



HydroGEN 2.0: Solar Thermochemical Pathway A Consortium on Advanced Water Splitting Materials

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March 01, 2021 Benchmarking Workshop





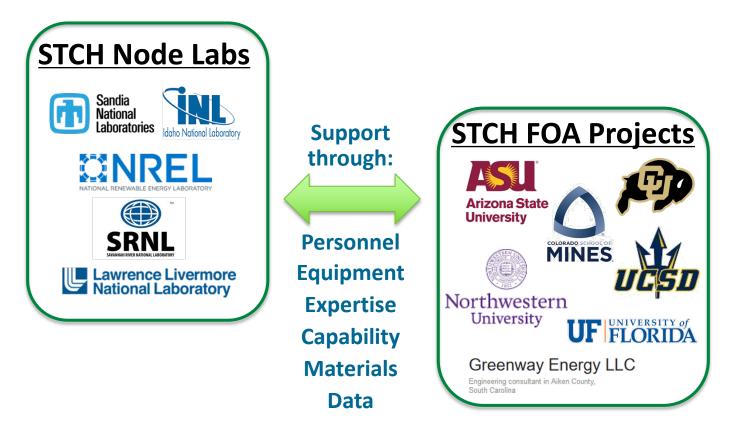




Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

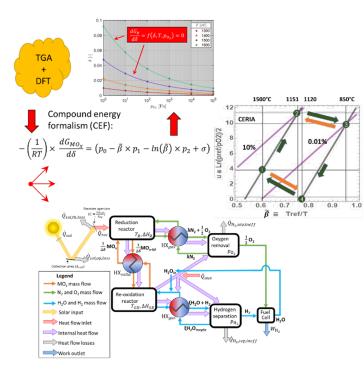


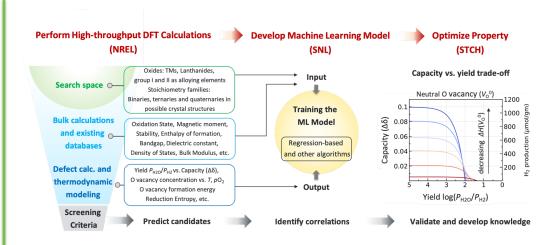






• Critically assess STCH technology viability.





 Identify new materials with high capacity high yield H₂ production using DFT + ML.



HydroGEN 2.0:

19 Team Members from 6 HydroGEN Nodes and 1 University

NREL:

- First Principles Materials Theory for Advanced Water Splitting Pathways.
- (S.Lany)

(D.Ginlev)

- Role of charged defects in generating configurational entropy
- Comp. screen material thermodynamics
- Controlled Materials Synthesis and Defect Engineering.
 - Controlled material defect engineering for DFT validation and descriptor testing
 - High resolution operando X-ray metrology at SLAC
- Additional personnel
 - Bob Bell, Anuj Goyal, Phil Parilla, Dan Plattenberger, Sarah Shulda, Nick Strange

LLNL:

Ab Initio Modeling of Electrochemical Interfaces.

(T.Ogitsu)

- Large-scale ab initio simulations of material properties

<u>SNL:</u>

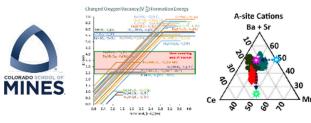
- High-Temperature X-Ray Diffraction and (E.Coker)
 - operando XRD, validate structure models
 - Thermal analysis, validate thermo models
- Laser Heated Stagnation Flow Reactor for Characterizing Materials Under Extreme Conditions. (A.McDaniel)
 - Characterize and quantify redox performance
 - Assess material's efficacy for water splitting
- Advanced Electron Microscopy.
 (J.Sugar)
 - Characterize material morphology, composition, and structure with advanced electron microscopies and spectroscopies.
- Additional personnel
 - Andrea Ambrosini, James Park, Jamie Trindell, Matt Witman (SNL)
 - Ellen Stechel, Alberto de la Calle Alonso, Ivan Ermanoski (ASU)

HydroGEN: Advanced Water Splitting Materials

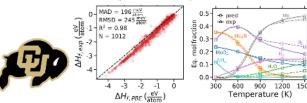


STCH Seedling Projects are Fulfilling the Vision of the Consortium/EMN Model (HPC, ML, theory guided material design)

- Found RP phases that modify redox thermo.
 - DFT screening of defect formation energy
 - Thin film combinatorics for compound discovery
 - High throughput colorimetric screening

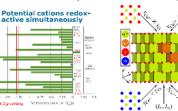


- Use machine-learned models coupled to DFT to discover new redox materials.
 - Rapidly screen materials based on machinelearned predicted stability
 - Formulate descriptor(s) for predicting reaction network energetics and equilibrium



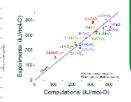
- Incorporate second redox active sublattice to modify thermo.
 - DFT method to predict $\Delta\delta$ a priori using simple sublattice model formulations
 - Discover compounds with optimized thermo ($\delta H,\,\delta S$)





- Use high-throughput Density Functional Theory to discover new redox materials.
 - Screen >10⁴ known compounds for ground state stability/synthesizability and favorable thermo at reduction T<1400 °C



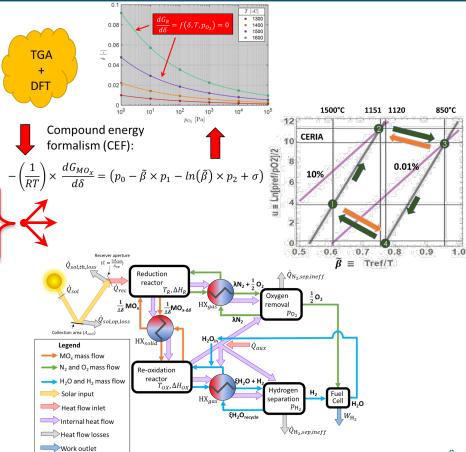


- One dozen *potential* STCH compounds have been "discovered" using HPC, ML, and DFT
- Water splitting functionality has been verified in several of these predicted formulations
- Validated high-throughput computational tools are now in place to rapidly expand the known STCH material space



Critically Assess STCH Pathway Viability

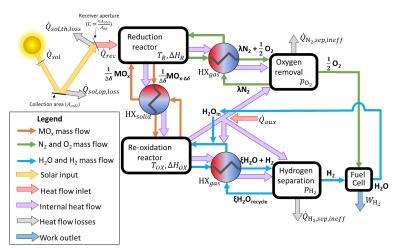
- Develop and validate testing protocols.
 - Synthesis + mapping δ -T-pO₂ equilibrium state space
 - Leverage Benchmarking project deliverables
- Develop computational toolset to establish material performance targets.
 - Generate equilibrium model from raw data and DFT
 - Formalism to derive optimal cycle dynamics
 - Standard platform to predict cycle performance
- Rigorously assess selected material formulations.
 - Establish optimal material-dependent cycle conditions
 - Model cycle performance
 - Evaluate potential to meet DOE technology performance targets





New Tools for STCH Community and Expected Outcome

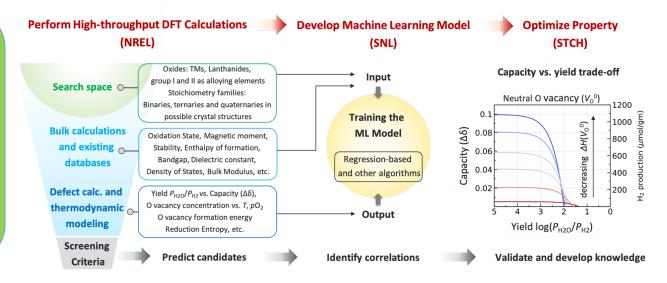
- Software to render a robust thermodynamic material model.
 - TGA data + ΔH_f from DFT + ideal solution entropy
 - Expression for Gibbs energy derived from the Compound Energy Formalism (CEF) $-\left(\frac{1}{RT}\right) \times \frac{dG_{MO_x}}{d\delta} = (p_0 - \tilde{\beta} \times p_1 - \ln(\tilde{\beta}) \times p_2 + \sigma)$
 - Bayesian Compressed Sensing to determine best CEF model terms supported by data
- Detailed process model to establish cycle conditions at optimal STH efficiency.
 - Generic plant design (mass and energy balances)
 - Standardized operating assumptions
 - Material thermodynamic model
- A select group of known and best materials produced by HydroGEN projects will be evaluated for their potential to meet DOE STCH technology performance targets.





Identify New Materials with High Capacity - High Yield H₂ Production Using DFT + Machine Learning

Workflow combines high-throughput defect data generation with machine learning capabilities to find strategies and materials with optimal STCH performance

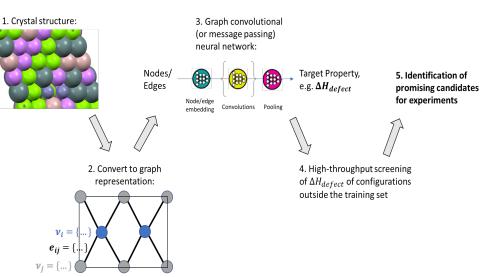


- Develop a materials search strategy for optimizing the capacity/yield tradeoff.
 - High-throughput data generation and ML training expanding BEYOND perovskites
- Find new materials using the ML model and characterize by detailed calculations, synthesis, and experimental validation.



New Tools for STCH Community and Expected Outcome

- Large database of crystal structures and material properties derived from high-throughput DFT calculations.
- Graph Convolutional Neural Network (GCNN) formalism to perform regression tasks on database of crystal structures.
 - Predict defect properties of candidate materials
- Thermodynamic modeling.
 - Identify optimal STCH materials
- Demonstrate theory-guided design of materials using ML to establish correlations between thermochemical properties and underlying structure/composition features for large number of compositions and structures.





- Establish materials evaluation protocol to rigorously assess the potential for candidate materials to meet DOE technology performance targets.
 - A standardized material characterization and evaluation workflow under a single "roof" that uses a computational methodology that accounts for material-specific cycle dynamics and plant operational modality
- Theory-guided design of materials using ML to establish correlations between thermochemical properties and the underlying structure/composition features that result in optimal material performance.
 - Identify and understand how structural features, composition, and defect dynamics engender high capacity – high yield behavior in materials
 - Expand high-throughput search strategy to include large number of crystal structures