

Primed Al/Cu foils to support the battery market evolution

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Who are we?

Mid-size industrial company

1922 established in Nantes, France
 \$300 M revenue (2018)
 1850 employees

Expert in formulation and high precision coating

1.3 billion SQM of high precision coating produced annually
 97 years of expertise in chemical formulation

Global mindset supported by local proximity

80 % turnover from export
 26 manufacturing and logistics sites





En' Safe[®] primed Al/Cu foils

- Aluminum or Copper foil with a primer
- Primer coating thickness: typically 1 μ m
- Improve the interface electrode / metal foil
- Range of 7 primers (different chemistry)



Wide product range required to cope with many applications

En' Safe® product range

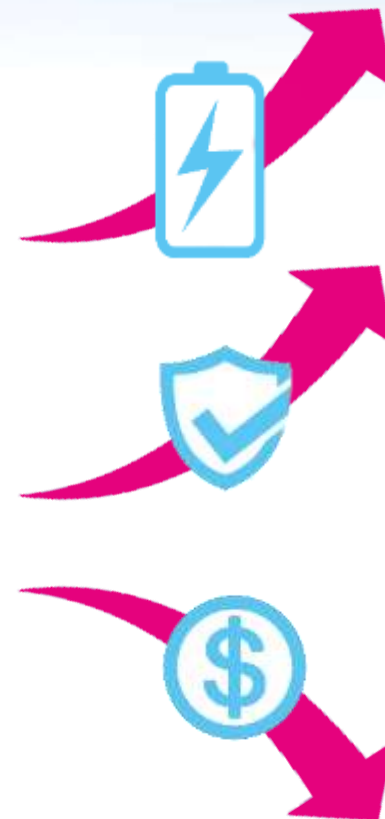


Applications examples:

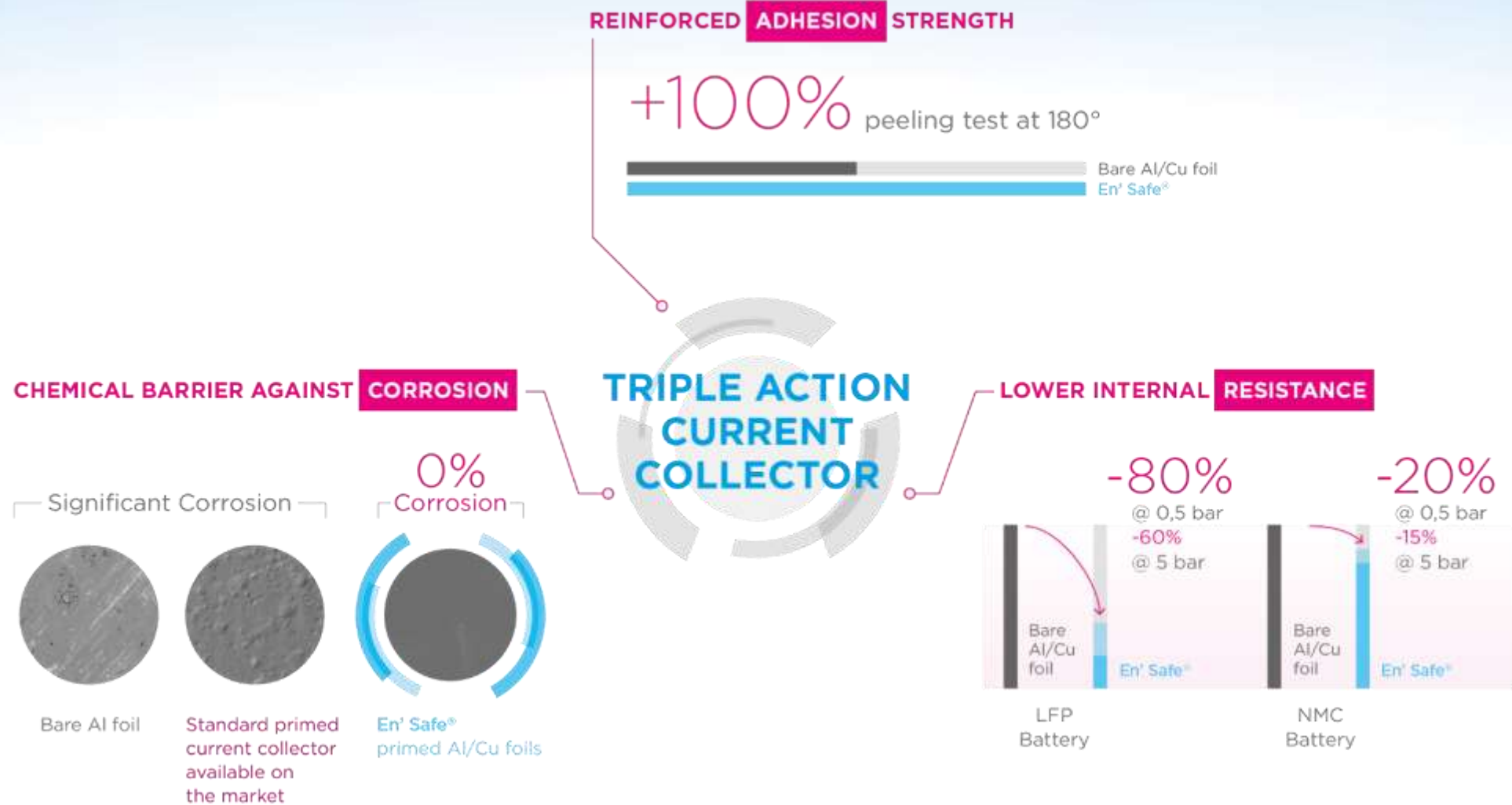
- Cathodes: NCA, NMC, LFP, LMO/LMNO, LCO
- Anodes: Silicon-based, LTO
- EDLC
- Lithium-Sulfur
- Lithium-ion 4.5 – 5.0V
- Lithium-capacitors
- Etc...

Battery technologies drivers

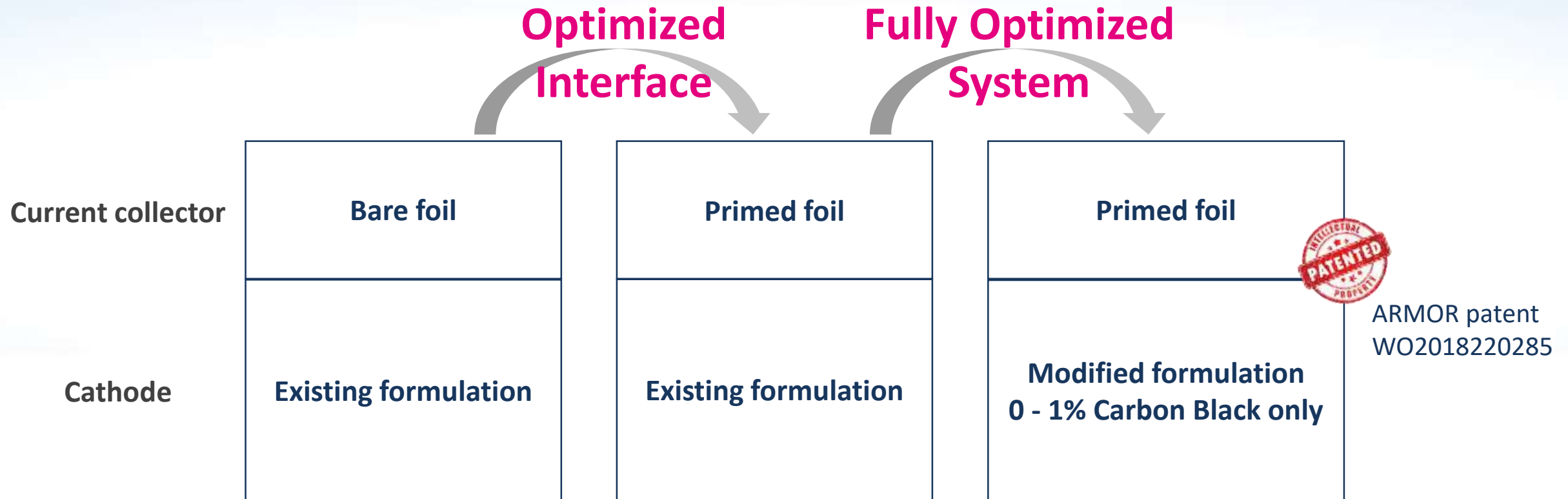
- **Power and Energy Density**
- **Safety**
- **Cost**



Optimized interface



Seeking for enhanced system performance





Fully optimized system

- En' Safe[®] primed foil enables the reduction of Carbon Black in the electrode
 - 0% Carbon Black for LFP
 - 1% Carbon Black for NMC 532
- Excellent performance @ 5C (low impedance, no polarization, no capacity loss)
- Longer cycle life (typically +20%)



Wrap up - Savings (\$\$\$)

- **Bill Of Material (BOM) -> 0 to 1% Carbon Black instead of 3 to 5%**
- **Lower price per kWh -> Replacing passive material (Carbon Black) by active material**
- **Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) -> Thanks to a longer cycle life**



Thank you for your attention !

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Auxiliary Slides – Reduction of Carbon Black

Systems tested

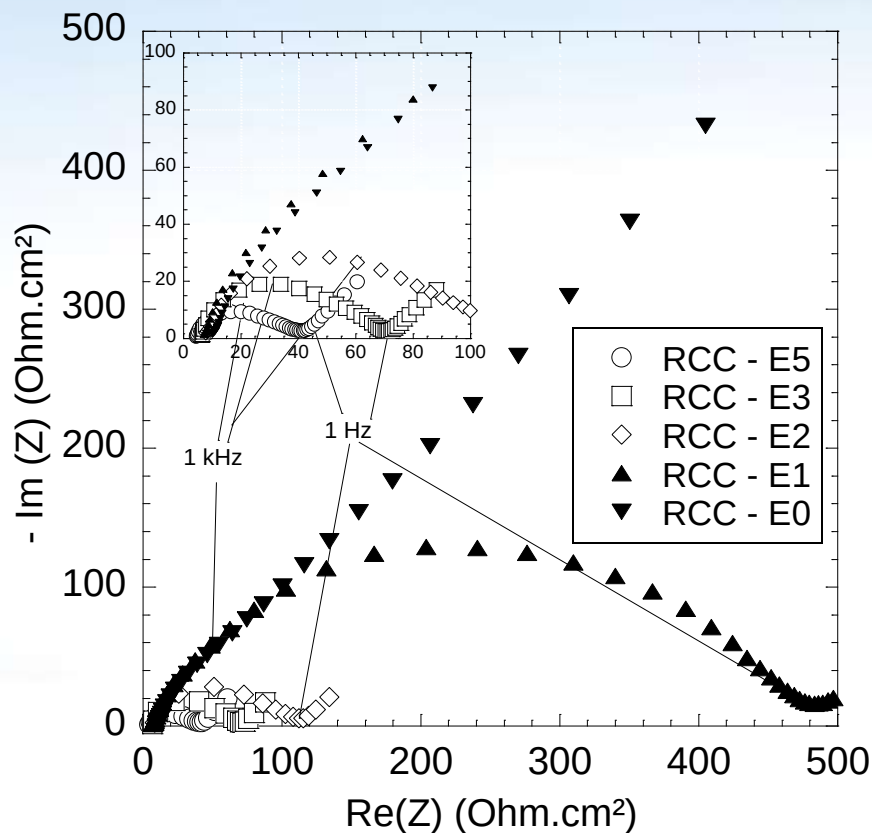
Cathode type	Electrode carbon content
LFP	E0 = 0 % Carbon Black
	E1 = 1 % Carbon Black
	E2 = 2 % Carbon Black
	E3 = 3 % Carbon Black
	E5 = 5% Carbon Black
NMC 532	

Test types

Topic	Test type	LFP	NMC 532
Impedance (especially for power app)	Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS)	X	
Power curves (especially for power app)	Rate capability 2,1V to 4,2V vs graphite C/5 to 5C	X	
Charge/discharge cycles (for cycle life)	Cycling @C and 2C	X	X
Specific capacity (especially for energy app)	Specific capacity @5C		X

LFP cathodes down to 0% Carbon Black

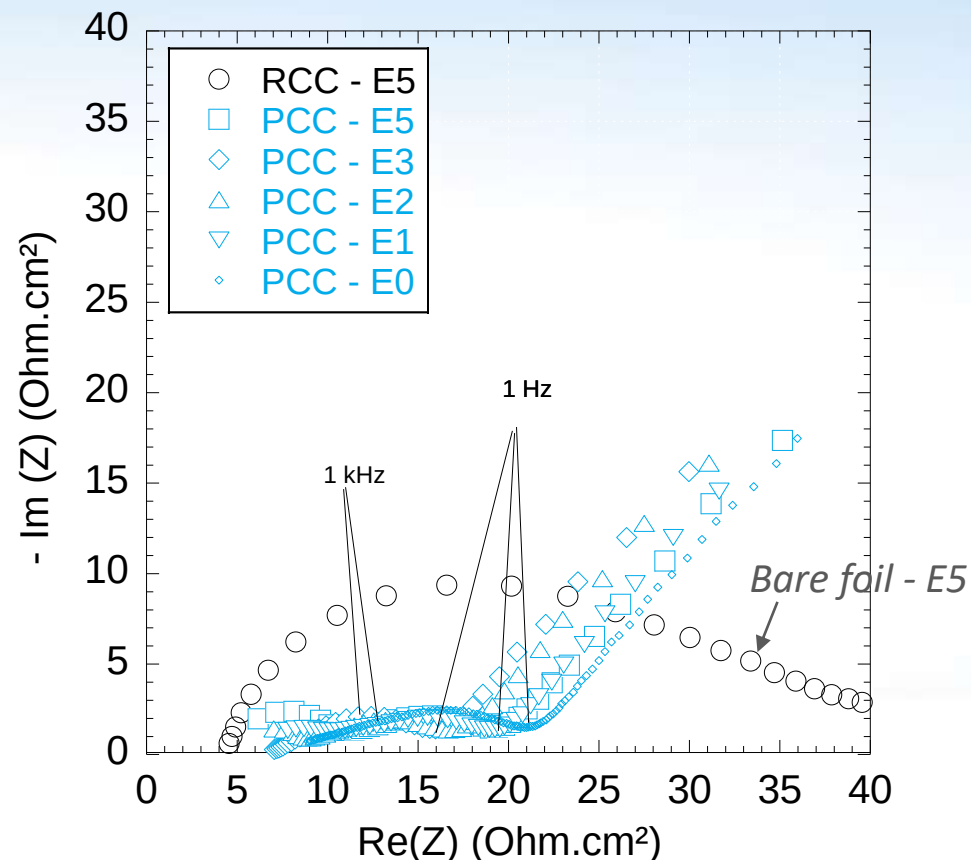
Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) characterizations



@ 50 % SoC (1 hour stand-by)
189 kHz - 10 mHz
 $\Delta V = 5$ mV

Bare Al foil

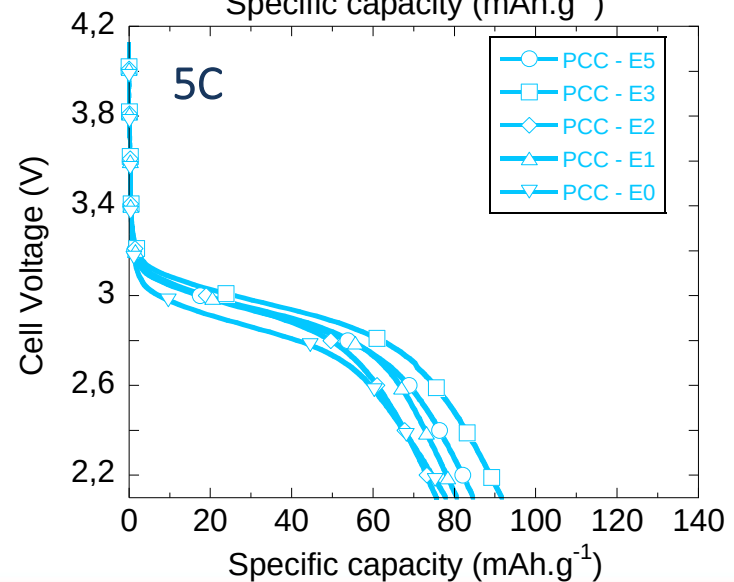
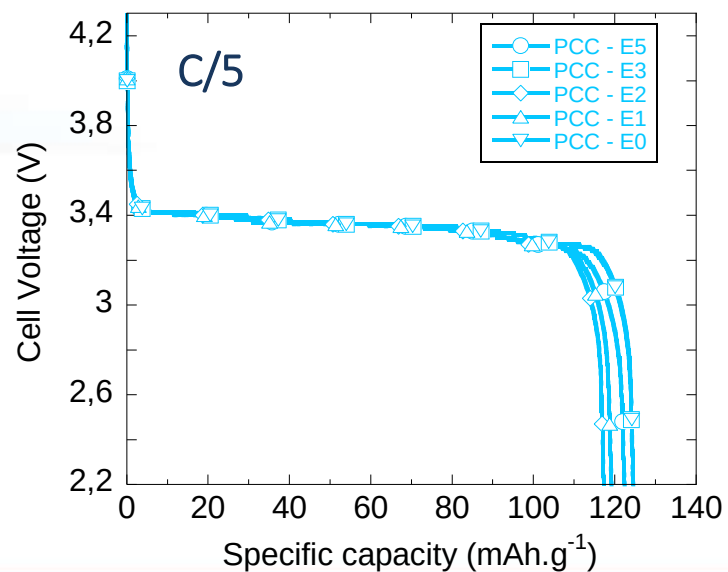
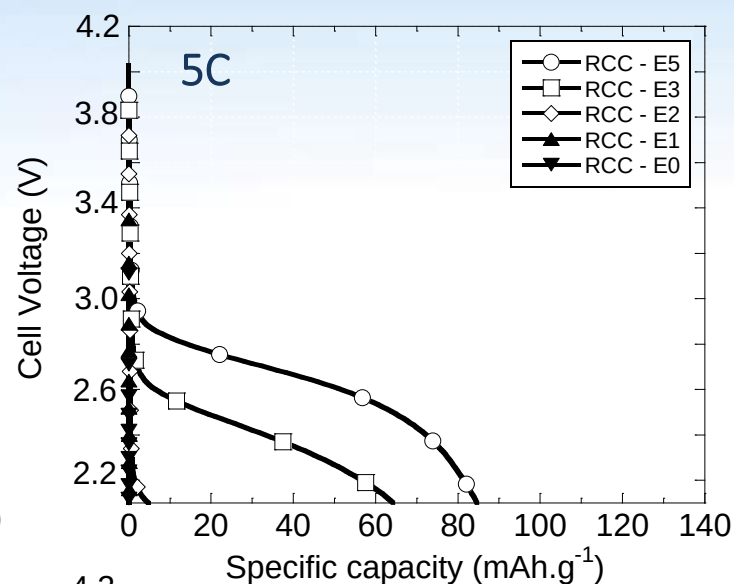
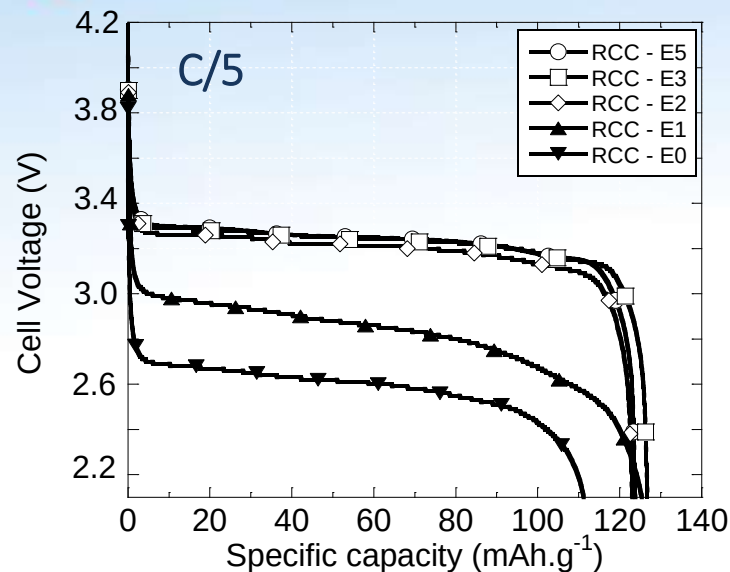
Huge impedance increase (from 40 to 2000 Ohm.cm^2)
when reducing electrode carbon content



Primed Al foil

Very small impedance even with
0% Carbon Black in the electrode

Rate performance



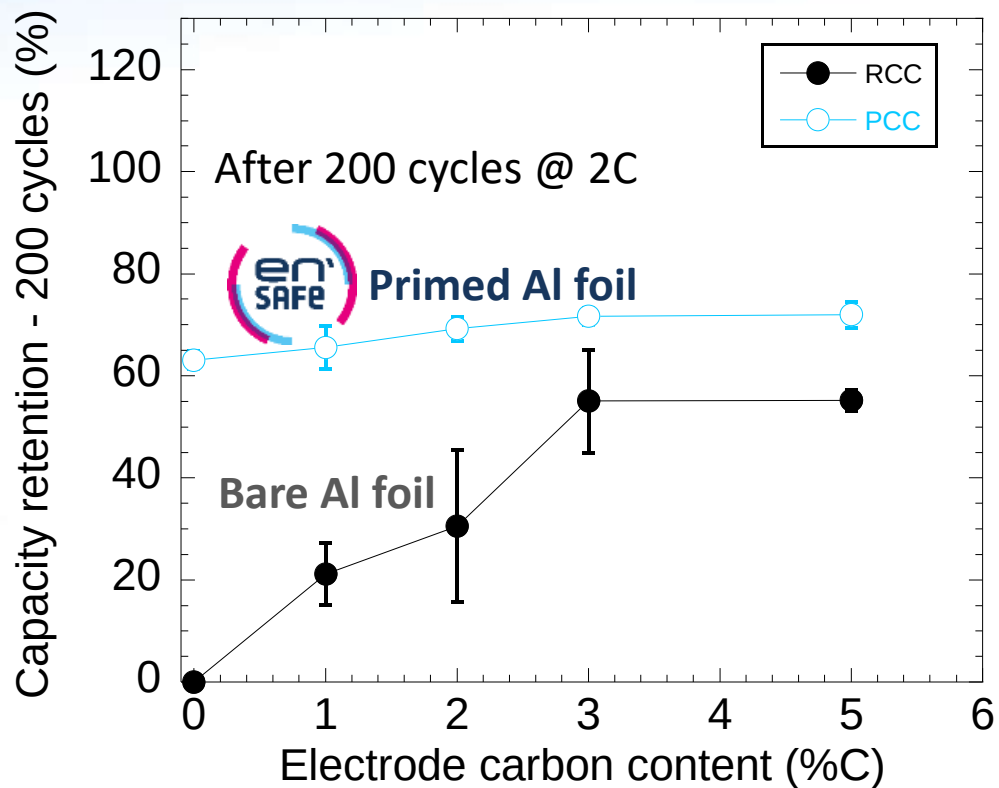
Bare Al foil
High polarization and
huge capacity loss

Rate capability
2.1V to 4.2V vs Graphite
Previous charge at C/5
Discharge between C/5 and 10C



Primed Al foil
Almost no impact of electrode
carbon content on capacity
and polarization

Cycling



Bare Al foil:

Drastic loss of capacity retention by reducing electrode carbon content

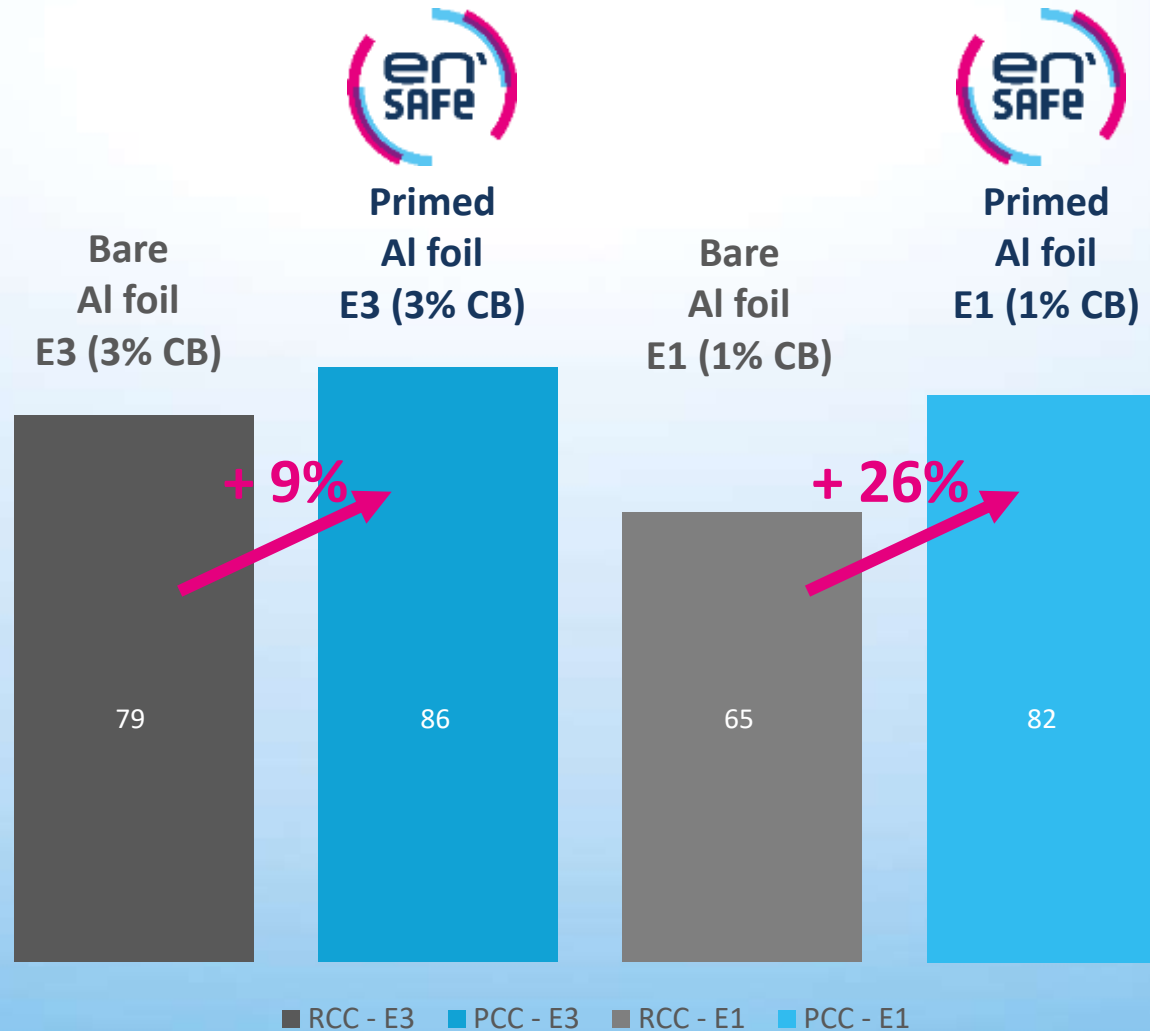


Primed Al foil:

Low impact on capacity retention even with 0% Carbon Black in the electrode

NMC 532 cathodes down to 1% Carbon Black

Specific capacity (mAh.g⁻¹) @ 5C



Cycling @ C (1% Carbon Black in the electrode)

