



SERMA TECHNOLOGIES

Sécurité et fiabilité des batteries

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SERMA TECHNOLOGIES

Serma Technologies, Qui sommes-nous ?

SERMA GROUP

Created in 1991 / On Alternext Paris Market

10 000 m² laboratories

650 Engineers & Technicians in France and Germany

2012 Turnover : 75 M€

2 M€ investment / year

600+ customers, 6000+ projects per year

A few keywords:

Electronic, Microelectronics, Energy

Services, expertise, consulting, tests and analyses, audits

Markets: Automotive, Transport, Aeronautic, Telecom,
Space/Defense, Component & board manufacturers.

For more information:

www.serma-technologies.com



Serma Technologies, Energy division is hosted by the Institut National de l'Énergie Solaire (**INES**) – www.ines-solaire.org



SERMA TECHNOLOGIES

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Microelectronic, Microsystem, Nanostructure and Energy EXPERTISE CENTER

- Issued from Thomson in 1996.
- Moved to Grenoble MINATEC Campus in January 2007
- New plant in Chambéry in March 2011 (INES location)
- Partnership with CEA



- 21 persons, 5 Ph-D, 5 engineers, 9 technicians, 2 admin
- 3 departments : Physical Expertise, Electrical Expertise, Energy
- ~150 customers, ~1 000 analysis per year
- R&D : MINALOGIC and TENERDIS Partner, 4 running Projects

- CEA and Serma rely on **complementary solutions to build global projects** to their customers (microelectronics and energy)
- Beyond his own laboratories, **Serma experts use some CEA tools and equipments** for characterization, tests and expertise.
- **CEA asks Serma for recurrent tasks** or complementary solutions.
- Very opened contract : fast integration of new tools/new solutions/new services including technical support and know how transfer
- R&D coming from Serma customers → CEA for partnership or transfer



Sécurité des batteries / Fiabilisation

- Les conséquences de l'instabilité des batteries – Quelques cas...

- Batteries Lithium
- Batteries Plomb VRLA
- Analyses de défaillance par SERMA



- Maitriser les risques associés à l'utilisation des batteries

- Electronique de Contrôle (PCB/PCM/ BMS – Battery Management System)
- Sélection des chimies et fournisseurs
- Plan de Qualification – *Un exemple typique*
- Normes et certifications internationales



- Conclusions

- Questions



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Boeing 787 Dreamliner

Certification of the 787 Battery



Exemplar Battery



JAL Event Battery

NTSB

Inside the Battery

Cells on the left side

Cells on the right side



Substantial thermal damage



Moderate thermal damage

NTSB



787 Batteries

The main battery and the auxiliary power unit battery are identical lithium-ion batteries. Each is made up of the eight cells that produce a total of 32-V DC. Multiple redundancies designed into the 787 battery system ensure that even in the presence of a fault, the airplane can continue safe flight. Lithium-ion batteries were selected after a careful review of available alternatives because they best met the performance and design objectives of the 787.

Chemistry Feature	787 Lithium-Ion (Lithium Cobalt Oxide)	777 Nickel Cadmium (Fibrous)
Voltage (nominal)	32 V (8 cells)	24 V (20 cells)
Maximum weight	63 lb (28.6 kg)	107 lb (48.5 kg)
Current provided for airplane power-up	150 A	16 A

Advantages of Lithium-Ion Batteries

- High-power capability
- Lower weight
- No memory degradation
- Improved power quality
- Improved charging characteristics





787 Dreamliner battery changes

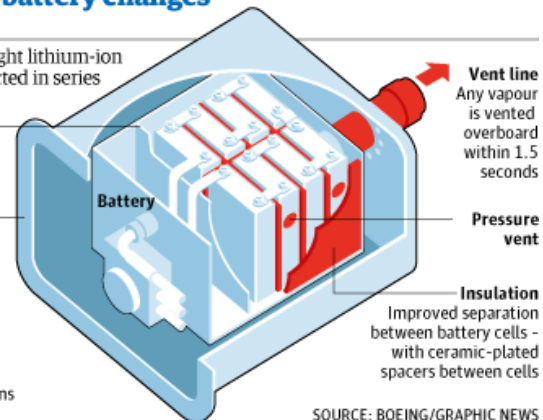
The battery consists of eight lithium-ion rechargeable cells connected in series

Cells
Wrapped with electrical isolation tape

Containment
Sealed steel box eliminates possibility of fire Added weight: 68kg



Battery locations in the plane



SOURCE: BOEING/GRAPHIC NEWS

Cost for Boeing: 600 M\$ estimated
Expected 'smoke event': 1 every 10 Millions flight hours
Cause: Internal Short Circuit in one cell

SOLUTION PROPOSÉE



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Lithium Ion Batteries Faulted for Jet Crash

Apr. 4, 2011 - 2:52 PM PDT Apr. 4, 2011 - 2:52 PM PDT

Summary: A new report on the crash of a UPS jet carrying rechargeable lithium batteries outlines the hazards of transporting these devices.

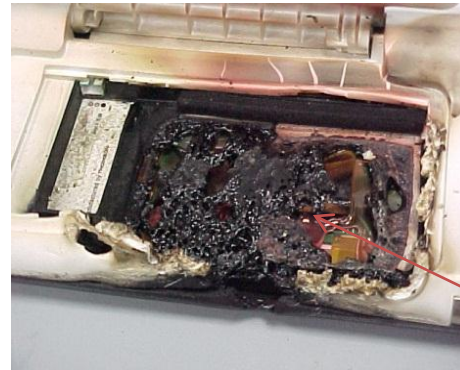
It's the latest fuel for concern about the safety of lithium ion batteries, which store energy not only for gadgets but also plug-in vehicles.



The two crew members killed!



Tablette électronique



Batterie
Lithium Polymère

- Observations: Gonflement et Emballage thermique de 2 tablettes
- Conséquences: Destruction produit et sécurité de l'utilisateur

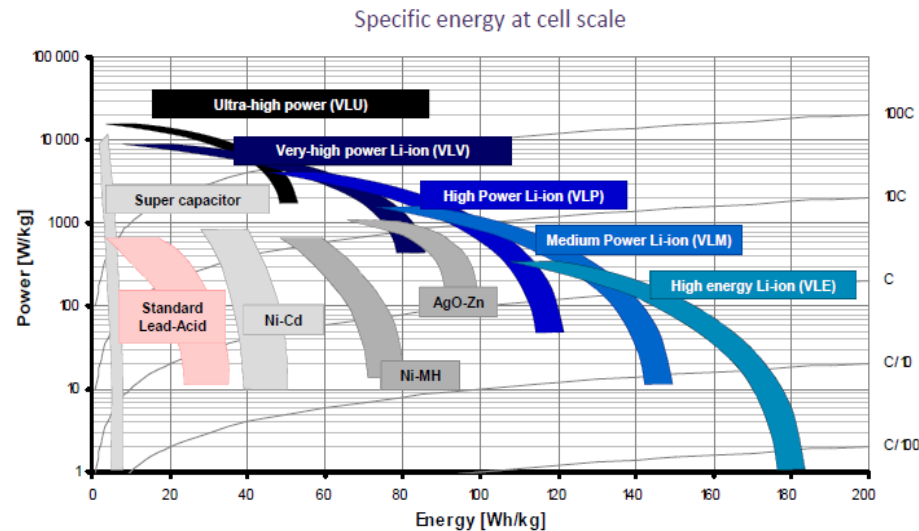


Les spécificités de la chimie Lithium

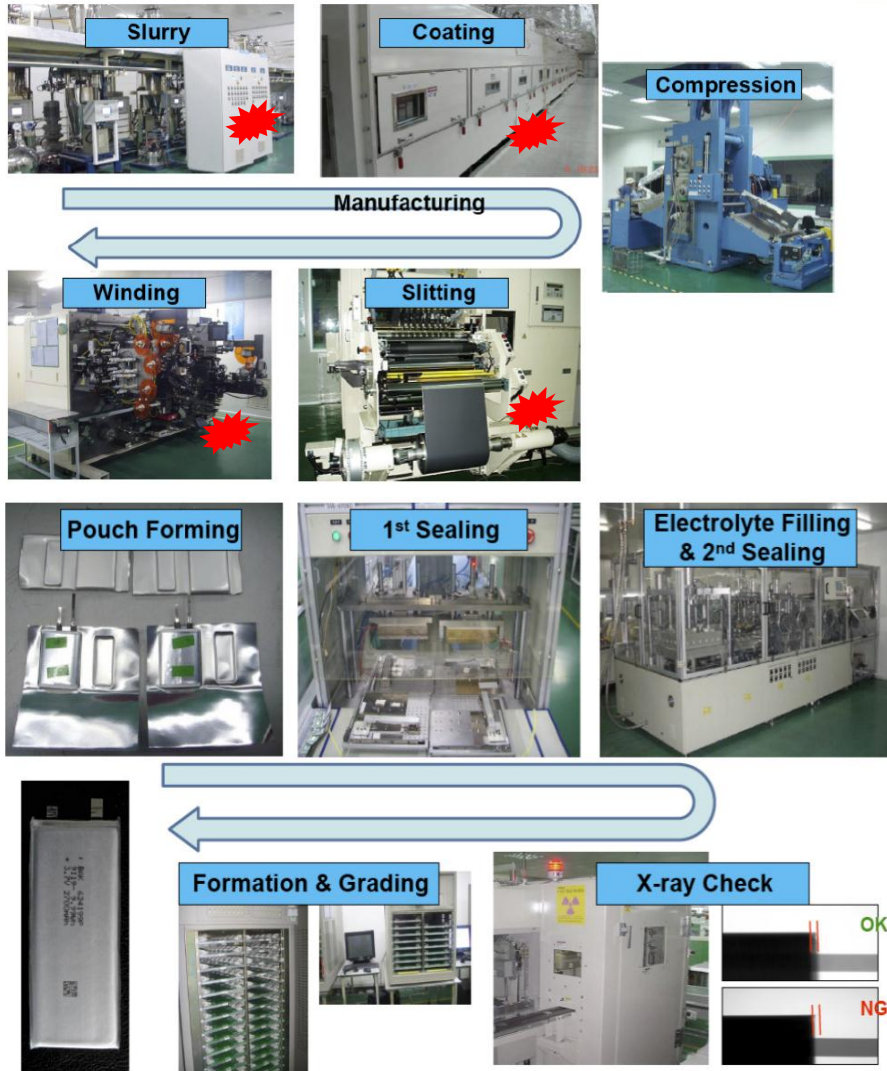
- Capacité de stockage par unité de volume importante
- Tensions aux bornes: 4,5V
- Potentiellement instable
- Utilisation de solvants organiques



- Forte réactivité du Lithium avec H_2O et humidité
 - ➔ Contraintes environnement et conception ('dry room')
- Design des cellules en couches minces
 - ➔ Nécessite une bonne maîtrise des procédés de fabrication



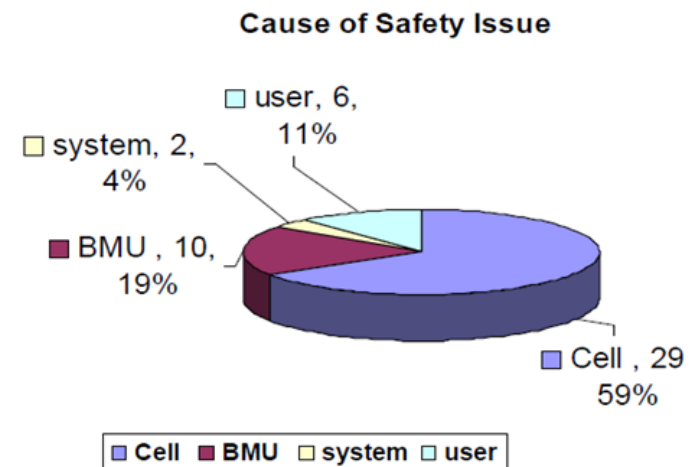
Batteries Lithium et Emballage thermique



Court-circuits internes souvent mentionnés comme origine de l'emballement thermique.

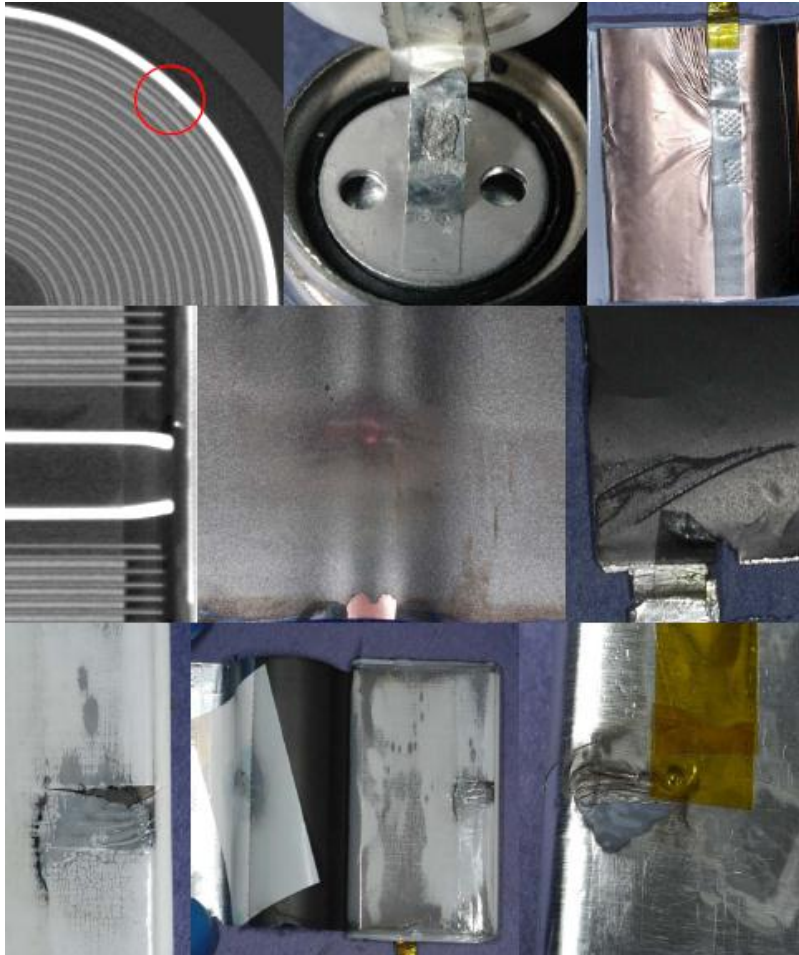
Toutes les étapes de la fabrication sont toutes potentiellement à risque.

Toutefois, ne pas oublier: **L'utilisateur, Le système, L'électronique de contrôle**

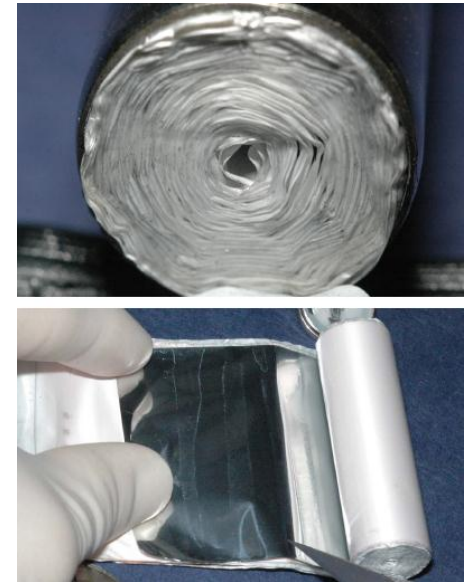


Source, SMP, IBS 2008

La maitrise du procédé de fabrication est critique



Défauts pouvant mener à des court-circuits internes
(source: Fire Research Fondation)



Composants internes
– cellule 18650

Analyse de défaillance (F.A.) Procedure vs. cellules



**Electrical equipment
For in-coming characterization**

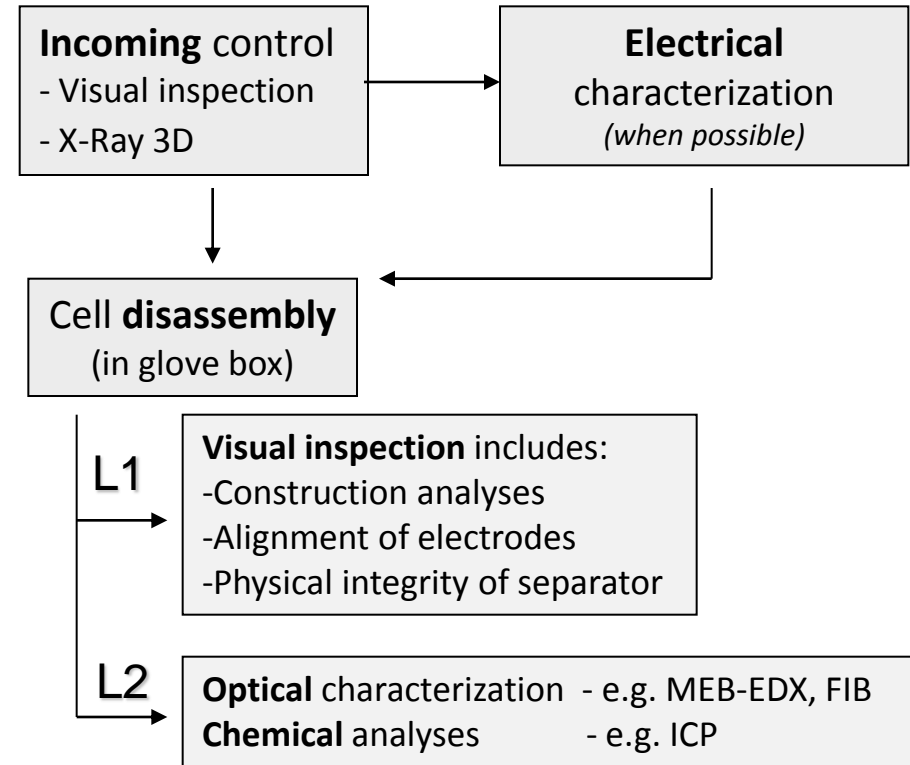


**Glove box – Argon saturated
For cell disassembly**



Optical characterization techniques

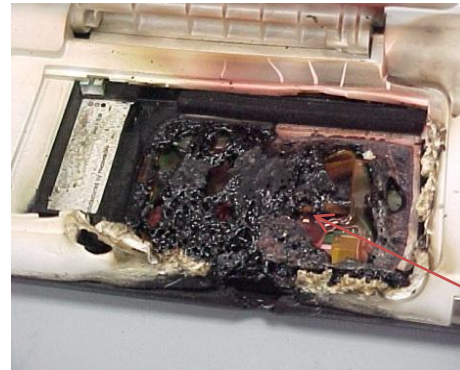
Procédure générique F.A. chez SERMA



Puis second niveau:
Fiabilité de l'électronique de contrôle



Tablette électronique



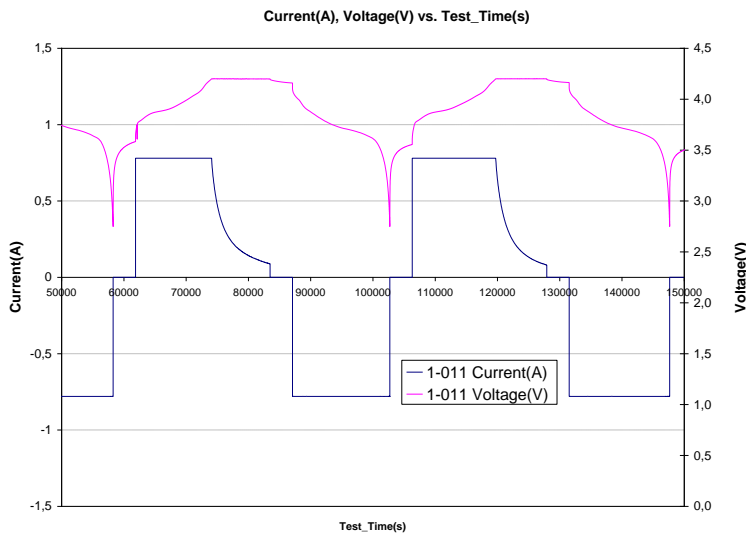
Batterie
Lithium Polymère

Emballage thermique d'une tablette

- lors de la recharge
- lors d'une phase de veille



Performance tests



In order to consolidate our observations, **construction analyses** and **electrical testing** on brand-new batteries from the same manufacturing lot were carried out.



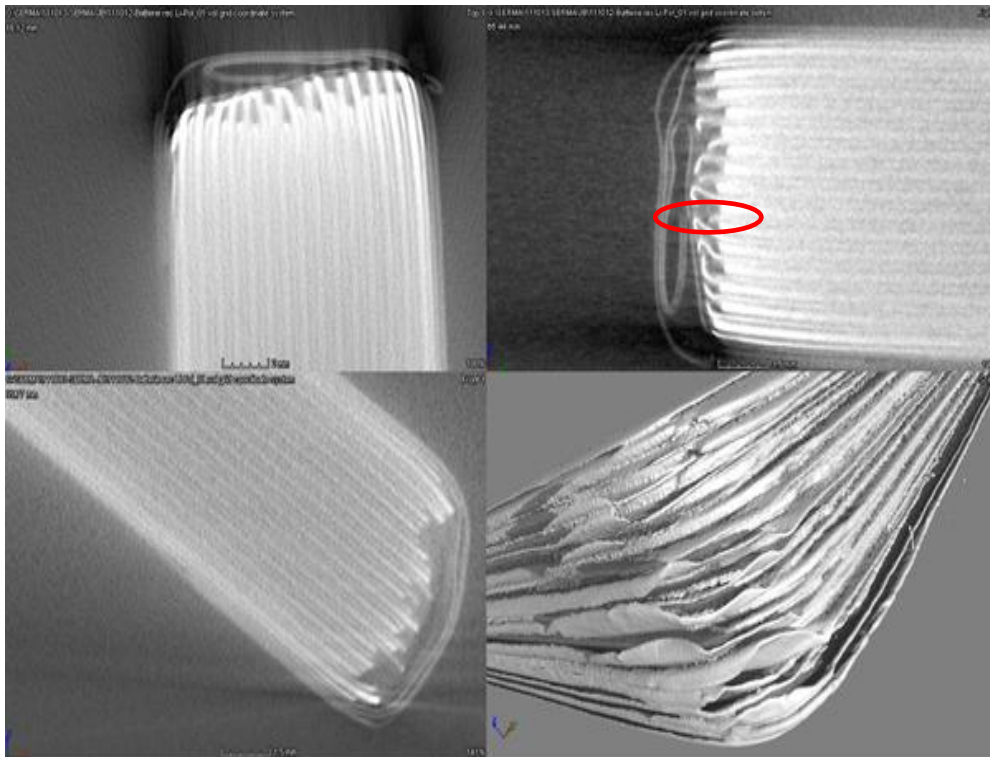
Cell	Cell Internal Resistance At 1 kHz / mΩ	Pass/ Fail ($< 20 \text{ m}\Omega$)
Batt 4	55	FAIL
Batt 3	30	FAIL



Although new, cells are failing the control entry tests as set by the battery supplier High Cell Internal Resistance and Lower Capacities vs. Specifications observed

Analyse non Destructive - X-Ray 3D Un outil puissant pour la F.A.

Prior to cell disassembly, a X-ray 3D analysis is performed for *in situ* observations of cell integrity.



Example: Laminated LiPo cell (New)

The cell consists in stacked electrodes:
16 negative plates
&
15 positive plates.

In the present case, electrodes are not correctly aligned.



This can potentially be a source for **safety problems** as the cell will age (e.g. micro short circuit might happen).

Elsewhere, imperfections of the electrode coating was also reported

Source: SERMA, Présentation à:

A Case Study

LiPo battery fused on charging dock

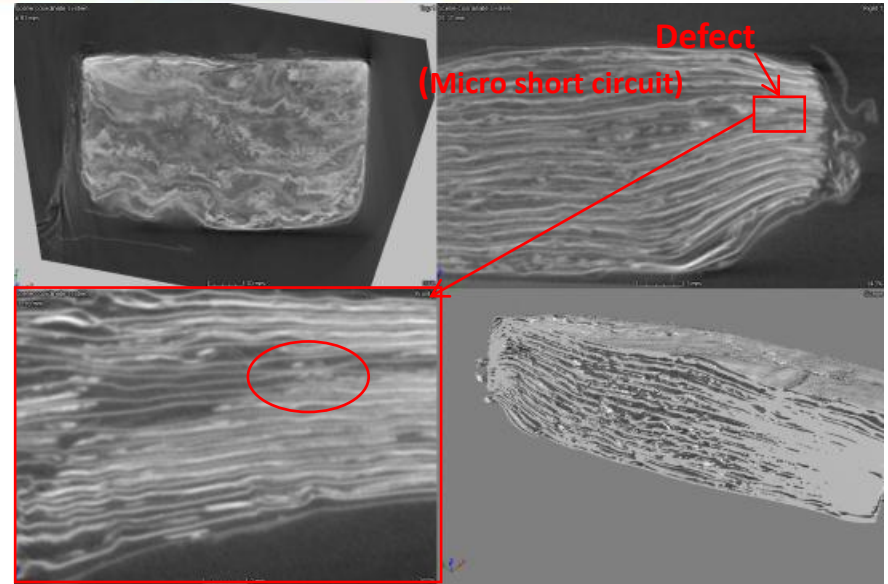


Battery after thermal runaway
As received

Step 1
→

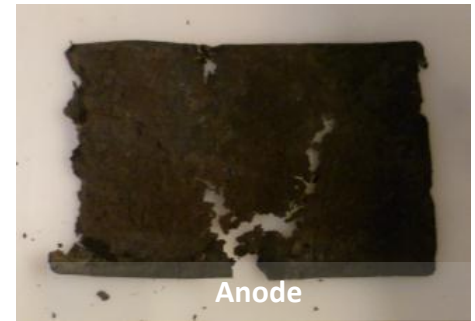
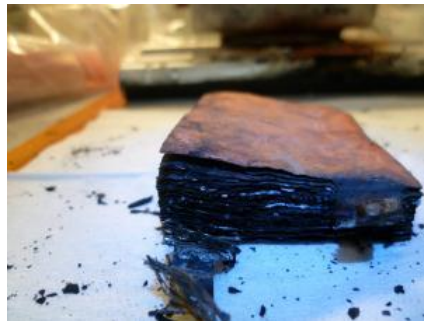
Step 2
↓

X-Ray 3D investigation



Micro short circuits localized

Visual inspection



Locally Aluminum current collector has melted during the thermal runaway

Identification of Defects After Thermal Runaway

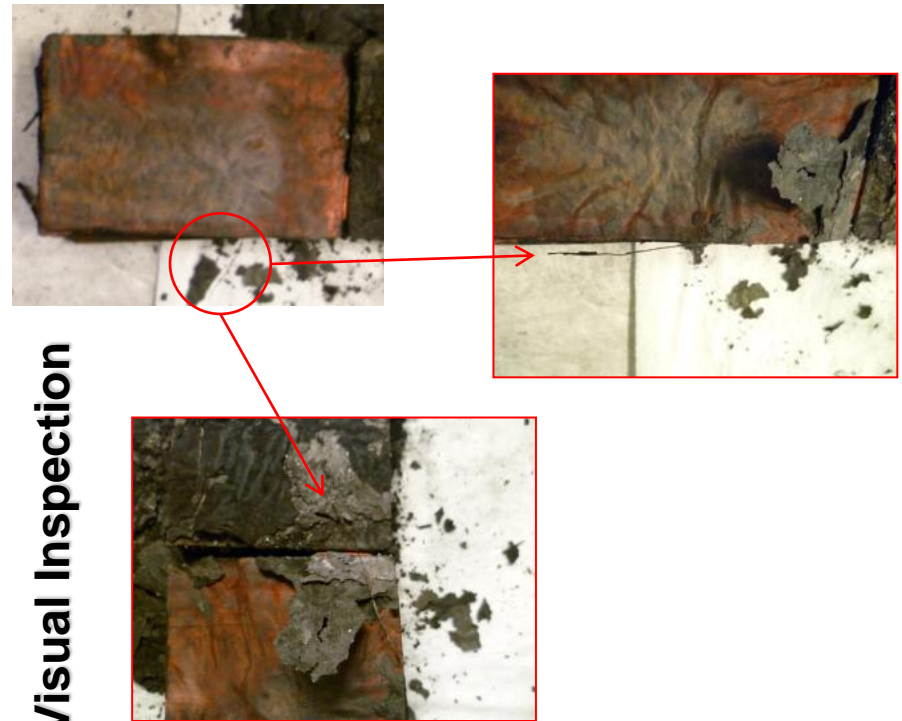
Visual Inspection

Aluminum CC plates sealed with the laminated package



Sealing process is out of control

Existence of sharp Cu 'needles' on edges of the metallic plates



Visual Inspection



Slitting process is out of control

Punctures and scratches in the Copper CC plates

Visual Inspection



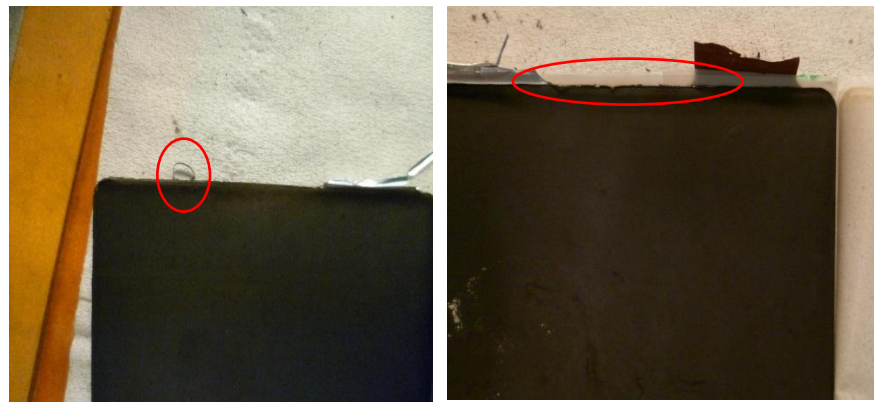
Improper material handling during process
and/or Material sourcing

In addition to the X-Ray 3D observations, the cell was dismantled. 2 types of defects or imperfections were observed.

Visual Inspection



Cracks in anode layer
due to a folded separator.



Metallic burrs on Cathode Aluminum CC



Although performing correctly (but below electrical specs.), those cells show mechanical imperfections that might lead to safety problems.



Résultats de l'investigation

- Défauts de fabrication et d'assemblage clairement identifiés
- Responsabilité du fabricant de batterie potentiellement engagée.
- Recommandations:
 - Rappel des produits
 - Sélection nouveau fournisseur avec plan de qualification préalable



Etude de cas: Batteries Plomb Acide VRLA pour Onduleur



Etat de batteries Plomb Acide après emballage thermique

- Observations:
- Conséquences:

Gonflement d'éléments Plomb dans Onduleurs
Risques fonctionnels et sécuritaire,
Maintenance plus fréquente.

Analyse Fishbone – Conditions menant à Emballage thermique

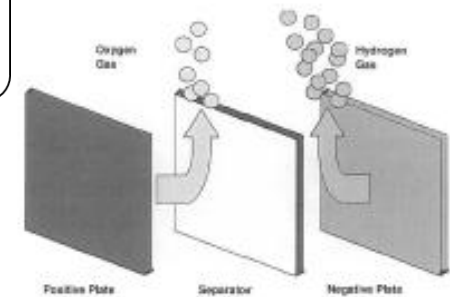
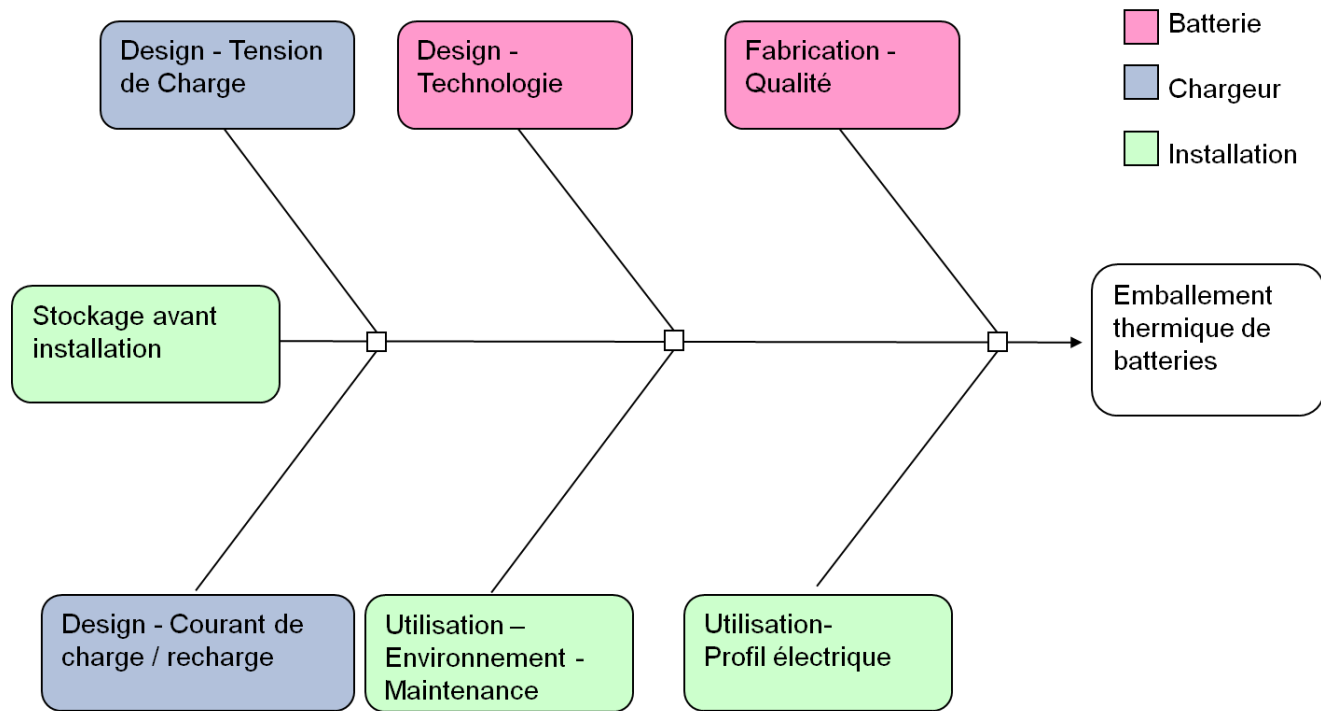


Figure 1 - Vented Cell Gas Evolution

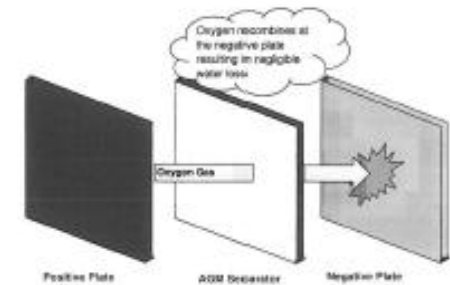


Figure 2 - YRLA Cell Oxygen Diffusion

Détection et prévention d'un emballement thermique / batt. Plomb

Chargeur – Tension de floating trop élevée

Chargeur – Courant de recharge trop important

Temp. de l'environnement trop important

Défaut d'isolation

Cellules en court-circuit

Chargeur – Courant/tension ondulé trop important

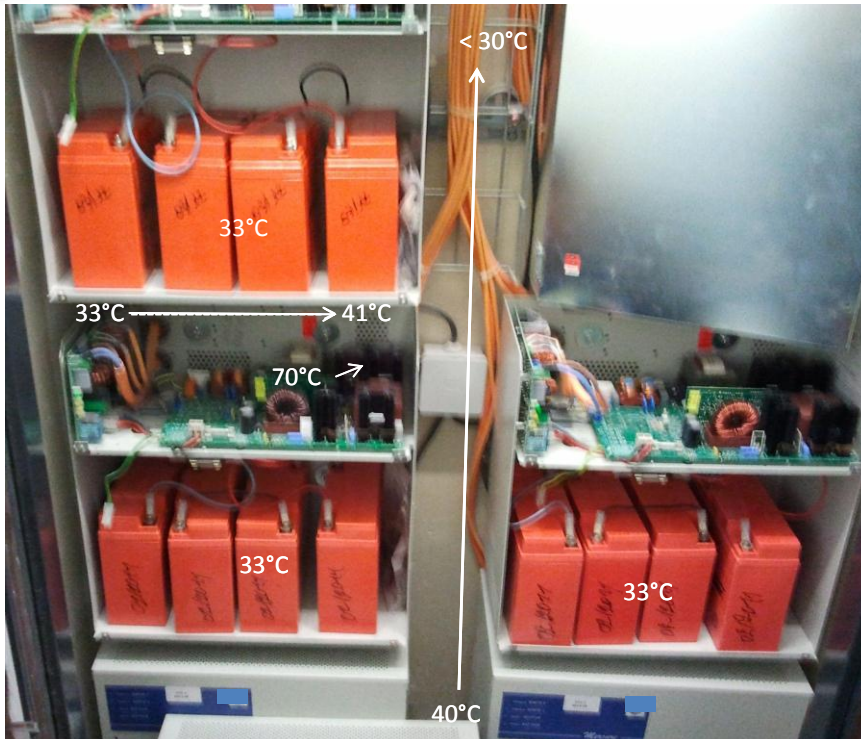
Potential Cause	Prevention	Detection	Immediate Action
High Float Charging Voltage	Set to manufacturer recommendation for temperature of operation. Temperature compensated charging voltage	Charger high - voltage alarm Battery high – temperature alarm	Interrupt charger output to battery
High Recharge Current Availability	Reduce charger output capability or increase battery Ah capacity	Alarm on 10°C temperature difference between battery and environment	Interrupt charger output to batter
High Temperature Operating Environment	Install in cool area Install with 0.5" spacing Install in ventilated space (natural or mechanical) Reflective paint and situate enclosure to avoid radiant heat sources Install active or passive cooling system	Battery high temperature alarm Enclosure high temperature alarm	Interrupt charger output to battery
Ground Faults	Observe battery containers for damage during installation	Ground Fault Detector/Monitor Float current monitor	Interrupt charger output to battery
Shorted Cells	Maintain "fresh" inventory Recharge within 24 hours of discharge Charge @ recommended voltage Perform recommended PM Perform periodic capacity test	OCV greater than 2.08 v/c Manual or automatic monitoring Less than 80% rated Ah capacity	Apply freshening charge Set charger output voltage to recommended value for operating temperature Replace battery
Charger excessive AC ripple voltage/current	Increase charger output filtering	Manually or automatically monitor Battery temperature 10°C above ambient	Replace charger output filters Interrupt charger output to battery



SERMA TECHNOLOGIES

Intervention sur site Relevés

tension / résistance interne / température



AES 1	V output charger:	53.9 V	
	Temperature Ambient	33 °C	
	I floating	20 mA	
	Date installation batterie	févr-11	
	Date code	101029L	
	Voltage / V	Rint / mΩ	Comments
	Batt 1	13.54	15.8
	Batt 2	13.51	15.8
	Batt 3	13.45	15.13
	Batt 4	13.41	20.00 <i>Léger gonflement</i>

AES 2	V output charger:	54.5 V	
	Temperature Ambient	33-36 °C	
	I floating	0-50 mA	
	Date installation batterie	mars-12	
	Date code	120113L	
	Voltage / V	Rint / mΩ	Comments
	Batt 1	13.68	16.07 <i>V hors specs</i>
	Batt 2	13.64	15.80 <i>V hors specs</i>
	Batt 3	13.64	19,72 <i>V hors specs , gonflem.</i>
	Batt 4	13.52	18,31

Observations lors de l'intervention:

- Températures importantes dans le local technique
- Absence ou mauvaise compensation thermique du chargeur



Résultats de l'investigation

- Observations lors de l'intervention:
 - Températures importantes dans le local technique
 - Absence ou compensation thermique partielle du chargeur
 - +
 - Mauvaise gestion des stocks batteries chez le client
(FIFO absent, pas de suivi tension et recharge ponctuelle, pas de contrôle et suivi de la température)
- Recommandations:
 - Meilleure gestion des stocks en amont (FIFO, Suivi Vocv et Temp. stockage ...)
 - Procédure d'installation et de maintenance à adapter (V_{min} , $R_{int_{max}}$)
 - Extraction chaleur à améliorer / climatisation
 - Chargeur: compensation thermique sur une plage plus importante de température, choix des éléments, notamment transistor de puissance.



Sécurité des batteries / Fiabilisation

- Les conséquences de l'instabilité des batteries – Quelques cas...

- Batteries Lithium
- Batteries Plomb VRLA
- Analyses de défaillance



- Maitriser les risques associés à l'utilisation des batteries

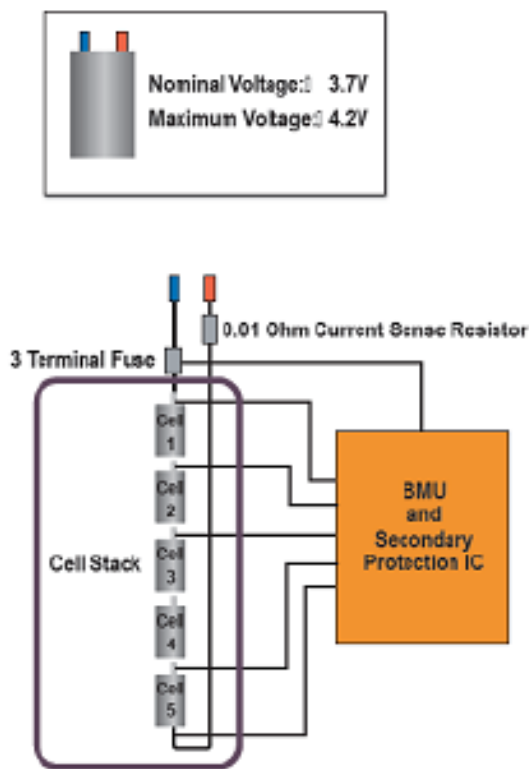
- Electronique de Contrôle (PCB/PCM/ BMS – Battery Management System)
- Sélection des chimies et fournisseurs
- Plan de Qualification – *Un exemple typique*
- Normes et certifications internationales



- Conclusions

- Questions

Les différents niveaux de protection Electronique de contrôle et Design cellules/packs



Functions of the Battery Management Unit:

Primary Control Circuit:

1. Voltage Charging Control
2. Voltage Discharging Control
3. Current Charging Control
4. Temperature Charging Control
5. Monitor Secondary Protection Error Signals
6. Stack Charge Current Imbalance
7. Cell Voltage Imbalance
8. Charge Control Failure
9. Discharge Control Failure
10. Control to Permanently Disable the Battery Pack

Secondary Protection:

1. Safety devices integrated into the cells
2. Cell Over Voltage monitoring IC
3. Over-current monitoring

3 niveaux de protection

- Cellules (isolation, soupapes ...)
Prévention surcharge
Réaction vs. temp. et pression

- PCM / PCB

Prévention surcharge/sous-dech
Prévention forts courants
Prévention temp. hautes (PTC)

- BMS (Battery Management System)

Intelligence de la batterie (SOH, SOC)
Contrôle tension / courant / temp.
Equilibrage cellules
Profils charge / décharge

Fig. 3: Typical protection provided by a multi-cell battery pack.

Sécurité

– Design des cellules

PTC – Positive Temp. Coeff.

≡ Thermistor ≡ polyswitch

– **Réarmable/réversible**

Isole la batterie en cas d'augmentation modérée de température.

Aussi présent sur PCM

CID – Charge Interrupt Device

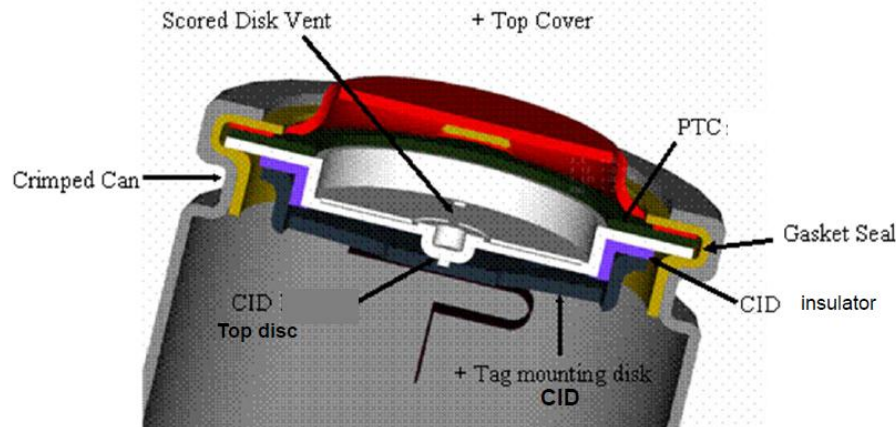
- **Irreversible / mécanique**

Isole la batterie en cas d'augmentation importante de la pression interne.

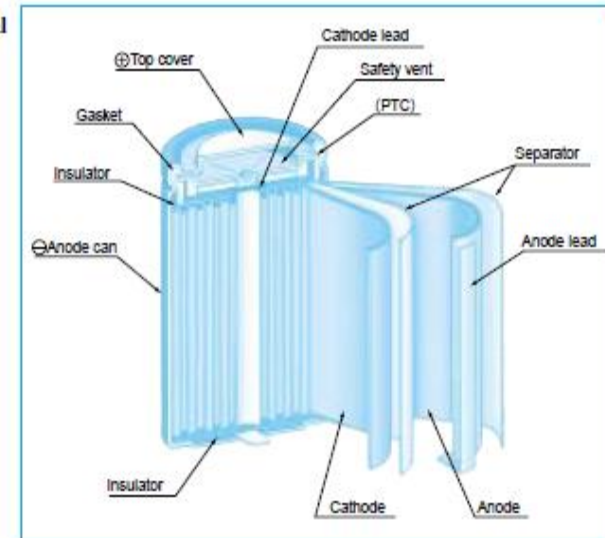
Safety vents

- **Irreversible / mécanique**

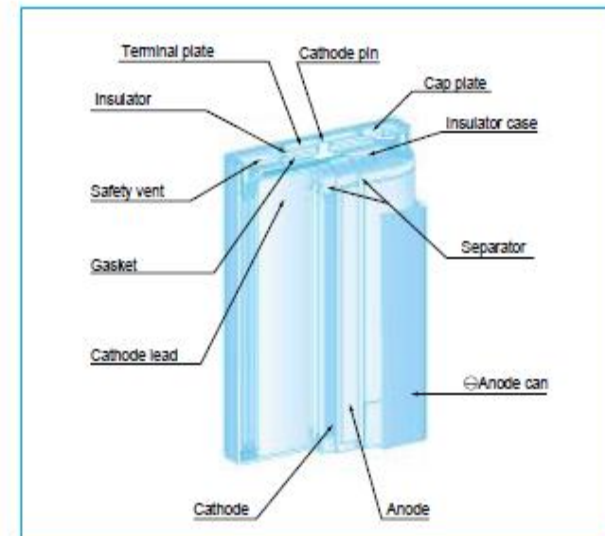
Stade ultime lors d'un emballage thermique avec comme conséquence l'expulsion des gaz et des liquides



Cylindrical



Prismatic



Source: Sony

Comment minimiser les risques? Selection de la batterie

Une batterie (ou une pile), Pour quelle application?

Quel est mon Cahier des Charges?

Autonomie

Température de fonctionnement

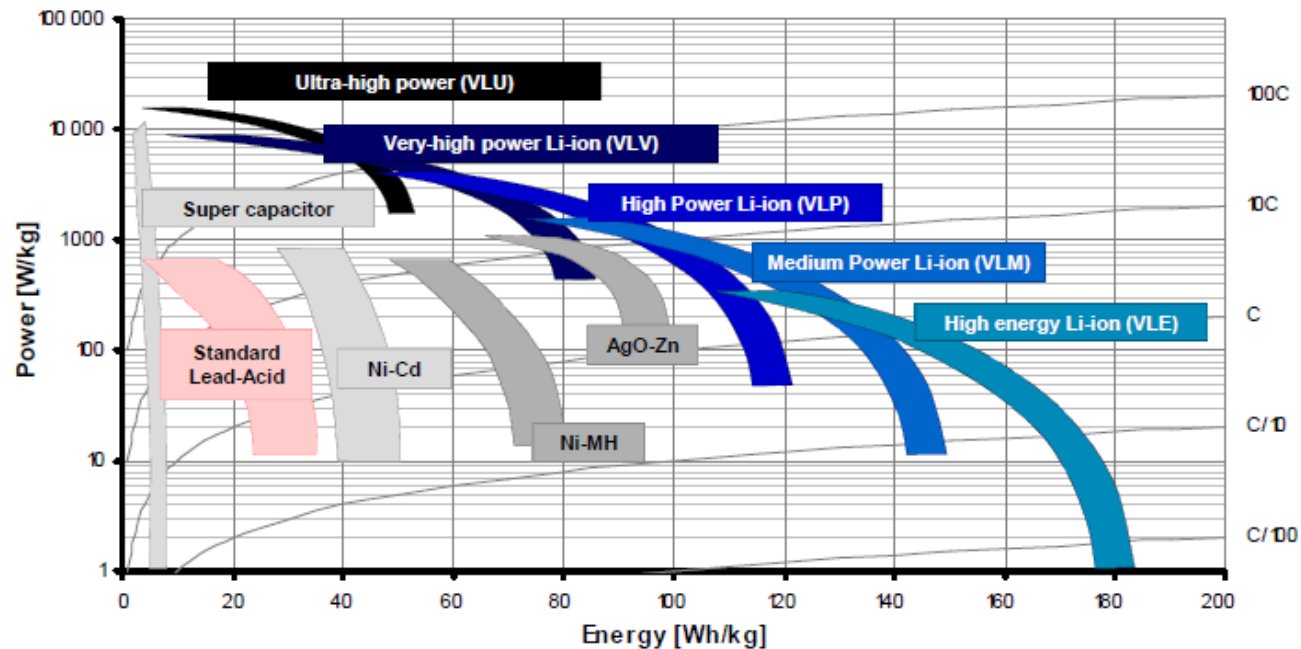
Durée de vie

Encombrement / facteur de forme

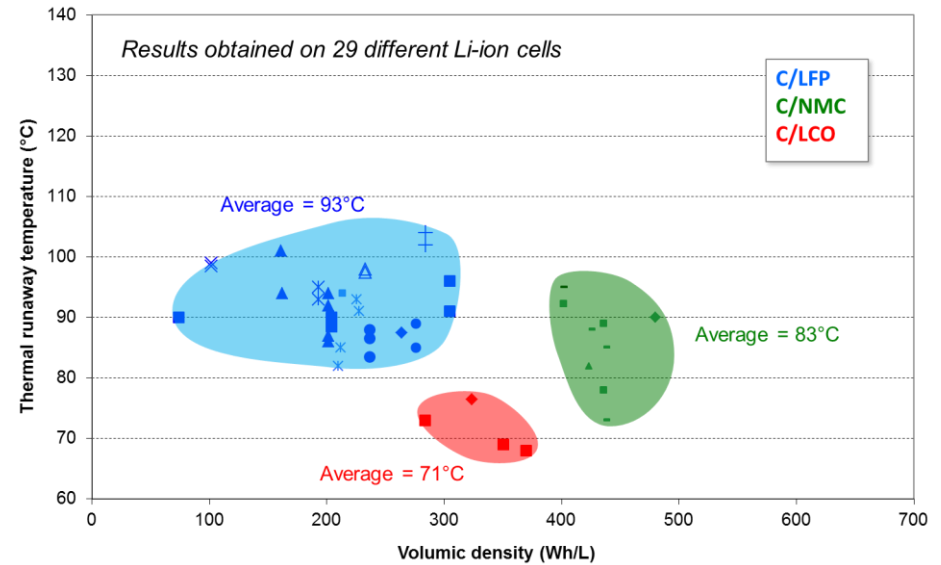
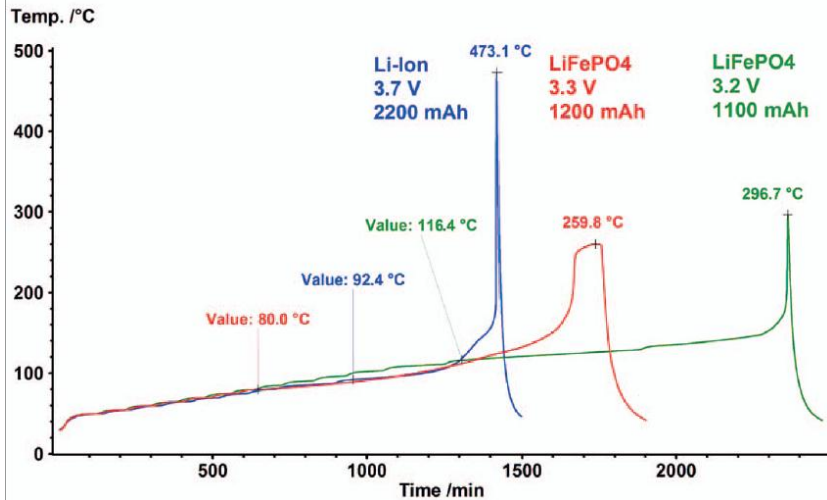
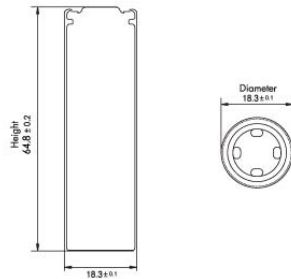
Coût

...

Specific energy at cell scale



Cellules de même format – Mais des comportements différents!



Results Obtained from 3 Li-ion Chemistries
(source: CEA-INES)

Gamme de température de fonctionnement
= f (chimie utilisée)

Thermal Signature of a Thermal Runaway Test in ARC
with three 18650 cells
(source: Netzch)

Cellules Li-Ion de même format

– Mais des comportements différents!

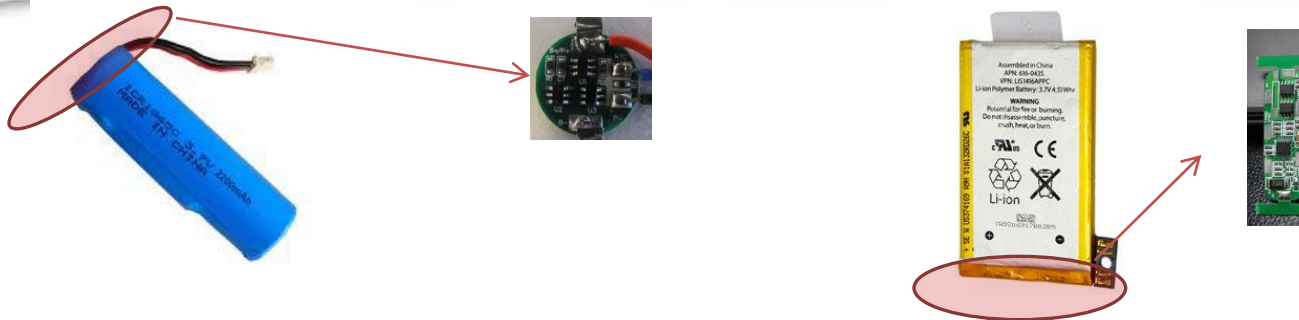
Nom abrégé	Matériau d'anode	Matériau de cathode	Electrolyte	Conteneur	Commentaires
Li-ion	carbone (graphite) ou autre dans le futur	composé d'insertion lamellaire	organic liquid mix + salt	cylindrique ou prismatique	meilleure durée de vie meilleure énergie
		composé d'insertion (spinel Mn)			durée de vie limitée
		composé d'insertion (olivine phosphate)			cell balancing difficiles en grosses batteries
Li-ion gel		les mêmes que les autres Li-ion	solvants organiques liquides + gel polymère + sel	souvent pouch cells ("coffee bag")	risque de gonflement
Li polymère	metallic Li	composé d'insertion basse tension	polymère sec + sel (opération à 80°C)	prismatique	risque de dendrites de lithium (courts-circuits)

Différents matériaux d'électrode positive

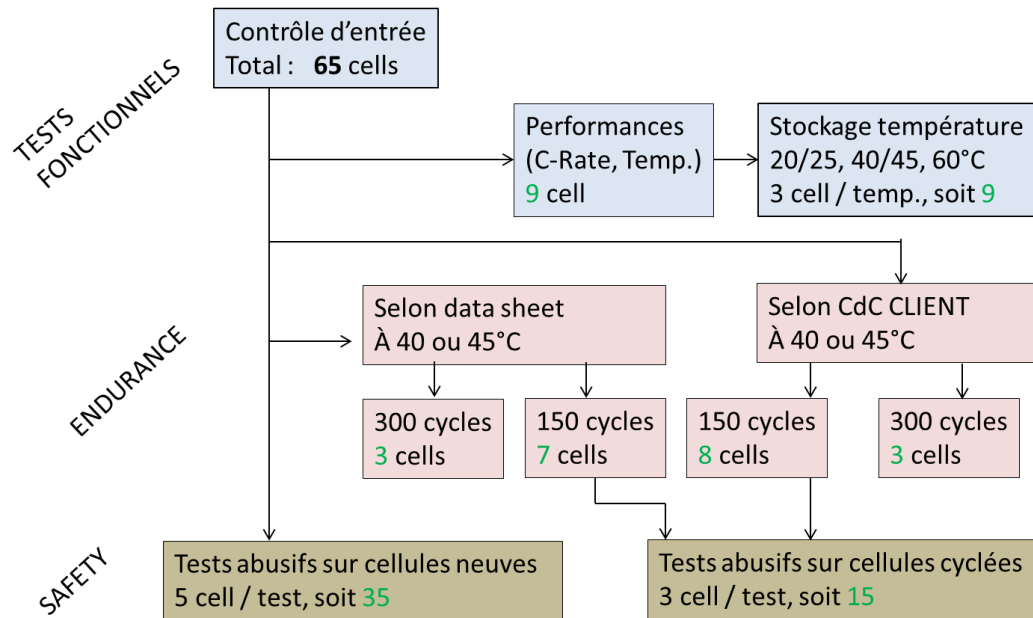
	LiCoO ₂	NCA	NMC	LiMn ₂ O ₄	LiFePO ₄
Tension nomin:	3,6 V	3,7 V	3,7 V	3,8 V	3,2 V
Energy	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Average
Power	Good	Good	Average/Good	Good	Good
Low T discharge	Good	Good	Good	Good	Average
Calendar life	Average	Very Good	Good	Poor	Poor above 40°C
Cycle life	Average	Good	Good	Average	Good
Safety	To ensure at battery level	To ensure at battery level	To ensure at battery level	Average	Good
Cost	High	High	High	Average	Average
Maturity	High	High	Medium	High	Average

} Performances
 } Durée de vie

Comment minimiser les risques? Plan de Qualification



Batterie wo. Control Electronics (PCM)



Analyse de Construction
/ Analyse de Risques

Control Electronics (PCM)

Tests fonctionnels électriques

- Overdischarge V_{min} ,
- Overcharge V_{max} ,
- Over current I_{max}
- Response time / delays
- Temperature cut-off
- ...

Analyse de Construction
/ Analyse de Risques



Batteries International

Issue 83

Spring 2012



Perilous passage:

How to transport batteries safely, the dangers, the rules

Batteries Alcalines (p.ex. NiMH, NiCd)

IEC 61960

- Essais électriques

Batteries Plomb

EN 50342+A1 (anc. IEC 60095-1)

- Essais électriques
- Essais mécaniques (vibration, étanchéité)

Batteries Lithium

Classe 9 – Marchandises dangereuses

(UL 1642, UL 2054, UN 38.3, IEC 62133, IEC 62281, IEEE 1725, ...)

(Normes IATA, DOT, ICAO, IMDG pour le transport)

- Essais électriques
- Essais mécaniques et thermiques
- Règles de conditionnement



Piles Lithium

IEC 60086-4, IEC 62281

- Essais électriques
- Essais mécaniques et thermiques



Normes et Certifications – Tests abusifs

Table 3. UN transportation tests

UN 38.3.4.1	Test T.1 – Altitude Simulation	Cells and batteries stored at a pressure of 11.6 kPa or less for at least six hours at ambient temperature
UN 38.3.4.2	Test T.2 – Thermal Cycling	Rapid thermal cycling between high- (75°C / 167°F) and low- (-40°C / -40°F) storage temperatures
UN 38.3.4.3	Test T.3 – Vibration	Vibration exposure: sinusoidal waveform with a logarithmic sweep from 7 Hz (1 g peak acceleration) to 200 Hz (8 g peak acceleration) and back to 7 Hz; 12 cycles, 3 perpendicular mounting positions
UN 38.3.4.4	Test T.4 – Shock	Shock exposure: half-sine shock, 150 g peak acceleration, 8 msec pulse duration, three shocks in positive and negative directions for each of three perpendicular mounting positions (total of 18 shocks)
UN 38.3.4.5	Test T.5 – External Short Circuit	Short circuit of less than 0.1 ohm at 55°C (131°F), 1 hour duration
UN 38.3.4.6	Test T.6 – Impact	15.8 mm diameter bar placed across cell center, and a 9.1 kg mass is dropped onto the bar from 61 cm height
UN 38.3.4.7	Test T.7 – Overcharge	Over current (2X manufacturer’s recommended maximum) and over voltage (for 18 V packs or less, charge to the lesser of 22 V or 2X recommended charge voltage. For > 18 V packs, charge to 1.2X recommended charge voltage) charge (applied to battery packs only)
UN 38.3.4.8	Test T.8 – Forced Discharge	Over-discharge cells a single time

Les tests sont de nature:

- Electriques
- Mécaniques
- Environnementaux

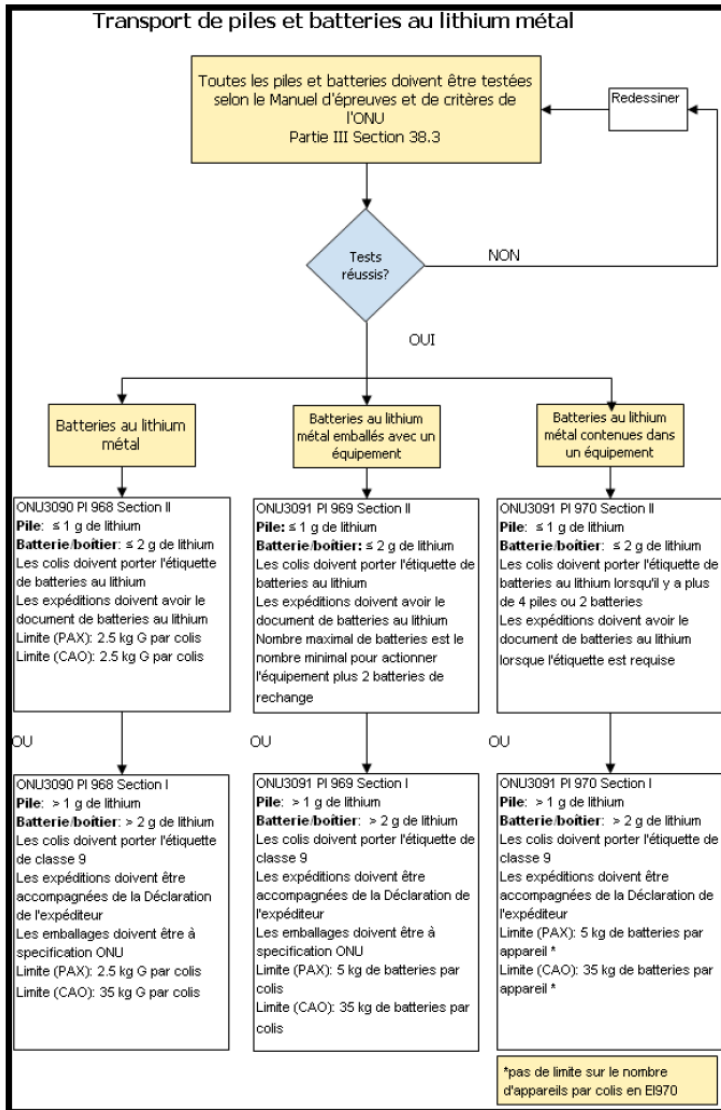
Tests abusifs UN 38.3



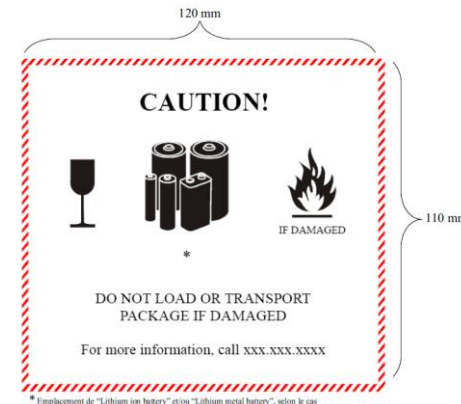
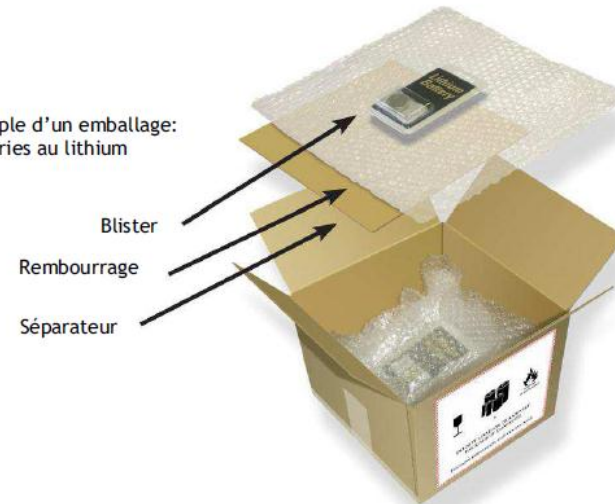
Degassing and Fire with 18650 Cells after Abuse Tests
(source: es116_cunningham_2012)



Normes IATA (transport aérien) des batteries / piles Lithium



Exemple d'un emballage: Batteries au lithium



* Emplacement de "Lithium ion battery" et/ou "Lithium metal battery", selon le cas



En résumé

- Sécurité des produits alimentés par batteries à considérer, lorsque:
 - En opération
 - En stockage
 - Durant le transport
- Sécurité des batteries (notamment lithium) assurée à différents niveaux:
 - Design / intrinsèque à la cellule
 - Electronique de contrôle (PCM/PCB) et gestion (BMS)
 - Certifications
- Innovation constante (*nouvelles chimies, Cell. 5.0 V*) car besoins en croissance
 - Harmonisation de la réglementation (utilisation, transport ...)
 - Nouveaux challenges/contraintes – Procédés de fabrication cellules et électronique

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