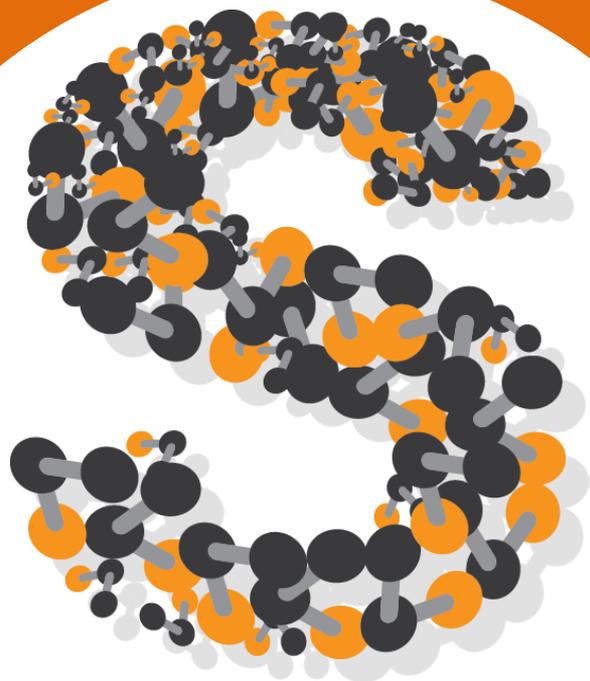


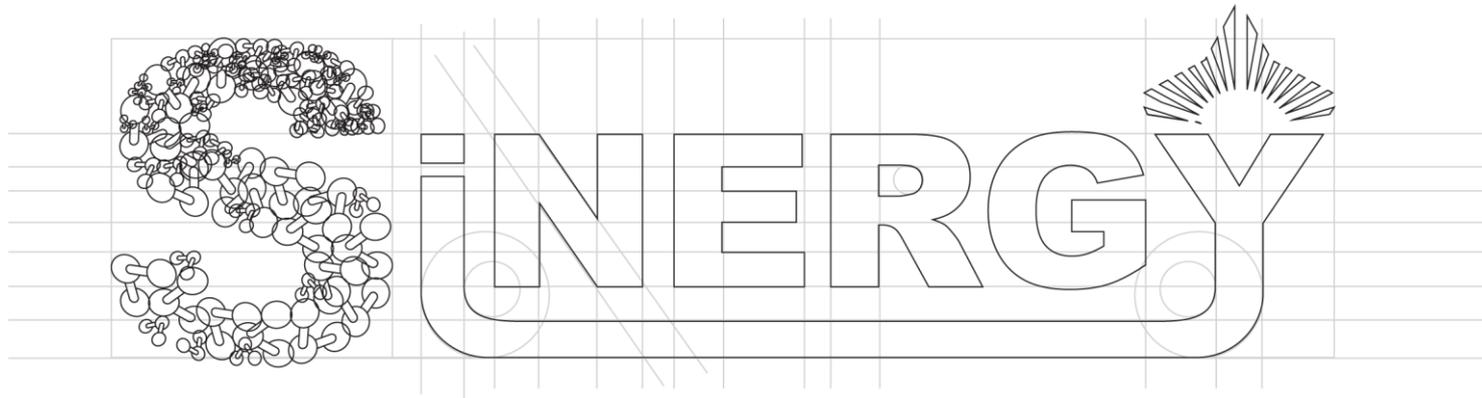
# Silicon Friendly Materials and Device Solutions for Microenergy Applications



[sinergy-project.eu](http://sinergy-project.eu)

# SILICON FRIENDLY MATERIALS AND DEVICE SOLUTIONS FOR MICROENERGY APPLICATIONS

## SOLID-STATE MICRO-BATTERIES



**Thin film/3D approaches for on-chip batteries**

# State-of-art: Li<sup>+</sup> batteries

*Li-ion chemistry has highest energy density of all rechargeable battery technologies*

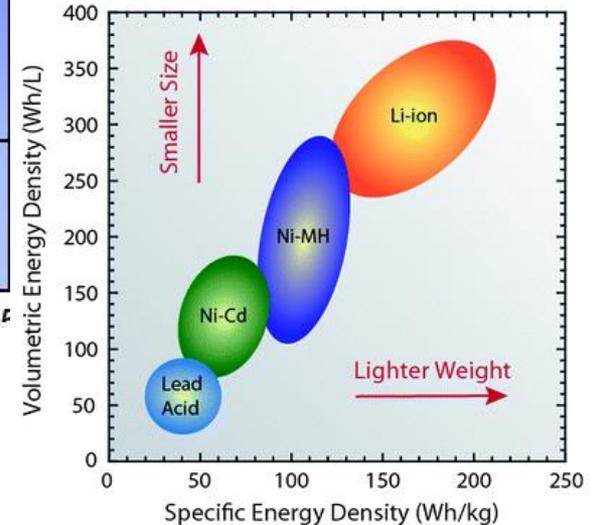
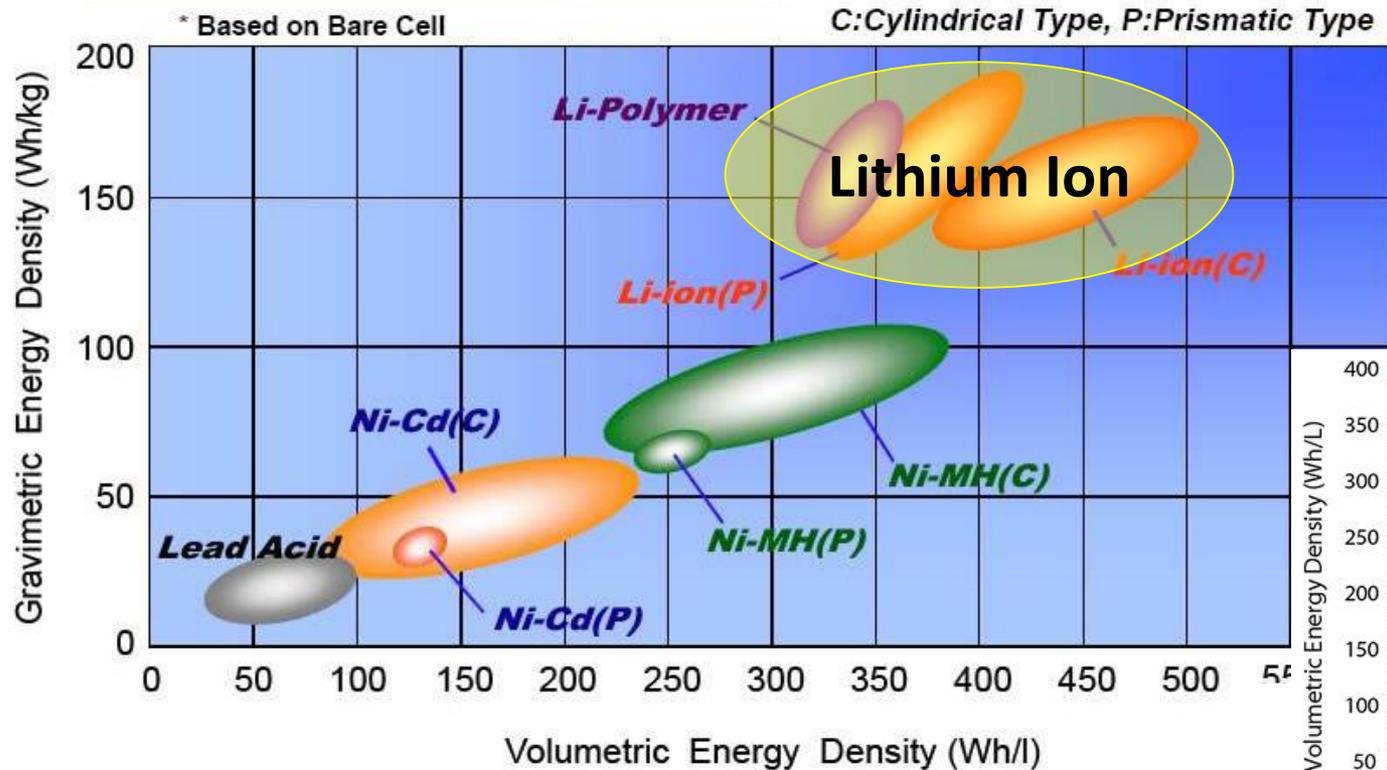


Photo Credit: NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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# Lithium-ion thin film batteries



## Insertion materials

### Cathode

LCO (LiCoO<sub>2</sub>)

LMO (LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)

NCA (LiNi<sub>0.8</sub>Co<sub>0.15</sub>Al<sub>0.05</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)

LFP (LiFePO<sub>4</sub>)

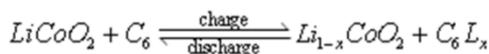
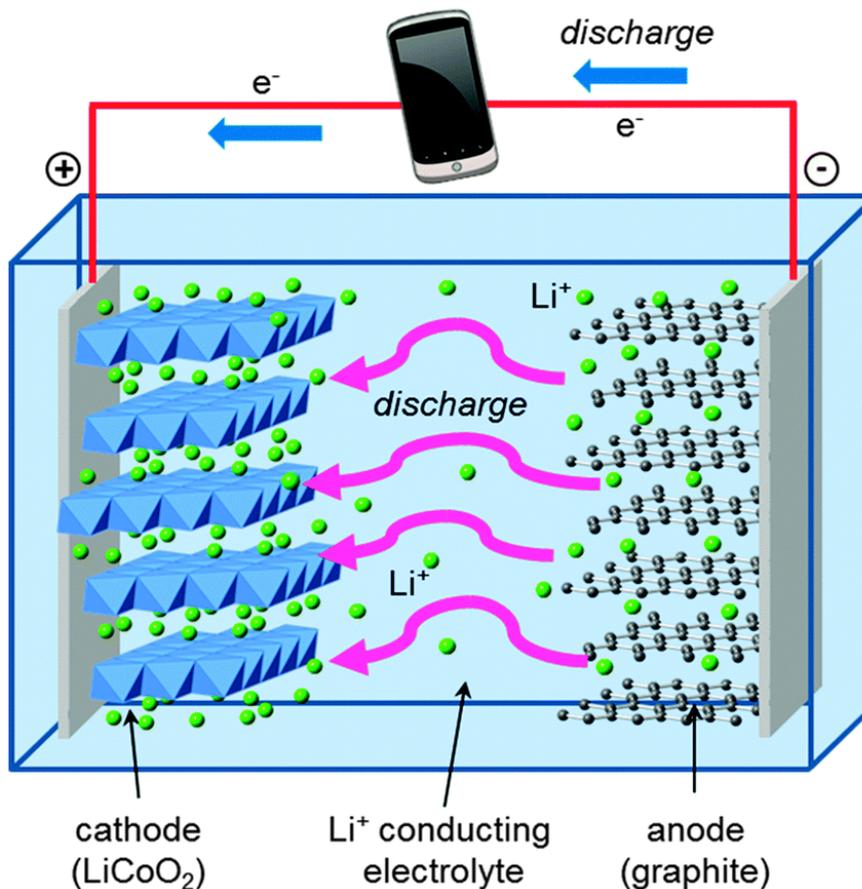
NMC (LiCo<sub>1/3</sub>Ni<sub>1/3</sub>Mn<sub>1/3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)

### Anode

Graphite (LiC<sub>6</sub>)

LTO (Li<sub>4</sub>Ti<sub>5</sub>O<sub>12</sub>)

Lithium

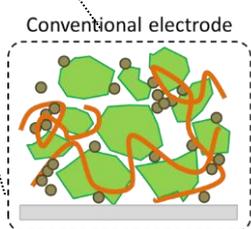
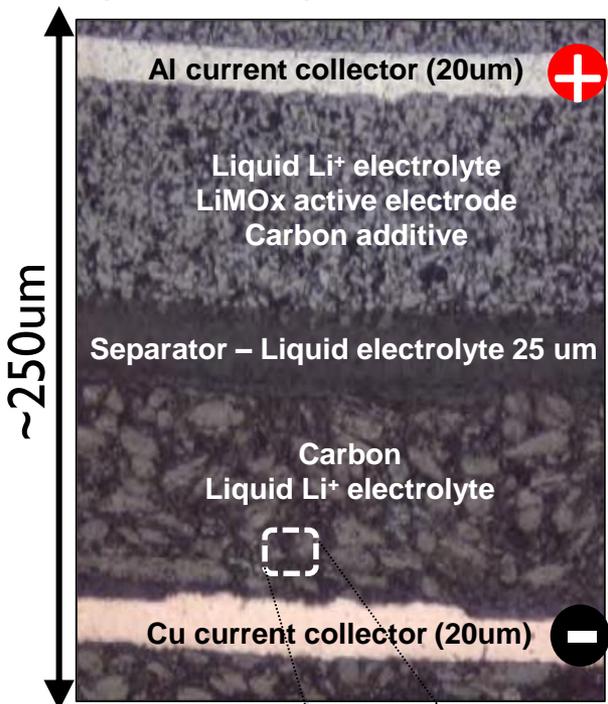


## Shuttling of Li<sup>+</sup> ions between anode and cathode

# Moving towards all-solid state batteries



## Wet Li-ion battery with porous particle composite electrodes



## Conventional wet Li-ion battery

Limited Energy Density: small active volume fraction due to **inactive components and porosity**

Limited Power Capability: has **poor conductivity** through electrodes due to inefficient percolation mechanism. Large **I-R drop** over electrodes (over-charging)

Limited Cycle Life Time: Chemical degradation and mechanical dislodging

Unsafe: contains **flammable** solvent



## Introduction of solid-state ionic and electronic conductors

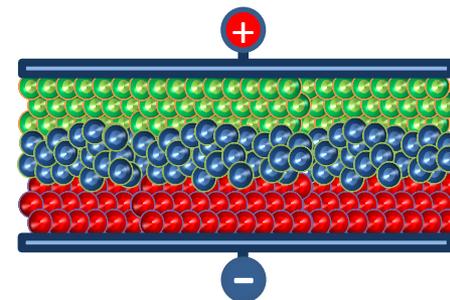
Makes devices more **efficient** due to the use of the available cell volume

**Increases performance** through device architecture

It is **Safer** and has **no leakage**



## All-solid state thin film battery



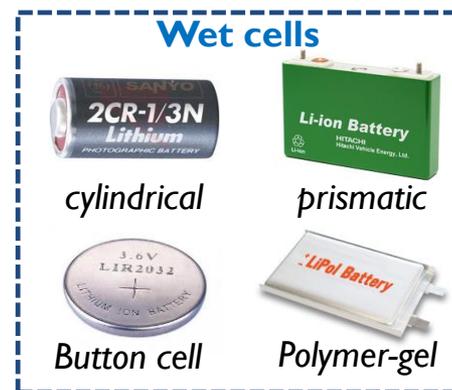
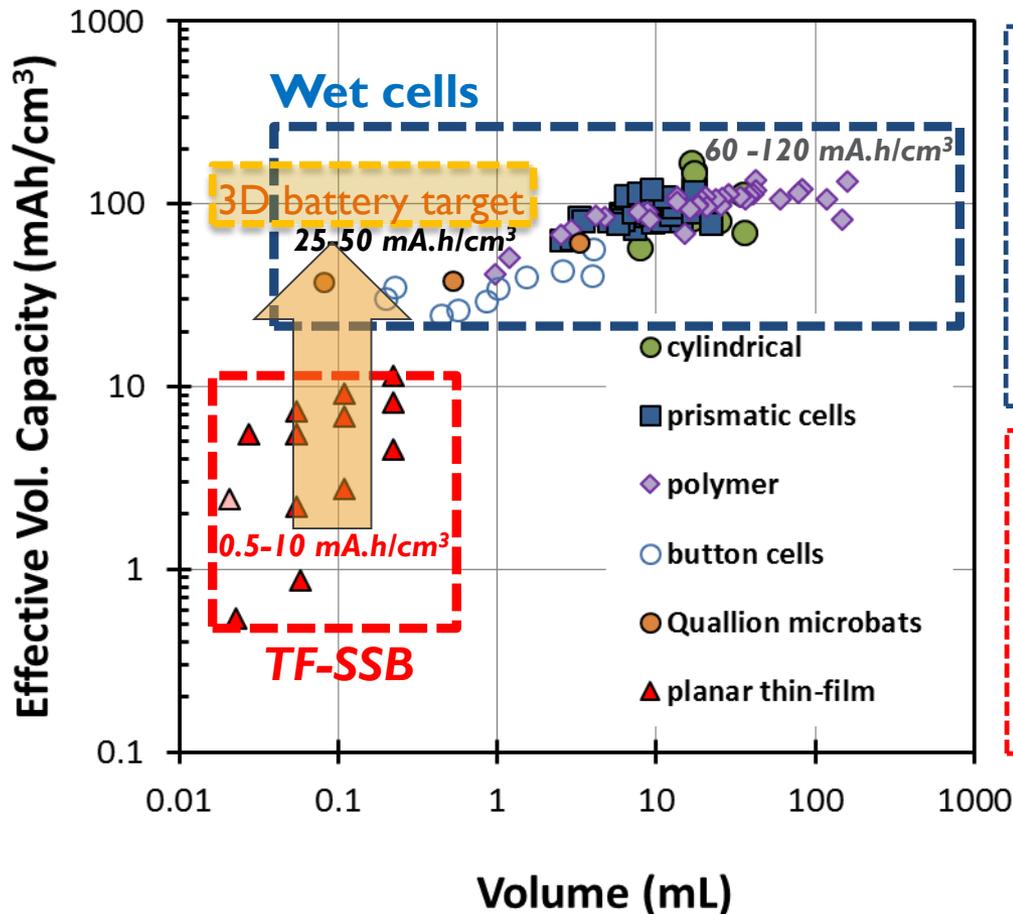
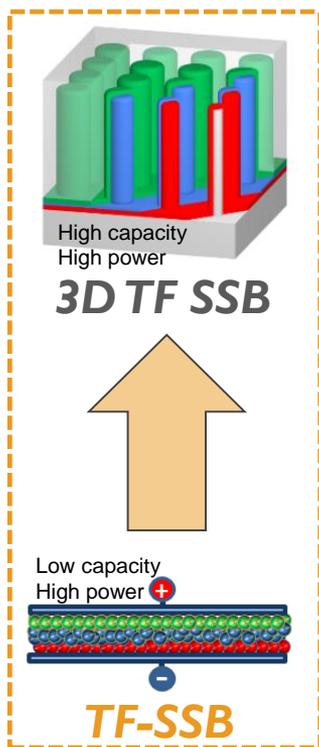
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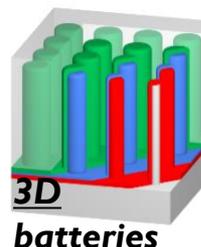
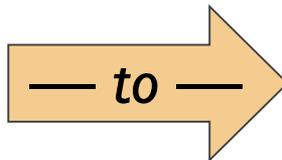
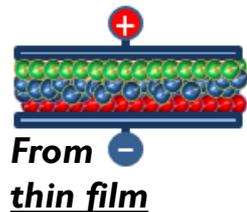
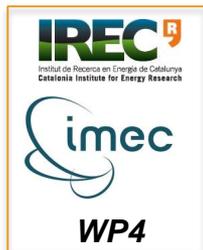
# Moving towards all-solid state batteries



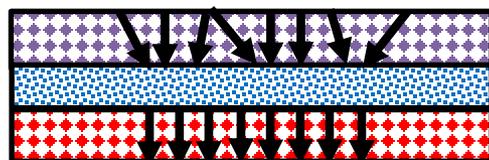
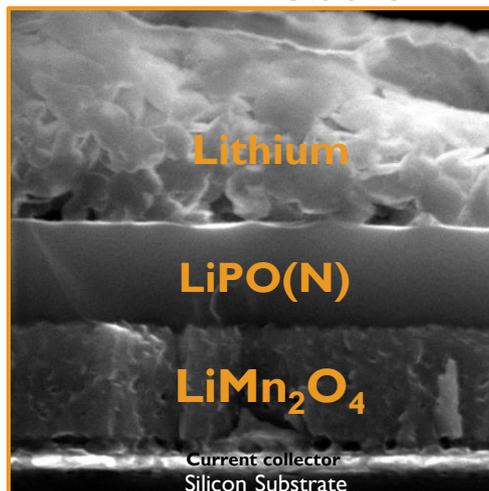
Solid-State batteries have limited capacity compared to wet cells



# Moving towards all-solid state batteries

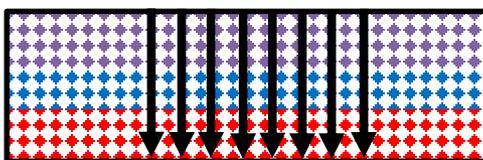
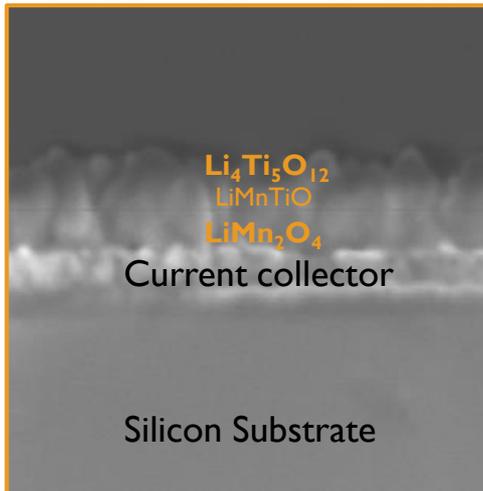


Thin film stacks



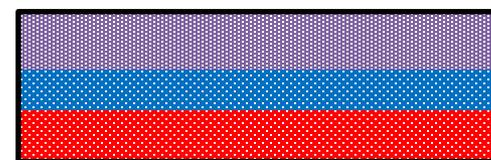
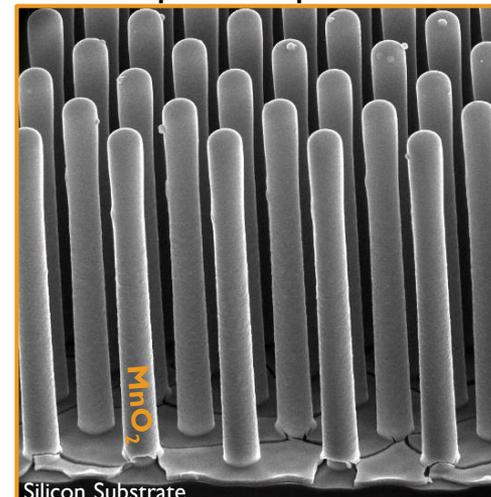
Thin film battery stack

Lattice match interfaces



Transparent interfaces all-spinel battery stack

Si compatible processes



Post-lithiation schemes of CMOS compatible stacks

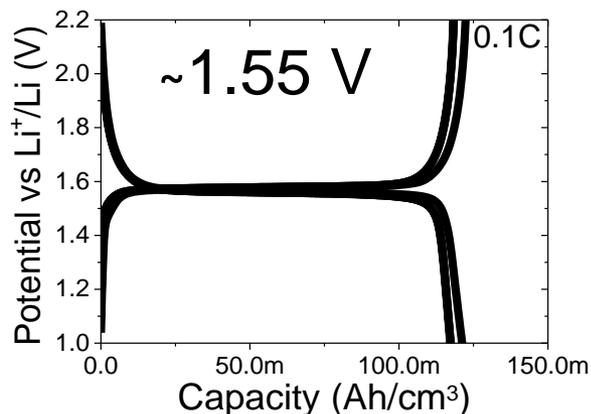
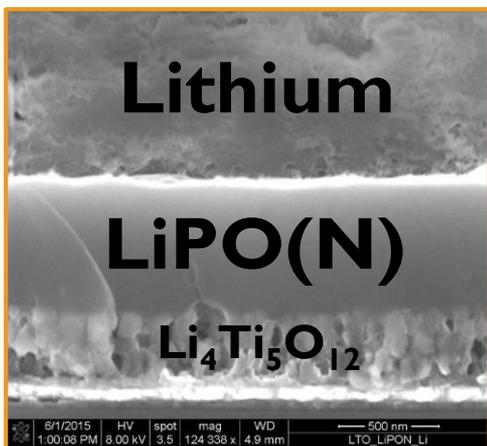
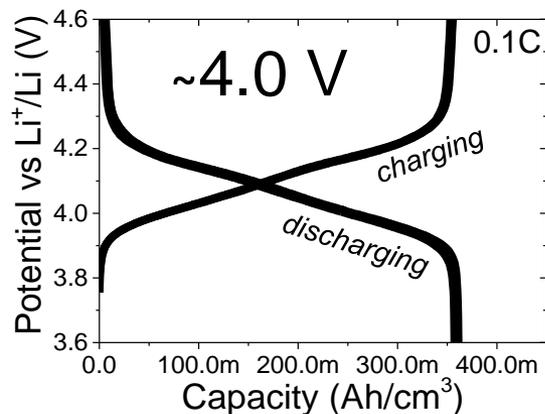
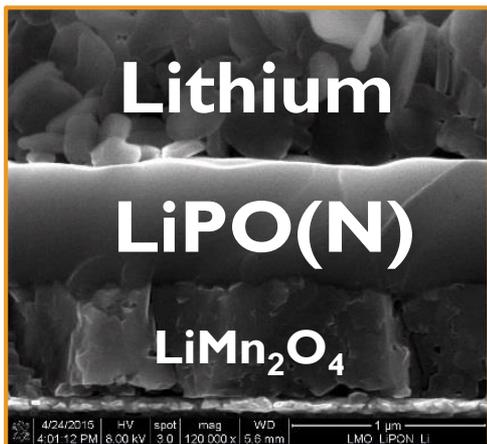


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# Thin film all-solid state battery stacks



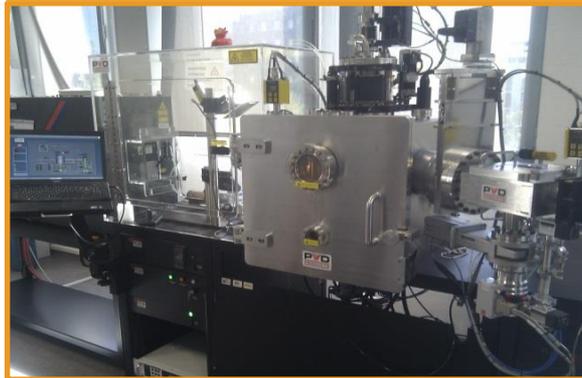
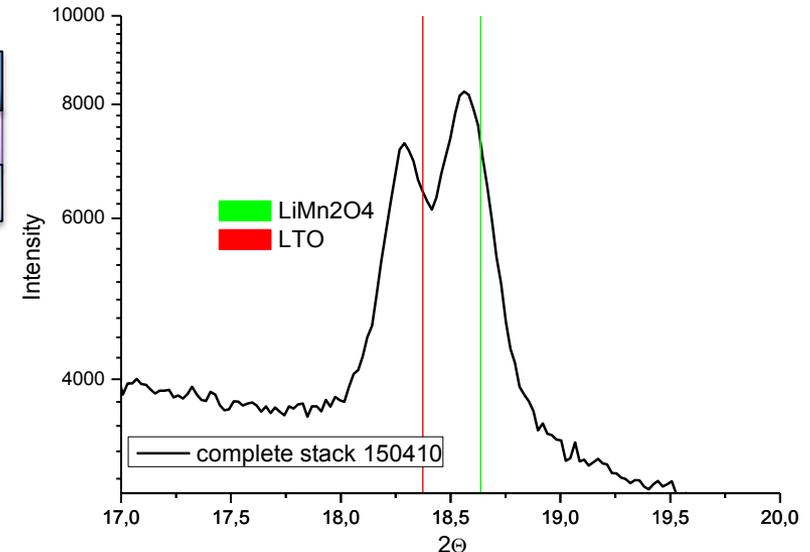
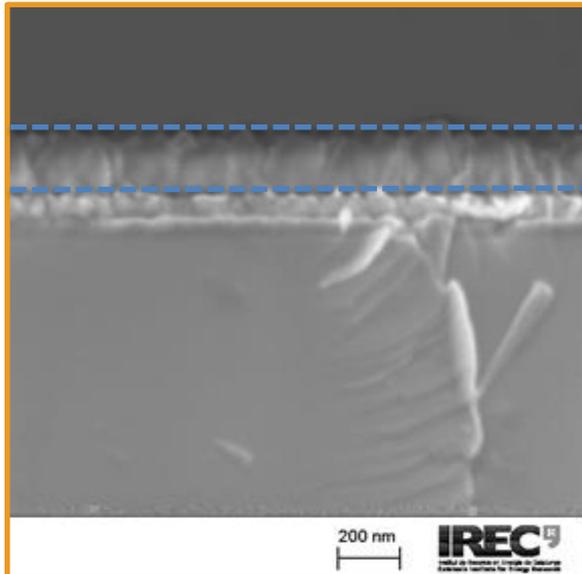
## Thin film stacks as model systems



# All-spinel thin film battery



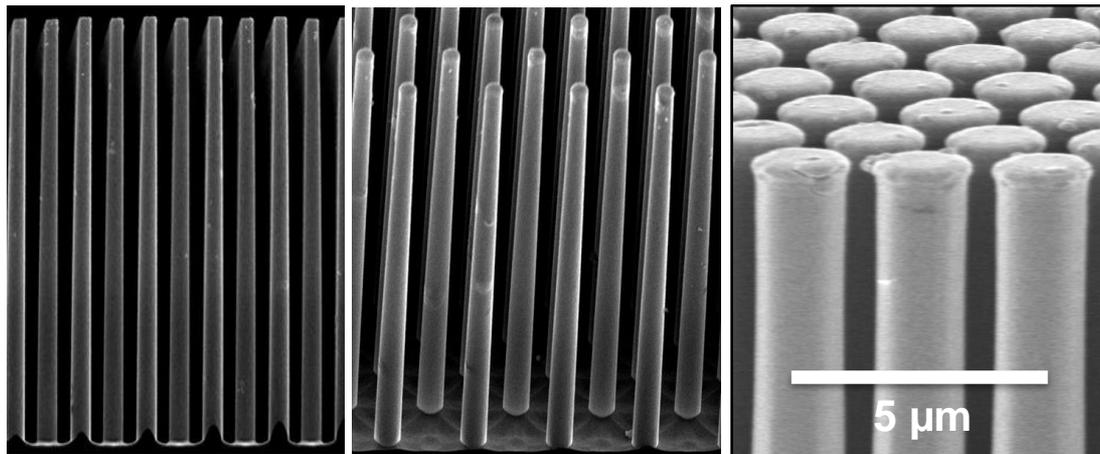
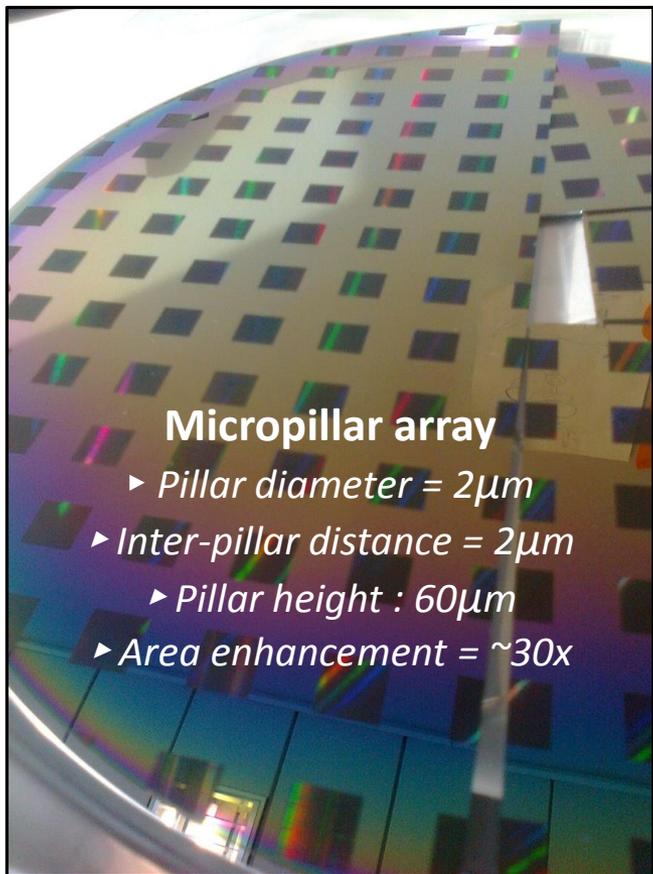
## Transparent interfaces all-spinel thin film stacks



- Films grown by *Pulse Laser Deposition (IREC)*
- Entire device has spinel structure, no segregation
- Continuous microstructure, no interface and layers
- LMO and LTO diffraction peaks detected

# 3D thin film all-solid state battery

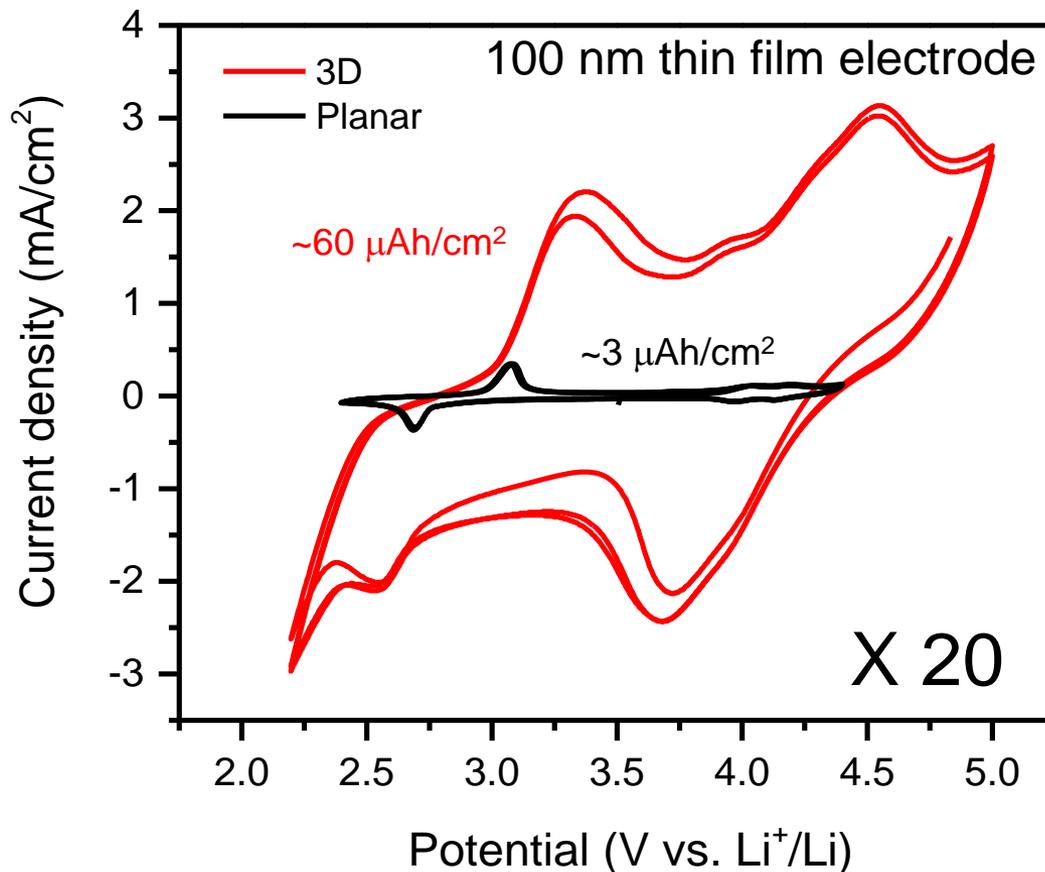
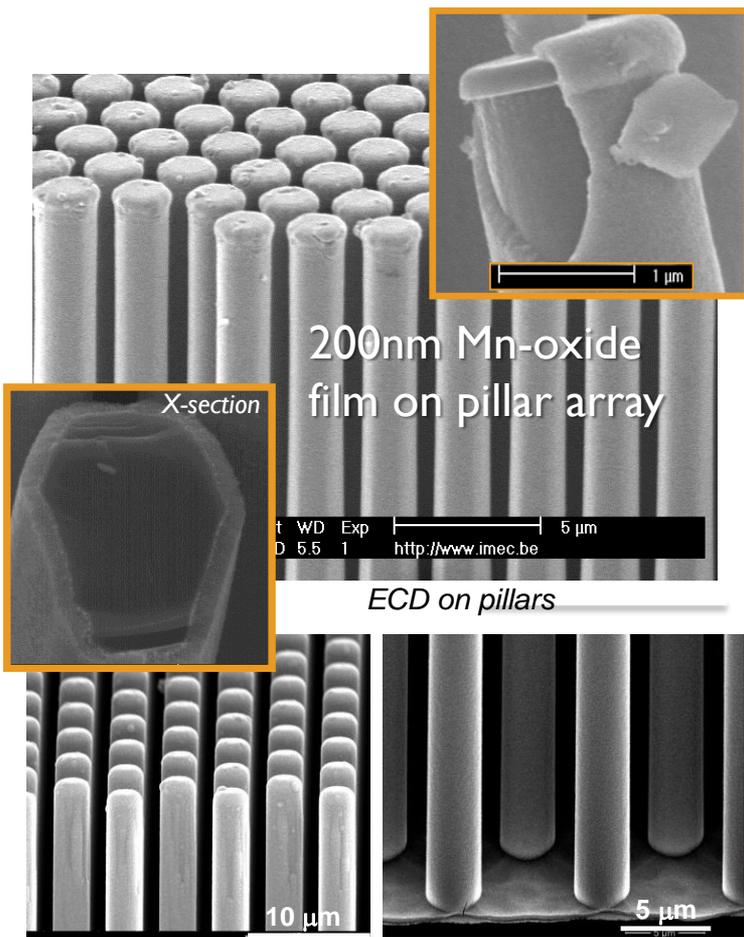
*Si pillar arrays are developed in IMEC's 300mm Pilot Line*



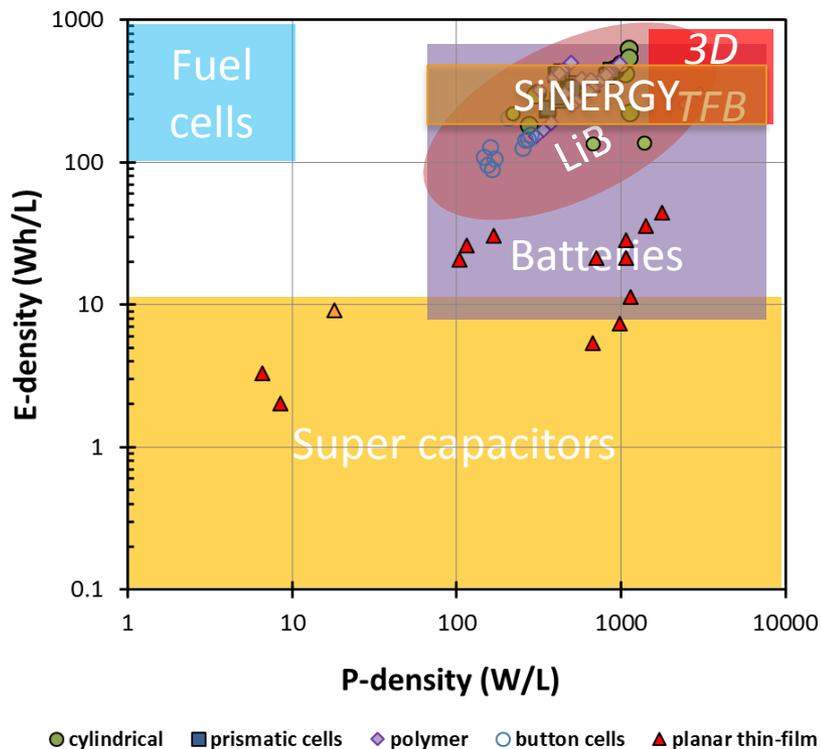
# 3D thin film all-solid state battery



3D compatible thin film materials:  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$



# Benchmarking and targets



**High speed charging** is set as target for 3D thin-film batteries

**High cell capacity** is set as main target for thin film planar batteries

- Safe to operate
- Cycle-life time  
10.000 cycles (i.e. 10 year life-time with 3 recharge cycles a day)

Full all-spinel stack (LMO/LMTO/LTO) ~ 1.5V -> IREC  
 Full battery stack (LMO/LiPO(N)/Li) ~ 4.2V -> IMEC  
 Full battery stack (LTO/LiPO(N)/Li) ~ 1.5V -> IMEC  
 Full battery stack (LMO/LiPO(N)/LTO) ~ 2.5V -> IMEC





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