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#### Interfacial Stability Using First Principles Computations



Reduction of the solid electrolyte

Oxidization of the solid electrolyte

 Electrochemical Stability are evaluated as the phase stability in equilibrium with a Li reservoir (or applied potential) using Li grand potential phase diagram



### Stability Achieved by Interphase/Coating Layers

- The electrochemical window of solid electrolyte is usually thermodynamically limited and is extended by the interphase/coating layers.
- The formation of interphase layers at electrolyte-electrode interfaces has significant impact on the interfacial resistance.



## Overcoming Li/Garnet Interfacial Impedance

• Developed surface treatment that allows Li metal to wet garnet surface

MARYLAND

Surface treatment dramatically reduces interfacial resistance





• Resulting in long term, high rate lithium cycling with no degradation

- Demonstrated in multiple cells with planar, bilayer and trilayer configuration
- Demonstrated reduction in overpotential due to negligible interfacial impedance



## Overcoming Li/Garnet Interfacial Impedance

 Developed scalable and reproducible process to fabricate multilayer garnet structures with thin (15 μm) dense central layer on high surface area porous supports



 Demonstrated high current density 3mA/cm<sup>2</sup> with this trilayer structure



 and high Li capacity (3.26 mAh/cm<sup>2</sup>) cycling with no degradation or shorting



## Overcoming Li/Garnet Interfacial Impedance

 Developed scalable and reproducible process to fabricate multilayer garnet structures with thin (15 μm) dense central layer on high surface area porous supports



• Resulting in extremely low ASR (2  $\Omega cm^2$ ) consistent with 15  $\mu m$  thick garnet conductivity indicating no interfacial impedance



• and demonstrating surface treatment extends to garnet interior with Li metal filling of garnet pores





#### Overcoming Cathode/Garnet Interfacial Impedance



#### **Overcoming Cathode/Garnet Interfacial Impedance**

interfacial

between

the



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# Extending to 3D Interface Structures



• Using to create controlled interface structures with varying geometries and aspect ratios



• Determining effect of interfacial layers between these structured interfaces

## Extending to 3D Interface Structures

.00mm=abLab 10.0kV 31.9mm ×110

0.0kV 32.0mm x300 SE

FabLab 10.0kV 31.9mm <u>x37 SE</u>

• Fabricating controlled garnet interface structures





# Conclusions/Summary

- Developing first principles computational approach to understand garnet/electrode stability and interfacial impedance
- Developed garnet surface treatment that allowed Li-metal wetting and overcame Li-metal/garnet interfacial impedance
- Developed stable high conductivity gel electrolytes and demonstrated their ability to significantly reduce cathode-garnet interfacial impedance
- Fabricating controlled 3D garnet structures to determine effect of interface architecture

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