

Future battery concepts for back-up storage

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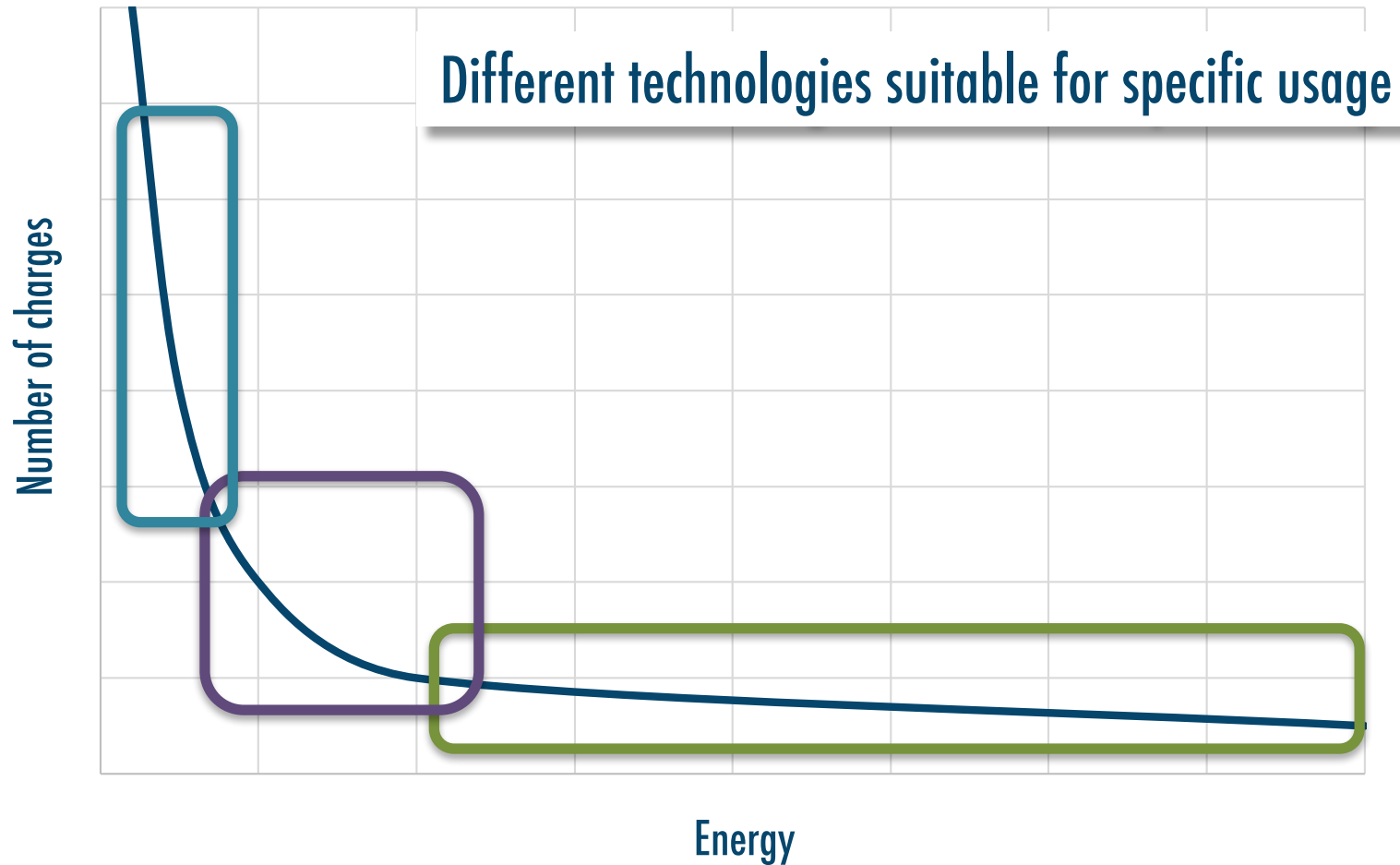


- Low power, high energy
- Low sticker price
- Mostly parked
- Used 'daily'
- Volume and Weight restricted
- 'Night' charging

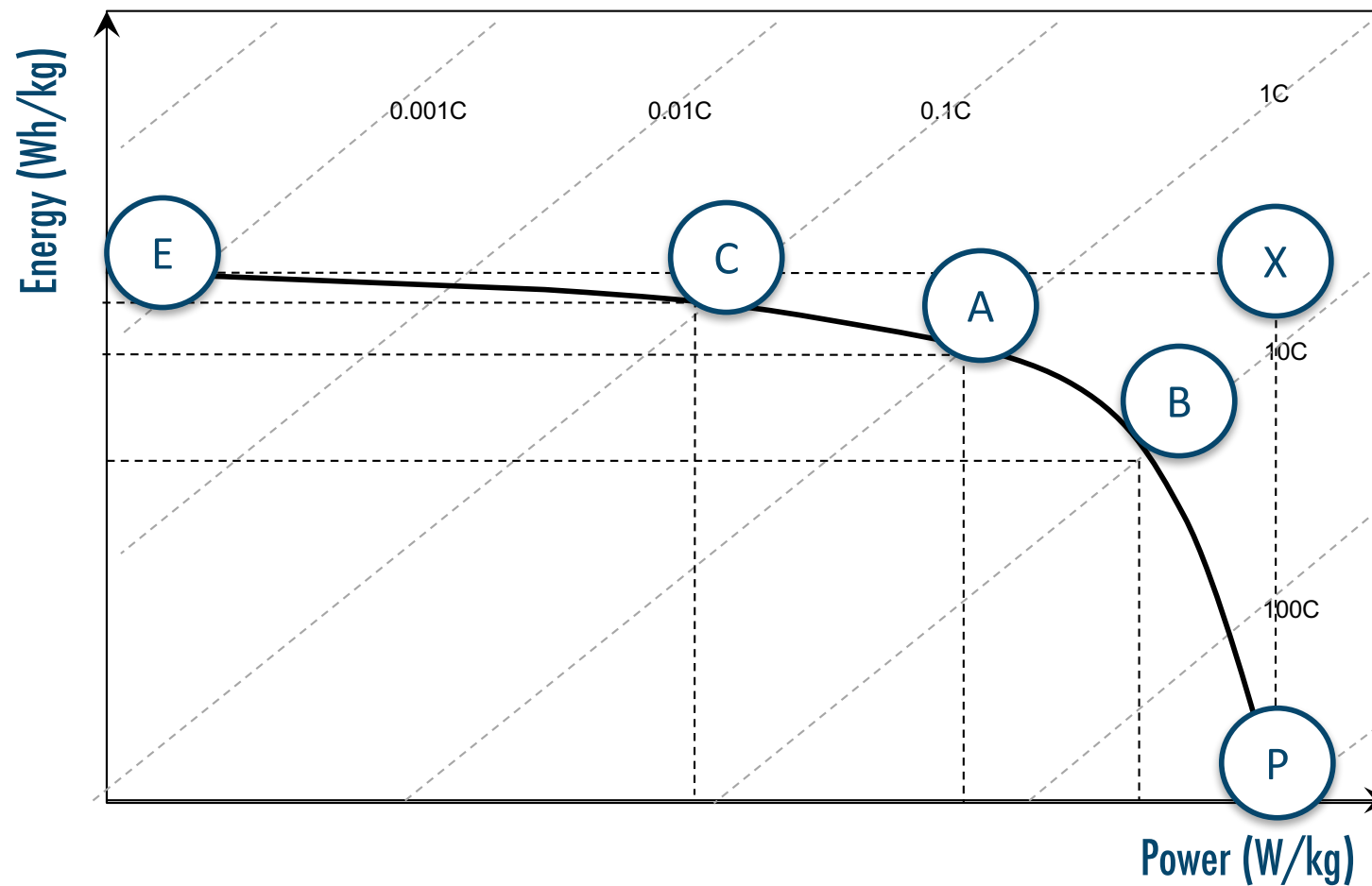


- High power, high energy
- Low total cost
- Mostly unused
- Very high reliability
- Controlled environment
- Always charged

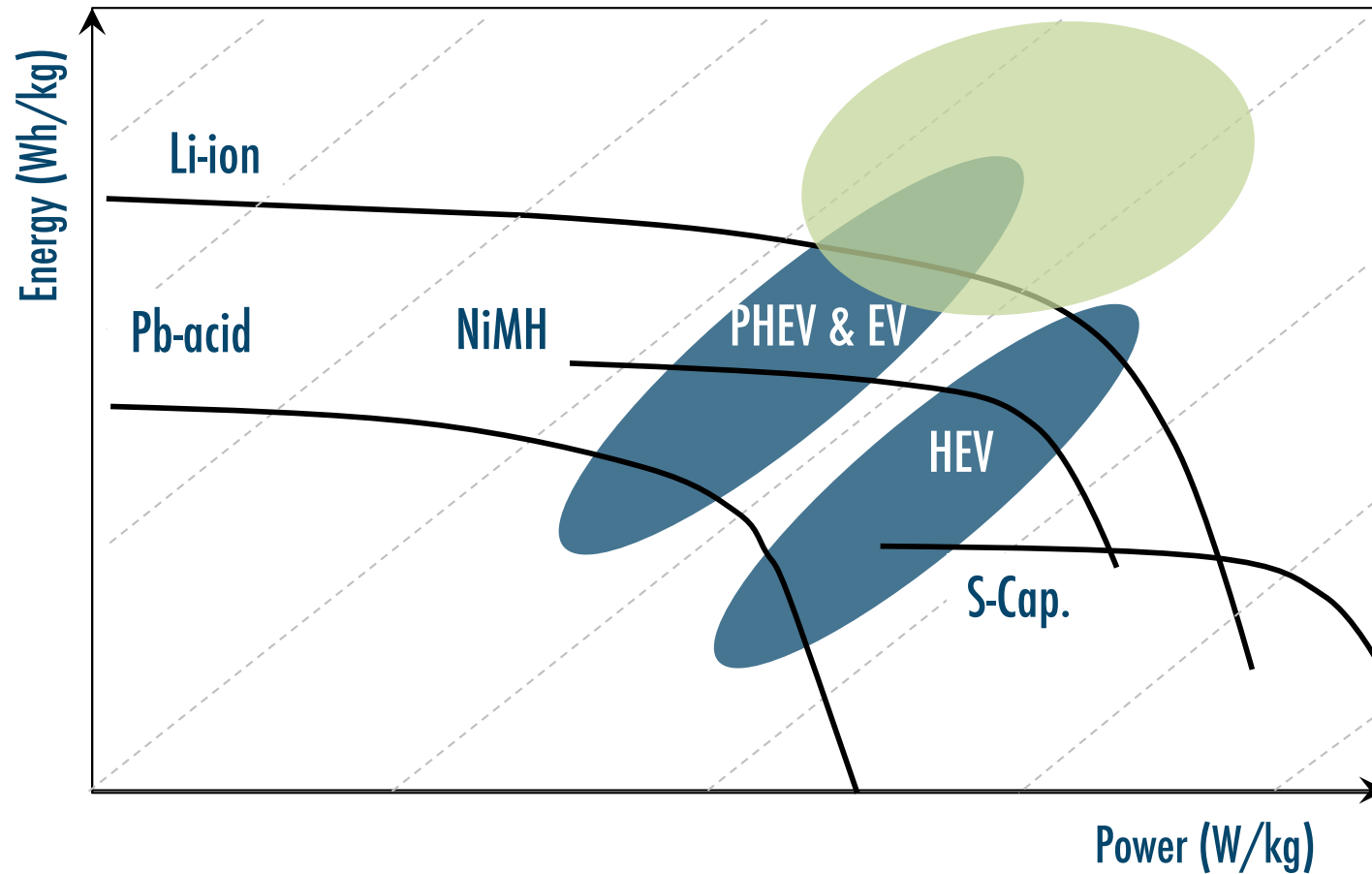
Charging



Energy vs. Power



Energy and power needs



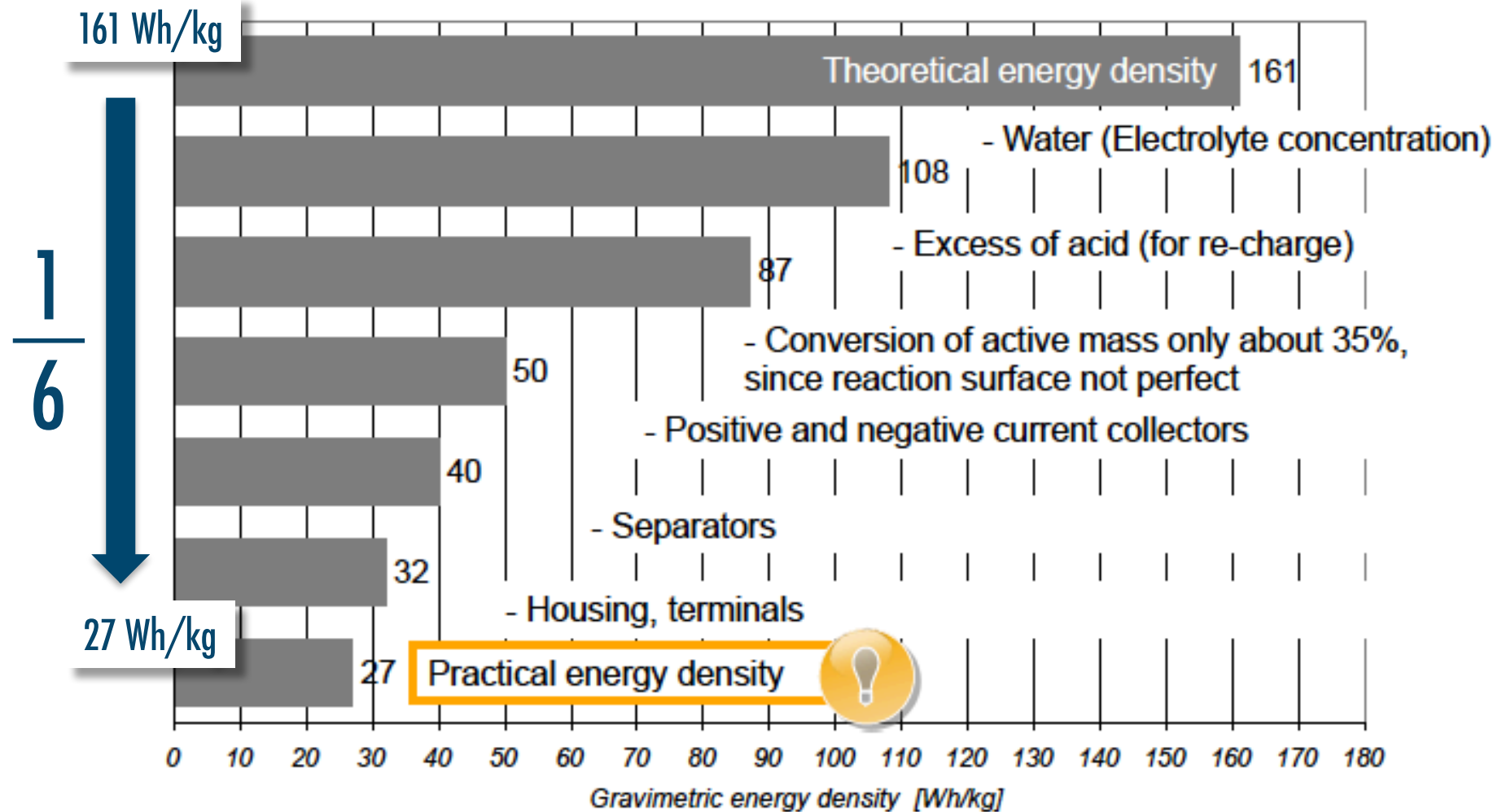
Challenges for Pb-acid batteries

- Self-discharge
 - Both electrodes aim for PbSO_4
 - Depends on cell design, chemical additives and temperature
- Sulphation
 - PbSO_4 crystals grow during cycling or storage to block the surface
 - Increase of resistance and decrease of capacity
 - Temperature and concentration dependent
- Stratification
 - Concentration gradients in the electrolyte
 - Electrolysis of electrolyte $\rightarrow \text{H}_2$ and O_2 gases can be formed
 - Voltage dependent
- Shedding or Exfoliation of electrodes
 - Depends on cell design, charging conditions

Pb-acid vs. Li-ion batteries

- More or less ONE chemistry
 - Moderate voltage
 - Heavy and large
 - Robust
 - Low cost
 - Low energy density
 - Maintenance needed
 - Low charge acceptance
 - Limited cycle life
 - Many suppliers of high quality
- MANY chemistry variations
 - High voltage
 - Light and small
 - Supervision needed
 - Expensive
 - High energy density
 - No maintenance
 - Variable charge acceptance
 - Long cycle life
 - Few suppliers of high quality

Energy density of Pb-acid batteries



Energy density of Li-ion batteries



500 Wh/kg



250 Wh/kg



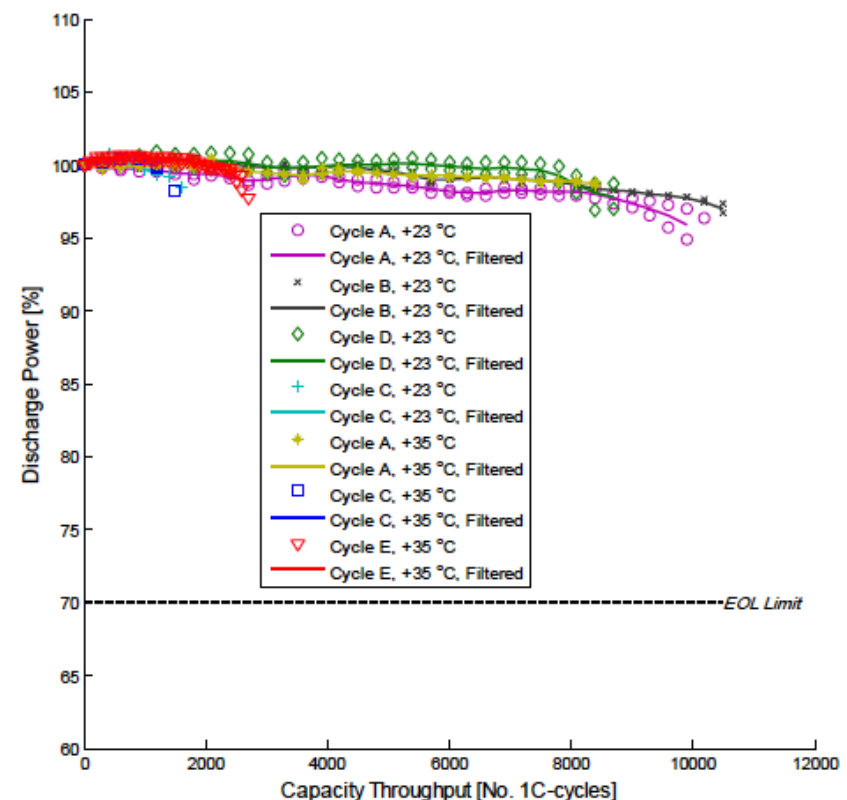
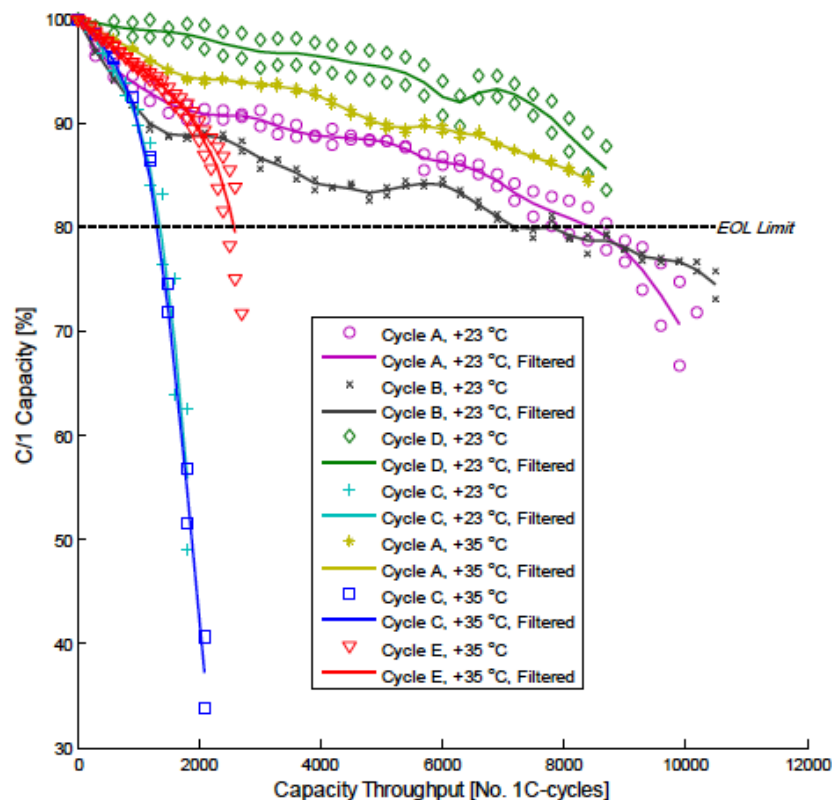
125 Wh/kg



Practical driving range a factor 4 of theoretical
→ How to minimise inactive material with same safety level?

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Capacity vs. Power



What affects the durability?

- **Temperature**
 - Variations, min and max
 - Technology and Design dependent
- **Voltage level**
 - Charge sustaining actions
- **Currents, charge and discharge**
 - Fast charging
 - Temperature
- **Cycling, shelf-life, age**
- **Maintenance**
 - Capacity check-ups, etc.

Safety arrangements

- Cell and module supervision and balancing
 - Voltage, temperature
- Management unit
 - Voltage, current, temperature, history, control, communication
- Thermal management
- Disconnect units, fuses, overcharge protections, ...
- Placement, ventilation
- Standards...

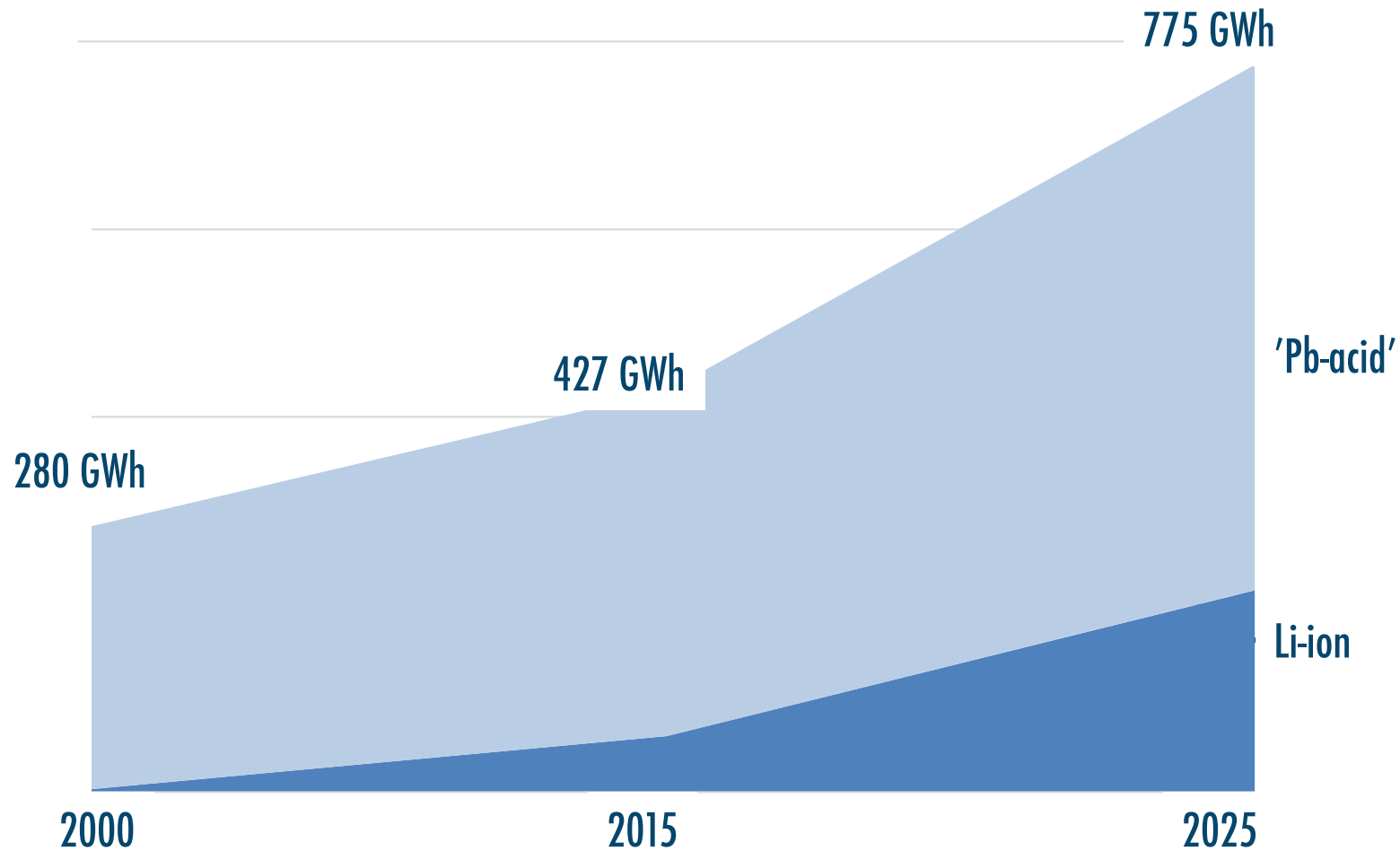


Malfunction of Li-ion cells

- Chemistry dependent
 - HF
 - Voltage levels (high and low)
- Temperature (high and low)
- Cell protection devices
 - Current interput device (CID)
 - Positive temperature coefficient (PTC)
- Quality of Cell production

Battery market

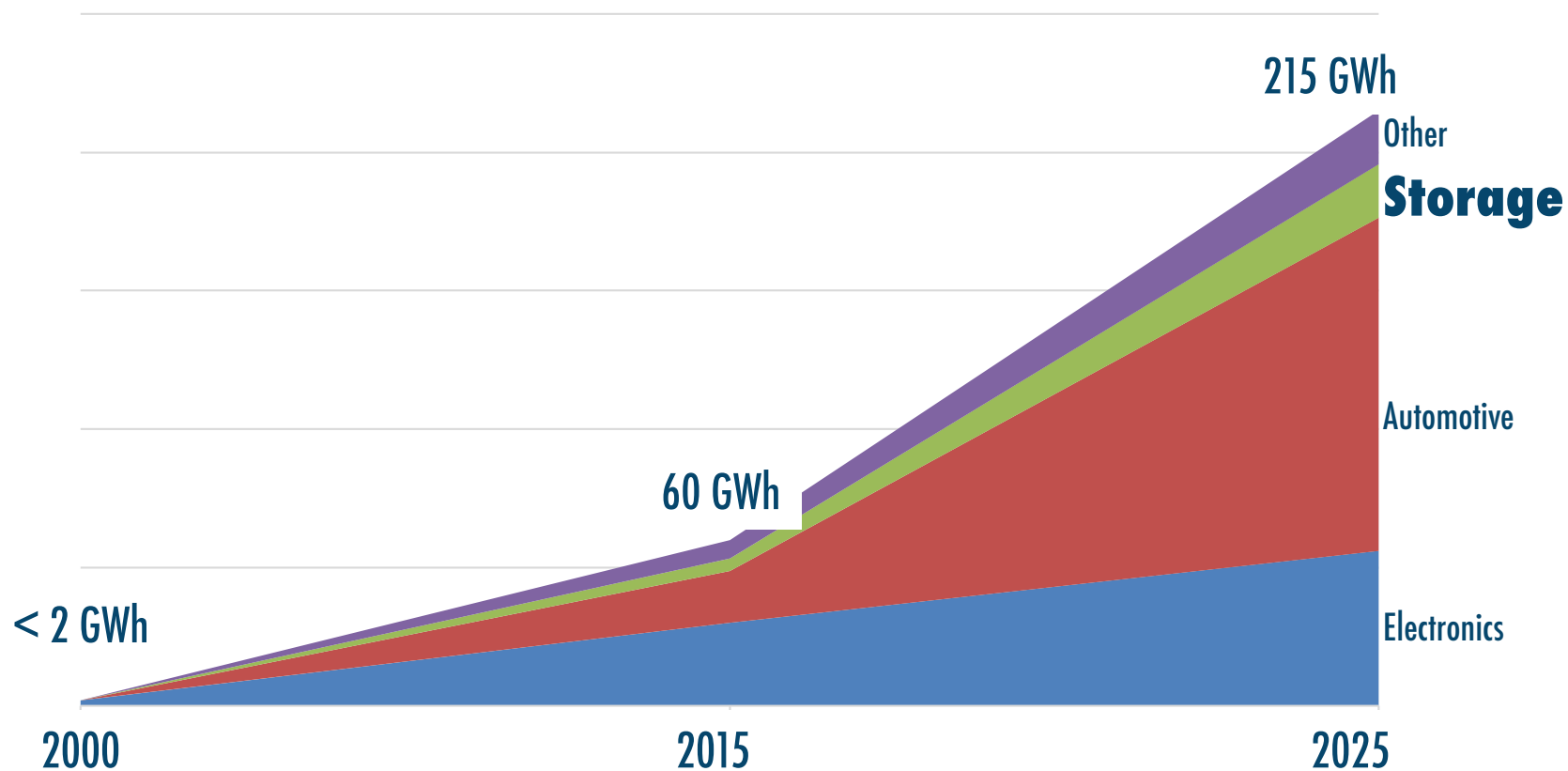
– rechargeable batteries



Source: Avicenne, 2016

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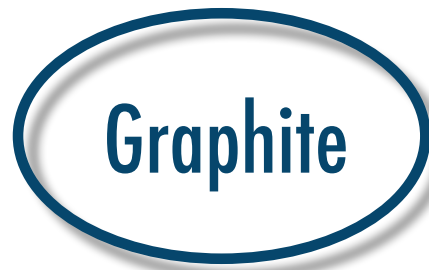
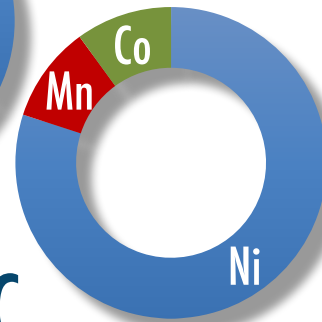
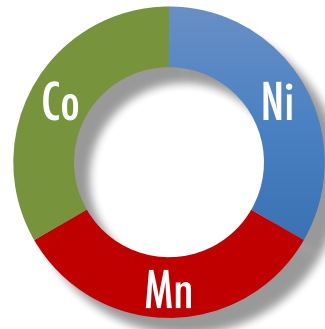
Li-ion battery market



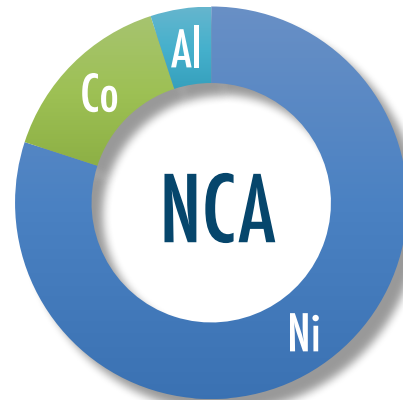
Source: Avicenne, 2016

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Li-ion cells



NMC



1-2 wt% Li in cell

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Material resources



A light blue world map serves as the background. Text boxes are overlaid on the map to indicate the primary sources of various materials. A box in North America lists Lithium and Graphite requirements. A box in South America indicates Lithium sources. A box in East Asia indicates Graphite sources. A box in Central Africa indicates Cobalt sources. A box in the bottom center discusses sustainable solutions. The company logo is in the bottom right.

Lithium: 0.8 – 1.0 kg LCE per kWh
Graphite: 0.5 – 0.6 kg per kWh

Li: 75% from
Argentina,
Bolivia, Chile

Graphite:
65% from
China

Co: 65% from
DR of Congo

For sustainable solutions...
→ Fe, Na, Si...
→ Recycling

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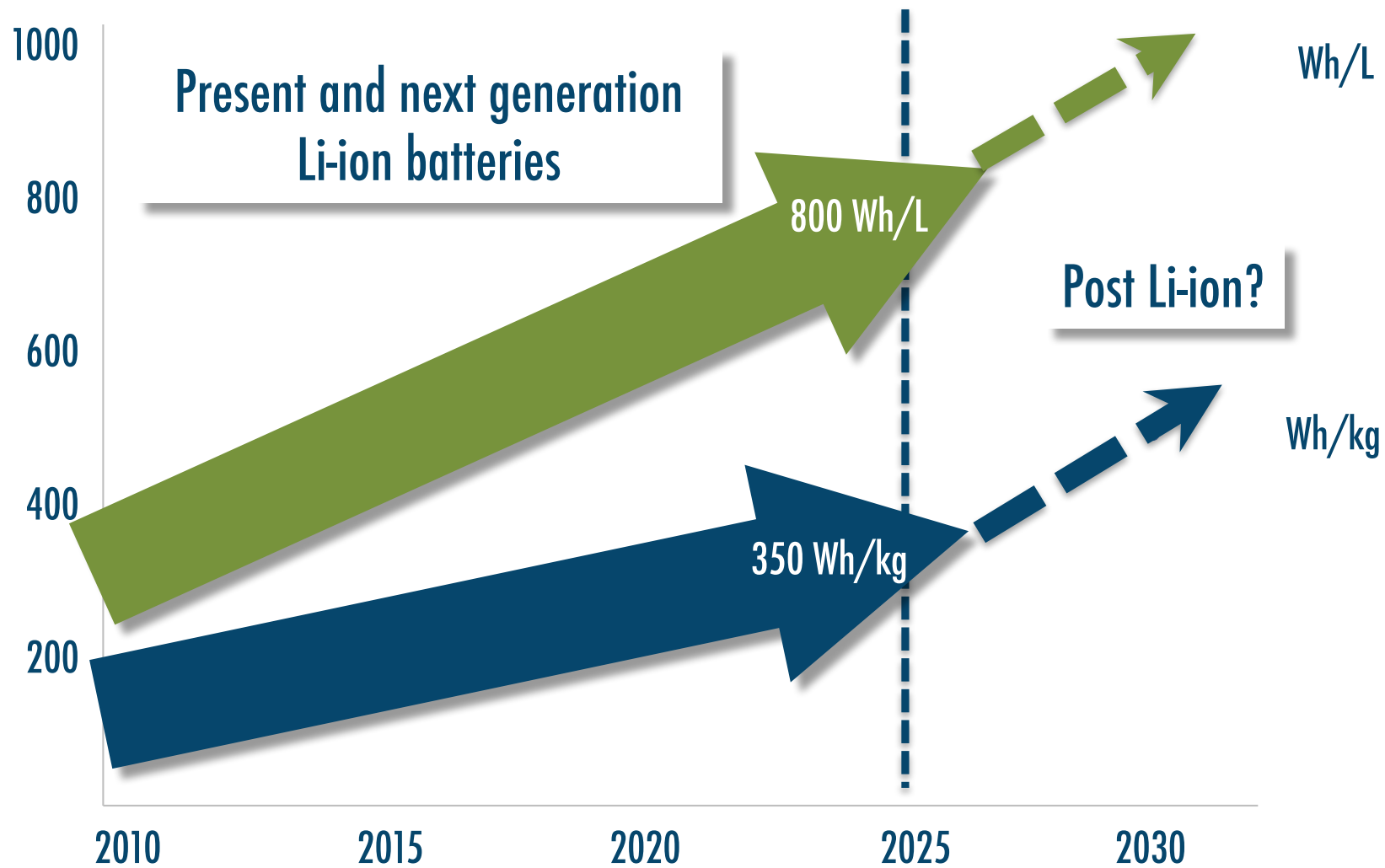
Challenges for recycling

- Complex materials with low concentration of valuable materials
- Energy intense processes
 - Must work for a large variety of cells and chemistries
- Material functionality lost
 - Li often found in slag
- 'Design for recycling'
- Legal issues, directives and regulations
 - Battery directive within EU, WEEE, etc.

'Emerging' battery concepts for storage

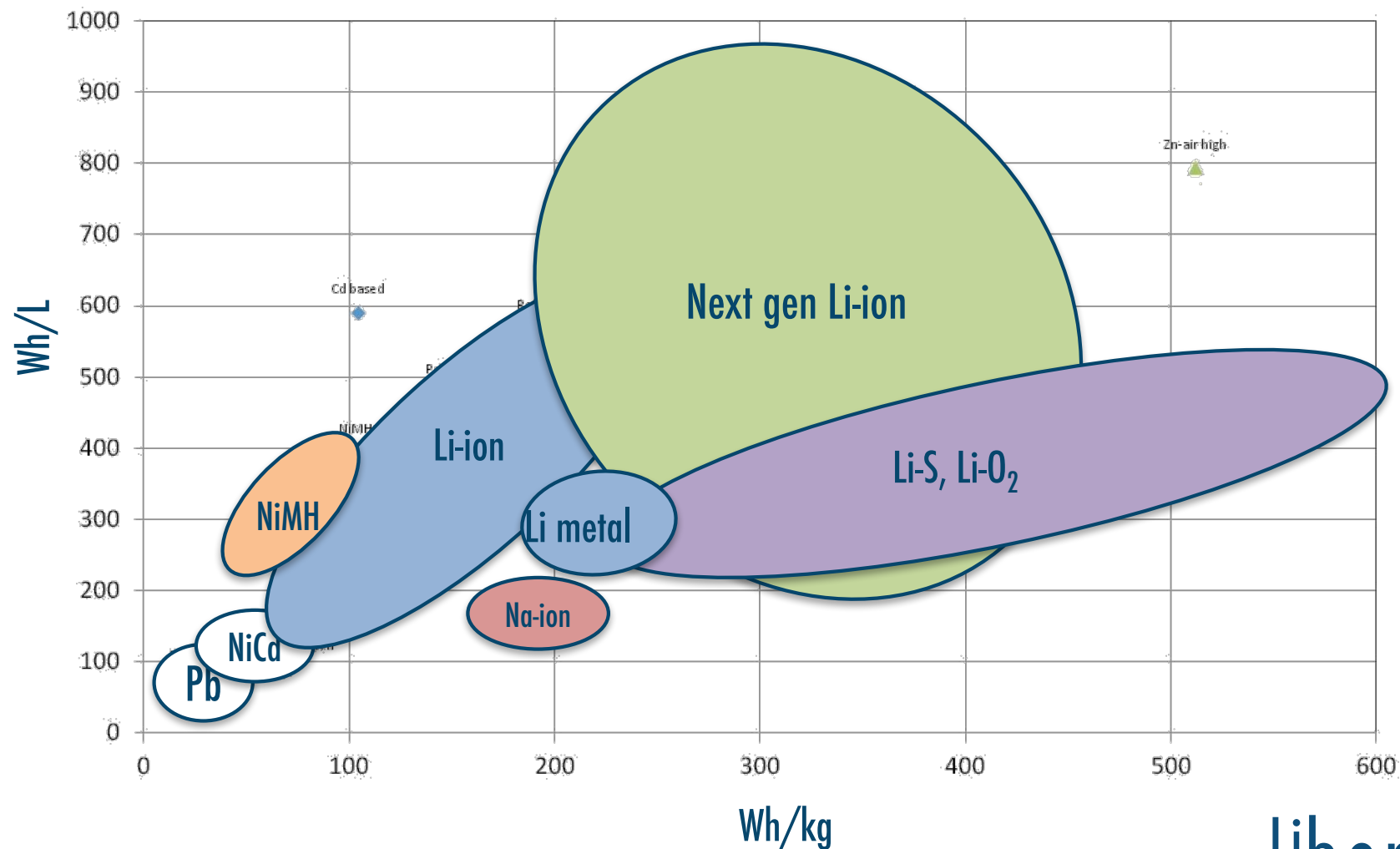
- Next generation Li-ion batteries
- Na-ion batteries
- Al-batteries
- Zn-air
- UltraBattery[®]
 - Pb-acid + Super Cap in same cell
- NiCd
- Redox-flow...

Cell development

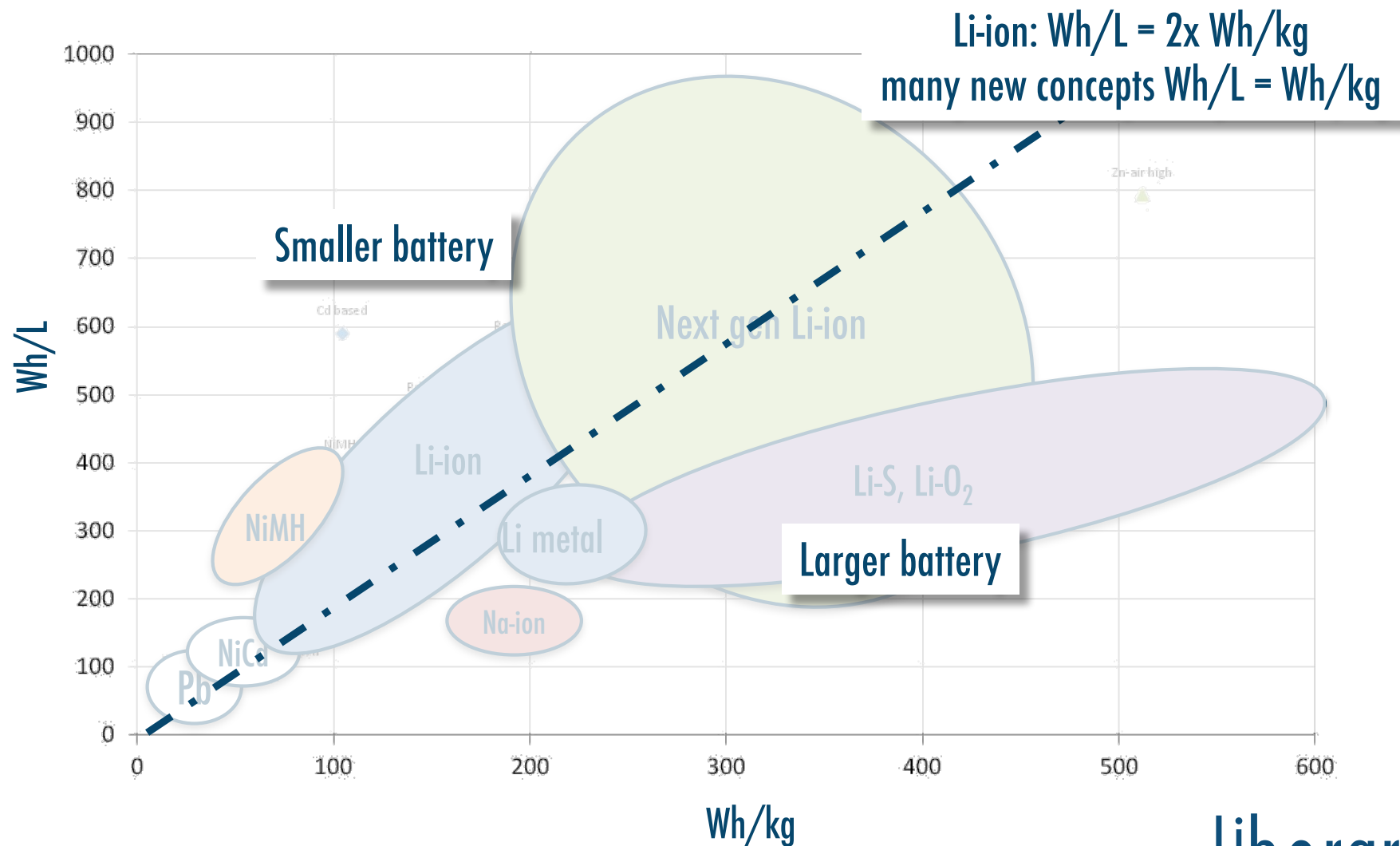


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Weight & Volume



Weight & Volume



	N.G. Li-ion	Na-ion	Al	Zn-air	UltraB	NiCd
Energy & Power*	+++	++	+++	0	-/+	0
Weight & Volume*	+++	+++	+++	0	+	0
Durability*	+	+	?	?	+	+
Sustainability	Co	V	?			Cd
Safety	Electrolyte	Storage at 0 V possible!	?	Handling	Same as trad. Pb-acid	No main safety issue, Cd health and envi. issues
Maintenance*	++	++	++	0/-	+	+
Cost of ownership*	+	++	?	0	+	0
Risks	Supply of Co	Few and new suppliers	Research	Mechanical issues	One supplier	Legislation
Time to Market	< 5 yrs	< 5 yrs	> 15 yrs	5-10 yrs	5-10 yrs	On the market

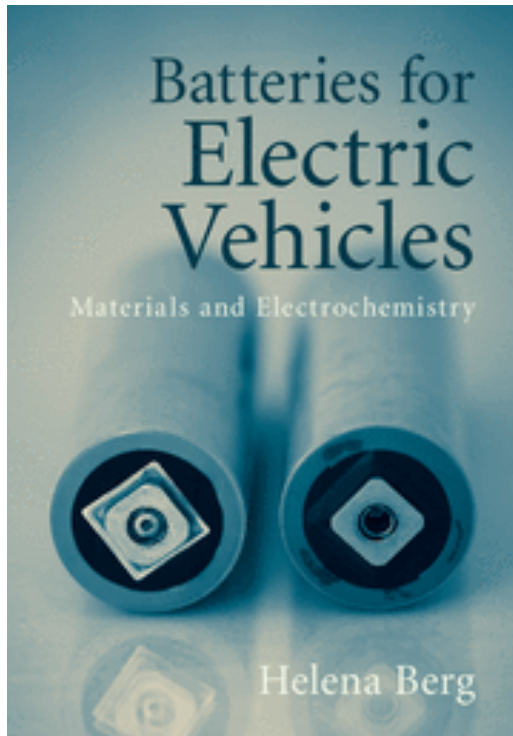
* = compared to Pb-acid of today

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Summary

- Pb-acid batteries are reliable and inexpensive
 - Requires maintenance
- Potential future concepts based on Li-ion or Na-ion are most promising for longer back-up times
- Many more concepts available mainly for portable and automotive applications

Further reading...



28-29 november 2017
Battery course in Göteborg
Link soon at libergreen.com

<http://www.cambridge.org/se/academic/subjects/engineering/energy-technology/batteries-electric-vehicles-materials-and-electrochemistry?format=HB#4kHg9CLWpjXUEDhc.97>

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