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ZEPLER INSTITUTE

The future
starts here

Conductive Polymers as Battery Cathodes for Future Safe and Sustainable Energy Storage

NASA Aerospace Battery
Workshop

November 21, 2019

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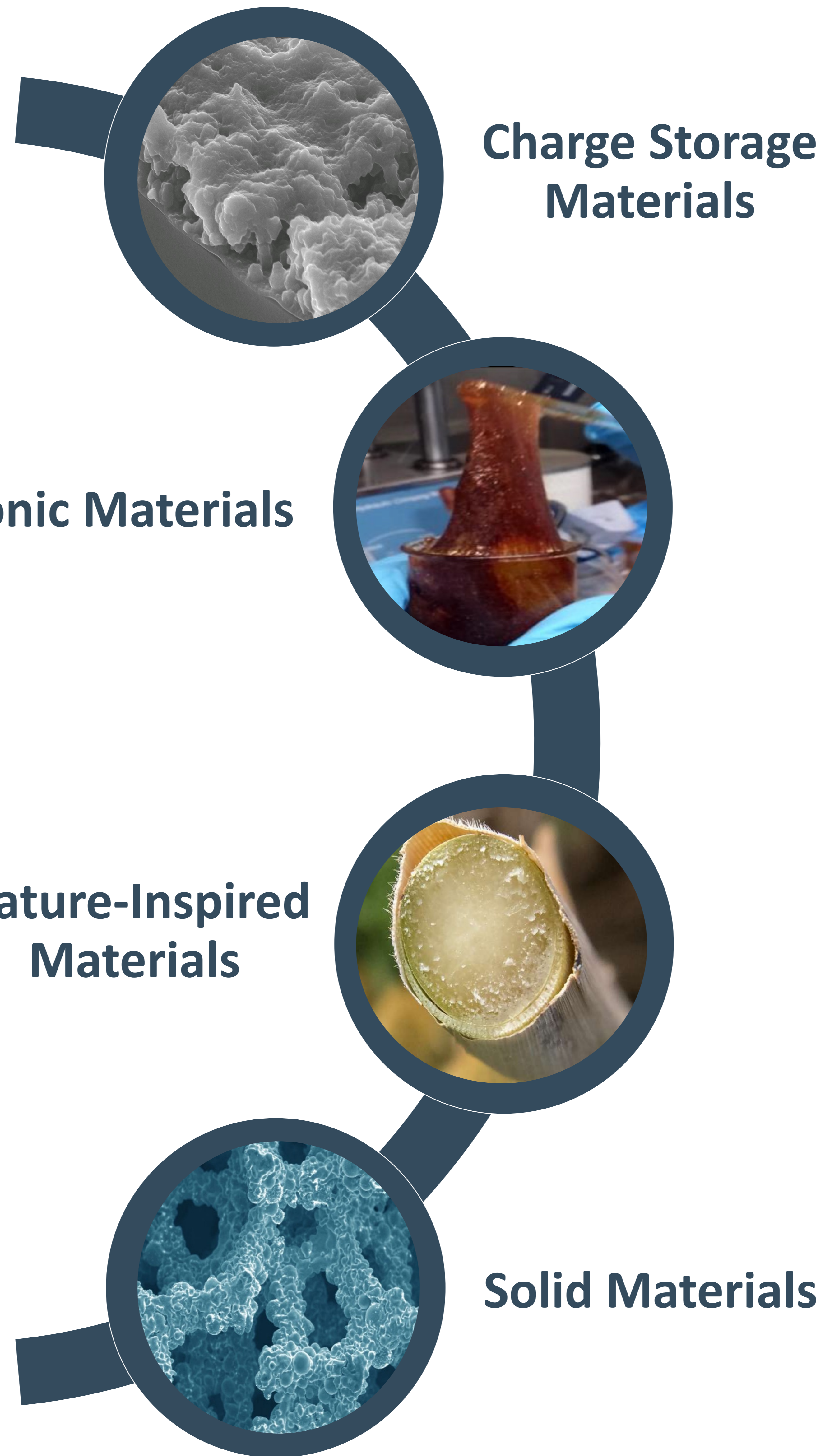
Development of novel energy storage materials:

- Performance ($\geq 200 \text{ Wh kg}^{-1}$ and 300 W kg^{-1})
- Economically and ethically available raw materials
- Safe cell reactions
- Low weight
- High active surface
- Long cycle life
- Low-cost production and recycling
- Size and shape adaptable

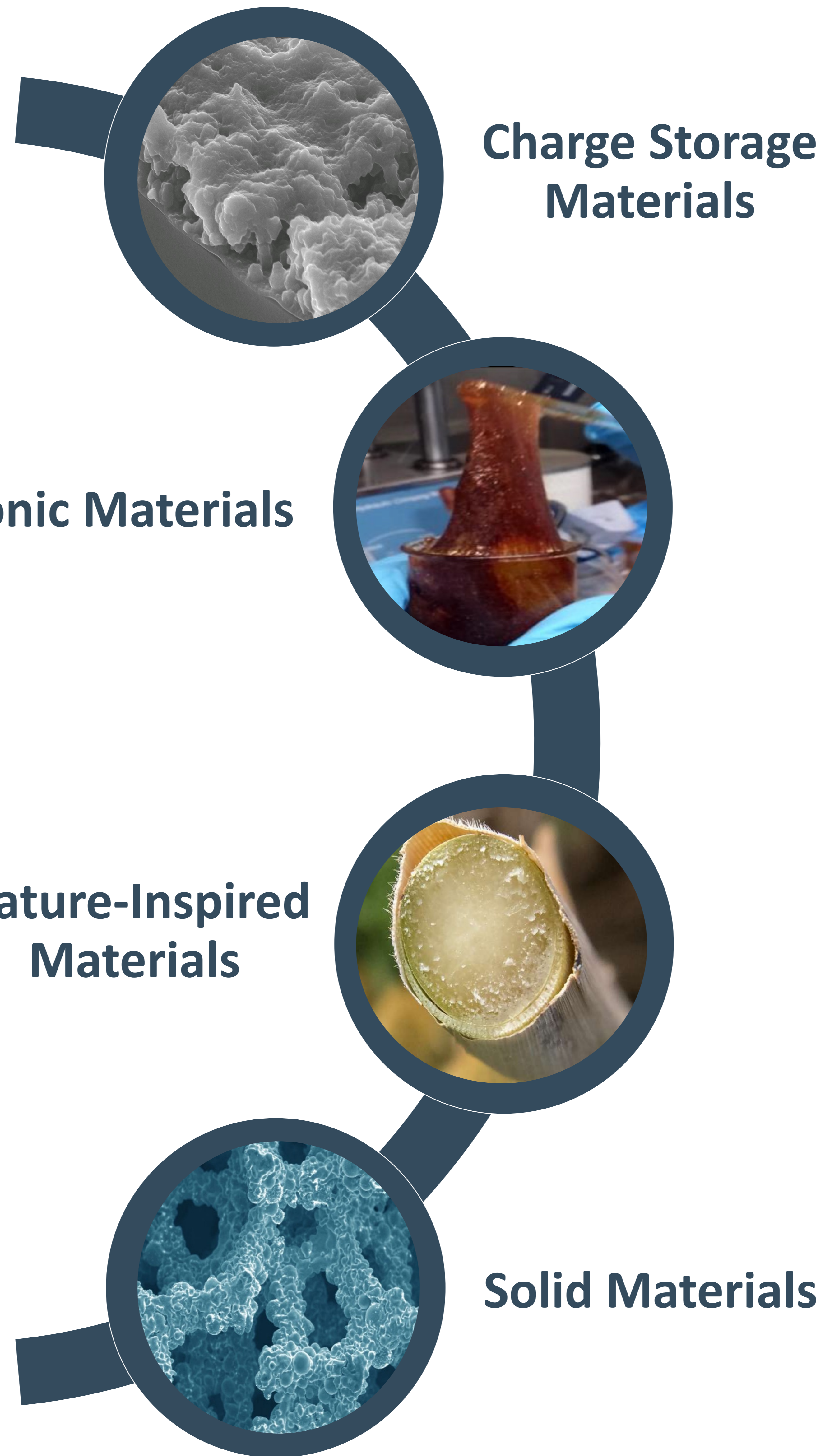
**= safe, sustainable and smart
Energy Storage Materials (3sESM)**



**Modern
Batteries**
Combination of...



Modern Batteries
Combination of...



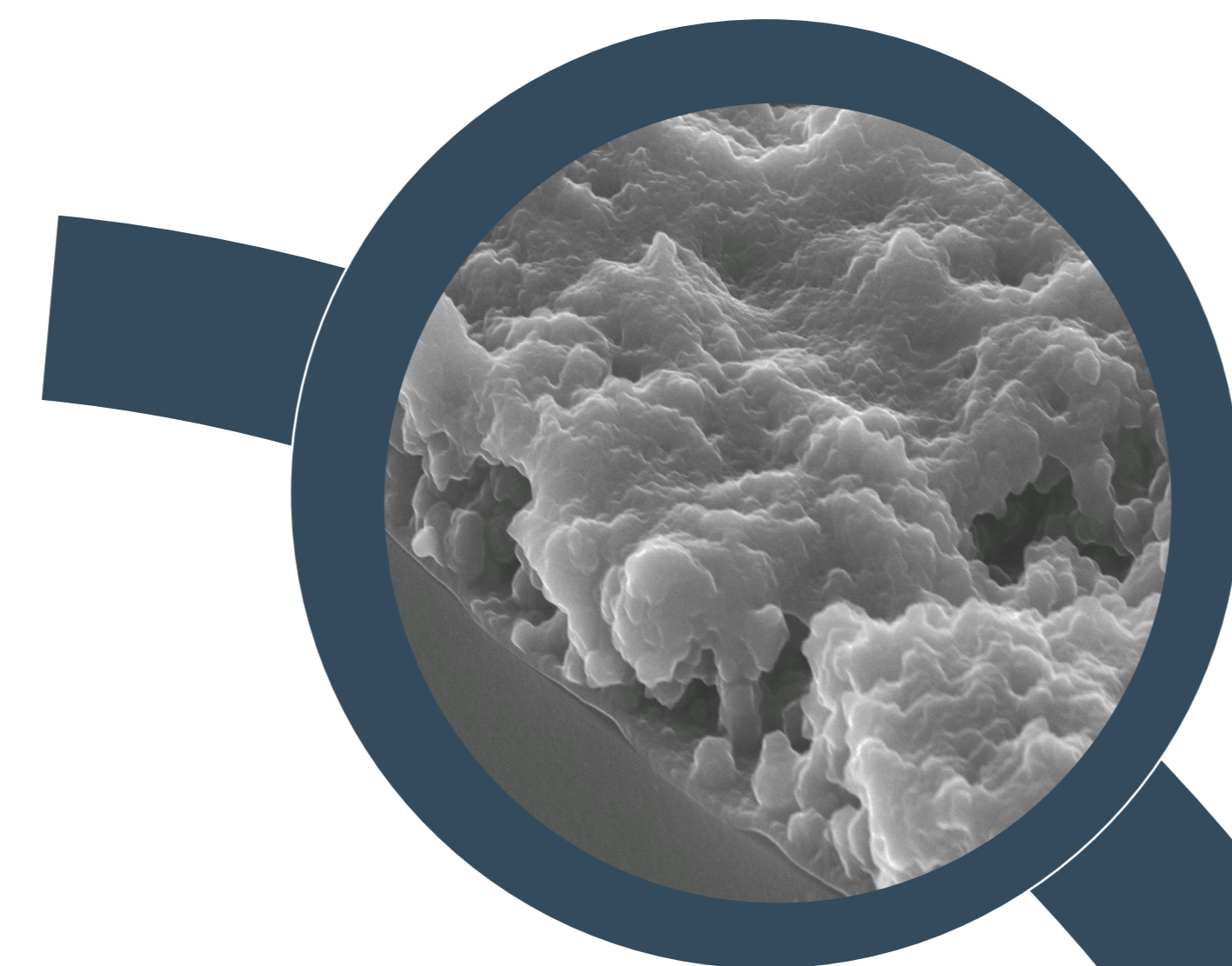
- Conductive polymers**
- 3D Carbon materials**
- Zeolites**

- Ionic liquids**
- Ionogels**
- Deep eutectic solvents**

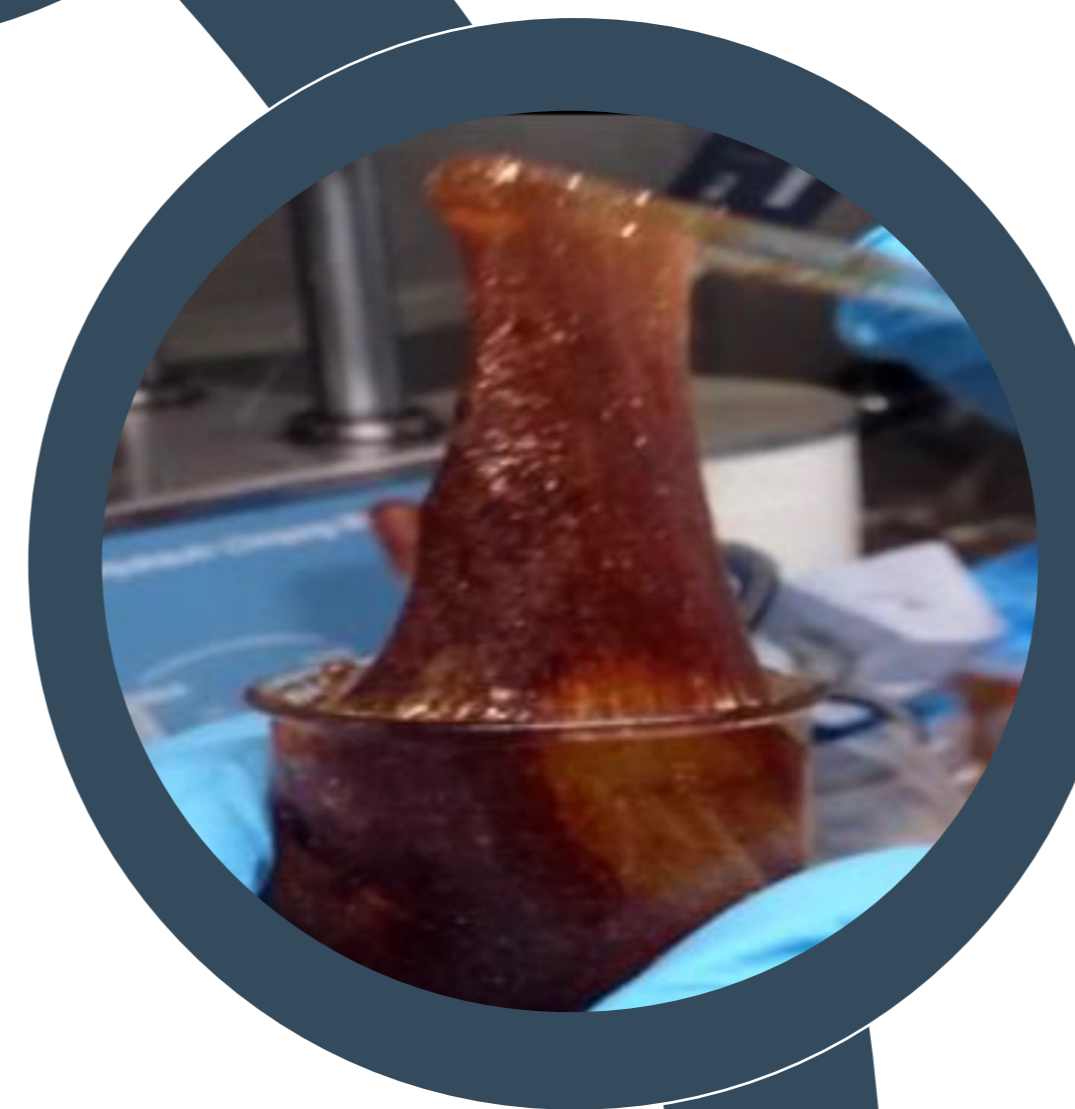
- Natural fibres and tissues**
- Engineered microorganisms**

- Al, Mg, Na, Zn, Si**
- Metal oxides**
- Conductive glass**

Modern Batteries
Combination of...



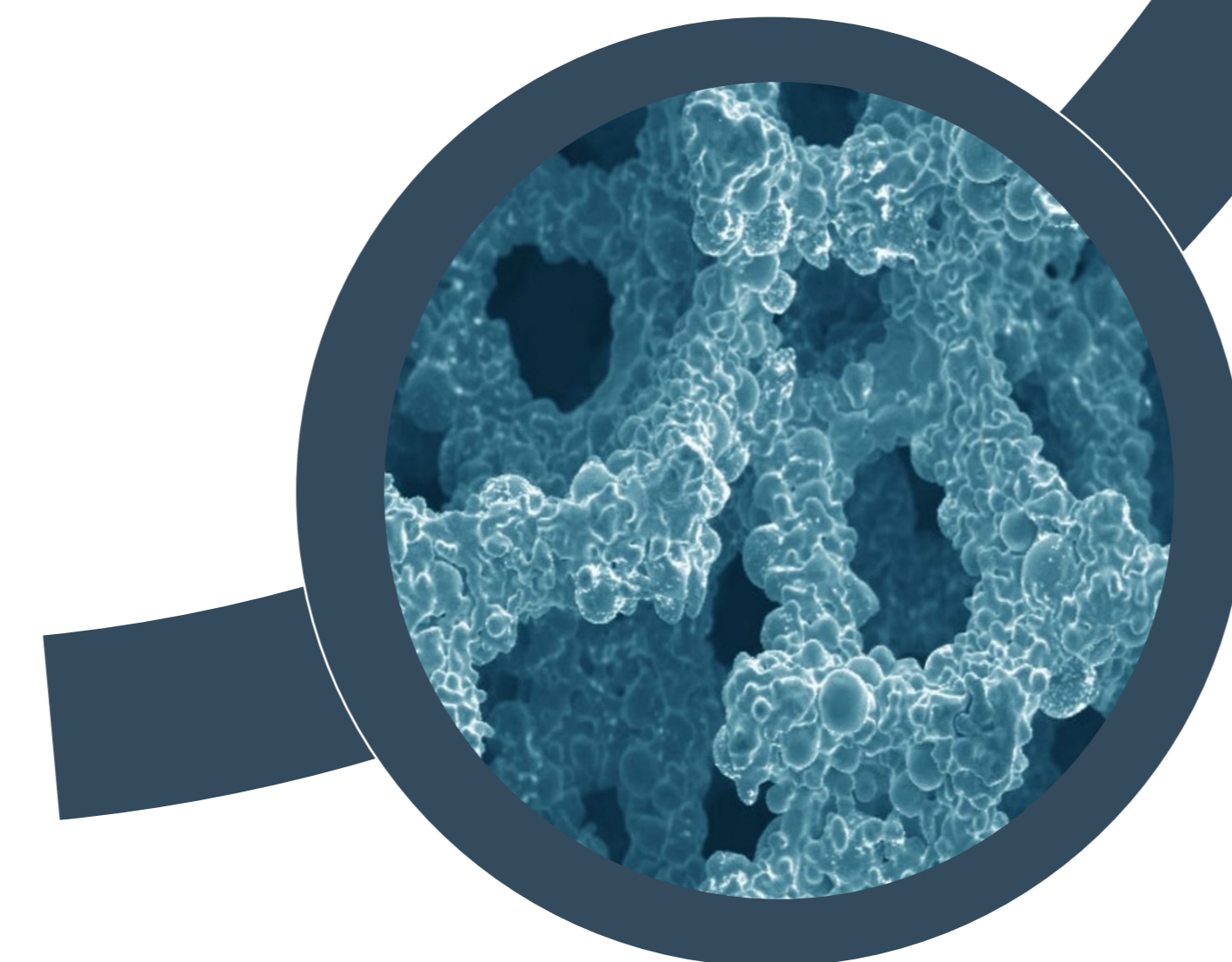
Charge Storage Materials



Ionic Materials



Nature-Inspired Materials



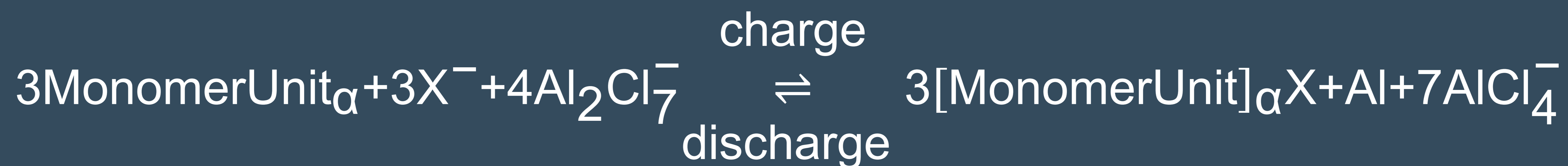
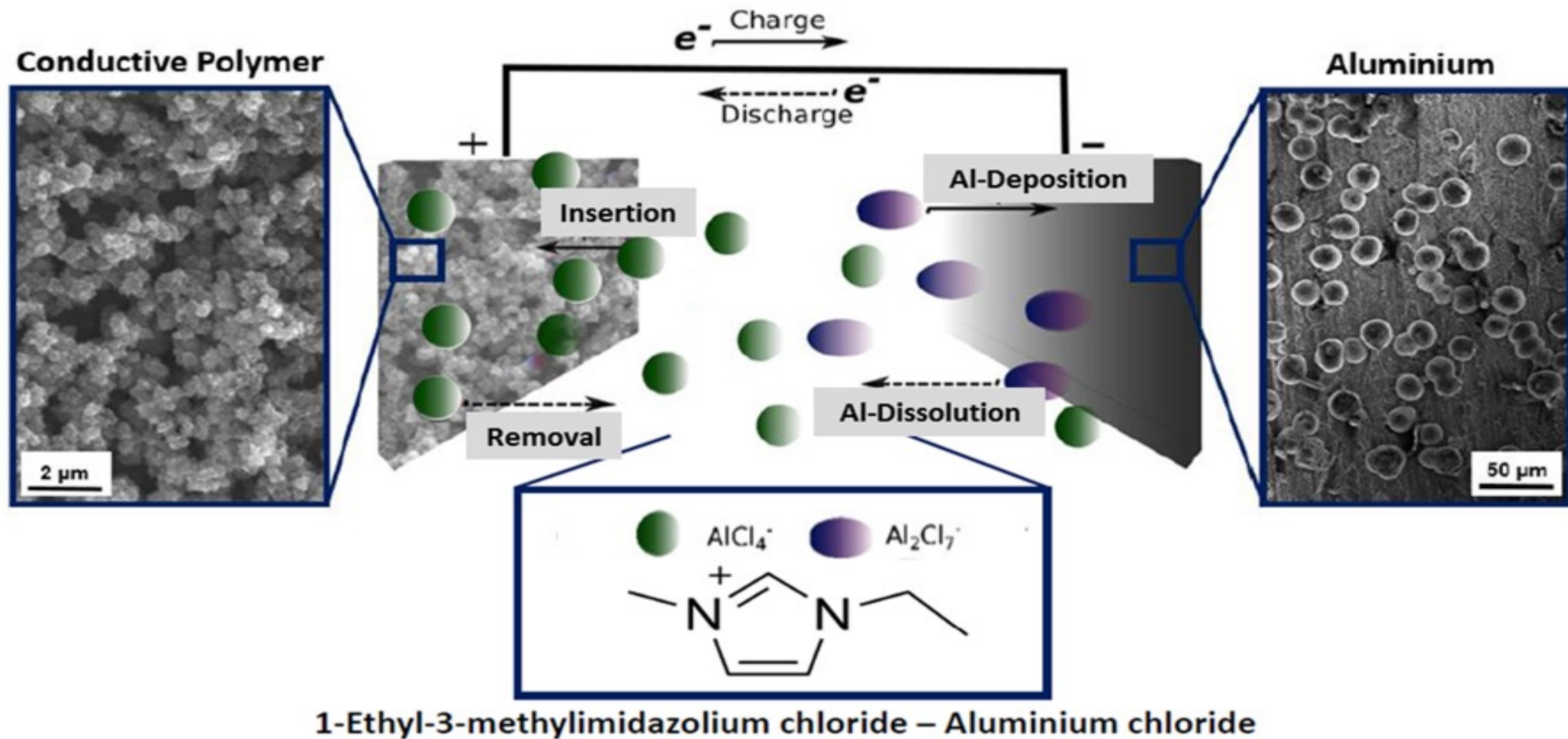
Solid Materials

Conductive polymers
3D Carbon materials
Zeolites

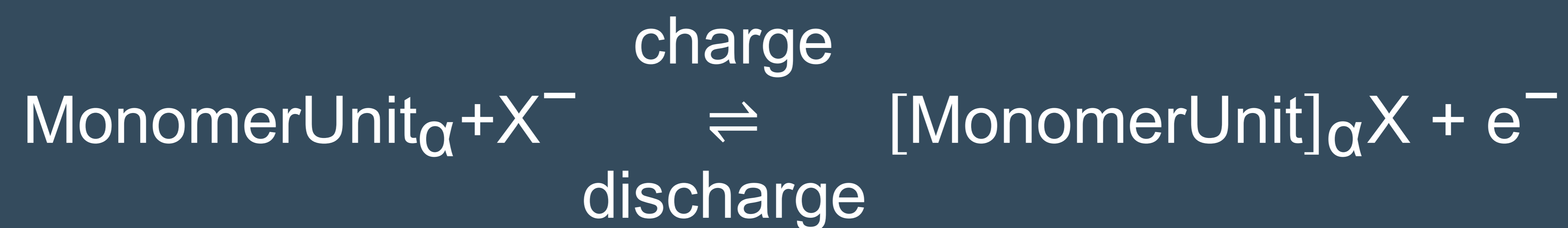
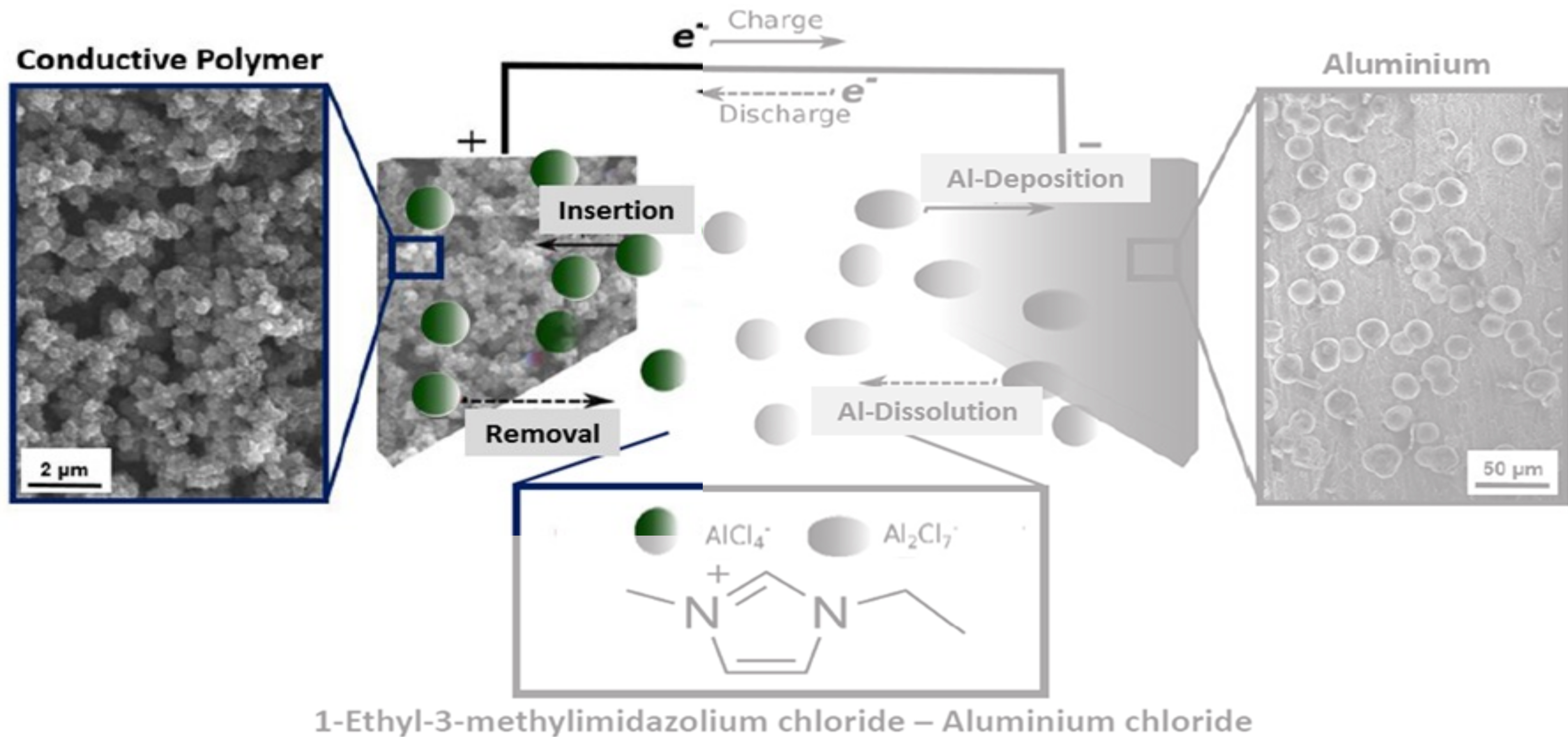
Ionic liquids
Ionogels
Deep eutectic solvents

Natural fibres and tissues
Engineered microorganisms

Al, Mg, Na, Zn, Si
Metal oxides
Conductive glass

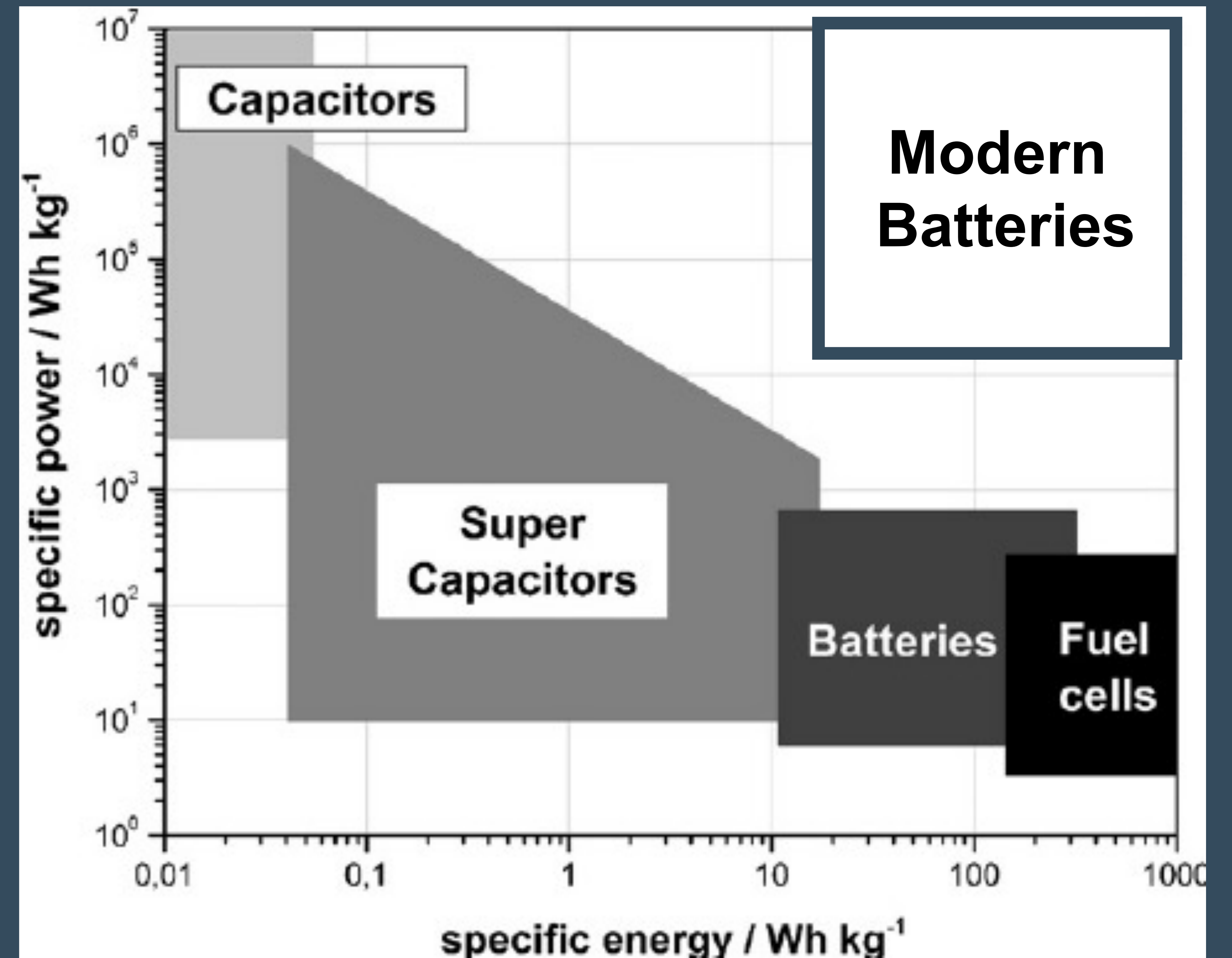
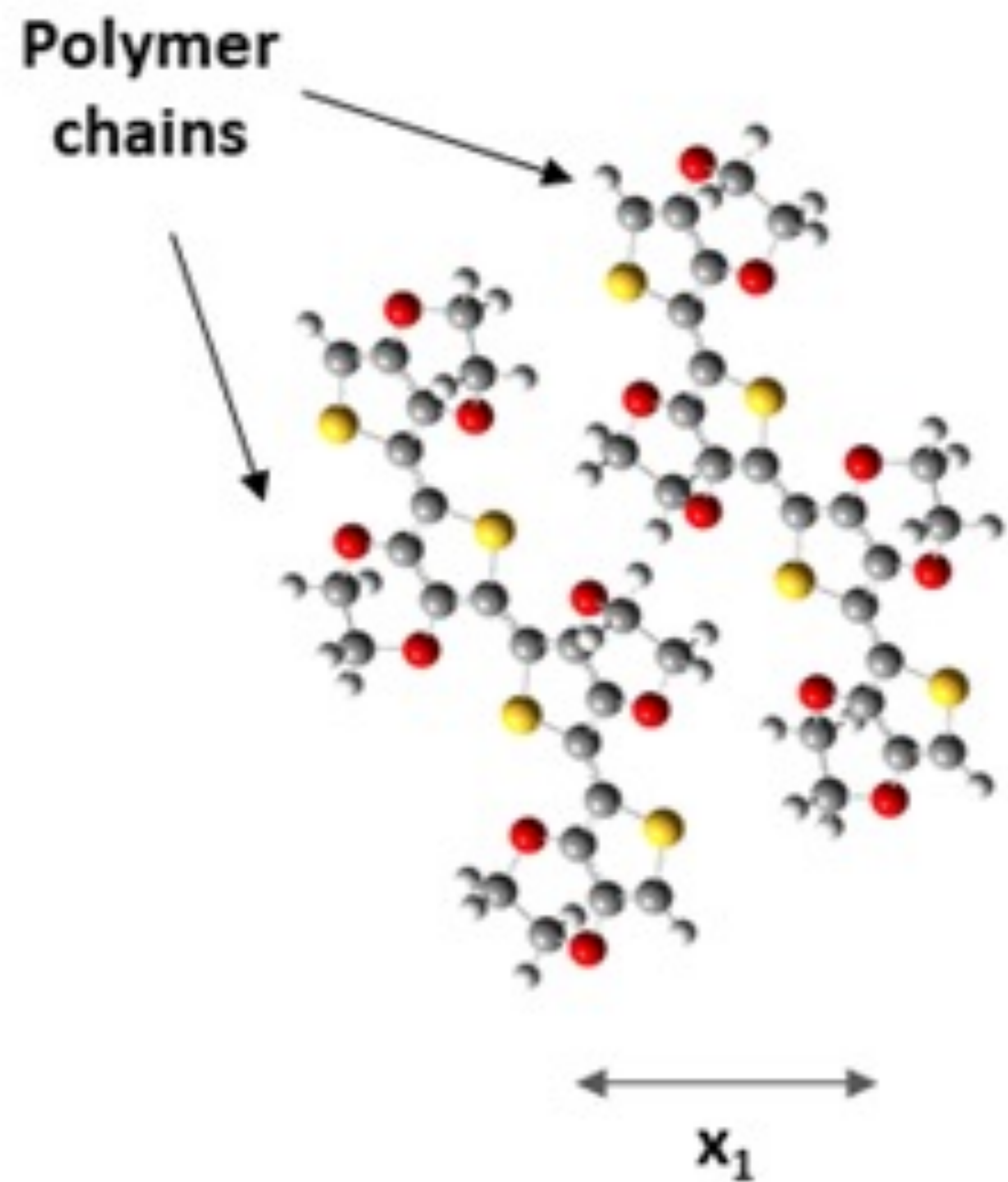


T. Schoetz et al. Journal of Solid State Electrochemistry 21, 3237–3246, 2017.

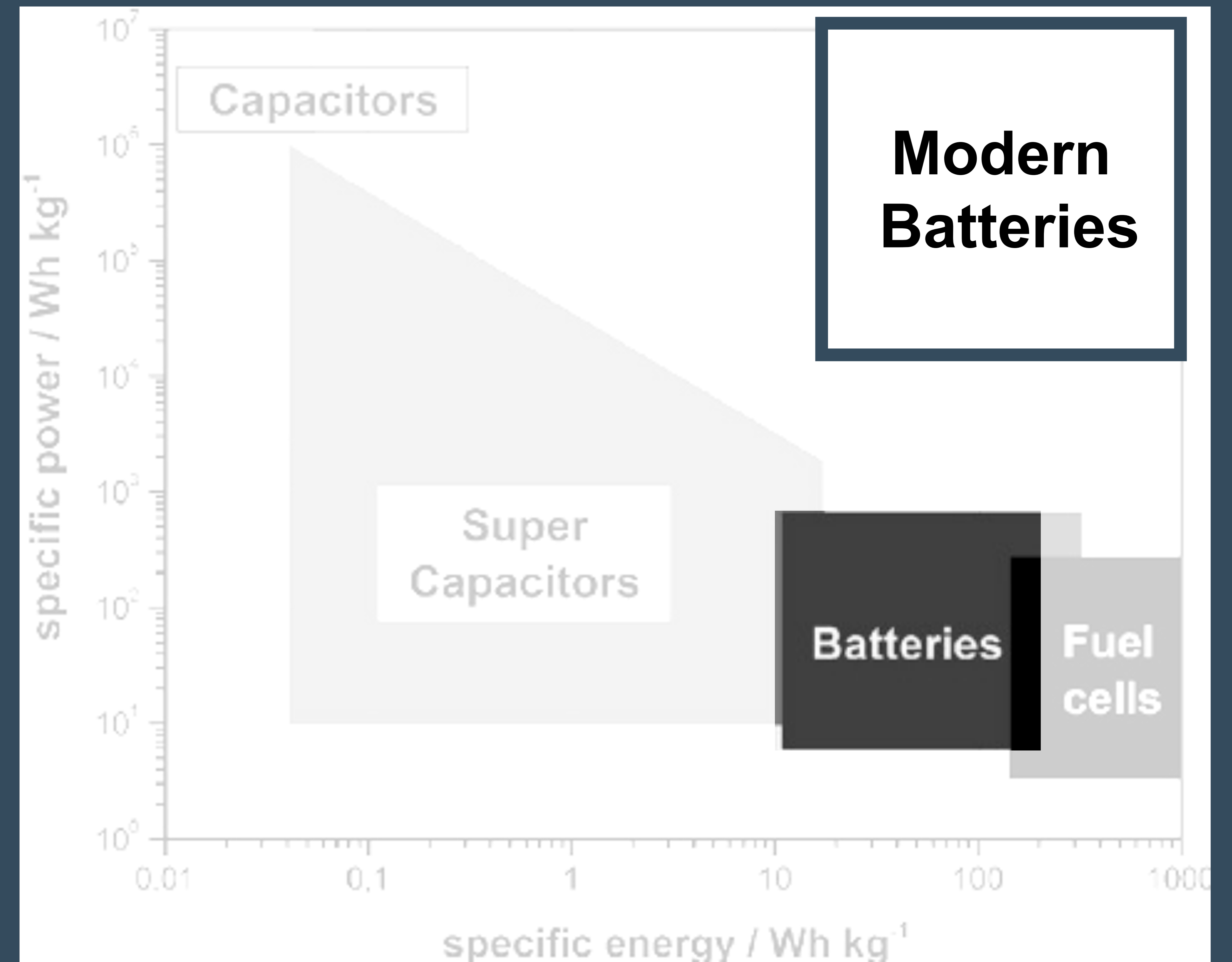
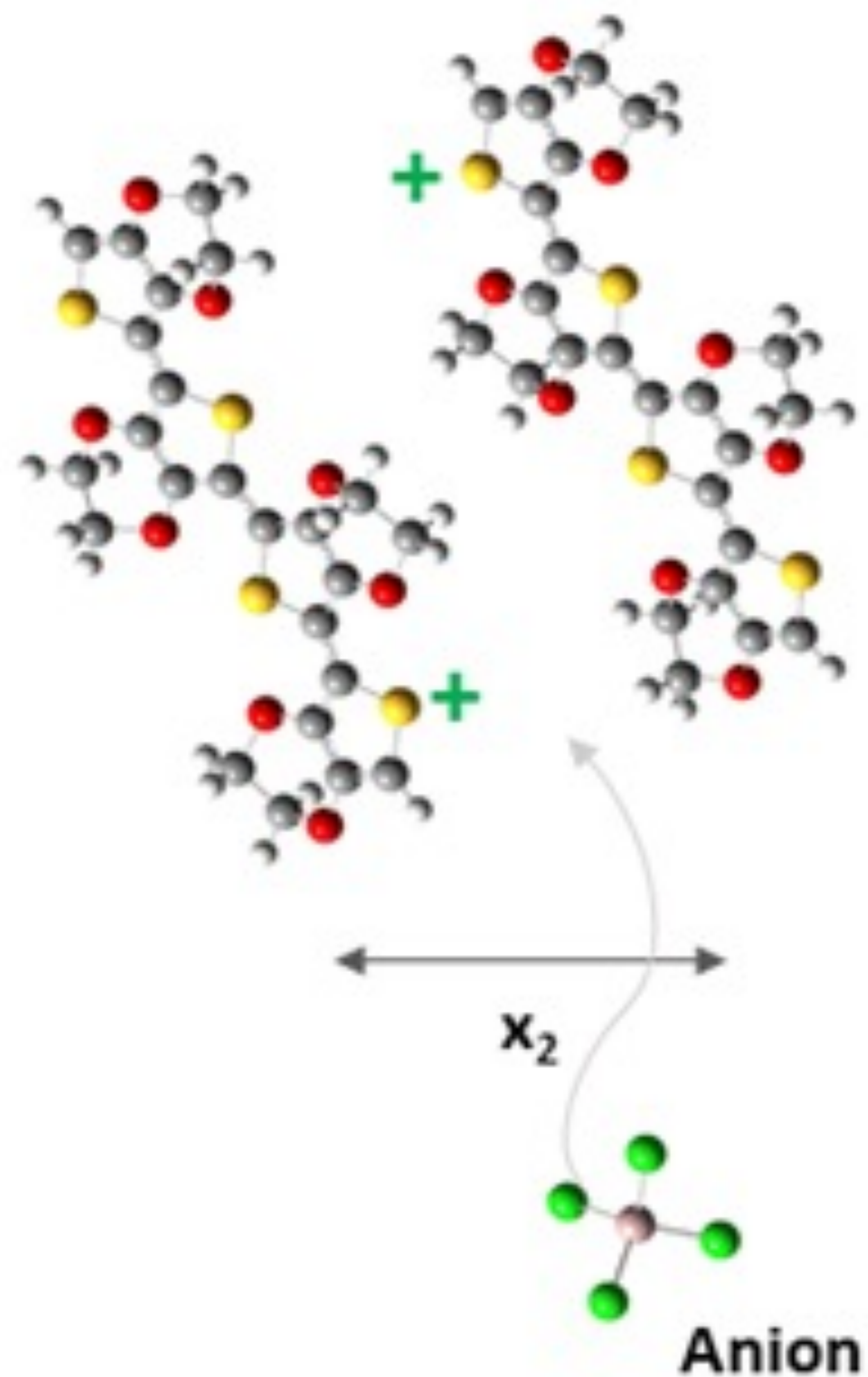


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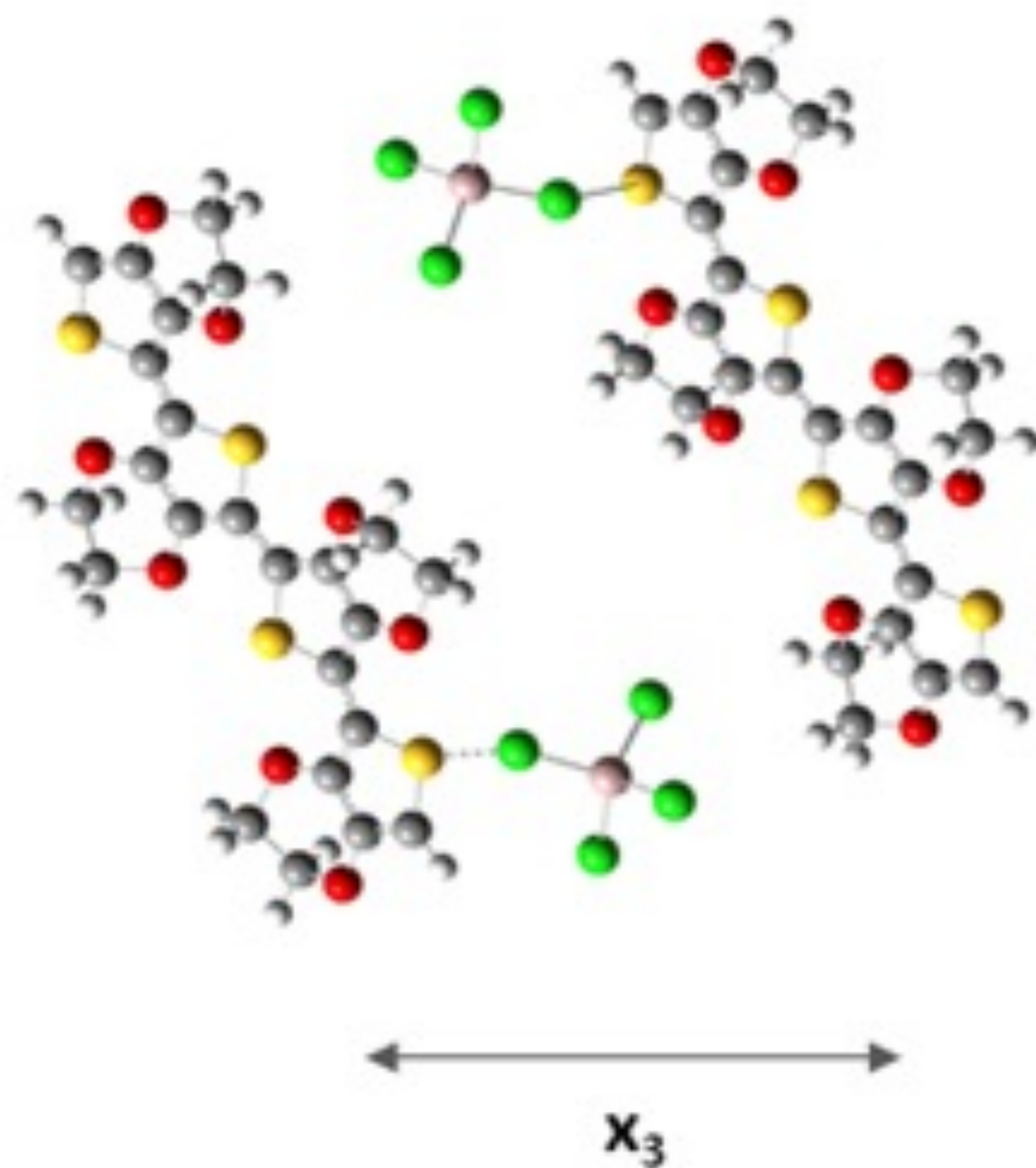
A Uncharged PEDOT chains



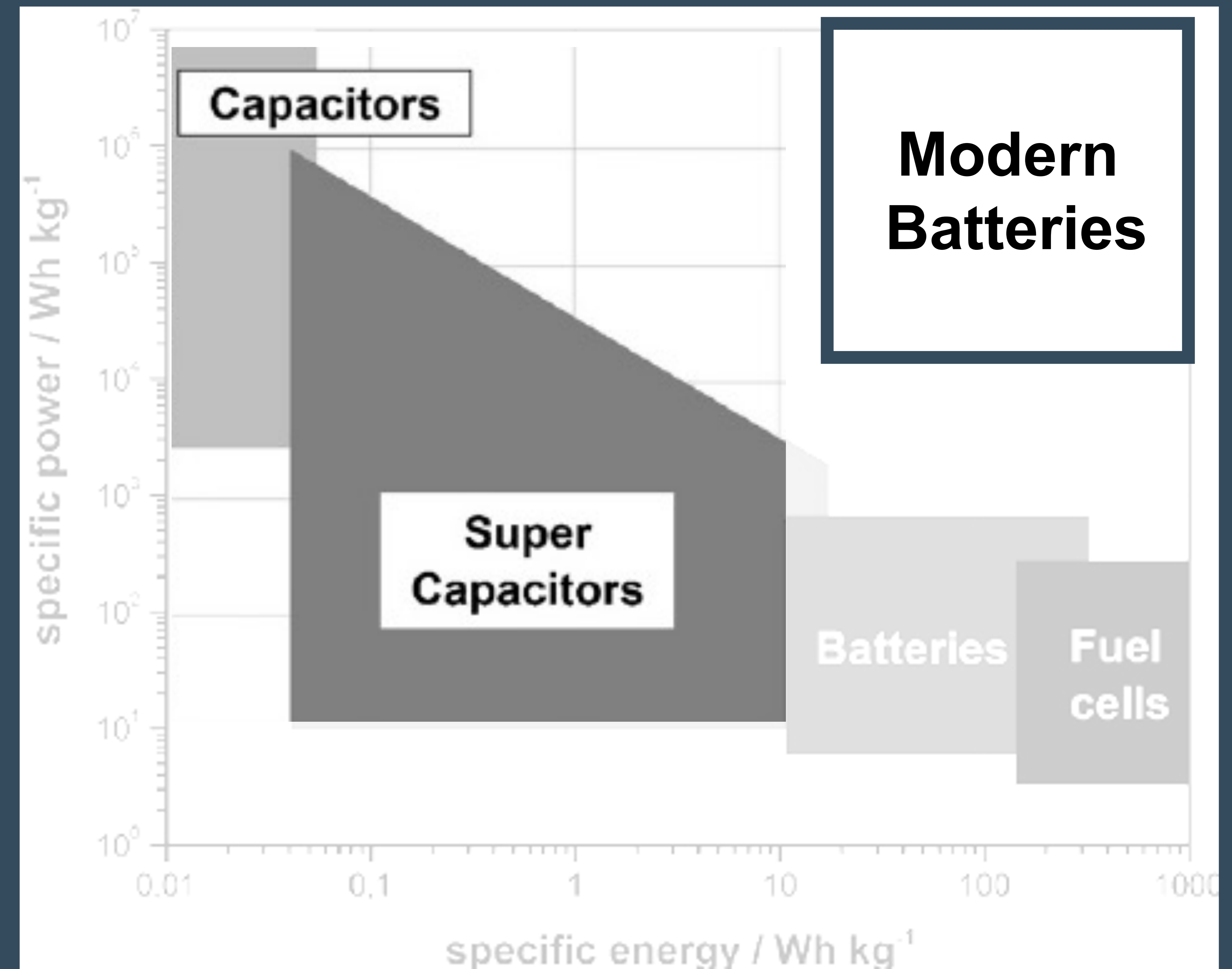
B Charging PEDOT chains:
faradaic charge transfer



C Insertion anions between PEDOT chains:
non-faradaic charge transfer



$X_1 < X_2 < X_3$



Electropolymerisation

- **Conductive polymer (PEDOT) with wide potential stability window of 4 V**
 - **Control of anion insertion/removal by cyclic voltammetry**
- **Definition of charge/discharge potentials**

(A) Ionic liquid synthesis (EMImCl-AlCl₃)

(B) Lewis basic, neutral and acidic ionic liquid

(C) Ionic liquids with EDOT monomer

$\chi(\text{EMImCl})$ / mol-%	$\chi(\text{AlCl}_3)$ / mol-%	Lewis Acidity	Anions in Liquid
33.3	66.7	acidic	Al_2Cl_7^- , AlCl_4^-
50	50	neutral	AlCl_4^-
66.7	33.3	basic	AlCl_4^- , Cl^-



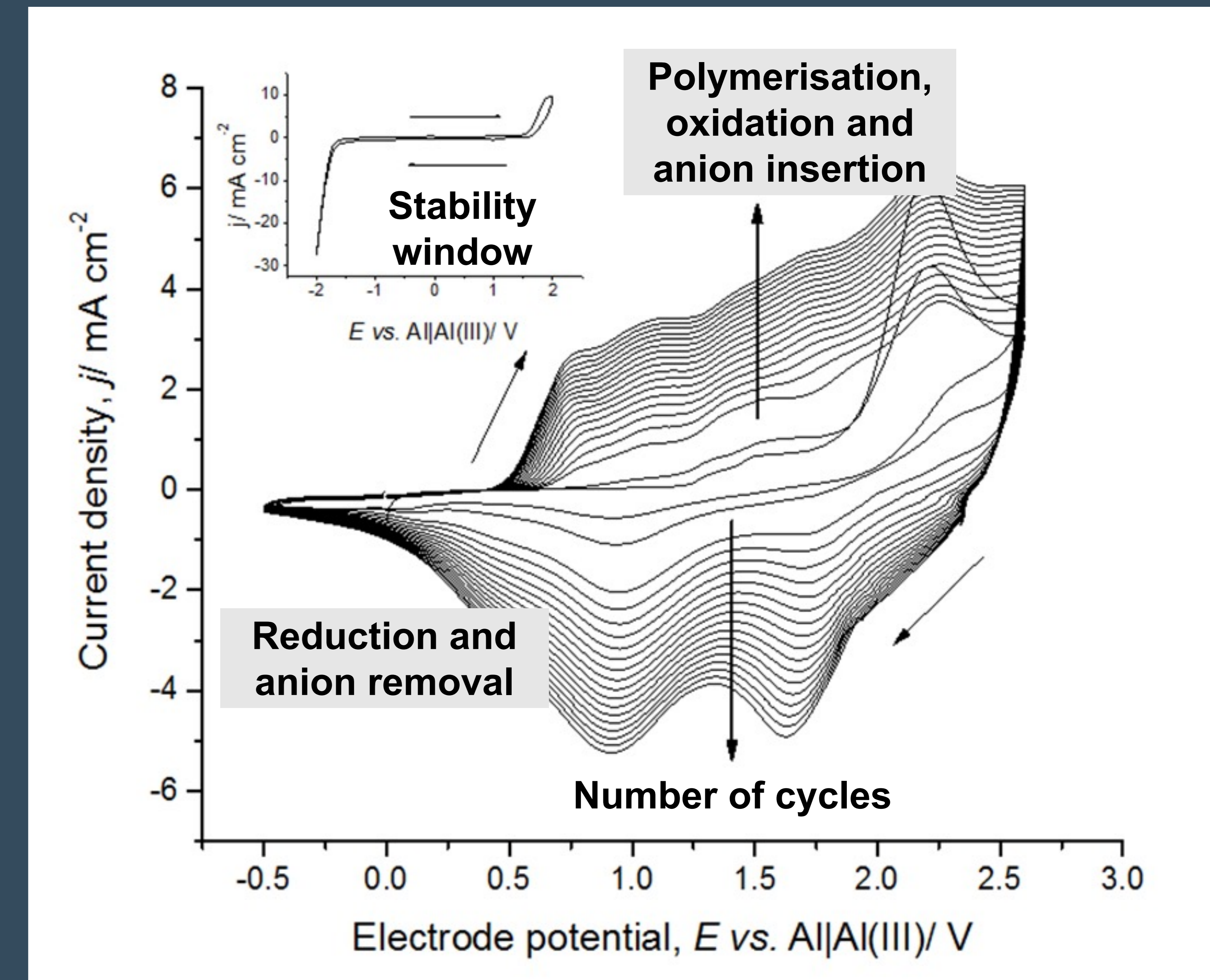
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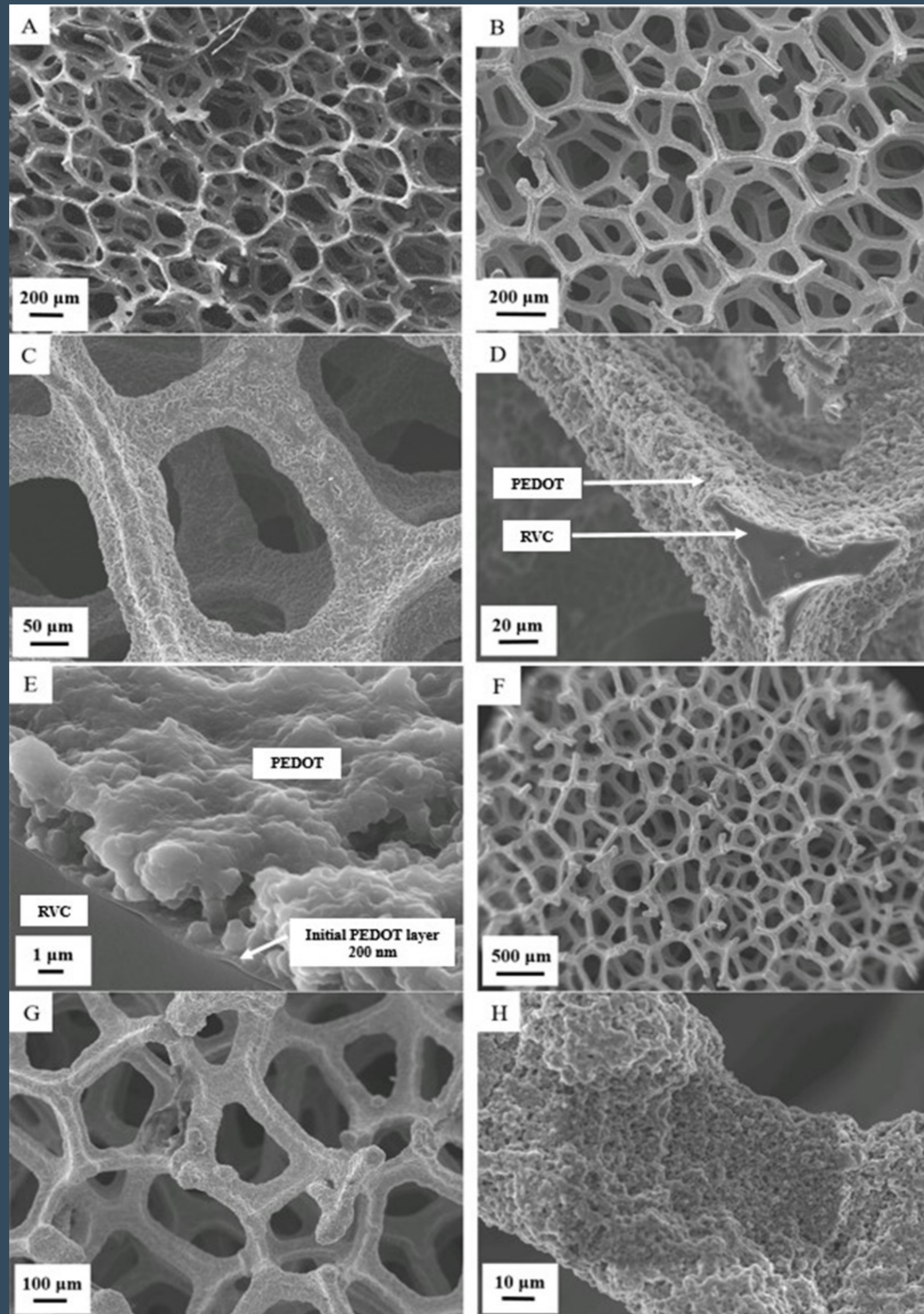
(Oxidation) Polymerisation and anion insertion into polymer structure at the same time

(Reduction) Anion removal without dissolving the polymer layers



WE: PEDOT/vitreous carbon, CE: vitreous carbon, RE: Al, 100 mV s^{-1} , Lewis neutral EMImCl-AlCl₃, 25 °C.

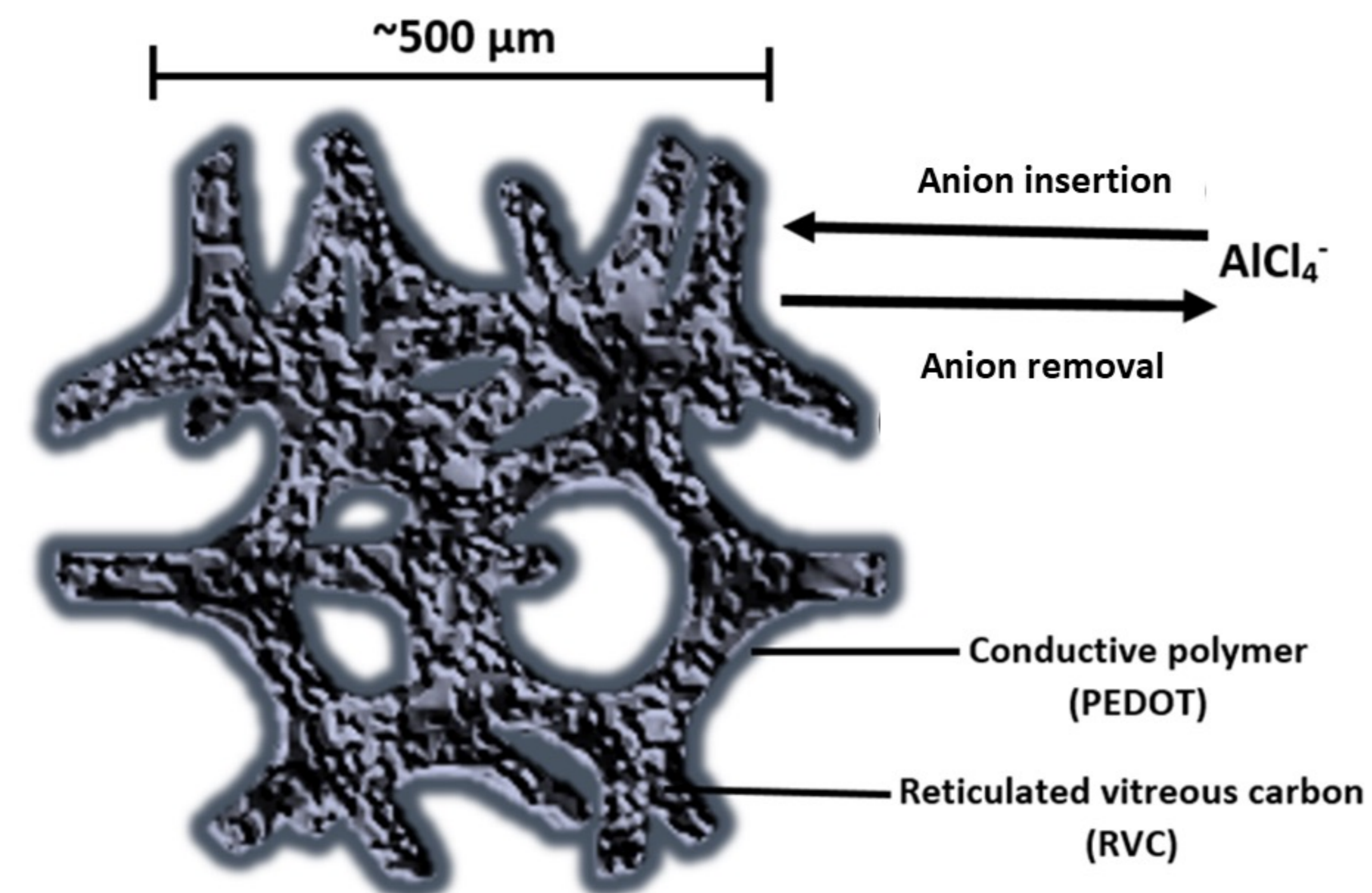
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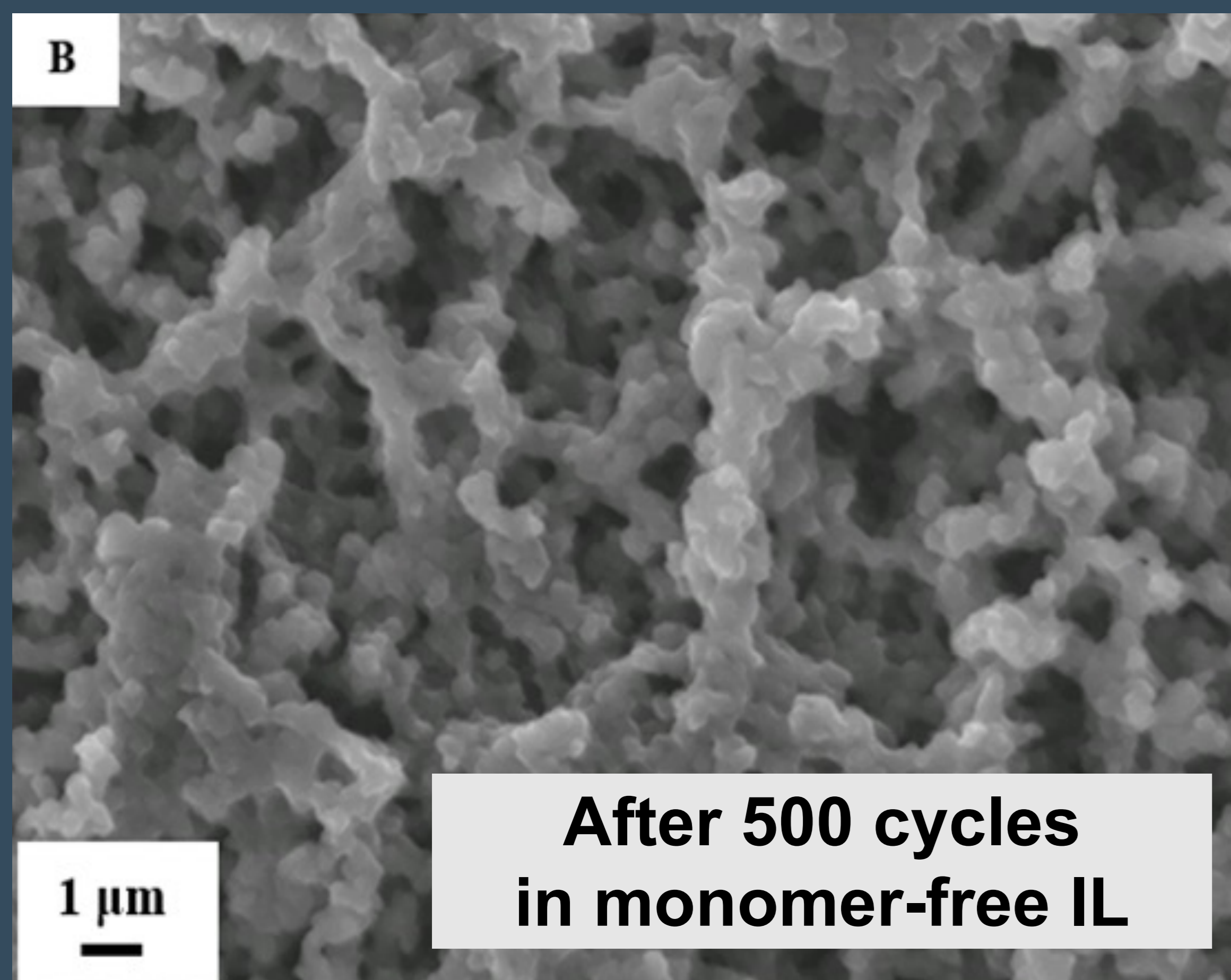
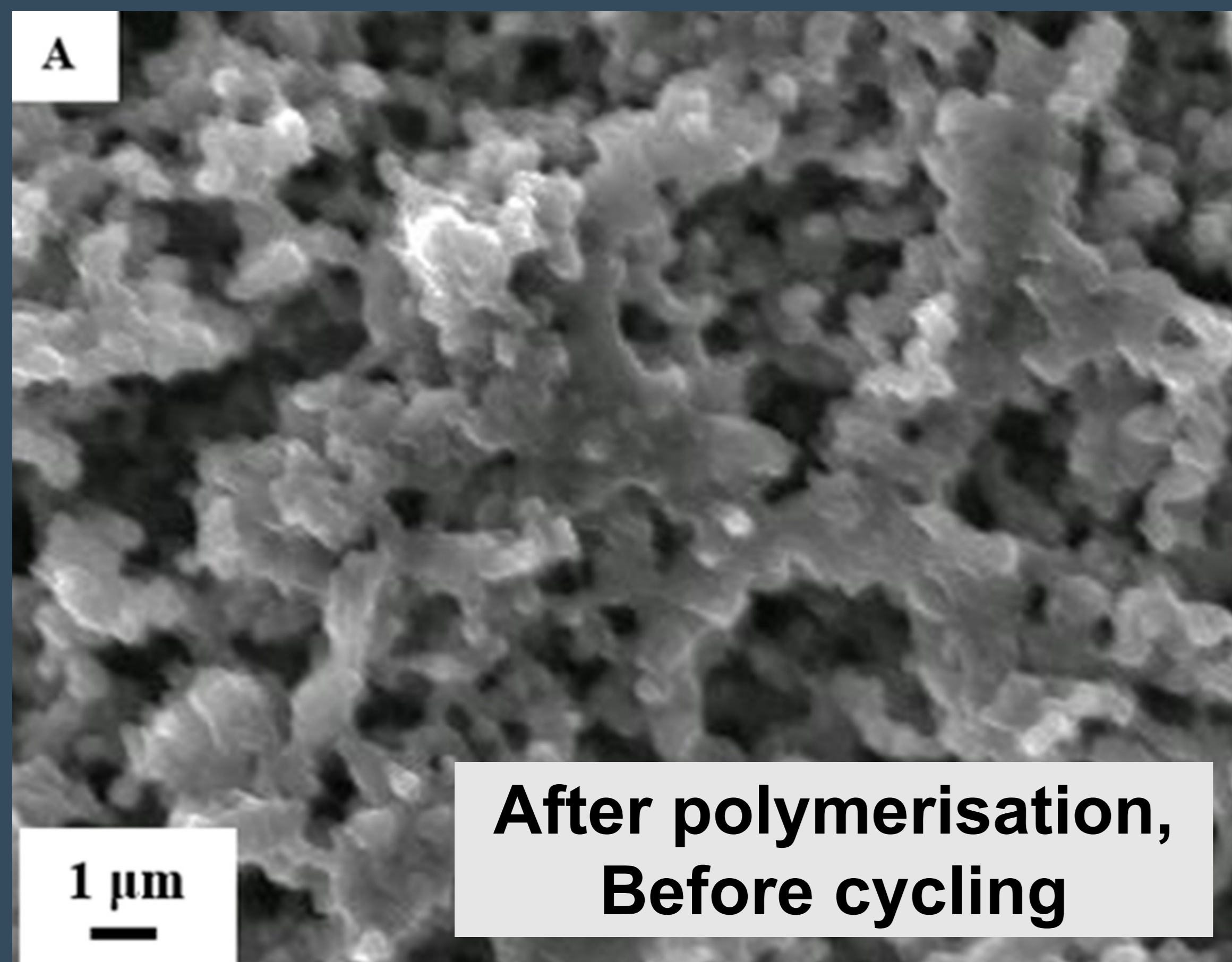
Electropolymerisation on 3D Substrates

- Higher active electrode surface
 - Maintenance structural integrity
- Allows internal polymer expansion/contraction without electrode degradation and volume change of the battery

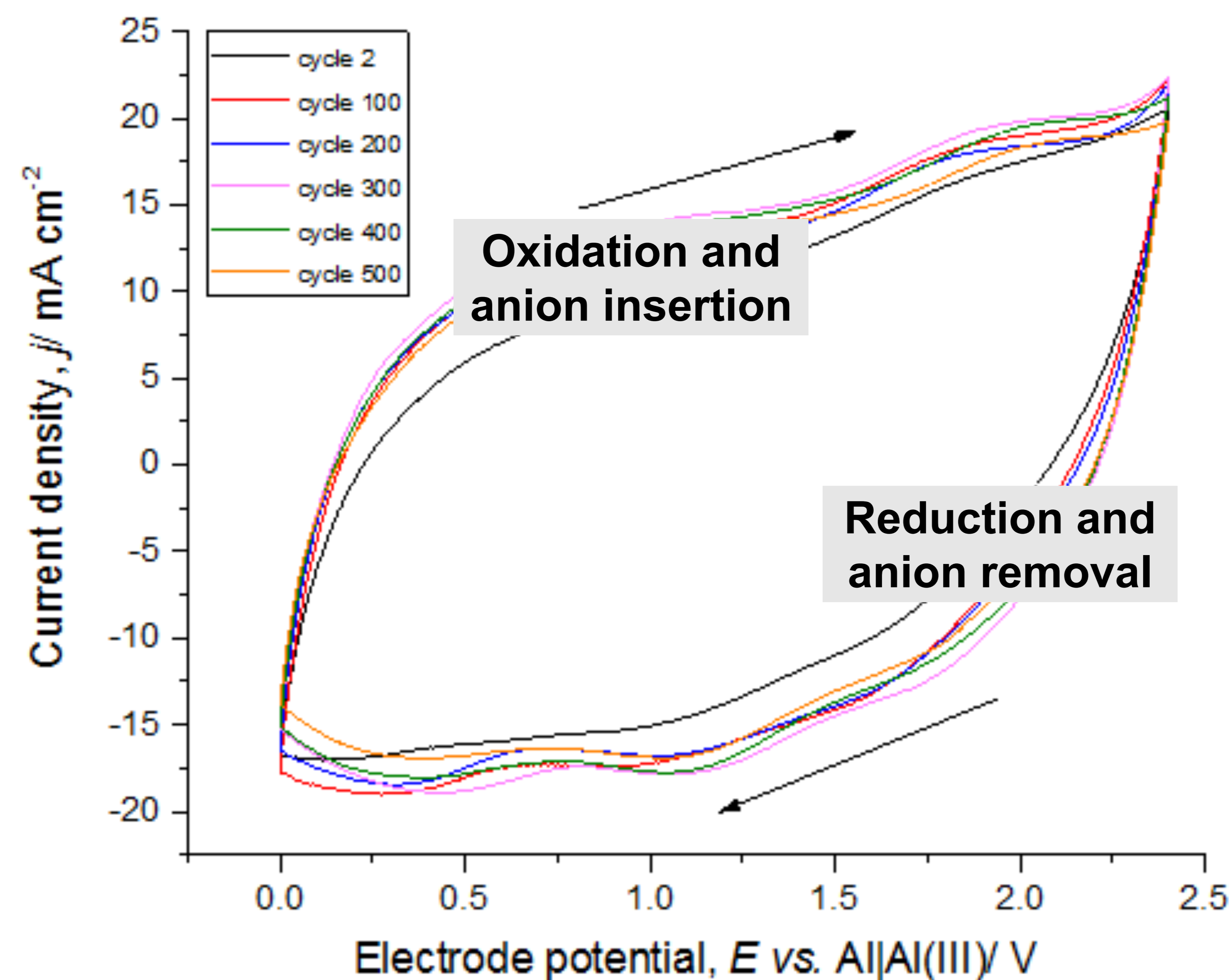


Polymer Behaviour in Ionic Liquid

- High electrochemical stability
- Coulombic efficiency $\geq 97\%$
- Anion insertion/removal potentials are predefined by electropolymerisation



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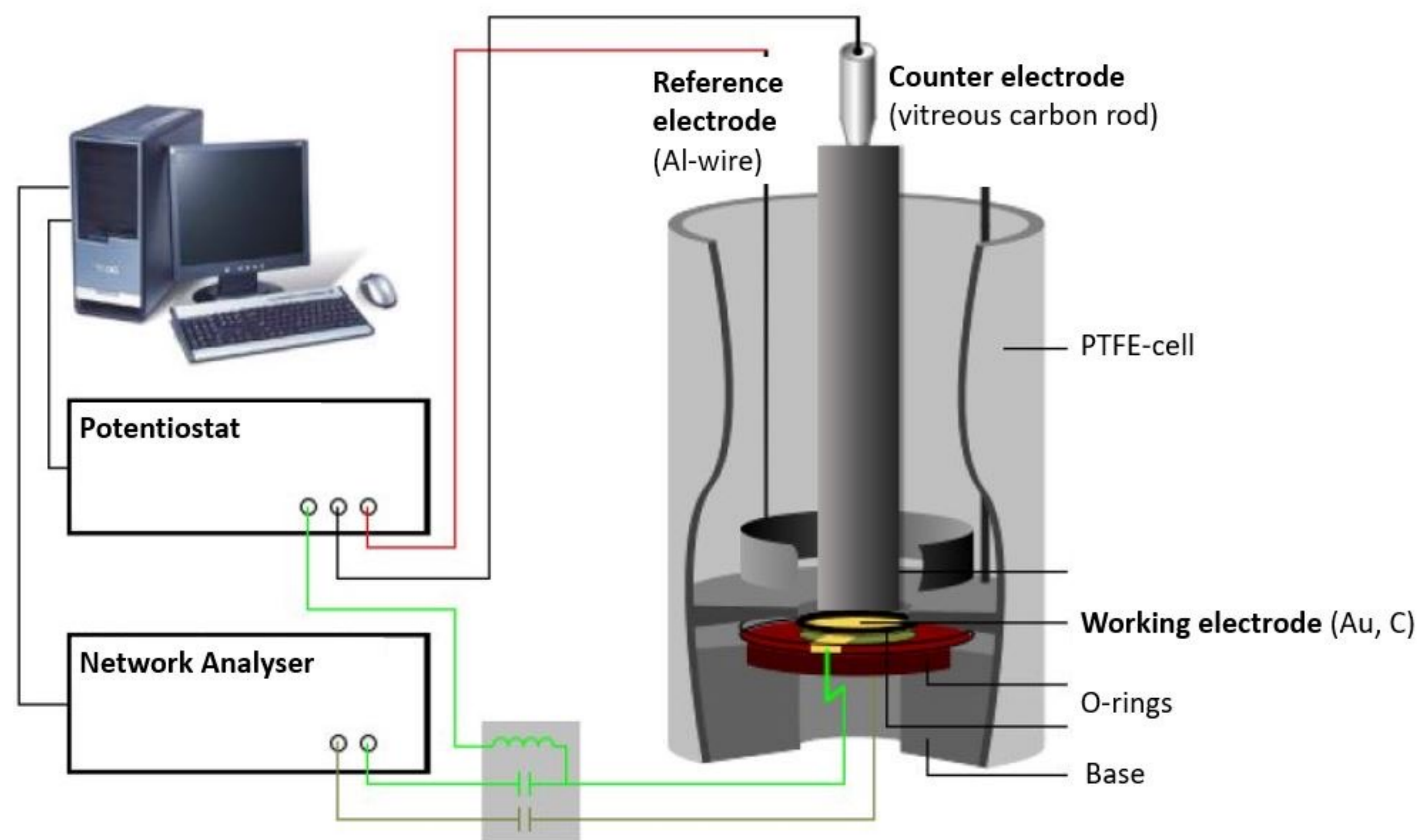


WE: PEDOT/vitreous carbon,
CE: vitreous carbon,
RE: Al, 100 mV s^{-1} , Lewis
neutral EMImCl-AlCl₃, 25 °C.

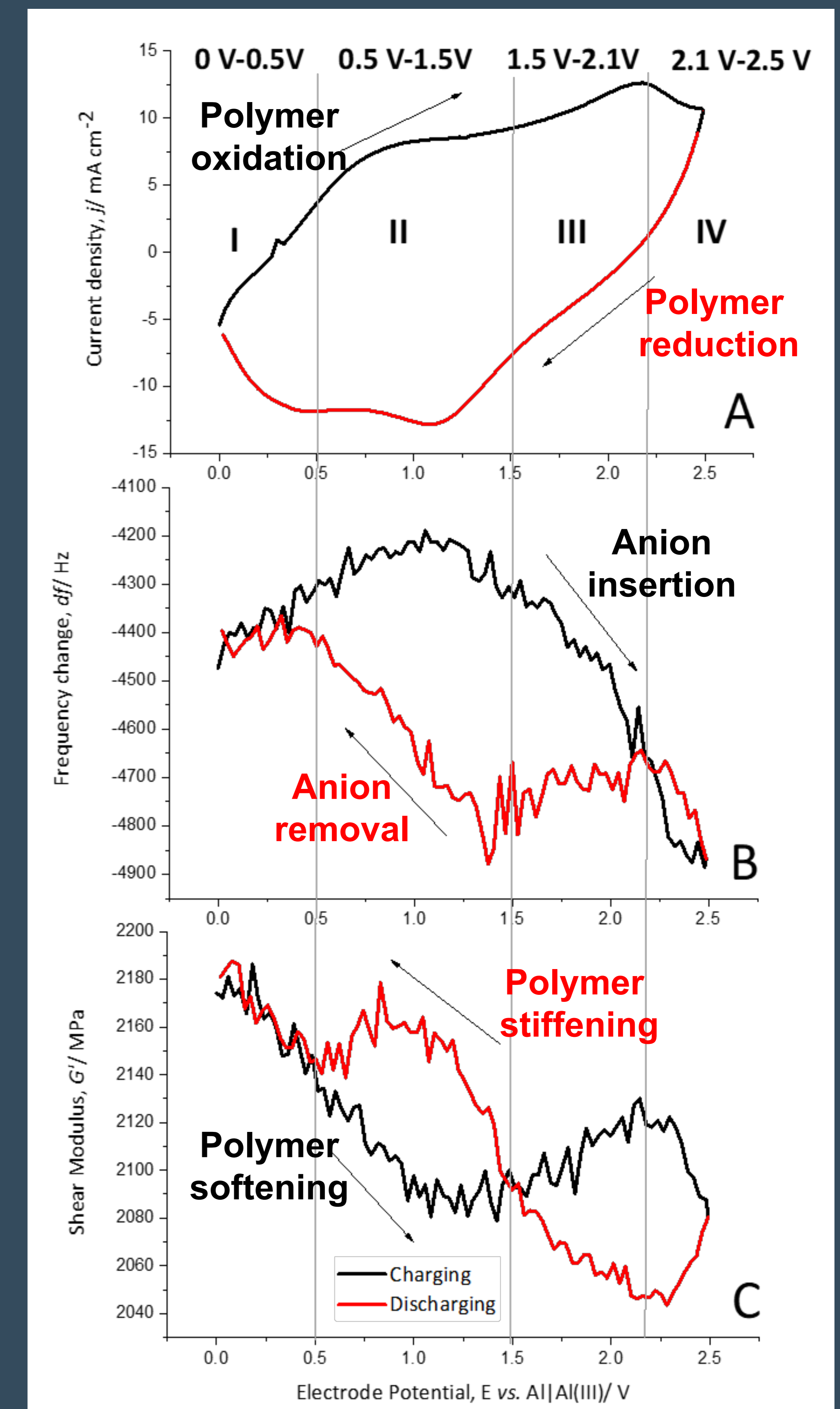
Hybrid Battery-Capacitor Behaviour

Electrochemical Quartz Crystal Microbalance

- Determination change shear modulus during charging (oxidation, anion insertion) and discharging (reduction, anion removal)



T. Schoetz et al. Journal of Materials Chemistry A 6, 17787-17799, 2018.

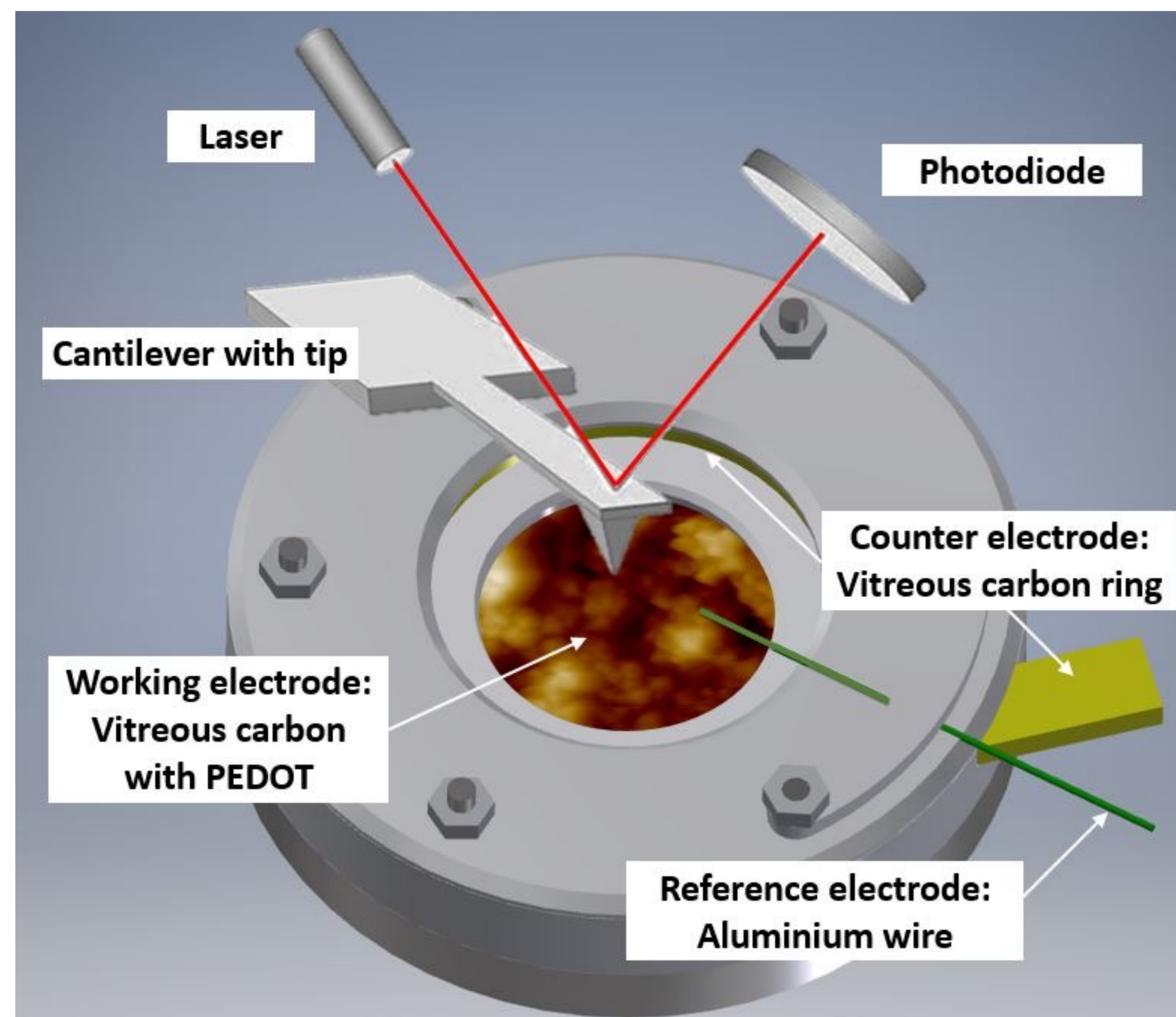


WE: PEDOT/gold,
CE: vitreous carbon,
RE: Al, 100 mV s⁻¹, Lewis
neutral EMImCl-AlCl₃, 25 °C.

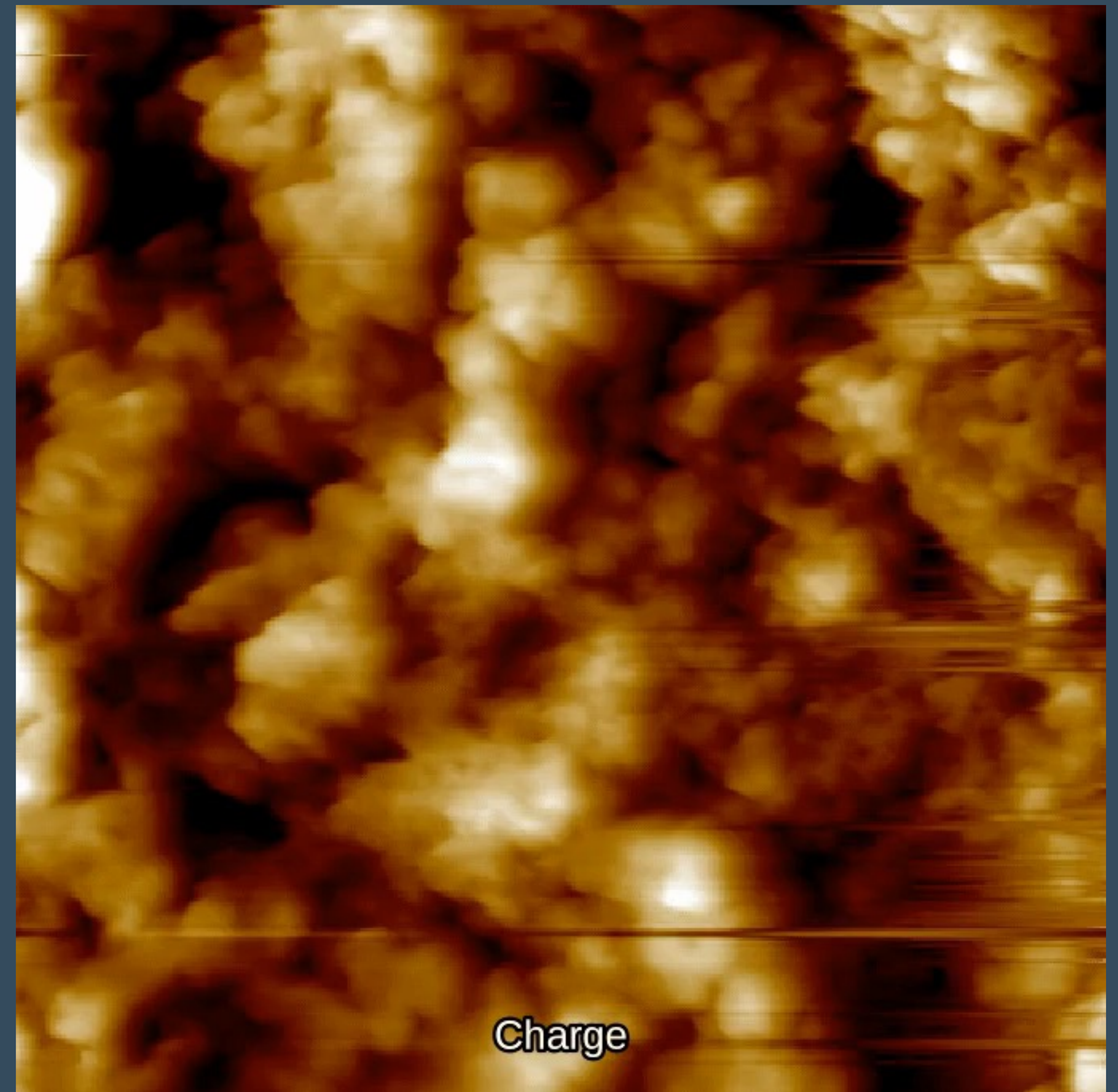
Hybrid Battery-Capacitor Behaviour

In-Operando Atomic Force Microscopy

- Visualisation morphological changes of the polymer surface during charging/discharging



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WE: PEDOT/vitreous carbon, CE: vitreous carbon, RE: Al, 100 mV s⁻¹, Lewis neutral EMImCl-AlCl₃, 25 °C.

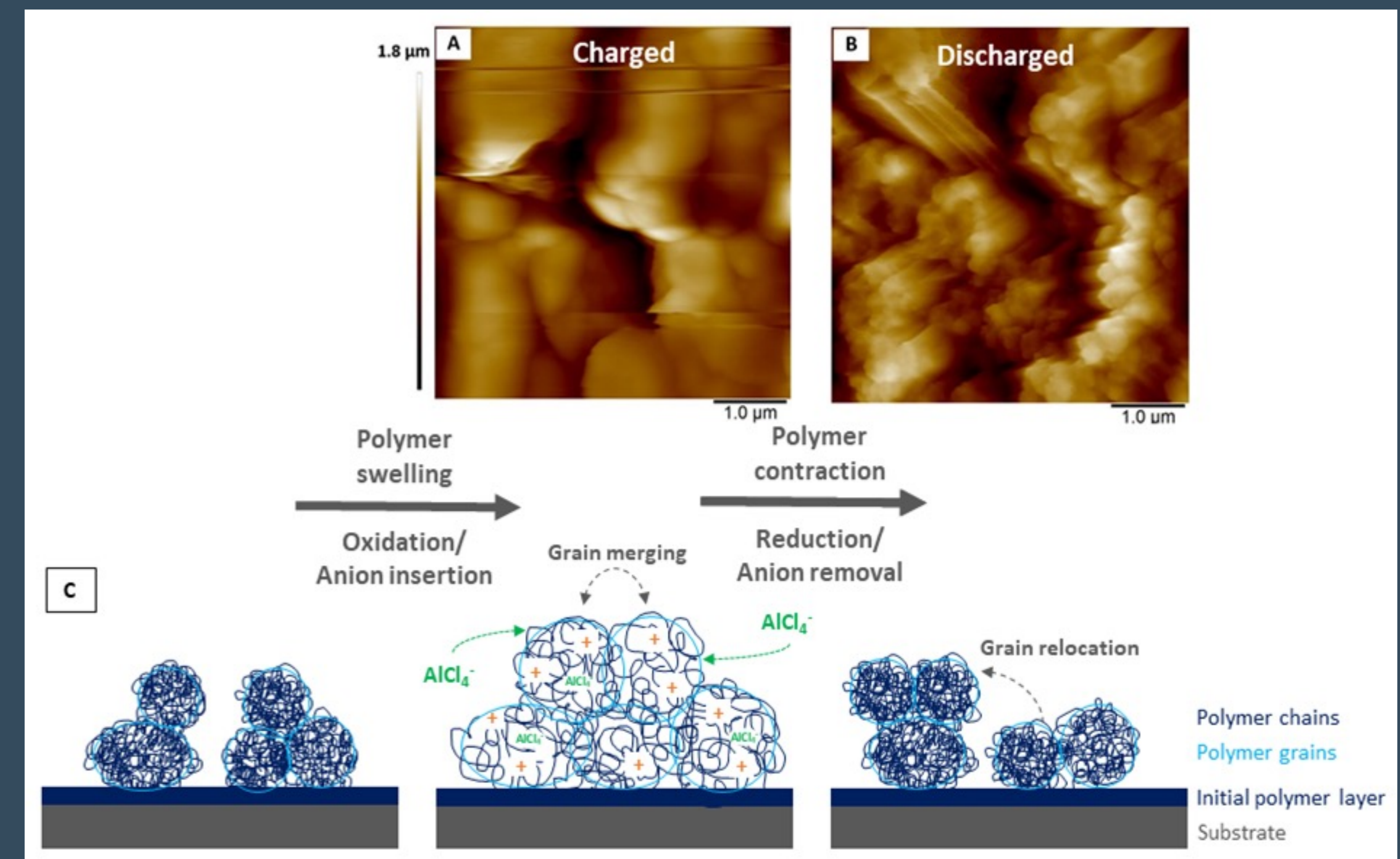
Hybrid Battery-Capacitor Behaviour

Polymer charging:

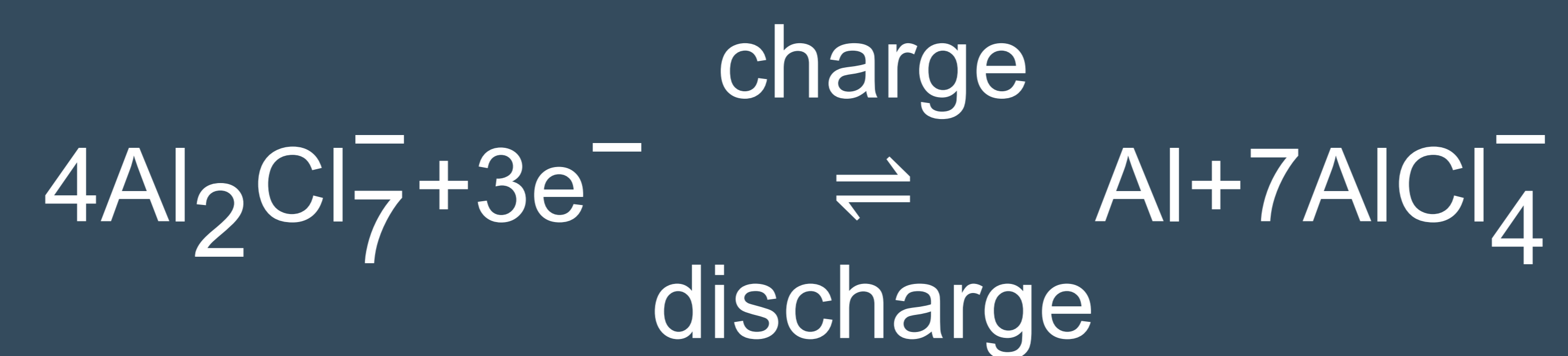
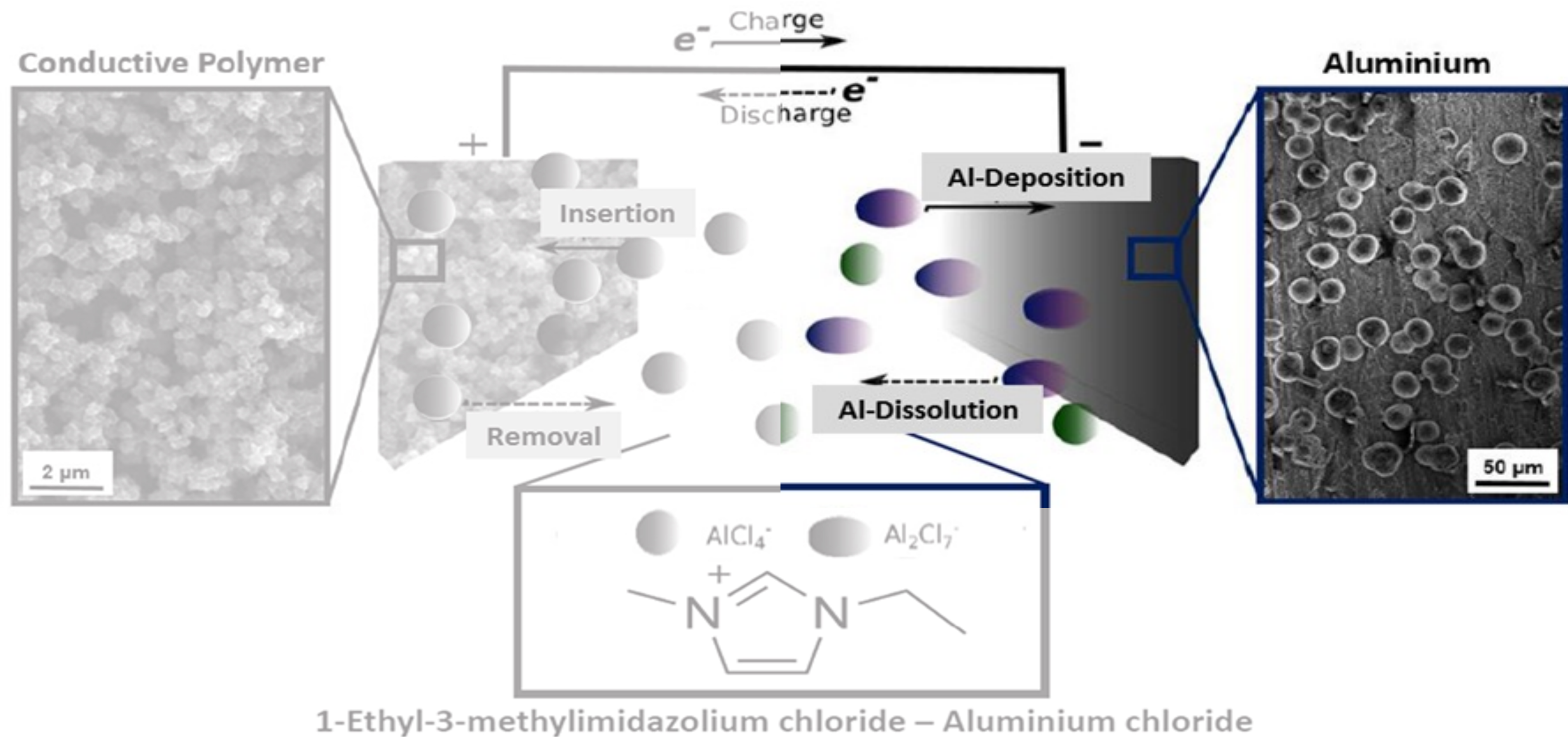
- Oxidation to PEDOT⁺
- Generation positive charges in polymer backbone
→ Battery-like behaviour
- Repulsive forces open transport paths for anions
- Polymer swelling and softening
- Anion insertion and double layer formation
→ (Pseudo)-Capacitor-like behaviour
- Polymer stretching to its boundaries and stiffening

Polymer discharging:

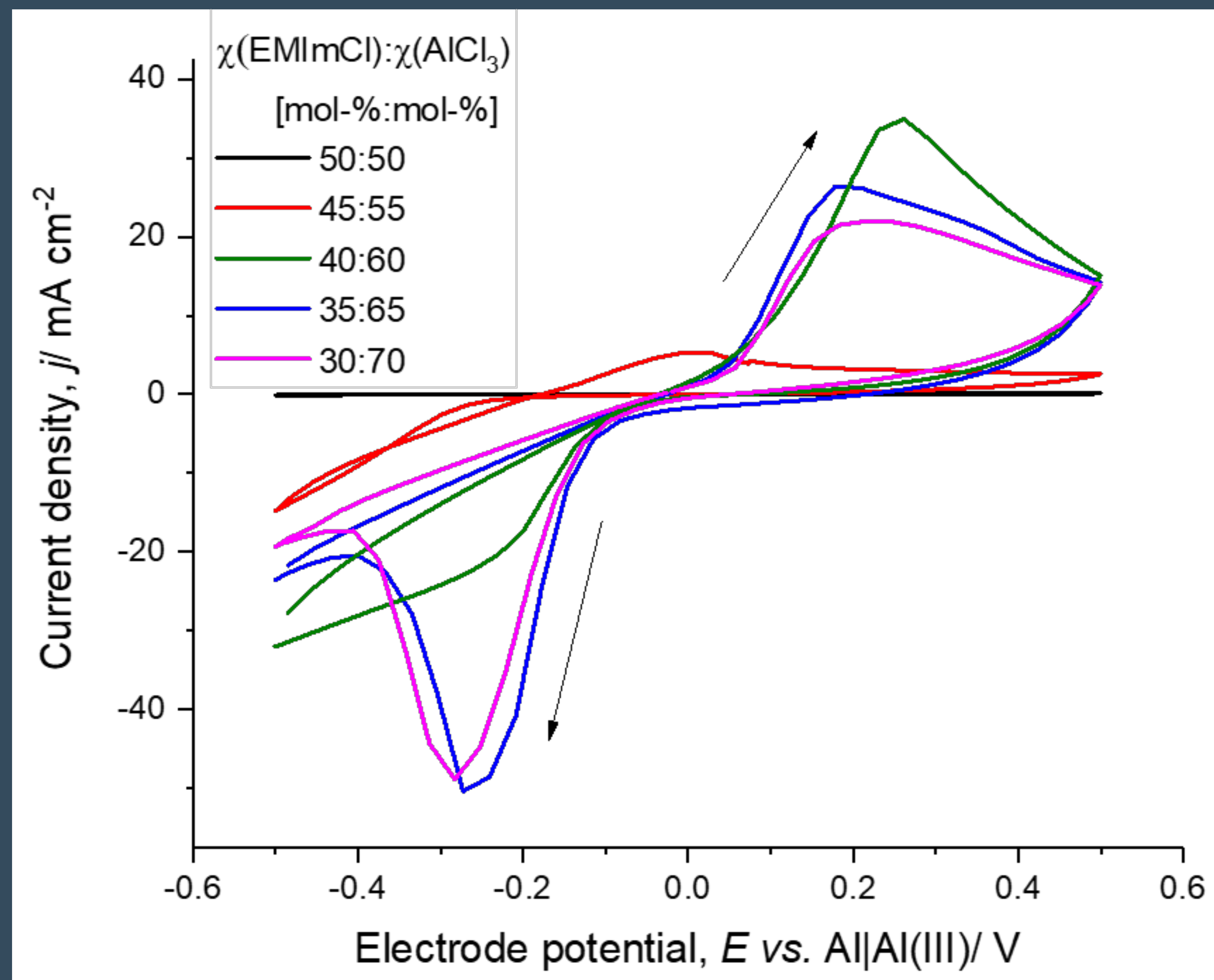
- Reduction to PEDOT⁰
- Anion removal due to open transport paths
→ (Pseudo)-Capacitor-like behaviour
- Removal positive charges
→ Battery-like behaviour
- Polymer contraction and grain relocation
- Closing transport paths
- Polymer stiffening



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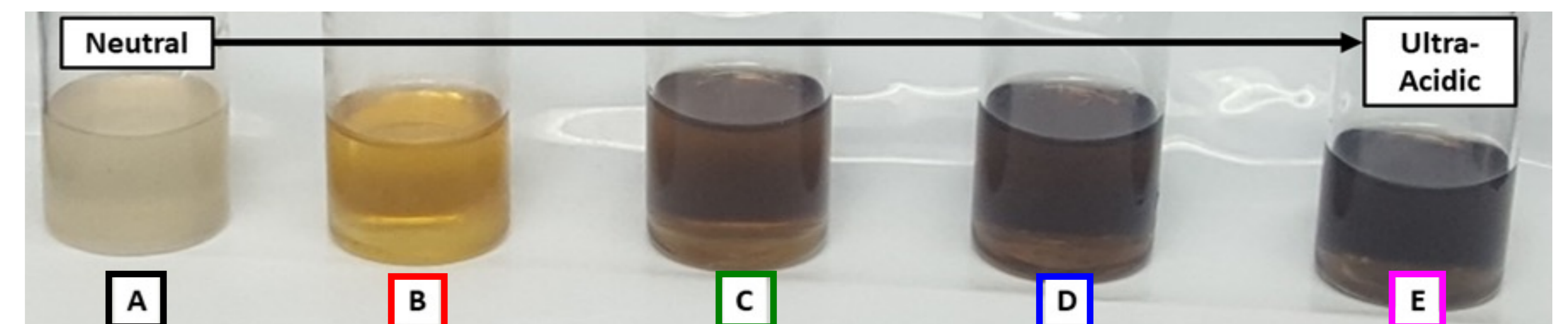


WE/CE: vitreous carbon, RE: Al, 100 mV s⁻¹,
Lewis neutral to acidic EMImCl-AlCl₃, 25 °C.

Electrodeposition of Aluminium in Ionic Liquids

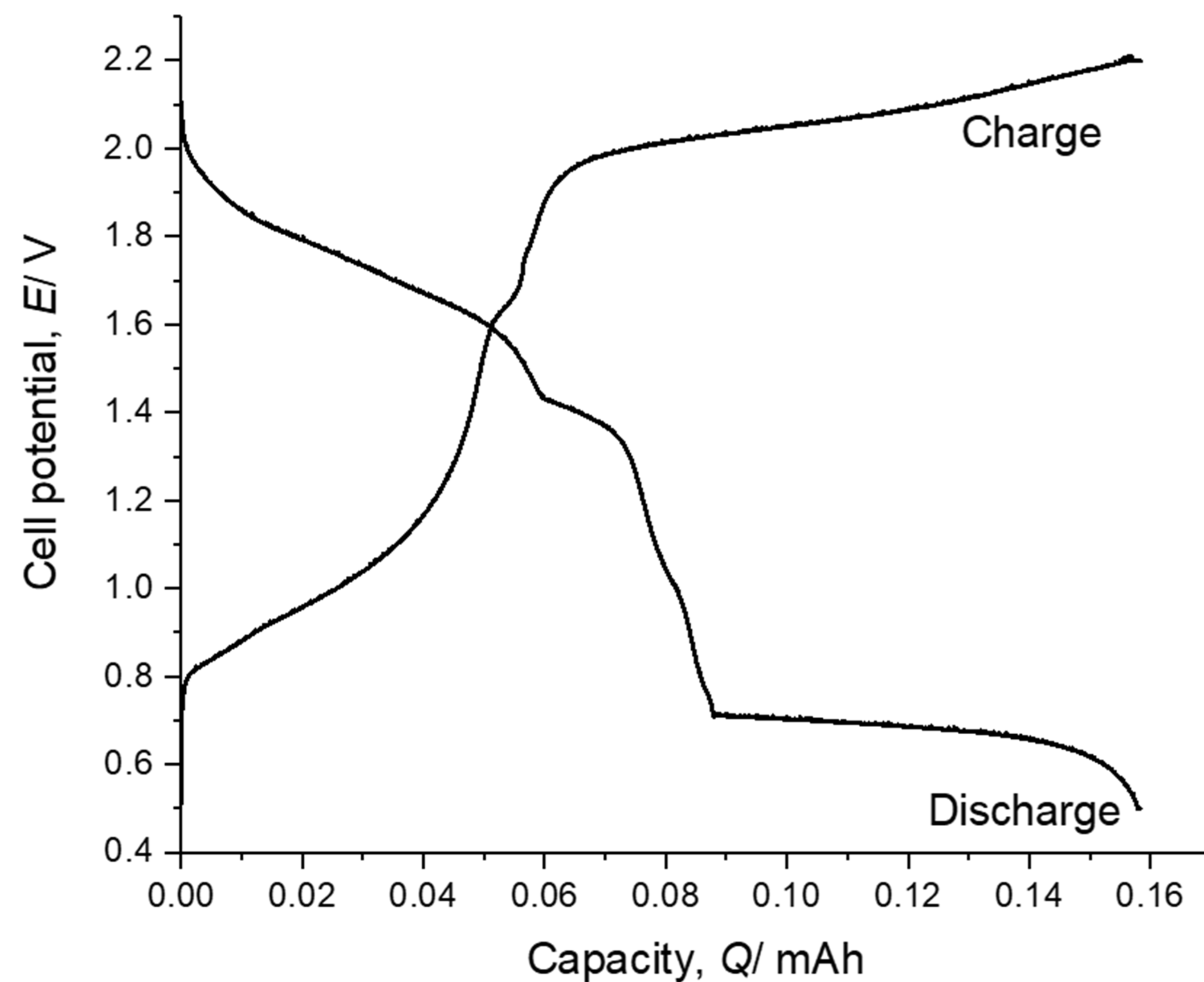
Coulombic efficiency

- (50:50) neutral, no Al-deposition
- (45:55) very light-acidic, 63%
- (40:60) light-acidic, 66%
- (35:65) acidic, 80%
- (30:70) ultra-acidic, 65%



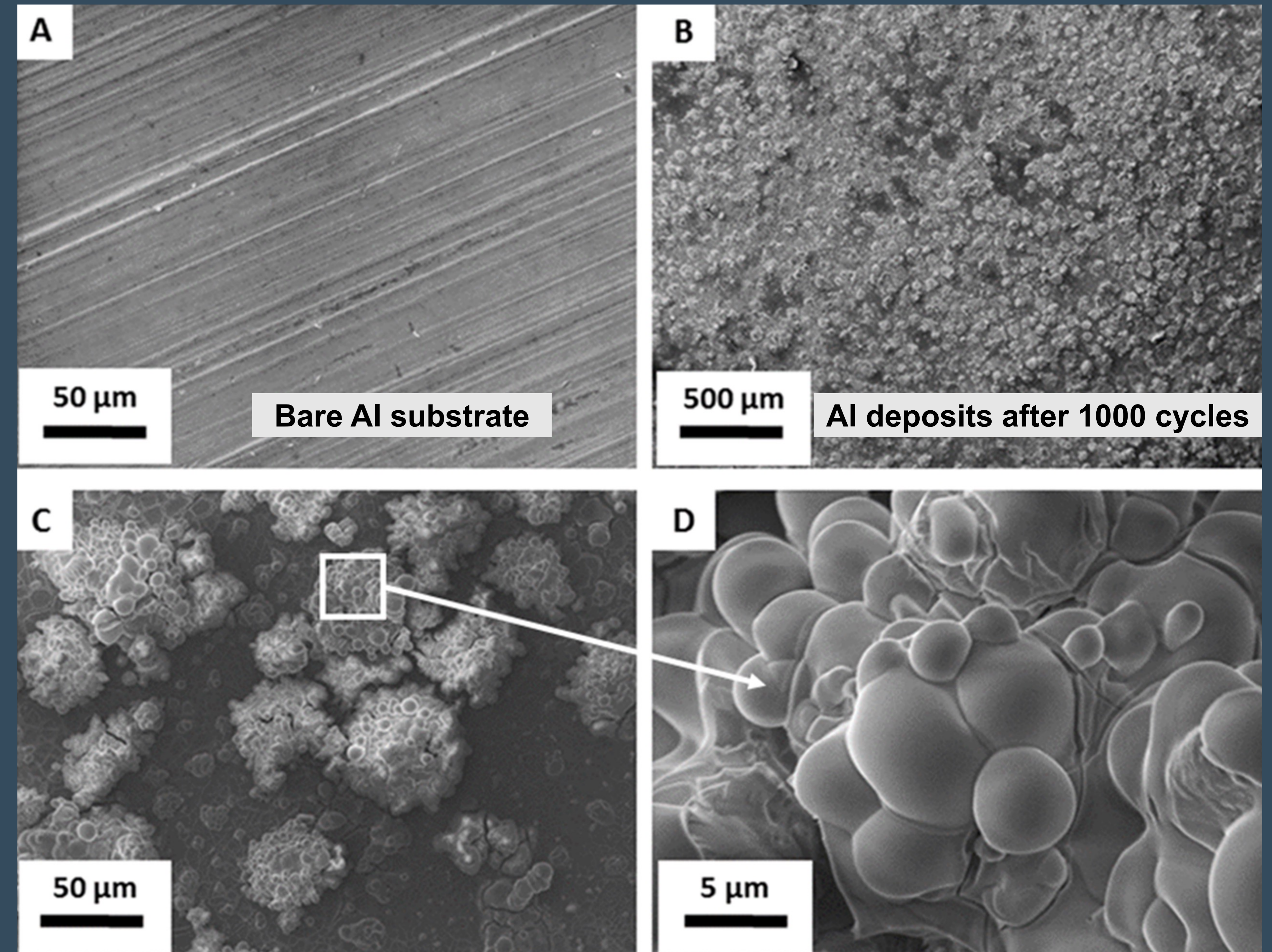
Battery Performance

- 40-180 Ah kg⁻¹
- 50-230 Wh kg⁻¹
- 30-140 W kg⁻¹
- Charge rate up to 80C
- ≥1000 cycles
- ≥95 % coulombic efficiency

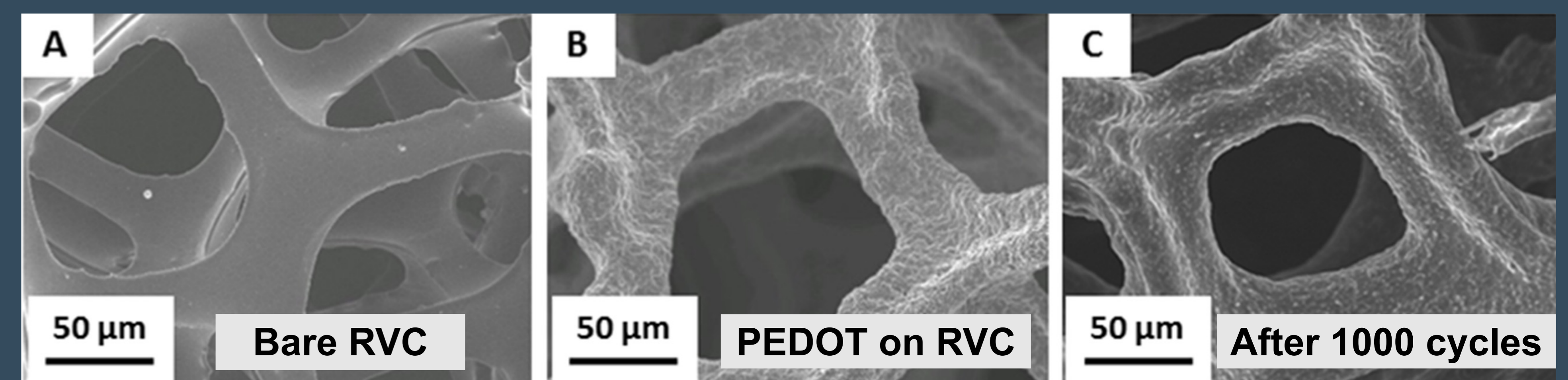


Anode: Al, Cathode PEDOT, ± 0.1 mA, Lewis neutral to acidic EMImCl-AlCl₃, 25 °C.

Aluminium Anode

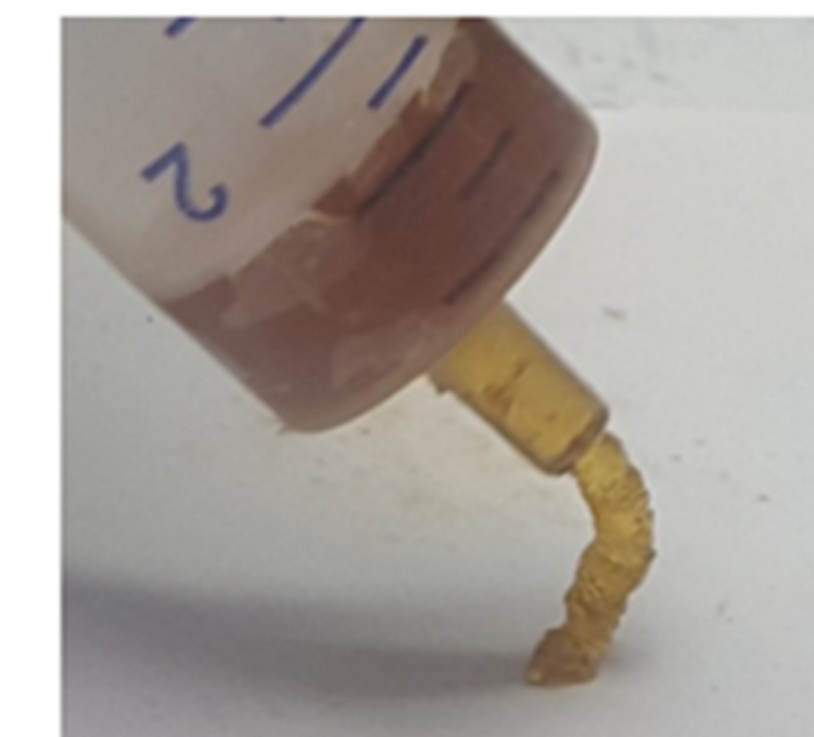
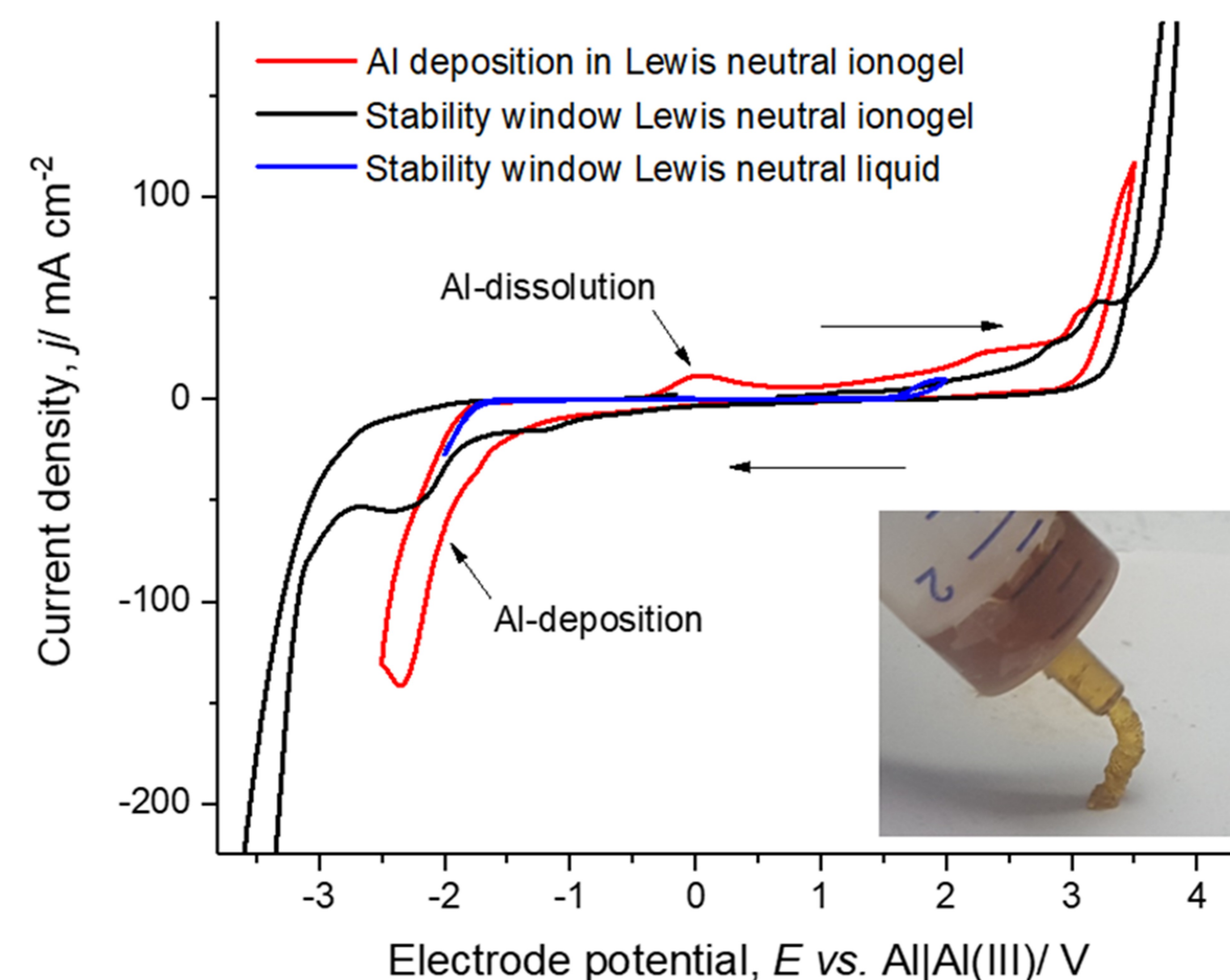
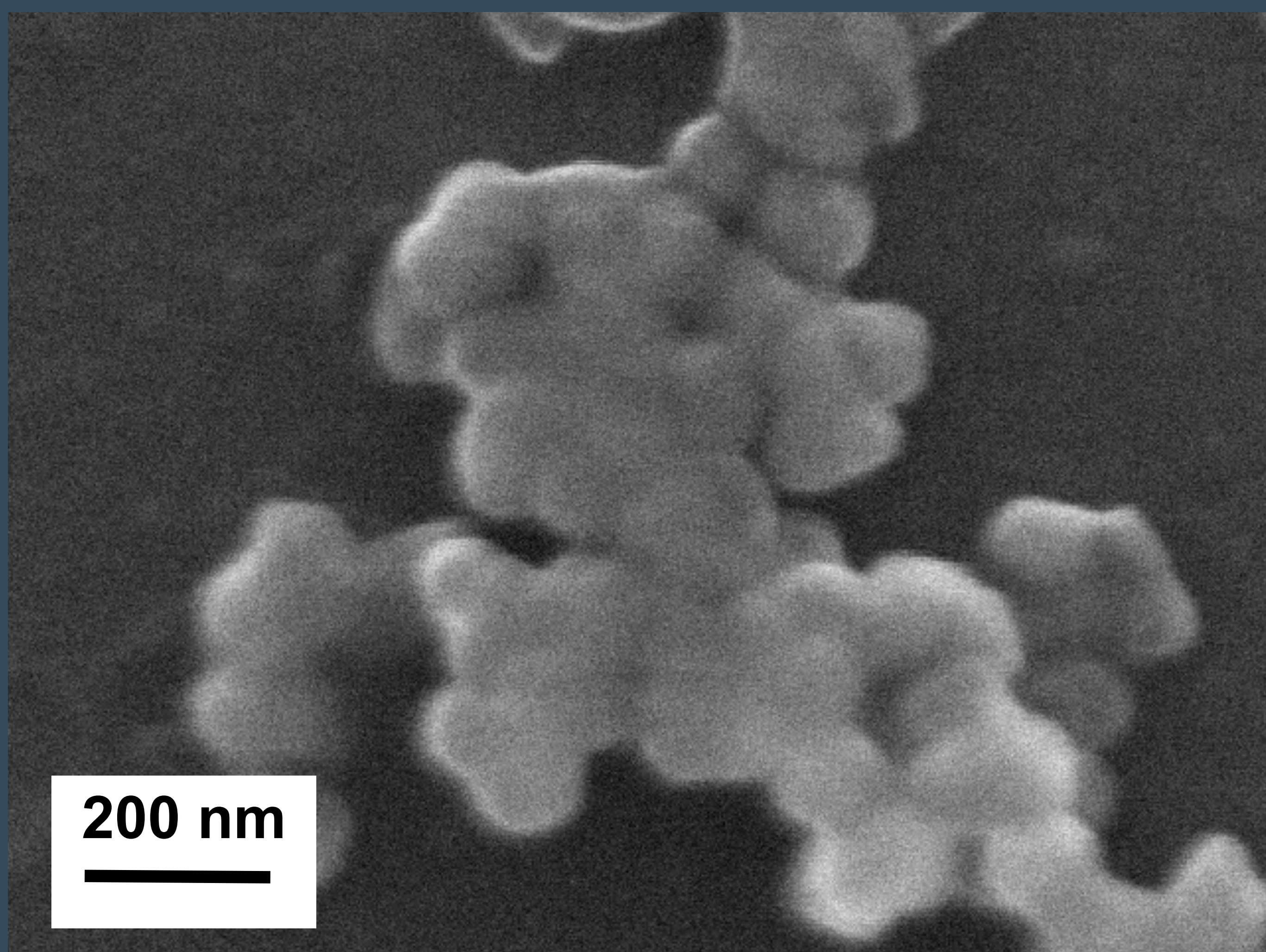
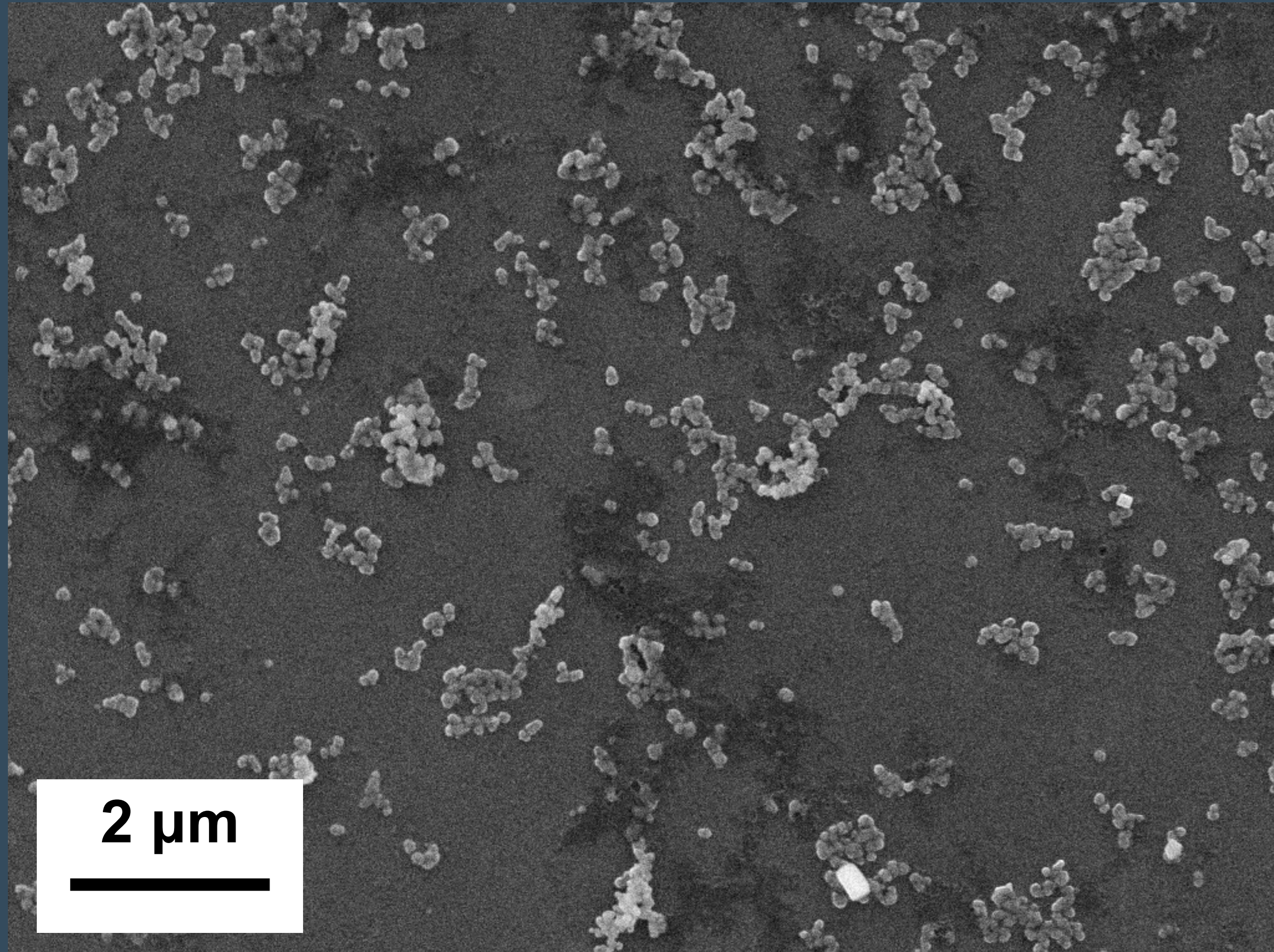


PEDOT Cathode



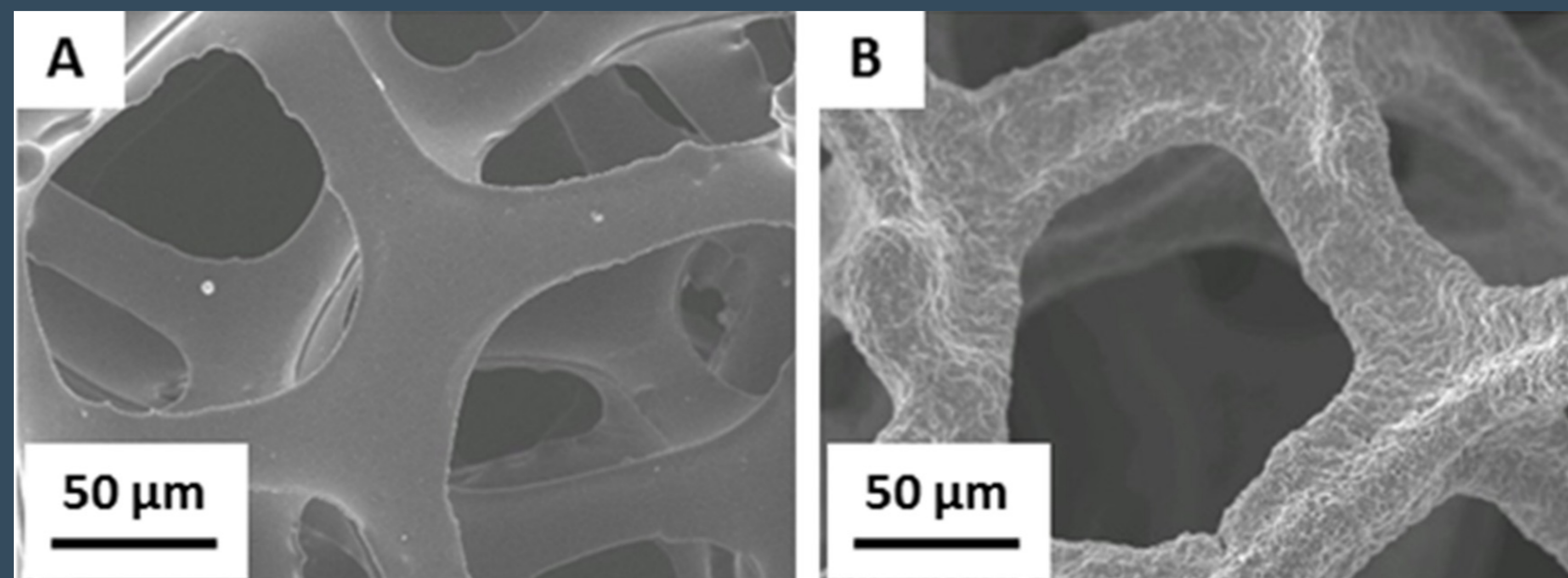
Electrodeposition of Aluminium in Ionogels

- Increase potential window by 2 V
 - Removal separator battery cell
 - Decrease active mass by factor 3
- Increase cell potential (3 V discharge potential)
- Increase specific capacity, specific energy and power (max. theo. 260 Ah kg⁻¹, 338 Wh kg⁻¹ and 211 W kg⁻¹)

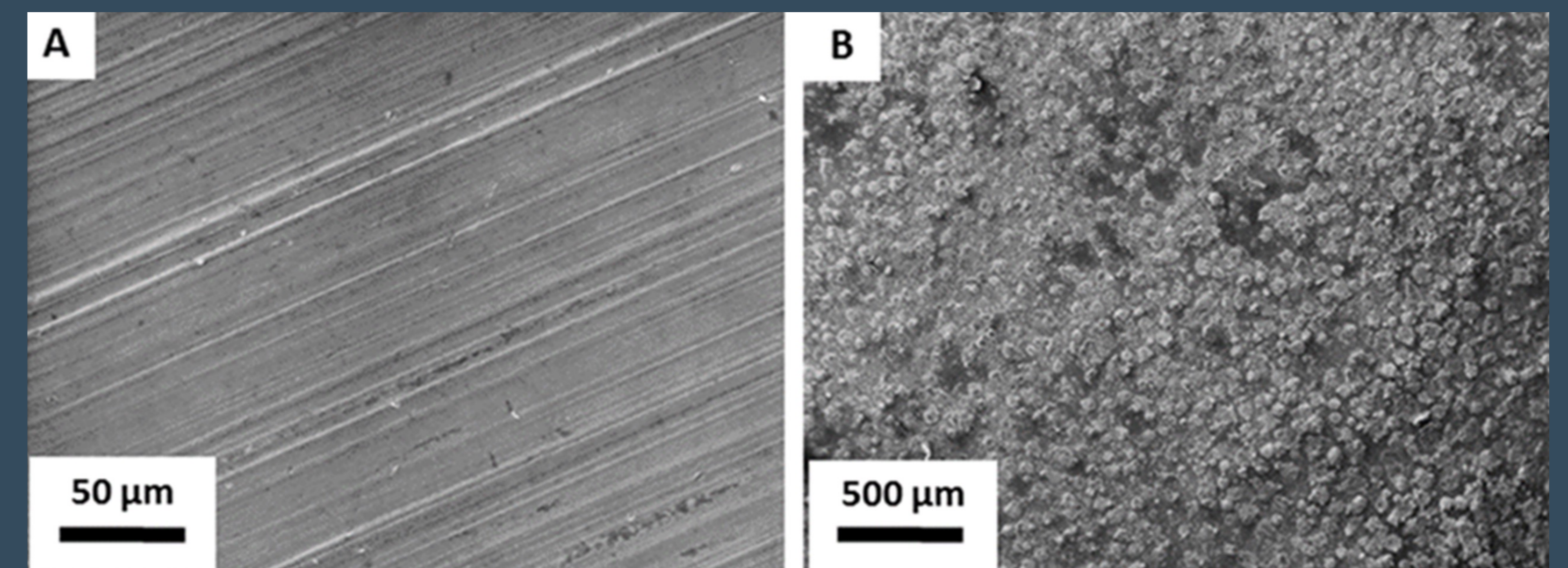


WE/CE: vitreous carbon,
RE: Al, 100 mV s⁻¹, Lewis
neutral EMImCl-AlCl₃ ionic
liquid and ionogel, 25 °C.

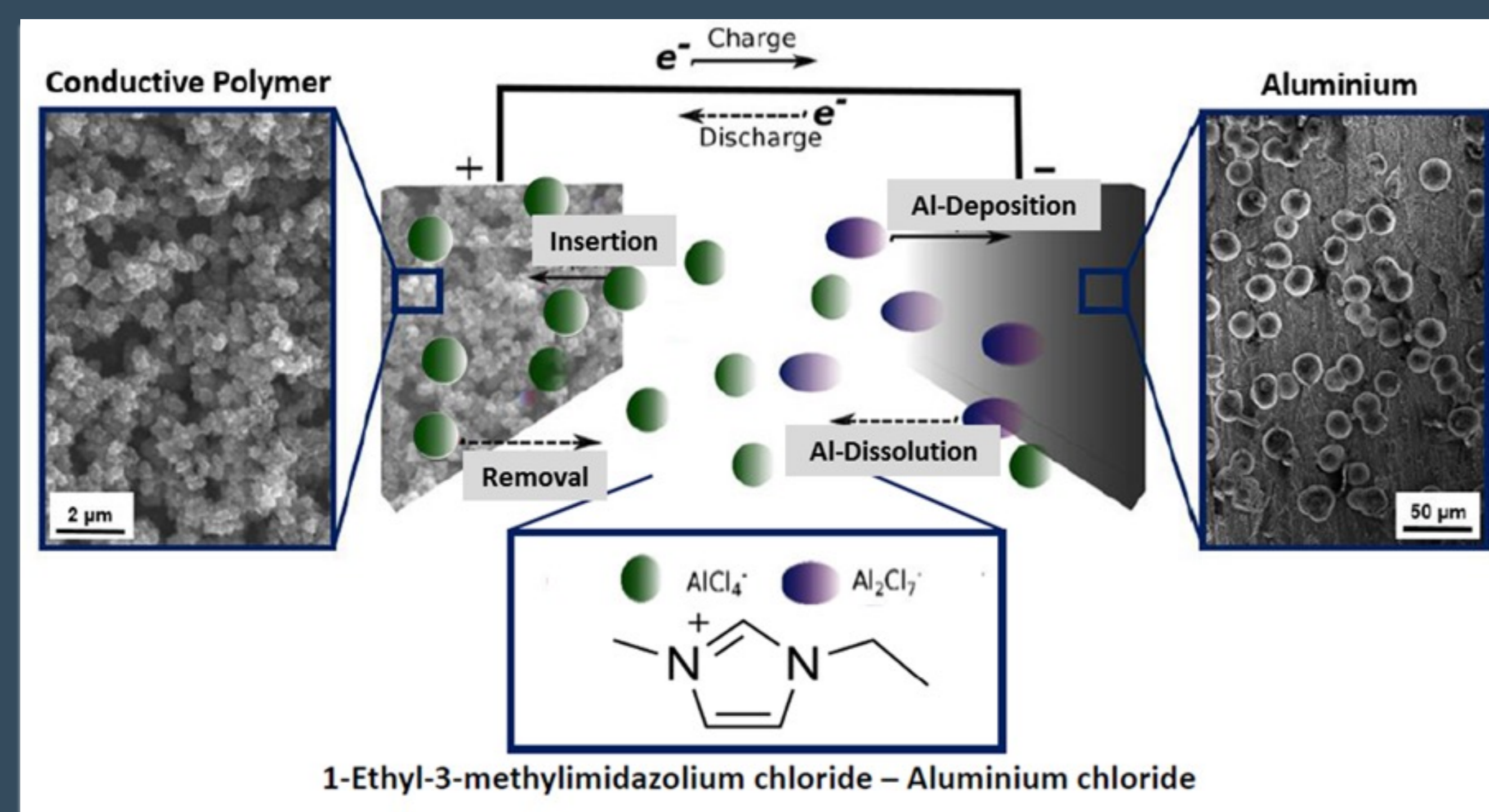
Electropolymerisation of conductive polymers suitable for energy storage



Electrodeposition of aluminium from ionic liquids



Development of alternative battery systems beyond lithium-ion



Improvement of aluminium batteries with ionogel electrolytes

