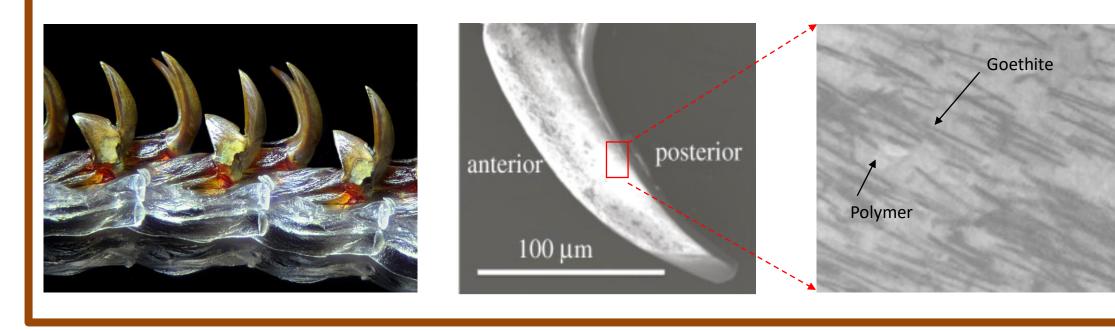
3D Printing of Iron Hydroxide-based Anode with Bioinspired Structures for Lithium-Ion Batteries

1. Introduction

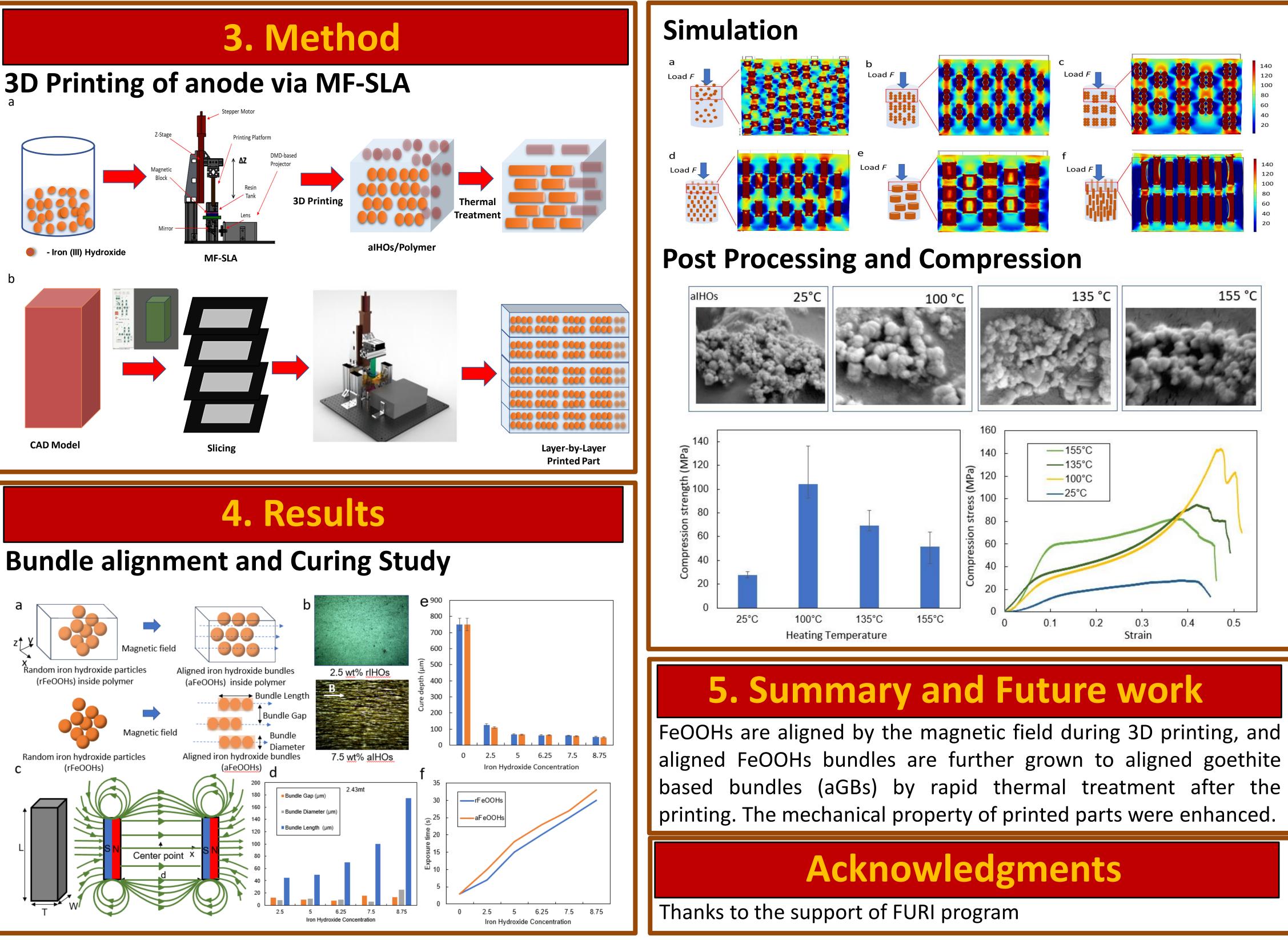
Over the course of centuries, nature has evolved complex material systems, such as the Bouligand type structure seen in Mantis shrimp and the pseudo-orthogonal structures in weevil rostrums that exhibit remarkable mechanical properties that are attributed to unique microstructures. In a recent study, the teeth of limpets exhibited the strongest mechanical strength, with a linear elastic modulus of 120+/- 30 GPa, through a polymer composite matrix with aligned goethite fibers formed through a biomineralization process. The aligned fiber in a protein-based polymer matrix provides an attractive design inspiration for the mechanical enhancement of lithium-ion battery (LIBs) anodes where conventional fabrication methods encounter a bottleneck in controlling geometric morphologies.



2. Abstract

This proposed research is motivated to address the current manufacturing challenge of LIBs anodes by using a novel 3D printing approach to fabricate highly controlled morphologies within LIBs. Consequently, a magnetically assisted 3D projection based-stereolithography (MF-SLA) was successfully used to rapidly fabrication the LIB anode with enhanced mechanical properties than the conventional anode via bioinspired microscale architectures.

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