Elements Strategy Initiative for Catalysts and Batteries Director: Tsunehiro Tanaka (Kyoto University) <u>Methodology for developing high-performance</u>

automotive catalysts and secondary batteries

Research Project Outline for 2nd Phase (FY2016–2018)

<u>PGM reduction in automotive catalysts and high-performance sodium batteries</u> ©Understanding the effects of supports in catalytic reactions and searching for novel catalyst supports

ODevelopment of sodium batteries with highly concentrated electrolytes
OLong-time simulation and in-situ observation of chemical processes

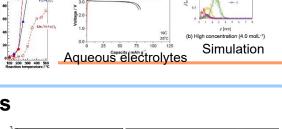
 \rightarrow Proposing prototypes of PGM-reduced three-way catalysts and highperformance sodium battery systems and elucidating the reaction mechanisms to develop novel catalyst and battery materials

Research Results (FY2016–2018)

- Fire-extinguishing organic electrolytes for safe batteries
- ✓ Ultimately safe concentrated electrolytes with high-voltage resistance
- Long cycle life achieved by salt-derived passivation resulting from peculiar frontier orbital characters
- ✓ Unique coordination structure revealed through experiments and simulations

A new electrolyte design strategy toward high-energy-density, large-scale, long-life, and safe rechargeable batteries

J. Wang, Y. Yamada, K. Sodeyama, E. Watanabe, K. Takada, Y. Tateyama, A. Yamada, Nat. Energy 2018, 3, 22-29. JP2017-215587



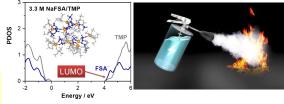
NO reduction mechanism

LiNi, Mn, O/Li, Ti,O,

Annde SEI film

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• 100 Na' 155



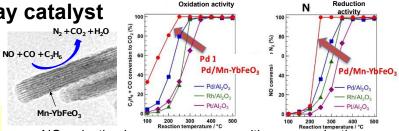
Peculiar LUMO character results in functional anion-derived passivation to achieve fire-extinguishing battery electrolytes.

♦ Mn-modified hexagonal YbFeO₃ – a three-way catalyst

- ✓NO reduction by oxygen vacancy. An MvK-type NO reduction mechanism based on theoretical predictions
- ✓ Pd is a promoter that functions as supply gates of NO, resulting in a lower NO reduction temperature

A new type of MvK mechanism for NO reduction

S. Hosokawa, R. Tada, T. Shibano, S. Matsumoto, K. Teramura, T. Tanaka, Catal. Sci. Technol. 2016, 6, 7868-7874. PCT/JP2016/057771



NO reduction by oxygen vacancy with a new reduction mechanism, enhancing low temperature activity compared with Al_2O_3 -supported PGM catalysts and reducing the amount of catalyst to 1/10.

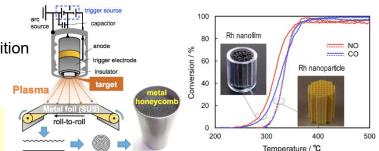
High TOF Rh nanofilm catalyst – novel TWC

 \checkmark Novel preparation of Rh nanofilm catalyst using arc plasma deposition

- ✓Very high TOF for NO reduction
- \checkmark 1/3 lower Rh loading compared with Rh powder catalyst

Demonstration of the dependence of efficient NO reduction on Rh crystal surface

S. Misumi, H. Yoshida, S. Hinokuma, T. Sato, M. Machida, Sci. Rep. 2016, 6, 29737. JP2015-166264



Metal honeycomb catalyst fabricated from Rh nanofilm on SUS foil using arc plasma deposition shows high activity for NO reduction with 1/3 lower Rh loading.

♦3.1 V aqueous batteries with novel hydrate-melt electrolyte

✓ Aqueous electrolytes with > 3 V potential window
✓ Unusual coordination state of water molecules
✓ Safe, high-voltage, high-rate, and inexpensive batteries

A new class of aqueous electrolyte toward safe and high-performance batteries

Y. Yamada, K. Usui, K. Sodeyama, S. Ko, Y. Tateyama, A. Yamada, Nat. Energy 2016, 1, 16129. PCT/JP2016/000167

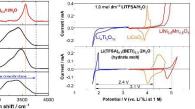
Long-time simulation of SEI film formation by Red Moon method

Long-time simulation through a combination of the MC and MD methods.
Efficiently improves repeated cycle properties for precisely reproducing formation of SEI films. Also applicable to catalytic reactions.

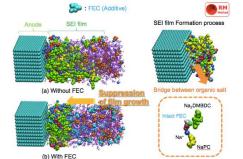
Long-time simulation of SEI film formation

N. Takenaka, H. Sakai, Y. Suzuki, P. Uppula, M. Nagaoka, JPCC 2015, 119, 18046-18055. N. Takenaka, T. Fujie, A. Bouibes, Y. Yamada, A. Yamada, M. Nagaoka, JPCC, 2018, 122, 2564-2571.





No hydrogen bond is observed in hydrate-melt. All water molecules are coordinated to Li⁺ ions, which was confirmed by simulation. The voltage window was extended to realize high-voltage aqueous batteries.



Simulation of SEI film formation by Red Moon method, which reproduced the difference in reactions with and without additives.