

Monte Carlo Simulations of Dense Particle Packings: Applications to Material Self-Assembly and Batteries

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Background

Packing theory is crucial for creating efficient interfaces in a solid-state battery, to not inhibit the charge mobility. By packing densely, charges are more likely to contact with the electrolyte and undergo a redox reaction to cause a current.

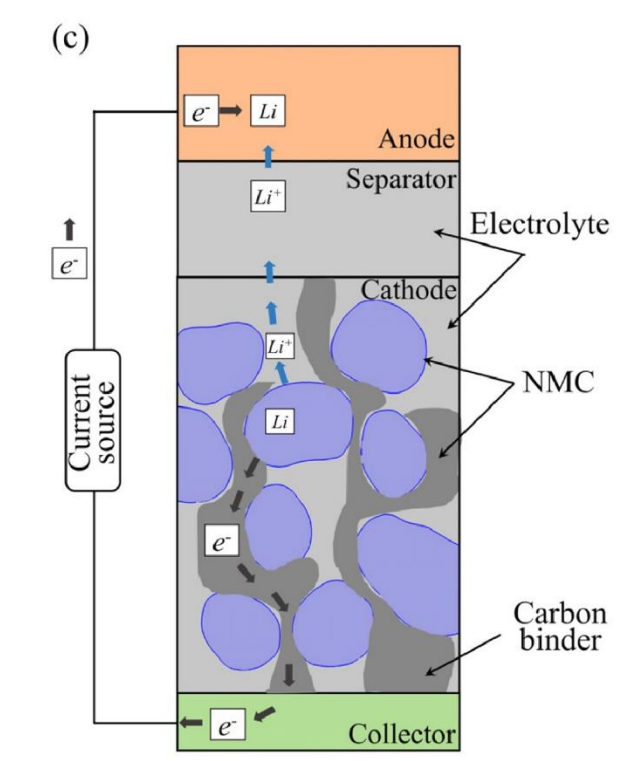
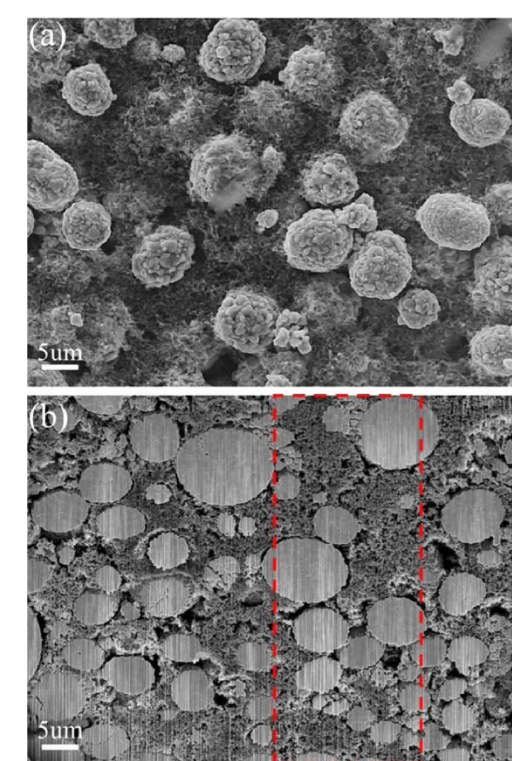


Figure 1: A top and side view of the interface's microstructure is shown in (a) and (b). A side view of the solid-state battery cell is shown in (c). The path of a lithium charge as it discharges an e^- is depicted. [1]

Methodology

To emulate random particle movement and space deformation, Monte Carlo (MC) method is utilized. The code runs in stages, with each stage having 2 steps.

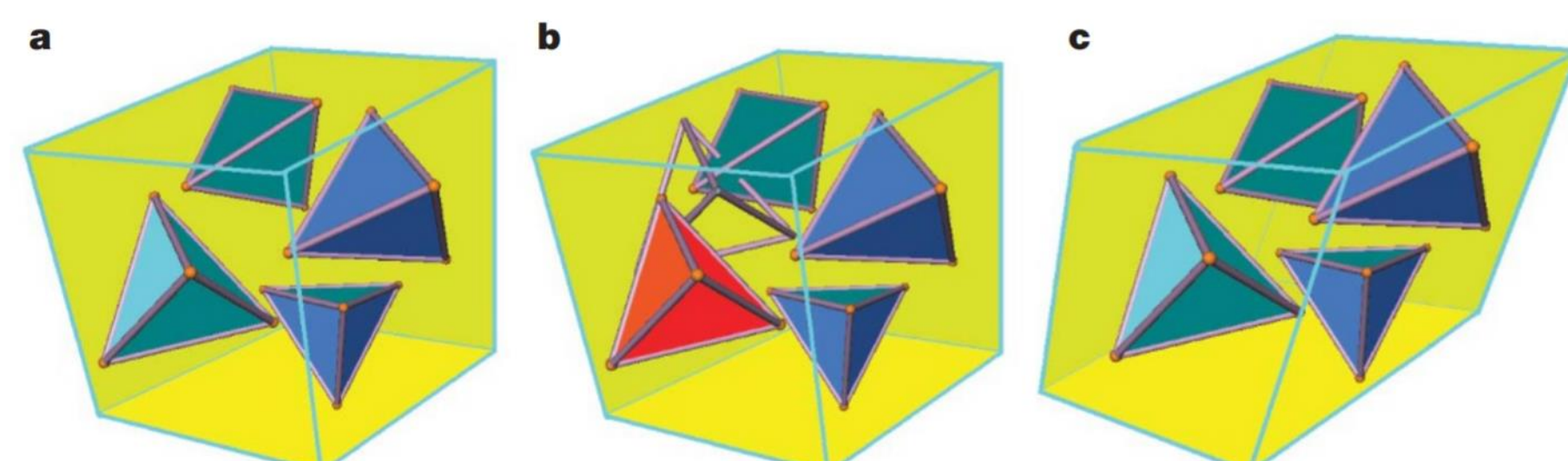


Figure 2: The steps for the MC simulation is displayed in 1a, 1b, and 1c. [2]

Results

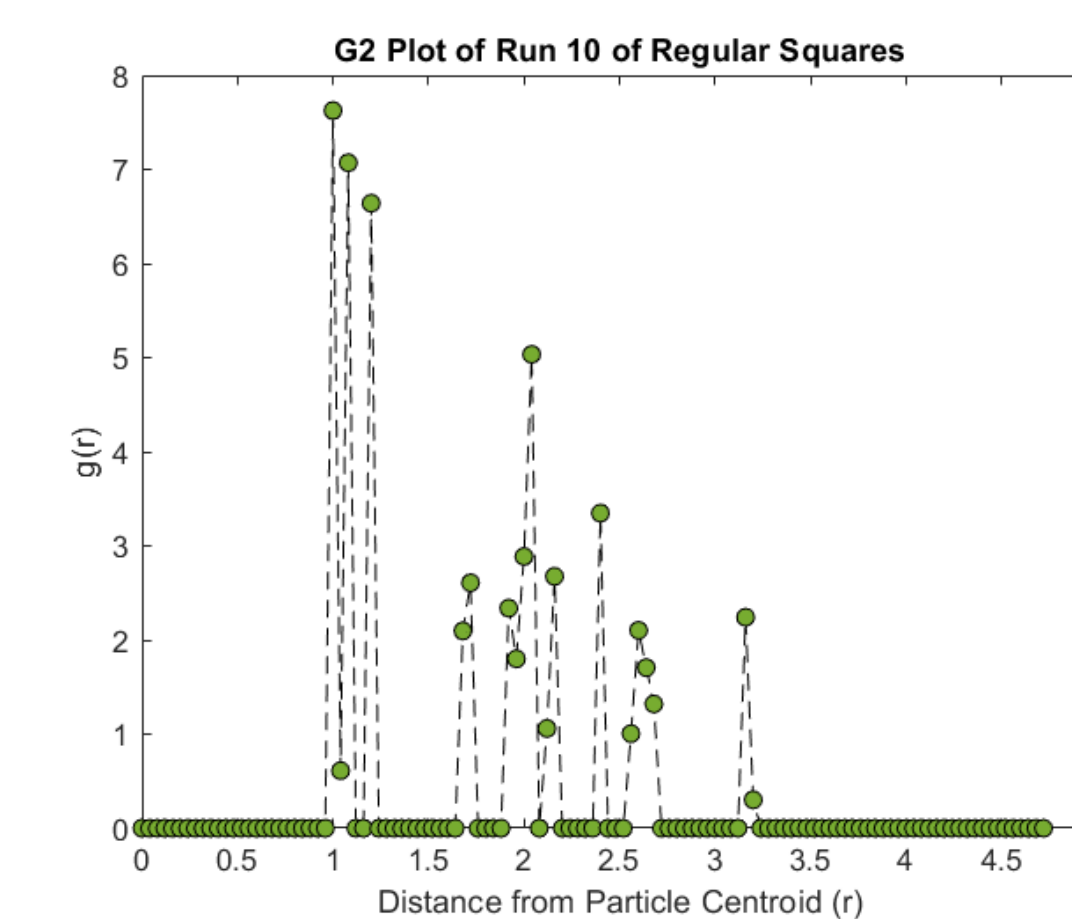
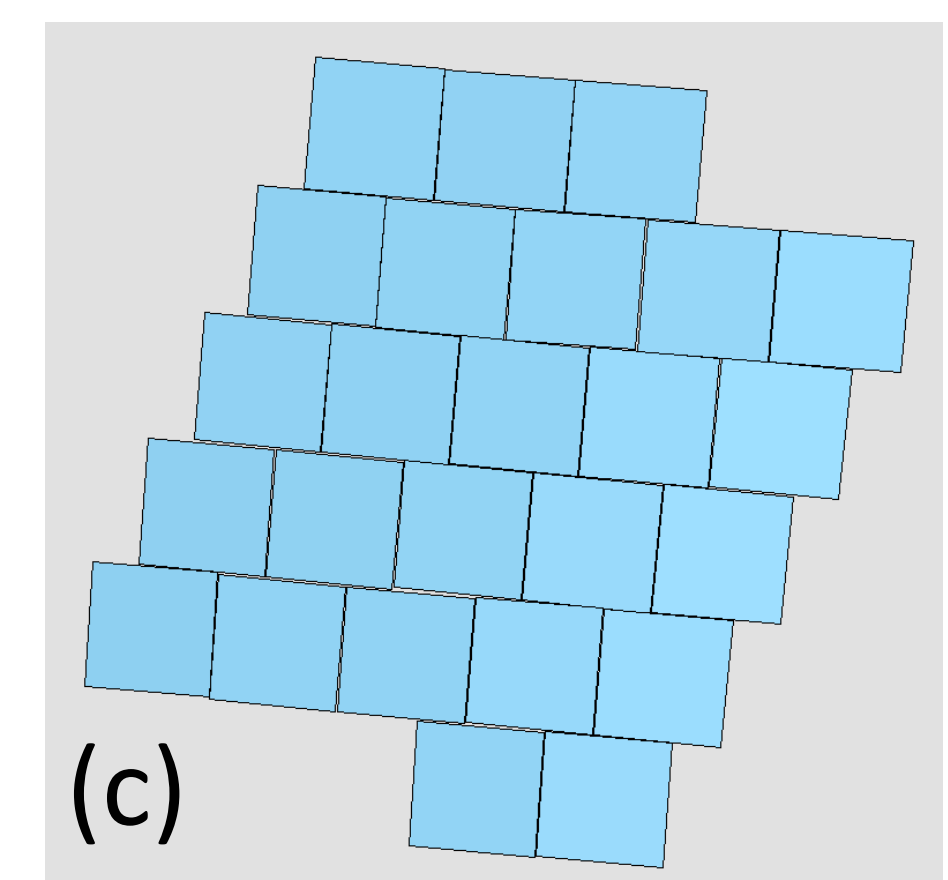
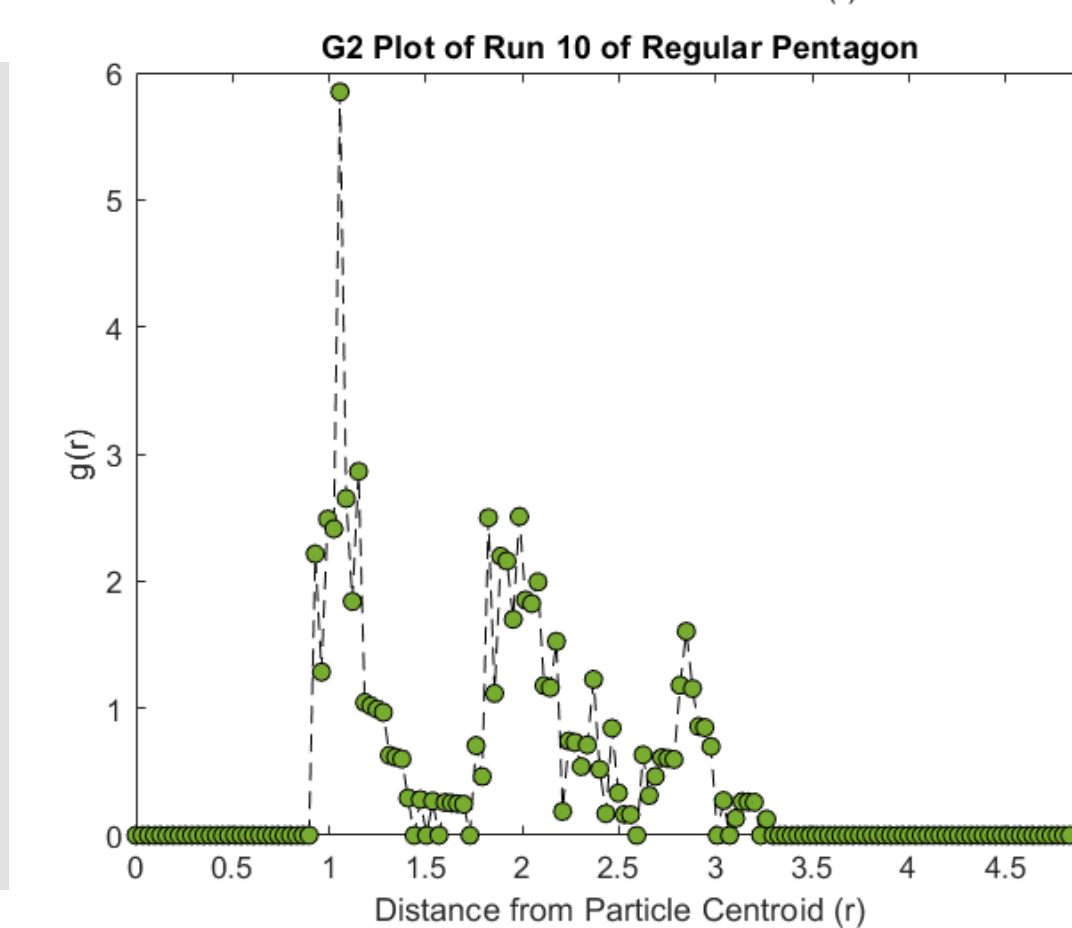
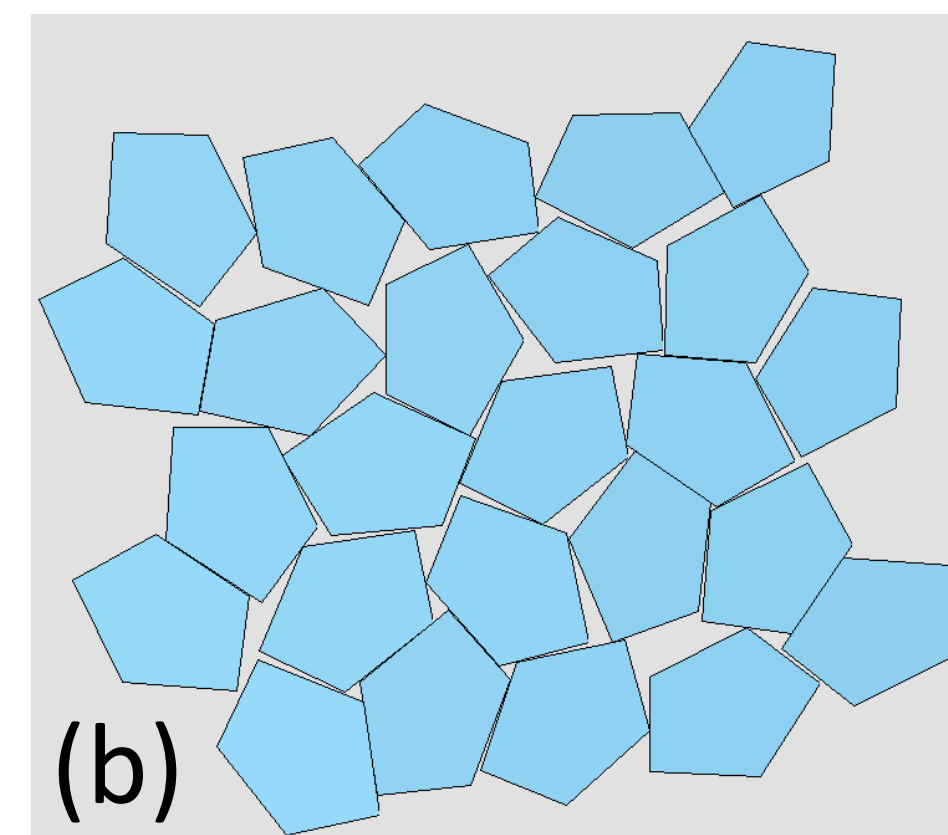
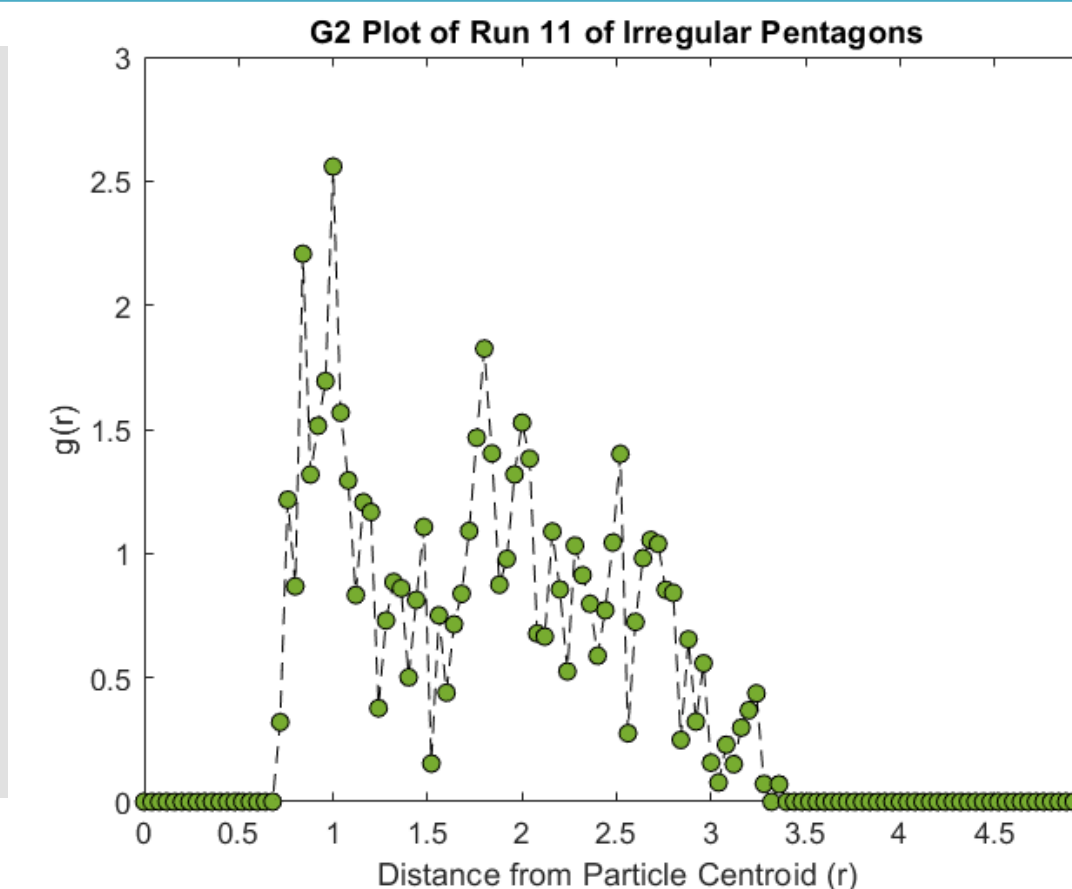
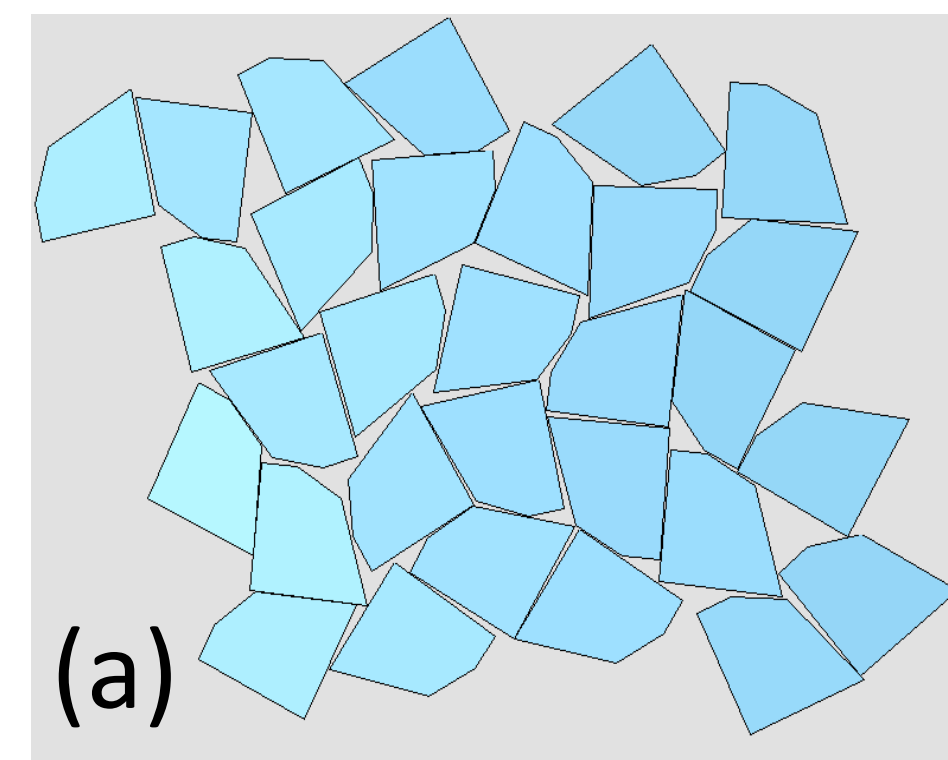


Figure 3: Packings and $g(r)$ graphs shown of (a) Irregular pentagon, (b) regular pentagon, and (c) regular square.

Discussion

Figures 3a, 3b, and 3c feature a visualization and the $g(r)$ graph for the system. These two images show certain trends in the different test cases which can also apply to a real, crystal system.

- 1.) As shown in figure 1a and 1b, as regularity increases so does packing. Crystallinity increases.
- 2.) Packing is dependent on the symmetry of the particle. Ordered packings occurs if local symmetry aligns with global symmetry, with ordered packings implying crystallinity.
- 3.) The $g(r)$ function quantifies the state of order within the system, with higher values indicating higher packing. The function is also used to determine deviation from unity.

Application

Solid-state batteries have not achieved conductivity comparable to lithium-ion batteries. Sintering has been used to improve these batteries to pack tiny particles closer, and manipulation of sintered particles can engineer a better thin-film interface. And if the particle is optimal enough, self-assembling interface is possible.

[1] R. Xu, Y. Yang, F. Yin, P. Liu, P. Cloetens, Y. Liu, F. Lin and K. Zhao, Journal Of The Mechanics And Physics Of Solids 129, (2019).

[2] S. Torquato and Y. Jiao, Nature 460, (2009).