



High-capacity Silicon Anodes

Made with MXene viscous aqueous ink

Overview

This is a new class of conductive binder to fabricate high-capacity Si/2D conductive materials electrodes without any additional polymer or Carbon black.

Traditional polymeric binder is not mechanically robust enough to withstand the stress induced during lithiation/delithiation. This leads to severe disruption of the conduction networks. This results in rapid capacity fade and poor lifetime.

This technology uses MXene inks, titanium carbide (Ti₃C₂T_x) and carbonitride (Ti₃CNT_x) as the conductive binder for producing high-capacity nanoscale Si/MXene electrode

Advantages

- Radically improve the energy density of Li-ion batteries by replacing the state-of-the-art current electrodes with a novel MXene composite.
- Negates the need for the binder and conductive additives found in today's electrodes.
- Compatible with the existing technologies and processes.
- The estimated energy density in full-cells is : 250 Wh/kg (traditional) vs 450 Wh/kg (our MX/Si).

Applications

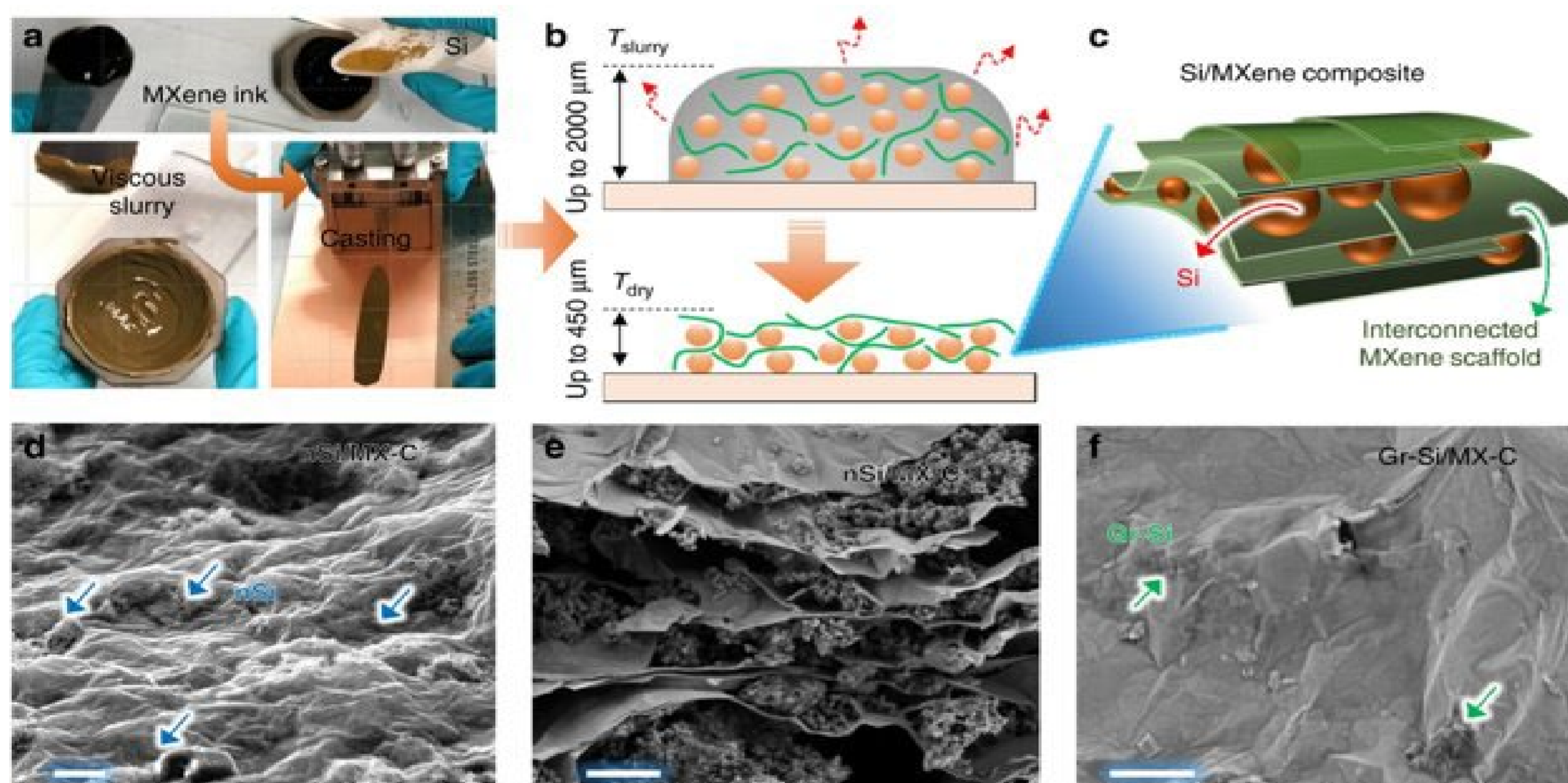
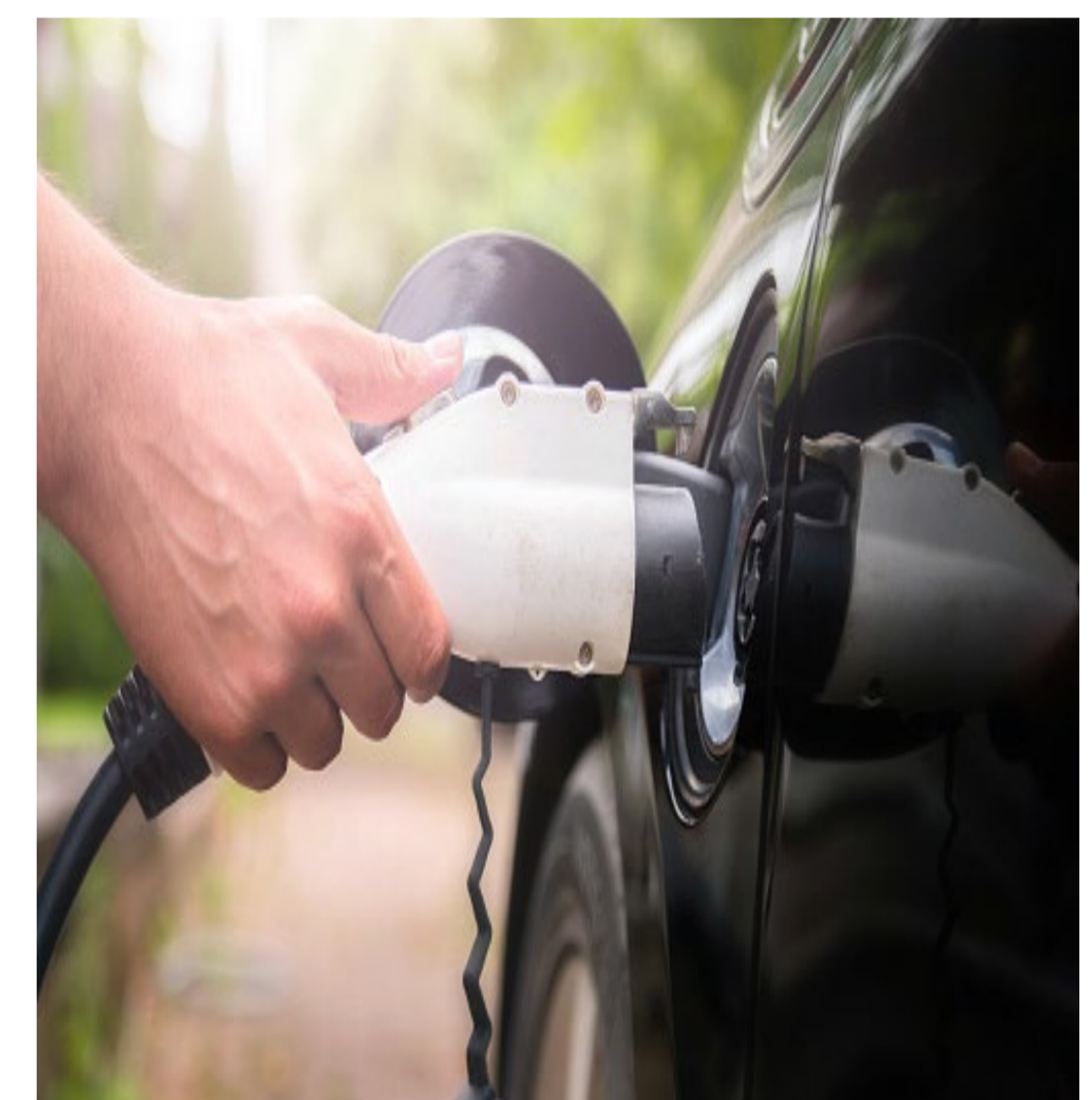
- Deep cycle and starter batteries
- Can be used in many battery types and shapes
- Adaptable to emergent battery technologies e.g. printed microbatteries

Technology Status

- Research collaboration
- Available to License

Publications

Full characterisation and performance data can be found in this publication:
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-08383-y>



Technology Sector

Batteries, electric vehicles, consumer electronics etc.

Patent Details

EPO application in National Phase
[WO2020144289A1](https://www.patent.gov.ie/wo/2020144289A1)

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