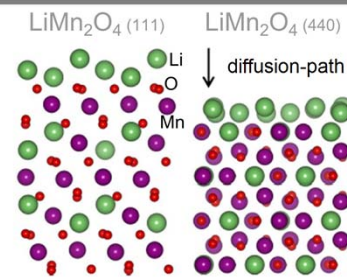


Festkörper Dünnschicht Lithium-Ionen Batterien

S. Ulrich, J. Fischer, M. Strafela, K. Seemann, H. Leiste, M. Stüber, H.J. Seifert

Institute for Applied Materials (IAM), Department: Composites and Thin Films



KIT – Universität des Landes Baden-Württemberg und
nationales Forschungszentrum in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

www.kit.edu

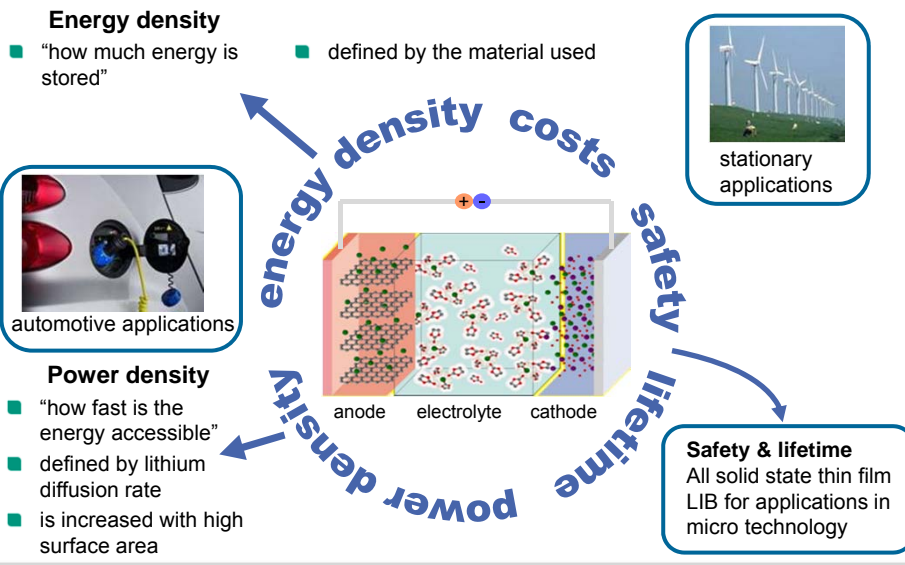
Outline

- Introduction and motivation
- Components for thin film LIB
- All solid state thin film LIB
- Challenges in upscaling of all solid state thin film LIB
- Summary & outlook

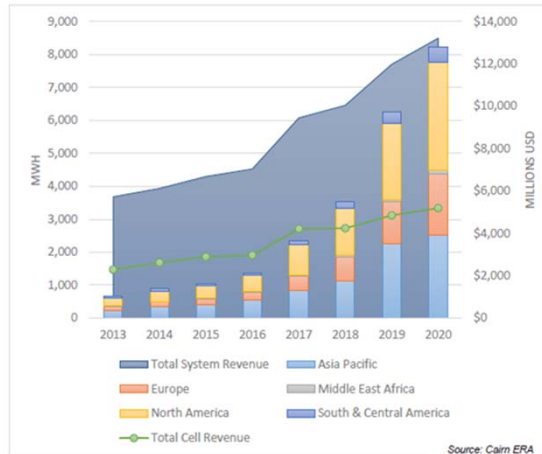


- **Introduction and motivation**
- Components for thin film LIB
- All solid state thin film LIB
- Challenges in upscaling of all solid state thin film LIB
- Summary & outlook

Introduction and motivation

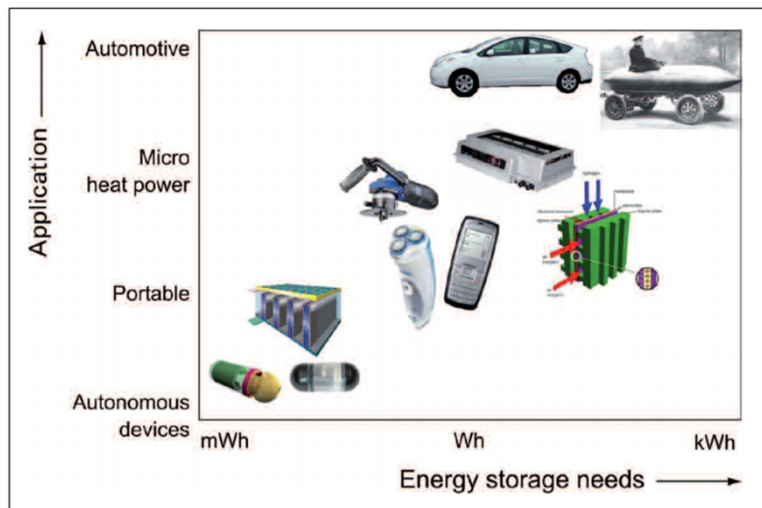


Global Stationary Storage Battery Energy Capacity by Region in MWh and Cell and System Revenue in Millions of USD Forecast: 2013-2020



Quelle: Jaffe, Sam: Battery Systems for Stationary Storage, URL: <http://www.sdle.co.il/AllSites/810/Assets/cairn%20era%20battery%20systems%20for%20stationary%20storage%20summary%20and%20list%20of%20charts%20and%20figures.pdf> (zuletzt Abgerufen am: 7.10.2015)

Energy storage needs by Application



Quelle: Peter H.L. Notten: 3D-integrated all-solid-state batteries, URL: <http://www.europhysicsnews.org/articles/eprn/pdf/2011/03/eprn2011423p24.pdf> (zuletzt Abgerufen am: 7.10.2015)

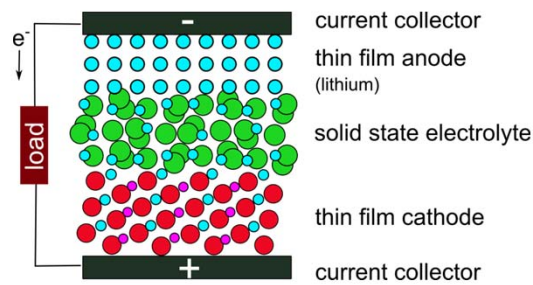
Introduction and motivation

All solid state thin film cells



Properties:

- stability at high cell voltages
- nearly no side reactions
- low self discharge rates
- not flammable
- high reversibility
- high temperature operation (up to 180°C)



schematic drawing:
„Thin film micro-batteries“ Nancy J. Dudney;
The Electrochem. Society *Interface* 2008

Applications for all sold state thin film LIB



- Smart cards
- Radio frequency identification (RFID)
- Implantable medical devices
 - Cochlear implantats
 - Neurosimulators
- Semiconductors, integrated circuits
 - non-volatile SRAM, flash RAM
 - mobile and personal devices
 - cellular telephony
 - personal digital assistance (PDA)
- Energy autarc sensor devices
- Sensors for tool coating
- Micro and nanotechnology
- Aircraft space applications
 - 12000€/kg spaceliftcosts (http://www.esa.int/ger/ESA_in_your_country/Germany/Erfolgsstory_Raumtransport_Wie_Phoenix_aus_der_Asche)

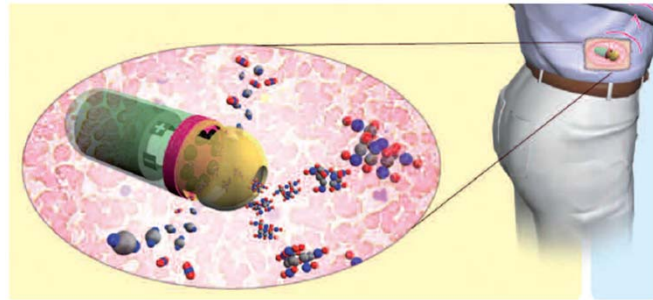


Source: Aveso Displays



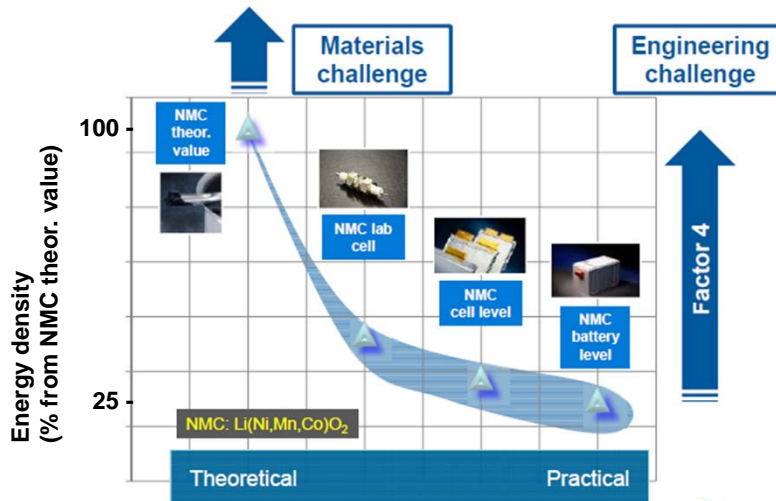
Source : PolyIC

**Mikrosysteme in der Medizintechnik:
Schematische Darstellung einer Mikropille,
die automatisch zu definierten Zeitpunkten
Wirkstoffe abgibt**



Quelle: Peter H.L. Notten: 3D-integrated all-solid-state batteries, URL:
<http://www.europhysicsnews.org/articles/epr/pdf/2011/03/epr2011423p24.pdf> (zuletzt Abgerufen am: 7.10.2015)

Theoretical and practical energy density



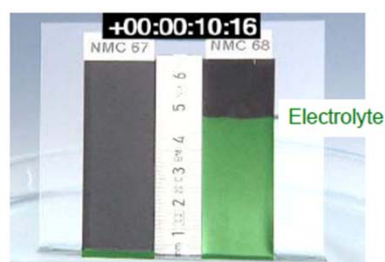
Values for NMC from: <http://msdssearch.dow.com>



Surface modification: electrolyte filling



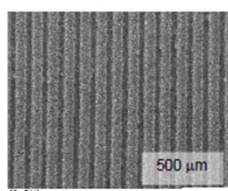
Major result: Time for electrolyte filling can be reduced from 24 hours to few minutes by structuring of electrodes without affecting specific capacity



Unstructured
NMC-electrode

Laser-structured
NMC-electrode

Electrode surfaces with micro-structured channels



by laser-structuring



by calandring

W. Pflöging, et al., WO 2012/139553 (2012)



Surface modification by thin film technology



Theory of ripple topography induced by ion bombardment

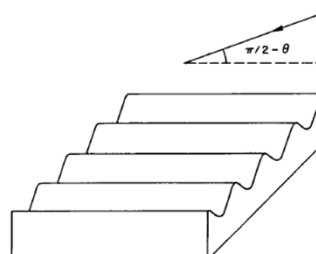
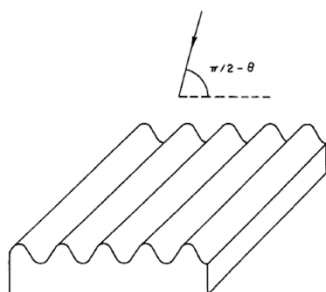
R. Mark Bradley

Department of Physics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

James M. E. Harper

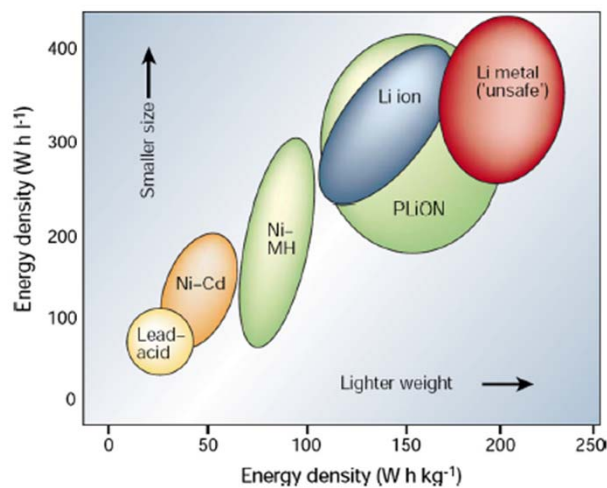
IBM T. J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

2390 *J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A* 6 (4), Jul/Aug 1988



See also: Novel techniques for modifying microtube surfaces with various periodic structures ranging from nano to microscale
J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B 31, 011806 (2013)

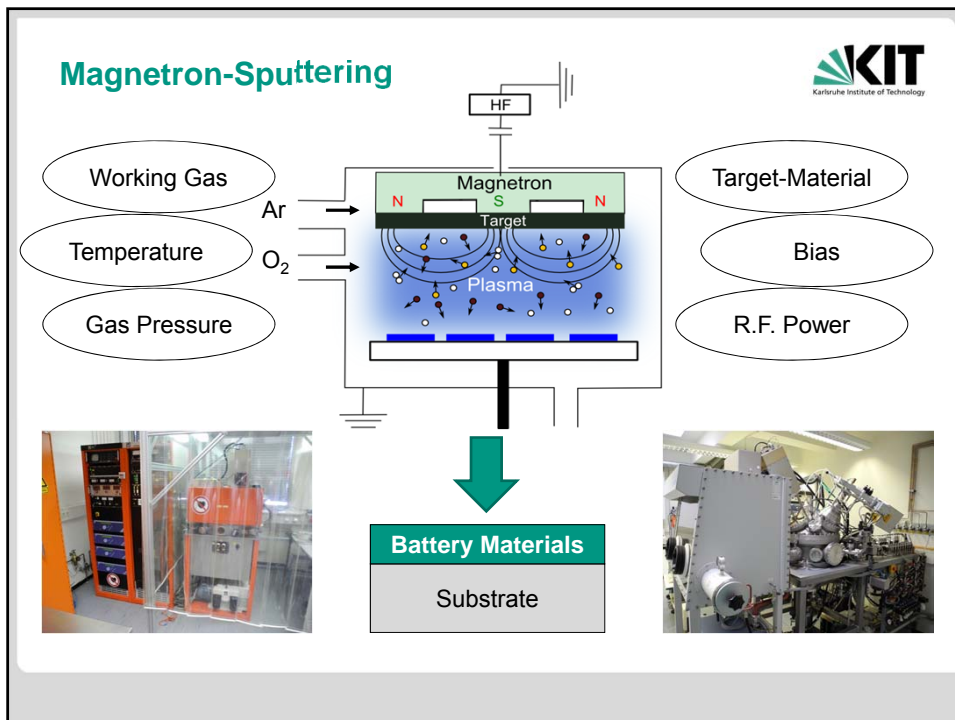
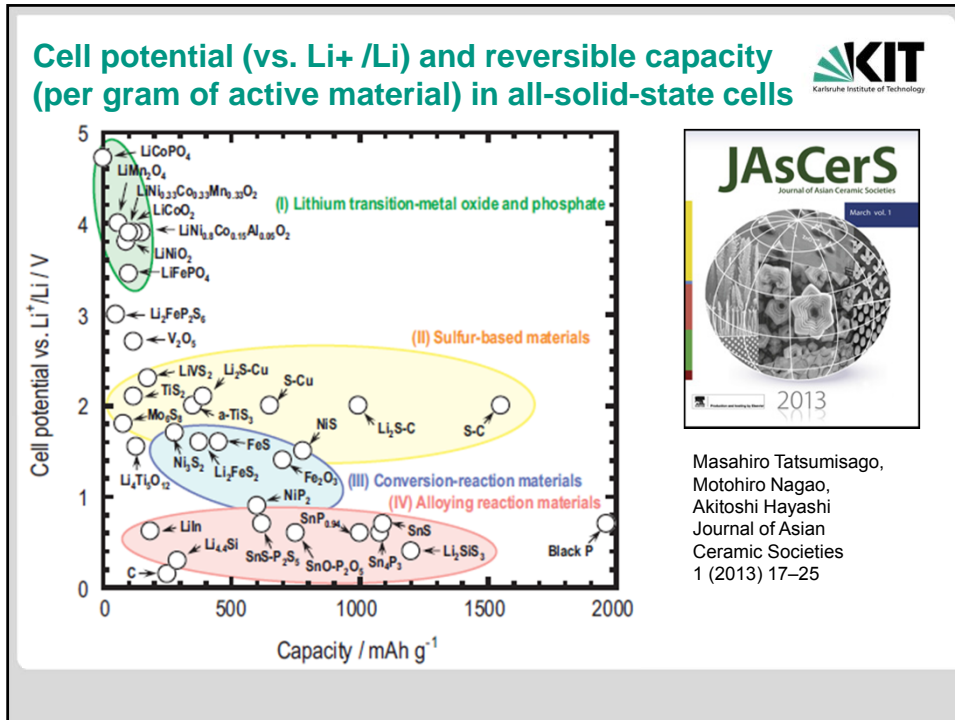
Comparison of the different batteries in terms of volumetric and gravimetric energy density

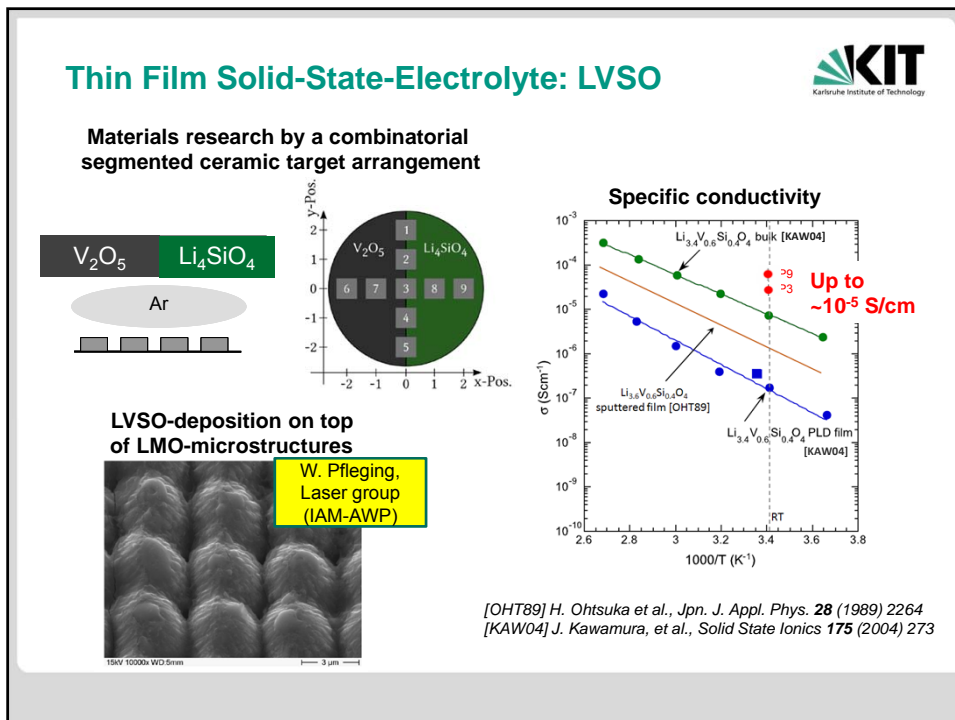
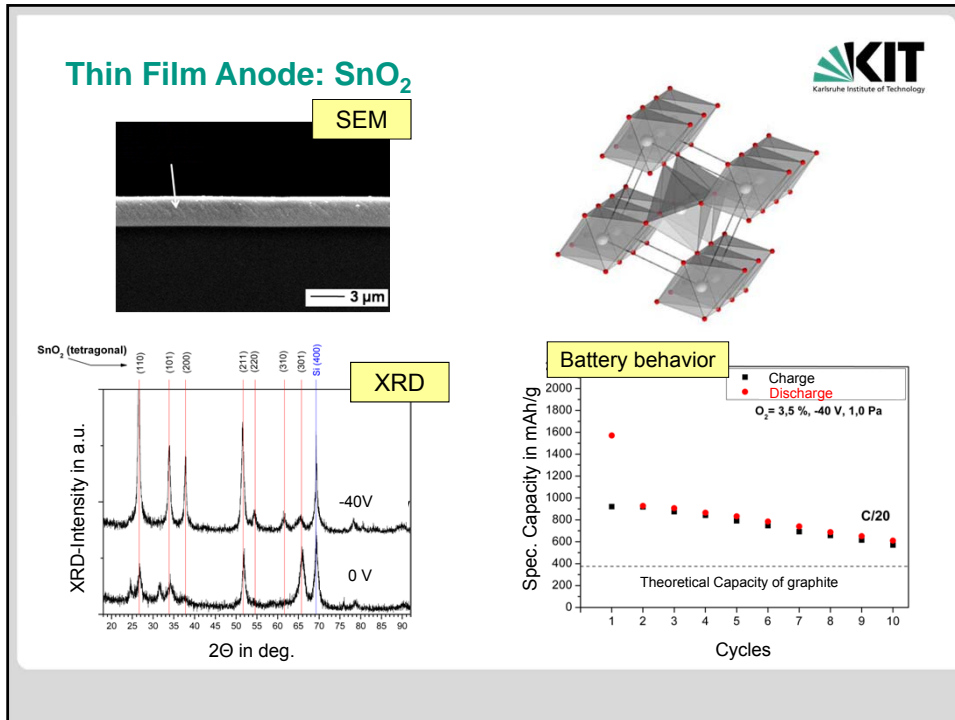


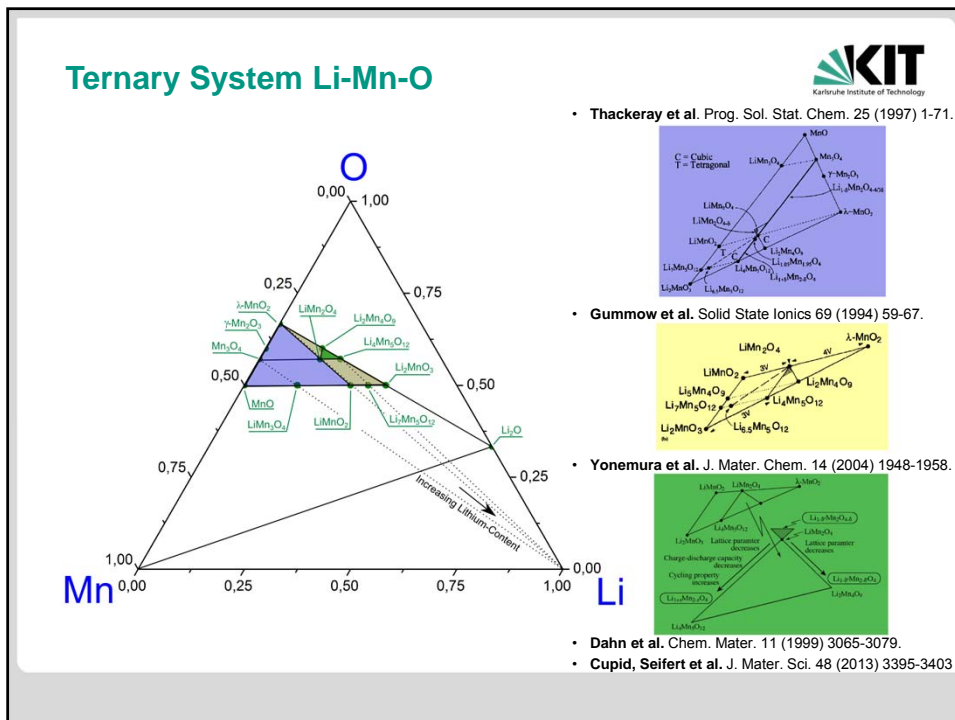
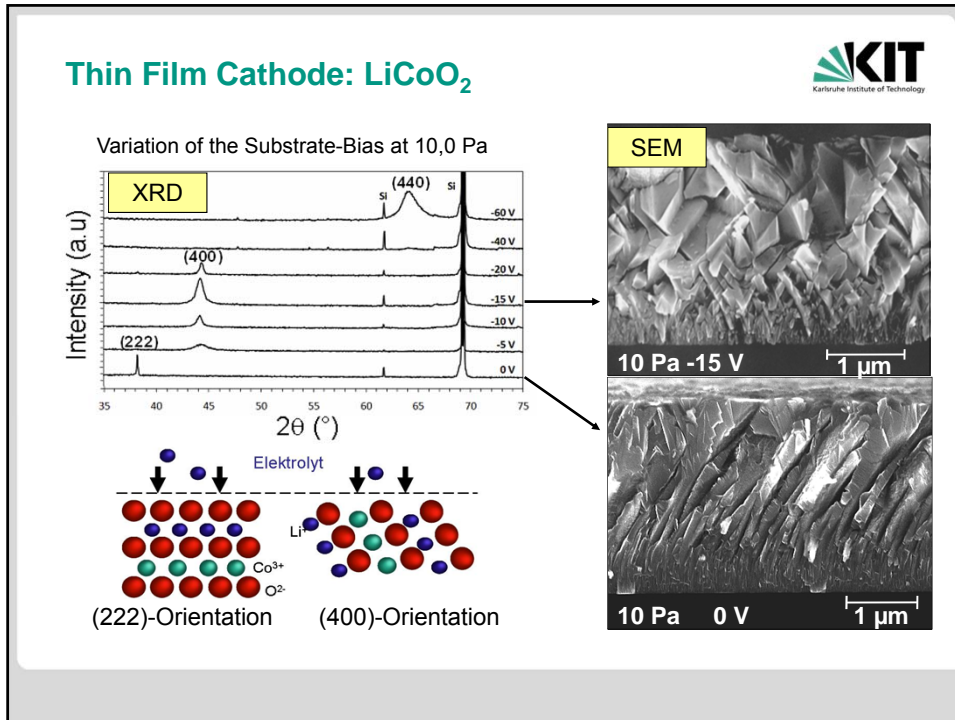
J.M. Tarascon, M. Armand, Nature 414 (2001) 359–367
 See also: C. Liang, M. Gao, H. Pan, Y. Liu, M. Yan, J. Alloy 575 (2013) 246-256



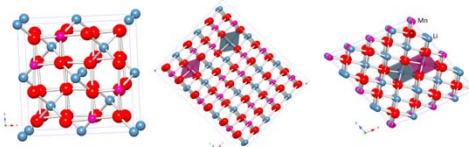
- Introduction and motivation
- **Components for thin film LIB**
- All solid state thin film LIB
- Challenges in upscaling of all solid state thin film LIB
- Summary & outlook







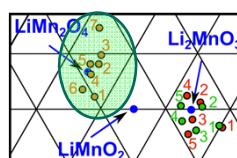
Li - Mn - O: Structures and Properties



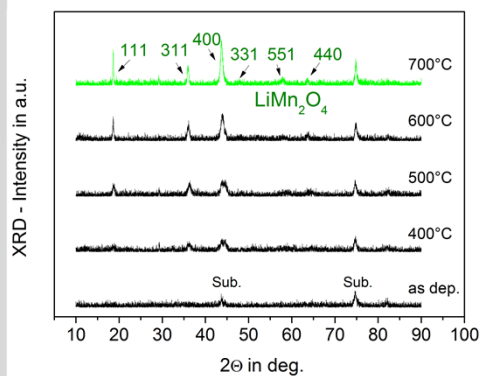
Stoichiometric Composition	c-LiMn₂O₄	o-LiMnO₂	m-Li₂MnO₃
Crystal System	cubic	orthorhombic	monoclinic
Space Group	Fd-3m (227)	Pmmn (59)	C2/m (12)
Density	4.29 g/cm³	4.22 g/cm³	3.88 g/cm³
Specific gravimetric Capacity (theoretical)	148 mAh/g	285 mAh/g	459 mAh/g
Specific gravimetric Capacity (in practice)	80 - 135 mAh/g	120 - 180 mAh/g	150 - 250 mAh/g
Average Manganese Oxidation State (Stoichiometric Phase)	Mn^{+3.5}	Mn^{+3.0}	Mn^{+4.0}
Intercalation and Deintercalation Plateaus of Li ⁺	~ 4.0 V	~ 4.0 V / ~3.0 V	~ 3.0 V / ~4.0 V / ~4.5 V
Lattice Parameter	a = 0.8240 nm	a = 0.2805 nm b = 0.5757 nm c = 0.4572 nm	a = 0.4937 nm b = 0.8532 nm c = 0.5030 nm

1 c-LiMn₂O₄ - Spinel

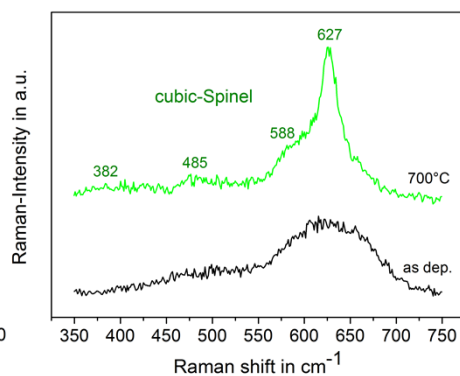
LiMn₂O₄-target, 100 W, r.f., 16 Pa, Ar
Annealing: 700°C, 30 min, air

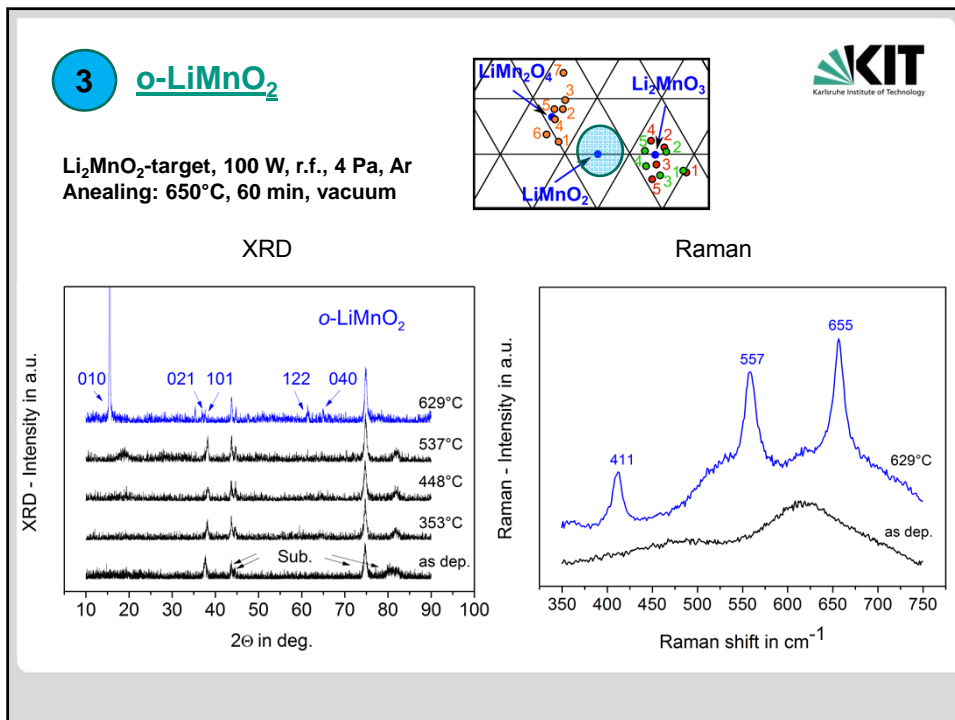
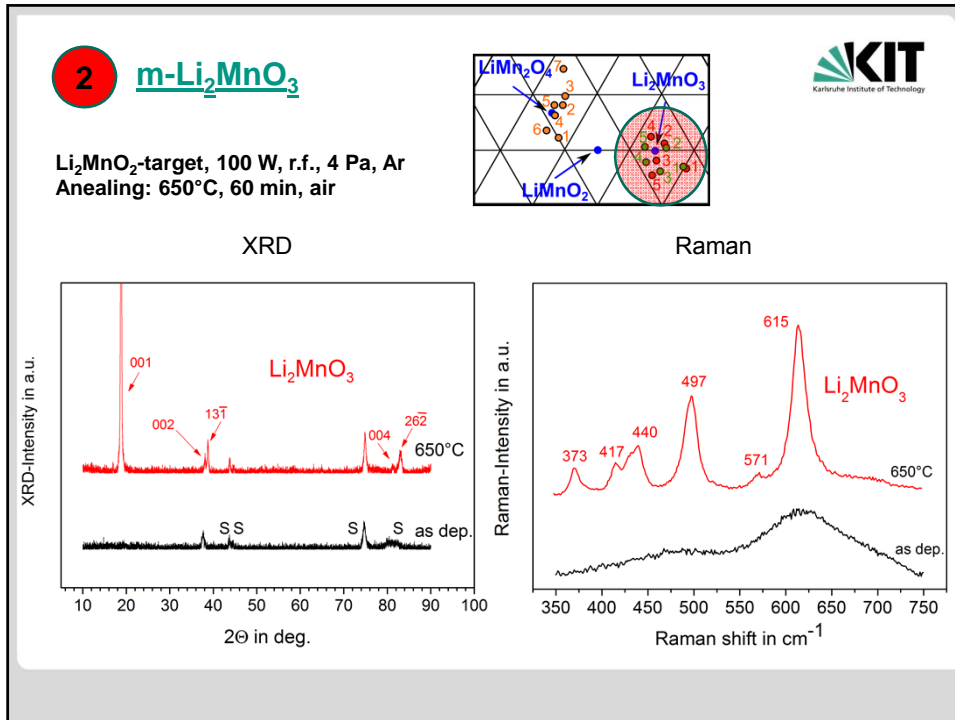


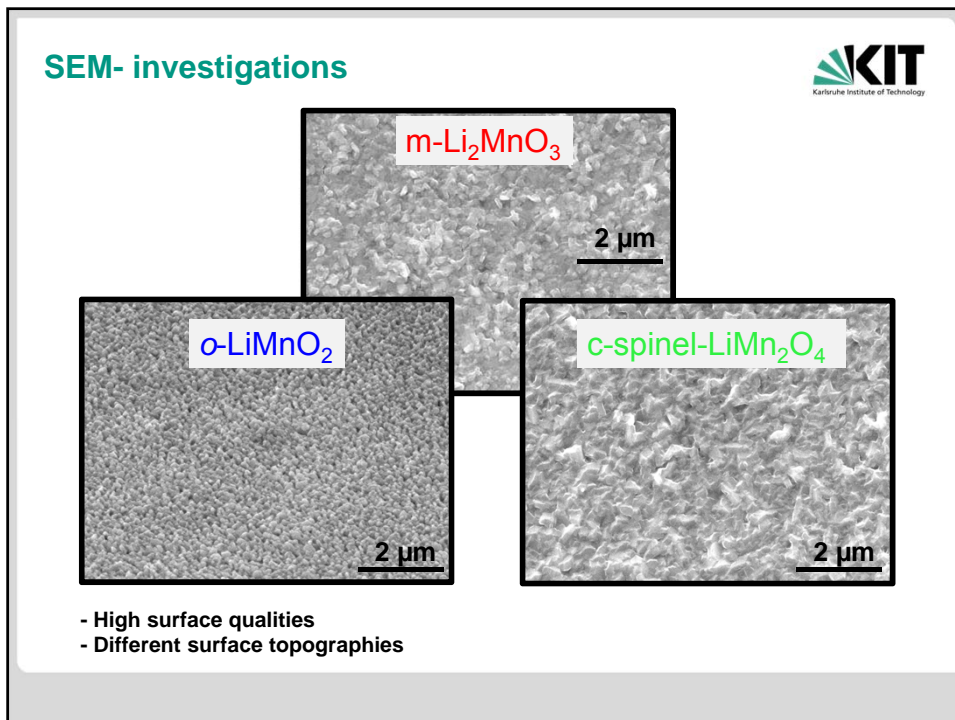
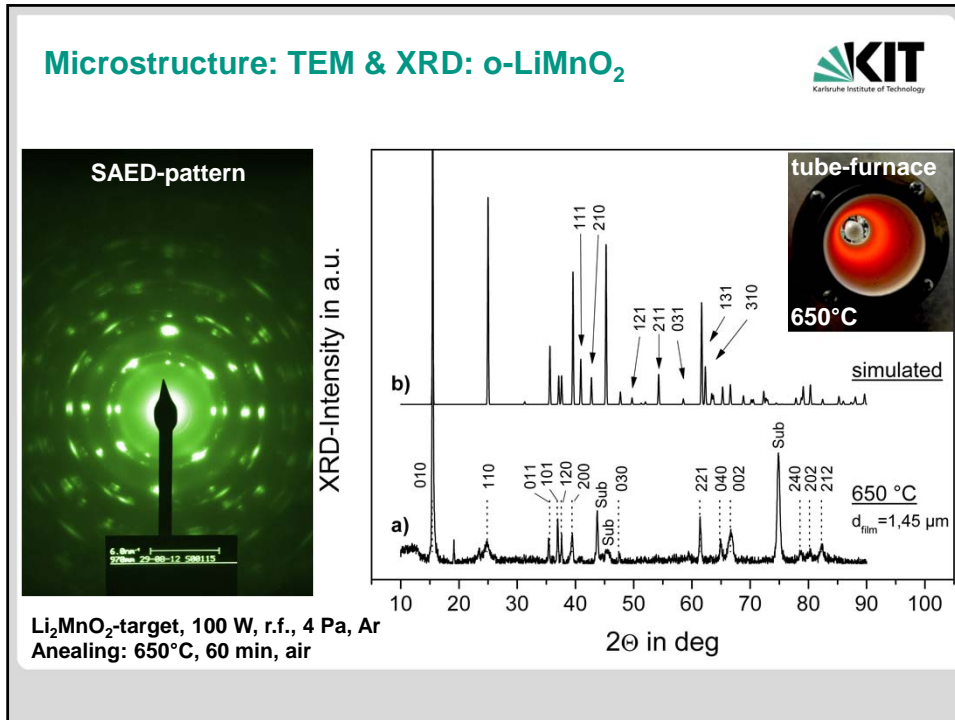
XRD

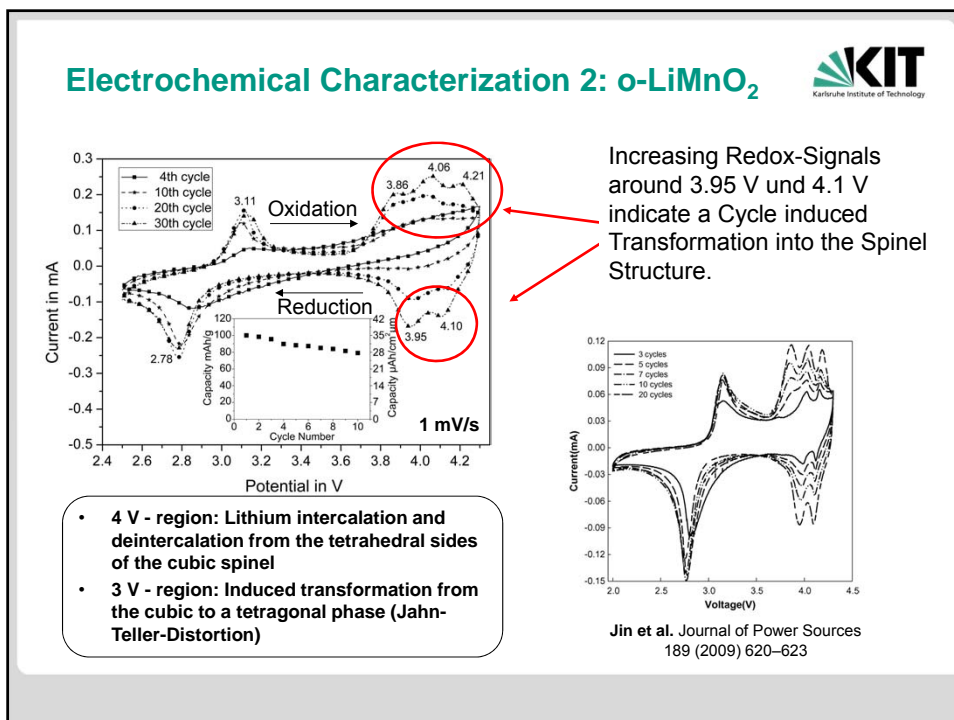
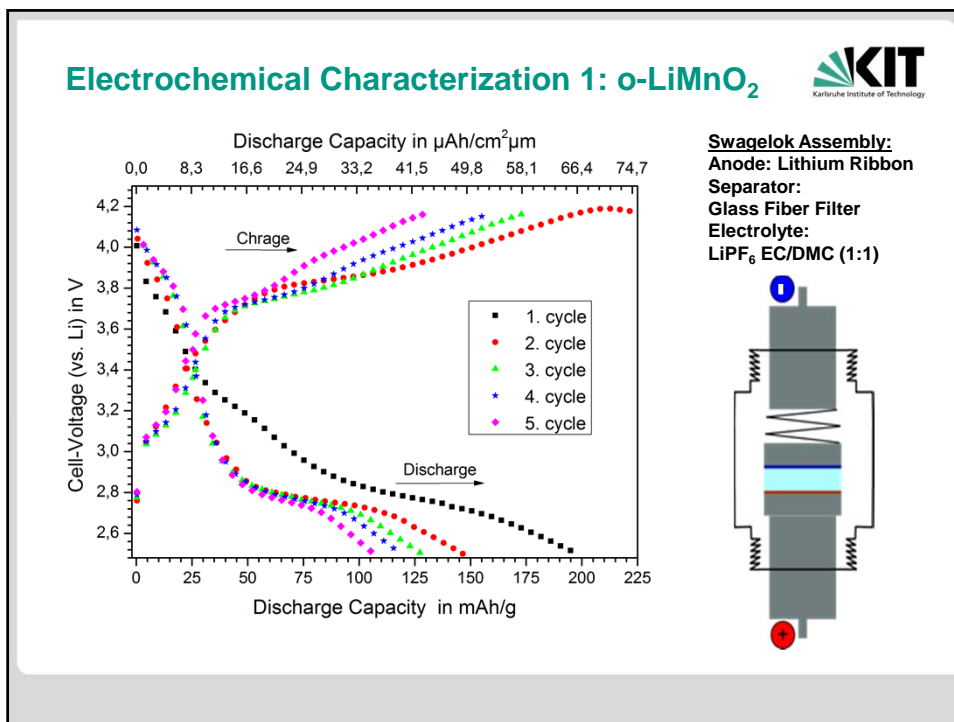


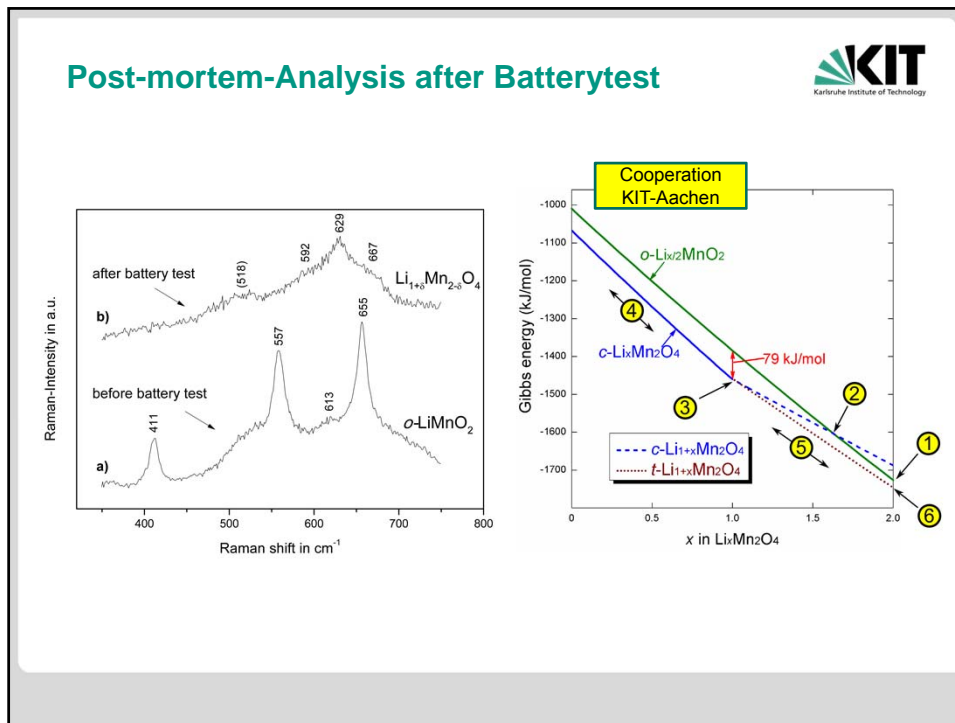
Raman












- 
- Introduction and motivation
 - Components for thin film LIB
 - **All solid state thin film LIB**
 - Challenges in upscaling of all solid state thin film LIB
 - Summary & outlook

KIT
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Design of all solid state thin film Li (ion) batteries

Materials Science and Engineering B 116 (2005) 245–249

Solid-state thin-film rechargeable batteries
N.J. Dudney*
Condensed Matter Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory,
P.O. Box 2008, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6030, USA

**MATERIALS
SCIENCE &
ENGINEERING
B**

www.elsevier.com/locate/mseb

KIT
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Erhöhung der Leistungs- wie auch Energiedichte pro projizierter Grundfläche durch dreidimensionalen Aufbau der Batterie

Elektrode 2
Elektrolyt
Elektrode 1
Substrat

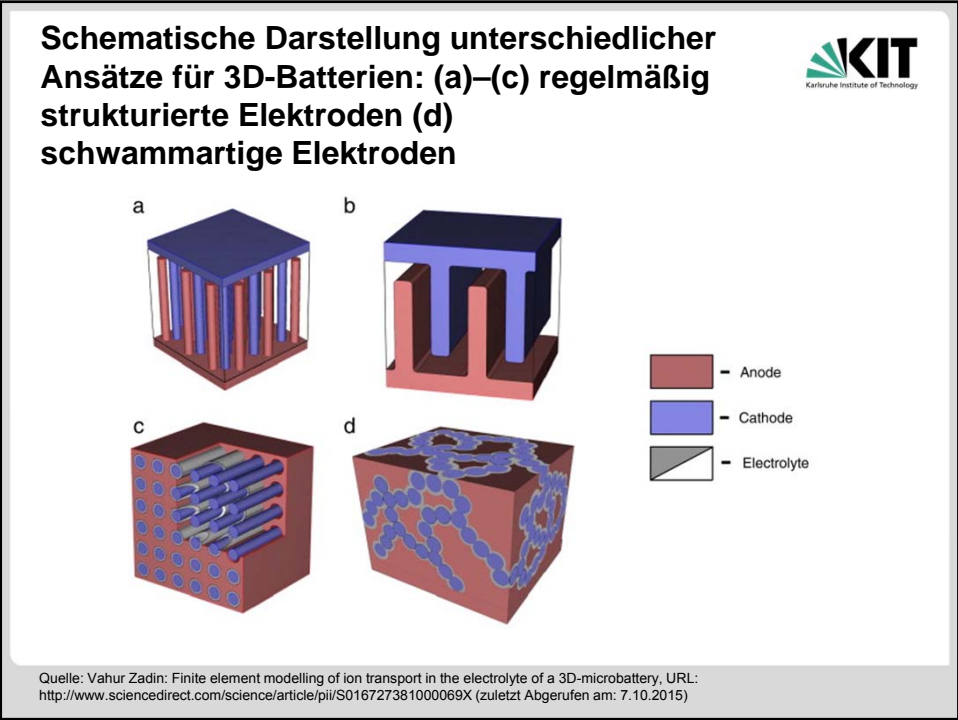
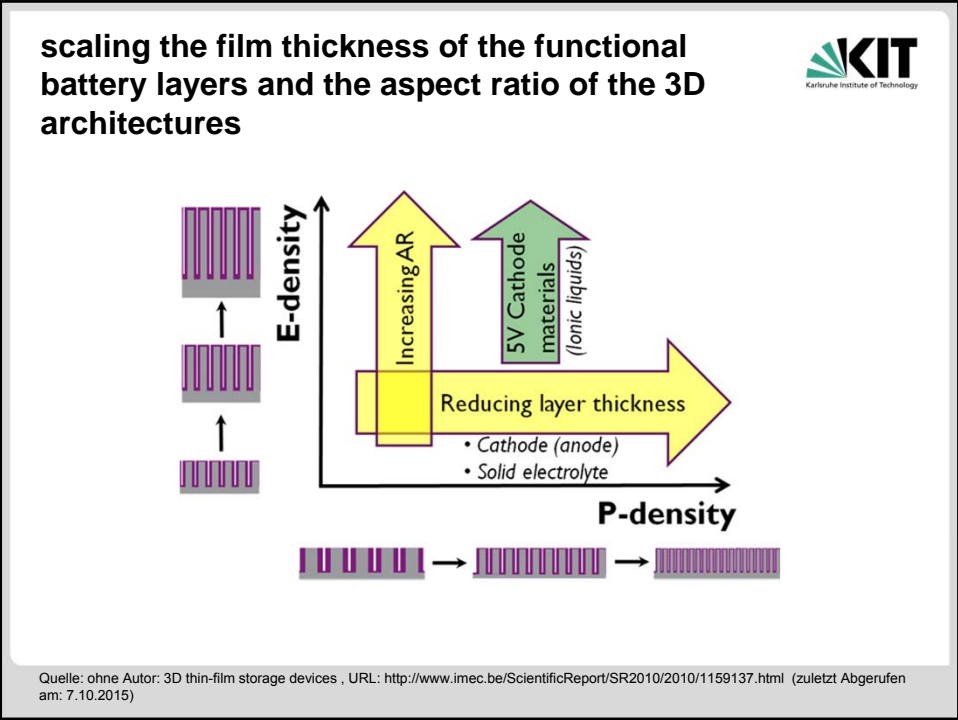
hohe Energiedichte
niedrige Leistungsdichte

niedrige Energiedichte
hohe Leistungsdichte

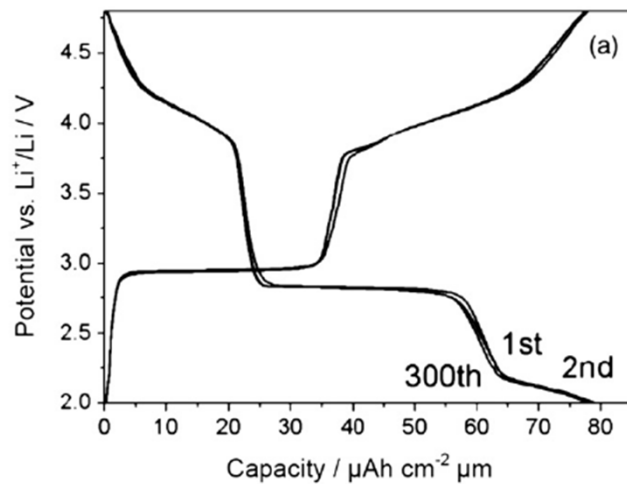
Erweiterung in die dritte Dimension

hohe Leistungs- und Energiedichte

Quelle: Laura Hannele Bohne: Integrierte 3D-Lithium-Ionen-Dünnschichtbatterien: Dünnschichtkathoden auf strukturierten Substraten und elektrochemische Eigenschaften URL: http://tuprints.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/2957/1/Dissertation_LB_web.pdf (zuletzt Abgerufen am: 7.10.2015)

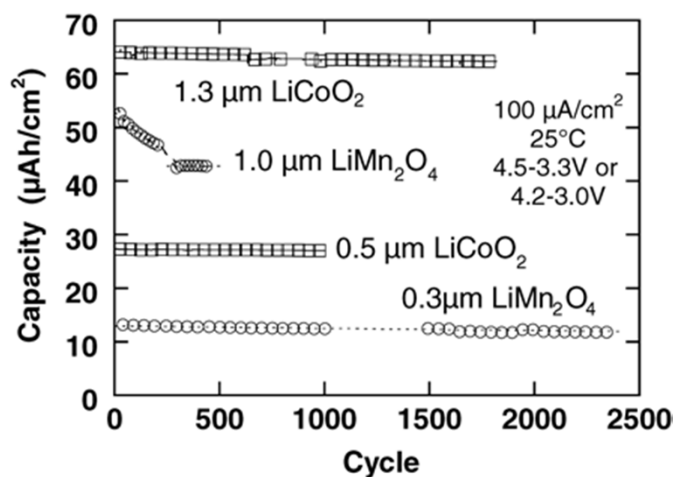


Voltage composition profiles of $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4/\text{LiPON}/\text{Li}$

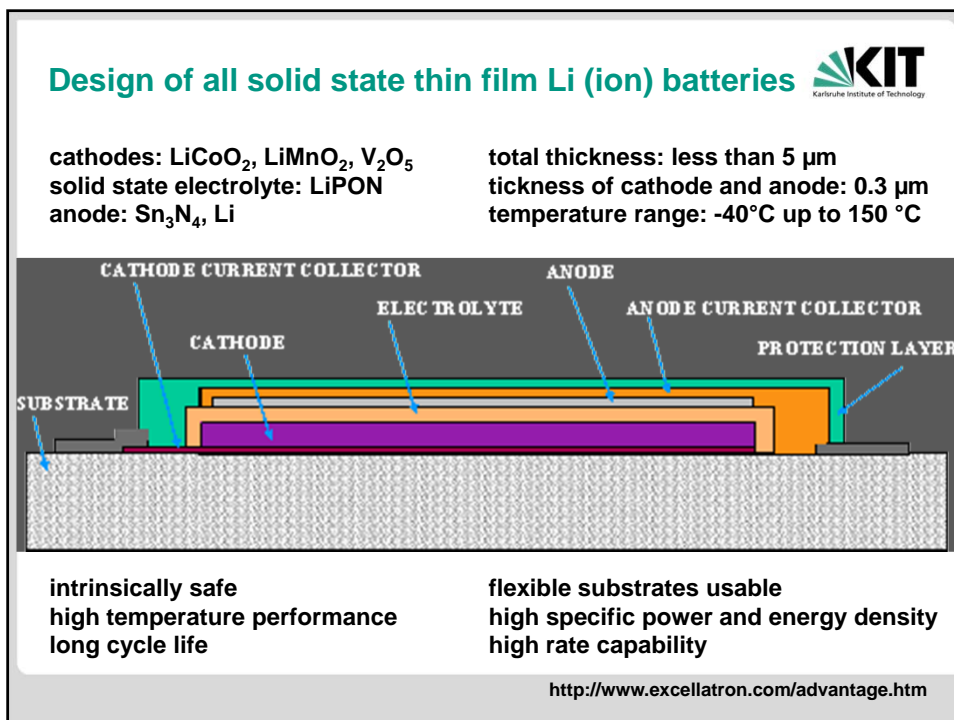
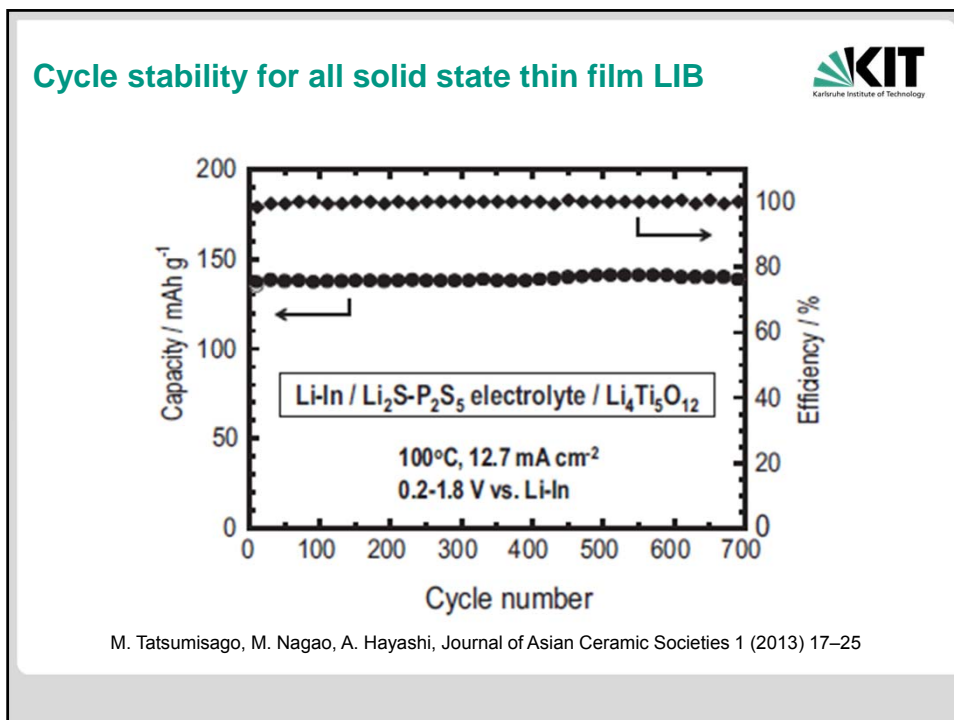


S. Jacke, J. Song, G. Cherkashinin, L. Dimesso, W. Jaegermann, *Ionics* 16 (2010) 769

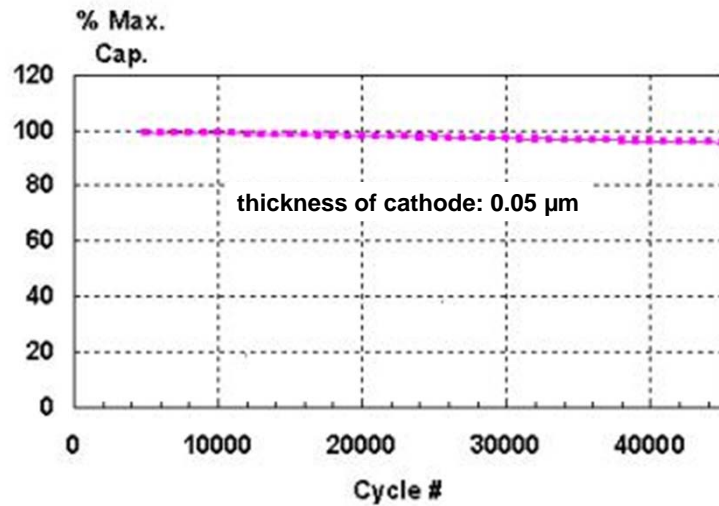
High cycle stability of all solid state thin film lithium batteries



N.J. Dudney / *Materials Science and Engineering B* 116 (2005) 245–249



High cycle stability of all solid state thin film lithium batteries



<http://www.excellatron.com/advantage.htm>

Polymer substrates and pouch cells of all solid state thin film lithium (ion) batteries

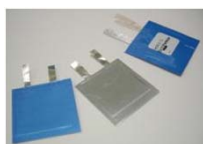


<http://www.excellatron.com/advantage.htm>

Properties of all solid state thin film LIB



Nominal Capacity	1 mAh (0.1 mAh, 0.5 mAh, 1 mAh, 10mAh)
Dimension (T x W x D)	5cm x 3.8 cm x 0.037 cm
Storage temperature	-40 to 150°C
Operating Temperature	-40 to 150°C
Discharge rate	> 10C at 20°C > 500C at 150°C
Cyclability	< 10% capacity loss in 1,000 cycles at 20°C < 10% capacity loss in 100 cycles at 150°C



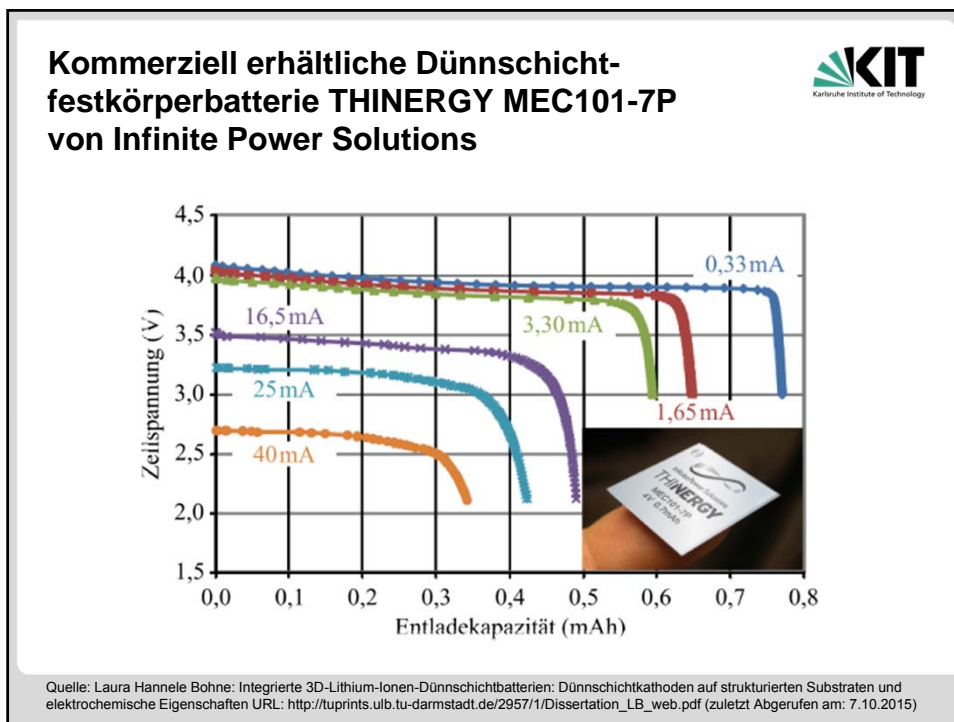
<http://www.excellatron.com/advantage.htm>

Comparison of battery performances




Battery Type	Specific Energy (Wh/kg)	Energy Density (Wh/l)	Specific Power (W/kg)	Cycle Life
Nickel Cadmium	40	100	400	400
Nickel Metal Hydride	90	245	180	600
Lithium ion (liquid electrolyte)	155	410	300	500
Lithium Polymer	180	380	360	500
Thin Film Li-ion	250	1,041	2,500	1,000
Thin Film Li	300	959	6,000	40,000


<http://www.excellatron.com/advantage.htm>




THINERGY MEC200-Serie von Infinite Power Solutions



Merkmale	Anwendungen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Schmaler Formfaktor - 170 µm dick •Kapazitätsoptionen sind von 130 µAh bis 2,2 mAh verfügbar •Komplette Festkörper-Bauweise •Fähigkeit für hohe Entladerate •Extrem geringe Selbstentladerate •Branchenführende Lebensdauer •Schnelles Aufladen •Umweltfreundlich/sicher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lösungen für Energieernte/netzunabhängige Systeme •Remote-/autonome, drahtlose Sensoren •Speicher- und Echtzeituhr (RTC)-Sicherung •Semiaktive RFID-Transponder •Smart Cards (etwa Einheiten mit Display/biometrischen Daten) •Medizinische Geräte •Hochtemperaturanwendungen •Militär/Verteidigungsministerium und Luftfahrt




Quelle: ohne Autor: THINERGY MEC200-Serie URL: <http://www.digikey.de/product-highlights/de/de/infinite-power-solutions-thinergy-mec200/1775> (zuletzt Abgerufen am: 8.10.2015)




THINERGY
Solid-State, Rechargeable,
Micro-Energy Cells (MECs)

Infinite Power Solutions, Inc.



	Units	MEC225	MEC220	MEC201	MEC202
Open Circuit Voltage (OCV)	V	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Package Size/Footprint ⁽¹⁾	in. mm	0.5 x 0.5 12.7 x 12.7	1.0 x 0.5 25.4 x 12.7	1.0 x 1.0 25.4 x 25.4	1.0 x 2.0 25.4 x 50.8
Package Thickness	in. mm	0.007 0.17	0.007 0.17	0.007 0.17	0.007 0.17
Typical Internal Resistance	Ω	260	120	45	20
Maximum Continuous Current	mA	7	15	40	90
Nominal Capacity Options	mAh	0.13	0.3 0.4	0.7 1.0	1.7 2.2
Equivalent Energy in Joules	J	1.8	4 5.5	10 14	24 32
Typical Recharge Time to 90% (at 4.1V CV)	Min.	15	15	15	15
Operating Temperature Range	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	-40 to +85
Operating/Shelf Life	Years	>15	>15	>15	>15
Recharge Cycles ⁽²⁾		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Typical Charge Loss/Year		2%	2%	2%	2%
Supersedes ⁽³⁾		MEC125	MEC120	MEC101	MEC102

Quelle: ohne Autor: Infinite Power Solutions, Inc. URL: <http://www.cytech.com/products-ips> (zuletzt Abgerufen am: 8.10.2015)



- Introduction and motivation
- Components for thin film LIB
- All solid state thin film LIB
- **Challenges in upscaling of all solid state thin film LIB**
- Summary & outlook

Challenges in upscaling of all solid state thin film LIB



- Clean room technology
- No humidity conditions
- No pinholes conditions
- Due to substrate transport: no substrate bias, no external heating
- Processing of insulating coatings
- Large increase of growth rate
- Sputter/Evaporation of pure lithium
- Reactive Processes
- Multilayer design (thin thickness of components, 50 nm)



- Introduction and motivation
- Components for thin film LIB
- All solid state thin film LIB
- Challenges in upscaling of all
solid state thin film LIB
- **Summary & outlook**

Summary



All solid state thin film lithium (ion) batteries

showing the **highest cycle stability** and **safety**

and are the best choice for applications in **micro system technology**.

Improvement of growth rate and **upscaling** are necessary in order

to **reduce costs** and **increase energy density**.

Enhancement of ion conductivity and **electrical breakdown voltage**

in **solid state electrolytes** is needed for an increase of **power density**.



Thank you very much for your attention,

thanks for the invitation

and to my whole team in Karlsruhe!