



# Rechargeable aqueous Li-ion batteries for stationary application

Prof. Zhumabay Bakenov,

School of Engineering, National Laboratory Astana, Nazarbayev University

# Agenda

- Introduction
- Safe and ecological batteries for renewable energy
- Conclusions

# Kazakhstan



Population

16,1 mln (2014). Capital: Astana (since

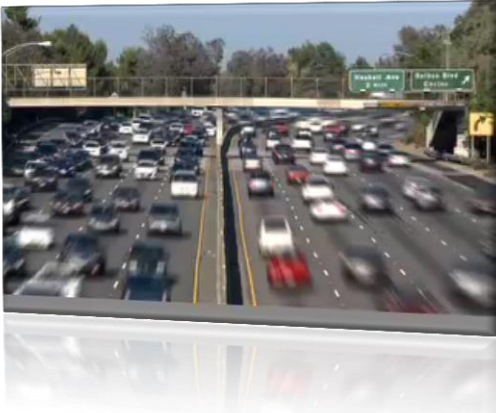
- **Nazarbayev University (founded in 2011)**
- **National Laboratory Astana**
- **Institute of Batteries (Startup company, 2013)**



# Astana – capital of Kazakhstan



# Economic development and Energy needs



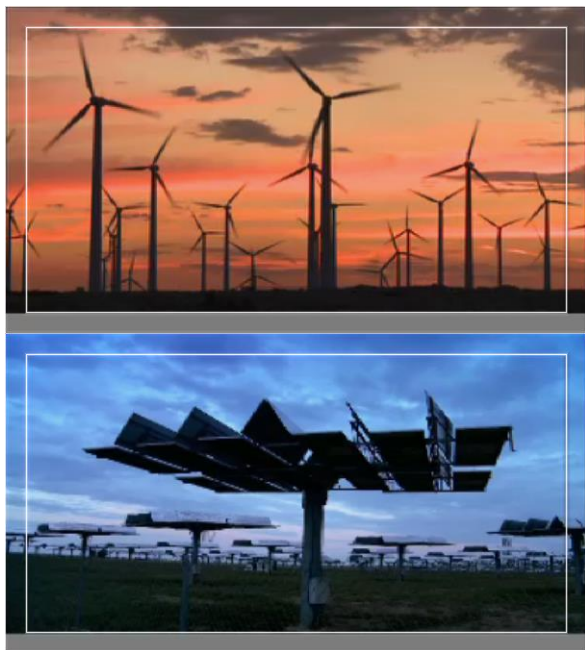
*Video source: VidLib*

# Environmental Crisis



*Video source: VidLib*

# Renewable energy sources



*Video source:VidLib*



*Expo2017: Future Energy, Astana*

Clean, Affordable, Domestic, Effectively infinite

# Development of renewable energy technologies

Renewable energy sources improve self-sufficiency rate of energy and reduce global environmental challenges and warming.

Consumer

Traditional Sources

*Intermittent and variable energy resources*

Batteries

Sources



# Market potential for Energy Storage



Piper Jaffray, World Wind Energy Association, EPIA

# Wind and Solar in Kazakhstan

- **Wind**

- Djungar Gates (East side of Kazakhstan) -  $525\text{W}/\text{m}^2$
- Chylyk Corridor (South side of Kazakhstan) -  $240\text{W}/\text{m}^2$

- **Solar**

- Kazakhstan's estimated solar energy potential is 2.5 billion kilowatts a year a result of its 3000 hours of sunlight a year.

<http://kzgreenenergy.com>

# Research Projects

- ❑ Innovation/industrialization Program of NU (administered by the Commercialization Office of NURIS)
  - ❑ Ecologically Friendly Batteries for Grid Connection of Renewable Sources and Electric Vehicles
- ❑ Subproject of Technology Commercialization Program of World Bank and Government of Kazakhstan
  - ❑ Development of innovative lithium metal-free lithium-ion sulfur battery for renewable energy, electric transport and electronics
- ❑ Subproject of Technology Commercialization Program of World Bank and Government of Kazakhstan
  - ❑ Proof of concept on flow-assist-free Zn/NiOOH battery
- ❑ Marie Curie Industry-Academia Partnerships and Pathways (IAPP)  
Call: FP7-PEOPLE-2012-IAPP
  - ❑ Advanced technologies for clean-up of water and soils from xenobiotics

# Research Projects (cont)

- ❑ National Atomic Company KazAtomProm
  - ❑ Synthesis of High Energy Density Cathode Materials
- ❑ Nazarbayev University funding
  - ❑ Development of Innovative Rechargeable Aqueous Lithium-Ion Battery for Large Scale Energy Storage
  - ❑ Nanotechnique for the degradation of antibiotics by means of physical agents
- ❑ The National Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation, Saudi Arabia
  - ❑ Synthesis of Carbon Microspheres and Hydrochar from Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) Biomass Wastes and Its Application for Wastewater Treatment
- ❑ The Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan
  - ❑ Six projects (Project on 3D Aqueous battery)

- Development of innovative non-flammable, low cost, and highly durable rechargeable battery (Dr. A. Molkenova, Dr. Z. Bakenov)
- Development and optimization of preparation of graphene using liquid metal catalyst (Dr. R. Tussupbayev, Dr. Z. Bakenov)
- High energy density polymer lithium-sulfur battery for renewable energy, electric transport and electronics (Dr. A. Mentbayeva, Dr. Y. Zhang)
- High Capacity and Rate Capability Silicon Based Anode Materials with Maximum Safety (Dr. T.O. Ely, Dr. Z. Bakenov)
- Development of a novel quartz ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) based composite anode material for Li-ion batteries (Dr. R.M. Babaa, Dr. Y. Zhang, Dr. Z. Bakenov)
- Development of economically feasible three-dimensional lithium/sulfur battery (Dr. Z. Bakenov, Dr. A. Nurpeissova).

Research  
directions in  
our group

- **Aqueous RALB**

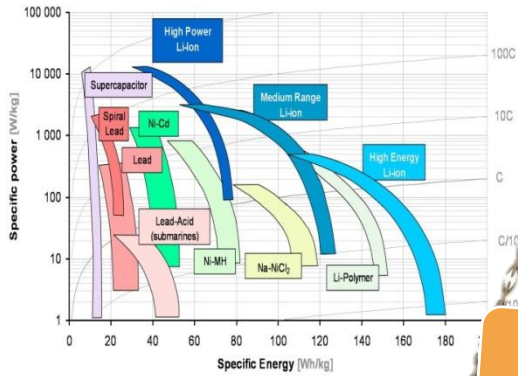
# Lithium-Ion Batteries (LIBs)

- LIBs leading the market for portable electronics and electric transport.

# Lithium-Ion Batteries

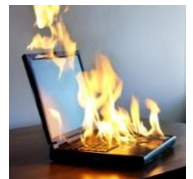
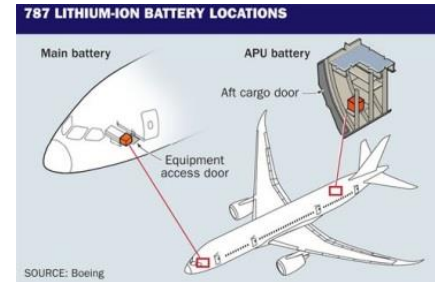
## Advantages

## Disadvantages



- High energy density
- High operation potential
- High cyclability

- Toxic 
- High cost 
- Flamability 





# Ideal battery for large scale applications

- Organic electrolyte replaced by non-flammable, air and moisture stable alternative
- Low-toxicity cathodes ...

## **Solution?**

- **Aqueous electrolyte**
- **LiFePO<sub>4</sub> cathode**

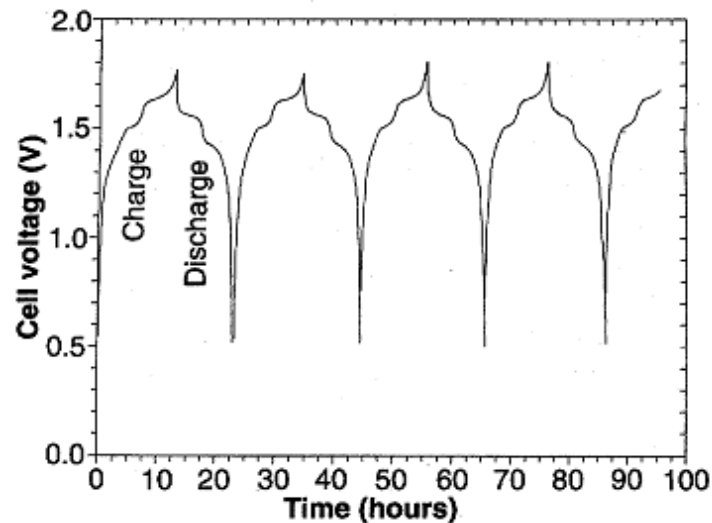
# Rechargeable aqueous lithium-ion battery (RALB)

- **Absolutely safe**
- Enhanced energy density
- Matured cathode technologies - “borrowed technologies”
- Low cost and abundant materials supply
- Simple manufacturing (in open air conditions)
- Ecologically friendly (no lead or acids)
- Addressed safety issues (nonflammable mild acidic water based electrolyte)

**Applications:** Large scale energy storages, Electrical Vehicle

# Rechargeable Aqueous Lithium-Ion Batteries (RALBs)

- The battery should be one combining the stability and energy density of LIBs with the advantages of aqueous batteries, which could remarkably reduce the cost of the energy storage.



W. Li, J.R. Dahn, D.S. Wainwright // *Science*. – 1994. - 264. – P. 1115-1118

# Advantages of RALBs



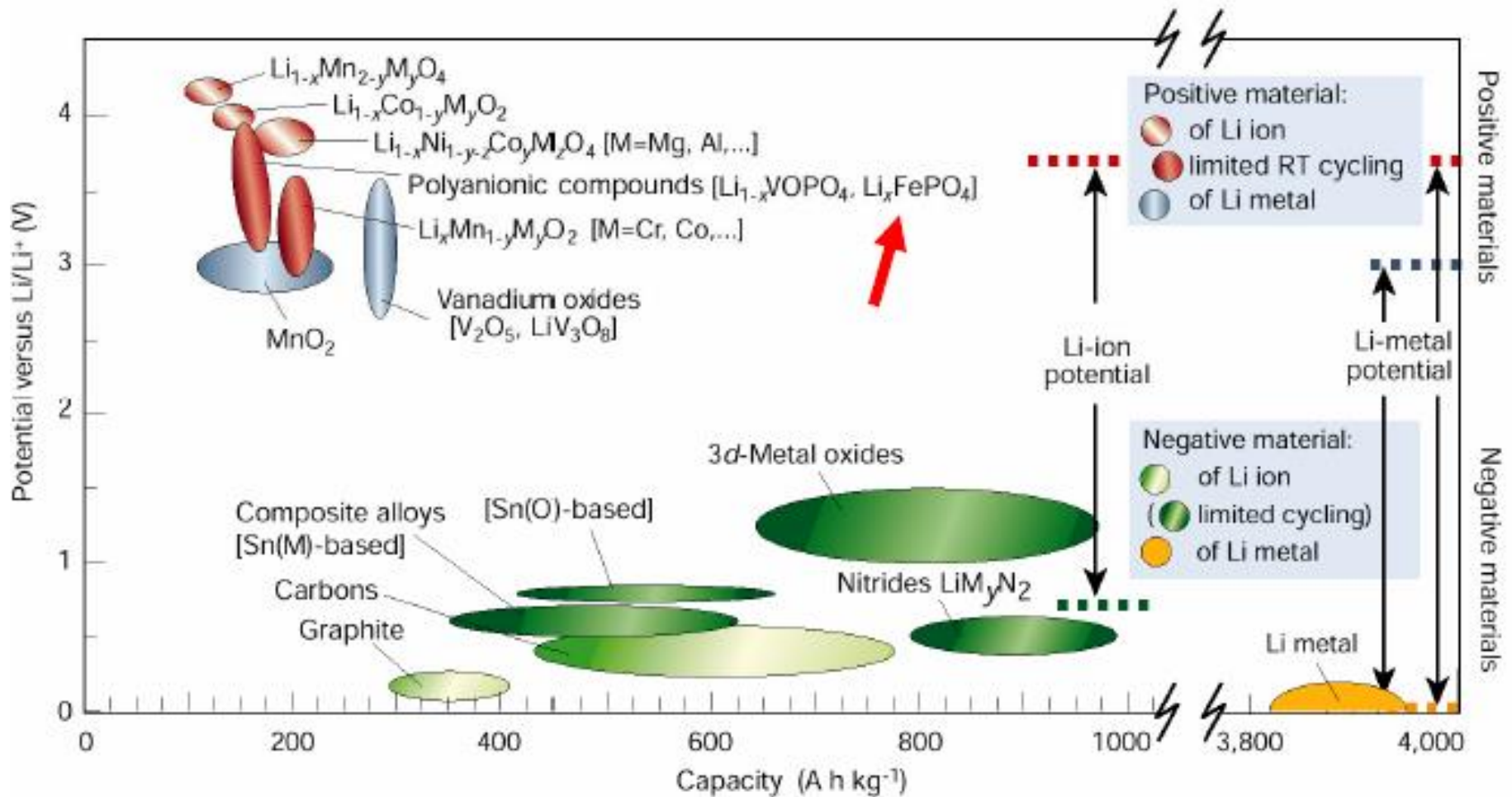
Low cost and Safe  
Excellent cyclability  
Simple manufacturing  
Non-toxic and environmentally friendly

Restriction of stability  
window, instability of  
cathode in acidic media



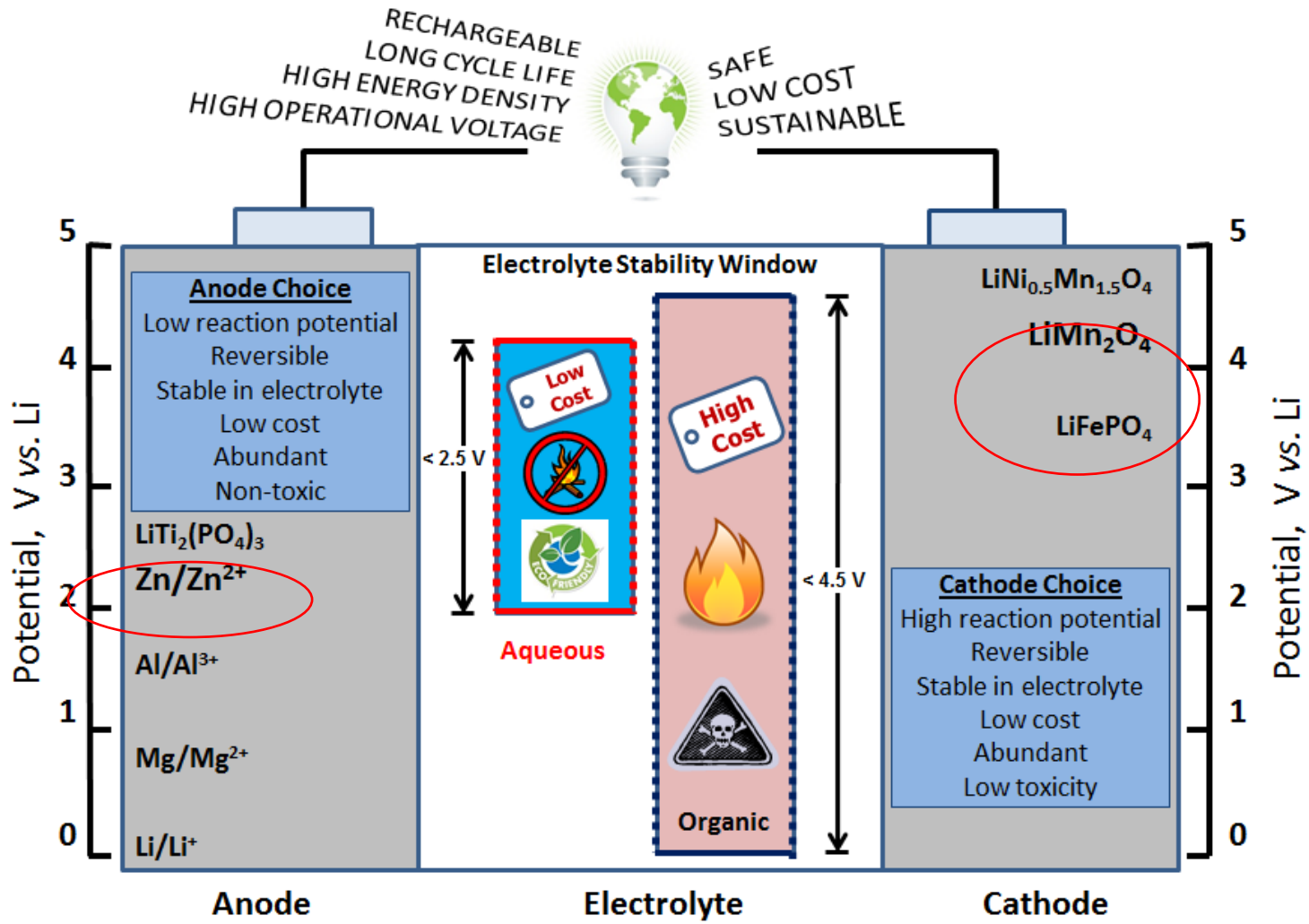
How to balance between these two?

# Choice of materials in 'traditional' LIBs

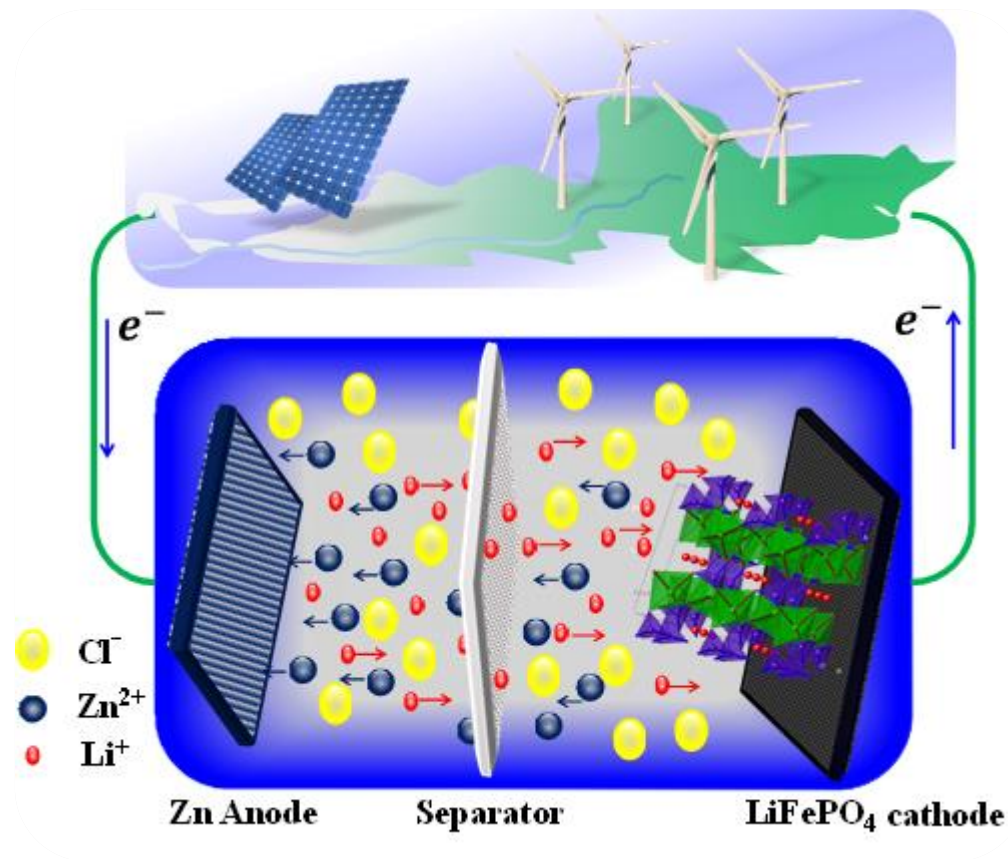


J.-M. Tarascon and M. Armand, Nature, 414, 359, 2001

# Materials choice for RALB

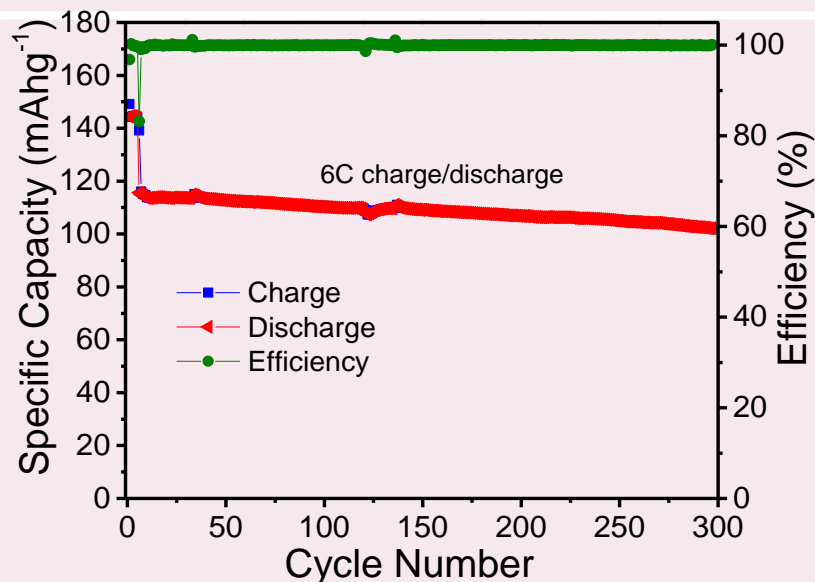
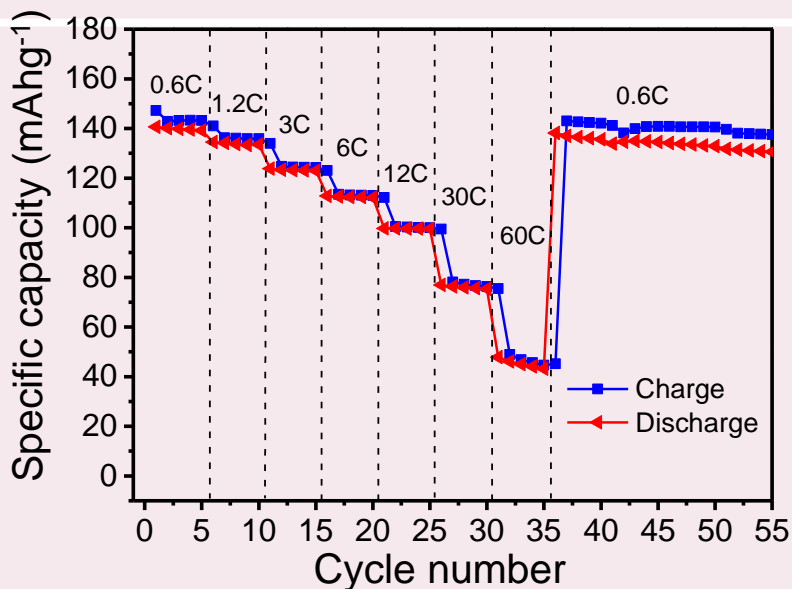


# RALB Zn/LiFePO<sub>4</sub>



Dual/hybrid electrolyte:

- 3 mol dm<sup>3</sup> LiCl and
- 4 mol dm<sup>3</sup> ZnCl<sub>2</sub>



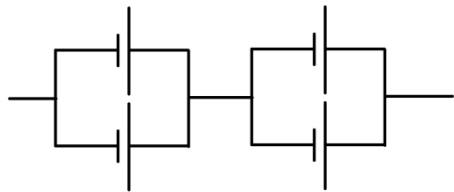
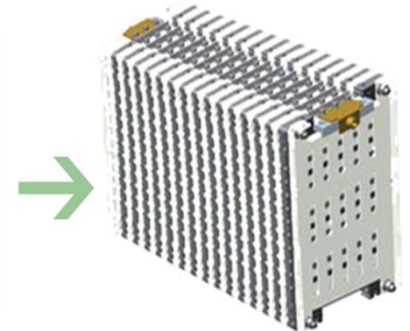
### Superior rate capability

- 75 mAhg<sup>-1</sup> at 30 C and 42 mAhg<sup>-1</sup> 60 C,
- 6 C: at 200 and 400 cycles, capacity retention is 95% and 82%.

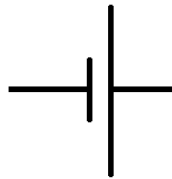
# Large Scale batteries



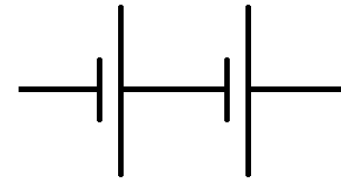
Development of battery module



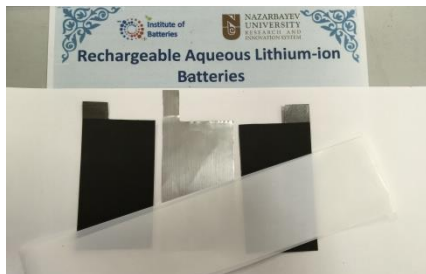
2.4V, 100 mAh



1.2V, 2,000 mAh

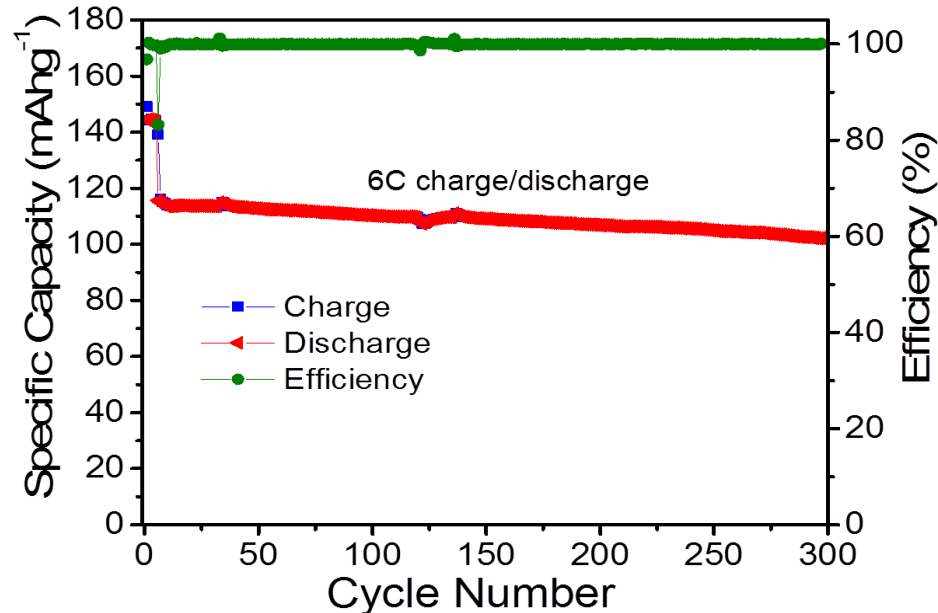


12V, 10,000 mAh



## Current state of development

- The batteries were tested in laboratory scale and showed excellent performance:
  - Pouch cells of 1 Ah capacity – 300 cycles with 85% capacity retention and 100% energy efficiency at 6 C rate (full charge and discharge in 10 min!).
- Currently the batteries are under testing in various devices.**

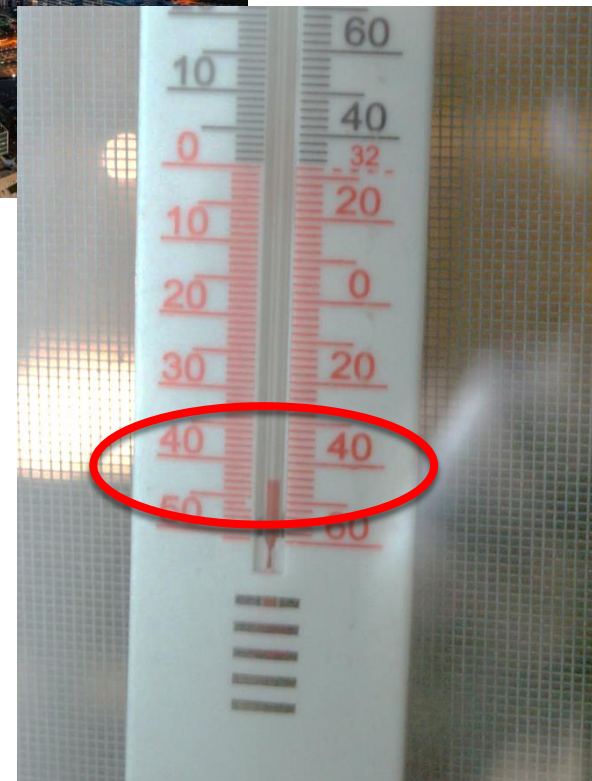
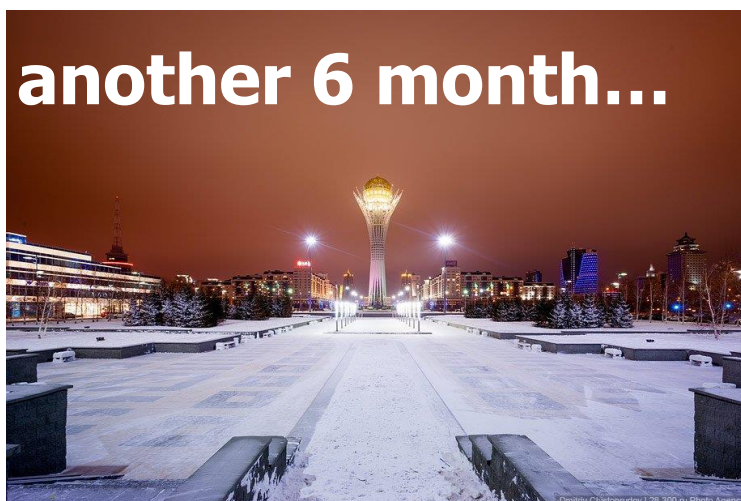


Cyclability of RALB 300 cycles with 85% capacity retention and 100% efficiency.

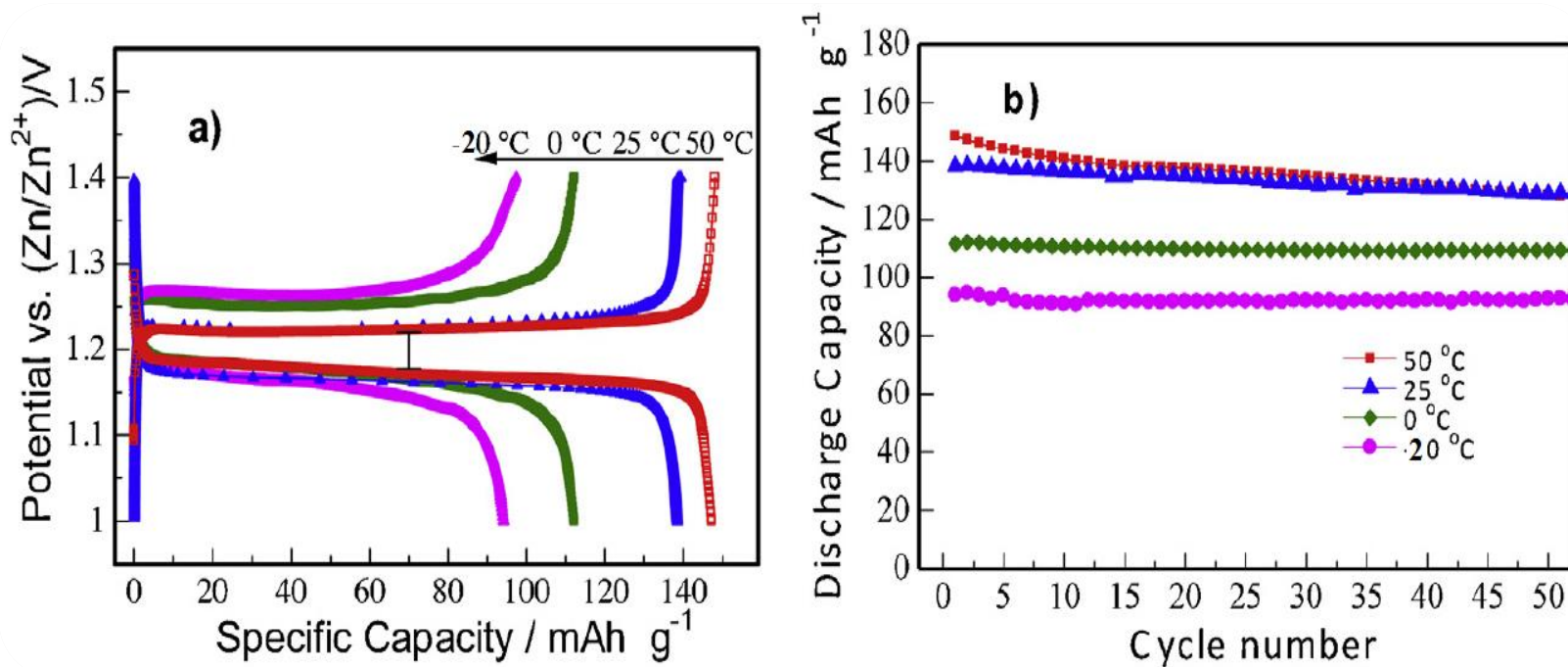
# Astana – capital of Kazakhstan



**However...**

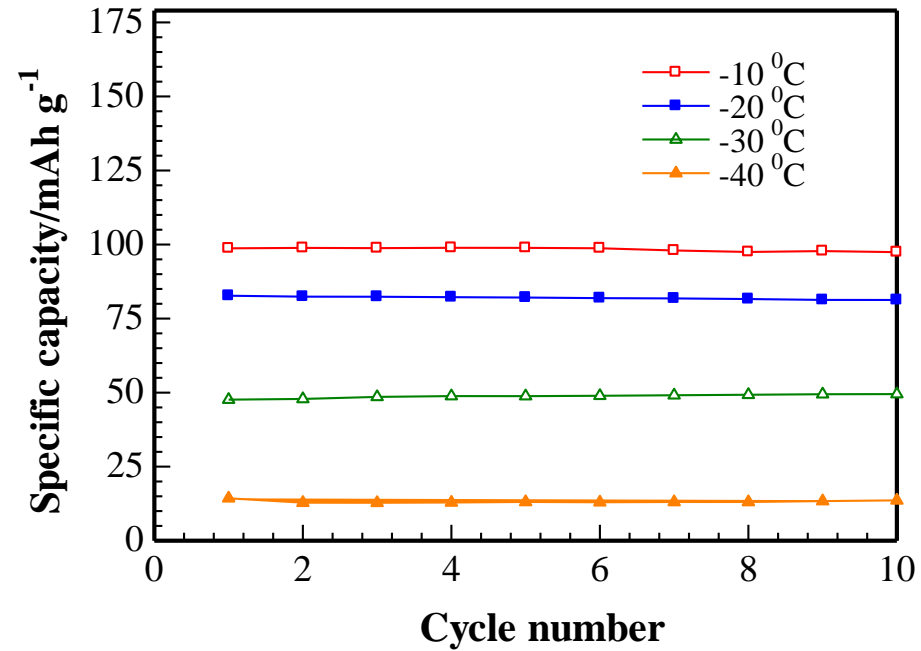
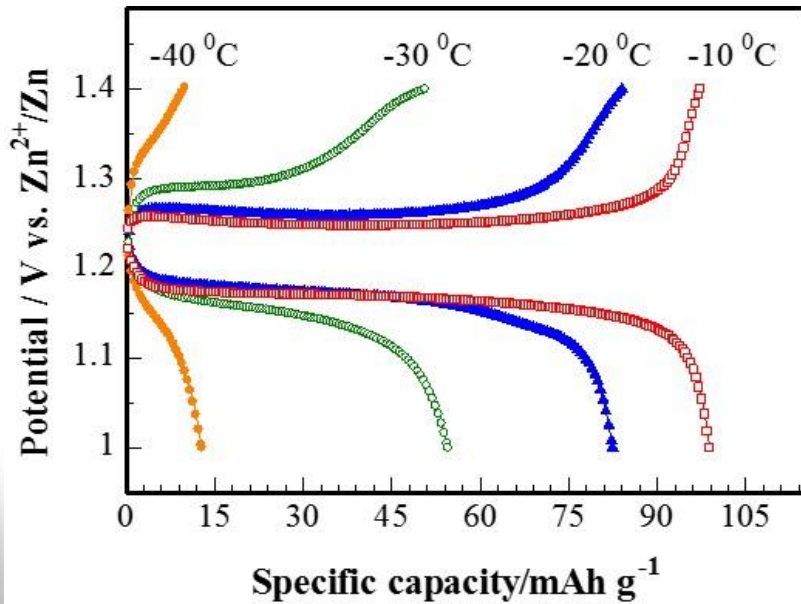


# Temperature investigation of RALB

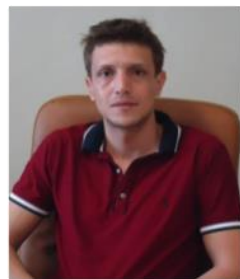


From -20 °C to 50 °C

# Low temperature performance of RALB



# *Advanced Energy Storage Systems and Functional Nanomaterials Research Group*



Prof. Zhumabay  
Bakenov (TokyoTech)

Dr. Indira  
Kurmanbayeva  
(TokyoTech)

Dr. Almagul  
Mentbaeva  
(al-Farabi KNU)

Prof. Moulay-Rachid  
Babaa  
(Morocco, France)

Dr. Anara Molkenova  
(TokyoTech)

Prof. Desmond  
Adair (UK)

Prof. Teyeb Ould  
Ely (USA)



Dr. Assiya  
Yermukhambetova  
(UCL, UK)

Prof. Yongguang  
Zhang (China)

Dr. Kairat Ismailov  
(TokyoTech)

Prof. Mohamed  
Bouhrara  
(Morocco, France)

Dr. Arailym Nurpeissova  
(Chungnam National  
University)

Dr. Kuralay  
Korzhynbayeva  
(al-Farabi KNU)

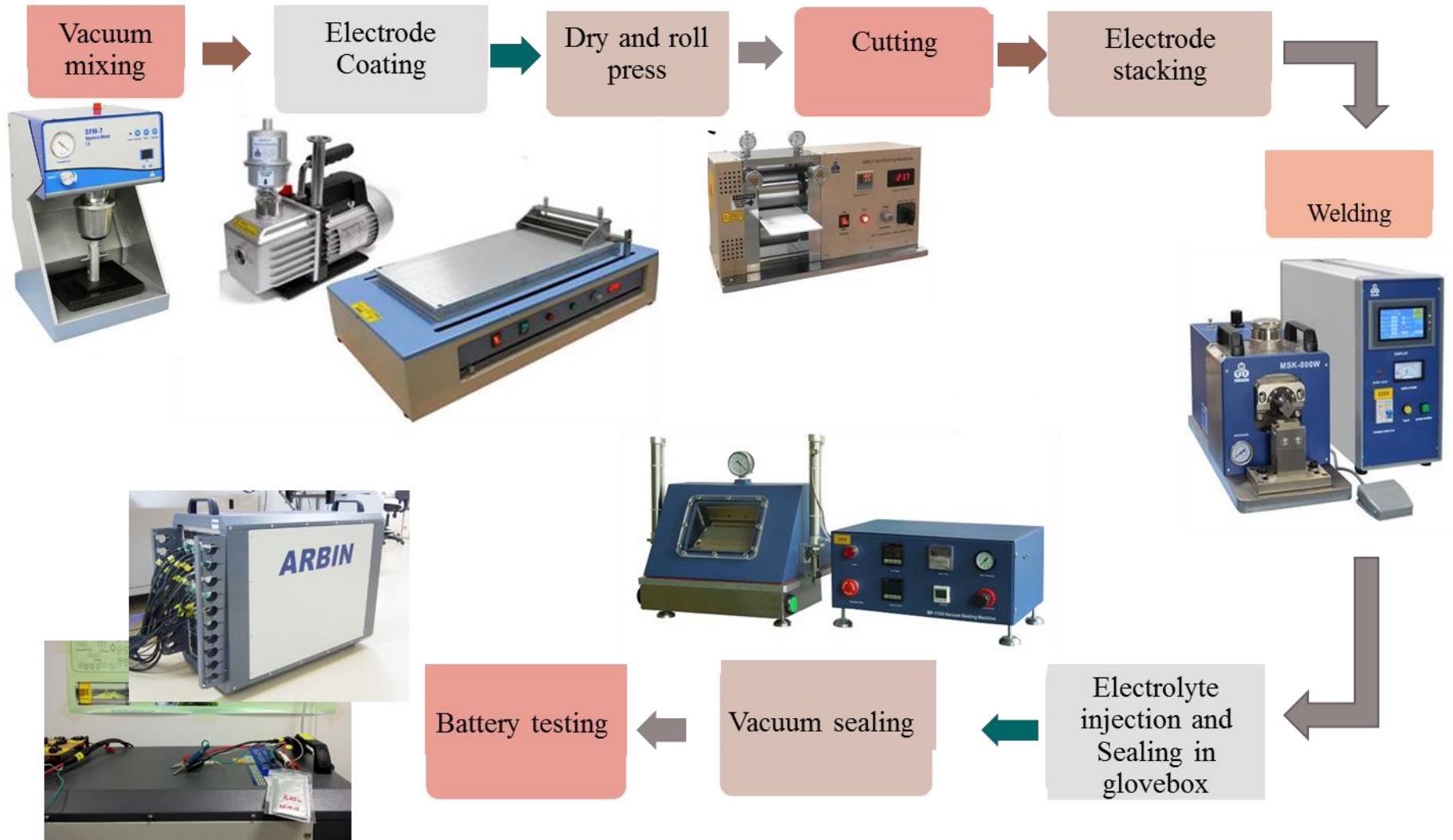
Dr. Renat  
Tussupbayev  
(TokyoTech)

**... total more than 45 members...**

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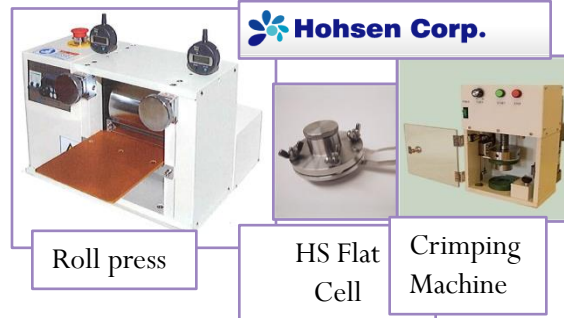
- ❑ In rechargeable batteries
  - ❑ Ecologically friendly and safe aqueous batteries have been developed for large scale applications
- ❑ Our Group is interested in cooperation on
  - ❑ Materials preparation and characterization,
  - ❑ Development of modeling and simulation research,
  - ❑ Development of in-situ techniques.

# Pouch cell assembling and testing





Elementar Vario Micro Cube



Roll press

HS Flat Cell

Crimping Machine



Rigaku SmartLab



# Major Equipment



MBraun LabMaster

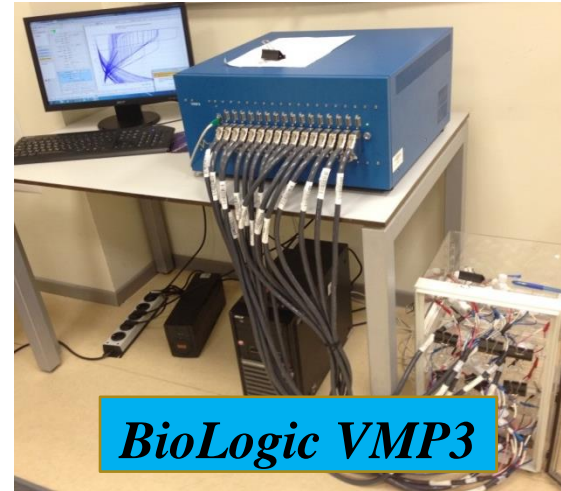
# Electrochemical characterization



*CR2032 coin cells*



*Pouch cells*



*BioLogic VMP3*



*Arbin BT2000*

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION !**



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