
Methods to Expedite Automotive Battery Development

Section 1C0: Test Cells and Cell Testing

Agenda

- The pros and cons of sub-scale battery research
- How sub-scale cells are deployed today:
 - Which parameters are “trusted” on the sub-scale level? → **1C2** – Sophia Bauknecht
 - High throughput testing → **Panel** – Matt Raiford
 - Academic and mechanistic analysis → **1C3** – Nate Leibensperger, Nicolas Clemens
- Key Cell-Based Research Considerations
 - Globally recognized best practices → **1C1** – Shane Christie, Shawn Peng, Ian Wolfe, Nicolas Clement, Daniel Charles
 - Cell sealing and the tools to accomplish it → **1C4** – Daniel Charles, Phil Jeyes
 - Compression and saturation → **1C5** – Abderrezak Hammouche
 - Vacuum filling
 - Methods: bath control, gas measurement, half-cell potentials
- Future pursuits
 - Which applications benefit from the most from sub-scale data?
 - SLI/EFB, VRLA, AUX?

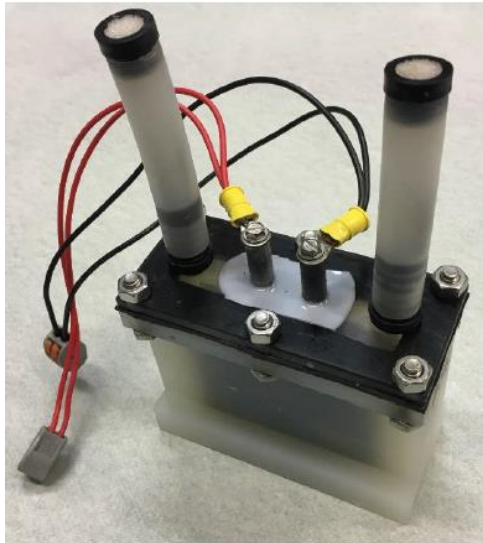
The Pros and Cons of Sub-Scale Battery Research

- **PROS**

- Cheaper than working with Ton-scale battery builds
- High-precision recipe control
- High-throughput screening applicable
- Does not require access to industrial equipment
- Deep technical support in articles, community, and CBI
- Permits heavy weighting of electrode of interest

- **CONS**

- Higher variability between batches (needs strict QC)
- Cast-on-straps / posts are hard to make, change results
- Low number of cell replicates per pasting
- Often hard to achieve application relevant AM:H₂SO₄
- Lab-to-Lab variability due to differences in cell design



HOW SUB-SCALE CELLS ARE DEPLOYED TODAY

Which Parameters are “Trusted” on the Sub-Scale?

It is easy to make a cell; it is not easy to make robust, reliable test vehicle...

- Parameters which can be...

- ...**Absolutely trusted:**

- Tafel slopes → response to CC or CV interrogation at top of charge
- Reference electrode analysis → voltage response during work, related to a standard electrode

- ...**trusted, but with caveats:**

- C_{20} → Can be trusted when NAM:PAM:electrolyte ratio is application-relevant, and when formation is effective
- DCA → Can be trusted to give trends between variables in a well-built cell, but I_{DCA} magnitude will not scale smoothly**
- Water consumption → Can be trusted when seals are well made
- High-temperature testing → Can be trusted when seals are well made, and cell temperature is well controlled
- Cycling → Can be trusted when NAM:PAM:electrolyte ratio is application-relevant in well-built cells

- ...**unreliable:**

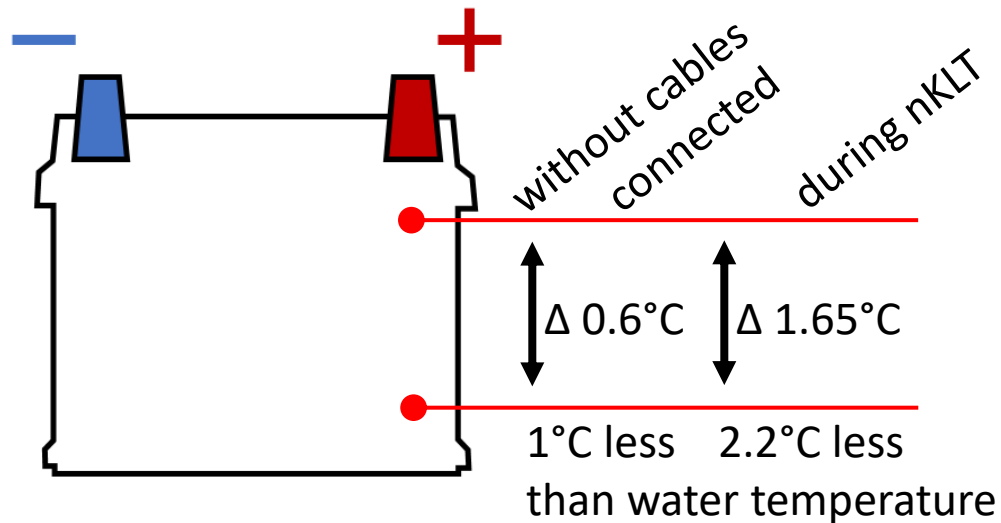
**Subject of ALBA R+D Workgroups from 2019-2022

- High-Temperature Endurance (HTE/nKLT) → Can be trusted only in cells with specialty connections and seals**
- CCA/HRD → Can be trusted only in cells with specialty connections

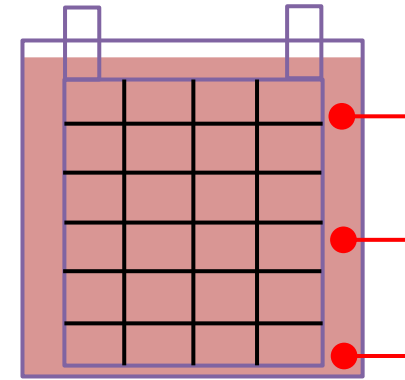
Example: Thermal Gradients in Sub-Scale Testing

1C2

battery temperature during hot temperature tests:



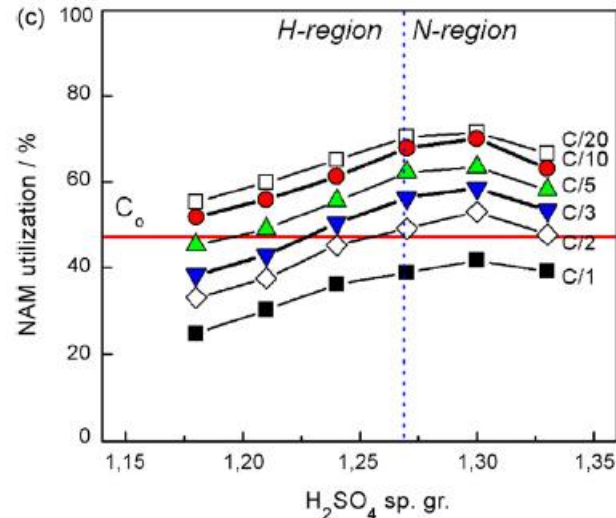
cell temperature ???



- There is a temperature gradient in batteries during hot temperature testing!
- How big is this temperature gradient it in small test cells?
- Do we need to & How can we diminish the temperature gradient?

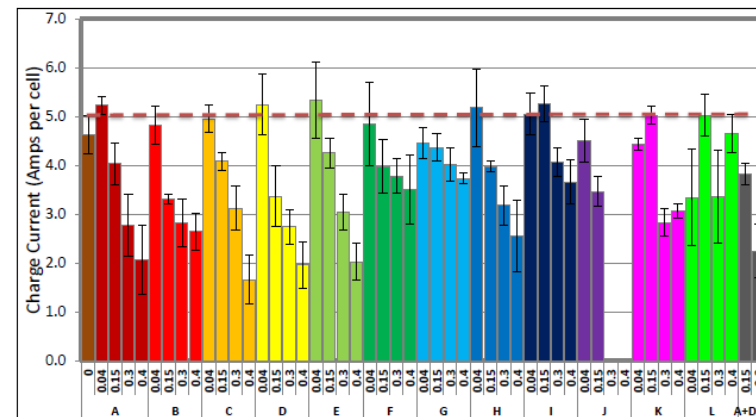
High-Throughput Testing

- Paste rheological variables
- Expander components
 - Ratios
 - Loadings
- Electrolyte additives + concentrations
- Separator permutations
- Grid alloy development
- Other...

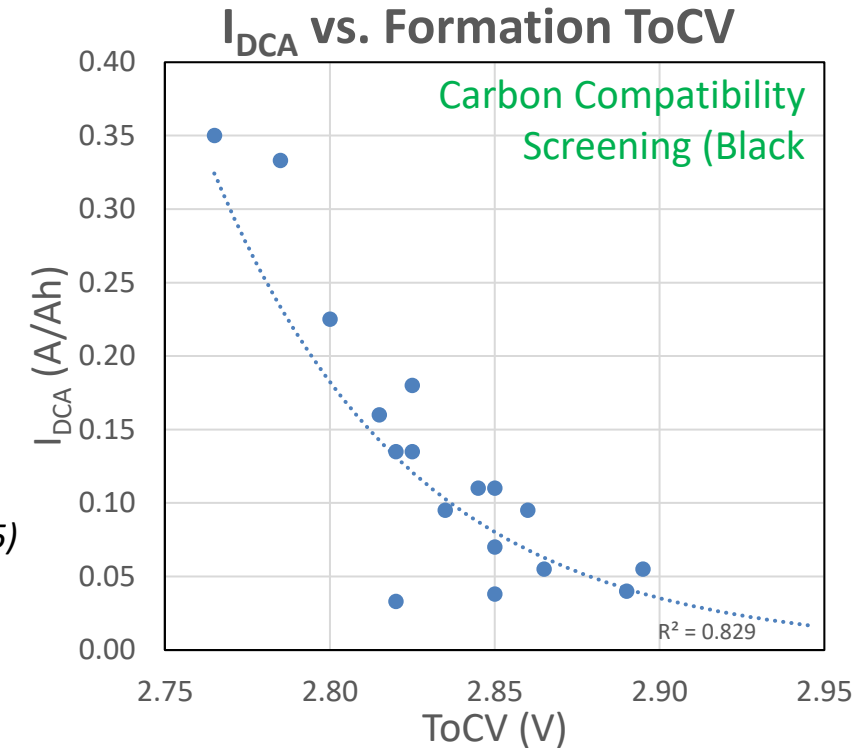


Pavlov, Petkova, Rogachev. JoPS. 175 (2005)

Figure 20: Charge acceptance current measured after 10 minutes (2.40V, 0°C) average of 4 cells per variable error bars show $\pm 1\sigma$.



Hammond, Lignotech, Moura. ALABC Project
#1012J. May 2012



Black Diamond Structures, LLC. Internal Data 2019

Academic and Mechanistic Understanding

• Example

- Review and mechanism of action of new additives (ex. Poly(aspartate) – “DS”)
- Chemical surface groups as performance levers for advanced carbons(O, S, N)
- How/Do carbons change the NAM in ways which drive charge acceptance?

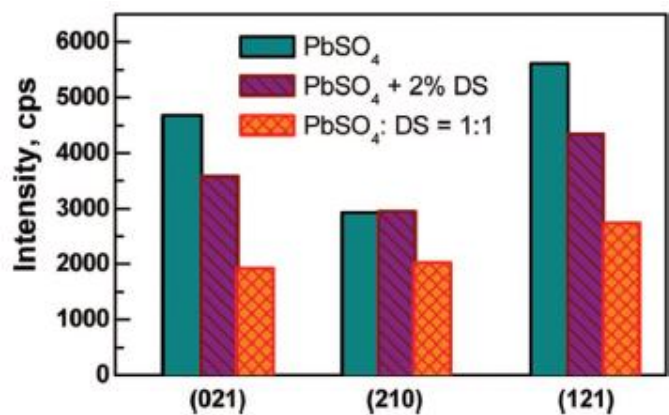


Figure 20. Intensity of the diffraction peaks at $2\theta = 26.71^\circ$ (021), $2\theta = 27.69^\circ$ (210) and $2\theta = 29.68^\circ$ (121) for PbSO₄ crystals treated in H₂SO₄ solutions with or without addition of DS.

Pavlov + Nikolov. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 159(8)
A1215. 2012

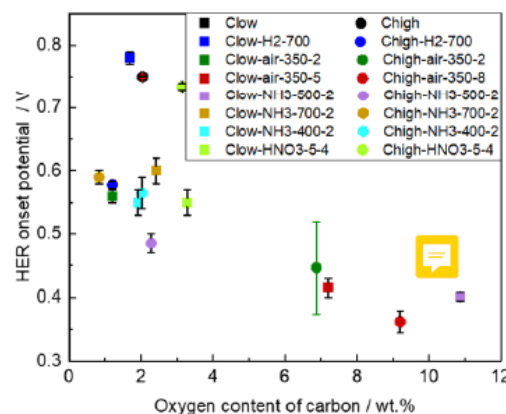


Figure 22. Relationship between the HER onset potential of carbon electrodes and the oxygen content of carbon.

Fraunhofer ISC, Wroclaw University. ALABC Project
#1012J. Feb 2022 (Ongoing)

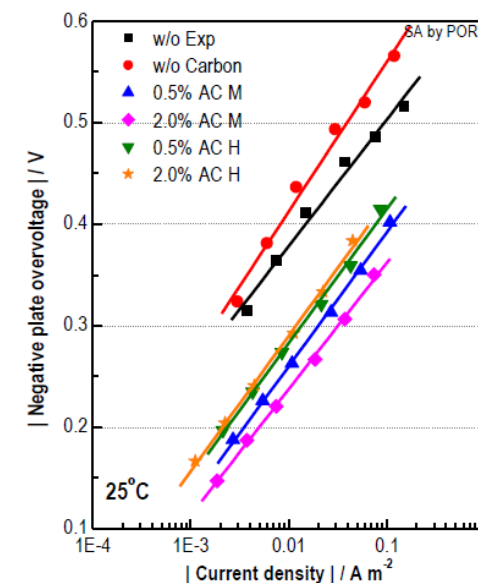


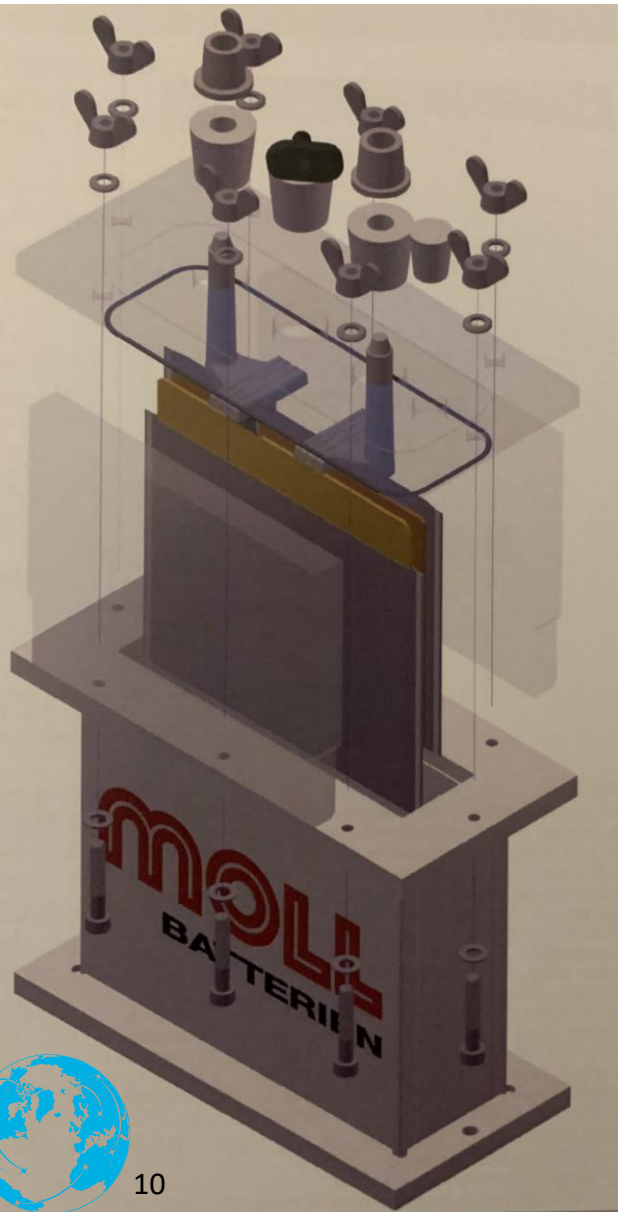
Figure 8. Tafel plots (at temperature of 25°C) for cells with different activated carbon additives to NAM and the respective linear regression trend lines

BAS. ALABC Project #1618. Sep 2017

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KEY CELL-BASED RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS

Globally Recognized Best Practices – A History



- NAM cell testing was discussed during the 1st ALBA at Kloster Eberbach
- Initial discussion featured several methods and challenges associated with the construction of sub-scale cells
 - Up until then, research cells “Best Practices” had not been brought together.
- The topic has grown year to year, gathering new info and presenting on relevant topics of study.
- DCA has been a key variable in tests run with cells, also a testing vehicle for current CBI projects.
- The current Best Practices began to focus on elements of DCA
 - Before proper discussion of DCA scaling factors and cell specific precautions, the link between cells and 12 V batteries needed to be discussed and studied further



Globally Recognized Best Practices Embodied

Best Practices for Cell Based Research

Revision 2.5 From 6 June, 2022

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Research and development of lead batteries conducted as the basis. This document will outline a series of research to insure and provide higher quality a

Appendix 7.3: These pages are copied from material prepared at and distributed to all participants of the CBI/CENELEC workshop "EFB&Heat", Bruges, 22/23 May 2019

Appendix:

Draft Instructions for DCA test according to EN 50342-6:2015 when performed on test cells

Eckhard Karden, Sophia Matthies, Begüm Bozkaya, Shane Christie, Jonathan Wirth

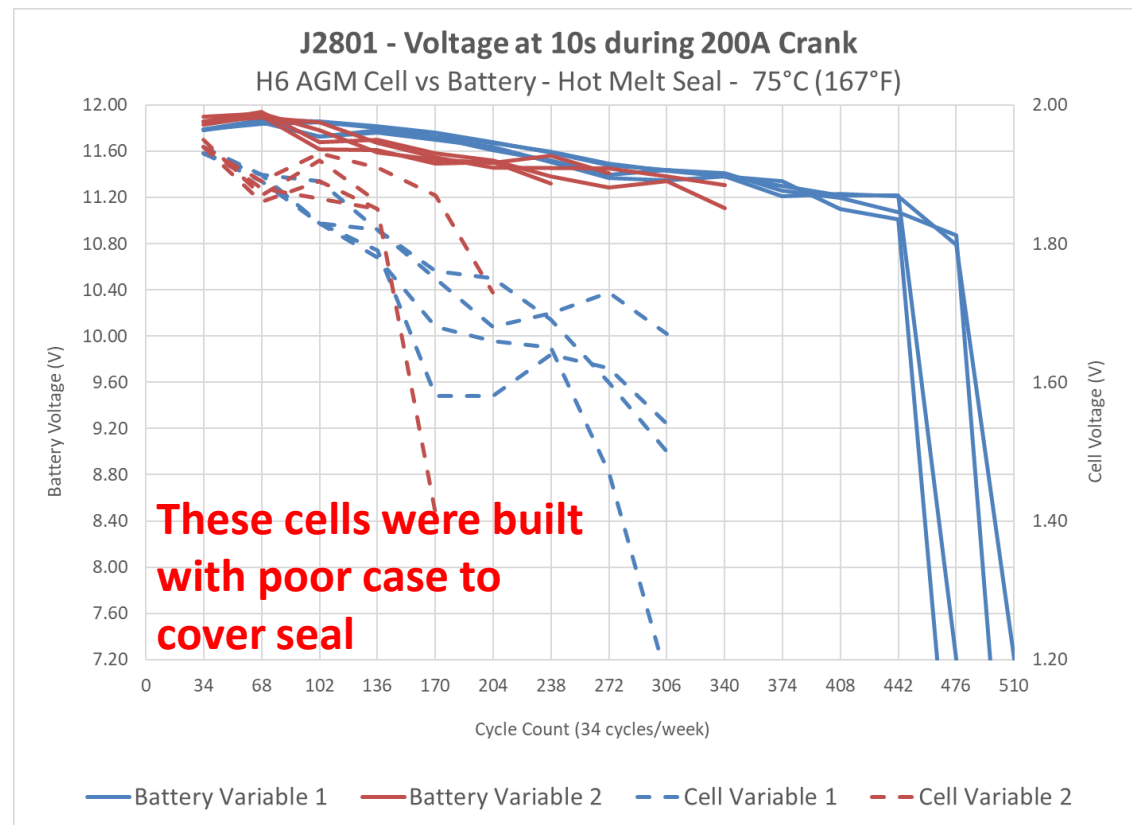
Several participants of the workshop requested detailed instructions for performing a complex DCA test procedure on laboratory test cells, typically 2P1N or 3P2N configurations consisting of automotive (~10 Ah) or significantly smaller (often ~2 Ah) plates. The following draft summarizes experience collected by the authors and suggests a modified version of EN 50342-6:2015, §7.3, for laboratory implementation with test cells.

- From the breakout, came several outputs
- Best Practices Guide covering:
 - Cell construction and sealing
 - Materials and methods
 - Examples of cells
 - High temperature considerations
 - Troubleshooting and more...
- EN 50342-6:2015 DCA specific instructions for cells
 - Sizing the test to small Ah 2V cells
 - Construction considerations
 - Connection considerations
 - Data analysis homologation and possible issues

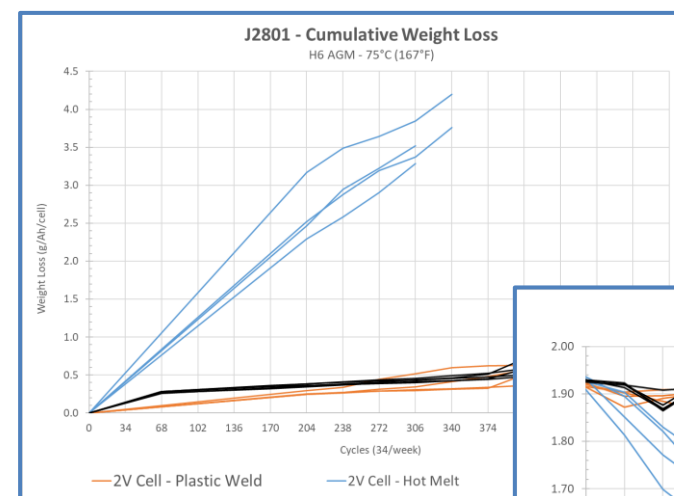


Importance of Cell Sealing

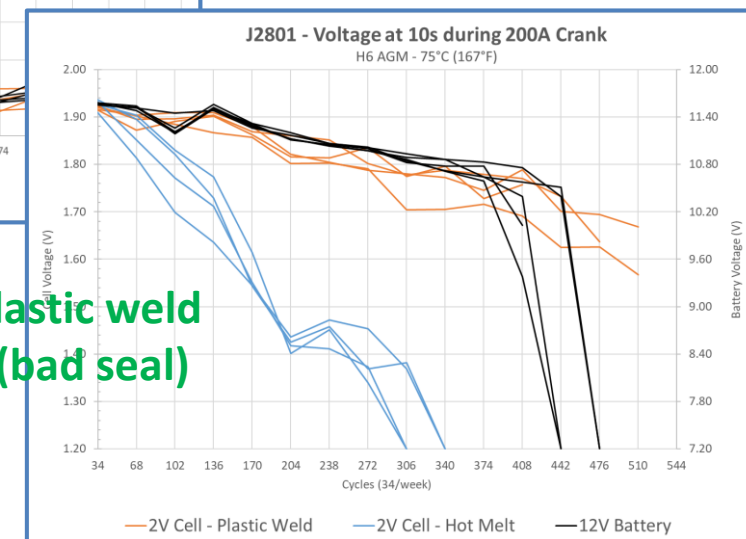
- Analogous cell results can be produced with not optimal sealing
 - Quicker failures
 - Maybe changes failure mode



- However, a good seal is needed for cell data to represent battery data
 - Similar voltage data and cycle count

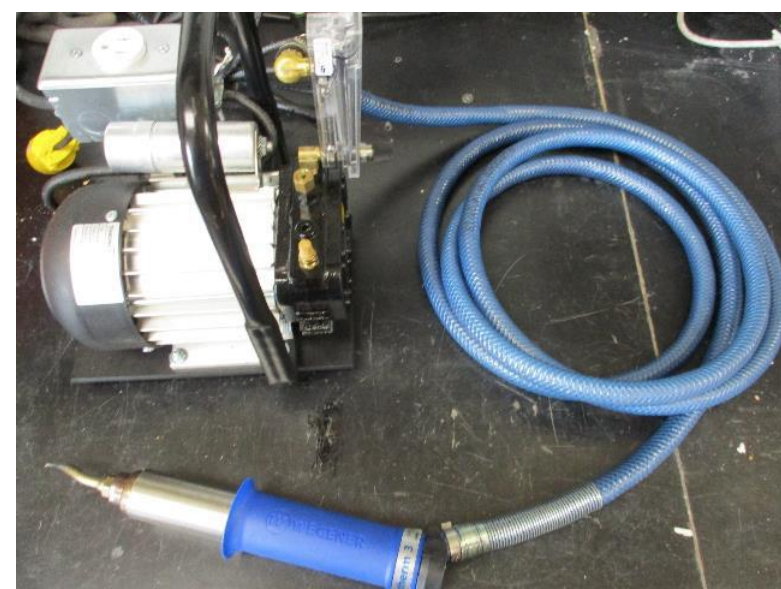


These cells compared plastic weld (good seal) to hot melt (bad seal)



Importance of Cell Sealing – Correct Tooling

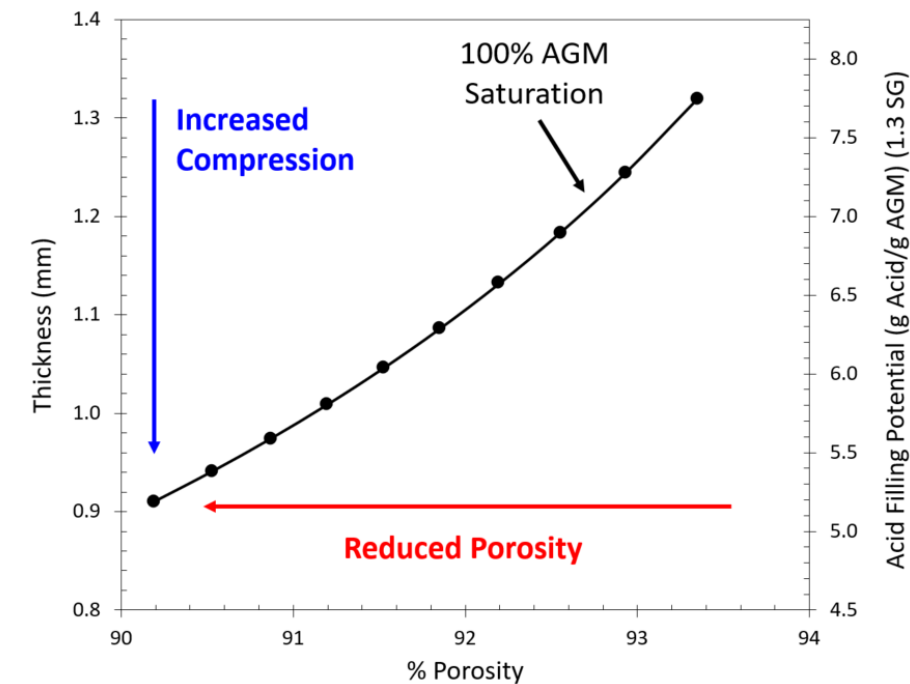
- **Heat sealing**
 - Its what battery do
- **Plastic welding**
 - Easier for small scale lab testing
 - As strong as heat sealing



Compression and Saturation

1C1

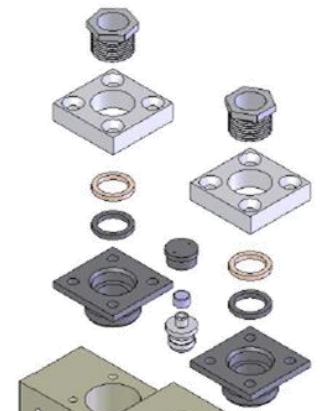
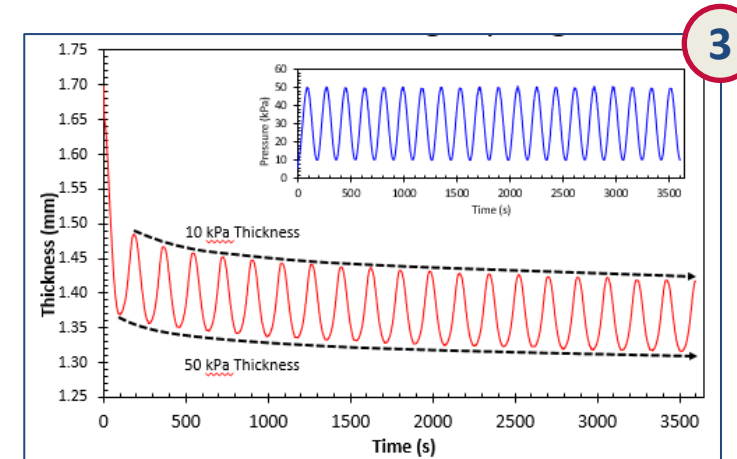
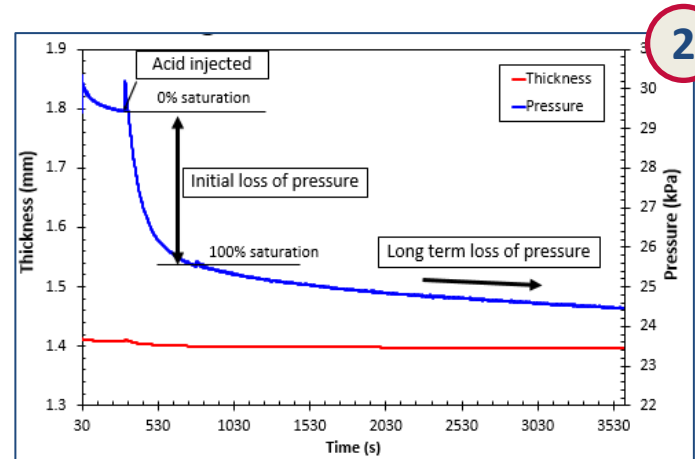
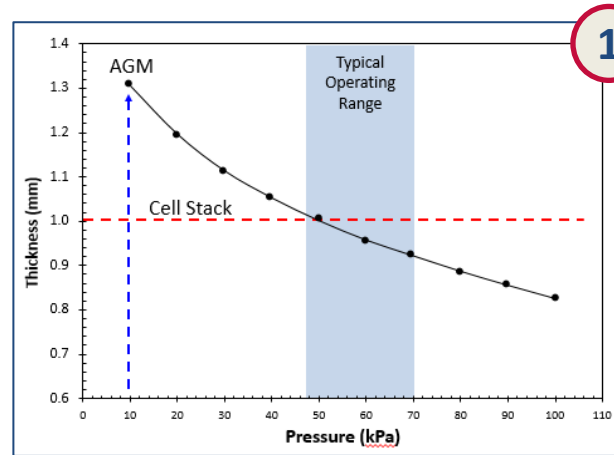
- Compression and Saturation are defining properties of an AGM battery design. A well functioning AGM cell/battery relies on consistent, well-regulated values for both.
- Why are compression and saturation important? How are they defined, and how are they measured?
- **Compression**
 - Design/manufactured compression (DUF state) vs. Operating (wet) Compression – not the same!
 - Relationship with pore volume and impact on saturation
 - Variation with SoC, cycling, lifetime – compression is not a fixed value...
- **Saturation**
 - Definition of Saturation: Separator, Cell, Active Material, Other?
 - How to measure / calculate / estimate
 - Impact of State of Charge, Time, Charging State (steady state vs pulse), Temperature.
 - Impact on electrical/battery performance (resistance, cranking performance, cycling life, etc)



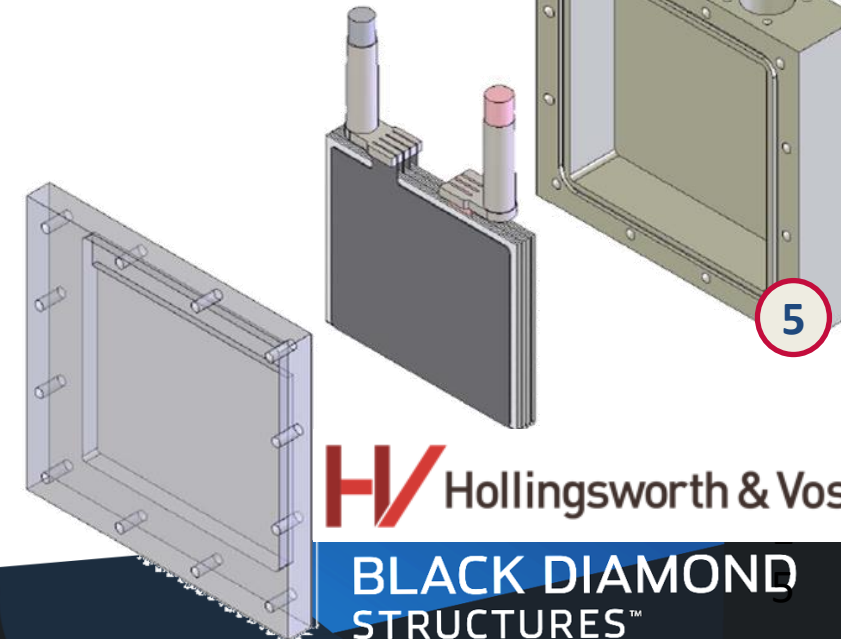
Compression / Vacuum Filling on Sub-Scale Level

1C4

- Studying compression in AGM separator on cell assembly and pressure maintenance through filling and use



- AGM compression, linking plate gap and pressure with nominal thickness
- Measuring loss of pressure when adding acid to the AGM
- AGM elasticity measurement, proxy pressure maintenance measure during cycling
- H&V acid filling machine
- H&V reusable 2V cell design



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- **Operative AGM single cell**

- Made of a single plexiglas piece with thick, transparent walls and a side cover with a rubber gasket, preventing leakage of fluid and gas.
- Enables specific investigations that are otherwise laborious and costly if conducted with full battery batches.
- Enables the monitoring of various parameters (i , U_{cell} , $U_{+/-}$, T , P , X , $f...$) without the effect of cell-to-cell inconsistency.



EFB → AGM → AUX/Storage?

FUTURE PURSUITS

Which Applications Lend Themselves to Sub-Scale?

- **Automotive EFB?**
 - Relatively easy to reproduce on the sub-scale
 - With care, can mimic full-scale AM:acid and plate ratio
 - Decades of work poured into the designs
 - A wealth of community support
- **Automotive VRLA?**
 - Processes which work well for industrial scale, are hard to shrink to the sub-scale
 - Ex. Saturation, vacuum filling
 - More cost intensive, but front loaded
- **Automotive AUX?** → *Discuss in Breakout session!!*
 - EFB or VRLA?
 - Is an existing EFB or VRLA test vehicle acceptable to evaluate AUX protocols and formulae?
- **Solar / Stationary?**

Where Should Cell Development Groups Focus?

- **Automotive AUX**
 - Charge recovery over minutes (ex. Modified EN-50342-1, cold temperature performance)
- **Corrosion vs. water-loss for float and non-float applications**
- **Performance-relevant mechanistic exploration**
 - Ex. DCA Memory Experiments