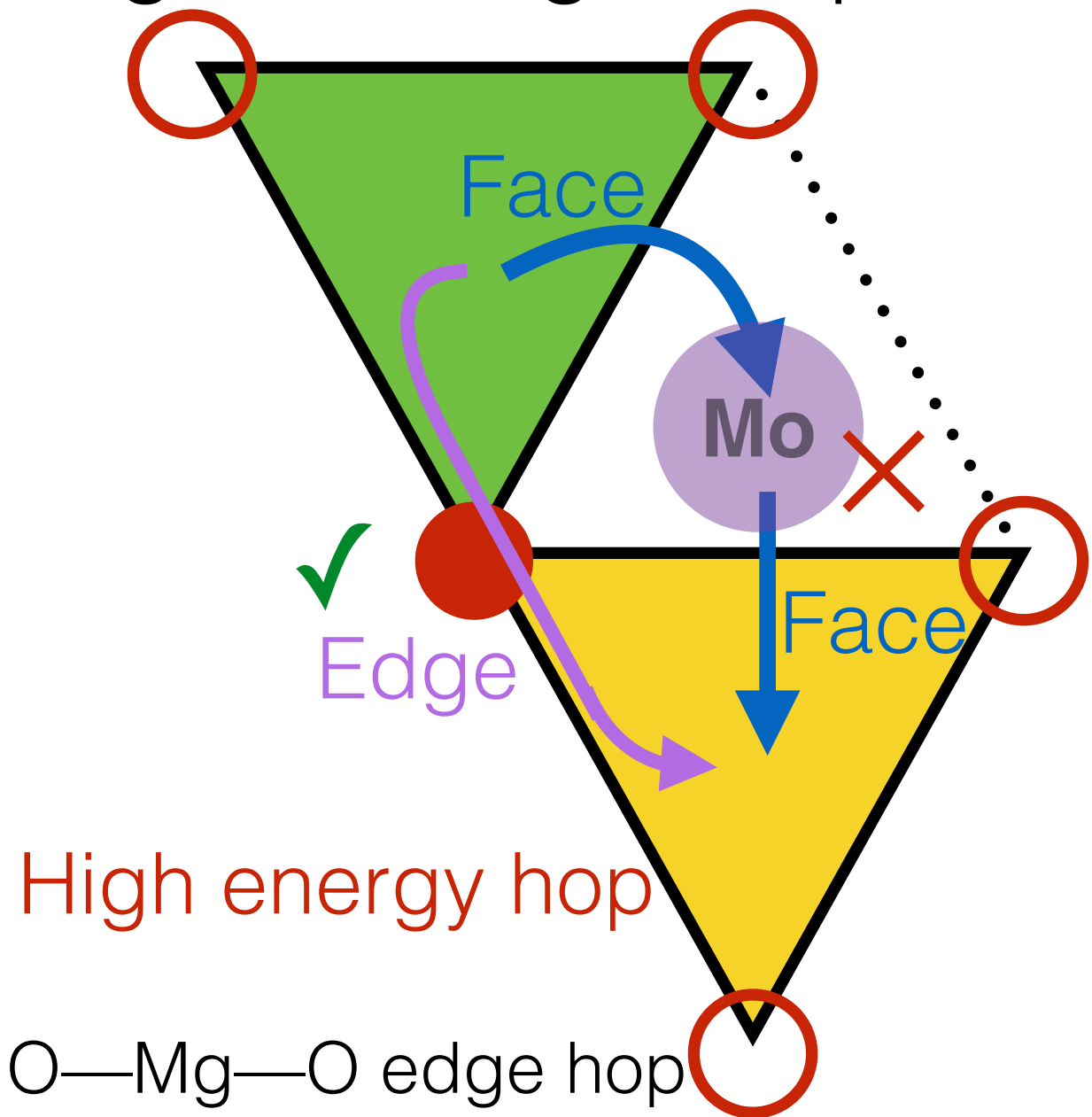
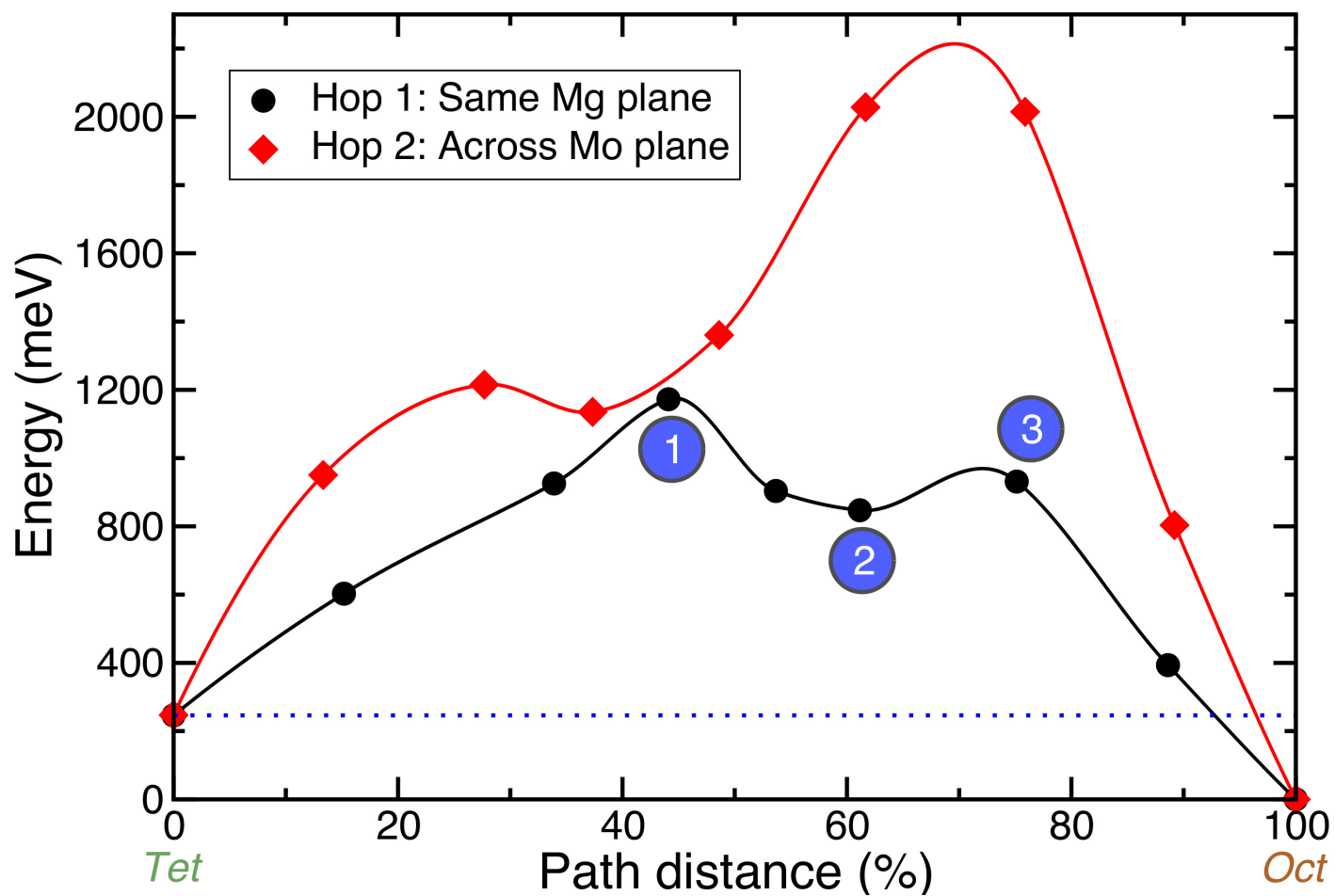
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Mg migration barriers

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High Mg barrier (> 1 eV) caused by the O—Mg—O edge hop

Topology of sites, in addition to coordination changes, is important

Summary



- Poor MV mobility is the pressing challenge in cathode search
- **Solvent co-intercalation** can mitigate poor MV mobility
 - Co-intercalation dependent on electrolyte conditions; can cause voltage change
- Although coordination is a good screening criterion for fast MV diffusers, **mobility bottlenecks** can exist
 - Topology of sites important; O—Mg—O edge state leads to high Mg migration barriers in $\text{Mg}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_8$

1. G. S. Gautam *et al.*, “Role of structural H_2O in intercalation electrodes: the case of Mg in nano crystalline Xerogel- V_2O_5 ”, **Nano Lett.** 16, **2016**, 2426-2431
2. G. S. Gautam *et al.*, “Impact of intermediate sites on bulk diffusion barriers: Mg intercalation in $\text{Mg}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_8$ ”, **under review**
3. P. Canepa, G. S. Gautam, D. C. Hannah *et al.*, “The odyssey of multivalent cathode materials: open questions and future challenges”, **under review in Chem. Rev.**
4. G. S. Gautam *et al.*, **Chem. Mater.** 27, **2015**, 3733-3742
5. G. S. Gautam *et al.*, **Chem. Commun.** 51, **2015**, 13619-13622
6. Z. Rong *et al.*, **Chem. Mater.** 27, **2015**, 6016-6021