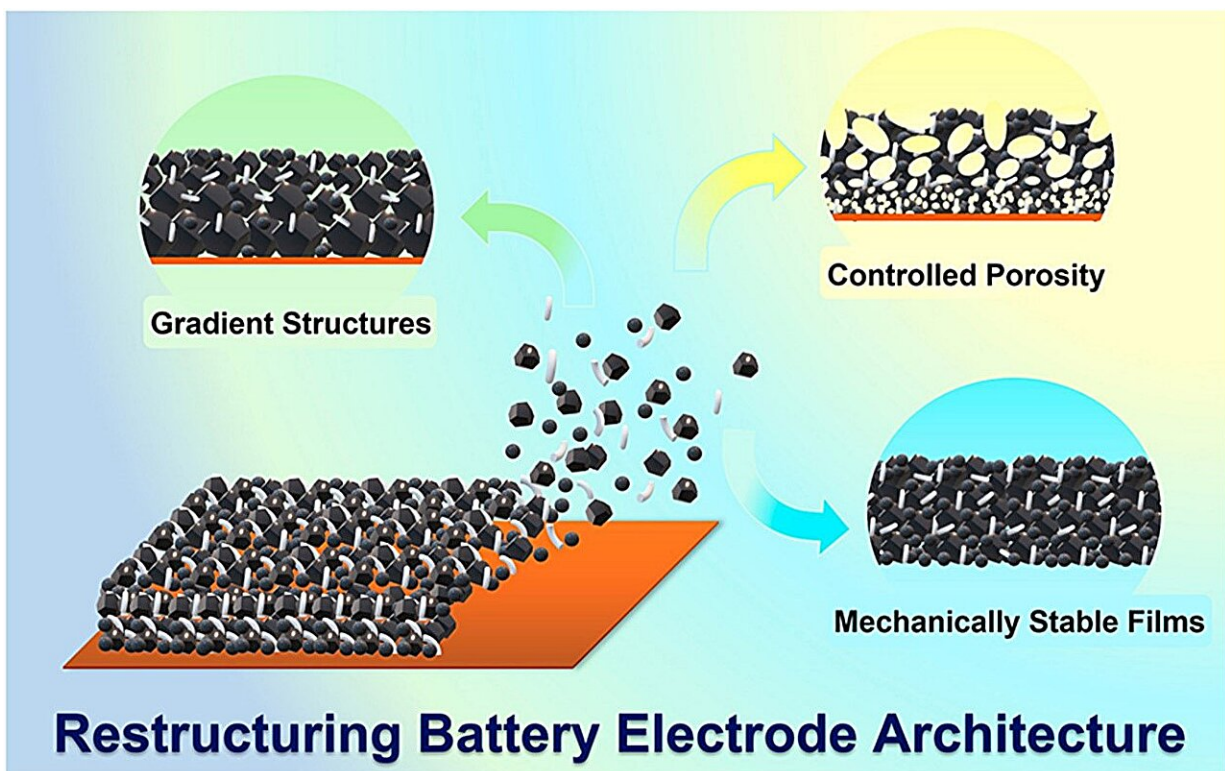


New strategies for restructuring lithium-ion batteries

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Credit: *eScience* (2023). DOI: 10.1016/j.esci.2023.100152

Lithium-ion batteries have been pivotal in powering modern technology, from mobile devices to electric vehicles. As demand for higher performance batteries grows, the focus has shifted from merely optimizing battery materials to rethinking the entire cell design and

architecture.

In a [paper](#) published in the journal *eScience*, a research team from The University of Texas at Austin outlines innovative strategies for restructuring LIB electrodes, moving beyond traditional manufacturing methods.

These strategies include the development of templating techniques to create precise pore structures for improved ionic transport, the use of gradient designs that vary composition and microstructure across the electrode to optimize energy storage and transfer, and the introduction of freestanding electrodes that eliminate the need for metal foil current collectors, thereby offering enhanced mechanical stability and [energy density](#).

Integrating these architectural innovations with [advanced materials](#) is crucial to unlocking superior battery capabilities. The study also emphasizes the necessity of scalable, economically feasible production methods to transition these advancements from the lab to the market.

Professor. C. Buddie Mullins, the co-author of the study, emphasized the significance of this research in advancing energy storage solutions. He noted, "This research marks a [significant milestone](#) in our quest for more efficient, reliable, and sustainable energy storage solutions. By reimagining electrode design, we can overcome existing limitations and pave the way for batteries that are not only more powerful but also more adaptable to a range of applications."

The perspective concludes that the restructured electrode architectures offer a promising path forward for enhancing LIB performance. Such innovations could lead to batteries with higher energy densities, faster charging times, and greater longevity, significantly impacting [electric vehicles](#), renewable [energy storage](#), and portable electronics sectors.

Moreover, the research underscores the importance of continued exploration in electrode design to meet evolving technological and societal needs.

In addition to electrode restructuring, a recently published [paper](#) in the same journal discusses the formulation of electrolyte and solid-electrolyte interphase (SEI) properties for better LIB from another viewpoint. Advancement in novel solutions like liquefied gas, weakly solvating, and localized high-concentration electrolytes, together with electrode structure innovation, promise to overcome traditional limitations, ensuring reliable battery function even at sub-zero temperatures.

More information: Samantha N. Lauro et al, Restructuring the lithium-ion battery: A perspective on electrode architectures, *eScience* (2023). [DOI: 10.1016/j.esci.2023.100152](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esci.2023.100152)

Yang Yang et al, Electrolyte design principles for low-temperature lithium-ion batteries, *eScience* (2023). [DOI: 10.1016/j.esci.2023.100170](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esci.2023.100170)

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