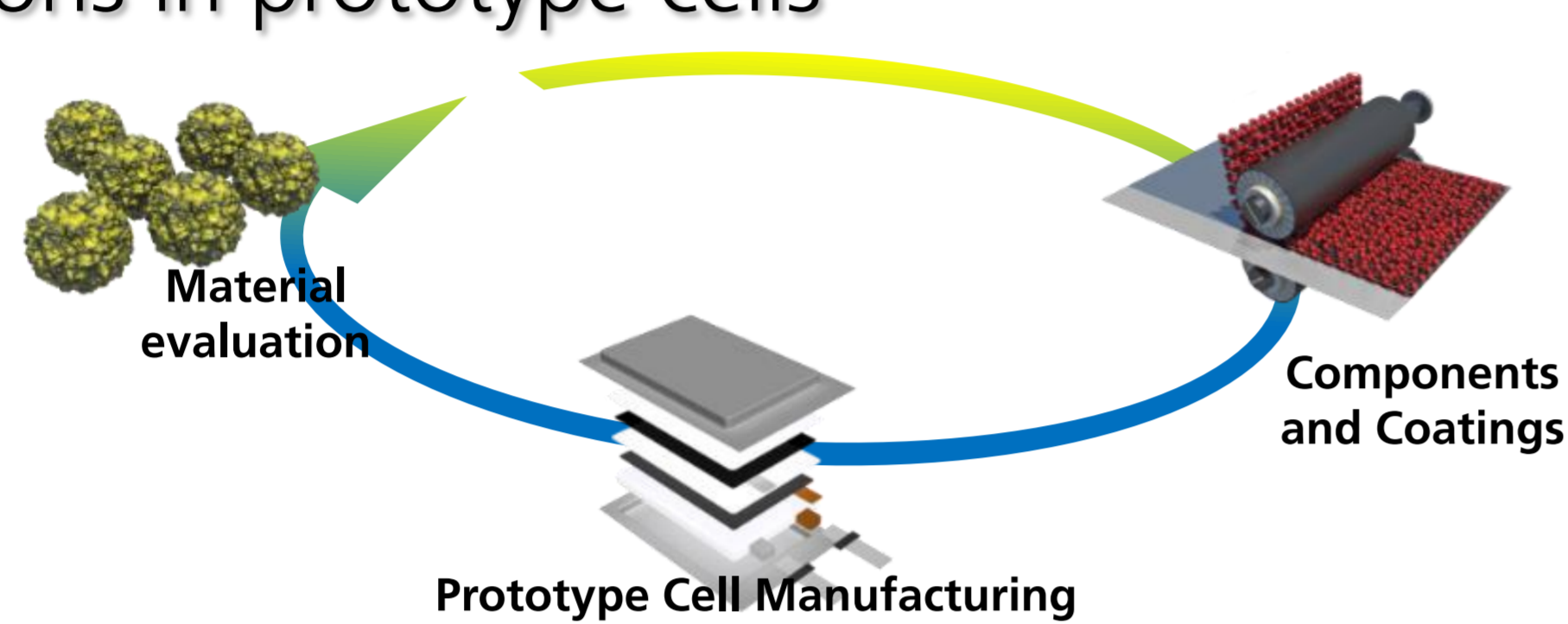


Recent Developments on Material, Components, and Processing for Thiophosphate-based All-Solid-State-Batteries

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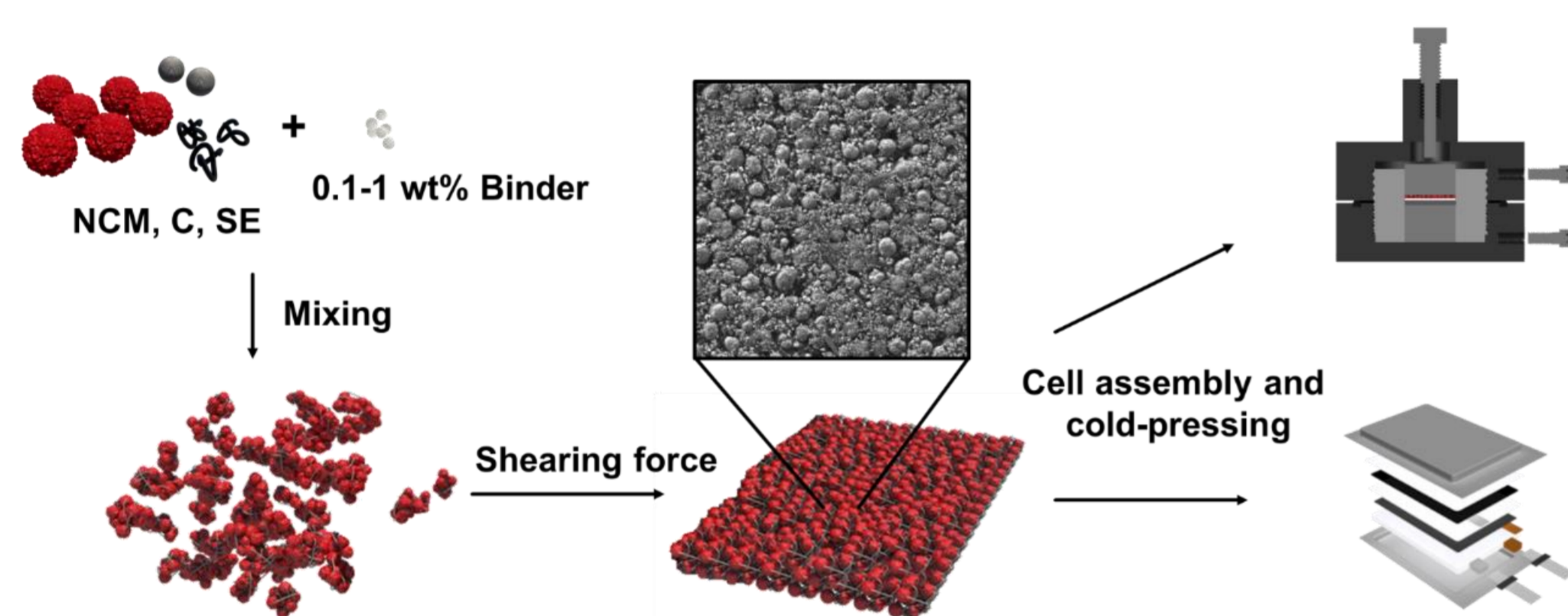
Motivation

- ASSB provides potential for high energy cells
- Solid interfaces promise stable cycling
- Material development and evaluation under relevant conditions in prototype cells



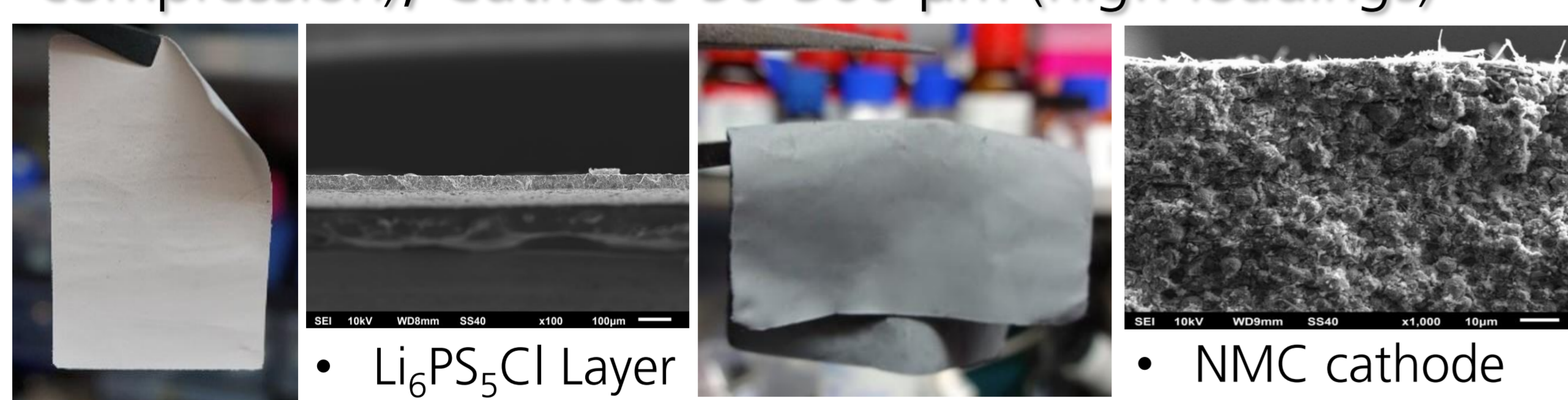
Challenges

- Safety risks and volume change of Li-metal anode → particle based anodes
- Solvent-free electrode fabrication

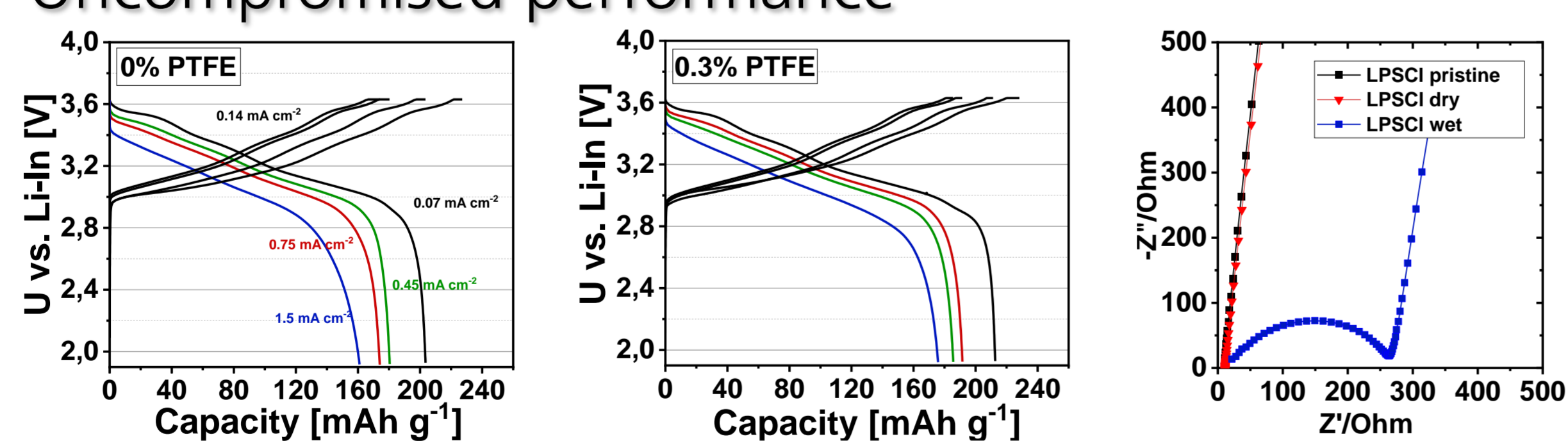


DryTraec® for ASSB Cathodes

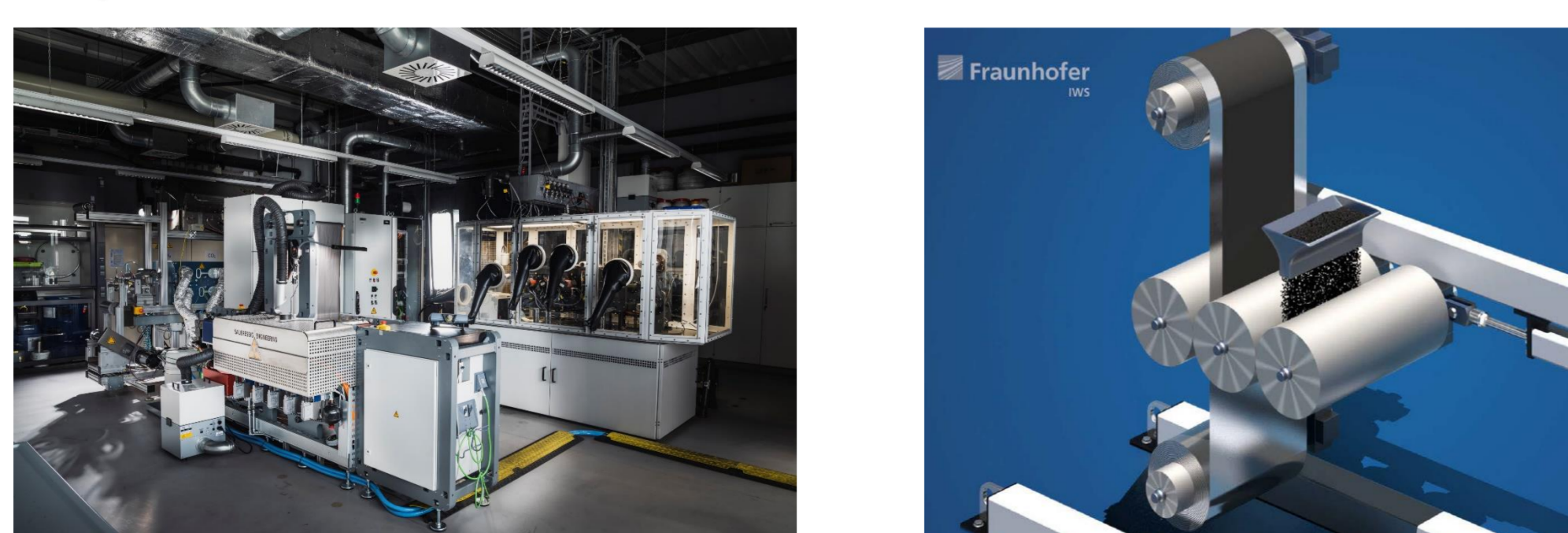
- Preparation of thin and free-standing SE-layers and cathodes via solvent-free process
- Current thickness: SE ~ 50 μm (30 μm after compression), Cathode 50-300 μm (high loadings)



- Uncompromised performance



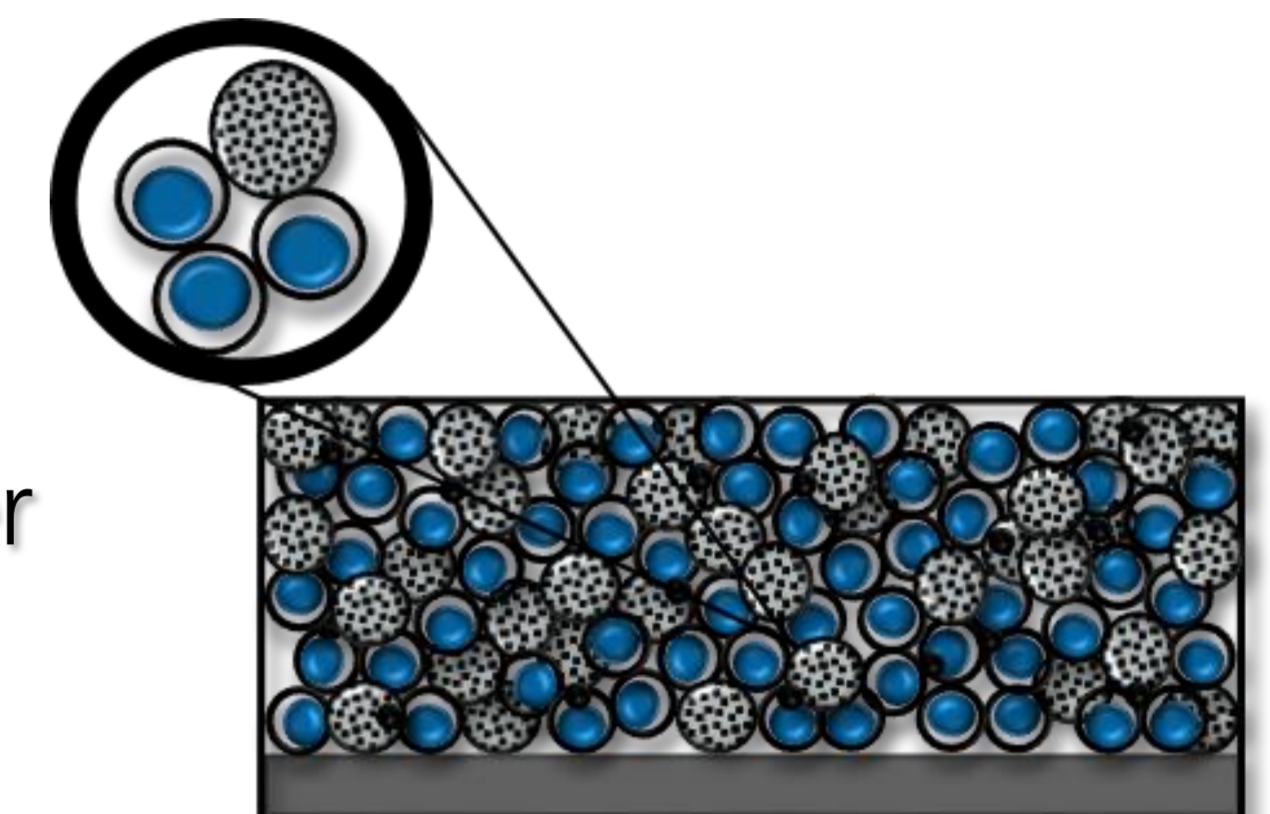
- Successful transfer from manual to calender process (DryTraec®)



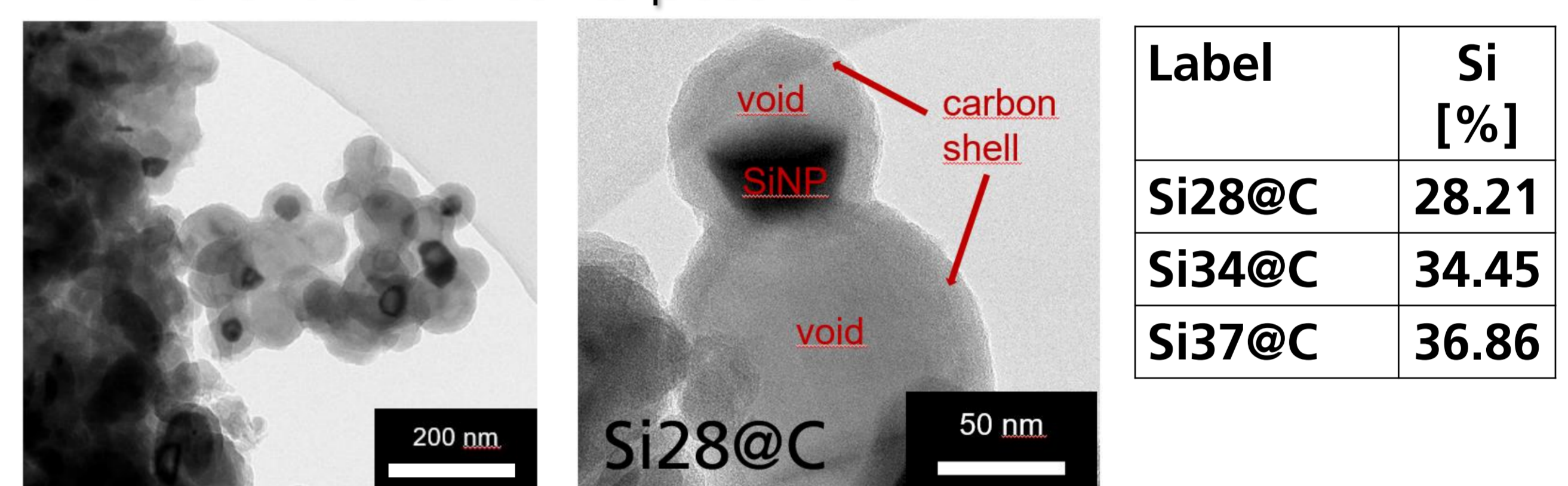
Li-free Anode Concepts

Si-C Composites

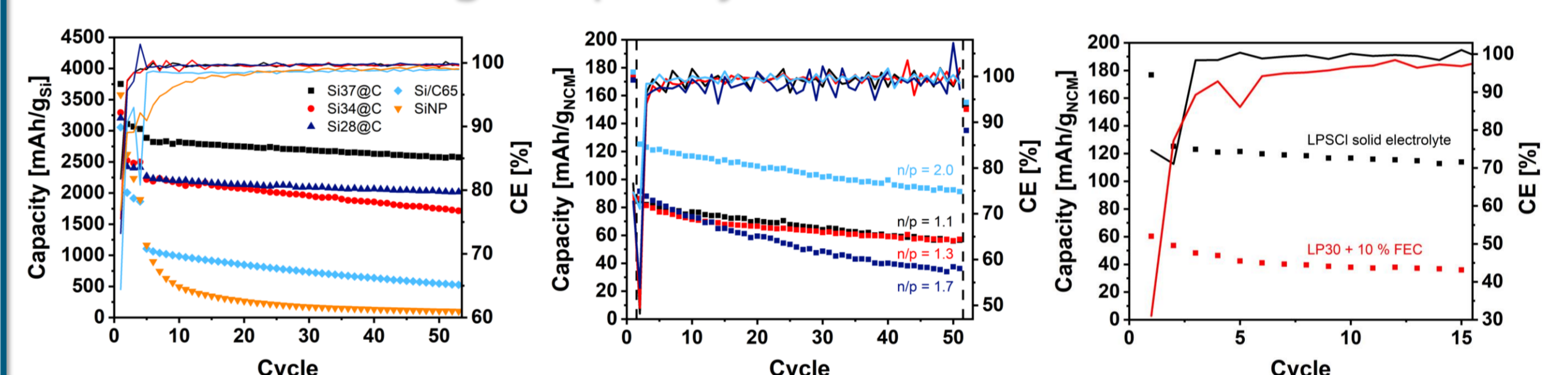
- Compensation of vol. changes by carbon shell
- SEI formation only at outer surface
- No prelithiation required



- Different Si contents possible

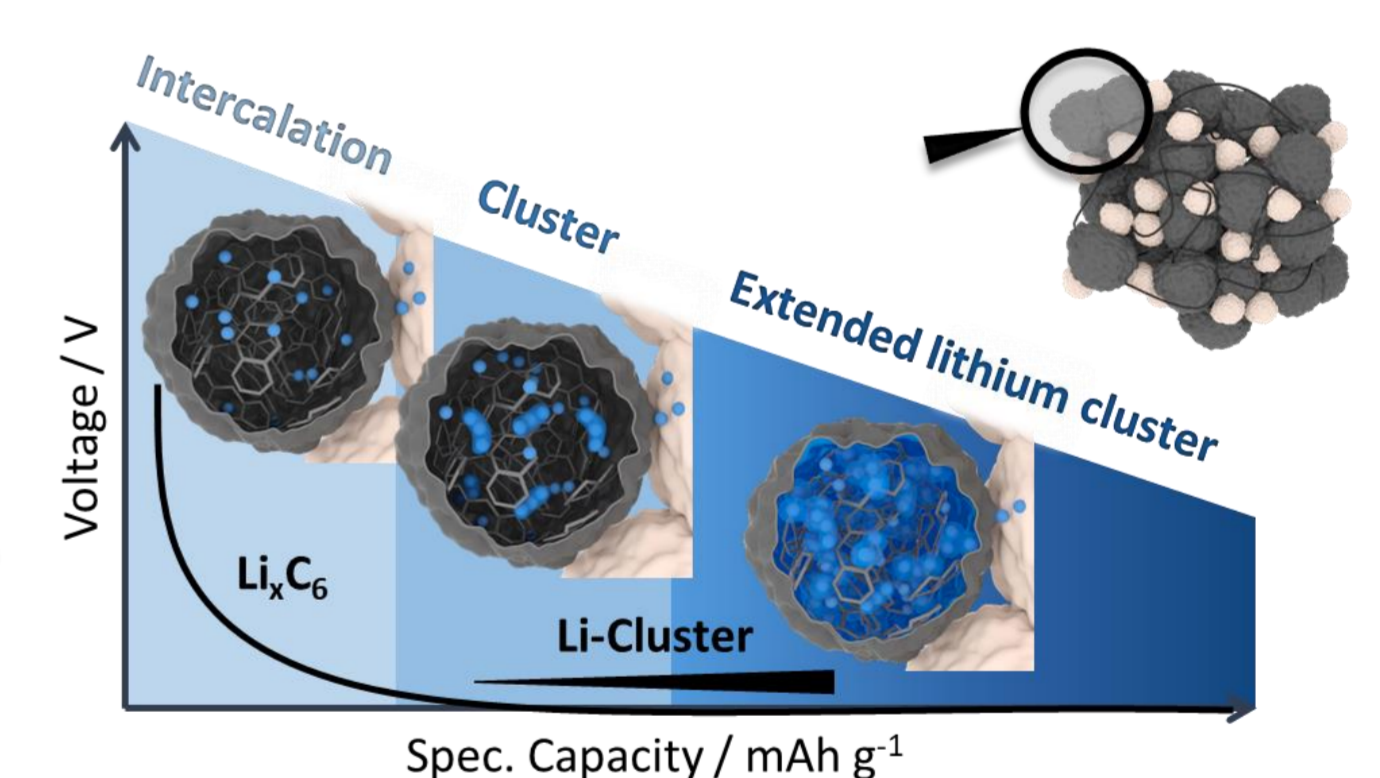


- Enhanced electrochemical performance of Si-C half-cells
- Higher initial coulombic efficiency (ICE) and higher initial discharge capacity of SE full cell

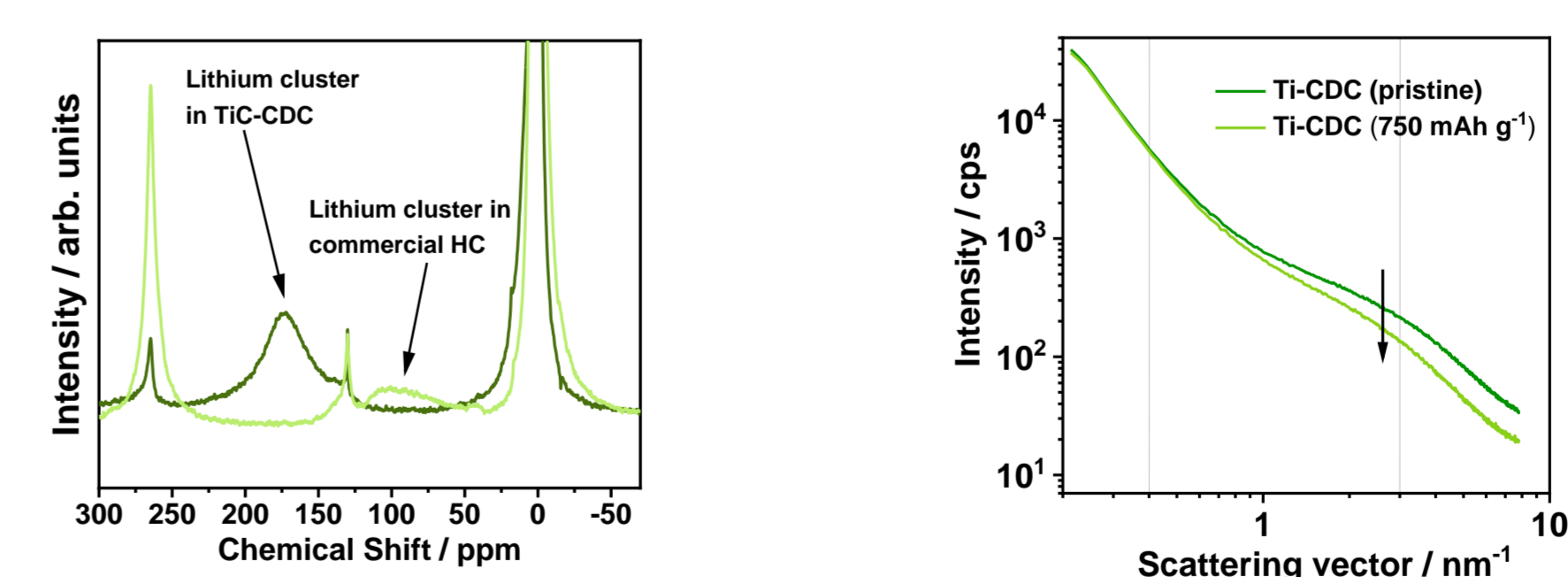


Porous Carbon Anodes

- Proof-of-Concept for Li-cluster deposition in porous carbons
- Solid electrolyte prevents extensive SEI formation



- MAS ⁷Li-NMR proves existence of extended Li-clusters in TiC-CDC
- loss of porosity due to pore filling suggested by SAXS



- Demonstration in half and full cells

