## Next generation batteries – viable solutions for electric air travel?

Dr Alex Holland – Research Director, IDTechEx

## **IDTechEx**

#### Agenda

Slide 1

- Introduction to eVTOL and eCTOL
- Battery technology landscape
- Li-S batteries and silicon anodes
- Concluding remarks .







## **How IDTechEx Helps Its Customers**

Supporting you at each crucial decision making step







## IDTechEx's Battery Technology, Energy Storage, and EV Research Portfolio...



## Challenges for electric aircraft but industry developments ongoing



#### Financial challenges and industry consolidation

- Volocopter file for insolvency
- Lilium narrowly avoid collapse
- Consolidation likely and potential for late mover advantage

#### Major players advance

- Joby Aviation enter final stages of FAA certification with TIA tests planned for 2025
- Archer Aviation close to completion of phase 3 FAA certification

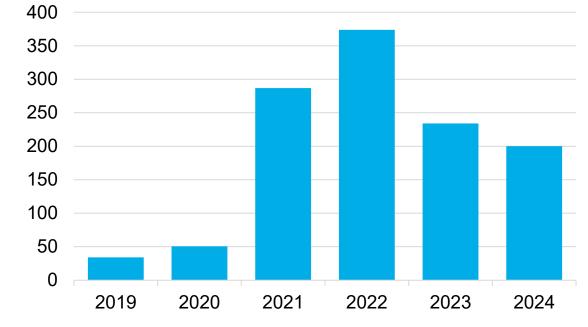
#### **Emergence of Chinese entrants**

- Xpend AeroHT unveil tilt-rotor eVtol
- Autoflight showcase "Prosperity I"
- 50+ companies developing cargo drones or passenger eVtol
- Cheaper certification in China

Image sources: Eve Air Mobility, Joby Aviation, Ehang, Wright Electric, Piper, Textron,



#### Funding Related to Electric and Hydrogen Airplanes (US\$ million)

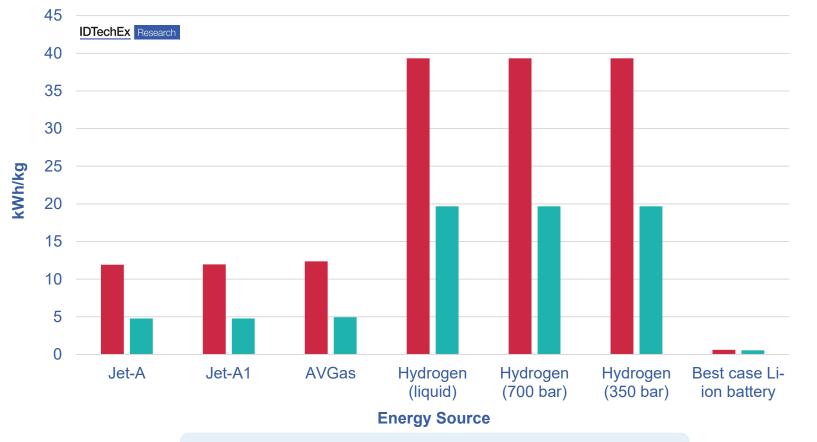


Source: Various press releases, collected and presented by IDTechEx



Slide 4

### **Batteries are too Heavy for Larger Planes**



#### **Gravimetric Energy Density**

Gravimetric energy density (kWh/kg)

Gravimetric energy density (kWh/kg,accounting for efficiency)

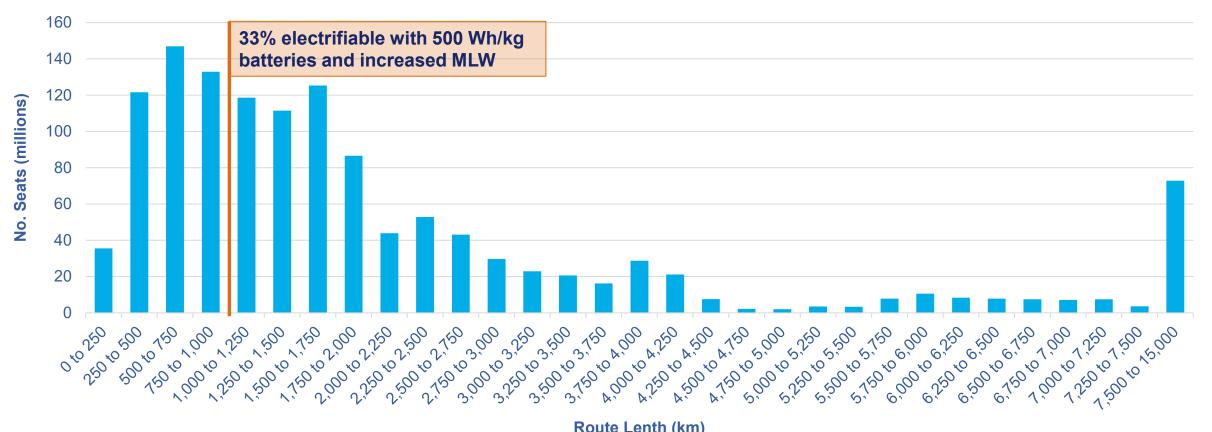
- A battery is almost 10 times heavier than jet fuel for the same amount of usable energy. To make matters worse, the battery can only weigh about 50% of the maximum fuel load since the fuel is either burnt or dumped before landing to get under the plane's maximum landing weight (MLW).
- Higher MLWs and better battery technologies are a must to make commercial electric airliners a reality.



## Is electrification viable for commercial flight?

In short - maybe. Assuming a 500 Wh/kg battery and an increase in MLW, a range of ~600 km becomes possible. This could serve 33% US air travel demand by seating.

#### Number of Seats for Different Route Lengths (US only)



**Route Lenth (km)** 

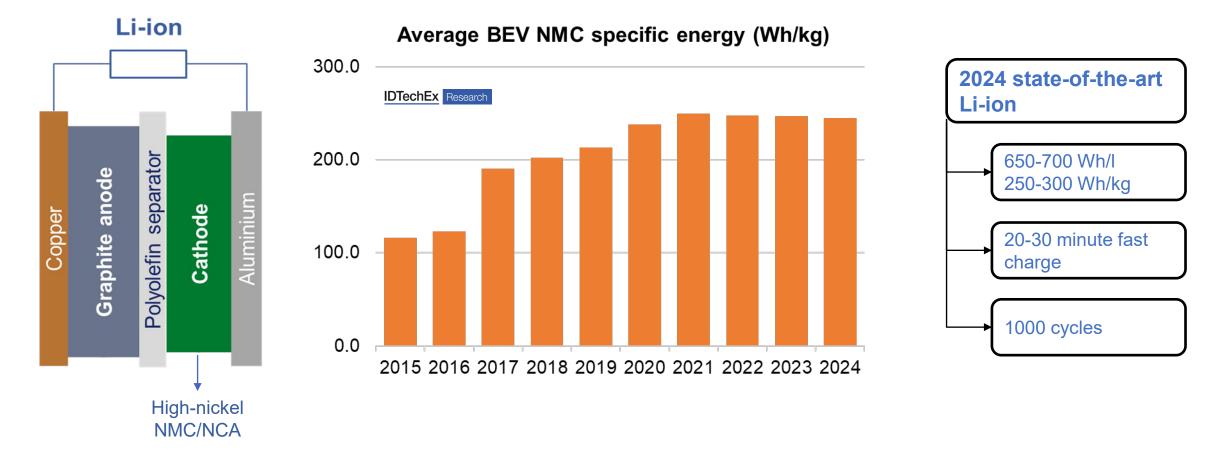
Data source: US Bureau of Transportation, analyzed by IDTechEx

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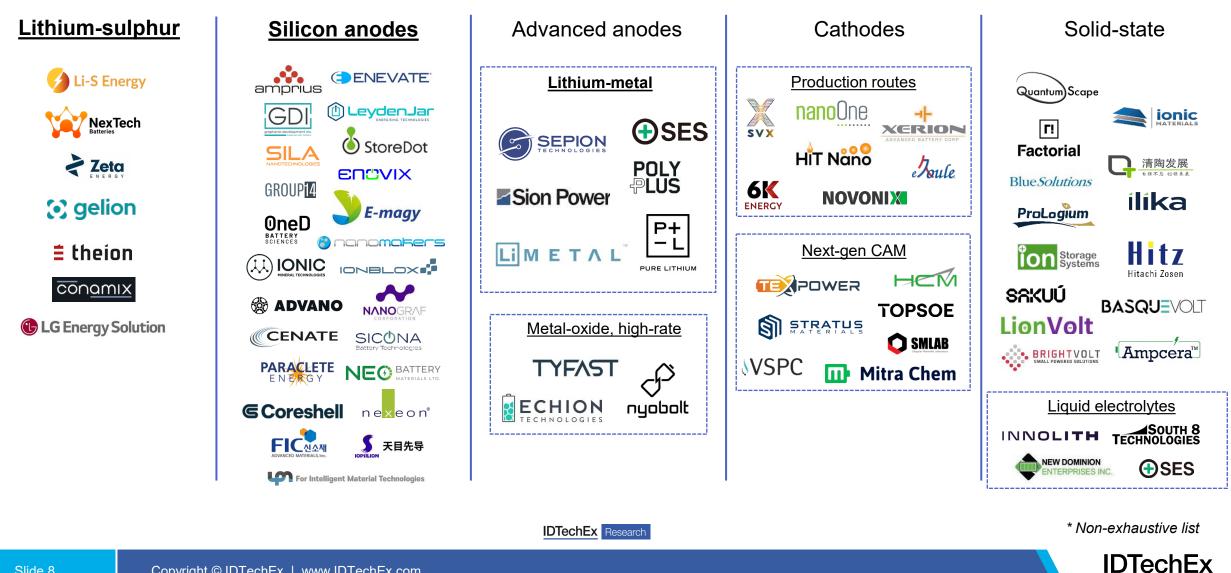


## Li-ion batteries reaching their performance ceiling

Li-ion batteries based on graphite anodes and NMC/NCA or LFP cathodes are reaching their performance limits, especially
with respect to energy density.

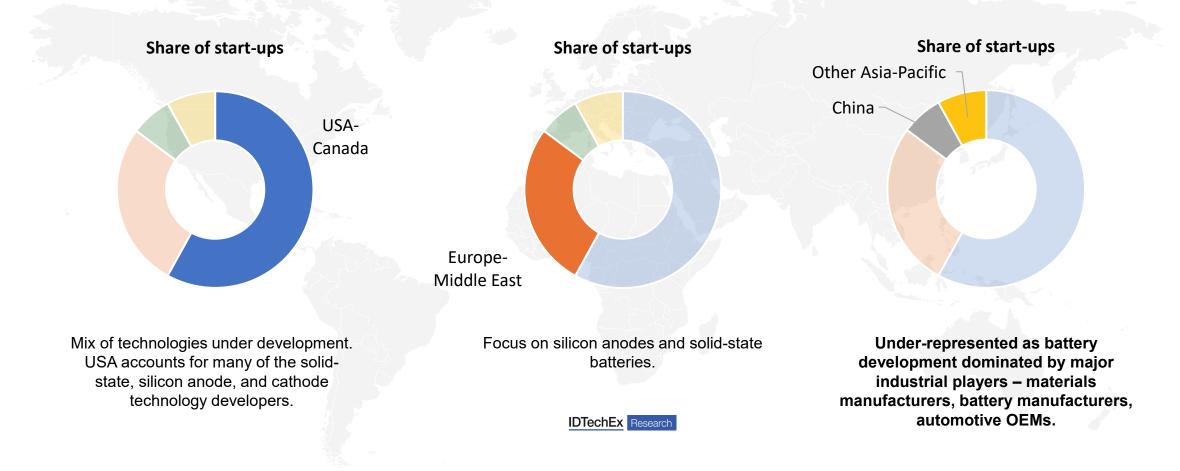


## **Company landscape highlights silicon and solid-state as** ongoing areas of focus



# US in a strong position to capture value from advanced battery technologies...

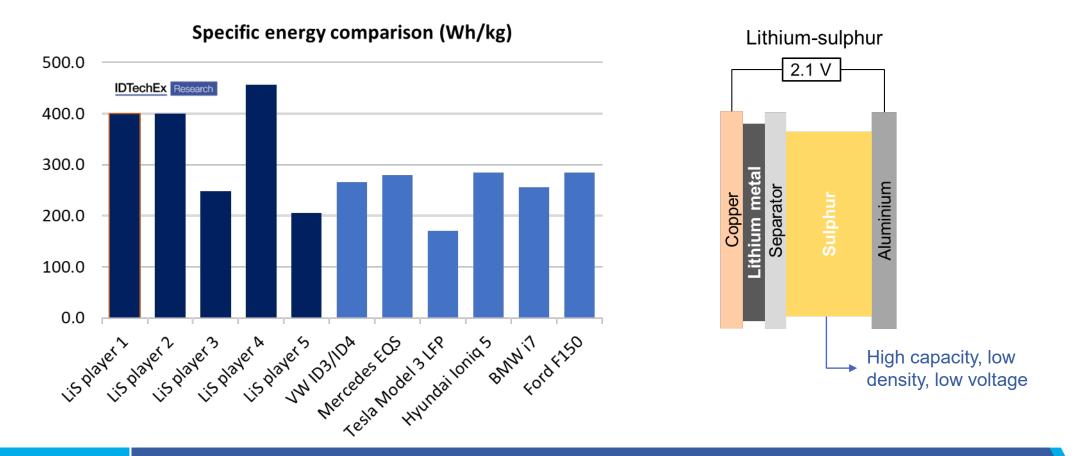
 US home to a high number of start-ups / earlier stage companies developing and commercialising advanced battery technologies and electrification solutions. Will this translate into global, commercial success?





# Reported Li-S characteristics highlights typical advantages and disadvantages

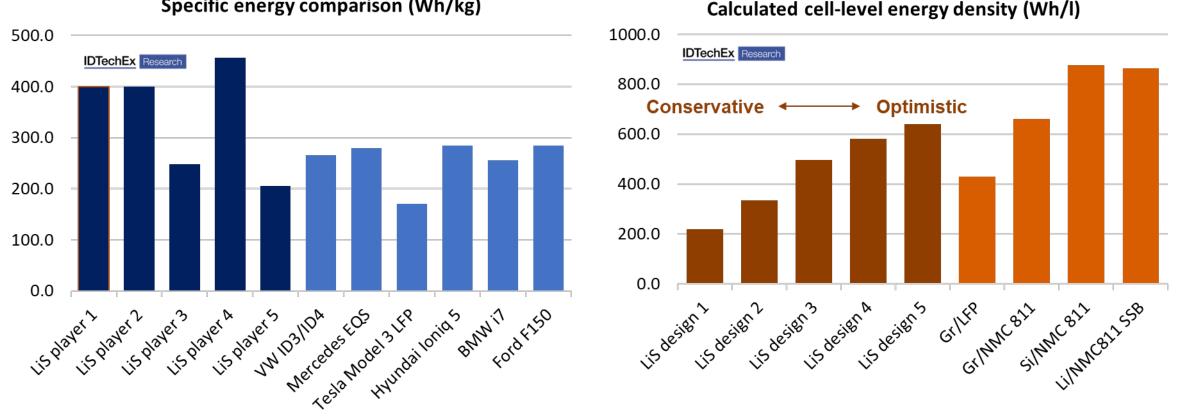
- Li-S can provide a significant improvement to the specific energy of Li-ion cells. Energy density rarely reported.
- Data on cycle life, rate capability, etc are understandably lacking given relatively early stage of Li-S commercialisation.
- Importantly for electric aviation, the power and rate capability of lithium-sulphur is typically at a disadvantage.



Slide 10

## **Reported Li-S characteristics highlights typical advantages and** disadvantages

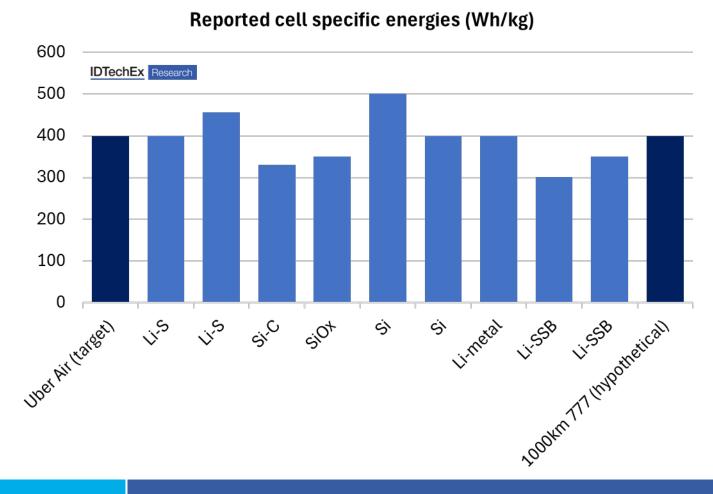
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#### Specific energy comparison (Wh/kg)

## **Can next-generation meet the requirements of electric aviation?**

 Various silicon anode technology developers reporting "more complete" data highlighting improvements to energy density and C-rate, whilst maintain reasonable cycle life around 1000 cycles.



	Specific energy (Wh/kg)	Cycle life	C-rate
Uber Air (target)	400	2000	3C
Li-S	400	300	ND
Li-S	456	ND	ND
Si-C	330	1000	6C/6C
SiO <sub>x</sub>	350	1000	1C/1C
Si	500	200	1C/1C
Si	400	300	10C/10C
Li-metal	400	700	4C/4C
Li-SSB	301	ND	4C
Li-SSB	350	650	1C/1C

## **Concluding remarks**

- Next-generation battery technologies could feasibly meet requirements for air taxis and eVTOL. Mid-high silicon anodes increasingly meeting performance requirements.
- Some electrification starting for small general aviation aircraft to for training or tourism.
- Commercial airlines unlikely to electrify for 10+ years, though non-negligible percentage of routes could feasibly be electrified.
- Lithium-sulphur offers highest gravimetric energy density but characterisation of other important metrics lagging, and development pursued by a small number of companies.
- Solid-state batteries and other electrolyte developments may hold the key to improved/required safety.

#### IDTechEx's Battery Technology, Energy Storage, and EV Research Portfolio...



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