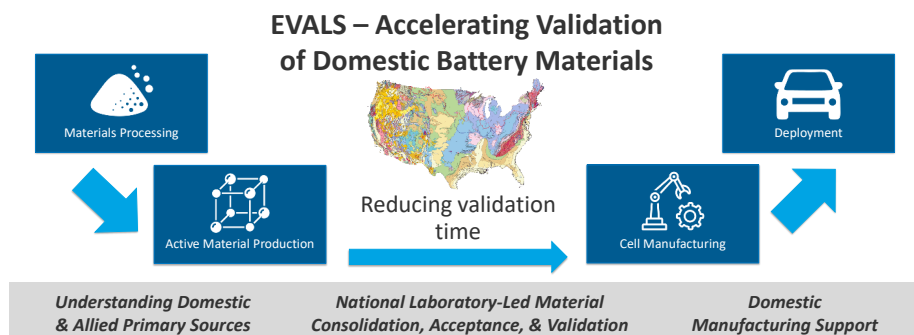


Idaho National Lab: Eric Dufek, Caleb Stetson, Tanvir Tanim
National Renewable Energy Lab: Anthony Burrell, Katharine Harrison, Ryan Brow, Trevor Martin, Drew Pereira, Peter Weddle
Argonne National Lab: Jack Vaughey, Andrew Jansen



Motivation

- Rapid deployment of electric vehicles (EVs) requires rapid raw material sourcing and precursor production.
- US. Department of Energy has incentivized domestic sourcing and battery manufacturing through recent legislation such as the inflation reduction act and bipartisan infrastructure bill.



Vision

- Accelerate the process to bring domestic and allied primary sources of battery materials online, from production to deployment.
- With industry advisement and engagement, bring together stakeholders across the entire supply chain and develop tools to accelerate source qualification.

Project overview

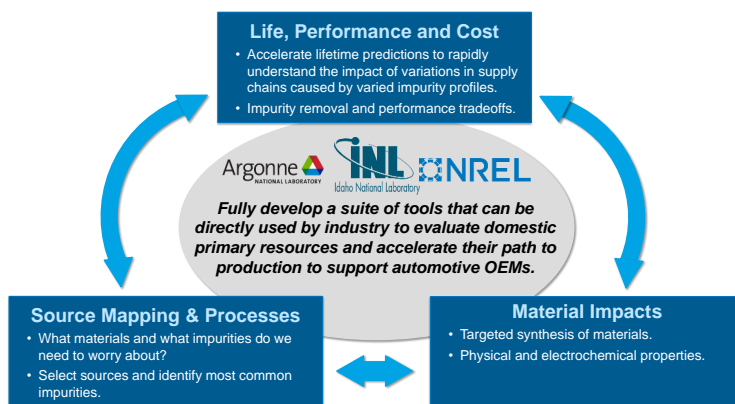
Identified Risks & Needs

- Each geologic source has different impurity levels.
- Time-consuming validation of new sources.
- Low uniformity in purification methods and tolerance levels across materials, producers, and cell manufacturing.
- High-throughput, combinatorial analysis is insufficient and costly.



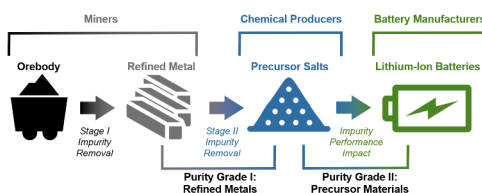
Applications for Validation Tools

- Location-specific forecasting of impurities and impacts.
- Test matrix reduction methods reduce time and resources for combinatorial, high-throughput approaches.
- Coordinated testing, prediction, and modeling tools.
- Expanded parameter extraction from early data.
- Integrated life and cost tools strengthen links between performance and cost as a function of processing and impurities.
- Transferable insights across materials and cell designs.



Why focus on impurities?

- Determining problem impurities changes access to sources at cost points that impact EV adoption.
 - Supports domestic production and manufacturer access to reliable sources to meet US environmental regulations.
- Mitigates supply chain national security concerns.
 - Impurities may limit performance and change failure path.
 - Removal is a key cost contributor for material production.
- Vary by location and supplier – providing federal support aids both domestic material and cell production.



Project task areas

- Process Knowledge and Sourcing
- Materials
- Cell and Electrode Development
- Advanced Test Development and Analysis
- Models and Prediction

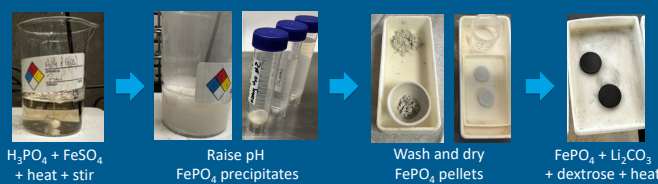
Program goals

- Enhance understanding of key impurity levels and enable the use of all domestic sources.
- Develop advanced methods/procedures to grade materials, processes, and quantify life impacts.
- Know what impurities are and what levels are acceptable based on life and cost.
- Identify methods to rapidly understand cell performance and supply chain impacts as new sources come online.
- Facilitate source validation, so manufacturers have confidence in broad emerging supplies.

Initial results from seedling project at NREL

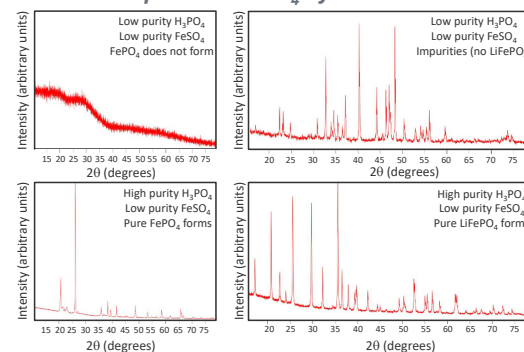
- LiFePO_4 is attractive for US domestic manufacturing due to low cost, safety, and the absence of Co and Ni.
- LiFePO_4 battery production announced for many planned domestic gigafactories.^{1,2}
- LiFePO_4 chosen as an example material for seedling project at NREL and initial work in EVALS.

Lab scale simulation of conventional industrial LiFePO_4 synthesis process



- Initially synthesized LiFePO_4 with low, medium, and high purity H_3PO_4 with low and high purity FeSO_4 to simulate varied purity from varied sources.
- Next will expand to introducing targeted impurities based on source analysis.

Precursor purity drastically impacts LiFePO_4 synthesis.



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1. <https://techcrunch.com/2024/07/20/tracking-the-ev-battery-factory-construction-boom-across-north-america/>
 2. <https://cen.acs.org/energy/energy-storage/Lithium-iron-phosphate-comes-to-America/101/14>