

# *PowerFibers* -Thin-Film Batteries on Fiber Substrate

·ITN

Science And Technology For A Better World

#### **Bernd J. Neudecker and Martin H. Benson**

#### ITN Energy Systems, 8130 Shaffer Parkway, Littleton, CO 80127, USA

DARPA Synthetic Multifunctional Materials (SMFM) Program Dr. Leo Christodoulou, DARPA, SMFM Program Manager Dr. Steven Fishman, ONR, COTR







Report Documentation Page					Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.						
1. REPORT DATE <b>2003</b>		2. REPORT TYPE N/A		3. DATES COVERED		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
PowerFibers - Thin-Film Batteries on Fiber Substrate					5b. GRANT NUMBER	
					5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER		
					5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) ITN Energy Systems, 8130 Shaffer Parkway, Littleton, CO 80127, USA					8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)					10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
					11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited						
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES The original document contains color images.						
14. ABSTRACT						
15. SUBJECT TERMS						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC	17. LIMITATION OF	18. NUMBER	19a. NAME OF			
a. REPORT <b>unclassified</b>	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	ABSTRACT UU	0F PAGES 17	KESPONSIBLE PERSON	

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98) Prescribed by ANSI Std Z39-18

### The Concept: PowerFiber ⇒ PowerComposite



#### Objectives:

- 1) Fabricate solid-state thin-film batteries directly onto structural fibers
- 2) Incorporate these "PowerFibers" into structural composites and fabrics

#### "PowerFiber"

#### "PowerComposite"



### Energy, Power (Thin-Film Batteries) = Proportional to Battery Area !



#### Substrate Area: Foil vs. Fiber Stack

Double-sided foil substrate (50  $\mu$ m thick) = 2 cm<sup>2</sup>

1 Layer of fibers (50 μm in dia.)2 Layers of fibers (25 μm in dia.)

3 Layers of fibers (17 µm in dia.)

- = 3.14 cm<sup>2</sup> ( 57% more area)
- $= 6.28 \text{ cm}^2 (214\% \text{ more area})$
- = 9.42 cm<sup>2</sup> (371% more area)







#### **PowerComposite Applications**











NIVERSIT

·ITN



STEMS

#### ITN's ElectroTextiles Concept: PowerFiber ⇒ PowerWeave





![](_page_5_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_6.jpeg)

·ITN

# "Li-Free" Battery Configurations Cathode (+) = Only Initial Li Source

![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

·ITN

![](_page_6_Figure_2.jpeg)

MATSVS

![](_page_6_Picture_3.jpeg)

### "Li-Free" PowerFiber on Sapphire - Electrochemical Testing -

![](_page_7_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### First PowerFiber (February 2001)

![](_page_7_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_7.jpeg)

#### SEM Micrograph of "Buried Li-Free" PowerFiber on SiC Fiber

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_6.jpeg)

· ITN

NIVERSITY

### **PowerComposite with 10 PowerFibers inside PET Matrix**

![](_page_9_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_6.jpeg)

· ITN

VIRGINIA

### **PowerComposite: Electrochemical Testing under Deformation**

![](_page_10_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_6.jpeg)

·ITN

# **PowerComposite ("Buried Li-Free"** with Li<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Cathodes)

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

MATSVS

![](_page_11_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_5.jpeg)

· ITN

IVERSITY

# **PowerComposite ("Buried Li-Free"** with Li<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Cathodes)

![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_2.jpeg)

MATSVS

![](_page_12_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

Polativo Dischargo

· ITN

13

#### Cathodes (+) Determine Energy and Power ! Also: Voltage, Power, Weight, and Volume

Year	Cathode Material	Energy @ > 1 mA/cm <sup>2</sup>
2001	amorphous Li <sub>1.6</sub> Mn <sub>1.8</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1
2002	amorphous & crystalline Li <sub>x</sub> V <sub>2</sub> C	D <sub>5</sub> 10
2002	crystalline LiCoO <sub>2</sub>	> 100

![](_page_13_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_5.jpeg)

### **PowerComposite: "Li-Free" and LiCoO<sub>2</sub> Cathodes**

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_2.jpeg)

MATS

![](_page_14_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_5.jpeg)

### **PowerFiber Rate Capability: "Li-Free" and LiCoO<sub>2</sub> Cathodes**

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

1 mWh and 39 mW per 7m (23 feet) PowerFiber (Ø100 μm)

![](_page_15_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_4.jpeg)

# PowerFiber Technology Summary – Conclusions – Outlook

![](_page_16_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### ITN's Thin-Film Batteries @ 100% DOD

- □ >2,000 demonstrated for PowerFibers (with challenging "Li-free" !)
- □ >90,000 demonstrated for flat configuration (38% overall capacity loss)
- Battery operation demonstrated between 45°C to +120°C
- Battery life-time commensurate with device life-time

#### Very Safe Inorganic Battery Technology

- □ No fuming, no outgassing, no burning, no explosion, no thermal runaway
- Only limited local heat generation in case of accident

] Small battery mass per unit length of fiber

Controlled heat dissipation in PowerFiber network
Vastly spread-out heat sink

#### Payoffs for Space and Aviation Applications

- □ Spacecraft structure itself becomes a battery (increases payload)
- Distributed power storage (power structure is "everywhere" in space bus)

![](_page_16_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_17.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Funding

DARPA Synthetic Multifunctional Materials (SMFM) Program Dr. Leo Christodoulou, DARPA, SMFM Program Manager Dr. Steven Fishman, Office of Naval Research (ONR), COTR

#### **Co-Workers**

Dr. Joseph Armstrong (ITN) Brian Emerson (ITN) Paul DuPont (ITN) Dr. Tony Zahrah (Matsys, Inc., VA, USA) Dr. Haydn Wadley & Team (University of Virginia, VA, USA)

![](_page_17_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_9.jpeg)