

# Side Reaction Correction and Non-linear Exchange Current Density for Mathematical Modeling of Silicon Anode Based Lithium Ion Batteries

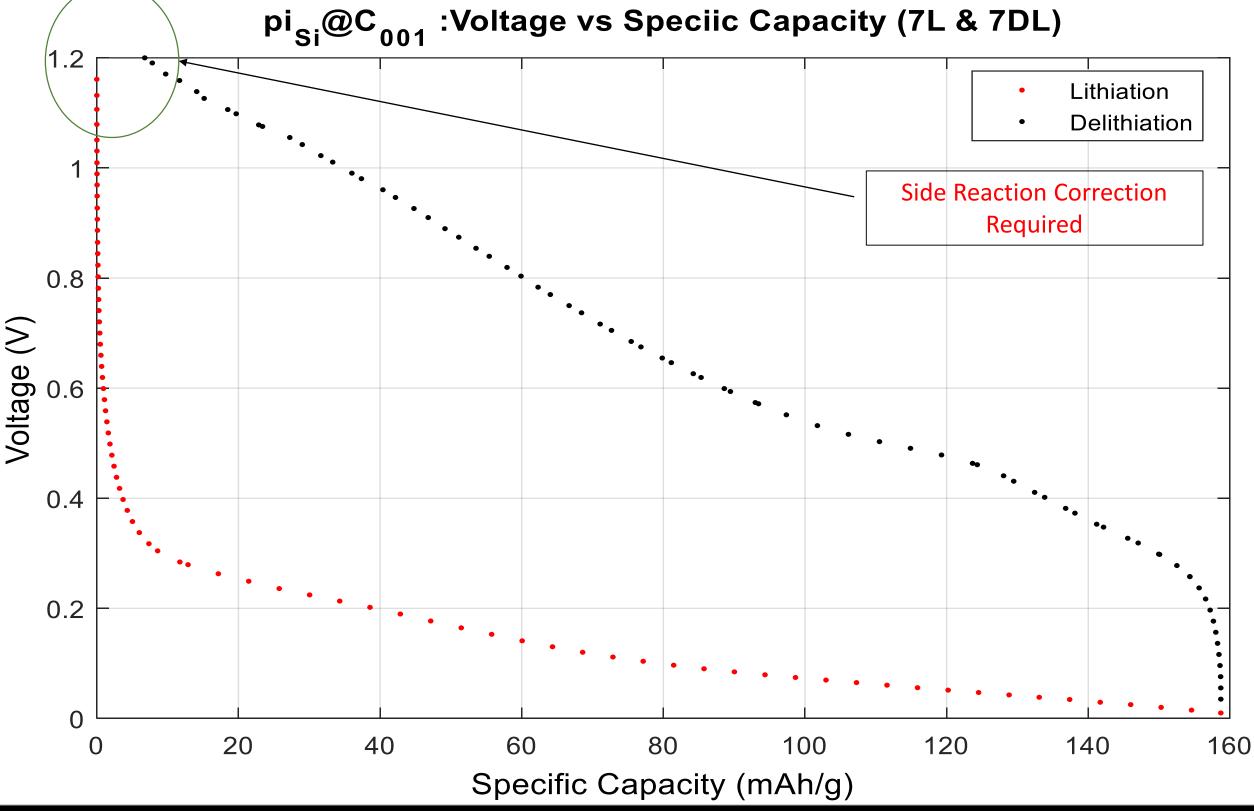
Al-Mustasin Abir Hossain<sup>a</sup>, Younghwan Cha<sup>b</sup>, Min-Kyu Song<sup>b</sup> and Sun Ung Kim<sup>a\*</sup> <sup>a</sup> Electrochemical Engineering Lab, School of Engineering and Computer Science (ENCS), Washington State University, Vancouver <sup>b</sup> Song Research Group, School of Mechanical and Materials Engineering, Washington State University, Pullman

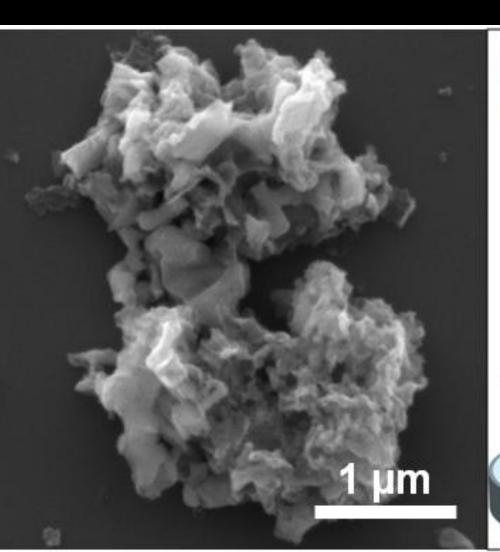
### Abstract

A physics-based electrochemical model has been developed to investigate overall performance and sensitivity analysis of Silicon anode based Lithiumion batteries. Lithiation-Delithiation cycling has been done on the porous Si anode coin cell. Then side reaction has been corrected on the exchange current density,  $i_0$  SR of the cell.  $i_0$  SR as a function of cycle numbers have been plotted in the graph. It has been noticed, side reaction exchange current density in the initial cycles just because of SEI layer formation at the interphase of anode and separator of the battery. In the later cycles, it reduces to small values. Then, a single particle half-cell model has been developed and simulated to validate the experimental result. In the model, different equations (logarithmic, linear, average) to evaluate side-reaction exchange current density. It has been observed logarithmic i0\_SR as a function of the state of charge(SOC) has been fitted the best with the experimental results.

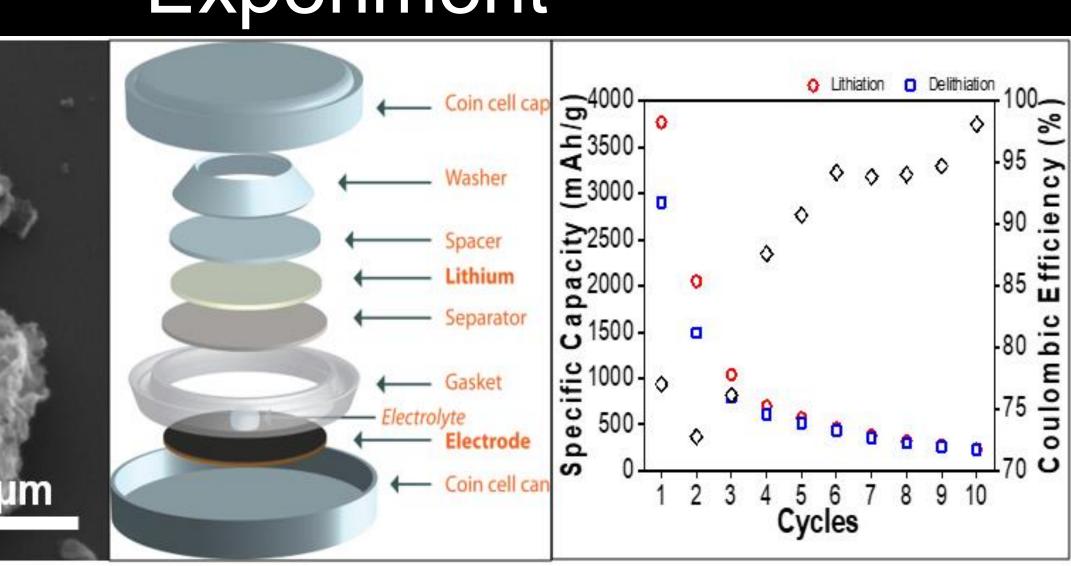
### Introduction/Motivation

- It has been suggested that the performance of the Lithium-ion Batteries can be improved if the graphite in anode could be replaced with silicon because of its high capacity.
- Silicon experiences a large volume change during battery cycling, which can cause cracks at the surface of the electrodes, failure at the separatorelectrodes interface and large volumetric changes to the cell.
- To optimize the Si-anode-battery design, side reaction must be corrected • on the exchange current density of the cell.





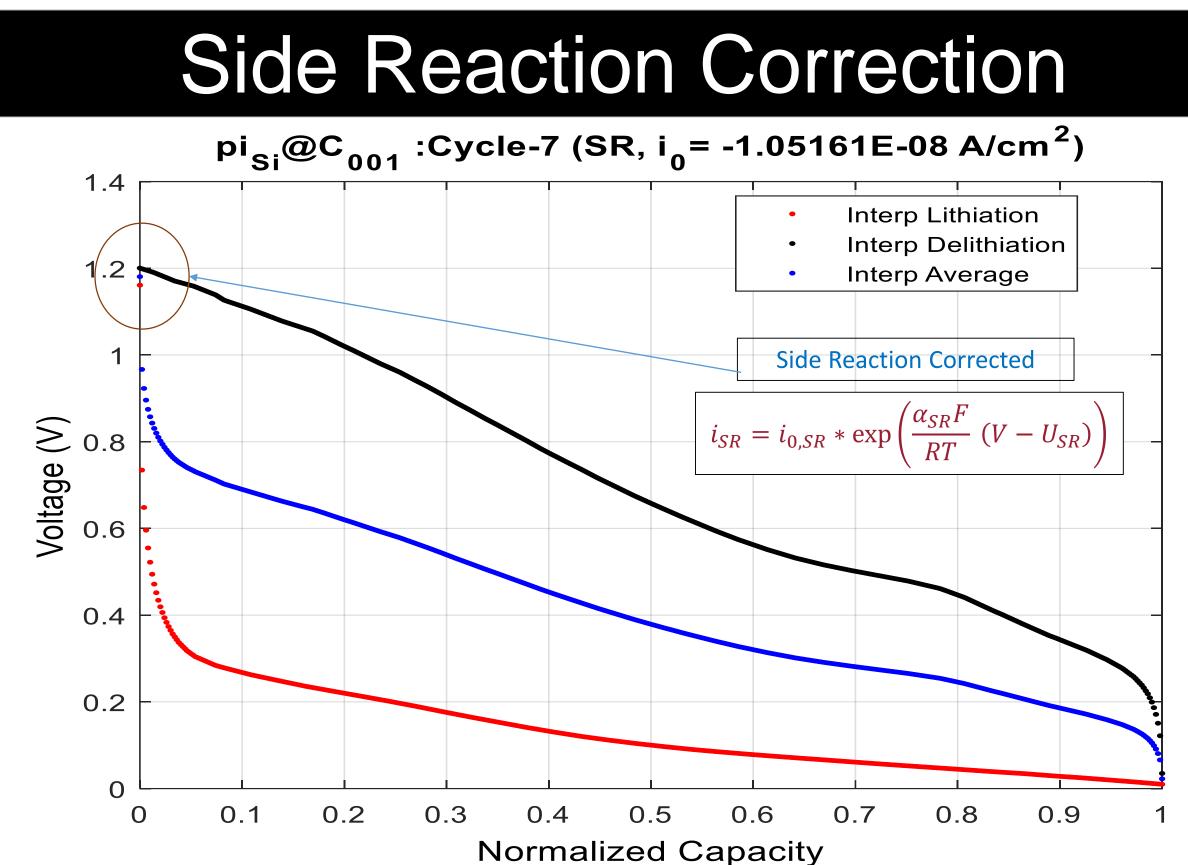
## Experiment



Carbon coated Macroporous Si (pSi@C)

			Exp	erim	enta	IRE	esult	S	
		i0_si	de reacti	i <mark>on vs Cyc</mark>	le Num	bers			Cycle No.
	1.00E-07								1
	0.00E+00	● 6, -2.38575E-0805168E-0804062E-09					2		
2]	-1.00E-07			• 6, -2.385 5, -6.52942E-08	75E-0805168E-0894	0622-09 10,-0.	010095-09		3
cm^	-1.00E-07 -2.00E-07		4, -1.990	)74F-07					4
A	-3.00E-07		3, -2.57567E-07						5
side	-4.00E-07								6
0	-5.00E-07								
	-6.00E-07	2 5 00							/
	-7.00E-07	2, -5.90	144E-U7						8
		0 2	2 4	-		8	10	12	9
				Cycle Ni	umber				10

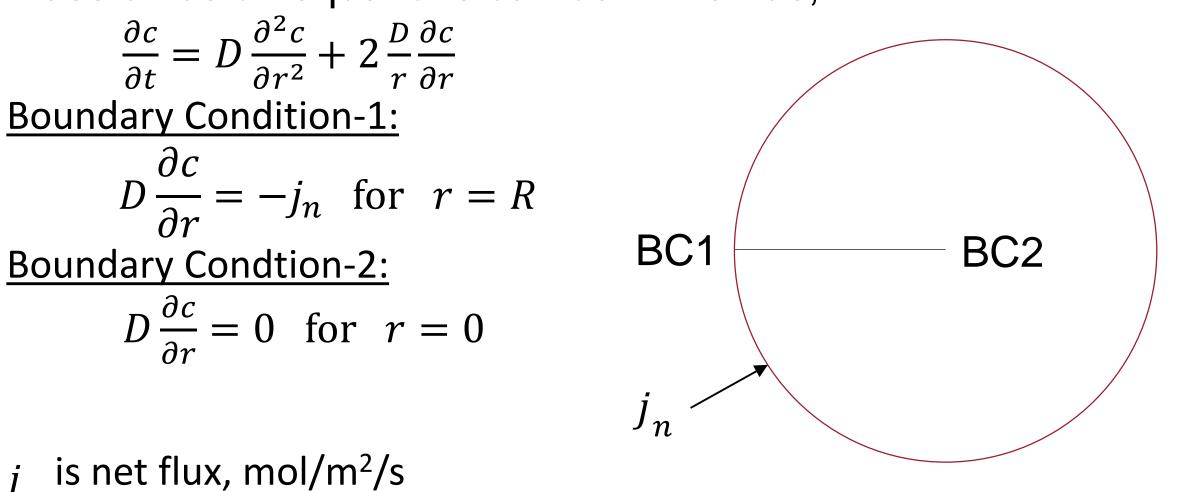
i0_side [A/cm^2]
N/A
-5.90944E-07
-2.57567E-07
-1.99074E-07
-6.52942E-08
-2.38575E-08
-1.05161E-08
-9.94062E-09
7.32467E-09
-6.01669E-09



Modeling Parame					
Name	Value	Units			
r <sub>o</sub>	500	[nm]	Pa		
D <sub>s</sub>	2E-15	[m²/S]			
i0 <sub>1</sub>	1.46E-3	[A/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Exchange		
i0 <sub>2</sub>	8.46E-6	[A/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Exchange		
D <sub>s</sub> i0 <sub>1</sub>	2E-15 1.46E-3	[m <sup>2</sup> /S] [A/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Exchan		

### Mathematical Model

Mass diffusion equations can be written as,



 $J_n$ 

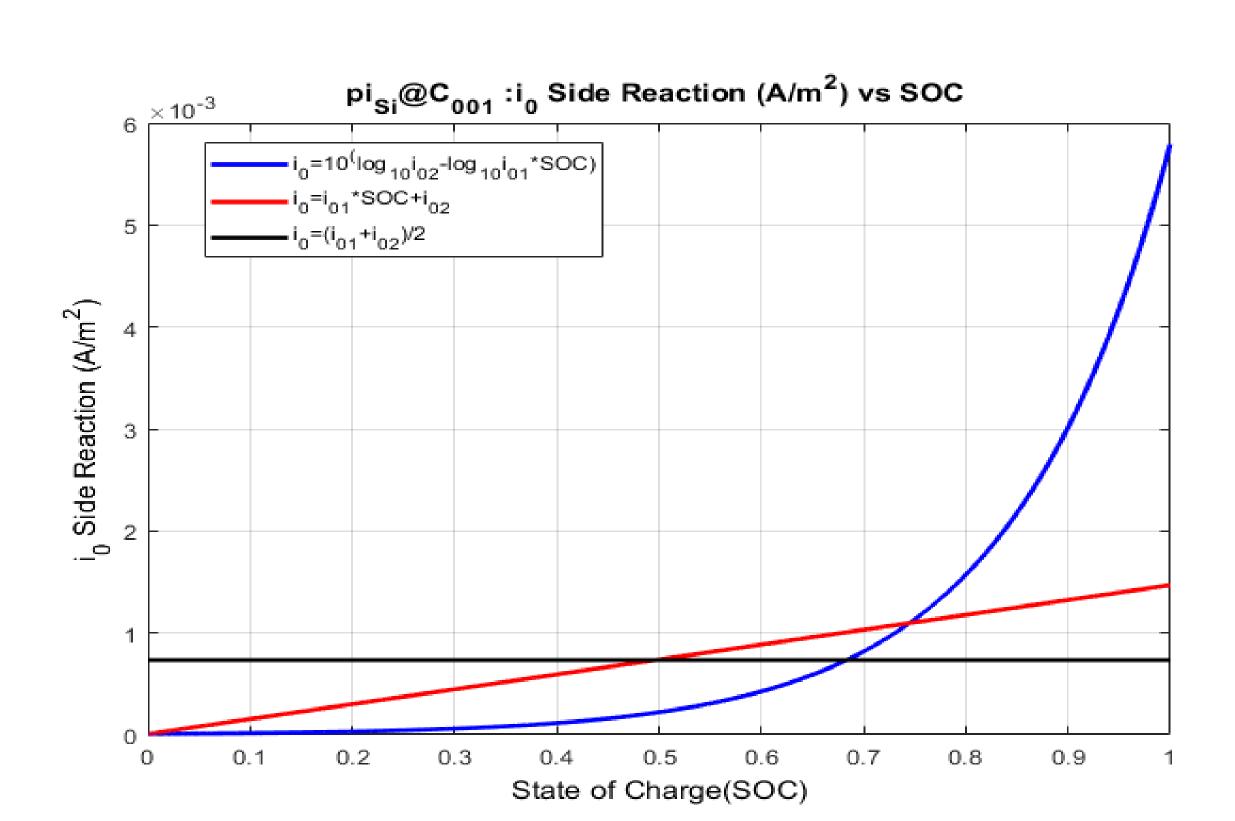
 $\sigma_h$  is hydrostatic stress at the surface layer of electrode, N/m<sup>2</sup> Use  $\alpha = 0.5$  Then, Butler Volmer (BV) equation becomes [3],  $j_n = \frac{i_0}{F} \left\{ \exp\left[\frac{F(V-U) - \sigma_h \Omega}{2RT}\right] - \exp\left[-\frac{F(V-U) - \sigma_h \Omega}{2RT}\right] \right\}$ 

i<sub>o</sub> for Side Reaction (logarithmic), linear and average express  $i_0 = 10^{(\log_{10} i_0) - \log_{10} i_0 + SOC)$ 

$$i_0 = i0_1 * SOC + i0$$

$$i_0 = (i0_1 + i0_2)/2$$

Here,  $SOC = State \ of \ charge = c/c_max$ Hydrostatic Equation was generated for Cheng and Verbrugge's solution[1]. At the surface, the stress becomes then,  $\sigma_h(R) = \frac{2E\Omega}{9(1-\nu)} [S_1 c_{a\nu}(R) - c(R)] + S_2$ 



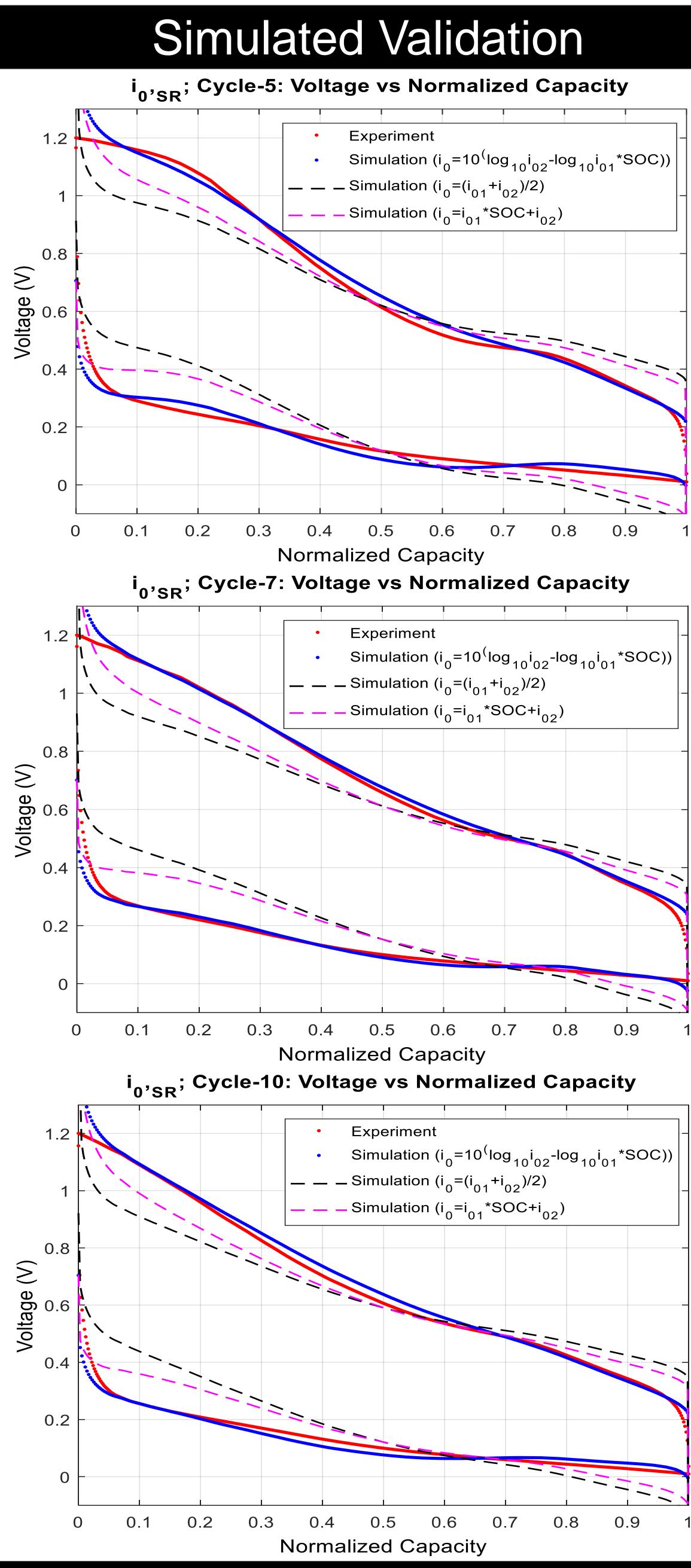


## eters

### Description

- article Radius
- Diffusivity
- ge Current Density-1
- ge Current Density-2

- [1] [2] [3]



## Conclusions

- Battery cycling was done in the silicon anode coin cell.
- Side-reaction in the exchange current density was corrected. • A physics-based model has been developed and simulated in
- COMSOL Multiphysics 5.5.
- best with the experimental result as showed in the graph.
- and best of the three cycles' results have been exhibited here.

### References

[1] Cheng, Y. and Verbrugge, M., 2008. The influence of surface mechanics on diffusion induced stresses within spherical nanoparticles. Journal of Applied Physics, 104(8), p.083521.

[2] Sethuraman, V., Srinivasan, V. and Newman, J., 2012. Analysis of Electrochemical Lithiation and Delithiation Kinetics in Silicon. Journal of The Electrochemical Society, 160(2), pp.A394-A403.

[3] Jin, C., Li, H., Song, Y., Lu, B., Soh, A. and Zhang, J., 2019. On stress-induced voltage hysteresis in lithium ion batteries: Impacts of surface effects and interparticle compression. Science China Technological Sciences, 62(8), pp.1357-1364 2207

# WASHINGTON STATE **UNIVERSITY**

riment -						
lation $(i_0 = 10^{(log_{10}i_{02} - log_{10}i_{01} * SOC))$						
lation ( $i_0 = (i_{01} + i_{02})/2$ )						
lation $(i_0 = i_{01} * SOC + i_{02})$						
				==_		
50.	6 0.	.7 0.	.8 0.	.9 1		
I Capacity						

It was observed the exchange current as a function of SOC fitted Experiment and simulation were conducted for ten different cycles