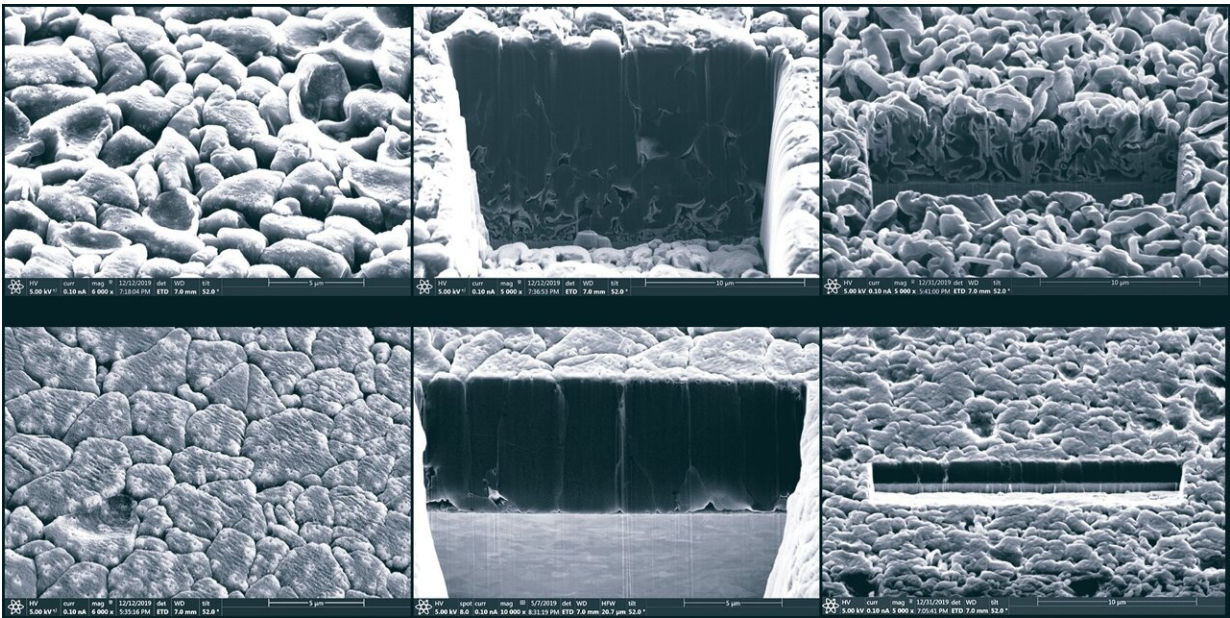


# Researchers determine optimum pressure to improve the performance of lithium metal batteries

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Top row: top view and cross sections of deposited lithium at 70 kilo-Pascal or kPa (less than one atmosphere) Bottom row: top view and cross sections of deposited lithium at 350 kPa, or 3.5 atmospheres The higher pressure causes the lithium particles to deposit in neatly stacked columns, which increases the volume of lithium deposited and prevents porosity. Credit: University of California San Diego

A team of materials scientists and chemists has determined the proper

stack pressure that lithium metal batteries, or LMBs, need to be subjected to during battery operation in order to produce optimal performance.

The team, which includes researchers from the University of California San Diego, Michigan State University, Idaho National Laboratory and the General Motors Research and Development Center, presents their findings in the Oct. 18 issue of *Nature Energy*.

Using lithium metal to replace the graphite for [battery](#) anodes is the ultimate goal for part of the battery R&D field; these [lithium-metal batteries](#) (LMBs) have the potential to double the capacity of today's best lithium-ion technologies. For example, lithium metal battery-powered [electric vehicles](#) would have twice the range of lithium-ion battery-powered vehicles, for the same battery weight.

Despite this advantage over lithium-ion batteries, LMBs are not considered a viable option to power electric vehicles or electronics, because of their short lifespan and potential safety hazards, specifically short circuits caused by lithium dendrite growth. Researchers and technologists had noticed that subjecting LMBs to pressure during battery cycling increases performance and stability, helping to solve this lifespan challenge. But the reasons behind this were not fully understood.

"We not only answered this scientific question, but also identified the optimum pressure needed," said Shirley Meng, a professor in the UC San Diego Department of NanoEngineering and the paper's senior author. "We also proposed new testing protocols for maximum LMB performance."

In the *Nature Energy* study, researchers used several characterization and imaging techniques to study LMB morphology and quantify performance when the batteries were subjected to different pressures.

They found that higher pressure levels force lithium particles to deposit in neat columns, without any porous spaces in between. The pressure required to achieve this result is 350 kilo Pascal (roughly 3.5 atmospheres). By contrast, batteries subjected to lower levels of pressure are porous and lithium particles deposit in a disorderly fashion, leaving room for dendrites to grow.

Researchers also showed that the process doesn't affect the solid electrolyte interphase (SEI) structure of the batteries' electrolytes.

But manufacturing facilities for LMBs would have to be retooled for this new technique to be applied.

Another way to boost performance is to not completely discharge the battery while it cycles. Instead, the researchers keep a reservoir of [lithium](#) where re-nucleation can occur.

The researchers' findings were validated at the General Motors Research and Development Center in Michigan.

Separately, researchers at Idaho National Laboratory use [molecular dynamics simulations](#) to understand the stack [pressure](#) range used in this work, which is much less than that expected based on macroscopic mechanical models. Researchers explained the mechanistic origin of this unique process.

"Research institutions should keep collaborating with national laboratories and industries to solve practical problems in the battery field," said Chengcheng Fang, the paper's first author, who earned her Ph.D. in Meng's research group and is now on faculty at Michigan State University.

**More information:** Chengcheng Fang, Pressure-tailored lithium

deposition and dissolution in lithium metal batteries, *Nature Energy* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41560-021-00917-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-021-00917-3).  
[www.nature.com/articles/s41560-021-00917-3](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41560-021-00917-3)

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