

# Package ‘CBAModel’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Stochastic 3D Structure Model for Binder-Conductive Additive Phase

**Version** 0.0.1.1

**License** GPL ( $\geq 3.0$ )

**Description** Simulation of the stochastic 3D structure model for the nanoporous binder-conductive additive phase in battery cathodes introduced in P. Gräfensteiner, M. Osenberg, A. Hilger, N. Bohn, J. R. Binder, I. Manke, V. Schmidt, M. Neumann (2024) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2409.11080](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2409.11080)>. The model is developed for a binder-conductive additive phase of consisting of carbon black, polyvinylidene difluoride binder and graphite particles. For its stochastic 3D modeling, a three-step procedure based on methods from stochastic geometry is used. First, the graphite particles are described by a Boolean model with ellipsoidal grains. Second, the mixture of carbon black and binder is modeled by an excursion set of a Gaussian random field in the complement of the graphite particles. Third, large pore regions within the mixture of carbon black and binder are described by a Boolean model with spherical grains.

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**Imports** pracma

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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## Contents

realize . . . . .	2
<b>Index</b>	<b>4</b>

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realize

*Simulate model realization*


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## Description

Simulates a realization of the stochastic 3D structure model on a 3D grid. The default parameters are those fitted to 3D image data of particular cathode material in Gräfensteiner et al. 2024. For a detailed interpretation of model parameters, we refer to Section 3.1.5.

## Usage

```
realize(
  lambdaX = 6.355e-11,
  alpha1 = 205,
  alpha2 = 3944,
  gamma = 1.971,
  mu = 0.499,
  eta = 0.0127,
  lambdaY = 9.34e-09,
  theta = 4.2105,
  size = 800,
  edge = 150,
  resolution = 20,
  greyscale = c(255, 255),
  progress = FALSE
)
```

## Arguments

lambdaX	intensity of the Boolean model mimicking the graphite particles (default: 0.0000000006355 nm <sup>-3</sup> ).
alpha1	shape parameter of Gamma distribution modeling the length of one semi-axis of the ellipsoidal grain (default: 205 nm).
alpha2	shape parameter of Gamma distribution modeling the length of one semi-axis of the ellipsoidal grain (default: 3944 nm).
gamma	scale parameter of Gamma distribution modeling the length of all semi-axes of the ellipsoidal grain (default: 1.971).
mu	threshold of the excursion set model for the mixture of carbon black and binder (default: 0.499).
eta	parameter of the covariance function of the underlying Gaussian random field. This parameter controls how fine the mixture of carbon black and binder is (default: 0.0127 nm <sup>-1</sup> ).
lambdaY	intensity of the Boolean model mimicking the large pore regions (default: 0.00000009340 nm <sup>-3</sup> ).

theta	rate parameter of the Exponential distribution modeling the radii of large pores (default: $4.2105 \text{ nm}^{-1}$ ).
size	the size of the cubic grid, on which the model is simulated (default: 800).
edge	the amount of edge correction used for model simulation (default: 150). The model is realized on a cubic grid, which is extended in each direction by a certain number of additional grid points, given by the parameter edge. This avoids edge effects at the boundary.
resolution	the physical distance between to grid points in nm (default: 20). Be careful with changing resolutions, see Figure 5 and the corresponding discussion in Gräfensteiner et al. 2024.
greyscale	this parameter is a 2D vector, which contains the labels for the mixture of carbon black and binder (first entry) and graphite particles (second entry). Note that the pores are always labeled with zero. (default: (255, 255))
progress	Binary parameter. If true, information regarding the progress of the current model realization is printed. (default: FALSE)

### Value

Returns a model realization in form of a cubic 3D matrix. The length in each direction is given by the parameter 'size'. At each gridpoint the greyscale value of the corresponding phase is stored. The value 0 indicates pores, while the parameters 'greyscale[1]' and 'greyscale[2]' indicate the carbon black/binder-mixture and the graphite particles, respectively.

### References

P. Gräfensteiner, M. Osenberg, A. Hilger, N. Bohn, J. R. Binder, I. Manke, V. Schmidt, M. Neumann (2024) <doi:10.48550/arXiv.2409.11080>

### Examples

```
Xi <- realize(size = 10, edge = 10)
```

# Index

realize, [2](#)