

Overstress Safety Evaluations of Consumer/Automotive Li-Ion Batteries Near “End-Of-Life”

The Battery Show

November 2012, Novi MI

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Global Presence – Energy Storage

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Overstress Safety Evaluations of Consumer/Automotive Li-Ion Batteries Near “End-Of-Life”

A Perspective on Battery Safety Standards



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- **Intertek sits on many Battery Safety Standards Committees:
ANSI, UL, UN/DOT, IEC, IEEE (CTIA), SAE**

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ANSI, UL, UN/DOT, IEC, IEEE (CTIA), SAE
- **Each Organization and Standard has its own charter and focus**
 - SAE – Automotive
 - UN/DOT – Transportation/Shipping
 - ANSI, UL, IEC, IEEE – Consumer Batteries/Cells

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- Each Organization and Standard has its own charter and focus
- **On a test by test basis, there is much overlap across safety standards**
 - **Harmonization efforts abound, attempting to make similar tests identical**
 - **However, for some tests, differences will continue to exist**

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- On a test by test basis, there is much overlap across safety standards
- **Real world Li-Ion battery “failure” rates are just 1 to 10 per million**
 - Are test standards sufficient to identify “good” from “marginal” designs?
 - Do tests simulate real world overstress conditions?
 - Do tests evaluate actual failure mechanisms?
 - New cells and batteries generally pass industry safety tests – *but* only “fresh” cells/batteries are tested, while real world “failures” often occur late in life.

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- On a test by test basis, there is much overlap across standards
- Real world Li-Ion battery “failure” rates are just 1 to 10 per million
- **This presentation introduces Intertek’s program to evaluate the safety of Li-Ion batteries as they approach “End-Of-Life”**

Program Overview

Intertek

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On-going evaluation of “Near-End-Of-Life” Li-Ion Battery Safety

Purpose:

Evaluate the safety performance of “Fresh” and “Near-End-Of-Life” Li-Ion batteries using both standard and overstress safety test metrics

- Are older batteries more susceptible to failure?
- If Fail Safe, does the failure mode or severity of failure differ?
- If distinctions exist in the safety performance of “Fresh” and “Near-End-Of-Life” batteries, what are the implications?



Program Overview



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Phase I – Consumer

- Aged (replaced) Li-Ion Notebook Computer Batteries
- Aged (replaced) Li-Ion Cell Phone Batteries

Phase II – Automotive EV/HEV

- Details TBD



Technical Approach – Phase I (Consumer)



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Sampling:

Our sampling procedure consists of replacing aged notebook computer battery packs from Intertek staff. We call these batteries “Near-End-Of-Life” as judged by the staff member requesting the replacement.

Rather than disposing of these batteries, we are able to generate new, useful information regarding aged Li-Ion battery safety, while providing hands-on training opportunities for new hires.

Technical Approach – Phase I (Consumer)



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State-Of-Health (SOH) Assessment:

Our SOH assessment consists of measuring battery and individual cell capacities, impedance, and conducting an elevated temperature soak while monitoring OCV for signs of low grade internal shorting.

This sorting by cell capacity quantifies the “Near-End-Of-Life” assessment made by the Intertek staff member requesting a battery replacement. Peoples’ tolerance for performance fade varies widely.

Technical Approach – Phase I (Consumer)



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Safety Testing:

Initially, Intertek will assess performance using industry standard safety tests as defined by ANSI, IEC, IEEE, UL, UN/DOT and SAE (for automotive). Overstress evaluations will follow.

Intertek plans to query industry leaders in order to generate an improved perspective on meaningful overstress tests.

Technical Approach – Phase II (Automotive)



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Details TBD

Test Selection – Phase I (Consumer)



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A Number of Industry Standards exist for evaluating Li-Ion safety. Those considered for this program include:

ANSI C18	IEEE 1625 & 1725
IEC 62133	UN/DOT 38.3
UL 1642 & 2054	SAE J2464 / J 2929

Although the various test standards listed above vary in scope and focus, they all involve some level of cell based safety evaluations and are worthy of consideration.

Test Selection – Phase I (Consumer)



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The following series of slides presents an overview of the various safety tests contained in the standards listed above.

Presentation is made from an SAE J 2464 perspective

4.3.1 Shock Tests

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- Cells: follow UN/DOT 38.3
 - small cells/batteries (150g/6ms, 3 axis, +/-, 3X repeat)
 - large cells/batteries (50g/11ms, 3 axis, +/-, 3X repeat)
- Packs: 25g, 18 ms, 3 axis, +/- directions, 3X repeat

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No rupture, fire, explosion, or loss of isolation

Compare:

UN 38.3 (75g/3ms, 125g to 175g peak, 3 axis, 3X; 50G/6ms for “Large Batteries”)

UL 1642 (75g average through 3 ms, 125g to 175g peak, 3 axis, 3X)

IEC 62133 (same as UL 1642)



4.3.2 Drop Tests



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- Pack level only
- 2 meter drop

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a)

UL 1642 (n/a)

IEC 62133 (same as UL 2054)



4.3.3 Penetration Tests



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- Cell
 - 3mm steel rod, sharp point, 8cm/s, through the cell
- Module/Pack
 - 20mm steel rod, sharp point, 8cm/s, through 3 cells / 100mm

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a)

UL 1642 (n/a)

IEC 62133 (n/a)

4.3.4 Roll-Over Tests



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- Module and Pack level
- One full roll, 1 minute duration; repeat 90 degrees

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a)

UL 1642 (n/a)

IEC 62133 (n/a)

4.3.5 Immersion Tests



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- Module or Pack
- Submerge in ambient temperature salt water (5% NaCl in water) for 2 hours

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a)

UL 1642 (n/a)

IEC 62133 (n/a)

4.3.6 Crush (Impact) Tests

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- Cell level or above
- Textured platen (radiused “cylinders”)
- Crush to 15%, hold 5 minutes, crush to 50%, max force = 1000X DUT weight

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (Impact Test: 15.8mm bar, 9.1kg weight dropped from 61cm)

UL 1642 (Impact Test: same as UN/DOT 38.3)

IEC 62133 (Crush Test: flat surfaces, 13kN crush)



4.4.1 High Temperature Hazard Tests

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- Pack Module and above
- 890C (within 90s) for 10 minutes, indirect heat, fuel fire simulation

SAE J2929 Criteria:

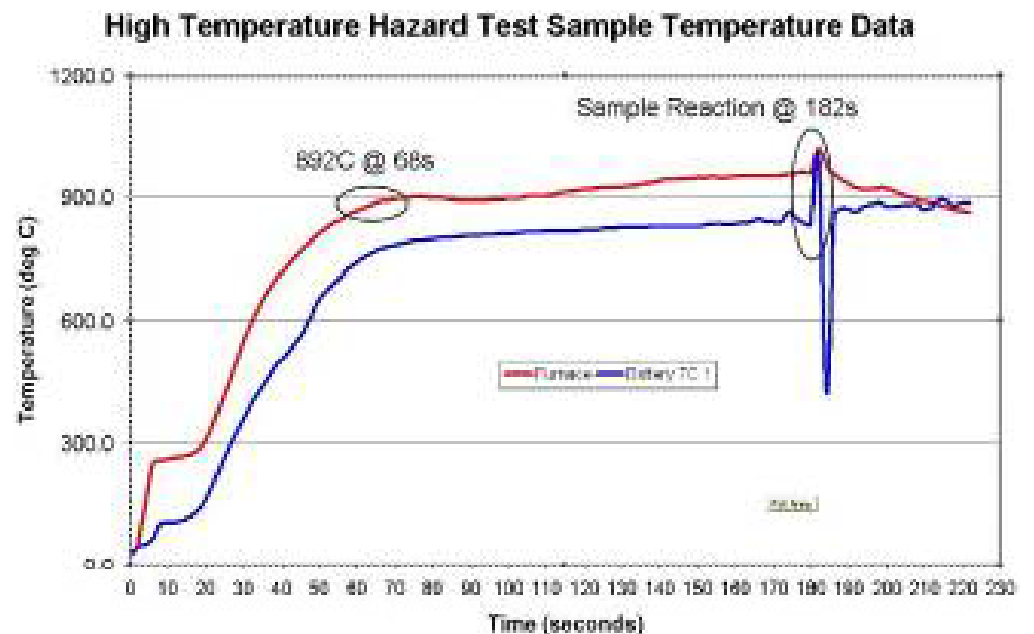
No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a)

UL 1642 (Projectile Test: "Bunsen Burner" blue flame test)

IEC 62133 (n/a)



4.4.2 Thermal Stability Tests



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- Cell level
- Thermal ramp 5C/min to 300C above max operating temp
- Repeat at 2C/minute and 1 hour hold to determine thermal stability limit
- Several additional repeat conditions (overcharge, cells at mid-life, etc.)

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a)

UL 1642 (5C/min to 130C, hold 10 minutes)

IEC 62133 (same as UL 1642)

4.4.3 Cycling Without Thermal Management Tests

- Module and Pack level
- 20 full cycles, no rest

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a, conditioning of samples requires 25 or 50 cycles)

UL 1642 (n/a, conditioning of samples requires continuous cycling for 90 days or to 25% of advertised cycle life)

IEC 62133 (n/a)

4.4.4 Thermal Shock Cycling Tests

Intertek

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- Cell level or above
- Cycle between +70C to -40C (<15 minute per transition)
- 5 thermal cycles, 1 hour hold at extremes for cells, 6 hours for packs
- 3X C/3 charge/discharge cycles before and after thermal cycling

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (10 cycles, -40C to +75C, 30 min transition,
6h/12h hold for small/large)

UL 1642 (10 cycles, -40C to +70C, 30 min transition,
4h hold at -40C/+70C, 2h at +20C)

IEC 62133 (5 cycles, -20C to +75C, 30 min transition,
4h hold at -20C/+75C, 2h at +20C)



4.4.5 Passive Propagation Resistance Tests



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- Module or Pack level
- Heat to +55C or max operating temperature
- Rapidly heat one cell to +400C to thermal runaway

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a)

UL 1642 (n/a)

IEC 62133 (n/a)

4.5.1 Short Circuit Tests

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Valued Quality. Delivered.

- Cell and Module or Pack level, at Room Temp.
- Hard Short (Cell, Module, and Pack) – 5 mOhm or less, hold 1 hour
- Soft Short (Cell) – over 10 mOhm (DUT DC resistance), hold 1 hour

SAE J2929 Criteria:

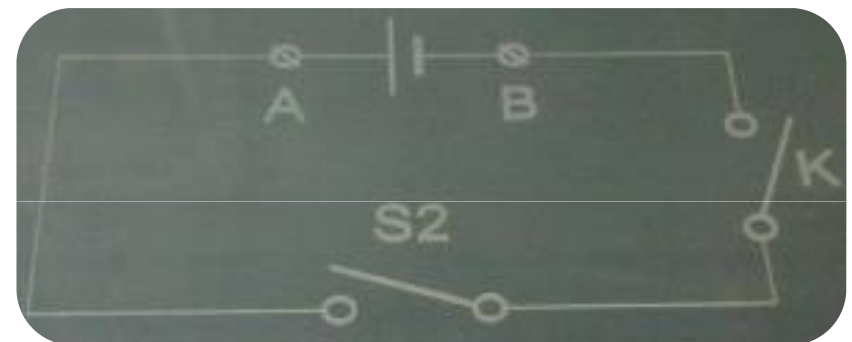
No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (<0.1 ohm at +55C, hold 1 hour)

UL 1642 (80 mOhm at both +20C and +55C,
hold to 0.2V or until temp is ambient)

IEC 62133 (<100 mOhm at both +20C and +55C,
hold for 24h or 20% of max temp rise)



4.5.2 Overcharge Tests

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- Cell (both 1C continuous and max regen breaking / charging current, est. 3C)
- Module or Pack (1C continuous)
- Charge to 200% SOC or event

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (2X up to 22V for 18V system, 1.2X for >18V System, charge for 24 hours)

UL 1642 (constant max output voltage and 3X max charging current, 7 hours)

IEC 62133 (Cell charges at >10V at 2.5X C/5 rate)



4.5.3 Overdischarge (Forced Discharge) Tests



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- Fully discharged cell, discharge at max current to 2X Ah capacity, hold 30 min
- Module – fully discharged cell in series with charged module cells, discharge configuration at maximum current to 0.2V

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (cells – discharge rated Ah at max current using a 12 V DC Power Supply)

UL 1642 (discharged cell in series w/ charged cells, 80 mOhm discharge to 0.2V)

IEC 62133 (discharged cell reverse charged at ItA for 90 minutes)

4.5.4 Separator Shutdown Integrity Tests



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- Cells which have a shutdown separator
- Heat cell to shutdown temperature plus 5 C
- Apply 20V over voltage potential (current limited to <1C), 30 minutes

SAE J2929 Criteria:

No evidence of fire or explosion

Compare:

UN/DOT 38.3 (n/a)

UL 1642 (n/a)

IEC 62133 (n/a)

Miscellaneous Additional Evaluations



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- **SAE: 4.2 Hazardous Substance Monitoring**
- **Battery Enclosure Tests (UL & IEC)**
- **Altitude Simulation (UN/DOT, UL, IEC)**
- **Vibration (UN/DOT, UL, IEC)**
- **Forced Internal Short Circuit, Nickel Particle (IEC)**
- **Cell Safety Vent (IEEE)**

Initial Test Results



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Two 6 cell Notebook Computer packs were evaluated:

- Packs are approximately 30 months old
 - Pack A: Code Date April 2010
 - Pack B: Code Date February 2010
- Both packs were in service approximately 2 years
- Packs are rated at 4910 mAh
 - Pack A measured 4700 mAh
 - Pack B measured 1000 mAh

**Clearly, we have
a distinction!**

Note:

- It is interesting that the owners of both Pack A and Pack B requested a battery replacement. This Speaks to differences in tolerance and perceptions regarding performance expectations

Initial Test Results



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First tests conducted were IEC 62133's Overcharge and Thermal Abuse:

Overcharge	Thermal Abuse
2 Cells per Pack	2 Cells per Pack
All Cells Passed	All Cells Passed

It is obvious that more aggressive overstress tests are needed!

Conclusions and Recommendations



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Planning and initial testing for Intertek's ongoing overstress safety evaluation of aged Li-Ion batteries was presented.

Much more will follow. Stay tuned...

Global Automotive Depth

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Airbag
Deployment

Brake Hose
Testing

EMC Certification
(Type Approval)

Engine
Dynamometer
Development &
Durability Testing

Exhaust &
Evaporative
Emissions
Analysis

Failure Analysis

Fuel Certification
- including
biofuels

Fuel handling &
Hazardous Area
Classification

Fuel System
Testing

Import Inspection

Lighting

Lubricant
development



Vehicle
Component
Validation and
Durability Testing

Transmission
Fluid Testing

Upholstery, Trim,
Paint & Surface
Analysis



Metallurgy &
Corrosion

Materials
Performance
Testing

Why Intertek?

Intertek

Valued Quality. Delivered.

Experienced Team

200+ years of collective experience and academic advanced degrees in the field of battery technology and applied electrochemistry

Combination of advisory and testing experience

World-Class Test Facilities

Unique scope and breadth of testing capabilities

We assess over 20,000 batteries each year, covering all chemistries and sizes

Independently accredited laboratories

Global reputation recognized for uncompromised independence and well-founded advice– the “Sagentia Catella” brand

Global Network contacts in the battery industry and among leading research institutions



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