

What impact can graphene have on future batteries

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Battery: basic facts

A battery is a device that converts chemical energy into electrical energy and vice versa



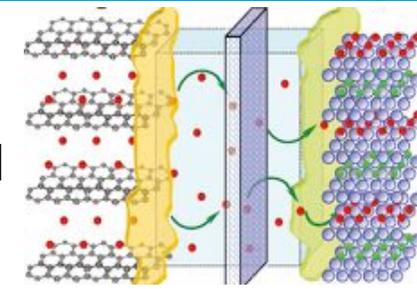
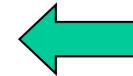
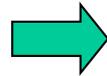
Alessandro Volta 1799



The future of Lithium batteries



1 liter of gasoline
6000Wh/Kg



1kg of Li-ion
150-250 Wh/Kg

	Lithium Ion Battery, Cathode - LiFePO4 170 mAh g ⁻¹		
Lithium Ion Battery, Cathode - LiCoO2 150 mAh g ⁻¹	Lithium Ion Battery, Anode - Si / carbon 1000 mAh g ⁻¹	Lithium Ion Battery, Cathode - NMC 200 mAh g ⁻¹	

Lithium Sulfur Battery,
Cathode - Sulfur Carbon
1675 mAh g⁻¹

Lithium/Na Oxygen
Battery,
Cathode - Oxygen Carbon
3500 mAh g⁻¹

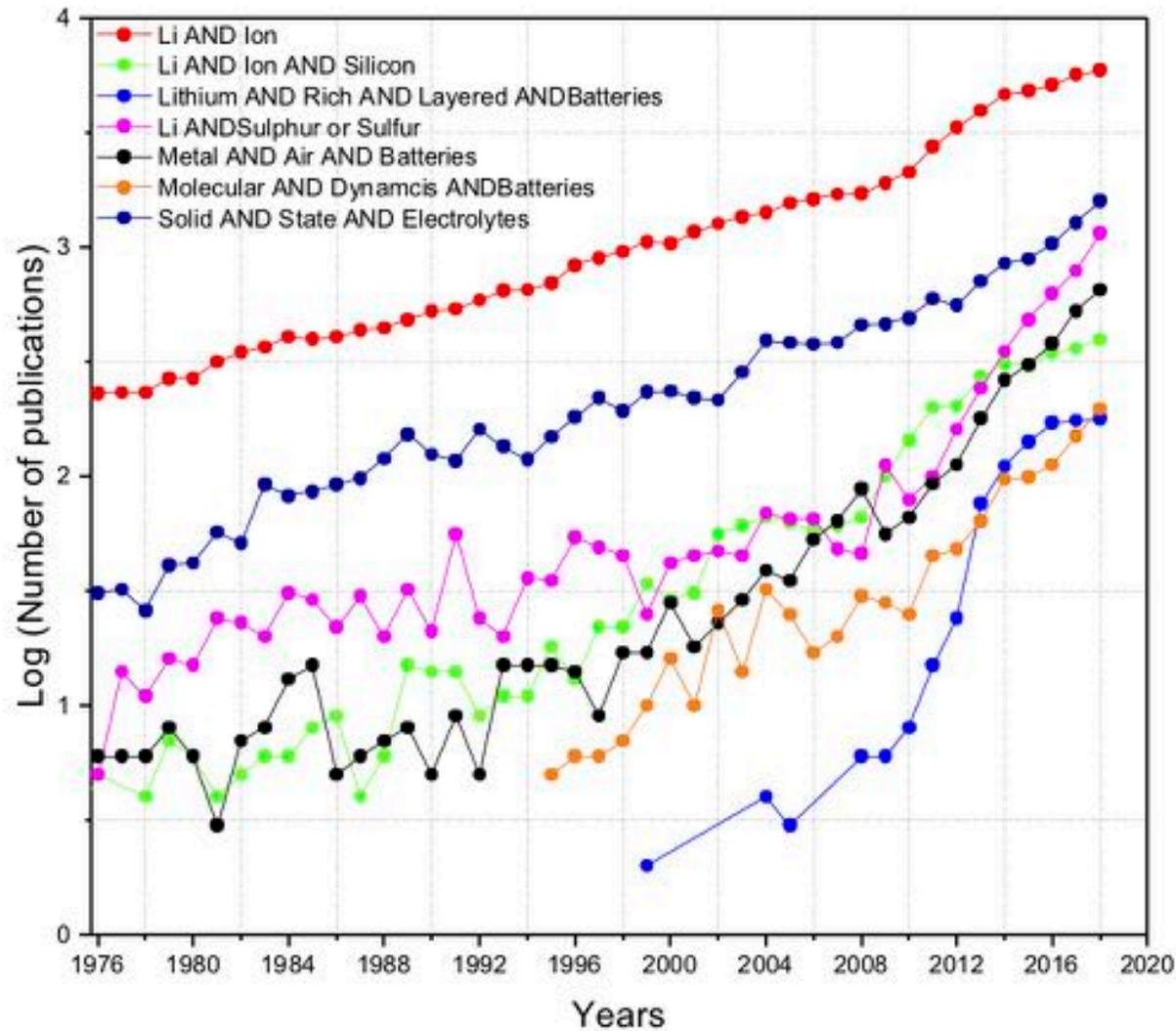
400 Wh kg⁻¹ → 500 Wh Kg⁻¹

1000 Wh kg⁻¹ → 3000 Wh Kg⁻¹

The future of batteries

- New functionalities
- New materials
- New chemistries
- Industrially-scalable and cost effective approaches
 - <100\$/kWh on cell level
 - <120\$/KWh on module level
 - 30\$/Kg on active material

The future of Lithium batteries

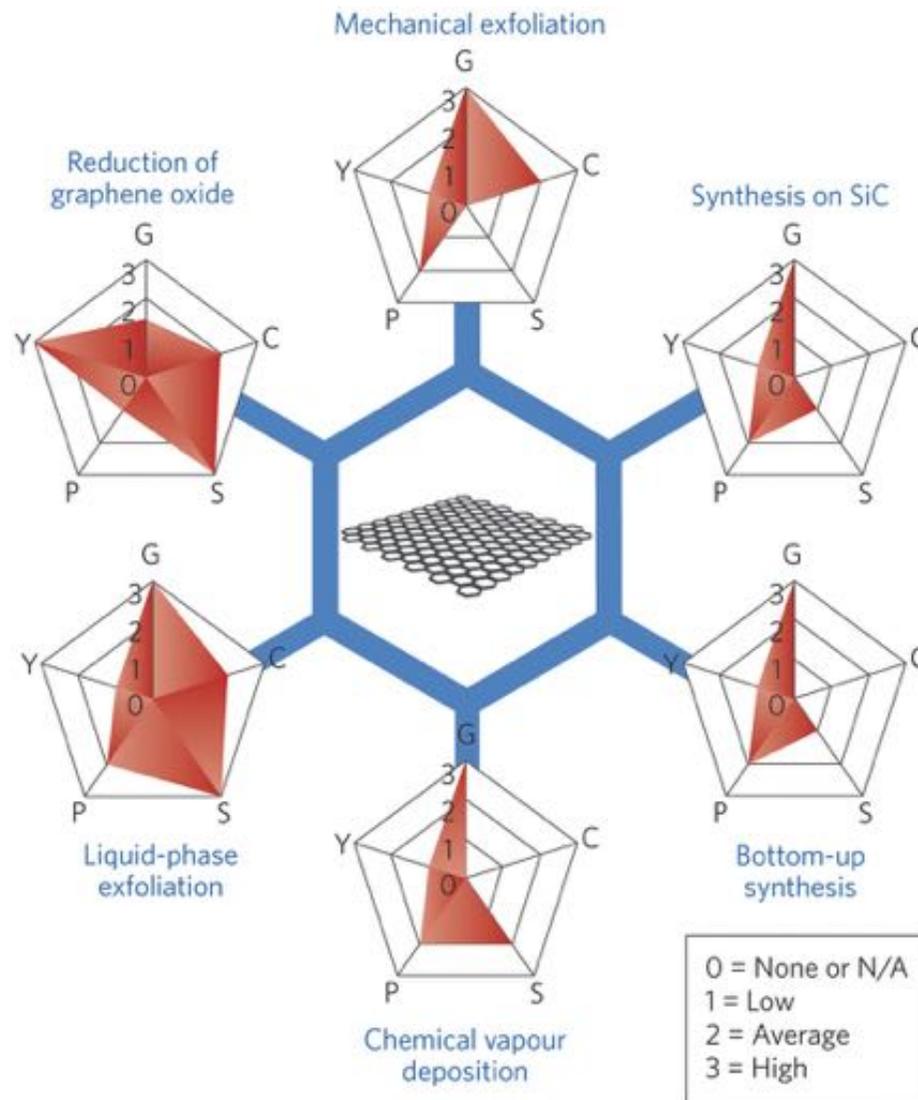


V. Pellegrini, S. Bodoardo, D. Brandell, K. Edstrom Solid State Communications (2019)

What is the role of graphene and other 2D crystals in emerging technologies for energy storage?

F. Bonaccorso et al., *Science* **347**,1246501 (2015)
E. Quesnel et al., *2D materials*, **2** 030204 (2015)
A. Ferrari et al., *Nanoscale*, **7**, 4598 (2015)
E. Pomerantseva et al., *Science* **366**, (2019)

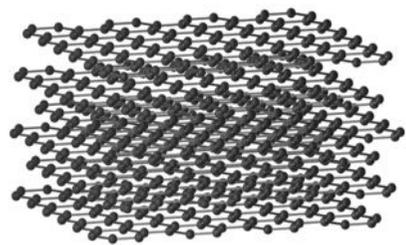
Graphene production



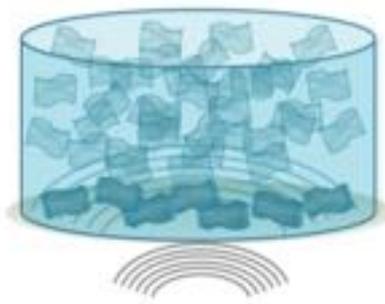
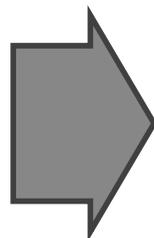
G Graphene quality
C cost aspect
S scalability
P purity
Y yield

R. Raccichini et al., Nature Mat. 14, 271-279 (2015)

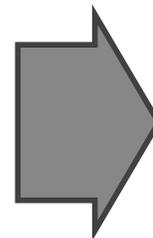
Liquid phase exfoliation of 2d crystals



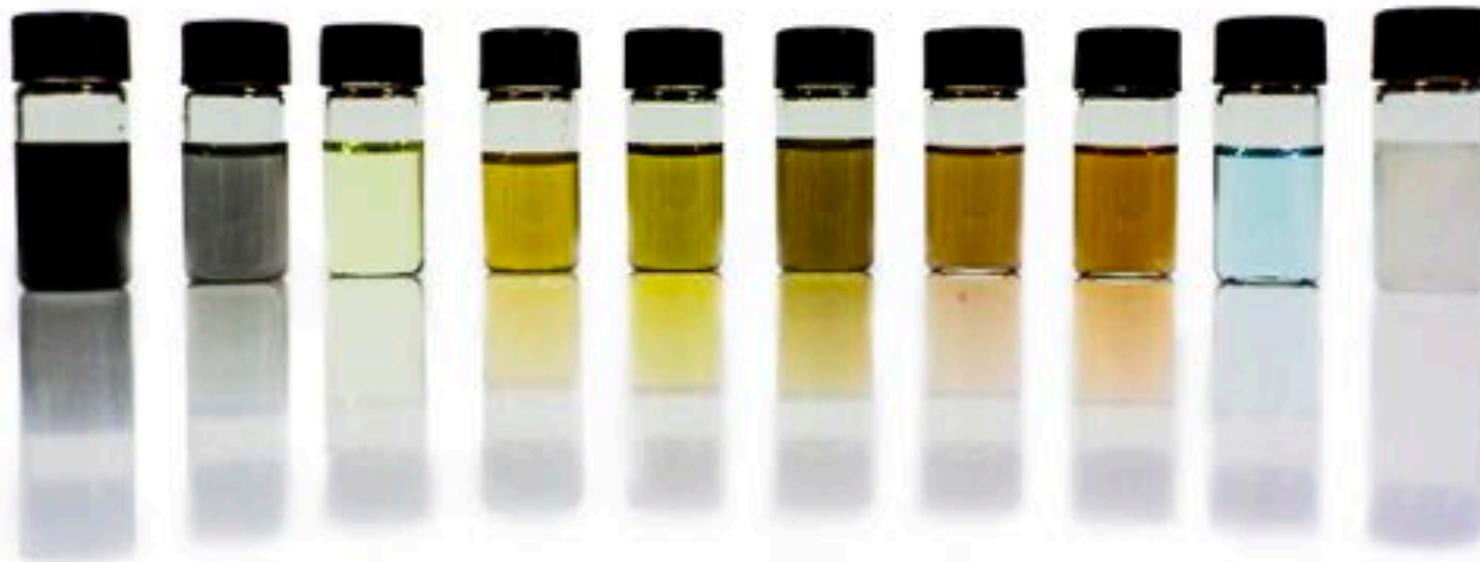
2D bulk materials



Ultrasonication



Ultracentrifugation



Graphene

Bi_2Te_3

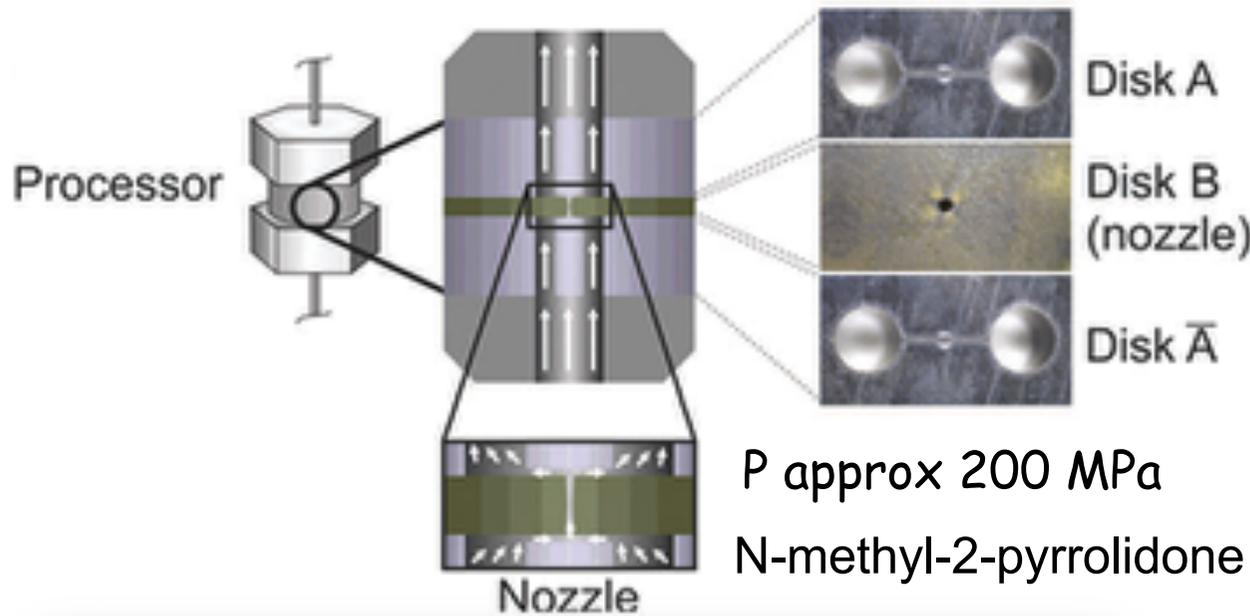
WSe_2

WS_2

MoS_2

BN

Graphene production



Materials Horizons

Patent WO2017089987A1

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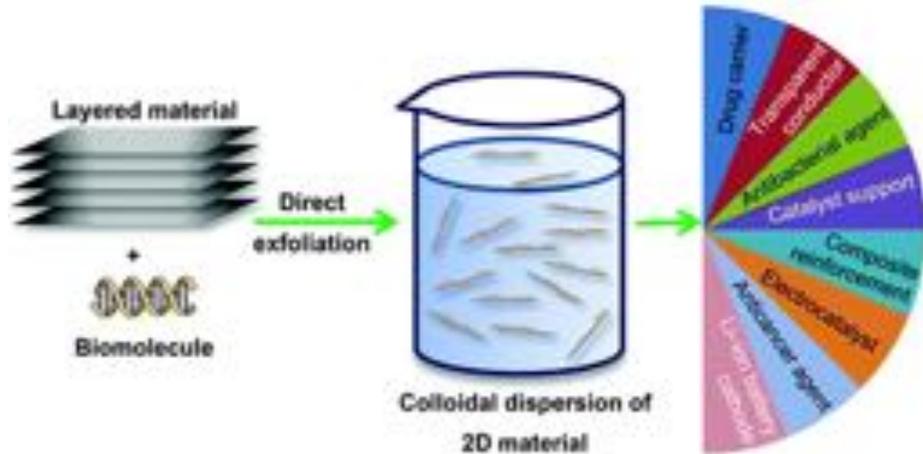
DOI: 10.1039/c8mh00487k

rsc.li/materials-horizons

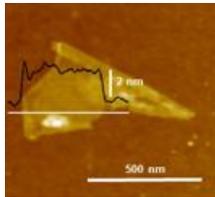
High-yield production of 2D crystals by wet-jet milling†

A. E. Del Rio Castillo,^a V. Pellegrini,^{bd} A. Ansaldo,^c F. Ricciardella,^a H. Sun,^a L. Marasco,^a J. Buha,^c Z. Dang,^c L. Gagliani,^a E. Lago,^a N. Curreli,^{bd} S. Gentiluomo,^a F. Palazon,^c M. Prato,^c R. Oropesa-Nuñez,^d P. S. Toth,^a E. Mantero,^a M. Crugliano,^a A. Gamucci,^a A. Tomadin,^a M. Polini^a and F. Bonaccorso[†] [†]

Graphene production



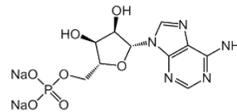
Proteins/peptides, RNA, DNA, polysaccharides, plant extracts, bile salts



~0.5-1.5 nm of height
≤5 layers



Stable aqueous graphene bio-ink



innocuous molecules



environmental friendly, cheap and easy-to-scale process



3D graphene-derived structures

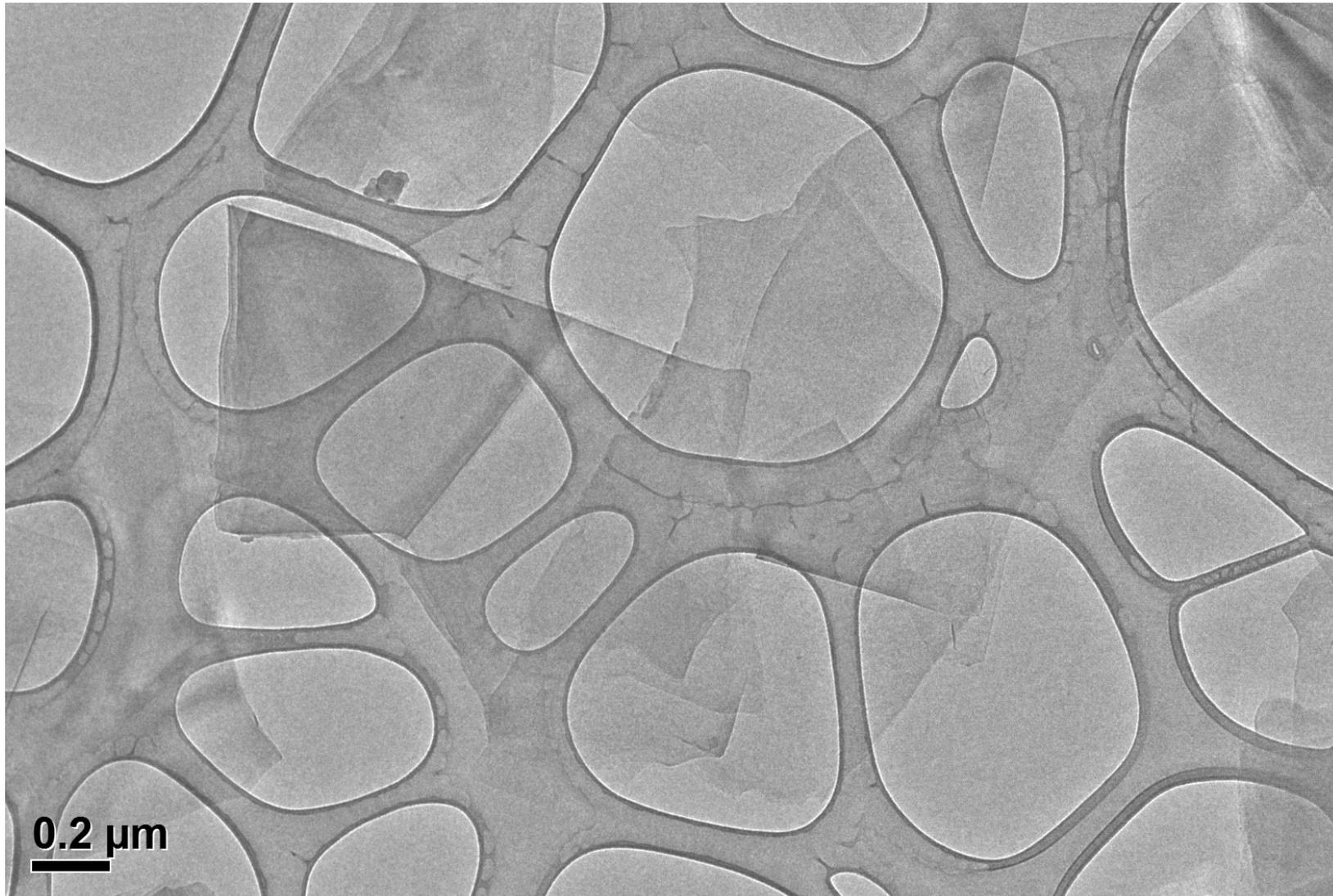
EASY PROCESSING

Exfoliation of graphite in water with LiPAA

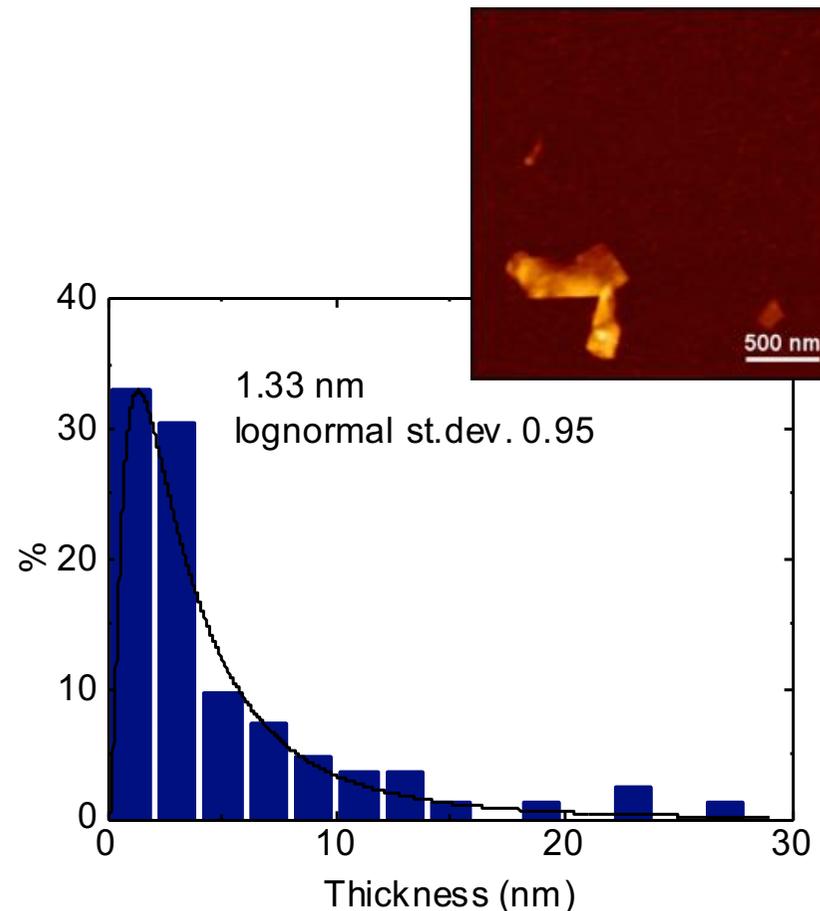
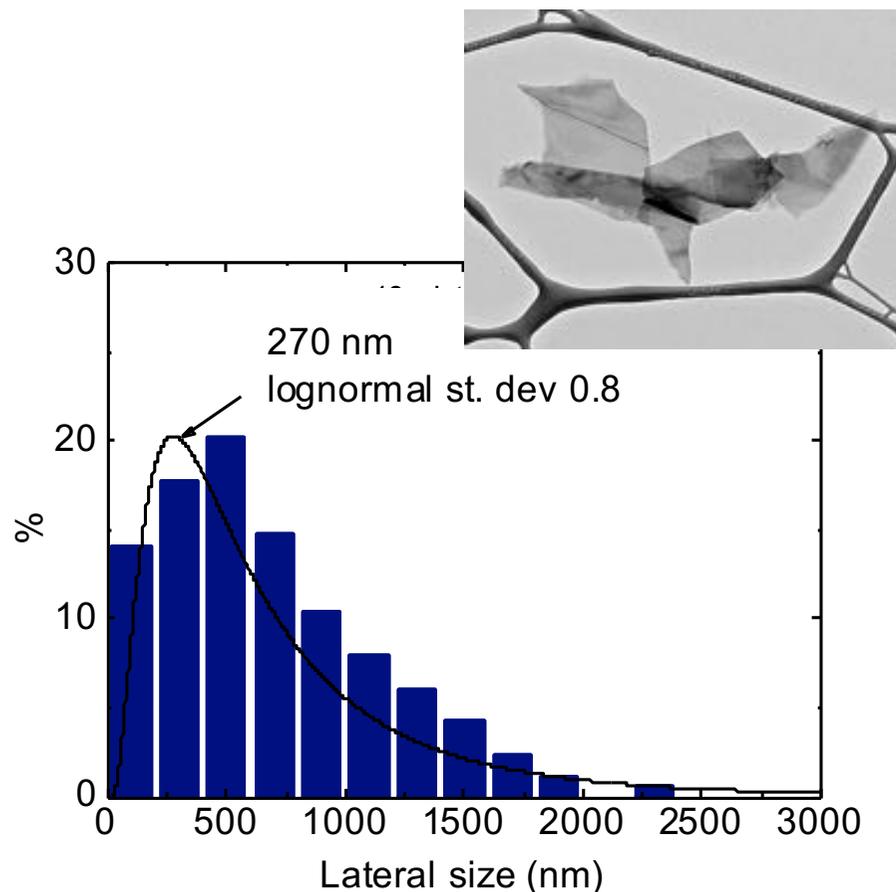
Solid concentration: 10g/L (solid includes both Graphite and LiPAA)



Graphene production



Graphene production

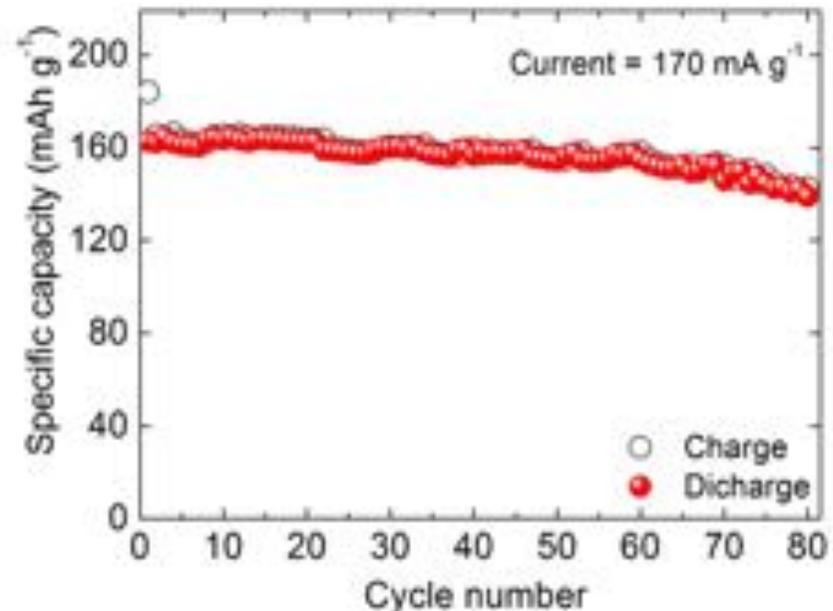
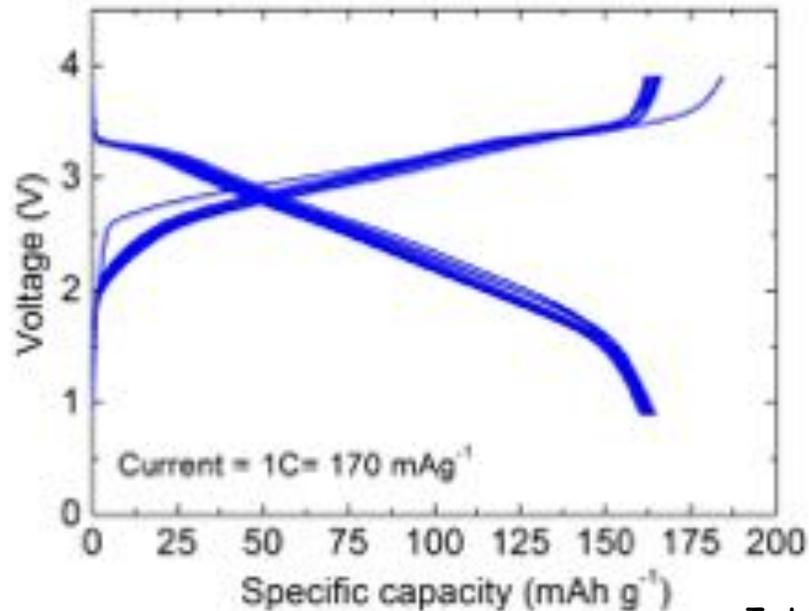
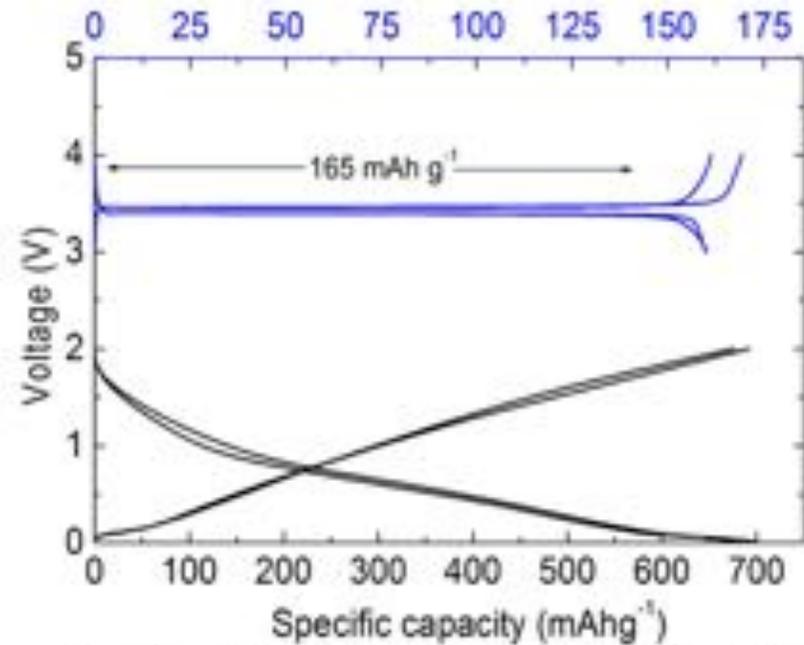
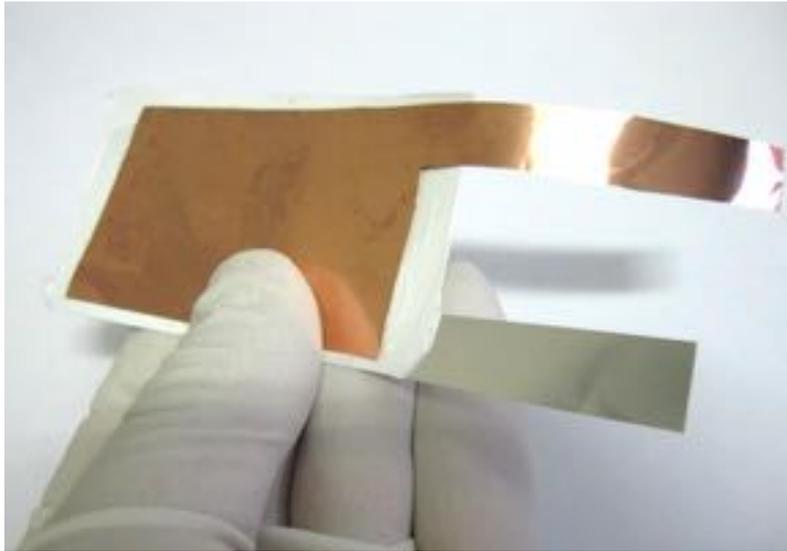


FLG flakes have tunable lateral size $1\mu\text{m}$ -300 nm and down ~ 1.3 nm in thickness.

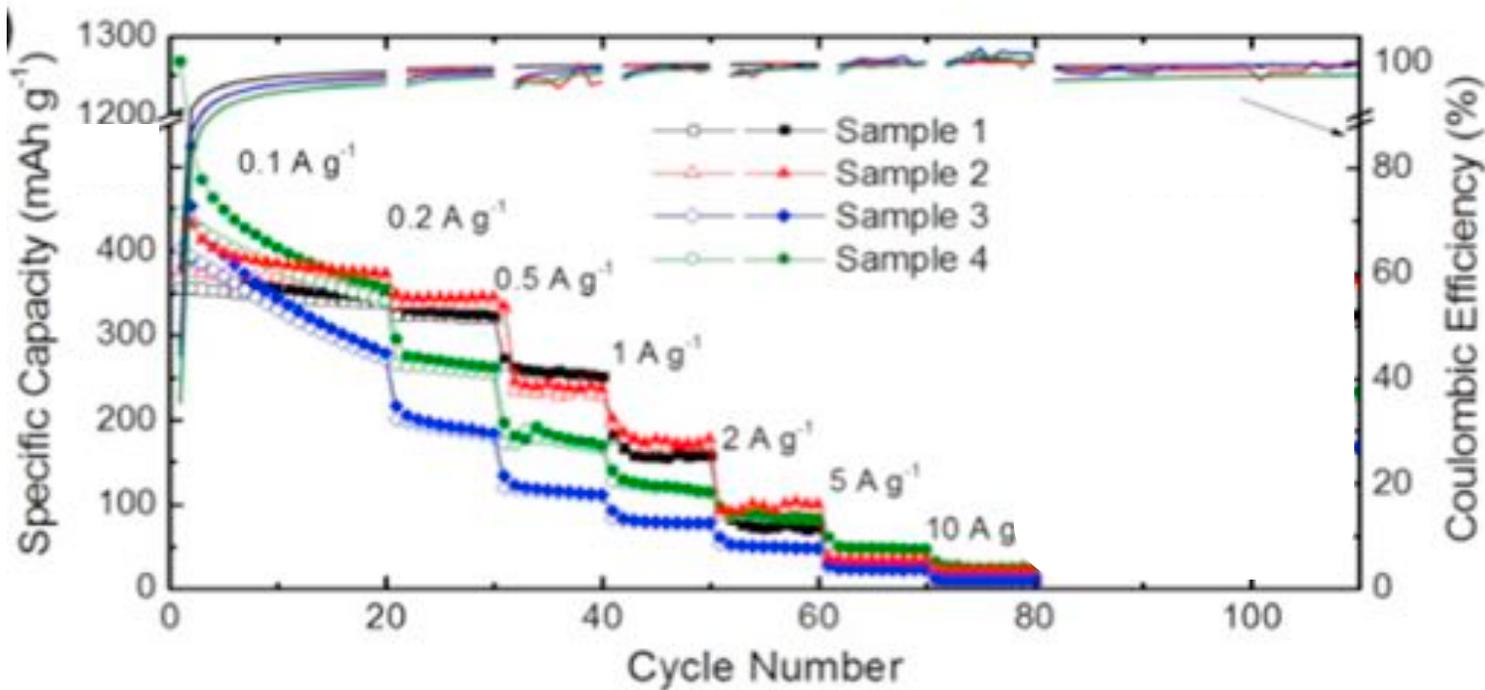
Target : Exfoliated layers < 10 layers 100%
Today: 50%

Li-ion full battery with LiFePO_4

Coin or Pouch cell configuration



Can Graphene replace graphite ?



(anode) oxidation reaction : $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_6 \rightarrow 2\text{Li}^+ + \text{C}_6 + 2\text{e}^-$

744 mAh/g

F. Bonaccorso et al., Science (2015)

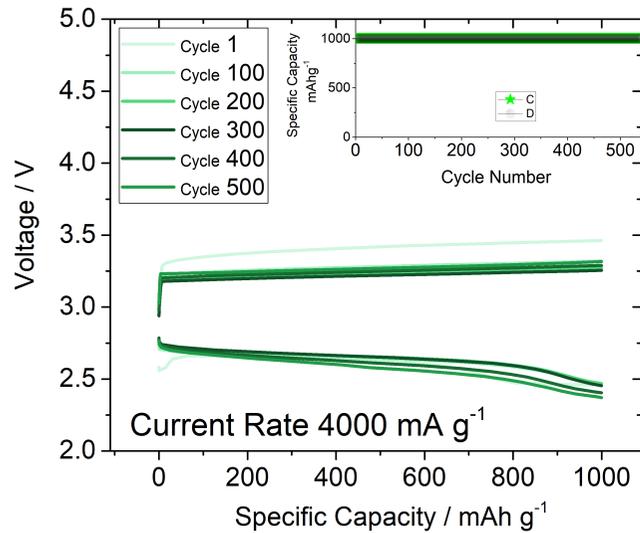
H. Sun et al., Solid State Comm **251**, 88 (2017)

H. Sun et al., Journal of Mater. Chem. A **4**, 6886 (2016)

- Marginal improvement vs graphite
- Irreversible processes
- Cost

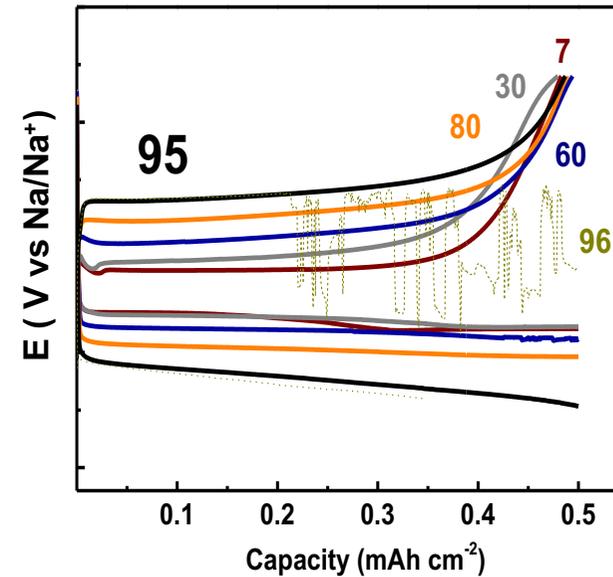
Graphene as active material

Cathodes in metal-O₂



Li-O₂

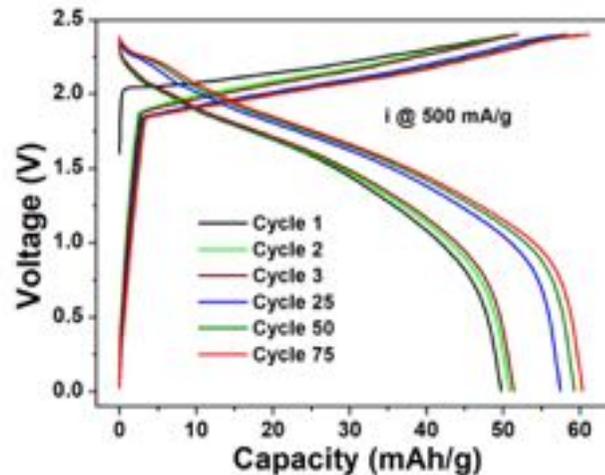
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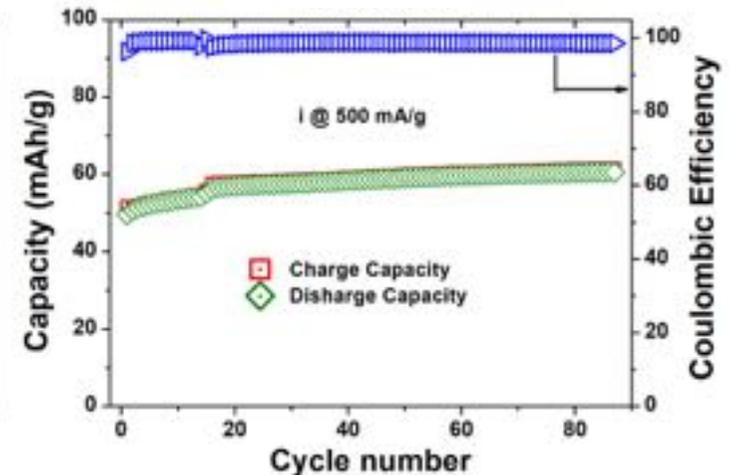
CIC energIGUNE 
energy storage research centre

Na-O₂

Cathodes in Al-ion



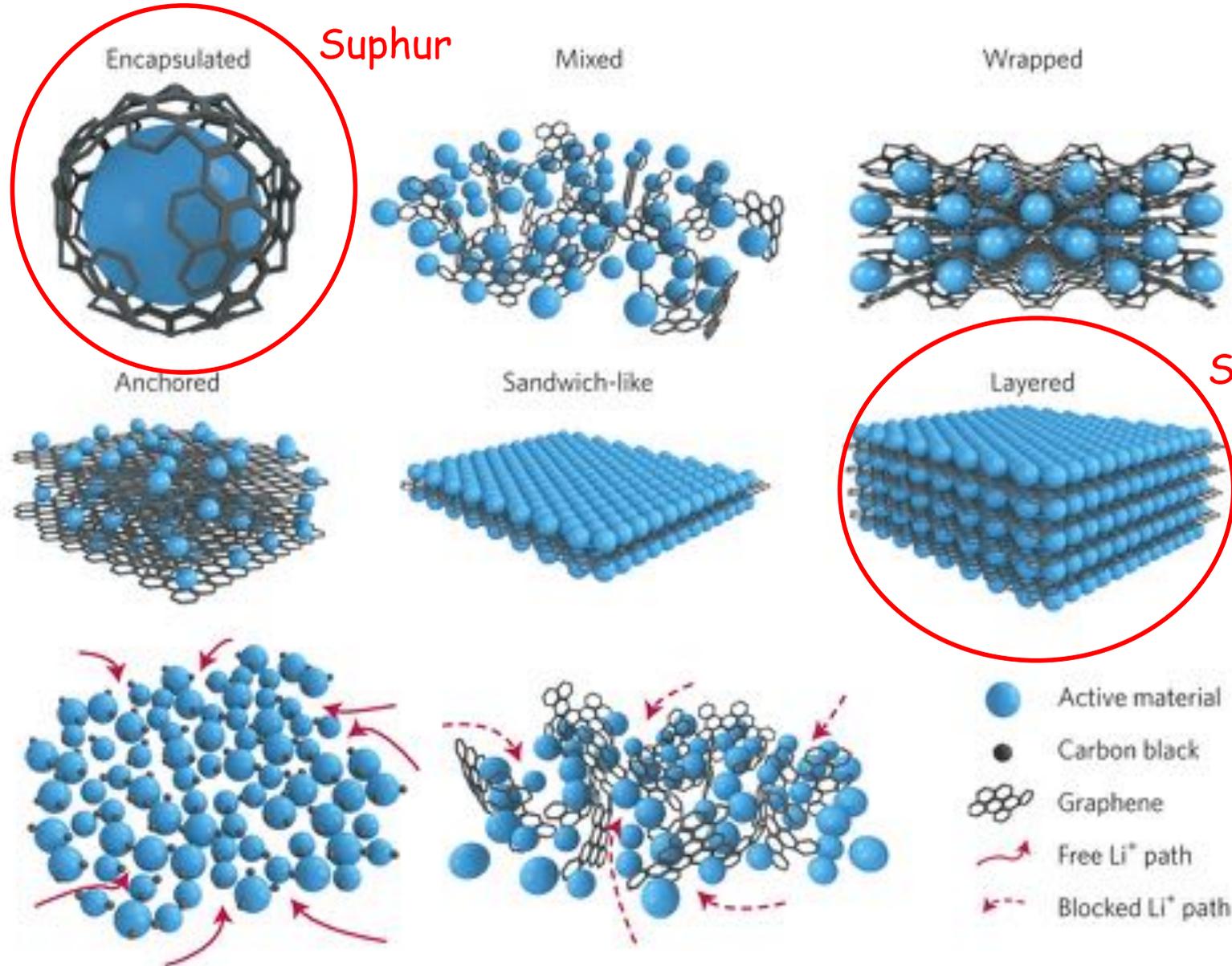
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Graphene as additive

- Mechanical flexibility
- Electrical Conductivity
- Tunable morphological properties
- Functionalization
- Price compatible with market requirements (depending on % of electrode mass)

Graphene as additive in Li batteries



Why Silicon

Silicon nanoparticle based anodes for Li-ion batteries

PLUS

Silicon expected capacity at room temperature:

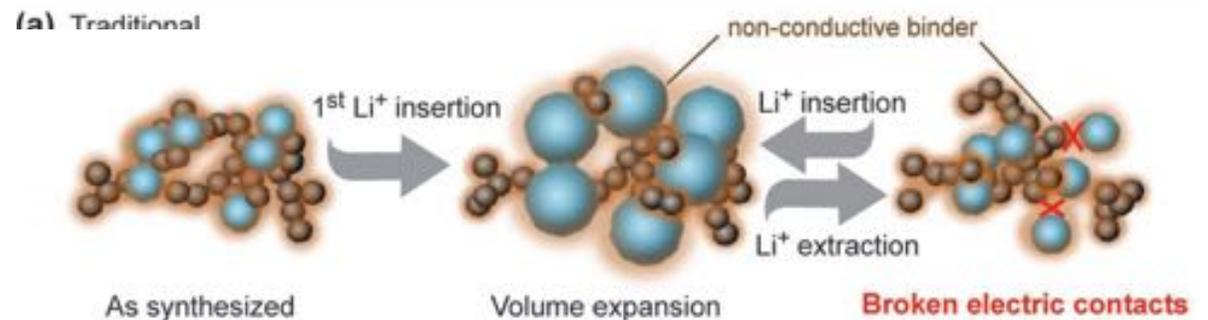
~ 3597 mAh/g ($\text{Li}_{15}\text{Si}_4$)

Discharge potential is low

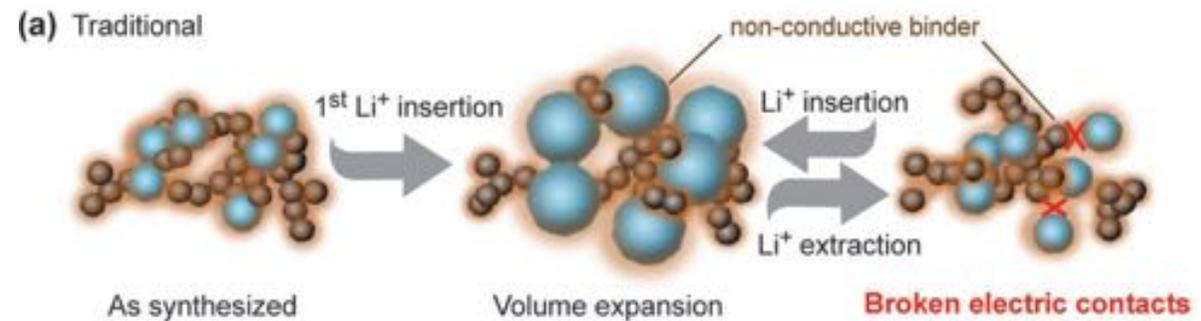
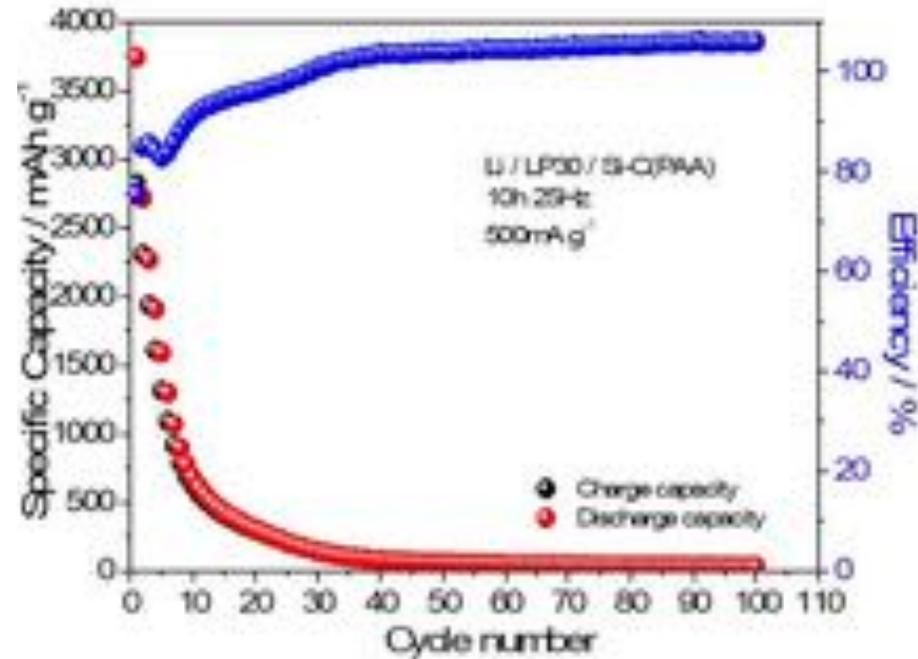
MINUS

Large volume expansion (300%) → large irreversible capacity

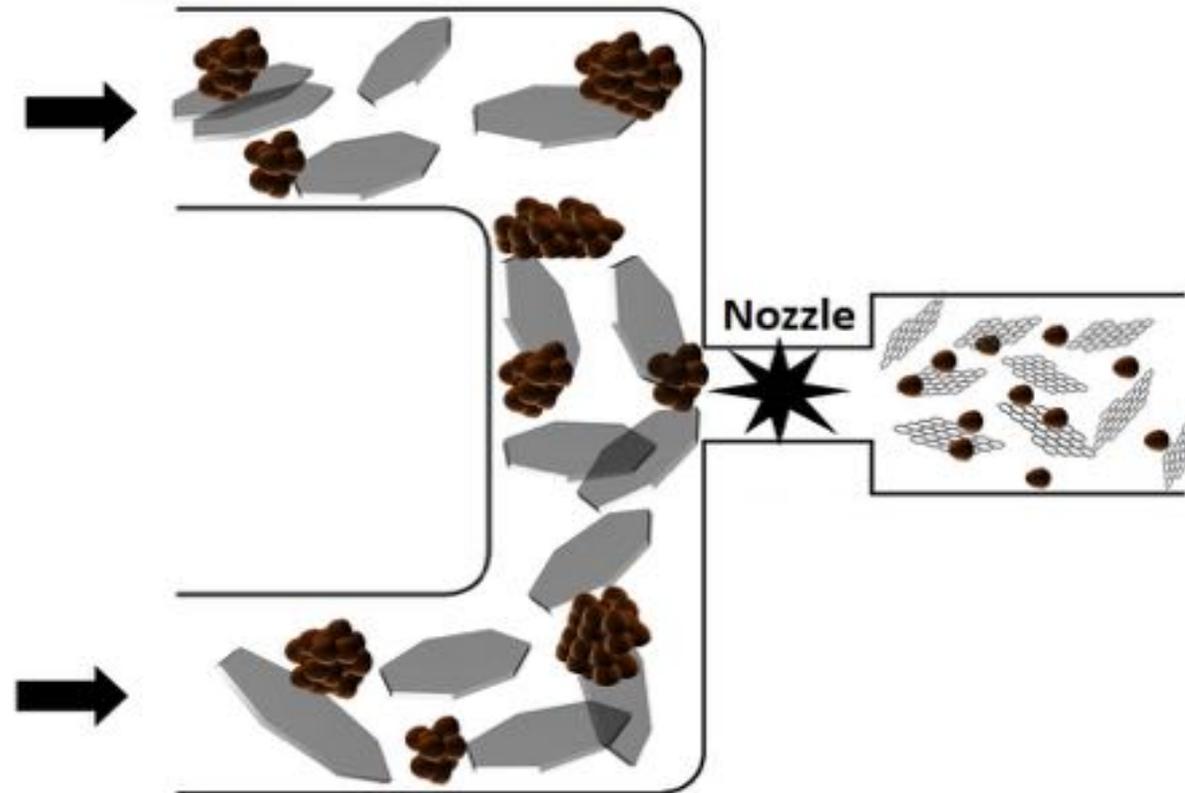
Poor electrical conductivity



Silicon capacity fading



A new method of production

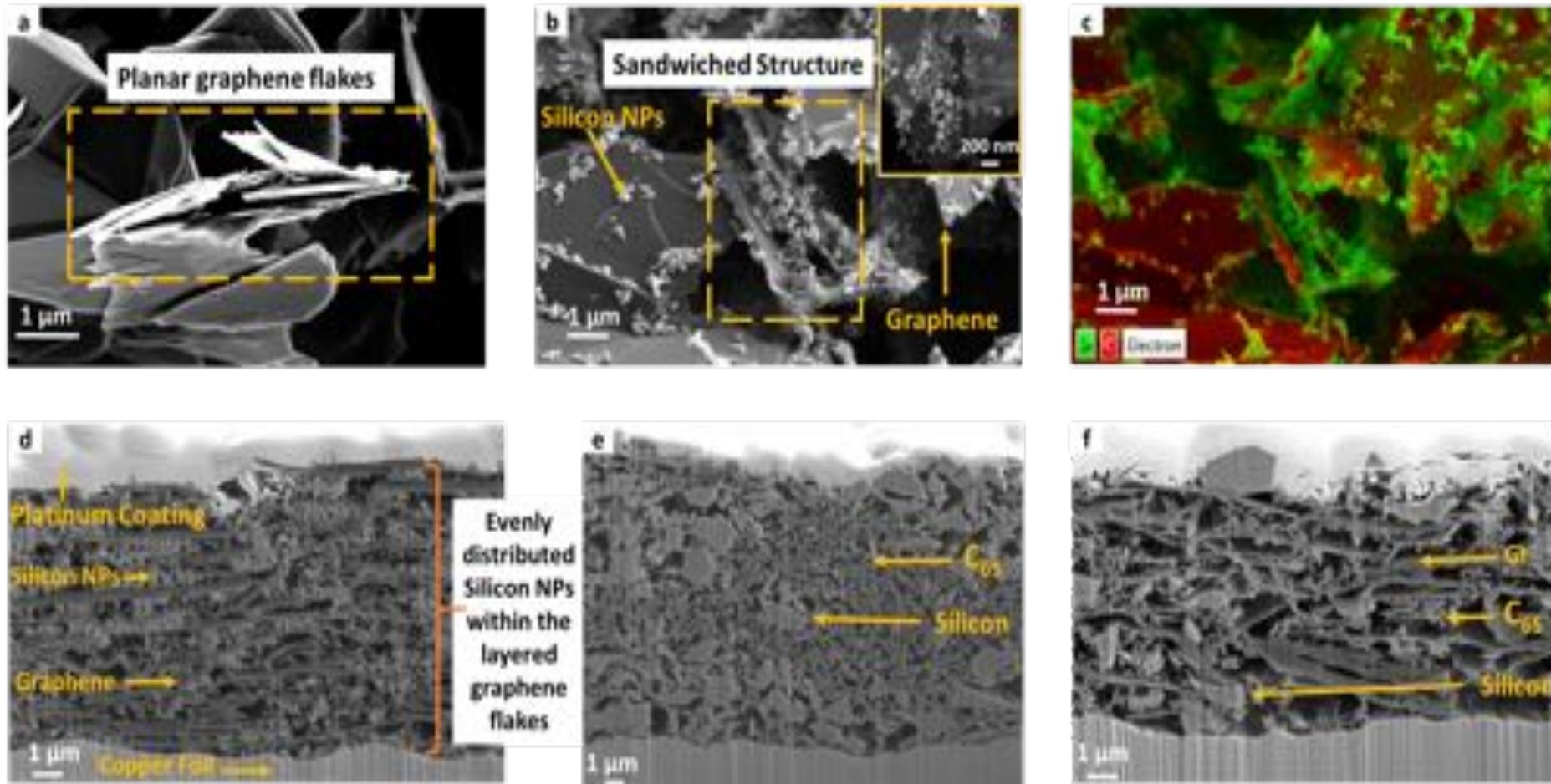


E. Greco et al, *J. Material Chemistry A* 5, 19306 (2017)

S. Palumbo, L. Silvestri et al. *ACS Applied Energy Materials* (2019)

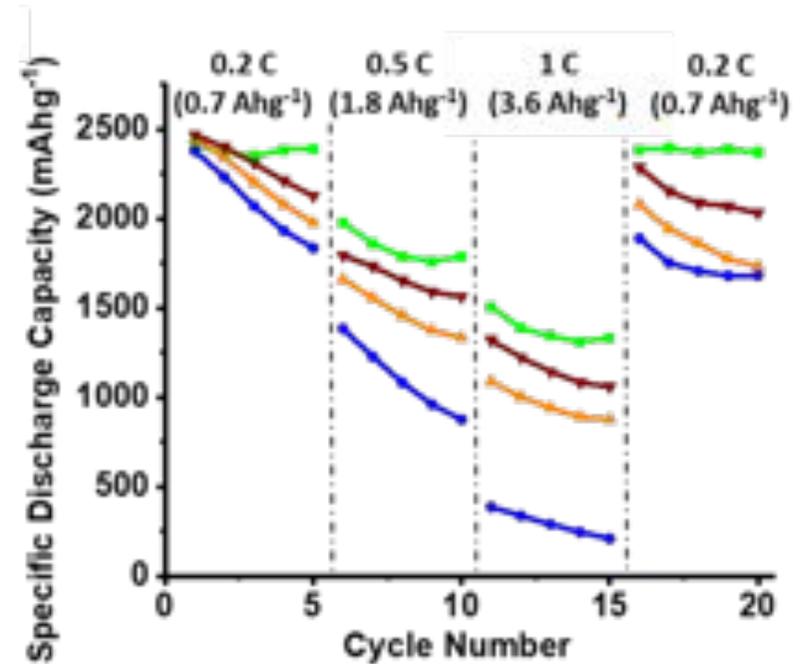
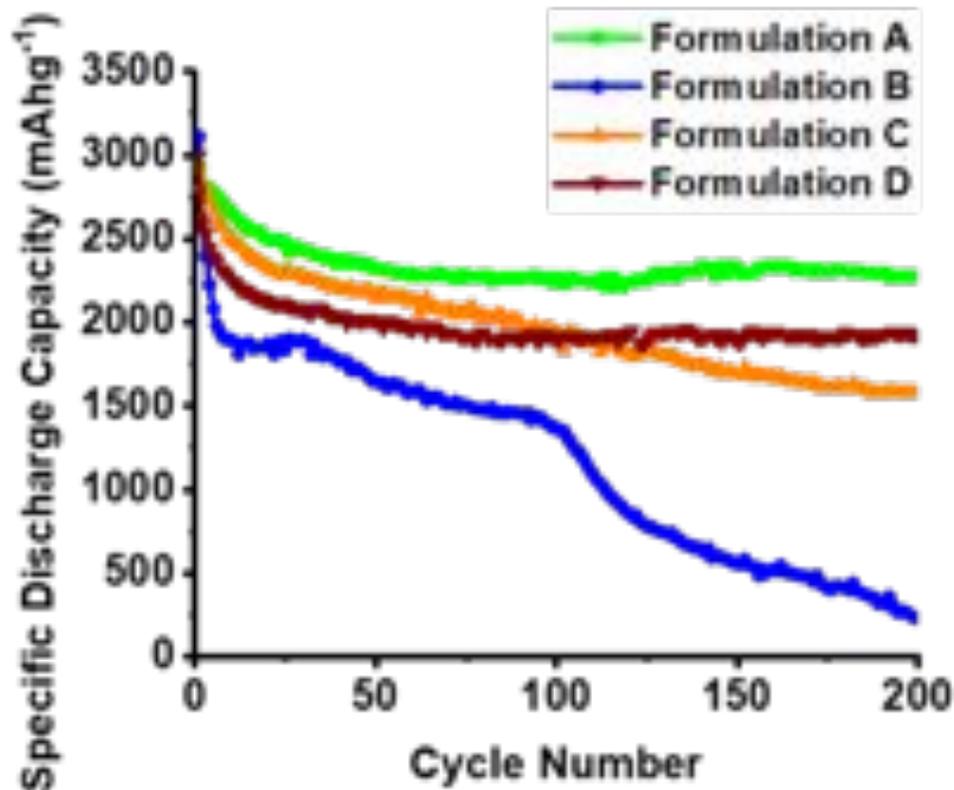
R. Maik, M. Loveridge, V. Pellegrini et al. submitted

Layered structure



R. Maik, M. Loveridge, V. Pellegrini et al. submitted

Exceptional electrochemical behavior



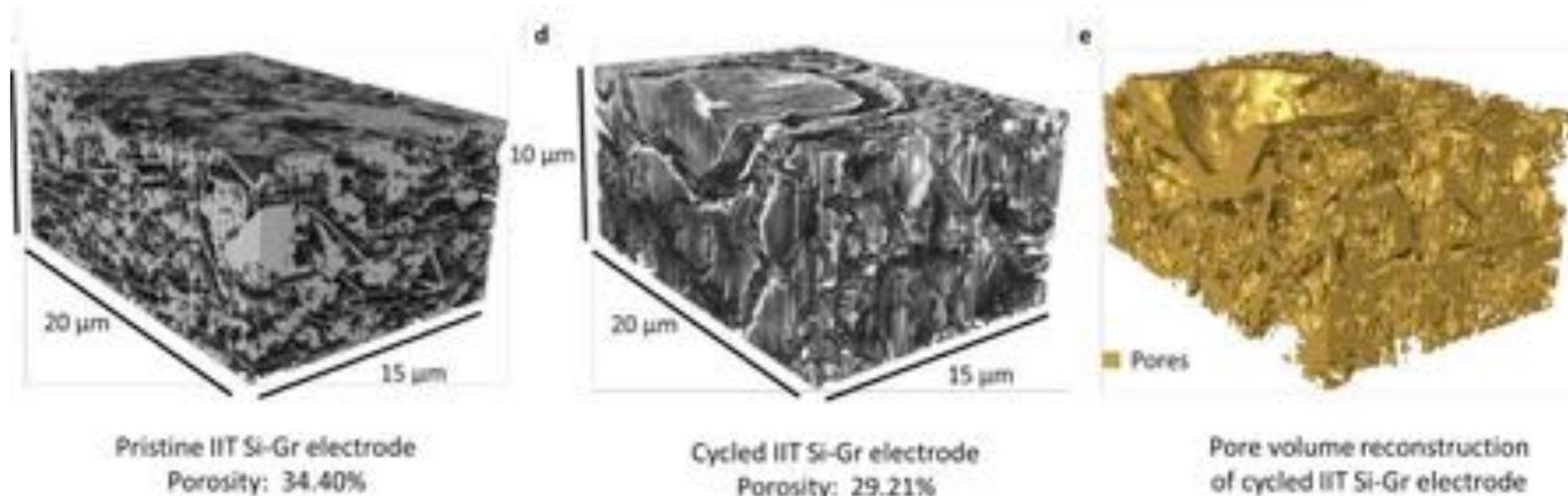
In collaboration with Melanie Loveridge (WMG)

R. Maik, M. Loveridge, V. Pellegrini et al. submitted

Impact of graphene in silicon electrodes

Stabilization of the electrode's structure

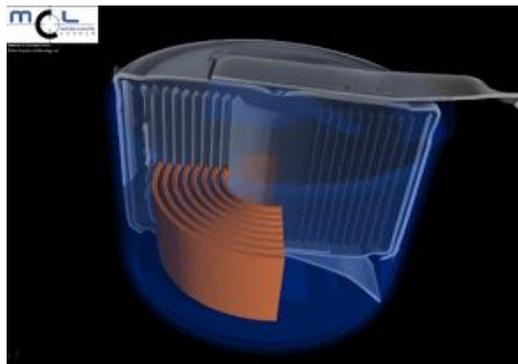
→ facilitate movement of Li^+ ions throughout the bulk of the electrode material during cycling



Decrease in porosity: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Silicon } 75\% \text{ after 200 cycles} \\ \text{Silicon/Graphene } 15\% \text{ after 200 cycles} \end{array} \right.$

Silicon/Graphene - Prototyping

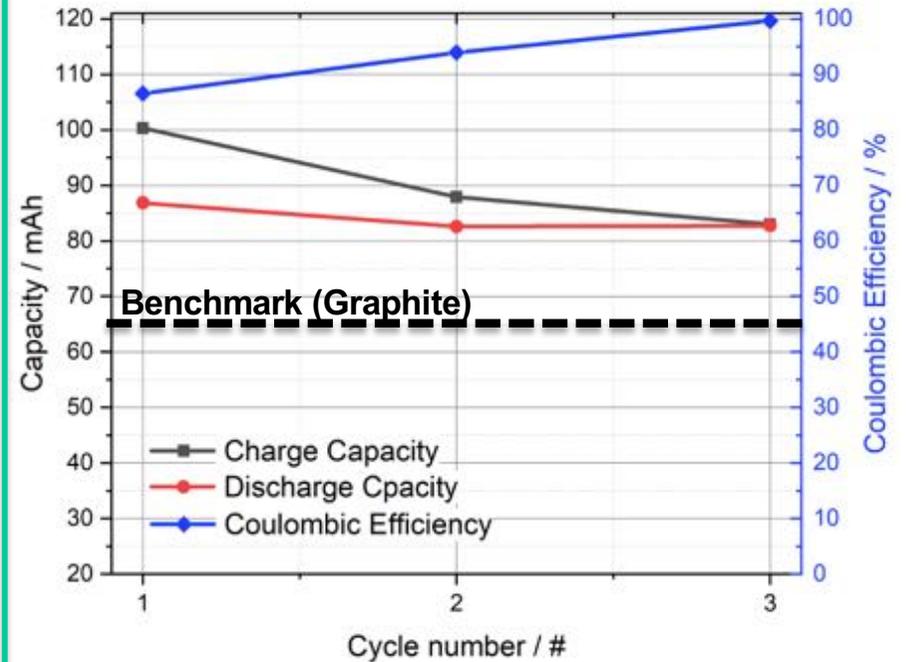
Format



Application



Current results



Parameter	Value
Total Capacity*	88 mAh (+35%**)
Total Energy*	300 mWh (+25%**)
Cyclability	tbd

*0.1C Discharge

** compared to benchmark



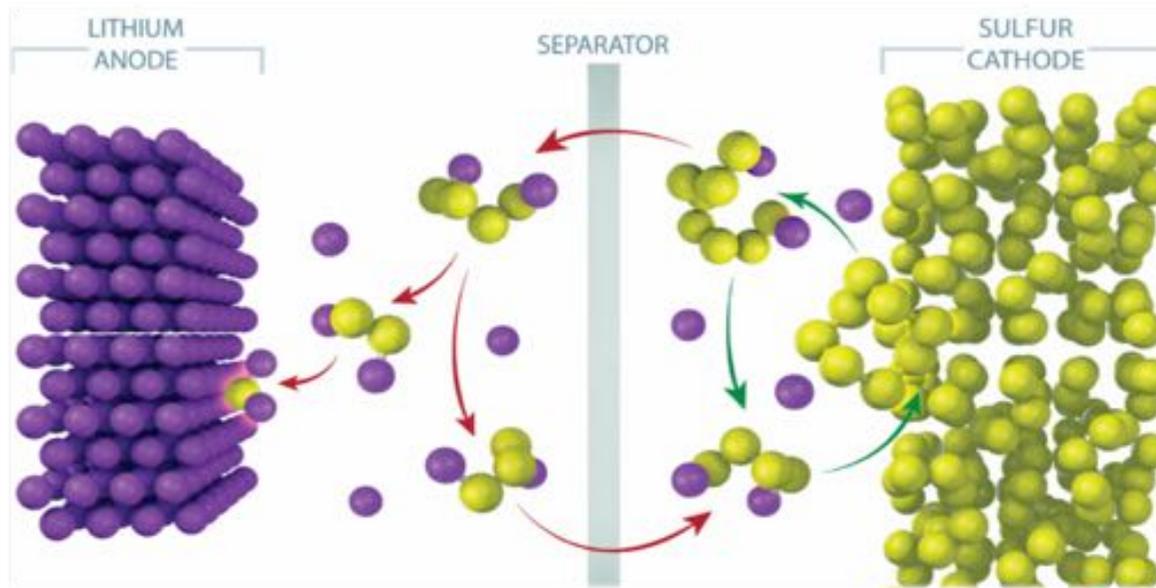
Sulfur rich graphene-based cathode

- Graphene in cathodes in Li-S



$$1675 \text{ mAhg}^{-1} \rightarrow 3500 \text{ Whkg}^{-1}$$

Li-S : Drawbacks



Li_2S_8 , Li_2S_6 , Li_2S_4 , Li_2S_2

Li_2S

- Both sulfur and lithium sulfides are intrinsically insulated
- The intermediate discharge products lithium polysulfides are soluble in the organic electrolyte → loss of active materials
- The soluble polysulfide during the charge processes may migrate from the cathode to the anode, reacting on the anode surface producing an electrochemical short circuit well known as polysulfide shuttle effect

Sulfur-graphene cathode

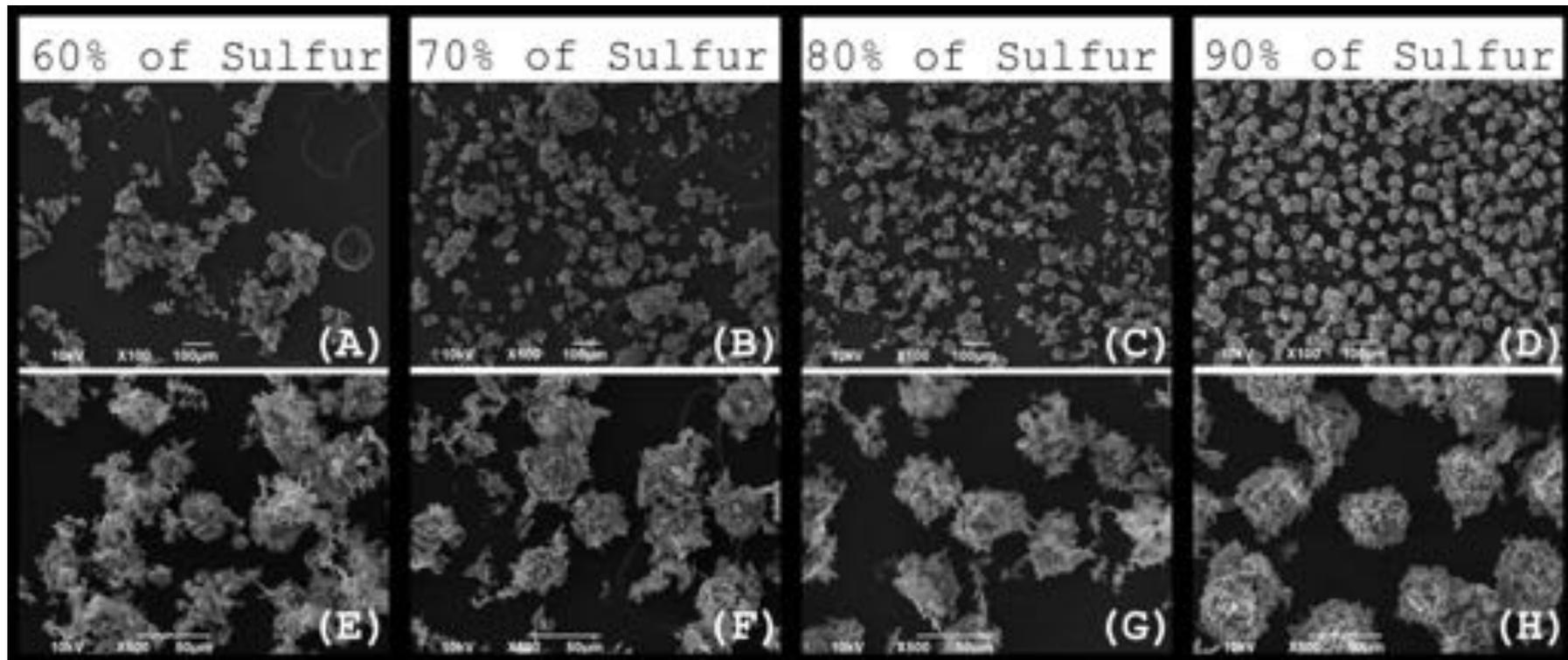
Patent Application
n° IT 102019000016178



- Before mixing, elemental sulfur was totally melted in ethanol solvent. The solution was added by graphene.
- The solution was dried under vacuum at different temperature in order to optimize the composite morphology

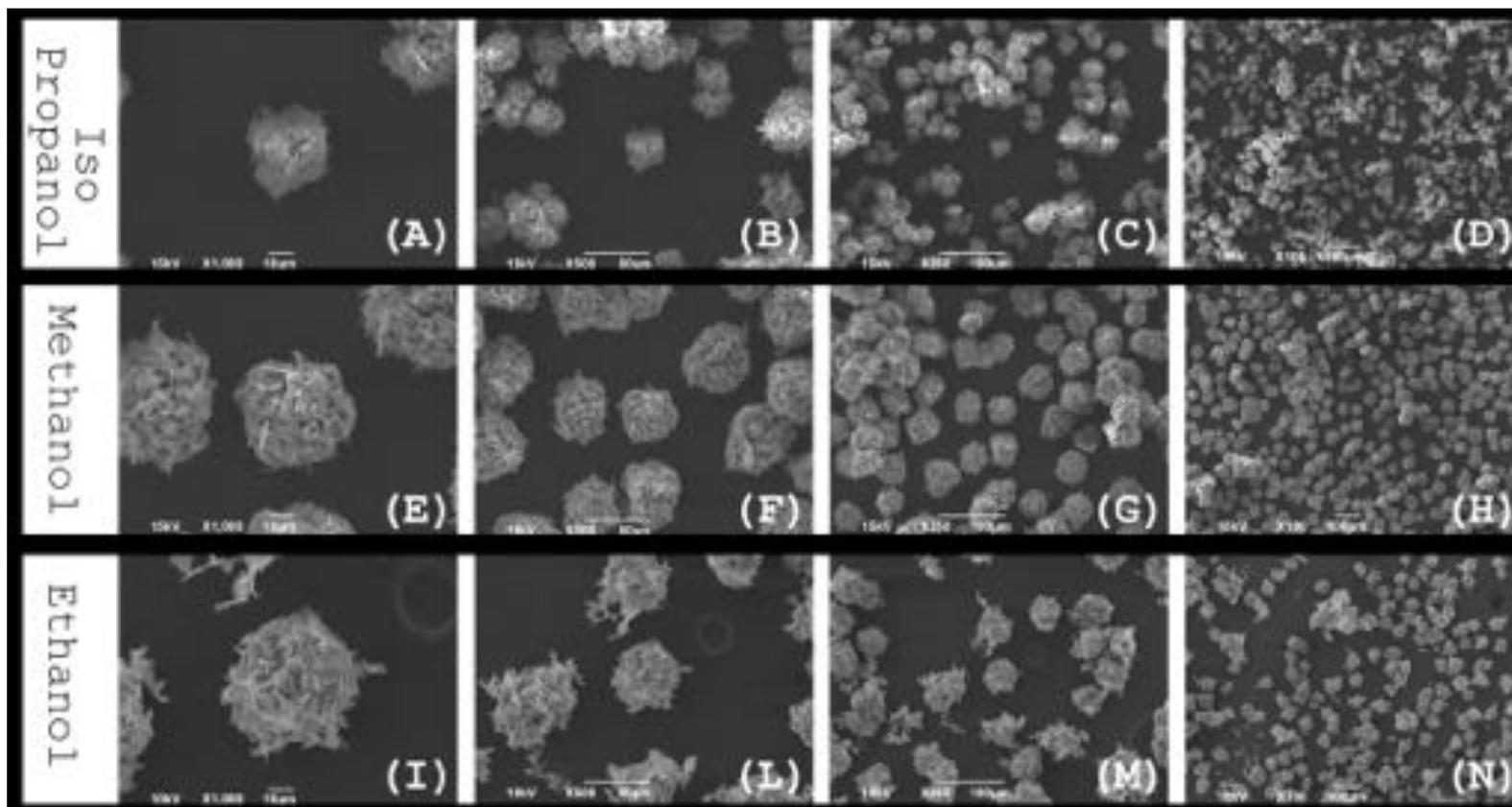
Sulfur-graphene material preparation

The sample morphology was further optimized tuning the sulfur - graphene weight ratio

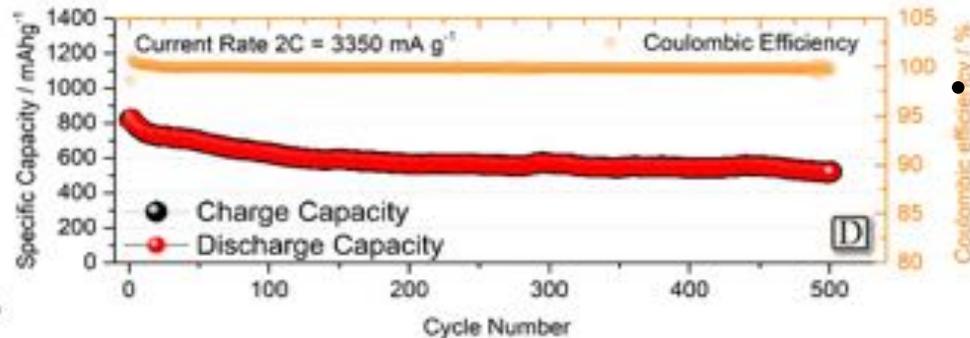
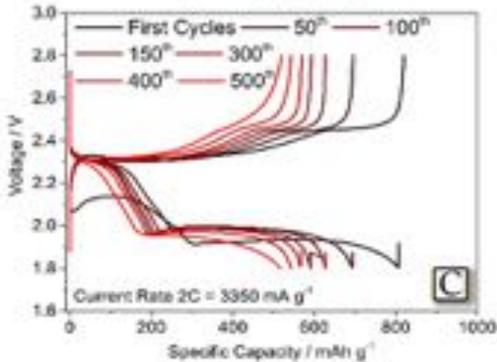
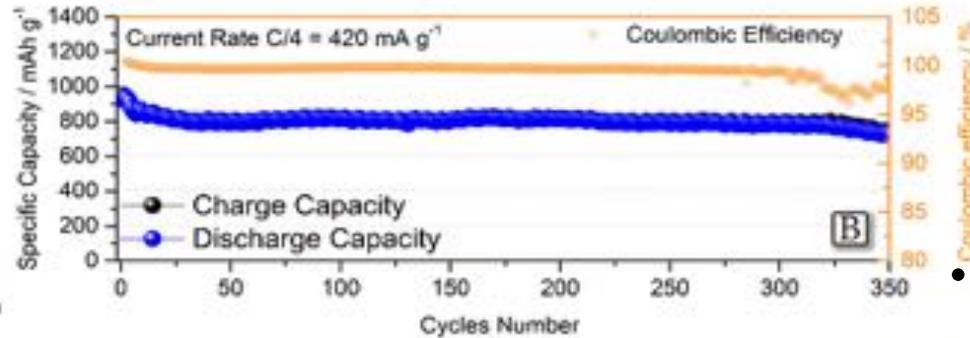
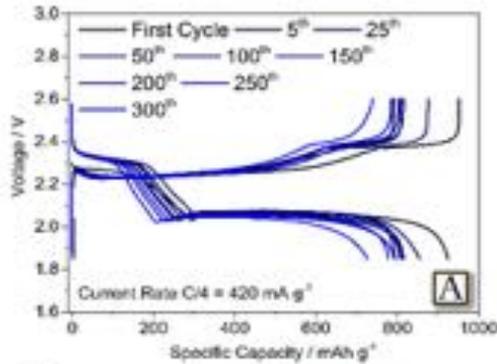


Sulfur-graphene material preparation

Patent Application
n° IT 102019000016178



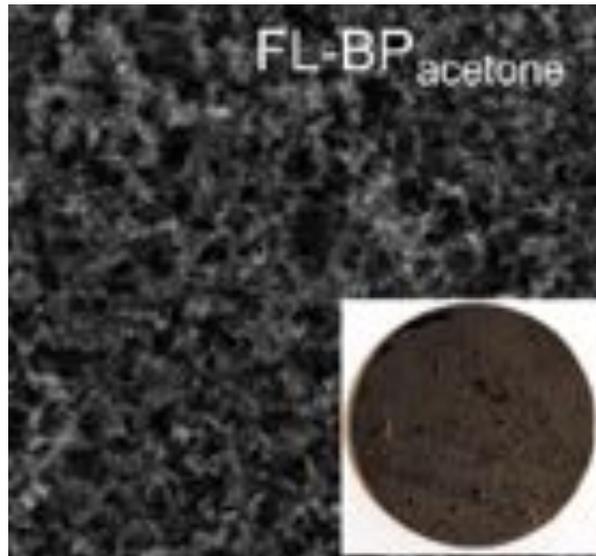
S-Graphene cathode



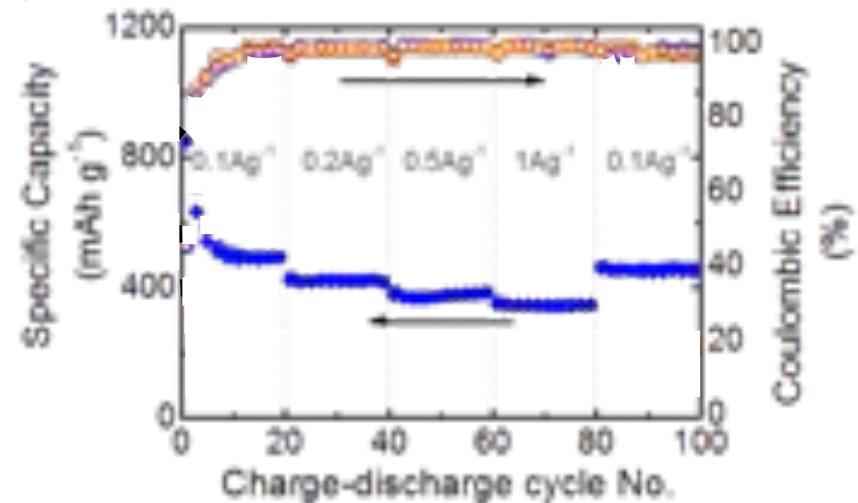
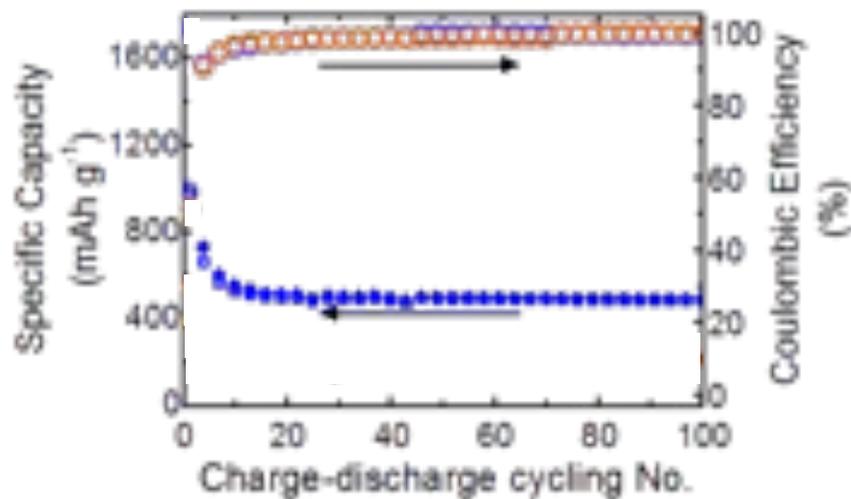
- Galvanostatic cycling 2032-coin cell with Cellgard separator soaked by 30 μl of electrolyte
- Electrolyte = DOL:DME-1:1, LiTFSI 1m, LiNO₃ 0.5 m
- Current Rate from C/10 = 167.5 mA/g 1.9V – 2.6V to Current Rate of 2C = 3350 mA/g, 1.8V – 2.8V

- Electrode = AM:Sp:PvDf = 80:10:10
- Sulfur Loading 2.5mg/cm²

Beyond graphene

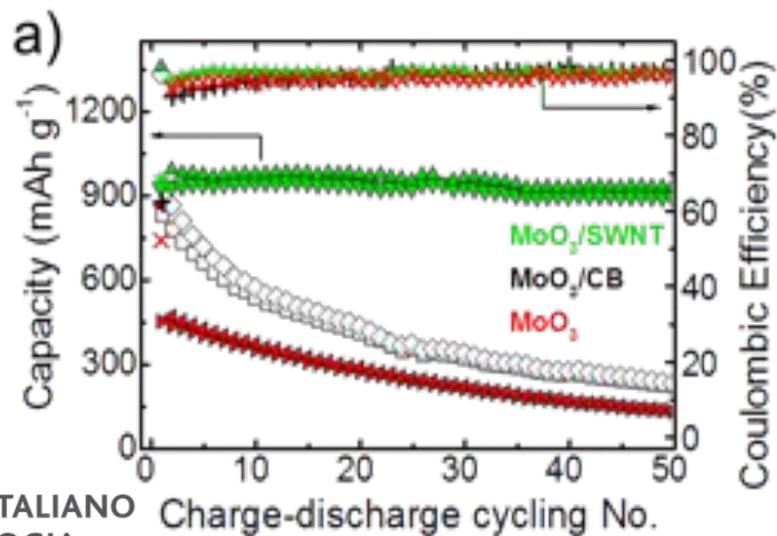
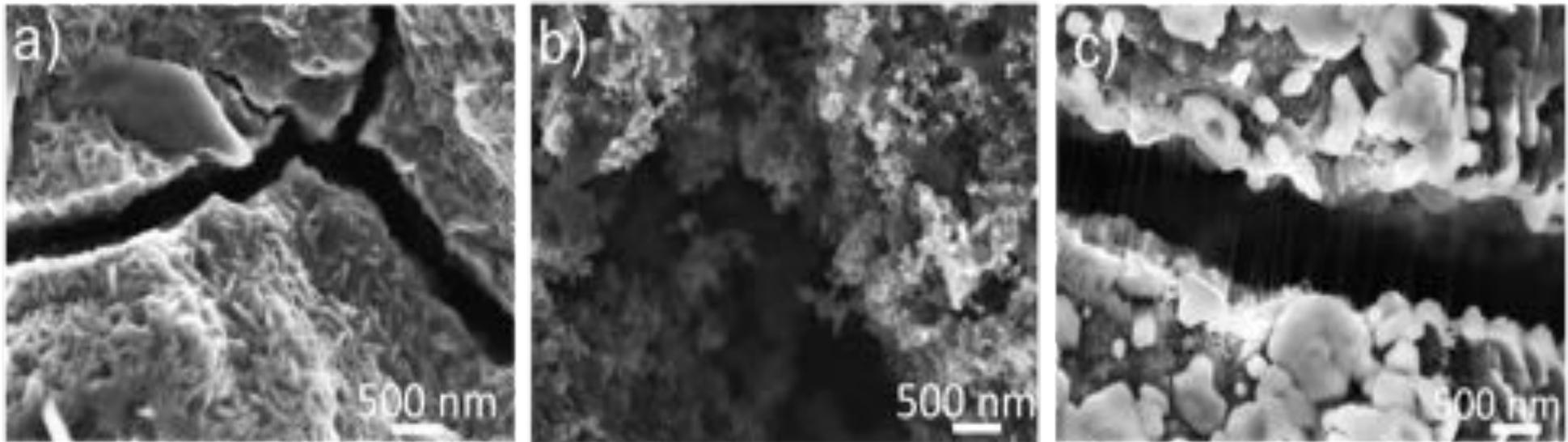


BP/Carbon Black/PVdF



Beyond graphene

Carbon nanotubes-bridged molybdenum trioxide nanosheets



In collaboration with
J. Coleman, Dublin



H. Sun et al. 2D materials **5** 015024 (2017)

Laura Silvestri
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Lorenzo Carbone
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Alberto Ansaldo
Francesco Bonaccorso
Eugenio Greco
Haiyan Sun
Gianluca Longoni
Sara Abouali
Eleonora Venezia
Shaikshavali Petnikota
Arcangelo Celeste



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