



and mobility bottlenecks
Solvent co-intercalation^V in Mg-intercalation
cathodes

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Slides available at <http://ceder.berkeley.edu>

Cathode design is critical to Mg (or multivalent) batteries

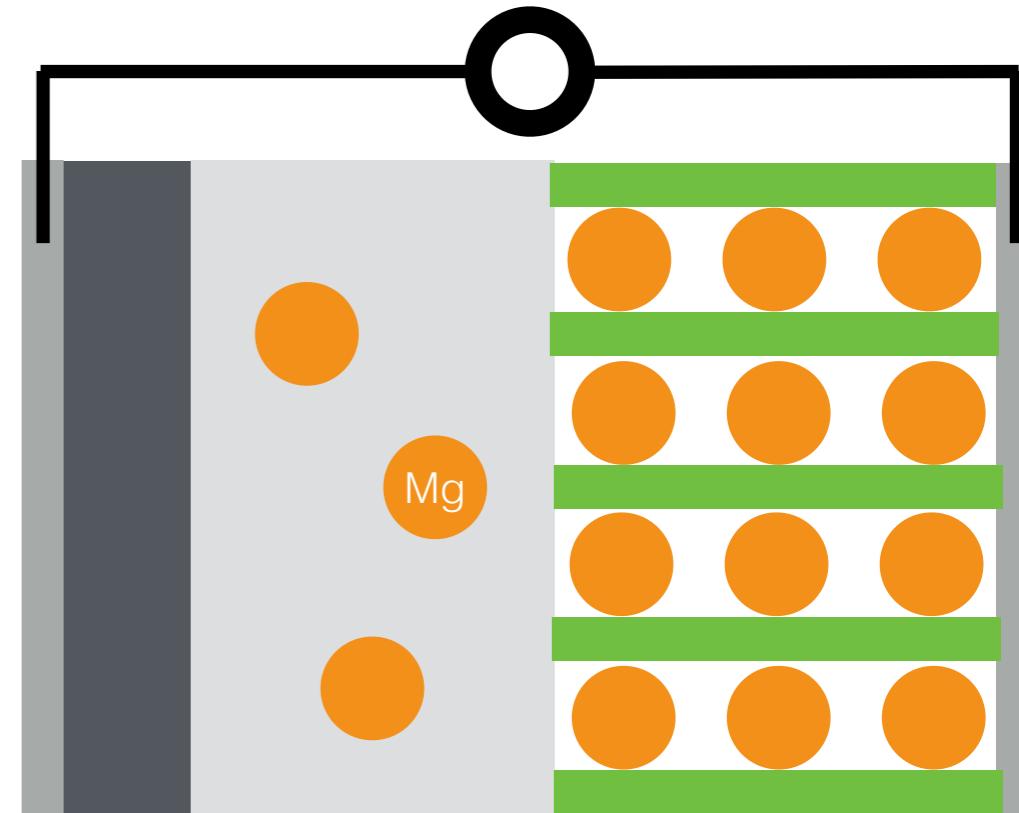
- Why Mg (or Multi-valent, MV)?
 - Next generation of electric devices will benefit from higher energy density storage systems
 - Superior volumetric capacity for Mg metal as anode ($\sim 3833 \text{ mAh/cm}^3$) vs. Li metal (~ 2046) or Li in graphite (~ 800)

- New chemistry: Cathode design challenge

- High Voltage, High Capacity, High Mobility

- Possible oxide cathodes?

- Sulfides are good: Mo_3S_4 ¹, Ti_2S_4 ²
 - V_2O_5 and MoO_3 have shown reversible Mg intercalation³
 - V- and Mo-based oxides possess multiple polymorphs: potential cathode space



1. Aurbach *et al.*, Nature, 2000

2. Sun *et al.*, Energy Environ. Sci., 2016

Solvent co-intercalation: Mg in Xerogel V₂O₅

G. S. Gautam, P. Canepa, W. D. Richards, R. Malik and G. Ceder,
“Role of structural H₂O in intercalation electrodes: the case of Mg in nano crystalline
Xerogel-V₂O₅”,
Nano Lett. 16, **2016**, 2426-2431

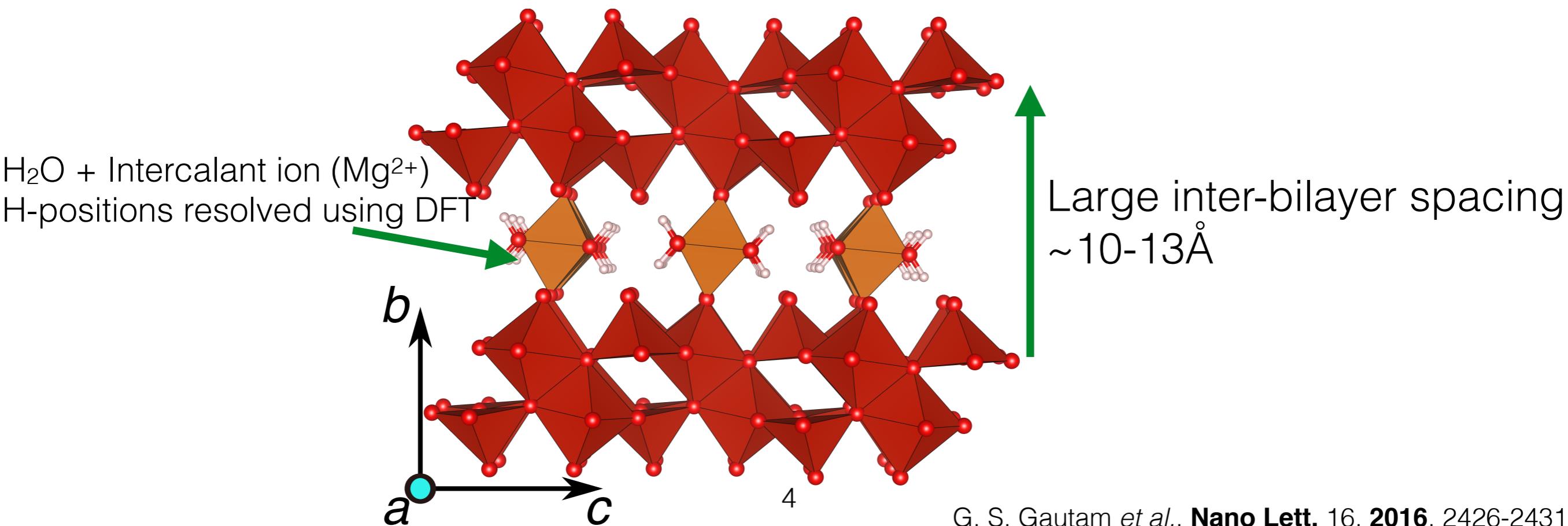
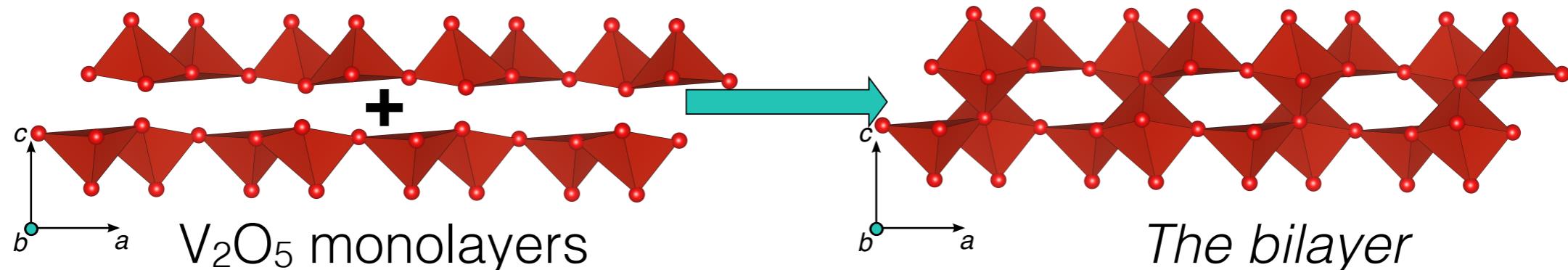
Xerogel-V₂O₅ is a hydrated structure Does H₂O “shuttle” with Mg?

Hydrated version of V₂O₅

Better *mobility* of Mg

Possesses a “bilayer” structure

Xerogel $\xrightarrow[{-\text{H}_2\text{O}}]{573 \text{ K}}$ Orthorhombic



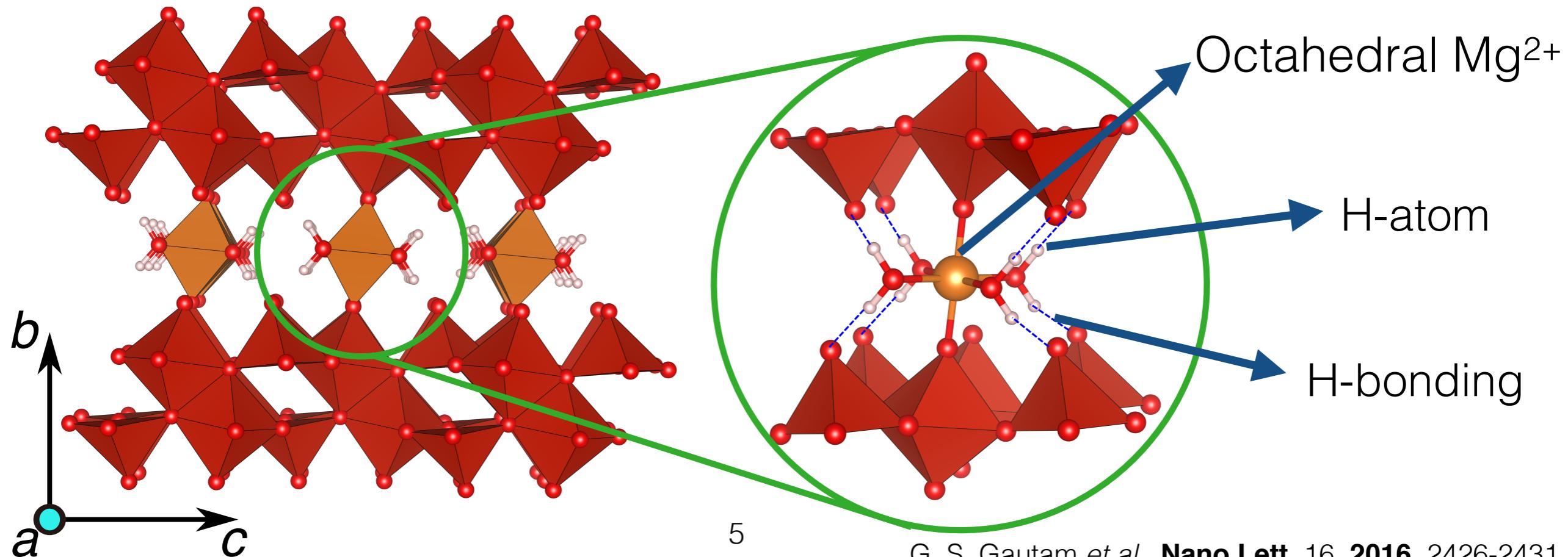
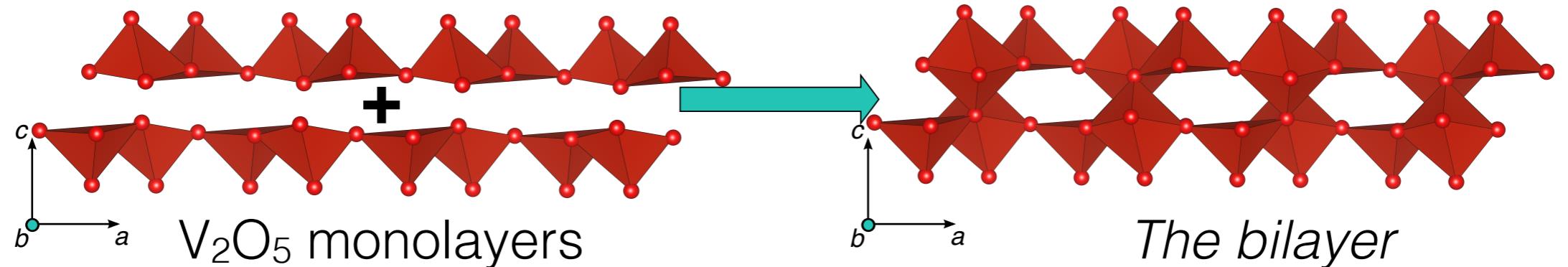
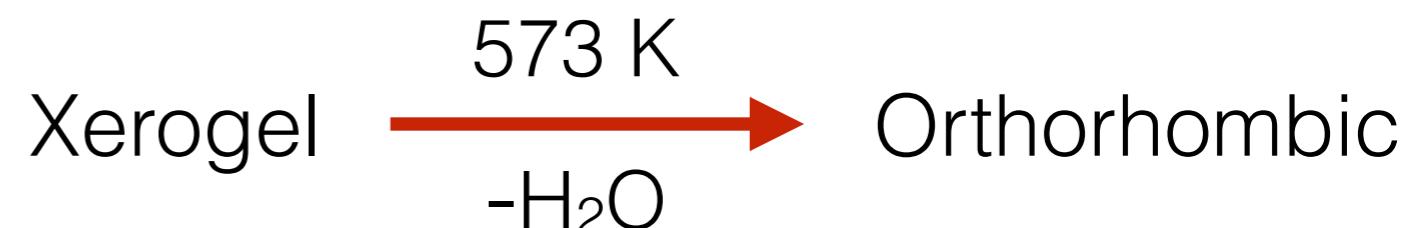
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Methods detour: how do we calculate grand-potential phase diagrams?

Grand-potential phase diagrams are used to study open systems

$$\Phi = G_{\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}} - n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

Grand-potential (Φ)

Governing thermodynamic potential

Minimize this to get stable phases

Number of moles of H_2O (n)

In a given Xerogel structure

Gibbs energy (G)

Xerogel Mg-V₂O₅ with H₂O

Computed with DFT

Chemical potential of H_2O (μ)

External to the Xerogel (electrolyte)

Can be expressed in activities

$$\mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^0 - RT \ln a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

Computed with DFT (Vapor)

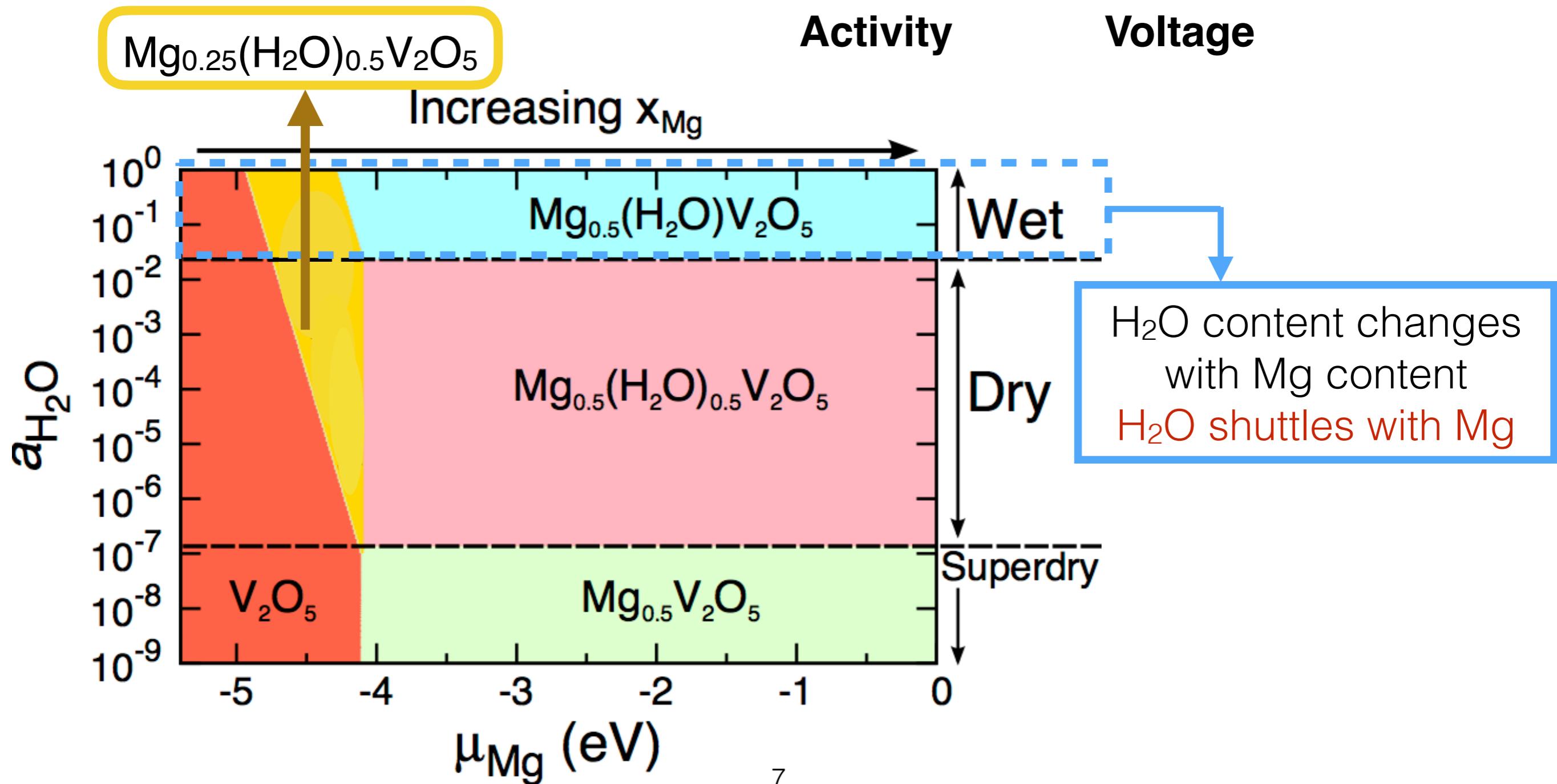
Corrected with experimental values

Set manually based on **wet**, **dry** and
superdry conditions

Grand-potential phase diagram

Electrolyte-dependent H_2O shuttling

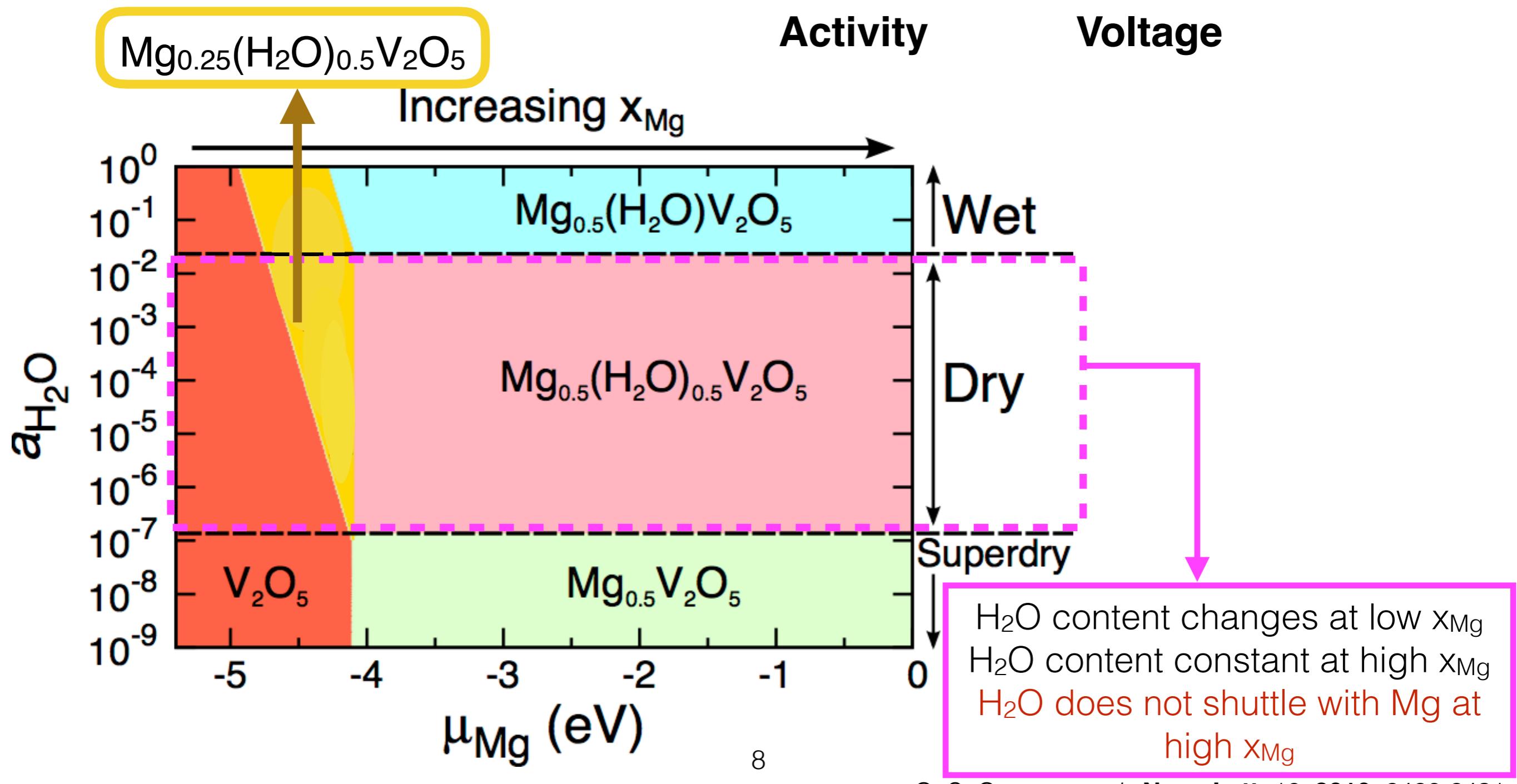
$$\Phi = G_{\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}} - [n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}] - [x_{\text{Mg}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Mg}}]$$



Grand-potential phase diagram

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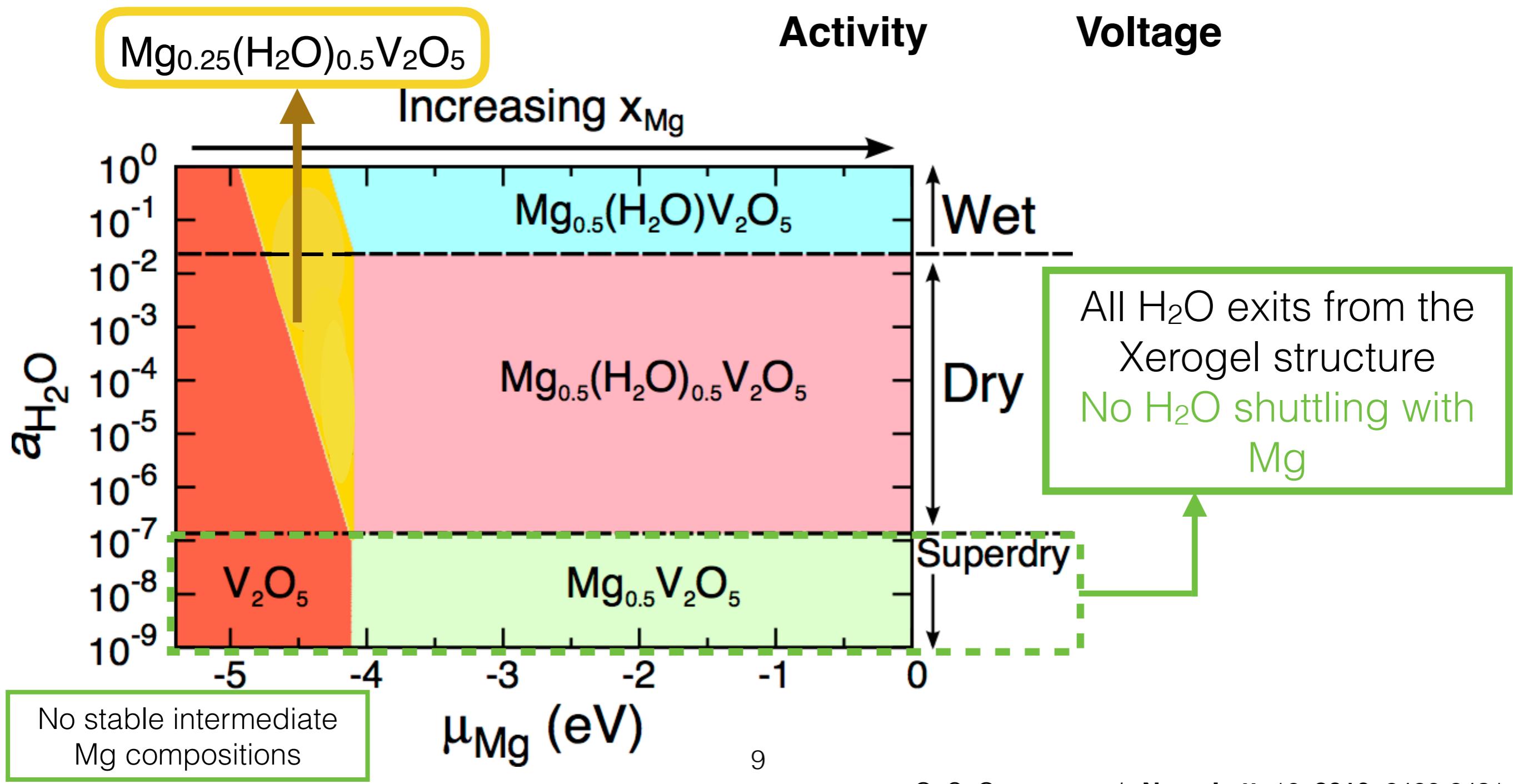
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Grand-potential phase diagram

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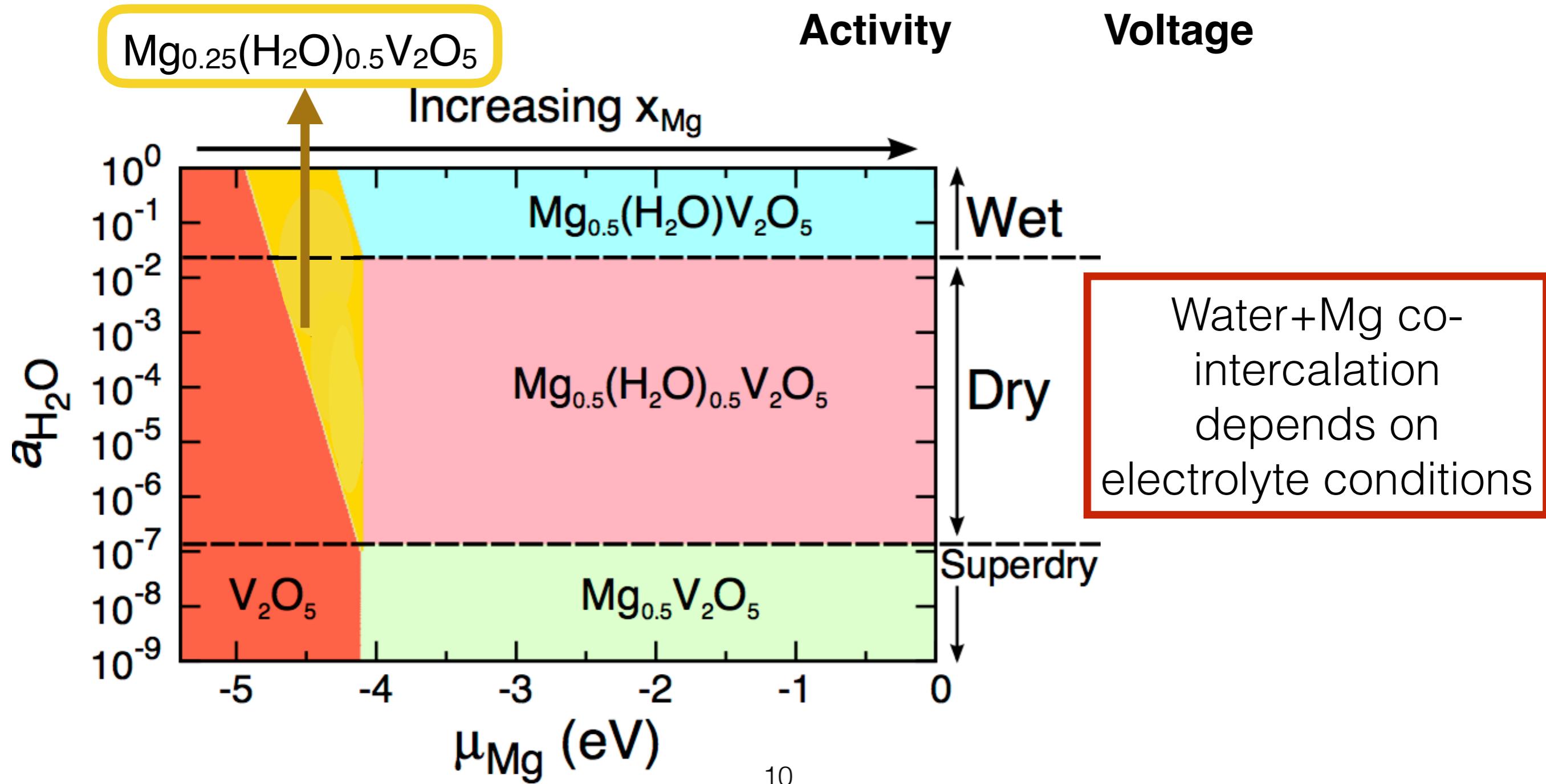
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Grand-potential phase diagram

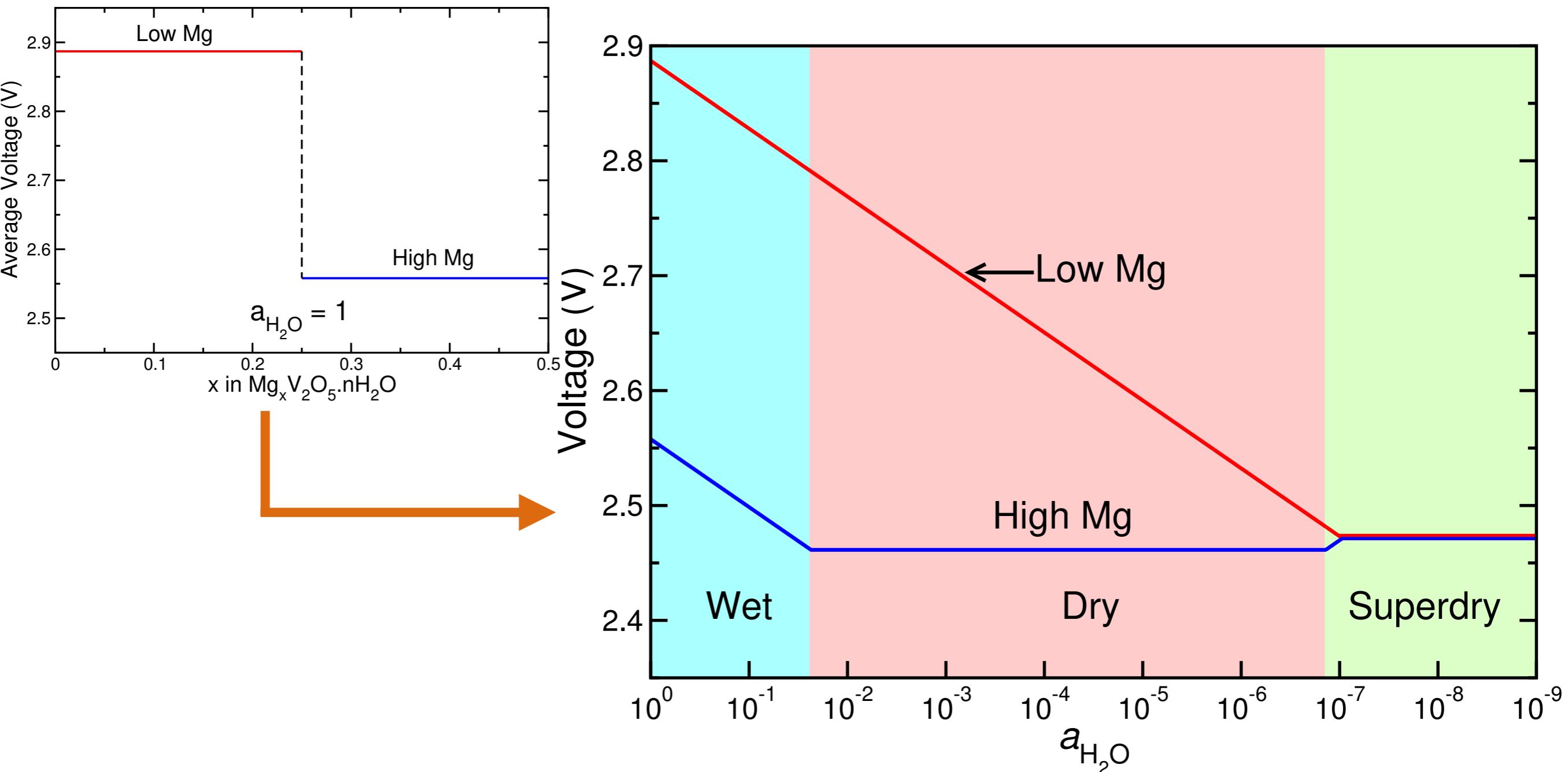
Electrolyte-dependent H_2O shuttling

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Voltage vs. Water content

Electrolyte-dependent voltages could be important



Voltage vs. Water content

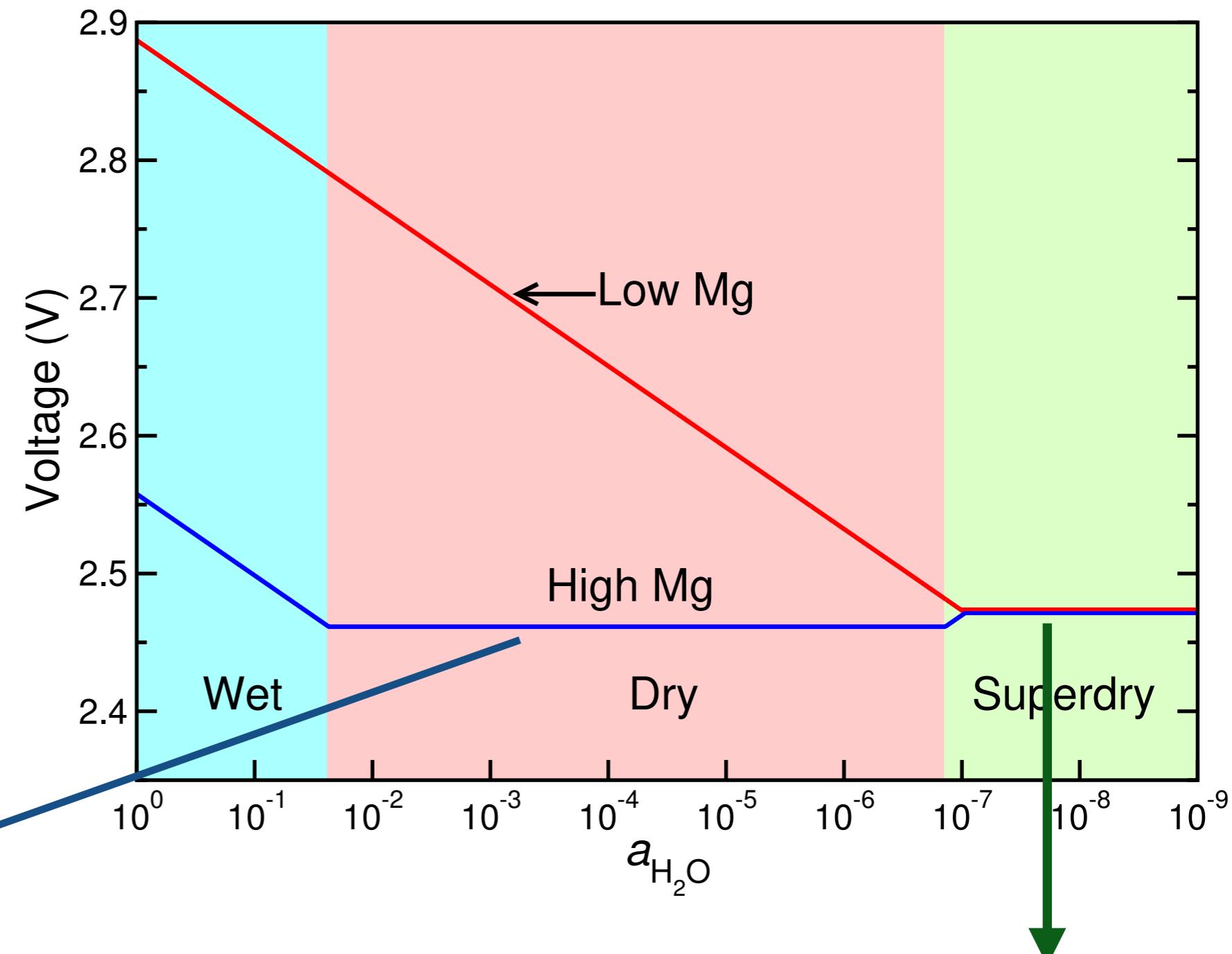
Electrolyte-dependent voltages could be important

Normally, $V \propto (-\nabla \mu_{Mg})$

When H_2O co-intercalates with Mg ,
 $V \propto (-\nabla \mu_{Mg}, -\nabla \mu_{H_2O})$

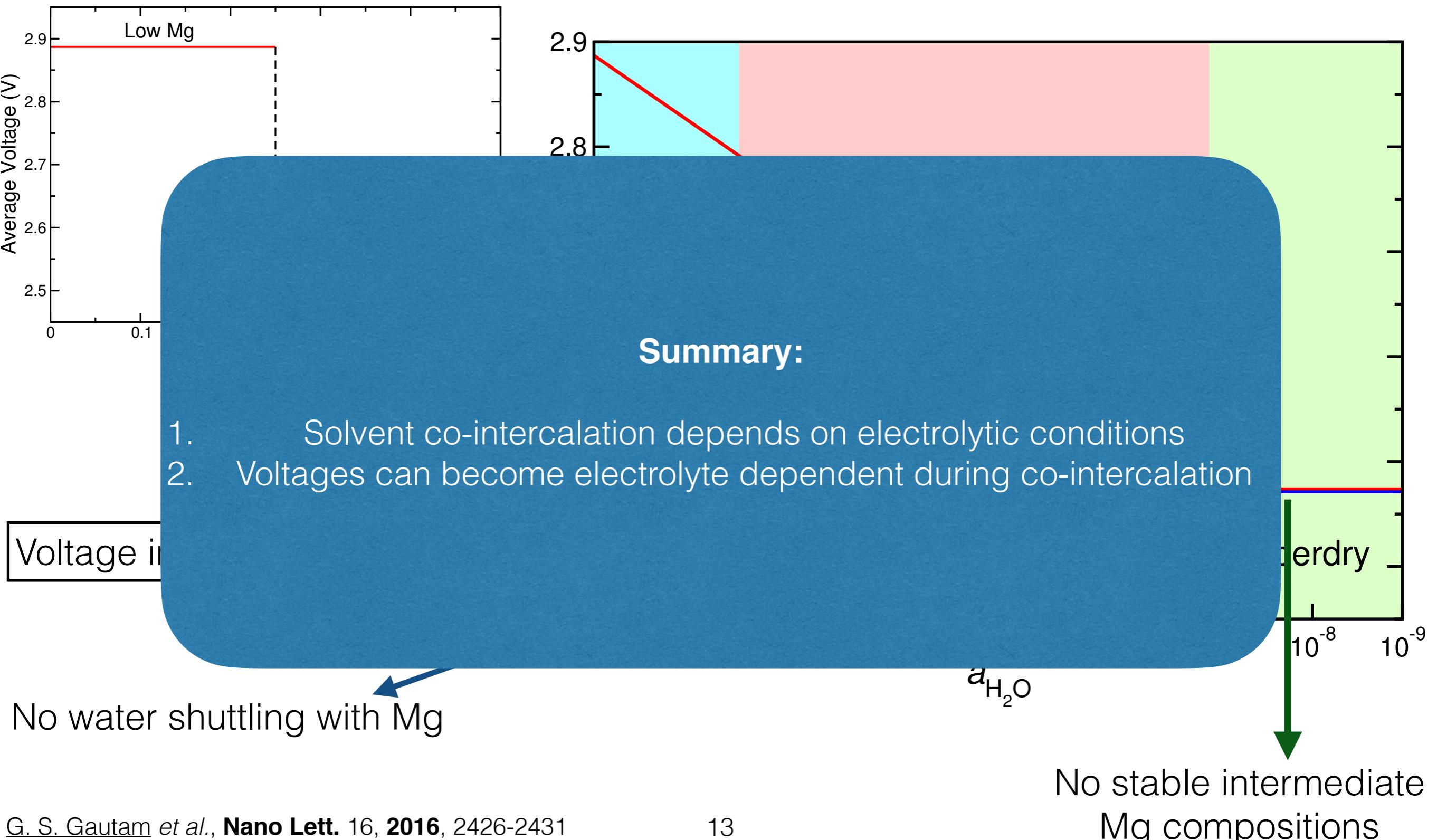
Voltage in wet > dry

No water shuttling with Mg



Voltage vs. Water content

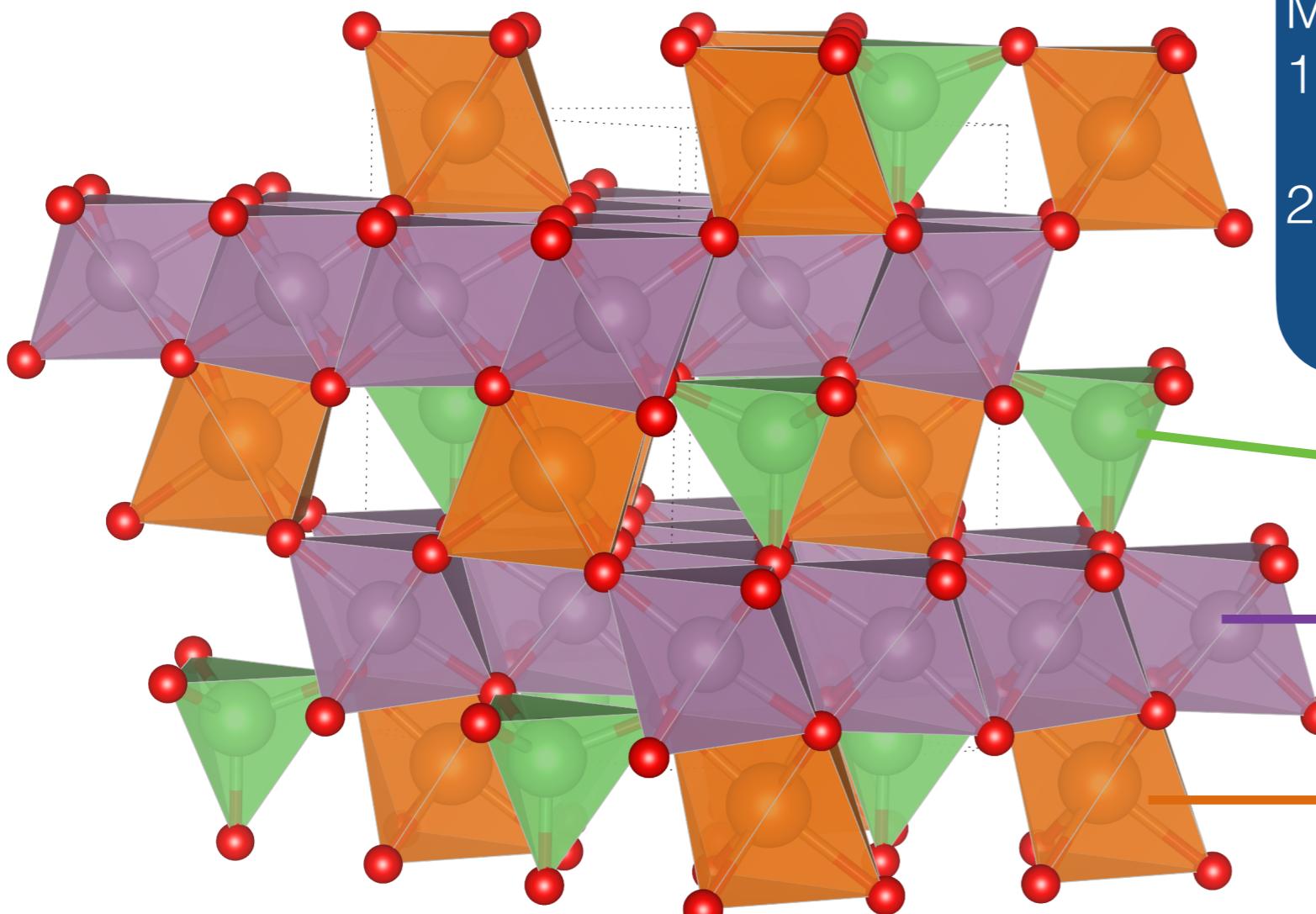
Electrolyte-dependent voltages could be important



Mobility bottlenecks: Mg (de)intercalation in $\text{Mg}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_8$

G. S. Gautam, X.Sun, V. Duffort, L.F. Nazar and G. Ceder,
“Impact of intermediate sites on bulk diffusion barriers: Mg intercalation in $\text{Mg}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_8$ ”,
submitted

Mo_3O_8 : Layered structure Mg found in tet and oct sites



Mobility design rules:²

1. Find MV ions in unfavorable coordination
2. Minimize coordination change during MV diffusion

Tet Mg

Mo layer

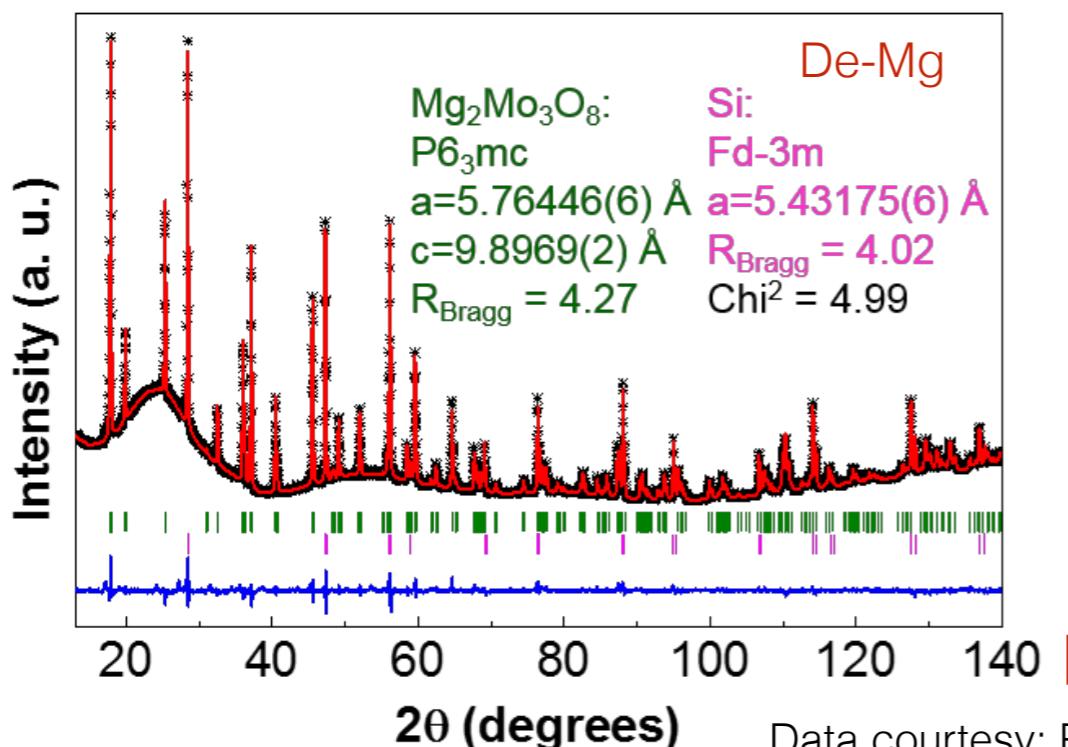
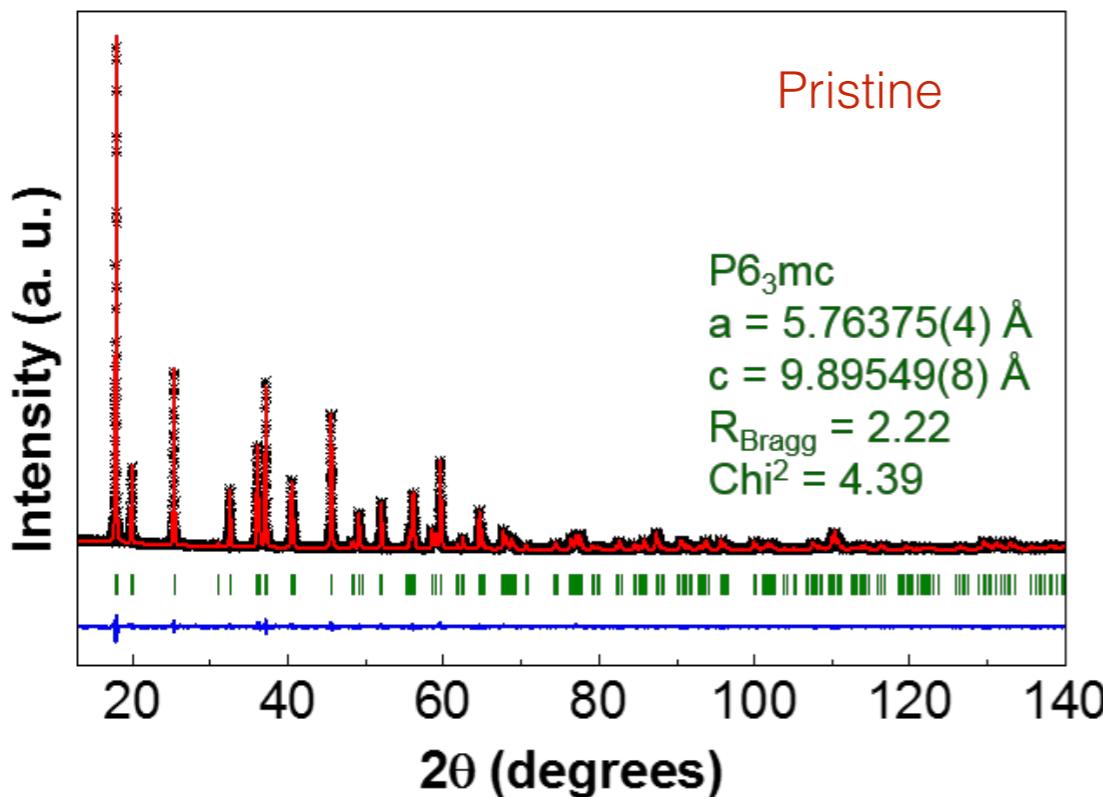
Oct Mg

Li can be (de)intercalated from $\text{Li}_4\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_8$
(US Patent 6,908,710)

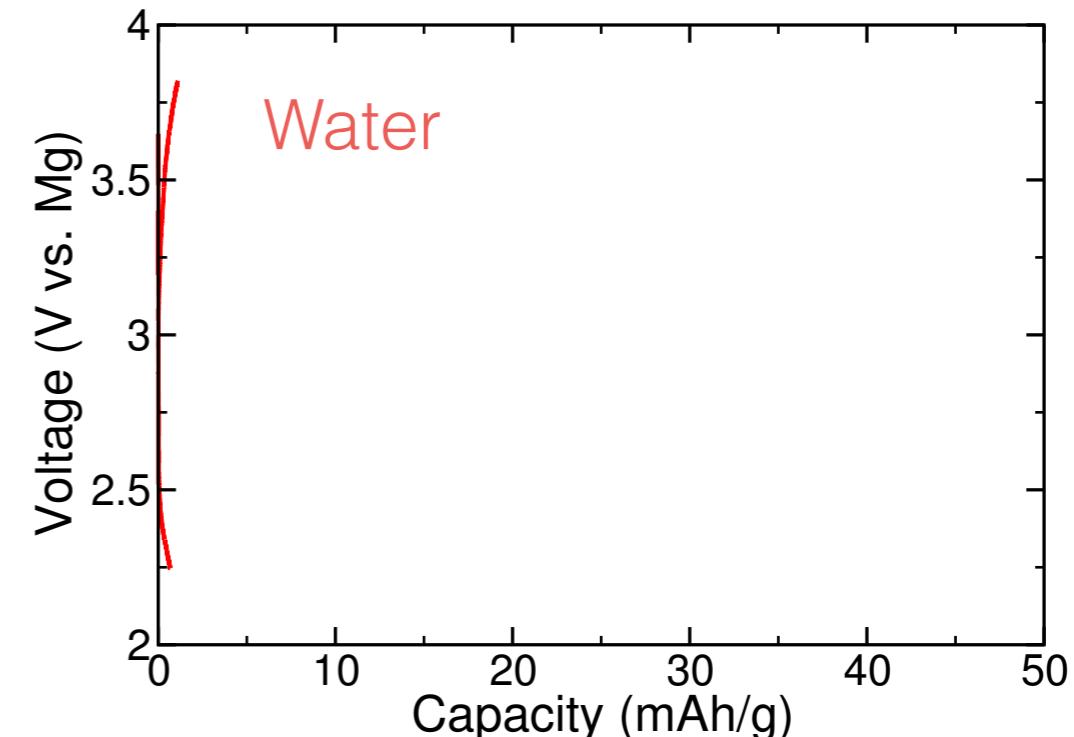
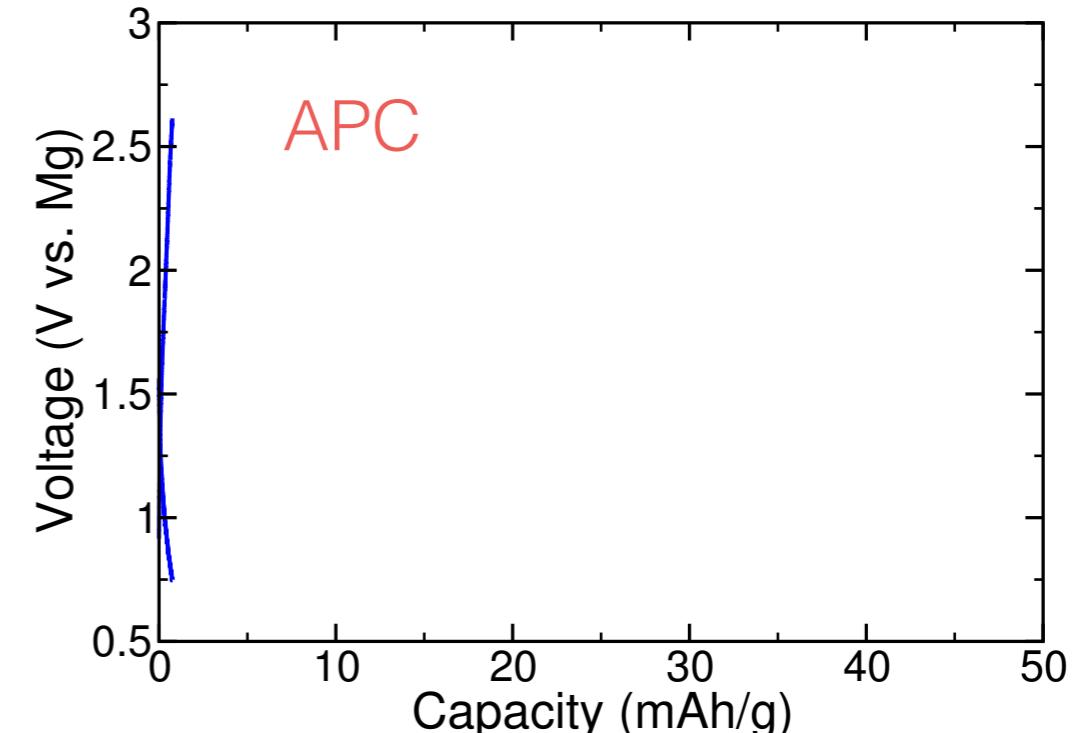
Can Mg be cycled?

Electrochemical experiments show no activity

Chemical demagnesiation
possible with NO_2BF_4



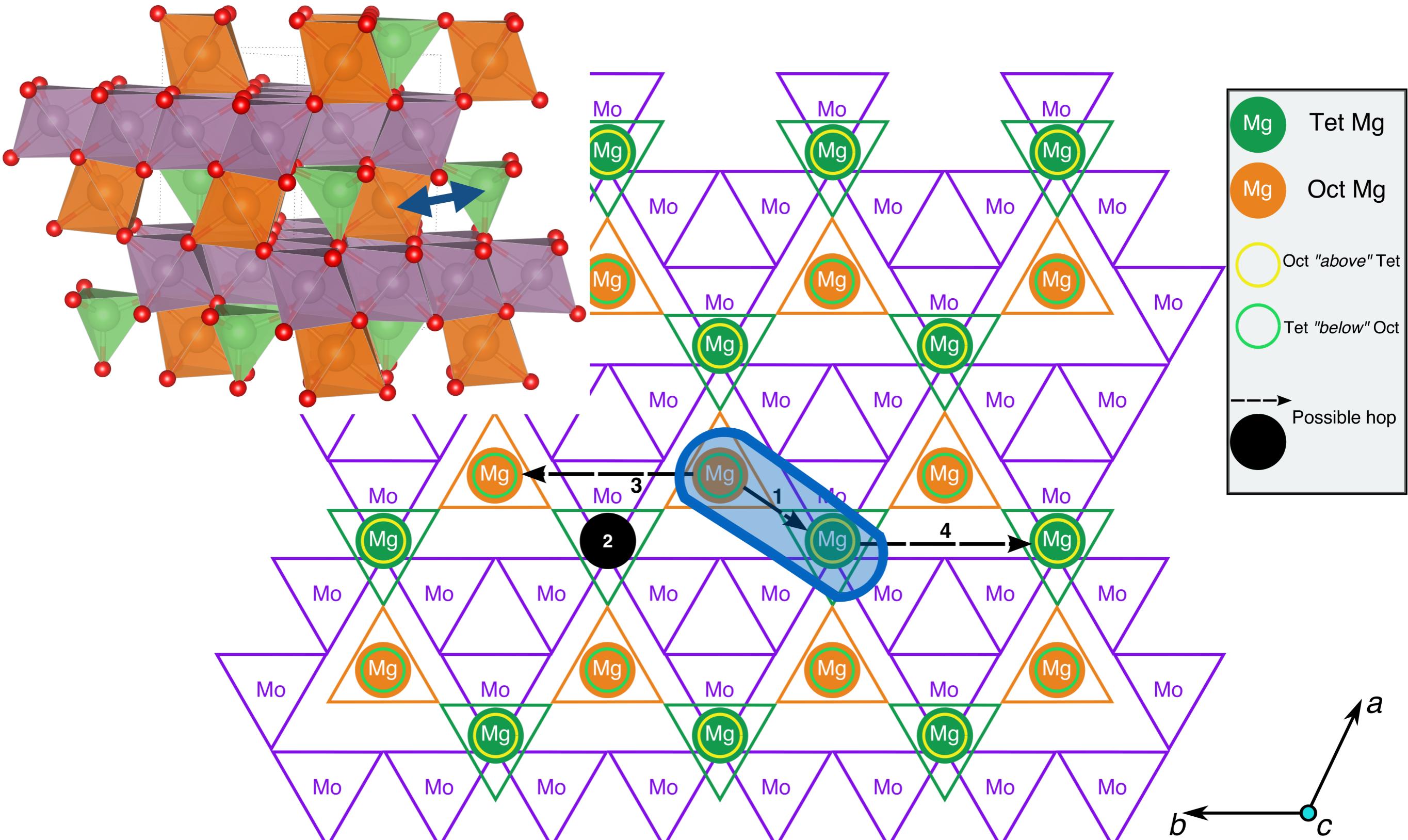
No significant capacity with
aqueous/non-aqueous systems



Mg extraction limited by high migration barriers?

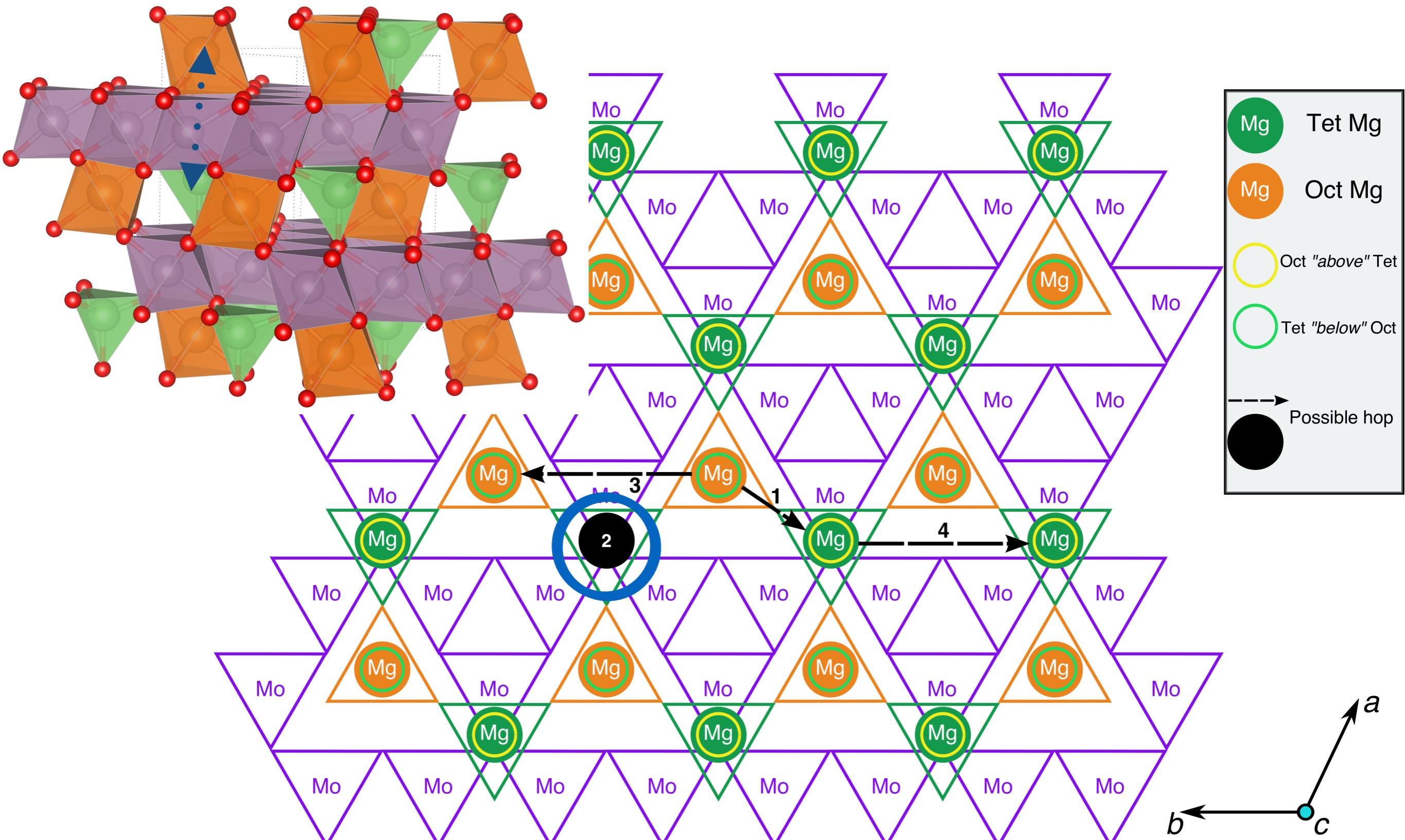
Multiple Mg hops possible

Hops 1 and 2 are relevant



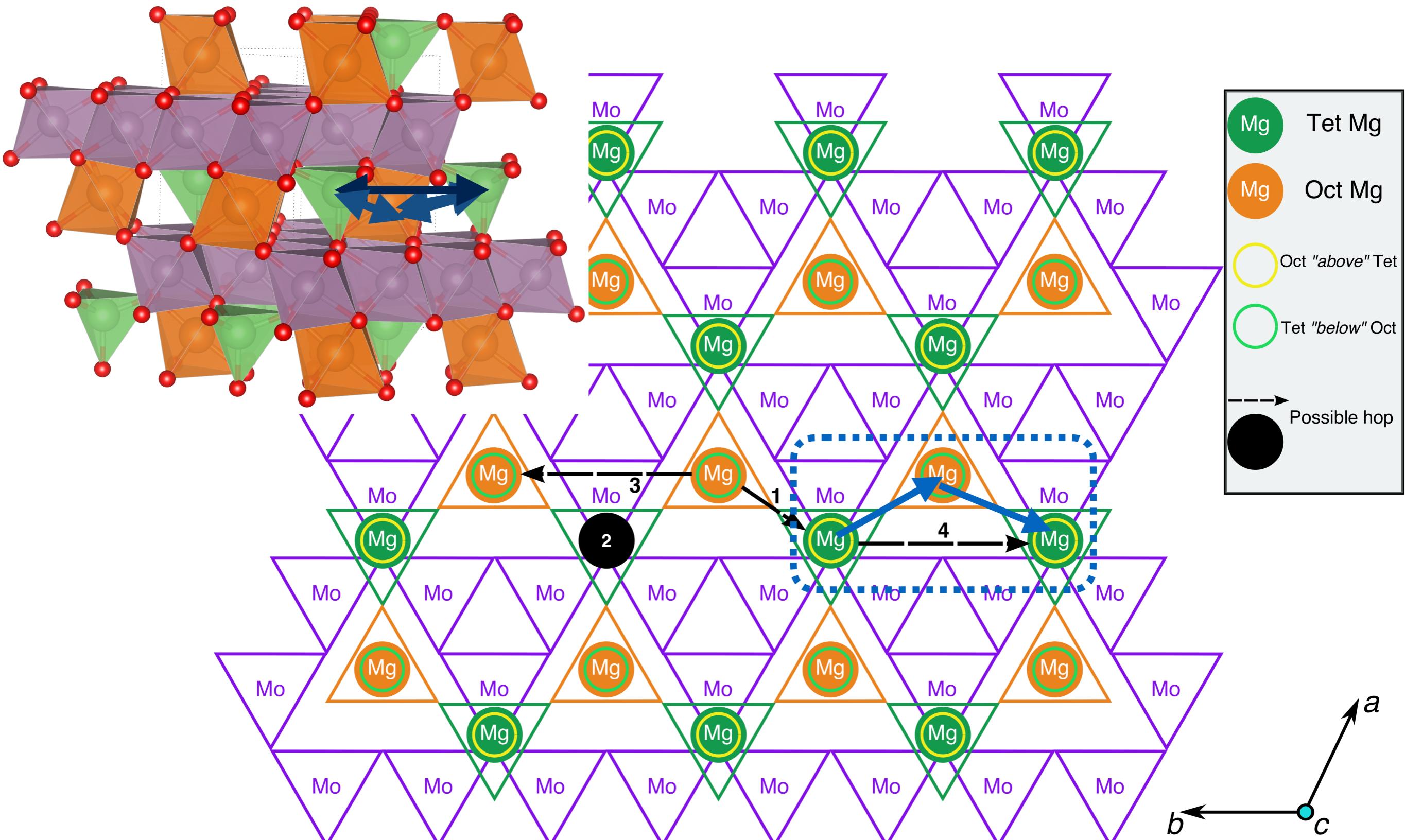
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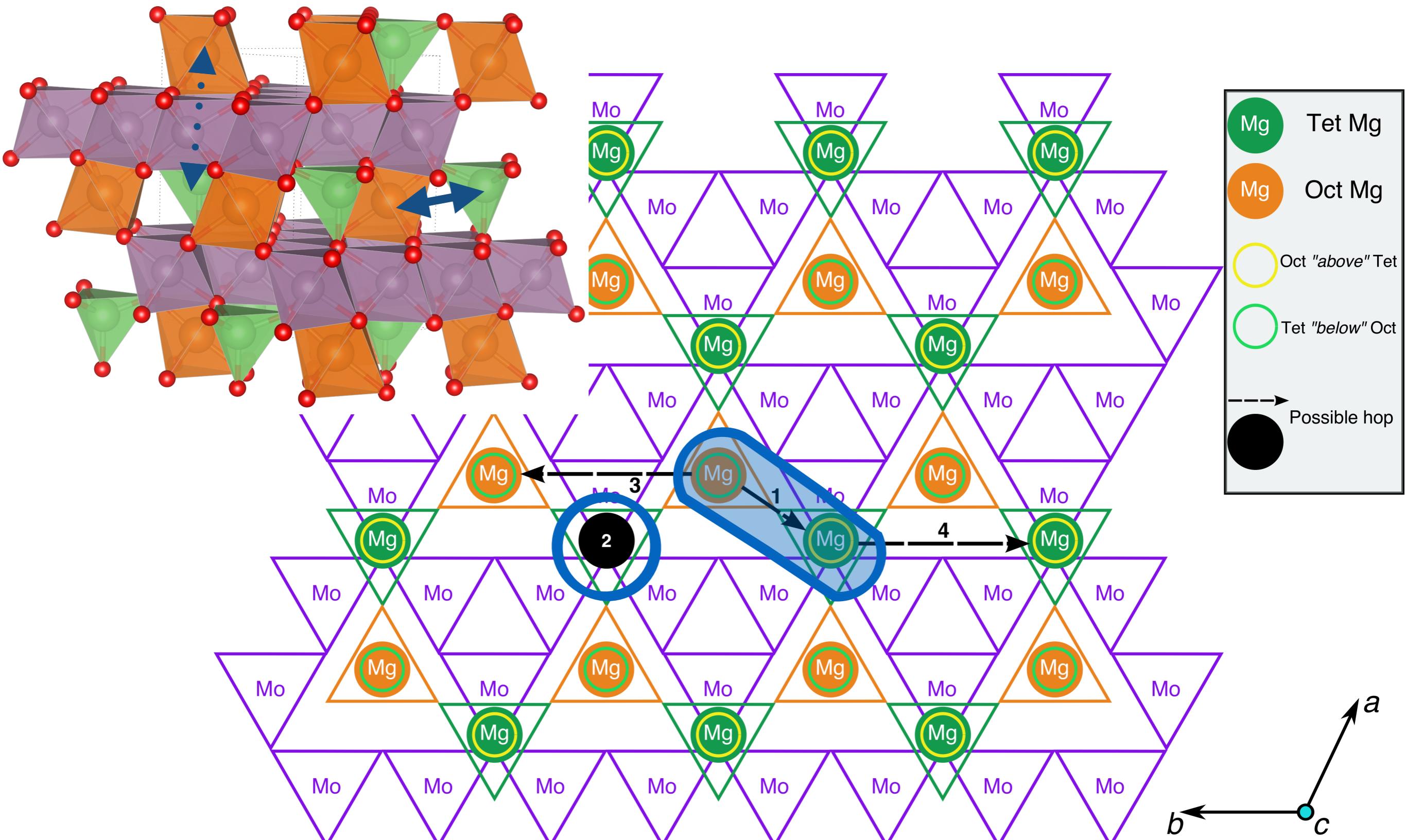
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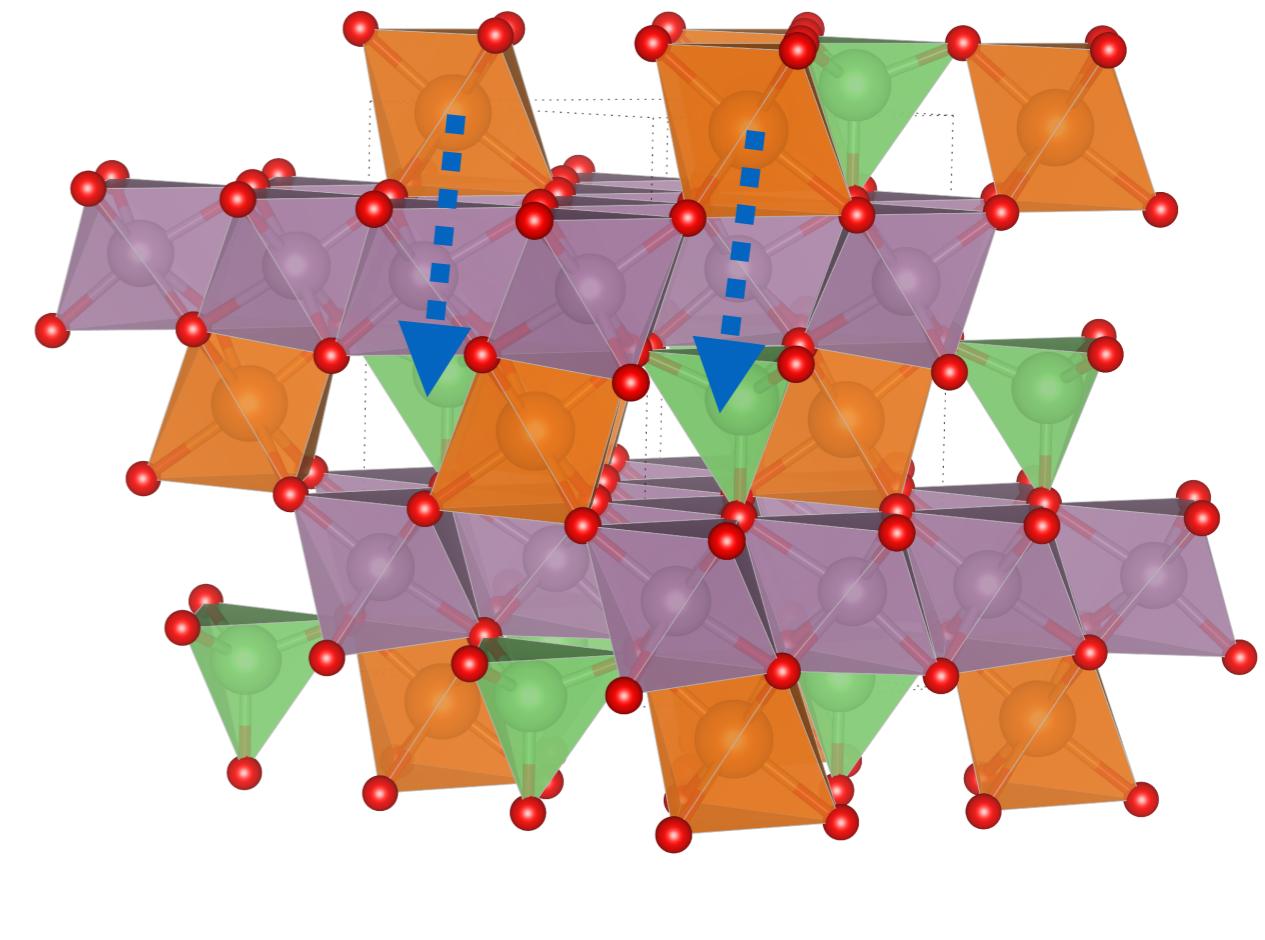
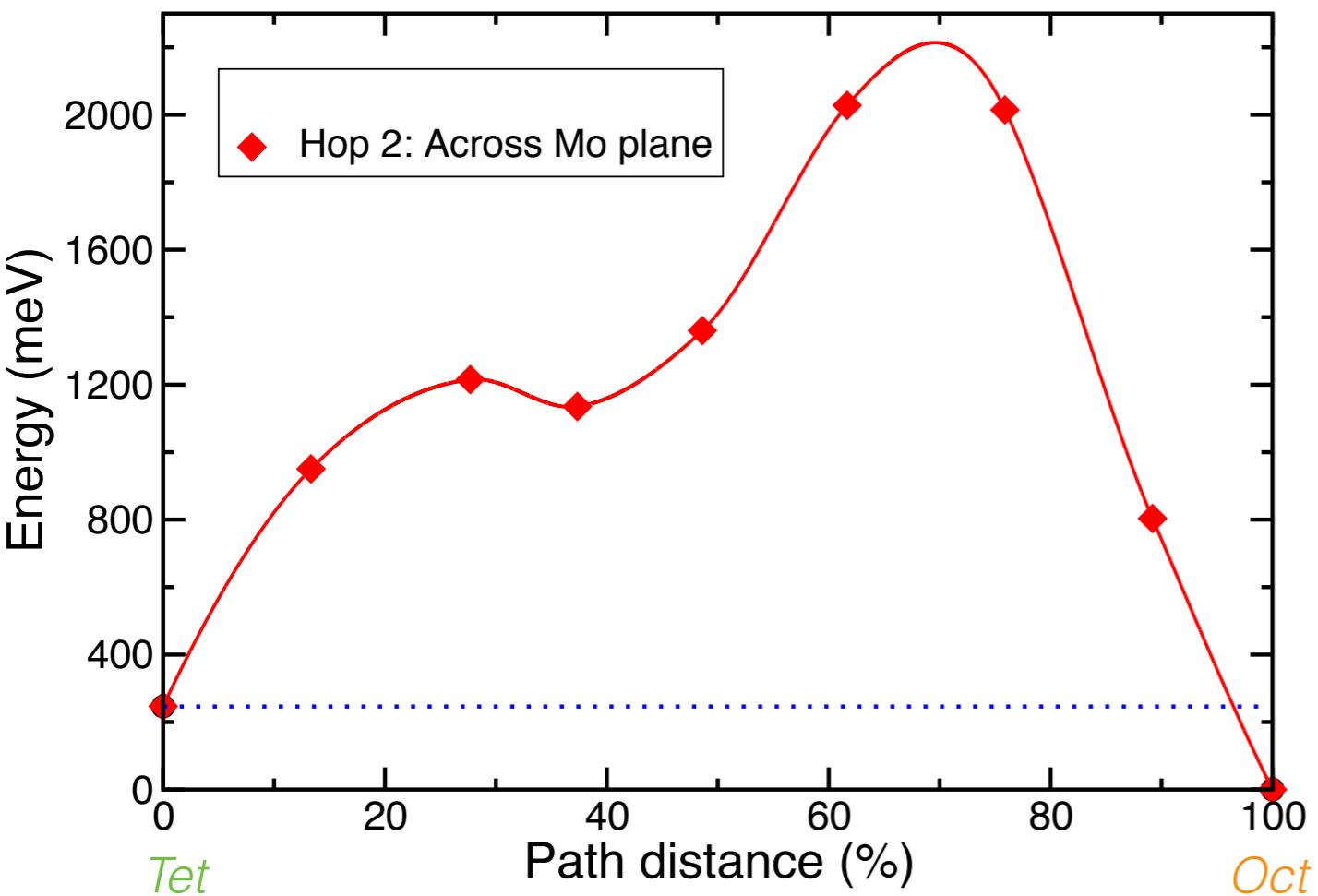
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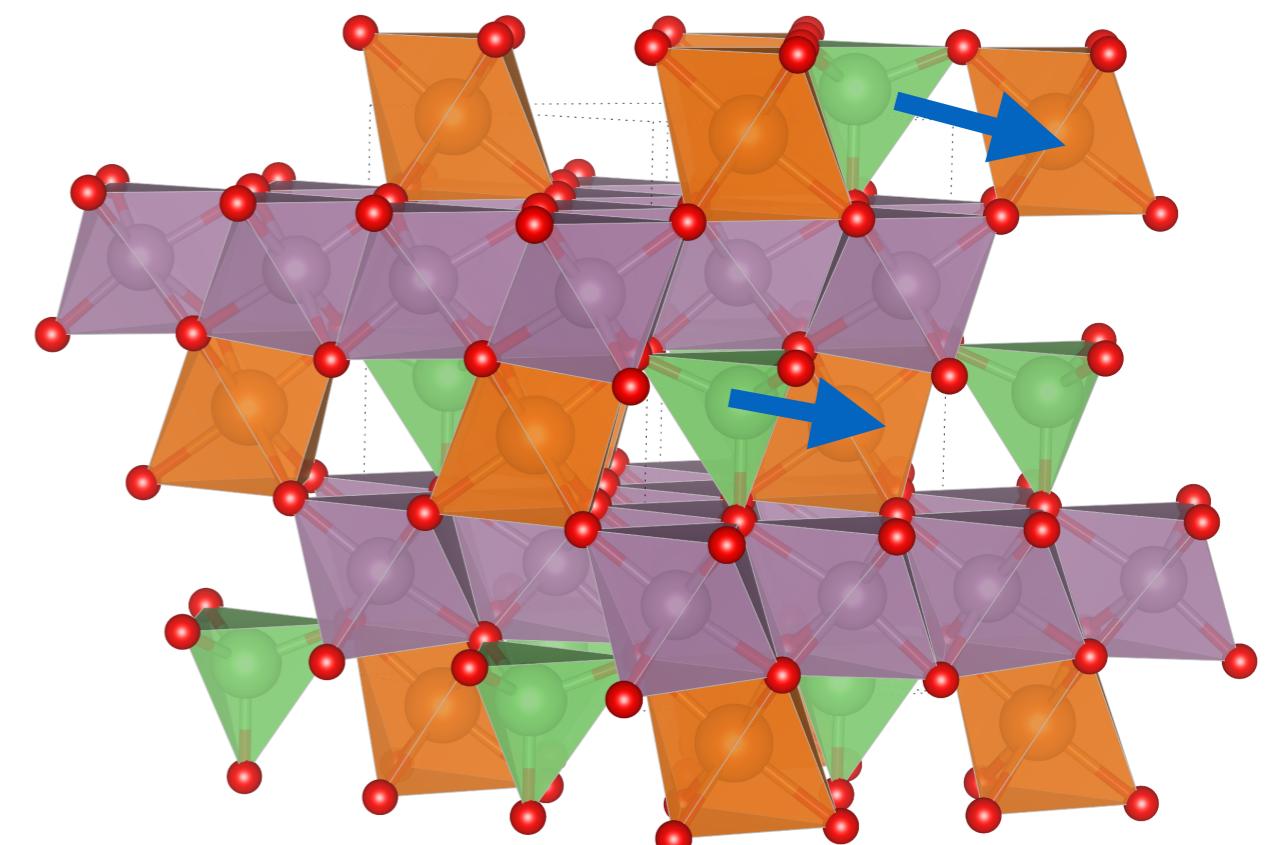
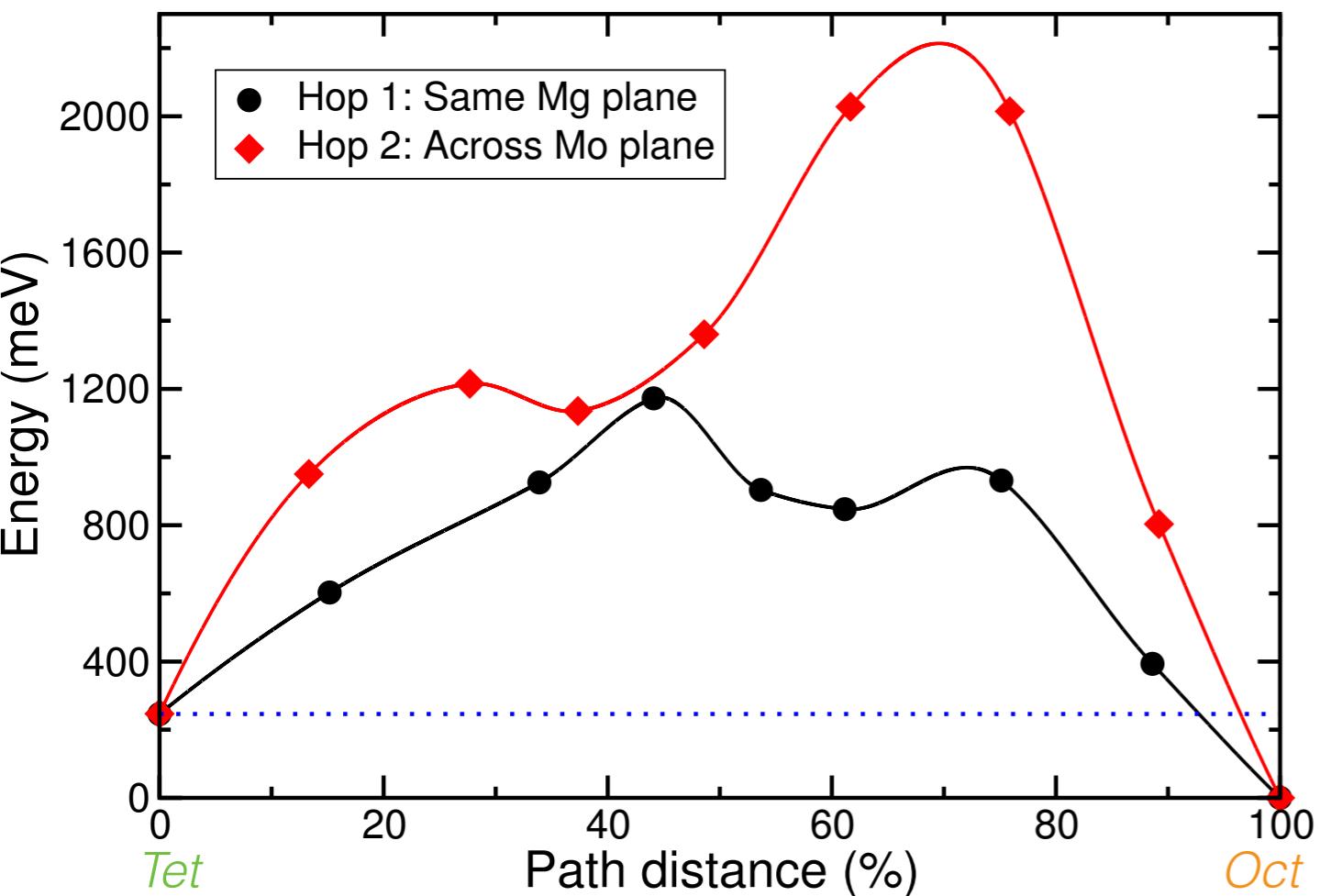
Mg migration barriers

Mg mobility limited by O—Mg—O “edge” hop



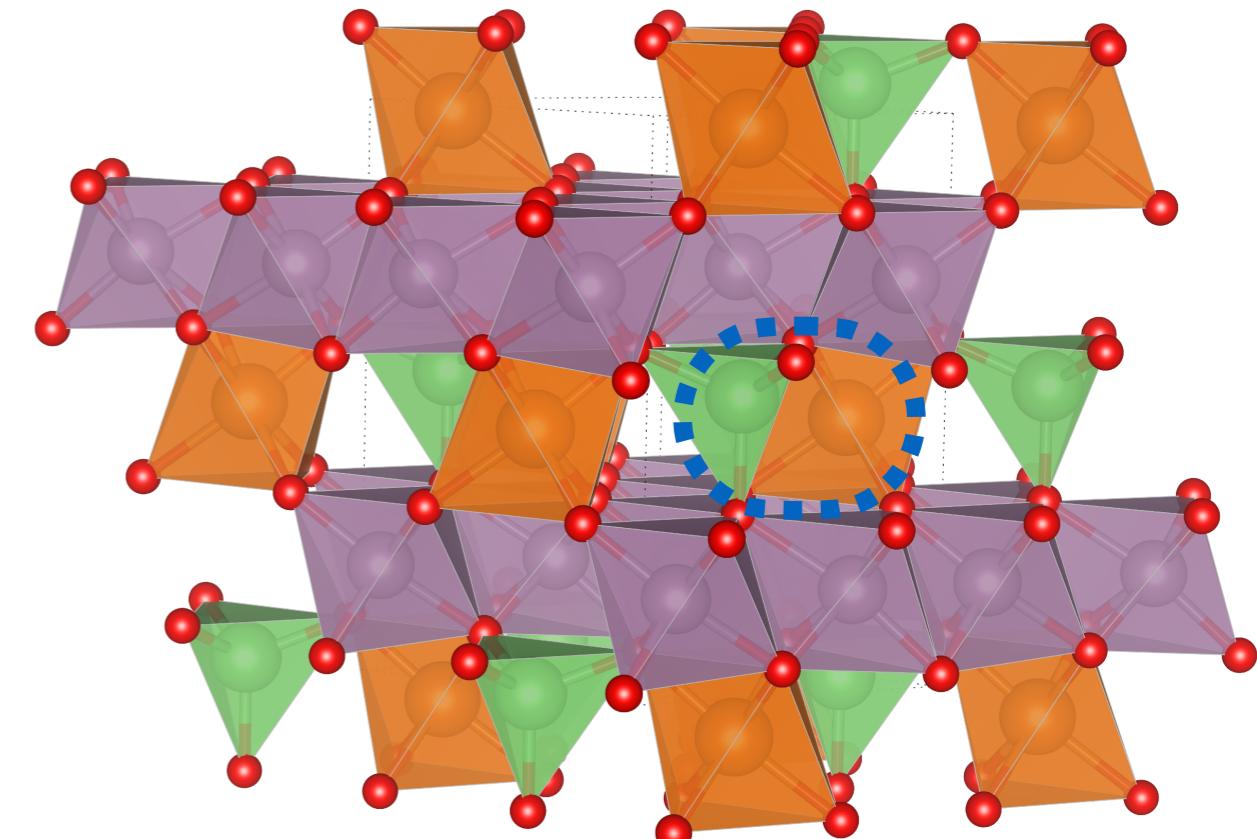
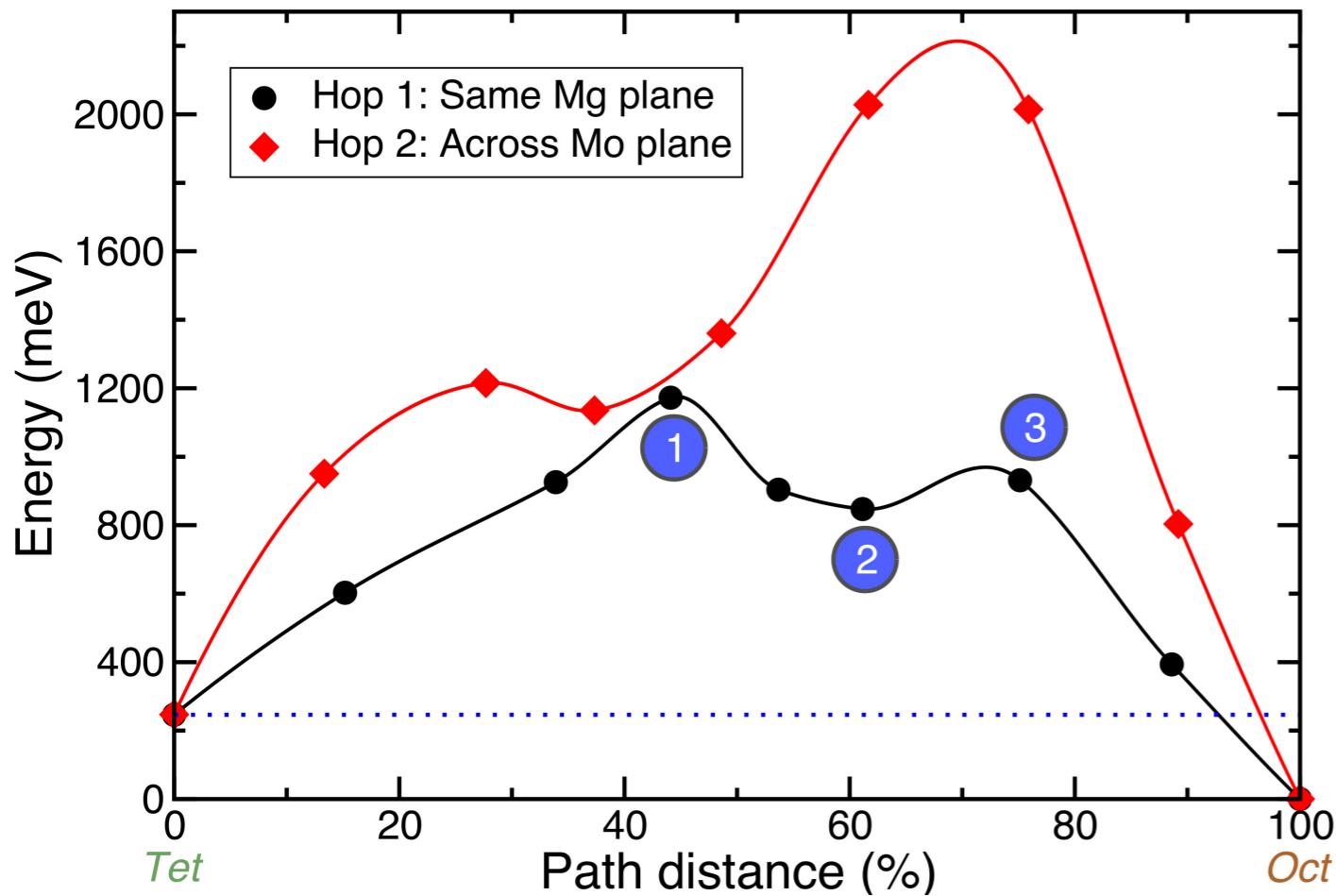
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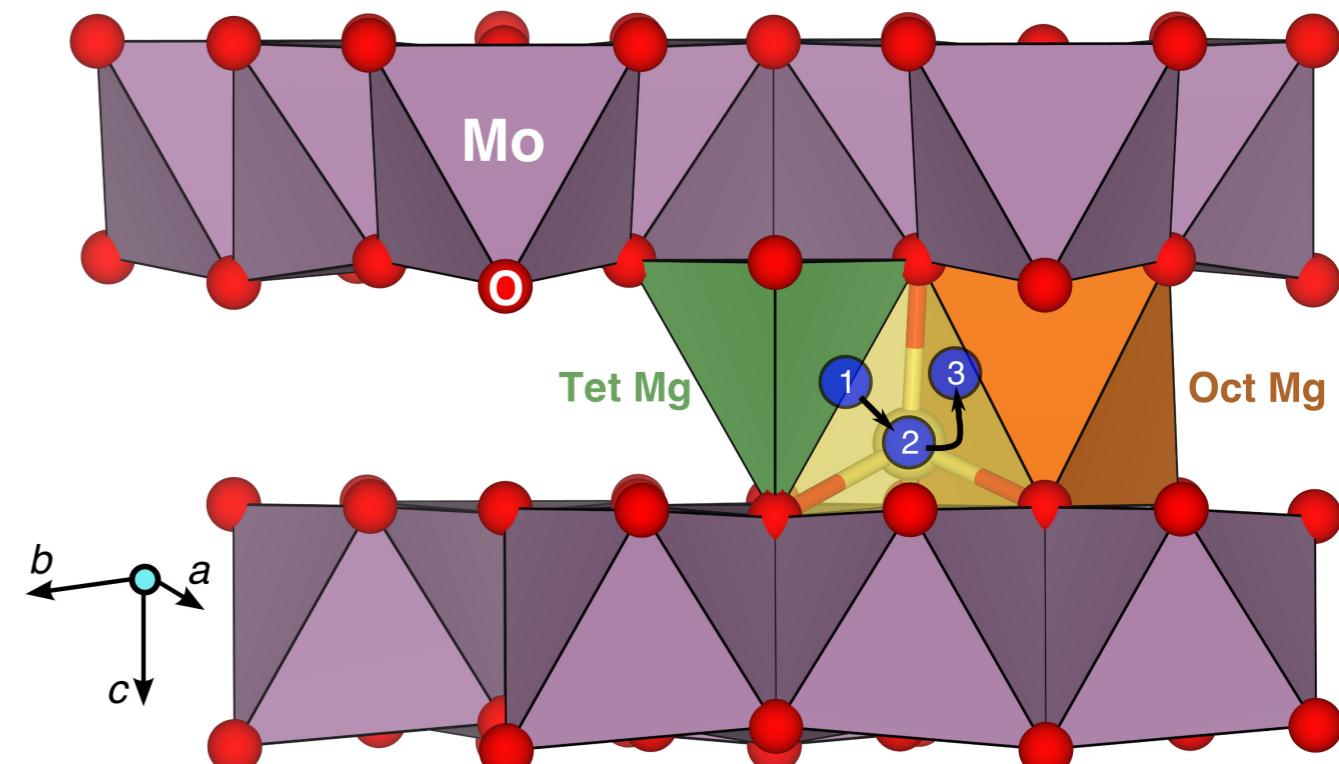
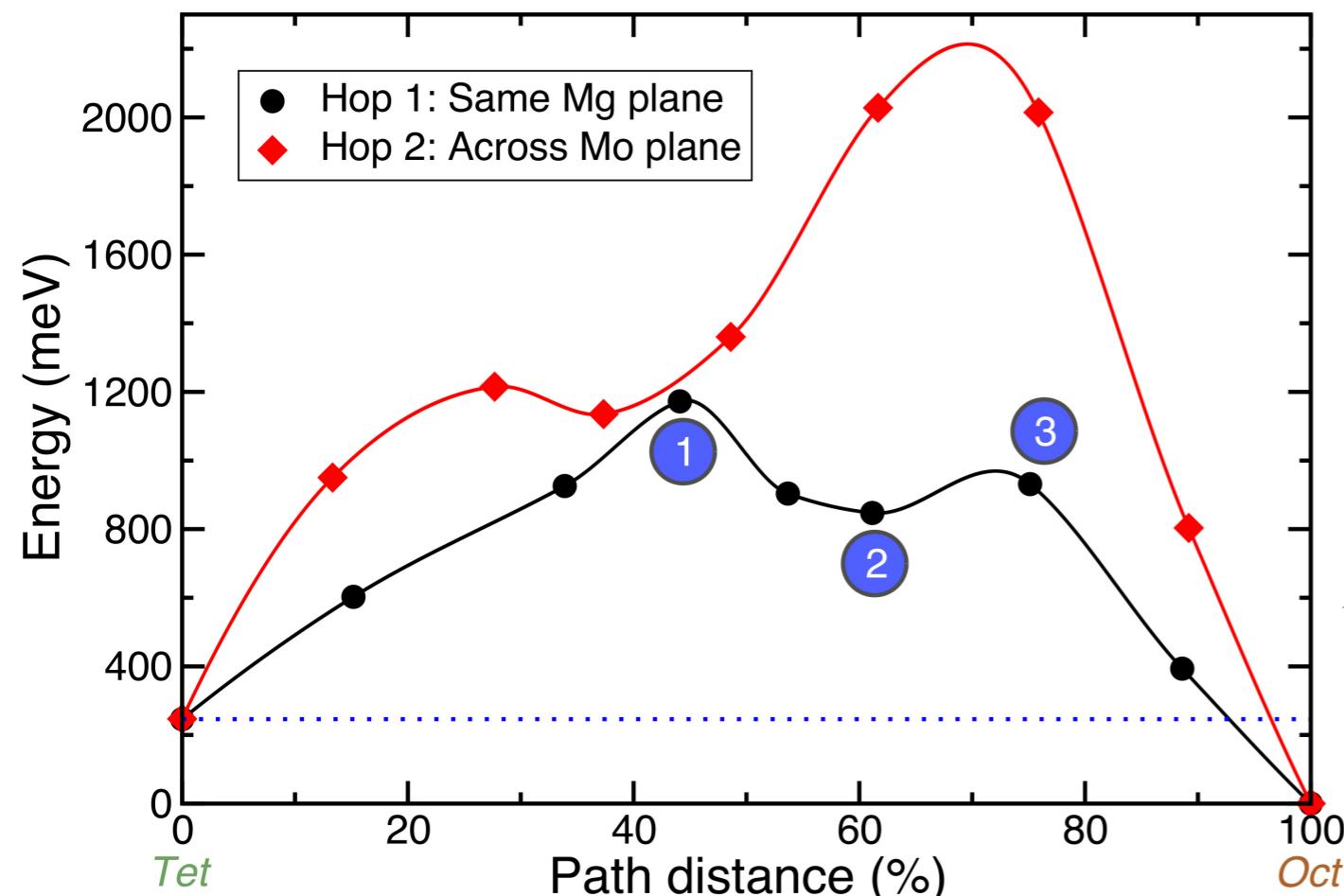
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High Mg barrier (> 1 eV) caused by the O—Mg—O edge hop

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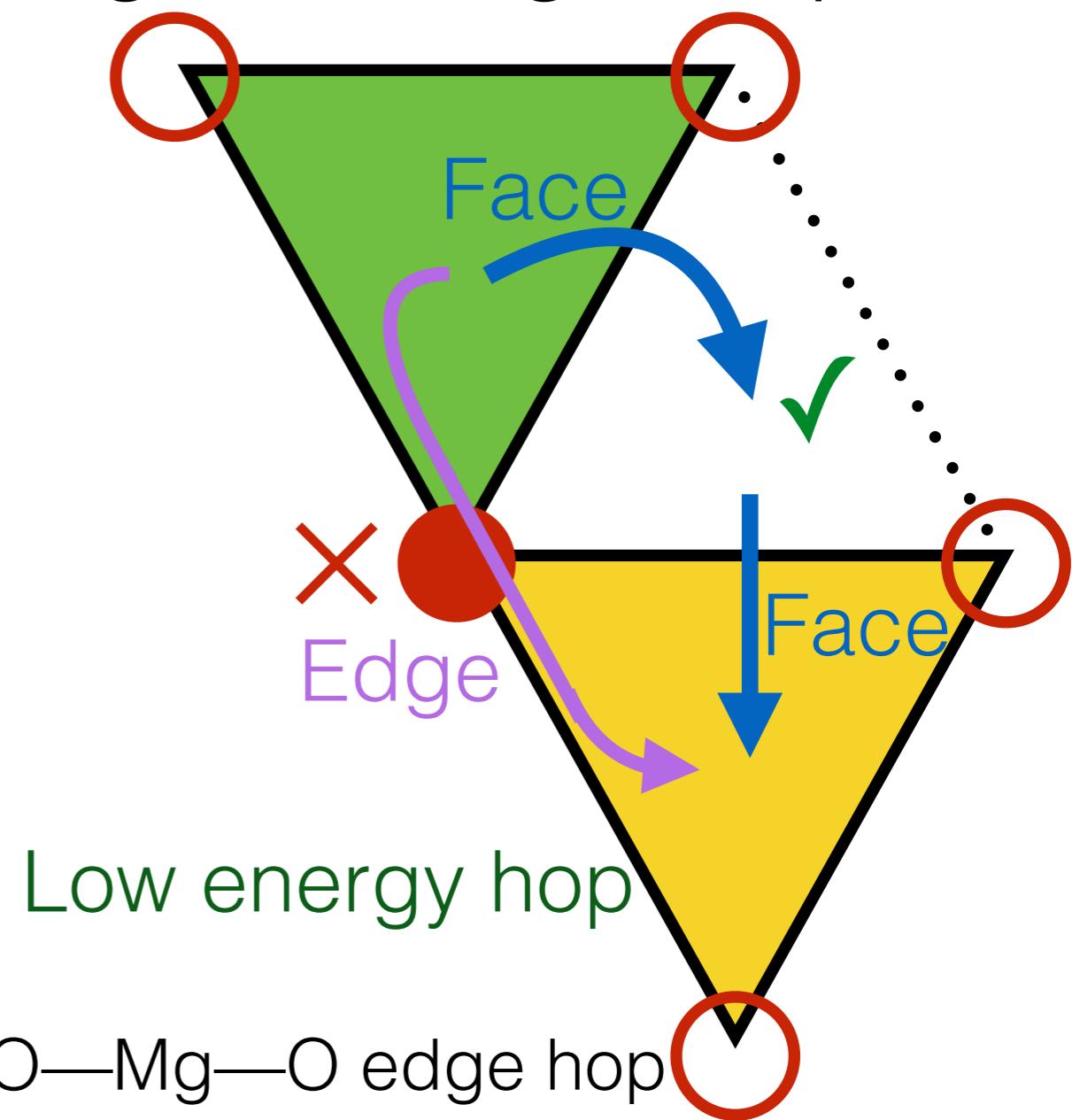
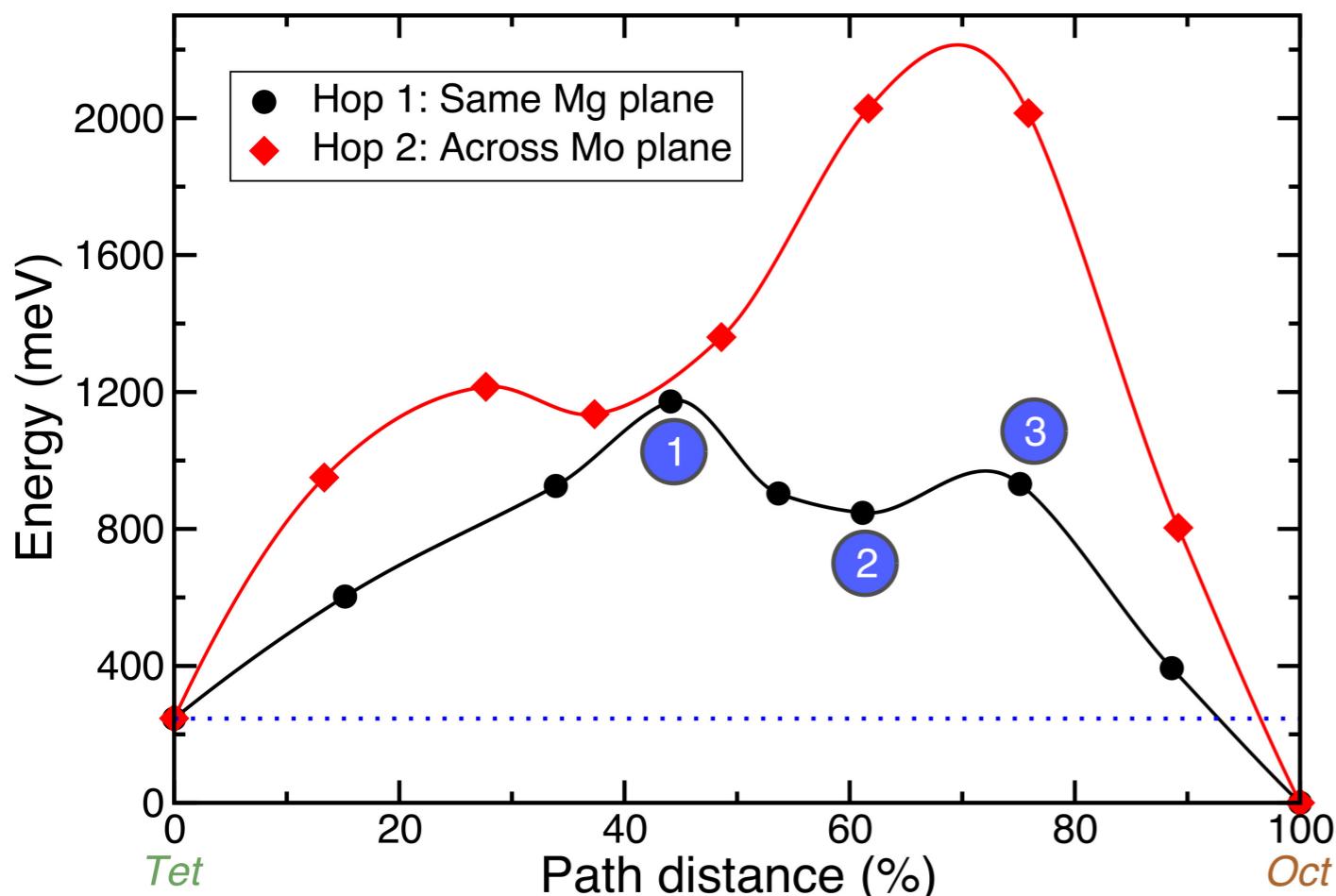
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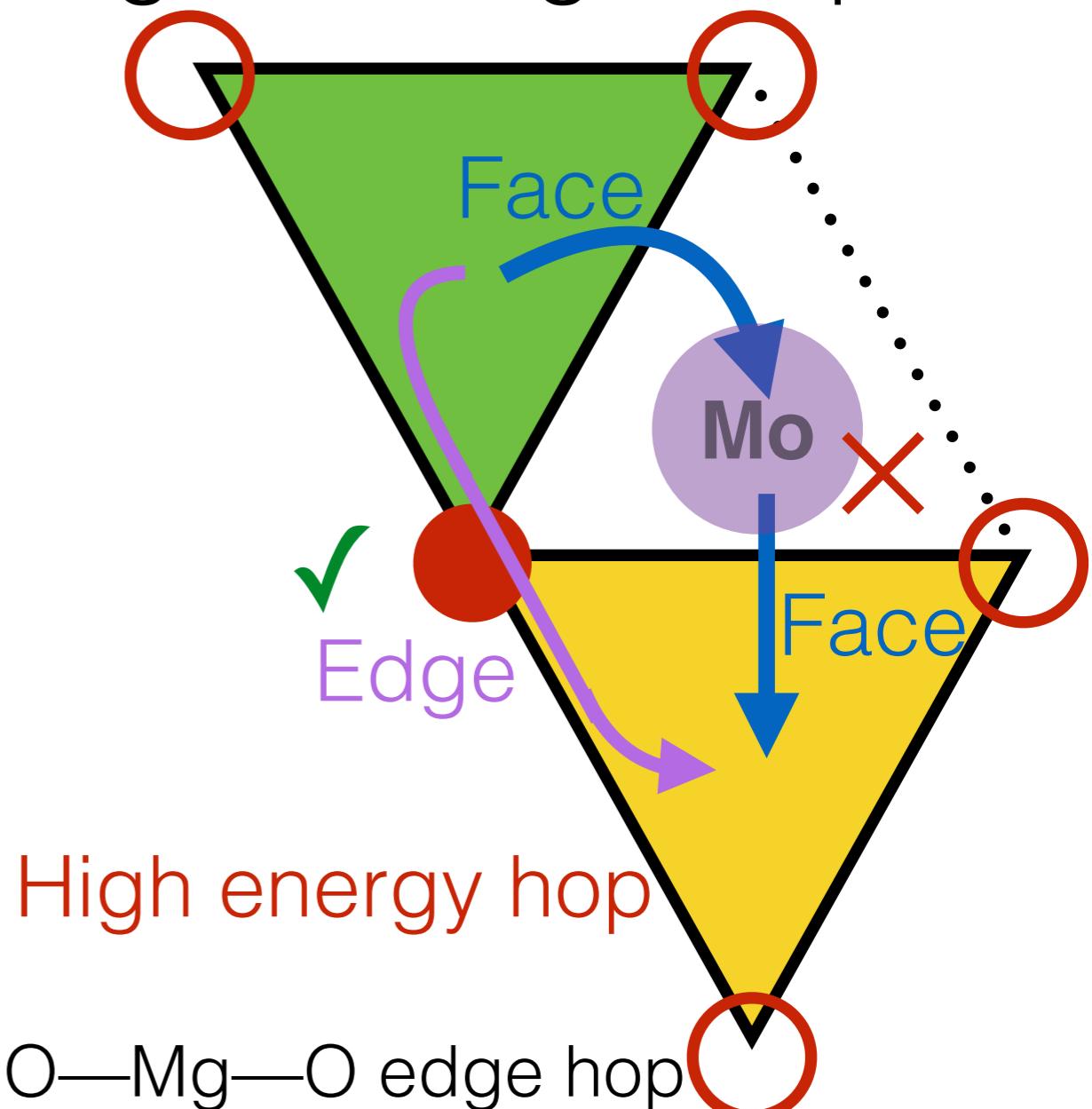
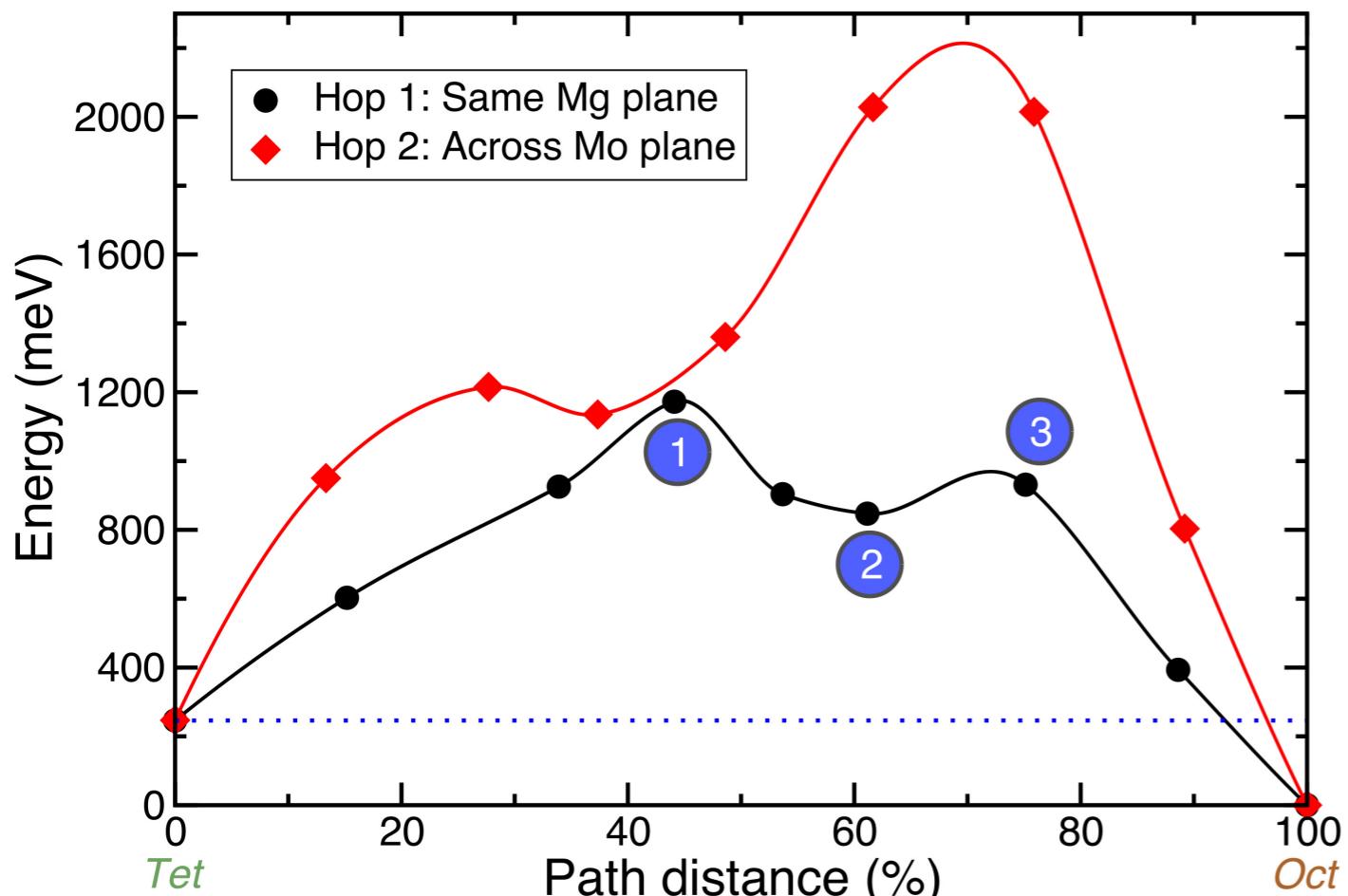
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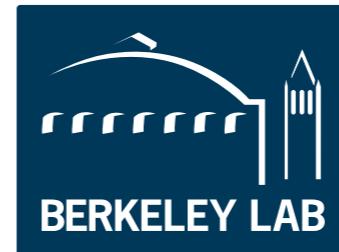
Mg mobility limited by O—Mg—O “edge” hop



High Mg barrier (> 1 eV) caused by the O—Mg—O edge hop

Topology of sites, in addition to coordination changes, is important

Summary



- Poor MV mobility is the pressing challenge in cathode search
- Solvent co-intercalation can mitigate poor MV mobility
 - Co-intercalation dependent on electrolyte conditions; can cause voltage change
- Although coordination is a good screening criterion for fast MV diffusers, **mobility bottlenecks** can exist
 - Topology of sites important; O—Mg—O edge state leads to high Mg migration barriers in $Mg_2Mo_3O_8$

1. G. S. Gautam *et al.*, “Role of structural H_2O in intercalation electrodes: the case of Mg in nano crystalline Xerogel- V_2O_5 ”, **Nano Lett.** 16, **2016**, 2426-2431
2. G. S. Gautam *et al.*, “Impact of intermediate sites on bulk diffusion barriers: Mg intercalation in $Mg_2Mo_3O_8$ ”, **under review**
3. P. Canepa, G. S. Gautam, D. C. Hannah *et al.*, “The odyssey of multivalent cathode materials: open questions and future challenges”, **under review in Chem. Rev.**
4. G. S. Gautam *et al.*, **Chem. Mater.** 27, **2015**, 3733-3742
5. G. S. Gautam *et al.*, **Chem. Commun.** 51, **2015**, 13619-13622
6. Z. Rong *et al.*, **Chem. Mater.** 27, **2015**, 6016-6021