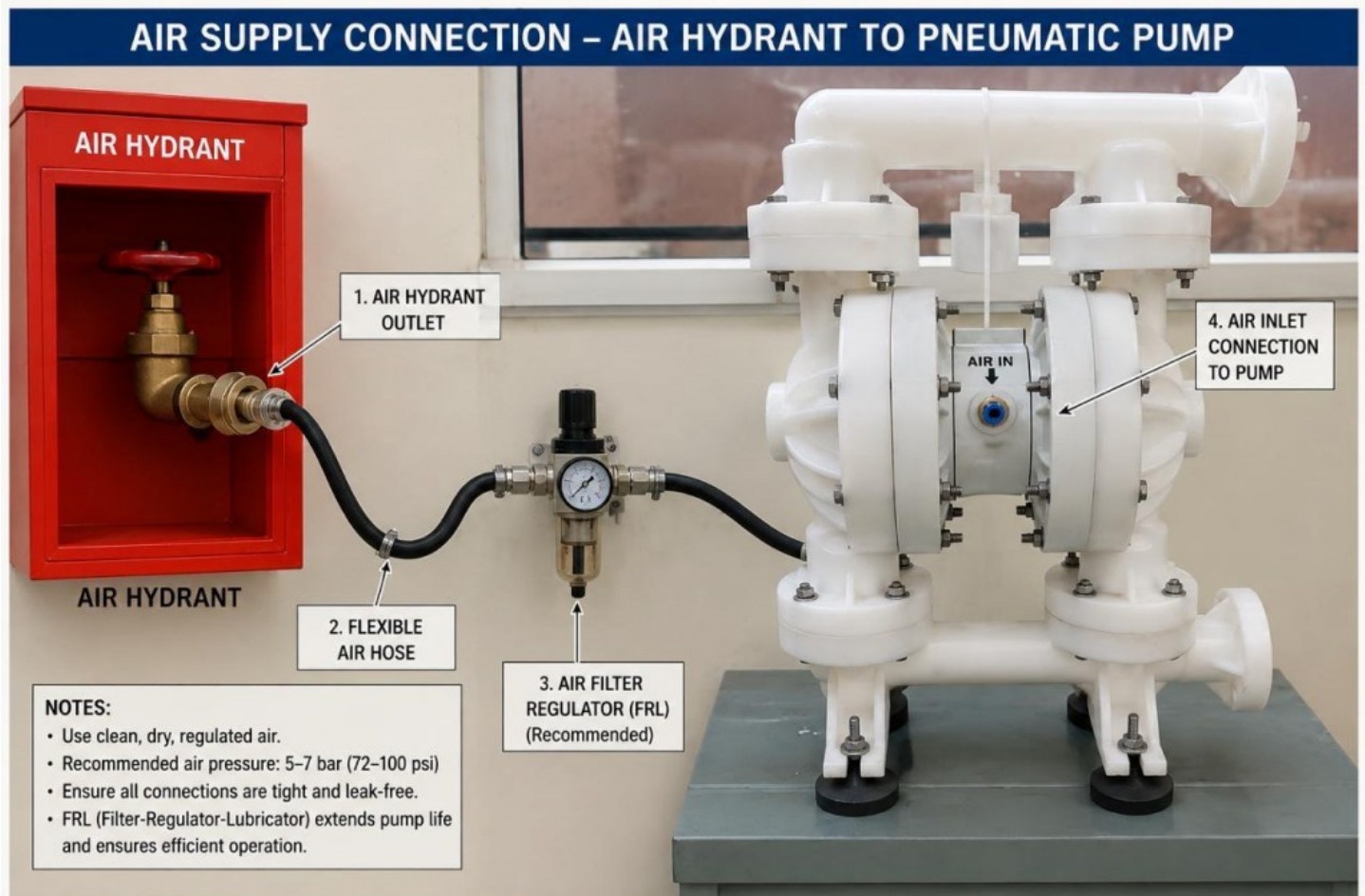


# EV Battery Manufacturing Boom: Why Lithium Slurry Transfer Needs AODD Pumps

As EV battery manufacturing grows rapidly, reliable lithium slurry transfer is becoming critical. AODD pumps are increasingly used for handling viscous, abrasive, and chemically aggressive slurry applications efficiently.



**Mumbai, Maharashtra May 21, 2026 ([IssueWire.com](https://www.issuewire.com))** - The electric vehicle industry is moving through one of the fastest industrial expansions seen in recent years. As governments and manufacturers push toward cleaner mobility, lithium-ion battery production is scaling rapidly across the world and India is becoming an increasingly important part of that shift.

India's lithium-ion battery industry is projected to grow from around 20 GWh in 2022 to nearly 220 GWh by 2030, reflecting massive investments in battery manufacturing infrastructure, energy storage, and EV production.

According to industry estimates, India's EV battery manufacturing market is expected to grow at a CAGR of more than 23% through 2030, while the broader lithium-ion battery market is projected to grow even faster due to EV demand and renewable energy expansion. Globally, the lithium-ion battery value chain itself is expected to grow by over 30% annually this decade as EV adoption accelerates.

But behind the growth numbers, gigafactories, and battery announcements lies a manufacturing

process where consistency becomes critical at every stage.

One of the most sensitive parts of lithium-ion battery production is slurry transfer.

Lithium slurry is the semi-liquid mixture used during electrode manufacturing inside lithium-ion batteries. It contains active materials, conductive additives, binders, and solvents that must remain uniformly mixed throughout production. Unlike low-viscosity industrial fluids, lithium slurry is dense, abrasive, and highly sensitive to transfer conditions.

In many battery manufacturing environments, lithium slurry can also behave as a chemically aggressive process fluid, making material compatibility extremely important during transfer operations. This is one reason [PP AODD pumps](#) are commonly preferred in such applications. Polypropylene air operated double diaphragm pumps offer strong chemical resistance while also handling abrasive and viscous slurry conditions efficiently, making them well-suited for demanding acid and lithium slurry transfer environments.

Even small inconsistencies during movement can affect:

- coating uniformity
- electrode quality
- battery efficiency
- process stability

As battery plants scale production, maintaining controlled slurry transfer becomes increasingly important for operational reliability.

This is one reason AODD pumps are gaining more relevance in EV battery manufacturing environments.

[Air Operated Double Diaphragm pumps](#) are widely used in industries handling abrasive and high-viscosity fluids because they are capable of transferring difficult materials more reliably under demanding conditions. In lithium slurry applications, maintaining fluid integrity is essential, and excessive pressure fluctuations or unstable transfer conditions can create downstream manufacturing issues.

An air operated pump helps support smoother and more controlled slurry movement, especially in applications where consistency matters across continuous production cycles.

Abrasion is another major challenge in battery manufacturing systems. Lithium slurry contains fine particles that gradually increase wear inside pumping equipment. As production volumes increase globally, manufacturers are focusing heavily on systems that can reduce downtime and support stable long-term operations.

This is where double diaphragm pumps are becoming increasingly preferred in slurry handling environments.

Their ability to manage viscous and particle-laden fluids makes them suitable for demanding transfer applications inside battery manufacturing plants. In many process industries, AOD pumps are already widely used where difficult fluids and operational flexibility are important.

The relevance of these systems is expected to grow alongside battery production itself.

India's EV ecosystem is expanding rapidly through government-backed PLI schemes, manufacturing incentives, and investments in local cell production. Industry reports suggest India's domestic lithium-ion manufacturing capacity could reach nearly 150 GWh annually by 2030.

At the same time, global EV demand continues rising sharply. According to industry estimates, lithium demand itself is expected to increase significantly over the coming decades due to battery manufacturing growth and energy storage adoption.

As production scales, supporting industrial systems — including slurry transfer equipment, automation systems, and fluid handling infrastructure — become increasingly important to maintaining efficient operations.

This creates growing opportunities not only for battery manufacturers, but also for companies working in industrial engineering and fluid transfer technologies. Manufacturers involved in process applications, including companies like [Antlia Engineering Works](#), are seeing increasing interest in reliable AODD pump solutions for evolving industrial requirements.

The EV transition is often discussed through the lens of vehicles and battery innovation. But in reality, large-scale battery production depends equally on the industrial systems operating behind the scenes.

From slurry preparation and coating to transfer systems and process stability, manufacturing consistency plays a major role in the future of battery production.

As lithium-ion battery manufacturing continues expanding globally, industries are increasingly prioritizing fluid handling systems capable of managing abrasive, viscous, and sensitive materials under demanding conditions. AODD pumps, air operated pumps, and double diaphragm pump systems are expected to remain important across these evolving manufacturing environments because of their flexibility, reliability, and suitability for difficult industrial applications.

In many ways, the future of EV manufacturing will depend not only on battery technology itself — but also on the industrial infrastructure supporting efficient and scalable production behind it.

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