Battery Separators for Electric Vehicles

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In recent years separators have benefitted from a number of innovations that improve their structures and properties, directly impacting battery performance in areas such as energy and power densities, cycle life, and safety.

Separators are also becoming thinner, making production processes and QA controls more and more challenging for chemical companies. In addition, polymeric films must not contain any microscopic metal particles because contact with other parts of the battery cell could cause electrical short circuits.

High performance filtration solutions are now required at the different fabrication stages to ensure separators meet technical specifications in terms of cleanliness, quality and uniformity of the polymeric material.

Lithium-ions Δluminiu Lithiumcobalt oxide Flectrolyte Graphite Copper Current in Current out Electrical current reaches the cell by During discharge **During charging** conductive surfaces Positively charged lithium-ions pass from Negatively charged lithium-ions travel back at both ends of the stack the cathode, through through the separator the separator and into the and into the cathode. When no more ions flow to the cathode anode where it is stored. When no more ions flow the battery is to the anode the battery is fully charged. fully discharged.

Background

Lithium-ion rechargeable batteries have experienced a rapid growth in electric vehicle utilizations, due to their high energy and power density. The continuous market demand for more autonomy and flexibility of the EV batteries encourage manufacturers to keep developing new designs and innovative materials. Separators are thin permeable polymeric membranes that sit between the anode and cathode of a lithium-ion battery to prevent them from coming into contact – a potential fire hazard.

Typical Separator Fabrication Process



Fine filtration required at each fabrication stage to meet the QA specification

Problem

Two major chemical companies wanted to upgrade the filtration solutions installed on their processing lines to increase the quality of the polymeric separators they were producing and selling to EV battery manufacturers.

Existing installations were very different from each other in terms of design, production capacity and performance. Therefore, a plant survey was performed to identify the weakest links in the fabrication process in terms of contamination, and identify where a filtration upgrade would best help meet the cleanliness specification.

The survey revealed that the two plants had different areas of weakness as shown in the table below:

Fabrication stage	Products	Plant A	Plant B
	Process water		Х
1	Paraffin liquid	X	
	Plasticizer	X	
2	Polymers	X	
3	Protection liquid		Х

Functional Principle of a Lithium Battery (example)

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Pall Solution

Laboratory dynamic tests were performed to identify the best, cost-effective filtration solution for each fabrication stage. Below is a summary of the upgrade implemented in each plant:

Plant A

Plant B

Liquid Paraffin: Pall Profile® A/S 1401 style depth filters constructed of Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS) Medium were installed to protect a UF cross-flow system

Plasticizer: The same Pall series filters as above were installed to provide wide chemical compatibility and exhibit great ability to remove soft deformable contaminants

Polymer film: Pall Dynalloy® 25µm candles were installed in CPF systems

Process Water: 2 stages of filtration have been installed:

1- Pall Profile II filter cartridges used as prefilter (β1000 >10μm or 90μm depending on the water quality)

2- Pall Profile Filter Cartridges with Ultipleat® construction increased the effective filtration surface area by 30%. The crescent-shaped pleat construction combined with Profile 4.5 µm depth filter medium provides a very low clean pressure drop and an unsurpassed service life

Coating: Pall Poly-Fine® filter cartridges were installed for consistent and cost-effective particle removal in low viscosity fluid applications



CPF System® Polymer Pall Profile® A/S Filters Filter Candle System



Pall Poly-Fine® Filters

Conclusion

In the two plants, Pall conducted a plant survey and identified the fabrication stages that were significantly impacting the overall quality of the finished products. The filtration upgrades installed on the different processing lines has enabled the chemical companies to supply their customers with separators fully complying with the technical specifications.



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