

# VESINIKUPÄEV 2023



TARTU ÜLIKOOL  
keemia instituut

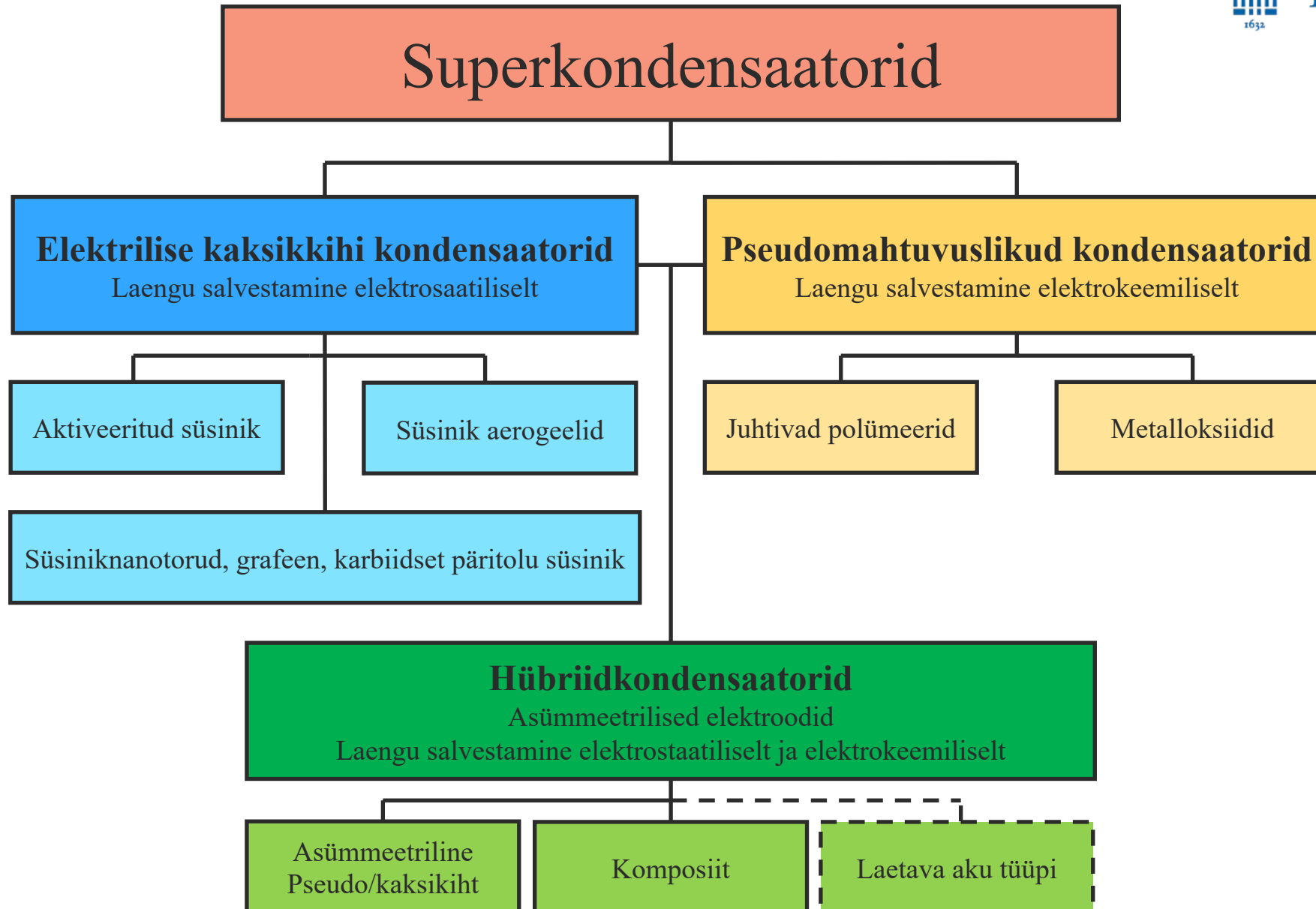
Kas patareide ja  
superkondensaatorite  
energiatihedust on võimalik  
suurendada?

Alar Jänes



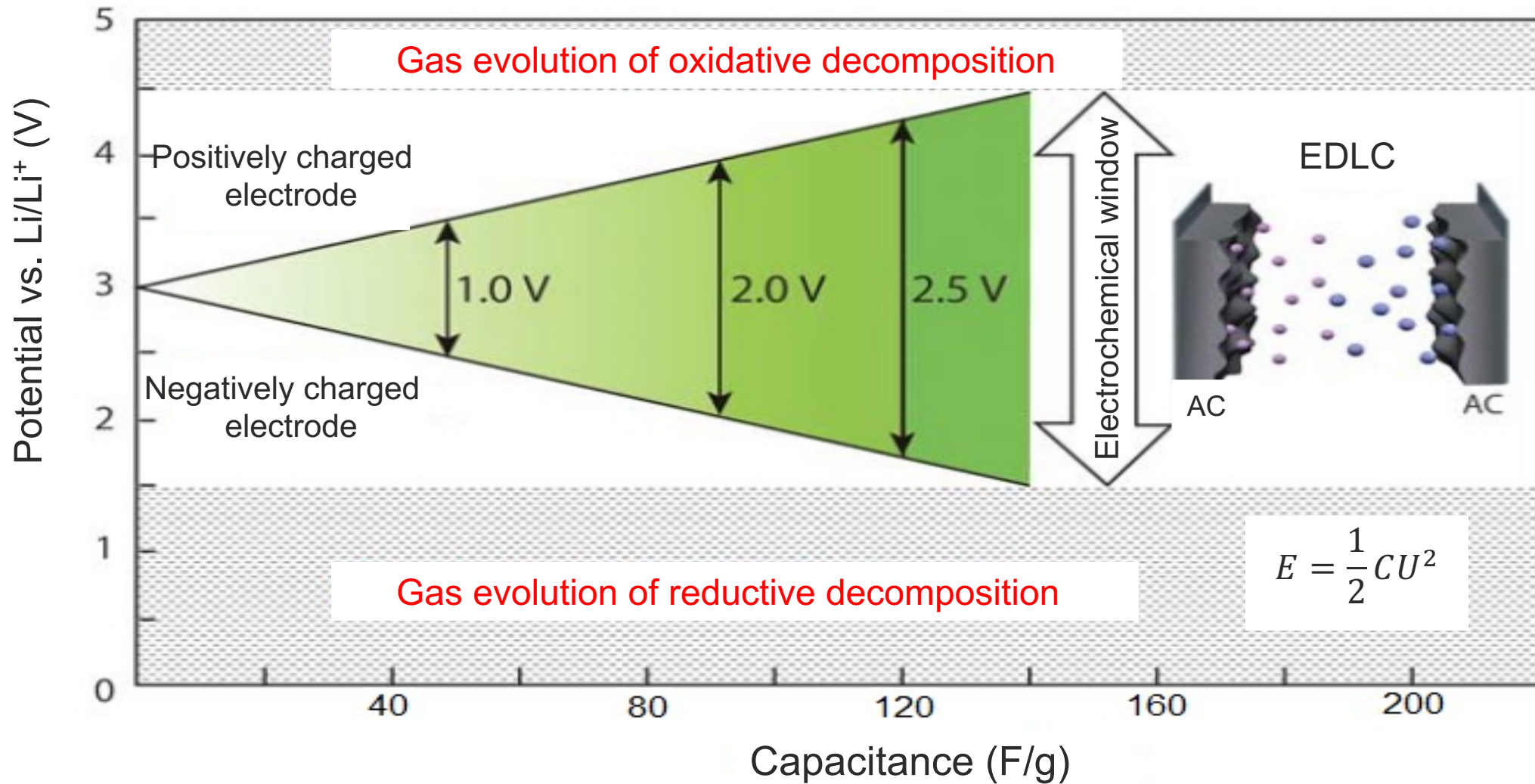
Superkondensaator 108 kWh / 60 km





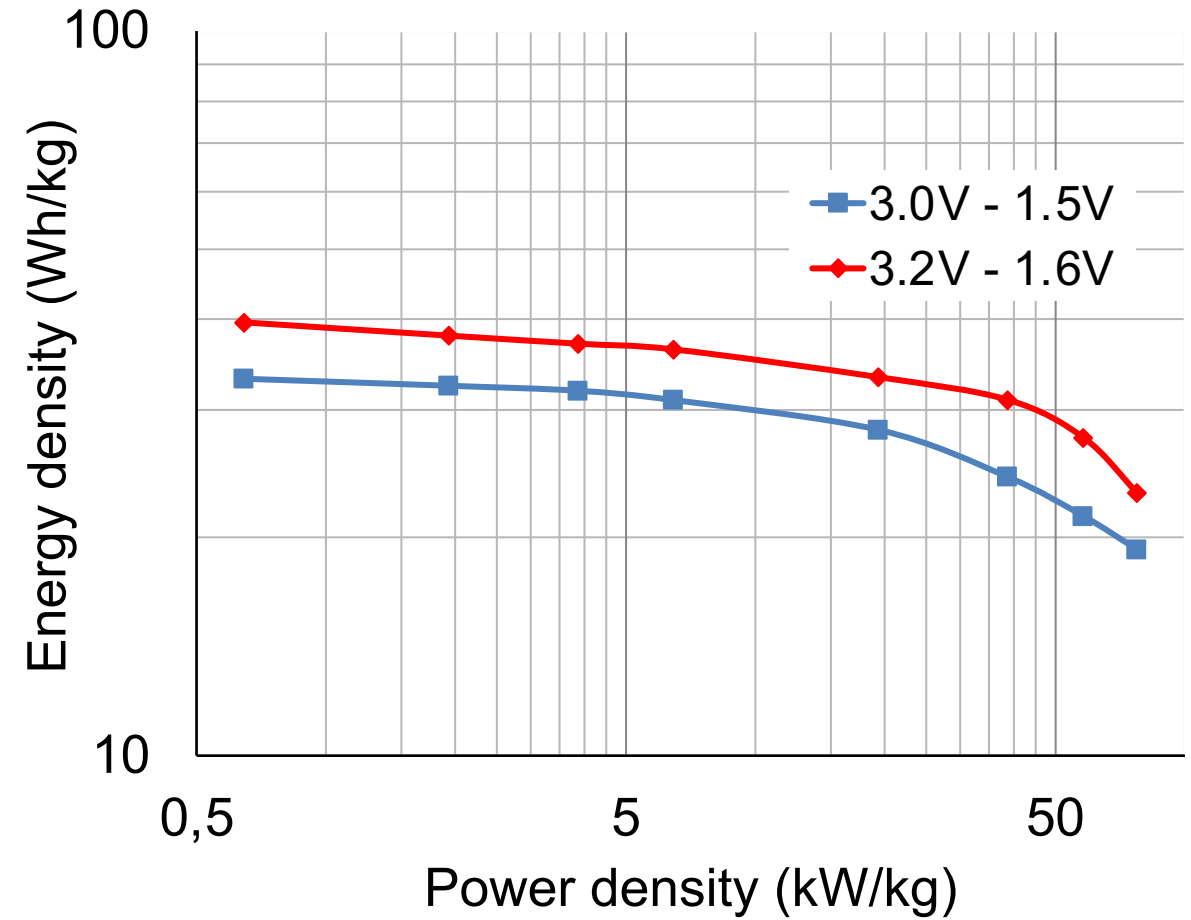
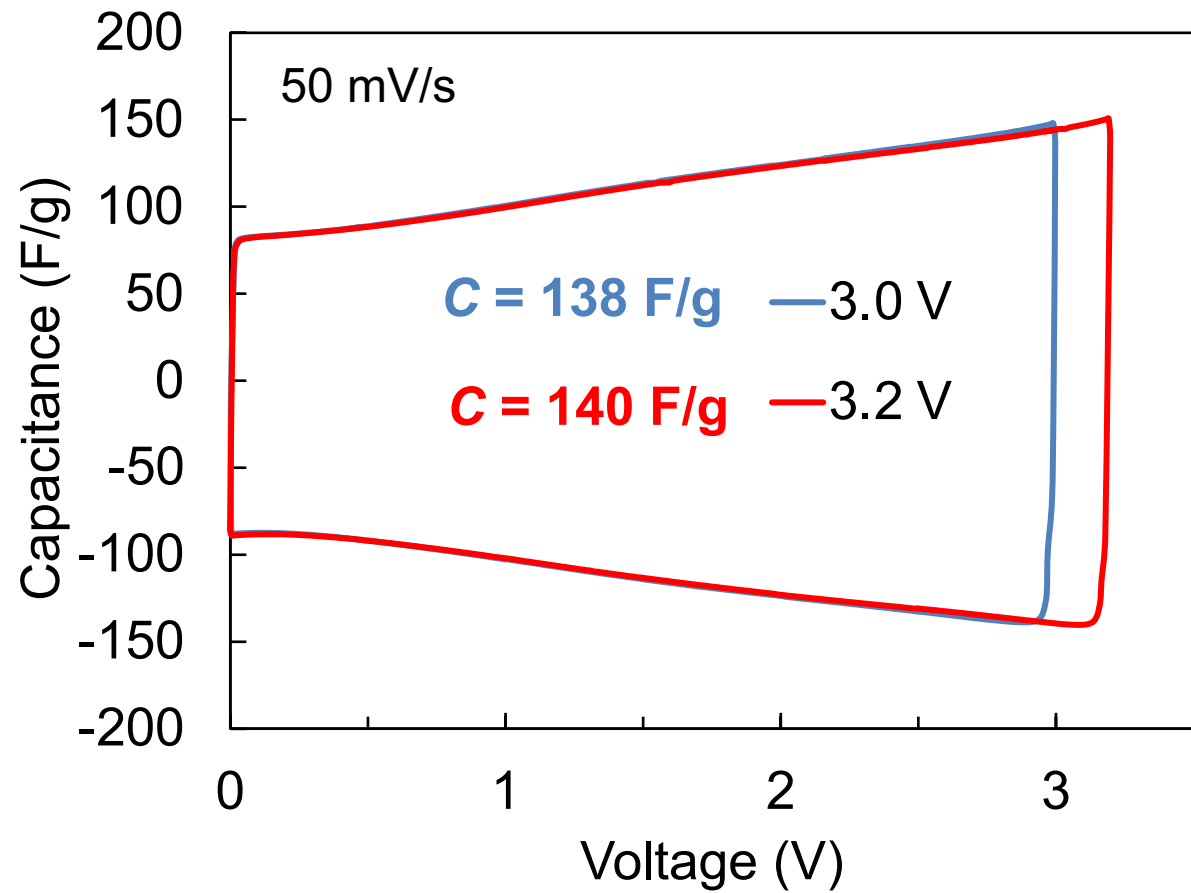


# Energia salvestamine superkondensaatorites

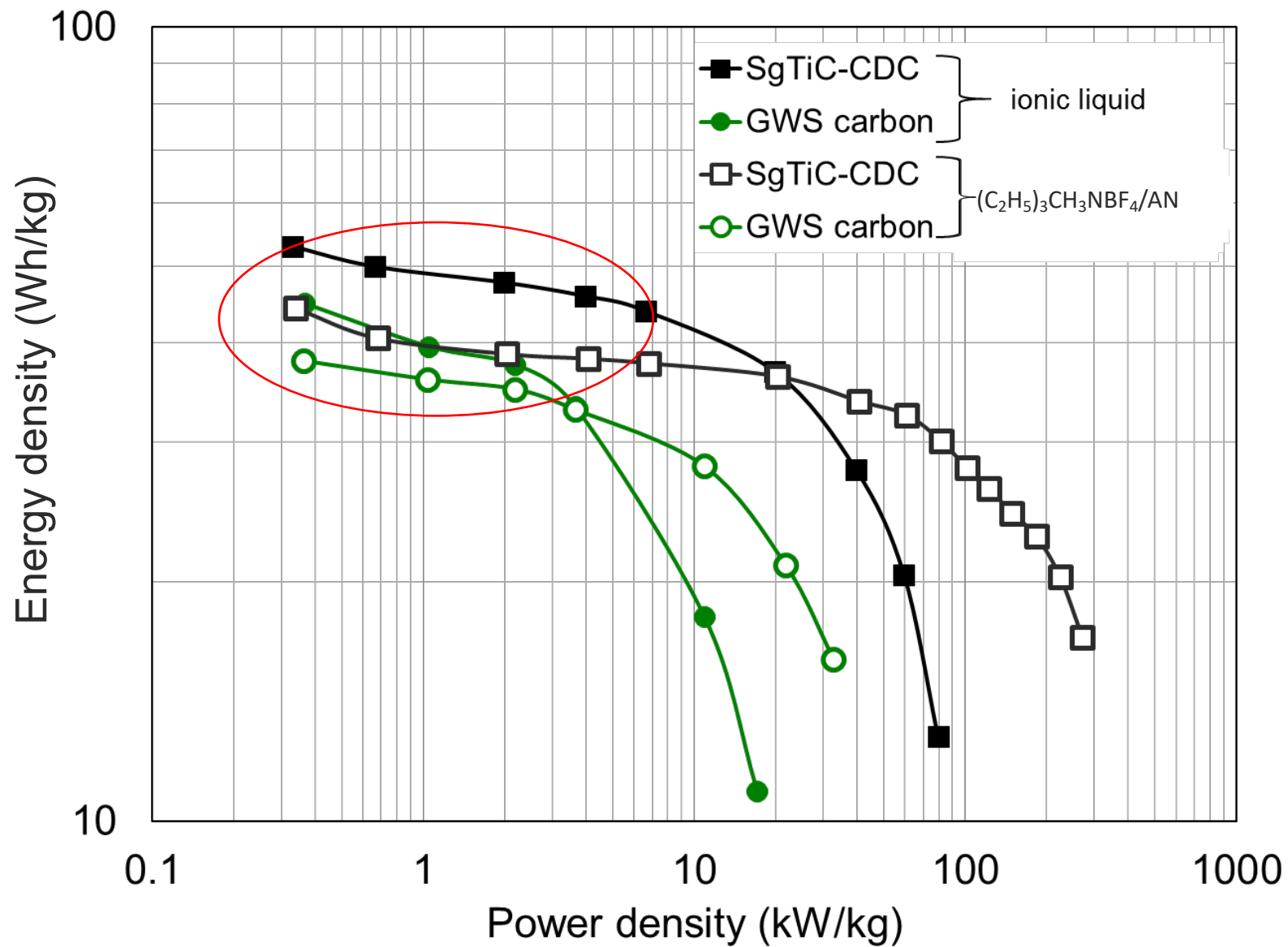


# Kas mahtuvus või energia- ja võimsustihedus?

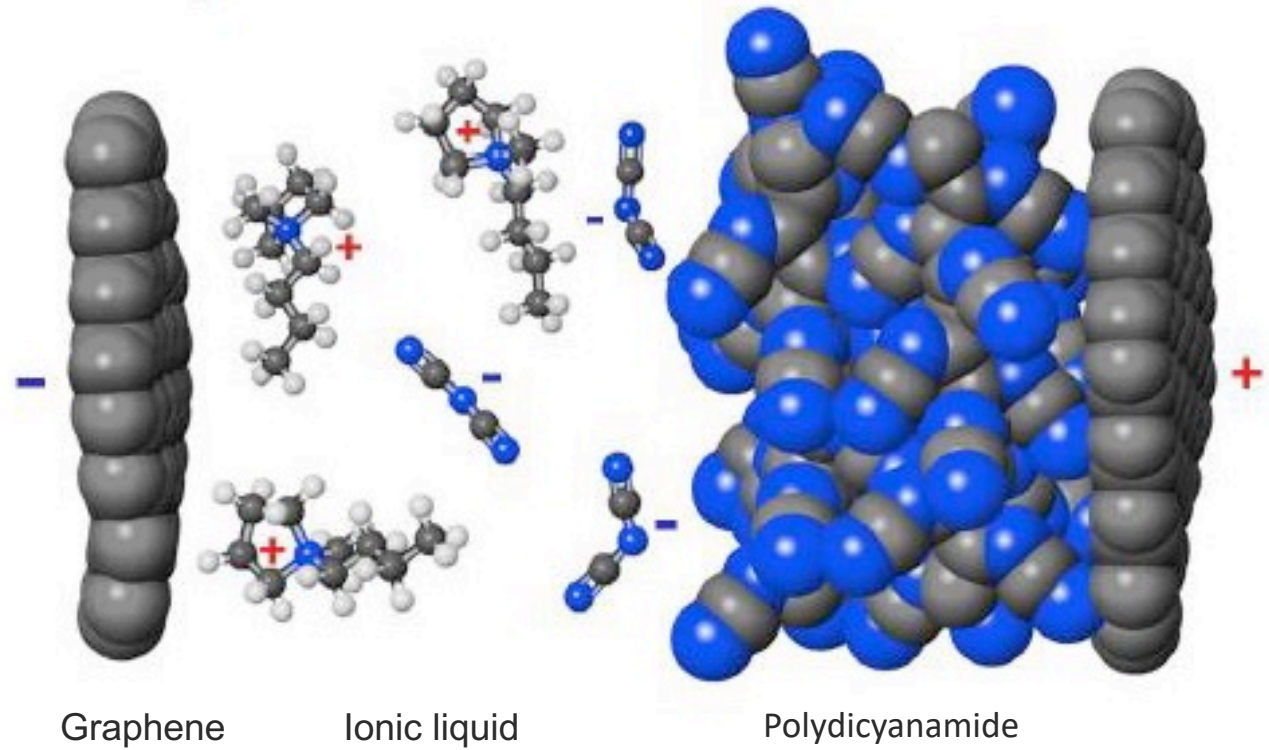
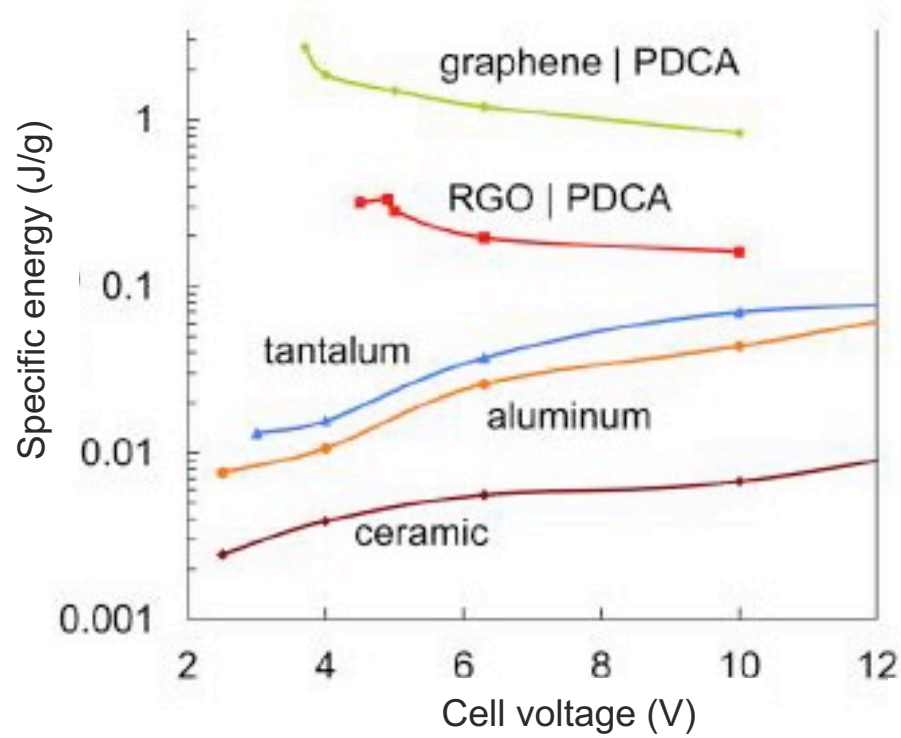
Elektrolüüt:  $(C_2H_5)_4NBF_4/AN$   
SgTiC-CDC



# Elektrolüüdi mõju energiatihedusele

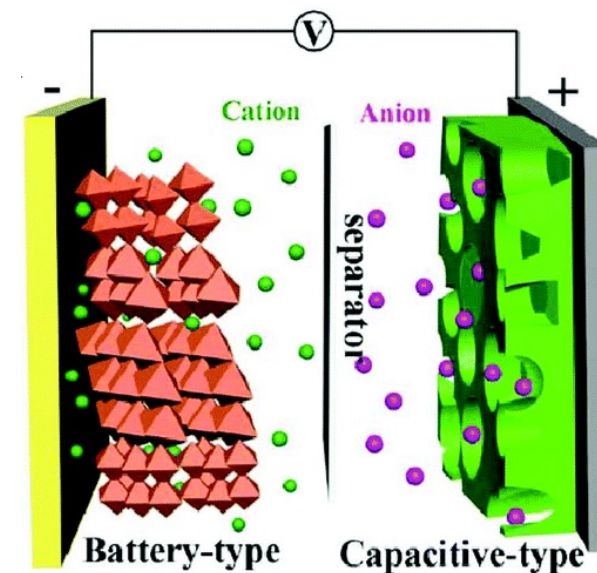
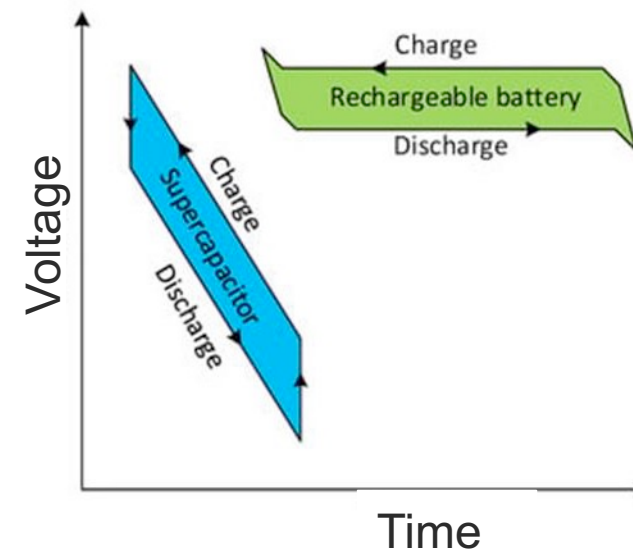
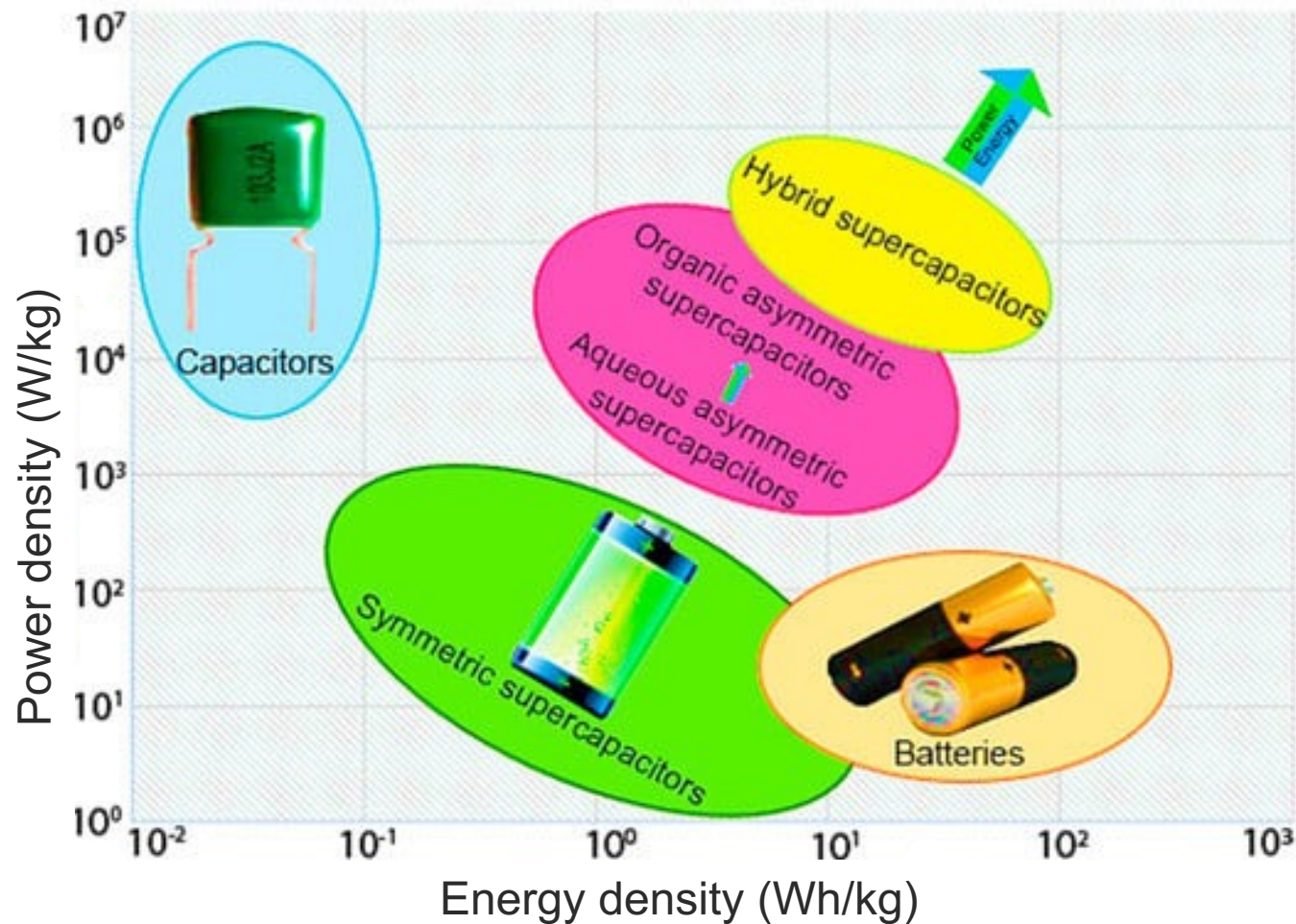


# Kõrge pingega superkondensaator





# Energia salvestamine hübriidsetes süsteemides





# Energia salvestamine Li-ioonakudes



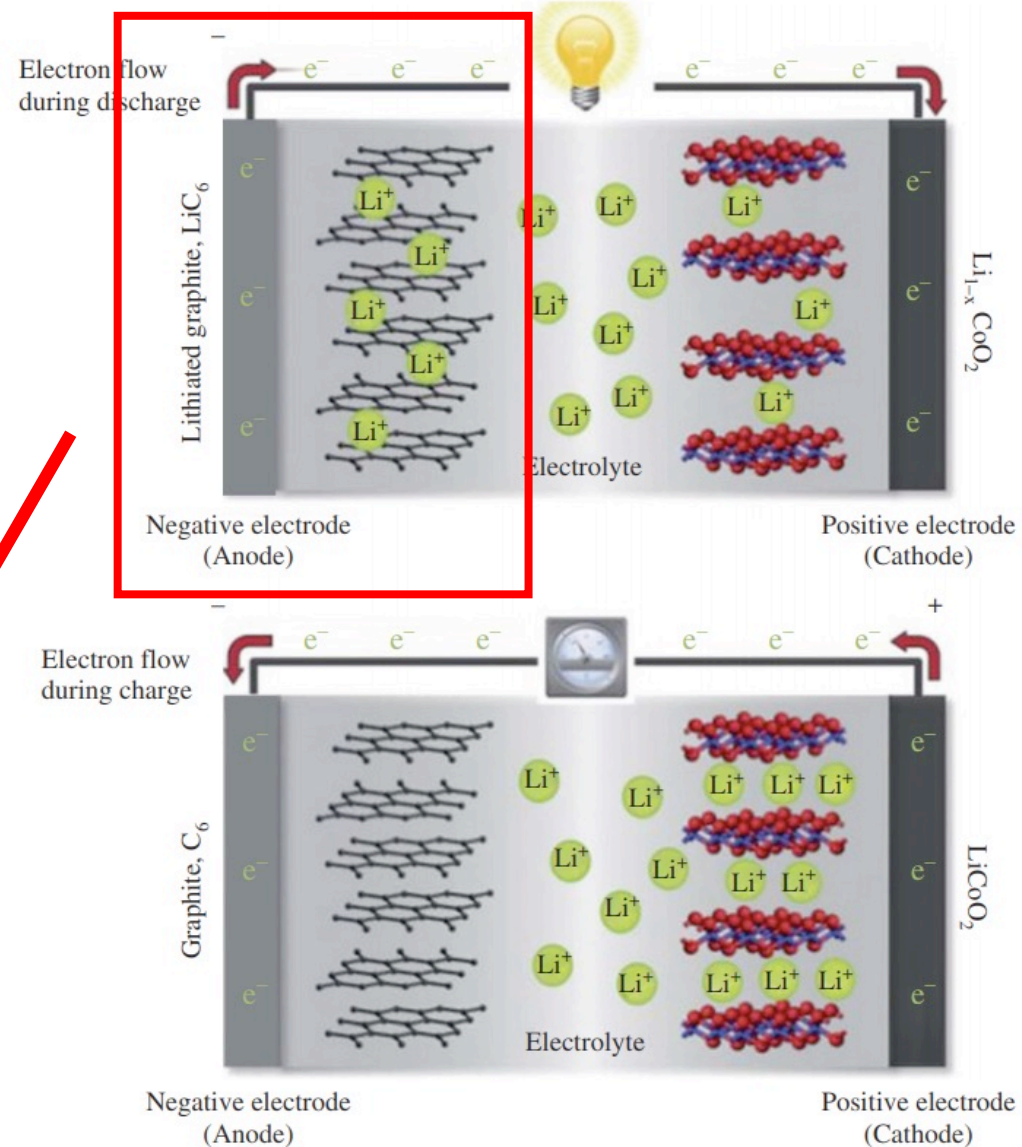
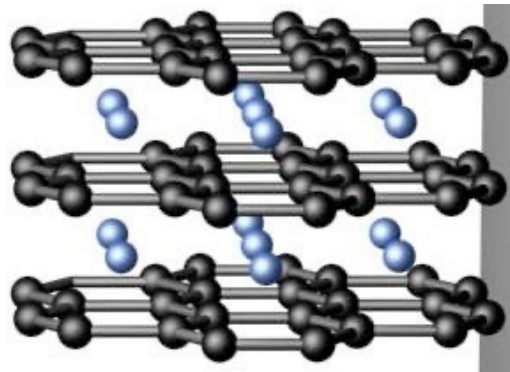
Laadimine:



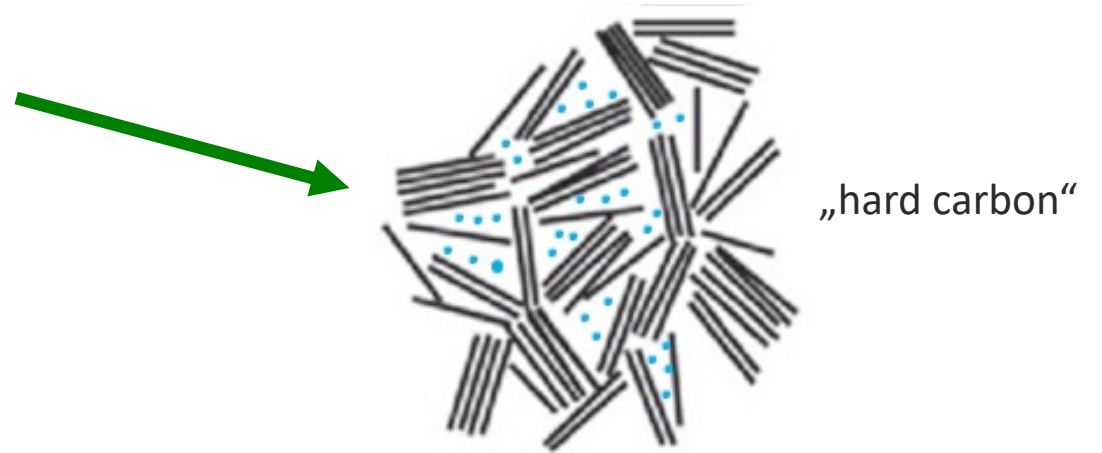
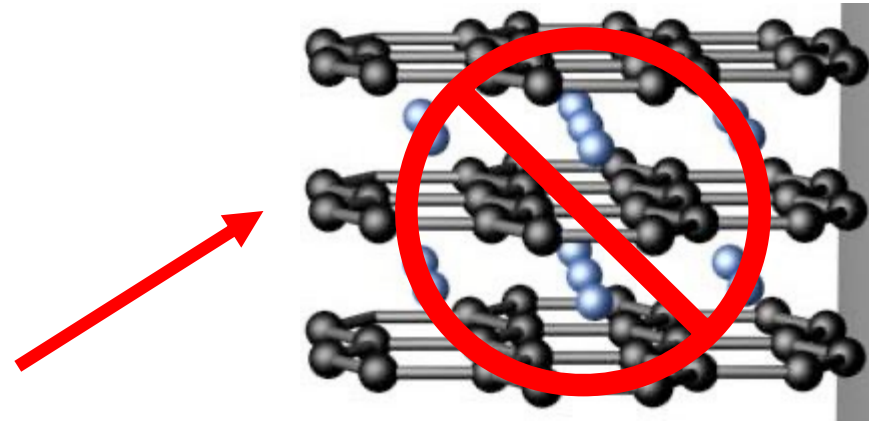
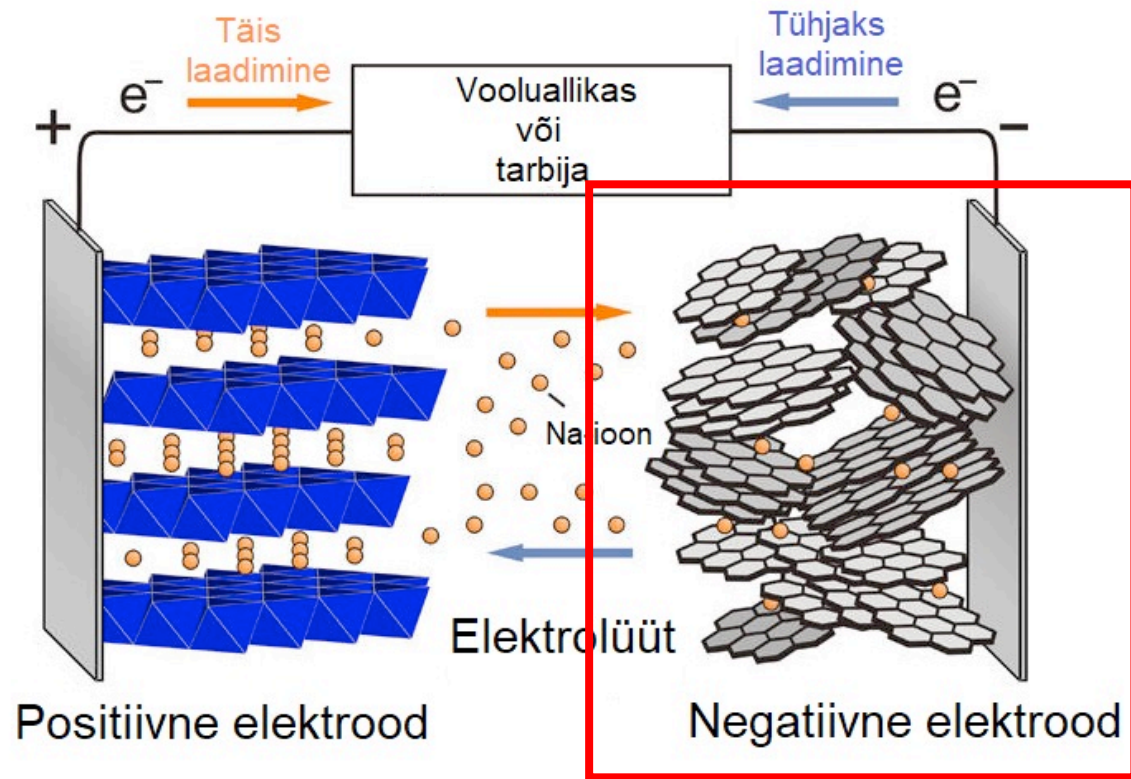
- Reaktsioon, mis ise ei toimu
- Elektrivoolu abil aga küll



- Tekib Li-ioonide liikumisel  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  pealt grafiidikihtide vahele



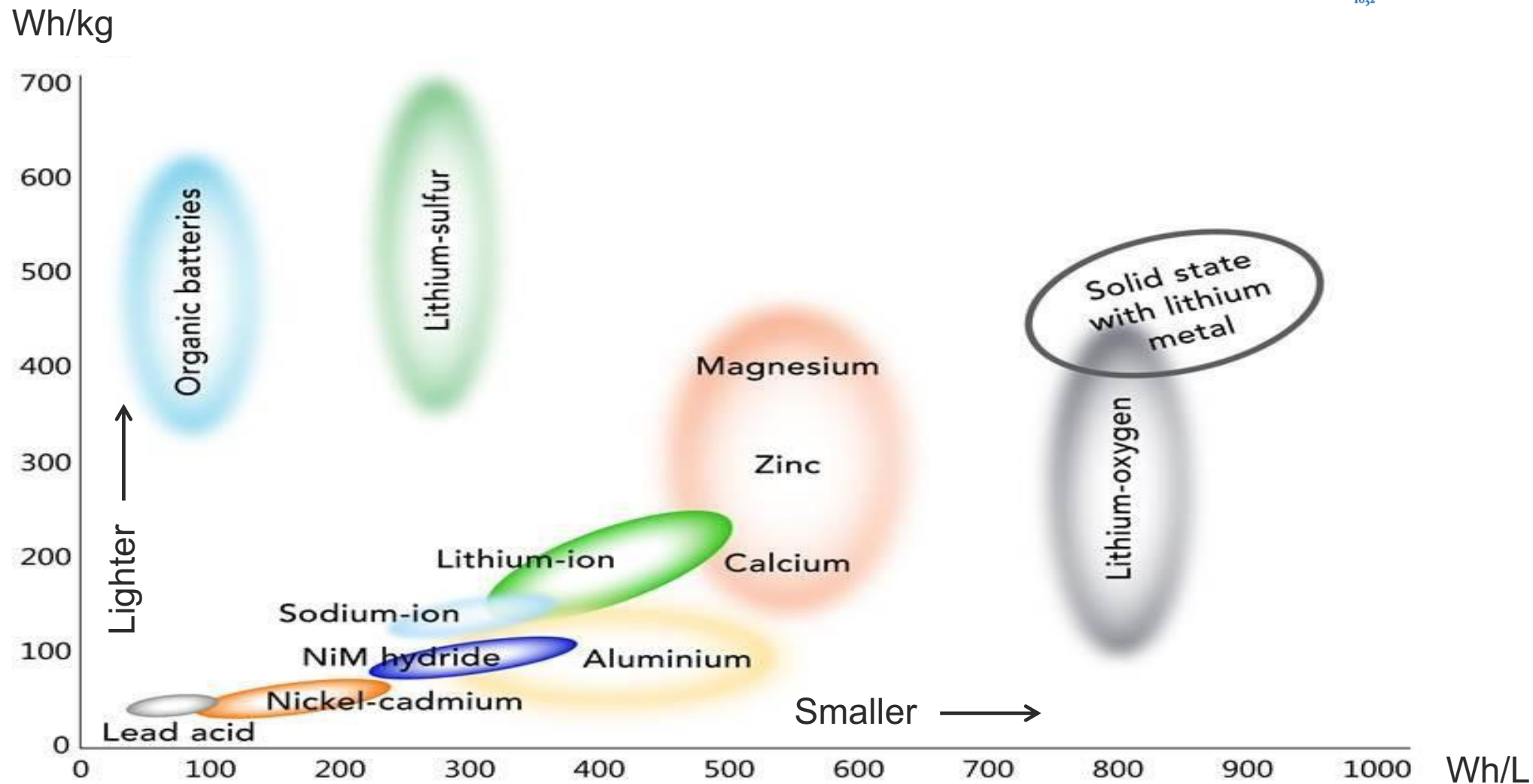
# Grafiit ei sobi Na-ioonakudesse



Grafiiti salvestamisel:  $\text{Li}^+ + 6\text{C} = \text{LiC}_6$

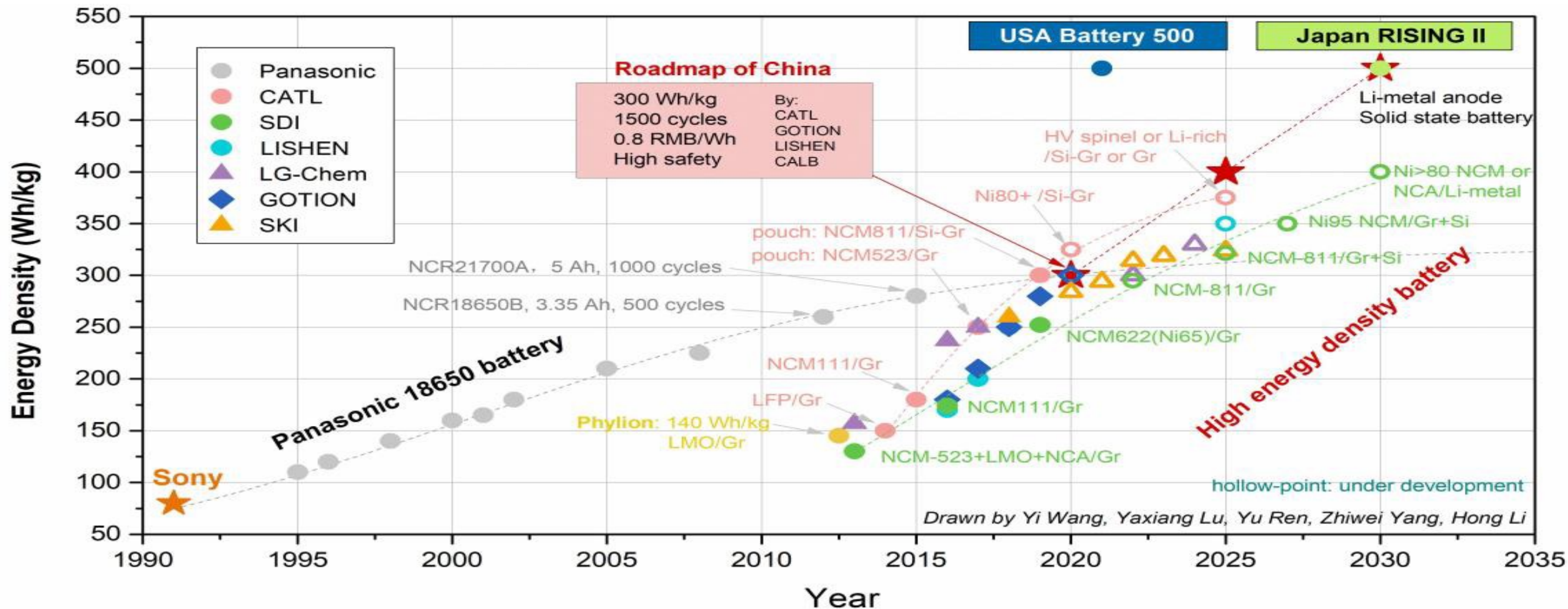
$\text{Na}^+ + 64\text{C} = \text{NaC}_{64}$

# Praegused ja tulevased võimalikud akulahendused



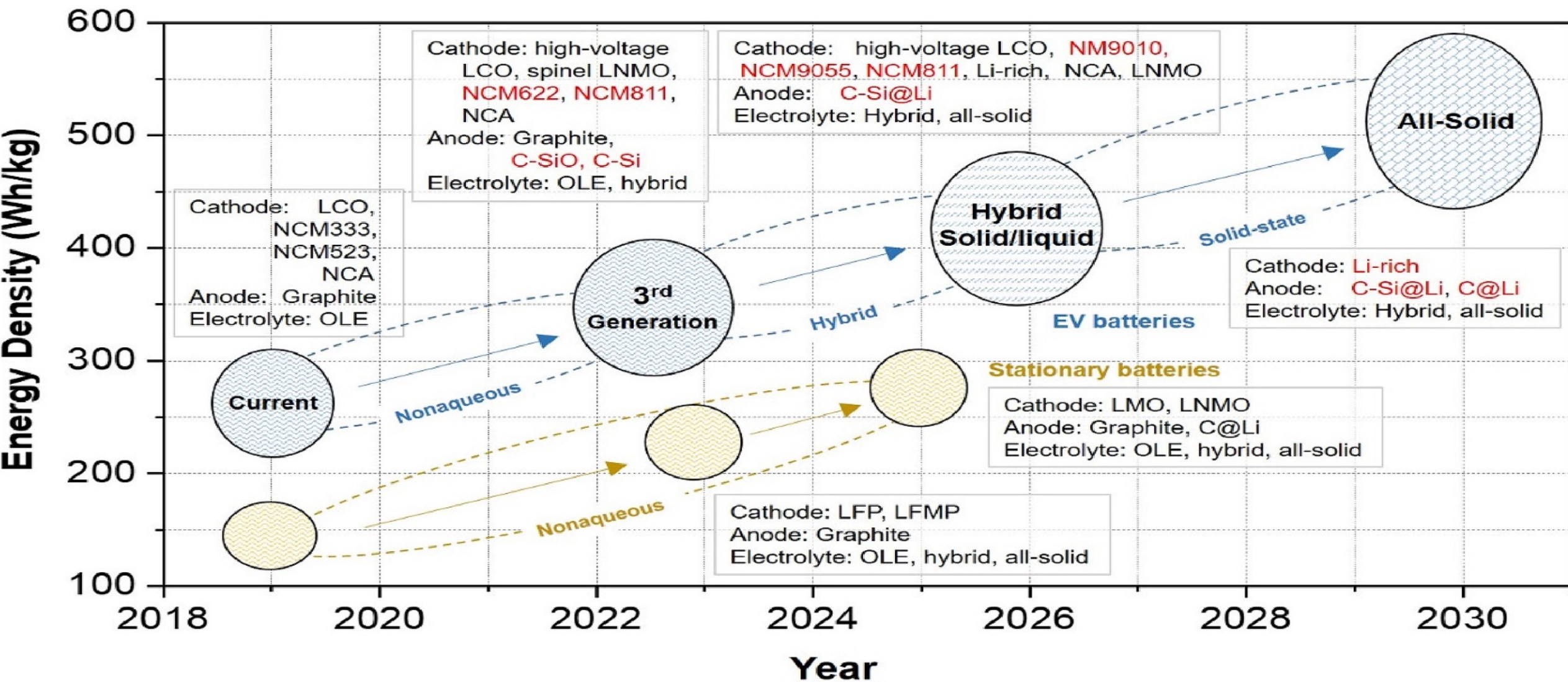


# Li-ionakude 2030+ teekaart





# Li-ionakude arendamine

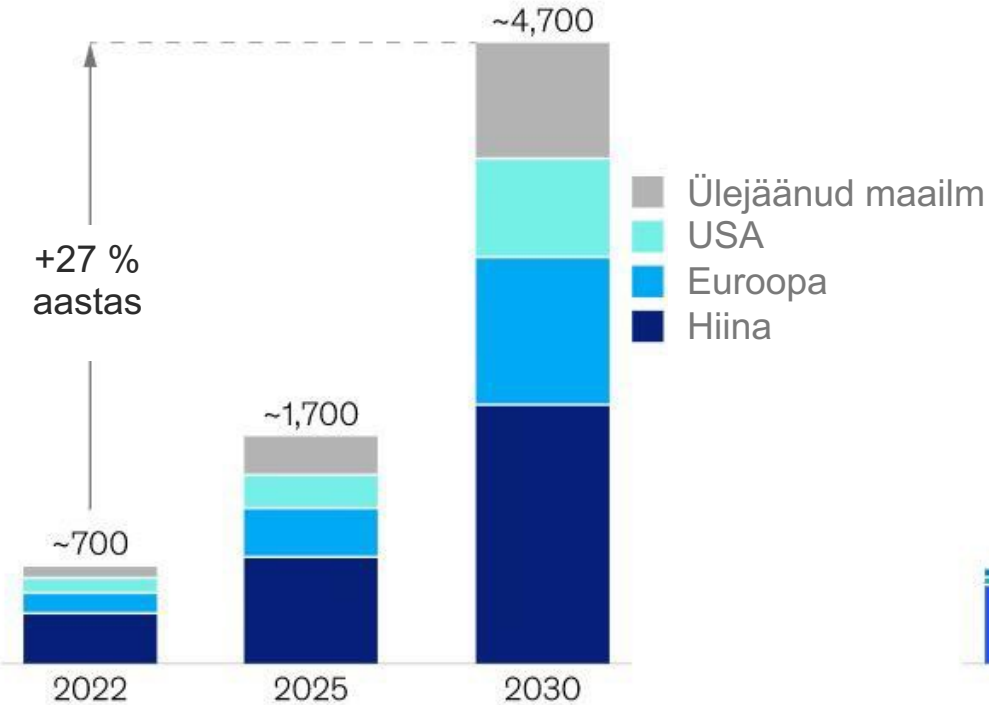


# Globaalne Li-ionakude nõudlus

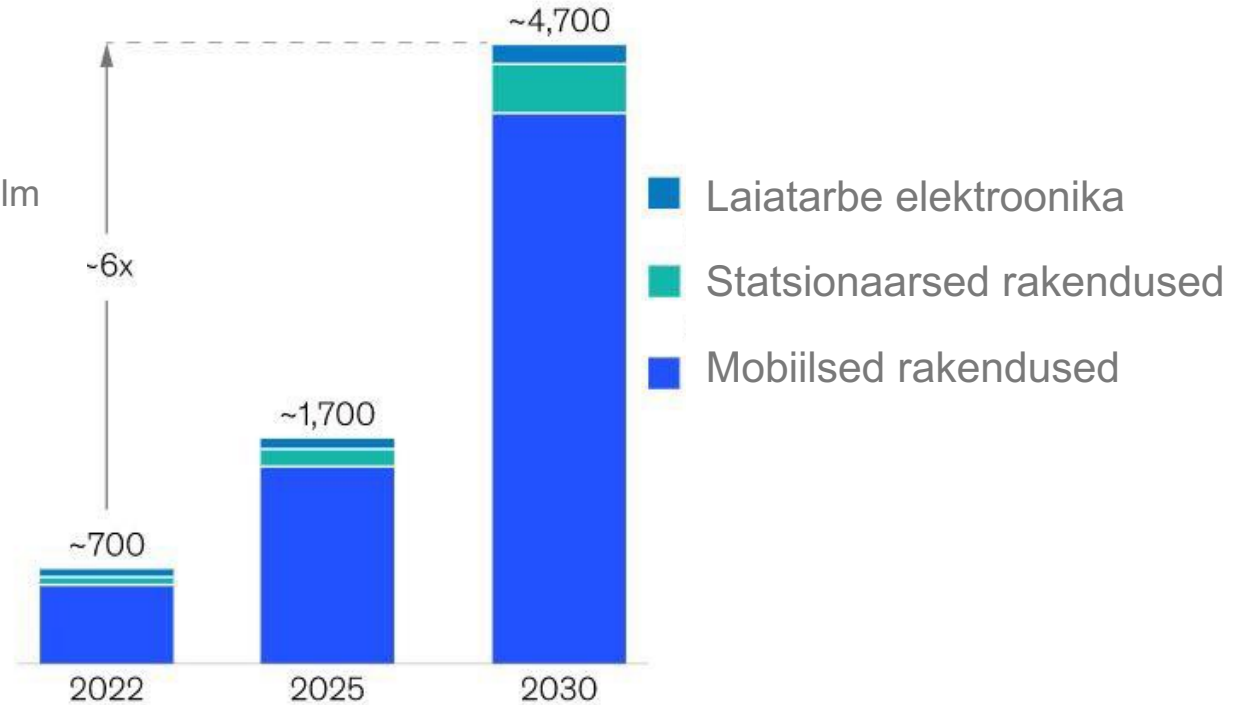


Eeldatakse, et Li-ionakude nõudlus jõuab 2030. aastaks umbes 4700 GWh-ni

## Regioonipõhine

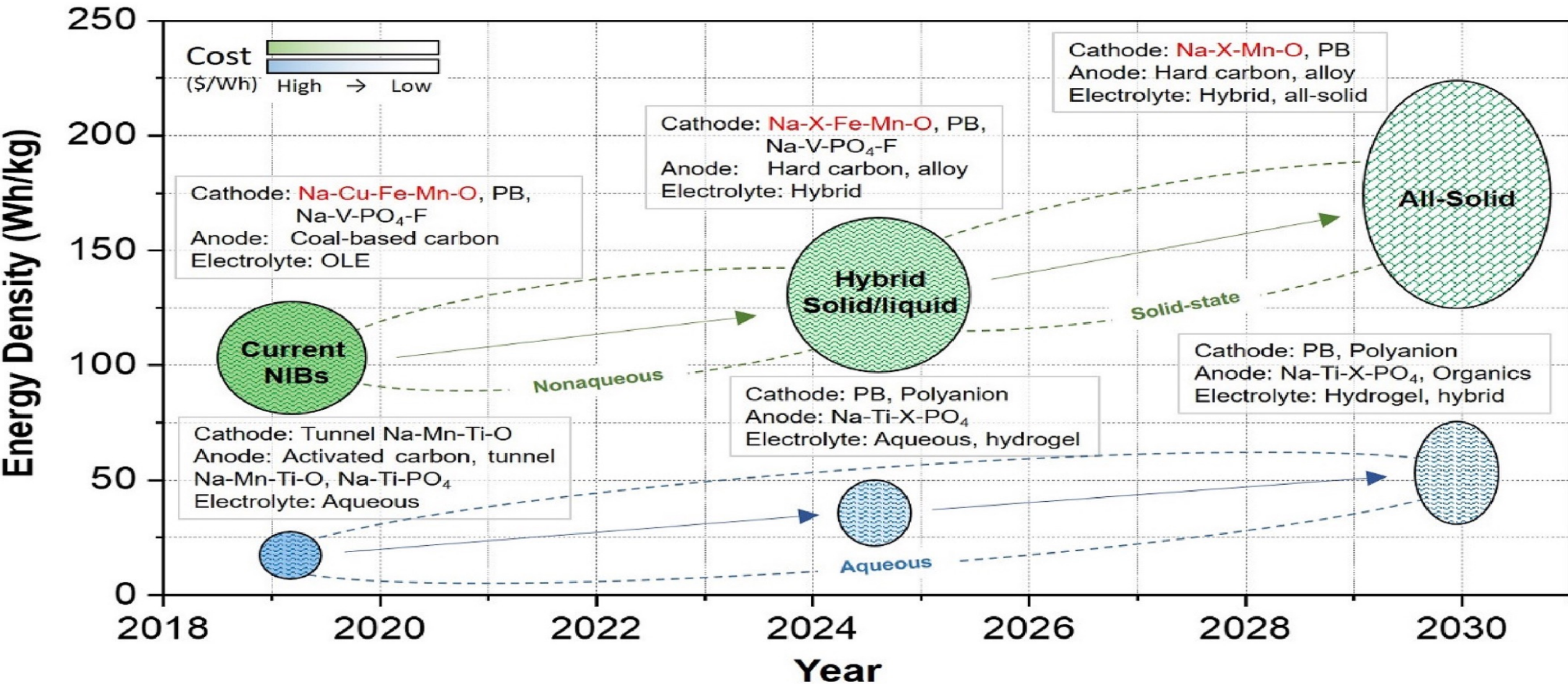


## Sektoripõhine





# Na-ionakude arendamine



## Superkondensaatorite edasiarendused

eelnev dopeerimine

asümmeetrilised- ja komposiitelektroodid

## Li-ioonakude edasiarendused

katood: Li-rikas kihiline

anood: nano-Si/C, C/Li

funktsionaalne elektrolüüt ja separaator

aku väljundpinge tõstmine

## Liitiumijärgsed akukeemia lahendused

Na-ioon (Ni/Co vaba kihiline)

multivalentes metall-ioon (Al, Ca, Zn, Mg)

metall-õhk

redoks läbivoolu jne.



# Täna tähelepanu eest!



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