Long Life, High Energy Silver/Zinc Batteries

Ramesh Kainthla, Ph.D.
Brendan Coffey, Ph.D.
RBC Technologies

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**Presentation Outline**

- Introduction to RBC Technologies

- Rechargeable Zinc Alkaline (RZA™) Systems
  - MnO₂/Zn
  - Ni/Zn
  - Ag/Zn
  - Zn/Air

- RZA Silver/Zinc Battery Developments
  - NASA Phase I and Phase II SBIR goals and results
  - Other silver/zinc opportunities
**RBC Background**

- Founded in 1989 to commercialize battery technology based on Ford discovery of rechargeable form of manganese-dioxide

- In 1999, RBC was awarded $3.8 million Advanced Technology Program by US Dept. of Commerce, NIST to accelerate RZA development

- Core competencies, rechargeable zinc, stable ion-blocking separator and cathode active materials

- In 2000, expanded RZA technology family to include nickel-zinc and silver-zinc

- RBC commercializes technologies through licensing and joint-venture agreements

[www.rbctx.com](http://www.rbctx.com)
Facilities and Staff

- College Station, Texas facility encompasses 10,000 square feet
  - full development capabilities to support the design and processing of batteries and materials
  - 400 channels of computer controlled electrical testing stations

- Battery Industry Depth - Over 110 years of professional battery industry experience: R&D, Engineering, Applications, Manufacturing, Marketing
- Extensive Corporate relationships: Electronics OEMs, battery manufacturers, materials suppliers, universities, National laboratories, agencies
# Commercialization Activity Focused on Two RZA Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RZA System</th>
<th>Mn/Zn Manganese/Zinc</th>
<th>Ni/Zn Nickel/Zinc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive electrode (cathode)</td>
<td>Bismuth-modified manganese-dioxide (BMD)</td>
<td>Nickel hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific energy (wh/kg)</td>
<td>70-90</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Formats</td>
<td>Cylindrical AAA, AA, C and D, small (0.5 – 3 Ah) prismatic cells</td>
<td>15 Ah+ Ah prismatic cells and 12-volt batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>Portable electronics, cameras, toys and games, radios and CD players, PDA’s</td>
<td>42-volt hybrid and electric vehicles, standby power.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Spiral Wound RZA Ni/Zn Battery

- Being developed with manufacturing partner
- Wide range of potential applications with performance/cost attributes intermediate between nickel-metal hydride and lead-acid batteries
- Higher cell voltage means fewer cells in series for a given battery voltage, (eg. 12 Volt battery uses 7 Ni/Zn cells vs 10 cells for either NiCd or NiMH)

| TABLE: COMPARISON OF D SIZE CELLS in 3 NICKEL ELECTROCHEMISTRIES |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| NiCd               | RZA NiZn            | NiMH                |
| Capacity (ampere-hours) | 4.6                | 5.0                 | 6.5                |
| Operating Voltage (Volts) | 1.2               | 1.65                | 1.2                |
| Weight (g)         | 139                 | 139                 | 170                |
| Watt-hours per kg  | 40                  | 59                  | 46                 |
| Watt-hours per liter | 106                | 158                 | 150                |

- For a given energy content an RZA Ni/Zn battery can be lighter, smaller and lower cost than the other nickel chemistries.
**RBC-Ni/Zn Technical Innovation**

- Anode formulation for minimal shape change, no dendrites, 1,000 cycles.
- Advanced low cost separator designs for dendrite prevention
- Charging algorithms to facilitate maintenance-free operation
- Developed innovative processes for continuous, uniform electrode manufacture

![Graph showing normalized capacity over cycle number]

- Rated Capacity - 0.9Ah
- Discharge 0.45A (C/2)
- Charge 0.225A (C/4)
### RZA Systems - Specific Energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Specific Energy (Wh/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ni/Zn</td>
<td>55-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MnO₂/Zn</td>
<td>70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag/Zn</td>
<td>100-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Silver-Zinc Electrochemistry

2AgO + H₂O + 2e $\rightleftharpoons_{\text{charge}}^{\text{discharge}}$ Ag₂O + 2OH⁻

Ag₂O + H₂O + 2e $\rightarrow$ 2Ag + 2OH⁻

Zn + 2OH⁻ $\leftarrow$ Zn(OH)₂ + 2e

Zn(OH)₂ + 2OH⁻ $\rightarrow$ Zn(OH)₄²⁻

Overall Reaction

AgO + Zn + H₂O $\leftarrow$ Ag + Zn(OH)₂
Silver-Zinc Applications
( primary as well as secondary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Launch-vehicle guidance and control, telemetry, NASA vehicles Lunar Rover and Mars Rover, space shuttle payload launch and power for the life-support equipment used by the astronauts during EVA’s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Missle systems, Navy: mines, buoys, deep submergence and rescue vehicles, torpedo propulsion, drones and submarines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Silver/Zinc Problems and Opportunities

- Highest specific energy and energy density
- High discharge rate capability
- Good charge retention
- Flat discharge voltage curve

BUT

- Relatively low cycle life
- Limited wet life (3-18 months, fill/activate prior to use)
- Sensitivity to overcharge
Technical Issues

- Zincate migration from electrode following discharge, non uniform charging leading to shape change
- Zinc dendrite formation which can penetrate the separator causing shorting
- Cellophane separators chemically attacked by colloidal silver and KOH
- Silver goes into solution and can pass through the separator

Note:

- RBC has developed separator system which inhibits cross over of selective ions in alkaline electrolyte (U.S. 5,952,124)
Collaborate with Eagle-Picher Technologies, an established supplier of mission-critical silver/zinc batteries to:

- construct silver/zinc cells using RBC’s advanced anode and separator components
- evaluate the ability of these components to render improvements in: specific energy, cycle life and wet-life of rechargeable silver/zinc batteries
Design Variables

- **Separators Evaluated:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separator Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microporous polyolefin separator</td>
<td>Continuous polyolefin membrane, approximately 1 mil thick, with carboxylic surface functionality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPPO coated microporous polyolefin separator</td>
<td>As above, but dip-coated with sulphonated polyphenylene oxide per U.S. 5,952,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellophane laminate</td>
<td>Cellophane laminated to a non-woven polyamide, approximately 6 mils thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>A mineral filled polyolefin supplied by Advanced Membrane Systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Electrolyte compositions evaluated:**
  - 20%KOH
  - 45%KOH
Silver migration through uncoated microporous separator leads to early failure.
1Ah Cell - Standard RZA Separator & Electrolyte

Microporous Separator
20% KOH

Cell Voltage (V)

Time (hr)
1 Ah Cell - SPPO Coated Separator 20% KOH

- SPPO coating blocks silver migration
- Capacity utilization lower in 20% KOH electrolyte
- Fade is lower
- Wet life 4 months +
1 Ah-Cellophane Laminate Separator, 20% KOH

- RZA zinc anode cycles well
- Capacity utilization low in 20% KOH
1 Ah Cell - Cellophane Laminates, 45% KOH

- Capacity utilization - higher with 45% KOH
- Cellophane laminate fails (cracking) at 90 cycles
1Ah Cell - AMS Separator, 45% KOH

Nominal Capacity (%) vs Cycle Number
5 Ah Silver-Zinc Cells, 45% KOH

- Cellophane Laminate Separator
- SPPO Coated Microporous Separator
- Space Suit Battery (45 Ah)
Phase I Conclusions

- Use of RBC anode in Silver-Zinc cells enhanced cycle life substantially.

- Within the limited time period of the project, wet life exceeding 4 months was demonstrated with the cell still operating satisfactorily.

- Coated microporous separators inhibit silver migration. Coated and filled polyolefin separators allow for greater wet-life stability then cellulose and cellulose laminates.

- All the cells were assembled in the charged state and did not need formation.

- KOH concentration must be optimized for cycle life, capacity and wet life.
NASA SBIR PHASE II
Technical Objectives

Application Demonstration: EMU-PLSS Battery

- Optimize separator and electrolyte for wet life/cycle life
- Scale to 5Ah, 17V battery (11 cells in series)
- Scale to 40Ah cells and a 17V battery
- Deliver two (2) 17V, 40Ah equivalent batteries to NASA, which will exceed the performance of current batteries.
**Phase II SBIR Goals**

Application Demonstration: EMU-PLSS Battery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Phase II Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conditioning</td>
<td>Fill and electrically charge</td>
<td>Fill and go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume (L)</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (Kg)</td>
<td>4.4-6.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>26.6 Ah minimum @3.8A</td>
<td>26.6 Ah minimum @3.8A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cycles to 26.6</td>
<td>7-32</td>
<td>50 minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah cut-off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Rugged, Vented maintenance free</td>
<td>Rugged, vented maintenance free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charging</td>
<td>With existing charger</td>
<td>Ability to interface with existing charging systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet-life</td>
<td>170-420 days</td>
<td>450 days minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>16.5 volts</td>
<td>16.5 volts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phase II - Current Status

- Program started Sept. 2002
- Evaluating separators, absorbers and electrolytes to optimize wet/cycle life
- 12V batteries have been assembled and are being tested
- More than 40 cycles and at least two months wet life demonstrated
Average Working Voltage vs Cycle number for 1 Ah, 12V Silver/Zinc Battery
Capacity vs Cycle number for 1 Ah, 12V Silver/Zinc Battery
Discharge/Charge Profile for 1 Ah, 12V Silver/Zinc Battery
Opportunity- Spiral Wound RZA Silver/Zinc Battery

TABLE: Comparison of Cylindrical Cells in Various Rechargeable Electrochemistries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemistry</th>
<th>Cell config.</th>
<th>Capacity (Ah)</th>
<th>Cell voltage</th>
<th>Wh/kg</th>
<th>Wh/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiCd</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RZA-NiZn</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NiMH</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li-ion</td>
<td>18650</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RZA-Ag/Zn</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions

• Issues with long term wet life and cycle life of the silver/zinc battery system are being overcome through the use of new anode formulations and separator designs

• Performance may exceed 200 cycles to 80% of initial capacity and ultimate wet-life of > 36 months

• Rechargeable silver/zinc batteries available in prismatic and cylindrical formats may provide a high energy, high power alternative to lithium-ion in military/aerospace applications
Acknowledgements

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