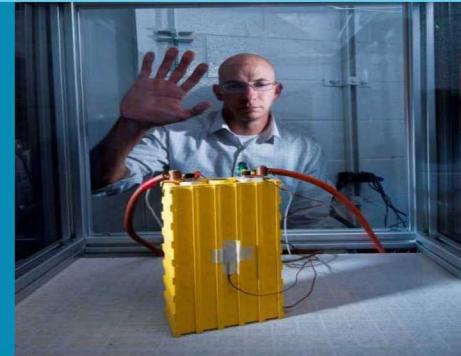
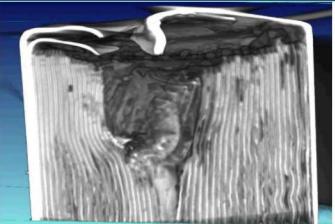


Battery Safety Thrust

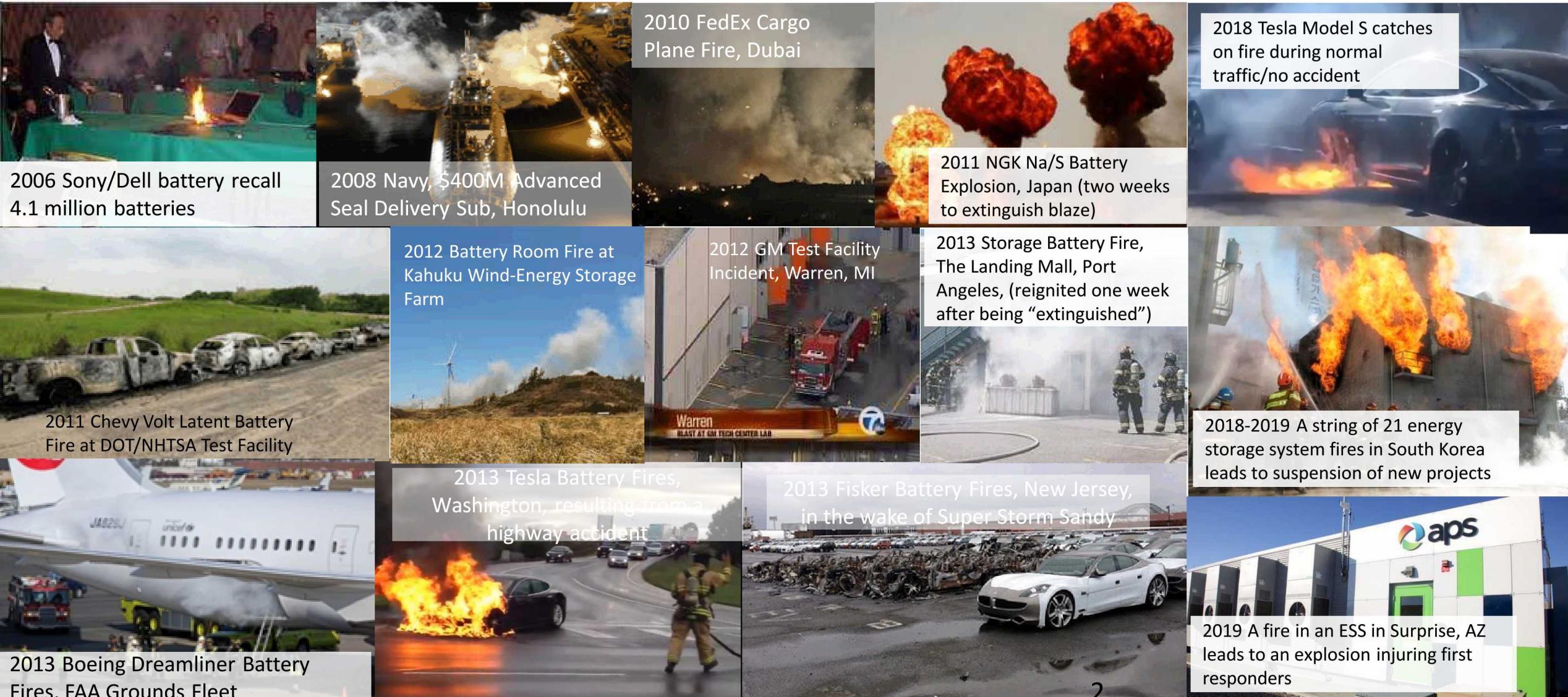


Joshua Lamb

9/30/2020-10/1/2020



2 Grid ESS are the new frontier of battery safety



A collaborative, Multi-lab effort



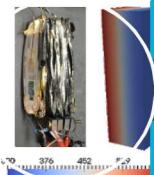
Battery Reliability

- Yuliya Preger
- Armando Fresquez
- Reed Wittman



Battery Abuse Testing

Lorraine Torres-Castro
Hsin Wang (ORNL)
Michael Hargather (NMT)



Fire Sciences and Modelling

John Hewson
Matt Paiss (PNNL)
Randy Shurtz
Andrew Kurzawski



Outreach, codes, and standards

Matt Paiss (PNNL)
Chris Searles



System design impacts on battery safety

David Rosewater

- Energetic thermal runaway
 - Anode and cathode decomposition reactions
- Electrolyte flammability
 - Low flashpoint electrolyte solvents
 - Vent gas management
 - Fuel-air deflagrations
 - Wide flammability range of decomposition products
- Thermal stability of materials
 - Separators, electrolyte salts, active materials
- Failure propagation from cell-to-cell
 - Single point failures that spread throughout an entire battery system
- Managing residual stored energy
- Diagnostics/prognostics to understand stability in the field

Electrochemical energy storage can improve grid resiliency and enable new energy generation technologies, but the batteries themselves must be safe and reliable.

5 An example of thermal runaway



Sandia Laboratory Capabilities

10,000 sq. ft. dry room space

Prototyping for thermal batteries,
Li primary, and Li-ion cells and
batteries

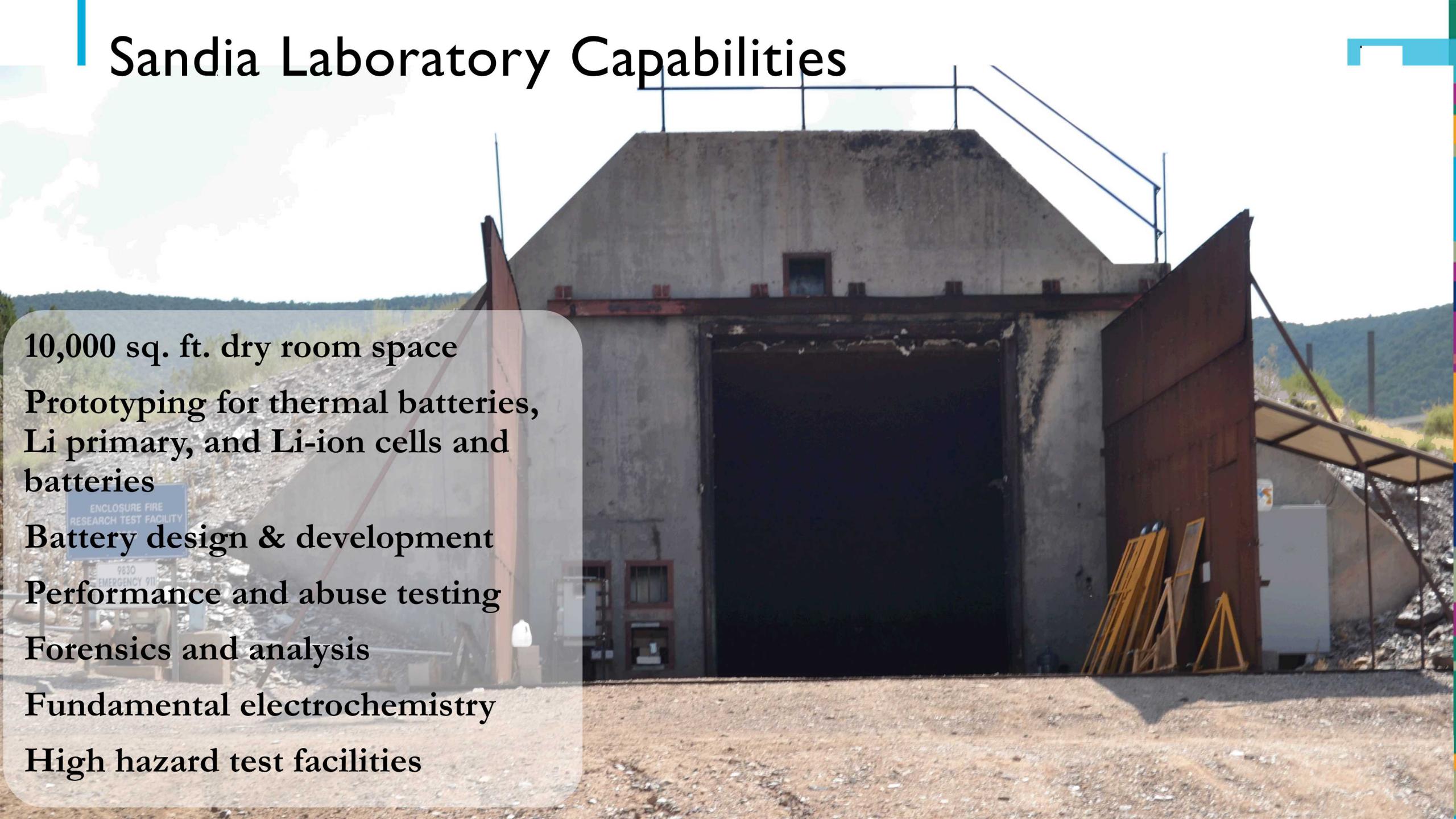
Battery design & development

Performance and abuse testing

Forensics and analysis

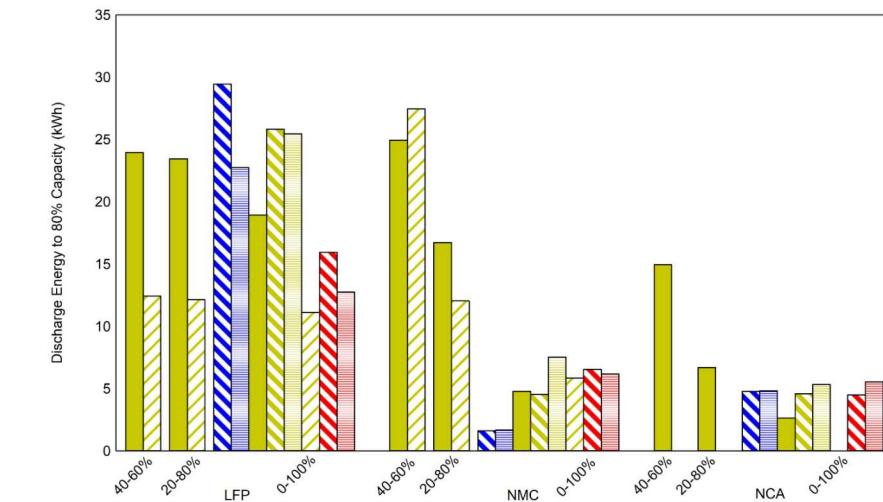
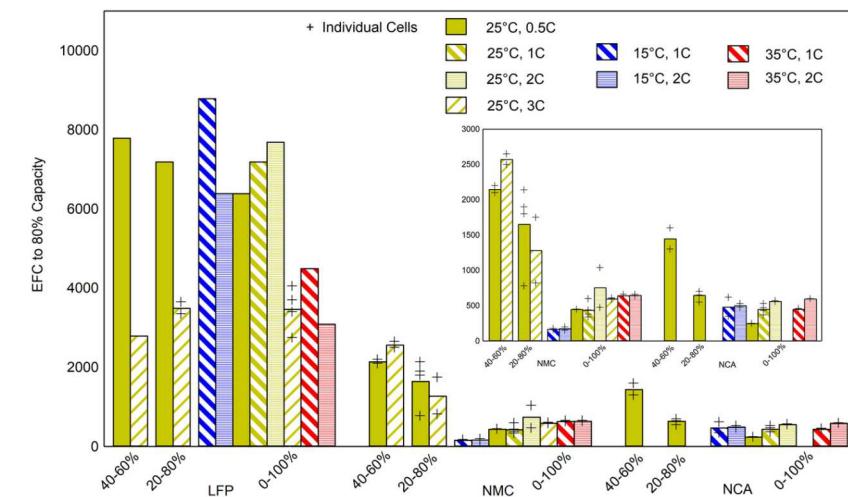
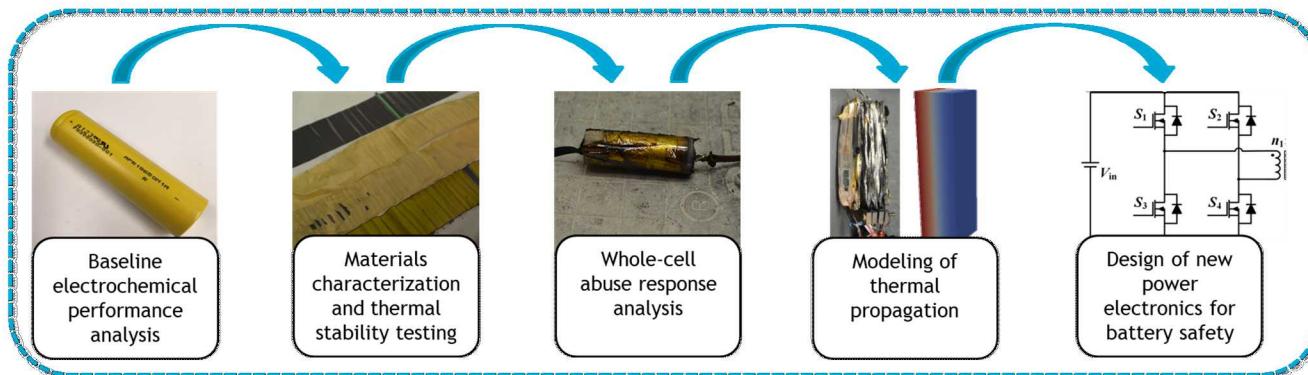
Fundamental electrochemistry

High hazard test facilities



Long-term safety and reliability

Batteries could be in use for 1000s of cycles, this work looks to develop a better understanding of the reliability and stability of lithium-ion batteries late in their life.



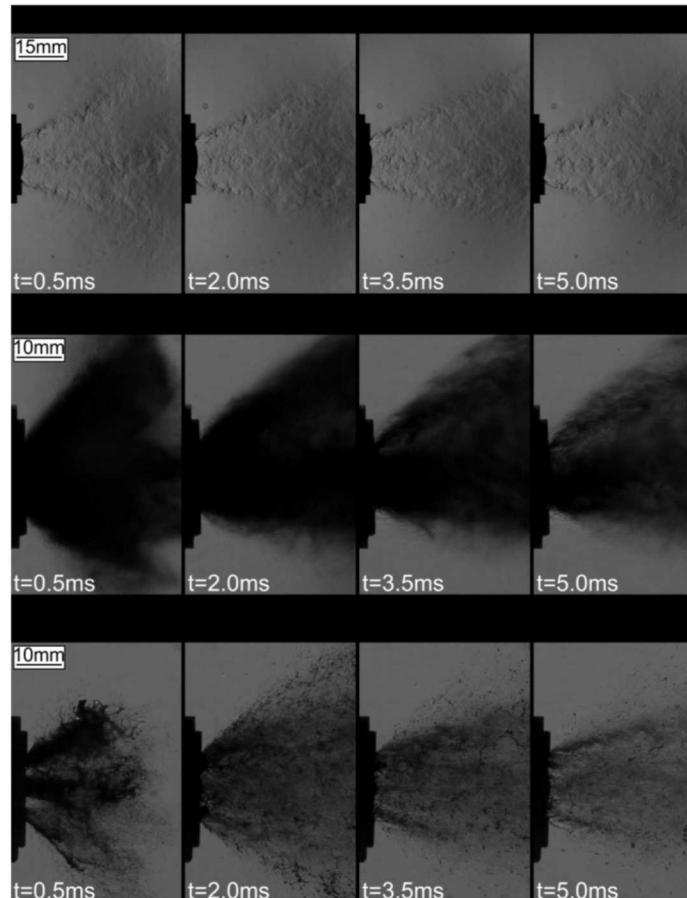
See Poster “Long-term safety and performance of commercial lithium-ion cells” by Y. Preger

8 Battery Abuse Testing

Collaborative evaluation of abuse test results SNL-ORNL

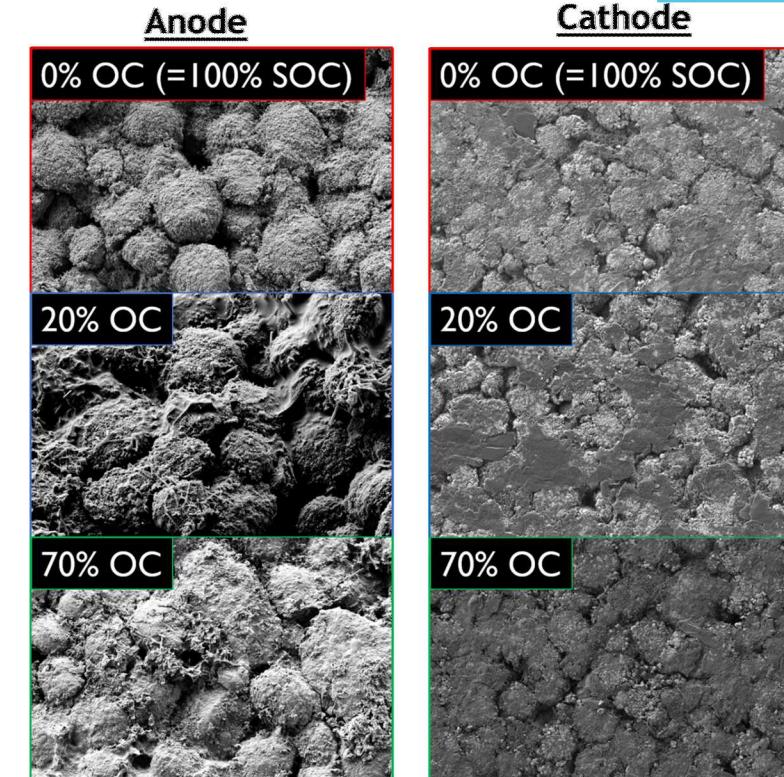
A) Post-test Indenter hole of the 50% SOC cell

B) Side view of cell swelling and seam separation, showing interior contents



Electrolyte droplet spray characterization by M. Hargather

Battery abuse testing presents us with a means to experimentally determine the nature of energetic battery failure and the potential hazards inherent to stored energy.



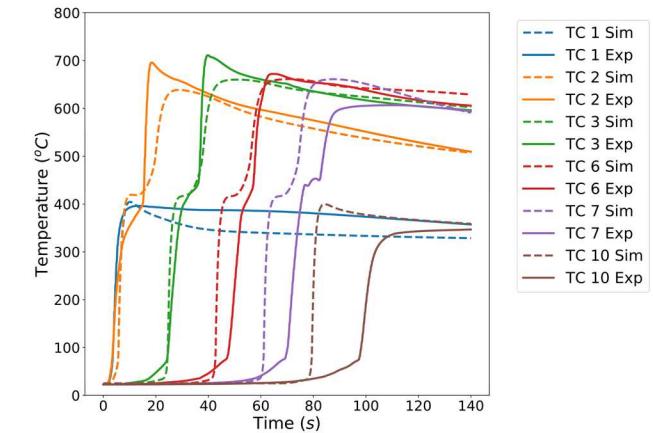
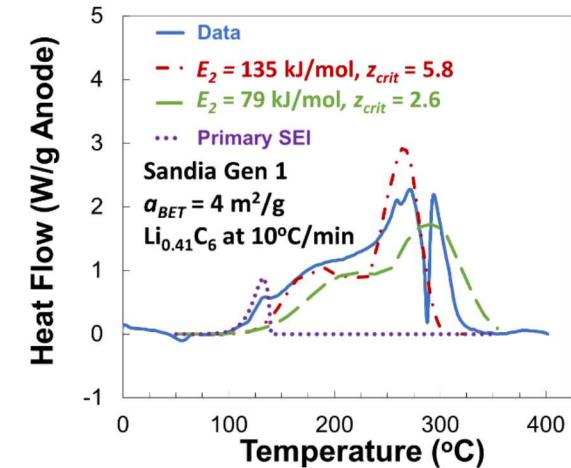
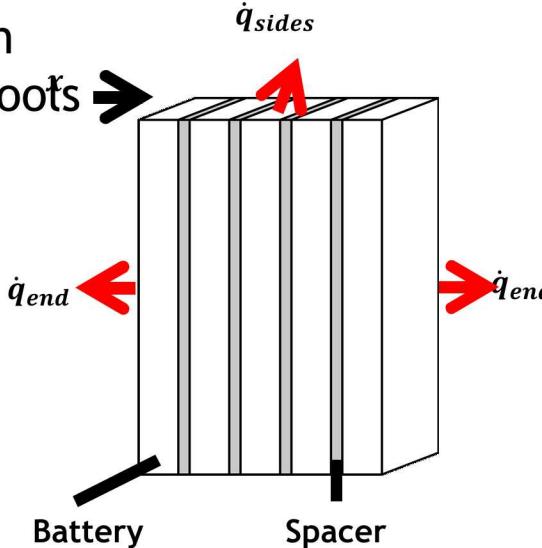
Impacts of overcharge on battery microstructure and materials. See poster “Materials Characterization of Abused Cells” by L. Torres-Castro.

Fire Sciences and Modeling

- Predict thermal runaway behavior in large systems (multi-cell)
- Develop improved heat-source models for thermal runaway
- Promote effective methods and collaboration in thermal runaway studies
- Finite element modeling of pouch cell stacks

An understanding of the thermodynamics of battery thermal runaway and failure propagation fills in the gaps that testing cannot. This leads to a more reliable design space for large scale systems as better computational tools become available.

See poster by A. Kurzawski for more details.



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CODES AND STANDARDS UPDATE
WINTER 2019/20

Highlights

NFPA 855 has been published as a standard.

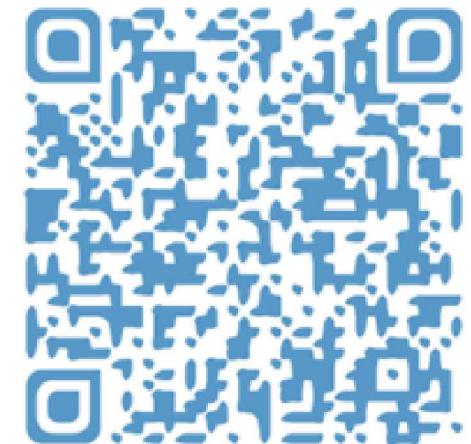
The second draft report on NFPA 791 has been posted and has a closing date of Feb19, 2020 to file a NITMAM.

The second draft report on NFPA 1 will be posted February 12, 2020, with a deadline for filing a NITMAM of March 11, 2020.

The 2021 ICC Group B Codes updates are complete and should be published in Summer 2020

The proposed 2nd edition of UL 9540 was released for preliminary review starting March 29, 2019 with a second recirculation bulletin went out December 20, 2019 with comment due January 20, 2020.

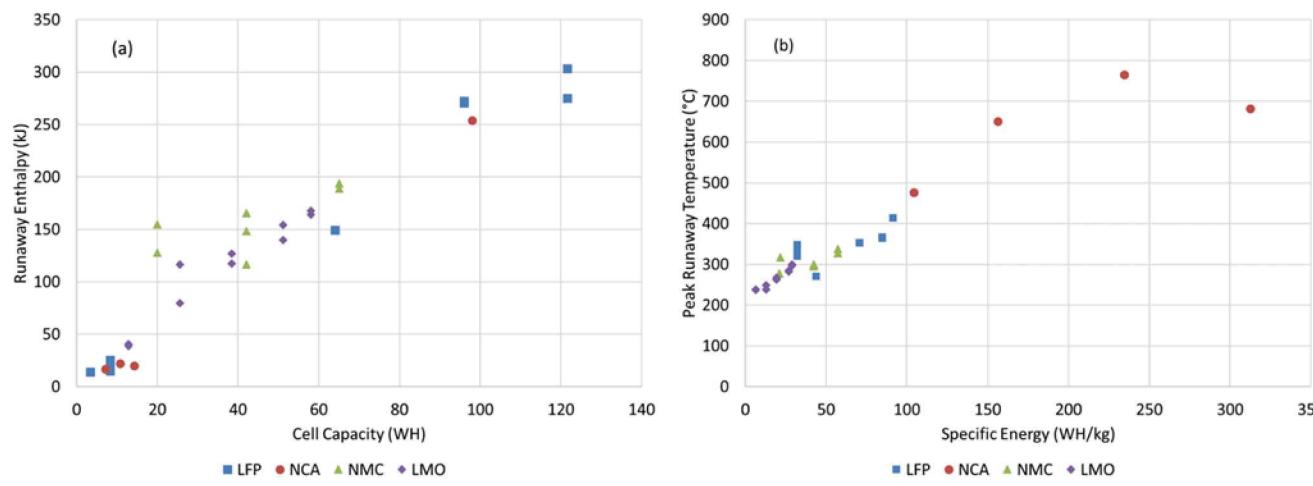
The 4th Edition of ANSI/CAN/UL 9540A was published on November 12, 2019.



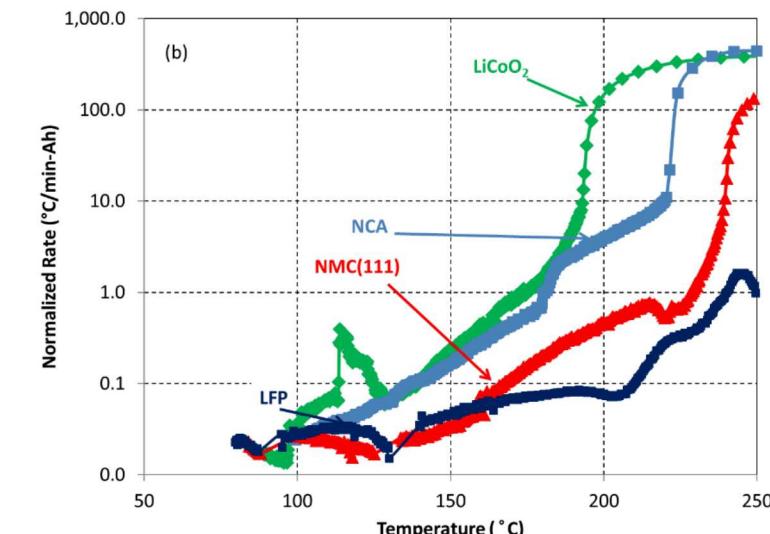
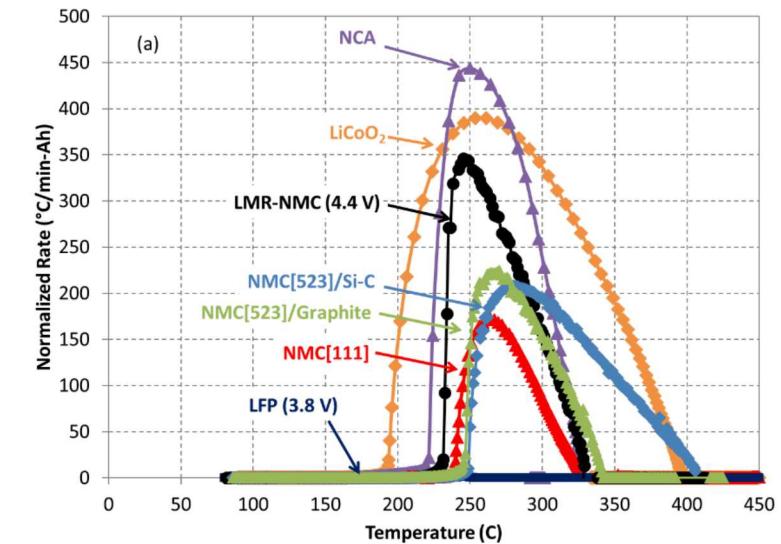
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Accelerating Rate Calorimetry



Compilation of accelerating rate calorimetry data collected at Sandia to better understand the role of energy density in thermal runaway. These plots show how increasing energy densities contribute to higher peak thermal runaway temperatures independent of cathode material.



Perspective Paper on the need to Study Aqueous Battery Safety

- Motivation:
 - Battery safety focus historically has been on Li-ion systems
 - Aqueous systems have their own potential issues that need to be addressed for them to be commercially adopted quickly
 - Little work has been done to understand the safety aspects of these systems so far
- Primary safety issues in aqueous cells:
 - Gas Evolution
 - Primarily H₂
 - Different systems can produce other gasses (Br₂ out of Zn-Br and Cl₂ out of MA -RFB)
- Thermal Runaway
 - Can occur in any system where an exothermic positive feedback loop is possible (Flooded Pb-acid or Ni-MH)
- Categorized 4 primary pathways cells can degrade to unsafe conditions
 - Electrochemical (Extreme SOC or cycling rate)
 - Chemical (Electrode passivation or separator degradation)
 - Mechanical (Electrode shape change or swelling from gas evolution)
 - Abuse (Extreme temperature or external short)
- Future work focusing on Cl₂ out of MA VRFBs

Degradation Type	Degradation Process	Possible Outcomes of Degradation	Proposed Studies	Measurements
Chemical				
Membrane	Decomposition by electrolyte Decomposition by impurities	Decreased conductivity Increased charging voltage Active species crossover Gas evolution Enables internal short circuits	Long term chemical stability study in supporting electrolyte at typical operating temperatures Crossover rate at various electrolyte compositions	Rate of crossover Ionic conductivity Mechanical strength Chemical changes in membrane Gas evolution
Electrode	Passivation Poisoning by impurity	Increased cell voltage Increased rate of side reactions	Stability in electrolyte Passivation mechanism Effect of different impurities Ability to catalyze reactions in electrolyte	Gas evolution Surface structure changes Electrode voltage
Electrolyte	Precipitation of active species Spontaneous reactions	Loss of capacity Loss of electrolyte Self-discharge Increased cell voltage	Pourbaix diagram for all electrolyte conditions Experimental rate of side reactions Influence of species crossover on precipitation and side reactions	Gas evolution Changes to chemical composition Rate of side reactions Changes in capacity

Acknowledgements

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- Matt Paiss (PNNL)
- Hsin Wang (ORNL)
- Michael Hargather (NMT)