

Improving Continuous Dry-Coating of LFP Cathodes through Quality Assurance and Process Monitoring with AI

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MOTIVATION

- Dry coating of Li-ion electrodes can eliminate toxic solvents and energy-intensive drying, enabling greener and cheaper manufacturing and therefore cells. [1]
- Industrial implementation is limited by tight process windows (mixing, fibrillation, calendaring) and lack of robust inline quality control. [2]
- **Development of an AI- and data-driven framework for continuous dry coating** of LFP cathodes (DRYtraec®) that links process and sensor data with electrochemical performance

EXPERIMENTAL

Dry process chain

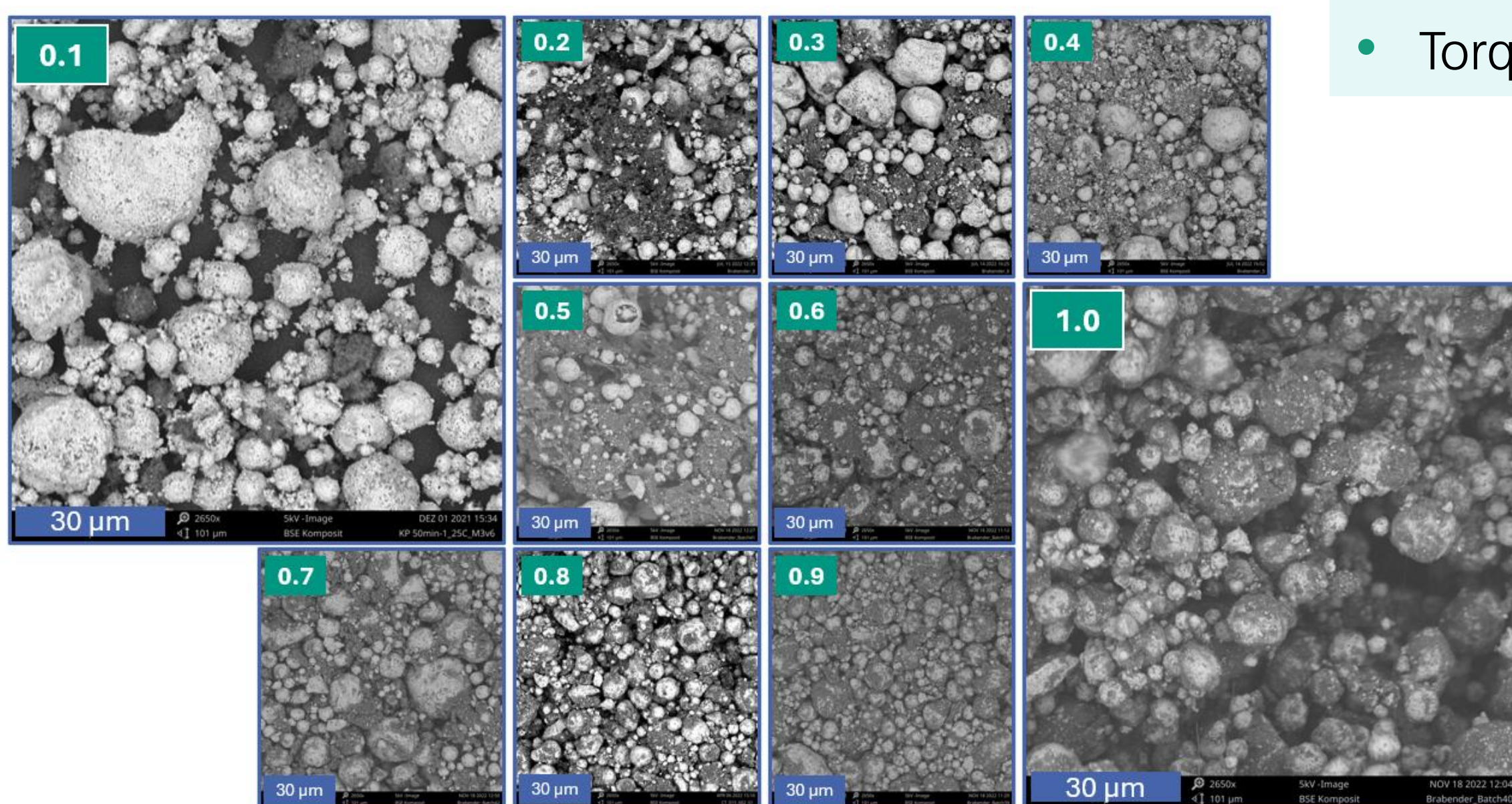
- Dry mixing & kneading of LFP / SuperC65 / PTFE (90/8/2 wt%) in batch mixer or twin-screw extruder
- Continuous dry transfer coating with DRYtraec® onto Al current collector



DATA ACQUISITION & STORAGE

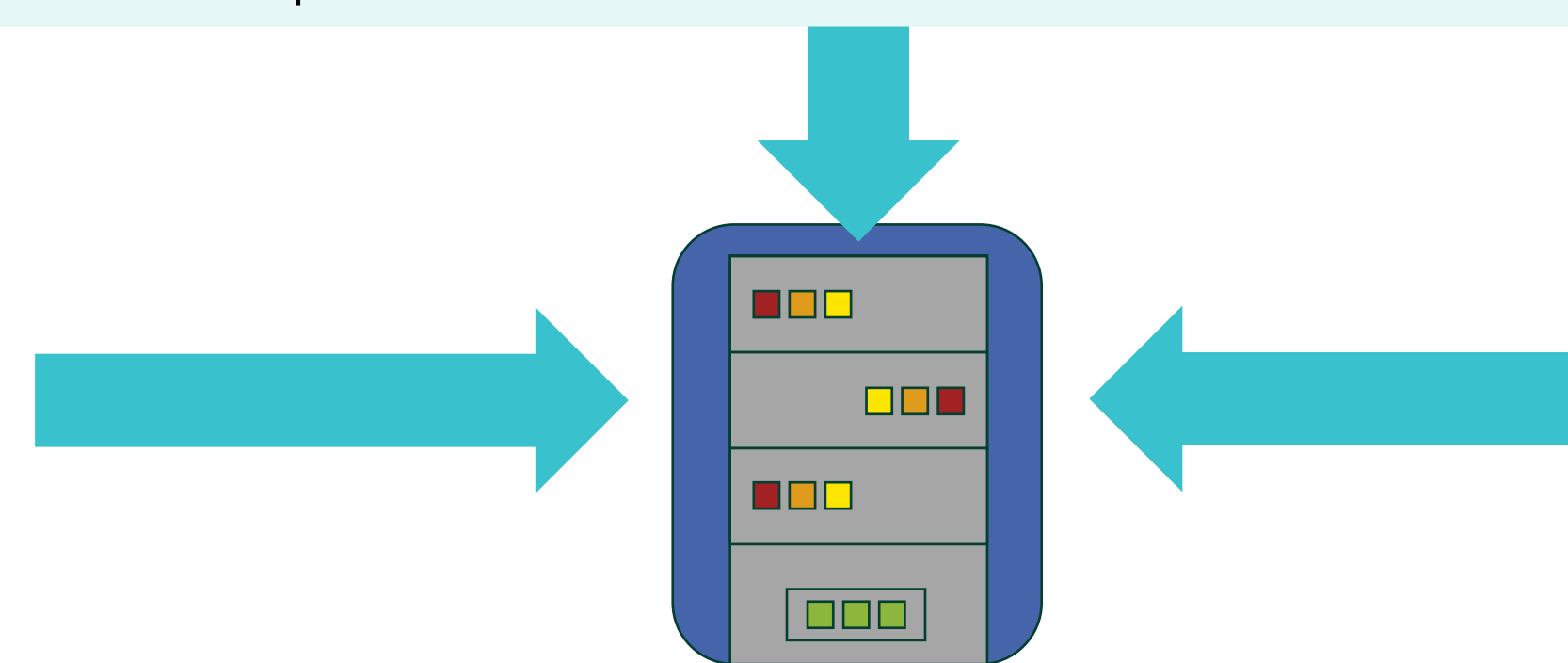
Dry mixing & kneading

- SEM investigation to evaluate quality of dry mixing



Sensor integration (inline monitoring)

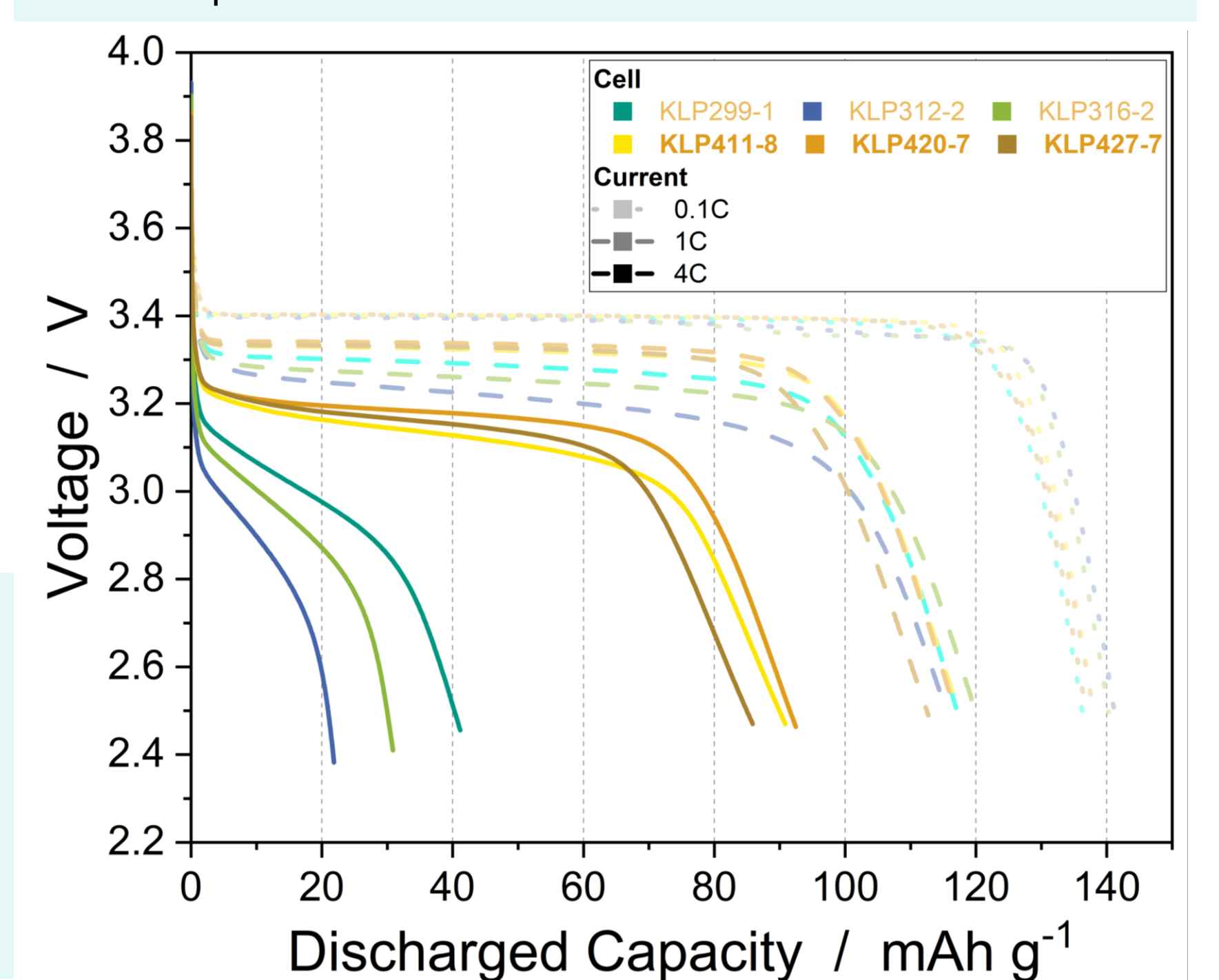
- Gap & roll pressure sensors and laser triangulation for coating thickness, compaction and roughness
- Torque and roll speed for shear and PTFE fibrillation



Database and infrastructure
Unified centralized database combining process parameters (mixing, extrusion, DRYtraec®), inline sensor streams, offline characterization and electrochemical performance

Electrochemical data

- Cycling with different C-rates as quality gate and performance indicator

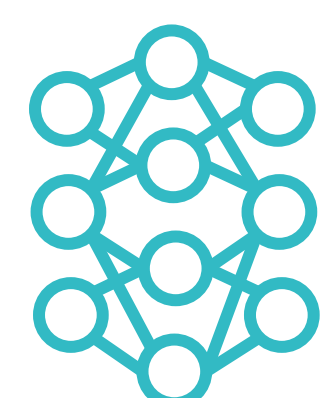


DATA PROCESSING



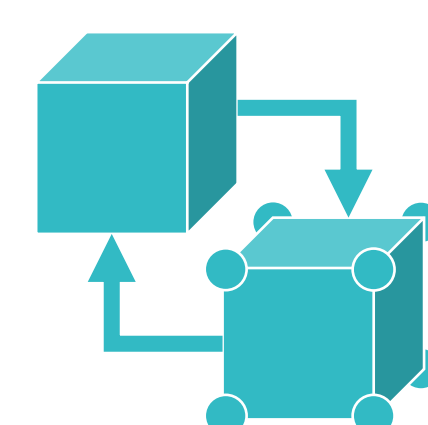
DNN-based virtual sensors

- predict e.g. loading and density



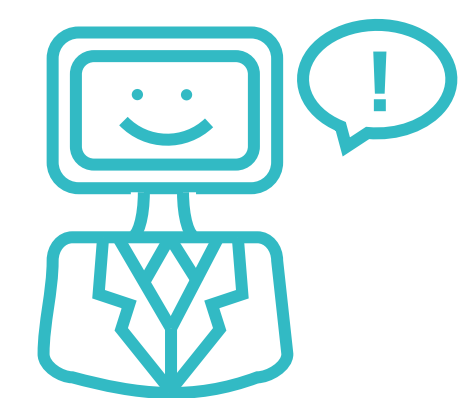
DNNs & CNNs

- DNNs for regression, feature importance and virtual sensors [3]
- CNNs trained on SEM images to replace subjective quality scores (0–1) (~3 % nRMSE) [4]



Digital twin

- Hierarchical digital twin for the complete line
- <100 ms on standard CPU → real-time capable [5]



“Science Advisor”

- Active learning + Bayesian optimization
- Propose optimal machine settings under competing objectives (4C capacity vs. coatability) [6]

CONCLUSION

Process understanding

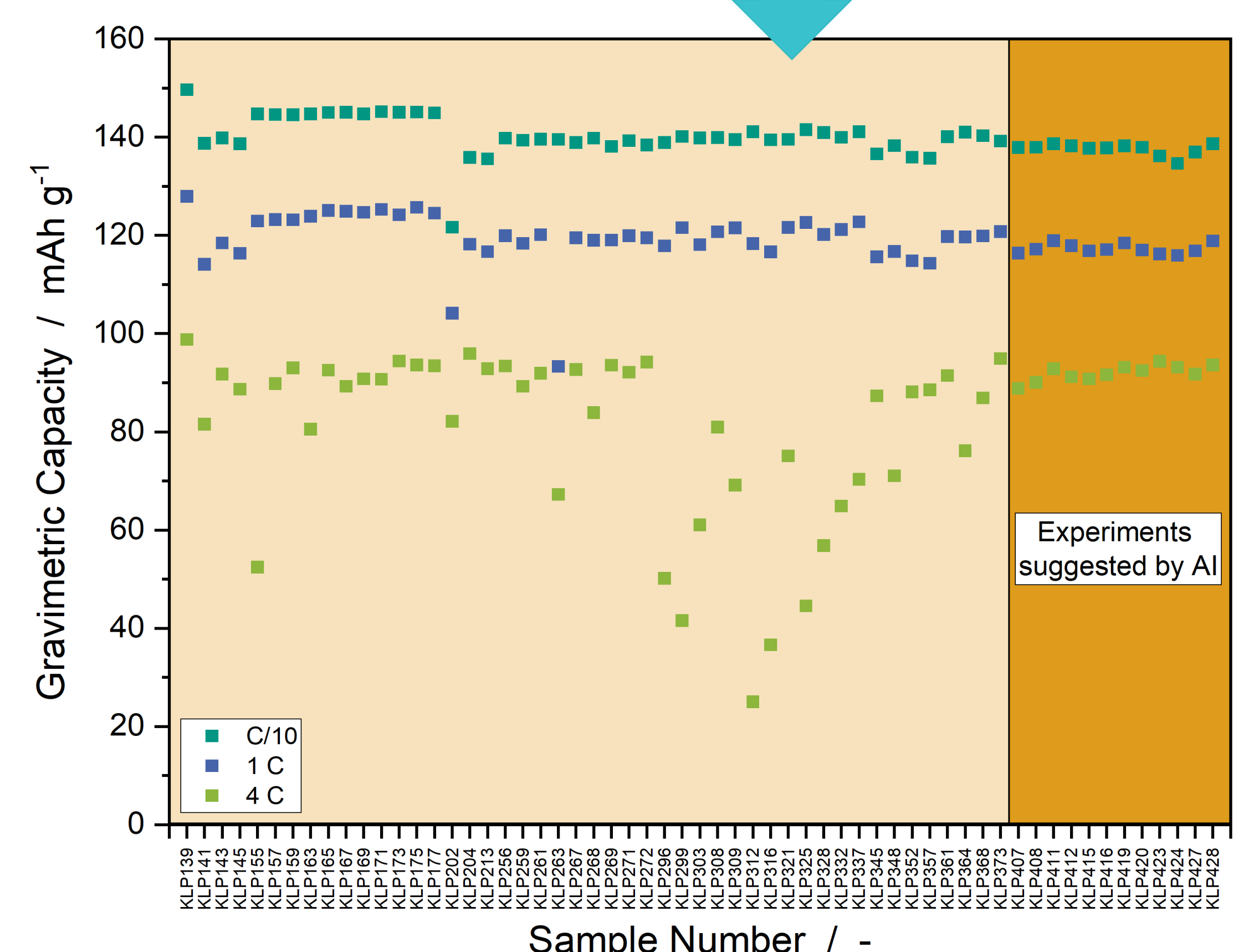
- CNN-based evaluation of SEM images correlates mixing/extrusion settings, shear input and PTFE fibrillation with granulate quality.
- Feature importance and symbolic regression identify gap, drive, kneading temperature and granulate quality as key levers for loading and density [7].

Predictive performance

- For LFP loading prediction, nRMSE ≈ 1.6–1.9 % with controllable parameters + virtual sensors.
- Virtual thickness sensor correlates with loading and is sufficient for fast inline estimation.

AI-guided coating optimization

- AI-proposed DRYtraec® settings are non-intuitive from empirical experience but enable largely defect-free coatings (coatability ≥ 0.8), deliver stable 4C capacities (≥ 90 mAh g⁻¹), while maintaining high 0.1C and 1C capacities.
- Bayesian multi-objective optimization finds a compromise between 4C capacity and coatability, with only minor sacrifices in each metric.



References

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