



Ensuring Safety of Energy Storage Systems

Babu Chalamala, Ph.D.

Sandia National Laboratories

PES General Meeting Panel Session
July 27, 2021

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.



Growth of the Energy Storage in the Grid

- Pace of deployments of energy storage picking up
 - Grid reliability, solar + storage, resiliency applications
- Large new manufacturing capacity for Li-ion batteries primarily for EVs coming up fast
 - 2 TWh of new manufacturing capacity projected for 2030
 - Spill over into grid energy storage applications
- Refurbishment of existing pumped hydro storage fleet to become more flexible
- Other technologies such as flow batteries, alkaline batteries continue to be interesting

Li-ion BESS Driving Large Commercial Deployments



Saft 6 MW / 4.2 MWh ESS
Kauai - Grid Stability



AES 30 MW / 120 MWh ESS, Escondido, CA
Peaker replacement



Tesla 100 MW / 129 MWh ESS
Australia - Grid stability



Vistra Energy, Moss Landing, Monterey, CA - 300 MW /
1200 MWh – Peaker Replacement, Grid Reliability

GWh size BESS Plants
no longer at the
conceptual stage

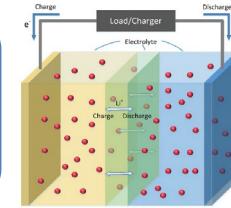
Images: Company websites
and Wikipedia

Energy Storage is New to Grid Operators

Making Energy Storage Mainstream - Gaps

Technology

- Lower cost, longer duration energy storage is a major gap
- Technologies that can scale from microgrids to large transmission applications
- **Further improvements in safety and reliability**



Manufacturing

- Industry needs cycles of learning – manufacturing scale through deployments
- Project finance – bankable, warranties, performance guarantees, risk management
- **Standardization – equipment, permitting, construction processes**



Grid Operation

- Markets and Operations – business models and operational tools
- Analytics – economics and planning tools
- Appropriate Regulatory Policy – business models, asset classification



Impact and consequence of scale on safety



Safety issues and complexity increase with battery size

Safety research is heavily focused on lithium-ion as the primary application ready technology.

Many other emerging technologies are less well studied.

Battery Energy Storage Systems – Safety Concerns



2006 Sony/Dell battery recall
4.1 million batteries



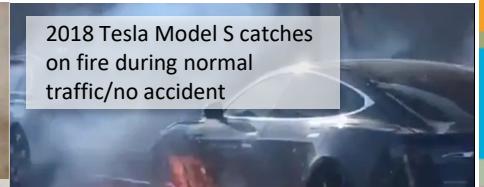
2008 Navy, \$400M Advanced Seal Delivery Sub, Honolulu



2010 FedEx Cargo Plane Fire, Dubai



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



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



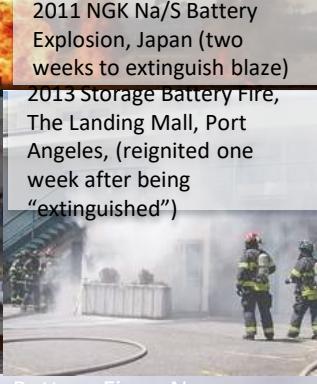
2011 Chevy Volt Latent Battery Fire at DOT/NHTSA Test Facility



2012 Battery Room Fire at Kahuku Wind-Energy Storage Farm



2012 GM Test Facility Incident, Warren, MI



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



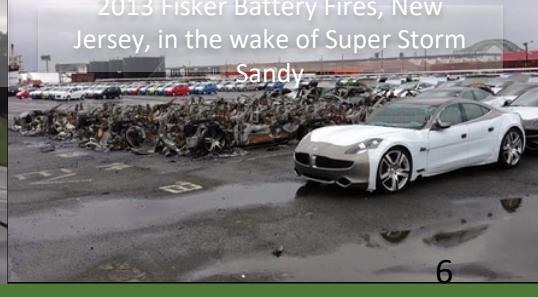
2018-2019 A string of 21 energy storage system fires in South Korea leads to suspension of new projects



2013 Boeing Dreamliner Battery Fires, FAA Grounds Fleet



2013 Tesla Battery Fires, Washington, resulting from a highway accident



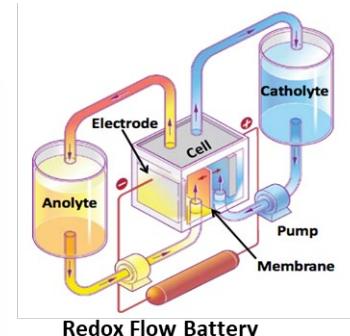
2013 Fisker Battery Fires, New Jersey, in the wake of Super Storm Sandy



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

Safety R&D is largely focused on Li-ion BESS

- Li-ion batteries: knowledge base mostly from consumer electronics, safety issues adequately addressed.
 - Safety issues for larger size (EV, grid) just beginning to be dealt with
- New technologies are being introduced
 - Is testing adequate to new technologies?
 - Li-ion – High energy anode materials
 - Li metal
 - Advanced aqueous batteries
 - Molten salt batteries
- Large storage systems targeting non-traditional locations, and areas near populations
- Grid-scale systems are complex, including not only a large battery but sophisticated power electronics
 - How do you qualify for safety? Is full-scale testing necessary?



What is needed?

- How can we adequately prepare for new technologies to enable their rapid adoption?
- Are we adequately addressing current gaps in safety research?
- What gaps still hinder lithium-ion adoption? How best to ensure stakeholders are adequately informed of the risk they accept?
- Is full-scale testing necessary, and if so, is there lab capacity to adequately perform it.
- Do we have appropriate standards to ensure safety?
- Do first responders have adequate training/resources to handle incidents?



Ensuring Safety – Codes and Standards



Safety standards are developed through a consensus-based development process with diverse stakeholder participation.

Advantages:

- Broad agreement in the field
- Good at learning from past accidents

Disadvantages

- Slow to change (3-10 year revision schedules)
- Bad at preventing accidents before they happen

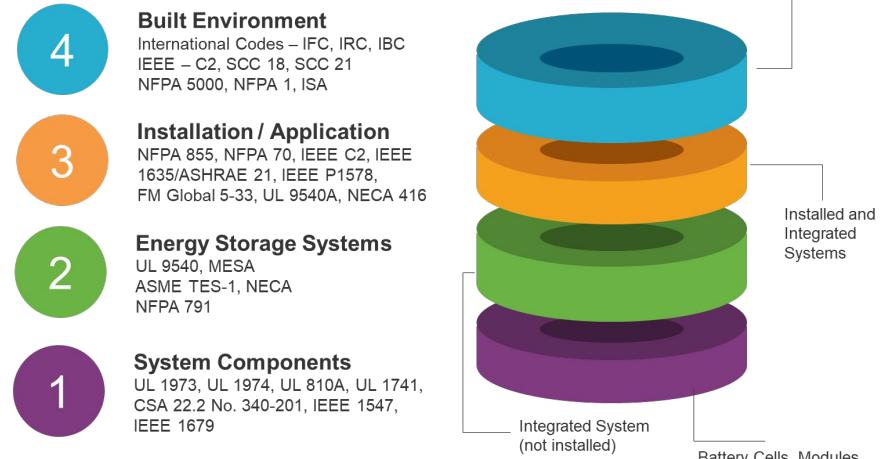
A few prominent examples are:

- IFC – defines what safety standards shall be used in regions that have adopted it
- UL 9540 – provides a hierarchy of safety standards for energy storage components, tests, and system integration
- NFPA 855 – covers: installation, commissioning, O & M, emergency response, and decommissioning

Energy Storage Safety Codes and Standards Update

Publication released quarterly

Available: <https://www.sandia.gov/energystoragesafety-ssl/>





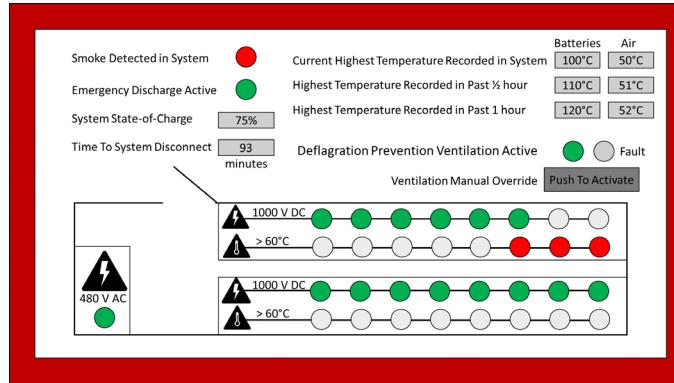
Responding to an Incident

Incident Response

- When firefighters arrive on the scene of a battery system fire, they initiate an ongoing hazard assessment with priorities being life, property, then environment.
- The system must be designed such that firefighters can understand the current state of the system without being exposed to a hazard.
- When firefighter action is required, such as in the case of an uncontrolled runaway reaction that may spread to nearby structures, options must be available for actions that do not expose personnel to the hazards inside.

Training Needs

- Should focus on hazard identification, determining safe entry, methods for limiting the spread of a battery fire, identifying when the best approach is to not put out the fire (letting hazardous stored energy be dissipated safely), and determining when it is safe to leave an incident site.



Example layout for an energy storage fire alarm control panel

The system should include a durable, external display, accessible from a safe location, for firefighters to access

From: <https://www.sandia.gov/ess-ssl/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Rosewater-APS.pdf>

ENERGY STORAGE R&D AT SANDIA



BATTERY MATERIALS

Large portfolio of R&D projects related to advanced materials, new battery chemistries, electrolyte materials, and membranes.



DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Work with industry to develop, install, commission, and operate electrical energy storage systems.



CELL & MODULE LEVEL SAFETY

Evaluate safety and performance of electrical energy storage systems down to the module and cell level.



STRATEGIC OUTREACH

Maintain the ESS website and DOE Global Energy Storage Database, organize the annual Peer Review meeting, and host webinars and conferences.



POWER CONVERSION SYSTEMS

Research and development regarding reliability and performance of power electronics and power conversion systems.



GRID ANALYTICS

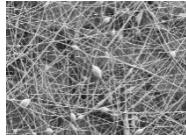
Analytical tools model electric grids and microgrids, perform system optimization, plan efficient utilization and optimization of DER on the grid, and understand ROI of energy storage.



SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Test laboratories evaluate and optimize performance of megawatt-hour class energy storage systems in grid-tied applications.

Wide ranging R&D covering energy storage technologies with applications in the grid, transportation, and stationary storage



Materials R&D to date:

- Non-flammable electrolytes
- Electrolyte salts
- Coated active materials
- Thermally stable materials

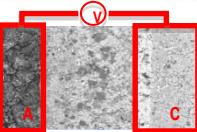
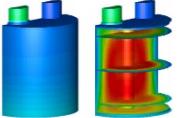
Materials R&D needs:

- Viable flow batteries
- Aqueous electrolyte batteries
- High specific heat suppressants
- Vent gas composition



Testing

- Electrical, thermal, mechanical abuse testing
- Failure propagation testing on batteries/systems
- Suppressants and delivery with systems and environments
- Large scale thermal and fire testing (TTC)



Simulations and Modeling

- Multi-scale models for understanding thermal runaway
- Validating failure propagation models
- Fire Dynamic Simulations (FDS) to predict the size, scope, and consequences of battery fires



INTERNATIONAL
CODE COUNCIL



ASME
SETTING THE STANDARD



Procedures, Policy, and Regulation

- UL 1973-13 Batteries for Use in Stationary Applications
- ANSI/UL 9540-P (ESS Safety)
- UL 1974 (Repurposing)
- IEEE 1635-12 (Ventilation and thermal management)



Acknowledgements

This work is funded by the DOE Office of Electricity Energy Storage Program under program director Imre Gyuk.

Questions?

Babu Chalamala
bchalam@sandia.gov

Sandia Team

- Josh Lamb
- Armando Fresquez
- Loraine Torres-Castro
- Yuliya Preger
- John Hewson
- Randy Shurtz
- Andrew Kurzawski
- David Rosewater
- Reed Wittman
- Alex Bates
- Jill Langendorf
- Chris Grosso
- Lucas Gray
- Charlie Hanley
- Kyle Fenton

National Lab Partners

- Matt Paiss (PNNL)
- Hsin Wang (ORNL)

University Partners

- Michael Hargather (NMT)
- Wei-Jen Lee (UT Arlington)

NITE (Osaka, Japan)

- Akira Kashiwakura



Questions?

Babu Chalamala

bchalam@sandia.gov

Acknowledgements

US Department of Energy, Office of Electricity

Dr. Imre Gyuk, Program Director



Additional References

McMicken Arizona Reports

- <http://www.firefighternation.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2020/07/document.pdf>
- <https://docket.images.azcc.gov/E000007939.pdf>
- https://ulfightersafety.org/docs/Four_Firefighters_Injured_In_Lithium_Ion_Battery_ESS_Explosion_Arizona.pdf

Full Scale Fire Test Reports

- <https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/News-and-Research/Fire-statistics-and-reports/Hazardous-materials/RFFireHazardAssessmentLithiumIonBattery.ashx>
- https://ulfightersafety.org/docs/UL9540AInstallationDemo_Report_Final_4-12-21.pdf
- <https://www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Data-research-and-tools/Suppression/Sprinkler-Protection-Guidance-for-Lithium-Ion-Based-Energy-Storage-Systems>

2021 Energy Storage Safety and Reliability Forum Presentation Archive

- <https://www.sandia.gov/ess-ssl/2021-essrf/>

Firefighter Training Video / Resources

- <https://www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Resources/Emergency-Responders/High-risk-hazards/Energy-Storage-Systems>

ES Codes and Standards Update

- https://energy.sandia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/SC-Report-by-SDO-WINTER-2021_Final.pdf

Hazard Analysis on Grid-scale Energy Storage

- <https://www.sandia.gov/ess-ssl/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Rosewater-APS.pdf>
- https://www.epri.com/research/products/0000000030020171_36

Journal Articles

- <https://www.osti.gov/pages/biblio/1257985>
- <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1149/1945-7111/ab84fa>



Energy Storage Safety Collaborative Reports

Get the free reports to remain alerted to key ESS
Codes & Standards updates!

CODES AND STANDARDS UPDATE
WINTER 2019/20



Take photo of
code to sign-up
to receive
quarterly reports

https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDOESNLEC/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDOESNLEC_195