

The 5th CSIR
CONFERENCE

IDEAS THAT WORK

8-9 October 2015 | CSIR ICC



**Research and development of advanced
batteries and supercapacitors at the CSIR**

Kenneth I. Ozoemena

CSIR
our future through science

CELEBRATING
70 Years
Ideas that work

Presentation Outline

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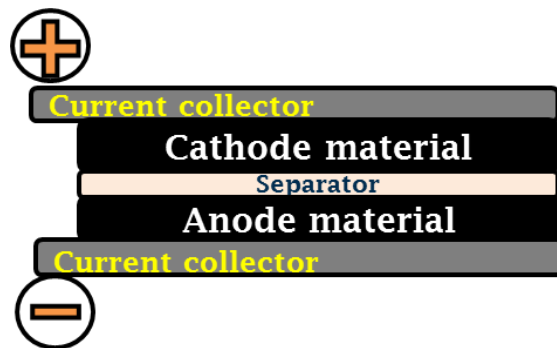


- Battery vs Supercapacitors
- General applications
- Grid-scale applications (lower hanging fruits)
- CSIR RD&I strategy
- Value-addition to local raw materials

Battery (Energy) vs. Supercapacitor (Power)



Haile Gebrselassie



Usain Bolt

World champion in the 10,000 metres

Long distance = Energy



Batteries

World champion in the 100 metres

Speed = Power



Supercapacitors

- Described as 'batteries on steroid'
- Burst of energy when needed

Different shapes and sizes for several applications

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Residential/Commercial/Utility/Power



Portable Electronics



Industrial Equipment

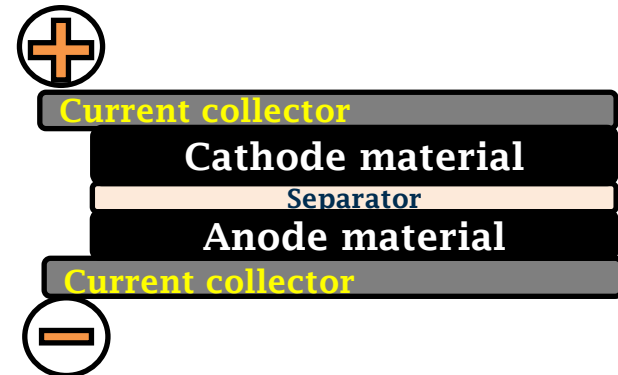


Automotive

Source: Wikipedia images

Grid-scale applications

- Price arbitrage
- Peak-shaving
- Frequency regulation
- Island and off-grid storage
- T&D upgrade deferral
- Voltage-control



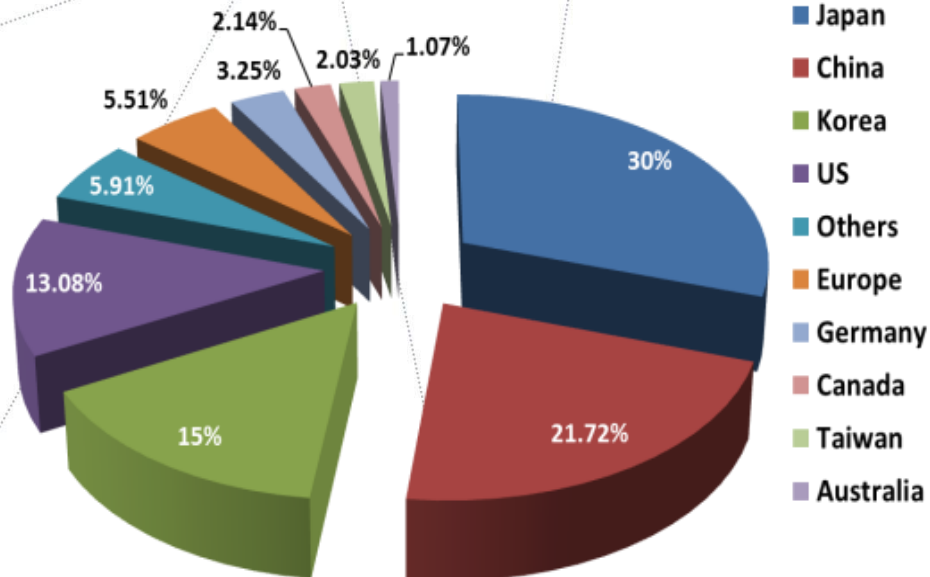
Motivation for our R&D

World Ranking	Critical mineral resources in SA for energy storage
1	Manganese
1	Vanadium
1	Titanium
1	Chromium
2	Ruthenium
2	Zirconium
2&3	Fluorspar / Fluorite

Motivation cont'd:

But...where is Africa

Geographical distribution of lithium-ion battery patents based on publications (1970 - 2010)



South Africa = 19 patents (0.37%).
Morocco = 2 patents.

Source: KI Ozoemena analysis

Motivation Cont'd

- ✓ *“The development opportunity of smart(er) grids and storage solutions - which can help in integrating variable renewable technologies - should also be considered...” (IRP, p.21).*
- ✓ *“...an expanded renewable energy programme; an effective mix of energy efficiency...; investments in an efficient public transport system” (NDP, p.180)*
- ✓ *“South Africa has a systemic shortage of skills and capacity. The transition to low-carbon economy depends on the country’s ability to improve skills in the workforce” (NDP, p.181).*



Solving critical global problems

“Quadruple Combination Processes (QCP)”

- * **Doping** (with cations and/or anions)
 - Structural stabilisation
- * **Nano-sizing:**
 - Enhanced mass transport
- * **Surface-coating:**
 - Structural stabilisation,
- * **Microwave irradiation:**
 - Enhanced electrochemistry

Typical manganese-based cathode materials

Spinel materials (Thackeray et al.)

$\text{LiM}_x\text{Mn}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$ (M = cations)

- ✓ $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$ (LMNO)
- ✓ LiMn_2O_4 (LMO)
- ✓ $\text{LiAl}_{0.3}\text{Mn}_{1.7}\text{O}_4$ (LMOA)

Olivine materials

$\text{LiM}_x\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{PO}_4$ (M = Cations):

- ✓ $\text{LiFe}_{0.8}\text{Mn}_{0.2}\text{PO}_4$ (LFMP)

Layered materials (Thackeray et al.)

$x\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3 \cdot (1-x) \text{LiMO}_2$ (M= cations)

- ✓ $\text{Li}[\text{Li}_{0.2}\text{Mn}_{0.54}\text{Ni}_{0.13}\text{Co}_{0.13}]\text{O}_2$ (NMC)
- ✓ $\text{Li}[\text{Li}_{0.2}\text{Mn}_{0.52}\text{Ni}_{0.13}\text{Co}_{0.13}\text{Al}_{0.02}]\text{O}_2$ (NMCA)

Sodium-ion cathode materials

$\text{Na}_{2/3}[\text{M}_x\text{Mn}_{1-x}]\text{O}_2$ (M= Al, Mg)

- ✓ $\text{Na}_{0.67}[\text{Mn}_{0.72}\text{Mg}_{0.28}]\text{O}_2$ (SMO)
- ✓ $\text{Na}_{0.67}[\text{Mn}_{0.72}\text{Mg}_{0.28}]\text{O}_{1.98}\text{F}_{0.02}$ (SMOF)

Patent applications in some of them



Challenges:

Capacity fading with time..@ high temperatures

- Disproportionation reaction
- Jahn-Teller effect



RSC Advances

PAPER



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2015, 5, 32256

Microwave-assisted optimization of the manganese redox states for enhanced capacity and capacity retention of $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$ ($x = 0$ and 0.3) spinel materials†

Funeka P. Nkosi,^{ab} Charl J. Jafta,^b Mesfin Kebede,^b Lukas le Roux,^b Mkhulu K. Mathe^b and Kenneth I. Ozoemena^{*abc}

Microwave irradiation at the pre- and post-annealing steps of the synthesis of $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$ ($x = 0$ and 0.3) spinel cathode materials for rechargeable lithium ion batteries is a useful strategy to optimize the average manganese valence number (n_{Mn}) for enhanced capacity and capacity retention. The strategy impacts on the lattice parameter, average manganese valence, particle size and morphology, reversibility of the de-intercalation/intercalation processes, and capacity retention upon continuous cycling. Microwave irradiation is able to shrink the particles for improved crystallinity. The XPS data clearly suggest that microwave irradiation can be used to tune the manganese valence (n_{Mn}), and that the $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$ with $n_{\text{Mn}} \approx 3.5+$ gives the best electrochemical performance. These new findings promise to revolutionize how we use microwave irradiation in the preparation of energy materials and various other materials for energy storage and conversion materials for enhanced performance.

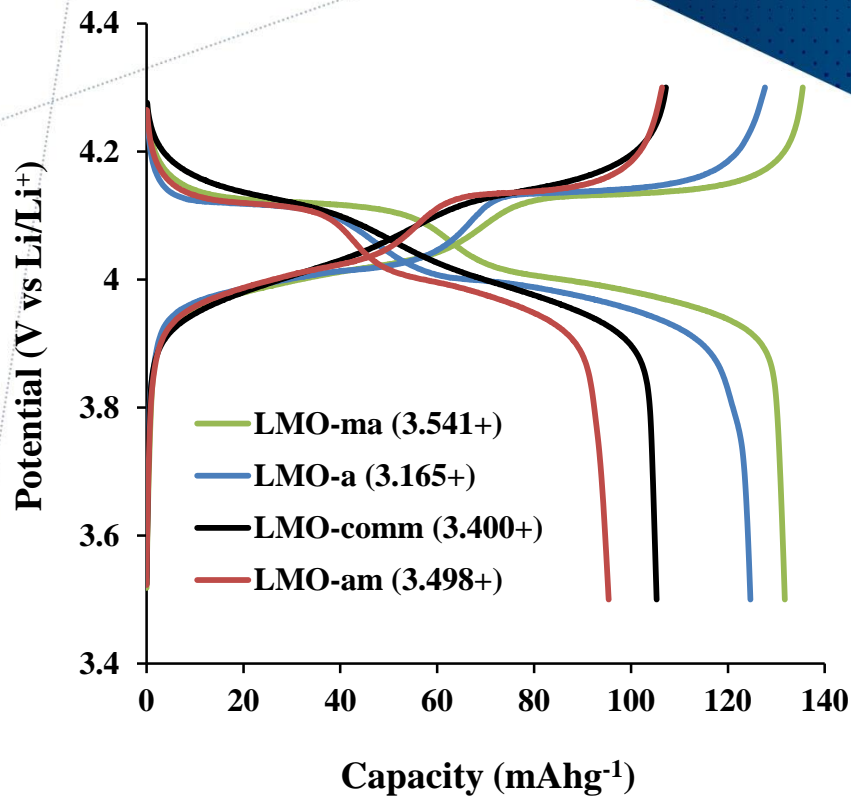
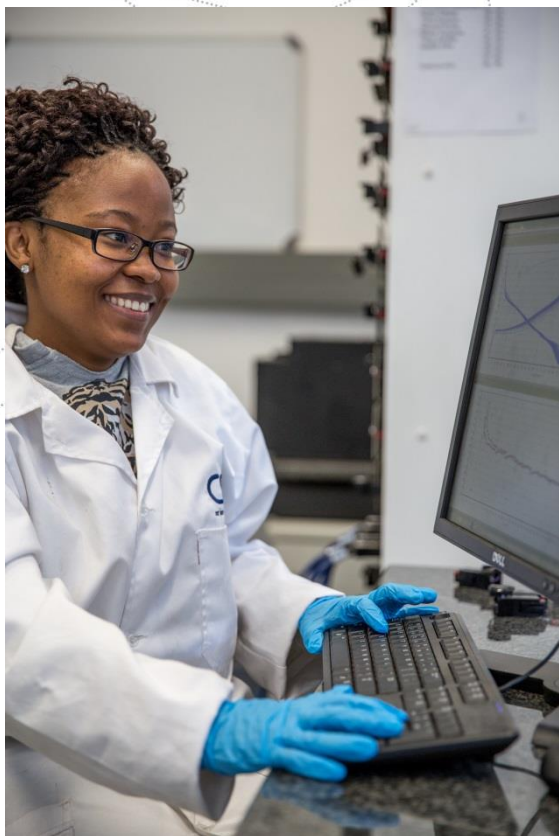
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Battery Testing

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High-voltage $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$

Challenges:

- Difficulty to obtain pure materials
- Controlling the Mn^{3+} content
- Matching / appropriate electrolytes

Microwave-Assisted Synthesis of High-Voltage Nanostructured $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$ Spinel: Tuning the Mn^{3+} Content and Electrochemical Performance

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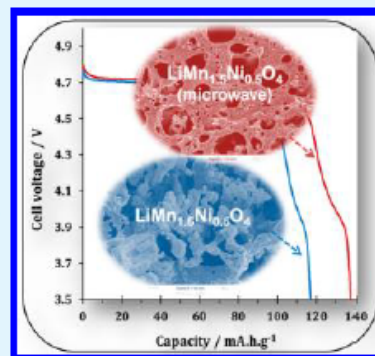
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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$ spinel is an important lithium ion battery cathode material that has continued to receive major research attention because of its high operating voltage (~ 4.8 V). This study interrogates the impact of microwave irradiation on the Mn^{3+} concentration and electrochemistry of the $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$ spinel. It is shown that microwave is capable of tuning the Mn^{3+} content of the spinel for enhanced electrochemical performance (high capacity, high capacity retention, excellent rate capability, and fast Li^+ insertion/extraction kinetics). This finding promises to revolutionize the application of microwave irradiation for improved performance of the $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$ spinel, especially in high rate applications.



KEYWORDS: $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$, Pechini method, microwave irradiation, Mn^{3+} concentration, XPS, electrochemistry

**Patent (PCT)
 application and
 scale-up
 production in
 progress**

Li-and Mn-rich layered oxide materials



(where M= transition metal)

Thackeray et al, 1991

For example, $0.5\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3 \cdot 0.5\text{LiMn}_{1/3}\text{Ni}_{1/3}\text{Co}_{1/3}\text{O}_2$

aka: $\text{Li}[\text{Li}_{0.2}\text{Mn}_{0.54}\text{Ni}_{0.13}\text{Co}_{0.13}]\text{O}_2$

Challenges

- Low initial Coulombic efficiency
- Rate capability
- Voltage decay (cycle stability)

Some new findings on Mn-based materials

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A768

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Microwave Irradiation Controls the Manganese Oxidation States of Nanostructured (Li[Li_{0.2}Mn_{0.52}Ni_{0.13}Co_{0.13}Al_{0.02}]O₂) Layered Cathode Materials for High-Performance Lithium Ion Batteries

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A hybrid synthesis procedure, combining microwave irradiation and conventional annealing process, is described for the preparation of lithium-rich manganese-rich cathode materials, Li[Li_{0.2}Mn_{0.54}Ni_{0.13}Co_{0.13}]O₂ (LMNC) and its aluminum-doped counterpart, Li[Li_{0.2}Mn_{0.52}Ni_{0.13}Co_{0.13}Al_{0.02}]O₂ (LMNCA). Essentially, this study interrogates the structure and electrochemistry of these layered cathode materials when subjected to microwave irradiation (these microwave-based produced are abbreviated herein as LMNC_{mic} and LMNCA_{mic}). The nanoparticulate nature of these layered cathode materials were confirmed by SEM. The crystallinity and layeredness were determined from the XRD analysis. The XPS measurements proved a definite change in the oxidation states of the manganese due to microwave irradiation. The galvanostatic charge-discharge characterization showed that the aluminum-doped cathode material obtained with the assistance of microwave irradiation has superior electrochemical properties. In summary, the electrochemical performance of these cathode materials produced with and without the assistance of microwave irradiation decreased as follows: LMNCA_{mic} > LMNCA > LMNC_{mic} > LMNC.

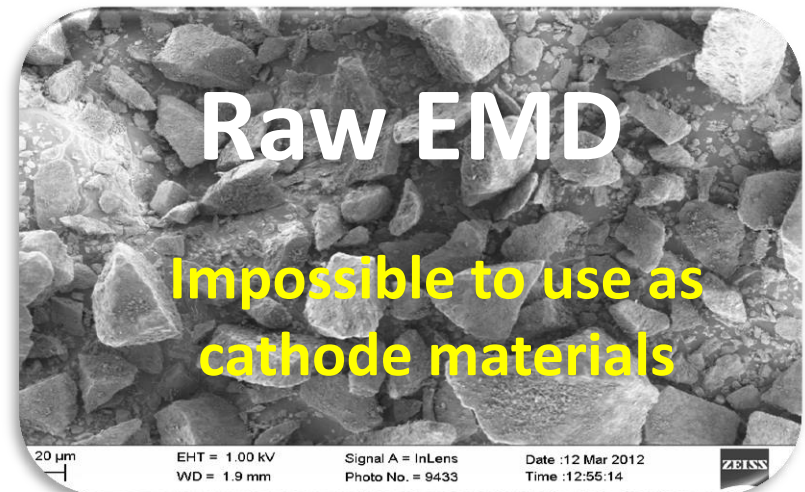
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RSA patent application in progress

VALUE-ADDITION

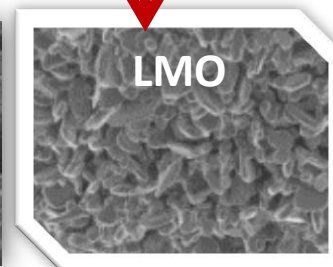
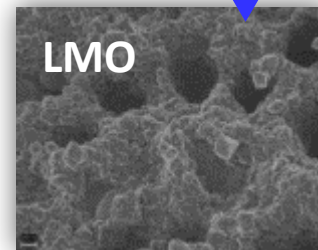
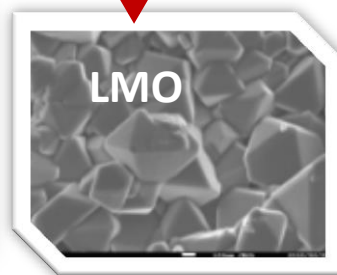
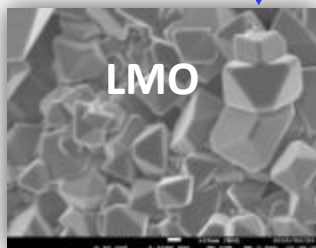
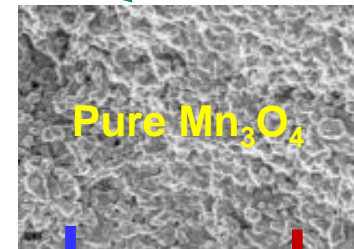
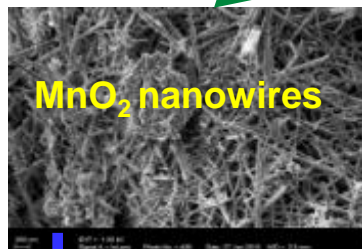
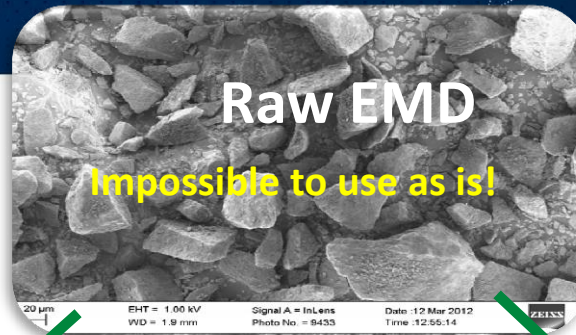
Converting local raw electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD) to useful precursor materials for:

- Lithium-ion batteries
- Sodium-ion batteries
- Supercapacitors
- Electrocatalysts for
 - ✓ metal-air batteries
 - ✓ fuel cells



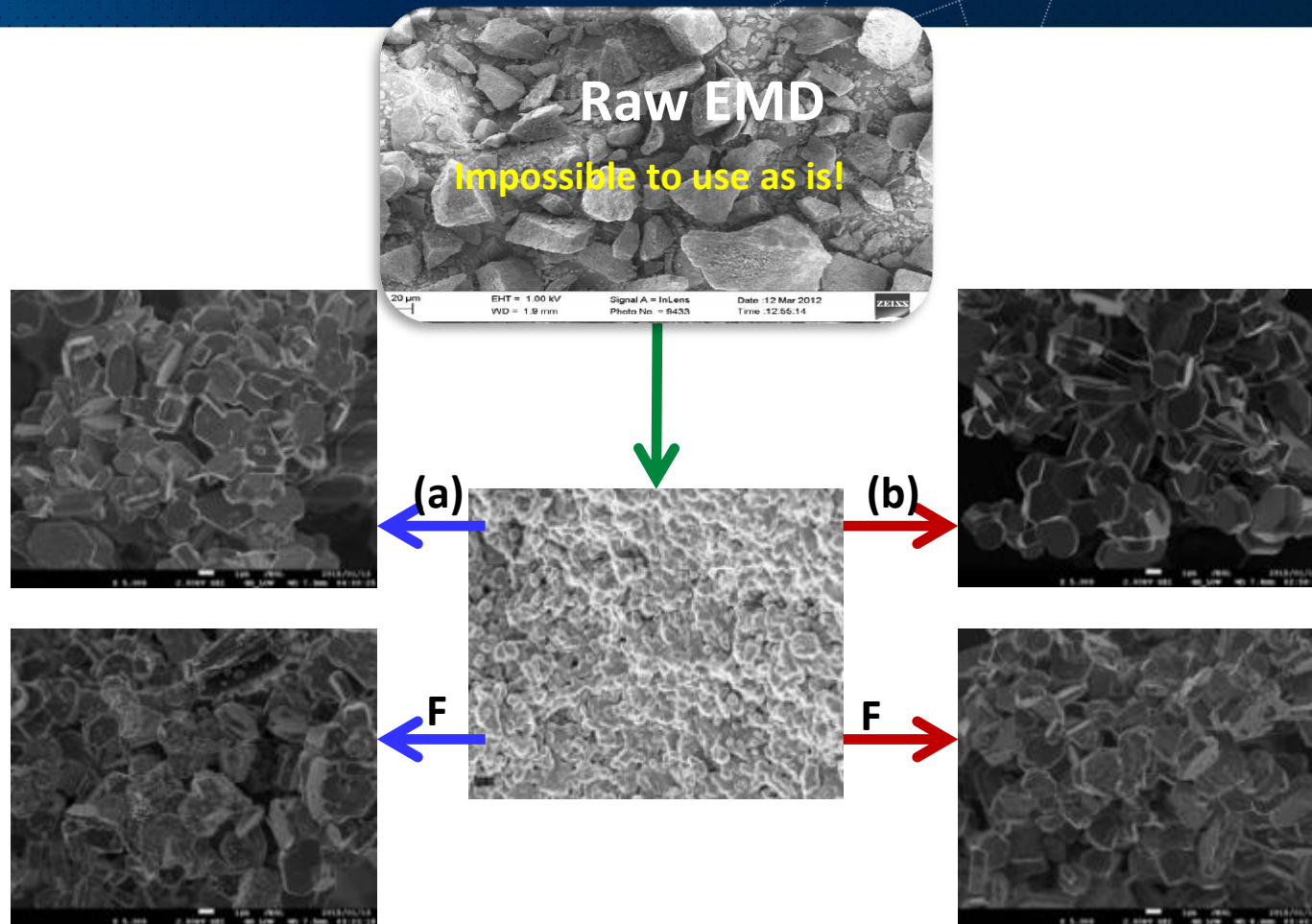
Scalable production of LMO from raw EMD

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Note: The materials were crushed during lithiation, a problem???

Scalable production of fluorinated sodium-ion battery cathode materials from raw EMD



CSIR Invention Disclosure /RSA patent application in progress

CSIR Energy Storage RD&I Laboratory

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CSIR RD&I Impact Pathway on Energy Storage

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Reactor



**Cathode materials
(Powder > 1 kg)**



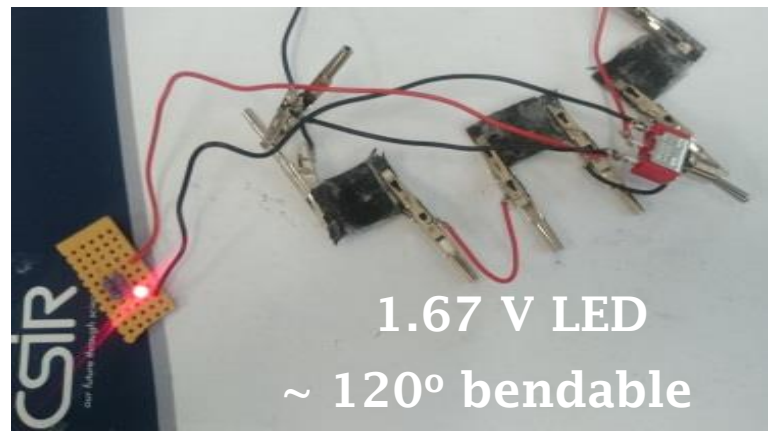
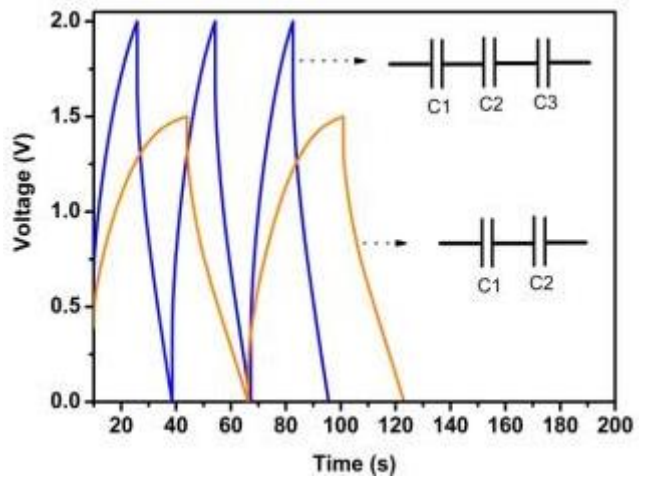
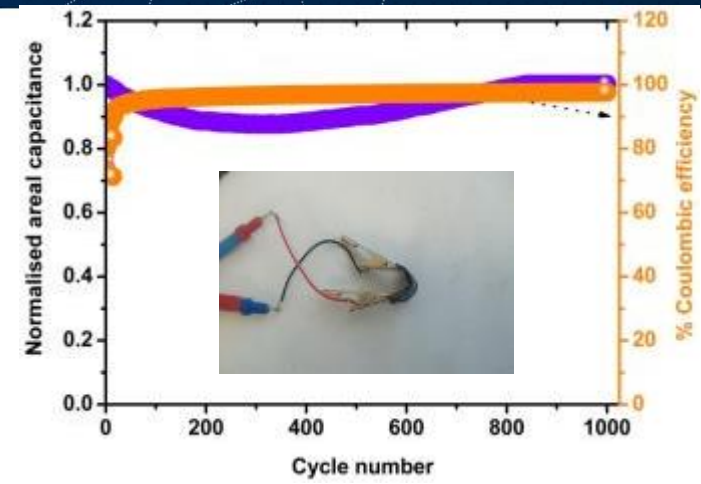
Cells/Packs



Tech demo

Products: LMO, LMNO, NMC, Mn-based Supercaps

Typical all-solid-state flexible supercapacitor



CSIR Invention Disclosure /RSA patent application in progress

Acknowledgements

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