Index

121 60, 242	absorption, photoelectric, 163 acceleration, charged-particle, 213 accelerators, 110–11, 113–14, 116, 123–25 conventional, 220 oscillating field, 110–11 single-ended, 114, 124–25 tandem, 115–16, 119, 124 active materials, 1–2, 6, 8–9, 59–60, 70, 84–85, 90, 142, 145–46, 150–51, 165–66, 169, 176, 178–81, 249 active particles, 150, 153, 169, 176–80, 186–92, 201–3, 205, 207–10, 239, 255, 258 low-price, 207 secondary, 177, 179, 258 ADC, see analog-to-digital converter all-solid-state batteries (ASBs), 43, 50–51, 54, 57, 59–61 all-solid-state cells, 54, 57–60 all-solid-state lithium-ion batteries (ASSLIBs), 142, 154–55,	azimuthally varying field (AVF), 116, 120, 123, 125 batteries, 1-3, 5-8, 15, 17, 21-25, 41-43, 48, 50, 60, 62, 69-72, 146-47, 176, 178, 180 complex, 50 conventional, 50 high-energy-density, 7, 11, 154 next-generation, 8, 25 practical, 21-22 primary, 4, 16, 21, 23 redox-flow, 43 solid, 26 beam scanning, 121, 251 Brunel absorption, 217-18 cell fabrication, 54, 60, 62 thin-film, 59 charge/discharge, 6, 50, 60, 75, 78, 82-84, 175, 179, 205, 211, 241, 243 charge rates, 78, 82-83, 148, 152, 171, 203, 205
amplified spontaneous emission (ASE), 222 analog-to-digital converter (ADC), 121 ASBs, see all-solid-state batteries thin-film, 52 ASE, see amplified spontaneous emission ASSLIBs, see all-solid-state lithiumion batteries amplified spontaneous emission low, 148, 151 slow, 149 charge transfer, 18, 26–28, 30–33, 60, 242 charging, 2, 4–5, 11–15, 17–18, 20 78–79, 81, 146, 149–51, 165, 176–77, 206, 249, 251, 255 chemical batteries, 1 chirped pulse amplification (CPA), 215–16	(ASSLIBs), 142, 154–55,	171, 203, 205
ASBs, see all-solid-state batteries thin-film, 52 thin-fil	amplified spontaneous emission	low, 148, 151
thin-film, 52 78–79, 81, 146, 149–51, 165, ASE, see amplified spontaneous emission 176–77, 206, 249, 251, 255 chemical batteries, 1 chirped pulse amplification (CPA), 10 batteries 215–16		charge transfer, 18, 26–28, 30–33, 60, 242
emission chemical batteries, 1 ASSLIBs, see all-solid-state lithiumion batteries chemical batteries, 1 chirped pulse amplification (CPA), 215–16	thin-film, 52	
ion batteries 215–16	emission	chemical batteries, 1
Auger electrons, 73 composite electrodes, 70, 84–90,		
AVF, see azimuthally varying field 145 Avogadro number, 97 high-porosity, 86	AVF, see azimuthally varying field	145

Compton continuum, 163	double-layer model, 31, 188
Compton scattering, 121, 163	
conductivity, 22-24, 26, 52-56, 89,	ECPSSR, see energy-loss coulomb-
183, 185–86, 201	repulsion perturbed-
electric, 181	stationary-state relativistic
grain boundary, 55	EIS, see electrochemical impedance
high, 26, 53, 55–56	spectroscopy
low electrical, 78	elastic ion scattering, 97
thermal, 185	elastic scattering, 167–68
conductors, 61, 150	electric vehicles (EVs), 3, 25, 42,
electric, 169	46, 218
electronic, 88	electrochemical impedance
solid-state Li, 61	spectroscopy (EIS), 32, 72
CPA, see chirped pulse	electrochemical reactions, 1, 70,
amplification	83, 89, 145, 149, 154, 171,
CR-39, 120, 228, 230-33	178-79, 186, 245, 255
crystals, 5, 9-13, 17-18, 55, 73,	electrode-active materials, 8, 77,
75-76, 80, 83, 100-101, 104,	79, 81, 83-84
108, 162, 241, 245, 250-51	electrode/electrolyte interfaces,
cyclability, 42–43, 49–50, 71	70-73, 75-77, 88, 90
cycling, 11–12, 15, 17, 51, 61, 77,	stable, 75
243	electrode materials, 1, 5, 8-12, 14,
	18-20, 88, 136, 169, 244, 249
depth distributions, 156, 171, 242,	electrode reaction theory, 30
256, 258, 260	electrodes, 6-8, 17-18, 26-29,
depth profiles, 110, 157–58,	31-34, 71-72, 74-76, 84-88,
164-66, 242, 244, 256	90, 146-49, 151-52, 169-71,
detectors, 101, 103, 105-8, 121,	176-79, 188-89, 200-206,
137, 158, 160-61, 166-67,	255–56
245, 250, 260	electrolytes, 5-6, 16-17, 19-26,
annular-type silicon surface	31-34, 46-48, 50-52, 58-62,
barrier, 165	71–72, 74–76, 153–55,
nuclear track, 228, 230-31, 233	175–76, 178–81, 184–90,
radiation, 95	201–2, 204–5
scintillation, 107	electron emission, 224-26
silicon surface barrier, 160, 167,	electronic conductivity, 8, 47, 52,
169	55, 85, 89
solid-sate, 103	electrostatic accelerators, 103,
discharge, 2, 5, 7–8, 46–47, 49, 58,	110-11, 113, 116-17, 119,
61–62, 82–83, 86–88, 90,	125, 249
145-46, 150, 240-41, 252,	elemental analysis, 108-9, 117,
254–55	123, 127
discharging, 2, 4–5, 12–13, 18, 20,	elemental distributions, 120, 127,
74–75, 77, 176, 243	136–38, 156, 240, 255

half width at half maximum nanoscale, 239 time-dependent, 247 (HWHM), 138 energy density, 2-4, 21, 25, 34, heavy ions, 97, 112, 118-19, 164 42-43, 46, 49-50, 58, 61, 181 Helmholtz layer, 31 energy loss, 96, 100, 242, 260 Helmholtz plane, 31, 72 energy-loss coulomb-repulsion high-purity Ge (HPGe), 107-8, 141, perturbed-stationary-state 143, 160, 162, 250, 252 relativistic (ECPSSR), 105 high-speed charge/discharge, 78, entropy, 179, 181-84 equilibrium, 27, 29-30, 77-78, 80, HPGe, see high-purity Ge HWHM, see half width at half 83, 86, 183 thermal, 183 maximum EVs, see electric vehicles hybrid vehicles, 3 EXAFS, see extended X-ray absorption fine structure IBA, see ion beam analysis extended X-ray absorption fine IBIC, see ion beam-induced charge structure (EXAFS), 241 ICE, see internal combustion engine IHP, see inner Helmholtz plane Faraday current, 30 Faraday's constant, 30, 32, 179 inner Helmholtz plane (IHP), 31, fast electrons, 216-19, 222, 225, internal combustion engine (ICE), 227 accelerating, 218 42.46 decelerated, 222 ion beam analysis (IBA), 95-120, laser-accelerated, 216 134-36, 138, 144-46, 150, FDM, see finite differential method 152–56, 174–75, 178–79, 214, FIB, see focused ion beam 221, 227–29, 231–33, 240, finite differential method (FDM), 247, 261 195 ion beam-induced charge (IBIC), fluorescence, 73, 105 119 focused ion beam (FIB), 117 ion beam irradiation, 156, 248 Fourier inversion, 245 ion beam lithography, 120 Fourier's law, 183, 185 ion beam technology, 127, 248 Fourier-transform infrared (FTion conductivity, 21, 24-26, 50-51, 55–56, 62, 85–86, 88–90 IR), 72 FT-IR, see Fourier-transform ionic liquids, 25, 48, 51 infrared ion microbeams, 96, 111-12, 117, full width at half maximum 119-20, 122, 125, 127, 256 (FWHM), 223, 231 FWHM, see full width at half Kapton films, 137-38, 248-51, 254 maximum LAGP, see $Li_{1.5}Al_{0.5}Ge_{1.5}(PO_4)_3$ Gibbs energy, 80–81 laser absorption, 222, 227 γ-rays, 106-8 laser irradiation, 223, 229-30

laser plasmas, 215, 228, 230 laser pulses, 213-23, 228-32 LATP, see $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Al}_x\text{Ti}_{2-x}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ lattice constants, 79-80, 82-84 LCO, see LiCoO₂ lead-acid batteries, 2 LFP, see LiFePO₄ $Li_{1.5}Al_{0.5}Ge_{1.5}(PO_4)_3$ (LAGP), 52–53, 253 - 54 $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Al}_x\text{Ti}_{2-x}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ (LATP), 52, 55, Li-air batteries, 46-47, 50 Li-air cells, 48, 61 LIBs, see lithium-ion batteries conventional, 47, 49, 51, 58-59 standard, 42 LiCoO₂ (LCO), 3–12, 54, 58, 60, 73-76, 78, 142, 145, 154-55, 245-46, 253-54 LiFePO₄ (LFP), 7, 12–13, 77–84, 86-89, 136, 142, 145, 150-54, 169–170, 201, 207–10, 241–42, 249, 251, 257–58 Li-ion conductivity, 51-54, 56-59, 154 Li-ion conductors, 43, 51, 53–55, Li-ion technologies, 41–42, 50, 61 Li₇La₃Zr₂O₁₂ (LLZ), 55-57, 59-60, 142, 154–55, 253–54 LiMnO₂ (LMO), 138, 140, 142 LiNi_{0.80}Co_{0.15}Al_{0.05}O₂ (LNO), 136, 142, 145, 150–54, 208, 258–59 lithium-ion batteries (LIBs), 1–10, 14–16, 20–34, 40–43, 46, 60-63, 68-70, 104, 110, 135–72, 174–78, 184, 188, 200-202, 206, 210-13, 239-46, 248-50, 252-56, 260 - 63lithium ions, 4-6, 33-34, 70, 76-77, 84-85, 87, 89, 169-71, 175–76, 179, 185–93, 196, 201, 203-11, 248

LLZ, see Li₇La₃Zr₂O₁₂ LMO, see LiMnO₂ LNO, see LiNi_{0.80}Co_{0.15}Al_{0.05}O₂ Lorentz force, 218

Maxwell's equations, 182 metallic lithium, 4, 9, 14-16, 19-20 microbeams, 111, 117-23, 125-27, 136, 143, 248, 255 micro-PIGE, 135-37, 139-43, 145, 147-51, 153-56, 248, 250, 253 - 55micro-PIXE, 120, 122-23, 125, 127, 135-37, 139-43, 145, 147-51, 153-56, 248, 255

NASICON, 26, 51 NDP, see neutron depth profiling negative electrodes, 2-6, 14-17, 19-21, 26, 146, 151, 176, 178-79, 194, 200-205, 244, 249, 258 Nernst model, 202 neutron depth profiling (NDP), 243-44, 261 Newton-Raphson method, 198 NRA, see nuclear reaction analysis nuclear reaction analysis (NRA), 62, 96, 100, 109–10, 127, 136, 156-65, 167, 169-72, 228, 240, 248, 255, 257-61 nuclear reactions, 96, 100, 106, 108–10, 136–37, 143, 156–65, 167, 169-70, 172, 228, 230, 240, 242, 255-59

OCV, see open-circuit voltage Ohm's law, 185-86 OHP, see outer Helmholtz plane olivine-type positive electrodes, 12 Onsager reciprocal relation, 180, 183, 185

proton microbeam, 137, 140-42, Onsager reciprocity, 183 Onsager theorem, 183 open-circuit voltage (OCV), 88-89, outer Helmholtz plane (OHP), 31, 72. particle accelerators, 220 conventional, 219, 228 extra-large-scale, 116 particle-induced y-ray emission (PIGE), 96, 106-8, 127, 136-38, 143-45, 147-48, 154-55, 160, 171, 206, 240, 247-48, 250-52, 254, 261 particle-induced X-ray emission (PIXE), 95-96, 101, 103-7, 117, 120, 127, 136-38, 143-45, 147-48, 201, 206-7, 228, 240, 247-48, 250-52, 254 phase transition, 9, 78, 80-82, 241 PIGE, see particle-induced γ-ray emission PIXE, see particle-induced X-ray emission polymers, 24, 51, 103, 120, 138-39, 260 polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF), 138, 142, 150-51, 258 POP, see proof-of-proof porosity, 48, 62, 85-90, 151, 169, 179, 190 positive electrodes, 2-6, 8-9, 11, 13–14, 146–52, 165, 168–70, 176, 179, 194, 200-201, 203-9, 244, 248-52, 258 primary particles, 176–77 proof-of-proof (POP), 253, 257-58 proton beams, 120, 137-38, 141–42, 154, 156, 158, 165–66, 169, 214, 216, 220-21, 223, 225, 228, 256

149, 151, 171, 240, 249-51, 253, 261 PVdF, see polyvinylidene fluoride radiation, 71-72, 106, 118, 160, 215-16, 241 radio frequency (RF), 111, 118, 125 Raman spectroscopy, 240, 245–46 Rayleigh length, 223 RBS, see Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy resonance, 107, 109, 158-59, 217 resonant nuclear reaction analysis (RNRA), 109, 136 RF, see radio frequency RNRA, see resonant nuclear reaction analysis Rutherford backscattering, 109, 165, 228 Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy (RBS), 96, 98, 100, 107, 109, 127, 136, 169, 255, 257, 259-60 secondary batteries, 1-3, 8, 19-21, 23, 26, 34, 69–75, 77, 90–91 secondary ion mass spectroscopy (SIMS), 62, 96–97, 127 secondary particles, 109, 145-46, 149, 151, 153, 253–55 self-discharge, 3, 20, 58 SEP, see single-event phenomena sheath fields, 214, 222, 226-27 SIMNRA, see simulation for nuclear reaction analysis SIMS, see secondary ion mass spectroscopy simulation for nuclear reaction analysis (SIMNRA), 100, 164–66, 168, 170–71, 258–59 single-event phenomena (SEP), 119

spatial resolution, 90, 96, 117, 120, 125-26, 142, 145, 157, 247

Takasaki Ion Accelerators for Advanced Radiation Application (TIARA), 111, 117, 120, 123-25, 127, 137, 140, 142, 145, 206-7, 240, 248-49,

target normal sheath acceleration (TNSA), 214–15, 219–21, 227 - 33

Taylor expansion, 199 thermodynamic fluxes, 180, 182-84 thermodynamic forces, 182-84 thin-film all-solid-state battery, 58 thin-film cells, 52, 59 thin-film electrodes, 19

thin films, 24, 33, 59, 74, 164 TIARA, see Takasaki Ion

Accelerators for Advanced **Radiation Application**

time evolution, 181, 203-5, 210-11, 216

time-of-flight (TOF), 97, 224, 231 TNSA, see target normal sheath acceleration

TOF, see time-of-flight

ultrafast electron diffraction measurement, 213, 215 ultrashort pulse laser technology, 215

vacuum, 96, 103, 110, 138, 140, 142, 214, 219, 257 vacuum chamber, 137-38, 140-41, 250, 257 van der Waals forces, 16 van der Waals gaps, 8 Volmer equation, 30-31, 188, 192 Volmer model, 187 Volmer theorem, 187

XAFS, see X-ray absorption fine structure

XANES, see X-ray absorption nearedge structure

XAS, see X-ray absorption spectroscopy

X-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS), 241

X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES), 74-75, 77, 241 - 42

X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS), 72-73, 76, 85, 87-88

X-ray diffraction (XRD), 18, 79, 82-83, 175, 241, 261

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, 62

X-ray reflectivity (XRR), 72 X-rays, 62, 73, 87, 101-6, 120, 123, 137, 139, 141–45, 215–16, 228, 240-41, 250-52

XRD, see X-ray diffraction XRR, see X-ray reflectivity High-performance secondary batteries, also called rechargeable or storage batteries, are a key component of electric automobiles, power storage for renewable energies, load levellers of electric power lines, base stations for mobile phones, and emergency power supply in hospitals, in addition to having application in energy security and realization of a low-carbon and resilient society. A detailed understanding of the physics and chemistry that occur in secondary batteries is required for developing next-generation secondary batteries with improved performance.

Among various types of secondary batteries, lithium-ion batteries are most widely used because of their high energy density, small memory effect, and low self-discharge rate. This book introduces lithium-ion batteries, with an emphasis on their overview, roadmaps, and simulations. It also provides extensive descriptions of ion beam analysis and prospects for in situ diagnostics of lithium-ion batteries. The chapters are written by specialists in cutting-edge research on lithium-ion batteries and related subjects. The book will be a great reference for advanced undergraduate- and graduate-level students, researchers, and engineers in electrochemistry, nanotechnology, and diagnostic methods and instruments.



Yoshiaki Kato is professor emeritus at Osaka University, Japan. Previously, he was president of the Graduate School for the Creation of New Photonics Industries, Japan, and president of the Laser Society of Japan. Prof. Kato has led many domestic and international programs on lasers and particle beams, including the JST-MINECO Strategic Japanese–Spanish Cooperative Program on Characterization of Advanced Electrode Materials by Means of Ion Beam Analysis Technique for Next Generation Li-Ion Batteries with Prof. M. Perlado (a coeditor of this book).



Zenpachi Ogumi was professor of electrochemistry at the Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Japan. He was also president of the Electrochemical Society of Japan, the Solid State Ionics Society of Japan, and the International Battery Association. In addition, he led the R&D Initiative for Scientific Innovation of New Generation Battery (RISING) project.



José Manuel Perlado Martín is full professor and chair of nuclear physics at the Universidad Politecnica Madrid (UPM), Spain, and director of the Instituto Fusion Nuclear, UPM. He is the Spanish representative in the EURATOM Program Committee for Fission and Fusion, member of the ESS Technical Advisory Committee, and Spanish principal investigator in the ESFRI HiPER Project for Inertial Fusion Energy. He was an invited scientist at the Institute of Laser Engineering, Osaka University, Japan; the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), USA; the Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia; and CERN, Switzerland. Prof. M. Perlado is the author of 4 books on energy, editor of several other books, and author of about 300 Journal Citation Reports (JCR) publications.



