Segmented rechargeable micro battery for wearable applications based on printed separator and LTO/NMC electrodes

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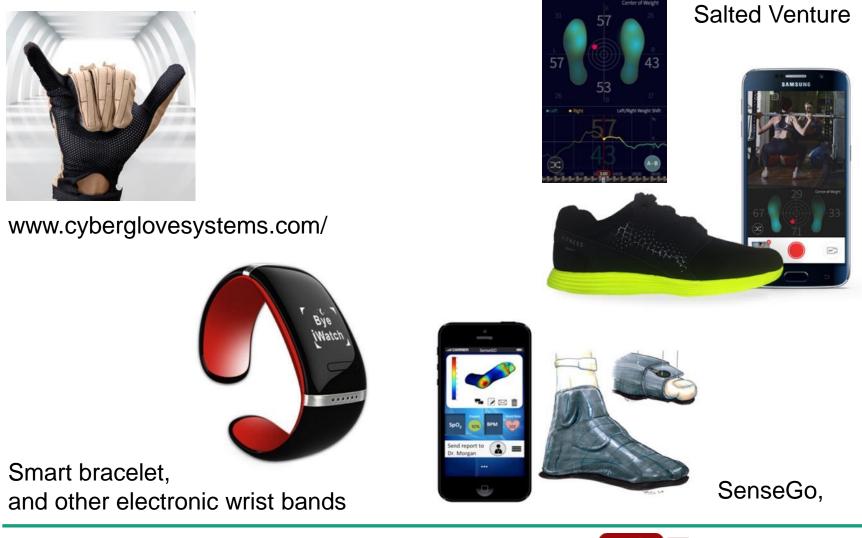
Outline

- Applications for thin rechargeable micro batteries
- IZM Packaging technology of micro batteries on substrate level
- The concept of segmented flexible battery
- Electrode development
- The lithium micro battery prototyping line and battery assembly
- Micro battery test results and parameters
- Conclusions





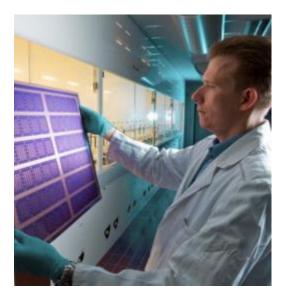
Flexible batteries for wearable electronics





Packaging of micro batteries on substrate level

High density printed circuit board, metal laminates



System Integration and Interconnection Technologies

Silicon wafer technology



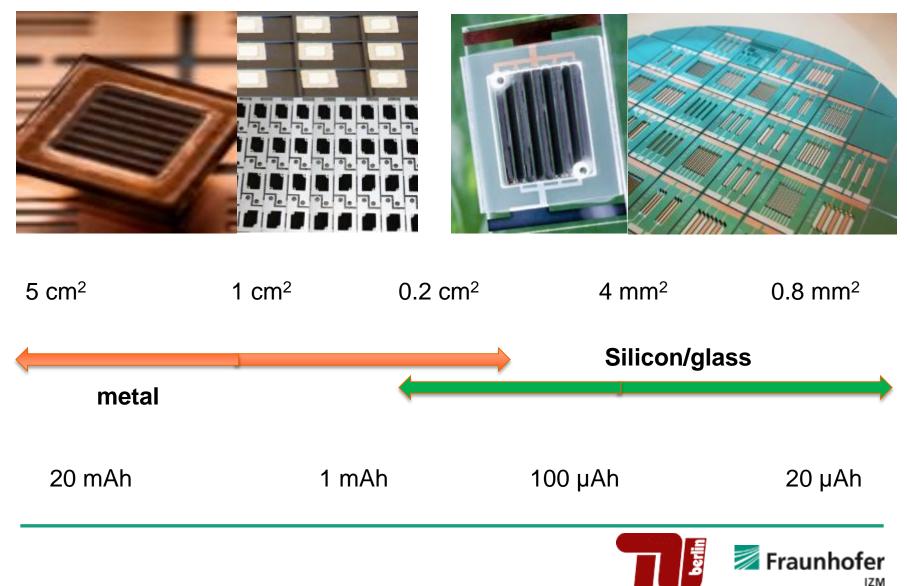
Wafer Level System Integration



Substrate options

Metal, laminate

Silicon/Glass



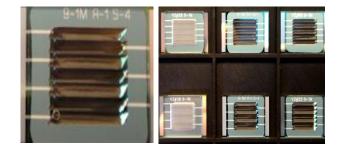
Stacked

and

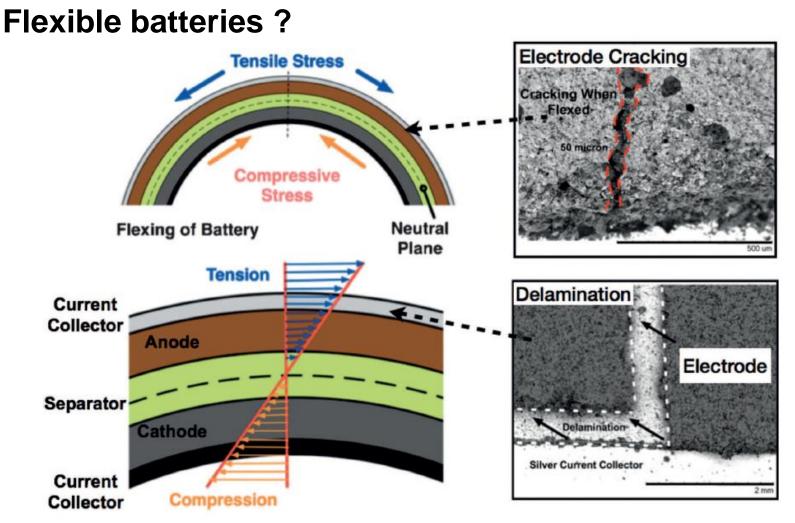
interdigitated electrodes











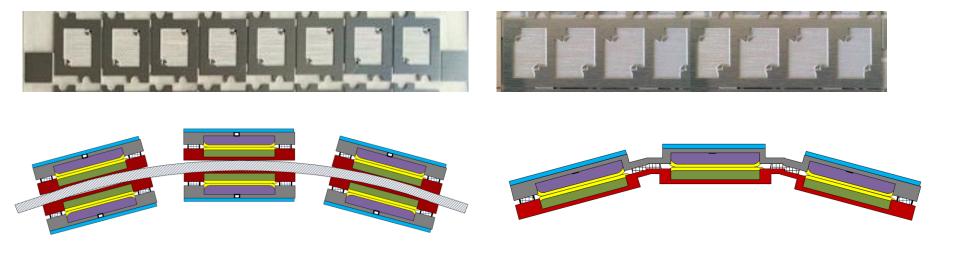
Recent Progress on Printed Flexible Batteries: Mechanical Challenges, Printing Technologies, and Future Prospects

Abhinav M. Gaikwad,*^[a] Ana Claudia Arias,^[a] and Daniel A. Steingart^[b]



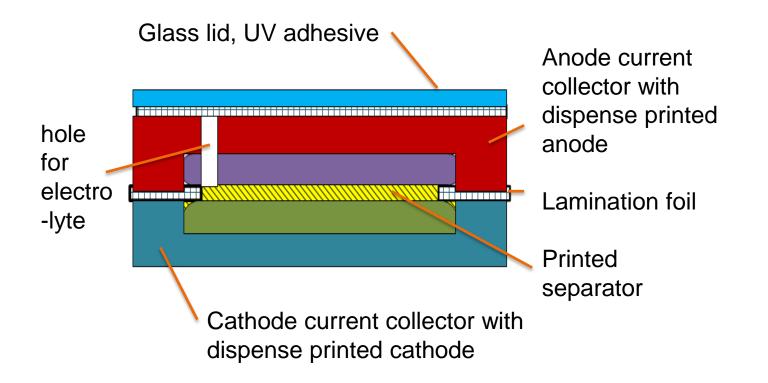
The concept of segmented flexible battery

Interconnect individual batteries on a flexible substrate Thinned regions between segments allow bending



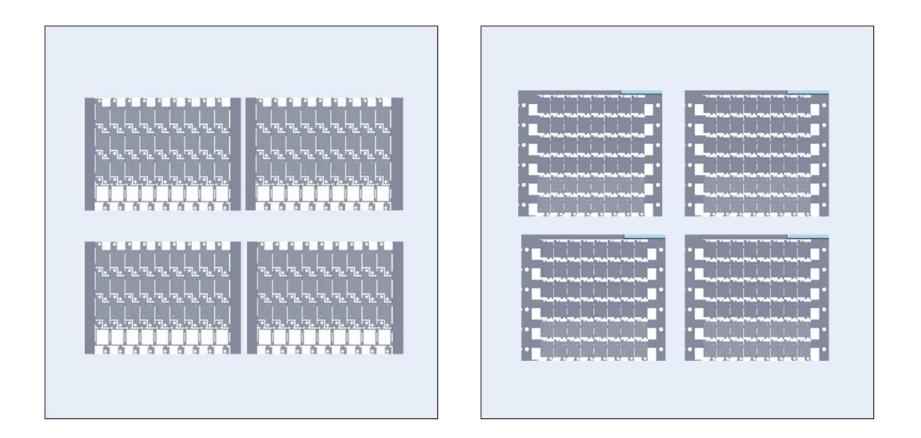


IZM laminated battery cross section





Substrate panel design



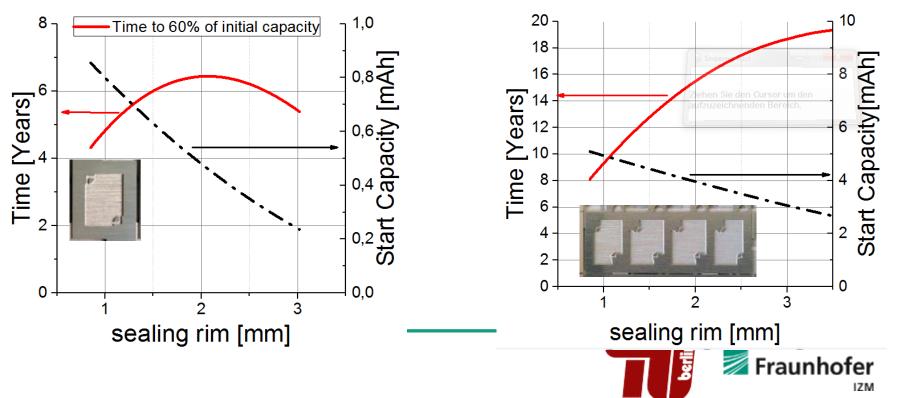


The life time issue of polymer laminated micro batteries

Water permeation through the polymer sealing will consume lithium: 2 Li + 2 H₂O \rightarrow 2 LiOH + H₂

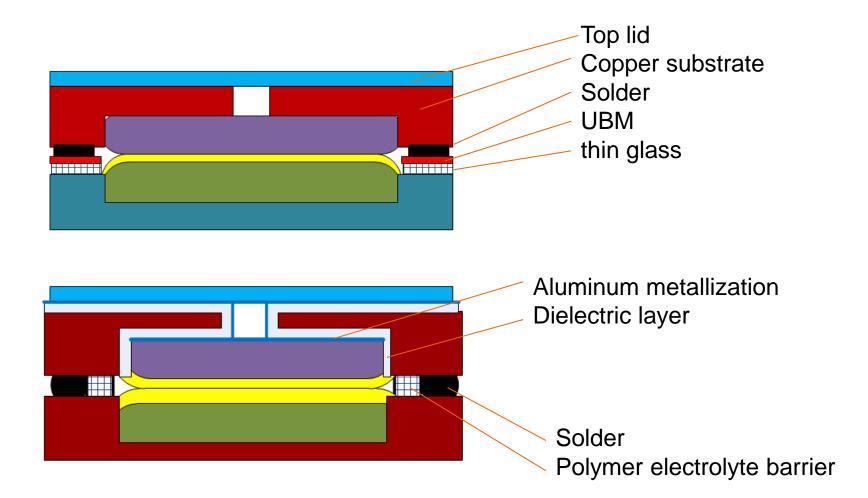
Life time to 60% of initial capacity and optimum sealing width (25 $\,\mu m$ thick adhesive, 21 $^\circ\,$ C)

Foot print 10x12 mm² (0.6 mAh)



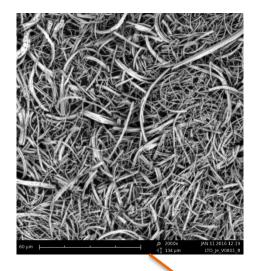
40 x 12 mm² (3 mAh)

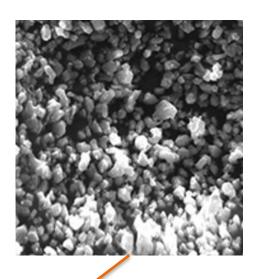
Metal foil hermetic packaging





Battery materials

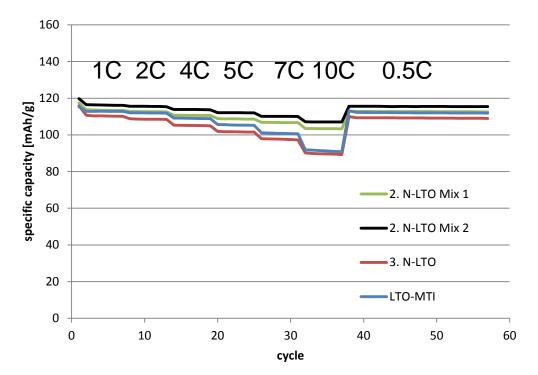




- Anode: $Li_4Ti_5O_{12}$ (LTO) fibers versus particles
- Cathode: LiNi_{1/3}Co_{1/3}Mn_{1/3}O₂ (NMC)
- Separator: glass particle paste
- Binder: CMC-SBR versus PVDF
- Electrolyte: EC:DEC 1:1 1M LiPF₆



Half cell test of LTO-particles (MIT) vs. N-LTO fibers (PARDAM), PVDF binder



no major difference between particle and fiber LTO

US treatment is required for fiber material to reduce agglomerates

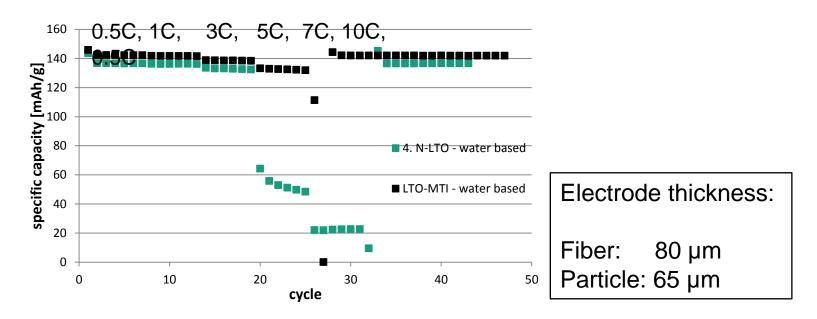


Change from PVDF to CMC-SBR binder (water-based)

- To reduce production cost, in particular in case of printing and dispensing large amount of solvent evaporation
- No hazardous components, less environmental impact



Half cell test of LTO-particles (MIT) vs. N-LTO Fibers (PARDAM), CMC-SBR binder

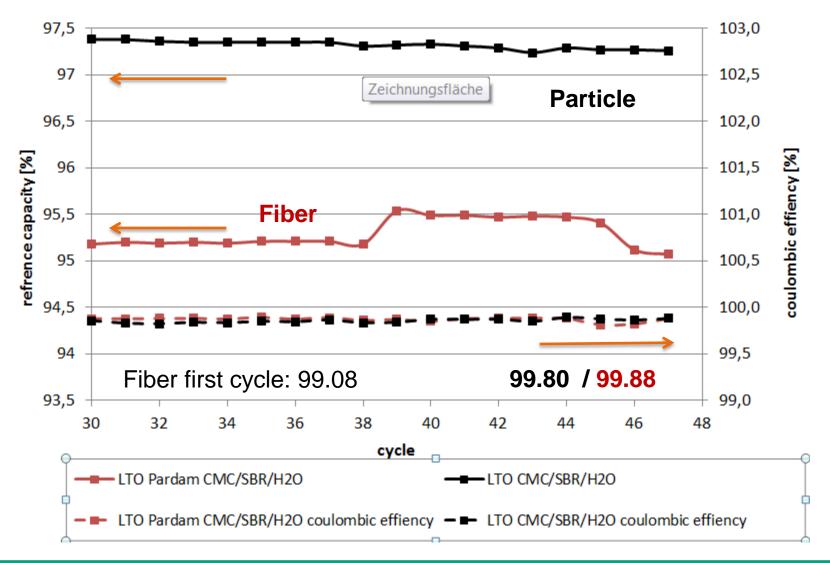


N-LTO fiber electrodes:

- higher capacity per volume
- much smaller agglomerates and better dispense print in comparison to PVDF binder
- less rate capability (> 5C) in comparison to powder



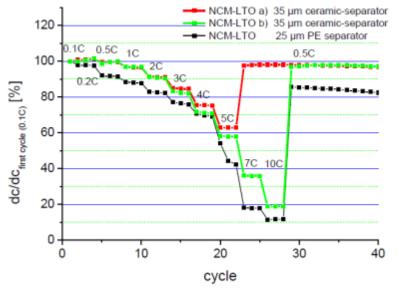
Cycle and coulomb efficiency, CMC-SBR binder



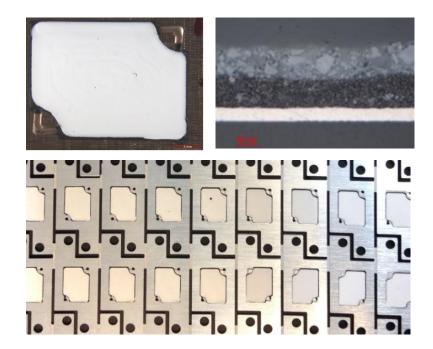


Printed separator, full cell test

Li⁺ conducting glass $Li_{1+x}AI_xTi_{2-x}(PO_4)_3$ particles



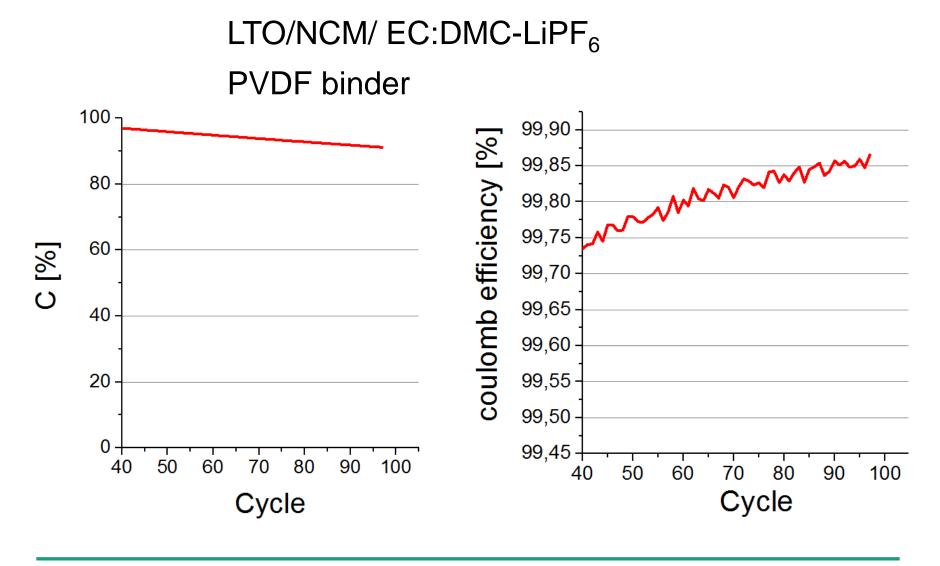




- → good adhesion between electrode and separator
- → reproducible performance, nearly similar to polymer foil separator



Printed separator full cell test





The micro battery prototyping line





Official opening of new micro battery labs at IZM 15.3. 2016





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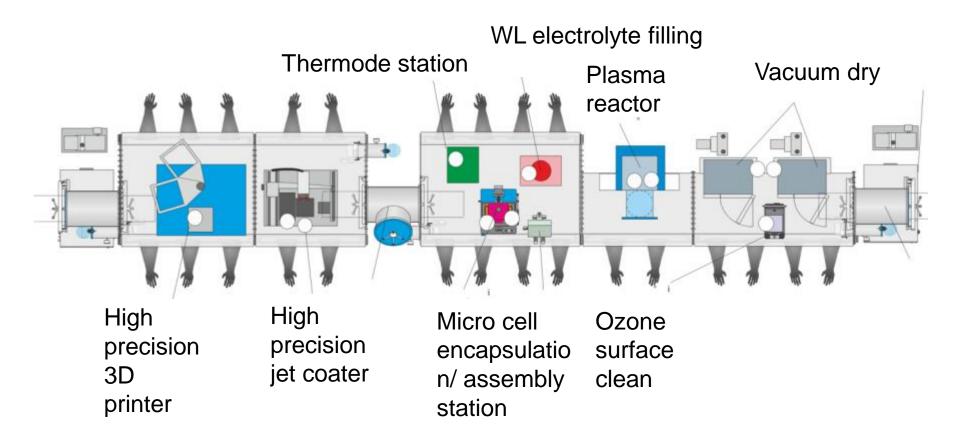
MICRO BATTERY PROTOTYPING LINE







The micro battery prototyping line





Battery assembly equipment inside glovebox line







Ozone clean

UV-Press, substrate lamination





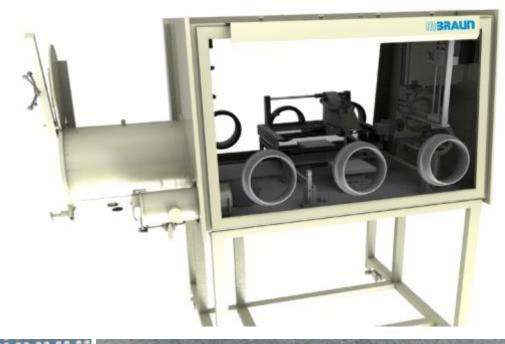
Plasma etch

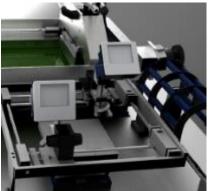




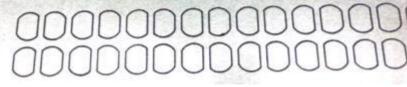
High precision and stacked screen print







|--|

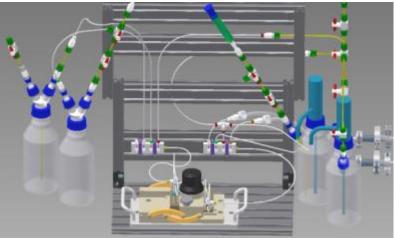




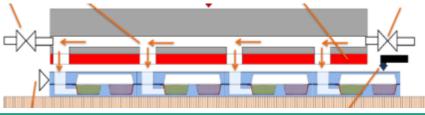


Electrolyte fill adapter



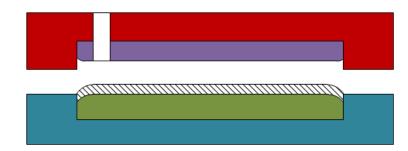








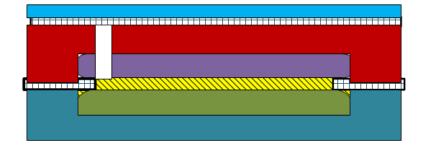
IZM Battery Process Flow



Electrodes and separator deposition on pre patterned metal foils



Lamination of top and bottom foils



Electrolyte fill and final seal

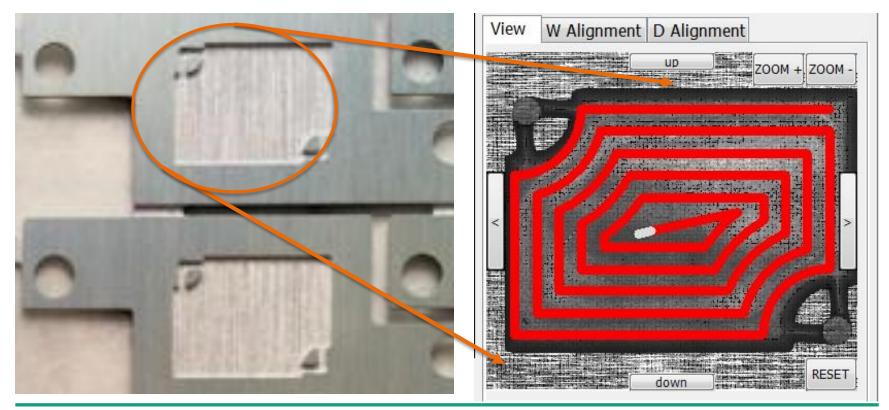




Dispense print of electrode /separator pastes

Multi layer paste dispense in metal foil cavities

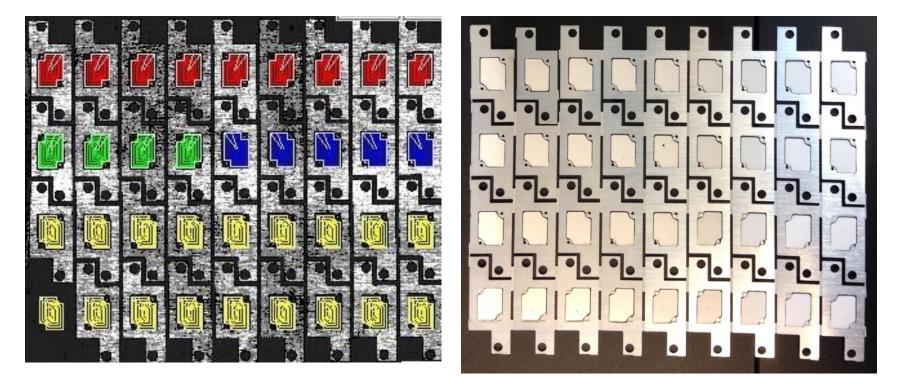
Dispense path and parameters must be optimized for each material and layer thickness





Batch fabrication of electrodes and separator for MATFLEXEND battery

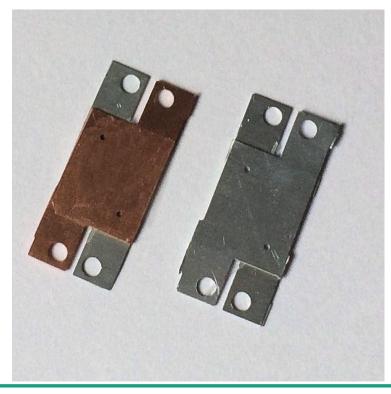
- Flexible adjustment for any layout possible
- Jetting for thinner layers and better reproducibility is in development





Battery Demonstrators

Battery demonstrators, two sizes



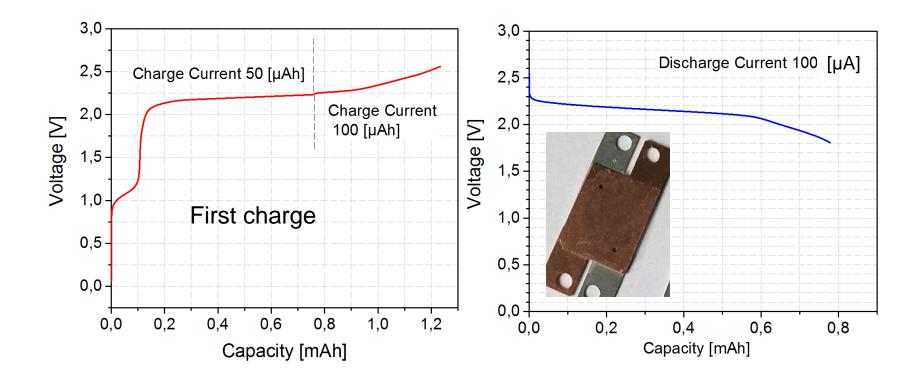
0.7 mAh







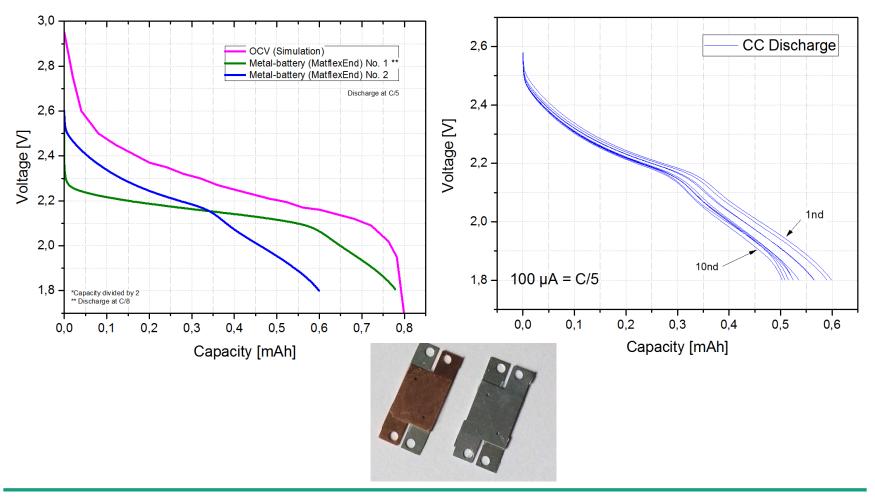
The first MATFLEXEND batteries, characterization



Anode: LTO, Cathode: NMC, Separator: SiO₂, Electrolyte: LP30



Electrical characterization





Summary

- First printed and metal laminated Li-ion batteries (6x8 mm², 0.7 mAh) have been fabricated and successfully tested
- All processes for micro battery fabrication have been established
- Electrode thickness must be better reproduced and both electrodes balanced
- Further work to reduce separator thickness and testing polyHiPE printable separator/electrolytes
- Long term tests of the battery packages are underway

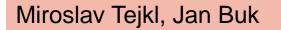


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The IZM Micro Battery Team

FP7 MATFLEXEND











Thank you for your attention!

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