

# X-ray imaging reveals secrets in battery materials

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The 3D X-ray imaging technique used in the study shows how the defects move around inside the LNMO spinel as the battery is charged to higher voltages.

Credit: Andrew Ulvestad/Department of Physics, Jacobs School of Engineering/UC San Diego

In a new study, researchers explain why one particular cathode material works well at high voltages, while most other cathodes do not. The insights, published in the 19 June issue of the journal *Science*, could help battery developers design rechargeable lithium-ion batteries that operate at higher voltages.

Researchers used a powerful X-ray imaging technique combined with new data analysis algorithms to gain insights — at the nanoscale level — on the mechanical properties of a cathode material called an LNMO

spinel (composed of lithium, nickel, manganese and oxygen atoms). The study reveals how the cathode material behaves while the battery charges and offers a possible explanation for why this particular cathode material works well at [high voltage](#) levels, an attribute that is crucial for batteries used in high-power applications such as electric cars.

In addition, the imaging and data analysis techniques described in this study provide new strategies for discovering how other [cathode materials](#) behave at the nanoscale level while batteries are charging.

The multi-institution team is led by physicists and nanoengineers at the University of California, San Diego. X-ray imaging experiments were performed at Argonne National Laboratory's Advanced Photon Source.

"Understanding why this cathode material works well at high voltage can help us understand how to make other [battery materials](#) also work better at high voltages," said Andrew Ulvestad, the first author of the *Science* paper. He did this research as part of his physics Ph.D. work at UC San Diego.

While the cathode materials in most of today's lithium-ion batteries operate at 4.2 Volts maximum, the LNMO spinel is robust at higher voltages. It functions at up to 4.9 Volts. Reasons for why this material performs well at high voltages have remained a mystery. The team has now offered an answer to this question. Through imaging and data analysis techniques, they identified and located defects within the cathode material. The defects are irregularities in the material's otherwise highly ordered atomic structure.

Using Argonne National Laboratory's Advanced Photon Source, the team imaged the cathode material while it was inside a charging lithium-ion battery. Analyses of the images revealed that the defects are stationary when the battery is at rest. But when the battery is charged to

high voltage, the defects move around within the cathode material. The researchers report that this is a significant finding because it shows that the material has a unique way of responding to the strain that is induced at high voltage.

"Materials typically respond to strain by cracking. Our experiments show that this material handles strain by moving the defects around while the battery is charging," said Shirley Meng, nanoengineering professor in the UC San Diego Jacobs School of Engineering and a corresponding author on the study. "From the perspective of a battery materials researcher, this study also points to the exciting possibility of 'defect engineering' for battery materials. This would involve designing new battery materials that have specific 'defects' that improve performance."

"Defects have a bad reputation due to our constant drive towards perfection," said Oleg Shpyrko, physics professor at UC San Diego and a corresponding author on the study. "But can we use a defect-engineering approach to design and create new types of materials, or perhaps to enhance the desirable properties of the existing ones? Our research shows that the defects can be directed, or even choreographed, by simply running an electric current through the material."

The breakthroughs in this research came from analyzing data from an imaging technique called Bragg coherent diffractive imaging.

The method uses laser-like X-ray beams and novel computer algorithms to reconstruct high-resolution 3D images of nano-scale structures, such as the LNMO spinel described in this study.

Defects are difficult to image directly because they are extremely small — less than a nanometer in size. However, each defect causes a strain field, which is an area of deformation surrounding the defect in the atomic structure. The strain fields are much larger — tens of

nanometers in size — making them large enough to be imaged. By analyzing the strain fields in the LNMO spinel, the team mapped out the defects and studied how they play a role in the material's performance at high voltage.

"These new imaging methods that allow us to look inside the battery — while it is operating in real time — will be important not only for energy storage materials, but also for many other applications, novel materials and devices," said Shpyrko. "Thanks to our combined efforts, we have developed the suite of tools that can help unravel the complexities of atomic-scale defects, which are commonly associated with performance degradation, but can also potentially be used to control or optimize the material's properties."

"It's important to see the defects and know where they are in order to understand how they might change the properties of the material," said Ulvestad. "We are the first to do this imaging in a working battery."

### **Negative poisson's ratio**

The team used the defects to probe the mechanical properties of the LNMO spinel. The researchers report that the movement of the [defects](#) while the battery is charging causes changes in the strain fields, which are described by mathematical equations. Using these equations, the team calculated a material property called the Poisson's ratio and discovered that this value is negative when the material is charged to higher voltages.

The Poisson's ratio expresses how a material behaves under an applied strain. Most materials have a positive Poisson's ratio. This means when a material is enlarged in one dimension, it shrinks in the other two dimensions, and vice versa. For example, stretching a rubber band in one dimension makes it thinner in the other dimensions and pressing down

on a ball makes it expand all around.

Materials with a negative Poisson's ratio are rare. In this case, stretching a rubber band would make it fatter in the other dimensions.

This property has important applications for lithium-ion battery materials. It enables materials to maintain their shape regardless of what type of strain is applied, making them more tolerant to strain.

"The LNMO spinel is incredibly strong. You can expand it or shrink it, and it doesn't crack. No one has ever reported a negative Poisson's ratio in battery materials. We hypothesize that this property helps make this cathode material more resistant to strain than other materials at high voltages," said Meng.

**More information:** Topological defect dynamics in operando battery nanoparticles, [www.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/ ... 1126/science.aaa1313](http://www.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/10.1126/science.aaa1313)

Provided by University of California - San Diego

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