

Imperial College
London

The future of battery tech

Developing a UK sustainable battery industry

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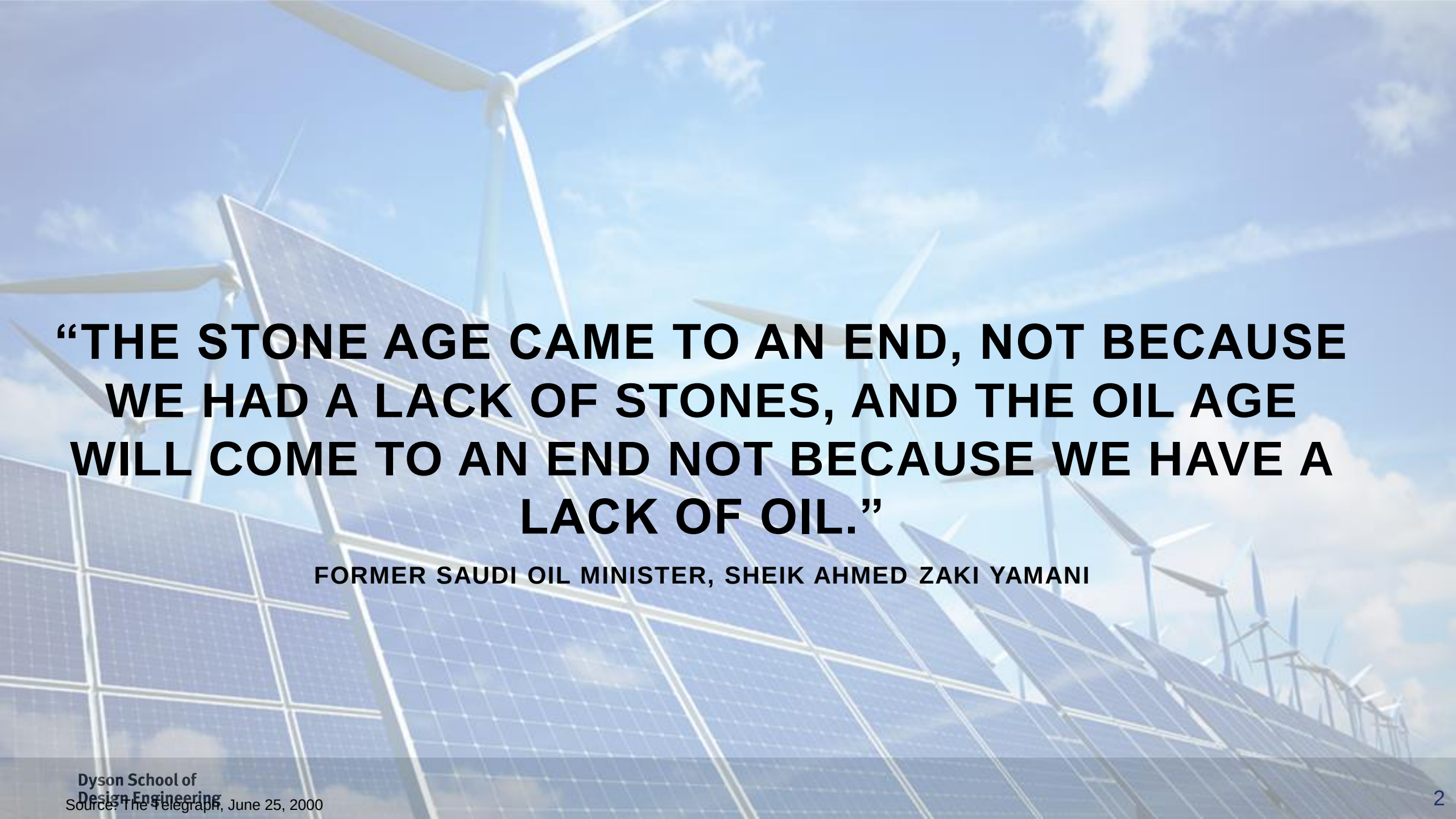
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**Dyson School of
Design Engineering**



**“THE STONE AGE CAME TO AN END, NOT BECAUSE
WE HAD A LACK OF STONES, AND THE OIL AGE
WILL COME TO AN END NOT BECAUSE WE HAVE A
LACK OF OIL.”**

FORMER SAUDI OIL MINISTER, SHEIK AHMED ZAKI YAMANI

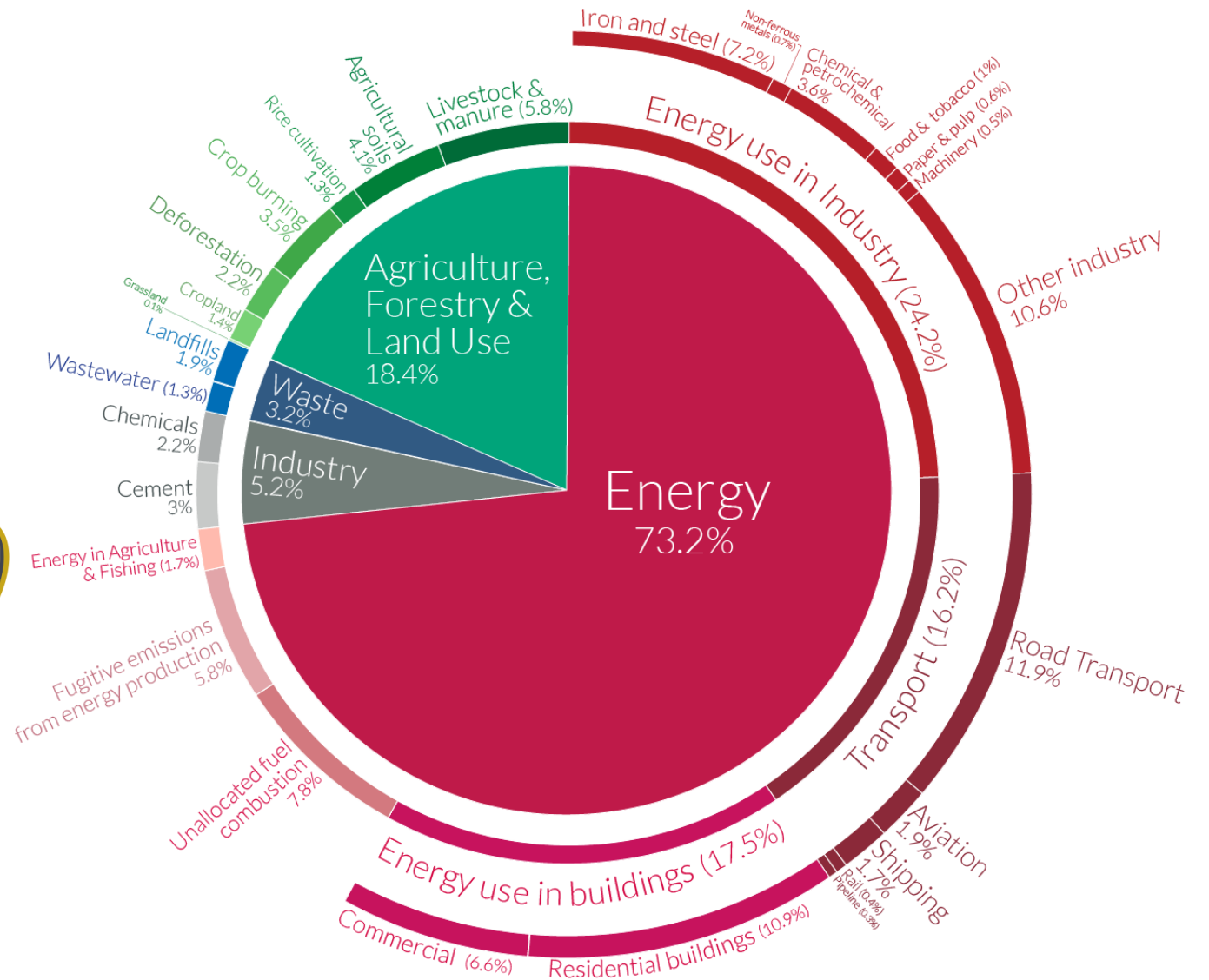
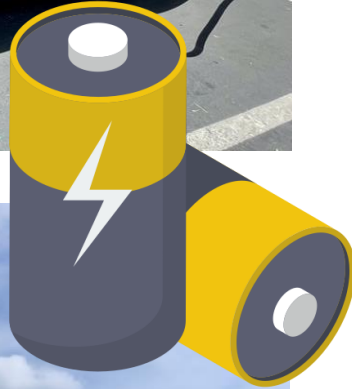
Electrons are the new oil

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector
(~50 billion tonnes CO₂eq.)

Cars

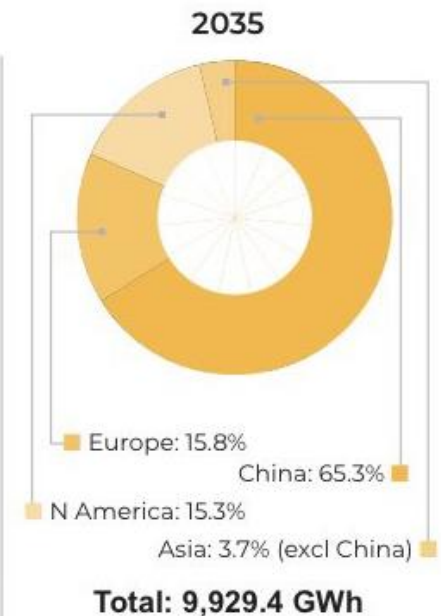
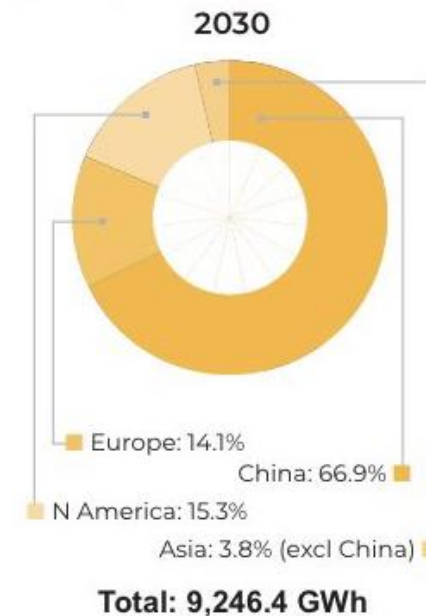
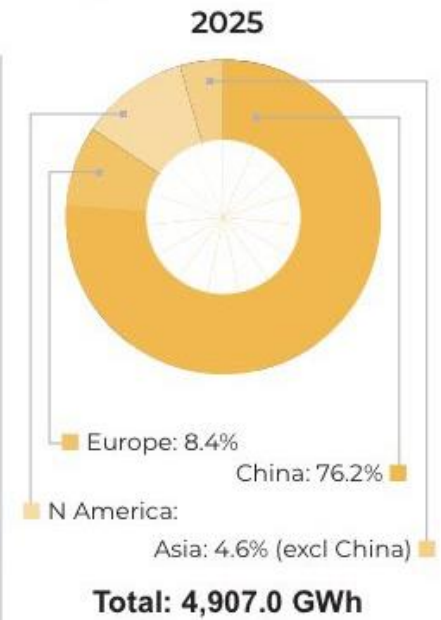
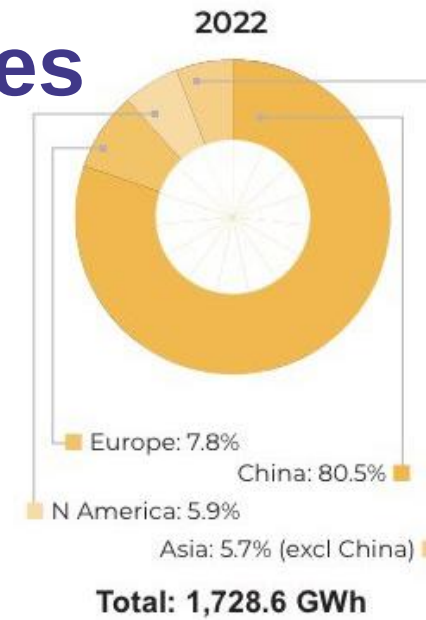
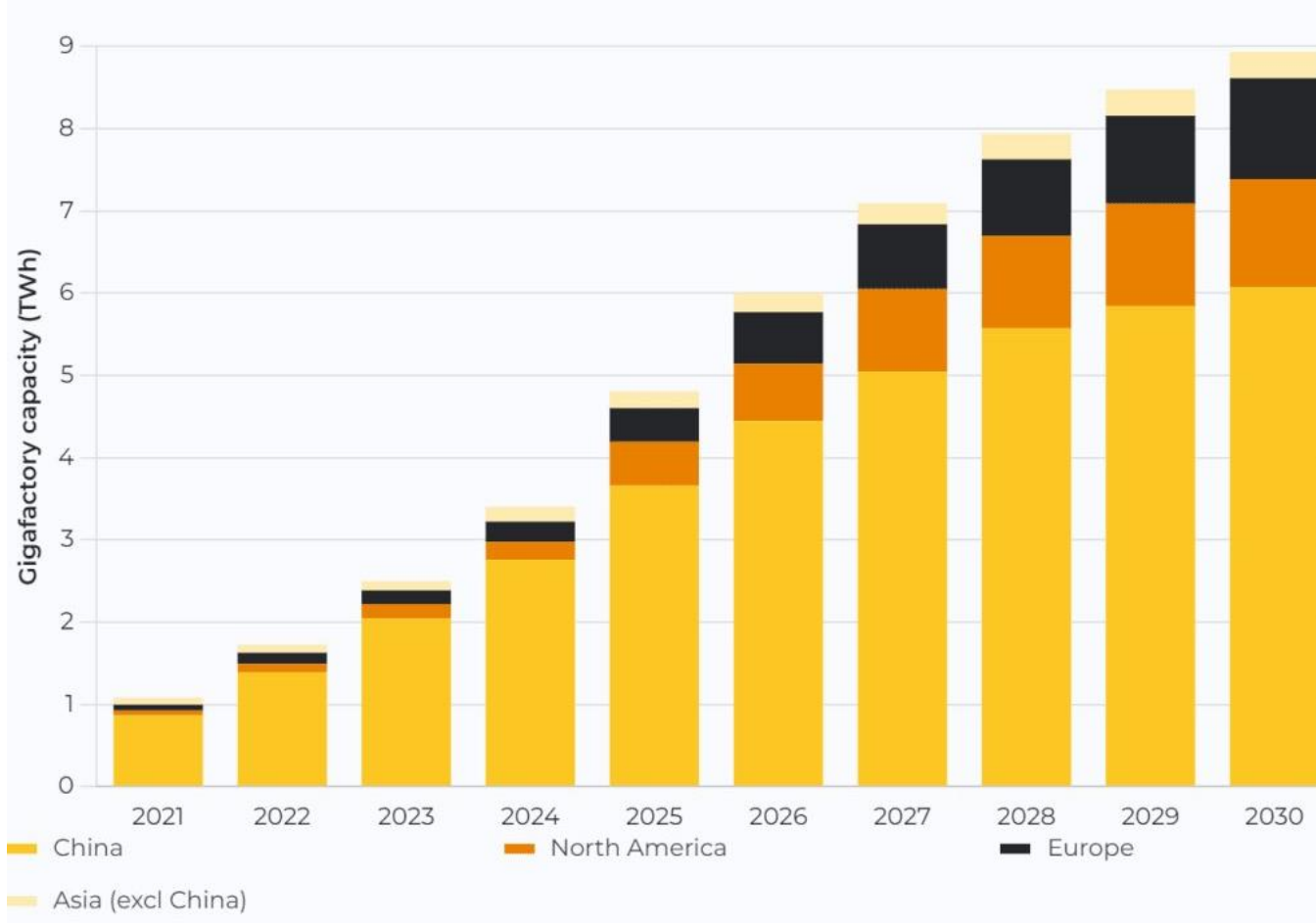


Energy storage

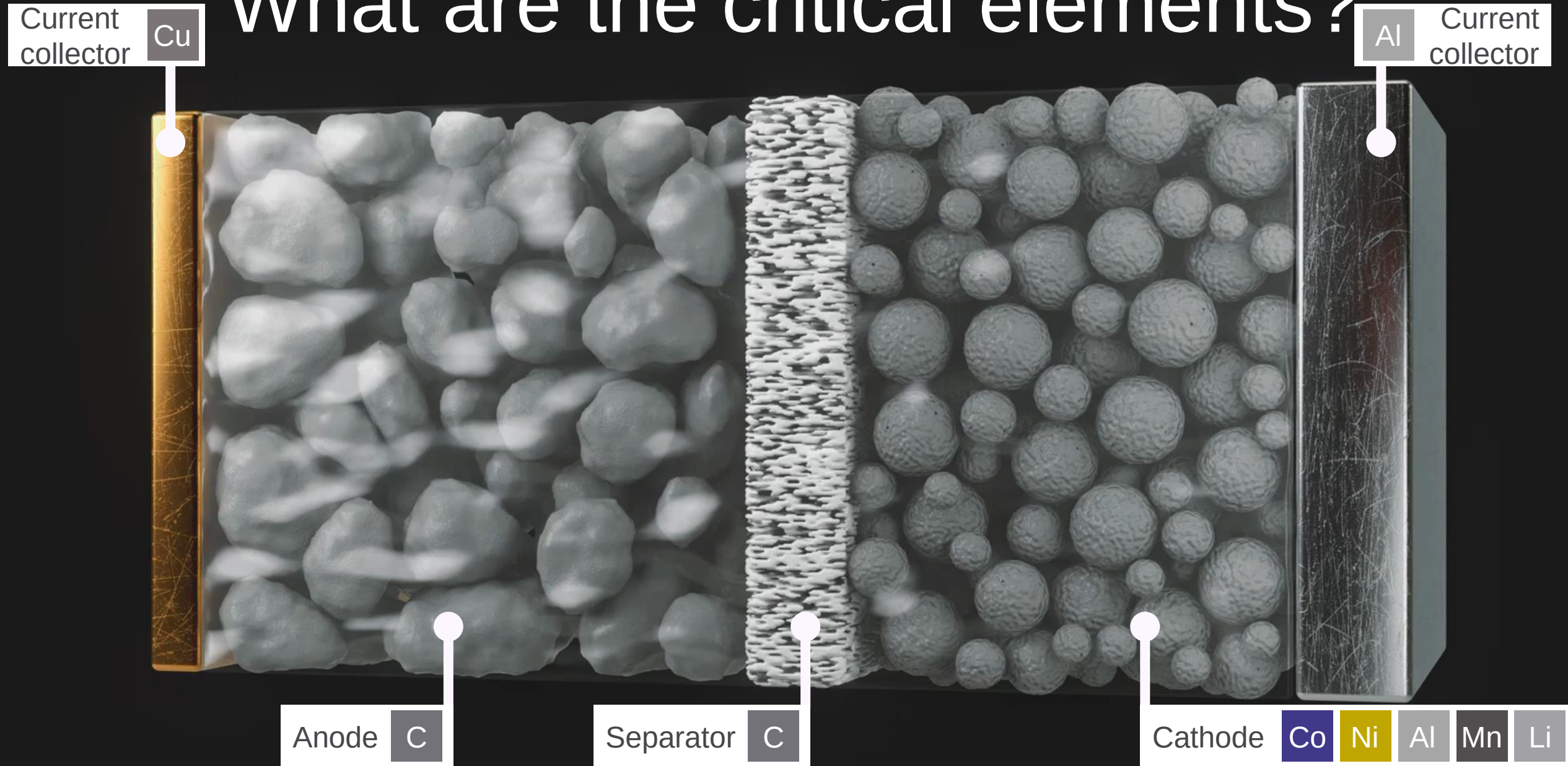


The world will need A LOT of batteries

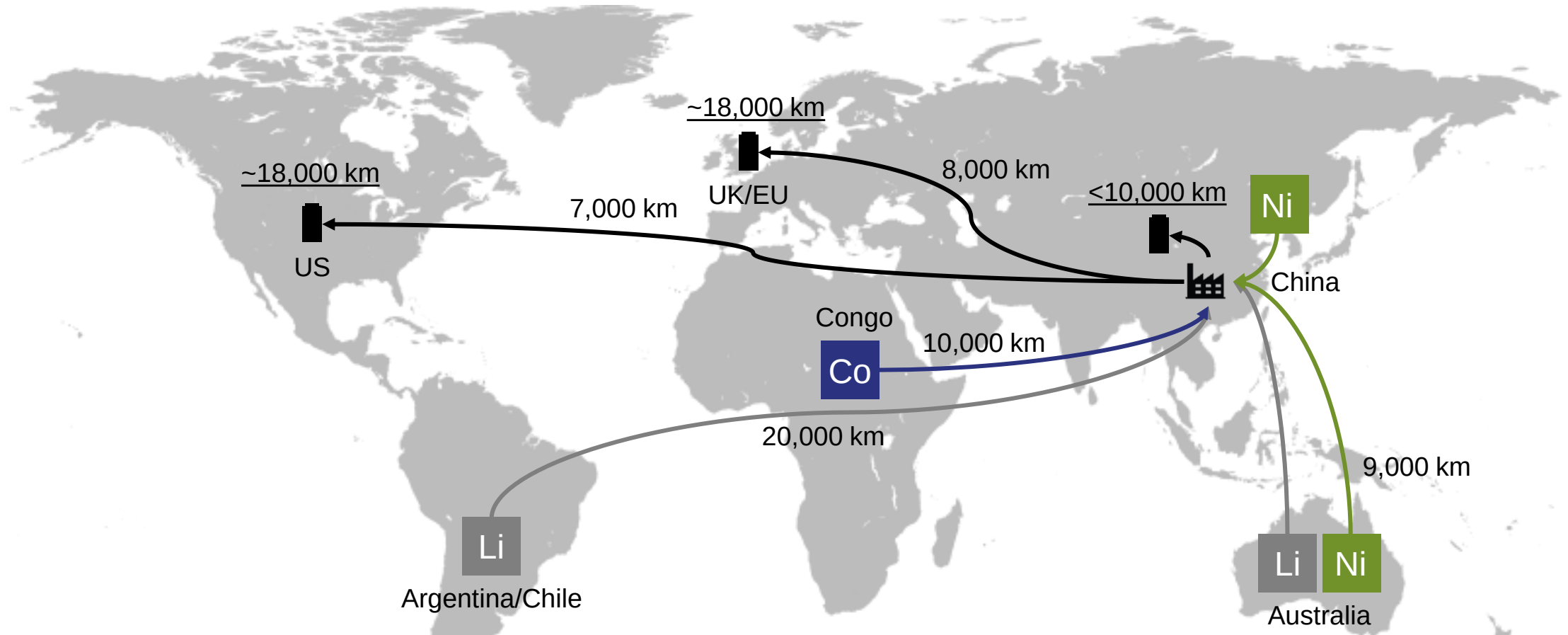
>400 battery gigafactories in the 2030 pipeline
Two thirds of the ~9 TWh capacity from China



What are the critical elements?

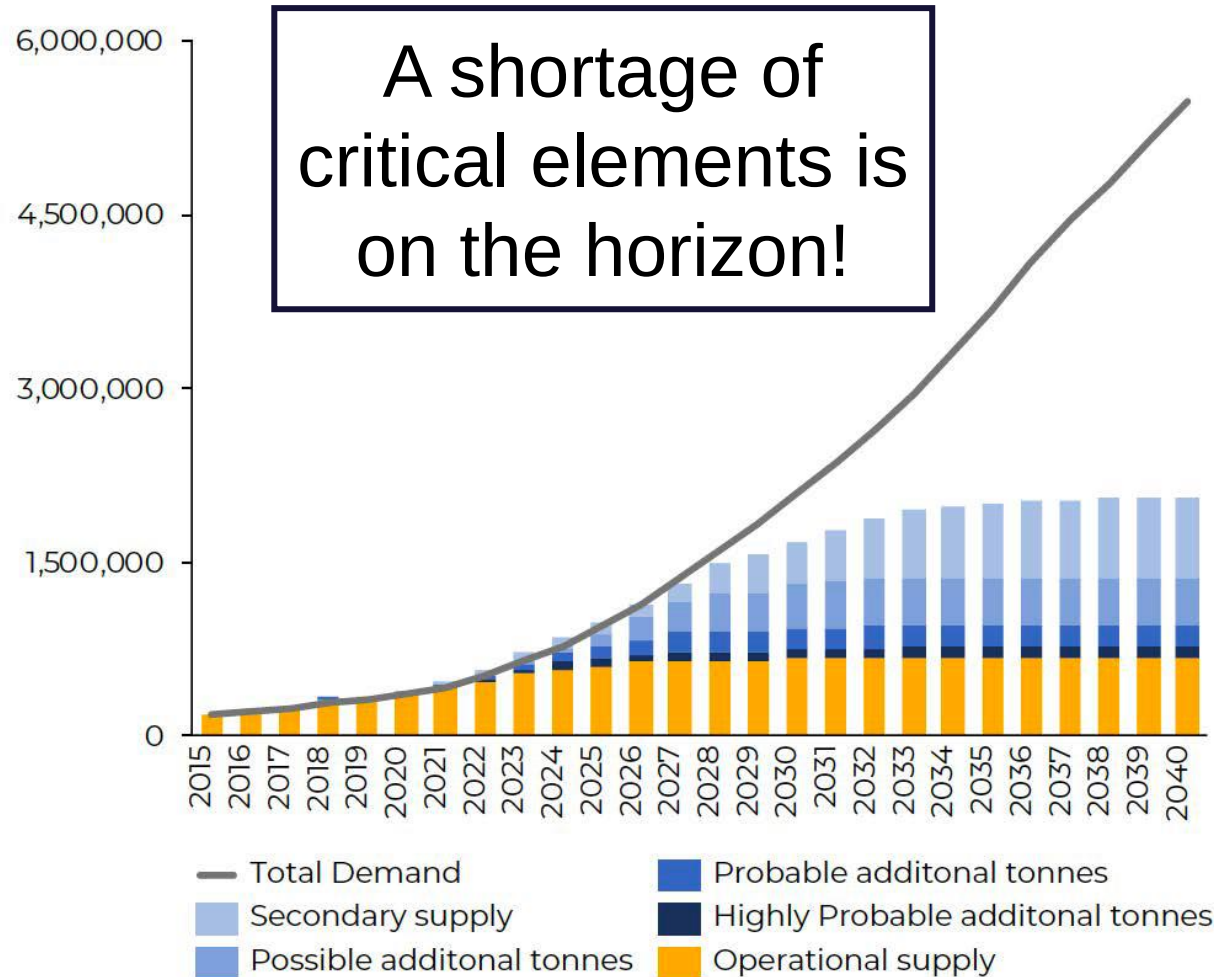


We will need a lot of critical materials



Urgent need to localise/secure supply chains and establish recycling capability to create robust sovereign capability

Will we have enough?



What about recycling?

Collection and sorting



Shredding



Pyrometallurgical processes = Heat!
Lower recovery rate but cheaper



Hydrometallurgical processes = Chemicals!
Higher recovery rate but more expensive

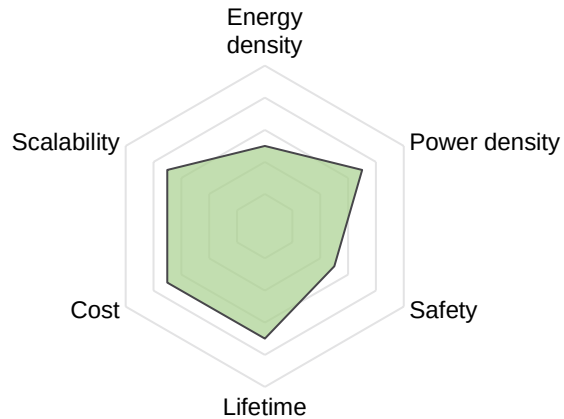


Need more efficient and cheaper recycling with more infrastructure and policies!



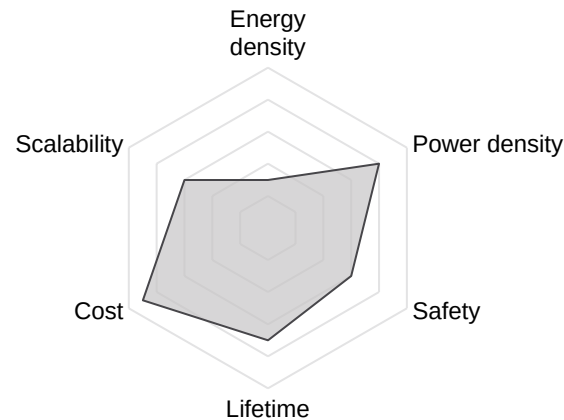
The winners will use new battery tech!

Traditional lithium-ion



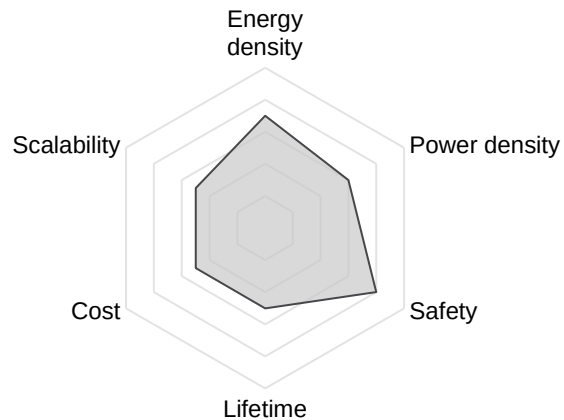
All rounder but issues with safety

Sodium-ion



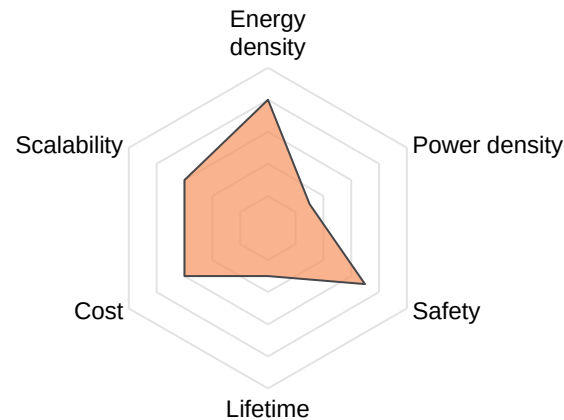
Cheap but low energy density

Solid-state



High energy density but issues with scalability

Lithium-sulphur



High energy density but low power and lifetime



Professor John Goodenough

Winner of the 2019 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for work on lithium cobalt oxide at the University of Oxford in the 1980s

**Invented in the UK,
commercialised in Asia**

Faradion

Global technology leader in sodium-ion batteries based in Sheffield (NEXGENNA partner @ Faraday Institution)



The Faraday Institution

Flagship UK battery research programme

27 universities | 120+ businesses | 500 researchers

**Research and development
powerhouse has been established!**

Time to reap the rewards

Large industry inertia, we can't lose momentum



Raw materials

Lithium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, copper, aluminium, graphite

Supply chain, price volatility

Purity

Ethics

Precursors

Lithium carbonate vs hydroxide

Cobalt, nickel and manganese sulphates

Processing, single crystal vs polycrystalline

Chemicals

Electrodes + components

Active material, conductive additives, binders

Mixing, coating, drying, calendaring

Separators, current collectors, electrolytes

Cells

Cylindrical, pouch, prismatic

Size, capacity

Electrolyte filling

Formation

Lifetime

Consistency

Modules + packs

Pack design

Thermal management system

Battery management system

Lifetime

Vehicle applications

Load profile

Environmental conditions

Servicing

Residual value

Real world performance

2nd life + recycling

Residual capacity

Safety

Logistics

Residual value

Policy

Economics

Key considerations

Industrial chemists

Mining and refining

Cell suppliers

Material suppliers

Tier 1

Low volume OEM

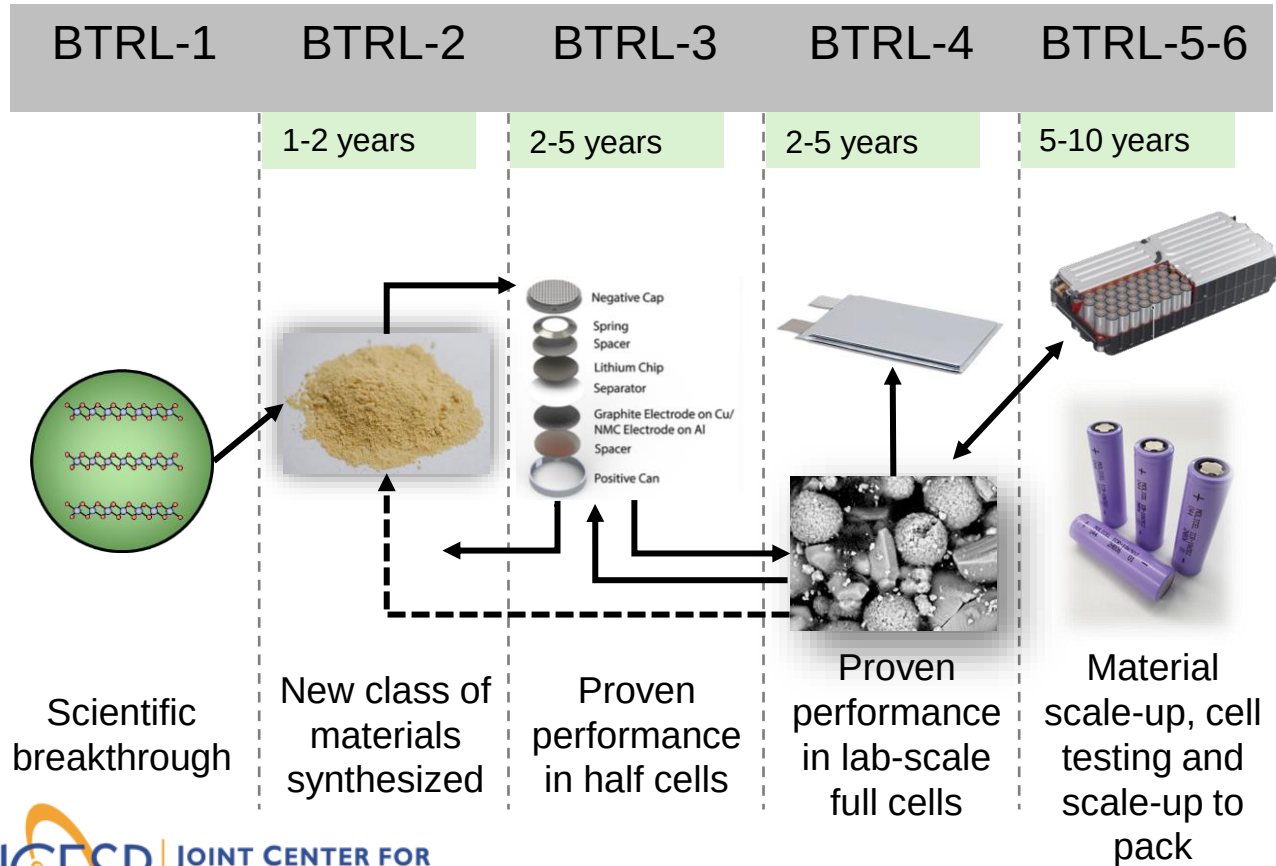
2nd user

High volume OEM

Recycler

Long-term research is key to sovereign capabilities

Battery Technology Readiness Level (BTRL)



Pace of action needs to increase to maximise economic once in a generation opportunity

The UK is well placed to have a leading position in next generation batteries

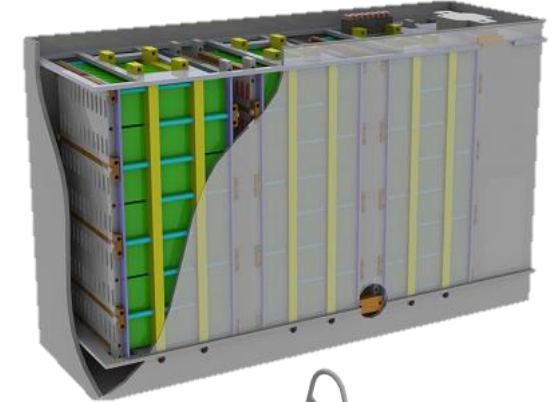
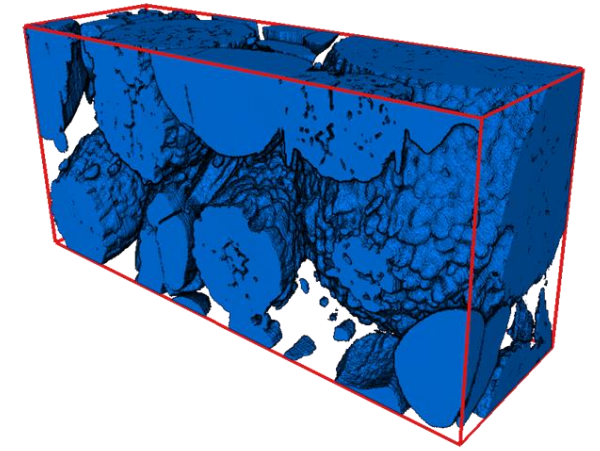
EV production could reach 1.6 million by 2030 but essential for batteries to be made in the UK

By 2040 a successful battery industry could employ 270,000 people in EV manufacturing

Highly skilled jobs and researchers (PhDs) will be the innovation engine for export opportunities

Take away messages

- **Electrons will be the new oil**
 - Once in a generation technology/energy transition
- **Batteries will be the enabler and we will need A LOT of them**
 - >400 gigafactories already in the global pipeline (2/3rd from China)
- **Everyone will want the critical materials**
 - Lithium shortages on the horizon
- **The winners will innovate**
 - Huge potential to capitalise on the UK intellectual powerhouse in next gen battery technologies
 - If not in the race, you will be left behind
- **The seeds have been planted, now its time to harvest the rewards**
 - Goodenough battery invented in the UK, commercialised in Asia
 - Lessons must be learnt
- **Long-term research is key to sovereign capabilities**
 - Huge inertia, but momentum built which we can't lose
- **Huge benefits if achieved**
 - 1.6 million UK EVs by 2030 | 270,000 highly skilled jobs | Export potential



The race is on!

Thank you for listening
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European Gigafactories

GWh Capacity 2025 & 2030



Open



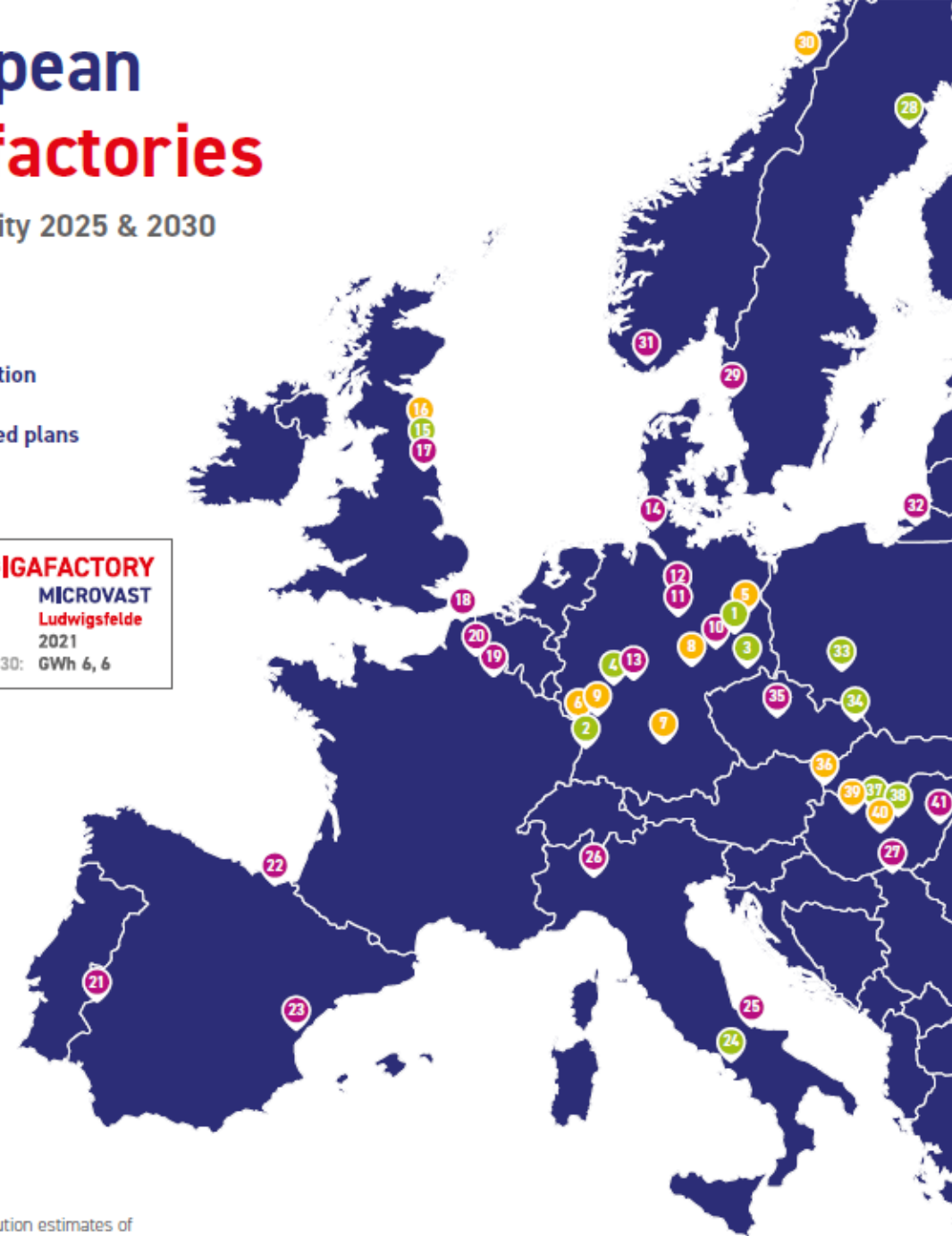
Construction



Announced plans

EXAMPLE GIGAFACTORY

Manufacturer: **MICROVAST**
Location: **Ludwigfelde**
Opening date: **2021**
Capacity 2025, 2030: **GWh 6, 6**



Note: Faraday Institution estimates of operational capacity for 2025 and 2030.