

Electrochemical Equilibrium II

Lecture 12b

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The Electrode Potential

So the conditions for equilibrium are

$$T^\alpha = T^\beta \quad \text{we know this one}$$

$$\mu_1^\alpha + z_1 F \phi^\alpha = \mu_1^\beta + z_1 F \phi^\beta$$

$$\mu_2^\alpha + z_2 F \phi^\alpha = \mu_2^\beta + z_2 F \phi^\beta$$

or equivalently:

$$\eta_1^\alpha = \eta_1^\beta$$

$$\eta_2^\alpha = \eta_2^\beta$$

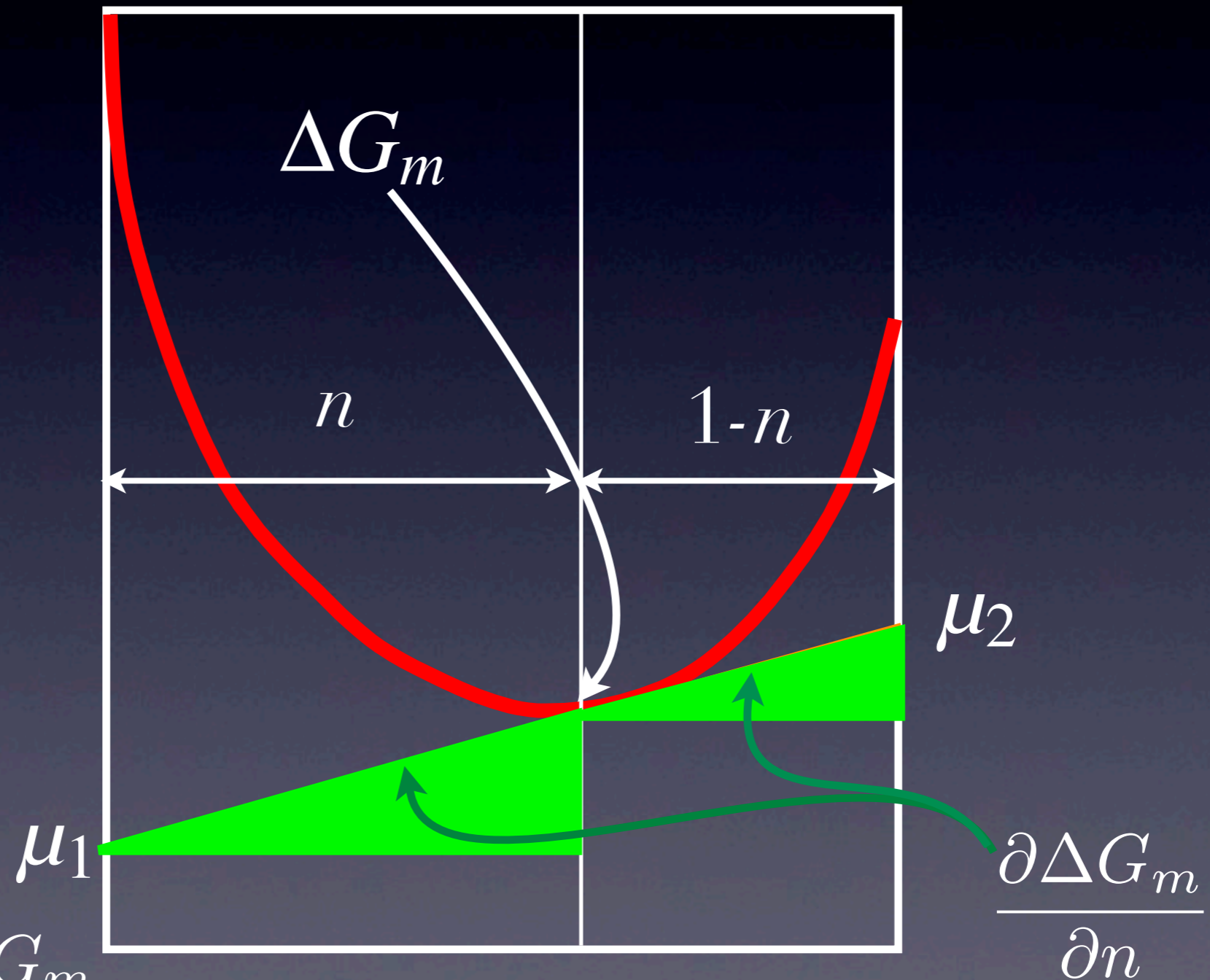
and yet, another way to look at it:

$$\Delta \phi_1^{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} = \frac{\Delta \mu_1^{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}}{z_1 F}$$

$$\Delta \phi_2^{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} = \frac{\Delta \mu_2^{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}}{z_2 F}$$

Method of Intercepts

$$\Delta G_m \quad \mu_2 = \Delta G_m + \frac{\partial \Delta G_m}{\partial n} (1 - n)$$



$$\mu_1 = \Delta G_m - \frac{\partial \Delta G_m}{\partial n} n$$

n

$$\frac{\partial \Delta G_m}{\partial n}$$

The Common Tangent and Lever Rule

$$f_{\beta} + f_{\alpha} = 1$$

free energy in the miscibility gap:

$$\Delta G_m(n_o) = \Delta G_m^{\alpha}(n^{\alpha}) + \frac{\Delta G_m^{\beta}(n^{\beta}) - \Delta G_m^{\alpha}(n^{\alpha})}{n^{\beta} - n^{\alpha}}(n_o - n^{\alpha})$$

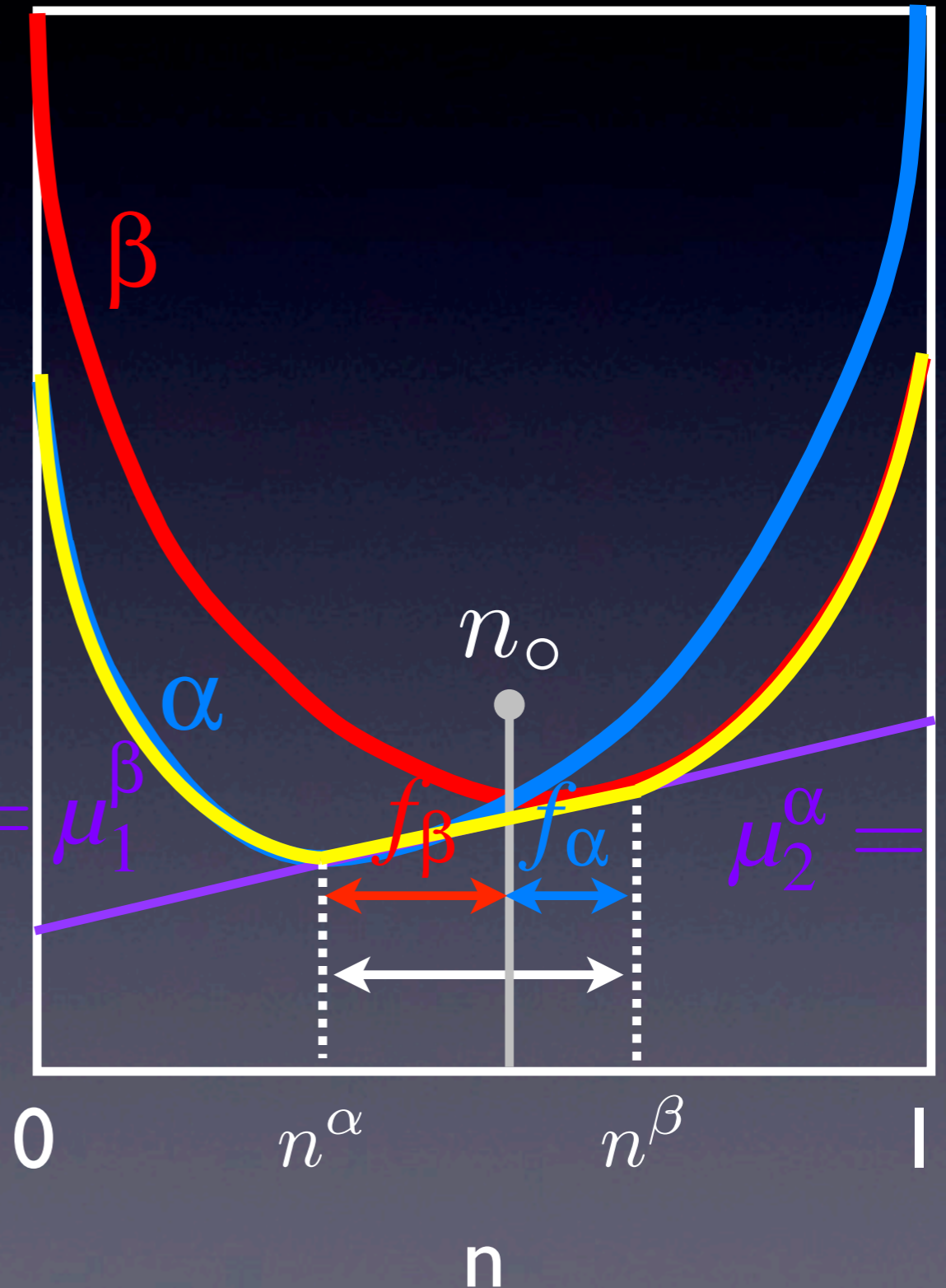


$$\Delta G_m(n_o) = \Delta G_m^{\alpha}(n^{\alpha}) \frac{n^{\beta} - n_o}{n^{\beta} - n^{\alpha}} + \Delta G_m^{\beta}(n^{\beta}) \frac{n_o - n^{\alpha}}{n^{\beta} - n^{\alpha}}$$

$$f_{\alpha} = \frac{n^{\beta} - n_o}{n^{\beta} - n^{\alpha}}$$

$$f_{\beta} = \frac{n_o - n^{\alpha}}{n^{\beta} - n^{\alpha}}$$

ΔG_m

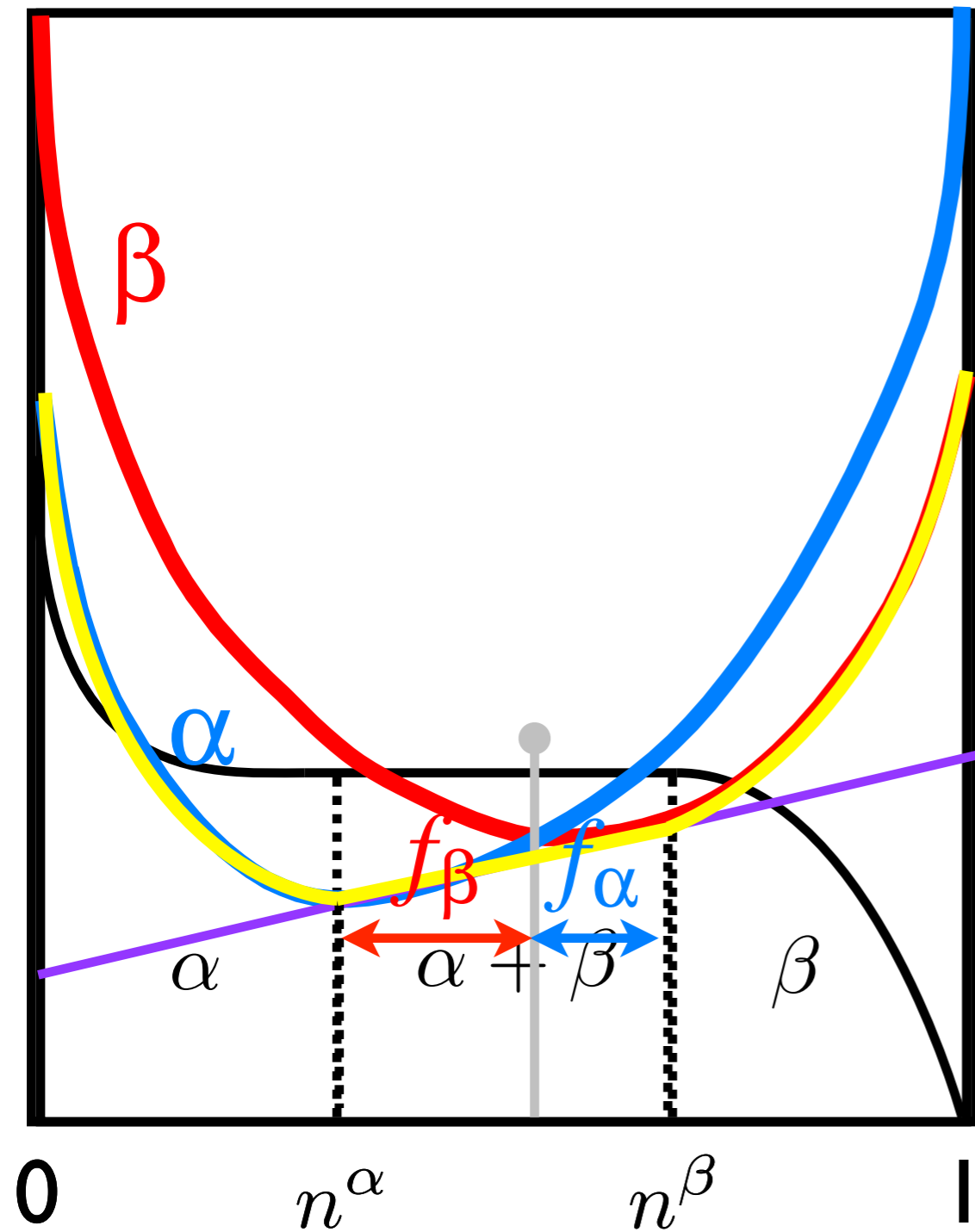


$$\mu_1^{\alpha} = \mu_1^{\beta}$$

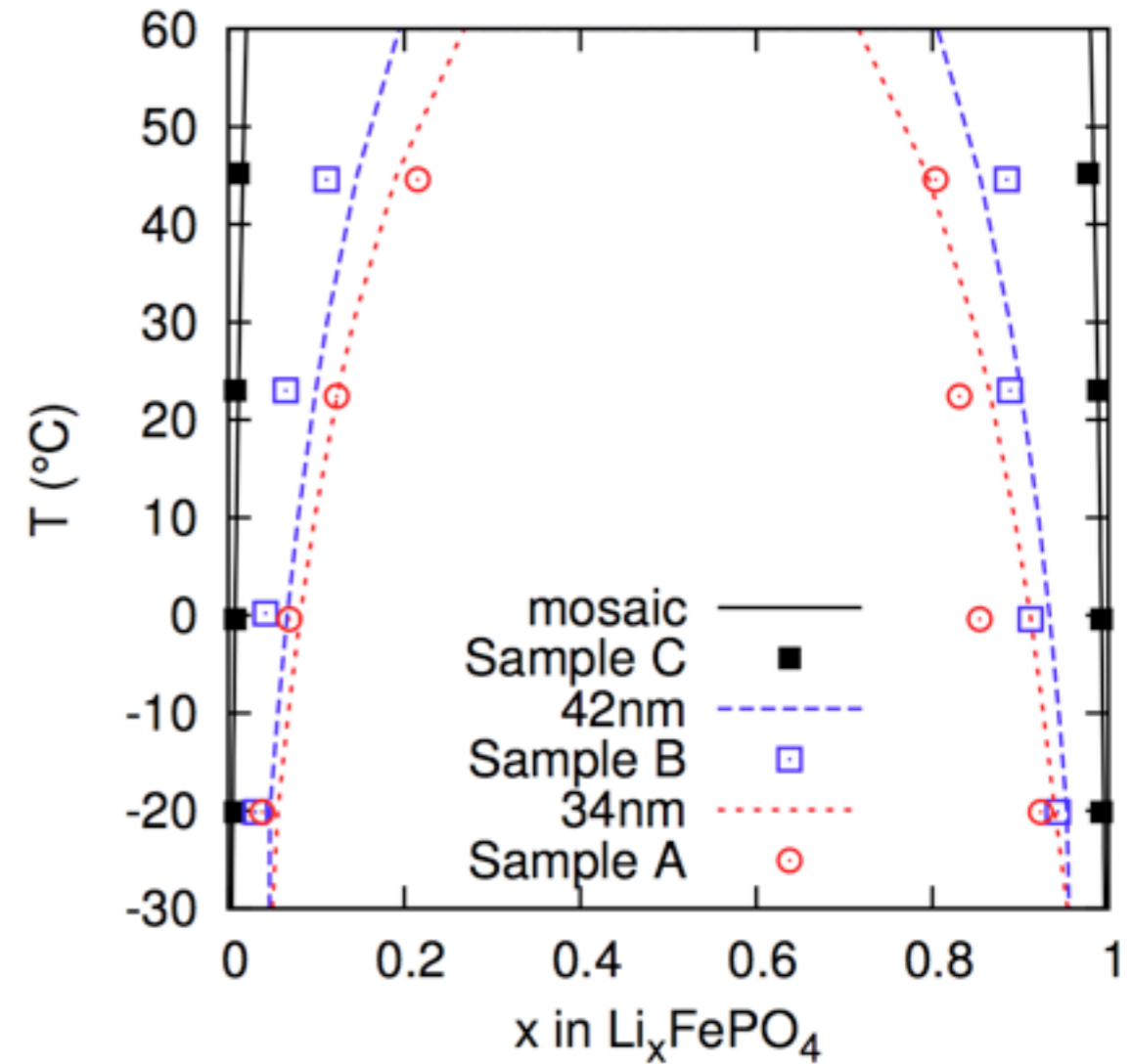
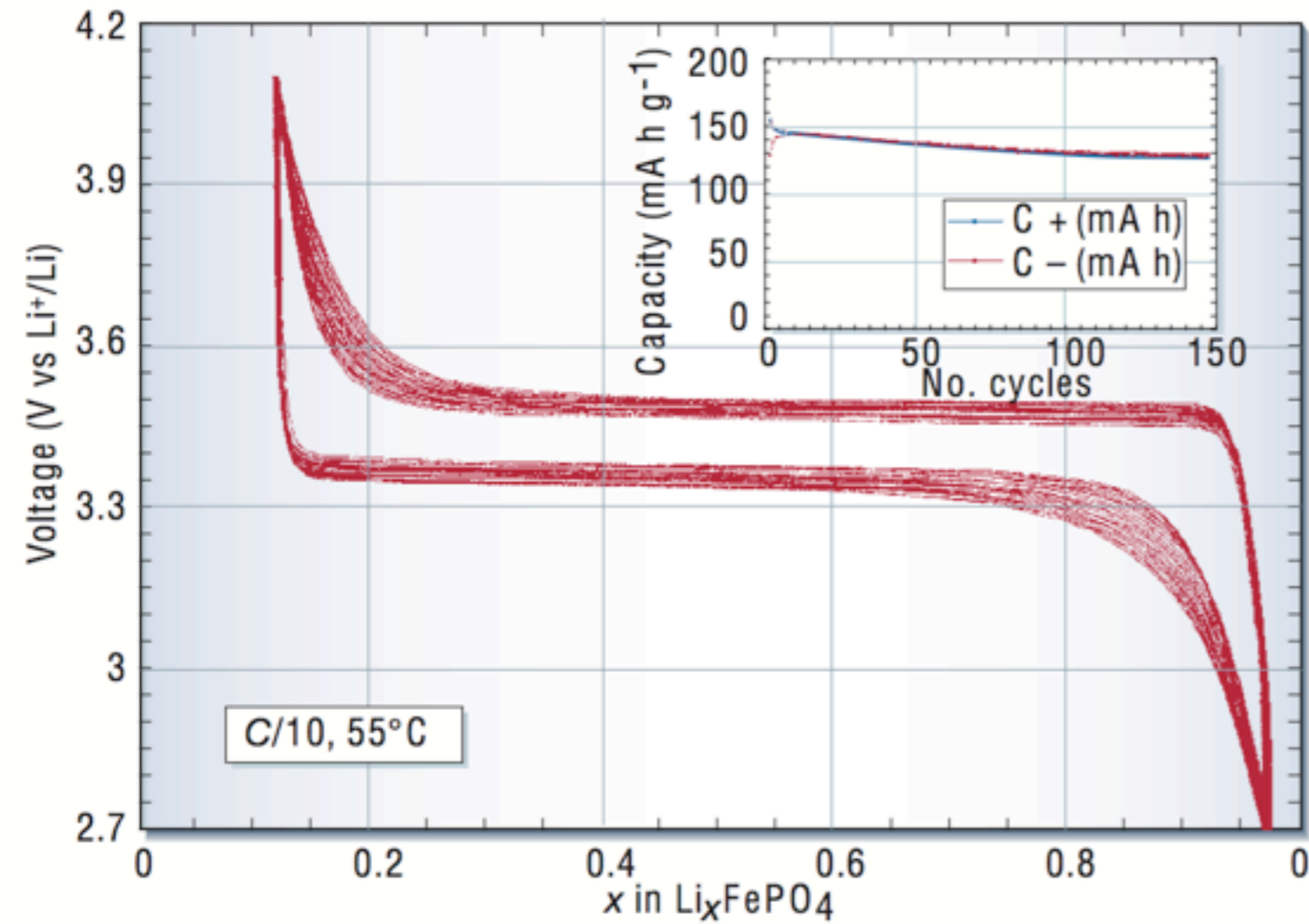
$$\mu_2^{\alpha} = \mu_2^{\beta}$$

Phase Diagrams and Material Potential

ΔG_{ϕ}



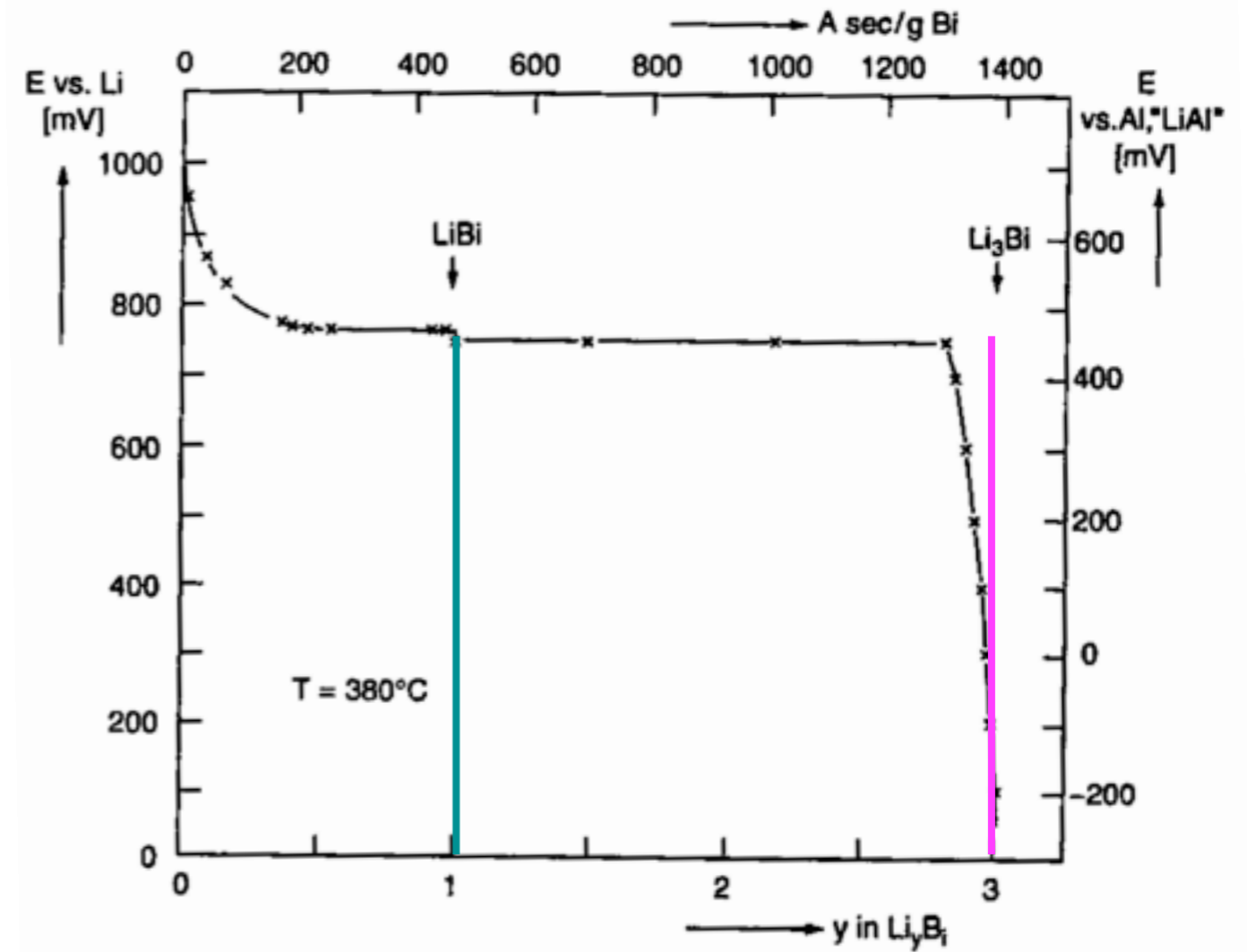
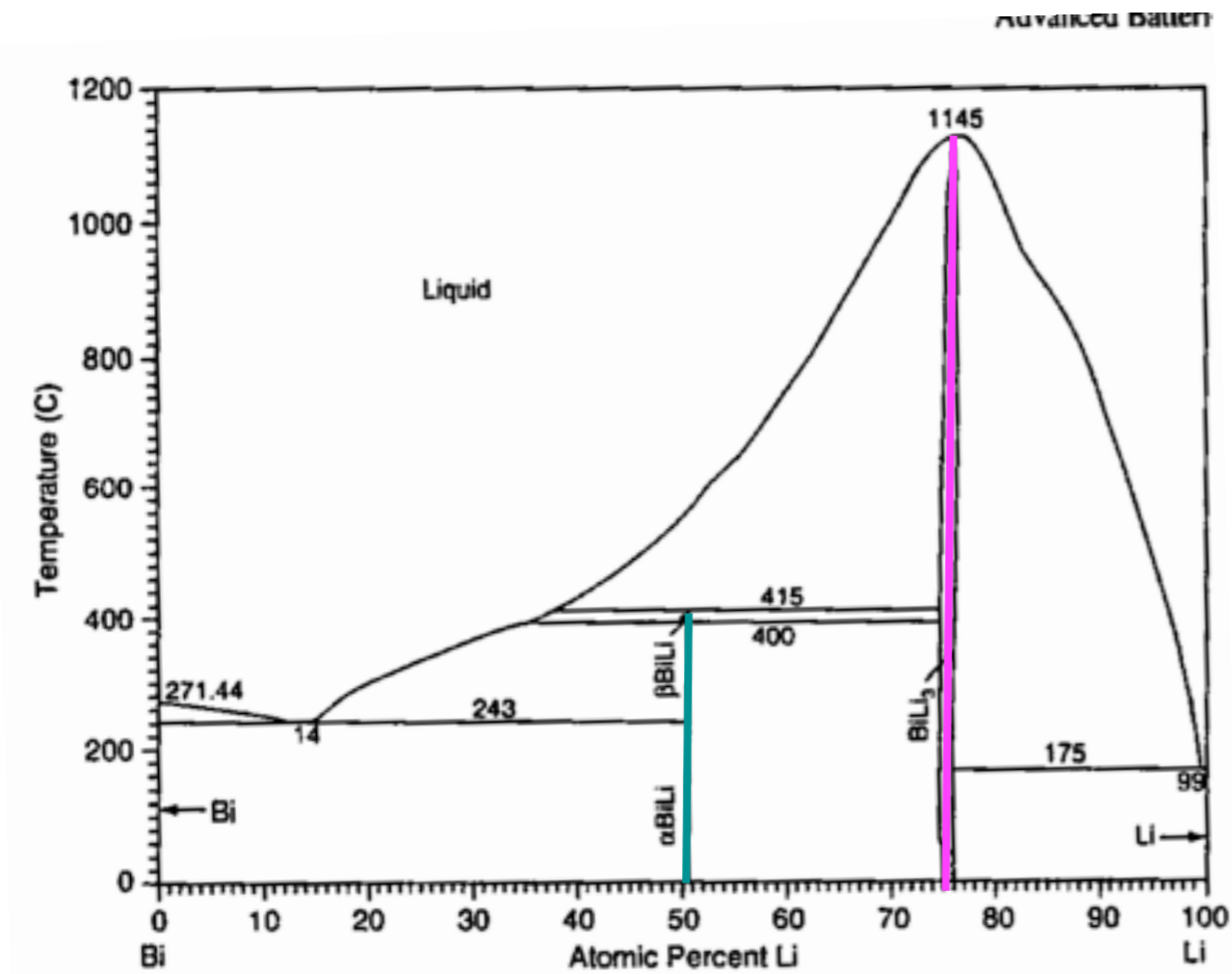
Li-FePO₄ System



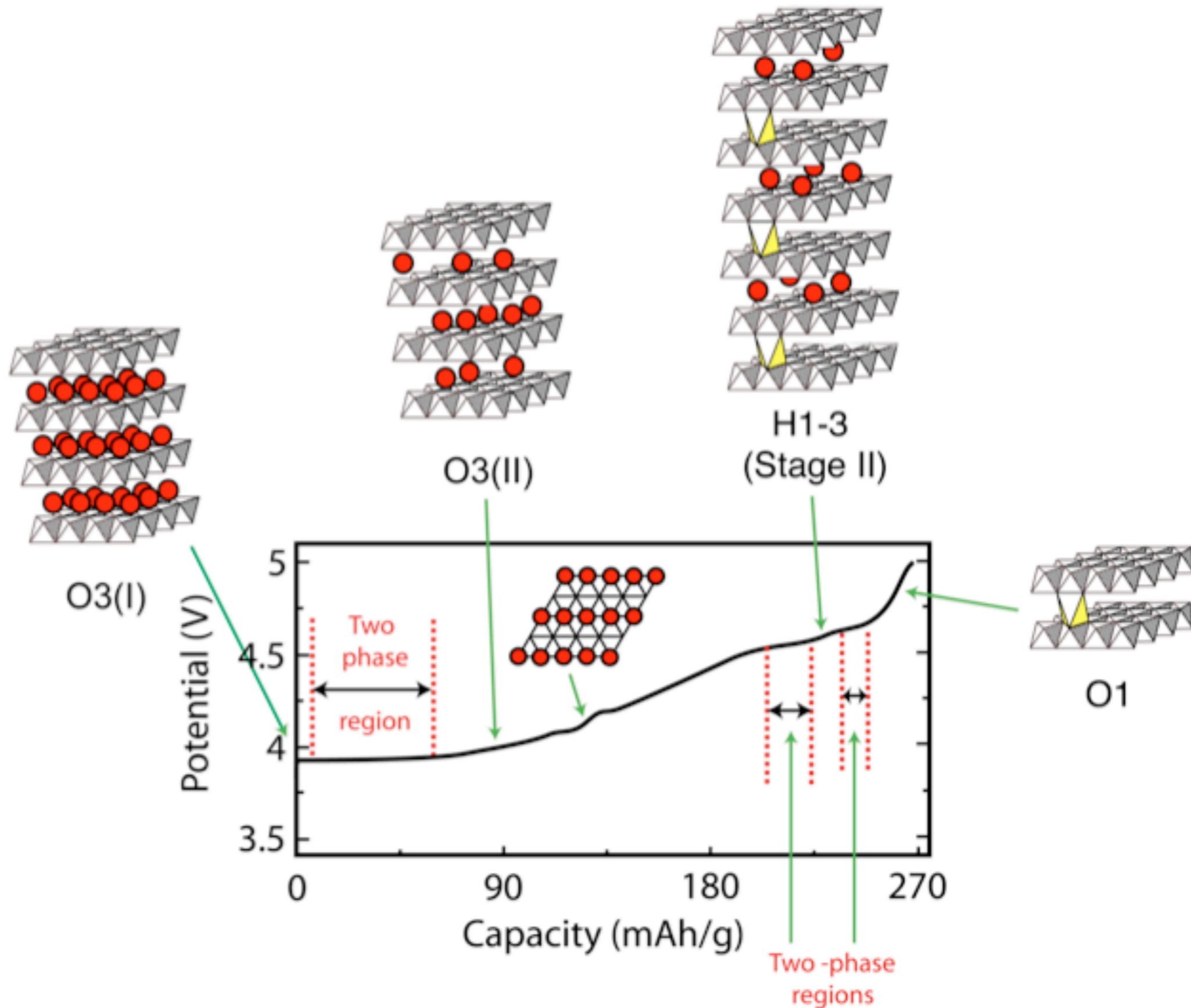
J. M. Tarascon and M. Armand. Issues and Challenges Facing Rechargeable Lithium Batteries. Nature, 414:359–367, 2001.

D. Cozwell and M. Bazant, 2012

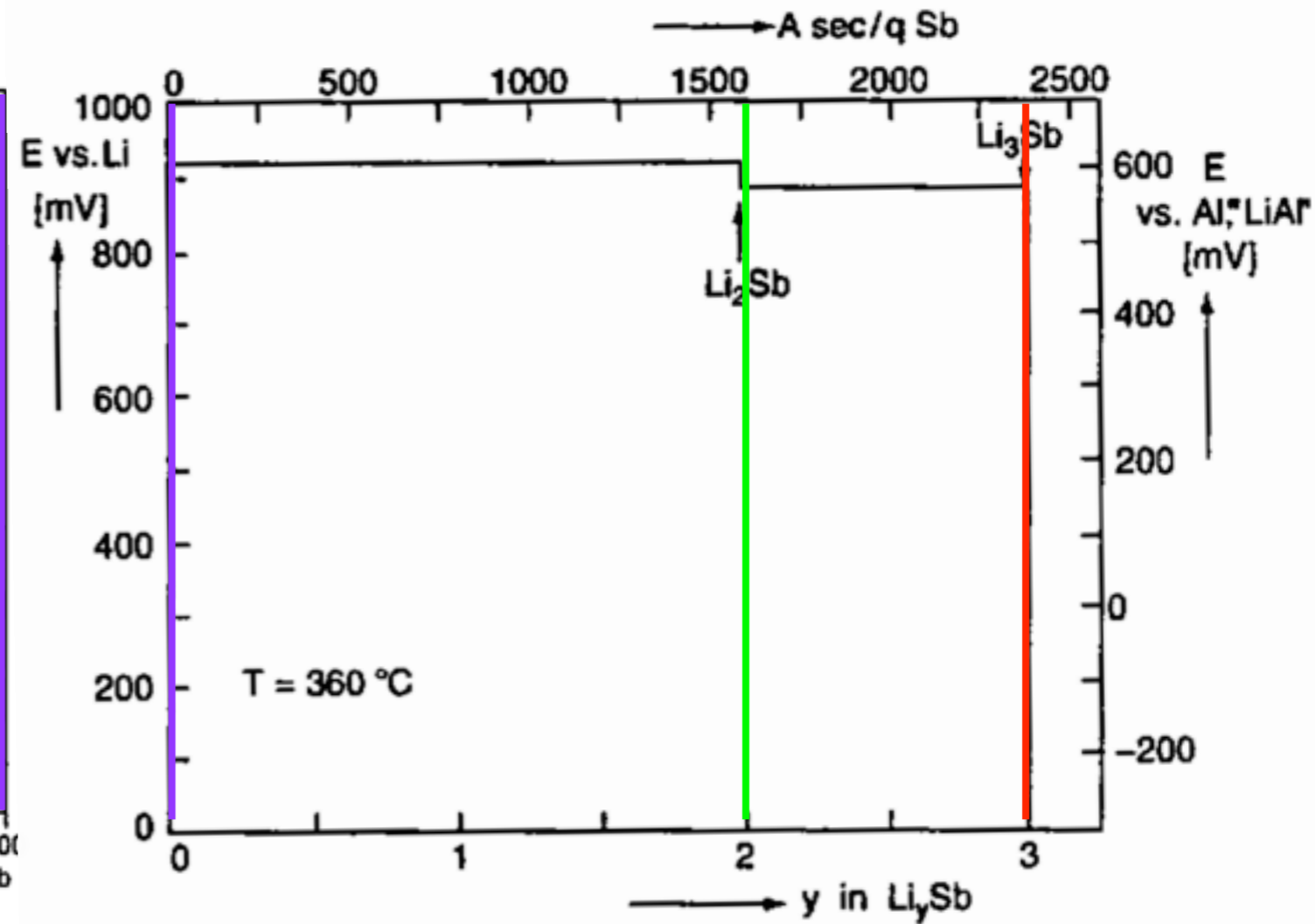
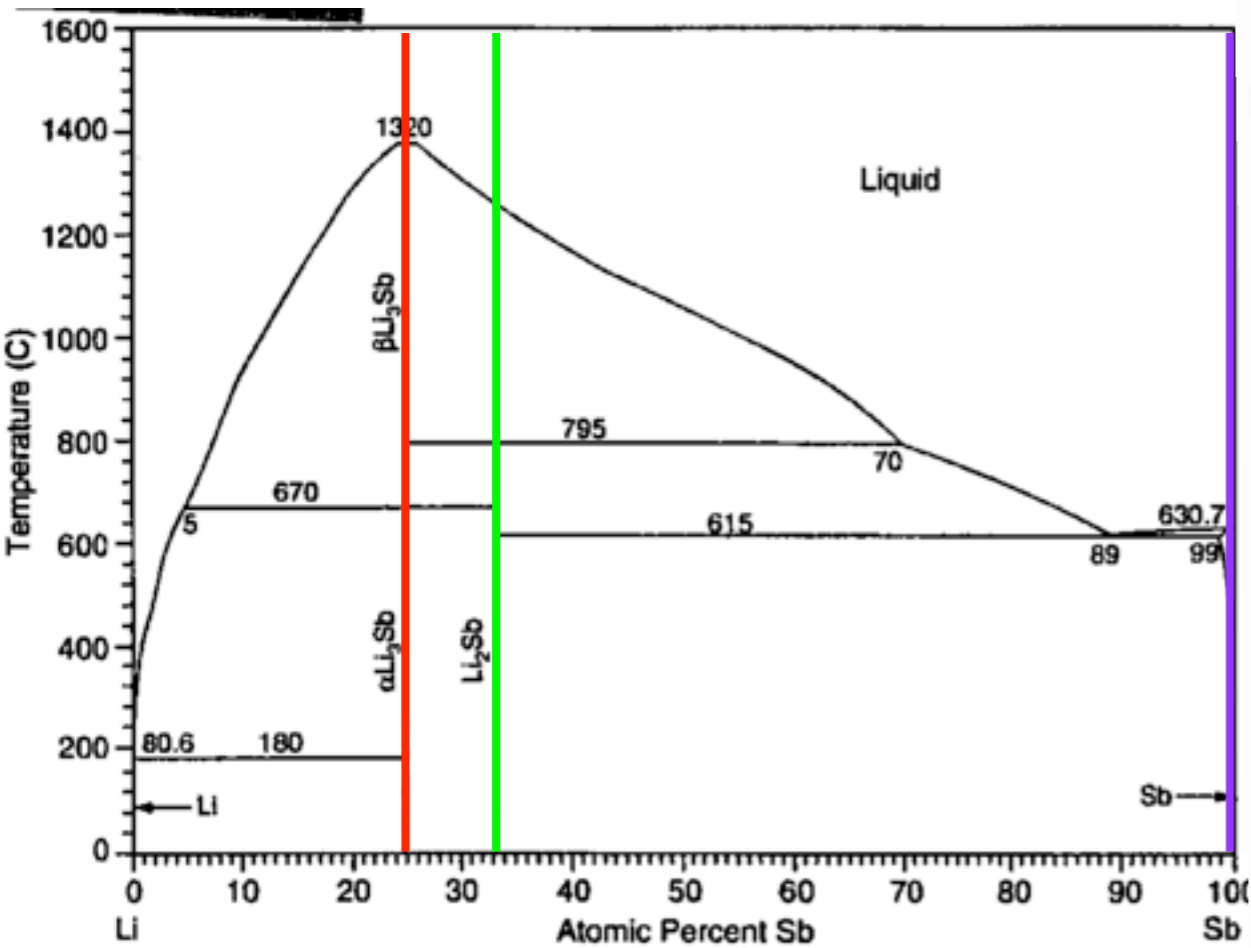
The Bi-Li System



The LiCoO₂ System



Sb-Li System



The C₆-Li System

