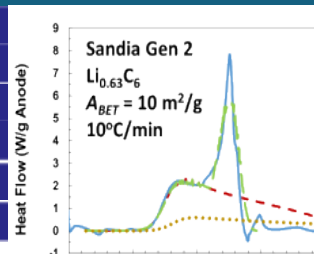
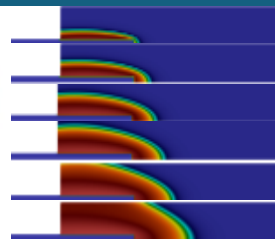
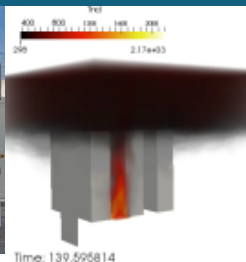
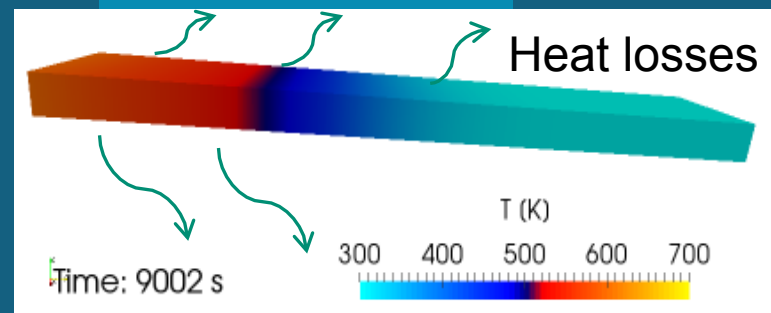




Sandia  
National  
Laboratories

# Li-ion battery safety



*Presented by*  
Andrew Kurzawski



Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

## 2 My research background



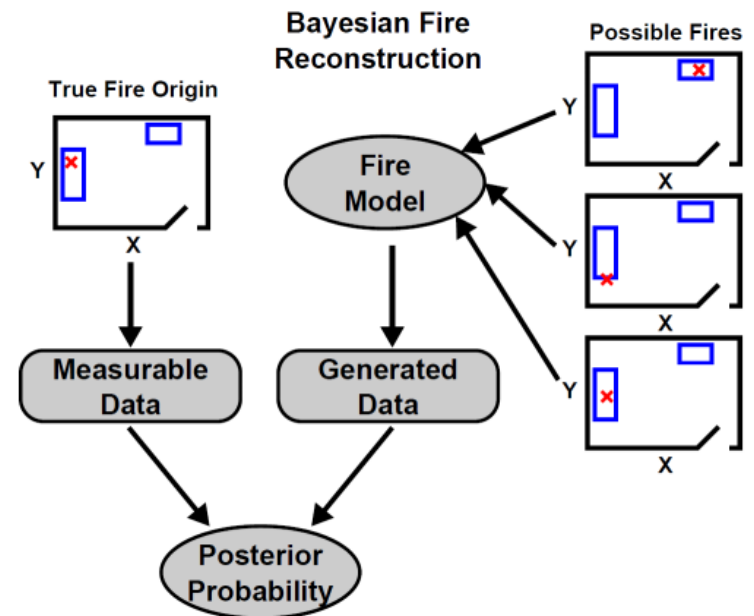
Wildfires

Compartment fires

Fire forensics

Machine learning

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/14/opinion/wildfires->



## Here's what can happen when Li-ion batteries fail



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uLzPSN8iasgk> (FM Global LFP system)





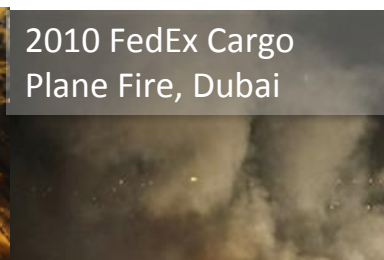
# Li-ion battery fire safety in the news



2006 Sony/Dell battery recall  
4.1 million batteries



2008 Navy, \$400M Advanced  
Seal Delivery Sub, Honolulu



2010 FedEx Cargo  
Plane Fire, Dubai



2011 NGK Na/S Battery  
Explosion, Japan (two weeks  
to extinguish blaze)



2011 Chevy Volt Latent Battery  
Fire at DOT/NHTSA Test Facility



2012 Battery Room Fire at  
Kahuku Wind-Energy Storage  
Farm



2013 Storage Battery Fire,  
The Landing Mall, Port  
Angeles, (reignited one week  
after being "extinguished")



2018-2019 A string of 21 energy  
storage system fires in South Korea  
leads to suspension of new projects



2013 Boeing Dreamliner Battery  
Fires, FAA Grounds Fleet



2018 Tesla Model S catches  
on fire during normal  
traffic/no accident



2019 A fire in an ESS in Surprise, AZ  
leads to an explosion injuring first  
responders

# 5 What is a Li-ion battery?

## Operating principle

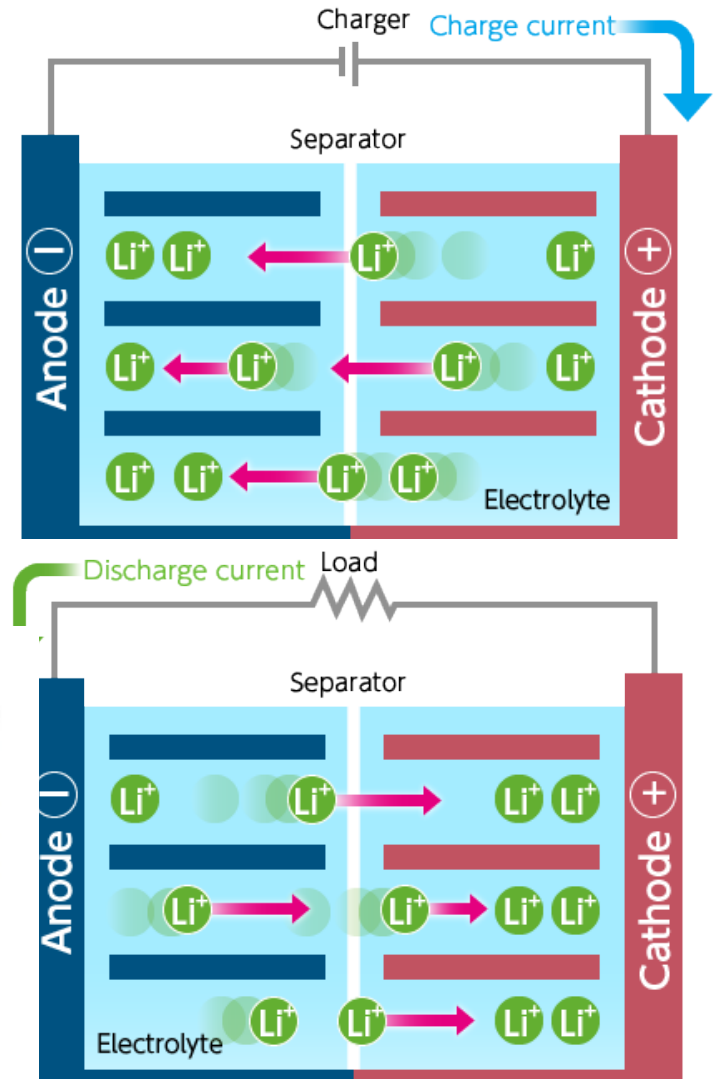
- Charge: lithium ions intercalated in anode
- Discharge: lithium migrates to cathode

## Common chemistries (important for thermodynamic)

- Lithium cobalt oxide (LCO)
- Lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide (NMC)
- Lithium nickel cobalt aluminum oxide (NCA)
- Lithium iron phosphate (LFP)

## Form factors

- Cylindrical
- Pouch
- Prismatic



Source:

<https://www.battery-space.com/sio/download/batterysizeof636256.jpg>  
<https://www.batteryspace.com/images/products/detail/2619.png>

# What happens when batteries fail?



How do cells fail? Manufacturing defects, improper cycling, accidents, end of life...

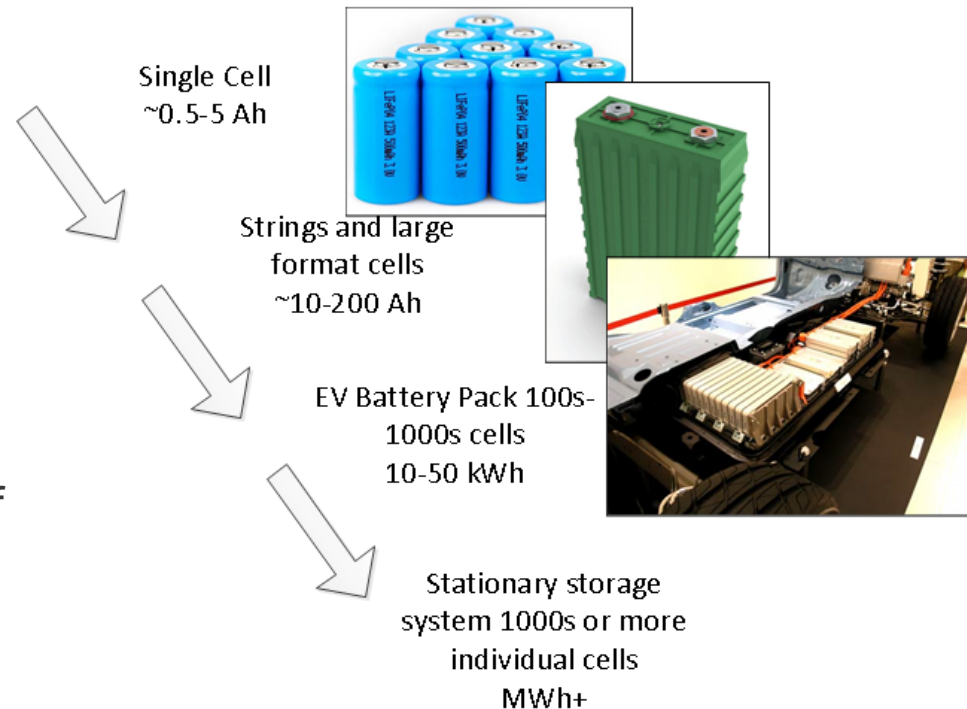
Most cells fail quietly

The failure probability is low (on the order of 1 in several million)

But for a large installation (~1000s of cells), this probability is not insignificant

## How do we improve safety?

## Experiments vs simulations





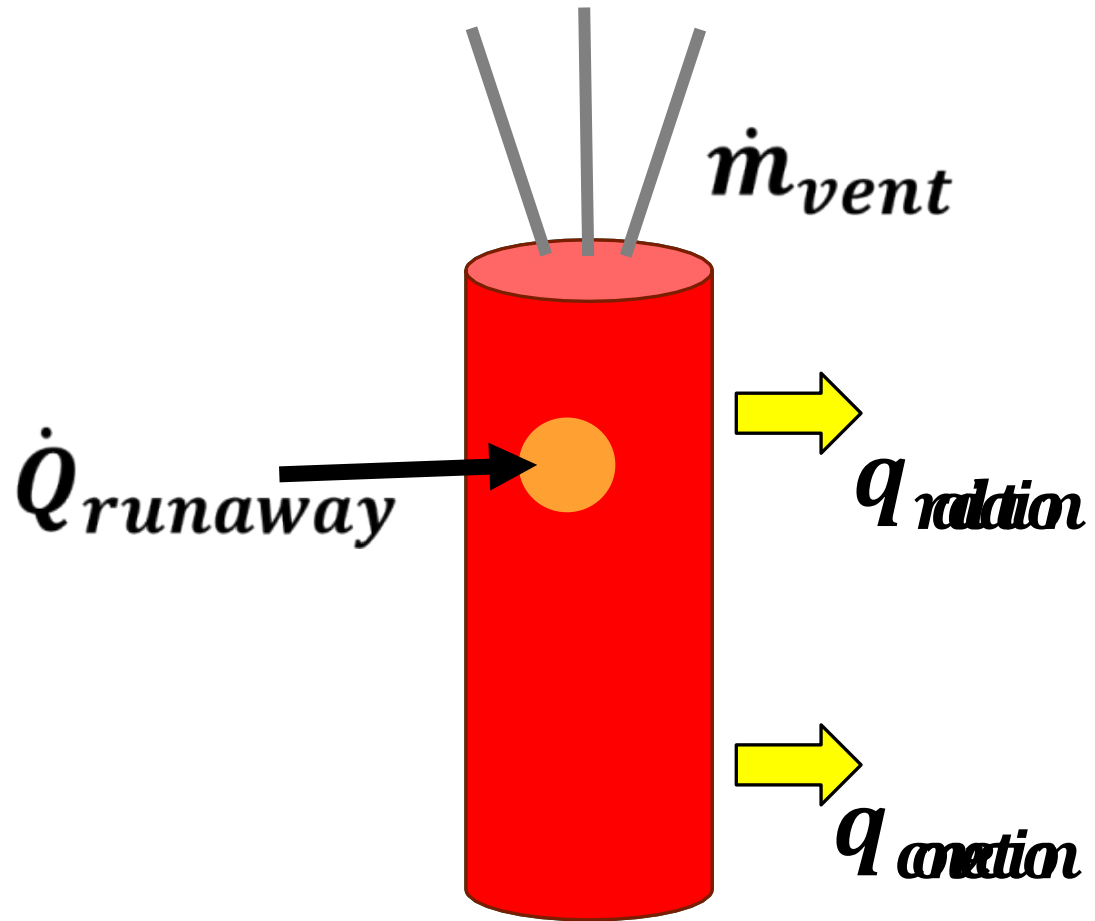
## What happens when single cell fails?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0CL49cpkJ4> (UTFRG 94 Ah)



# What happens when a single cell fails?



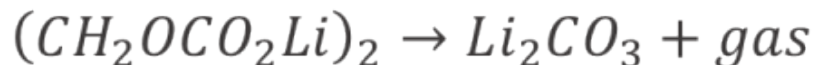


## Chemical source terms for thermal runaway



Empirical chemical reactions:

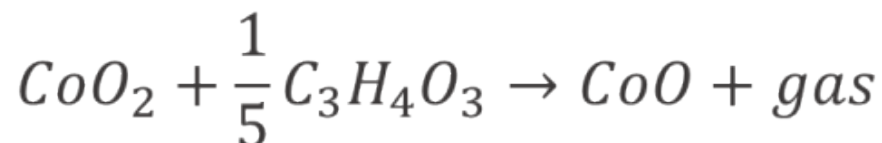
- SEI decomposition (Richard 1999)



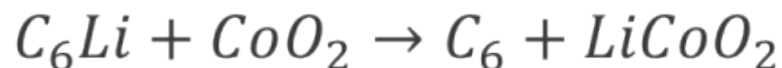
- Anode-electrolyte (Shurtz 2018)



- Cathode-electrolyte (Hatchard 2001)



- Short-circuit



- In reality these are messy reactions (electrolytes are proprietary mixtures, gases don't necessarily combust)

# Chemical source terms

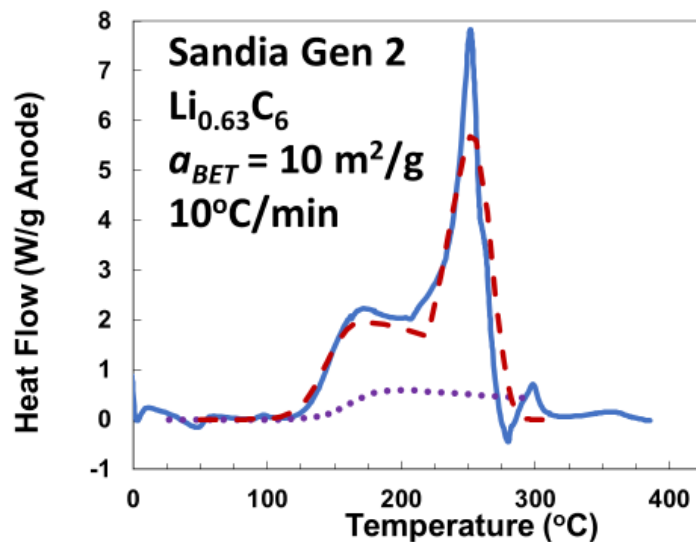


How do we figure out how much heat each reaction produces/consumes?

In class, you'll use heats of formation to derive the heat of the reaction.

For more complex systems of reactions, we use calorimetry

- Accelerating rate calorimetry (ARC)
- Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)
- Single cell or smaller samples



<https://www.netzsch-thermal-analysis.com/us/products/solutions/adiabatic-reaction-calorimetry/arc-244/>

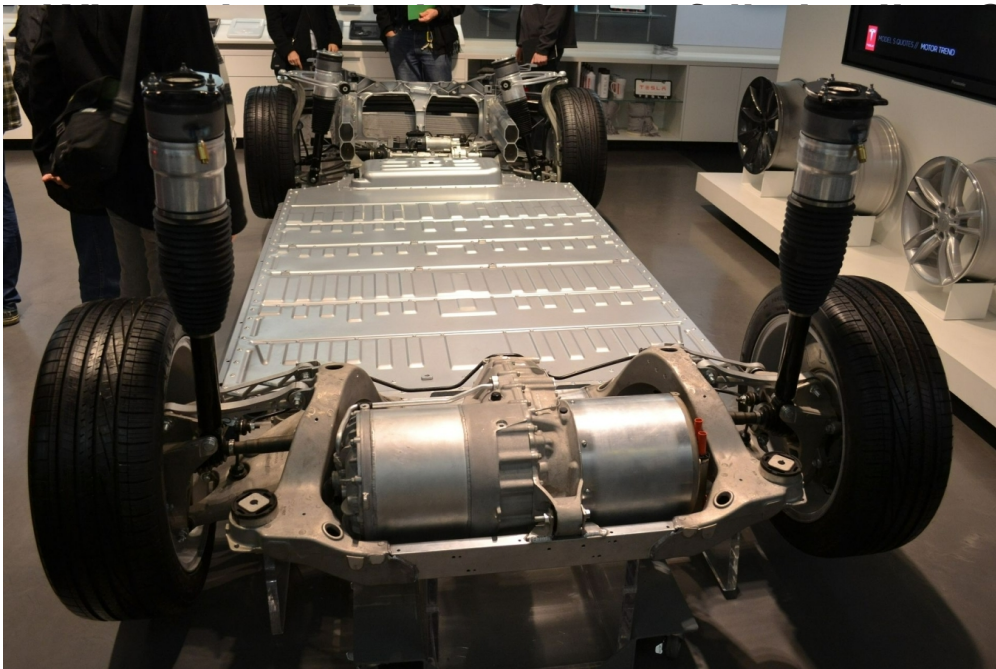
# Safety of large scale systems



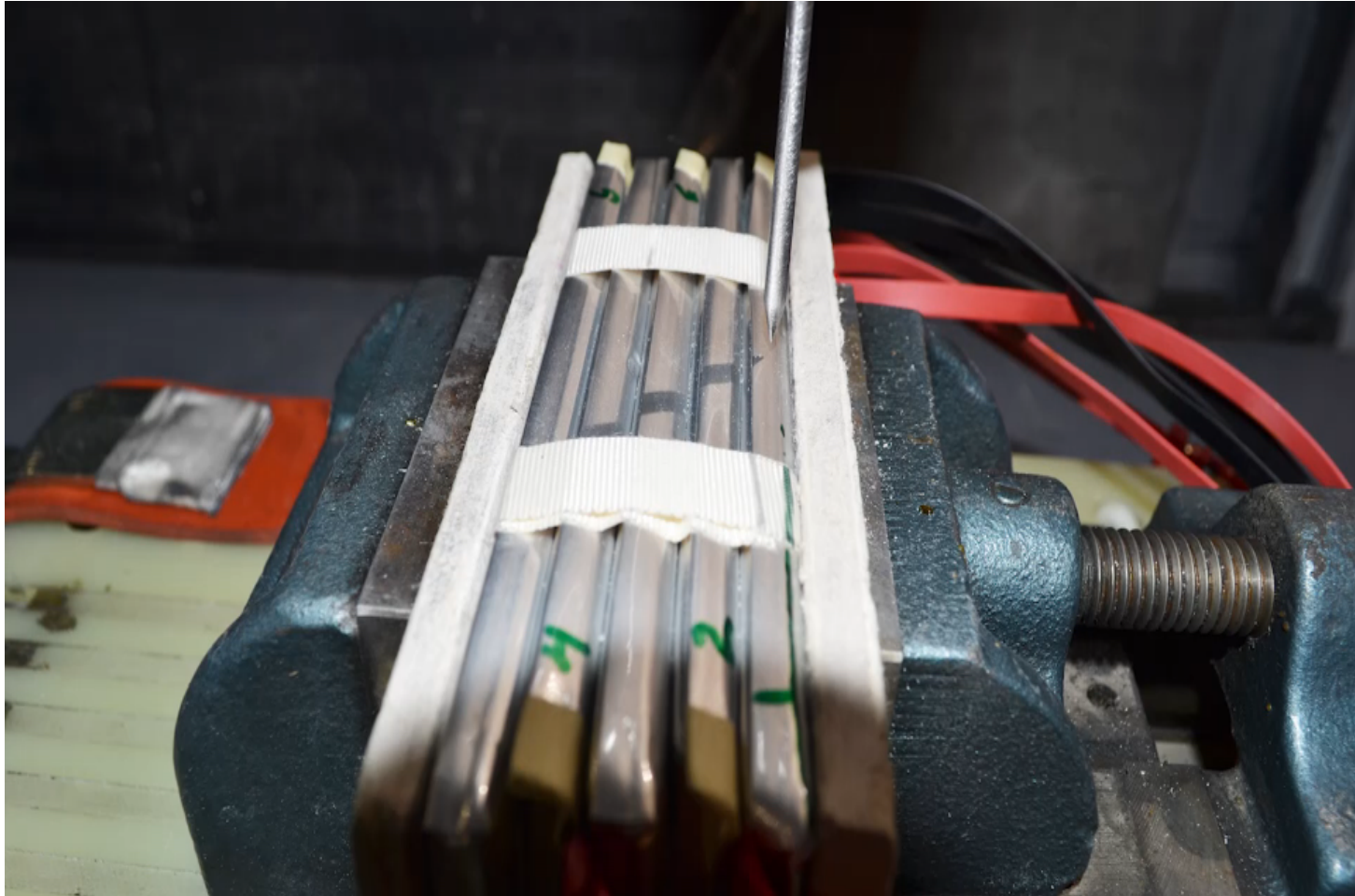
Cells are stacked together in a variety of configurations for energy storage systems (ESS), electric vehicles (EV), and personal electronics

Energy density is a critical parameter

- Higher energy density (space efficiency)
- Lower energy density (safety)



<https://www.lgessbattery.com/eu/grid/product-info.lg>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tesla\\_Model\\_S#/media/File:Tesla\\_Motors\\_Model\\_S\\_base.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tesla_Model_S#/media/File:Tesla_Motors_Model_S_base.JPG)





# Cascading failure testing with passive mitigation



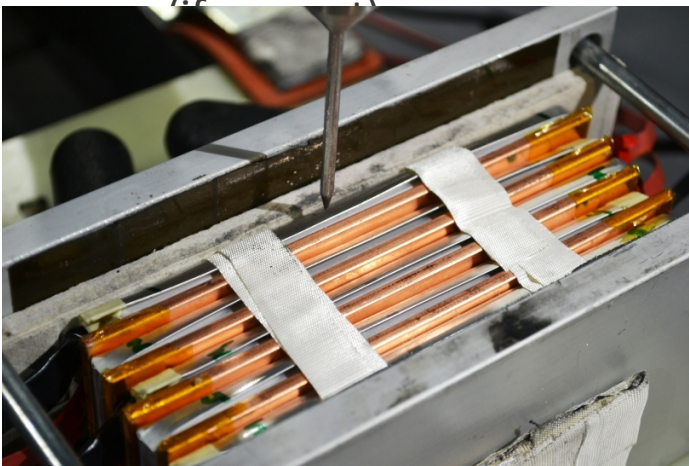
LiCoO<sub>2</sub> 3Ah pouch cells

5 closely packed cells with/without aluminum or copper spacer plates

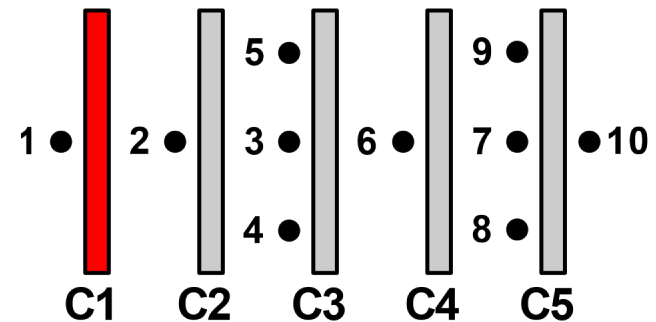
- Spacer thicknesses between 1/32" and 1/8"
- State of charge (SOC) between 50% and 100%

Failure initiated by a mechanical nail penetration in the outer cell (cell 1)

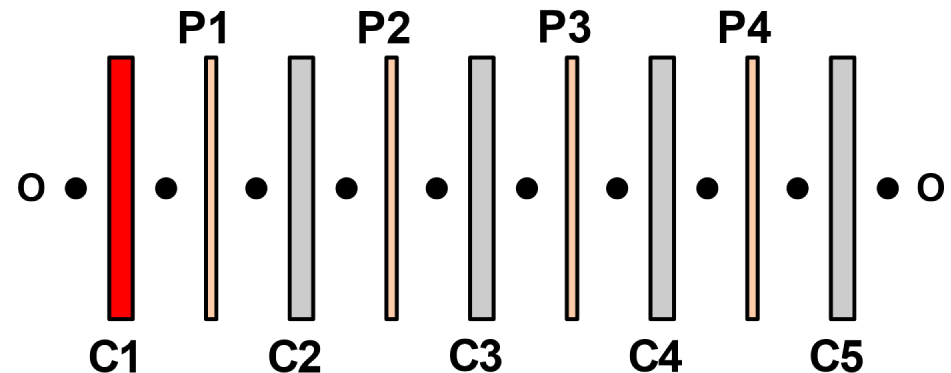
Thermocouples (TC) between cells and



## Thermocouple Locations



## Thermocouple Locations with spacer plates



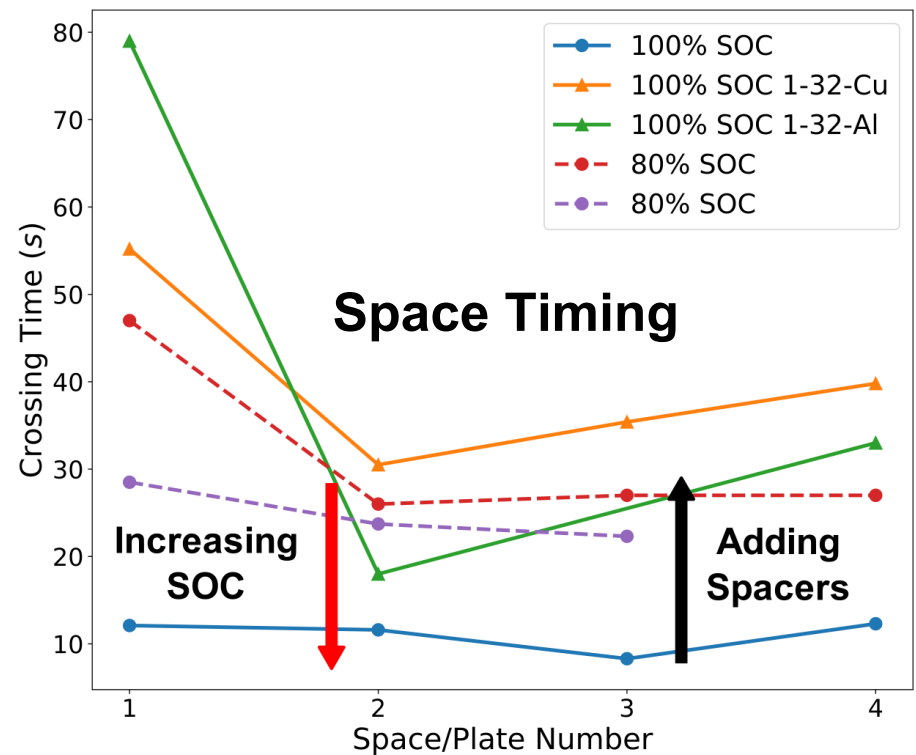
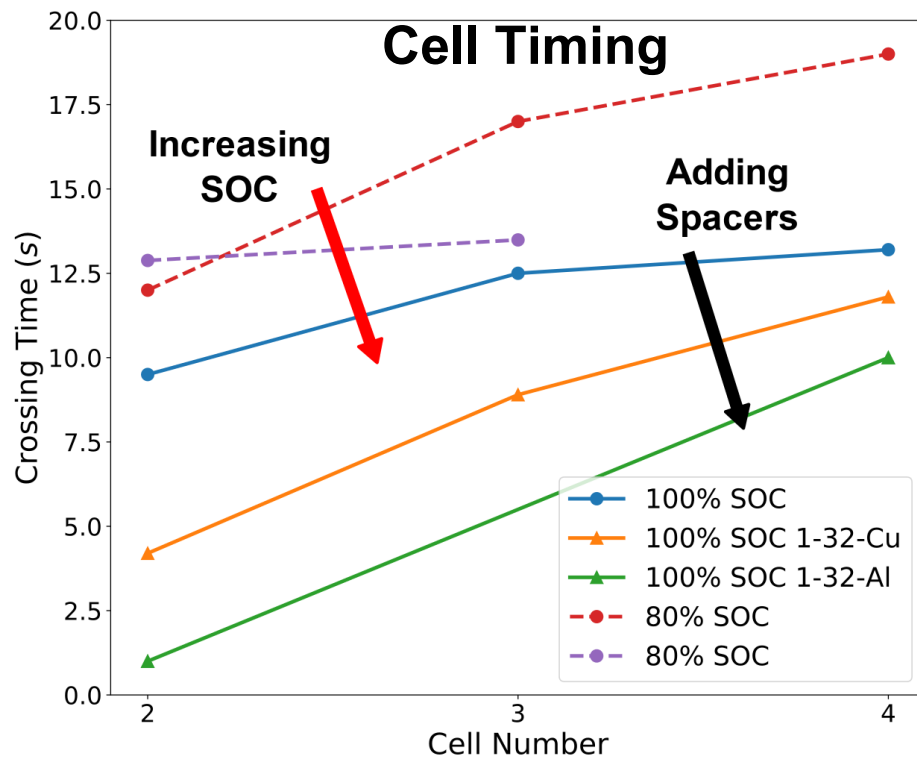
# Cascading failure: propagation speeds



Adding spacers **increases** space crossing time, but **decreases** cell crossing time

Increasing state of charge (SOC) **decreases** both space and cell crossing time

Interplay between **heat capacity** of system and **energy release**



# Finite element model for full cells in thermal runaway

Discretization in one direction ( $x$ )

Modeled as a quasi 1-D domain of thin hexahedron elements

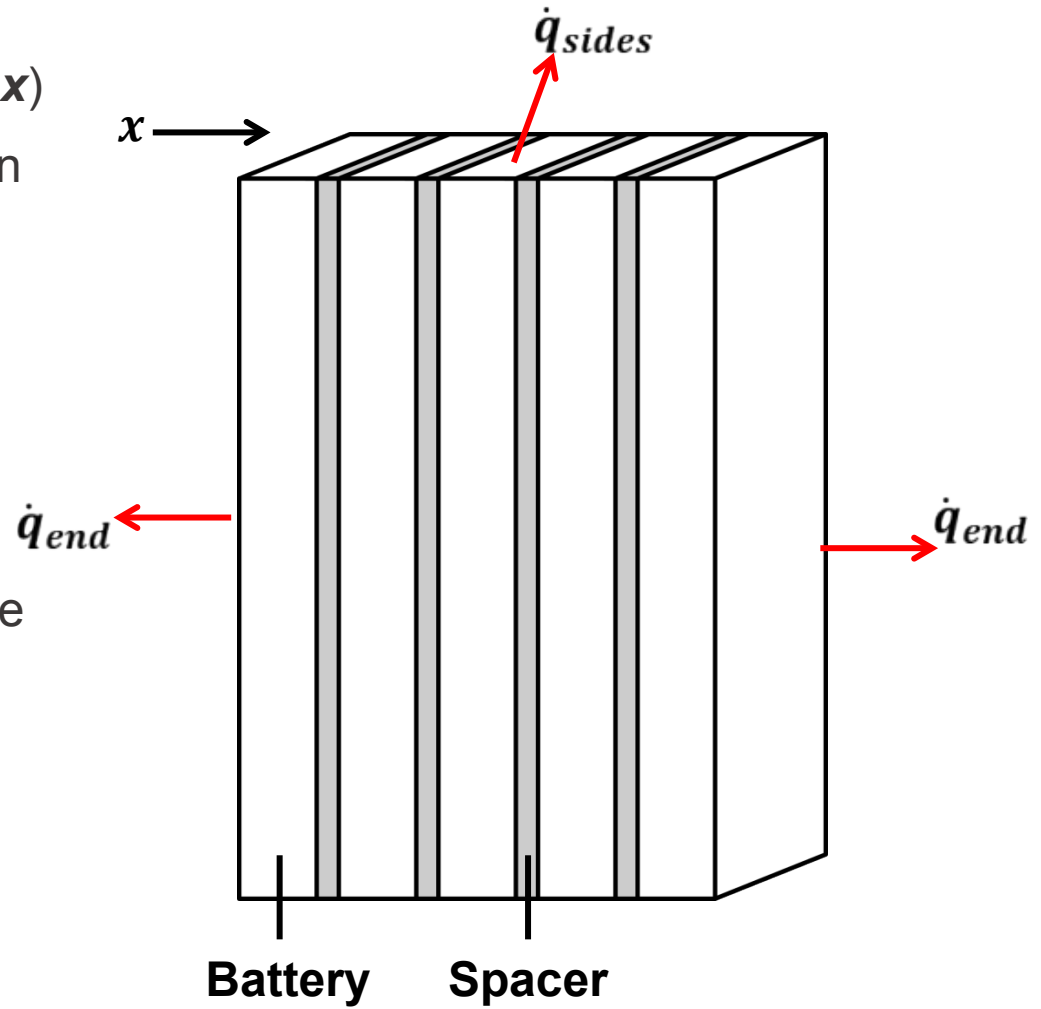
Multi-layered system

- Lumped battery material
- Spacers
- End block insulators

Convective heat transfer to surroundings (scaled by surface area to volume ratio for thin domain)

Heat conduction with chemical sources inside battery material

**What inputs do you need to model this system?**





Energy conservation:

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (K \nabla T) + \dot{q}'''$$

Mass conservation for species  $i$  with  $N_r$  reactions:

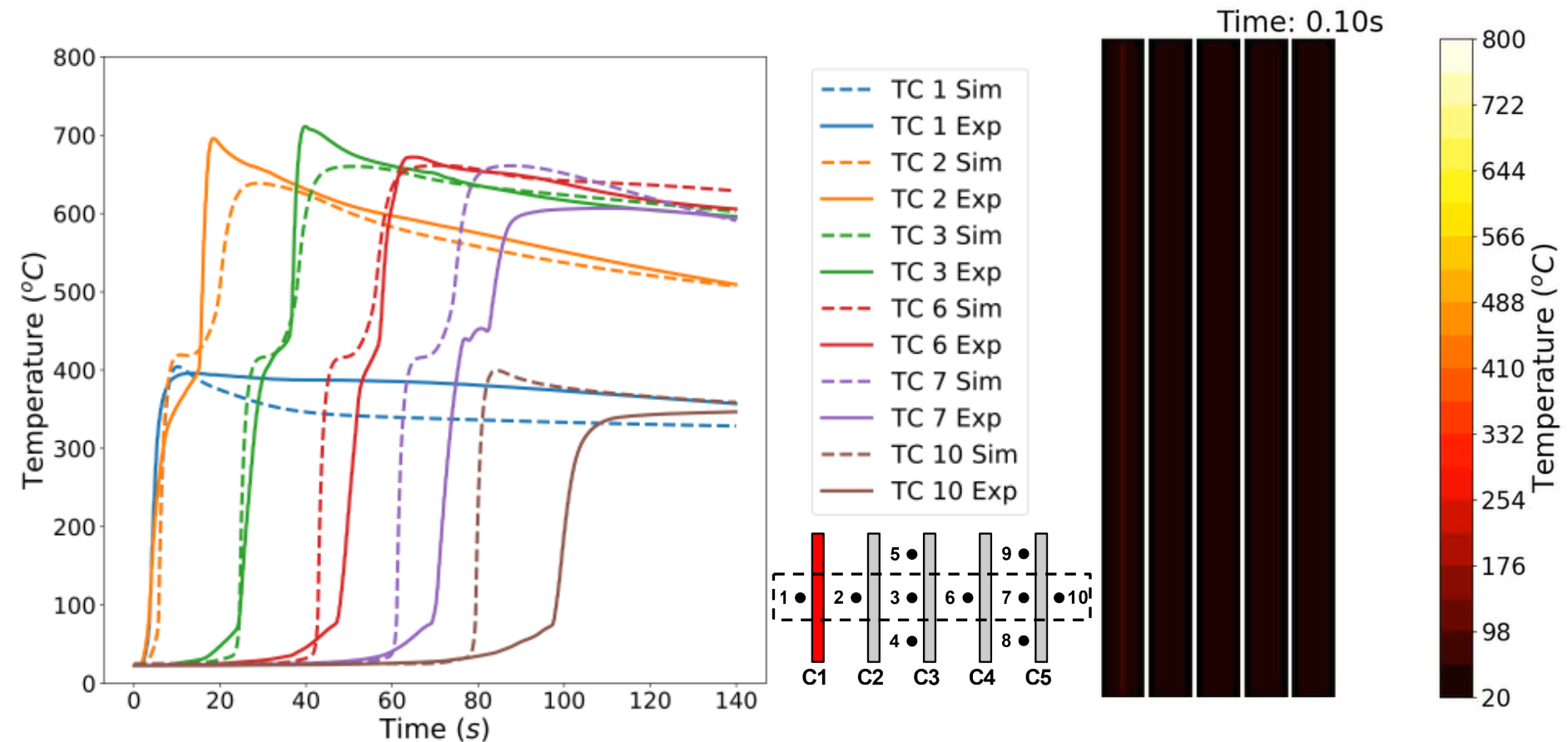
$$\frac{\partial \rho_i}{\partial t} = \sum_{j=1}^{N_r} (v''_{ij} - v'_{ij}) r_j$$

Energy source:

$$\dot{q}''' = - \sum_{j=1}^{N_r} \Delta H_j r_j$$



# Simulation results: 100% SOC, no spacers

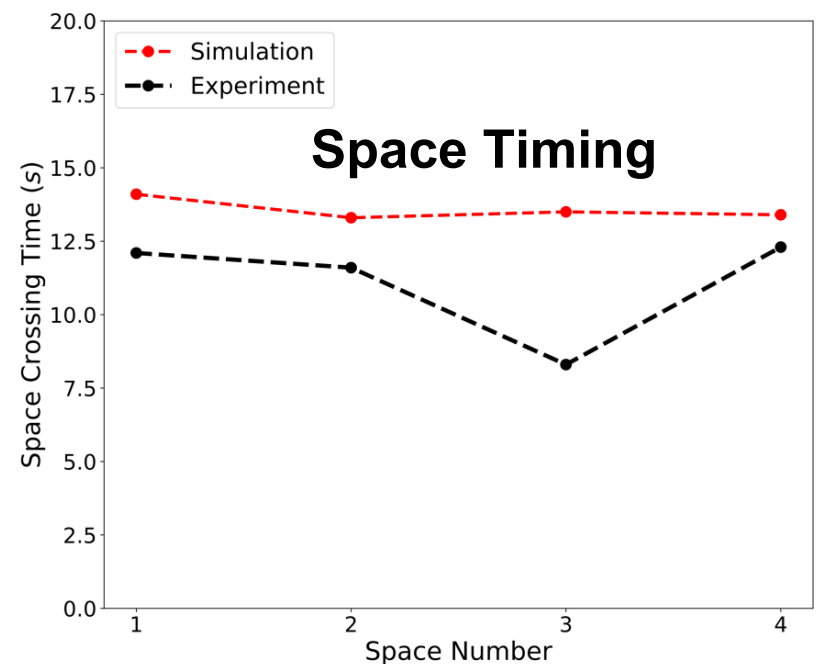
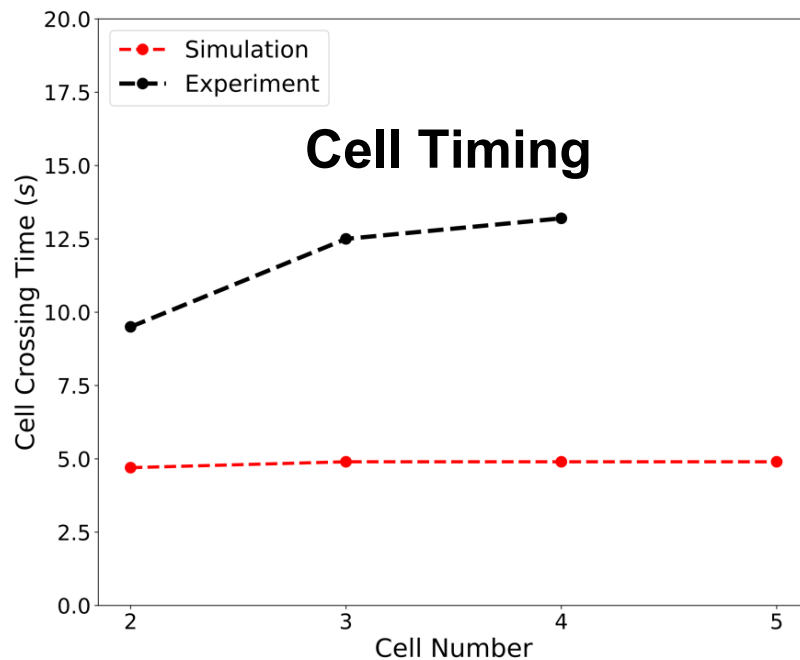
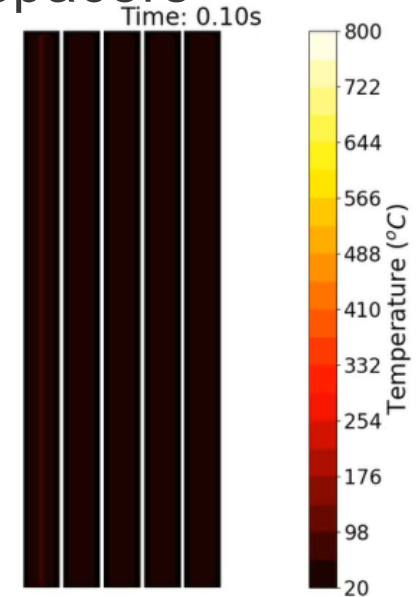


- Prediction of peak temperatures and cooling
- Cell crossing speed slightly over-predicted

# Predicted crossing times: 100% SOC, no spacers



- Experimental cell and space crossing times are on the same order.
- Cell crossing times are under-predicted and space crossing times are over-predicted.



## Large scale testing and simulation

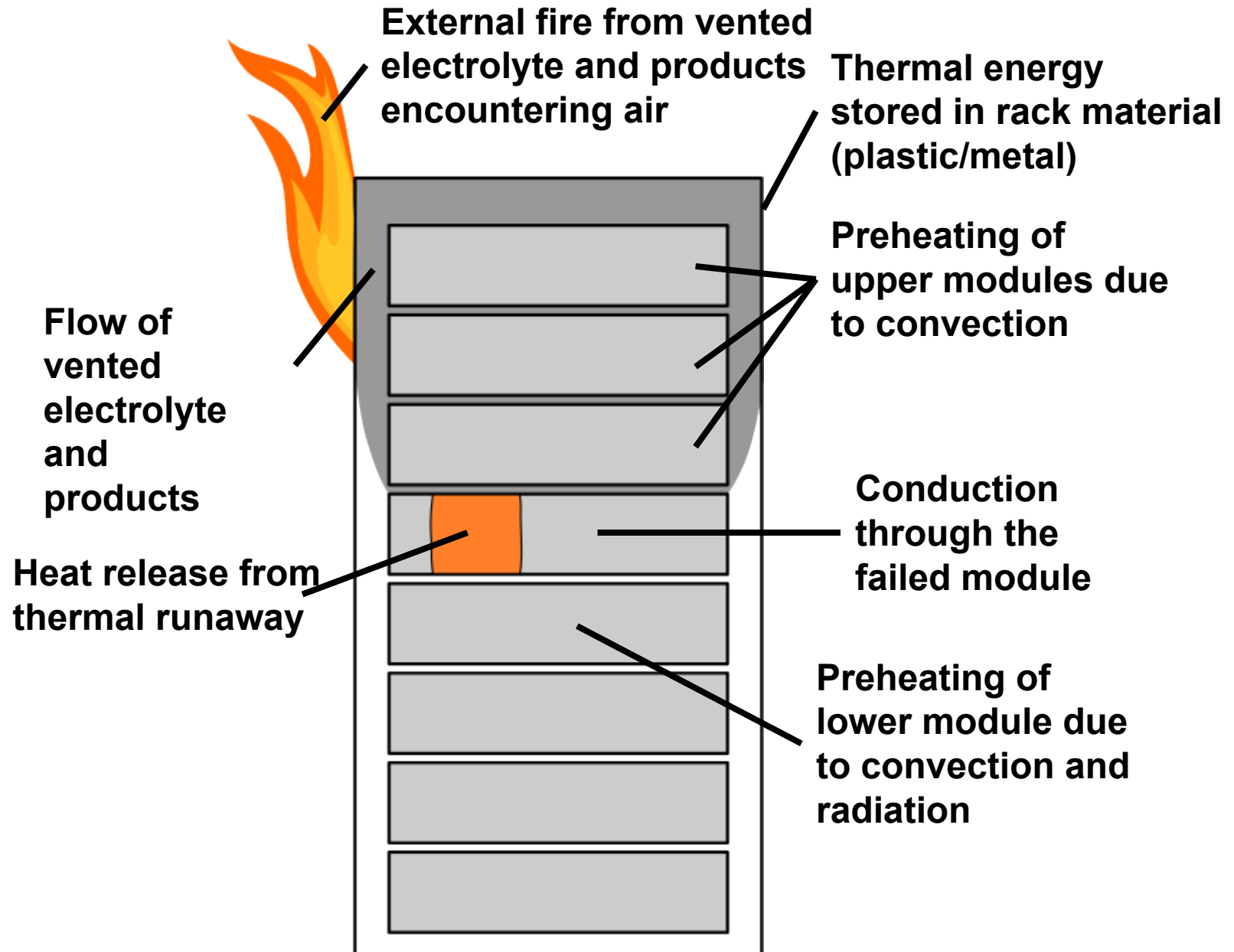


Recall the energy storage rack from earlier...

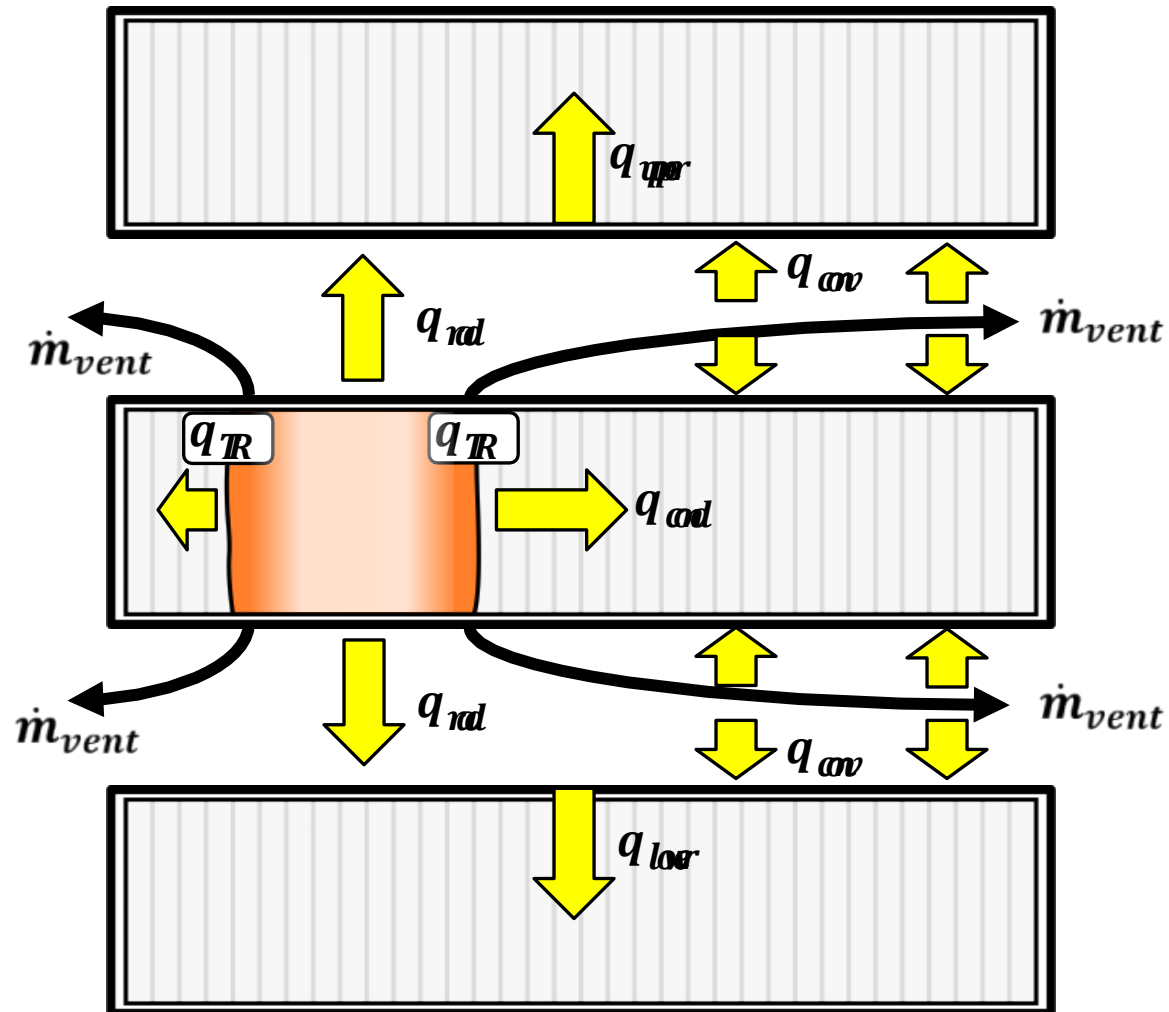
**How would you model this system to predict failure?**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uLzPSN8iasgk> (FM Global LFP system)









**Thanks!**  
**Questions?**

## More fire videos



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NoVUkUC\\_o7E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NoVUkUC_o7E) (UTFRG – door)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6lJkqvqJIKU> (UTFRG single cell)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fc-eJFIT-bo> (FM Global sprinkler)

## Acknowledgements



Thanks to John Hewson, Randy Shurtz, Loraine Torres-Castro, and Josh Lamb.

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