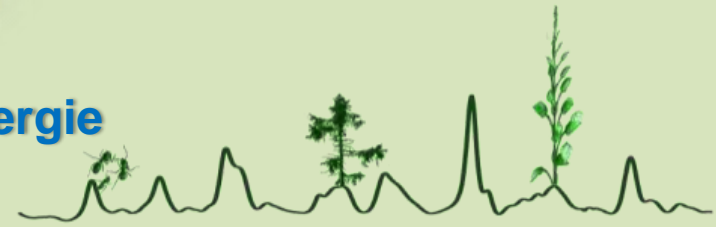


# Ramanova mikroskopie pro strukturální stadium moderních baterií



Ing. Karel Šec, PhD.  
[sec@nicoletcz.cz](mailto:sec@nicoletcz.cz)





# Chemical, Elemental and Structural Analysis of Batteries

Application Compendium

## Imaging techniques for 2D/3D morphology

- Raman *Ex situ* Raman Analysis of Lithium Ion Batteries
- In situ* Raman Analysis of Lithium Ion Batteries
- Raman Analysis of Lithium-Ion Battery Components – Part I: Cathodes
- Raman Analysis of Lithium-Ion Battery Components – Part II: Anodes
- Raman Analysis of Lithium-Ion Battery Components – Part III: Electrolytes

SEM Investigate batteries with a SEM for better performance

microCT Uncovering Internal Structure Defects in Lithium Ion Battery Foils

## Bulk analysis

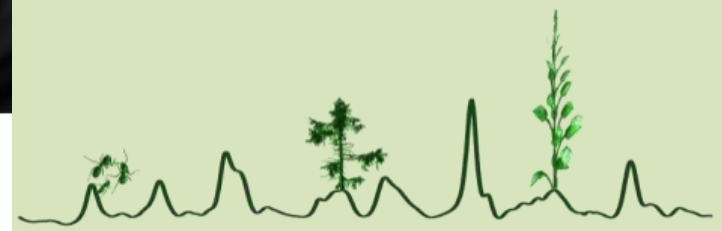
XPS Analysis of Electrode Materials for Lithium Ion Batteries

Ion Chromatography Determination of Electrolyte Solution from Lithium Ion Battery

Determination of Dissolved Manganese in Lithium/Manganese Oxide Battery Electrolyte

ICP-OES Simultaneous Determination of Impurities and Major Elements in Lithium-ion Battery Cathodes

GC-MS Orbitrap GC-MS Technology Provides New Insight into Lithium Ion Battery Degradation



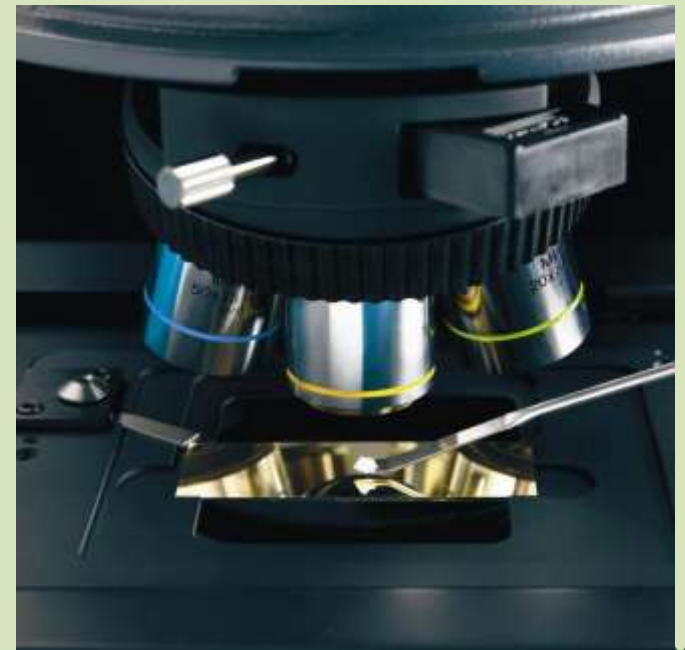
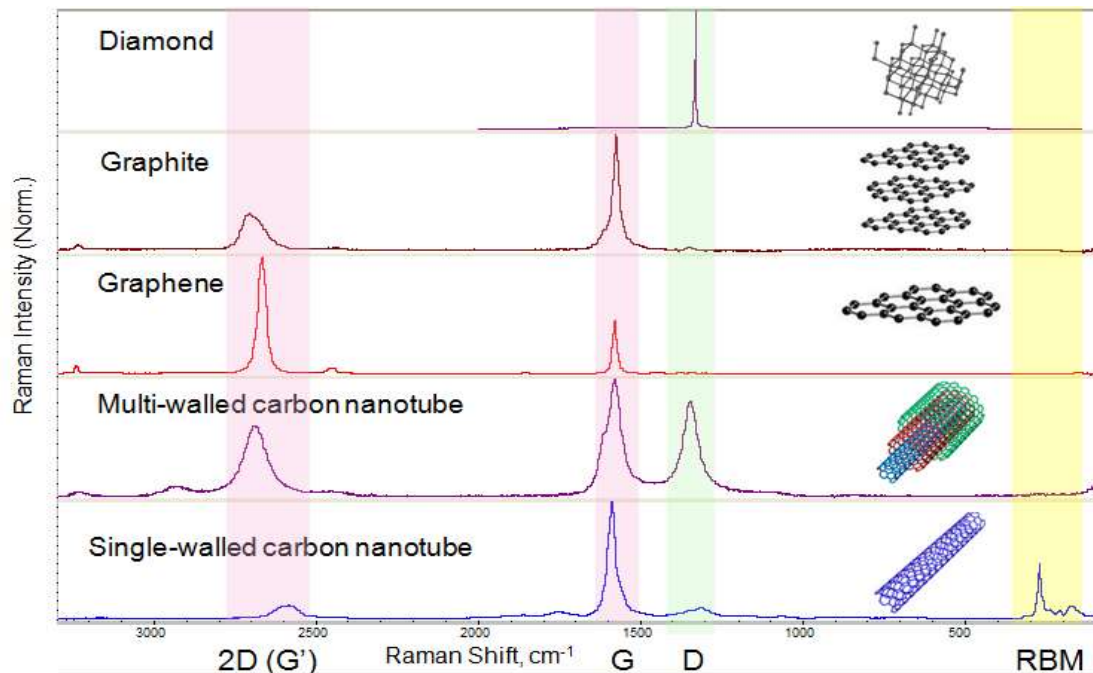


# Informace ve spektrech

Raman spektra	Změna	Informace	Příklad
	Charakteristické frekvence	Základní identifikace, Rozlišení polymorfů atd.	Rutile a anatas - $\text{TiO}_2$ PS, PET atd.
	Intenzita	Kvantitativní analýza	Koncentrace ve vodných roztocích, tloušťka vrstvy v polymeru atd.
	Změna frekvence (vlnočtu)	Stress/strain	$520 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ posun pásu Si
	Změna pološířky pásu	Disorder či defekty	Crystalline $520 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and amorphous $480 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ peak in Si; D band in CM
	Změna intenzity, frekvence i pološířky pásů	Vliv teploty, či tlaku	Phase transformation, melting, crystallization
	Změna poměru pásů (polarizovaná excitace)	Symetrie a orientace molekuly	$459 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ band ( $A_1$ ) of $\text{CCl}_4$ ; $\text{LiNbO}_3$ Raman peaks; Isotactic polypropylene films atd.

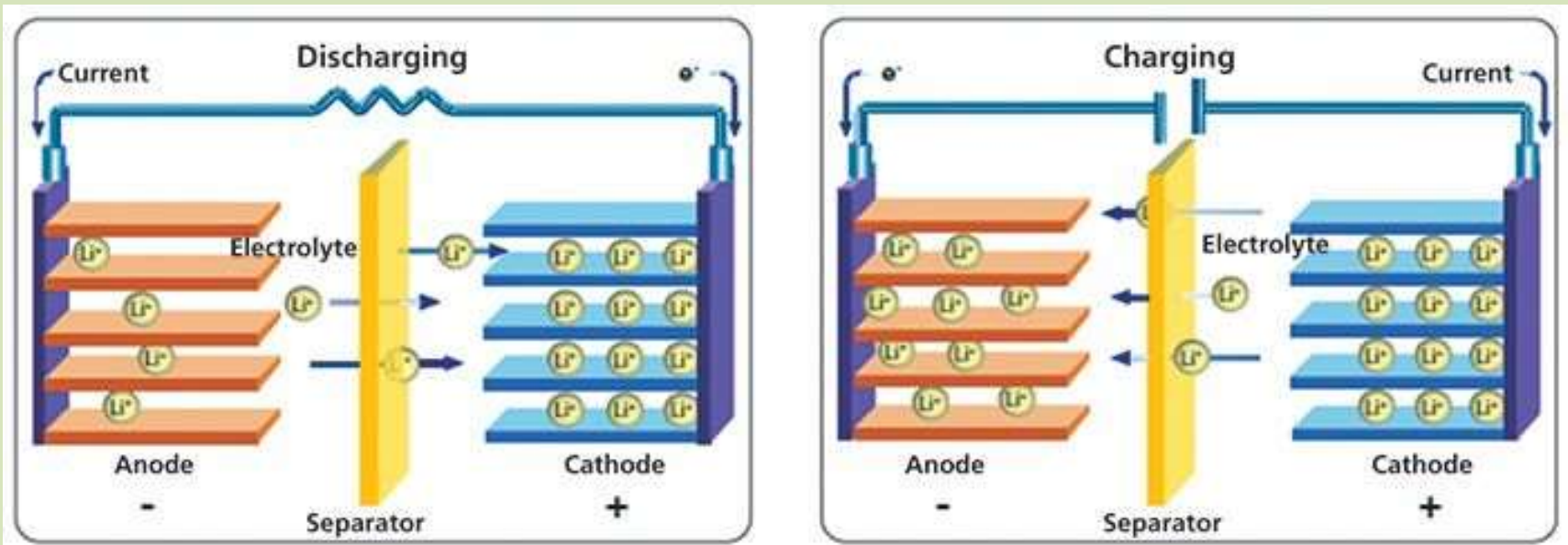
## Analyzing cathodes, anodes, and electrodes with Raman spectroscopy: Improving lithium-ion batteries

- Ramanova mikroskopie (DXR3, DXR3xi)
- Obvykle žádná příprava vzorků
- Vývoj a výzkum, ale i rychlá kontrola kvality
- Ideálně Raman + XPS, SEM
- Prostorové rozlišení mappingu až 0,4 mikrometry
- Speciální elektrochemické cely (anody, katody, elektrolyty, kontrola elektrických podmínek a procesu nabíjení a vybíjení)

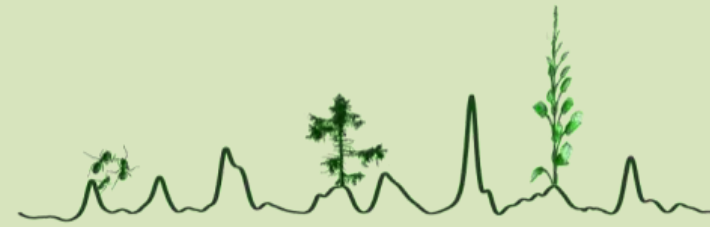




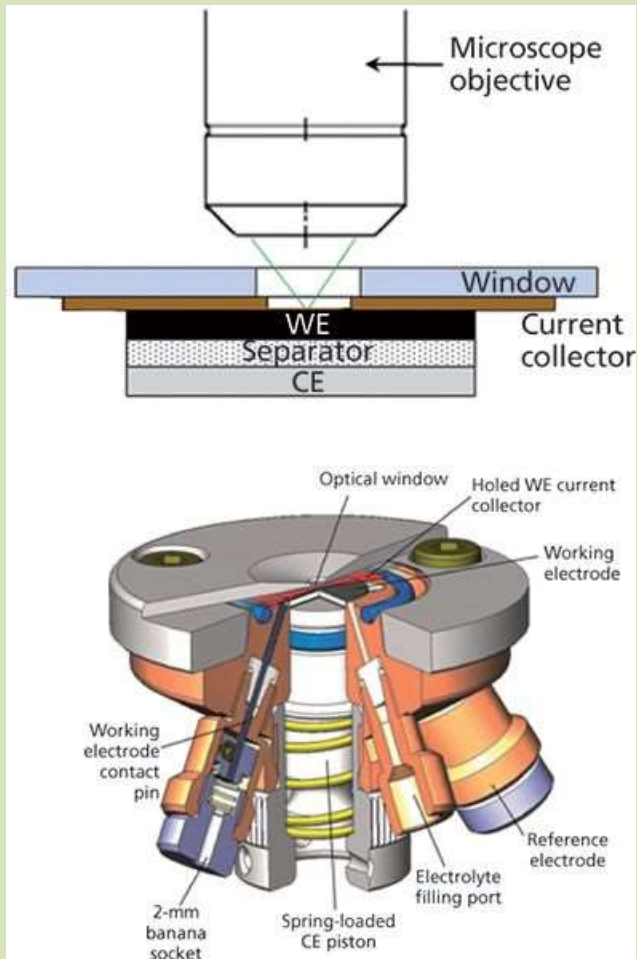
## Analyzing cathodes, anodes, and electrodes with Raman spectroscopy: Improving lithium-ion batteries: Lithiation of Graphite (anode material)



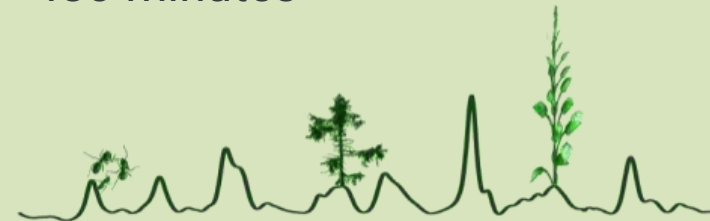
Process of Li<sup>+</sup> ions entering the graphitic structure of the anode is called *intercalation*. Intercalation causes changes in the anode structure-primarily a **swelling** of the graphite structure.



## Analyzing cathodes, anodes, and electrodes with Raman spectroscopy: Improving lithium-ion batteries: Lithiation of Graphite (anode material)

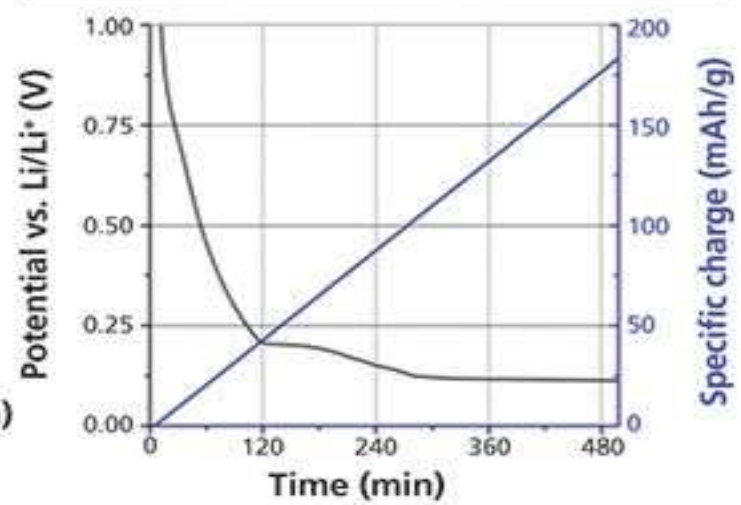
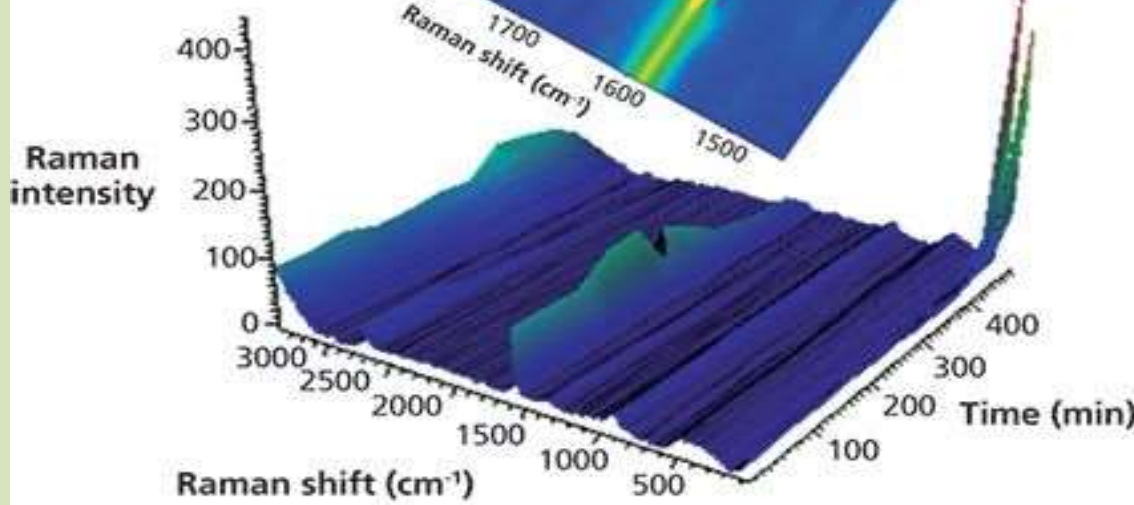
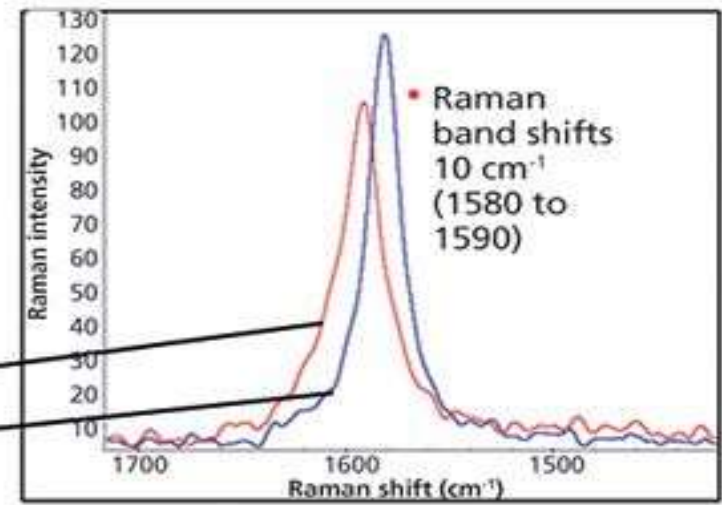
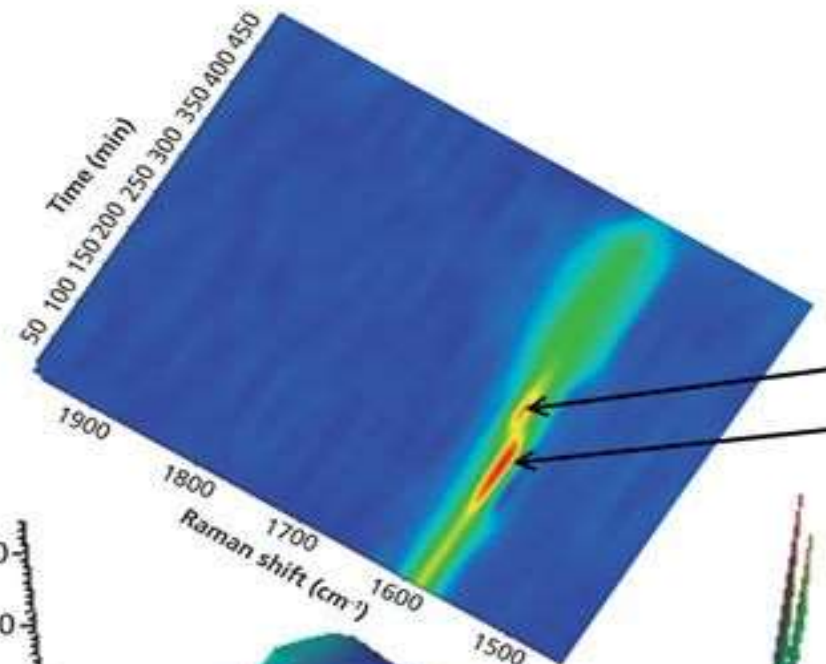


- ECC-Opto-Std optical electrochemical cell (EL-CELL).
- Enables the investigation of batteries
- Working electrode material is placed under a sapphire ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) window
- Electrode material (graphite powder in this example) is spread onto a copper grid = current collector.
- Working electrode is sandwiched from below, with a glass fiber separator soaked with the electrolyte solution and lithium metal as the counter electrode
- Raman measurement during lithiation (charging) – 480 minutes



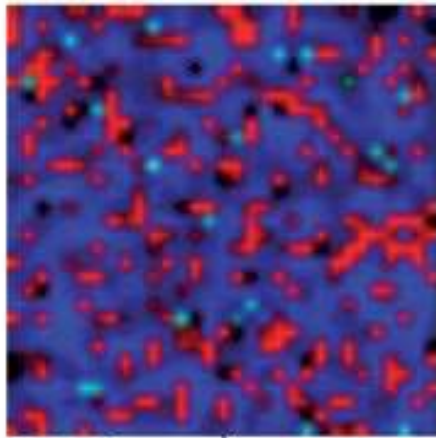


# Analyzing cathodes, anodes, and electrodes with Raman spectroscopy: Improving lithium-ion batteries: Lithiation of Graphite (anode material)

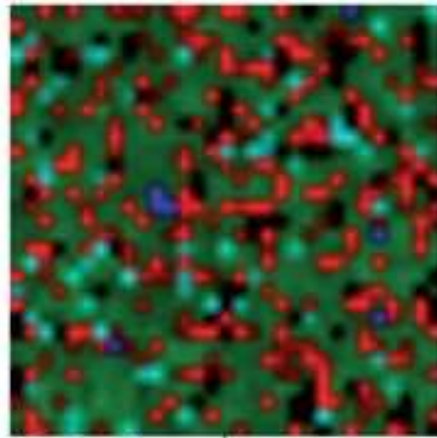




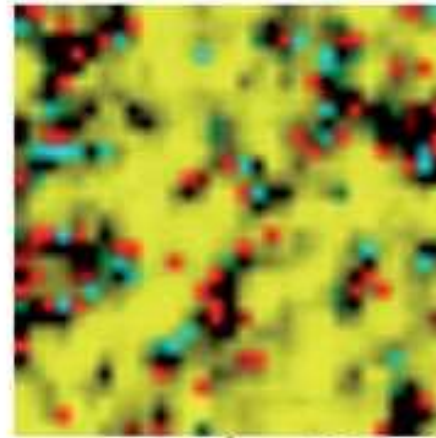
## Analyzing cathodes, anodes, and electrodes with Raman spectroscopy: Improving lithium-ion batteries: Lithiation of Graphite (anode material) – MCR IMAGING



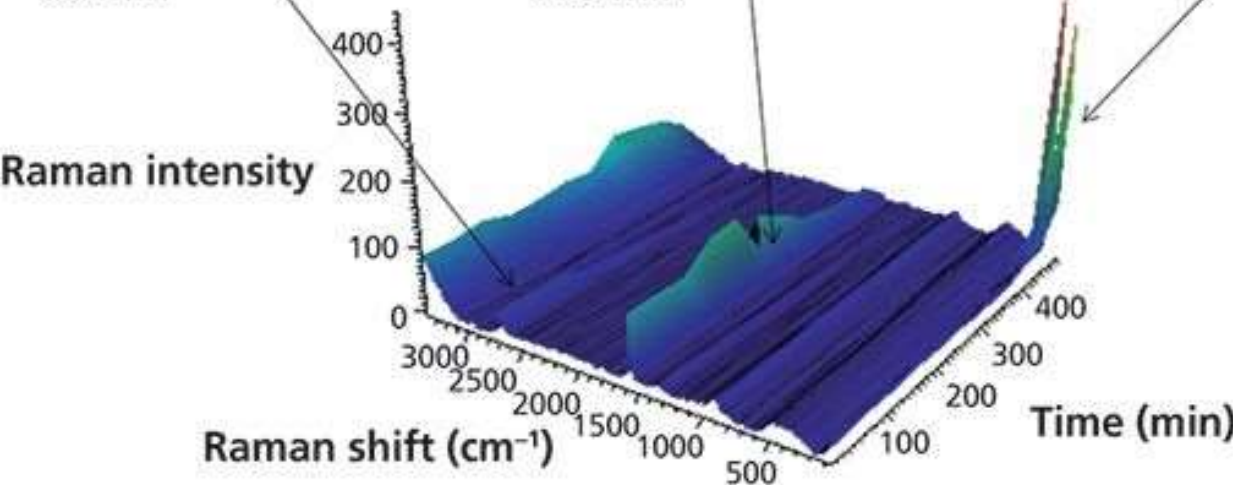
36 min



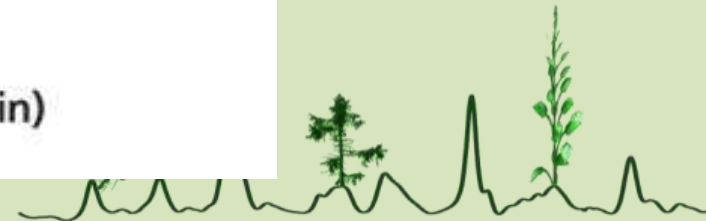
225 min



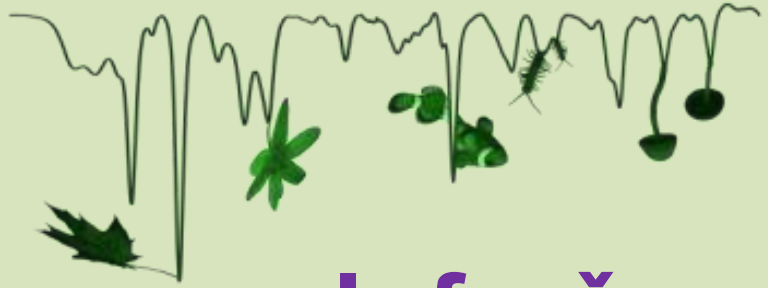
496 min



- blue  
1580  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  band
- green  
1590  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  band
- yellow  
154  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  band
- Red:  
carbon black  
(conductivity enhancer)



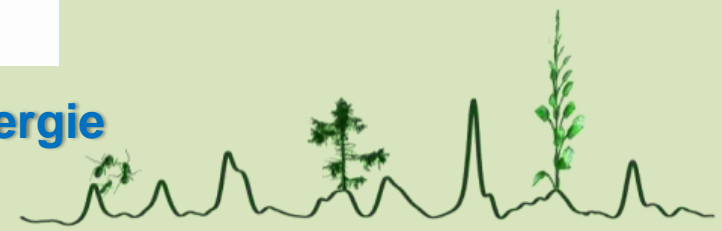




# Infračervená nanoskopie a imaging s rozlišením 10 nm: nano-FT-IR



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# Překonání difrakčního limitu pro infračervenou mikrospektroskopii: technika IR-SNOM

- FT-IR (cca 5 x 5  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- RAMAN (cca 0,4  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- IR-SNOM: 10 nm!



## Hlavní aplikace

- Polymerní výzkum a průmysl
- Korozní inženýrství
- Nanostrukturní mapování
- Biomateriály
- Lékařství
- Analýza grafenických materiálů
- Analýza nanovláken
- QC/vývoj polovodičů
- Struktury plasmonů

s-SNOM (scattering-type Scanning Near-field Optical Microscopy)





# IR-SNOM: Kombinace AFM a FTIR (IR) mikroskopie

## Technology



Sensitive to molecular vibration



Requires large sample volume

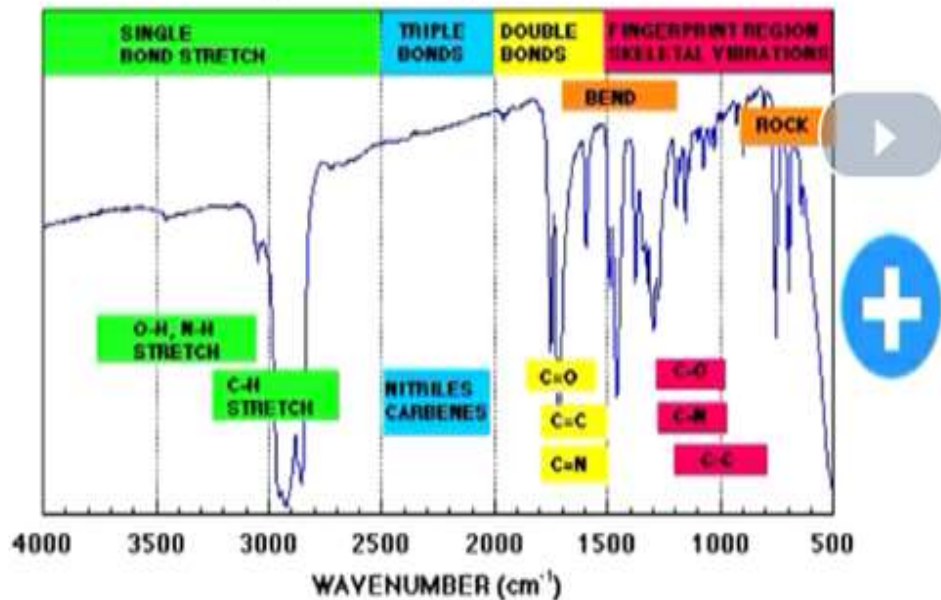


Excellent spatial resolution

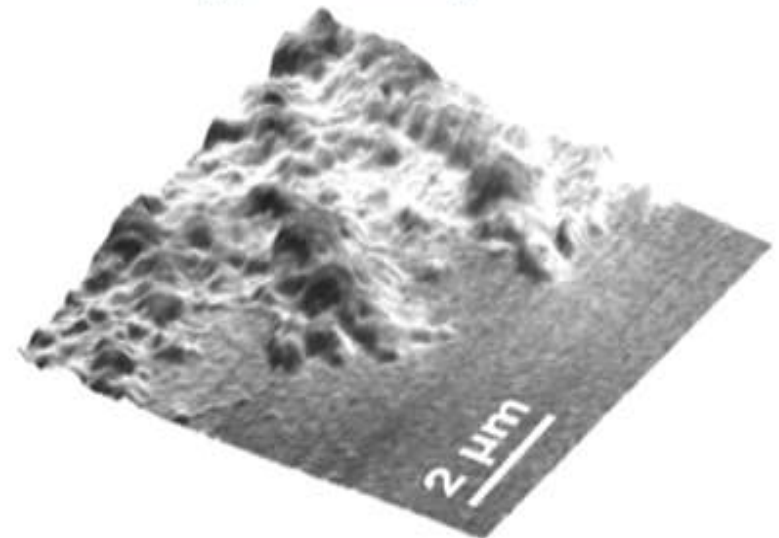


No chemical information

Typical FTIR spectra

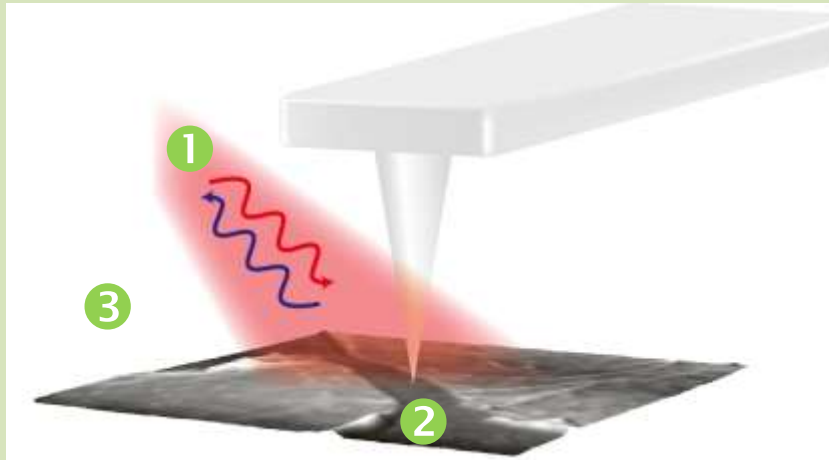


Typical AFM image

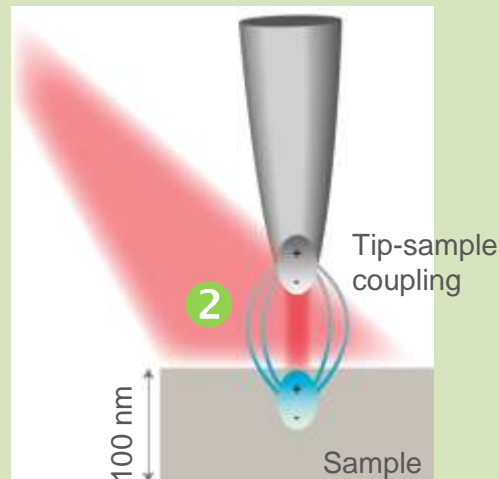




## Prostorové rozlišení nezávisí na vlnové délce!



- 1 > Fokusace laserového paprsku na vodivý AFM hrot
- 2 > Zachycení světla na vrcholu hrotu vytváří velmi prostorově malý „nano-fokus“, který generuje optickou interakci (v tzv. blízkém poli) ve vzorku



- 3 > Rozptýlení vysoce lokalizované informace z blízkého pole zachytí optická detekce záření pomocí inovativních interferometrických detekčních schémat – vznikají chemické mapy (imaging) a např. infračervená spektra FT-IR (IR)

**IR-SNOM: zdroje záření = UV, VIS, NIR, MID-IR, THz !  
Laditelné lasery, kaskádové lasery atd.**

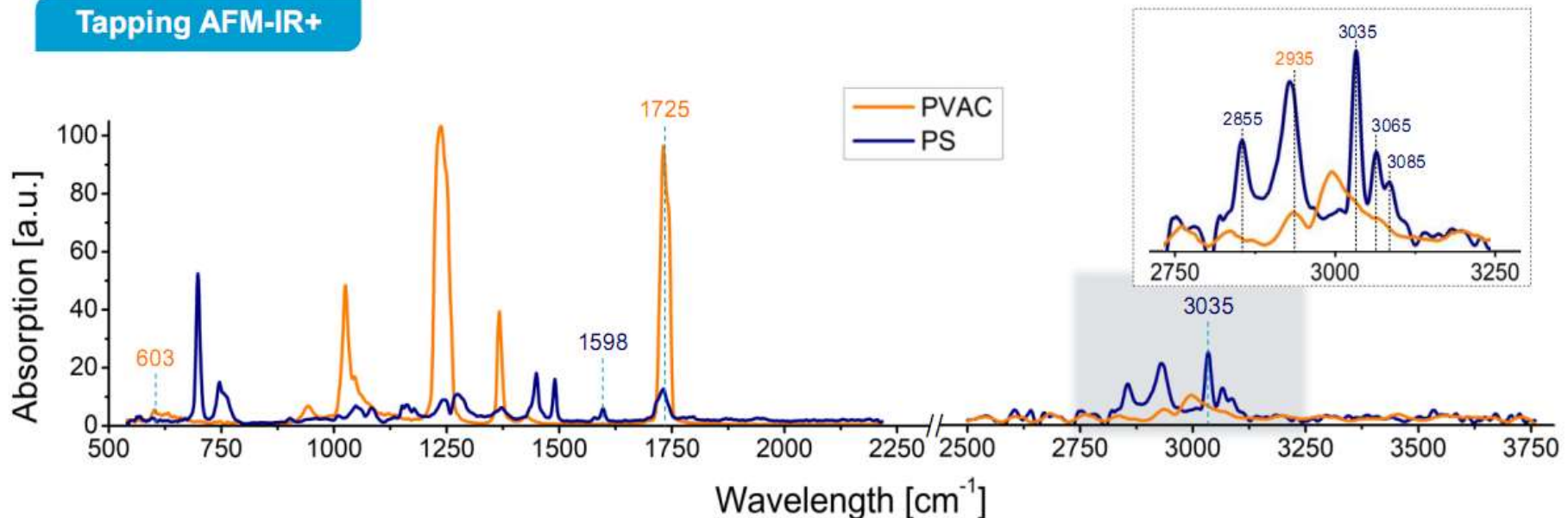


# Novinka 2022 single widely tunable laser wOPO

## ONE SOURCE TO RULE THEM ALL!

- Unikátní široký ladící rozsah: 1.4 – 18.4  $\mu\text{m}$  ( 7 140 – 540  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )
- Narrow linewidth <4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in the entire tuning range
- Ultrafast frequency sweeping up to 14000  $\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{sec}$
- Widest application potential: organické i anorganické vzorky
- Easy to use: fully motorized with fast automatic switching between spectral ranges
- Superior stability: completely integrated, single housing design

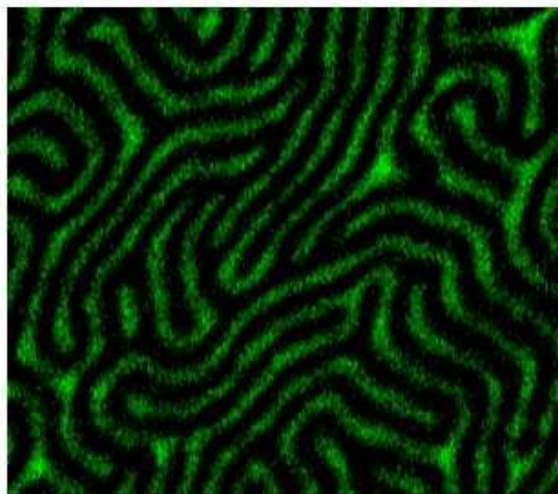
### Tapping AFM-IR+





# Příklad IR-SNOM mapování: PMMA/PS polymer blend: laditelný laser jako zdroj IR záření

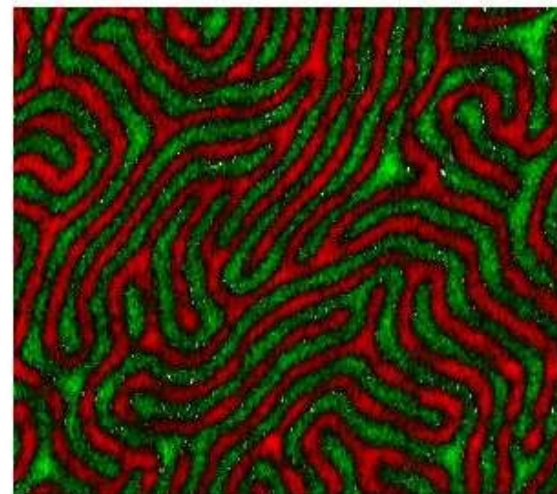
**PS C-C stretch**  
1492  $\text{cm}^{-1}$



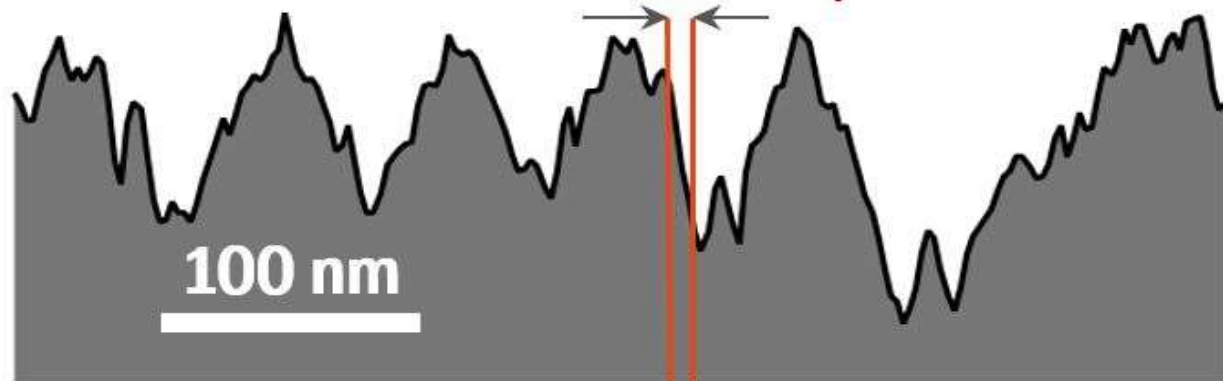
**PMMA C=O**  
1730  $\text{cm}^{-1}$



**Combined**  
(chemical contrast)



**IR resolution 8,7 nm**

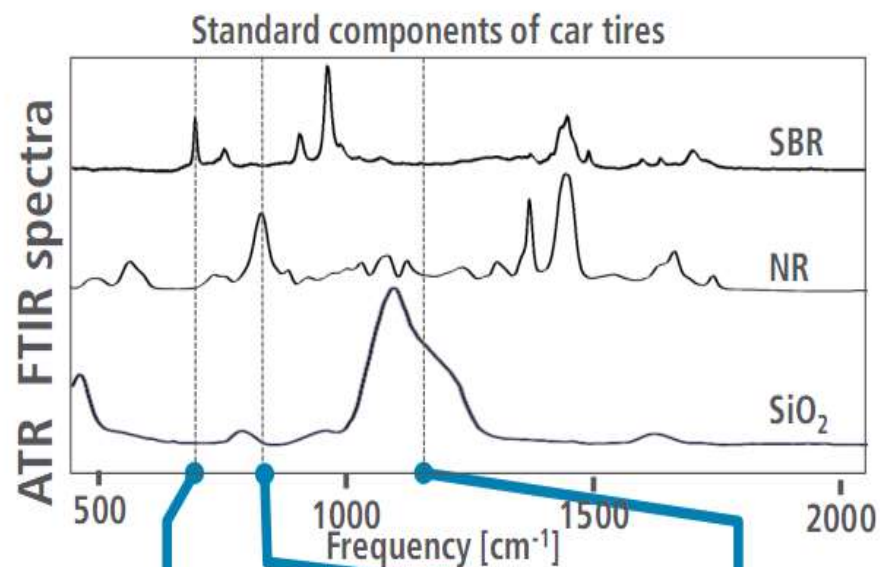




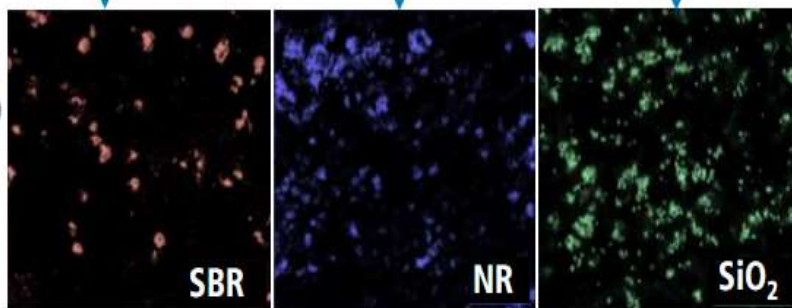
# Příklad IR-SNOM: mapování vzorku pneumatik

## Application

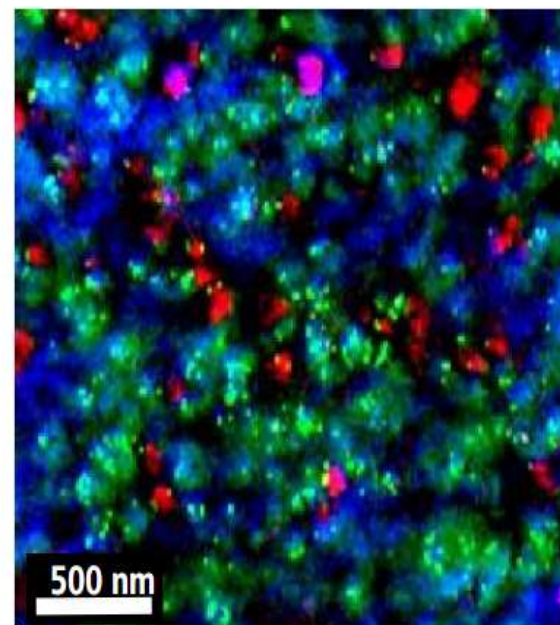
**Localize**  
chemical compounds






IR images

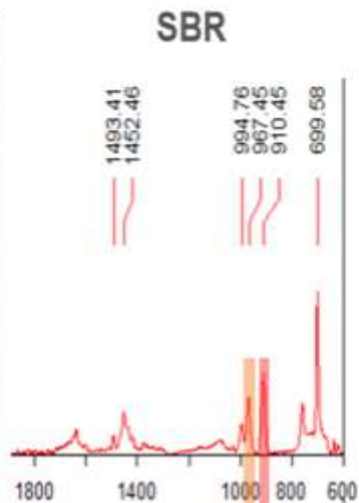
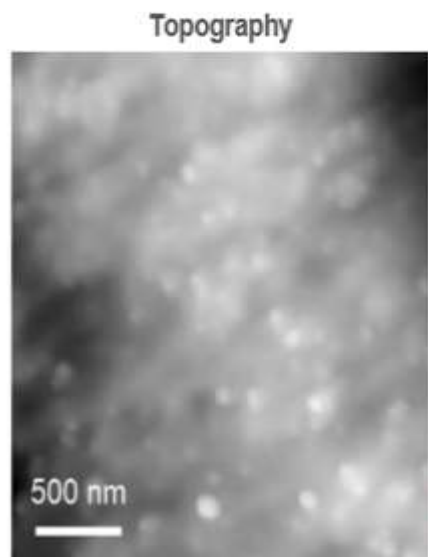


**Present**  
compositional map



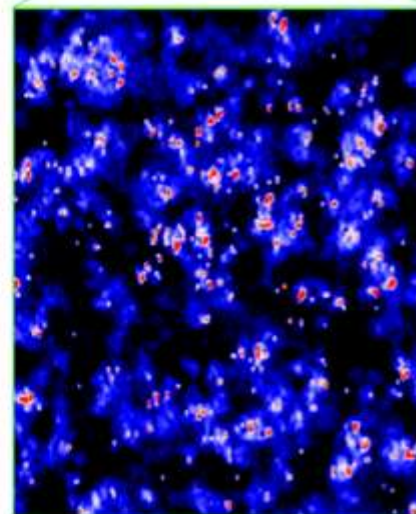
-  SBR - Styrene butadiene rubber
-   $\text{SiO}_2$  - Silicon dioxide
-  NR - Natural rubber

# Příklad IR-SNOM: mapování vzorku pneumatik

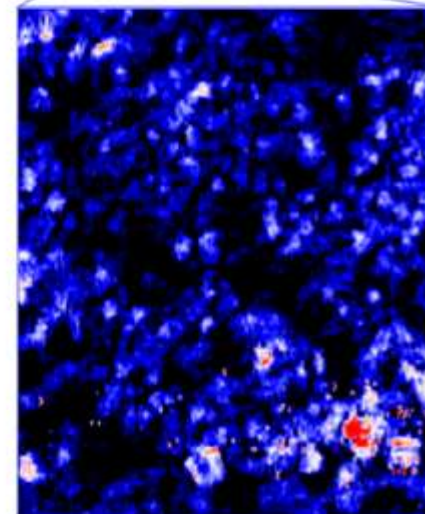
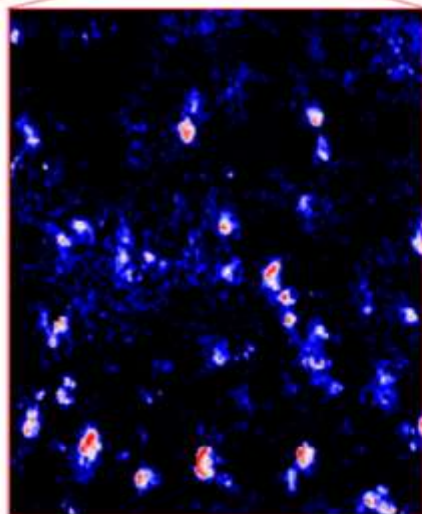
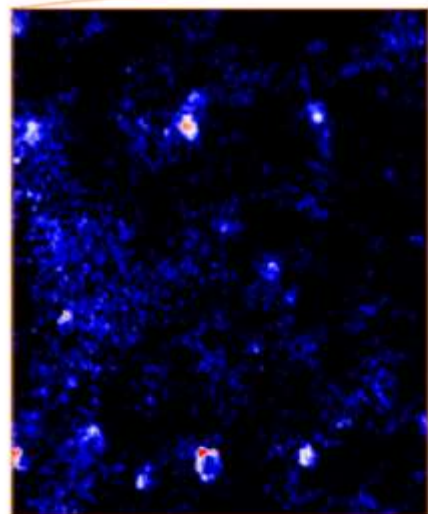
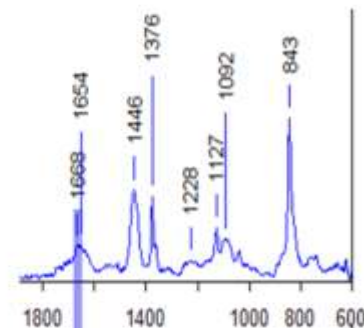


Si-O

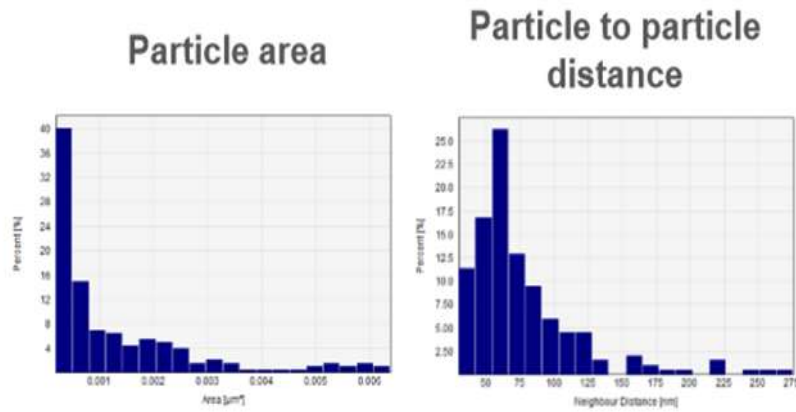
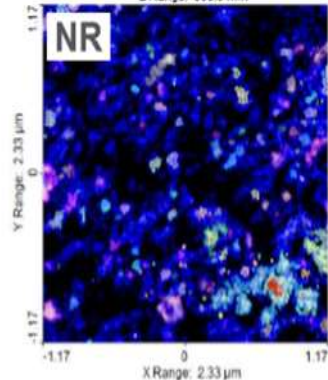
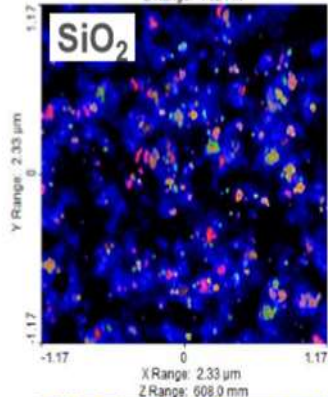
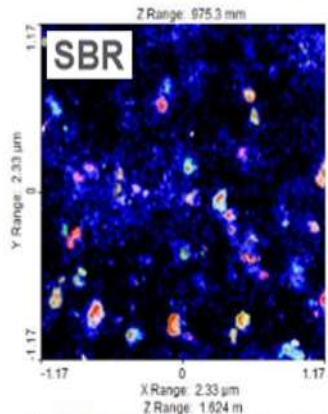
1120



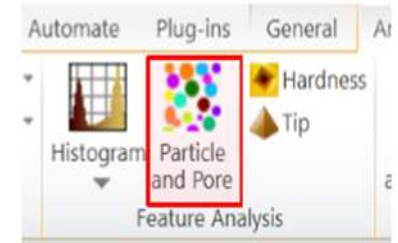
NR



# Příklad IR-SNOM: mapování vzorku pneumatik



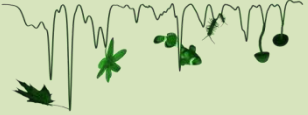
› Statistical analysis  
e.g. SPIP software



Channel/ compound	Particle diameter (mean)	Area coverage	Particle to particle distance (mean)
SBR	56 ± 34 nm	3.9 %	133 ± 82 nm
SiO <sub>2</sub>	36 ± 19 nm	4.8 %	78 ± 42 nm
NR	47 ± 43 nm	10.9%	92 ± 47 nm

**High image quality of s-SNOM scans  
enables statistical analysis of  
individual compounds**

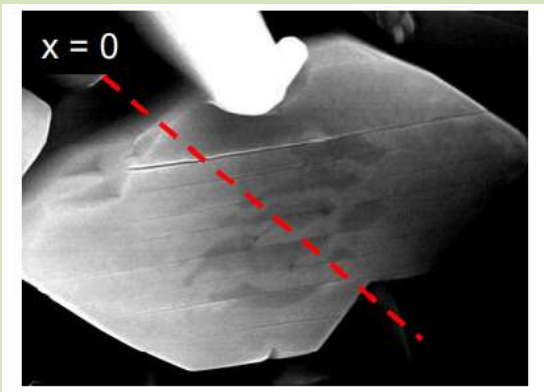
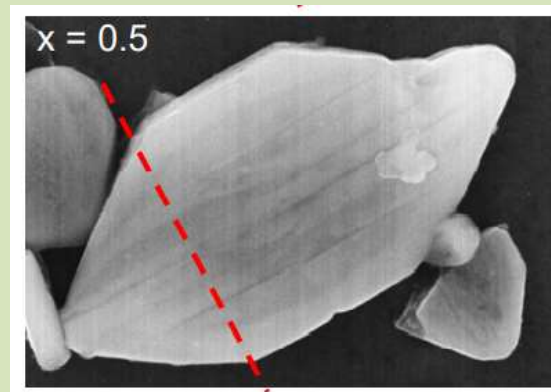
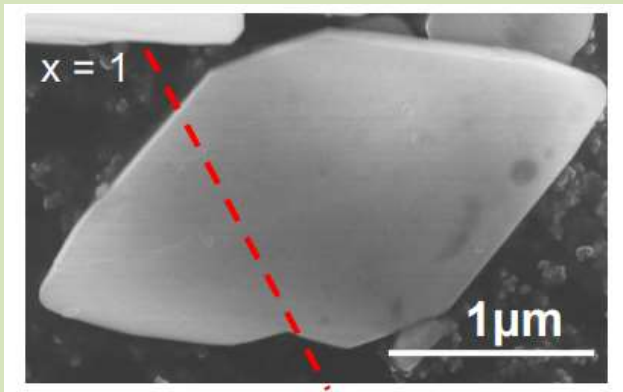




# Příklad IR-SNOM: IR Near-Field Spectroscopy and Imaging of Single $\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$ Microcrystals

This study demonstrates the unique capability of infrared near-field nanoscopy combined with Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy to map phases distributions in microcrystals of  $\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$ , a positive electrode material for Li-ion batteries.

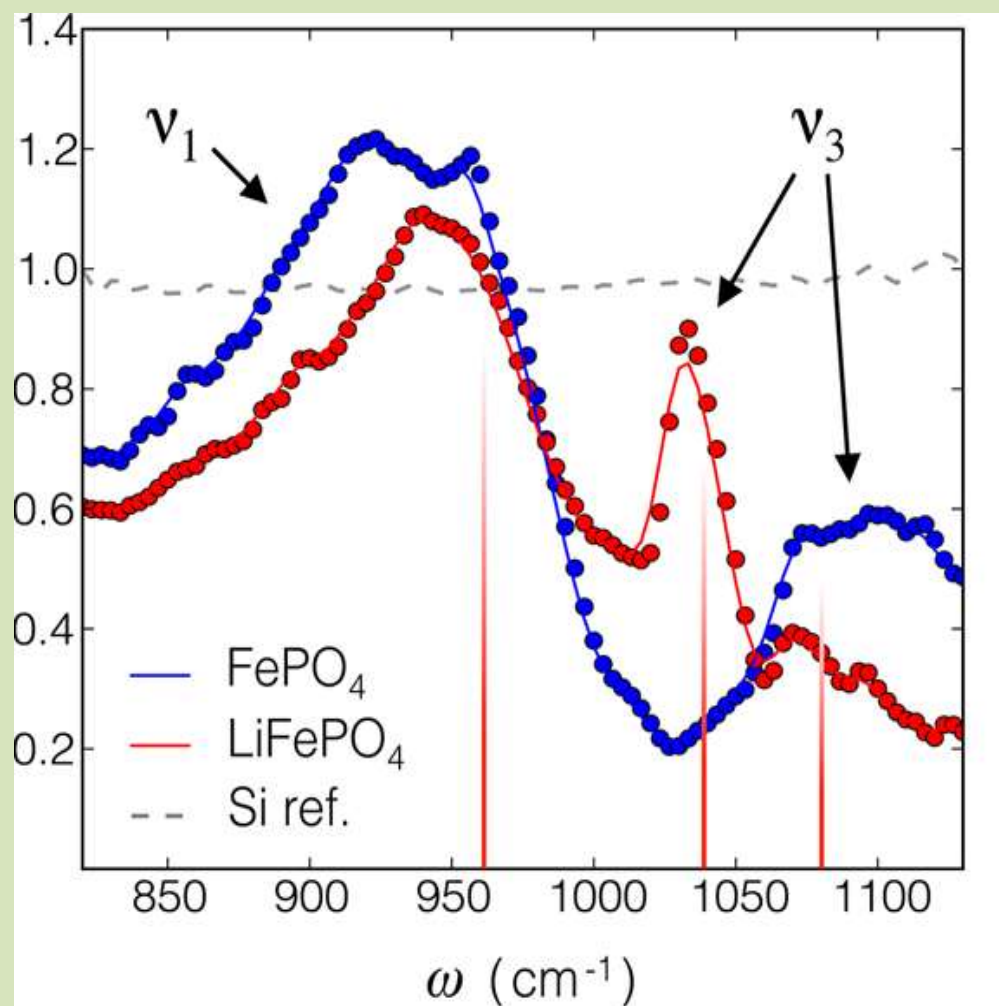
Charging and discharging of the cathode material  $\text{LiFePO}_4$  - delithiation



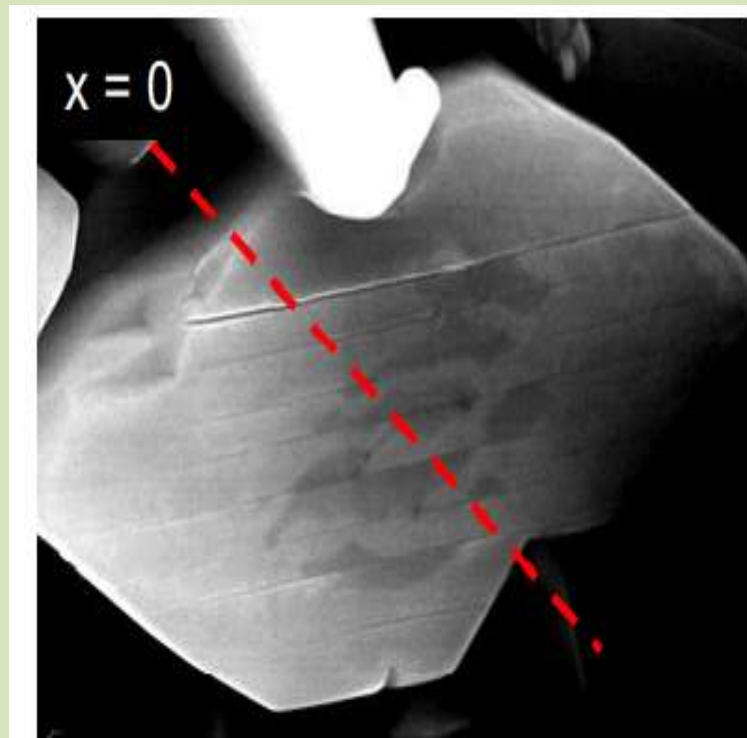
$\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$  – delithiate, SEM images of single  $\text{LiFePO}_4$ ,  $\text{Li}_{0.5}\text{FePO}_4$ , and  $\text{FePO}_4$  microcrystals, revealing cracks along the crystal surface after delithiation.



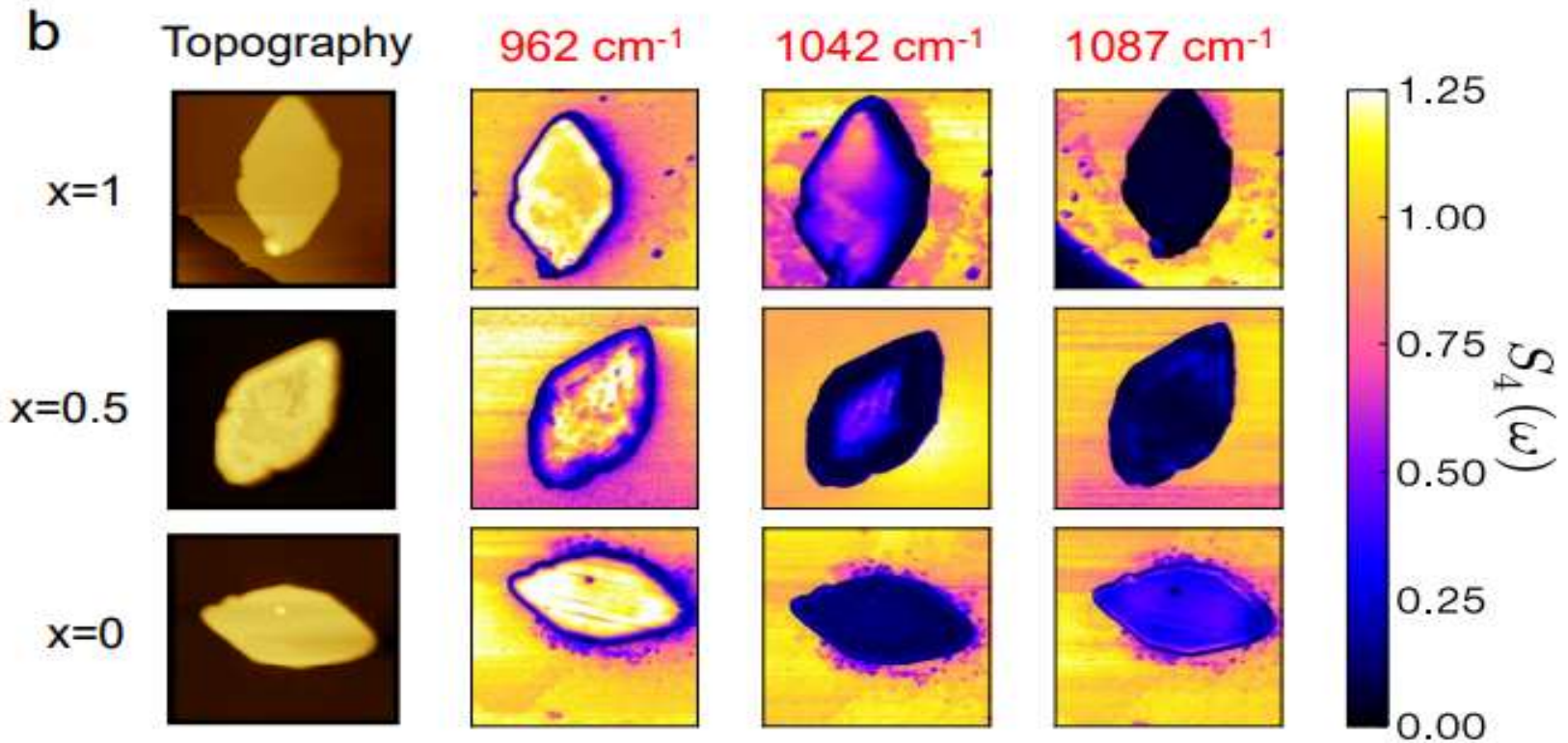
# Příklad IR-SNOM: IR Near-Field Spectroscopy and Imaging of Single $\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$ Microcrystals



Nano-FTIR spectra of pure-phase  $\text{LiFePO}_4$  and  $\text{FePO}_4$  microcrystals

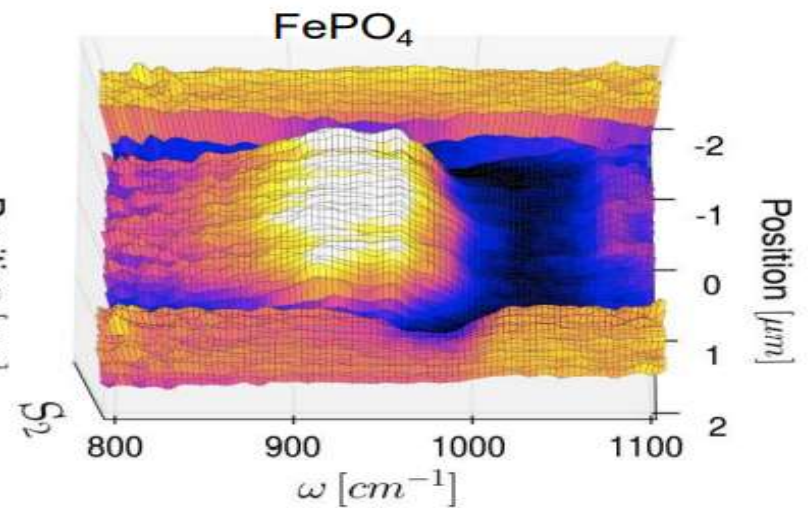
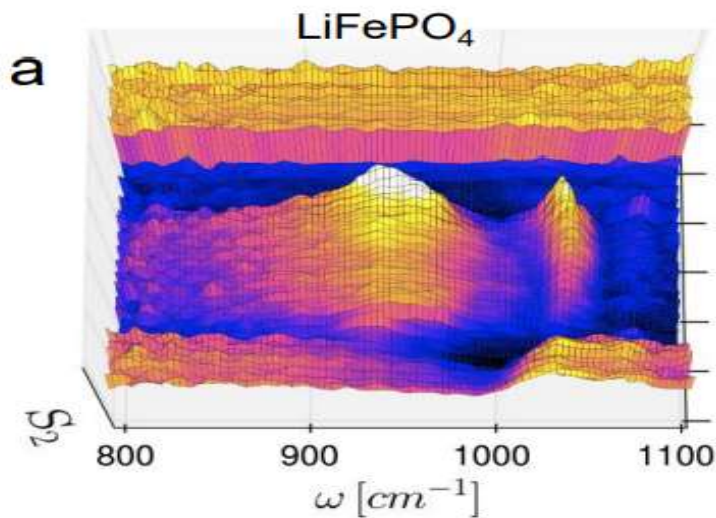
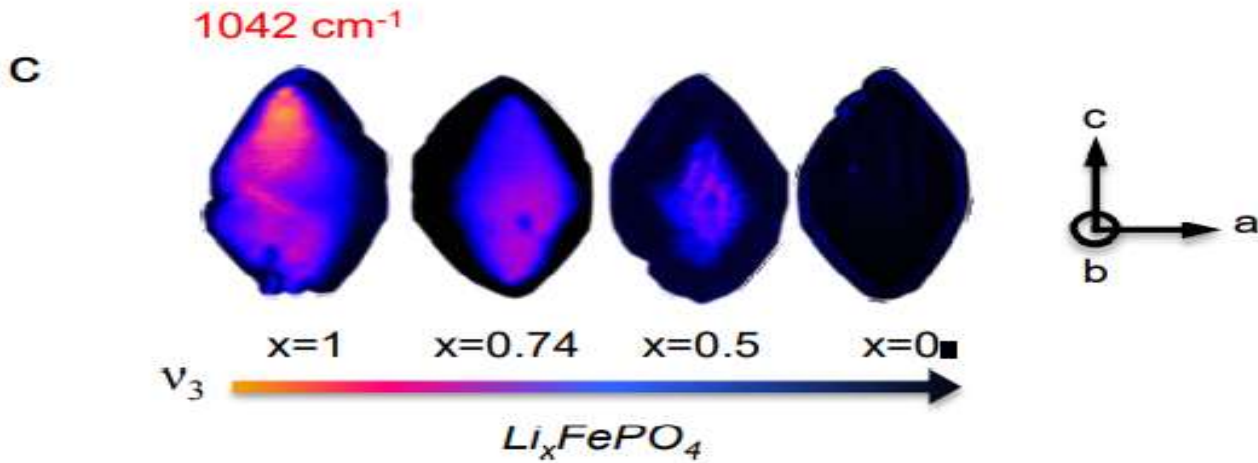


# Příklad IR-SNOM: IR Near-Field Spectroscopy and Imaging of Single $\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$ Microcrystals



AFM topography and corresponding infrared near-field amplitude images acquired at 1087, 1042 and 962  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for  $\text{LiFePO}_4$ ,  $\text{Li}_{0.5}\text{FePO}_4$  and  $\text{FePO}_4$  crystals

# Příklad IR-SNOM: IR Near-Field Spectroscopy and Imaging of Single $\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$ Microcrystals



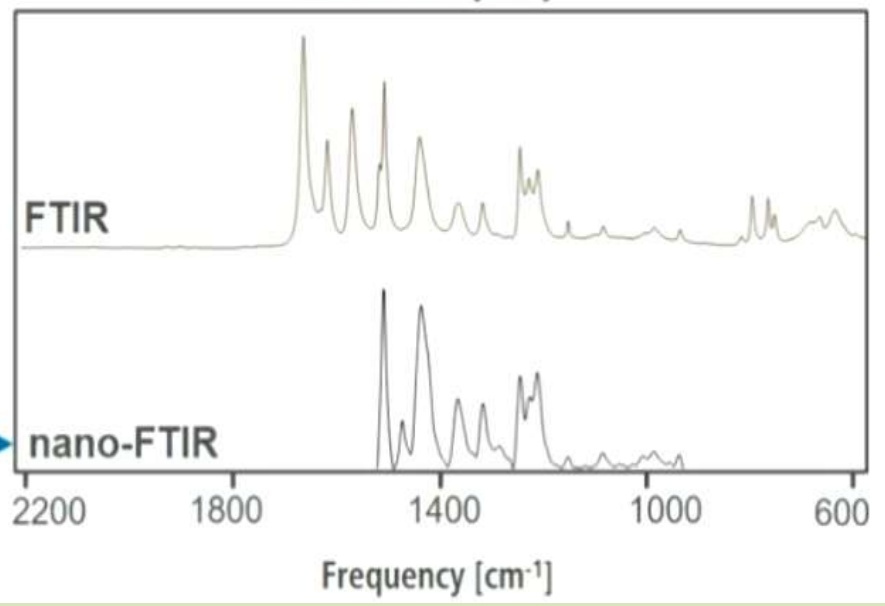
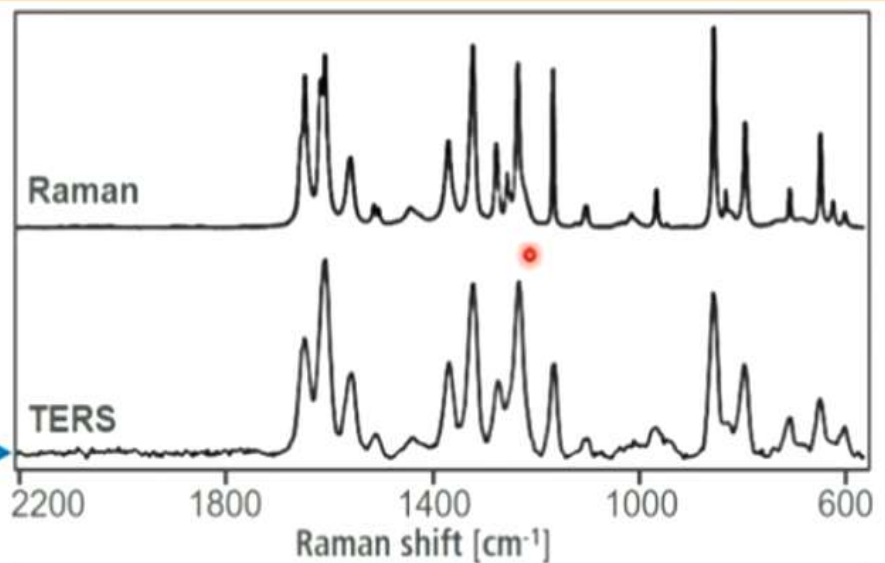
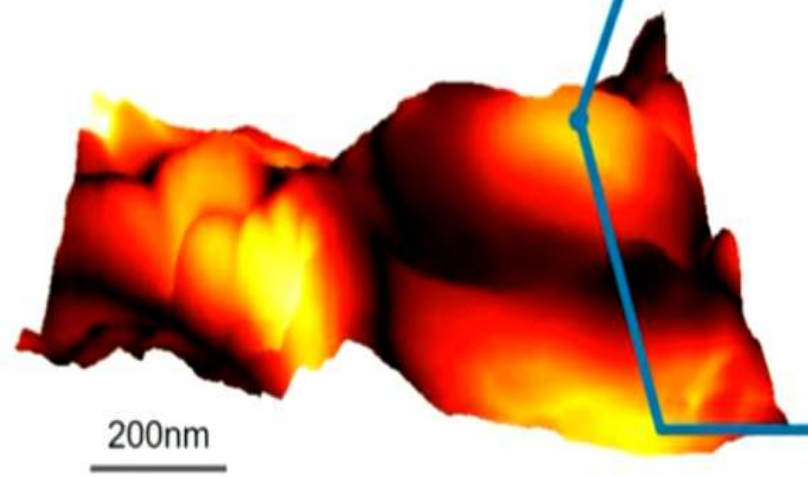




# Kombinace FTIR (SNOM) a Raman (TERS)

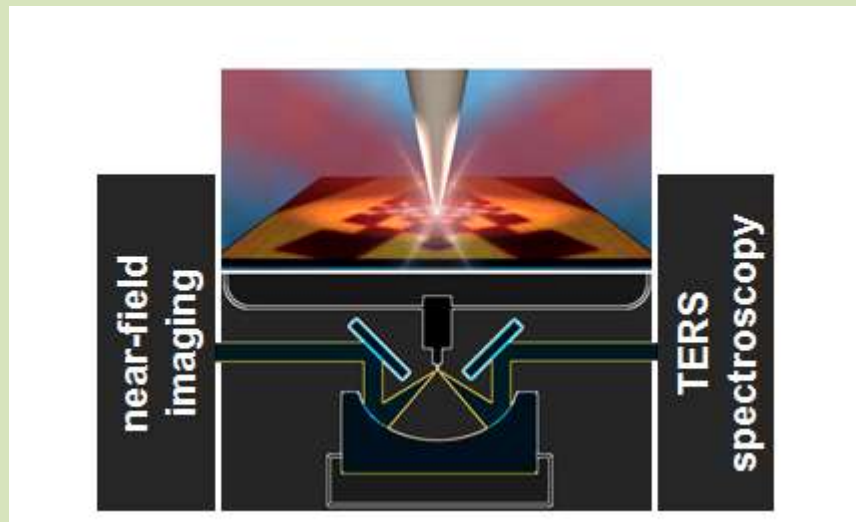
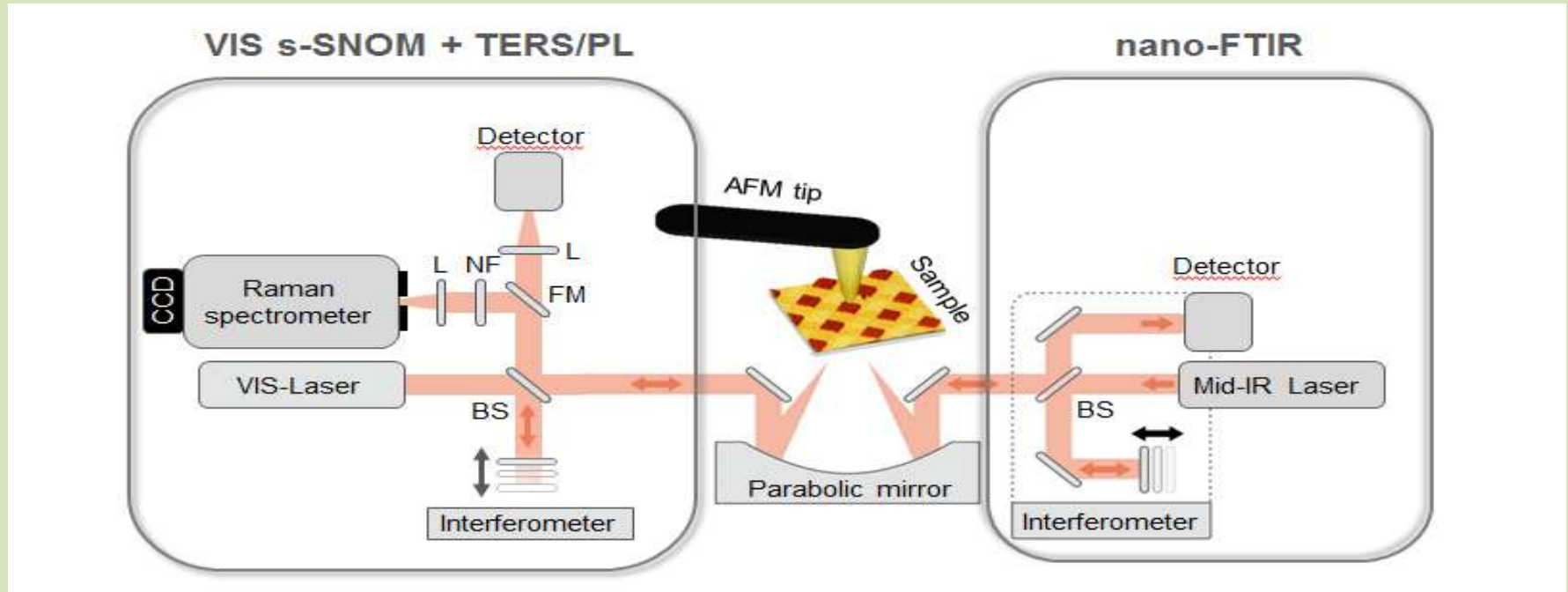
## Application

nano-FTIR and TERS correlation  
example subsequently measured  
at the same sample-location





# Kombinace FTIR (SNOM) a Raman (TERS)



correlative TERS and nano-FTIR spectroscopy mode using patented dual beam-path design

# IR-neaSCOPE <sup>+TERS</sup>

Exclusive



- Same spot for nano-FTIR and nano-Raman/PL spectroscopy using modular design and multi-port access to the AFM-tip,
- Maximum TERS signal even with standard AFM probes by simple alignment using strong elastic light scattering from the tip,
- Single user interface for all measurement modes optimized for storing and organizing multidimensional correlative data.



# Děkuji za pozornost!



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