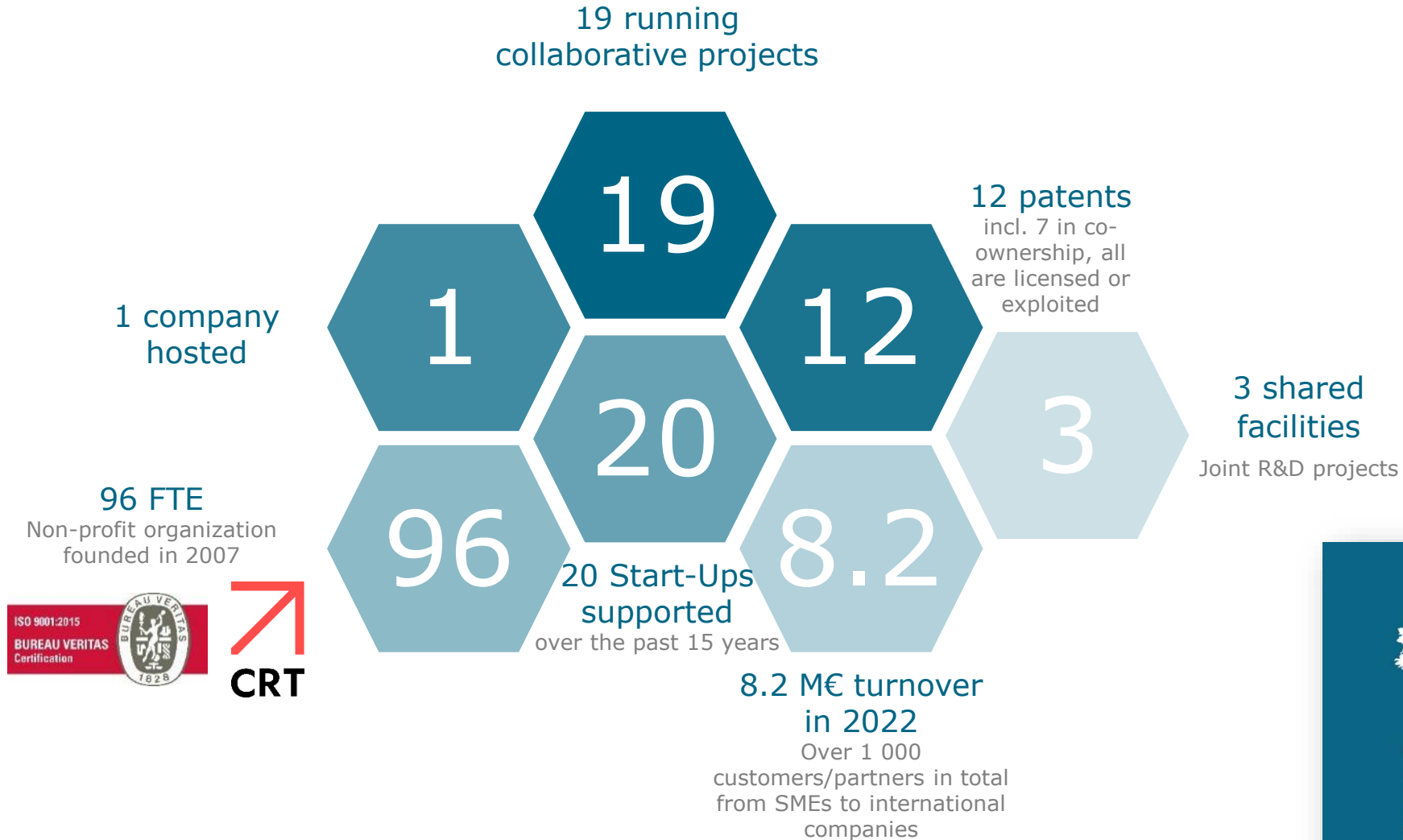


Laser Structuring of Battery Foils

ALPhANOV after 15 years

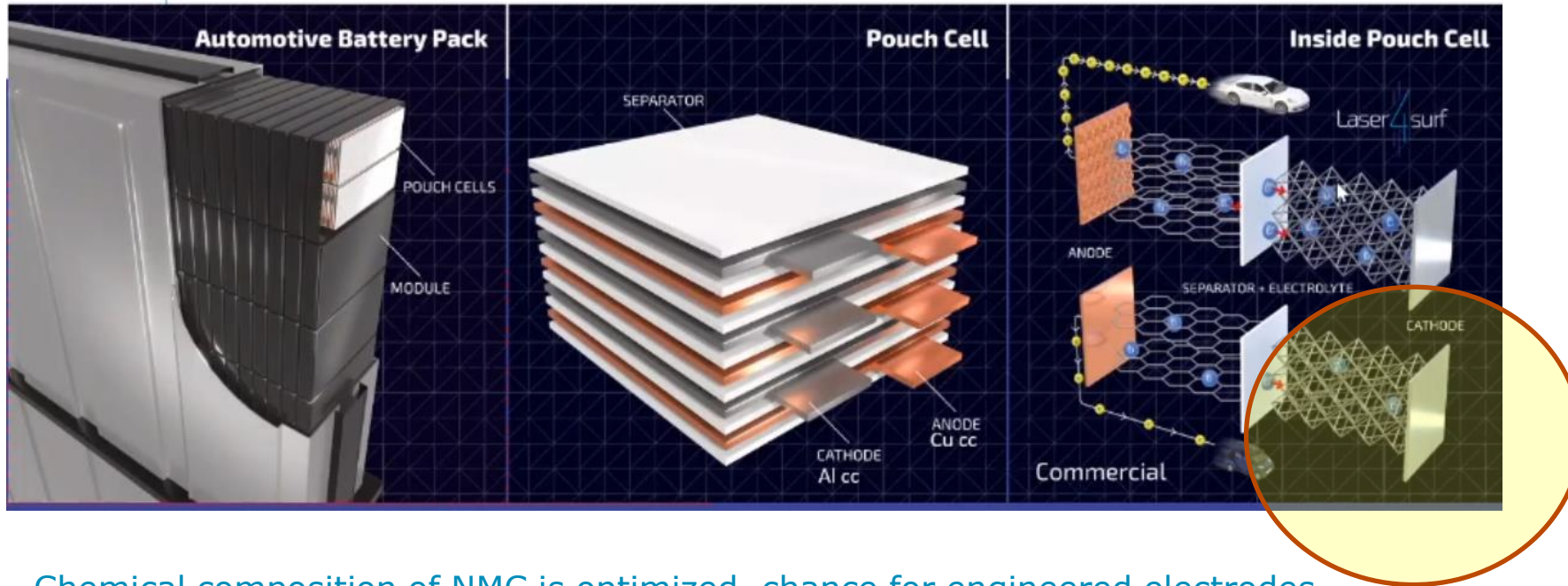


Overview of laser applications in battery production



Importance of the current collector in a Li-ion battery

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& TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE



Chemical composition of NMC is optimized, chance for engineered electrodes

Focus on NMC on Al

Objective: reduction of Li^+ diffusion in NMC layer

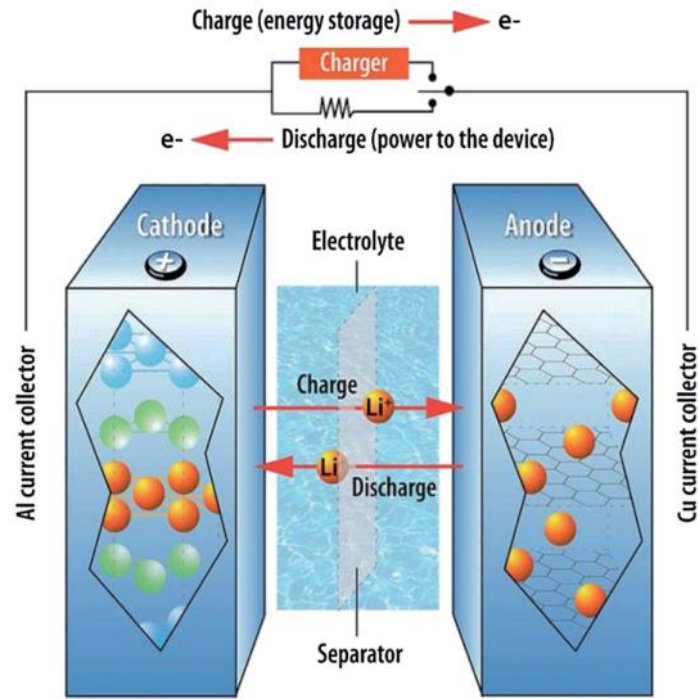
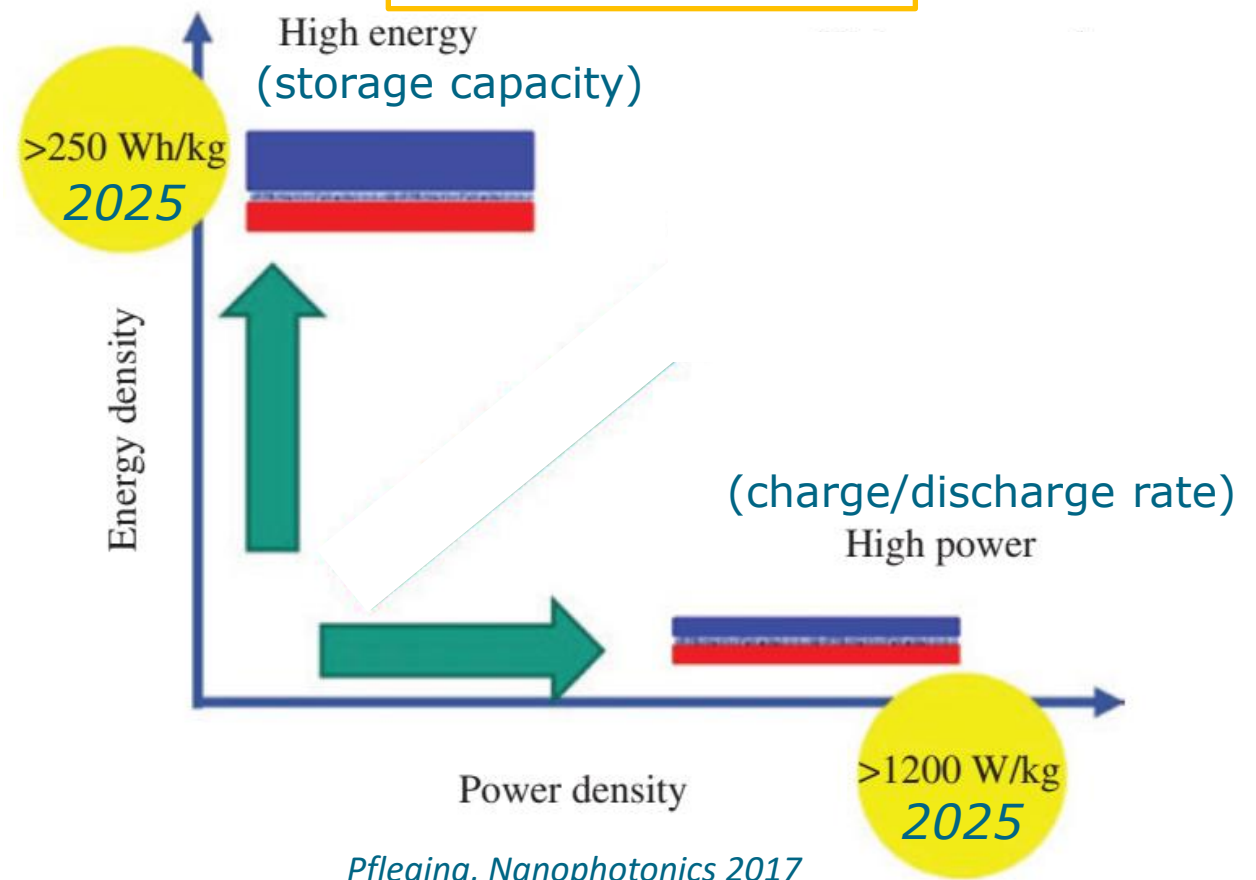


Fig. 1 Structure and principle of operation of a Li ion battery.

Industrial target:
Energy density x2.5
Specific power x1.5

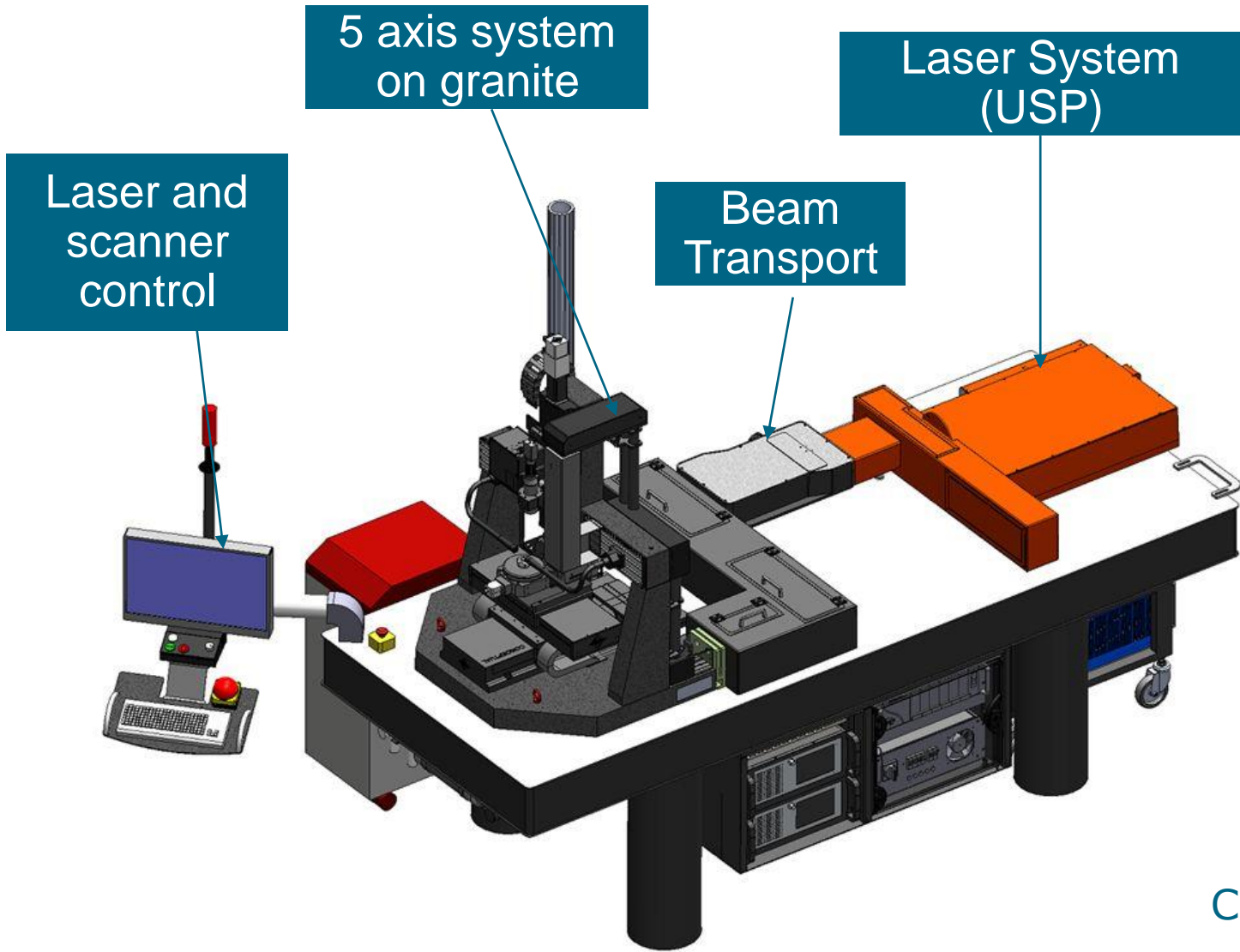


Better electrochemical performance than conventional 2D :

- Reduced cell impedance
- Li^+ transfer \searrow when thickness $\nearrow \Rightarrow$ power density \searrow

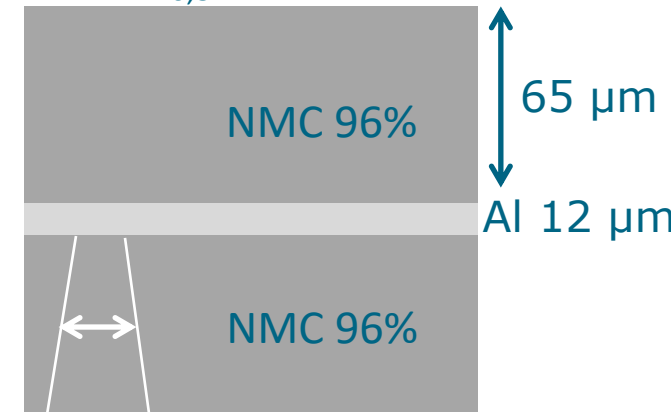
Pfleging, Nanophotonics 2017

Electrode structuring setup



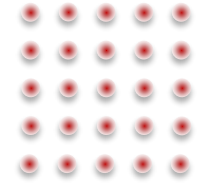
Samples from Automotive Pouch Cell

Cathode
($\text{LiNi}_{0,84}\text{MnCoO}_2$)

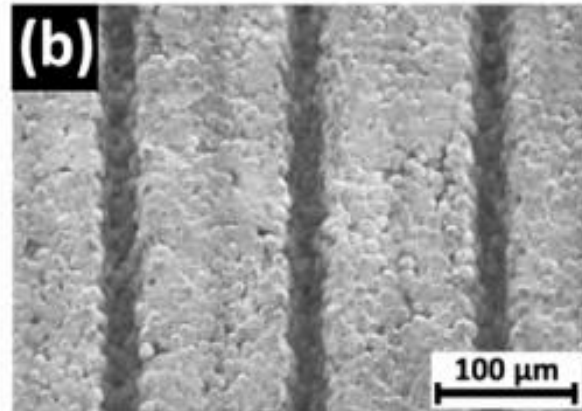
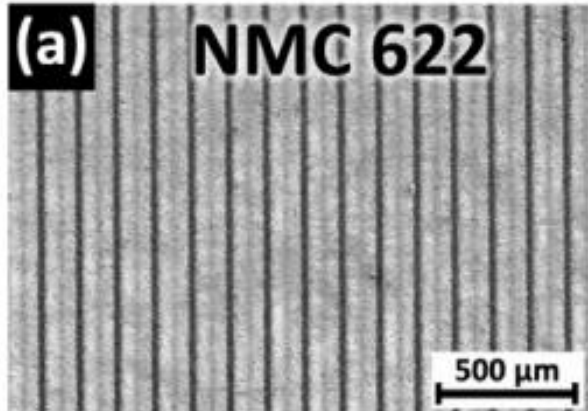


lines & holes
conditions to reach the collector
Cross sections for line and hole width(FWHM)

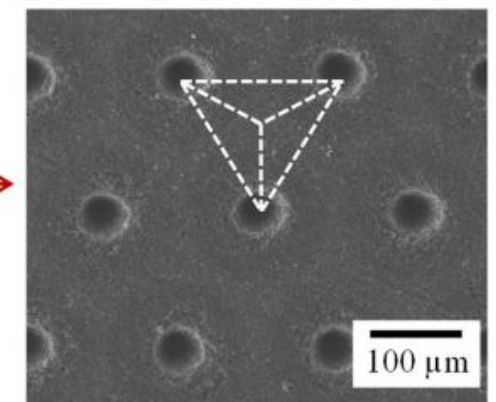
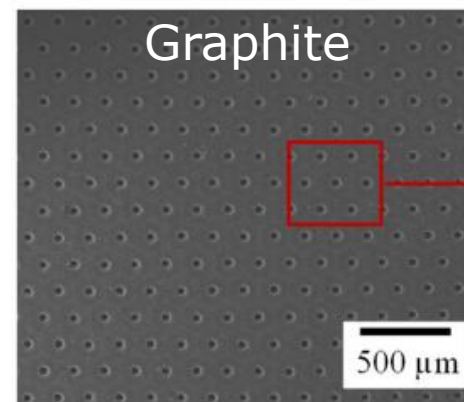
Ideal structuring geometry?



Lines		Holes	
😊	😞	😊	😞
Easier upscaling	Fragility risks	Homogeneous distribution (equidistance)	Positioning constraints/ harder upscaling
Rapid electrolyte diffusion	Heterogeneous electrolyte spreading	Mechanical integrity	Complex System Technology



Dunlap et al., JPS 2022

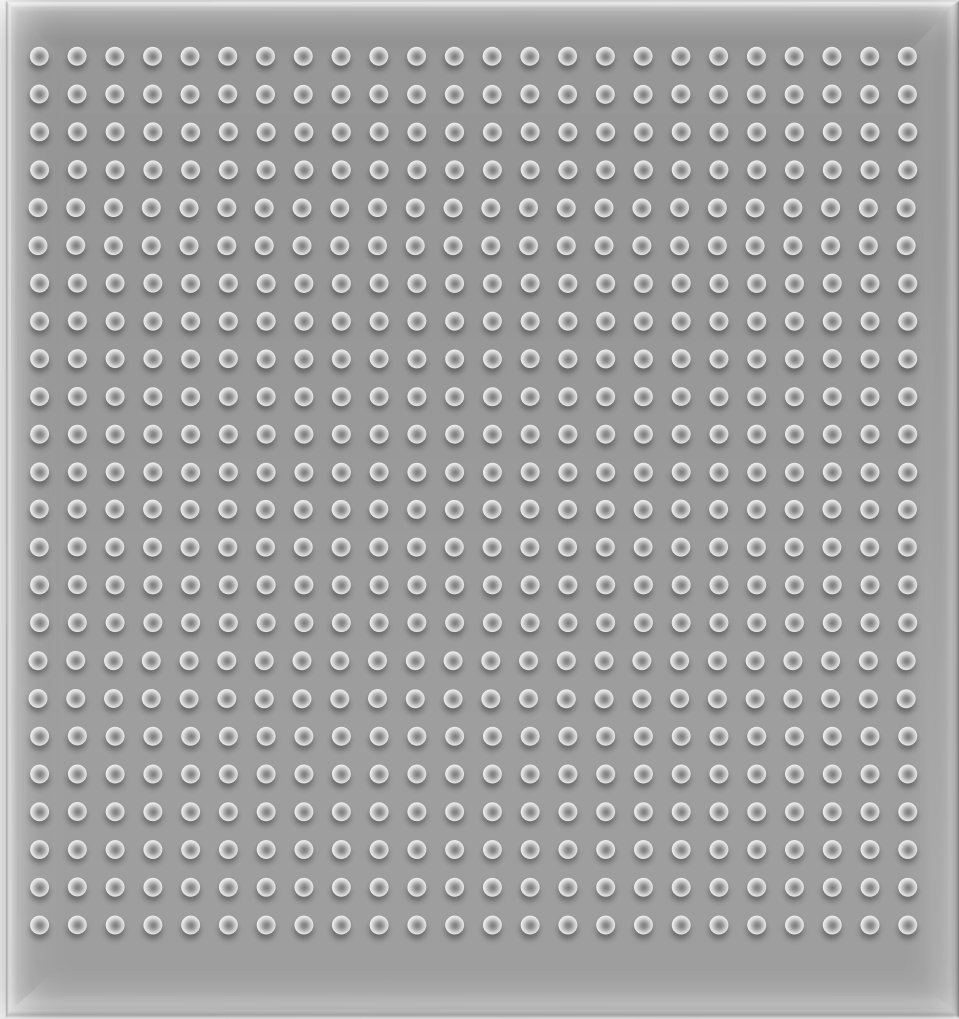


Kim et al., Ionics 2018

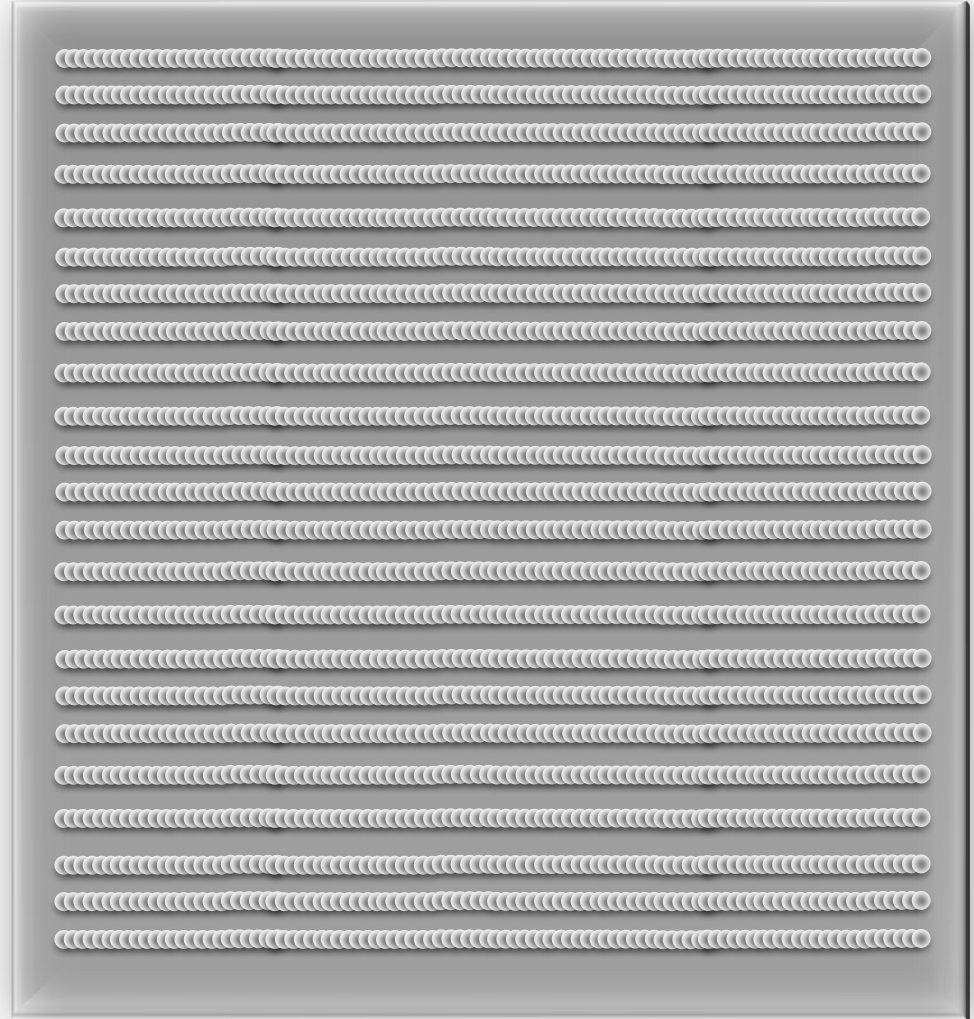
Comparison of geometries: Holes vs Lines

Foil 100 mm, 10 holes/mm -> 1.000 holes

Foil 100 mm



Foil 100 mm, 10 lines/mm -> 1.000 lines

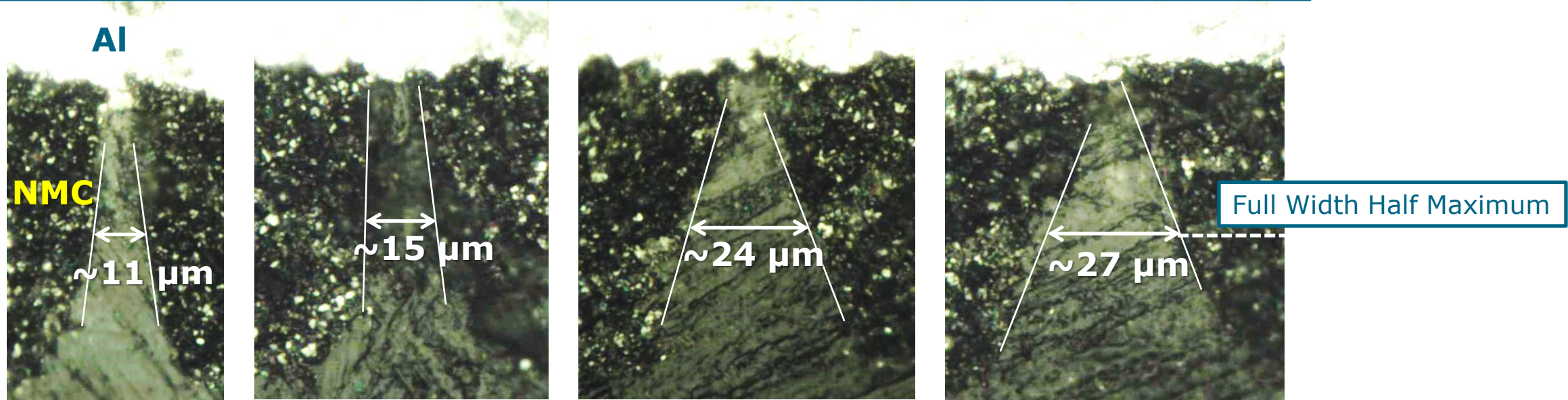


NMC hole structuring, fluence effect

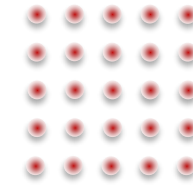


87 kHz, drilling to collector

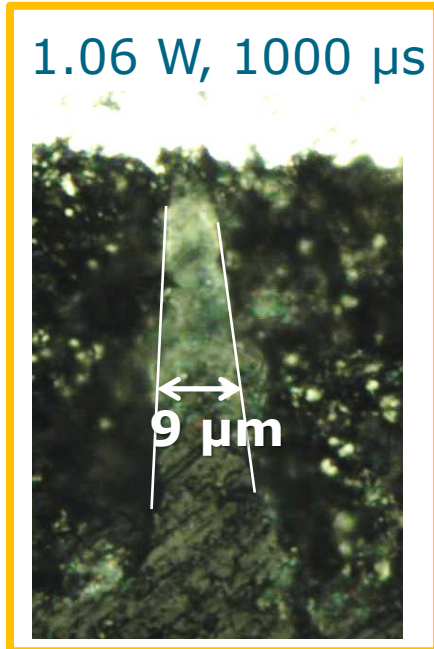
1.0 W, 1500 μs 3.2 J/cm ²	2.1 W, 1000 μs 6.5 J/cm ²	3.3 W, 1000 μs 10.4 J/cm ²	4.8 W, 1000 μs 15 J/cm ²
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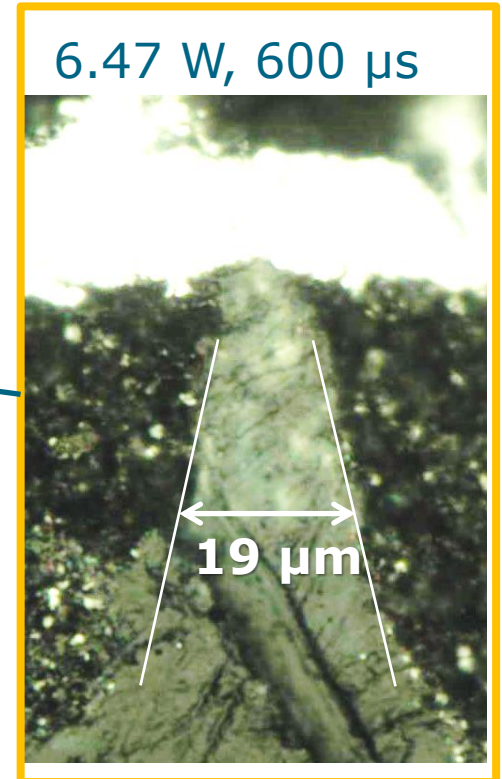
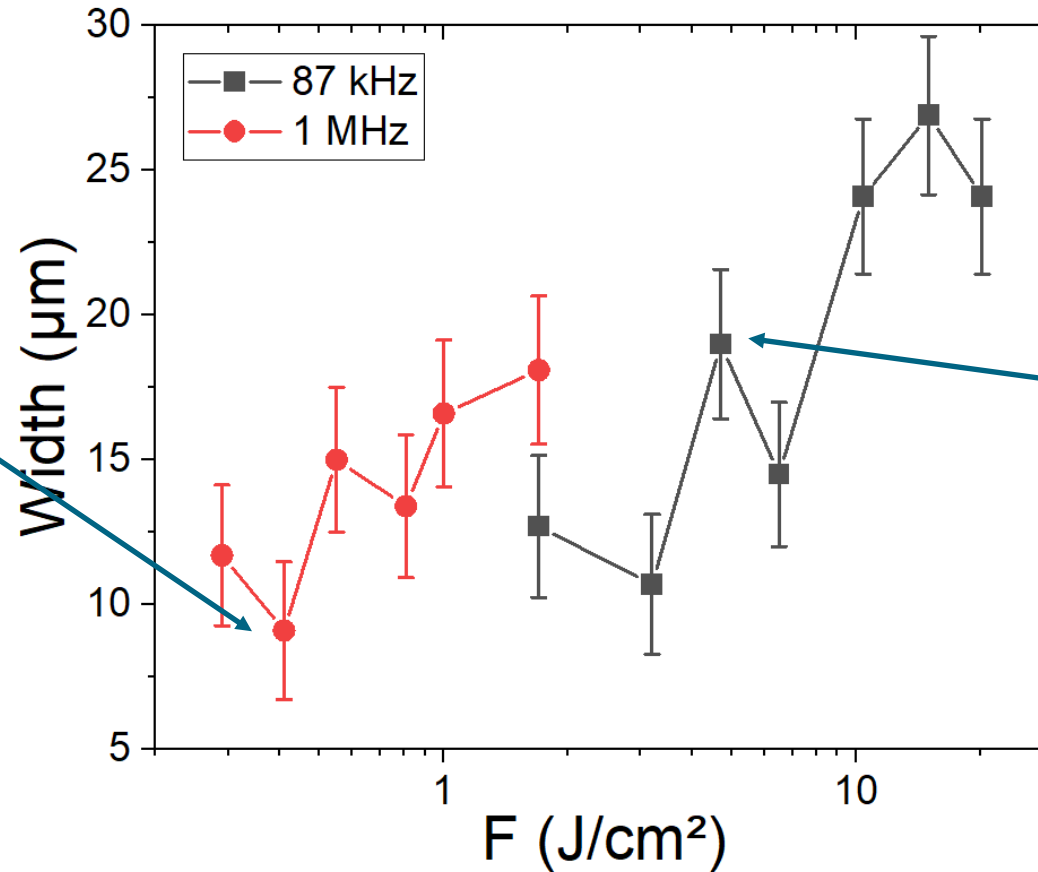
Increase of fluence leads to larger holes but not faster drilling



Drilling to collector



Dose: 1.1 mJ / hole

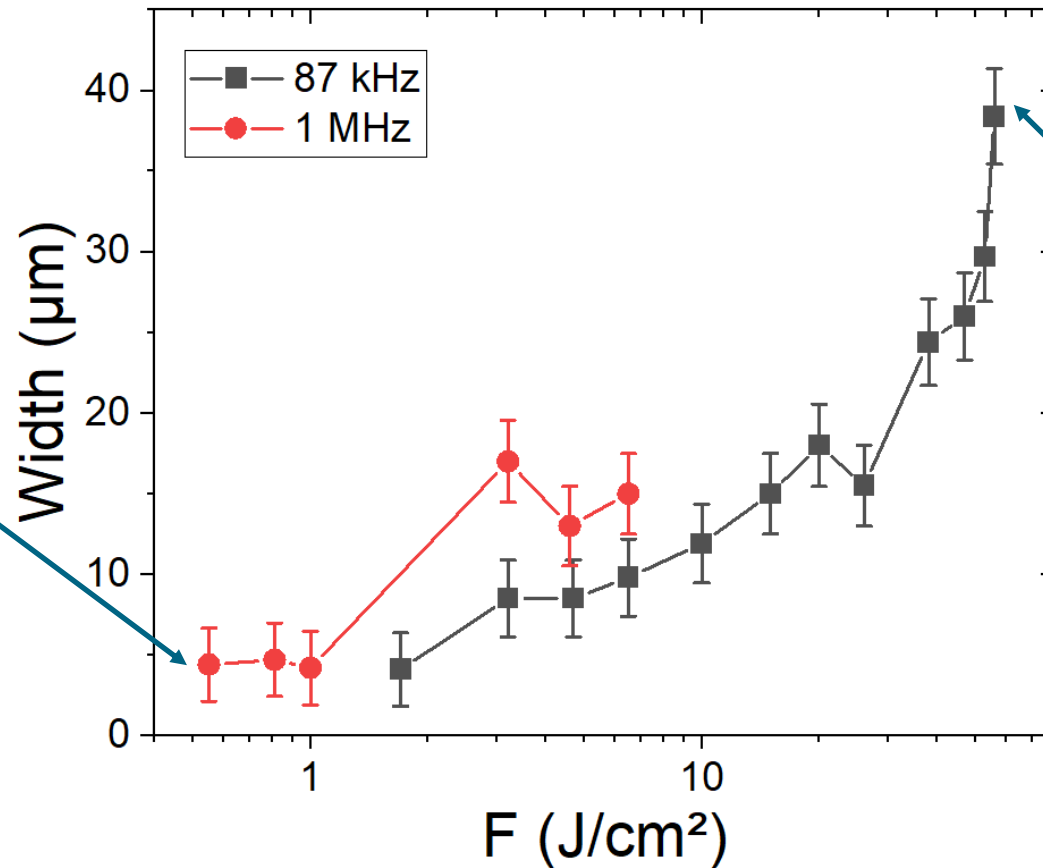
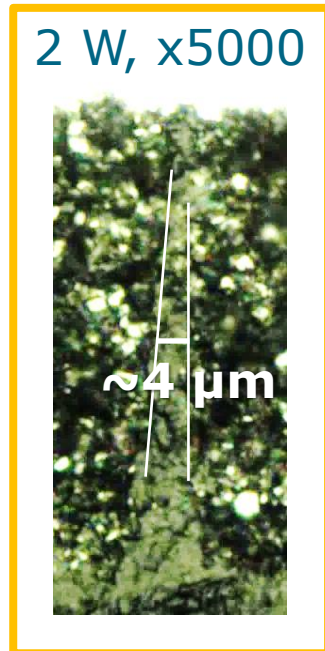


Dose: 3.9 mJ / hole

Higher RR leads to smaller and lower tapered holes
Lower fluence and dose required @ 1 MHz

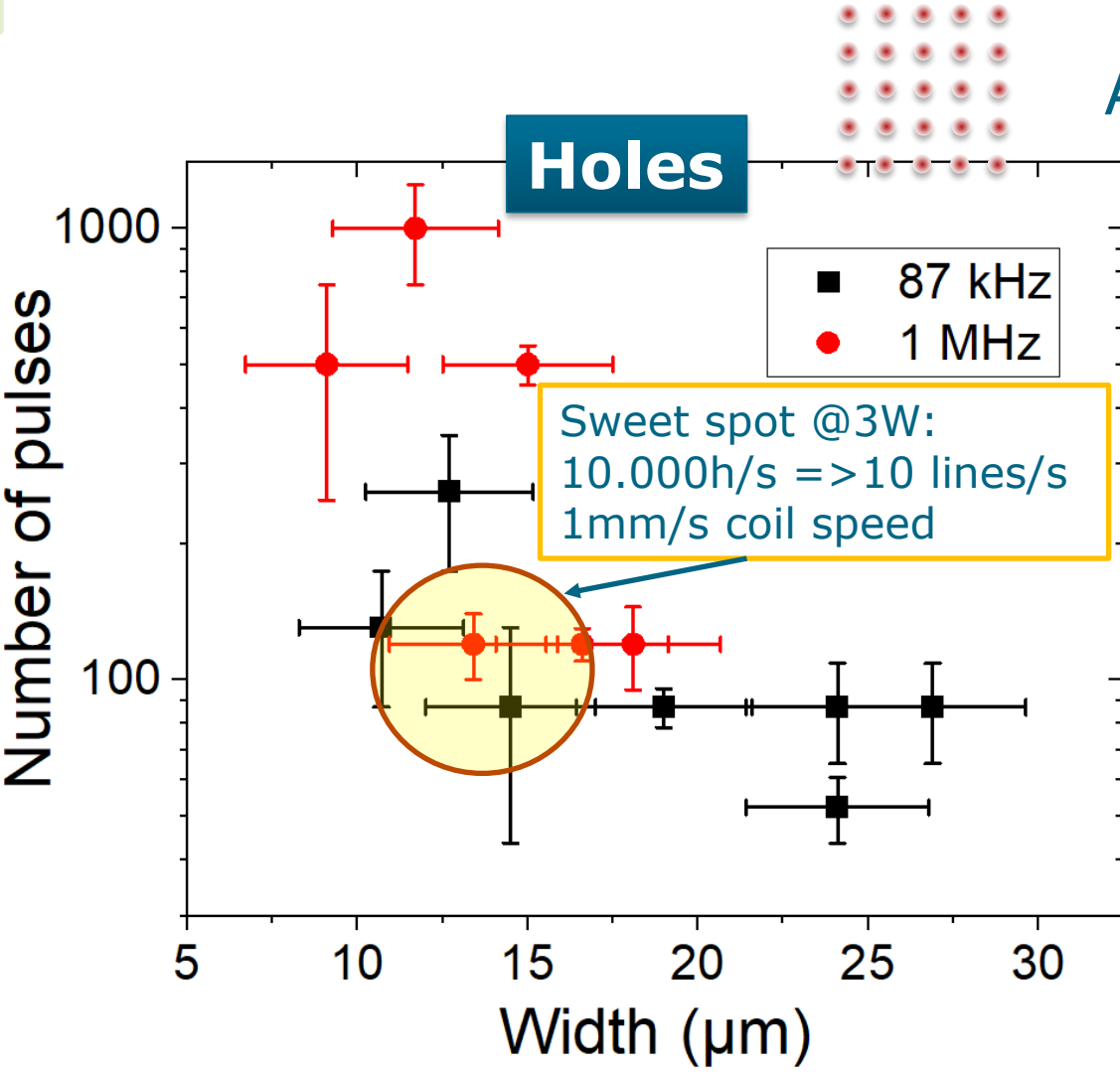


Scribing to collector

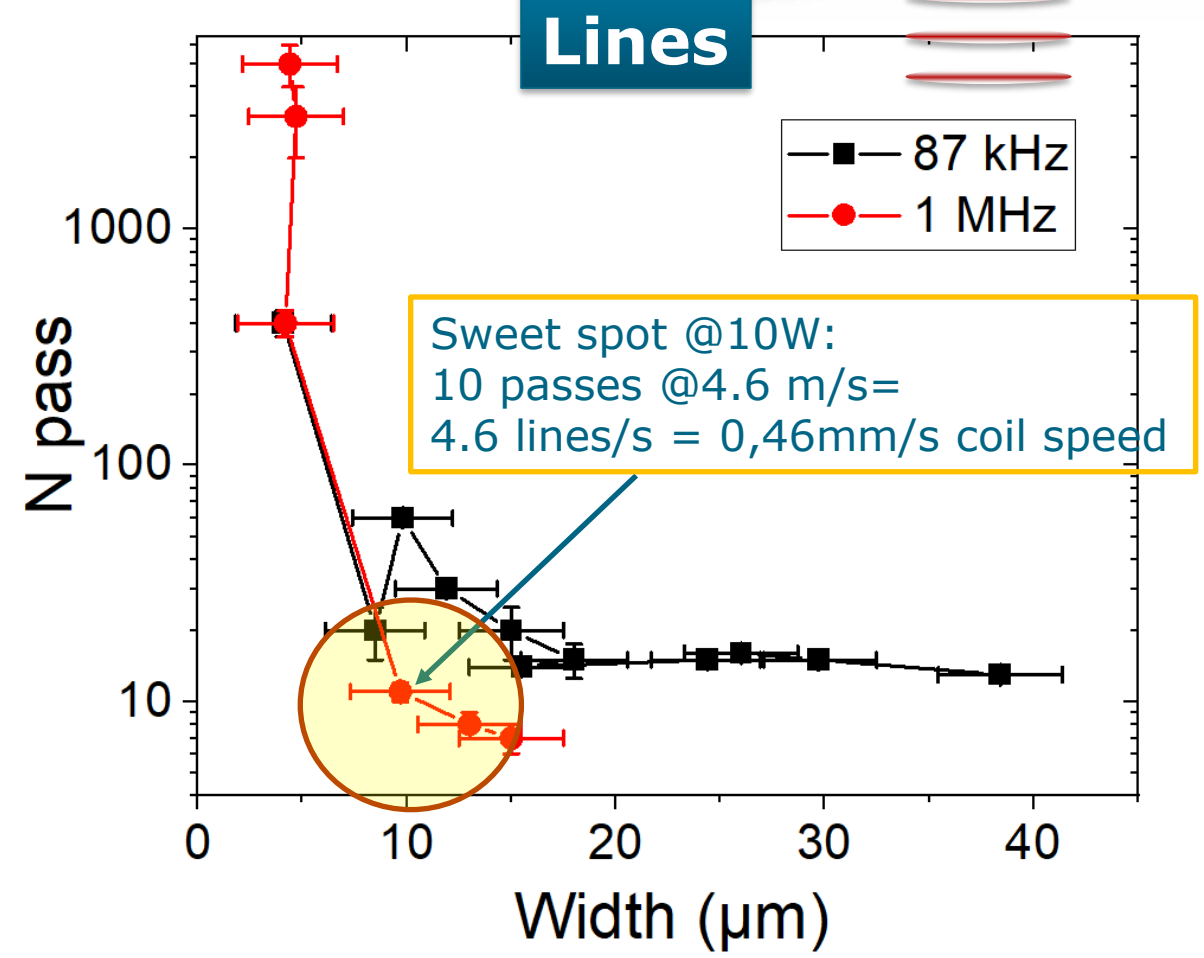


Tailoring of line width with fluence at 87 & 1000 kHz
Slight size increase @1 MHz

NMC structuring: process time

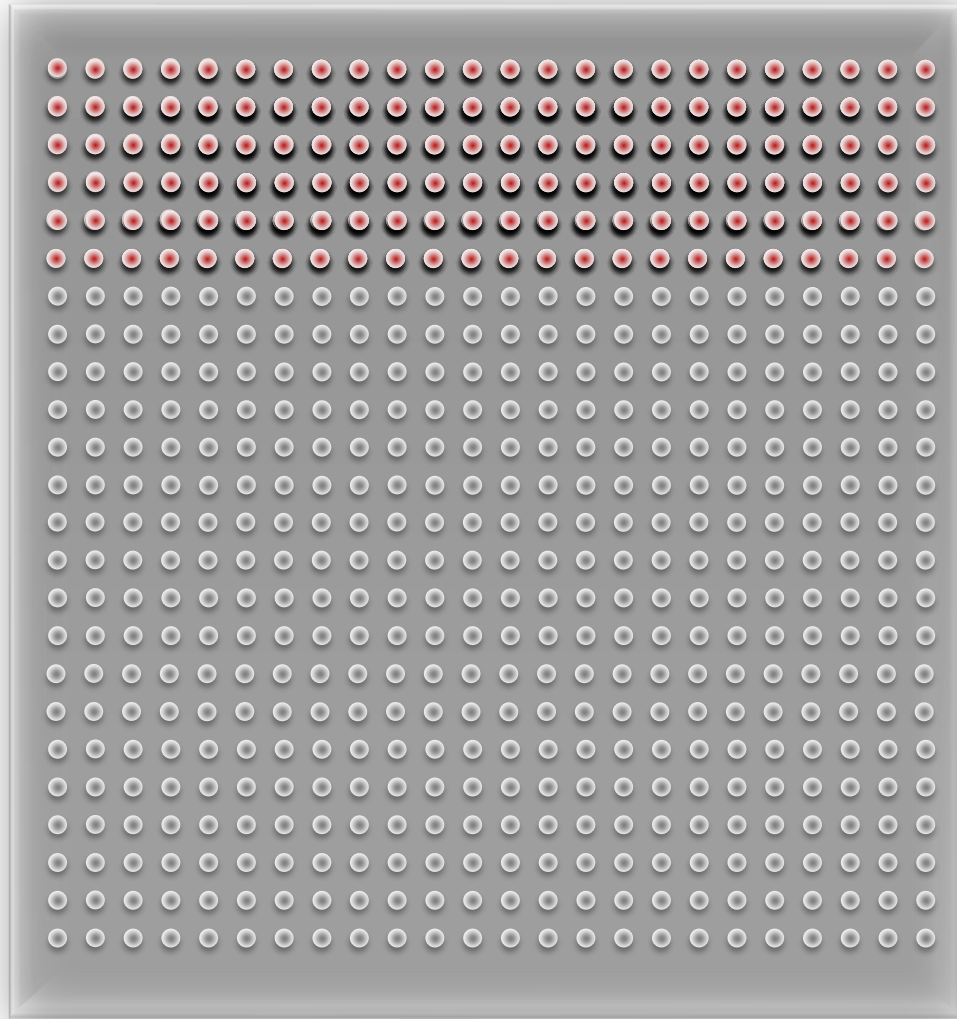


Ablation to collector



Best process efficiency @ 3W: 100s foil

Best process efficiency @ 10W > 200s foil



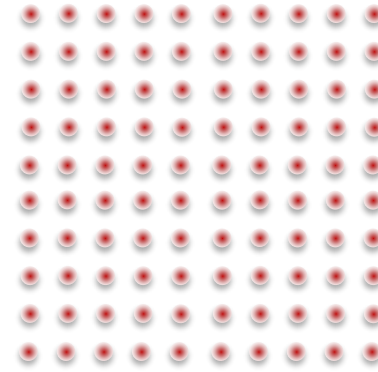
- Ablate multi-spot pattern (DOE) with 10x10 equally spaced spots
- Move pattern by one spot – spot distance 100 μ m between two pulses @1 MHz
=> 100 m/s scan speed
- Timing jitter less than 100ns required to hit the spot with less than 10 μ m deviation

Courtesy of B. Neuenschwander, BfH

Upscaling Potential for 300W fs Laser

		Holes		Lines	
		😊	☹️	😊	☹️
@ 3W level		>0,1 ms/hole= 100s for 1Mio holes (1 foil)	Syc and Positioning Is critical	Homogeneous distribution (equidistance)	5s/ line= 500s for 1000 lines
@ 300W level		1s @100X100mm ² electrode size	100m/s scan speed required	5s @100X100mm ² electrode size	High loss of active material

Take-home Messages



- Laser structuring promising tool for enhanced battery performances
- USP Laser essential to avoid sintering effects (sealed porosity)
- Holes are faster, lines are easier to machine, both without visible collector damage at high speed
- Multi-spot elements (holes) and/or polygon scanners (lines) inevitable for upscaling

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Offer

Seeking

Partnership on performance evaluation and
Electrode structure optimization

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