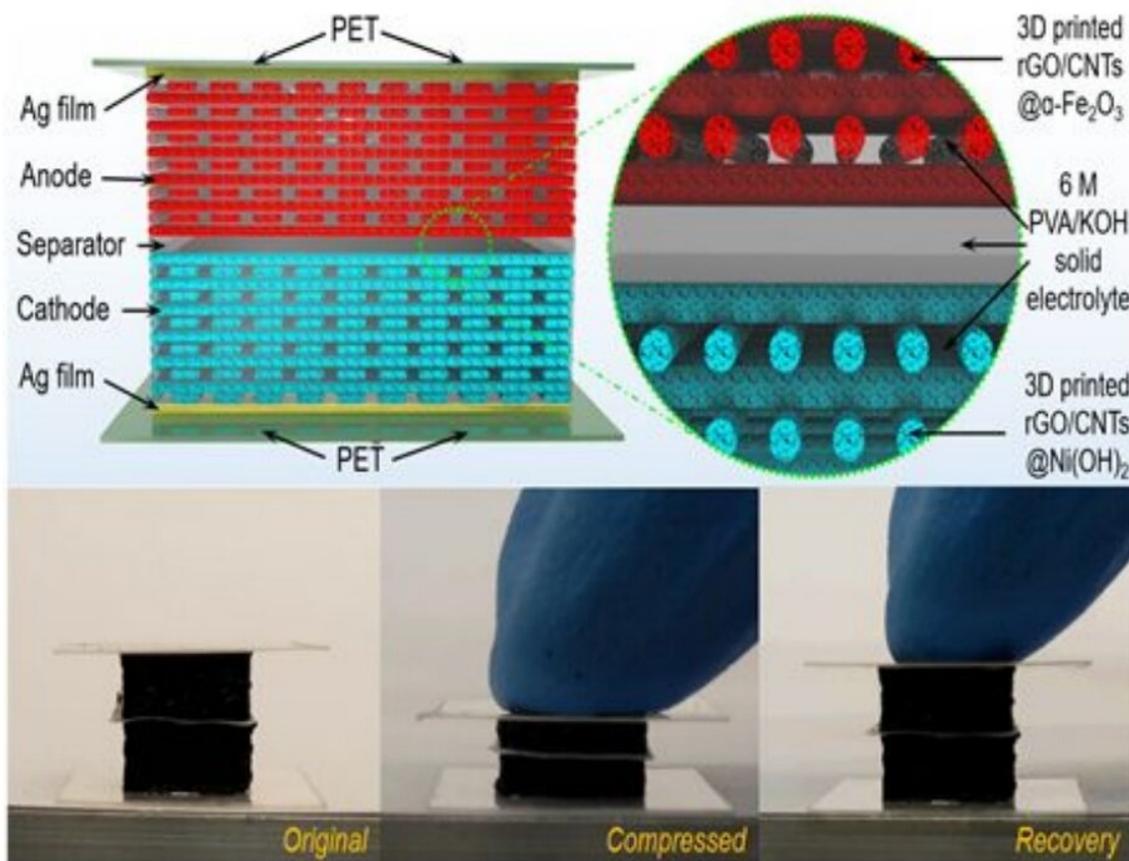


# 3-D printed batteries handle the squeeze

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3D printed batteries compress by up to 60%. Credit ACS Nano

While flexible and stretchable electronics technologies have progressed in leaps and bounds over the past 10 years, batteries to power them have some catching up to do. Researchers in Singapore and China have now

demonstrated a "quasi-solid-state" battery—made from materials somewhere between a liquid and a solid—that can be compressed by as much as 60% while maintaining high energy density and good stability over 10,000 charge–recharge cycles. The battery fabrication exploits 3-D printing, which, while attracting interest for producing complex battery structures, has posed challenges for batteries that can stretch, squash and bend while powering devices.

"3-D printing technology is a very rapidly developing area," says [Hui Ying Yang](#), a materials science researcher at Singapore University of Technology and Design who led the research reported in [ACS Nano](#). She explains that this prompted her and her colleagues to apply the technology to their battery research for rapid prototyping, allowing them "to produce battery electrodes with any arbitrary shape, layers and patterns."

## **The plot thickens**

Flakes of graphene oxide (GO) in [aqueous solutions](#) have been a popular "ink" material as they make stable dispersions and their rheological properties (how they flow and deform) can be tuned to a degree. However, additives such as calcium ions, carbon nanotubes and cellulose nanofibers are needed to get a GO aerogel with the kind of viscosity a 3-D printer can work with. Research in this direction has led to 3-D printed ultra-lightweight structures of reduced GO (that is, treated to remove the oxygen so that the material is more like graphene) with great conductivity and compressibility. But the nano carbon structures alone don't store electrochemical energy, and adding electrochemically active additives to the printing ink to make a battery then leads to problems with the rheological properties of the ink.

Instead, Yang and her colleagues printed their nanocarbon aerogel and then deposited electrochemically active iron- and nickel-based

nanomaterials to the printed structure. To achieve the desired viscosity of the printing ink they blended GO flakes with carbon nanotubes (CNTs). They then immersed the printed lattice structures in a mixture of ammonia and sulfates, including nickel sulfate, which led to the formation of  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  nanoflakes on the structure. When they treated the nanocarbon lattice with iron nitrate and iron chloride, porous  $\alpha\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  nanorod arrays grew on the surface of the lattice instead.

## Performing in a squeeze

Nickel-iron quasi-solid-state batteries have already attracted interest due to a number of desirable attributes, including low cost, high cyclability and good mechanical stability. Yang and her collaborators studied the rheological and electrochemical performance of the  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  and  $\alpha\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  loaded nanocarbon structures, tuning the structure dimensions and using either aqueous liquid or polymer gel potassium hydroxide as an electrolyte. They were able to demonstrate a battery that could be compressed by 60% and retain excellent cycling stability (~91.3% capacity retentions after 10,000 charge-discharge cycles) and ultra-high energy density ( $28.1 \text{ mWh cm}^{-3}$  at a power of  $10.6 \text{ mW cm}^{-3}$ ). By connecting four devices in series they showed the devices could light a blue LED.

"Our synthetic strategy not only provides an effective method for manufacturing of compressible batteries by 3-D printing, but also promote future applications for stress-tolerant flexible/wearable electronics devices," says Yang. Yet while printing the [battery](#) is easily scalable, the energy density does not currently compete with commercial (non-compressible) devices. "Next, we will further study the 3-D-printed aqueous rechargeable batteries with [high energy density](#) and high discharge platforms, such as Zn-air batteries, and so on," says Yang.

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**More information:** Dezhi Kong et al. 3D Printed Compressible Quasi-Solid-State Nickel-Iron Battery, *ACS Nano* (2020). [DOI: 10.1021/acsnano.0c01157](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsnano.0c01157)

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