

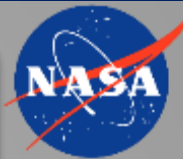
Mechanistic Insight and Optimization of Anode-Free Solid-State Batteries

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Advanced Materials and Processing Branch
NASA Langley Research Center



Safety

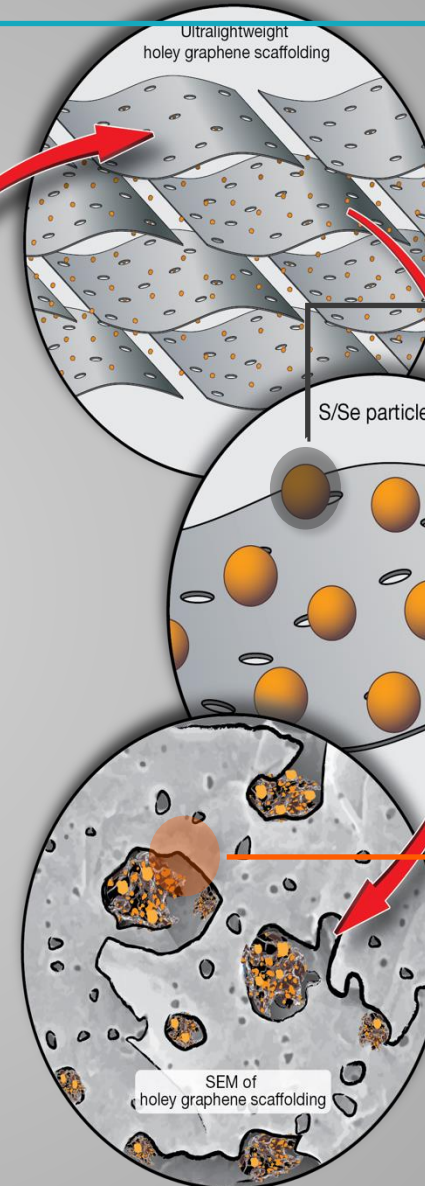
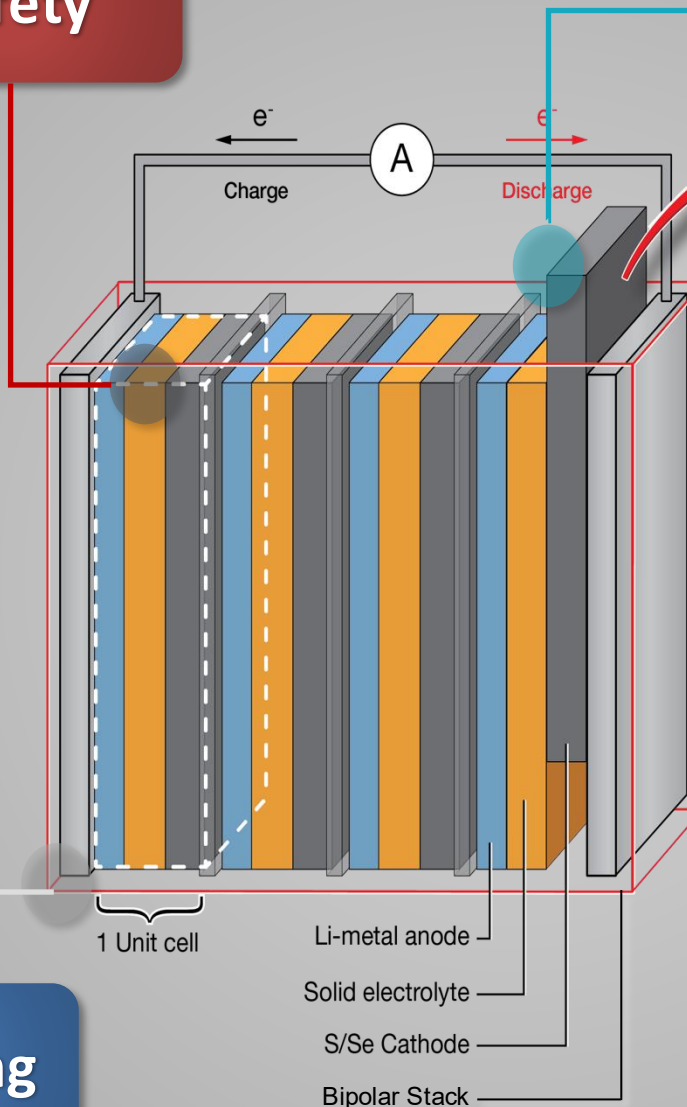
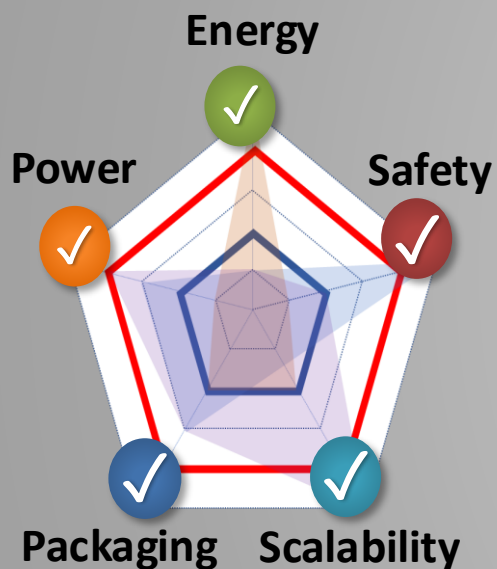
Scalability

Energy

Power

Packaging

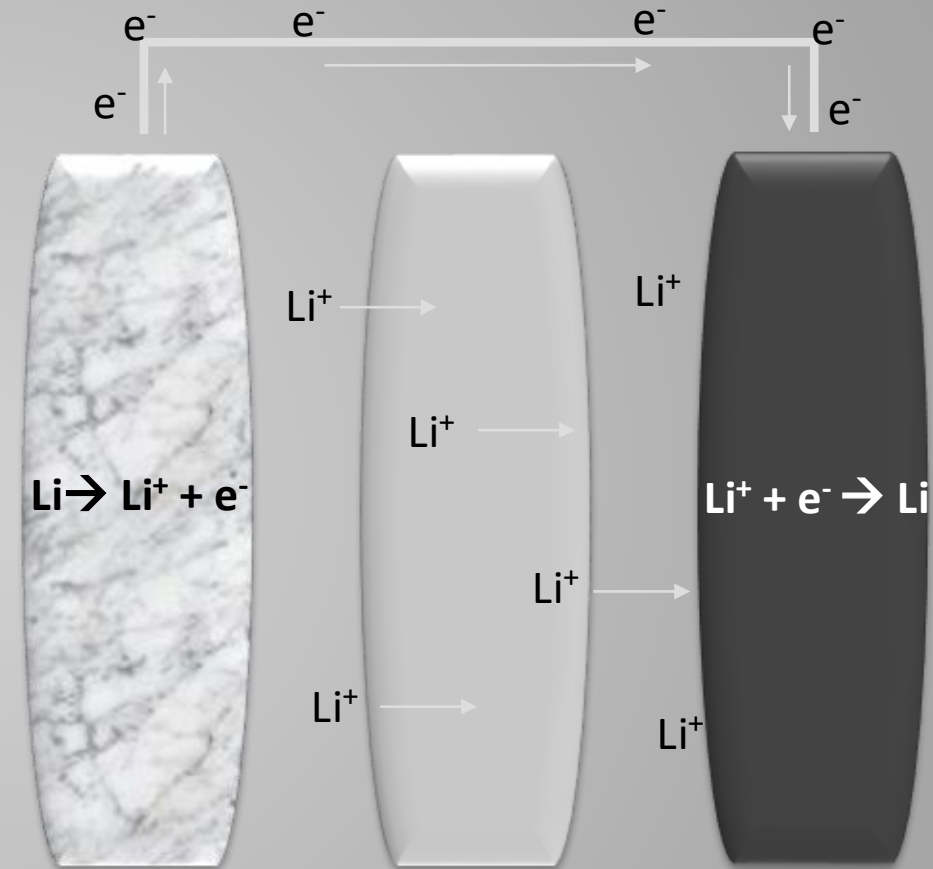
- State-of-the-art lithium-ion batteries
- Lithium sulfur batteries
- Solid state batteries



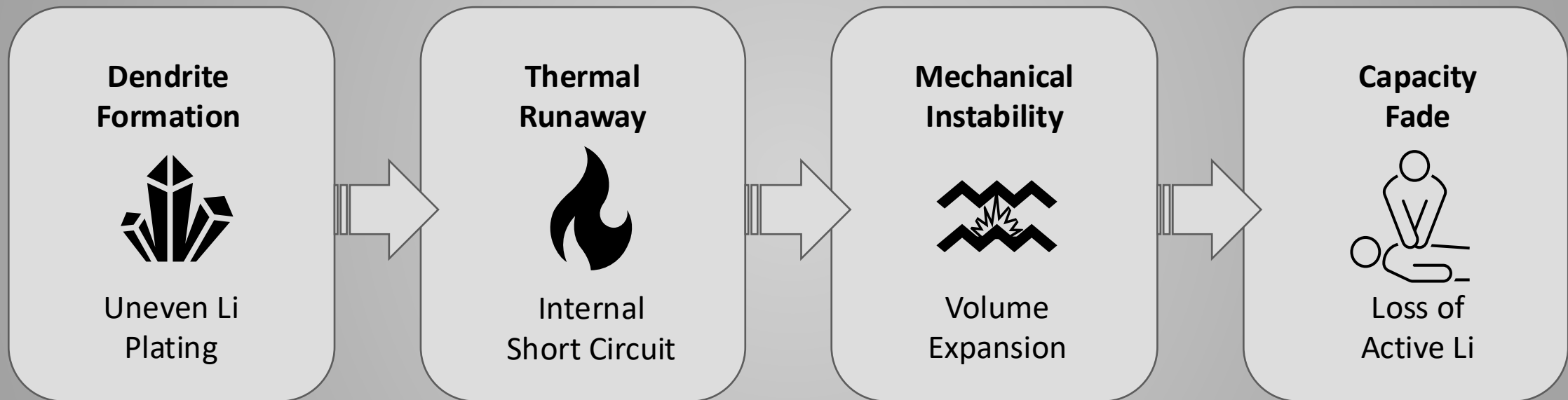
SABERS: Solid-state Architecture Batteries for Enhanced Rechargeability and Safety

Battery Component Breakdown

- **Anode**- Electron and Ion source- usually Li
- **Electrolyte**- Bridge which allows ions to travel
- **Cathode**- Electron and Ion housing

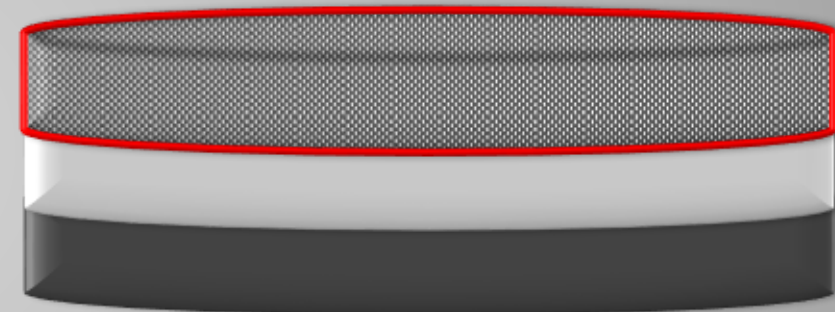


Why Lithium Anodes Fail



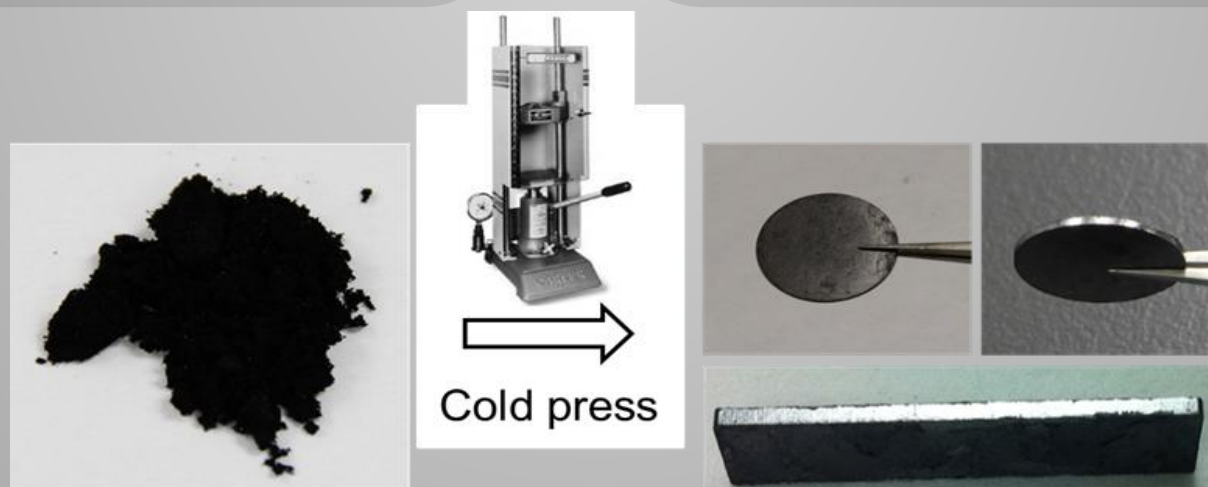
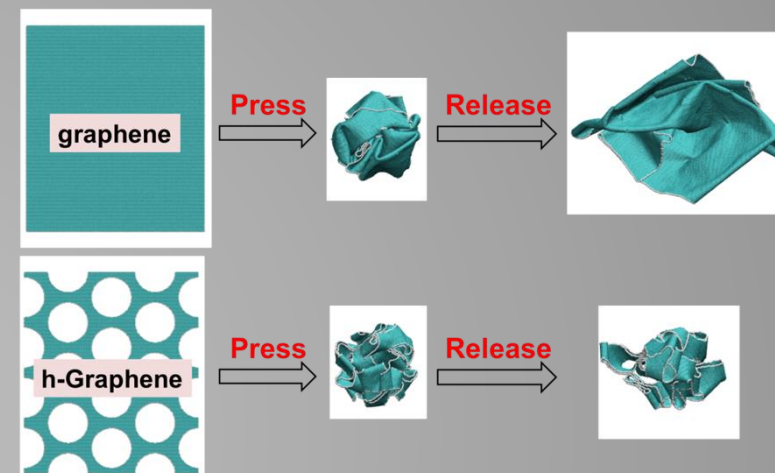
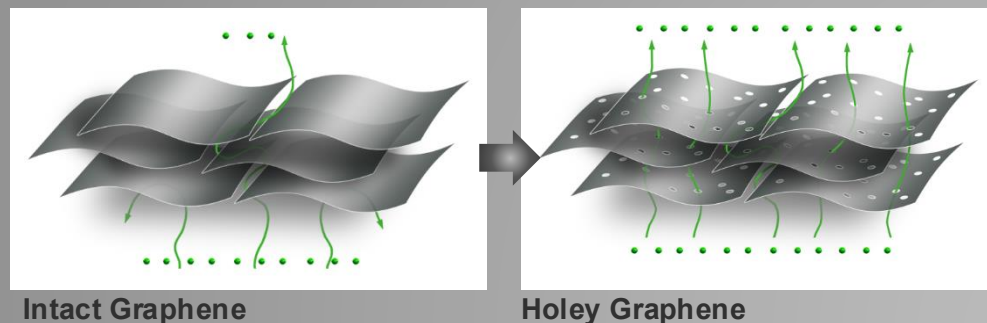
Anode-Free Solid-State Battery

- **Cathode-** Li stored in transition metal oxide framework instead of Li Chip
- **Solid Electrolyte-** Allows Li^+ to travel through cell
- **Anode Place Holder-** Housing for Li



Unit Cell

Holey Graphene: Always Saves the Day





Tuning Lithium Deposition

Lithiophilicity
Surface Affinity

Nucleation Overpotential
Energy Barrier

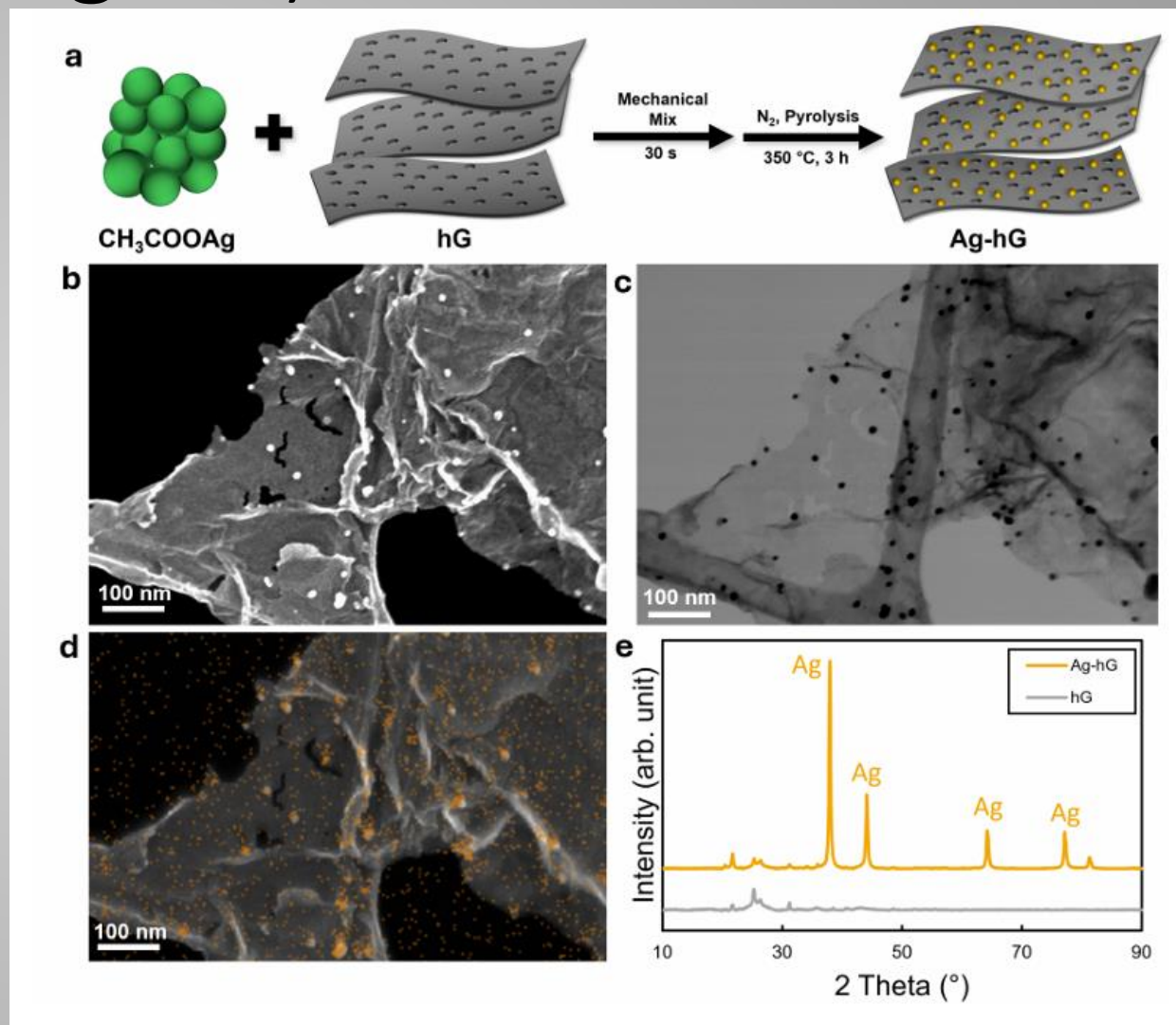


Ion Transport
Mobility

Silver-Holey Graphene (Ag-hG)

The Ag-hG hybrid material:

- Facile, solvent-free preparation
- Ag nanoparticles <20 nm
- Metallic Ag nanoparticles supported on hG sheet surfaces

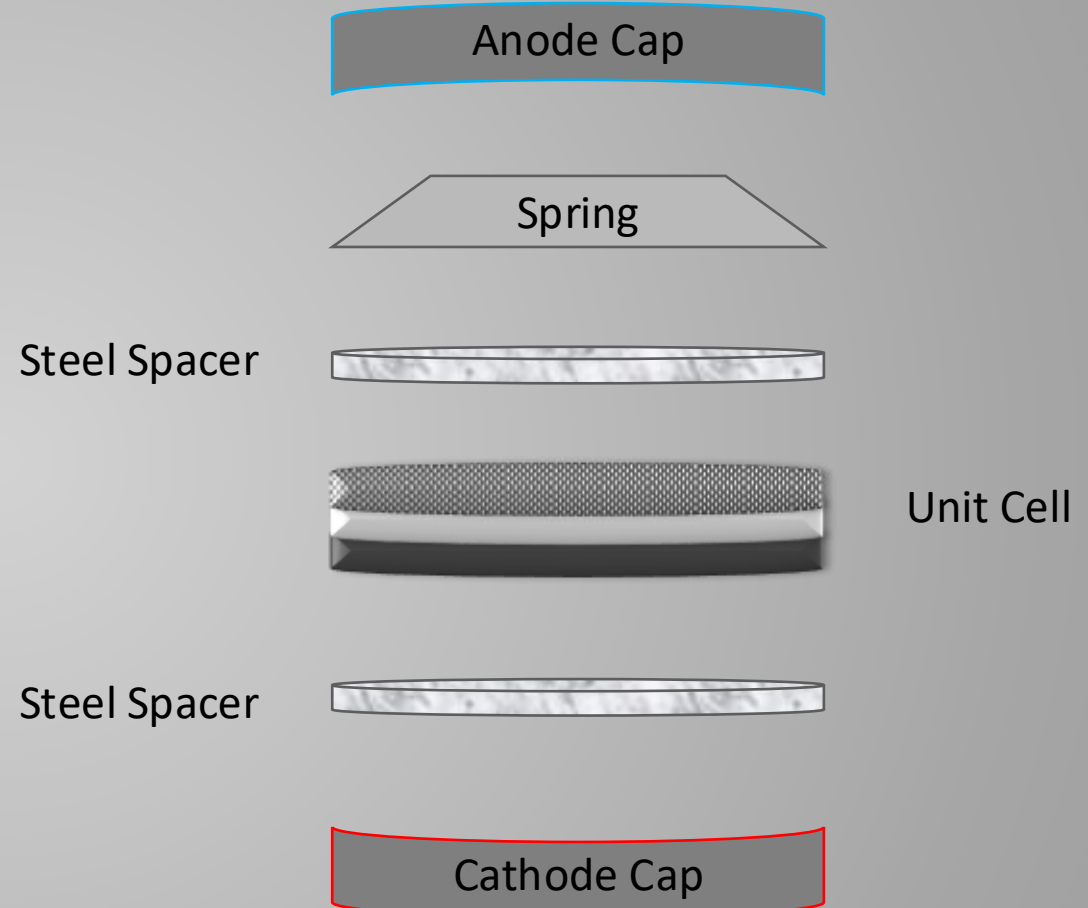


Anode-Free Li-NMC Battery

- **Cathode-** NMC (Lithium Nickel Manganese Cobalt Oxide)
 - Li stored in transition metal oxide framework instead of Li Chip
- **Electrolyte-** LPSC ($\text{Li}_6\text{PS}_5\text{Cl}$)
 - Allows Li^+ to travel through cell

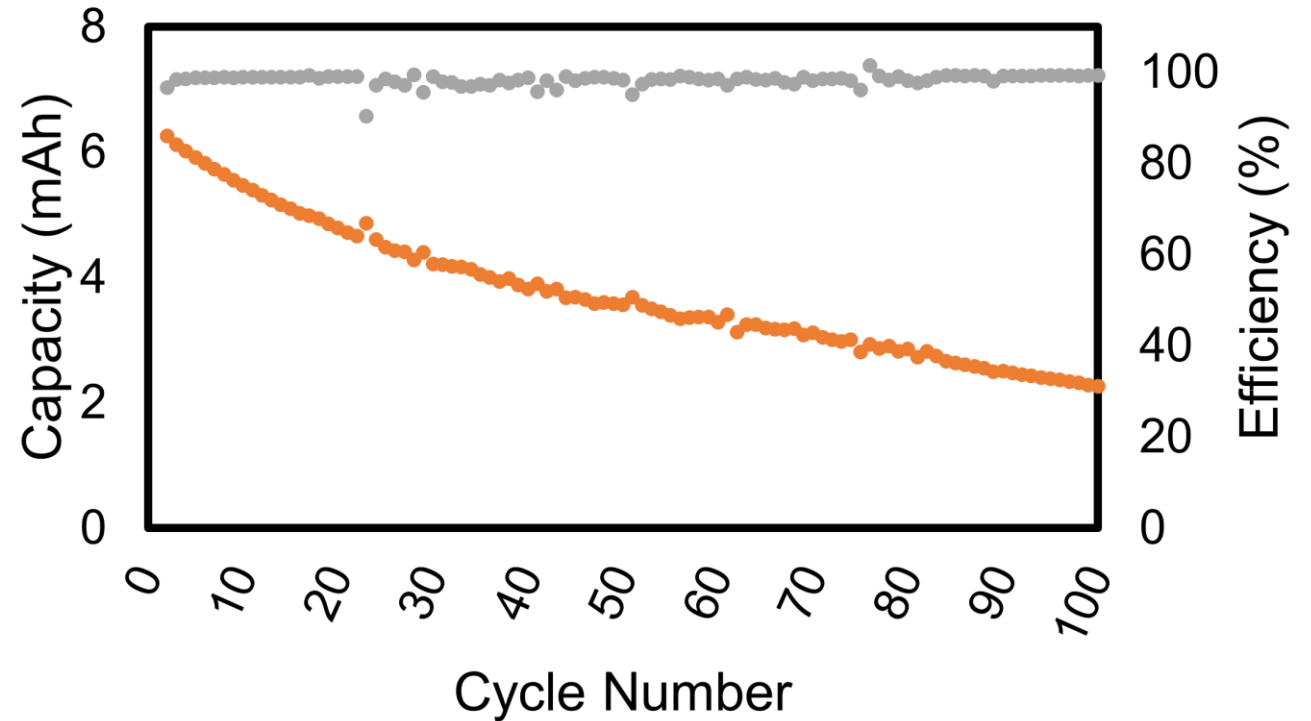
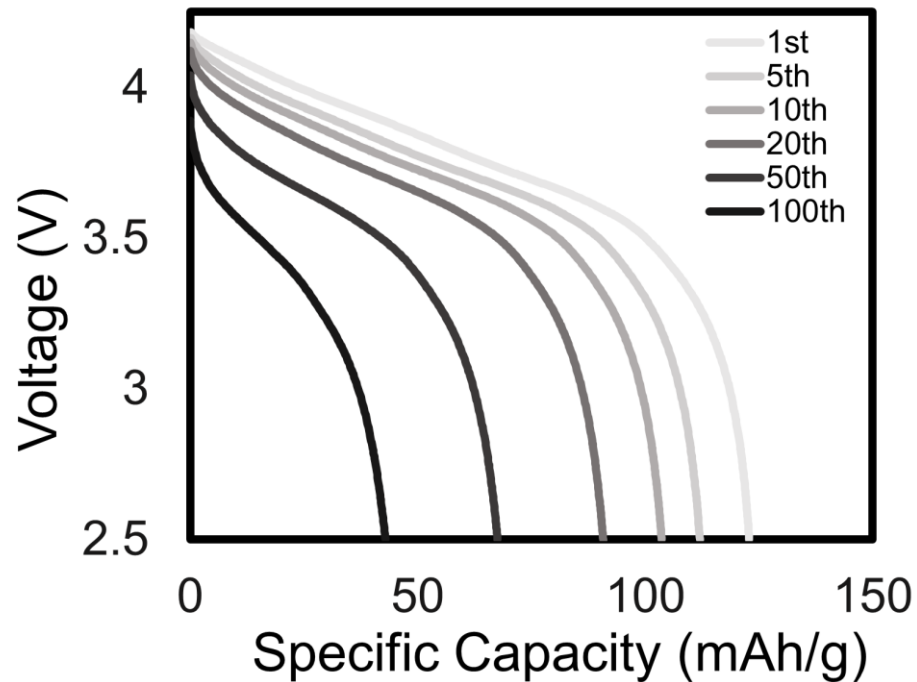
Anode Place Holder- Ag-hG

- Ag metal inside hG to act as anchor points for Li^+



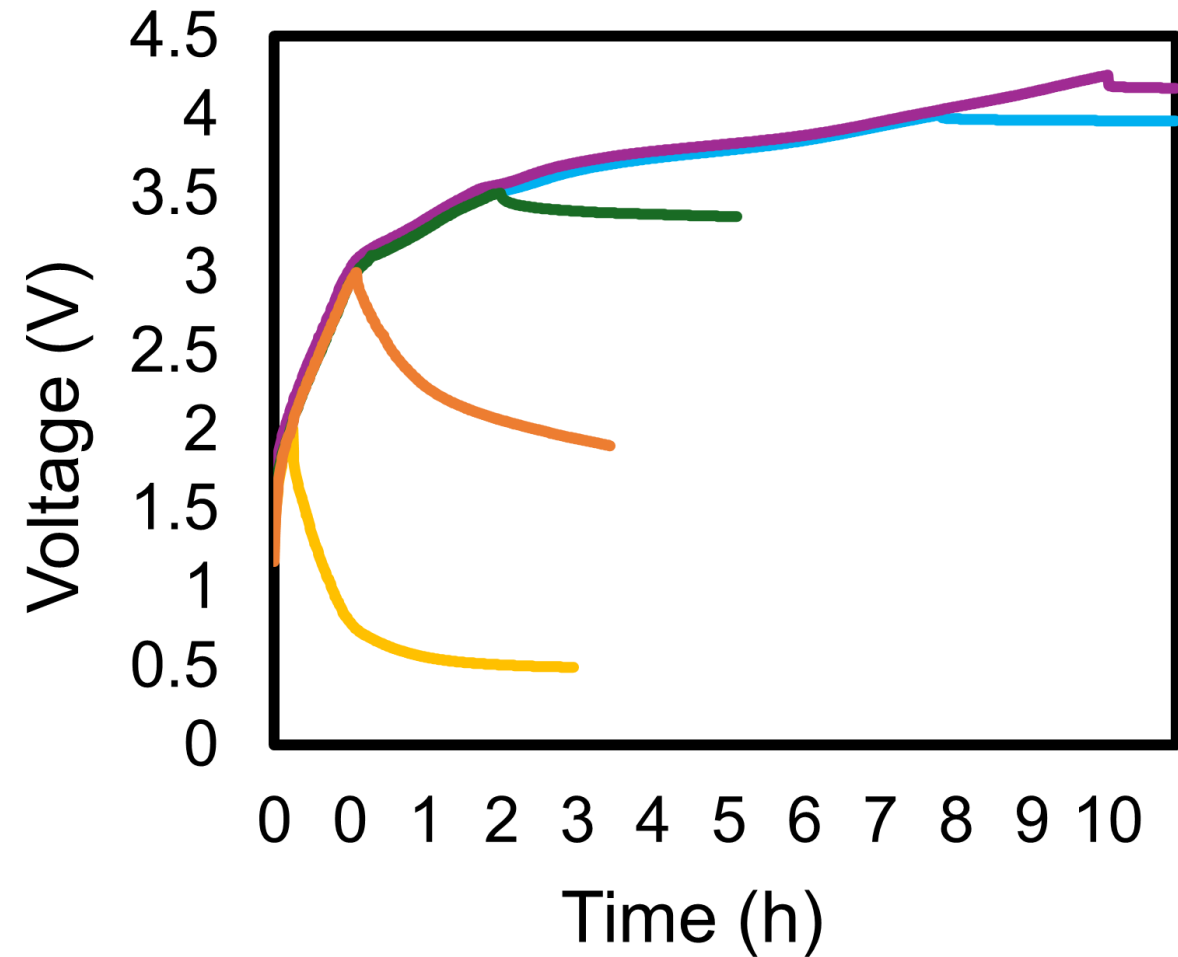
“Anode-free” = “Reservoir-free” (i.e., no pre-existing and excess metallic Li)

Cell Cycling Performance



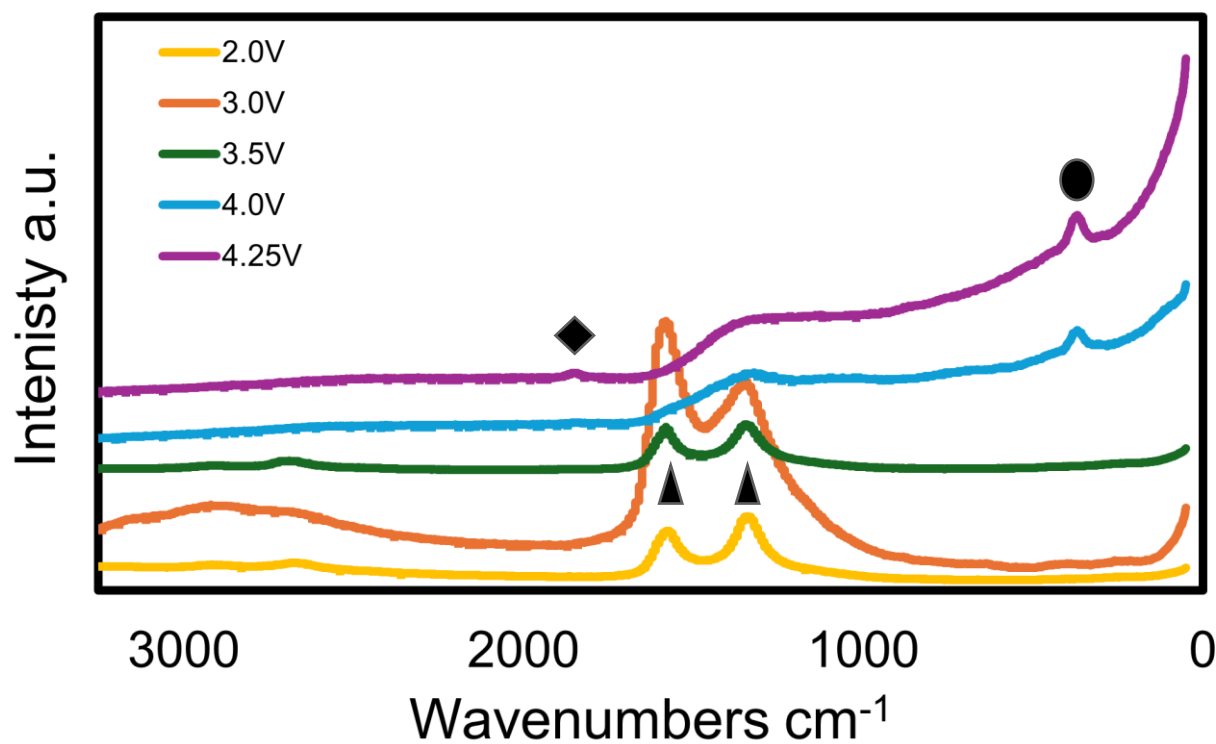
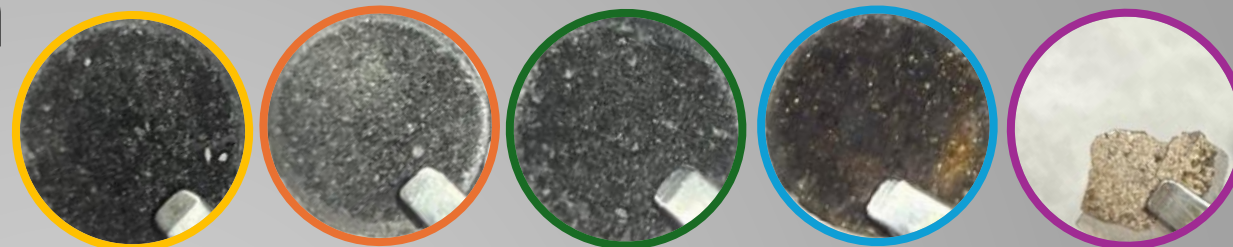
- **Cell architecture:** 64mg NMC Cathode at 30mg/cm² active mass loading, 90mg LPSC, 8mg 1:3 Ag-hG as anode housing.
- **Cycling conditions:** First charge at C/10 (1.062mA), then cycled at C/5 (2.124mA).

Voltage Relaxation Indicates Interfacial Stabilization



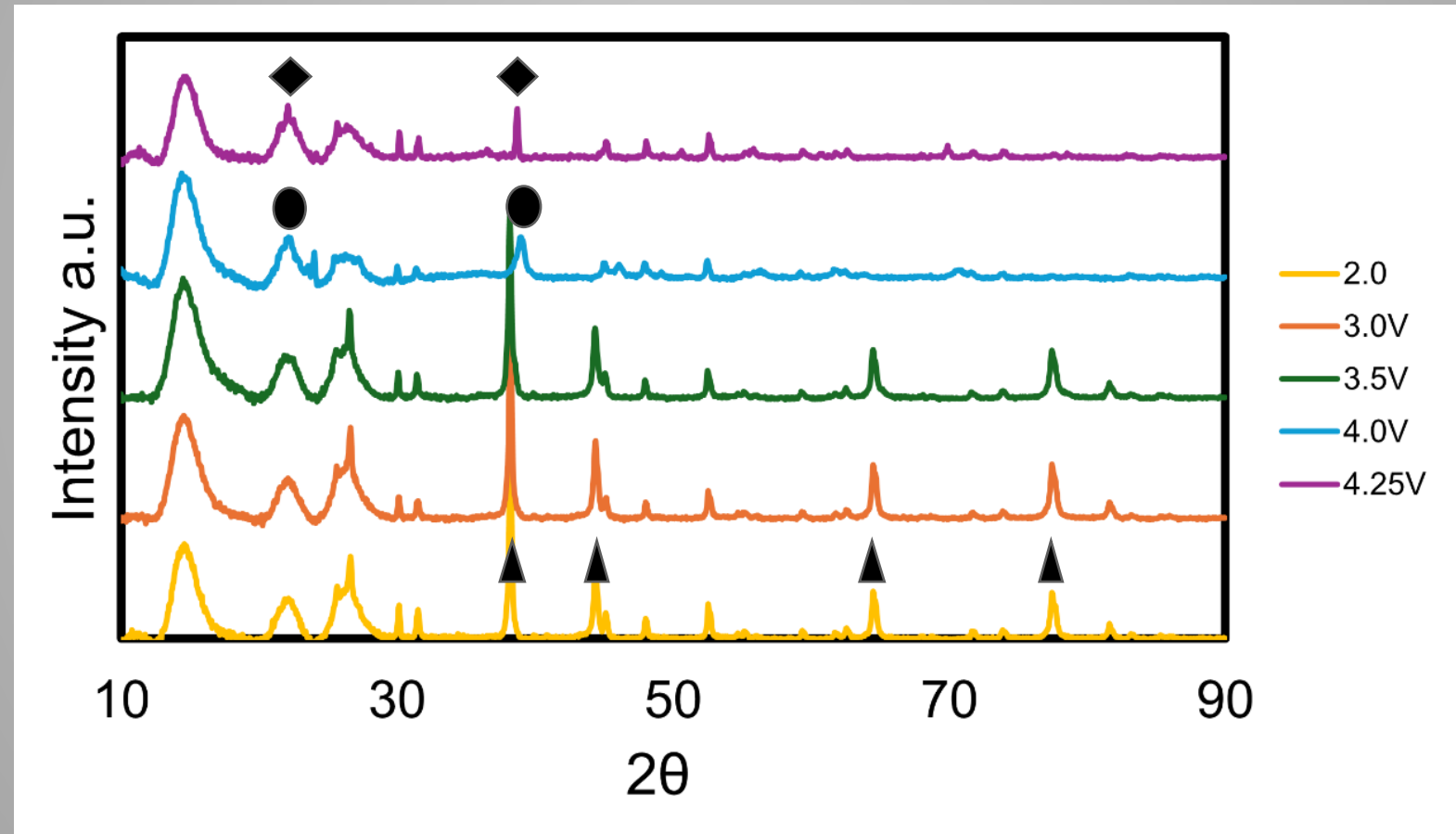
Testing voltage relaxation behavior at various points of charging voltage.

Li-Ag Alloy Formation



Raman spectroscopy and optical photographs suggested Li-Ag alloy forms when the cell was charged to ~3V

Li-Ag Alloy Formation

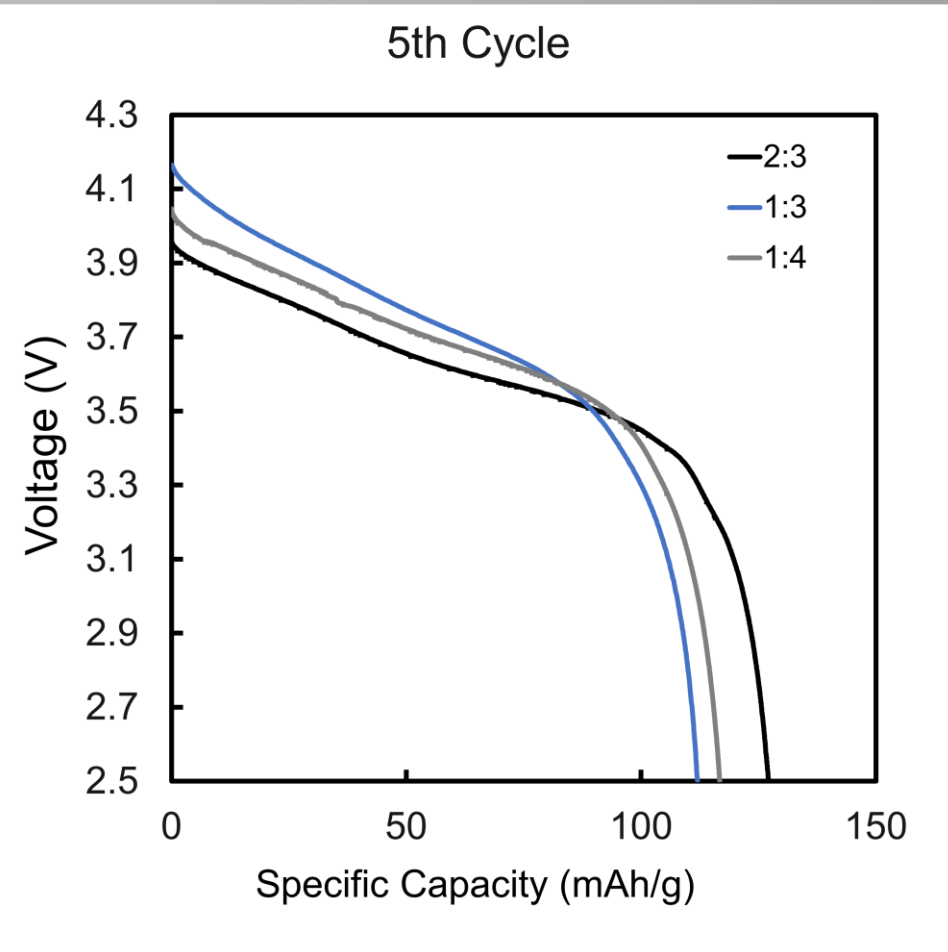


X-Ray diffraction (XRD) data further supports Li-Ag alloy formation

Discharge Retention

Ratio	5 th Cycle	20 th Cycle	% Lost
1:3	112.0076	90.7575	18.97%
2:3	127.1402	118.4091	6.87%
1:4	116.7614	86.7234	25.73%

Ag:hG ratio at 2:3 was found to be optimal for cycling stability.

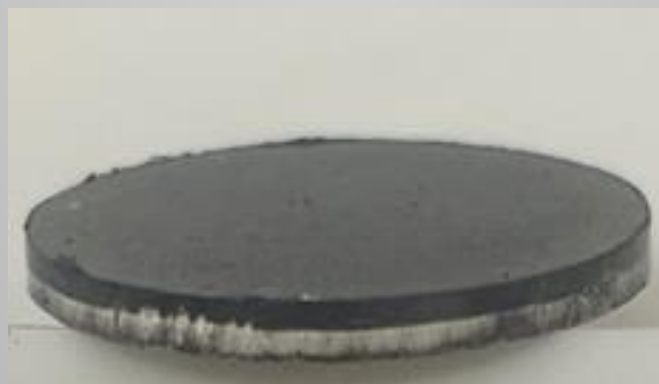


Lab Success... Manufacturing Reality



First Place

Good performance, moderate processability



People's Choice

Moderate performance, good processability

"Dry Compressible Anode Interlayer Design Enabling All Solid-State Batteries at Low Stack Pressure." Jason S. Packard, Yi Lin* et. al. , *ACS Appl. Energy Mater.* **2026**, DOI: 10.1021/acsaem.5c02931

Acknowledgements

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- SABERS Team
 - Especially Sean and Marion
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