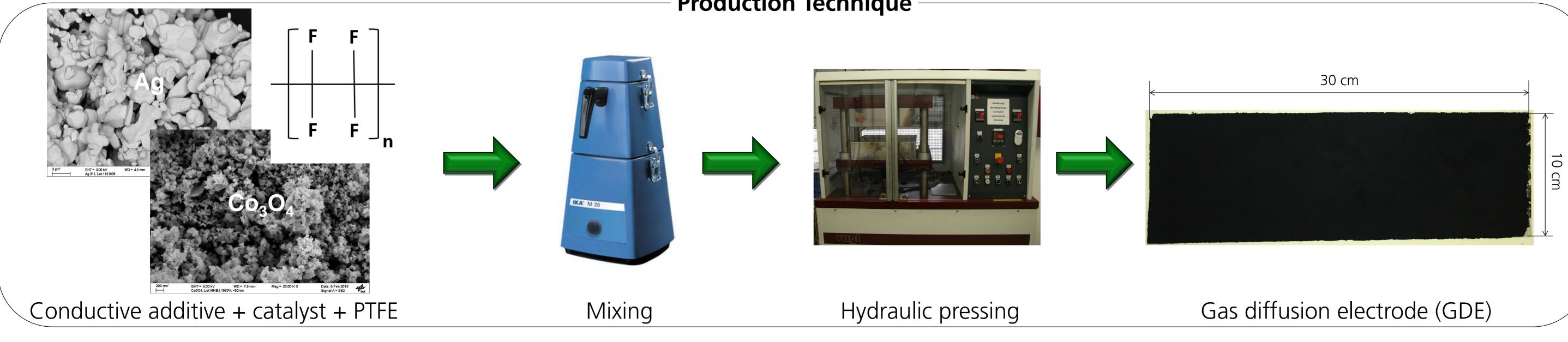
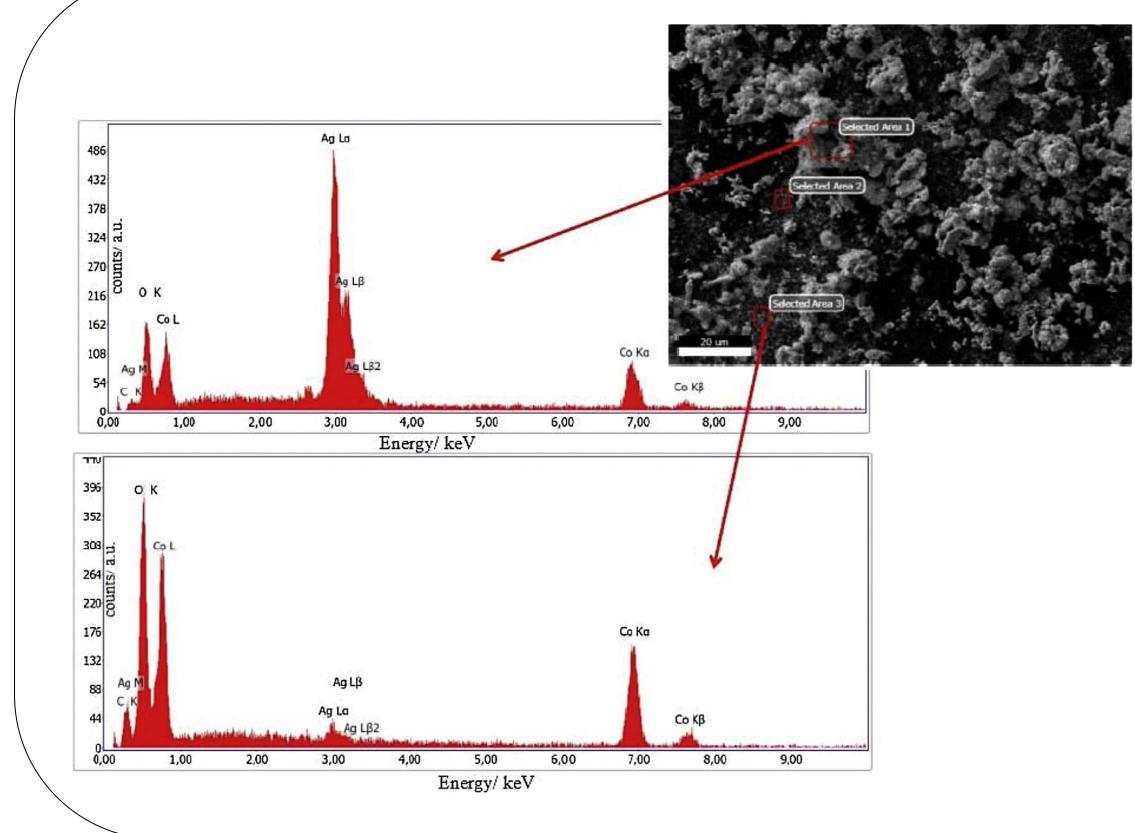
Production and characterization of bi-functional cathodes for secondary zinc-air batteries Institut für A. Kube, D. Wittmaier, N. Wagner, K. A. Friedrich Technische Thermodynamik German Aerospace Center, Institute of Engineering Thermodynamics Pfaffenwaldring 38-40, 70596 Stuttgart Corresponding author: alexander.kube@dlr.de

Introduction

Zinc-air batteries have the high energy density of metal-air batteries combined with the features of zinc, which are the safe and easy handling, the environmental acceptability and the abundance of zinc. The only limiting factor for the capacity is the amount of reversible active usable zinc inside the battery. This is due to the high passivation rate and dendritic growth of zinc. Another limiting factor is the high overpotential during charge and discharge and corrosion of cathode materials. In this work an Ag/Co₃O₄ electrode was used and stable performance over 170 cycles in a full cell were achieved. This electrode was investigated under various conditions to improve the performance and cycle life.

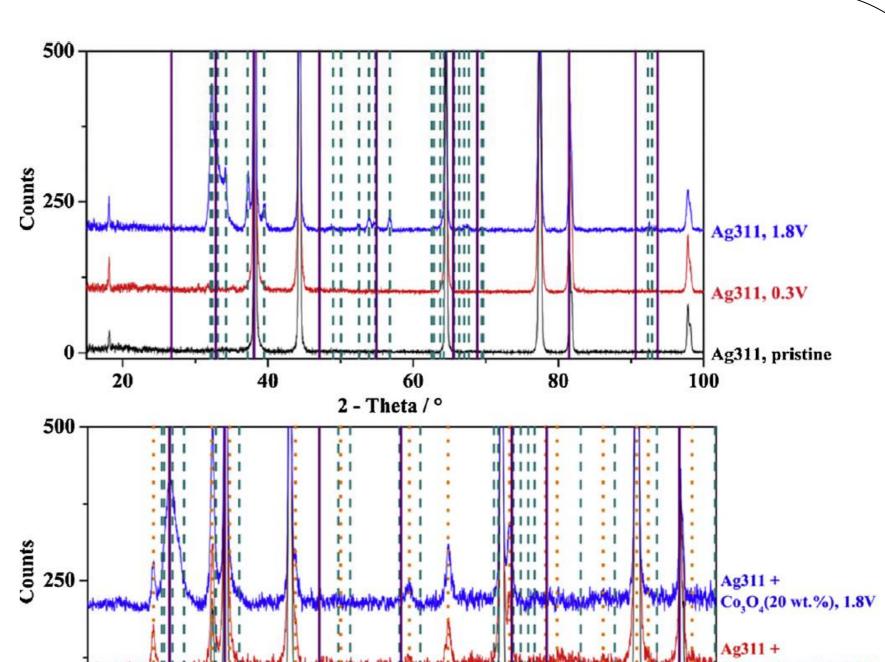


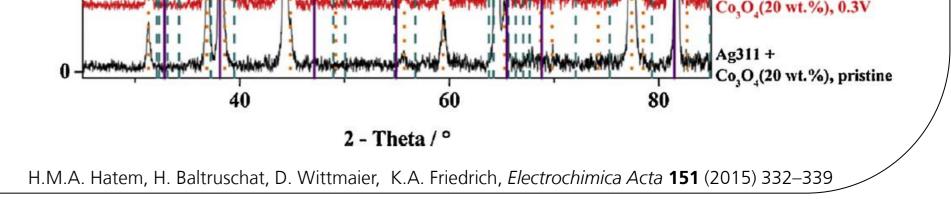


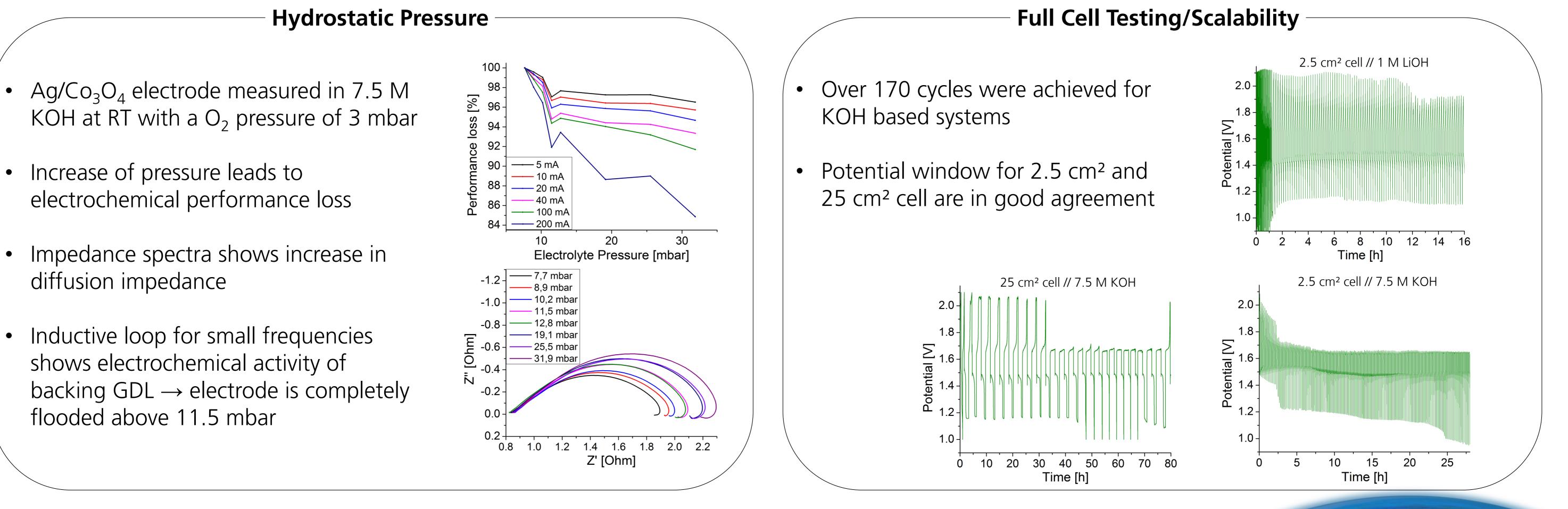


Surface characterization

- Co_3O_4 particles cover the surface of Ag particles almost completely, as shown in the EDX measurement on the left
- XRD-measurement shows presence of $Ag^{I}Ag^{III}O_{2}$ and $Ag_{2}^{I}O$ at 1.8 V vs. RHE. For longer dwell times at 1.8 V, the Ag₂^IO will also be transformed to $Ag^{III}O_2$
- XRD-measurements at 0.3 V vs. RHE show the presence of metallic Ag







Conclusion

- A stable and active catalyst combination for Zn-air batteries was developed and over 170 cycles in a full cell Zinc-air battery was shown
- Only around 11.5 mbar are needed to flood the electrode •
- The change of oxidation states from pristine Ag to Ag_2^{IO} and Ag^{IIO}_2 and back to pure metallic silver were measured with XRD



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