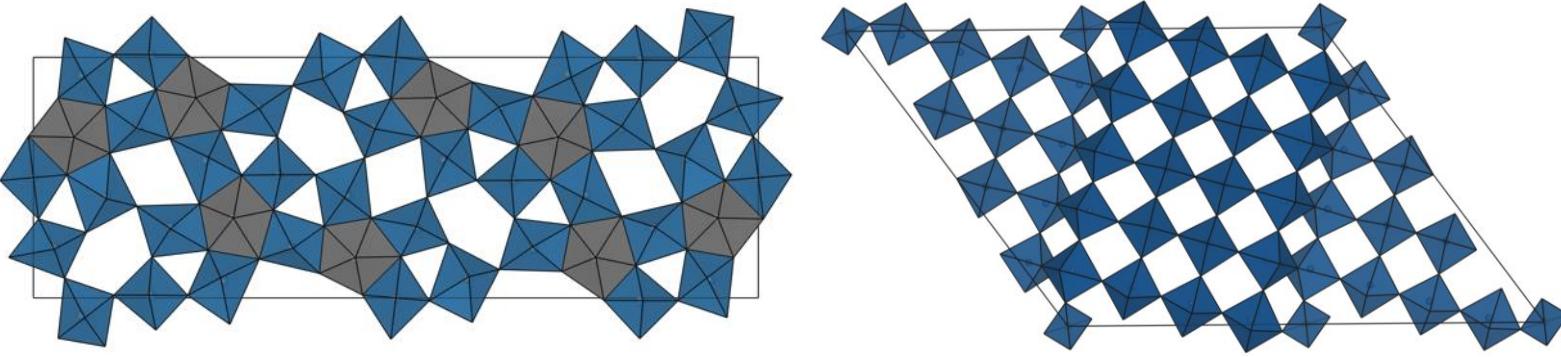




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Niobium tungsten oxides for high-rate lithium-ion energy storage

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#Present address: Department of Chemical Engineering, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

41st Charles Hatchett Award Seminar, London

Electrochemical energy storage

UK set to ban petrol and diesel vehicle sales from 2040

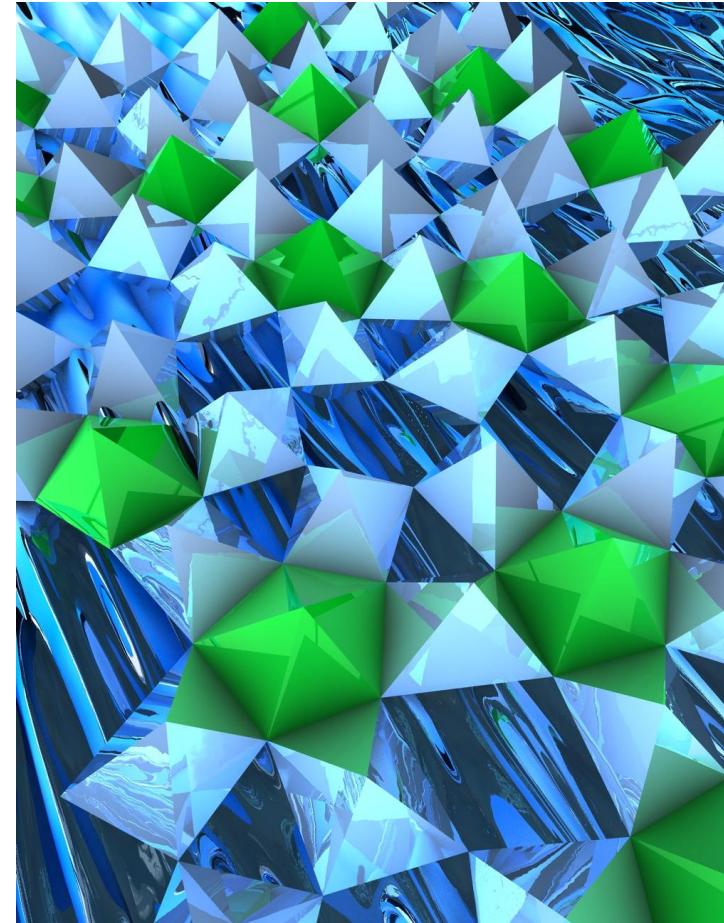
£65 million Faraday Institution for advanced batteries

Grid-scale renewables are increasing and require storage/shifting

Personal electronics, power tools, internet-of-things (IoT), robotics

Lithium-ion battery market (cell level)

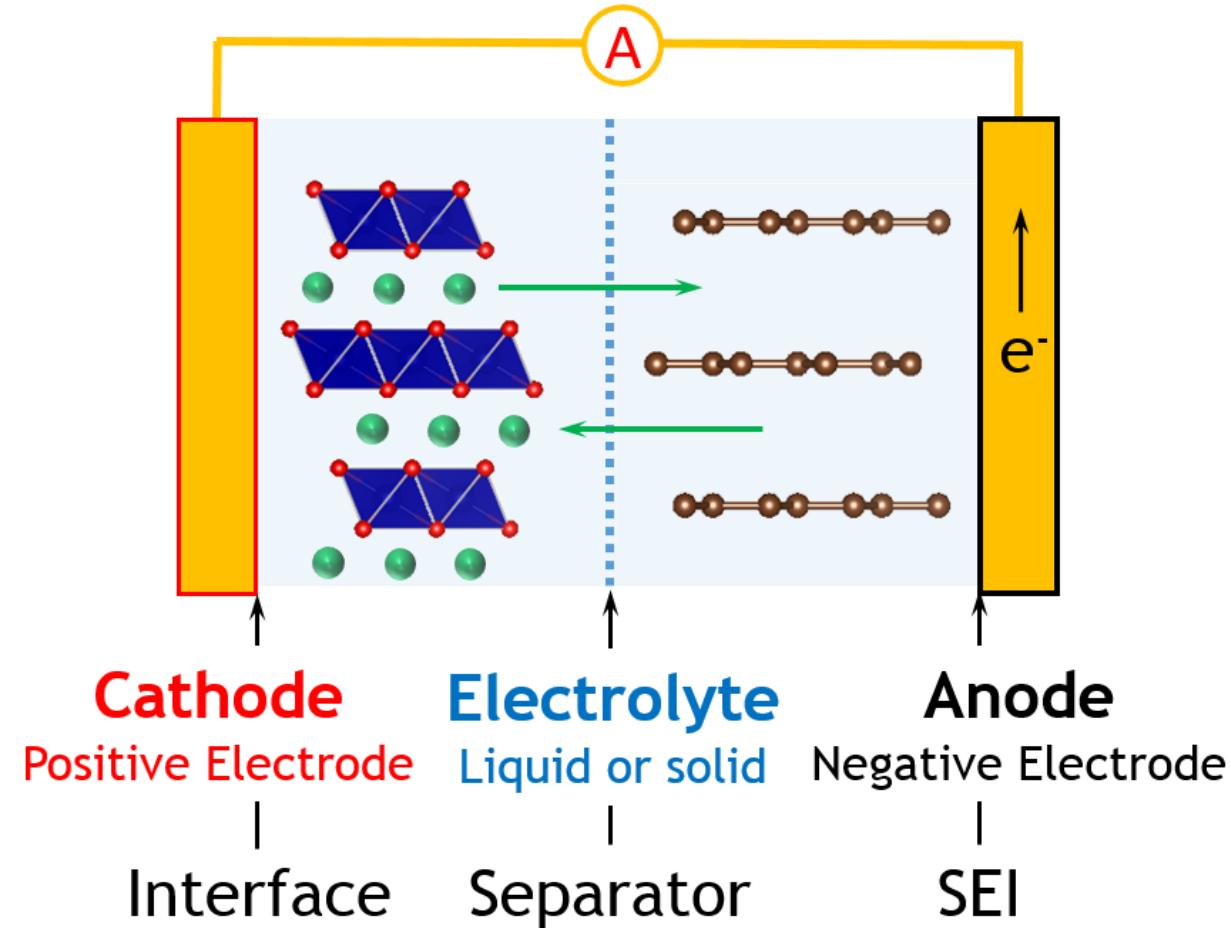
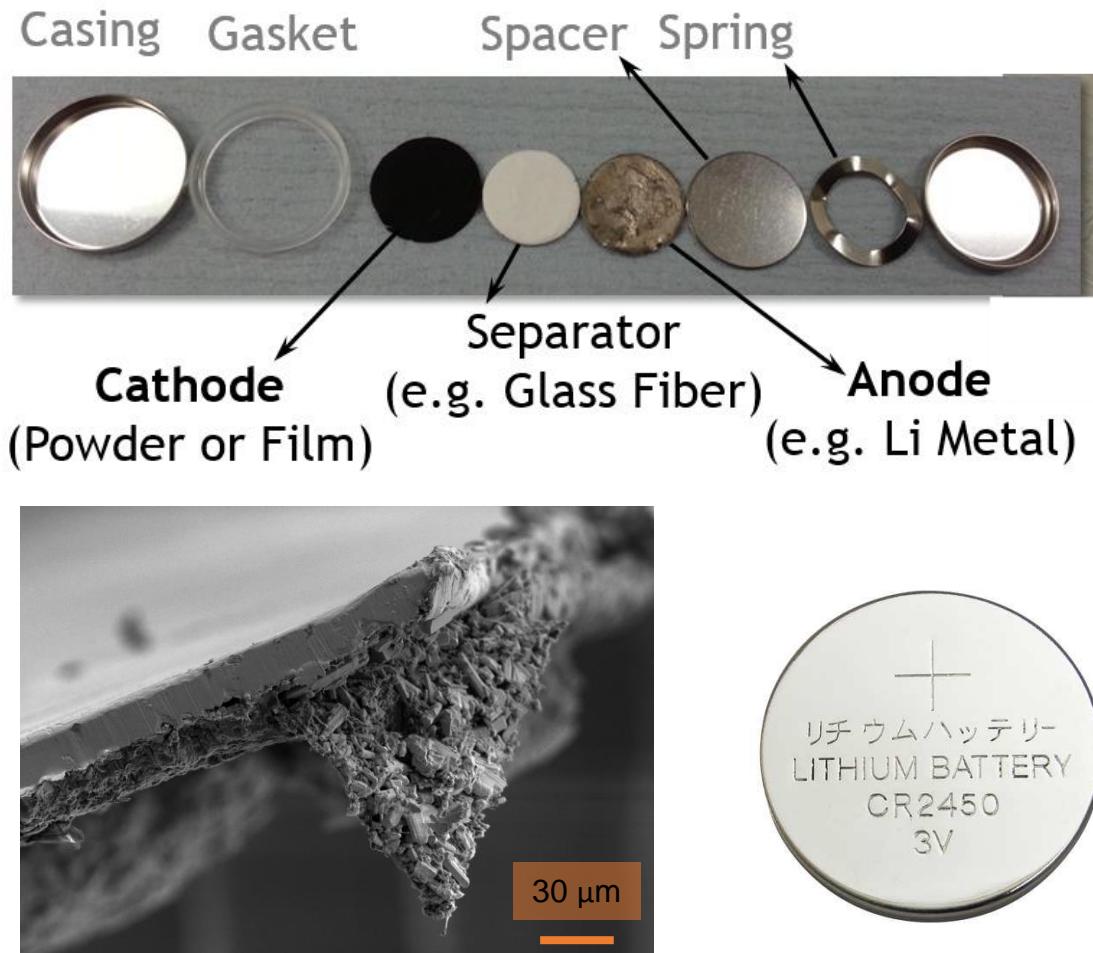
- 🔋 2018 → \$31 billion, 160 GWh
- 🔋 2025 → \$80 billion, 600 GWh
- 🔋 2030 → \$140 billion, 1200 GWh



Battery Applications



Lithium-ion batteries



State-of-the-art in high power anodes

Lithium titanate spinel: $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$, LTO

Voltage vs. Li^+/Li : 1.55 V → safety, lower energy

Max. theoretical capacity (3 Li/5 Ti):

175 mA·h·g⁻¹ (less in practice)

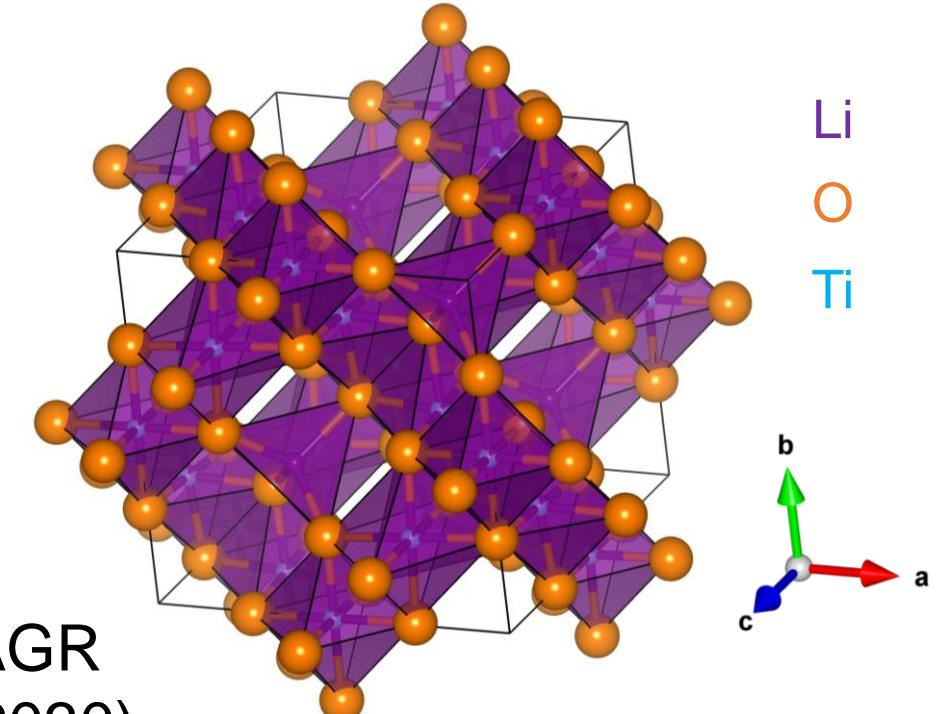
Long cycle life: >15,000 cycles

Limited Li^+ diffusion & e^- conductivity → nanoscale

Commercial: small anode market share but 25% CAGR

4200 tons/y (2018) → 50,000 tons/y (2030)

Improved high-rate anodes are desired for safe, long lasting, fast charging batteries
 TiNb_2O_7 (Toshiba), crystallographic shear structure

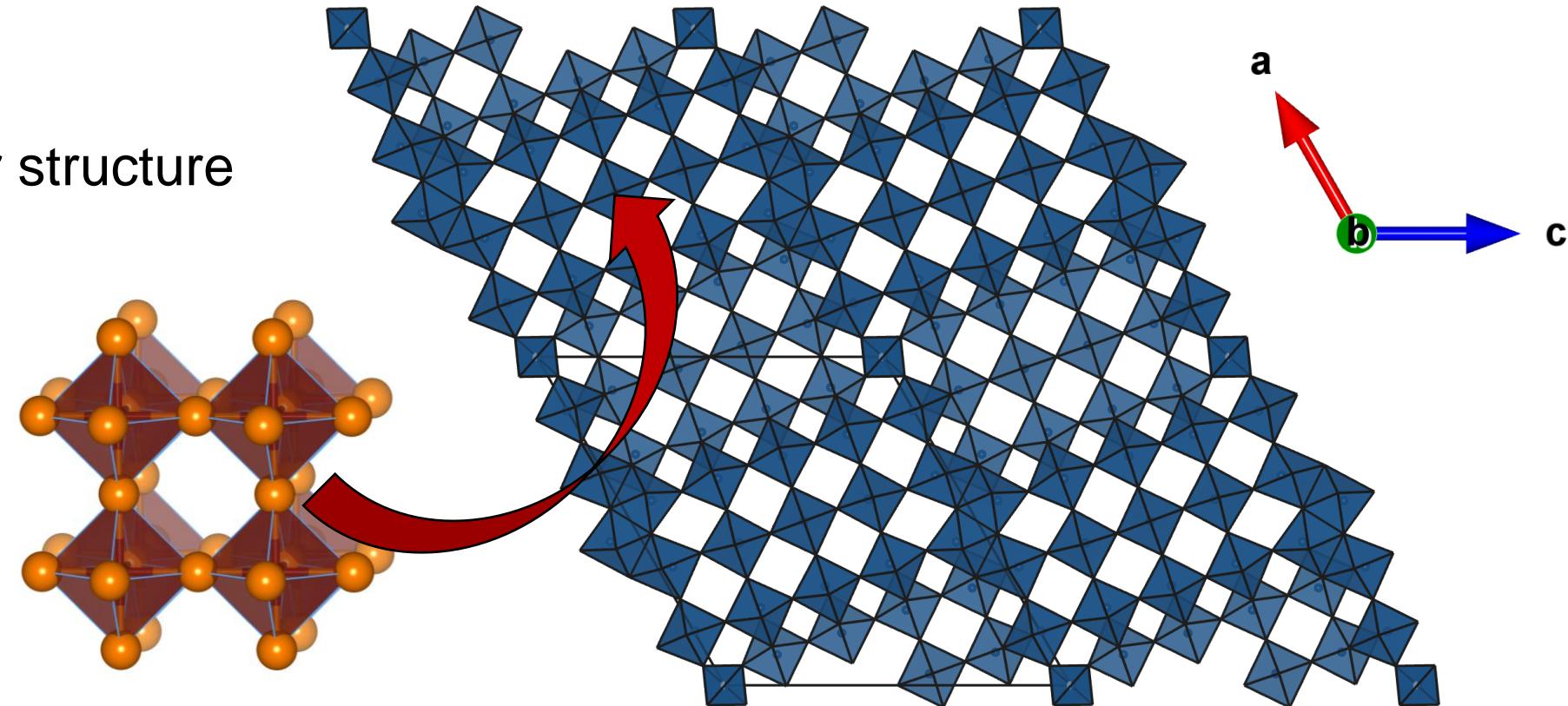


New anode materials for high power, fast charging lithium-ion batteries

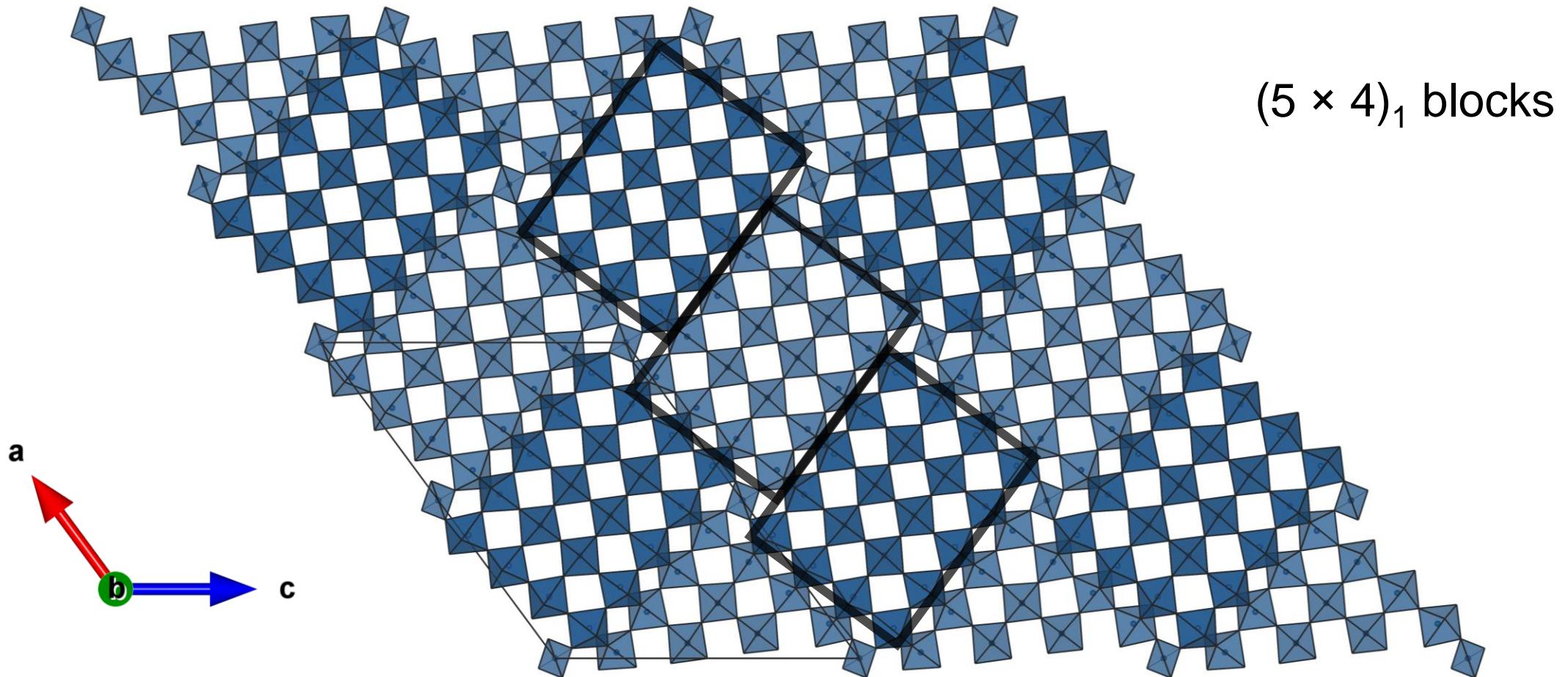
Niobium-based mixed metal oxides from lessons learnt on Nb_2O_5

$\text{H-Nb}_2\text{O}_5$
Wadsley–Roth
crystallographic shear structure
 $(4 \times 3)_1$ & $(5 \times 3)_{\infty}$

²² Ti	²³ V	²⁴ Cr
⁴⁰ Zr	⁴¹ Nb	⁴² Mo
⁷² Hf	⁷³ Ta	⁷⁴ W

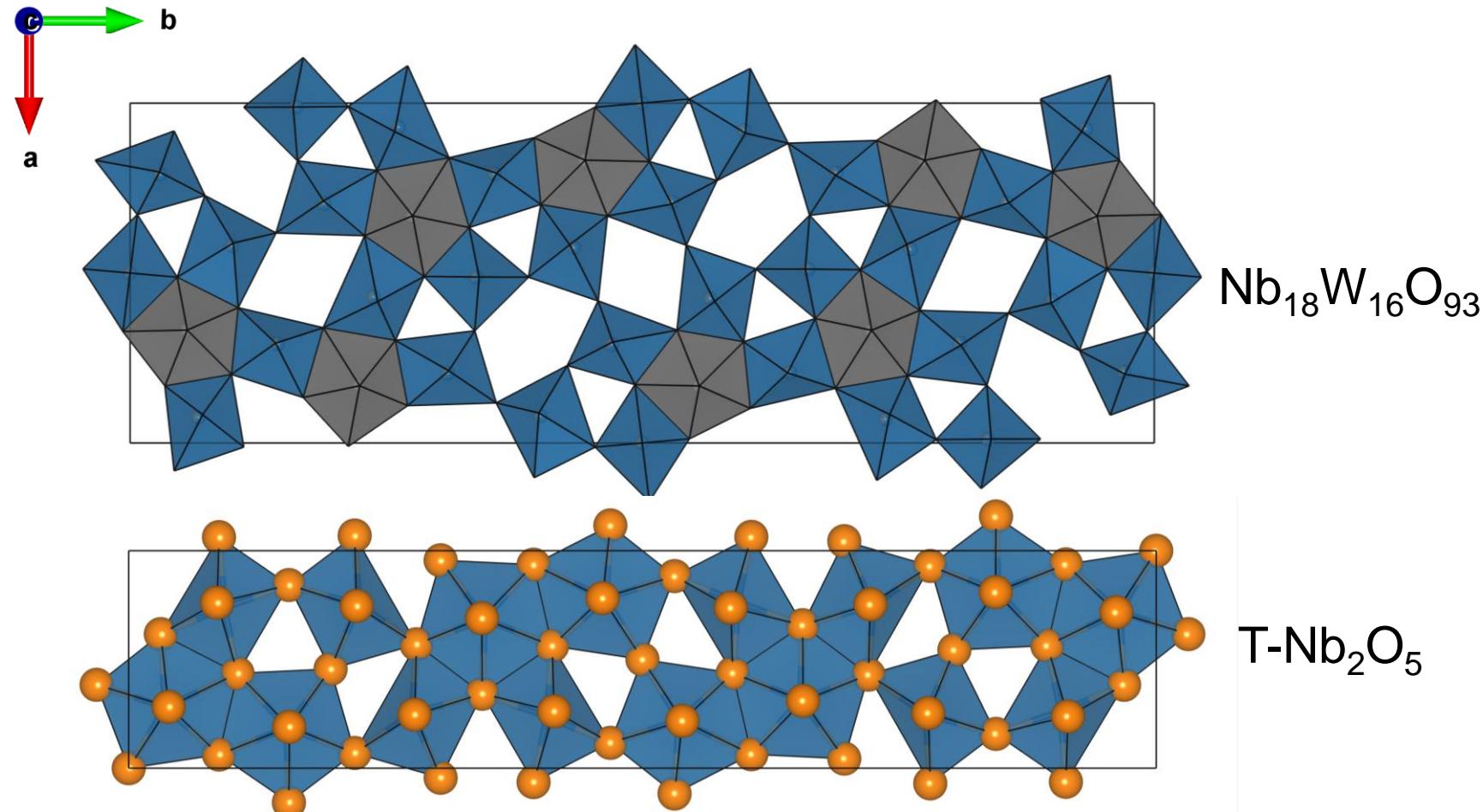


$\text{Nb}_{16}\text{W}_5\text{O}_{55}$ crystal structure



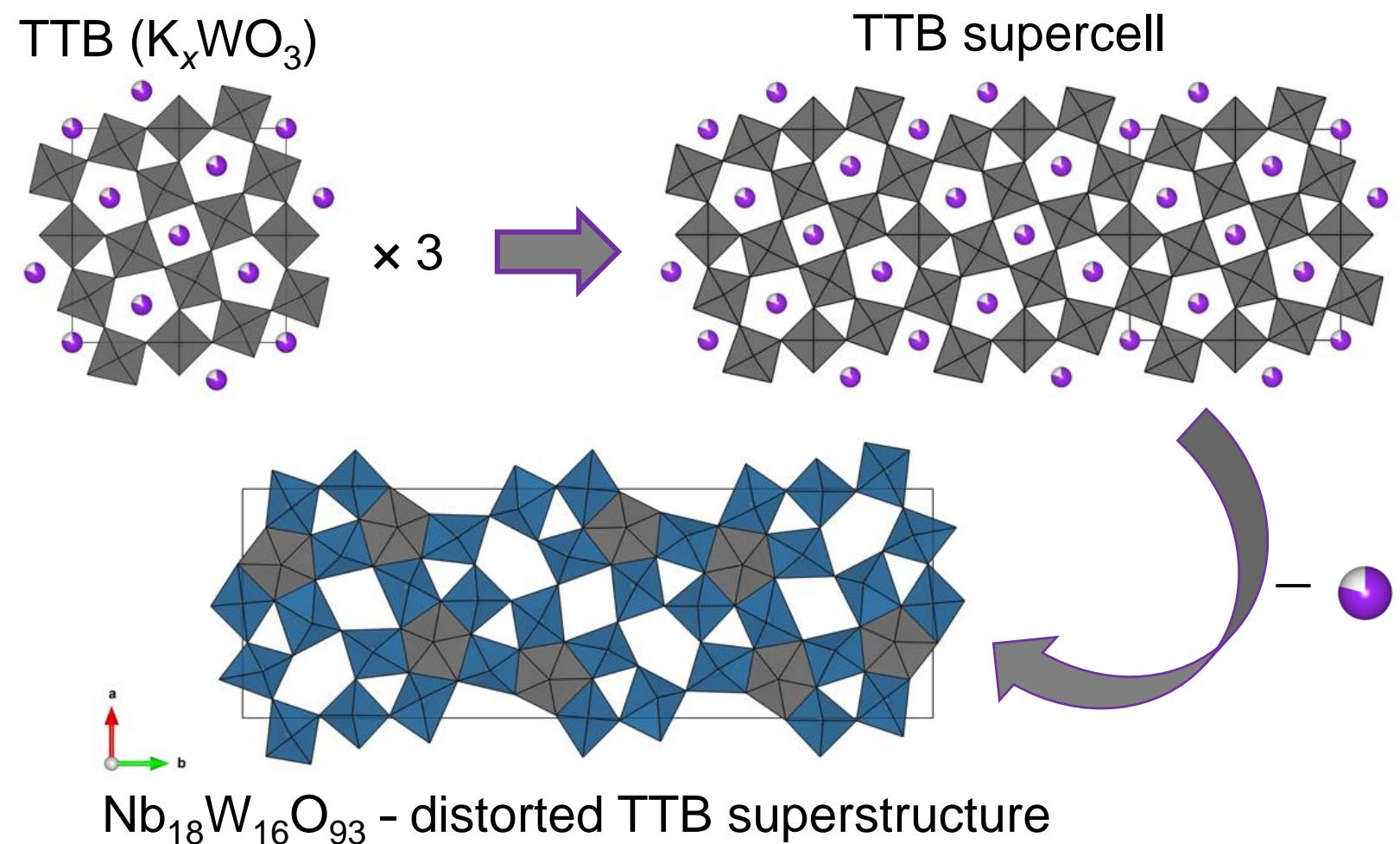
New anode materials for high power, fast charging lithium-ion batteries

Niobium-based mixed metal oxides from lessons learnt on Nb_2O_5

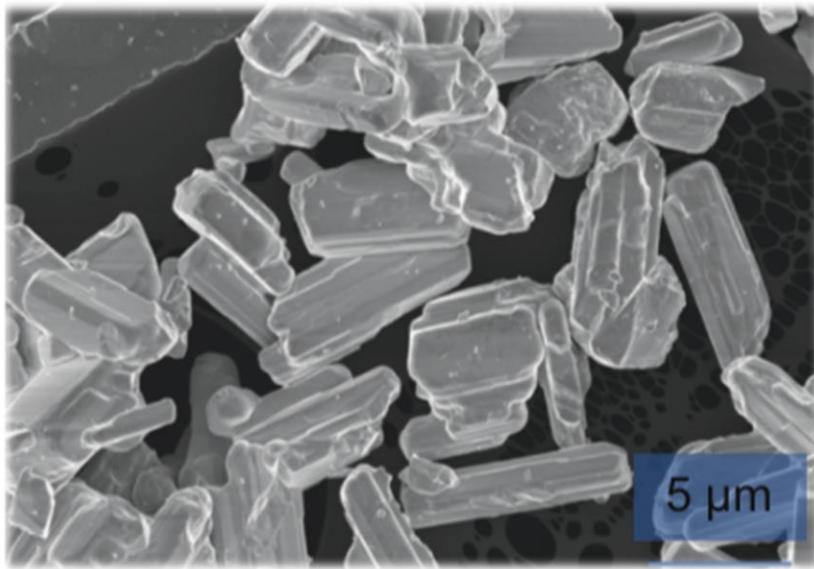


$\text{Nb}_{18}\text{W}_{16}\text{O}_{93}$ crystal structure

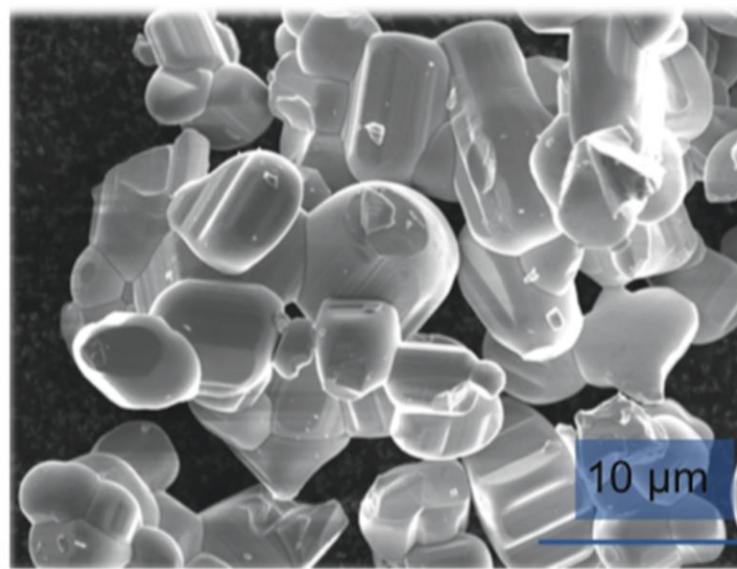
$\text{Nb}_{18}\text{W}_{16}\text{O}_{93}$
a tetragonal tungsten
bronze (TTB) derivative



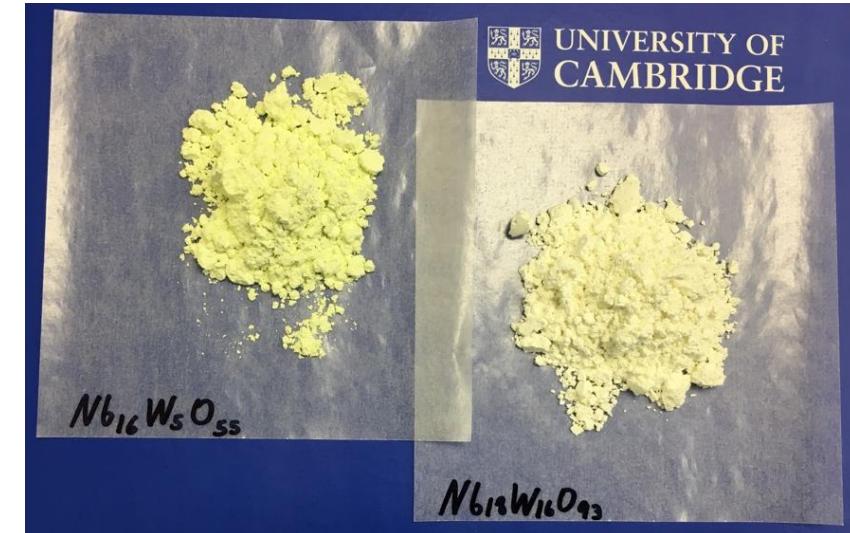
Micrometer-scale bulk particle morphology (for high rates??)



Material synthesis
Scalable
Low manufacturing cost
(Li-free synthesis)

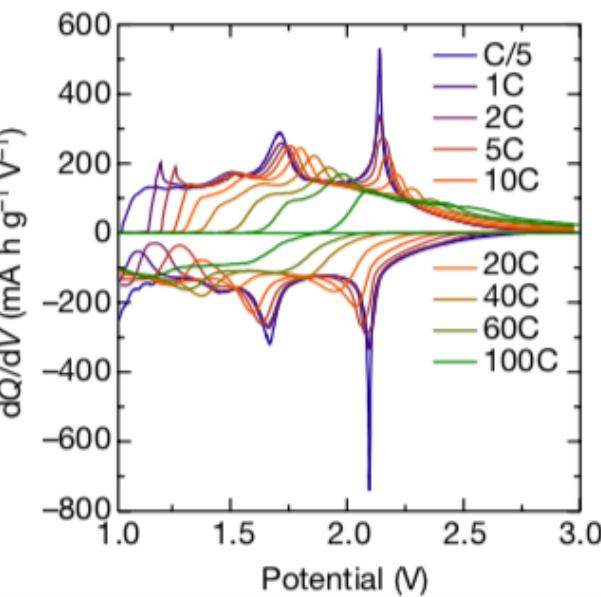
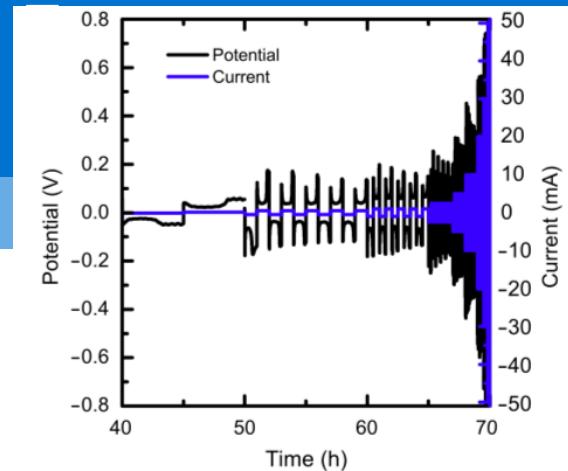
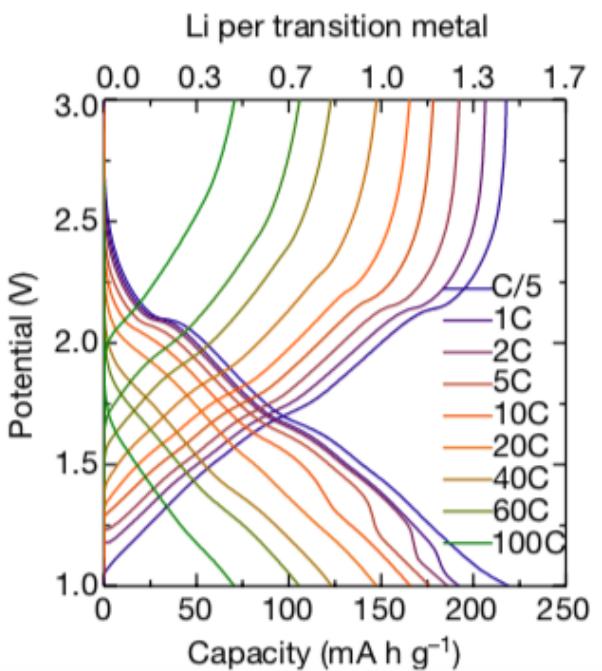
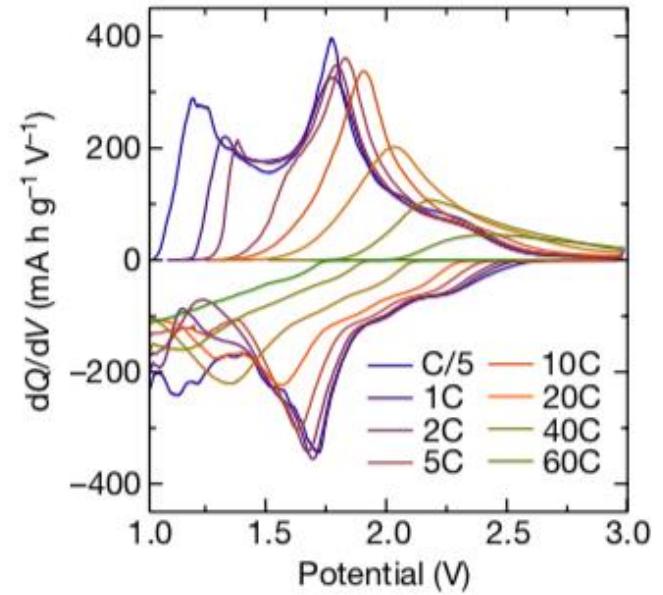
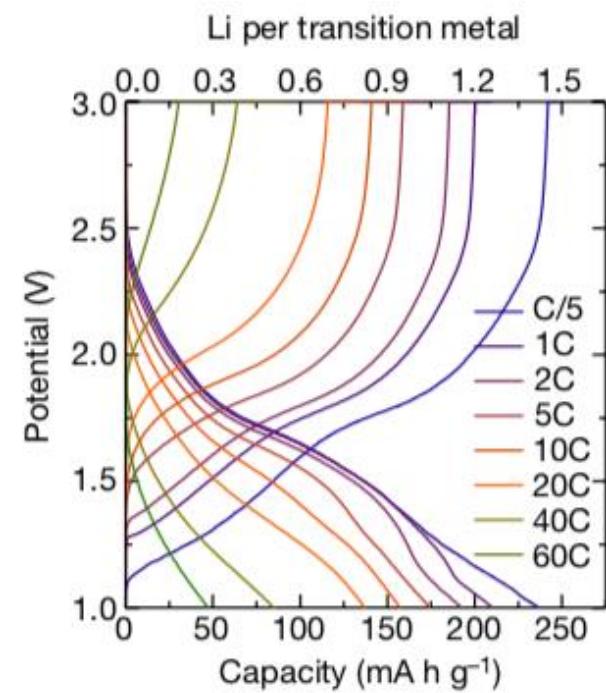


Electrode manufacturing
Standard powder mixing
Standard slurry coating

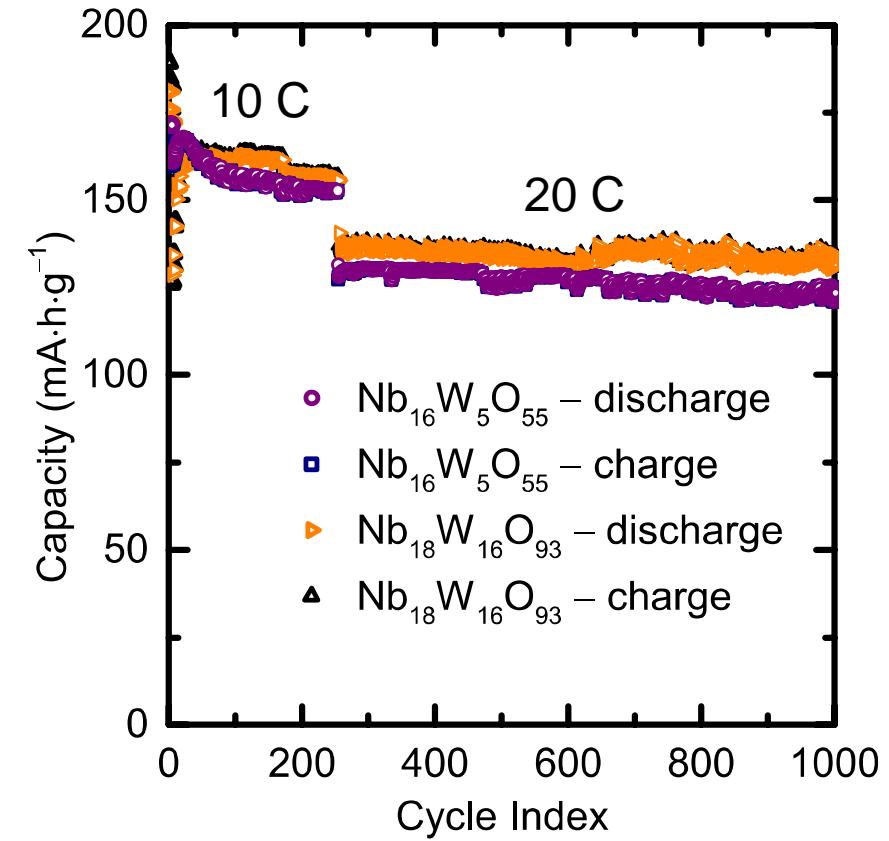
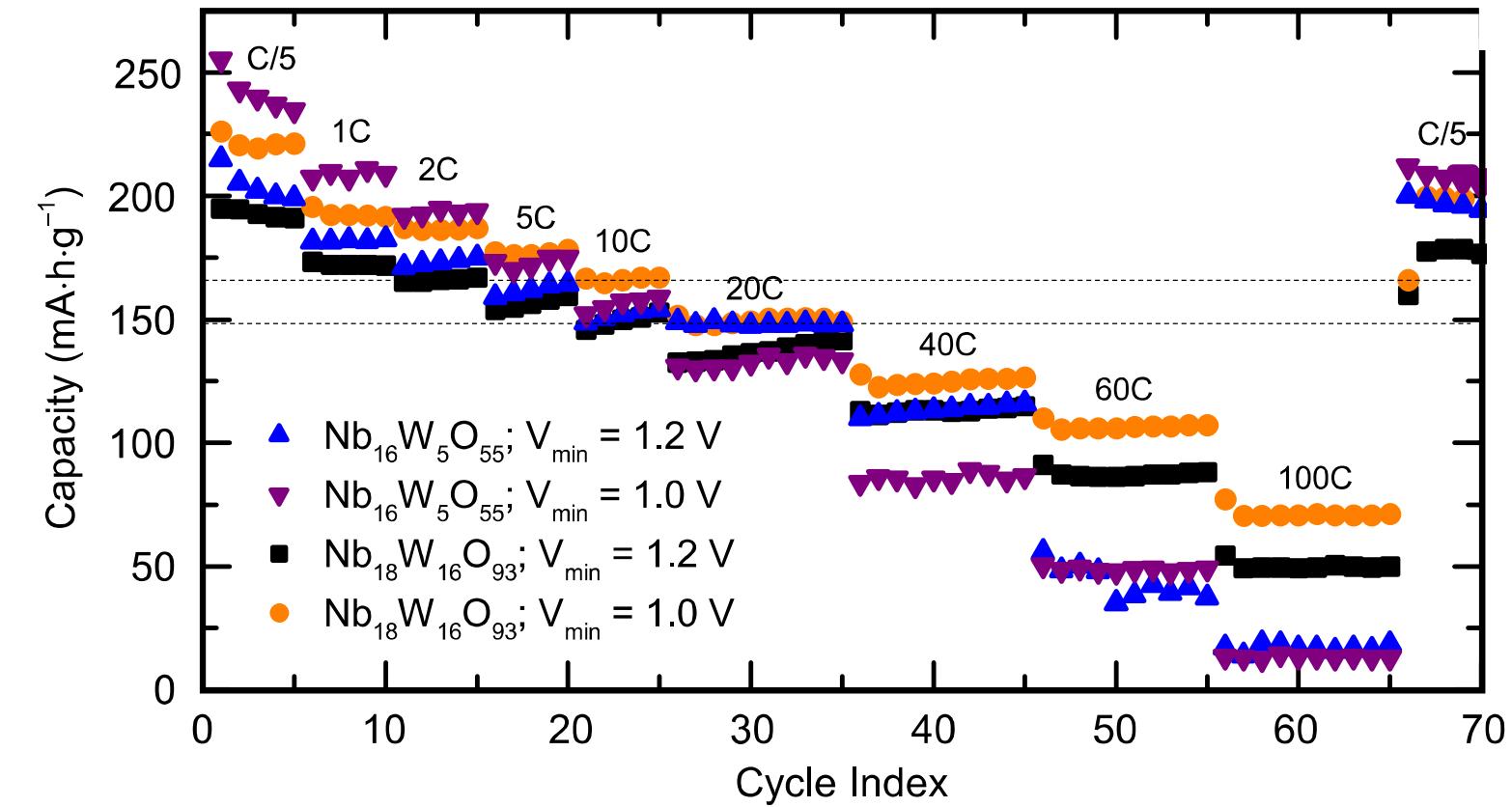


Battery performance
Low surface area = low reactivity
→ long cycle life, high safety

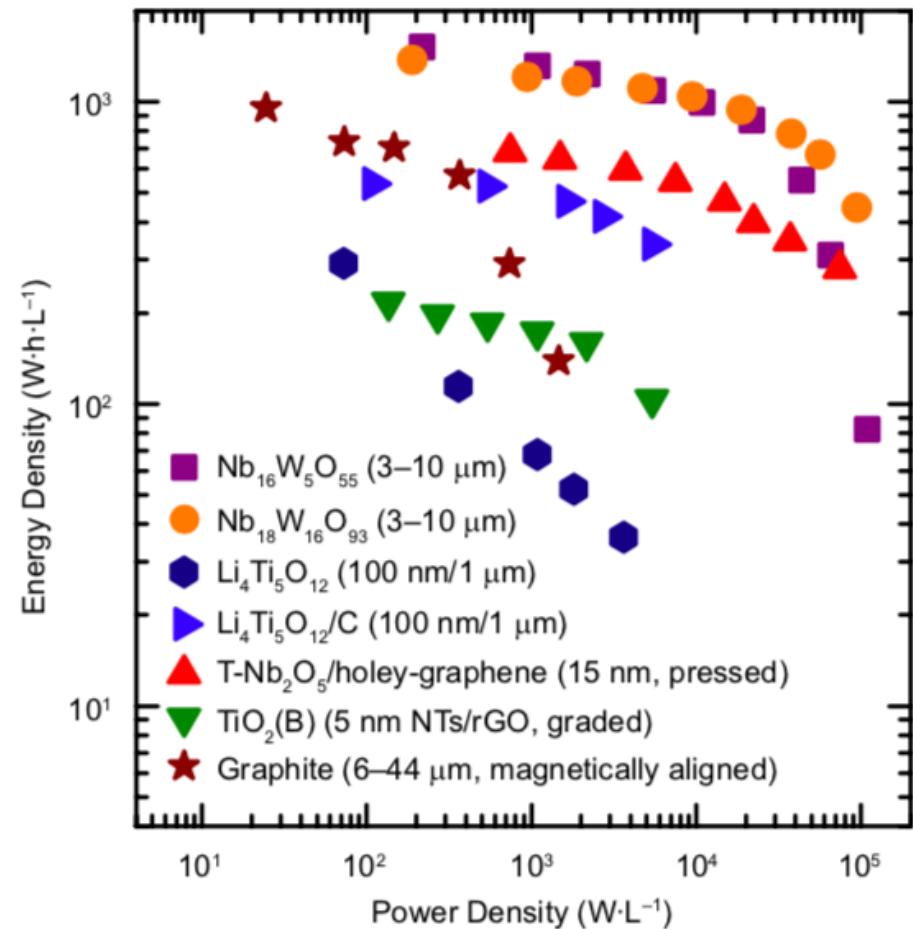
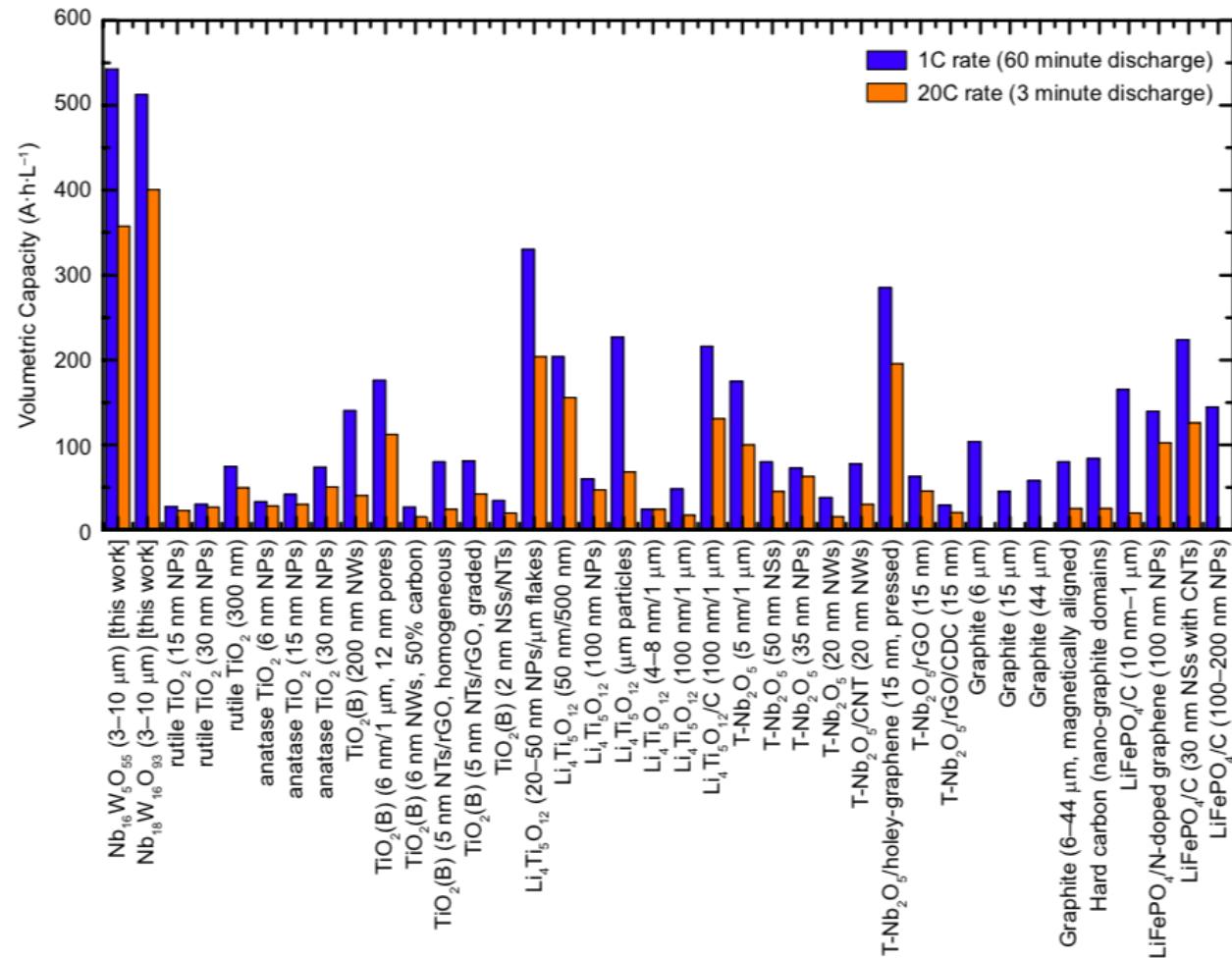
Niobium tungsten oxide electrochemistry



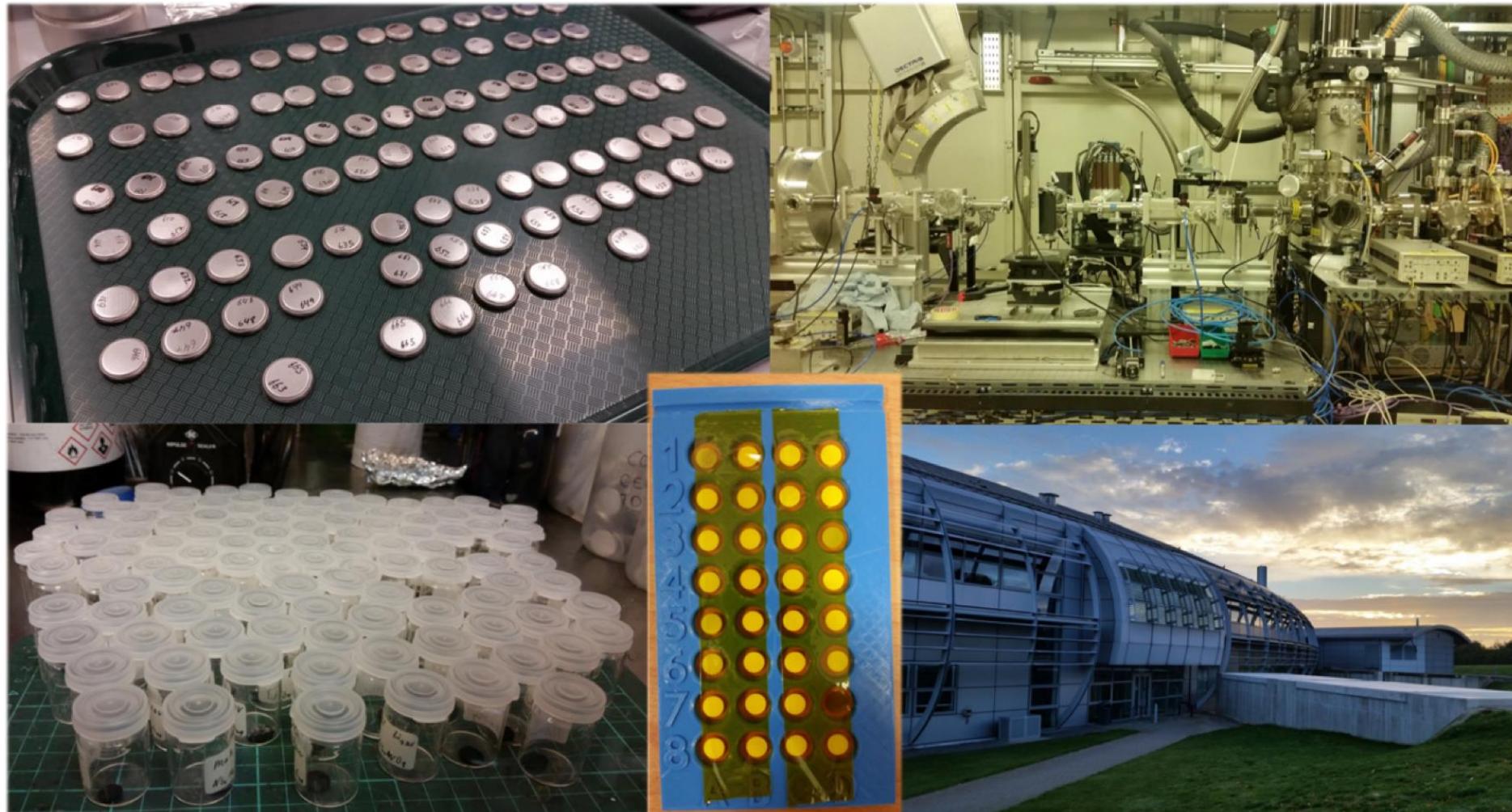
Niobium tungsten oxide electrochemistry



Niobium tungsten oxide electrochemistry



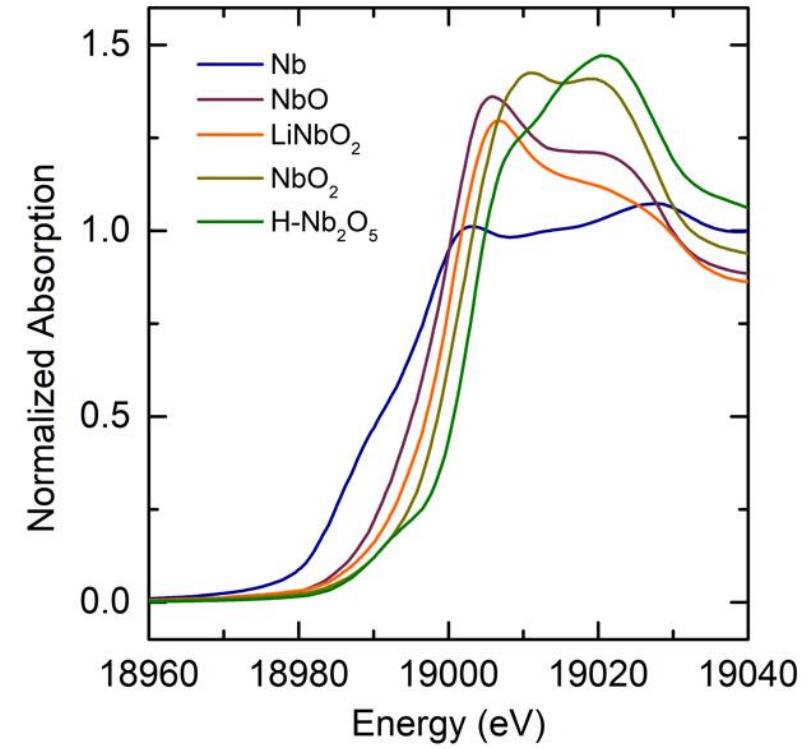
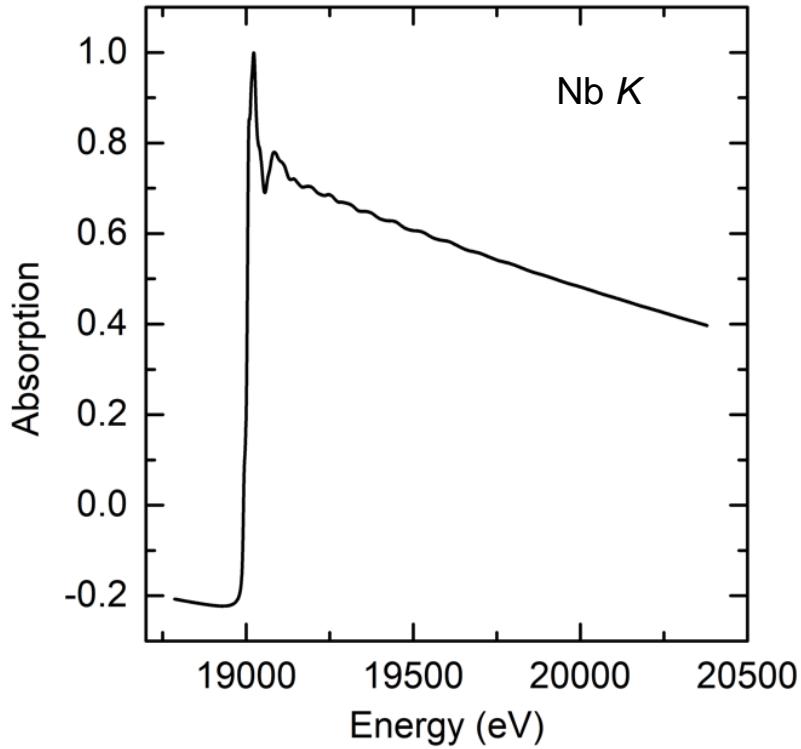
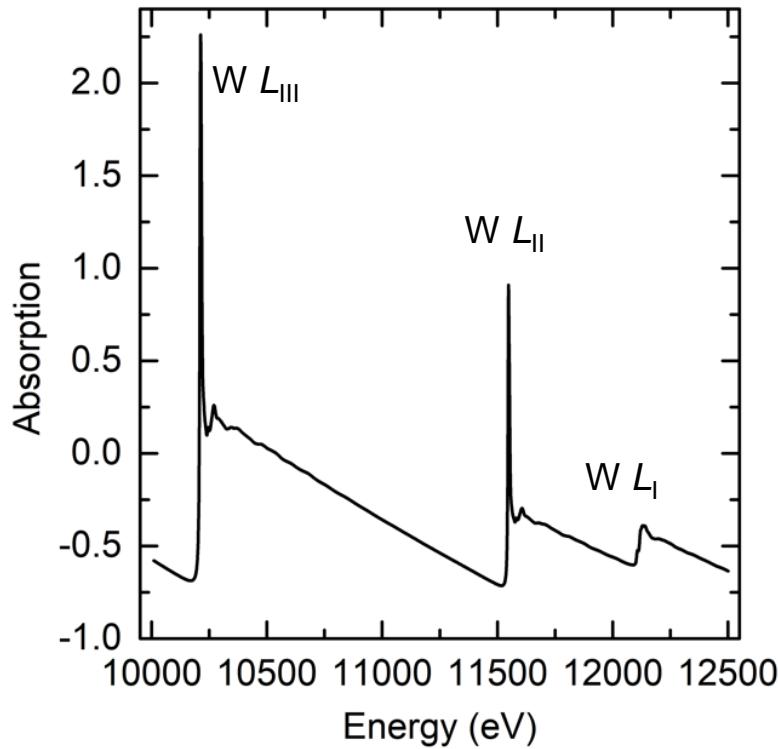
Chemical and structural insights from synchrotron X-rays



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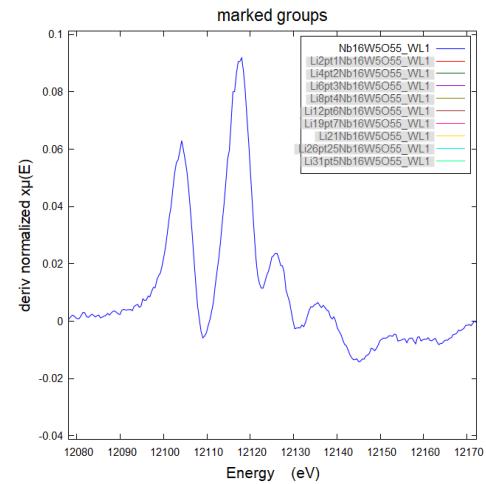
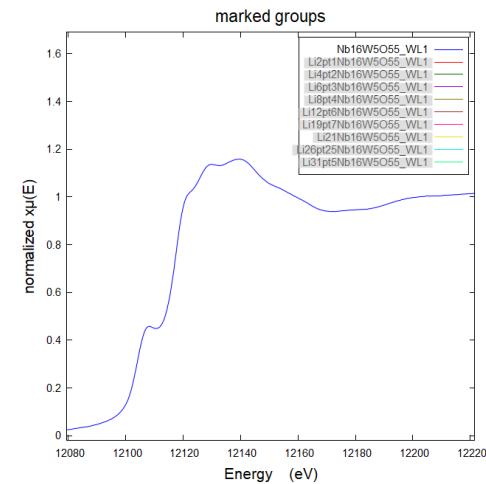
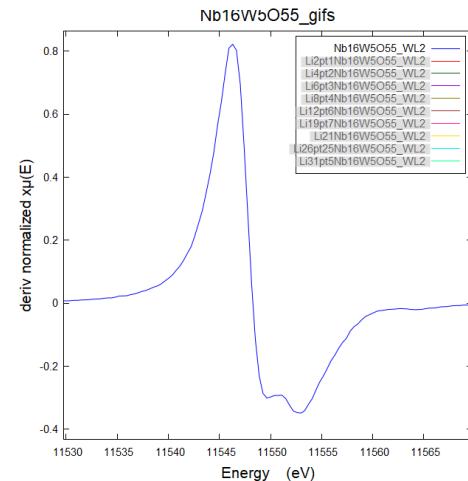
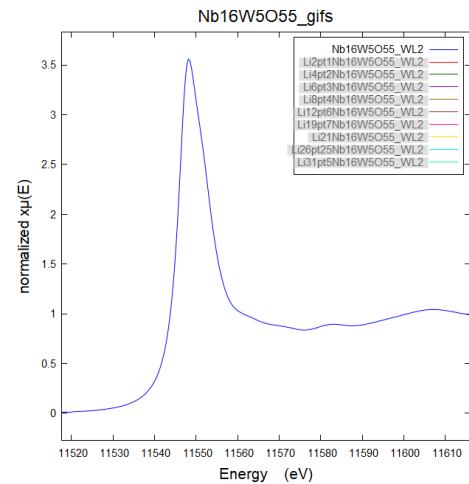
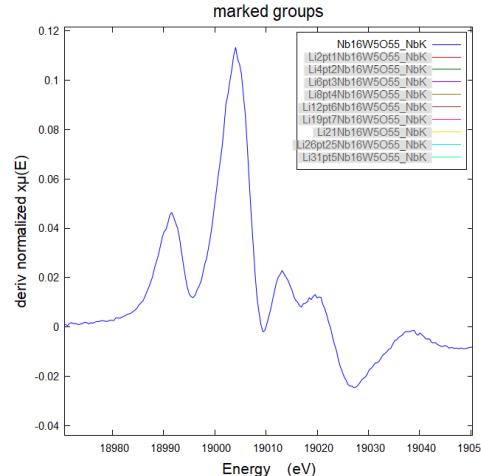
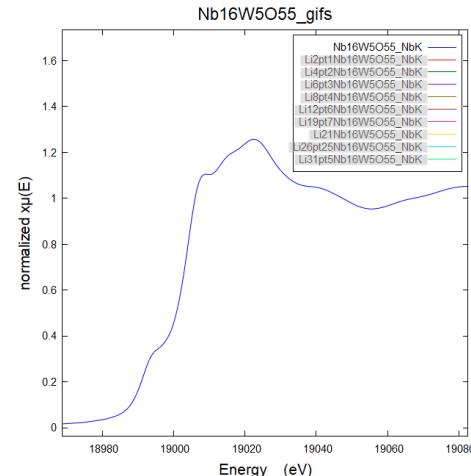
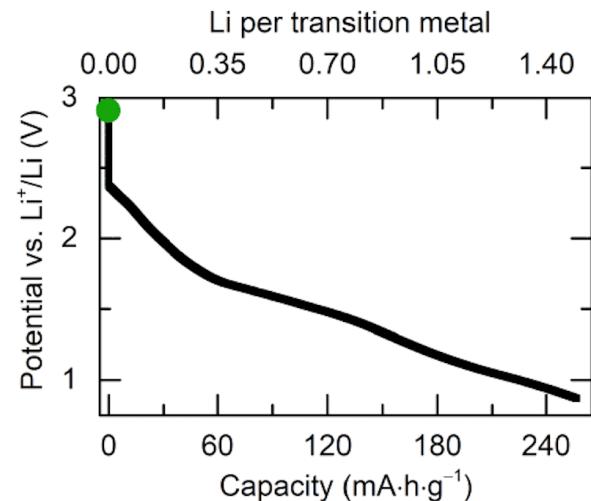
Diamond Light Source, Beamline B18
Principal beamline scientist: Giannantonio Cibin

Multi-edge X-ray absorption spectroscopy

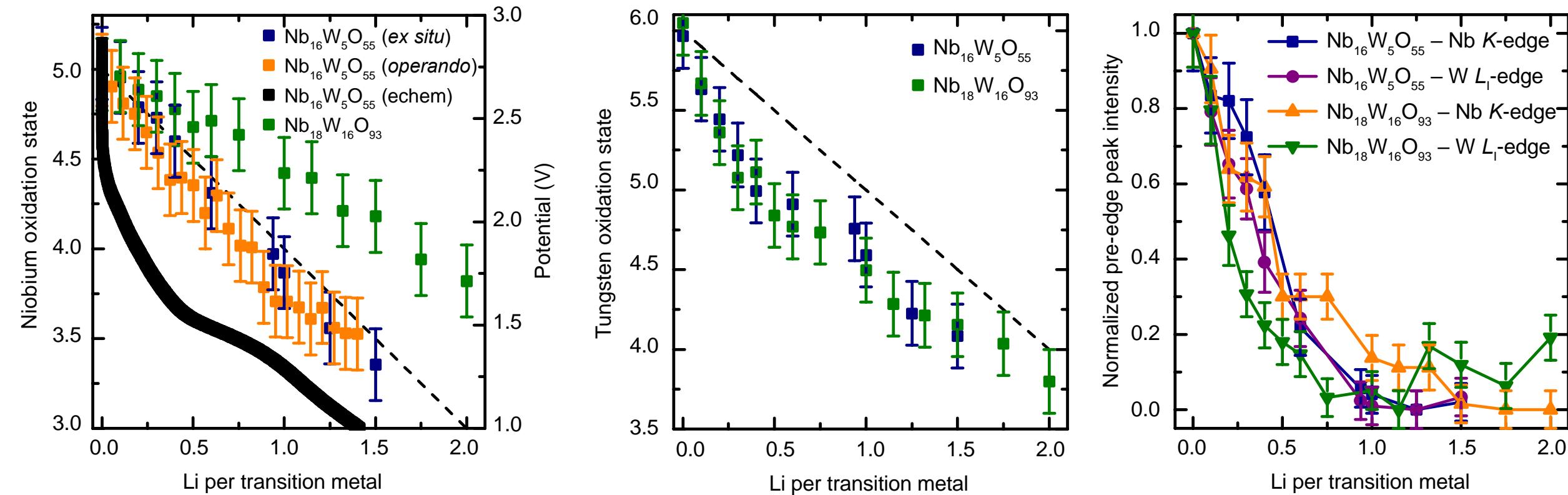


XAS: Element specific, sensitive to bulk, electronic and atomic probe

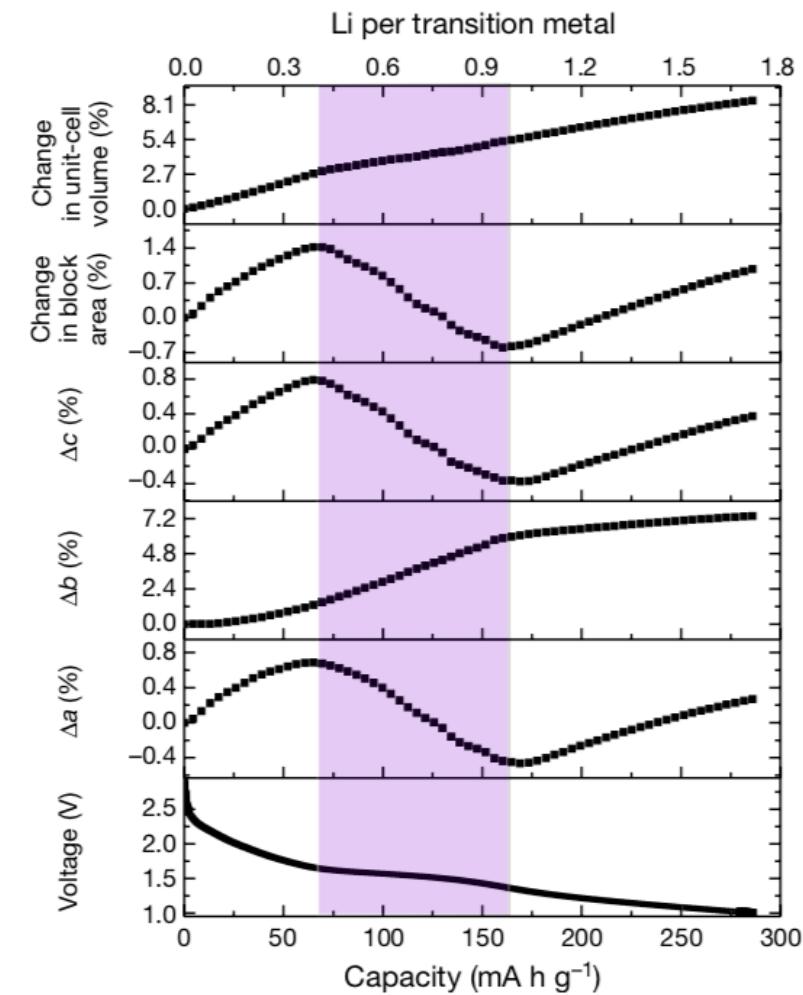
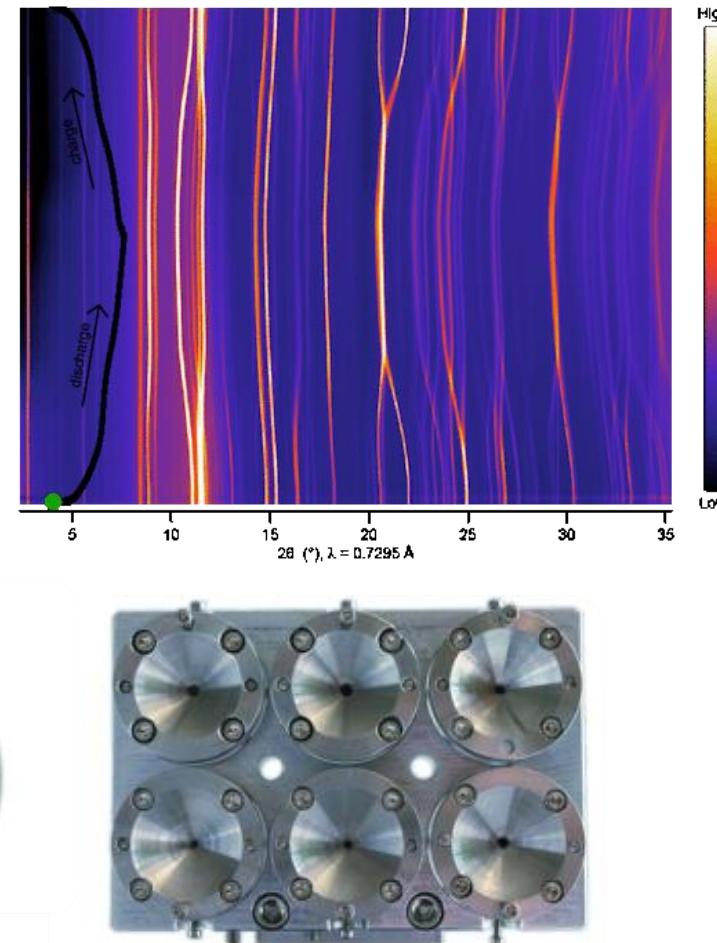
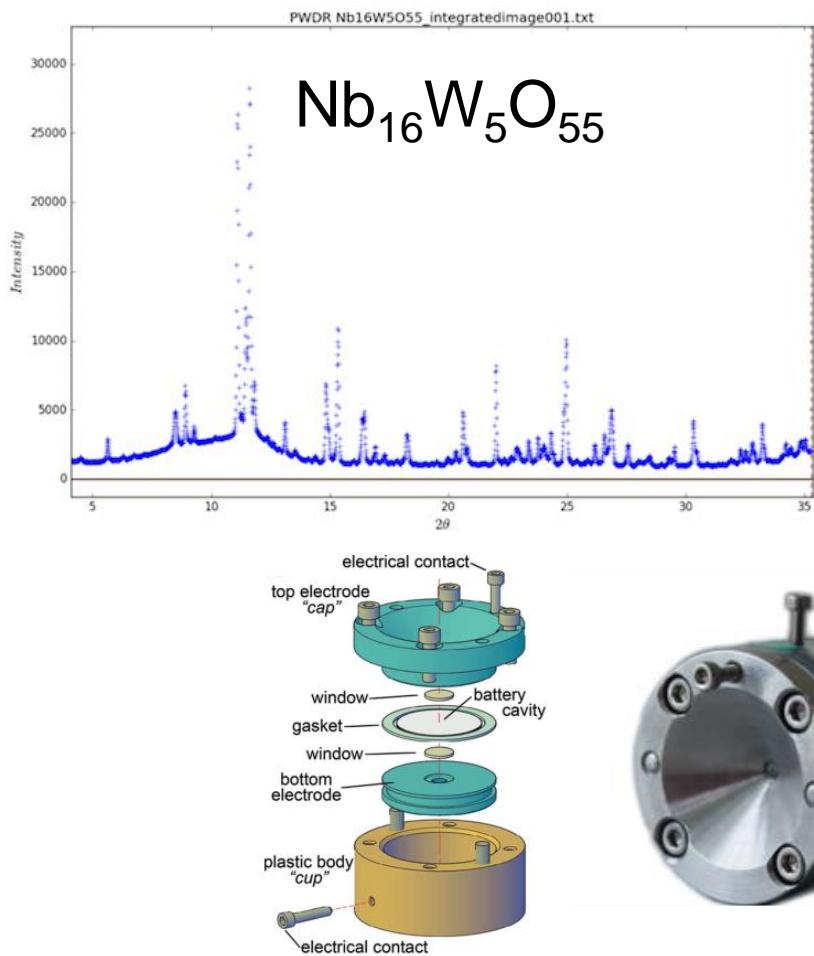
$\text{Nb}_{16}\text{W}_5\text{O}_{55}$ XAS @ Nb K , W L_{\parallel} , W L_{\perp} edges



Multi-electron Redox at Nb and W



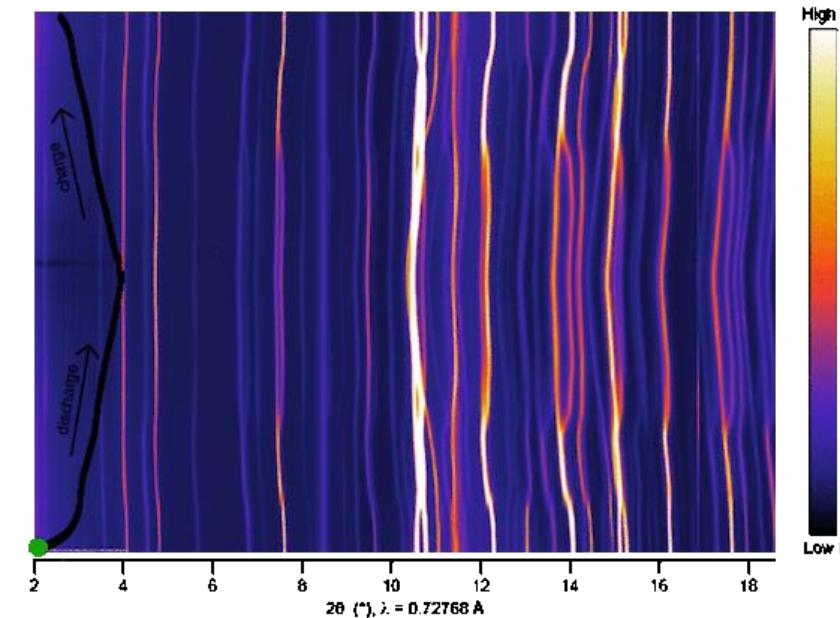
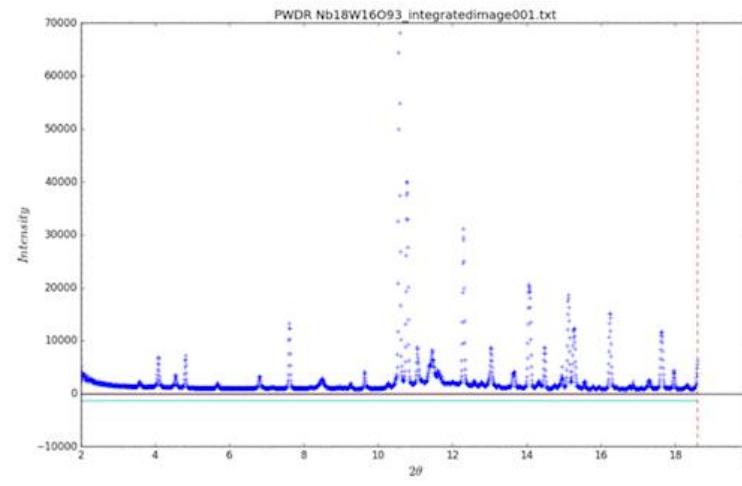
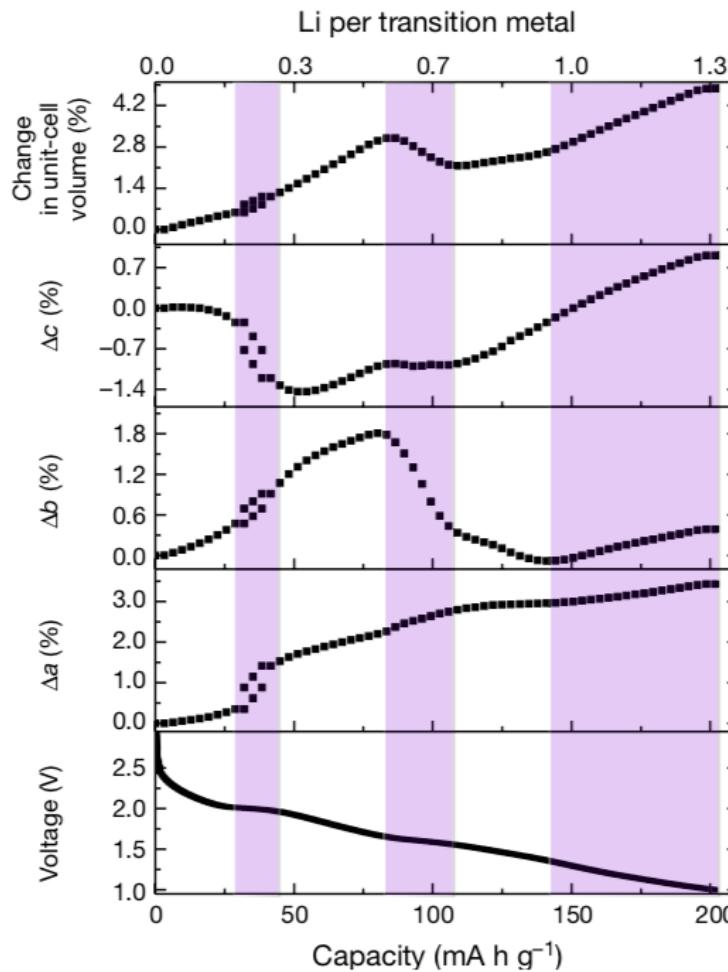
Operando high-rate structure evolution from synchrotron diffraction



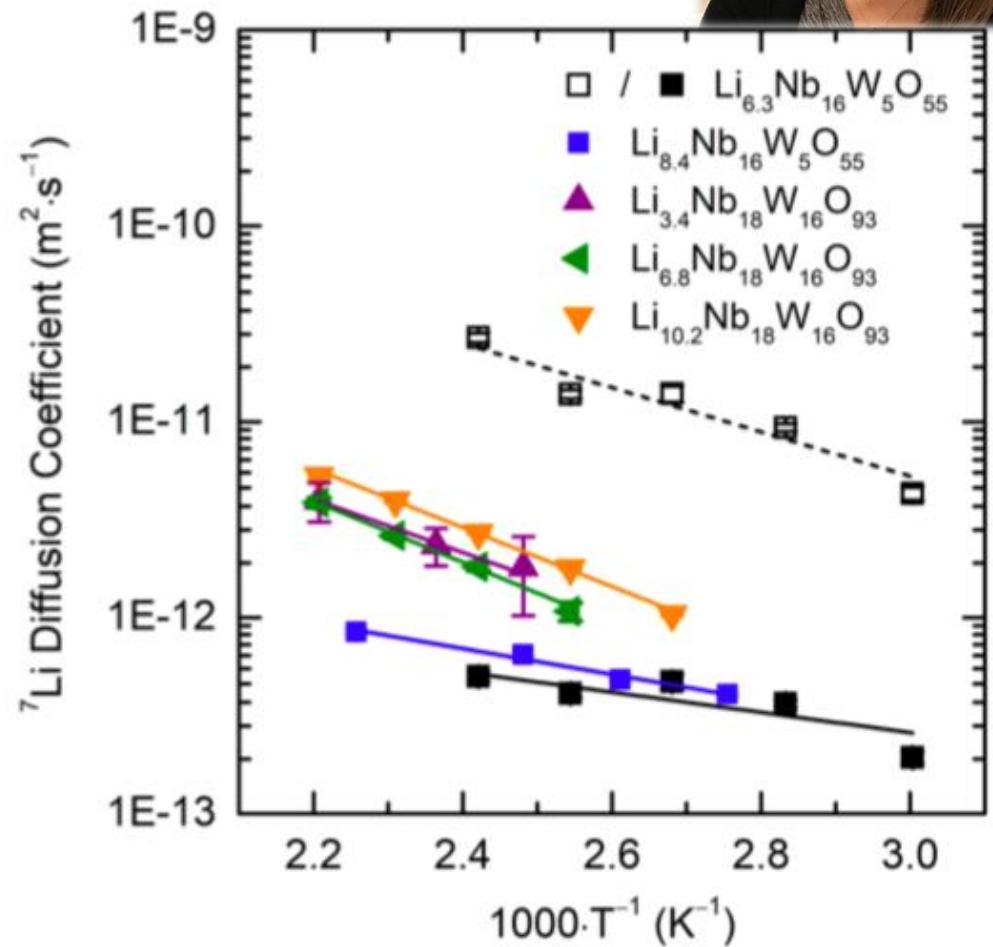
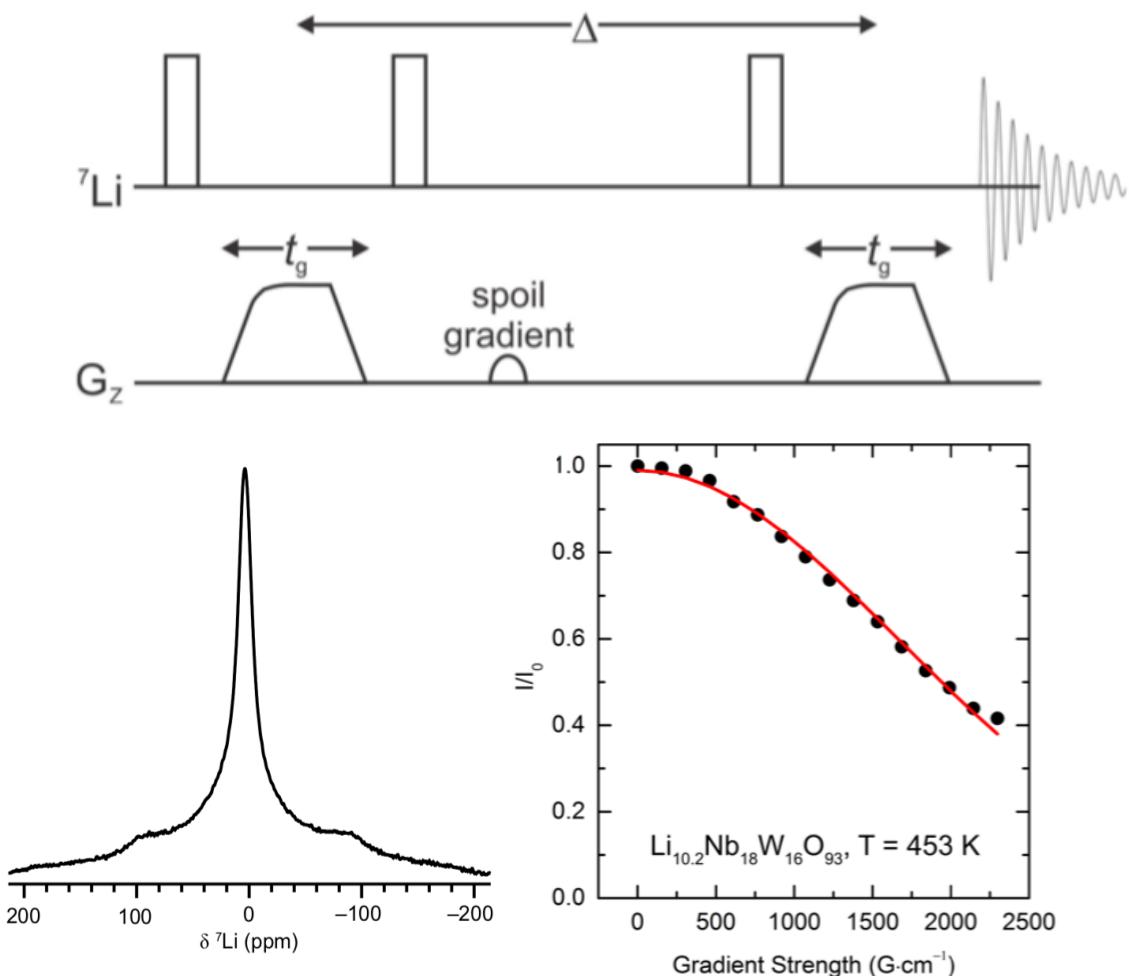
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Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Lab; Beamline scientist: Kamila Wiaderek
Borkiewicz, O. J.; Shyam, B.; Wiaderek, K. M.; et al. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **2012**, *45*, 1261–1269.

Operando high-rate structure evolution from synchrotron diffraction

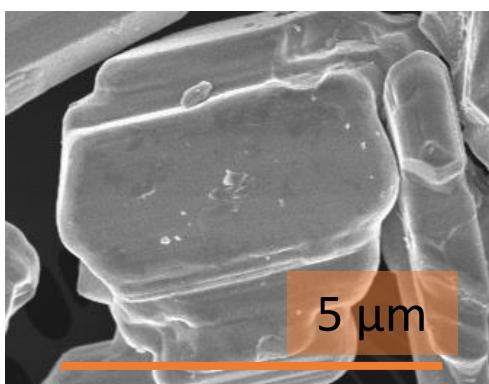


Pulsed field gradient NMR Spectroscopy



Putting diffusion coefficients into context

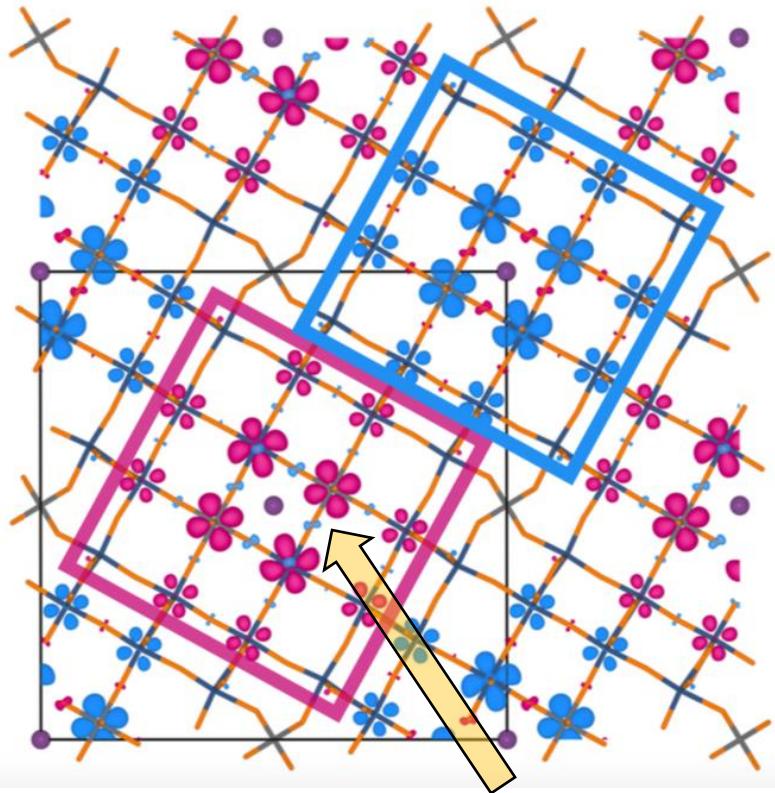
	Diffusion Length (μm)		
D_{Li} ($\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)	1C (3600 s)	20C (180 s)	60C (60 s)
1.0×10^{-12}	150	33	19
1.0×10^{-14}	15	3.3	1.9
1.0×10^{-16}	1.5	0.33	0.19
1.0×10^{-18}	0.15	0.033	0.019
1.0×10^{-20}	0.015	0.0033	0.0019



Liquid electrolytes are $10^{-10}\text{--}10^{-12} \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

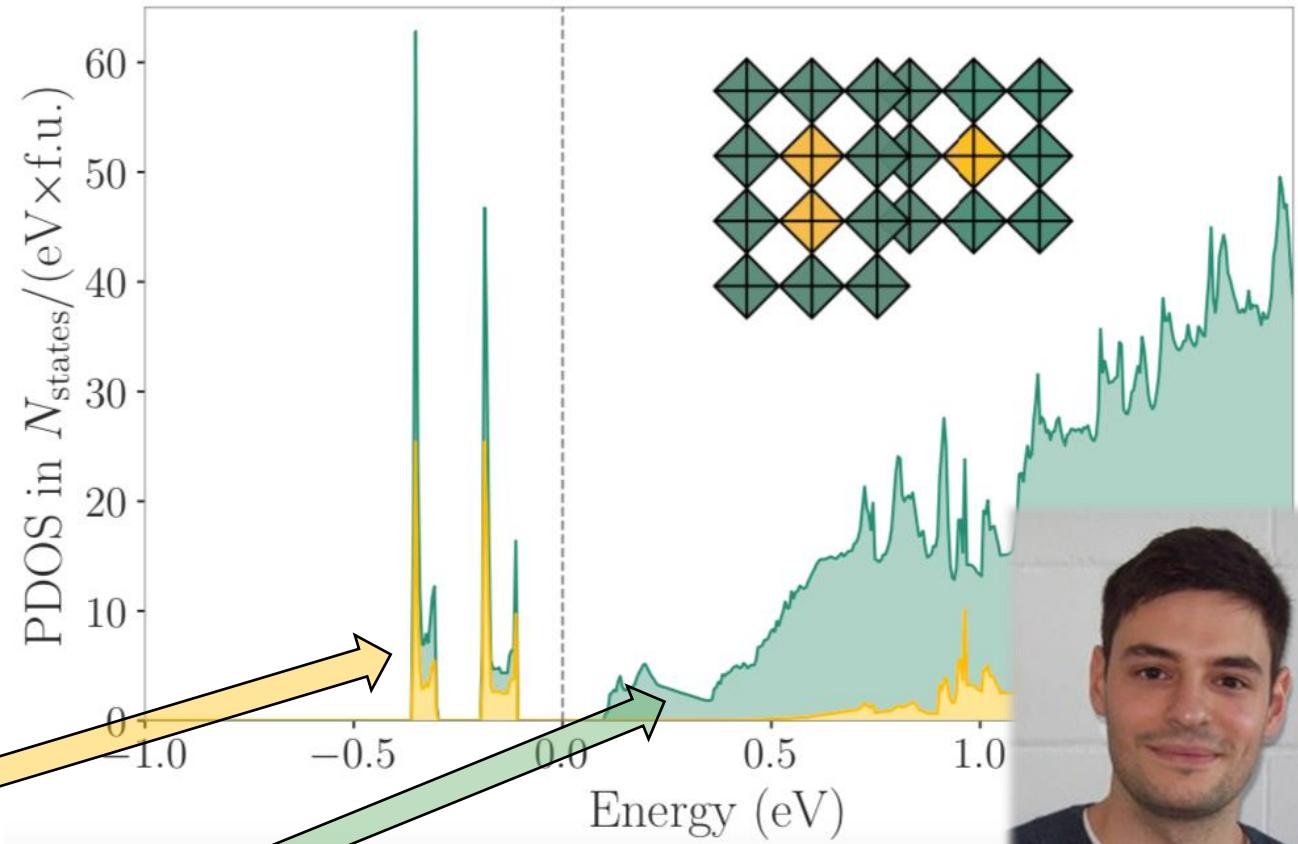
Compound	Structure Type	D_{Li} ($\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)	T (K)	Technique	Reference
$\text{Li}_{10}\text{GeP}_2\text{S}_{12}$, Li_7GePS_8 , $\text{Li}_{10}\text{SnP}_2\text{S}_{12}$, $\text{Li}_7\text{P}_3\text{S}_{11}$, & $\text{Li}_{11}\text{Si}_2\text{PS}_{12}$	Thio-LISICON	$1\text{--}5 \times 10^{-12}$	298	PFG NMR	Kuhn et al. (2013), (2014), Hayamizu et al. (2013)
$\beta\text{-Li}_3\text{PS}_4$	Thio-LISICON	5.4×10^{-13}	373	PFG NMR	Gobet et al.
$\text{Li}_{0.6}[\text{Li}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.8}\text{S}_2]$	Layered (O1)	$2\text{--}20 \times 10^{-12}$	298	PFG NMR	Holzmann et al.
$\text{Li}_{1.5}\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{Ge}_{1.5}(\text{PO}_4)_3$	NASICON	2.9×10^{-13}	311	PFG NMR	Hayamizu et al.
$\text{Li}_{6.6}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.6}\text{Ta}_{0.4}\text{O}_{12}$	Garnet	3.5×10^{-13}	353	PFG NMR	Hayamizu et al.
Graphite (Stage I)	Graphite	$1\text{--}2 \times 10^{-15}$	298	NMR relaxn.	Langer et al.
$\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$	Spinel	3.2×10^{-15}	298	$\mu^+\text{-SR}$	Sugiyama et al.
LiMn_2O_4	Spinel	1×10^{-20}	350	NMR relaxn.	Verhoeven et al.

Insights from electronic structure calculations



Center of blocks → localized electrons

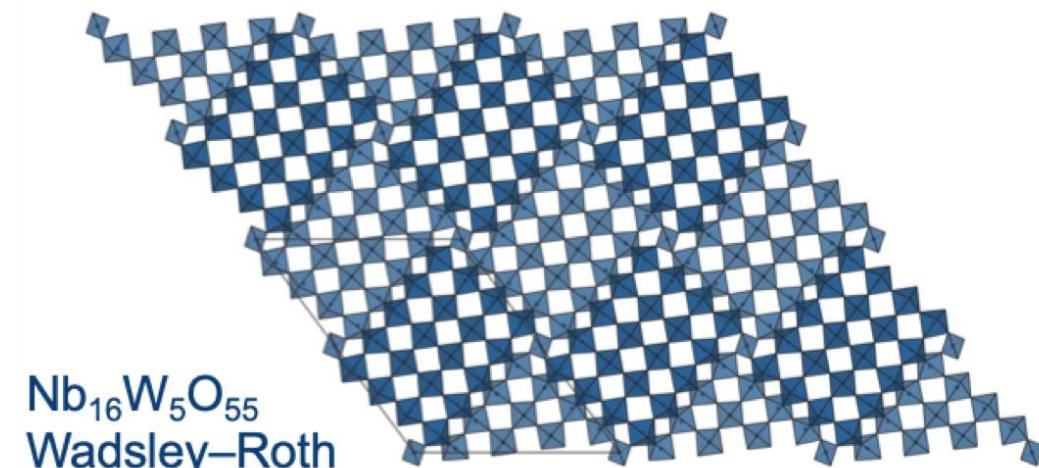
Crystallographic shear planes → conduction electrons



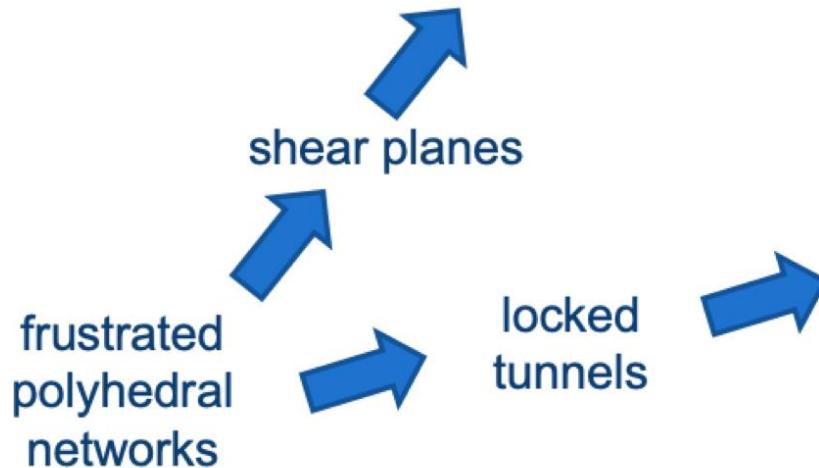
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- 1) Koçer, Can P.; Griffith, Kent J.; Grey, Clare P.; Morris, Andrew J. *Phys. Rev. B* **2019**, 99, 075151.
- 2) Koçer, Can P.; Griffith, Kent J.; Grey, Clare P.; Morris, Andrew J. Cation Disorder and Lithium Insertion Mechanism of Wadsley–Roth Crystallographic Shear Phases from First Principles. arXiv: 1906.04192

Mechanism of high-rate Li intercalation in niobium tungsten oxides

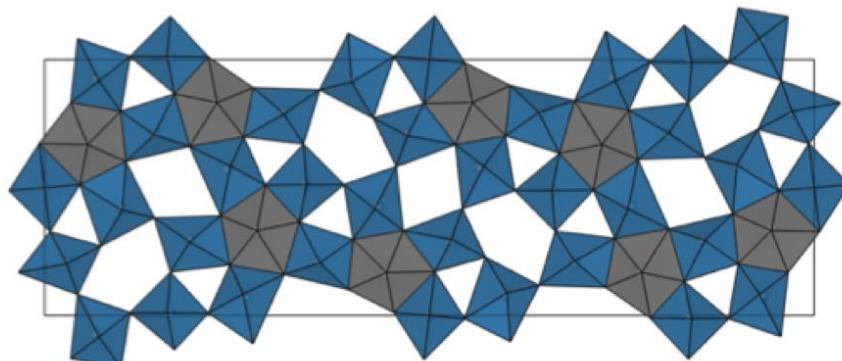


$\text{Nb}_{16}\text{W}_5\text{O}_{55}$
Wadsley–Roth



Open diffusion pathways for rapid ionic transport

Mixed metal cations prevent ordering and both undergo multiredox



$\text{Nb}_{18}\text{W}_{16}\text{O}_{93}$ - distorted tetragonal tungsten bronze superstructure

Translation to full cells

High energy – Ni-rich NMC
87% $Q_{\text{retention}}$ at 5C for 500 cycles, full SOC cycling

Longest life – LiFePO_4
89% $Q_{\text{retention}}$ at 10C for 1000 cycles, full SOC cycling

Impedance rise from cathode
→ NWO is very stable



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- 1) Griffith, K. J.; Wiaderek, K. M.; Cibin, G.; Marbella, L. E.; Grey C. P. *Nature*, **2018**, *559*, 556–563.
- 2) Kim, Yumi; Griffith, Kent J.; Lee, Jeongjae; Jacquet, Quentin; Rinkel, Bernardine L. D.; Grey, Clare P. High Rate Lithium Ion Battery with Niobium Tungsten Oxide Anode. *In preparation.*

Acknowledgements

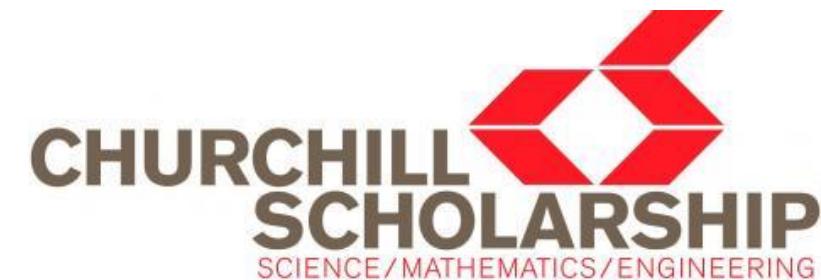
Clare Grey

Lauren Marbella

Kamila Wiaderek, Giannantonio Cibin, Anatoliy Senyshyn

John Griffin, Alex Forse

Can Koçer, Martin Mayo, Matthew Evans, Chris Pickard, Andrew Morris



*Herchel Smith
Scholarship*

