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The resistor network method for computing effective transport properties of porous electrodes

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Motivation

The granular structure of porouse electrodes has a significant impact on the effective transport properties of the

Structure Generation

- Image segmentation and structure reconstruction
- Virtual but realistic structures
- Random close packing algorithm

- battery cell
- The goal is to optimize the geometry for better transport
- Generating properties necessary for other simulations and models



- Densification through numerical sintering or compression simulation^{1,2}
- As of yet particles are only represented by spheres or convex super-ellipsoids





The **Resistor-Network-Method**¹ is used to compute the transport properties of the solid and the porous phase of a particle assembly

 $ND = 5.2 \, m$

- Every particle or pore is associated with a potential
- Every particle contact or pore throat is assigned a resistance
- The potentials can be computed by solving a system of linear equations
- Given the node potentials the effective conductivity is then computed
- The effective transport properties are then given by ^Ldomain domain





Outlook

- Numerical sintering of superellipsoids
- FEM validation of effective transport
 - properties for "sintered" superellipsoids
- More detailed contact resistance (particle)
- Impact of local binder distribution
- Mixed conduction paths

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1 Birkholz, Oleg (2021): Modeling transport properties and electrochemical performance of hierarchically structured lithium-ion battery cathodes using resistor networks and mathematical halfcell models.

2 Becker, Verena Irene (2022): Modellierung der Mechanik und der effektiven Transporteigenschaften von partikulären Kathoden sowie deren Einfluss auf die elektrochemische Performance von Lithium-Ionen-Batterien. Unter Mitarbeit von Marc Kamlah.



