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Erratum: Challenges of Predicting Temperature Dependent Capacity Loss Using the Example of NMC-LMO Lithium-Ion Battery Cells [*J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 171, 040538 (2024)]

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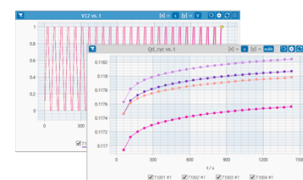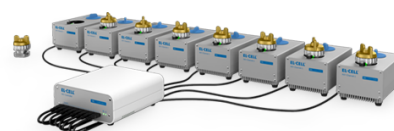# Erratum: Challenges of Predicting Temperature Dependent Capacity Loss Using the Example of NMC-LMO Lithium-Ion Battery Cells [*J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 171, 040538 (2024)]

L. Cloos,[1,z] J. Langer,[1] M. Schiffler,[2] A. Weber,[2] and Th. Wetzel[1]

[1]*Institute of Thermal Process Engineering (TVT), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Kaiserstraße 12, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany*
[2]*Institute for Applied Materials - Electrochemical Technologies (IAM-ET), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Kaiserstraße 12, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany*

In the section "Consequences for temperature dependent semi-empirical aging model" of the published paper, an error occurred in Fig. 7b. The Arrhenius plot of the values r_{lin} given in table II was incorrectly computed. This does not change the general behavior but does change the absolute values and also the calculated activation energy E_A. The corrected Fig. 7 is shown here.

The activation energy E_A was estimated to 0.56 eV (±0.14 eV, 95% CI). The value corresponds to 54 kJ mol^{-1} and is in the upper range of activation energies from 37 kJ mol^{-1} to 55 kJ mol^{-1} in the literature for aging in a medium to higher temperature regime.[1–3] This means that the activation energy of the observed processes of this study is comparably high.
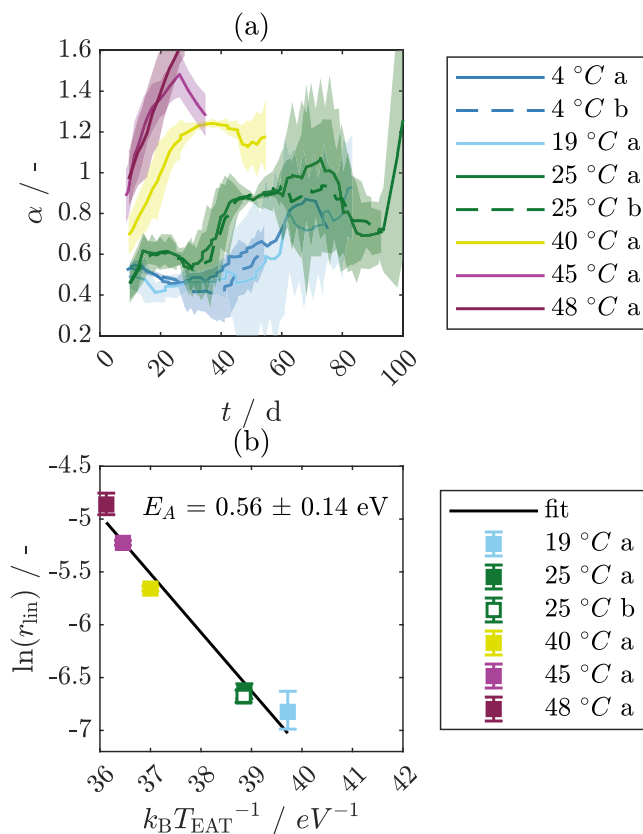

Figure 7. (a) Exponent α of the Eq. 2 fitted over a sliding window of 20 days of the capacity loss at different aging temperatures with the 95% confidence interval shown as shaded area (blue—4 °C, light blue—19 °C, green—25 °C, yellow—40 °C, magenta—45 °C, dark magenta—48 °C); (b) Arrhenius plot of the pre-factor r_{lin} of Eq. 3 fitted to the linear region of the capacity loss; The error bars mark 95% confidence interval of fitting factors. (black—Arrhenius fit with activation Energy (E_A)); Additional cells for one temperature test condition ("b") are depicted with unfilled markers or dashed lines.
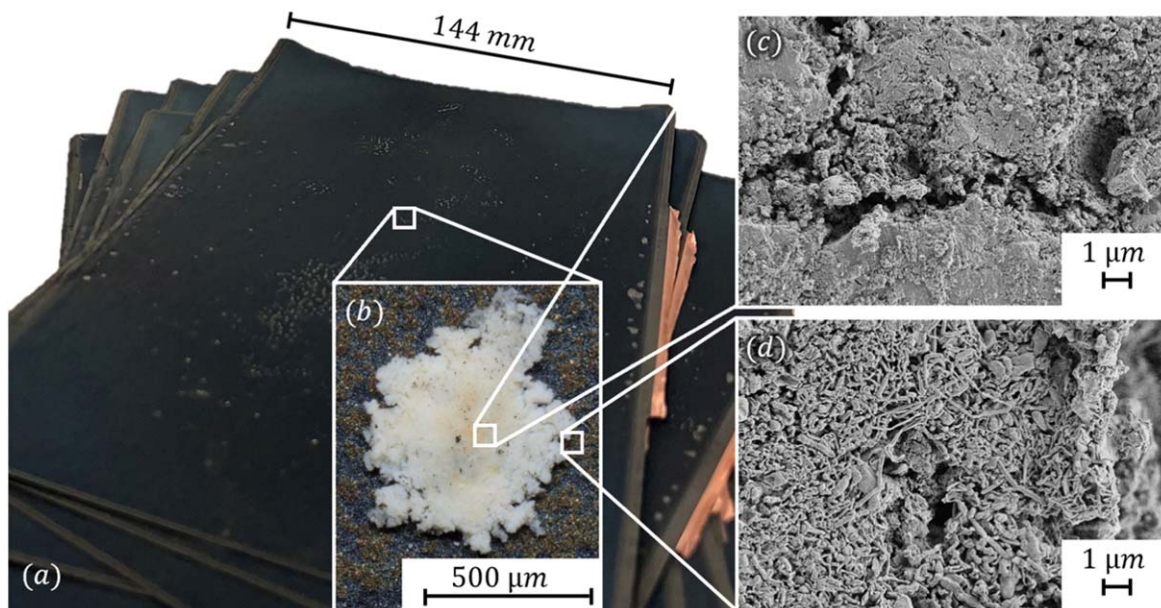
zE-mail: lisa.cloos@kit.edu

Figure 5. (a) Picture of the negative electrode sheets, (b) light microscopy, and (c) and (d) SEM pictures of a white deposition at EoL of cell 45 °C *a*.

In the section "Post-mortem analysis," the width of the electrode sheet was mixed up in Fig. 5. A corrected figure is shown here.

ORCID

L. Cloos https://orcid.org/0009-0006-1001-2891
M. Schiffler https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4606-102X
A. Weber https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1744-3732

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