

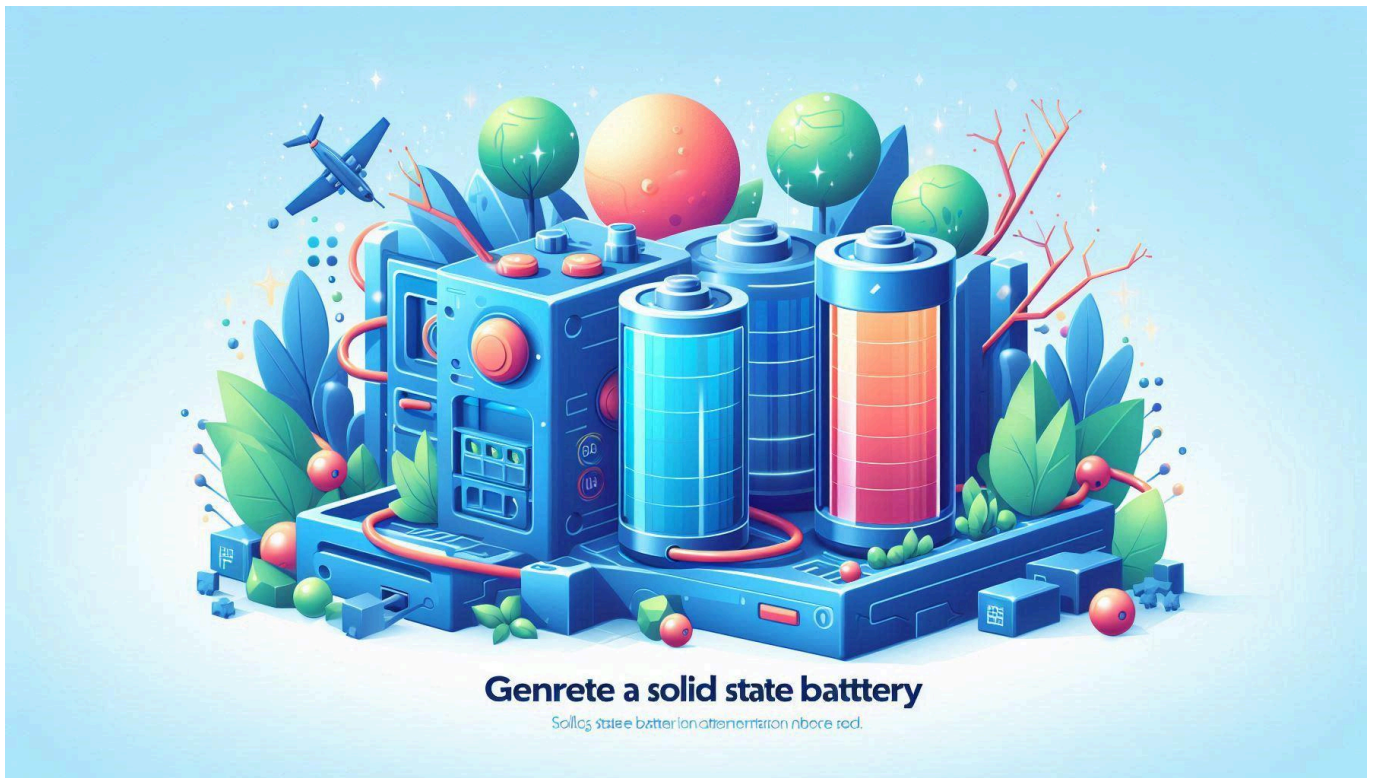
Solid-State Battery

Definition

A **solid-state battery** is a rechargeable battery that uses a solid electrolyte instead of the liquid or gel-based electrolytes found in conventional batteries. This design improves safety, energy density, and performance, making it a key technology for next-generation energy storage.

Examples

1. **Thin-Film Solid-State Batteries:** Used in wearables and medical devices.
2. **Bulk Solid-State Batteries:** Designed for electric vehicles (EVs) and grid storage.



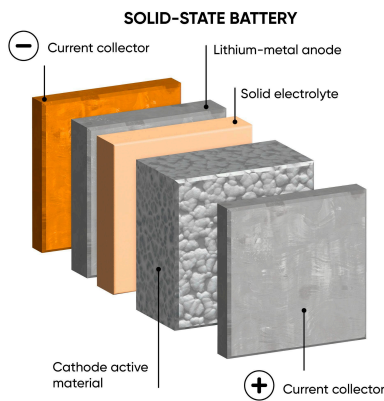
Advantages

- **Safety:** Non-flammable solid electrolytes reduce the risk of fire.
- **Higher Energy Density:** Stores more energy, enabling longer use in devices or driving range in EVs.
- **Durability:** Can withstand more charge-discharge cycles.
- **Wide Temperature Range:** Operates in extreme conditions (-50°C to 125°C).

Disadvantages

- **Cost:** High manufacturing and material costs.
- **Scalability Issues:** Challenges in producing large-scale batteries consistently.
- **Interfacial Resistance:** Difficulty ensuring efficient contact between components.

Cell Reactions



1. At the Anode (Oxidation):



Lithium releases electrons and ions.

2. At the Cathode (Reduction):



Lithium ions combine with electrons and the

cathode material to store energy.

Performance Statistics

- **Energy Density:**
 - Thin-film: 300–900 Wh/kg
 - Bulk: 250–500 Wh/kg
- **Cycle Life:** 10,000–100,000 cycles.
- **Operating Voltage:** 2.5 V to 4.6 V.
- **Temperature Range:** -50°C to 125°C.

Applications

Electric Vehicles (EVs):



- Increases driving range and enables faster charging (~15 minutes to 80%).



Consumer Electronics:

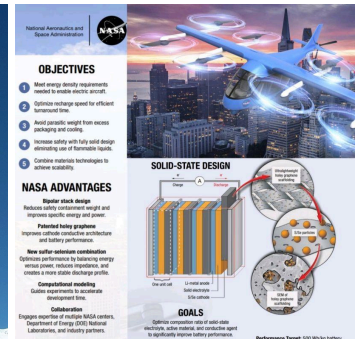
- Powers compact devices like smartphones and laptops.

Medical Devices:

- Reliable and safe for pacemakers and wearable health monitors.

Aerospace and Industrial Equipment:

- Functions under extreme conditions for satellites and drones.



THANK YOU

Submitted By

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