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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Energy Storage

Catalysis and fuel cells

Alternative Advanced Energy

Modeling Tools

Environmental Protection

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Development of a quasi-solid composite electrolyte for 3D-structured batteries

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So far, the development of lithium-ion batteries has been carried out in a layer-by-layer configuration, in which an electrolyte layer is sandwiched with anode and cathode layers. However, it is impossible to realize both high energy density and high power density in this configuration since the diffusion of Li⁺ ions in the electrode becomes difficult as increasing the electrode thickness. As a result, the practical thickness of electrode is limited up to ~ 100 μm in current lithium-ion batteries. In order to overcome this limitation, we have focused on 3D-structured electrode configurations¹⁾. For example, an interdigitated electrode configuration is available (Fig. 1). This configuration can provide a constant distance (Li⁺ ion diffusion length) between cathode and anode even if the electrode heights (the amounts of anode and cathode materials) are increased. Therefore, both high energy density and power density can be realized at the same time. However, it is difficult to use a conventional separator to avoid an internal short circuit between anode and cathode in this electrode configuration. Here, we developed a composite electrolyte composed of Li⁺-ion conducting solid electrolyte powder (Li_{0.35}La_{0.55}TiO₃, LLT) and a nonvolatile liquid electrolyte (N,N-diethyl-N-methyl-N-(2-methoxyethyl)ammonium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide including 0.32 mol kg⁻¹ of lithium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide) to solve the short circuit problem. When the volume content of LLT was 30%, an ionic conductivity of 1.7 × 10⁻³ S cm⁻¹ was obtained at 30 °C, and the composite electrolyte had fluidity suitable to introduce into the gap between anode and cathode and was then solidified after leaving to stand (Fig. 2). This quasi-solid-state property (thixotropy) improved not only the safety but also the cycle performance of 3D-structure battery. For further improvement, we also examined the composite electrolyte including methyl methacrylate as a gelling agent.

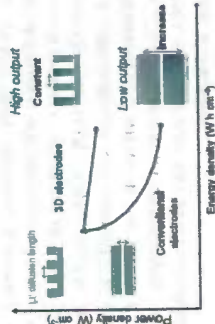


Fig. 1 Schematic relationships between energy density and power density in conventional and 3D-structured electrode configurations

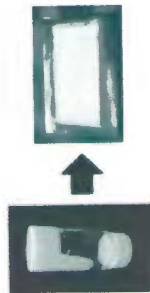


Fig. 2 The quasi-solid-state property of the prepared composite electrolyte

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71	and NH ₄ OH
72	G. Kapragny, Yu. Masrnikov, E. Kotomin, N. Sandibaeva, A. Kopenbseva, G. Bektasheva. Quantum-chemical simulation of N-doped Co ₃ O ₄ .
73	Sholpan Sumbekova, Aigerim Isakova, T.D. Papathanasiou. Microstructure Clustering in Multiphase Materials: Particles size effect.
74	Sholpan Sumbekova, Nazirte Kulmukhanova, T.D. Papathanasiou. Microstructure Clustering in Multiphase Materials: Effect of Initial Configuration.
75	Timur Kulсарov, Yevgeniy Chikhray, Zhanna Zaurbekova. Stimulation of Hydrogen Isotopes Accumulation Processes in Materials in the Presence of Chemical Traps
76	Dauran Kalpakov ¹ , Diaz Baigoch, Murat Kunelbayev ² , Mamiy Balanay. Sulfur Polymer as Substrate for Carbon-dot based Counter electrode
77	Almira Aukapova, Bekhyzhan Baptyayev, Dias Mustazheb, Miras Kazaliyev, Mamiy Balanay. Food waste derived tri-doped carbon as Pt-free counter electrode in dye-sensitized solar cells
78	Kazybek Kassym. Carbon Nanotubes and its commercial application
79	Akynay Rybekova, Dauran Kalpakov, Bekhyzhan Baptyayev, Mamiy Balanay. Control of porphyrin dye aggregation using bis(4-pyridyl)alkane spacers in dye sensitized solar cells
80	Yerzhan Belyayev, Diaz Baigoch, Murat Kunelbayev. Calculation of exergy analysis of different types solar collector systems in conditions of Kazakhstan climate
81	Shumshiyeva Amerkhanova, Valery Aleksandrov, Rustam Shlyapov, Aitolkyn Usli. Physicochemical particular qualities of the crystallization process of inorganic heat-storage materials' melts
82	M. M. Myrzabekova, N.R. Guseinov, M.M. Murtatov, M.T. Gabdullin, R. R. Nenkayeva, T. Tolkybayeva, Ya. L. Shabelnikova, S. I. Zaitsev. Experimental study of energy distributions in ion-beam lithography
83	Anuar Nyssanbayev, Ayana Sanbayeva, Arailyym Nurpeisova, Moully Raichid Babua, Zhumabay Bakenov. Novel LiTi ₂ O ₇ /SiO ₂ /PAN composite anode for Lithium-ion batteries
84	Gulnar Khussirova, Darya Puzikova, Margarita Dergacheva, Kazhmulhan Urzov. 2D nucleation of CdSe on FTO/glass
85	Gulnar Khussirova, Darya Puzikova, Margarita Dergacheva. Getting photoelectronic thin films by spin coating method of CuBiO ₂ .
86	Skrzypacz P., Wei D., Nurakhmetov D. Dynamic Pull-in for Actuated Micro Cantilever Beam Made of Power-Law Materials
87	Natalia Vassilyeva, Gaukhar Smagulova, Bayan Kaidar, Zuikhair Mansurov. Two approaches to synthesis of nano-sized ⁺ Al ₂ O ₃
88	Gaukhar Smagulova, Bayan Kaidar, Natalia Vassilyeva, Nikolay Prikhodko, Zuikhair Mansurov. Obtaining of Carbon Nanotubes in Reactor with Fluidized Bed of Catalyst
89	Arailyym Nalibayeva, Gaukhar Bishimbayeva, Dinara Zhumabayeva, Nurhan Zhandayev, Zhumabay Bakenov. Technology of Battery Grade Lithium Carbonate from domestic spodumene raw materials for lithium electrode materials
90	Arailyym Nalibayeva, Gaukhar Bishimbayeva, Sebina Saichuliyeva, Mariya Kopbaeva, Svetlana Verkhoturova, Svetlana Arbutova, Nina Gusearova, Uldana Kydyrbayeva. Prospects for using a new phosphorus-containing extractant in uranium technology
91	Yerlan Abdikalykov, Arhan Abilmagzhanov, Nikolay Ivanov. The efficiency of depressor additives application for ARPD inhibition and removal in oil storage tanks
92	Akybek Adi, Raikhan Zakarina, Indira Kurmanbayeva, Moully-Raichid Babua, Zhumabay Bakenov. An investigation of the Zn dendritic growth in Zn//LiCl + ZnCl ₂ /LiFePO ₄ rechargeable aqueous battery
93	Aliya Mukanova, Assel Serikbayeva, Arailyym Nurpeisova, Sung-Soo Kim, Makym Myronov, Zhumabay Bakenov. Silicon-Based Thin Film Anodes for Lithium Ion Battery
94	Dauran Baptybekuly, Indira Kurmanbayeva, Zhumabay Bakenov, Jean-Pierre Pereira-Ramos. Vanadium based cathode materials for Aqueous Batteries
95	Mukhtar Yeleuov, Gaukhar Smagulova, Zhazira Supiyeva, Zuikhair Mansurov. Preparation of high performance micro- and mesoporous carbon-based sorbents from rice husk and walnut shell

Experimental study of energy distribution in ion-beam lithography

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The paper reports two important results. Conducted a rigorous comparison of the sensitivity of the resist is polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) to the irradiation of electron and ion beams. It is shown that, as in the case of electron irradiation, the resist shows both positive (at low doses) and negative (at higher doses) behavior of sensitivity. But compared with the electronic exposure, sensitivity of the resist is approximately a thousand times higher to the ion exposure, both the positive and negative areas.

The second series of experiments concerned the study of the etching depth (thick) of the resist depending on the dose. It was discovered that in contrast to irradiation by electrons, the energy distribution deposited by ions is strongly inhomogeneous in depth, which leads to strongly non-uniform dependence of the rate of etching to the depth and irradiation dose.

These data were the basis for attempts to quantitatively recover the spatial distribution of energy losses by fast ions in matter.

The process description is based on the formula (1), in which the dissolution rate of the resist V is associated with a density of absorbed energy $E_{exp}(z)$ irradiated with dose D and the contrast of the resist³ the following relation:

$$\frac{V}{V_0} = \left(\frac{D E_{exp}(z)}{A_0} \right)^\gamma \quad (1)$$

In ion-beam lithography compared to electron beam lithography, there is a strong dependence of the sensitivity of the resist thickness. When increasing the thickness from 10 nm to 70 nm sensitivity, measured in units of $[\mu\text{C} / \text{cm}^2]$, changes to the order, remaining, however, still high compared to the sensitivity to irradiation by electrons.

Thus, in addition to the practical significance of the measured characteristics (sensitivity, contrast), the technique presented by us opens an experimental way of studying the processes of interaction of fast ions with matter.

[1] Ya. Shabelnikova, S. Zaitsev. (ICMNE-2016) with the Extended Session "Quantum Informatics" (QI 2016) October 3-7, 2016, Moscow Region, Russia

[2] Ya. Shabelnikova, S. Zaitsev, Abstracts of MNE 2017, Sept 18-22, 2017, BRAGA, Portugal