

4D Neutron Imaging of Lithium Batteries and Fuel Cells

Joint ESS ILL User Meeting 2022 (Lund, Sweden)

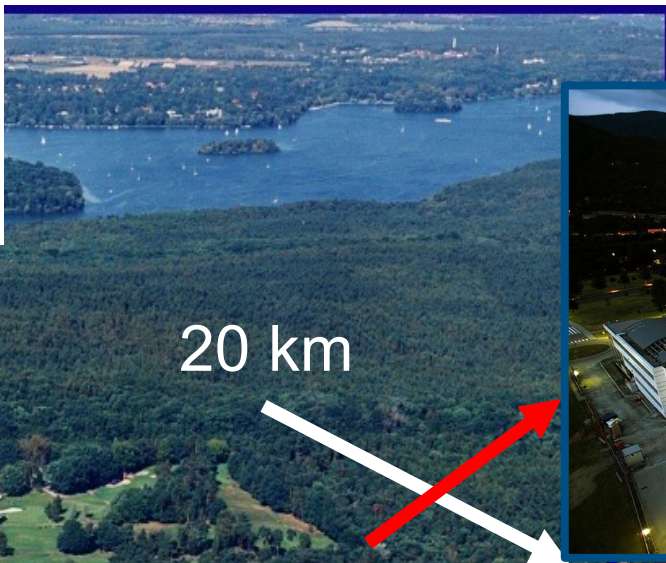
5th October 2022

Dr. Ralf F. Ziesche

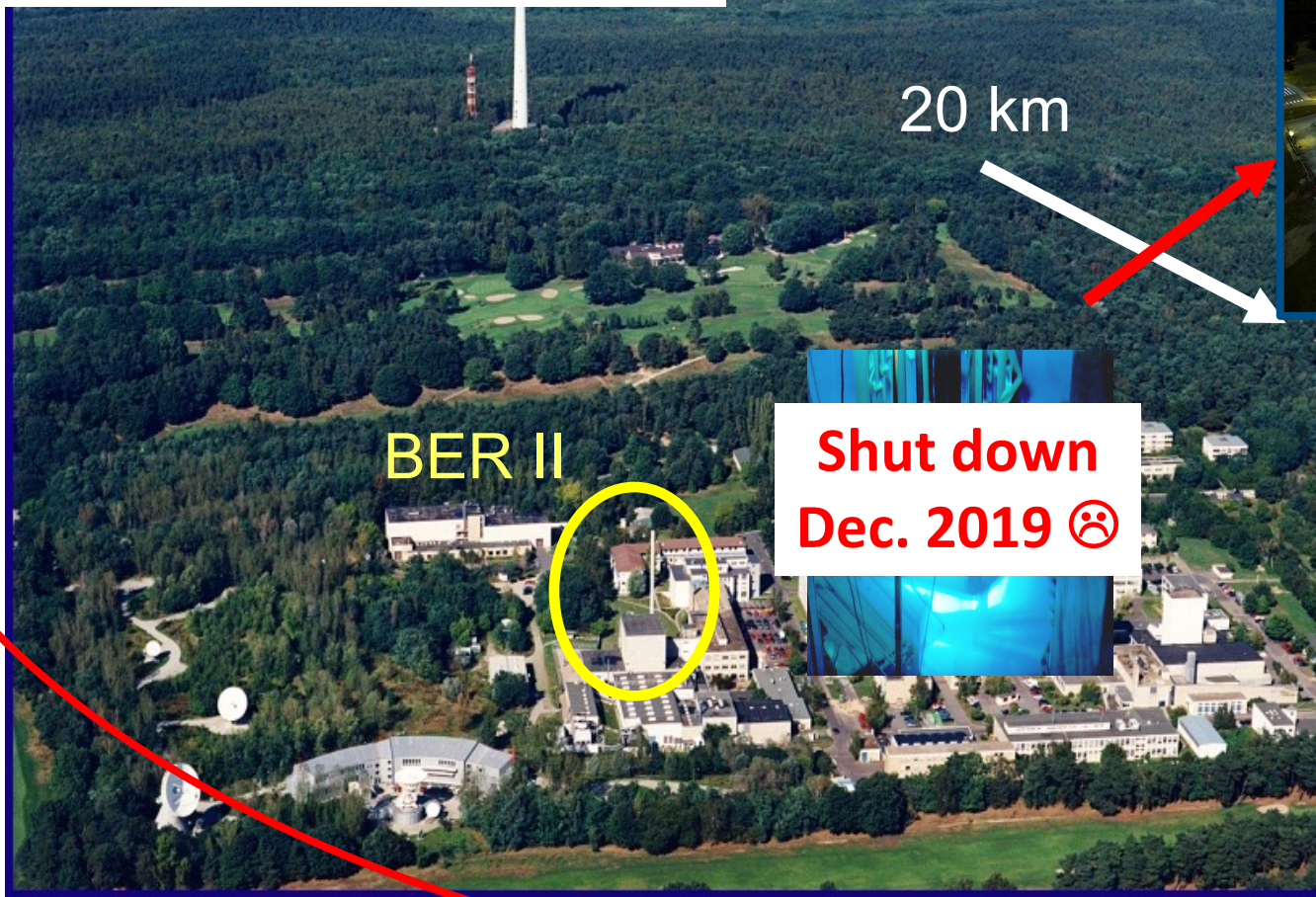
@ESS/ILL
2022

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#HZB
#TheGroup



20 km



BER II

**Shut down
Dec. 2019 ☹️**

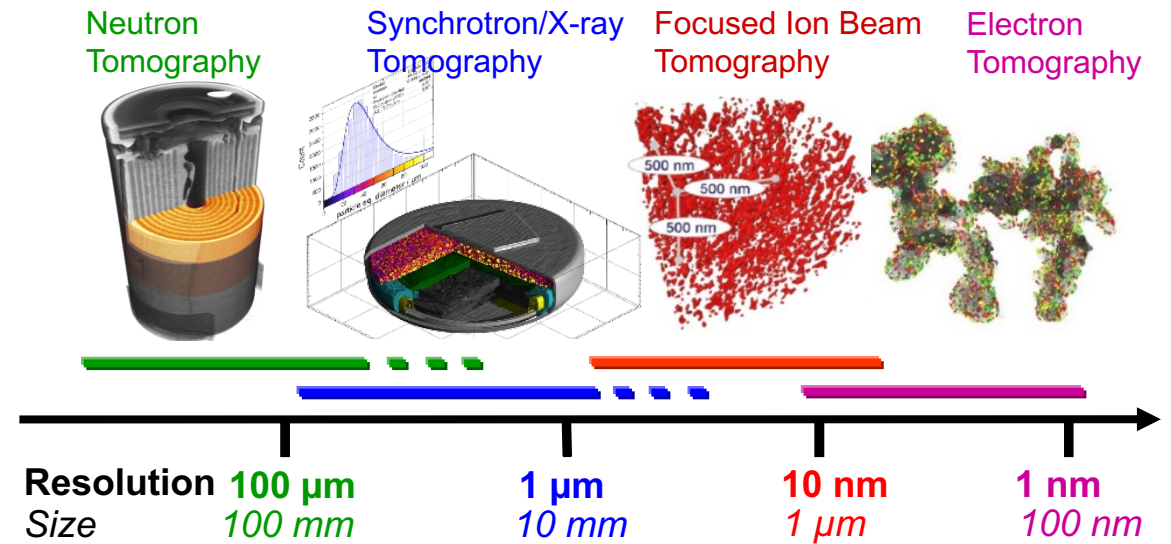


BESSY II

(Operando) Characterization of the 3D Structure and Morphology of Electrochemical Materials

Imaging Group, Institute of Applied Materials

- Investigation of **2D/3D structures and processes** on different size scales
- 3D **Structure-Properties** Relationships
- In-situ/**operando** investigations
- Development of 3D materials





Partners:

ILL, UGA, HZB

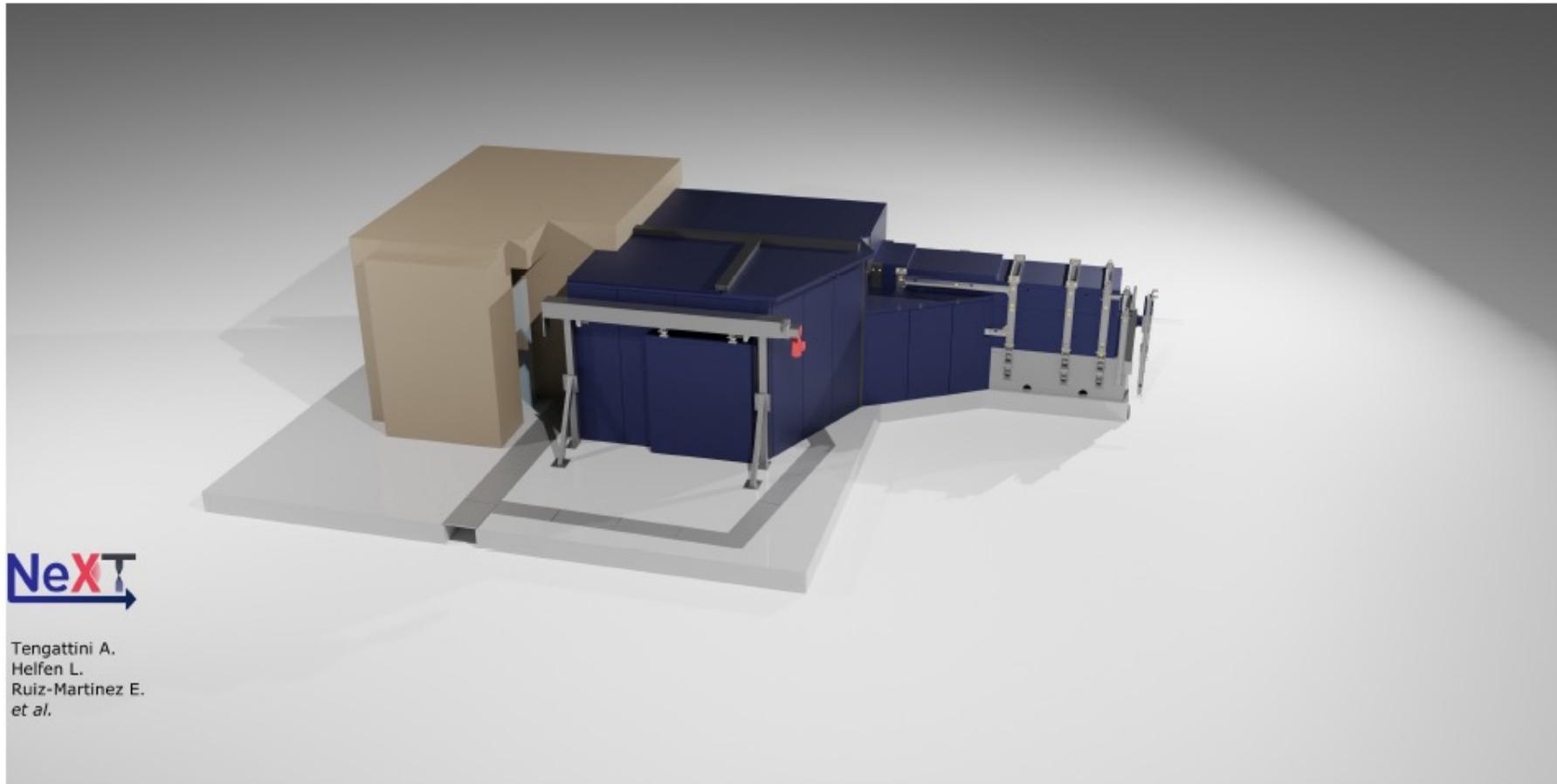
Topic:

Neutron Imaging for Materials and Energy Research.

Scope:

20 % of the beam time provided for experiments with outstanding scientific output.

Neutron Imaging Instrument NeXT @ ILL



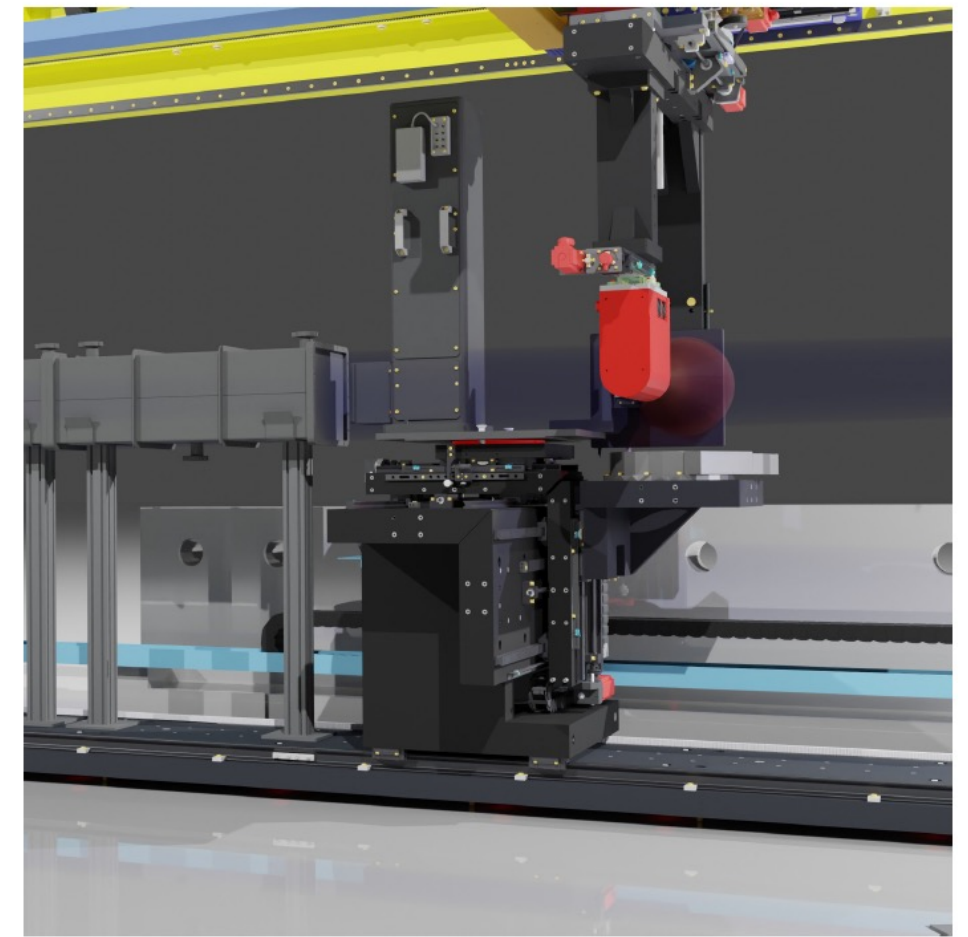
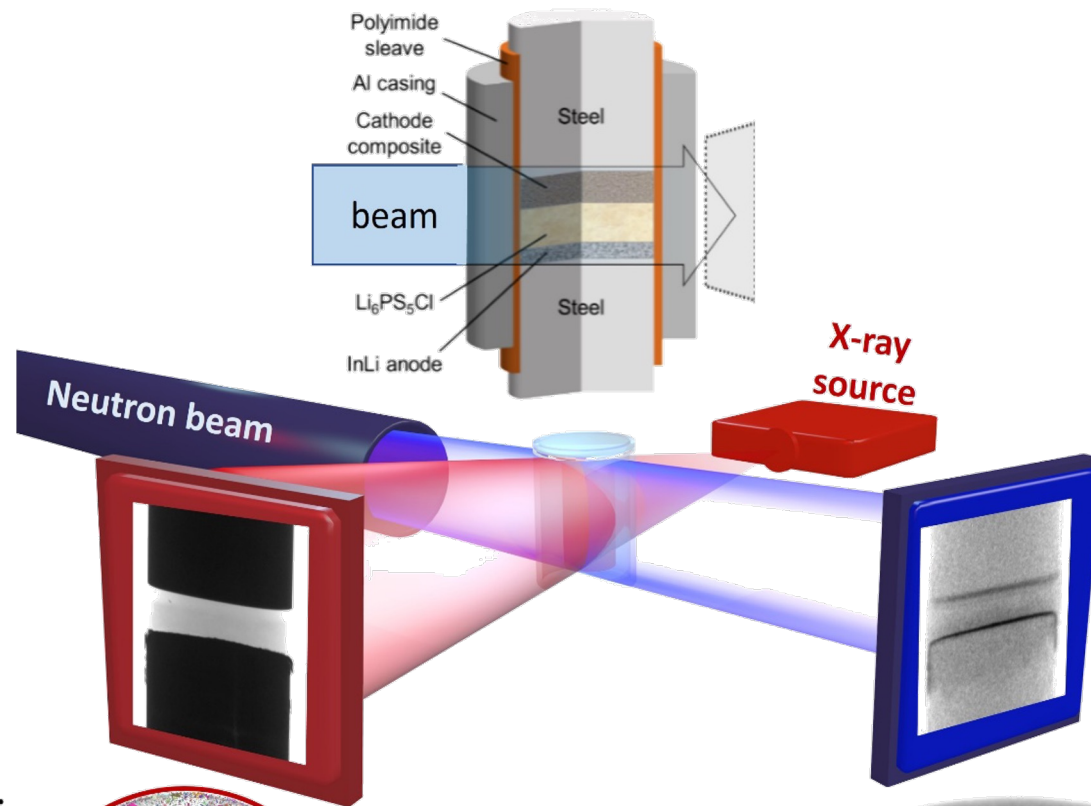
Spatial resolution:
better than 3 μm

Temporal resolution:
1 ms / single image
1 s / 3D tomography

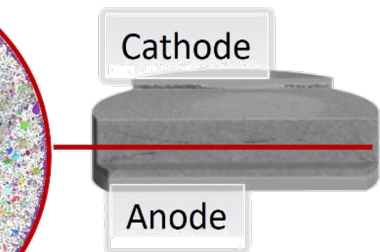
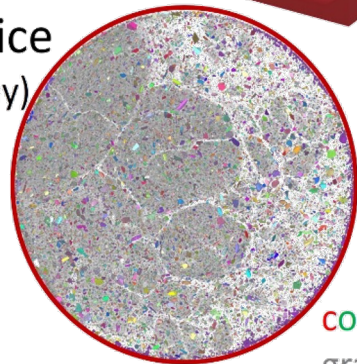
Characteristics:
Cold neutron beam
High flux
Low background

An upgraded facility by the end of 2022
Expanded range of options

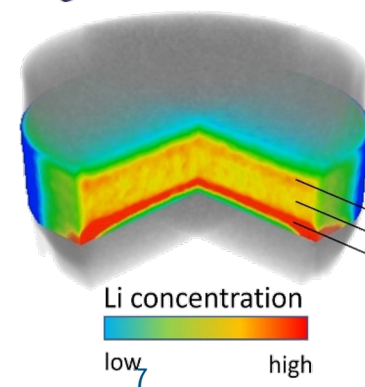
Dual-mode X/N imaging



Electrolyte slice
(X-ray tomography)



color = size of S-particles
gray = carbon



Lithium distribution
(Neutron tomography)

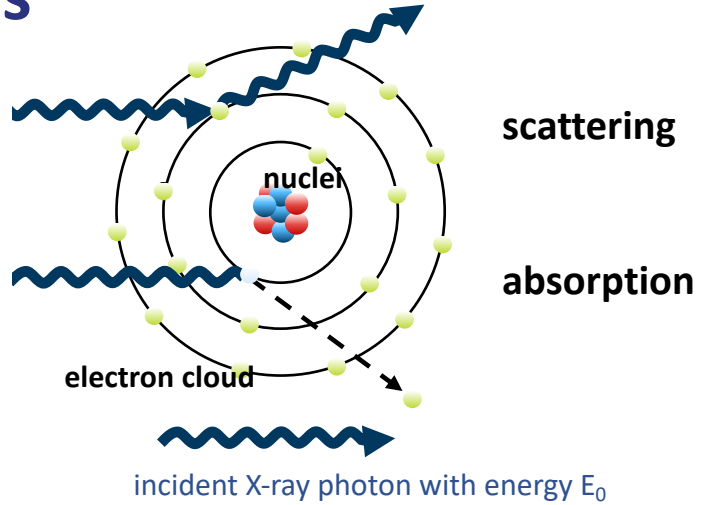
Discharged state

Cathode
Solid-state electrolyte
Anode

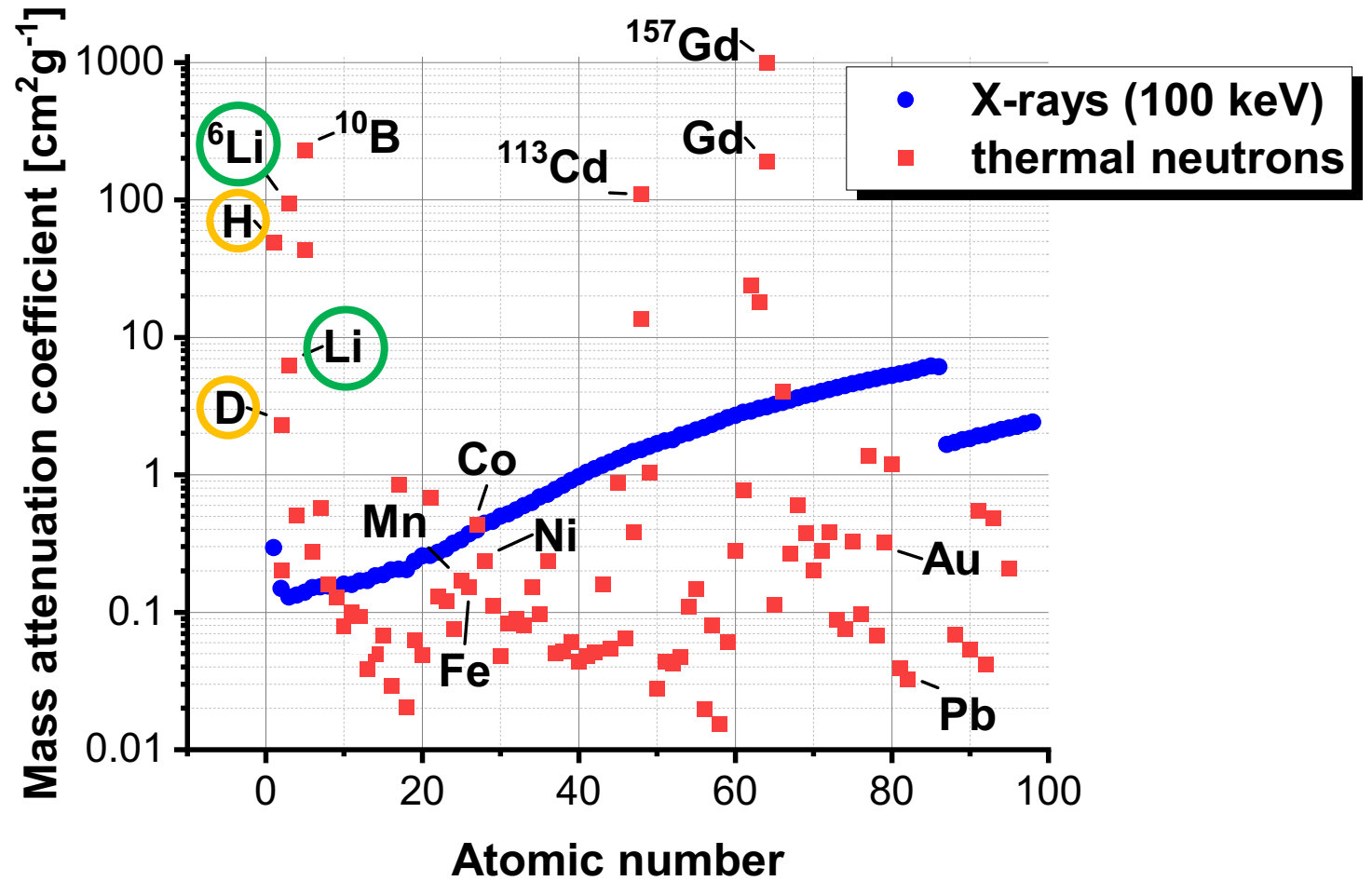
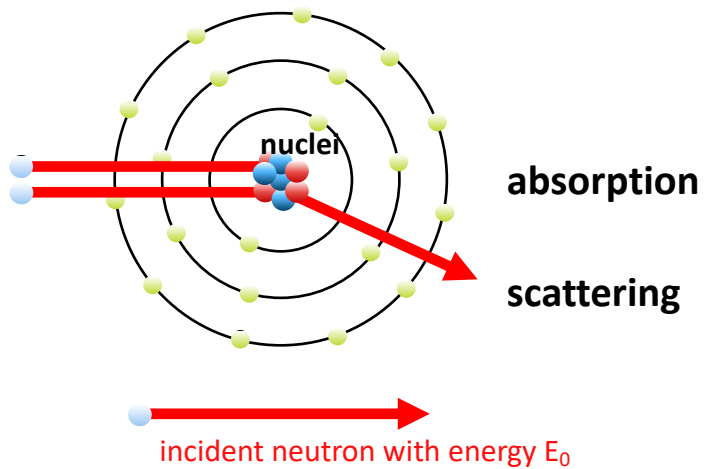
ANISSA
granted RAC project

Dual-mode X/N imaging

X-rays



Neutrons



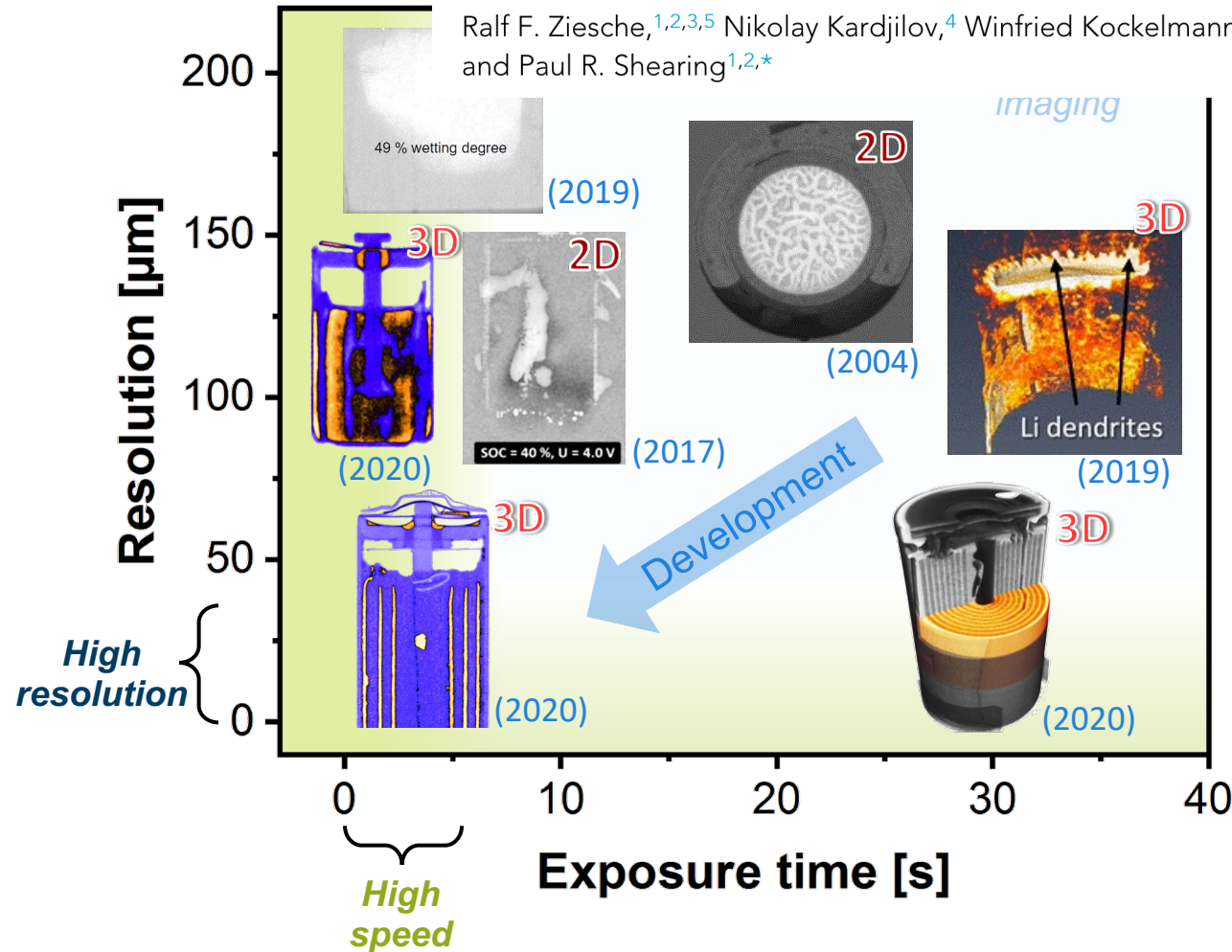
Spatial vs. Time Resol

Perspective

Neutron imaging of lithium batteries

Ralf F. Ziesche,^{1,2,3,5} Nikolay Kardjilov,⁴ Winfried Kockelmann,⁵ Dan J.L. Brett,^{1,2} and Paul R. Shearing^{1,2,*}

Ziesche et al. (2022) *Joule*, 6(1), 35–52.



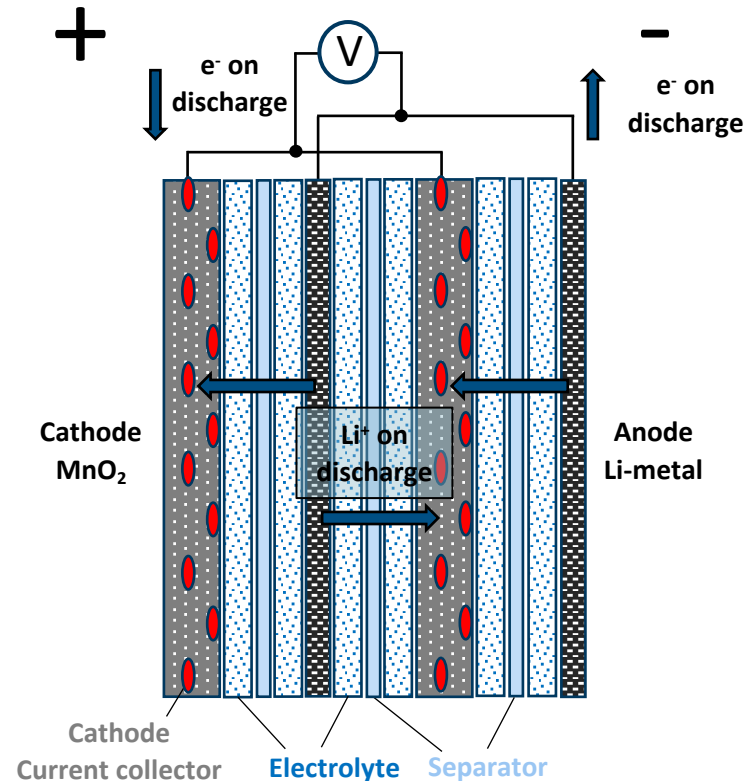
4D IMAGING OF LITHIUM BATTERIES

**#Lithium-
Batteries**

Experimental – CR2 Lithium/Manganese Dioxide

CR2 - Duracell

Li-metal / MnO_2
normal voltage: 3.0 V
cut-off voltage: 1.6 V
capacity: 800 mAh
max. dc: >1000 mA
operating temp.: $-20^\circ\text{C}/+70^\circ\text{C}$



X-ray in operando tomography

- ESRF
- scan time: 2.8 s (every 40 s)
- pixel size: $10.89 \mu\text{m}$
- discharge over 2.75Ω and 4.5Ω
- 76 keV



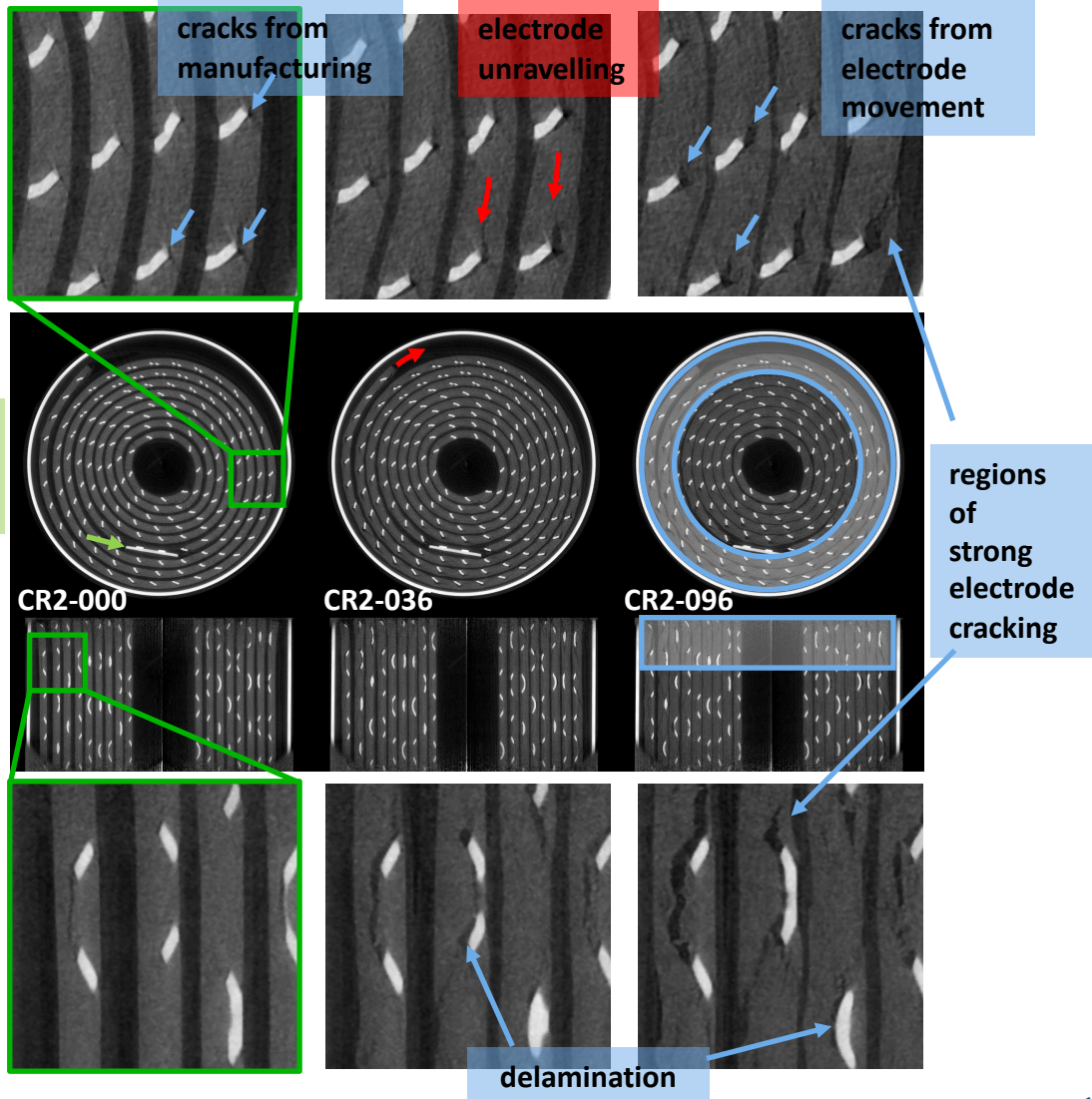
Neutron in situ tomography

- HZB
- scan time: ca. 8 h
- pixel size: $12.9 \mu\text{m}$
- discharge: -200 mA and over 4.7Ω
- cold neutron spectra

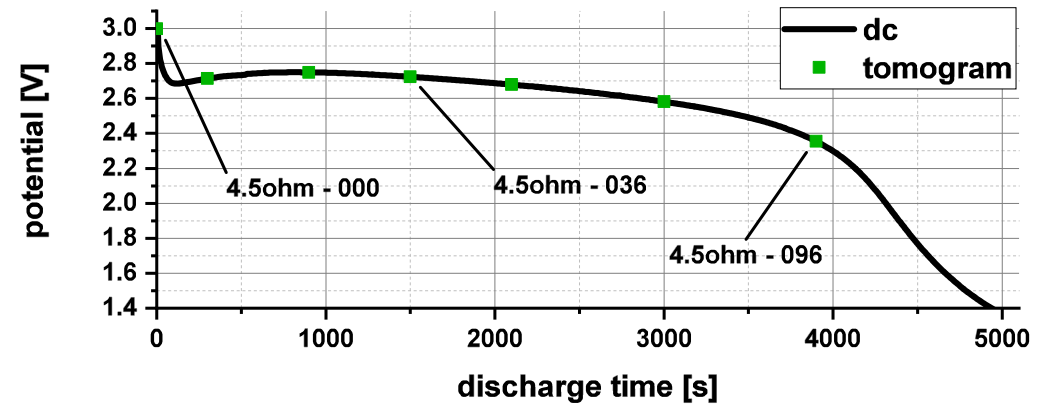


X-ray Tomography - 4.5 Ω

pristine / 0 s partly dc / 1500 s partly dc / 3900 s
 -240.65 mAh -604.90 mAh



X-ray - 4.5 Ω



X-ray scan:

- 10.87 μm pixel size
- capacity (2.0V): 658 mAh
- 2.8 s per Tomogram every 40 s
- total time: ca. 4900 s
- # tomograms: 103

Results - Structure

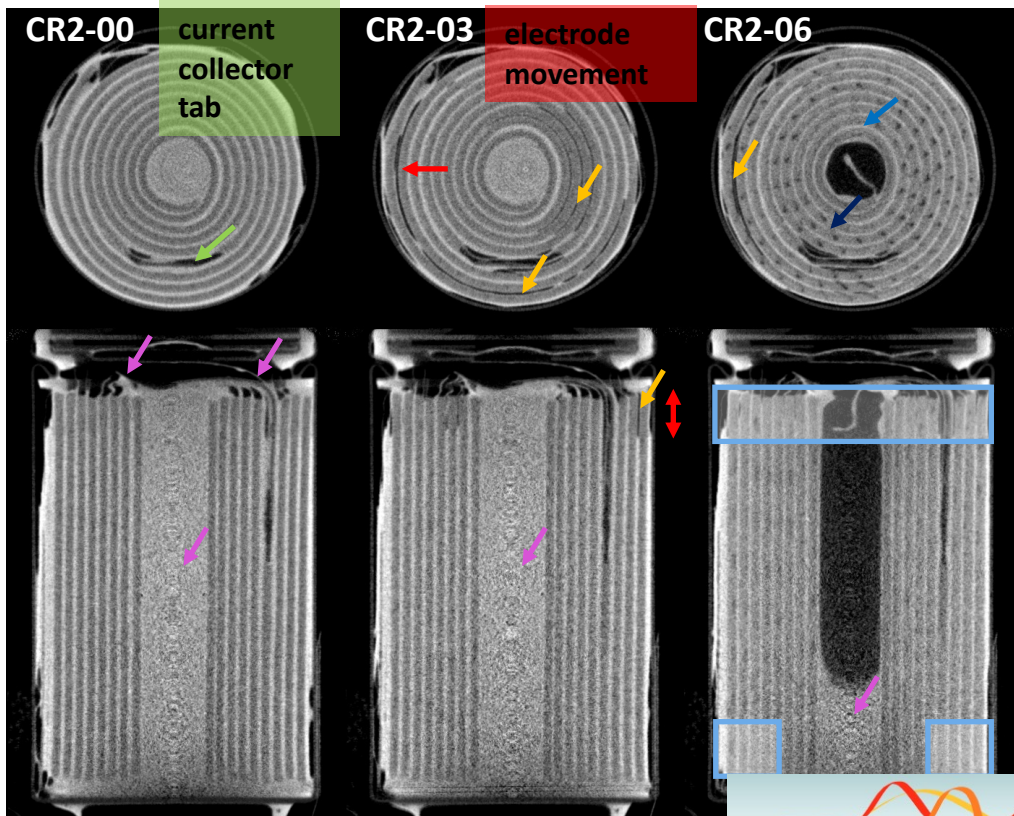
- Cracking
- expansion of MnO₂ electrode

Neutron Tomography – 4.7 Ω

pristine / 0 s

partly dc / 1500 s
-225.71 mAh

partly dc / 3900 s
-580.55 mAh



try region
without
electrolyte

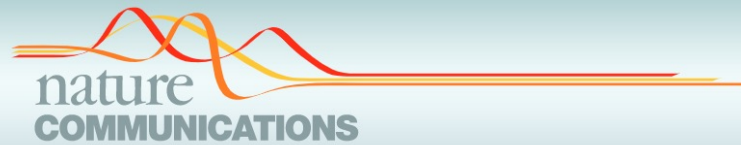
excess
electrolyte

less lithium
removal

higher lithium
removal

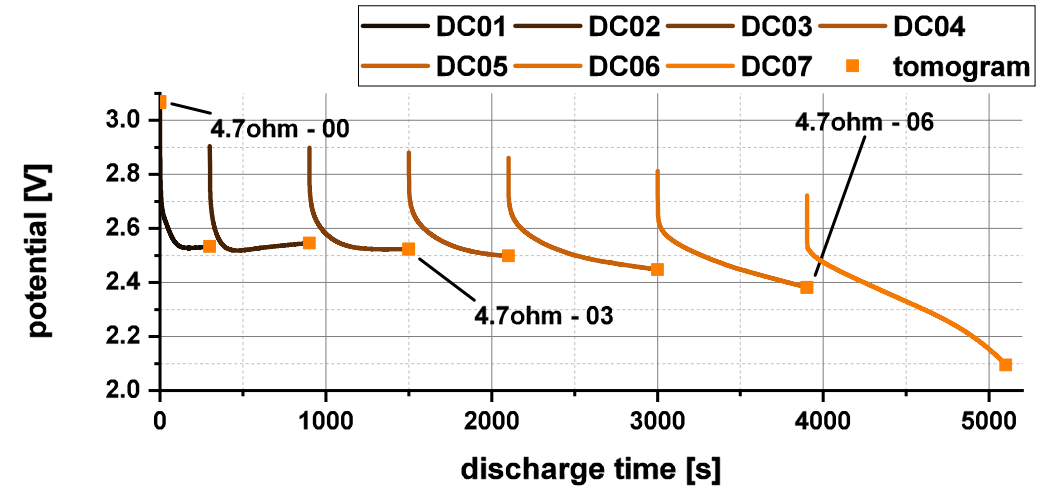
2 mm of strong
lithiation during
first dc period

regions



Ziesche et al. (2020) *Nature Communications*, 11:777(1), 11.

Neutron – 4.7 Ω



Neutron

- 12.9 μm pixel size
- capacity (2.0 V): 746mAh
- ca. 8 h per tomogram
- total time: ca. 65.5 h
- # tomograms: 8

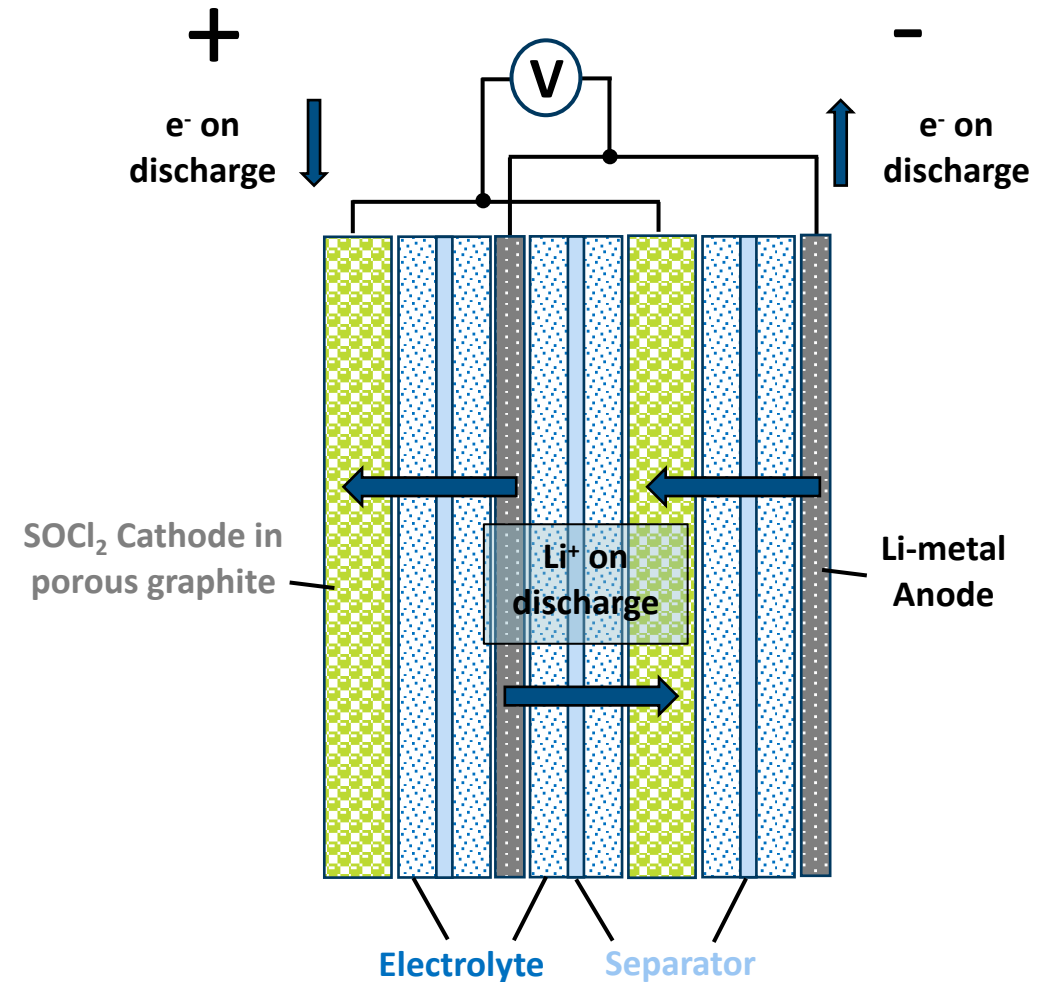
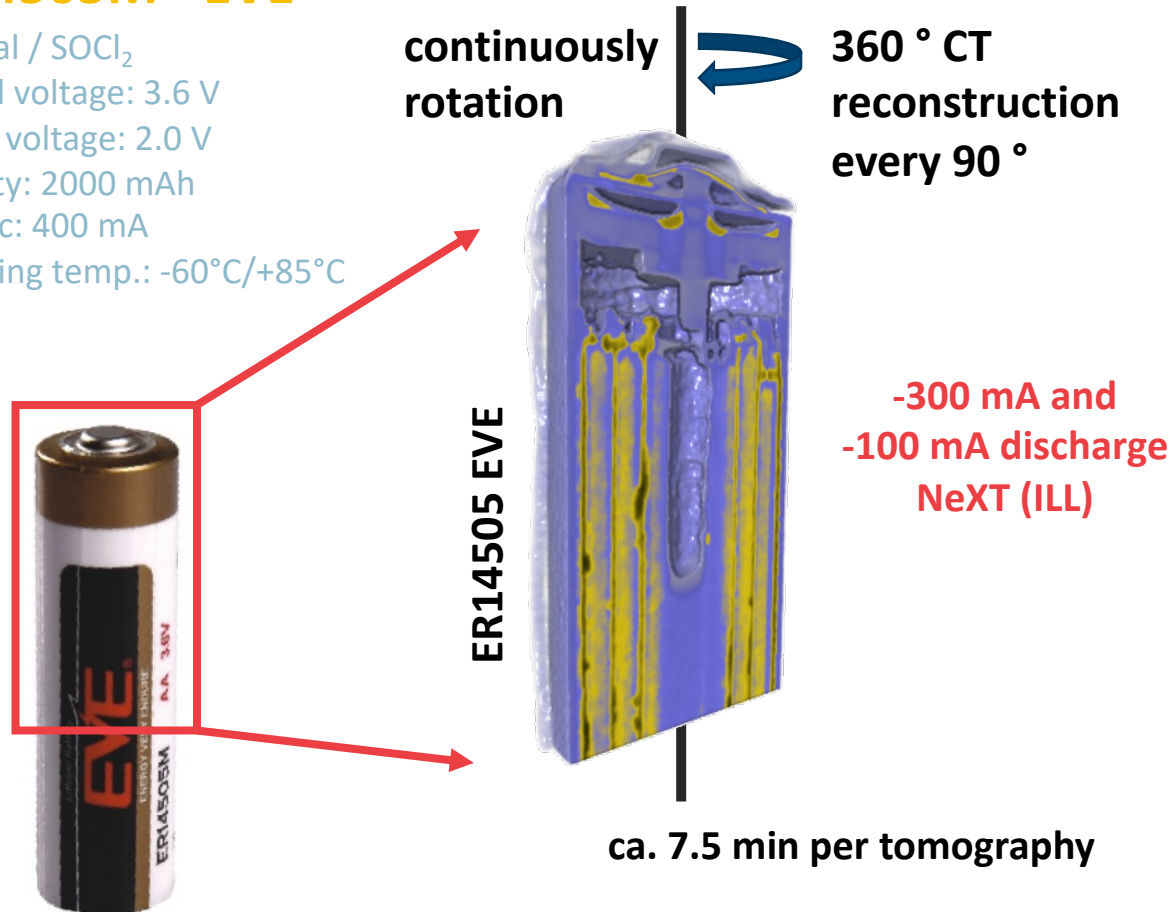
Results – Electro-chemistry

- shows Li consumption from Li-metal anode and
- calcination in MnO₂ electrode
- electrolyte consumption during discharge

Experimental – ER14505M Lithium/Thionyl Chloride

ER14505M - EVE

Li-metal / SOCl₂
normal voltage: 3.6 V
cut-off voltage: 2.0 V
capacity: 2000 mAh
max. dc: 400 mA
operating temp.: -60°C/+85°C



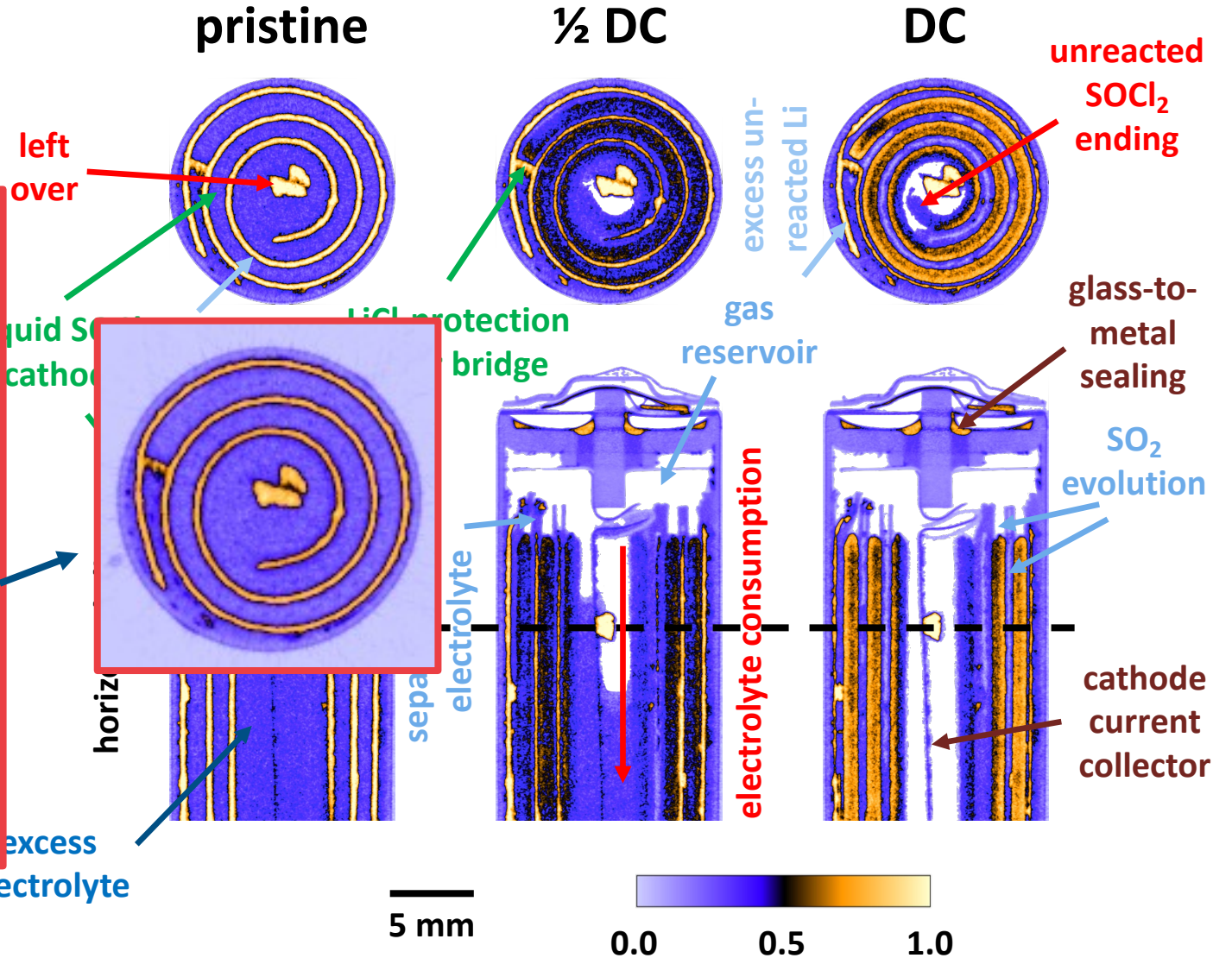
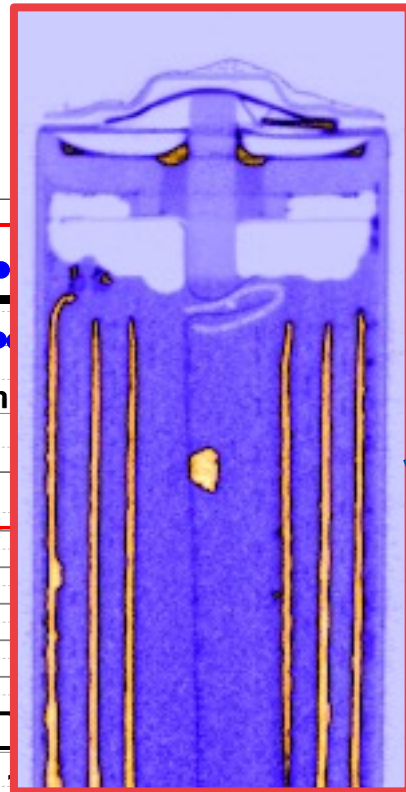
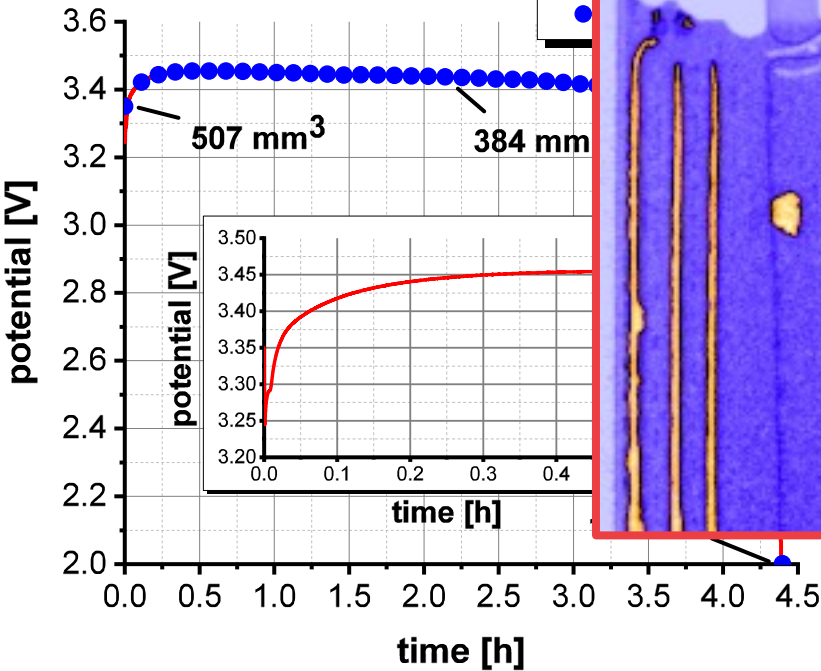
Ziesche et al. (2020). *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*, 167(14), 140509.

Neutron Computed Tomography -300 mA discharge

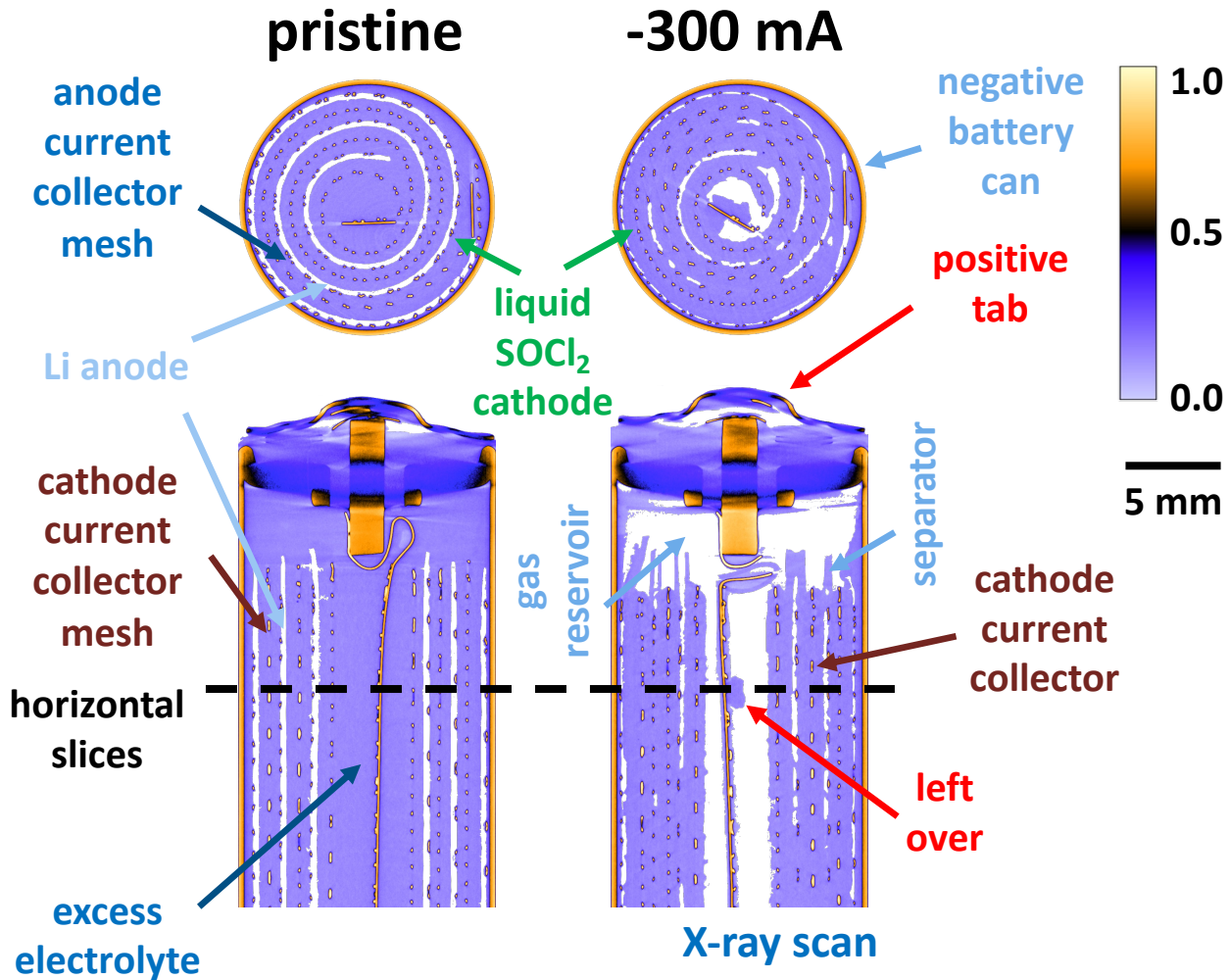
Neutron scan

Li-metal / SOCl₂
 900 projections
 exposure time: ca. 2 s
 8.93 μm pixel size
 ca. 0.5 h per tomogram

-300 mA



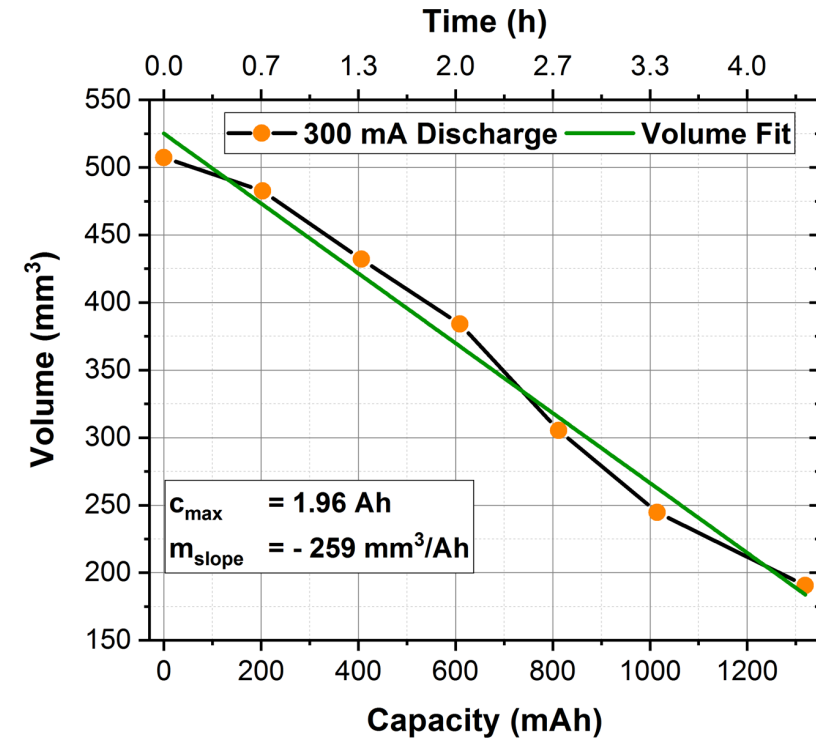
X-ray CT & Li-Volume Quantification



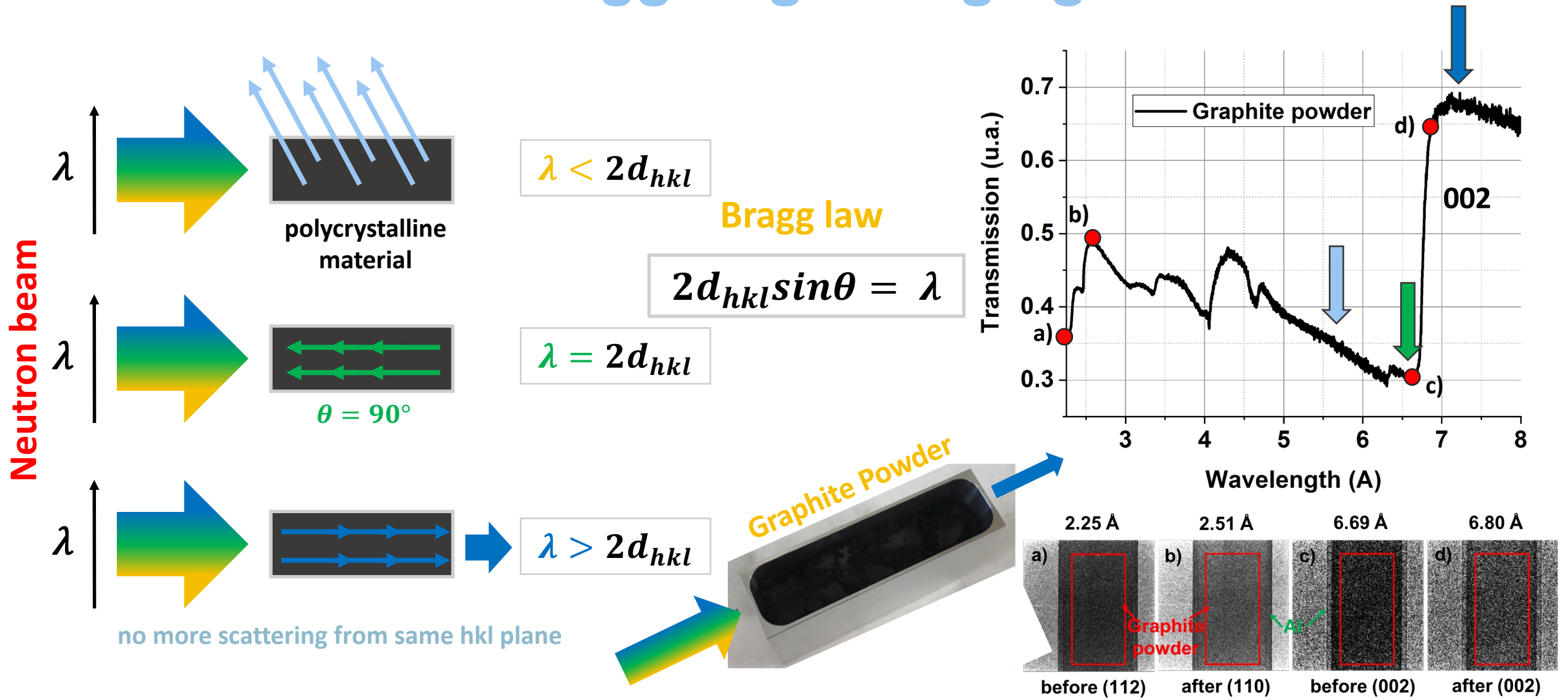
X-ray scan

Li-metal / SOCl₂
 1600 projections
 exposure time: ca. 0.33 s
 19.8 μm pixel size
 ca. 0.75 h per tomogram

300 mA

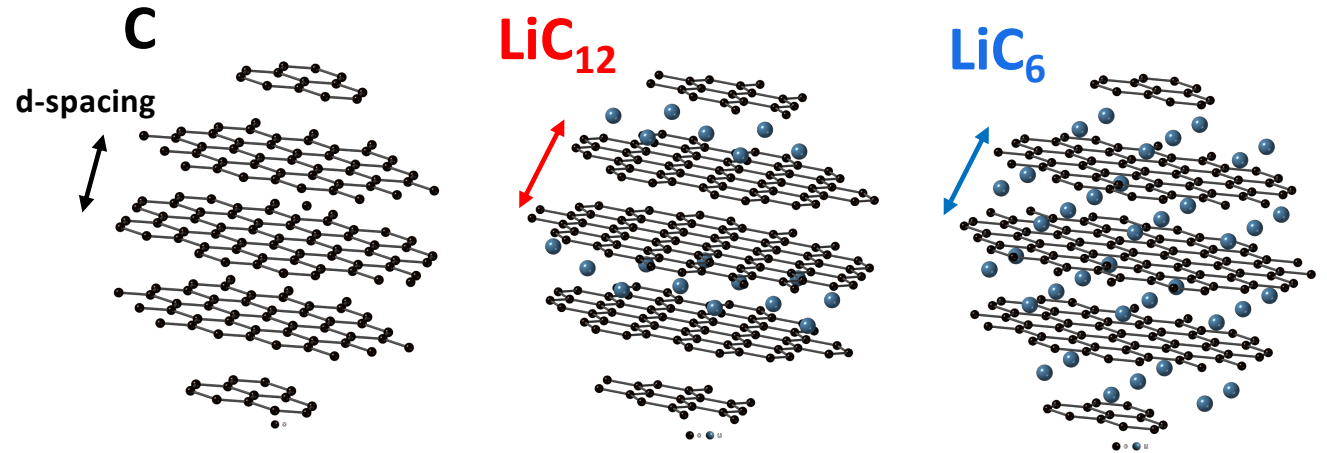
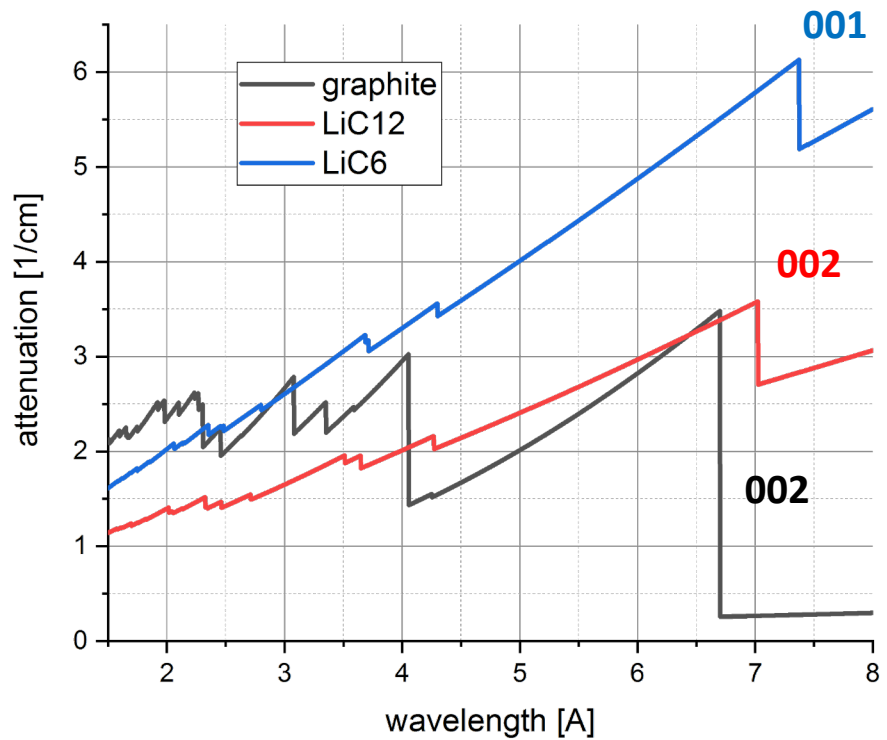


Bragg Edge Imaging



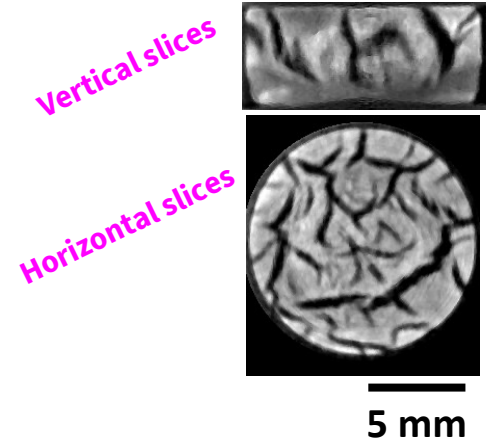
Lithiation of Graphite

Theoretical Attenuation Coefficient



thick porous Ice Templated Graphite Electrode - partly lithiated

	crystal orientation	d-spacing [Å]	Bragg- λ [Å]
C	002	3.36	6.71
LiC₁₂	002	3.51	7.02
LiC₆	001	3.69	7.37

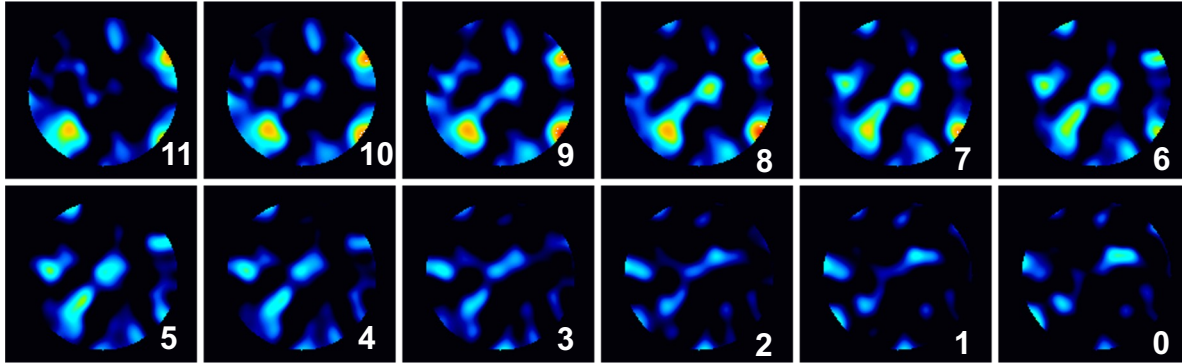


Horizontal slices

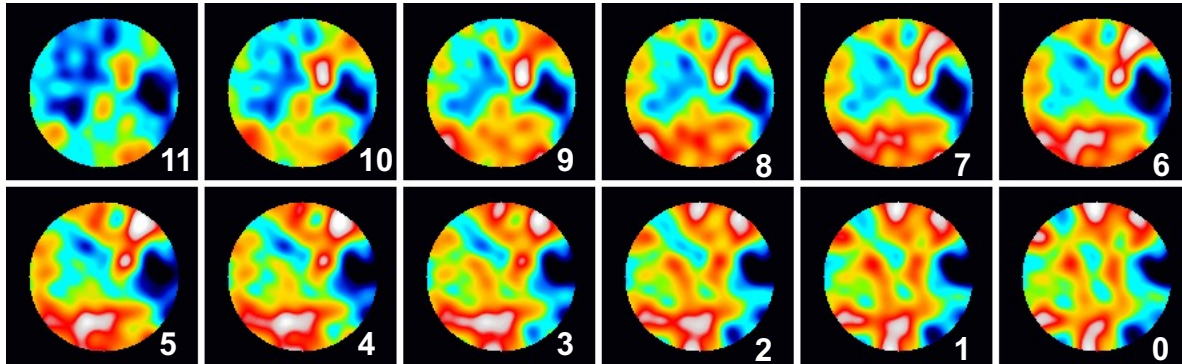
4D Neutron Bragg Edge Imaging

Vertical slices

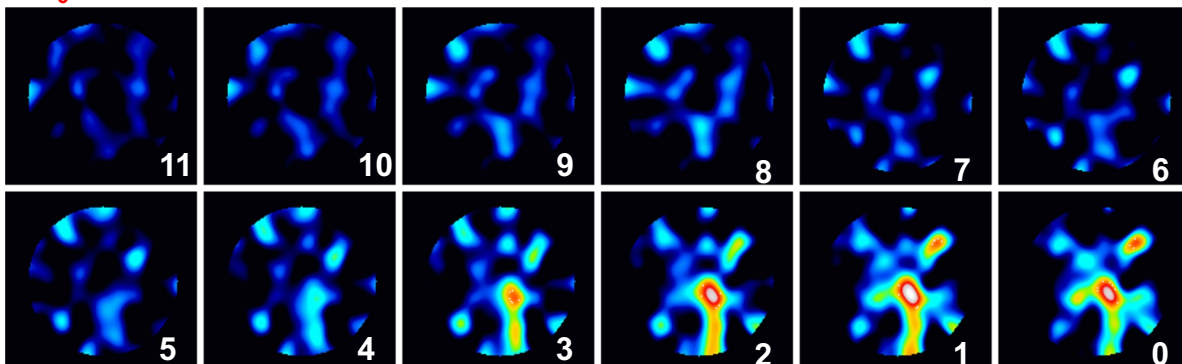
Graphite



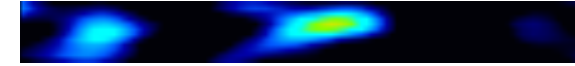
LiC₁₂



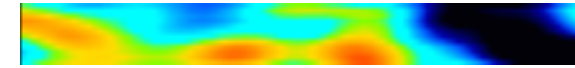
LiC₆



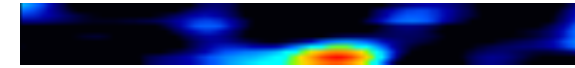
Graphite



LiC₁₂

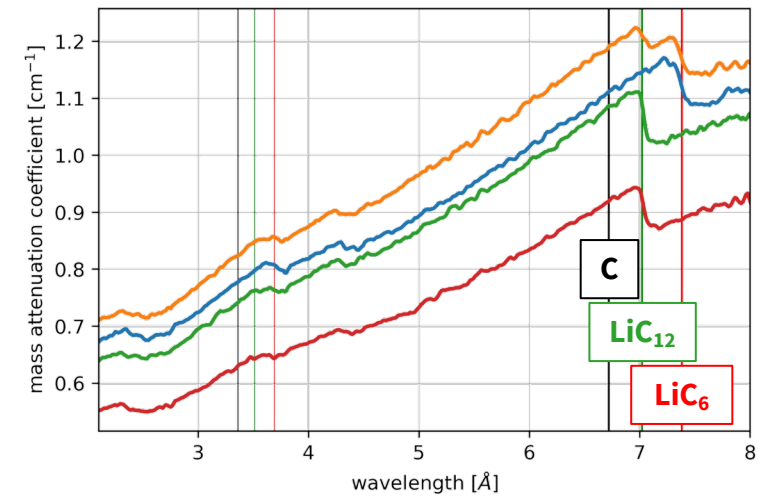


LiC₆

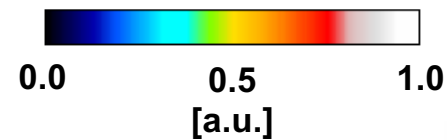


3 mm

Directional Ice Templated Graphite Electrode @ ca. 33 % SoC



5 mm



4D IMAGING OF FUEL CELLS

#FuelCells



Water Management

High-speed 4D Neutron CT of Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cells

Miniature Fuel Cell

Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cell

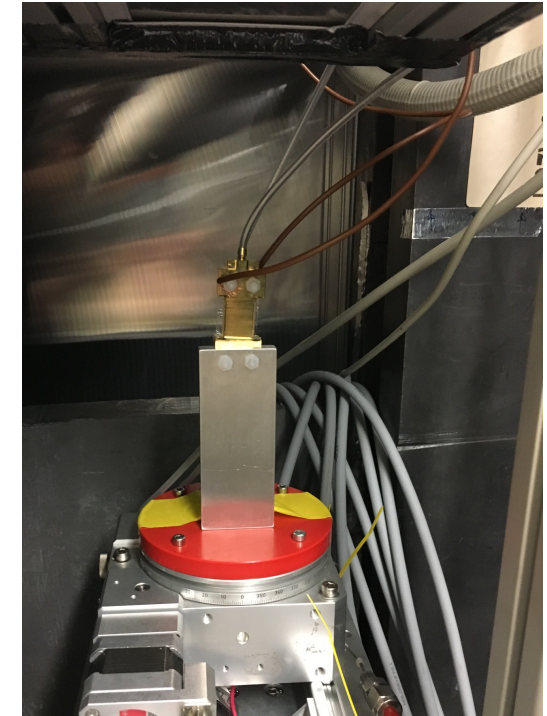
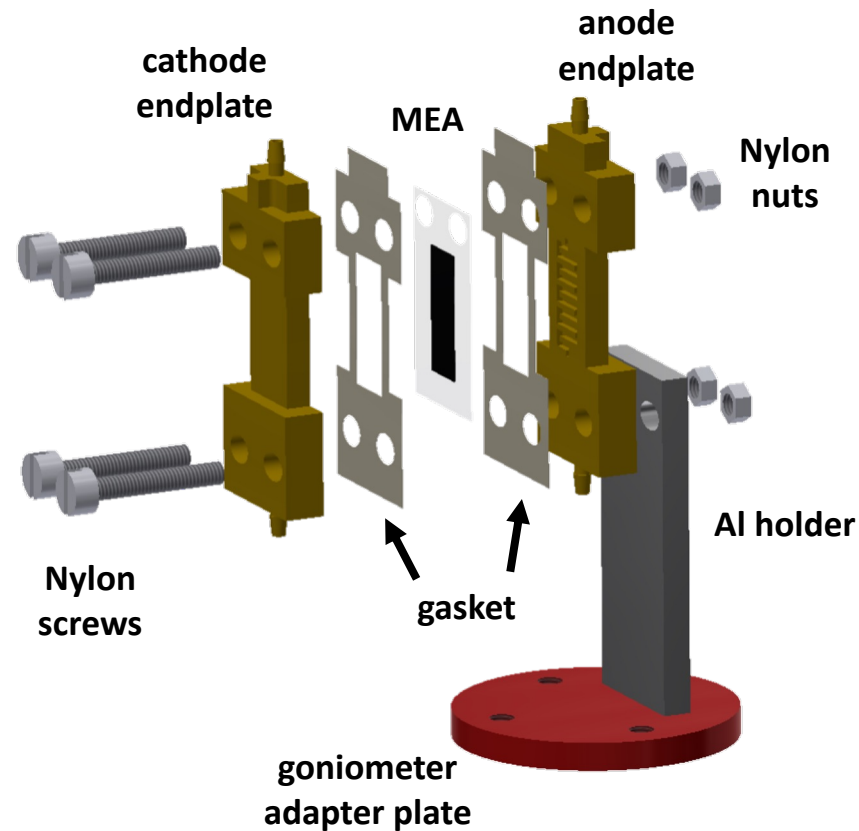
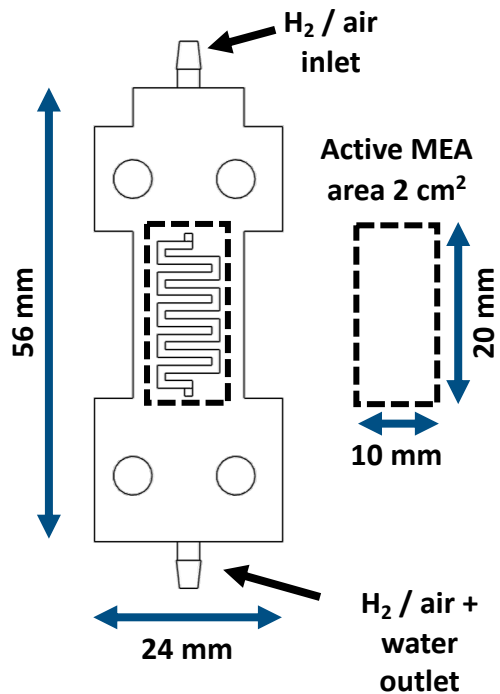
Max. voltage: ca. 1 V

Max. current: 700 mA cm⁻¹

operating temp.: no heating

Flow field design: single serpentine

Anode / Cathode flow field and endplate



4D High-Speed Imaging – Work Flow

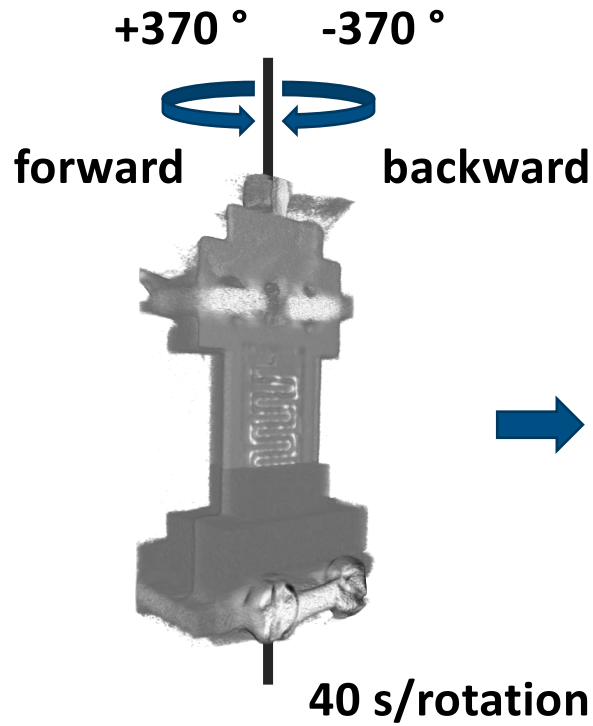
Neutron scan

394 projections
 exposure time: ca. 10 Hz
 63.6 μm pixel size
 ca. 40 sec per tomogram
 Spatial resolution $<300 \mu\text{m}$

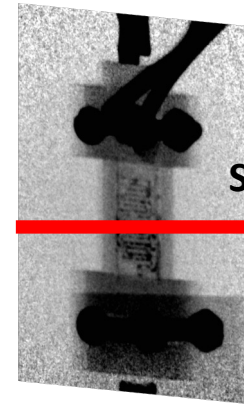
Neutron Beam



L/D ≈ 70

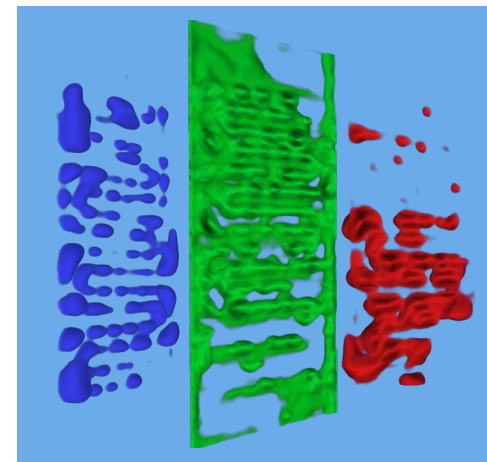


10 projection/s



cathode
flow field

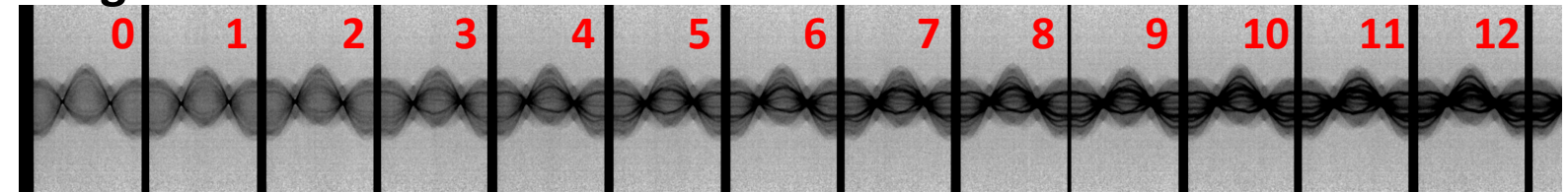
time dependent
water evolution



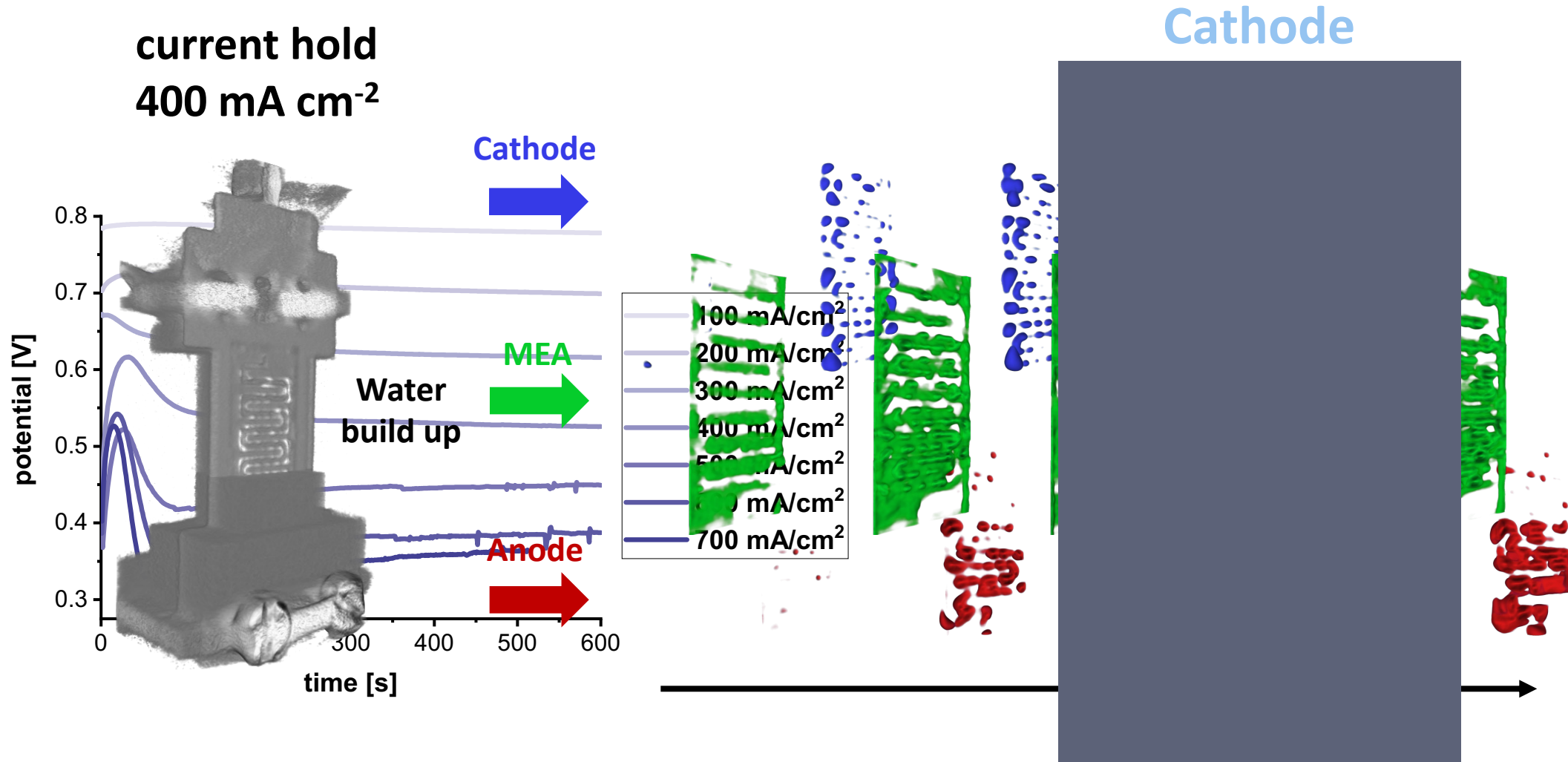
anode
flow field

3D reconstruction
using SIRT

Sinogram

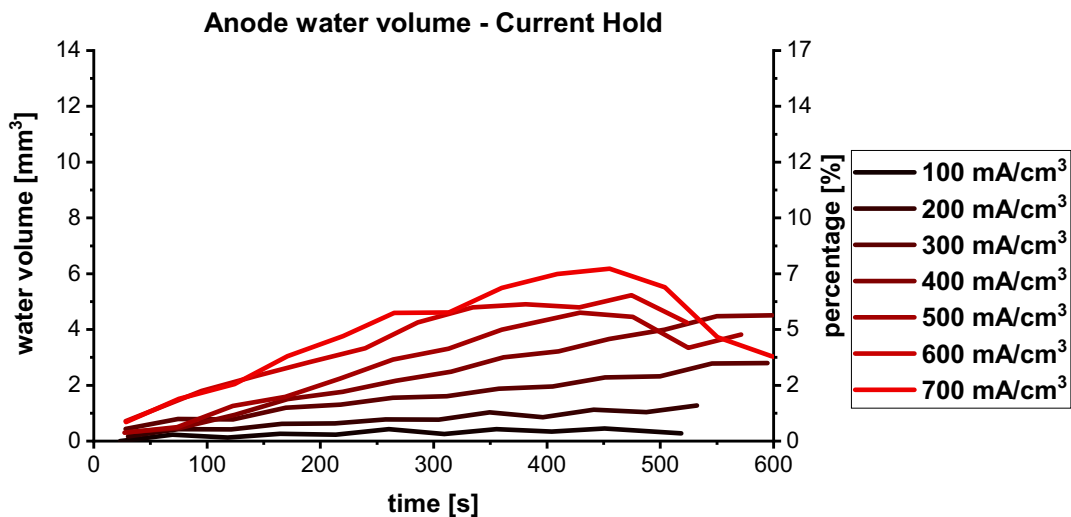
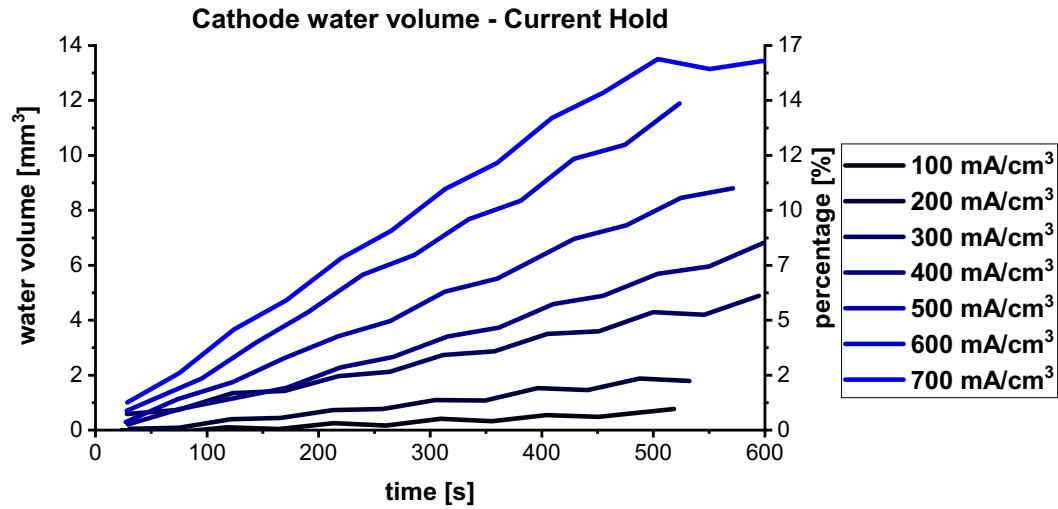


Water evolution – Current Hold

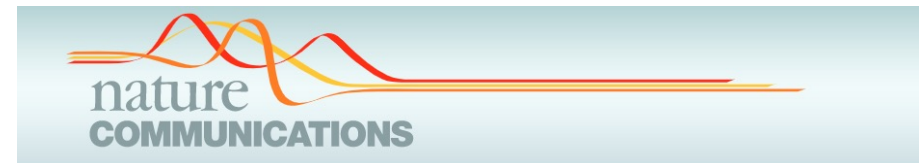
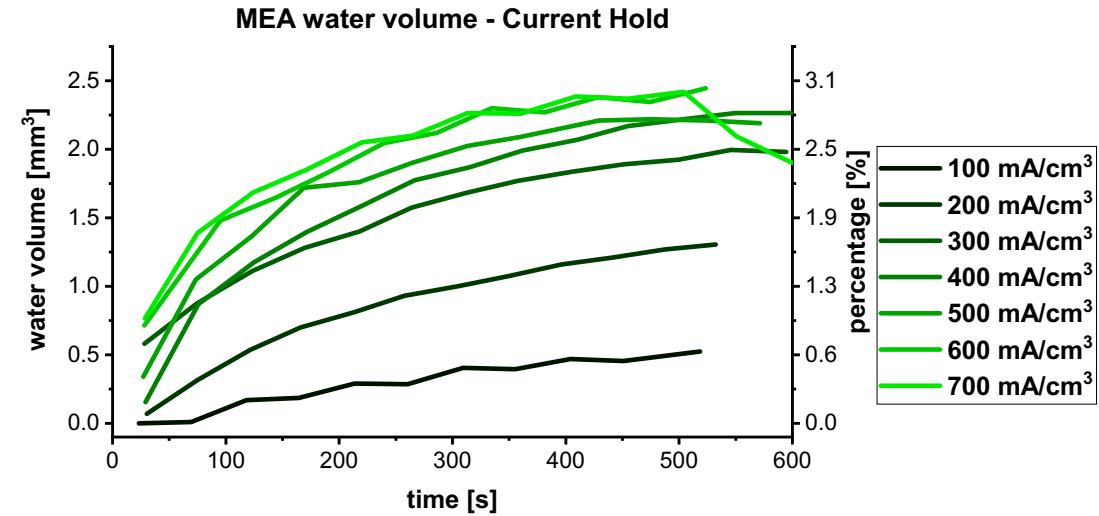


Quantification of Water Volume – Flow Fields

Cathode / Anode Water



MEA Water



Ziesche et al. (2022) *Nature Communications*, 13(1), 1616.

Preliminary Results ILL: 4D Fuel Cell Imaging

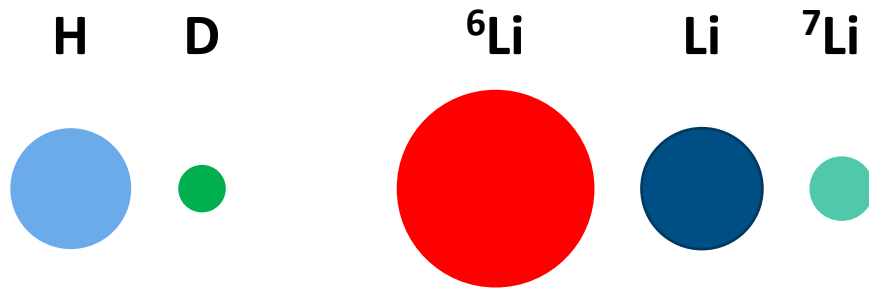
CONCLUSION

**#Neutron
Imaging**

Conclusion

Why Neutron Imaging?

- High sensitivity to Li and H (Contrast)
- Different attenuation coefficient for Isotopes



- dynamic imaging
- time resolved tomography
- quantitative data analysis
- phase information

Outlook

- Instruments and Detector getting more optimised
→ Higher spatial and temporal resolution

- Similar length scale as X-rays (cm to μm)

Complementarity

X-rays

Information about structural changes

Neutrons

Information about the electrochemistry

- Useful in a width field of Energy System:
 - Li Batteries
 - Fuel Cells
 - Electrolysers
 - H-Storage

Thank You For Your Attention!

