

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL CHANGES THROUGHOUT THE LIFE OF A BATTERY SEPARATOR

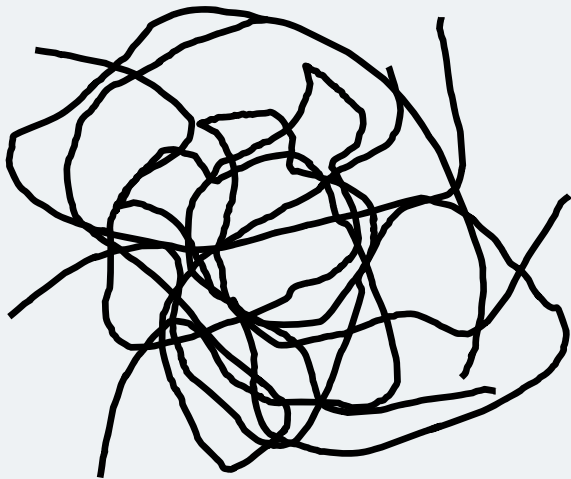
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ENTEK International LTD
ENTEK International LLC



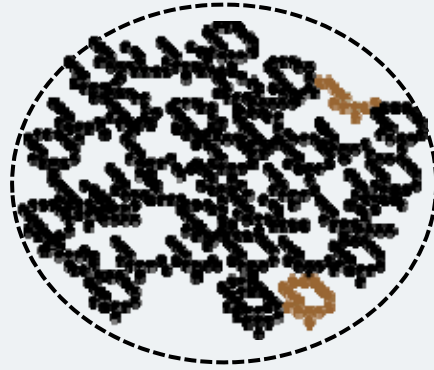
September 9, 2015



UHMWPE GEL PROCESSING



UHMWPE
(-CH₂-CH₂-)_x

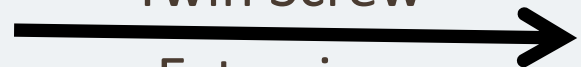


Silica

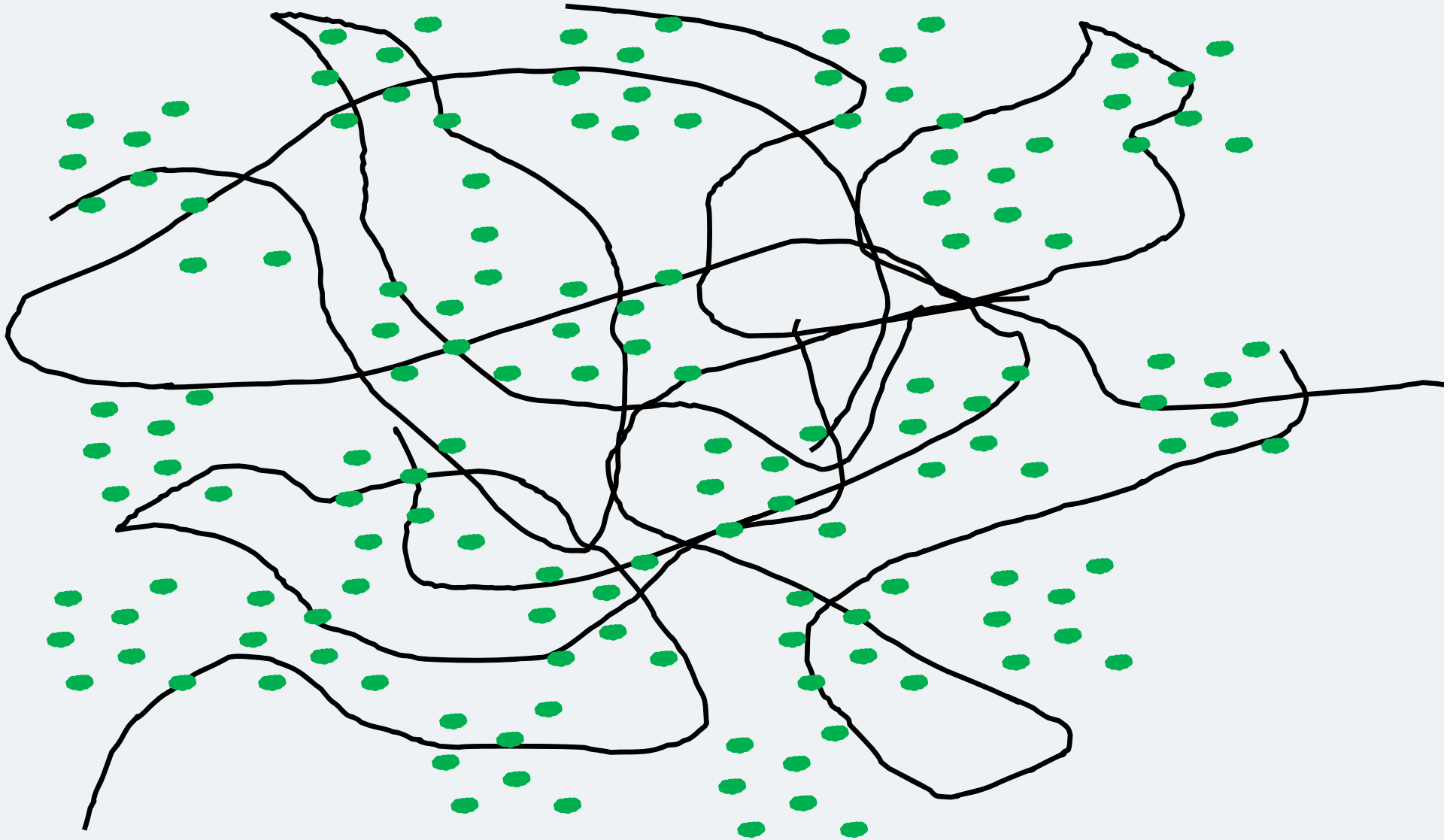


Oil

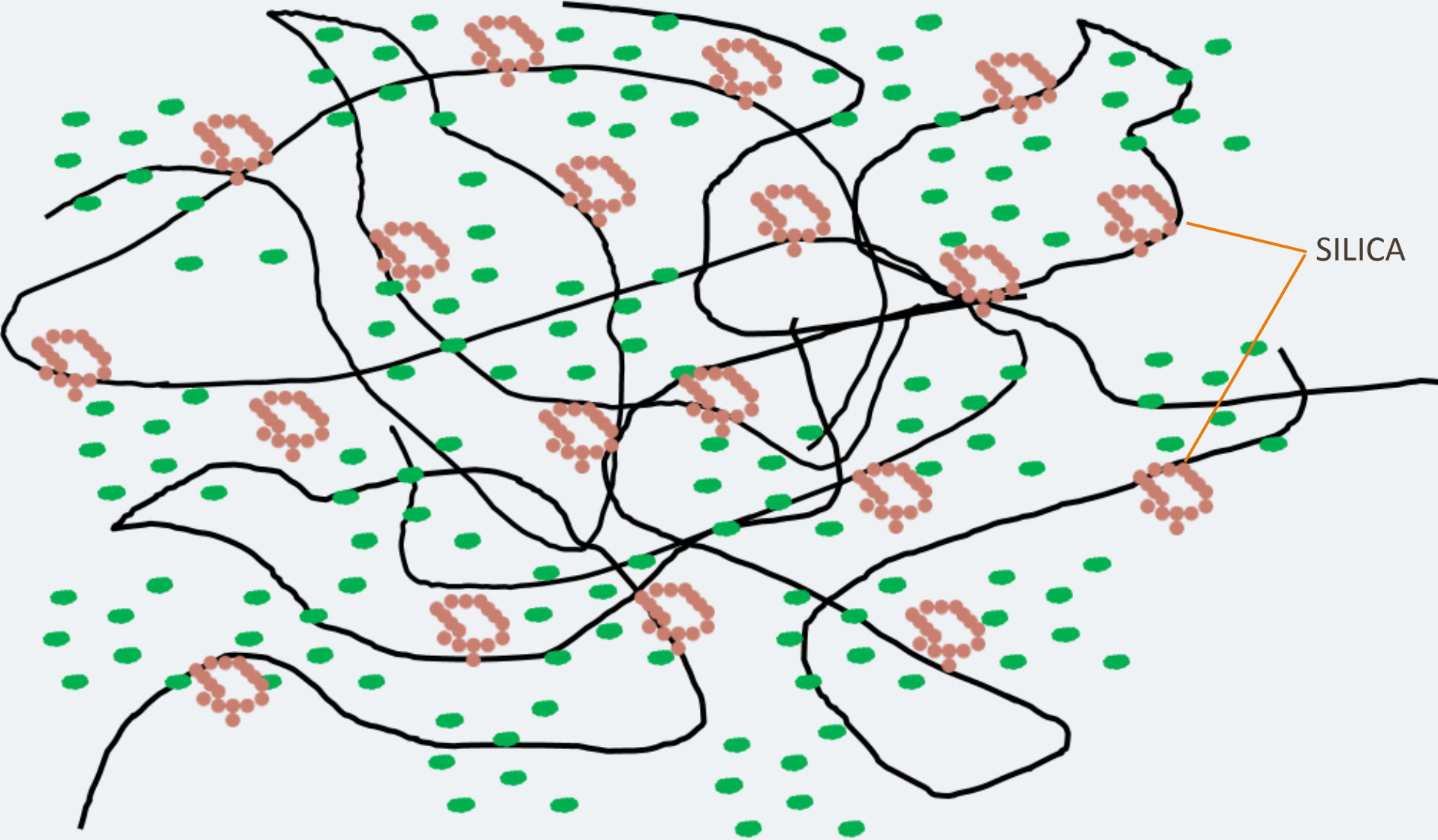
Twin Screw
Extrusion



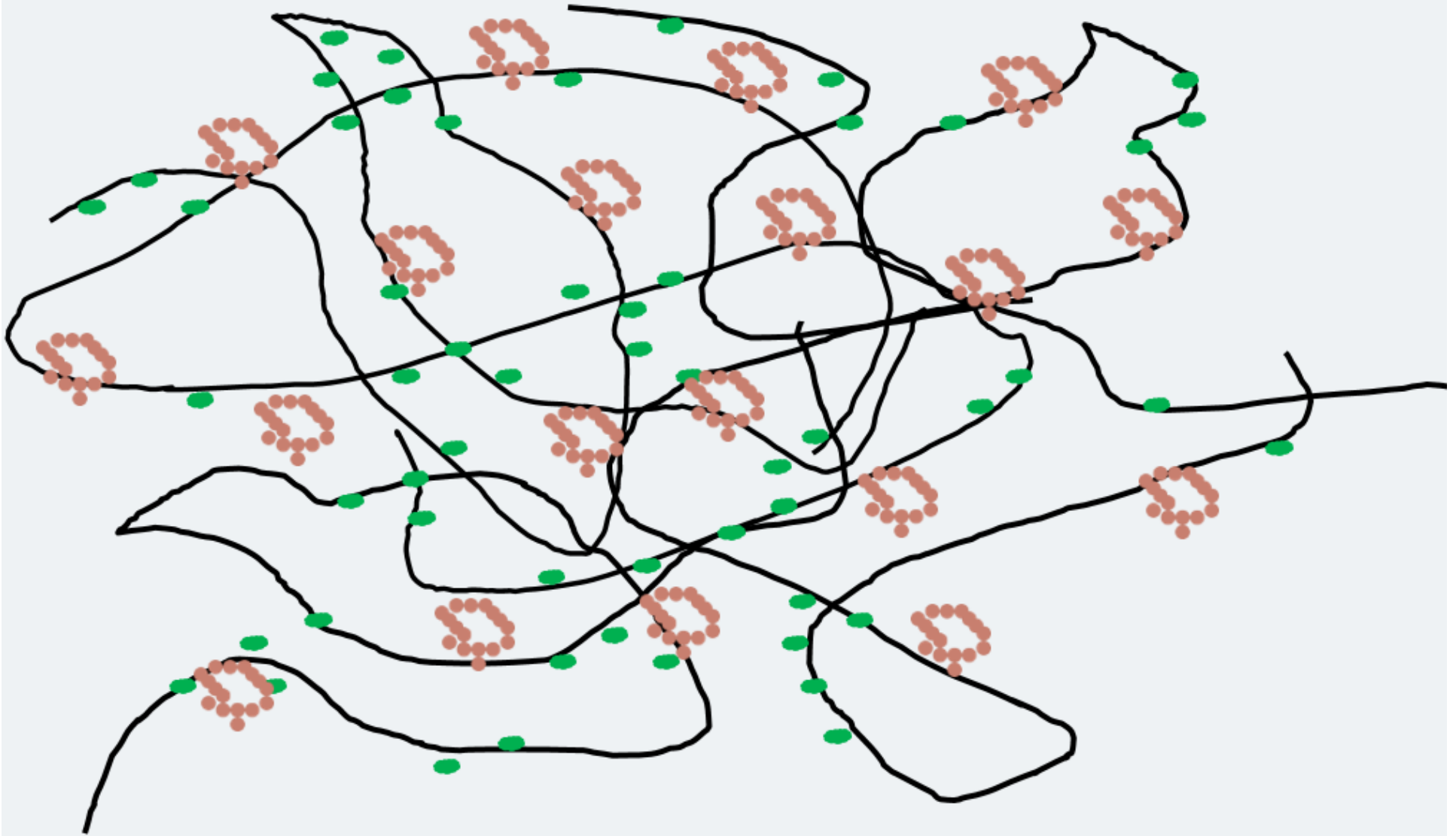
UHMWPE + OIL + SHEAR → CHAIN DISENTANGLEMENT

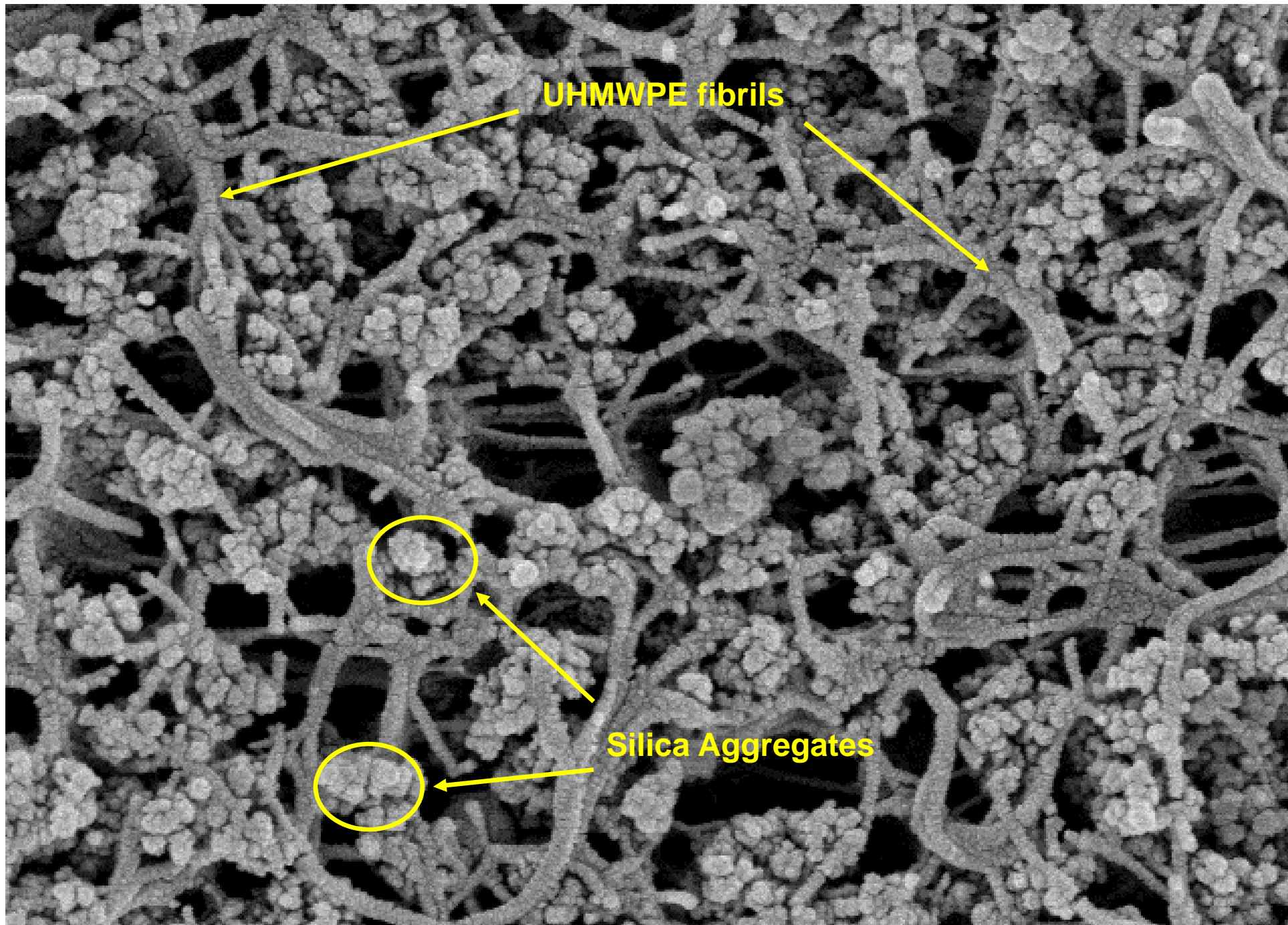


SILICA AGGREGATES DISPERSED THROUGHOUT THE POLYMER MATRIX



OIL EXTRACTION + SOLVENT DRYING → POROUS SEPARATOR

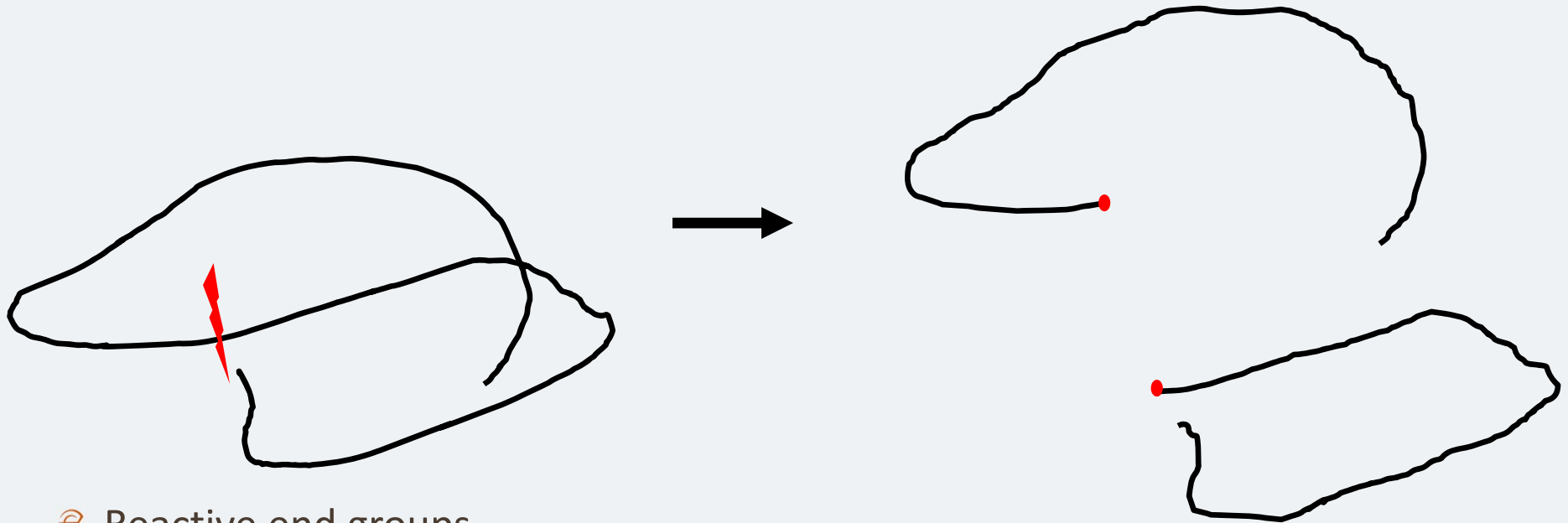




Acc.V Spot Magn Det WD | 500 nm

DEGRADATION MECHANISM - SHEAR

UHMWPE chains are susceptible to chain scission during twin-screw extrusion



Reactive end groups

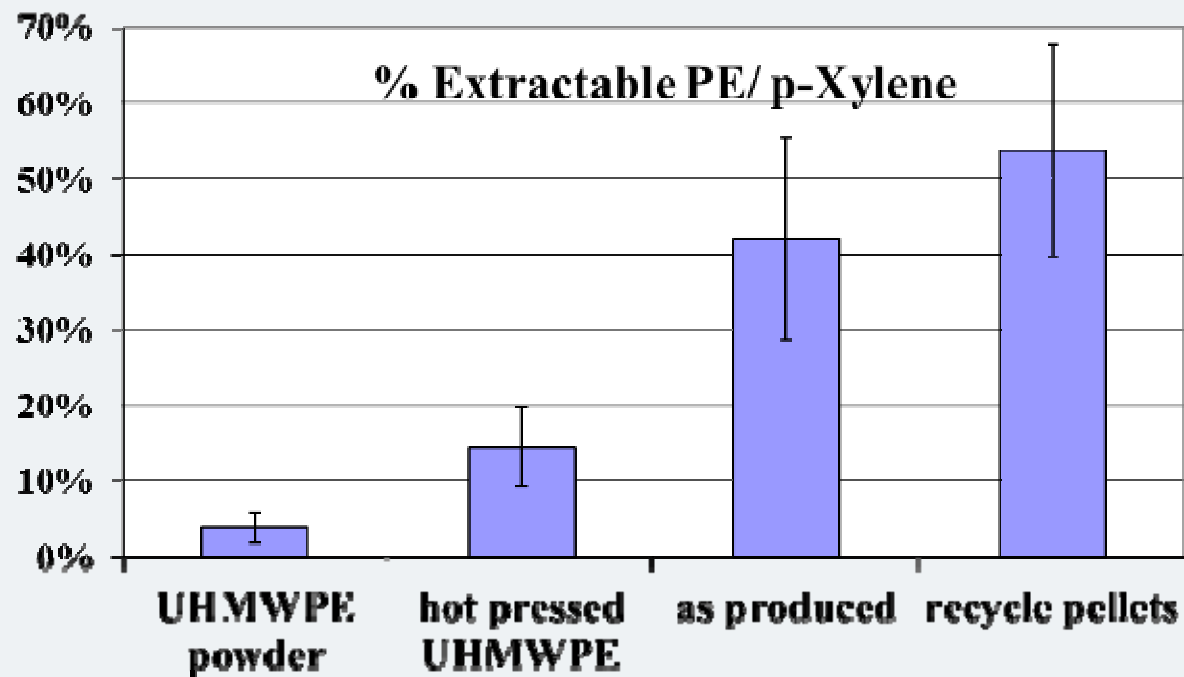
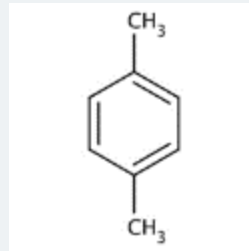
- Hydrogen abstraction
- Oxidation
- Crosslinking



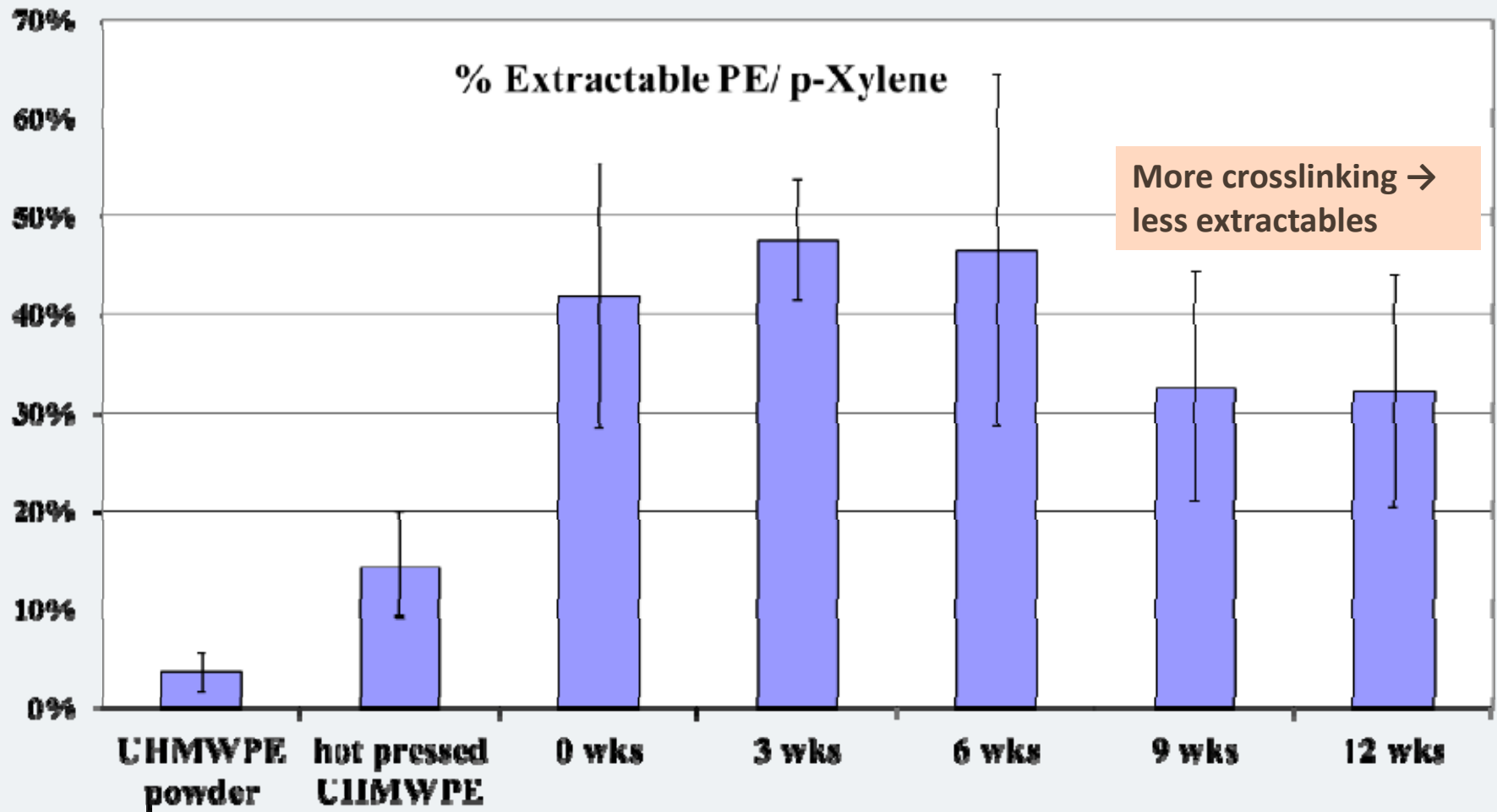
EVIDENCE OF SHEAR DEGRADATION

Soxhlet extraction

- Para-xylene
- 138°C

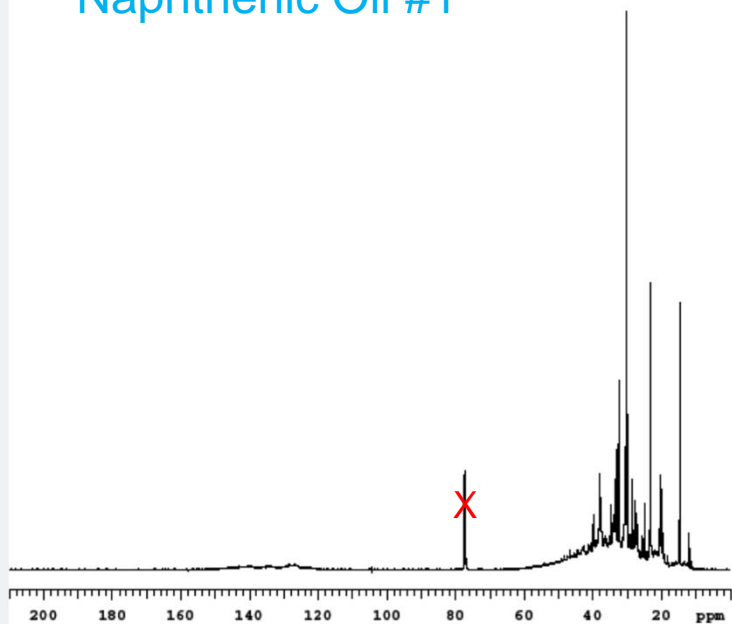


CHAIN SCISSION VS. CROSSLINKING IN BATTERY ENVIRONMENT

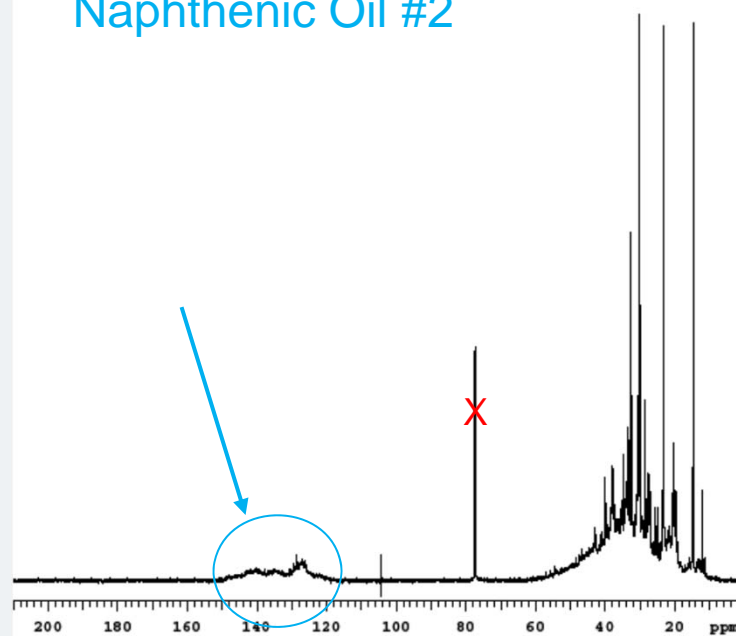


PROCESS OILS ARE COMPLEX CHEMICAL MIXTURES

Naphthenic Oil #1

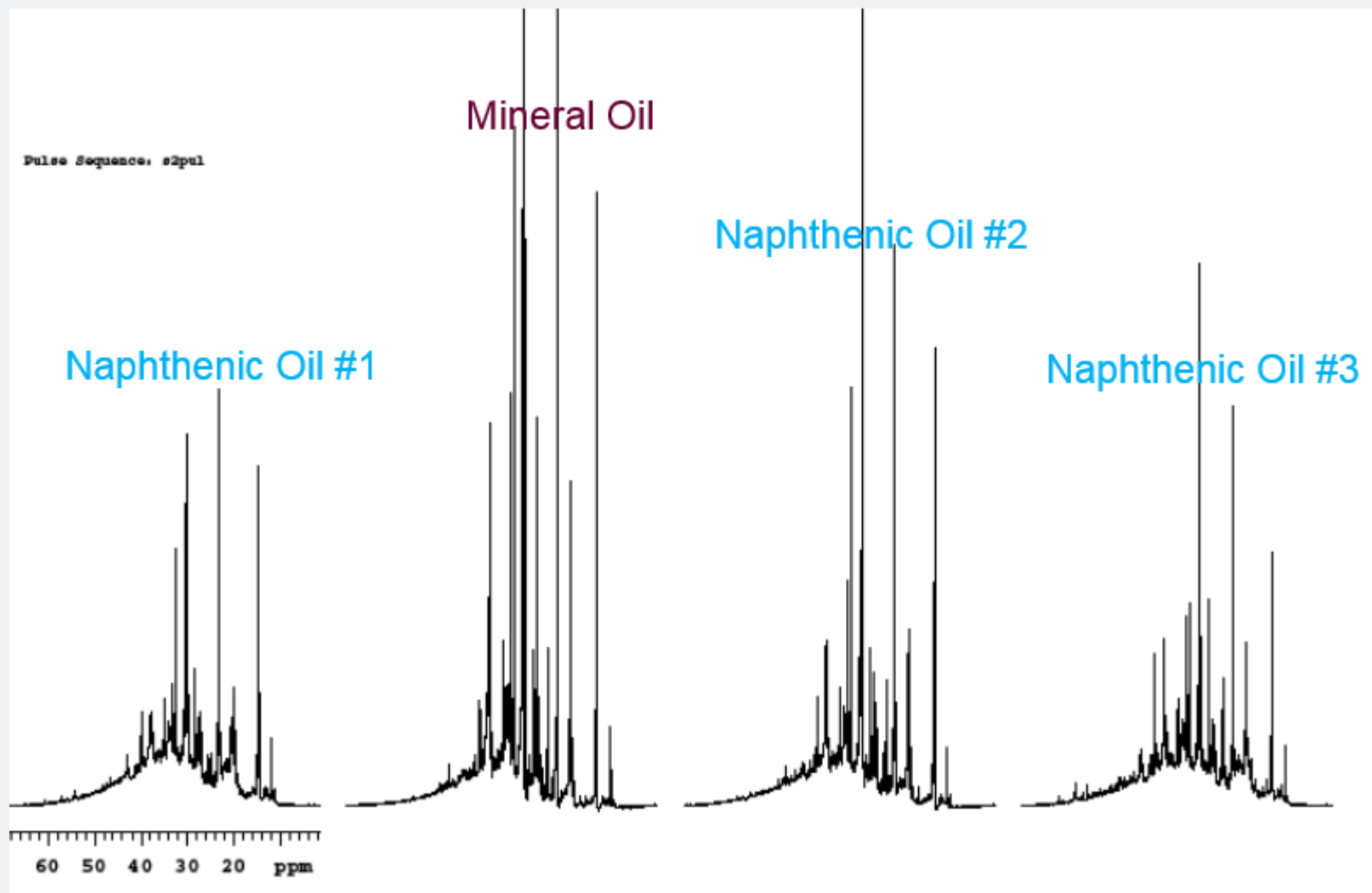


Naphthenic Oil #2

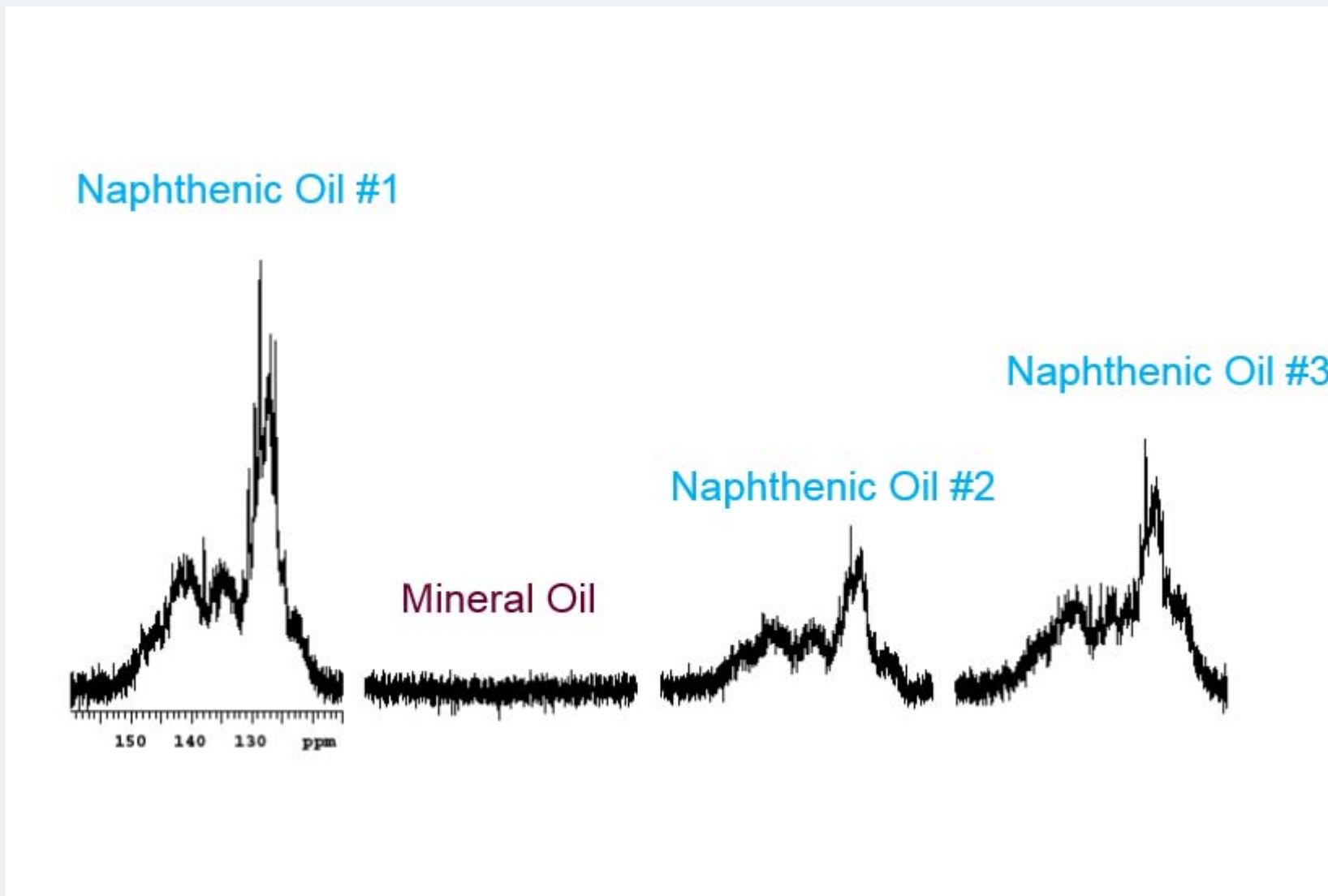


C-13 NMR Analysis provides a chemical fingerprint for process oils

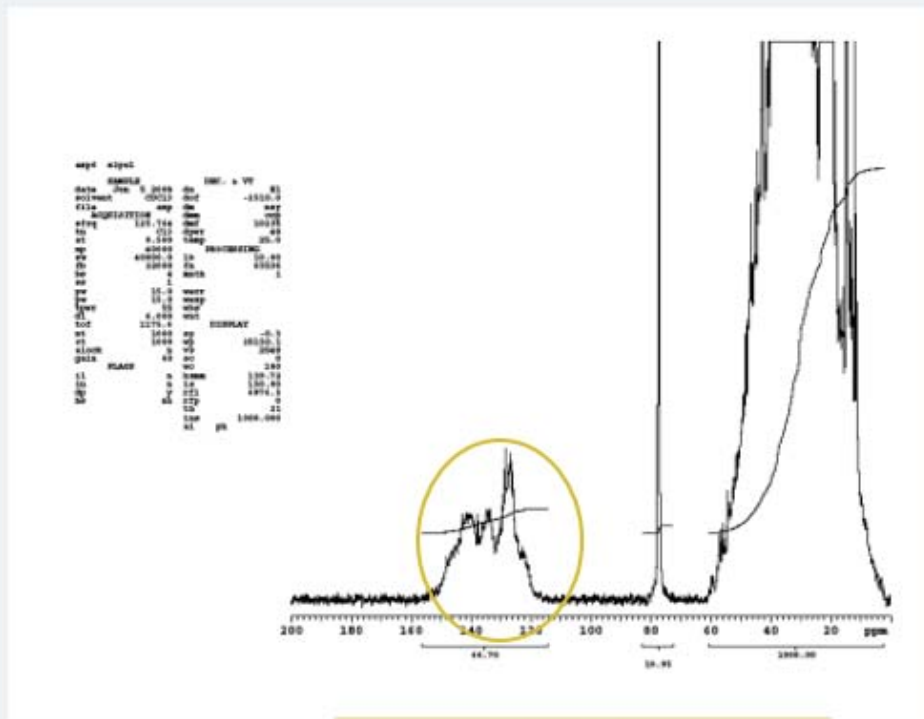
C-13 NMR ANALYSIS (ALIPHATICS)



C-13 NMR ANALYSIS (AROMATICS)

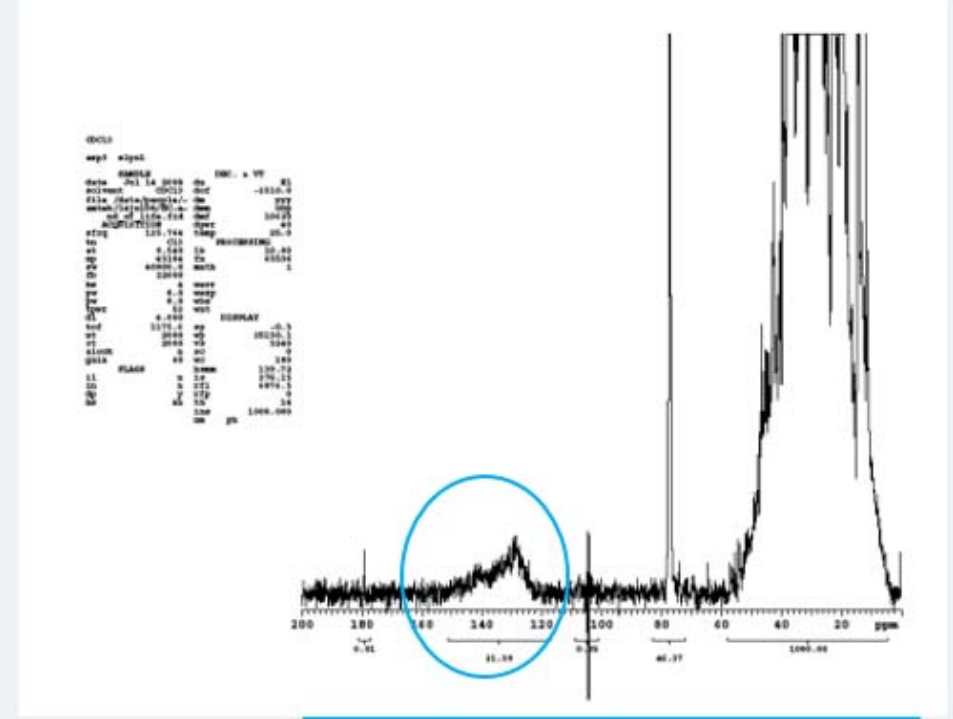


PROCESS OIL --- CHEMICAL CHANGES IN BATTERY ENVIRONMENT



Virgin Naphthenic Oil

Area = 67 units



Naphthenic Oil extracted after battery failure

Area = 21 units

SEPARATOR OXIDATION RESISTANCE

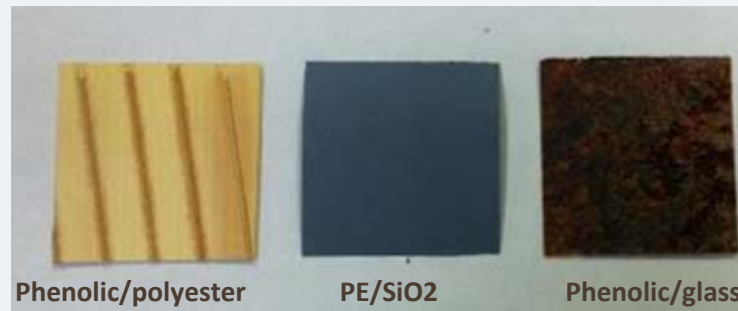
Test methods

- Perox 80
- Potassium dichromate
- Oxidation induction time
- Electrochemical oxidation test
- High temperature battery life test

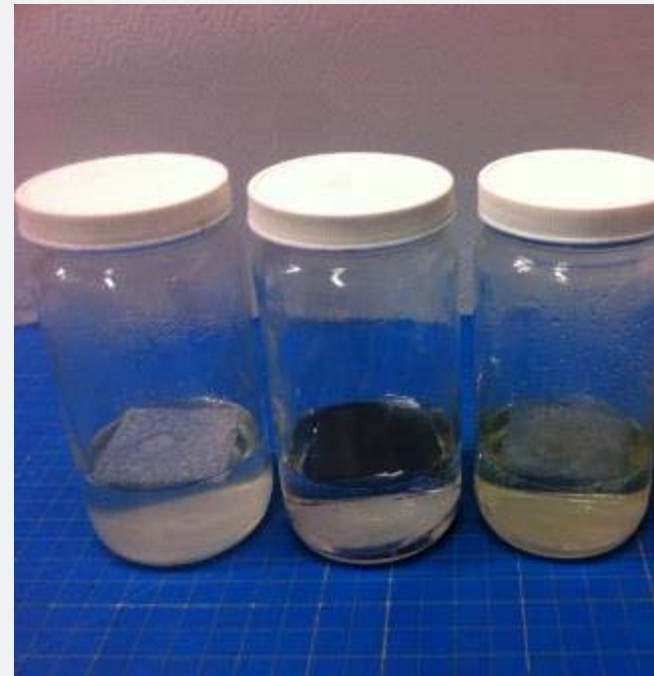
Material considerations

- Polymer matrix
- Residual oil
- Oil / PE ratio

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE VS. OXIDATION RESISTANCE

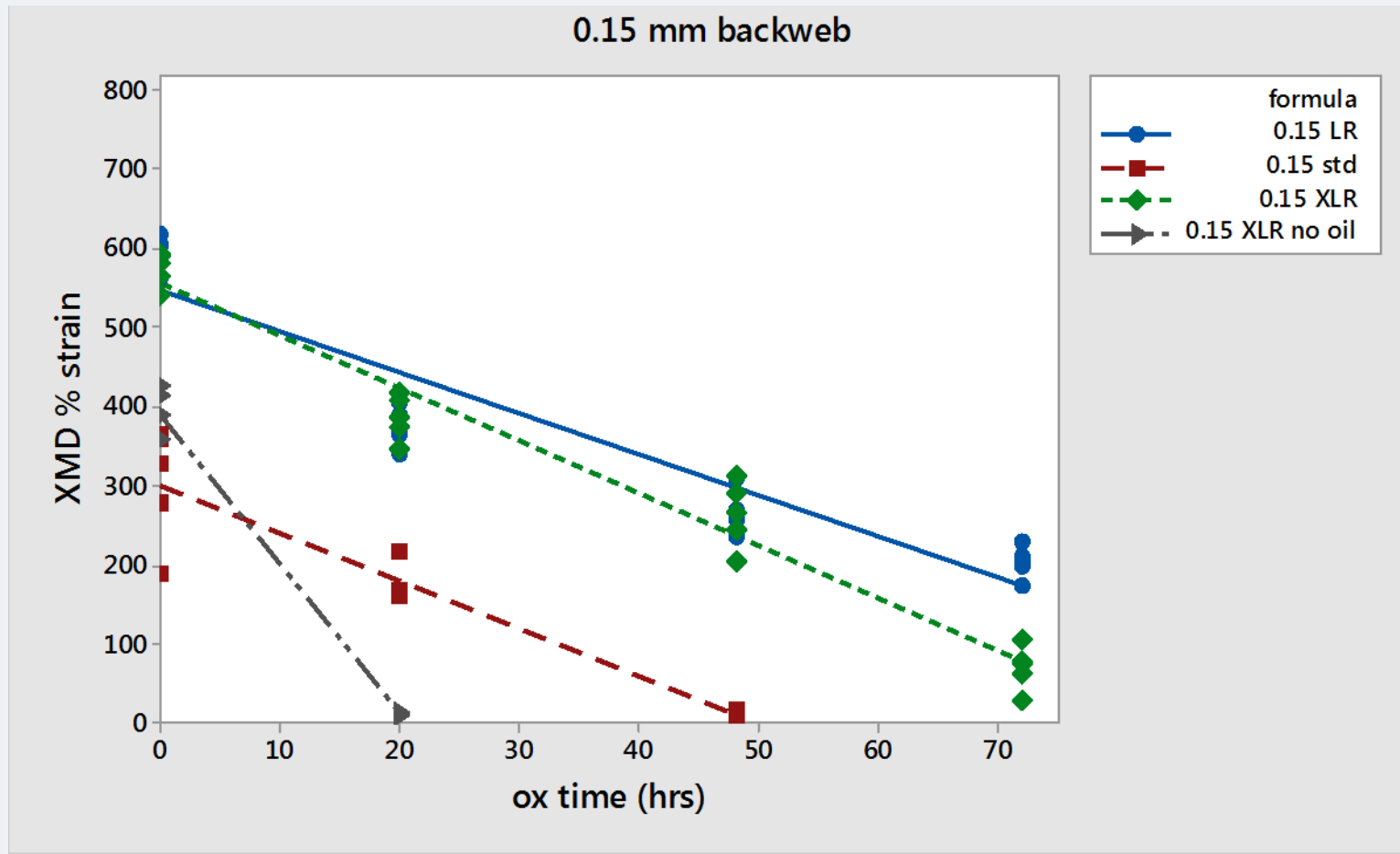


After 20 hrs in H₂SO₄ at 80 °C



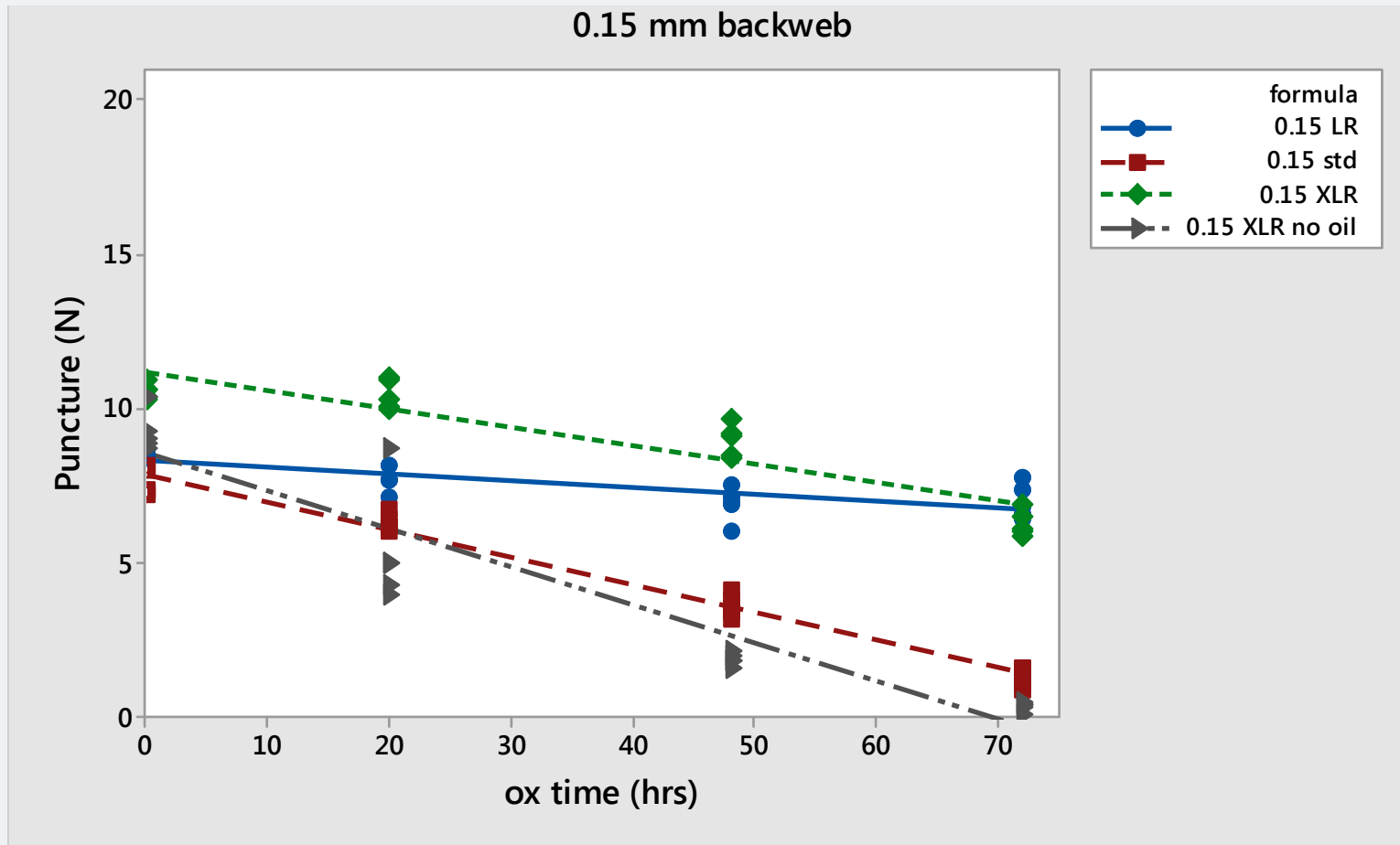
After 20 hrs in H₂SO₄/H₂O₂ at 80 °C

PEROX 80 --- % XMD ELONGATION VS EXPOSURE TIME



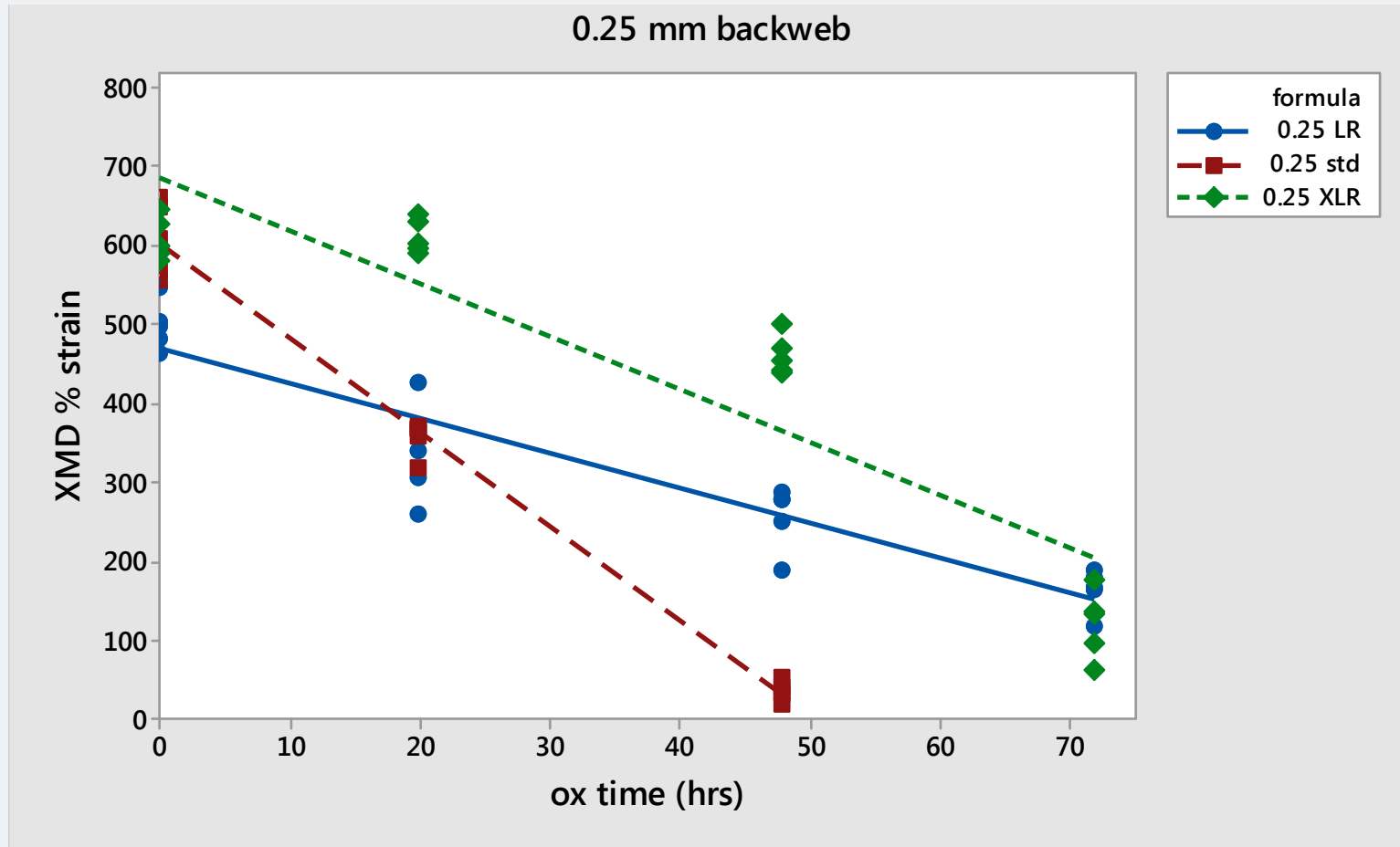
Polymer content : XLR > LR > STD

PEROX 80 --- PUNCTURE STRENGTH VS EXPOSURE TIME



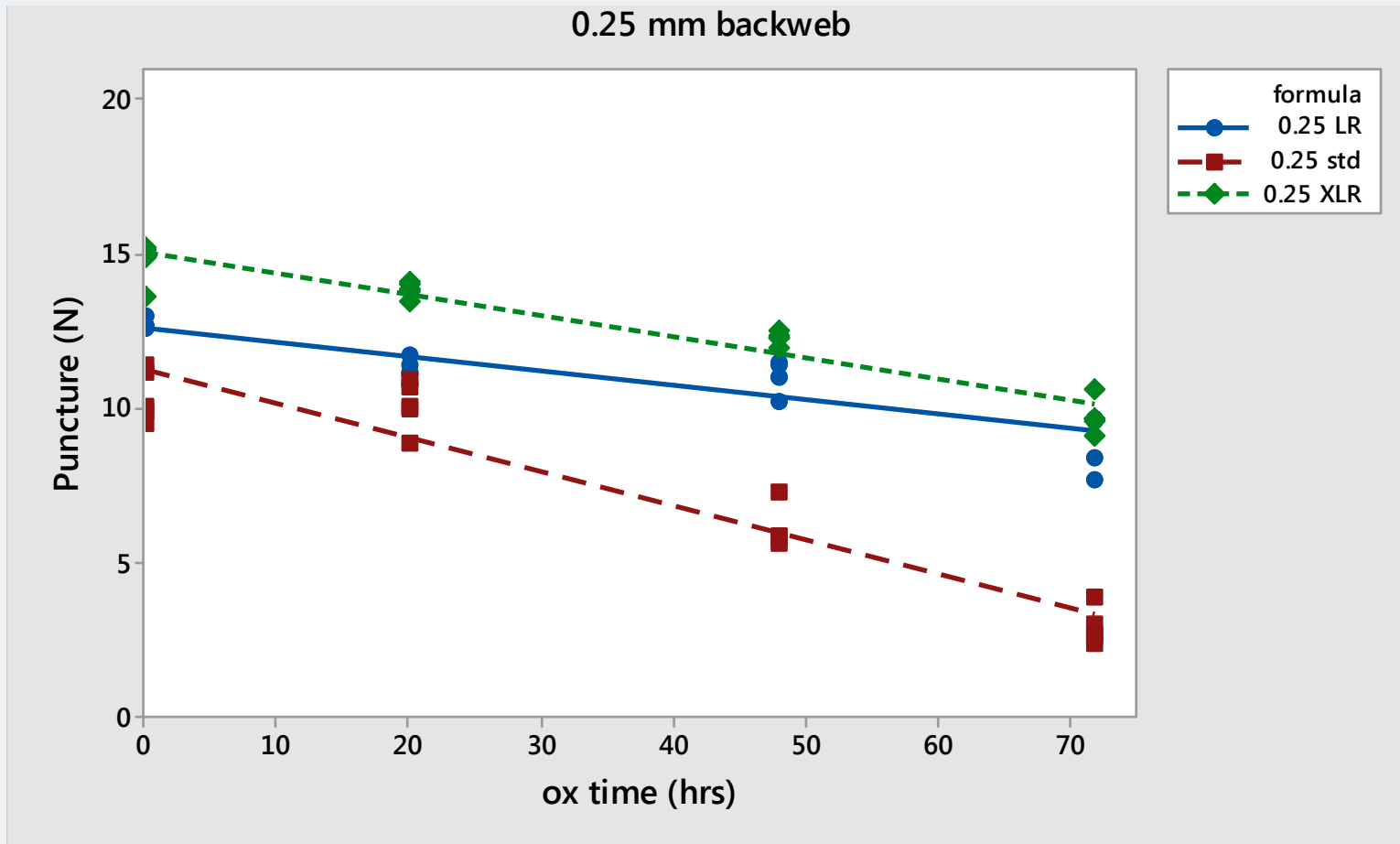
Polymer content : XLR > LR > STD

PEROX 80 --- % XMD ELONGATION VS EXPOSURE TIME



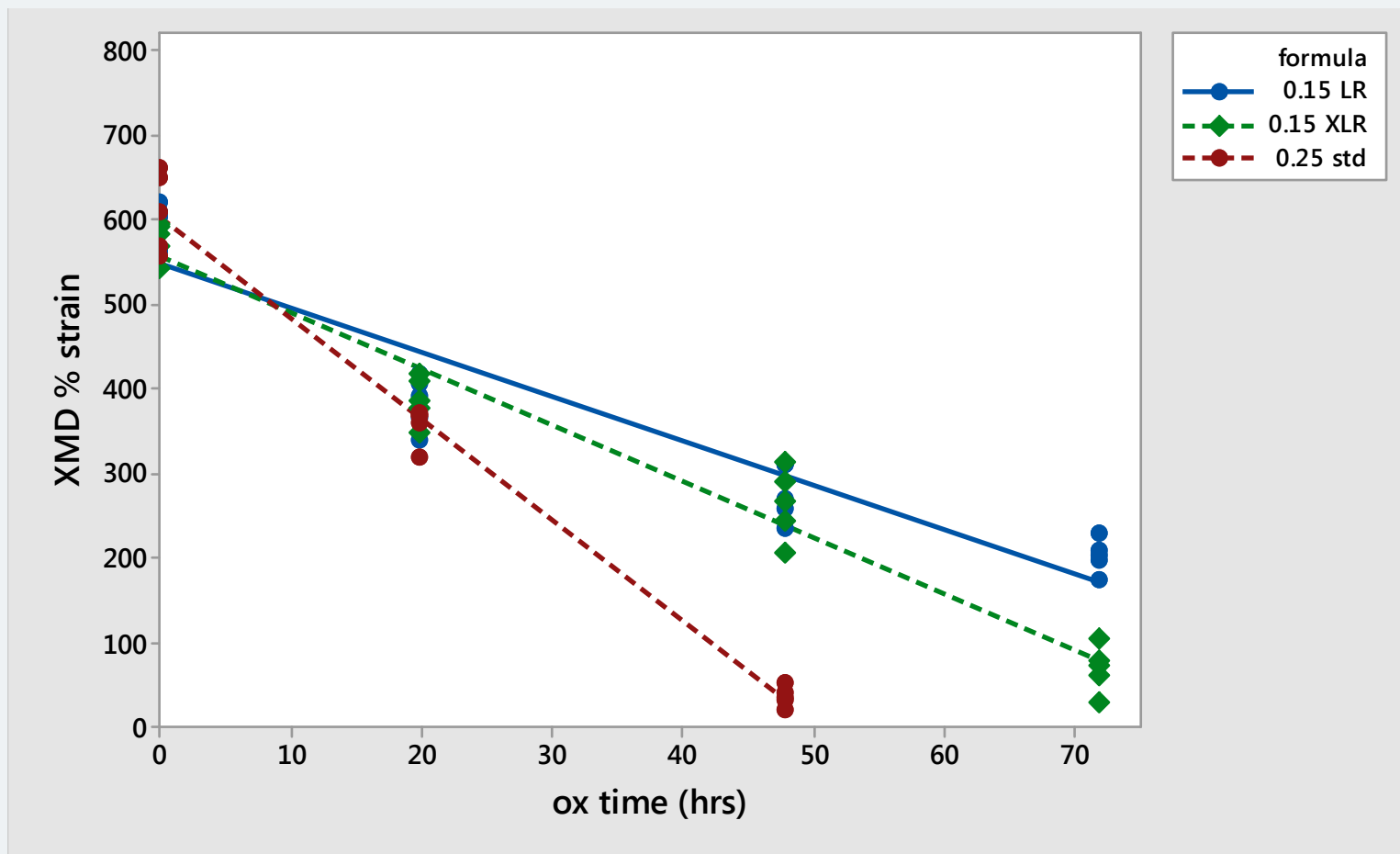
Polymer content : XLR > LR > STD

PEROX 80 --- PUNCTURE STRENGTH VS EXPOSURE TIME



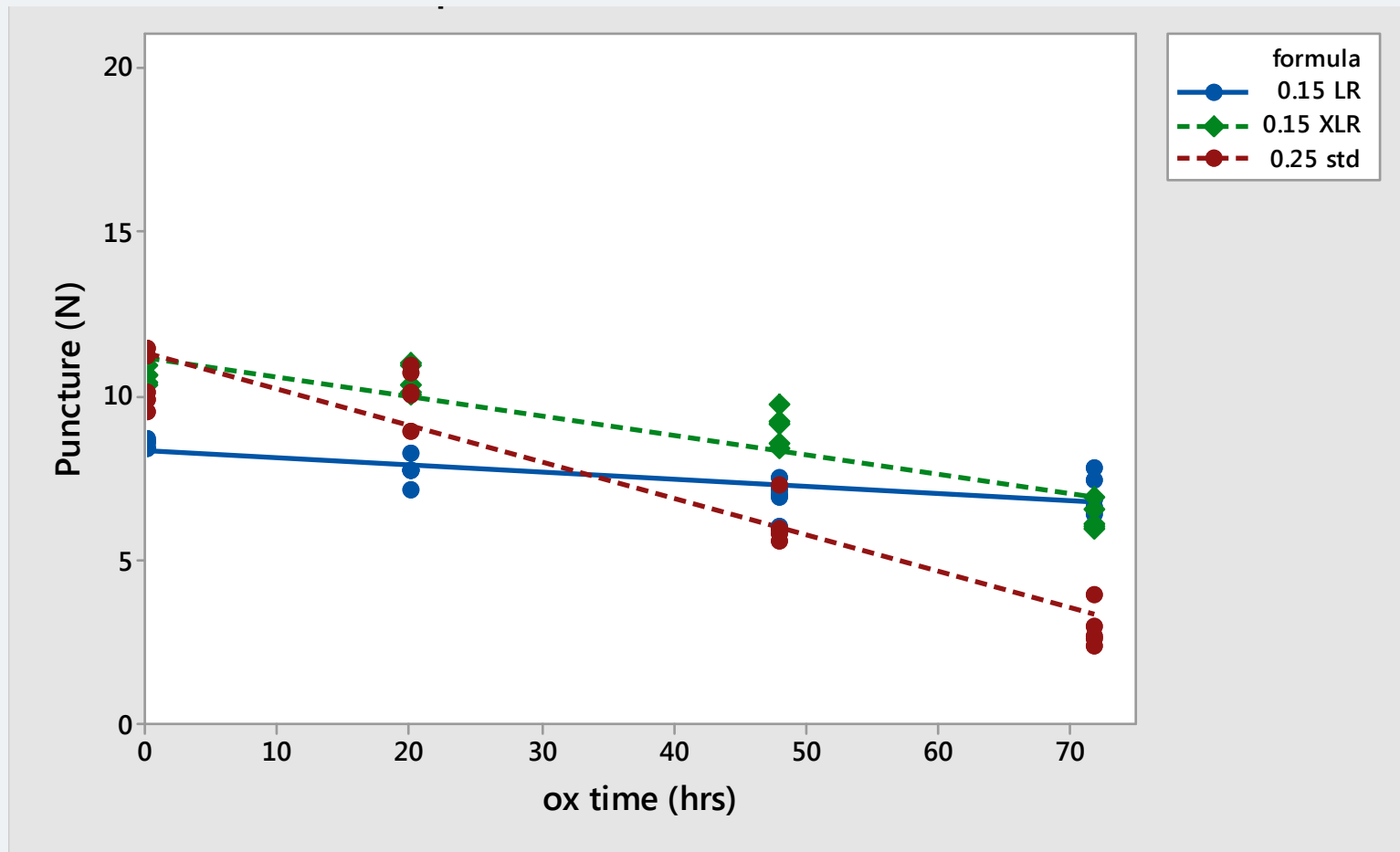
Polymer content : XLR > LR > STD

CAN A 0.15 BW SEPARATOR BE DESIGNED TO HAVE AS GOOD OF OXIDATION RESISTANCE AS 0.25 BW?



Polymer content : XLR > LR > STD

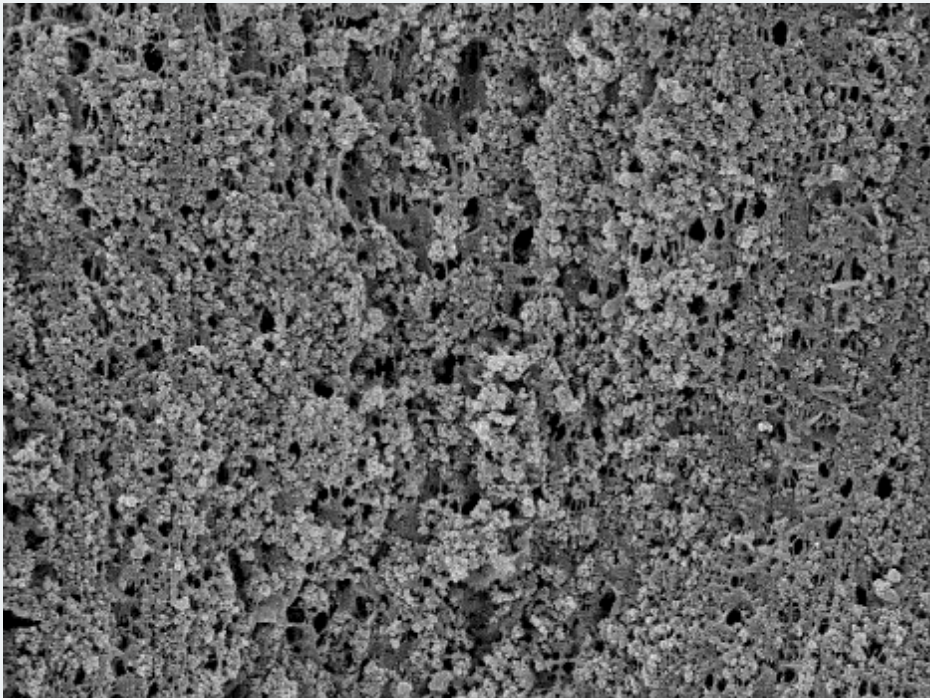
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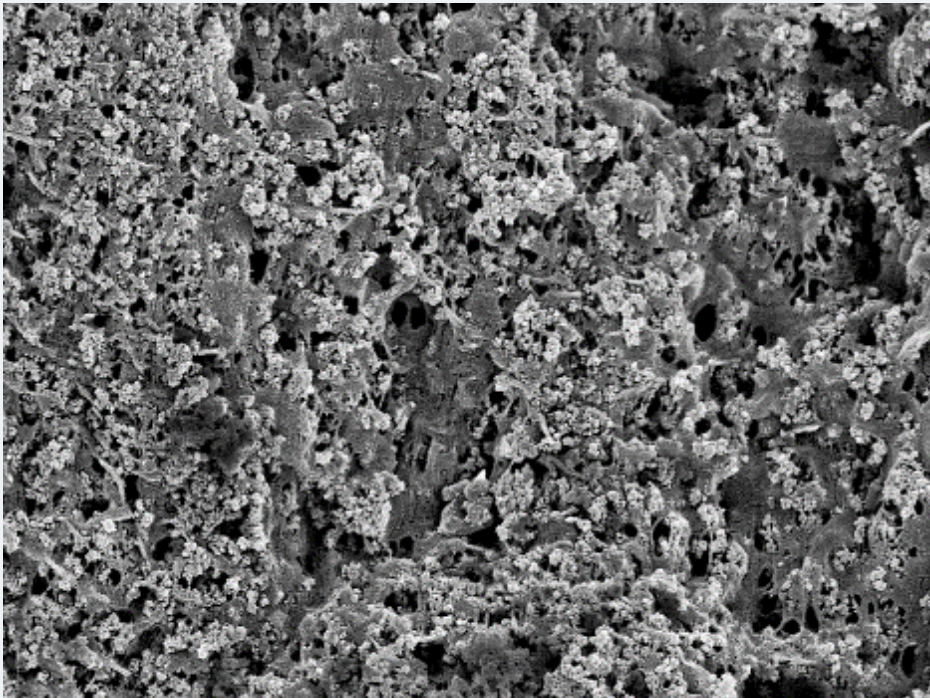
Polymer content : XLR > LR > STD

SURFACE SEM --- BEFORE AND AFTER PEROX 80 TEST

STD Separator



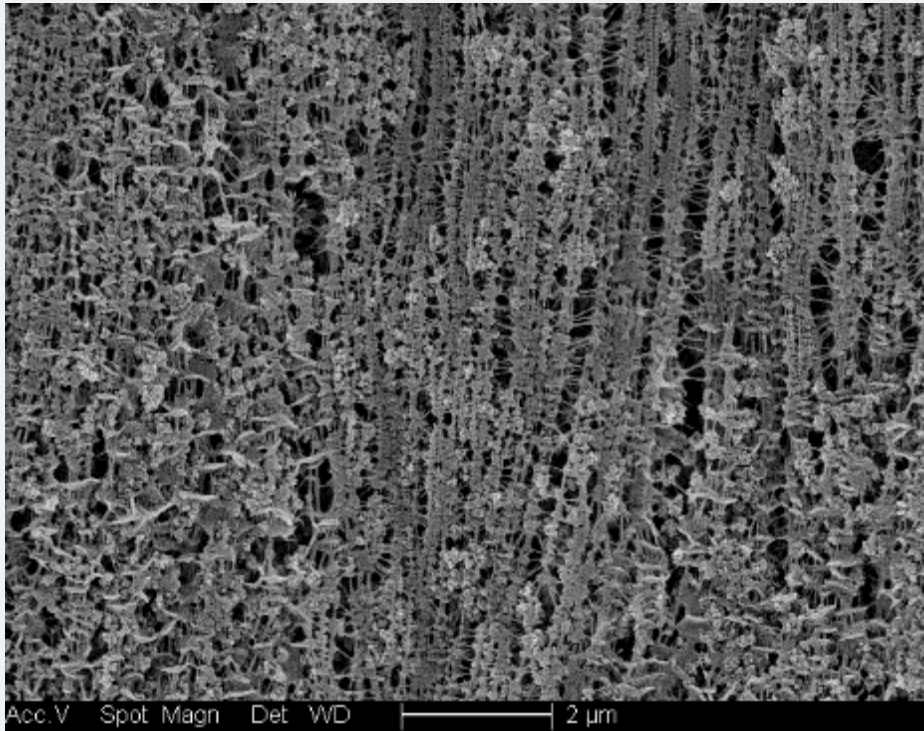
BEFORE



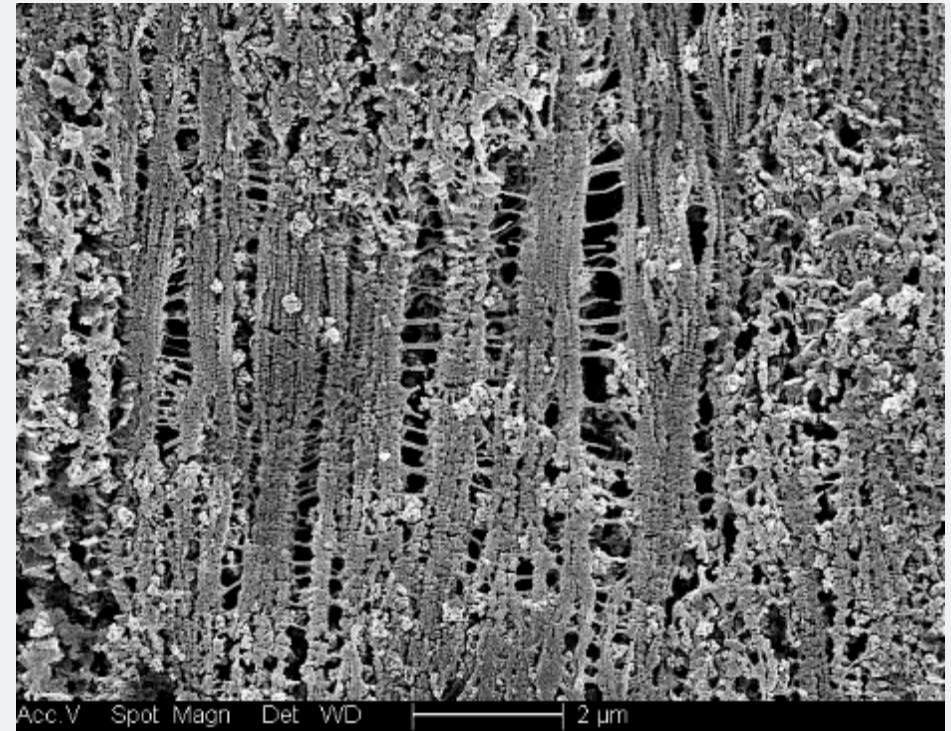
AFTER

SURFACE SEM --- BEFORE AND AFTER PEROX 80 TEST

XLR Separator

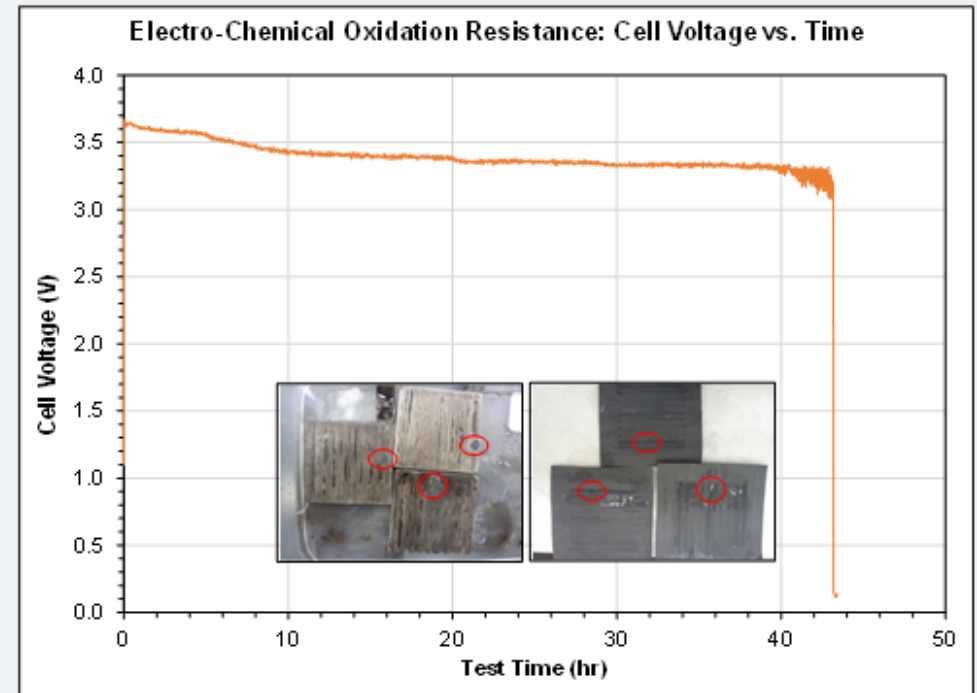
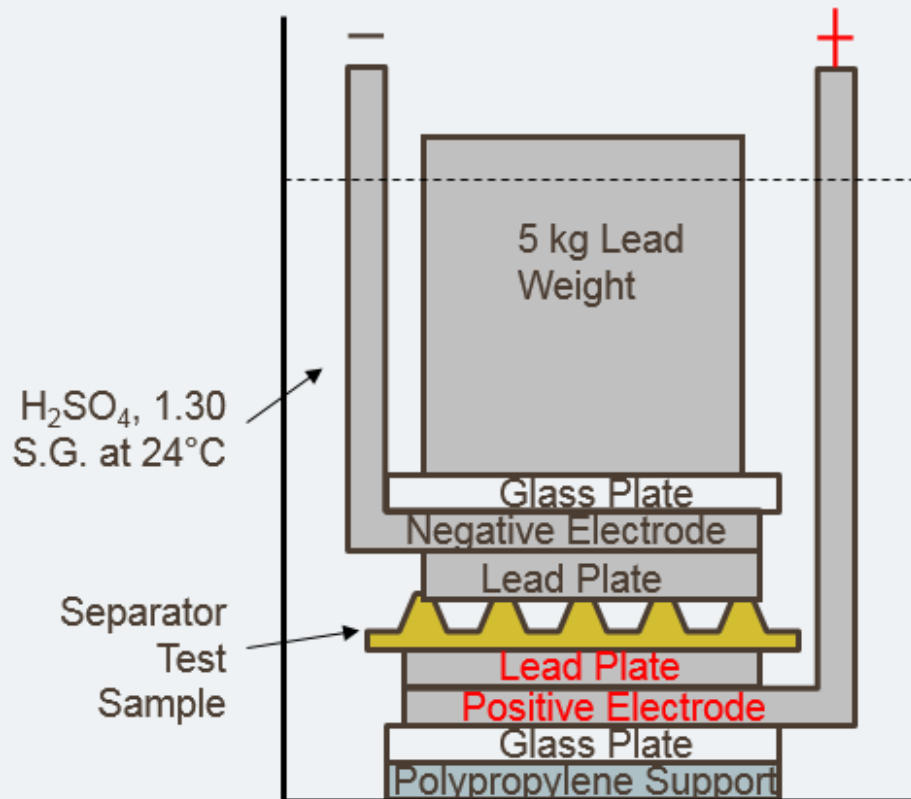


BEFORE



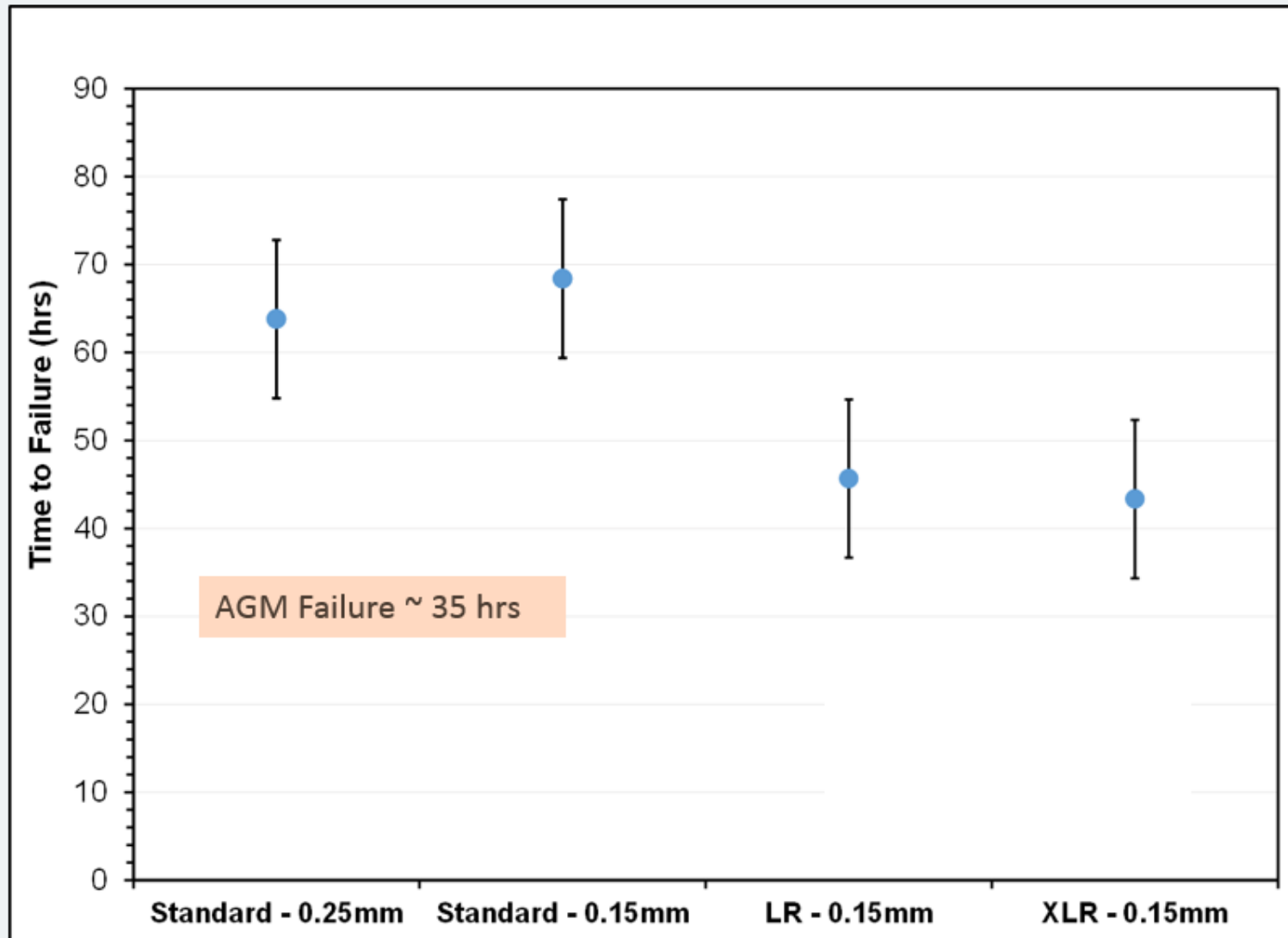
AFTER

ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION TEST



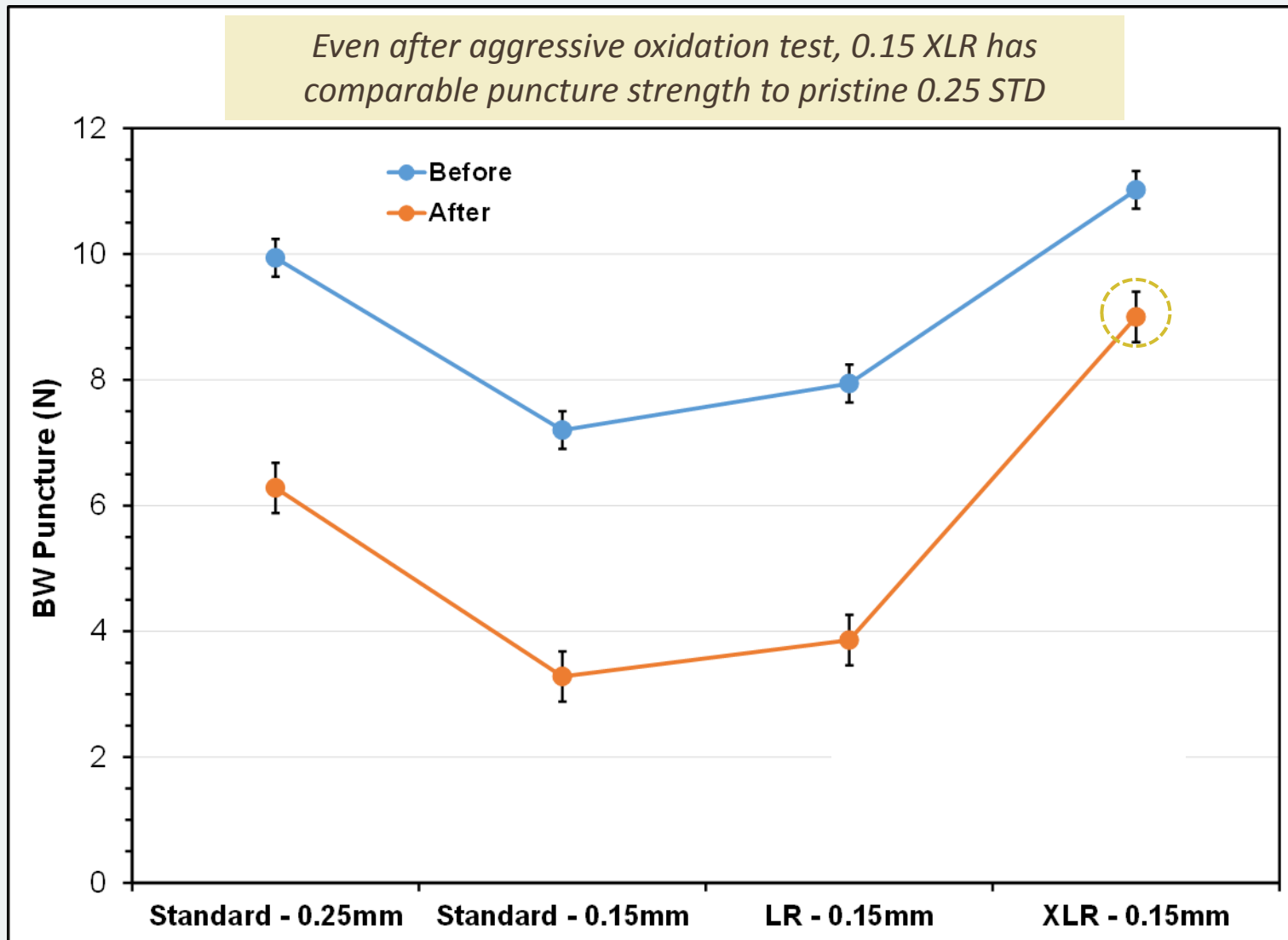
- ④ 5cm x 5cm specimens were overcharged with 200mA/cm² current between 2 pure lead plates at 75°C:
 - Three specimens per separator type
 - Samples “fail” when $\Delta V/\Delta t \geq 0.2$ V/min
- ④ The polymer matrix within the separator is oxidized, allowing PbSO₄ to eventually grow to the positive plate, resulting in short-circuit.

ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION RESISTANCE



Polymer content : XLR > LR > STD

ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION RESISTANCE (CONT'D)



Polymer content : XLR > LR > STD

SUMMARY

- ⌚ PE/SiO₂ separators are susceptible to many chemical and physical changes both during their manufacture and within a Pb-acid battery environment
- ⌚ The *polymer content* and *oil/PE ratio* are two critical parameters in the design and engineering of battery separators
- ⌚ ENTEK has introduced a series of **LR** and **XLR** separators that have low electrical resistance, good mechanical properties, and excellent oxidation resistance
- ⌚ Although some OEMs are reluctant to use thinner backweb separators in their battery designs, 0.15 XLR outperforms many 0.25 STD separators.