

**Current status of a 1Ah class solid-state
lithium metal secondary battery:**

Cycle and Rate capability

Yuichi Aihara

Samsung R&D Institute Japan (SRJ)

1

Background

2

Pelletized cell: intrinsic characteristics

3

Prototype cell: current status

4

Conclusions

1

Background

2

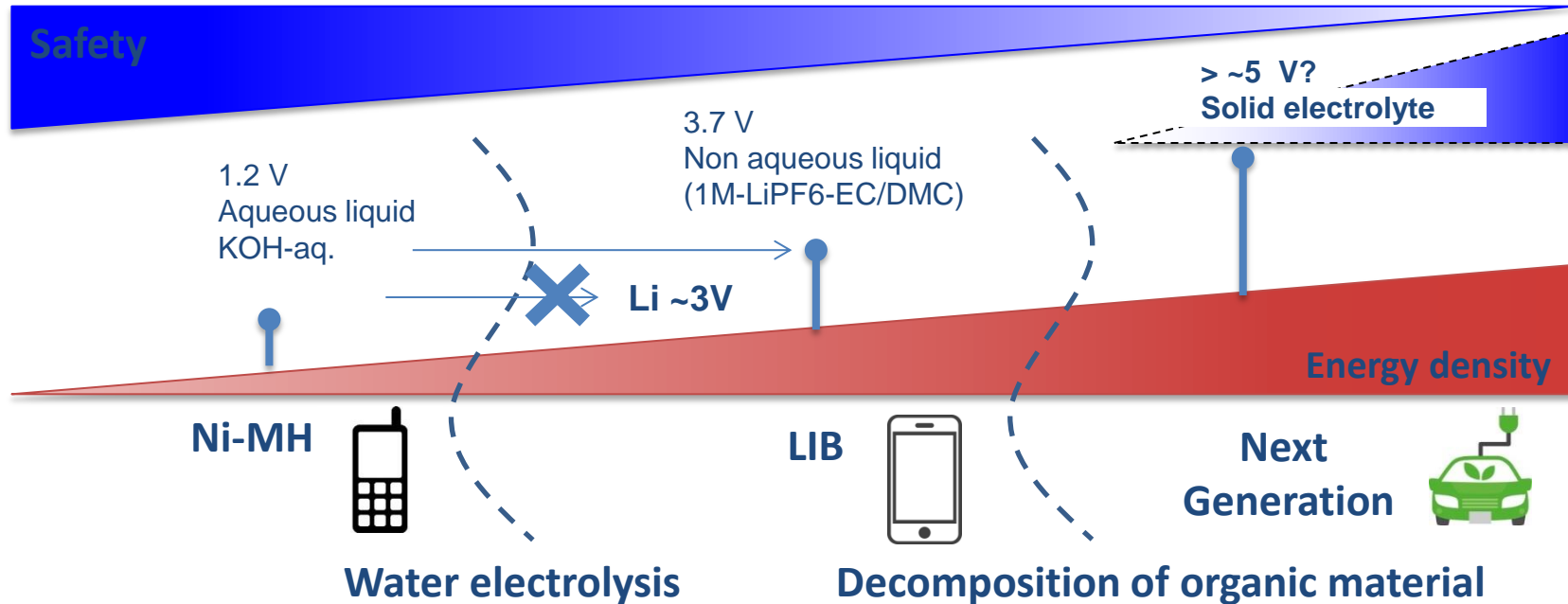
Pelletized cell: intrinsic characteristics

3

Prototype cell: current status

4

Conclusions



- Desired properties -
- ✓ **Electrochemical stability**
 - ✓ **Ideal Li⁺ transport and reaction**
 - ✓ **Safety (Strategy for Li-metal anode)**

1. Softness of sulfide based electrolyte
2. High ionic conductivity $>2 \text{ mScm}^{-1}$, $t^+ = 1$
3. Buffer layer on cathode active material



Large format cell

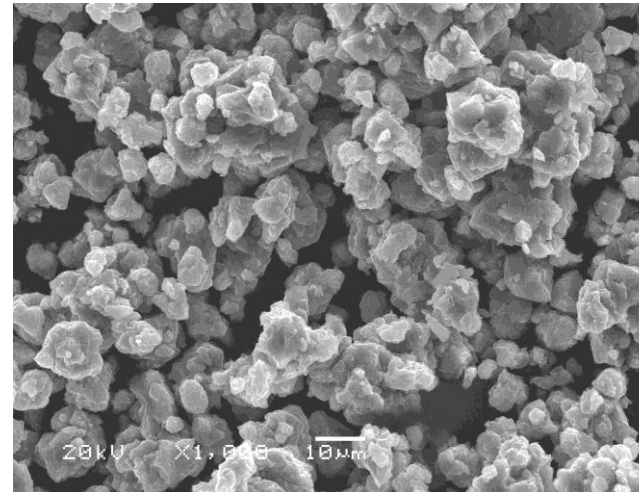
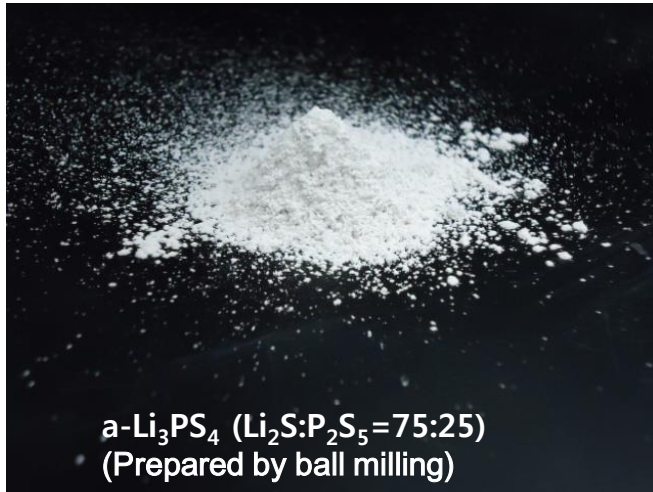
Issues:

- Process (compression/tact time)
- Supply chain
- Operation pressure
- Hydrolysis of sulfide materials

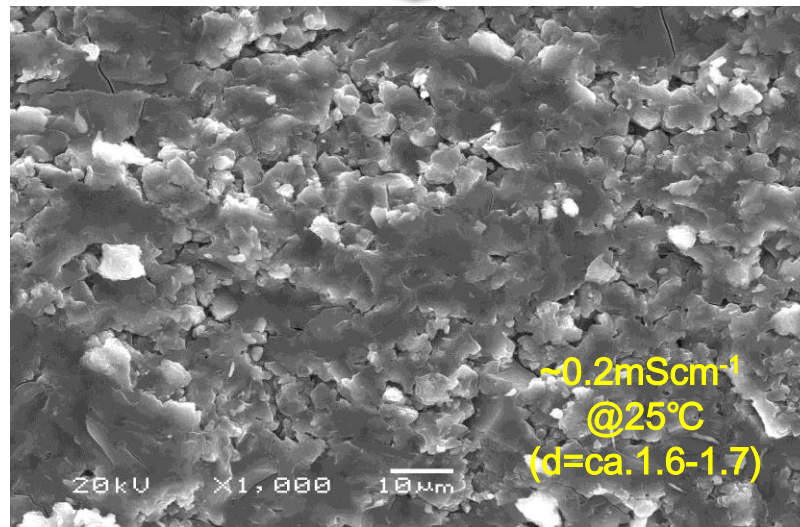


Mass Production

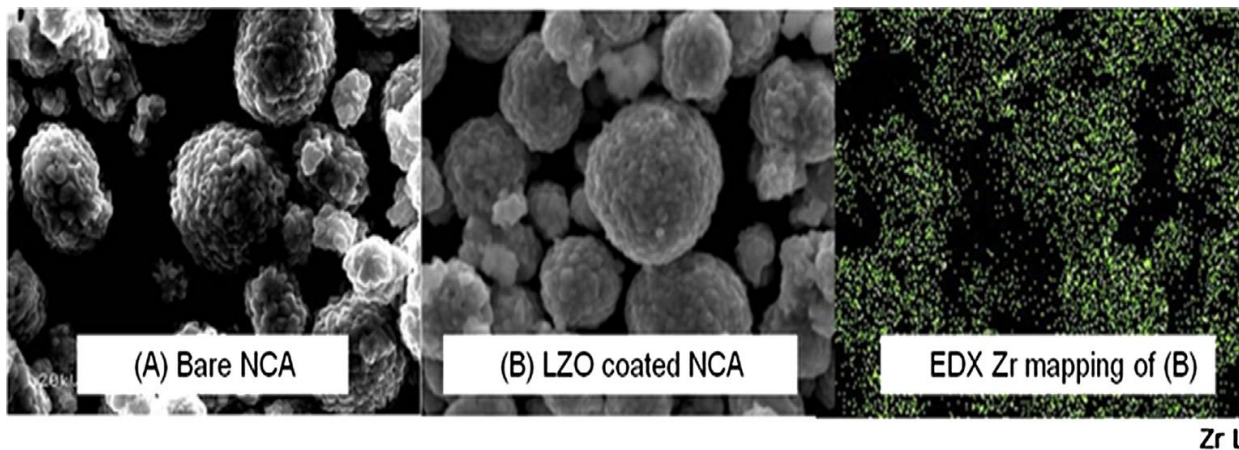
Softness of sulfide SEs



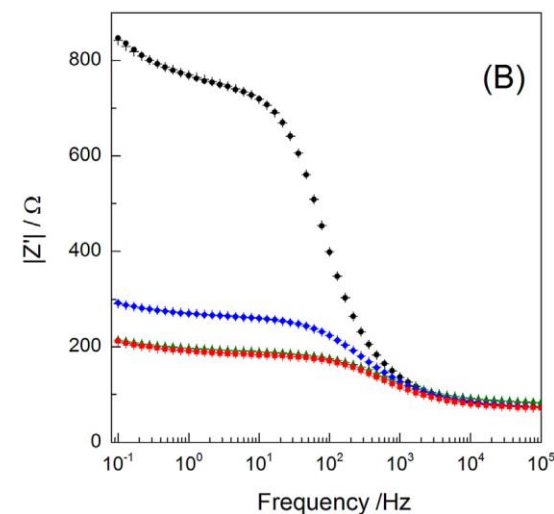
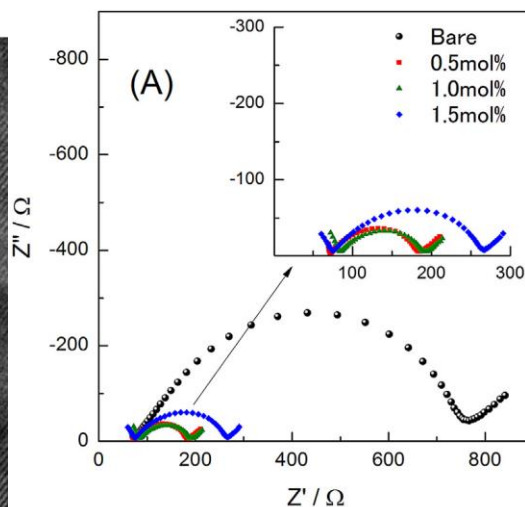
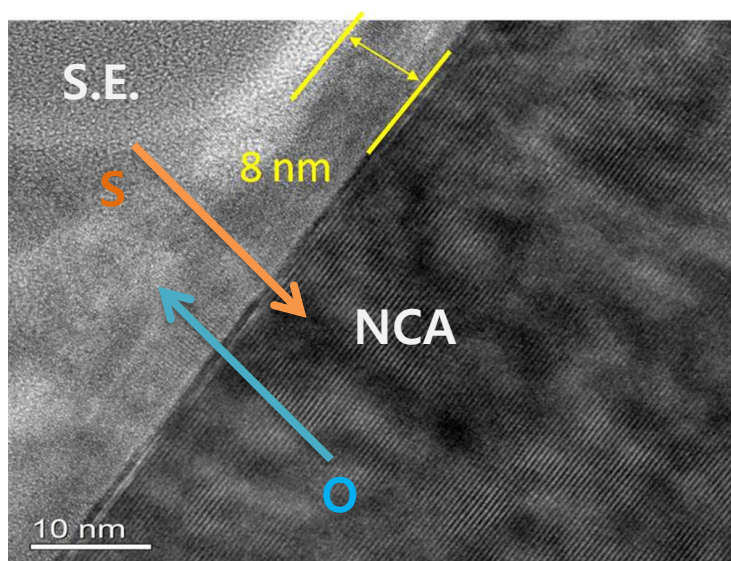
Cold press



➤ Mutual diffusion must be prevented.

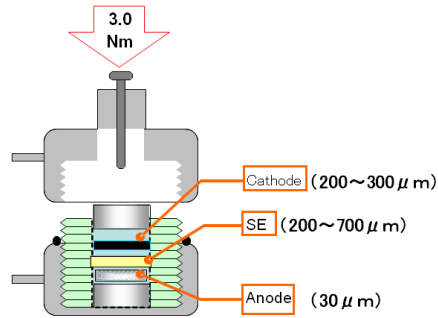


$R_{CT} \uparrow$ at high SOC



Ito et al., Journal of Power Source 248 (2014)943-950

R&D time line at Samsung

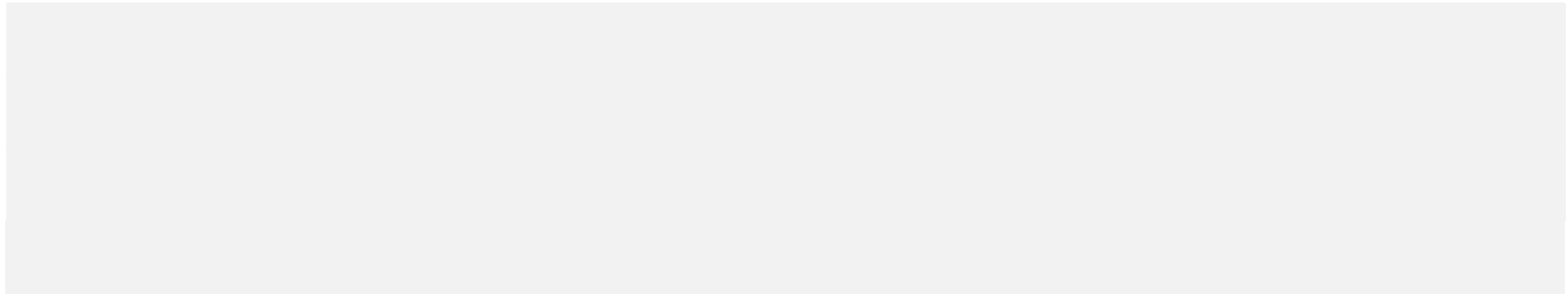


~2010

2014

2018

σ_{25}
P (s.c.)
N (s.c.)
Cell Q

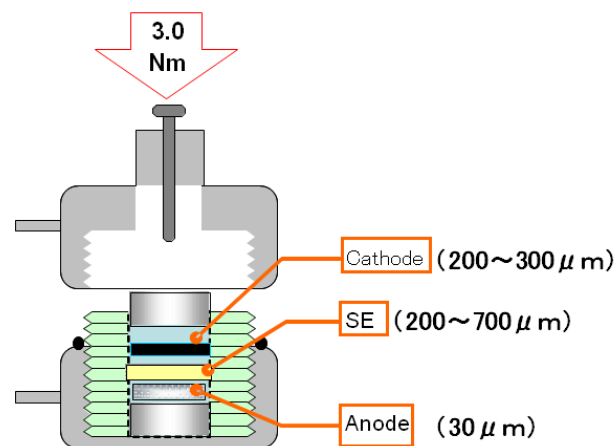


- 1 Background
- 2 Pelletized cell: intrinsic characteristics**
- 3 Prototype cell: current status
- 4 Conclusions

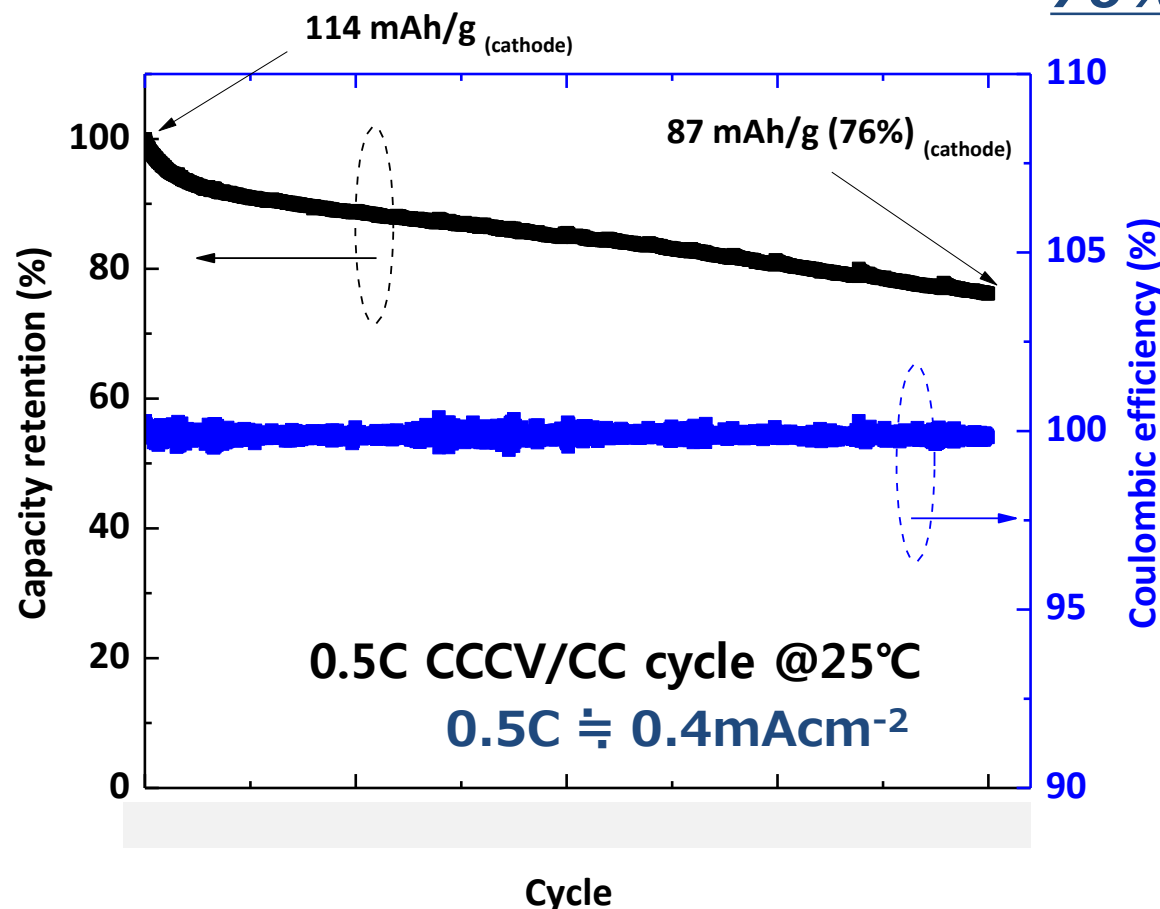
- Test cell for materials evaluation. (Neglect energy density.)
- No binder → Ideal performance



- 0.8~1.5 mAh
- Graphite, Si, Li/SE/LMeO, S
- Characterization of materials
- No binder (pellet)
- 13 mmΦ (1.33cm²)



76% retention @2K cycle



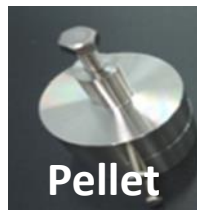
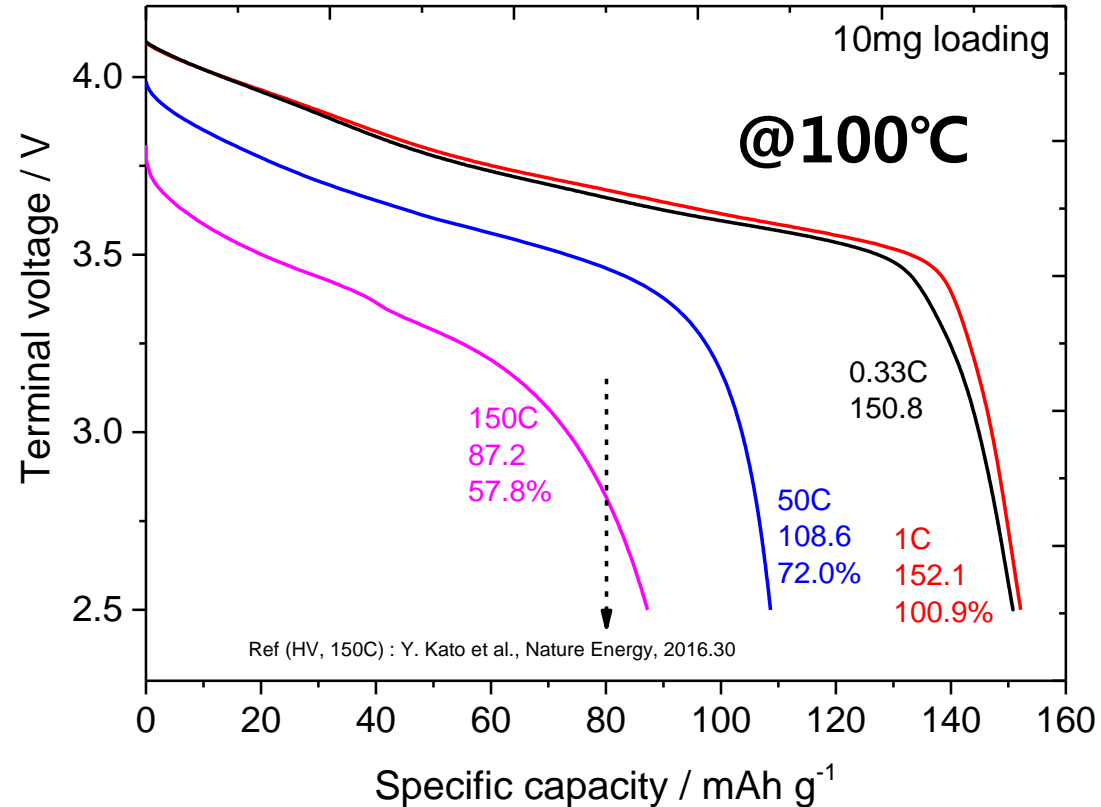
Item	Spec.
Negative	Li foil t=30μm
Positive (wt%)	NCA:SE:C=60:35:5
Loading	0.83 mAh/cm ²
Cap. Ratio N/P	26
SE	LPSX
Cell capacity	1.1mAh (cathode)

- **Over 99.9% coulombic efficiency**
- **Negligible impact of reaction products**

High rate discharge capability of a solid-state lithium secondary cell

13mm Φ pellet cell

Item	Spec.
Negative	Li foil t=30 μm
Positive (wt%)	NCM:SE:C=60:35:5
Loading	0.6 mAh/cm ²
Cap. Ratio N/P	21
SE	LiCl-Li ₂ S-Li ₃ PS ₄
Cell capacity	0.8 mAh (cathode)



➤ 58% discharge at 150C (24sec)

@100°C

- Continuous, large scale processes require wet process and binders.
- Unlike conventional LiBs, binders in ASSBs are insulator.
→ Significant reduction in electronic/ionic conductivity



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SCIENCE @ DIRECT®

Solid State Ionics 158 (2003) 275–280

**SOLID
STATE
IONICS**

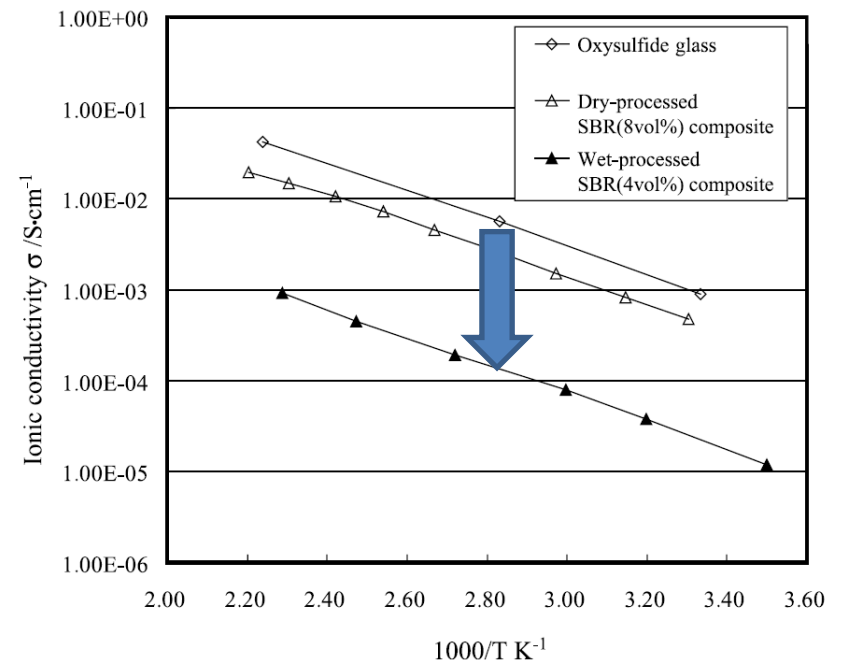
www.elsevier.com/locate/ssi

Fabrications and properties of composite solid-state electrolytes

Taro Inada^{a,*}, Kazunori Takada^a, Akihisa Kajiyama^a, Masaru Kouguchi^a,
Hideki Sasaki^a, Shigeo Kondo^a, Mamoru Watanabe^a,
Masahiro Murayama^b, Ryoji Kanno^b

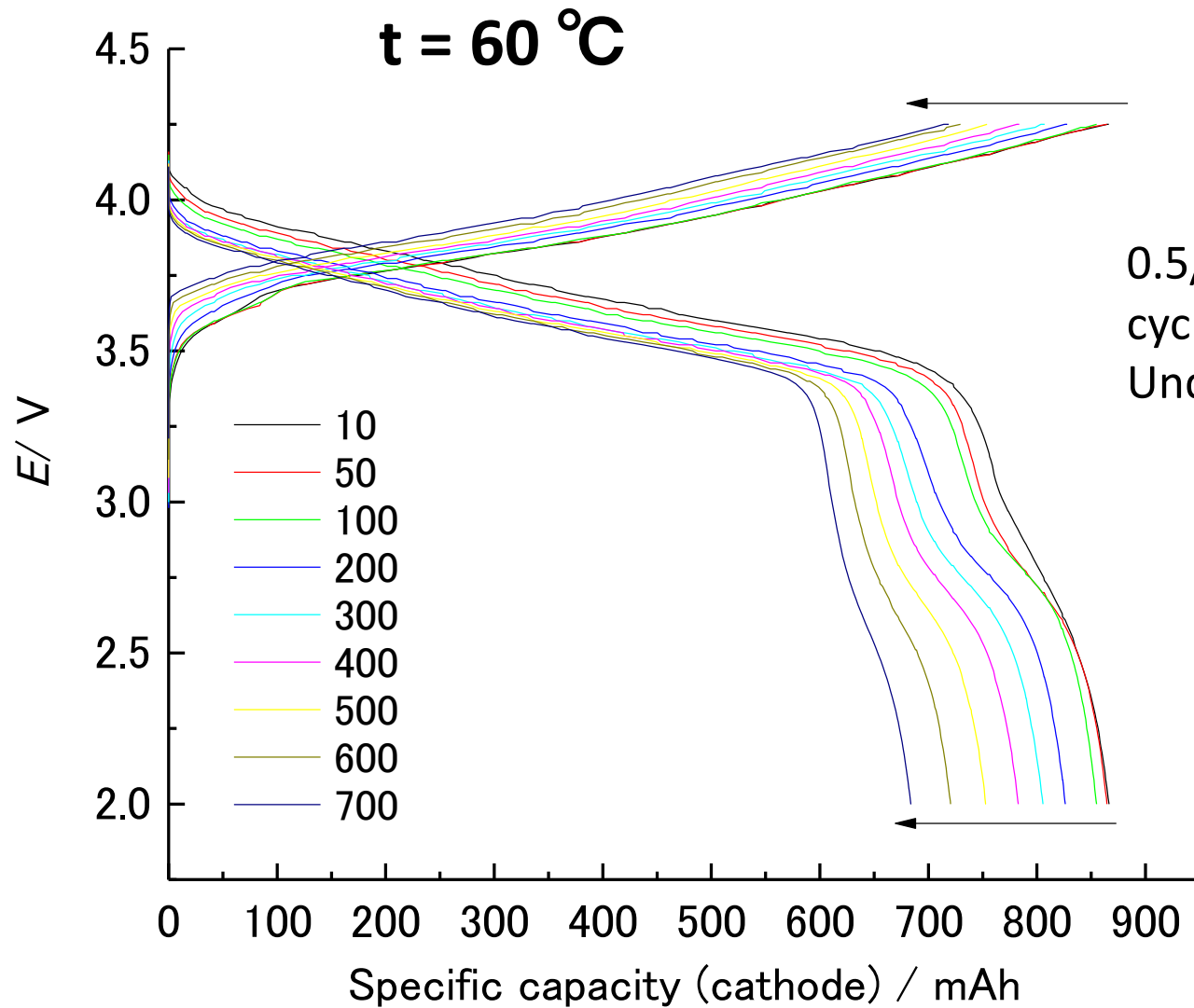
^aAdvanced Materials Laboratory, National Institute for Materials Science, 1-1 Namiki, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0044 Japan

^bDepartment of Electronic Chemistry, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4259 Nagatsuta-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8502, Japan



- Takada et al. propose dry process

- 1 Background
- 2 Pelletized cell: intrinsic characteristics
- 3 Prototype cell: current status**
- 4 Conclusions



0.5/0.5C CC charge/discharge cycle @ 60°C
Under an external pressure.

2017 ver. Cell

- 1 Background
- 2 Pelletized cell: intrinsic characteristics
- 3 Prototype cell: current status
- 4 Conclusions

1: Sulfide solid electrolyte

- Applicable (Stable operation at Li potential. High voltage is more challenging.)
- 700 cycles, demonstrated 60°C operation

2: Adaptation of Li-metal anode

- Excellent C.E. : No excess Li required
- Remaining issues :
 - i) Need external pressure
 - ii) Micro short circuit

3: Deposition-type Secondary ASSB

Very promising, but many outstanding issues and need to ensure safety

- **Organization committees**
- **Samsung Advanced Institute Technology**
- **SRJ/SAIT research staff**