



M-ERA NET 3
workshop

Wednesday,
April 28th, 2021

Bio-based materials for Li-ion batteries

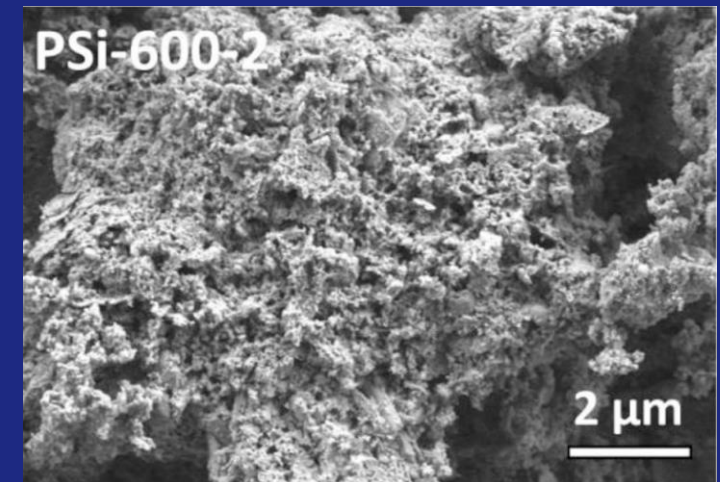
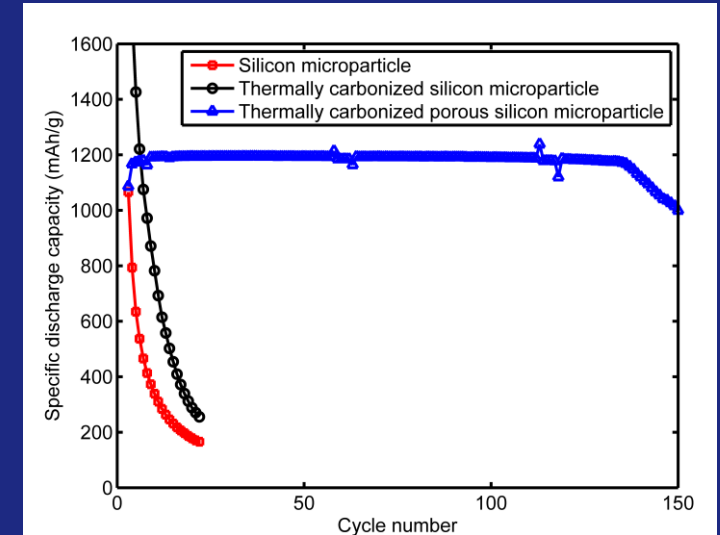
Samson Y. Lai, Ph.D.
Battery Technology Department
Institute for Energy Technology (IFE), Norway
Email: samson.lai@ife.no

Prof. Vesa-Pekka Lehto
Department of Applied Physics
University of Eastern Finland (UEF), Finland
Email: vesa-pekka.lehto@uef.fi



Background

- Volume change (300%) of Si during lithiation/delithiation cycles → stresses → cracking → loss of contact → fast decrease in performance (DOI:10.1088/1361-6528/abb850).
- Mesoporous structure of Si accommodates the volume change and alleviates the effects of cracking (DOI:10.1038/s41598-020-62564-0).
- The wisdom of nature can be utilized to produce mesoporous Si from bio-source, exploiting inherent structure for increased porosity (DOI:10.1016/j.matchemphys.2020.122736).
- The problem related to unstable SEI layer remains → due to the consumption of the electrolyte, the life cycling data is poor
- Future of battery technology should incorporate more green materials for circular economy → extracting value and materials from waste streams and byproducts

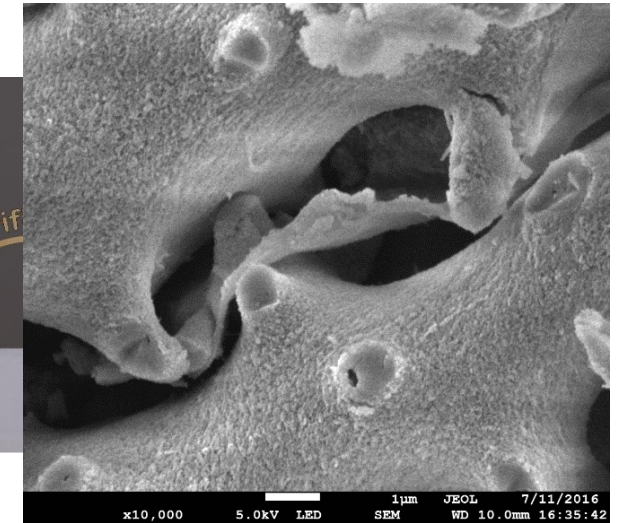


Project objectives and approach

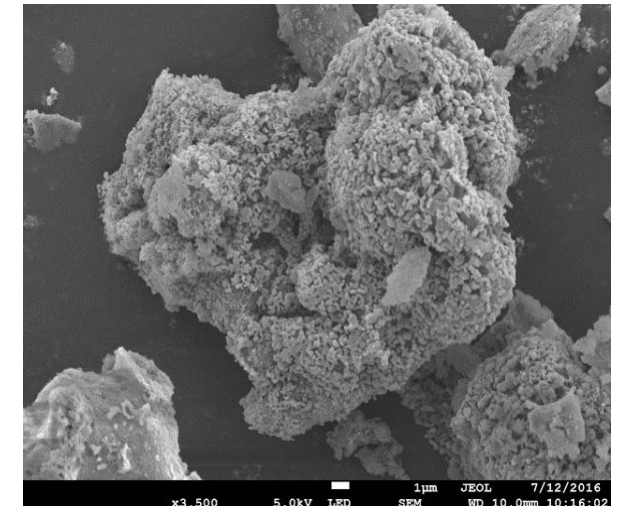
- **Objective:** to develop a bio-sourced, bio-templated battery
 - Bio-silicon anode: reduced phytoliths
 - Cellulose-based binder
 - Environmentally-friendly lithium metal phosphate cathode
 - Other bio-based aspects
-
- ❑ Overcoming anticipated challenges (depending on consortium partners):
 - ❑ Passivating the Si surface with oxide/carbide/carbon
 - ❑ Developing or screening electrolytes suitable for passivated Si surface
 - ❑ Applying self-healing conductive polymer coating
 - ❑ Free-standing cellulosic current collectors



Before reduction: phytolith



After reduction: porous silicon



Project organization

- WP1: Bio-sourced porous Si and surface passivation
- WP2: Electrode development (Si-C composite, binders)
- WP3: Development of electrolyte/self-healing polymer/other bio-aspect
- WP4: Optimization of battery assembly (incl. commercial cathode)
- WP5: Life cycle and cost analysis
- WP6: Project management

Project scope:

- Target TRL 2-3 to 4-5, depending on scientific vs. development objectives
- Consortium size: 4 to 5 partners
- Target application: grid-scale energy storage

Thank you for your attention!



@energiteknikk