

PACRIM Symposium 28:
Advanced Materials and Technologies for Electrochemical Energy Storage Systems

Characterization II - 05/23/2017

Non-intrusive operando battery diagnosis and prognosis

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Motivations

Battery systems will be essential for the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative



The Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative is leading the way in relieving our dependence on oil by setting goals to achieve 100% clean energy by 2045.



Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)



Battery powered electric vehicles (EV)

Need to increase penetration of renewables
BUT Intermittency:

- Need to store the excess renewable energy
- Need to stabilize the grid

Batteries are most likely candidates:

- Fast response
- Efficiency > 95%,
- Plug and play installation
- Can be distributed at strategic locations

Reduce further oil consumption

Reduce emissions

Additional storage for the grid

Motivations

Expectations for battery systems



Long discharging time



Long life



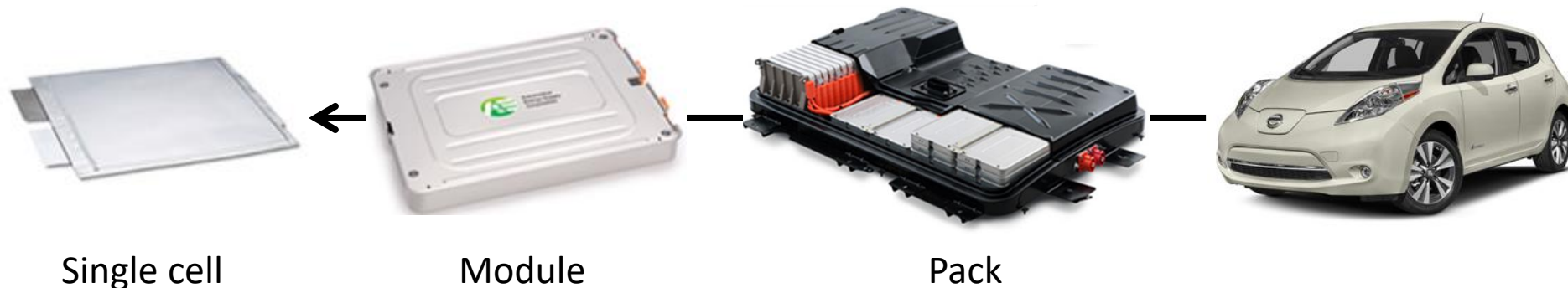
Safe operation

How to achieve that?

Need to understand batteries and battery packs better

Main problem: how to efficiently diagnose batteries?

Which one to choose?
How do they degrade?
Why?
Can we prevent it?
...



Single cell

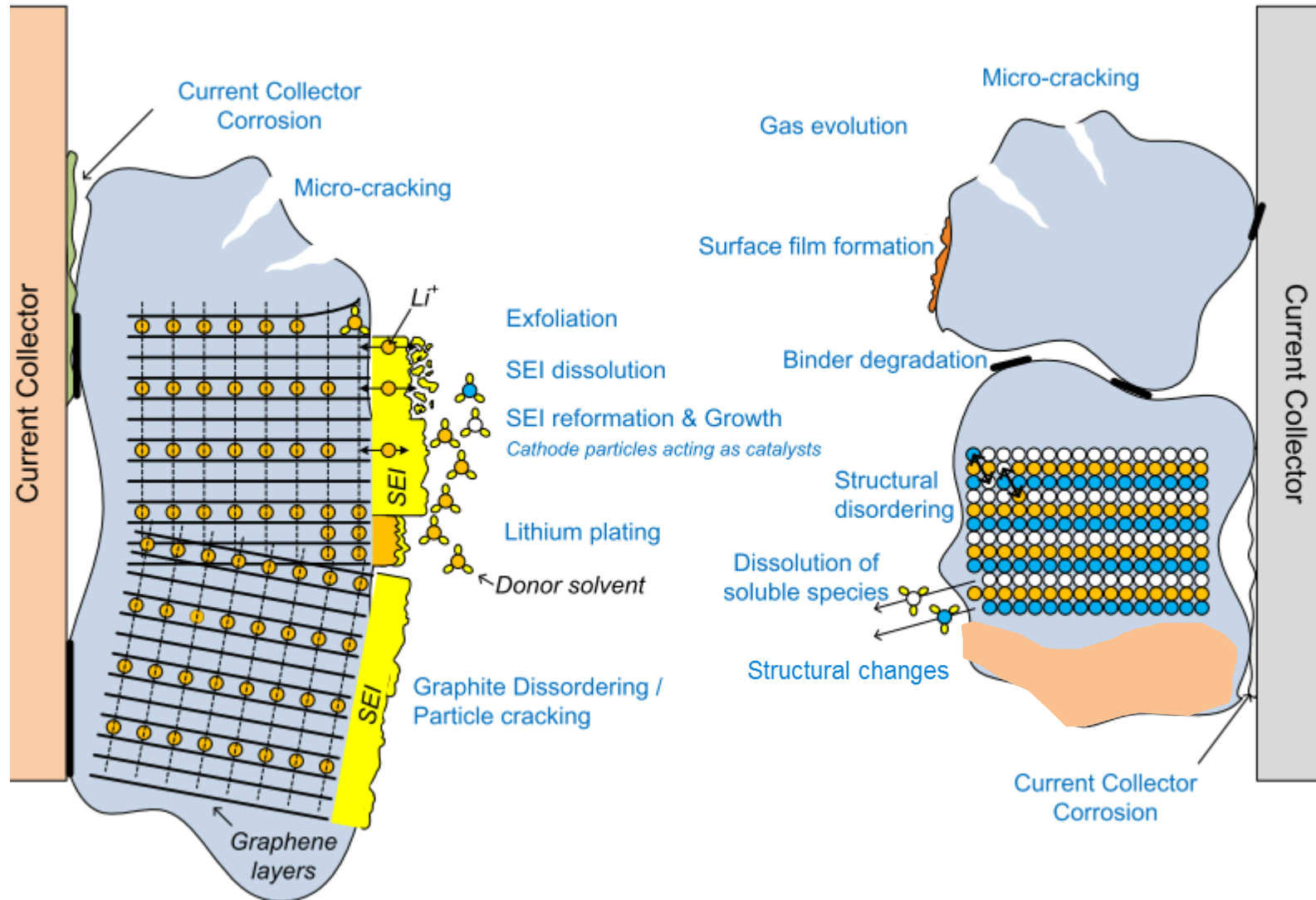
Module

Pack

The complexity of battery diagnosis

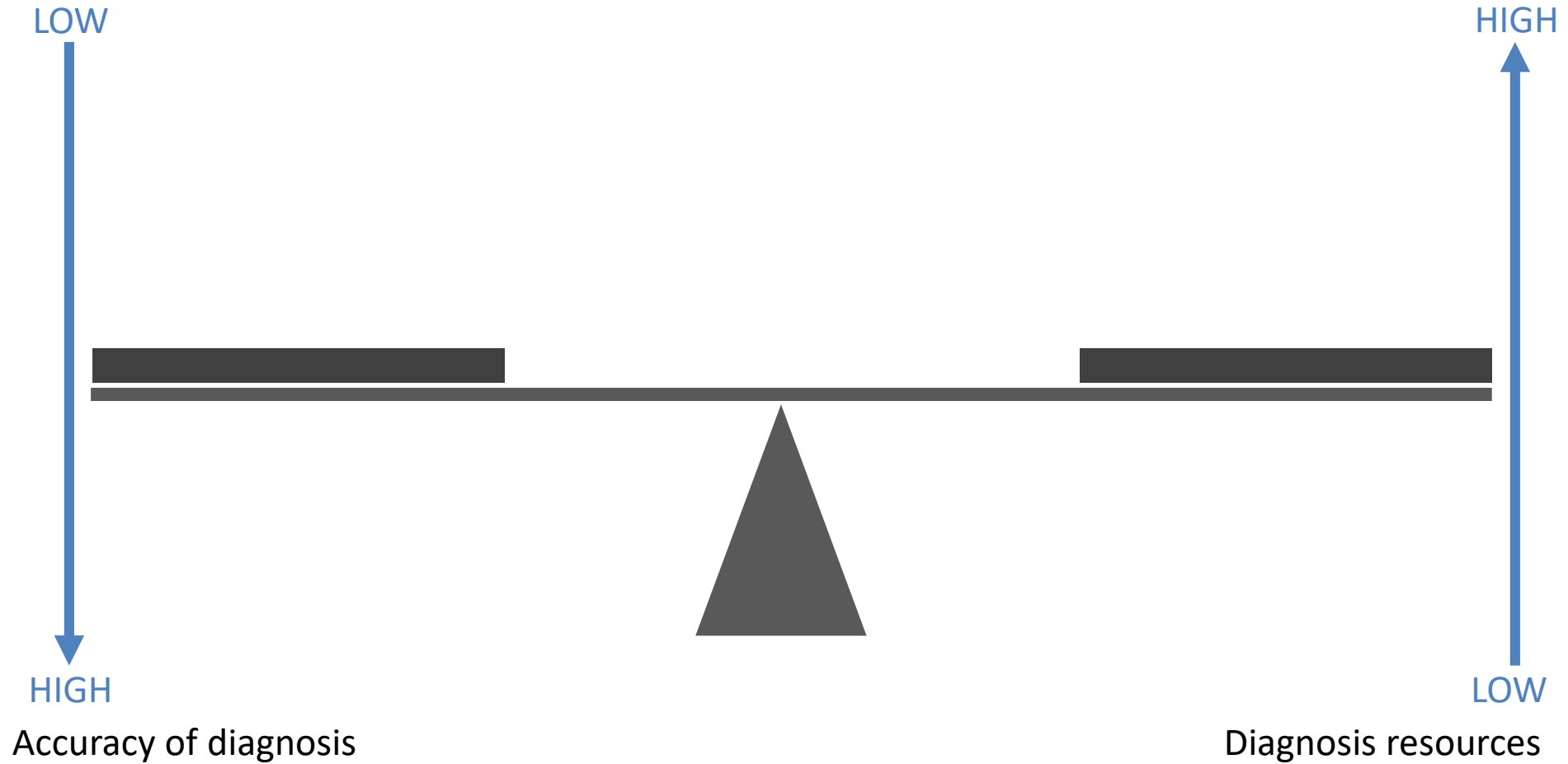
Degradation Mechanisms

Non-exhaustive Lithium ion battery degradation mechanisms



The complexity of battery diagnosis

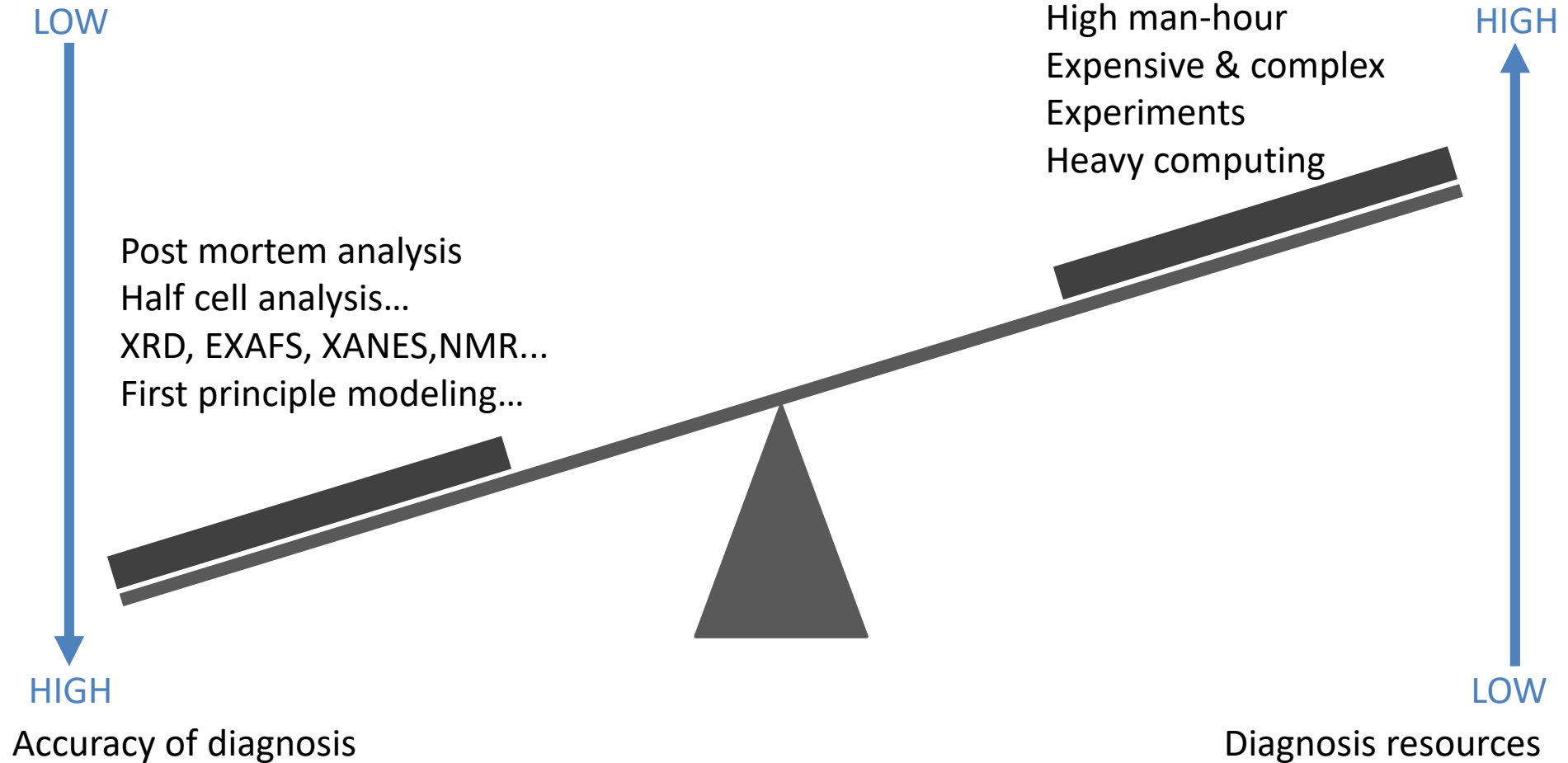
Complex balance



The complexity of battery diagnosis

Complex balance

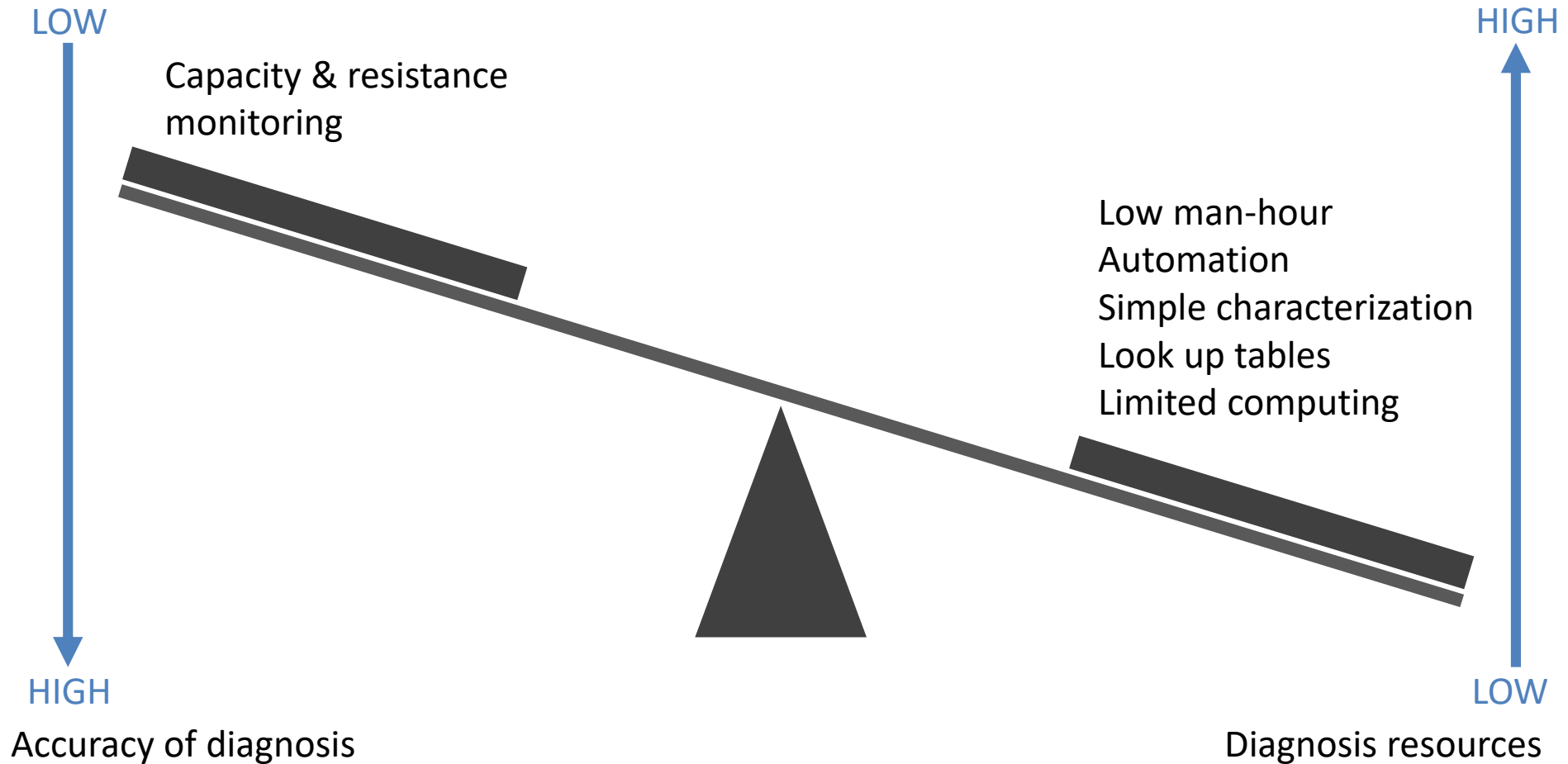
Academia, Research & Development



The complexity of battery diagnosis

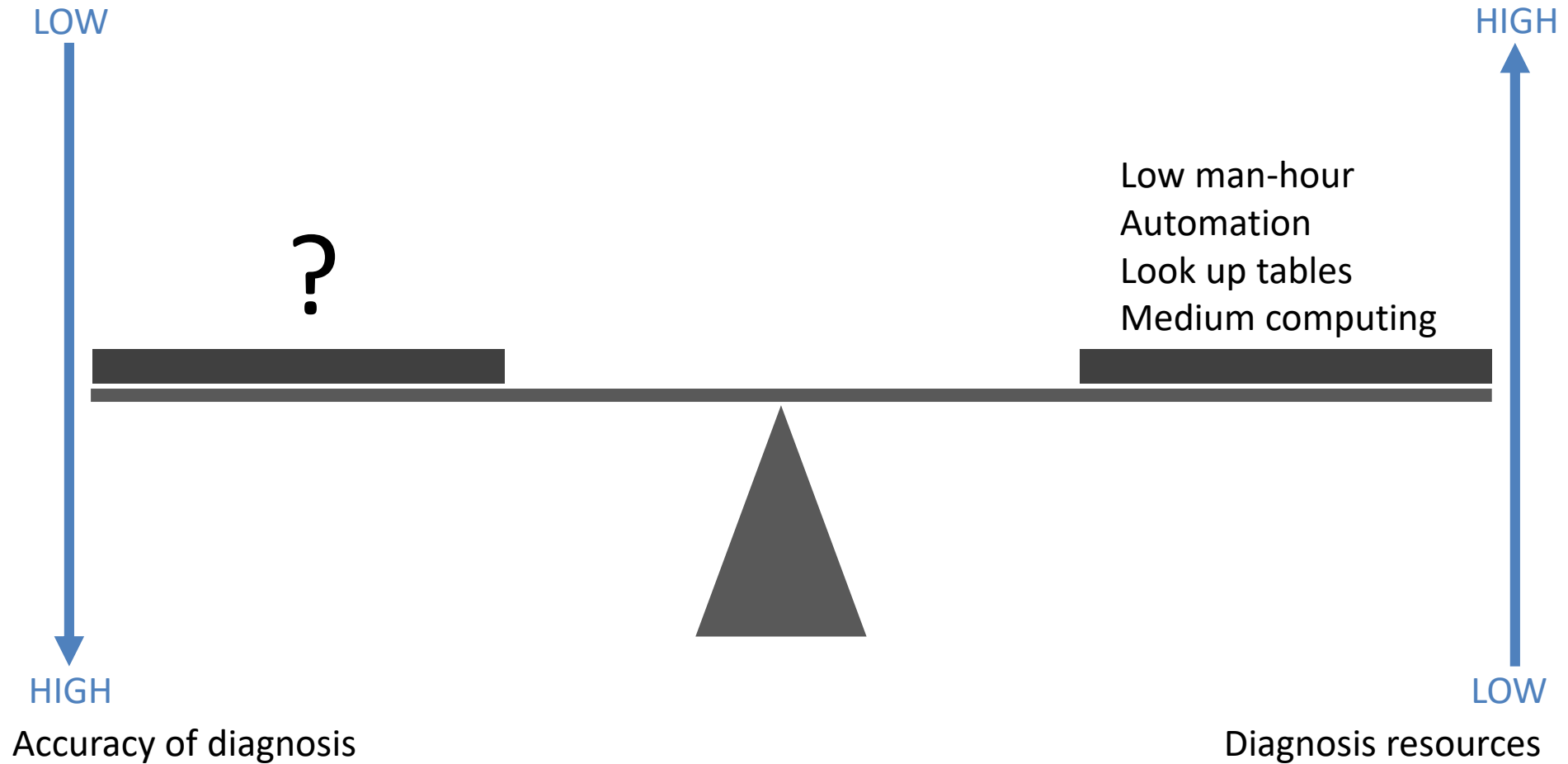
Complex balance

Industry, Testing, Evaluation & Deployment



The complexity of battery diagnosis

Complex balance

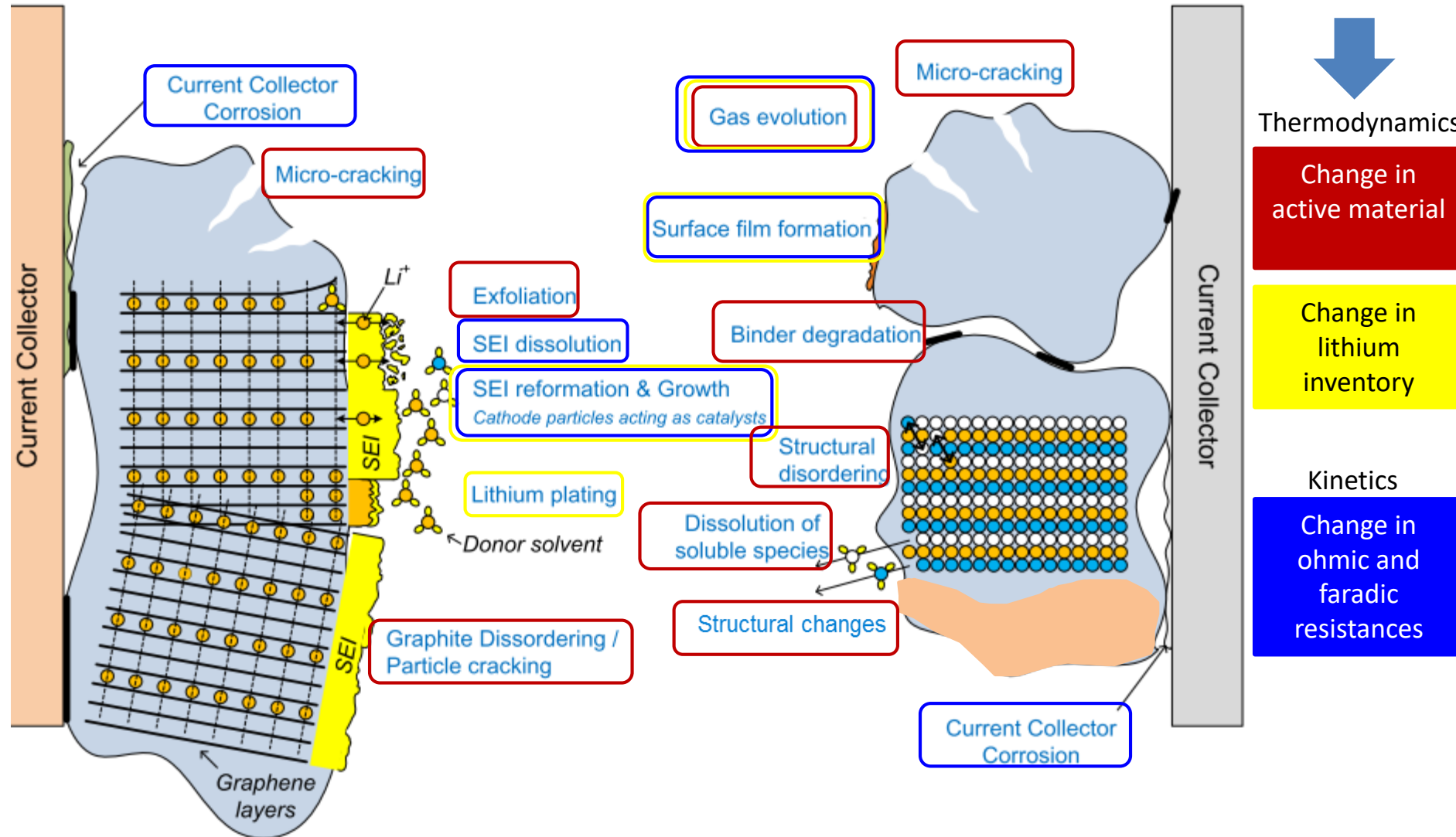


The complexity of battery diagnosis

Complex balance

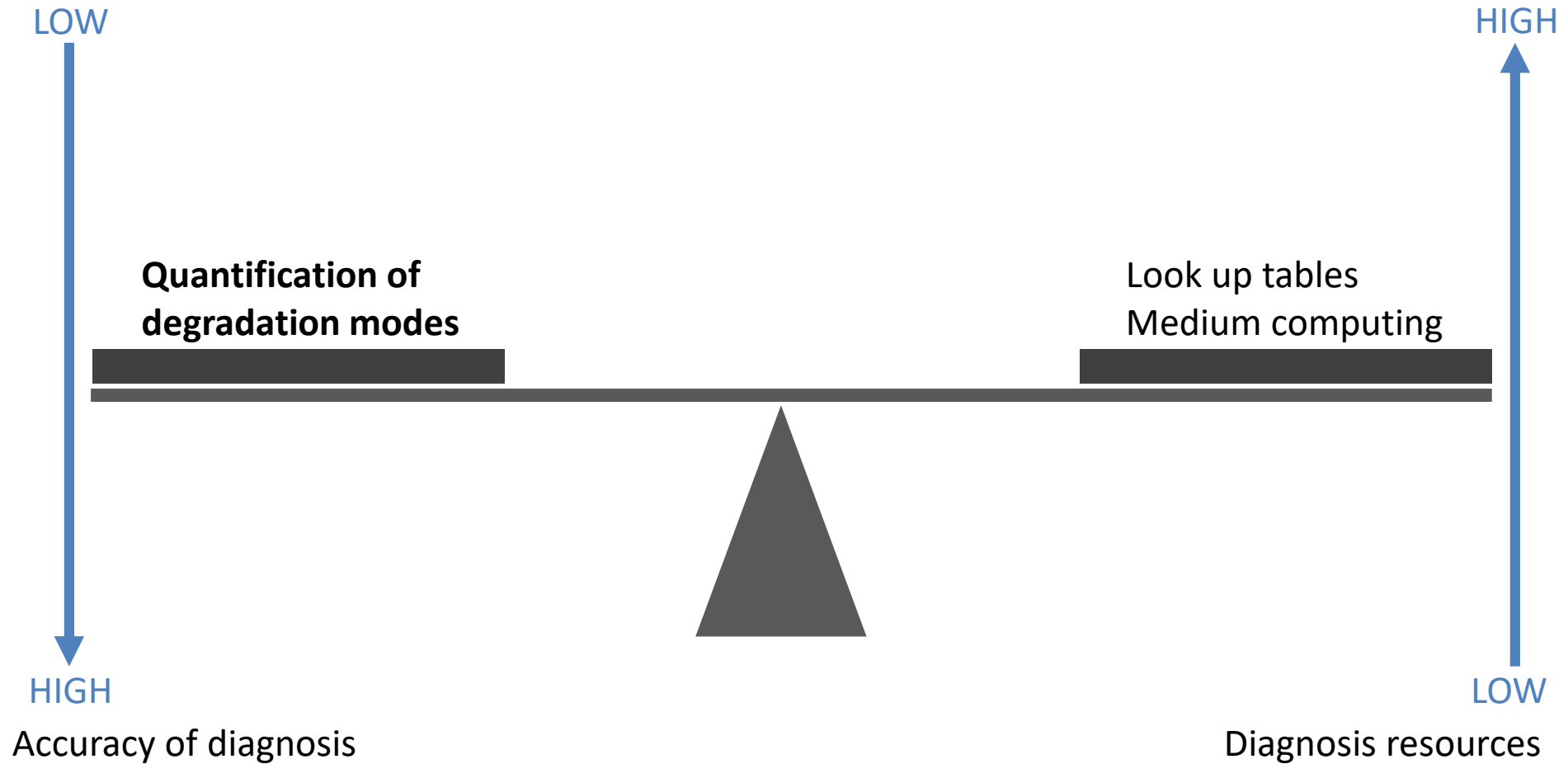
Lithium ion battery degradation mechanisms

Useful categorization for diagnostics



The complexity of battery diagnosis

Complex balance



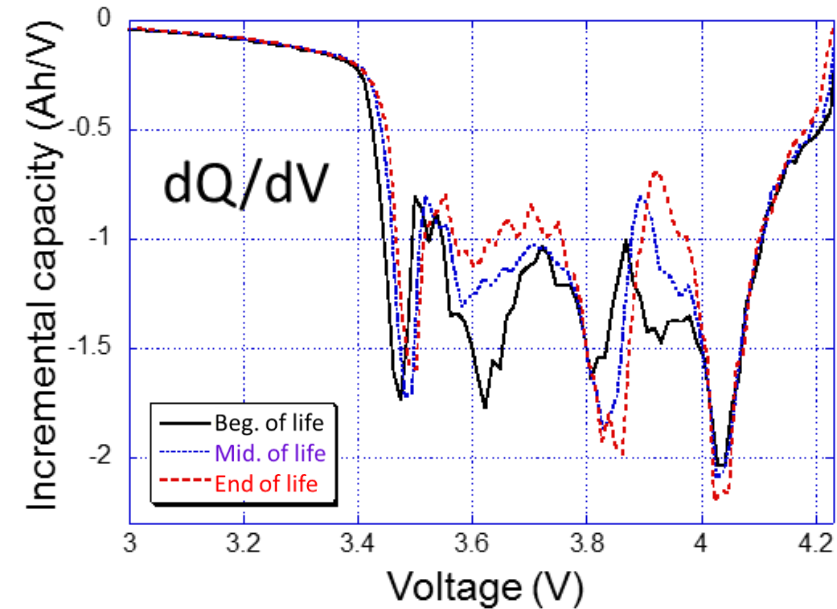
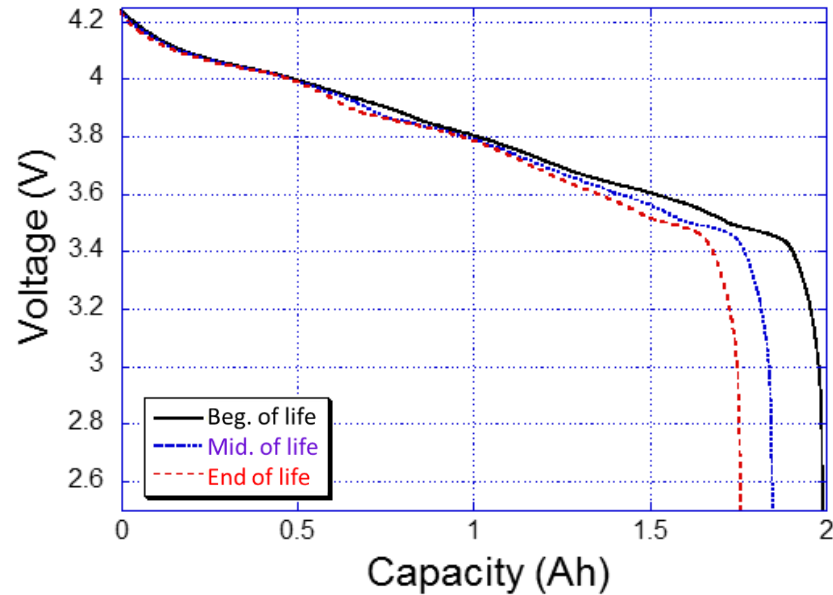
The complexity of battery diagnosis

Quantifying degradation modes

Adapt to industry requirements:

Use of available sensors: voltage, current and temperature.

Voltage carries thermodynamic information



Study evolution of voltage response

How can we extract degradation information?

How can we put it in equation for a model?

Derivatives methods will magnify the changes in the evolution of the voltage curves

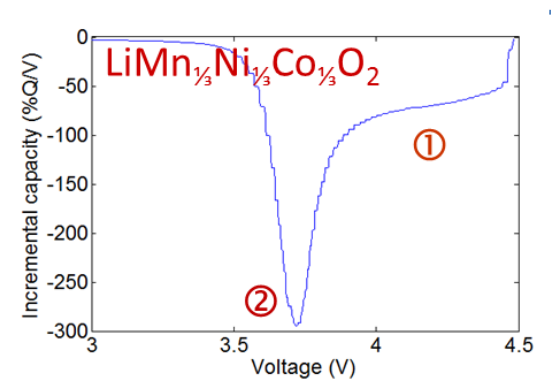
The complexity of battery diagnosis

Quantifying degradation modes

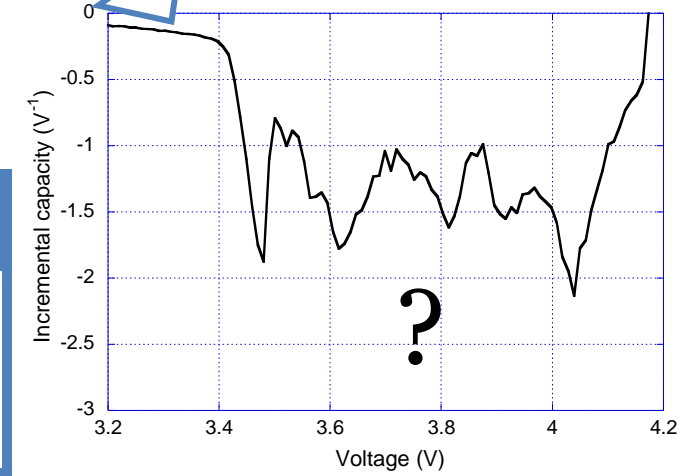
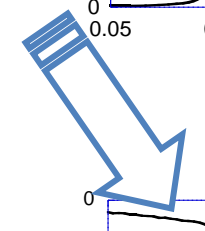
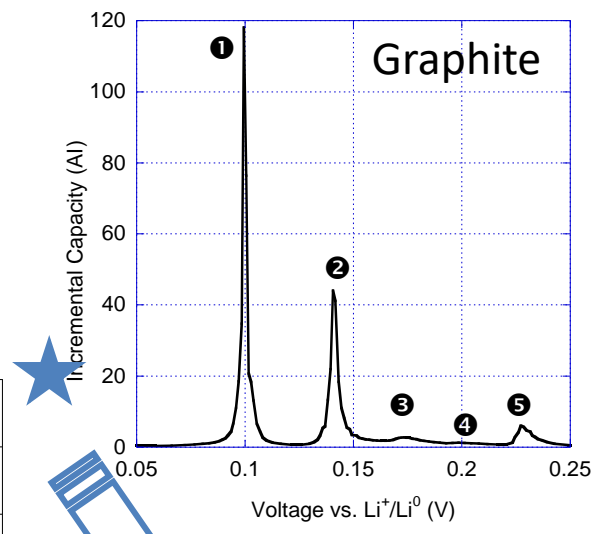
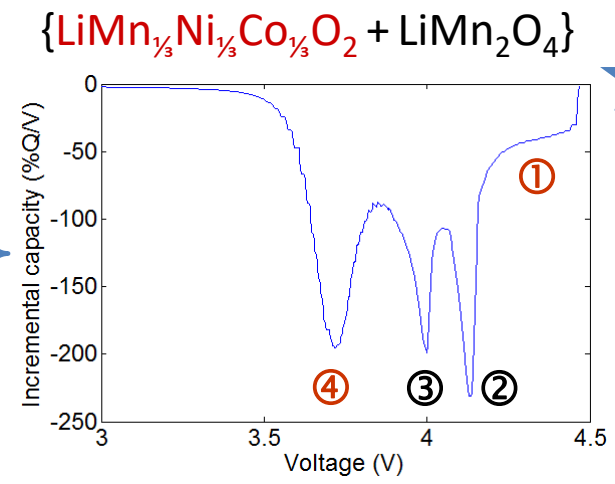
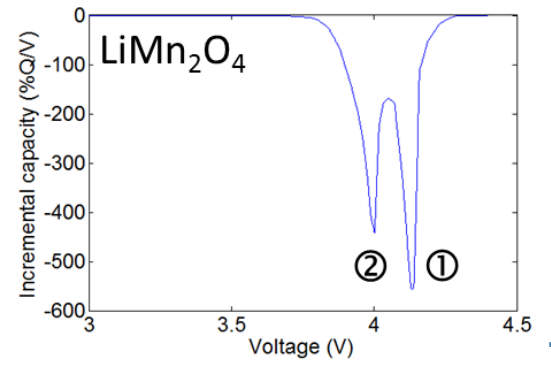
Incremental capacity analysis

Used in 1 WE configuration

Much more complex in 2 WE configuration




+



Mathematically extremely complex convolution

Different angle: communicating vessels

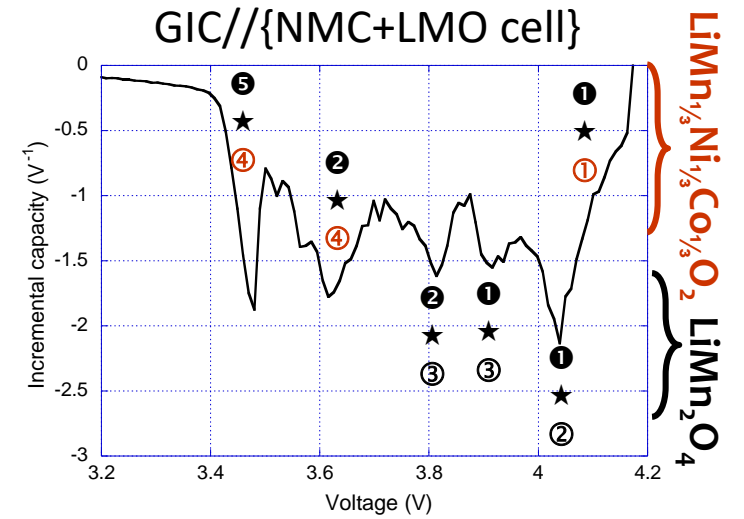
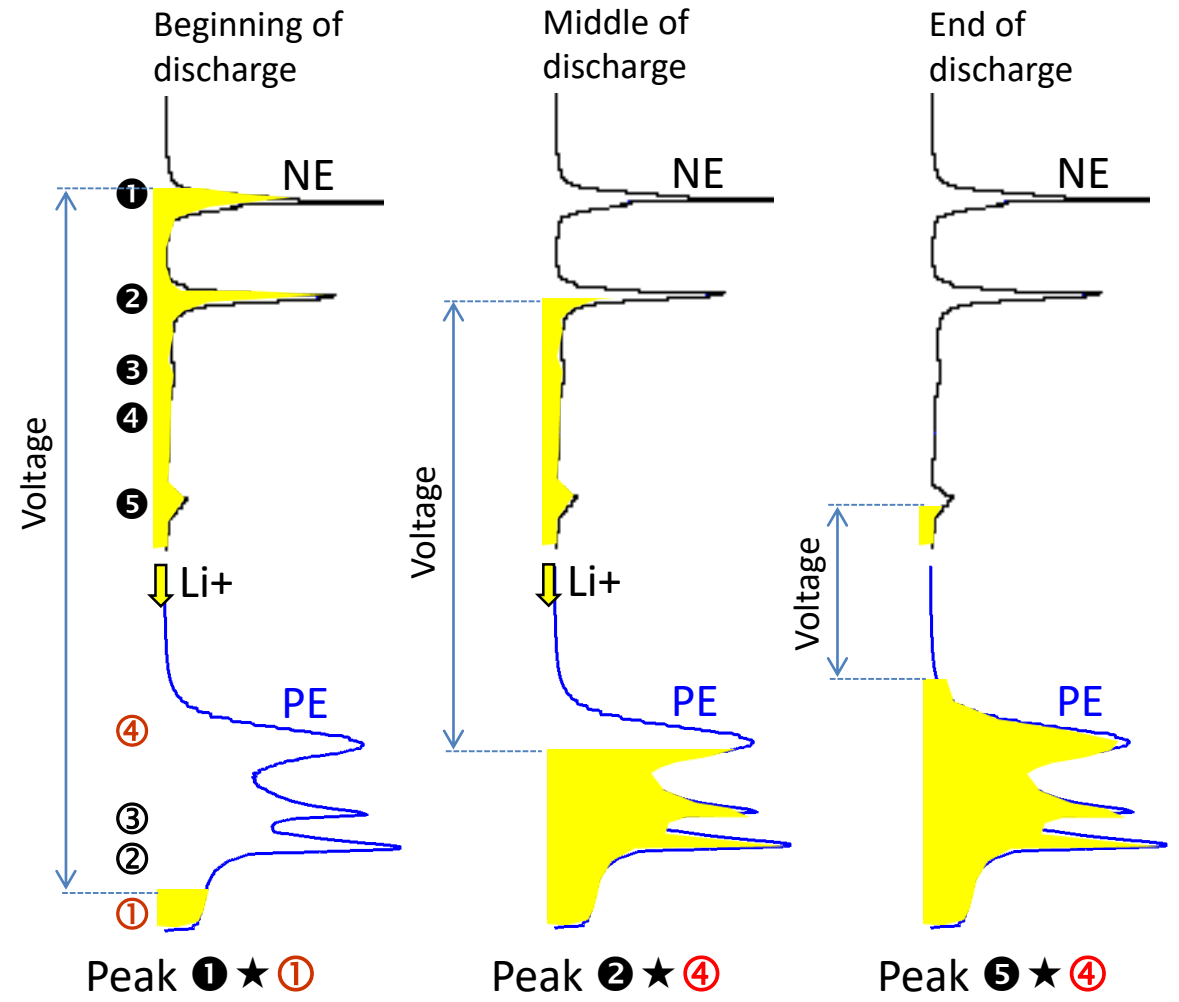


Understanding the degradation mechanisms

Understanding the IC signature

Peak indexation: The clepsydra analogy

Use individual electrode response



IC curves contains information on every component of the cell

The clepsydra analogy enables the indexing of IC curves

M. Dubarry et al., *J. Power Sources*, **196** (2011) 10328.

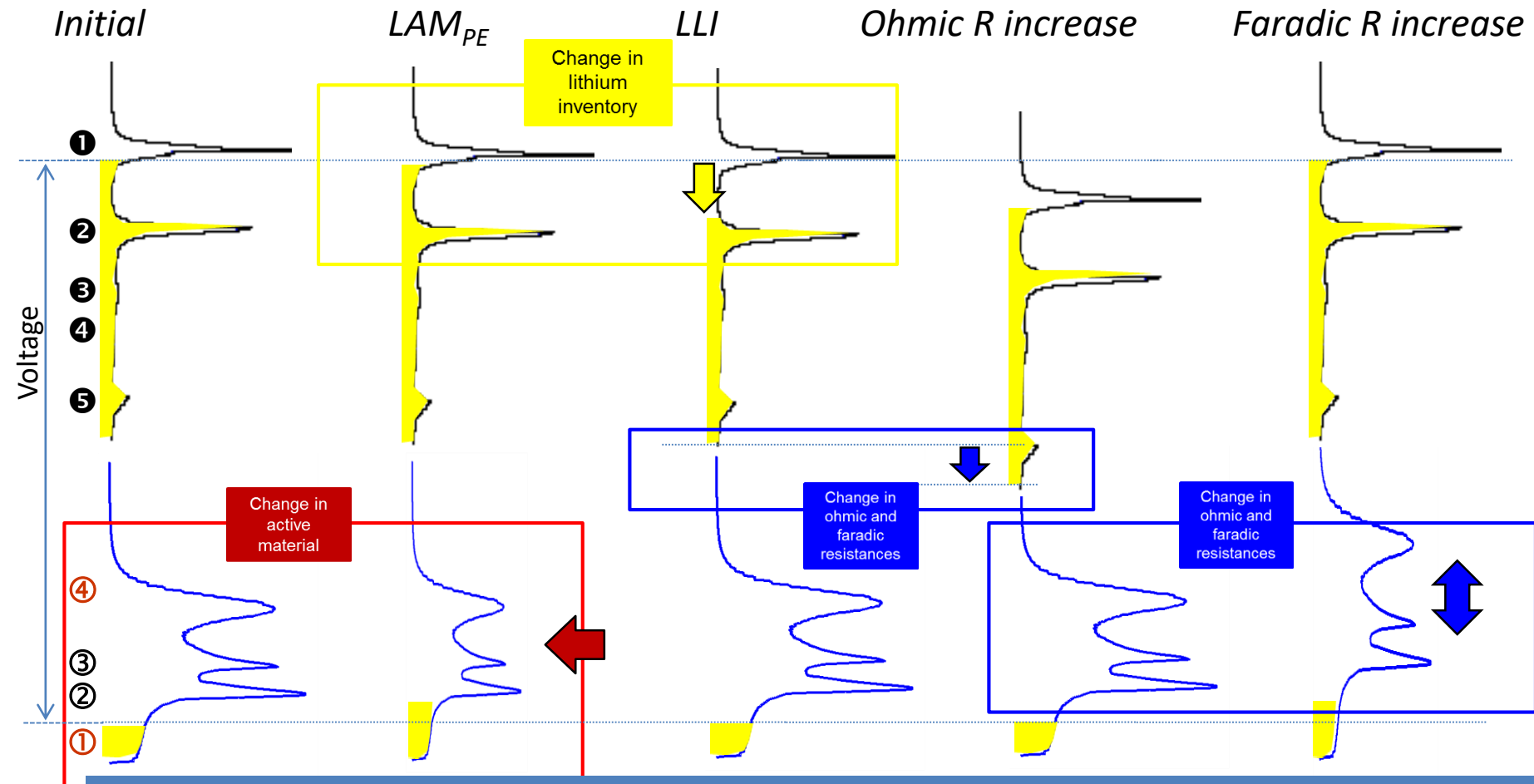
M. Dubarry, A. Devie and B.Y. Liaw, *JEPS*, **1(5)** (2014), 242.

Water clock concept: M. Dubarry et al. *ECS222/PRIME2012* (2012) abs# 885

Understanding the degradation mechanisms

Understanding changes in the IC signature

Clepsydra analogy: Visualize effect of categories of degradation

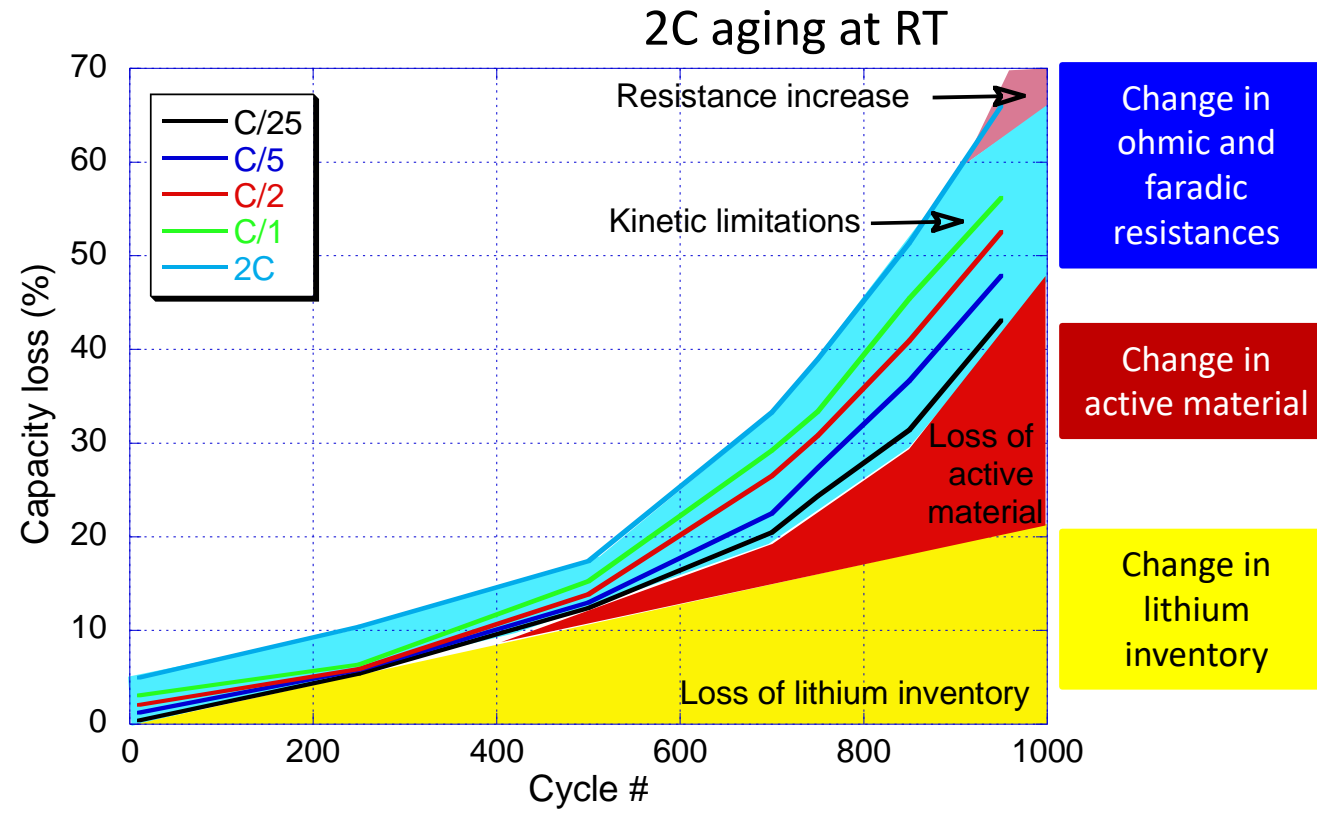
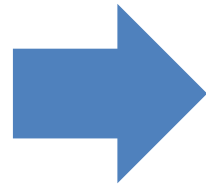
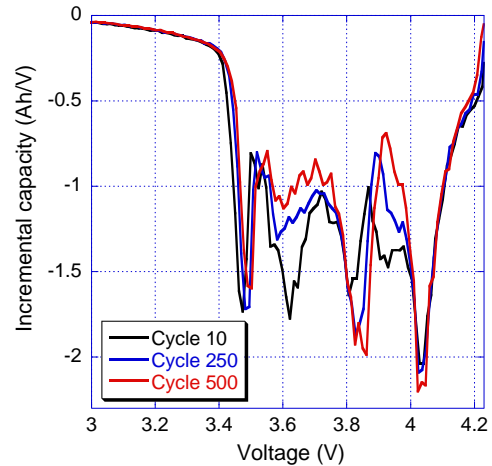


Different degradation categories will have different voltage signatures
Diagnostic possible w/o post-mortem analyses
No need to be an electrochemist

Battery Diagnosis

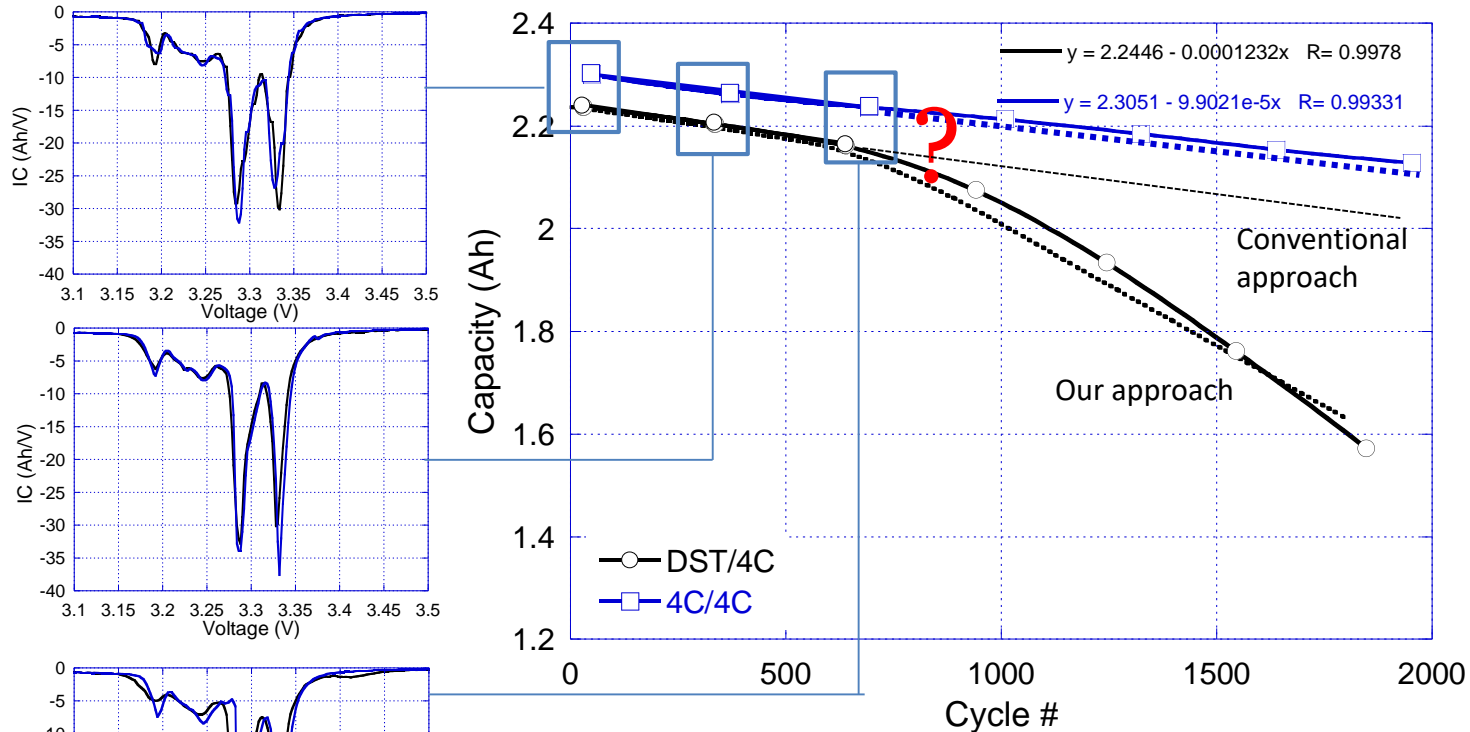
A complex balance

Experimentally: possible by coupling IC & relaxation voltage analysis



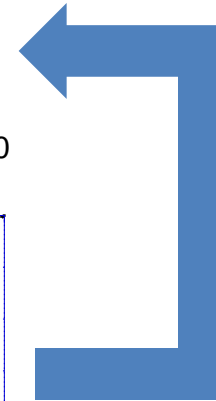
Battery Diagnosis

Diagnosis to Prognosis



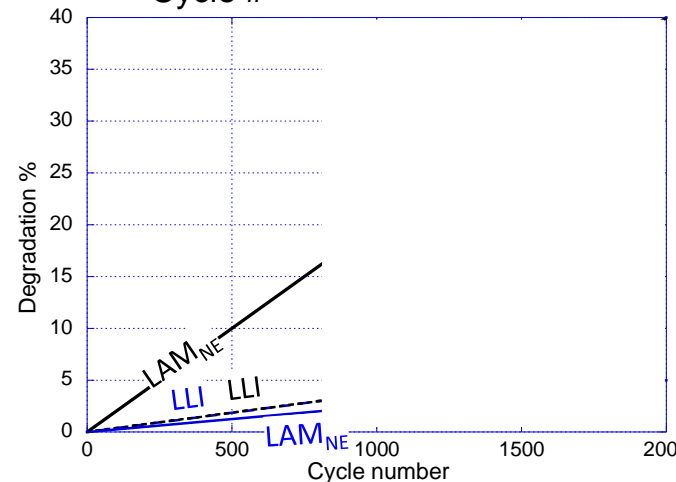
'alawa

We then use that knowledge to predict what will happen to the cell



To understand the degradation from a material stand point

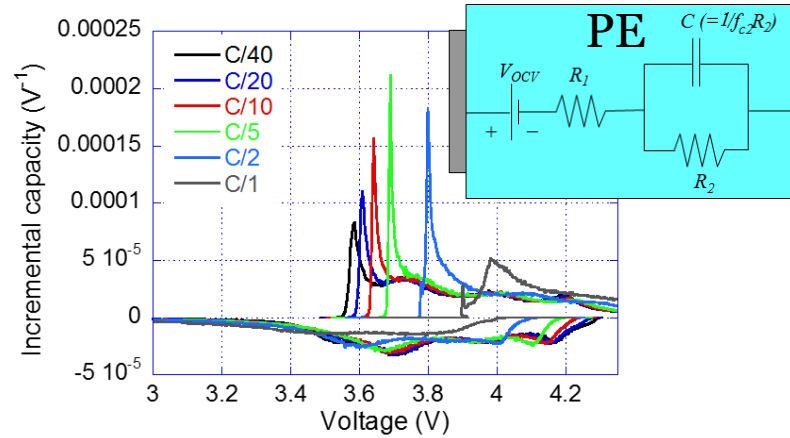
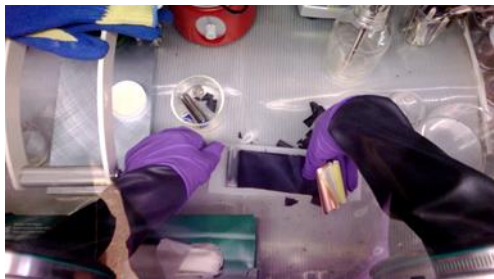
We study voltage variations



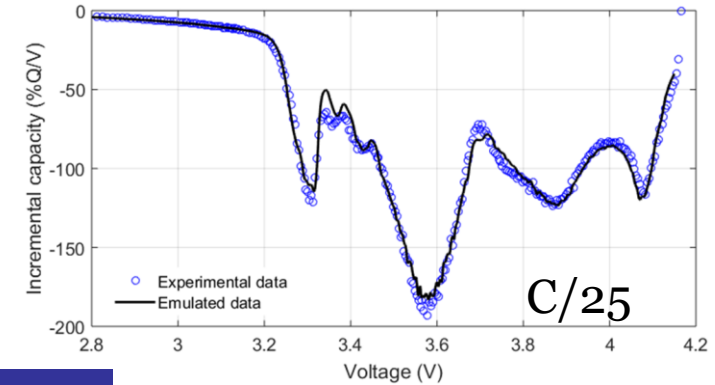
LAM_{NE}: loss of negative electrode material
LLI: Loss of lithium inventory

The clepsydra in equations: 'alawa approach

Half cell data obtained from commercial electrode sheets

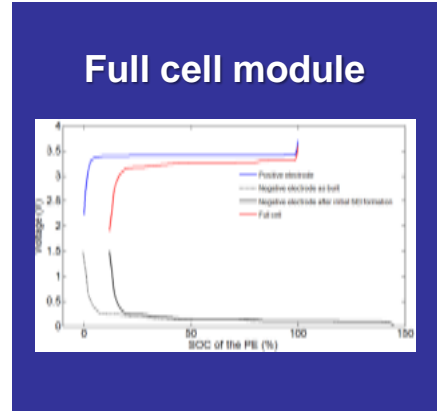


$V_{PE} (SOC_{PE})$



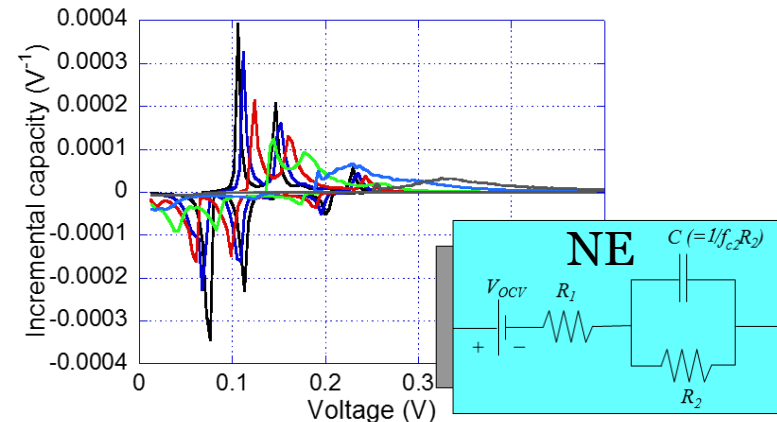
Input from degradation mechanisms

- Change in active material
- Change in lithium inventory
- Changes in ohmic and faradic resistance



$$V_{FC} = V_{PE} - V_{NE}$$

$$V_{FC_{deg}} = V_{PE_{deg}} - V_{NE_{deg}}$$



$V_{NE} (SOC_{NE})$

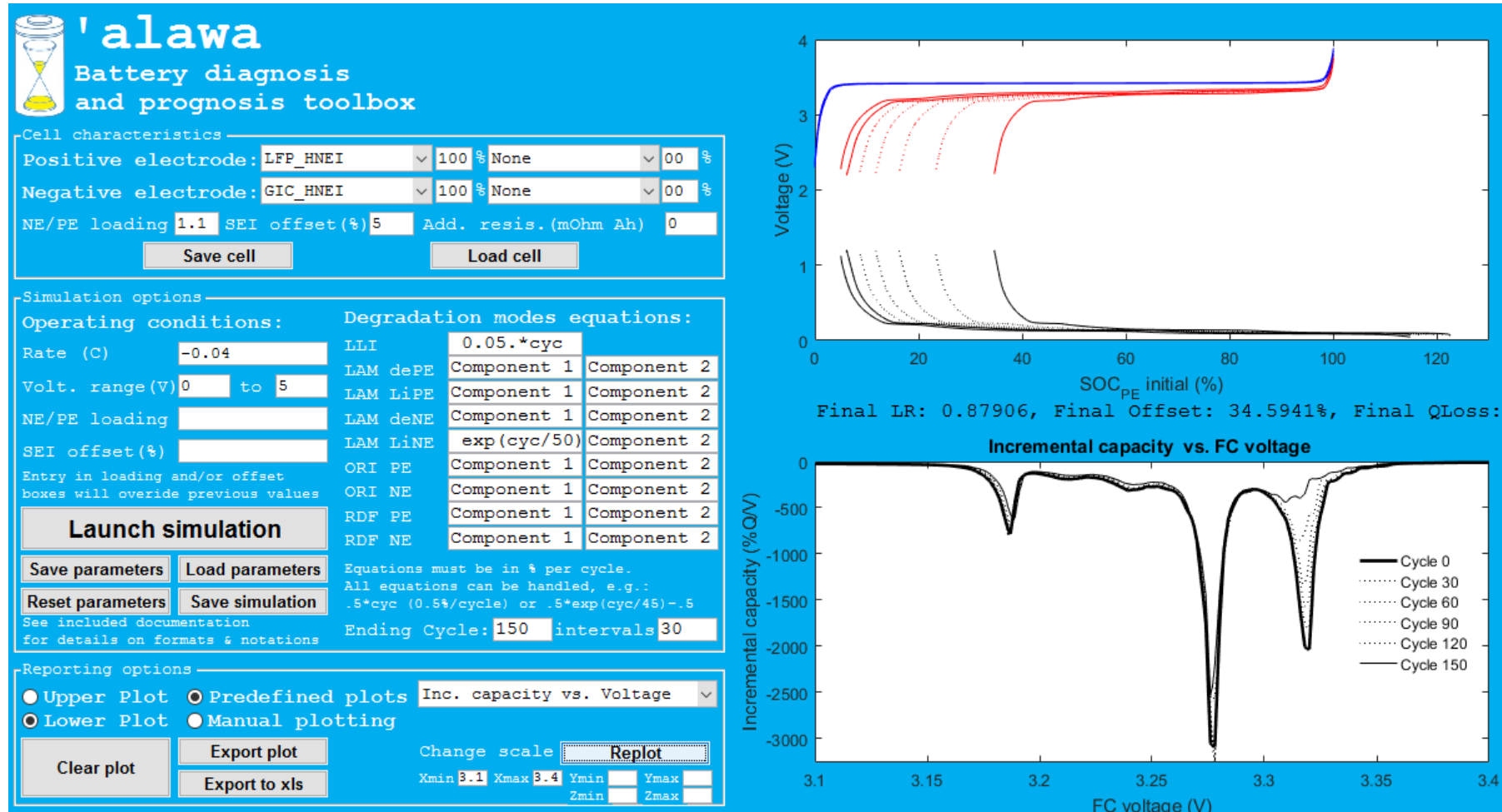


Emulate every possible degradation mode and study effect on full cell (capacity and voltage)

Mechanistic diagnosis and prognosis

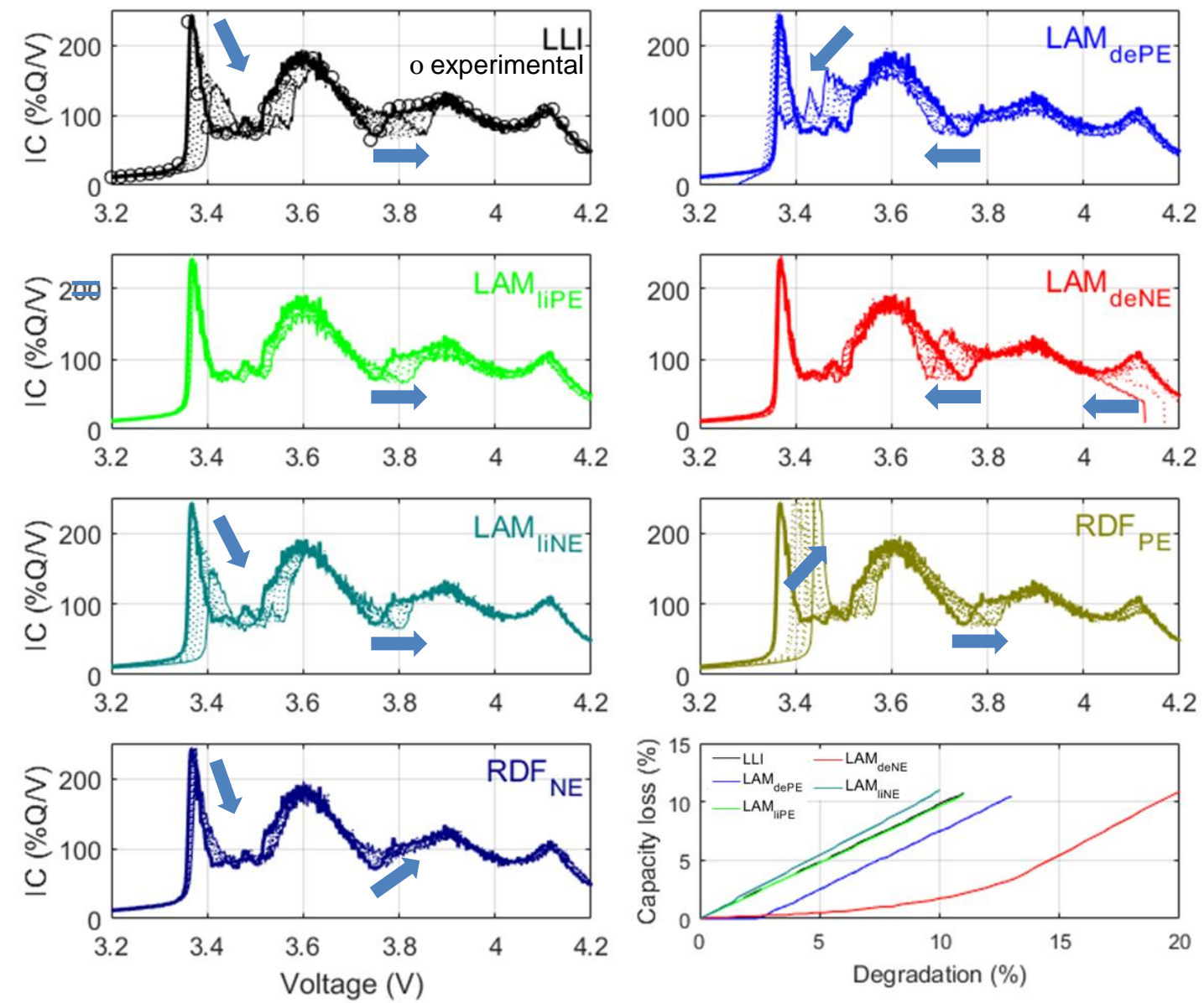
Graphical user interface: the 'alawa toolbox

Simple, fast, powerful and accurate diagnosis and prognosis tool



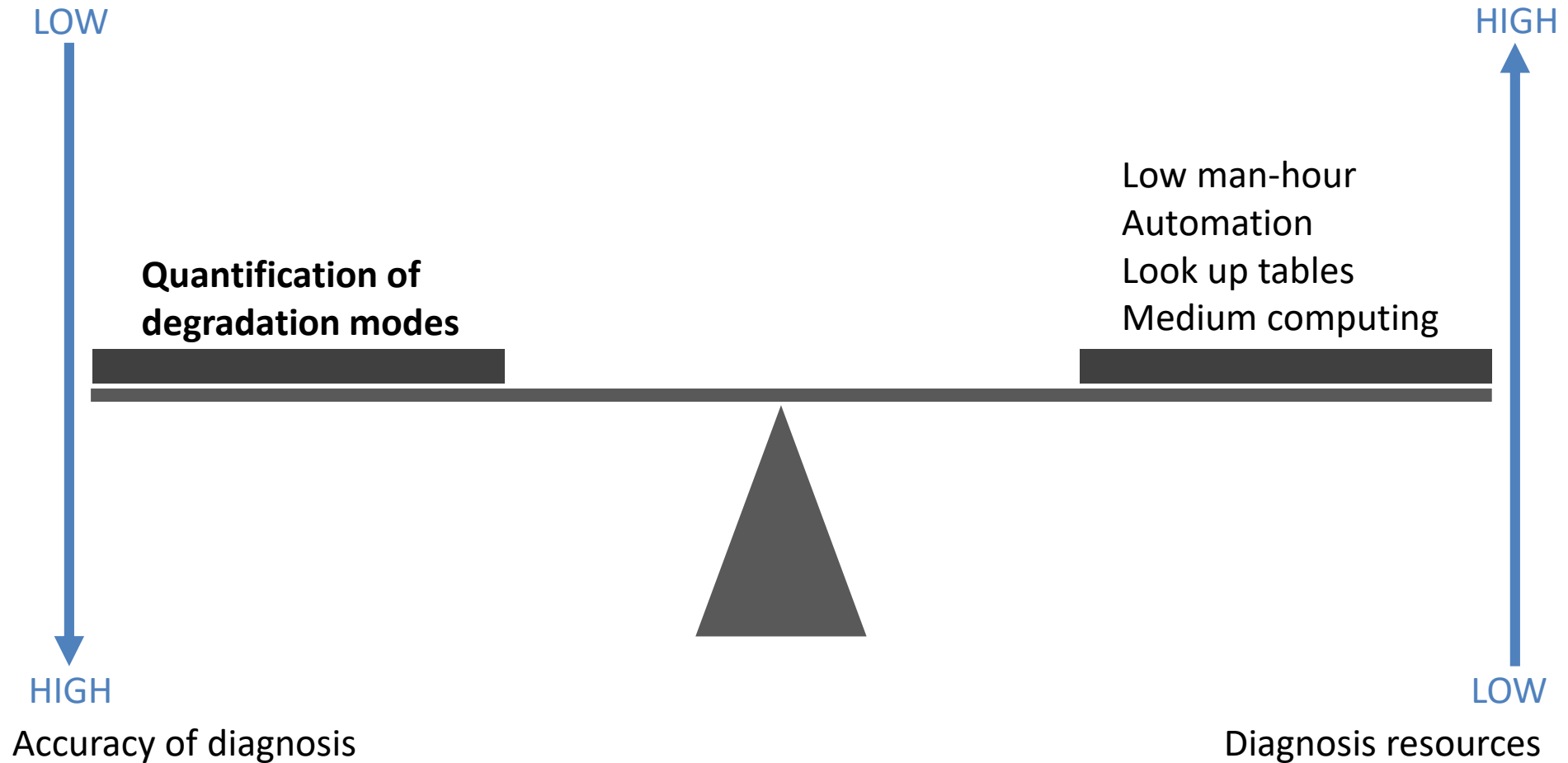
Stand alone GUI available for license or collaboration

Degradation tables



Automatic operando diagnosis and prognosis

Can we automate the diagnosis and prognosis?



Automatic operando diagnosis and prognosis

BMS implementation

Possibility 1 : Embedding the model

Millions of combinations

6 independent parameters (LLI , LAM_{PE} , LAM_{NE} , Resistance, $Kinetics_{PE}$, $Kinetics_{NE}$)

- ❌ Look up tables
- ❌ Medium computing

Possibility 2: look up table with all possible electrochemical responses

Precalculation of all responses

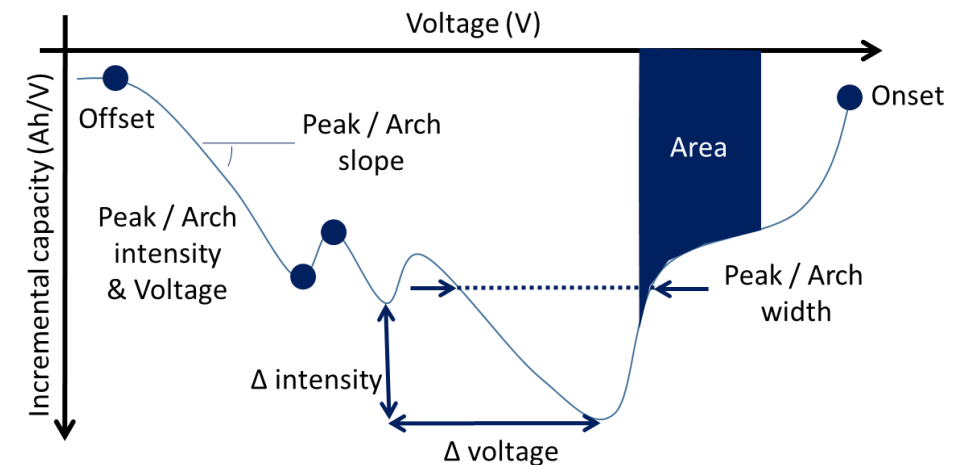
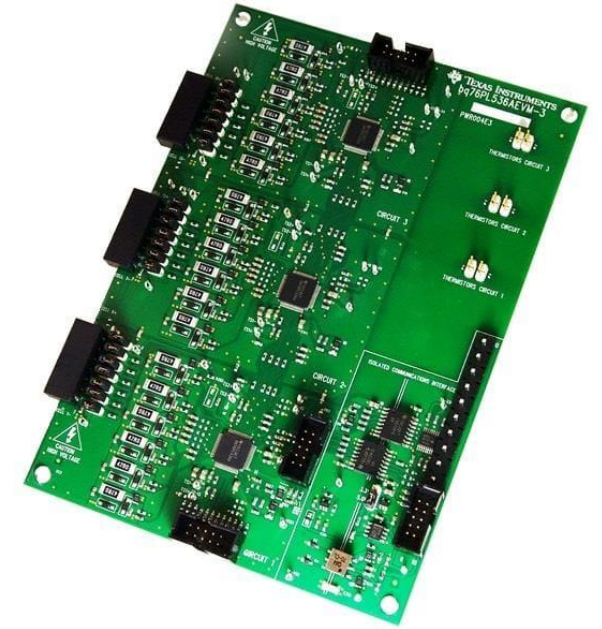
>> 100 Gb of data with 0.1% SOC accuracy

- ✅ Look up tables
- ❌ Medium computing

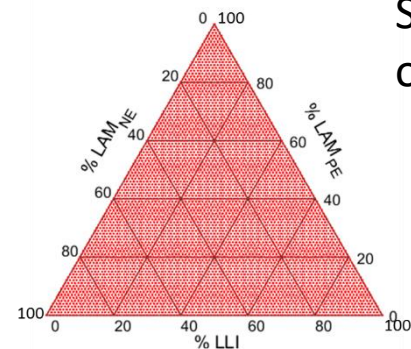
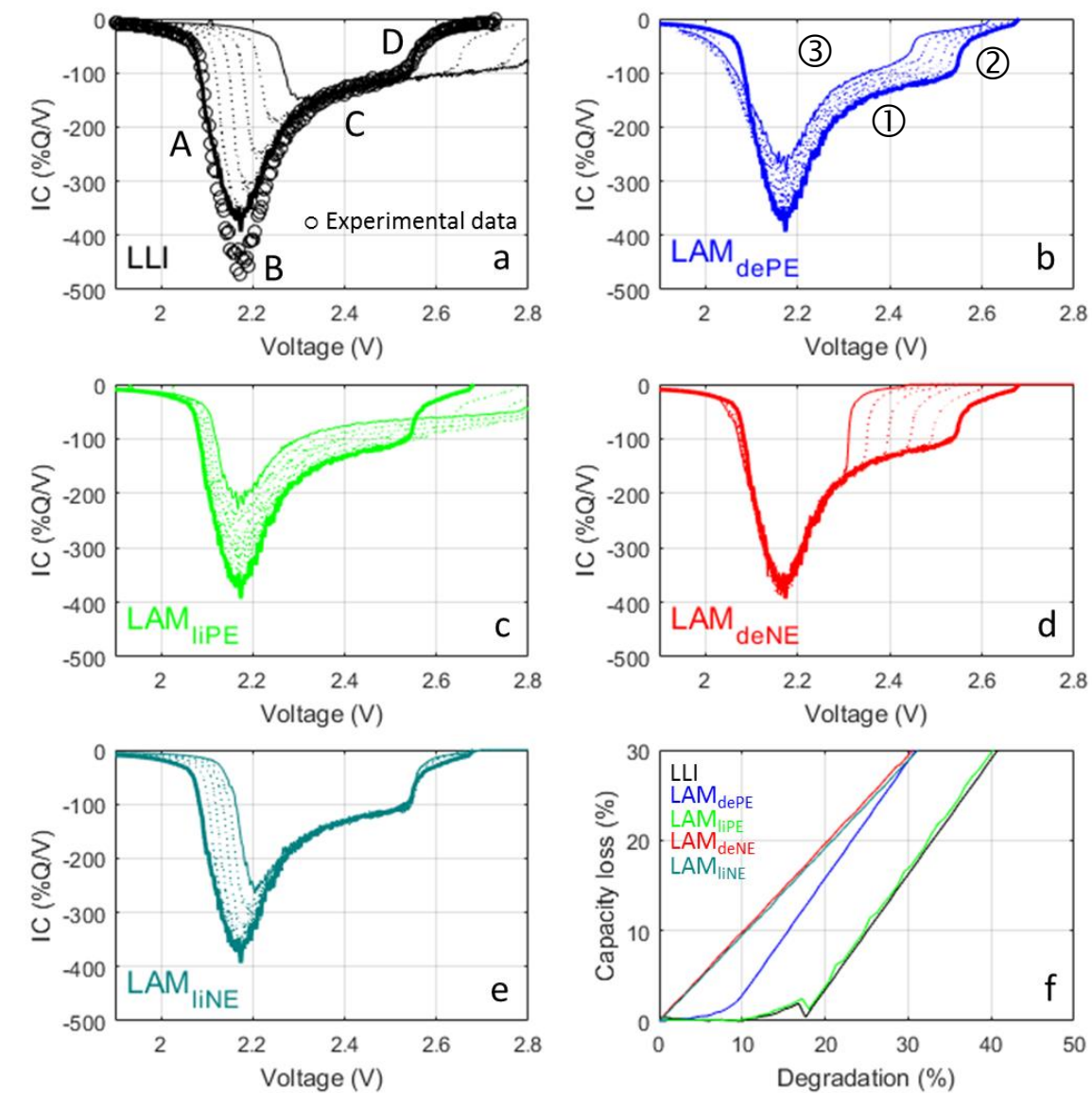
Possibility 3: Reduce complexity by focusing on special features

Features of interest approach

- ✅ Look up tables
- ✅ Medium computing

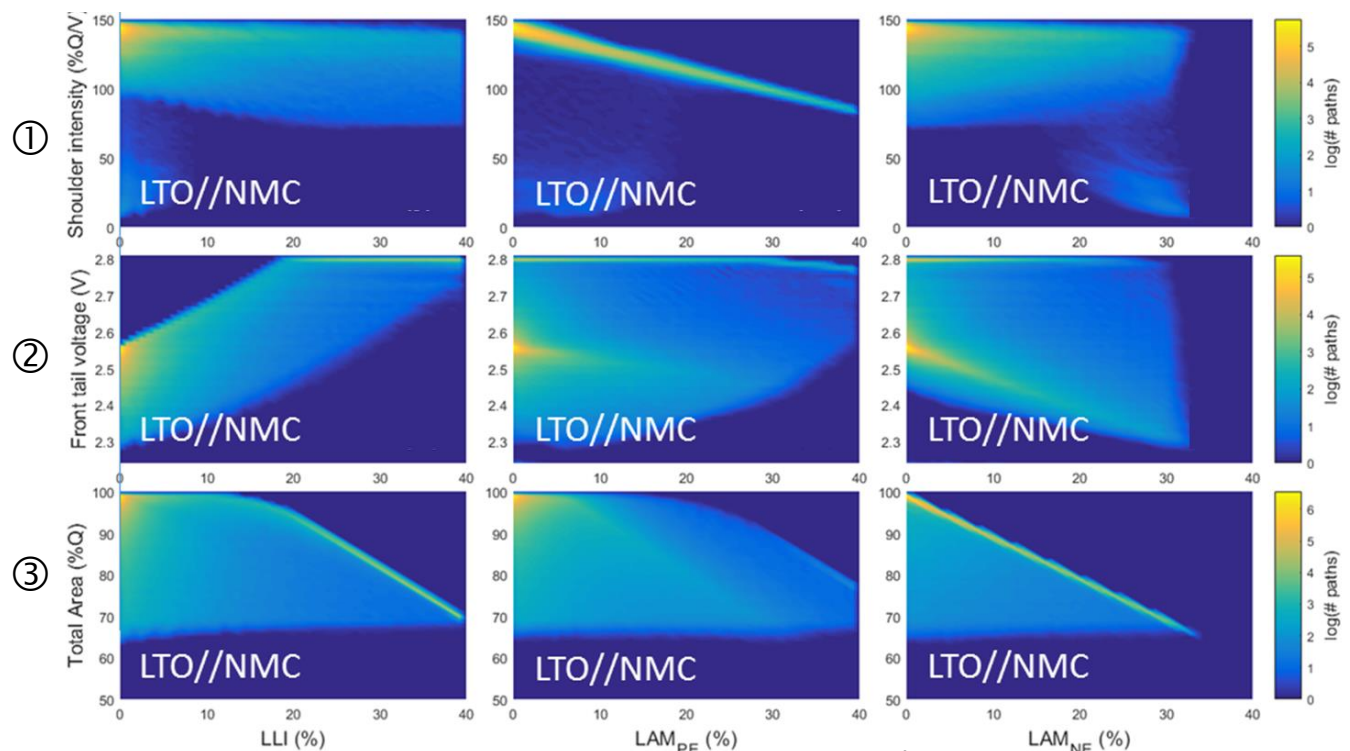


Automatic diagnosis of an overcharged LTO//NMC cell



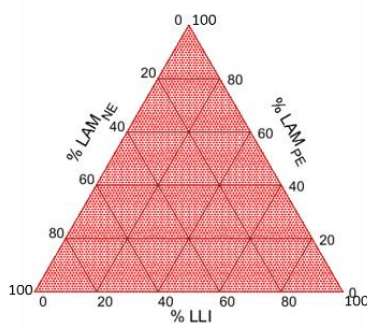
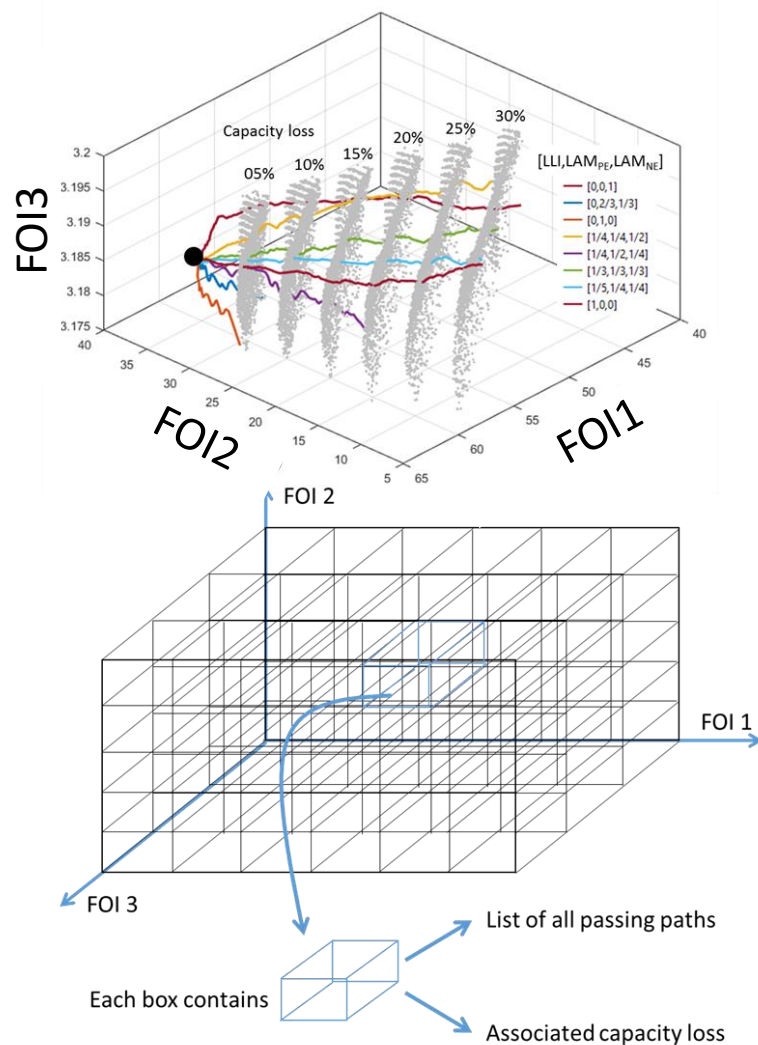
Simulate impact of all possible combinations of LLI/LAM_{PE}/LAM_{NE} on FOIs

Individually, not good proxy to diagnose capacity loss or degradation modes

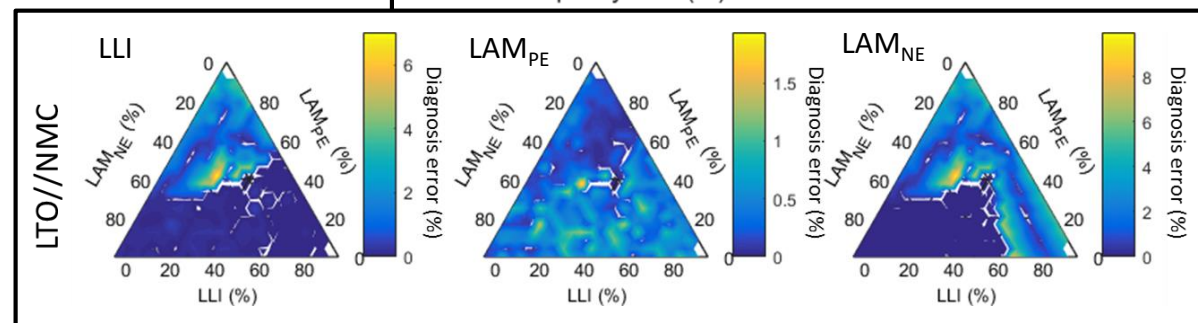
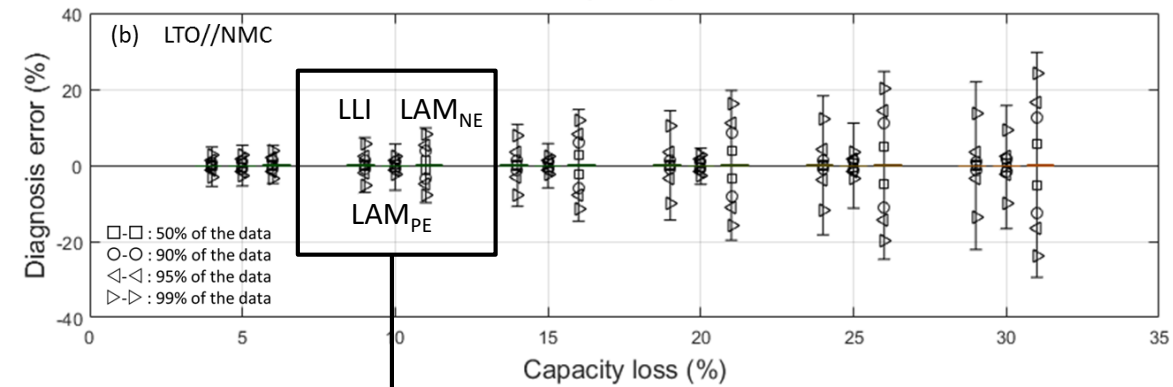
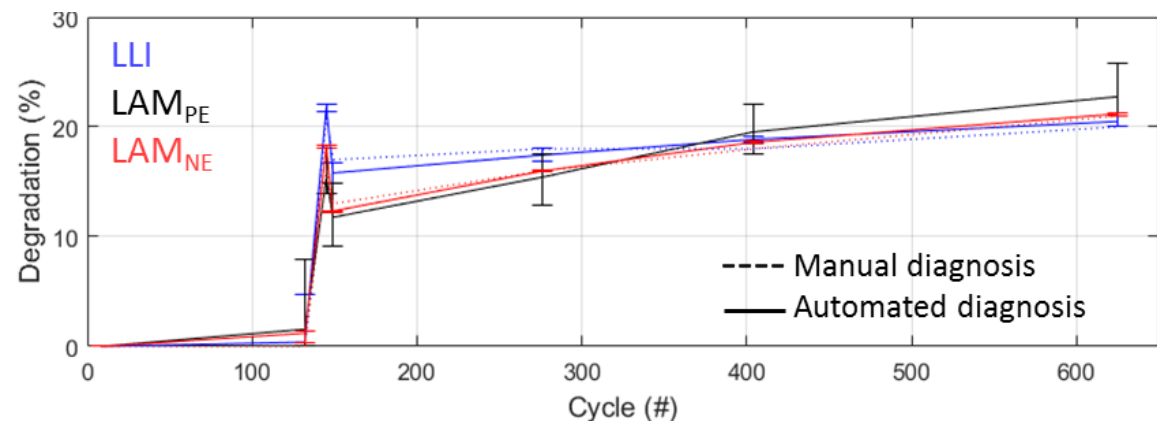


Automatic diagnosis of an overcharged LTO//NMC cell

Use of **COMBINED** variations



Accurate automated diagnosis is possible using look-up table and moderate computing power



Conclusions

Non-intrusive operando battery diagnosis and prognosis is possible

Good balance accuracy/resources

Only possible with material science insights

Degradation modes (LLI, LAMs, Kinetics) are quantifiable from the voltage response only

Differential methods (dQ/dV , dV/dQ)

Complex indexation but could be modeled for convenience of use

Good starting point for other characterizations

Diagnosis and prognosis could be automated

Features of interest approach

Essential to test every possible degradation paths

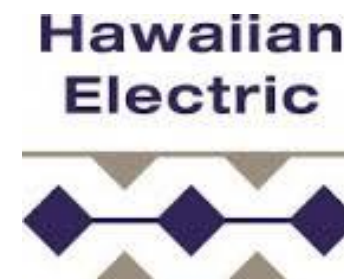
Acknowledgements

All my students, especially Arnaud Devie and Cyril Truchot

My sponsors:



The Hawaiian Electric Company for their ongoing support to the operations of the Hawaii Sustainable Energy Research Facility (HiSERF).



Mahalo for your attention! Questions?

Mechanistic diagnosis and prognosis

Graphical user interface: the 'alawa toolbox

>50 registered users from >25 organizations worldwide

