

Seawater Battery Technology 2027–2047: Market, Trends and Outlook

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Abstracts

Seawater batteries use natural seawater as the electrolyte and sodium source. The rechargeable version, first demonstrated in 2015, separates a sealed non-aqueous negative electrode compartment from flowing seawater using a NASICON ceramic that conducts sodium ions while remaining stable in water. Sodium is drawn from the seawater on charge and returned on discharge, with oxygen reduction and evolution occurring at an open positive electrode.

The technology has two structural advantages. The active cathode material is supplied by the ocean at zero cost, removing the largest line item in a conventional cell. And a water-immersed cell has no thermal runaway pathway, which matters in applications where fire risk drives siting, insurance and permitting decisions. The open cathode also permits desalination, carbon mineralisation and hydrogen or chlor-alkali co-production, though these have been demonstrated separately rather than simultaneously.

Three constraints are structural and permanent. Deployment is limited to coastal, offshore or seawater-supplied sites. Round-trip efficiency is capped at 60–80% by the voltage gap inherent to oxygen electrochemistry. Seawater intake, filtration and anti-fouling impose a parasitic load and a cost floor with limited learning-curve potential. Cell energy density of 20–75 Wh/kg constrains footprint but does not disqualify the technology from stationary duty.

The technology sits at TRL 4–6. Cycle life has been demonstrated to 100–200 cycles in most published work, against a commercial threshold near 4,000, and no multi-year field data in real seawater exists. The comparison set has moved: lithium-ion reached USD 70/kWh at pack level for stationary storage in 2025, sodium-ion operates at 85–92% efficiency with signed multi-gigawatt-hour supply agreements, and iron-air targets

installed costs below USD 20/kWh for 100-hour duration. Two industrial problems gate commercialisation. Large-format NASICON must be manufactured at acceptable yield and cost, and it has no equipment path from the battery industry. Durability must be demonstrated over years in real seawater, which cannot be accelerated in a laboratory. Neither is a scientific obstacle; both require sustained engineering investment.

The addressable market is correspondingly narrow. Marine navigation aids are commercially available. Island and coastal microgrids, where the incumbent is diesel and fresh water has local value, follow. Desalination-coupled plants, coastal data centres and offshore wind installations open later, subject to certification and durability evidence. The supplier base is concentrated in Korea, with one dedicated cell developer, one qualified ceramic supplier and one commercial channel partner.

Seawater Battery Technology 2027–2047: Market, Trends and Outlook assesses the rechargeable sodium–seawater battery as a commercial technology. It distinguishes it from seawater-activated primary batteries and from saltwater-electrolyte batteries using manufactured brine, which are frequently aggregated with it in published market data and which account for most of the discrepancy between market valuations for this category. **Contents include:**

Lithium-ion pricing and characteristics as comparison baseline
Post-lithium requirements and entry gates for stationary storage
Sodium-based battery families; sodium-ion as both supply chain and competitor
Seawater battery overview, properties, comparison with sodium-ion
Commercial prospects; environmental and safety assessment; global R&D trends
Seawater battery technology

Half-open cell architecture and implications for degradation
Development history: reserve primaries, metal-air primaries, rechargeable systems
Advantages and disadvantages, separated into structural and contingent
Electrochemical characteristics and thermodynamics

Seawater battery materials
Positive electrode: reaction mechanism, catalyst benchmark, synthesis routes, trends
Negative electrode: sodium metal, hard carbon, alloying and conversion materials, anode-free and semi-liquid designs
Electrolyte and separator: NASICON against competing sodium conductors; sintering and thin-film routes
System and cell design; format development; degradation mechanisms; component maturity

Standards, certification and safety qualification Certification gates by target application IEC, UL, NFPA, IMO, DNV, IALA, GB/T and EU Battery Regulation requirements Marine discharge consent

Manufacturing readiness and process technology Manufacturing readiness by component Process assessment and equipment compatibility

Technical improvements and challenges Challenges ranked by commercial constraint

Competitive benchmarking Long-duration storage benchmark across seven technologies Iron-air comparison and charging-price sensitivity

Market and applications Application roadmap and sequencing ESS: solar and wind, offshore and coastal, island and remote grids Marine vessels, small equipment, auxiliary power, ports Hydrogen and chemical co-production Data-center and AI-load applications Environmental footprint, marine discharge and life-cycle assessment

Global market for seawater batteries Serviceable market by segment Deployment, market value and price path to 2047 under three scenarios Ecosystem structure Cost structure and levelised cost of storage by duration Patent landscape and IP concentration Sensitivities and risk register

Company profiles Classification of profiled companies by category Profiles across developers, materials suppliers and adjacent technologies including AquaBattery, 4TOONE Corporation, PolyPlus Battery Company, Shenzhen Sea Energy and more...

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