Lithium Battery Update

Comparison of battery chemistries flammability Medium Scale Propagation Tests Over packs

Presented to: Systems Working Group By: Harry Webster, FAA Date: November 16, 2011



Federal Aviation Administration

Relative Flammability of Various Common Battery Chemistries

- Tests were conducted using AA size cells
 - Lithium metal, lithium-ion (3.8 volt), Nickel Cadmium (rechargeable), Nickel Metal Hydride (rechargeable) and common Alkaline.

• Groups of cells were tested in three modes:

- heated using an external alcohol flame
- heated with a 100 watt cartridge heater
- Cone calorimeter
 - Heat release at 50 kW/m-2



Alcohol Fire Configuration





Cartridge Heater Test Configuration





Relative Flammability of Various Common Battery Chemistries

Results (in order of risk)

- Lithium metal: very strong initial pressure release, highly flammable, molten lithium, flammable electrolyte, pressure pulse
- Lithium-ion, flammable electrolyte, pressure pulse
- Nickel Metal Hydride: Pressure release (small), electrolyte somewhat flammable
- Alkaline: Pressure release (small), non flammable in these tests
- Nickel Cadmium: non flammable in these tests



Peak Heat Release Rate at 50 kW/m-2

Cone Calorimeter Peak Heat Release Rate





Total Smoke Release at 50 kW/m-2

Total Smoke Release





Relative Flammability of Various Common Battery Chemistries





Small Scale Propagation Tests

- Tests were designed to measure the propagation of thermal runaway within a shipping package if one cell were to go into thermal runaway
 - Single box of cells in original packaging
 - One cell replaced with a 100 watt cartridge heater to simulate thermal runaway
 - Thermocouples installed in center and corners of box



Small Scale Propagation Tests Lithium-ion

• Two tests were conducted, 99 18650 cells

- Unsuppressed
- Halon 1301- 5.5% concentration

Results

- Unsuppressed
 - Packaging ignited, providing ignition source for venting cells
 - Strong torching fire
 - All cells were consumed
- Suppressed
 - No open flame
 - All cells thermal runaway
- Cell temperatures in both tests reached 1100 degF







Small Scale Propagation Test Lithium Metal Cells

- Previous tests have shown that Halon 1301 has no effect on lithium metal cell fires
- Single unsuppressed test was conducted
 - ¼ of standard packaging
 - 115 CR2 cells

Results

- Initial venting produced open flame
- Packaging ignited
- Strong torching fire with white lithium metal sparks
- Thermal runaway propagated to the entire box
- All cells consumed within 6 minutes of initial venting



Small Scale Propagation Tests Lithium Metal Cells





Medium Scale Propagation Tests

- Tests designed to measure the propagation between cells when a single cell fails (thermal runaway)
 - Lithium-ion and metal
 - Tests with multiple boxes of cells in original shipping packaging
 - Unsuppressed compartments
 - main deck freighter
 - Unlimited ventilation
 - Simulated cargo container
 - Limited ventilation



• Test conditions:

- Unsuppressed compartment, 299 cells, 18650
 lithium-ion, three boxes, 100 cells per box
- Single cell in lower box replaced with 100 watt cartridge heater, simulating thermal runaway
- Two tests completed
 - Closed test chamber, minimal ventilation
 - Open test chamber, unlimited ventilation







Results:

- Closed test chamber, limited ventilation

- Thermal runaway propagated within the lower box
- Thermal runaway propagated to the upper box, then side box
- Very little open flame
- Flash fire near end of test
- 59 minutes from first venting to flashover
- 280 cells went into thermal runaway
 - 158 vented as designed, releasing flammable electrolyte
 - 122 exploded, ejecting contents, large pressure release
 - 20 did not vent, retained 3.8 volts







Results

- Open test chamber, unlimited ventilation
 - Thermal runaway propagated within the lower box
 - Cardboard packaging ignited
 - Thermal runaway propagated to the upper box, then side box
 - No open flame until late in test, 43 minutes from heater activation.
 - Burning fiberboard ignited venting electrolyte
 - 43 minutes from first vent to all flammables consumed
 - 299 cells went into thermal runaway
 - 1 cell unvented, 0 volts
 - No cells exploded











• Test conditions:

- Unsuppressed compartment, 347 123A lithium metal cells, 3 boxes, 116 cells per box.
- Single cell in center of lower box replaced with 100 watt cartridge heater
- Single test completed
 - Unlimited ventilation







Results

- Open test chamber, unlimited ventilation

- Initial venting produced open flame
- Lower box fiberboard shipping package ignited and quickly spread to upper box
- Fire rapidly intensified, spreading to side box
- All cells consumed within 15 minutes of initial venting
 - 238 cells vented through positive terminal relief ports
 - 89 vented through side of casing
 - 19 exploded
 - 1 unaccounted for











- Determine the effect of increased spacing between cells on the propagation of thermal runaway
- Test Design:
 - Remove 50% of cells from standard 100 cell 18650 package and arrange so that there is a minimum 0.5" spacing between cells
 - Remove one cell from center and replace with 100 watt cartridge heater.
 - Closed chamber, limited ventilation.







Results

- Initial venting at 8:13 after heater activation
- Fiberboard ignited
- Torching flames
- All consumables self extinguished at 43:15
- All cells went into thermal runaway







- Previous tests have shown that the fiberboard/ceramic liner over packs designed for chemical oxygen generator transport are capable of withstanding a lithium-ion cell fire.
- A series of tests were conducted to determine the effectiveness of the COG over pack in containing a lithium metal cell fire.



• Test design:

- ¼ of a standard shipping package, 100 123 size lithium metal cells was prepared.
- The center cell was replaced with a 100 watt heater
- Thermocouples measured the spread of thermal runaway and the interior temperature of the box

Three tests were conducted

- Standard taping
- Wire reinforced taping
- Wire reinforced taping with vent















- Results: Standard taping
 - One cell ignited at an elapsed time of 2:30 from heater activation
 - Second cell at 7:50-One lid flap was blown open
 - At 9:00 there was open flame on top of the box
 - By 12:56 all cells were consumed
 - At 16:48 Fire self extinguished
 - Over pack foil liner was perforated, but ceramic not penetrated







- Results: Wire reinforced taping
 - Contained the first two thermal runaways
 - At 10:12 the over pack inflated and the factory stapled seam failed
 - By 11:09, flames escaped from failed seam
 - At 11:37, the exterior of the over pack ignited
 - At 12:42, the over pack was penetrated on the side opposite the failed seam, torching fire
 - 12:52, last audible vent was heard
 - 17:55 over pack and cells consumed, fire self extinguished











- Results: Wire reinforced taping with 1" diameter pressure relief/ flame arrestor
 - 7:36, first vent/thermal runaway, smoke from Pressure Relief Vent
 - 11:07 multiple vents, continuous smoke from PRV
 - 11:19 smoke / gas ignite at PRV
 - 11:51 box inflates, flame at PRV becomes torch
 - 12:03 multiple flame penetrations at box closures
 - 12:14 fiberboard ignited
 - 13:11 Flame at PRV diminishing, last cells reach thermal runaway
 - 19:36 over pack and cells consumed















Future Tests

- Button cell flammability characterization
- Lithium-ion low state of charge flammability characterization
- Packaging study for small shipments
- Full scale tests



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