

# DESIGNING LITHIUM-ION BATTERY CATHODES

JOHN B. GOODENOUGH

Presented by  
Arumugam Manthiram  
Director, Texas Materials Institute  
The University of Texas at Austin

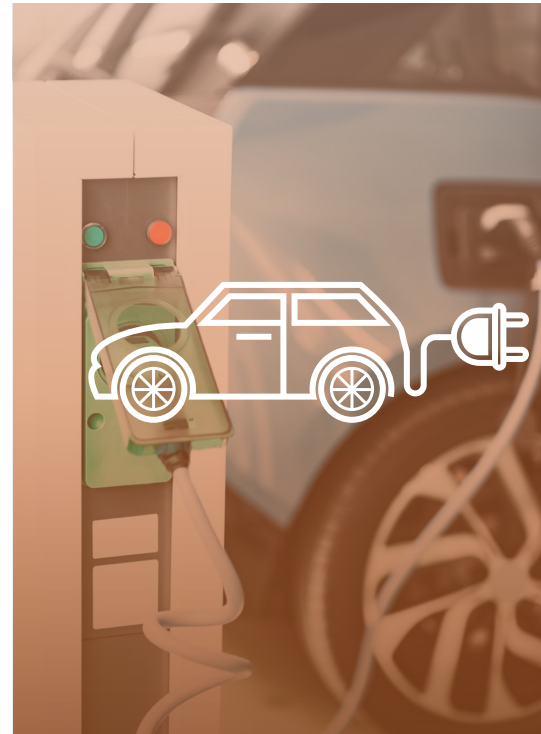
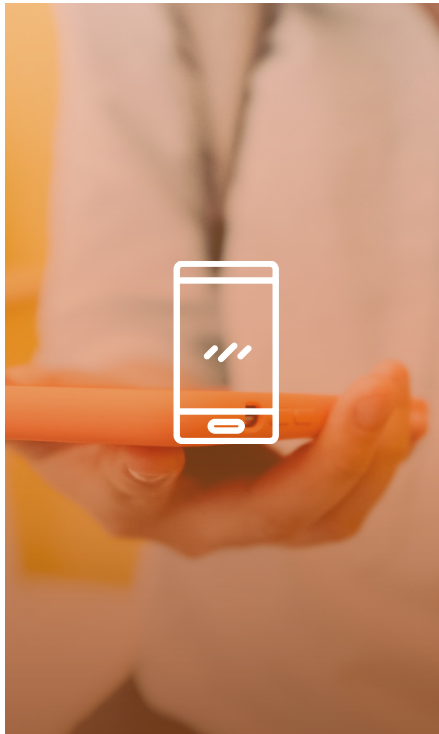


The University of Texas at Austin

Cockrell School of Engineering

# LITHIUM-ION BATTERY

A DISCOVERY  
THAT CHANGED  
THE WORLD



# **EARLY WORK**

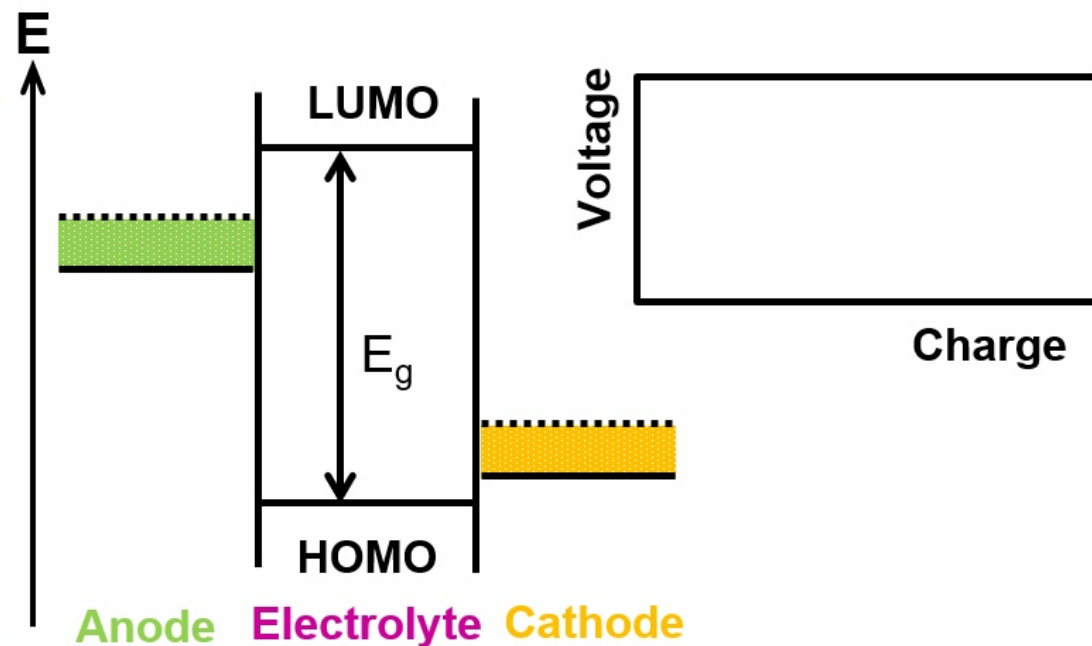
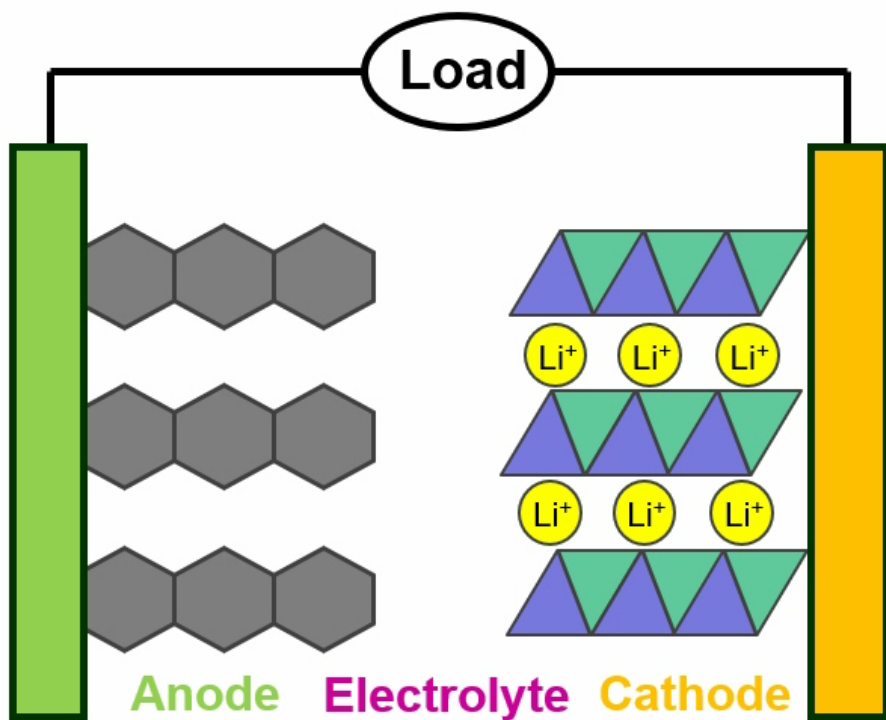
**1950-1980**



- Magnetic materials for first RAM memory
- Cooperative atomic orbital ordering
- Rules for sign of magnetic interactions
- Solid sodium-ion electrolyte: NASICON

# THE LITHIUM-ION BATTERY

HOW IT WORKS



# — WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE CHOICES FOR NEW BATTERY CHEMISTRY?



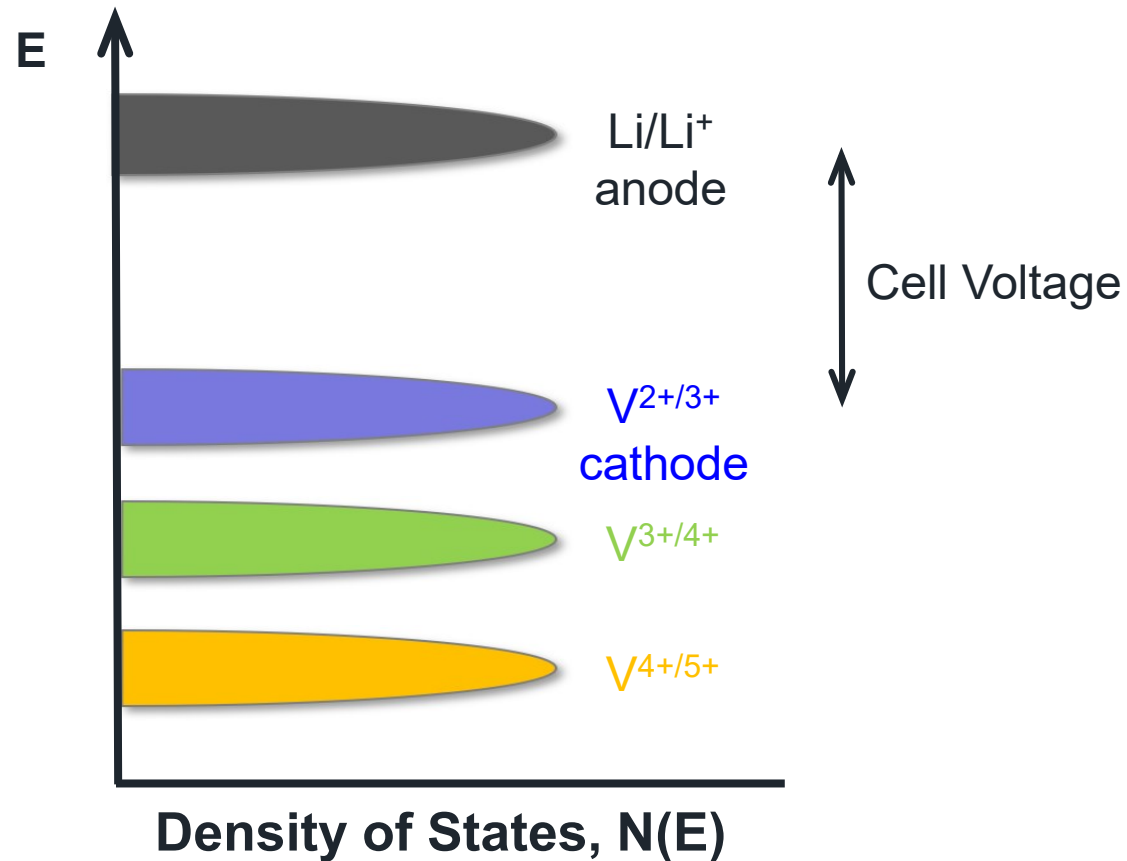
1. Cost
2. Energy
3. Power
4. Cycle Life
5. Safety
6. Environment



**MATERIALS**

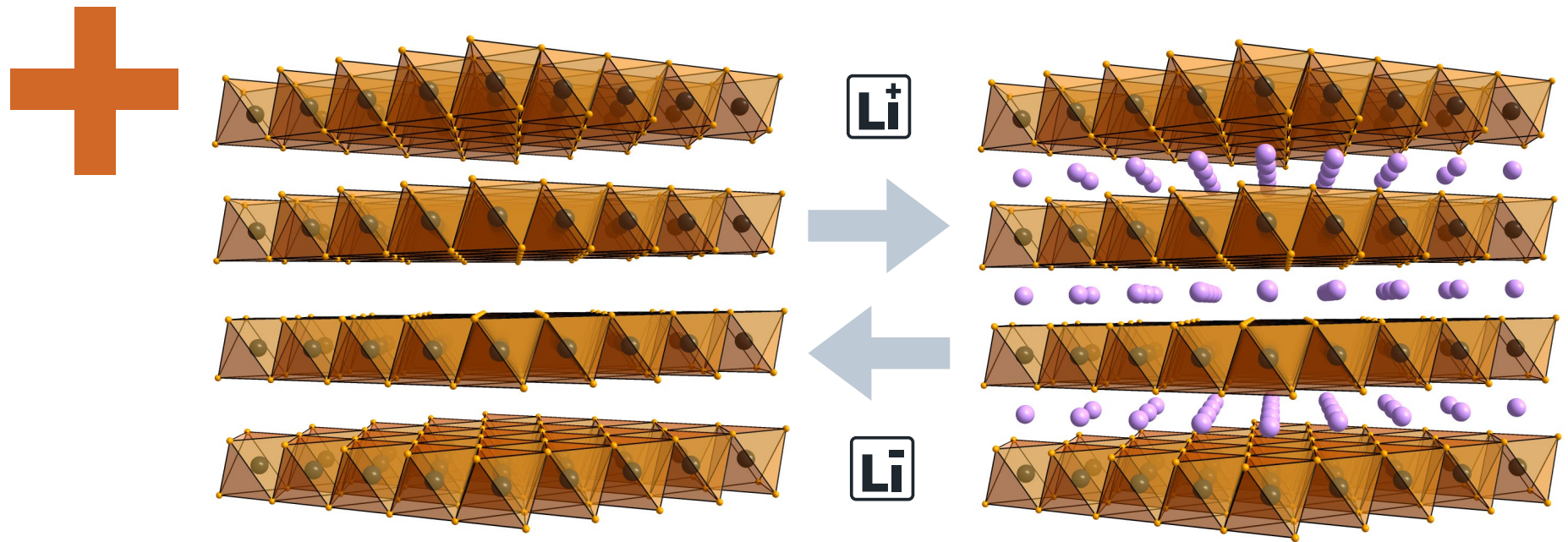
# ENERGY DENSITY

User Time = (Cell Voltage) x (Amount of Lithium ions Stored)



# — INSERTING LITHIUM

HOW THE  
CHEMISTRY  
WORKS



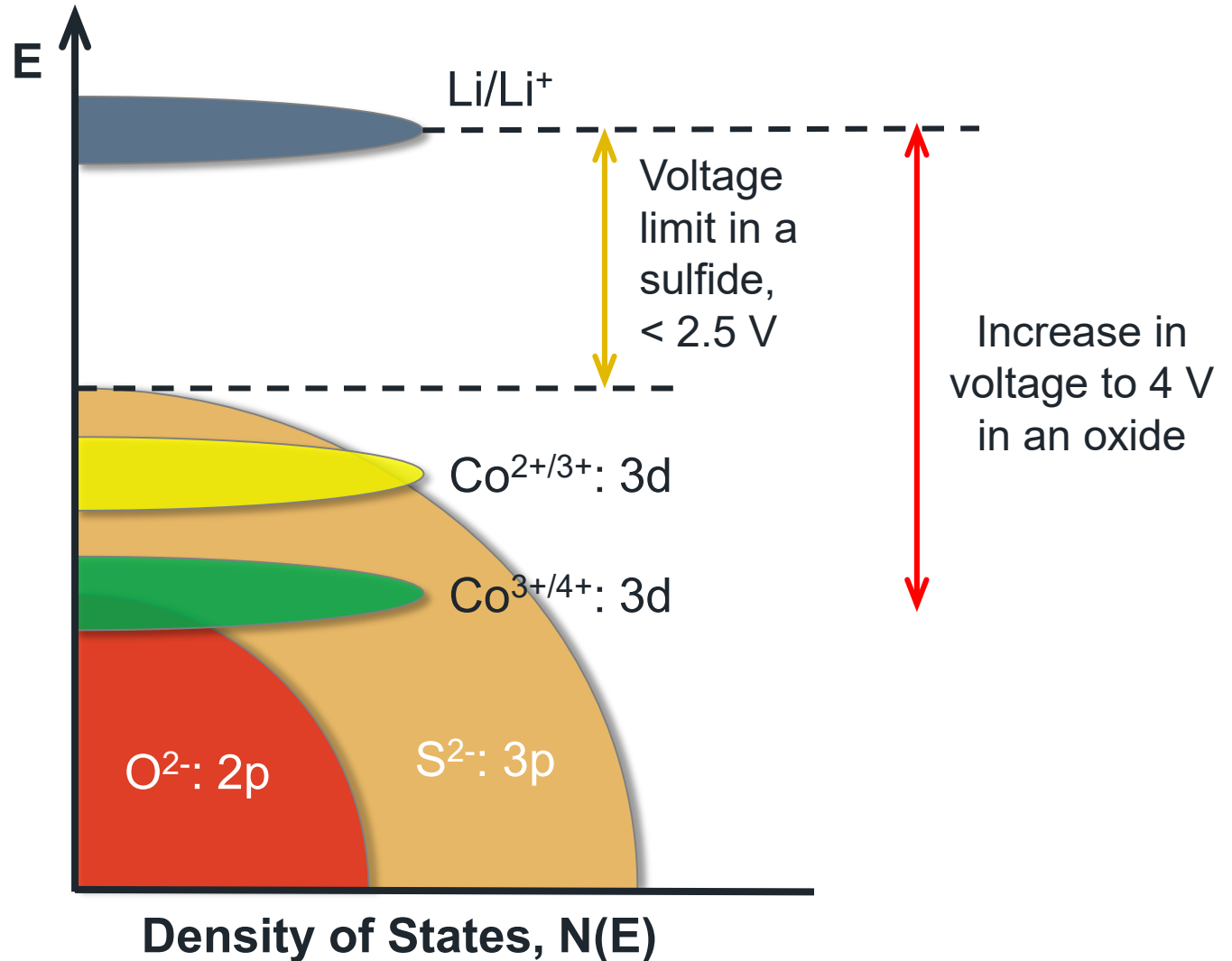
Titanium Sulfide  
 $\text{TiS}_2$

Lithium Titanium Sulfide  
 $\text{LiTiS}_2$



# ENERGY DENSITY

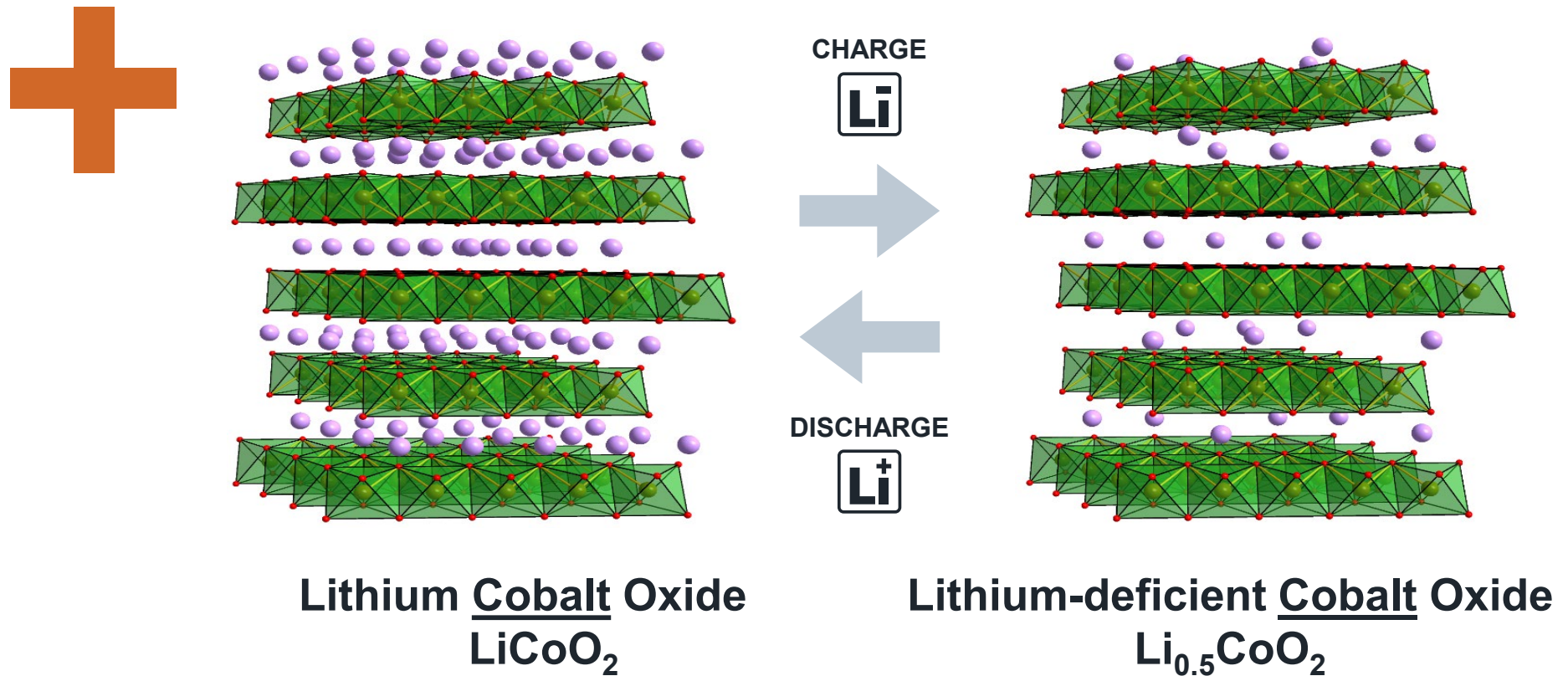
FROM SULFIDE  
TO AN OXIDE



# MATERIALS CLASS 1

## 1980: LAYERED OXIDE

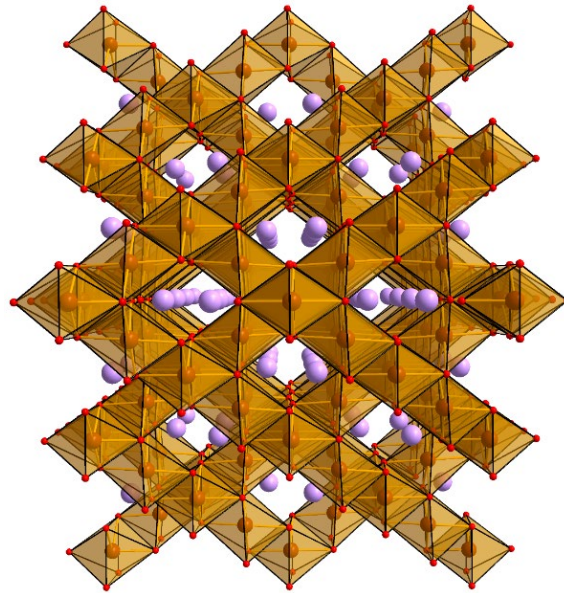
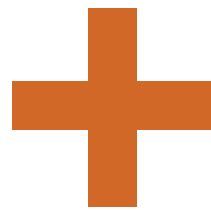
Citation: Mizushima, Jones, Wiseman, Goodenough — *Materials Research Bulletin* 15, 783 (1980)



# MATERIALS CLASS 2

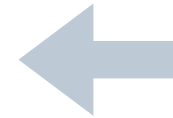
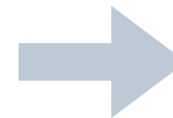
## 1983: SPINEL OXIDE

Citation: Thackeray, David, Bruce, Goodenough — *Materials Research Bulletin* 18, 461 (1983)

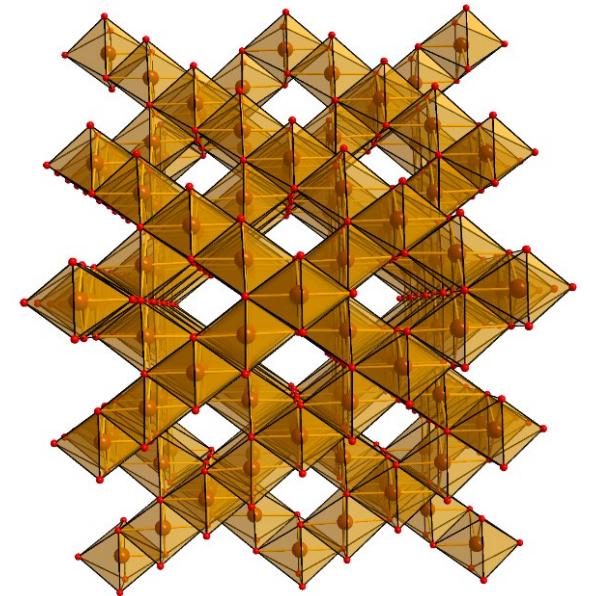


Lithium Manganese Oxide  
 $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$

CHARGE



DISCHARGE

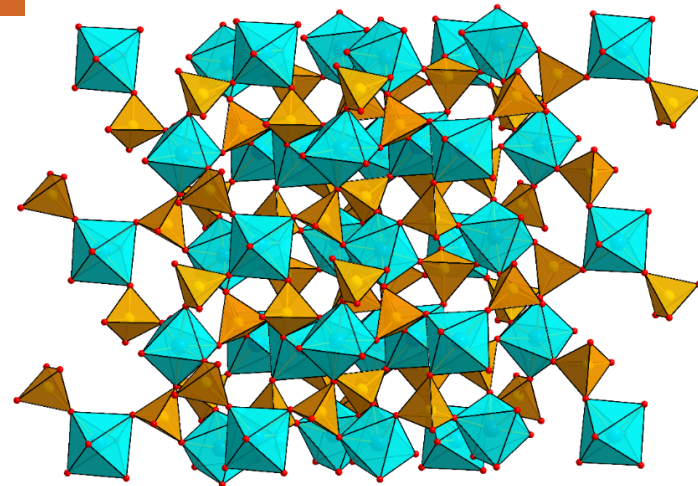


Manganese Oxide  
 $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_4$

# MATERIALS CLASS 3

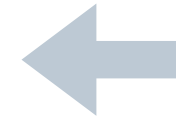
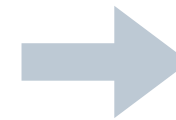
## 1987-89: POLYANION OXIDE

Citation: Manthiram, Goodenough — *Journal of Solid State Chemistry* **71**, 349 (1987)  
Manthiram, Goodenough — *Journal of Power Sources* **26**, 403 (1989)

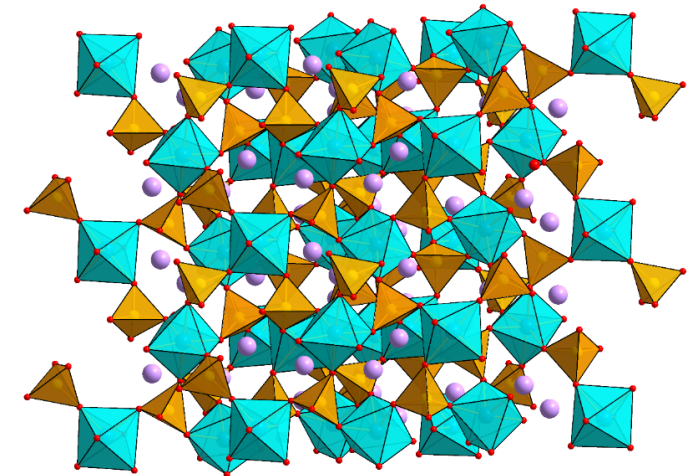


Iron Sulfate  
 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

DISCHARGE



CHARGE

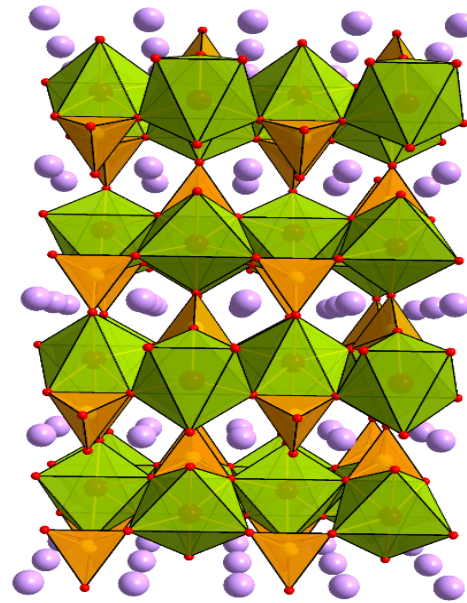


Lithium Iron Sulfate  
 $\text{Li}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

# MATERIALS CLASS 3

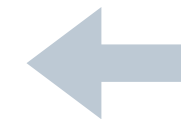
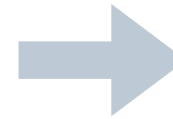
## 1997: POLYANION (OLIVINE) OXIDE

Citation: Padhi, Nanjundaswamy, Goodenough — *Journal of the Electrochemical Society* **144**, 1188 (1997)

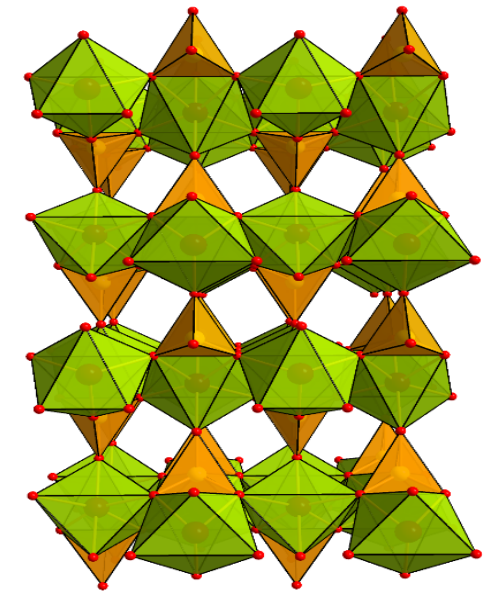


Lithium Iron Phosphate  
 $\text{LiFePO}_4$

CHARGE



DISCHARGE



Iron Phosphate  
 $\text{FePO}_4$



# KEY FINDINGS

## AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- A fundamental study of the properties of transition-metal oxides led to the identification of oxide cathodes
- Pushed boundaries at the intersection of solid-state chemistry and physics
- The three classes of materials discovered still remain the only viable cathodes — and the basis for future development
  - Layered oxide
  - Spinel oxide
  - Polyanion oxide

# MOVING FORWARD



- Liberating society from fossil fuels
- Harvesting electric power from solar and wind energy
- Electricity storage as chemical energy is the key
- Affordable, safe battery technologies



The University of Texas at Austin

Cockrell School of Engineering