

次世代エネルギーシステムを拓く新材料開発技術 ～計算科学を用いたハイスループットスクリーニング～

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先端科学技術研究センター・エネルギーシステム分野

脱炭素化社会を目指して

産官学一体となった脱炭素化への機運が高まっている。

2019年 6月 「パリ協定に基づく成長戦略としての長期戦略」^[1]

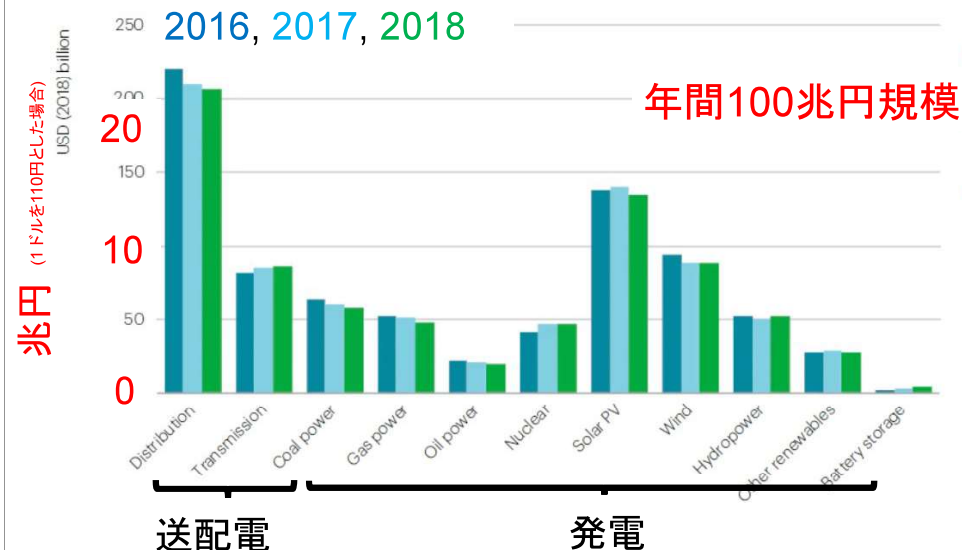
2019年12月 脱炭素社会の構想「チャレンジ・ゼロ」(経団連)^[2]

再生可能エネルギーの大量導入など、技術的なブレークスルーとエネルギー業界の構造変革が求められている^[3]

- ① 運輸 (電池, 燃料電池, バイオ燃料)
- ② 産業 (非化石燃料)
- ③ 業務/家庭 (IoT, ZEB, 熱利用, 水素利用)
- ④ 電力分野のイノベーション (再エネ・既存発電, 蓄電・系統)

[1] <https://www.env.go.jp/press/106869.html>(環境省), [2] <https://www.keidanren.or.jp/policy>(経団連),
[3] https://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/committee/studygroup/ene_situation/006/pdf/006_011.pdf (経産省)

世界における電力分野への投資額

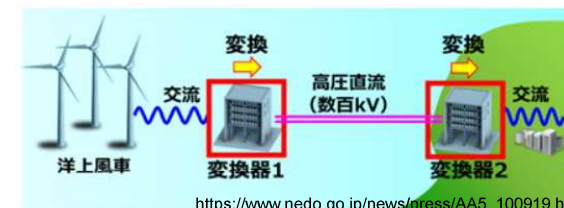


Source: IEA Flagship report May 2019 power sector, <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-investment-2019/power-sector#abstract> 3

次世代電力ネットワークの要素(技術)

電力機器の例

- DC用ケーブル
- パワー半導体
- DC遮断器



https://www.nedo.go.jp/news/press/AA5_100919.html

電気絶縁への要求

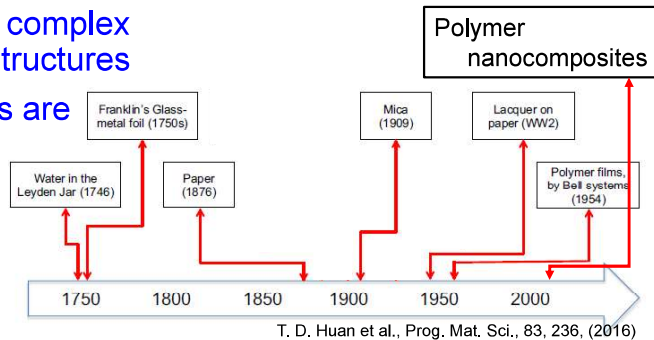
- 高電界化 (コンパクト化・高電圧化)
- 高耐熱・高熱伝導化
- 高環境調和化

(次世代交流-直流連系電力ネットワークには)
新絶縁材料(気体・液体・固体)が必須

History of Electric Power Transmission ~ History of dielectric development

Dielectric materials development is slow because...

- dielectrics have complex morphological structures
- High field effects are complicated



➔ Need to accelerate materials development

We are in the industrial age of first principles modeling and Big-data analytics !

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Impact beyond academia -potential applications -

Dielectrics

- Electric power equipment
- Energy storage
- Remote wireless sensing device
- ...

Inorganic semiconductors

- Water splitting
- Solar to Fuel
- ...

Organic semiconductors

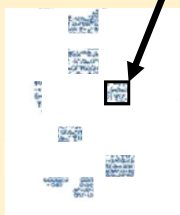
- Flexible device

Designing the electrical properties using first-principles calculations and machine learning

Computational materials design

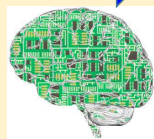
High-throughput materials screening

First-principles (Deductive)



<https://www.slideshare.net/CanOz/doruk/tera-chem-heatherkulik>

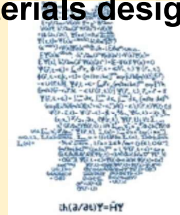
Machine learning (Inductive)



<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BA%BA%E5%B7%A5%E7%9F%A5%E8%83%BD>

Accelerated

- Materials discovery
- Materials design



<https://www.slideshare.net/CanOz/doruk/tera-chem-heatherkulik>

- Understanding the origin of the characteristic electrical properties (Basic research)
- Predict and design new materials (Applied science)

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Today's outline

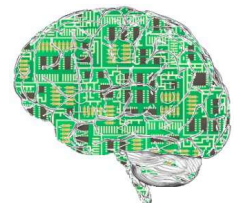
1. First principles based modeling of charge transfer in polymers (**main topic**)

- Multi-scale modeling approach for charge transfer in polymers
- Charge injection from electrodes to polymers

$$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

2. Prediction of the physical quantities of gases

- Computation of non-linear optical properties from first-principles
- Prediction of electric breakdown strength of gases using first-principles calculation and machine learning



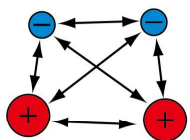
<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BA%BA%E5%B7%A5%E7%9F%A5%E8%83%BD>

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1. Simulation of charge transport in organic polymer dielectrics by a first-principles based multi-scale modeling approach

What is First-principles calculation

$$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$



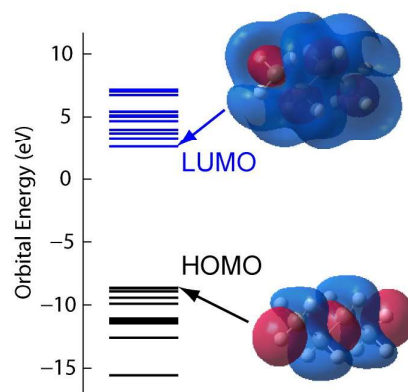
$$\hat{H}_{tot}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}) = T_N + T_e + V_{NN} + V_{eN} + V_{ee}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{p_k^2}{2m_k} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m_e} + \sum_{k>l} \frac{Z_k Z_l e^2}{R_{kl}} - \sum_{k,i} \frac{Z_k e^2}{r_{ki}} + \sum_{i>j} \frac{e^2}{r_{ij}}$$

Input :
coordinates and number of the atom

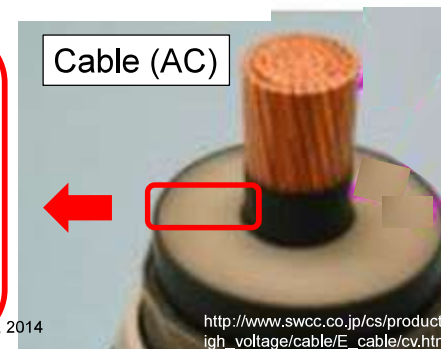
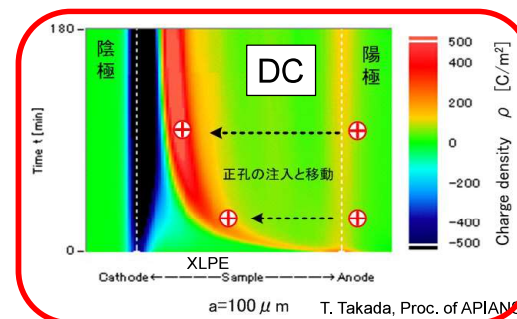
Output :
Eigenvalues, eigenvectors

No assumptions such as empirical model and fitting parameters



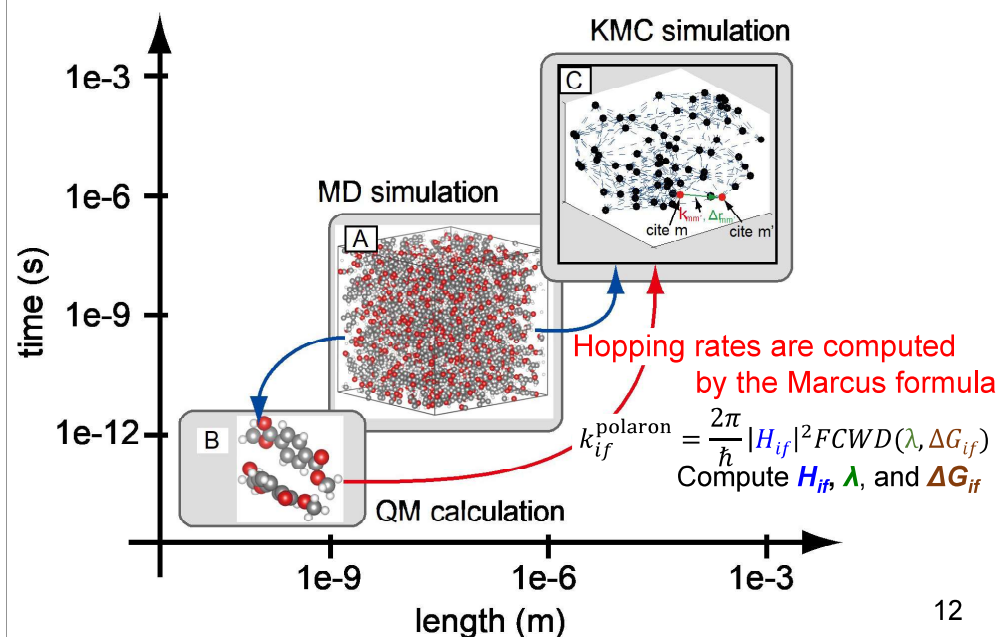
Why charge transport in polymers ?

- Charge transport in polymers degrade the material
- In DC applications, space charge formation leads to Field enhancement

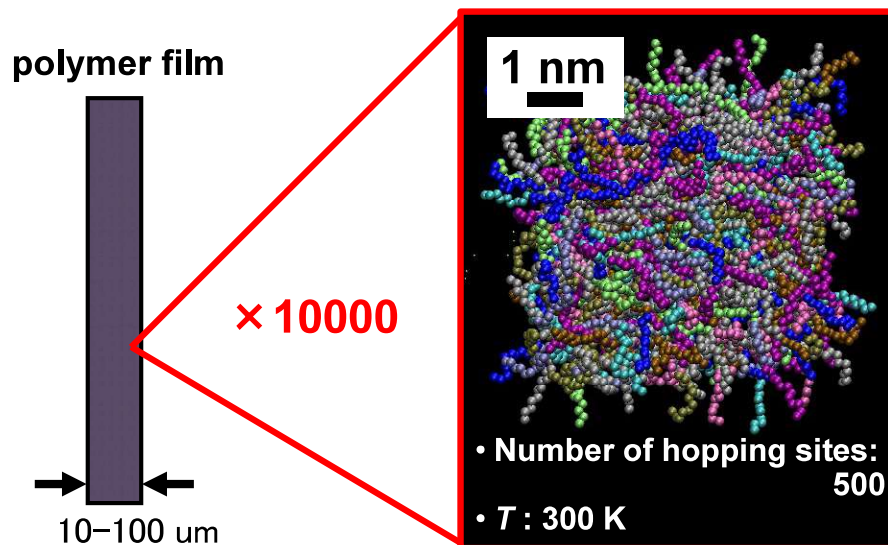


Characterize the charge transport properties to
tailor the electrical properties of polymer dielectrics

Multi-scale modeling method



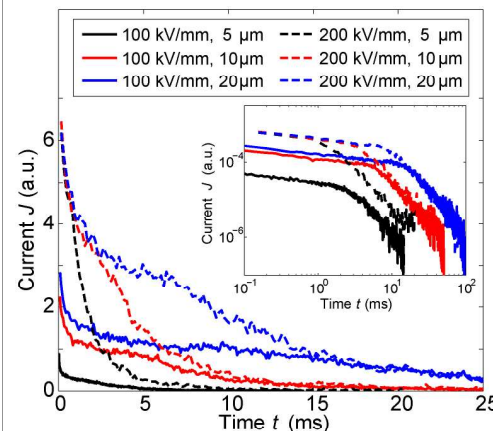
Amorphous structure of PE



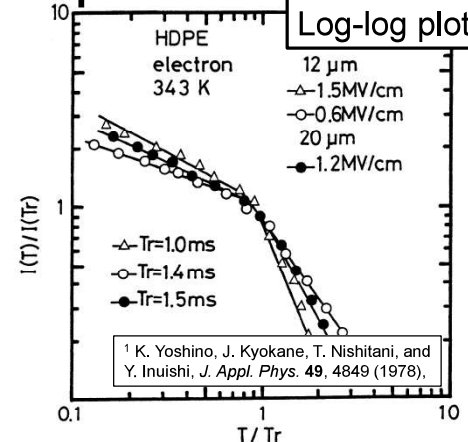
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Typical outcomes (Current waveform)

Simulated



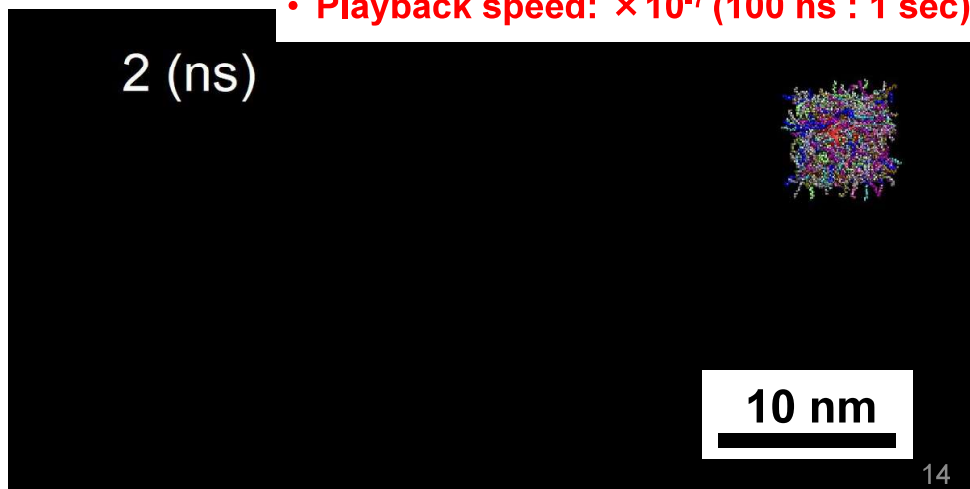
Experimental



**Current waveforms can be simulated from first principles!
(without adopting empirical parameters)**

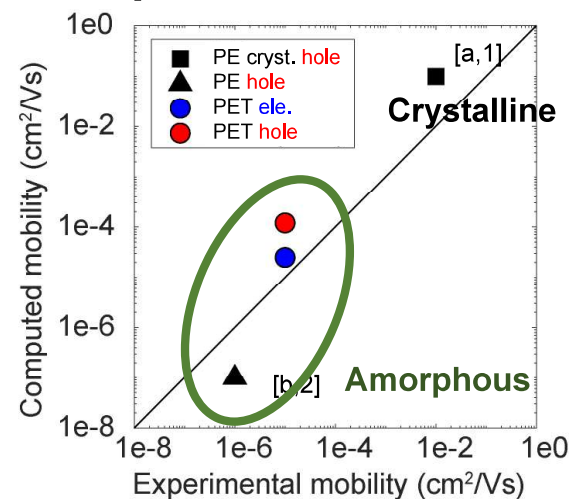
Typical outcomes (KMC simulation)

- Simulated distance : 50 nm
- 50 kV/mm
- 300 K
- Playback speed: $\times 10^{-7}$ (100 ns : 1 sec)



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Computed electron and hole mobilities



Experimental: ^a M. R. Belmont et al., *J. Phys. Chem. Solids* **46**, 607 (1985),
^b H. Neff and P. Lange, *J. Appl. Phys.* **72**, 4369 (1992), ^c K. Yoshino, J. Kyokane, T. Nishitani, and Y. Inuishi, *J. Appl. Phys.* **49**, 4849 (1978)

Computed (PE): [1] M. Sato, A. Kumada, K. Hidaka, T. Hirano, and F. Sato, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, **110**, 092903, (2017), [2] M. Sato, A. Kumada, and K. Hidaka, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **21**, 1812-1819, (2019)

**Excellent agreement with experiments!
The multi-scale simulation method makes it possible to predict the carrier transfer properties.**

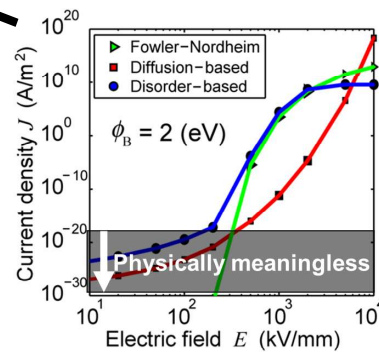
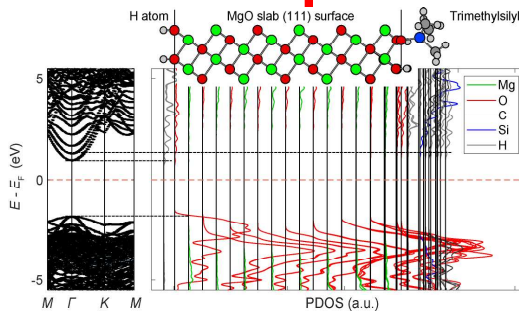
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高分子材料中電荷輸送

1. 不純物や添加材の効果
2. 高分子材料の変性の効果

3. 電極からの電荷注入

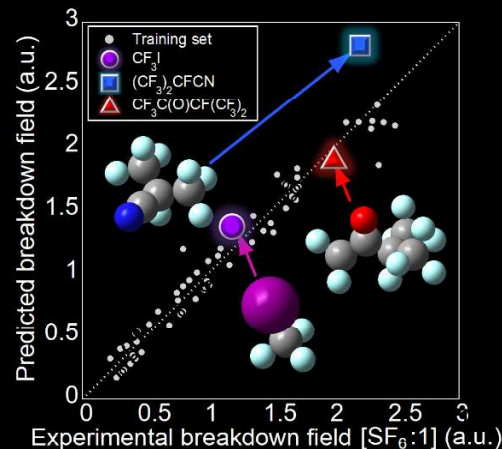
4. ポリマーナノコンポジット材料の特性予測



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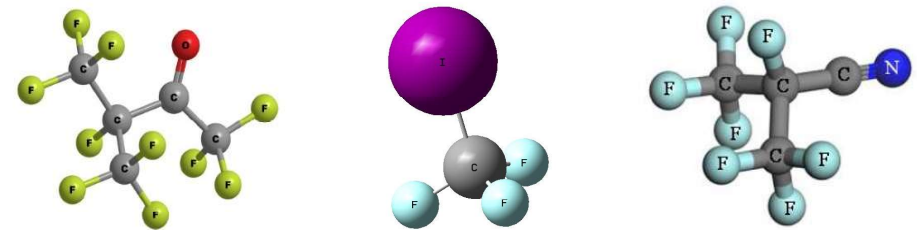
2. Prediction of electric breakdown strength and boiling point of gases using first-principles calculation and machine learning

絶縁破壊電界の
第一原理的計算は困難

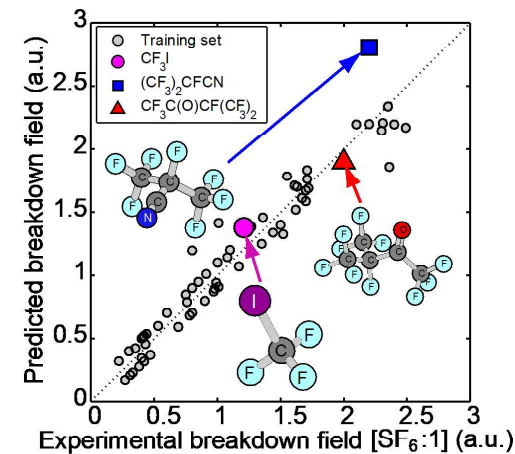


SF₆ Alternatives

- SF₆ was included in the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol
- The life-cycle cost of SF₆ insulation is subject to review
- SF₆ alternatives have been explored continuously.
- There are vast number of gases, *in silico* materials screening is promising for seeking alternative gases.



Prediction of E_{BD} of SF₆ alternatives



Predictors $\alpha, \mu, \epsilon_1^a, \epsilon_a^v, \Delta\epsilon_a$
(computed with the aid of first-principles calculations)
Molecules with N and I atoms are excluded from the training set
Training dataset size ~ 50

高精度な絶縁破壊電界予測に成功！！

E_{BD} : 30%, Boiling point : 10 %

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[3.補遺] 水分解を用いた水素製造 -電極・触媒材料の計算機による設計に向けて-

(光)電極による水分解

- Carbon-neutral
- Can be isolated from the grid

- ① 運輸 (電池, 燃料電池)
- ② 産業 (非化石燃料)
- ③ 業務/家庭 (IoT, 水素利用)
- ④ 電力分野のイノベーション
(再エネ・既存発電, 蓄電・系統)

How can we develop efficient and stable photocatalysts and (photo)electrodes

➡ The knowledge of the physical basis of PEC reactions is required to tailor the properties of photo-electrodes.

What we need to know -the known unknowns-



a. Geometric structure

- Linked to the electronic structure

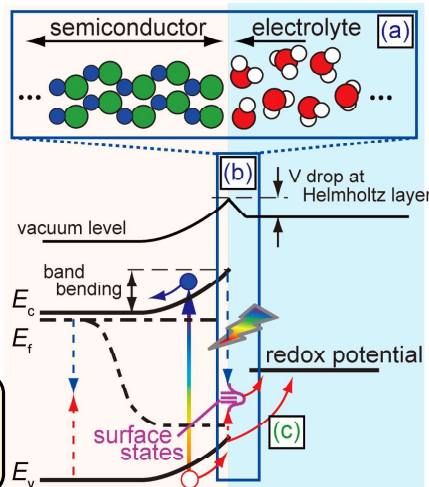
b. Electronic structure

- Band alignment
(Potential shift, surface state pinning)

c. CT, chemical reactions

- Reaction kinetics
(Selectivity, rate limiting step)

➡ Atomistic characterization of the "(a) Interface structure" and "(b) Band alignment"



Characterization of semiconductor/electrolyte interface

Experiment, Synthesis \rightleftharpoons Theory, Atomistic modeling

	Geometric Structure	Electronic Structure
Surface	TEM, SEM, AFM, LEED	UPS, XPS
Adsorption		AP-XPS
Interface	FTIR	OCP

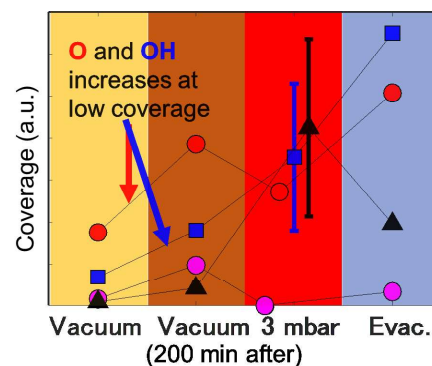
DFT

This talk will focus on DFT and AP-XPS results.

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界面構造の実験結果と予測結果の比較

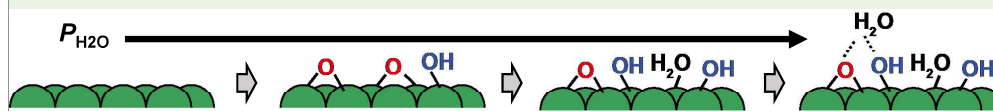
AP-XPS実験結果 (SPRING-8)



OH increases at higher coverage

計算機の中で、触媒/液体の界面構造予測に成功!

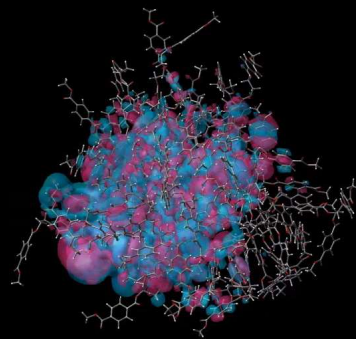
第一原理計算による予測結果



Summary

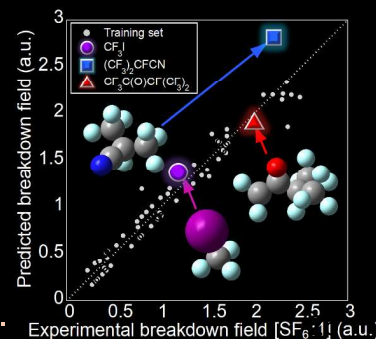
- ◆ Charge transfer and injection was simulated from first-principles

The multi-scale simulation method makes it possible to predict the carrier transfer properties



- ◆ Successfully predicted the dielectric breakdown field of gases by combining Machine learning and First-principles calculation

The appropriate combination of first-principles approach and machine learning techniques will offer a rational approach for materials design.



Prospective

-computational dielectric design-

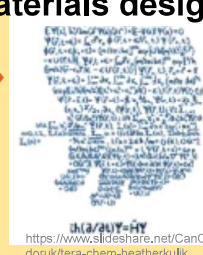
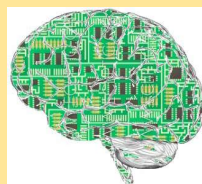
High-throughput materials screening

**First-principles
(Deductive)**

**Machine learning
(Inductive)**

Accelerated

- Materials discovery
- Materials design



- First-principles dielectric design has become realistic!
- Machine learning can be used together to beyond the limit.

Thank you for your kind attention!