

Theoretical Studies of Charge Transport in Rechargeable Batteries: Lithium-ion and Metal-air Batteries

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Introduction

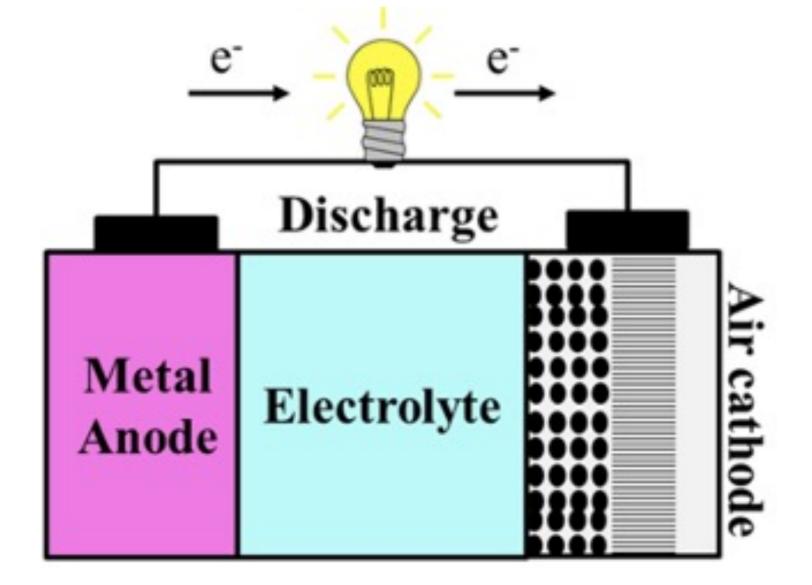
Today, most electric vehicles and hybrid electric vehicles rely on Li-ion batteries. The main drawbacks of Li-ion batteries are their high price, slow charging, and low energy/power density compared with that gasoline. In the past two decades, significant efforts have been paid to the development of metal-air batteries (e.g., Li-, Na-, Mg-, Al- and Zn-O₂). They are promising in the making of economical and efficient batteries in the transport sector. But, there are several shortcomings that hinder the practicality such as poor conductivity and rechargeability, dendrite, H₂O and CO₂ contamination, and stability of electrodes and electrolytes.

Computational Methods

✓ We employed DFT implemented in the GPAW code

Results and discussion



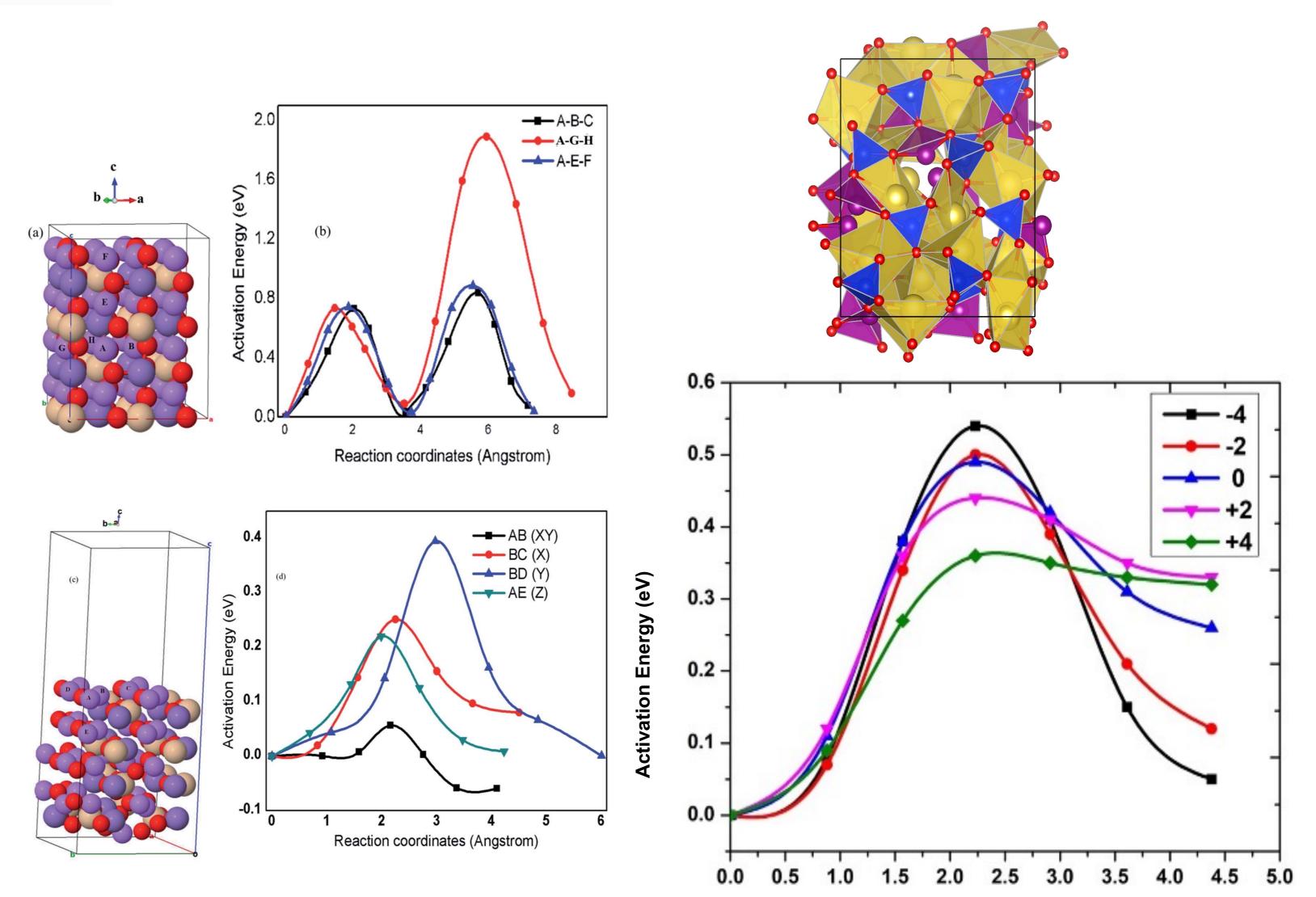


Li⁺ and Na⁺ ion diffusion in Lithium–ion batteries

- \checkmark DFT + U (at U=3 eV) results indicated that the bulk Li₂MnSiO₄ is an insulator
 - (3.42 eV) whereas the (001) surface is nearly metallic with a bandgap of 0.6 eV.
- ✓ Li vacancies found to be prone to trapping at the peroxide part of the interface
- \checkmark During discharge, Li₂O₂@Li₂CO₃ interfaces provide an alternative in-plane channel for fast electron polaron hopping
- ✓ NaO2@Na2CO3 interface exhibited the lowest bandgap, implying half metallic character and thus improving the electronic properties.

Conclusion

- \checkmark The (001) Li₂MnSiO₄ revealed fast ionic diffusion in all 3D with over 12-ordersof-magnitude compared with the bulk system. Moreover, the biaxial strain studies also revealed an improved the conductivity in Na₂MnSiO₄. \checkmark Despite the insulating nature of discharge products (Li₂O₂, NaO₂, Na₂O₂, Na₂CO₃, and the cathode-electrolyte interfaces) of metal-air batteries, Li⁺ and
 - Na⁺ -ions diffusions at a high rate with an energy barrier of < 0.5 eV.



Reaction coordinate (Å)

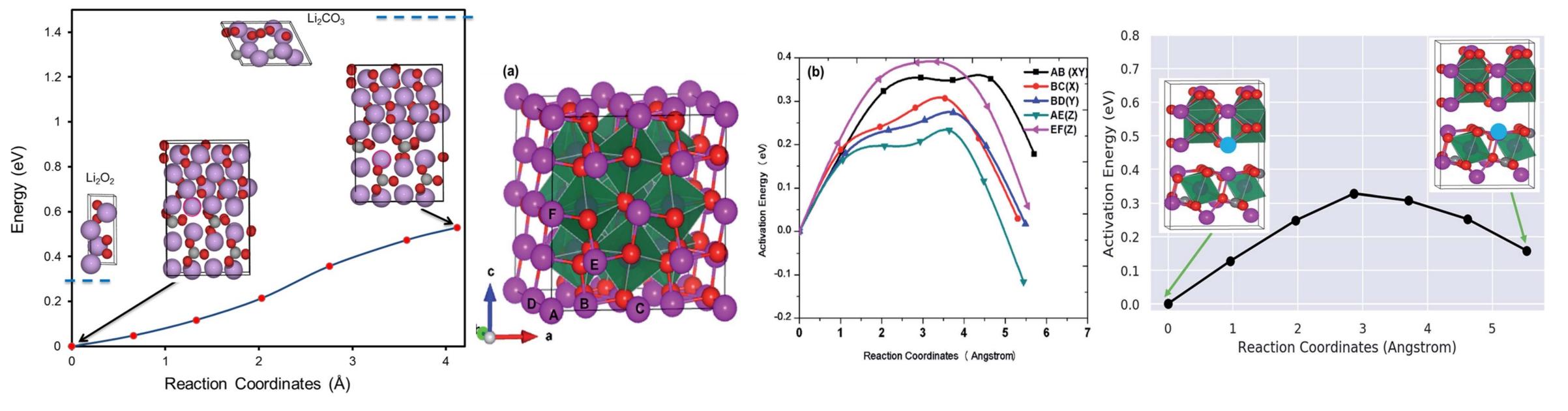
Charge transport studies showed that surfaces and interfaces offer an

Li⁺ and Na⁺ ion diffusion in Metal–air batteries

improved ionic and electronic conductivity.

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