

УДК 621.355.8

Dmytro Martysh¹, Nataliia Zhukova²

¹ PhD student NU “Zaporizhzhia Polytechnic”

² PhD (Philology), Associate Professor NU “Zaporizhzhia Polytechnic”

NEXT-GENERATION LiFePO₄ BATTERIES: INNOVATIONS IN PERFORMANCE AND MANUFACTURING

Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO₄) batteries have gained significant attention due to their safety, long lifespan, and stability [1]. These batteries are widely used in electric vehicles, renewable energy storage, and portable devices. Technological improvements have enhanced their efficiency, making them a preferred choice for many industries. Over time, advancements in materials and production processes have allowed for more excellent charge retention and enhanced battery life. Global improvements in battery manufacturing have resulted in more cost-efficient production techniques, increasing accessibility for large-scale energy storage projects.

LiFePO₄ batteries offer multiple advantages. They exhibit high thermal stability, reducing the risk of overheating, fires, and explosions [4]. This makes them particularly attractive for electric vehicles and home energy storage. These batteries also have an extended life cycle, with some models lasting over 10 years with minimal degradation [3]. Their environmentally friendly composition, free of toxic heavy metals, makes disposal more manageable and less harmful to the ecosystem. Additionally, improvements in LiFePO₄ technology have led to faster charging

capabilities and improved energy efficiency, reducing energy loss during charge-discharge cycles and ensuring stable power delivery.

Despite their benefits, LiFePO₄ batteries face challenges, including lower energy density than other lithium-ion chemistries and high initial production costs [2]. Ongoing research focuses on enhancing battery design, increasing energy capacity, and reducing manufacturing expenses. Advances in electrode materials and electrolyte compositions contribute to these improvements. Developing efficient recycling methods is also crucial for minimizing waste and maximizing resource efficiency [5]. Governments and industries are investing in battery reuse programs and circular economy initiatives to address this issue. Moreover, AI in battery management systems is expected to optimize energy storage efficiency and extend battery lifespan.

Large-scale renewable energy storage projects increasingly adopt LiFePO₄ technology to ensure consistent and reliable power supply. Advancements in solid-state battery technology may also contribute to future improvements, overcoming some existing limitations of LiFePO₄ chemistry. Further innovations will enhance their adoption and effectiveness in future energy systems, ensuring their place as a cornerstone of modern energy storage solutions.

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