PD IEC TS 62565-5-1:2023



BSI Standards Publication

Nanomanufacturing — Product specifications

Part 5-1: Nanoporous activated carbon — Blank detail specification: Electrochemical capacitors

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee NTI/1, Nanotechnologies.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2023

ISBN 978 0 539 13907 5

ICS 07.120

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This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 June 2023.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected

IEC TS 62565-5-1

Edition 1.0 2023-06

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

colour inside

Nanomanufacturing – Product specifications – Part 5-1: Nanoporous activated carbon – Blank detail specification: Electrochemical capacitors

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 07.120

ISBN 978-2-8322-7096-7

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 5
INTRODUCTION 7
1 Scope 9
2 Normative references 9
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms 9
3.1 General terms 9
3.2 Terms related to the nanoporous activated carbon 12
3.3 Chemical key control characteristics 13
3.4 Physical key control characteristic 14
3.5 Structural key control characteristics 15
3.6 Electrochemical key control characteristics 16
3.7 Measurement methods 17
3.8 Symbols and abbreviated terms 17
4 General introduction regarding measurement methods 18
5 Recommended nanoporous activated carbon specification format 19
5.1 General product description and procurement information 19
5.2 Chemical key control characteristics 19
5.3 Physical key control characteristics 20
5.4 Structural key control characteristics 21
5.5 Electrochemical key control characteristics 21
6 Overview of test methods 22
Annex A (normative) Supporting information for standardized KCC measurement procedures 26
A.1 General 26
A.2 Water content: Karl Fischer 26
A.2.1 General 26
A.2.2 Measurement standard 26
A.3 Water content: Drying loss 26
A.3.1 General 26
A.3.2 Measurement standard 26
A.4 Ash content: Incineration 27
A.4.1 General 27
A.4.2 Measurement standard 27
A.5 Metallic impurities: ICP-MS 27
A.5.1 General 27
A.5.2 Measurement standard 27
A.5.3 Adaptations and modifications required 27
A.6 Metallic impurities: ICP-OES 27
A.6.1 General 27
A.6.2 Measurement standard 27
A.6.3 Adaptations and modifications required 27
A.7 Anion impurities: Ion chromatography 28
A.7.1 General 28
A.7.2 Measurement standard 28
A.8 Elemental content: Elemental analyser 28
A.8.1 General 28

A.8.2 Measurement standard 28
A.8.3 Adaptations and modifications required 28
A.9 Elemental content: CS analyser, ONH analyser 28
A.9.1 General 28
A.9.2 Measurement standard 29
A.9.3 Adaptations and modifications required 29
A.10 Oxygen functional groups: Boehm titration 29
A.10.1 General 29
A.10.2 Measurement standard 29
A.10.3 Adaptations and modifications required 29
A.11 Oxygen functional groups: XPS 30
A.11.1 General 30
A.11.2 Measurement standard 30
A.11.3 Adaptations and modifications required 30
A.12 Particle size distribution: Laser diffraction method 30
A.12.1 General 30
A.12.2 Measurement standard 30
A.13 Tap density: Tapping method 30
A.13.1 General 30
A.13.2 Measurement standard 30
A.14 pH value: pH meter 31
A.14.1 General 31
A.14.2 Measurement standard 31
A.15 Circularity: Static image analysis method 31
A.15.1 General 31
A.15.2 Measurement standard 31
A.15.3 Adaptations and modifications required 31
A.16 Circularity: Dynamic image analysis method 31
A.16.1 General 31
A.16.2 Measurement standard 31
A.16.3 Adaptations and modifications required 31
A.17 Circularity: SEM 31
A.17.1 General 31
A.17.2 Measurement standard 32
A.17.3 Adaptations and modifications required 32
A.18 Apparent density: Funnel method 32
A.18.1 General 32
A.18.2 Measurement standard 32
A.19 Volume resistivity: Four probe method 32
A.19.1 General 32
A.19.2 Measurement standard 32
A.20 Specific surface area: Gas adsorption 32
A.20.1 General 32
A.20.2 Measurement standard 33
A.20.3 Adaptations and modifications required 33
A.21 Pore volume: Gas adsorption 33
A.21.1 General 33
A.21.2 Measurement standard 33
A.22 Pore size distribution: Gas adsorption 33

A.22.1 General 33
A.22.2 Measurement standard 33
A.23 Crystal structure: XRD 33
A.23.1 General 33
A.23.2 Measurement standard 33
A.24 Defect level: Raman spectra 34
A.24.1 General 34
A.24.2 Measurement standard 34
A.25 Specific capacitance: CCC-CVC-CCD 34
A.25.1 General 34
A.25.2 Measurement standard 34
A.26 Internal resistance: CCC-CVC-CCD 34
A.26.1 General 34
A.26.2 Measurement standard 34
A.27 Voltage maintenance rate: CCC-CVC 35
A.27.1 General 35
A.27.2 Measurement standard 35
A.28 Leakage current: CCC-CVC 35
A.28.1 General 35
A.28.2 Measurement standard 35
A.29 Endurance in cycling: CCC-CCD 35
A.29.1 General 35
A.29.2 Measurement standard 35
A.30 Temperature endurance: CVC 36
A.30.1 General 36
A.30.2 Measurement standard 36
Bibliography 37

Figure 1 – Industrial chain of electrochemical capacitor 8

Table 1 – Format for general procurement information 19
Table 2 – Format for chemical key control characteristics 20
Table 3 – Format for physical key control characteristics 21
Table 4 – Format for structural key control characteristics 21
Table 5 – Format for electrochemical key control characteristics 22
Table 6 – Matrix of properties and methodologies of nanoporous activated carbon for electrochemical capacitors 23

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NANOMANUFACTURING – PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-1: Nanoporous activated carbon – Blank detail specification: Electrochemical capacitors

FOREWORD

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IEC TS 62565-5-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 113: Nanotechnology for electrotechnical products and systems. It is a Technical Specification.

The text of this Technical Specification is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
113/715/DTS	113/742/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this Technical Specification is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62565 series, published under the general title *Nanomanufacturing – Product specifications*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future documents in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing documents in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

This document specifies how to report the various characteristics of nanoporous activated carbon for electrochemical capacitors, and how to incorporate these into a bilateral detail specification between vendor and user.

Electrochemical capacitors are widely used in the fields of electric vehicles, high speed trains, airplanes, photovoltaics, wind power and electronics, due to their ultra-fast charge and discharge capability, long cycle life, wide working temperature range, high security reliability and low maintenance cost [1] [1]. Nanoporous activated carbon is the active material in electrochemical capacitors [2], [3], [4] (Figure 1), and is one of the most critical factors that determine the electrochemical performance of a device.

Both precursor and process will affect the chemical, physical and structural characteristics of nanoporous activated carbon remarkably. The precursor of nanoporous activated carbon can be biomass, pitch and resin. The production process can be gas activation using diluted oxygen gas, steam, CO_2, etc., or chemical activation using H_3PO_4, $ZnCl_2$, KOH, etc. The chemical, physical and structural key control characteristics (KCCs) will significantly affect the electrochemical performance of nanoporous activated carbon. For instance, the metallic impurities will affect the self-discharging and endurance in cycling, the pore size distribution will affect the specific capacitance and the DC resistance. However, not all relationships between the chemical, physical, structure and application properties of active materials are clear so far. In the commercial market, the KCCs will be good indicators to choose an appropriate nanoporous activated carbon. Therefore, it is important to report KCCs, including electrochemical characteristics.

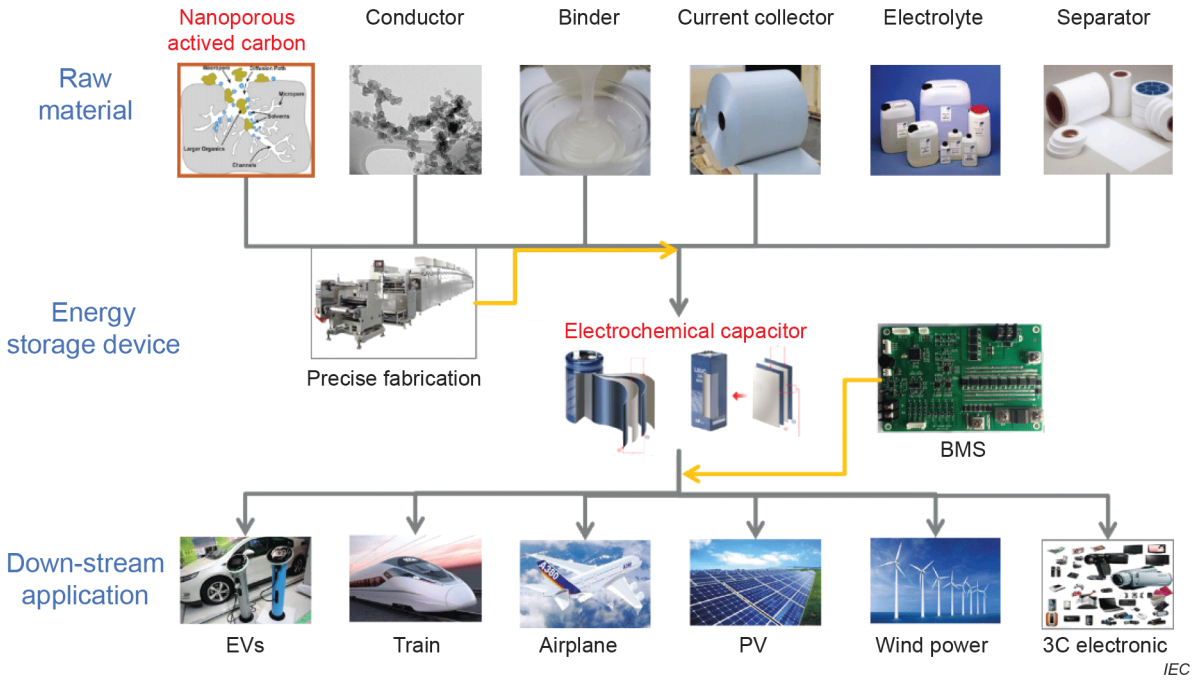
For nanoporous activated carbon manufacturers, the accurate characterization is critical for product optimization, finalization and quality control. For electrochemical capacitor manufacturers, who use the nanoporous activated carbon, before the large-scale production of electrochemical capacitors, the correct and accurate characterization of KCCs can be good indicators for choosing the appropriate raw materials and achieving quality assurance

To permit common processing equipment and common unit processes with predictable and reproducible results to be used in different fabrication lines, it is important for nanoporous activated carbon characteristics to be described and assessed in a proper manner and to standardize the methods for quality control of the manufacturing processes.

In this document, the key chemical, physical, structural and electrochemical characteristics that will significantly influence the performance of electrochemical capacitors are listed. This document also provides information about measurement methods and existing standards concerning the correct determination of KCCs.

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1 Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.



Key

BMS battery management system

EVs electrical vehicles

PV photovoltaic power

3C computer, communication and consumer electronics

Figure 1 – Industrial chain of electrochemical capacitor

NANOMANUFACTURING – PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-1: Nanoporous activated carbon – Blank detail specification: Electrochemical capacitors

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62565, which is a Technical Specification, establishes a blank detail specification (BDS) for

- nanoporous activated carbon

used for

- electrochemical capacitors

Numeric values for the key control characteristics are left blank as they will be specified between customer and supplier in the detail specification (DS). In the DS key control characteristics can be added or removed if agreed between customer and supplier

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 General terms

3.1.1
nanomanufacturing
intentional synthesis, generation or control of nanomaterials, or fabrication step in the nanoscale, for commercial purposes

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 80004-1:2015, 2.11]