

Using Defects to Store Energy

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Outline

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 - Explanation
- 2 Calculations
 - Set Up
 - Methods
 - Results
- 3 Implementation
 - Caveats
 - Realisation
- 4 Wrap Up

Windscale Fire

Worst Nuclear Disaster in Great Britain's History



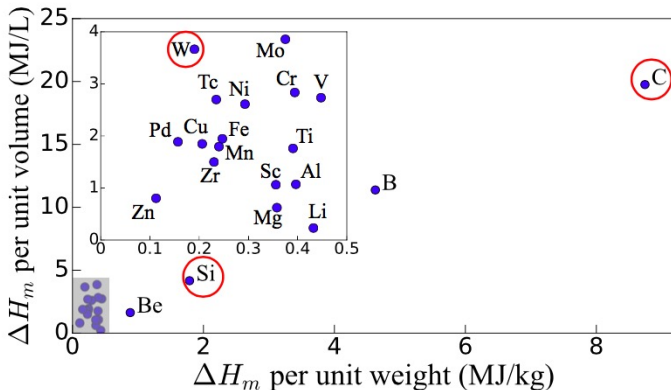
- October 10, 1957.
Northwest England.
- Fire burnt for three days.
- *Wigner Energy*

Rationale

- Defects have an energy cost.
- Non-equilibrium defects.
- Long-lived. Stable at Room Temperature.

Proof?

Setting up the Calculations



ΔH_m gives the upper limit.

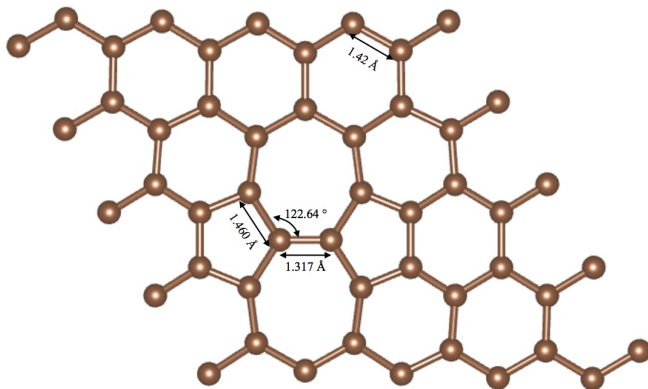
Setting up the Calculations

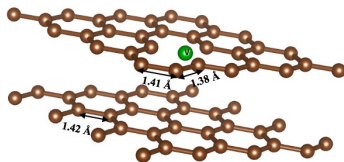
Materials

- Graphite, Graphene, Diamond
- Si
- W

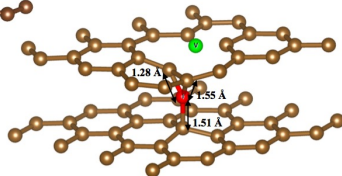
Defects

- Vacancies
- Interstitials
- Frenkel Pairs
- Stone-Wales Defects

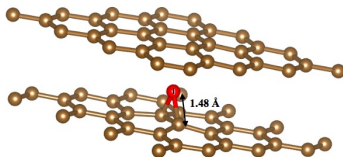




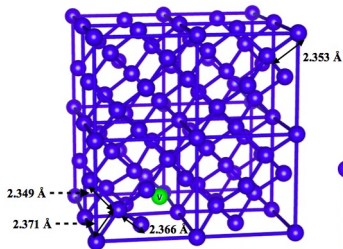
(a) Vacancy



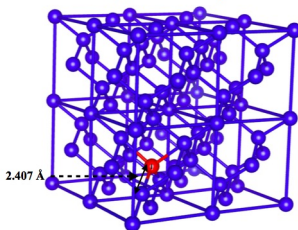
(c) Frenkel pair



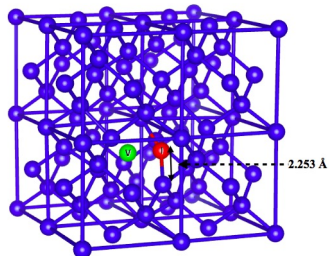
(b) Interstitial



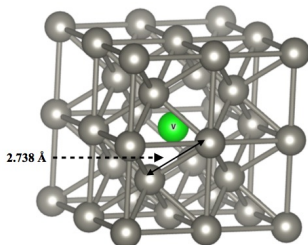
(a) Vacancy



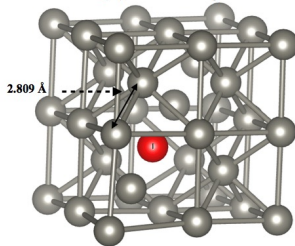
(b) Interstitial



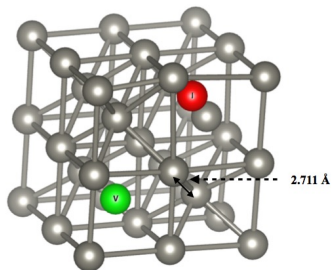
(c) Frenkel pair



(a) Vacancy



(b) Interstitial



(c) Frenkel pair

Calculation Methods I

Defect Formation Energy

$$E_F = E_D - \left(\frac{N}{N_0} \right) \times E_0$$

E_F - Defect Formation Energy

E_0 - Energy of Pristine Cell (N_0 atoms, 0 defects)

E_D - Energy of Supercell (N atoms, 1 defect)

Bigger the N , better the estimate.

Calculation Methods II

Stored Energy

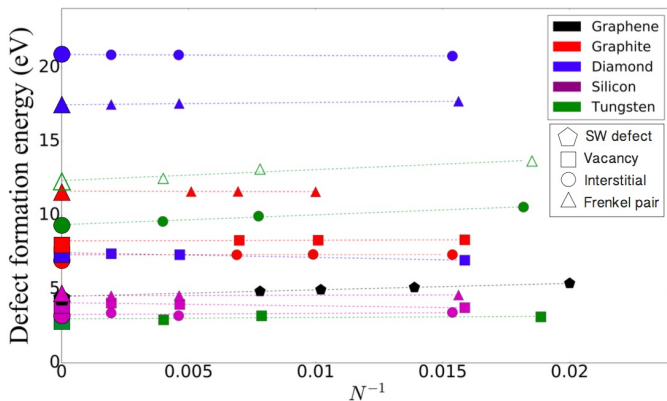
$$E = E_F \times C_{NE}$$

E - Energy stored

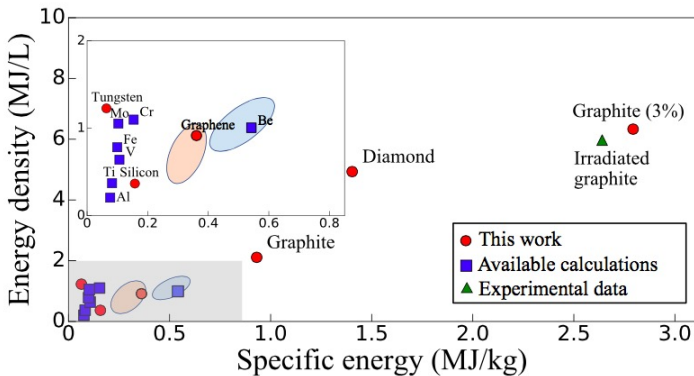
E_F - Defect Formation Energy

C_{NE} - Concentration of non-equilibrium defects

$$C_{NE} \sim 1 \text{ at.}\%$$

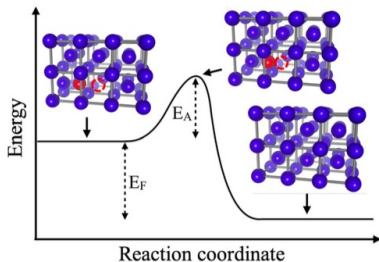
Calculated E_F 

Calculated E



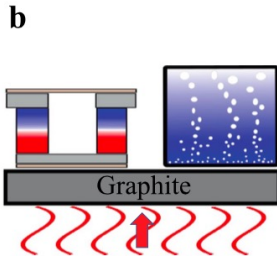
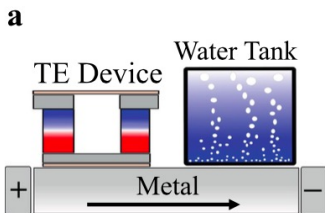
Works!

Role of Kinetics



- This energy is *borrowed* and will be returned.
- Conventional may be inefficient. Localised is better.
- Positive feedback possible.

Proof of Concept



- Storage Efficiency (η_S).

$$\eta_S = \frac{\text{formation}}{\text{generation}}$$

- Release Efficiency (η_R).

$$\eta_R = \frac{\text{stored} + \text{input}}{\text{input}}$$

Main Challenges

- Simple and inexpensive ways to generate defects.
- Minimal waste during recombination.
- Mechanically and chemically stable materials during generation and recombination.
- Reversible storing and releasing of energy.
- Defect aggregation during release.

We don't want another Windscale!

Denouement

- Follows an emerging trend : *Cis-Trans Azobenzene*
- Generalises the idea of energy storage using bond rearrangement.
- Niche Applications
 - Heating, Catalysts
 - Combustion
 - Space-shuttles

Infinite Improbability Drive?

Summary

- Storing energy using defects is a novel idea.
- Calculations show promising results.
- Engineering is an open challenge.
- Outlook
 - High-throughput calculations to identify better materials.
 - Practical implementation.

Further Reading



Lu, I-Te and Bernardi, Marco.

Using defects to store energy in materials - a computational study

Scientific Reports, 2017.



Matlack, Gerry.

The Windscale Disaster

Damn Interesting, 2007.

<https://www.damninteresting.com/the-windscale-disaster/>