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PLANAR ENERGY

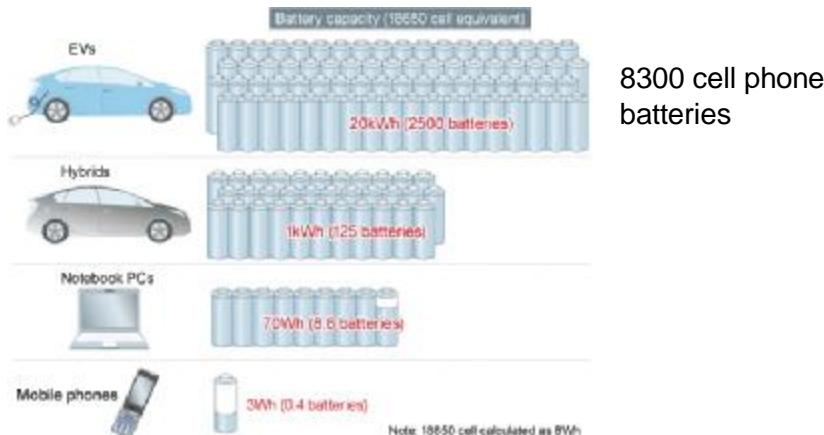
Changing the economics of energy storage
**Opportunities & Challenges –
Energy Storage**

February 2011

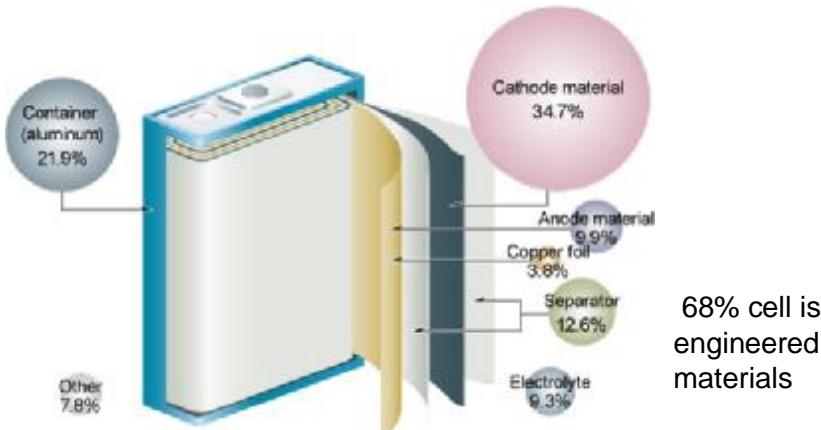
The National Academies Workshop
Phoenix, AZ

Battery Industry is Stuck

Volumes are Substantial



Nano-Materials Costs Are Substantial



- NiMH, Pb, Li ion are mature
- Industry Requires dramatic
 - 1. Materials leverage
 - 2. Cost reductions
 - 3. Energy densities
 - 4. Lifetime & Safety
 - 5. Form Factor Flexibility
 - 6. Environmental Friendliness
- Scaling “is” the challenge

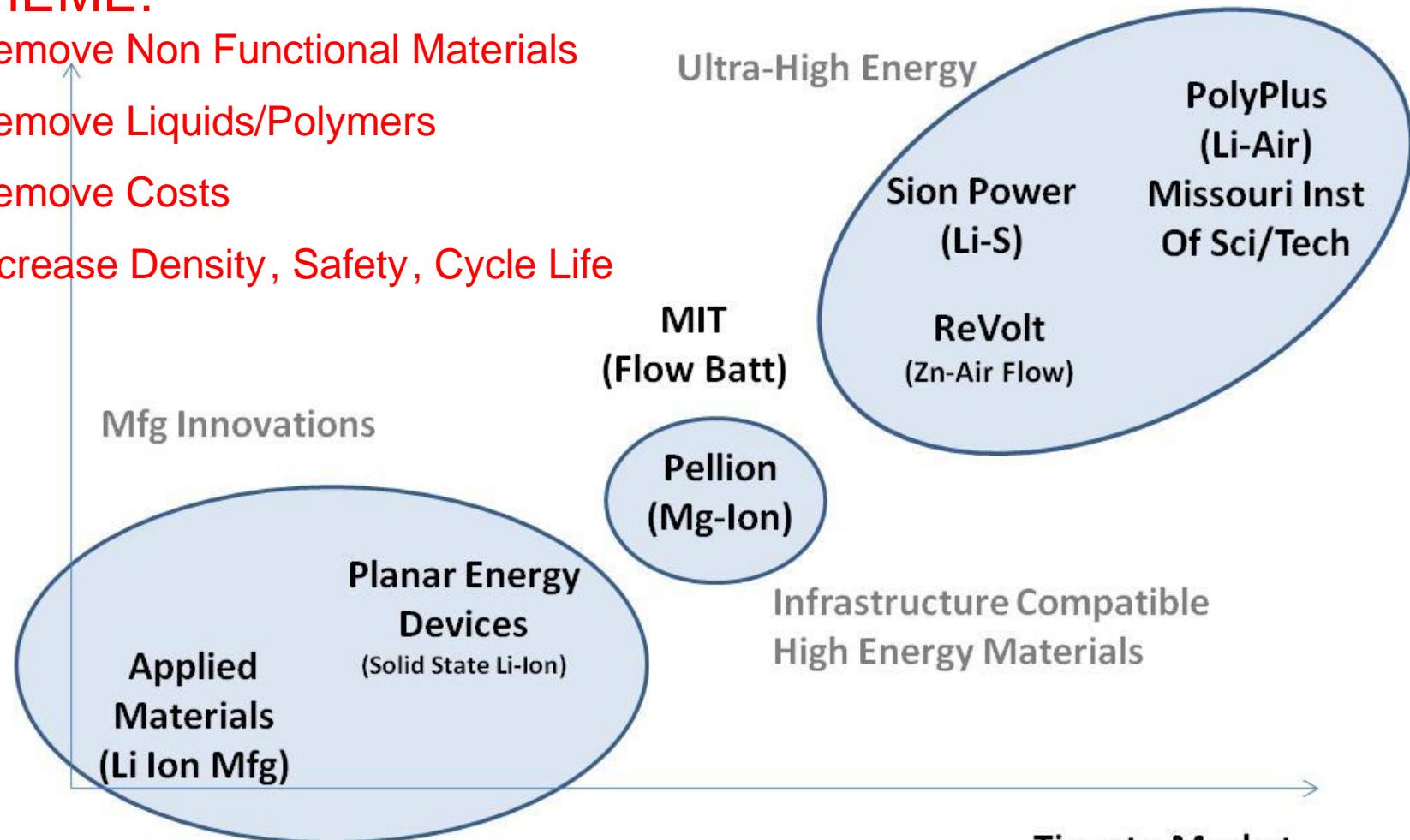
http://www.altenergystocks.com/archives/2010/01/storm_warnings_for_lithiumion_batteries_and_electric_vehicles.html
http://www.altenergystocks.com/archives/2009/06/understanding_the_development_path_for_liion_battery_technologies_1.html



ARPA-e Portfolio of Fixes

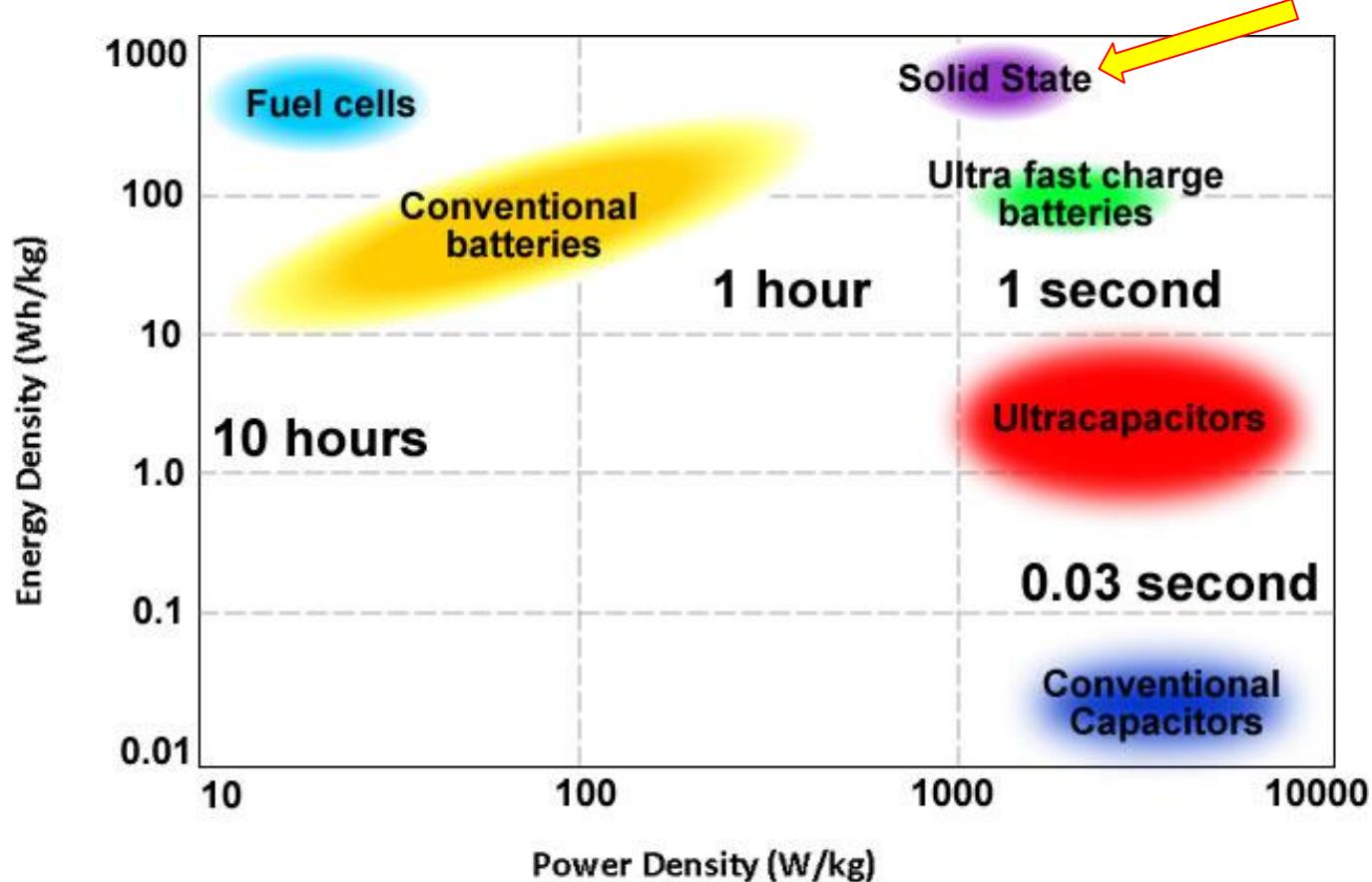
THEME:

- Remove Non Functional Materials
- Remove Liquids/Polymers
- Remove Costs
- Increase Density, Safety, Cycle Life



Why Solid State for Batteries?

Paradigm Changer



Why Solid State Batteries ?

Comparison of Battery Performances				
Battery Type	Weight Specific Energy (Wh/kg)	Volume Energy Density (Wh/l)	Speed Specific Power (W/kg)	Cycle Life
Nickel Cadmium	40	100	400	400
Nickel Metal Hydride	90	245	180	600
Lithium ion (liquid electrolyte)	155	410	300	500
Lithium Polymer	180	380	360	500
Thin Film Li-ion	250	1,041	2,500	1,000
Solid State	300	959	6,000	40,000

Source: WinterGreen Research, Inc.

Ceramic Battery Difference:

Replace the plastics, binders, powders and liquids with durable, nanostructured films

Operating Benefits:

- Long operating lives at optimal performance
- Elimination of shorts and battery failures
- 50%+ reduction in cell weight & volume
- Fast recharge cycles
- Higher operating temperature ranges reduces thermal management challenges
- No liquids eliminates “thermal runaway”

Enabling new products & applications

- Battery/Capacitor hybrids



A New Approach to Energy Storage

Game Changing Platform Technology

**Solid State Energy/
Monolithic Ceramic Batteries**



Embedded Power Source

Superior Economics

50% Reduction in Capex Per KwH
65% Reduction in Materials Cost



Lower Cost Batteries

Superior Performance

2-3 X Energy Density Increase
Long Life (5,000 cycles)
Fast Charge & Discharge (5C)



**Longer “Lifecycle” Runtime
New Feature Sets**

Absolute Safety

Nothing flammable
High Temperature Range



Consumer Proof

Scalable Manufacturing Approach

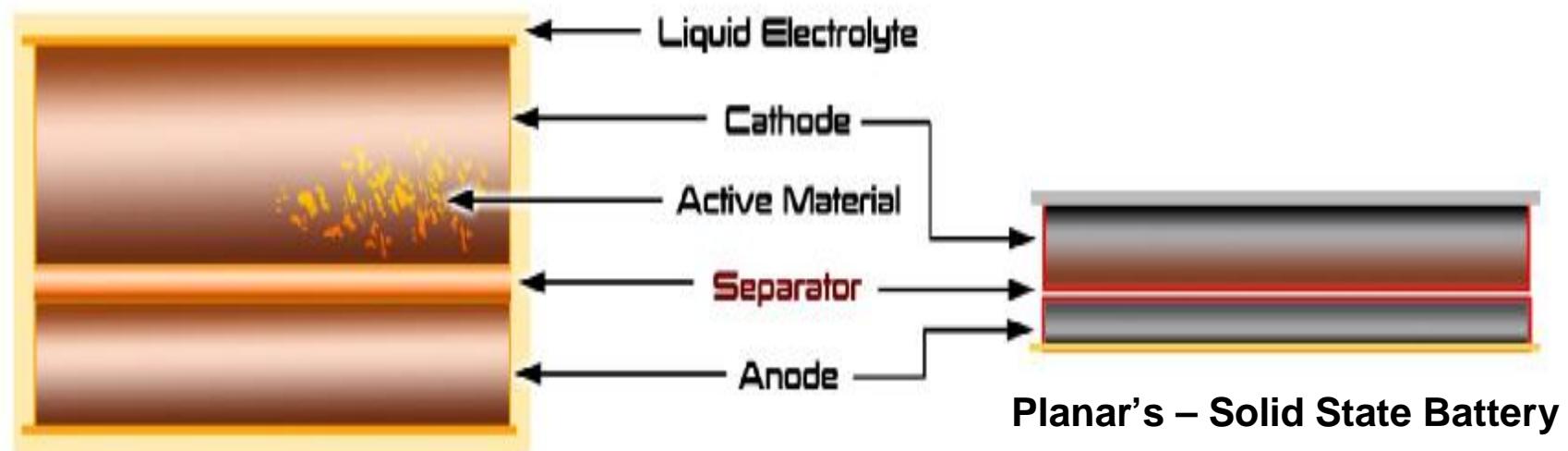
Roll to Roll Manufacturing
Eliminate “Formation” of Cells
No Vacuum



New Levels of Integration



Solid State Architecture

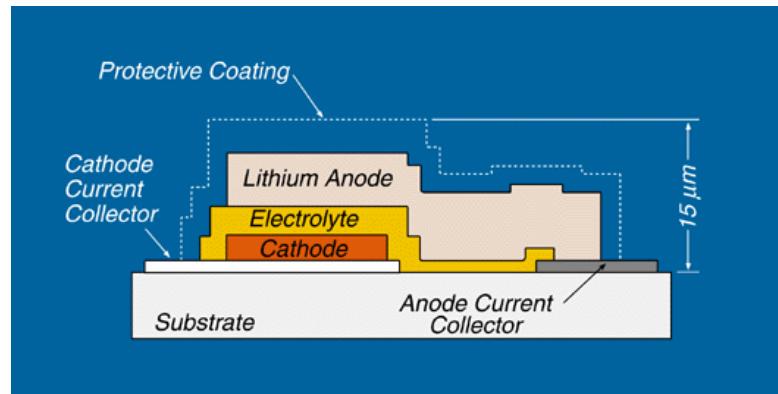


Traditional Li-ion Battery

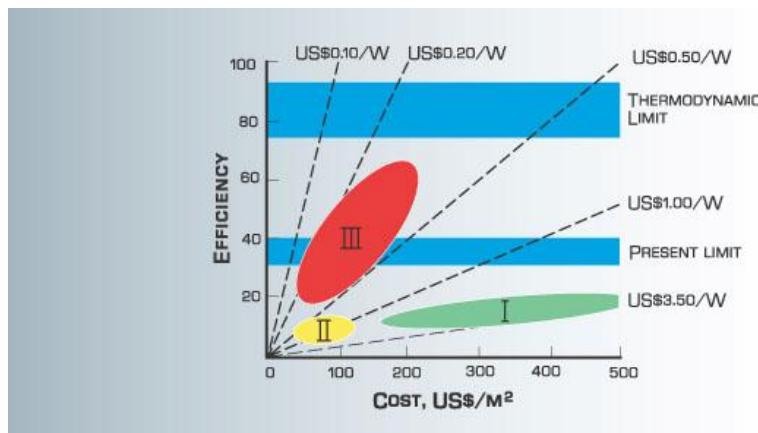
- § Dramatic Reductions in Materials (50%)
- § Higher Performance Materials (1000X)
- § No Liquids (No Fires)
- § Monolithic Cell Architecture (R2R Mfg.)



Solid State Micro-Batteries Don't Scale



Thin Films Have Limited Storage Capacity & Rates



Traditional Deposition Approaches are Expensive

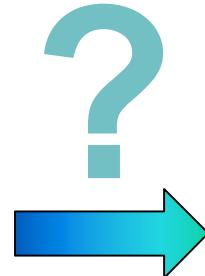
- .5mAh/cm vs 20mAh/cm
- Lapon is poor conductor
 - 1-2 Orders of Magnitude Too Low
- Limited Cathode opportunities
- \$100's+ Sq M for Thin Film
 - Needs to be \$1's
- Slow Deposition Rates
 - Thin Film tough, Thick Film non-starter
- Complex Mfg. Processes & Device Designs/Packaging



Practical Challenge of Solid State Batteries



13mm x 13mm
4 micron film



300mm x 100mm
75 micron Active Film

Current solid state battery fabrication methods do not scale to large format batteries because of:

Vacuum Deposition Cost of Thick, Large Area Films

\$25,000 Sq. M
Vs
\$1's Sq. M



Planar Breakthrough: High Performance Printed Electronic Films & Devices

Streaming Process for Electroless Electrochemical Deposition “SPEED”

- u Solution Based Process Enabling Roll to Roll
- u Cap Ex: 10% Cost of Vacuum - 1000x Faster than Vacuum
- u Materials: \$1's/kilo vs. \$100's/Kilo
- u Unlimited Materials Sets

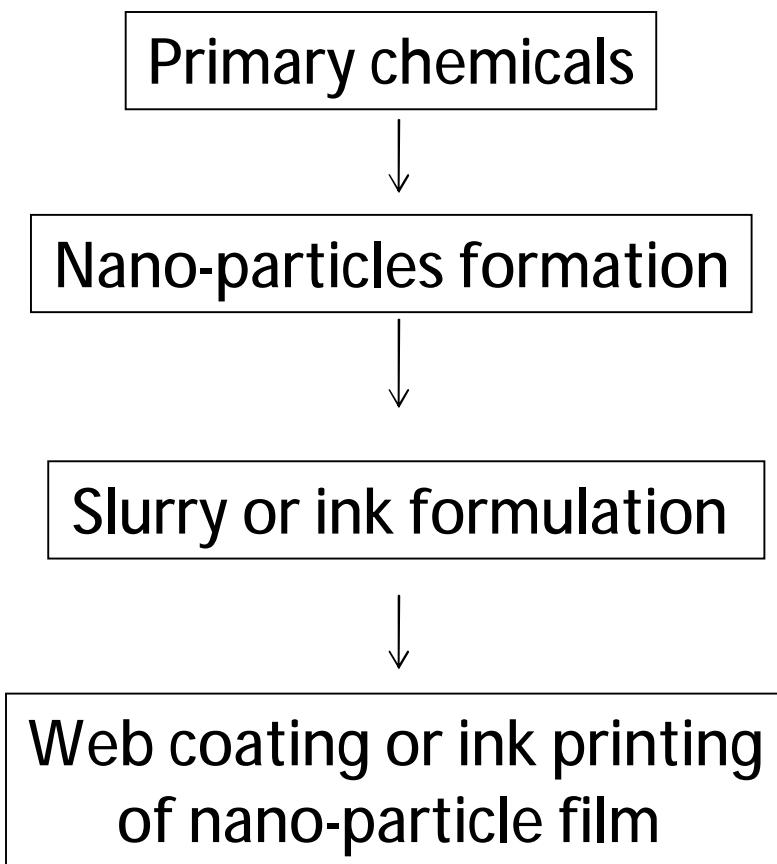
Cost of Printed Electronics with Performance of Vacuum Deposited Films

Enables new, flexible manufacturing model for large area Semiconductor devices.

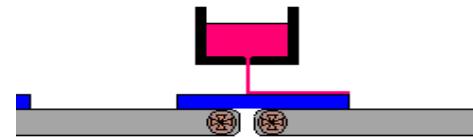
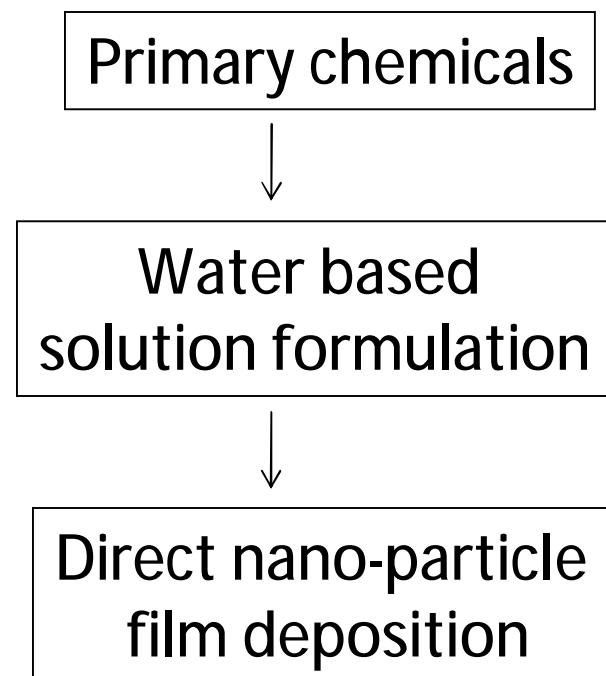


Nanomaterial Growth Innovation

Other Methods



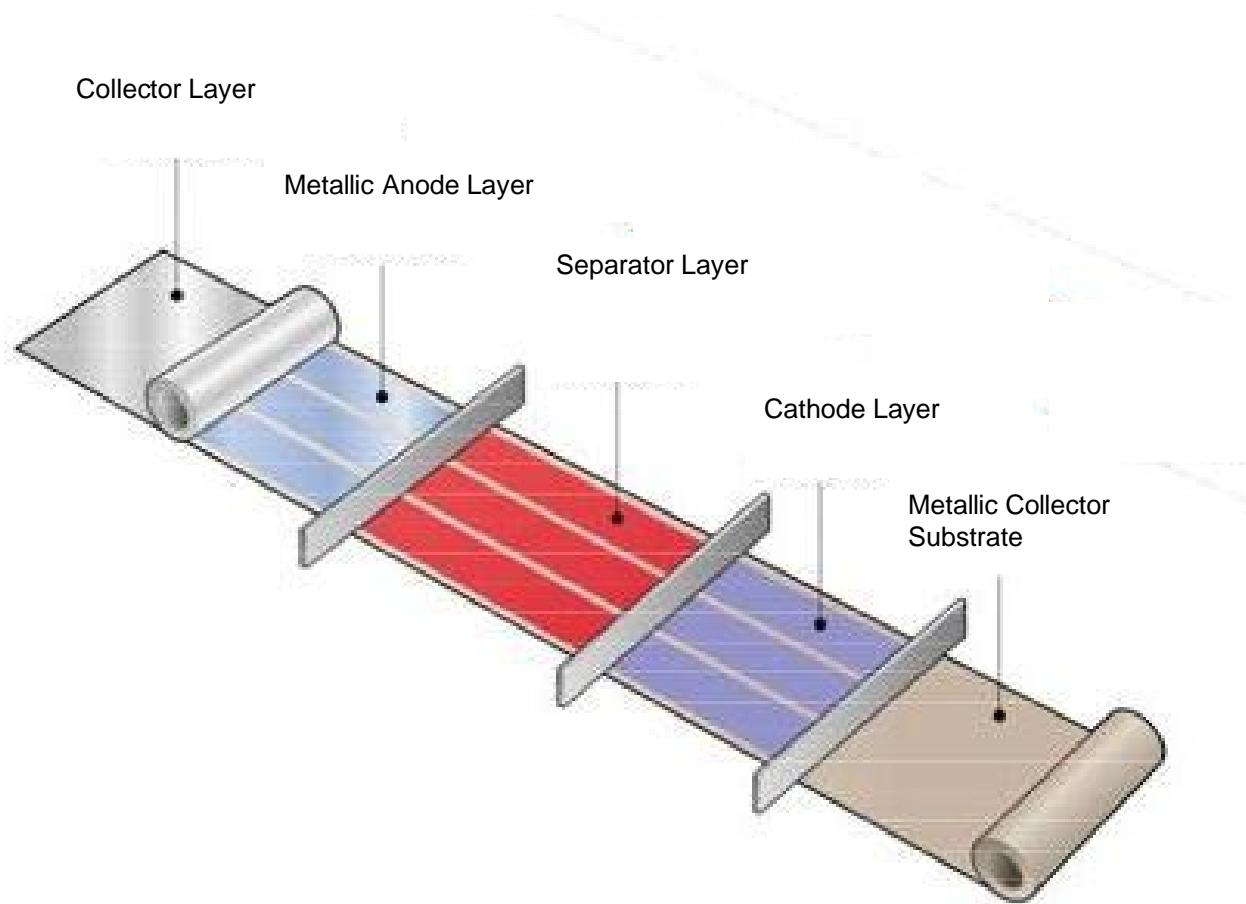
SPEED



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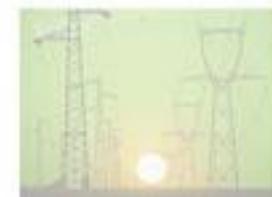
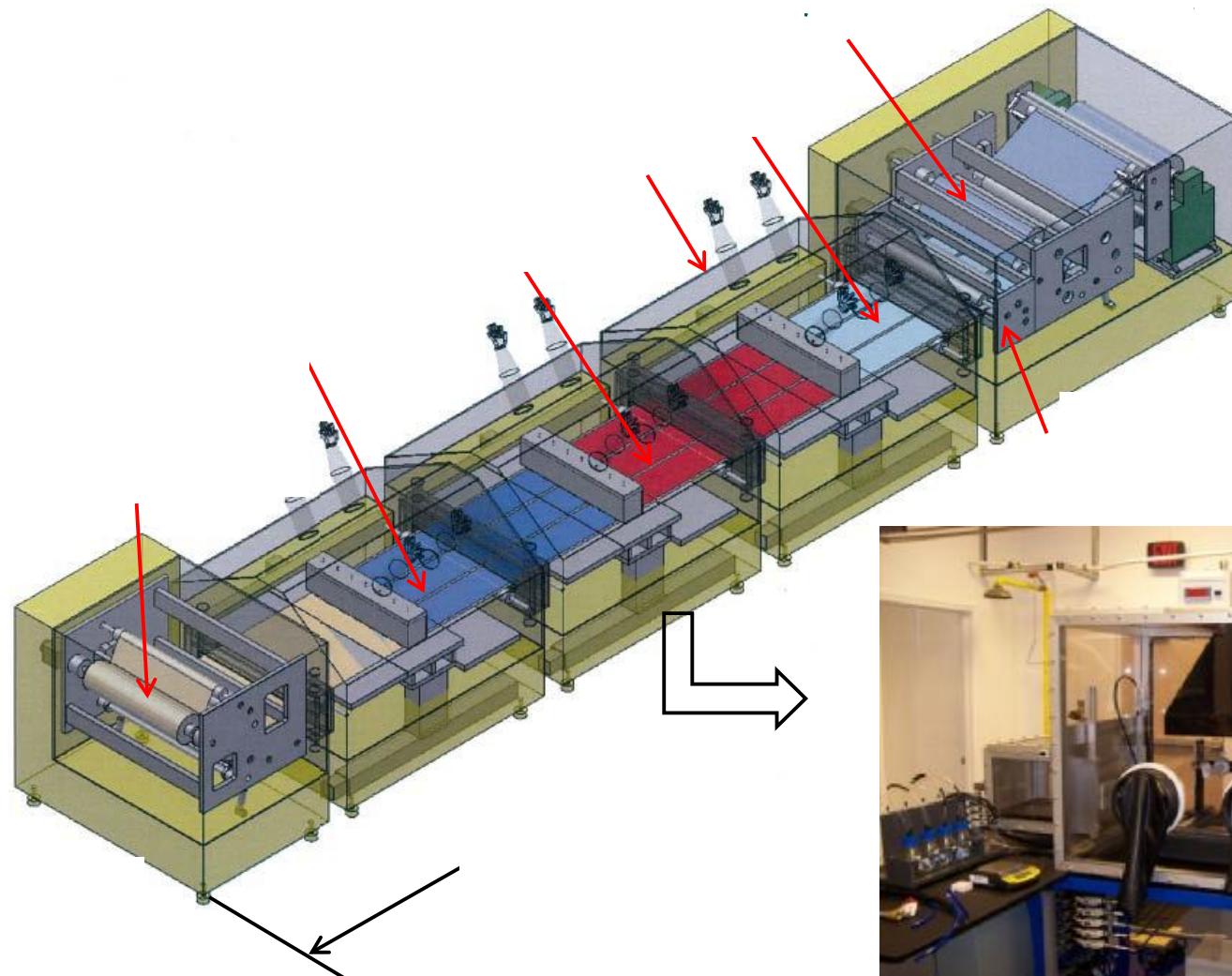
New Approach to Battery Manufacturing



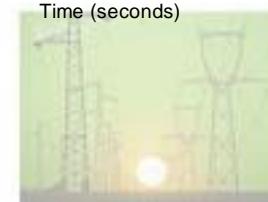
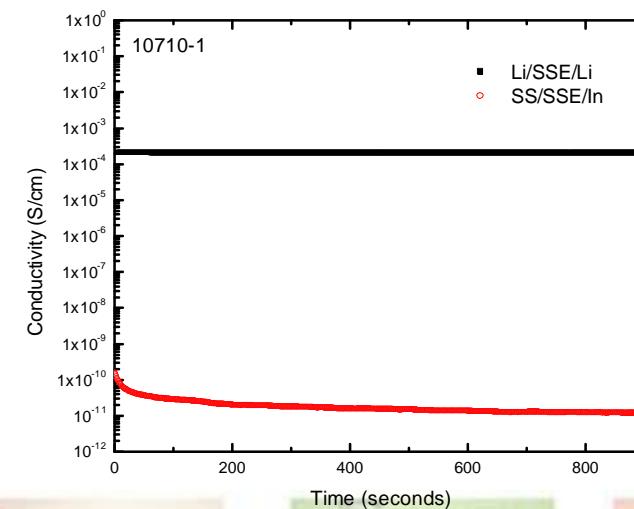
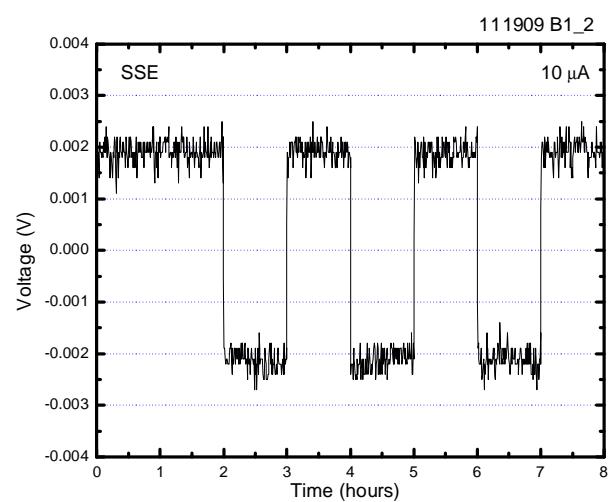
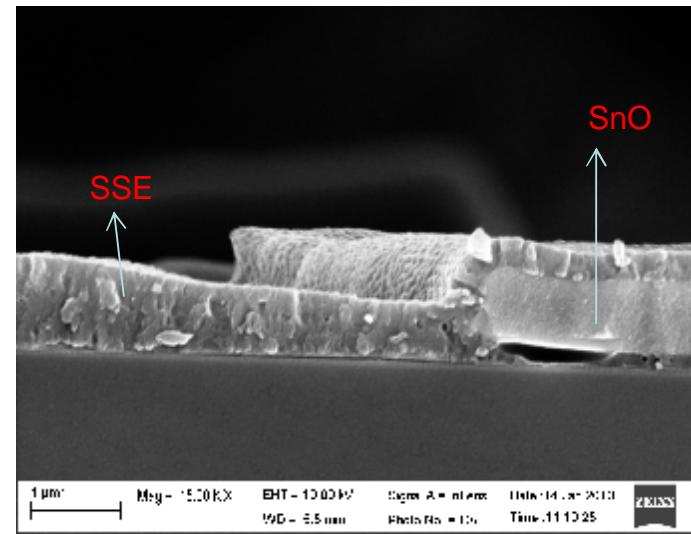
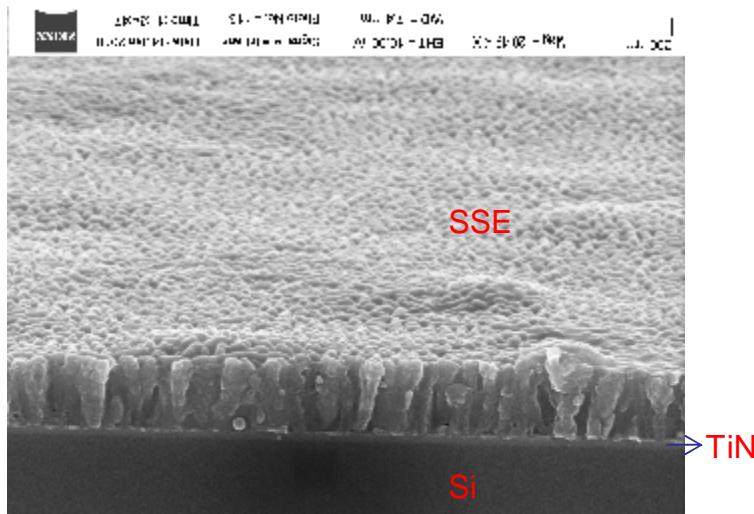
SPEED R2R Battery Manufacturing



Real Hardware Demonstrated

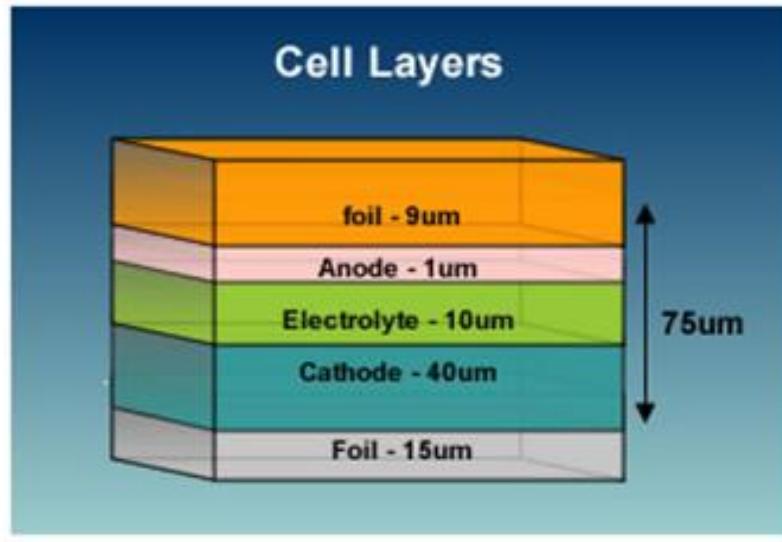


Real Materials: Solid State Electrolyte ThioLisicon



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Real Ceramic Batteries Demonstrated



Anode →

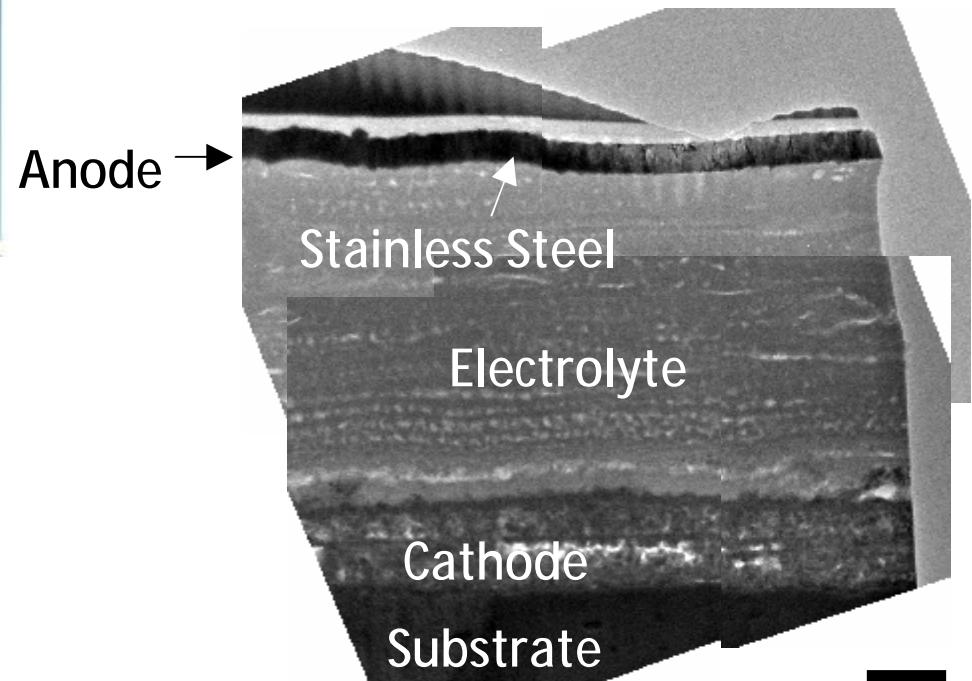


Fig 1 – Cell “Core” Design



“Macro” Opportunities & Challenges

Long Development Cycles

Materials Science
Device Acceptance
Market Acceptance

Complex Development Cycles

Process
Materials
Device

Fragmented Innovation Network

Pieces of puzzle spread far and wide
Need to Agglomerate Technology

Cap Ex Intense Business Models

Proof vs. Scale

Effective Strategic Partnerships

University vs. Company
Small vs. Big Company

FINDING VALUE ADD CAPITAL

Research \$'s
Early stage vs. growth \$'s

Fragmented Industry Structure

Lack of Roadmaps
Process, Materials, Apps
Global Playing Field
Open Innovation vs. Proprietary IP

National Security Ethics

Domestic vs. Foreign Partnerships



“Execution” Opportunities & Challenges

New Hardware Development

Complex Materials thru Complex Machines
vs.

Complex Materials thru Simple Chemistry & Simple Machines

Human Capital

Electrochemists
Manufacturing
Immigration Constraints

Mfg. Metrology Challenges

New Materials require new types of measurements

R2R requires speed & precision from tools that are precise and slow

Materials Integration Challenges

Modeling Tools & Expertise



Thank You

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