

Towards printed lignin-based batteries

Xavier Crispin

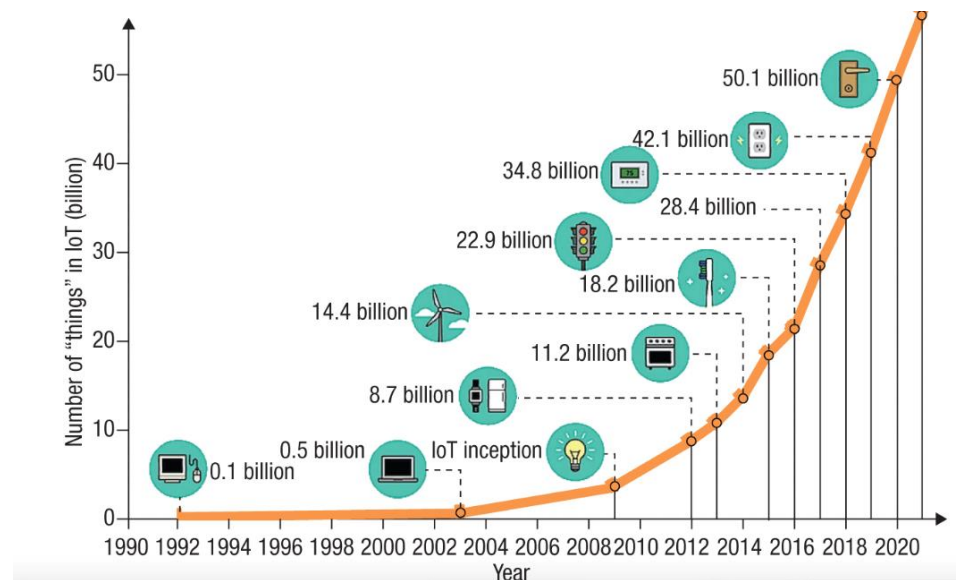


From IoT to Internet of Everything (IoE)

- IoT = **Machine-to-Machine** (M2M) communications
- IoE extends IoT to include **Machine-to-People** (M2P) and technology-assisted **People-to-People** (P2P) interactions.

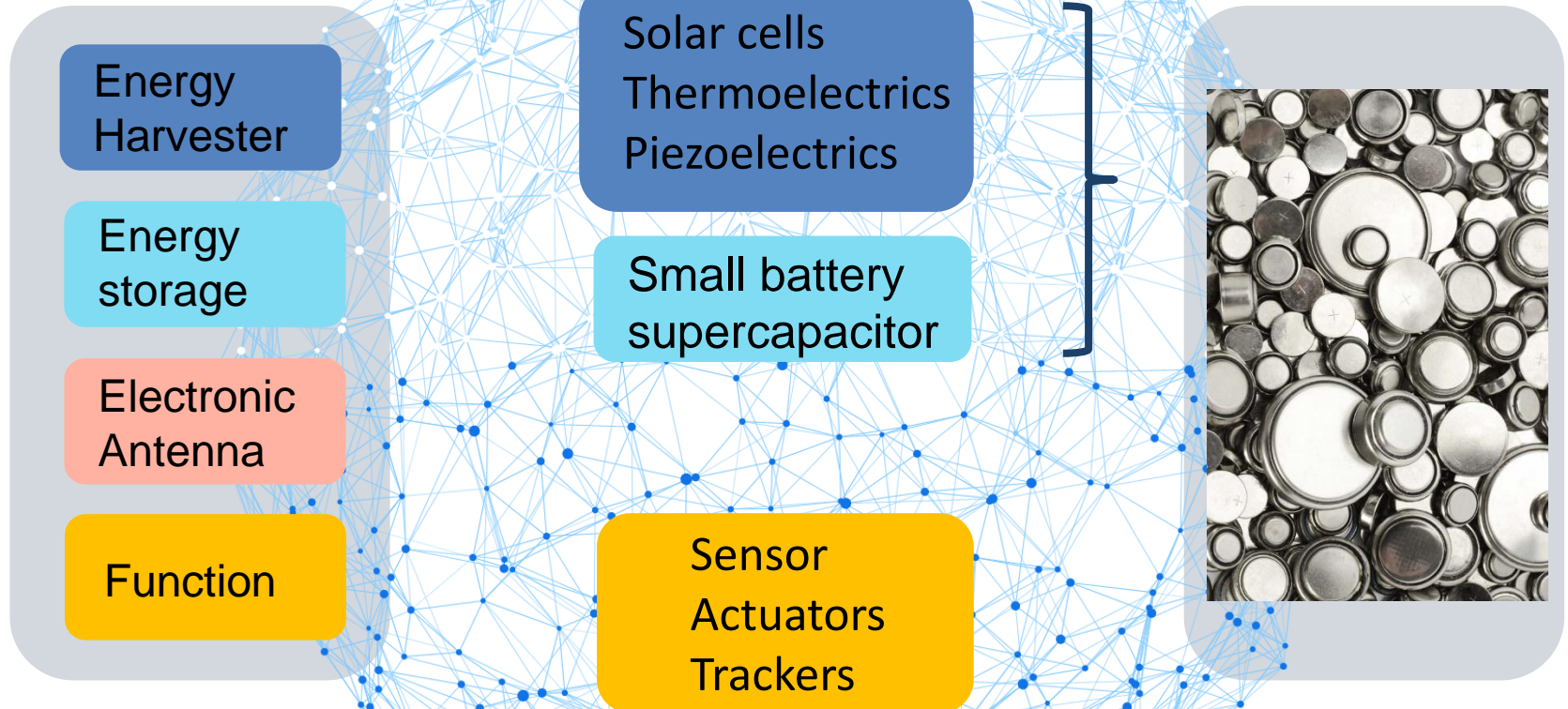


In the years to come, the number of devices requiring connectivity will move **from billions to trillions.**



Zero-energy devices

Replace batteries

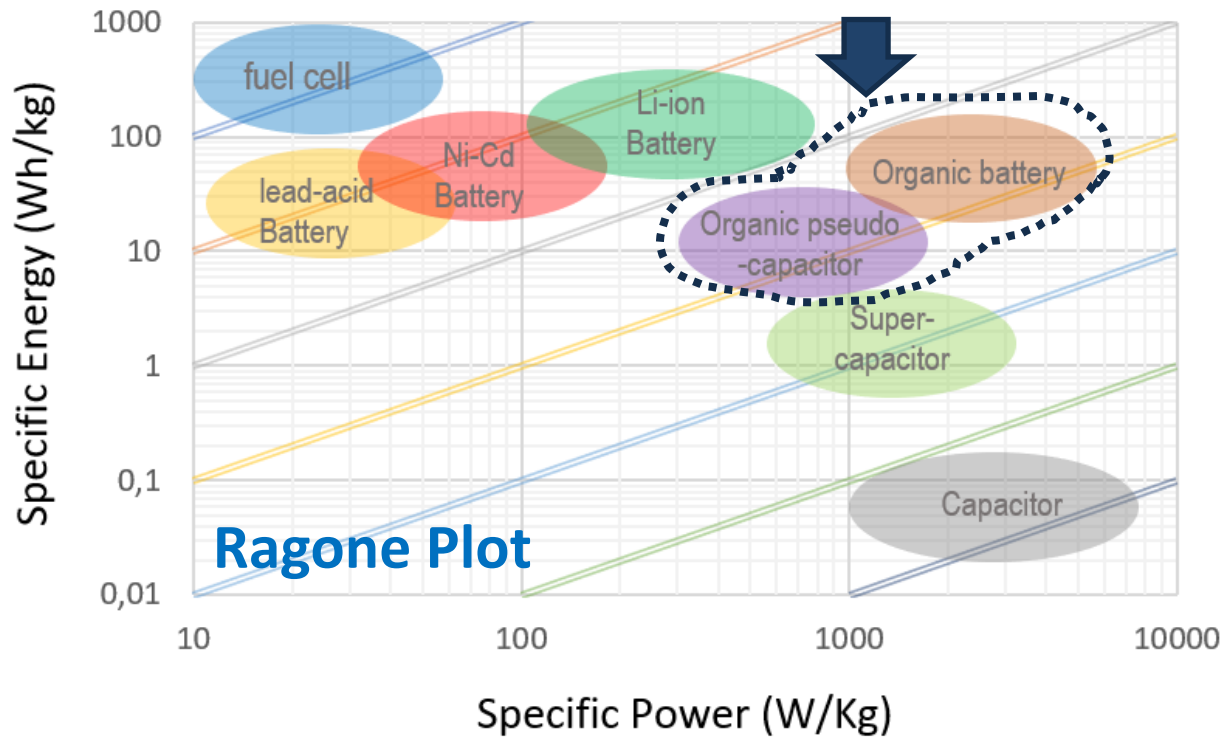


High power energy storage becomes more important than high energy

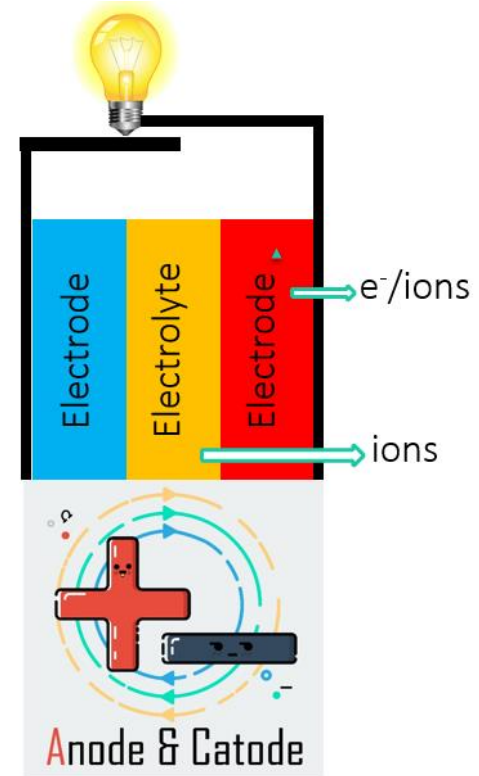
Organic batteries for IoE

10 h 1 h 0.5 h 36 s 3.6 s 360 ms 36 ms

$$E_g = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{t_d} iV dt$$



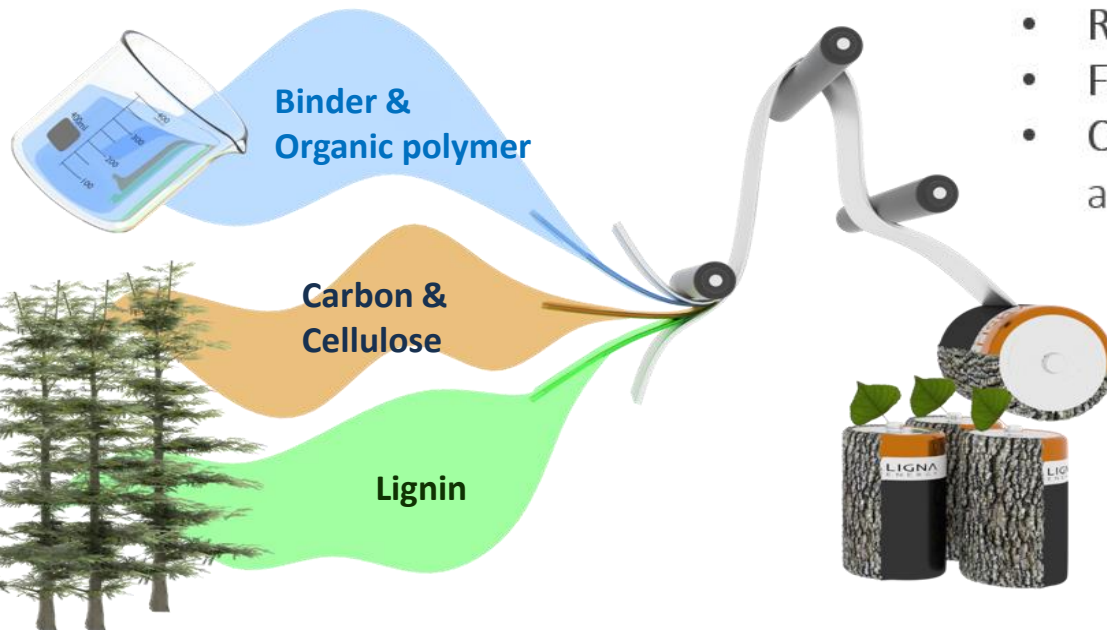
$$P_g = \frac{E_g}{t_d}$$



Organic sustainable batteries

Bio-material cell technology & energy storage solutions

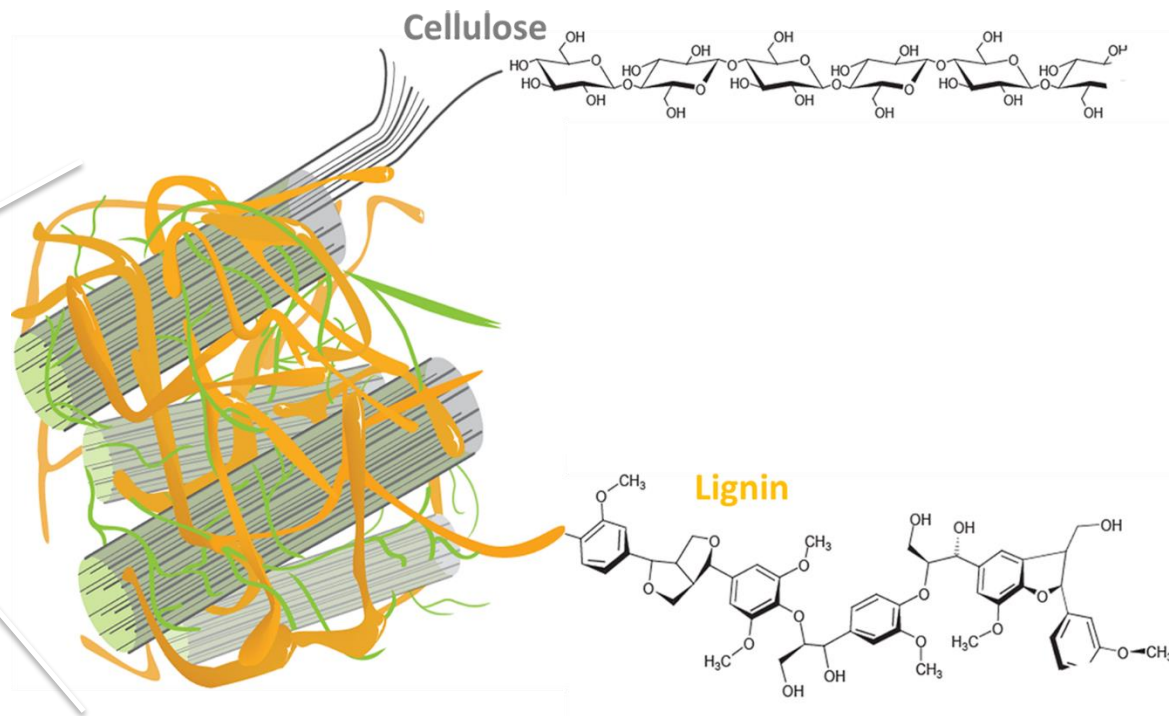
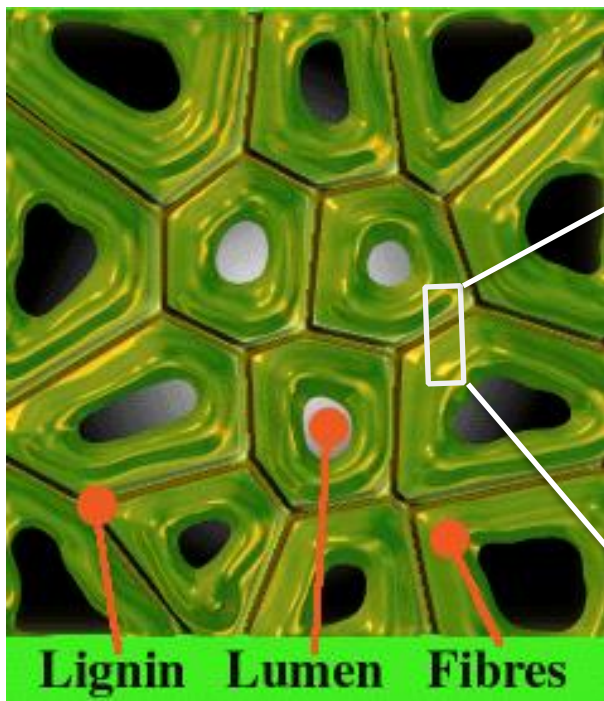
- **Green** – a sustainable world
- **Safe** – for people and environment
- **Scalable** – production, abundant supply
- **Recyclable** – dispose or re-use
- **Flexible** – shape and design
- **Cost competitive** – materials and design



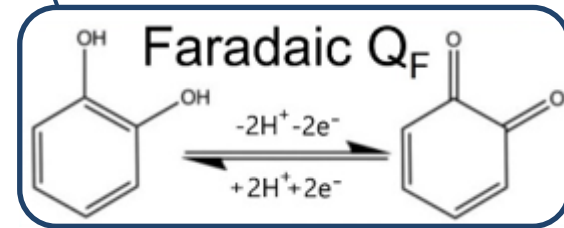
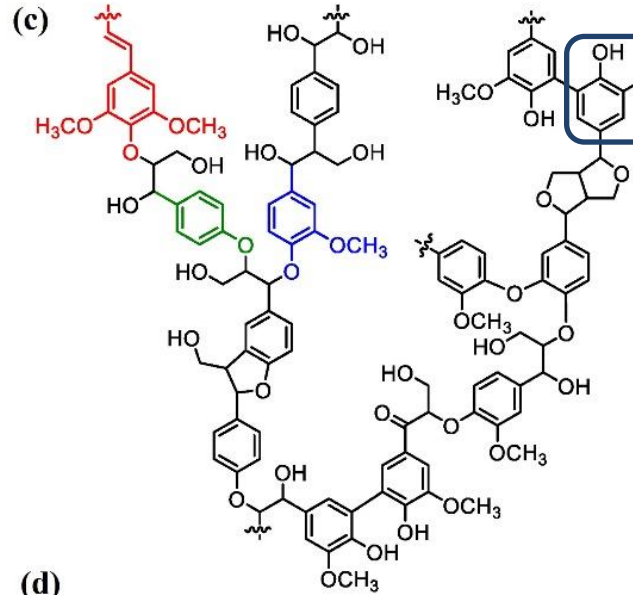
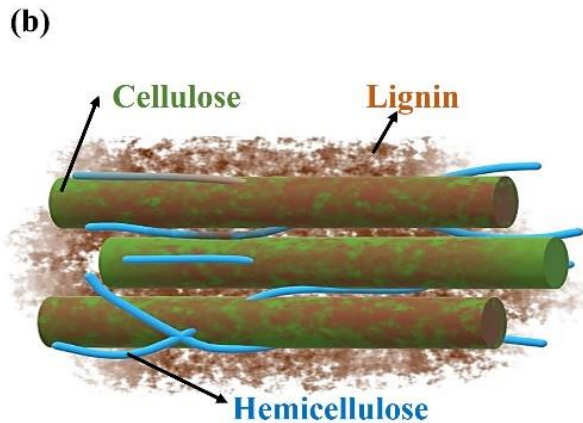
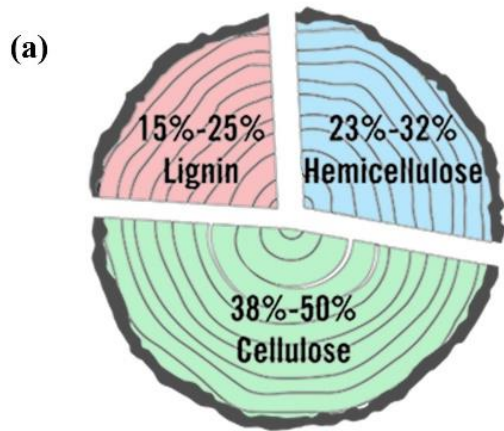
The biopolymer lignin



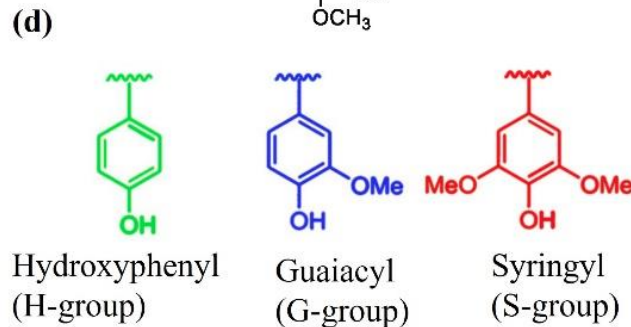
- Plants contain ~20% of lignin
- Lignin is the glue in plants bringing together cellulose as mechanical agent
- Extracted lignin : 50 million tons/y
- Potential production: 300 billion tons/y



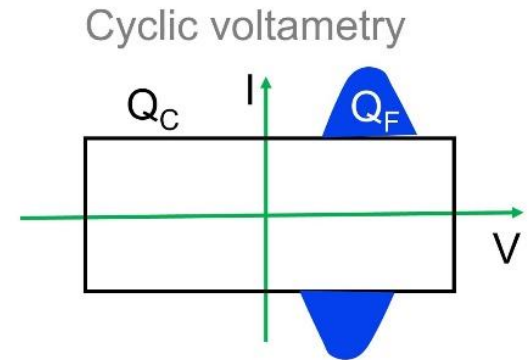
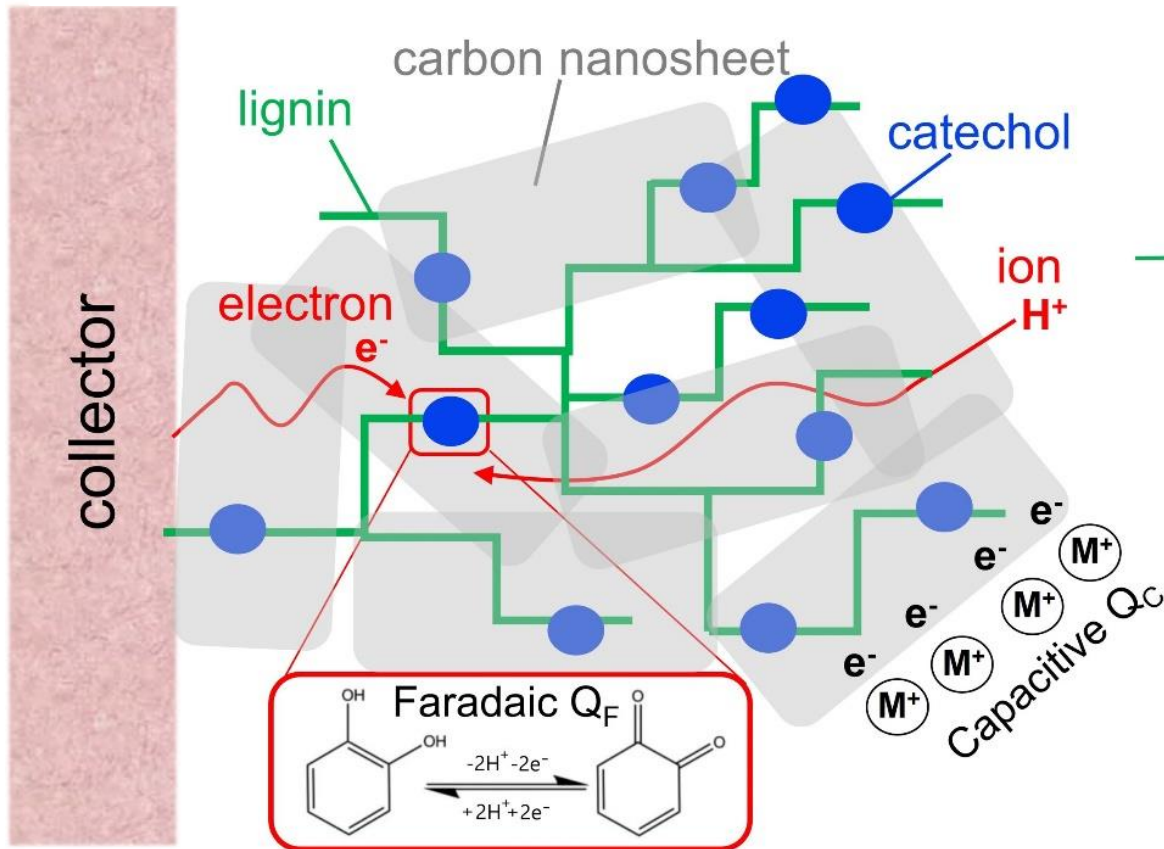
Lignin is redox active



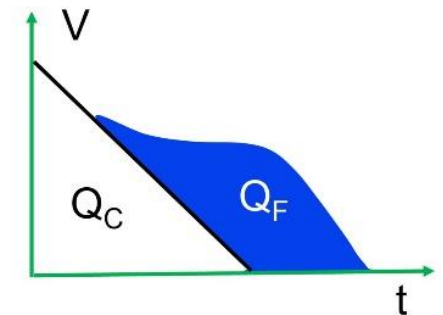
How could the electrons reach the aromatic ring if lignin is an insulator ?



Lignin - Nanoconductor Composite

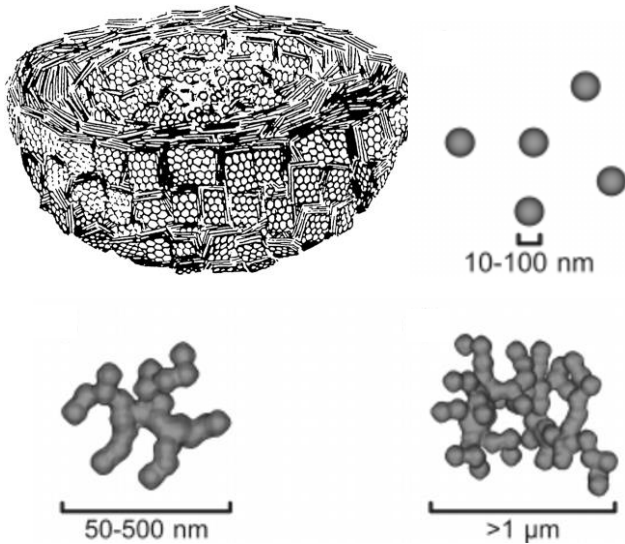


Galvanostatic discharge

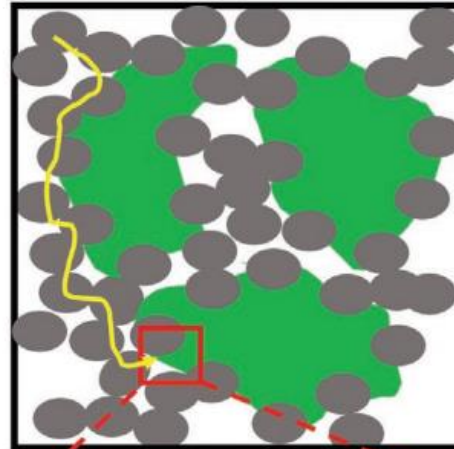


Lignin – Carbon Black Composite

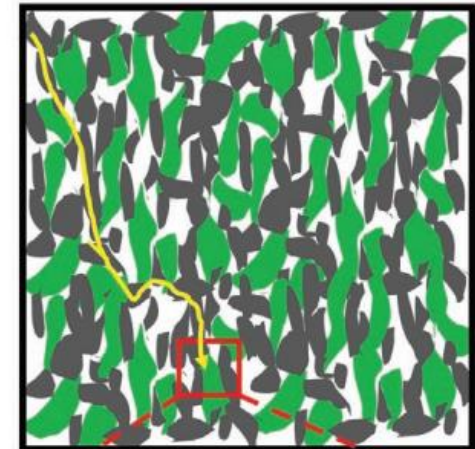
Carbon black



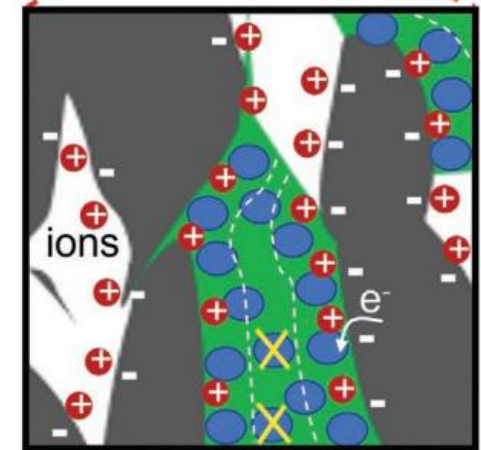
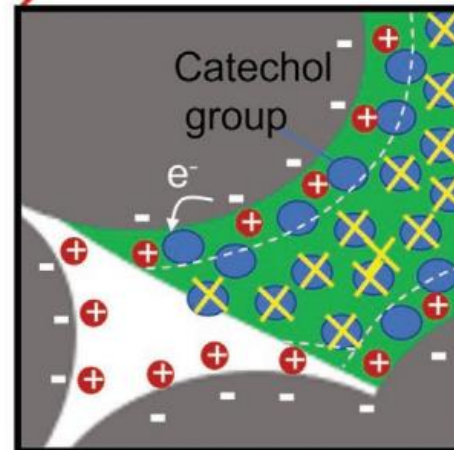
Manual mixing



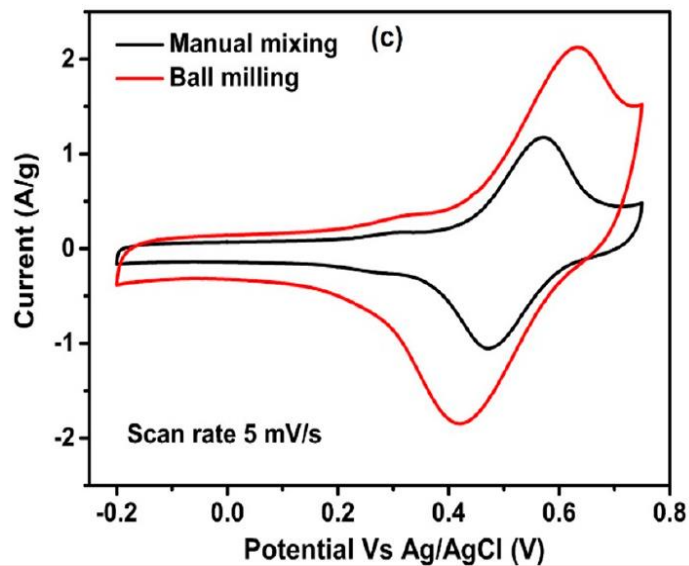
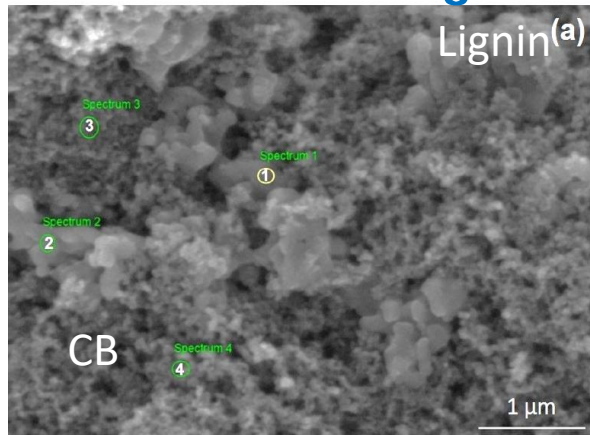
Ball milling



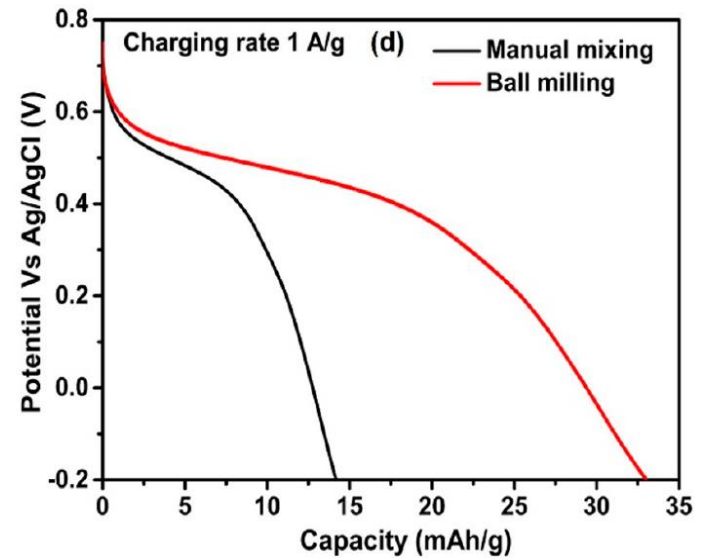
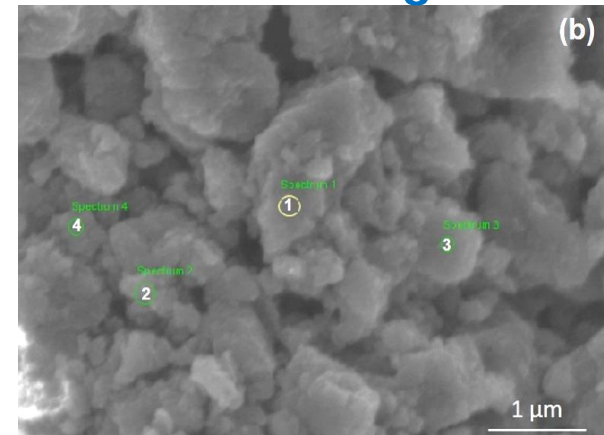
The smaller the carbon particles, the more redox groups of lignin are electrically connected, the higher the charge storage capacity



Manual mixing



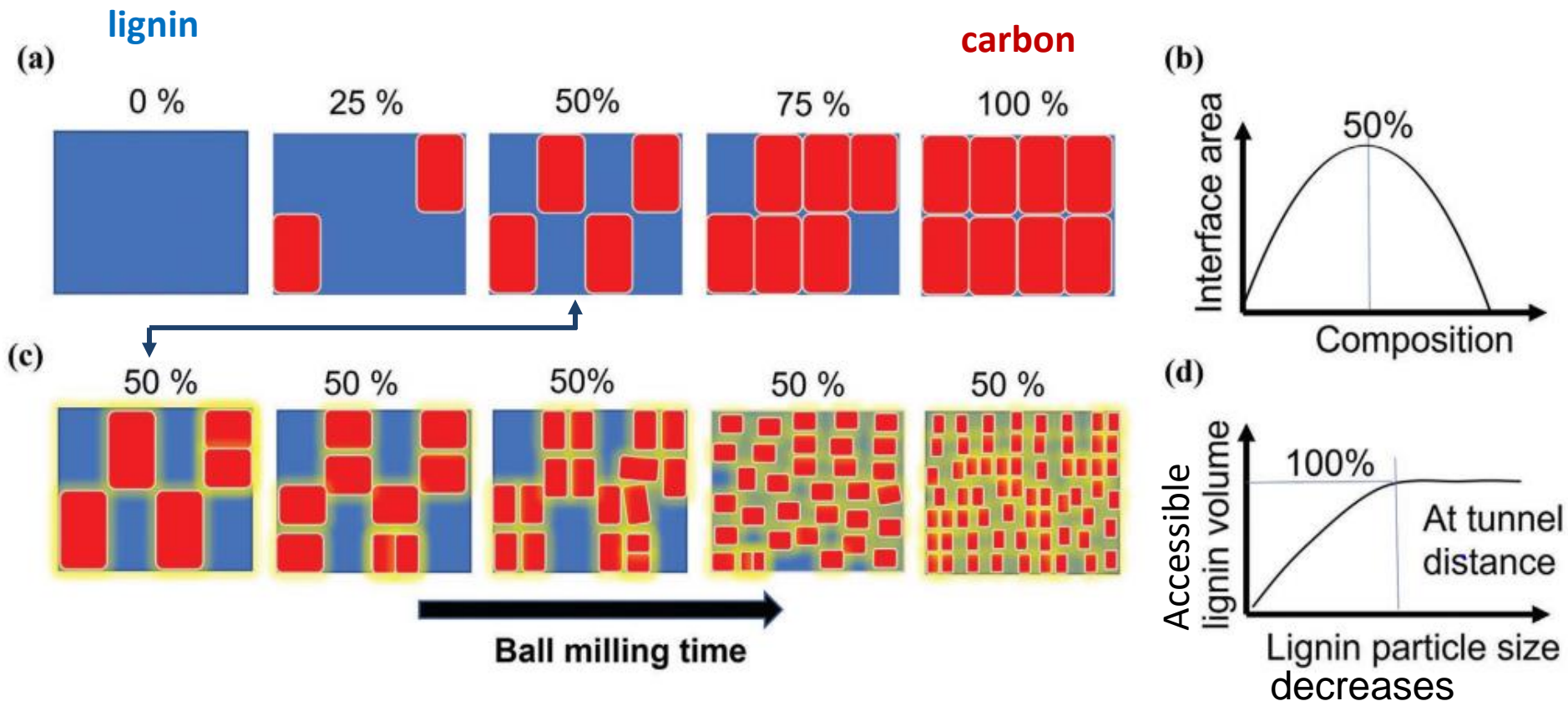
Ball milling



Ball milling is an efficient and simple way to make a composite homogenous at the nanoscale: bring conductivity into the lignin.

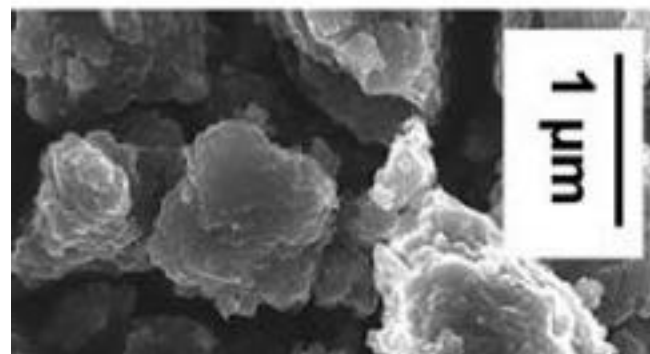
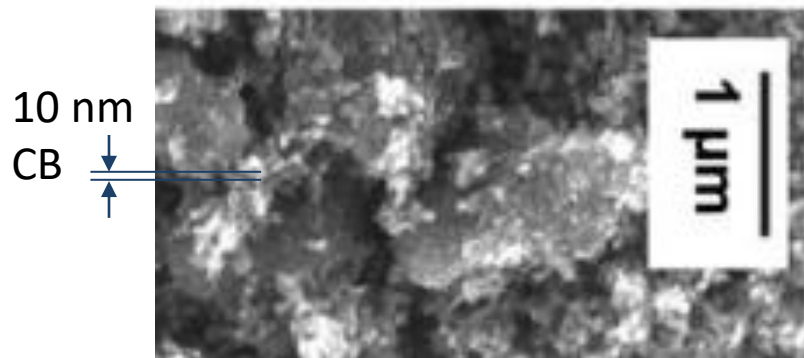
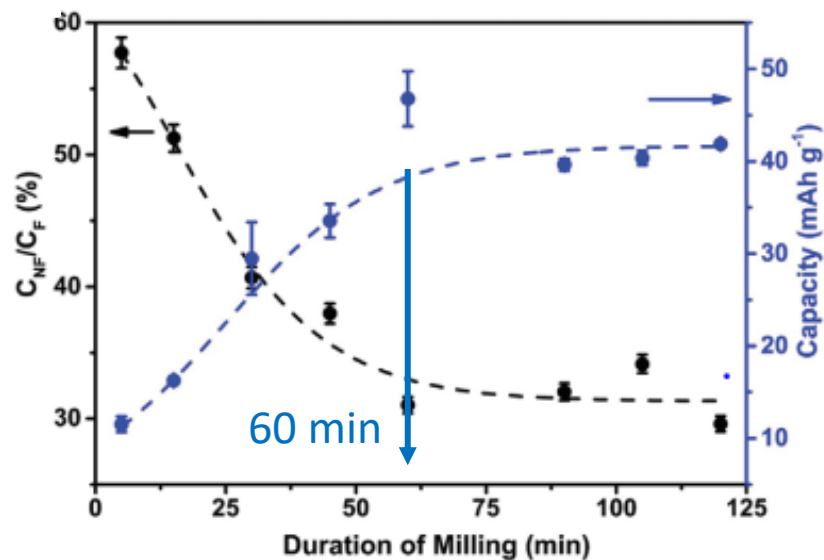
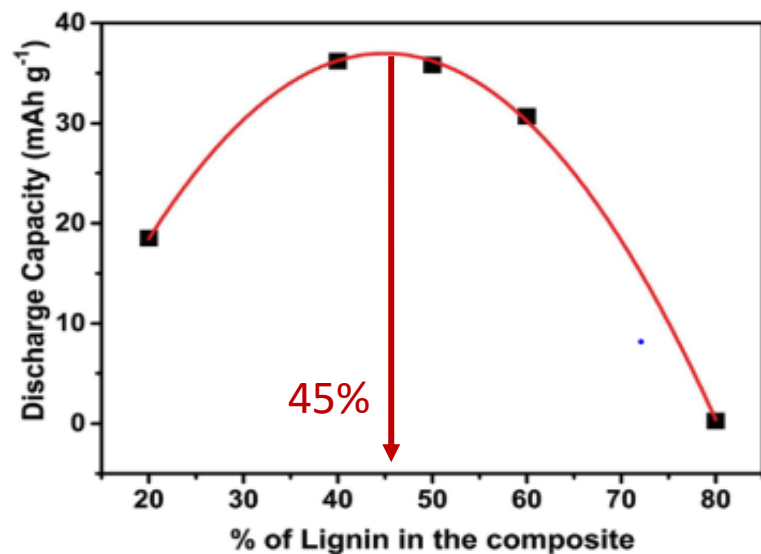
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Composition and Morphology



Simple argument suggests an optimum composition at 50/50 ratio of lignin/carbon
The ballmiling time is expected to increase and saturate the capacity (lignin accessible)

Composition and Morphology



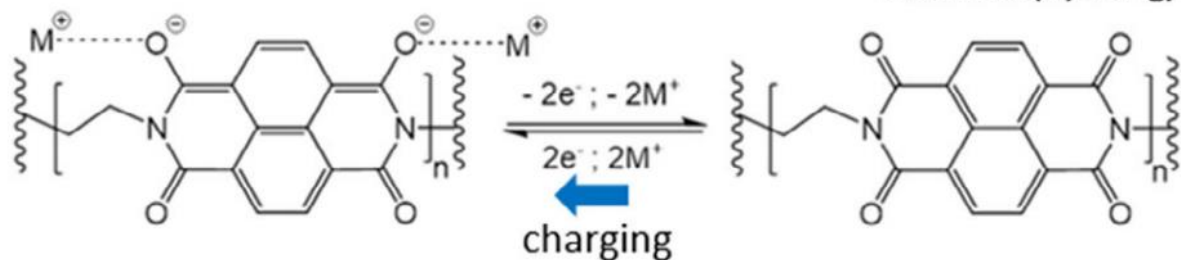
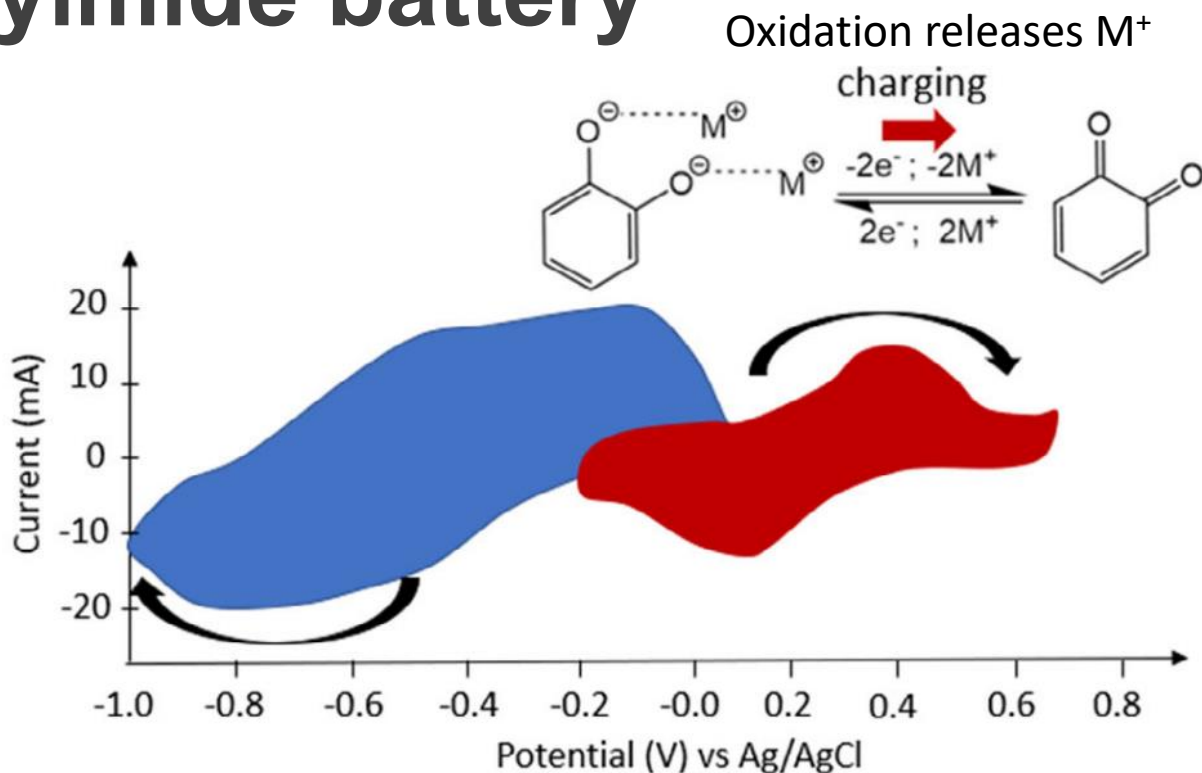
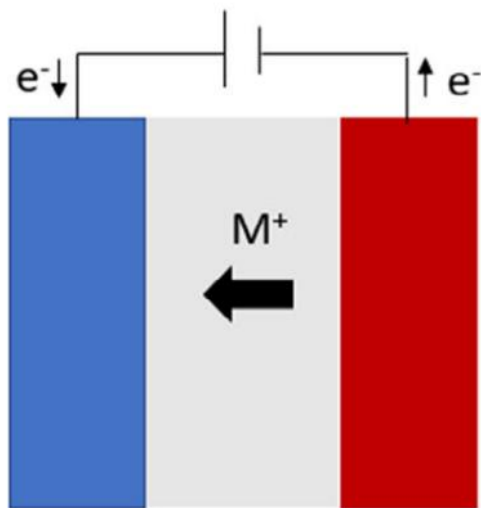
Lignin-carbon coated electrodes



LIGNA
ENERGY



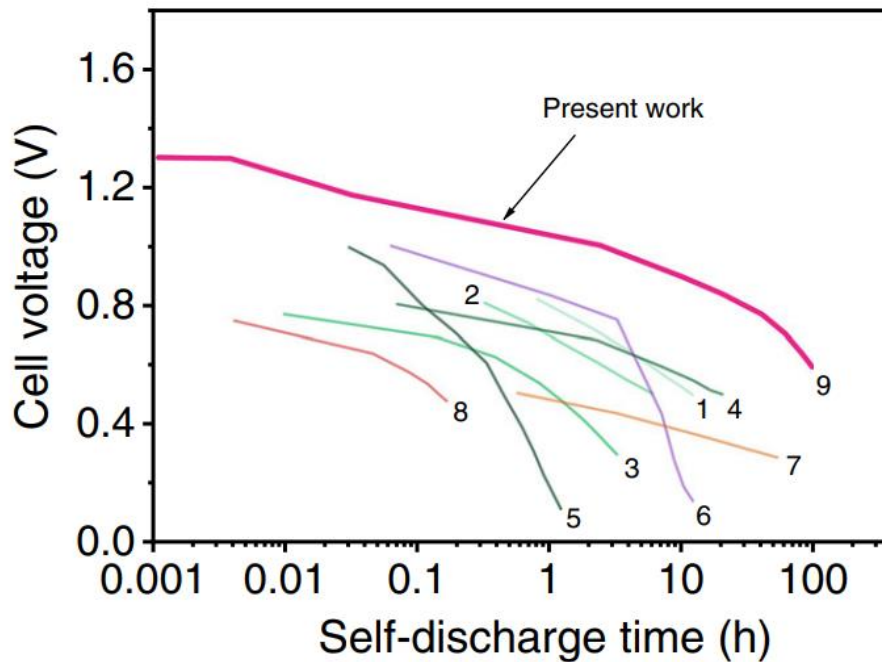
Lignin-polyimide battery



Reduction captures M^+

Rocking chair-type of battery where only cations are transported.

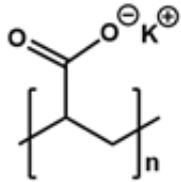
Aqueous-based organic batteries



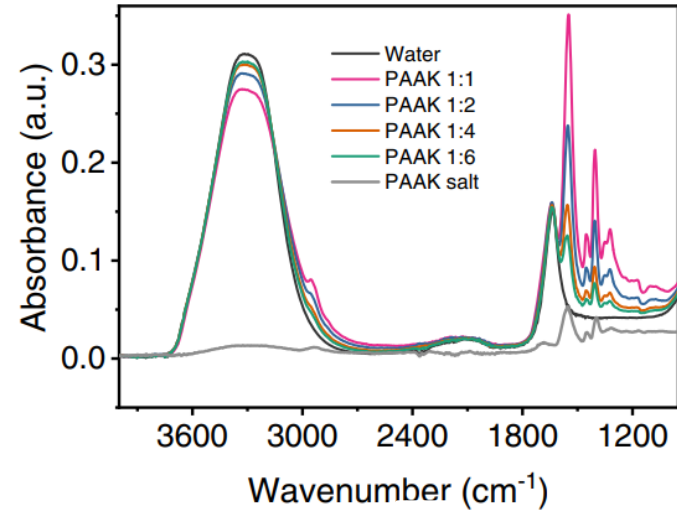
- Non-flammable, green and scalable batteries would require water-based electrolytes
- With organic electrodes, there is a major issue with the self-discharge
- Aqueous electrolytes lead to high ionic conductivity (not limiting the power of the device)

Water-in-polyelectrolyte salt (WIPE) approach offers a solution

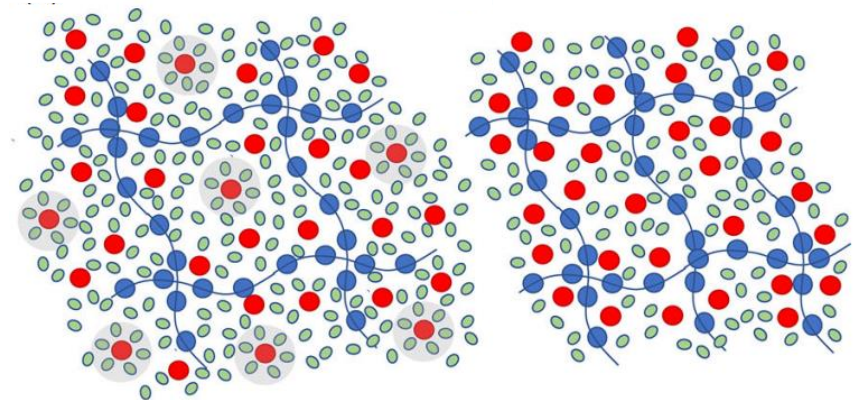
Water-in-K-polyacrylate



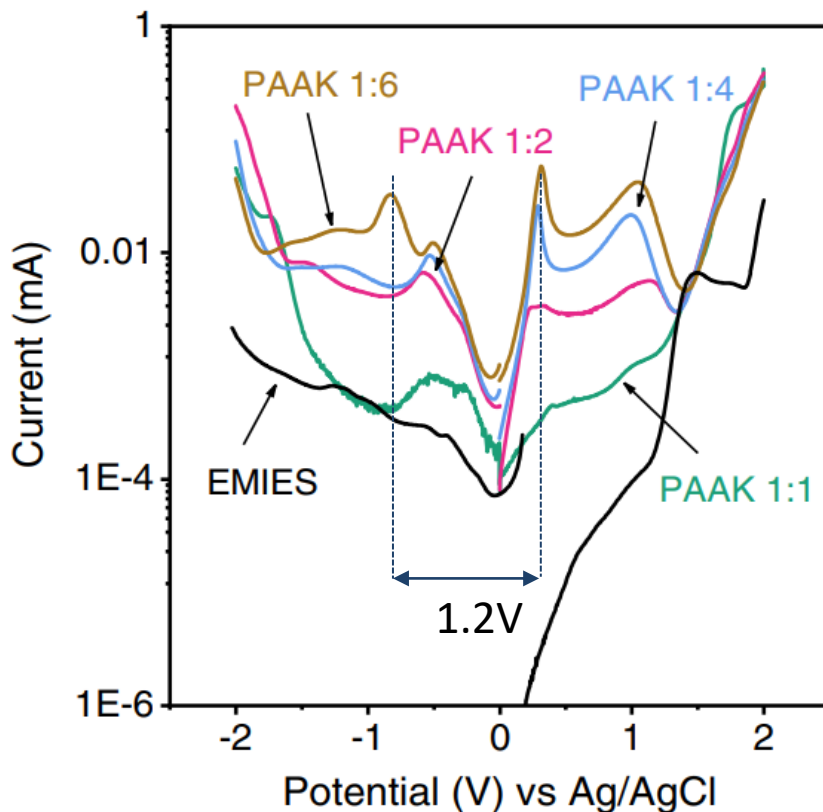
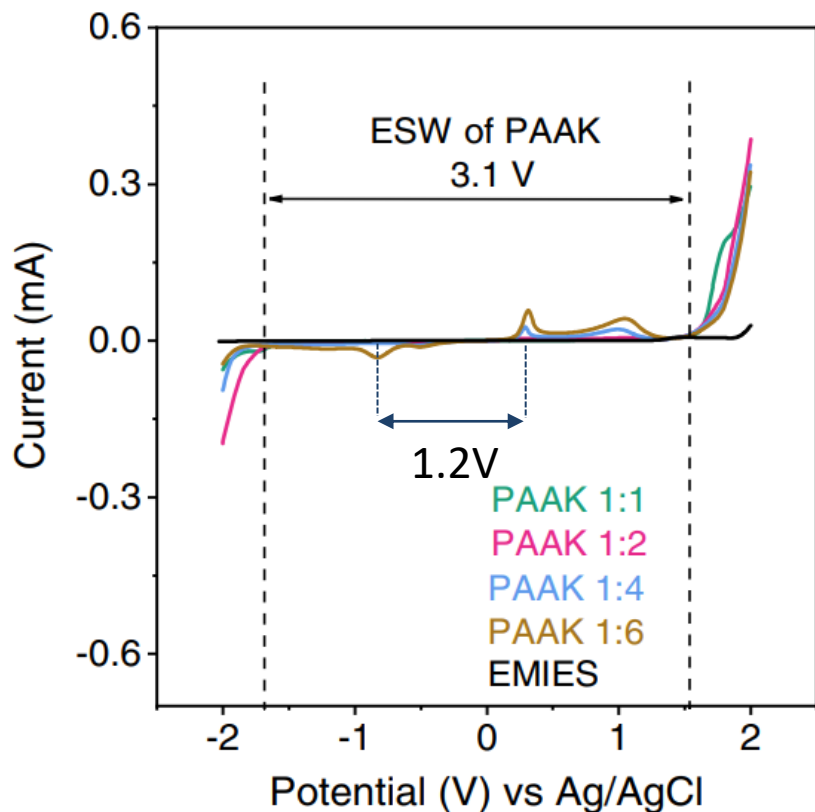
PAAK



- Low-cost, printable
- Extremely high solubility (weight ratio PAAK/water to 1:1)
- Non-flammable
- Bonded water and some water clusters (free water)

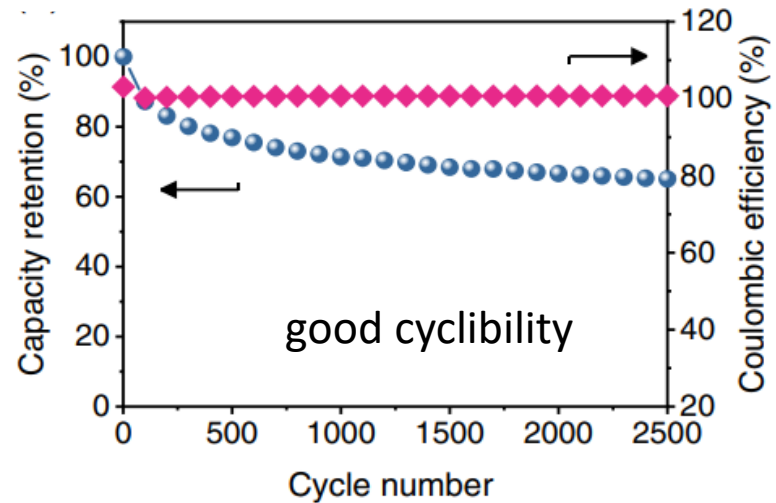
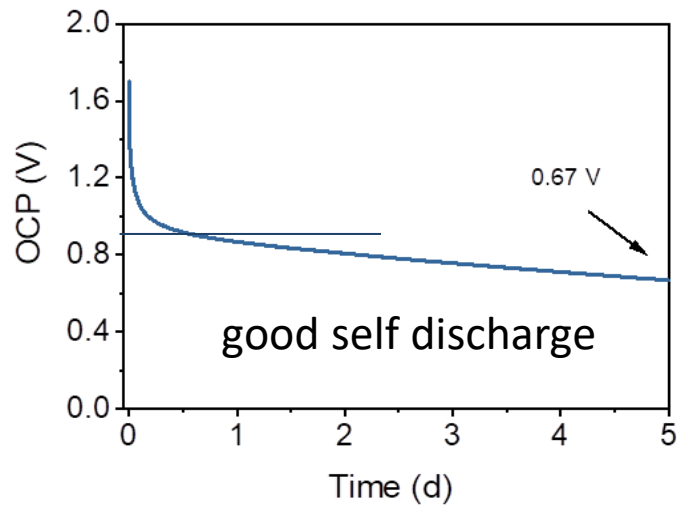
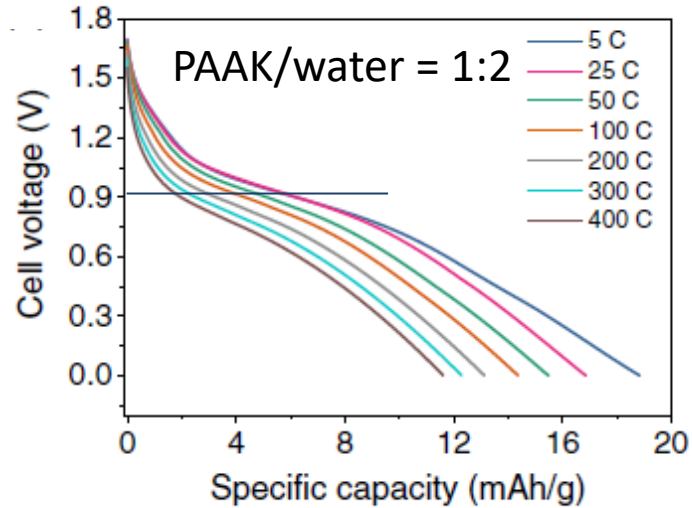
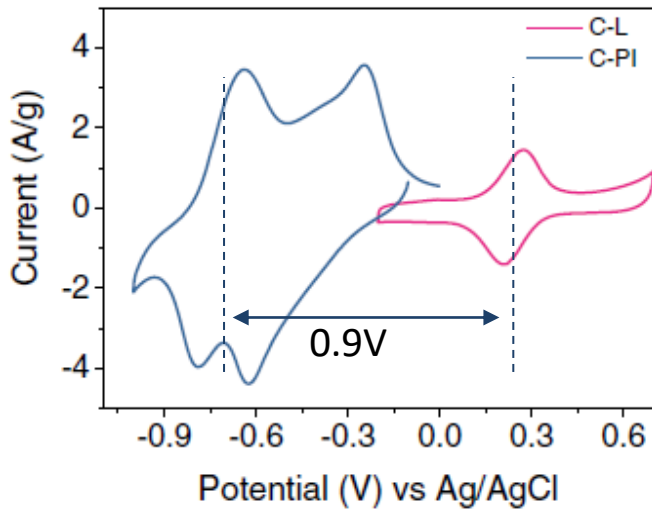


Electrochemical Stability Window (ESW)

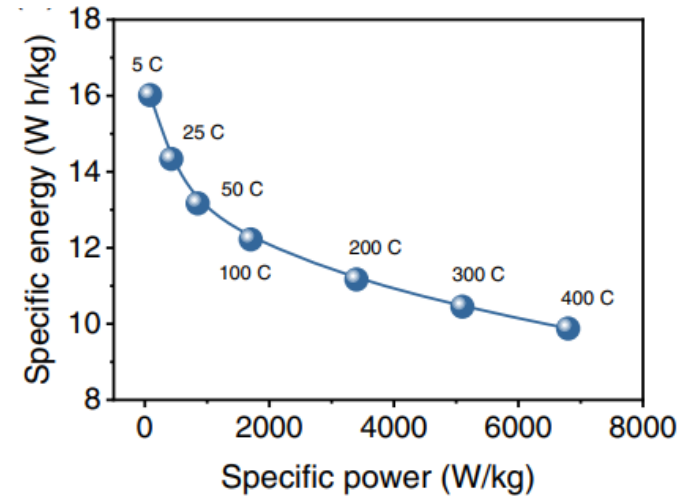
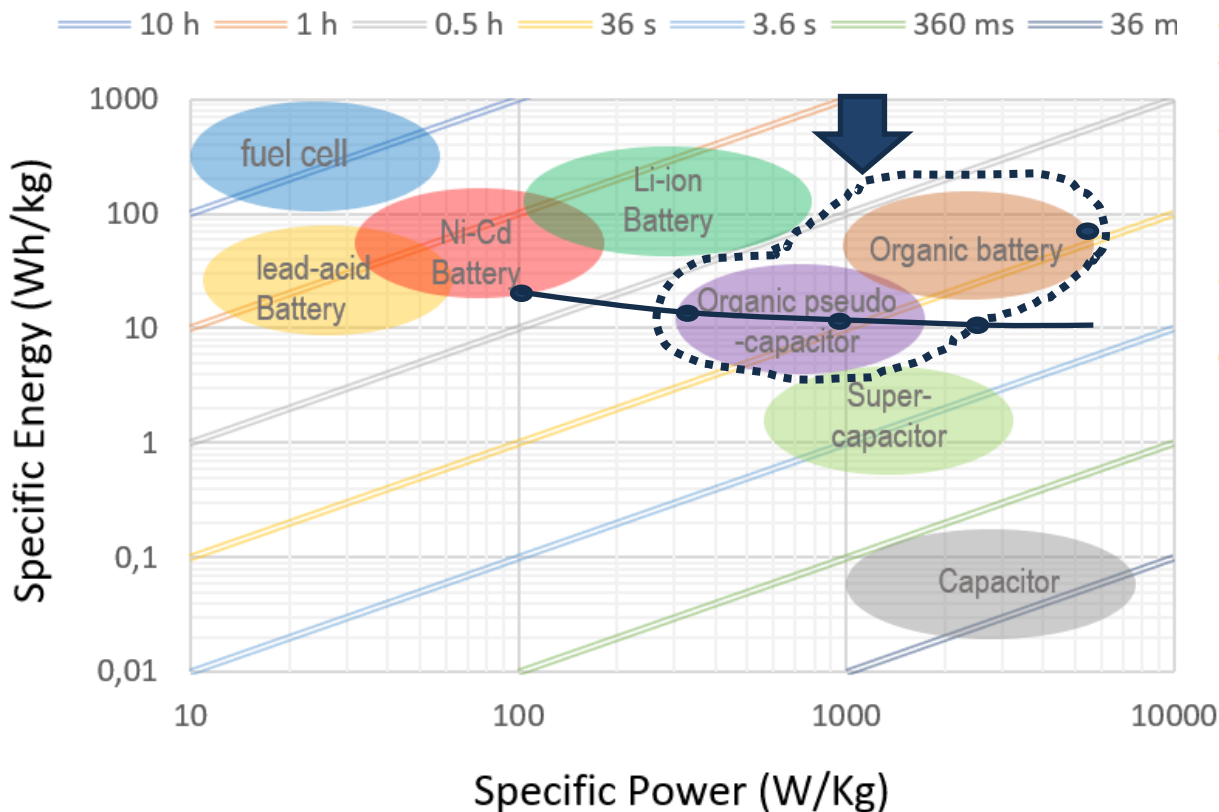


Low content of water leads to low leakage current at low voltage and high ESW

Lignin-polyimide battery



Lignin-polyimide cell in Ragone plot



The high ionic conductivity and the fast electron transfer at electrode lead to a high power device

Conclusion

- ✓ Ball milling enables to bring the electrical conduction to the most intimate part of lignin forming a homogeneous nanocomposite at low cost.
- ✓ Lignin and aromatic polyimide are low-cost redox polymers that are the basis for cathode and anode of a cation rocking chair battery providing 0.9V.
- ✓ The main issue of self-discharge encountered in non-flammable aqueous based organic batteries is solved by the concept of water-in-K polyacrylate.
- ✓ Water-in-PAAK provides an electrolyte with high ionic conductivity (~100 mS/cm) that is independent on the viscosity (from liquid to gel type)
- ✓ Polyimide-lignin rocking chair battery of high power and decent energy is a possible alternative for IoE

Acknowledgements



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Divyaratan Kumar



LABORATORY OF
ORGANIC ELECTRONICS

WWSC
WALLENBERG WOOD
SCIENCE CENTER

LIGNA
ENERGY



*Knut och Alice
Wallenbergs
Stiftelse*

li.u LINKÖPINGS
UNIVERSITET

Thank you

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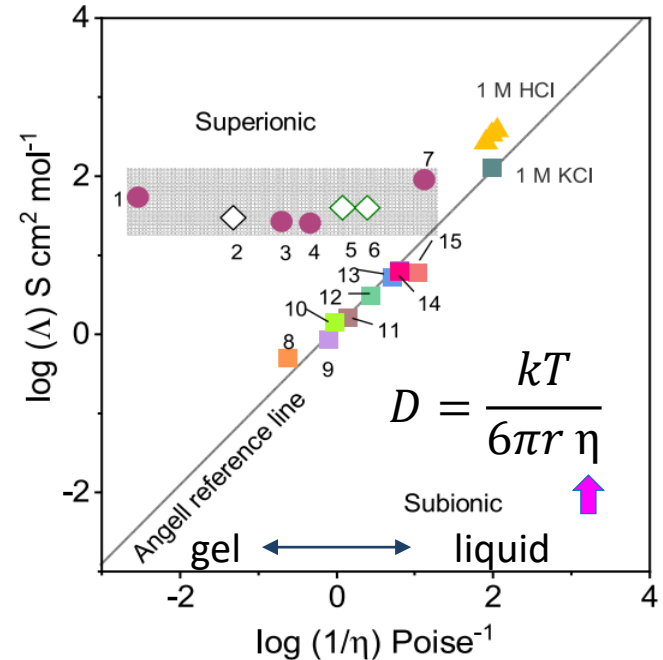
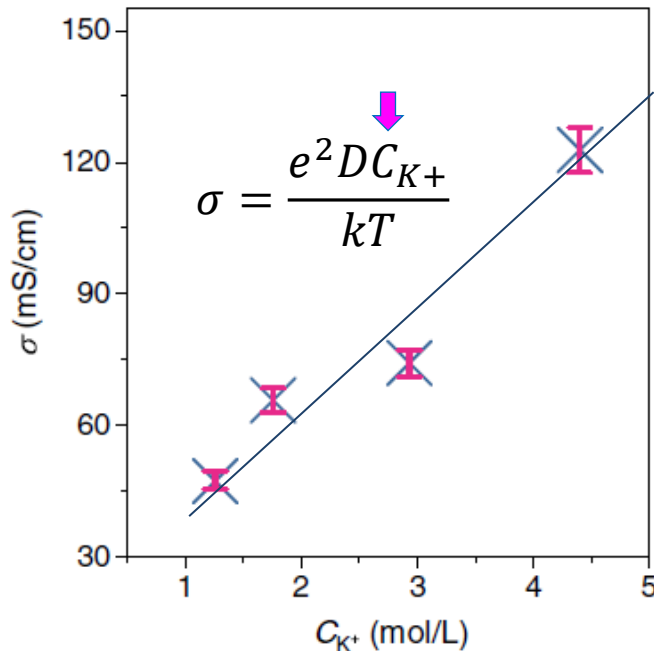
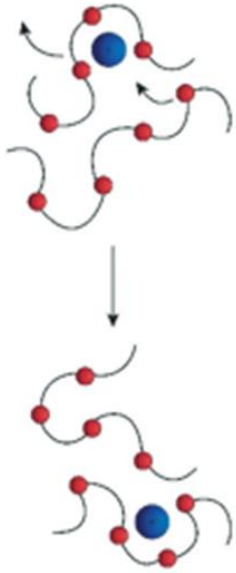
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WWSC is a joint research center at KTH, Chalmers and Linköping University

Conductivity independent on viscosity

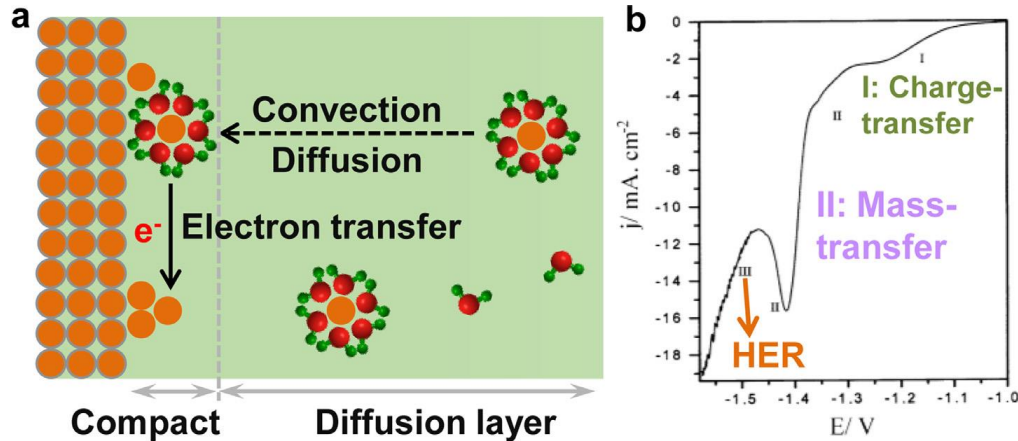


Advantageous for printing high power batteries



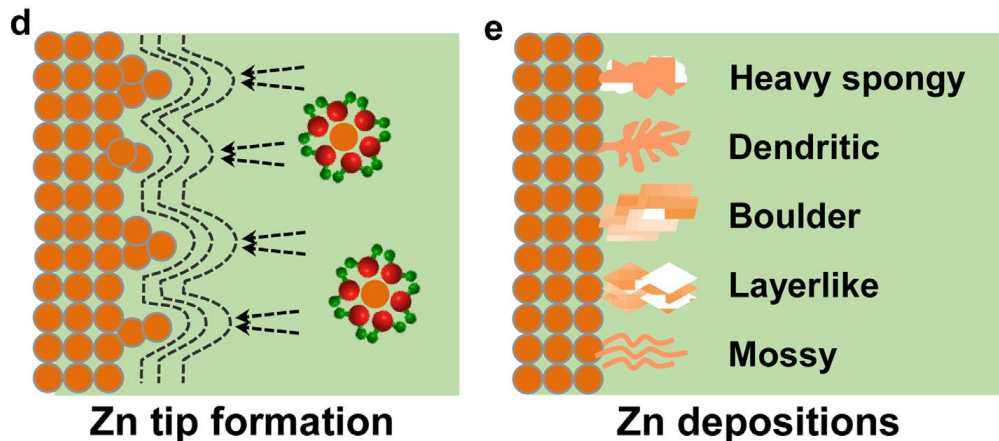
- High ionic conductivity ($\sigma=100$ mS/cm) \div concentration ions C_{K^+}
 -> good dissociation (few "neutral" ion pairs)
- M_w tunes the viscosity η over 4 orders of magnitude
- Molar conductivity Λ \div diffusion coefficient D are independent on η
 -> "superionic" driven by microscopic chain relaxation dynamics

Towards Zinc batteries



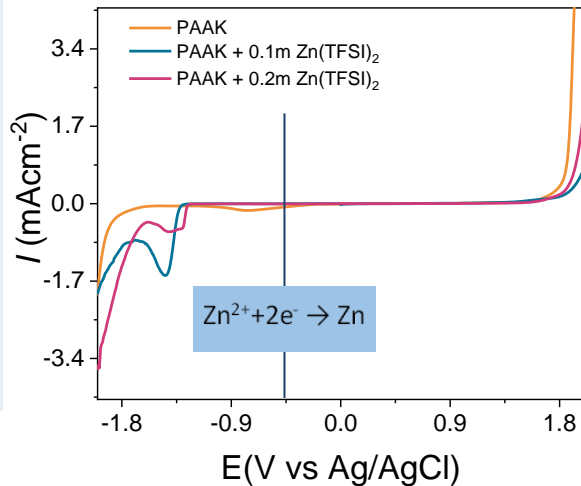
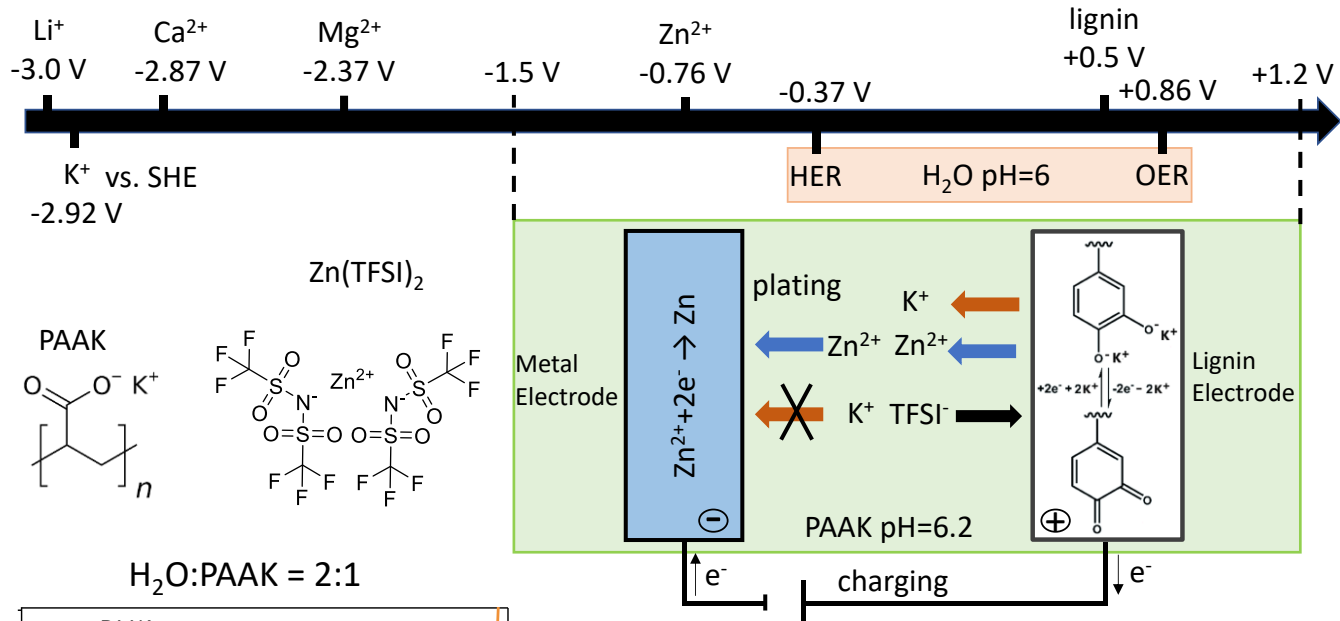
Dendritic growth leads to high electric field promoting the H_2 evolution reaction:

- Gas bubbles destroy the battery
- Dendrites create short circuits

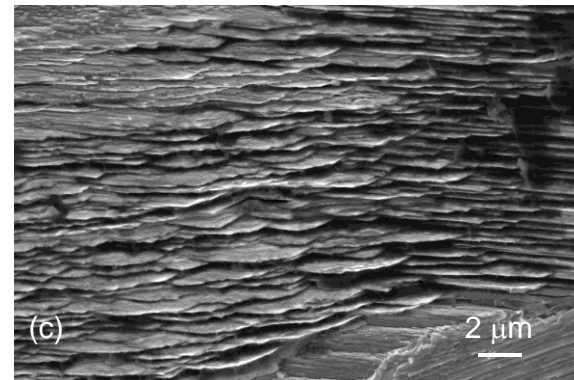


The aim is to find an electrolyte that prevents the dendritic growth and limits the HER.
Could "Water-in-PAAK" be a good starting point?

PAAK + ZnTFSI for Zn-battery



No H₂ evolution at the Zn deposition potential



Zn deposition without dendrites

Lignin-Zinc battery

