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(54) **3-D COMPOSITE ANODES FOR LI-ION BATTERIES WITH HIGH CAPACITY AND FAST CHARGING CAPABILITY**

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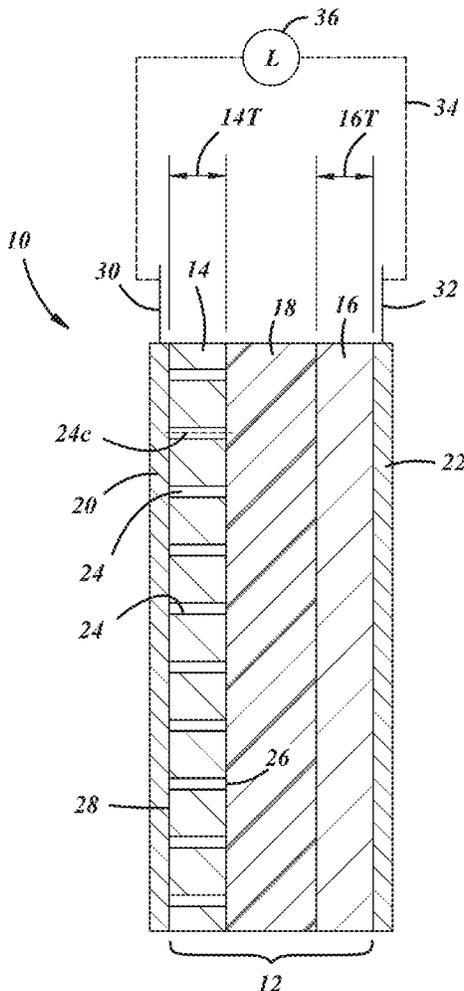
(57) **ABSTRACT**

(22) Filed: **May 22, 2024**

Related U.S. Application Data

- (63) Continuation of application No. 18/121,525, filed on Mar. 14, 2023, now Pat. No. 12,040,477, which is a continuation of application No. 16/899,562, filed on Jun. 11, 2020, now Pat. No. 11,626,583.
- (60) Provisional application No. 62/860,176, filed on Jun. 11, 2019.

A lithium-ion battery includes an electrode with a plurality of channels formed at least partially through its thickness. Each channel has a diameter in a range from 5 μm to 100 μm and/or is spaced apart from another channel by a distance in a range from 10 μm to 200 μm as measured between centerlines of the channels. The electrode may be an anode and includes carbonaceous material such as graphite and/or additional electrochemically active lithium host materials. The battery can be charged at a C-rate greater than 2 C.



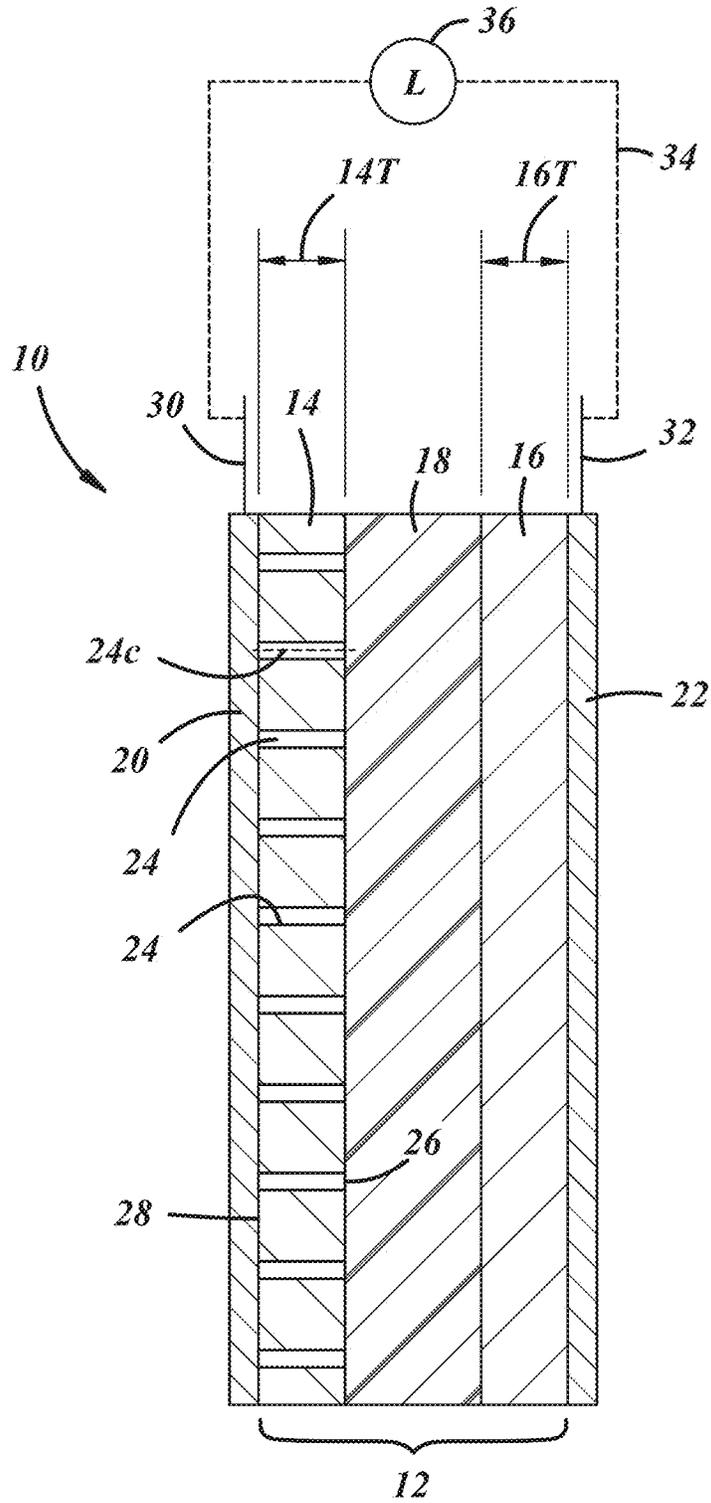


FIG. 1

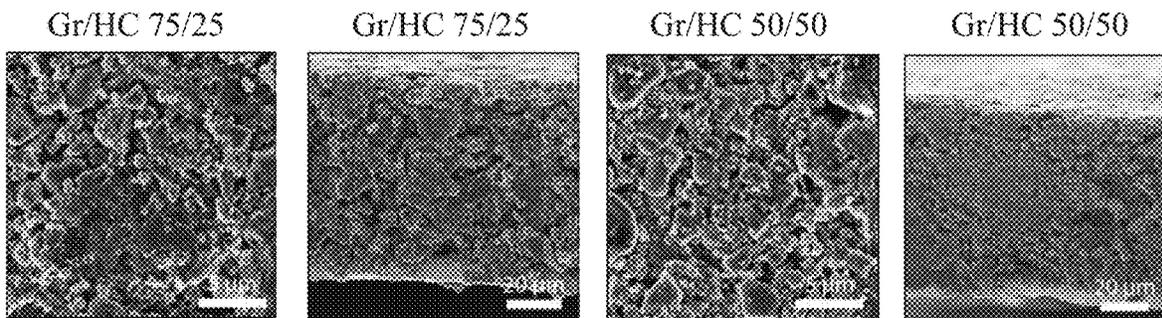


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

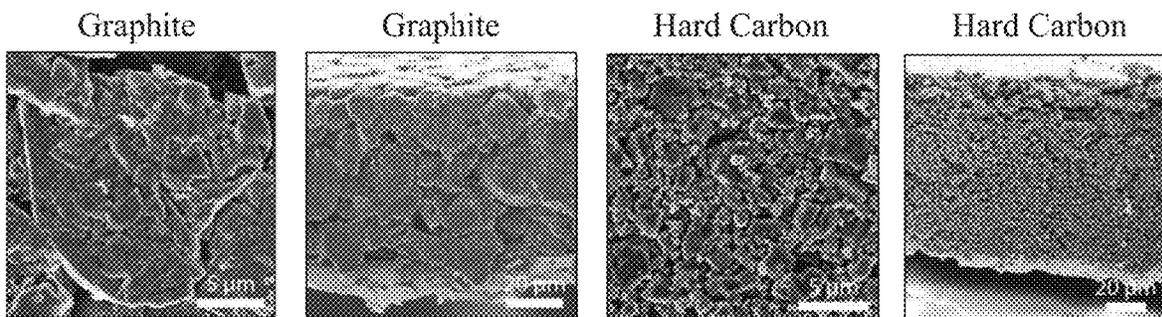


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

FIG. 8

FIG. 9

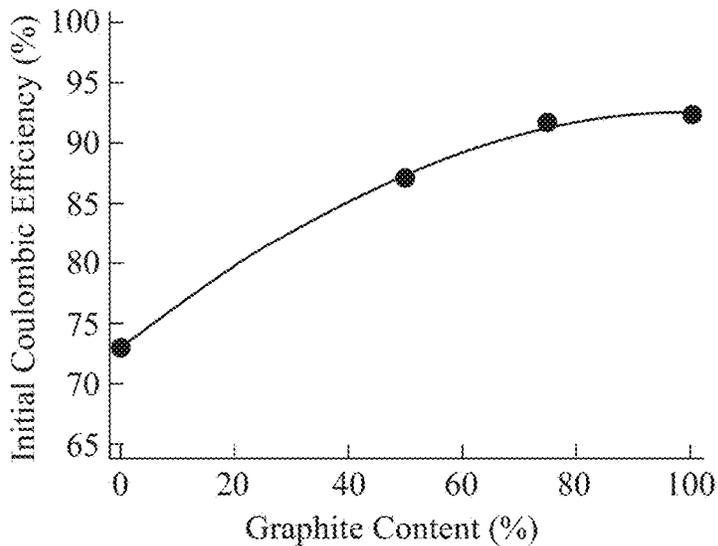


FIG. 10

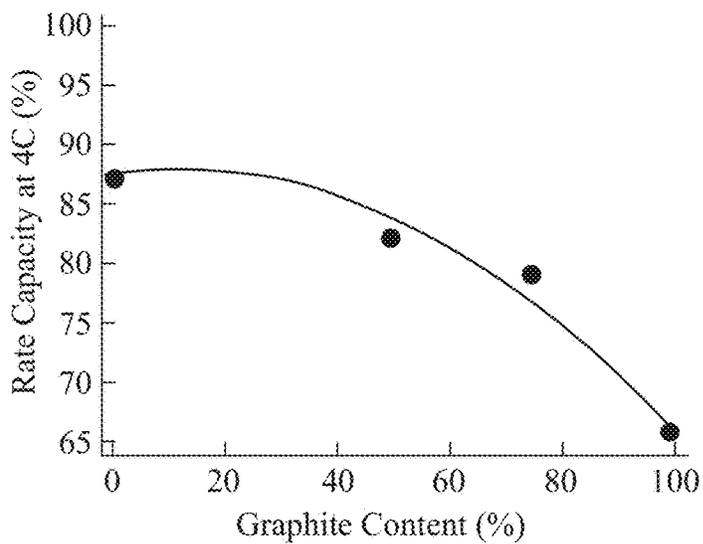


FIG. 11

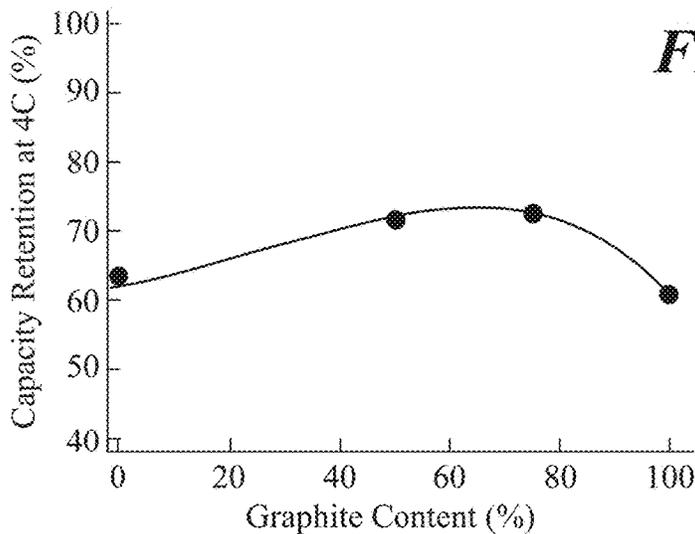


FIG. 12

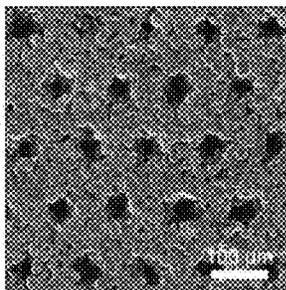


FIG. 13

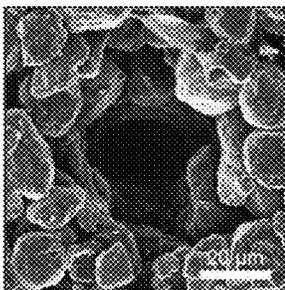


FIG. 14

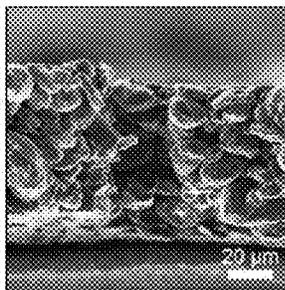


FIG. 15

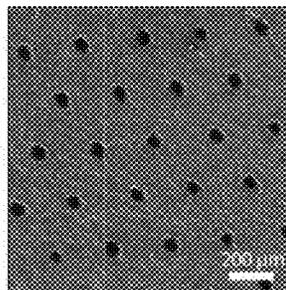


FIG. 16

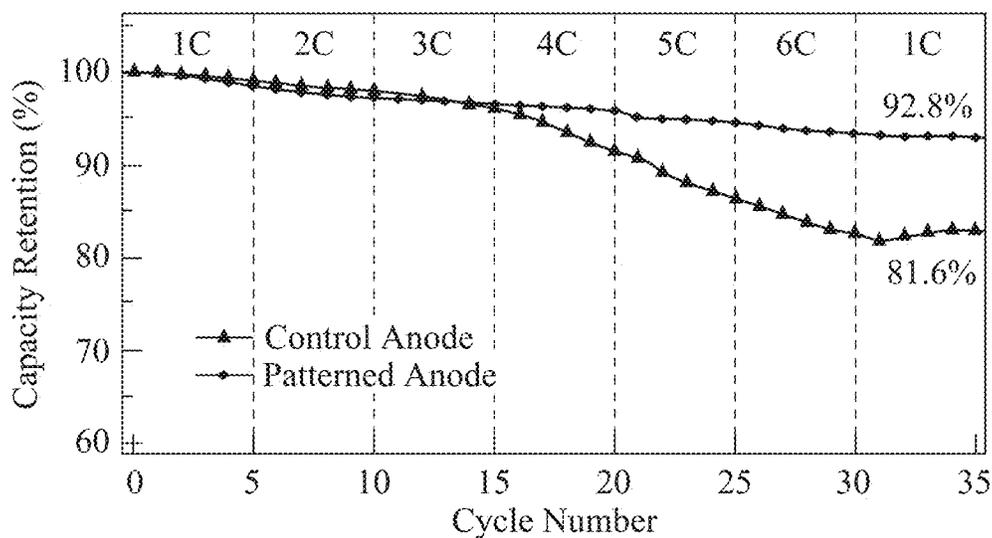


FIG. 17

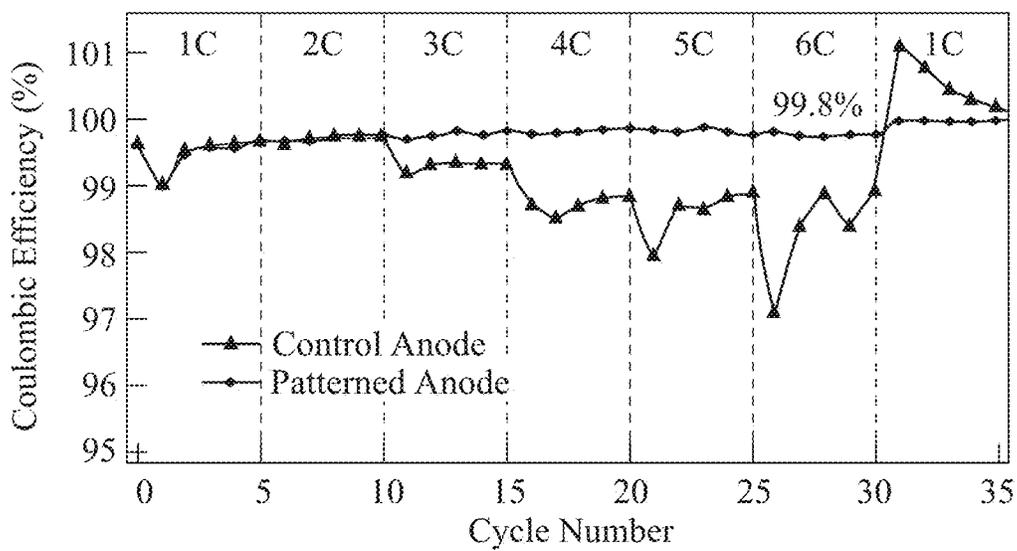


FIG. 18

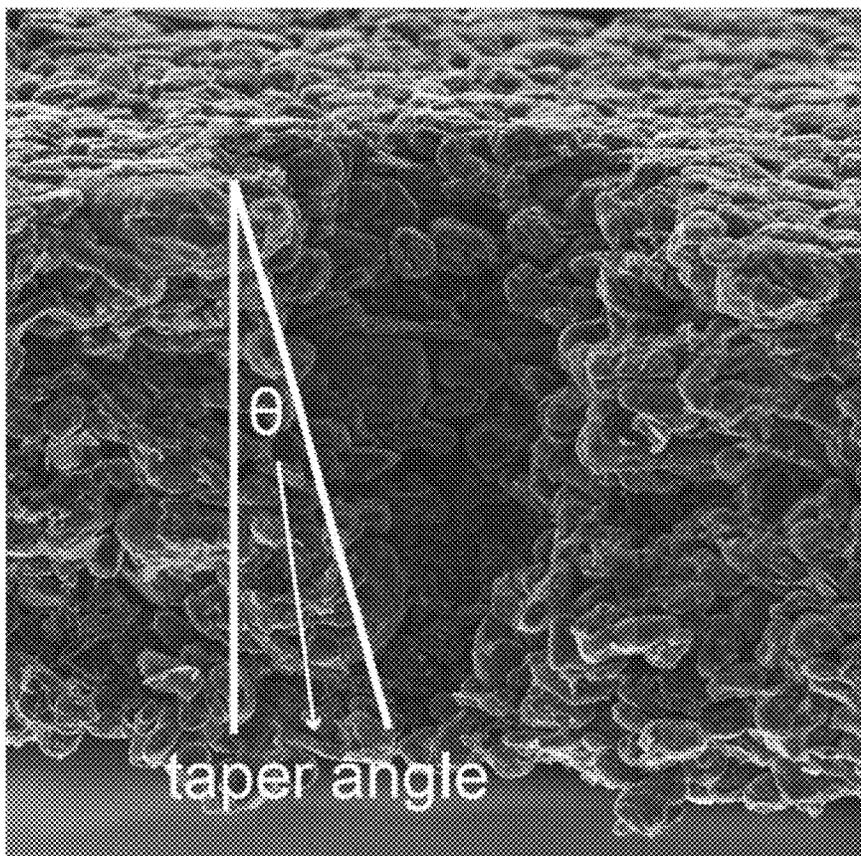


FIG. 19

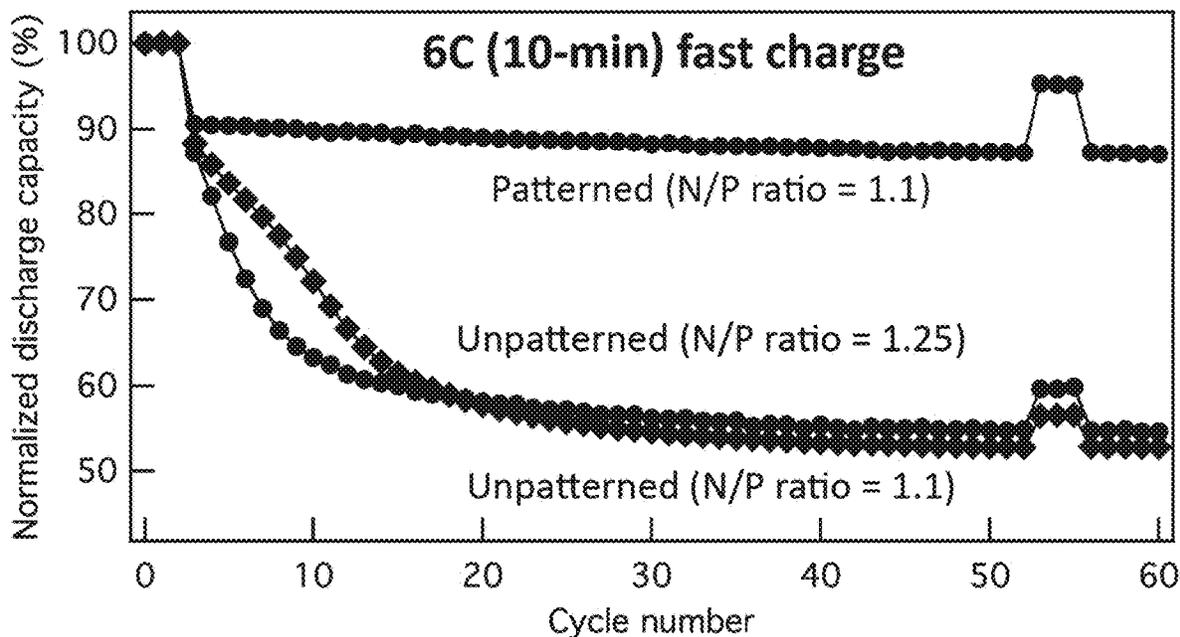


FIG. 20

3-D COMPOSITE ANODES FOR LI-ION BATTERIES WITH HIGH CAPACITY AND FAST CHARGING CAPABILITY

STATEMENT OF FEDERALLY-SPONSORED RESEARCH

[0001] This invention was made with government support under DE-EE0008362 awarded by the United States Department of Energy. The government has certain rights in the invention.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to lithium-ion batteries, and more particularly, to a 3-D composite anode that exhibits high capacity and high rate capability.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Batteries with higher energy density and power density are essential for many applications including electric vehicles, grid storage, and portable electronics. Over the past few decades, lithium ion (Li-ion) batteries have proven to be the most popular choice for consumer electronics, primarily because of their high specific energy and energy density. At present, graphite is the most popular anode material for Li-ion batteries due to its relatively high capacity and excellent cycling lifetime. However, the rate performance of graphite may limit its application in high-power systems. Additionally, Li-ion battery anodes tend to be highly optimized for performance at a relatively slow charging operation, and even if they are not, significant challenges are still present for fast charging conditions (e.g., >a C-rate of 4 C or less than 15-minute charge time). These challenges include large kinetic polarizations, concentration gradients, heat generation, and lithium (Li) metal plating on the graphite surface.

[0004] In state-of-the-art Li-ion batteries with high energy densities, the electrodes are relatively thick (>80 μm), which intrinsically leads to a tradeoff between energy density and high-power performance. This is because thicker electrodes introduce increasingly tortuous pathways for Li-ion transport through the electrode thickness, resulting in increasing electrolyte concentration gradients during cycling. The large concentration gradient during fast charging leads to large cell polarization, which causes cells to reach cut-off voltages prior to the targeted state of charge. As a result, reduced accessible capacity of the battery is often observed during high-rate cycling. The electrochemical potential of the graphite anode can also become more negative than the thermodynamic potential for Li plating during fast charge, resulting in the onset of non-uniform Li deposition. The formation of metallic Li (usually in the form of dendritic structures) on graphite anodes not only results in low cycling efficiencies, but also causes irreversible capacity fade, leading to the eventual cell failure.

[0005] Compared to graphite, non-graphitizable carbon materials such as hard carbon tend to have a more homogeneous Li intercalation flux and, thus, may display an improved rate capability. The improved Li intercalation flux is attributed to the crystallographic structure and particle size of the hard carbon material, leading to improved intercalation kinetics and solid-state Li diffusivity. However, hard carbon materials often suffer from low initial Coulombic efficiencies, indicating a significant initial irreversible

capacity loss. This drawback significantly limits the overall capacity and energy density of the battery. Therefore, to simultaneously achieve fast charging and maintain energy density of Li-ion batteries, new approaches are required to address Li ionic transport limitations through thick electrodes.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0006] According to one aspect of the disclosure, a lithium-ion battery includes a pair of electrodes and a separator that physically separates and electrically isolates the electrodes from each other and allows lithium ions to pass between the electrodes in the presence of an electrolyte. At least one of the electrodes includes a first major face, a second major face, and an electrochemically active lithium host material distributed between the first and second major faces of the electrode. The first and second major faces define a thickness of the electrode. The electrode defines a plurality of channels extending at least partially through the thickness of the electrode, and a width of each of the channels is in a range from 5 μm to 100 μm .

[0007] According to another aspect of the disclosure, a lithium-ion battery includes a pair of electrodes and a separator that physically separates and electrically isolates the electrodes from each other and allows lithium ions to pass between the electrodes in the presence of an electrolyte. At least one of the electrodes includes a first major face, a second major face, and an electrochemically active lithium host material distributed between the first and second major faces of the electrode. The first and second major faces define a thickness of the electrode. The electrode defines a plurality of channels extending at least partially through the thickness of the electrode, and each channel is spaced apart from another channel by a distance in a range from 10 μm to 200 μm as measured between centerlines of the channels.

[0008] According to another aspect of the disclosure, a lithium-ion battery includes a pair of electrodes and a separator that physically separates and electrically isolates the electrodes from each other and allows lithium ions to pass between the electrodes in the presence of an electrolyte. At least one of the electrodes includes a first major face, a second major face, and at least two electrochemically active lithium host materials distributed between the first and second major faces of the electrode. The first and second major faces define a thickness of the electrode. At least one of the electrochemically active lithium host materials is a carbonaceous material, and the electrode defines a plurality of channels extending at least partially through the thickness of the electrode. A width of each of the channels is in a range from 5 μm to 100 μm , or each channel is spaced apart from another channel by a distance in a range from 10 μm to 200 μm as measured between centerlines of the channels.

[0009] According to various embodiments, the lithium-ion battery may further include any one of the following features or any technically feasible combination of some or all of these features:

[0010] the electrochemically active lithium host material is carbonaceous;

[0011] the electrochemically active lithium host material includes graphite or hard carbon in a range from 20 wt % to 80 wt %;

[0012] the electrochemically active lithium host material comprises a blend of graphite and at least one other electrochemically active lithium host material;

- [0013] the electrochemically active lithium host material comprises graphite having a purity of 99% or greater and comprises graphite particles that exhibit an ellipsoidal shape and/or have a particle size distribution in which at least 90% of the graphite particles have a particle size ranging from 5-25 μm ;
- [0014] each channel is spaced apart from another channel by a distance in a range from 10 μm to 200 μm as measured between centerlines of the channels;
- [0015] the first major face confronts the separator and at least one of the channels tapers inward toward the second major face of the electrode;
- [0016] the first major face confronts the separator and each channel is open at the first major face;
- [0017] the plurality of channels is laser-patterned;
- [0018] the pair of electrodes includes an anode and a cathode, and the at least one of the electrodes is the anode.

DRAWINGS

[0019] Example embodiments will hereinafter be described in conjunction with the appended drawings, wherein like designations denote like elements, and wherein:

- [0020] FIG. 1 is cross-sectional, schematic illustration of an electrochemical battery unit cell of a Li-ion battery in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;
- [0021] FIG. 2 is an SEM image (top-down view) of an anode that includes a 75:25 weight ratio of graphite:hard carbon in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;
- [0022] FIG. 3 is an SEM image (cross-sectional view) of the anode shown in FIG. 2 that includes a 75:25 weight ratio of graphite:hard carbon in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;
- [0023] FIG. 4 is an SEM image (top-down view) of an anode that includes a 50:50 weight ratio of graphite:hard carbon in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;
- [0024] FIG. 5 is an SEM image (cross-sectional view) of the anode shown in FIG. 4 that includes a 50:50 weight ratio of graphite:hard carbon in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;
- [0025] FIG. 6 is an SEM image (top-down view) of an anode that includes graphite (with no hard carbon) for purposes of comparison with the SEM images of FIGS. 2 and 4;
- [0026] FIG. 7 is an SEM image (cross-sectional view) of the anode shown in FIG. 6 for purposes of comparison with the SEM images of FIGS. 3 and 5;
- [0027] FIG. 8 is an SEM image (top-down view) of an anode that includes hard carbon (with no graphite) for purposes of comparison with the SEM images of FIGS. 2 and 4;
- [0028] FIG. 9 is an SEM image (cross-sectional view) of the anode shown in FIG. 8 for purposes of comparison with the SEM images of FIGS. 3 and 5;
- [0029] FIG. 10 is a plot of initial Coulombic efficiency versus graphite content in the anode for several anode examples including two of which were anodes that contained a blend of graphite and hard carbon in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;
- [0030] FIG. 11 is a plot of rate performance at a charge rate of 4 C versus graphite content in the anode for several

anode examples including two of which were anodes that contained a blend of graphite and hard carbon in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0031] FIG. 12 is a plot of capacity retention at a charge rate of 4 C versus graphite content in the anode for several anode examples including two of which were anodes that contained a blend of graphite and hard carbon in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0032] FIGS. 13-16 show SEM images of patterned anodes at different magnifications after laser ablation was employed to form vertical channels within the anodes in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0033] FIG. 17 is a plot of capacity retention versus cycle number for two Li-ion battery cells that were cycled at increasingly high C-rates, one of which included a patterned anode having laser-ablated vertical channels in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure and another of which lacked such channels and thus functioned as a control cell; and

[0034] FIG. 18 is a plot of Coulombic efficiency versus cycle number for the same two Li-ion battery cells to which FIG. 17 relates;

[0035] FIG. 19 is an SEM image (cross-sectional view) of an anode shown that includes tapered vertical channels in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure; and

[0036] FIG. 20 is a plot of normalized discharge capacity versus cycle number that shows the capacity fade of three different cell configurations (a patterned electrode with 1.1 N/P ratio, an unpatterned electrode with 1.25 N/P ratio, and an unpatterned electrode with 1.1 N/P ratio) under 6 C fast-charge conditions.

DESCRIPTION

[0037] A 3-D anode or negative electrode for a Li-ion battery is disclosed that can improve the rate capability (i.e., can be charged at higher C-rates) of the battery while maintaining a high reversible capacity. The anode includes at least one carbonaceous electrochemically active lithium host material selected from the group consisting of graphite, hard carbon, or a blend of graphite and hard carbon. Other electrochemically active lithium host materials, such as lithium titanate and lithium niobate, may also be included in the anode to enhance the Li intercalation rate of the anode and support fast charging conditions. The anode further defines patterned channels with a tunable geometry to reduce electrolyte concentration gradients during cycling in an effort to solve the low accessible capacity and Li plating problems that tend to affect thicker anode structures. The anode may be used in conjunction with conventional cathode and electrolyte components of Li-ion batteries.

[0038] Referring now to FIG. 1, a Li-ion battery 10 that includes one or more electrochemical battery unit cells 12 is illustrated. Only a single unit cell 12 is shown here for purposes of simplicity, although it will be understood by those skilled in the art that additional unit cells 12 may be electrically connected to the unit cell 12 shown here to achieve certain specified capacity, power, and/or voltage characteristics for a prescribed battery application. The electrochemical battery unit cell 12 of the Li-ion battery 10 includes an anode 14 (during discharge), a cathode 16 (during discharge), and a separator 18 that physically separates and electrically isolates the anode 14 and the cathode 16 from each other. Additionally, the anode 14 is carried on

an anode-side metal current collector **20**, and the cathode is carried on a cathode-side metal current collector **22**. Multiple electrochemical battery unit cells **12** may be stacked so that each anode-side current collector **20** is interposed between an anode **14** of one unit cell **12** and an anode **14** of an adjacent unit cell **12** and, similarly, each cathode-side current collector **22** is interposed between a cathode electrode **16** of one unit cell **12** and a cathode electrode **16** of an adjacent unit cell **12**. While the anode **14** is shown here in a monopolar battery architecture, it should be noted that the anode **14** may also be used in other battery architectures include a bipolar battery architecture.

[0039] The anode **14** comprises at least one carbonaceous electrochemically active lithium host material selected from the group consisting of graphite, hard carbon or a blend of graphite and hard carbon. Other electrochemically active lithium host materials, such as lithium titanate and lithium niobate, may also be included in the anode **14**, as mentioned above. The anode **14** may include graphite as the only carbonaceous electrochemically active lithium host material or, in other embodiments, the anode **14** may be a composite or hybrid anode that includes a blend of graphite and hard carbon. In addition to the electrically active lithium host materials, the anode **14** may be intermingled with a polymeric binder and, optionally, a conductive fine particle diluent. The polymeric binder material may be one or more of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF), an ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) rubber, styrene butadiene rubber (SBR), a carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), polyacrylic acid, or mixtures thereof. The conductive diluent may be particles of carbon black.

[0040] Graphite is a crystalline form of carbon having covalent hexagonal rings of carbon atoms arranged in layered horizontal sheets. Lithium ions can be inserted between these layers of sheets. In one particular embodiment, the graphite used in the anode **14** may have a purity of greater than 99%, and preferably greater than 99.5% or even 99.98%, and be comprised of graphite particles that exhibit an ellipsoidal shape and have a particle size distribution in which at least 90%, and preferably at least 95%, of the graphite particles have a particle size (measured at the greatest dimension of the particles) ranging from 5-25 μm or, more narrowly, ranging from 5-15 μm . These characteristics of the graphite along with the laser patterning of the anode **14**, which is discussed below, can lead to improve anode and battery performance characteristics.

[0041] Hard carbon is a non-graphitizable carbonaceous material that exhibits a disordered molecular structure. Hard carbon is referred to as “non-graphitizable” because it cannot be transformed into graphite even when heat-treated at a temperature of 3000° C. (the temperature at which soft carbon can be transformed back into graphite). Hard carbon consists of randomly oriented small crystallites. Lithium ions can be inserted between the small crystallites as well as between the micro-pores surrounded by these crystallites in the hard carbon structure. One specific example of a hard carbon suitable for inclusion in the anode is petroleum coke. By blending graphite and hard carbon together, the anode **14** exhibits advantages of both materials—most notably, the high reversible capacity of graphite and the good rate capability of hard carbon. The amount ratio between blended materials may be tailored to attain an optimal composition that balances the tradeoff between capacity loss and rate performance. If a blend of graphite and hard carbon is included in

the anode **14**, the weight ratio of graphite to hard carbon may range from 20:80 to 80:20 or, more narrowly, it may range from 25:75 to 75:25.

[0042] The blend of graphite and hard carbon strikes a balance between energy density (graphite) and power performance (hard carbon) that may be desired in certain battery applications. Graphite, for example, exhibits stable electrochemical performance and high specific capacity. During charge/discharge processes, graphite displays well-defined voltage plateaus at low potentials (<0.2 V vs. Li/Li⁺) as well as high first-cycle and subsequent cycling Coulombic efficiency. These properties make graphite an excellent option for an anode material when seeking to achieve high-energy-density Li-ion batteries. However, when graphite anodes are subjected to fast charging conditions, high applied currents induce large anode polarizations, thus reducing the accessible capacity of anodes. Moreover, regions of the anode can reach electrochemical potential values more negative than the thermodynamic potential of Li metal (<0 V vs. Li/Li⁺), making Li plating a favorable process. The formation of Li dendrites on graphite anode has been shown to cause irreversible loss of Li inventory, leading to significant cell capacity fade and safety concerns. Hard carbon, on the other hand, displays improved fast-charging capability when used as the anode material for Li-ion batteries due to its unique sloping charge/discharge voltage profile between 0-1.2 V (vs. Li/Li⁺) and fast solid-state lithium diffusivity. However, hard carbon exhibits low first-cycle Coulombic efficiencies (<80%) due to irreversible Li loss, significantly reducing the energy density. By blending two materials that have these energy density and power performance tradeoffs, improved electrochemical performance may be achieved by coordinating the mixing ratio between graphite and hard carbon as specified above.

[0043] The anode **14** may also be structurally modified to improve the fast charging capability of the cell **12** and, in turn, the Li-ion battery **10**. In particular, the anode **14** defines a plurality of vertical channels **24** that extend at least partially through a thickness **14T** of the anode **14** from a first major face **26** that lies adjacent to the separator **18** towards a second major face **28** that lies adjacent to the anode-side metal current collector **20** in the embodiment shown in FIG. 1. The at least one carbonaceous electrochemically active lithium host material is distributed throughout the bulk of the anode **14** between the first and second major faces **26**, **28**. The vertical channels **24** are open, non-tortuous columns that extend longitudinally along a centerline **24c**, and they are open at least at the first major face **26** that confronts the separator **18**. In one embodiment, the plurality of vertical channels **24** extend entirely through the thickness **14T** of the anode **14** and are thus open at the first and second major faces **26**, **28**. The array of vertical channels **24** serve as linear pathways for rapid ionic diffusion through the thickness **14T** of the anode **14**, which allows for a more homogeneous flux of Li ions throughout the volume of the anode **14**, improve through-plane transport, and decreased ionic concentration gradients in comparison to the slow diffusion paths in conventional anode structures. As such, the vertical channels **24** can help improve the accessible capacity of the anode **14** during fast charging of the Li-ion battery **10** while lowering the propensity for Li plating on the anode **14**.

[0044] The plurality of vertical channels **24** may be formed in the anode **14** by laser ablation following consolidation of the anode **14**, which often occurs in a calendaring

operation, although other techniques for forming the vertical channels **24** are certainly possible. By designing and tuning the pore diameter, spacing, and orientation of the vertical channels **24**, the channel geometry distributed throughout the anode **14** can be determined and optimized to achieve optimal cycling performance of the Li-ion battery **10**. For example, in one embodiment, the diameter of each of the vertical channels **26** (as measured in the largest dimension) may range from 5 μm to 100 μm , or more narrowly from 5 μm to 50 μm , and the spacing between the channels **26** as measured between channel centerlines **24c** may range from 10 μm to 200 μm (that is, each of the vertical channels **24** is spaced apart from another vertical channel by a distance of 10 μm to 200 μm as measured between centerlines **24c** of the vertical channels). Following formation of the vertical channels **24**, the first major face **26**, which may be disposed adjacent to the separator **18** in the Li-ion battery **10**, may be modified with atomic layer deposition (ALD), chemical vapor deposition (CVD), or solution coating to reduce capacity fade during fast charging of the Li-ion battery **10** as well as irreversible capacity loss.

[0045] The carbonaceous electrochemically active lithium host material(s) included in the anode **14** and the patterning of vertical channels **24** with the anode **14** can improve the performance of the anode **14** by improving rate capability without detrimentally sacrificing reversible capacity. When the graphite described above (purity of greater than 99% and graphite particles that exhibit an ellipsoidal shape with a particle size ranging from 5-15 μm) is included in the anode **14**, for example, the laser ablation process is more apt to form clean and well-defined vertical channels **24** that typically do not produce more than a negligible amount of debris and residual particles. This is because morphology of the graphite particles, specifically the ellipsoidal shape and tight particle size distribution, leads to sublimation of entire graphite particles during laser impingement rather than cutting through particles. The parameters of the laser (laser power, wavelength, repetition rate, pulse duration, number of pulses) can also be tuned to help in this regard. The formation of the vertical channels **24** that are largely free of debris and residual particles can improve the overall electrochemical performance of the anode **14** and the battery **10** by avoiding pore clogging as well as cracking or other forms of mechanical damage to the anode **14**.

[0046] The ability to form well-defined and unclogged vertical channels **24** through the bulk thickness **14T** of the anode **14** allows for precision tuning of the density and dimensions of the channels **24**. As shown in FIG. 19, for example, one or more of the vertical channels **24** may be tapered inward towards the second major face **28** of the anode **14** such that a cross-sectional area of the channel **24** increases in a direction toward the first major face **26** of the anode **14**, which in the Li-ion battery **10** shown in FIG. 1 is the face that confronts the separator **18**. The slope of the taper can be defined by a channel taper angle θ ; that is, the angle of the slope of the vertical channel **24** relative to the centerline **24c** of the channel **24**. The channel taper angle θ of the vertical channel(s) **24** can be controlled to between 0.5 to 20 degrees by tuning laser parameters and optics alignment. The taper angle θ can be rationally tuned to optimize the fast-charging performance of the anode **14**. Specifically, the taper angle of a vertical channel **24** directly affects the amount of through-plane ionic current flowing through the channel **24**. A slight taper angle between 0 to 20 degrees can

alleviate the ionic current near the separator **18** in the Li-ion battery **10** to a larger cross-sectional area and thus reduces the local current density flowing through the channel **24**, thereby improving fast-charging performance.

[0047] The arrayed patterning of the vertical channels **24** throughout the anode **14** allows for thinner N/P ratios in the Li-ion battery **10** shown in FIG. 1 as well as other types. The N/P ratio is the ratio between the thickness **14T** of the anode **14** and a thickness **16T** of the cathode **16**. Typically, an N/P ratio of between 1.1 and 1.3 is used to help avoid overcharge and Li plating of the anode **14**. For instance, during fast charging of unpatterned anodes, Li plating of the anodes becomes thermodynamically favorable due to the inhomogeneous concentration gradients that are formed. The formation of Li plating is highly irreversible and thus results in significant capacity fade and the eventual failure of the cell. The arrayed patterning of the anode **14** counters these problems by improving Li-ion transport during fast charging, which helps avoid Li plating, and also creates a more homogeneous concentration throughout the anode volume. As a result, a lower N/P ratio of less than 1.1 is possible, which can further improve the overall battery energy density. This is demonstrated in FIG. 20 where the capacity fade of three different cell configurations under 6 C fast-charge conditions is plotted. The three cell configurations included (1) a patterned anode with 1.1 N/P ratio, (2) an unpatterned anode with 1.25 N/P ratio, and (3) an unpatterned electrode with 1.1 N/P ratio. As shown, a similar trend in capacity fade is observed between the unpatterned anode with 1.1 and 1.25 N/P ratios. However, with the patterned anode, the N/P ratio could be reduced to 1.1 while the capacity retention can be significantly improved at the same time.

[0048] The arrayed patterning of the of vertical channels **24** throughout the anode **14** also enables good rate capability or fast charging of thicker anodes, especially when combined with a blend of graphite and hard carbon as the carbonaceous electrochemically active lithium host material in the anode **14**. The arrayed patterning of the vertical channels **24** throughout the anode **14** and fully or partially across the thickness **14T** of the anode **14** creates diffusion paths for rapid ionic transport, thus leading to more homogeneous Li-ion concentration and electrochemical reaction rates throughout the anode volume. And, when the anode **14** includes a blend of graphite and hard carbon, the blend contributes to the improved fast charging performance due to the unique characteristics of hard carbon—notably, its higher solid-state lithium diffusivity and variation in voltage profile—compared to graphite. In that regard, the hard carbon in the anode **14** can help homogenize electrochemical reaction rates throughout the volume and reduce the driving force for battery degradation. As a result of the patterned array of vertical channels **24**, preferably in combination with a blend of graphite and hard carbon in the anode **14**, fast charging at 4 C to 6 C is possible with the thickness **14T** of the anode **14** reaching as high as 150 μm (>4.3 mAh/cm² anode loading). The thickness **14T** of the anode **14** may thus range from 25 μm to 150 μm , or, more narrowly from 50 μm to 150 μm or even from 75 μm to 150 μm or from 100 μm to 150 μm .

[0049] The cathode **16** comprises a lithium-based active material that stores intercalated lithium at a higher electrochemical potential (relative to a common reference electrode) than the electrochemically active lithium host material(s) employed in the anode **14**. The same polymeric binder

materials (PVdF, EPDM, SBR, CMC, polyacrylic acid) and conductive fine particle diluent (carbon black) that may be used to construct the anode **14** may also be included in the cathode **16** for the same purposes. The lithium-based active material present in the cathode **16** may be one or more of a lithium nickel cobalt aluminum oxide (e.g., $\text{LiNi}_{0.8}\text{CO}_{0.15}\text{Al}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$ or NCA), lithium cobalt oxide (LiCoO_2), spinel lithium manganese oxide (LiMn_2O_4), nickel-manganese-cobalt oxide [$\text{Li}(\text{Ni}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{CO}_z)\text{O}_2$], lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO_4), or lithium fluorophosphate ($\text{Li}_2\text{FePO}_4\text{F}$). Some other suitable lithium-based active materials that may be employed as the lithium-based active material include lithium nickel oxide (LiNiO_2), lithium aluminum manganese oxide ($\text{Li}_x\text{Al}_y\text{Mn}_{1-x-y}\text{O}_2$), and lithium vanadium oxide (LiV_2O_5), to name but a few alternatives. Mixtures that include two or more of the above-recited lithium-based active materials may also be used. And, similar to the anode **14**, the cathode **16** may include a patterned array of vertical channels having the same characteristics described above for the anode **14**.

[0050] The separator **18** is an electrically-insulating medium that electrically insulates and physically separates the anode **14** and the cathode **16** while permitting Li-ions to pass between the anode **14** and the cathode **16** with the aid of an electrolyte. In one embodiment, the separator **18** comprises one or more porous polymer layers that, individually, may be composed of any of a wide variety of polymers. Each of the one or more polymer layers may be a polyolefin. Some specific examples of a polyolefin are polyethylene (PE) (along with variations such as HDPE, LDPE, LLDPE, and UHMWPE), polypropylene (PP), or a blend of PE and PP. In this case, the separator **18** may further be infiltrated with a liquid electrolyte throughout the porosity of the polymer layer(s) as well as the porosity of the anode **14** and the cathode **16**. The liquid electrolyte preferably includes a lithium salt dissolved in a non-aqueous solvent. The lithium salt may be LiClO_4 , LiAlCl_4 , LiI , LiBr , LiSCN , LiBF_4 , $\text{LiB}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$, LiAsF_6 , LiCF_3SO_3 , $\text{LiN}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2$, LiPF_6 , or a mixture that includes two or more of these salts, and the non-aqueous solvent may be a cyclic carbonate (i.e., ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate), an acyclic carbonate (i.e., dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, ethylmethylcarbonate), an aliphatic carboxylic ester (i.e., methyl formate, methyl acetate, methyl propionate), a γ -lactone (i.e., γ -butyrolactone, γ -valerolactone), an acyclic ether (i.e., 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,2-diethoxyethane, ethoxymethoxyethane), a cyclic ether (i.e., tetrahydrofuran, 2-methyltetrahydrofuran), or a mixture that includes two or more of these solvents.

[0051] Other variations of the separator **18** that are able to satisfy the functional requirements of physically separating the anode **14** and the cathode **16**, electrically insulating the anode **14** and the cathode **16** to prevent a short-circuit, and facilitating Li-ion mobility between the two electrodes **14**, **16** may also be employed in the electrochemical battery cell **12**. For example, in other embodiments, the separator **18** may be a solid or gel polymer electrolyte that includes a polymer layer—such as polyethylene oxide (PEO), polypropylene oxide (PPO), polyacrylonitrile (PAN), or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF)—that is complexed with a lithium salt or swollen with a lithium salt solution. The separator **18** may also be a solid-state separator that is formed of a glass or glass-ceramic composition that is modified with Li-ion conductive glass modifiers such as Li_2S and LiO_2 .

[0052] The anode-side and the cathode-side metal current collectors **20**, **22** may be thin metallic foils that contact their respective electrodes **14**, **16** over an appreciable interfacial surface area. The purpose of these metal current collectors **20**, **22** is to exchange free electrons with their respective electrodes **14**, **16** during discharging and charging of the Li-ion battery **10**. To facilitate the collective distribution and flow of electrons, the anode-side metal current collector **20** includes an anode connection tab **30**, and the cathode-side metal current collector **22** includes a cathode connection tab **32**. The connection tabs **30**, **32** protrude away from their respective electrodes **14**, **16** and are used to electrically connect the anode **14** and the cathode **16** to an external circuit **34** that directs current flow through an external load **36** during battery discharge. Conventionally, the anode-side metal current collector **20** is a copper foil and the cathode-side metal current collector **22** is an aluminum foil.

[0053] The Li-ion battery **10** operates during discharge by spontaneously releasing intercalated lithium from the anode **14** to produce Li-ions and free electrons. The electrons are collected by the anode-side metal current collector **20** and are routed through the external load **36** via the external circuit **34** and are eventually delivered to the cathode-side current collector **22**. At the same time, the Li-ions released at the anode **14** migrate through the separator **18** and into the cathode **16** where they accept available free electrons and become stored in the cathode **16** as intercalated lithium. This electrochemical process is reversed during charging of the battery **10** when the battery **10** is connected to a power source that applies a suitable voltage. The Li-ion battery **10** disclosed herein exhibits an enhanced fast charging capability due to the 3-D composite structure of the anode **14** while maintaining a high capacity. The Li-ion battery **10** can handle fast charge rates of 4 C and above. In some applications, the Li-ion battery **10** can be charged to drive lithium out of the cathode **16** and into the anode **14** at a C-rate of at least 2 C, and preferably at a C-rate of between 4 C to 6 C, with an anode loading that in some instances may be greater than 4 mAh/cm² anode, preferably if the anode **14** includes the patterned array of vertical channels **24** in combination with graphite and hard carbon being present in the anode **14** as described above.

EXAMPLES

[0054] In a first example, composite anodes were fabricated. Here, graphite and hard carbon powders were first mixed together along with conductive additives and binder materials to make an anode slurry. The slurry was then casted onto a current collector and calendared to a targeted porosity. FIGS. 2-3 show the SEM images of a composite anode that includes a 75:25 weight ratio of graphite:hard carbon, and FIGS. 4-5 show the SEM images of a composite anode that includes a 50:50 weight ratio of graphite:hard carbon. FIGS. 2 and 4 are top-down views of the composite anodes while FIGS. 3 and 5 are cross-sectional views. A well-mixed morphology and uniform distribution of both materials can be observed along the electrode thickness. FIGS. 6-7 and 8-9 are similar views of graphite and hard carbon, respectively, for purposes of comparison.

[0055] The graphite, hard carbon, and composite anodes were then coupled with NCA (lithium nickel cobalt aluminum oxide material) cathodes to make full cells. 1M LiPF_6 in EC:EMC based solvent was used as a liquid electrolyte. The cells were cycled at varying charge rates (C rate of C/10

to 4 C) to quantify the initial capacity loss during formation cycles and rate capability during fast charging. FIG. 10 shows initial Coulombic efficiency of the cells during the first formation cycle. The graphite cell displayed the highest reversibility of 93% and the hard carbon cell showed the lowest value of 73%. The Gr/HC 75/25 and 50/50 cells showed intermediate efficiency values of 92% and 87%, respectively. On the other hand, the rate performance of the cells shows an opposite trend when charged at a high C-rate of 4 C. As shown in FIG. 11, the accessible capacity is higher with more hard carbon content in the composite anodes. To achieve cells with both high reversible capacity and good rate capability, these two factors are thus multiplied together to evaluate the overall capacity retention at 4 C. It is shown in FIG. 12 that by carefully choosing the materials and tuning the amount ratios, an optimal point can be obtained at for a given anode loading, porosity, and charge rate.

[0056] In a second example, composite anode structures that included a patterned architecture of vertically-oriented channels were prepared. A high-power laser ablation platform was first designed and constructed, including laser head installation, optics design, and stage design for battery electrodes. During the ablation process, several pulses of laser strike the sample anode surface and remove the anode materials until a targeted channel depth was reached. By programming the laser and optics setting parameters, varying channel pore diameters and spacings can be achieved. FIGS. 13-16 show the SEM images of the patterned electrodes after the laser ablation process.

[0057] To demonstrate the improved rate capability of the patterned anodes compared to the conventional electrodes, full cells were assembled with ~ 5.5 mAh/cm² anodes and ~ 5 mAh/cm² NCA cathodes. One of the cells includes a patterned anode having laser-ablated vertical channels and another cell (the control cell) did not. The cells were then cycled at increasingly high C-rates (1 C to 6 C) after formation cycles to quantify the capacity retention at high charging rates. The channel pore diameter and spacing of the vertical channels formed in the patterned anode were 35 μ m and 100 μ m, respectively.

[0058] FIG. 17 shows the capacity retention vs. cycle number plot. While both anodes showed similar capacity retention at 1 C and 2 C, the effect of laser modifications can be observed upon 3 C fast charging. Irreversible capacity loss can be observed for the control cell at 3 C to 6 C, indicating the onset of Li plating. As a result, a capacity loss of 18.4% was obtained after the rate test. On the other hand, the patterned cell exhibited a much more stable cycling at

fast charging rates, resulting in only 7.2% capacity fade. FIG. 18 further shows the Coulombic efficiency plot. Upon 4 C to 6 C fast charging, the control cell showed reduced efficiency values (<99%), whereas the patterned cell shows a much higher Coulombic efficiency of 99.8%.

[0059] It is to be understood that the foregoing description is of one or more preferred example embodiments of the invention. The invention is not limited to the particular embodiment(s) disclosed herein, but rather is defined solely by the claims below. Furthermore, the statements contained in the foregoing description relate to particular embodiments and are not to be construed as limitations on the scope of the invention or on the definition of terms used in the claims, except where a term or phrase is expressly defined above. Various other embodiments and various changes and modifications to the disclosed embodiment(s) will become apparent to those skilled in the art. All such other embodiments, changes, and modifications are intended to come within the scope of the appended claims.

[0060] As used in this specification and claims, the terms “for example,” “e.g.,” “for instance,” and “such as,” and the verbs “comprising,” “having,” “including,” and their other verb forms, when used in conjunction with a listing of one or more components or other items, are each to be construed as open-ended, meaning that the listing is not to be considered as excluding other, additional components or items. Other terms are to be construed using their broadest reasonable meaning unless they are used in a context that requires a different interpretation.

1. A lithium-ion battery comprising a pair of electrodes and a separator that physically separates and electrically isolates the electrodes from each other and allows lithium ions to pass between the electrodes in the presence of an electrolyte, at least one of the electrodes comprising:

- a first major face;
 - a second major face, the first and second major faces defining a thickness of the electrode; and
 - an electrochemically active lithium host material distributed between the first and second major faces of the electrode,
- wherein the electrode defines a plurality of channels extending at least partially through the thickness of the electrode, and
- wherein each channel is spaced apart from another channel by a distance in a range from 10 μ m to 200 μ m as measured between centerlines of the channels.

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