



元素戦略

Element
Strategy Initiative:
To Form Core
Research Centers

元素戦略プロジェクト<研究拠点形成型>

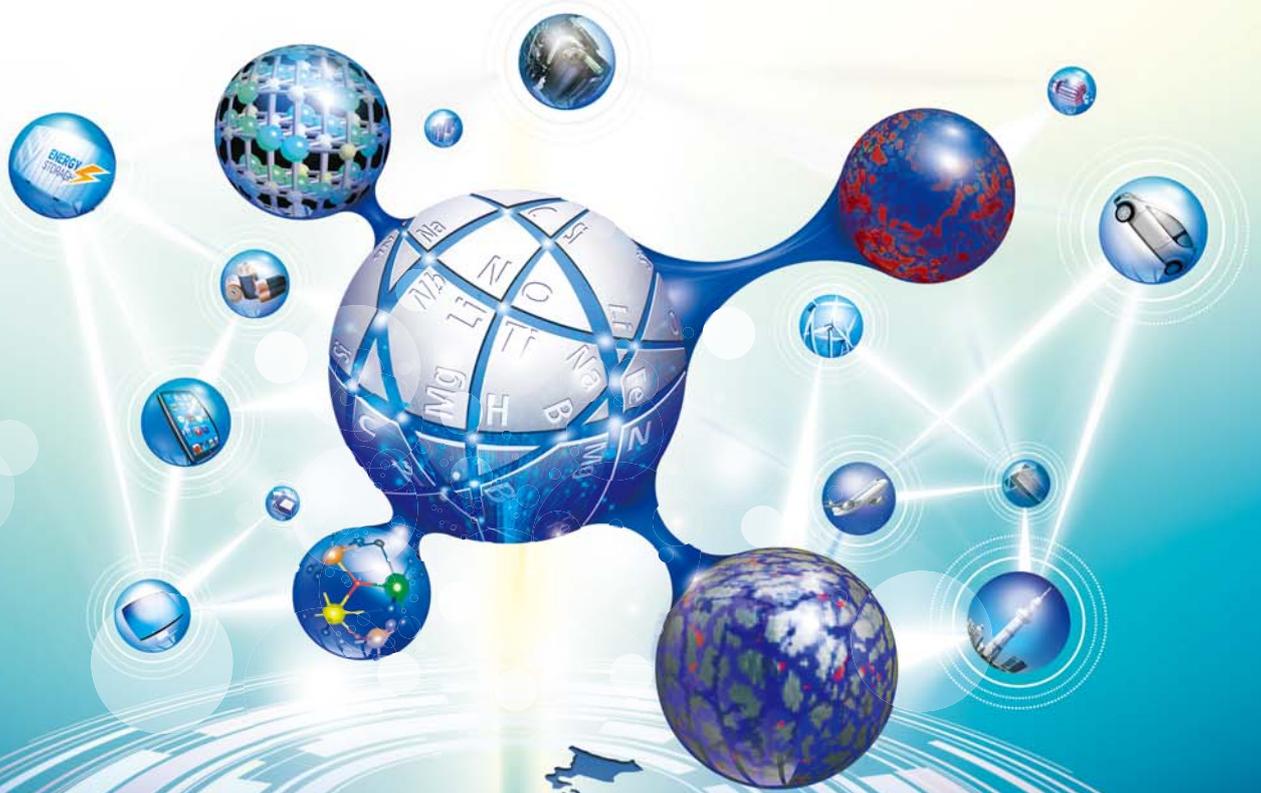
地球を

お も て な し
O Mo Te Na Si
8 42 52 11 14

地球は多様な元素の集まりです。私たちの暮らしは元素からつくった無数の材料で成り立っています。持続可能な未来社会を構築するには、地球上の有限な元素資源から優れた材料をつくりだしていく「元素戦略」が必要です。「元素戦略プロジェクト」は2012年に発足。材料の機能や特性を決めている元素のサイエンスを追究し、イノベーションの創出と産業応用を促進しています。

Omotenashi (O Mo Te Na Si): Being Hospitable Hosts to the Earth

The Earth is a collection of diverse elements. Our existence is made possible by countless materials produced from these elements. In order to build a sustainable future, we need an “element strategy” for developing superior materials from the limited element resources on Earth. The Element Strategy Initiative was launched in 2012 to pursue the science of elements that determine material functions and properties and for encouraging innovation and industrial applications.



J-PARC
MatNavi
WaterApps
KEK-PF
Spring-8

基礎から応用に直結する研究開発を 4拠点で進めています。

Working to develop practical applications directly
from basic research at four research centers.

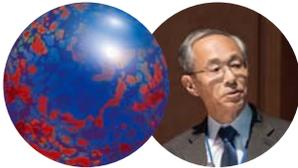


元素戦略プロジェクト<研究拠点形成型>
プログラム・ディレクター (PD)
玉尾皓平

Kohei Tamao
Program Director, Element Strategy Initiative :
To Form Core Research Centers

磁性材料研究拠点

The Elements Strategy Initiative Center for Magnetic Materials (ESICMM)



設置機関：物質・材料研究機構 (NIMS) Core: National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS)

代表研究者：広沢 哲 Satoshi Hirose, Director General

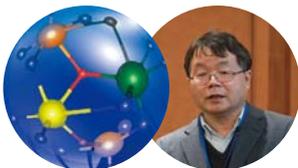
連携機関：東北大学、産業技術総合研究所、東京大学、東京大学物性研究所、京都大学、
高エネルギー加速器研究機構、高輝度光科学研究センター、名古屋大学、
北陸先端科学技術大学院大学、東京工業大学、九州大学、東北学院大学、兵庫県立大学
Collaborating institutes: Tohoku University, the National Institute of Advanced Industrial
Science and Technology, the University of Tokyo, the Institute for Solid State Physics at
the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University, the High Energy Accelerator Research
Organization (KEK), the Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute, Nagoya
University, the Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, the Tokyo Institute
of Technology, Kyushu University, Tohoku Gakuin University, and the University of Hyogo

開発対象：電気エネルギーと機械エネルギーの変換に適用されているバルク永久磁石材料

開発目標：希少元素フリーの新規高性能永久磁石材料の創製

電子材料研究拠点

Tokodai Institute for Element Strategy (TIES)



設置機関：東京工業大学 Core: Tokyo Institute of Technology

代表研究者：細野秀雄 Hideo Hosono, Representative

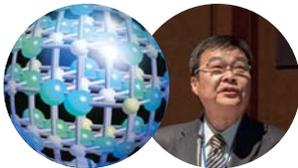
連携機関：物質・材料研究機構、高エネルギー加速器研究機構、東京大学
Collaborating institutes: National Institute for Materials Science, High Energy Accelerator
Research Organization (KEK), and the University of Tokyo

開発対象：半導体、透明電極をはじめとする電子材料全般

開発目標：多存元素を使って革新的な機能を実現

触媒・電池材料研究拠点

Elements Strategy Initiative for Catalysts and Batteries (ESICB)



設置機関：京都大学 Core: Department of Molecular Engineering, Kyoto University

代表研究者：田中庸裕 Tsunehiro Tanaka, Director

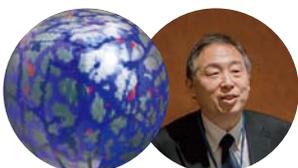
連携機関：東京大学、自然科学研究機構分子科学研究所、九州大学、熊本大学、東京理科大学
Collaborating institutes: The University of Tokyo, the Institute for Molecular Science of the
National Institutes of Natural Sciences, Kyushu University, Kumamoto University, and the
Tokyo University of Science

開発対象：固体触媒と二次電池材料

開発目標：希少元素フリーの新規高性能触媒と二次電池を実現

構造材料研究拠点

Elements Strategy Initiative for Structural Materials (ESISM)



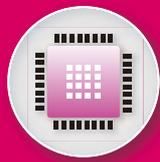
設置機関：京都大学 Core: Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Kyoto University

代表研究者：田中 功 Isao Tanaka, Director

連携機関：東京大学、大阪大学、物質・材料研究機構、九州大学、経産省ISMA
Collaborating institutes: The University of Tokyo, Osaka University, the National Institute
for Materials Science, Kyushu University, and the Innovative Structural Materials
Association (METI)

開発対象：実用材料として適用している金属材料、高靱性セラミックス材料、それらの複合材料

開発目標：強度と靱性が両立する究極材料の実現



新しい材料設計に基づく 新機能高性能電子材料と水素

元素戦略
電子材料研究拠点



GL: 細野秀雄
東京工業大学

研究の背景

- GDPへの寄与の大きい電機・電子産業を支える電子材料の大型国家プロジェクトは多数
- 旧来の材料設計指針は半導体ならダイヤモンド構造、誘電体ならペロブスカイトと固定化
- 従来の成功体験に拠る固定化した攻め方から意図的に離れた多存元素の新しい視点が必要
- 電子材料中の水素の役割・機能の多くは未解明

研究のポイント

- 物性論、電子論、計算化学、インフォマティクス等を駆使して新材料候補と合成法を探索
- 超高圧や超高真空等の極限環境を含む材料合成で迅速な試料試作
- 放射光(KEK-PF, SPring-8)、中性子線、ミュオン(J-PARC)を駆使する先端解析で迅速なフィードバック
- 微量水素の定量法の開発から状態の同定まで

研究概要

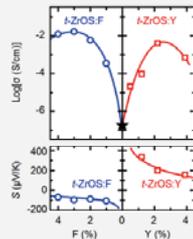
1

M.I.や分子軌道等の新設計指針による新しい直接遷移型両極性半導体



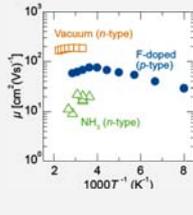
理論予測通りの赤色発光

図1 M.I.で発見し高圧合成した窒化物半導体新物質CaZn₂N₂



予測通りの両極性ドーピング

図2 分子軌道で設計した前周期遷移金属の硫酸化物半導体ZrOS



n/p型Cu₃Nのホール移動度

図3 理論予測による窒化物半導体Cu₃Nへの両極性ドーピング

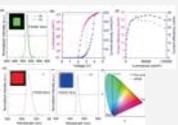
研究概要

2

次世代自発光平面ディスプレイ用半導体新材料

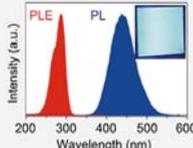


フレキシブル緑色LED

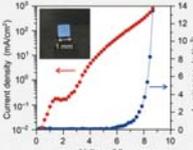


I-V, L-V, P-V特性とBT2020をカバーするRGB発光色域

図4 Zn-Si-O (ZSO)を電子輸送層に用いるペロブスカイトLED

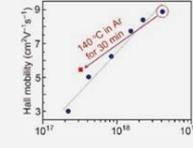


PL (QY>90%)スペクトル

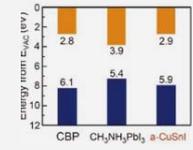


青色LEDのI-V, L-V特性

図5 0次元電子構造の高効率青色発光鉛フリー無機ヨウ化物半導体: Cs₃Cu₂I₅



ホール移動度



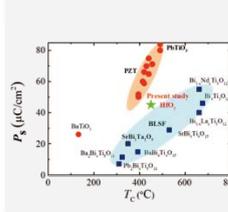
バンドアライメント

図6 低温塗布形成可能な高移動度p型透明アモルファス半導体: a-Cu-Sn-I

研究概要

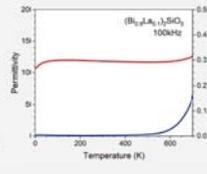
3

パワーエレクトロニクス用高温安定高誘電率非ペロブスカイト系誘電体



従来材料より高T_cで高P_s

図7 高いT_cとP_sを示す蛍石構造強誘電体: HfO₂/Y



誘電特性の温度依存性

図8 車載用安定性規格を満たすケイ酸塩系強誘電体: (Bi,La)₂SiO₅



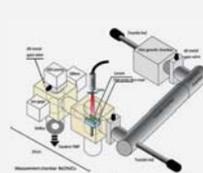
2インチ単結晶とセンサーモジュール

図9 車載用圧電素子用ランガサイト材料: CTAS (Ca₃TaAl₃Si₂O₁₄)

研究概要

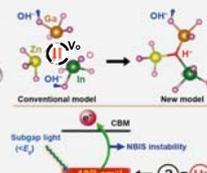
4

物質中の水素の役割・機能・状態の解明と高感度定量



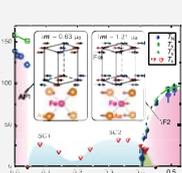
薄膜形成から真空一貫の装置構成

図10 SIMSを>2桁上回る高感度(10¹⁶ cm⁻²)の水素の高感度定量法と装置の開発
• a-IGZO薄膜で実証
• 市販装置化が進行中



水素負イオンH⁻の局所構造と深いバンド間占有準位の形成

図11 a-IGZO中のH⁻イオンの発見と光不安定性の解明
• 水素による欠陥補償
• 光不安定性の起源



放射光X線、中性子、ミュオンの量子ビームにより解明

図12 水素ドーピング鉄系超伝導体LaFeAsO_{1-x}H_xの構造/磁気相図
• 二つの母相による高温化
• 超伝導発現機構を解明

ロードマップ

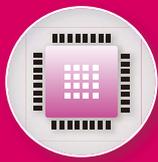
- 新コンセプトと新材料創出頻度の定常化
- 産業界への技術移転
- ポスト元素戦略へのコンセプト提案

応用分野

- 平面ディスプレイ用高効率・低コスト半導体材料
- 車載等パワーエレクトロニクス用高温安定高誘電率誘電体
- 触媒応用エレクトロライド材料

問い合わせ先
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Creation of Novel-Function & High Performance Electronic Materials based on a Novel Design Concept & Hydrogen

Tokodai Institute for Element Strategy (TIES)



GL: Hideo Hosono
Tokyo Institute of Technology

Background to the research

- There have been numerous large-scale national projects on electronic materials to date.
- Materials design has become fixated on just a few concepts, such as diamond-structure semiconductors and perovskite dielectrics.
- There is a need for novel perspectives on abundant elements independent of obsolete approaches based on previous successes.
- The roles of hydrogen in condensed matter remain unexplained.

Points of the research

- Exploring novel material candidates making full use of condensed matter physics, electron theory, computational chemistry, materials informatics (MI), etc.
- Rapid syntheses of candidate materials utilizing such extreme experiments as super-high pressure and super-high vacuum.
- Rapid feedback of material property analyses using synchrotron radiation (KEK-PF and SPring-8), neutrons, and muons (J-PARC).
- From the quantification of hydrogen to the identification of states.

Outline of the research

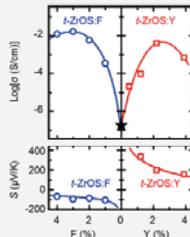
1

Novel Direct Band-Gap, Bipolar Semiconductors derived from New Concepts of MI and Molecular Orbitals



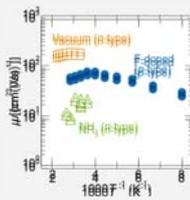
Red luminescence as designed

Figure 1 The novel nitride semiconductor, CaZn_2N_2 , discovered through MI and synthesized under high pressure



Bipolar doping as designed

Figure 2 ZrO_5 , an oxysulfide semiconductor based on an early-transition metal, designed under molecular orbital concepts



Hall mobilities of n/p-type Cu_3N

Figure 3 A new nitride semiconductor, Cu_3N , for solar-cell applications by p-type doping with interstitial fluorine

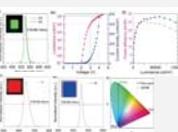
Outline of the research

2

Novel Semiconductor Materials for Next-Generation, Emission-Type Flat-Panel Displays (FPD)

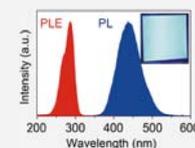


Flexible green LED

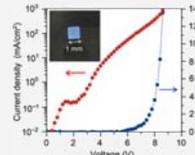


I-, L-, P-V characteristics and color gamut

Figure 4 A halide perovskite LED with an electron transport layer of Zn-Si-O (ZSO)

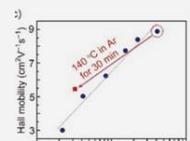


PL spectra with QY > 90%

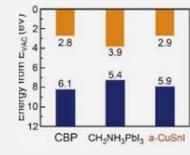


I-V, L-V characteristics of blue LEDs

Figure 5 A high-efficiency, blue-light-emitting, Pb-free, iodate semiconductor: $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{I}_5$



Hall mobilities



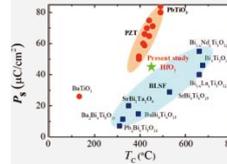
Band alignment

Figure 6 A low-temperature, printable, high-mobility, p-type, transparent, amorphous semiconductor: a-Cu-Sn-I

Outline of the research

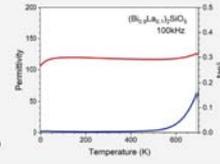
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High-Temperature, Stable, High Dielectric Constant, Non-Perovskite Dielectrics for Power-Electronics Applications



Higher T_c and P_5 than conventional materials

Figure 7 Fluorite ferroelectrics with high T_c and P_5 : $\text{HfO}_2\text{:Y}$



Thermal stabilities of dielectric properties I-V, L-V characteristics of blue LED

Figure 8 Silicate ferroelectrics satisfying requirements for vehicle applications: $(\text{Bi}, \text{La})_2\text{SiO}_5$



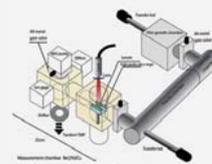
2-inch single crystal and sensor module

Figure 9 High-temperature stable piezoelectrics for vehicle pressure sensors: $\text{CTAS} (\text{Ca}_3\text{TaAl}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{14})$

Outline of the research

4

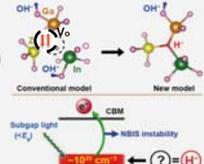
Unraveling the Roles, Functionalities, & States of Hydrogen in Condensed Matter and Establishing Highly Sensitive Quantification Methods



An all-vacuum system from thin-film deposition

Figure 10 Development of a high-sensitivity method and an apparatus for quantifying hydrogen density (10^{16}cm^{-2})

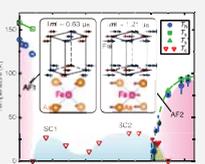
- Demonstrated in a-IGZO films
- Commercial products coming soon



Local structure of H-generating occupied deep subgap states

Figure 11 Hydrides (hydrogen anions) in a-IGZO and the origin of instability in their electron devices

- H passivation
- Commercial products coming soon
- Instability under illumination



Revealed by quantum beams of SR X-rays, Neutrons, and Muons

Figure 12 Crystalline/magnetic phase diagram of the iron-oxypnictide superconductor $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$

- Two mother phases
- SC mechanisms

Roadmap

- Stabilization of creation rates of novel materials and their design concepts
- Technical transfer to industries
- Concept proposal for post Element Strategy

Applications

- High-efficiency & low-cost semiconductor materials for FPD
- High-temperature, stable, & high-dielectric constant dielectrics for vehicle power electronics
- Electride materials for catalysts

Contact us by
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高強度と高延性を具備するバルクナノ六方晶金属材料



研究の背景

- ・安心・安全な社会を支える構造材料は、強度(つよさ)と延性(ねばさ)を具備することが不可欠である。
- ・チタンやマグネシウム合金は軽量で高い強度を有するが、六方結晶構造に起因して延性に乏しいため用途が限定される。
- ・合金元素の添加ではなく、バルクナノ組織化による強度と延性両立を目標とした。

研究のポイント

- ・サブミクロンまでの様々な平均粒径を有する完全再結晶チタンおよびマグネシウム合金の作製に成功した。
- ・バルクナノメタル化することで、高強度と高延性を両立させることに成功した。
- ・バルクナノメタル材料における延性向上メカニズムを、電子顕微鏡、中性子回折実験と計算科学によって原子レベルから解明した。

研究概要

1

様々な平均粒径を有する完全再結晶材料

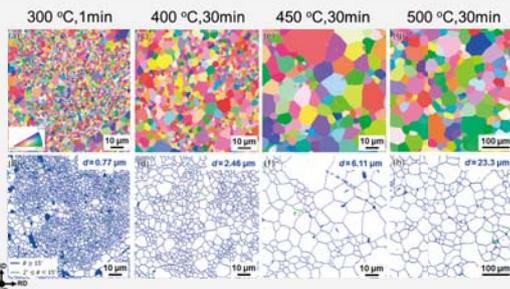


図1 高圧ねじり(HPT)法と焼鈍により作製した、種々の平均粒径を有する完全再結晶マグネシウム合金の電子線後方散乱回折(EBSD)法による微細構造。(上)逆局点図(IPF)マップ。結晶粒の結晶方位を色で識別している。(下)粒界(GB)マップ。青と緑の線は、それぞれ大角粒界および小角粒界を表す。

研究概要

2

バルクナノ材料において強度と延性の両立に成功

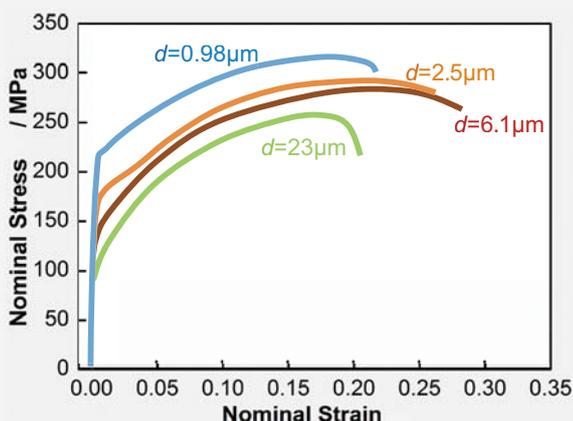


図2 4種の異なる結晶粒径dを有するマグネシウム合金の応力-ひずみ曲線

研究概要

3

バルクナノ材料における延性向上機構の解明

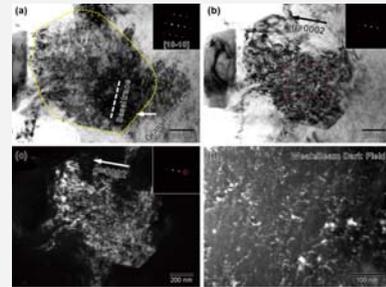


図3 平均粒径 $d=0.98\mu\text{m}$ の超微細粒マグネシウム合金試料をひずみ0.095まで引張変形させた後の透過電子顕微鏡観察結果。(a) [10-10]晶帯軸から観察した明視野像、(b)(c)回折ベクトル $g=(0002)$ での二波条件での明視野および暗視野像。(d) (b)図に示した領域を拡大しウィークビーム法で観察した結果。マグネシウムでは通常活動しないc成分を持つ転位が多数観察された。このような特異な転位は、応力レベルが高くなった時に粒界で核形成したものと考えられる。

研究概要

4

バルクナノメタルにおける延性向上機構の新しい変形子概念による包括的な理解

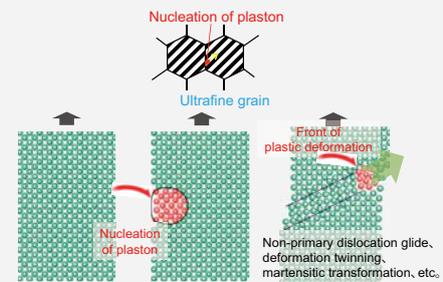


図4 バルクナノ材料では、非主すべり転位、変形双晶、変形誘起マルテンサイト変態のような特異な塑性変形機構が実験的に観察される。これらは、変形子という新しい概念により包括的に説明することが可能である。すなわち、十分に高い応力が印加されると、表面や粒界のように結晶格子が不完全な部分で集団的な原子の励起が起こり、変形子の核形成が生じる。塑性変形フロントにおいても、同様の現象が起こっていると考えられる。

ロードマップ

- ・新しい変形子概念に基づく高強度と高延性を具備する鉄鋼材料の創製
- ・多様な化学結合を有する構造材料における変形子解明と脆性克服への指針獲得

応用分野

- ・輸送用機器
- ・建造物
- ・生体材料

問い合わせ先

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元素戦略
Element Strategy Initiative:
To Form Core Research Centers



Concurrent enhancement of strength and ductility in bulk nanostructured hexagonal metals

Elements Strategy Initiative for Structural Materials (ESISM)



GL : Nobuhiro Tsuji
Graduate School of Engineering,
Kyoto University

Background to the research

- Concurrent enhancement of strength and ductility in structural materials is essential to guarantee a safe and secure society.
- Applications of titanium and magnesium alloys having light weight and high strength have been limited by poor ductility attributed to their hexagonal crystal structure.
- Targeting the creation of innovative hexagonal metals through bulk nanostructuring rather than the addition of critical alloying elements.

Points of the research

- Fully recrystallized titanium and magnesium alloys with various average grain sizes down to sub-micrometer scale were successfully fabricated.
- Concurrent enhancement of strength and ductility were successfully achieved in the bulk nanostructured titanium and magnesium alloys.
- Atomistic mechanism of the superior mechanical properties in the bulk nanostructured materials was clarified through state-of-the-art experiments like transmission electron microscopy and neutron diffraction as well as theoretical calculations.

Outline of the research

1

Fully recrystallized magnesium alloys with various average grain sizes

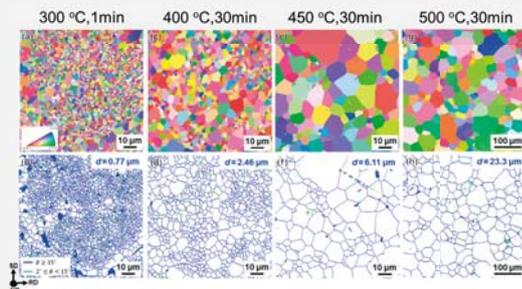


Figure 1 Magnesium-alloy samples having various average crystal grain sizes fabricated by high-pressure torsion (HPT) followed by recrystallization annealing treatments at a given temperature and duration. (Top) Inverse pole figure (IPF) maps by electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD). Color corresponds to crystallographic orientations of grains. (Bottom) Grain boundary (GB) maps in which the blue and green lines correspond to high angle and low angle grain boundaries, respectively.

Outline of the research

2

Concurrent enhancement of strength and ductility in bulk nanostructured materials

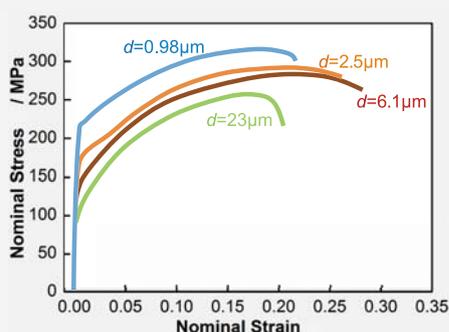


Figure 2 Comparison of stress-strain curves for Mg-alloy specimens with four different average grain sizes, d .

Outline of the research

3

Mechanism of enhanced ductility in bulk nanostructured materials

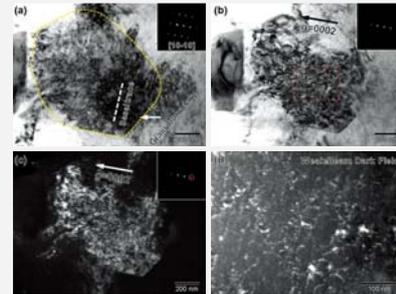


Figure 3 Transmission electron micrographs of an ultrafine-grained magnesium alloy sample with average grain sizes of $d=0.98 \mu\text{m}$ after tensile deformation at a strain of 0.095. (a) Bright-field image observed along the $[10-10]$ zone axis. (b) Bright-field and (c) corresponding dark-field images observed under a two-beam condition with diffraction vector $g = (0002)$. (d) Weak-beam dark-field image of the rectangular area in (b) at a higher magnification. Highly dense unusual dislocations with a c component can be observed. Such dislocations are inferred to be nucleated at grain boundaries when the stress level increases.

Outline of the research

4

Comprehensive understanding of ductility enhancement in bulk nanostructured metals by the new concept of *plaston*

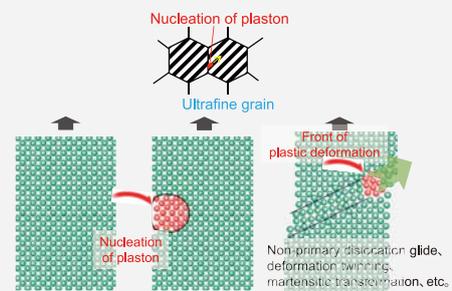


Figure 4 Unique plastic deformation mechanisms different from primary dislocation glide, such as non-primary dislocation glide, deformation twinning, and martensitic transformation, have been experimentally found to take place in bulk nanostructured materials. They can be comprehensively explained by the new concept of *plaston*. When a large enough stress is applied, collective atomic motion occurs at lattice imperfections such as surface and grain boundaries, which eventually leads to the nucleation of plastic deformation. Similar phenomena are expected to take place at the plastic deformation front.

Roadmap

- Concurrent enhancement of strength and ductility in bulk-nanostructured steels based on the new concept of *plaston*
- Gain a fundamental understanding of *plaston* in other materials with a variety of chemical bonds in order to overcome their brittleness

Applications

- Vehicles and aircraft
- Structures
- Biomaterials

Contact us here

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貴金属フリー自動車触媒と高性能Na電池の開発



研究の背景

- 自動車触媒に用いる白金族元素(PGM)の使用量節減
- 電池システムにおける電解液機能の多様な展開
- リチウムイオン電池を凌駕する性能のナトリウムイオン電池の必要性

研究のポイント

- 触媒反応場を二段に分割して役割分担
- 理論的手法を援用した触媒反応メカニズムの解析
- 電解液内の分子の並び方を利用した超機能の発現
- Na欠陥の導入と立方晶構造の形成による高い導電率

研究概要

1 貴金属フリー自動車三元触媒 ~タンデム型触媒システム

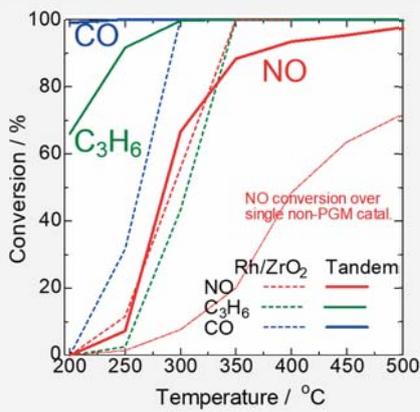
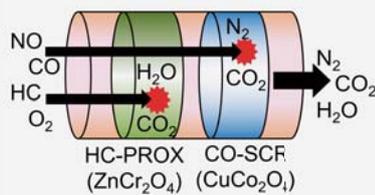


図1 炭化水素(HC)の酸素酸化とNO-CO反応を二段に分割し、含酸素炭化水素中間体による表面の被毒を回避する。タンデム触媒は典型的な貴金属触媒と同等の触媒活性を実現した。



研究概要

2 貴金属フリー三元触媒によるCO-NO反応のメカニズム解析

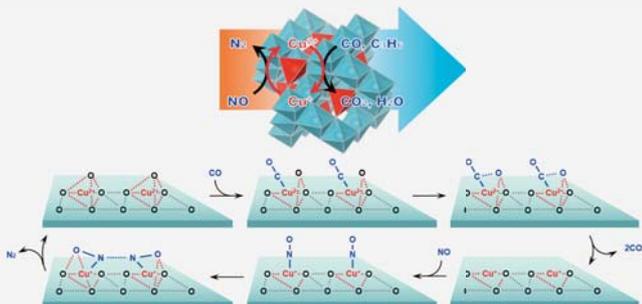


図2 Spinel型複合酸化物上に形成された4配位Cu²⁺は、三元触媒反応においてCOによりCu⁺に還元され、再酸化によりNOを還元するとともにCu²⁺が再生する。

研究概要

3

電解液に秘められていた数々の超機能

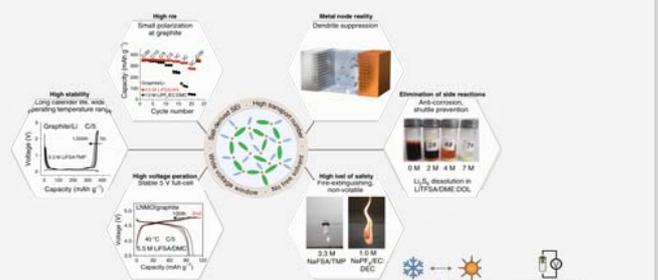
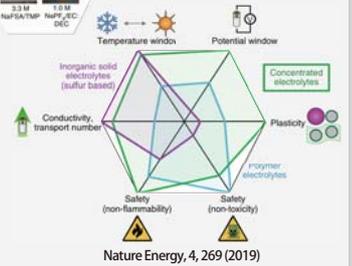


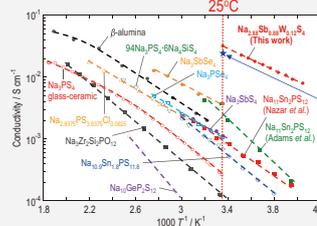
図3 “電解液を濃くする”という誰にでもできる簡単な方法により、溶液内の分子の並び方を大きく変えることができる。これをうまく利用することで、超高速充放電、5V級高電圧耐性、消火機能、長期安定動作といった従来得られなかった多くの超機能が高レベルで実現可能となることがわかった。電池生産ラインもそのまま使用できる。



研究概要

4

世界最高の導電率を示すナトリウムイオン伝導性硫化物固体電解質



Na_{2.88}Sb_{0.88}W_{0.12}S₄の導電率:
3.2×10⁻² S cm⁻¹ @25°C
Nat. Commun. 10, 5266 (2019)
Li⁺イオン伝導体の最高値
(2.5×10⁻² S cm⁻¹, LGPS-type
Li_{0.54}Si_{1.74}P_{1.44}S_{11.7}Cl_{0.3})
よりも高い導電率を実現!
Nat. Energy 1, 16030 (2016)

図4 Na₂Sb₅結晶のSbの一部をWに置換したNa_{2.88}Sb_{0.88}W_{0.12}S₄電解質は、Na欠陥の導入と立方晶構造の形成によって、室温で3.2×10⁻² S cm⁻¹の極めて高い導電率を示す。これはリチウムイオン伝導性固体電解質の中で最大の導電率を示すLGPS型硫化物Li_{0.54}Si_{1.74}P_{1.44}S_{11.7}Cl_{0.3}よりも高い導電率を示すことから、硫化物電解質において世界最高のアルカリ金属イオン伝導度を実現した。

ロードマップ

- 高活性が発現する自動車触媒の反応メカニズムの解明
- 電池電解質に対する既成概念の打破
- 低コスト化と量産に向けた最適化

応用分野

- 自動車排気浄化触媒
- 民生用電池、自動車用電池
- 大型定置用電池

問い合わせ先

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R&D on precious-metal-free automotive catalysts and sodium ion battery systems



Background to the research

- Reduction of platinum-group metal (PGM) use in automotive catalysts
- Development of various functions in liquid electrolyte for batteries
- Need for developing sodium ion batteries superior to lithium ion batteries

Points of the research

- Separation of two reactions by tandem configuration of two catalysts
- Mechanism analysis of NO-CO reaction by TWC catalyst assisted by theoretical methods
- Superstructures realized by applying a coordination structure of molecules in an electrolyte
- Superior conductivity by generation of sodium vacancies and cubic phase transition

Outline of the research

1

Precious-metal-free automotive three-way catalyst: Tandem catalyst system

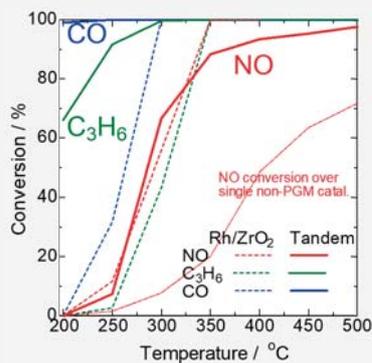
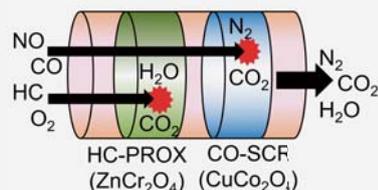


Figure 1 Hydrocarbon (HC) oxidation by O₂ and an NO-CO reaction are divided into two stages. Surface poisoning by oxygenated hydrocarbon intermediates is avoided. The tandem catalyst exhibited comparable activity to a typical noble metal catalyst.



Outline of the research

2

Unveiling the mechanism of a CO-NO reaction over a PGM-free three-way catalyst

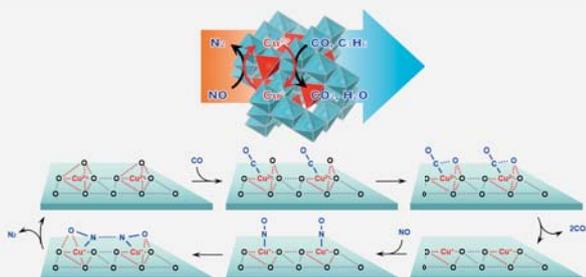


Figure 2 Tetrahedrally coordinated Cu²⁺ formed on spinel oxides is reduced to Cu⁺ by CO, and NO can be reduced in a subsequent reoxidation of Cu⁺ to Cu²⁺

Outline of the research

3

Emerging superfunctions in liquid electrolyte

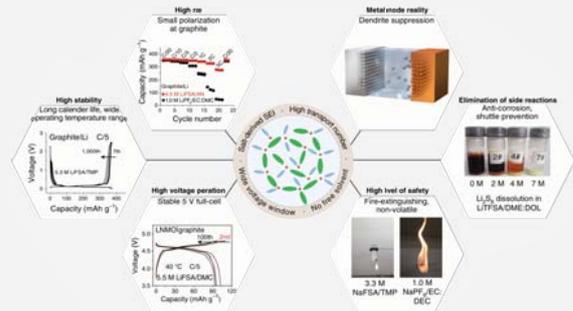
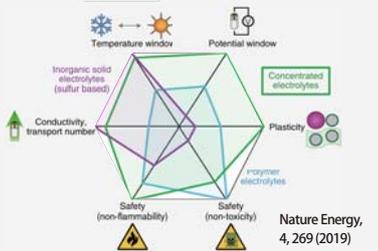


Figure 3 The coordination structure of molecules in an electrolyte can be greatly modified simply by increasing the salt concentration. By applying suitable strategies to this simple principle, several superfunctions, including very rapid charging/discharging, 5 V operation, a fire extinguishing function, and a very long calendar life, can be realized, while ensuring manufacturing compatibility.



Nature Energy, 4, 269 (2019)

Outline of the research

4

A sodium-ion sulfide solid electrolyte with unprecedented conductivity at room temperature

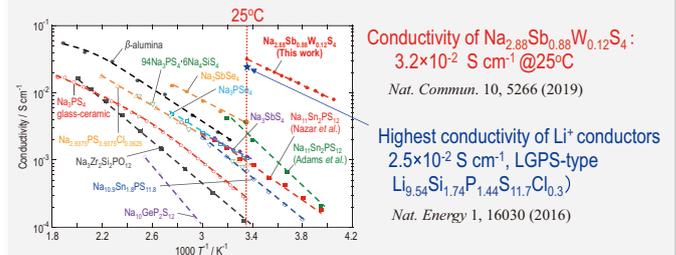


Figure 4 A sulfide superionic conductor, Na_{2.88}Sb_{0.88}W_{0.12}S₄, exhibits conductivity superior to that of the benchmark electrolyte, the LGPS-type Li_{0.54}Si_{1.74}P_{1.44}S_{11.7}Cl_{0.3}. Partial substitution of antimony in Na₃Sb₅S₁₄ with tungsten induces the generation of sodium vacancies and a tetragonal-to-cubic phase transition, resulting in the highest ever room-temperature conductivity of 32 mS cm⁻¹.

Roadmap

- Elucidation of the reaction mechanisms for automotive catalysts
- Paradigm shift in the electrolyte concept for batteries
- Cost-cutting and optimization for mass production

Applications

- Automotive catalysts
- Batteries for consumers and vehicles
- Stationary batteries

Contact us here

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永久磁石の産業応用へ向けた新展開

元素戦略
磁性材料研究拠点



研究の背景

- ・希少元素を利用しない永久磁石開発
- ・産業応用可能な磁性材料解析のための技術開発

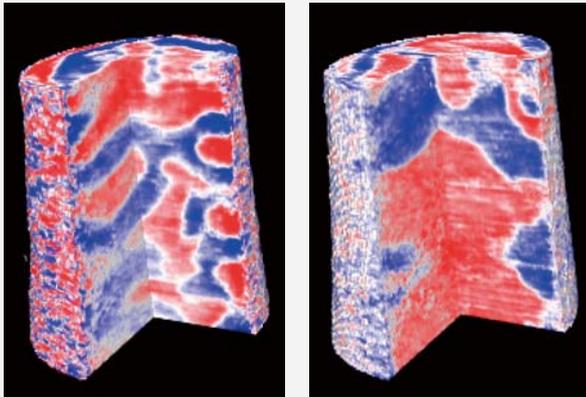
研究のポイント

- ・熱間押出加工によるナノ結晶永久磁石の試作
- ・磁石内部磁化分布の三次元計測
- ・機械学習モデルを利用した永久磁石材料化学組成の最適化

研究概要

1

放射光を用いた磁性材料内部磁化分布の三次元観察



(a) 消磁状態

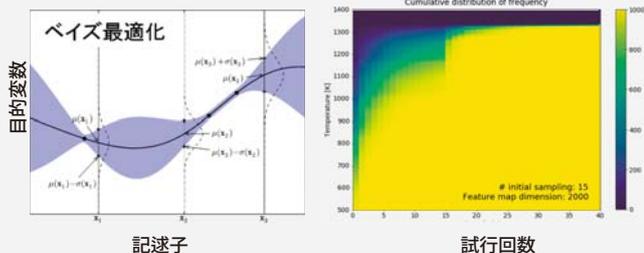
(b) 残留磁化状態

図1 直径12μmの円柱状に加工したNdFeB磁石の磁化分布。(a) 消磁状態、(b) 残留磁化状態。

研究概要

2

機械学習による磁石材料化学組成の最適化



(a) ベイズ最適化によるモデル生成

(b) 最適化モデルによるキュリー温度予測

図2 (a) $(R_{1-\alpha}R'_a)(Fe_{1-\beta}(1-\gamma)Co_{\beta}(1-\gamma)Ti_{\gamma})_{12}$ の化学組成で赤字のパラメータを関数化、(b) キュリー温度を目的変数とした場合に、最適解を求められる確率の変化。

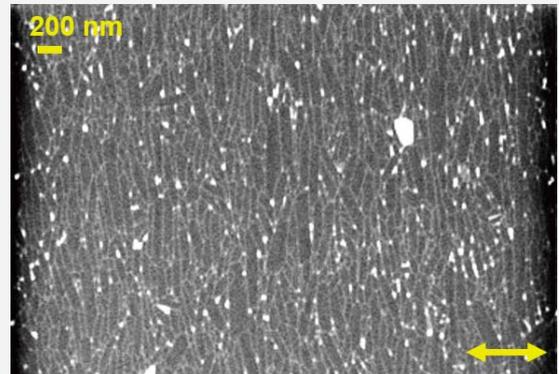
研究概要

3

熱間押出加工による高耐熱性ナノ結晶バルク磁石の試作



(a) 熱間押出装置



(b) ナノ結晶組織

図3 (a) 熱間押出装置の概形、(b) ナノ結晶磁石の結晶組織、矢印の方向に圧縮応力を印加。

ロードマップ

- ・究極性能永久磁石の開発
- ・新奇高Fe組成磁石材料の実現
- ・研究成果の産業界への還元

関係分野

- ・本研究成果の関連技術はAT-01新エネルギー・産業技術総合開発機構(NEDO)モビリティゾーンMagHEMプロジェクトにて公開中。合わせて、ご訪問ください。

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元素戦略
Element Strategy Initiative
To Form Core Research Centers



New development of permanent magnets for industrial applications

Elements Strategy Initiative Center for Magnetic Materials



Background to the research

- Development of permanent magnets without critical elements
- Technology development for analysis of magnetic materials with potential for industrial applications

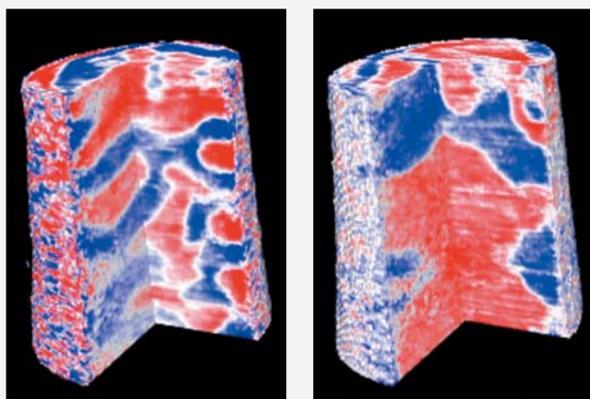
Points of the research

- Trial manufacture of nanocrystalline permanent magnets by hot extrusion.
- Three-dimensional measurement of internal magnetization distribution in permanent magnets
- Optimization of the chemical composition of permanent magnets using machine learning model

Outline of the research

1

Three-dimensional observation of the internal magnetization distribution of magnetic materials using synchrotron radiation



(a) Demagnetized state

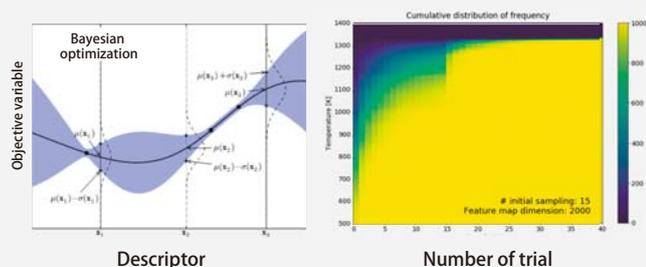
(b) Remanent magnetization state

Figure 1 Magnetization distribution of a NdFeB magnet having a cylindrical shape with a diameter of 12 μm. (a) Demagnetized state, (b) Remanent magnetization state.

Outline of the research

2

Optimization of the chemical composition of magnet materials by machine learning



(a) Numerical model from Bayesian optimization

(b) Curie temperature prediction with optimized model

Figure 2 (a) Function of deficient parameters in the chemical composition of the description. (b) Probability of finding an optimal solution when Curie temperature is the target variable.

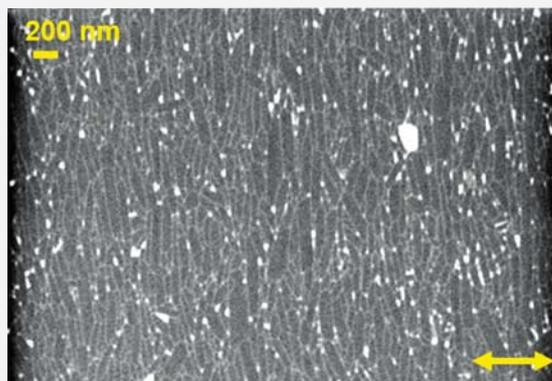
Outline of the research

3

Trial manufacture of high heat-resistant nanocrystalline bulk magnets by hot extrusion



(a) Overview of the hot extrusion equipment



(b) Microstructure of the nanocrystalline magnet

Figure 3 (a) Overview of the hot extrusion equipment, (b) microstructure of a nanocrystalline magnet, compressive stress is applied in the direction of the arrow.

Roadmap

- Realization of ultimate permanent magnet materials
- Realization of permanent magnet materials based on new Fe-rich compositions
- Dissemination and transfer of ESICMM's outputs to industry

Research Area

The MagHEM Project is presenting technologies related to the outcomes of our research center at the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) booth, AT-01, in the Public Organizations / University / Labs / Overseas Pavilion Zone. Please visit their booth.

Contact us here

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