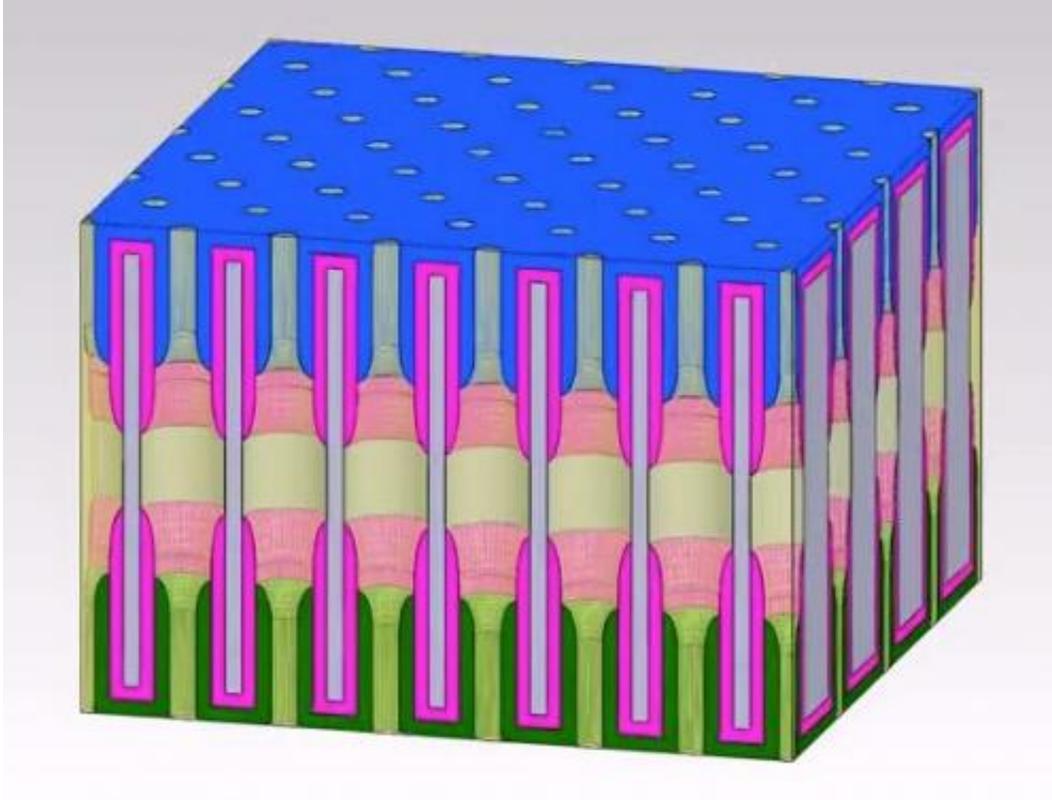


A billion holes can make a battery

November 10 2014



A billion nanopores could fit on a postage stamp. Credit: NEES, a DOE Energy Frontier Research Center

Researchers at the University of Maryland have invented a single tiny structure that includes all the components of a battery that they say could bring about the ultimate miniaturization of energy storage components.

The structure is called a [nanopore](#): a tiny hole in a ceramic sheet that

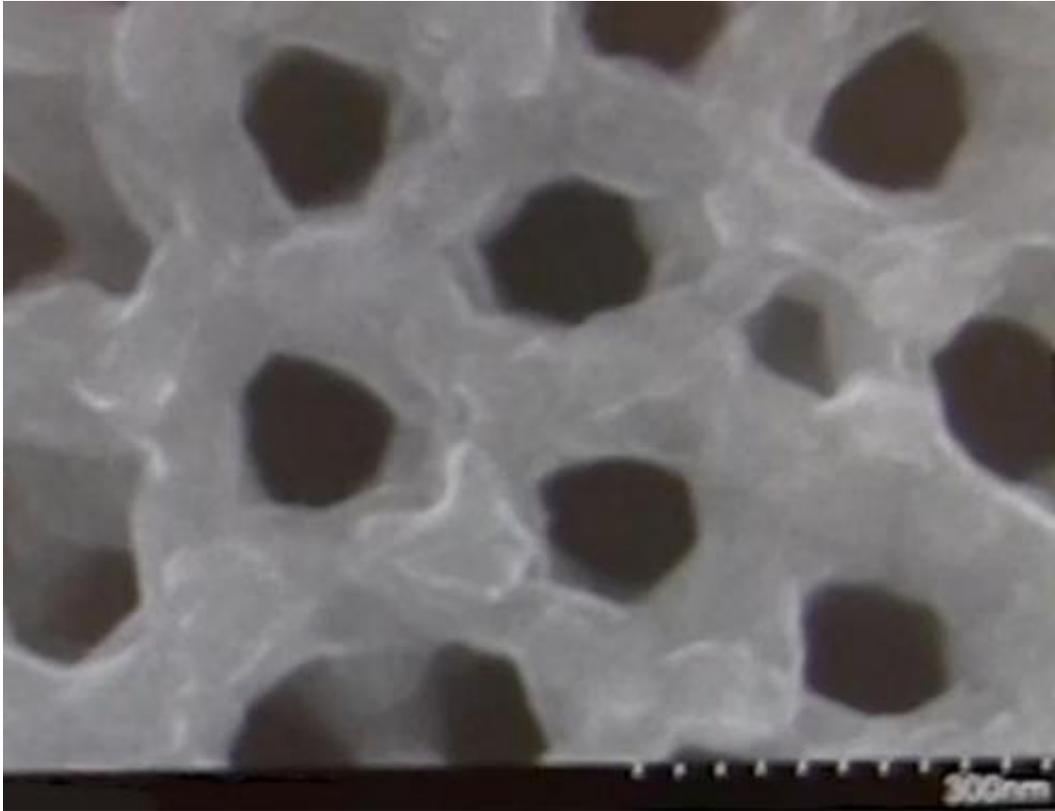
holds electrolyte to carry the [electrical charge](#) between nanotube electrodes at either end. The existing device is a test, but the bitsy battery performs well. First author Chanyuan Liu, a graduate student in [materials science](#) & engineering, says that it can be fully charged in 12 minutes, and it can be recharged thousands of time.

A team of UMD chemists and materials scientists collaborated on the project: Gary Rubloff , director of the Maryland NanoCenter and a professor in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering and in the Institute for Systems Research; Sang Bok Lee, a professor in the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry and the Department of Materials Science and Engineering; and seven of their Ph.D. students (two now graduated).

Many millions of these nanopores can be crammed into one larger battery the size of a postage stamp. One of the reasons the researchers think this unit is so successful is because each nanopore is shaped just like the others, which allows them to pack the tiny thin batteries together efficiently. Coauthor Eleanor Gillette's modeling shows that the unique design of the nanopore battery is responsible for its success.

The space inside the holes is so small that the space they take up, all added together, would be no more than a grain of sand.

Now that the scientists have the battery working and have demonstrated the concept, they have also identified improvements that could make the next version 10 times more powerful. The next step to commercialization: the inventors have conceived strategies for manufacturing the [battery](#) in large batches.



Each end of the tiny pore is treated to add nanotubes that collect the electrical charge conducted by the liquid electrolyte filling the pore. Credit: NEES, a DOE Energy Frontier Research Center

More information: "An all-in-one nanopore battery array," *Nature Nanotechnology* (2014), Chanyuan Liu, Eleanor I. Gillette, Xinyi Chen, Alexander J. Pearse, Alexander C. Kozen, Marshall A. Schroeder, Keith E. Gregorczyk, Sang Bok Lee and Gary W. Rubloff: [DOI: 10.1038/nnano.2014.247](https://doi.org/10.1038/nnano.2014.247)

Provided by University of Maryland

Citation: A billion holes can make a battery (2014, November 10) retrieved 20 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-11-billion-holes-battery.html>

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