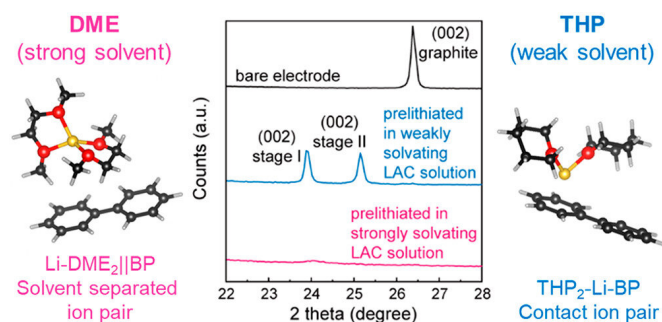


An innovative process prevents irreversible energy loss in batteries

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a chemical prelithiation method to maximize the ICE of the blend anodes using a reductive Li-arene complex solution of regulated solvation power, which enables a full cell to exhibit a near-ideal energy density. Credit: Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST)

When its battery is fully charged, an electronic device will normally indicate that it is at 100% capacity. However, this value only represents 70–90% of the theoretical energy density that can be stored in the batteries, owing to the permanent loss of Li ions that occurs during the initial charge in the stabilization (formation) stage of battery production. By preventing this initial loss of Li ions, the mileage of electric vehicles (EVs) and usage time of smartphones can be drastically increased.

In an effort to overcome this issue, a joint research team at the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), led by Dr. Minah Lee from the Center for Energy Storage Research, Dr. Ji Hyun Hong from the Center for Energy Materials Research, and Dr. Hyangsoo Jeong from the Center for Hydrogen-Fuel Cell Research, has developed an [electrode](#) pre-treatment solution capable of minimizing this initial Li ion loss in graphite-silicon oxide (SiO_x, 0.5 ? x ? 1.5) composite anodes. After being dipped in the solution, the anode, which was composed of 50% SiO_x, demonstrated negligible Li loss, enabling a

full cell to exhibit near-ideal energy density.

While most commercial Li batteries have a graphite anode, SiO_x has been garnering significant attention as a next-generation material for anodes due to its high capacity, which is five to 10 times greater than graphite. Yet, SiO_x also irreversibly consumes three times as much active Li as graphite. As a result, a composite electrode, consisting of a mixture of graphite and SiO_x, is now gaining recognition as an alternative for practical next-generation anodes. However, while there was a corresponding increase in the capacity of graphite-SiO_x composite electrodes at higher ratios of SiO_x, there was also an increase in loss of initial Li. Consequently, the ratio of SiO_x content in a graphite-SiO_x composite electrode was limited to 15%, as increasing the ratio to 50% would result in an initial Li loss of 40%.



A KIST researcher conducts an experiment to evaluate high-capacity batteries following prelithiation. Credit: Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST)

To simultaneously achieve high capacity and high initial efficiency, scientists proposed various prelithiation methods involving the pre-doping of

extra Li into the [anode](#). Dr. Minah Lee's research team at KIST developed a process wherein the electrode is dipped into a unique solution to mitigate Li consumption by the SiO_x electrode. The team then applied this process to a graphite-SiO_x composite material with significant commercialization potential.

The research team found that the pre-treatment solutions developed previously would cause the unintended insertion of solvent molecules with Li ions into the graphite, owing to the graphite's versatile intercalation capability. This intercalation of large solvent molecules resulted in the structural breakdown of the graphite-SiO_x composite electrode. To prevent electrode failure, the researchers developed a new solution using a weakly solvating solvent to reduce the interaction between the solvent and the Li ions. This solution enabled the selective insertion of Li ions into the active materials, ensuring a stable supply of additional Li to the graphite-SiO_x composite electrode.

The initial Li consumption was completely prevented after the graphite-SiO_x electrode was immersed in the solution developed by the research team for approximately 1 minute, even at a 50% SiO_x ratio. Consequently, the electrode showed a high initial efficiency of nearly 100%, indicating negligible Li loss (? 1%) in the initial charge. Electrodes developed through this process had a capacity 2.6 times higher than conventional graphite anodes, while also maintaining 87.3% of the initial capacity after 250 charge-/discharge cycles.

Dr. Minah Lee from KIST said, "As a result of this study, we should be able to increase the SiO_x content in graphite-SiO_x composite anodes to over 50%, as opposed to the 15% ratio allowed by conventional materials, making it possible to produce lithium ion batteries with a greater capacity and improve the mileage of future EVs." Dr. Jihyun Hong, a co-researcher at KIST, also said, "The technology is safe and suitable for mass production, and therefore is likely to be commercialized."

More information: Jinkwan Choi et al, Weakly

Solvating Solution Enables Chemical Prelithiation of Graphite–SiO_x Anodes for High-Energy Li-Ion Batteries, *Journal of the American Chemical Society* (2021). DOI: [10.1021/jacs.1c03648](https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.1c03648)

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