

Progress with Manufacturing and Deploying Zn|MnO₂ Batteries for Grid-Scale Applications

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Talk Flow

1. The Electrochemistry of a Zn|MnO₂ Cell
 1. Introduction
 2. Materials Chemistry & Characteristic Voltage Curves
 3. Limitations in Reversibility
2. Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell
 1. Manufacturing in New York
 2. 1st Generation Cell
 3. Safety Testing
 4. Applications
 1. Solar Microgrid
 2. Data Center Backup
 3. Off-Grid Solar
 5. Automated Manufacturing
 6. Performance of Cells from Automated Plant
3. Next Generation Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell
 1. 2nd Generation
 2. Materials Improvement and LDES Application
4. Current and Future UEP Projects

Talk Duration: Short to Medium Duration

The Electrochemistry of a Zn|MnO₂ Cell

1. Introduction

The Electrochemistry of a Zn|MnO₂ Cell

2. *Materials Chemistry & Characteristic Voltage Curves*

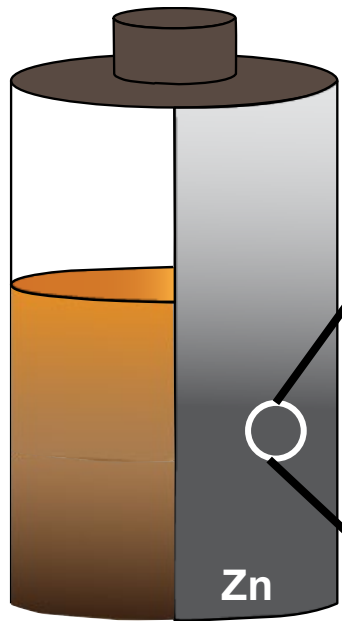
The Electrochemistry of a Zn|MnO₂ Cell

3. Limitations in Reversibility

The Electrochemistry of a Zn|MnO₂ Cell

3. Limitations in Reversibility

Challenge to Access High Zn utilization
& Area Capacity without experiencing
The problems mentioned in the box



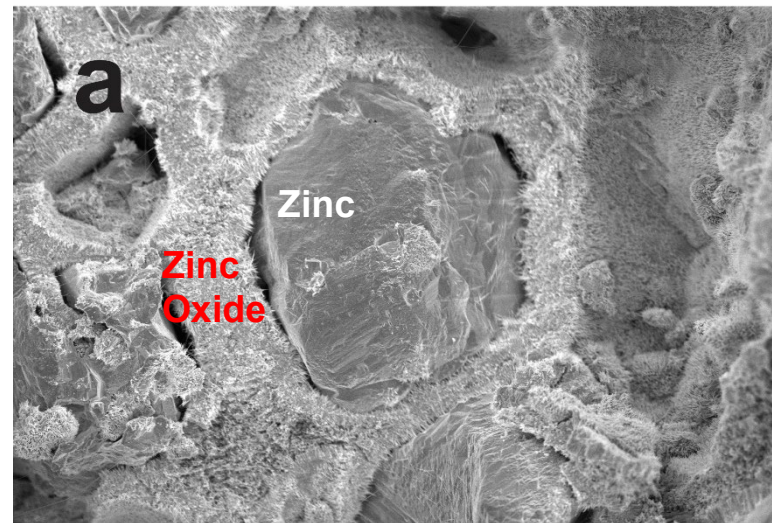
**Zinc Passivation
Redistribution**



Zinc Shape Change



Zinc Shape Change & Passivation

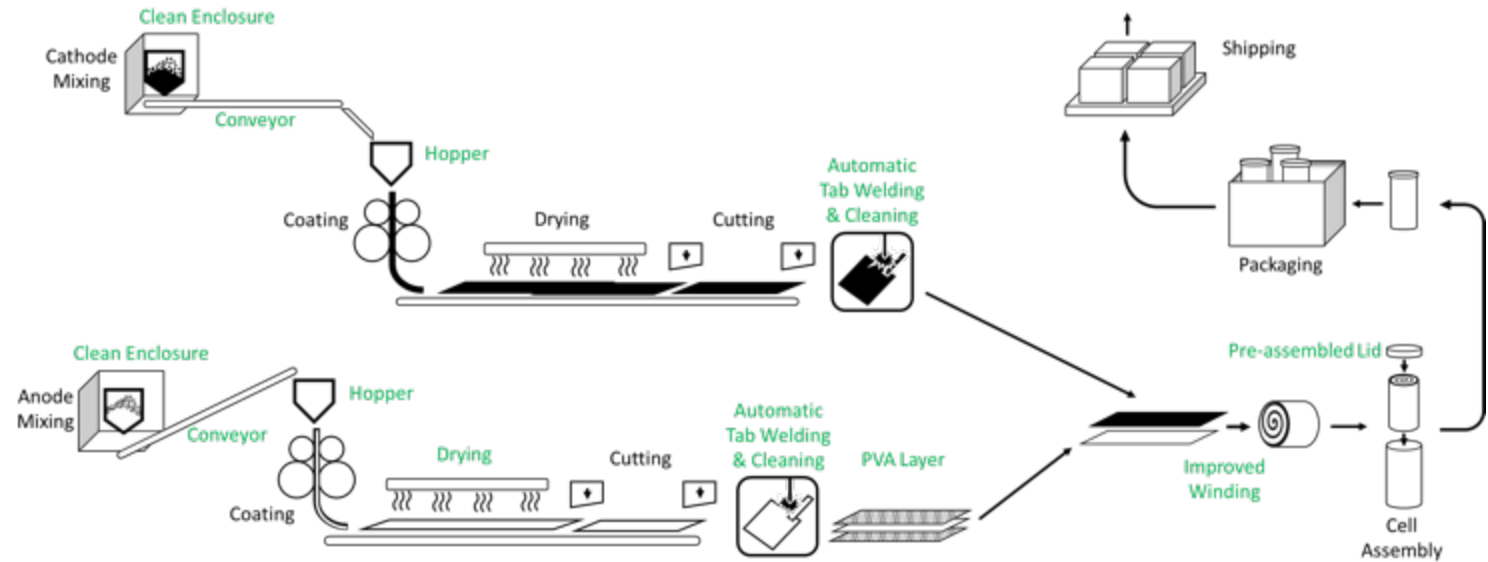


Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

1. Manufacturing



Pearl River, New York
Plant Capacity ~ 10MWh



Control



Coating



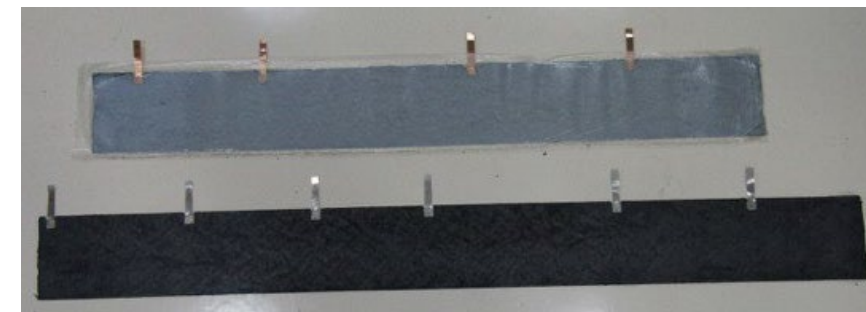
Calendering



Slitting

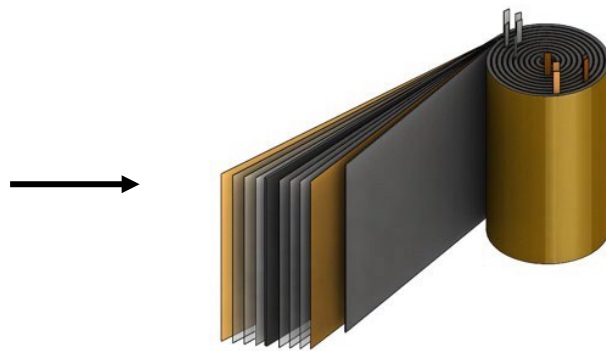
Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

2. 1st Generation Cell

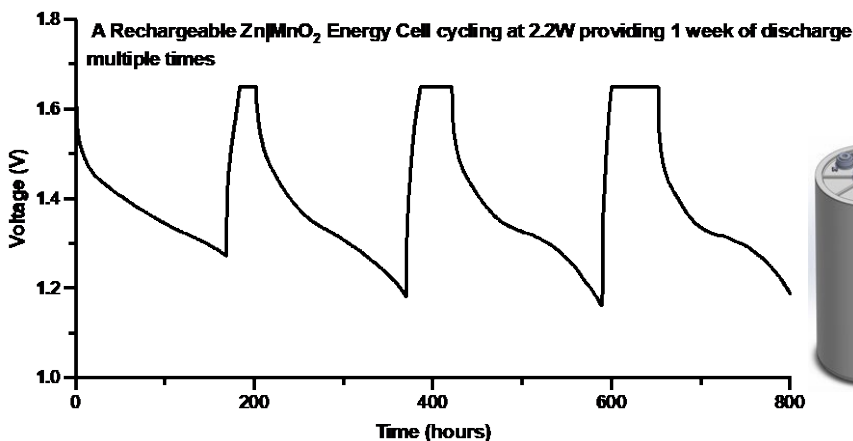
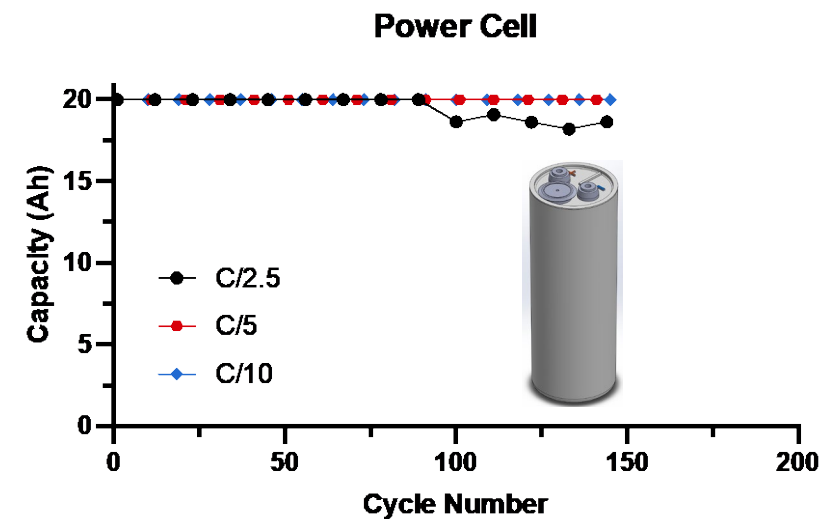


Top – Zinc Anode

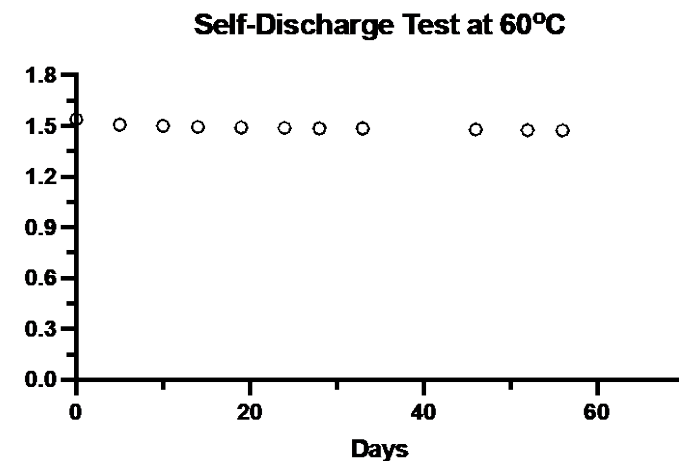
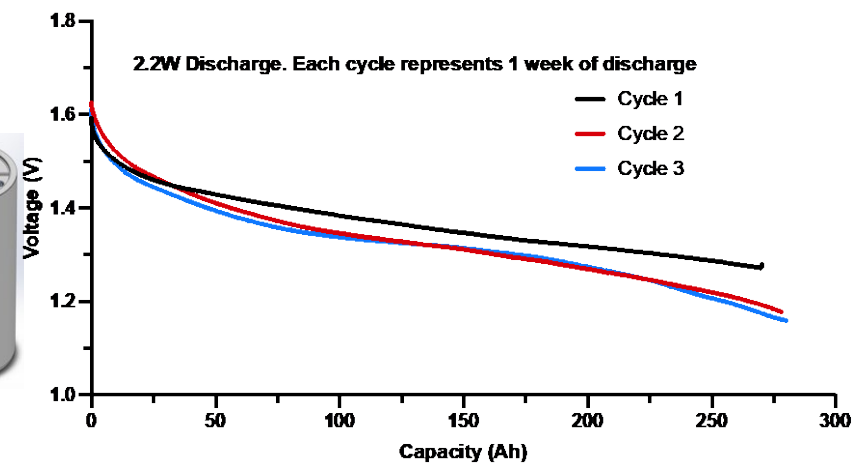
Bottom – Manganese Dioxide Cathode



Cylindrical Jelly Roll



Energy Cell



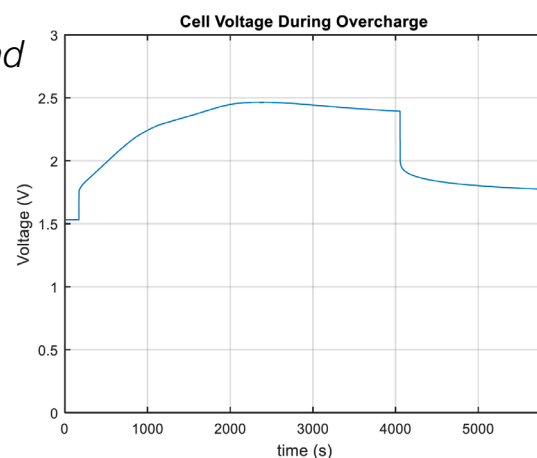
Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

3. Safety Testing

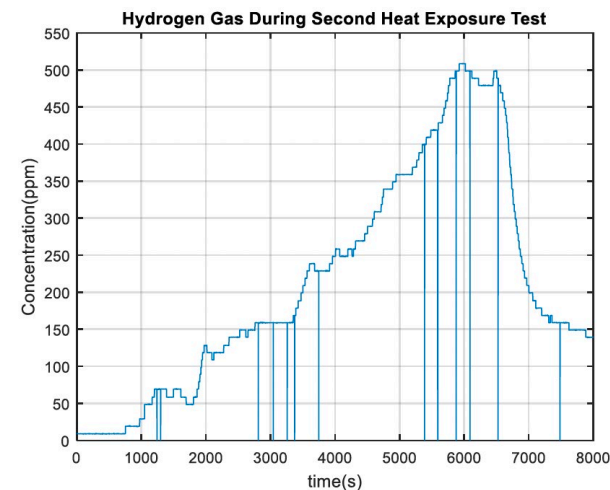
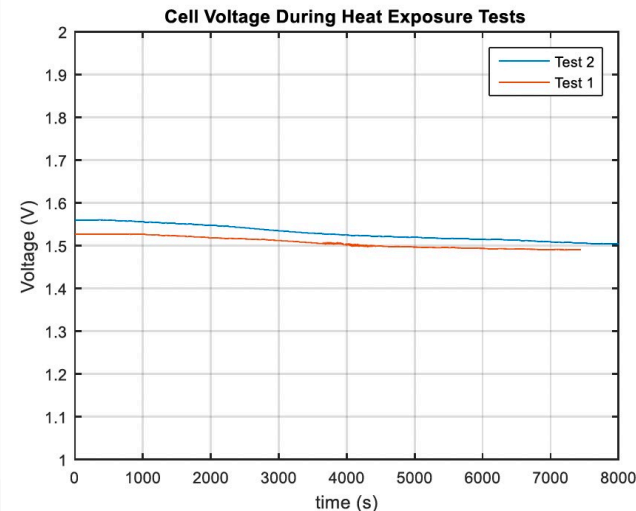
Test	Test Method	Thermal Runaway
1.	Film Heater	Not Observed
2.	Pipe Heater	Not Observed
3.	Nail Penetration	Not Observed
4.	Overcharge	Not Observed
5.	Overdischarge	Not Observed

Overcharge Tests:

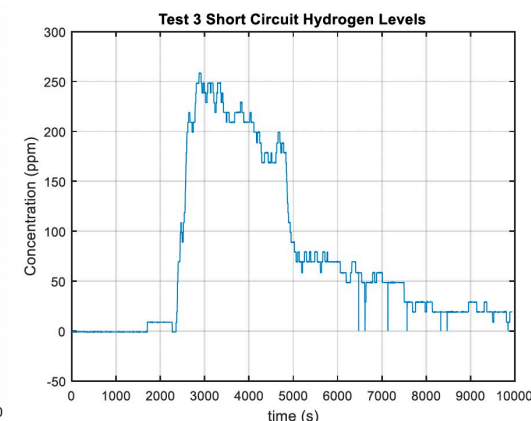
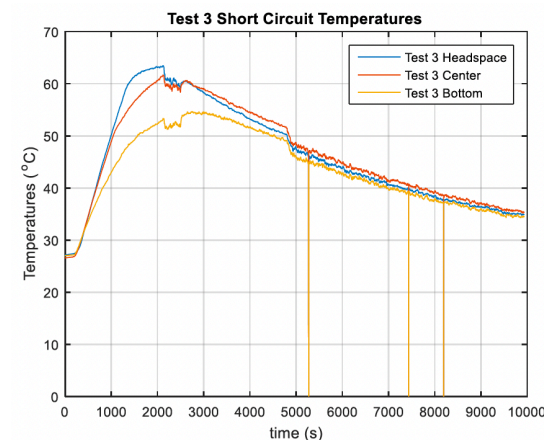
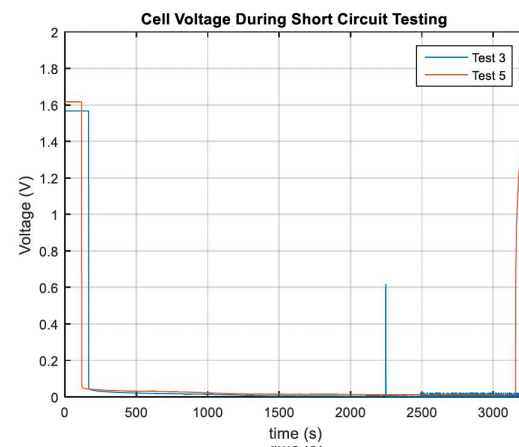
“Water Vapor and low-levels of O₂ detected, but no signs of ignition sources”



Heat Exposure Tests: *“~1.2% of H₂ gas generated which is very manageable in line with Pb-acid”*



Short-Circuit Tests: *“Cells drop to 0V and bounce-back with expected temperature increase”*



“DNV-GL believes Zn|MnO₂ batteries are similar to Pb-acid batteries in terms of risks posed and substantially different than Li-ion batteries”

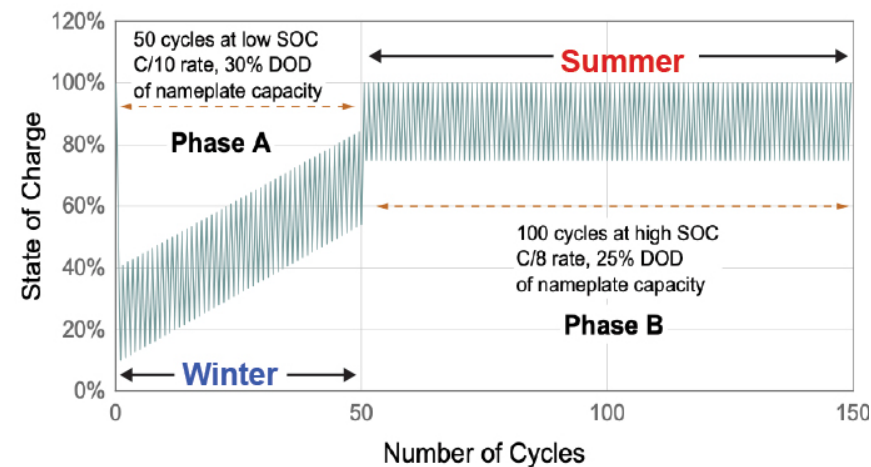


UL 1973/9540A safety certification confirms no fire risk.

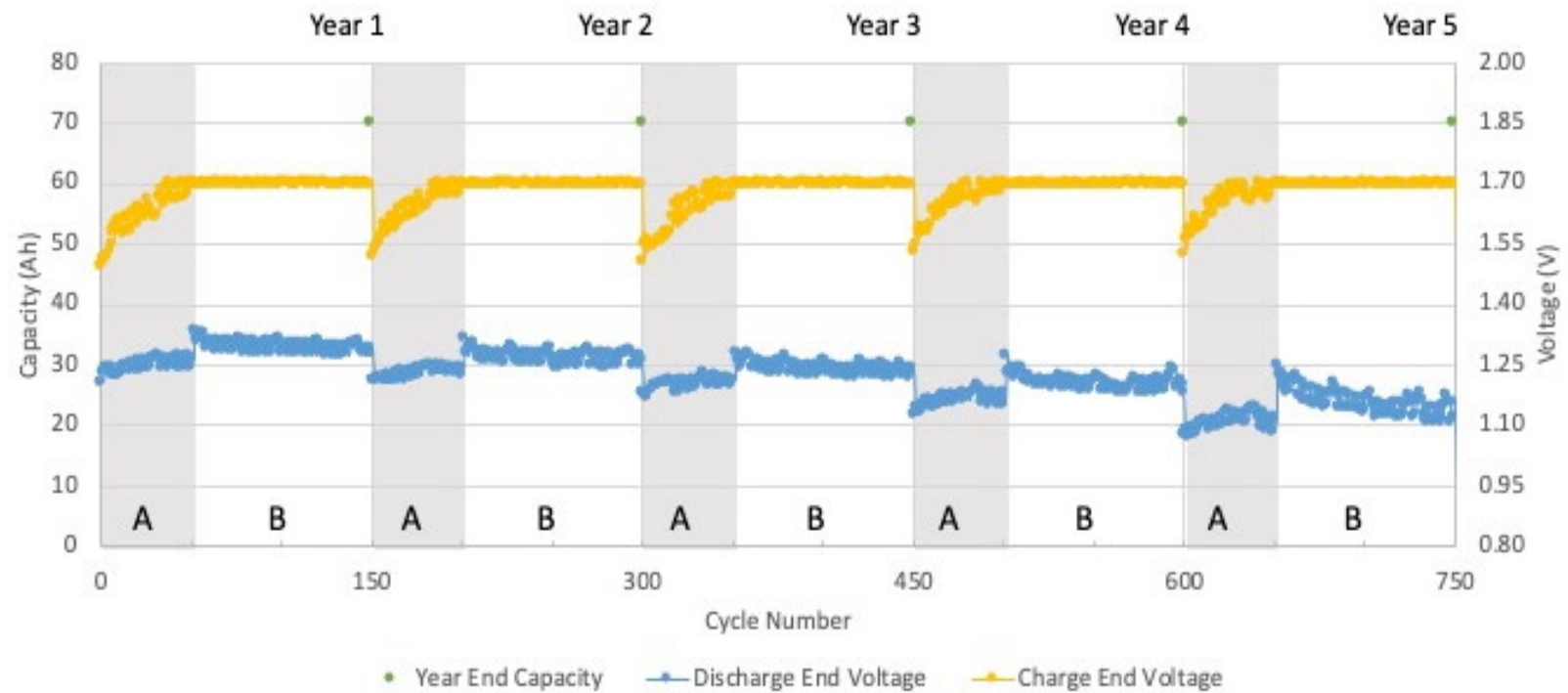
Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

3. Applications – Solar Microgrid

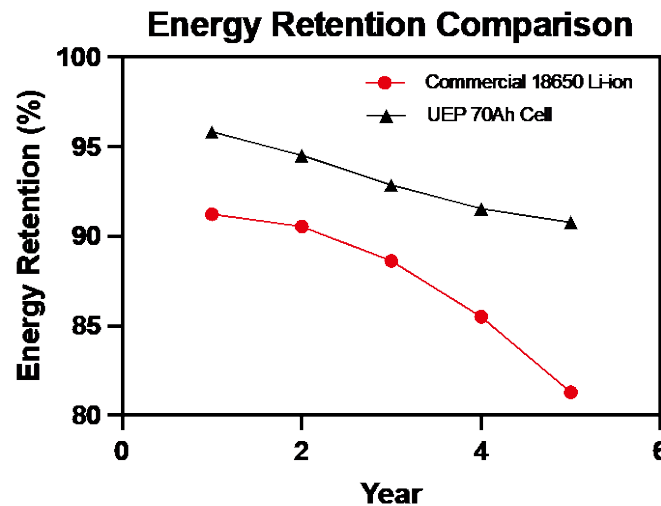
IEC-61427



Completion of 1 Year Solar Cycling
5 Years of Solar Cycling equate to 750 cycles.



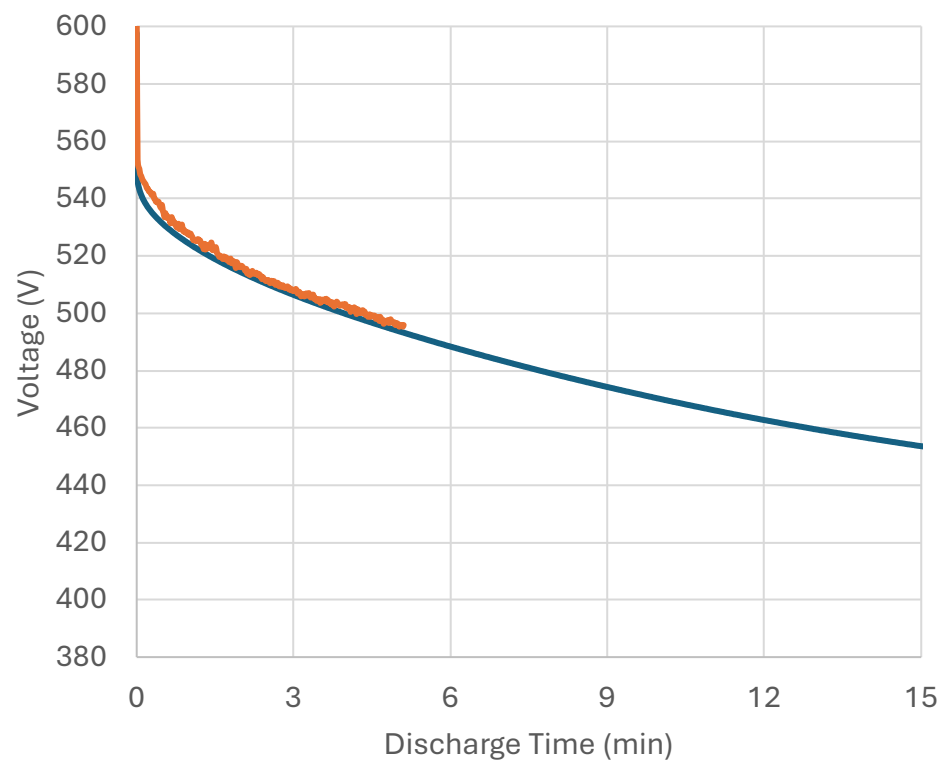
Phase A: 3h C/10 charge and 3h C/10 discharge cycling at low state of charge for 50 cycles.
Phase B: 6h charge and 2h C/8 discharge cycling at high state of charge for 100 cycles.
A 9-hour C/10 discharge is done between phases B and A at the end of each year.



Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

3. Applications – Data Center Backup

San Diego Supercomputer Center



- Prediction from single cells at equivalent rates
- 5-min commissioning test at 350 kW

- The orange curve is the average discharge voltage curve of 13 racks during the commissioning test. The commissioning test ran for 5 minutes at 350 kW (equivalent to 75W per cell) as requested by the customer.
- The blue curve is the discharge voltage curve of a single cell tested in UEP at 75W. The single cell voltage is multiplied by 360 to be compared to the rack voltage.
- The average voltage of the racks falls on top of the single cell discharge curve under equivalent discharging conditions.
- At the 15-min cutoff, which is the max backup time that the lead acid batteries can provide, the voltage of the UEP system is about 453 V, way above the 380 V inverter limit.

Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

3. Applications – Off-Grid



- 13 kWh solar microgrid system to be deployed in October 2021
- System uses a standard Outback inverter and seats on a self-contained pod

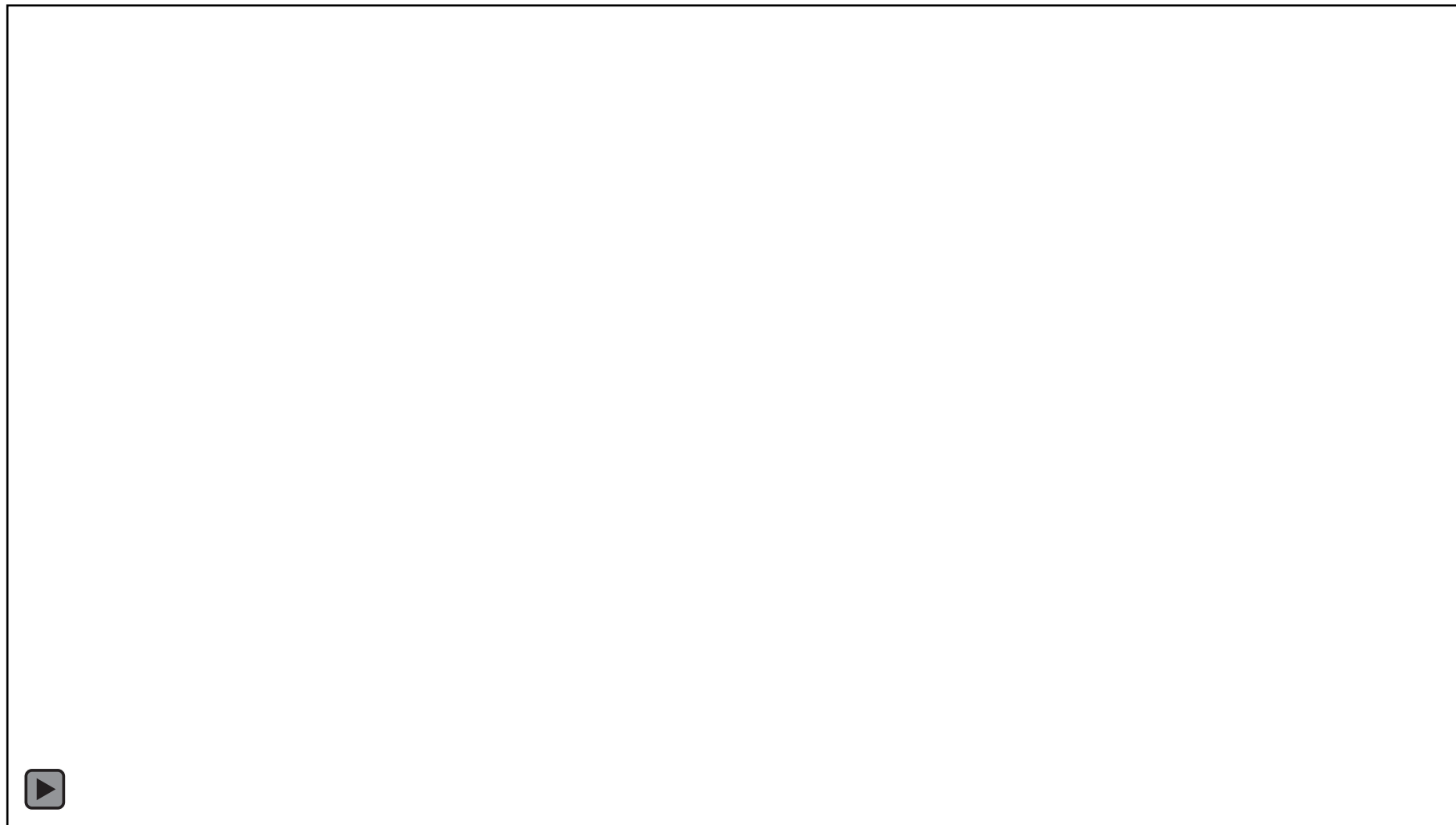


Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

4. Automated Manufacturing

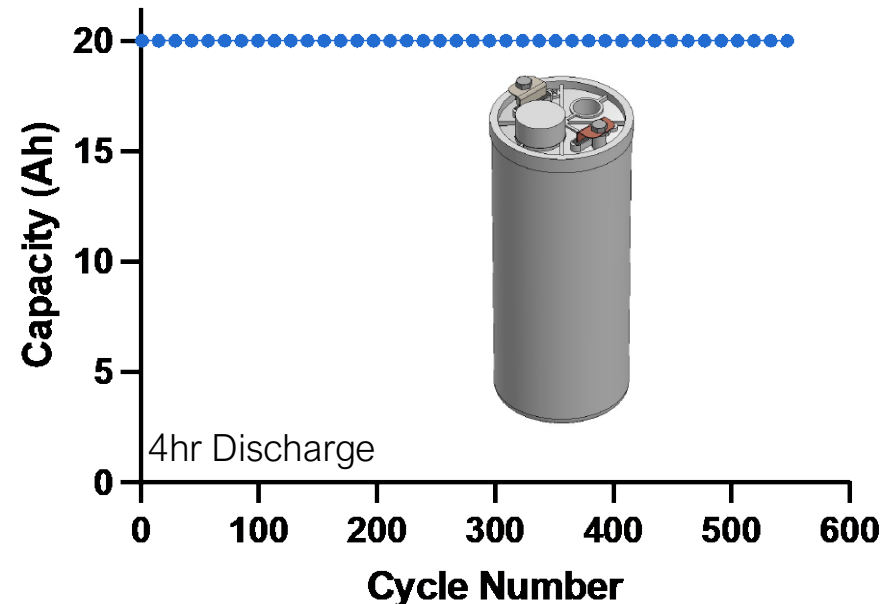
Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

4. Automated Manufacturing

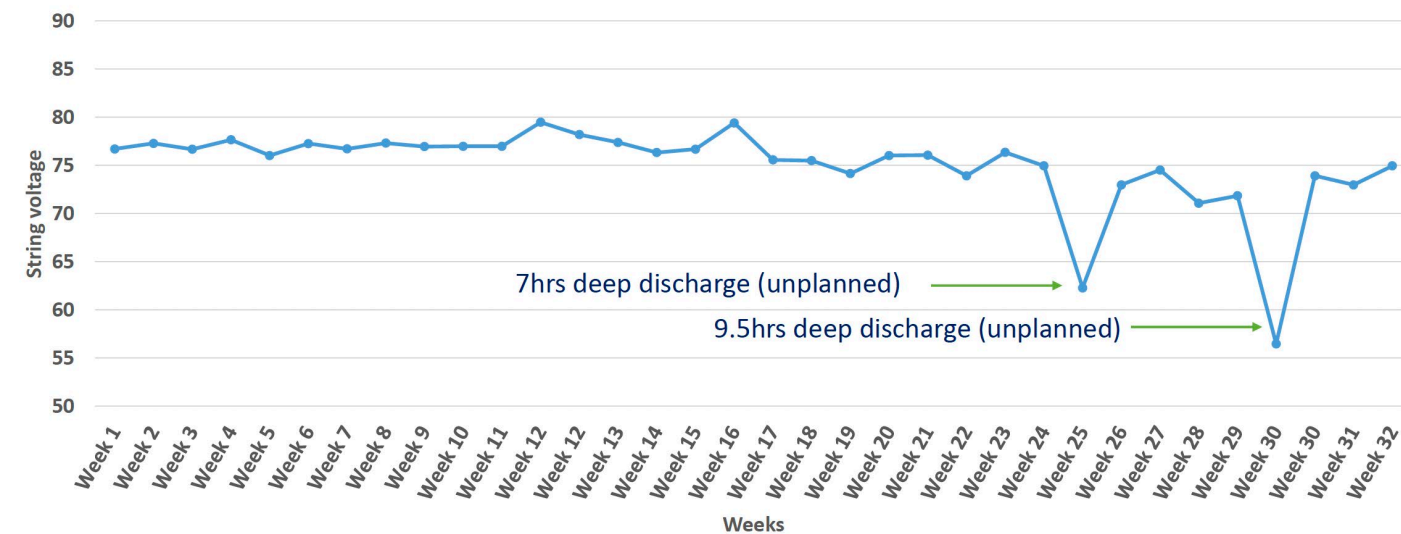
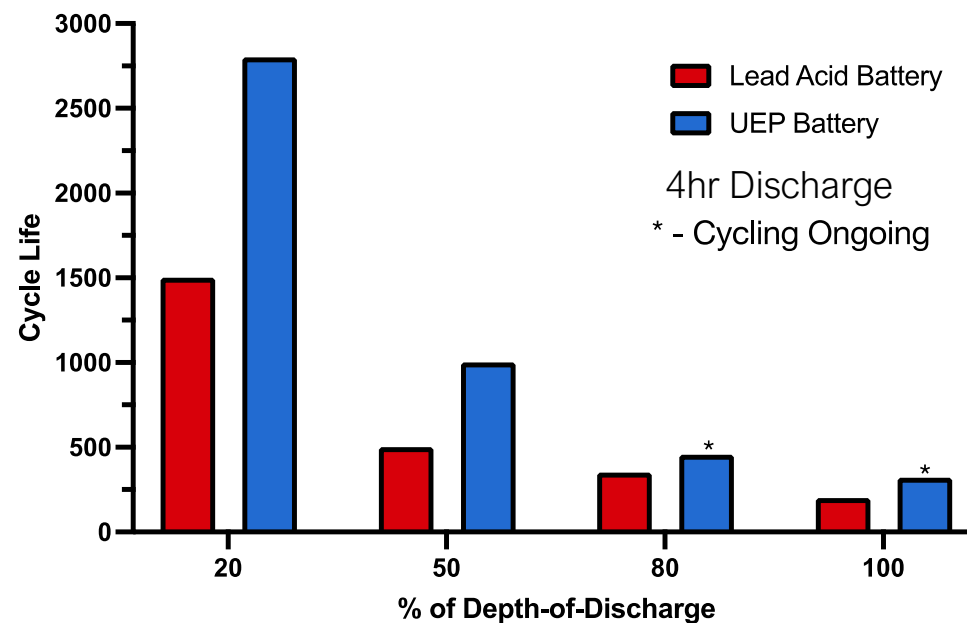


Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

5. *Performance of Cells from Automated Plant*

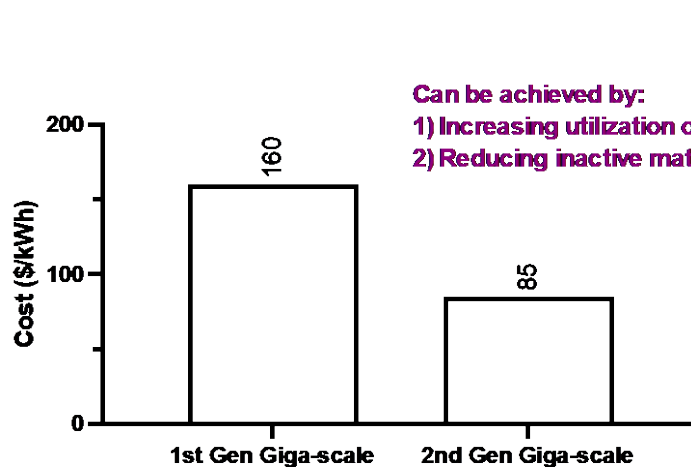


String discharge end voltage



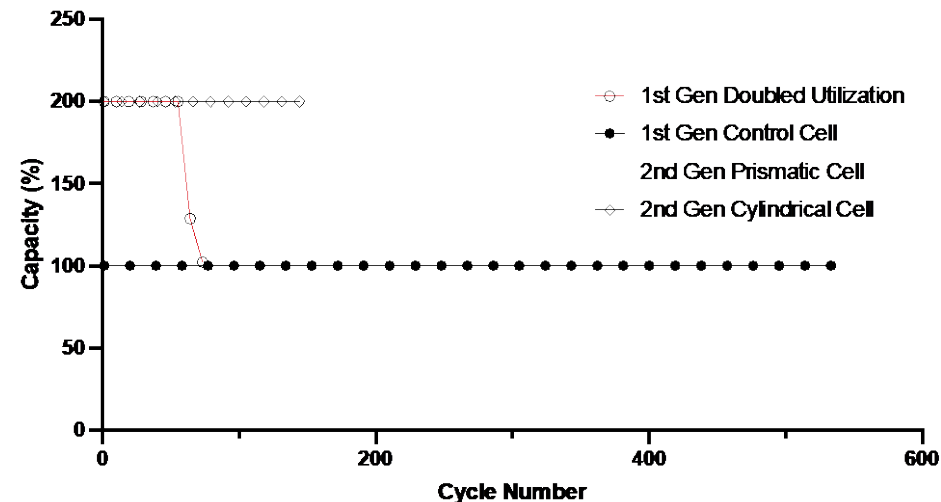
Next Generation Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

1. 2nd Generation Cell (Coming This Year)



Can be achieved by:

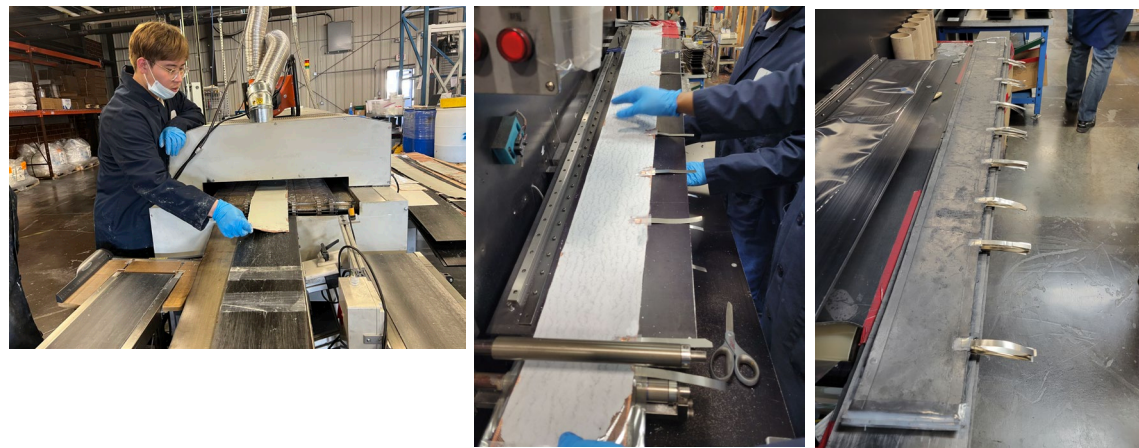
- 1) Increasing utilization of cathode and anode
- 2) Reducing inactive material cost



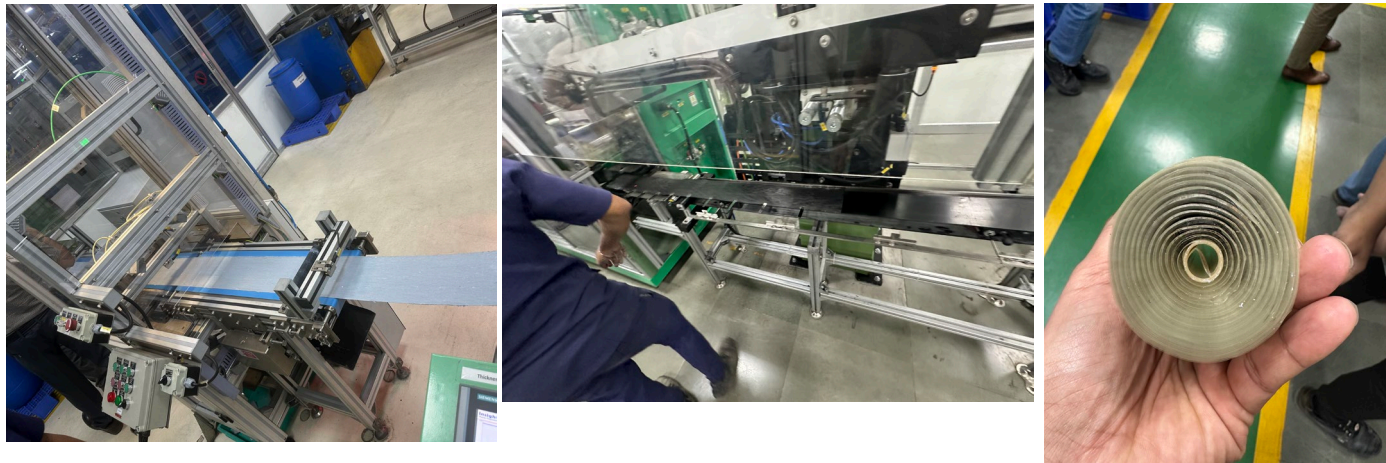
- 1) 2nd Gen cells use additives that double the utilization of the active materials
- 2) We have replaced expensive current collectors with cheaper materials and achieved along cycle life



Manufactured in New York Plant



Manufactured in Automated India Plant



Next Generation Rechargeable Zn|MnO₂ Cell

2 Materials Improvement and I D.F.S Application Space

Current and Future UEP Projects

Prior and Current Awards

- 1) Numerous SBIR/STTR awards with DOE, DOD (Navy, Air Force), options for Phase 3 contracts
- 2) Project STORED (DOE) – 7.2MWh of demonstration projects for long duration storage in New York State
- 3) Clean Power for Hours Grand Prize Winner (DHS) – Cash prize and networking/matchmaking opportunities for Federal work
- 4) Sandia National Laboratories partnership – Multi-year partnership focused on battery and product development



Science and
Technology



OCED
Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations

 **Sandia
National
Laboratories**

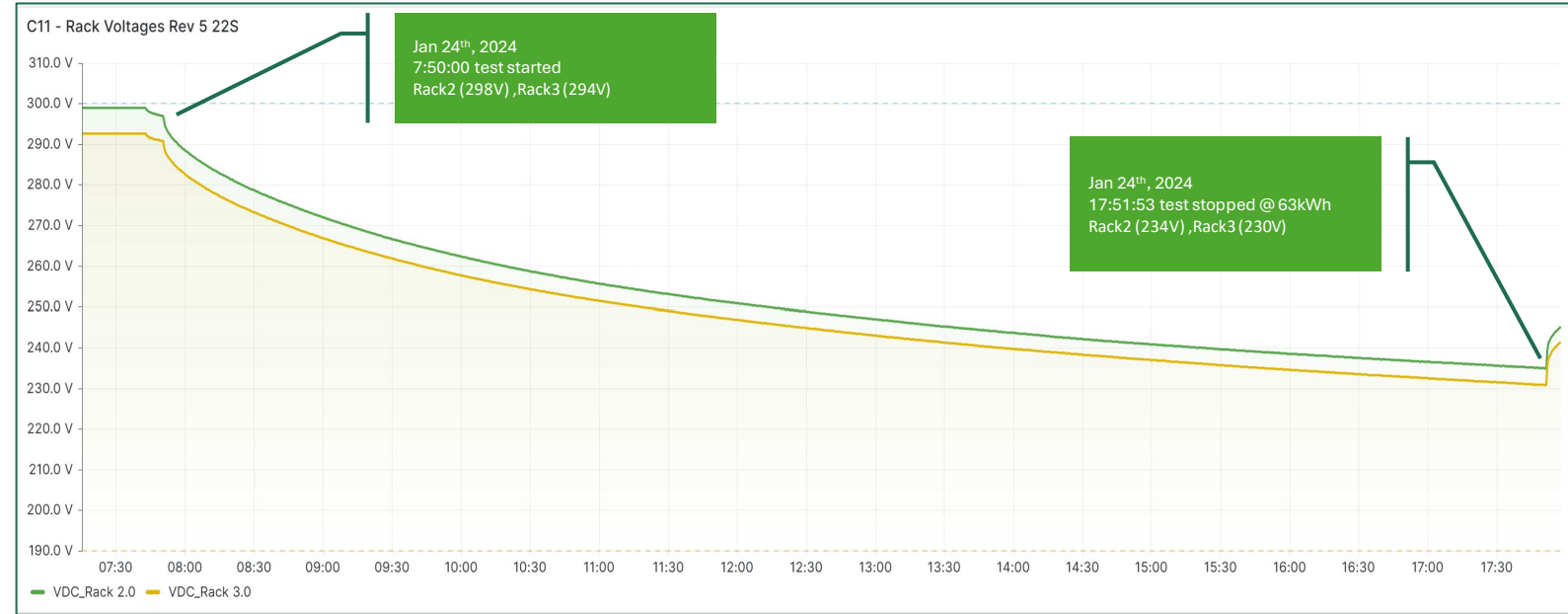
Market Drivers

- 1) Pentagon banned DOD procurement of Chinese lithium-ion batteries starting in 2027
- 2) Congressional lawmakers call for ban on CATL lithium battery products in June 2024
- 3) Domestic, non-lithium sourcing becoming a key objective for DOE.

Current and Future UEP Projects



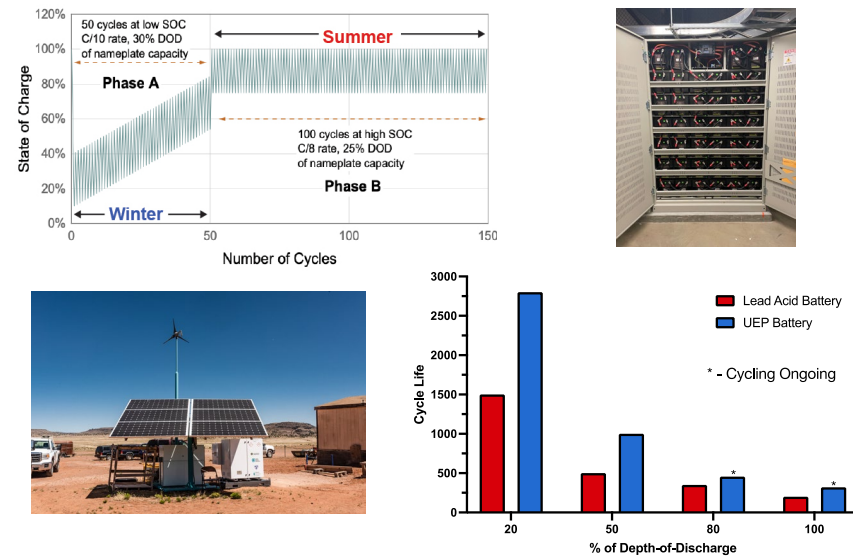
100kW/400kWh system at the City College of New York



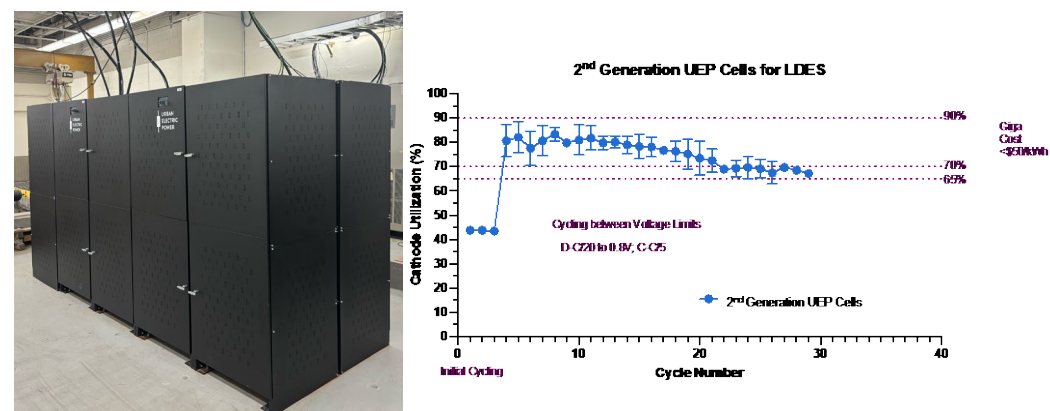
10-hour discharge on system conducted on Jan 24th, 2024, won the Department of Homeland Security Grand Prize Powers for Hours to support critical infrastructure across the USA

Summary

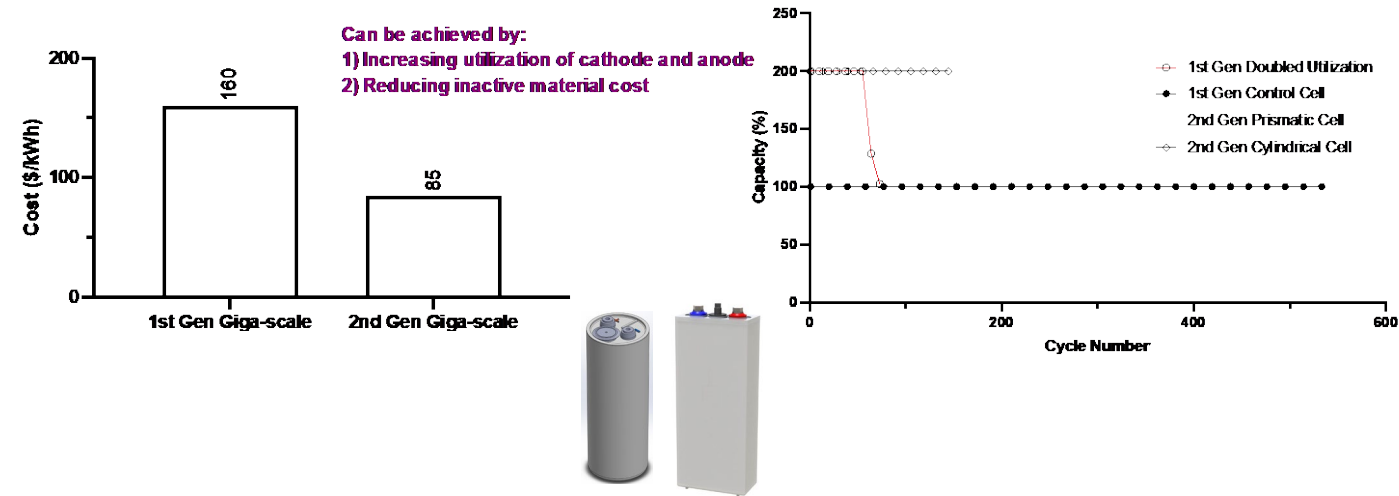
1. UEP's 1st Generation Product validated in different applications and demonstrated to be an ideal replacement for Pb-acid batteries



3. UEP has won grants and a prize demonstrating Zn|MnO₂ technology for LDES. 2nd Generation cell has been shown to be superior for this application space



2. 2nd Generation cell is developed. Performance, cost and manufacturing has been validated



4. New materials chemistry and electrochemical characteristics observed in the 2nd Generation cell. Working with Sandia (Dr. Timothy Lambert) to uncover the science. We are also working with Sandia to build and test modules using 2nd Generation cell

Thank you!

Contact

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