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Resource-Friendly and Inexpensive Energy Storage with Disordered Rocksalts

Gerbrand Ceder
Department of Materials Science and Engineering
University of California at Berkeley
gceder@berkeley.edu
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The world is going electric. The growth of electrochemical energy storage is projected to reach several TWh of annual production by 2030, driven by electrification of the automotive market and penetration of electrical energy storage into the grid. Such rapid growth will strain the supply of Nickel and Cobalt metals used in the layered cathodes oxides of Li-ion cells. Each TWh of Li-ion energy storage requires almost a million ton of Ni or Co, making growth to multiple TWh extremely challenging. Recently developed disordered rocksalt cathodes present a Cobalt and Nickel-free alternative to the layered NMC-style cathode materials, used today in much of Li-ion technology. In these novel materials, well-defined Li transport channels are replaced by statistical percolation of low barrier, Li-rich environments through a cation-disordered landscape. The flexibility of working with a cation-disordered structure creates the option to use a much broader set elements, many of which are abundant and inexpensive. More than a dozen novel cation-disordered cathode materials have been synthesized and tested, most of which contain one or more of either Ti^{4+}, Nb^{5+}, Zr^{4+}, Mo^{6+} and a redox-active elements from the group of Mn, Fe, V, Ni. In addition, these materials can be fluorinated through simple solid-state reactions for enhanced safety and stability at high potential. While the high-valent cations create short-range order which can destroy Li percolation, we have recently shown that high-entropy systems have reduced short-range order and much high Li transport rates., thereby enabling very high-power cathodes. With DRX cathodes, Li-ion energy storage can reach the holy grail of less than $100/kWh cost and thereby satisfy most storage needs for grid and transportation.

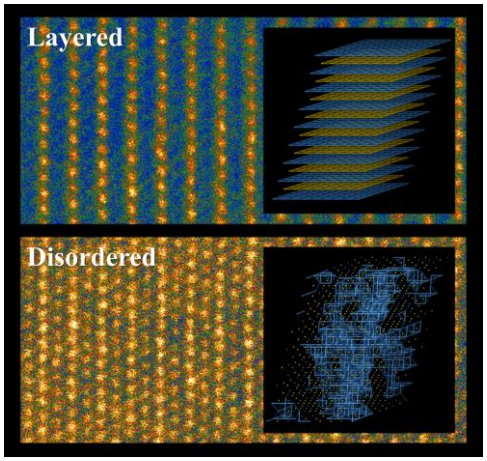

Figure 1: STEM images of typical layered cathode structure (top) and novel disordered rocksalt cathode material (bottom)

References

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