



nmRC **CASE STUDY**

Investigating the internal structure of Mg ion batteries

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Preparing and imaging thin sections of Mg battery deposits

FIB-SEM lift out and TEM case study



Li-ion batteries are used in a range of technologies from laptops to electric vehicles.

However, we are fast approaching a theoretical energy limit for this type of cell chemistry.

They also use unsustainable materials such as cobalt, and therefore next generation battery compositions are being studied.

These include **magnesium** based technologies.

Pros	Cons
High volumetric capacity: (3833 mAh cm ⁻³ vs 2046 mAh cm ⁻³)	Development of cathodes is limited by poor
Substantially more abundant than lithium	ion insertion kinetics
Cheaper than Li: Li (13\$/kg), Mg (2.5\$/kg)	Poor compatibility with current electrolytes and electrodes
Cell cycling doesn't incur dendrite growth	







The aim of this study is to characterise the structure and composition of the **deposits on the working electrode (WE)** at the nanoscale after multiple charging/discharging cycles. This is important to understand why performance may be affected over time. To achieve this, the following techniques will be used.



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The deposits on the working electrode were imaged using SEM. After an increasing number of charging/discharging cycles, it was found that the deposits grew during repeated plating and stripping.



Stripping $Mq \leftarrow Mq^{2+}$ $Mg \rightarrow Mg^{2+}$ 5.0 2.5 *j* / mA cm⁻² 00 -2.5 50th 75th 100th -5.0 -0.8 -0.4 0.0 0.8 0.4 E vs Mg²⁺/Mg / V

Plating

EDS mapping of the deposit after 30 cycles.

SEM images of the deposit after 1, 30, and 100 cycles showing aggregation upon increasing cycles.

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CHEMICAL AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF DEPOSIT CROSS SECTION

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To examine the internal structure and composition of the deposit, FIB milling was employed coupled with in-situ EDS mapping. This revealed **three distinct regions**: a Mg core, a MgO-rich inner shell, and the outer shell.

0

2

2 3 4 Distance / μm



Sequential FIB milling through the deposit.





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FIB LIFT OUT FOR TEM ANALYSIS

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To gain a more **detailed understanding of the pores** within the deposits, a FIB lift out was performed to produce and extract a thin section (50 µm) suitable for further TEM analysis. The steps below show the process to lift out the **thinned section** onto a support grid.







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TEM IMAGING OF THIN SECTION



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The thin section was transferred into the TEM under a **controlled atmosphere** using a glovebox and an air-free TEM holder.



Air free transfer using a glovebox

TEM analysis showed the structure was a **crystalline-aggregate** with d-spacings observed corresponding to MgO (2 - 2.5 Å) and MgF (3.4 Å), which were also confirmed by in-situ EELS analysis.







- Initial SEM imaging of the deposits showed that they grew over time due to repeated plating and stripping.
- FIB-SEM coupled with in-situ EDS allowed the internal structure and composition of the deposits to be examined and found that there were three distinct regions: a Mg core, a MgO-rich inner shell, and the outer shell.
- Using FIB lift out combined with air free transfer into a TEM provided thin section imaging which showed crystalline structure consisting of areas of MgO and MgF.



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The FIB-SEM-EDS and TEM-EELS analysis documented here were performed at the Nanoscale and Microscale Research Centre

(nmRC) at the University of Nottingham. www.nottingham.ac.uk/nmrc



This work was published in Energy Storage Materials:

Dimogiannis, K., Sankowski, A., et al. Structure and chemical composition of the Mg electrode during cycling in a simple glyme electrolyte. Energy Storage Mater. 67, 103280 (2024).

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 If you wish to get in touch with us to discuss the information provided, raise a query/concern or provide feedback then please feel free to get in touch via any of the methods listed below:

nmRC Commercial Services Cripps South Building University Park Nottingham NG7 2RD Dr Lee Johnson GSK Carbon Neutral Laboratory Innovation Road Nottingham NG7 2TU

Email: Website: Social media: nmcs@nottingham.ac.uk www.nottingham.ac.uk/nmrc-commercial X (@uonnmrc) and LinkedIn Email: lee.johnson@nottingham.ac.uk Website: www.thenamilab.com