

1.6 Neutron Imaging for Li-Ion Batteries



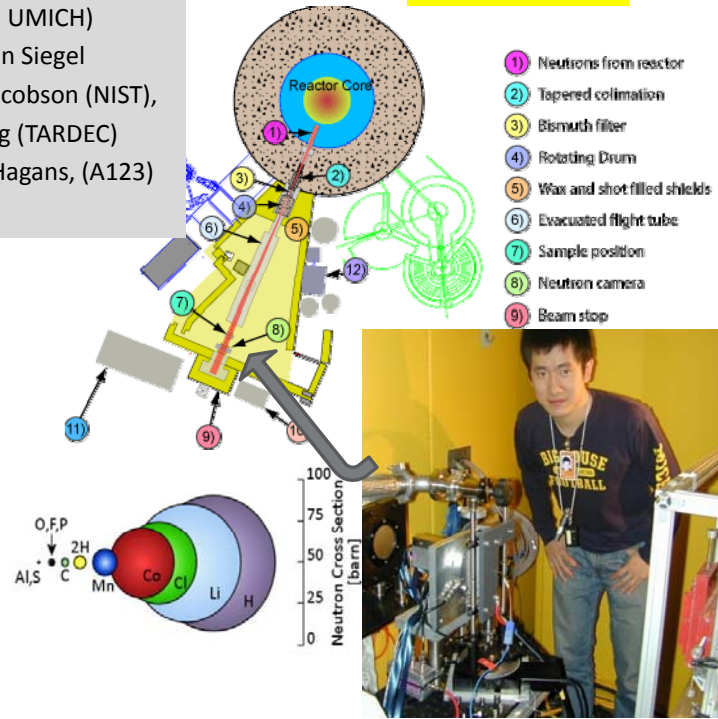
Faculty Quad: Anna Stefanopoulou (ME, UMICH)
 Levi Thompson (ChE, UMICH)
 Student/PostDoc Quad: XinFan Lin, Dr. Jason Siegel
 Government: Dan Hussey, David Jacobson (NIST),
 David Gorsich, Yi Ding (TARDEC)
 Industry Quad: Danny King, Patrick Hagans, (A123)
 Steven Harris (GM)

Start Date: Jan 2010

Motivation and Needs:

Spatio-temporal variations in Li concentration are important for the life and the utilization of a battery.

- Need to model and predict distributions along the electrode to verify the applicability of the single-particle solid diffusion modeling approach
- “Unobserved large variations” may cause battery degradation or failure
- Implications for both supervisory control design and sizing



Challenges, Approach and Results

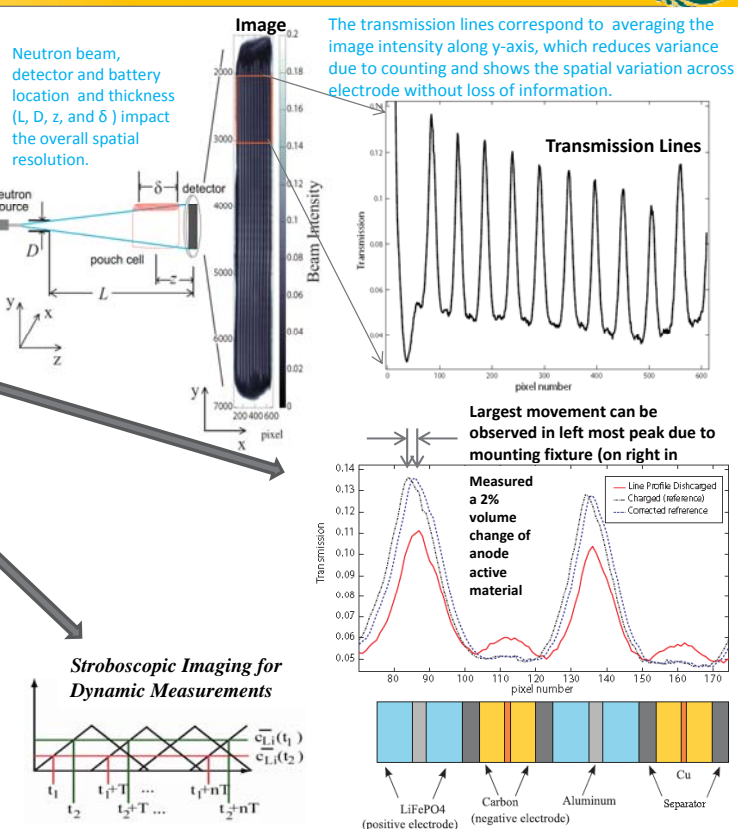


Goal: Measure change in spatio-temporal lithium concentration across the battery electrodes of an operational battery (*in situ*)

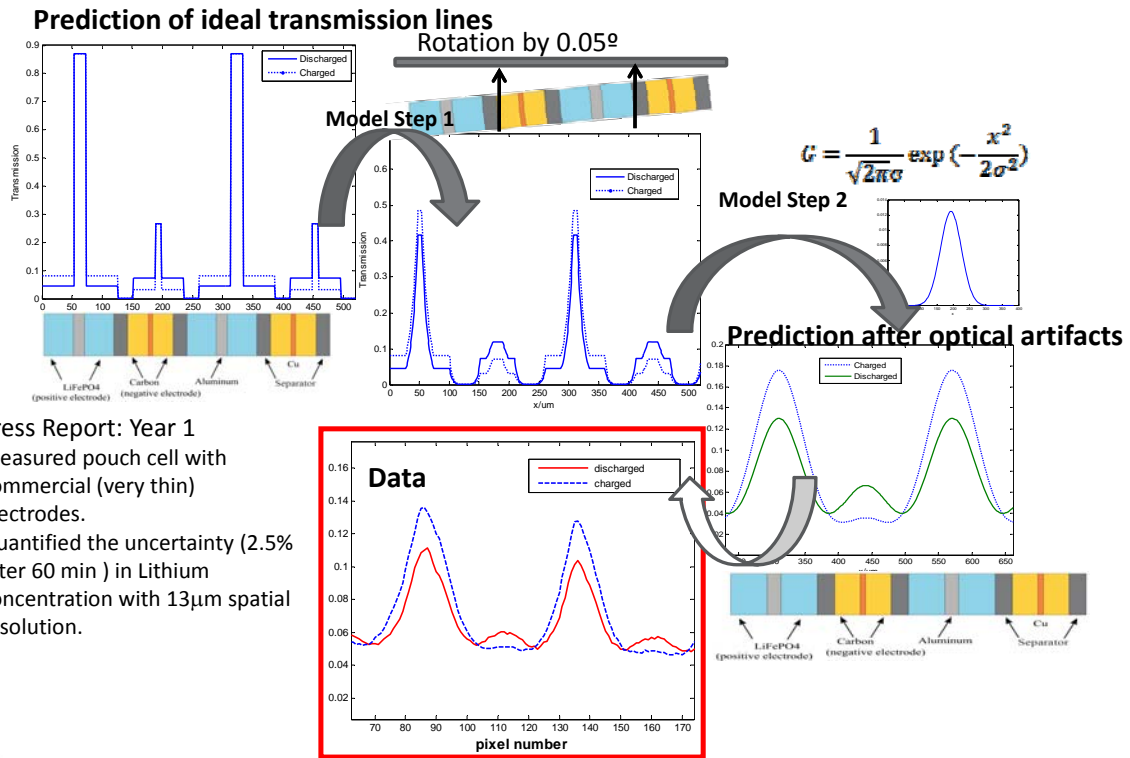
Challenges: spatial resolution, counting noise (uncertainty) requires long exposure time limiting imaging at high c-rates

Results:

- ✓ Q1-4 from 2010: Quantify Li-Concentration measurement resolution, accuracy, and tradeoffs for low c-rate (steady-state)
- ✓ Q1,2 from 2011: Observe swelling of electrode material during cycling; potential source of degradation; correlate with material properties
- ✓ Q3,4 from 2011: Measure local lithium concentration changes during high C-rates in commercial pouch cells. Perform stroboscopic image processing.
- ✓ Q1- from 2012: Model the spatially distributed lithium concentration along the battery electrode using both electrolyte and solid diffusion dynamics.
- ❑ Q2-4 from 2012: Tune model parameters to match the observed voltage data for iron-phosphate cells and compare modeled and measured Li-ion profiles



Results (Year 1): Model of Battery & Optical Artifacts and Comparison with Steady State Data



Progress Report: Year 1

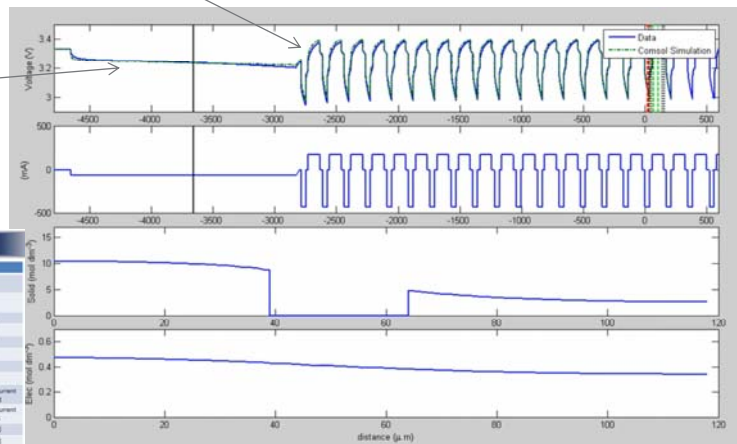
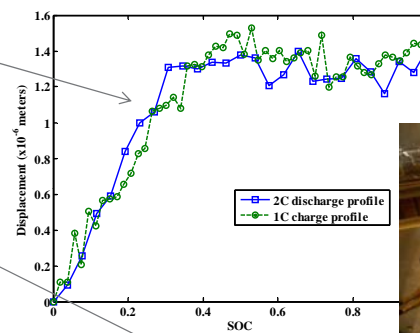
- Measured pouch cell with commercial (very thin) electrodes.
- Quantified the uncertainty (2.5% after 60 min) in Lithium concentration with 13μm spatial resolution.



Results (Year 2): Model Li Concentration along the Electrodes (Solid+Electrolyte) and Stroboscopic Experiments at high C-rate



- ✓ Q1,2 from 2011: Observe swelling of electrode material during cycling; potential source of degradation; correlate with material properties
- ✓ Q3 from 2011: Imaged Li-concentration along electrode at high C-rates (1C/2C) and pulses (5C/10C) and
- ✓ Q4 from 2011: Perform stroboscopic image processing.
- ✓ Q1- from 2012: Model the spatially distributed lithium concentration along the battery electrode using both electrolyte and solid diffusion dynamics.
- ❑ Q2-4 from 2012: Tune model parameters to **match the observed voltage data** for iron-phosphate cells and compare modeled and measured Li-ion profiles



Tunable Model Parameters			
Parameter	Value	Units	Description
Q1	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q2	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q3	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q4	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q5	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q6	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q7	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q8	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q9	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q10	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q11	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q12	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q13	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q14	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q15	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q16	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q17	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q18	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q19	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration
Q20	0.001	1/s	Initial Electrolyte Concentration



