

Laser energy storage concept

How can laser processing reduce energy consumption?

It is assumed that due to laser processing the warm aging process of several days (72-96 h) can be avoided, which will lead to a reduction of energy and power consumption. Additional costs for vacuum, storage room, and logistic can be avoided.

Can laser-induced graphene be used in energy storage devices?

The latest advances of laser-induced graphene (LIG) in energy storage devices are fully discussed. The preparation and excellent properties of LIG applied in different devices are reviewed. The research methods of further modification of LIG properties are summarized.

How can laser structure improve battery life?

Laser structuring can turn electrodes into superwicking. This has a positive impact regarding an increased battery lifetime and a reliable battery production. Finally, laser processes can be up-scaled in order to transfer the 3D battery concept to high-energy and high-power lithium-ion cells.

What are the recent advances of Lig in energy materials?

In this review, we highlight the recent advances of LIG in energy materials, covering the fabrication methods, performance enhancement strategies, and device integration of LIG-based electrodes and devices in the area of hydrogen evolution reaction, oxygen evolution reaction, oxygen reduction reaction, zinc-air batteries, and supercapacitors.

What are the advantages of laser materials processing?

The main advantages of laser materials processing are rapid manufacturing, high process reliability, and design flexibility. To become accepted in commercial battery manufacturing, the laser processes should improve or at least maintain the battery performance and safety.

How does a laser process work?

The laser radiation is absorbed directly in the wet coating, and ambient heat losses can be kept small. In comparison to the oven process, the laser process could reduce the energy consumption for drying by a factor of 2. Nevertheless, up to now, the laser process could reach processing speeds of only 50 cm²/s.

Pulsed laser soon extended its scope of applications to electrochemical energy storage and conversion, especially electrode materials for rechargeable batteries, supercapacitors, and electrocatalysts, involving pulsed laser deposition of active materials in the 1990s [25], pulsed laser printing of electrodes in the 2000s [26], and pulsed laser cutting of ...

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Researchers regulate and control the microstructure of LIG by optimizing the laser setting parameters, electrodeposition, or doping of electroactive substances, and regulating the type and concentration of the external atmosphere, so as to improve the performance of energy storage devices made by LIG [31, 33, 40, 41, 43, 49, 50].

Lasers offer several advantages for improving solar cell efficiency and lowering manufacturing costs. Through a process called laser-induced texturing, precise microscopic textures are created on cell surfaces to reduce reflective losses. This increases light absorption for higher power outputs.

Research and development of advanced energy storage materials with corresponding system architectures is currently experiencing an enormous boost worldwide. This is largely supported by the global challenges arising from the increasing electromobility and energy storage of regenerative energies.

This paper describes a high-energy laser (HEL) concept based on a disk-type solid-state laser operating in active mirror mode. The gain medium disks have high-performance real-time cooling that ...

As an innovation partner in the field of photonics, the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology ILT develops and implements highly efficient laser processes for the production of energy storage systems - from cell production to packing contact - for the entire process chain.

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Scientists from RMIT University (Melbourne, Australia) have developed a cost-efficient and scalable laser-printing method for rapidly fabricating textiles that are embedded with energy-storage devices. In three ...

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