

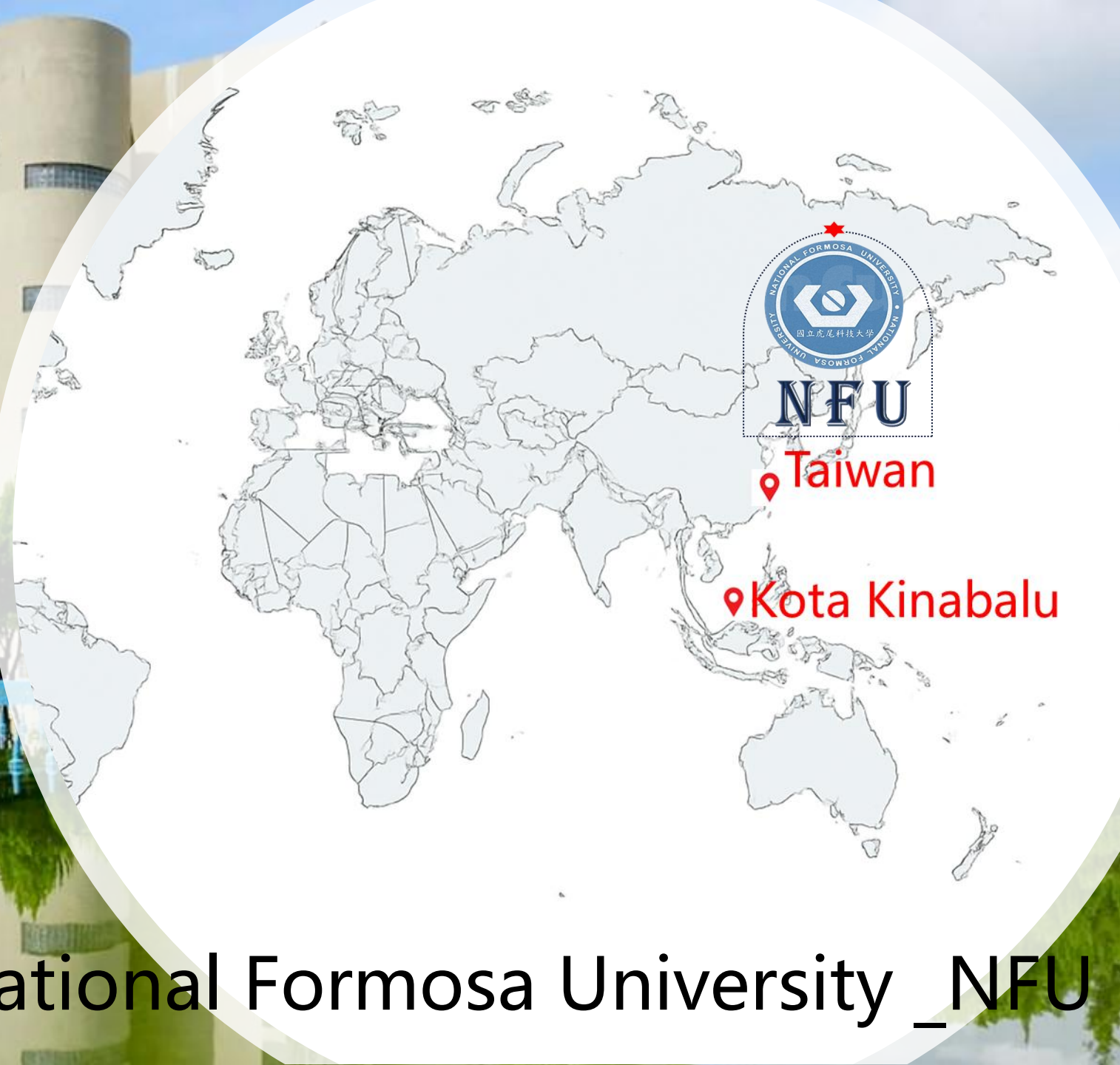
# Transforming Lead-Acid Battery Performance: Enabling Short-Time Constant Current Charging via Lead–Carbon Composite Incorporation

National Formosa University, Taiwan  
Department of Materials Science and Engineering  
Associate Prof. Shu-Huei Hsieh

**Sep 2-5, 2025**

over 11,000 students  
4 colleges,  
20 departments

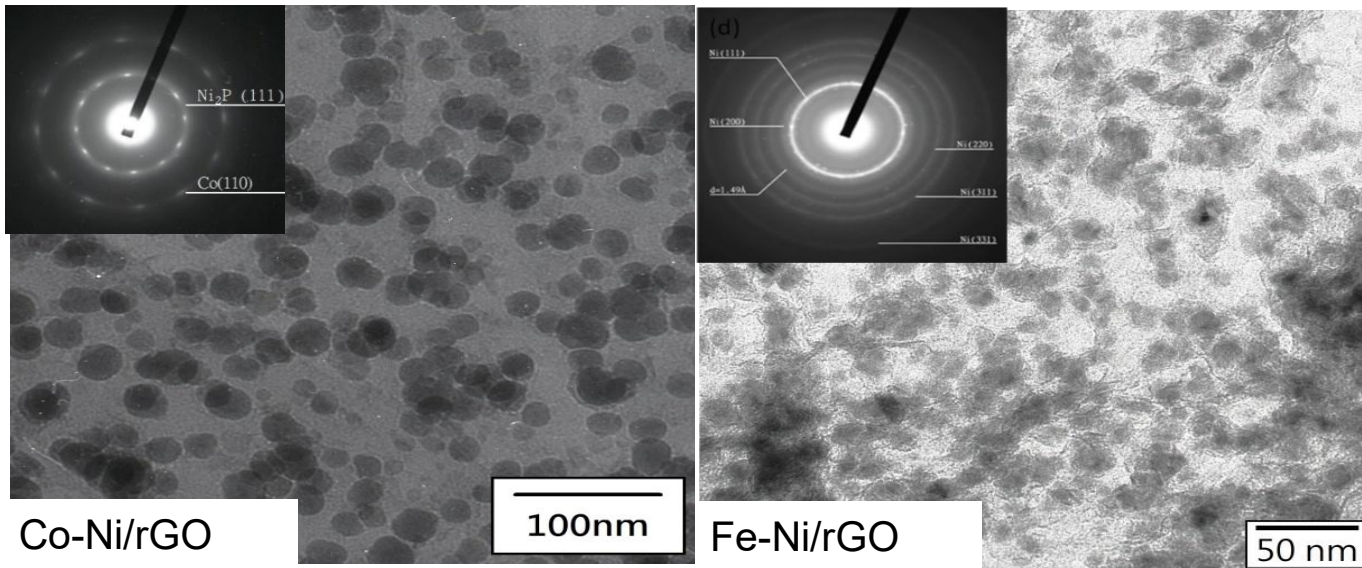
- **Vision** : Tech and engineering with hands-on learning and innovative Research and Development
- **Positioning** : Engineering – focused, blending theory and practice, connected with industry and entrepreneurship.



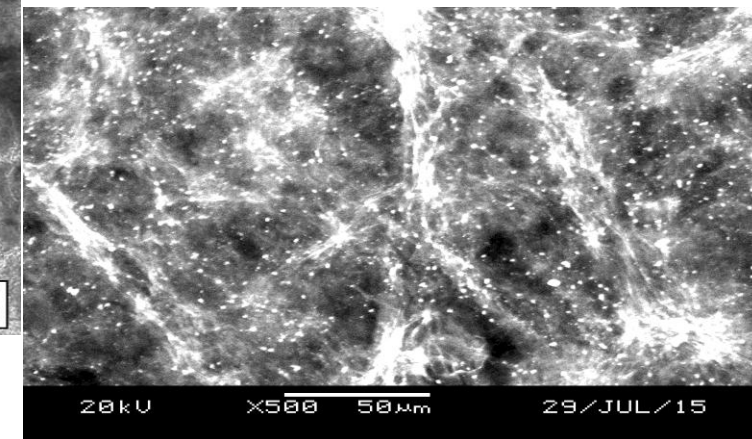
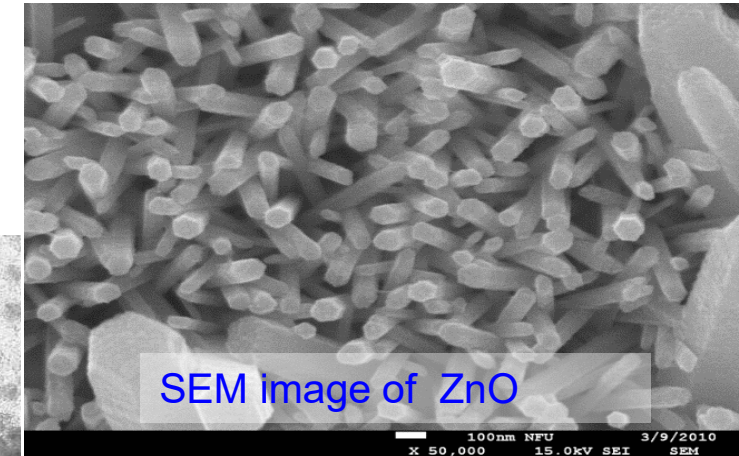
• National Formosa University \_NFU



- **Synthesis of nanoparticles, nanorods, nanowires, GO by wet chemical method(electro-electroless plating, sol-gel, hydro-thermal method etc.)**
- Modification of Carbon Materials
- Lead Carbon Fiber Composite (LCF)



TEM photos of bimetal/graphene



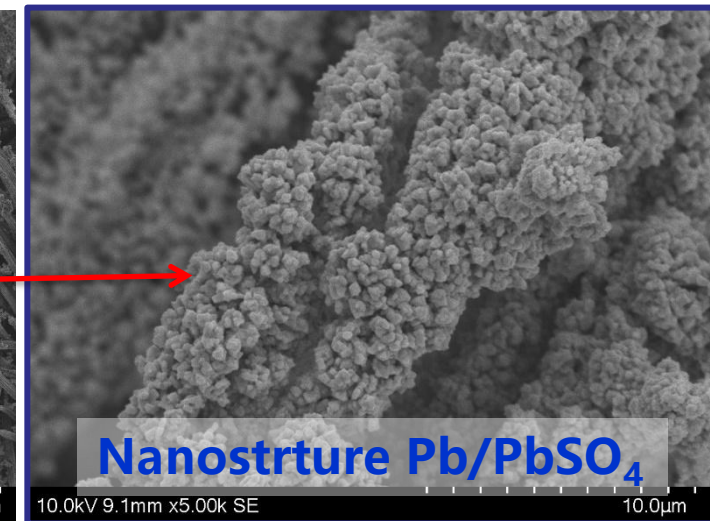
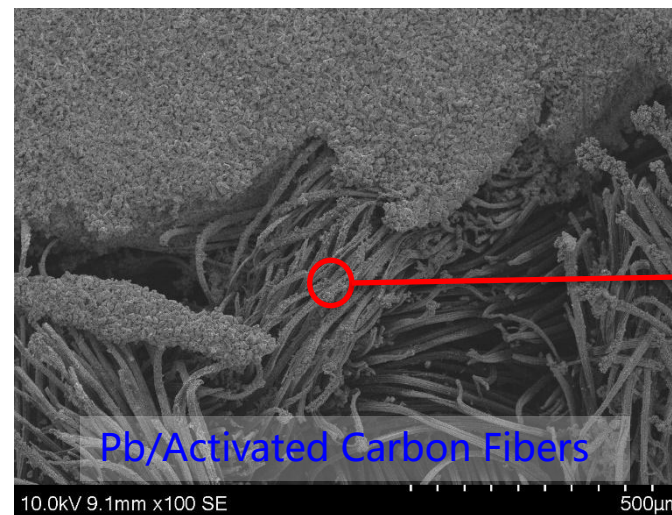
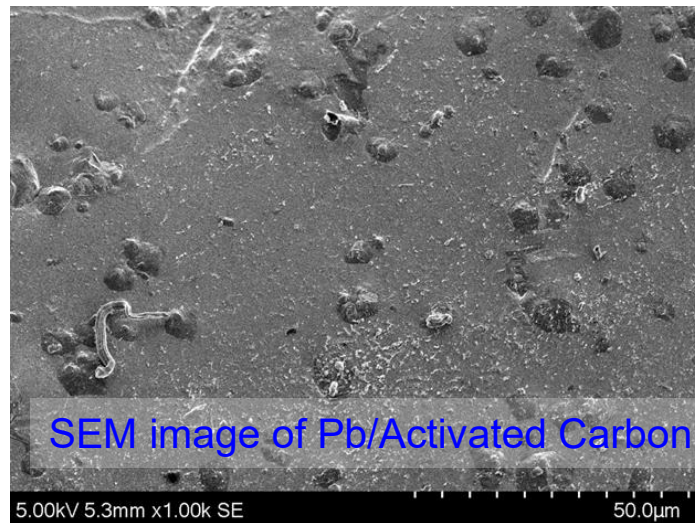
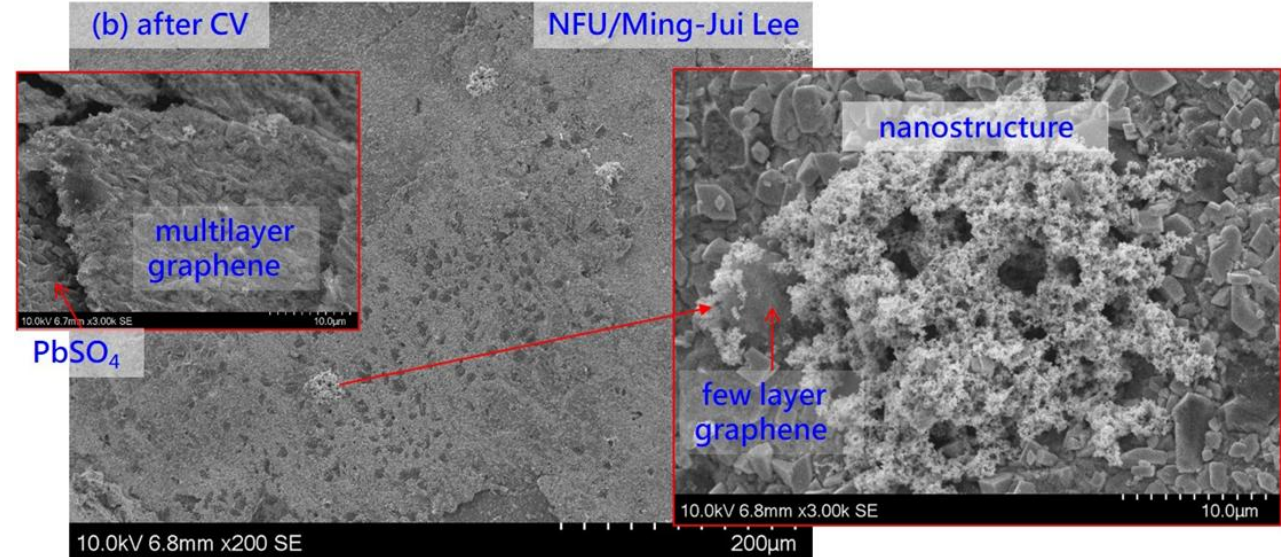
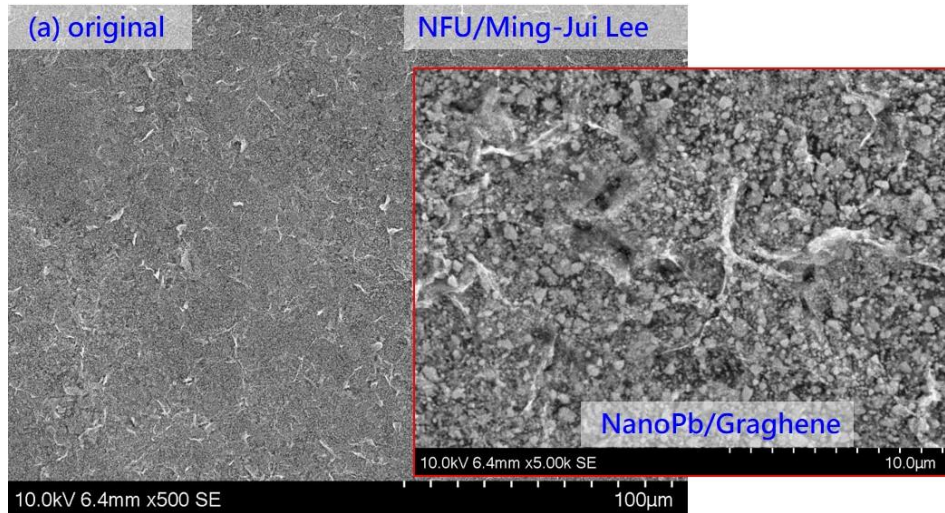
SEM image of Pb/graphene



# Introduction of Nano Materials Lab

PI: Shu-huei Hsieh  
Department of Materials Science & Engineering

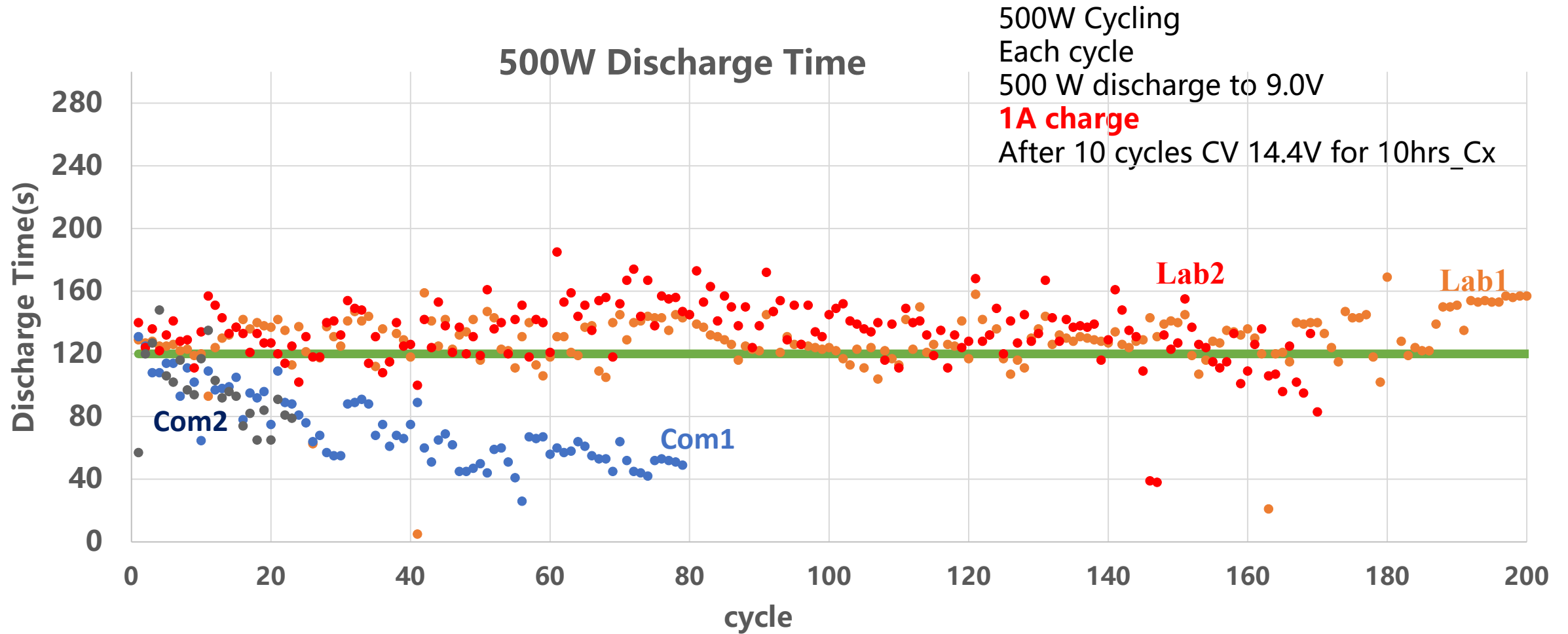
## ➤ Lead Carbon Composite (LCC)



# Outline

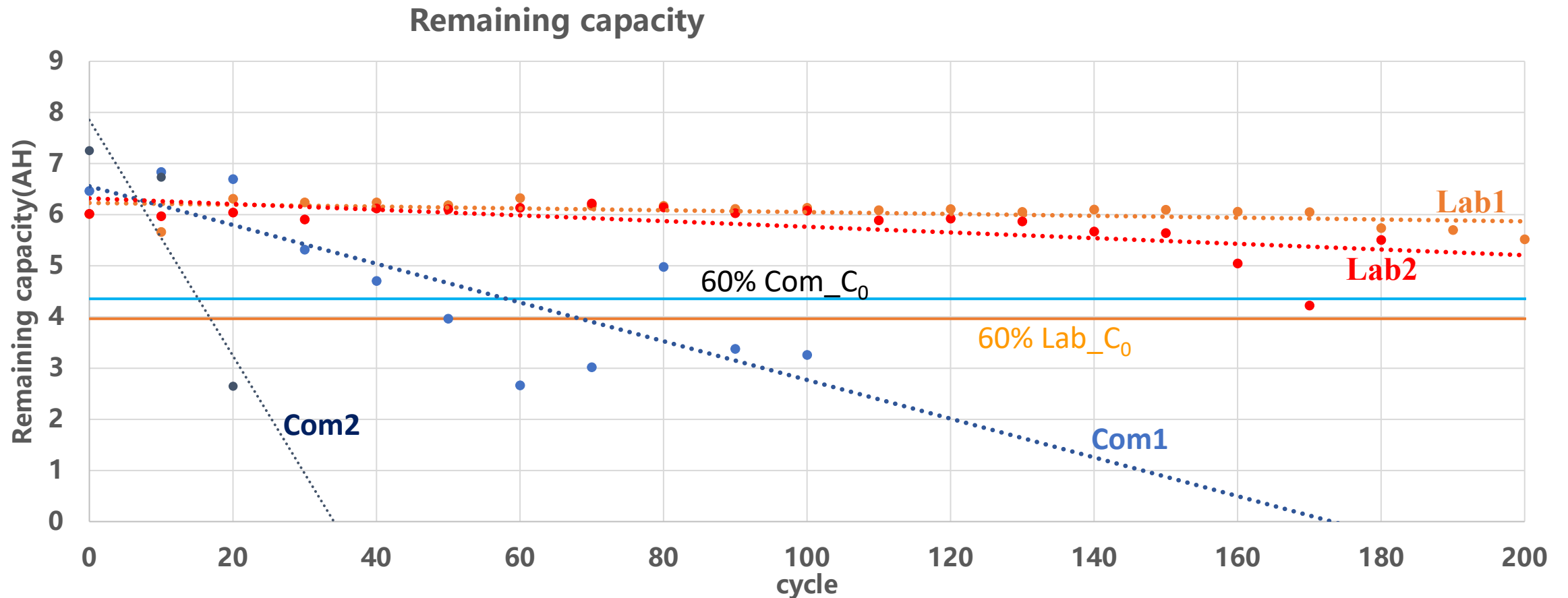
1. Performance of Lead-Acid Batteries with LCF Inserts
2. Why Use CF cloth applied in Lead-Acid Batteries?
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4. LCF-Based Lead-Carbon Battery Design
5. Conclusion

# Lab Battery(12V6AH) vs Commercial Battery (12V7AH)



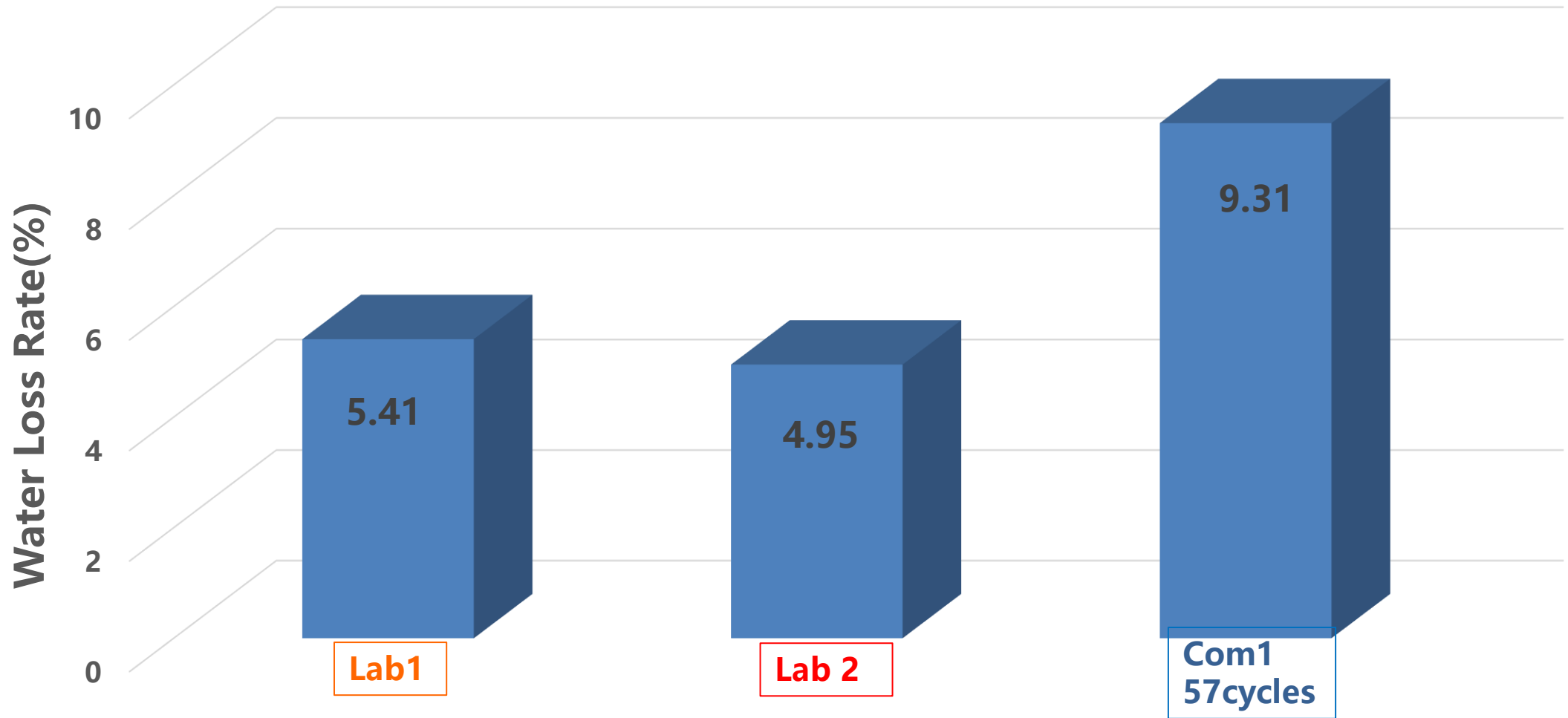
# Lab Battery(12V6AH) vs Commercial Battery (12V7AH)

Lab:240 cycles consistent discharge time & remaining capacity 100%  
Com:80 cycles decay discharge time & remaining capacity 41%





# Water loss after constant 500W Discharge for 1<sup>st</sup> 60 cycles



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# CF cloth applied in Lead-Acid Batteries



Why commercial batteries decay?



Constant current charging 1A (about 0.17C) was used to compensate for the energy lost during a 500W discharge to 9.0V, which **may leave residual PbSO<sub>4</sub>**.

? Why do both Lab 1 and Lab 2 maintain the same discharge duration?



**Lead-Acid Batteries with LCF Inserts**

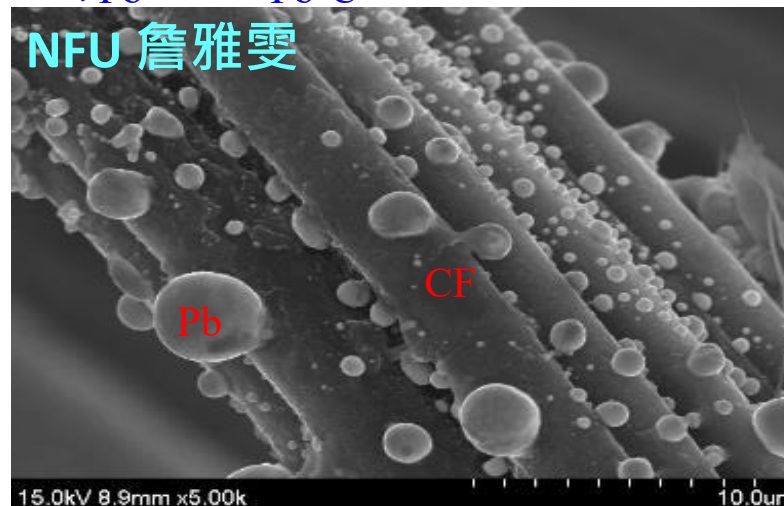
# Lead – Carbon: Low Interaction Energy

Table 1. Surface tensions of various liquids and their wetting ability of nanotubes

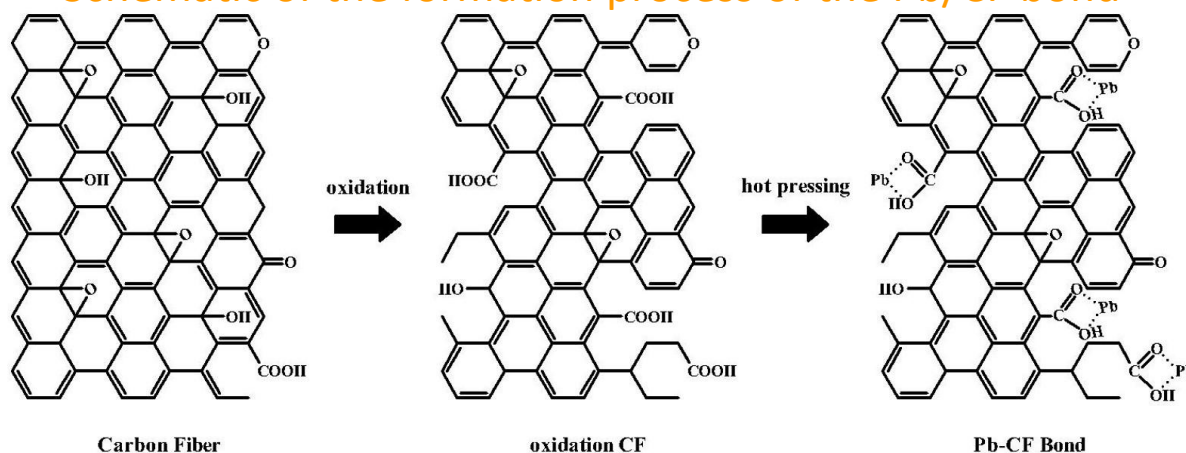
Element/ compound	Surface tension (mN/m)	Wetting	Reference
HNO <sub>3</sub>	43	Yes	[15]
S	61	Yes	[7]
Cs	67	Yes	[7]
Rb	77	Yes	[7]
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	80	Yes	[14]
Se	97	Yes	[7]
Pb oxides (PbO ~132)		Yes	[11]
Bi oxides (Bi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ~200)		Yes	[12]
Te	190	No	[7]
Pb	470	No	[7]
Hg	490	No	[7]
Ga	710	No	[7]

Ebbesen, J. Phys. Chem. Solids, 57, 951, 1996

$$\gamma_{\text{Pb}} > W_{\text{Pb-C}} \rightarrow \theta > 90^\circ$$

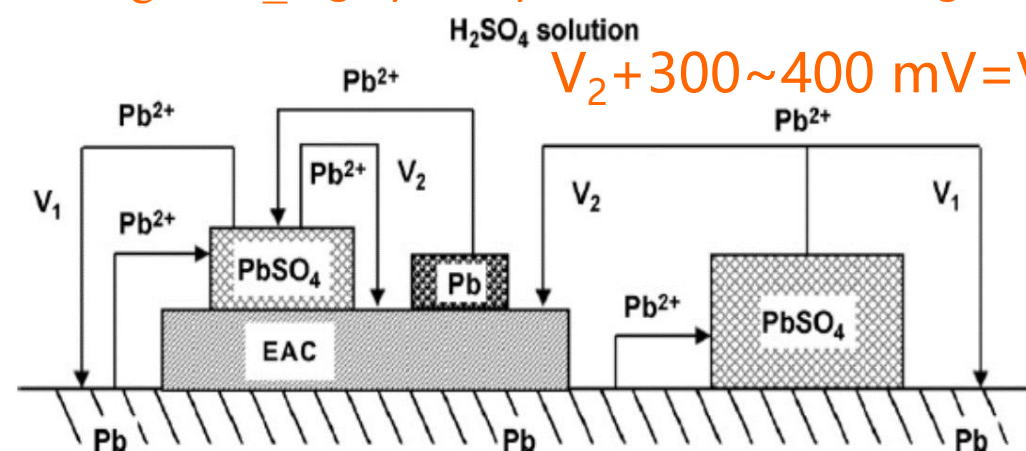


## Schematic of the formation process of the Pb/CF bond



Ref: S.H. Hsieh etc "Application of carbon fibers in thin-plate pure lead batteries", Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers 152(2023), P105175.

Adding EAC\_Highly catalytic effect on the charge reaction

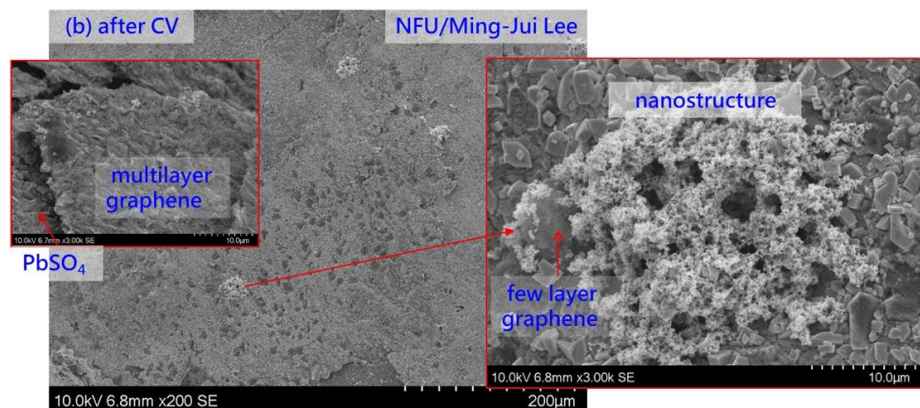


Ref: D. Pavlov etc. "Mechanism of action of electrochemically active carbons on the processes that take place at the negative plates of lead-acid batteries", 191 JPS 2009.

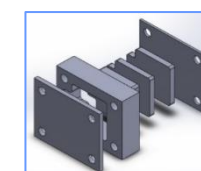
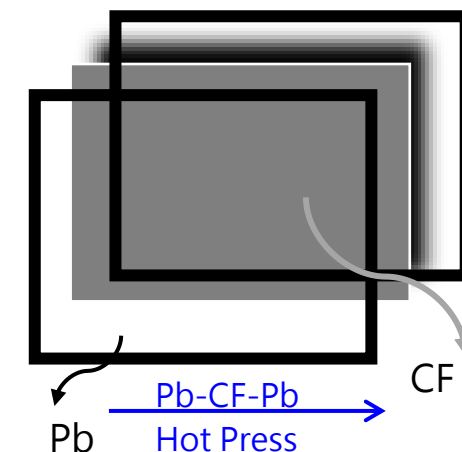
To Be

# Lead Carbon Cloth Composite

- A continuous carbon material
- 100% coverage of Pb on C

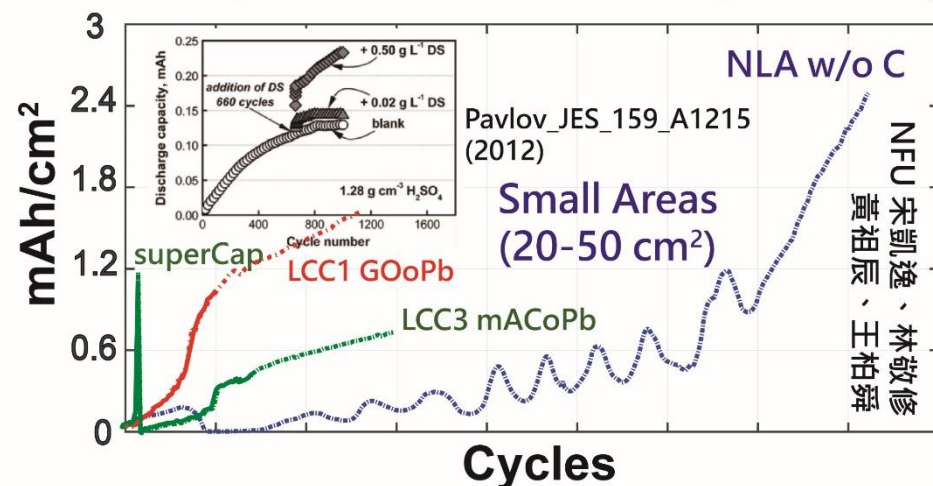


Monolithic and flexible Carbon Cloth



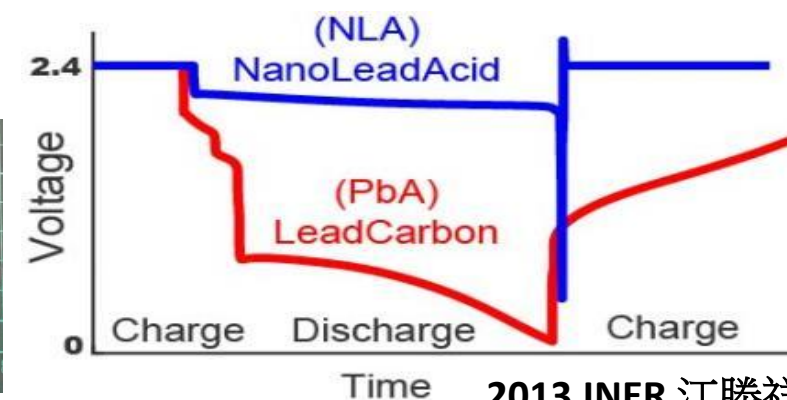
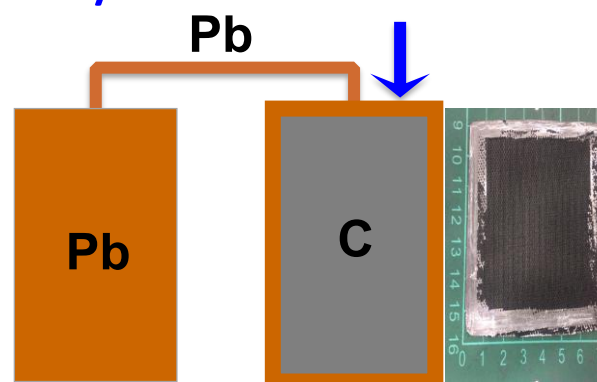
As is

NLA w/C and 3D Pore Structure (100% DoD)



Carbon Fiber/Cloth SEM Morphology

Pb/C chemical interface

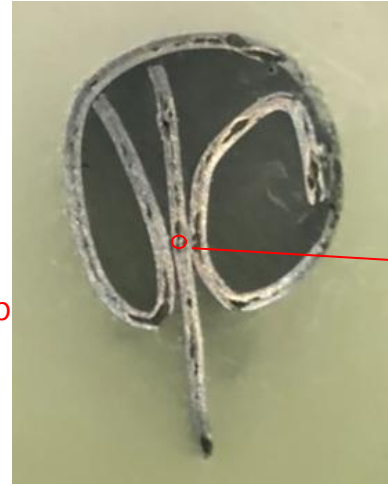




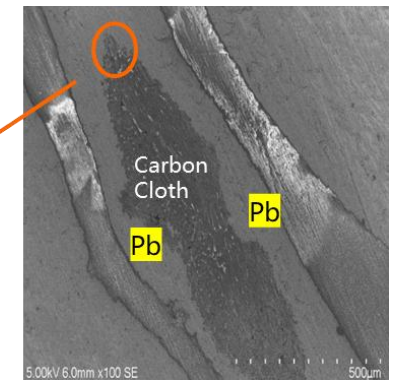
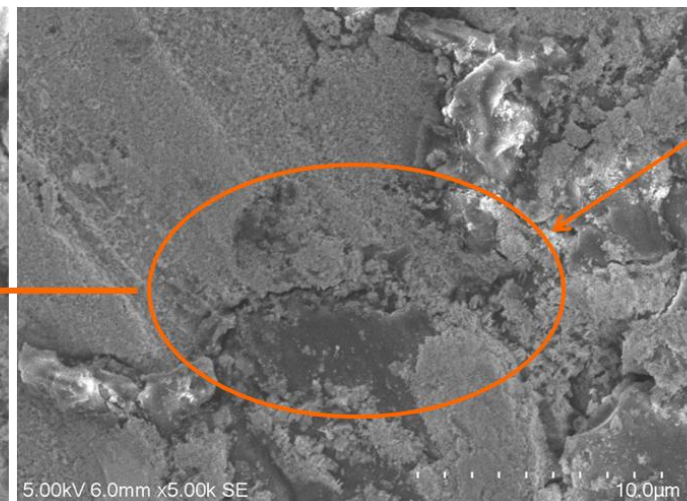
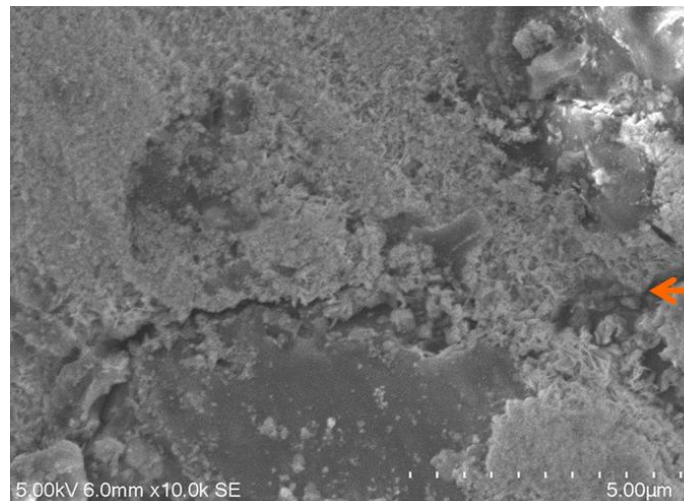
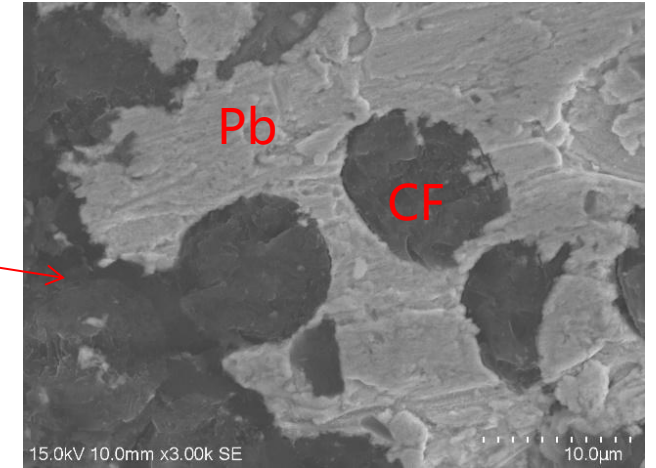
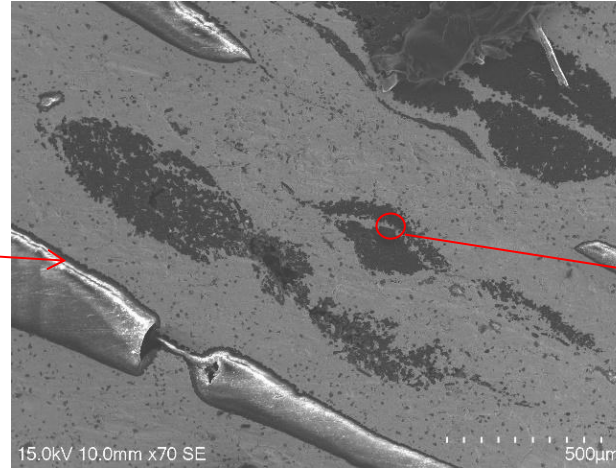
# Lead Carbon Fiber Cloth Composite (LCF)



CF Electrode



Cross section

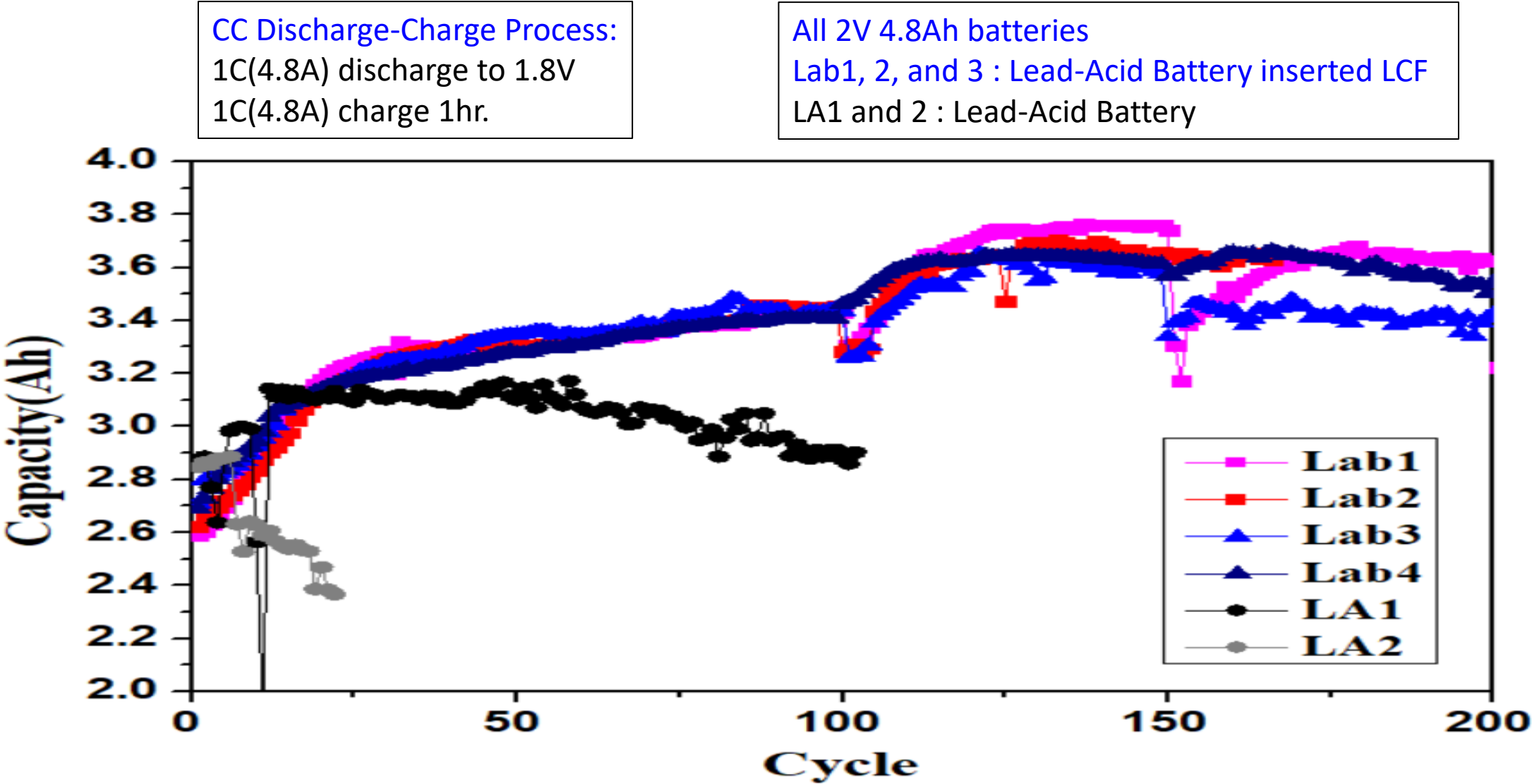


Low Temperature HOT Press  
*Yes!*

600°C → 400°C → < 200°C

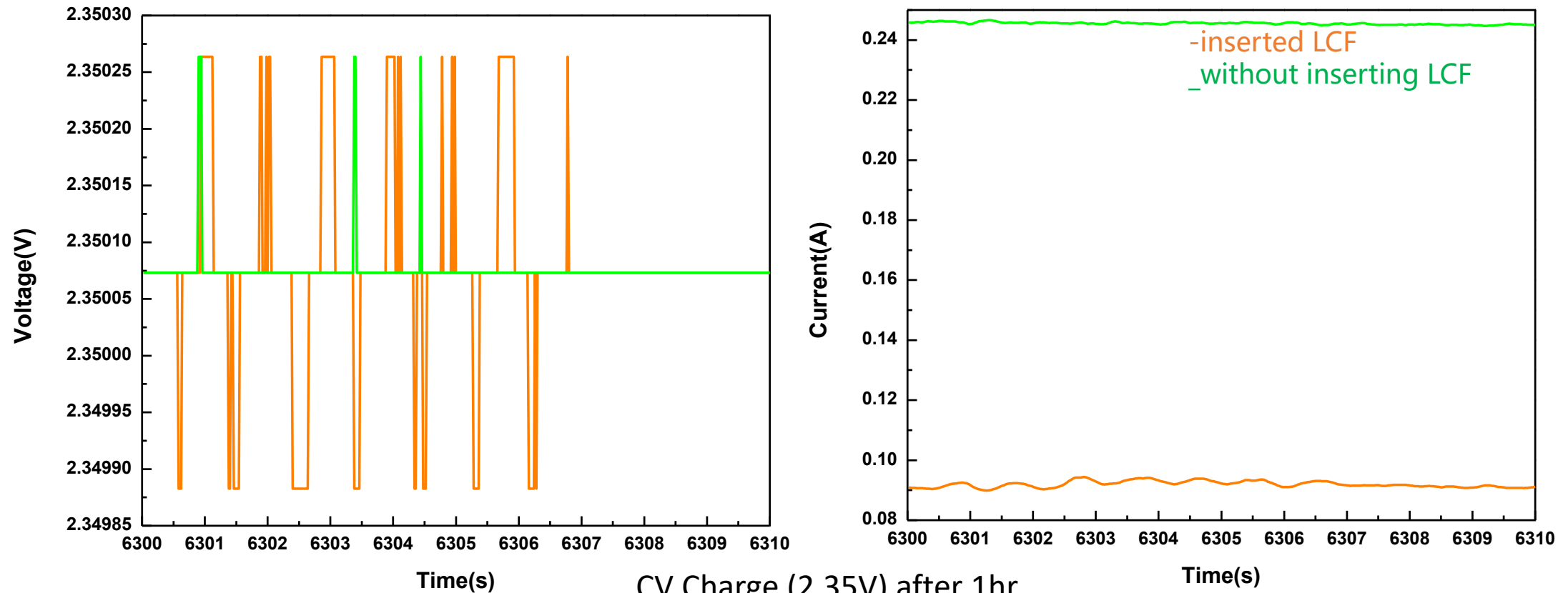
- ✓ A continuous carbon material
- ✓ 100% coverage of Pb on C

# Validation Test of LCF Insertion Effect on Lead\_Acid Batteries



# Battery inserted LCF vs Battery without inserting LCF

The charge voltage exhibits a pulsed profile, and the battery with inserted LCF shows a lower, wavy current at the final stage—indicating that the LCF functions like a capacitor to enhance charge acceptance.



CV Charge (2.35V) after 1hr  
2V Cell\_39\*68 mm<sup>2</sup> electrode

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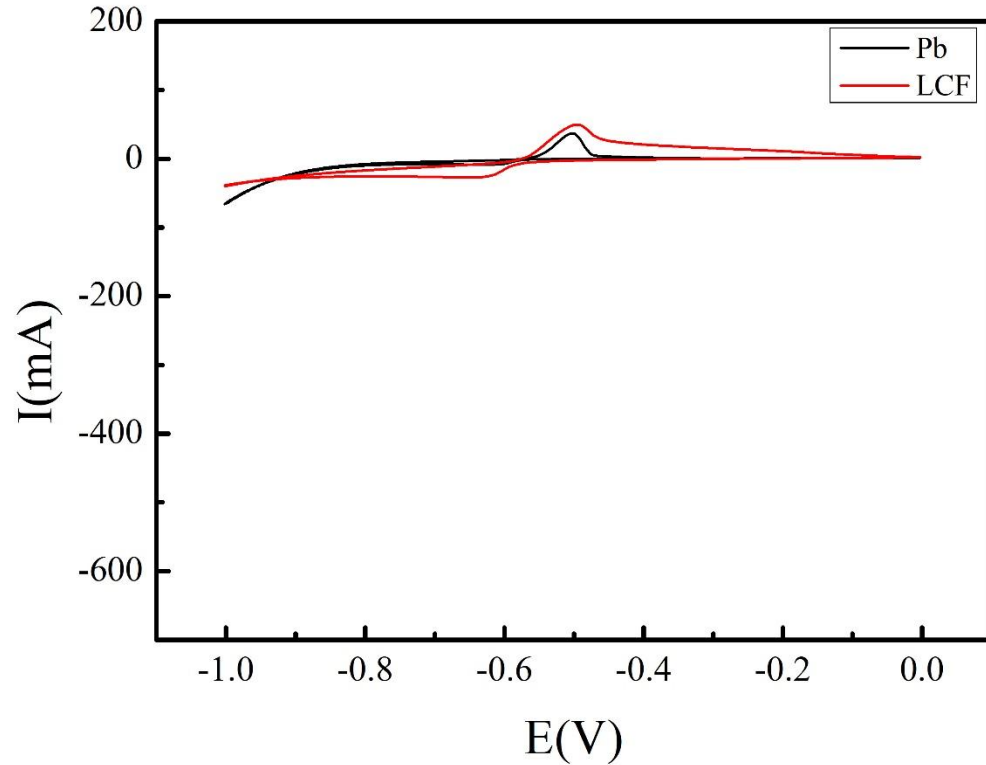


# Outline

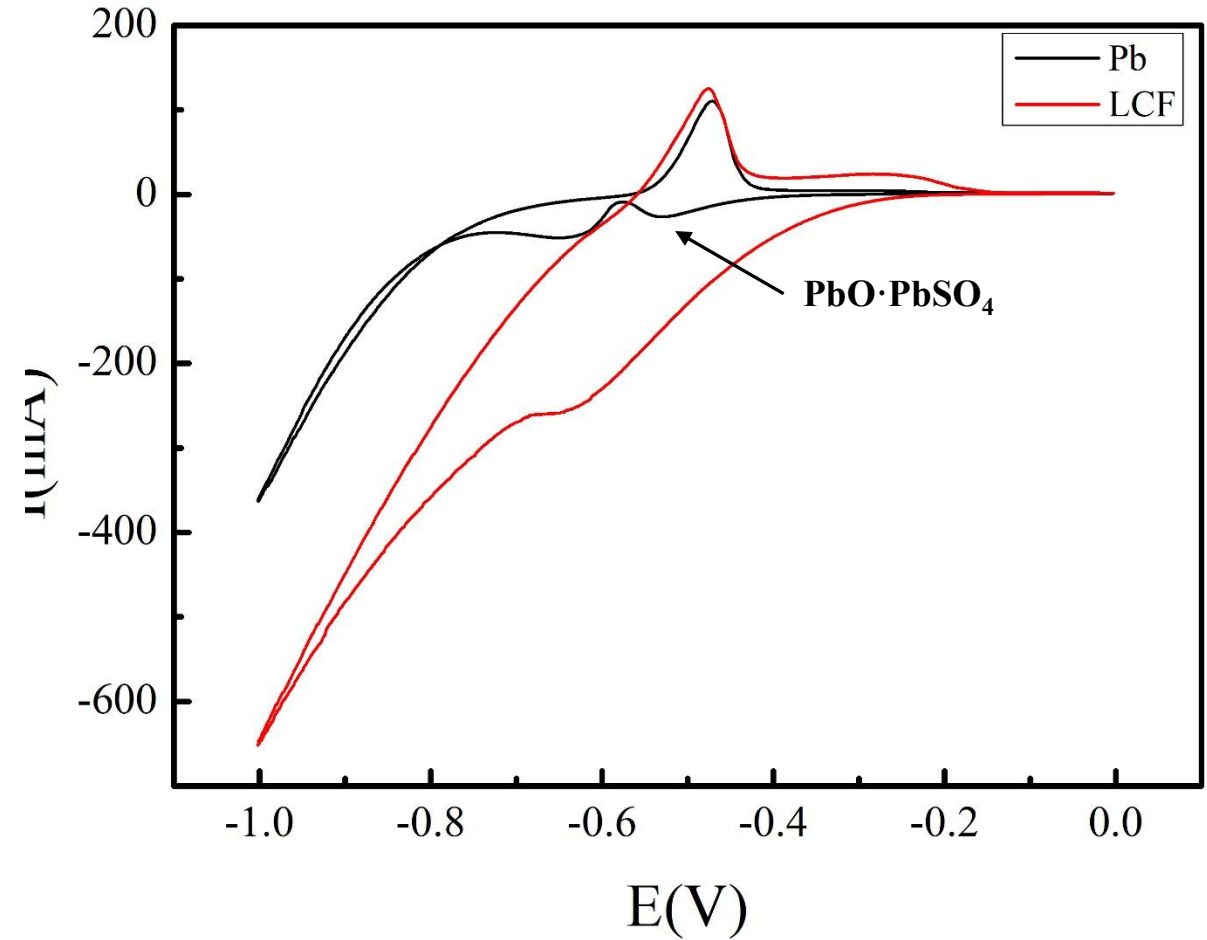
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# Cyclic Voltammetry of Pb vs. LCF

CYCLE 5



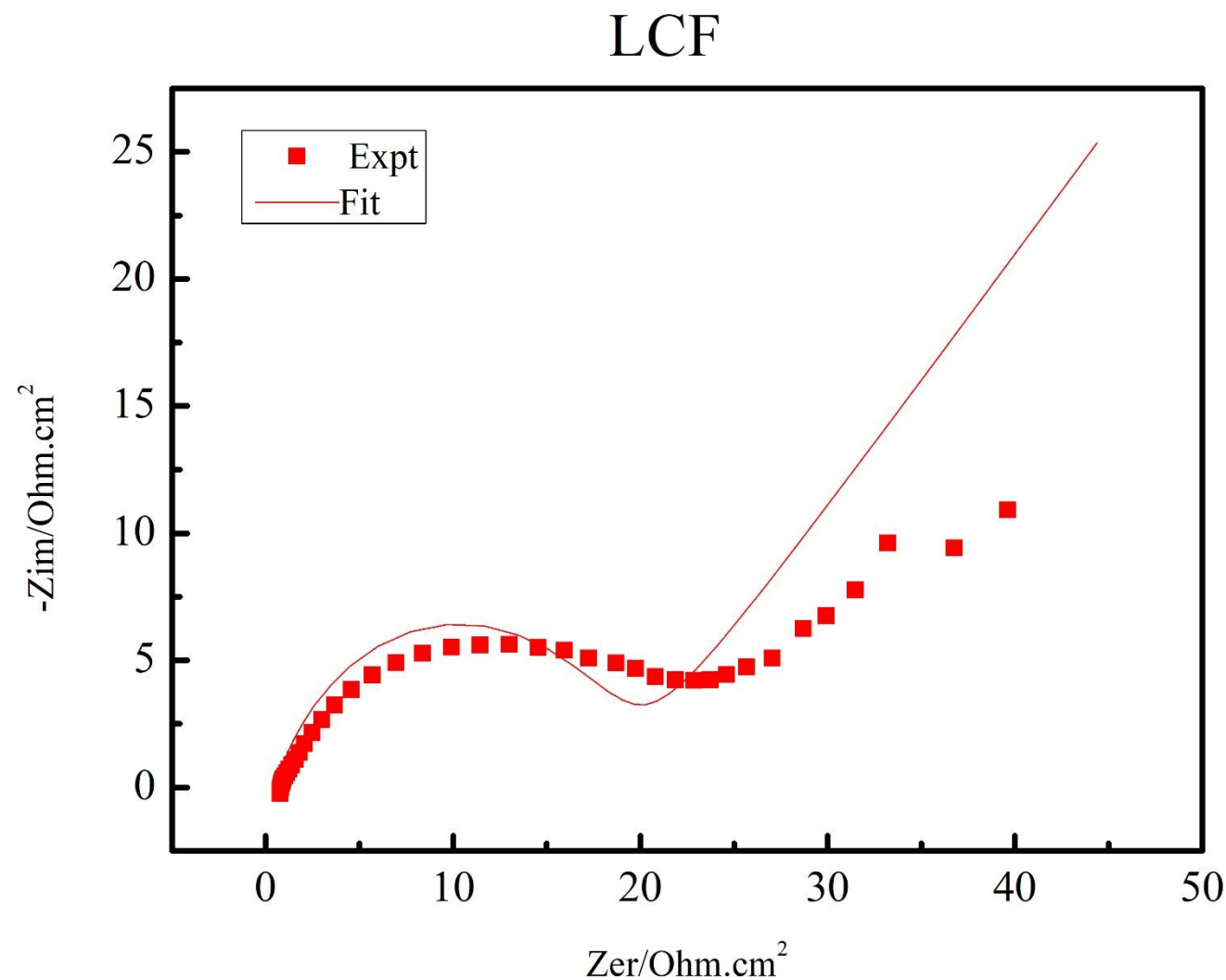
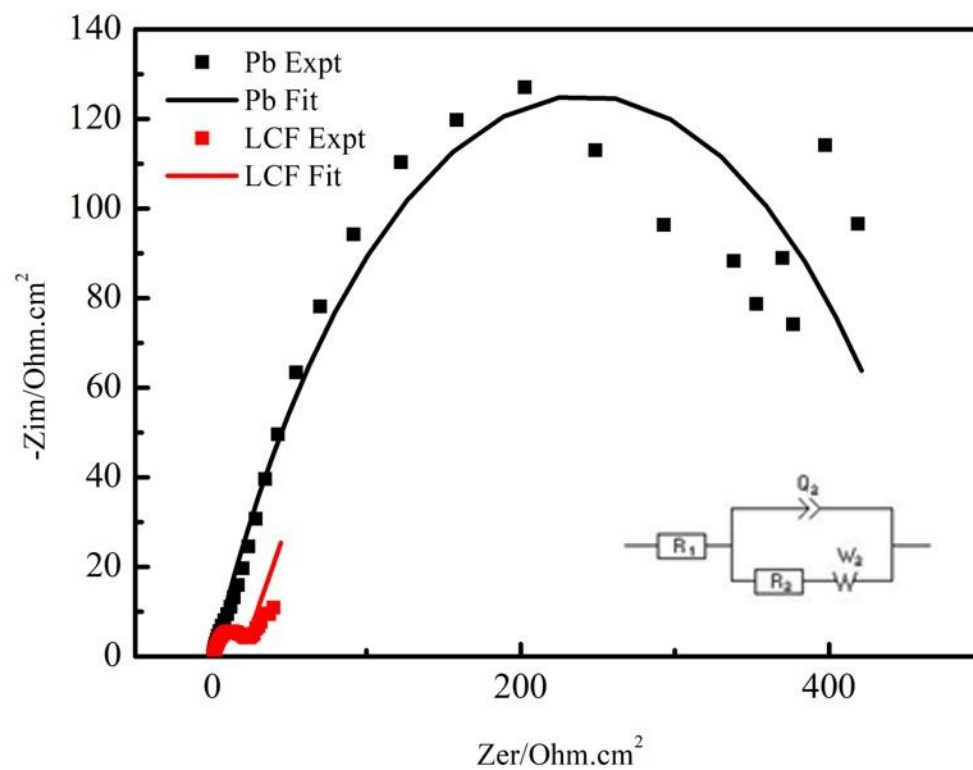
CYCLE 150



Ref: S.H. Hsieh etc "Application of carbon fibers in thin-plate pure lead batteries", Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers 152(2023), P105175.

# Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy of Pb vs. LCF

Sample	$R_{ct}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_s$ ( $\Omega$ )
Pb	616.80	0.66
LCF	18.82	0.46



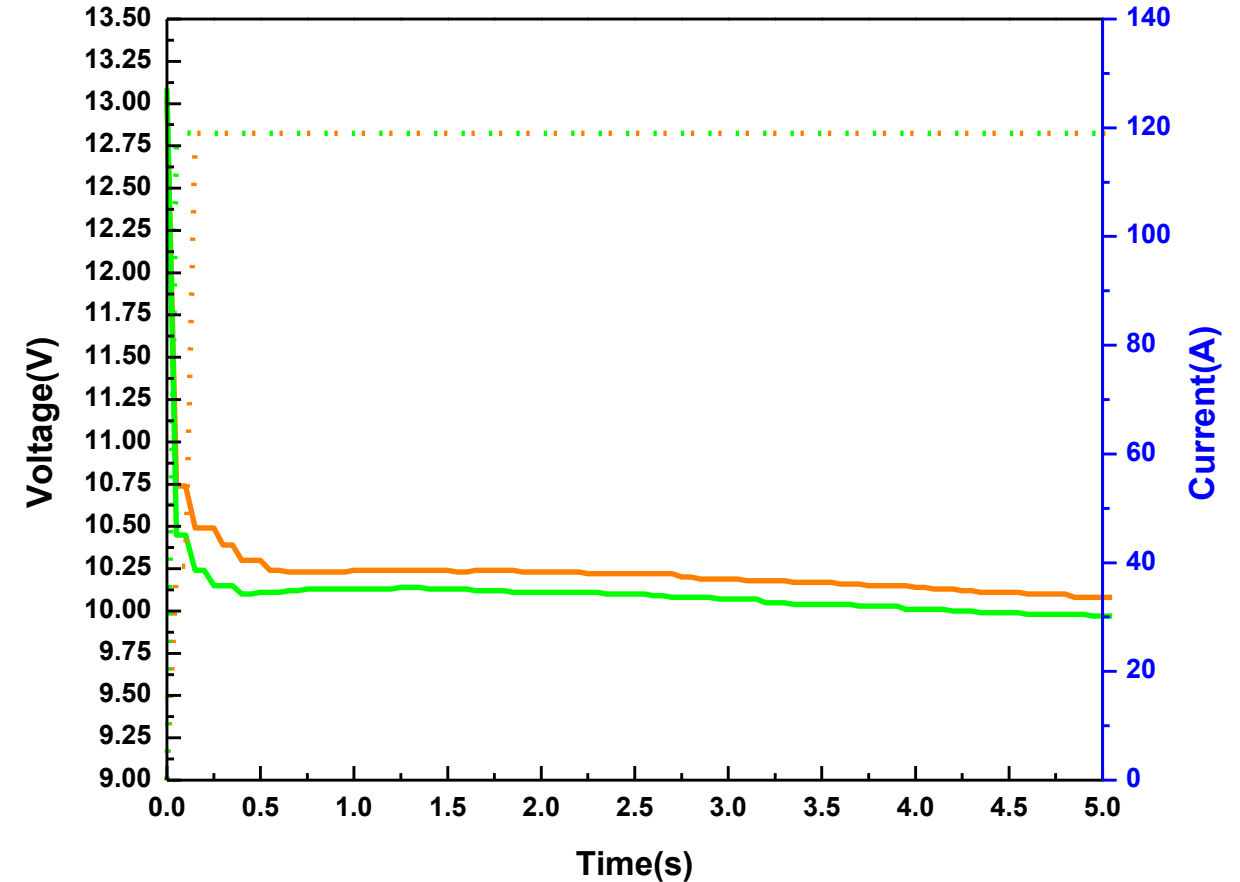
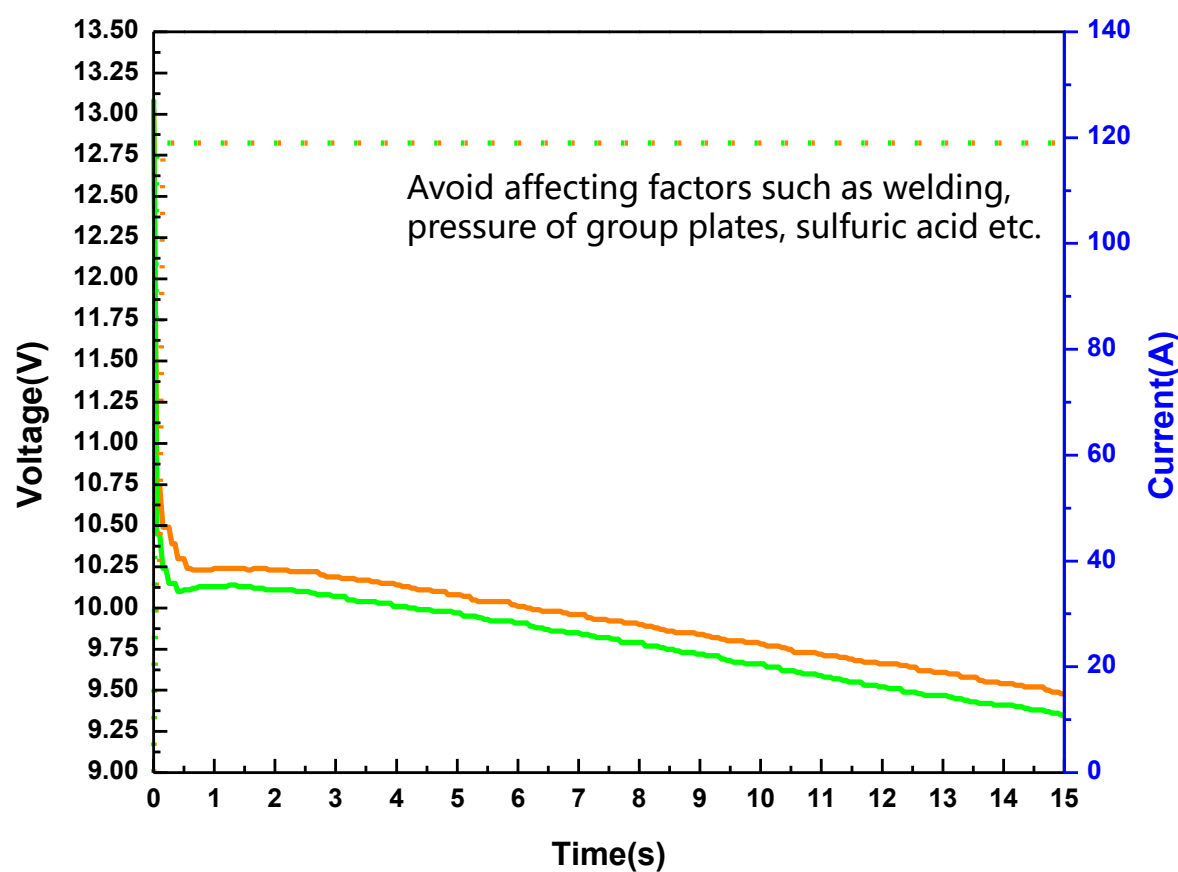
Ref: S.H. Hsieh etc "Application of carbon fibers in thin-plate pure lead batteries", Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers 152(2023), P105175.



# Battery inserted LCF (12V6AH) vs Battery without inserting LCF (12V7AH)

High Rate 119 A discharge 15sec

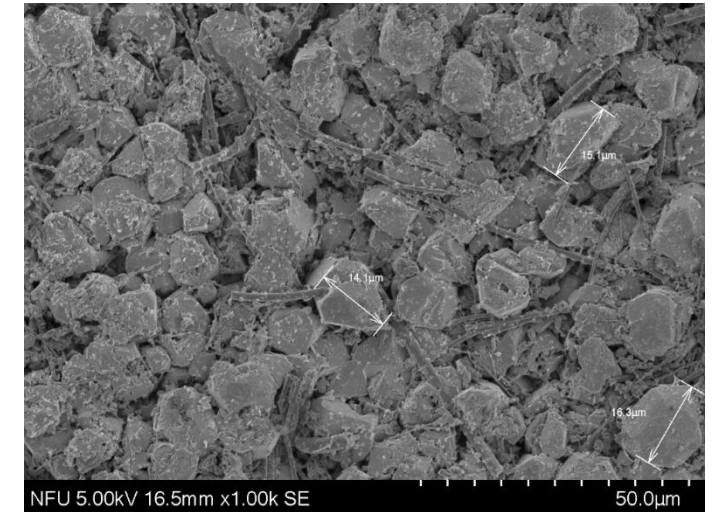
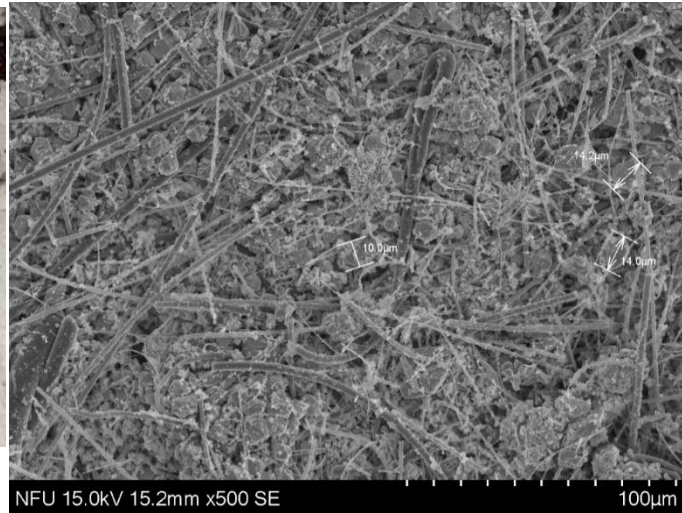
Battery inserted LCF 19.83C vs Battery without inserting LCF 17C



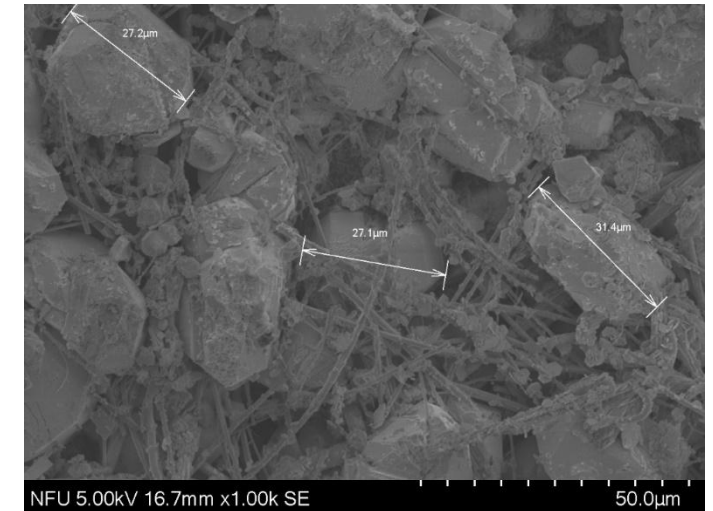
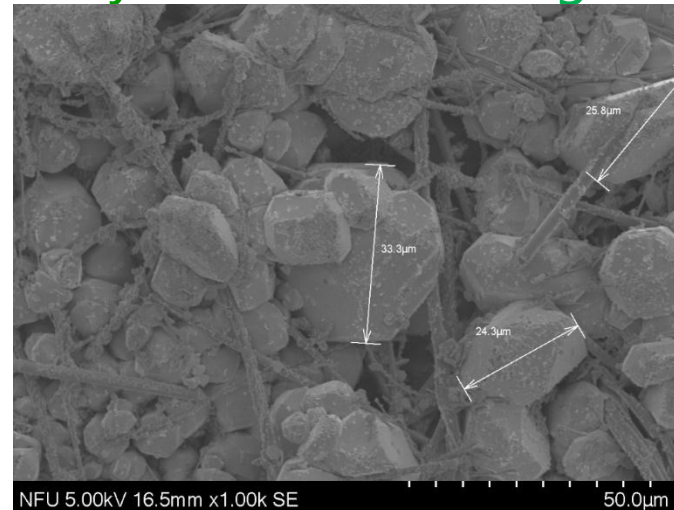
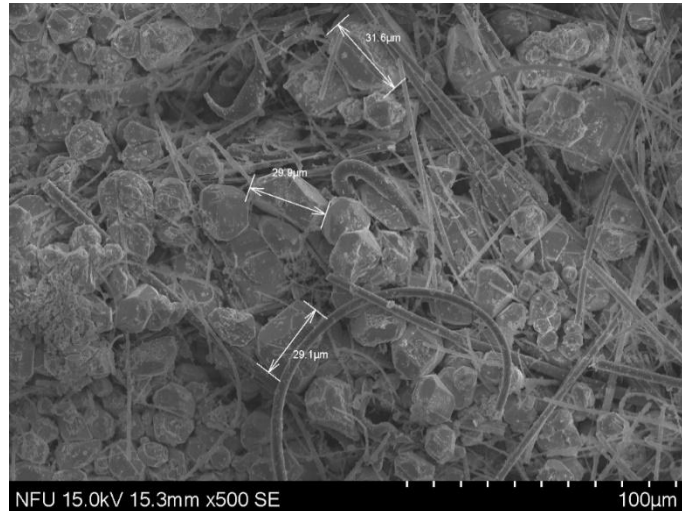
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# Negative Paste electrode of Failed Batteries after CP cycling

## Battery inserted LCF

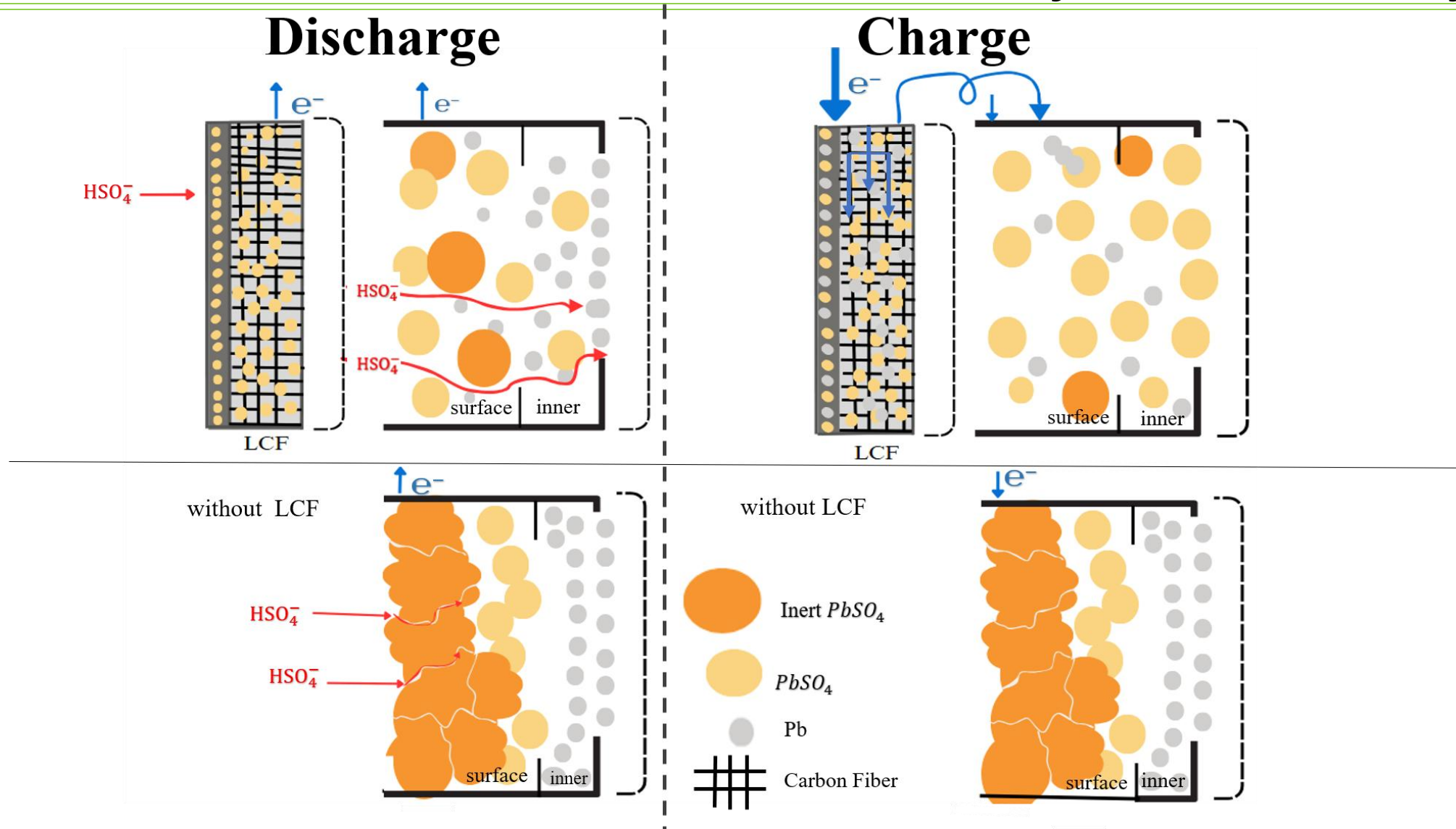


## Battery without inserting LCF





# Proposed Mechanism of Lead-Acid Battery Enhanced by LCF



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# Outline

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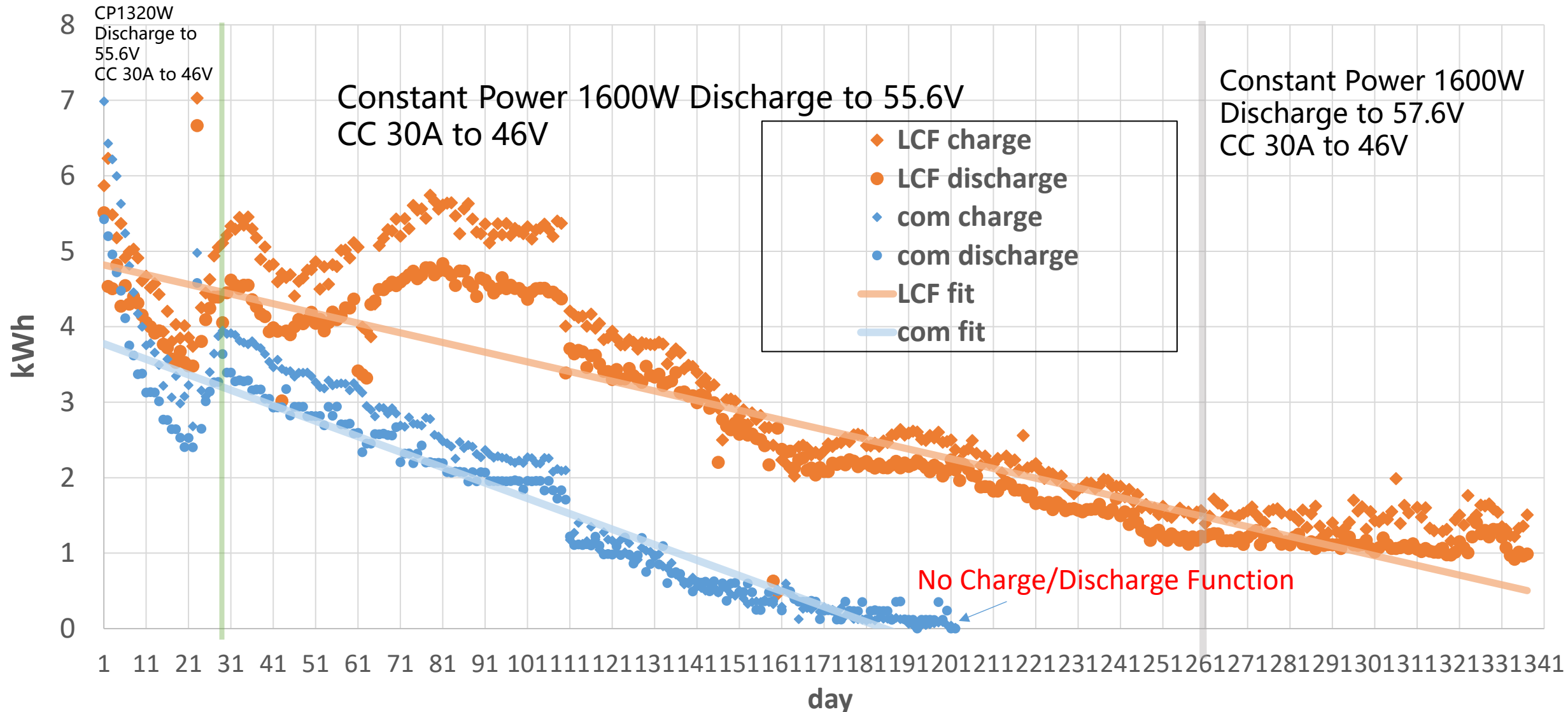
# PV Energy Storage: Field Test vs. Commercial Battery Packs



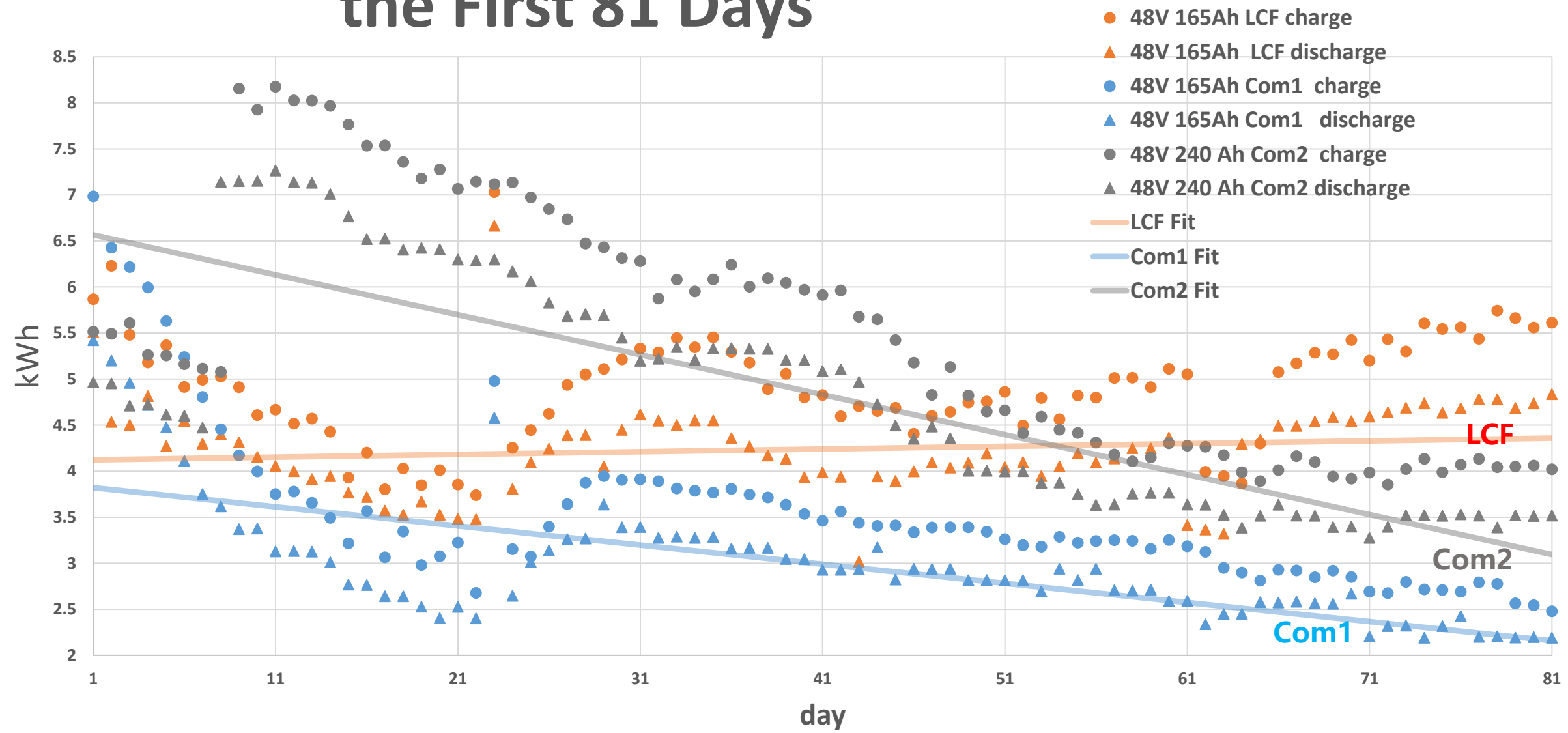
Both Lab and Commercial 12V 65Ah cells were configured into 48V 195Ah battery packs, tested under identical Growatt PV equipment.



# From August 2024 to July 2025



# Performance of Three Battery Packs Over the First 81 Days





# Lab Battery(12V50AH) vs Commercial Battery (12V50AH)

✓ LCF Battery(on work): 20231124 to Now

Commercial Battery (failed):2023/06/09-2023/11/24  
<6 Months

- PV Charge to 28.8V /Discharge from 18:00~00:00
- No power\_No sunshine due to rainy days or leaf shielding



田洋社區\_鄧麗君出生地  
來源:鄧麗君 何日君再來專輯封面貴族唱片出品

Birthplace of Teresa Teng  
Li-Chun



LCF Battery Light Up Longyan Station

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# A Pure LCF Battery

Battery Consultant: Mr. Hank Wu

LCF electrodes act as electrodes to assemble a cell.



CF electrodes/plates



Tools / Battery parts

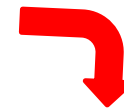


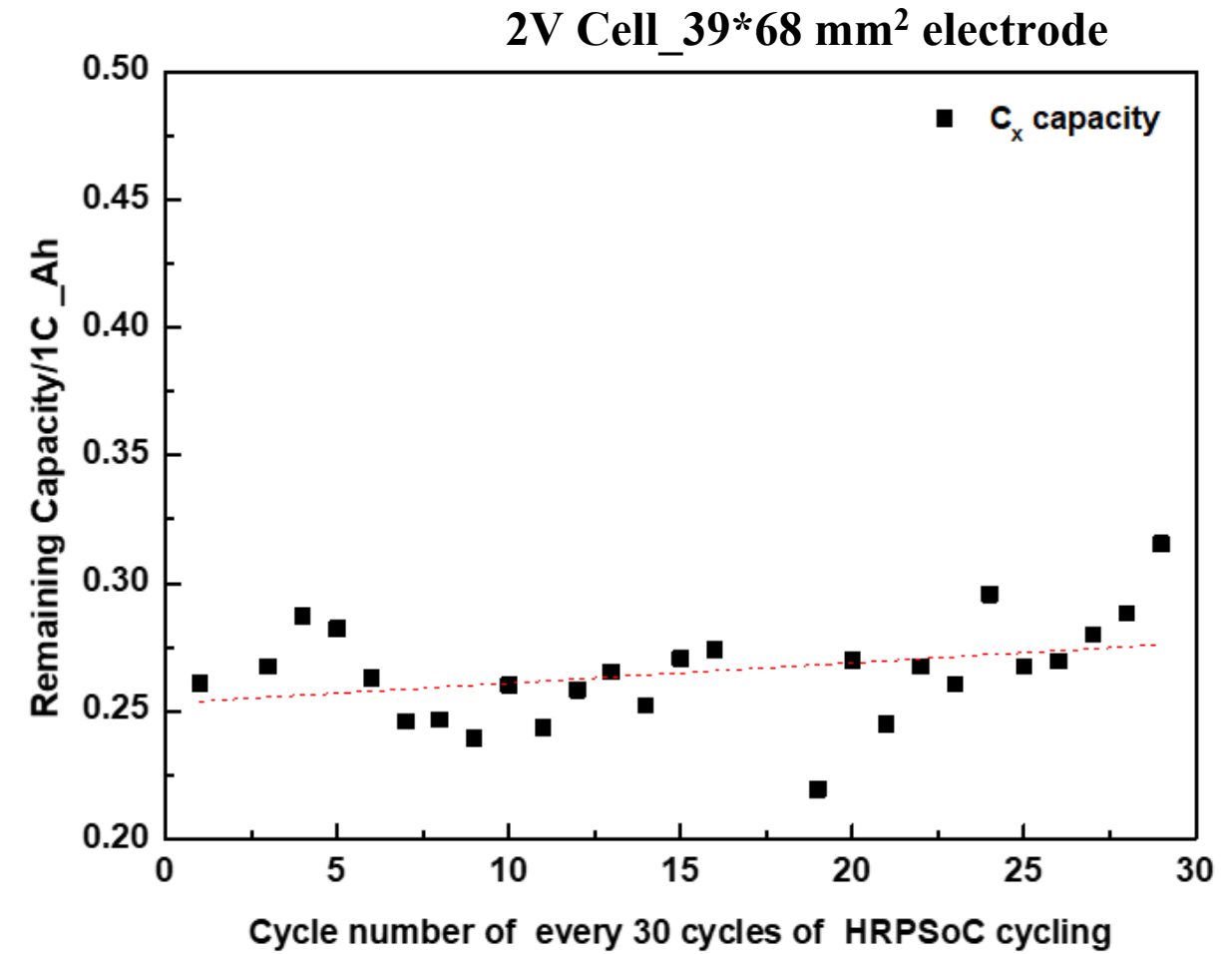
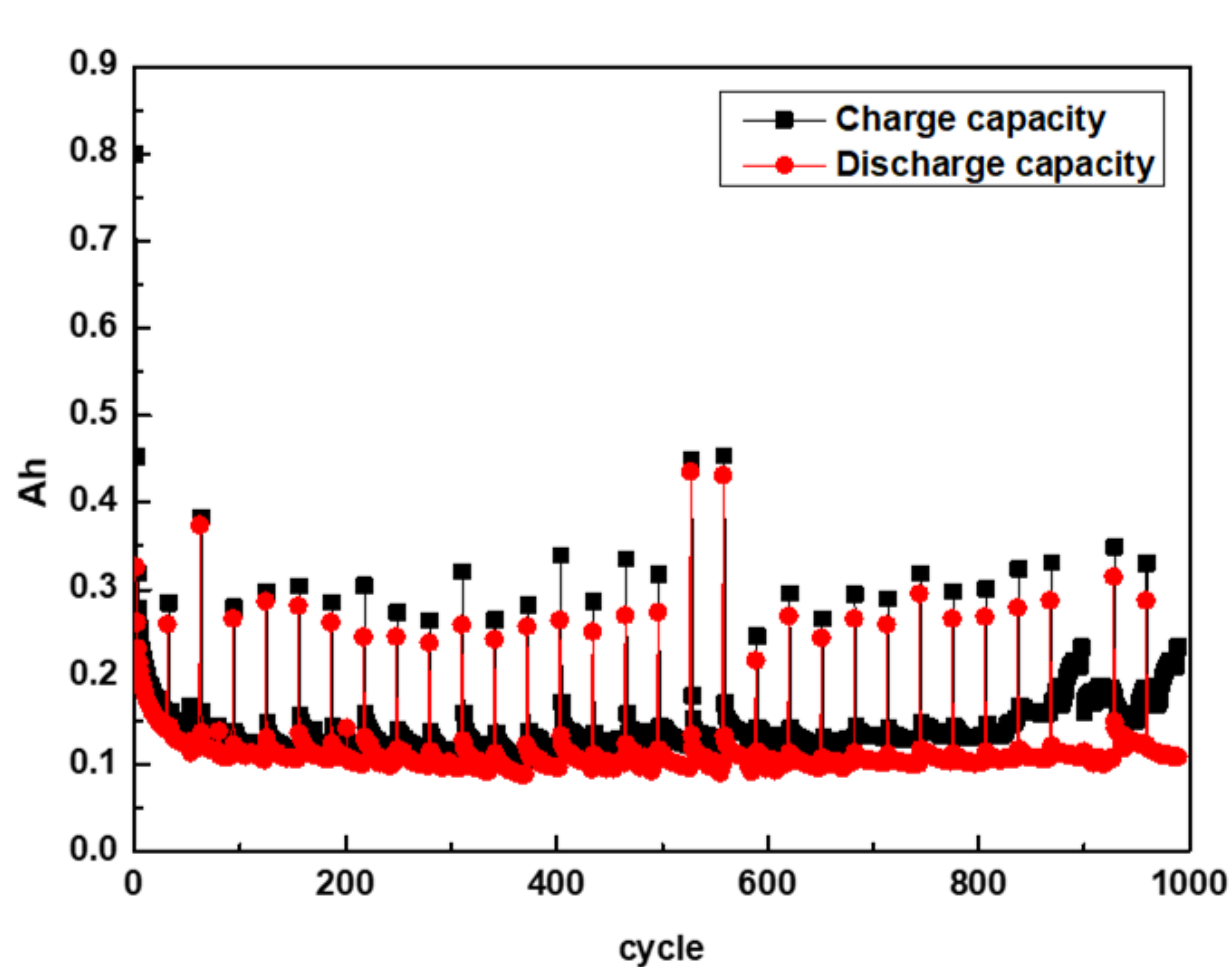
Plate Group



2V Battery

LCF 2V Battery\_ +/- 6.6\*3.9 cm

# High-rate cycling test with 1C charge/3C discharge, then IEC61427

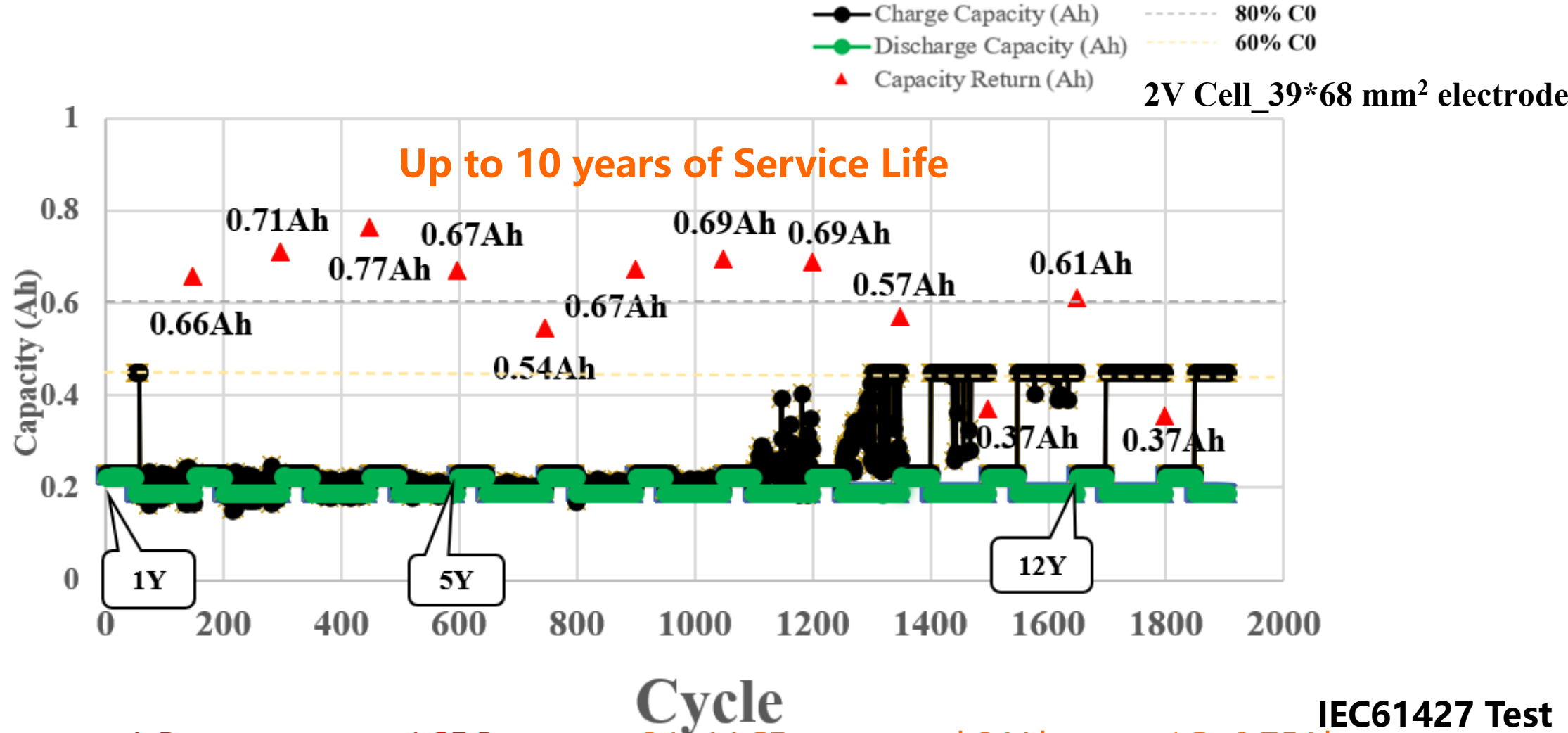


A Pure paste type LCF Battery: + 3/- 4 LCF composed 2 V battery 1C=0.75Ah



# High-rate cycling test with 1C charge/3C discharge, then IEC61427

## Service Life of *Pure* LCF Battery in PV System

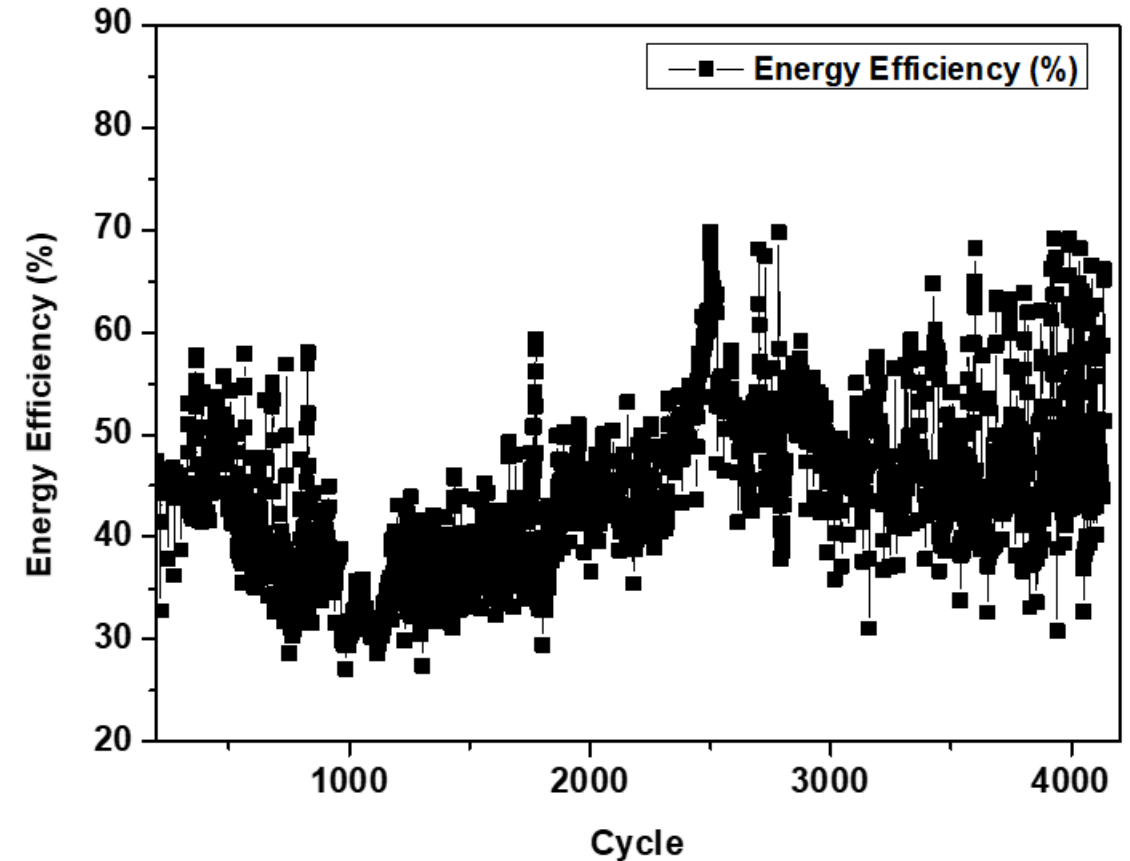
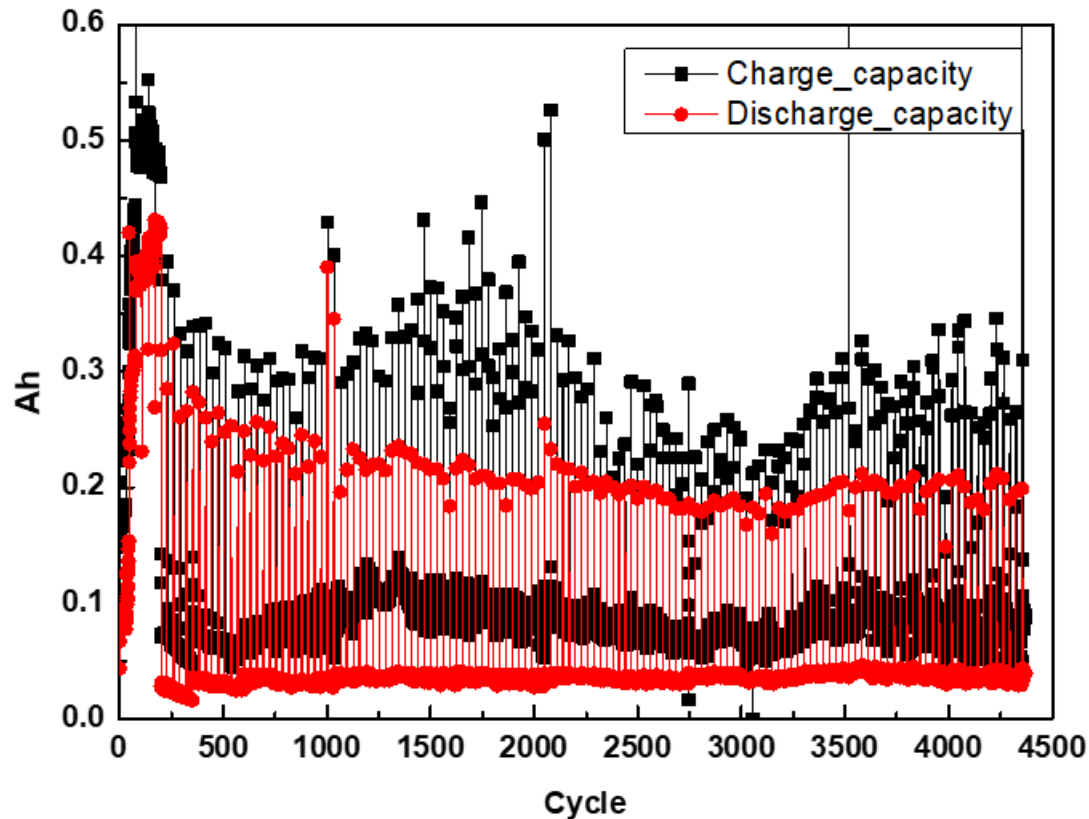


A Pure paste type LCF Battery: + 3/- 4 LCF composed 2 V battery 1C=0.75Ah

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# High-rate cycling test with 4C charge/10C discharge

A Pb/CF cloth/Pb composite as a highly efficient lead-carbon electrode exhibits notable charge acceptance and **long cycle life** for lead-acid batteries (LAB) during HRPSoC cycling



A Pure LCF Battery: + 2/- 3 LCF composed 2 V battery C10=0.3Ah

# High-rate cycling test with 4C charge/10C discharge

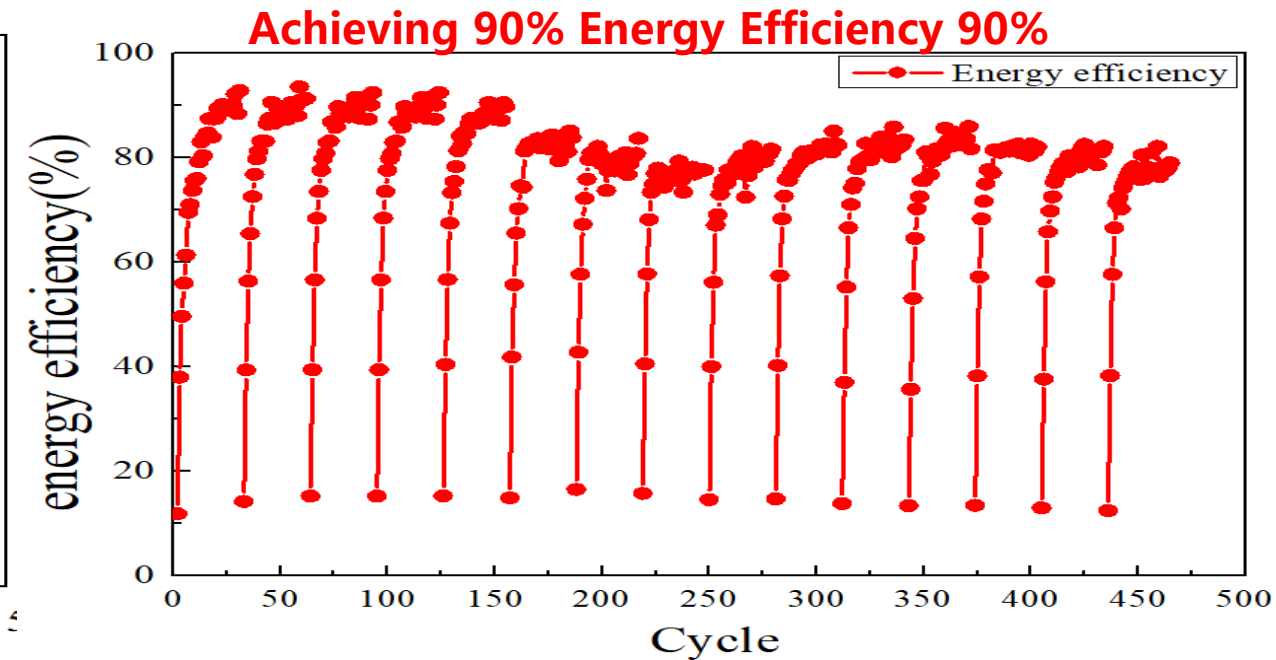
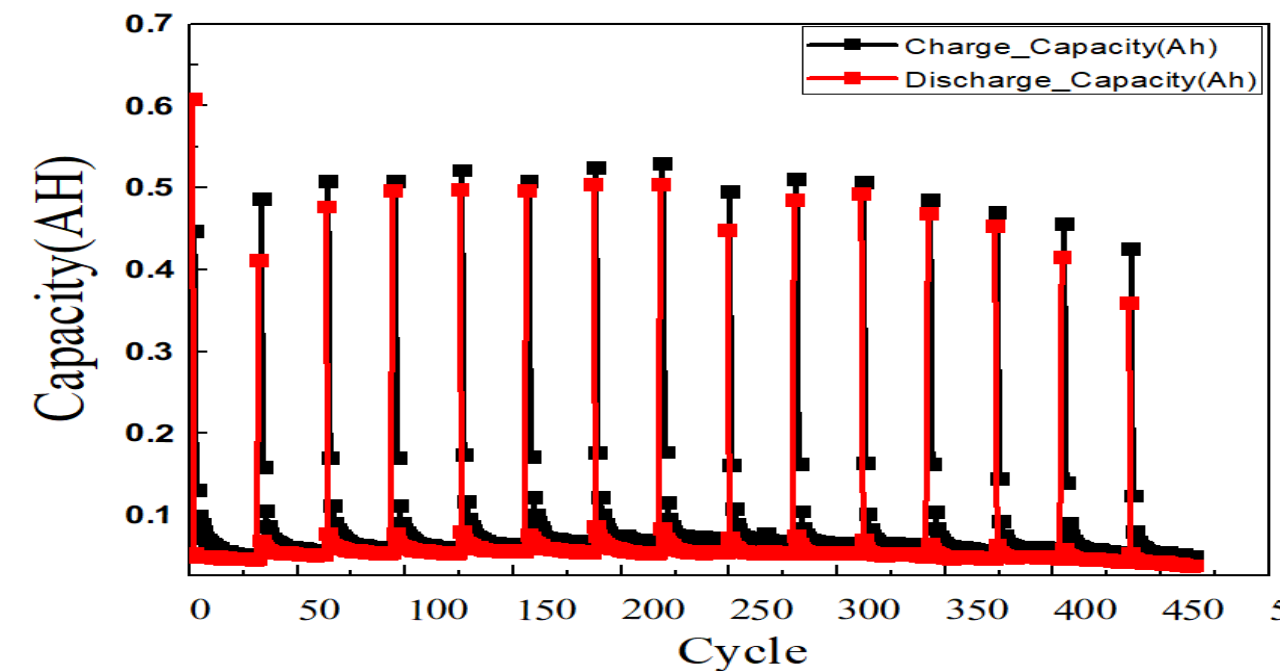
## 4C / 10C cycling test

2.8A CC Charge to V=2.35  
Rest 30 min  
2.35V CV Charge 2hr.  
7A CC Discharge to V=1.5V

30 Cycles

## Charge-Discharge Process for Capacity after Every 30 Cycles

0.07A CC Discharge to V=1.5V  
0.28A CC Charge 6hr.  
Rest 30 min  
2.4V CV Charge 2hr.  
0.1A CC Discharge to V=0.5V



A Pure LCF Battery: + 4/- 5 LCF composed 2 V battery **C10=0.6 Ah → 2 Ah**

# Conclusion

Lead-acid batteries are **safe, reliable**, and have been part of our lives for over **160 years**.

At our lab, we are committed to **improving the performance of lead-acid batteries** to support a more **sustainable and energy-efficient future**.

We sincerely invite you to **join our collaborative projects** and support the **continued development** of this promising battery technology.



# Thank you for your Attention



Our lab continues to focus on bringing light to remote areas