



ELECTRIFICATION

The Key Minerals in an EV Battery



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THE KEY MINERALS IN AN EV BATTERY

CELL PART:



ANODE



CURRENT COLLECTORS



CATHODE



CELL CASING



In 2021, **nickel-based** cathodes powered 80% of the battery capacity deployed in new plug-in EVs.

Source: Adamas Intelligence





Breaking Down the Key Minerals in an EV Battery

Inside practically every electric vehicle (EV) is a lithium-ion battery that depends on several key minerals that help power it.

Some minerals make up intricate parts within the cell to ensure the flow of electrical current. Others protect it from accidental damage on the outside.

This infographic uses **data** from the European Federation for Transport and Environment to break down the key minerals in an EV battery. The mineral content is based on the 'average battery', which refers to the weighted average of battery chemistries on the market in 2020.

The Battery Minerals Mix

The cells in the average battery with a 60 kilowatt-hour (kWh) capacity—the same size as in a Chevy Bolt—contained roughly **185 kilograms** of minerals. This figure excludes the electrolyte, binder, separator, and battery pack casing.

Mineral	Cell Part	Amount Contained in the Avg. 2020 Battery (kg)
Graphite	Anode	52kg
Aluminum	Cathode, Casing, Current collectors	35kg
Nickel	Cathode	29kg
Copper	Current collectors	20kg
Steel	Casing	20kg
Manganese	Cathode	10kg
Cobalt	Cathode	8kg
Lithium	Cathode	6kg
Iron	Cathode	5kg
Total	N/A	185kg

The cathode contains the widest variety of minerals and is arguably the most important **expensive component** of the battery. The composition of the cathode is a major determinant of the performance of the battery, with each mineral offering a unique benefit.

For example, NMC batteries, which **accounted for 72%** of batteries used in EVs in 2020 (China), have a cathode composed of nickel, manganese, and cobalt along with lithium. Higher nickel content in these batteries tends to increase their energy density or the amount of energy stored per unit of volume, increasing the driving range of the EV. Cobalt and manganese act as stabilizers in NMC batteries, improving their safety.

Altogether, materials in the cathode account for **31.3%** of the mineral weight in the average battery produced in 2020. This figure doesn't include aluminum, which is used in nickel-rich aluminum (NCA) cathode chemistries, but is also used elsewhere in the battery for casing and current collectors.

Meanwhile, graphite has been the **go-to material** for anodes due to its relatively low cost, abundance, and long cycle life. Since the entire anode is made up of graphite, it's the largest mineral component of the battery. Other materials include steel in the casing to protect the cell from external damage, along with copper, used as the current collector for the

Minerals Bonded by Chemistry

There are several types of lithium-ion batteries with different compositions of cathode. Their names typically allude to their mineral breakdown.

For example:

- **NMC811 batteries cathode composition:**
 - 80% nickel
 - 10% manganese
 - 10% cobalt
- **NMC523 batteries cathode composition:**
 - 50% nickel
 - 20% manganese
 - 30% cobalt

Here's how the mineral contents differ for various battery chemistries with a 60kWh c

HOW BATTERY CHEMISTRIES DIFFER, BY MINERAL CONTENT FOR A 60KWH LITHIUM-ION BATTERY

The name of the battery chemistry typically indicates the composition of the cathode.

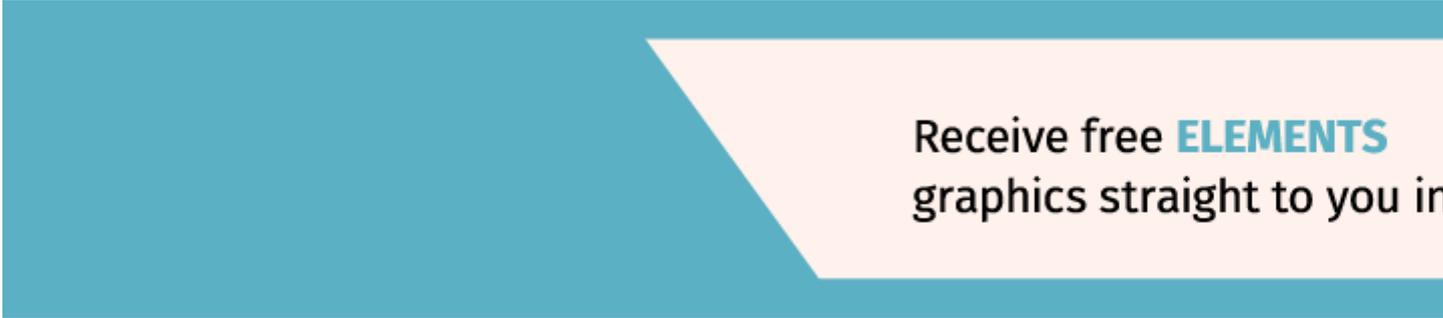
	NMC811 Nickel (80%) Manganese (10%) Cobalt (10%)	NMC523 Nickel (50%) Manganese (20%) Cobalt (30%)	NMC622 Nickel (60%) Manganese (20%) Cobalt (20%)	NCA+ Nickel Cobalt Aluminum Oxide	LFP Lithium Iron Phosphate
 LITHIUM	5KG	7KG	6KG	6KG	6KG
 COBALT	5KG	11KG	11KG	2KG	0KG
 NICKEL	39KG	28KG	32KG	43KG	0KG
 MANGANESE	5KG	16KG	10KG	0KG	0KG
 GRAPHITE	45KG	53KG	50KG	44KG	6KG
 ALUMINUM	30KG	35KG	33KG	30KG	4KG
 COPPER	20KG	20KG	19KG	17KG	2KG
 STEEL	20KG	20KG	19KG	17KG	2KG
 IRON	0KG	0KG	0KG	0KG	4KG

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With consumers looking for higher-range EVs that do not need frequent recharging, nickel-based cathodes have become commonplace. In fact, nickel-based chemistries accounted for 60% of battery capacity deployed in new plug-in EVs in 2021.

Lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries do not use any nickel and typically offer lower energy densities at better value. Unlike nickel-based batteries that use lithium hydroxide on the cathode, LFP batteries use lithium carbonate, which is a cheaper alternative. Tesla joined several Chinese automakers in using LFP cathodes for standard-range cars, driving the [price of lithium carbonate](#) to record highs.

The **EV battery market** is still in its early hours, with plenty of growth on the horizon. chemistries are constantly evolving, and as automakers come up with new models with characteristics, it'll be interesting to see which new cathodes come around the block.



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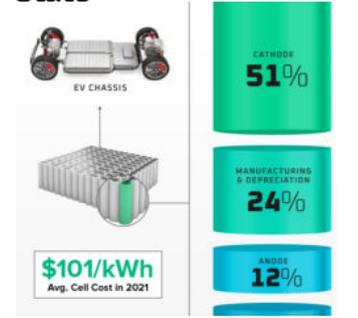
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Published 1 week ago on April 25, 2022
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Share of Fuels Powering Heating Systems in New Homes (2020)

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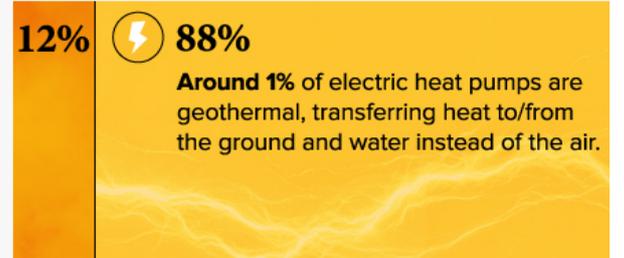


Houses Built **538k**

Other/None



Heat Pump



Houses Built **353k**

Hot Water/Steam



Charted: Home Heating Systems in the U.S.

Fossil fuel combustion for the heating of commercial and residential buildings accounts for roughly 13% of annual greenhouse gas emissions in the United States.

Decarbonizing the U.S. economy requires a switch from fossil fuel-combusting heating solutions to renewable energy sources that generate electricity.

Currently, the majority of new homes in the U.S. still combust natural gas for heating through forced-air furnaces or boilers. Just like cars need to be electric, homes will need to switch to electricity-powered heating systems that use renewable energy sources.

The graphic above uses census data to break down the different heating systems.

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Lithium Consumption Has Nearly Quadrupled Since 2010

Batteries accounted for 74% of lithium consumption in 2021, up from 23% in 2010

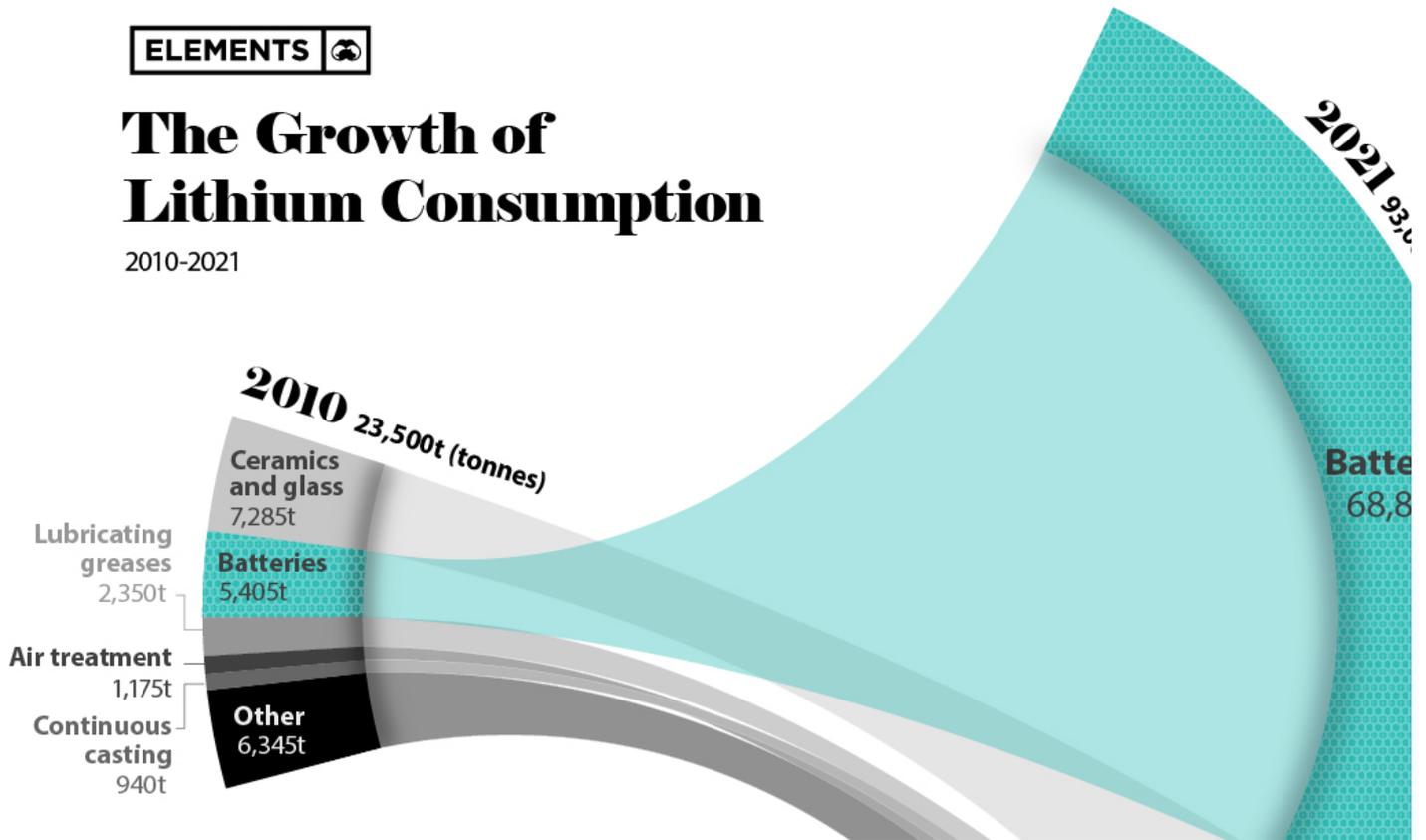


Published 3 weeks ago on April 13, 2022
By Govind Bhutada



The Growth of Lithium Consumption

2010-2021



Lithium Consumption Has Nearly Quadrupled Since 2010

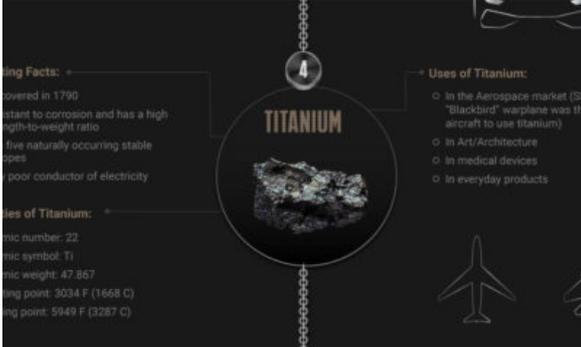
Lithium is well-known as one of the key materials behind the lithium-ion batteries, power electronic devices, electric vehicles, and energy storage technologies.

Because of its role in clean energy technologies, lithium demand hasn't only increased, it has transformed. From primarily being used for ceramics, battery demand has become the dominant use of global lithium consumption and driven an almost four-fold increase since 2010.

The Impact of EV Batteries

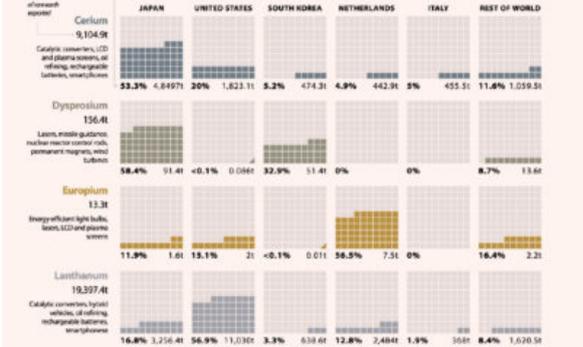
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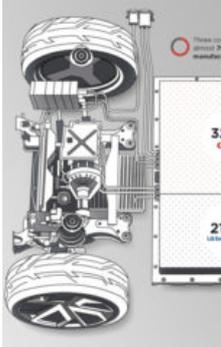
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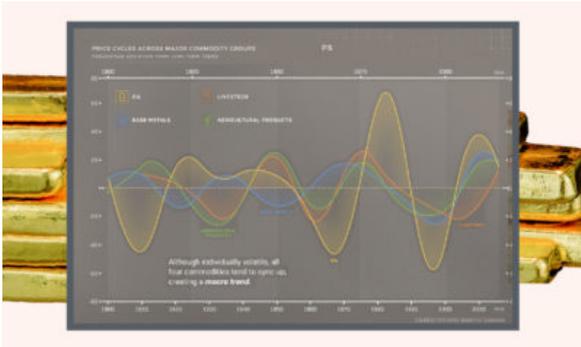
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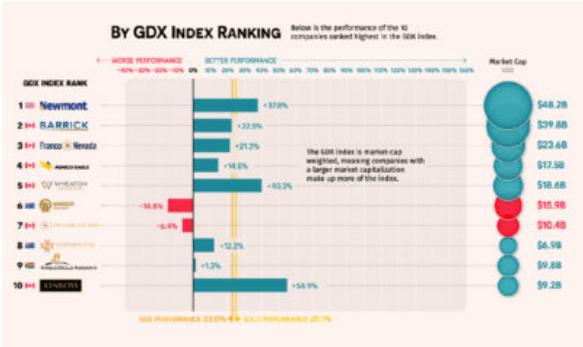
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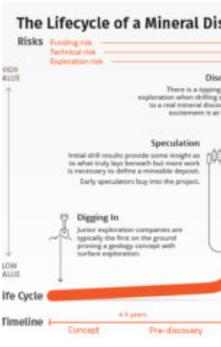
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Visualizing the Discovery

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