

Modelling Activities on Silver/Oxide Interfaces with AGC and Li-Ion Batteries with Solvay

Prof. Jérôme Cornil

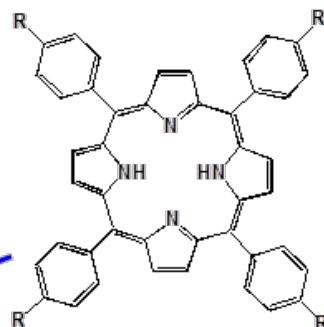
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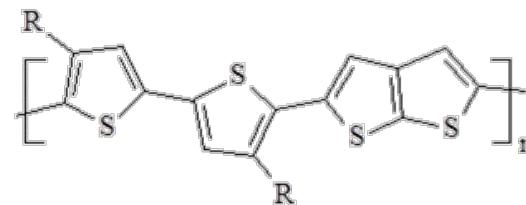
Industry – Academia Day, May 2018, Liège

Structural and Electronic Properties of Materials for Energy Applications

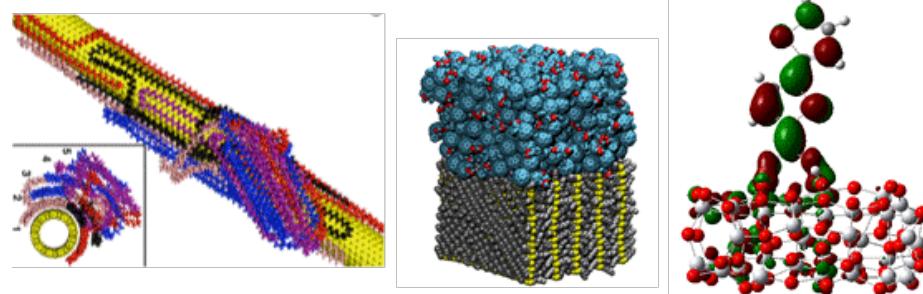
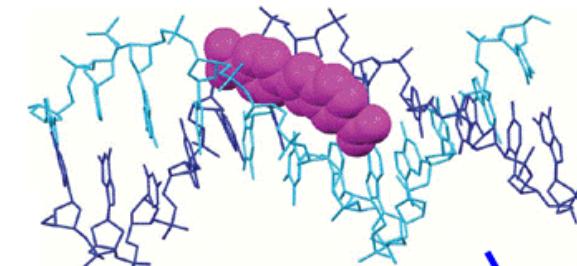
Molecular Materials



Polymeric Materials



Biological Materials



Hybrid Materials and Nanocomposites

Group Presentation

Structure – Property Relationships

Optical properties: light absorption and emission

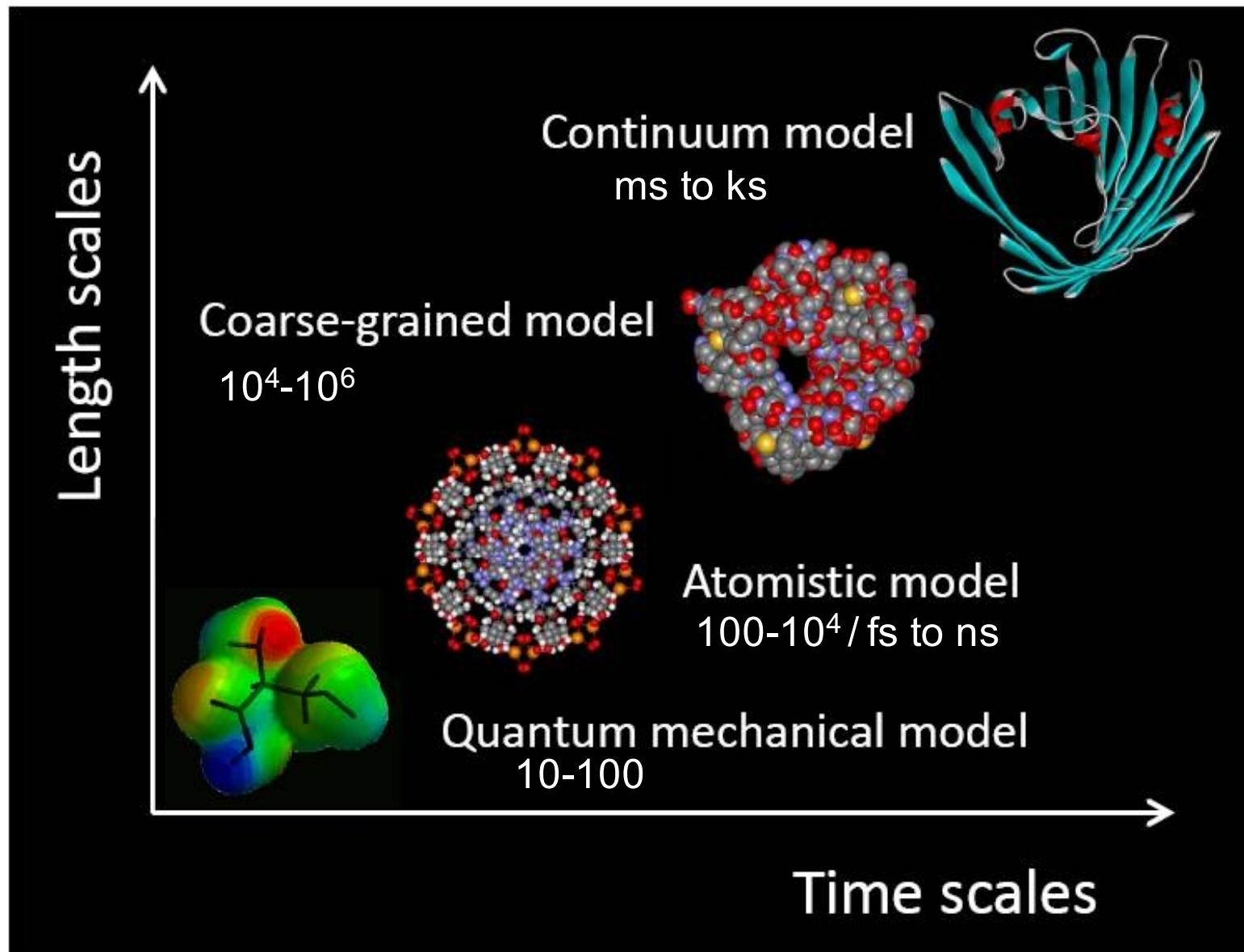
Electrical properties: generation and transport of charges (electrons / ions)

Structural properties: packing, supramolecular structures

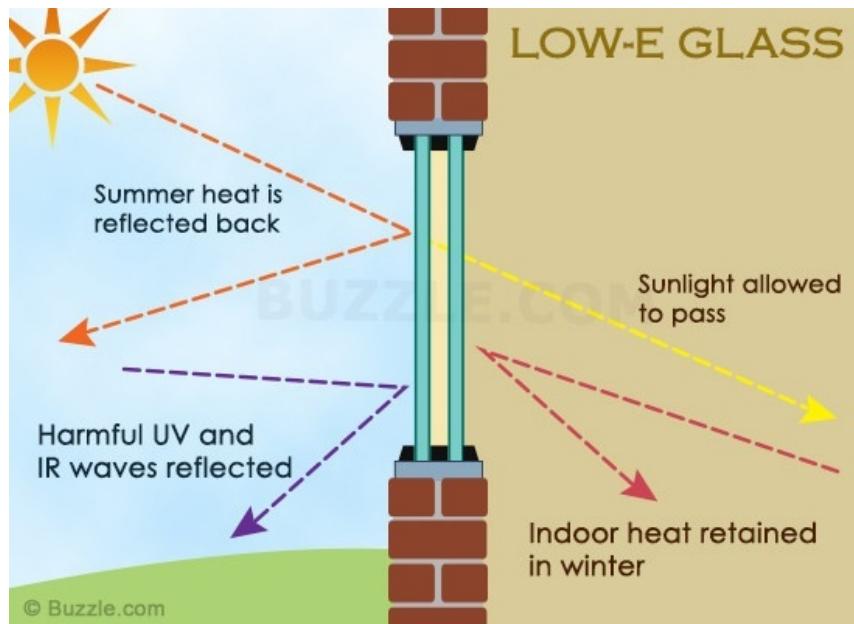
Mechanical properties: Deformation at the nanoscale

Interfacial properties: Adhesion

Multiscale Modelling



Low-E Glasses



- Multilayered structures
- Ag / oxide interfaces



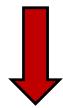
Key parameter

Work of adhesion



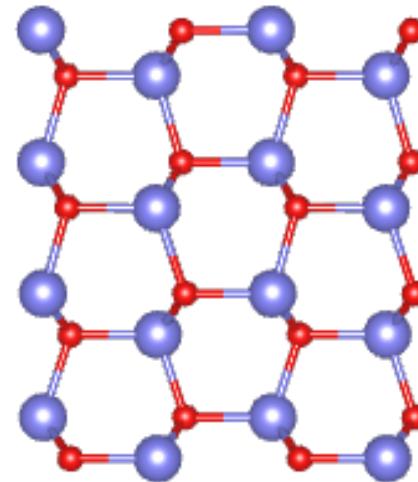
Which Oxides ?

ZnO, TiO₂, SnO₂, ZrO₂

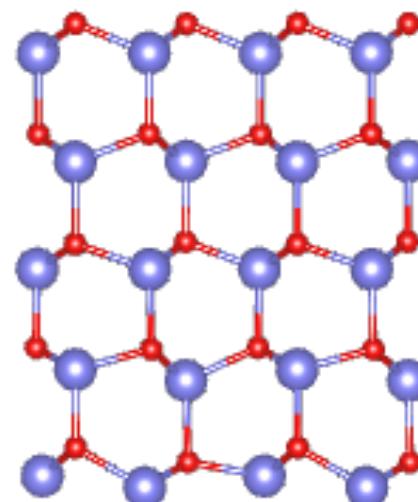


- Stable surfaces
- Polar versus non polar surfaces
- Surface termination

Non polar

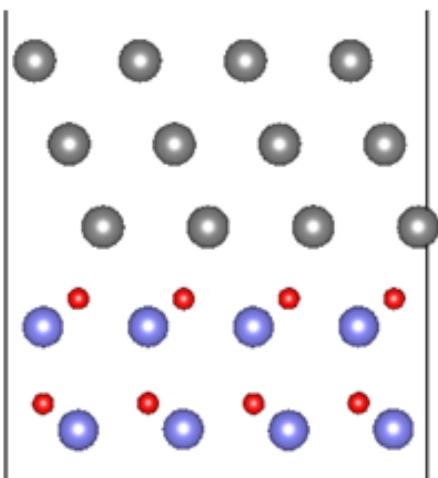


Polar

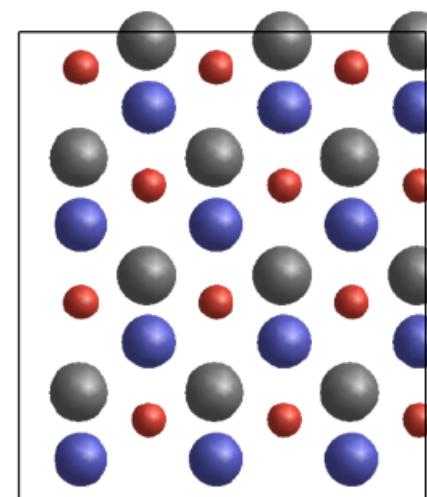


Modelling : The Slab Approach

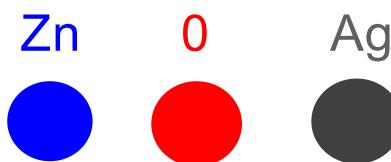
Side View



Top view

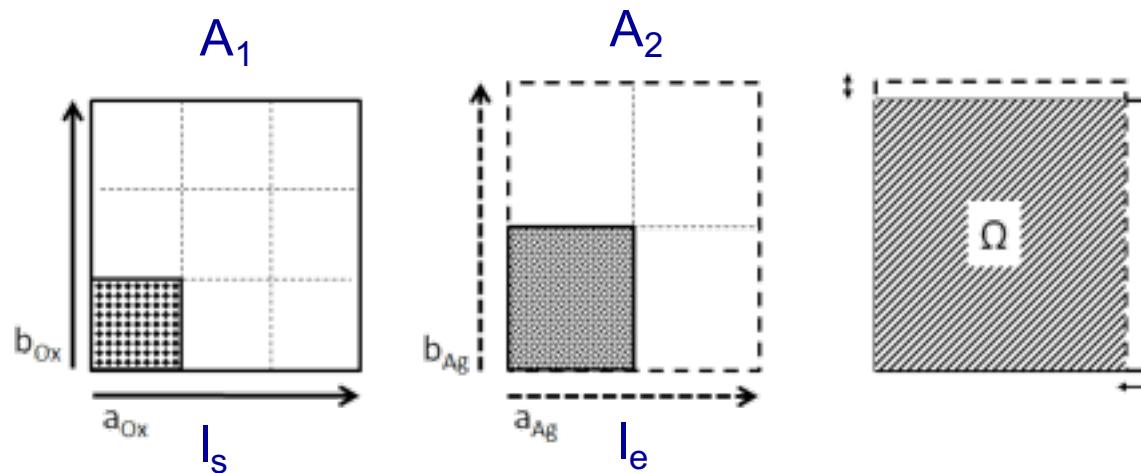


Unit cell



Density Functional Theory (DFT)

Lattice Commensurability



Lattice misfit ($M > 0$)

$$M = 1 - \frac{2\Omega}{A_1 + A_2}$$

Lattice mismatch strain

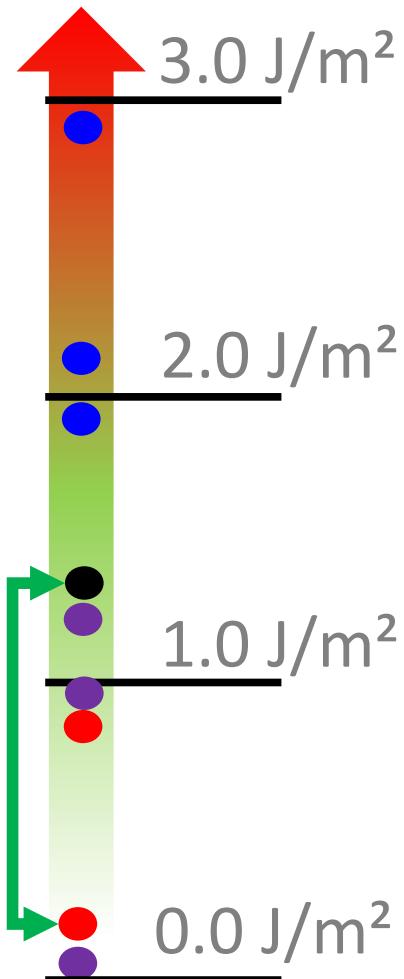
$$f = \frac{l_s - l_e}{l_e}$$

$f > 0$: tensile stress

$f < 0$: compressive stress

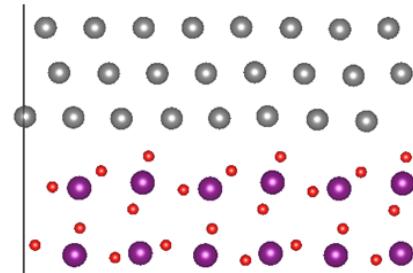
Interfaces	M (%)	f _a (%)	f _b (%)
(1) ZnO(10-10) Ag(111)	7.0	3.2	11.6
P (2) ZnO(0001)[12] Ag(111)	11.0	11.7	11.7
P (3) ZnO(0001)[16] Ag(111)	3.3	-3.3	-3.3
P (4) TiO ₂ (101) Ag(111)	2.0	-2.7	1.2
P (5) TiO ₂ (101):N Ag(111)	2.0	-2.7	1.2
P (6) SnO ₂ (110) Ag(111)	4.7	9.6	-0.3
(7) SnO ₂ (100) Ag(111)	6.9	8.5	-6.0
(8) ZrO ₂ (111) Ag(111)	6.5	6.7	6.7
P (9) ZrO ₂ (110) Ag(111)	2.5	4.5	0.6

Work of Adhesion



$$W_{ad} = \frac{[E_{Ag} + E_{Ox}] - E_{Ag/Ox}}{A}$$

SnO_2 rough



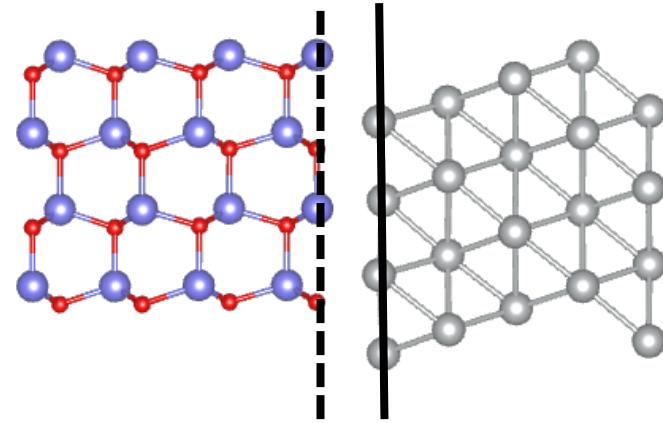
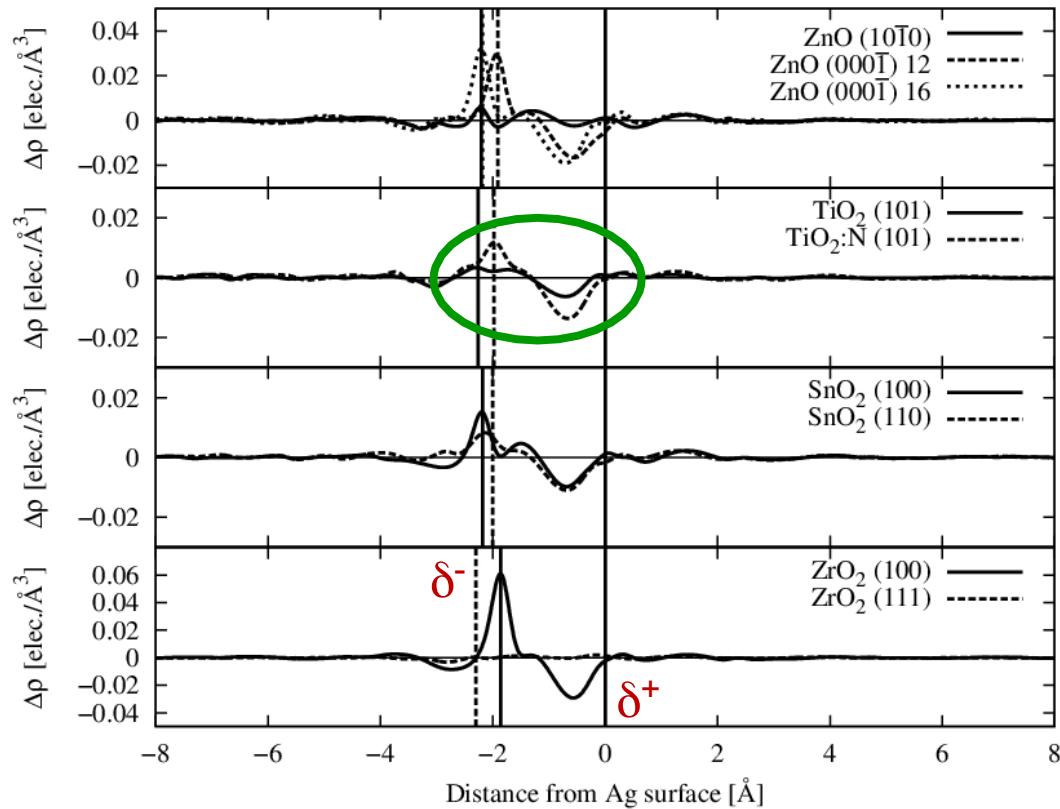
Interface	Nature of the oxide	Wsep [J/m ²]
(1) ZnO(10-10)/Ag(111)	Non polar	0.959
(2) ZnO(000-1)/Ag(111)-12	Polar	2.086
(3) ZnO(000-1)/Ag(111)-16	Polar	1.956
(4) TiO ₂ (101)/Ag(111)	« Rough »	0.159
(5) TiO ₂ (101):N/Ag(111)	Doped	1.364
(6) SnO ₂ (110)/Ag(111)	« Rough »	0.862
(7) SnO ₂ (100)/Ag(111)	Non polar	1.201
(8) ZrO ₂ (111)/Ag(111)	Non polar	0.060
(9) ZrO ₂ (100)/Ag(111)	Polar	2.876

Doping ratio ~ 5% : oxygens substituted by nitrogens

Interfacial Charge Transfer

Charge reorganization

$$\Delta\rho = \rho_{int} - (\rho_{Ag} + \rho_{M-Ox})$$



Variation in the amplitude of the charge transfer

Interfacial Charge Transfer

Interface	Nature of the oxide	Wsep [J/m ²]	qAg
(1) ZnO(10-10)/Ag(111)	Non polar	0.959	0.022
(2) ZnO(000-1)/Ag(111)-12	Polar	2.086	0.239
(3) ZnO(000-1)/Ag(111)-16	Polar	1.956	0.145
(4) TiO ₂ (101)/Ag(111)	« Rough »	0.159	0.053
(5) TiO ₂ (101):N/Ag(111)	Doped	1.364	0.126
(6) SnO ₂ (110)/Ag(111)	« Rough »	0.862	0.117
(7) SnO ₂ (100)/Ag(111)	Non polar	1.201	0.077
(8) ZrO ₂ (111)/Ag(111)	Non polar	0.060	-0.044
(9) ZrO ₂ (100)/Ag(111)	Polar	2.876	0.299

- Large charge transfer for the polar surfaces
- N doping increases the charge transfer
- Small charge transfer for ZnO (10-10)
- Anticorrelation for SnO₂



Bonding Character

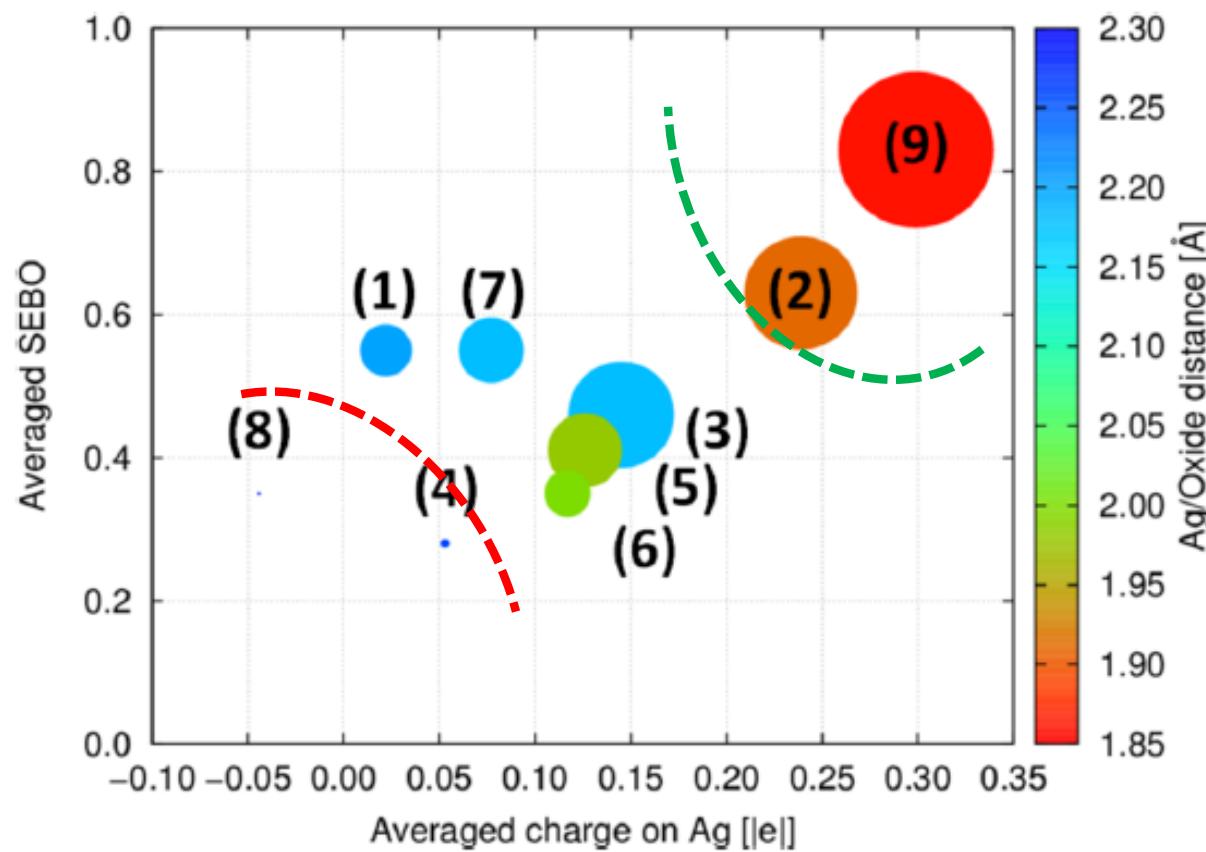
Effective bond order

$$\langle EBO \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{1st\ layer} EBO(Ag - O) + EBO(Ag - M)$$

Interface	SEBO
(1) ZnO(10-10)/Ag(111)	0.55
(2) ZnO(000-1)/Ag(111)-12	0.63
(3) ZnO(000-1)/Ag(111)-16	0.46
(4) TiO ₂ (101)/Ag(111)	0.28
(5) TiO ₂ (101):N/Ag(111)	0.41
(6) SnO ₂ (110)/Ag(111)	0.35
(7) SnO ₂ (100)/Ag(111)	0.55
(8) ZrO ₂ (111)/Ag(111)	0.35
(9) ZrO ₂ (100)/Ag(111)	0.83

Strong variations from 0.28 to 0.80 !

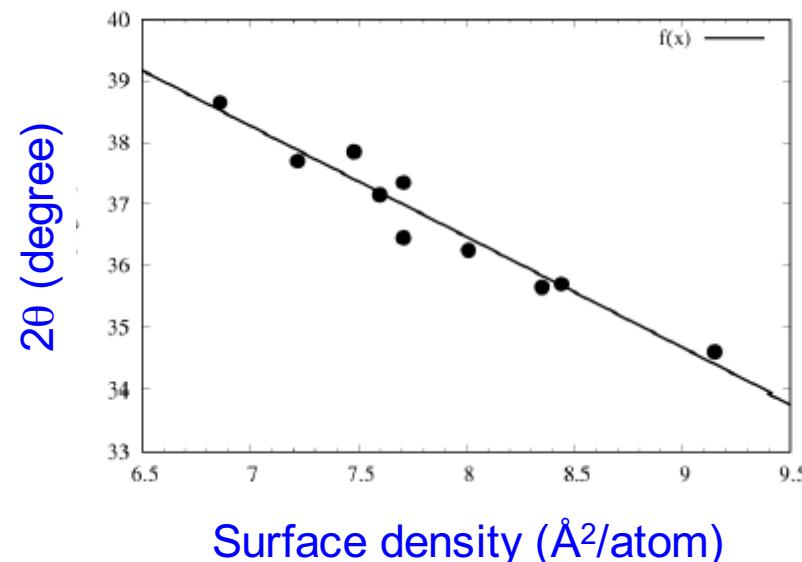
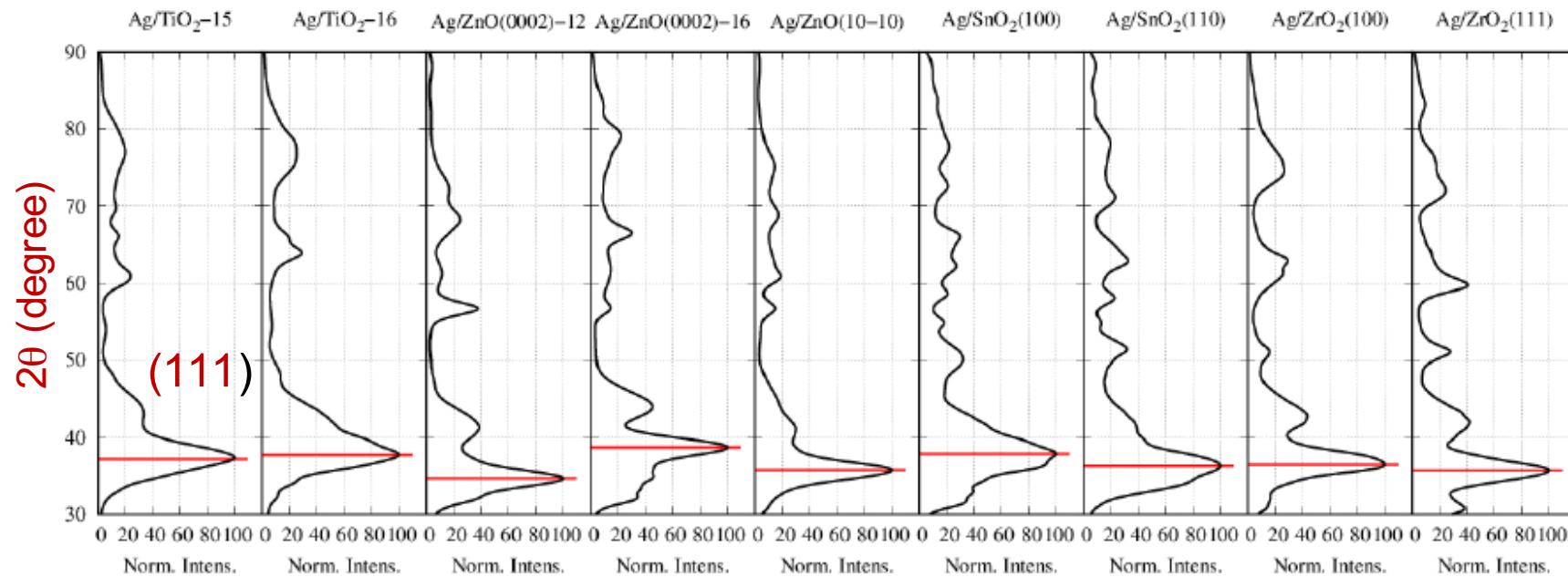
Two-Dimensional Plot



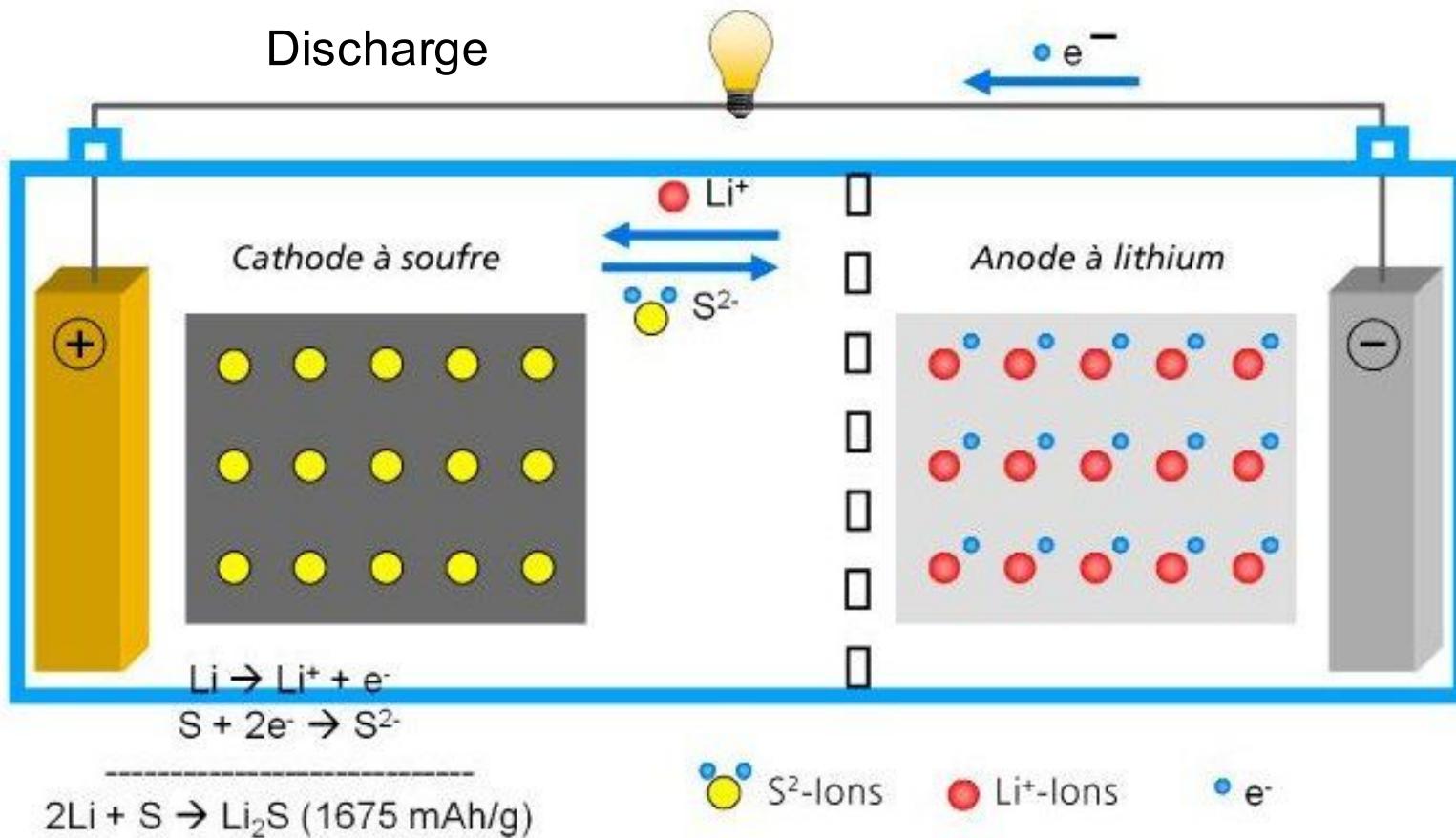
Interface

- (1) ZnO(10-10)/Ag(111)
- (2) ZnO(000-1)/Ag(111)-12
- (3) ZnO(000-1)/Ag(111)-16
- (4) TiO₂(101)/Ag(111)
- (5) TiO₂(101):N/Ag(111)
- (6) SnO₂(110)/Ag(111)
- (7) SnO₂(100)/Ag(111)
- (8) ZrO₂(111)/Ag(111)
- (9) ZrO₂(100)/Ag(111)

X-Ray Diffraction Spectra



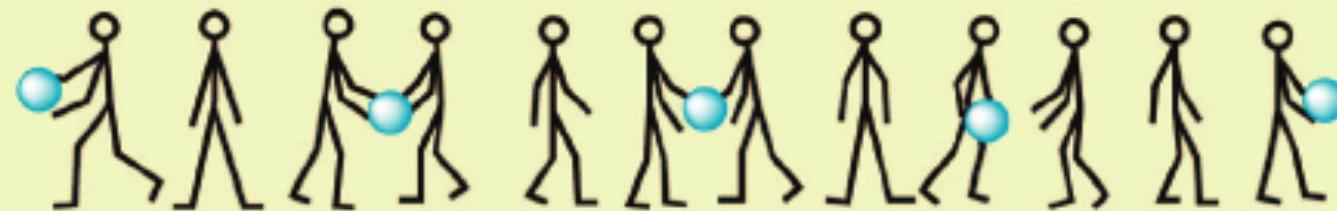
Lithium – Sulfur Batteries



- Drawbacks :**
- Solubilisation of PS (destructuration of the cathode)
 - Diffusion of PS → Chemical corrosion of the Li electrode
 - Precipitation of Li_2S → Passivation of the electrodes

Lithium Ion Diffusion

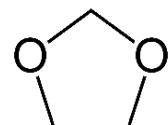
Hopping – Structure Diffusion Mechanism



Vehicular mechanism

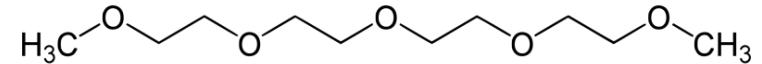


Solvents



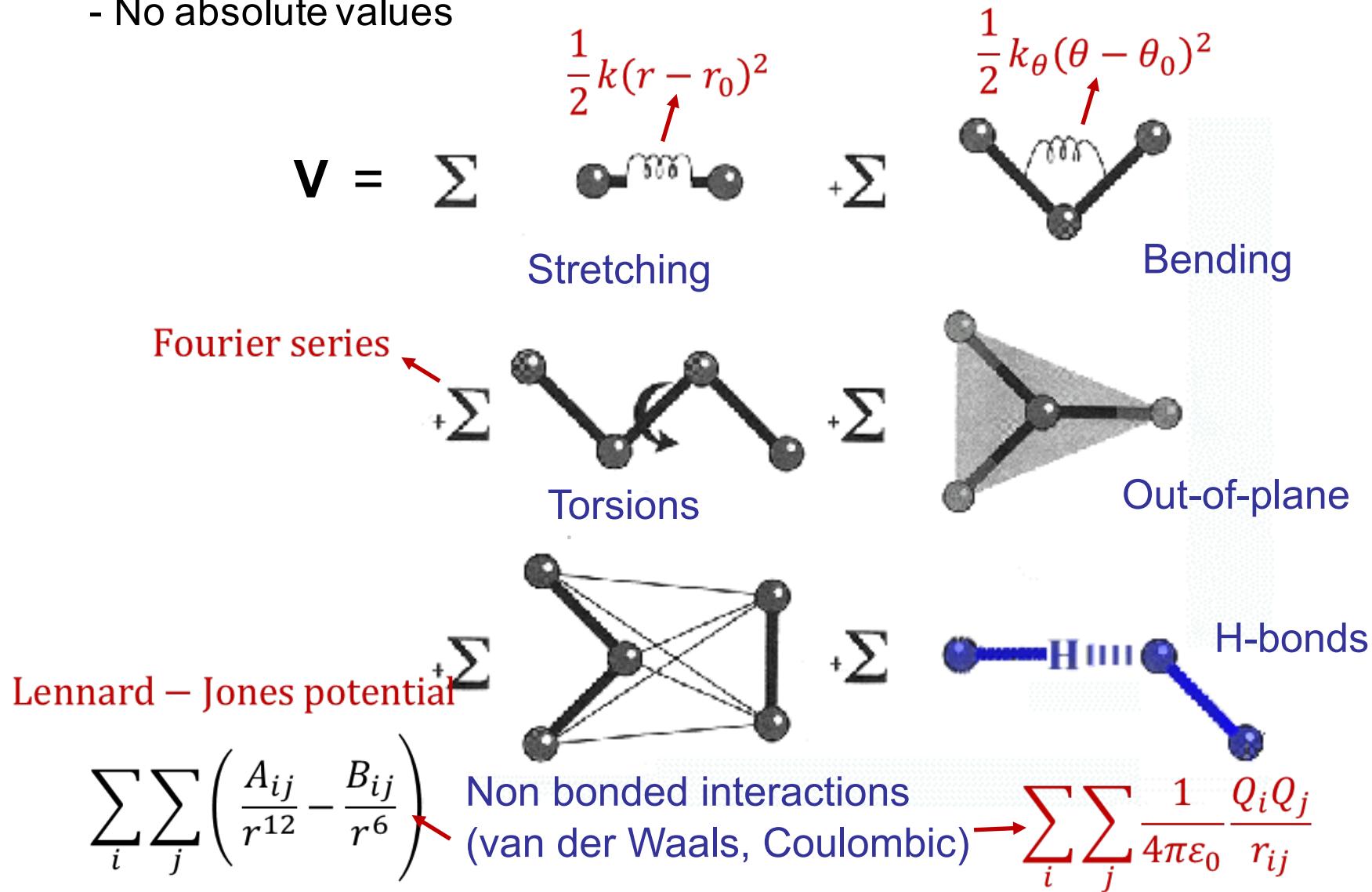
Dioxolane (DOL)

TEGDME

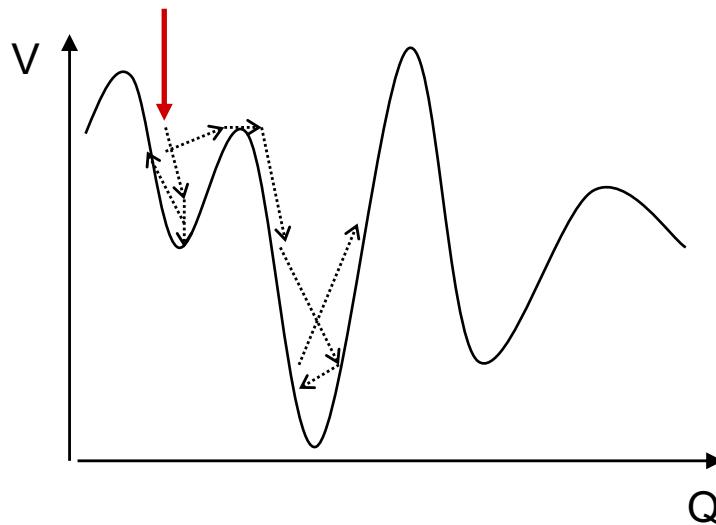


Force Field Calculations

- Systems described as balls connected by sticks
- No absolute values



Molecular Dynamics



Lagrange equations

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0$$

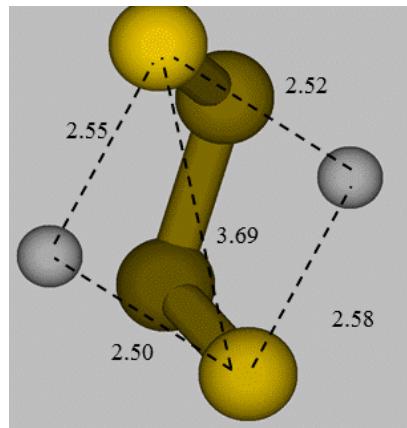
L = Lagrangian = $K - V$

$$K = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 = \frac{3}{2} N k T$$

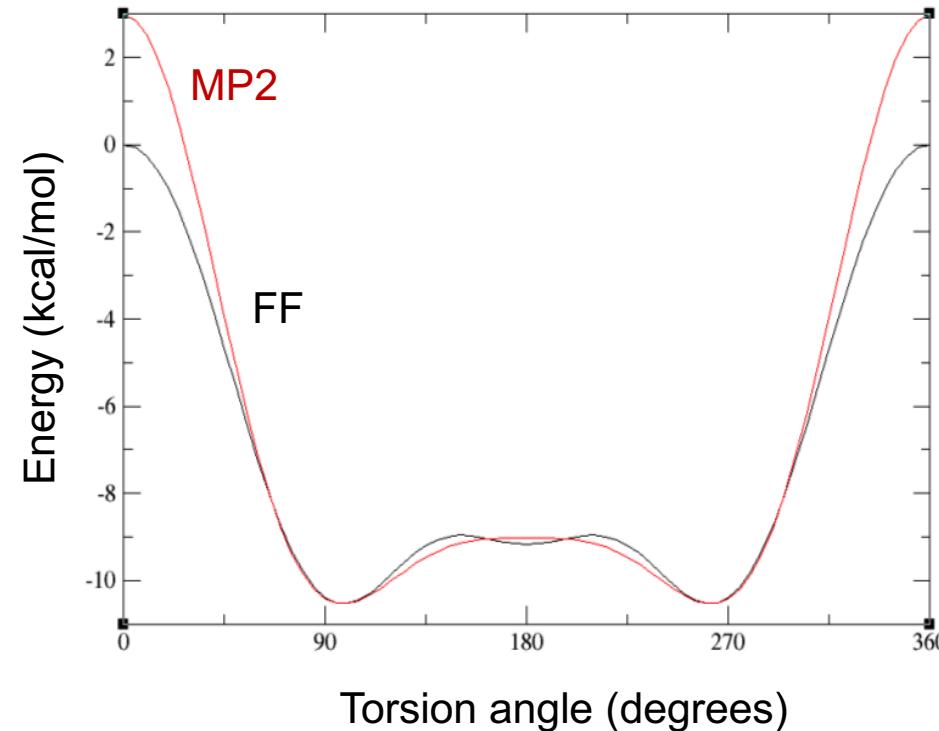
No analytical solutions → Time discretization (time step ~ fs)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R_i & R_t & R_t \\ V_i & \rightarrow & V_t \\ t = 0 & t = \Delta t & t = 2\Delta t \end{array} \rightarrow \text{Trajectory}$$

Reparameterization : Torsional Terms



- Equilibrium values and force constants estimated from MP2 calculations



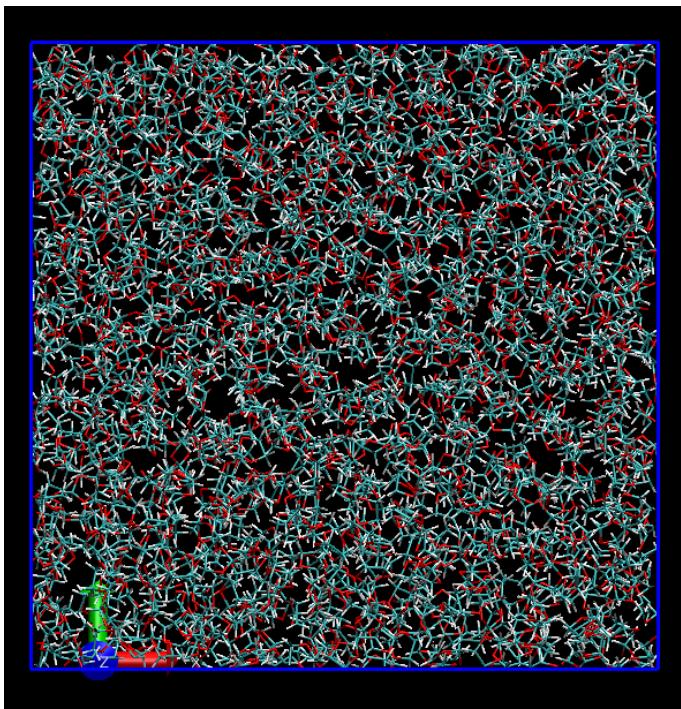
Coulomb term

$$\sum_i \sum_j \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_i Q_j}{\epsilon_{\text{eff}} r_{ij}}$$

- Static atomic charges from MP2 calculations
- Electronic polarization effects: ϵ_{eff}

Dioxolane

NPT, RT, 20 ns

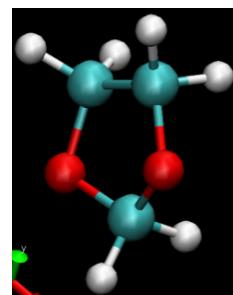


1000 dioxolane molecules

Density

ρ (MD, g/cm ³)	ρ (exp, g/cm ³)
0.97	1.06

$$\delta\rho = 8\%$$



Hildebrand parameter

$$\delta = \underbrace{[(\Delta H_v - RT)/V_m]^{1/2}}_{\text{Cohesive Energy Density}}$$

Cohesive Energy Density

$$\Delta H_v = \left\langle E_{cell} - \sum_{i=1}^n E_i \right\rangle_p$$

Enthalpy of vaporization

$$FF : \delta = 17.42 \text{ MPa}^{1/2}$$

$$Exp : \delta = 22.07 / 21.8 \text{ MPa}^{1/2}$$

Diffusion constant – Einstein relation

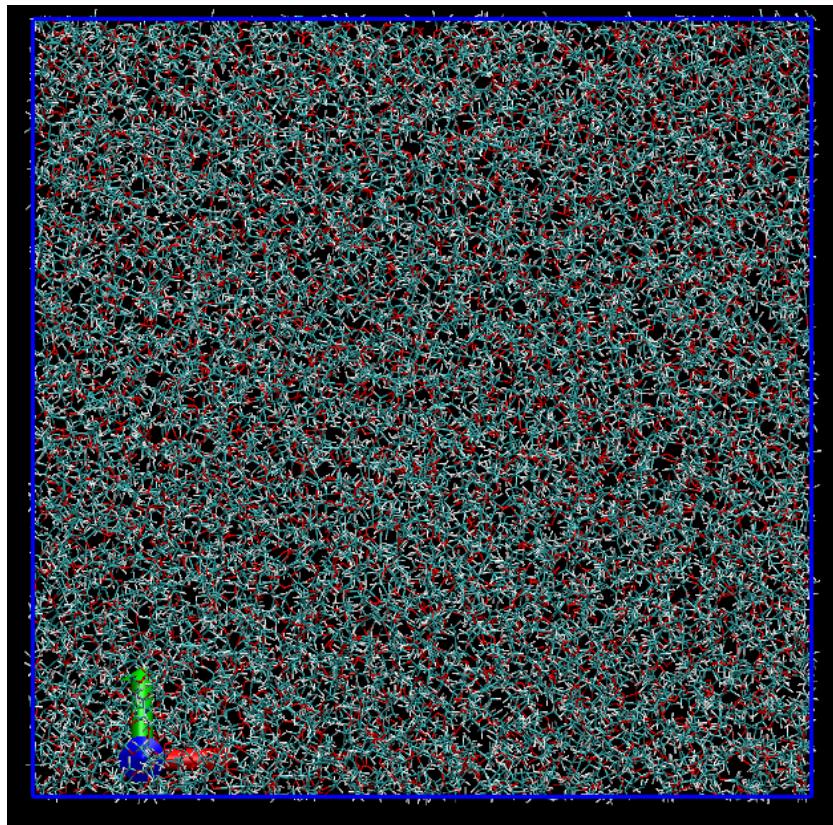
$$D = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle R^2(t) \rangle}{6t}$$

$$FF : D = 33.1 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

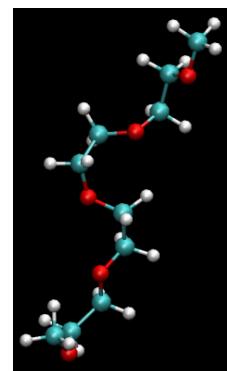
$$Exp : D = 23.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

TEGDME

NPT, RT, 80 ns



Size = $7.20 * 7.20 * 7.20 \text{ nm}^3$
980 TEGDME molecules



Density

ρ (MD, g/cm ³)	ρ (exp, g/cm ³)
0.978	1.009

$$\delta\rho = 3\%$$

Diffusion constant

$$\text{FF : } D = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Exp : } D = 3.25 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

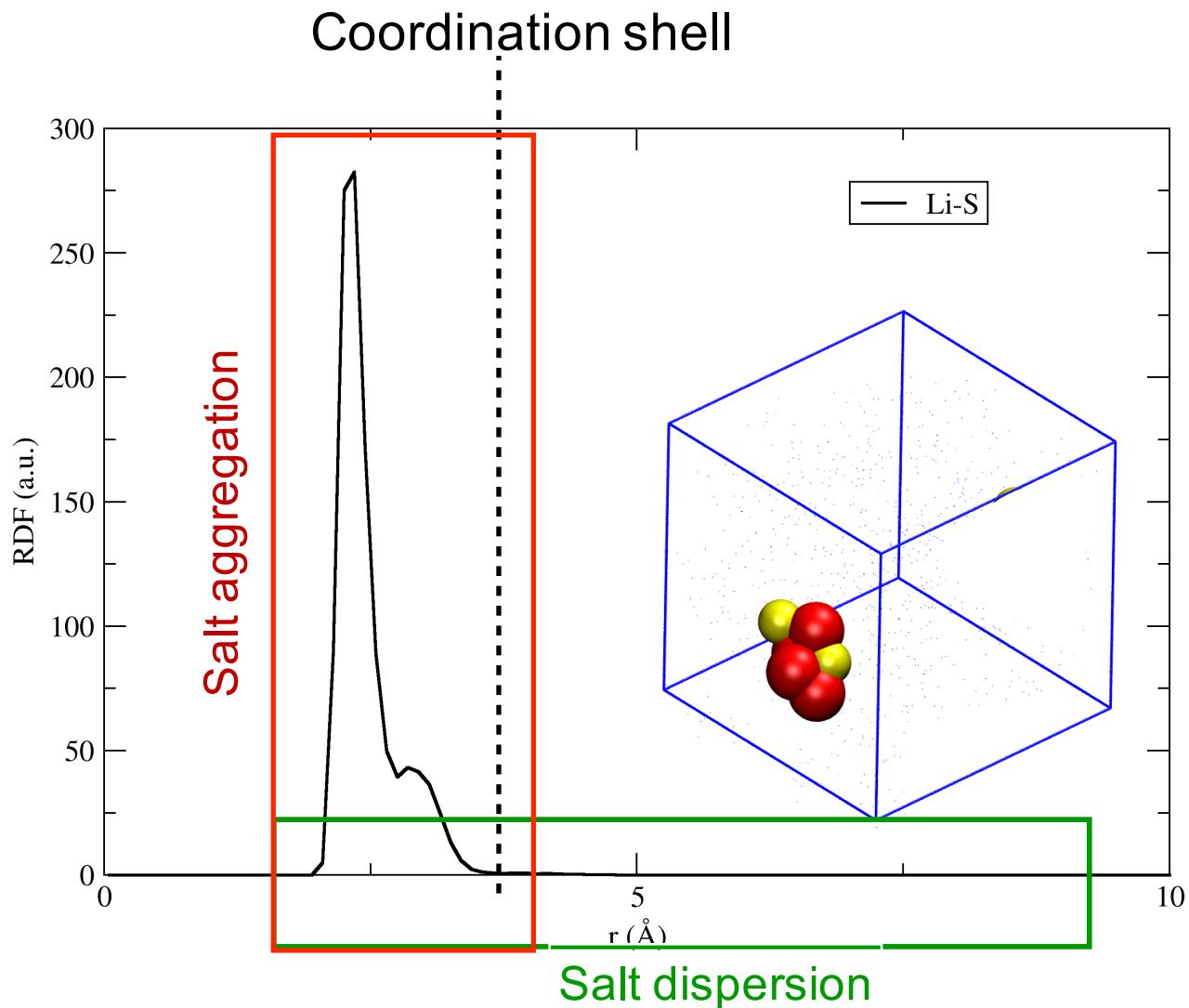
$$D_{\text{TEDGME}} < D_{\text{dioxolane}}$$

Coiling of the TEGDME molecules

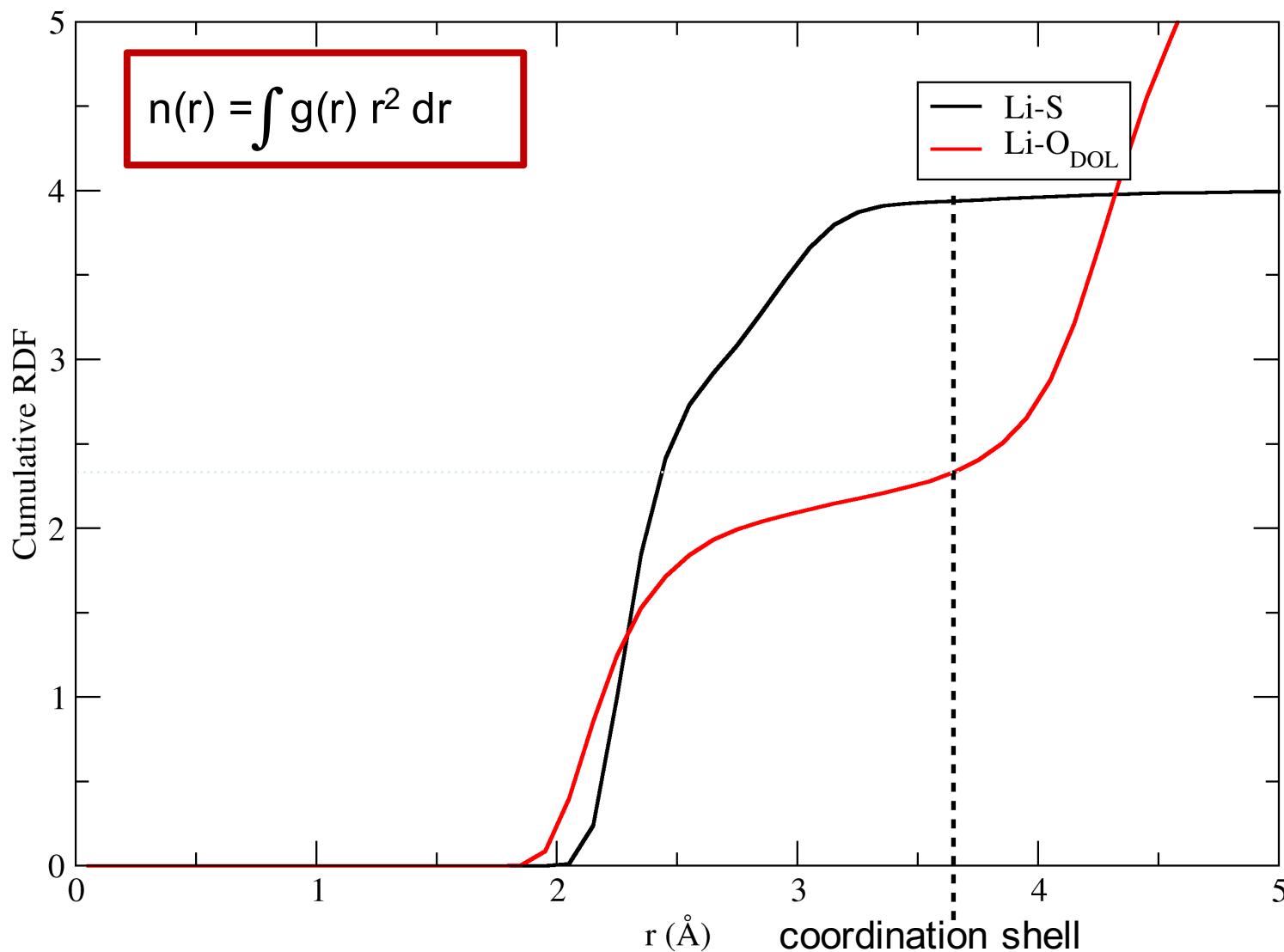
Full length : 14.1 Å

Average length : 11.2 Å

Li_2S_4 in Dioxolane



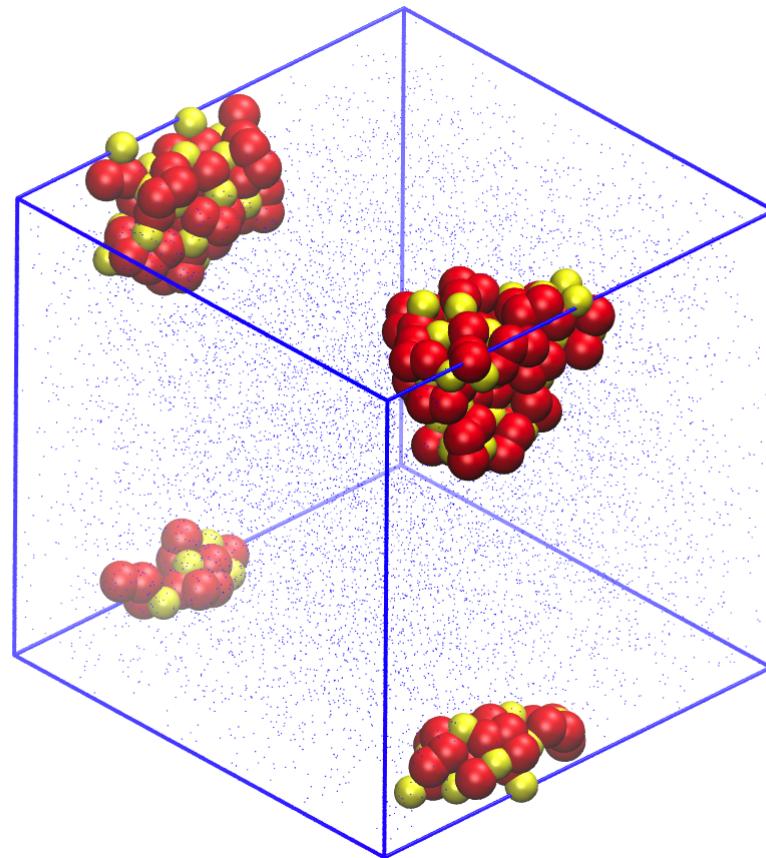
Li_2S_4 in Dioxolane



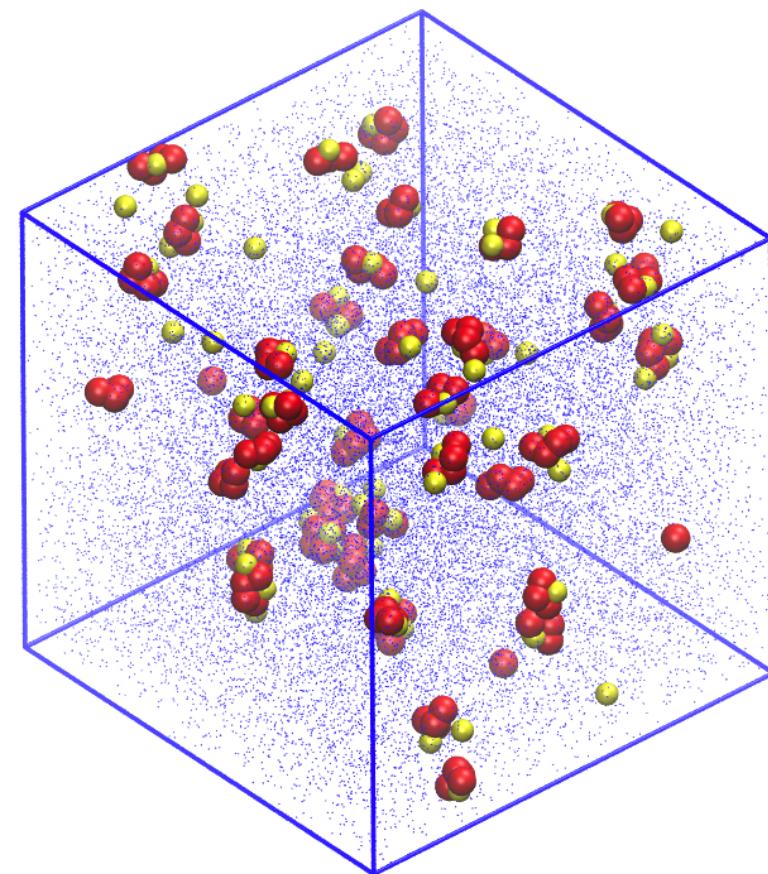
First coordination shell : 0.9 Li, 4 S, 2.4 O_{dol}

Li_2S_4 in Dioxolane versus TEGDME

DOL

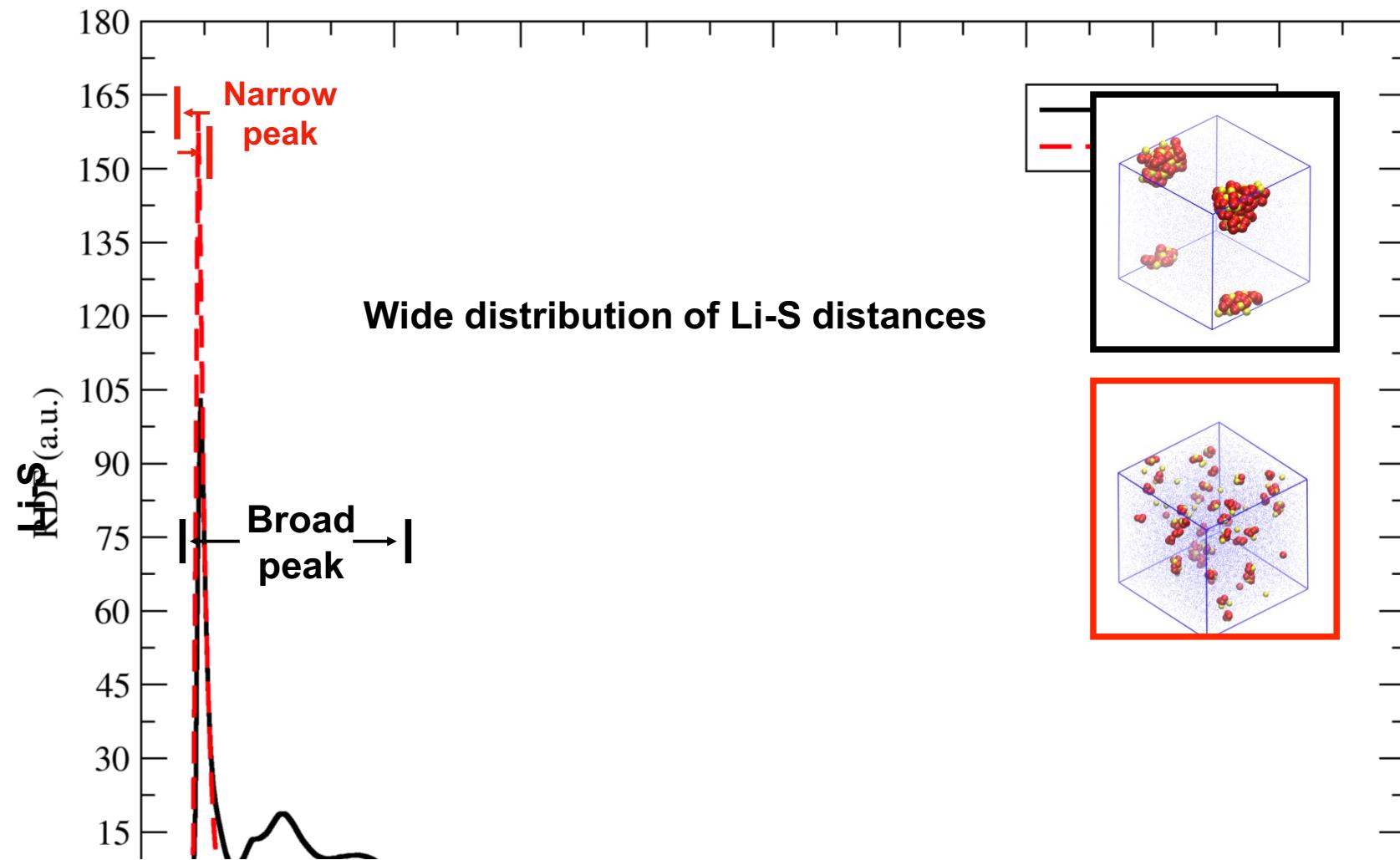


TEGDME

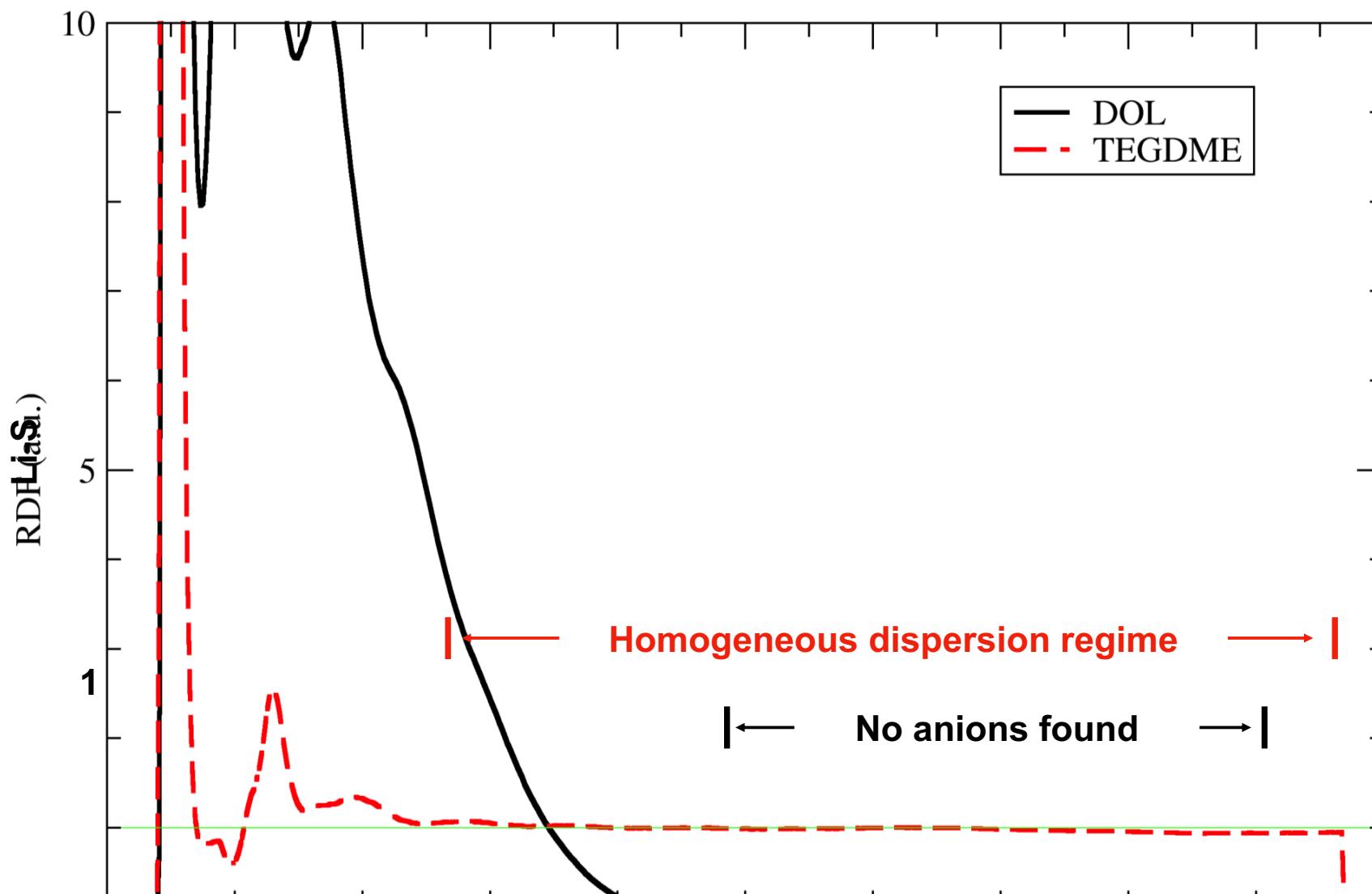


Ratio salt / solvent = 1 / 20

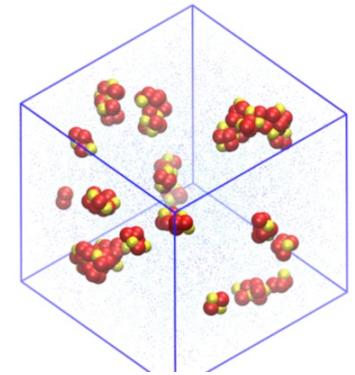
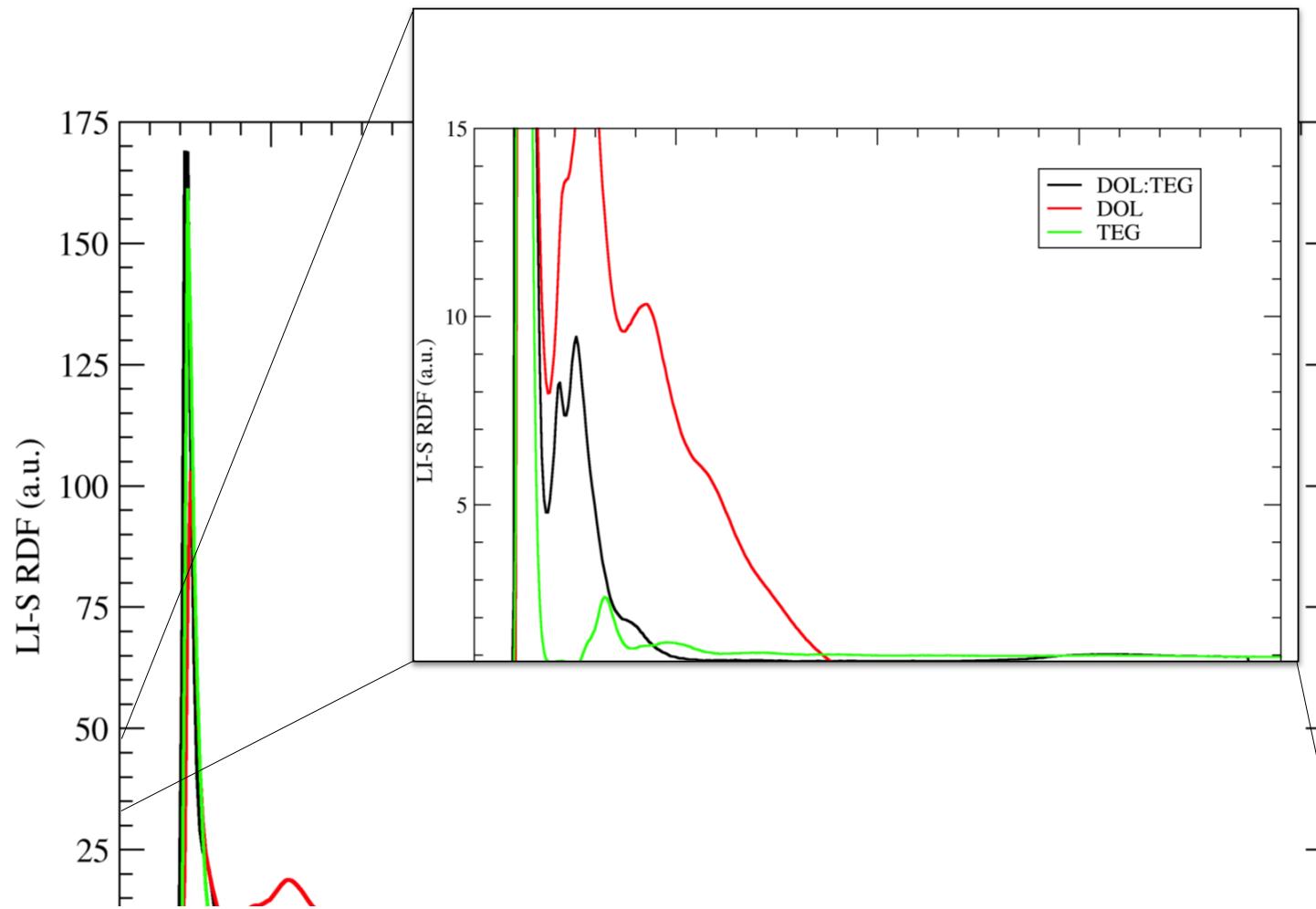
Li_2S_4 in Dioxolane versus TEGDME



Li_2S_4 in Dioxolane versus TEGDME



Li_2S_4 in Dioxolane AND TEGDME



Intermediate behavior in mixed solvents

Transport Mechanism

$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{uncorr}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \alpha(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^{app}(t)}{\lambda_{uncorr}^{app}(t)}$$

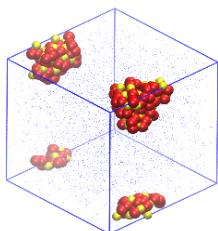
$$\alpha = 0$$

Vehicular mechanism

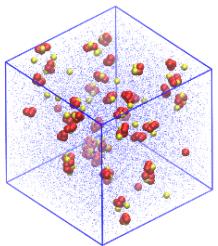


$$\alpha = 1$$

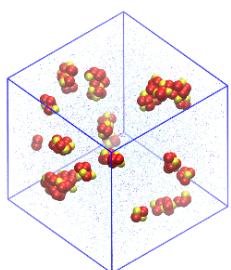
Hopping mechanism



Li_2S_4 in DOL



Li_2S_4 in TEGDME



Li_2S_4 in
DOL / TEGDME

Diffusion Li^+ ($\times 10^{-10}$ m 2 /s)	Diffusion A^- ($\times 10^{-10}$ m 2 /s)	α	Dominant Mechanism
3	3	0.49	Mixed
0.5	0.5	0.61	Hopping
0.4	0.4	0.53	Mixed

Acknowledgements



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