

High-Throughput Computational Materials Design for Catalysis and Renewable Energies

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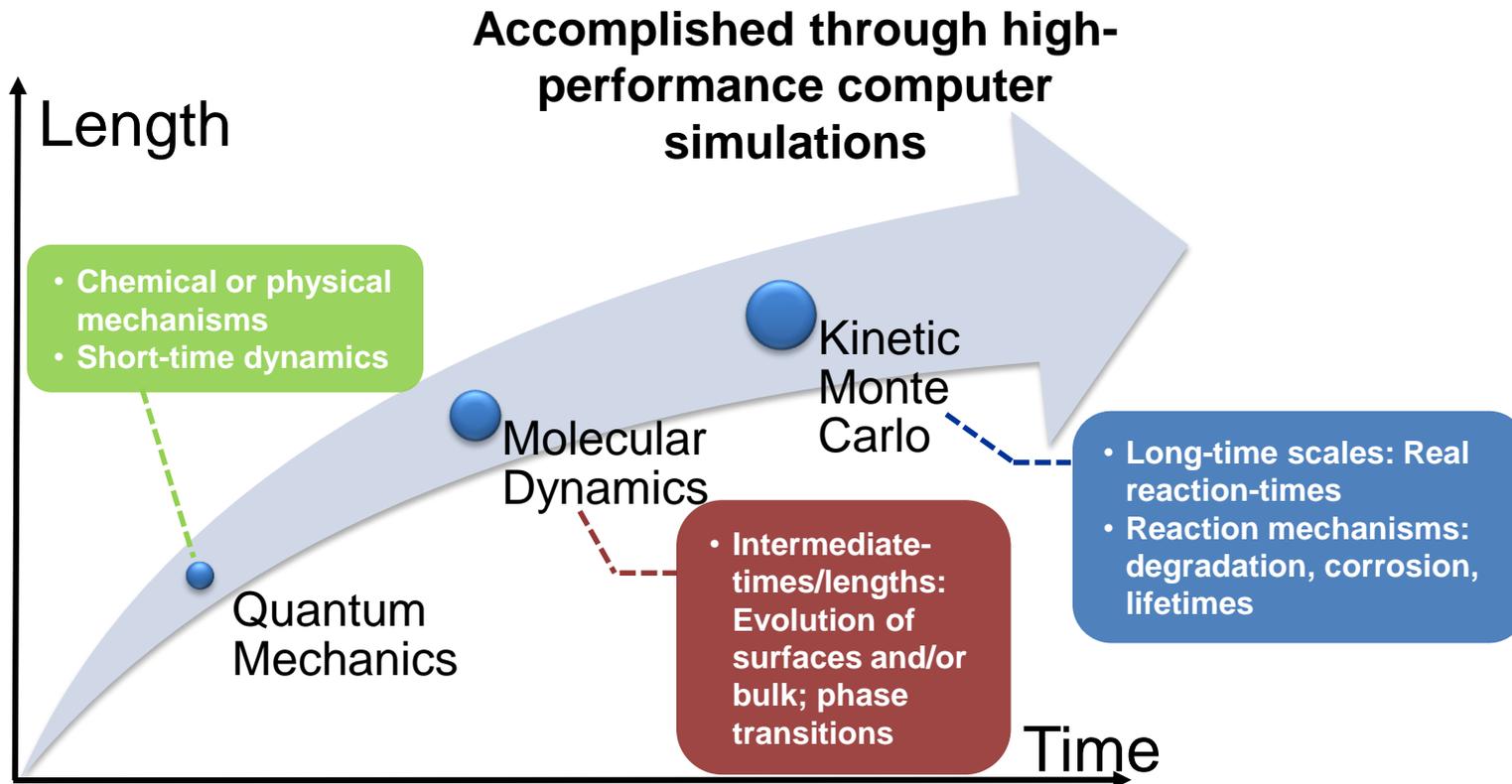
<http://engineering.tamu.edu/chemical/people/pbalbuena>

October 2016



High-Throughput Computational Materials Design

Goals: Understand/predict reaction & degradation mechanisms and dynamic evolution of materials under reaction and/or harsh environmental conditions



Ada Cluster



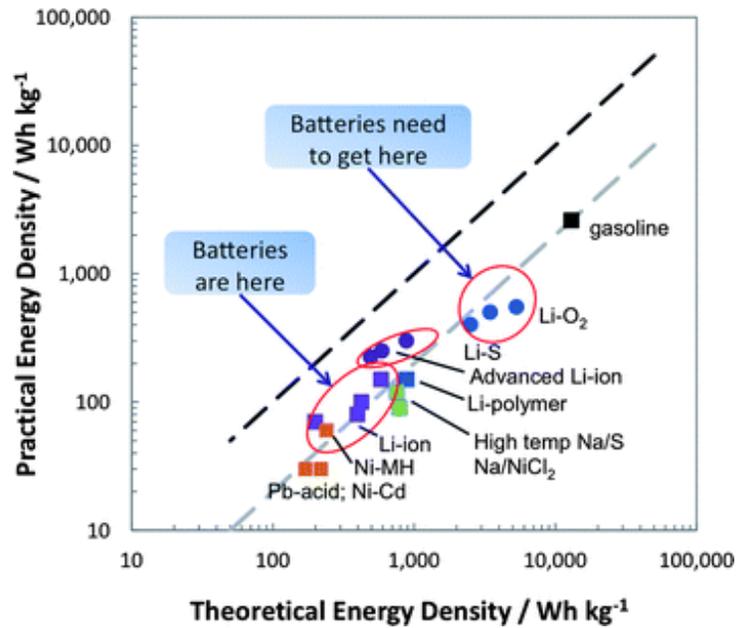
Renewable energies (solar, wind) are **intermittent**



Energy can be produced but it must be **stored**

materials research **crucial** to develop electric vehicle applications

Thackeray et al., Energy Environ. Sci., 5, 7854, (2012)



Batteries store chemical energy

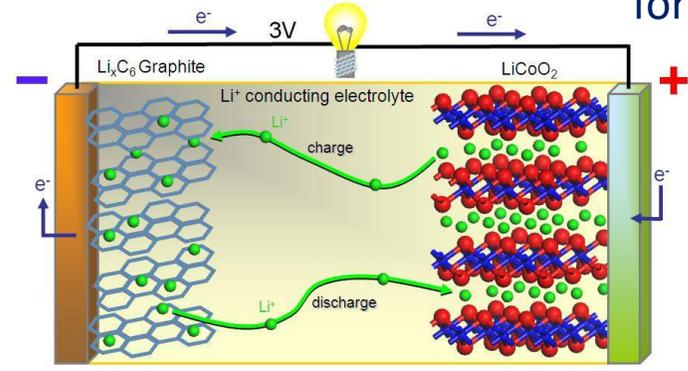


molecular level understanding is vital



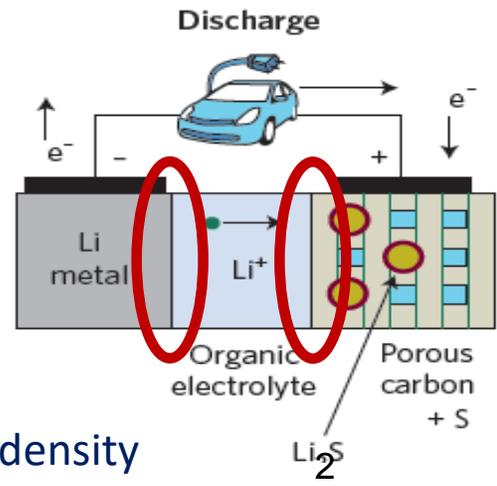
Lithium-ion

for small devices

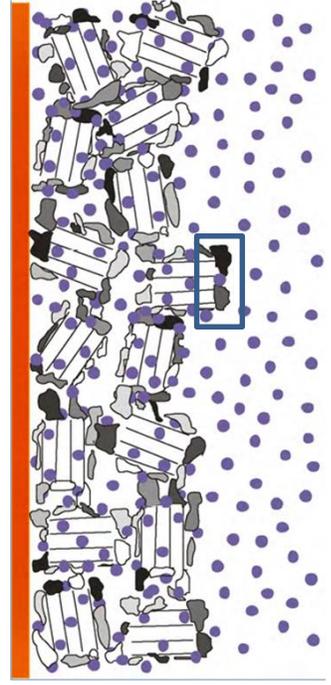


Lithium-Sulfur

for electric cars



higher energy density
 but complex chemistry



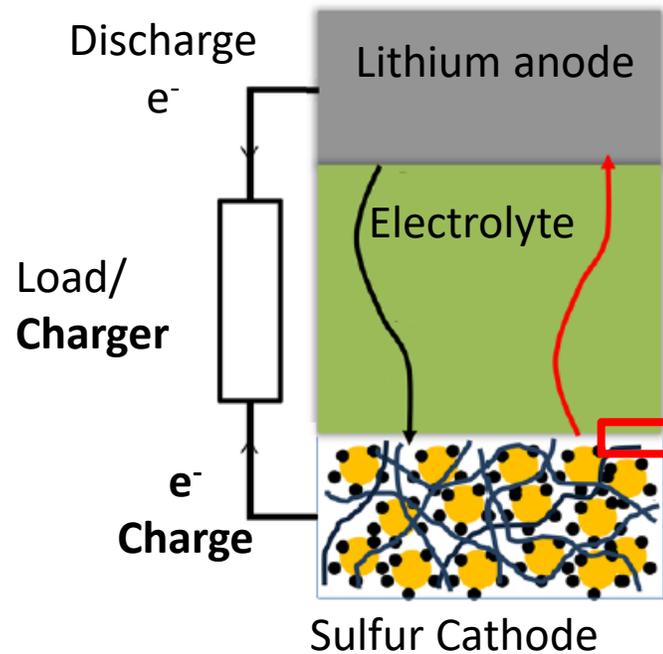
interfacial reactions
 generate a
 multicomponent solid-
 electrolyte interphase
 (SEI) film. Its
 properties are key for
 the battery lifetime

**New insights obtained through
 DFT and AIMD simulations in
 high performance computers!!!**

software: Gaussian 09, VASP;
 hardware: ADA

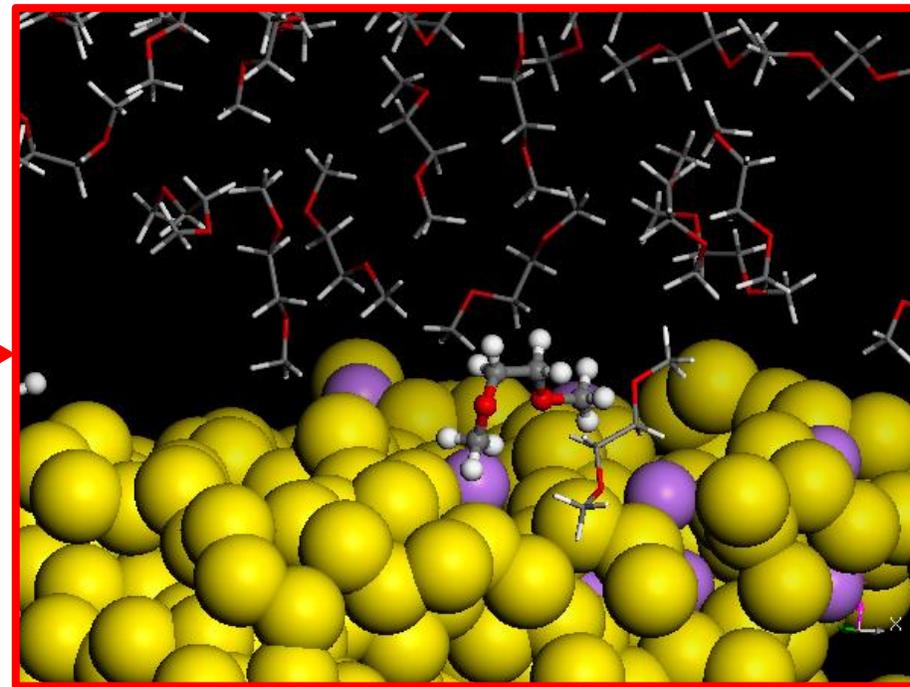


Li-S batteries: Elucidation of the Cathode-Electrolyte Interfacial Chemistry



- Sulfur
- Carbon Additive
- ⌘ Polymer binder

Theoretical MD/DFT calculations using LAMMPS/VASP



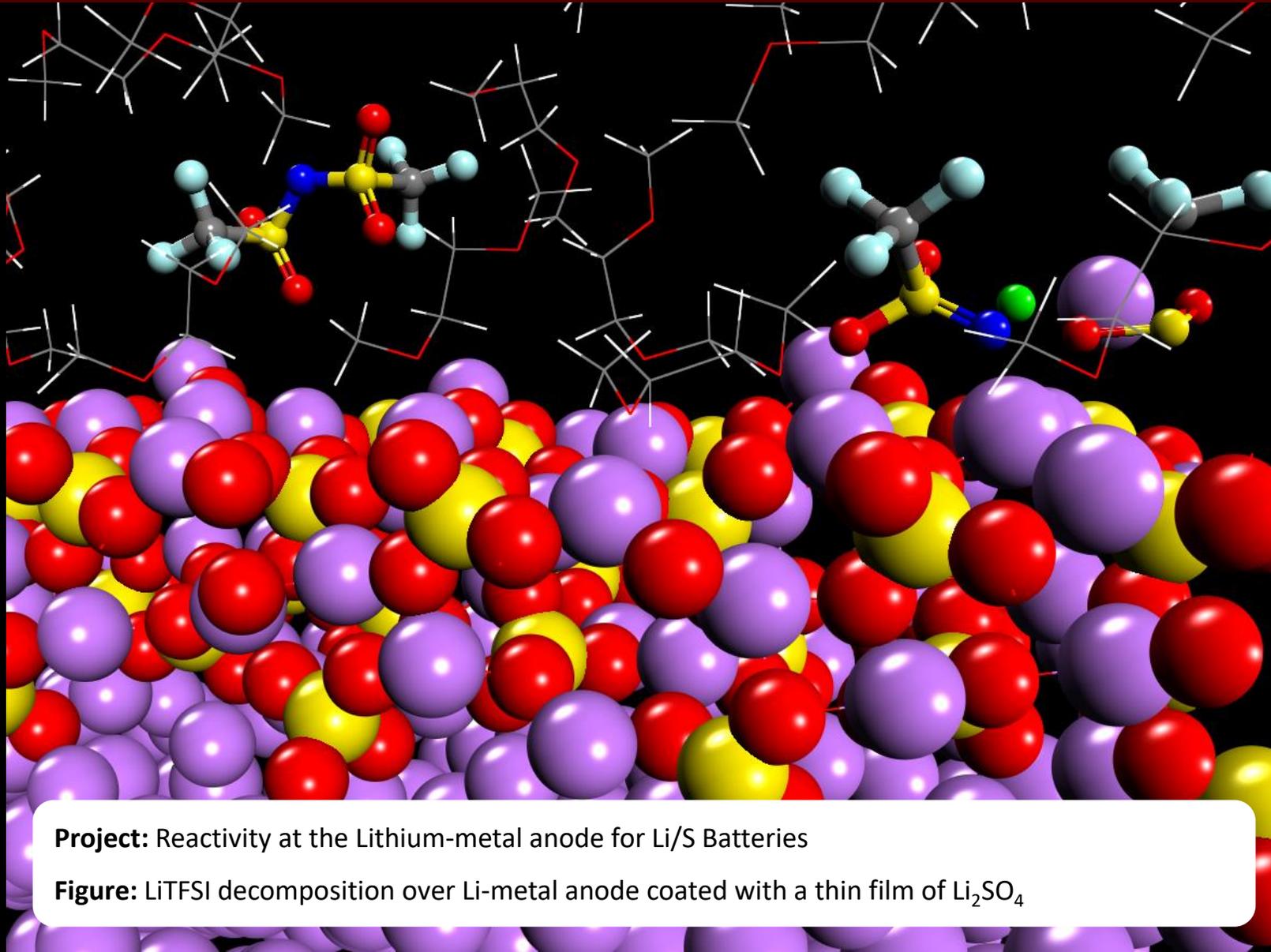
HPC Ada cluster at Texas A&M (IBM NeXtScale Cluster)





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Project: Reactivity at the Lithium-metal anode for Li/S Batteries

Figure: LiTFSI decomposition over Li-metal anode coated with a thin film of Li_2SO_4





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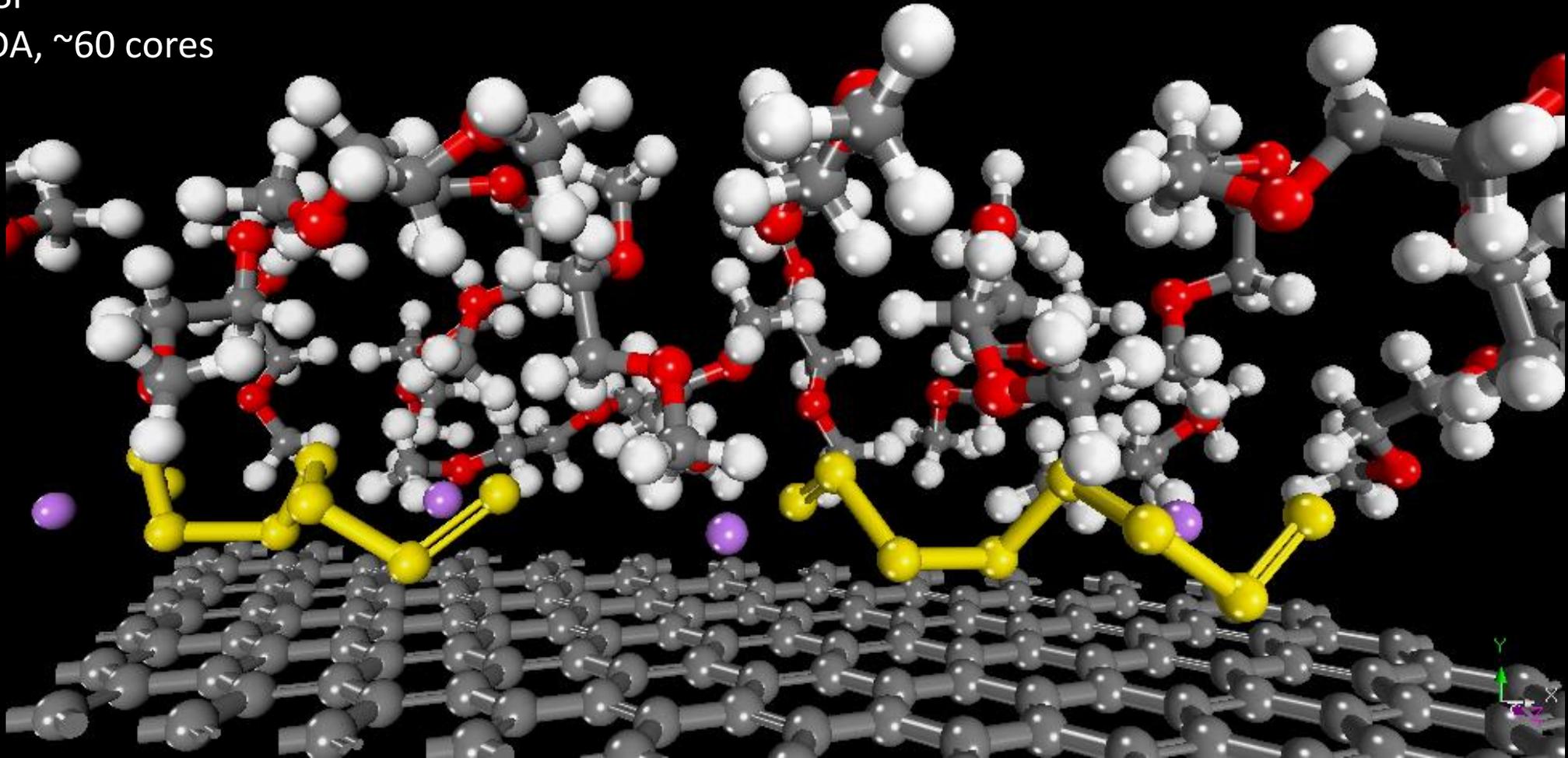
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Project: Lithium Sulfur Battery: cathode and electrolyte stability and behavior

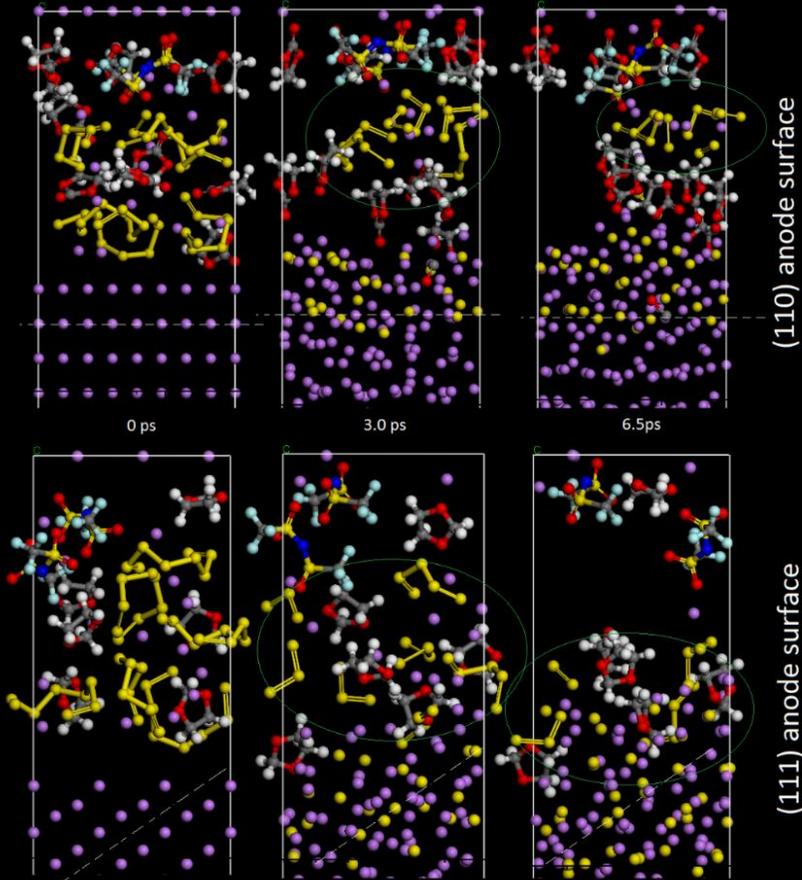
Figure: Mixture of DME and polysulfide molecules on top of graphene layer

software: VASP

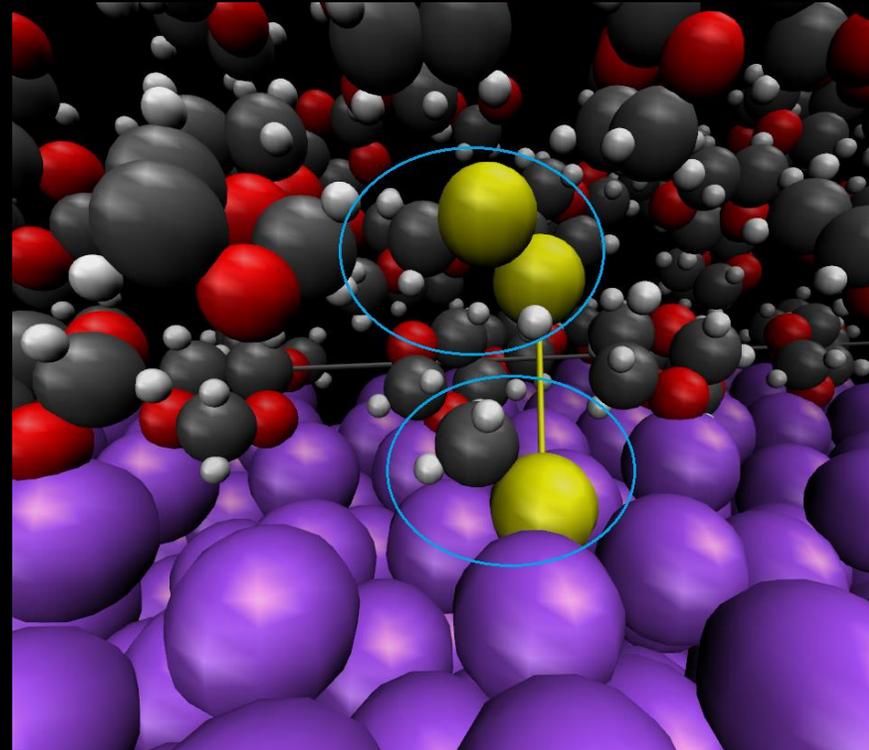
hardware: ADA, ~60 cores



Reactivity of PS and OS on Lithium Anode Surface of Li-S batteries



Reactivity of polysulfide (PS) decomposition on Li metal



Organosulfide (OS) radicals formed at the Li metal surface

DFT-based Studies of the impact of "Shuttle-Effect" on SEI formation

- Oxygen
- Lithium
- Sulfur

software: VASP
 hardware: ADA, ~60 cores



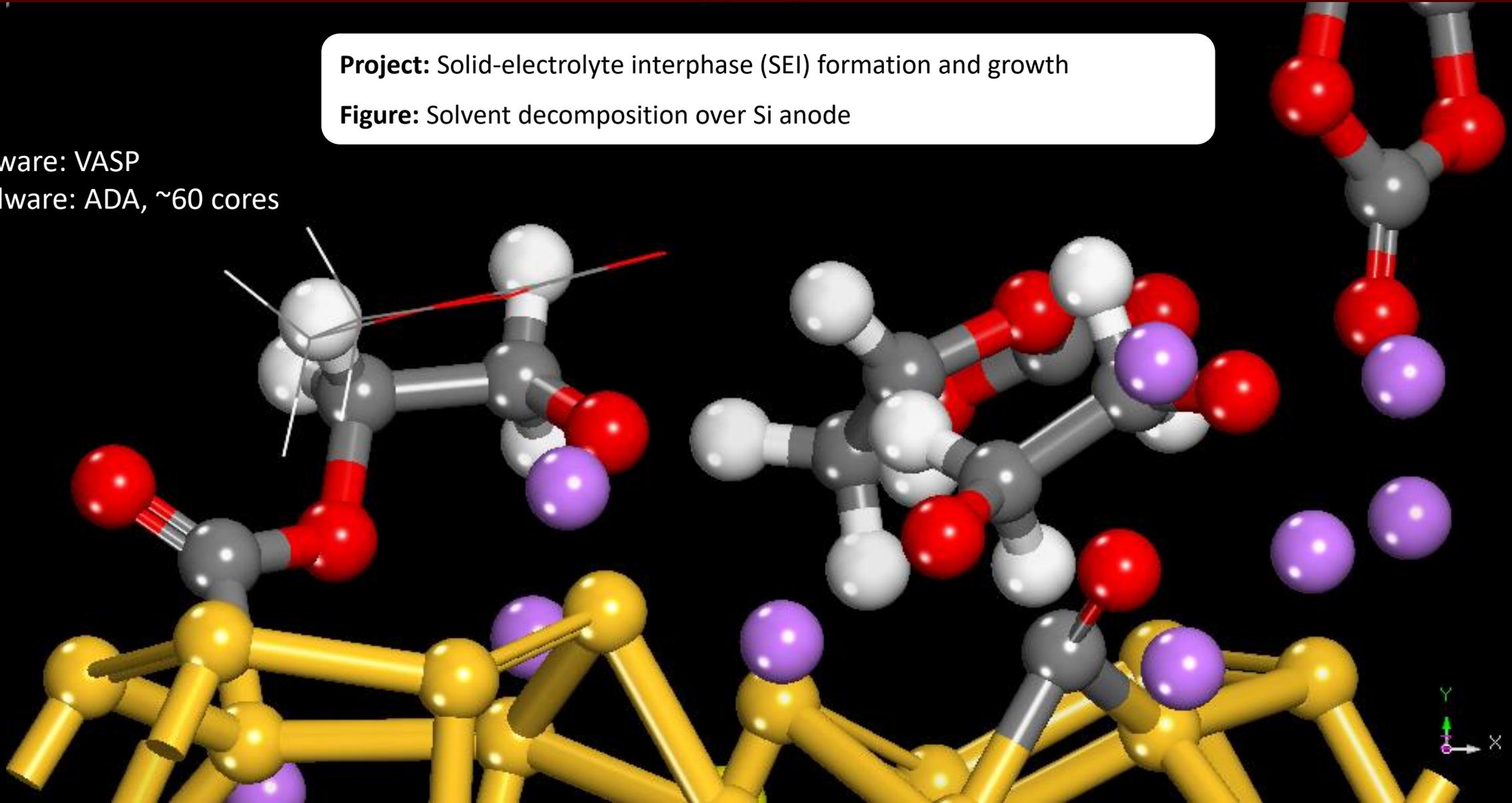


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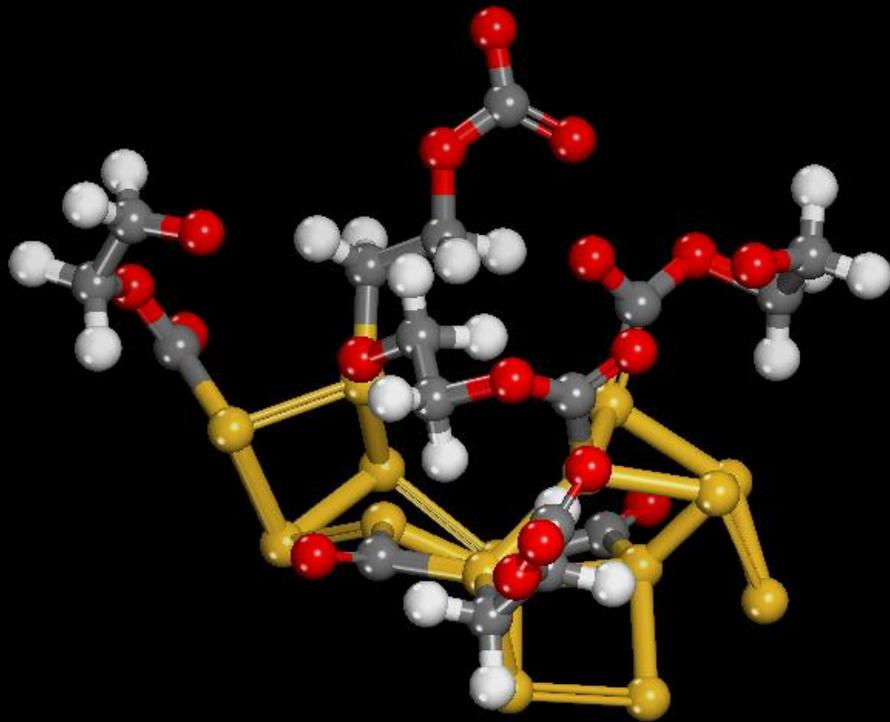
Project: Solid-electrolyte interphase (SEI) formation and growth
Figure: Solvent decomposition over Si anode

software: VASP
hardware: ADA, ~60 cores

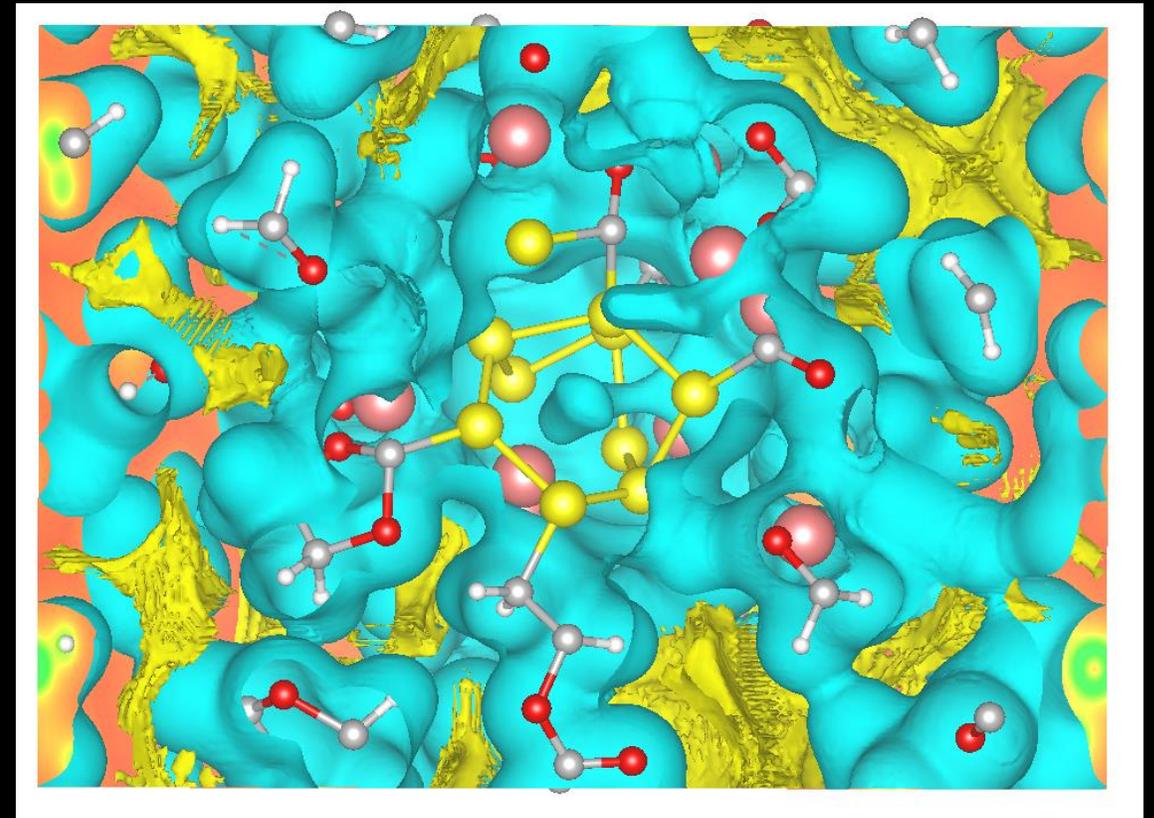


SEI Formation on Si Nanocluster

software: VASP, hardware: ADA, ~60 cores



Initial ethylene carbonate adsorption and decomposition on Si cluster

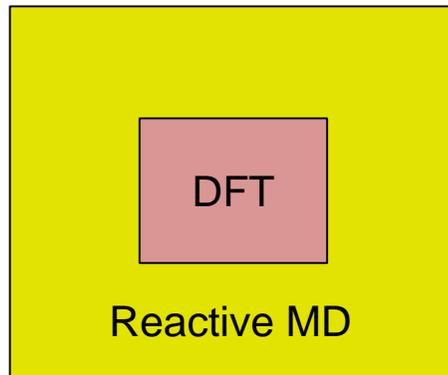


Electrostatic potential map for Si cluster and solvent decomposition products



Catalyzed Synthesis of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes

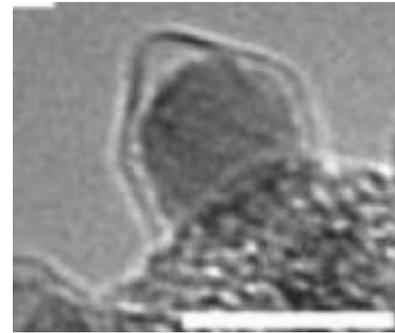
Computational Multiscale Approach



DFT calculations

Small size models: detailed investigation of **interatomic interactions**, most stable configurations, nature of interactions, minimum energy reaction paths

software: Gaussian09, VASP; our own MD code ;
 hardware: Ada, Curie, Brazos



Hypothesis:

In this catalytic process, the nanoparticle structure can act as a **template** to guide nanotube growth toward desired chiralities.

high resolution
 tunneling electron microscopy image

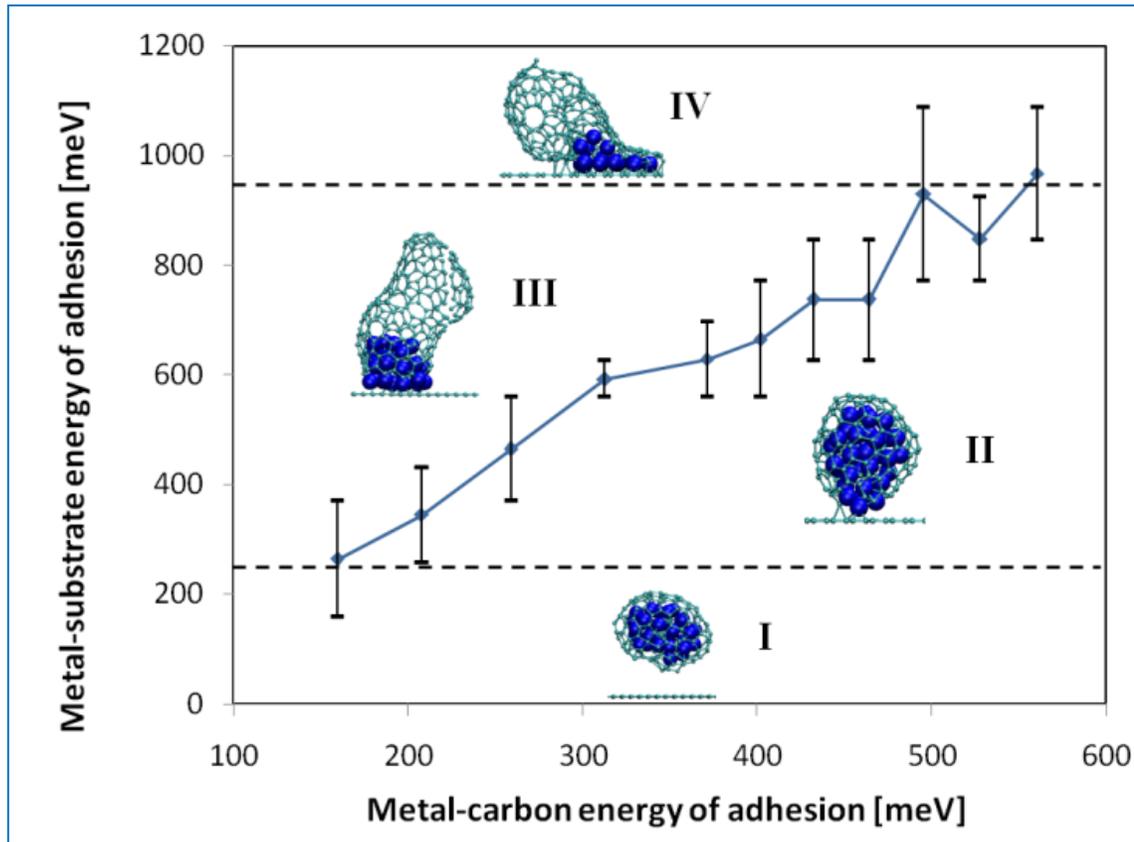
Reactive MD simulations

Larger size models: growth mechanism using **DFT-derived parameters**. Temperature effects, dynamic-dependent properties, cost-efficient exploration of parameter space

State and evolution of the system dictated by thermodynamic and kinetic factors



Carbo Nanotube Growth Phase Diagrams



Phase diagrams illustrate regions where high quality (III) or defective tubes may grow (IV) or where the catalyst may become deactivated (I and II)

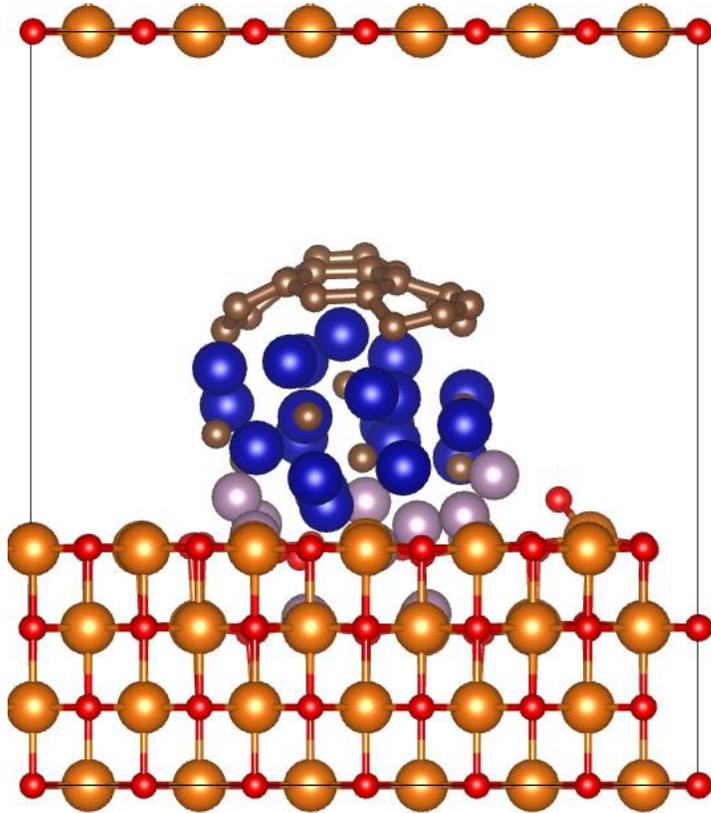
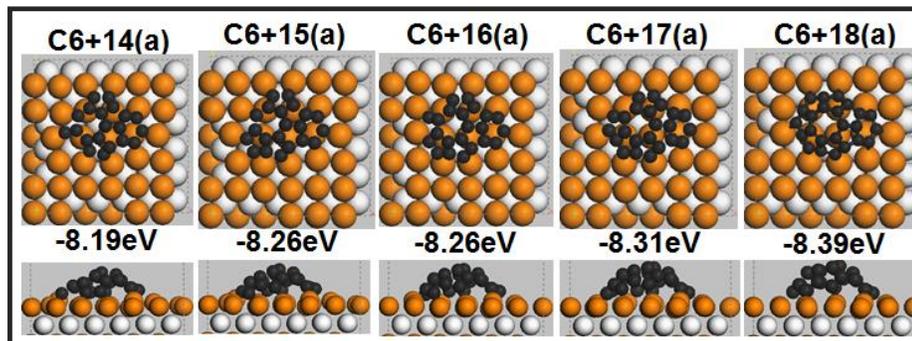
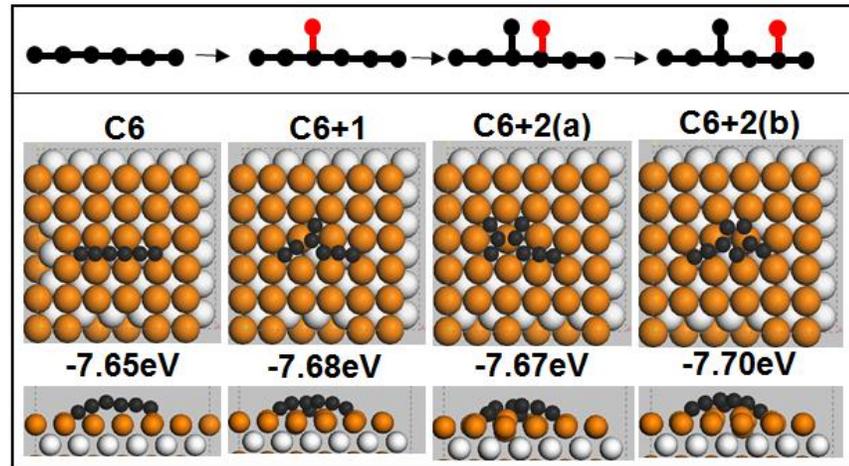
Accomplished through simulations in high performance computers!!!

software: Reactive MD program developed in Balbuena's group
 hardware: EOS, Lonestar, Stampede



The Study of Graphene/CNT Growth on MgO-Supported Carburized Cobalt Nanoparticles

We explore pathways of growth of graphene on the
Cu(100) surface using DFT



Thorough study of the CoMoCAT
Process used for growing CNT

software: VASP

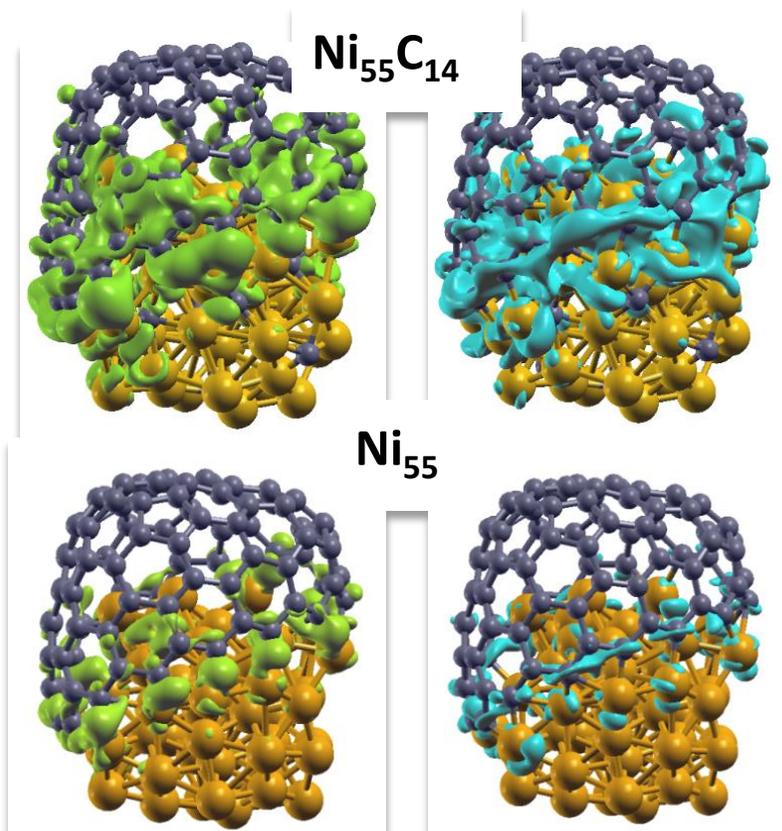
hardware: Ada, Curie and
Brazos, 120 cores



Nucleation and Growth Mechanisms of Single-Walled Nanotubes on Carbide and Metal Nanoparticles

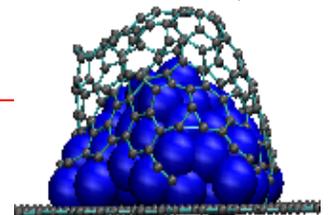
Accumulation

Depletion



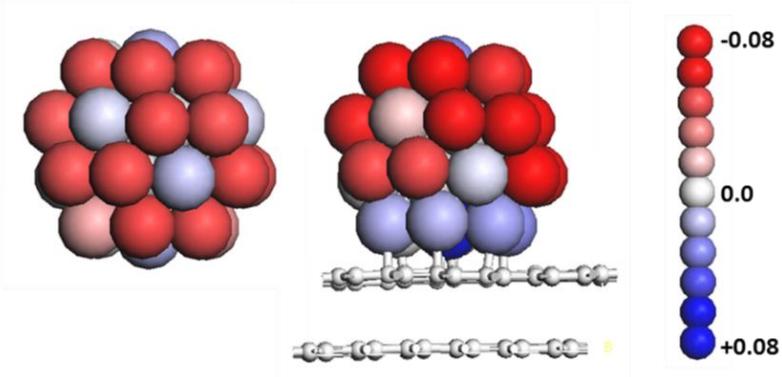
- Electron density transfer between growing nanotube and catalytic nanoparticle calculated using DFT in VASP®
- Simulation consisted of 55 Ni Atoms and 100+ C atoms and was ran in parallel on Ada ~80 CPUs

- Reactive Molecular Dynamics simulation demonstrating the catalytic growth process
- SIMCAT Fortran code
- Code ran in 1 CPU for 600+ hours



Catalyst Supported on a Substrate: Charge Transfer

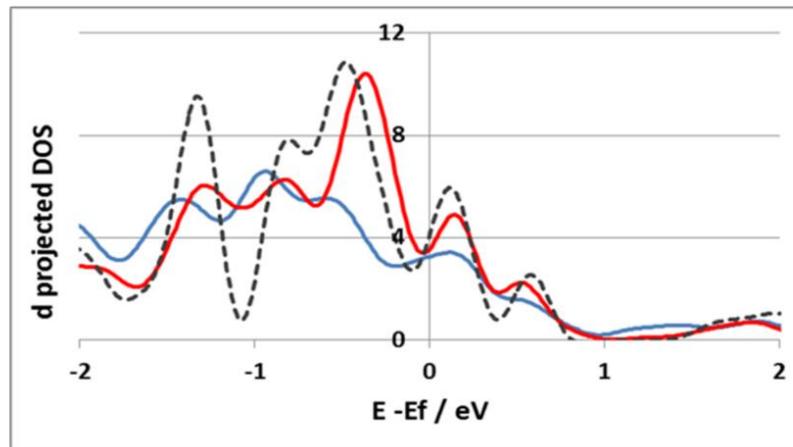
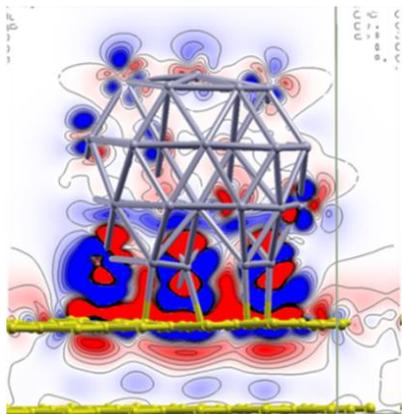
Bader Charges: After adsorption, on the interface the charge of the atoms is positive, on the top is more negative.



J. Ma, G. Ramos-Sanchez,
 PB Balbuena, N. Alonso-Vante et al,
 ACS Catalysis, 3, 1940-1950, (2013)

Details of the electronic transfer during reaction and the effect of the catalyst support (carbon) incorporated to the DFT simulations

Total effect: The high hybridization, modification of the structure and charge transfer lead to more states near the Fermi level of top atoms, the DOS of these atoms are shifted closer to the Fermi level.



Accomplished through simulations in high performance computers!!!

software: VASP;
 hardware: EOS, Stampede

G. Ramos-Sanchez and P. B. Balbuena, PCCP, 15, 11950-11959, (2013)





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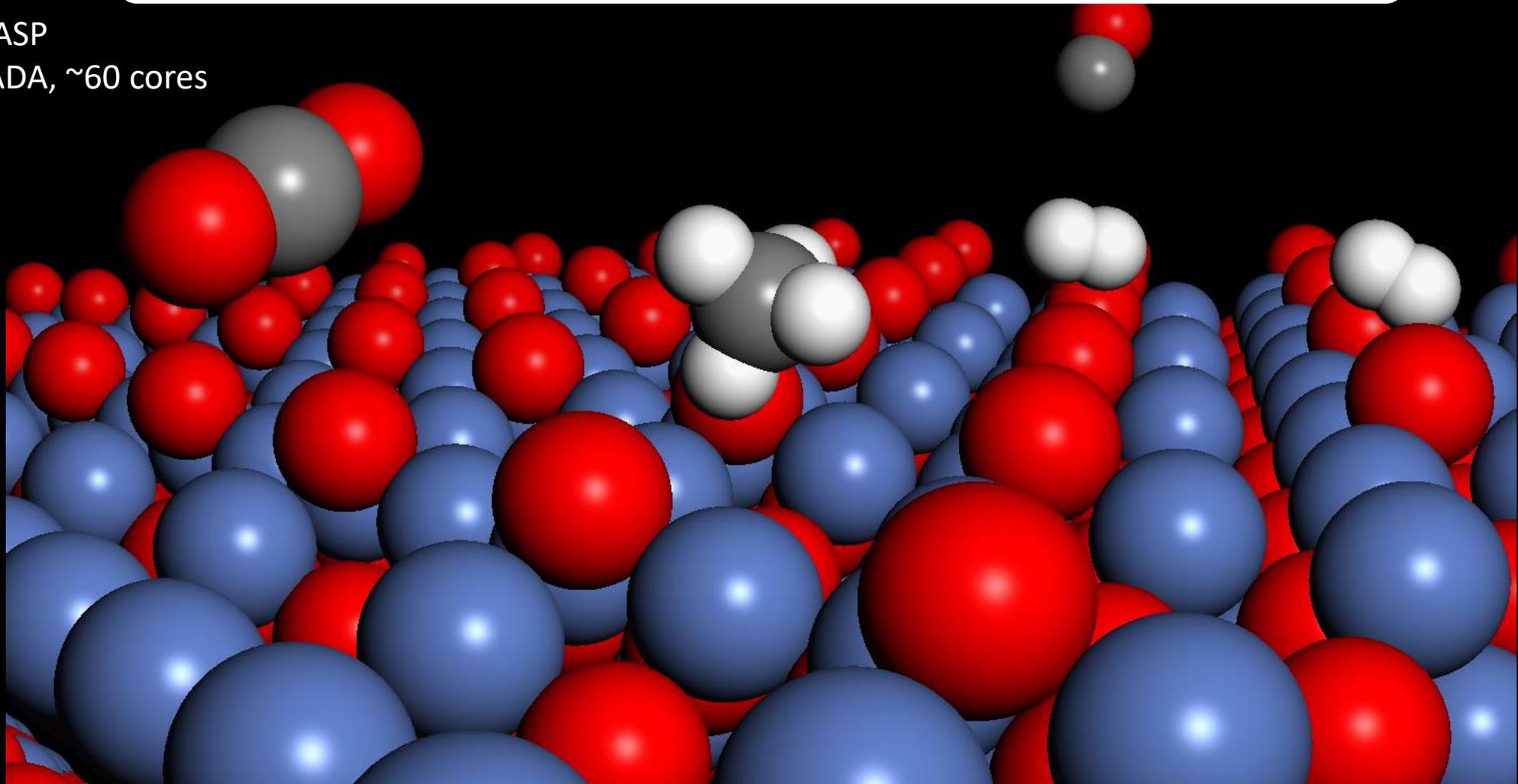
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Project: Coke-resistant catalysts for the dry reforming reaction of CH_4

Figure: NiO(111)- $p(2 \times 2)$ octopolar surface which exhibits coke resistant property

software: VASP

hardware: ADA, ~60 cores

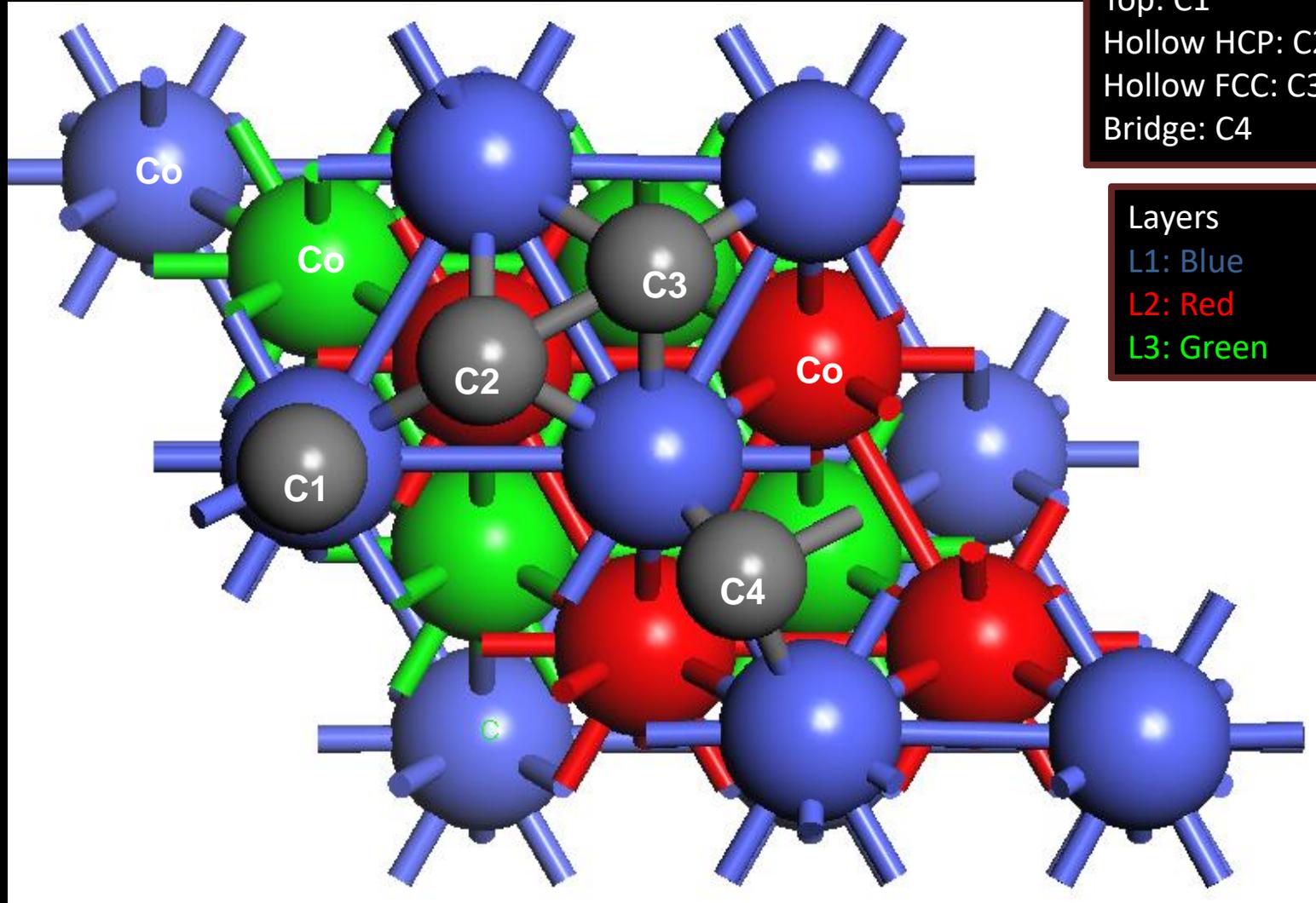




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Carbon adsorption test for SWCNT growth using VASP



Sites

- Top: C1
- Hollow HCP: C2
- Hollow FCC: C3
- Bridge: C4

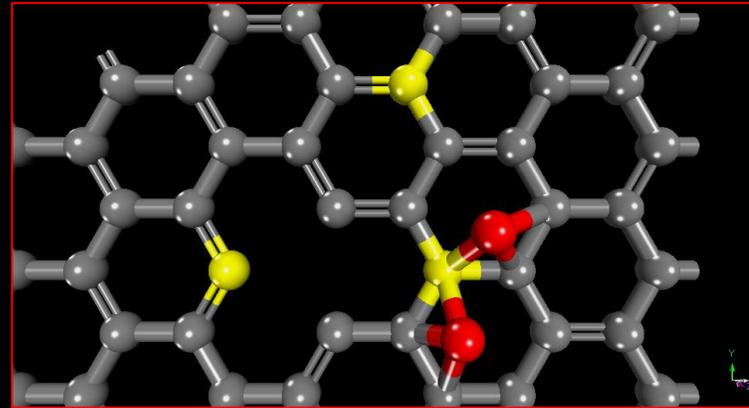
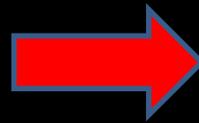
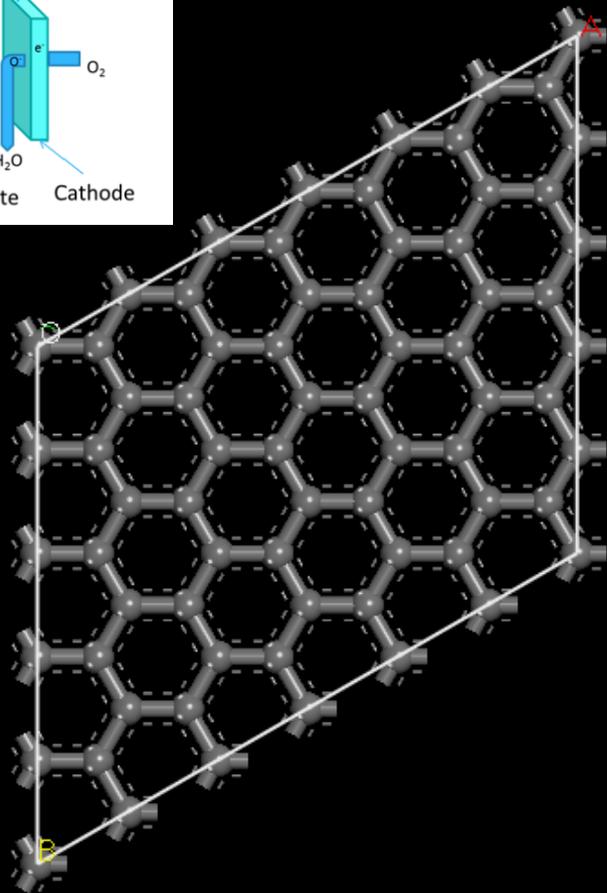
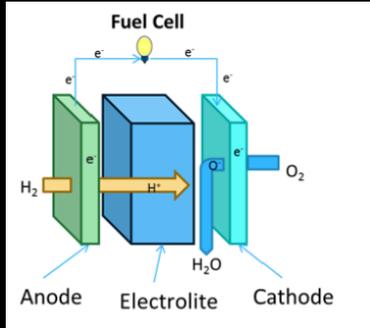
Layers

- L1: Blue
- L2: Red
- L3: Green

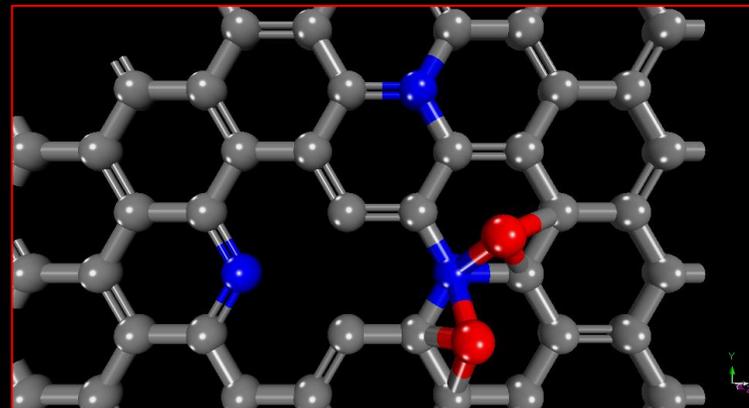
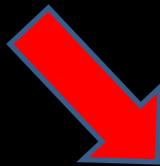
software: VASP
hardware: ADA,
~60 cores



Modeling Electrochemical Reactions on Nanostructured Carbon Materials



software: VASP
 hardware: ADA, ~60 cores



● Nitrogen
 ● Sulfur
 ● Oxygen





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Acknowledgements

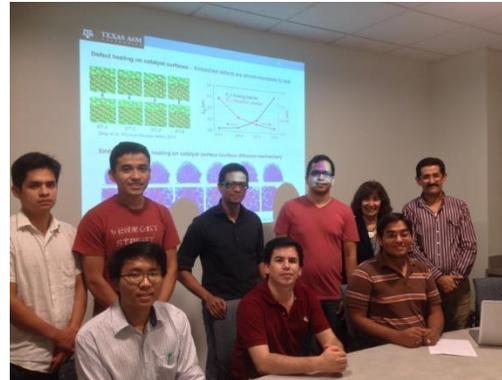
Collaborators:

- Prof. Jorge Seminario (TAMU)
- Prof. Partha Mukherjee (TAMU)
- Prof. Dong Hee Son (TAMU)
- Prof. Hong-Cai Zhou (TAMU)
- Prof. Vilas Pol (Purdue U)
- Dr. Kevin Leung (Sandia Nat. Lab)
- Dr. Susan Rempe (Sandia Nat. Lab)
- Dr. Chunmei Ban (NREL)
- Dr. Omar Solorza (Cinvestav, MX)
- Dr. N. Alonso-Vante (U Poitiers)
- Dr. Avetik Harutyunyan (HRI)
- Dr. Renu Sharma (NIST)
- Dr. Fadwa El-Mellouhi (QEERI)

- DOE/EERE
- DOE/BES
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- National Science Foundation
- Qatar National Research Foundation



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supercomputer time from:



Brazos HPC Cluster



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