

Aktuelle Trends in der Batterieforschung

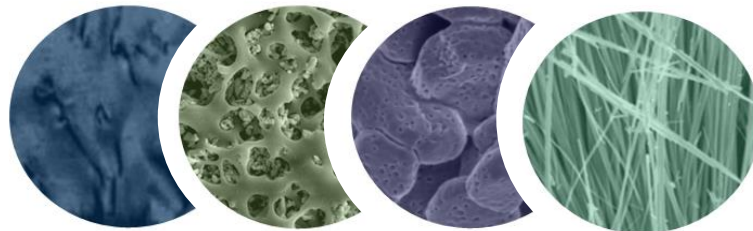
Dr. Ruben Kühnel

Scientist

Laboratory Materials for Energy Conversion
ruben-simon.kuehnel@empa.ch

Society of Automotive Engineers Switzerland

October 29, 2020

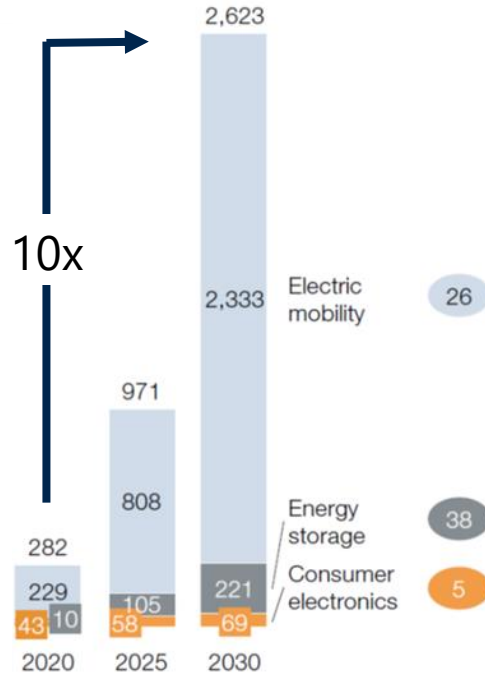


do not distribute, only for members of the Society of Automotive Engineers Switzerland

Global battery demand

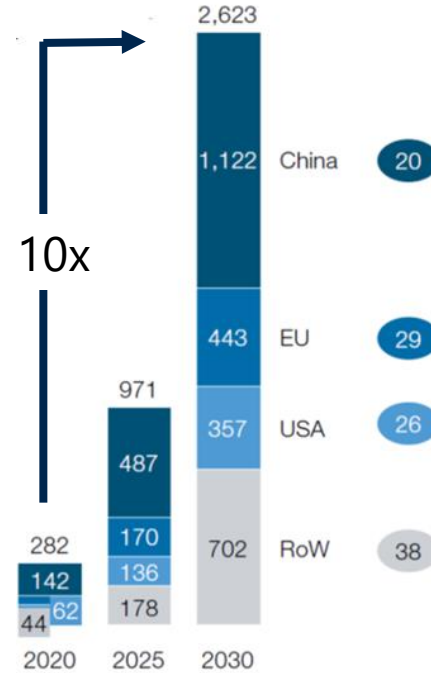
Global battery demand by application
GWh in 2030, base case

CAGR,
% p.a.



Global battery demand by region
GWh in 2030, base case

CAGR,
% p.a.



adapted from World Economic Forum Global Battery Alliance

European large-scale battery initiative

"We have to move fast because here we are in a global race. We need to prevent technological dependence on competitors."

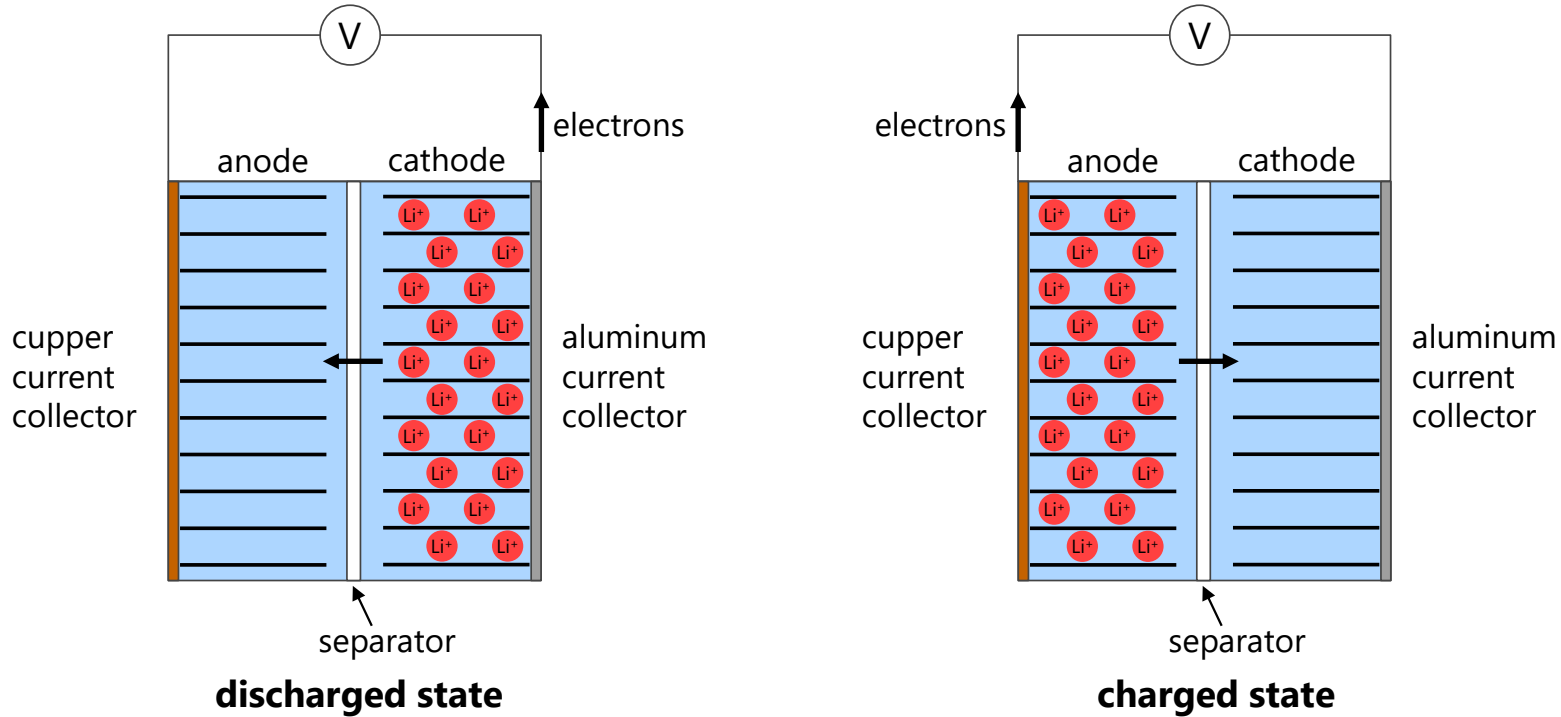
"If we act together across Europe, we can capture an emerging battery market of Euro 250 billion per year."

Maroš Šefčovič
 Vice-President European Commission



www.battery2030.eu

Key components of a lithium-ion battery

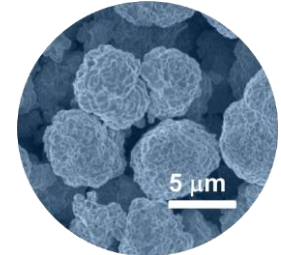
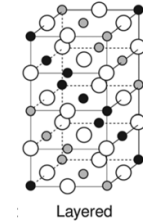
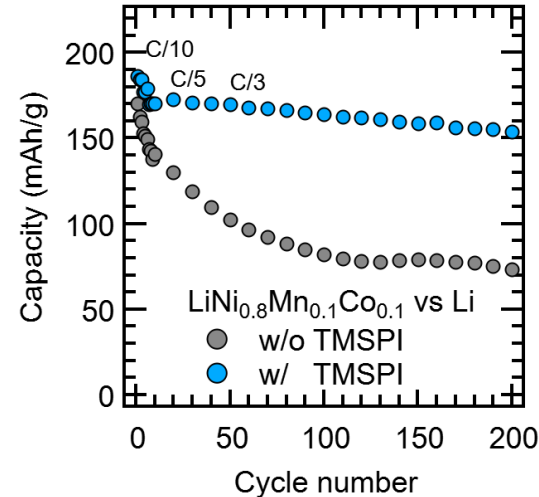


Active materials: Anode: **graphite**; Cathode: **transition metal oxides** like $\text{LiNi}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{Co}_z\text{O}_2$

Reduce cobalt in cathode

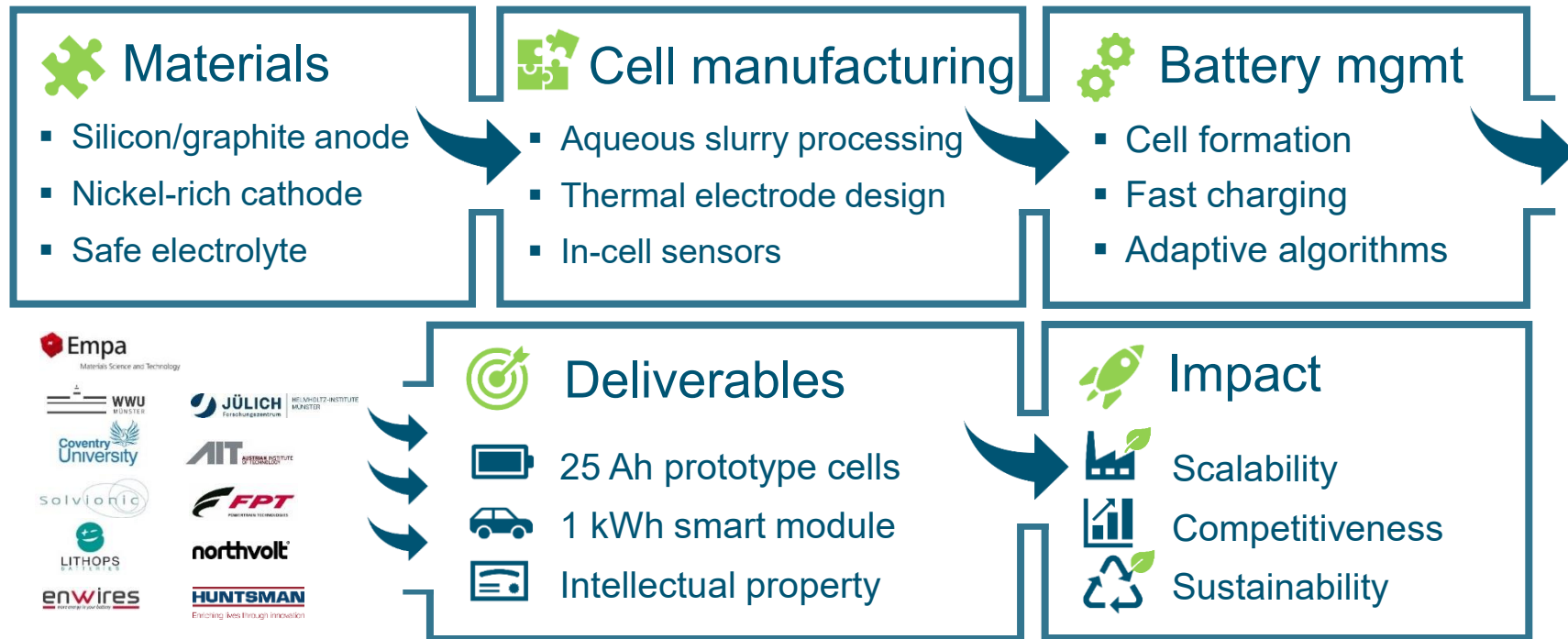
Half reaction	potential
$\text{Li}^+ + 1e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}$	-3.05 V
$\text{Na}^+ + 1e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}$	-2.71 V
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$	-0.44 V
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}$	-0.25 V
$2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2$	0.00 V
$\text{Mn}^{4+} + 1e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{3+}$	+0.19 V*
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + 1e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+0.35 V**
$\text{Co}^{4+} + 1e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^{3+}$	+0.74 V*
$\text{Ni}^{4+} + 1e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}^{3+}$	+0.77 V*
$\text{F}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{F}^-$	+2.87 V

(*-R 3 2'', **-P 2ac 2n, www.materialsprojects.org)

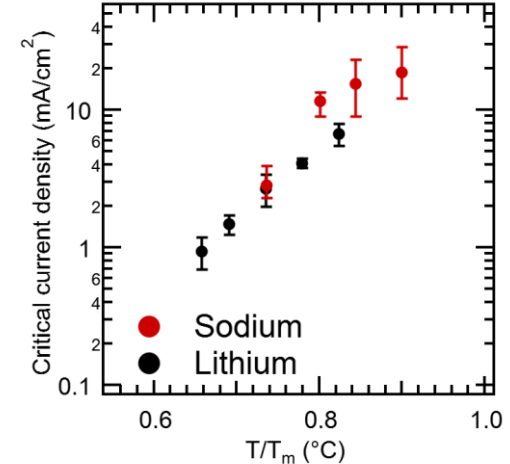
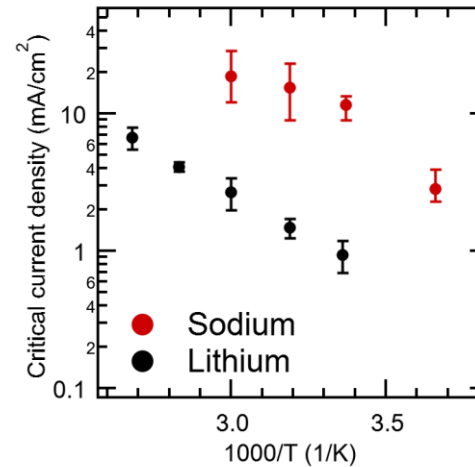
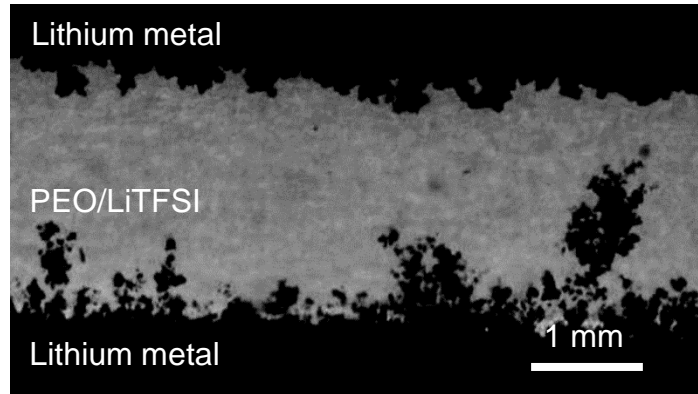


- Fluorine is the most oxidizing element
- Nickel less stable than cobalt
- 6200 Wh/kg vs 250 Wh/kg
- Stabilization through electrolyte additives

innovation chain at a glance

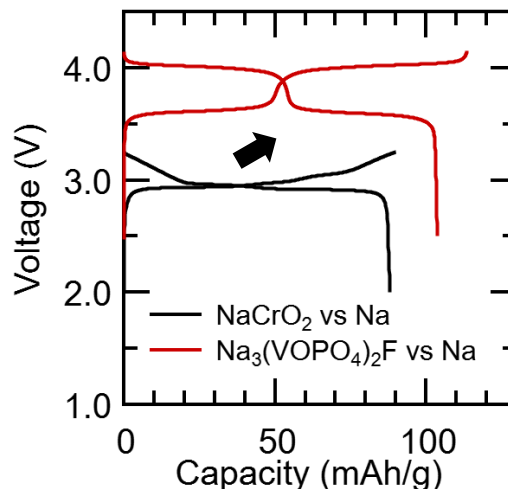
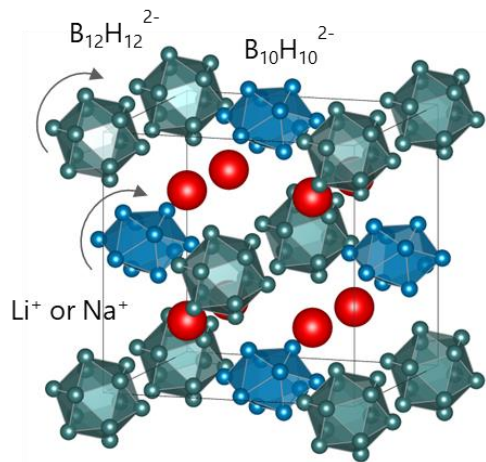


Eliminate dendrites in alkali metal anodes



- Lowest potential, highest capacity
- Dendrites prevent fast charging
- 10x faster charging with sodium vs lithium
- Patented interface conditioning

Solid-state batteries



- Solid electrolyte based on hydroborates
- Best-in-class 4 V battery
- Built-in interface passivation functionality
- Patented infiltration process

Conclusions

- Lithium-ion batteries dominate key markets due to balanced properties in terms of energy density, cycle life, safety, and costs
- Mature technology → expect incremental improvements
- Solid-state batteries with metal anodes could double the energy density, however, major technical challenges remain
- Announcements of “breakthroughs” should be critically questioned

Contact:
ruben-simon.kuehnel@empa.ch