

Innovative Prozesstechnologien für Batterien der nächsten Generation

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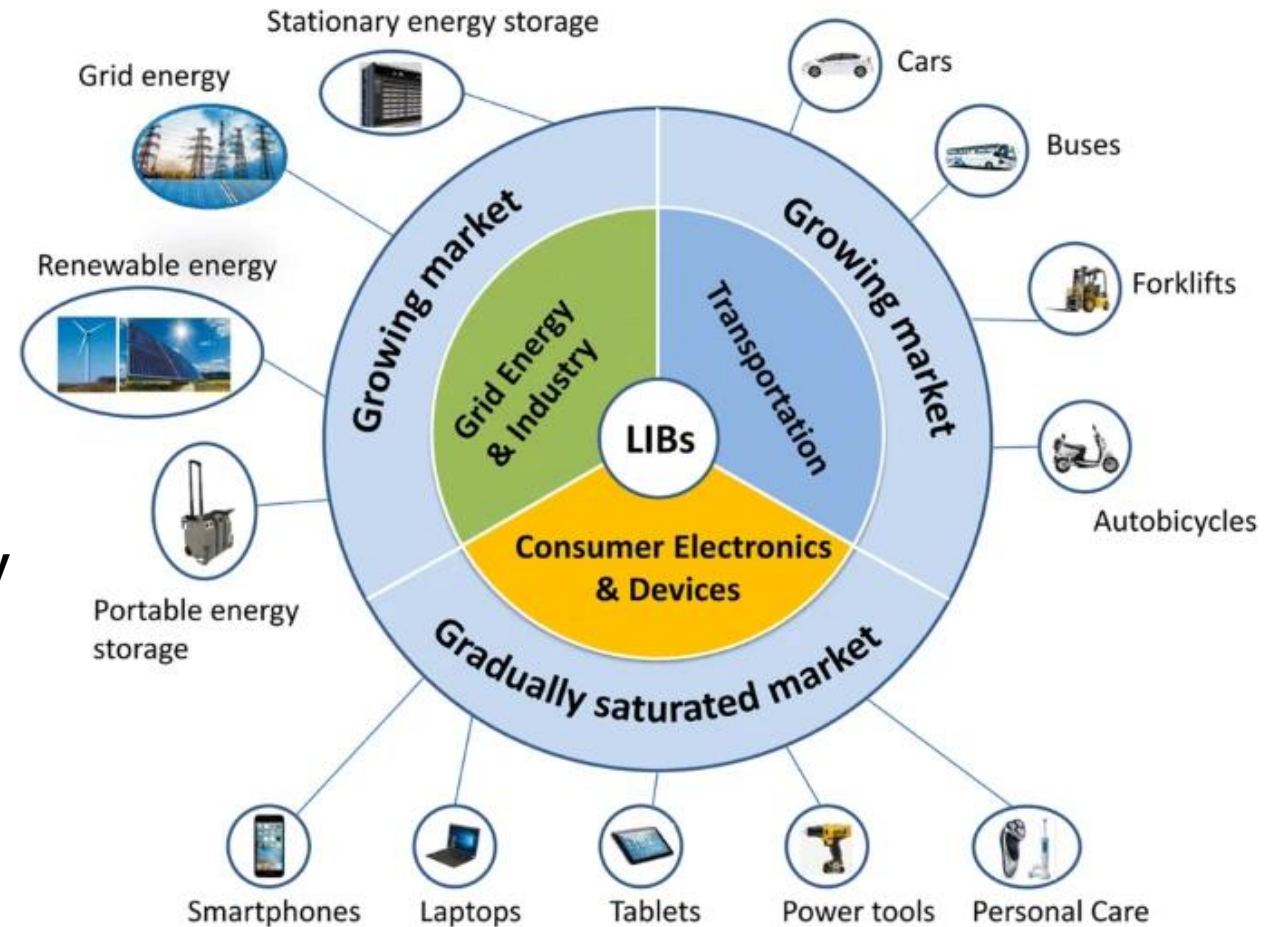
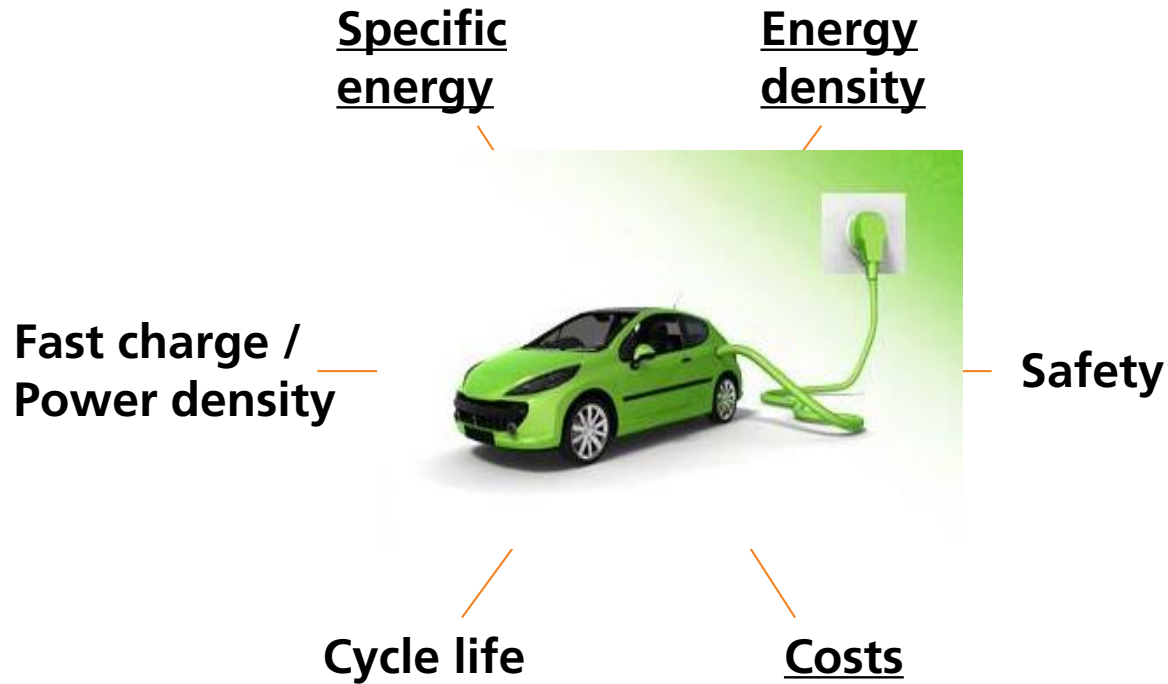
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09. Innovationskongress Chemie | 31.05.2023

Next gen battery technology

State of the art and R&D trends

Applications and requirements

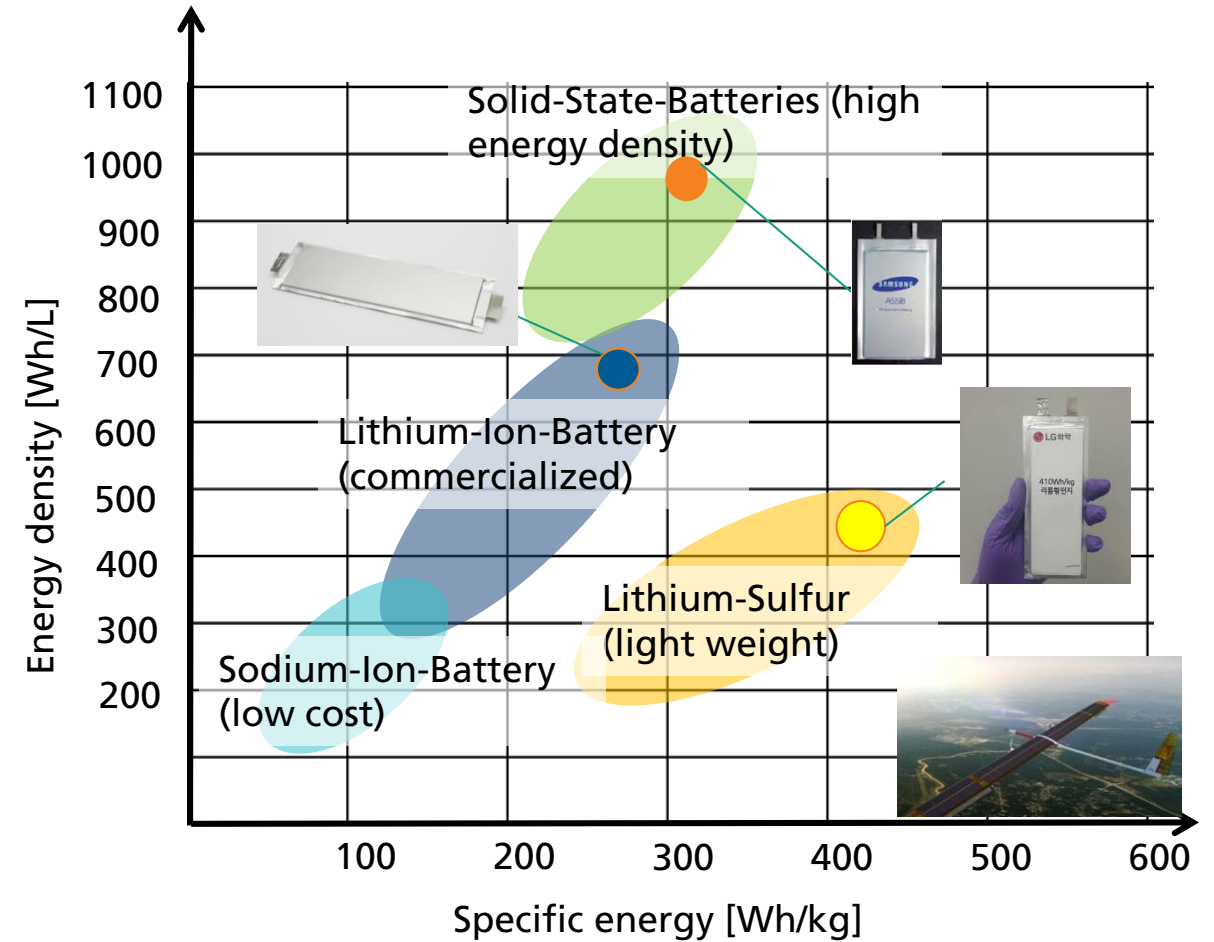
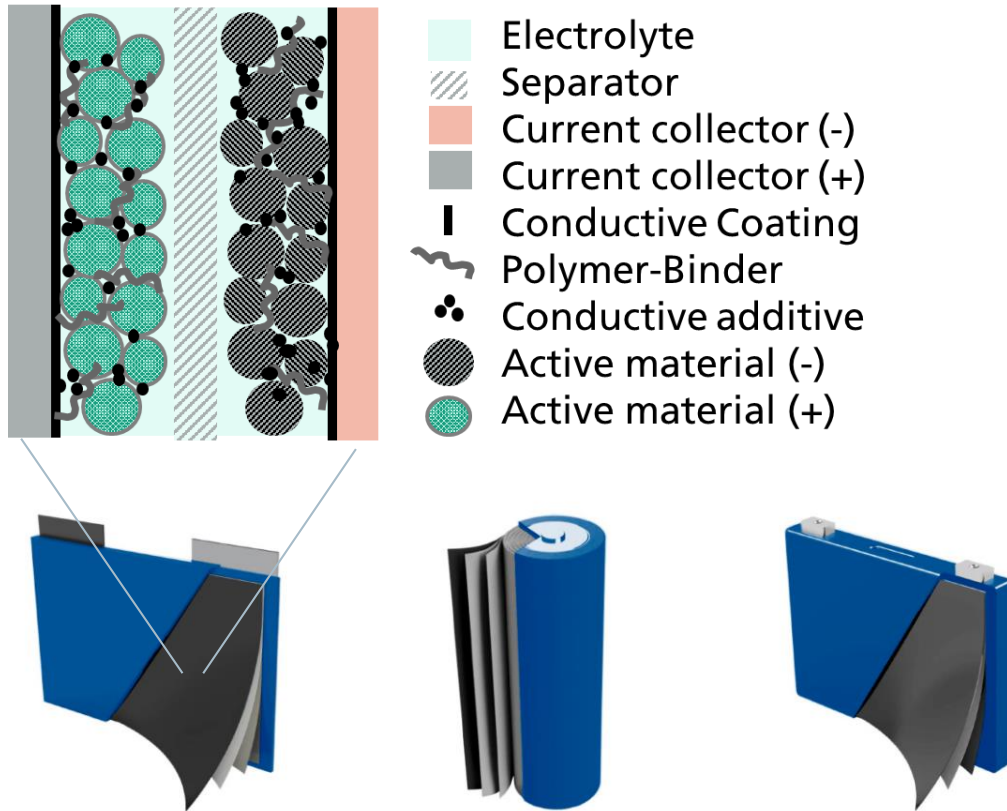


Y. Ding et al *Electrochemical Energy Reviews* volume 2, pages1–28(2019)

Next gen battery technology

State of the art and R&D trends

Battery cell composition (Scheme)

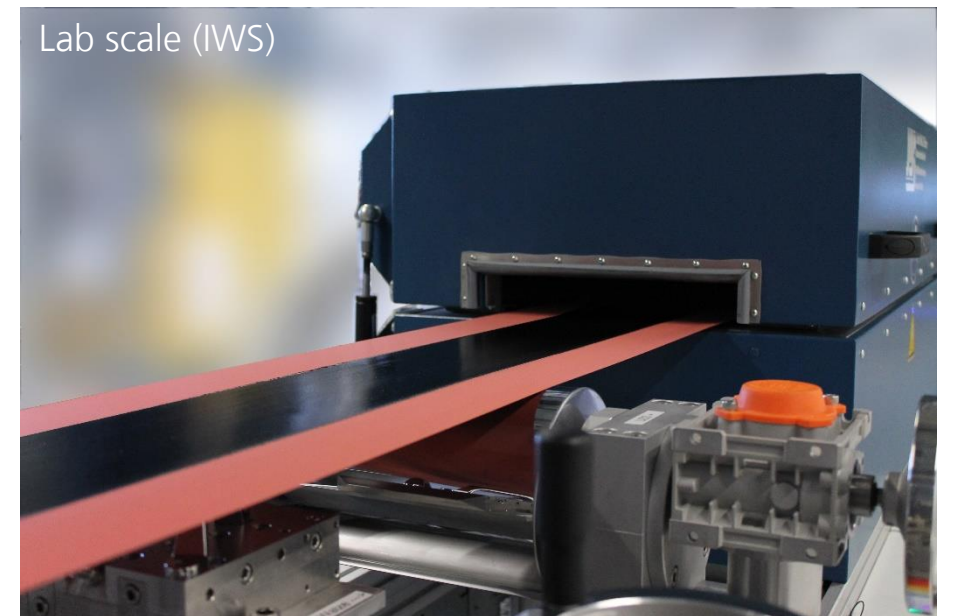
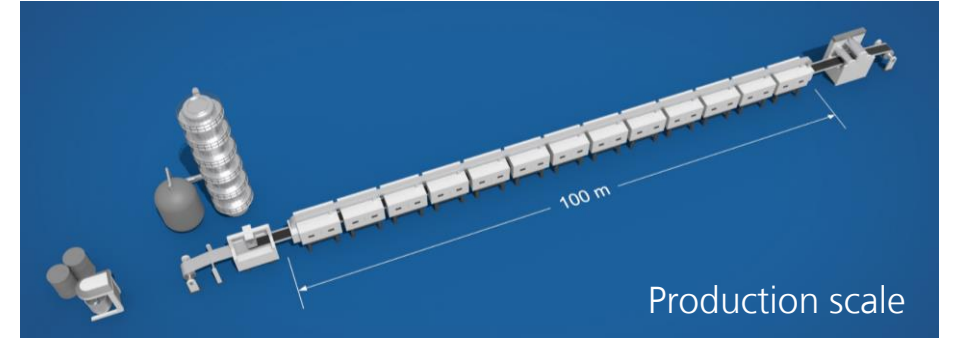
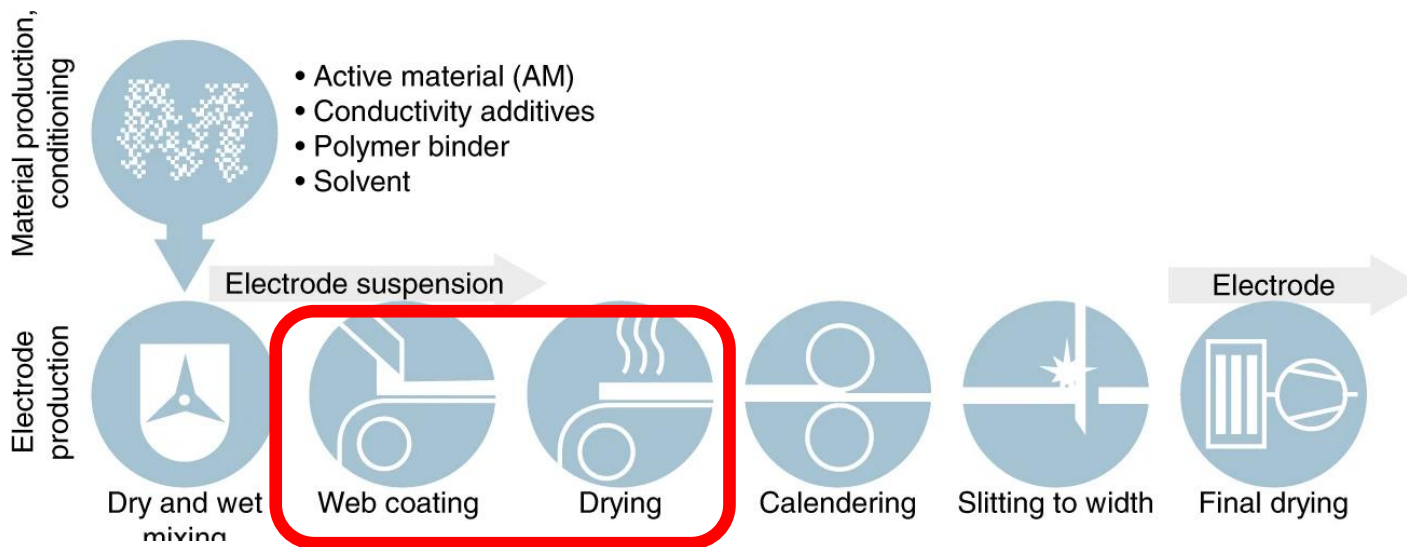


Next gen battery technology

State of the art and R&D trends

State of the art production technologies (electrode)

- Coating process requires high energy consumption and the use of toxic organic solvents



Nature Energy volume 3, pages290–300 (2018)



Fraunhofer

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Process Innovations @ Fraunhofer IWS

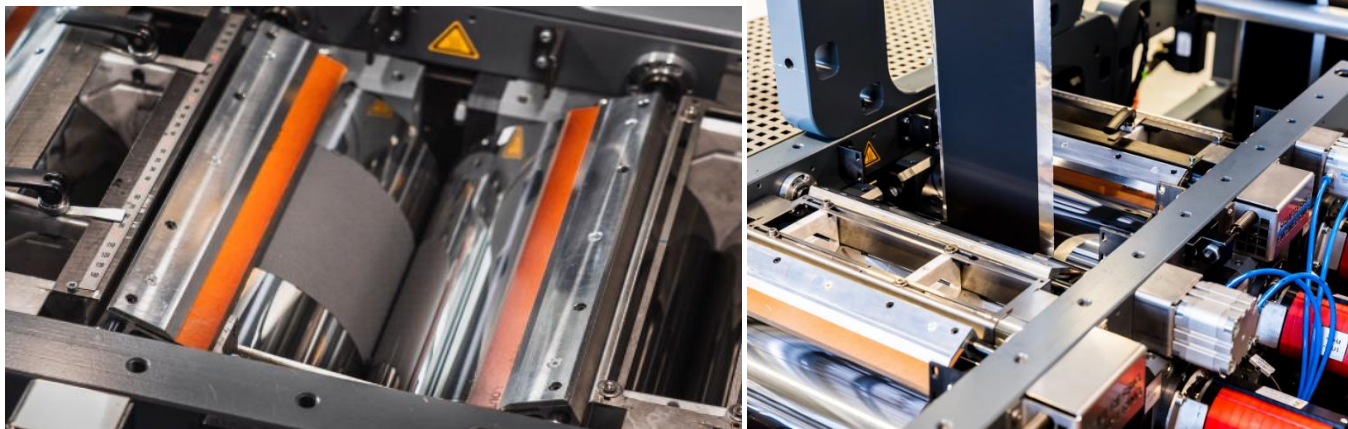
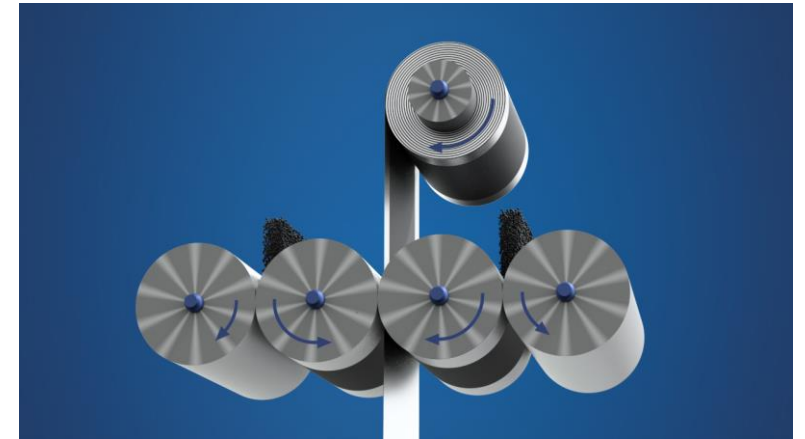
Dry transfer electrode coating - DRYtraec

Video on Youtube



Solvent-free electrode processing via DRYtraec®

- No solvent / no drying → small footprint, low energy consumption
- Cost-efficient / scalable production possible
- Compatible with sensitive materials

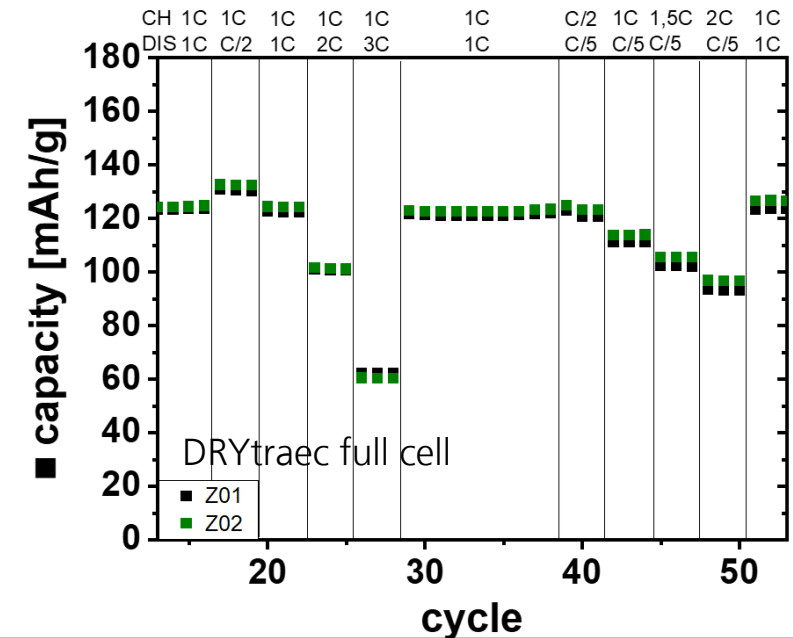
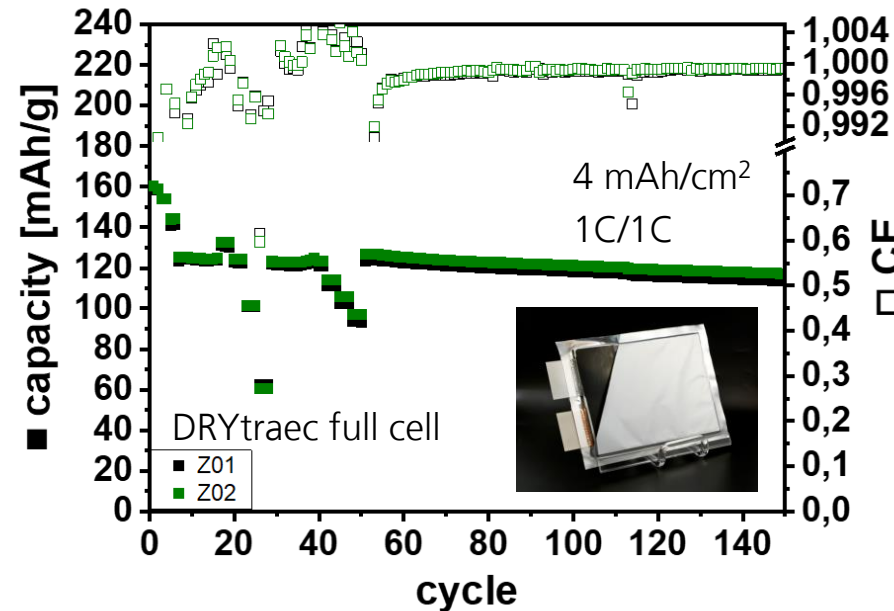
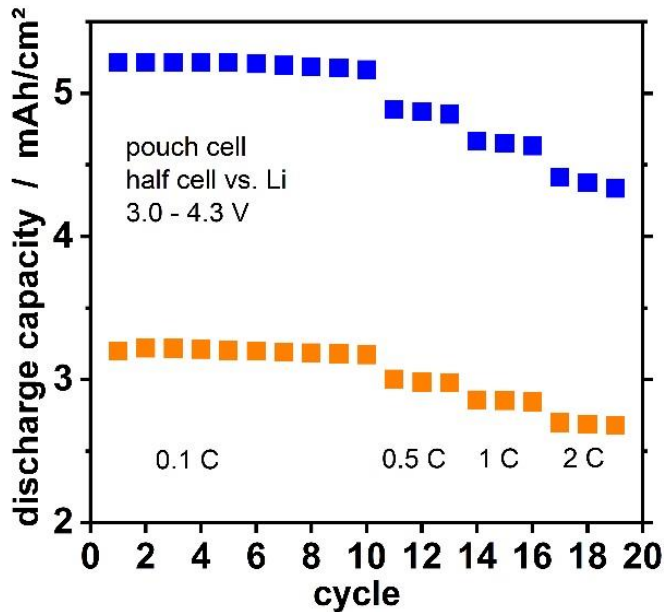
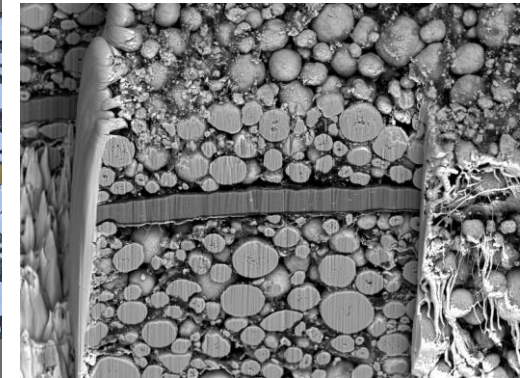
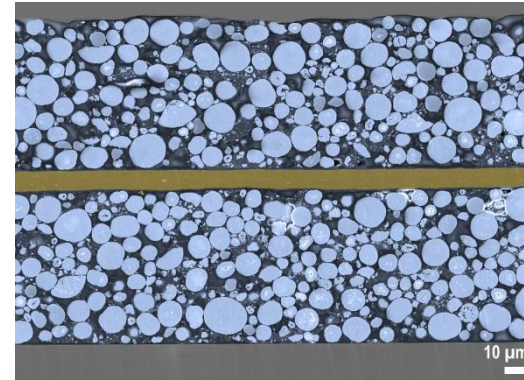


Process Innovations @ Fraunhofer IWS

Dry transfer electrode coating - DRYtraec

Electrode properties (Lithium-Ion battery electrodes)

- Lithium-Ion cathode: 94.5% NMC, 4 % CB, 1.5 % PTFE
- Full cell testing with graphite anode: 98% Graphite, 2% PTFE

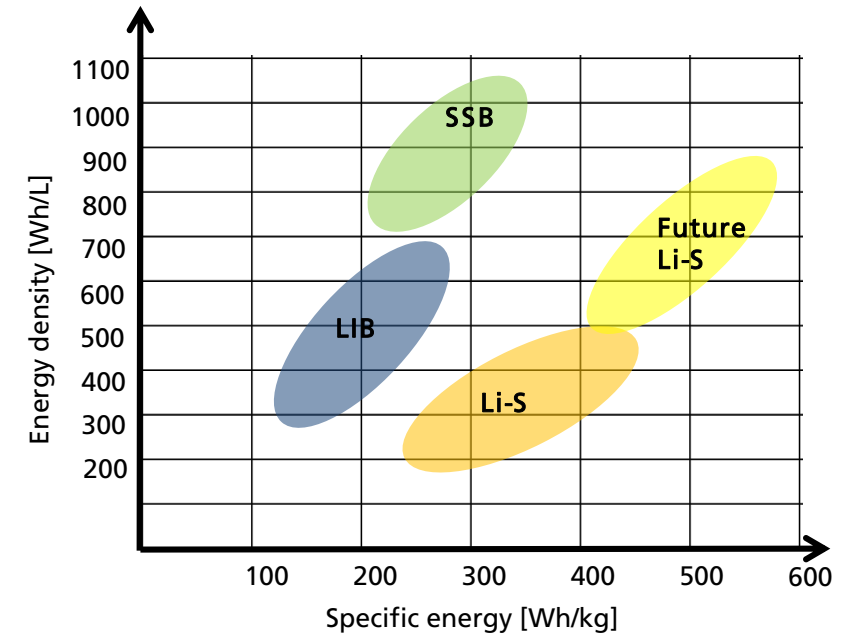


Lithium Sulfur (Li-S) Batteries

Light weight energy storage

Advantages of Lithium-Sulfur batteries

- Cost-efficient and abundant active material
- High gravimetric energy density / low volumetric energy density



S. Doerfler et al., *Energy Technology* **2020**, 1, 2000694

S. Doerfler et al., *Joule* **2020**, 3, 539

Y. Liu et al., *Adv. Mat.* **2021**, 8, 2003955

M. Hage et al., *Adv. Energy Mat.*, **2015**, 5, 1401968

B. McCloskey et al., *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **2015**, 6, 4581

<https://www.volkswagen-newsroom.com/en/electric-vehicles-3646>

Li-S battery: Solvent-free S/C cathode coating

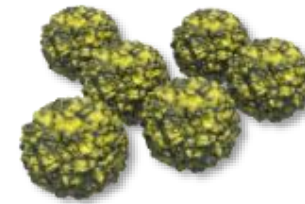
DRYtraec® process

Sulfur-Carbon DRYtraec cathodes

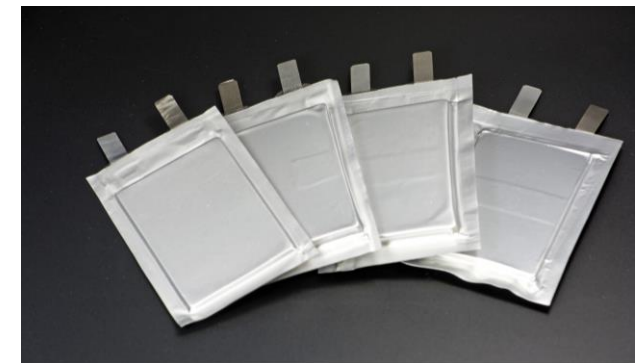
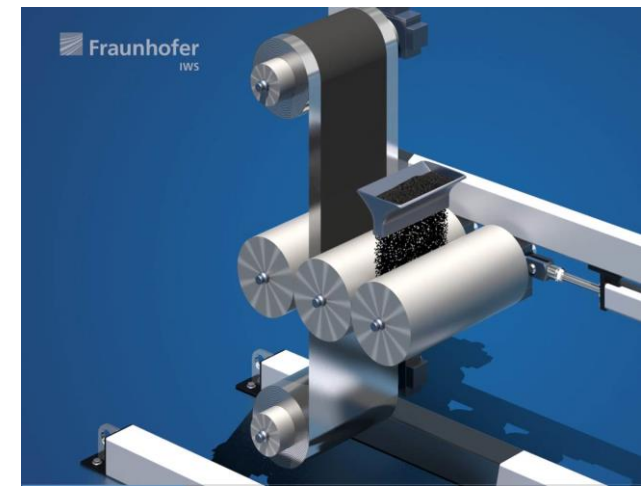
- Use of elemental Sulfur as active material
- Industrially available carbons as host material
 - Ketjenblack EC600JD, Nanocyl CNT
- Cathode composition: S/C/MWCNT/PTFE: 60/30/7/3

Process advantages

- Avoides sublimation during drying
- Avoides sulfur oxidation (in slurry, and drying)
- Avoides solvent incompatibility with sulfides
- Low binder content (3 wt-% and less)



Carbon + Sulfur

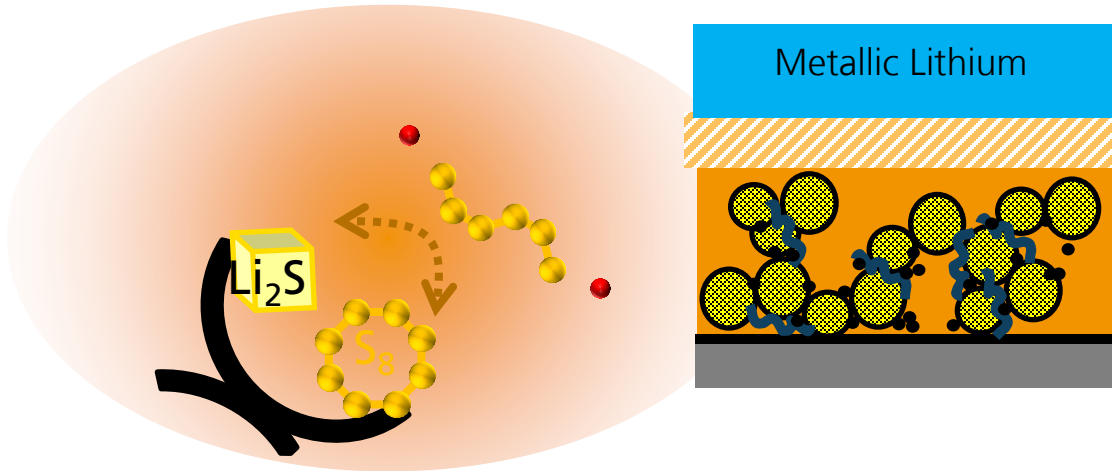


**Specific energy:
> 400 Wh/kg on cell level**

Li-S battery: conversion mechanism

From liquid to solid state chemistry

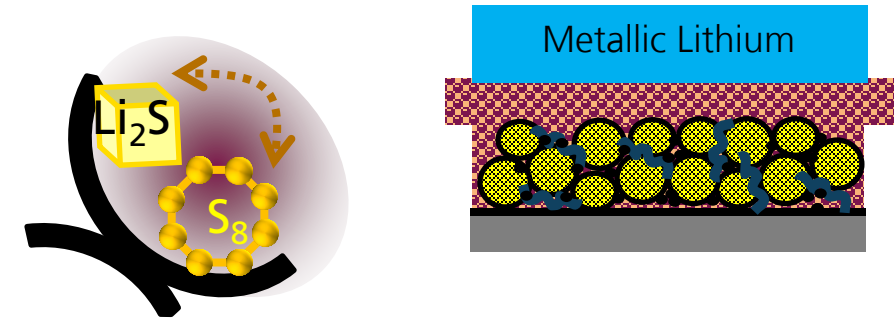
Liquid (ether) based conversion chemistry



Dissolution-precipitation mechanism

- High electrolyte content required ($> 3 \mu\text{l/mg-S}$)
- Limited specific capacity ($\sim 70\%$ S-utilization)

Solid (thiophosphate) based conversion chemistry



Solid state conversion mechanism

- Low electrolyte content required ($< 2 \text{ mg/mg-S}$)
- Full specific capacity ($\sim 100\%$ S-utilization)

Li-S battery: Solvent-free electrode coating

Solid state cathodes

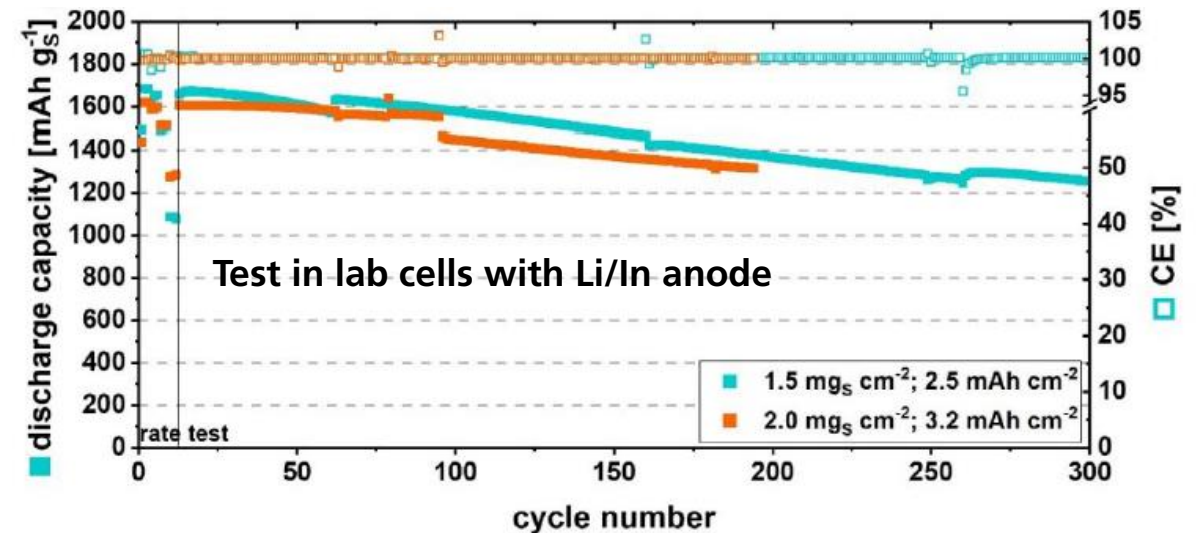
Composition of solid state sulfur cathodes

- Sulfur/carbon composites
- Solid electrolyte: Argyrodite ($\text{Li}_6\text{PS}_5\text{Cl}$)
- Cathode composition: S/C/SE/PTFE: 30/20/49/1

Performance data

- Full utilization / high specific capacity ($> 1.500 \text{ mAh/g}$)
- High reversibility (> 200 cycles)
- Compact design / low electrolyte content

Dry film solid state cathode (0.1 wt% binder content)



Li-S battery: Solvent-free electrode coating

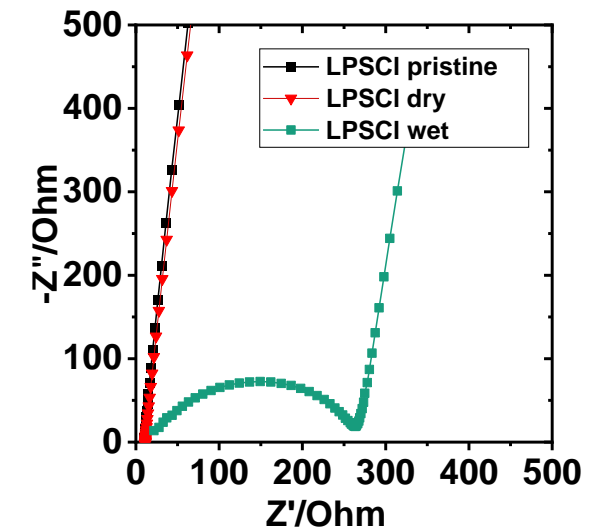
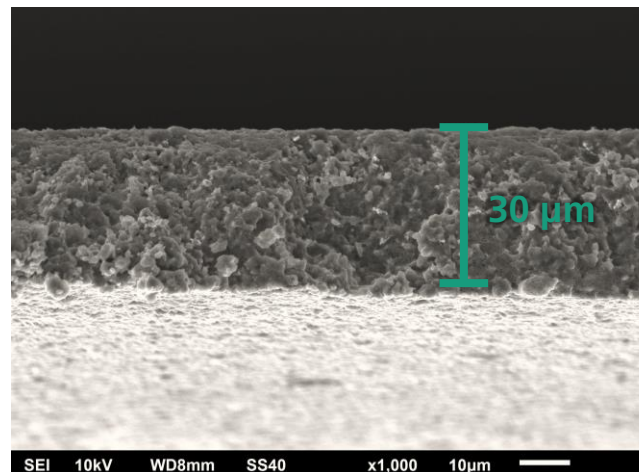
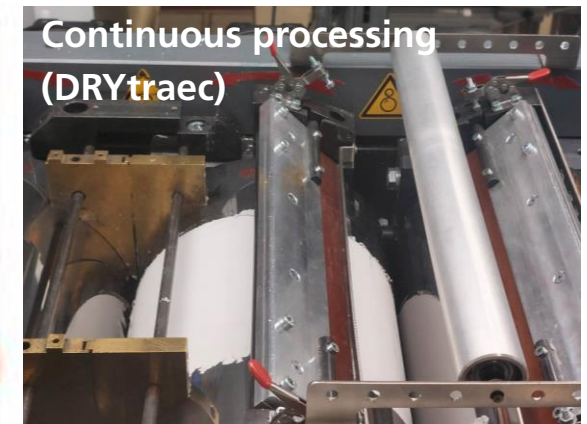
Solid Electrolyte Separator

Composition of solid state separator

- Separators based on > 99 % solid electrolyte
- Solid electrolyte: Argyrodite ($\text{Li}_6\text{PS}_5\text{Cl}$)
- Binder content as low as 0.5 wt-% PTFE

Performance data

- DRY processing yields in sheets from 50-300 μm (before compression)
- Minimal influence on conductivity
- Down to 30 μm after compression (500 Mpa)



Process Innovations @ Fraunhofer IWS

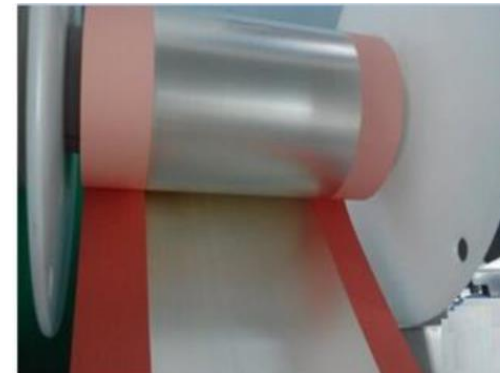
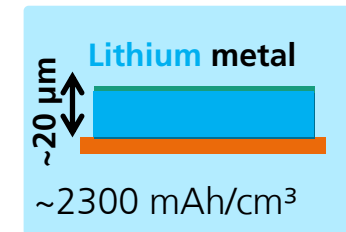
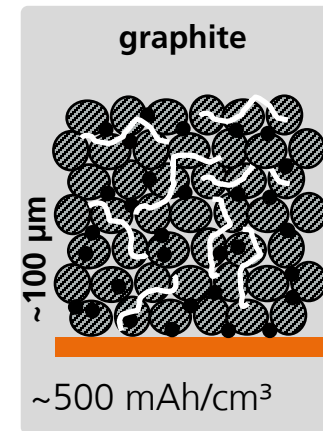
Lithium coating

Lithium metal anodes - motivation

- Lithium metal anodes are key for high energy battery cells
- High specific capacity → high volumetric and gravimetric energy density

State of the art Lithium film processing

- Extrusion + Rolling → challenging / expensive for low thickness ($< 20 \mu\text{m}$)
- Vacuum deposition → challenging / expensive for μm thickness ($> 2 \mu\text{m}$)



100 μm Li on Cu foil via rolling process (mtixtl.com)



Li on Cu foil via vacuum deposition process (sidrabe.com)

Process Innovations @ Fraunhofer IWS

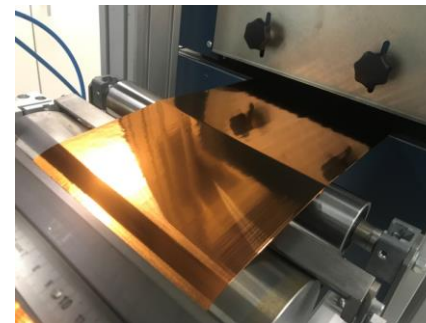
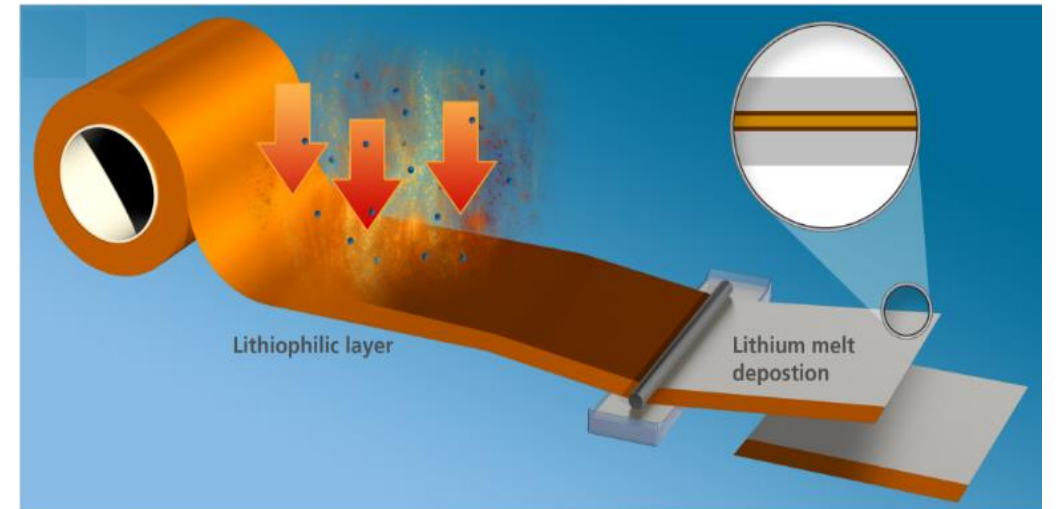
Lithium melt deposition

Melt deposition – process concept

- Step 1: Lithiophilic surface treatment on current collector foils to enable wetting of Li melt
- Step 2: Deposition of molten Lithium on modified foil

Process advantages

- Suited for a thickness range of 2 – 30 μm
- Scalable process – demonstrated in double-sided / roll-to-roll (R2R) deposition (lab scale)



R2R promotion layer coating



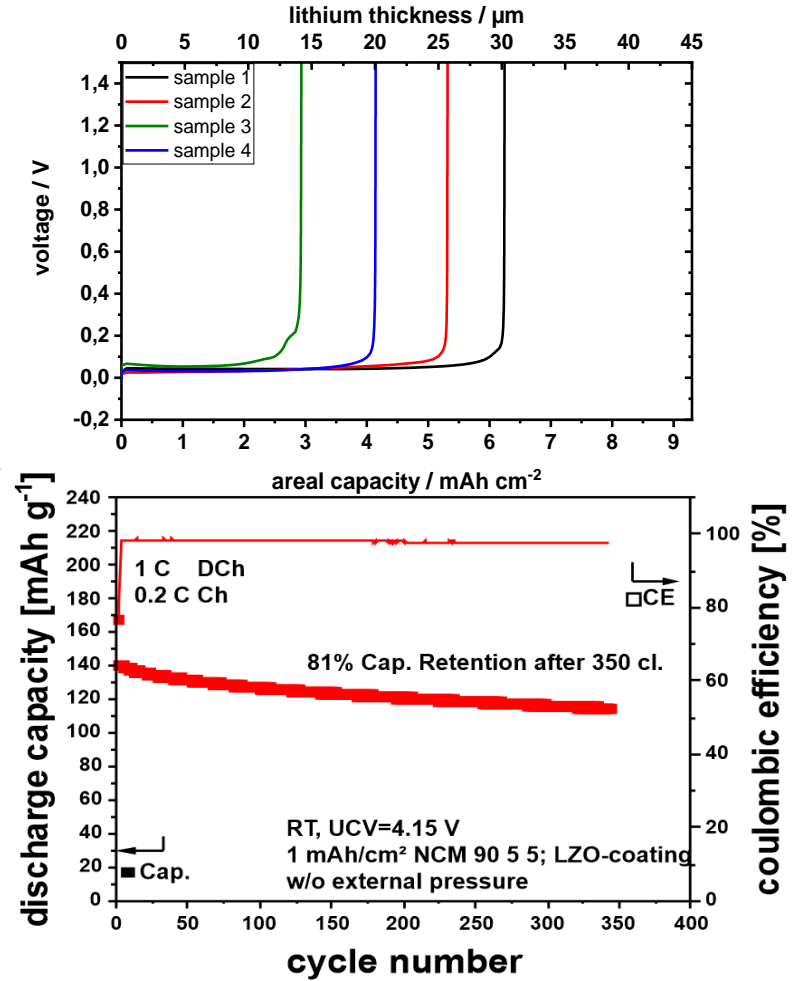
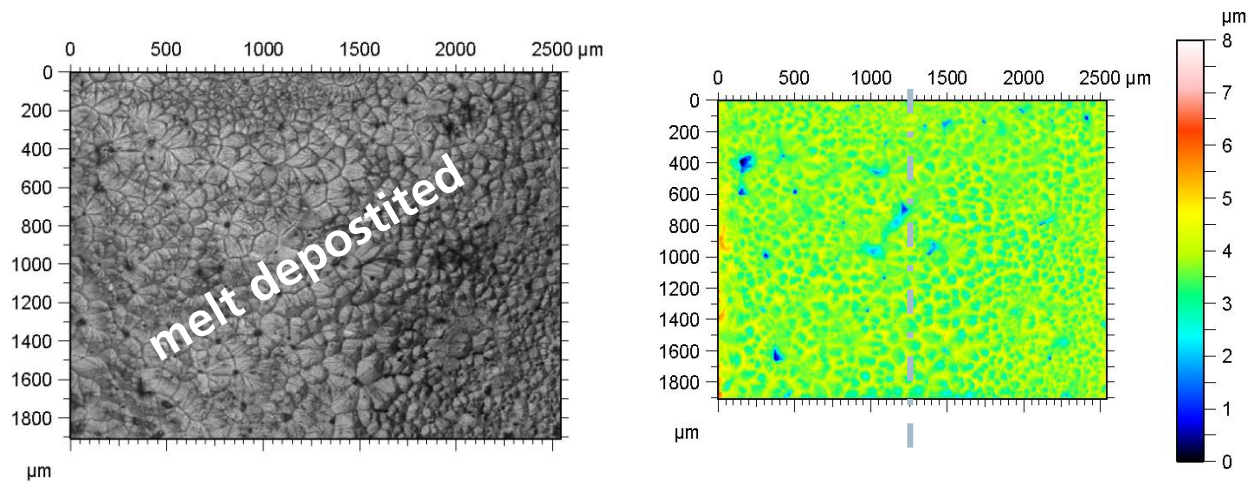
R2R lithium coating

Process Innovations @ Fraunhofer IWS

Lithium melt deposition

Lithium film properties

- Tunable thickness range
- Demonstrated in solid state battery (metal oxide cathode)
- Surface roughness: sa: 0.4 μm , sz: $\sim 7 \mu\text{m}$ (comparable to rolled Lithium)



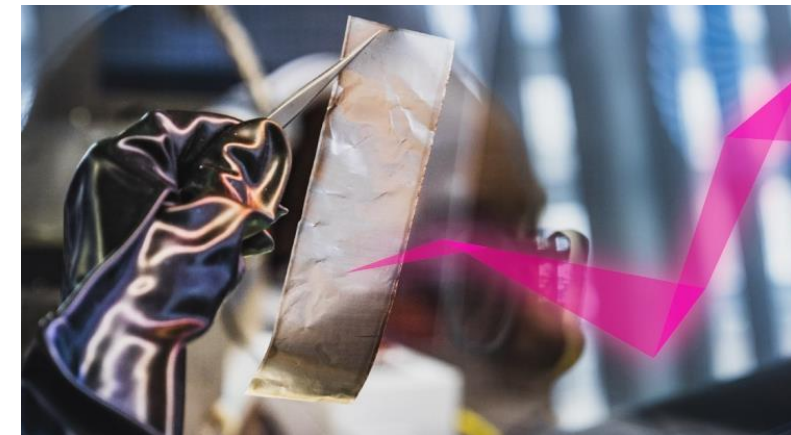
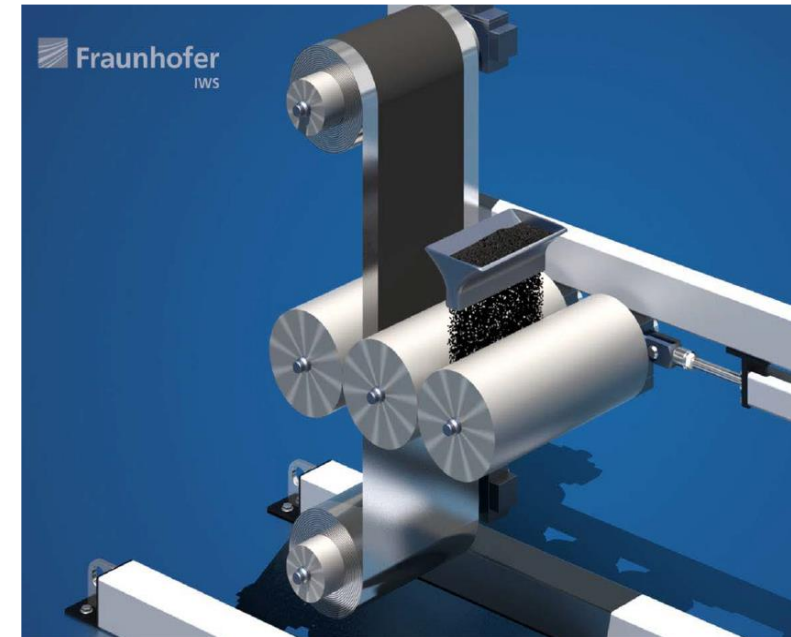
Summary

DRYtraec®

- Green, solvent-free electrode coating with reduced TCO & footprint
- Applicable to LIB and next generation batteries
- Advantageous processing for Li-S and solid state battery components
- Solid state electrolytes enable a new generation of Li-S cells

Lithium melt deposition

- Scalable technology for Lithium coatings from 2 – 20 μm thickness
- Demonstrated on thin Ni and Cu current collectors



Events

10th Workshop Lithium-Sulfur Batteries

July 3 – 4, 2023
Fraunhofer IWS | Dresden



Dry Coating Forum

Shaping the future of dry battery
electrode processing

September 12 – 13, 2023 | Fraunhofer IWS | Dresden



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Thank you!

Funding:

- **DRYplattform 03XP0437**
- **FoFeBat 03XP0501A**
- **SoLiS 03XP0395B**
- **FestBatt 03XP00432E**



Bundesministerium
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