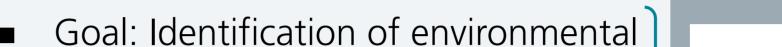
Sulfide-based All-Solid-State Battery Pouch Cell Production – An Environmental Assessment

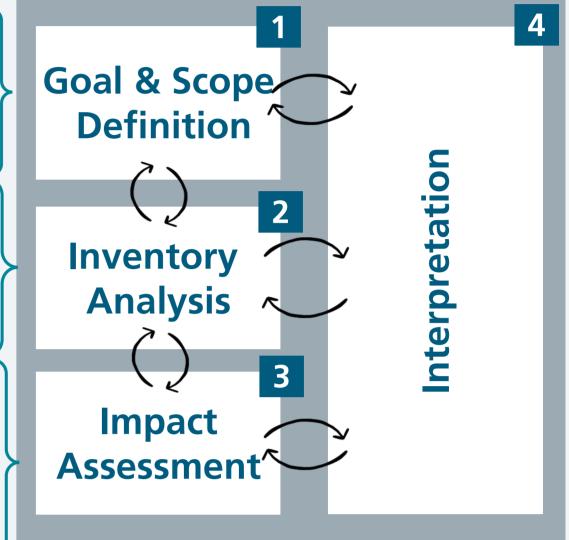


Svenja Weber¹, Deidre Wolff¹, Michael Grube¹, Kevin Voges², Nikolas Dilger¹, Felipe Cerdas¹, Sabrina Zellmer¹ ¹Fraunhofer Institute for Surface Engineering and Thin Films IST | Braunschweig ²Institute for particle technology iPAT | Technische Universität Braunschweig E-Mail: svenja.weber@ist.fraunhofer.de | Phone: +49 160 97816931

MOTIVATION

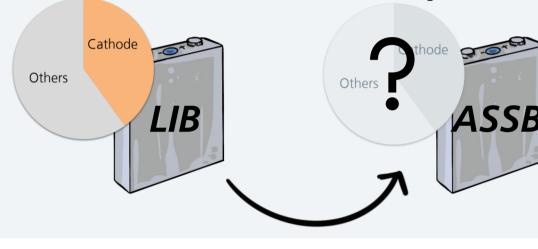
LCA METHODOLOGY





- All-Solid-State Batteries (ASSB) as promising technical **enhancement** of conventional LIB technology due to theoretical higher energy densities and improved safety aspects
- ASSB as a technology under development (low TRL): research focus on materials, cell concepts, production processes

Environmental Impacts



Goal: Evaluate environmental impacts of the technology in an early stage of development

- - brightway2

hotspots

Database: (e) ecoinvent 3.9 LCIA Method: CML v4.8 2016

System boundary: Cradle-to-Gate

Supplemented by literature values

measurements on laboratory scale

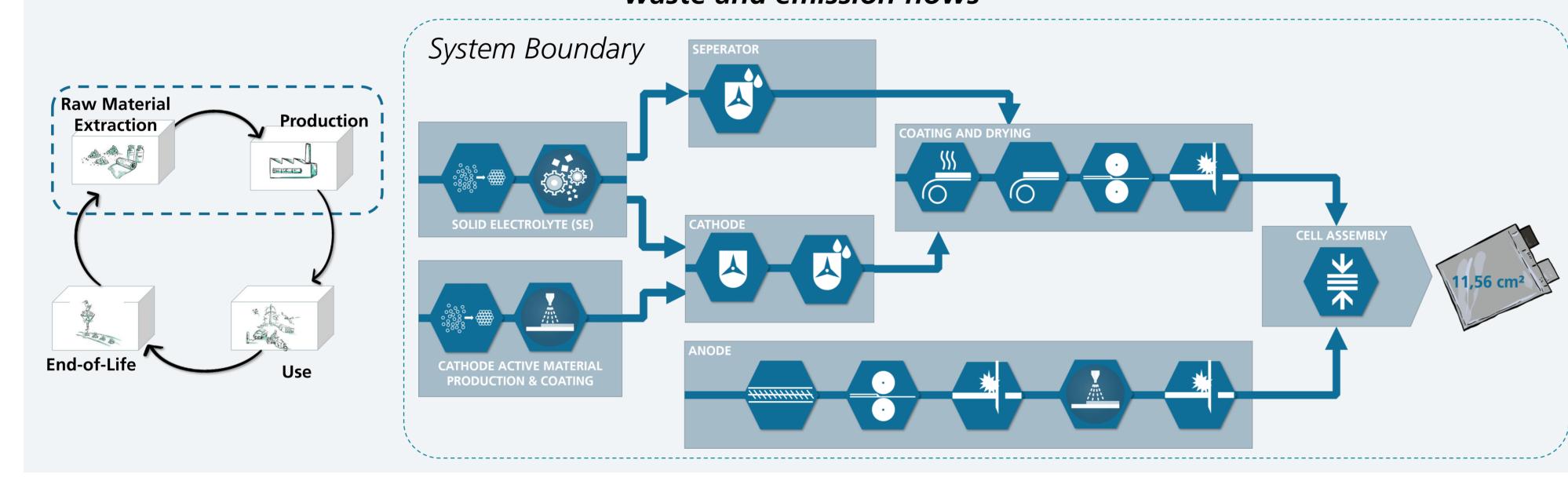
Software: python-based modeling in

Process data from energy

PROCESS CHAIN

A Cradle-to-Gate Life Cycle Assessment is performed considering material and energy flows as well as waste and emission flows

Bill of materials within the assessed sulfide-based process chain



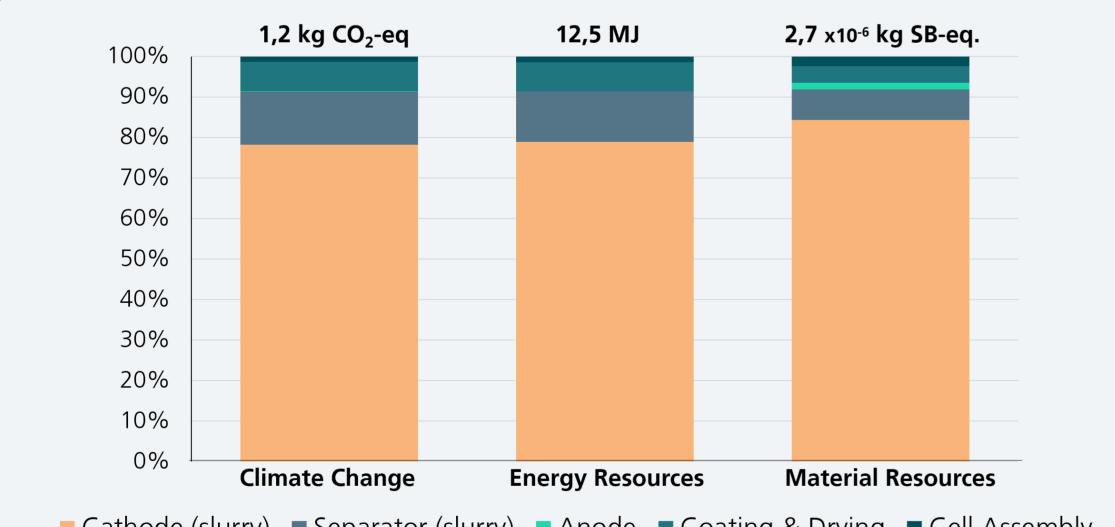
Component	Used Material
Current Collector (An)	Copper
Anode	Li-metal
Separator	Li ₆ PS ₅ CI + HNBR
Cathode	NCM 811 + LiNbO ₃ + Li ₆ PS ₅ Cl + C65 + HNBR
Current Collector (Cat)	Aluminium

Current Collector Tabs Ni + Al

Pouch Foil

I. ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS | SULFIDE ROUTE

Life Cycle Impact Assessment of the sulfide-based process chain with focus on three impact categories



■ Cathode (slurry) ■ Separator (slurry) ■ Anode ■ Coating & Drying ■ Cell Assembly

Main driver of environmental impacts: Cathode slurry manufacturing

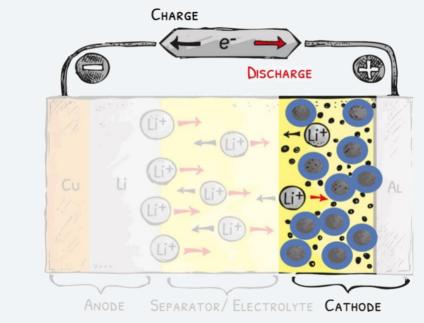
Life Cycle Impact Assessment of the Cathode slurry production

> 2,3 x10⁻⁰ kg SB-eq. 9.8 MJ

II. ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS | CAM COATING

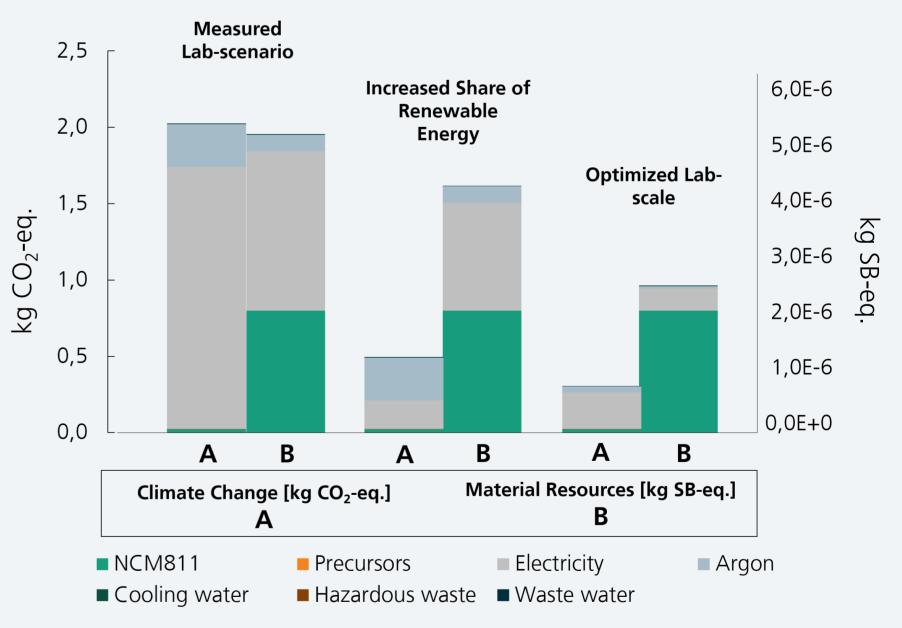
Housing

Protective CAM Coating

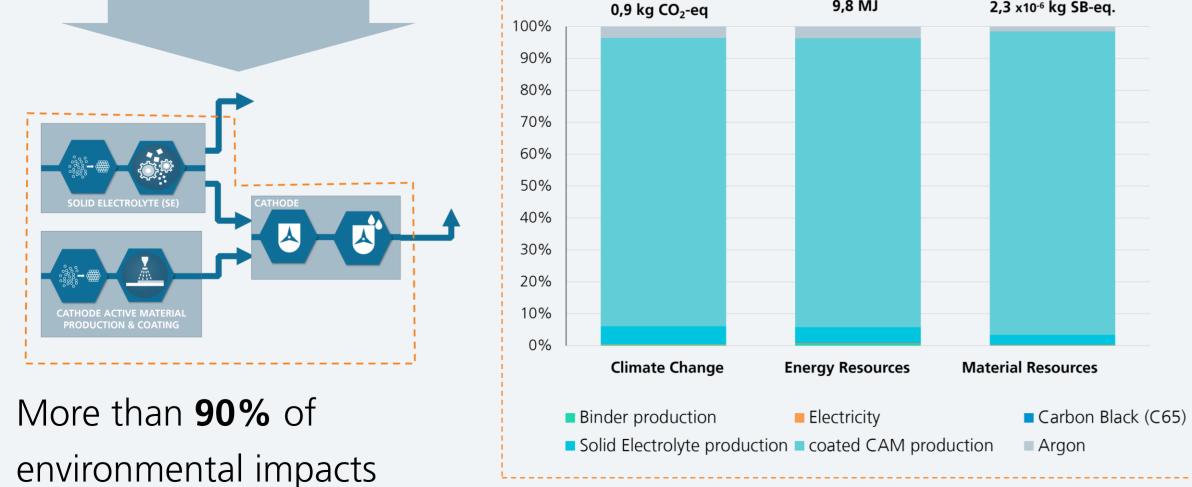


- Promising for improving cell performance by **avoiding SE** degradation
- Use of **Thermal Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD)** as a dry coating method, promising as
 - a scalable process

Scenario Analysis of ALD CAM Coating process (Reference Flow: Coating 1g NCM811 with LiNbO₃)



The impacts caused by energy and argon consumption can be reduced



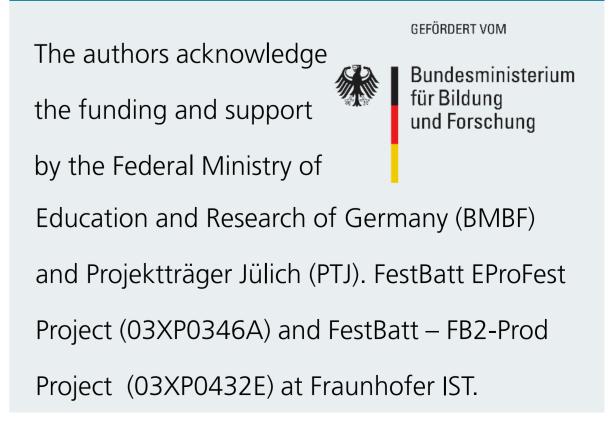
caused by Cathode Active Material (CAM) production & coating

OUTLOOK

Deep dive into LCAs enables identification of hotspots and main levers for optimization \Rightarrow Can contribute to setting focus for further research:

- Extending scenario analysis for more process steps
- Comparison of different material and process routes
- Investigation in scalability of the production processes and their environmental evaluation

Acknowledgement



Literature

[1] Crenna, E. et al. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling* 2021, *170*, 105619 [2] Cerdas, F. et al. *Energies* 2018, *11*, 150 **[3]** ISO 14040:2006 + Amd 1:2020, 2006 [4] Takada, K. Acta Materialia 2013, 61, 759–770 [5] Anirudha J. et al. ACS Energy Letters 2018, 3, 2775–2795

