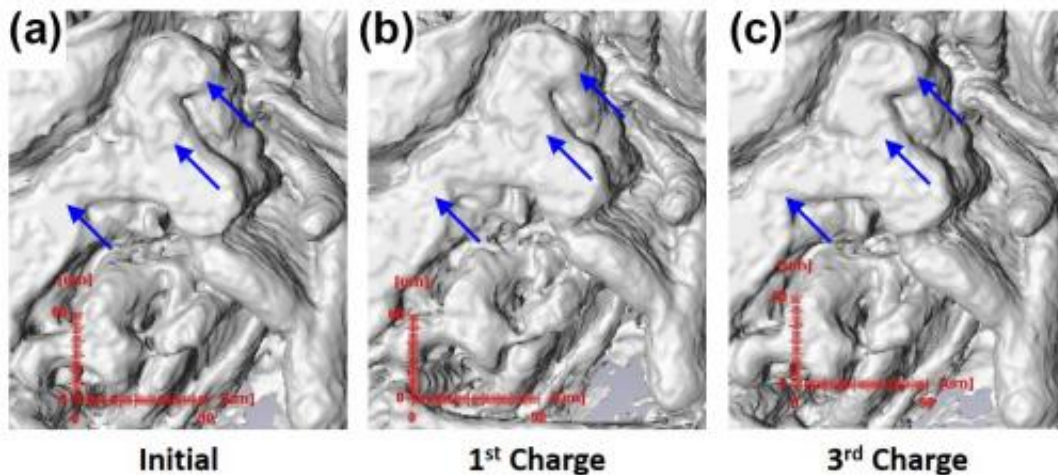


# Peering deep inside nongraphitic anodes with synchrotron microtomography

October 23 2014, by Mark Wolverton



(a-c) A series of in situ qualitative microtomographic images of the same  $\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$  on Cu foam electrode were taken at various points over the life of the beamline cell. These images show the electrochemically-driven topological changes in the electrode structure. The blue arrows are intended to guide the eye to the more prominent changes from cycle to cycle. The horizontal and vertical scale bars are  $90\ \mu\text{m}$  and  $60\ \mu\text{m}$ , respectively.

(Phys.org) —With so much of our 21st century technology dependent on ever smaller and more efficient re-chargeable lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries, finding new ways to non-destructively peer inside an operating battery is of critical importance, because so many of the physical characteristics of each battery material change during the cycling process. Understanding what those changes are is the first step in

choosing and developing new and better battery components, such as moving to metallic electrodes instead of the traditional graphitic carbon materials. X-ray-based microcomputed tomography (MicroCT) can provide a valuable window into Li-ion batteries, although with a somewhat slow collection rate.

To overcome that problem, a group of researchers from MIT and Argonne National Laboratory working at U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Photon Source (APS) has developed a synchrotron-based, full-field MicroCT technique that can capture high-resolution tomography images in as fast as 15 seconds. The research provides the first detailed observations of structural and electrochemical phenomena in candidates for new, high-capacity Li-ion battery anode materials.

Using X-ray Science Division beamline 2-BM of the APS, an Office of Science user facility, the investigators examined two non-graphitic, high-capacity anode materials. One was a copper-tin alloy ( $\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$ ) electrodeposited onto copper foam; the other was a silicon (Si)-based laminate. Both were studied ex situ and in situ before and after cycling to determine changes in three-dimensional structure and other properties.

Metal foams are a promising substrate for rechargeable Li-ion battery electrodes for several reasons, including the facts that they can provide void volume to accommodate electrode expansion, their porosity supports high-power systems, and the deposition of electrochemically active materials is a good method to produce economically viable electrodes.

The fine three-dimensional structure of the Cu foam in the  $\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5/\text{Cu}$  foam electrode model, as well as the overlying copper-tin anode, was clearly discernible with high detail on microtomographic images (Fig.1). Upon cycling in coin cells, these electrodes displayed stable

lithiation/delithiation for 20-30 cycles before beginning to decay.

Utilizing filtered white beam, synchrotron MicroCT is able to visualize the alterations in the Cu<sub>6</sub>Sn<sub>5</sub> layer by showing how the surface area-to-volume ratio (SA/V) changes with cycling. The SA/V in these electrodes showed an increase of about 10-15% over cycling, without any changes in thickness. The current experiments represent the first time it has been possible to observe such structural and electrochemical phenomena in this way and with this detail.

The Si laminate electrodes were investigated using monochromatic 50-keV x-ray energy and a suitable sample-to-detector distance as to enable phase contrast imaging. With quantitative phase retrieval, the separate components of the laminate electrodes, including Si particles, carbonaceous material, and voids, were readily distinguished from one another.

These anodes were also cycled inside coin cells and examined, showing a considerably different response than the foam electrodes.

After cycling, large Si particles were seen to break down into smaller pieces and the amount of carbonaceous material and void space increased. This was accompanied by an increased SA/V ratio, growth in the solid-electrolyte interphase (SEI) layer, and decreased porosity. Most significantly, the overall thickness of the laminate electrode increased by about 267% compared to the foam electrode, which showed no increase in thickness.

The researchers note that these in situ full-field microtomography studies, the first to be published on high-capacity Li-ion anodes operando, promise an exciting direction for further research and the design of new types of materials for rechargeable Li-ion batteries.

As the techniques demonstrated here are improved and expanded, they can provide more de-tailed and precise data on the various [physical characteristics](#) of potential battery materials for better modeling and simulations.

The MicroCT methods used in this work also reveal phenomena that could lead to electrode breakdown and failure (such as the thickening observed in the Si laminate) that might be over-looked by other imaging modalities.

Synchrotron MicroCT should prove to be an invaluable addition to the scientific toolbox as the search for fresh approaches to developing and perfecting the next generation of rechargeable batteries continues.

**More information:** "Full-Field Synchrotron Tomography of Nongraphitic Foam and Laminate Anodes for Lithium-Ion Batteries," *Appl. Mater. Interfaces* 6, 4524 (2014). [DOI: 10.1021/am5003124](https://doi.org/10.1021/am5003124)

Provided by Argonne National Laboratory

Citation: Peering deep inside nongraphitic anodes with synchrotron microtomography (2014, October 23) retrieved 2 July 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-10-peering-deep-nongraphitic-anodes-synchrotron.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.