

Electrochemical Analytic Diagnosis (eCAD)

— A Battery Technology for Cell Qualification, Performance Qualification and Design Qualification

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**NAATBatt 2020 Annual Meeting & Conference
February 10-13, 2020, Pasadena, CA**

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Address the Gap in the Battery Technology

- Needs for system-based, integrated failure analysis (FA) + failure mode and effect analysis (FMEA) + diagnostic & prognostic tools



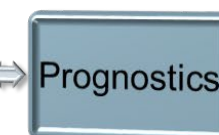
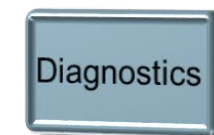
Serious knowledge gap to address **SAFETY**



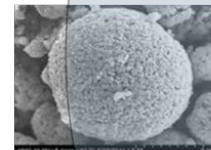
Durability, Reliability, Safety



Quantitative Reverse FMEA

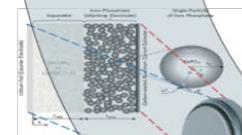


Active materials properties



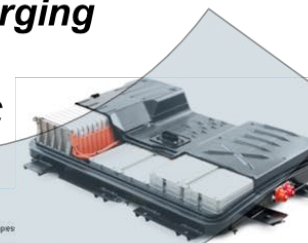
Battery500

Electrode architecture

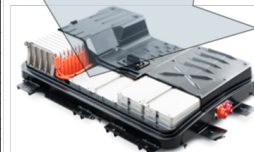


Extreme fast charging
XFC

USABC



Cell fabrication & assembly



Pack

Module & pack control & management

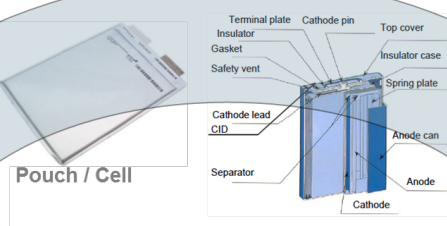


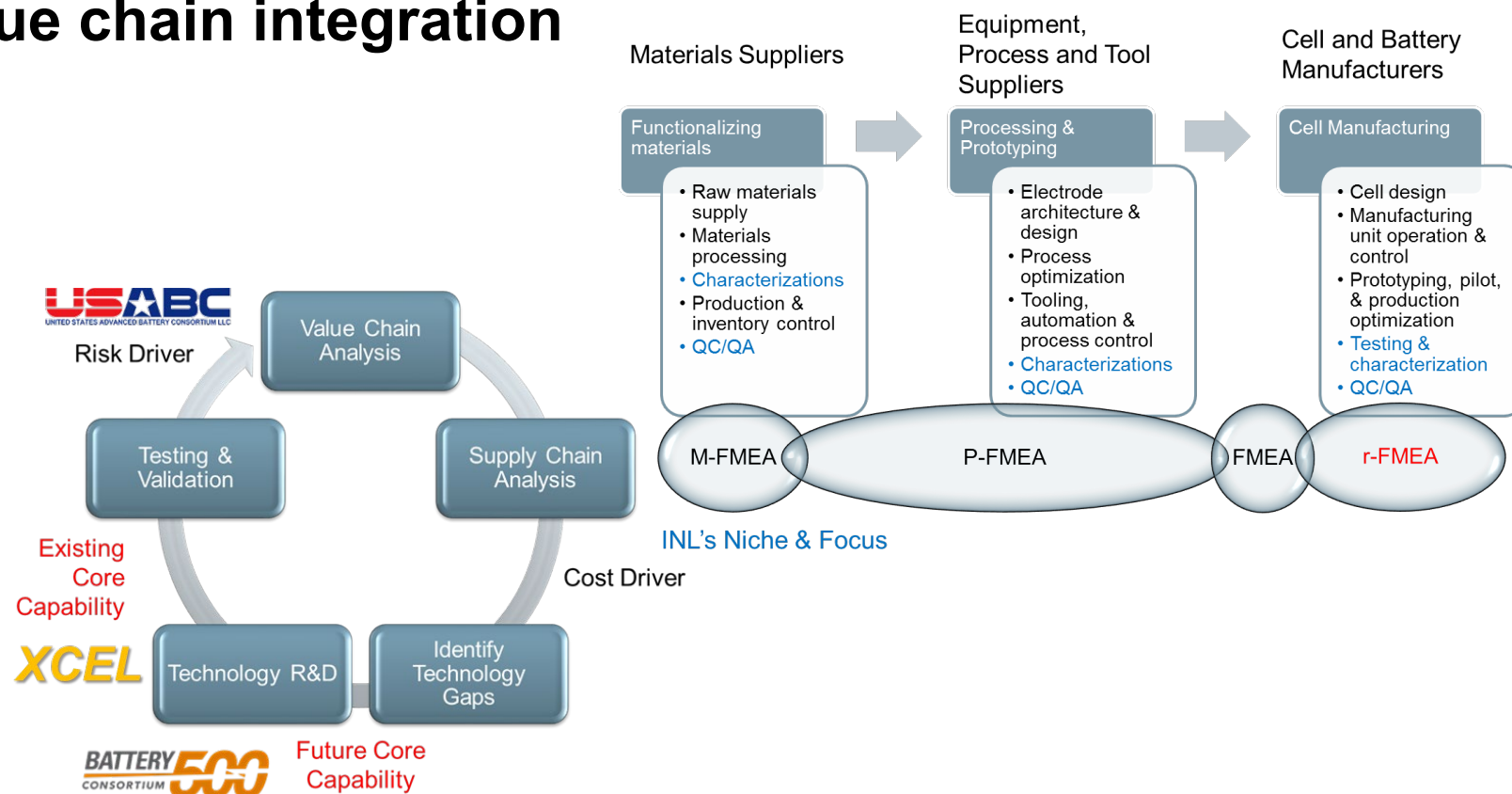
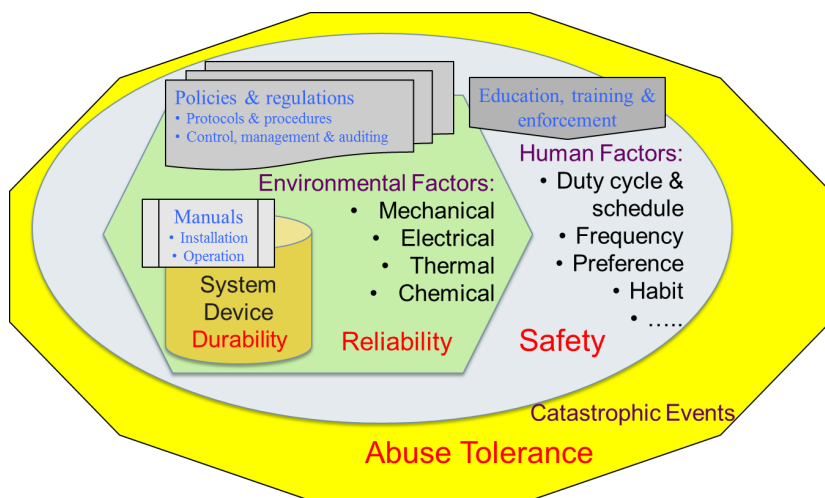
Table II-5. U.S. Advanced Battery Consortium Goals for Electric Vehicle Batteries

Primary Criterion	Long-term goal* (2005-2008)
Power Density, W/kg (80% DOD/10 sec)	400
Specific Power, W/kg (80% DOD/10 sec)	300
Energy Density, Wh/L (C/3 discharge rate)	230
Specific Energy, Wh/kg (C/3 discharge rate)	150
Life, years	10
Cycle life (cycles)	1000 (80% DOD) 1,600 (90% DOD) 2,670 (95% DOD)
Power and capacity degradation ¹ (% of rated spec)	20%
Ultimate price ² , \$/kWh (10,000 units @ 40 kWh)	<\$150 (desired to 75)
Operating environment	-30C to 65 C
Recharge time	~6 hours
Continuous discharge in 1 hour (no failure)	75% (of rated energy capacity)
Efficiency (C/3 discharge and C/6 charge) ³	80%
Self-discharge	<2% in 12 days
Maintenance	No maintenance. Service by qualified personnel only.
Thermal loss	Covered by self-discharge
Abuse resistance	Tolerant. Minimized by on-board controls.
Specified by contractor: Packaging constraints, Environmental impact, Safety, Recyclability, Reliability, Overcharge/over-discharge tolerance	

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Solution: Cross-Platform Analyses

- **Materials (coin cells) — Electrodes (pouch cells) — Cell (performance evaluations) — Modules & packs (control and functionality)**
- **None-empirical, principle-based correlations**
- **Supply chain and value chain integration**



Intelligent Materials-to-System Integration for Advanced Battery Technology

Durability, Reliability, Safety

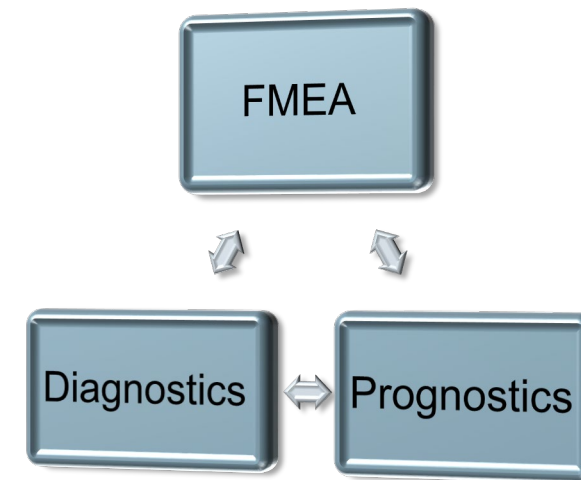
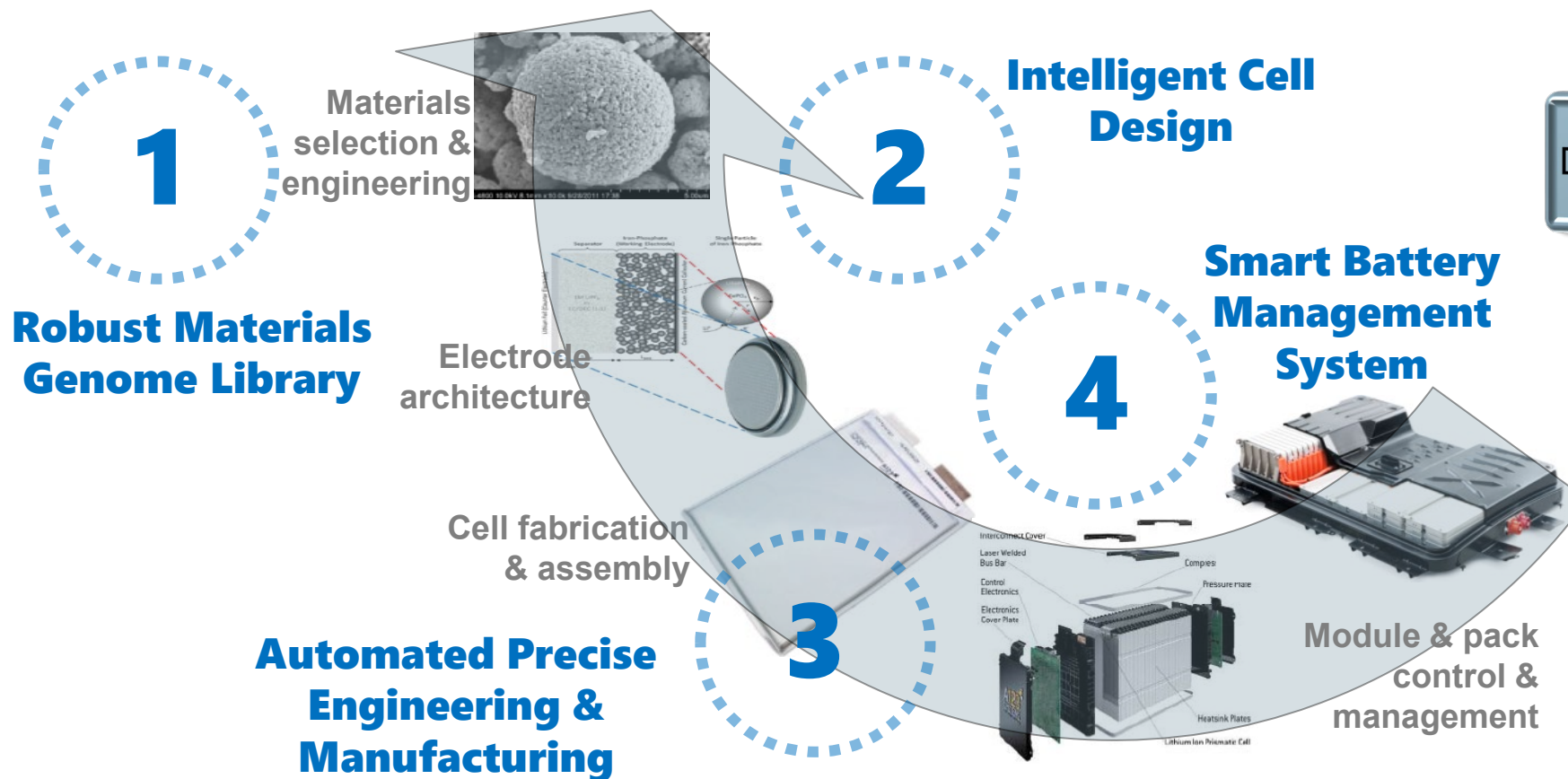


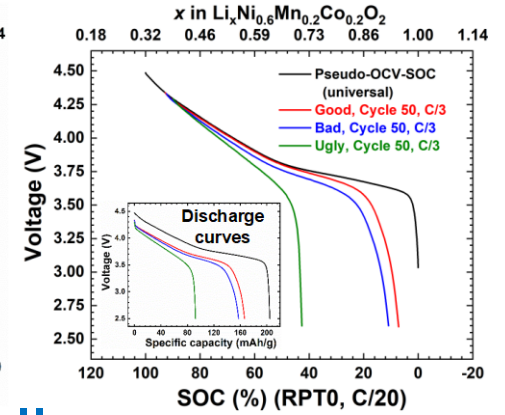
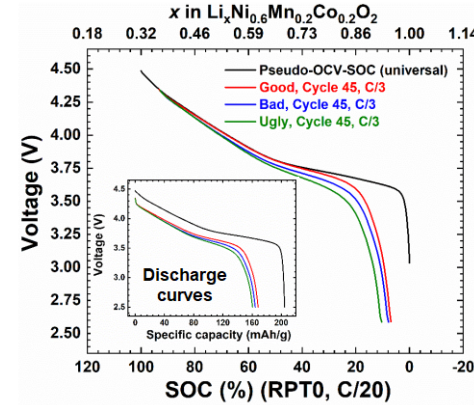
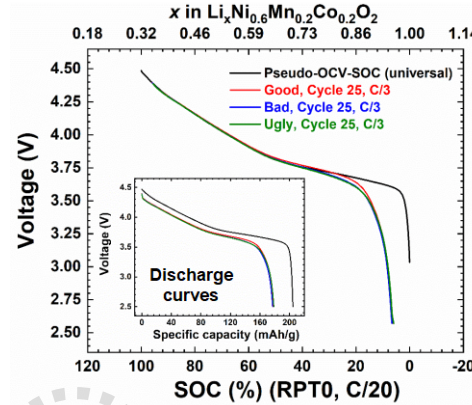
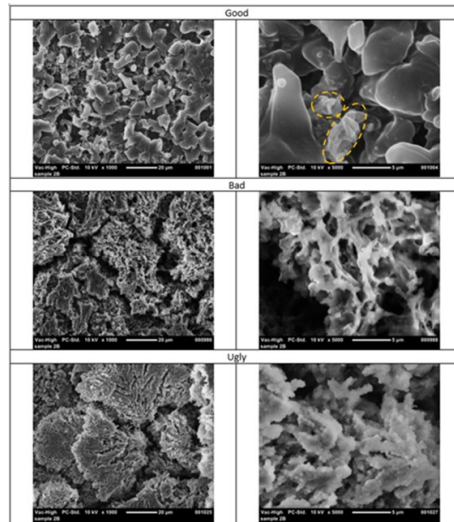
Table II-5. U.S. Advanced Battery Consortium Goals for Electric Vehicle Batteries

Primary Criterion	Long-term goals ^a (2005-2008)
Power Density, W/L	460
Specific Power, W/kg (80% DOD/30 sec)	300
Energy Density, Wh/L (C/3 discharge rate)	230
Specific Energy, Wh/kg (C/3 discharge rate)	150
Life, years	10
Cycle life (cycles)	1000 (80% DOD) 1,600 (50% DOD) 2670 (30% DOD)
Power and capacity degradation ^a (% of rated spec)	20%
Ultimate price ^a , \$/kWh (10,000 units @ 40 kWh)	<\$150 (desired to 75)
Operating environment	-30C to 65 C
Recharge time	< 6 hours
Continuous discharge in 1 hour (no failure)	75% (of rated energy capacity)
Secondary Criteria	Long-term goals (2005-2008)
Efficiency (C/3 discharge and C/6 charge ^b)	80%
Self-discharge	<20% in 12 days
Maintenance	No maintenance. Service by qualified personnel only.
Thermal loss	Covered by self-discharge
Abuse resistance	Tolerant. Minimized by on-board controls.
Specified by contractor: Packaging constraints, Environmental impact, Safety, Recyclability, Reliability, Overcharge/over-discharge tolerance	

Novel Electrochemical Analytic Diagnosis (eCAD)

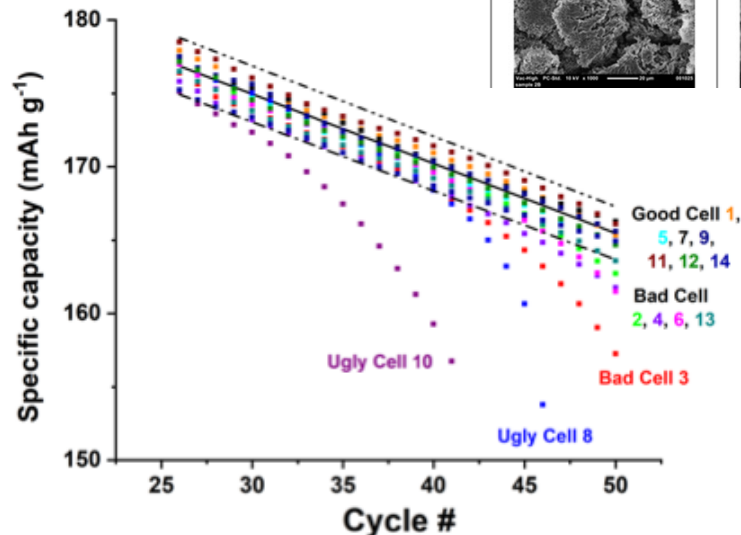
Failure analysis (FA)
and Failure mode and
effect analysis
(FMEA)

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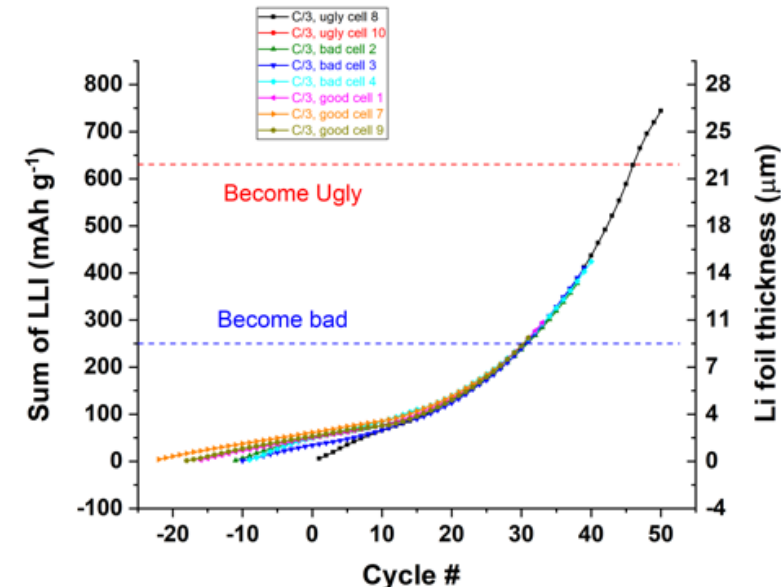


2 Predictive models for cell
performance, battery life, and early
fault detection

3

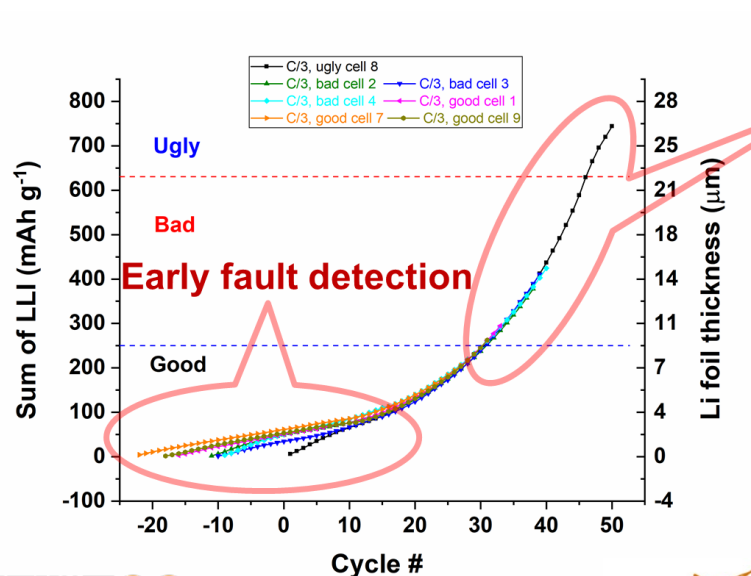
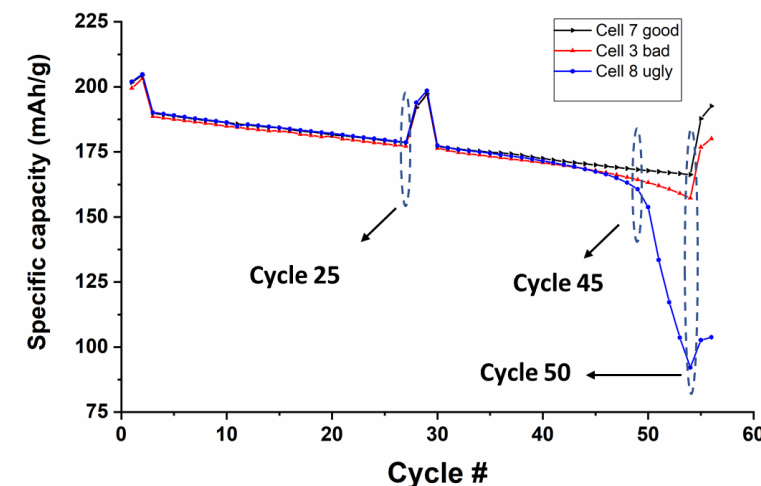


Battery & cell,
performance, and design
qualification (QC/QA)



Failure Diagnostics to Identify Cell Design & Performance Gaps

- Quantify capacity fade attributes between Li and NMC electrodes, cell-to-cell, cycle-by-cycle, in a complete life cycle analysis to help identify gaps in materials, electrodes, and cell level for specific energy and cycle life improvements.
- Integrate three keystone efforts into a consistent platform for cell qualification and performance quantification



Life prediction

Remaining Useful Life for each cell:

Bad cell 2: 8 cycles
 Bad cell 3: 7 cycles
 Bad cell 4: 6 cycles
 Good cell 1: 13 cycles
 Good cell 7: 19 cycles
 Good cell 9: 15 cycles

Zhang Y. et al. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* (under review); Several manuscripts (in prep).

