

Work Package 1

Chemical Energy Storage Systems

Batteries and Supercapacitors

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WP1.1 Goal

Models to describe and predict failure and ageing of
Batteries and Supercapacitors

- **diagnosis** - through parameter estimation \Rightarrow control (WP 3.2)
- **prognosis** - in real time \Rightarrow reduced order (WP 3.1)

Inform:

battery manufacturers

BMS design

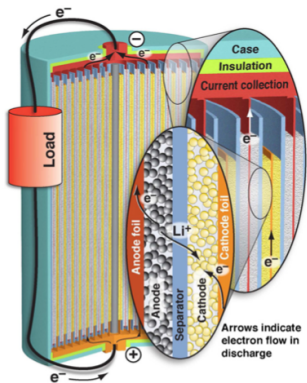
hybrid control systems

WP1.1 Approach

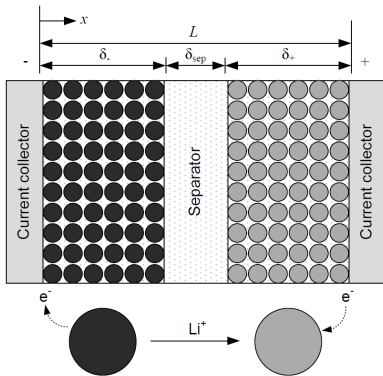
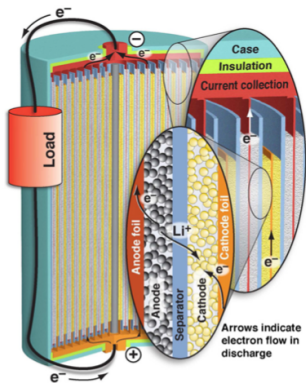
- transferable knowledge - cell size, geometry, chemistry
- **import/build high fidelity model(s) of healthy cell**
- validate (experiments/published data) - Study:
 - size, chemistry
 - dynamic loading
 - pack size/configuration
 - define applicability
 - improve model (1D→2D)
- **add on aging and degradation**
- validate (experiments/published data)

⇒ One comprehensive model yielding specialised reduced order models (e.g. EV vs. HEV)

Healthy battery cell



Healthy battery cell



Understanding degradation

Effects ← Mechanisms ← Causes

Capacity fade

Power fade

Increased internal resistance

Short circuit

Open circuit

Understanding degradation

Effects ← Mechanisms ← Causes

MECHANICAL: vibration, shock, electrode elasticity with lithiation

ELECTROCHEMICAL: method of fabrication, choice of system components

ELECTRICAL: load current & frequency, overcharging/discharging, contact resistances

THERMAL:

outside T (pack architecture, environmental)

inside T: high load, degradation

!COUPLED!

Understanding degradation

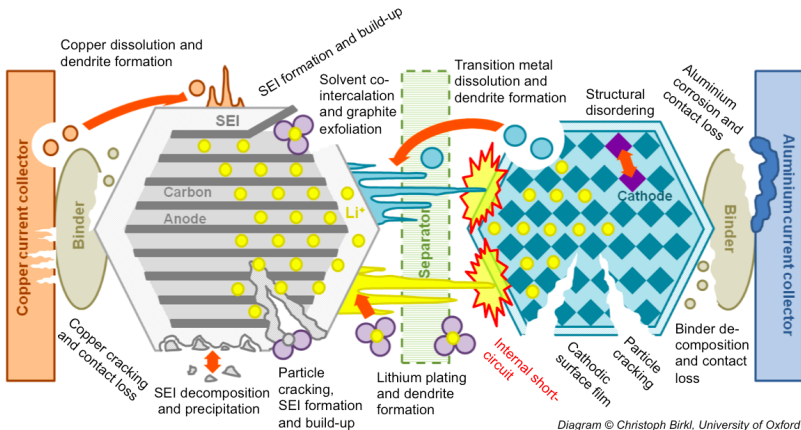
Effects ← Mechanisms ← Causes

- MECHANICAL: volume changes \Rightarrow loss of contact electrode/current collector, loss of contact within electrode
- ELECTROCHEMICAL: SEI formation; current collector corrosion; dendrite deposition
- THERMAL: thermal expansion, increased reaction kinetics and diffusion

!COUPLED!

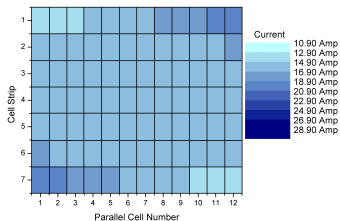
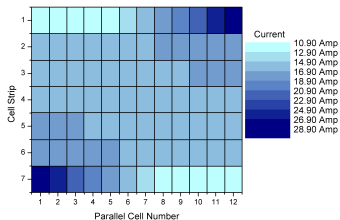
In collaboration with WMG, JLR, Oxford University

Understanding degradation

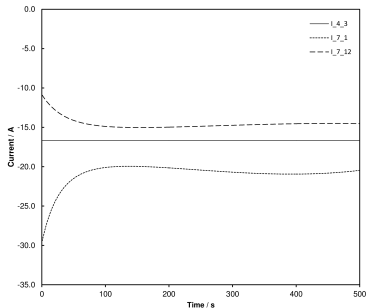


Thermal and electric coupling in a pack

Current distribution



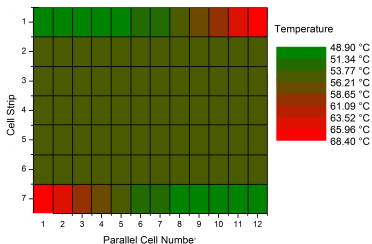
Currents under a 200A discharge for a 12P7S battery pack with 3 mohm interconnect resistance



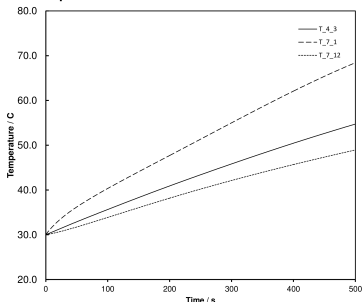
4.8Ah Kokam (LCO), from 90% SOC

Thermal and electric coupling in a pack

Heat generation



Temperatures under a 200A discharge for a 12P7S battery pack with 3 mohm interconnect resistance

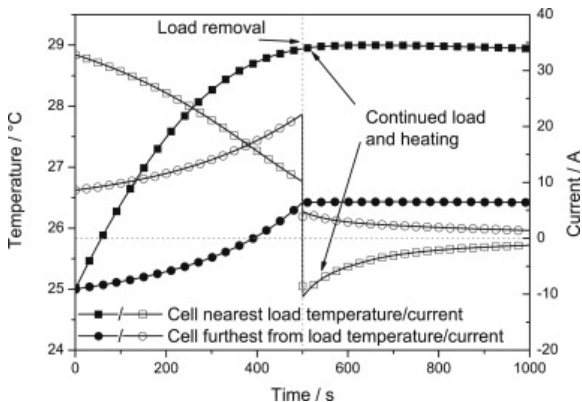


4.8Ah Kokam (LCO), from 90% SOC

M Marinescu, B Wu, M von Srbik, V Yufit and G J Offer, The effect of thermal gradients on the performance of battery packs in automotive applications, HEVC Proceedings, 2013

Pack effects

Balancing

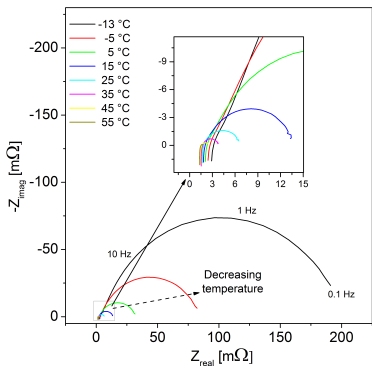


8P1S, 3C, $R_c = 1m\Omega$

B Wu, V Yufit, M Marinescu, G Offer, R Martinez-Botas, N Brandon, Coupled thermalelectrochemical modelling of uneven heat generation in lithium-ion battery packs, JPS 243, 2013

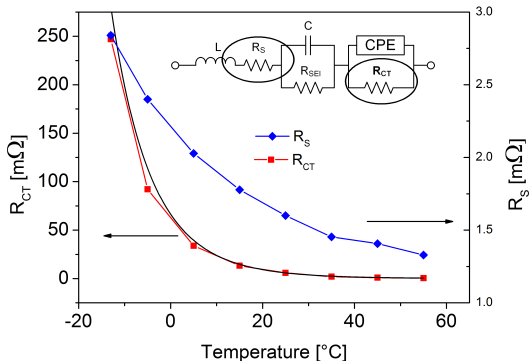
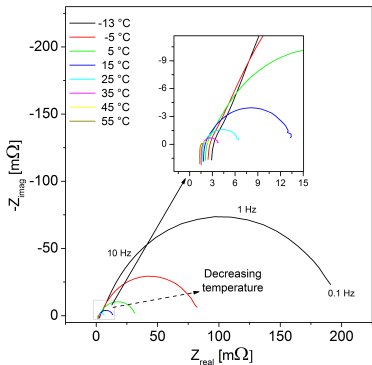
Cell effects

Equal temperatures



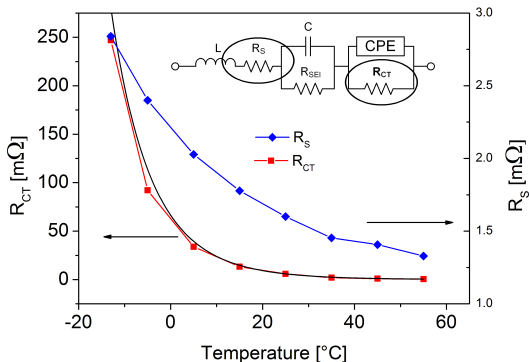
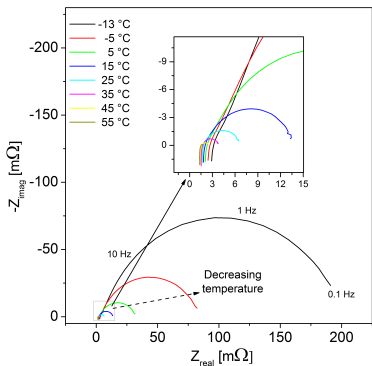
Cell effects

Equal temperatures



Cell effects

Equal temperatures

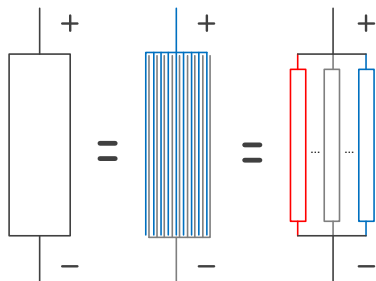
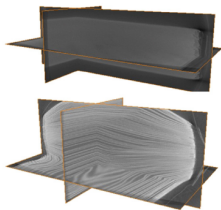


$$R_{ct} = \tilde{R}_{ct} \exp \left[\frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{\tilde{T}} \right) \right]$$

$$\tilde{T} = 25^\circ\text{C}, \quad E_a = 65\text{kJ}$$

Cell effects

Unequal temperatures - Interpretation



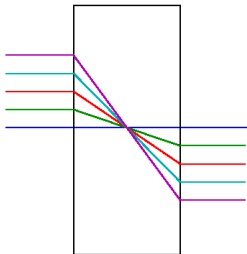
* V. Yufit et al, Electrochem. Comm. 13 (2011) 608-610

$$\frac{1}{R_{ct}^{TG}} = \sum_1^{80} \frac{1}{R_{ct,i}}, \quad R_{ct,i} = \tilde{R}_{ct} \exp \left[\frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_i} - \frac{1}{\tilde{T}} \right) \right]$$

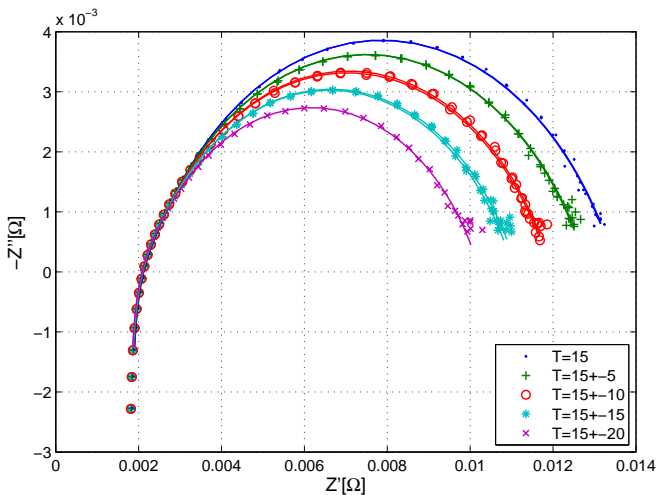
Y Troxler, B Wu, M Marinescu, V Yufit, Y Patel, A Marquis, N Brandon, G Offer, The effect of thermal gradients on the performance of lithium-ion batteries, JPS, **247**, 2014

Cell effects

Unequal temperatures - Experimental



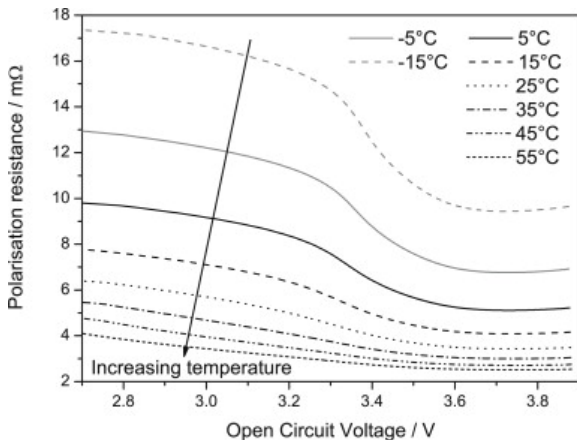
$$T_{\text{eff}} > T_{\text{avg}}$$



Y Troxler, B Wu, M Marinescu, V Yufit, Y Patel, A Marquis, N Brandon, G Offer, The effect of thermal gradients on the performance of lithium-ion batteries, JPS, 247, 2014

Pack \rightarrow cell conundrum

T \nearrow R \searrow I \nearrow SOC \searrow R \nearrow I \searrow T ?



Cell - Pack thermal and electric coupling

Conclusions

- When are thermal differences important?
 - load cycle (frequency, amplitude)
 - pack architecture (electric, R_c , thermal)
 - inner cell structure
- Explore through coupled model
 - include history
 - $R(\text{SOC}, I, T)$
- Design
 - pack (architecture, cooling)
 - control strategy

Outlook

Model of healthy cell

- thermal coupling of cell electrochemistry both ways ✓
- cell → pack ✓, pack → cell
- homogeneous intercalation chemistry ✓, phase transition chemistry (LFP)
- lumped thermal ✓, distributed thermal

Add-on degradation

- SEI layer continuous ✓, discontinuous
- microstructural volume changes
- electrode corrosion
- lithium plating

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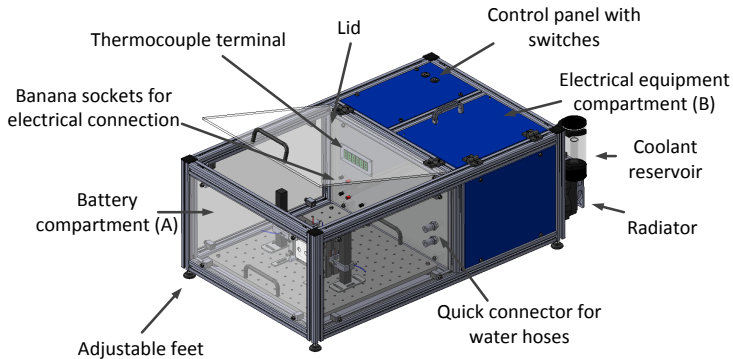
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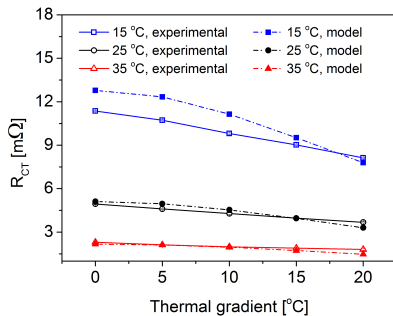
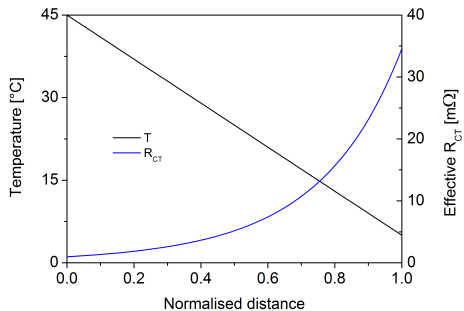
T gradients on a pouch cell

Experimental setup



Cell effects

Unequal temperatures - Interpretation



Y Troxler, B Wu, M Marinescu, V Yufit, Y Patel, A Marquis, N Brandon, G Offer, The effect of thermal gradients on the performance of lithium-ion batteries, *JPS*, **247**, 2014

Cell effects - Learnings

- effect can be predicted from single T
 - Arrhenius equation for $R(T)$ dependence
 - linear T -distribution inside pouch cell
- T -gradient $\Rightarrow T_{\text{eff}} > T_{\text{avg}}$
- effect currently tested under load