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## CSIRO Energy Storage Projects:

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National Research  
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# Energy Storage for Transport

## Three projects

- Safe, High-Performance Lithium-Metal Batteries
- Supercapacitors
- Ultrabattery

# 10 years ago we built two hybrid cars....



In partnership with Holden we built the ECOmmodore, a parallel hybrid vehicle.



With aXcess Australia, a series hybrid vehicle.



But with oil at \$20/bbl, the technologies were not competitive

# The energy storage system:

60 volt battery pack (VRLA, twin tab)



150 volt Supercapacitor



Sufficient power for good acceleration  
Sufficient energy for ~15 km electric range

# CSIRO Ultrabattery



longer life and low cost. It can be made in a conventional battery factory



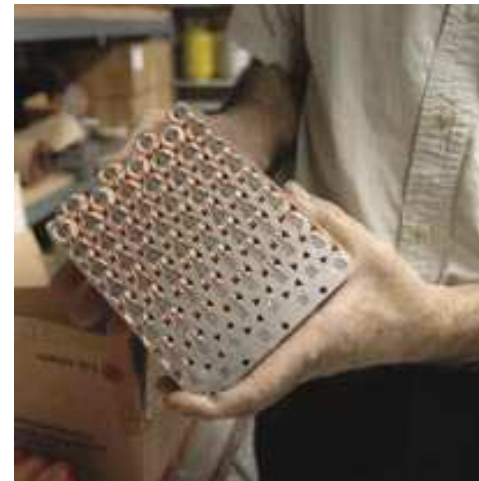
# Project 1. Li-Metal batteries

## Safe, High-Performance Lithium-Metal Batteries



Li-ion powered t-zero

- 0 - 60 mph in 3.6s
- 300 mi range (@ 65 mph)



part of Li-ion battery pack:  
7000 18650 cells!

# Safe Rechargeable Lithium-Metal Battery

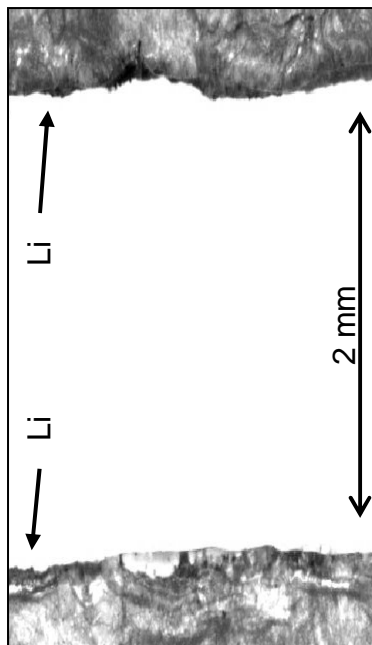
- *Long-standing industry goal has been to replace the carbon-based anode with metallic lithium*

- access 10-fold increase in electrode specific energy
- device specific energy  $\uparrow$  by 25%
- targeting 200 Wh kg<sup>-1</sup> (depending on cathode material)

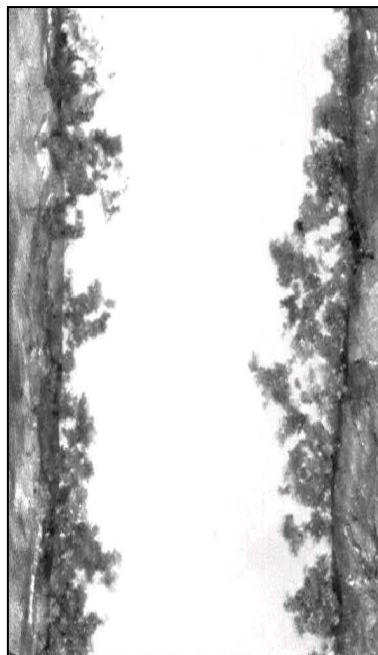
*made possible by Room-Temperature Ionic Liquid Electrolyte*

# Why do we use ionic liquids?

- .....because in conventional electrolytes, the lithium electrode is not able to form a stable interphase at the electrode-electrolyte boundary....
- .....with the result that dendrites grow → short circuits



0 cycles



100 cycles



250 cycles



500 cycles



# Project 2: Supercapacitors

## High Energy Supercapacitors

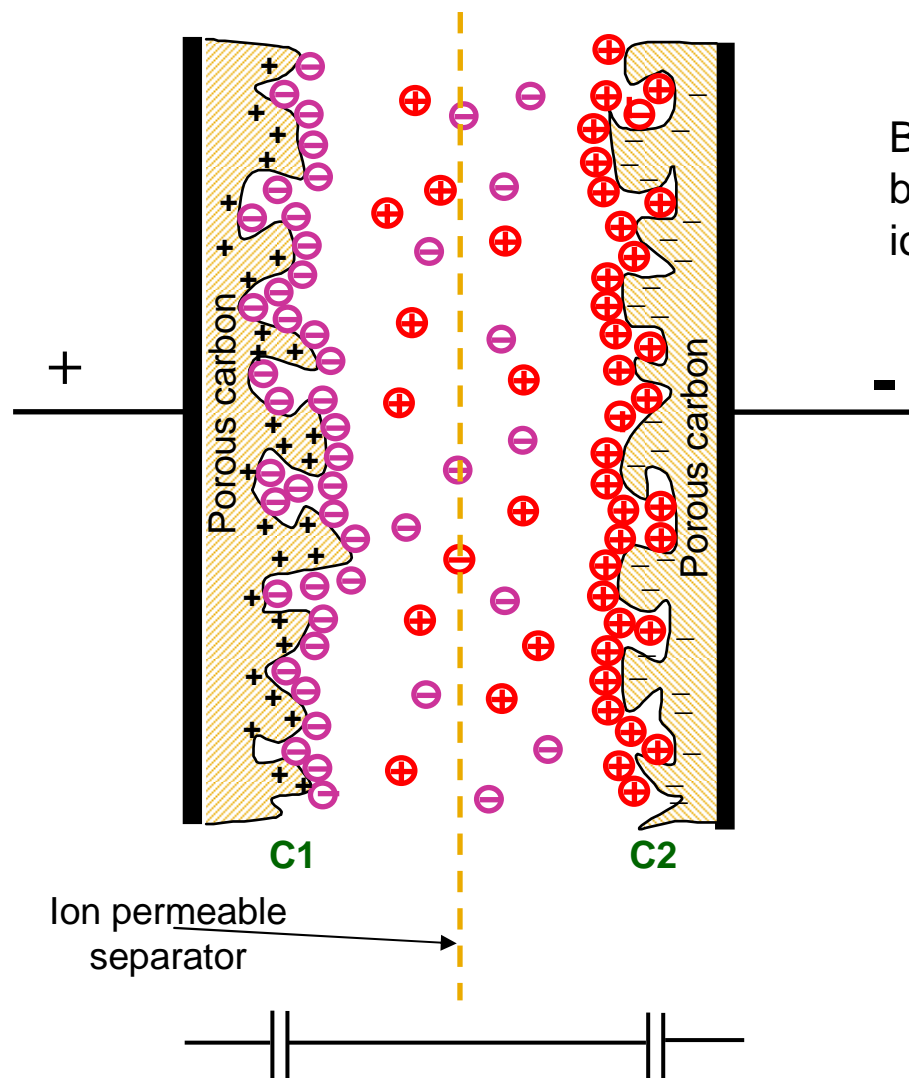
- **Advantages**

- ✓ high power density ( $\gg 2\text{kW/kg}$ )
- ✓ rapid charge/recharge (**Seconds**)
- ✓ environmentally friendly (well, not harmful!)
- ✓ energy storage, not conversion
- ✓ almost unlimited charge/discharge cycles (*millions of cycles*)
- ✓ No maintenance

- **Current Limitations**

- ✗ low energy density ( $\sim 5\text{Wh/kg}$ ) relative to batteries
- ✗ voltage drops with energy use (*can be accommodated*)

# Carbon Supercapacitor (*symmetric*)



Both electrodes charged and discharged by *reversible adsorption/desorption* of ions

$$1/C_T = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2$$

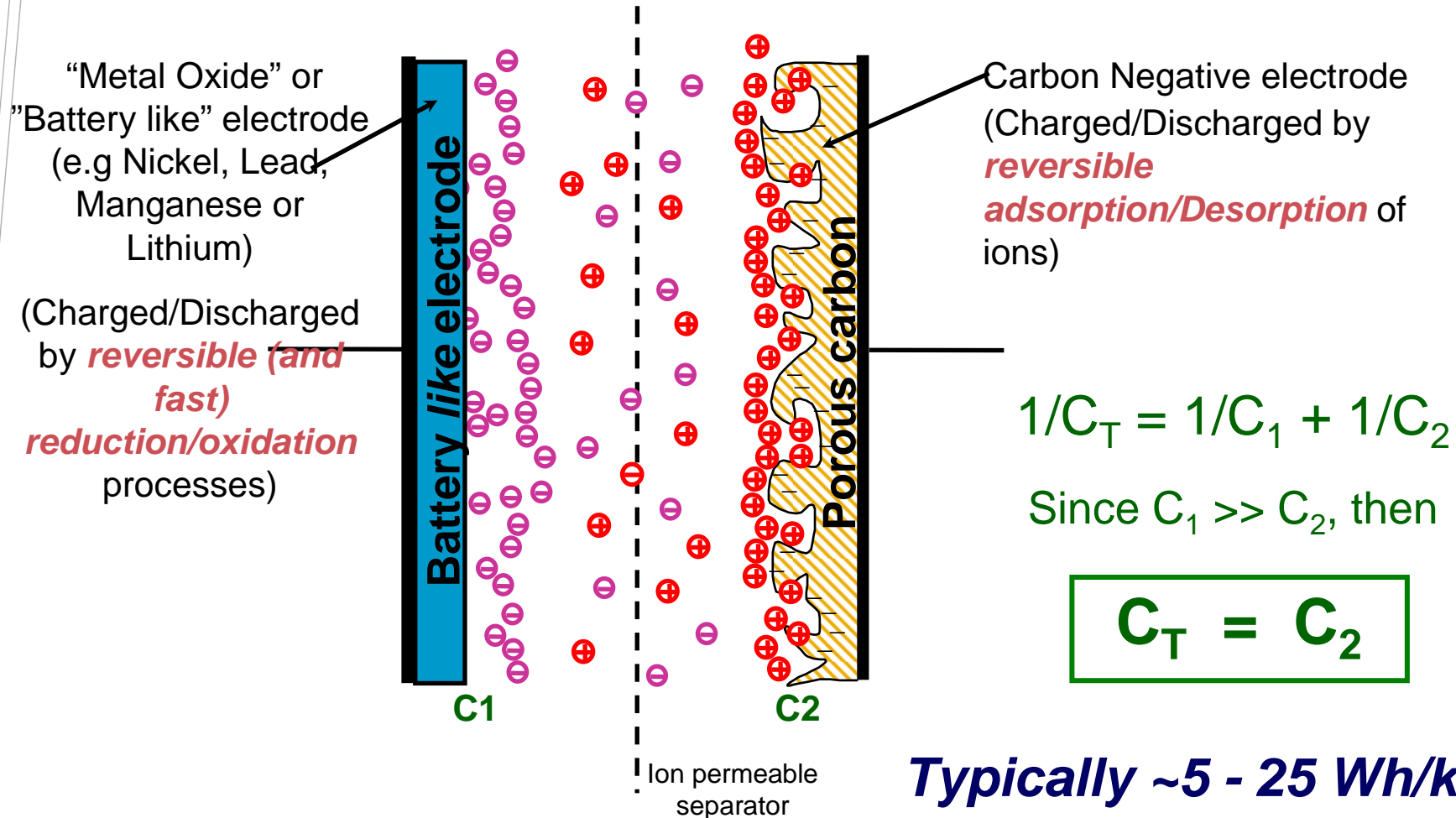
if  $C_1 = C_2$ , then

$$C_T = \frac{1}{2} C_2$$

$$(Energy = \frac{1}{2} CV^2)$$

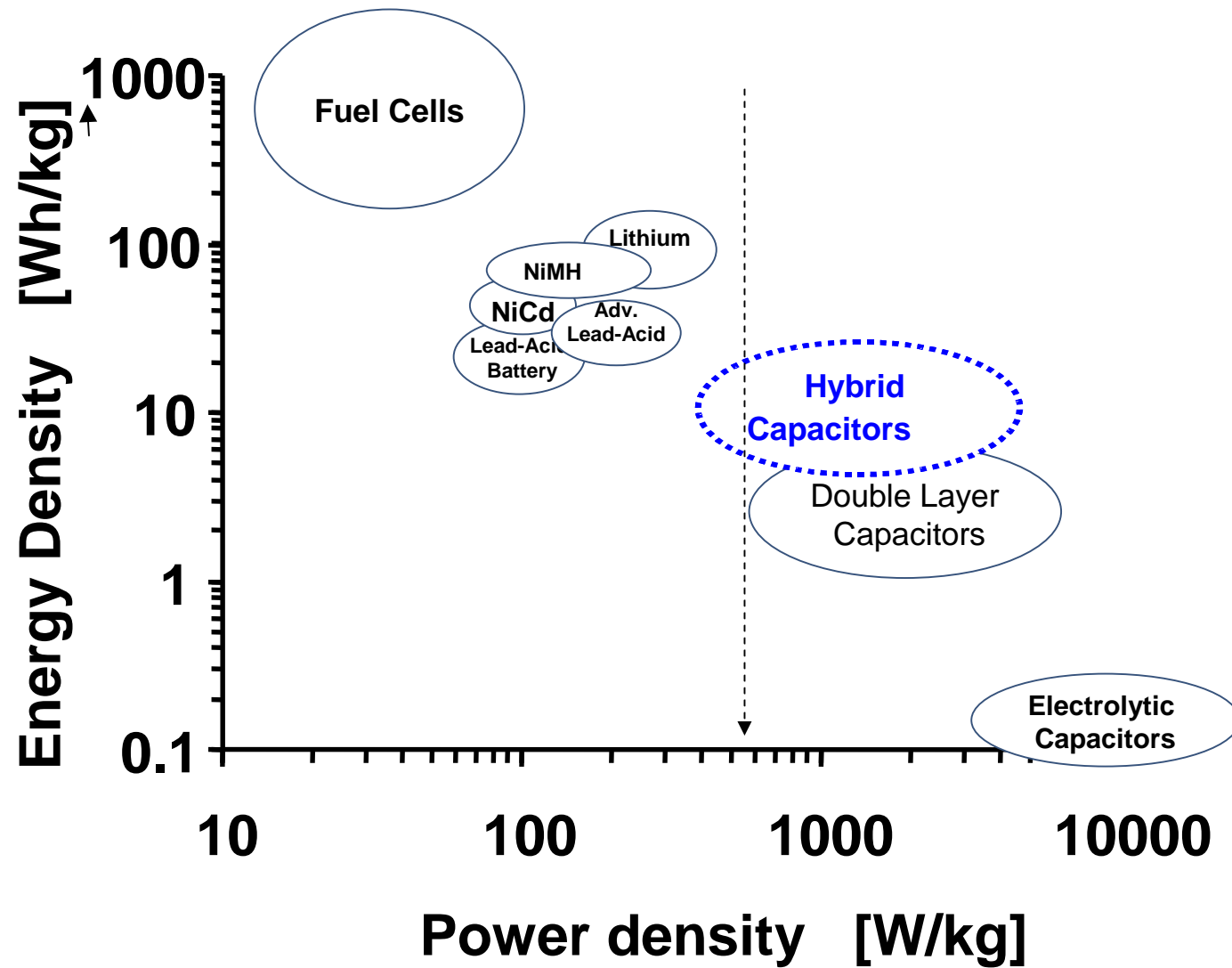
*Typically ~5 Wh/kg*

# New Asymmetric Supercapacitor



*Asymmetric has twice the capacitance of symmetric capacitors*

# Energy vs. Power



# CSIRO Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>/C Asymmetric Supercapacitors

## - *Performance to date*



Prototype	Capacitance [Farads]	Energy Wh/kg	Max. Power W/kg	ESR [m.Ω]	Cycle Efficiency
06-01 (45 mL)	1980	12.1	4430	2.3	0.99
06-02 (45 mL)	2250	5.8	1670	3.5	0.99
06-03 (90 mL)	1770	5.1	1540	2.3	0.99
06-04 (90 mL)	4740	7.8	1410	2.9	0.96
<b>06-05 (90 mL)</b>	<b>8540</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>2740</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.99</b>



## Project 3: Ultrabattery

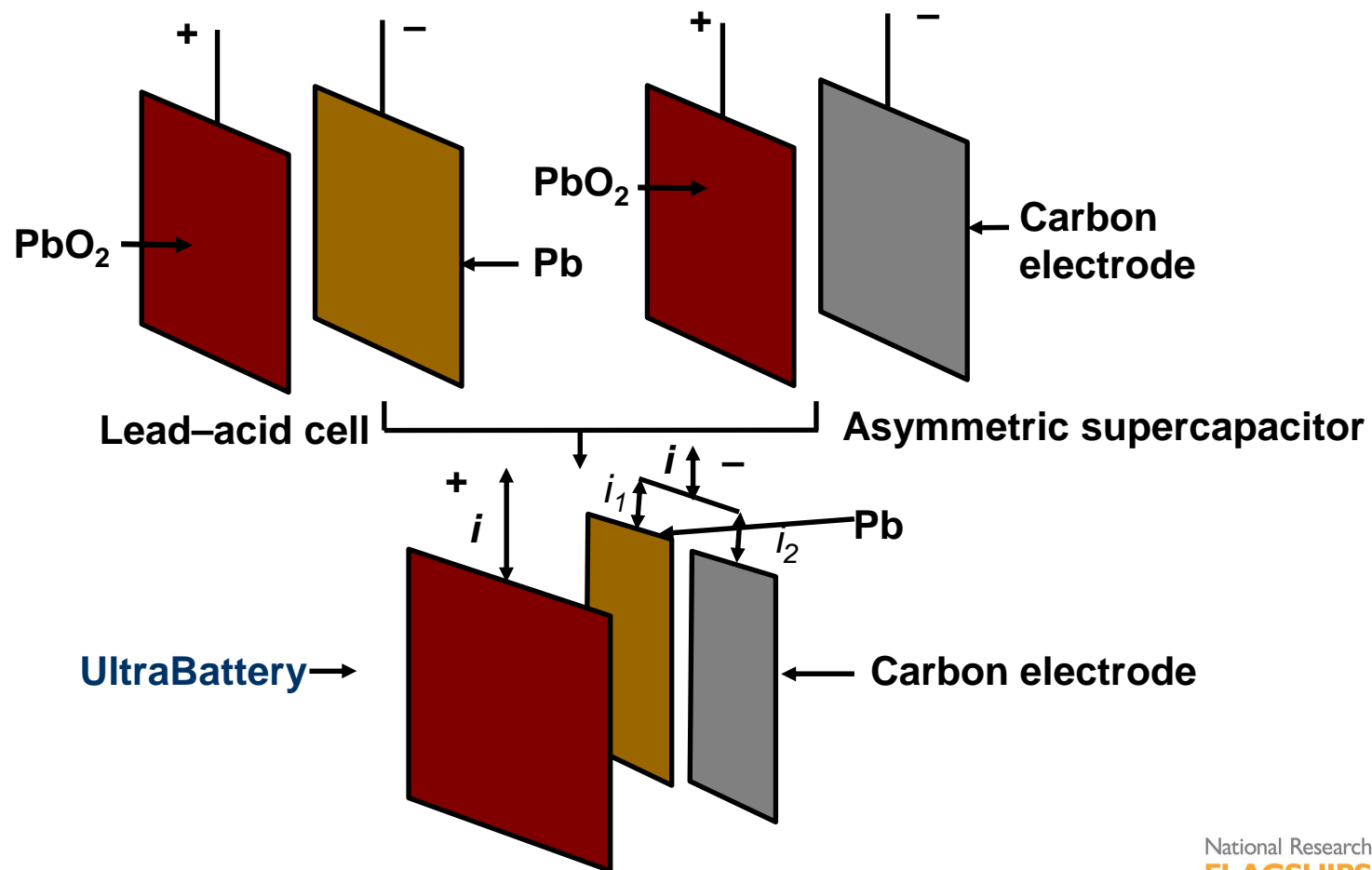


Low cost vs high tech batteries

Absorbs energy quicker, lasts longer, suitable for hybrids

# Configuration of UltraBattery

- UltraBattery combines an asymmetric capacitor and a lead-acid battery in one unit cell, without extra electronic control.



# Project 3 - Ultrabattery

## Laboratory evaluation

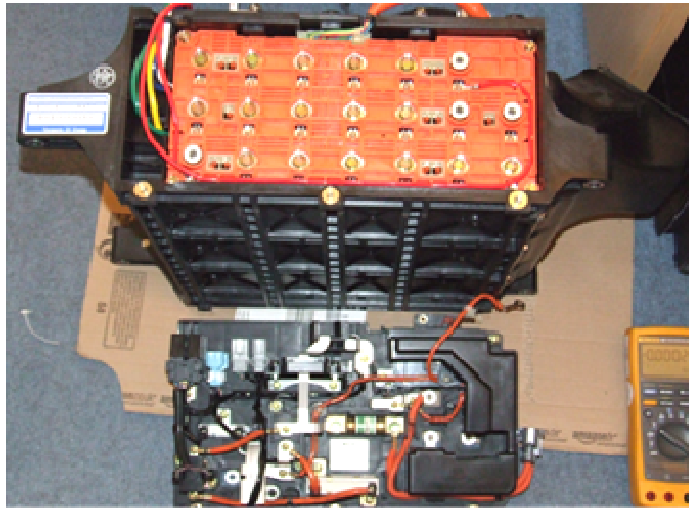
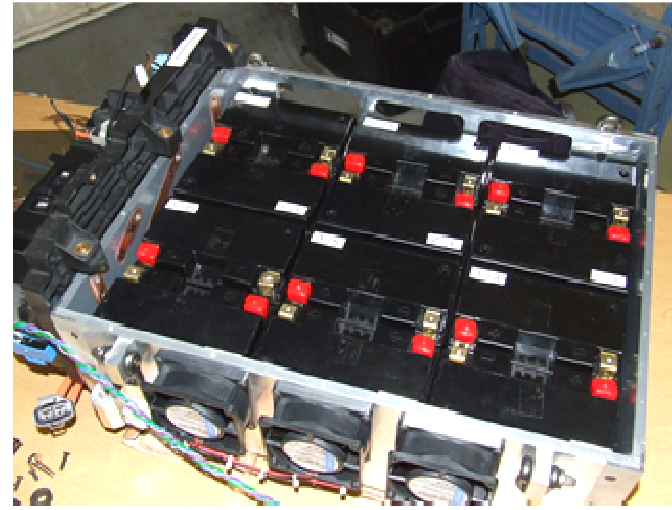
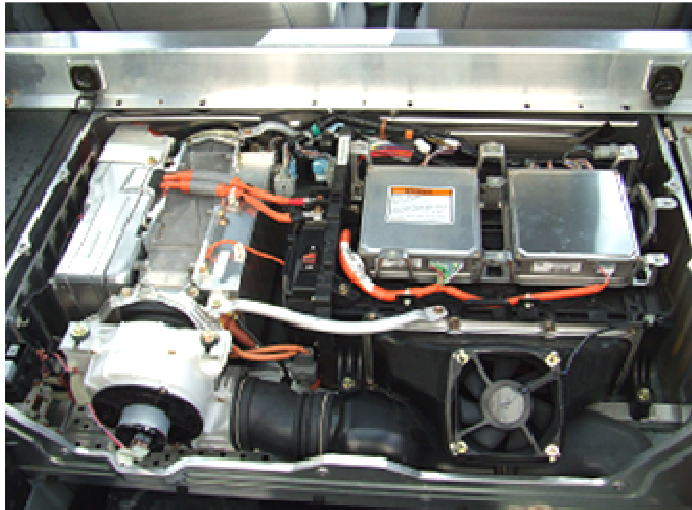
- Ultrabattery meets or exceeds the targets of *power, available energy, cold cranking and self discharge* set by the US FreedomCar for both minimum and maximum power-assist HEV systems
- Cycling performance of UltraBattery is significantly longer than that of the state-of-the art lead-acid batteries and, *more importantly, is proven to be comparable or even better than that of the Ni-MH cells used in Honda Insight HEV*

## Field trial at Millbrook, UK

- *In durability trials the UltraBattery pack achieved 100 000 miles and the battery pack is still in a strong and healthy condition.*



# Replacement of Ni-MH pack with UltraBattery Pack



**Ni-MH pack**

**UltraBattery pack**

# Fuel, emissions and cost comparison

	Fuel consumption L/100km	CO <sup>2</sup> Emissions g/km	Battery cost \$US
Ni-MH	4.05	96	\$1500 to \$2500
Ultrabattery	4.16	98.8	\$350 to \$400

***The long service-life and reduced cost of the UltraBattery will promote the 'uptake rate' of HEVs.***





## Slide 19

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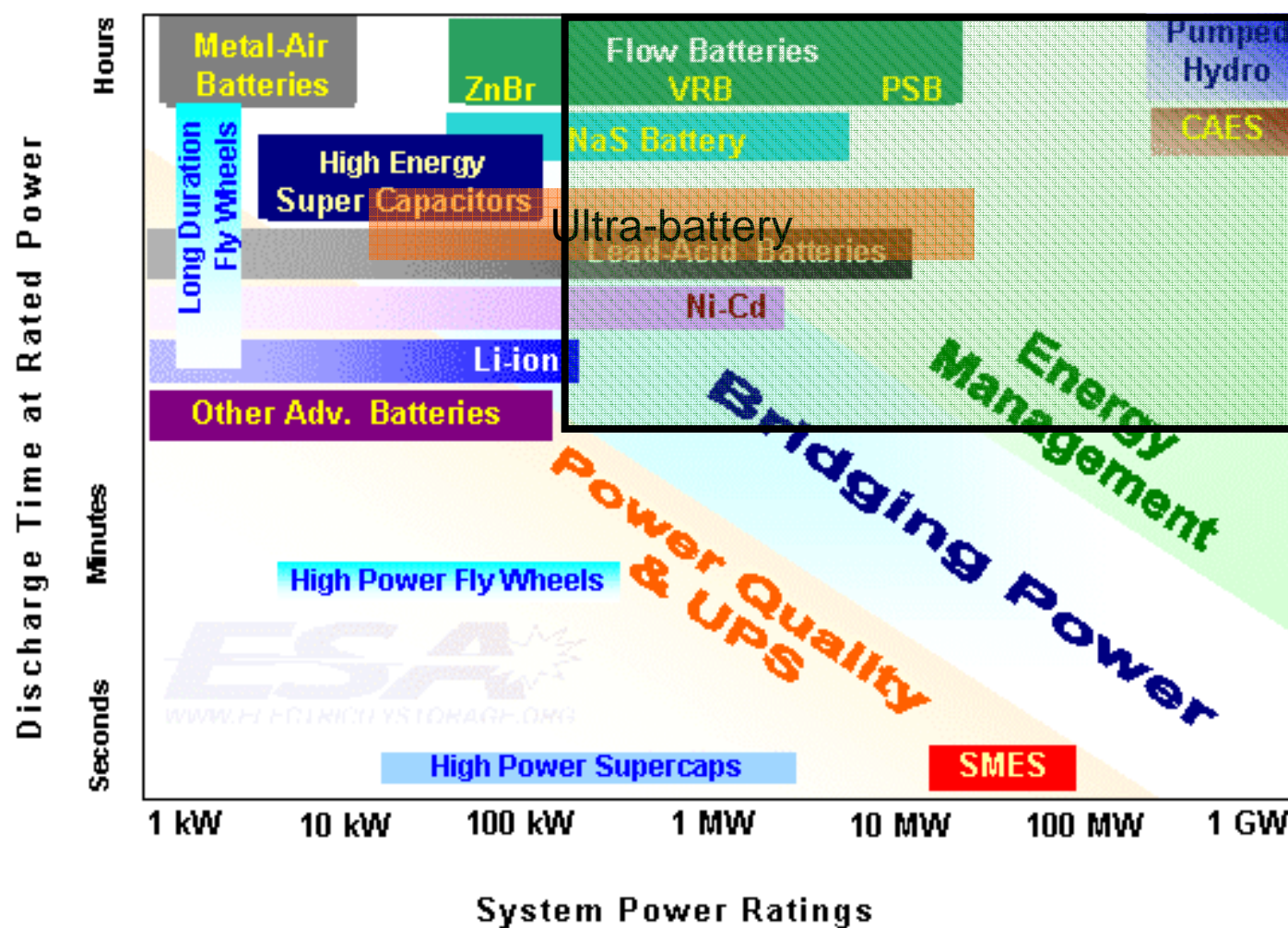
**lam124 1**    Lamb, David (ET F/ship, Clayton), 13/05/2008

# Ultrabattery: features and benefits

- Greater power
- Significant improvement in service-life
- Able to produce in smaller sizes, with sufficient power to drive the bigger engine capacity in conventional automobiles
- Applicable to a wide range of HEVs with greatly reduced cost compared with existing nickel/nickel-metal hydride technology
- Reconfigurable for a variety of applications (i.e., power tool, high-power UPS and renewable energy)
- Low cost



# Power characteristics of different energy-storage devices



## Slide 21

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**lam124 2**    Lamb, David (ET F/ship, Clayton), 13/05/2008