



# ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY

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## Energy storage devices - Batteries

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### *Class content:*

- *Modern batteries*
  - *Zinc – air battery*
    - *Construction*
    - *Working*
    - *Advantages*
    - *Disadvantages*
    - *Applications*

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### Modern batteries

#### Zinc air batteries

- Metal-air battery
- Anode : **Zn** ; Cathode : **O<sub>2</sub>**
- Alkaline battery ; electrolyte : **alkali**
- Uses oxygen directly from the atmosphere to produce electrochemical energy
- Cathode active material need not be stored inside the battery
- **Energy density** is very high

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### Construction:

**Anode :** Zinc granules with gelling agent ( to immobilize the composite and ensure adequate contact with Zinc granules) and a small amount of electrolyte

**Cathode:** Carbon (graphite) blended with  $MnO_2$ (catalyst) with a wet proofing agent coated on nickel wire mesh support and an outer layer of air permeable Teflon layer. Air access holes on the cathode provide pathway for  $O_2$  to enter the battery

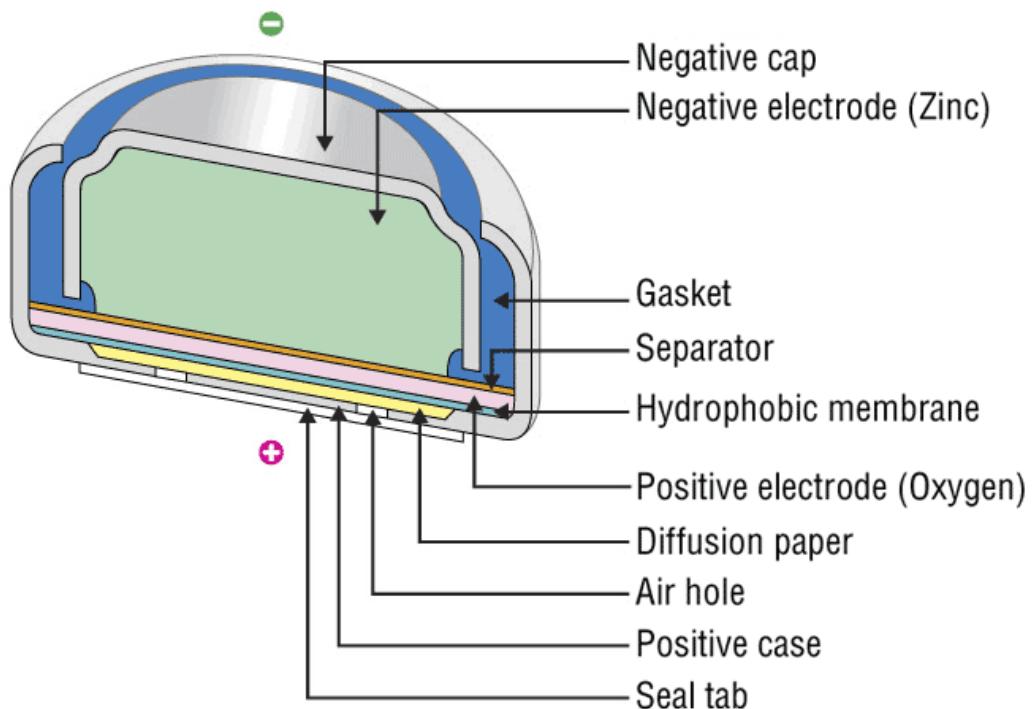
**Electrolyte :** 30% KOH

**Separator :** Polypropylene membrane soaked in electrolyte

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### Cross-section of Zn-air battery

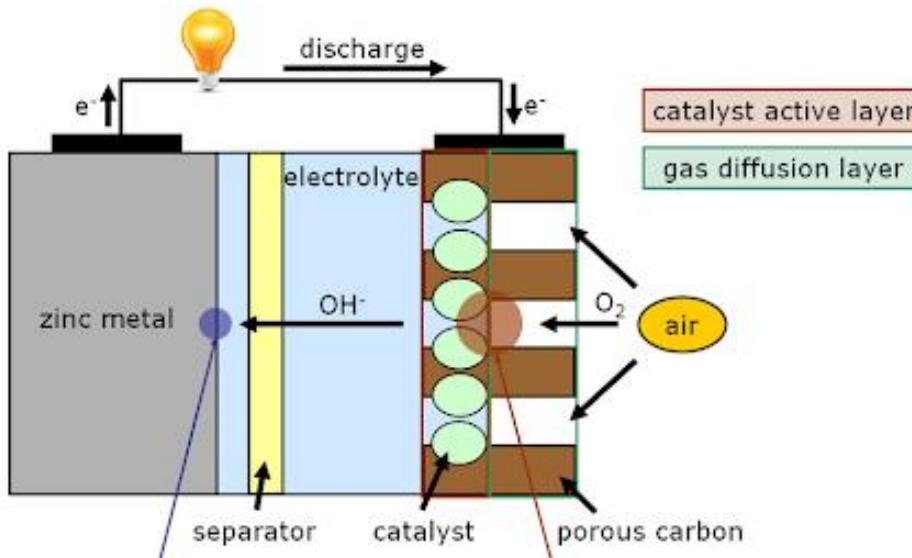
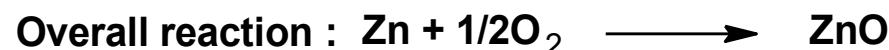
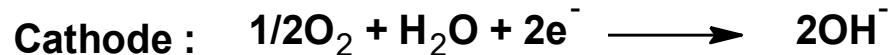
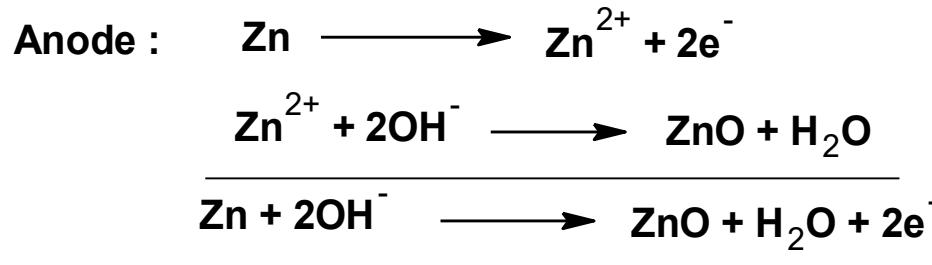


Source:<http://www.baj.or.jp/e/knowledge/structure.html>

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### Working:



Source:<http://www.kosekgroup.cz/equipment/zinc-air-battery/>

Emf: 1.4 V

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### Advantages :

- High energy density : Air is taken directly from atmosphere and need not be stored ; doesn't contribute to the mass of the battery
- Very long shelf life : It can be kept sealed
- Can be miniaturized
- No ecological problems
- Low cost

### Disadvantages :

- Limited power output
- Along with air,  $\text{CO}_2$  may enter the battery. It reacts with KOH to form  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ , which will reduce the efficiency



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### Applications :

- As power source in hearing aids
- In various medical devices
- In voice transmitters
- Large zinc-air batteries are used in rail-road signaling



THANK YOU

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