

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



Svenja Weber<sup>1</sup>, Deidre Wolff<sup>1</sup>, Michael Grube<sup>1</sup>, Kevin Voges<sup>2</sup>, Nikolas Dilger<sup>1</sup>, Felipe Cerdas<sup>1</sup>, Sabrina Zellmer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fraunhofer Institute for Surface Engineering and Thin Films IST | Braunschweig

<sup>2</sup>Institute for particle technology iPAT | Technische Universität Braunschweig

E-Mail: svenja.weber@ist.fraunhofer.de | Phone: +49 160 97816931

MOTIVATION

- 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

LIB

Others

→

ASSB

Others

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

LCA METHODOLOGY

- Goal: Identification of environmental hotspots
- System boundary: Cradle-to-Gate
- Process data from energy measurements on laboratory scale
- Supplemented by literature values
- Software: python-based modeling in brightway2
- Database: ecoinvent3.9
- LCIA Method: CML v4.8 2016

1 Goal & Scope Definition

2 Inventory Analysis

3 Impact Assessment

4 Interpretation

PROCESS CHAIN

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

Raw Material Extraction

Production

End-of-Life

Use

System Boundary

SEPARATOR

COATING AND DRYING

CATHODE

ANODE

CELL ASSEMBLY

11,56 cm<sup>2</sup>

Bill of materials within the assessed sulfide-based process chain

| Component               | Used Material  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Current Collector (An)  | Copper   |
| Anode                   | Li-metal   |
| Separator               | Li <sub>6</sub> PS <sub>5</sub> Cl + HNBR                                      |
| Cathode                 | NCM 811 + LiNbO <sub>3</sub> + Li <sub>6</sub> PS <sub>5</sub> Cl + C65 + HNBR |
| Current Collector (Cat) | Aluminium  |
| Current Collector Tabs  | Ni + Al  |
| Housing                 | Pouch Foil   |

I. ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS | SULFIDE ROUTE

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

1,2 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq

12,5 MJ

2,7 x10<sup>-6</sup> kg SB-eq.

Climate Change

Energy Resources

Material Resources

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

0,9 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq

9,8 MJ

2,3 x10<sup>-6</sup> kg SB-eq.

Climate Change

Energy Resources

Material Resources

Binder production

Electricity

Carbon Black (C65)

Solid Electrolyte production

coated CAM production

Argon

More than **90%** of environmental impacts caused by Cathode Active Material (CAM) production & coating

II. ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS | CAM COATING

Protective CAM Coating

CHARGE

DISCHARGE

ANODE

SEPARATOR/ELECTROLYTE

CATHODE

- 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 LiNbO<sub>3</sub>)

Measured Lab-scenario

Increased Share of Renewable Energy

Optimized Lab-scale

Climate Change [kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.]

Material Resources [kg SB-eq.]

NCM811

Precursors

Electricity

Argon

Cooling water

Hazardous waste

Waste water

The impacts caused by energy and argon consumption can be reduced

OUTLOOK

Deep dive into LCAs enables identification of hotspots and main levers for optimization → 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

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GEFÖRDET VOM

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