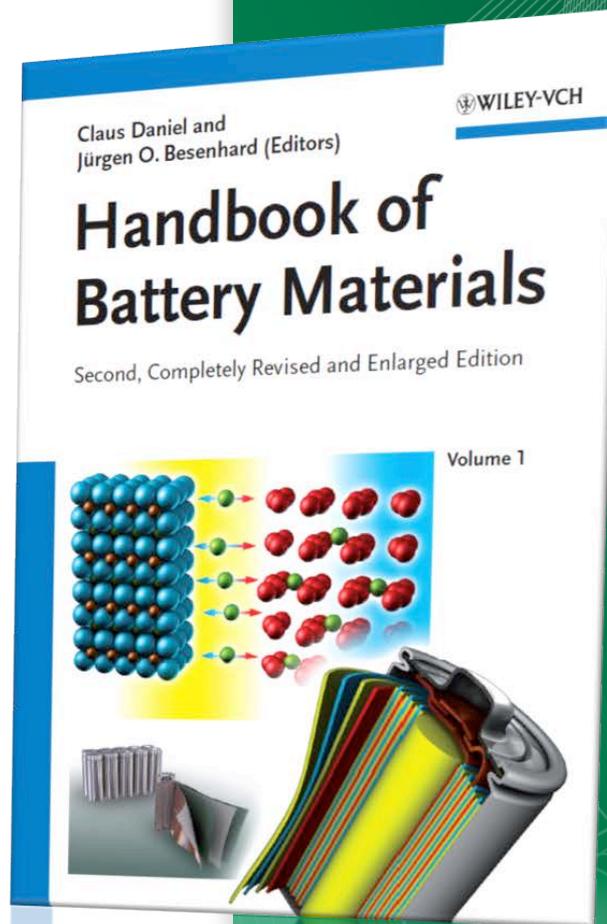
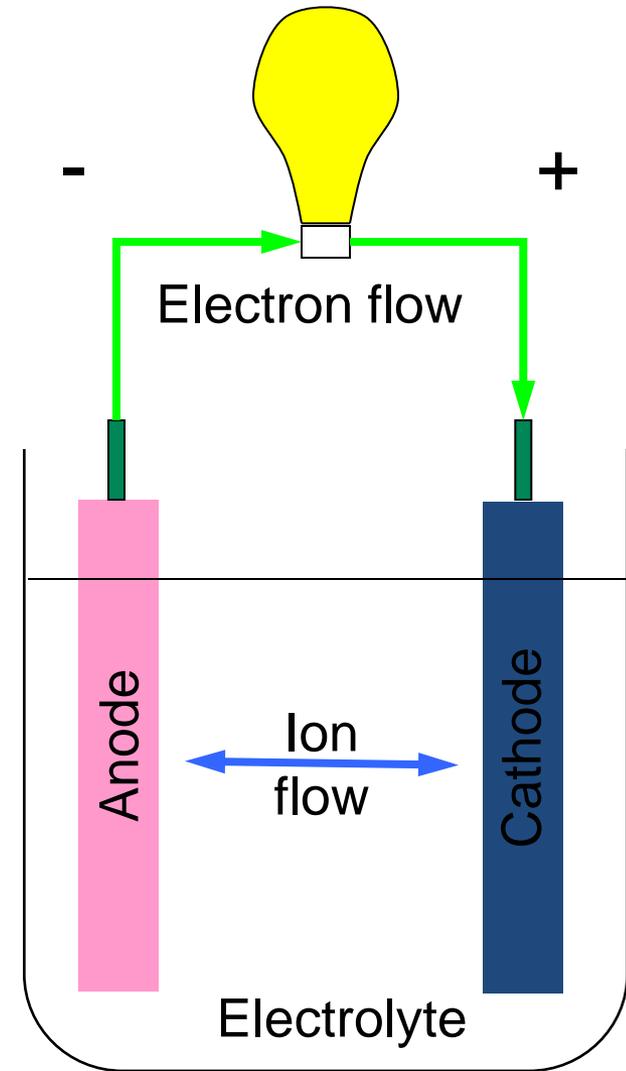


How to power your smartphone for a week!



What is a battery?

- A device that stores chemical energy in its active materials and converts it, on demand, into electrical energy by means of an *electrochemical reaction*
 - *Electrochemical reaction* is a chemical reaction involving the transfer of electrons
- Batteries are made up of one or more basic electrochemical units called *cells*.
 - *Cells* are usually connected in series to increase the voltage.

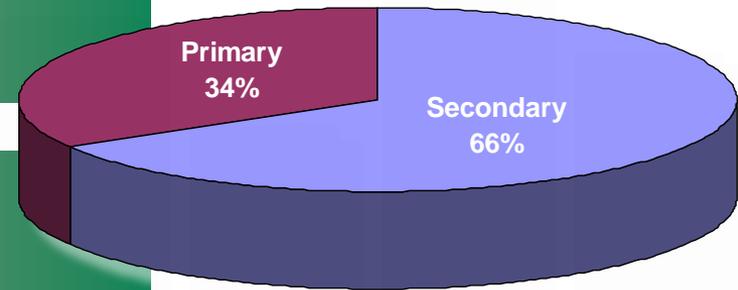


Types of batteries

- *Primary batteries* are used once and thrown away, like the alkaline batteries used in portable CD players
 - Electrochemical reactions are not reversible and active materials cannot be restored to their original state.



- *Secondary (or rechargeable) batteries* can be used many times, like the battery in cell phones and laptop computers
 - The electrochemical reactions are reversible, and the active materials can be restored to their original chemical composition.



Widely used rechargeable batteries

Market share

Lead acid (30-40 Wh/kg, 70-92% eff., 2V)

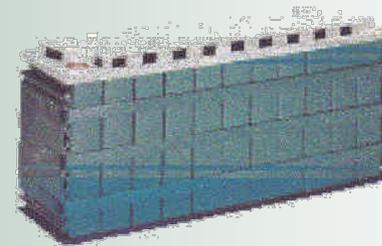
- Over 100 years old, and still the most widely used rechargeable battery in the world.



51%

Nickel metal hydride (30-80 Wh/kg, 66% eff., 1.2 V)

- A high power battery chemistry similar to nickel cadmium, introduced in the 1980s. It is environmentally friendly, contains no toxic cadmium, and is replacing NiCd in many applications.



8%

Lithium ion (160 Wh/kg, 99.9% eff., 3.6-3.7V)

- The newest and fastest growing rechargeable battery technology.
- Theoretical capacity: 150-275mAh/g

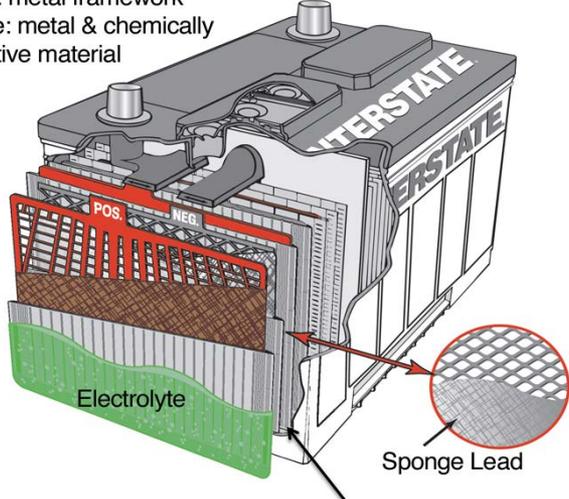


31%

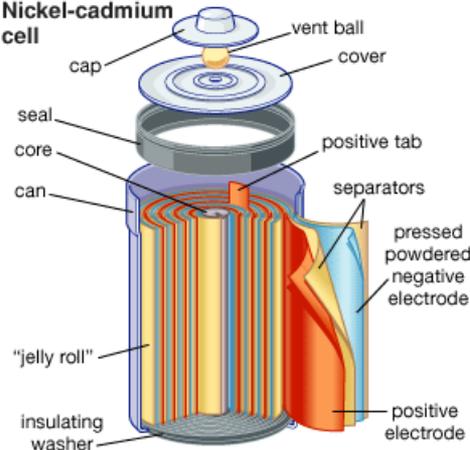
Main concerns: large volumes, liquid technology, leakage, and toxicity

Real batteries

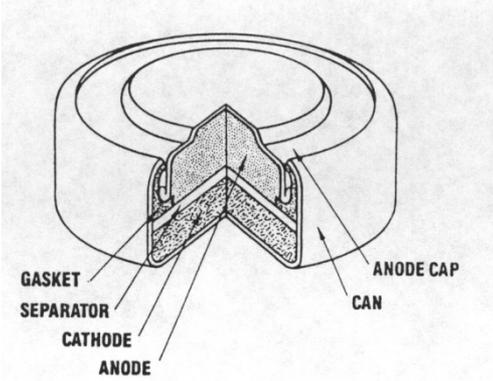
Grid: metal framework
 Plate: metal & chemically active material



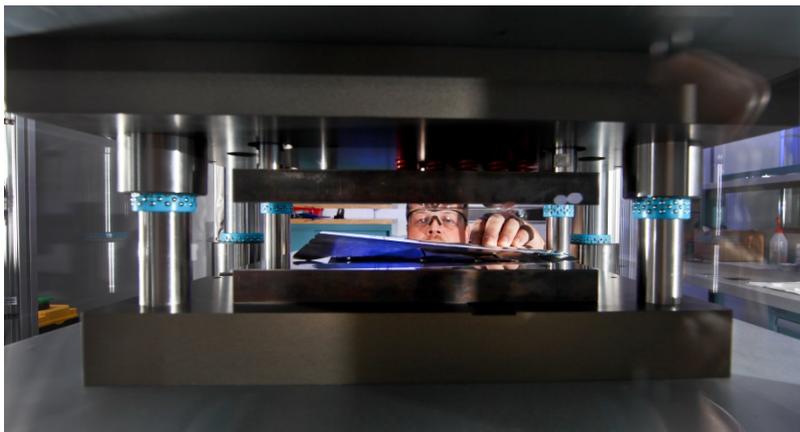
Envelope Separator - Every Negative Plate



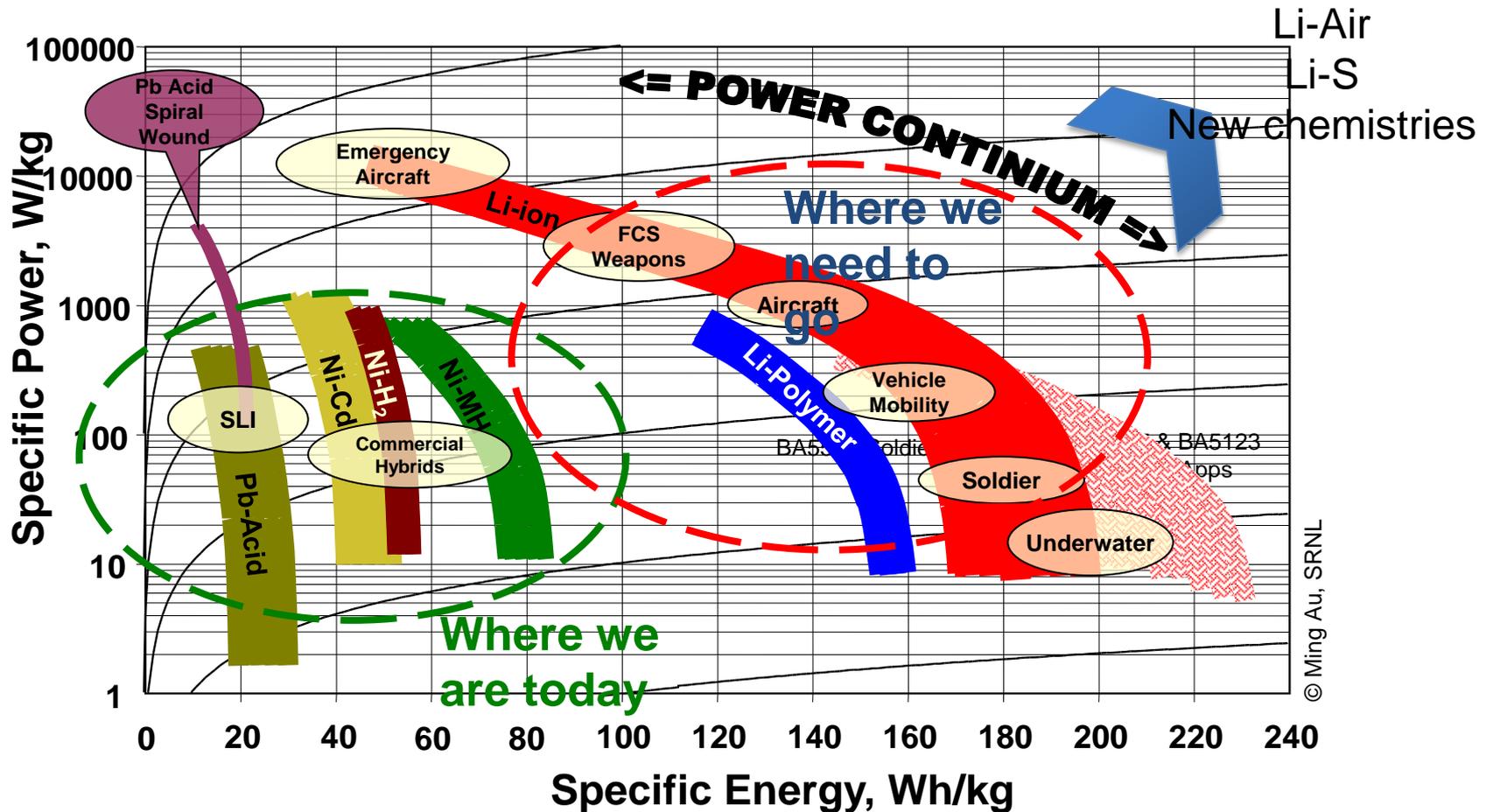
© 2007 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.



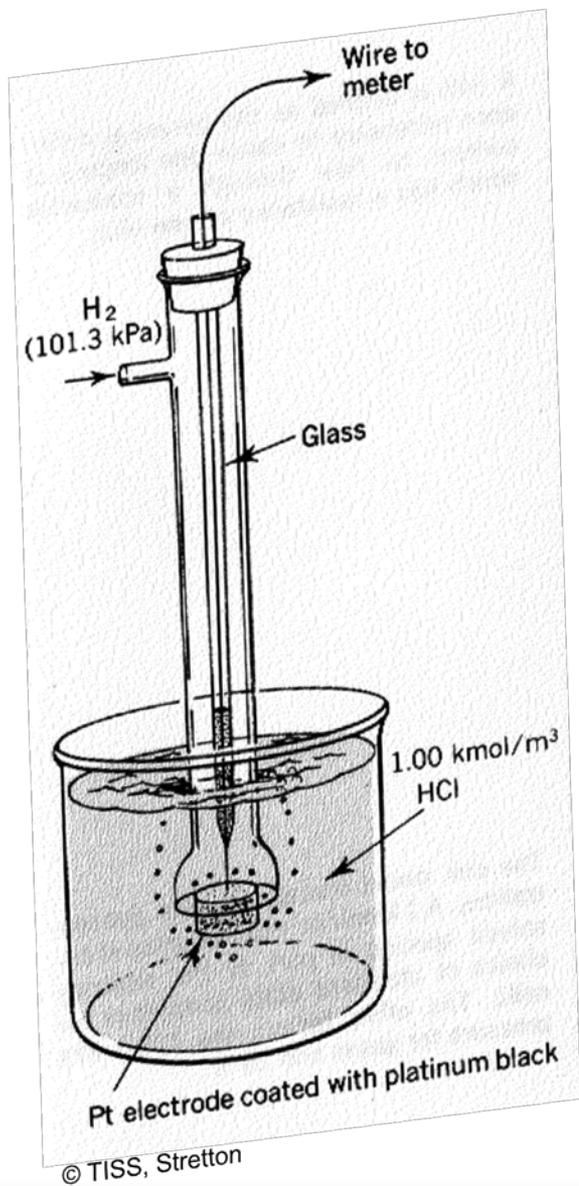
Research batteries at ORNL



Actual technology and materials



Cell potential



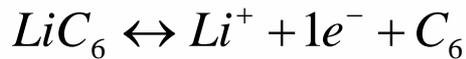
Electrode	Oxidation reaction	Standard potential (volts)	Nature	
Li Li ⁺	Li → Li ⁺ + e ⁻	+3.040	reducing agents	
K K ⁺	K → K ⁺ + e ⁻	+2.924		
Ca Ca ²⁺	Ca → Ca ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	+2.870		
Na Na ⁺	Na → Na ⁺ + e ⁻	+2.710		
Al Al ³⁺	Al → Al ³⁺ + 3e ⁻	+1.660		
Zn Zn ²⁺	Zn → Zn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	+0.762		
Fe Fe ²⁺	Fe → Fe ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	+0.441		
Cd Cd ²⁺	Cd → Cd ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	+0.403		
Ni Ni ²⁺	Ni → Ni ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	+0.236		
Sn Sn ²⁺	Sn → Sn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	+0.140		
Pb Pb ²⁺	Pb → Pb ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	+0.126		
Pt H ₂ , H ⁺	H ₂ → 2H ⁺ + 2e ⁻	0.000		
Cu Cu ²⁺	Cu → Cu ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	-0.337		oxidising agents
Ag Ag ⁺	Ag(s) → Ag + e ⁻	-0.799		
Hg Hg ⁺	Hg(l) → Hg ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	-0.920		
Cl ₂ Cl ⁻	2Cl ⁻ → Cl ₂ (g) + e ⁻	-1.359		

© pinkmonkey.com

Cell capacity

$$F = \frac{It}{n} = \frac{C}{n} = N_A e$$

$$C = \frac{zF}{M}$$



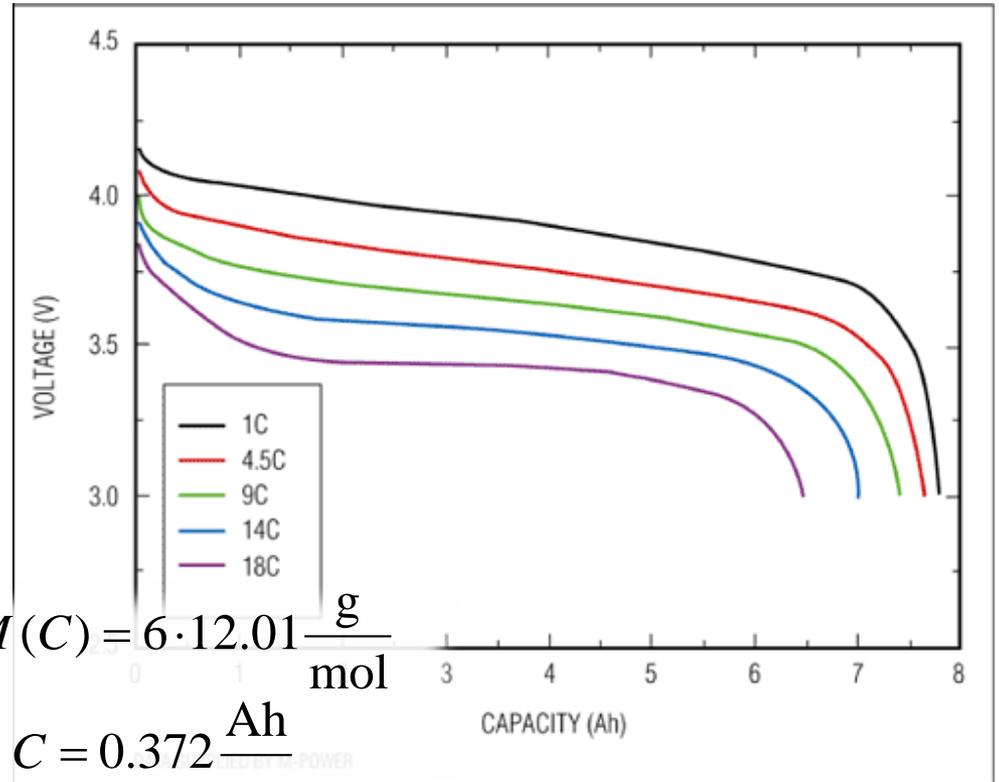
$$z = 1; M(\text{C}) = 6 \cdot 12.01 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 0.372 \frac{\text{Ah}}{\text{g}}$$



$$z = 22; M(\text{Si}) = 5 \cdot 28.09 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

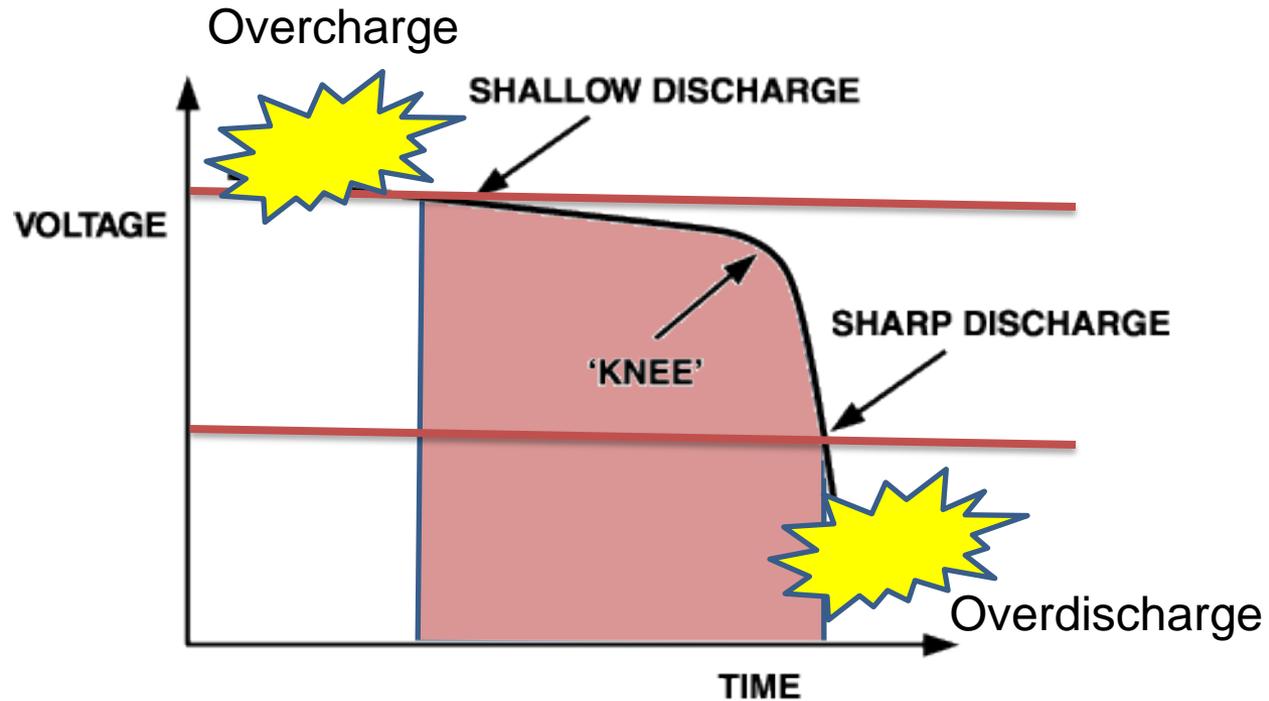
$$\Rightarrow C = 4.200 \frac{\text{Ah}}{\text{g}}$$



© Maxim Integrated Products

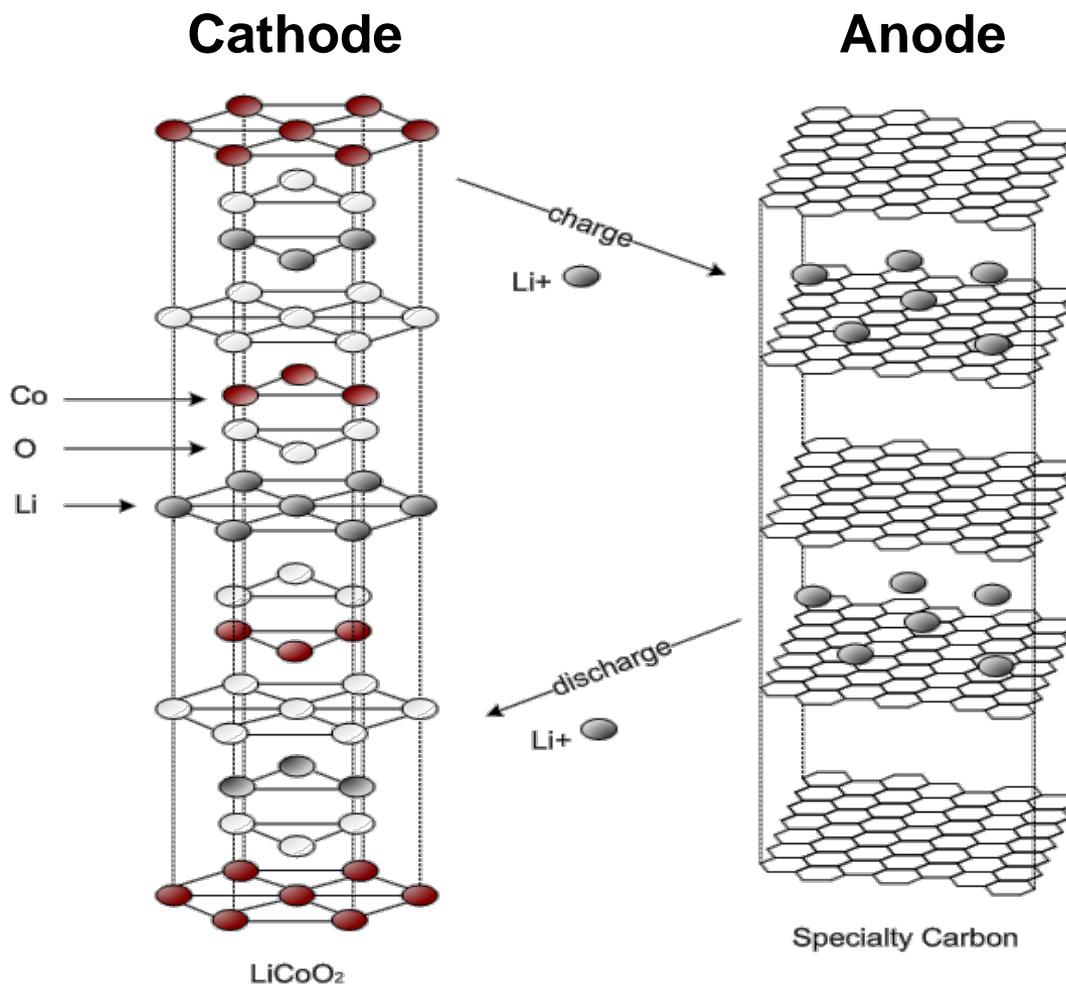
Cell energy

- Capacity x voltage
- Cut off voltage is controlling available energy but also limiting access for safe operation



**IMPORTANT FOR CONTROLLER
TO DETECT 'KNEE' TO PREVENT
DEEP DISCHARGE**

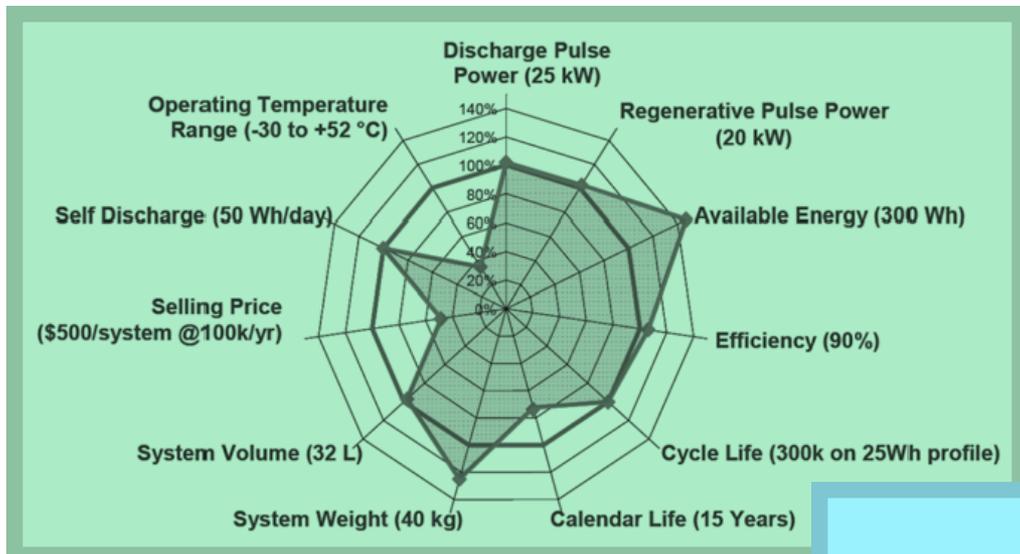
Lithium ion battery principle



**Discharge
reaction:**

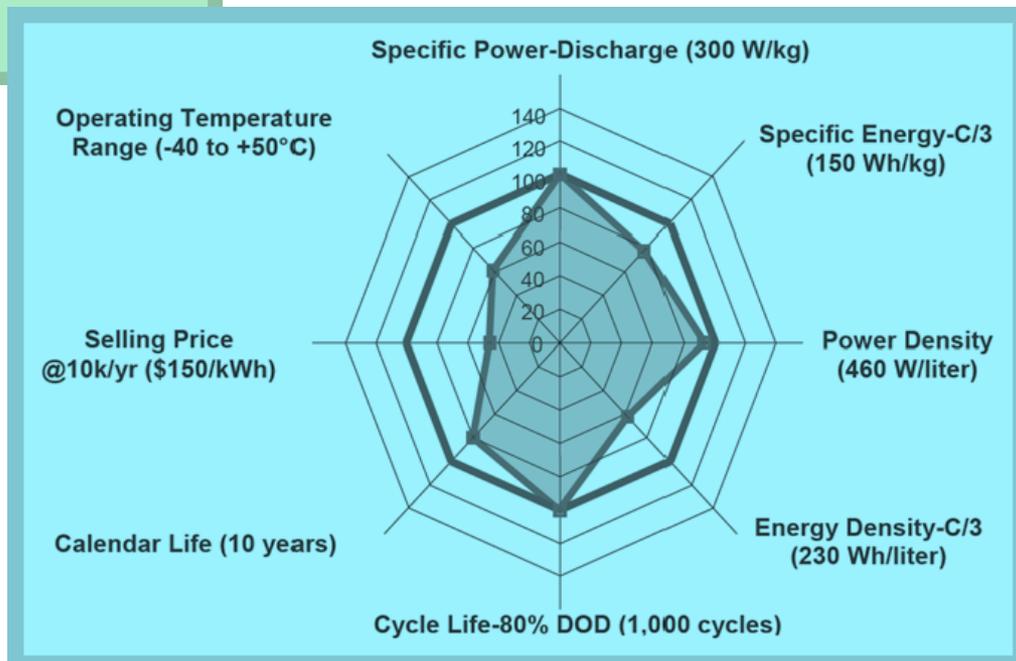


Development targets and accomplishments



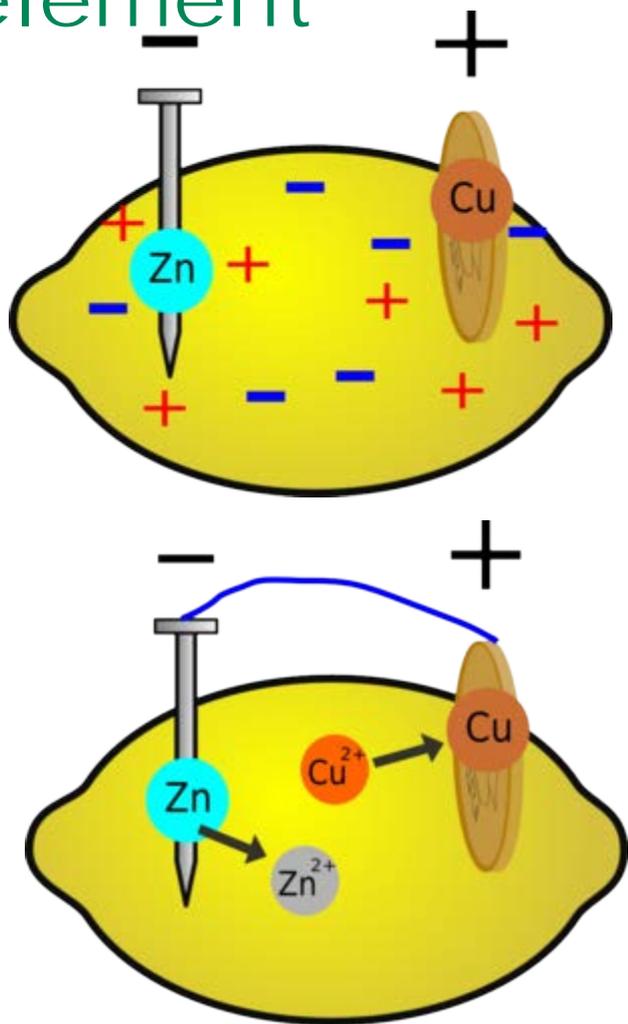
Hybrid electric vehicles (HEV)

Plug-in Hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV)



- D. Howell, Energy Storage Research and Development, Annual Progress Report 2006
- FreedomCAR and Fuel Partnership and United States Advanced Battery Consortium, Electrochemical Energy Storage Technical Team Technology Development Roadmap (Southfield, MI: USCAR, 2006).

Fruit battery – Natural galvanic element



Have fun and stay safe!

