



The **PreLIBS** Project: What can be Learned from EV Battery Safety

May 2019

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The Faraday Challenge



ISCF Faraday Battery Challenge

£246 million (2017-2021)
Advisory Group, Programme Board

Challenge Director

Research: £78m

&

Innovate: £88m

&

Scale: £80m

➤ 'Application-inspired' research programme coordinated at national scale

➤ Creation of the **Faraday Institution** – responsible for coordination of research and training programmes

➤ Four 'fast-start' projects announced 23rd Jan 2018 (£42m) – Battery Degradation, Multi-scale Modelling, Recycling, Solid State Batteries

➤ **Wave 2** call for proposals launched 10/01/19
Outline submissions received 28/02/19



➤ Innovation programme to support business-led collaborative R&D with co-investment from industry

➤ Address technical challenges and build UK supply chain

➤ £38 committed in **Round 1** (2017) to Collaborative **R&D** and **Feasibility Study** projects – projects addressing range of areas from cell materials to pack integration and BMS to recycling

➤ £22 million **Round 2** to 12 CR&D and Feasibility Study projects announced in June 2018

➤ **Round 3** competition due to be announced.

➤ Scale up programme to allow companies of all sizes to rapidly move new battery technologies to market

➤ Develop manufacturing tools and methods for mass production

➤ Demonstrate production-rate reliability and quality

➤ **CWLEP & WMG** building open-access scale up facility: **UK Battery Industrialisation Centre**

➤ Planning consent granted for 193,750 sq ft facility.



Faraday Challenge: Technical Gaps



Cost



NOW: \$130/kWh (cell)
\$280/kWh (pack)
2035: \$50/kWh (cell)
\$100/kWh (pack)

Energy Density



NOW: 700Wh/l,
250Wh/kg(cell)
2035: 1400Wh/l,
500Wh/kg(cell)

Power Density/ Fast Charging



NOW:
3 kW/kg (pack)
2035:
12 kW/kg (pack)

Safety



2035:
Eliminate thermal runaway at pack level to reduce pack complexity

1st Life



NOW: 8 years (pack)
2035: 15 years (pack)

Temperature



NOW: -20° to +60°C (cell)
2035: -40° to +80°C (cell)

Predictability



2035:
Full predictive models for performance and ageing of battery

Recyclability



NOW:
10-50% (pack)
2035:
95% (pack)

The PreLIBS Project: Project Aims

- Recognise that the current generations of lithium ion technology is likely to be used in EVs for the next 3-10 years.
- Understand these safety issues

Project Partners



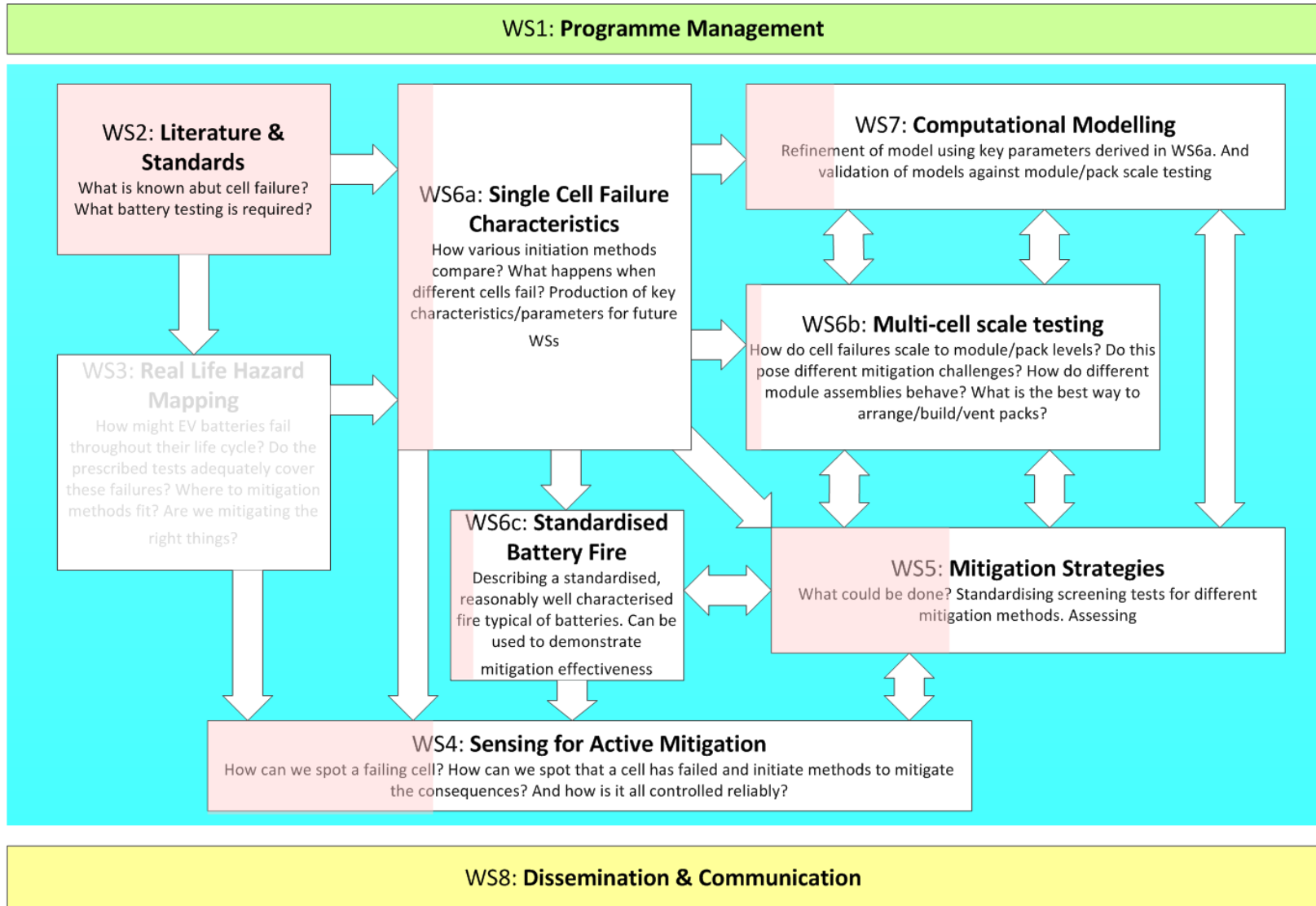
Warwick Manufacturing Group



Warwick **FIRE**

Warwick University

Project Outline



Project Aims

- Understanding the consequences of:
 - Thermal Runaway
 - Thermal Propagation
- Sensing the start of Thermal Runaway
- Hindering or Mitigating the effect of Thermal Propagation
 - Active mitigation
 - Passive mitigation
- Validated Computation Modelling

Project Aims



- One Example: the proposed thermal propagation test

Thermal Propagation Test

- New developments from the Chinese Standards
- Key Requirement:
 - Alarm of a 'thermal event' 5 minutes before the event impacts upon the passenger compartment

Thermal Propagation Test

- Reliable detection of an event
- ‘Managing’ the event for 5 minutes
- Developing a testing strategy to reliably put a pack into thermal propagation, according to the standard specifications

Cell Size



18650
Up to 3.5 Ah

21700
Up to 5 Ah

What does the event look like?

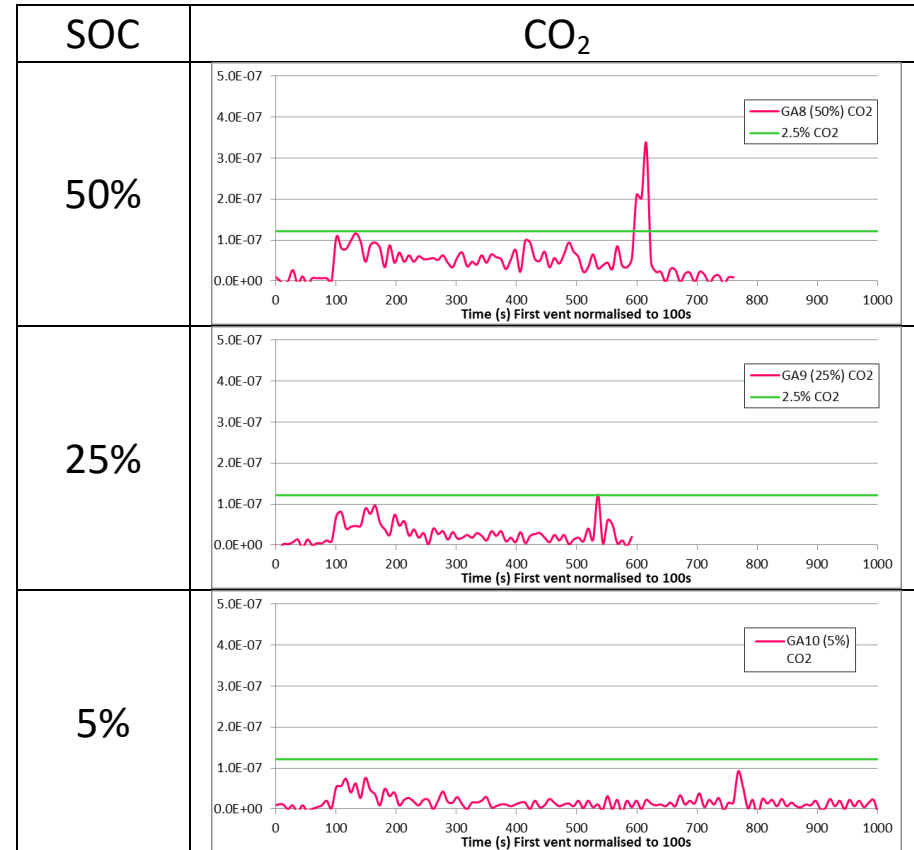
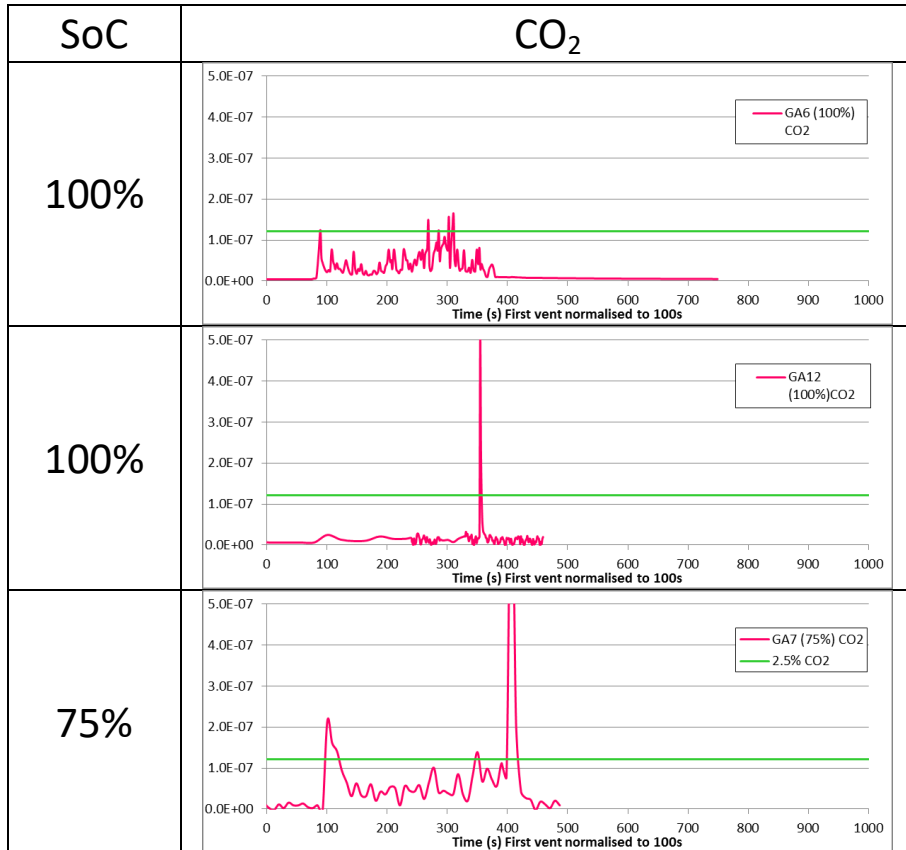


Some videos of EH1

What does the event look like?



Snapshot of Results- Gas Detection



Snapshot of Results- Initiation methods



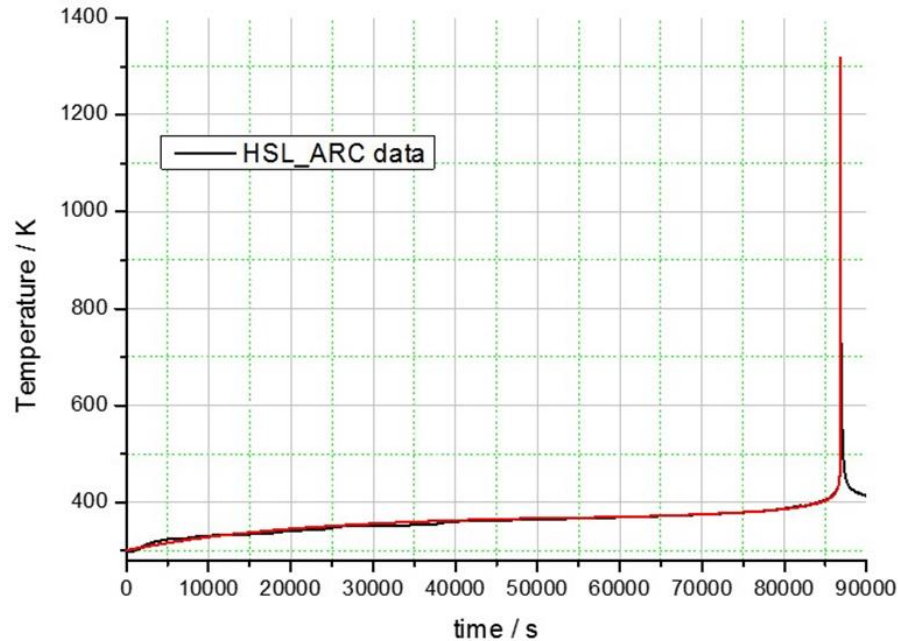
Video EH1 vs EH17

Snapshot of Results- Initiation methods

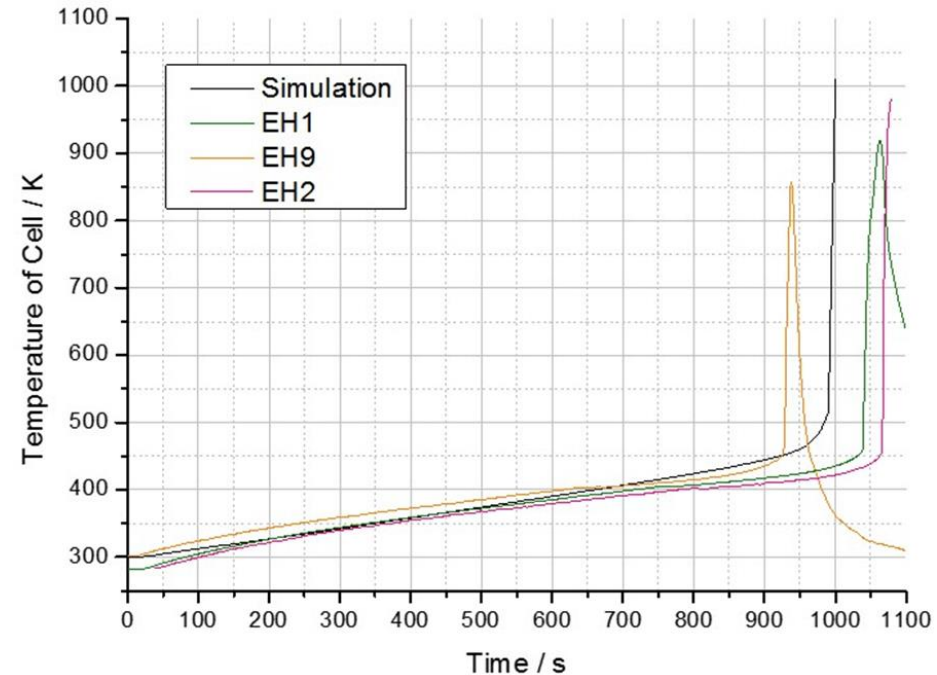


Video EH1 vs EH6

Snapshot of Results- Modelling



Modelling against
'ARC' data



Modelling against
open field data

Snapshot of Results- Active Mitigation



Video with water extinguisher

Snapshot of Results- PassiveMitigation



Box with flame

Thanks to



All project
partners

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Dan Howard

Rhi Williams

Caroline Adams

Keith Tremble



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