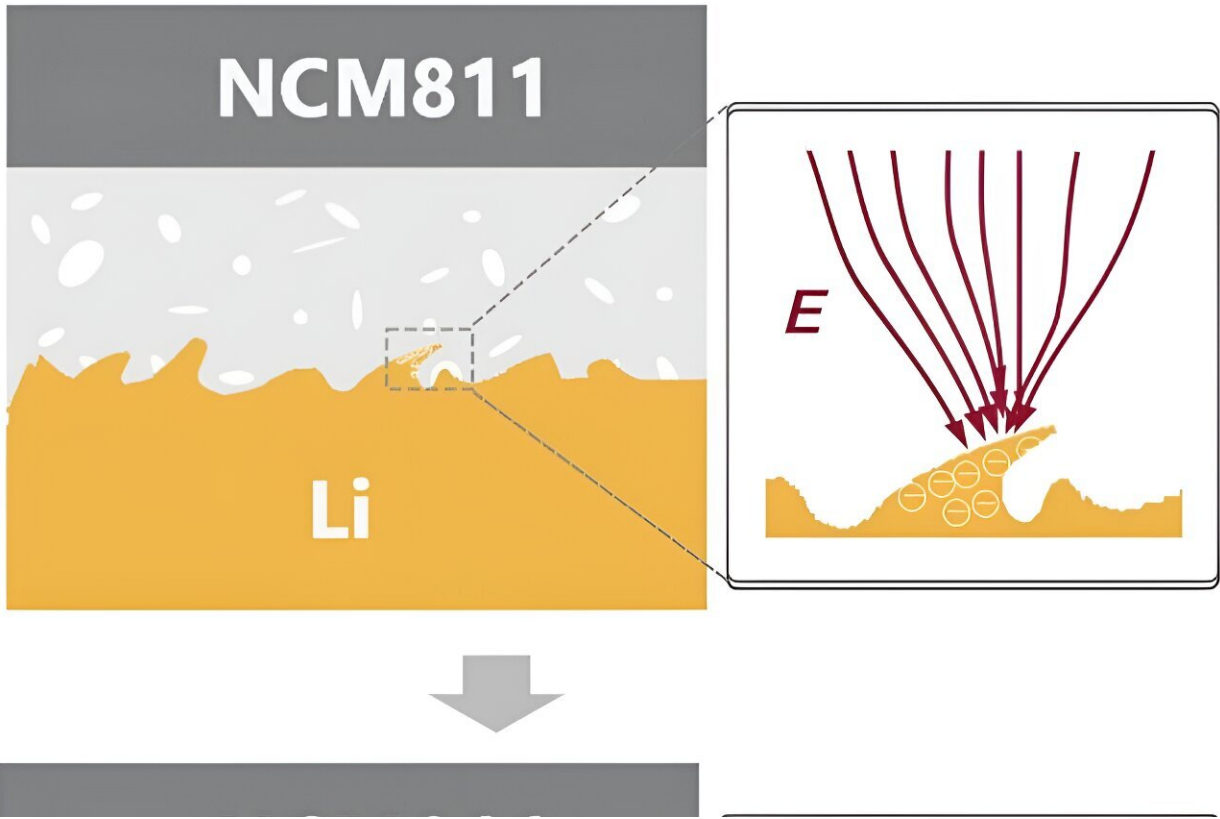


# Bridging the best of both electrolyte worlds for a better lithium-ion battery

November 3 2023



A newly developed ceramic filler may help alleviate limitations of composite solid-state electrolytes. The filler not only mitigates interface barriers between the composite components, but it also provides an additional lithium-ion transport pathway, increasing the number of ions and the speed with which they move through the electrolyte. Credit: *Energy Materials and Devices*, Tsinghua University Press

Lithium-ion batteries powered the device on which these words appear. From phones and laptops to electric vehicles, lithium-ion batteries are critical to the technology of the modern world—but they can also explode. Comprising negatively and positively charged electrodes and an electrolyte to transport ions across the divide, lithium-ion batteries are only as good as the limitations of their components.

Liquid electrolytes are potentially volatile at high temperatures, and their efficiency can be limited by nonuniformity and instabilities in the other components.

Researchers are working toward developing safer, more efficient batteries with [solid electrolytes](#), a significant change over the liquid version that currently transports ions in most commercially available batteries now. The challenge is that each solid-state material has as many drawbacks as advantages, according to a team based at the Shenzhen All-Solid-State Lithium Battery Electrolyte Engineering Research Center in Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School's Institute of Materials Research.

To solve this conundrum, the researchers combined two of the prime solid-state candidates—ceramic and polymer—into a new composite electrolyte.

They published their results in [Energy Materials and Devices](#).

"Composite [solid-state electrolytes](#) have received significant attention due to their combined advantages as inorganic and polymer electrolytes," said co-first author Yu Yuan, who is also affiliated with Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School. "However, conventional inorganic ceramic fillers offer limited ion conductivity enhancement for composite solid-state electrolytes due to the space-charge layer between the polymer matrix and ceramic phase."

Inorganic ceramic electrolytes offer high conductivity, but they develop resistance when faced with another solid and are complicated to synthesize.

Polymer electrolytes are easier to produce, more flexible and work better with electrodes, but their conductivity at room temperature is too low for commercial application. According to Yuan, combining the two should produce a highly conductive, flexible electrolyte that is easier to synthesize. In reality, however, when mixed, the composite solid-state electrolytes have a separation—called a space-charge layer—between their constituent parts that limits their conductivity.

To correct this, the researchers used lithium tantalate, which has a [crystalline structure](#) that lends itself to unique optical and [electrical properties](#), as a functional filler to mitigate the space-charge layer. The ceramic ion conductor material is ferroelectric, meaning it can reverse electric charge when a current is applied.

"Not only does the filler alleviate the space-charge layer, but it also provides an extra lithium-ion transport pathway," said co-first author Likun Chen, who is also affiliated with Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School.

The researchers experimentally demonstrated that the lithium tantalate filler eases the bottleneck for lithium-ion transport across the polymer-ceramic interface, resulting in lithium ions moving in both increased numbers and speed through the electrolyte.

The result, the researchers said, is an [electrolyte](#) with high conductivity and a long-cycling life—referring to how often the ions can be transported across the battery in charging and discharging cycles—even at low temperatures.

"This work proposes a novel strategy for designing integrated ceramic fillers with ferroelectric and ion-conductive properties to achieve high-throughput lithium-ion transport of composite-solid electrolytes for advances solid-state lithium metal batteries," Yuan said. "Our approach sheds light on the design of functional ceramic fillers for composite solid-state electrolytes to effectively enhance ion conductivity and battery performance."

**More information:** Yu Yuan et al, Functional  $\text{LiTaO}_3$  filler with tandem conductivity and ferroelectricity for PVDF-based composite solid-state electrolyte, *Energy Materials and Devices* (2023). [DOI: 10.26599/EMD.2023.9370004](https://doi.org/10.26599/EMD.2023.9370004)

Provided by Tsinghua University Press

Citation: Bridging the best of both electrolyte worlds for a better lithium-ion battery (2023, November 3) retrieved 28 April 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2023-11-bridging-electrolyte-worlds-lithium-ion-battery.html>

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