

Gel Polymer Electrolyte for Energy Storage System

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Outline

- ❖ State of the art
- ❖ Objectives
- ❖ Methodology and Working Plan
- ❖ Results

Energy Storage Systems

➤ These interfaces contribute to the overall performance:

- Capacity
- Energy/power density
- Cycle performance

➤ The desired electrolyte properties are determined by the working mechanism as well as the structure and type of the energy storage system.

➤ Refers to a liquid or solid solution that is able to conduct ions but not electrons.

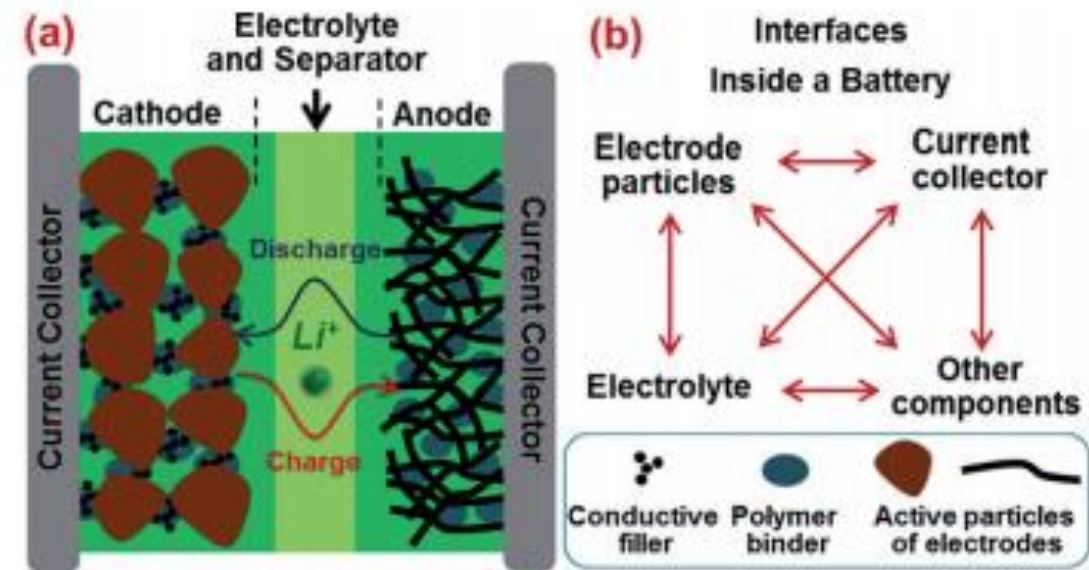
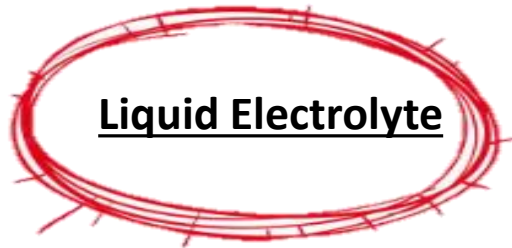


Figure 1. a) Illustration of the structures of a planar battery (e.g. a LIB) and b) interfaces inside the battery



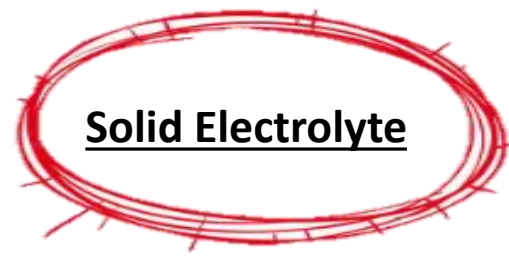
➤ Advantages:

- ✓ High ionic conductivity
- ✓ Good/stable contact with electrodes

➤ Drawbacks:

- ✗ Safety issues

1. Organic Liquid Electrolyte
2. Aqueous Liquid Electrolyte
3. Ionic Liquid Electrolyte



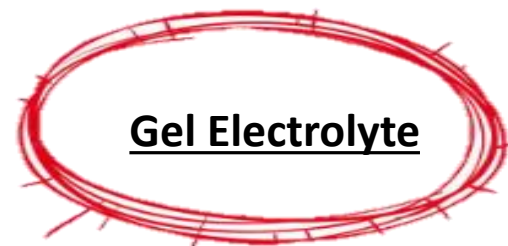
➤ Advantages:

- ✓ Safety
- ✓ Mechanical properties
- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Avoid the dendrites

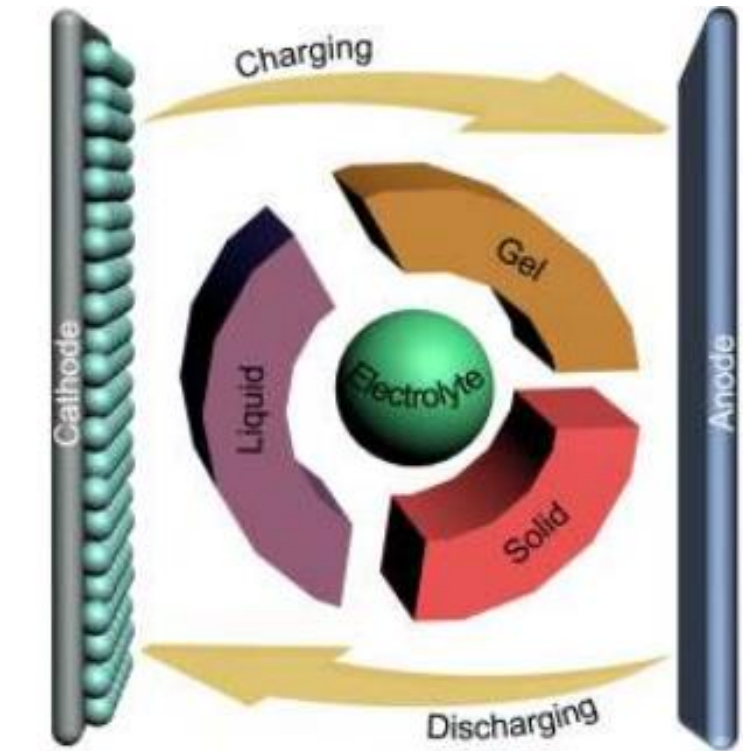
➤ Drawbacks:

- ✗ Low ionic conductivity
- ✗ Poor interfacial properties

1. Solid Polymer Electrolyte
2. Inorganic Solid Electrolyte



Gel Electrolyte

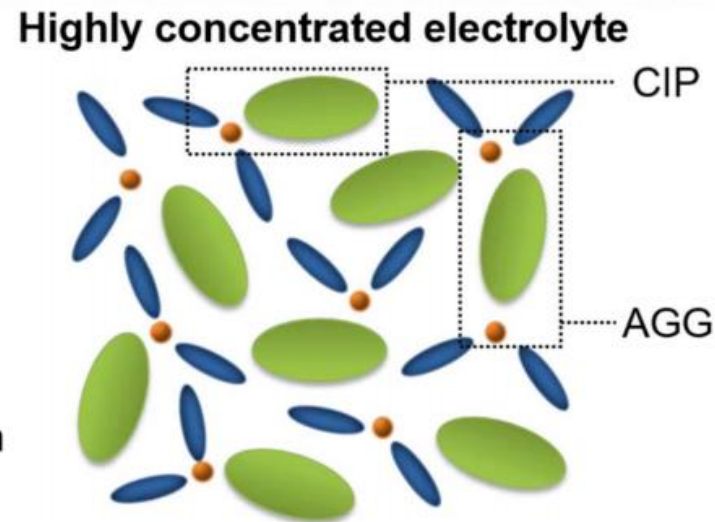
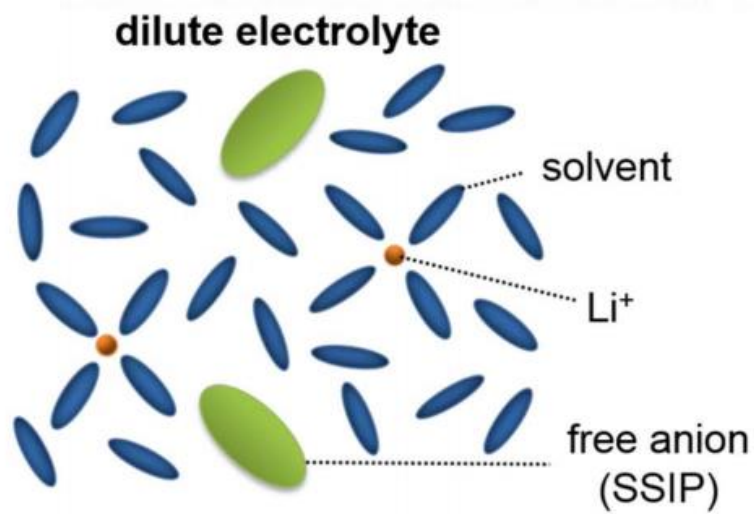
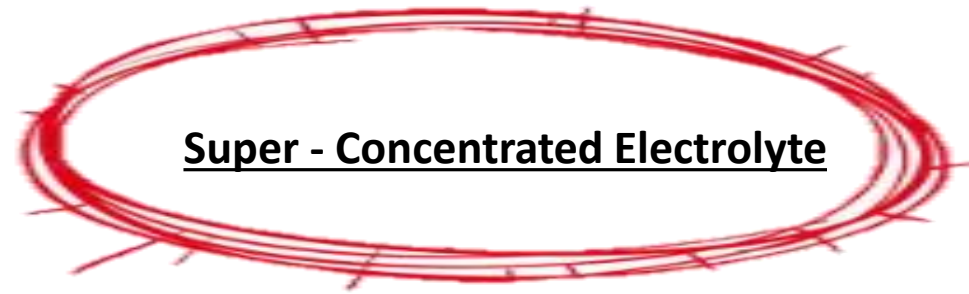


➤ Advantages :

- ✓ High conductivity
- ✓ Risk of leakage is reduced
- ✓ Good interfacial properties

➤ Drawbacks:

- ✗ Poor mechanical properties



➤ Advantages :

- ✓ Al anti-corrosion
- ✓ Passivation of graphite and Al
- ✓ Supression of dendrites
- ✓ High reductive-oxidative potential
- ✓ High level of safety
 - Non flammability
 - Reducing the volatility of the solvent

➤ Drawbacks:

- ✗ Low ionic conductivity
- ✗ High viscosity
- ✗ Lithium salt are expensive

- Formulation of gel-type polymer electrolytes:
 - PVdf-HFP in combination with a super-concentrated electrolyte
 - PEG400 (molecular crowding)
 - LiPAA in combination with salt

- Adequate electrochemical properties
 - High ionic conductivity at RT ($\approx 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$)
 - Wide electrochemical stability window
 - up to 5V in organic gel electrolyte
 - up to 2 V in aqueous gel electrolyte
 - Suitable Li^+ or Zn^{2+} transport number

- Structure and behavior analysis of the different formulated gels
 - Raman spectroscopy
 - Thermal behaviour (DSC and TGA)

- Use of the developed gels in different types of batteries
 - Metallic Lithium $\rightarrow$ organic gel
 - Metallic Zinc $\rightarrow$ aqueous gel

Summary of the Experiments

Electrolyte preparation

Physico-chemical characterization

- *Electrolyte uptake of PVDF-HFP membranes*
- *Rheology of liquid electrolyte (LE)*
- *Raman spectroscopy of LE and GPE*
- *Thermal properties of the gel polymer electrolyte (GPE)*

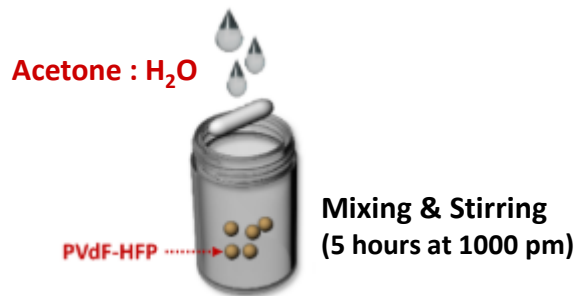
Electrochemical characterization

- ***Ionic conductivity (σ) of LE and GPE***
- *Lithium transference number (t_{Li}^+) of GPE*
- ***Electrochemical stability window (ESW) of GPE***
- ***Corrosion of aluminum current collector***
- *Li Plating/Stripping in Li/Li and Cu/Li*

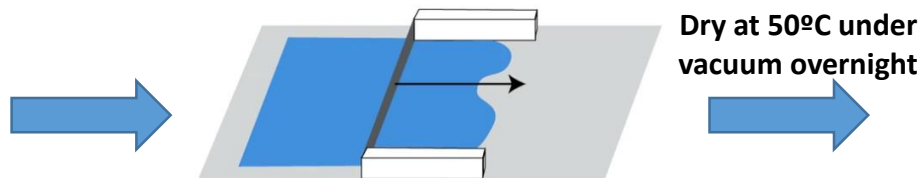
Cell assembly and electrochemical testing

- ***LFP // GPE211 // Li***
- ***NMC111 // GPE211 // Li***

1. Membrane Preparation



(a) Mixing Step



(b) Doctor Blade Technique



90 – 110 μm

(c) Store in the Glove Box

2. Preparation of Concentrated Electrolyte (DMC : FEC : LiTFSI)

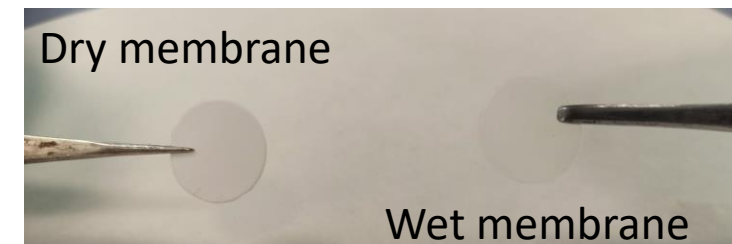
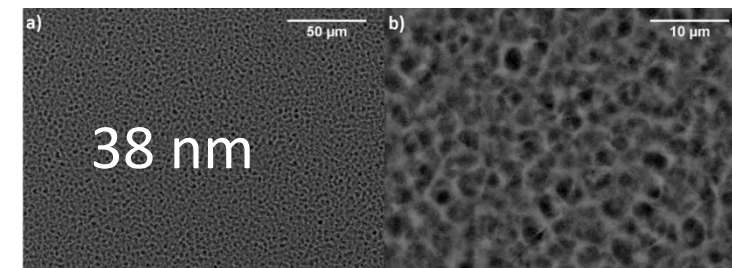


Increasing the LiTFSI salt's concentration

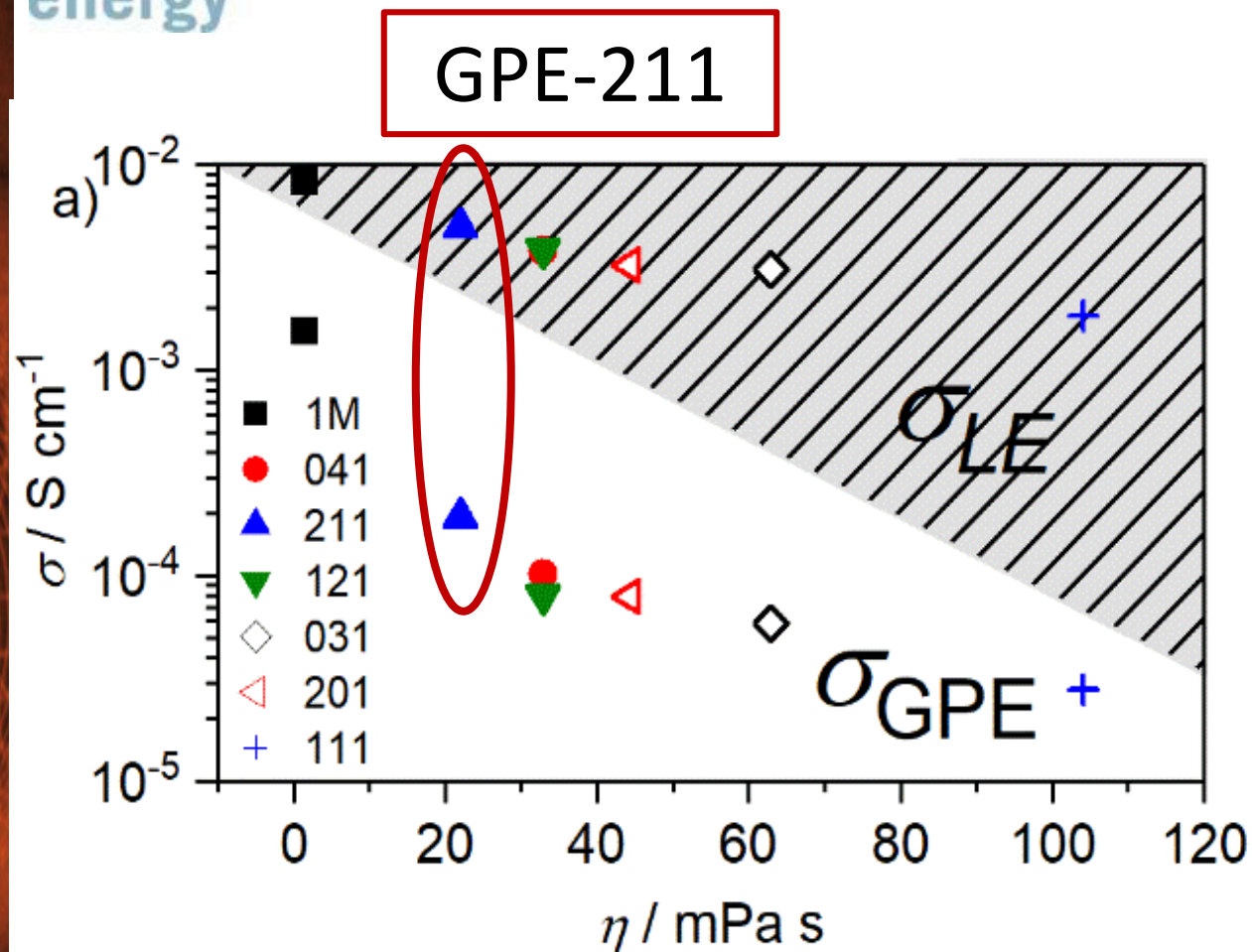
Reference
Electrolyte



1 M LiTFSI in DMC



SS/SS coin cells



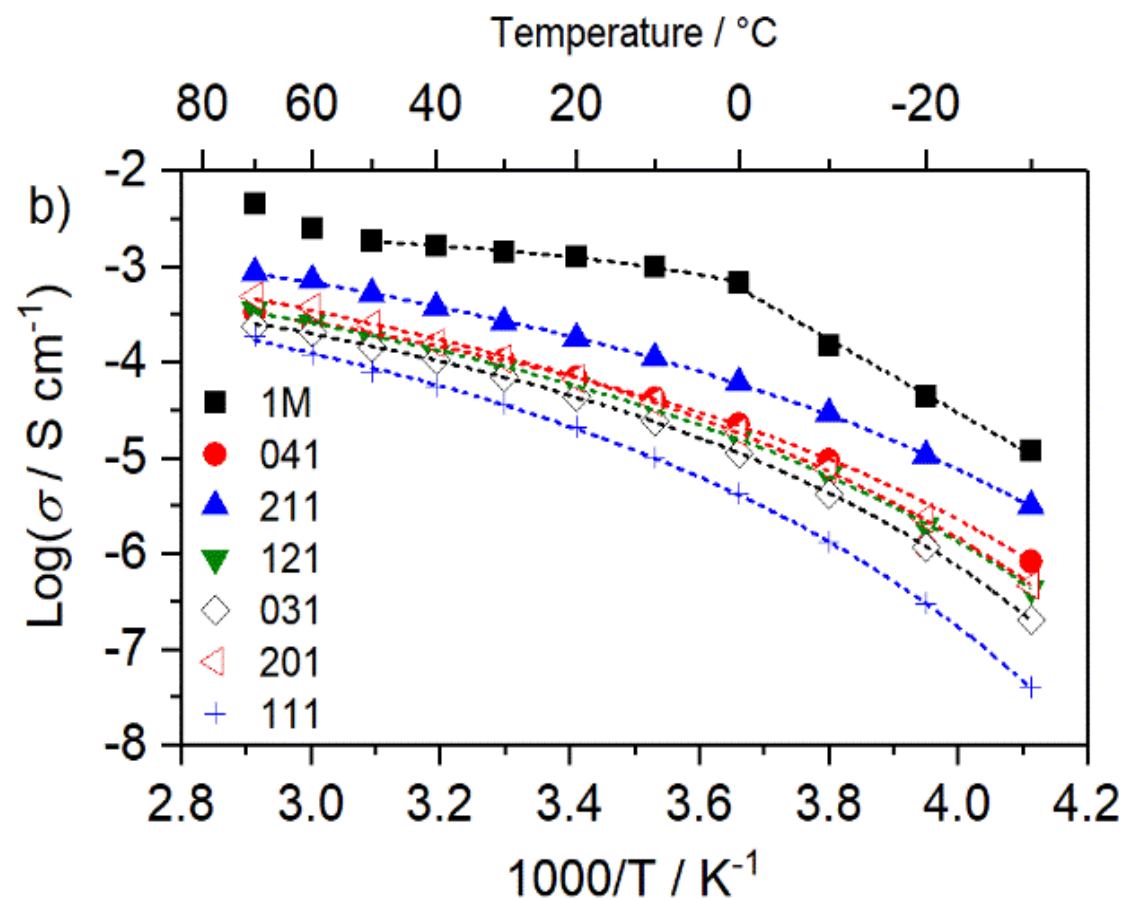
25 °C



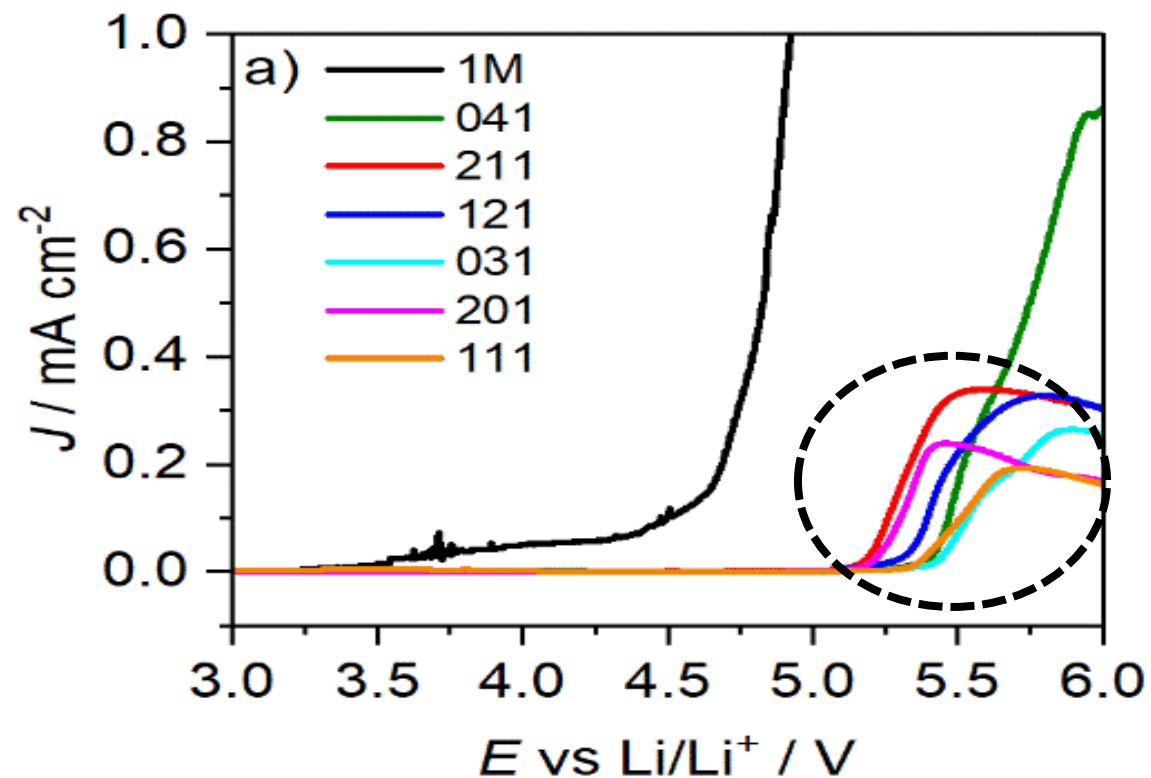
σ



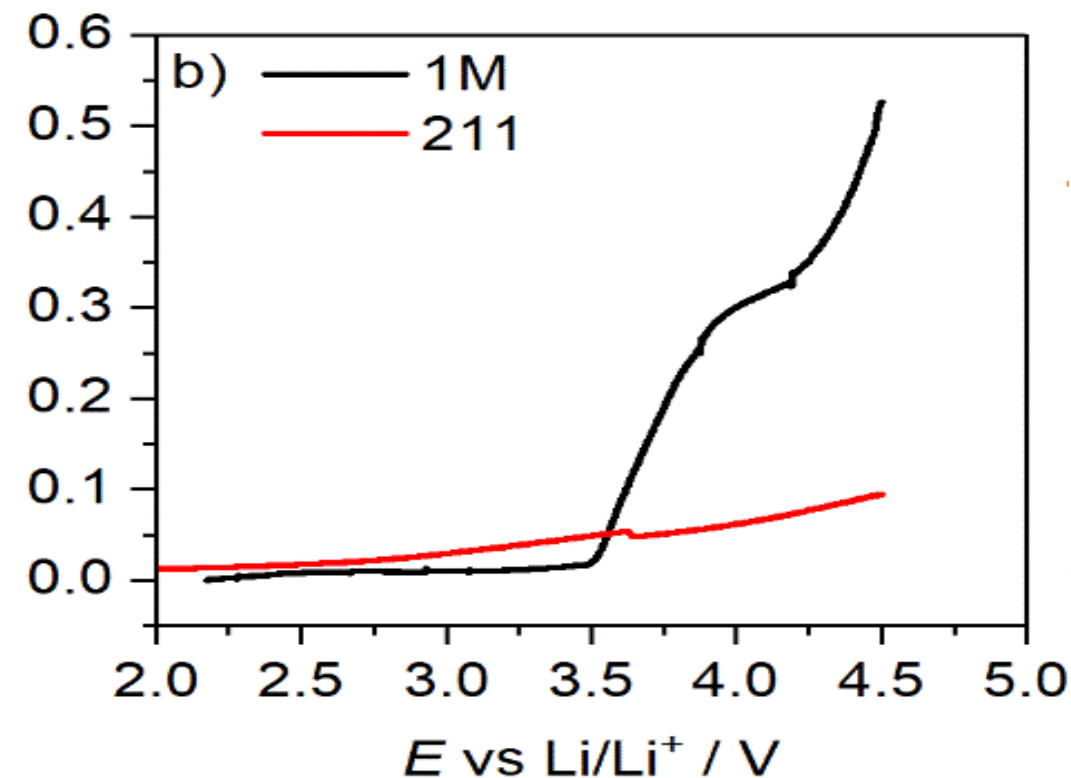
μ



Li/SS coin cells



Li/Al coin cells



GPE-211



Decrease in corrosion

Cell Performance

LFP//Li Coin Cell

147 mAh g⁻¹ at C/10

130 mAh g⁻¹ at 1C

NMC111//Li Coin Cell

160 mAh g⁻¹ at C/10

133 mAh g⁻¹ at 1C

25 °C

