

Sodium/Beta Batteries



Presented by:

James A. DeGruson
Senior Engineer

& Dave Lucero
Director, AES

September 17, 2010

- Background
- Sodium-Beta Evolution
- EPT Sodium-Beta Experience
- EPT 's ARPA-E Contract
- Project Overview
- Design Considerations
- Summary

Leader in Batteries, Battery Chargers & Energetic Devices for Defense, Space, Commercial, and Medical Applications

- HQ in Joplin, Missouri
- 11 Plants
 - Joplin, Missouri
 - Seneca, Missouri
 - Pittsburg, Kansas
 - Plano, Texas
 - Vancouver, B.C.
 - Rothenbach, Germany (JV)
- Expertise in >25 Chemistries
- Millions of Specialty Batteries Delivered

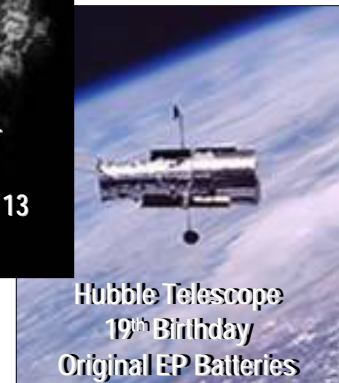


Headquarters - Joplin, Missouri



Trusted Power ♦ Reliable Power ♦ Innovative Power

- 1843 The Eagle-White Lead Company Formed in Cincinnati, OH
- 1874 The Picher Lead Co. Began Mining in Joplin, MO
- 1922 EaglePicher Initiates Research into Storage Battery Technology
- 1944 First Special Purpose Battery Contract Awarded to EaglePicher
- 1947 Bell Labs Used EaglePicher Germanium for 1st Transistor
- 1970 Apollo 13 Safely Returned to Earth on EaglePicher Batteries
- 1990 Patriot Anti-Missile System and Tomahawk Cruise Missiles Powered by EaglePicher Batteries
- 1997 Launched Columbia Shuttle Battery Experiment with EPT Sodium/Sulfur
- 2007 New State-of-the-Art Battery Facilities in Pittsburg, KS and Joplin, MO
- 2009 New State-of-the-Art Battery Facility in Plano, TX
- 2010 EaglePicher Achieves 1.4 billion cell hours in Space
- 2010 OM Group, Inc. purchases EaglePicher Technologies, LLC
- 2010 EaglePicher awarded ARPA-E Sodium beta battery technology development program



Rich Past ♦ **Bright Future**



EaglePicher Technologies, LLC

Randy Moore, President



Aerospace Systems

*Satellites
Aircraft
Commercial
Alternative Energy*



Defense Systems

*Missiles
Infantry Support*



Medical Power

Implantable Devices

- Sodium Sulfur Batteries first developed by Ford Motor Co. in 1960's.
- Sodium Metal Halide Batteries first developed by Zeolite Battery Research Africa (ZEBRA) in 1970's.
- Present Day Players in Sodium Beta are:
 - CoorsTek
 - General Electric
 - NGK Insulator, Ltd.

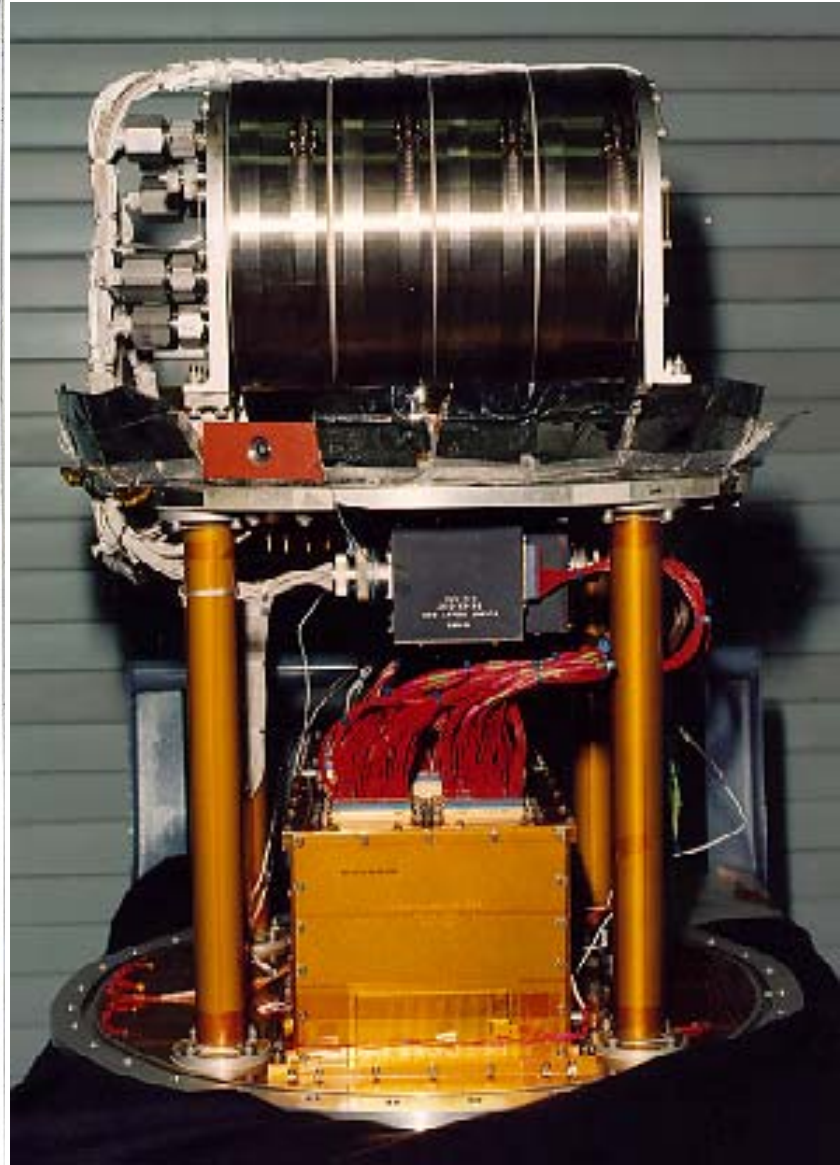
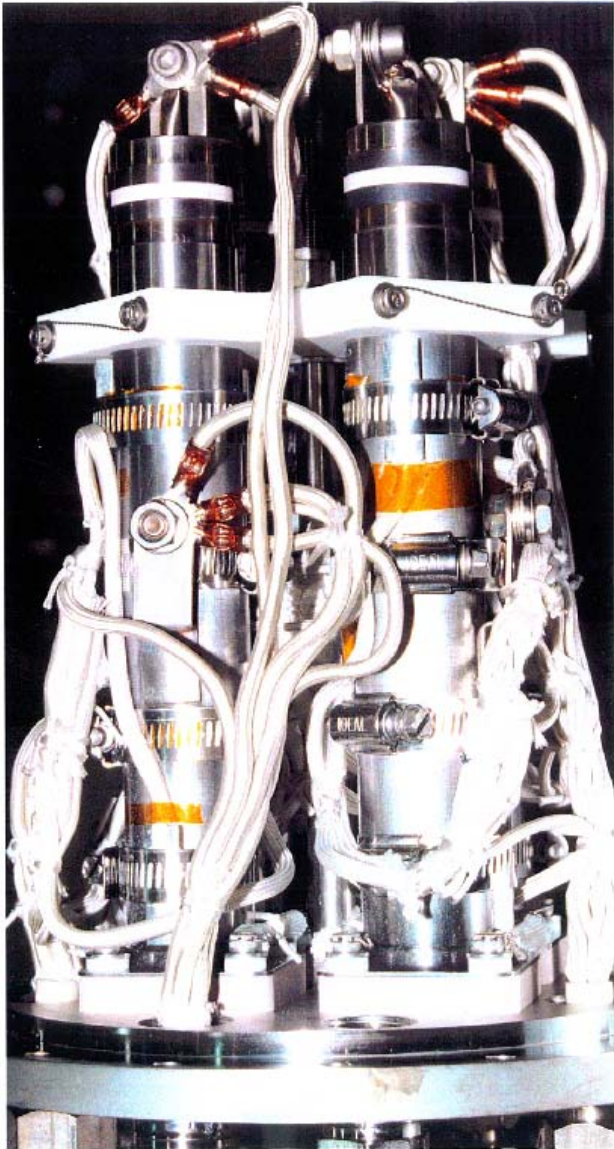
- 1952: Molten Salt Battery Development
- 1973: Argonne National Laboratory Contract on Rechargeable Batteries for Electric Vehicles
- 1986: Air Force Contract to Develop Tubular Na/S for Satellites
- 1988: Beta” Electrolyte Development
- 1990: Planar Sodium/Sulfur*
- 1992: Sodium/Nickel Chloride
- 1997: Space Shuttle Flight Experiment
- 2010: Planar Sodium/Metal Chloride

* EPT Patent # US4894299A Cell Having Dome-Shaped Solid Ceramic Electrolyte



*40 Ah Central
Sodium*

Columbia Shuttle Flight Battery

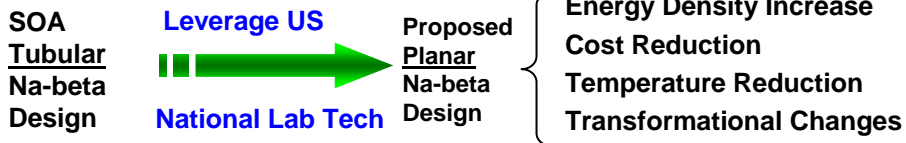
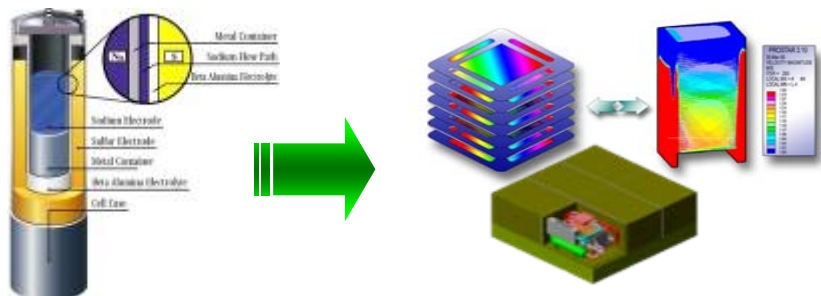


- Planar Na-Beta Batteries for Renewable Integration and Grid Applications
- Office of ARPA-E; US Dept. of Energy
- Contract # DE-AR0000045/001
- Effective: 1 February 2010
- 36 Month Program
- DE-FOA-0000065 Broad Funding Announcement

- Team Leader: EaglePicher Technologies, LLC (EPT)
- Team Member: Pacific Northwest National Laboratories (PNNL)
- PNNL Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) No. 301

"New Generation Na-Beta Batteries for Renewable Integration & Grid Applications"

Proposed Technology vs. State of the Art

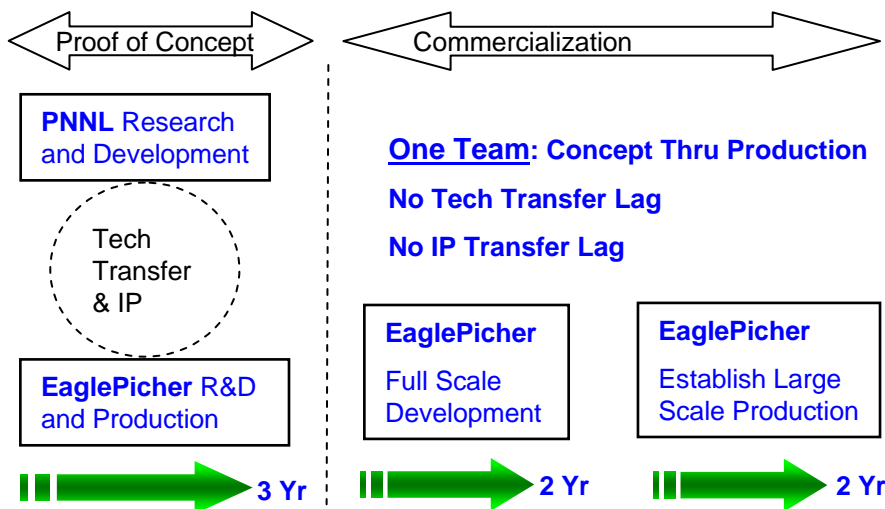


ARPA-E Mission Area Impact



- Renewable Energy Storage With Improved Na-beta battery reduces CO₂ emissions by 150 Million Tons/Year
- Improves/maintains US energy storage leadership

Transition Strategy

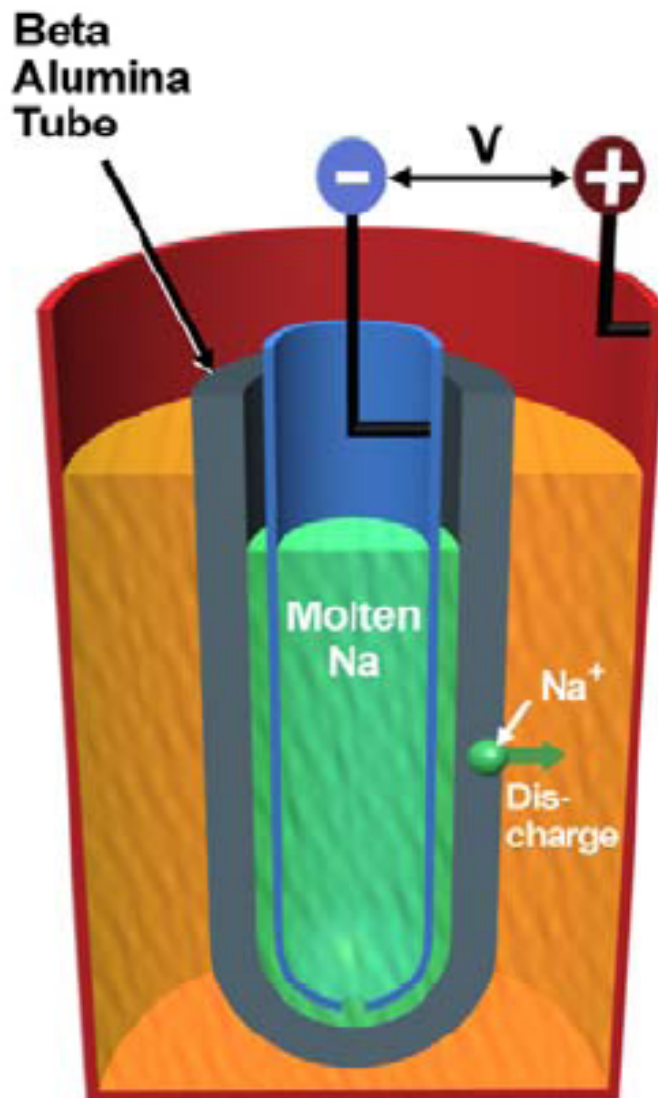


Program Summary

ARPA-E funds:	\$7.2M
Period of performance:	Cost-share: \$1.8M
36 months	Total budget: \$9.0M

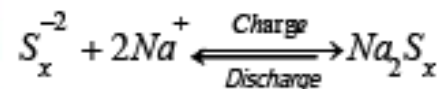
Annual Schedule Milestones

- Improved Na-beta cell demonstration & initial system model complete
- PNNL electrolyte & seal technology transfer complete & demonstration of multi-cell battery
- 5kW-20kWh battery model demonstration & system model complete

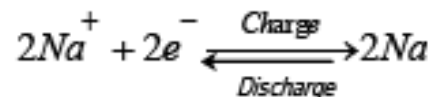


Sodium-sulfur battery (NBB)

Positive electrode:

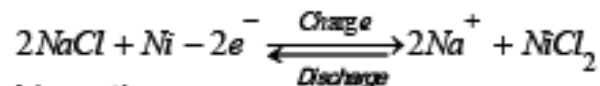


Negative electrode:

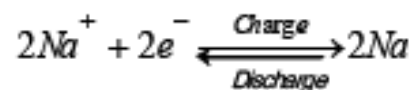


Sodium-NiCl₂ battery (ZEBRA)

Positive electrode:



Negative



- 2.35 to 2.58 Open-Circuit Voltage
- Built in Discharged State
- Operating Temperature (>300°C)
- Failure Mechanisms Benign
- Fails in Shorted Condition
- Energy Density: 120 Wh/kg
- Power Density: 170 W/kg

- Charge/Discharge Rate: 1C
- Low Operating Temperature (< 280°C)
- Cycle Life: >5,000 @ 80% DOD
- Calendar Life: >10 Years
- 90% Round Trip Efficiency
- Energy Density: 200 Wh/kg
- Power Density: 300 W/kg

- Planar Configuration Development
- Initial Component & System Development
 - BASE
 - Seal
 - Cathode
- Component Scale-up & Technology Transfer
- Technology Demonstration
 - Deliver 5 kW/10 kWhr Module

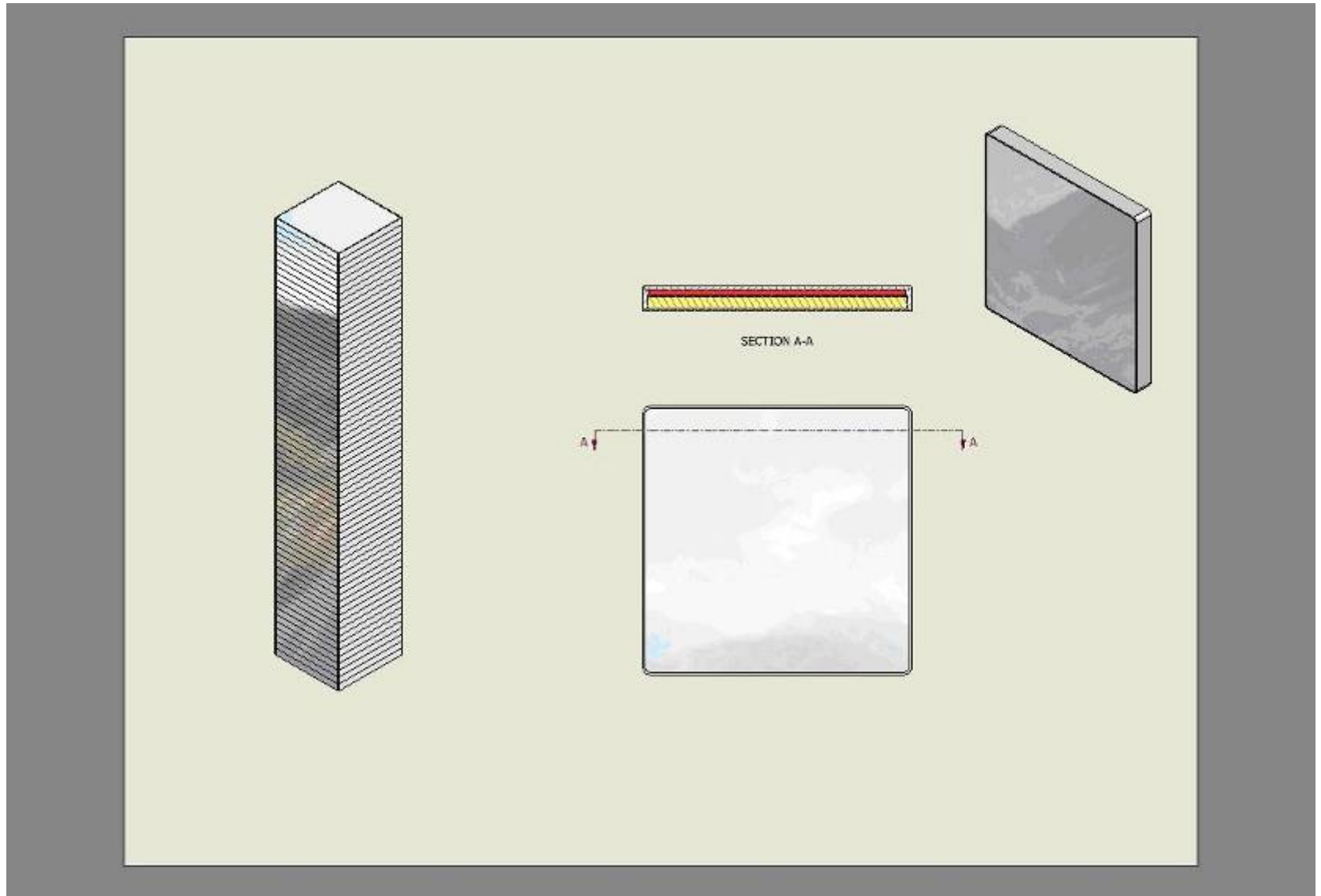
- Planar Electrodes
- Series Connected
- Thermal Conductive Fins
- Electrically Isolated
- Electrically Balanced
- Adjacent Battery Management System

- Metal Chloride Cathode
- BASE
- Configuration
- Active Temperature Control
- Series Connection for Modular Concept
- High Energy Density
- Low Cost Materials
- Extended Cycle Life

- Ultra-Thin
- Sealed in Cell Case
- Sodium Conductivity
- Strength Enhanced
- Process Manufacturing
- Geometry
- Cost

- 300 W/kg Projected @ 250°C
 - Thin Electrolyte
 - Sodium Conducting Liquid Phase
 - Improved Solid Phase Cathode
 - Minimal Cathode Thickness
 - Improved Anode Contact

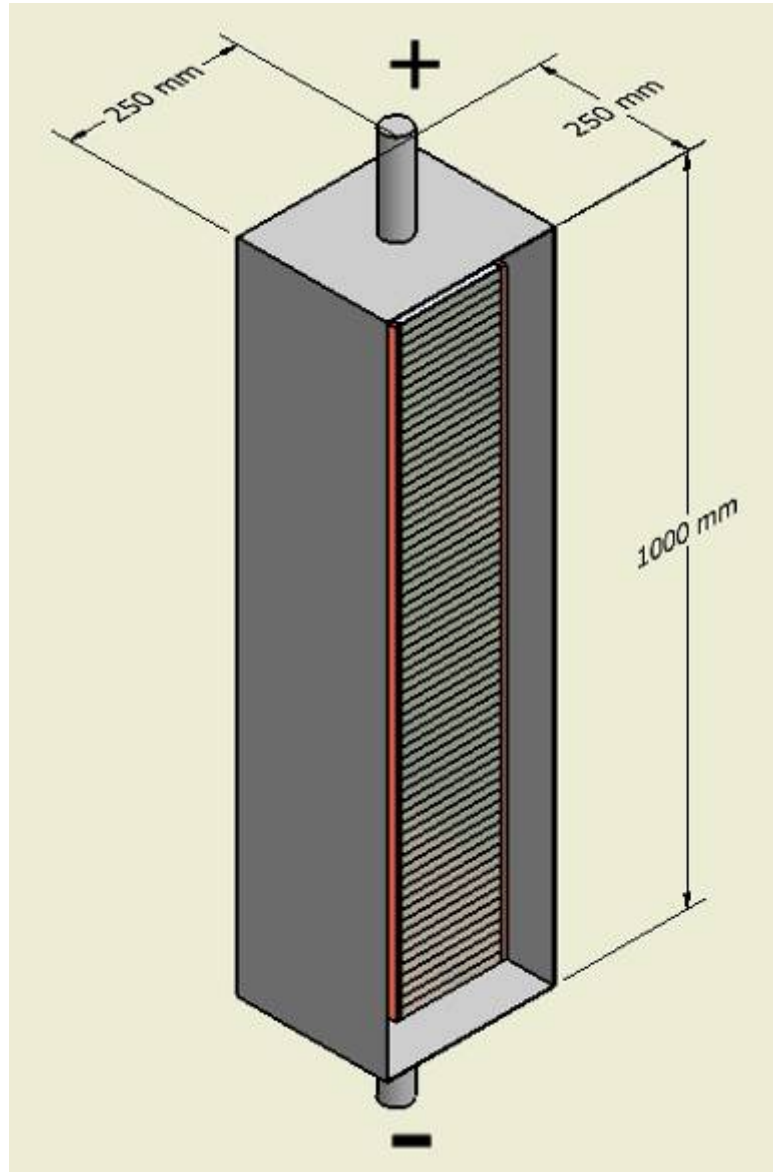
Cell Configuration



- Modular Concept: 120 Volts
 - 64 Cells in Series (Expandable to Higher Voltage)
 - Cell Individually Sealed
 - Cell Replacement Possible
- Parallel Modules
 - Each Module 20 kWh
 - Number Tailored to Application
 - Modules Contained in Insulated Container
 - Battery Management System External

- Safety
- No Maintenance
- Low Cost
- Zero Emissions
- Recyclable
- Minimal DOT Regulations

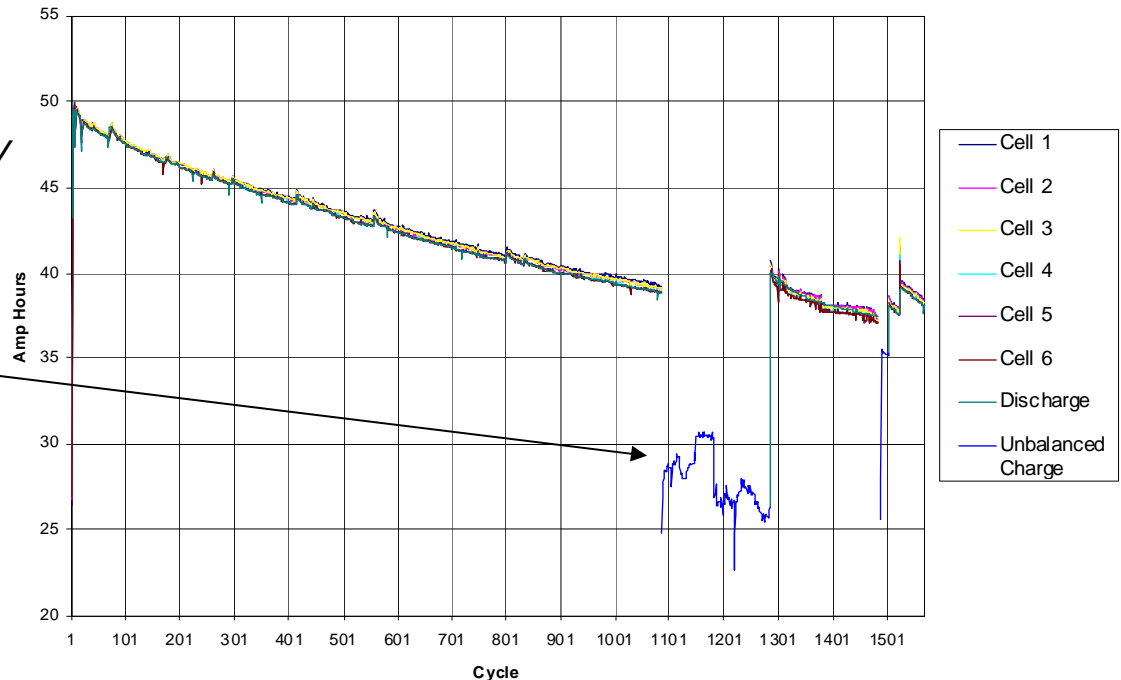
Battery Module Configuration



EPT's Battery Management

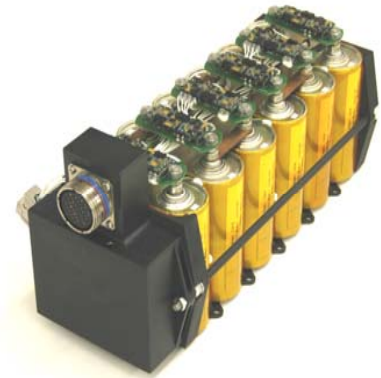
- All rechargeable battery systems have “sweet spots” of operation that maximize cycle life and capacity
- EaglePicher's active battery management system continuously monitors and regulates each battery system in order to get the most out of them
- This technology is being applied to the sodium beta battery chemistry

Actual data from Lithium Ion cells that demonstrates the effectiveness EaglePicher's Battery Management System (BMS) on long term capacity



Battery Management System (BMS)

- EaglePicher's BMS technology has been successfully demonstrated through multiple space, defense and aerospace applications - 1.4 billion cell hours in space without mission failure gives testimonial to the integrity of these robust systems.
- BMS features include:
 - Over and under voltage sensing
 - High and low temperature sensing
 - Over current and short circuit protection
 - Equalization time limit
 - State-of-Charge, State-of-Health
- In addition, the BMS control algorithms will monitor and provide:
 - Battery cycle cost and estimated life
 - Overall Storage System power costs and efficiencies
 - Utility definable metrics to help optimize Battery Storage System reliability



- Thermally Balanced
- Heating/Cooling Paths
- Thermal End Buffers
- Thermally Isolated Connectors
- Insulated Enclosure
- BMS Controlled

- Domestic Supply
- Energy Dense Storage
- Improved Power/Energy Ratio over Tubular
- Moderate Initial Cost
- Long Installed Life (low life cycle cost)
- Site Independent Use
- Near Term Availability

- EaglePicher Technologies wish to recognize the following team members from Pacific Northwest National Laboratories:
 - Dr. Gordon Graff
 - Dr. Gary Yang
 - Dr. Vince L. Sprenkle
 - Dr. John Lemmon

Work is being accomplished under
DOE ARPA-E, Program Director - Dr. David Danielson