

Producing Printable Na-based Solid-State Electrolyte Thin Films Using Open-Air Processing


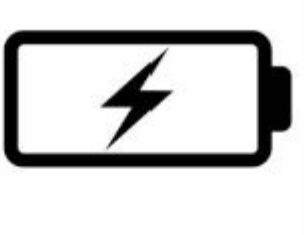


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Problem Statement: Developing improved Na-based solid-state electrolyte batteries to enable simpler and more cost-effective production.

Background

Lithium-ion batteries, harm the environment due to mining, habitat loss, and problematic disposal. So affordable Na-based solid-state batteries are needed for **safety** and **sustainability**.

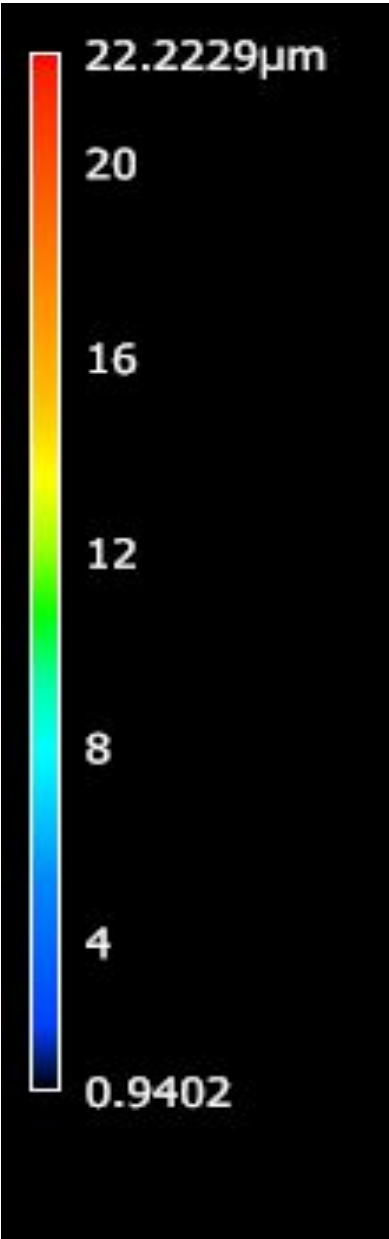
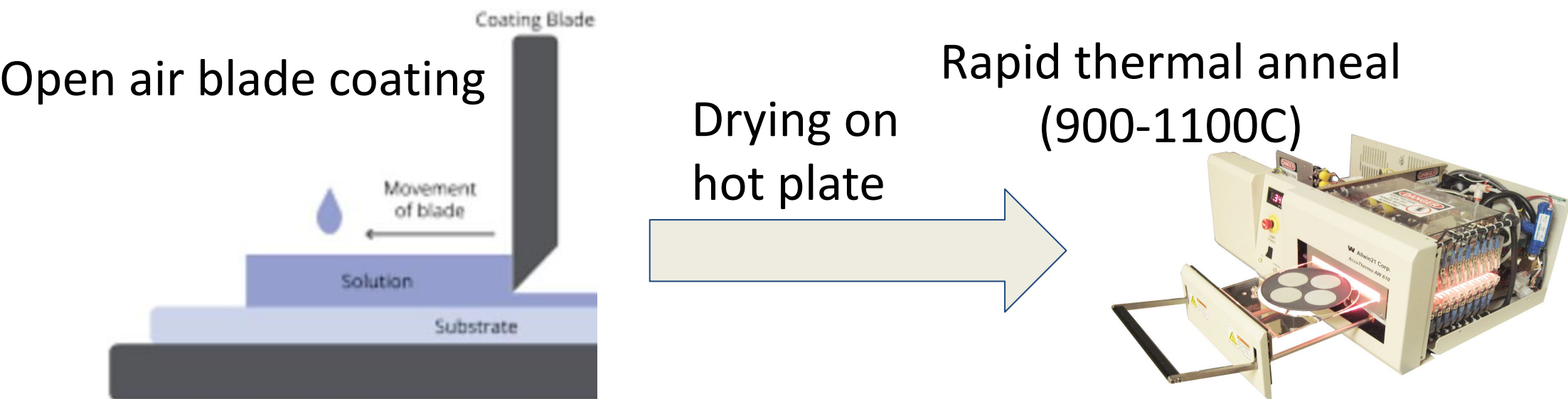
Battery				
Lithium-ion	Scarce	100-300 Wh/kg	Expensive	Med Safe
Sodium ion	Abundant	100-160 Wh/kg	Cheapest	Safe
Sodium-based solid-state	Abundant	350 Wh/kg	Economical	Safest

Goals

- Adhesion and uniformity
- Achieve the NASICON phase through XRD analysis
- Achieve proper conductivity through EIS analysis

Process

To prepare the NASICON precursor, is wet ball milled from sodium carbonate, ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, silicon dioxide, and 8 mol% YSZ zirconia in ethanol. Then blade coated onto silicon and annealed



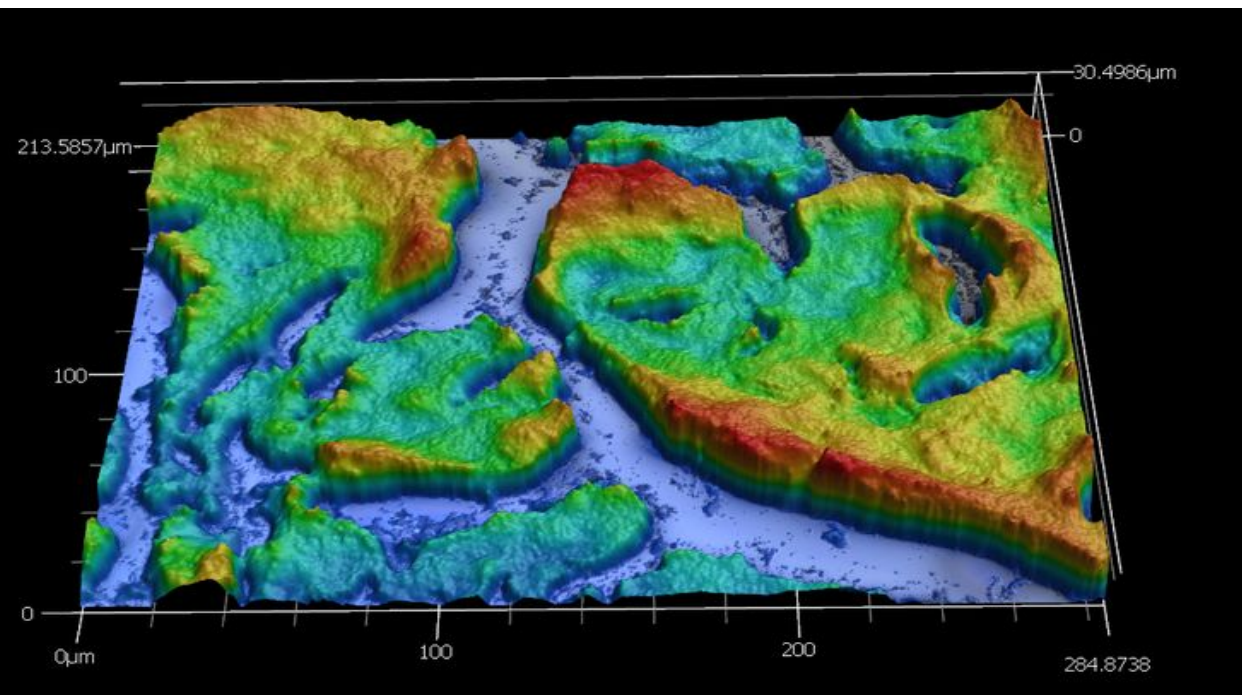
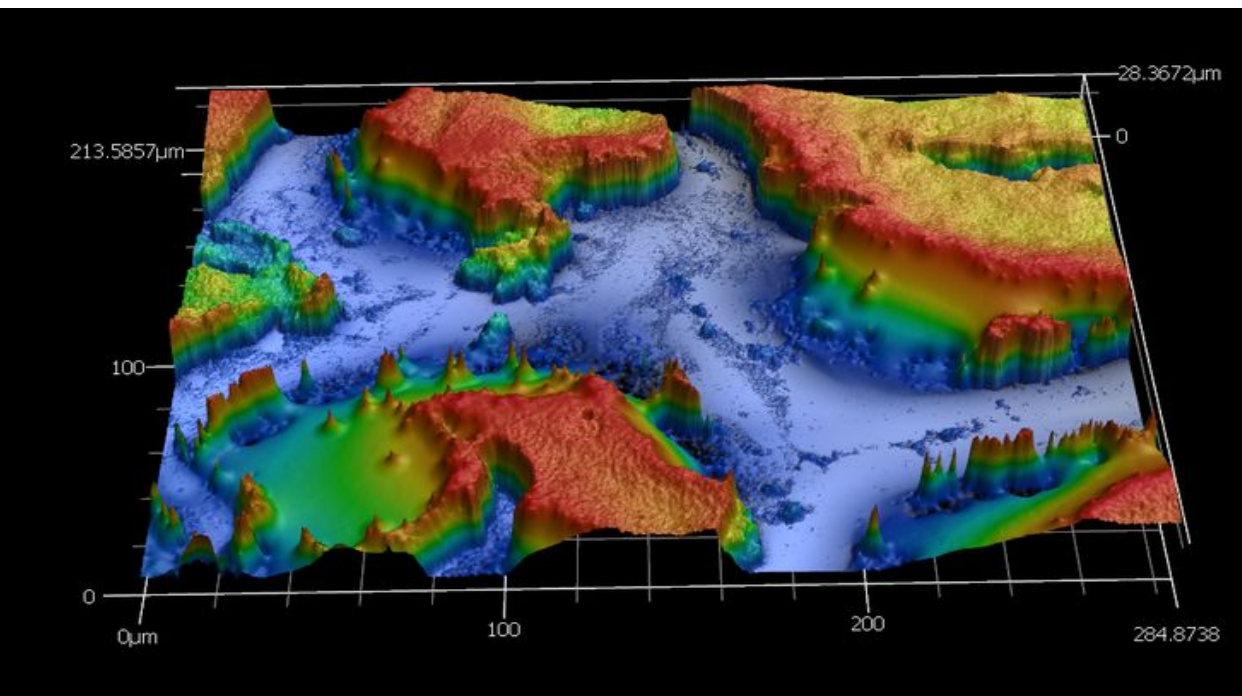
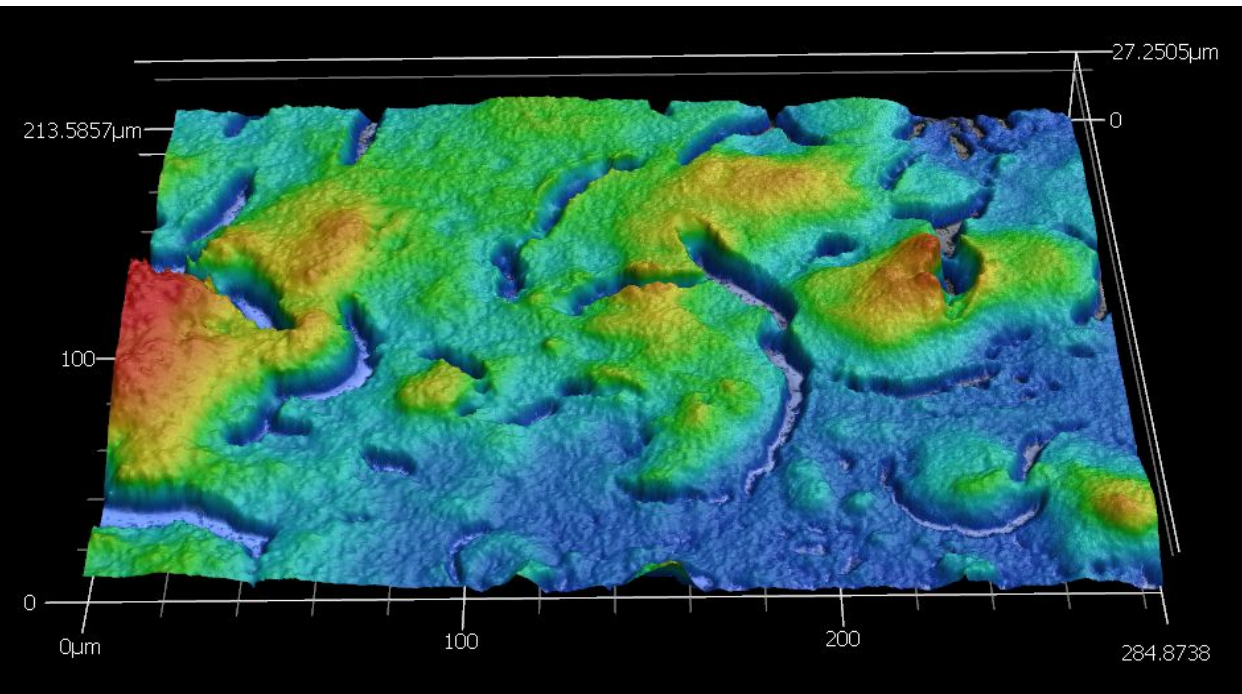
900°C
60 Seconds

1000°C
60 Seconds

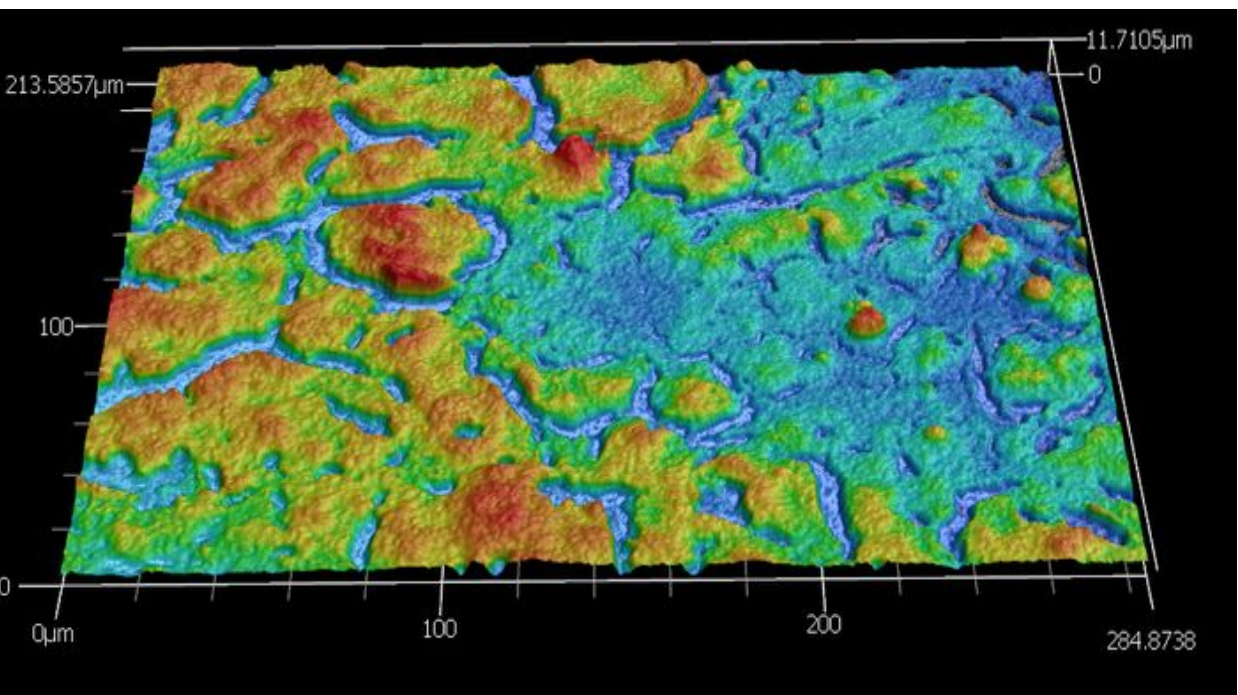
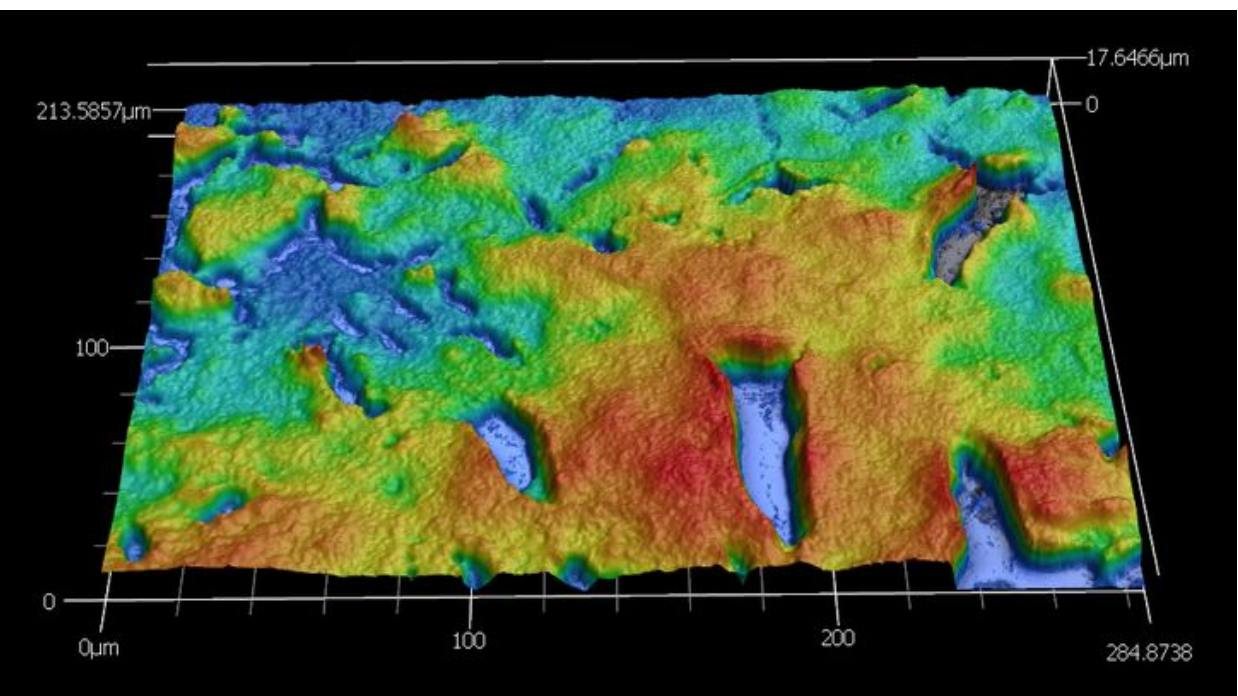
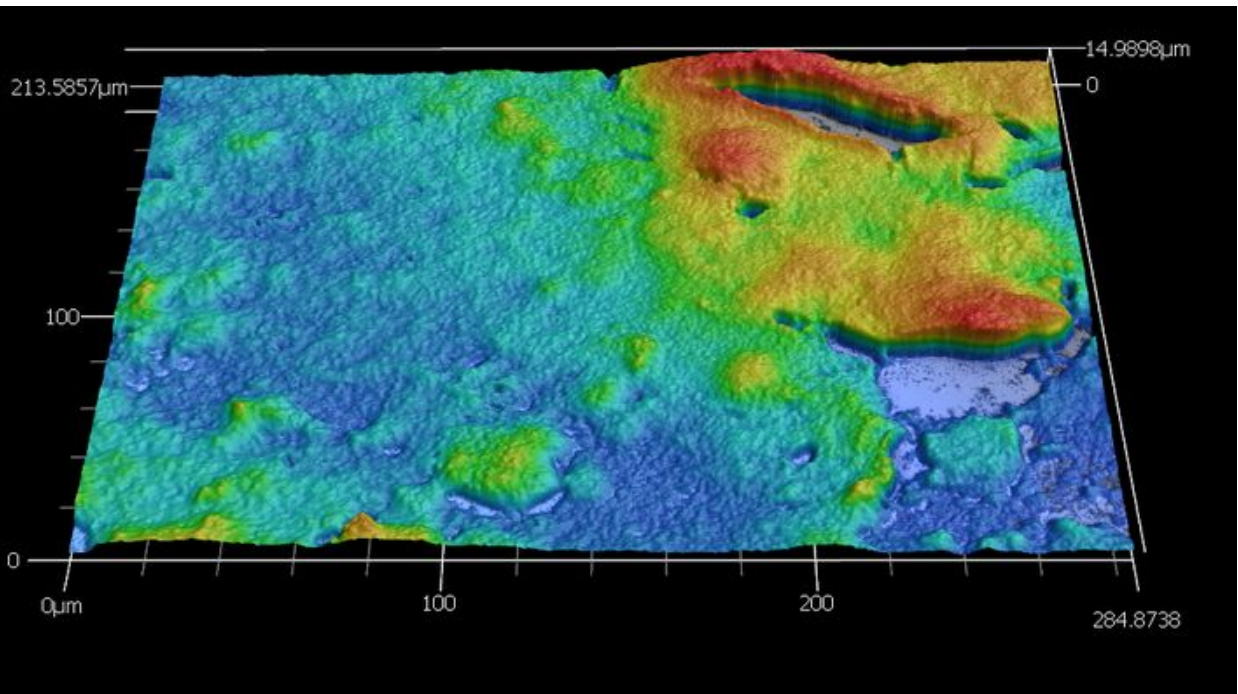
1100°C
30 Seconds

Results

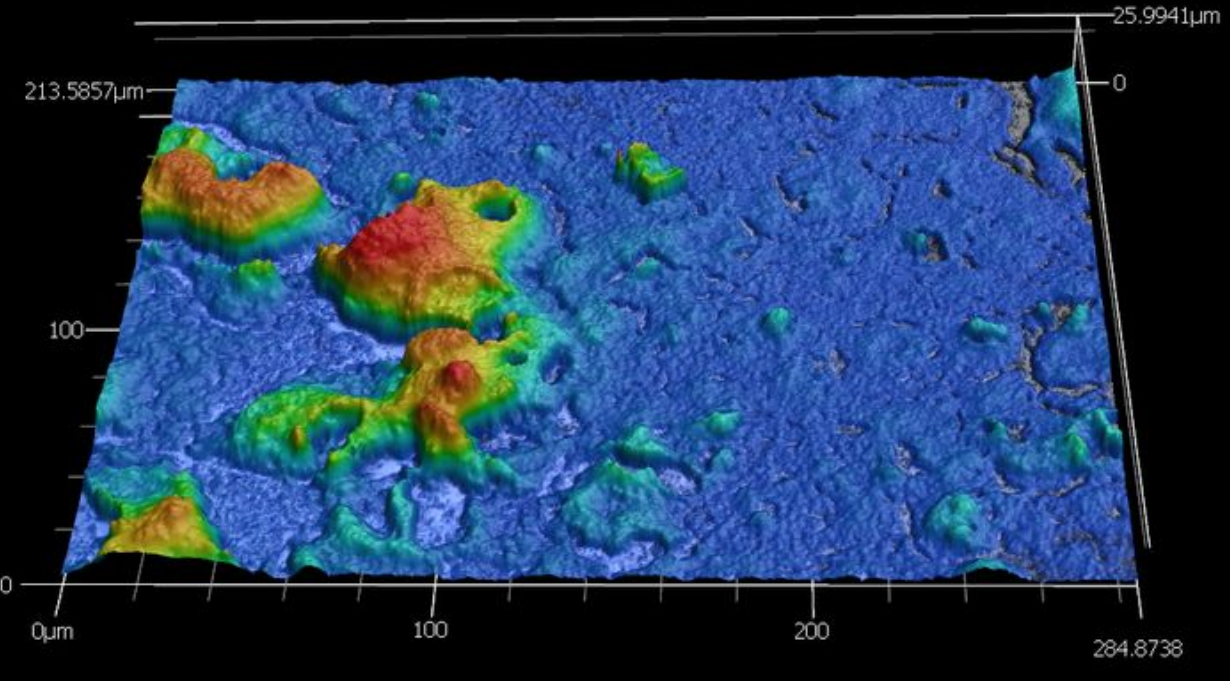
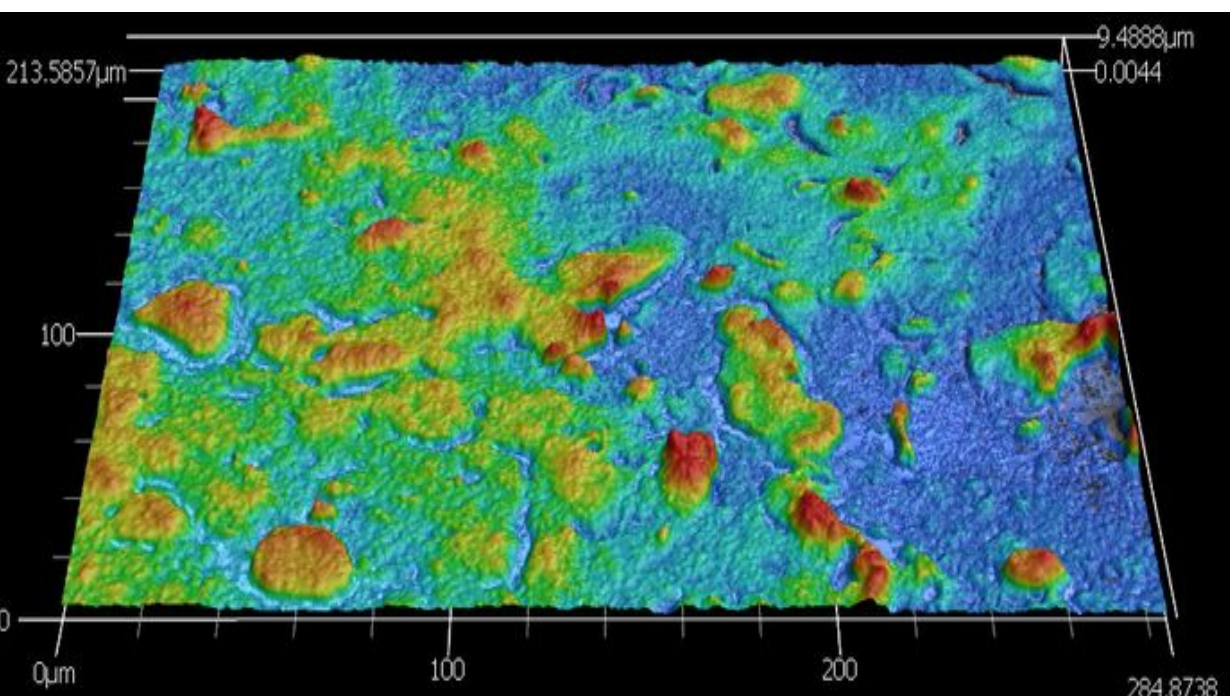
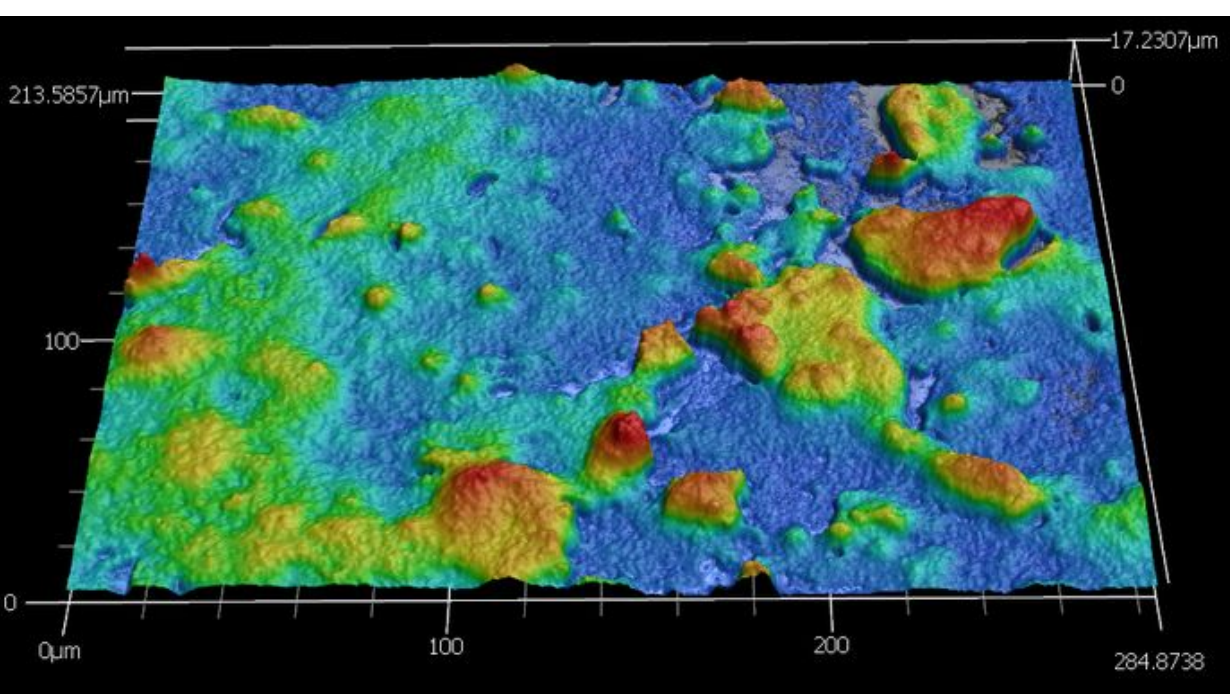
1 part precursor 1 part ethanol



1 part precursor 1.5 part ethanol



1 part precursor 2 part ethanol



Key Takeaway

- The more diluted in ethanol the NASICON precursor is the more improvement in uniformity and adhesion it has shown

Future Work

- Find ideal conditions for films to achieve NASICON phase
- Find ideal conditions for good conductivity
- Coating on stainless steel for battery application