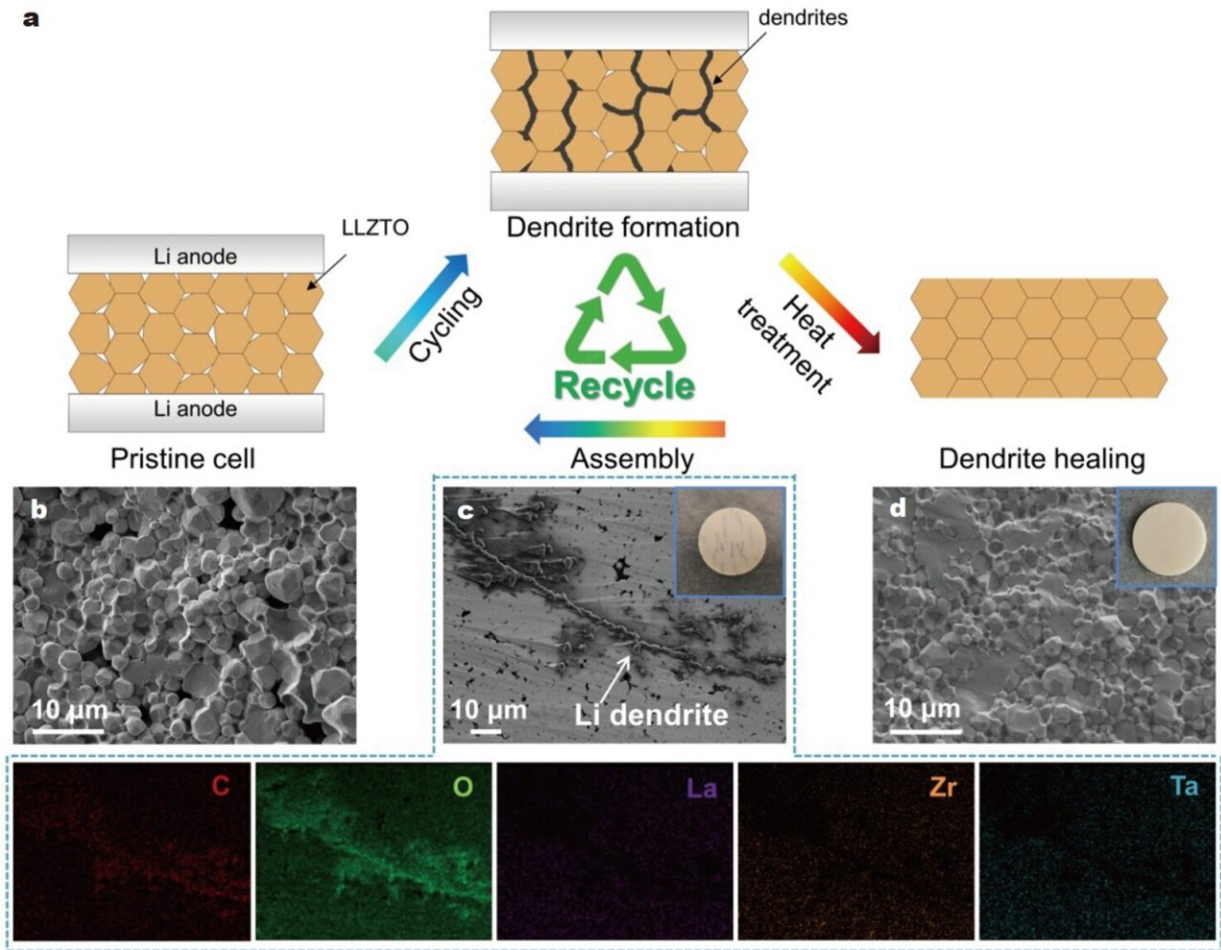


Recycling of garnet solid electrolytes with lithium-dendrite penetration by thermal healing

April 21 2023



(a) Schematic diagram showing the formation and healing process for Li dendrites. (b) Cross-sectional SEM image of the pristine LLZTO pellet. (c) Cross-sectional SEM image and the corresponding EDS mapping of the LLZTO pellet with dendrites (inset: optical picture of the LLZTO pellet with dendrites).

(d) Cross-sectional SEM image of the recycled LLZTO pellet (inset: optical picture of the recycled LLZTO pellet). Credit: Shaojie Chen

Metallic lithium is considered as the ultimate anode material of next-generation high-performance energy storage system, owing to its ultrahigh theoretical specific capacity (3860 mA h g^{-1}), ultralow electrochemical potential (-3.04 V vs. the standard hydrogen electrode), and low density (0.534 g cm^{-3}).

Employing Li metal as high-capacity anode, solid-state lithium-metal batteries (SSLMBs) are becoming one of the most promising candidates for next-generation energy storage devices, due to their high safety and potential high energy density. SSLMBs are expected to be the future for conventional lithium-ion batteries.

However, the development of SSLMBs is still limited, due to the severe safety issues caused by the uncontrolled Li dendrite formation and growth. Additionally, the strategies focusing on healing or recycling [solid electrolytes](#) with Li dendrite penetration are rarely reported.

Recently, a study was led by the group of Prof. Wei Liu (School of Physical Science and Technology, ShanghaiTech University). In this study, they demonstrate a facile method for healing and recycling garnet electrolytes (Ta doped $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$: LLZTO) with Li dendrites through [heat treatment](#).

Excitingly, the recycled garnet ceramic pellets have increased ionic conductivity with higher relative density, which is due to the dendrite-derived species (LiOH and Li_2CO_3) in the [grain boundaries](#) are able to promote further densification of garnet [electrolyte](#) pellets during thermal healing process as sintering aids.

Compared with pristine garnet electrolyte pellets, the relative density of the recycled garnet pellets is improved from 90.9% to 95.3%, and ionic conductivity is improved from 0.39 to 0.62 mS cm⁻¹. Benefiting from the enhanced relative density and ionic conductivity, a higher critical current density (CCD) is achieved, suggesting a better suppression effect on Li dendrite penetration.

The paper is published in the journal *Science China Materials*.

More information: Shaojie Chen et al, Recycling of garnet solid electrolytes with lithium-dendrite penetration by thermal healing, *Science China Materials* (2023). [DOI: 10.1007/s40843-022-2371-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40843-022-2371-9)

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