

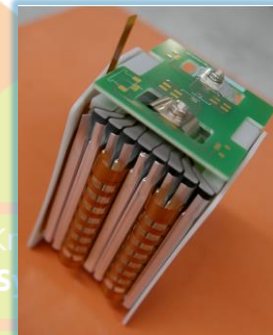
Aluminium Ion Batteries at Fraunhofer IISB: Progress and Challenges towards Application

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22.05.2025

Fraunhofer IISB know-how center: **Battery** Systems4Future



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Unique research environment for (high power) storage technology development

Aluminium/Graphite dual-ion batteries (AIB / AGDIB)

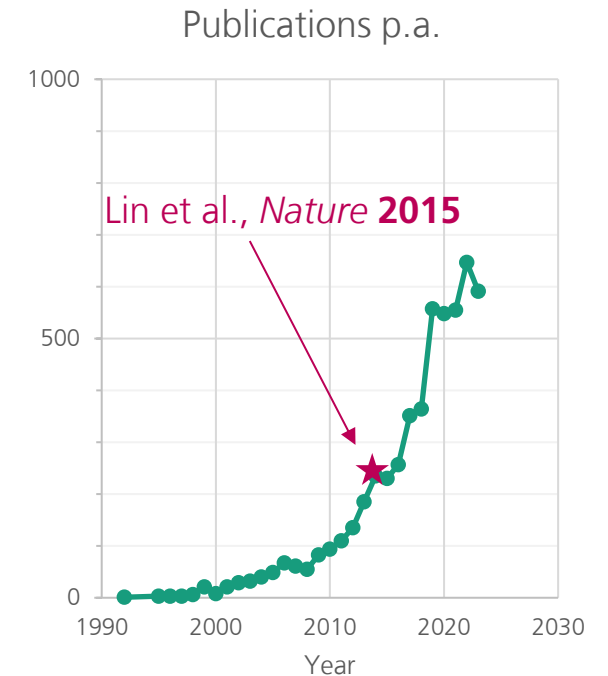
Motivation

Advantages

- Low-cost & abundant electrode materials
- No critical raw materials (Li, Co, Ni)
- No flammable electrolyte
- Medium energy density (comparable to Pb-acid)
- High-rate capability (up to 20 A/g_{Graphite})
- High power density (9 kW/kg_{Graphite})
- Long cycle life (> 20.000)
- High Coulomb efficiency (>95%)

High power battery meeting dynamical requirements

- Dynamical grid stabilization
- Hybrid mobile applications, power peak booster

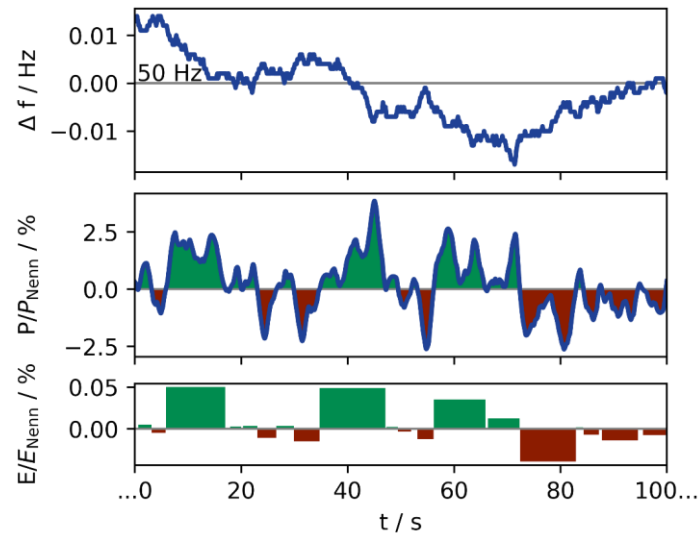


Scopus search „Al ion battery“

Propects

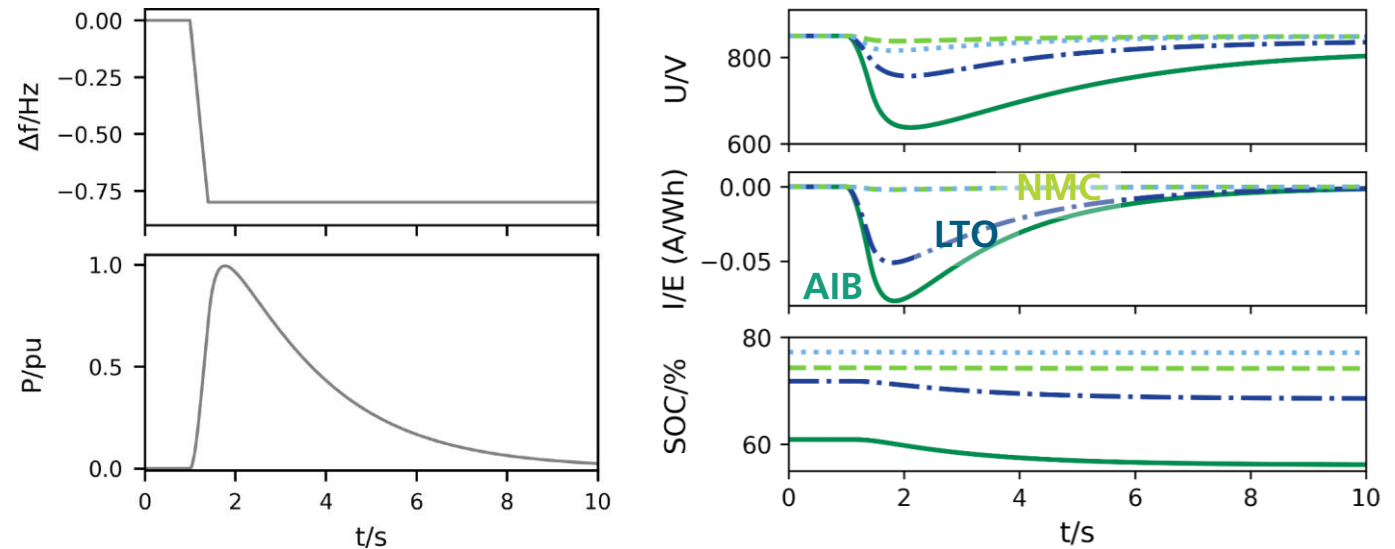
Case study: dynamical grid stabilization by battery energy storage systems (BESS)

Requirements for instantaneous reserve



- Analysis of grid microcycles
- High cycle stability
- high symmetrical power, medium energy required

Simulated frequency drop for different battery technologies

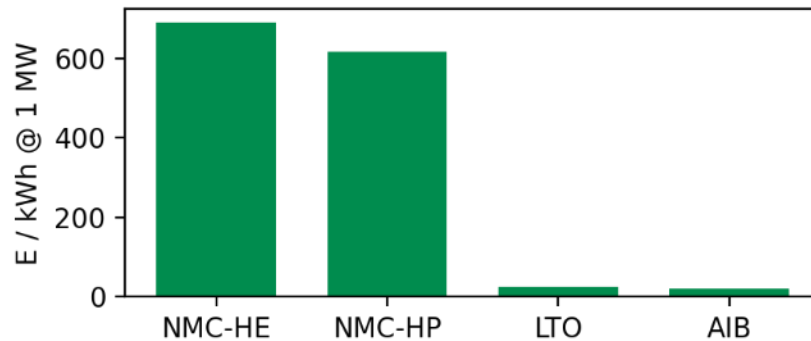


- NMC's disadvantage: limited charge rate
- AIB's high rate capability enables storage system with high P/E ratio

Prospects

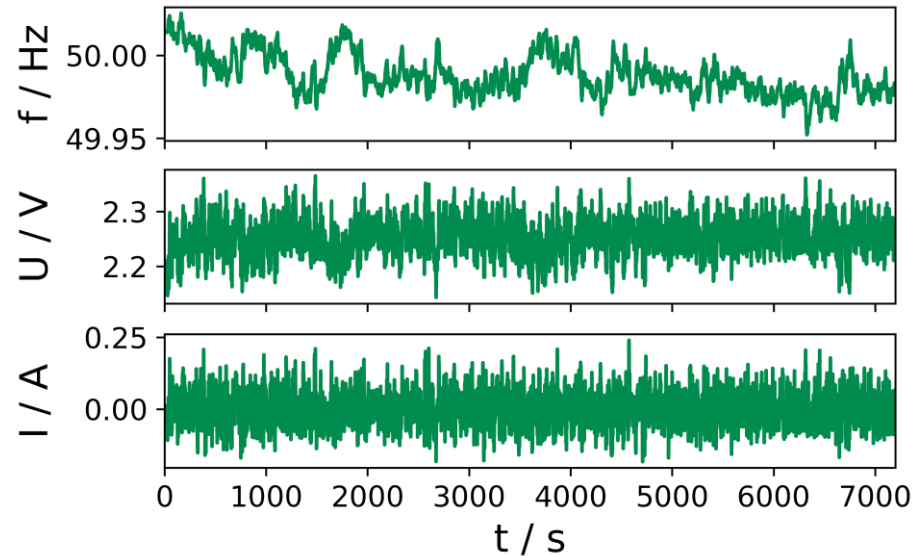
Case study: dynamical grid stabilization by battery energy storage systems (BESS)

BESS system configuration



- NMC: not suitable for instantaneous reserve only
- AIB: symmetrical performance enables power-focused design

Experimental emulation of instantaneous reserve with AIB



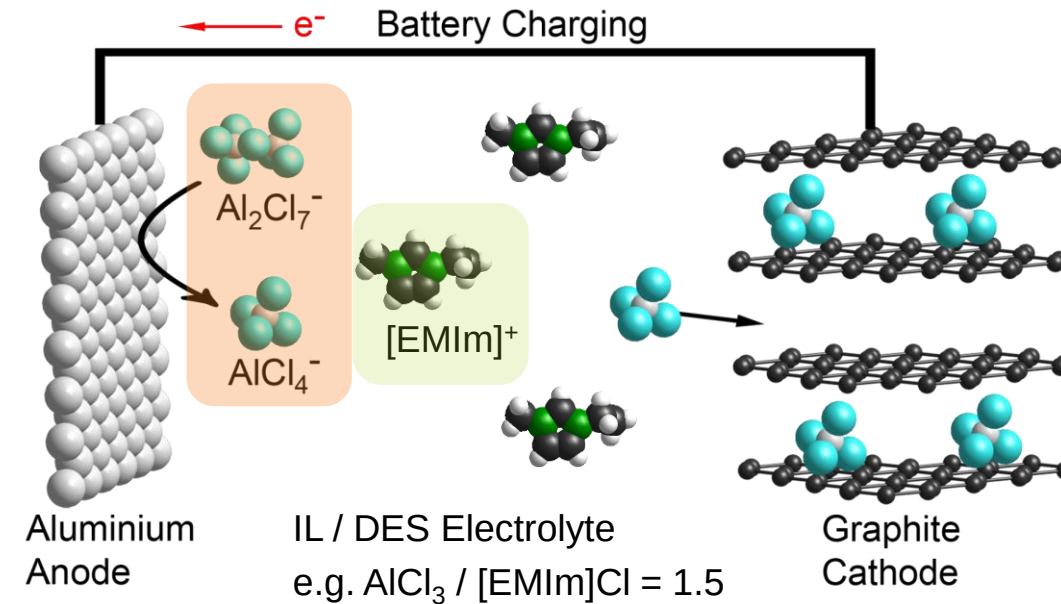
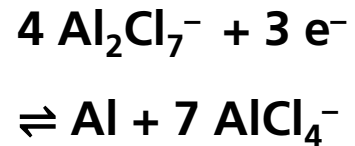
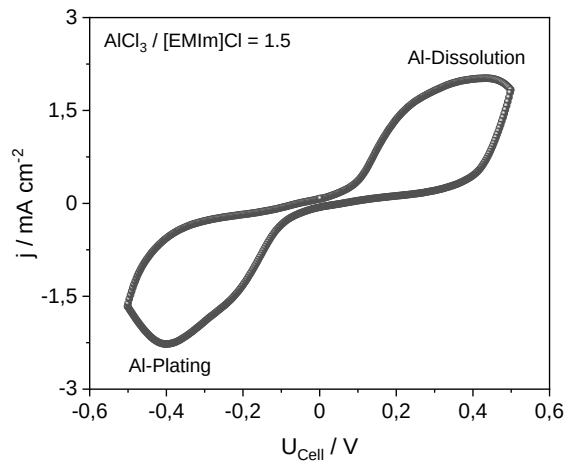
- Provision of instantaneous reserve based on real frequency data with AIB pouch cell

Outcomes

- Long term stable AIB pouchcells exhibiting high P/E ratio
- AIB meets the requirements
a) instantaneous reserve
b) dynamical load balancing
- Bridges the gap between supercaps & LTO

Cell Chemistry

Al dissolution & plating



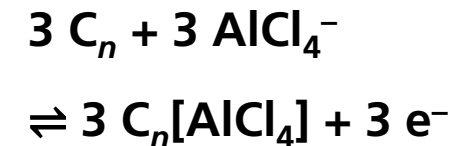
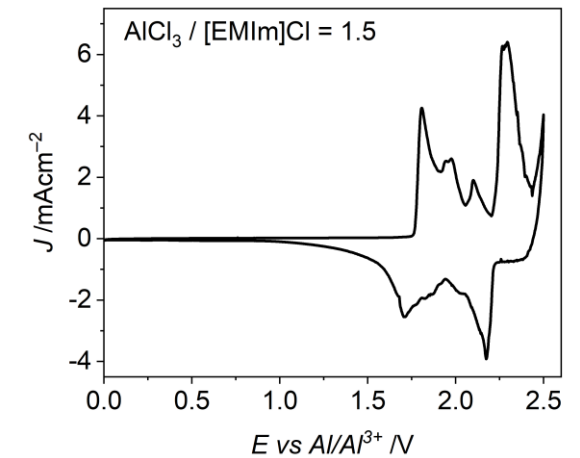
Chloroaluminates

- Electroactive species
- Ratio depends on AlCl_3 content
- Concentration affects battery performance

Cations & neutral species

- Indirect influence
- Affect species equilibria

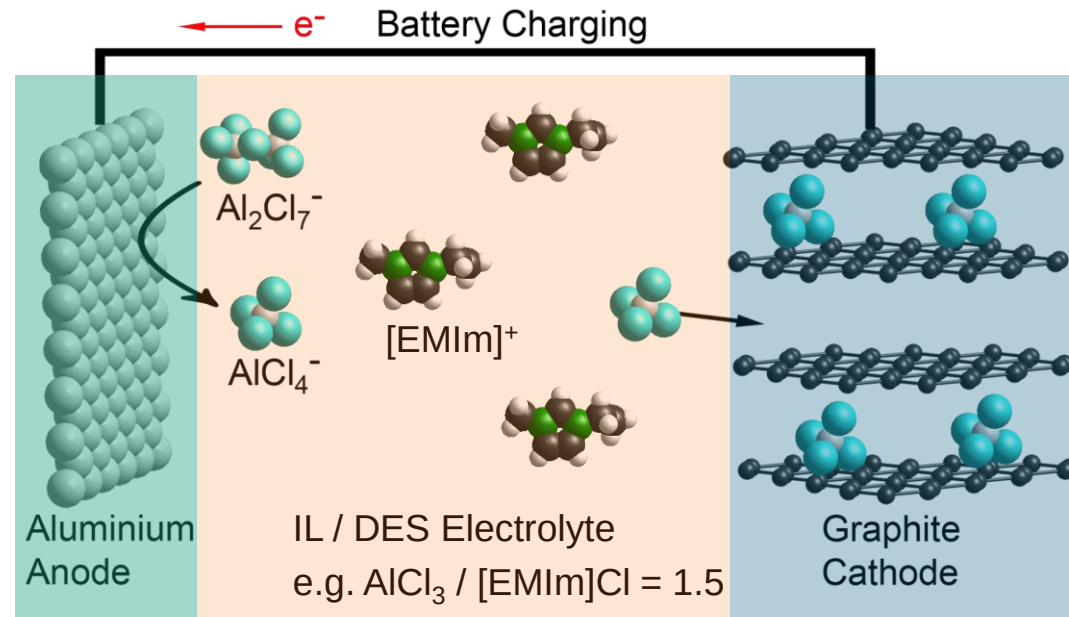
Intercalation into graphite



Advantages & Challenges

Anode

- ✓ Cheap alloy materials
- ✗ Dendrite growth



Cathode

- ✓ Cheap natural graphite
- ✓ Water-based slurry
- ✗ Suitable current collector: Mo

Electrolyte

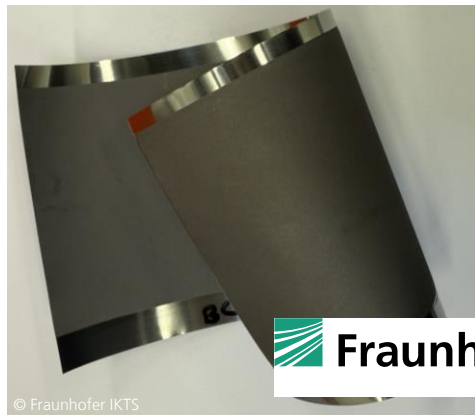
- ✓ IL or cheap DES (e.g. urea based)
- ✗ Highly corrosive – stable materials required
- ✗ Charge carrier storage – large amount required

Research topics

Upscaling

Cathode manufacturing

- Passive materials:
binders, current collector
- Manufacturing parameters:
coating & calendaring



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Pouch cell design

- Casing materials
- Manufacturing process



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System demonstrators

- Module construction
- BMS & sensor integration

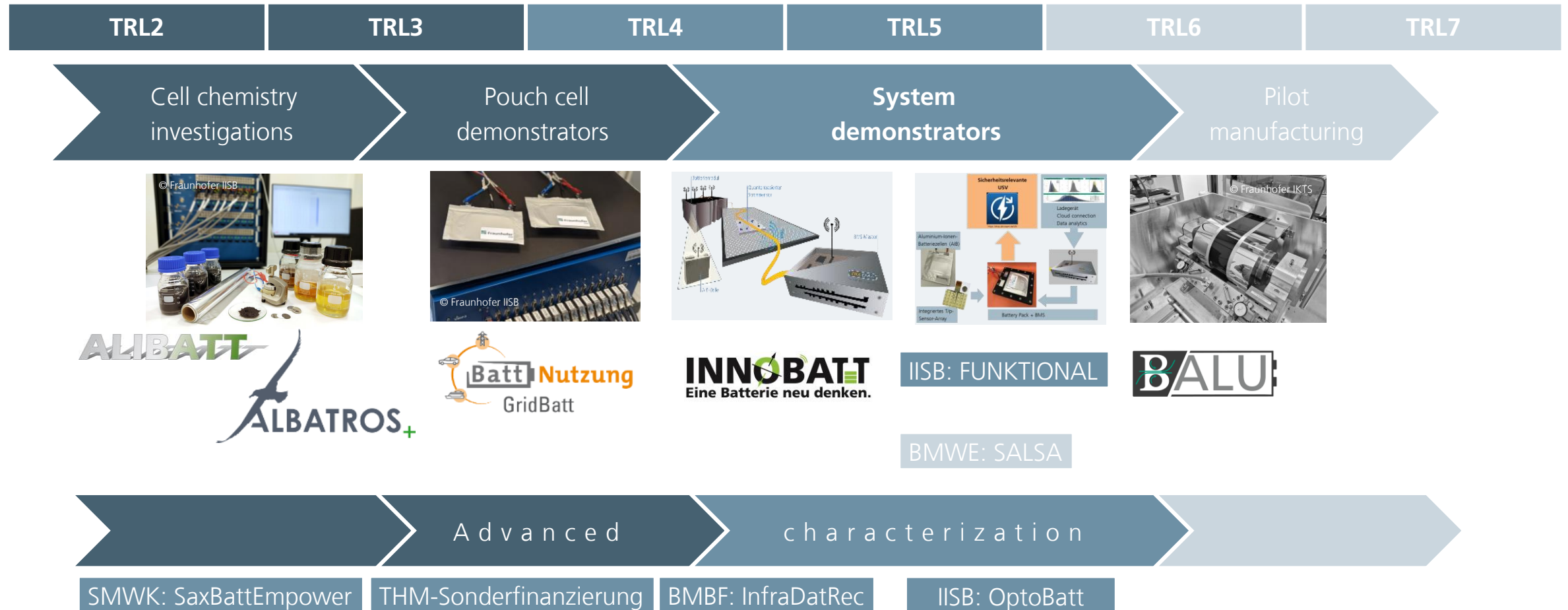


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Evaluate new cell chemistries close to application environments

AIB projects at IISB



Advanced characterization

Materials: structure & morphology

Unravelling structure-property relations

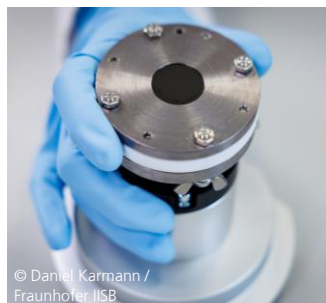
- Pristine materials
- Electrochemical properties
- Operando examinations
- Post-mortem analyses

Operando methods

- X-ray diffraction
- Raman spectroscopy
- Light microscopy
- Adapt operando cells

Ex-situ material analyses

- inert conditions often possible
- IR spectroscopy
- SEM/EDX
- Light microscopy
- Water content (Karl-Fischer coulometry)
- Particle size (laser diffraction)
- BET surface (N_2 adsorption)



Advanced characterization

Electrochemical methods

Material properties

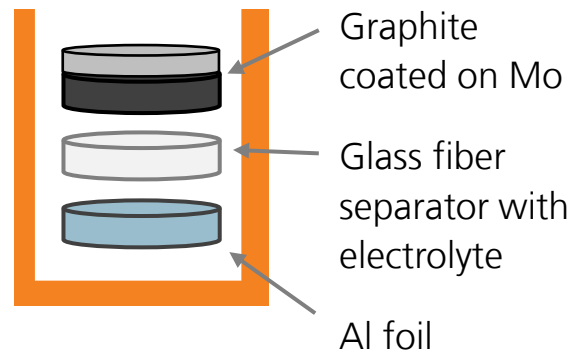
- Ionic conductivity of electrolytes
- Electrochemical surface analysis

Half / full cell evaluation

- Test cells dependent on material & topics
- Temperature-dependent measurements
- Inert conditions

Pouch cell prototyping

- Analyse new materials in application relevant scaling
- Adapt materials & manufacturing to cell chemistry



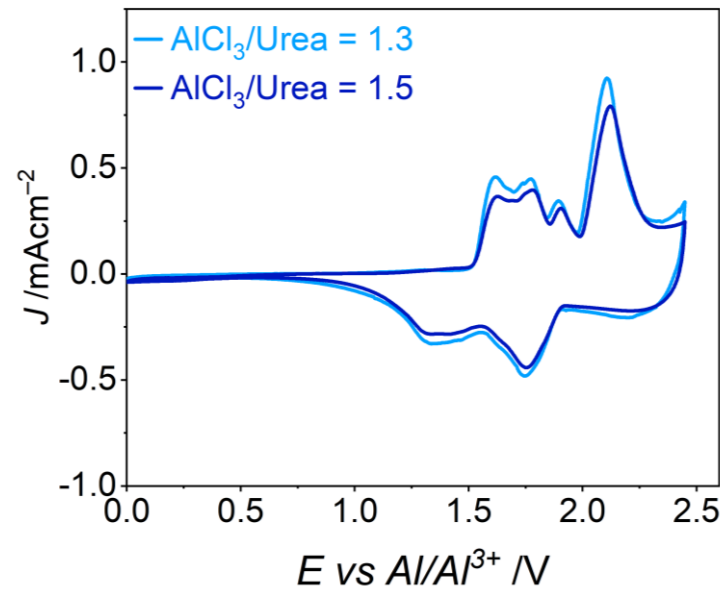
Electrolyte

Deep eutectic solvents

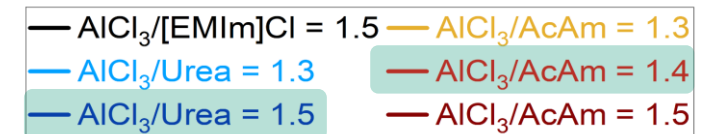
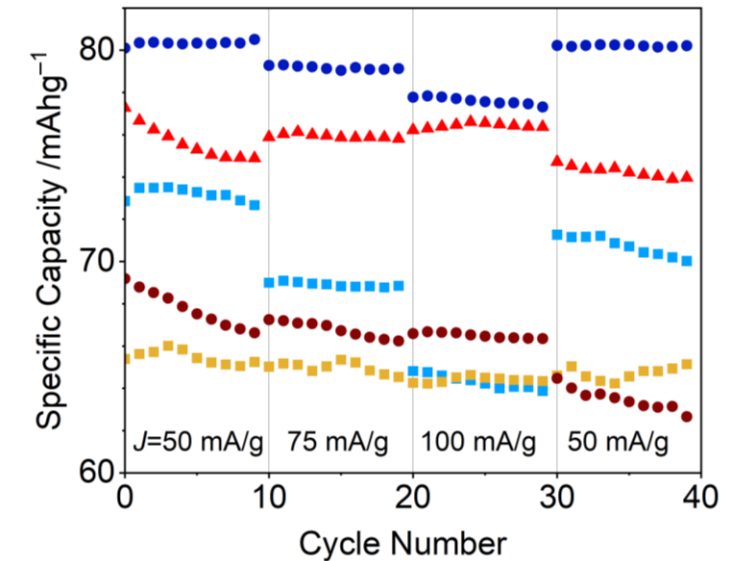
Urea based electrolytes

- ✓ Extremely cheap electrolyte:
 $\text{AlCl}_3/\text{urea}$ 19000 €/t
 $\text{AlCl}_3/[\text{EMIm}]\text{Cl}$ 65000 €/t
 - ✓ Similar intercalation mechanism
 - ✓ Similar capacities
 - ✓ Less corrosive than ILs
 - ✓ First tests using technical urea
-
- Performance depends on Al speciation
 - Lower ionic conductivity than ILs

Cyclovoltammetry



Charge / discharge cycling

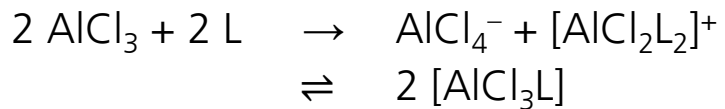


Electrolyte

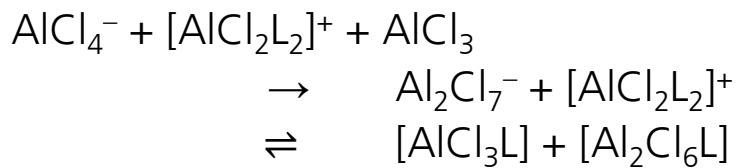
Deep eutectic solvents

Species equilibria

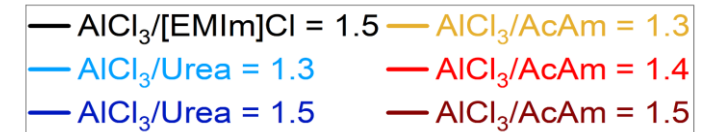
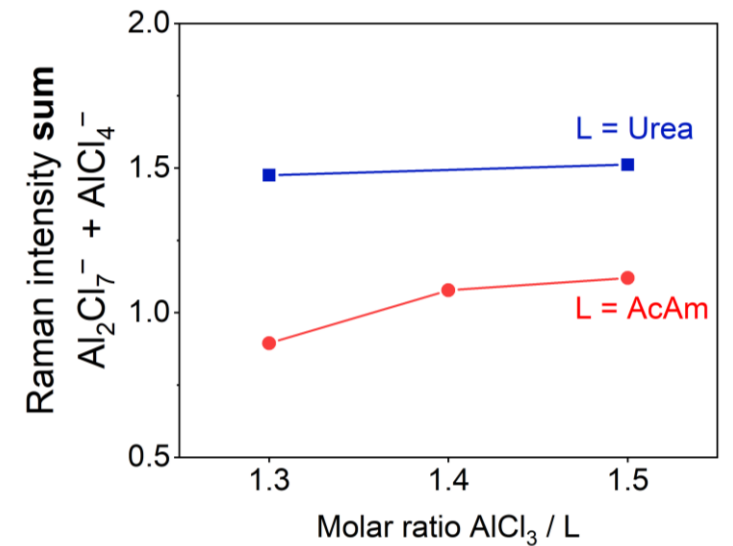
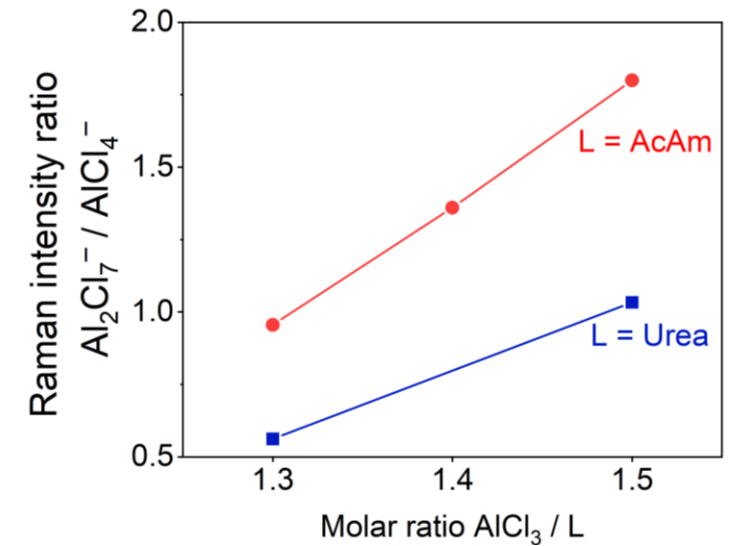
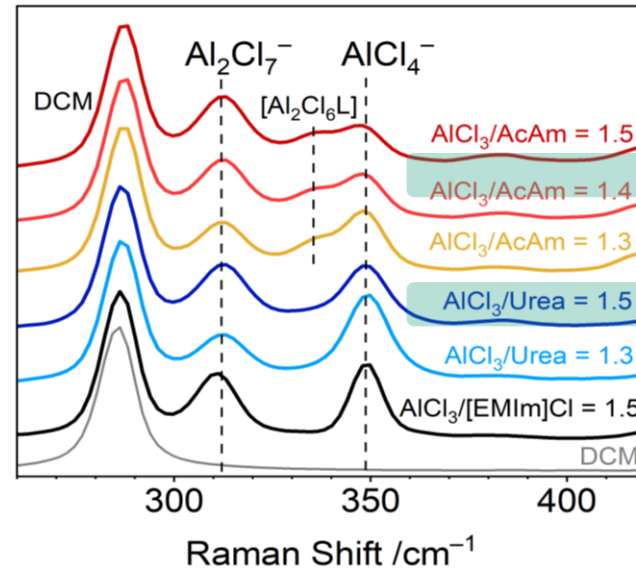
For AlCl_3 / Amide $L = 1$

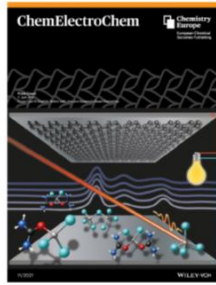


Additional AlCl_3



AlCl_4^- / Al_2Cl_7^- concentration

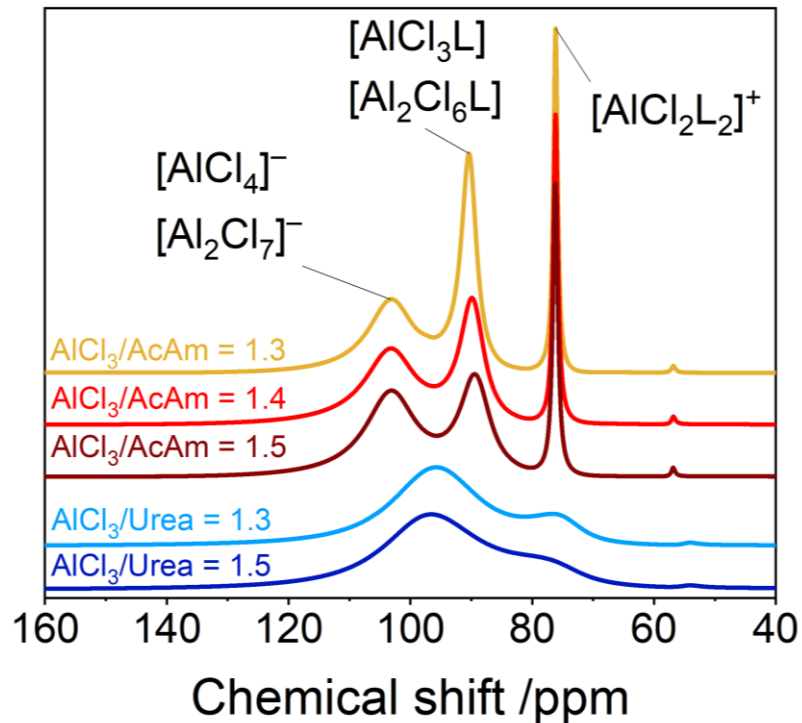




Electrolyte

Deep eutectic solvents

^{27}Al NMR spectra



Relevant electrolyte properties

$\text{AlCl}_3 / \text{AcAm}$

- Higher anion concentration for higher AlCl_3 content

$\text{AlCl}_3 / \text{Urea}$

- High anion concentration
- High exchange rates of neutral & anionic species

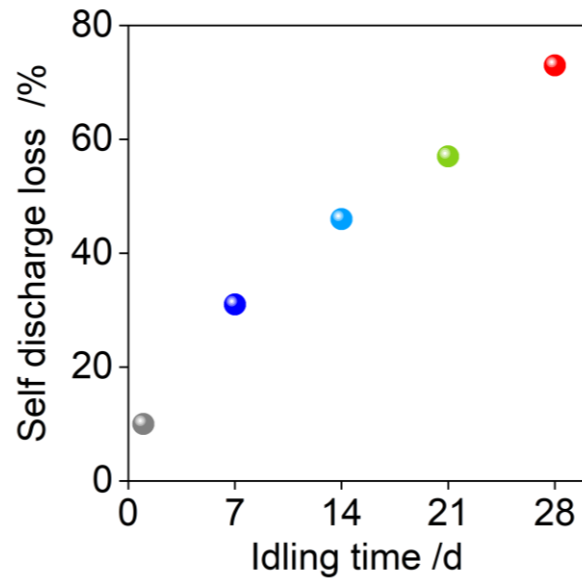
- Anion ratio
- Overall anion concentration

Tuning of Al species to improve performance

Failure mechanisms

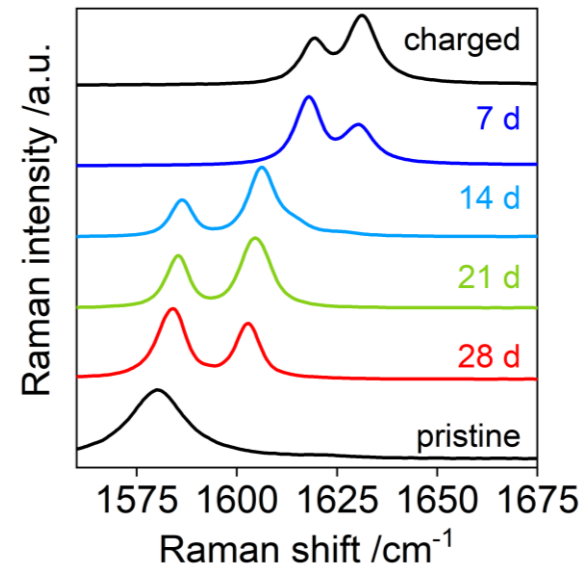
Self-discharge

Self-discharge capacity loss



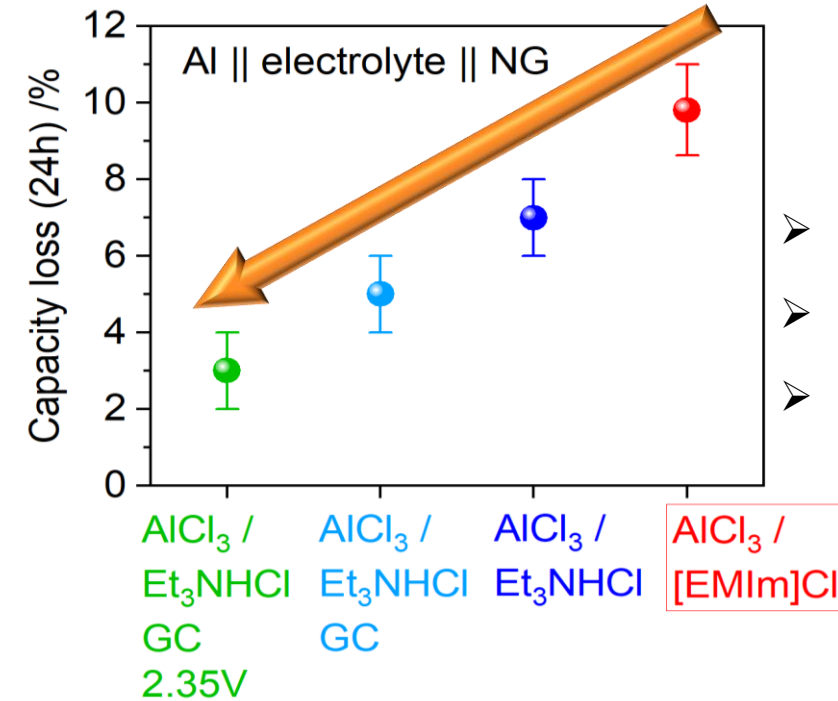
- No irreversible capacity loss

Raman spectroscopy



- Deintercalation mechanism confirmed

Reducing self-discharge



- Current collector
- Potential limit
- Electrolyte cations

- Reducing self-discharge capacity loss from 10% to 3%

Pouch cell development

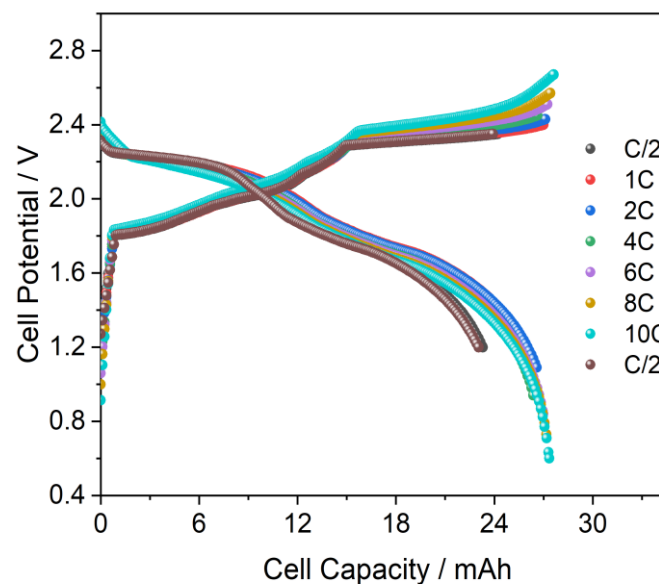
Single-layered cells

Single-layered cells



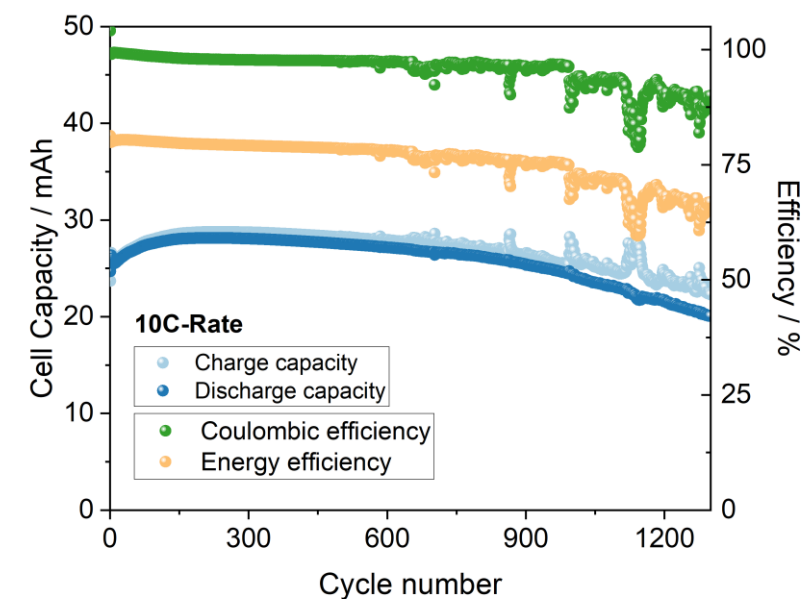
Rate capability

- High rate capability with stable capacities up to 10 C



Cycle life

- Cycle stability >1200 cycles



Pouch cell development

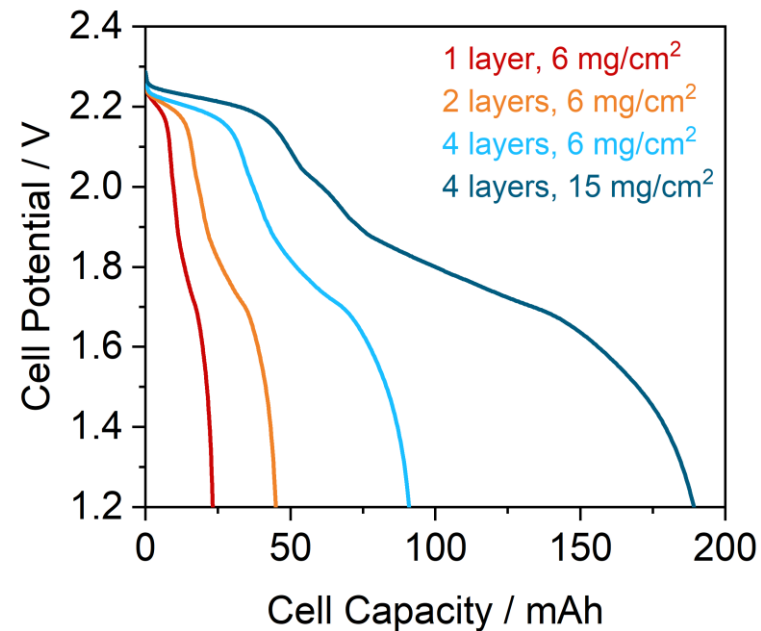
Multi-layered cells

4-layered cells



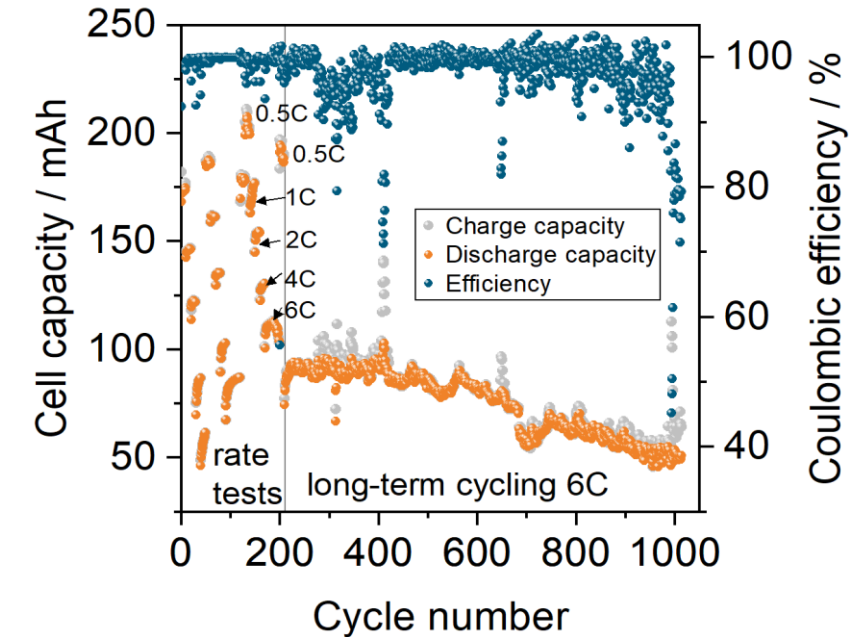
Cell capacities

- Raising cell capacities within to 200 mAh



Cycle life

- Similar cycling stabilities
- Optimizing high rate capability ongoing



Aluminium/Graphite dual-ion batteries

Progress & Challenges

Progress

- Low cost materials ✓
 - Al alloys
 - Natural graphite
 - Bio-based binders
 - Urea electrolytes
- Improved shelf life ✓
- High rate capability up to 10C ✓
- Pouch cells: >1200 cycles, 200 mAh ✓
- BMS integration ✓



Challenges

- Low cost & corrosion resistant current collector
- avoiding dendrite formation

Upscaling: next steps

- *R2R electrode manufacturing*
- *Pilot manufacturing*

➤ **AGDIB technology as a feasible low cost alternative for high power storage**

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