

# OPTIMIZING THE PERFORMANCE OF BATTERIES USING DIGITAL MATERIAL ENGINEERING

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Introduction

2

**ImportGeo**: import of cathode FIB-SEM image

3

**GrainFind**: segmentation of the two active materials

4

**BatteryDict**: battery charging simulations

5

Outlook



# WHO WE ARE

## Math2Market GmbH

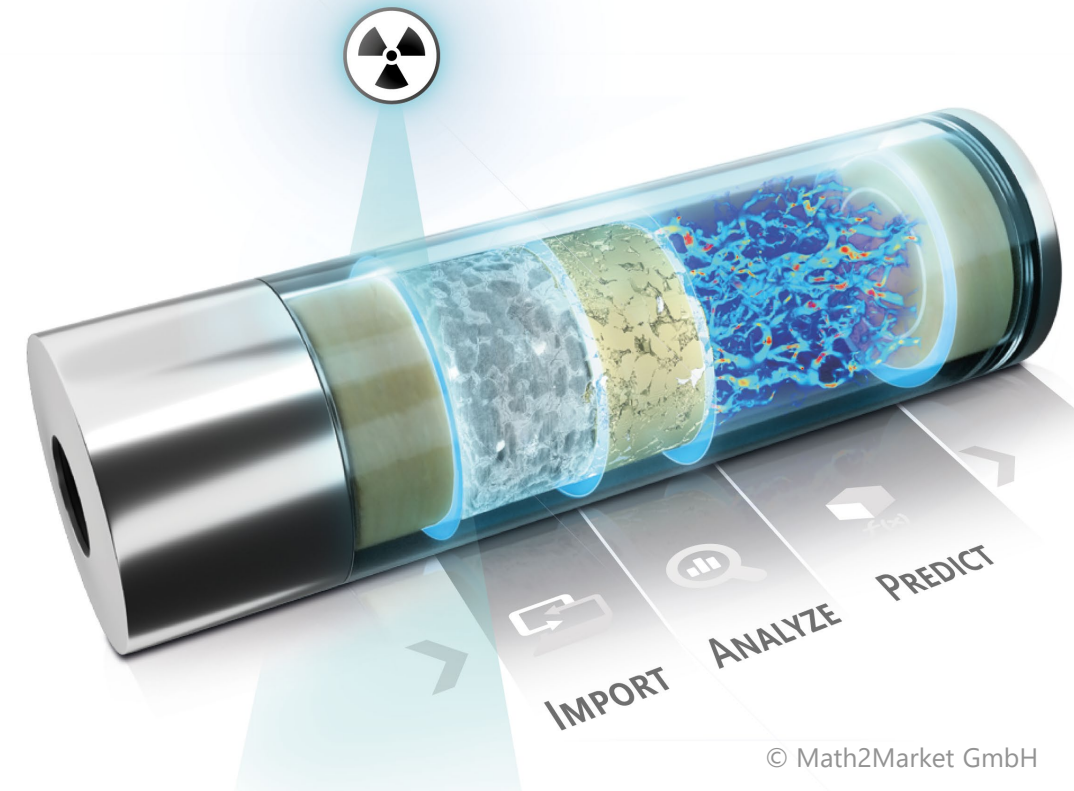
- creates and markets the scientific software GeoDict®.
- was spun off in 2011 from Fraunhofer ITWM in Kaiserslautern.
- is a privately owned company based in Kaiserslautern, Germany.

## GeoDict® - The Digital Material Laboratory

- is a software tool to analyze and design the microstructure of porous media and composites.
- works on
  - $\mu$ CT and FIB-SEM 3D images or
  - random geometric material models.

# GEO DICT

The Digital Material Laboratory



1. IMPORT >>

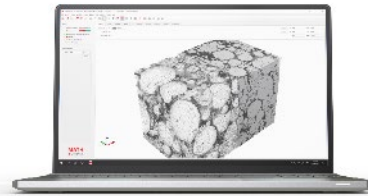


Import of 3d images  
captured by  $\mu$ CT or  
FIB/SEM techniques



**Digital Material**

2. ANALYZE >>

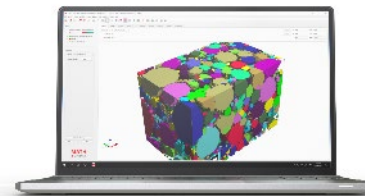


In-depth digital  
analysis and evaluation  
of material properties



**Quantification of  
geometrical, structural,  
and physical material  
properties**

3. MODEL >>

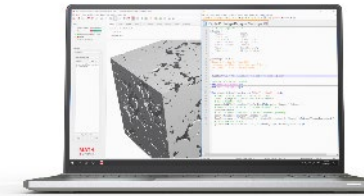


Digital material design  
based on the statistical  
material properties



**Digital Twin**

4. DESIGN >>

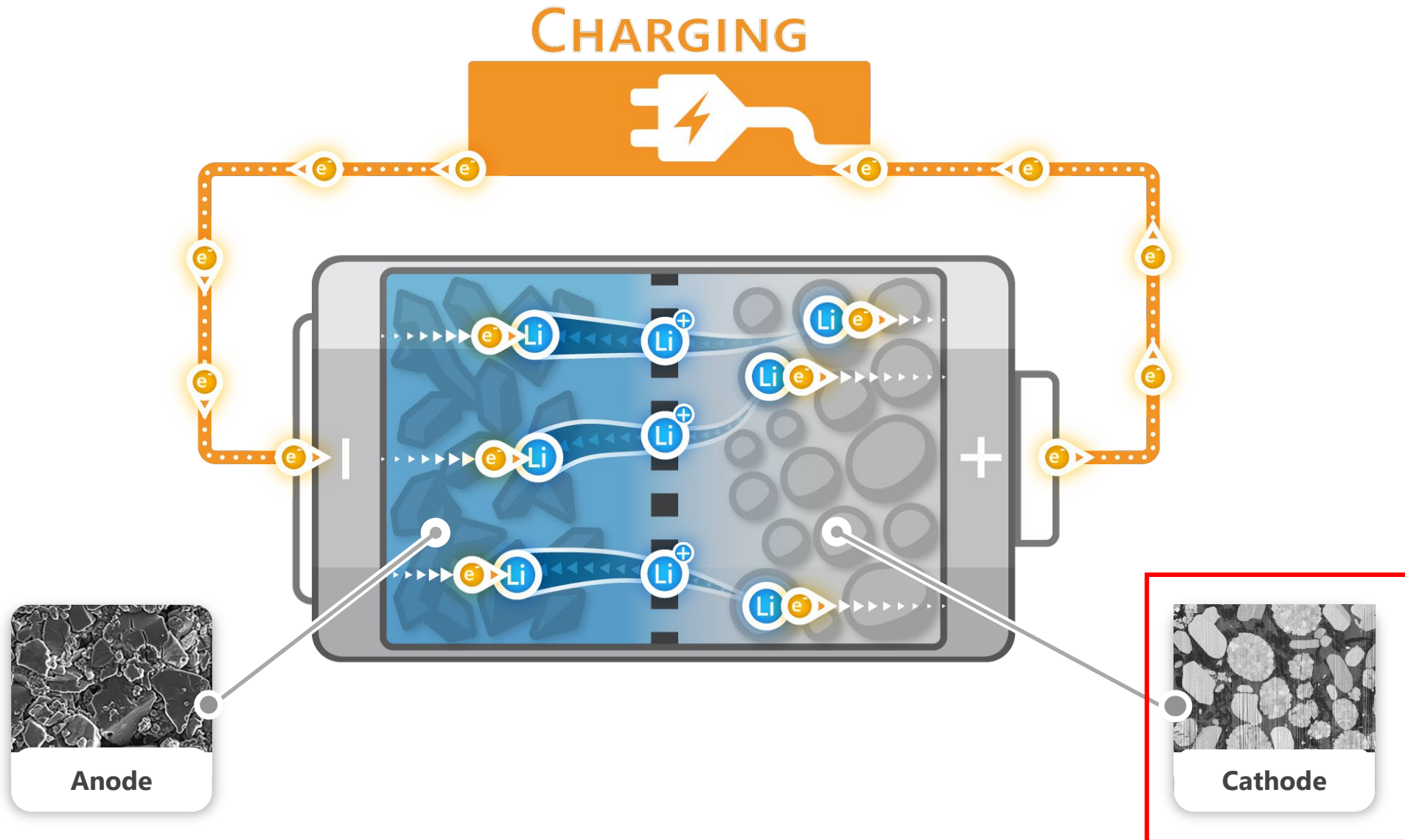


Design by varying the  
statistics of the  
geometry that govern  
the material properties



**Digital Prototypes**

# SCHEMATIC OF A LI-ION BATTERY

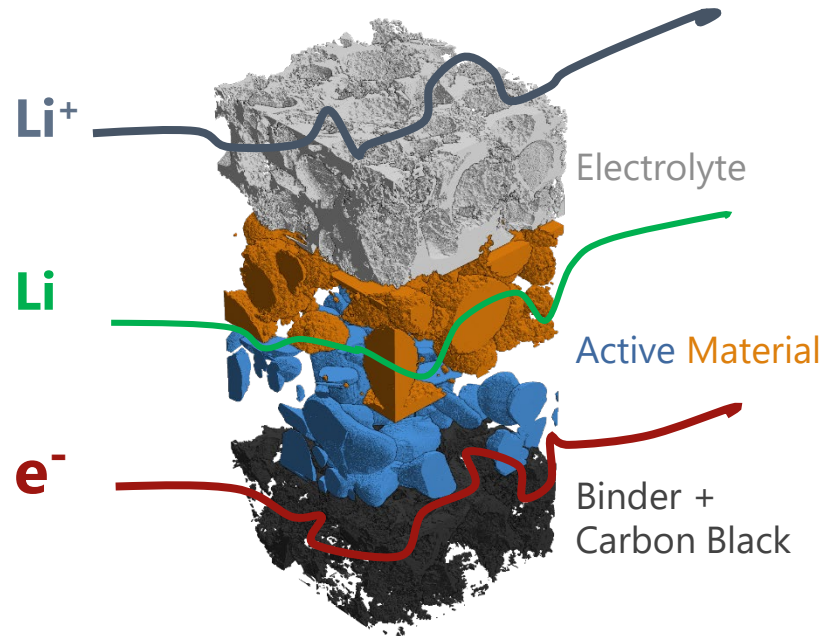


# CATHODE WITH TWO ACTIVE MATERIALS

DE (LiNiCoAlO<sub>2</sub>)



# WELL ORGANIZED TRANSPORT IS KEY



Infrastructure in Ludwigshafen  
Source: <https://www.stuttgarter-zeitung.de>

**Like in a city, certain transportation pathways are reserved for certain species**

Dissolved  $\text{Li}^+$  moves through the electrolyte

Ships sail on rivers

Lithium moves through the active material

Pedestrians walk on the sidewalk

$\text{e}^-$  move through the carbon black + binder

Cars drive on streets

The development of new electrode microstructures is a **costly and time-consuming** process.

The workflow using the **GeoDict®** software significantly **reduces the development process**:



Where are the bottlenecks of ionic transport?

How do I improve the life-time of my battery?

Smaller or larger grains? More or less binder?

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# FIB-SEM SCANS OF CATHODE

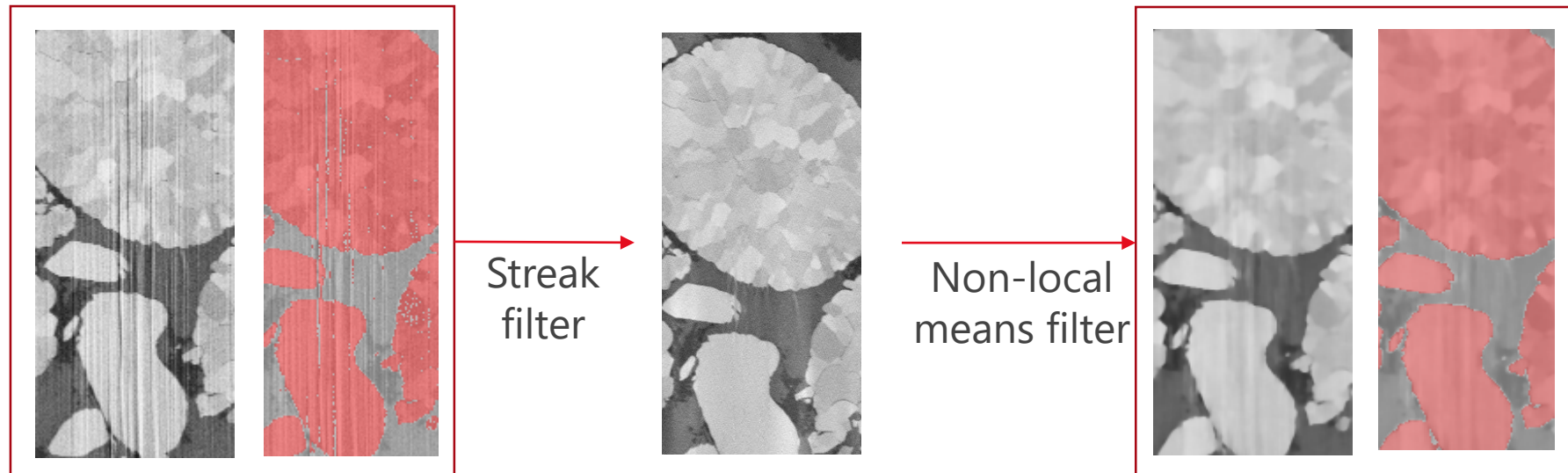




# FIB-SEM IMAGE ALIGNMENT



- Streak Removal in GeoDict 2019
  - Fills in strong streaks but leaves some shadows
  - Still experimental
  - In combination with good filtering (non-local means) possibly better segmentations

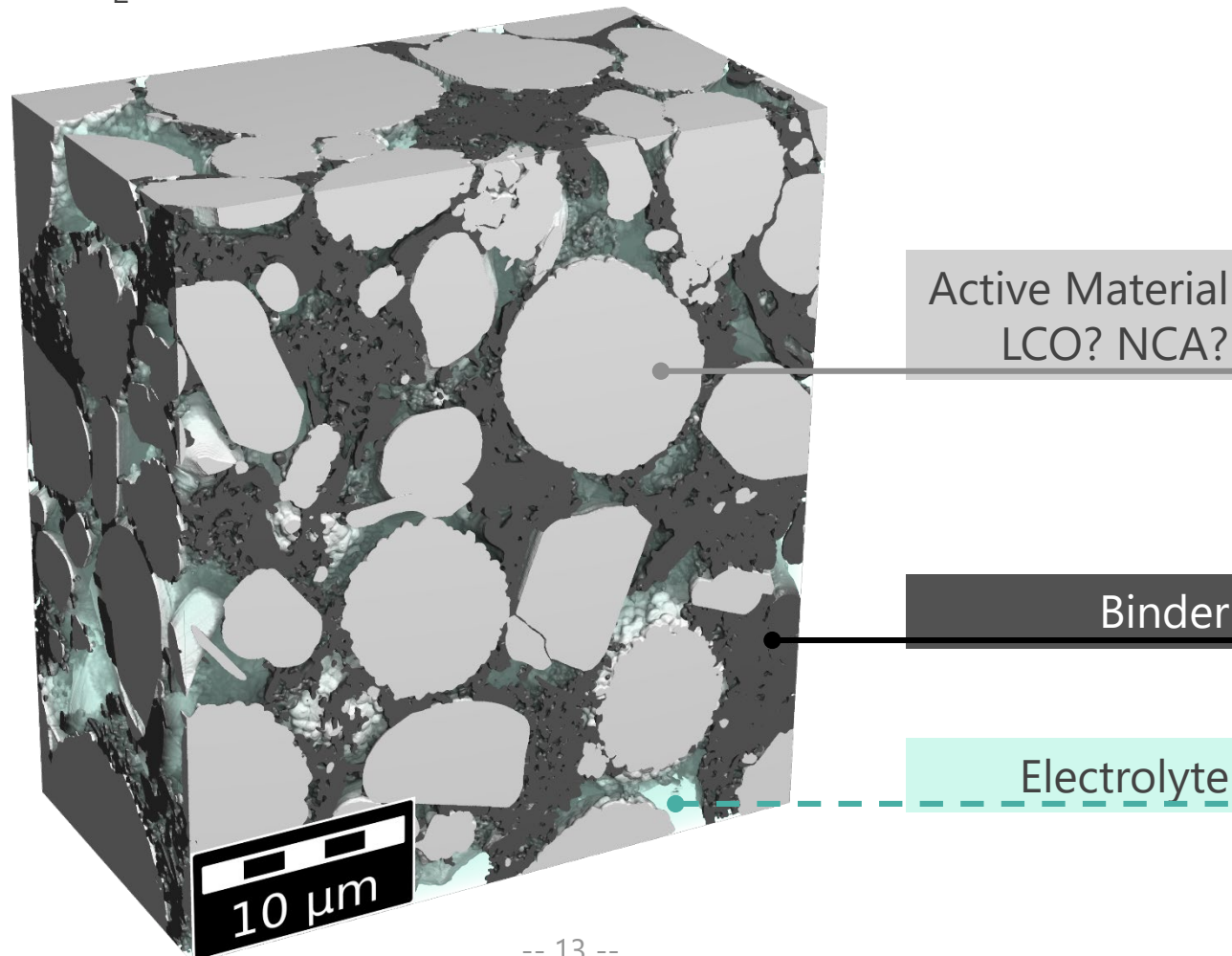


# SEGMENTED IMAGE FIRST STEP

Cathode sample provided by KIT.

**NCA**: Lithium Nickel Cobalt Aluminum Oxide ( $\text{LiNiCoAlO}_2$ )

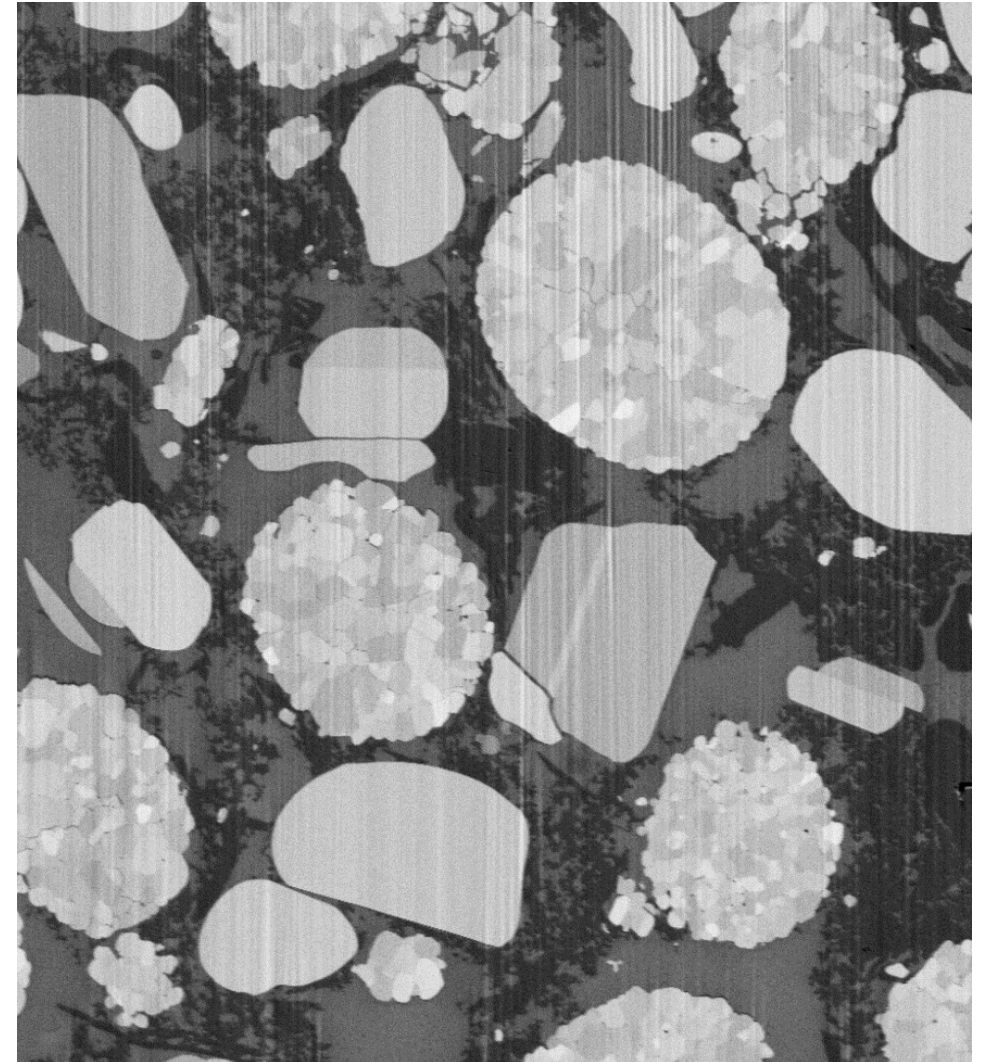
**LCO**: Lithium Cobalt Oxide ( $\text{LiCoO}_2$ )



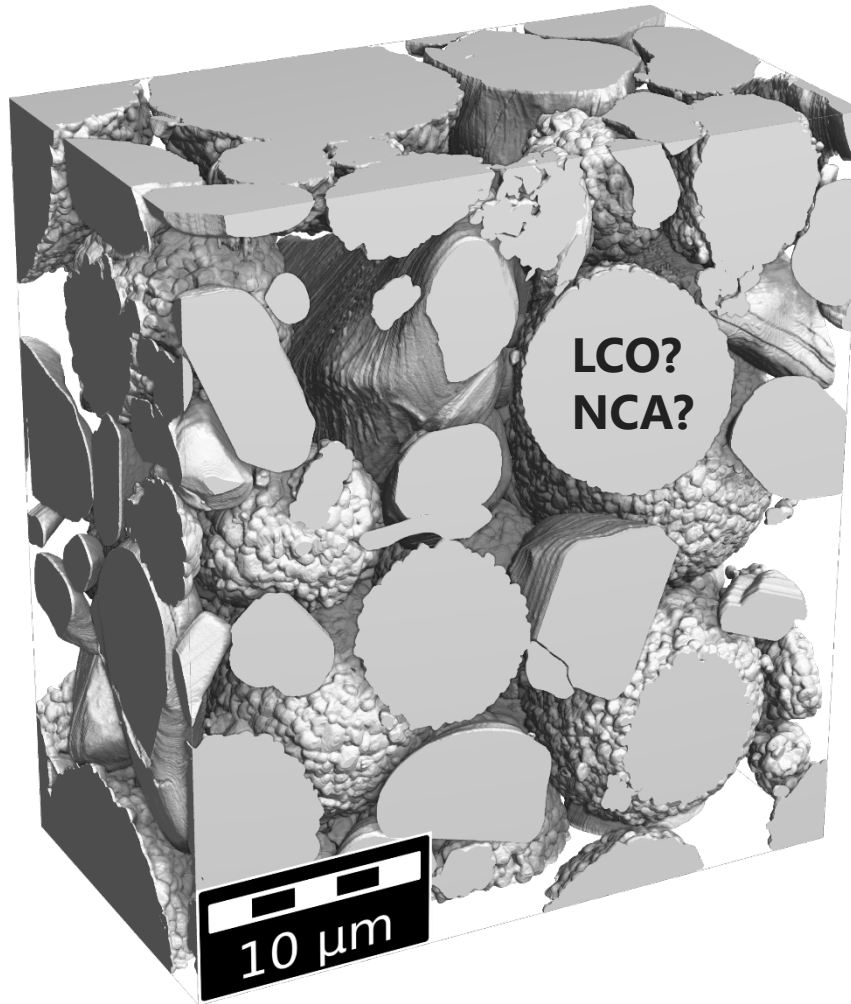
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# SEPARATION OF THE ACTIVE MATERIALS

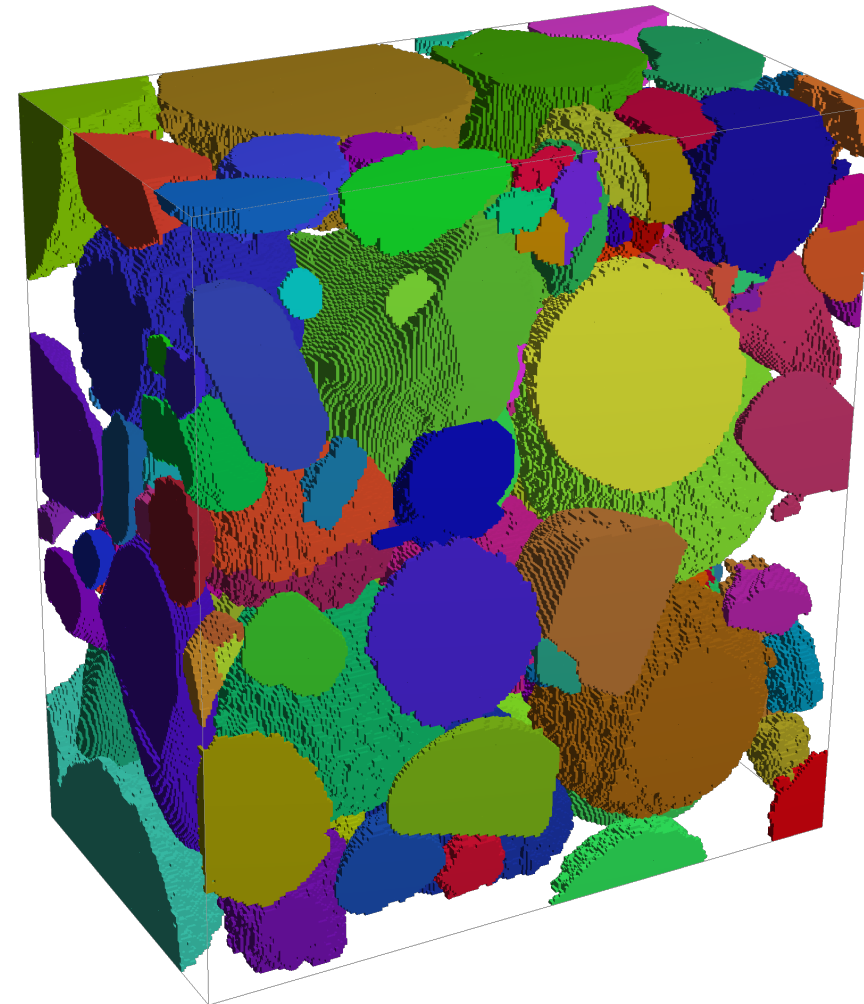
- Why separate LCO and NCA?
  - Different charging behavior of LCO and NCA
  - Need correct materials for accurate charging simulation
- Why no direct segmentation of LCO and NCA via global thresholding?
  - Gray values are too similar



# GRAIN IDENTIFICATION



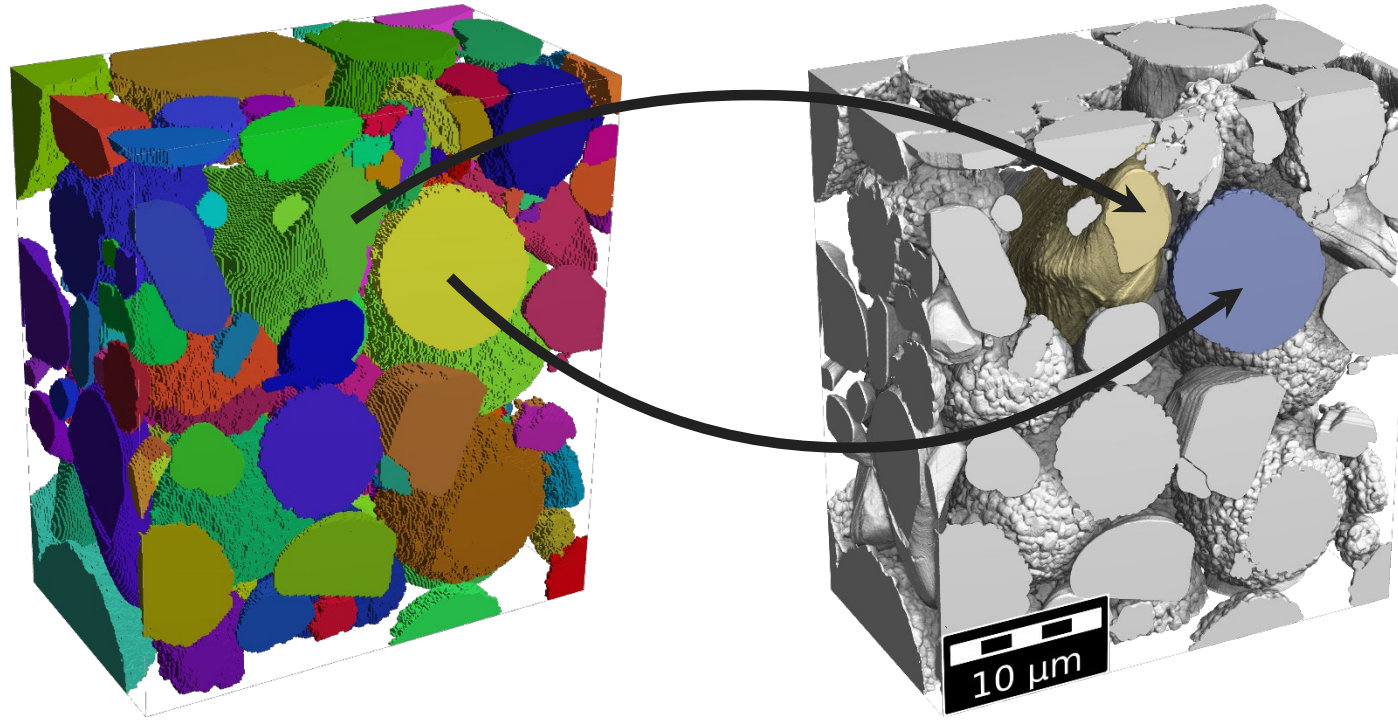
Active material



Identified grains

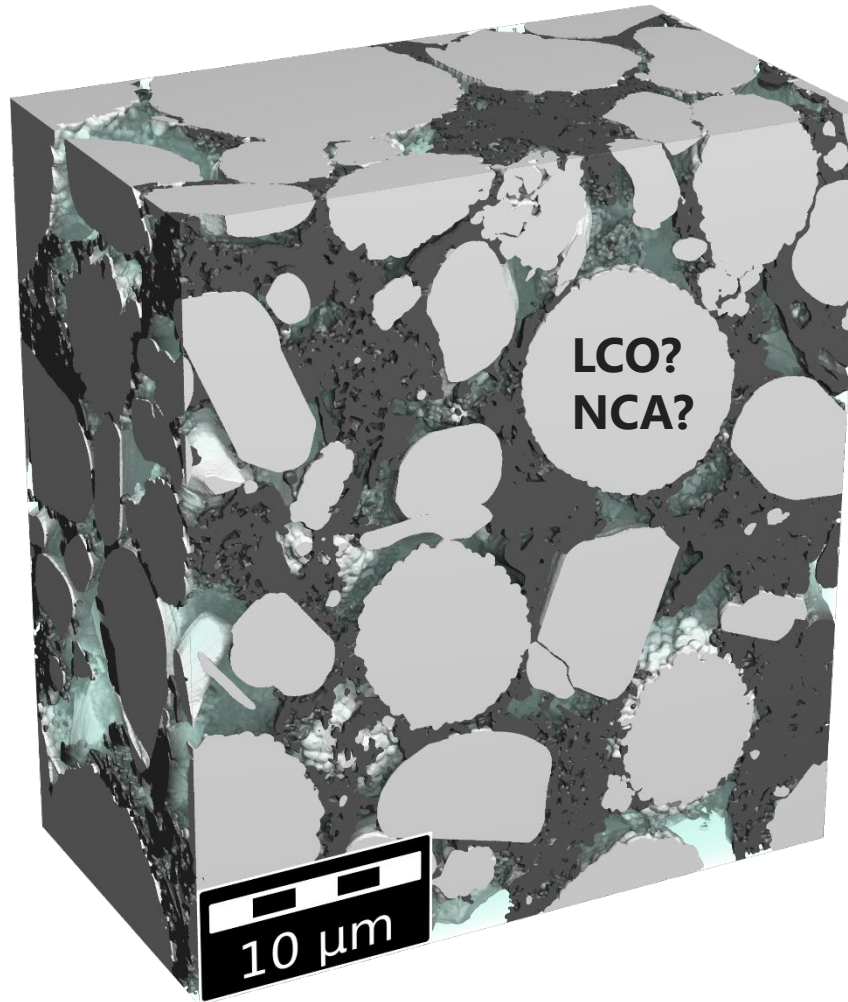


# MATERIAL ASSIGNMENT FOR EACH GRAIN

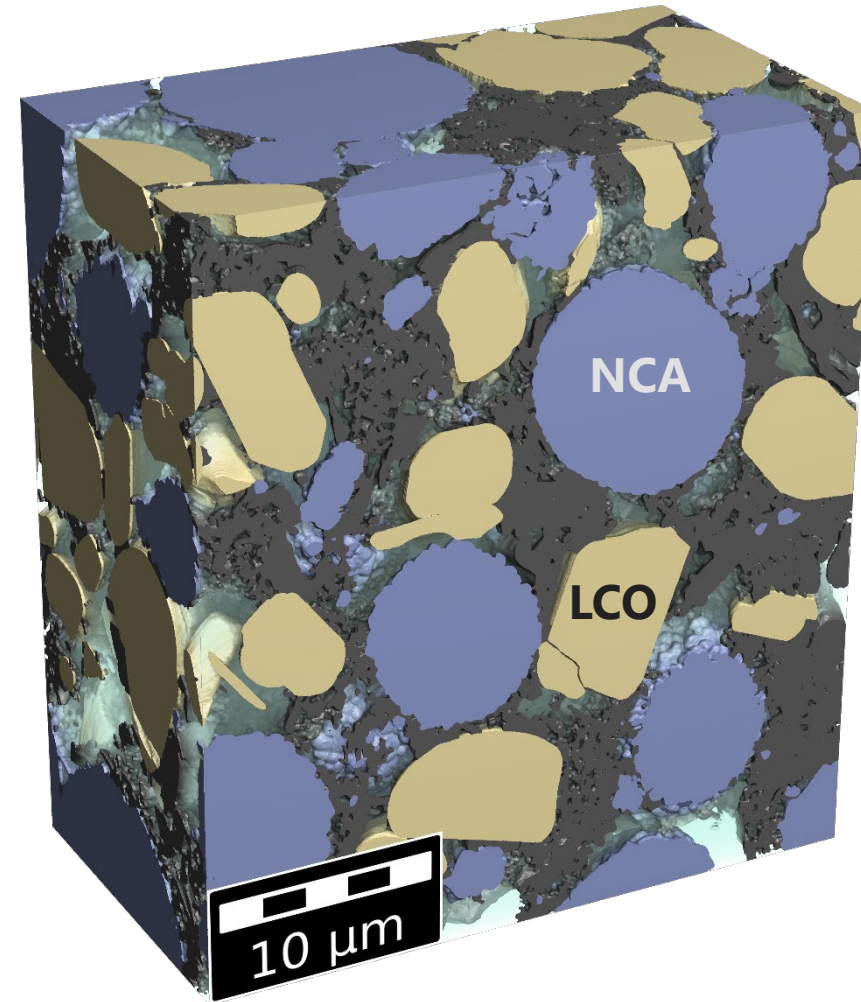


- Selection of one voxel of the grains.
- Automatic assignment of active material per grain.

# CATHODE AFTER MATERIAL ASSIGNMENT



(Pre-)segmented cathode with electrolyte, binder, and combined active materials

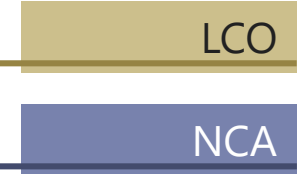
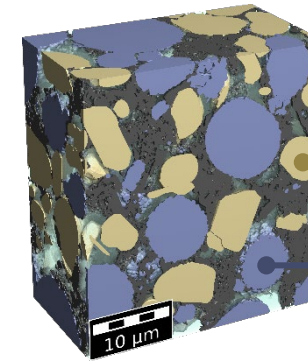
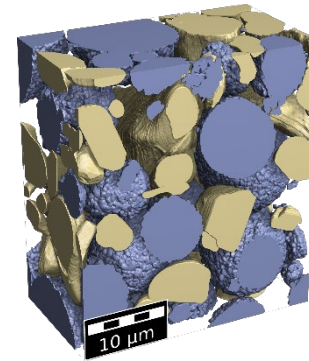
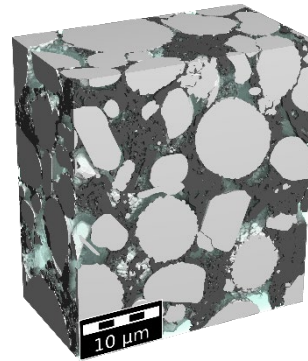
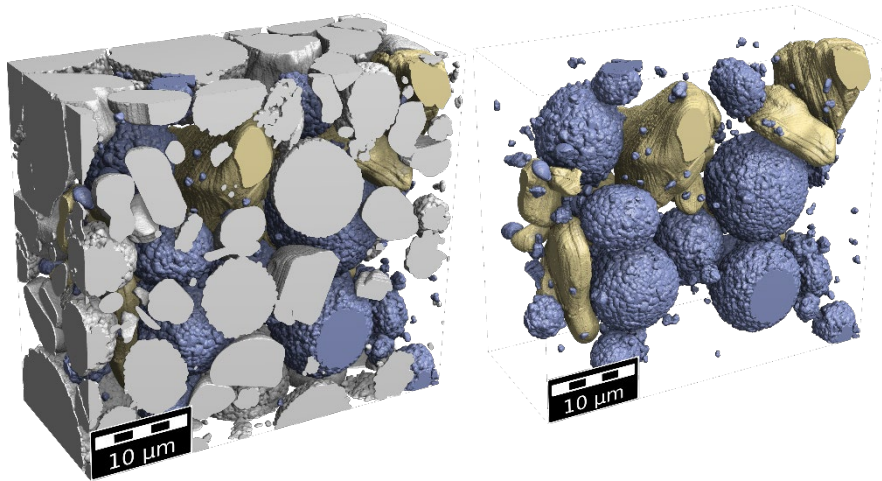


Cathode with electrolyte, binder, LCO and NCA

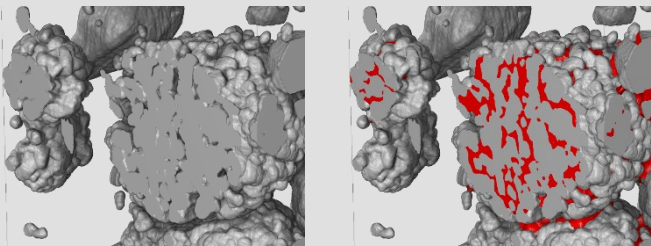


# OPTIONS FOR GRAIN SEGMENTATION

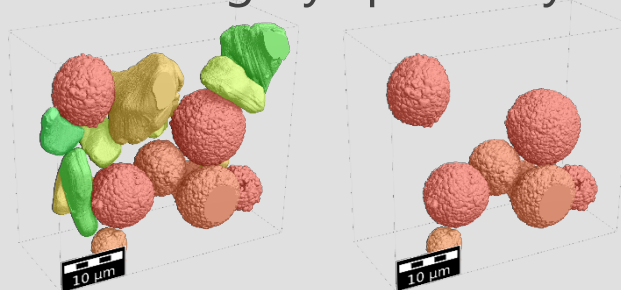
- Segmentation by selection
- Segmentation by shape



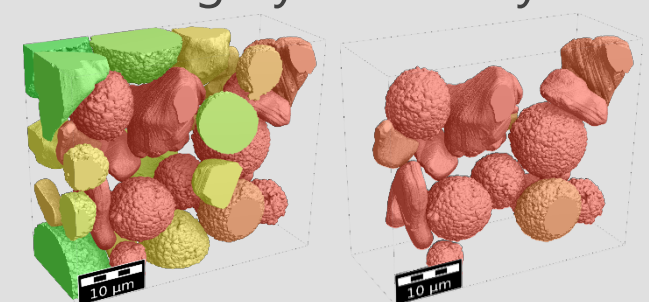
- Filling cracks



- Filtering by sphericity



- Filtering by boundary contact



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# HOT RESEARCH TOPIC: HOW MUCH BINDER IS OPTIMAL?

Not enough binder:



<https://steiermark.orf.at/news>

$e^-$  have to take detours

Too much binder:

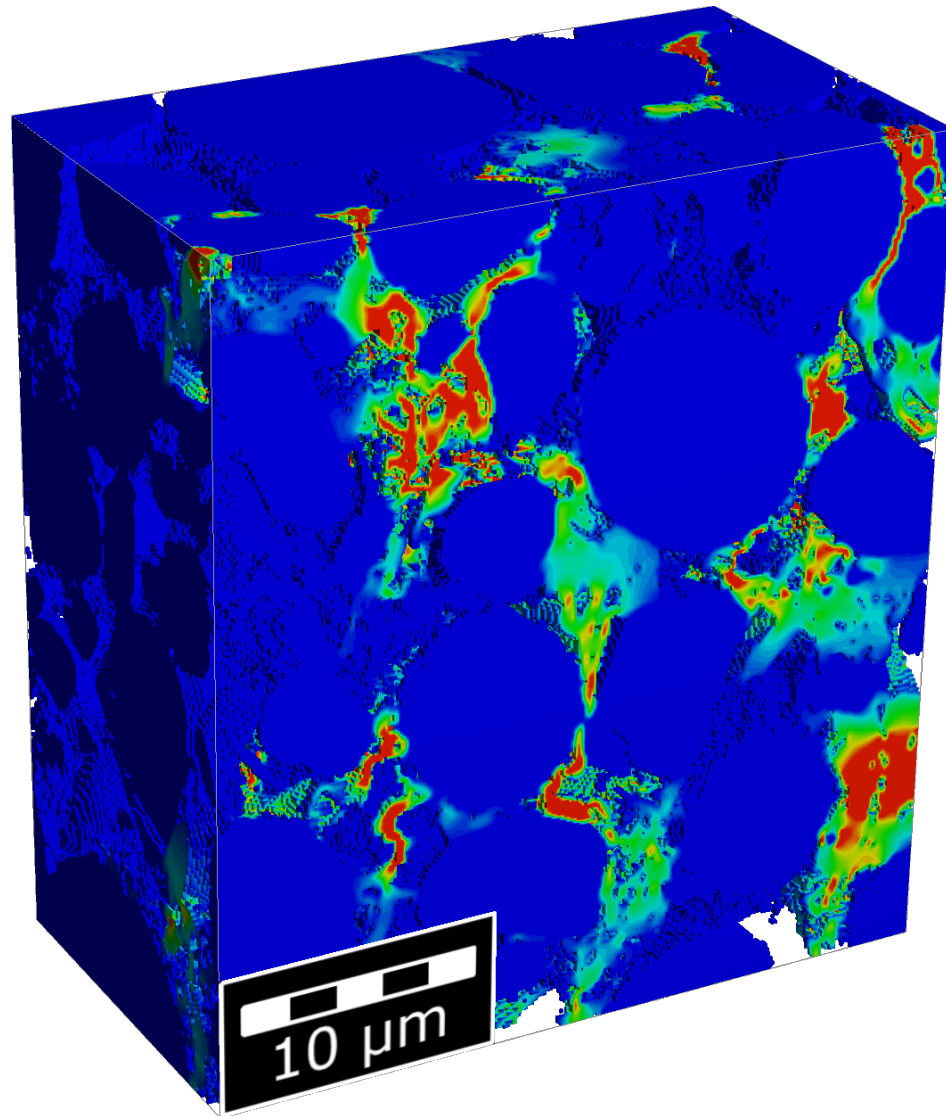


<https://www.deinfuehrerschein.de>

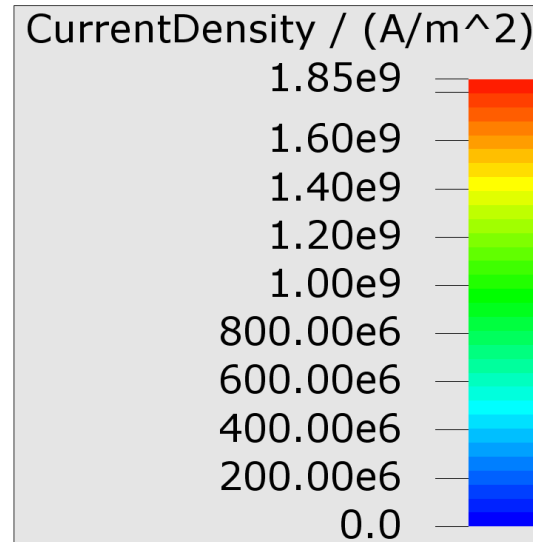
$Li^+$  cannot enter electrolyte



# CURRENT DENSITY IN ALL SOLID MATERIALS



- Almost all current goes through the binder + carbon black



# $\text{Li}^+$ -CONCENTRATION IN THE CATHODE DURING CHARGING

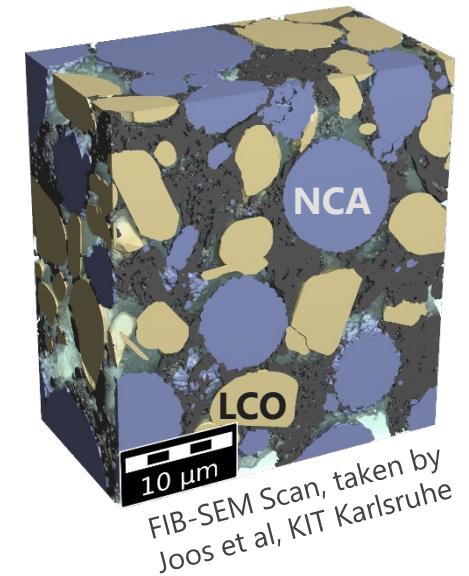
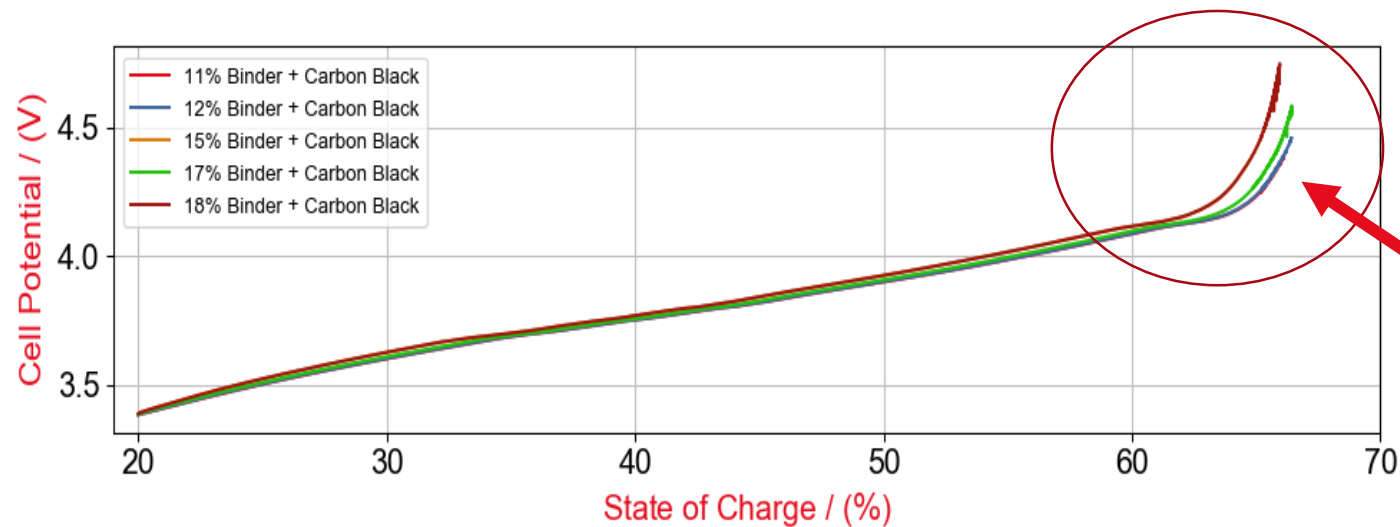


# HOW MUCH BINDER IS OPTIMAL?

Binder % <sub>vol.</sub>	11%	12%	15%	17%	18%
Tortuosity Factor	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.4
Diffusivity	11.3	9.1	7.4	6.1	4.9

**Good Cathode Configuration**

**Flex point means, battery cannot be charged much further**



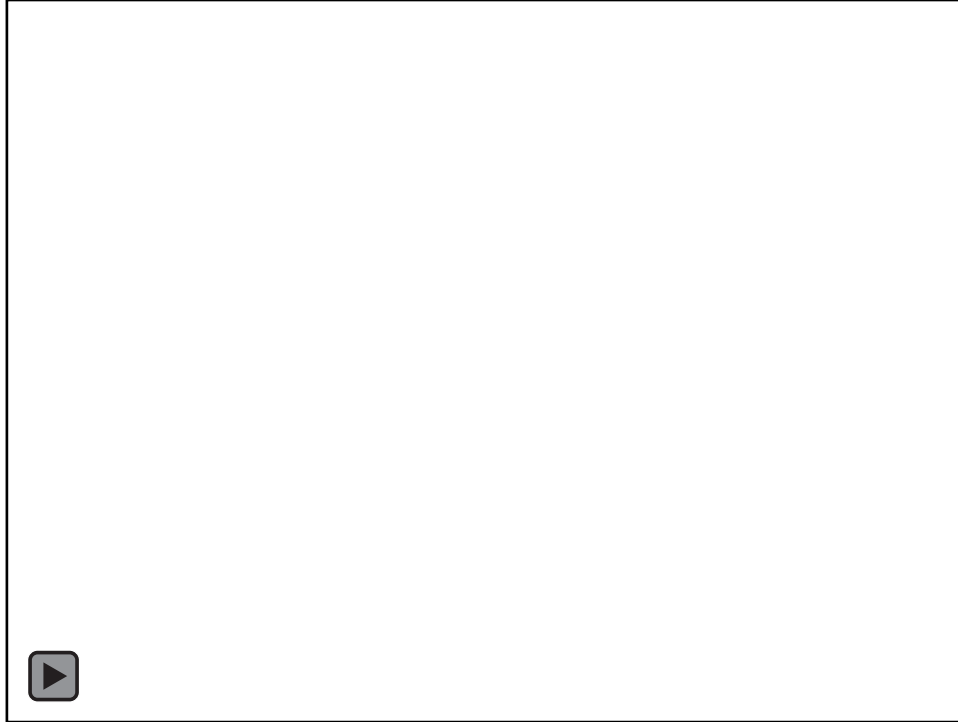
More binder makes the cathode worse

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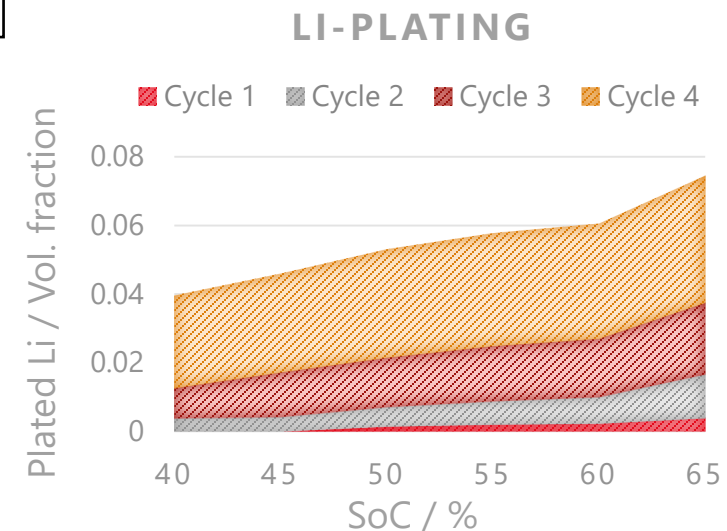
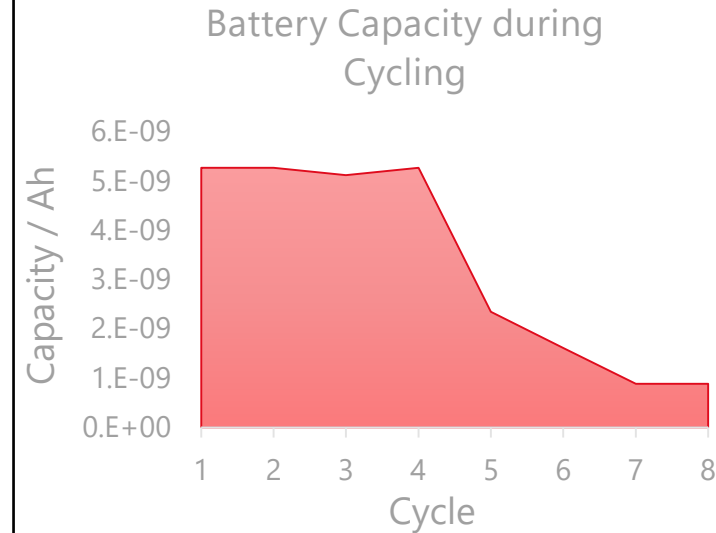




# LITHIUM PLATING IN ANODE HALF-CELL SIMULATION

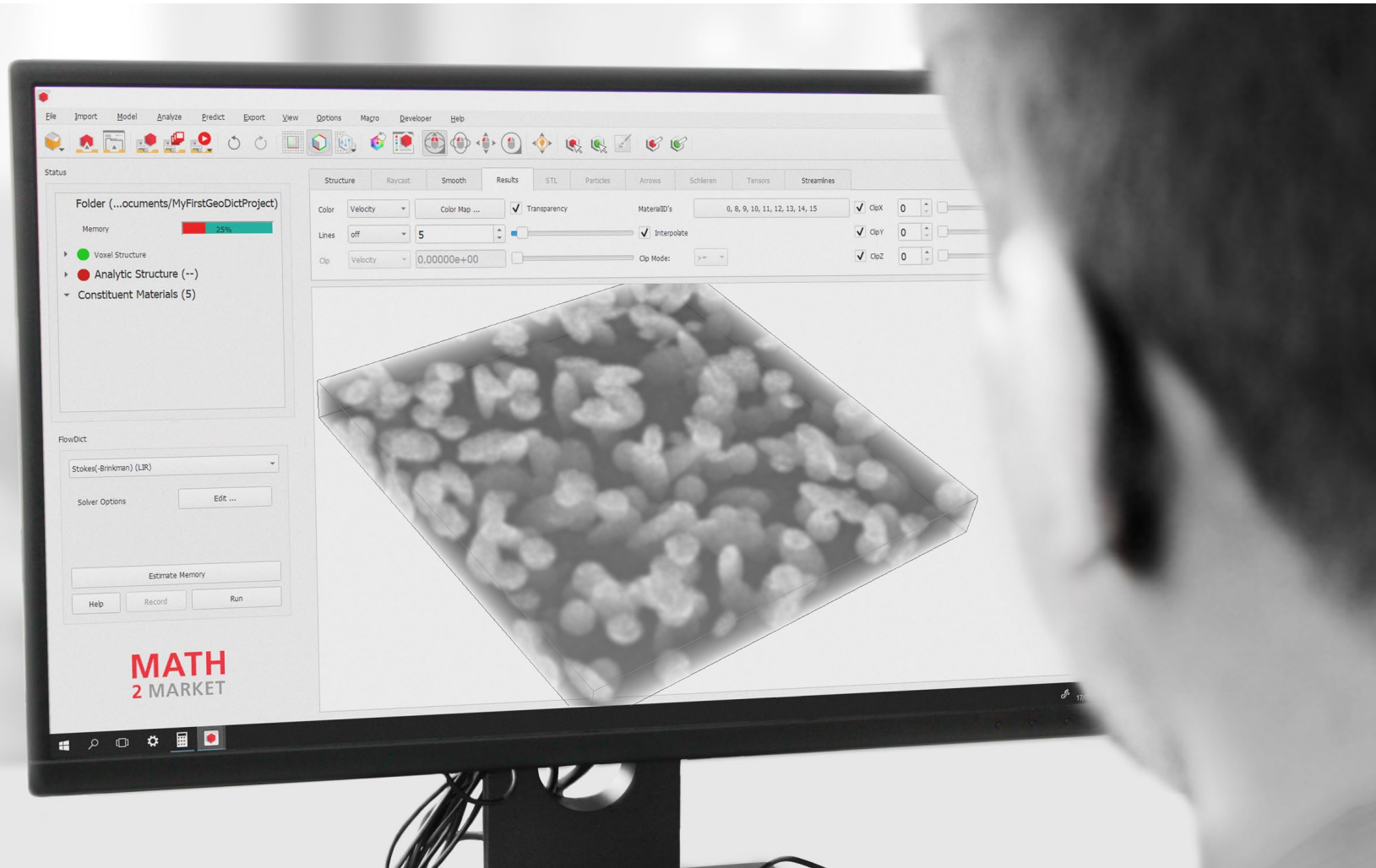


- charged with **3C** in **BatteryDict**
2. Executing Python-Script
  3. Use updated anode for next cycle
- Plating sets in at 50 % SoC in the 1. cycle
  - Capacity drops significantly after the 4. cycle



# THANK YOU!

**MATH**  
2 MARKET



Meet us at **BOOTH #6**