

Overview and Progress of the Battery Testing, Design, and Analysis Activity

Brian Cunningham

Energy Storage R&D
Hybrid and Electric Systems Team
Vehicle Technologies Office

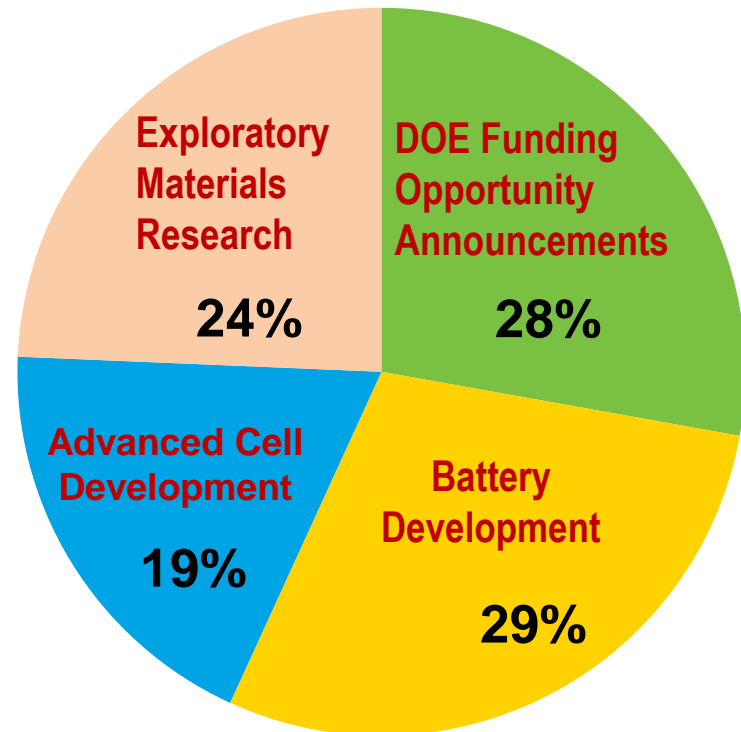
Tuesday, June 17, 2014

Project ID: ES116

Yearly Battery/Energy Storage R&D Funding (\$,M)

FY 2013	\$88
FY 2014	\$85
FY 2015 (request)	\$100
inclusive of SBIR/STTR.	

FY 2014 Major R&D Activities



CHARTER: Develop battery technology that will enable large market penetration of electric drive vehicles

- By 2014, develop a PHEV battery that can deliver a 40-mile all-electric range and costs \$3,400
- By 2022, develop an EV battery that can store 40 kWh of electricity and costs \$5,000

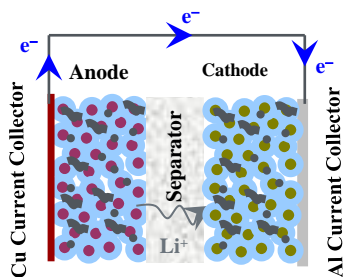
Energy Storage R&D

Exploratory
Technology
Research

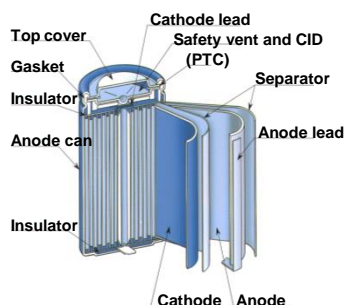
Applied Battery
Research for
Transportation

Battery
Development

Battery Testing,
Design &
Analysis



**New Materials R&D,
Diagnostics,
Modeling**



**Next Generation
Cell R&D**



**Battery
Development &
Cost Reduction**



**Standardized Testing
Life/Cost Projections
Design Tools**

Testing (~60% of TDA funding)

Core Testing Facilities for Deliverables

Performance

Thermal

Abuse



- Technology Life Verification Testing
- Smart Battery Status Monitor
- Developmental and Applied Diagnostics

- Development of Techniques to Study Internal Shorts
- Internal Short Circuit Emulation
- Aged Cell Testing

Developmental Test Methods and Tools

Performance



Over 25 programs tested

- > 450 cells
- > 30 modules
- 5 packs



Over 10 programs tested

- > 150 cells
- 1 pack

Abuse



Over 10 programs tested

- > 200 cells
- > 40 modules

Thermal



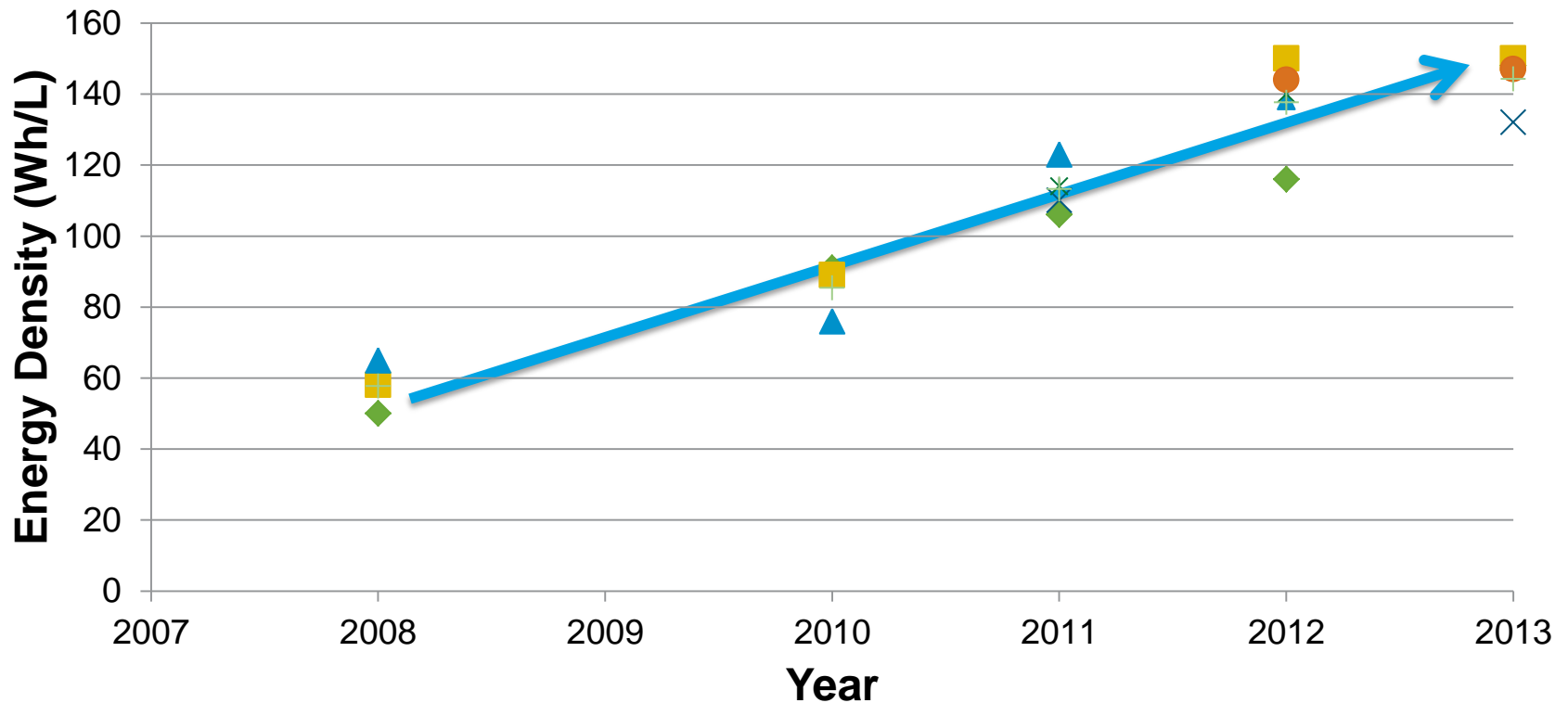
Over 10 programs tested

- > 35 cells
- 2 modules
- 1 pack

Battery Programs Tested

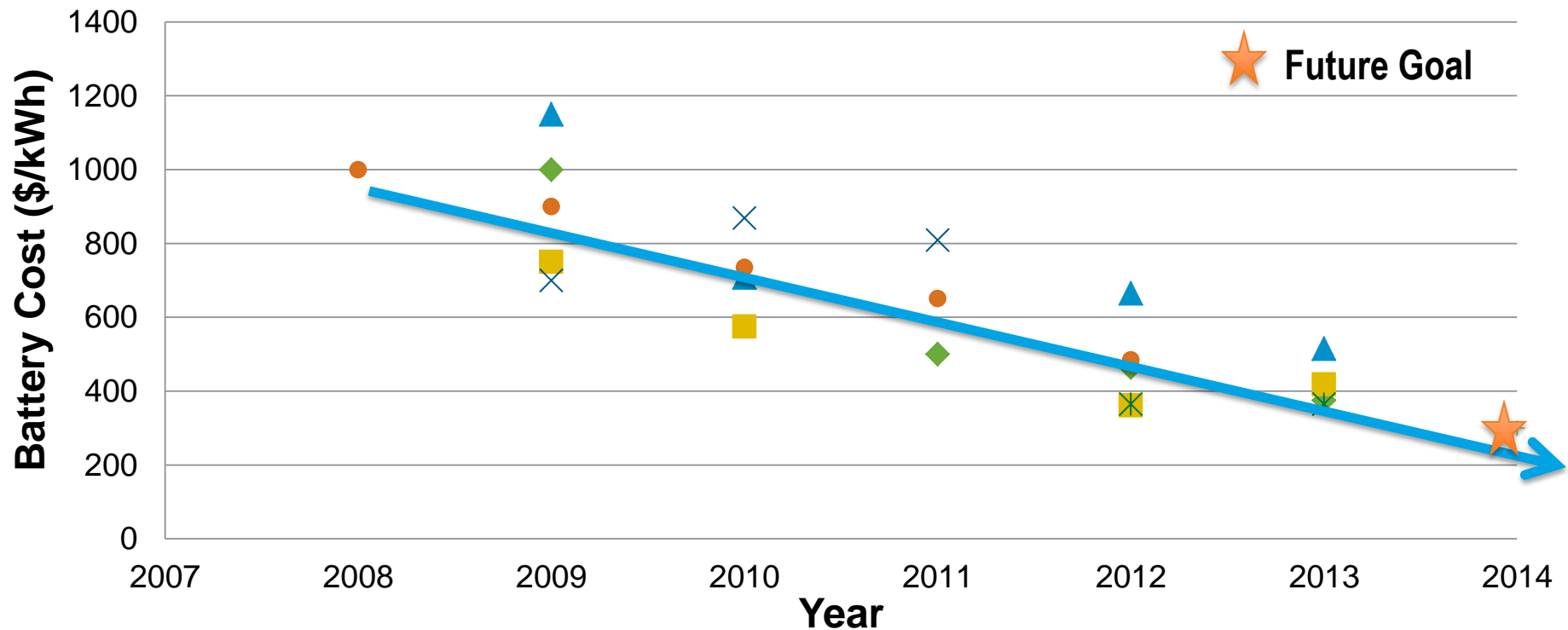


Energy Density for PHEVs and EVs



As DOE expanded its focus from HEVs to PHEVs in 2008, energy density of system deliverables at end-of-life has increased from about 60 Wh/L to about 150 Wh/L. DOE's goal for 2022 is 400 Wh/L.

Battery Cost Data for PHEVs and EVs



As DOE expanded its focus from HEVs to PHEVs in 2008, the cost of useable energy at the system level of program deliverables has decreased from about \$1000/kWh to just under \$400/kWh. DOE's goal in 2022 is \$125/kWh.

❑ Battery Testing Protocols and Targets

- Develop battery performance and cycle life test protocols based on different EDV architectures
- Assist in development of battery system targets

❑ Current Test Procedures (posted at <http://www.uscar.org>)

- ★ ➤ Battery Test Manual for Plug-in HEV (PHEV)
- Power Assist Battery Test Manual (HEV)
- Electric Vehicle Battery Test Procedures Manual (EV)
- Test Manual for Low-Energy Storage System (LEESS) for HEVs
- ★ ➤ Battery Test Manual for 12-Volt Start Stop System
- ★ ➤ 48 Volt Battery Test Manual
- Ultracapacitor Test Manual
- Battery Technology Life Verification Test Manual
- Energy Storage Abuse Test Manual for HEV Applications
- Abuse Test Procedures Manual (EVs)

New EV Goals
published and
revised manual
in progress

Many have
been globally
adopted: the
abuse test
manuals are
the basis for
SAE
standards.

Jon Christophersen, Energy Storage and Transportation Department,
Idaho National Laboratory, 208-526-4280, jon.christophersen@inl.gov

Ira D. Bloom, Manager, Electrochemical Analysis and Diagnostics Laboratory
Argonne National Laboratory, 630-252-4516, ira.bloom@anl.gov

Safety & Abuse Testing of Batteries is of Central Importance

- ❑ **Safety, along with cost and life, is a key barrier to introduction of advanced, high energy rechargeable batteries into vehicles**
 - The safety of large cells and large capacity batteries, such as used for vehicle traction, is more difficult to manage than small cells and batteries
 - Vehicle environment is challenging (temperature, vibration, etc.)
- ❑ **Safety is a systems issue, with many inputs and factors**
 - “Safe” cells and batteries can be unsafe in applications because of poor engineering implementation or incomplete understanding of system interactions
- ❑ **Standardized tests are crucial to obtain a fair comparison of different technologies and to gauge improvements**
 - Outcome of safety and abuse tolerance tests strongly influenced by experimental conditions.
 - Standardized tests can remove most of the variability



Christopher Orendorff, Power Sources Technology Group
Sandia National Laboratories, 505-844-5879, corendo@sandia.gov

- ❑ **Li-ion Safety Issues**
 - High energy density
 - Reactive materials
 - Flammable electrolytes
- ❑ **Abusive Conditions**
 - Mechanical (crush, penetration, shock)
 - Electrical (short circuit, overcharge, over discharge)
 - Thermal (over temperature from external or internal sources)
- ❑ **Abuse Testing Methodology**
 - SAE Abuse Test Manual J2464
- ❑ **Typical Tests**
 - 1 & 10 mohm short circuit
 - 1C & 32A Overcharge/Overdischarge
 - Thermal Ramp @ 100% SOC & 90%SOC
 - Mechanical crush on both the positive and negative sides @ 100% SOC
 - Nail penetration @ 100% SOC



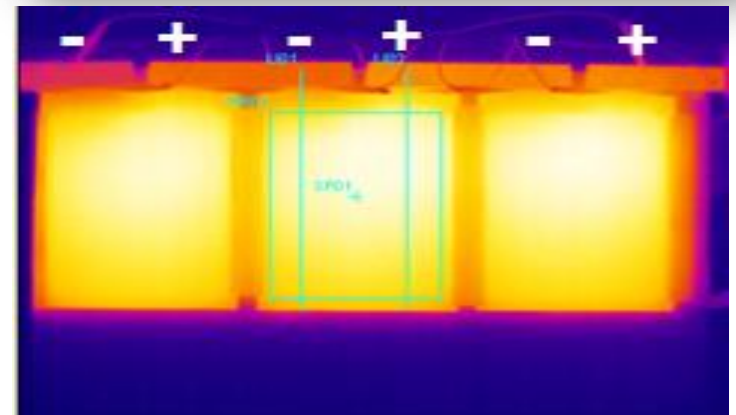
Unacceptable



Preferable

Objectives/Results

- ❑ Thermally characterize cell and battery hardware and provide technical assistance and modeling support to DOE/USABC battery developers for improved designs
- ❑ Enhance and validate physics-based models to support the design of long-life, low-cost energy storage systems
- ❑ Quantify the impact of temperature and duty-cycle on energy storage system life and cost



Matthew Keyser, Center for Transportation Technologies and Systems
National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 303-275-3876, matthew.keyser@nrel.gov

❑ Collaboration with Industry

- NREL received an R&D100 award for their large volume battery calorimeter design which was licensed by Netzsch
- This partnership resulted in the development of the IBC-284 isothermal battery calorimeter



❑ Patents

- “Method of Detecting System Function by Measuring Frequency Response,” U.S. Patent 8,352,204 B2, Jan. 8 2013. John L. Morrison, William H. Morrison, Jon P. Christophersen, C.G. Motloch
- “Apparatuses and Methods for Testing Electrochemical Cells by Measuring Frequency Response,” Attorney Docket 2939-P11886US (BA-706), June 2013. Jon P. Christophersen, John L. Morrison, William H. Morrison, Patrick A. Bald

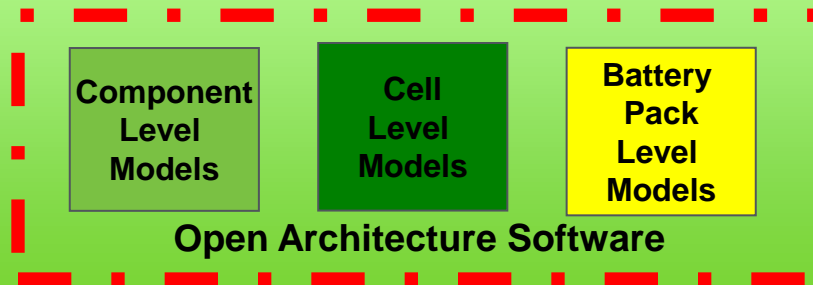
❑ Publications/Presentations

- “Universal Auto-Calibration For A Rapid Battery Impedance Spectrum Measurement Device”, 2014 IEEE Aerospace Conference, Big Sky MT, March 2014, J. L. Morrison, J. P. Christophersen, and W. H. Morrison
- “Evaluation of Mechanical Abuse Techniques in Lithium Ion Batteries”, J. Power Sources, 247 (2014) 189-196. J. Lamb, C.J. Orendorff
- “Battery Testing for EV Applications: A Comparison between US- and China-Based Protocols”, AABC, 2014 Atlanta GA. J. P. Christophersen, T. Bennett, D. Robertson, and I. Bloom

Design and Analysis

Computer Aided Engineering for Batteries (CAEBAT)

CAEBAT Overall Program



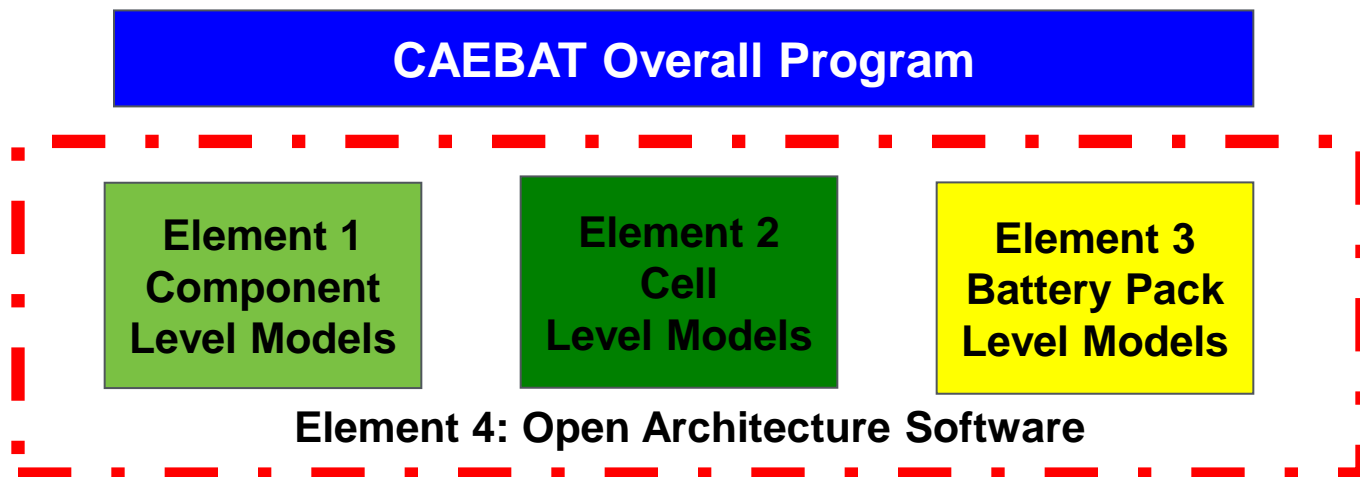
Battery Secondary Use Study



Battery Ownership Modeling

Battery Life Trade-Off Studies

- ❑ Program is intended to incorporate existing and new models into a battery design suite with the goal of shortening battery design cycles and optimizing batteries (cells and packs) for improved performance, safety, long life, and low cost
- ❑ Battery design suite must address multi-scale physics interactions, be flexible, expandable, validated and verified



- ❑ Initial solicitation issued in 2011 for industry to address Elements 2 & 3
- ❑ 3 teams were selected with \$7M in DOE funds:
 - EC Power / PSU / Ford / JCI
 - CD-adapco / Battery Design / A123 / JCS
 - GM / ANSYS / E-Sim
- ❑ Projects on track to end by CY14
- ❑ 2nd solicitation issued in FY13 to expand upon the current state of electric drive vehicular battery computer-aided engineering models
- ❑ 3 teams were selected with \$4.5M in DOE funds:
 - NREL / ANSYS / MIT
 - EC Power
 - Sandia / Oak Ridge / Colorado School of Mines



❑ NREL / ANSYS MIT

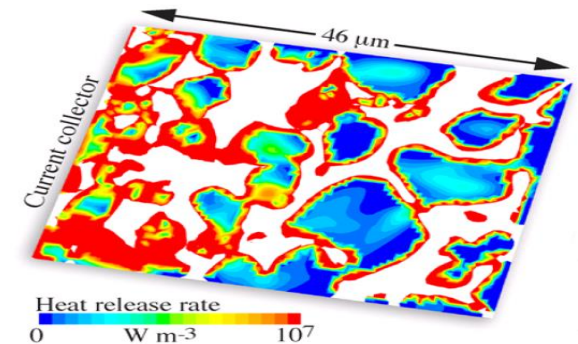
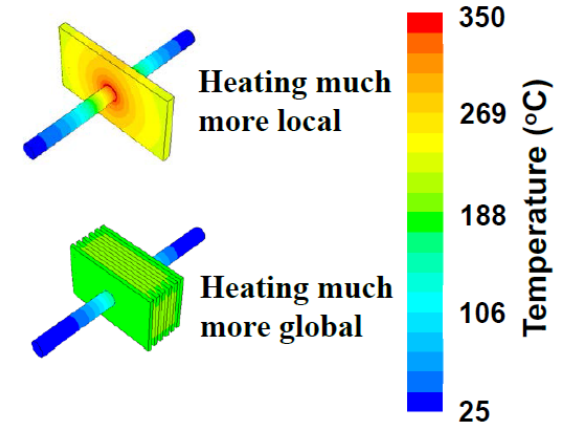
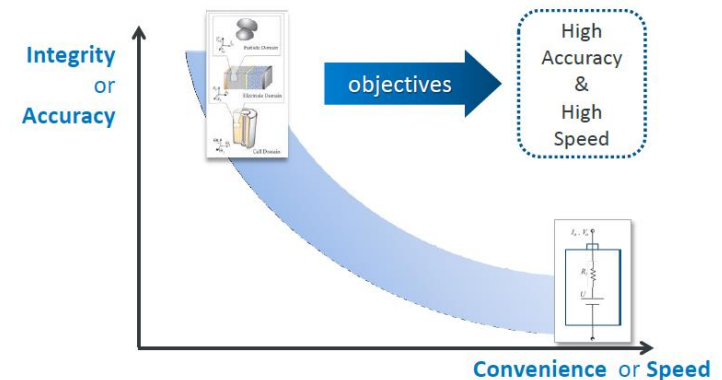
- Develop a computational methodology to improve MSMD model by 100x while maintaining solution accuracy

❑ EC Power

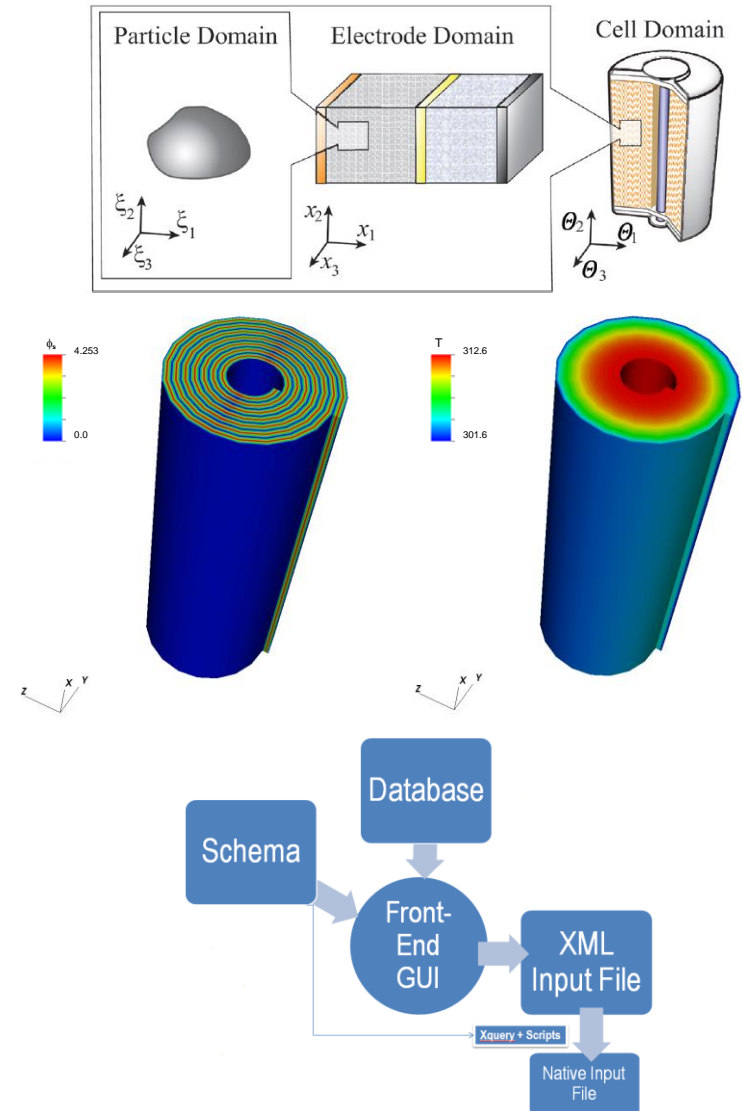
- Develop a pack level safety and abuse model
- Develop mechanism-based, fundamental models for accurately predicting degradation of Li-ion batteries

❑ Sandia / Oak Ridge / Colorado School of Mines

- Model gasification and stress induced degradation phenomena under abusive conditions
- Develop SEI models that can predict the autocatalytic temperature behavior



- ❑ NREL successfully transferred their MSMD framework to industry partners
- ❑ All three industry partners have developed commercially available software which predicts electrochemical and thermal performance for battery cells and/or packs
- ❑ ORNL has developed input standards for the Battery State and has almost completed creating translators for all three industry partners which successfully link industry models to the open architecture



- ❑ Industry partner successfully incorporated electrolyte properties that were developed in a previous project funded by DOE out of INL
- ❑ Software developed in CAEBAT have been used to simulate battery performance by Nissan, FMC, GM, Opel, Ford, Hitachi Maxell, Hyundai Mobis, and Carnegie Mellon University
- ❑ The SAE committee on battery testing will develop guidelines on battery testing specifically for modeling as a direct outgrowth of some of the challenges and lessons learned from the CAEBAT program

NISSAN



Electrochemical-Thermal Analysis of Laminated Li-Ion Battery.

Kazuma Tamai
EV Engineering Development Department,
Nissan North America, Inc., Ltd.
Conference
2012 Amsterdam-Netherlands



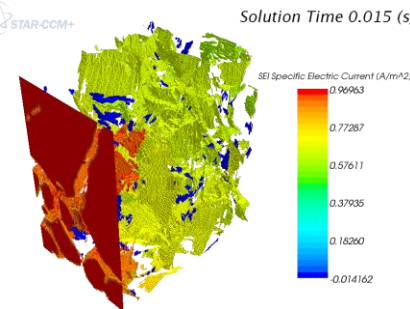
Macrohomogenous Li-Ion-Battery Modeling - Strengths and Limitations

Markus Lindner
Christian Wieser
Adam Opel AG



maxell

日立マクセルエナジー株式会社における
Battery Design Studio®および
STAR-CCM+ Lithium Ion Battery Cell Modelの活用事例



日立マクセルエナジー株式会社
開発本部
柴 貴子

- ❑ TDA is an important portion of the energy storage portfolio that provides valuable feedback on programmatic performance goals and highlights potential gaps and opportunities
- ❑ Test methods and modeling activities are under development to understand the safety and degradation mechanisms associated with energy storage technologies
- ❑ Besides our core facilities many activities are transitioning to a competitively awarded process

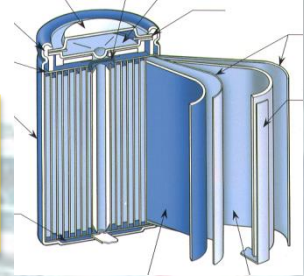
For More Information...

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



[*www.vehicles.energy.gov*](http://www.vehicles.energy.gov)



Brian Cunningham, Hybrid and Electric Systems, Vehicle Technologies Office
U.S. Department of Energy, 202-287-5686, Brian.Cunningham@ee.doe.gov