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(54) **ZINC-AIR BATTERY**

ZINK-LUFTBATTERIE

BATTERIE ZINC-AIR

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EP 2 710 655 B1

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention provides novel rechargeable zinc-air cells, which are a low weight, low volume, or higher energy system, and methods of operating these.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] It is known that metal-air batteries present remarkable characteristics which make them suitable for a number of important uses and that rechargeable zinc-air batteries are well known in the art. In one approach, the battery is recharged solely by application of electric current, however the zinc electrode (in practically relevant limited-electrolyte conditions), does not maintain a compact shape on repeated charge-discharge cycling, either forming zinc dendrites, which short out the cell, or the electrode undergoes zinc shape change, where the zinc tends to redistribute over the lower part of the plate with consequent capacity fading and stack deformation.

[0003] Zinc- air primary (non-rechargeable) cells are known in the art, but these cells have limited application. The use of a zinc electrode in a secondary (rechargeable) cell is also known, however, such cells present problems due to the formation of zinc dendrites during the recharging of the cell which will interfere with subsequent oxidation and reduction (discharging and recharging) of the zinc electrode and, thus, reduce the number of cycles during which the cell will deliver its full charging and discharging capabilities. Electrically rechargeable zinc-air cells and batteries incorporating a zinc anode together with a gas diffusion type air electrode cathode usually employ an alkaline electrolyte, where cycle life is often limited by the poor recharge characteristics of the zinc anode. The zinc plate discharge product (zinc oxide) is appreciably soluble in the alkaline electrolyte and tends not to reform the zinc active material on the plate during charge in a reproducible way. In many cases on charge the zinc reforms in an uncontrolled manner and grows towards the positive plate, (air cathode). This can cause cell or battery failure if the zinc shorts across to the positive plate (zinc dendrite failure), in some cases actually puncturing separator layers disposed between the plates or even puncturing the gas diffusion air electrode. Another common failure mode is anode shape change, where the zinc redistributes unevenly on the plate during charge/discharge cycling, causing deformation of the cell stack, and ultimate failure. These failure modes are not necessarily instantaneous in the life of the cell or battery, but can result in a steady falloff of performance (for instance capacity fading and voltage irregularities).

[0004] There have been various attempts to overcome this defect in electrically rechargeable zinc-air systems over the years, but none has provided a commercially feasible, long cycle life solution. In one approach the zinc is bonded in place using a polymer binder and additives

that inhibit zinc dendrite formation or shape change on charge. In another approach the active zinc is mixed with a material (e.g. calcium oxide) that chemically traps the zinc plate discharge product (zinc oxide) in an insoluble form (in this case calcium zincate) before it can escape by partial dissolution into the alkaline electrolyte. Endurance can also be improved somewhat by incorporation of zinc dendrite- resistant multilayer separator systems that are ultimately punctured by dendrites and usually increase cell resistance. In a yet further approach the zinc active material is contoured and predistributed on the negative plate so as to allow for redistribution at the plate edges where shape change is particularly problematic, or an auxiliary electrode is positioned near the plate edges to dissolve off the excess zinc collecting there. In these and other approaches the occurrence of the problem is merely postponed not remedied.

[0005] Some examples of the various methods and schemes proposed to avoid or mitigate the zinc dendrite formation problem include, for example, Bronoel U.S. Pat. No. 4,517,258 which teaches the construction of a cell with a zinc negative electrode comprising spherically shaped particles which circulate in the electrolyte. The particles have a chemically resistant core and are coated with a conductive coating. The particles are charged and discharged by contact with a collector, e.g., they become coated with zinc when in contact with a collector more negative than that corresponding to the zinc deposit and in the presence of a zincate solution. The particles circulate in a KOH electrolyte which is pumped through the battery. The electrolyte drains off into a storage tank from which it is pumped back through the battery. The use of a floating negative electrode is said to inhibit the formation of zinc dendrites. However the circulating zinc particle slurry system adds considerable weight and parasitic load to the battery.

[0006] Iacovangelo et al, in an article entitled "Parametric Study of Zinc Deposition On Porous Carbon in a Flowing Electrolyte Cell", published in the Journal of the Electrochemical Society, Volume 132 (1985), at page 851, describe the use of carbon foams as substrates for zinc electrodes in rechargeable zinc-bromine cells. The use of such a carbon foam provides an extended surface area upon which the reduced zinc may be deposited during recharging and reduction of the zinc, as well as a support surface which provides some degree of chemical inertness to the electrochemical reactions occurring in the cell. However, the formation of zinc dendrites on the surface of the foam during reduction of the zinc eventually blocks access to the inner surfaces of the foam and thereby eventually reduces the capacity of the electrode after a number of charging and discharging cycles. US Patent No. 3,594,233 discloses a rechargeable gas-polarized cell with an external gas electrode enclosing a plurality of reversible metal electrodes, the latter electrodes being separated from one another and from the gas electrode by inert conductor screens serving as auxiliary recharging electrodes.

[0007] There therefore remains a need to identify and produce a zinc-air cell, which is rechargeable, and does not suffer these limitations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The rechargeable zinc-air cell according to the invention is defined by claim 1, and the method of operating the cell is defined by claim 9. Preferred embodiments are described by the dependent claims. This invention provides a zinc-air cell, which is rechargeable and which exhibits a longer lifespan than other zinc-air cells.

[0009] This invention provides, in some embodiments, a three-electrode rechargeable zinc-air cell, in which zinc dendrite formation upon charge is in a different direction than that normal to the plane between the zinc-incorporating electrode and the air electrode.

[0010] This invention provides a rechargeable zinc-air cell comprising at least one zinc-incorporating structure, at least one oxygen evolving structure and at least one air electrode, wherein the zinc-air cell comprises a first pair of electrodes for the charging of said zinc-air cell, and a second pair of electrodes for discharging of the zinc-air cell. According to this aspect, the charging electrode pair comprises at least one zinc-incorporating structure and at least one oxygen evolving structure and the discharging electrode pair comprises at least one zinc-incorporating structure and said at least one air electrode. The at least one oxygen evolving structure and at least one air electrode are oriented such that the at least one oxygen evolving structure is positioned perpendicular to the at least one air electrode.

[0011] The zinc-air cells in question will comprise at least three basic elements, which basic elements may be present within such zinc-air cell in single or multiple units. Such three basic elements include a zinc-incorporating structure, an oxygen evolving structure and an air electrode.

[0012] According to the invention, and as contemplated herein, with respect to the zinc-air cells considered to be a part of this invention, the oxygen evolving structure is always positioned perpendicularly to the air cathode within the air cells as herein defined.

[0013] The relative orientations of the three basic elements of the zinc air cells of this invention is optimized in order to prevent zinc dendrite formation and/or growth in a direction of the air cathodes of this invention and the relative positioning of the oxygen evolving structure with respect to the air cathode, and the pairing of the zinc-incorporating structure with the oxygen evolving structure for charging, whereas the zinc-incorporating structure is paired with the air cathode for discharging of the air-cell obviates or significantly lessens zinc dendrite formation and/or growth in the direction of the air cathodes of the zinc-air cells as herein described.

[0014] This invention provides a rechargeable zinc-air cell comprising at least one zinc-incorporating structure,

at least one oxygen evolving structure and at least one air electrode, wherein:

❖ said zinc-air cell comprises a first pair of electrodes for the charging of said zinc-air cell, said electrode pair comprising said at least one zinc-incorporating structure and said at least one oxygen evolving structure;

❖ said zinc-air cell comprises a second pair of electrodes for the discharging of said air cell, said electrode pair comprising said at least one zinc-incorporating structure and said at least one air electrode; and

❖ wherein said at least one oxygen evolving structure and said at least one air electrode are positioned such that said at least one oxygen evolving structure is perpendicular to said at least one air electrode.

[0015] The at least one zinc-incorporating structure and at least one oxygen evolving structure are positioned to be parallel to each other.

[0016] The at least one zinc-incorporating structure is positioned perpendicularly with respect to the at least one air electrode are each other.

[0017] According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, the air cell comprises an array of alternating zinc-incorporating structures and oxygen evolving structures.

[0018] In some embodiments, the width of a strip in a zinc incorporating structure is proportionate to a distance between the zinc incorporating structure and that of an adjacently located oxygen evolving structure at a ratio of 1:1 to 1:3.

[0019] In some embodiments, there is at least a first separator positioned within said cell between said zinc incorporating structure and said air electrode.

[0020] In some embodiments, the zinc incorporating structure is at least a partially open structure, whereby electrolyte passage through said zinc incorporating structure is attainable. According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, the zinc-incorporating structure comprises a perforated zinc structure.

[0021] In some embodiments, the at least one zinc-incorporating structure and said at least one oxygen evolving structure comprise, independently, a strip, a plate, a foam, a mesh, or a foil. In some embodiments, the at least one zinc-incorporating structure and said at least one oxygen evolving structure are comprised of rectangular metal strips.

[0022] In some embodiments, the term strip is meant to convey an elongated structure, and may include flattened forms considered as contemplated as part of this invention.

[0023] It should be understood that the invention is contemplated, wherein the skilled artisan will know how to approximate desired characteristics of the same to suit a particular application, when creating an appropriate zinc-air cell and that the same is to be considered as part of this invention.

[0024] In some embodiments, the zinc incorporating anode structure, oxygen evolving structure or a combination thereof is a porous structure.

[0025] In some embodiments, the zinc incorporating structure is a conductive substrate comprising a zinc coating or zinc plating. In other embodiments, the zinc incorporating structure comprises polymer bonded zinc and/or zinc oxide strips.

[0026] In some embodiments, the electrolyte fluid is aqueous potassium hydroxide or aqueous sodium hydroxide that optionally contains dissolved zinc oxide.

[0027] In some embodiments, the at least one parallel oriented oxygen evolving strip is a metal strip coated with an electrocatalyst for oxygen evolution, such as mixed oxides of transition metals. In some embodiments, the metal strip is comprised of nickel, steel, stainless steel or titanium coated with an electrocatalyst. In some embodiments, such electrocatalyst is particularly suited for oxygen evolution. In some embodiments, such electrocatalyst is a mixed oxide of transition metals such as nickel or cobalt, as is well known in the art.

[0028] In some embodiments, such arrangement provides for battery recharge at lower voltages, where such electrocatalyst coating also tends to resist zinc deposition and will spontaneously destroy zinc growths on contact (with the zinc dissolving off into the electrolyte as zincate).

[0029] In some embodiments, the oxygen evolving structure is coated with an electrocatalyst for oxygen evolution that evolves oxygen at a low overvoltage.

[0030] In some embodiments, the zinc incorporating structure, the oxygen evolving structure or a combination thereof comprises a material stable on charge or discharge when subjected to an environment containing alkaline electrolyte.

[0031] In some embodiments, the zinc incorporating strip material is nickel, steel, stainless steel, copper, carbon, graphite or titanium. In some embodiments, if the strip base material is not nickel it may be nickel plated, and serve as the zinc-incorporating strip.

[0032] In some embodiments, these zinc incorporating structures are advantageously given a surface coating of a material inhibiting zinc self-discharge in alkaline electrolyte while enhancing the zinc adhesion. In some embodiments, examples of coatings include indium, bismuth or lead and their alloys. In some embodiments, such coatings will typically have a high overpotential for hydrogen evolution.

[0033] In some embodiments, the invention provides an apparatus comprising a rechargeable zinc-air cell as herein described.

[0034] A composite charging unit for incorporation within a zinc-air cell is described, said composite charging unit comprising alternating, proximally, substantially parallel placed zinc-incorporating structures and oxygen evolving structures.

[0035] The composite charging unit for incorporation within a zinc-air cell comprises at least two zinc-incorporating structures flanking at least one oxygen-evolving

structure. According to this aspect and in some embodiments, the unit comprises at least two oxygen-evolving structures located between said at least two zinc-incorporating structures.

5 **[0036]** In some embodiments, with reference to the composite charging units as described herein, the zinc-incorporating structures are pre-loaded with zinc. The zinc-incorporating structures and oxygen evolving structures are positioned parallel to each other. In some embodiments, according to this aspect, the charging unit further comprises an insulating tie bar attached to a terminus of the zinc-receiving structures, or the charging unit further comprises an insulating tie bar attached to a terminus of said oxygen evolving structures or both.

10 **[0037]** In some embodiments, according to this aspect, the width of said zinc-incorporating structures is proportionate to a distance between said zinc-incorporating structures and that of proximally located oxygen evolving structures at a ratio of 1:1 to 1:3. In some embodiments, according to this aspect, the zinc-incorporating structures and oxygen evolving structures comprise, independently, a strip, a plate, a foam, a mesh, or a foil.

15 **[0038]** In some embodiments, according to this aspect, the zinc-incorporating structures, and oxygen evolving structures, independently, are porous.

20 **[0039]** In some embodiments, according to this aspect, the zinc-incorporating structures comprise a conductive substrate comprising a zinc coating or zinc plating.

25 **[0040]** In some embodiments, according to this aspect, the oxygen evolving structures incorporate or are coated with a catalyst facilitating oxygen evolution.

30 **[0041]** In some embodiments, according to this aspect, the zinc-incorporating structures, said oxygen evolving structures or a combination thereof comprise a material stable on charge or discharge when subjected to an environment containing alkaline electrolyte. In some embodiments, according to this aspect, the material is nickel, steel, stainless steel, carbon, graphite or titanium.

35 **[0042]** In some embodiments, this invention comprises a means for enhancing the usable life of a zinc-air cell, wherein such method entails construction and assembly of a zinc-air cell as herein described.

40 **[0043]** In some embodiments, the method for enhancing the usable life of a zinc-air cell as herein described may be modified to provide for a switching of the polarities of the zinc incorporating structures and the oxygen evolving structures, in some of the embodiments of the zinc-air cells as herein described.

45 **[0044]** Switching the polarity as thus described may clean off residual zinc on the structures from a cell discharge step and can be carried out, in some embodiments, every cycle, or in some embodiments, at defined intervals, such as, for example, every several cycles. According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, the zinc incorporating structures and oxygen evolving structures in such a cell have a composition that will not deteriorate on use for zinc deposit or oxygen evolution, and furthermore, the strips are noted to lack a catalytic coating

that will accelerate zinc self discharge or hydrogen evolution.. According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, nickel serves as a suitable substrate for such a strategy.

[0045] In some embodiments, it will be appreciated that on charge, all the zinc incorporating structures (which are electrically interconnected) may be joined by a sheathed lead to the negative pole of the (external) charger. Similarly all the oxygen evolving structures in a given zinc-air cell (which are electrically interconnected) may be joined by a sheathed lead to the positive pole of the (external) charger. There is of course no electrical connection between the zinc incorporating structures and oxygen evolving structures.

[0046] In some embodiments, zinc buildup is regulated by such parameters as charging current, charging voltage, electrolyte composition, temperature and electrolyte flow. For discharge the zinc incorporating structures (negative) are discharged against at least one air electrode (positive).

[0047] It will be apparent to the skilled artisan that in the construction of the zinc-air cells and composite charging units of this invention, that masking of regions where specific zinc deposition is undesirable can be accomplished and such masking is routine in the art, with methods for effecting the same being well known.

[0048] Where number ranges are given in this document, endpoints are included within the range. Furthermore, it is to be understood that unless otherwise indicated or otherwise evident from the context and understanding of one of ordinary skill in the art, values that are expressed as ranges can assume any specific value or subrange within the stated ranges, optionally including or excluding either or both endpoints, in different embodiments of the invention, to the tenth of the unit of the lower limit of the range, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0049] Various embodiments of the subject zinc air cells are described herein with reference to the figures wherein:

Figure 1A schematically depicts an embodiment of a composite zinc-incorporating anode structure. Figure 1B schematically depicts an embodiment of a composite zinc-incorporating anode structure similar to that of Figure 1A, having an alternative cell charging strategy than that of Figure 1A, whereby the strips can be connected to the charge current such that group A is connected to the positive charging pole, and group B is connected to the negative charging pole.

Figure 2 schematically depicts an embodiment of a zinc-air cell not according to this invention.

Figure 3 depicts a series of photographs of an embodied zinc-incorporating structure and oxygen

evolving structure of this invention, which in some embodiments, represents a composite charging unit of this invention.

Figure 4 depicts an embodiment of a zinc-air cell showing a potential orientation of the zinc incorporating structure and oxygen evolving structures within an embodied zinc-air cell.

Figure 5 depicts charge/discharge procedures and the strips/cathode orientation in an embodied composite zinc-incorporating anode structure of this invention. In Figure 5A a five strip composite anode is seen, depicting the strip polarities. In Figure 5B the status on discharge is indicated with the zinc coated second and fourth strips (negative polarity) being discharged against the two air cathodes (positive polarity). Figure 5C, similar to Figure 5A depicts a five strip composite anode, depicting the direction of zinc plating on the composite anode. In Figure 5D the status on discharge is indicated with the zinc coated strips (negative polarity) being discharged against the two air cathodes (positive polarity).

Figure 6 depicts a zinc-air cell, similar to the embodied cell of Figure 2, exchanging the auxiliary simple mesh electrode with a porous hydrophobic gas diffusion (oxygen evolving) electrode (a high magnification of a surface of which is depicted in Figure 6A). Incorporation of a porous hydrophobic gas diffusion (oxygen evolving) electrode within the cell is shown (Figure 6B).

Figures 7A (according to this invention) and 7B (not according to this invention) depict embodiments of a zinc-air cell, describing embodied orientations and potential shapes of a zinc incorporating structure and oxygen evolving structure and potential relative positioning of the same.

Figure 8 depicts yet another embodiment of a zinc-air cell of this invention, indicating one embodied means of assembling the alternating zinc incorporating structure and oxygen evolving structures depicted in Figure 8C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0050] This invention provides, in some embodiments, a zinc-air cell which provides for longer air cell/battery life as compared to previous zinc-air cells/batteries.

[0051] The rechargeable zinc-air cells of this invention will comprise at least one zinc-incorporating structure.

[0052] In some embodiments, such a zinc-incorporating structure will comprise a single or a series of parallel oriented zinc receiving structures, such as, for example, strips.

[0053] In one embodiment, such a zinc-incorporating structure may include a plate, or any other appropriate structure, which is designed to facilitate zinc redeposition on the structure, on charge. The anode plate, in some embodiments, will further constitute a first series of parallel oriented zinc receiving strips.

[0054] This invention provides a rechargeable zinc-air cell comprising at least one zinc-incorporating structure, at least one oxygen evolving structure and at least one air electrode, wherein:

- ❖ said zinc-air cell comprises a first pair of electrodes for the charging of said air cell, said electrode pair comprising said at least one zinc-incorporating structure and said at least one oxygen evolving structure;
- ❖ said zinc-air cell comprises a second pair of electrodes for the discharging of said air cell, said electrode pair comprising said at least one zinc-incorporating structure and said at least one air electrode; and
- ❖ wherein said at least one oxygen evolving structure and said at least one air electrode are oriented such that said at least one oxygen evolving structure is positioned perpendicularly to said at least one air electrode.

[0055] According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, the relative orientation of the first pair of electrodes for the charging of the air cell and second pair of electrodes for the discharging of the air cell is such that a zinc dendrite growth in the zinc-air cell is substantially proximal to or directionally toward the oxygen evolving structure and substantially distal to, or at a minimum not directionally toward the air electrode of the zinc-air cells as herein described.

[0056] Referring to Figure 1A, the anode plate 10 may be so constructed so as to comprise two electrically independent sections A and B as a series of narrow elongated parallel metallic strips 11 and 12, respectively. Each section of A and B (11 and 12) strips is connected electrically together by respective leads (13 and 14) to negative and positive terminals 15 and 16, respectively and maintained in this orientation, for example, being maintained rigidly by the presence of an insulating tie bar 17.

[0057] Referring to Figure 1B, an alternative cell charging strategy is presented whereby the strips can be connected to the charge current such that group A is connected to the positive charging pole, and group B is connected to the negative charging pole. This is as opposed to the connection in Figure 1A.

[0058] The orientation of strips within a zinc-air cell according to the present invention is shown in cutaway form in Figure 4. Two opposing air cathodes 32, 34 fitted with separators (not shown) are bonded to plastic side walls 36, 38 and a plastic base 35, forming a rectangular box like structure which is filled with electrolyte 40. The air cathodes are connected via a lead to the main positive terminal of the cell (not shown). Electrolyte can be pumped through the cell or left unpumped. The composite anode (in this example) comprises three spaced parallel metal strips 42, 48, 44 immersed in the electrolyte and held rigidly in place by means of a plastic tie bar 52. The parallel strips 42, 48 and 44 are in fact spaced from

and substantially perpendicular to the air cathodes. Strips 42 and 44 are for oxygen evolution on charge, electrically connected by a sheathed jumper lead 46 and strip 44 is fitted with a sheathed lead 56 proceeding from it to the cell supplementary positive terminal (not shown). The inner strip 48 is configured to receive zinc on charge and a sheathed lead 54 proceeds from it to the cell negative terminal (not shown). On discharge the strip 48 having built-up zinc on both sides (negative polarity) is discharged against the two air cathodes (positive polarity).

[0059] According to this aspect, charge/discharge procedures and the strips/cathode orientation in such a system are shown schematically as a top view in Figures 5A and 5B. In Figure 5A a five strip composite anode is seen, where the polarities on each strip are indicated. The arrows show the direction of zinc plating on charge on each side of the second and fourth strips (negative polarity) while the other strips (first third and fifth) evolve oxygen (positive polarity). In Figure 5B the status on discharge is indicated with the zinc coated second and fourth strips (negative polarity) being discharged against the two air cathodes (positive polarity). Figures 5A and 5B also show the deployment of separators close to the two air cathodes. Similarly with application of the alternative charging strategy, in Figure 5C we see the direction of zinc plating on the composite anode. In Figure 5D the status on discharge is indicated with the zinc coated strips (negative polarity) being discharged against the two air cathodes (positive polarity). The composite anode can be charged either in the polarity described in Figure 1A, or the polarity described in Figure 1B. Additionally, charging direction may be alternating on subsequent cycles or periodically.

[0060] The composite anode described in Figure 4 effectively prevented zinc deposition on charge in the cell in the direction of the air cathode. Another scheme for achieving this, not according to the invention, is shown in Figure 2. A zinc-air cell 20 is configured with two opposed air cathodes 21, 21A with attached separators 23, 23A and bonded to a plastic case (partially shown as 22). The cell contains alkaline zincate electrolyte 26 which may be pumped through the cell or left unpumped. Adjacent to each air cathode is a porous anode structure for receiving zinc (24, 24A) comprising a nickel mesh or foam coated with a layer of indium or bismuth to inhibit zinc self discharge, and between anodes 24 and 24A is placed an auxiliary (or charge) electrode 25 in its simplest version in mesh form for charging the zinc. The auxiliary electrode comprises a nickel mesh coated with an electrocatalyst for oxygen evolution. Useful electrocatalysts for oxygen evolution are mixed transition metal oxides such as nickel cobalt oxides. The cell is charged by applying current from an external charger to the porous anodes (as negative) versus the auxiliary electrode (as positive). Zinc builds up on the porous anodes on the side opposite to the air cathodes, with the anode porosity selected such that the zinc deposit does not close off the pores. For discharge the anodes (negative) are discharged against the air cathodes (positive). An additional

enhancement to the cell described in Figure 2 is obtained by replacing the auxiliary (charge) simple mesh electrode (25) with a porous hydrophobic gas diffusion (oxygen evolving) electrode, such as the one depicted in Figure 6A. The porous charge electrode is supported on a current carrying mesh, is catalyzed with a catalyst having a low oxygen evolution overpotential, and is also hydrophobic. The current collecting tab of the electrode is not shown in the drawing. By installing two electrodes (50 and 50A in Figure 6B) as a back-to-back pocket construction, a liquid-free oxygen evolution pipe is formed within the cell. This allows for efficient removal of the oxygen that is generated on the charge electrode during the charge process in the cell without any troublesome oxygen gassing within the cell electrolyte. Oxygen evolved as bubbles within the cell electrolyte from a simple mesh- or foil- based auxiliary (charge) electrode can cause resistance losses in the cell and continuous fluid loss via entrained moisture/alkali passing out with the bubbles. Such a back-to-back pocket electrode can advantageously also be catalyzed with a catalyst for oxygen reduction and can be used during discharge of the centrally placed zinc anode.

[0061] Referring to Figures 7A and 7B, as will be appreciated by the artisan, a similar construction of the alternating arrangement of zinc incorporating and oxygen evolving structures as was shown in Figure 1 is depicted, whereby the electrically independent zinc incorporating and oxygen evolving structures (comparable to sections A and B as depicted in Figure 1) are shown as a series of narrow elongated parallel metallic strips or as alternating as a series of narrow elongated parallel metallic strips and a series of narrow wires (Figures 7A, according to the invention, and 7B, not according to the invention, respectively).

[0062] The zinc-air cell components can be manufactured in a simple and cost-effective manner, for example, as depicted in Figure 8. According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, when a composite charging unit as depicted in Figure 7A is to be constructed or approximated, a metal sheet may be cut along, for example, the dotted lines as depicted in Figure 8, and the liberated strip as shown herein may be raised and bent through 90 degrees as depicted to form the orientation shown in Figure 8B. Oxygen evolving structures may be similarly prepared and the resultant structures may be assembled to form the alternating structures seen in Figure 8C.

[0063] The described and depicted embodiments of the zinc-air cell and composite charging units as herein described are intended to illustrate but not limit the present invention.

[0064] It will be appreciated that the zinc incorporating structures or oxygen evolving structures can be of any size or overall geometry, within the definition of claim 1, suitable or applicable for a particular zinc-air cell and may be rectangular, square, oval, circular, and other suitable shapes. In some embodiments, such zinc incorporating structures or oxygen evolving structures will be of any

elongated desired shape, or any geometry suitable for the application of the zinc air cell and such varying shapes shall not be in any way limited in their application within the zinc-air cells of this invention.

[0065] In some embodiments, such zinc incorporating structures or oxygen evolving structures shall be of any appropriate desired thickness to suit a particular zinc-air cell. In some embodiments, the thickness will range from about 0.1mm to about 1mm. According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, below about 0.1mm thick the strips are rather thin and will not easily maintain a self standing parallel configuration (causing shorts), also ohmic losses along the length of the strips are excessive. According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, above about 1mm thick the zinc incorporating structures are rather heavy for the zinc they will carry and may reduce the available thickness for zinc growth.

[0066] In some embodiments, such zinc incorporating structures or oxygen evolving structures shall be composed of any material suitably stable on charge or discharge when contained in a casing comprising an alkaline electrolyte. In some embodiments, such material may include, *inter alia*, nickel, stainless steel, titanium or any other metal or metal alloy. In some embodiments, such material may be in the form of a foil, mesh, foam or fiber form.

[0067] In some embodiments, such zinc incorporating structures may be comprised of, *inter alia*, carbon or graphite or other suitable materials, as are known in the art. In some embodiments, such zinc incorporating structures may be comprised of, *inter alia*, a soluble zinc electrode, a bonded zinc oxide material, or others. In another embodiment, the bonded zinc oxide zinc receiving strips may comprise zinc, zinc oxide and polymer binder pressed on the metal strip support.

[0068] In some embodiments, such zinc incorporating structures may be comprised of, *inter alia*, any suitable material (nickel, steel, stainless steel, titanium, copper or graphite and comprising a further coating, for example, a coating of indium, bismuth, lead or their alloys, which in some embodiments may promote more uniform zinc deposition on charge on the zinc incorporating structures, or minimize self discharge on stand, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the electrocatalyst for oxygen evolution is a mixed oxide from transition metals such as nickel and cobalt as is well known in the art. In some embodiments, the zinc incorporating structures or oxygen evolving structures are porous structures.

[0069] In some embodiments, the oxygen evolving structures may comprise any suitable material as described hereinabove. In some embodiments, such oxygen evolving structures may comprise a further coating containing a catalyst, which catalyst augments or initiates oxygen evolution, and in some embodiments, augments or initiates oxygen evolution at low overvoltage, for example, when such strips carry transition metal oxides.

[0070] In some embodiments, the zinc-air cell will further comprise at least one parallel oriented oxygen evol-

ing strip. In some embodiments, if such zinc-air cell comprises only a single parallel oriented oxygen evolving strip then such strip is located between two of said parallel oriented zinc incorporating strips. In some embodiments, if such zinc-air cell comprises a second series of parallel oriented oxygen evolving strips, then such parallel oriented oxygen evolving strips are oriented in an alternating manner between a first series of parallel oriented zinc incorporating structures.

[0071] Referring now to an embodiment represented in Figure 1A, both the parallel oriented zinc incorporating strips 11 and parallel oriented oxygen evolving strips 12 are positioned in an alternating manner, represented as an B, A, B, A, B, A sequenced configuration.

[0072] The zinc-air cells of this invention will further comprise at least one air electrode, which air electrode is oriented such that the air electrode is substantially perpendicular in orientation to a direction of zinc deposition in the zinc incorporating structure.

[0073] According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, the first series is electrically connected to a negative terminal and said at least one parallel oriented oxygen evolving strip is electrically connected to a positive terminal and whereby upon immersion of the composite zinc incorporating anode structure and applying current to the first series and the at least one parallel oriented oxygen evolving strip, at least a small amount of zinc is deposited on the first series of parallel oriented zinc incorporating strips or on a face of the zinc incorporating strips proximal in orientation to the at least one parallel oriented oxygen evolving strip

[0074] Further according to this aspect, the zinc-air cells of this invention will further comprise at least one air electrode oriented such that the air electrode is perpendicular in orientation to a direction of zinc deposition in the zinc incorporating structure. According to this aspect, because the zinc deposition is not substantially parallel in orientation to the air electrode, therefore, in some embodiments, zinc dendrite failure and air cathode puncture are mitigated or abrogated.

[0075] In one embodiment, and illustrative of the principle of operation of other embodied zinc-air cells of this invention, referring to Figure 1A, the zinc-air cell, during charge is configured such that strips A (11) receive zinc while strip(s) B effectively function as a recharge electrode, evolving oxygen.

[0076] The composite assembly 10, when fully immersed in the electrolyte solution (e.g. KOH) in the cell, when positioned normal to and spaced from the two air electrodes and supplied with charge current between strips 11 and 12, A and B, respectively, can take up on the A strips a plated deposit of zinc from soluble zinc species (such as zinc oxide) in the alkaline electrolyte, in static condition or in flowing electrolyte conditions as required.

[0077] In the cell use of a separator between the composite anode and discharge air electrode cathodes may be optionally incorporated.

[0078] In some embodiments the outermost strips in the composite anode are oxygen evolving strips. It will be appreciated that the zinc-air cells of this invention, regardless of which strips are terminally located in the zinc-air cells of this invention facilitate the confining of the zinc growth direction within a plane perpendicular to the air electrode.

[0079] Referring again to Figure 1A, as is readily appreciated by the skilled artisan, indeed the various options for length, width, thickness and inter-separation distance of the strips and distance between anode and cathode may be selected consistent with such factors as the charge/discharge current density, charge time, electrolyte volume and plate capacity required.

[0080] In this invention the air cathodes are only required for discharge allowing selection and optimization for performance, cost and life (since they do not have to trade off any properties needed for recharge capability as in the case with bifunctional air electrodes). Similarly the recharge strips can be optimized for low cell charge voltages with the help of the catalyst selected for low oxygen evolution overpotential, thereby lowering cell charge voltages and increasing voltage efficiency and energy efficiency. These strips are also in place for periodic maintenance of zinc growth on strips A, since by deliberate external shorting out of A and B strips (or periodic switching of charging polarities of these strips) there is rapid clean-off of unwanted zinc deposits.

[0081] In some embodiments, the zinc-air cells of this invention further comprise an insulating tie bar, attached to a terminus of each of the strips in the first series of electrically independent parallel oriented zinc receiving strips and the at least one parallel oriented oxygen evolving strips.

[0082] According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, the insulating tie bar is comprised of a material, such as, for example, a strip with fitted slots, a bar to which the strips are bonded/welded or otherwise affixed. In some embodiments, the tie bar keeps the strips rigidly held in place, for example, to prevent a short. In some embodiments, the tie bar will be comprised of any appropriate material such as, for example, a material that is alkali resistant, such as electrically insulating plastics for example as PP, PE, PVC, nylon or rubber.

[0083] In some embodiments, the zinc-air cells of this invention further comprise a casing in which the zinc incorporating structure, oxygen evolving structure and at least one air electrode are positioned. The casing, according to this aspect, is sized and appropriate for the incorporation and/or immobilization of such the zinc incorporating structure, oxygen evolving structure and at least one air electrode. In some embodiments, such casing may be comprised of any appropriate material, such as plastics and other appropriate materials, amenable to the incorporation of the elements as described herein and of a material, which will appropriately encase the same, as well as contain incorporated electrolyte fluid. In some embodiments, the casing may comprise slots in

the casing to keep or provide structure for the anode/cathode. In some embodiments, other elements may be included, such as, for example an electrically floating catalytic plate at the bottom of the cell to dissolve any zinc particles shedding from the anode plate.

[0084] In some embodiments, the zinc-air cells of this invention include a first series of parallel oriented zinc incorporating structures, such as for example, strips, which strips have a width proportionate to a distance between a zinc receiving strip and that of an adjacently located alternately placed oxygen evolving structure/strip at a ratio of 1:1 to 1:3.

[0085] In some embodiments, the at least a first separator positioned within said cell between said a zinc incorporating structure/oxygen evolving structure and said air electrode.

[0086] In some embodiments, the electrolyte fluid is potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide optionally containing dissolved zinc oxide as zincate.

[0087] Referring now to Figure 2, a top view of an alternative embodied zinc-air cell not according to this invention is schematically depicted. According to this aspect, the zinc-air cell 20 comprises at least one composite zinc-incorporating anode structure 24, 24A. The zinc-incorporating anode structure further comprises a first series of parallel oriented zinc receiving strips 24 and 24A, and at least one parallel oriented oxygen evolving strip 25 located, as depicted, therebetween.

[0088] According to this aspect zinc-air cell further comprises at least one air electrode discharge cathode of said cell oriented such that the air electrode cathode is perpendicular in orientation to a direction of zinc deposition in the zinc incorporating structure/oxygen evolving structure which in some embodiments, may be viewed as a composite zinc incorporating structure. Figures 4 and 5 exemplify the same.

[0089] According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, the zinc-air cell may further comprise at least one separator 23 located between the discharge cathode 21/21A and the series of parallel oriented zinc receiving strips 24 and 24A.

[0090] According to this aspect, and in some embodiments, the zinc-air cell further comprises a casing 22 in which said composite zinc incorporating structure and said at least one air electrode discharge cathode are positioned. In some embodiments, the casing encompasses all of the components of the cell, and in some embodiments, the casing will orient and substantially contain most, but not all of the components of the cell, for example, as depicted in Figure 2, not according to the invention. The casing may, in some embodiments contain an electrolyte fluid applied thereto, which may be sold as a prefilled, fully assembled zinc-air cell.

[0091] In some embodiments, the invention provides an apparatus comprising a zinc-air cell as herein described.

[0092] While various embodiments of the present invention have been presented, it is possible to use various

alternatives, modifications and equivalents. The scope of the invention is defined by the claims. It is to be understood that the article "a", or "an" refers to a quantity of one or more of the item following the article, except where expressly stated otherwise.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1:

[0093] A zinc-air cell was constructed from two parallel air cathodes fitted with porous separators and flanking a central composite anode. The air cathodes were connected by a lead to the main positive terminal of the cell. The composite anode comprised twenty seven parallel nickel strips each length 100mm, thickness 0.2mm and width 3mm spaced 4mm apart and rigidly supported by polypropylene tie bars at the top and middle of the strips. The strips were assembled such that the first strip had a coating of a nickel cobalt oxide electrocatalyst for oxygen evolution, the second strip in line has an indium coating for zinc deposition and so on through the series of strips with the final one of the series, the nickel cobalt oxide coated nickel. All the strips for oxygen evolution were electrically connected together using sheathed leads and were connected to a lead proceeding to a supplementary positive terminal of the cell. All the strips for zinc deposition were electrically connected together using sheathed leads and were connected to a lead proceeding to a negative terminal of the cell. From an external reservoir an excess of 30wt% potassium hydroxide solution containing 50gm/L dissolved zinc oxide was pumped through the cell. On charge all the zinc receiving strips were connected to the negative terminal of an external charger and all the oxygen evolving strips were connected to the positive terminal of the charger. A current of 5A was passed for 5hr at an average charge voltage of 2.1V. On inspection of the cell at the end of charge it could be seen that an adherent zinc deposit had nearly filled the gaps between the strips without shorting but that no zinc had grown towards the air cathodes. For discharge the zinc receiving strips (negative) and the two air cathodes (positive) were connected across a constant current load of 5A, giving an average discharge voltage of 1.2V and providing a discharge capacity of 22Ah. Coulombic efficiency on charge/discharge was 88%. The cell was cycled for at least 60 cycles with no drop in performance.

[0094] While the disclosure has been illustrated and described, it is not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and substitutions can be made without departing in any way from the spirit of the present disclosure. The scope of this invention is defined by the claims.

Claims

1. A rechargeable zinc-air cell comprising at least one

zinc-incorporating structure (48), at least one oxygen evolving structure (42, 44) and at least one air electrode (32, 34), with a common electrolyte (40), wherein said at least one zinc-incorporating structure is suitable for zinc plating and said at least one oxygen evolving structure evolves oxygen during charging of said zinc-air cell, wherein said at least one zinc-incorporating structure is the anode and said at least one air electrode is the cathode for discharging said zinc-air cell, wherein said zinc-incorporating structure(s), said oxygen evolving structure(s) and said air electrode(s) are planar; said zinc-incorporating structure(s) and said oxygen evolving structure(s) are positioned parallel to each other; **characterized in that** said oxygen evolving structure(s) is/are always positioned perpendicularly to said air electrode(s).

2. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 1, wherein said at least one zinc-incorporating structure is positioned substantially between two of said oxygen-evolving structures.
3. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 1, wherein said zinc-air cell comprises an array of alternating zinc-incorporating structures and oxygen evolving structures.
4. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 3, wherein said array further comprises an insulating tie bar attached to a terminus of said zinc-incorporating structures, an insulating tie bar attached to a terminus of said oxygen evolving structures or a combination thereof.
5. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 1, wherein said at least one zinc-incorporating structure and said at least one oxygen evolving structure comprise, independently, a strip, a plate, a foam, a mesh, or a foil.
6. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 1, wherein said zinc-incorporating structure(s) are connected to one electrical terminus, said oxygen evolving structure(s) are connected to one electrical terminus and said air electrode(s) are connected to one electrical terminus.
7. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 1 wherein said at least one zinc-incorporating structure is partially open, porous or perforated.
8. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 1 wherein a separator is inserted between an air electrode and a zinc-incorporating structure or an oxygen evolving structure.

9. A method of operating the zinc-air cell according to claim 1, said method comprising:

- a) electrically-contacting said zinc-incorporating structure(s) and said air electrode(s) to provide for discharge of said cell;
- b) electrically-disconnecting said zinc-incorporating structure(s) and said air electrode(s) to stop discharge of said cell;
- c) electrically-contacting said zinc-incorporating structure(s) and said oxygen-involving structure(s) to provide for charging of said cell; and
- d) electrically-disconnecting said zinc-incorporating structure(s) and said oxygen-involving structure(s) to stop charging of said cell, and

optionally, repeating steps a) to d).

10. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 1 wherein said zinc-incorporating structures and said oxygen-evolving structures form a composite charging unit comprising an array of alternating proximal, parallel placed zinc-incorporating structures and oxygen evolving structures, wherein said zinc-incorporating structures are suitable as the anode and wherein said oxygen evolving structures are suitable for oxygen evolution during charging of said cell and wherein the unit comprises at least two oxygen-evolving structures located between at least two zinc-incorporating structures.
11. The rechargeable zinc-air cell of claim 1, wherein said zinc incorporating structure comprises a conductive substrate supporting a zinc coating or a zinc plating.

Patentansprüche

1. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle, umfassend mindestens eine Zink enthaltende Struktur (48), mindestens eine Sauerstoff entwickelnde Struktur (42, 44) und mindestens eine Lufterlektrode (32, 34) mit einem gemeinsamen Elektrolyten (40), wobei die mindestens eine Zink enthaltende Struktur zum Verzinken geeignet ist und die mindestens eine Sauerstoff entwickelnde Struktur während des Ladens der Zink-Luft-Zelle Sauerstoff entwickelt, wobei die mindestens eine Zink enthaltende Struktur die Anode ist und die mindestens eine Lufterlektrode die Kathode zum Entladen der Zink-Luft-Zelle ist, wobei die Zink enthaltende(n) Struktur(en), die Sauerstoff entwickelnde(n) Struktur(en) und die Lufterlektrode(n) ebenflächlich sind; die Zink enthaltende(n) Struktur(en) und die Sauerstoff entwickelnde(n) Struktur(en) parallel zueinander positioniert sind; **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Sauerstoff ent-

- wickelnde(n) Struktur(en) immer senkrecht zu der/den Lufterlektrode(n) positioniert ist/sind.
2. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die mindestens eine Zink enthaltende Struktur im Wesentlichen zwischen zwei der Sauerstoff entwickelnden Strukturen angeordnet ist. 5
 3. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Zink-Luft-Zelle eine Anordnung von alternierenden Zink enthaltenden Strukturen und Sauerstoff entwickelnden Strukturen umfasst. 10
 4. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Anordnung ferner eine isolierende Verbindungsstange, die an einem Ende der Zink enthaltenden Strukturen angebracht ist, eine isolierende Verbindungsstange, die an einem Ende der Sauerstoff entwickelnden Strukturen angebracht ist, oder eine Kombination davon umfasst. 15
 5. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die mindestens eine Zink enthaltende Struktur und die mindestens eine Sauerstoff entwickelnde Struktur unabhängig voneinander einen Streifen, eine Platte, einen Schaum, ein Netz oder eine Folie umfassen. 20
 6. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Zink enthaltende(n) Struktur(en) mit einem elektrischen Anschluss verbunden ist/sind, die Sauerstoff entwickelnde(n) Struktur(en) mit einem elektrischen Anschluss verbunden ist/sind und die Lufterlektrode(n) mit einem elektrischen Anschluss verbunden ist/sind. 25
 7. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die mindestens eine Zink enthaltende Struktur teilweise offen, porös oder perforiert ist. 30
 8. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Separator zwischen einer Lufterlektrode und einer Zink enthaltenden Struktur oder einer Sauerstoff entwickelnden Struktur eingefügt ist. 35
 9. Verfahren zum Betreiben der Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Verfahren Folgendes umfasst:
 - a) elektrisches Inkontaktbringen der Zink enthaltenden Struktur(en) und der Lufterlektrode(n), um eine Entladung der Zelle zu ermöglichen;
 - b) elektrisches Trennen der Zink enthaltenden Struktur(en) und der Lufterlektrode(n), um eine Entladung der Zelle zu stoppen;
 - c) elektrisches Inkontaktbringen der Zink enthaltenden Struktur(en) und der Sauerstoff entwickelnden Struktur(en), um ein Laden der Zelle zu ermöglichen; und
 - d) elektrisches Trennen der Zink enthaltenden Struktur(en) und der Sauerstoff entwickelnden Struktur(en), um ein Laden der Zelle zu stoppen, und
 gegebenenfalls Wiederholen der Schritte a) bis d).
 10. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Zink enthaltenden Strukturen und die Sauerstoff entwickelnden Strukturen eine zusammengesetzte Ladeinheit bilden, die eine Anordnung von alternierenden proximal parallel angeordneten Zink enthaltenden Strukturen und Sauerstoff entwickelnden Strukturen umfasst, wobei die Zink enthaltenden Strukturen sich als Anode eignen und wobei sich die Sauerstoff entwickelnden Strukturen für eine Sauerstoffentwicklung während eines Ladens der Zelle eignen und wobei die Einheit mindestens zwei Sauerstoff entwickelnde Strukturen umfasst, die sich zwischen mindestens zwei Zink enthaltenden Strukturen befinden. 40
 11. Wiederaufladbare Zink-Luft-Zelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Zink enthaltende Struktur ein leitfähiges Substrat umfasst, das ein Zinkbeschichten oder ein Verzinken unterstützt. 45
- ### 30 Revendications
1. Pile rechargeable zinc-air comprenant au moins une structure (48) incorporant du zinc, à au moins une structure dégageant de l'oxygène (42, 44) et au moins une électrode à air (32, 34), avec une électrolyte commun (40), dans lequel ladite au moins une structure incorporant du zinc est appropriée pour le zingage et ledit au moins une structure dégageant de l'oxygène pendant le chargement de ladite cellule zinc-air, dans lequel ladite au moins une structure incorporant du zinc est l'anode et ladite au moins une électrode à air est la cathode pour décharger ladite cellule zinc-air, dans lequel la ou lesdites structures incorporant du zinc, la ou lesdites structures dégageant de l'oxygène et lesdites électrodes à air sont planes; la ou lesdites structures incorporant du zinc et la ou lesdites structures dégageant de l'oxygène sont positionnées parallèles les uns aux autres; **caractérisé en ce que** la ou les structures dégageant de l'oxygène sont toujours positionnées perpendiculairement auxdites électrodes à air. 50
 2. Pile zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ledit au moins un contenant du zinc 55

- la structure est positionnée sensiblement entre deux desdites structures dégageant de l'oxygène.
3. Cellule zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite cellule zinc-air comprend un réseau d'alternance de structures incorporant du zinc et de structures dégageant de l'oxygène. 5
 4. Pile zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle ledit réseau comprend en outre un une barre de liaison isolante fixée à une extrémité desdites structures incorporant du zinc, une attache isolante une barre fixée à une extrémité desdites structures dégageant de l'oxygène ou une combinaison de celles-ci. 10 15
 5. Pile zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ledit au moins une structure contenant du zinc et ladite au moins une structure dégageant de l'oxygène comprennent, indépendamment, une bande, une plaque, une mousse, un filet ou une feuille. 20 25
 6. Pile zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la ou lesdites structures incorporant du zinc sont connectée à une borne électrique, la ou lesdites structures dégageant de l'oxygène sont connectées à une borne électrique et la ou les électrodes à air sont connectées à une borne électrique. 30 35
 7. Pile zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ledit au moins une structure contenant du zinc est partiellement ouverte, poreuse ou perforée. 40
 8. Pile zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle un séparateur est inséré entre une une électrode et une structure incorporant du zinc ou une structure dégageant de l'oxygène. 45
 9. Procédé de fonctionnement de la pile zinc-air selon la revendication 1, ledit procédé comprenant:
 - a) mettre électriquement en contact la ou lesdites structures incorporant du zinc et la ou lesdites électrodes à air pour assurer la décharge de ladite cellule; 50
 - b) déconnecter électriquement la ou lesdites structures incorporant du zinc et la ou lesdites électrodes à air arrêter la décharge de ladite cellule; 55
 - c) mise en contact électrique de la ou desdites structures incorporant du zinc et desdites liaisons impliquant de l'oxygène une ou des structures pour assurer le chargement de ladite cellule; et
 - d) déconnecter électriquement la ou lesdites structures incorporant du zinc et lesdites structures impliquant de l'oxygène une ou plusieurs structures pour arrêter la charge de ladite cellule, et éventuellement, répéter les étapes a) à d).
 10. Pile zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle lesdites structures incorporant du zinc et lesdites structures dégageant de l'oxygène forment une unité de charge composite comprenant un réseau de structures alternées incorporant du zinc et de l'oxygène structures évolutives, dans lesquelles lesdites structures incorporant du zinc conviennent comme anode et dans lequel lesdites structures dégageant de l'oxygène conviennent au dégagement de l'oxygène pendant le chargement de ladite cellule et dans lequel l'unité comprend au moins deux structures dégageant de l'oxygène situées entre au moins deux structures incorporant du zinc.
 11. Pile zinc-air rechargeable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite structure incorporant du zinc comprend un substrat conducteur supportant un revêtement de zinc ou un zingage.

Fig.2

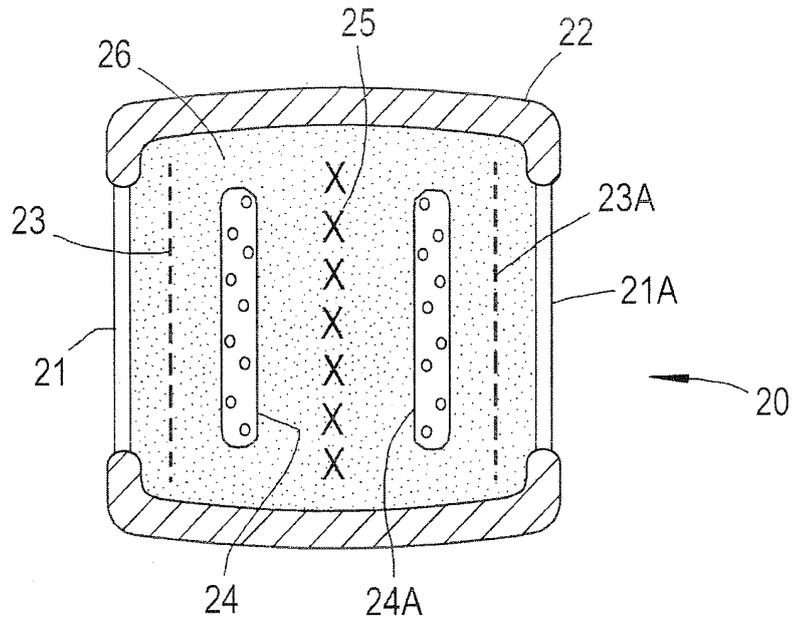


Fig.4

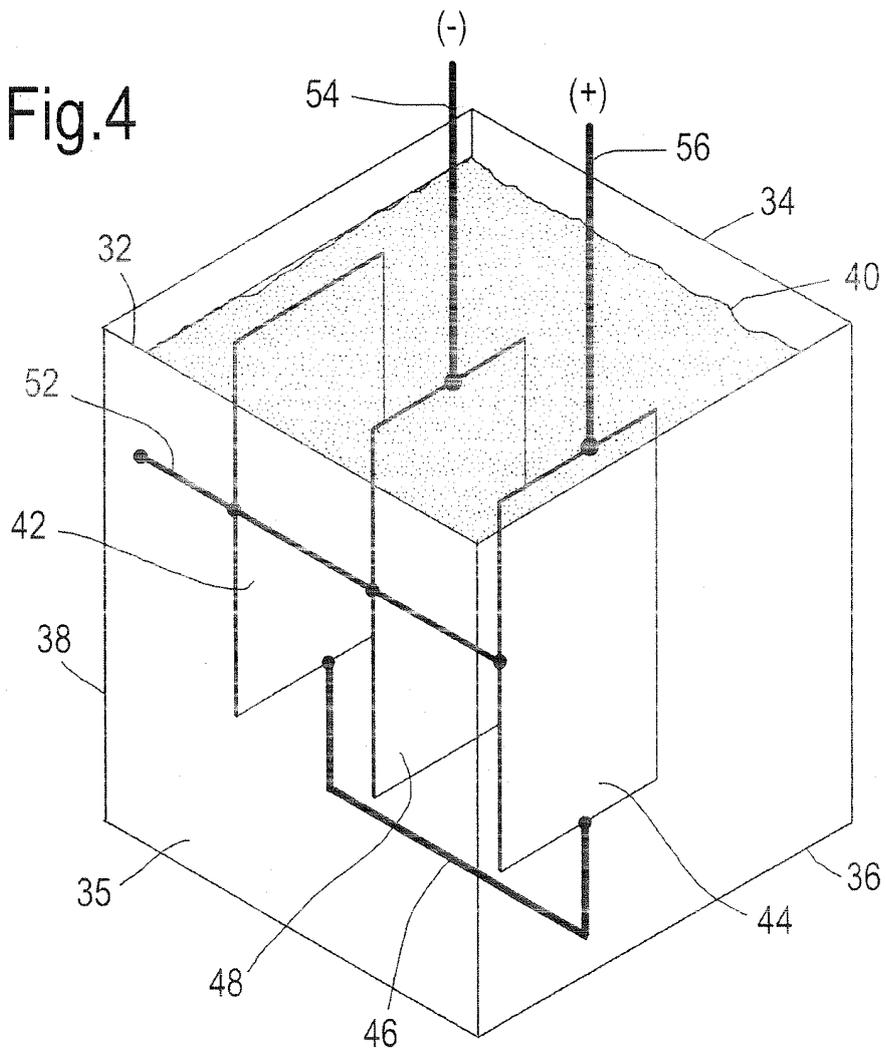


Fig.3A

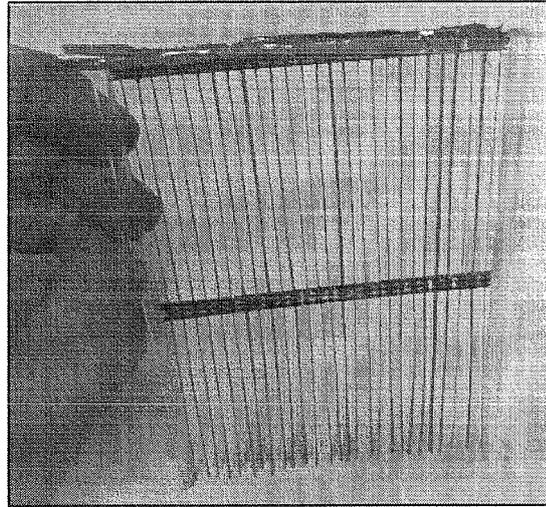


Fig.3B

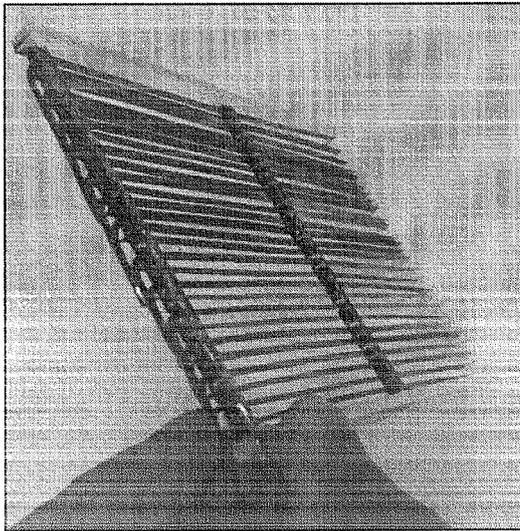


Fig.3C

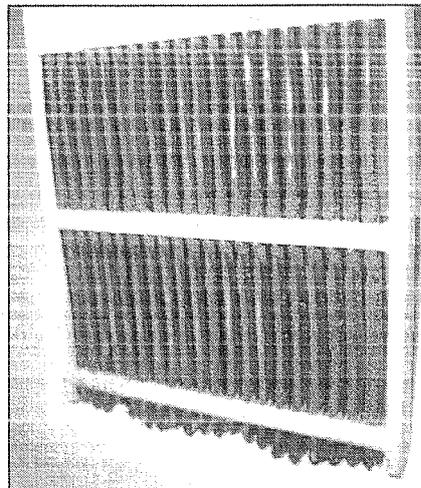


Fig.5A

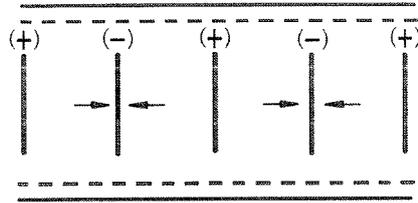


Fig.5B

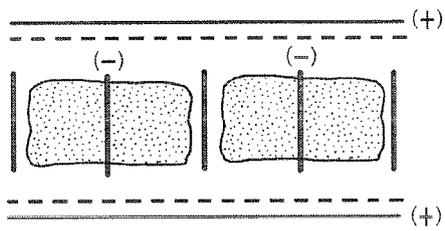


Fig.5C

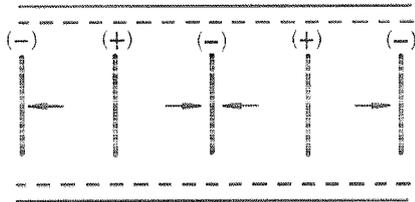


Fig.5D

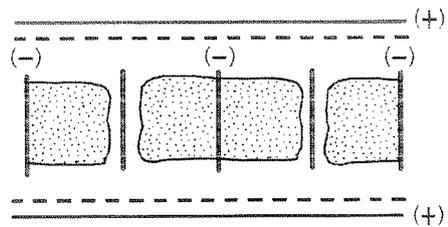


Fig.6A

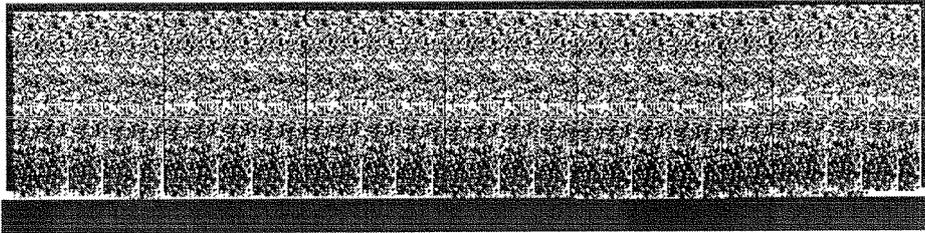
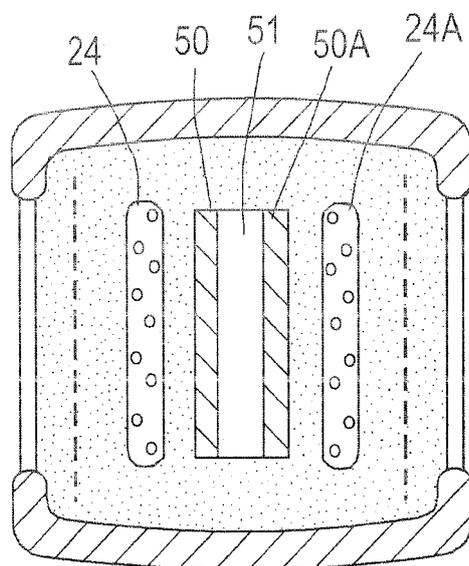
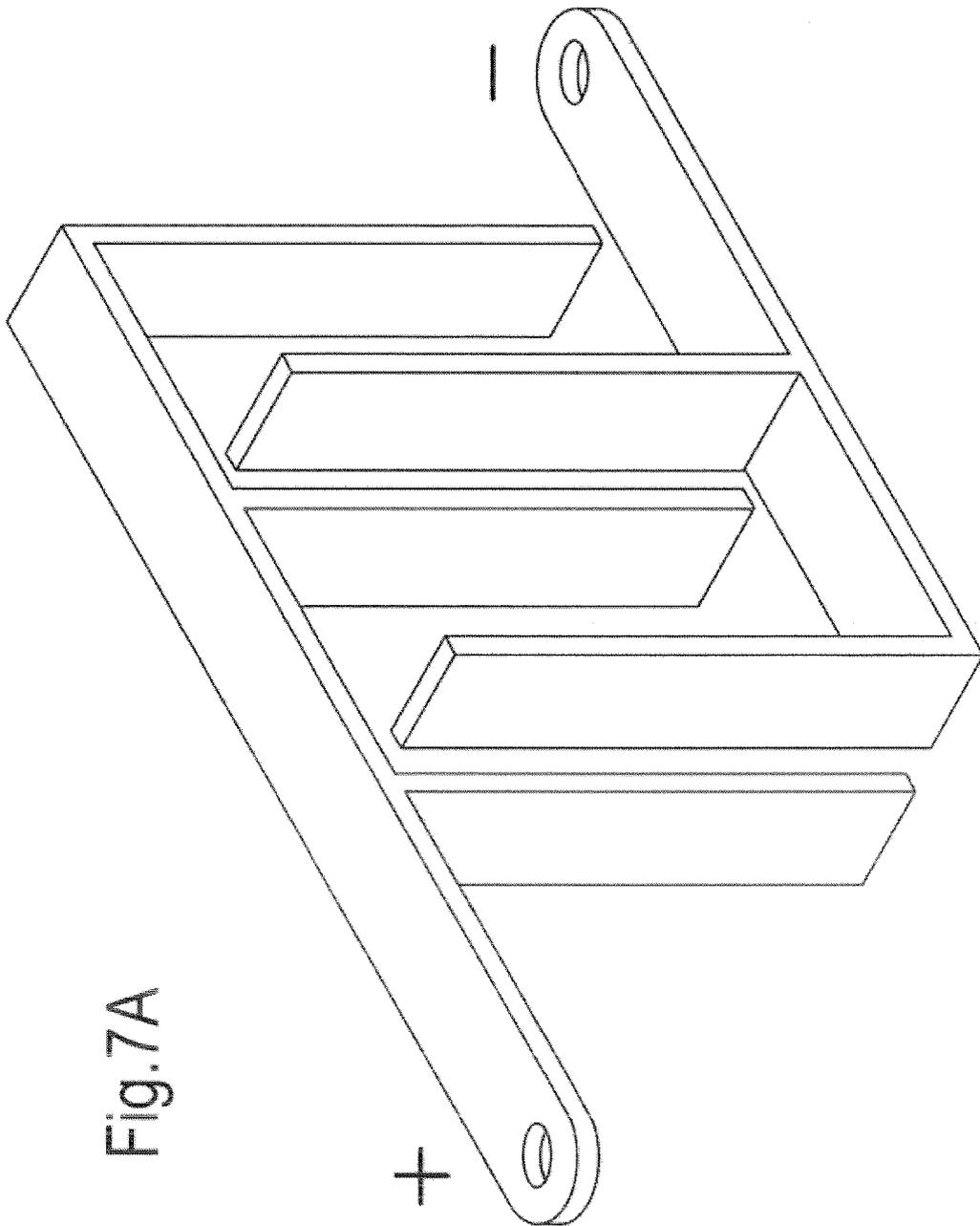


Fig.6B





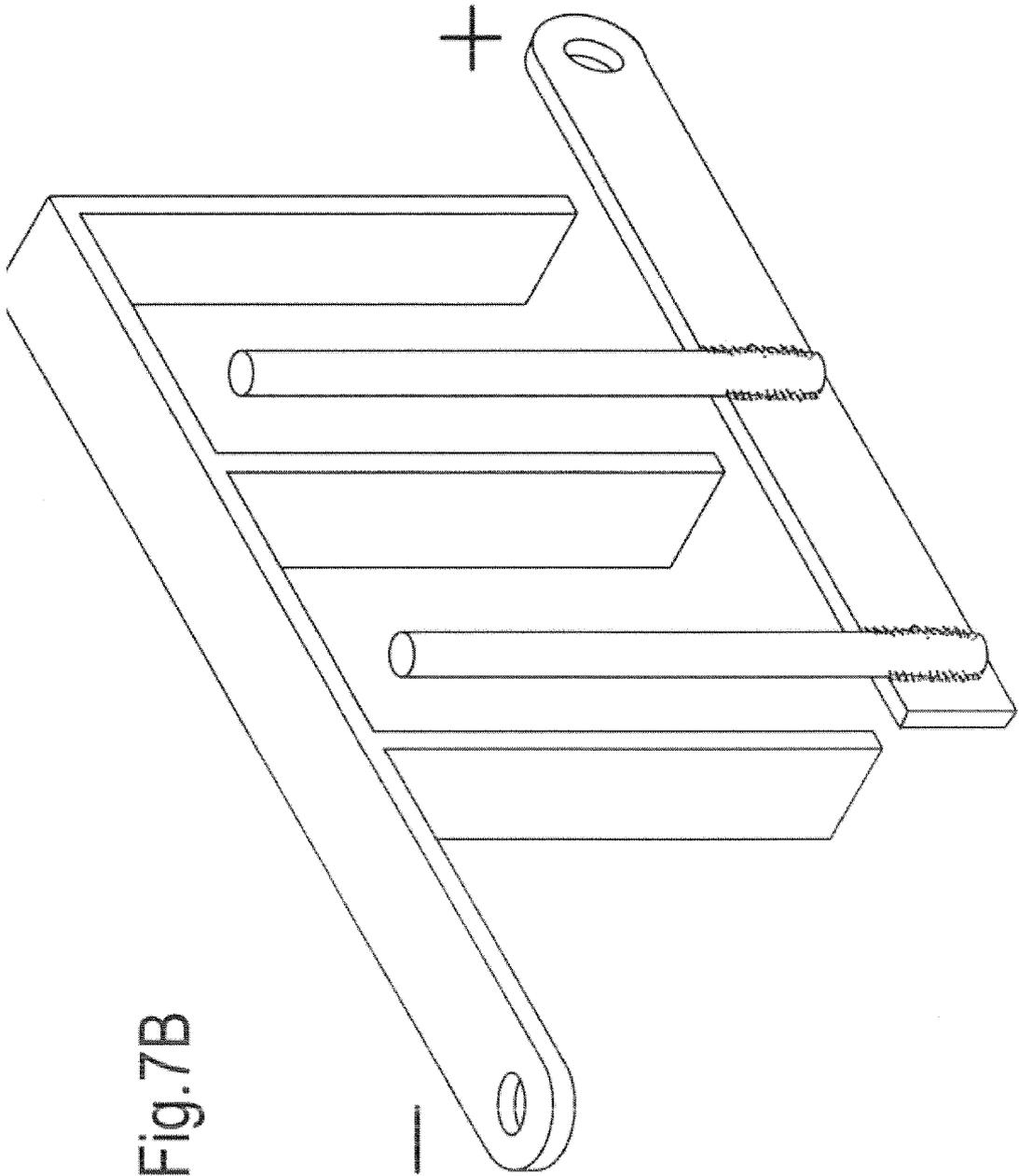


Fig. 7B

Fig.8A

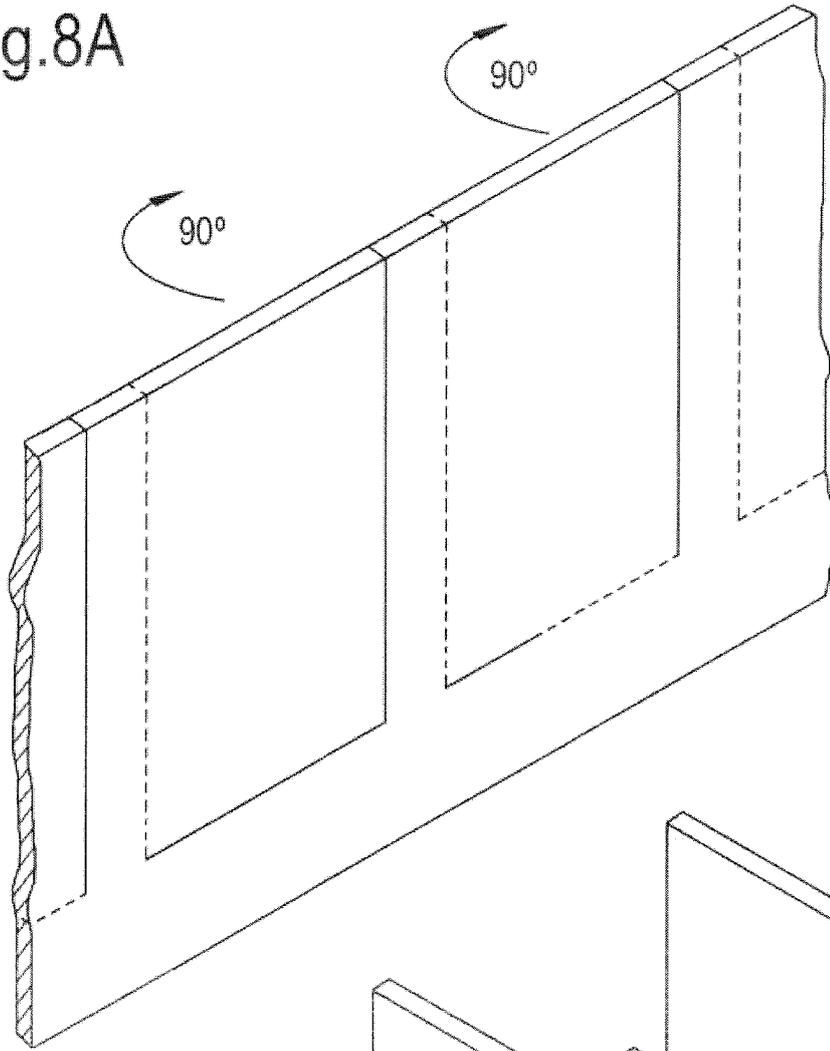


Fig.8B

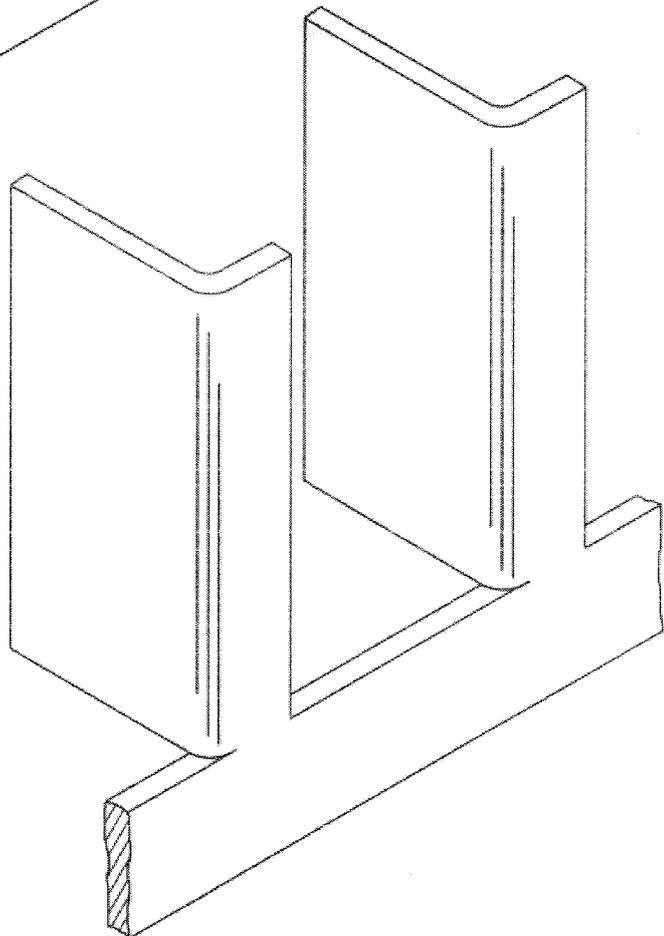
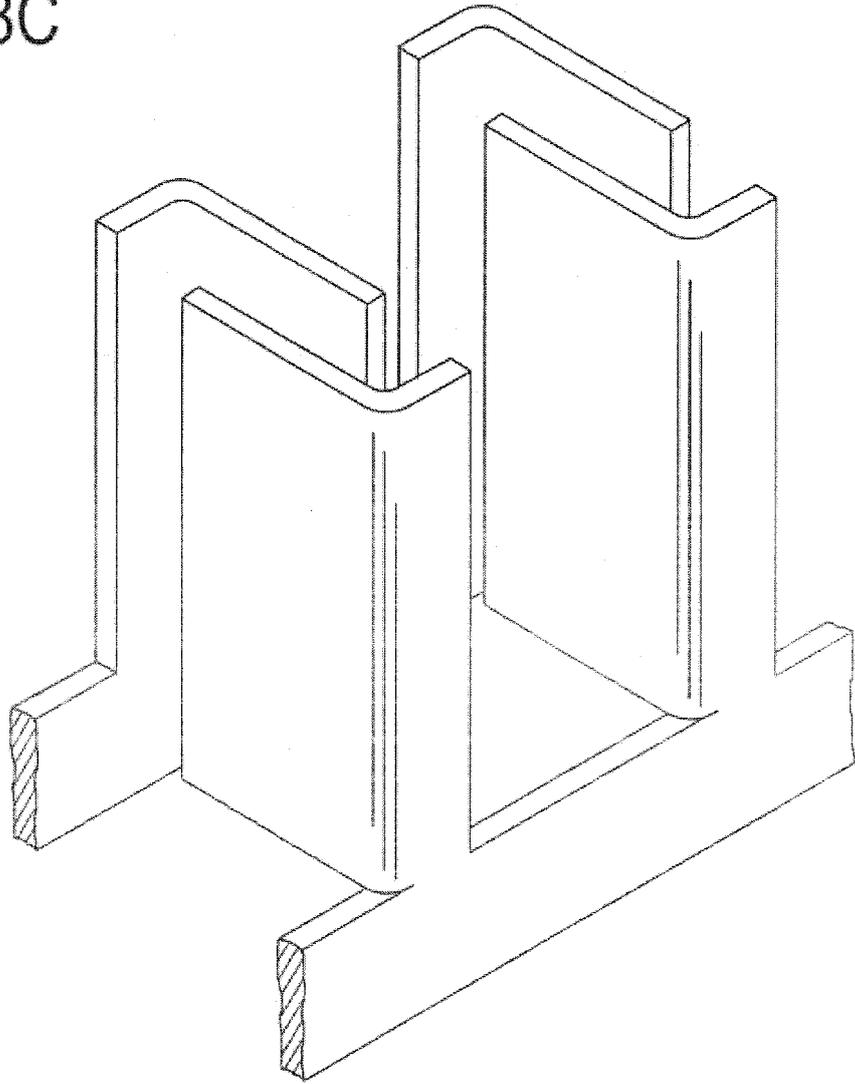


Fig.8C



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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