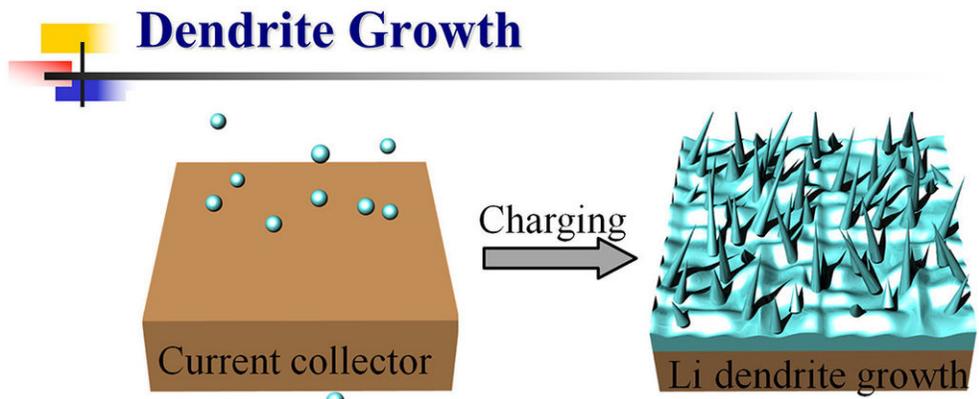


# Lithium-related discovery could extend battery life and improve safety

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- Li dendrites penetrate separator and cause severe safety issues
- Capacity decays by consuming both Li and electrolyte

## 3D Porous Soft Cu@PDMS Electrode

Dendrite mitigation for lithium batteries. Credit: Arizona State University

Lithium-metal batteries are among the most promising candidates for high-density energy storage technology in an expanding range of digital "smart" devices and electrical vehicles, but uncontrolled lithium dendrite growth, which results in poor recharging capability and safety hazards, currently tempers their potential.

Dendrites are needle-like growths that appear on the surface of [lithium metal](#), which is used as the anode, or negative electrode, of a battery. They induce unwanted side reactions that reduce energy density, and at worst, cause shorting of the electrodes that can lead to fires or explosions.

New research from Arizona State University that involves using a 3-dimensional layer of Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS), or silicone, as the substrate of [lithium metal anode](#) has been found to mitigate [dendrite formation](#) and stands to both dramatically extend battery life and diminish safety risks.

According to Hanqing Jiang, a professor in Arizona State University's School for Engineering of Matter, Transport and Energy and a lead researcher on a paper published in *Nature Energy*, the findings have relevance for both [lithium](#)-ion and lithium-air batteries, as well as implications for other metal-anode-based batteries.

"Almost all metals used as battery anodes tend to develop dendrites," explained Jiang. "For example, these findings have implications for zinc, sodium and aluminum batteries as well."

Jiang said he and the research team, rather than approaching the problem from a materials or electrochemical perspective, looked for solutions as mechanical engineers. "We already know that tiny tin needles or whiskers can protrude out of tin surfaces under stress, so by analogy we looked at the possibility of stress as a factor in lithium [dendrite](#) growth."

The first round of research involved adding a layer of PDMS to the bottom of battery anode. "There were remarkable reductions in dendrite growth," said Jiang. The researchers discovered that this is directly related to the fact that stress accumulated inside the lithium metal is relieved by the deformation of the PDMS substrate in the form of

"wrinkles."

"This is the first time convincing evidence shows that residual stress plays a key role in the initiation of lithium dendrites," said Jiang.

In addition to obtaining a fundamental understanding of the lithium dendrite growth mechanism, Jiang's group also came up with a smart way to utilize the phenomenon to extend the life of lithium-metal batteries while maintaining their high energy density. The solution is to give PDMS substrate a three-dimensional form with a lot of surface. "Envision sugar cubes that contain a lot of small internal pores," explained Jiang. "Inside these cubes, the PDMS forms a continuous network as the substrate, covered by a thin copper layer to conduct electrons. Finally, lithium fills the pores. The PDMS, which serves as a porous, sponge-like layer, relieves the stress and effectively inhibits dendrite growth."

"By synergistically combining with other lithium dendrite suppression methods such as new electrolyte additives, the finding has broad implications for making lithium-metal batteries a safe, high-density, long-term energy storage solution," said Professor Ming Tang, a research team member at Rice University. "Potential applications range from personal electronic devices to powering electric cars for exceptionally longer periods to being the back-up electric supply for solar power grids."

**More information:** Xu Wang et al. Stress-driven lithium dendrite growth mechanism and dendrite mitigation by electroplating on soft substrates, *Nature Energy* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41560-018-0104-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-018-0104-5)

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