

Li-ion Battery Research and Development Capability for Stationary Energy Storage at PNNL

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Project Overview

▶ Li-ion Battery Energy Storage Challenge

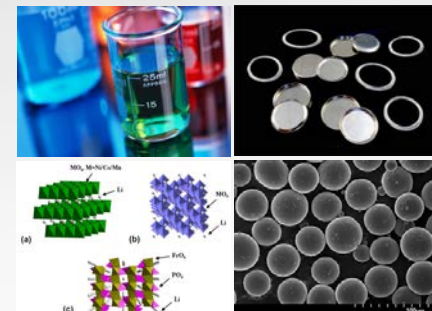
Li-ion battery is widely utilized for stationary application but more reliable, safe and cost effective battery chemistry is desired.

▶ Program Objectives

- Fundamental understanding of application specific battery chemistries based on novel electrode materials and electrolytes.
- Understand reliability and limitation of various Li-ion battery chemistries.

▶ Accomplishments

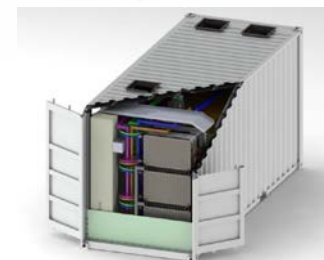
- Facile synthesis of high voltage LiCoPO_4 cathode and electrolyte optimization for stable cycling.
- Gassing analyses of $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ (LTO) anode with carbonate based electrolyte at elevated temperature.
- Demonstration of commercially relevant scale batteries (pouch cell) utilizing Advanced Battery Facility (ABF) at PNNL.



~1 mAh



1~5 Ah



~ MWh ESS Batteries

High Voltage LiCoPO_4 Cathode

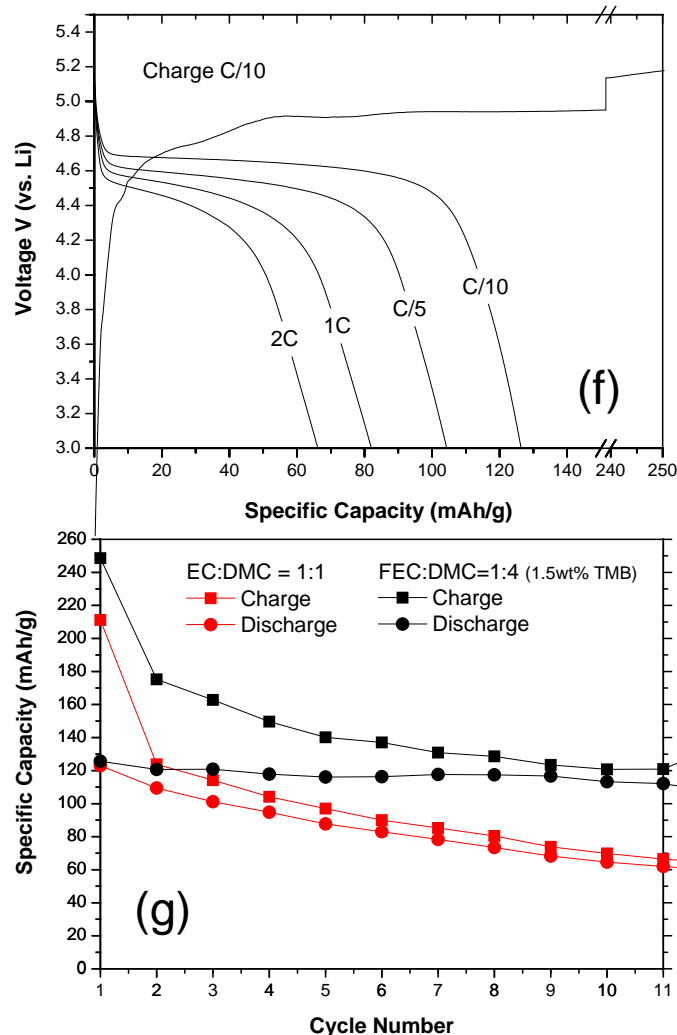
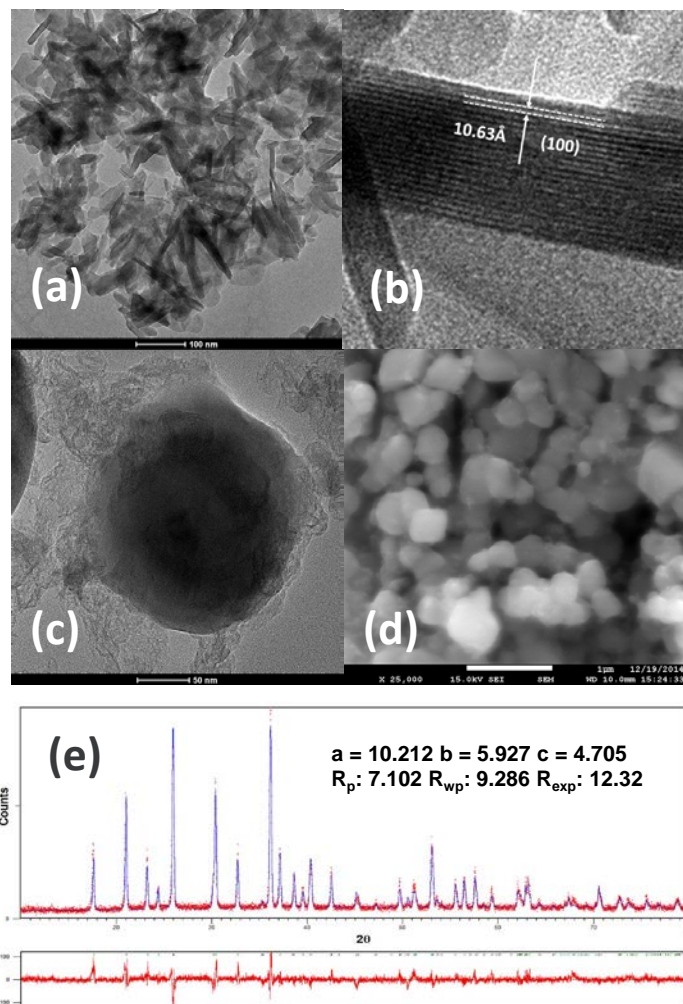
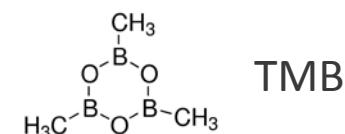
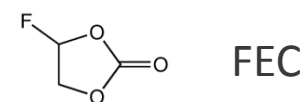
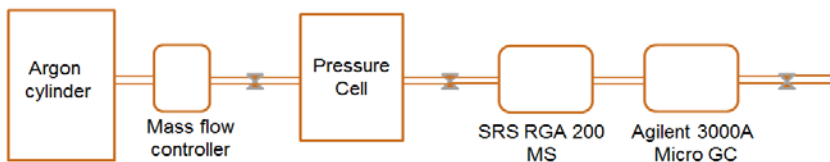
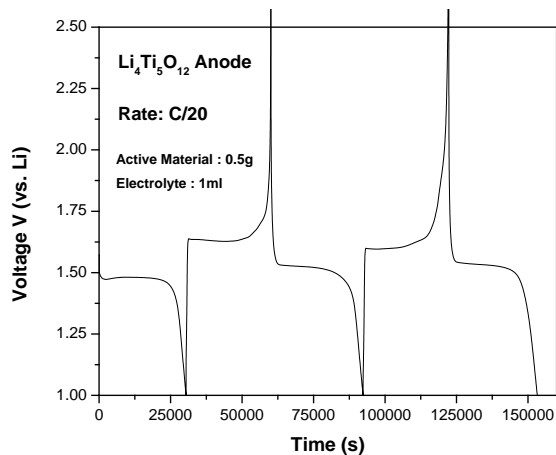


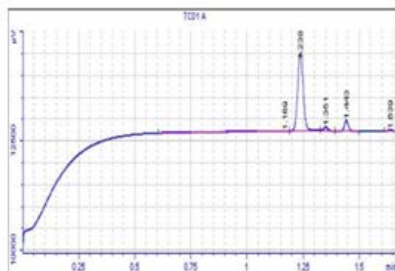
Figure 1. TEM images of (a,b) $\text{CoHPO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ precursor, (c) LiCoPO_4/C cathode, (d) SEM image of LiCoPO_4/C cathode, (e) Rietveld refinement of LiCoPO_4 XRD pattern, (f) electrochemical rate and (g) cycling performance of LiCoPO_4/C at 25°C.



$\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ Gassing at High Temperature



Gas Chromatograph



Mass Spectrometry

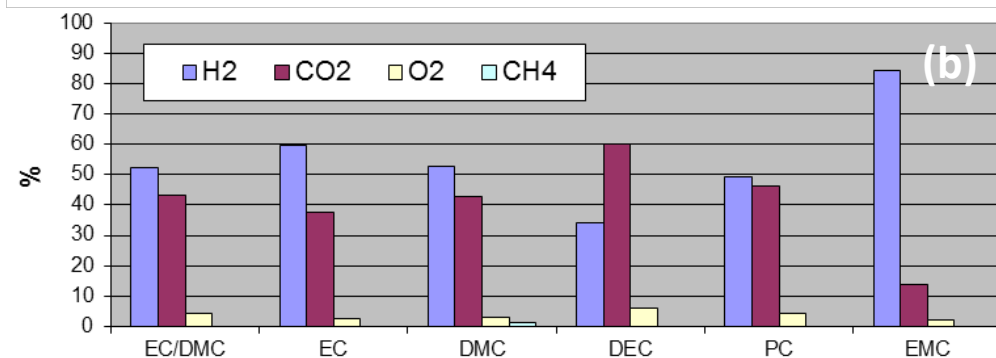
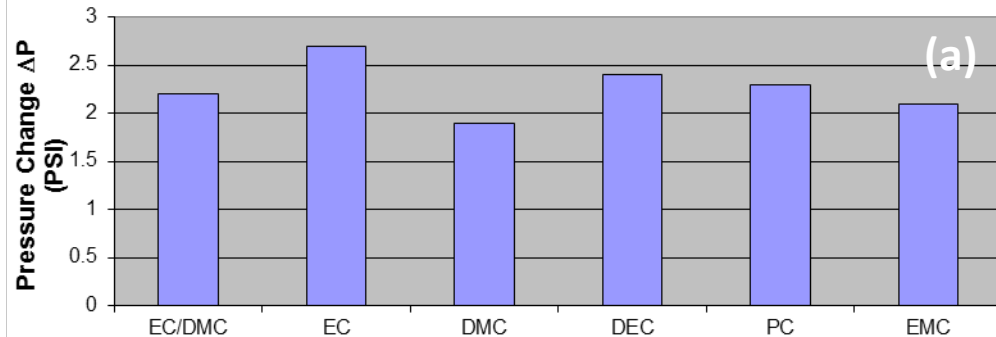
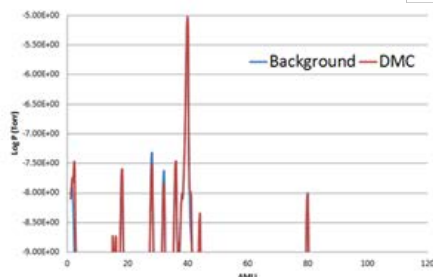
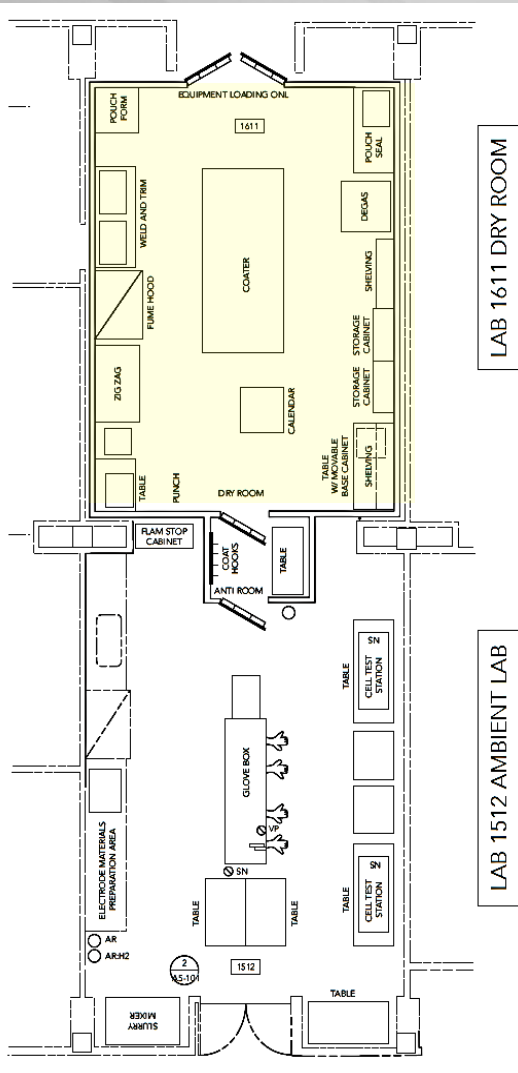


Figure 2. (a) Pressure build up and (b) gas species generated when using electrolyte containing 1M LiPF_6 salt with various carbonate based solvents at charged state for two weeks at 55°C. (1atm = 14.69 psi)

Advanced Battery Facility



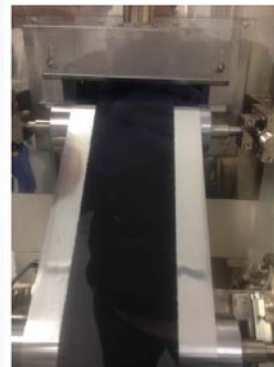
**Mixes Electrode Material
Slurry (1~5kg)**



**Roll width: 250mm
Coating width: 150mm
Coating thickness: 10~300μm**



Calendering



During coating process



**Dried electrode coating
(double-side)**



**Very uniform and
smooth electrode**

Advanced Battery Facility



Electrode Punching



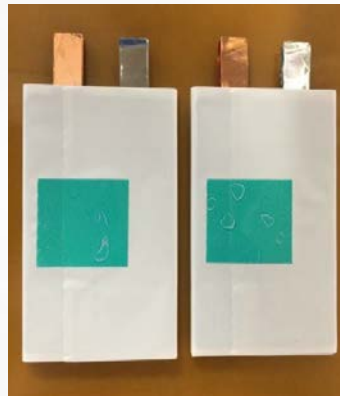
**Zig-Zag Stacking of Cathode & Anode
Electrodes with Separator**



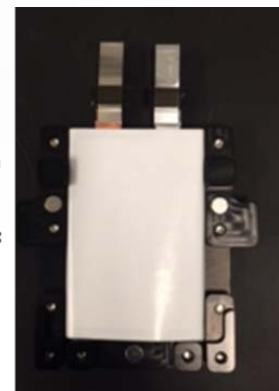
**Multi-layer Electrode Tab
Welding & Trimming**



Pouch Formation



Dry cell



Advanced Battery Facility



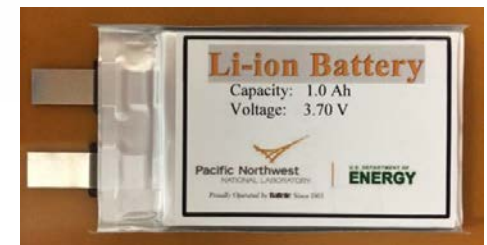
Side Sealing



Electrolyte Injection



Formation Cycle, Degassing & Testing



**Cell dimension:
40 mm x 60 mm**

Pouch Cell Testing

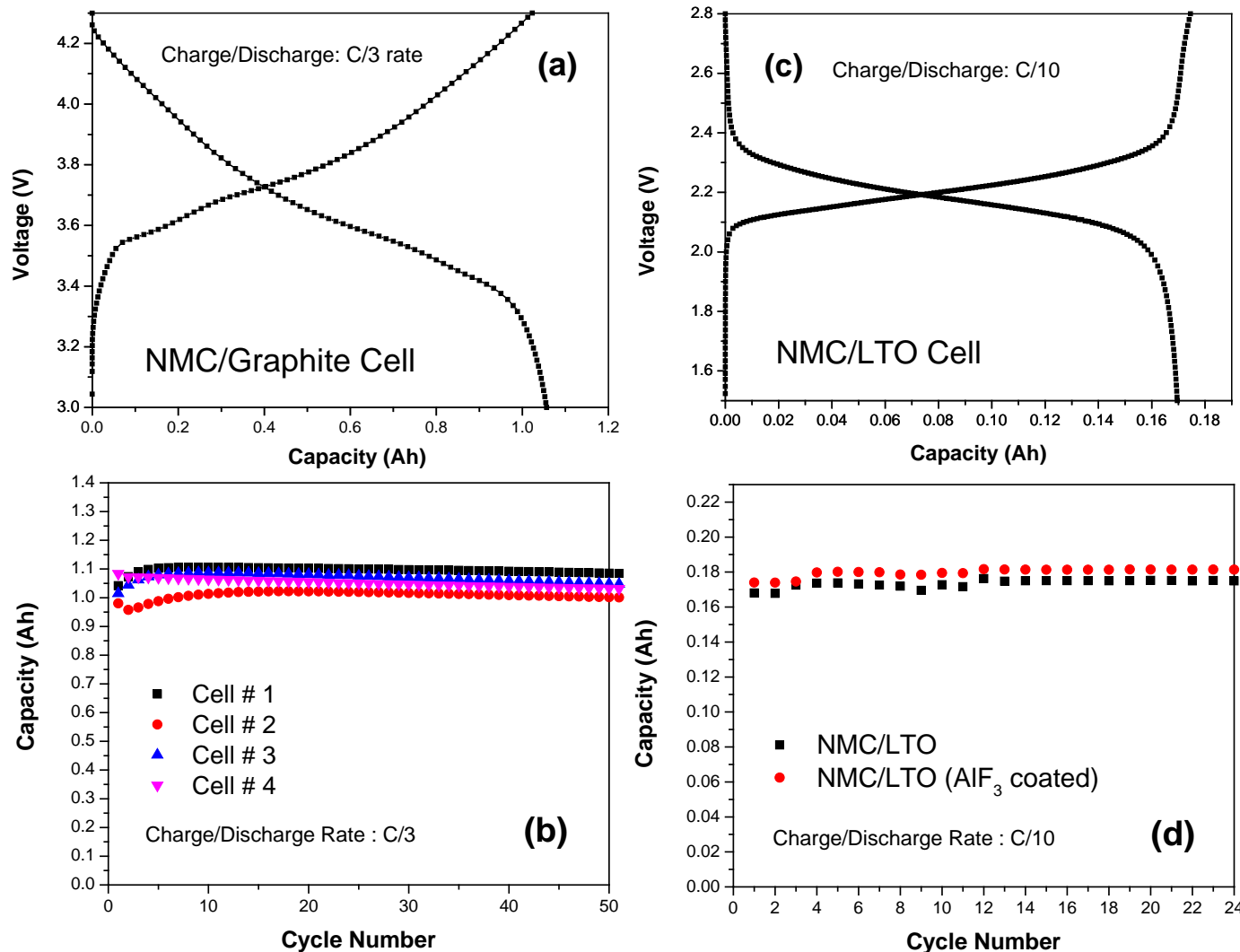


Figure 3. (a) Voltage profile, (b) cycling performance of NMC/Graphite pouch cell, (c) voltage profile, (d) cycling performance of NMC/LTO (AlF₃ coated) pouch cell at 25°C.

- NMC/Graphite Cell
- Capacity: ~1Ah
- 100% of theoretical capacity
- Cathode/Anode: 10 layers each
- NMC/LTO Cell
- Capacity: ~220mAh
- 83% theoretical capacity of LTO
- Cathode/Anode: 4 layers each

Summary

► Electrode Material Development and Characterization

- Nanostructured LiCoPO_4/C cathode was synthesized using $\text{CoHPO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ nanoplate precursor obtained by simple precipitation route.
- LiCoPO_4/C cathode delivered up to 125mAh/g at C/10 and cycling stability have been improved by use of electrolyte containing FEC and TMB (1wt%) additives – Further electrolyte optimization is under investigation.
- Initial gassing analyses on the $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ (LTO) anode with carbonate electrolytes have been evaluated.

► Pouch Cell Fabrication

- Conventional NMC/Graphite (~1Ah) and $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ (~220mAh) anode based pouch cells were successfully fabricated and tested.
- Study on the effect of AlF_3 coating on the LTO electrolyte gassing is under way.
- Pouch cell with various electrode material combinations including nanomaterials (LiFePO_4) is now feasible in our pouch cell line (ABF) at PNNL.

Acknowledgements

- ▶ Support from US DOE Office of Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability - Dr. Imre Gyuk, Energy Storage Program Manager

- ▶ **PNNL**

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Xiaolin Li

Jie Xiao

Wesley A. Henderson

- ▶ **Polaris Battery Lab**

Doug Morris

Curtiss Renn

Additional Slides

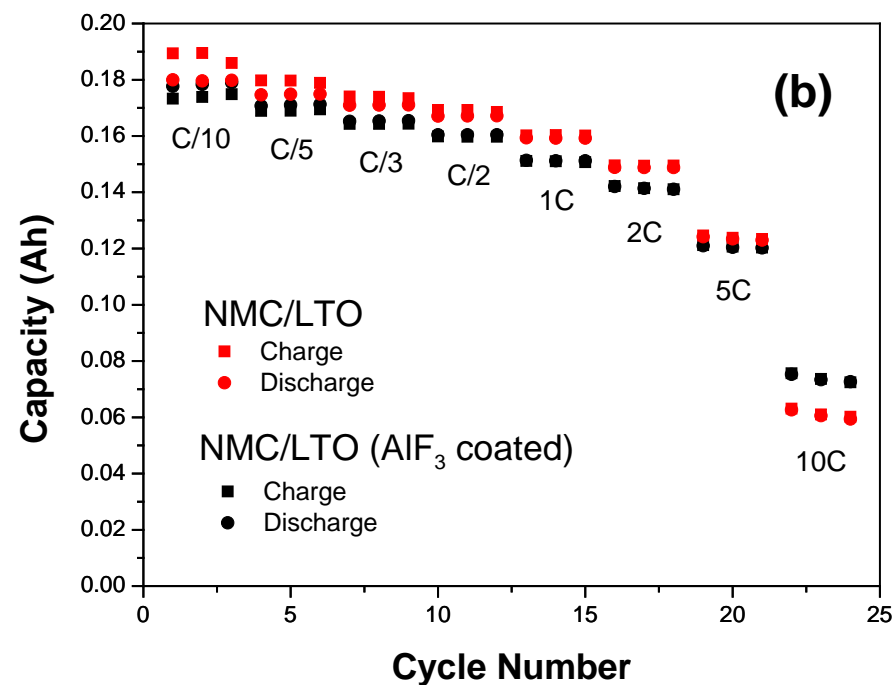
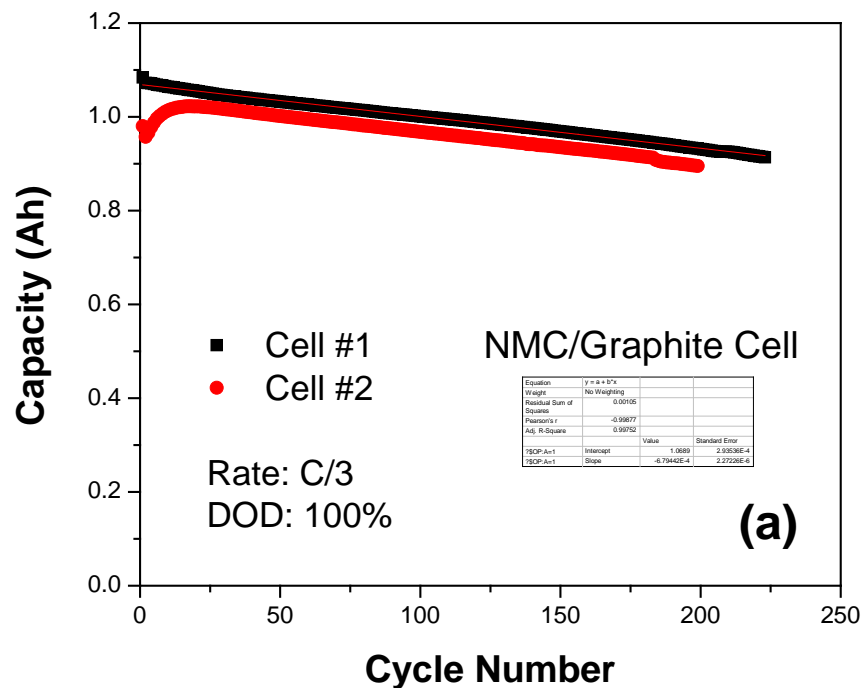


Figure 4. (a) long term cycling of NMC/Graphite cells and (b) NMC/LTO (AlF₃ coated) cells at various charge/discharge rates at 25°C.