

Scientists home in on lithium battery safety flaws

May 16 2010

Scientists at Cambridge have developed a simple, accurate way of "seeing" chemistry in action inside a lithium-ion battery.

By helping them understand how these batteries behave under different conditions the new method - which involves [Nuclear Magnetic Resonance](#) (NMR) spectroscopy - could help researchers solve the fire safety problems that have dogged the development of these batteries.

[Lithium-ion](#) battery technology has enabled the development of many electronic devices we now take for granted, such as laptop computers and mobile phones.

[Lithium battery](#) technology will also be crucial for the development of the next generation of electric cars such as the Nissan Leaf, due to be built in the UK from 2013.

But [lithium](#) batteries have one serious disadvantage: over several charge and discharge cycles, particularly if the batteries are charged quickly, minute fibres of lithium, known as dendrites, can form on the carbon anodes. These lithium fibres can cause short circuits, causing the battery to rapidly overheat and catch fire.

Writing in the journal [Nature Materials](#), Professor Clare of the University of Cambridge says: "These dead lithium fibres have been a significant impediment to the commercialisation of new generations of higher capacity batteries that use lithium metal as the anode instead of

the carbons used today."

Scientists have use [theoretical models](#) and optical and scanning electron microscopes to study dendrite formation, but finding a way of quantifying the amount of dendrites formed has proved elusive until now.

The paper describes using a new method based on [NMR spectroscopy](#) to see chemistry in action within a tiny, 1cm long, battery enclosed in the same kind of aluminium bags used to keep coffee fresh.

According to Professor Grey: "Fire safety is a major problem that must be solved before we can get to the next generation of lithium-ion batteries and before we can safely use these batteries in a wider range of transportation applications. Now that we can monitor dendrite formation inside intact batteries, we can identify when they are formed and under what conditions.

Our new method should allow researchers to identify which conditions lead to dendrite formation and to rapidly screen potential fixes to prevent the problem."

Lithium battery technology is based on three components, a cathode, an anode and an electrolyte that can allow for rapid transport between the two electrodes. On charging, lithium ions are extracted from the cathode, along with electrons. The lithium ions move through the electrolyte, while the electrons are driven through the external circuit, to reach the anode where the anode material, typically a graphitic carbon reacts with the lithium ions and is reduced by the electrons. Highly oxidized (cathode) and highly reduced (anode) materials result. On discharge - ie, when the cell is used to generate energy - this process occurs in reverse.

More information: Rangeet Bhattacharyya et al, 'In situ NMR observation of the formation of metallic lithium microstructures in lithium batteries' is published online in Nature Materials on 16 May 2010.

Provided by University of Cambridge

Citation: Scientists home in on lithium battery safety flaws (2010, May 16) retrieved 20 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2010-05-scientists-home-lithium-battery-safety.html>

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