

Analysis of Electro-Thermal Hot Spot Formation in Li-Ion-Battery-Cells

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COMSOL
CONFERENCE
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Motivation

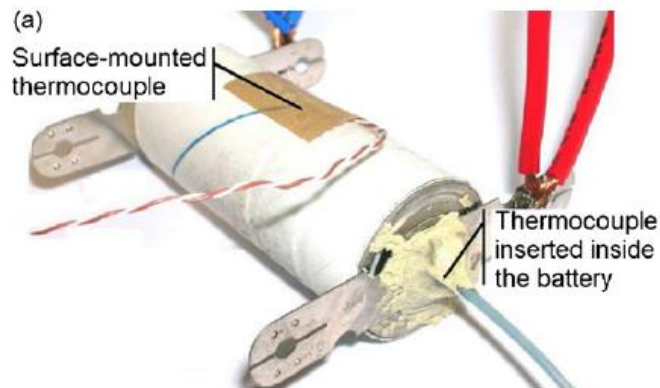
Thermal Management of Battery Cell Operation



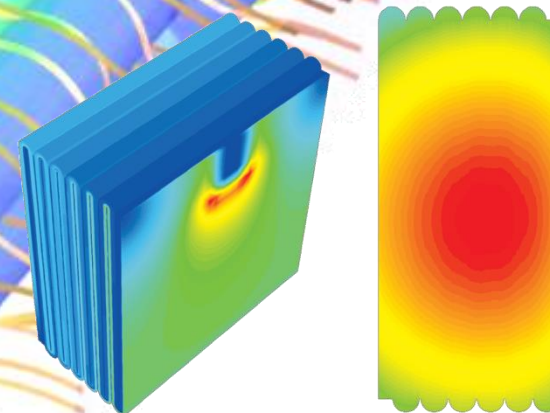
formation of thermal hot spots
⇒ risk of **thermal runaway**

limited experimental insight

modeling tools offer alternative



Forgez et al, J. of Power Sources ,195 (2010), pp. 2961-2968.

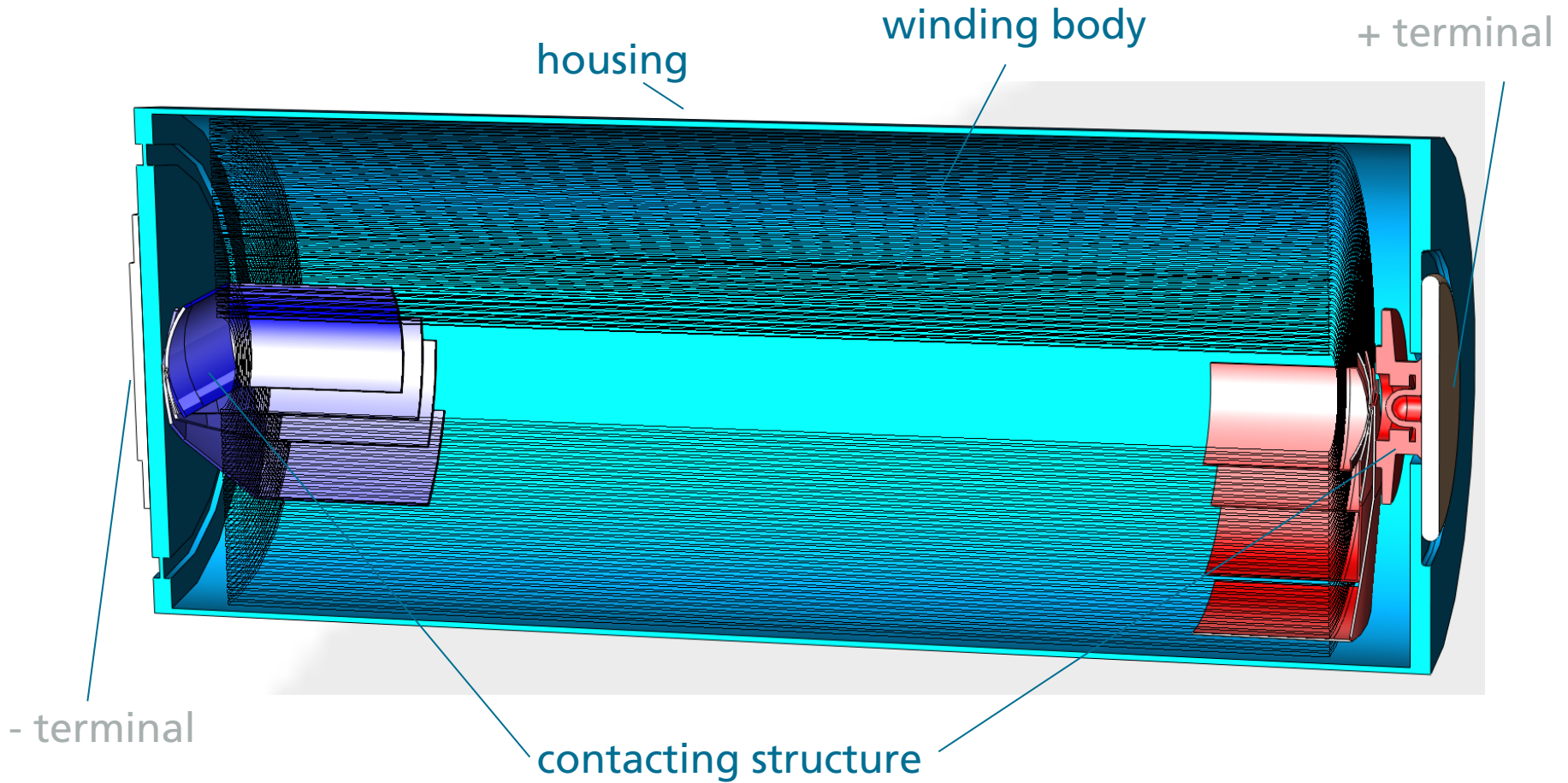


X. Hu, "Designing batteries for electric vehicles", ANSYS Advantage 2011

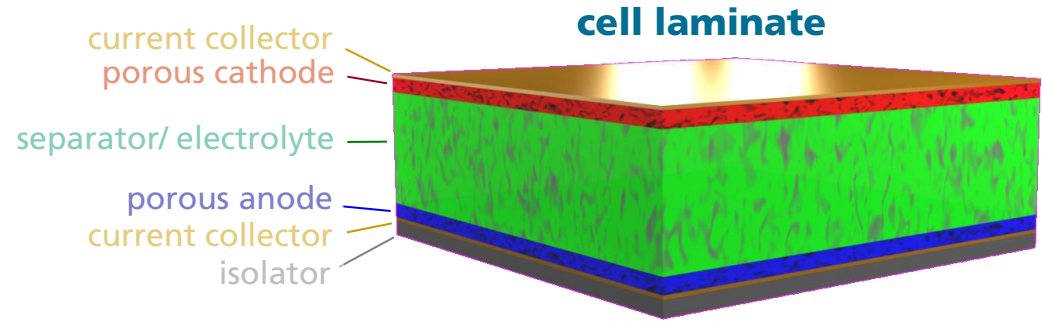
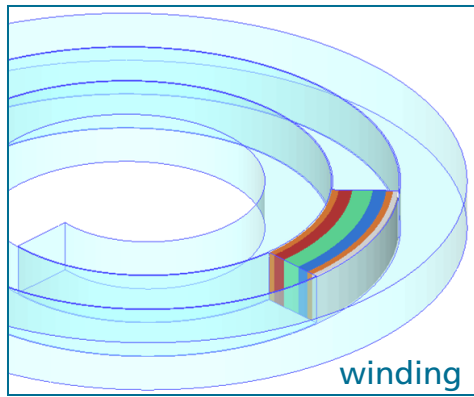
Model Approach

Cell Geometry

- internal cell geometry influences thermal behaviour

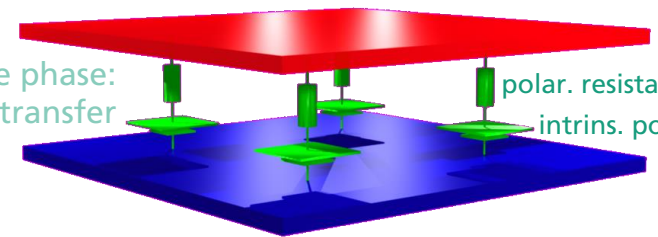


Homogenisation model for winding body



3-phase homogenised | continuum approach

cathode side current distributor phase

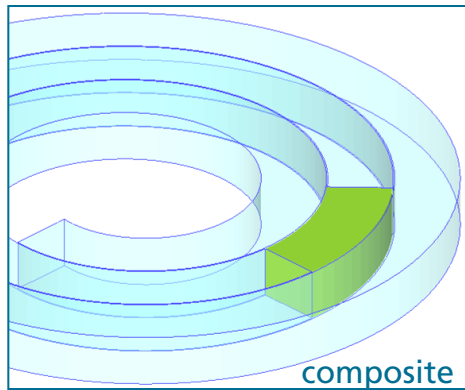


anode side current distributor phase

← homogen.
anisotropic
composite

DOF:

U_{ano}
 U_{cath}
 T



PDE:

anode side potential

$$-\nabla(\sigma_{eff,ano} \cdot \nabla U_{ano}) = -\frac{j_{elec}}{h_{uc}}$$

PDE:

cathode side potential

$$-\nabla(\sigma_{eff,cath} \cdot \nabla U_{cath}) = +\frac{j_{elec}}{h_{uc}}$$

Constitutive equ.:

el.-chem. characteristics

$$j_{elec} = \frac{U_{cath} - U_{ano} + U_0(T, \dots)}{R_{el}^A(T, j, \dots)}$$

electrolyte current density

PDE:

thermal composite

$$-\nabla(\lambda_{eff} \cdot \nabla T) = \sum_{d=(ano, cath, elec)} (\sigma_{eff,d}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{j}_d) \cdot \mathbf{j}_d + \dots$$

Joule's + reversible heat

Electr(o-chem)ical Characteristics

Constitutive equation for el.-chem. active phase:

$$\Delta U_{elek} - U_0(T, SoC) = R_{el}^A(T, SoC) \cdot j_{elek}$$

intrinsic electrochemical potential

cell polarisation resistivity

$$\Delta U_{elec} - \underbrace{\left[U_s + a(T) \cdot e^{-\bar{b} \cdot DoD} - \left(d'(T) + k'(T) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - SoC} \right) \cdot SoC \right]}_{U_0(T, SoC)} = \underbrace{\left(k(T) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - SoC} + l(T) \right)}_{R_{el}^A(T, SoC)} \cdot j_{elec}$$

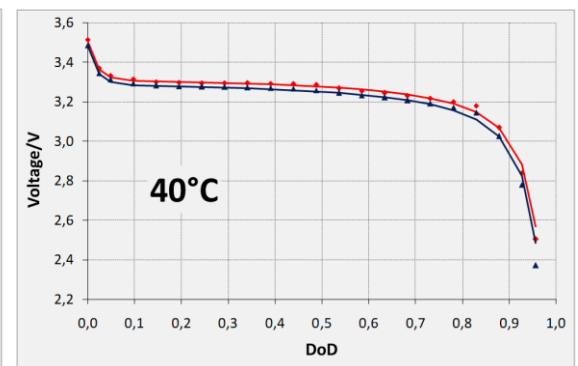
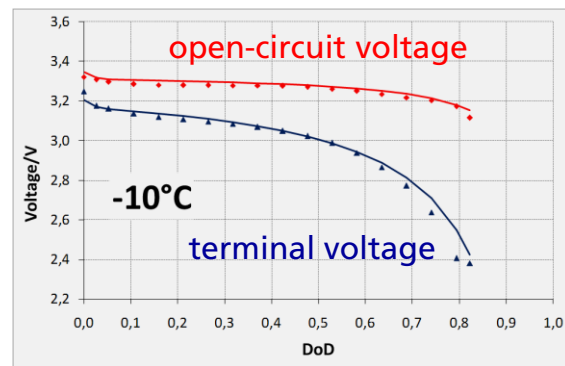
Empirical Approach: Shepherd's Model

C. M. Shepherd "Theoretical design of primary and secondary cells. Part 3: battery discharge equation" NRL Report 5908; May 1963

Model parameter set $c_i(T)$ \Rightarrow Calibration from comprehensive exp. cell characterisation

Verification:

points: experimental data
lines: model data

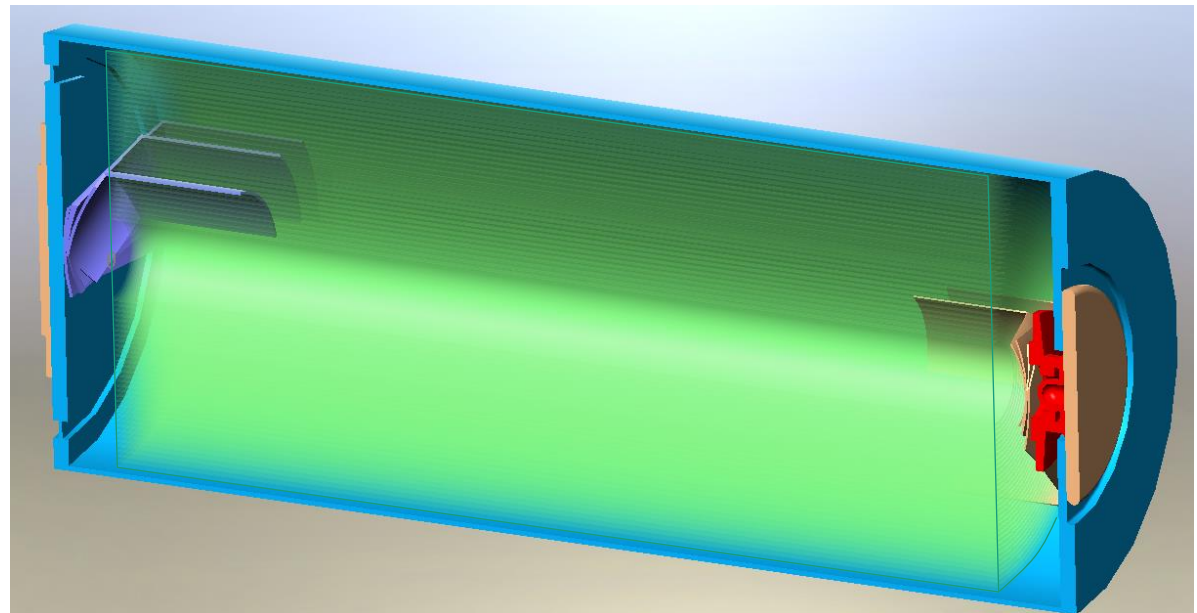
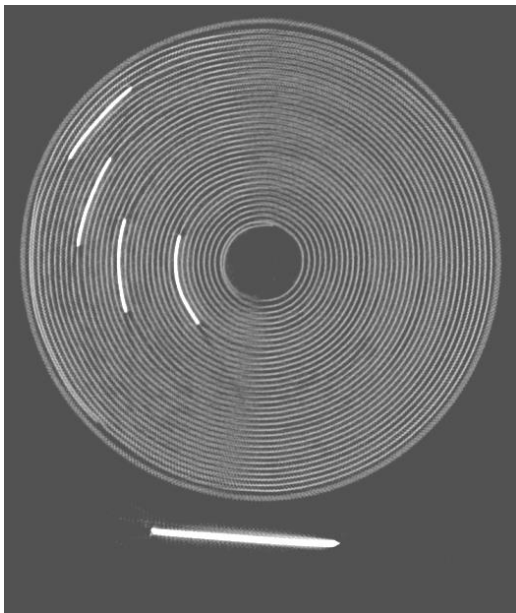


Models and Results

Model Geometry: Example 2

Example: cylindrical cell with separated contact tabs (LiFePo₄, ANR 26650)

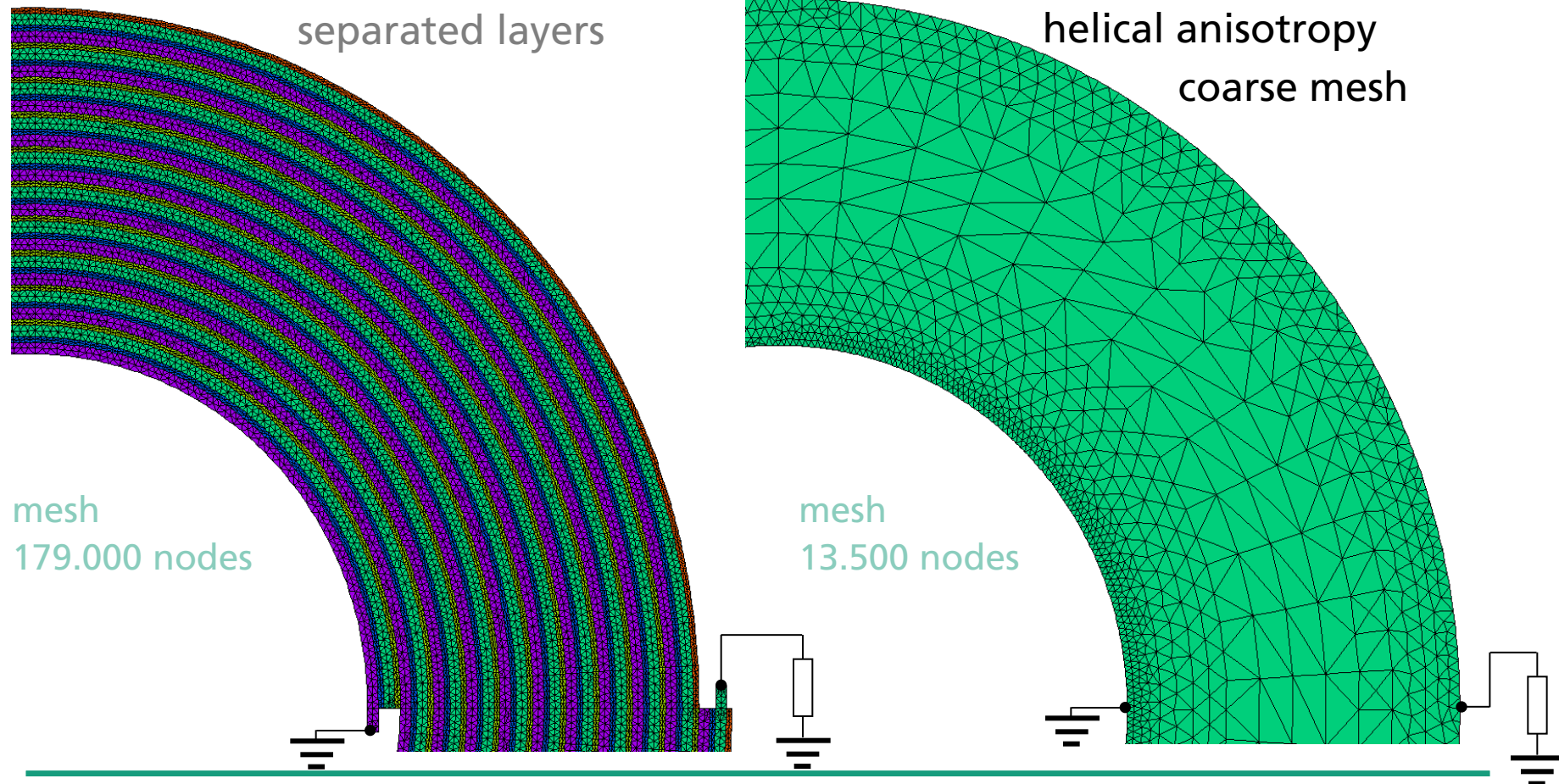
- separated current collector tabs, embedded between windings
- nonhomogeneous contacting with current concentration toward cont. tabs



helical current flow + current collection \Rightarrow **3D-model approach**

Direct Electrical Homogenisation of Winding Domain

Test in 2D-Model: end contacted winding domain (FlexPDE, 10 windings)
 fully detailed model directly homogenised model

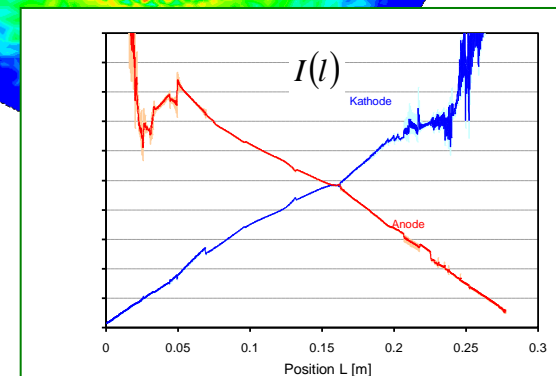
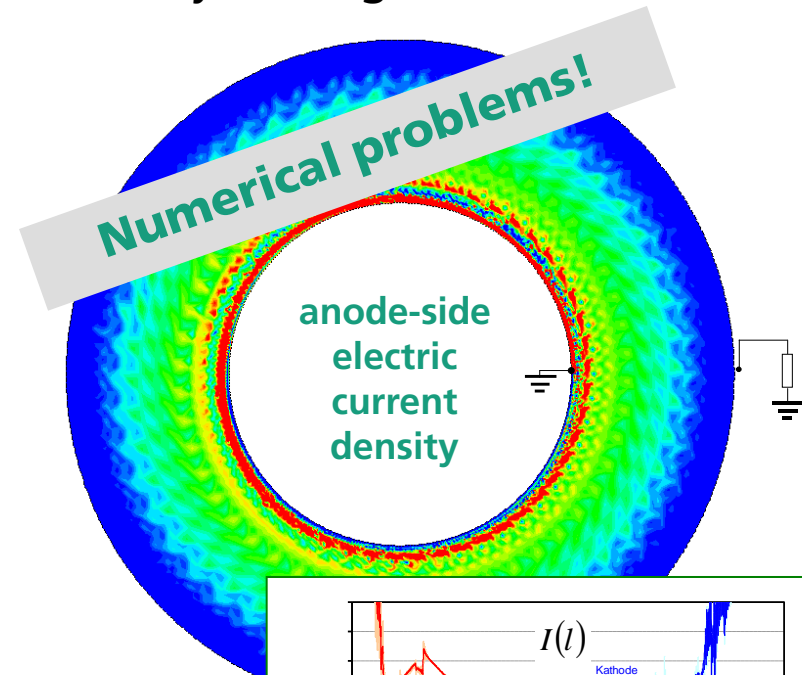
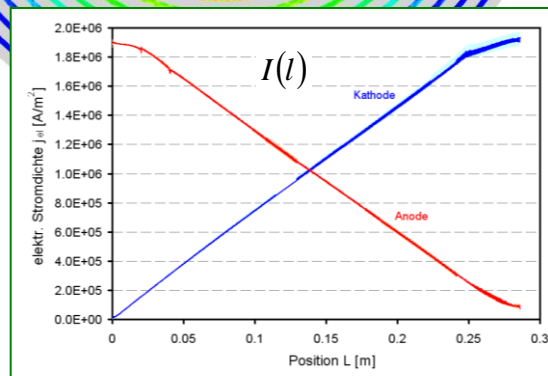
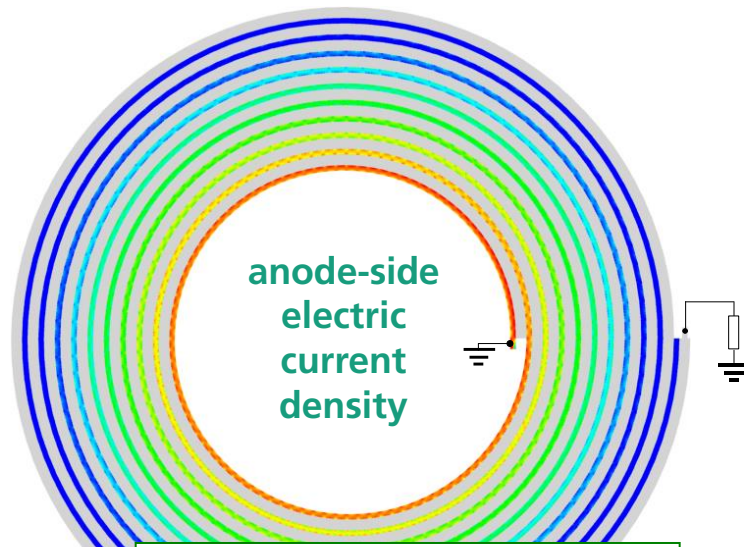


Direct Homogenisation of Winding Domain

2D-Model: end contacted winding (FlexPDE 5, 10 windings)

fully detailed model

directly homogenised model



Hybrid 2D-3D Model with Thermal \Leftrightarrow Electric Coupling

electric problem: 2D frame
(unrolled electric film composite)

$$U_{ano}(l,y), U_{cath}(l,y), j_{elek}(l,y) \rightarrow Q_{diss}(l,y)$$

$$\sigma_k = \sigma_k(T)$$

$$U_0 = U_0(T)$$

COMSOL: 2 model nodes (2d + 3d)
extrusion coupling variables

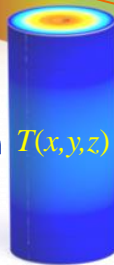
$$j_{elek}(l,y)$$

Mapping Operation

information transfer

T

Map 3D \rightarrow 2D
Temperature



Q_{diss}

Map 2D \rightarrow 3D
Dissipation Heat

thermal problem: 3D frame
(thermal composite)

$$T(x,y,z)$$

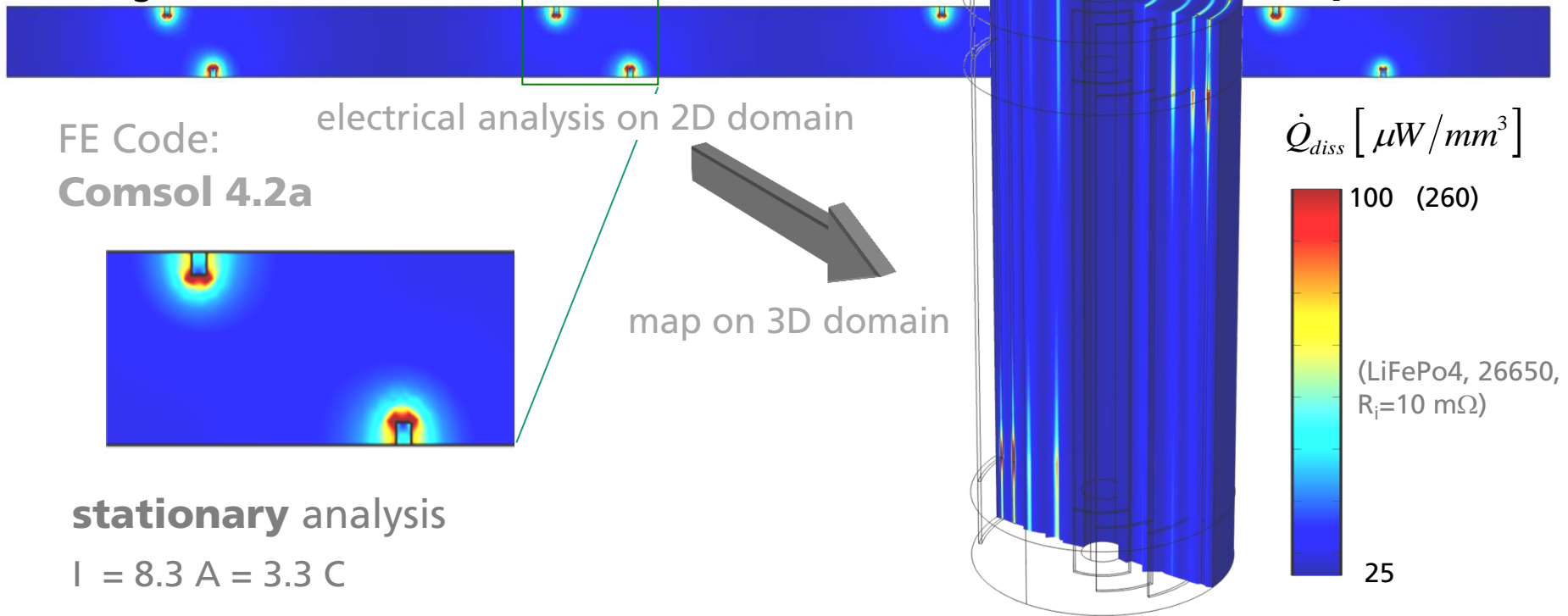
$$\nabla(-\lambda \cdot \nabla T) = \dot{Q}_{th} = \underbrace{\sum_d (\sigma_{eff,d} \cdot \mathbf{j}_d) \cdot \mathbf{j}_d}_{\dot{Q}_{diss}} - T \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{j_{elec}}{h_{uc}}}_{\dot{Q}_{rev}}$$



Hybrid-Model Results: 2D-electric model branch

2D \Rightarrow 3D Mapping of Dissipation Heat

strong field concentrations around contact tabs

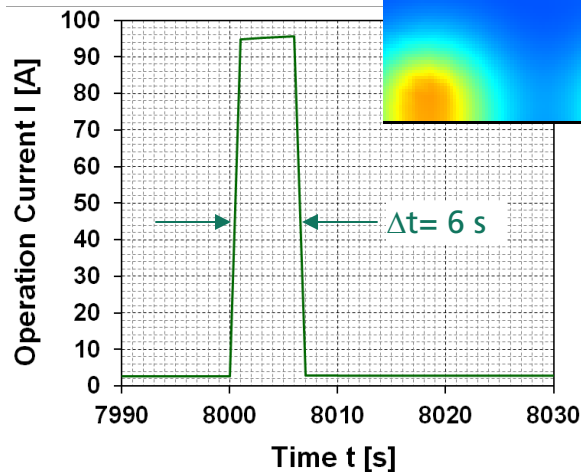
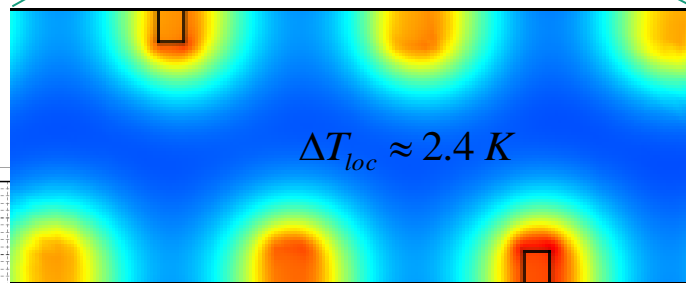
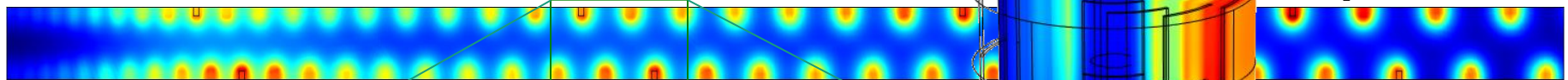


- **strongly localised heat sources at contact structure**
- **winding structure effect:** restriction of heat sources to single layers

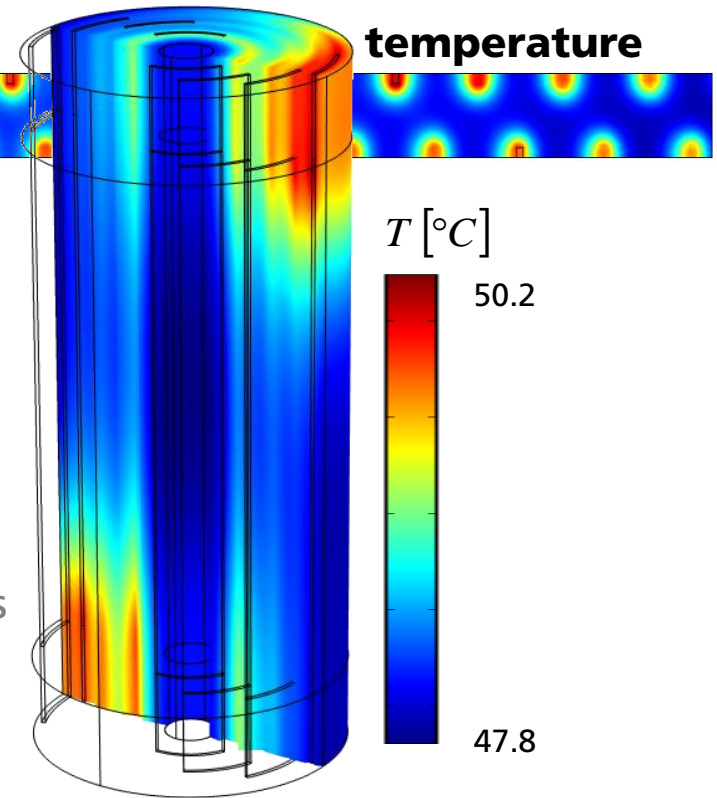
Hybrid-Model Results: 3D-thermal model branch

Transient analysis with current pulse

pattern of hot spots, induced by contacting structure



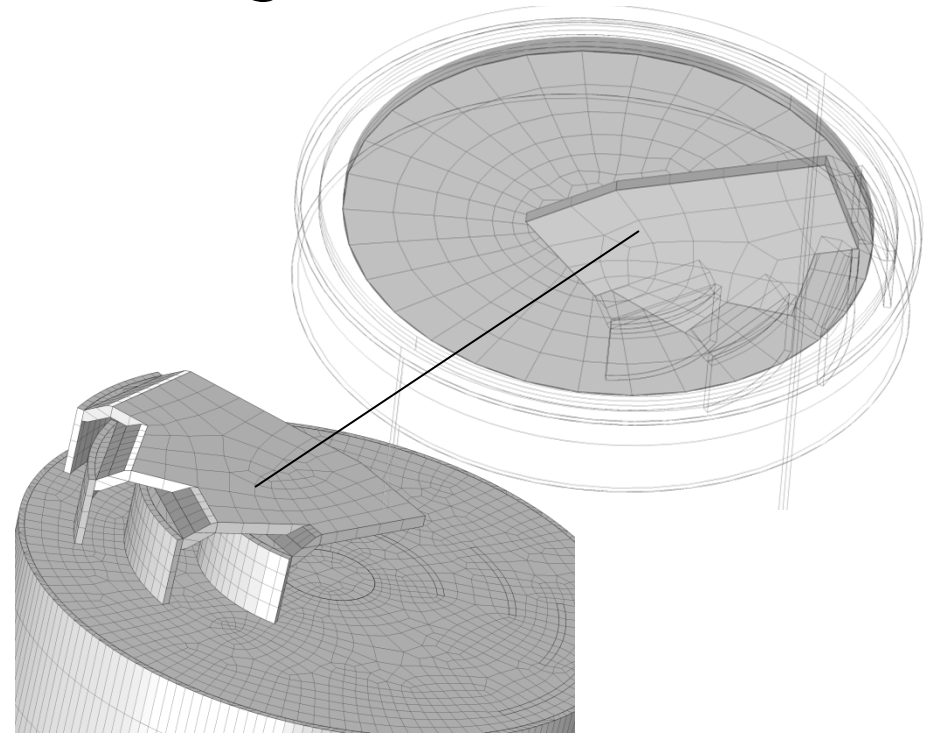
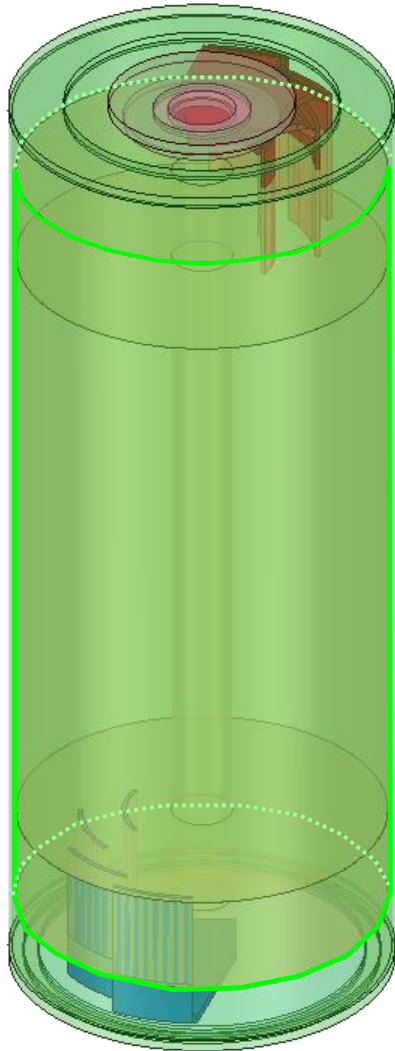
dynamic analysis
current pulse: duration 6 s
 $I_{max} = 95 A = 40 C$
reasonable magnitude
for practical operation



(LiFePo₄, 26650, $R_i = 10 m\Omega$)

high dynamic load + small area contacts \Rightarrow hot spot formation

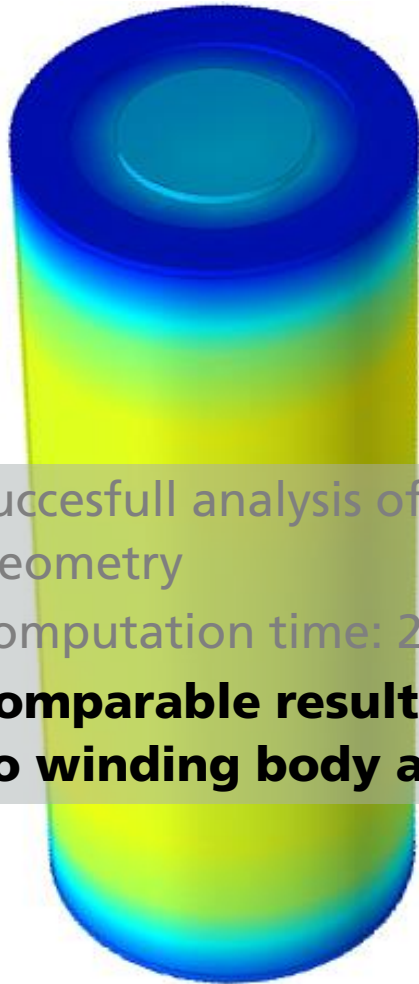
Completion: 3D-Model with Housing + Contact. Structure



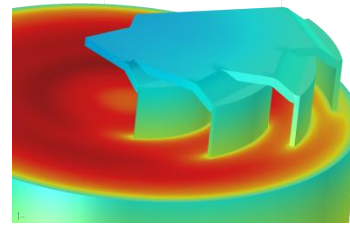
Geometry/ Mesh generation

- winding domain: Comsol-generated
- add housing + contact structure: CAD-Import
- using assemblies

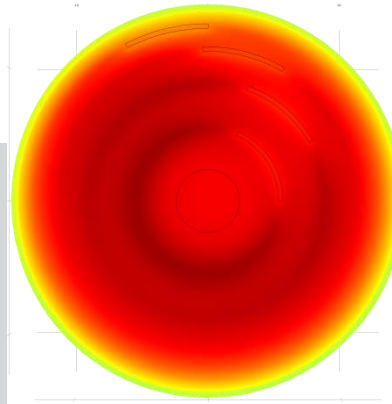
3-D Model with Housing: Results



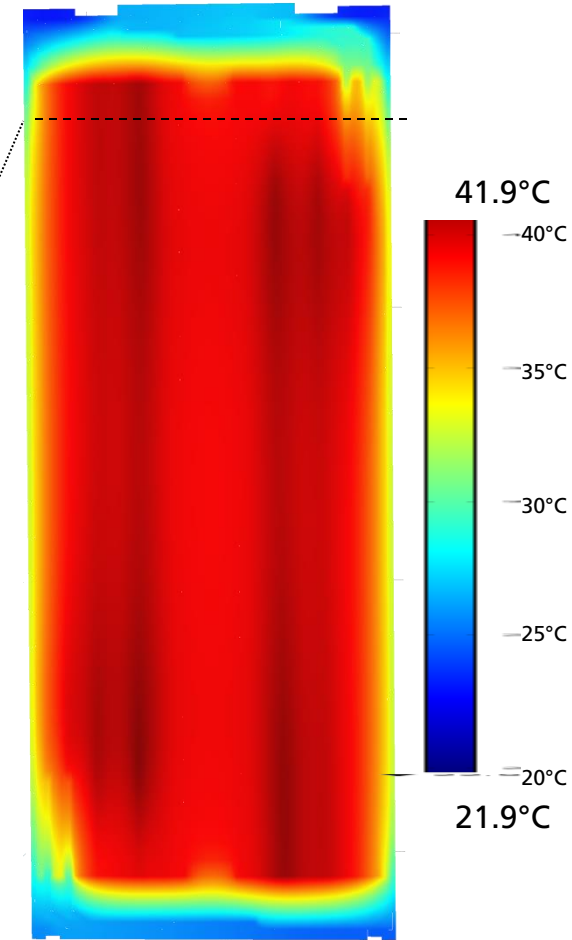
- successful analysis of full cell geometry
- computation time: 2 h
- **comparable results to winding body analysis**



Temperature [°C]



$41.9^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 29.0^{\circ}\text{C}$



dynamic analysis $I \cong 130 \text{ A} \cong 54 \text{ C} \Delta t = 6 \text{ s}$

Summary

- **model strategy** allows to include
 - effect** of detailed **contacting** + **winding** structure and **thermal-electric coupling**
- **homogenised 3 phase model** for **winding composite**
- **simple empirical model** for **electrical characteristics**
- **hybrid 2D-electric + 3D-thermal composite approach**
- **contact structure** acts as **source** for thermal **hot-spots** in **dynamic loads**
- approach has **potential** for use in **multi-cell models**

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