

High Temperature Film Capacitors

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Project Duration: FY__ to FY08

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FY08 Kickoff Meeting**

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*This presentation does not contain any
proprietary or confidential information*

The Problem

- The DC bus capacitors are currently the largest and the least reliable component of fuel cell and electric hybrid vehicle inverters. Capacitors represent up to 23% of both inverter weight and inverter cost and up to 35-40% of the inverter volume. In addition current thin polymer film capacitors have a ceiling operation temperature (105 °C)

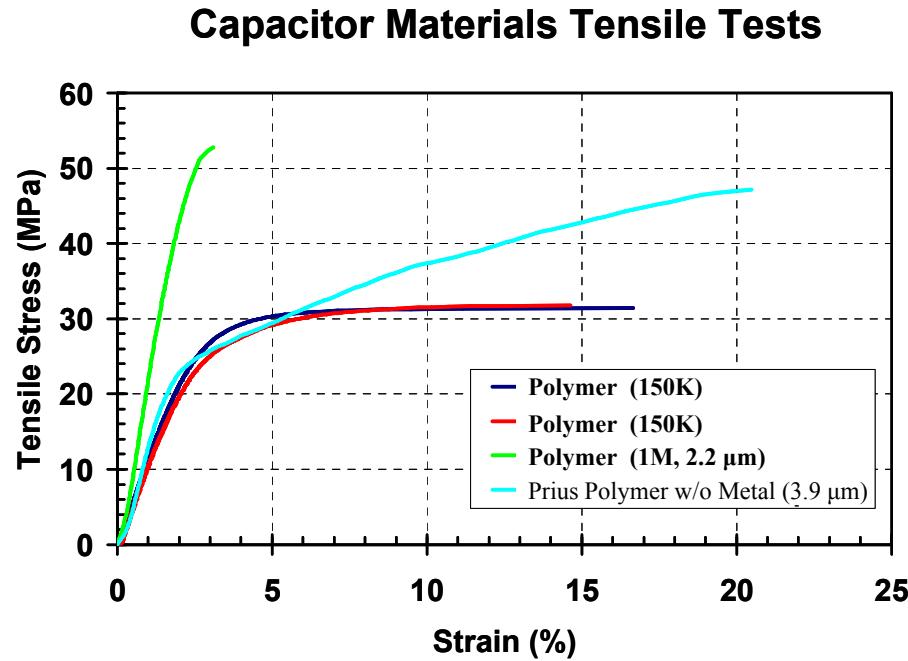
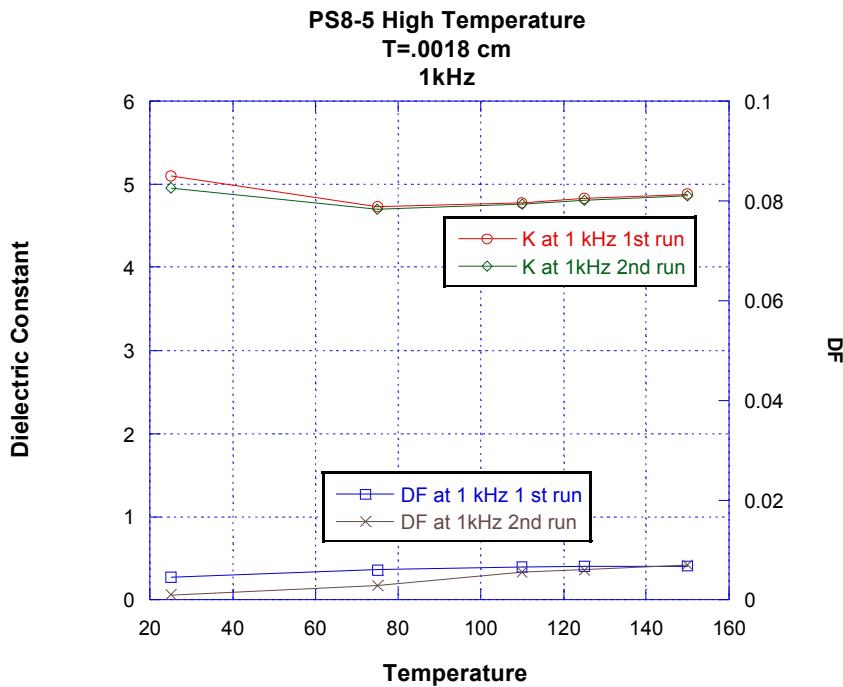
Description of Technology

- Our objective is to develop and engineer novel polymeric material systems for use as next generation polymer dielectric materials that can be used as a replacement technology for DC bus capacitors in hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) and fuel cell vehicles.

Uniqueness of Project and Impacts

- Developed a polymer film with $k = 5$ and $DF < 0.01$ over a temperature range from RT to 150 °C. We have demonstrated the fabrication of large (8.5" x 11") sheets of 2 um thick polymer film.
- Capacitors generated using the Sandia developed material will be $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the size of the current capacitors used in a HEV inverter. The new capacitors will have a larger operational temperature range (150 °C)
- A Technical Advance has been filed and a Patent Application will be filed.

Accomplishments to Date (for projects funded in prior FYs)



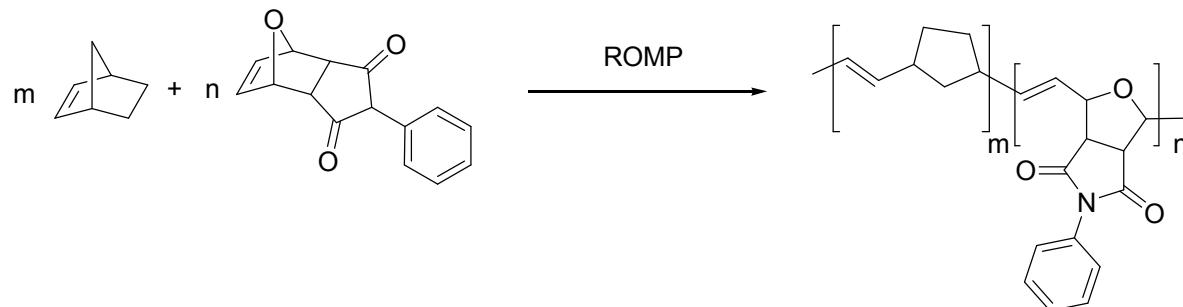
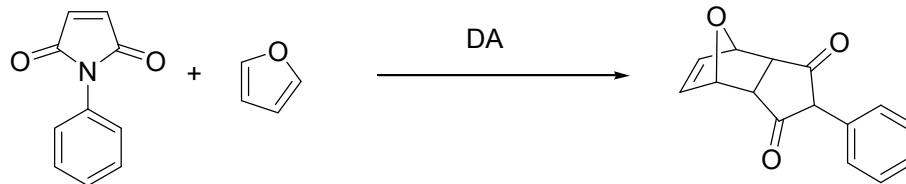
- Electrical characterization of a free standing Sandia developed polymer from room temperature to 150°C
- Mechanical characterization of a free standing Sandia developed polymer compared to the Toyota Prius® dielectric material
- Demonstrated lab scale production of polymer films (8.5" x 11") using solution casting drawdown techniques

Project Objective for FY08

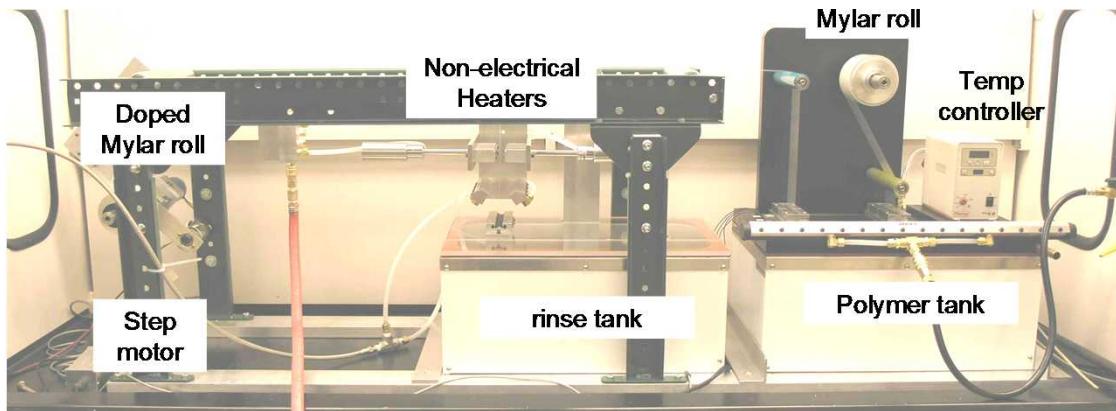
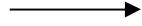
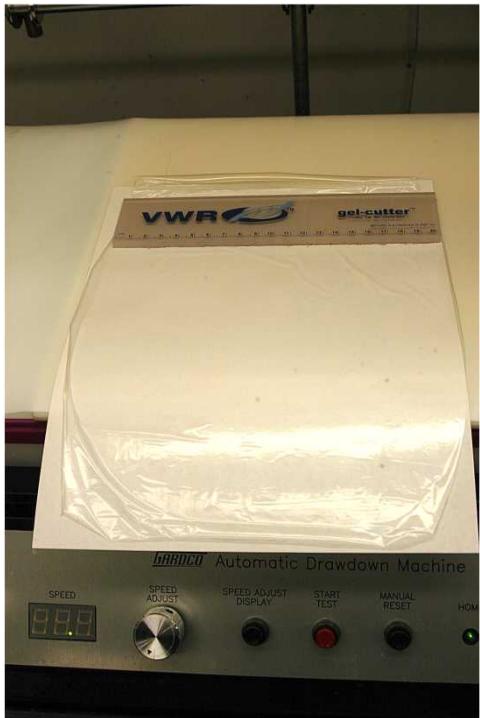
- Optimize the polymer film stoichiometry for the polymer developed in FY07 by modifying copolymer amounts. These polymer films will be evaluated electrically and mechanically to quantify both properties.
- Begin working with a commercial capacitor manufacturer to transition technology to industry and produce capacitors
- Write close-out report

Technical Approach for FY08

- Optimize the stoichiometry by modifying the m to n ratio in order to obtain the lowest cost, highest k, lowest DF while still maintaining desirable materials properties



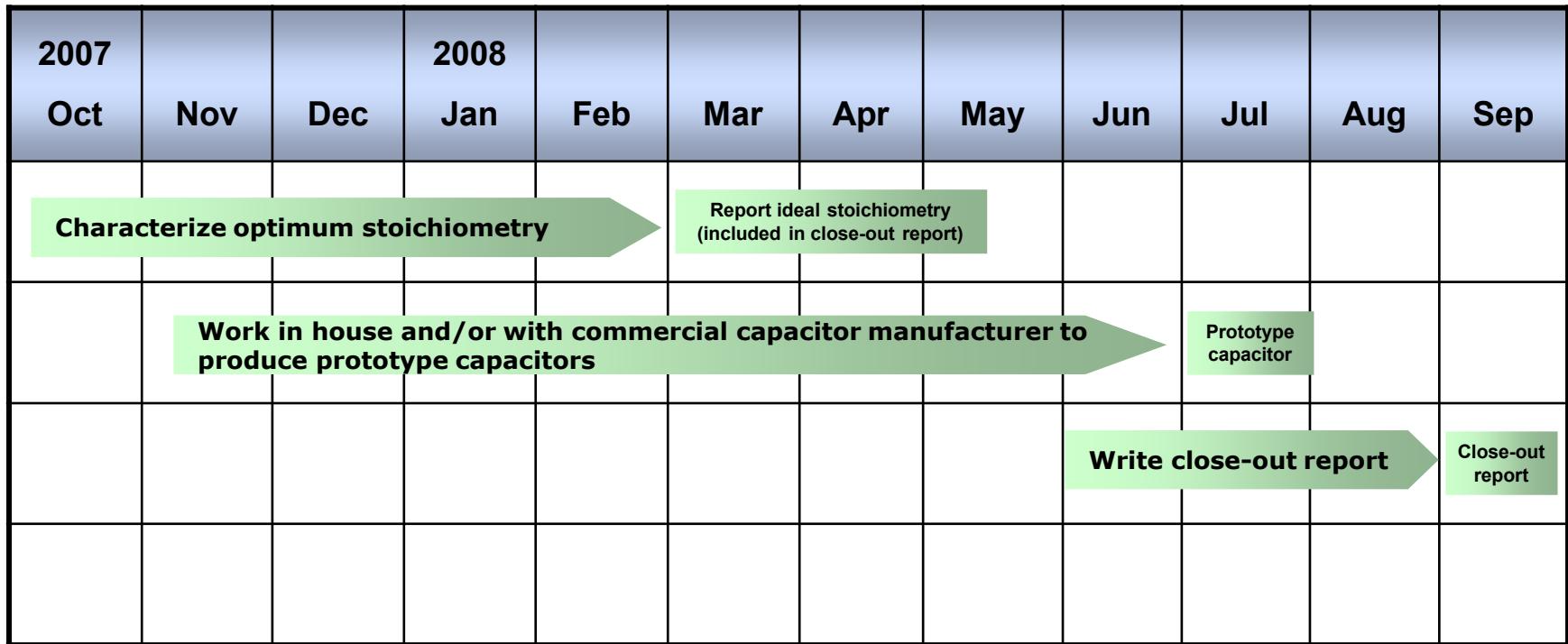
Technical Approach for FY08



* In house pilot plant capacitor fabrication facility. Designed and built by Joseph Lenhart, Lothar Bieg, John Schroeder, Don Green (SNL); Scott Burmeister (Burmeister Inc.), Phillip Cole

- **Begin working in house and/or with a commercial capacitor manufacturer to demonstrate and characterize capacitors made with the Sandia developed Material**

Timeline



The Challenges/Barriers

- Selecting the correct industrial partner to move forward with
 - Each company has different expertise and skills
- An outside synthesis house may be required to generate the Sandia developed polymer depending on the polymer quantity needed to produce prototype capacitors need to scale up of polymer will require

Beyond FY08 (if decided)

- **FY09**
 - **Fabricate prototype capacitors with next generation polymer formulations, commercialization of current polymer formulation based capacitors**
- **FY10**
 - **commercialization of next generation polymer formulation based capacitors**

Questions

