

Development, Characterization, and Testing of Solid-State Electrolytes for Batteries

**Corey Efaw
24 August 2023**

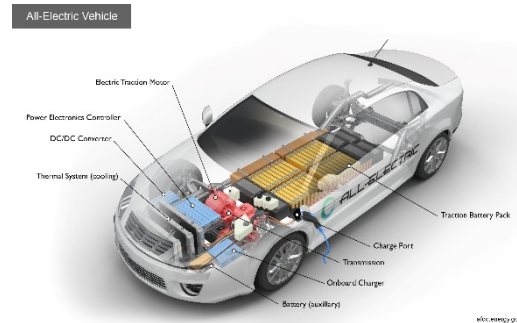
**Funding #22P1066-006FP
LRS #INL/CON-23-74274**

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The Sales Pitch for Batteries

- Decarbonization!!
 - Roll out an electric vehicle (EV) fleet ASAP
- Untapped, enabling markets
 - eVTOL, aerospace, communications, etc.



DOE – Alternate Fuels Data Center



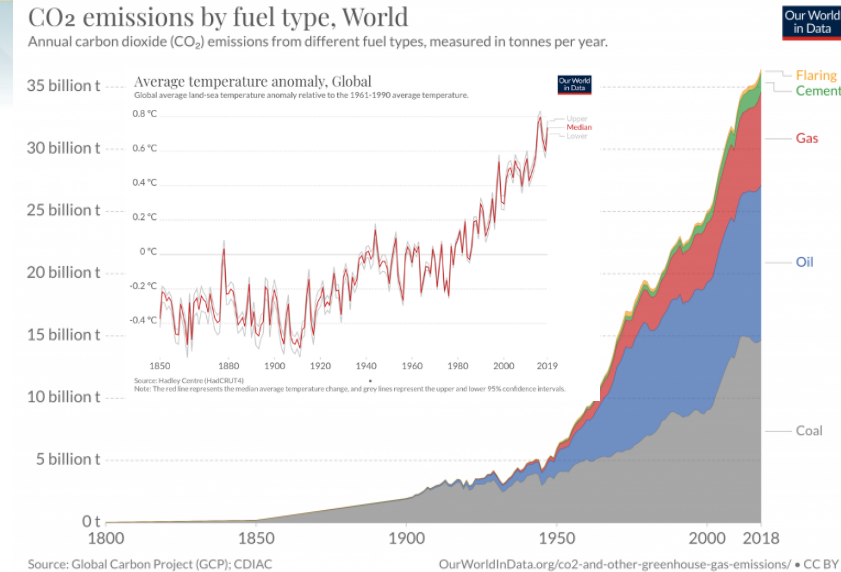
Sion Power "Airbus Zephyr"



Heart Aerospace – 19-seat, 400 km (~ 250 miles), all-electric

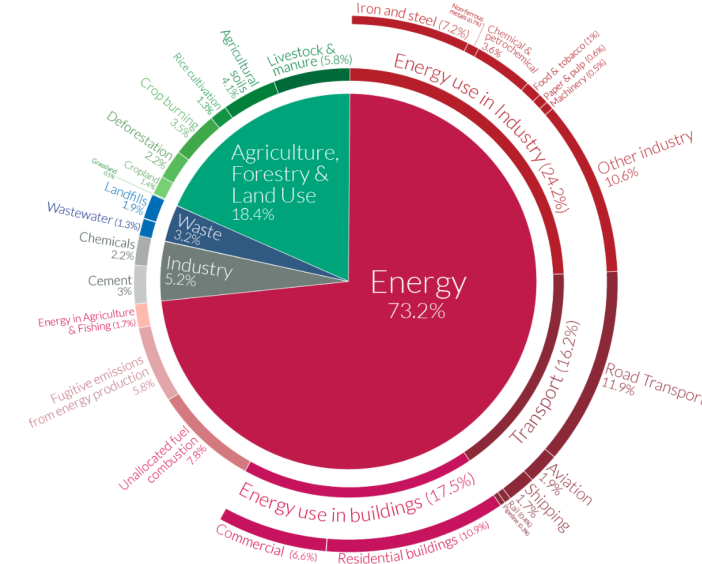


Archer Aviation's "Midnight" eVTOL model



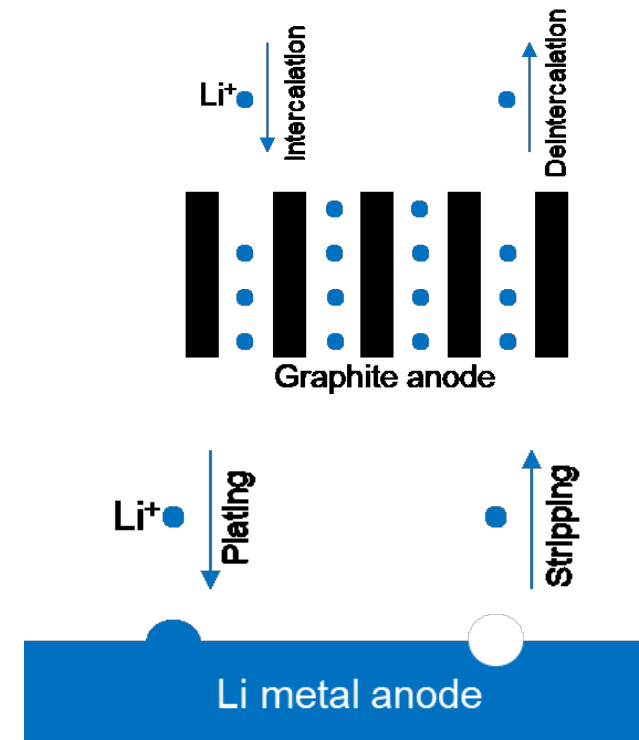
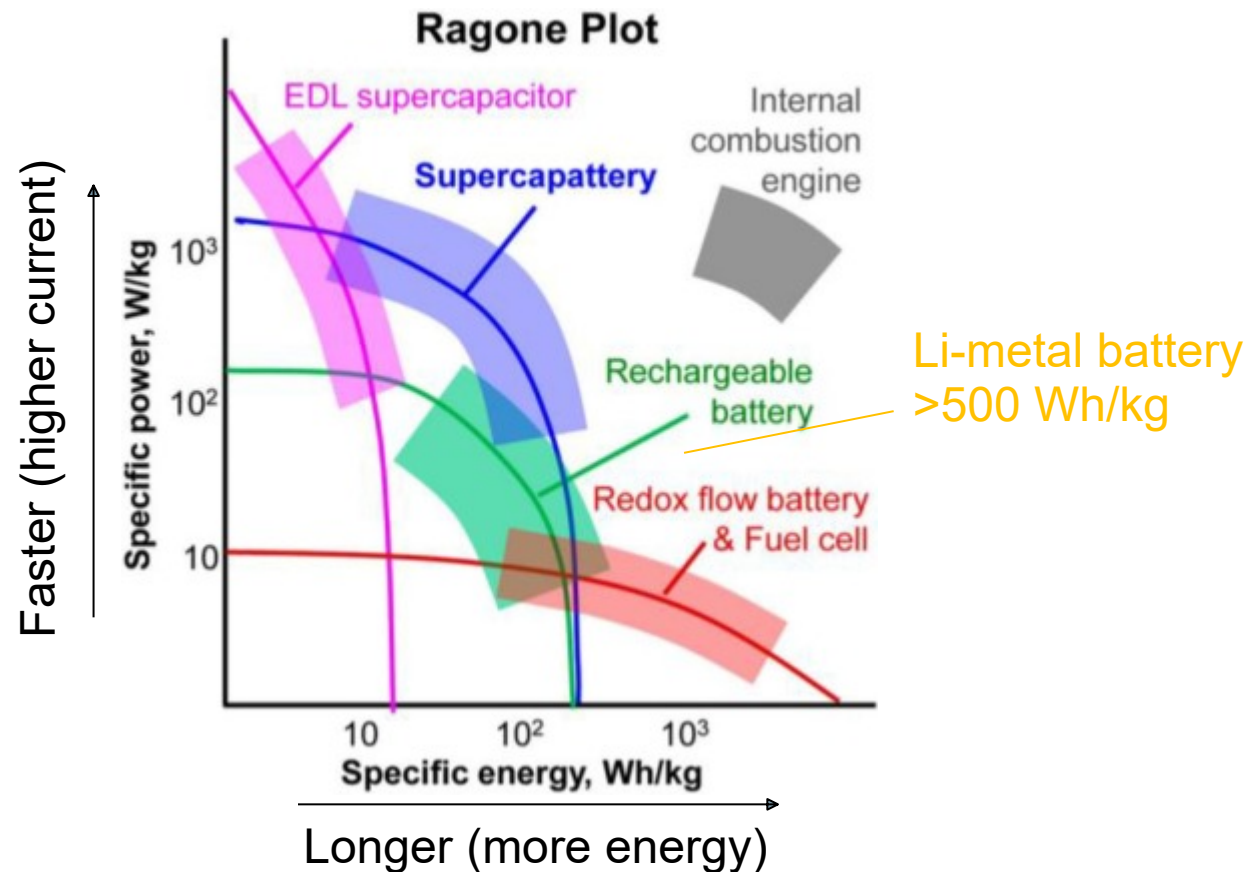
Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector

This is shown for the year 2016 – global greenhouse gas emissions were 49.4 billion tonnes CO₂eq.



Limitations to Batteries

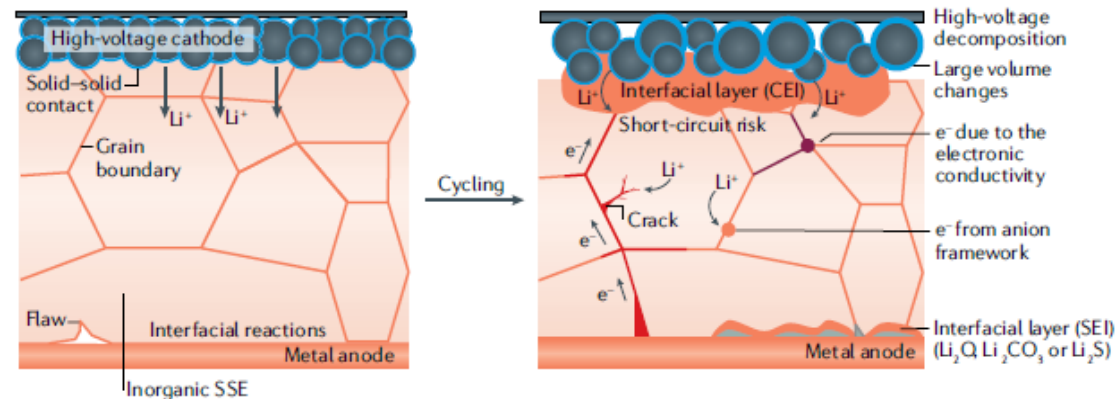
- Benchmark chemistries are low in energy, but stable
- Next-generation chemistries (Li-metal) are more volatile
 - Inherent instabilities present with plating/stripping (de)lithiation mechanisms



Sulfide-Based Solid-State Electrolytes

- + Improved safety – lack of flammable compounds
- + Provides a physical barrier to dendrites & active material dissolution
- + Electrical insulator & ionic conductor ($10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$ S/cm)
- Requires ultrahigh (> 1 MPa) pressure to reduce interfacial impedances
- Poor stability in humidity ()

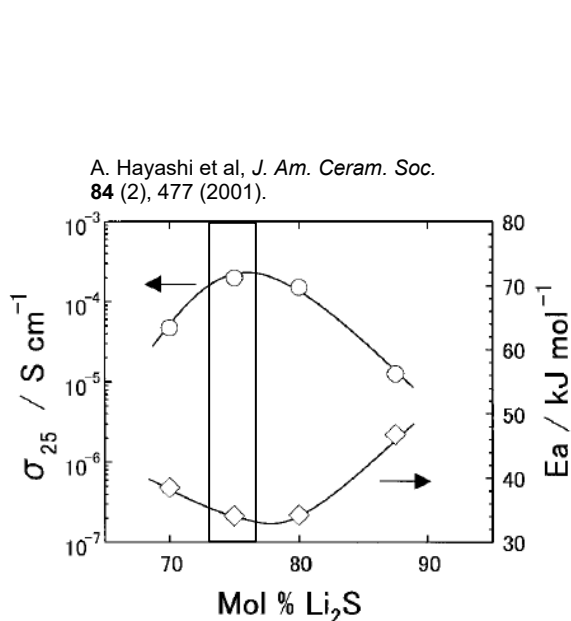
Q. Zhao et al, *Nature Reviews* 5, 229 (2020).



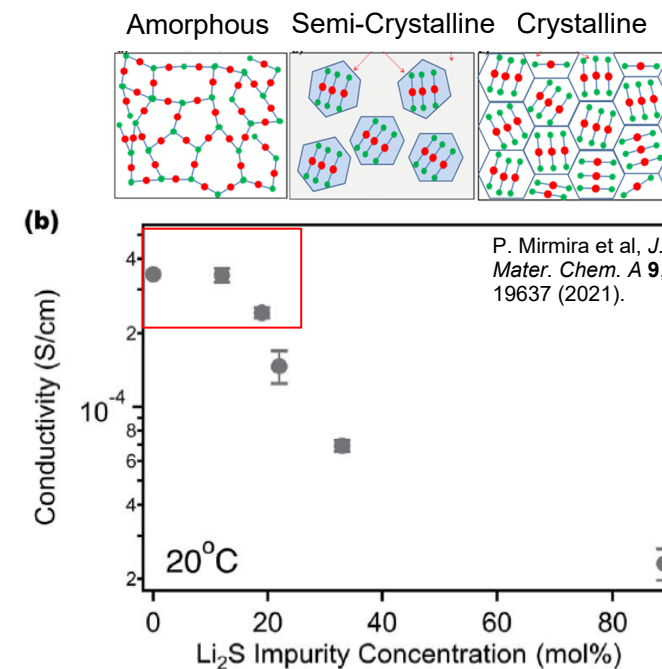
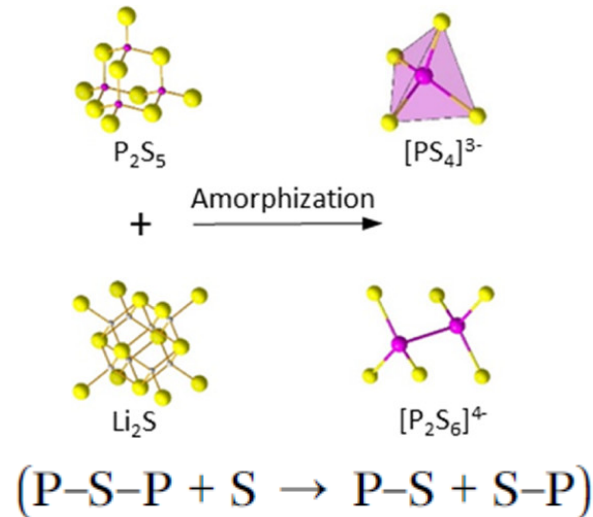
Issues are driven by ionic diffusion kinetics, electrode-electrolyte interfaces, and chemo-mechanical stability.

Material Selection – LPS

- **75-25 Li_2S - P_2S_5 by mole (LPS)** electrolyte elected as base-material of choice
 - Desire low void & grain boundary LPS – dense & highly amorphous



network modifier network former



Material Selection & Methods

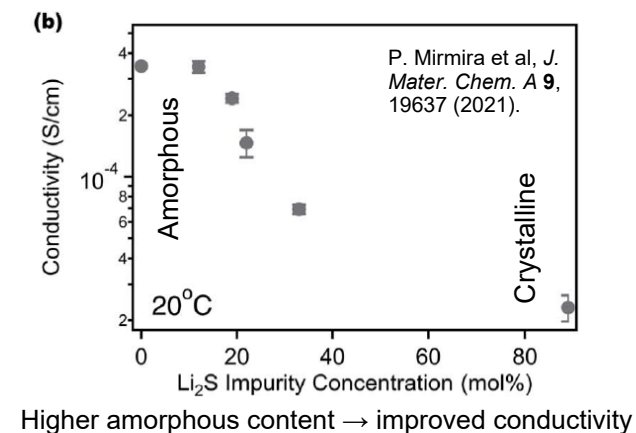
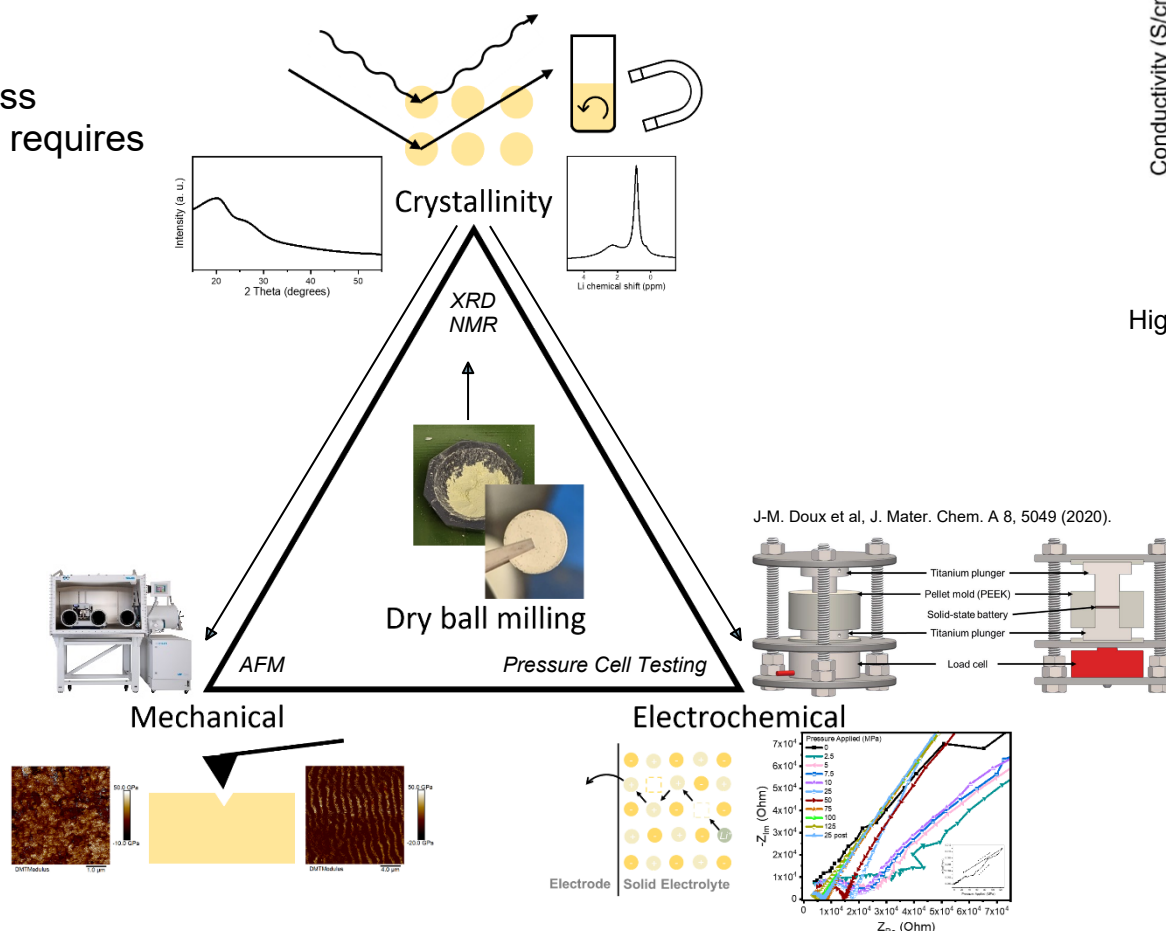
- **75-25 $\text{Li}_2\text{S-P}_2\text{S}_5$ by mole (LPS)** electrolyte elected as base-material of choice
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Benefits of dry ball milling

- Lessened overall energy cost on process
- Low temperature – solution processing requires evaporating step of solvents ($>100^\circ\text{C}$)

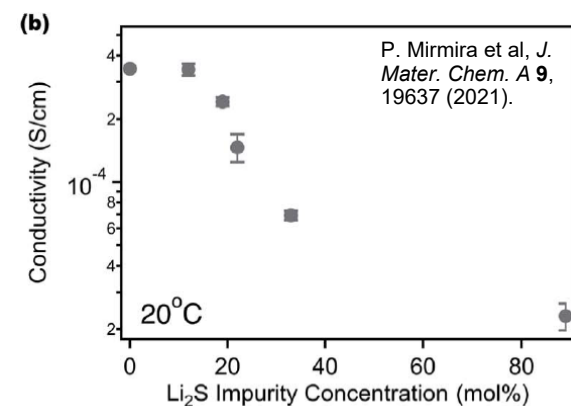
How do dry ball milling parameters impact different material characteristics?

How does pellet crystallinity impact mechanical and electrochemical performance?



Literature Gaps

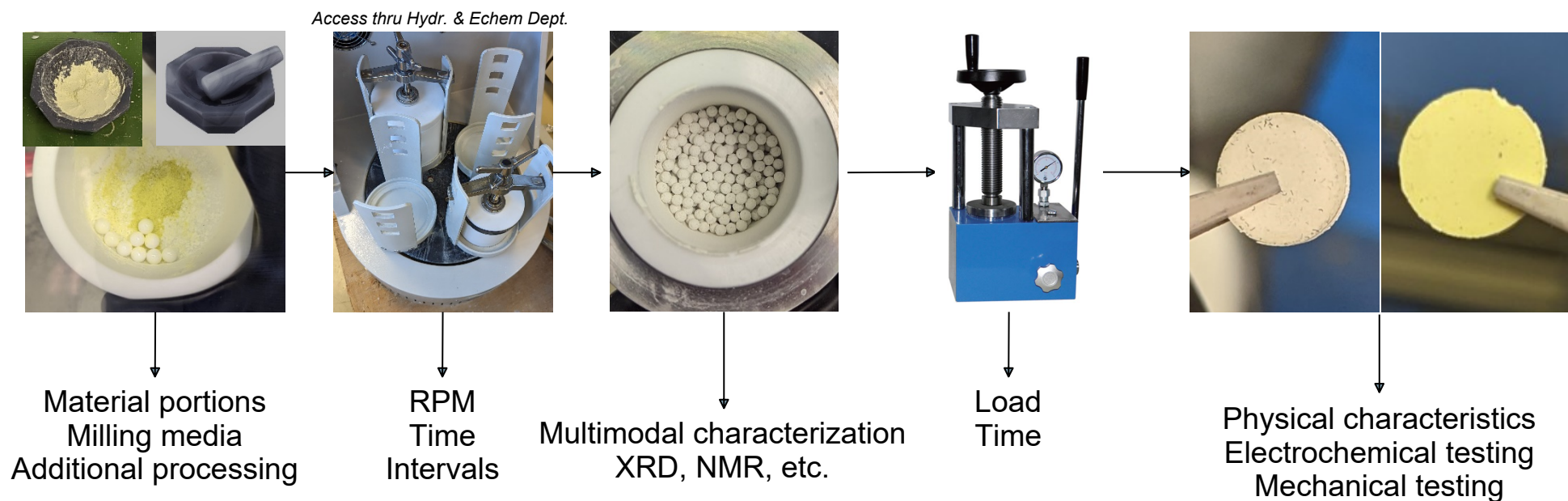
x - not documented in text				Milling Media					Grinding Jar		Milling Details					Amorphous vs. Crystalline	Notes on Water Prevention
DOI	Year	mol ratio Li ₂ S:P ₂ S ₅	Total active mass (g)	Material	Size(s)	Appx. Mass (g)	Count	Media: active (g:g)	Material	Size (mL)	RPM	Time (hr)	Milling Interval	Hand Milling	Jar Cleaning		
10.1111/j.1151-2916.2001.tb00685.x	2001	75:25	0.5-1	Alumina	10 mm	20	10	10-20	Alumina	45	370	20	Continuous	Y before	x	Amorphous	Milling in a glovebox
10.1016/j.elecom.2009.07.028	2009	70-80% Li ₂ S	1	ZrO ₂	12 & 15 mm	15	1 each	x	ZrO ₂	vial (Spex)	x	20	Continuous	x	x	Glass	Milling in a glovebox
10.1016/j.elecom.2009.07.028	2009	70-80% Li ₂ S	1	ZrO ₂	12 & 15 mm	15	1 each	x	ZrO ₂	vial (Spex)	x	20	30 min ON, 30 min OFF	x	x	Glass	Milling in a glovebox
10.1039/c0jm01090a	2011	80:20	x	ZrO ₂	5 mm	60	160	x	ZrO ₂	45	500	20	x	x	x	"Almost amorphous"	x
10.1016/j.ssi.2010.10.013	2011	67-80% Li ₂ S	x	ZrO ₂	4 mm	120	500	x	ZrO ₂	45	510	8-24	x	x	x	Glass & glass-ceramic	Dry Ar atmosphere
10.1038/srep02261	2013	75:25	x	ZrO ₂	4 mm	120	500	x	ZrO ₂	45	510	10	x	Y before	x	Amorphous	Dry Ar atmosphere
10.1016/j.jpowsour.2015.10.040	2015	75:25	1	ZrO ₂	4 mm	120	500	x	ZrO ₂	45	510	45	x	x	x	Unconfirmed	x
10.1038/nenergy.2016.30	2016	77:23	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	120	x	x	x	Crystalline	Milling in a glovebox
10.1038/srep21302	2016	67-75% Li ₂ S	x	ZrO ₂	10 mm	32	10	x	ZrO ₂	45	370	80	x	x	x	Mixture	Dry Ar atmosphere
10.1016/j.ssi.2015.11.034	2016	70:30	x	ZrO ₂	3 mm	x	x	x	ZrO ₂	80	510	144	10 min ON, 20 min OFF	Y, every 8h	x		Milling in a glovebox
10.1039/c7ta06067j	2017	50-75% Li ₂ S	5	ZrO ₂	3 mm	110	x	22	ZrO ₂	45	510	100	5 min ON, 15 min OFF	x	x	Amorphous below 75mol% Li ₂ S	Milling in a glovebox
10.1149/2.1831712jes	2017	75:25	x	ZrO ₂	4 mm	120	500	x	ZrO ₂	45	510	10	x	x	x	Glassy	x
10.1038/s41467-018-04762-z	2018	77.5:22.5	x	x	x	x	x	x	Stainless Steel	500	x	20	x	x	x		x
10.1021/acs.jpcc.9b01425	2019	75:25	4	ZrO ₂	3 mm	8.5	x	25	ZrO ₂	45	510	117	5 min ON, 15 min OFF	x	x	Amorphous	Dry Ar atmosphere
10.1002/aenm.202101111	2021	75:25	x	ZrO ₂	10 mm	36	12	x	ZrO ₂	x	510	20	15 min ON, 15 min OFF	Y before	x	Crystalline	Sealed with parafilm & tape
10.1039/d1ta02754a	2021	75:25	2-5.2	ZrO ₂	5 or 10 mm	32-64	x	6-16	ZrO ₂	45	350-510	15-80	0-5 min OFF/hr	Varied	Varied	Amorphous	Screw-top clamp for sealing
10.1021/acsaem.0c02771	2021	75:25	x	x	x	x	x	x	ZrO ₂	45	600	10	x	x	x		Milling in a glovebox
This work	22-23	75:25	2	YSZ	1.2-10 mm	20-70	varied	8-24	YSZ or Teflon	45-500	370-850	10-120	Varied	Varied	Varied	Commonly crystalline	Tape or screw-top clamp



Methods publication in process for *ECS Journal of Solid State Science and Technology* to address literature inconsistencies.

Filling the Gaps

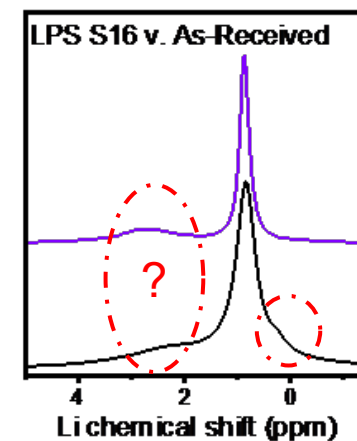
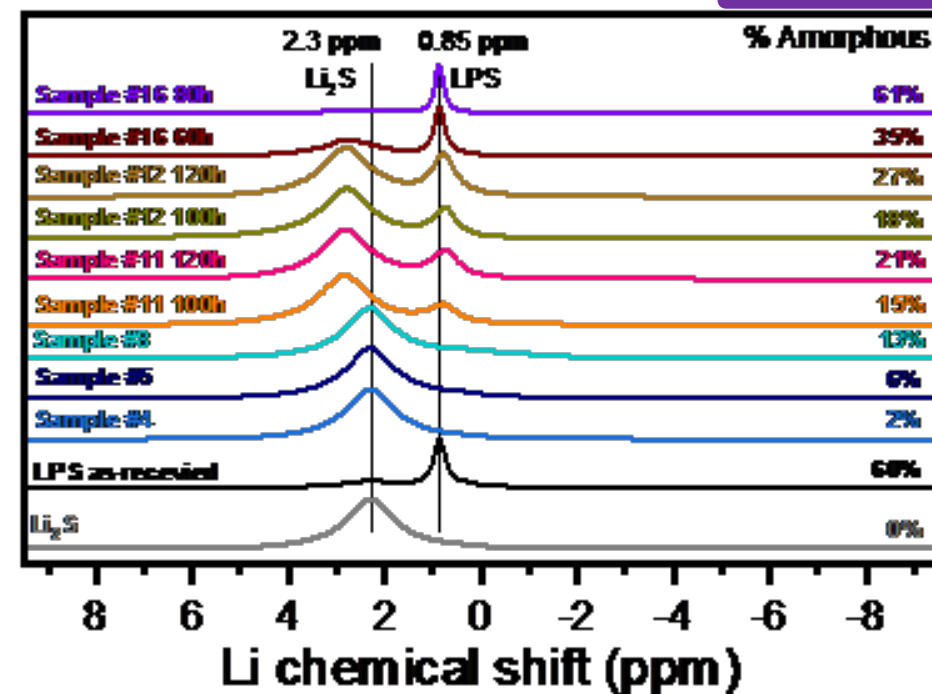
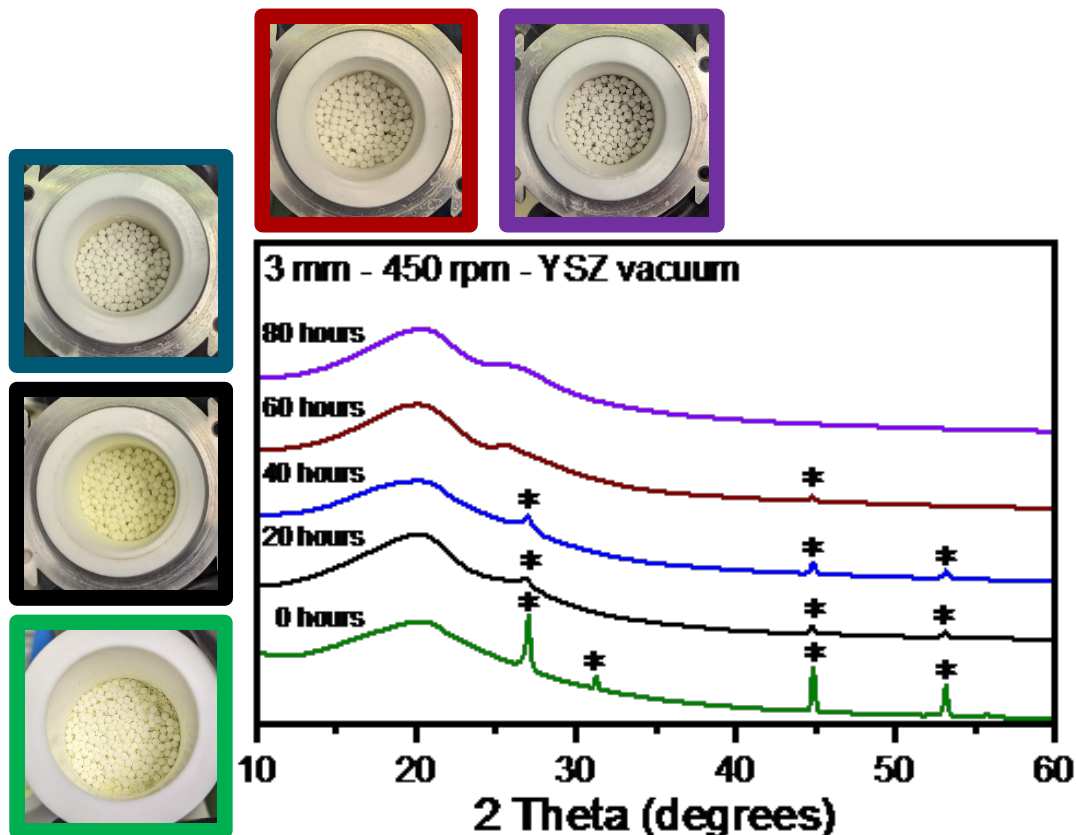
- Many preparation parameters affect the resulting SSE makeup
 - What's the best "recipe"?



Impacting factors: **crystallinity**, **physical characteristics** (color, pellet density, etc.), and **e-chem capabilities**

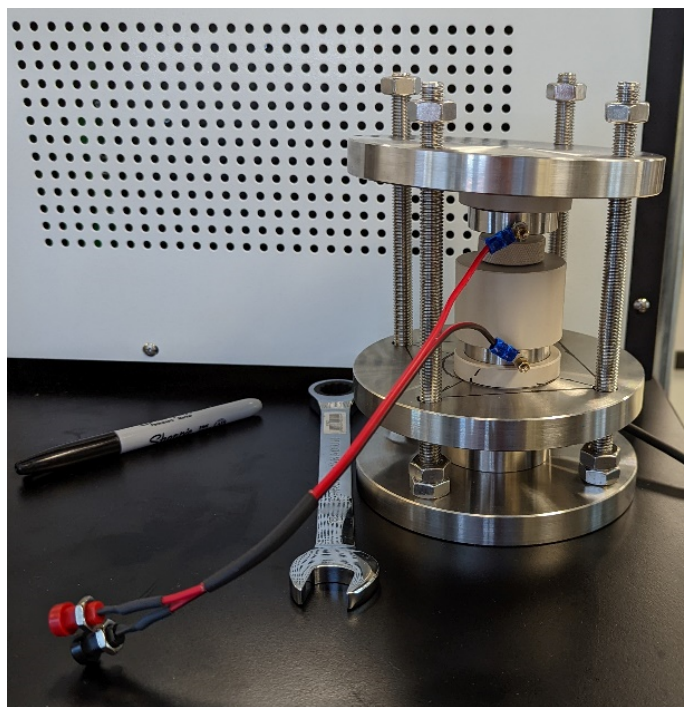
XRD & NMR

- XRD as a good go/no-go tool
- NMR for quantitative analysis



Cell-Level Testing

- PEEK Split Cell to run ionic conductivity tests & symmetric cell tests
 - Evaluate impacts of pressure
 - Add modified interfaces (i.e., artificial SEIs) to lithium foil – LiI & LiF



J. Lau...B.S. Dunn, *Adv. Energy Mater.* **8**, 1800933 (2018).

*“...two most promising methods for stabilizing the interface: the **compositional tuning of sulfide solid electrolytes** and the use of **artificial SEIs**”*

J-M. Doux et al, *J. Mater. Chem. A* **8**, 5049 (2020).

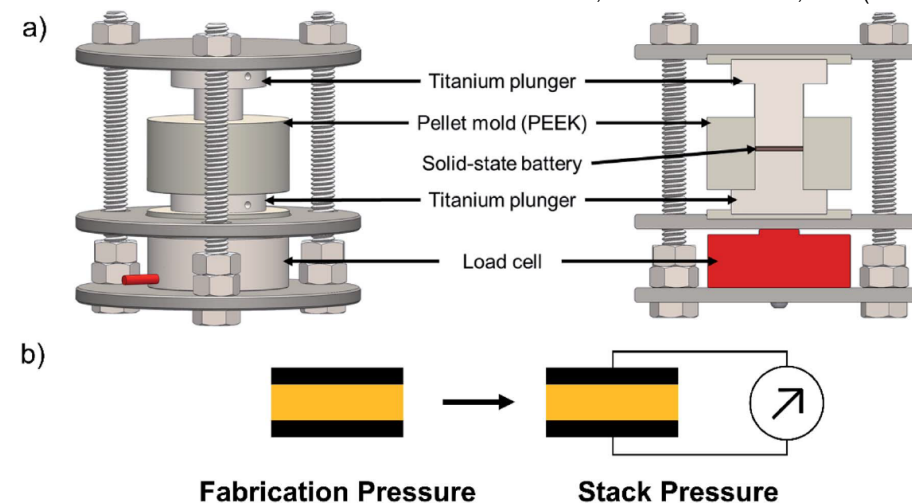
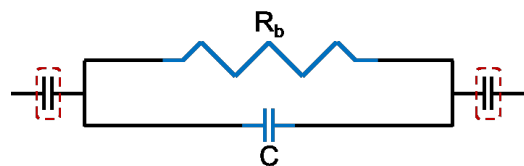
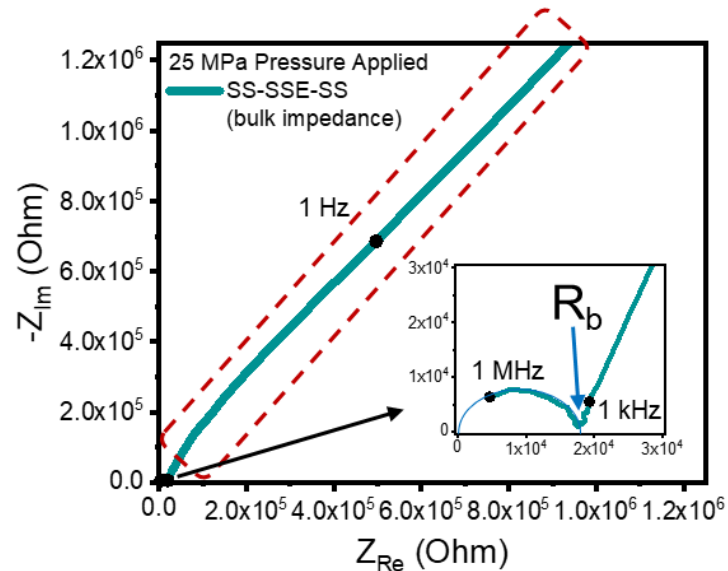


Fig. 1 (a) Design of the solid-state battery holder with a load cell to monitor the stack pressure applied to the battery during cycling and conductivity measurements. (b) For conductivity measurements and battery cycling, pellets are first prepared by applying uniaxial pressure as the fabrication pressure using a hydraulic press and are then cycled in the battery holder at the predetermined stack pressure.

Cell-Level Testing: EIS

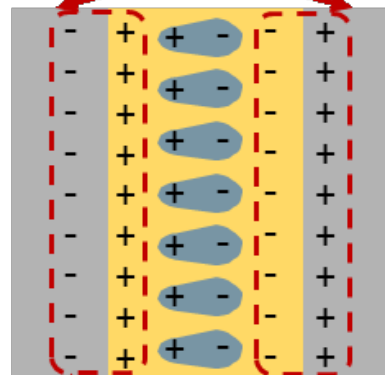
- Ion-blocking vs. ion-conducting electrodes
 - Different characteristics to evaluate!

SS|LPS|SS



SSE bulk conductivity

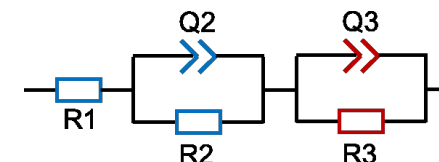
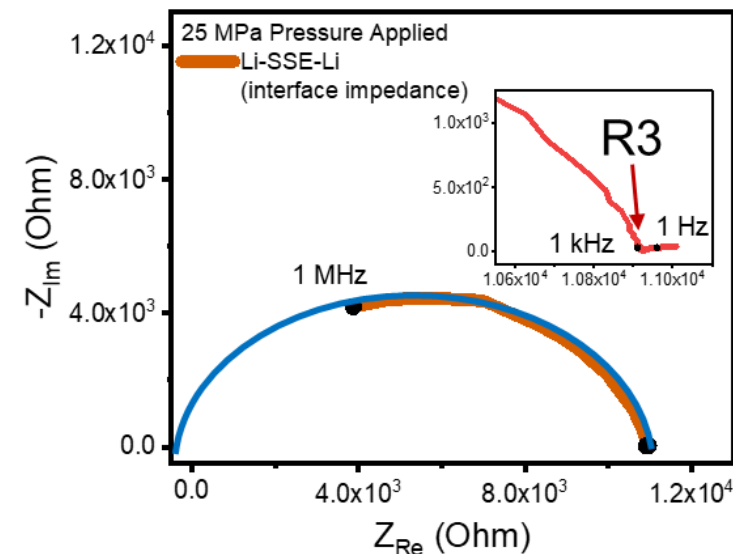
Blocking electrodes



**Bulk
resistance**

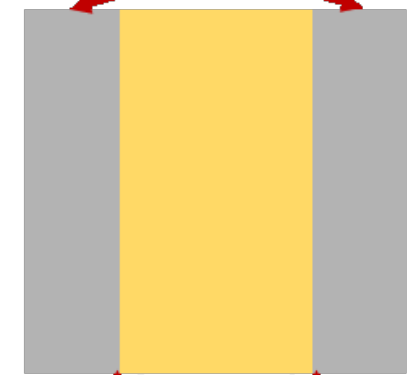
**Electrode
polarization**

Li|LPS|Li



Interfacial charge transfer

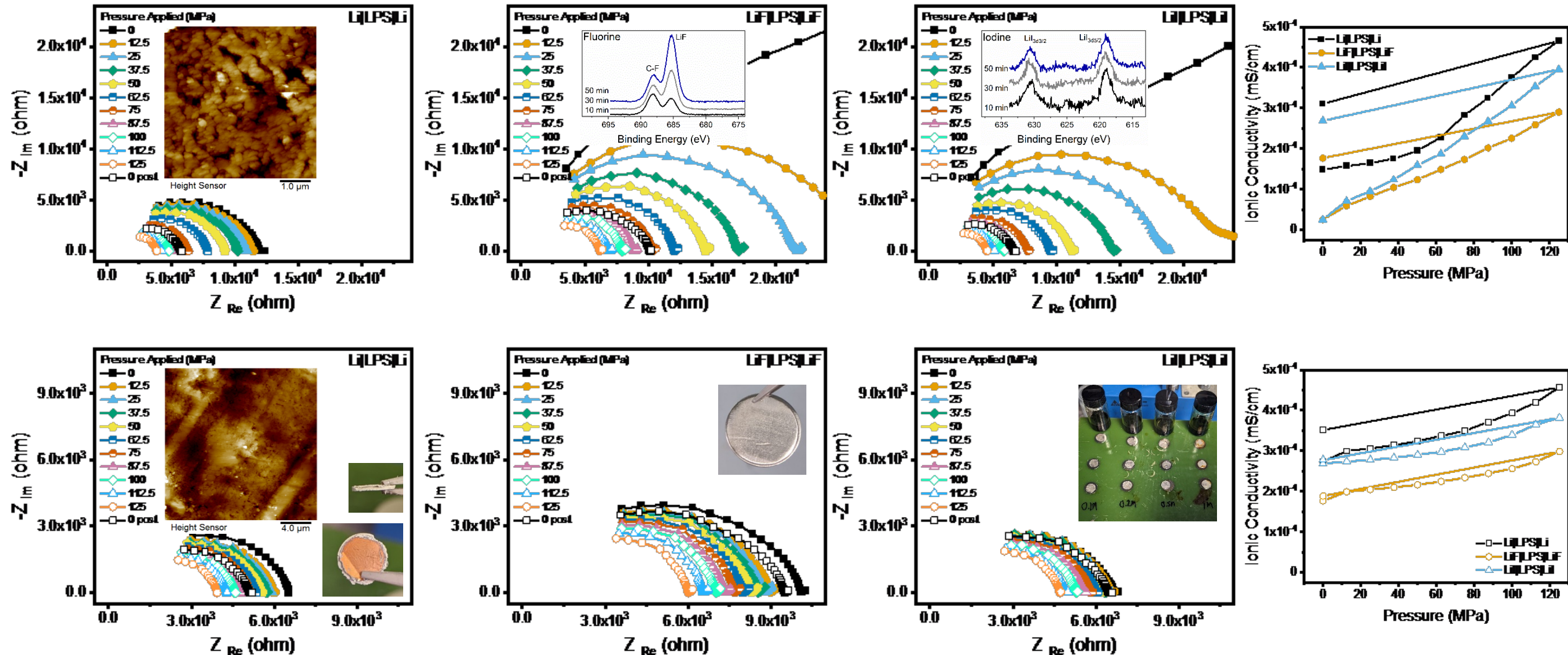
Conducting electrodes



**Bulk
resistance**

**Interfacial
impedance**

Cell-Level Testing: Artificial Coatings/SEIs



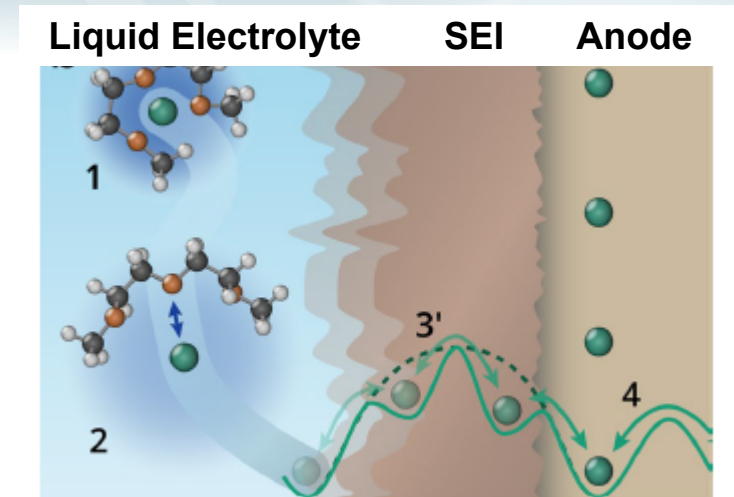
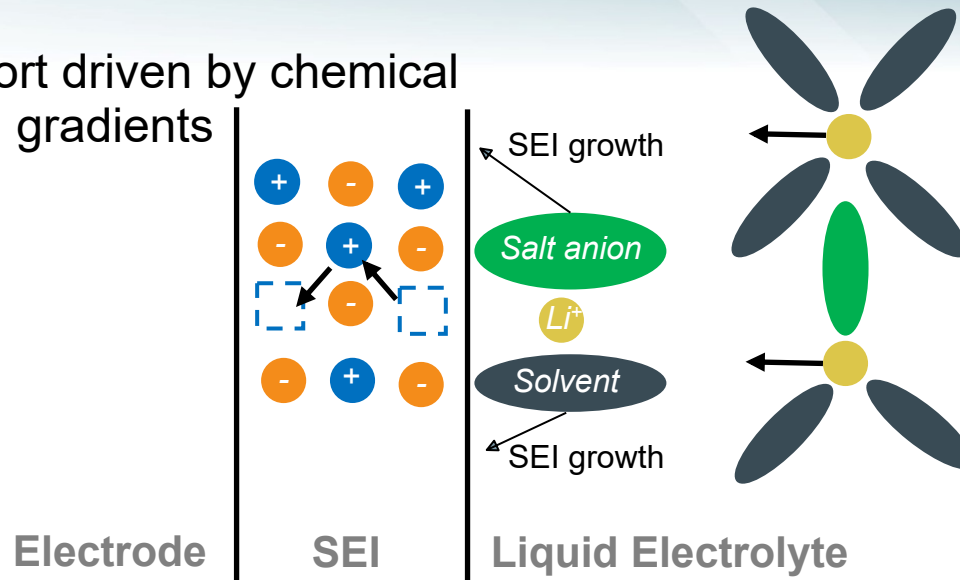
I wish to acknowledge the ancestral and unceded land of the Shoshone and Bannock peoples on which this research was conducted.

Other acknowledgments:

- LDRD funding under DOE Idaho Operations Office Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517
- The entire LDRD program office and support staff
- Coworkers (INL) Corey Pilgrim, Pete Barnes, Bor-Rong Chen, Bumjun Park, Boryann Liaw, Bin Li, Eric Dufek, Josh Gomez, Dong Ding, (Boise State) Paul Davis, Elton Graugnard, JD Hues, (CAES) Yu Lu, Jeremy Burgener

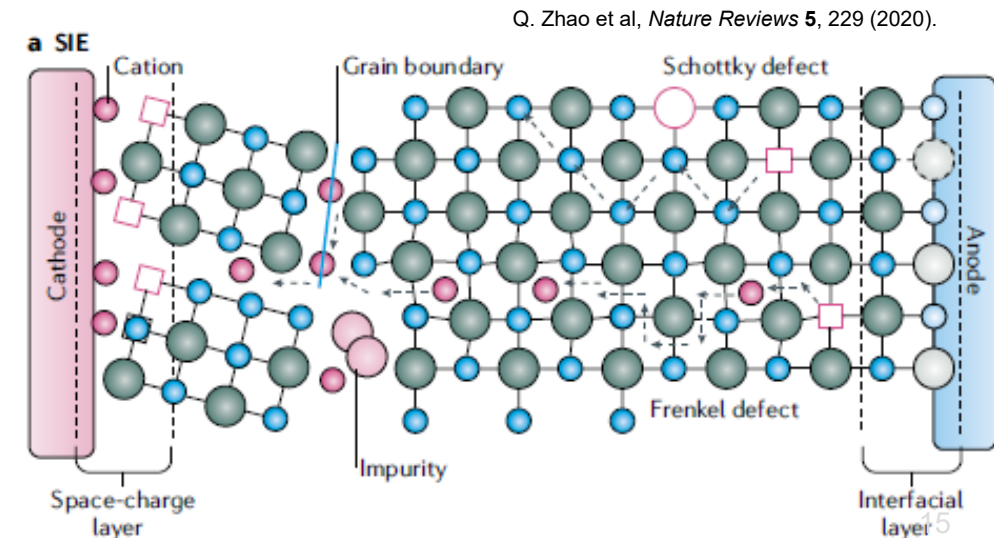
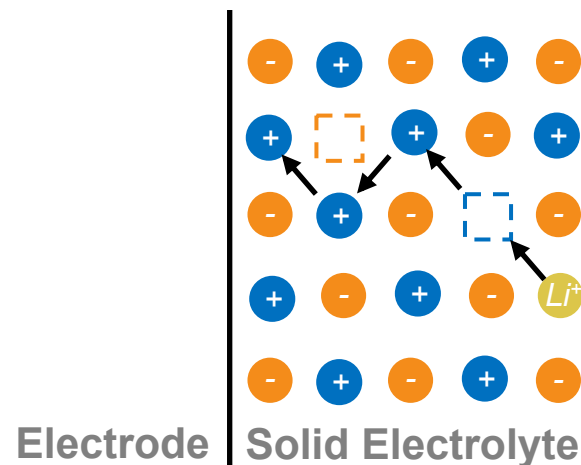
Questions?

Liquid electrolytes – transport driven by chemical and electrochemical potential gradients



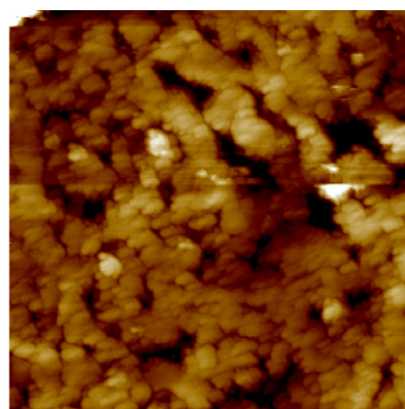
M. Weiss et al, *Electrochemical Energy Reviews* **3**, 221 (2020).

Solid electrolytes – transport driven by charge mobility and concentration



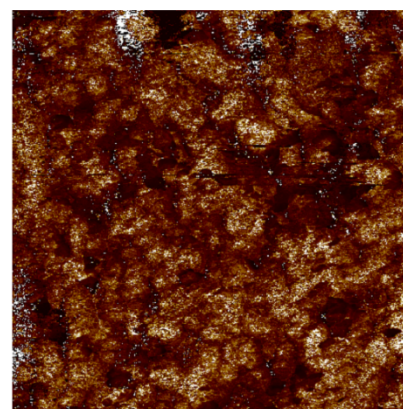
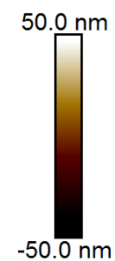
Q. Zhao et al, *Nature Reviews* **5**, 229 (2020).

Post pelletization



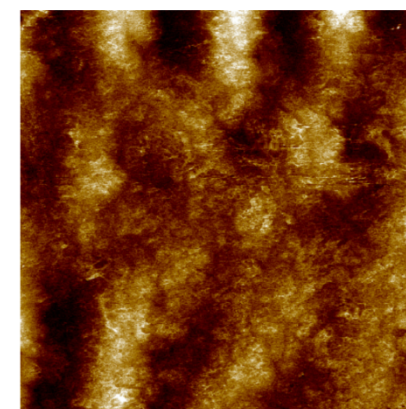
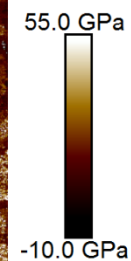
Height Sensor

1.0 μm



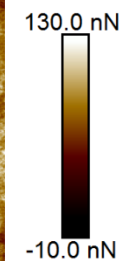
DMTModulus

1.0 μm

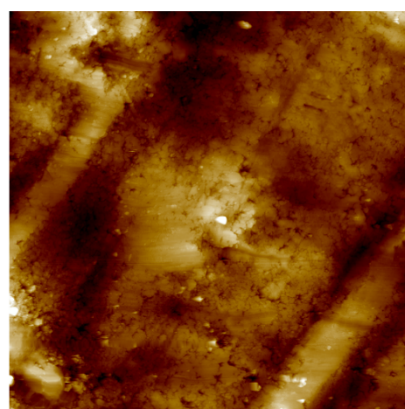


Adhesion

1.0 μm

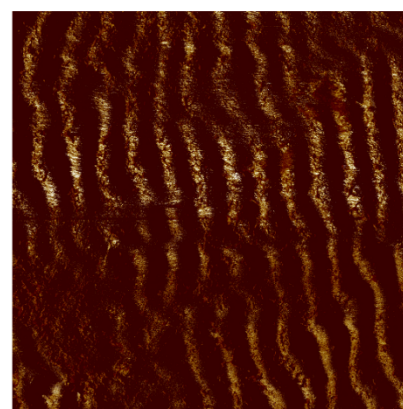
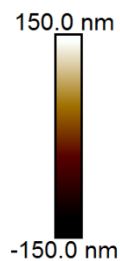


Post 125MPa load



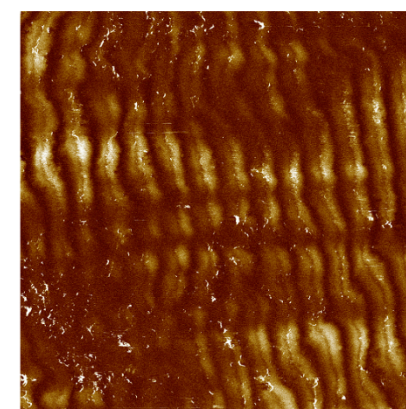
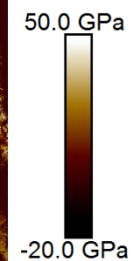
Height Sensor

4.0 μm



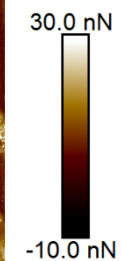
DMTModulus

4.0 μm



Adhesion

4.0 μm



Cycle Testing – Li|LPS|Li

