

Improving the Tapped Density of the Cathode Material to make a Lithium-ion Battery Hold More Energy



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Abstract: Tapped density is one of two important physical properties of electrode materials and affects the energy density of a Li-ion battery (LIB). The other important physical property is the particle size distribution which provides the appropriate information to optimize the grinding parameters during production. Improving the tapped density can also optimize the high-energy-density during LIB manufacture. Thus, it is necessary for the LIB producer to determine in advance, what is the most optimal and achievable tapped density and then using this parameter as the “gold standard” measure samples from the process during production until they match or come close to the “gold standard” measurement. The easy-to-use BeDensi T Pro series is an ideal tapped density tester because it is an economical device which delivers an exceptional performance with no compromises.

Key words: Tapped Density; Energy Density; LIB; LiFePO₄ Materials.

1. Introduction

Li-ion battery (LIB) is widely used in 3C products (Computer, Communication, and Consumer Electronics), also known as “Information Appliances”. Because the size of 3C products is not large, they are often referred to as “3C small appliances”. As shown on the picture in Figure 1a other devices using LIB include electronic vehicles, and stationary energy storage systems. LIB is used out of all other choices because it has the highest energy-density of practical rechargeable batteries, as demonstrated in the graph depicted in Figure 1b.

Due to these volume-constrained applications, the volumetric energy density of a battery is a necessary parameter to consider. The volumetric energy density is the amount of energy stored per unit volume and is typically expressed in Watt-hours per liter (Wh/L). A Li-ion battery with a higher volumetric energy density will hold more energy than a similar volume one with a lower energy density. Also, when installing the LIB into the appropriate product there is often a size limitation so a smaller size higher-energy-density LIB is

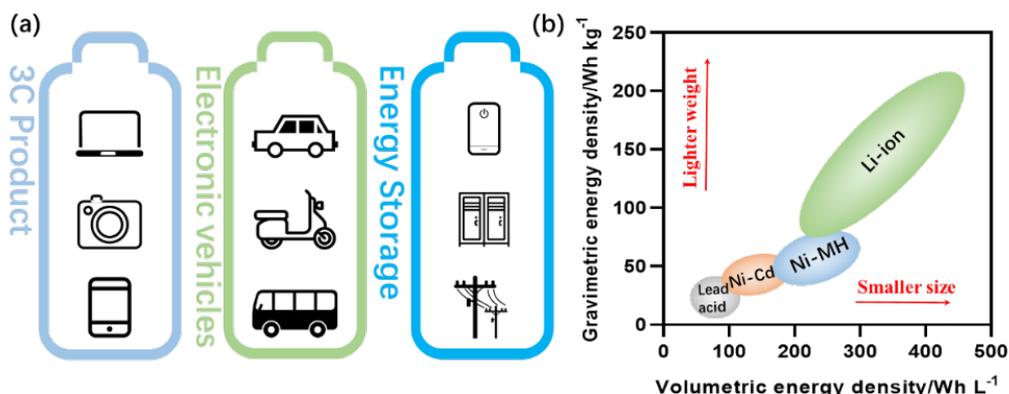


Figure 1. Applications of Li-ion battery (a) and energy density of rechargeable batteries (b).

Table 1. Theoretical and tapped density of cathode materials.

Cathode Materials	Li (Ni _x Co _y Mn _z)O ₂	LiFePO ₄	LiMn ₂ O ₄	LiCoO ₂
Theoretical density (g/cm ³)	4.85	3.60	4.31	5.10
Tapped density (g/cm ³)	2.6-2.8	0.80-1.10	2.20-2.40	2.80-3.00

a definite advantage in volume-constrained systems. So far, although extensive studies have been done to increase the energy density and power in LIBs, the achieved energy storage capability is still not adequate to meet the growing markets demand.^[1]

To achieve a high volumetric energy density, the active materials in the LIB cathode electrode must have high tapped density. Table 1 shows the difference between the theoretical and the tapped densities of active materials in a typical cathode. These active materials include LiCoO₂ (LCO), Li (Ni_xCo_yMn_z)O₂ (NCM), LiFePO₄ (LFP) and LiMn₂O₄. In general, the tapped density is massively related to the particle size, particle size distribution, morphology, etc.^[2] It is expected that the density can be improved by optimization the production process. Several parameters can specifically be optimized such as precursor preparation, calcination, and grinding. Cathode active materials are mixed with a binder or conductive agent and coated on an Aluminum collector followed by roll pressing. The packaging density of electrodes will be improved to hold more energy with the same volume.

The grinding time directly influences the particle size distribution (PSD) of the cathode powder materials. The PSD has a great influence on the tapped density. The primary goal of this application note was to see the relationship of the PSD on the tapped density of LIB cathode materials.

2. Experimental

The tapped densities of two LiFePO₄ (LFP) samples prepared under different grind times were characterized using the BeDensi T2 with two workstations. The experiments were tested in accordance with ASTM B527-20 standard, with 50 g sample being used to pour into the cylinder.^[3] The drop height used was 3 mm and the tapping speed was 200 taps/min and the total tapping time lasted 8 minutes. The particle size distribution of the samples was measured in less than a minute by laser diffraction using the Betsizer ST.

3. Results

3.1 Tapped Density

The figure 2a shows that the tapped volume of LFP-1 and LFP-2 powders is 55.5 ml and 46.0 ml, respectively. The calculation reports from the instrument display that the tapped density for LFP-1 was 0.89 (g/cm³) for LFP-2 was 1.08 (g/cm³). 10 replicates were reported in figure 2b for each sample, which confirms that the test results were highly repeatable. There are three reasons for the accurate and repeatable results: a) the test method meets the ASTM B527-20 standard b) the tester has a device that rotates the cylinder to minimize any possible separation of the mass during tapping c) the cylinders are graduated and are read from 3 different angles as shown in figure 3, and then a mean value is obtained from all three readings to ascertain an average value which is used to calculate the tapped density.

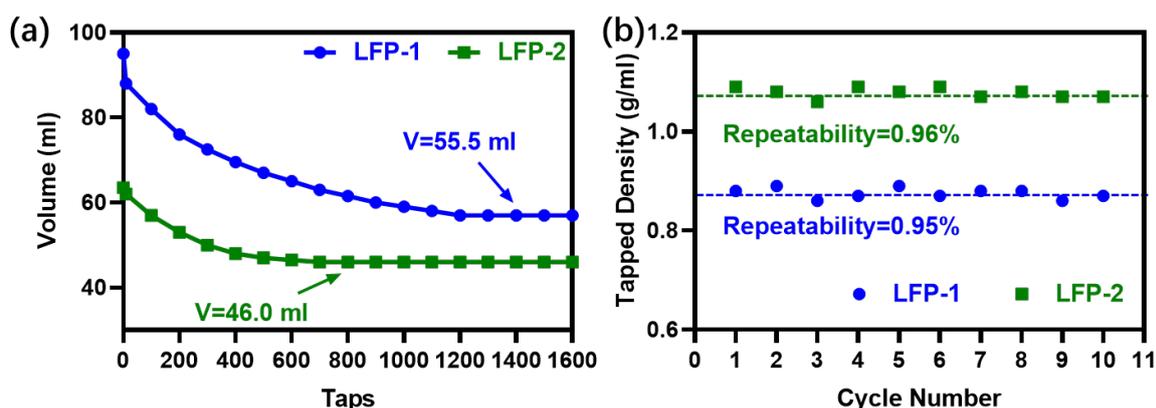


Figure 2. (a) sample volume changes during tapping, (b) 10 repeat sample measurements of tapped density



Figure 3. The BeDensi T2 Pro with the easy-to-read graduated cylinders

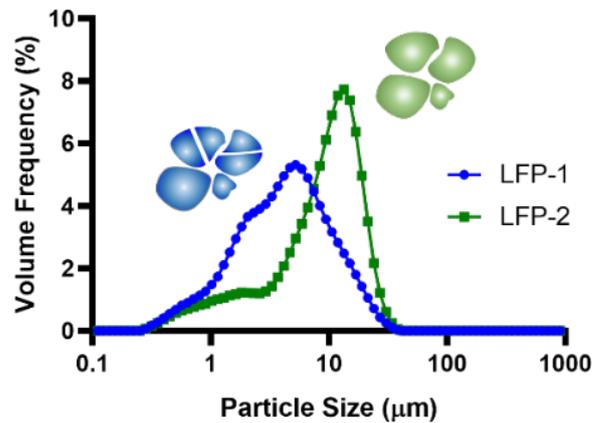


Figure 4. The PSD of two samples ranging from 0.28 to 38.41

Table 1. Theoretical and tapped density of cathode materials.

Sample	D_{\min} (μm)	D_{10} (μm)	D_{50} (μm)	D_{90} (μm)	D_{\max} (μm)
LFP-1	0.28	1.10	4.08	12.21	38.41
LFP-2	0.28	1.46	9.21	18.07	38.41

3.2 Particle size distribution (PSD)

After the tapped density measurements, the particle size distributions (PSD) of the two LFP were studied. The results, as displayed in figure 4, show that PSDs of both samples have the same range of 0.28 to 38.41 μm , while the D_{50} for LFP-2 are 9.21 μm , compared to 4.08 μm for LFP-1.

So, both samples have the same PSD range, while the D_{50} of LFP-1 is smaller than LFP-2 leading to a lower tapped density. Ying et al. reported that the smaller the average particle size, the lower the tap-density is. [4] In this case, increasing the grinding time will reduce the particle size as illustrated by LFP-1 in figure 4.

The resultant effect of this reduction in size leads to a decreased density occupying a larger volume in these samples. To understand the relationship of tapped density and PSD, the tapped density tester and laser diffraction analyzer are necessary for you optimize the production process and manufacture high quality LIBs.

4. Conclusion

The reports which the BeDensi T Pro Series instrument display confirm that the optimal tapped density has been attained by tuning particle size distribution. As one of important properties of cathode electrode material, tapped

density should be improved during preparation process to make Li ion battery hold more energy in the same volume of material. Therefore, it is necessary for LIB manufacturer to employ an easy-to-use and highly efficient tapped density tester to characterize the tapped density of the electrode materials in rapid time. The BeDensi T Pro Series is ideally suitable to measure the electrode materials for research, development stages testing to production control.

5. Reference

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