

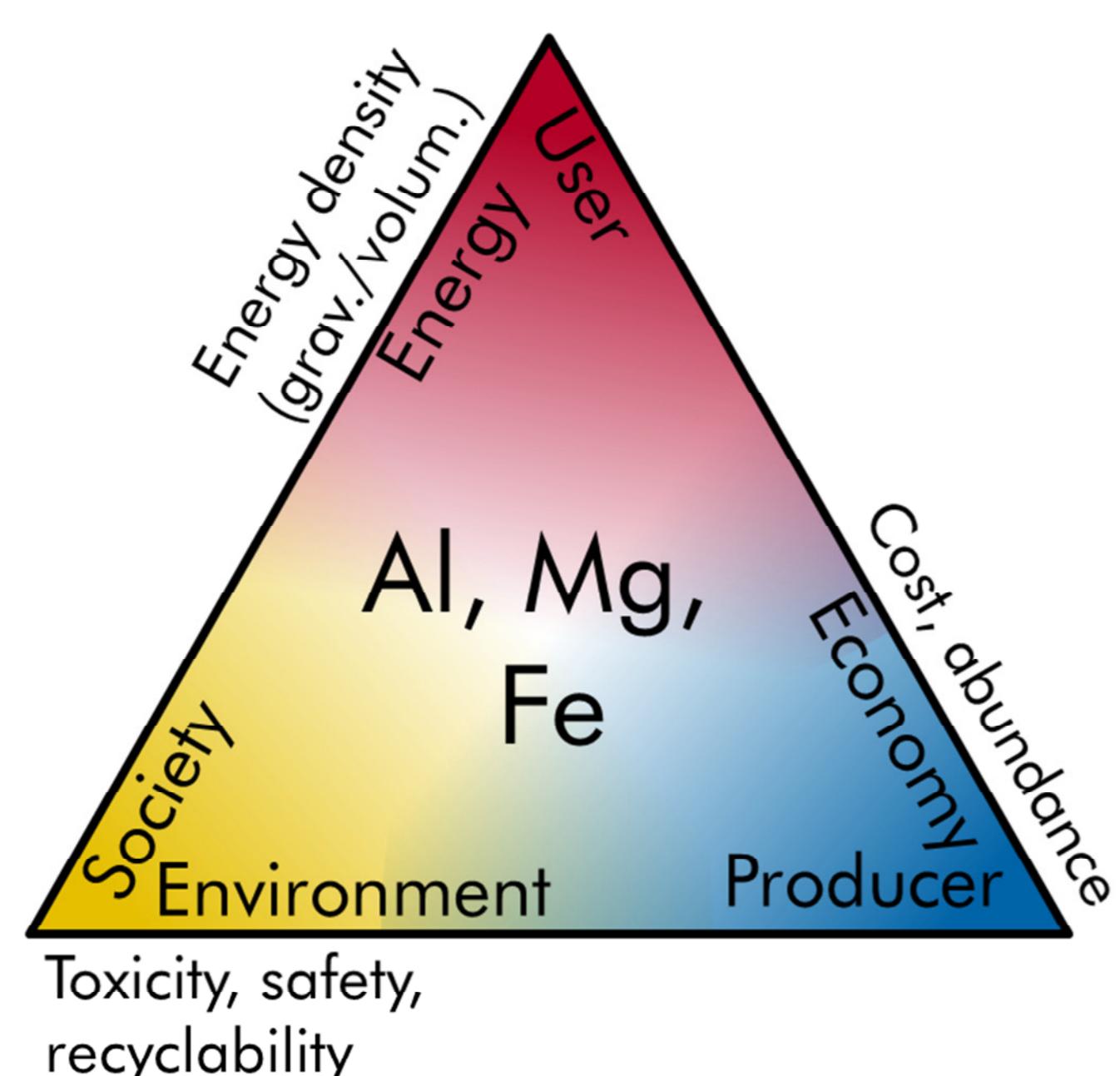
# Application of crystallography in electrochemistry – *En route to new concepts for energy storage*

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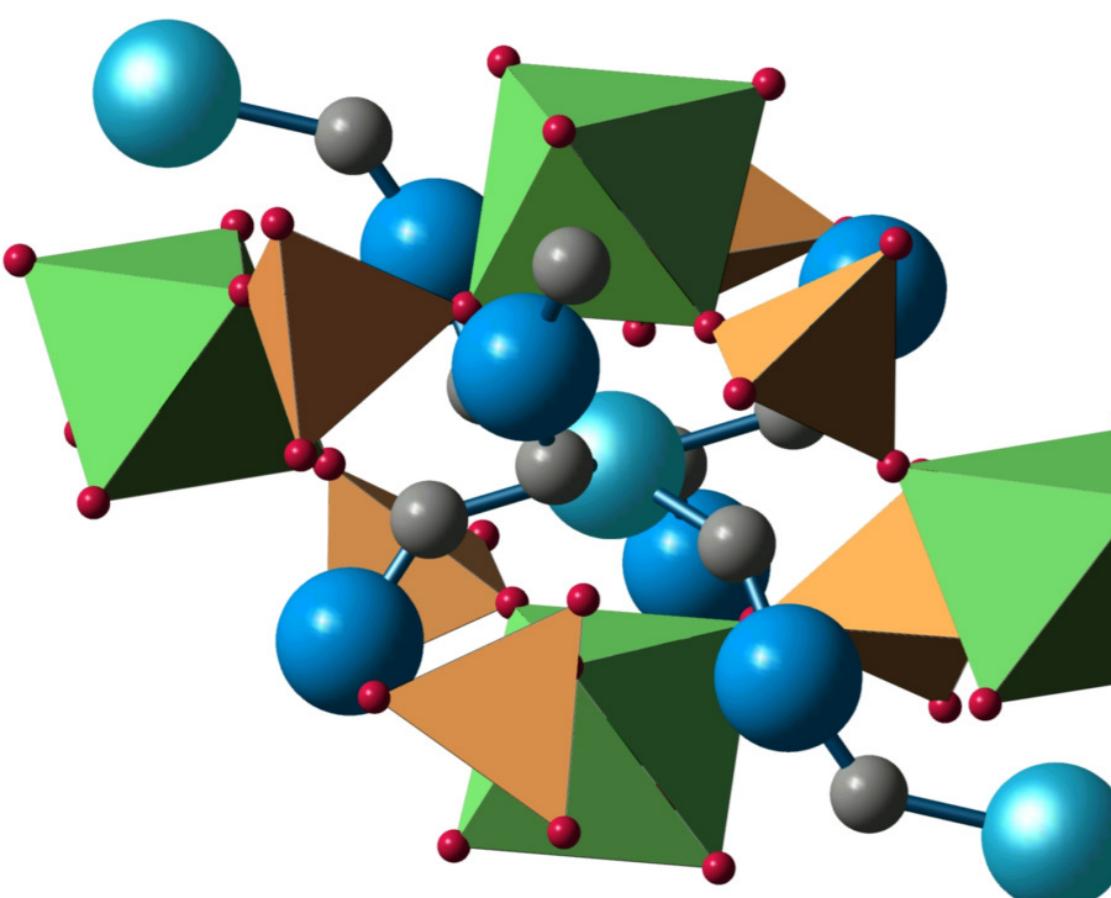
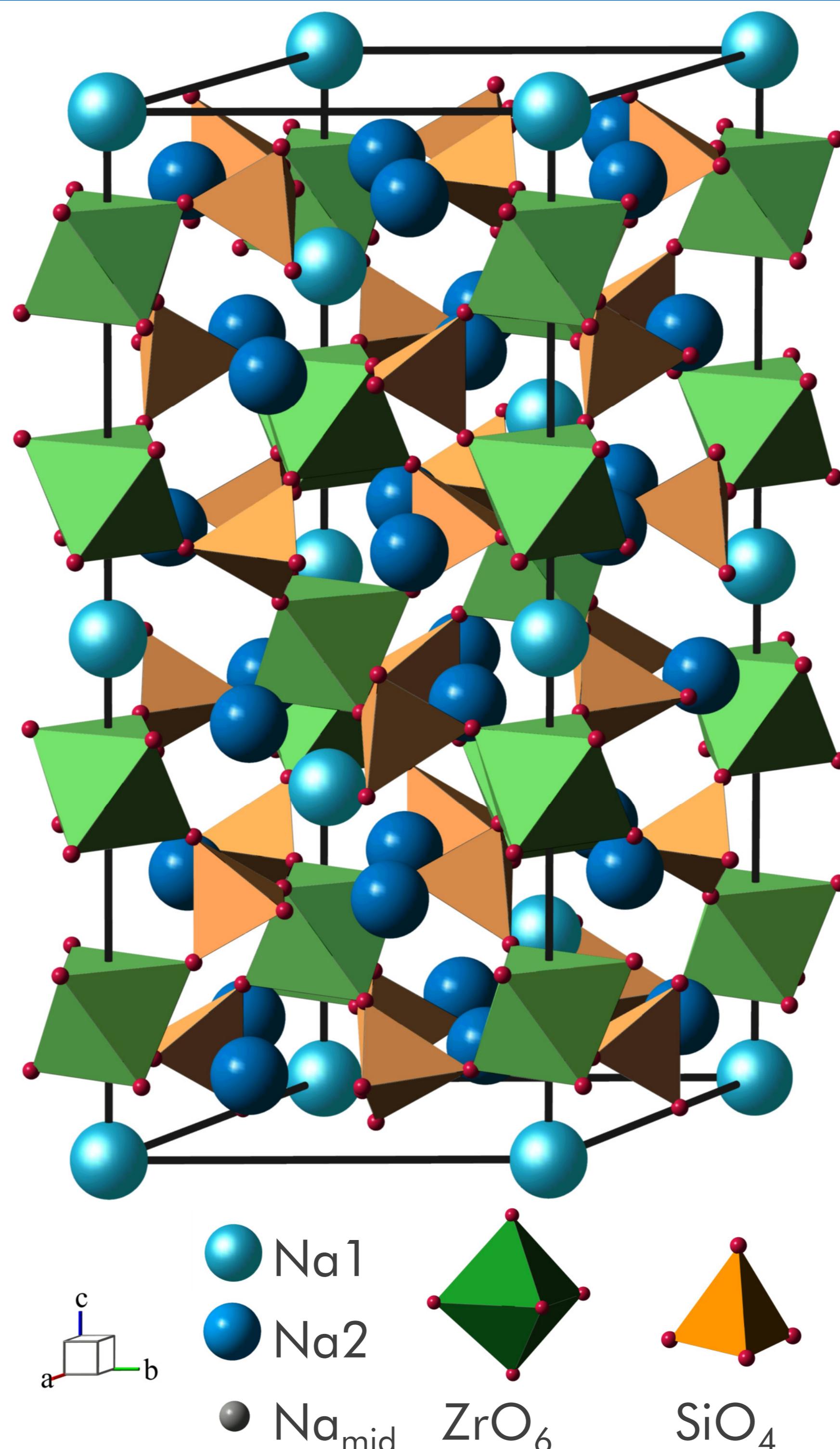
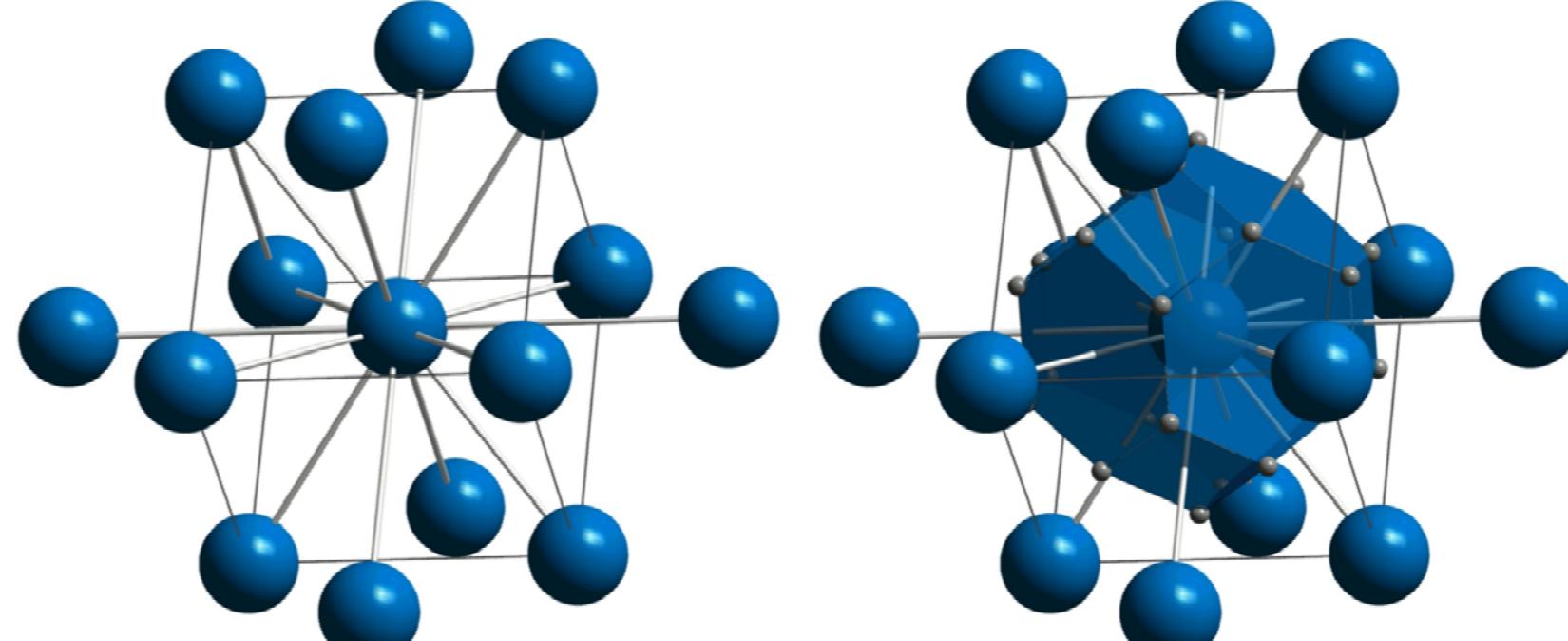
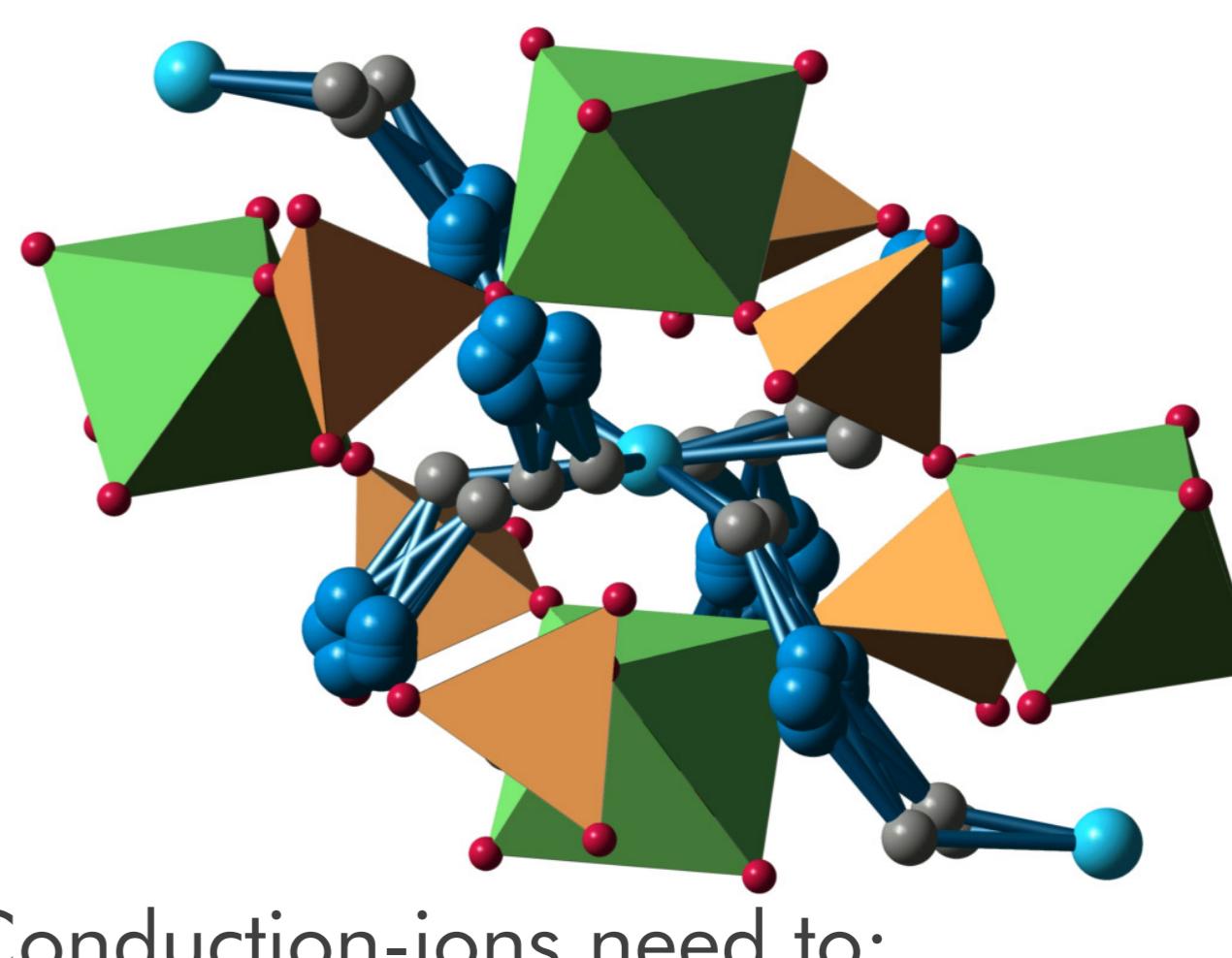
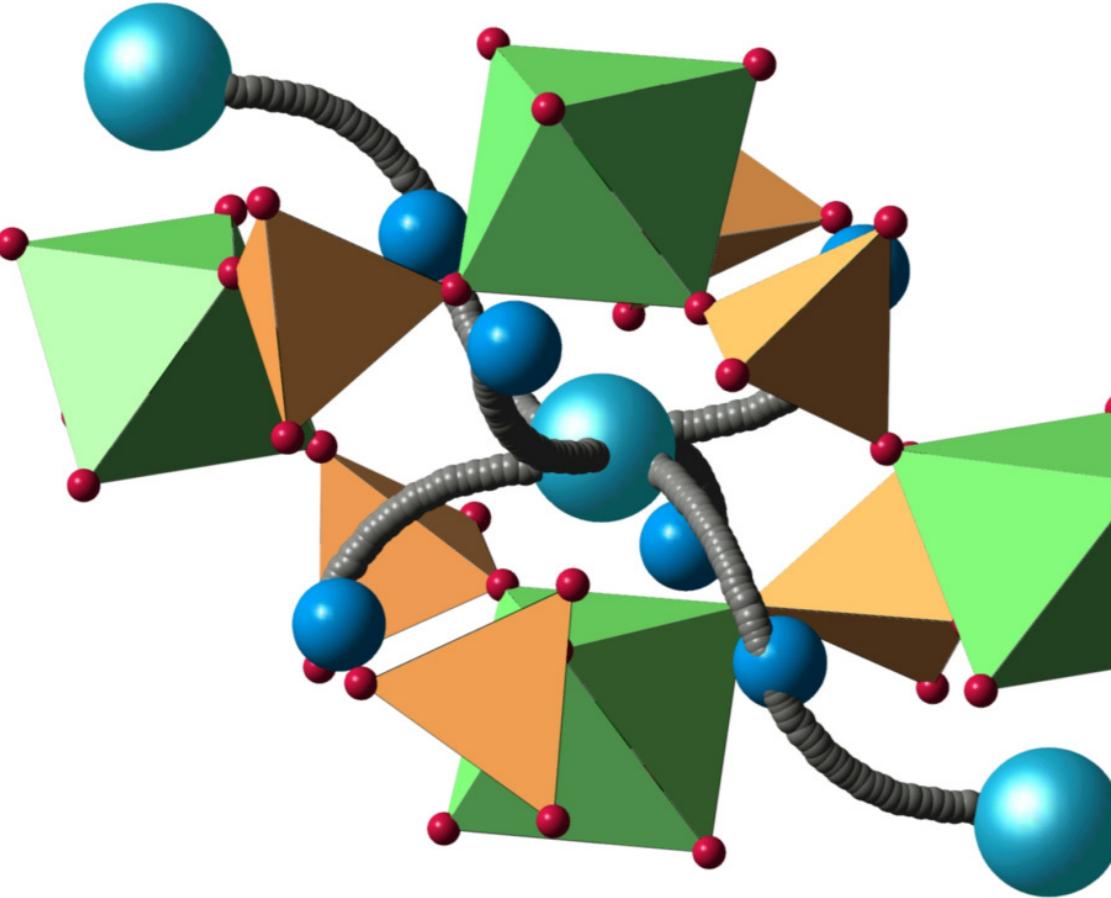
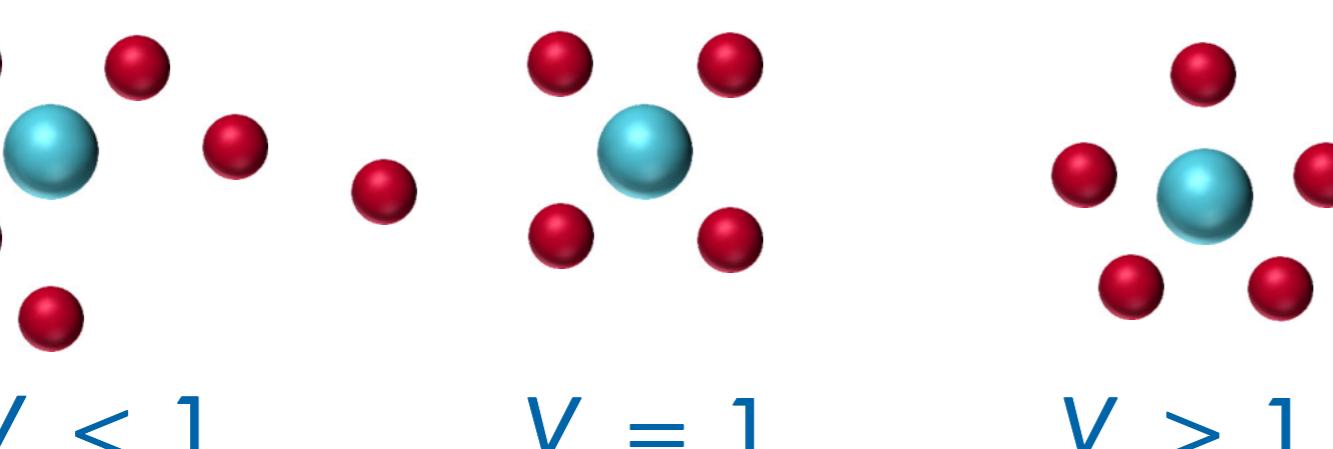
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## Motivation



- Electrochemical energy storage: most promising candidate for **renewable resource technologies**, **mobile devices** and **electromobility**,
- Lithium (Li) most prominently used: limited **abundance**, pessimistic predictions show problems in the next 50 – 100 years,
- Materials of higher abundance and more efficient **recyclability** should be investigated,
- CryPhysConcept** (BMBF-financed joint research project): Combine **crystallography**, **electrochemistry** and **resource aspects** to find new concepts for electrochemical energy storage,
- Crystallography especially important for **ionic diffusion** and **intercalation**

## The “Crystal electrochemistry” approach

NaSICON – an example	Crystal Structure ( $R\bar{3}c$ )	VORONOI-DIRICHLET Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NaSICON</b> – <math>\text{Na}^+</math>-Super Ionic Conductor – solid electrolyte of high ionic conductivity mainly used in Na-S batteries,</li> <li><math>\text{Na}_{1+x}\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_x\text{P}_{3-x}\text{O}_{12}</math>, <math>0 &lt; x &lt; 3</math>,</li> <li>3D-ionic conductivity mediated by two Na-sites and a proposed intermediate site between <b>Na1</b> and <b>Na2</b> [1, 2]</li> </ul> 	 <p>Legend:  <span style="color: teal;">●</span> Na1  <span style="color: blue;">●</span> Na2  <span style="color: grey;">●</span> Na<sub>mid</sub>  <span style="color: green;">■</span> ZrO<sub>6</sub>  <span style="color: orange;">■</span> SiO<sub>4</sub> </p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed by V. A. Blatov [5],</li> <li><b>VORONOI-DIRICHLET</b> Polyhedra of structure, except conduction-ions,</li> <li>Vertices of VDP correspond to <b>voids</b> in the structure (<b>ions possible</b> to enter),</li> <li>VDP-edges are <b>channels</b> between voids</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduction-ions need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Fit</b> in void,</li> <li><b>Travel</b> through channel,</li> </ul> </li> <li>Program <b>TOPOS</b>: VDP-algorithm and data base handling [6]</li> </ul>
<h3>Bond Valence Sum</h3>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measure of bond strength and valence, depends on <b>bond length</b>, <b>coordination number</b> and <b>chemistry</b> [3],</li> <li>BVS (<math>V_s(x, y, z)</math>) of arbitrary site [4]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>V_s &lt; 1</math>: ion can migrate,</li> <li><math>V_s = 1</math>: energetically right site,</li> <li><math>V_s &gt; 1</math>: ion cannot enter,</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Map</b> whole structure</li> </ul> 		<h3>Outlook</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build <b>database</b> for ternary <b>Al</b> and <b>Fe-oxides</b> from the <b>ICSD</b>,</li> <li>Use <b>TOPOS</b> for <b>datamining</b> (intercalation and ionic conduction),</li> <li>Apply <b>VORONOI-DIRICHLET</b> and <b>Bond Valence Sum</b> approach to identify possible intercalation compounds and ionic conductors for multivalent ions,</li> <li><b>Experimental</b> evidence of intercalation/ionic diffusion,</li> <li>Influence of <b>crystal structure</b> on electrochemical properties</li> </ul>

[1] Kohler et al.: *Mat. Res. Bull.* 18, 589–592 (1983).

[2] Boilot et al.: *Mat. Res. Bull.* 22, 669–676 (1987).

[3] Brown: *Chem. Rev.* 109, 6858 (2009).

[4] Mazza: *J. Solid State Chem.* 156, 154–160 (2001).

[5] Blatov et al.: *Acta Crystallogr. B* 62, 1010–1018 (2006).

[6] Blatov et al.: *Cryst. Growth Des.* 14, 3576–3586 (2014).

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