

Sensor Enhanced and Model Validated Life Extension of Li-Ion Batteries for Energy Storage

DNV GL, NexTech Materials, Beckett Energy Systems

Value Propositions (derived from list of Battery Challenges)

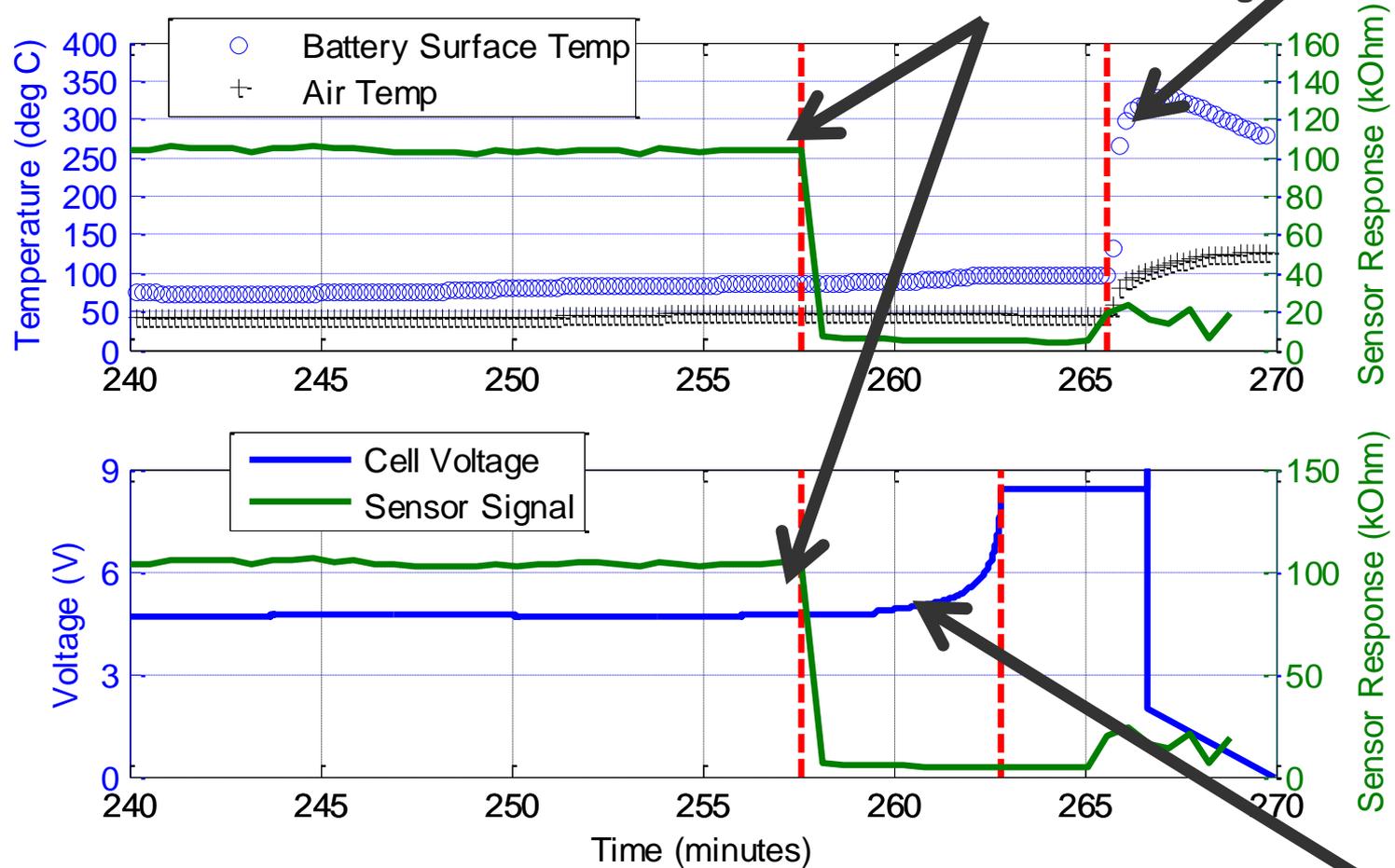
- (Safety) Prognostic approach for battery failure
- Controlling battery packs to extract maximal capacity
- Enables greater safety for fast charging
- Assurance against “perceived” liabilities
- General Safety and prevention – multiple inquiries
- <5% system cost but > 5% value add?
- Integration flexibility
- Value in harsh climates
- Cost vs. complexity
- Non xEV applications (grid storage...)
- Failure modes
- Modularity of system
- Battery and BMS Failure Modes
- Expanding pack lifetime or operational limits

Safety Prognostic Approach to Battery Failure

Thermal Runaway Indicated by Temperature Spike

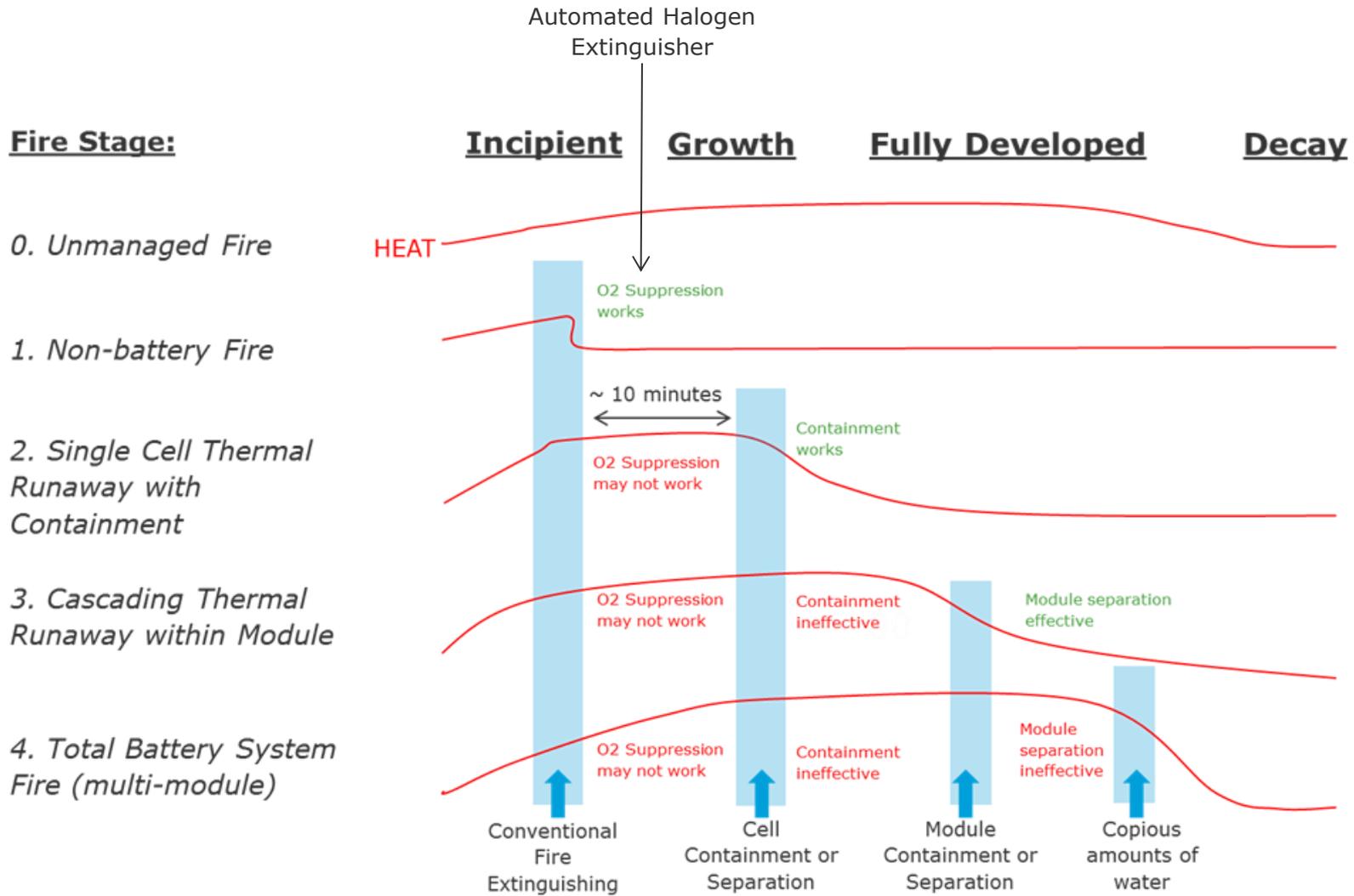
Overcharge Test

Sensor Indication of Off-Gassing



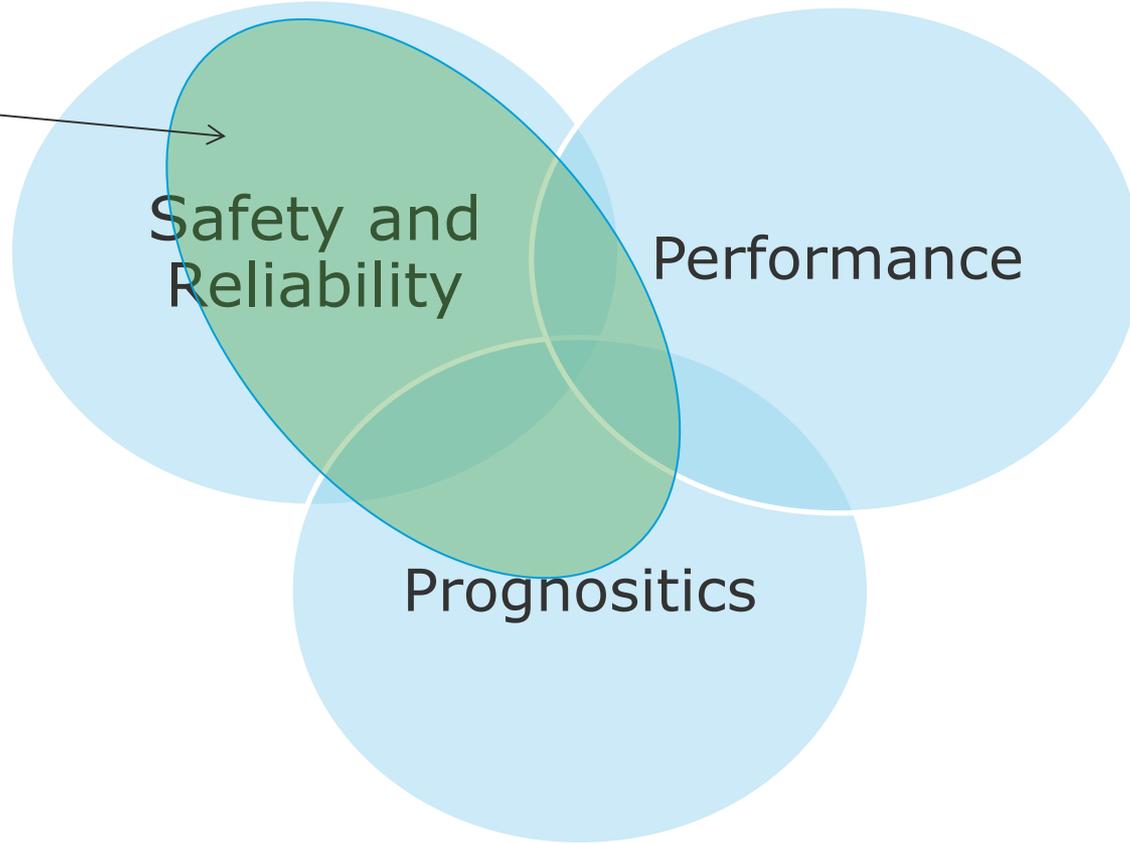
Voltage Indication of Failure

Industry-Wide Problem



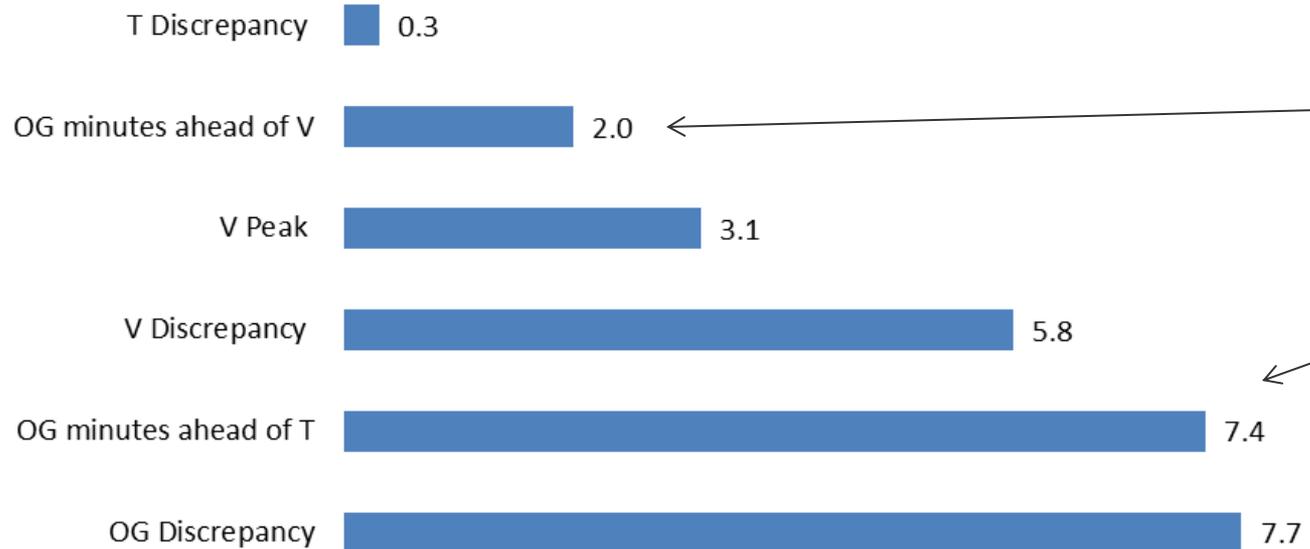
Safety & Reliability

Off gas monitoring



Offgas Monitoring Enables Appropriate Use of Automated Fire Extinguishing

Minutes of Early Warning Before Thermal Runaway Peak

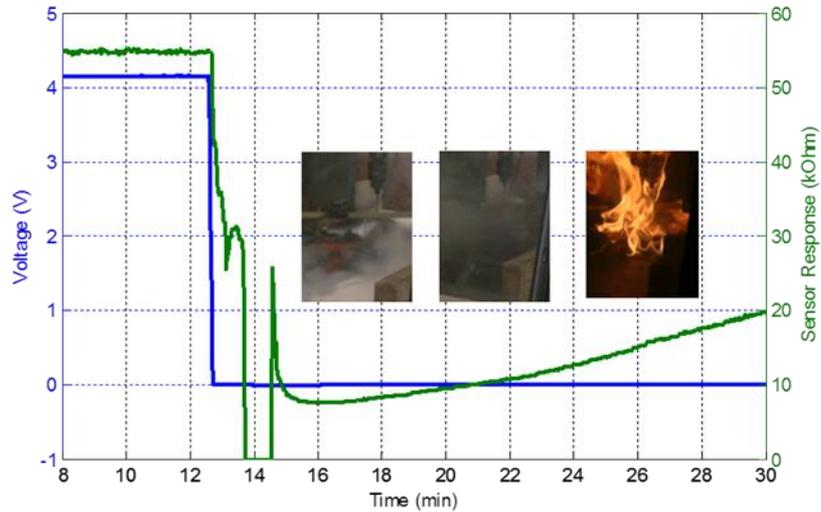


**2 minutes
ahead of
voltage**

**7.4 minutes
ahead of
temperature**

**7-8 minutes
total**

Failure Mode Identification



Nail puncture test – coincident with V and T

Voltage
2 Minutes

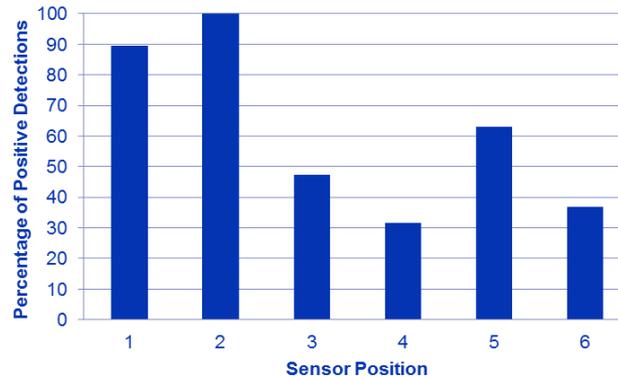
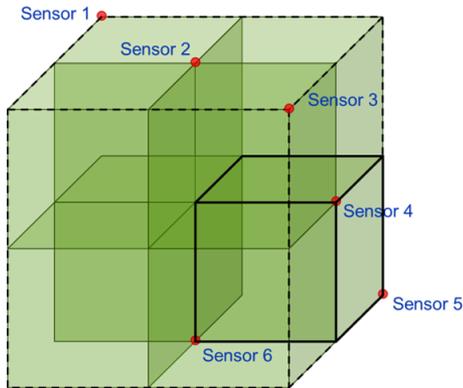
Temperature
7 Minutes

Total Early Warning Regime
7 Minutes – Days

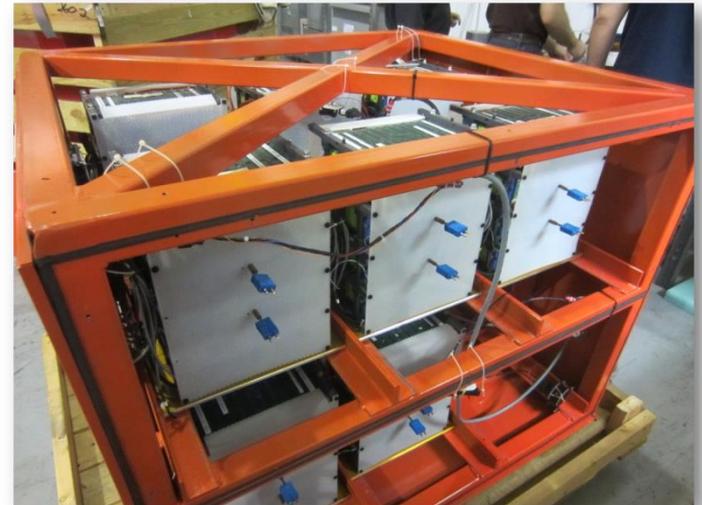
← Safety → Prognostics →

Integration Flexibility, Cost vs. Complexity, and Modularity

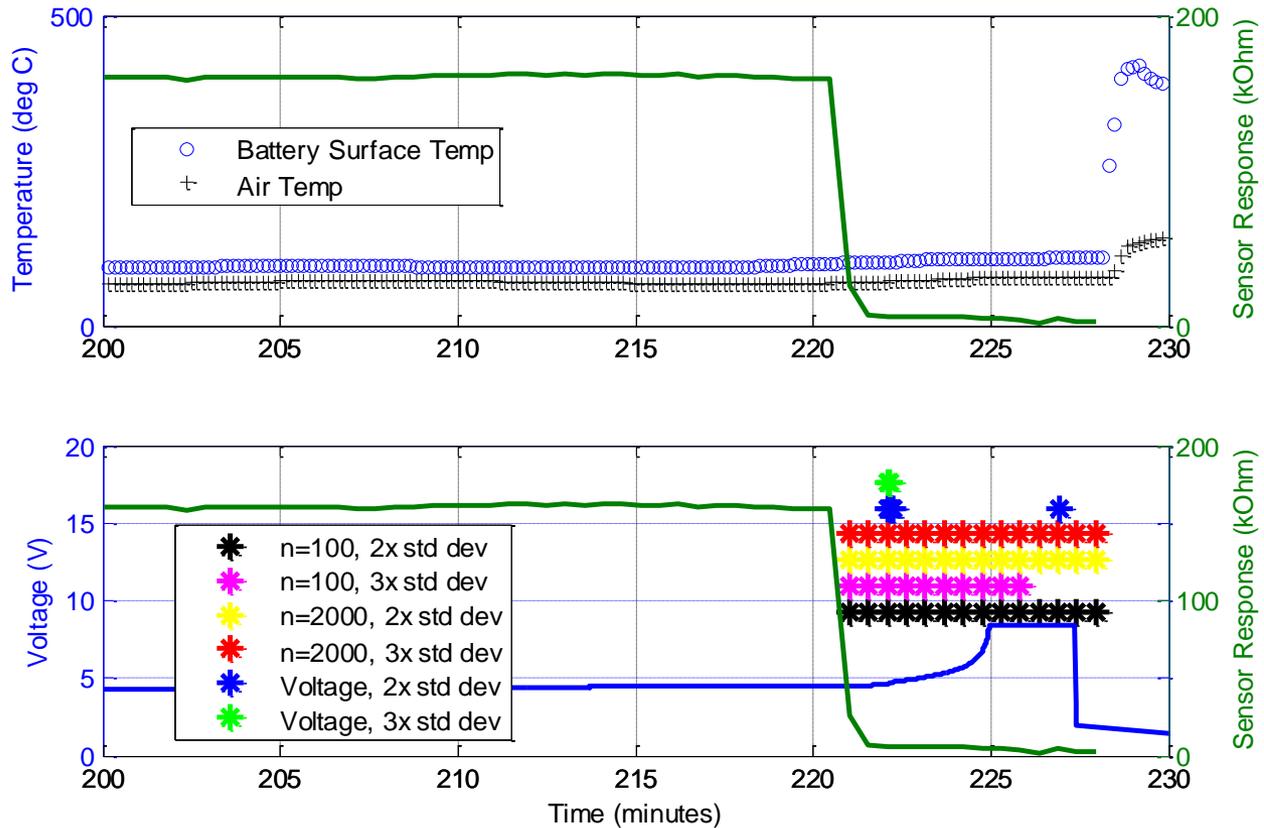
- 1-3 sensors within a CES unit



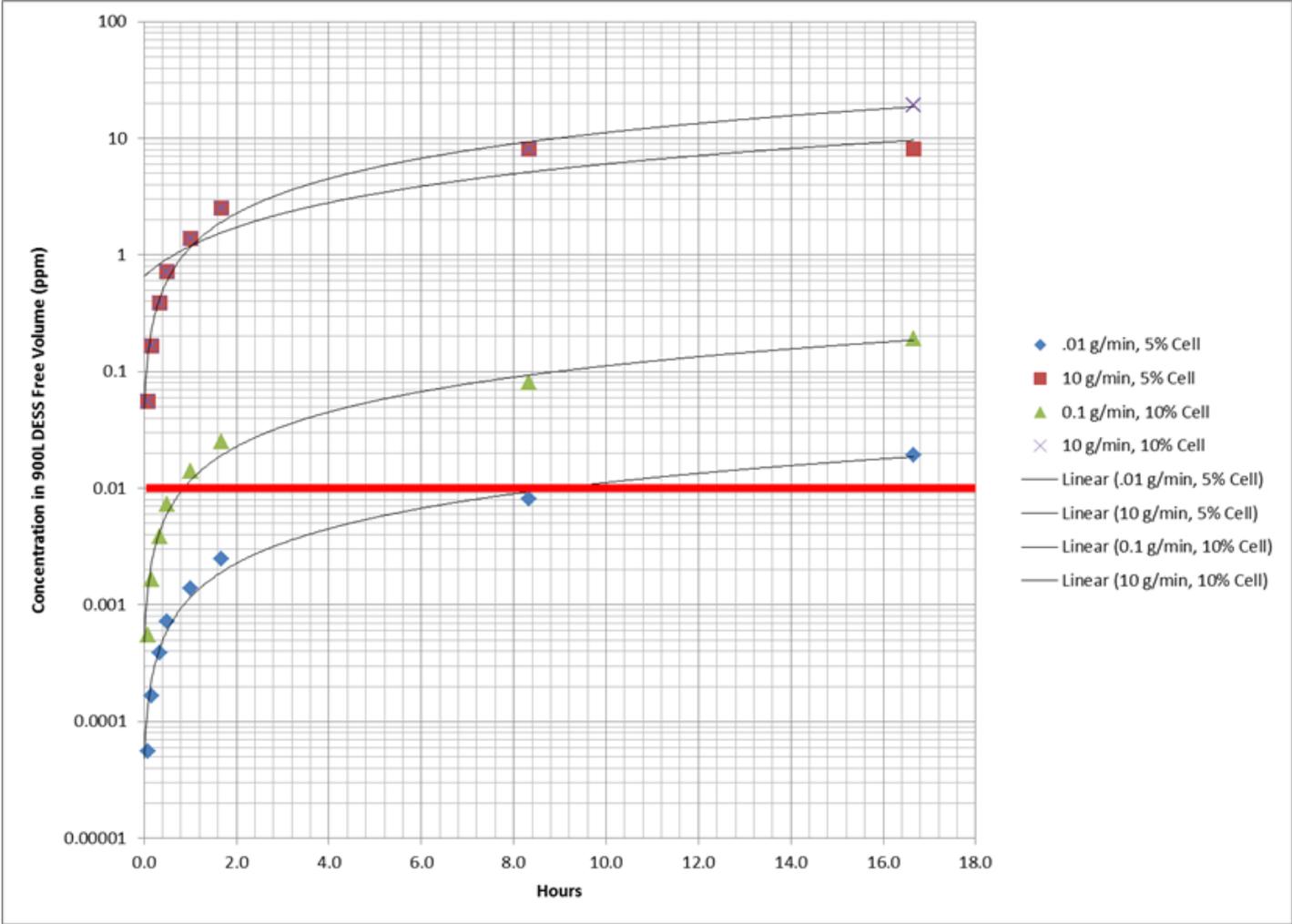
- Pack level monitoring
- Benign offgas events are detectable within minutes
- Catastrophic early warning detectable < 1 min



Control Strategies to Convert to a Binary Signal



Detection Rates based on Diffusion of Offgas in CES Unit



Extraction of Maximal Capacity and Extension of Operational Limits

- Use sensor as safety assurance for:

More Energy

Extending cell voltage limits

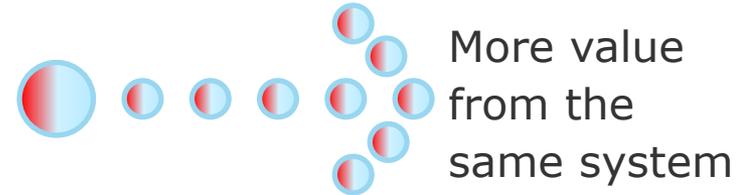


More Power

Expanding C-rate (power) capability



Increased energy services



More value from the same system

More Throughput

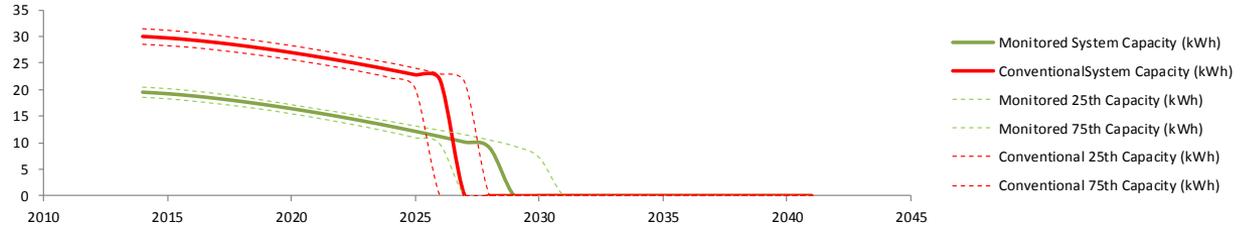
Extending Life or Cumulative Throughput



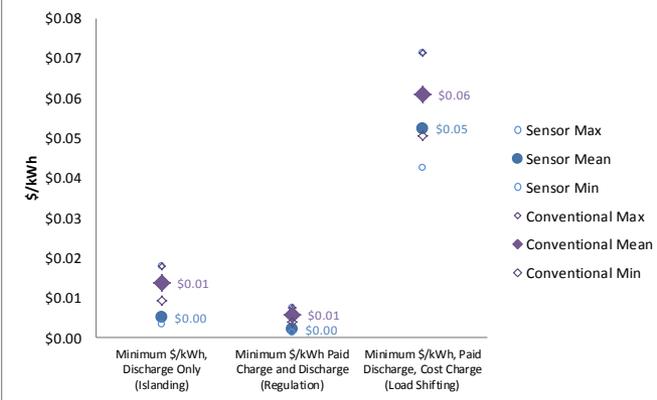
What is the best path for cost reduction?

- Monitoring and more aggressive cycling (A)
- Systems that have monitoring and life extension (L)
- Monitoring, life extension, and more aggressive treatment (LA)
- Life extension and downsizing (LD)**
- Life extension and bypassable modules (LB)
- Life extension, downsizing, and bypassable modules (LDB)
- Life extension, aggressive cycling, downsizing, and bypassable modules (LDBA)

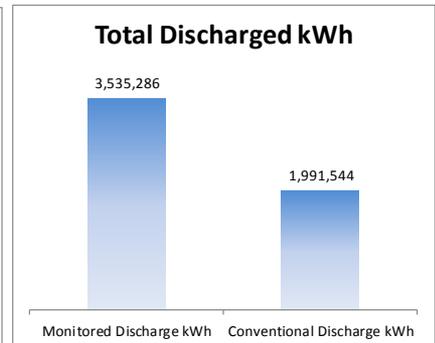
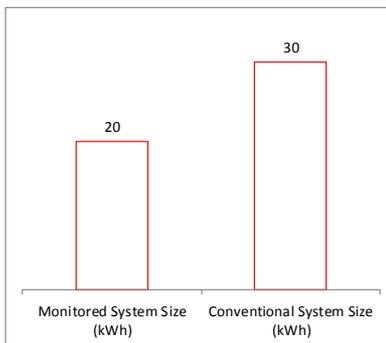
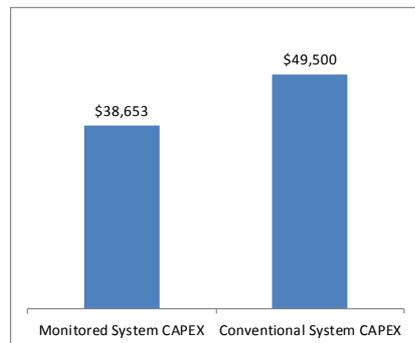
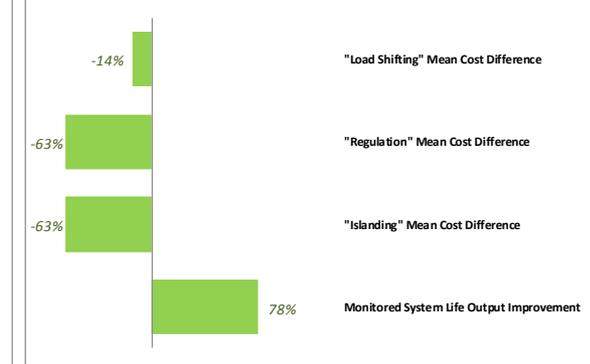
Lifetime Throughput



CAPEX/Throughput



Monitored System vs. Conventional System



Assurance against perceived and real liabilities

- Perception of decreased safety in longer life
- Real consideration for monitoring in enclosed spaces
- Real consideration for monitoring in populated areas or the built environment

$$\textit{Avoided Cost} = p_d * p_c * C_c$$

Where p_c is the probability of a catastrophe, p_d is the probability of detection, and C_c is the costs of that catastrophe.

**Catastrophe
avoidance**

$$\textit{Additional Revenue} = L * R_{kWh} * E_d * (L_{ex})$$

If the revenue potential per kWh is R_{kWh} , and there is the ability to deliver energy at the rate of E_d (kWh/mo), the expected lifetime of a non-sensor equipped system is L (in months), and the potential life extension percentage is L_{ex} ,

Life Extension

Additional Cost Opportunity

Capacity Capital Cost Reduction

$$= (\text{Baseline Capacity} - \text{Downsized Capacity}) * \frac{\$_{\text{capacity}}}{\text{kWh}}$$

– Sensor System Cost

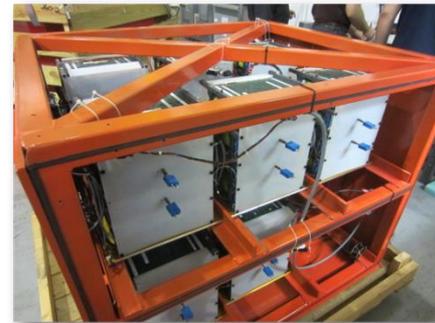
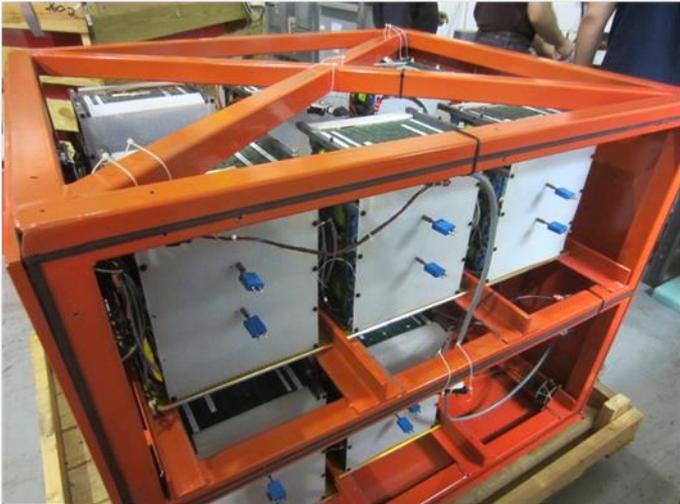
**Reducing
overcapacity**

Cooling Capital Cost Reduction

$$= (\text{Baseline Cooling} - \text{Downsized Cooling}) * \frac{\$_{\text{cooling}}}{\text{kWh}}$$

– Sensor System Cost

**Reducing
cooling load**



Non xEV Applications

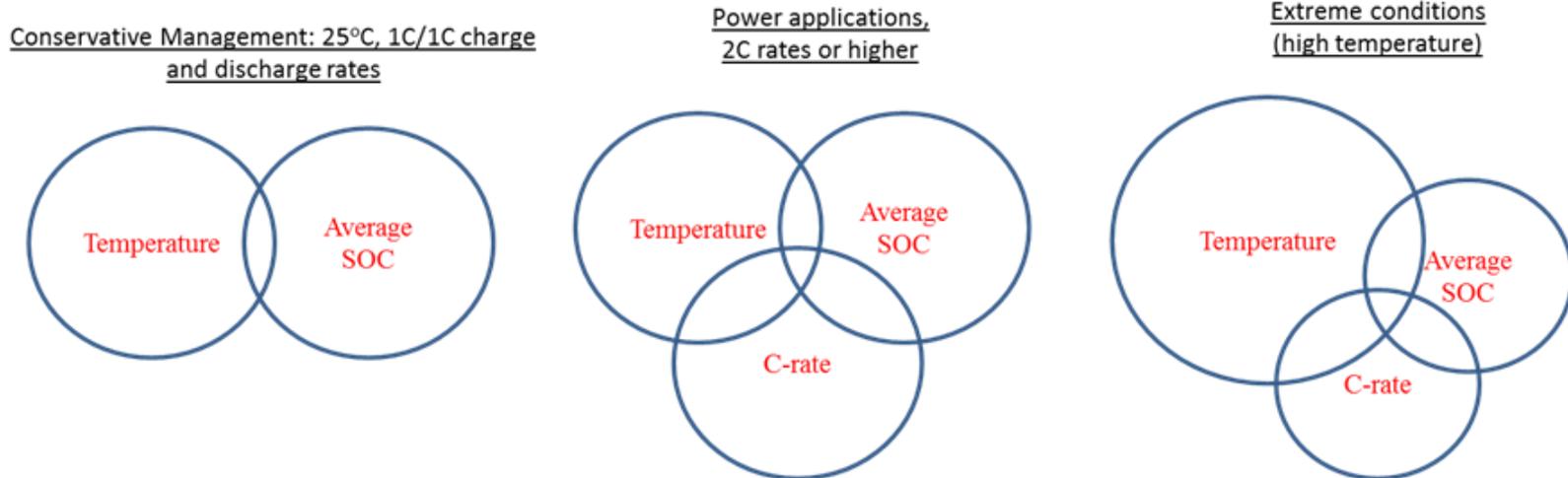
Offshore oil & gas

- Dynamic Positioning Shuttle Tanker = **18 MW for 30 minutes of backup power** for maneuvering during a blackout. Vessel is **300 m** long.
- Drilling applications – **5-6 MW** transients in **<1 minute**
- Harbor and offshore tugs: **7-8 MW** electric only pulling



Harsh Environments < -- > Extended Performance

- Higher temperature
- Cooling load and burden
- Physical, ingress, humidity, or mechanical hazards



Battery and BMS failure modes

- **Expanded Operation**
- **“Pull back” from extremes**
- **Redundancy in Shut Down**
- **Bypassable Modules**



- **Automated Class D Extinguisher**
- **Redundancy**
- **Maintenance Alarms**
- **Distinguish cell anomaly from catastrophic failure**



www.dnvgl.com

SAFER, SMARTER, GREENER