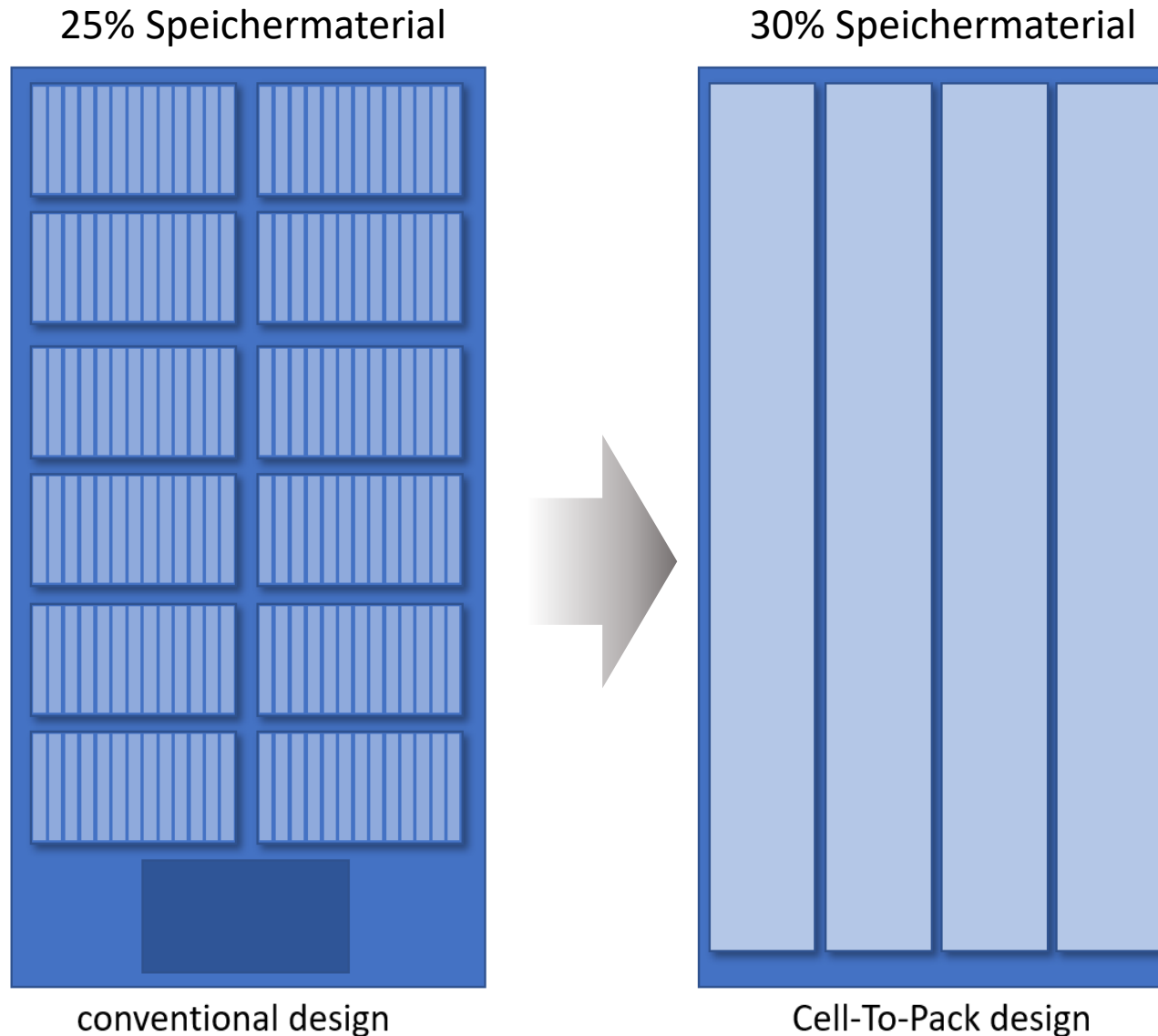




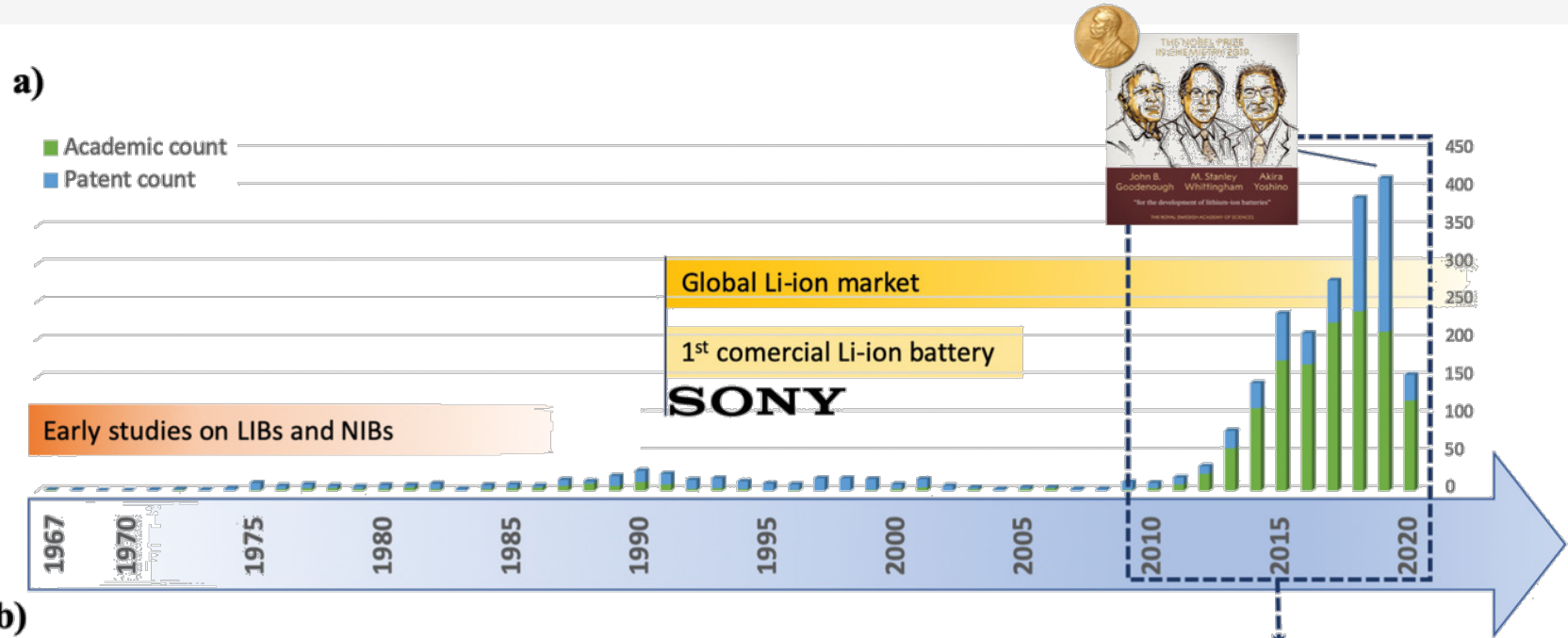
CATL

Zell level: 240 Wh/kg in 2019

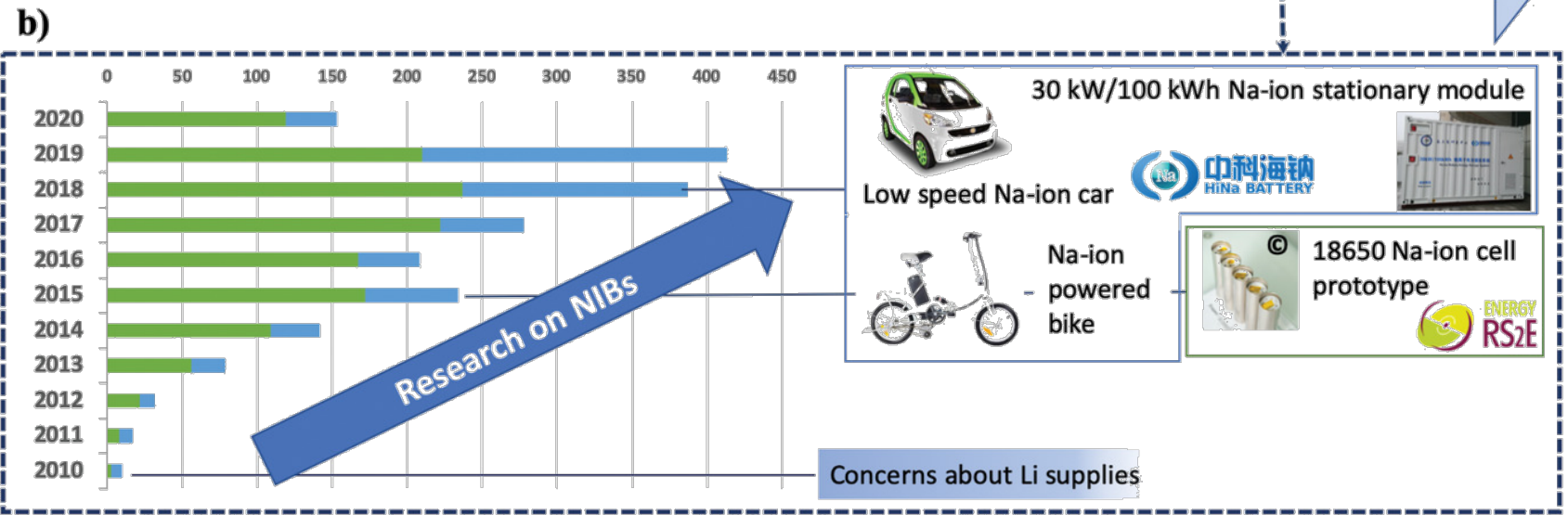
Ziel: 350 Wh/kg in 2024

Cell-to-Pack (CTP) -Technologie erhöht laut CATL

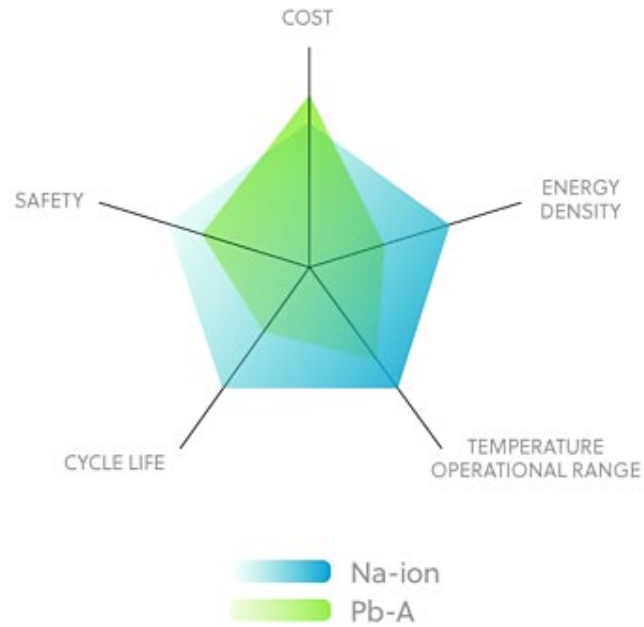
- die spezifische Energie um 10-15%,
- die Energiedichte um 15-20%, und
- Senkt die Zahl der Teile für die Fabrikation des Batteriepacks um 40% (!)



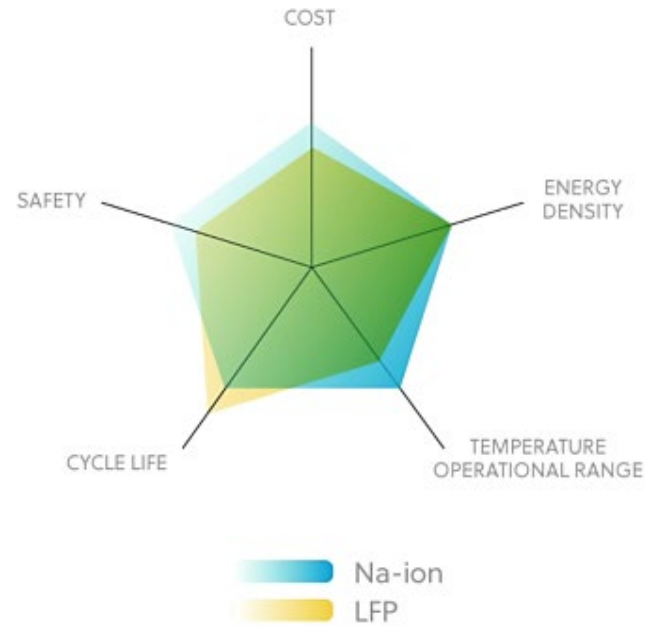
Data until May 2020



Na-ion v Pb-A



Na-ion v LFP



Collaboration **Faradion Ltd.** / Infraprime
Logistics Technologies (IPLTech)





CATL Will Start Mass Producing Sodium Ion Batteries

June 13, 2021 by [Brian Wang](#)

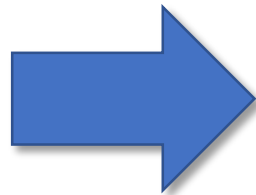
www.nextbigfuture.com/

CATL ist der weltweit größte Batteriehersteller

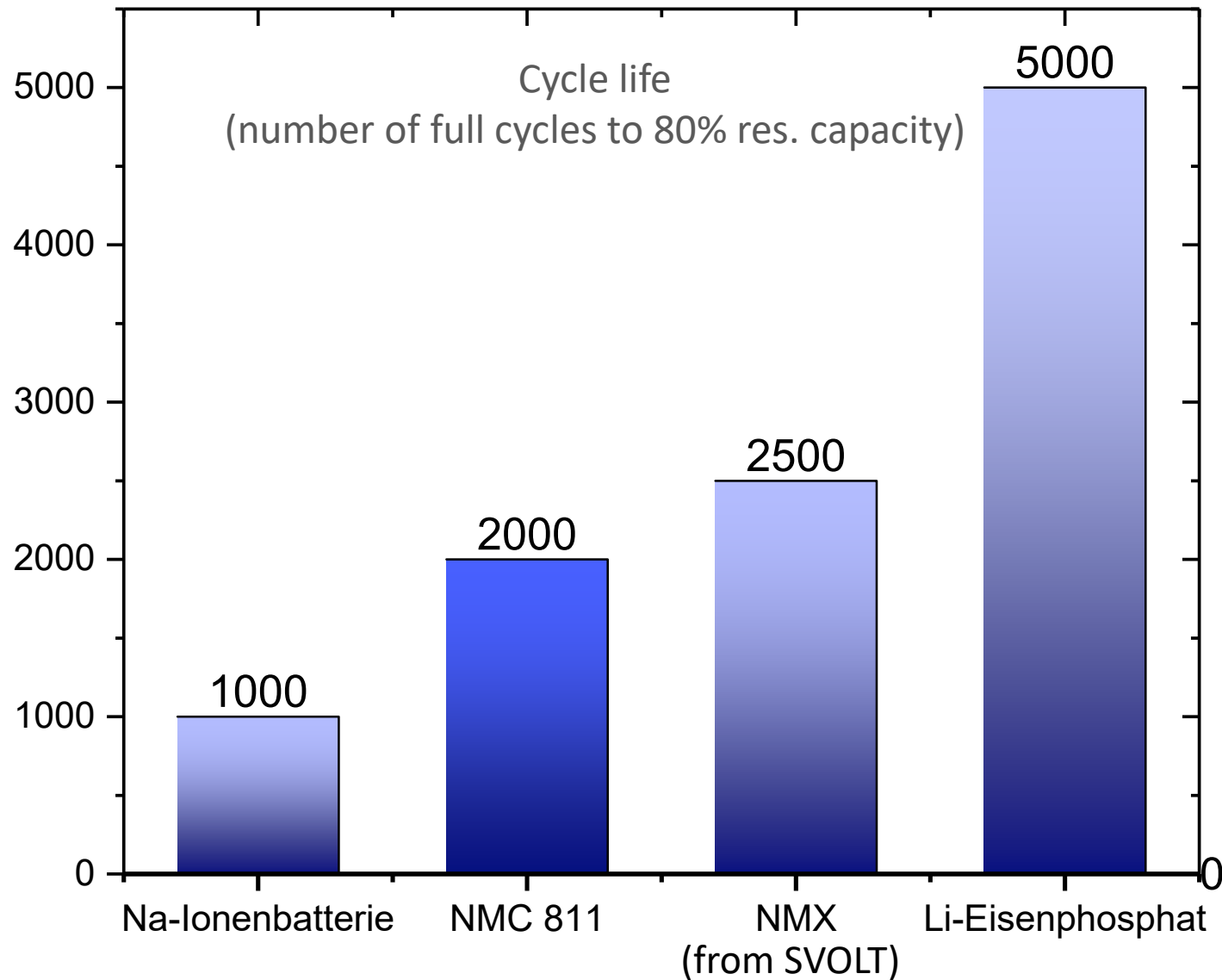
“Sodium-ion cells have a lower energy density, ~**160 Wh/kg**, in comparison to LFP cells’, 200 Wh/kg,”
Expect them to be used to **replace lead-acid initially, in applications such as back-up power and two and three-wheelers.**

Stationary storage markets could be suitable for sodium-ion deployments.”

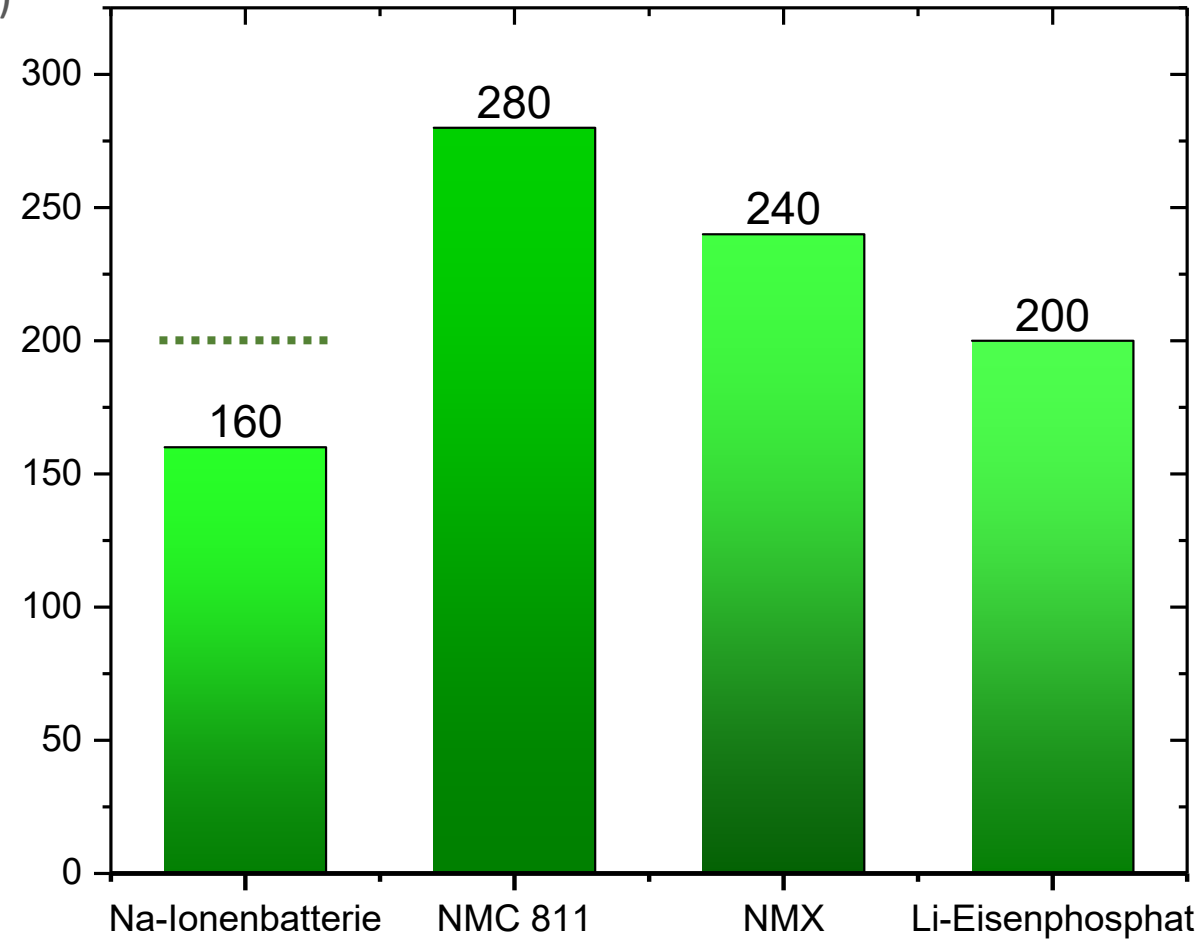
(J. Frith, head of energy storage at BloombergNEF).

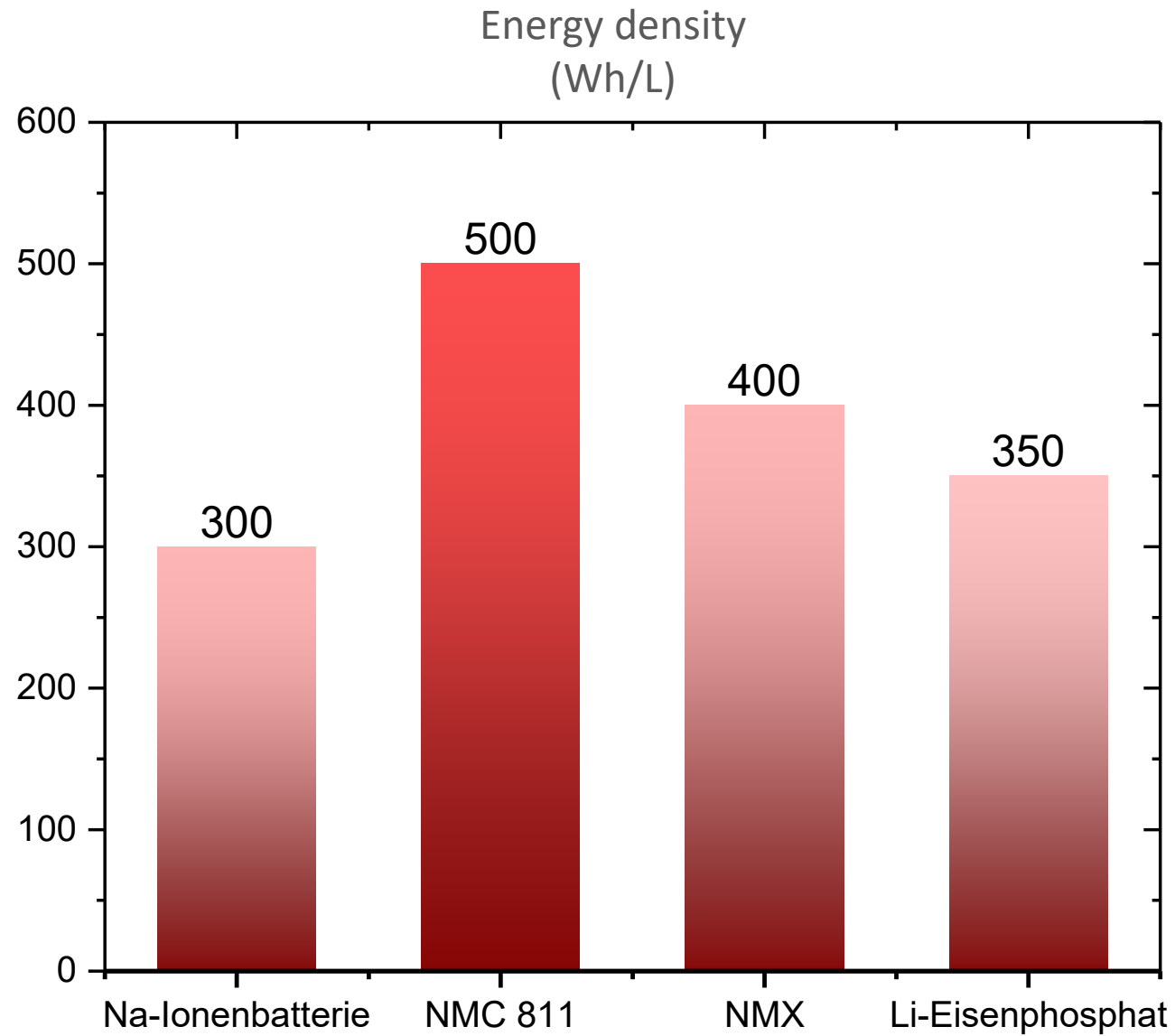


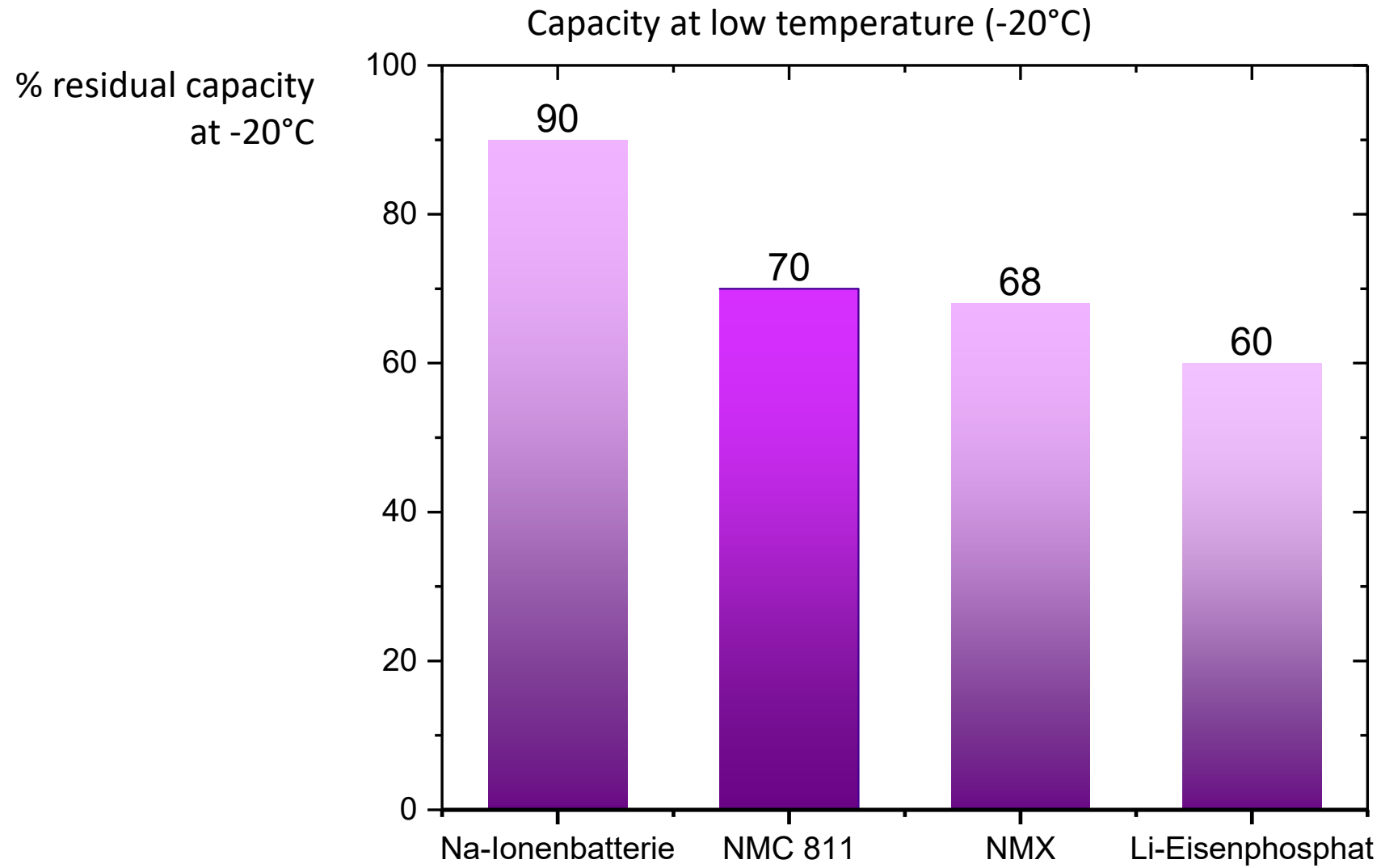
- **Kein Cu Kollektor benötigt (statt dessen Aluminium)**
- **Kein Co, kein Ni in der Kathode.**
- **Materialien 20-30% günstiger als Li Eisenphosphat**
- **„Drop-in“ Technologie**

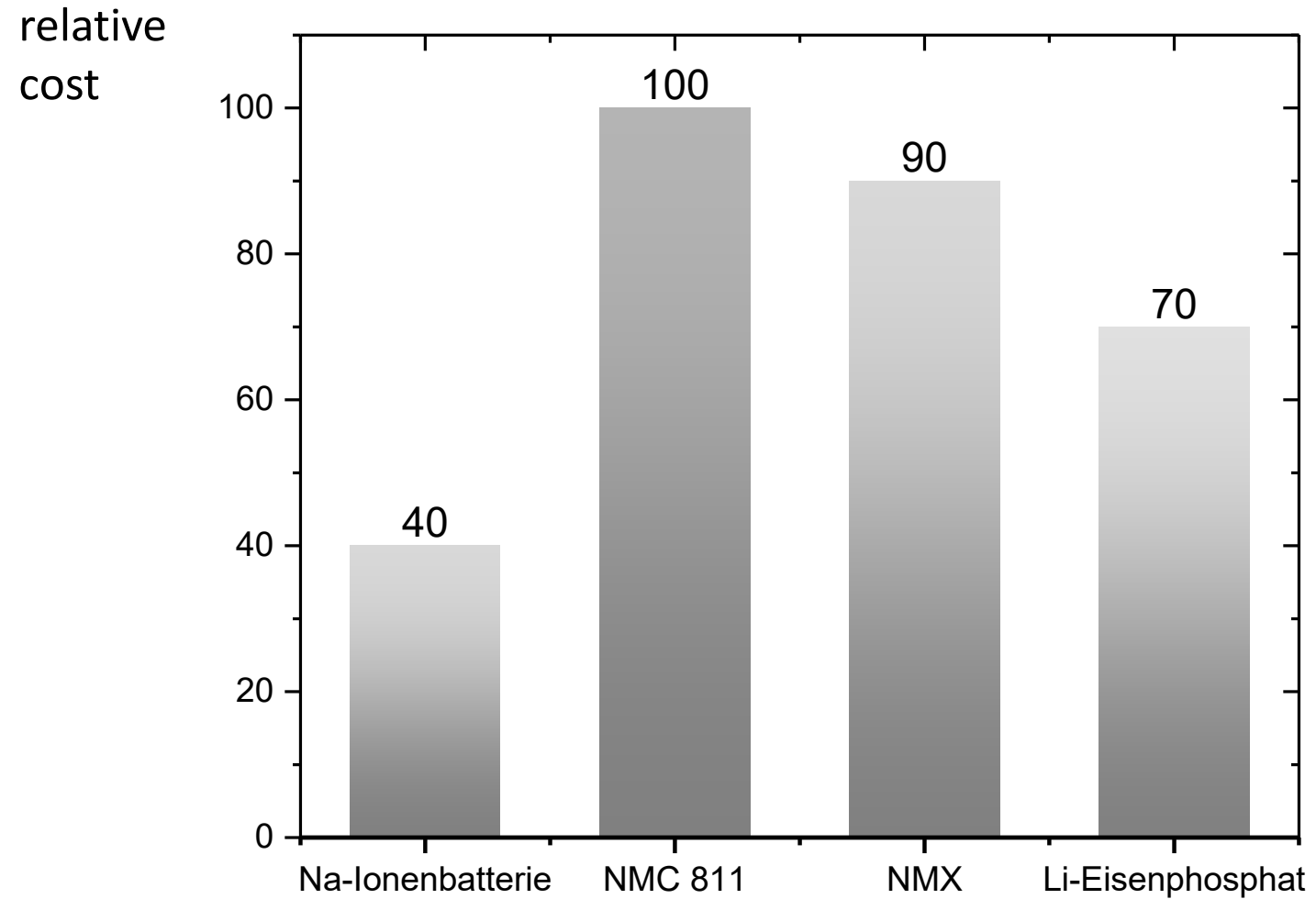


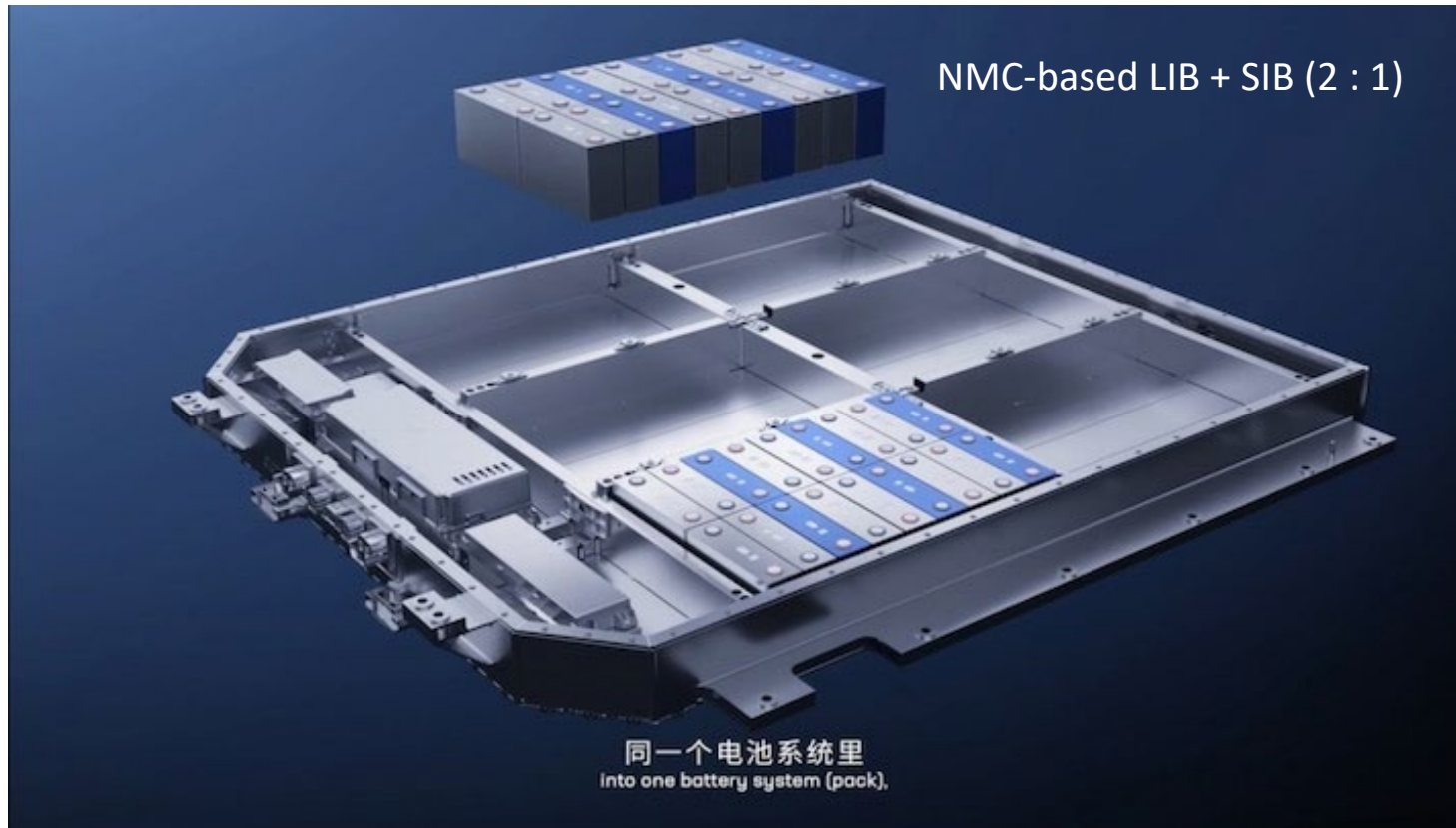
Energy Capacity
(Wh/kg)











Niedrige T:

SIB starten und wärmen die LIB auf

Feuer:

SIB unterbrechen die Kettenreaktion und das thermische Durchgehen von LIBs

Schnellladen mit SIB:

Geringe Kühlung notwendig
10-80% Ladung in 15 min