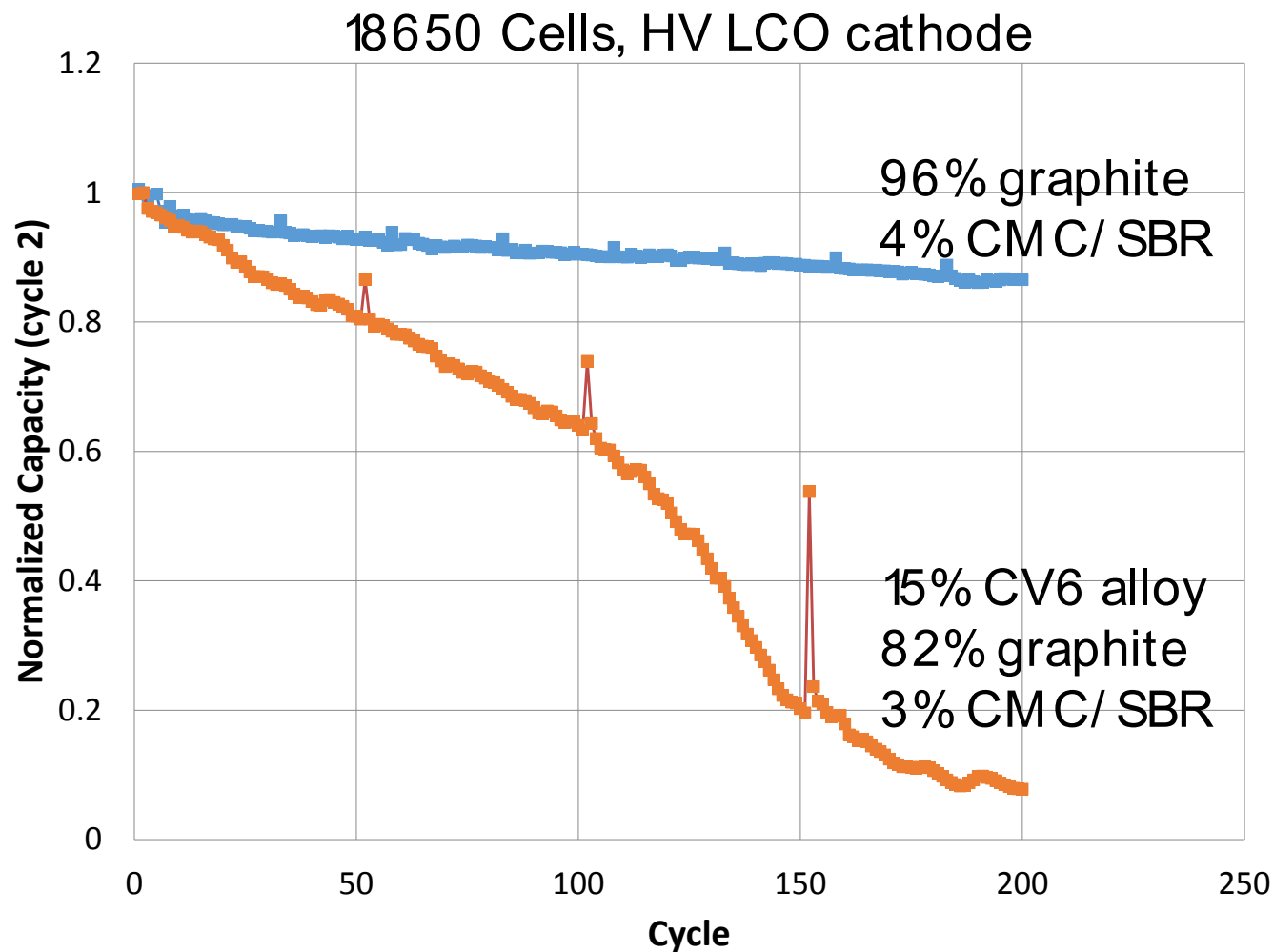


# Si Alloy Anode: Sudden Fade Challenge

- Project # ES256
- Electronics Materials Solutions Division
- June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

# Capacity Fade Suddenly Accelerates with Si Alloy Anode

- Electrolyte: EC:EMC 3:7 + 10% FEC, 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub>
- The capacity fade rate suddenly increased after 100 cycles with 15% Si alloy.
- Graphite alone shows no such kind of sudden fade within its typical cycle life



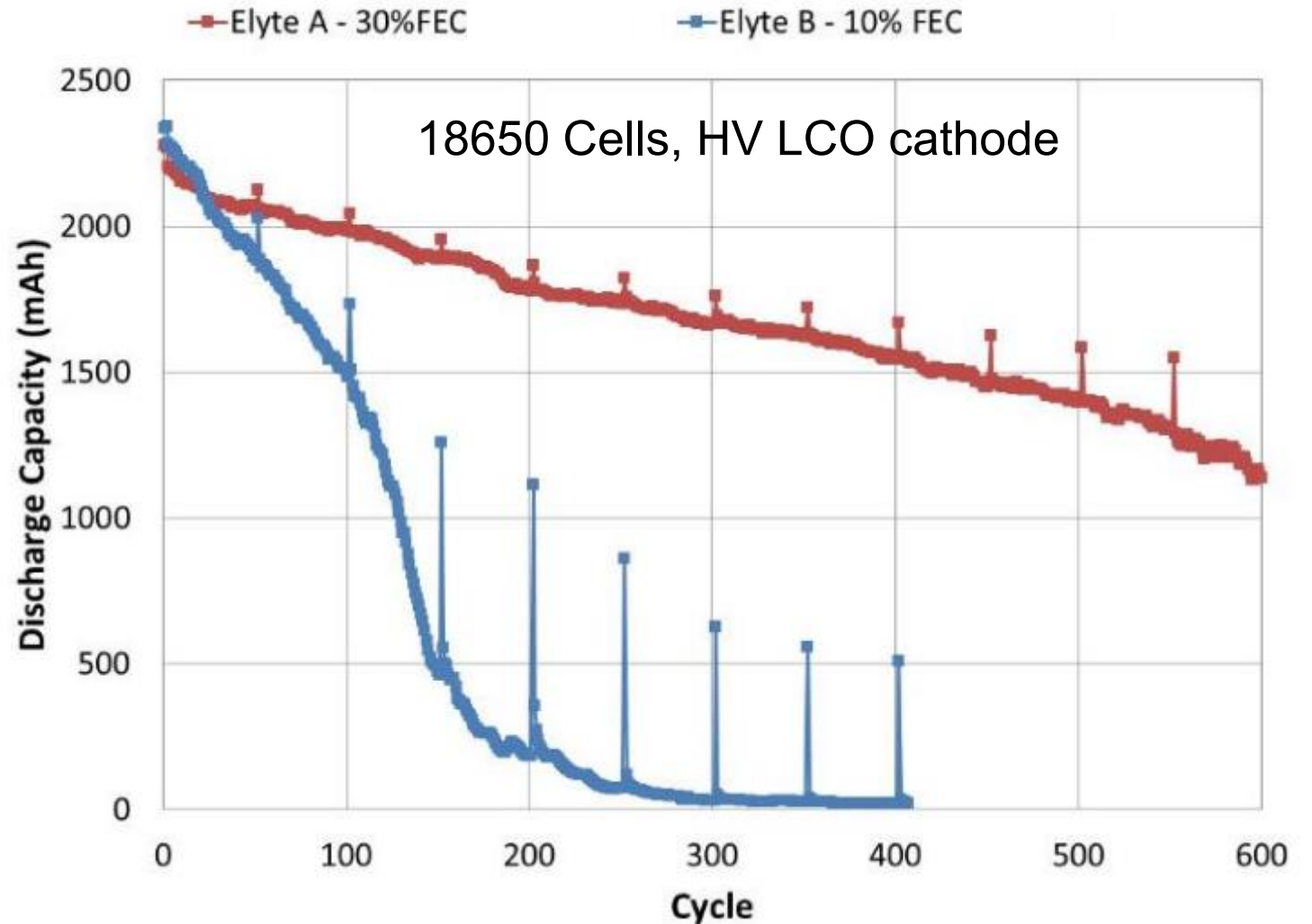
# FEC Plays a Critical Role to Delay the Sudden Fade

## Electrolytes

- **A** - FEC:EMC:DMC:PC  
3/3/3/1 0.95M LiPF<sub>6</sub>, 0.05M LiBOB
- **B** - EC:EMC 3:7 + 10%  
FEC, 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub>

Very different behavior with  
electrolyte composition

Conclusion: FEC delays  
rapid fade.

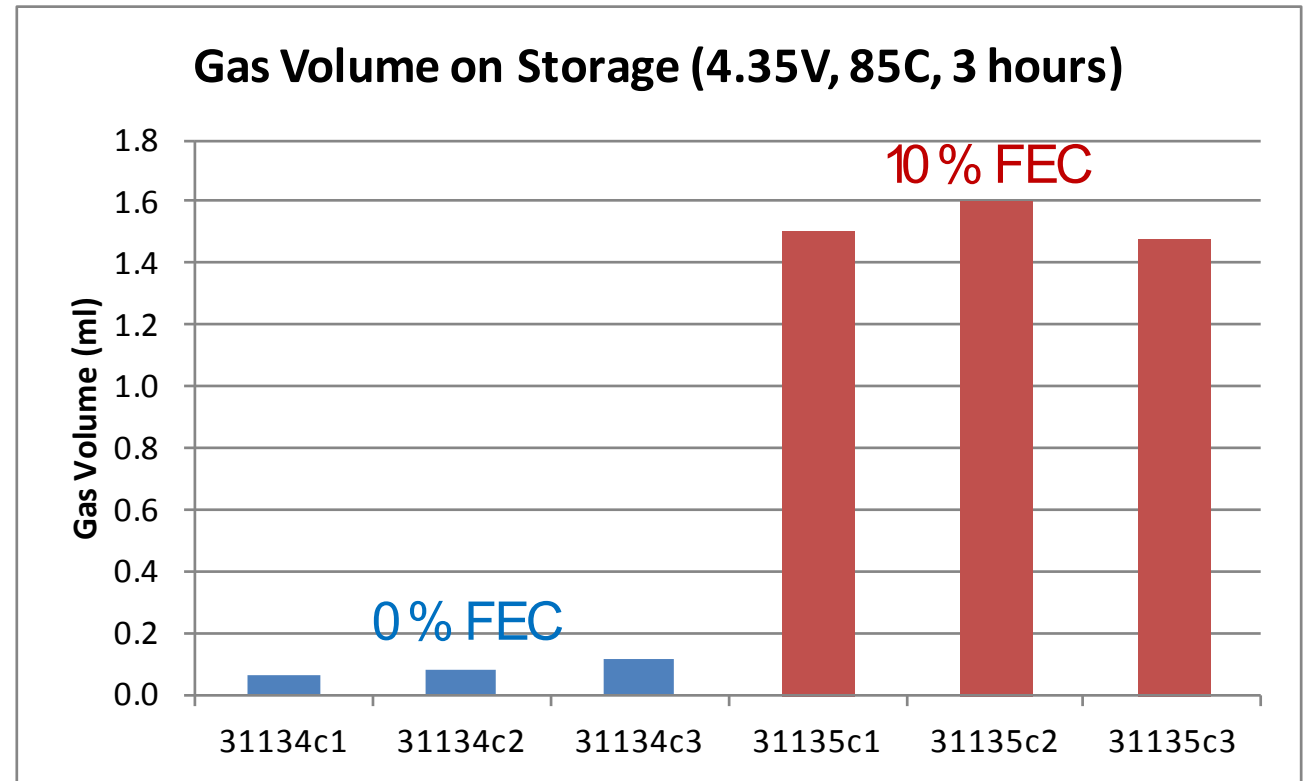


# Large Amount of FEC Causes Serious Gassing

- Si alloy anode/HV LCO
- Storage at 4.35V, 85C and 3 hours
- Electrolyte:

Blue: 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub> in EC/EMC (3:7) – Control

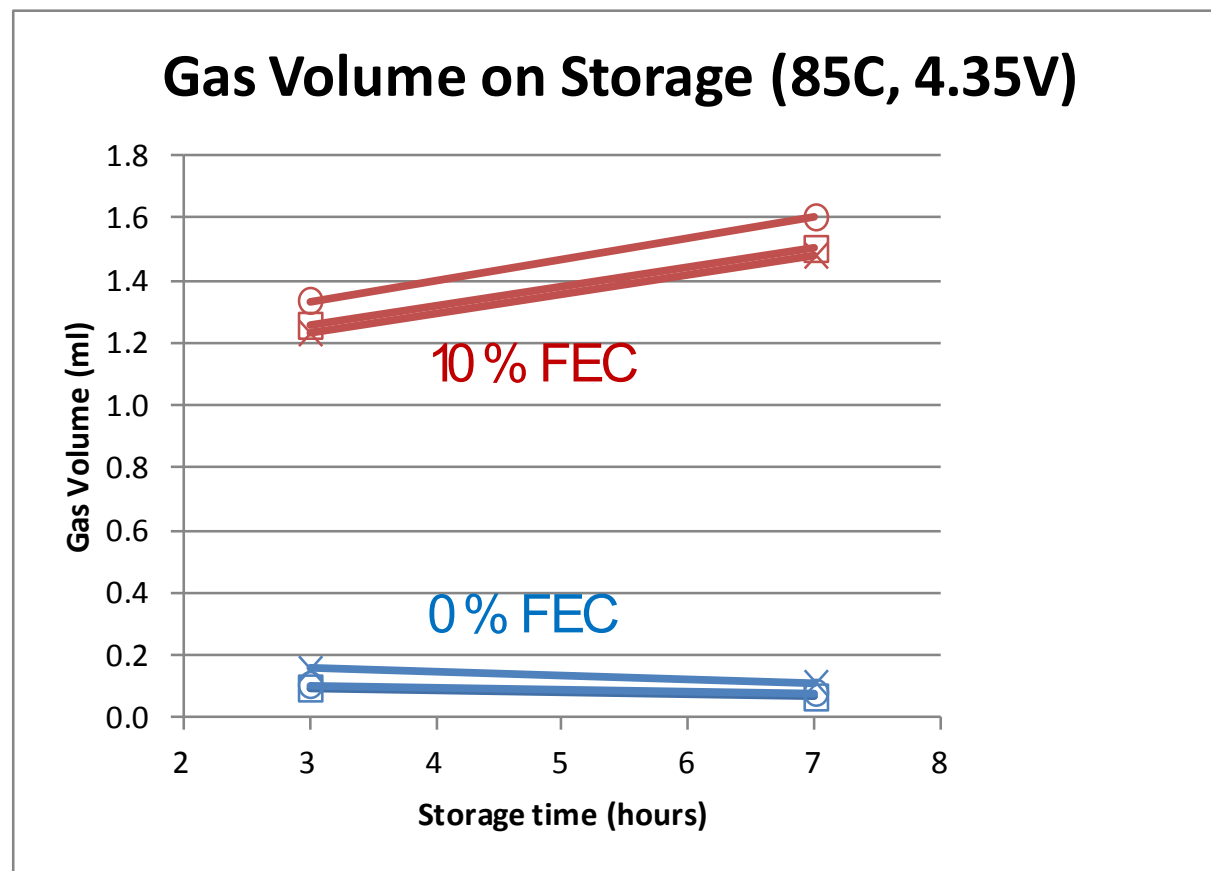
Red: Control+10% FEC



# Storage Gassing with FEC Continues After 3 Hours

- Si alloy anode/HV LCO
- Storage at 4.35V, 85C for 3 and 7 hours
- Electrolyte:

Blue: 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub> in EC/EMC (3:7) – Control  
Red: Control+10% FEC



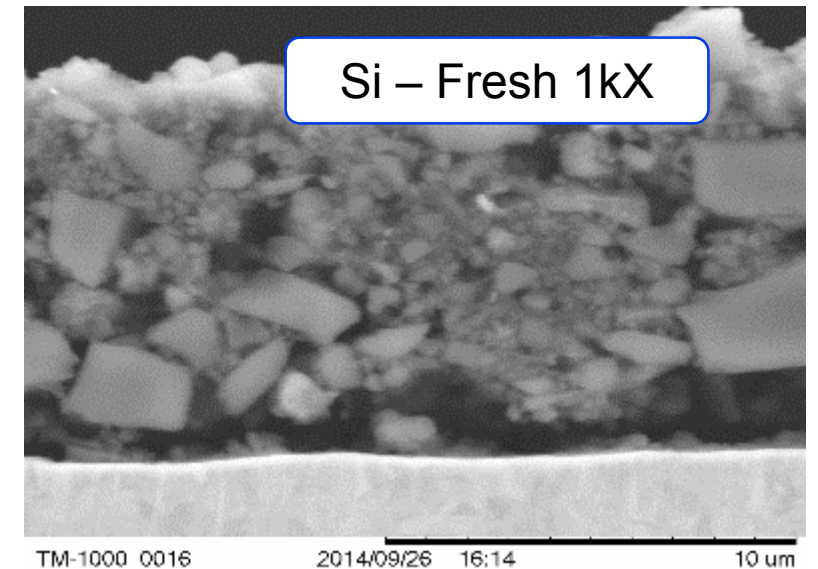
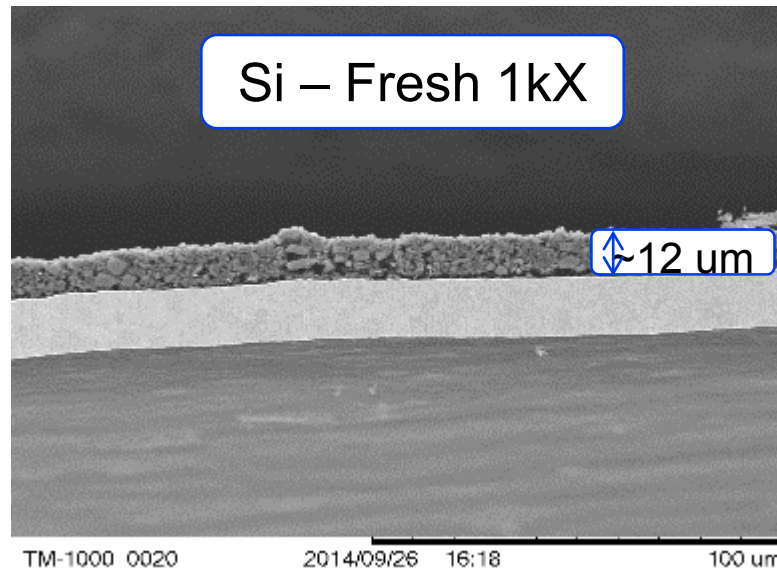
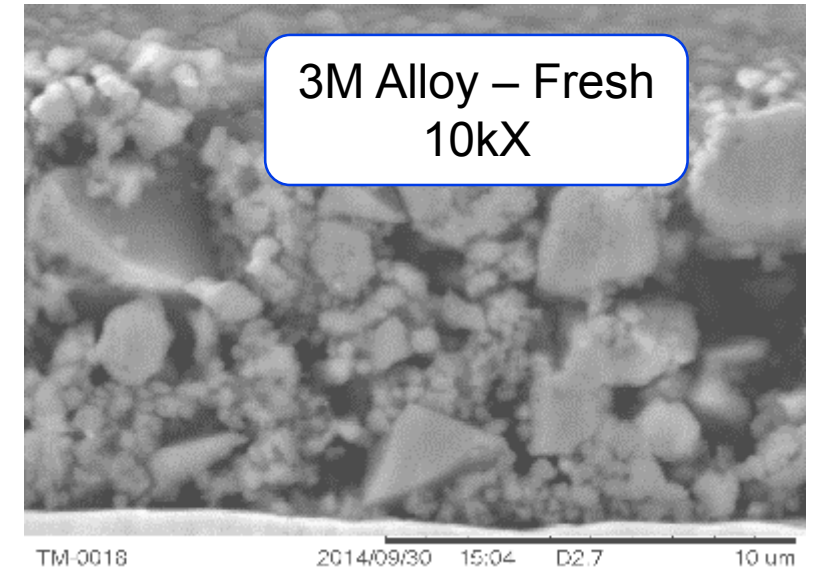
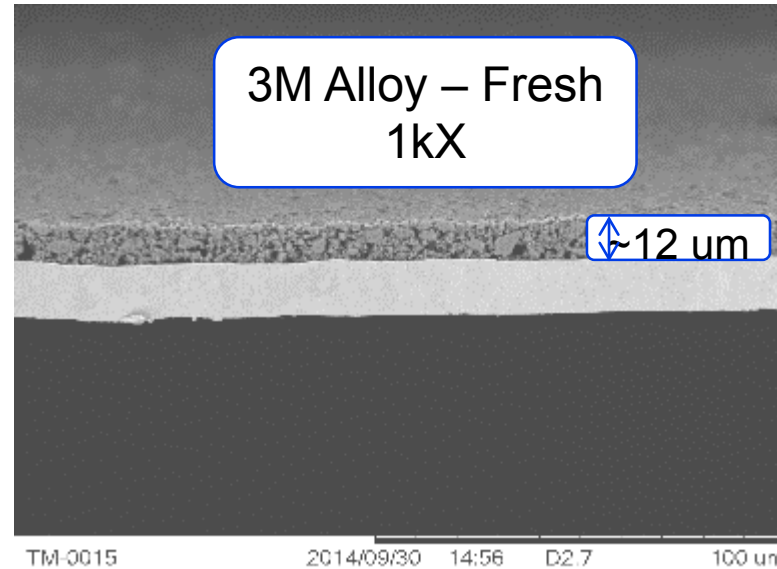
**Serious gassing issue makes high content of FEC less practical.**

# **Sudden Fade Mechanism**



# Si/Electrolyte reaction – Si consumption

- Cross section SEM images of electrodes before cycling
- 3M alloy coating similar to fresh Si coating
- Both Si and 3M alloy particles are clearly observed
- EC:EMC 3:7 + 10% FEC, 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub>

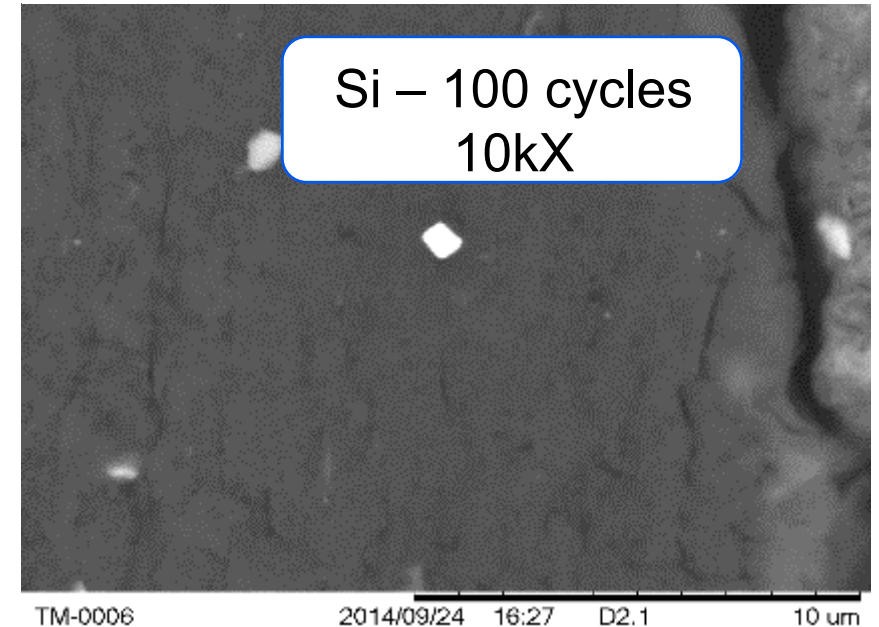
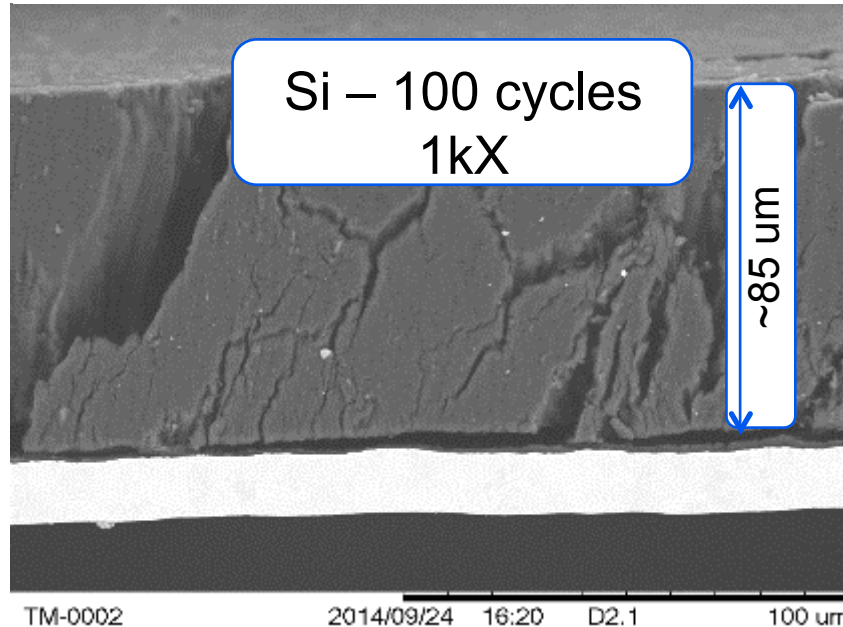
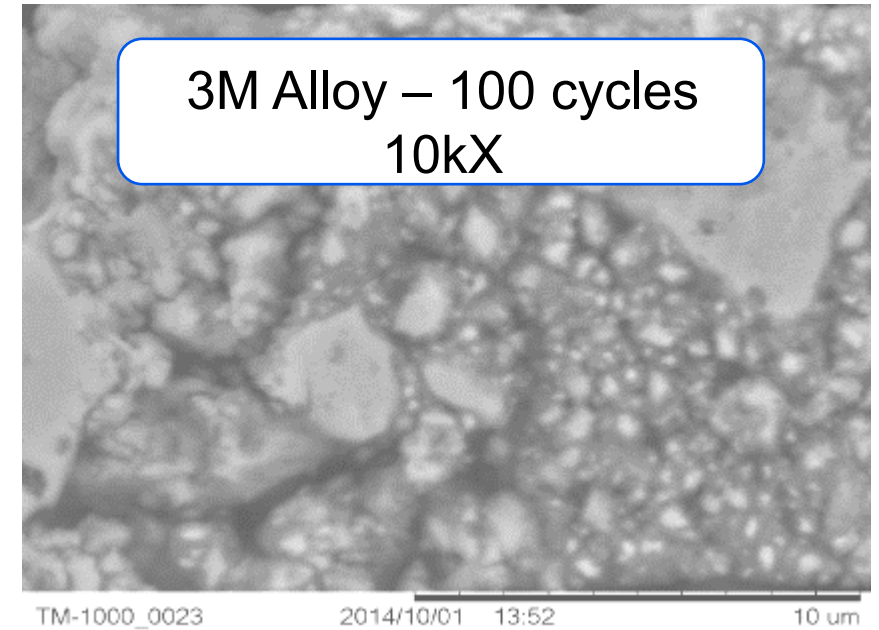
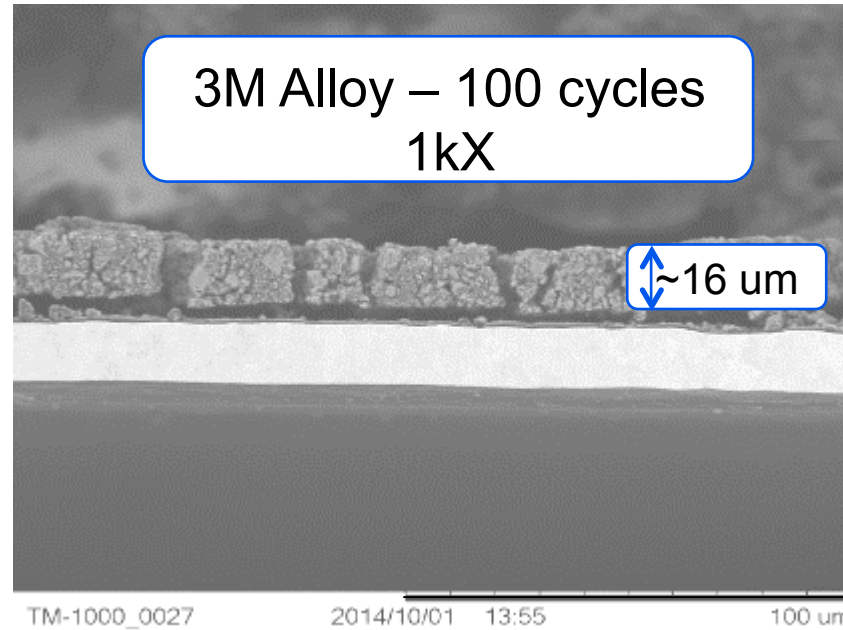


# Si Consumption

After 100 cycles

- Cycled 3M alloy has small SEI
- Cycled Si : there are no more particles! Only reacted material

Major expansion with Si due to SEI growth





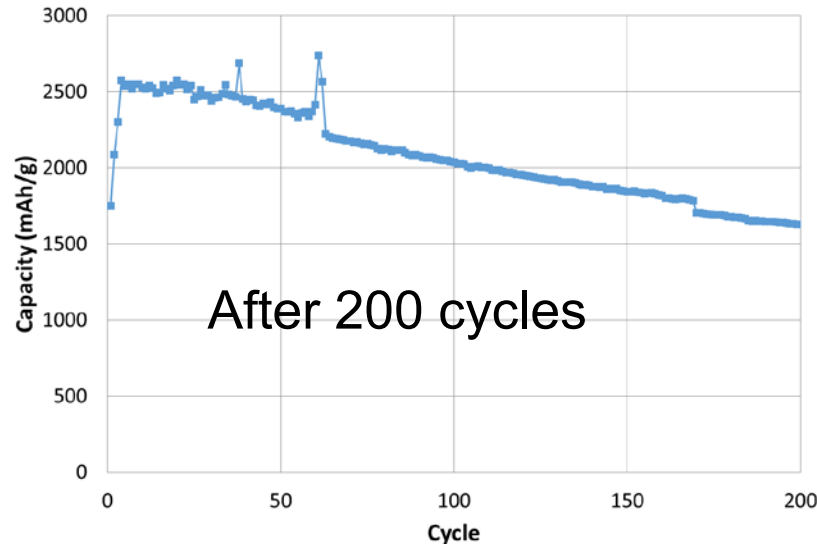
# Si/Electrolyte Reaction – FEC Consumption

18650 cells

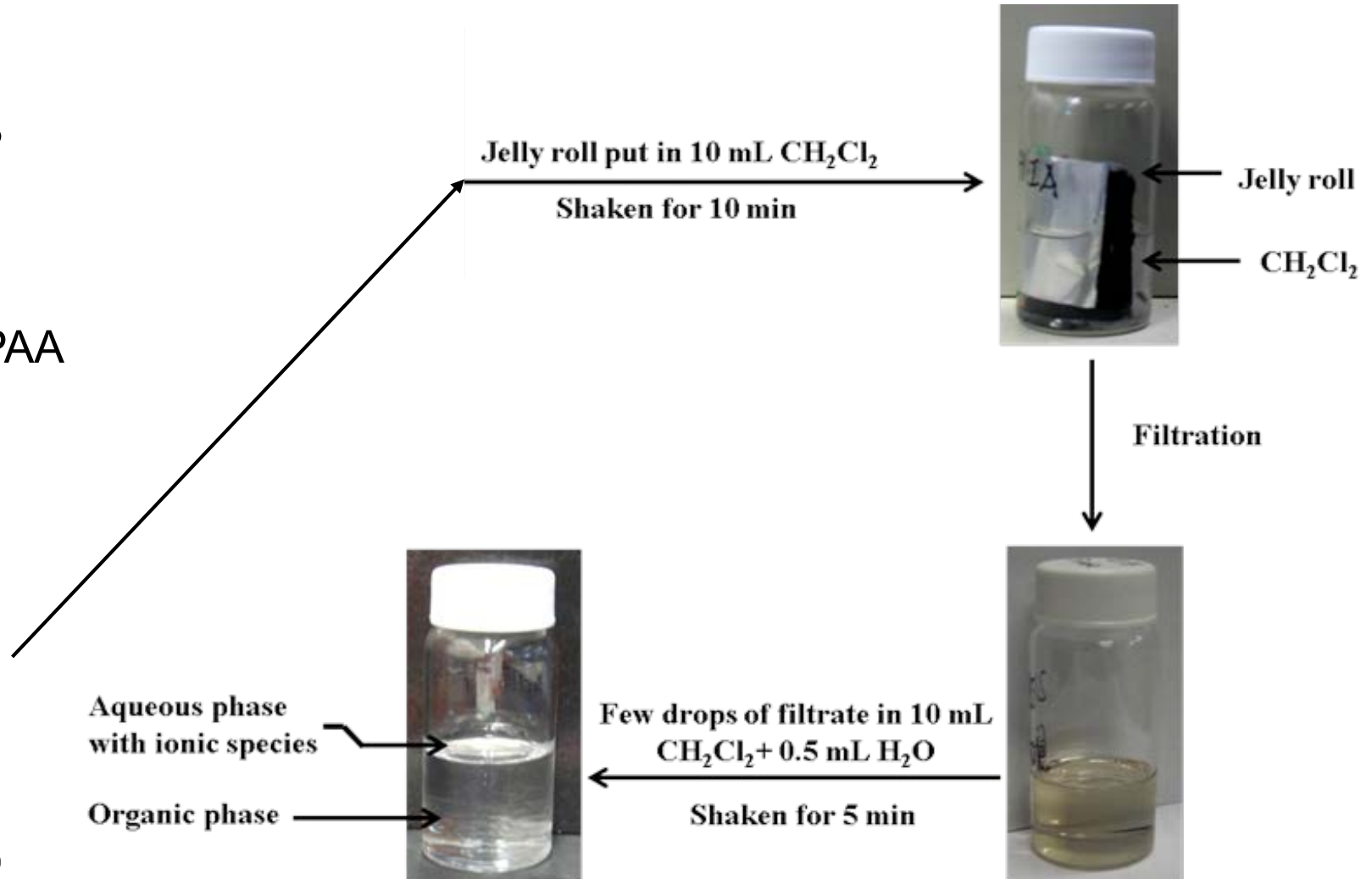
Electrolyte: FEC/EMC/DMC/PC  
3/3/3/1 0.95M LiPF<sub>6</sub>, 0.05M LiBOB

Cathode: HV LCO

Anode: 56 CV8/34 Graphite/10 LiPAA

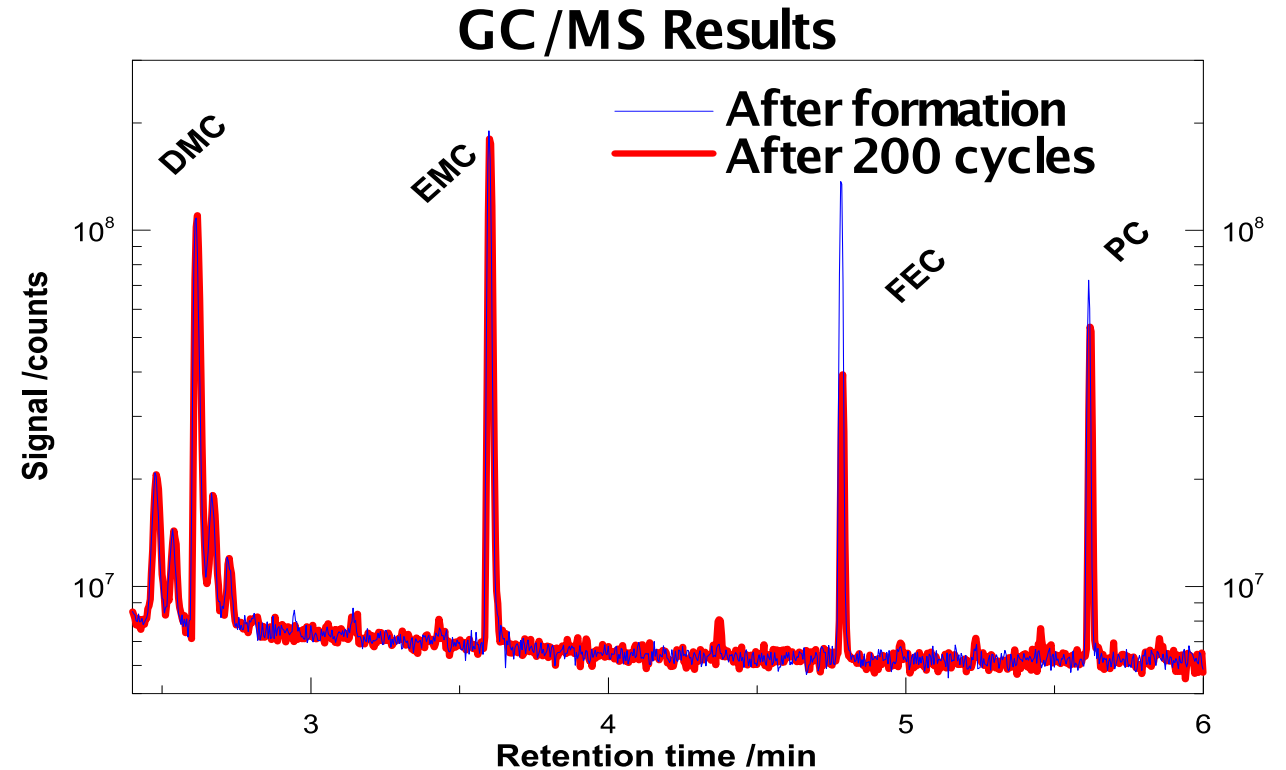


Electrolyte extraction method



# Si/Electrolyte Reaction – FEC Consumption

- Significant FEC assumption
- Assuming DMC and EMC consumption negligible, ~ 60% of the initial FEC has been consumed.
- About 10% of the initial PC have been consumed.
- Two unknown peaks seems to indicate trace amount of Si containing compounds

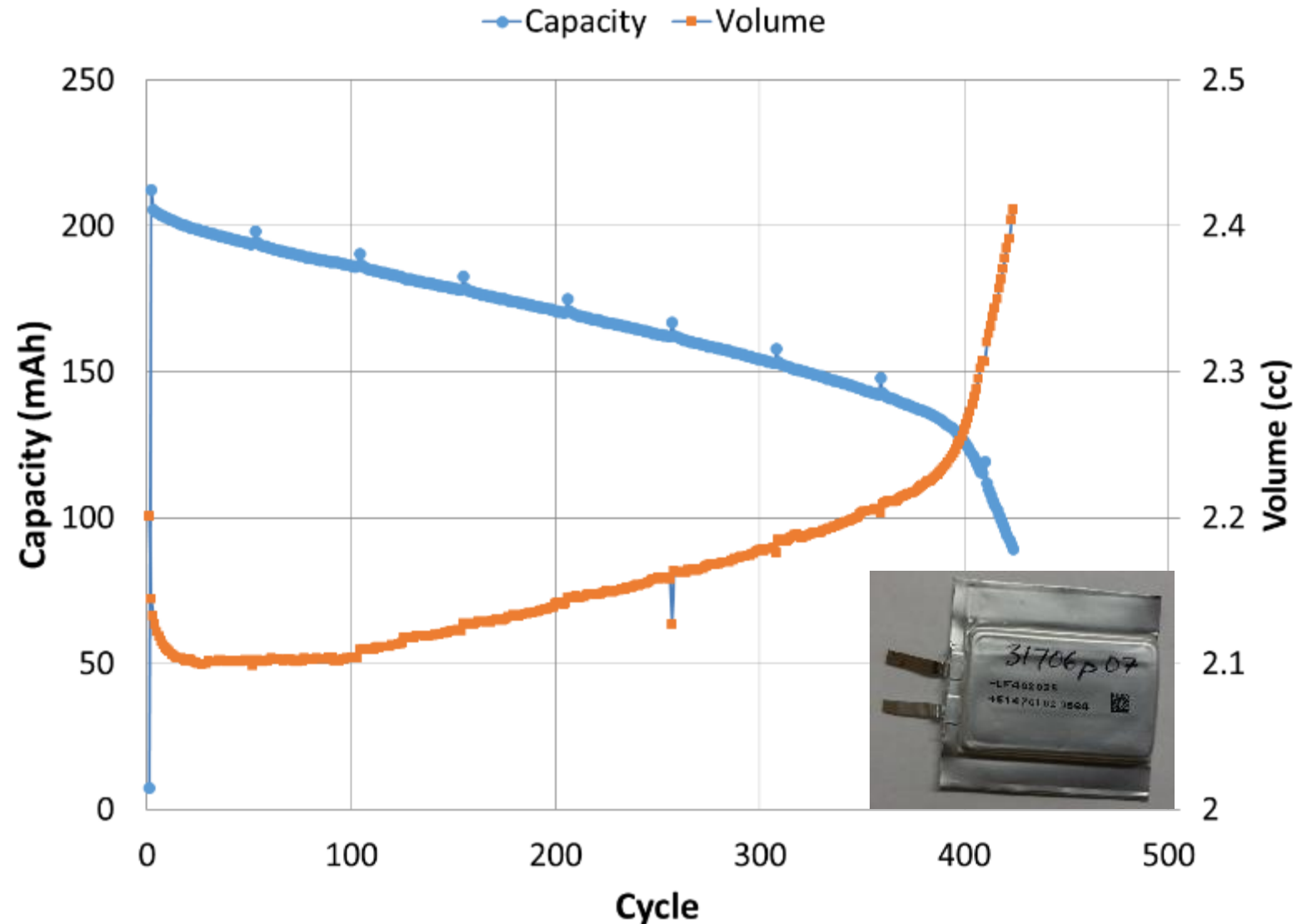


Cell	% DMC	% EMC	% FEC	% PC
7866 (uncycled)	$27.8 \pm .3$	$28.0 \pm .2$	$33.0 \pm 0.4$	$11.1 \pm 0.1$
7867 (cycled)	$37 \pm 1$	$38.8 \pm 0.2$	$11.4 \pm 0.4$	$12.2 \pm 0.5$

Concentrations shown as percent of DMC+EMC+FEC+PC

# Sudden Fade is Correlated With Rapid Swelling of Pouch Cells

- Pouch cells assembled by Li Fun (Hunan, China) with 3M CV7 alloy
- Approximately 5% volume expansion before sudden fade occurs
- Massive volume expansion upon sudden fade



# **Approach to Delay Sudden Fade**

# Shallow Cycling

Cathode

96% HVLCO; 2% SP; 2% PVDF

Anode

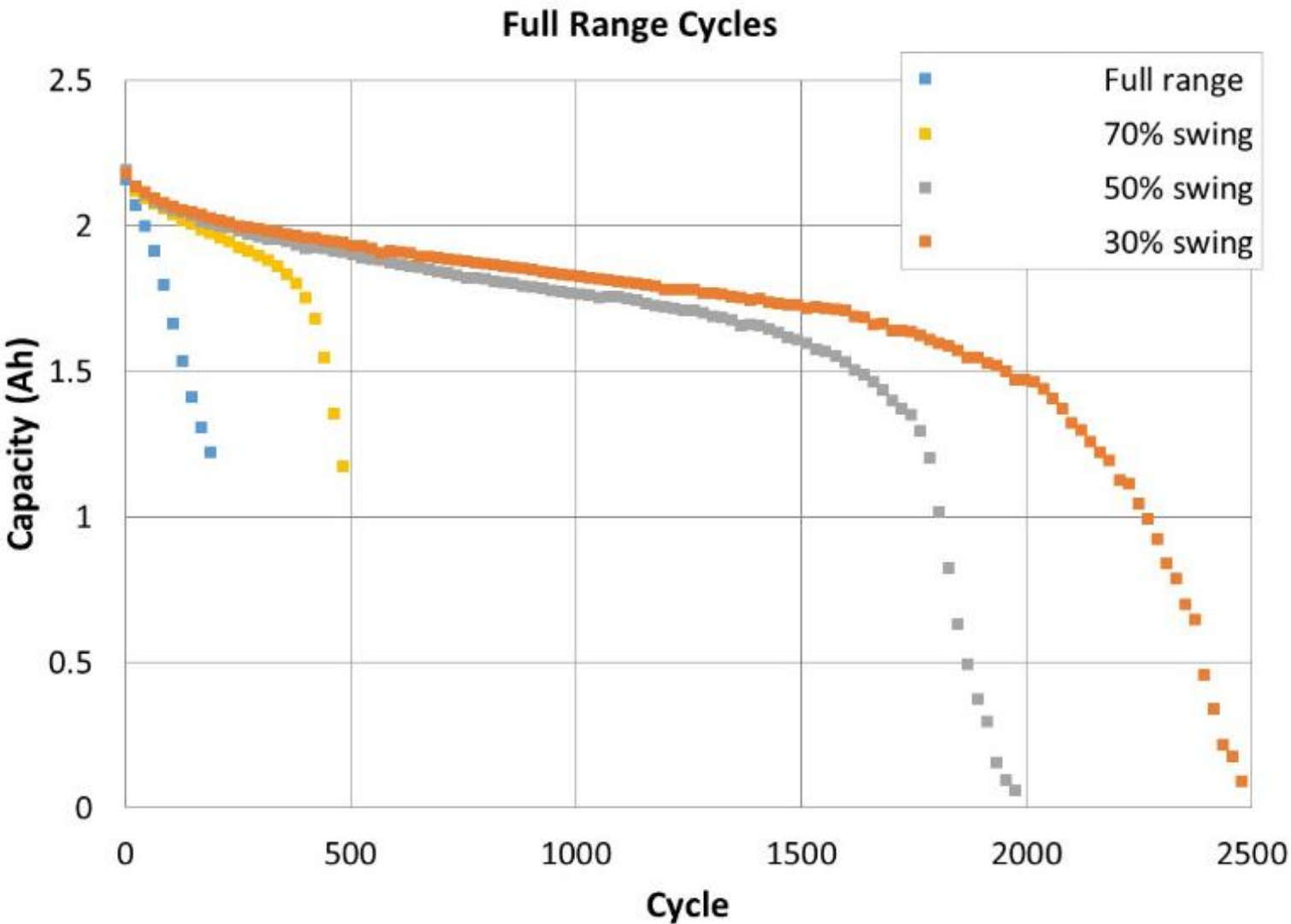
13% CV7; 75% Gr; 2% SP, 10% LiPAA

Electrolyte

5/25/35/35 FEC/EC/EMC/DMC 1M LiPI

Cycling protocol

- 1 full cycle: 3.0 - 4.35 V, C/4; C/2
- 20 shallow cycles
  - Charge to 4.35V
  - Limited cap discharge (30% or 50% or 70%)





# 3M Alloy with Improved Microstructure Delays Sudden Fade

18650 Cells

Cathode

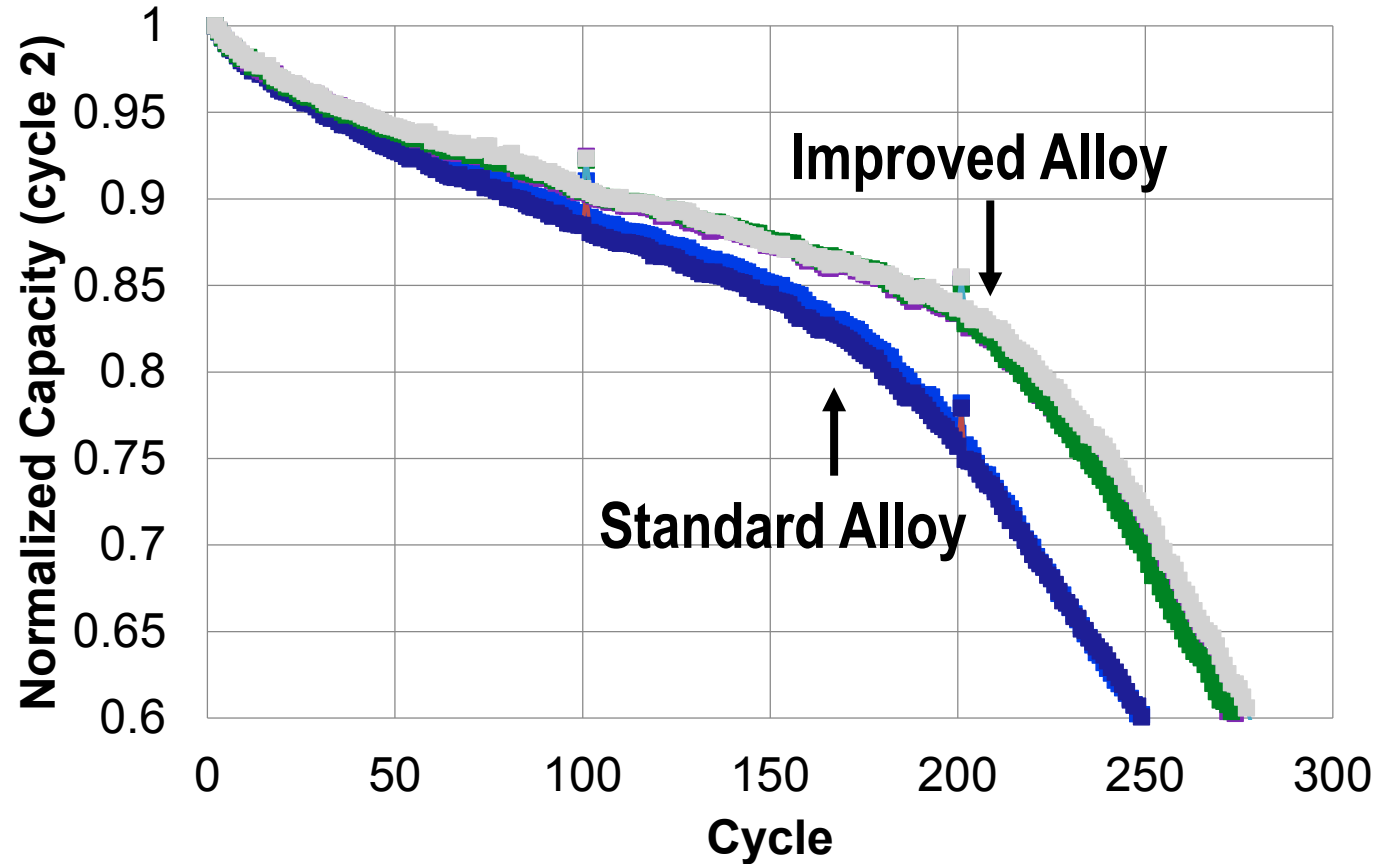
96% HVLCO; 2% SP; 2% PVDF

Anode

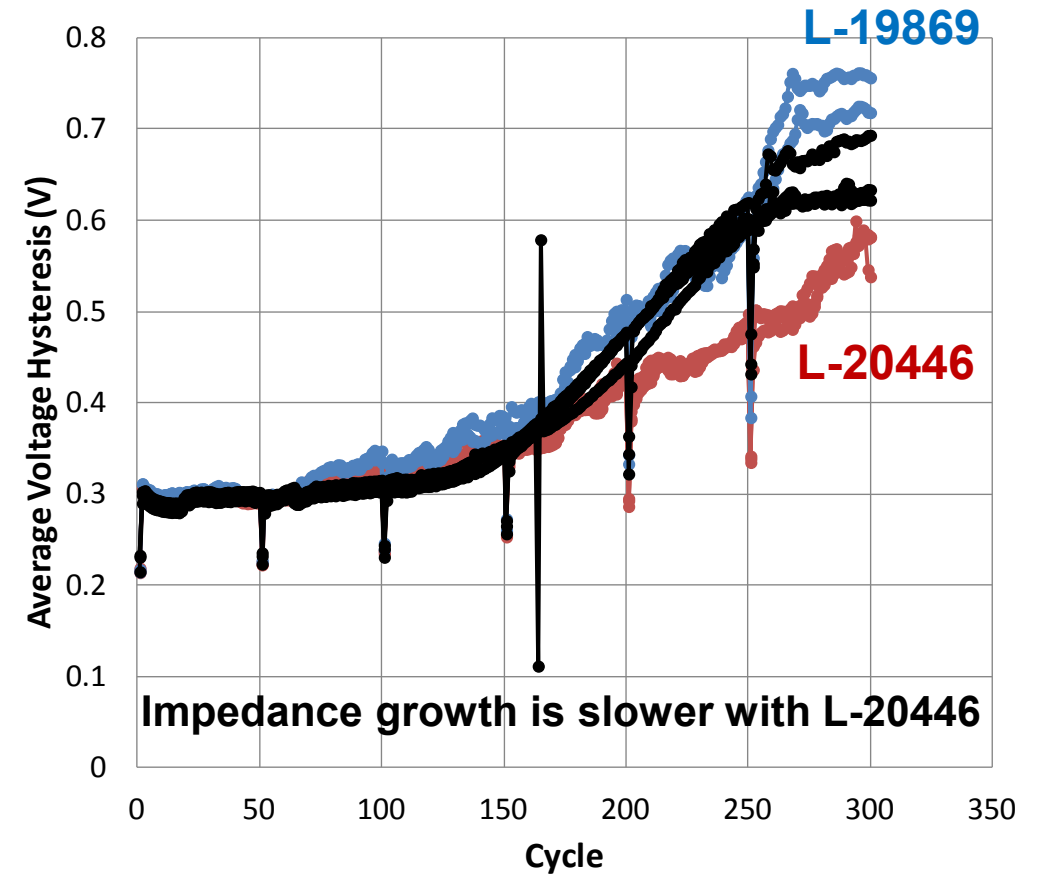
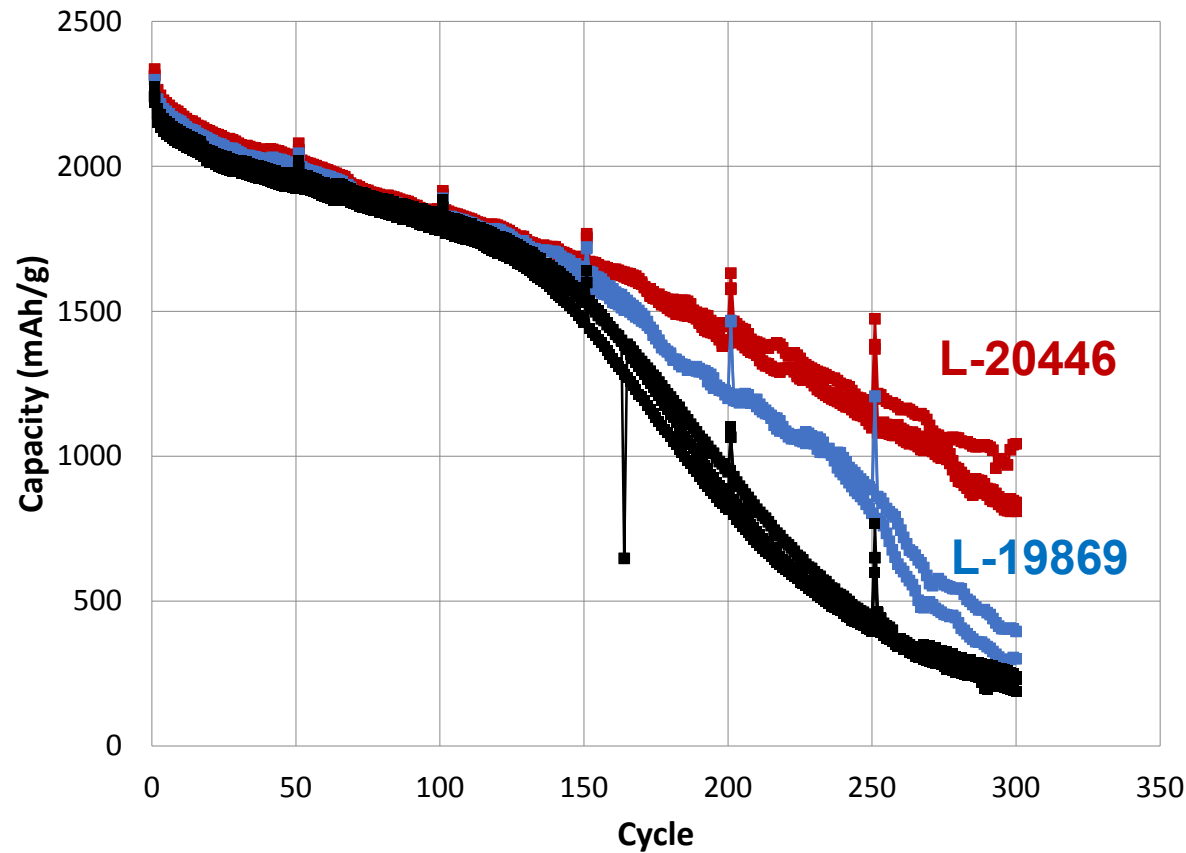
15% Alloy; 65% Gr; 10% KS6;  
10% LiPAA

Electrolyte

30/70 EC/EMC 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub>  
+10% FEC



# 3M Electrolyte Solvent L-20446 Delays Sudden Fade



1.0M LiPF<sub>6</sub> / EC:EMC ( 3:7 by wt) + 10 wt% FEC (FEC control)

1.0M LiPF<sub>6</sub> / EC:EMC:L-20446 ( 1:1:1 by wt) + 10 wt% FEC

1.0M LiPF<sub>6</sub> / EC:EMC:L-19869 ( 1:1:1 by wt) + 10 wt% FEC

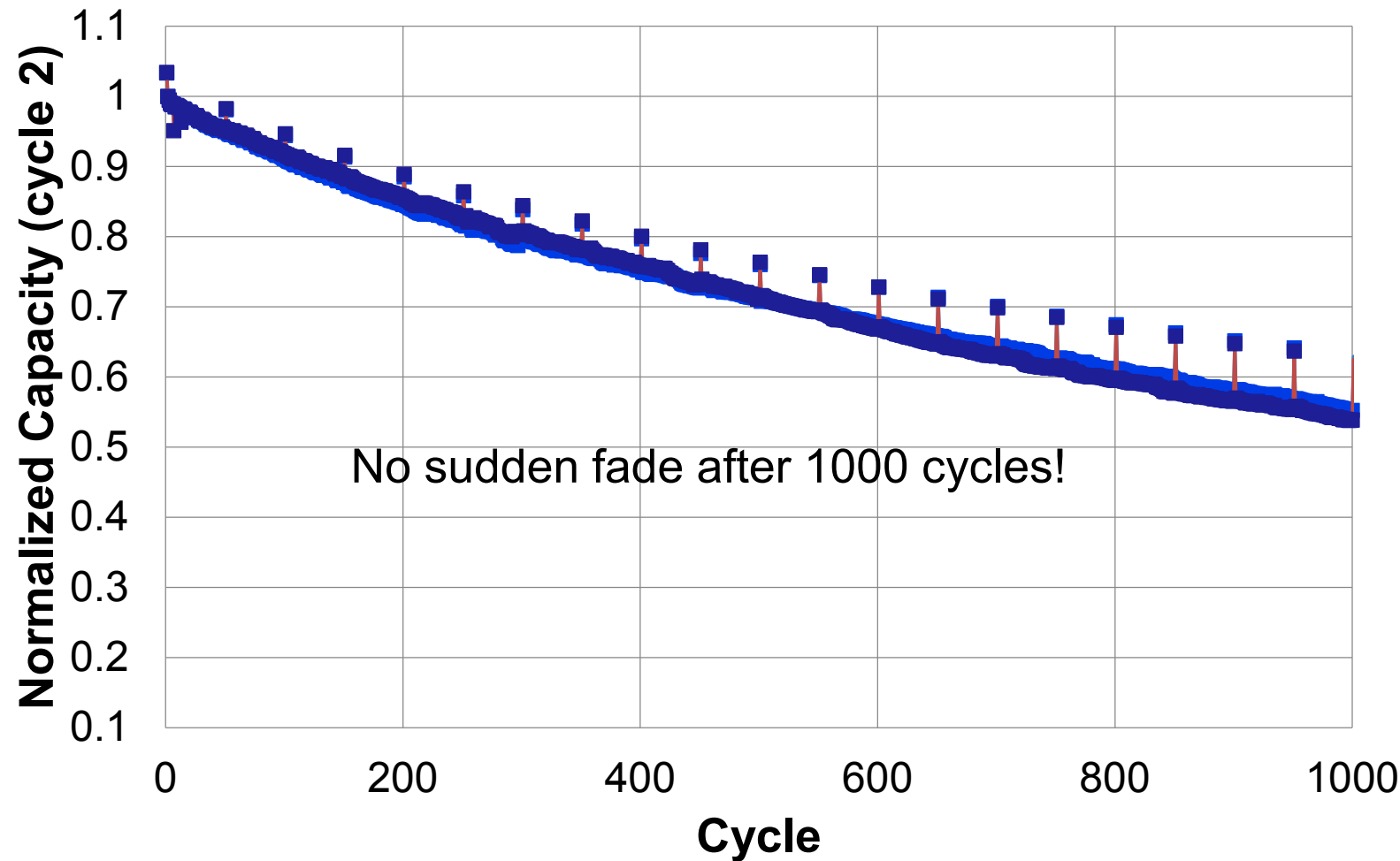
# Electrolyte with VC/EA Solvent Delays Sudden Fade

18650 Cells

Cathode  
96% NMC442; 2% SP; 2%  
PVDF

Anode  
56% CV4; 34% Gr; 10% LiPAA

Electrolyte  
25/75 VC/EA (Ethyl Acetate) 1M  
LiPF<sub>6</sub>



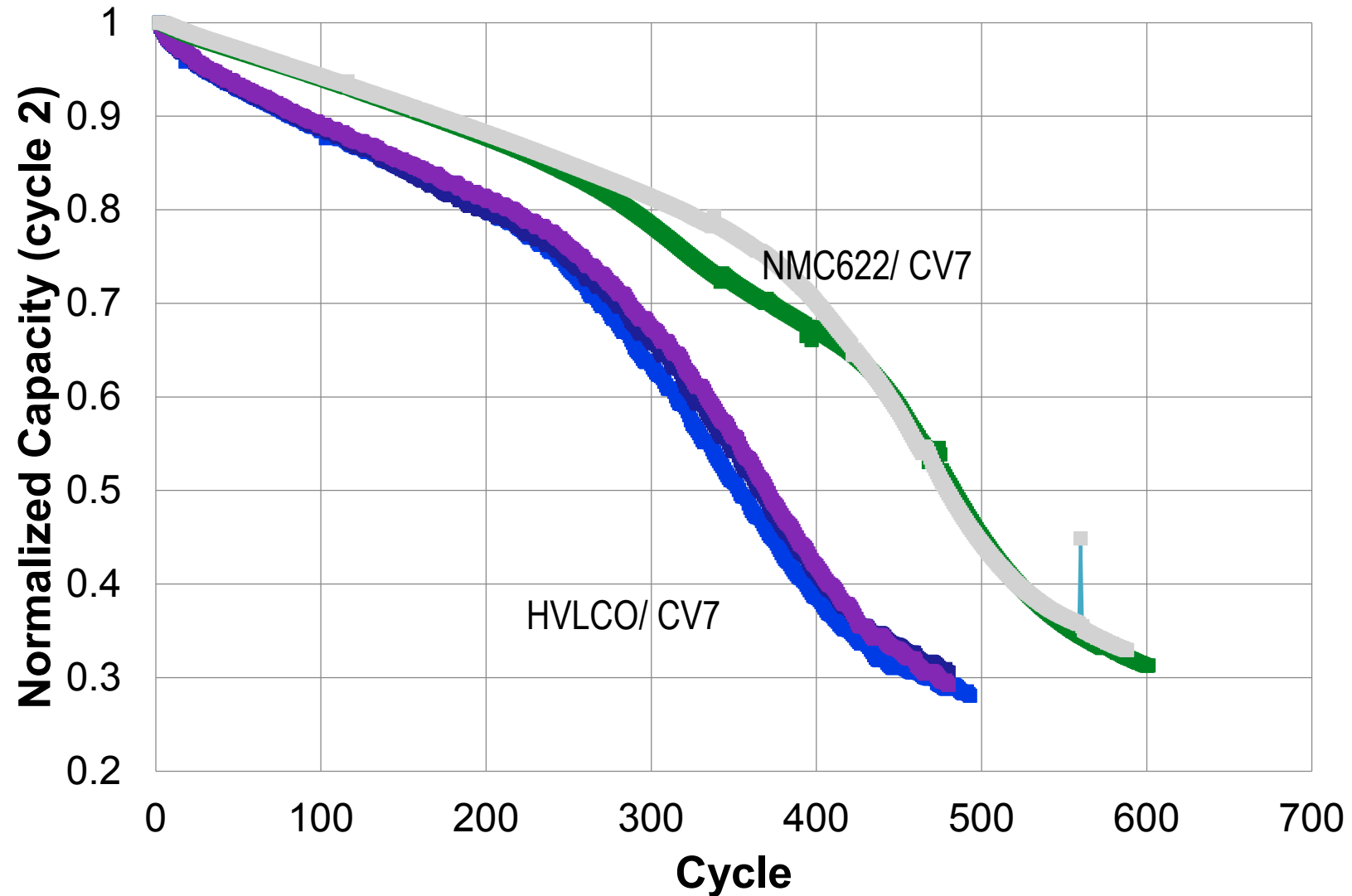
# NMC Cathode Delays Sudden Fade Compared to LCO

18650 Cells

Cathode  
HVLCO vs. NMC662

Anode  
15% CV7; 65% Gr; 10%  
KS6, 10% LiPAA

Electrolyte  
30/70 EC:EMC 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub>  
+10% FEC



# Summary

- Repeated volume change with every cycle consumes electrolyte and leads to sudden-fade for all Si-based materials
- 3M Si-alloy has much less reaction with electrolyte
- FEC delays sudden fade, but causes too much gassing at high levels
- Changes to the electrolyte can delay or even eliminate sudden fade
- Choice of cathode can delay sudden fade