Accepted Manuscript

Cyclic steady states in diffusion-induced plasticity with applications to lithium-ion batteries

Michaël Peigney

 PII:
 S0022-5096(17)30690-7

 DOI:
 10.1016/j.jmps.2017.12.003

 Reference:
 MPS 3245

To appear in: Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids

Received date:	2 August 2017
Revised date:	1 December 2017
Accepted date:	9 December 2017

Please cite this article as: Michaël Peigney, Cyclic steady states in diffusion-induced plasticity with applications to lithium-ion batteries, *Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.jmps.2017.12.003

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Cyclic steady states in diffusion-induced plasticity with applications to lithium-ion batteries

Michaël Peigney

Université Paris-Est, Laboratoire Navier (Ecole des Ponts ParisTech, IFSTTAR, CNRS), 6-8 avenue Blaise Pascal, Champs-sur-Marne, 77455 Marne la vallée cedex 2, France

Abstract

Electrode materials in lithium-ion batteries offer an example of medium in which stress and plastic flow are generated by the diffusion of guest atoms. In such a medium, deformation and diffusion are strongly coupled processes. For designing electrodes with improved lifetime and electro-mechanical efficiency, it is crucial to understand how plasticity and diffusion evolve over consecutive charging-recharging cycles. With such questions in mind, this paper provides general results for the large-time behavior of media coupling plasticity with diffusion when submitted to cyclic chemo-mechanical loadings. Under suitable assumptions, we show that the stress, the plastic strain rate, the chemical potential and the flux of guest atoms converge to a cyclic steady state which is largely independent of the initial state. A special emphasis is laid on the special case of elastic shakedown, which corresponds to the situation where the plastic strain stops evolving after a sufficiently large number of cycles. Elastic shakedown is expected to be beneficial for the fatigue behavior and – in the case of lithium-ion batteries – for the electro-chemical efficiency. We provide a characterization of the chemo-mechanical loadings for which elastic shakedown occurs. Building on that characterization, we suggest a general method for designing structures in such fashion that they operate in the elastic shakedown regime, whatever the initial state is. An attractive feature of the proposed method is that incremental analysis of the fully coupled plasticity-diffusion problem is avoided. The results obtained are applied to the model problem of a battery electrode cylinder particle under cyclic charging. Closed-form expressions are obtained for the set of charging rates and charging amplitudes for which elastic shakedown occurs, as well as for the corresponding cyclic steady states of stress, lithium concentration and chemical potential. Some results for a spherical particle are also presented.

Keywords: lithium-ion batteries, diffusion-induced stress, shakedown, plasticity, chemo-mechanical coupling, cyclic steady state

Preprint submitted to Journal of \PTEX Templates

December 13, 2017

Email address: michael.peigney@polytechnique.org (Michaël Peigney)

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7177584

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7177584

Daneshyari.com