

Powermers



L i t h i u m - a i r B a t t e r y

NDIA

August 24, 2015

**Powermers' Electroconductive
NanoPolymer Catalyst and
Development of Li-air Batteries
Frank Scardena, President**

Key Battery Characteristics

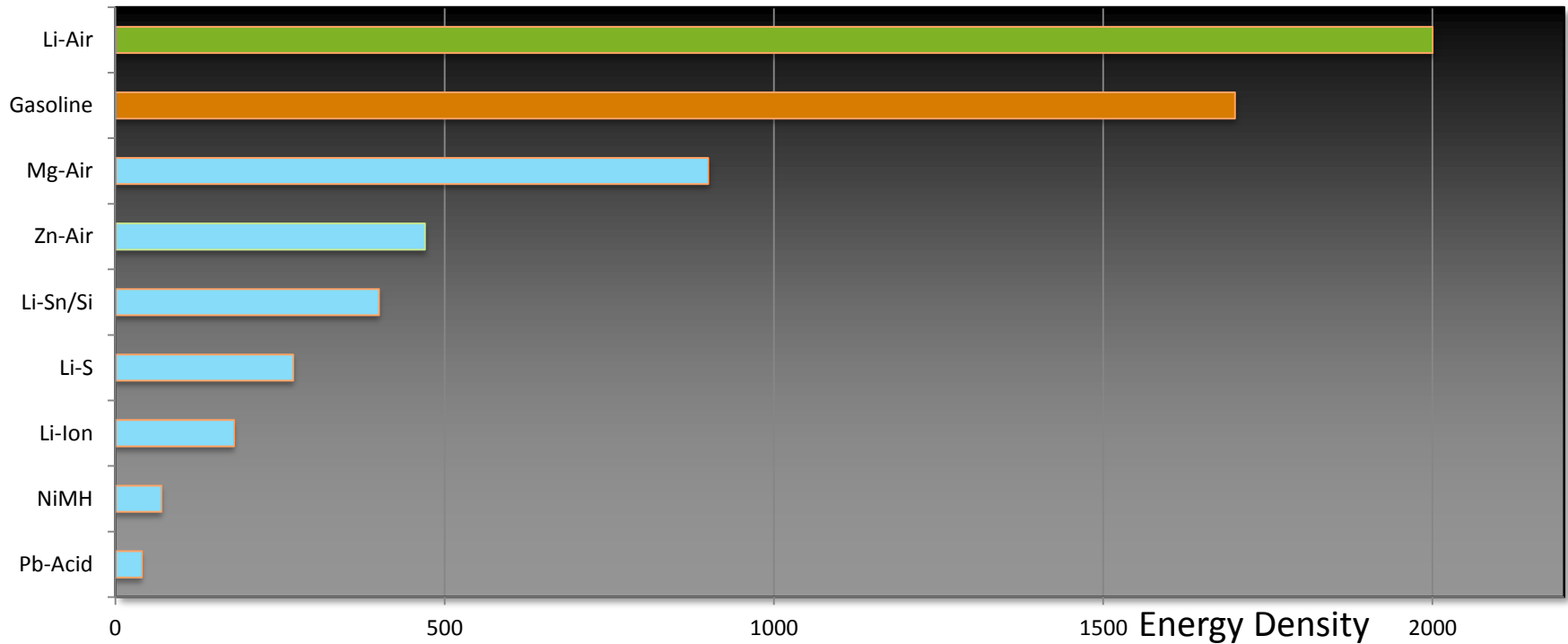


- **Specific Energy** (Energy Density) – Water Content
- **Specific Power** (Power Density) – Size of the Nozzle
- **Voltage** – Water pressure
- **Cycle Life** – Number of times the bottle can be filled and emptied before breaking

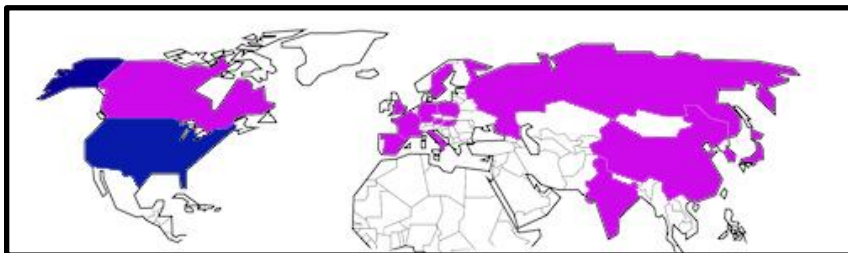
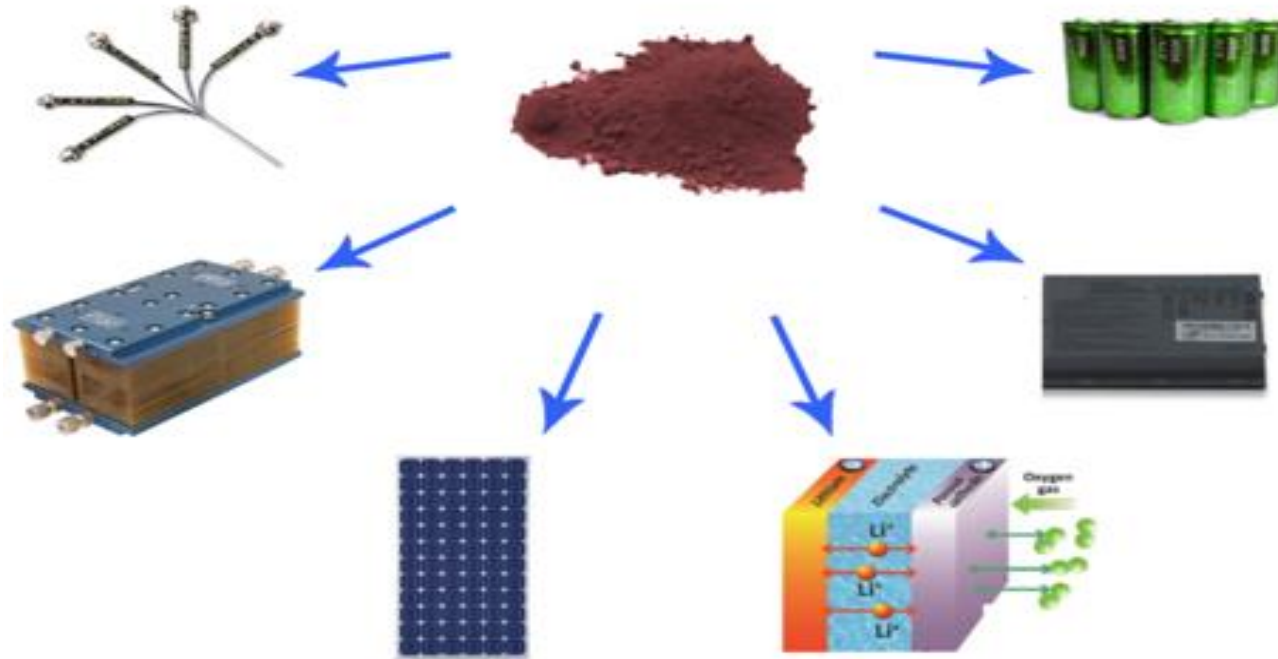
- Water Bottle Comparison

Lithium-Air Batteries: Highest Practical Energy Density Potential

Lithium-air batteries theoretically should supply large amounts of Energy in a small and lightweight package



The basis of Powermeters technologies are transition metal-based complexes and related monomers



5 Issued U.S. Patents and 46 Issued International Patents

Key Technology - Catalytic Polymer

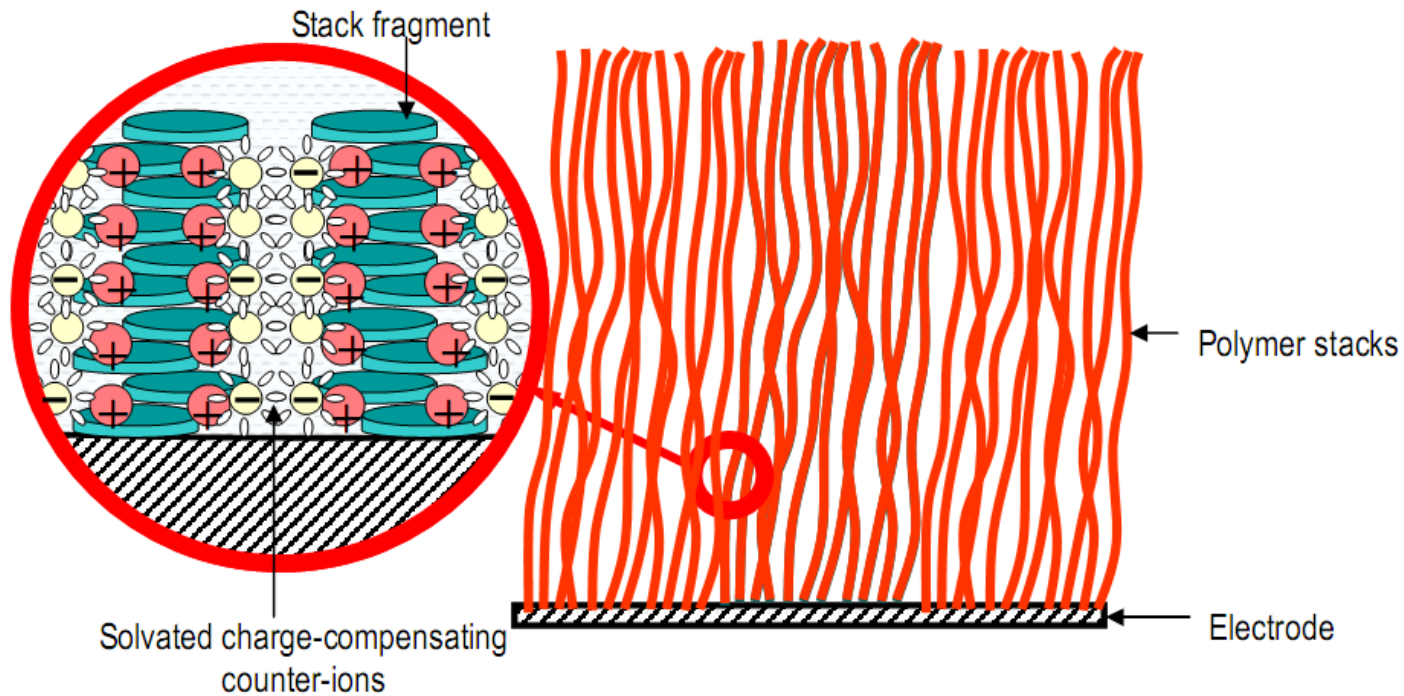
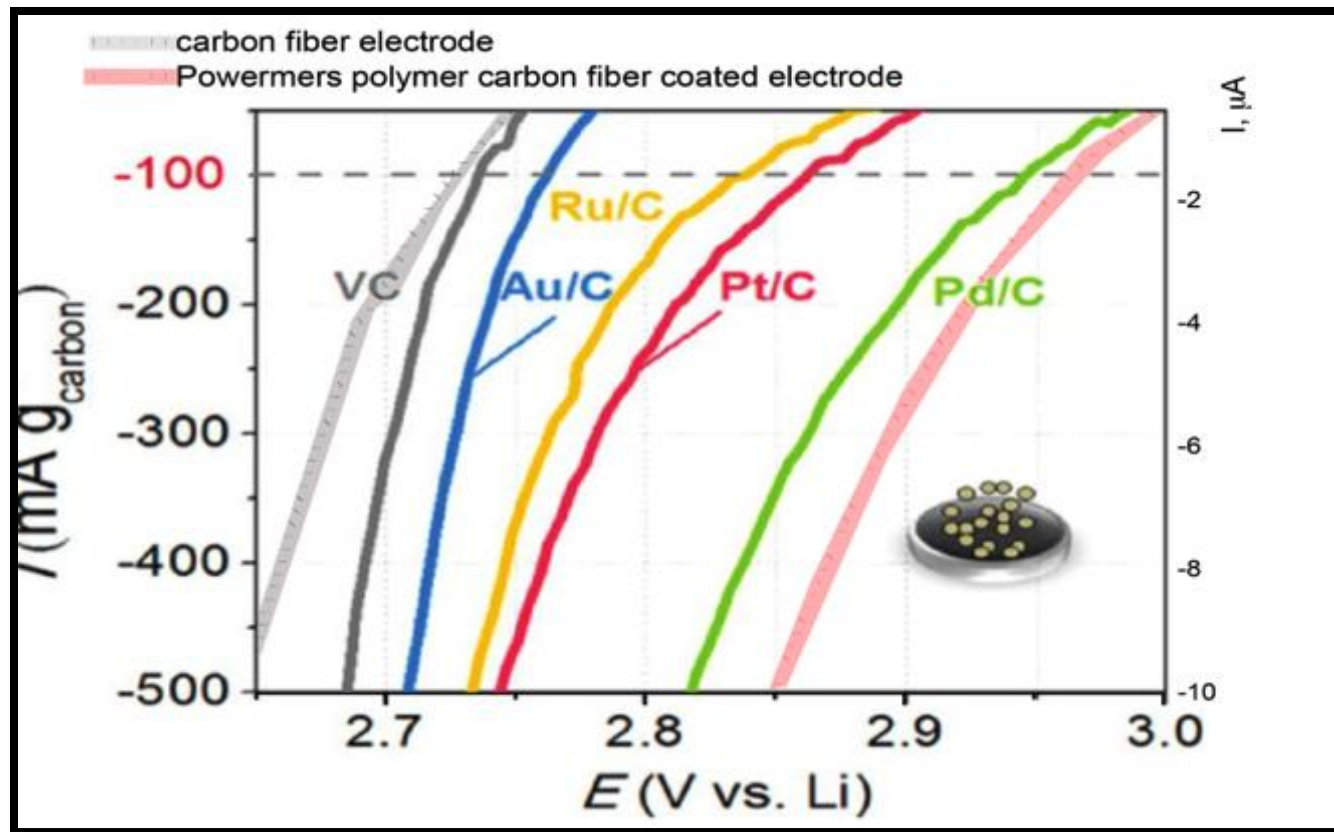


Figure 2. Schematic representation of poly[M(Schiff)] polymers with respect to the molecular structuring methodology

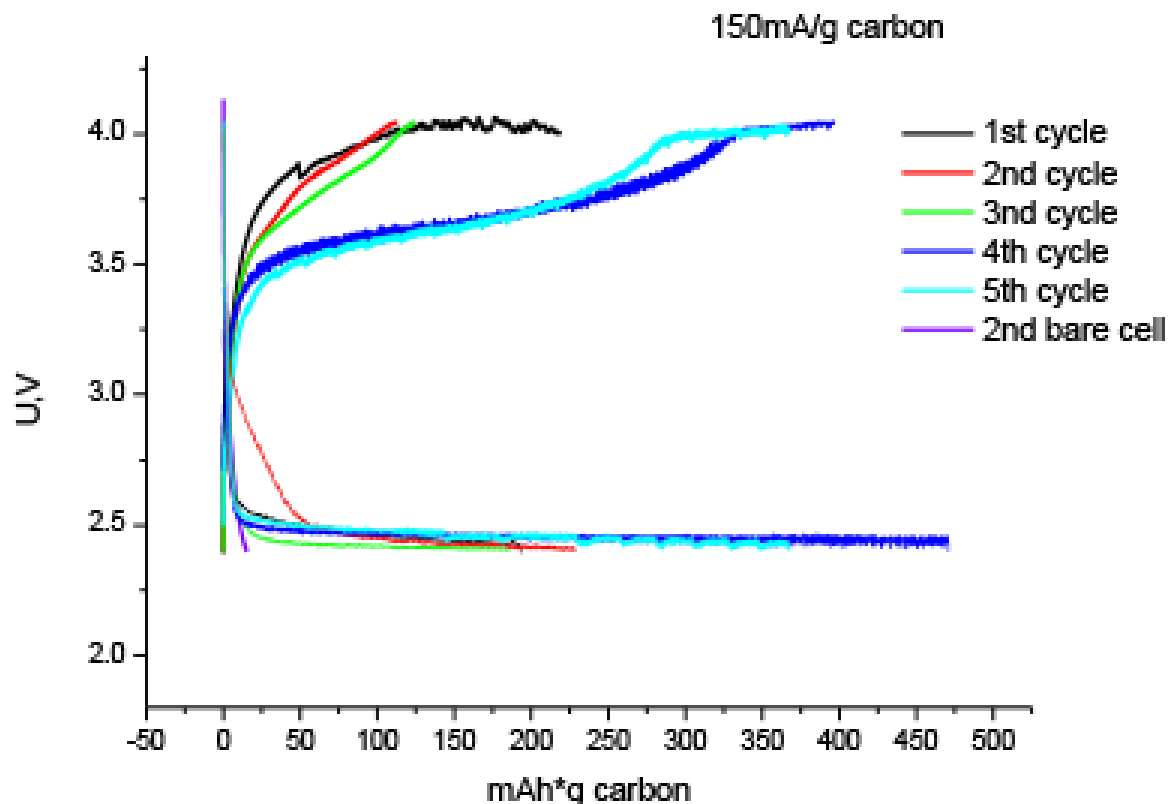
Catalytic Comparison



Polymer (Pink) is showing higher catalytic efficiency than Pd

Powermers catalyst is currently the most effective catalyst for the reaction of Oxygen electroreduction potential and has shown near 100% reversibility in Li-O reactions

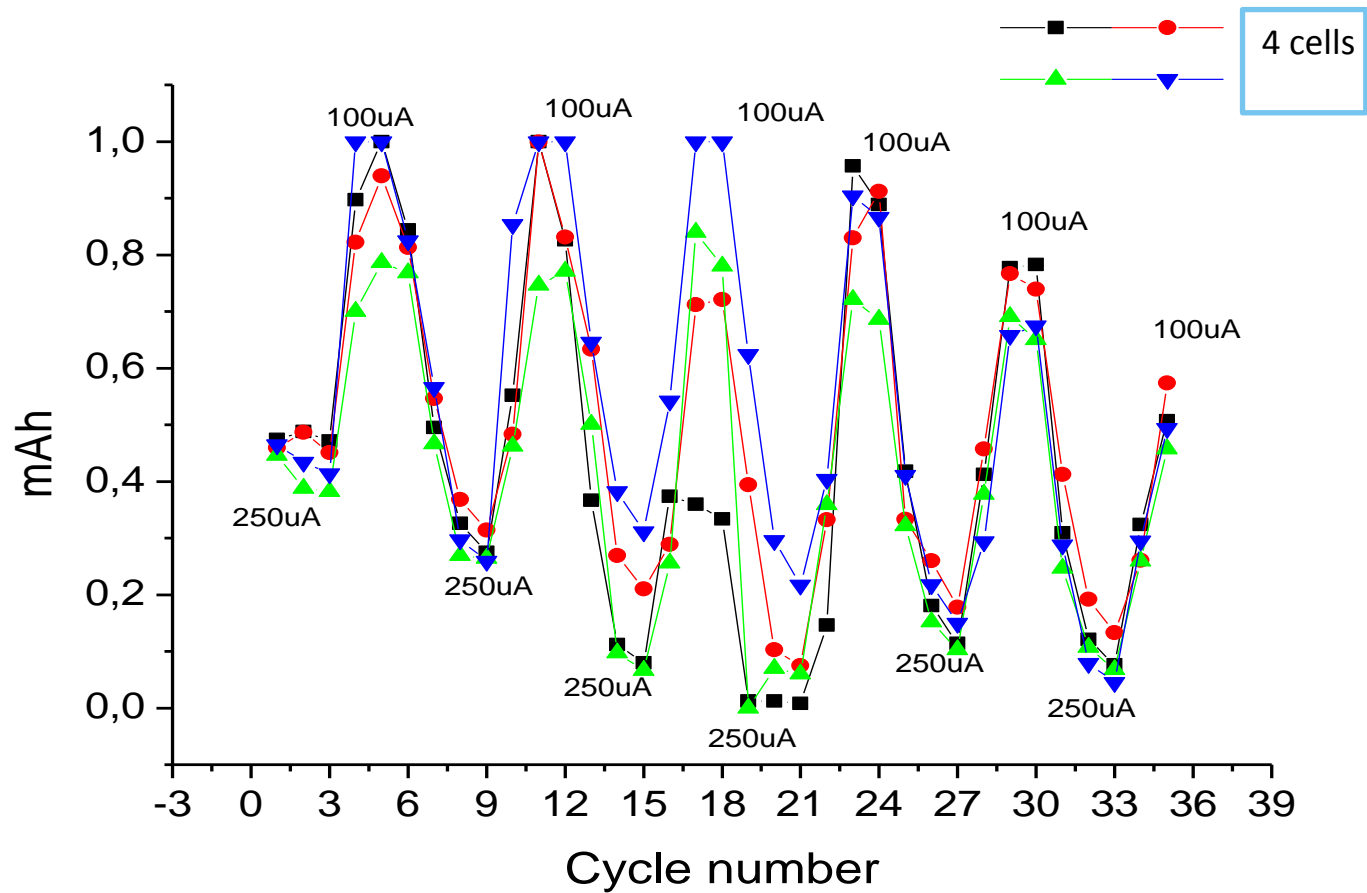
Reversibility - Coin Cells Li-Air November 2013



Capacity Shows Initial Increase as Polymerization is Completed in the Cell

Results validated through Ohio State University's Center for Automotive Research

Reversibility - Coin Cells Li-Air February 2014



Results validated through Ohio State University's Center for Automotive Research

Gated Development Process

Scientific Validation:
Monomer Has Catalytic
Properties



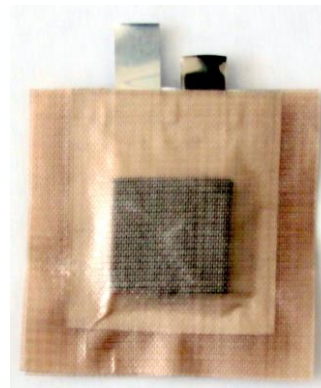
Electrode Mock-up

Technology Validation:
Working Battery for 18
Days (6 Wh/kg
(casing excluded))



Small-scale
prototype

Scale the Electrodes
100 Wh/kg
(casing included;
ambient air)



Large-scale
prototype

IS THE TECHNOLOGY
WORTHWHILE?

563 Wh/kg

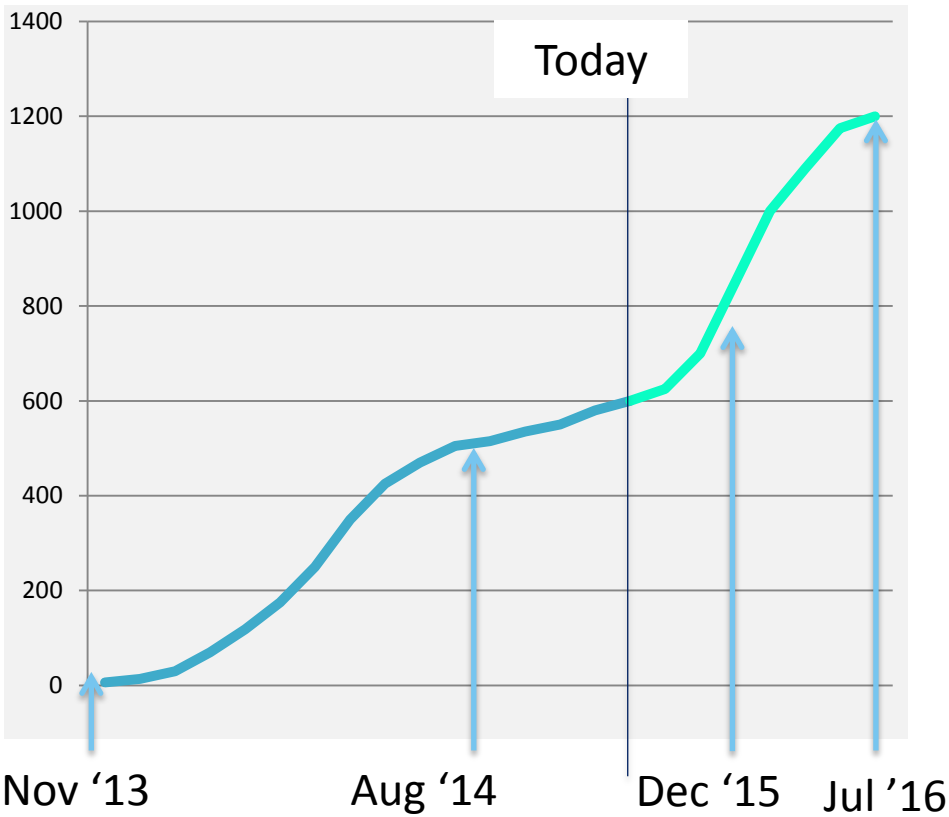


Advanced
prototype

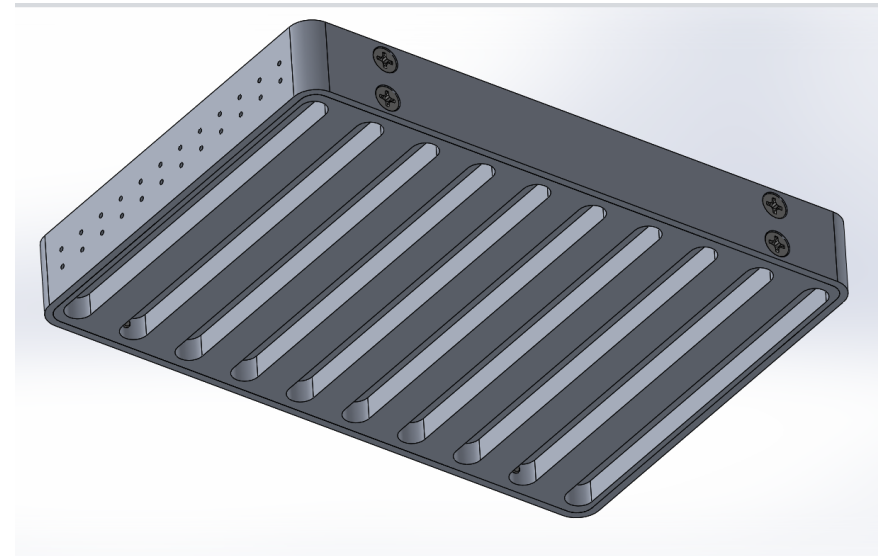
*White Board to Real Results – Proof that the
fundamental science is correct!*

Energy Density Progression

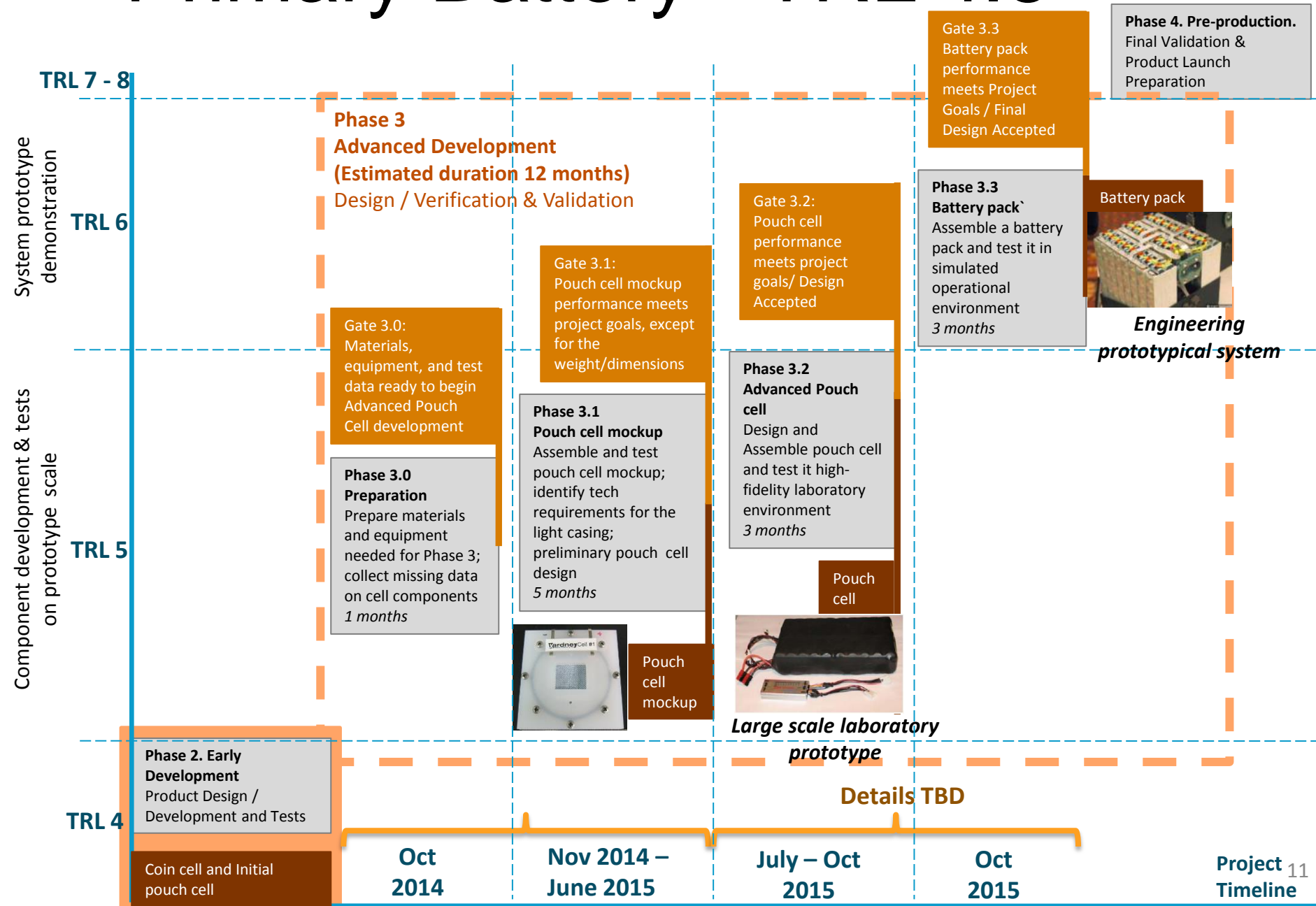
Wh/kg



Expected gains in Energy Density will come from reduction of cathode thickness and less electrolyte. Higher compression in better cases (shown below) will aid in energy and power as well.



Primary Battery - TRL 4.8

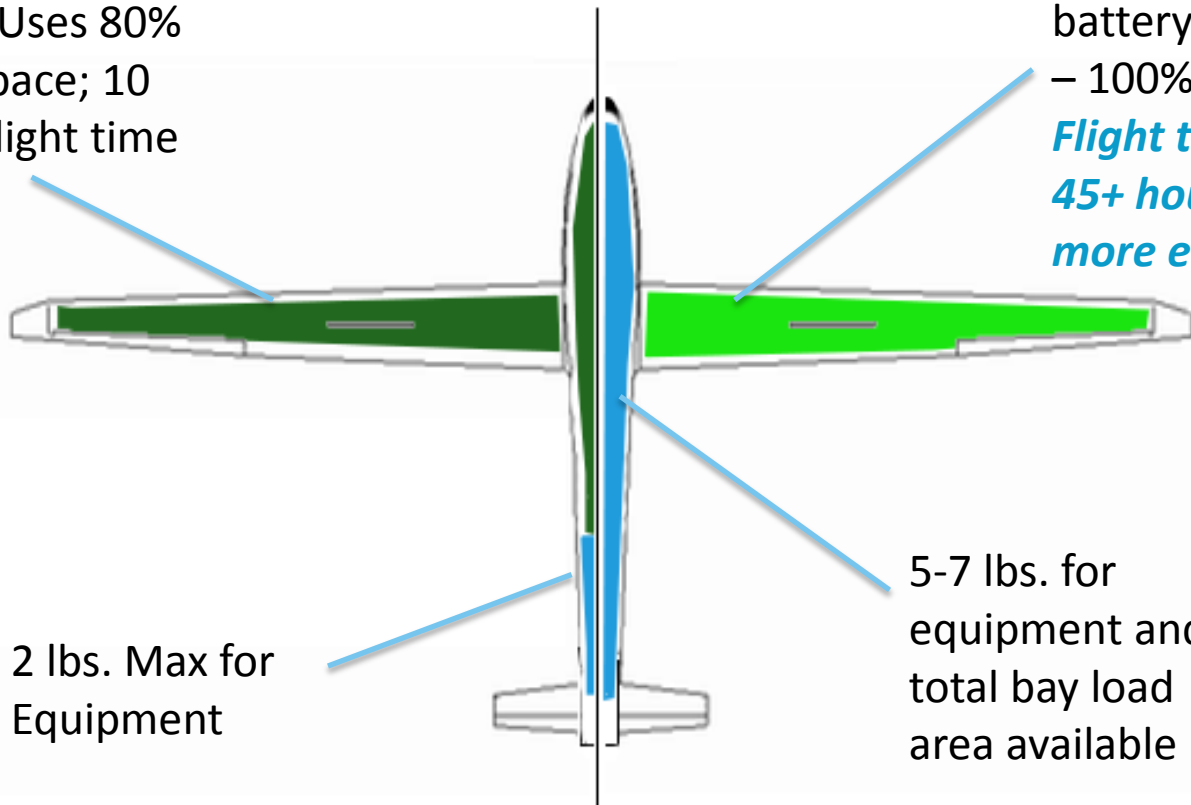


Market – Primary Drones

Max 40 lbs. Total Weight

Currently 30 lbs.
Batteries – Uses 80%
Available Space; 10
est. hours flight time

Li-air would reduce
battery weight to 25 lbs.
– 100% wing placement
*Flight time extended to
45+ hours (less weight
more energy)*



2 lbs. Max for
Equipment

5-7 lbs. for
equipment and
total bay load
area available

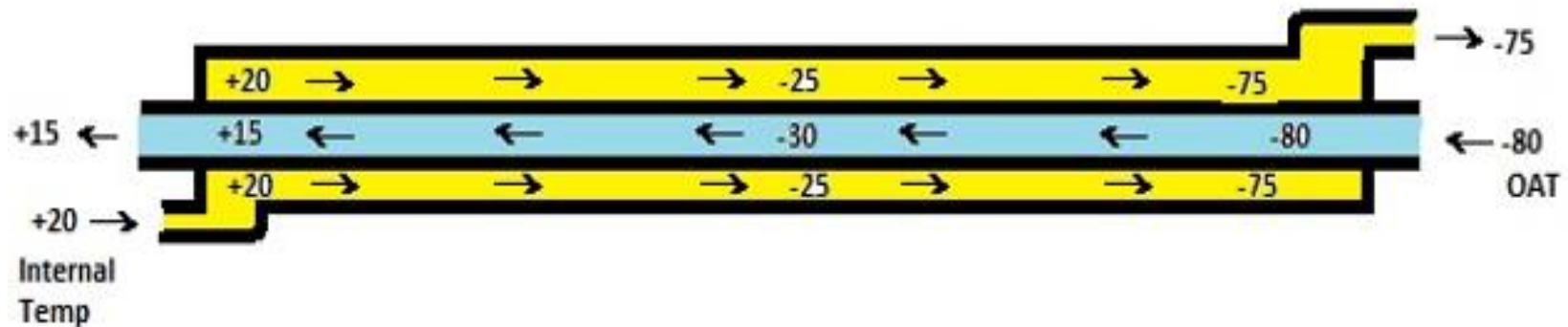
Current Battery Pack Calculations

	Battery
Nominal Voltage	2.45
Ah/cm ²	0.045
A/cm ²	0.001
Parallel #	50
Series #	25
Weight per 1.22cm ²	0.25
Weight/area	0.2049
	Application
# of Cells per Pack	19
# of Packs	66
Cell Ah	2.25 Ah
Pack Ah	112.5 Ah
Pack Voltage	60V
Pack Constant Power	150 W
Total Pack Weight	13.50 kg
Pack operation time	45 h

Extreme Application – Persistent Arctic Surveillance

Rapidly-deployable, unmanned sensor systems
above the Arctic Circle

Counterflow Heat Exchanger



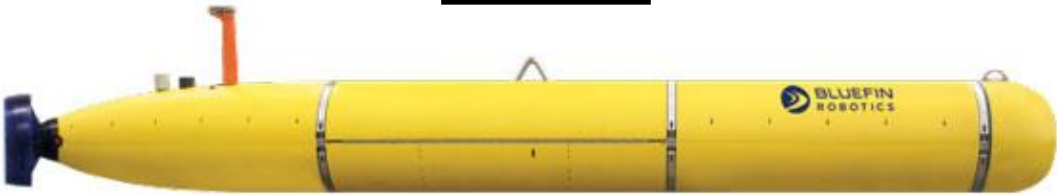
Heat exchanger in the wings of a drone and increase
air temperature from as low as -80°C to 15°C .

Additional Extreme Military Environments



Reduction from 10-20 lbs of batteries to 4 lbs

UUV's



Consumer Products

- Hearing Aid Batteries – seek FDA approval beginning in 2016
- Sensor-Based
 - Air Temperature/Air Composition sensors in Nuclear Reactor Stack
 - Environmental Monitoring Devices
 - Security Systems

Contact Information

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