

# Sulfide Solid Electrolyte Production Line Solutions

## Material Sensitivity to Moisture and Oxygen

Special processes and equipment create a low-dew-point, low-oxygen production environment.

Equipped with high-efficiency dehumidifiers and inert gas protection systems (e.g., argon gas replacement) to strictly control moisture and oxygen levels.

## High Environmental Control Requirements



Inert gas-filled glove boxes  
Establish isolated safe operation zones.



Install partitioned isolation facilities  
in mass production lines.



Operators must wear standardized protective gear.

## Exhaust Gas Treatment

### Solutions



#### Acidic Component Absorption

Weak alkaline solutions are used to absorb acidic toxic components in exhaust gases.



#### Exhaust Gas Incineration Treatment

Convert toxic components into low-toxicity, stable sulfur dioxide through oxidation.

## Equipment corrosion issues

### Coating Protection

Special coatings are applied to equipment components to isolate corrosive materials from the base structure.

### Material Selection

Equipment components are manufactured using corrosion-resistant materials.

## Particle agglomeration challenges

### Dispersant Addition

Physical/chemical adsorption on particle surfaces creates steric hindrance or electrostatic repulsion to prevent agglomeration.

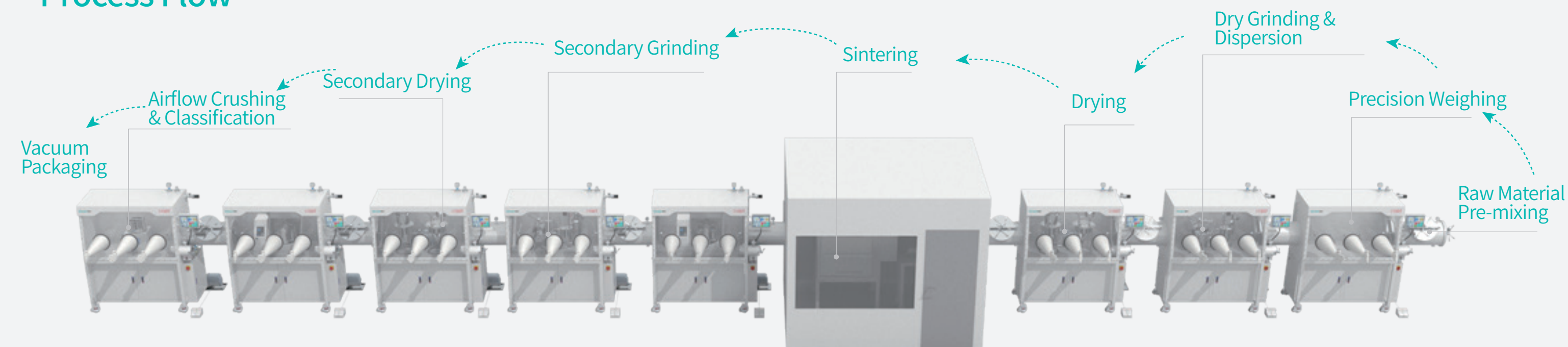
### High-energy Dispersion

High-energy mechanical forces break agglomerates for efficient particle dispersion.

### Surface Modification

Modify sulfide particle surfaces with inert oxides or polymer coatings to reduce surface energy and enhance repulsion.

## Process Flow



# Sulfide/Oxide Solid Electrolyte Production Line Solutions



# Oxide Solid Electrolyte Production Line Solutions

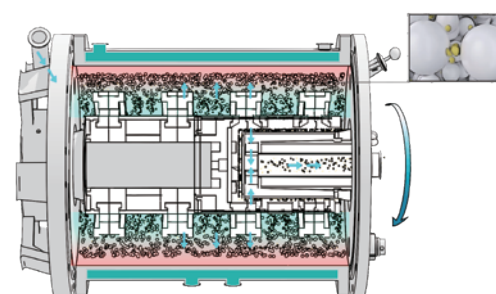
## Material Moisture Sensitivity

- **Precise Control of Temperature & Humidity**  
Unpacking, feeding, and packaging processes must be conducted in temperature- and humidity-controlled rooms to prevent material moisture absorption.
- **Positive Pressure Conveying**  
Nitrogen is injected to protect materials from moisture during transportation.
- **Micro-positive Pressure Treatment**  
Nitrogen is used to maintain internal pressure higher than ambient, preventing moisture ingress and ensuring dry storage conditions.

## Poor Mixing Uniformity

## Achieve Uniform Dispersion

During operation, the bead mill repeatedly disperses and blends materials to significantly enhance mixing uniformity.



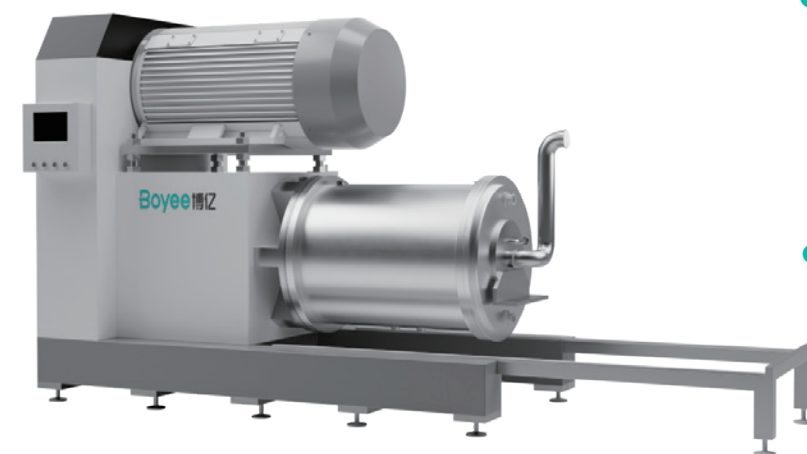
## Sintering adhesion to crucibles

Solutions to Reduce/Prevent Material Adhesion:

- Material Sealing
- Material Modification
- Special-material crucibles
- Needle-punched structural design

## High wear during airflow grinding

**Traditional Challenge:** High wear during airflow grinding, difficulty in processing large/hard particles



- **Innovative Solutions**  
Post-sintering: Jaw crusher pre-crushing → bead mill coarse + fine grinding
- **Technical Advantages**  
Reduced equipment wear and efficient large-particle crushing.

## Poor pre-mixing dispersion performance

### Deagglomeration Optimization

Process adjustments combined with dispersants enable efficient deagglomeration of oxide solid electrolytes.

### Slurry Anti-sedimentation

Adjust slurry viscosity or add stabilizers to prevent sedimentation and ensure uniform dispersion.

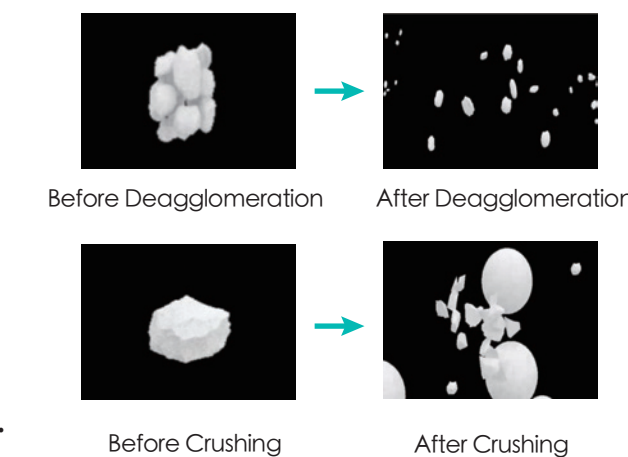
### Large Particle Blocking

Precision screening technology prevents large particles from entering the grinding stage.

## Challenges in Grinding Stage: Deagglomeration Difficulty, Poor Dispersion, Non-uniform Distribution

### Turbine Bead Mill "Coarse + Fine Grinding"

Overcoming deagglomeration, dispersion, and uniformity challenges in the grinding stage.



### Turbine Flow Channel Design

Achieves efficient dispersion, reduces particle agglomeration, and enhances powder uniformity.

## Process Flow

