

Influence of the Stretching on the Ionic Conductivity of Solid Polymer Electrolyte.

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Introduction

- Solid Polymer Electrolyte (SPE).
- Interest: Flexibility, process easiness, lack of volatile compounds, and chemical and electrochemical stability toward Li metal [2].
- Targeted application: Room temperature Li battery comprising SPE.

1- Ionic transport

The SPE electrolyte resistance R_{el} is determined by Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) [1]



Influence of the Stretching on the Ionic Conductivity of Solid Polymer Electrolyte

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4-Results σ_{I} vs σ_{L} **Objectives** PEO/LiTFSI & PEO/LiTFSI + NCC (cellulose) [3] 80°C 60°C 40°C 1E-03 1E-03 2 - Instrumentation: Design of a setup to couple electric measurements and elongation as a function of temperature and under inert gas. **1E-04** $\widehat{}$ **[−]** ¹E-04 3 - Modeling: Determination of the current vector density depending on 1E-05 [▲]// +NCC the SPE geometries (elongation effect) to calculate accurately $\sigma_{\prime\prime}$ and $\sigma_{\rm L}$. 1E-05 O 1E-06 L +NCC **2-Instrumentation** Optical window 1E-06 1E-07 Lid 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 1000/T(K) PEO: $\sigma_{//} = 1.9 \text{ X } \sigma_{\text{L}}$ PEO+NCC: $\sigma_{//} = 2.7 \text{ X} \sigma_{\text{L}} \text{ at } 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ Motor _____ Tensile Sample Modeling device Plate Ventilator ⁶ **PEO/Litfsi** Frame Heater $\varepsilon = 9\%$ Outlet 3.0E-06 (inert gas) – Lid 45°C 100 2.5E-06 σExp Inlet (inert gas) **o** Model 2.0E-06 First design – in glove box at R.T. Final design – ongoing with versatile T 1.5E-06 Surface **1.0E-06** 3 - Modeling $\sigma_{\text{Exp}} \sigma_{\text{Model}}$ σ_{Exp} and σ_{Model} are identical 20 A 44.4.4 4 *ε* = 0 % Edge effect in the cells is negligible Stationary electric current in conductive geometric medium factors Current vector density Re(Z) (M Ω) in the electrolytes \rightarrow Ohm's law $J = \sigma E$ Edges **Conclusion & perspective** with J current density (A/m^2) . $\sigma_{1/} > \sigma_{I}$ for all PEO based SPEs (homopolymer, composite, statistical) Modeling captures the experimental behavior <u>Input</u> > Other transport properties to be characterized //U=**R_{e/}in** <u>Output</u> U applied (V) Cross section surface modeling Current density of the References of the SPE $(cm^2) = I$ $\rightarrow \sigma$ Model electrolyte (A/cm²) **R**_{el} in experiment [1] D. Lisbona, T. Snee, Process Saf. Environ., 89 (2011) 434. R_{el} in experiment $\leftrightarrow R_{el}$ in modeling $\rightarrow \sigma_{Exp}$ vs. σ_{Model} [2] W. Xu et al., Energy Environ. Sci., 7 (2014) 513. [3] M.S. Azizi et al. J. Phys. Chem. B 2004, 108, 10845-10852.

• Context: Conventional Li-ion batteries can leak and react. [1]. 1 - Ionic transport: Develop a solid methodology to determine ionic Solution? Replace the liquid electrolyte by a non-flammable dry conductivity σ upon SPE stretching: through-plane (σ_{I}) vs. in-plane (σ_{I}). Geometry of the measure





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