

Battery Simulation

Battery Performance, Thermal and Safety
from Component to System

Juergen Schneider

Introduction to the Solution Area

“Batteries are the key differentiator between the various EV manufacturers”

Source: Coffin, David, and Jeff Horowitz. “The Supply Chain for Electric Vehicle Batteries.” *Journal of International Commerce and Economics*, December 2018. <https://www.usitc.gov/journals>



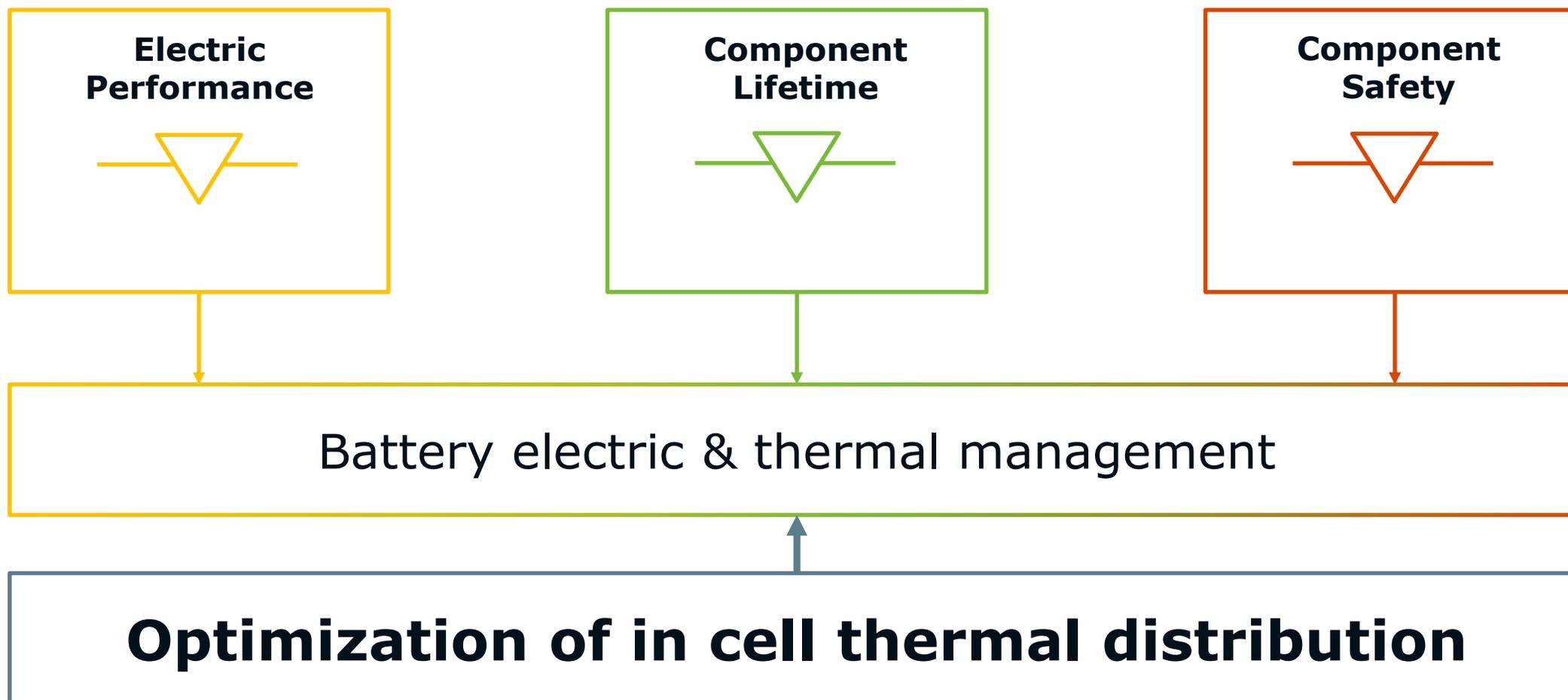
Warm Up - Current Market:

Measurements in AVL Series Battery Benchmarking

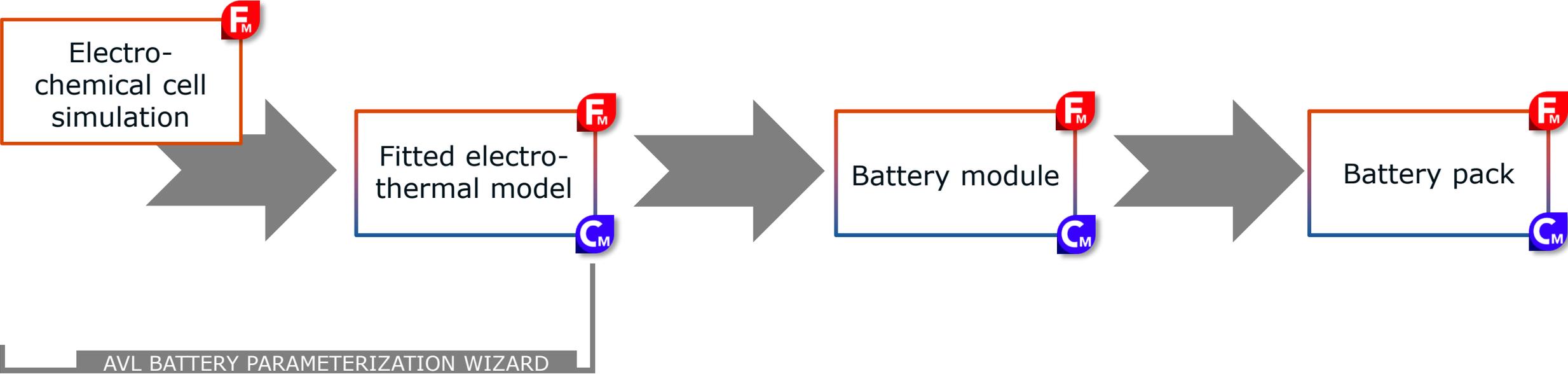


		Audi e-tron	NIO ES8	Tesla Model 3 LR
Performance	Battery Heating	4.8 kW	5 kW	~2.5 kW from e-Drive Unit
	Power @ -20 °C	70 %	40 %	5 %
Thermal	Battery Temp. START OPERATION	-30 °C	-30 °C	Strongest low Temperature derating 20 °C
	Battery Temp. END of DERATING of Discharge	-15 °C	0 °C	
Electrical	Recuperation Power @ -5°C	70 kW	15 kW	0 kW
	Recuperation Power @ 0 °C	100 kW	20 kW	0 kW

Battery Development



Thermal Analysis Workflow



Electro-chemical modelling 1D \leftrightarrow 3D Workflow

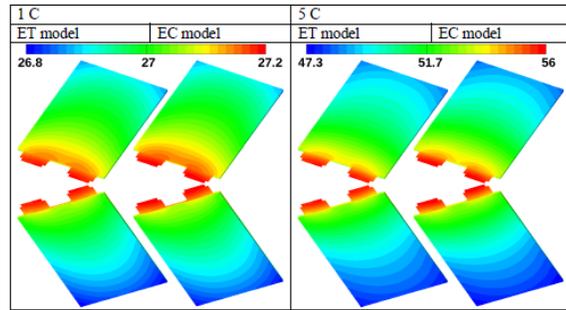


Figure 6. Surface temperature (°C) in both models for a discharge rate of 1 C (left) and 5 C (right) and an ambient temperature of 25 °C at a capacity of 11.5 Ah; top: view of battery center, bottom: view of battery boundary.

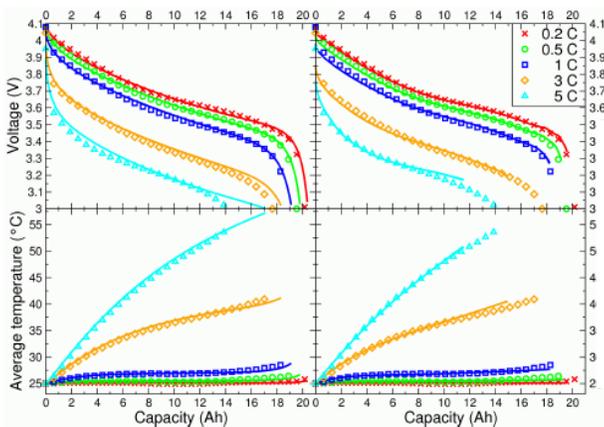
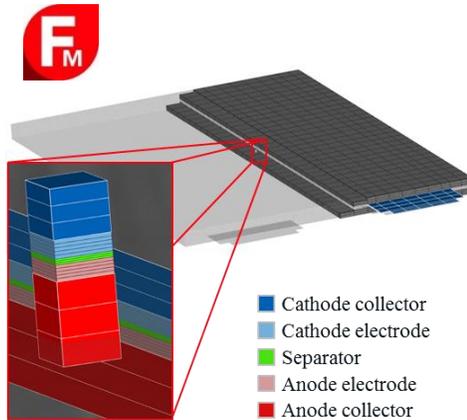


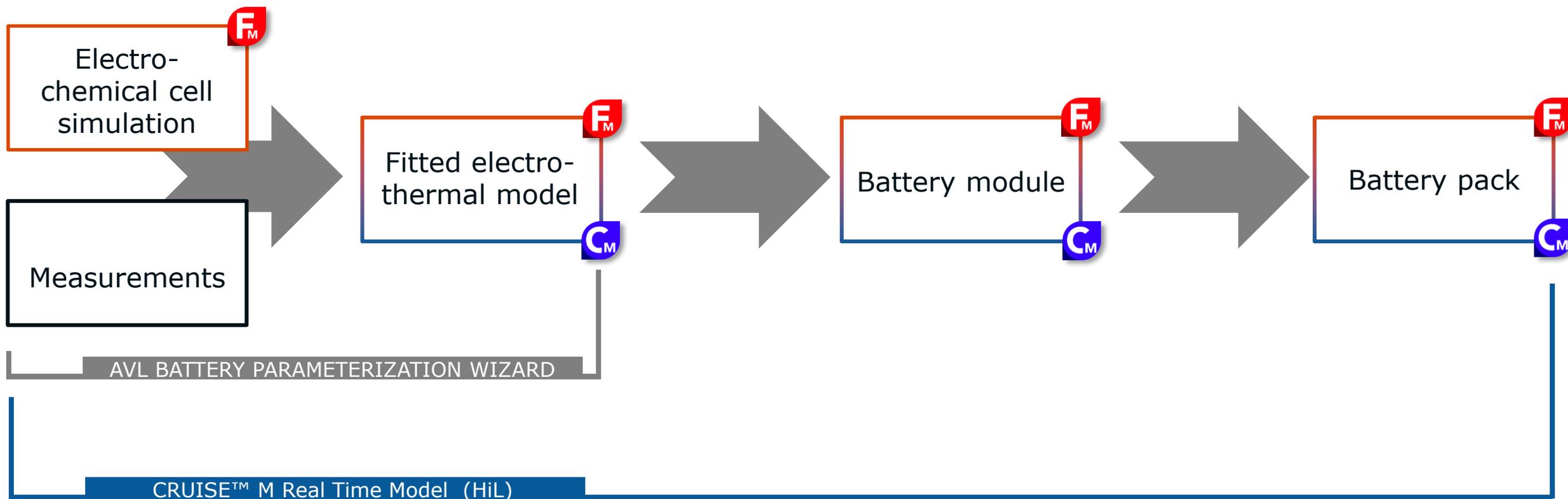
Figure 4. C-rate variation for an ambient temperature of 25 °C: voltage (top) and average temperature (bottom) vs. capacity in experiment (symbols) and simulation (lines) with ET model (left) and EC model (right).



Summary

- AVL CRUISE™ M* and AVL FIRE™ M
- Both tools sit in one common simulation environment, sharing
 - Usability
 - Parameter
 - Material data base
 - Optimization tools, post-processing, model data base ...
- The battery models share model parameters
 - Workflow: experiment \rightarrow 1D \rightarrow 3D
 - Workflow: 3D \rightarrow 1D \rightarrow Vehicle simulation

Thermal Analysis Workflow



Series Battery Benchmarking: Vehicles



Tesla Model S



Renault Zoe



Mitsubishi Outlander



Vehicle Ordered



In Progress



BM Finished

2014

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020



Tesla Model X



Chevrolet Bolt



Tesla Model 3



Hyundai Kona



Nio ES8



Taycan

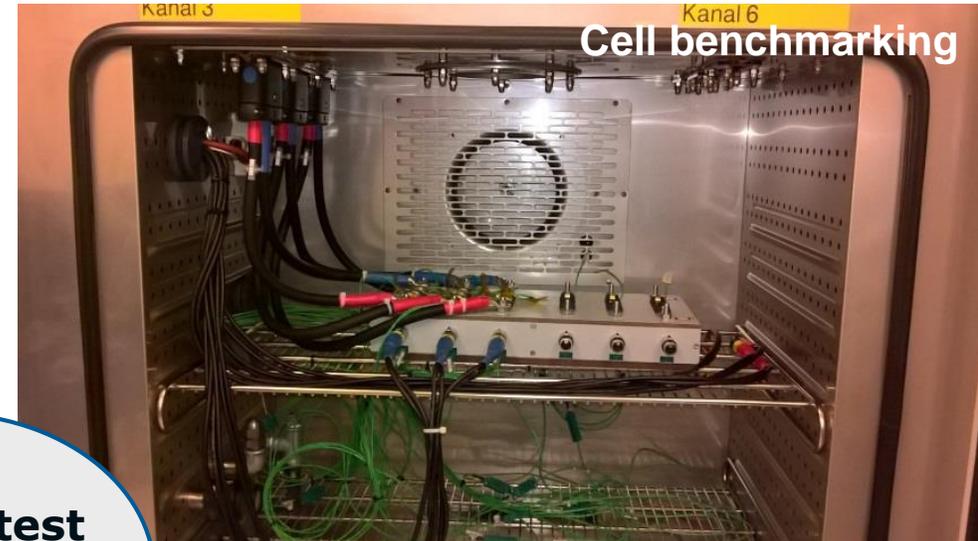


Audi e-tron



JLR iPace

Testing of Battery Systems at AVL

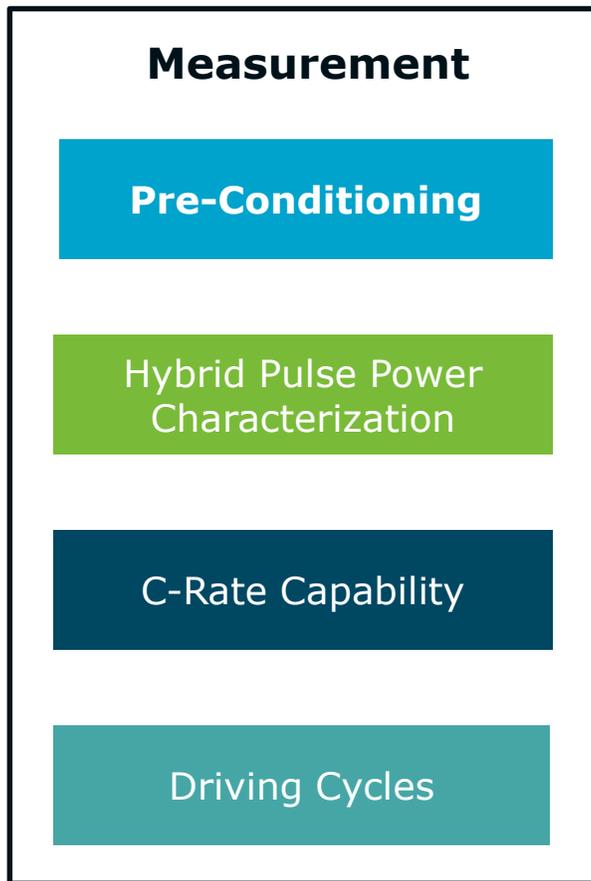


Battery test facilities at AVL





Battery Parametrization Wizard



AVL Battery Parametrization Wizard

Semi-empirical battery

- Properties
- Input curves
 - Current-rate
 - OCV
 - 1C
 - 2C
 - 3C
 - Temperature
 - 1C1
 - 1C26
 - 3C-19
 - Dynamic profile
 - dynamic
 - Charts
 - OCV parameter
 - Current parameter
 - Temperature parameter
 - Dynamic parameter
 - Summary

Cell properties

Name:

Reference temperature:

Max. capacity:

Nom. capacity:

Charging Factor:

No. of layers:

Curve properties

Resolution:



Parameters

Parameters

Battery Parameterization Wizard | Import | Export

OCV fitting parameters

Nominal cell voltage E_0 :	3.892818	V
OCV parameter K_1 :	-0.031953	V
OCV parameter K_2 :	-0.735674	V
OCV parameter K_3 :	-0.245857	V
OCV parameter K_4 :	-0.068266	V
OCV parameter K_5 :	1.025457	-

Current fitting parameters

Internal resistance R_i :	0.101712	V/h
Capacity limit A :	0.049579	h
Charging factor F_c :	1.2	-

Temperature fitting parameters

Reference temperature:	25	°C
Temperature coefficient C_1 :	0.135413	V/h ^{0.65}
Temperature coefficient C_2 :	0.056761	1 / K
Temperature coefficient C_3 :	0.066589	h ^{0.65}
Temperature coefficient C_4 :	0.088883	1 / K

Filter fitting parameters

	Time constant RC (s)	Resistance factor R_{dyn} (V/h)
1	1	0.01
2	20	0.01
3	30	0.01
4	60	0.01



Automatic calibration of parameters for electro-thermal model available in FIRE™ M and CRUISE™ M

3D Simulation Applications

Typical  AVL FIRE™ M simulation tasks for battery application

Single Cell

- ✓ Electro-chemical analysis
 - ✓ Cell calibration
- ✓ Short circuit investigation
 - ✓ Venting

Battery Module

- ✓ Transient electrical and thermal behavior
 - ✓ Cooling assessment
- ✓ Short circuit investigation
 - ✓ Thermal Runaway
 - ✓ Venting and melting

Battery Pack

- ✓ Transient electrical and thermal behavior
 - ✓ Cooling assessment
- ✓ Short circuit investigation
 - ✓ Thermal Runaway
 - ✓ Venting and melting

Power electronics

- ✓ Transient electrical and thermal behavior
 - ✓ Cooling assessment



Automatic extraction of model + parameters for 1D

System simulation tool  AVL CRUISE™ M

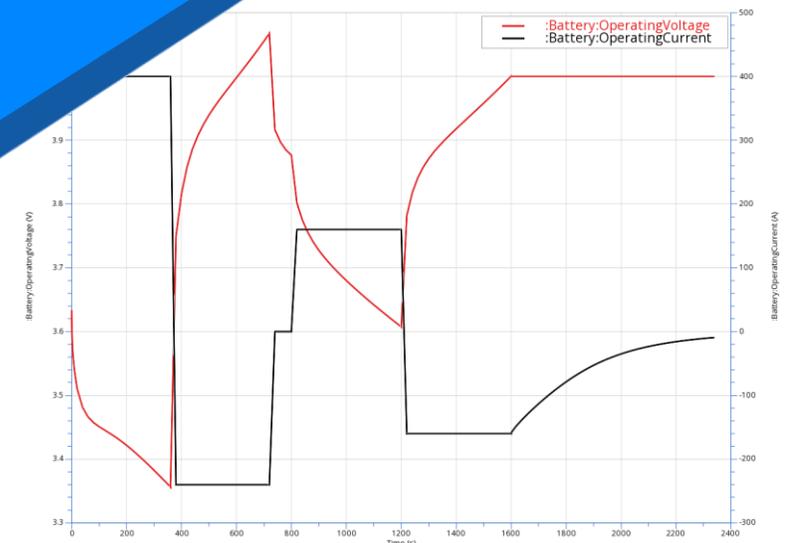
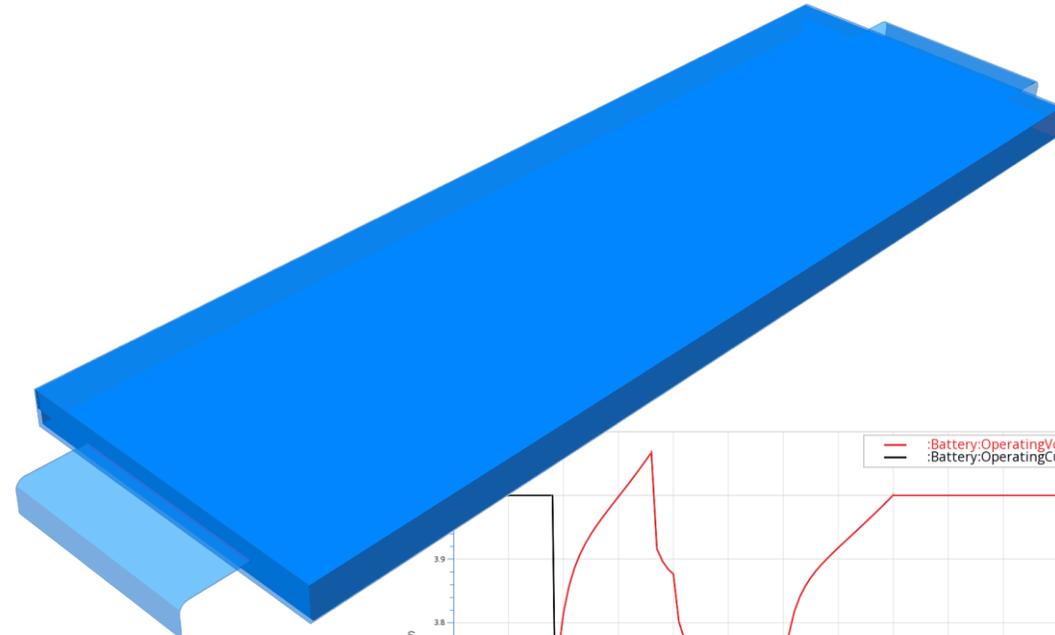
2D and 3D Simulation Results

2D Results (global and local)

Temperature, Pressure, Heat Flux, **Operating Voltage/Current/Power**, OCV, SoC/DoD, Capacity, Ohmic/Reaction heat source, etc.

3D Results

Temperature, Pressure, Flow Structure (Velocity), SoC/DoD, Electric Potentials, **Current density (Vectors)**, Current Density, OCV, Melting location, etc.



2D and 3D Simulation Results

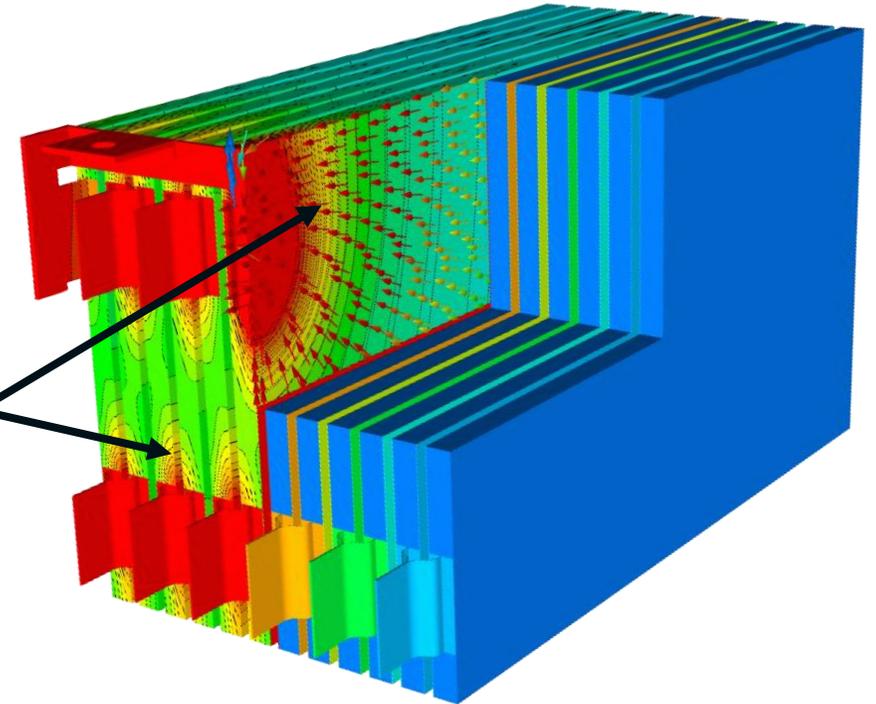
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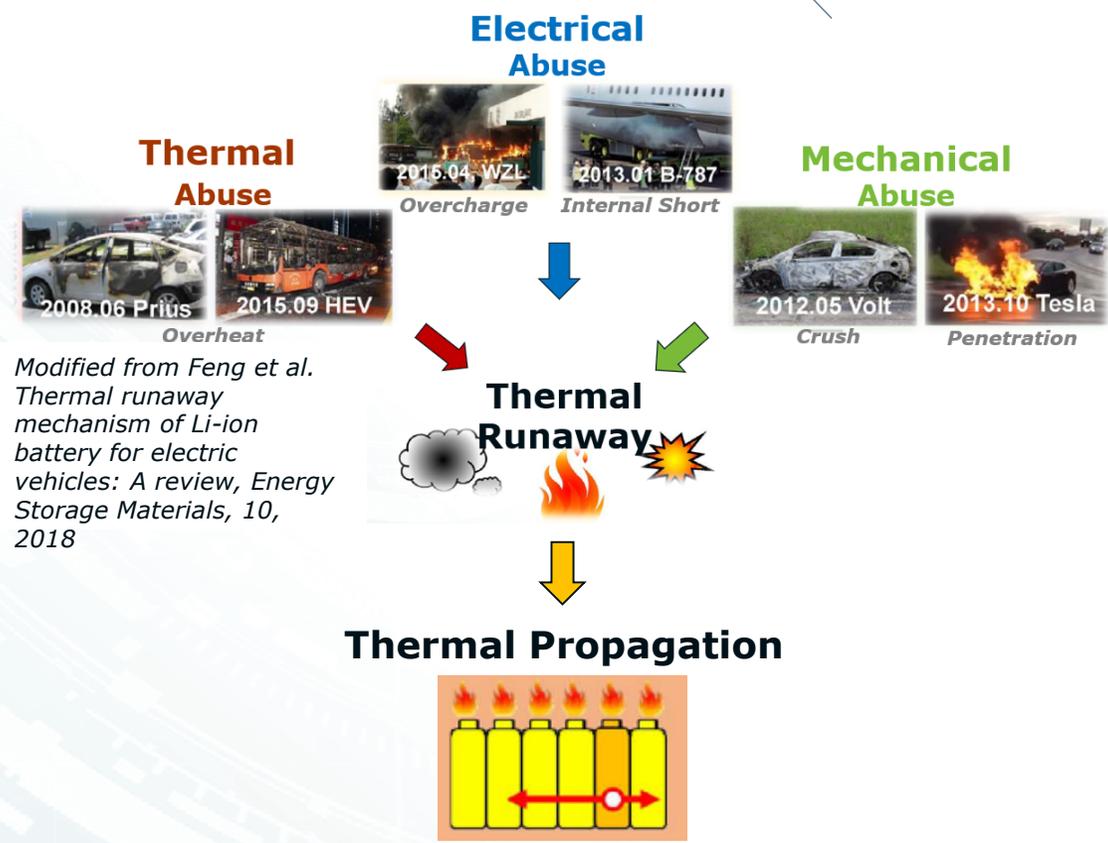
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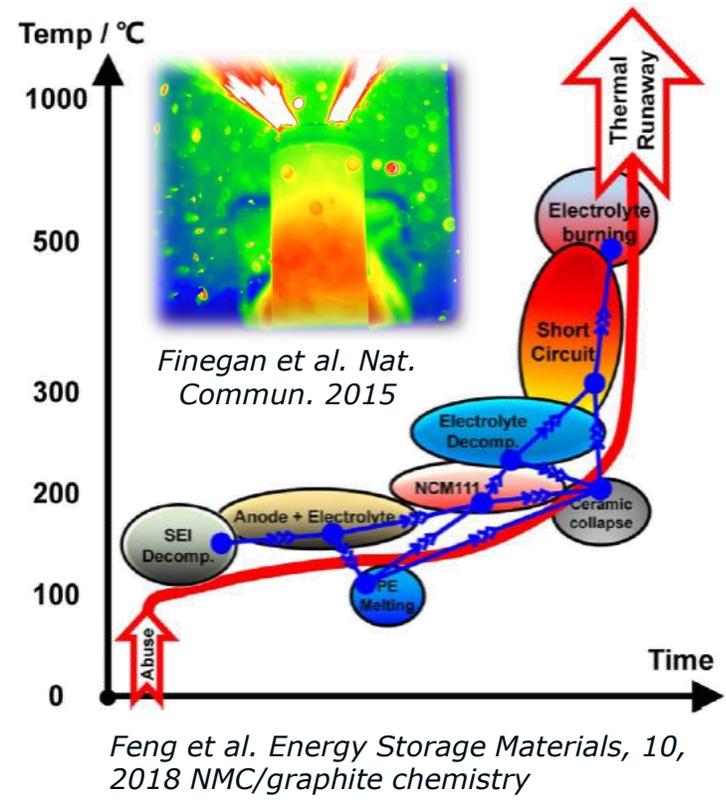
Current density (vectors)
Electric potential



Thermal Runaway, Propagation



Modified from Feng et al. Thermal runaway mechanism of Li-ion battery for electric vehicles: A review, Energy Storage Materials, 10, 2018



- ❑ Cell surface temperature increases up to ~ 1000°C within few seconds
- ❑ Cell venting with gas volume of ~ 100l and temperatures up to 1400°C
- ❑ Venting gas has certain concentration of flammable/explosive/toxic species (CO₂, CO, H₂, HF, ...)
- ❑ Typical propagation cell-to-cell propagation times are 10-30 seconds up to minutes, heavily depends on cell format, capacity, module design, electrical connections, thermal barriers and more

Thermal Runaway, New Regulation



New regulations **GTR20** that requests a duration of 5 min between the warning of thermal runaway and safe escape of passengers

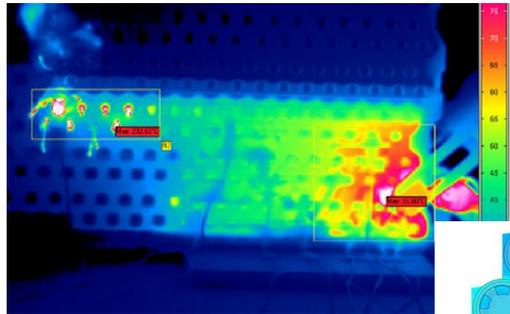


Thermal Runaway, Industry Example

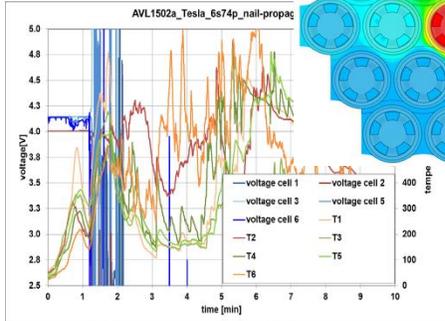
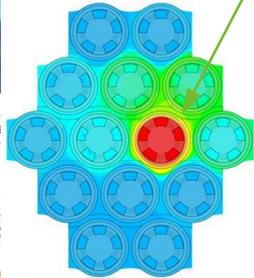
Tesla Model S vs Model 3

- Two tests performed in AVL benchmarking program
- Countermeasures have been improved in newer design
- In our module test scenario (nail penetration), fast propagation and fire was detected for Model S, while in Model 3 only one cell vented and no propagation was detectable

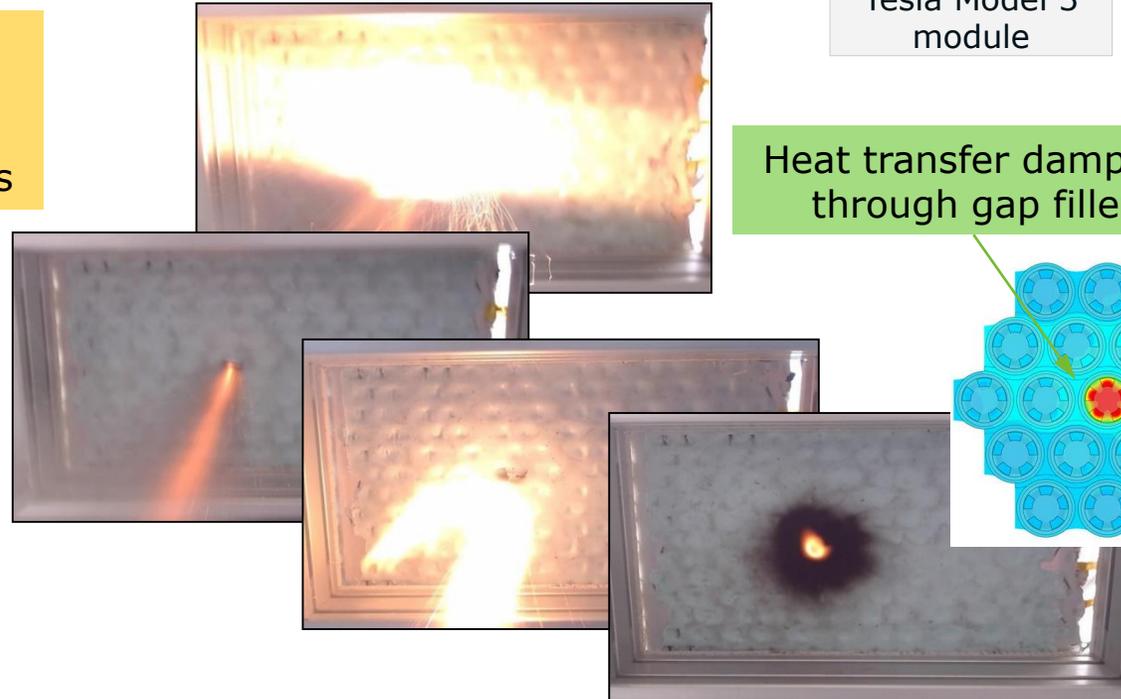
Tesla Model S module



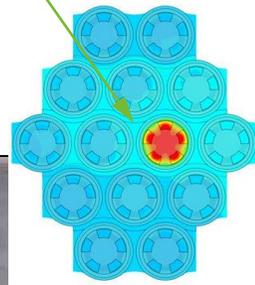
Fast heat propagation through the cooling plates



Tesla Model 3 module



Heat transfer damping through gap filler

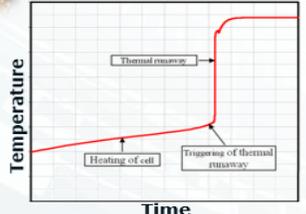


From Cell Test to Simulation Input

Measurements

Battery Abuse Test Database

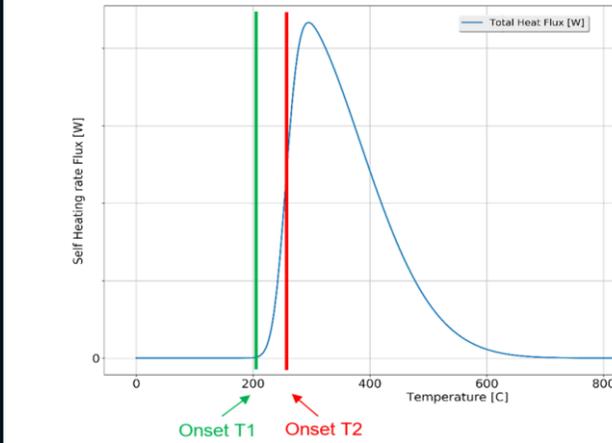




Heat input

Self heating rate

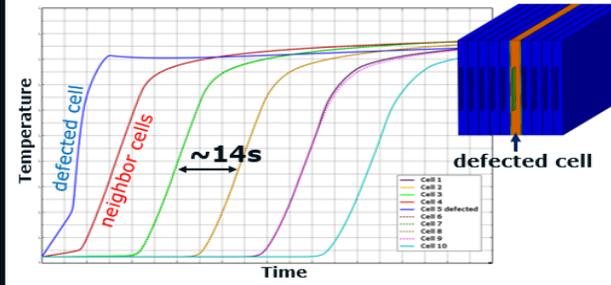
Stage 1: Exp/Arrhenius profile | Stage 2: Skew Gaussian profile



- Obtain **Temperature** Dependent **Body Heat Flux** representing Exothermic reaction during Thermal Runaway

3D Simulation

Thermal simulation

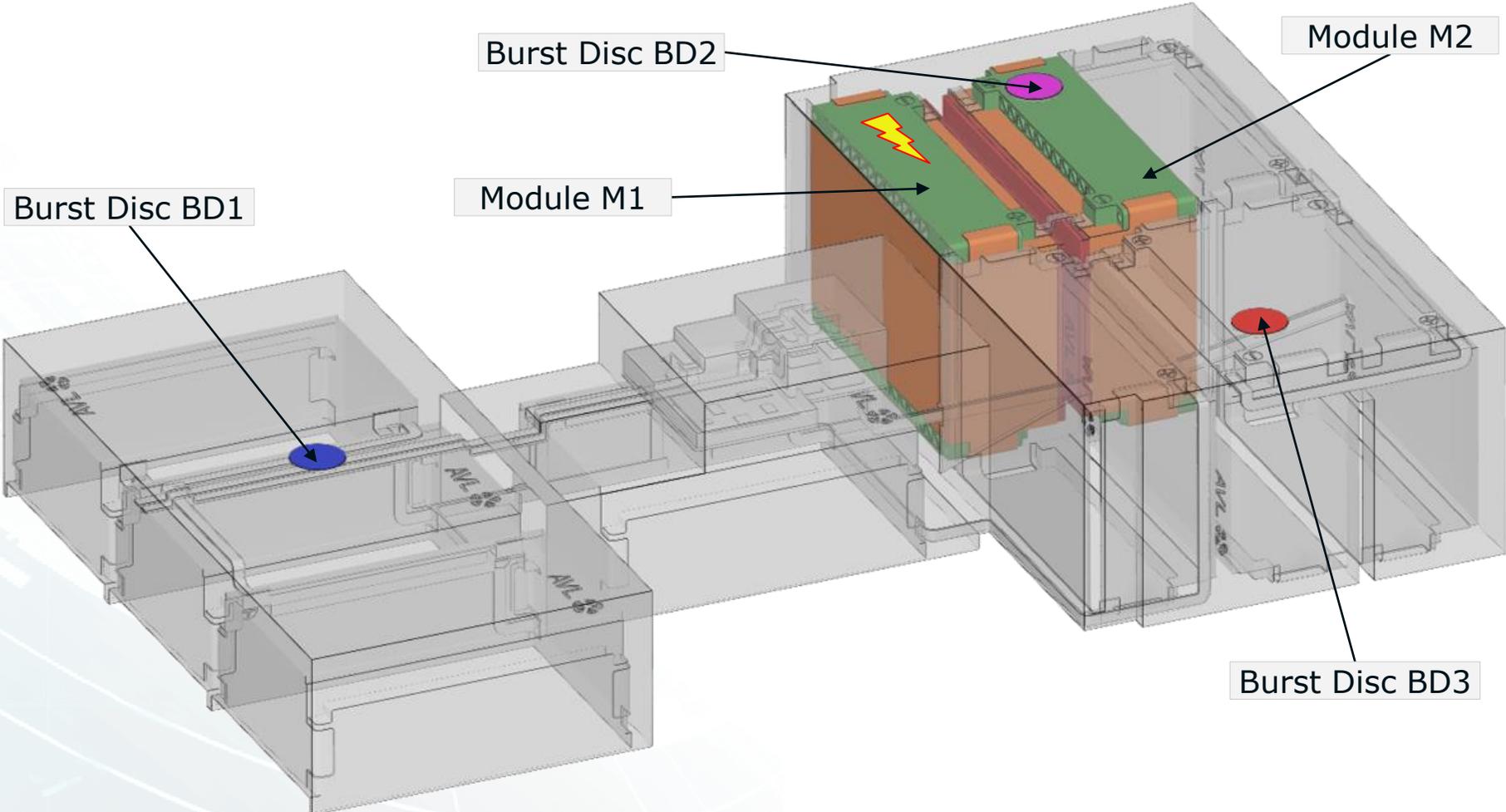



- Transient CFD (Electro-) Thermal Heat Transfer Analysis
- Thermal propagation in battery module/pack

- Observe **if / how** thermal runaway propagation takes place.
- Suggest and develop strategies to **prevent** thermal runaway.
- Evaluate wave **propagation time & velocity** inside the cell and along the module.

Thermal Runaway, Pack setup

Complete pack



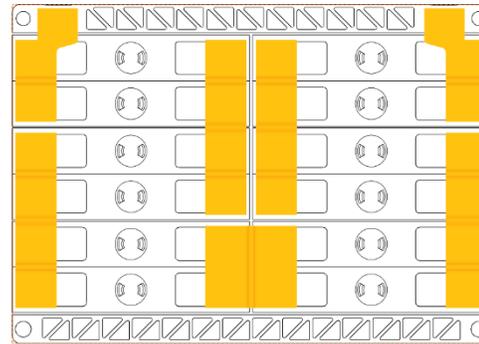
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2D Results (global and local)

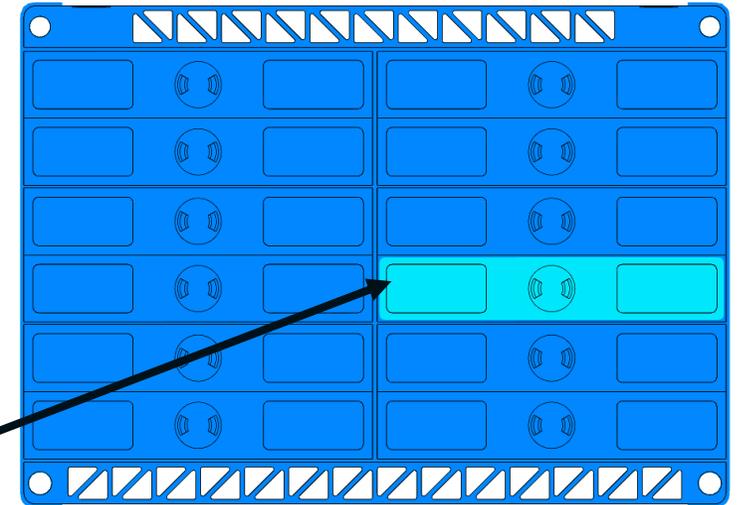
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3D Results

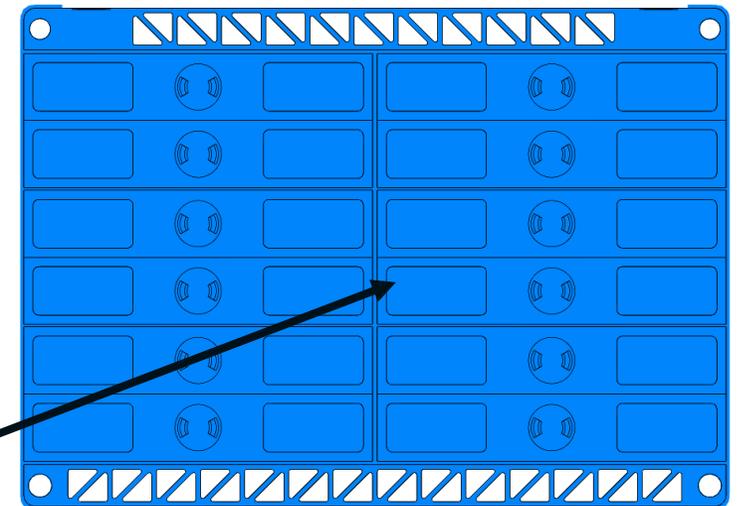
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Thermal Propagation after Thermal Runaway in cell #3



Energy Content



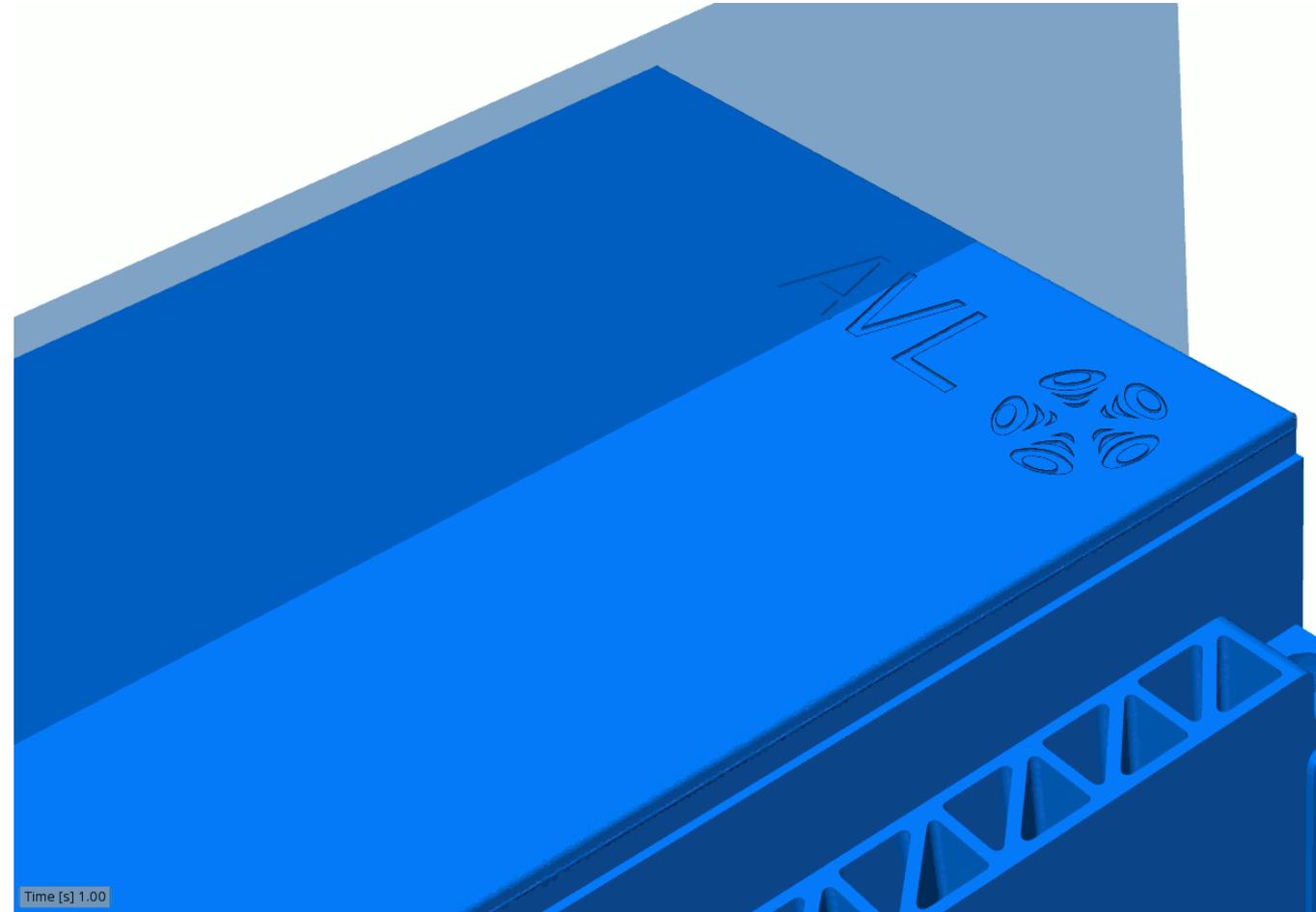
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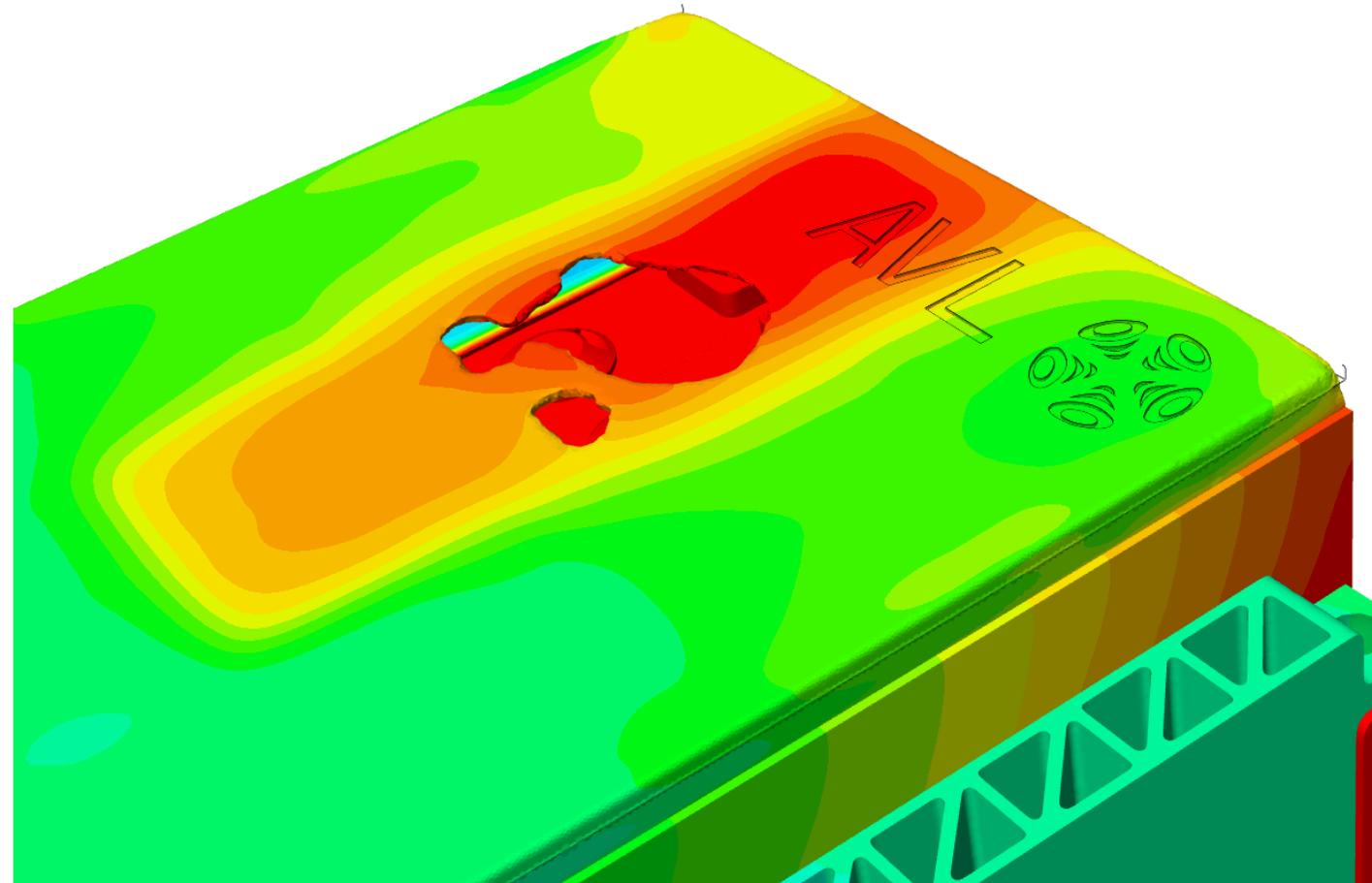
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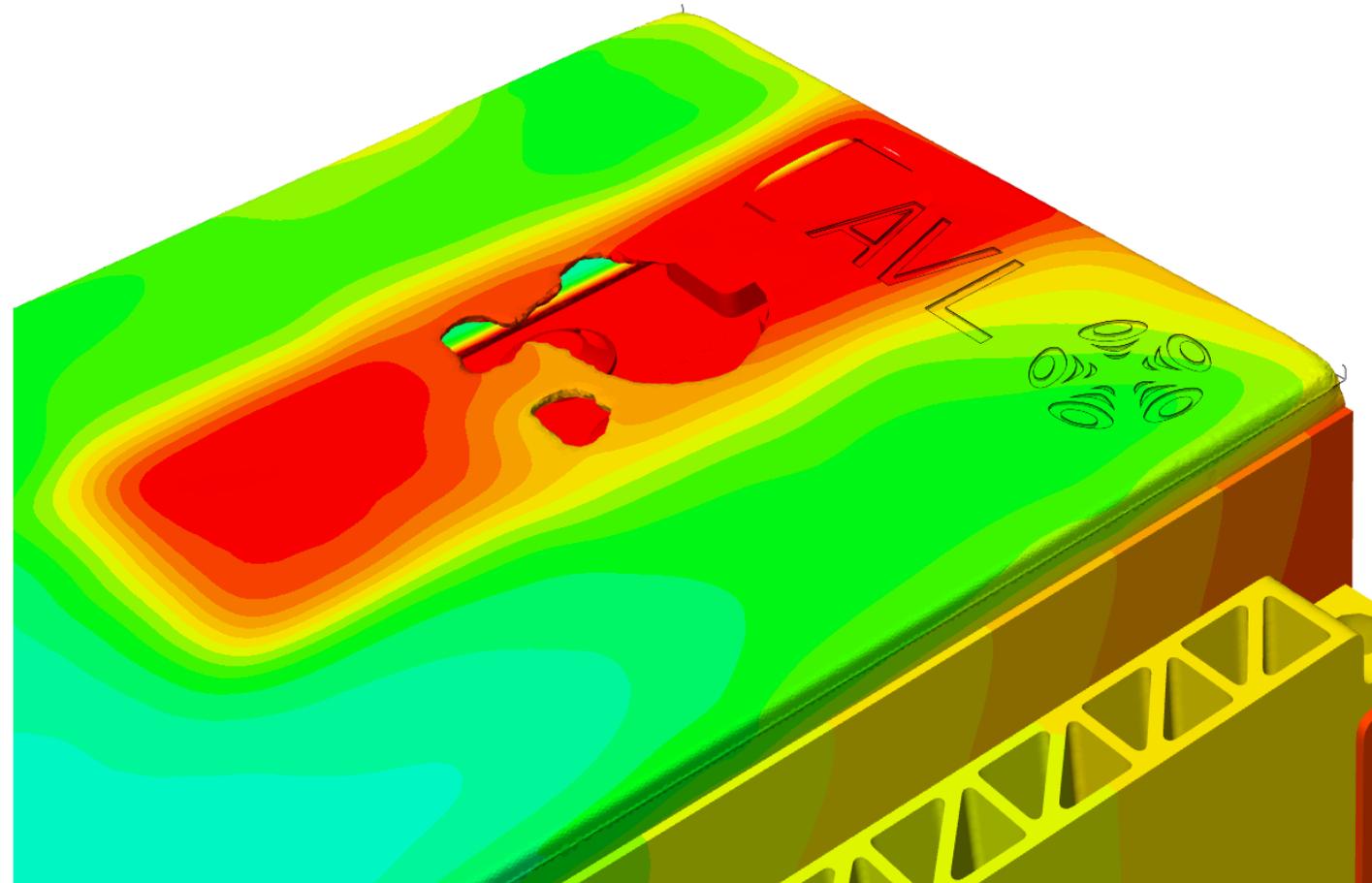
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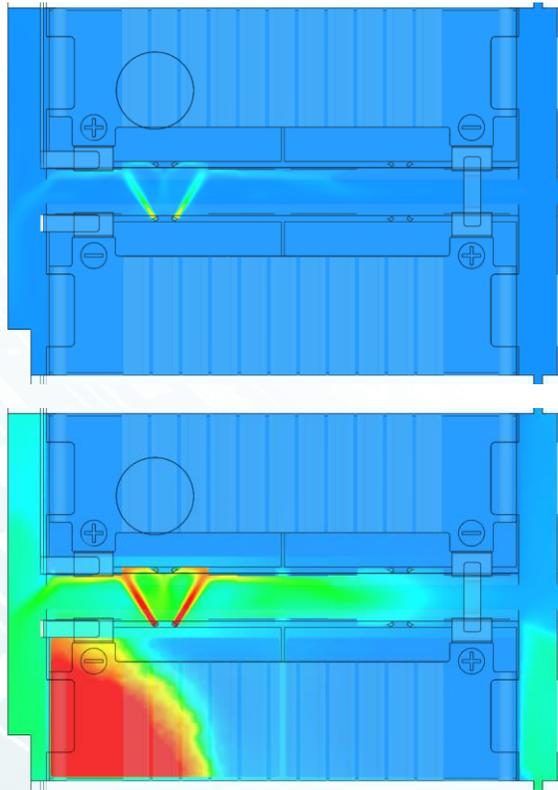
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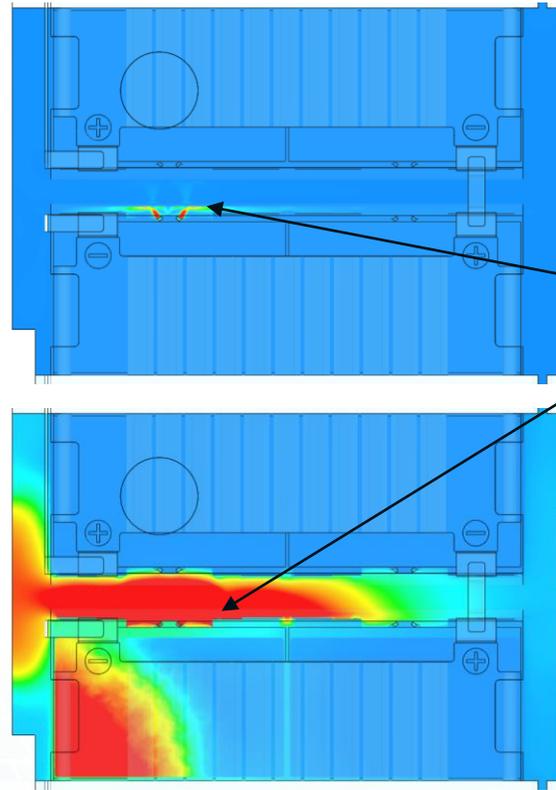


Complete Pack Simulation Velocity/Temperature – BD and FB Comparison

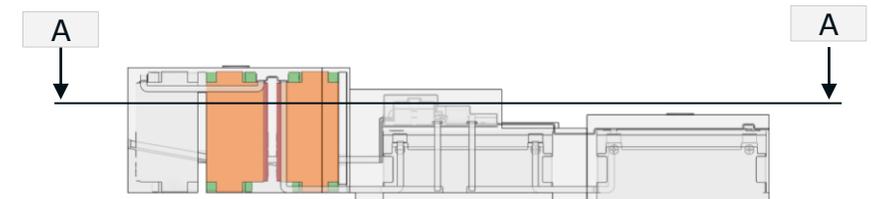
BD2



BD2 + FB



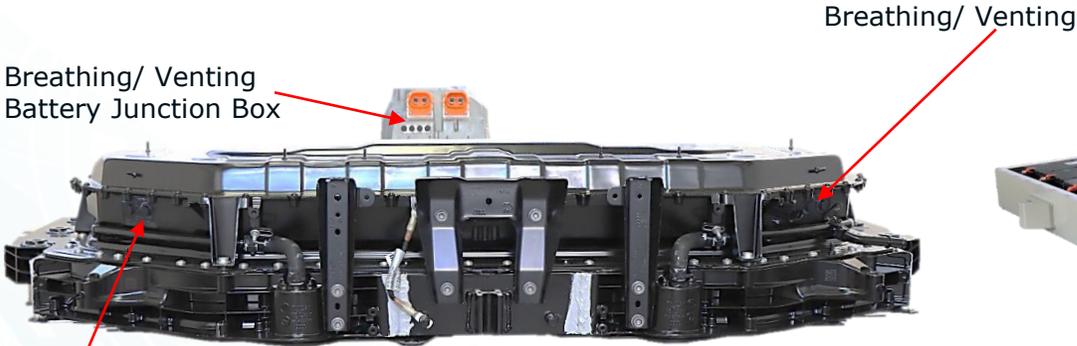
- Instead of directly hitting module M2, hot venting gas stopped by the module cover
- Venting gas pushed towards the sides of the modules



Flame Barrier → Prevents triggering of module M2

Venting Strategy, AVL Benchmarking

Audi e-tron



Breathing/ Venting

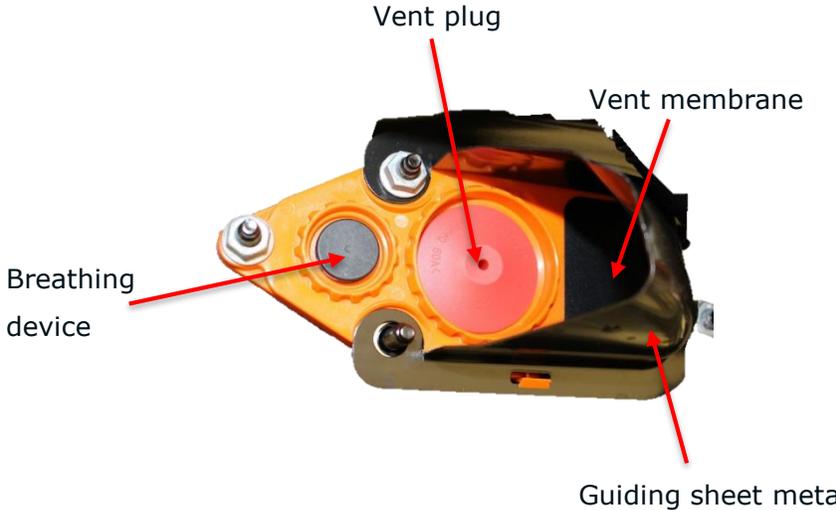
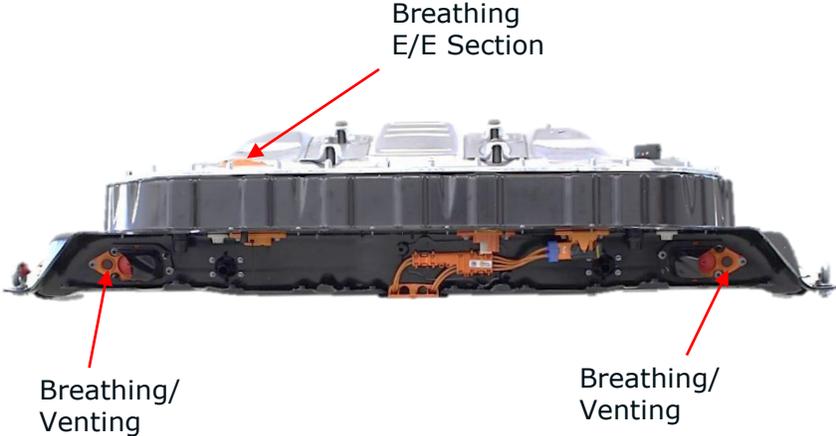
Gegenüberliegende Seite, Überdruckventil?



NIO ES8



Tesla Model 3

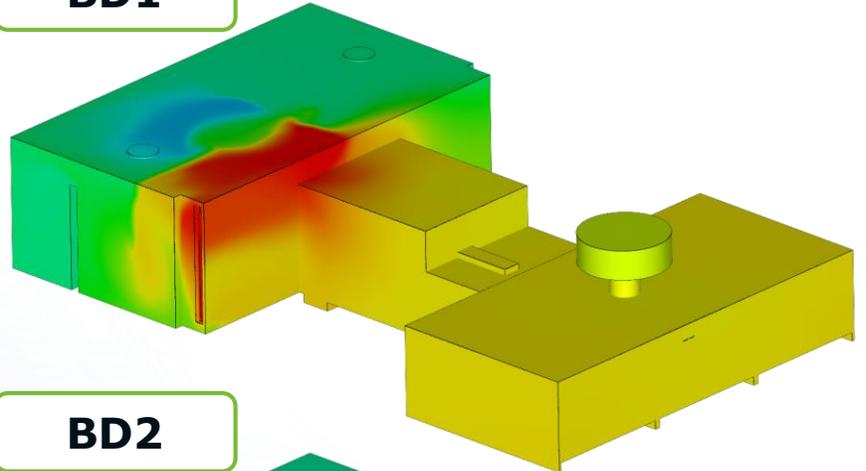


Complete Pack Simulation

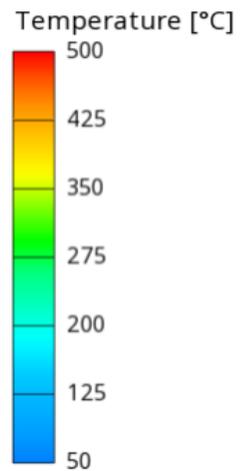
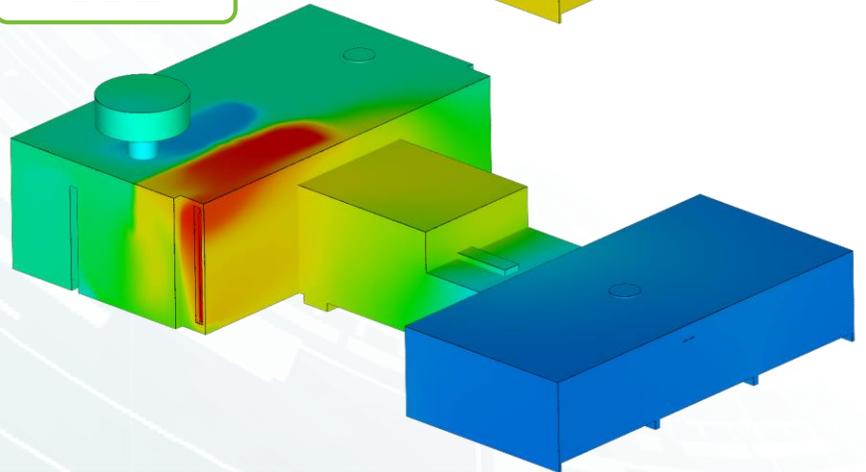
Pack Temperature – BD Comparison



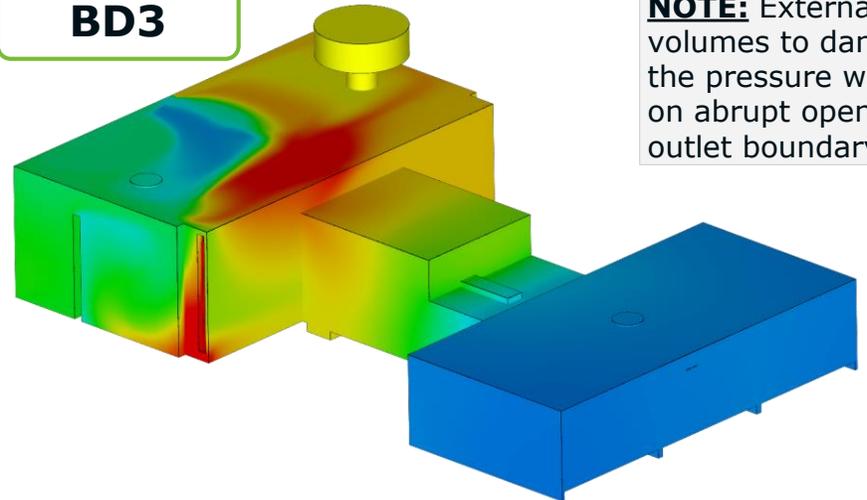
BD1



BD2



BD3



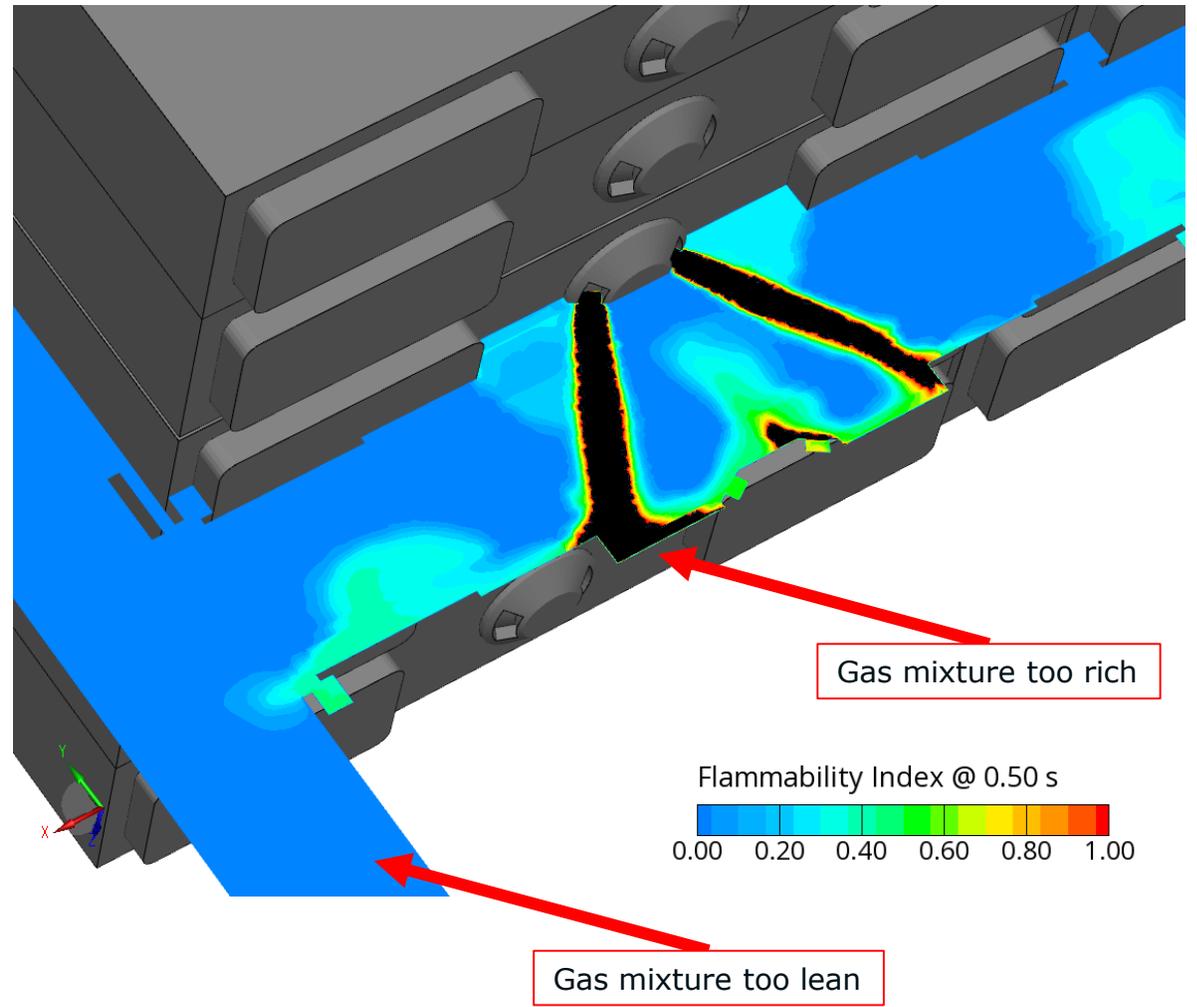
NOTE: External volumes to damp the pressure waves on abrupt opening outlet boundary

- The position of the burst disc strongly affects the pack cover temperature evolution → Important for sealing and structural integrity!
- Coupling to FE analysis required in battery pack development

Advantages and disadvantages of Burst Disc Position strongly dependent on the triggered module
→ More than one venting plug should be available

Use Case: Venting Gas Combustion

The Flammability Index indicates the propability of ignition of venting cases, if a suitable ignition source is available (e.g. hot metal particles)



2D and 3D Simulation Results

2D Results (global and local)

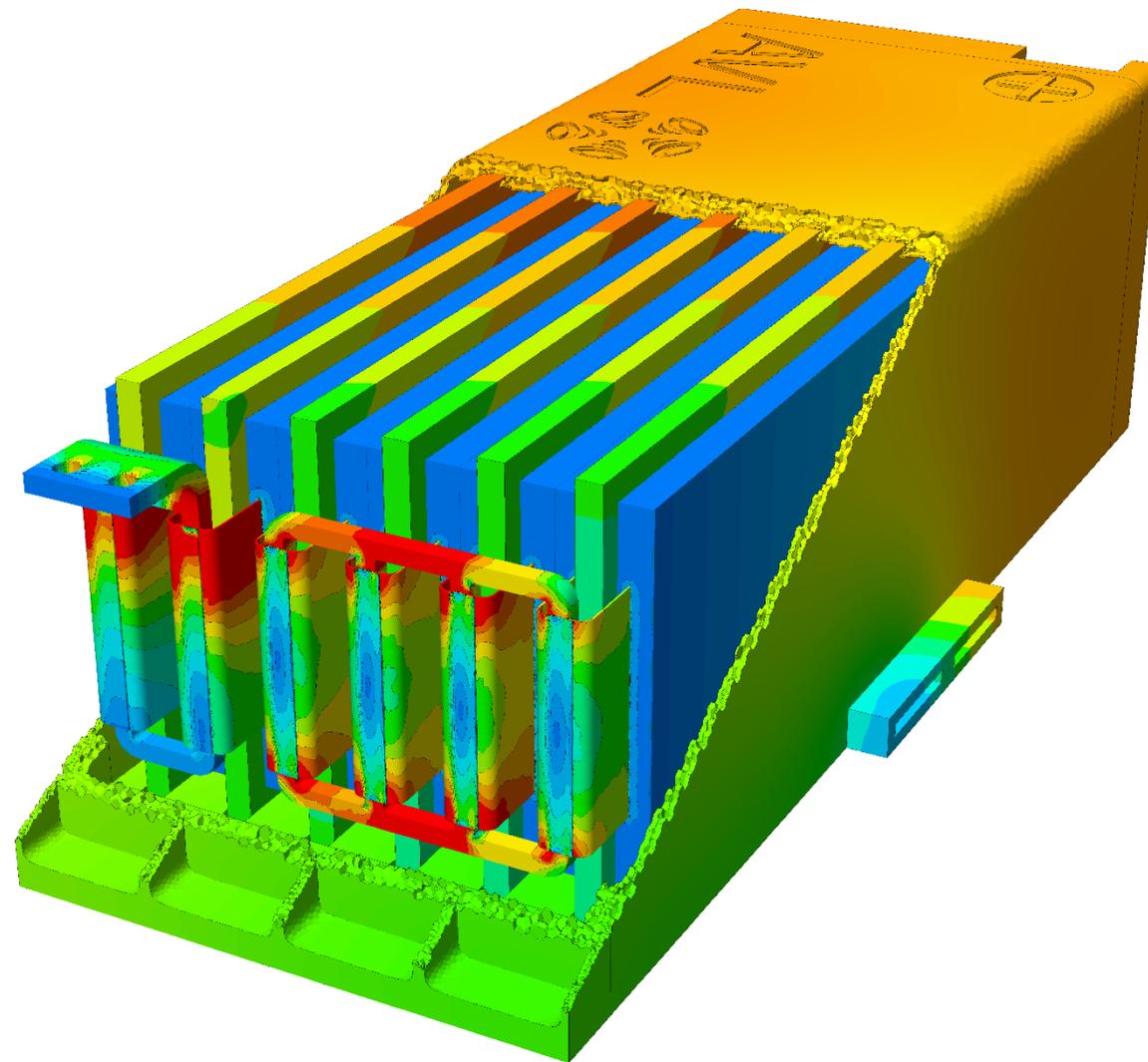
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3D Results

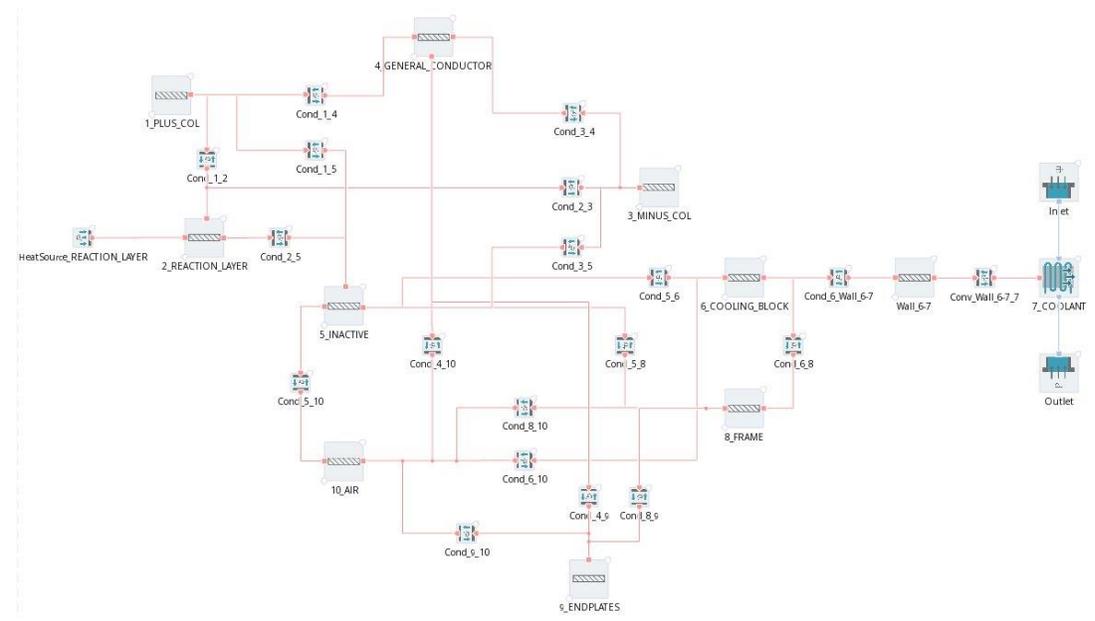
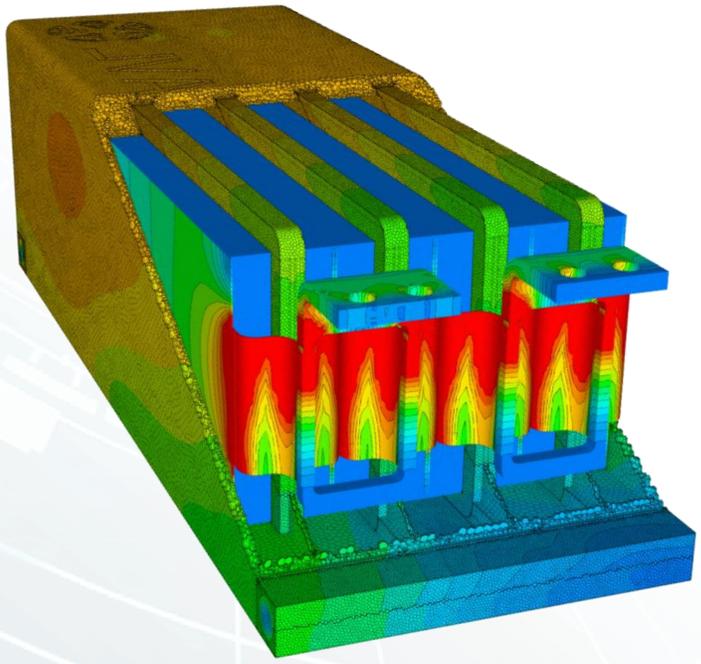
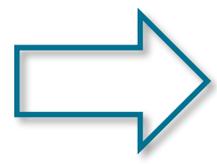
Temperature, Pressure, Flow Structure (Velocity), SoC/DoD, Electric Potentials, Current Density (Vectors), Current Density, OCV, Energy content, Melting location, etc.

CRUSE™ M model input

Material and Geometry information, **Heat Transfer Coefficient**, Boundary Conditions, etc.



Model Compression and Handover



Model Compression and Handover



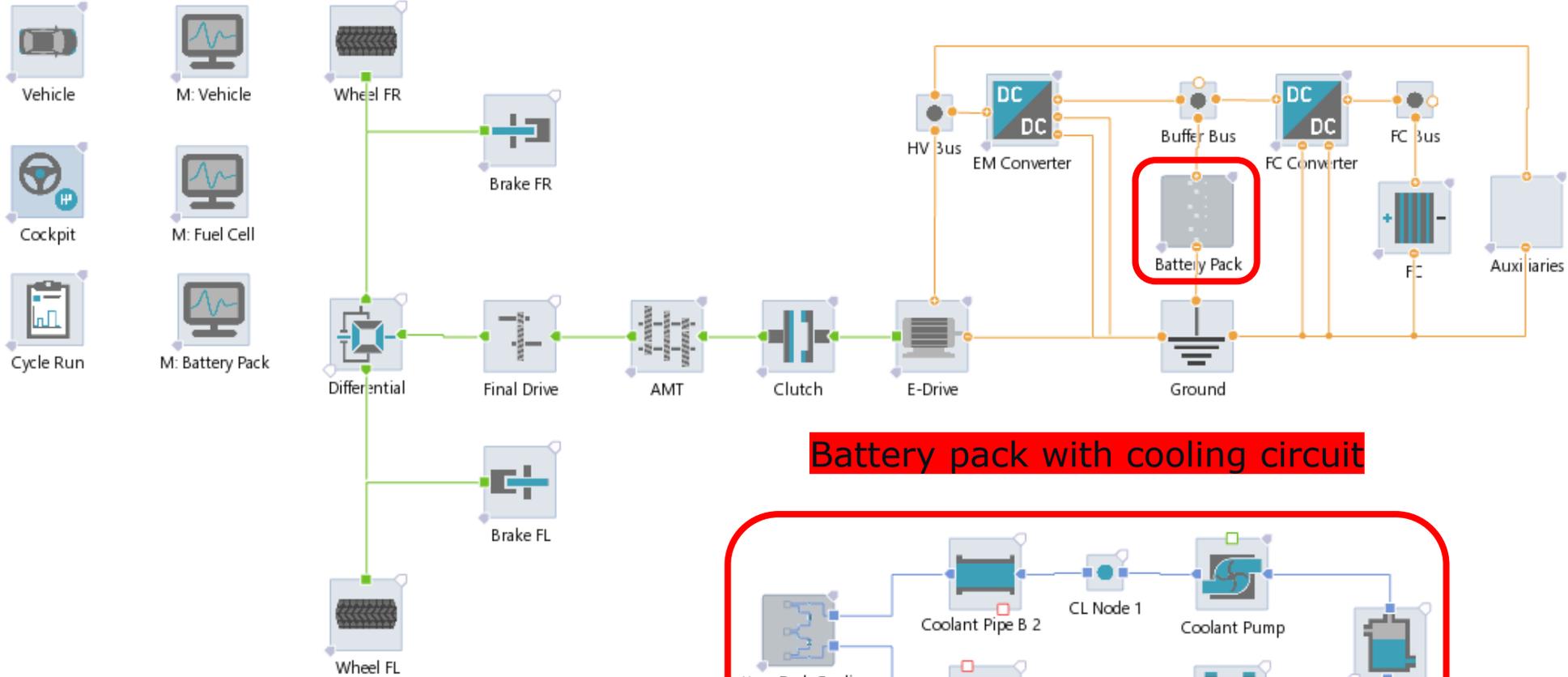
3D CFD Results



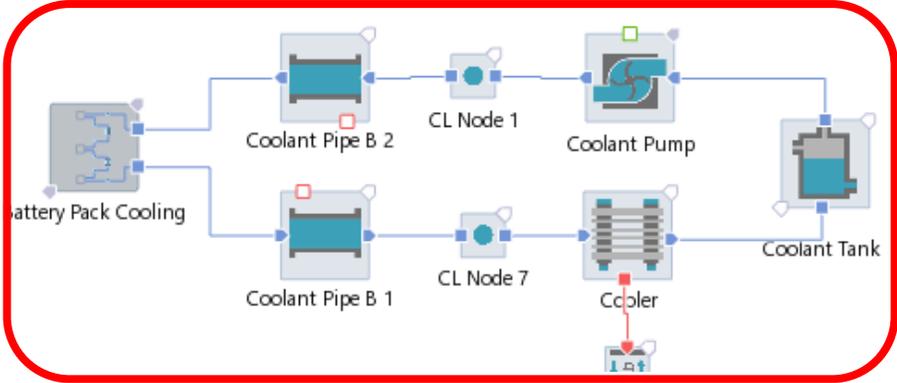
CRUISE M

Battery Model

Vehicle Model – Overview

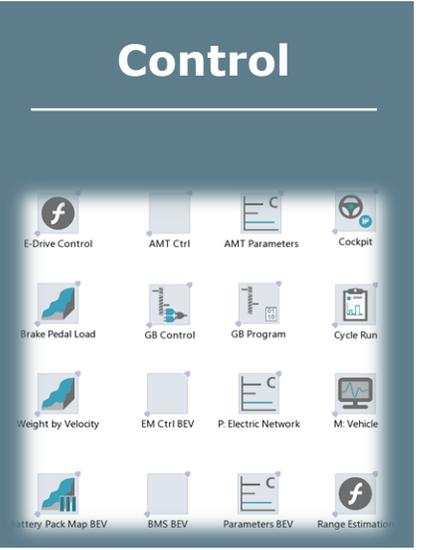
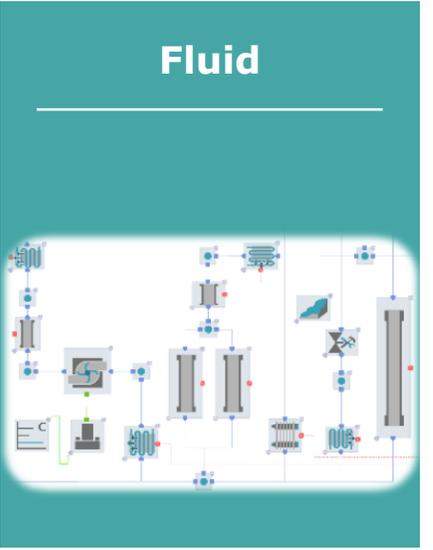
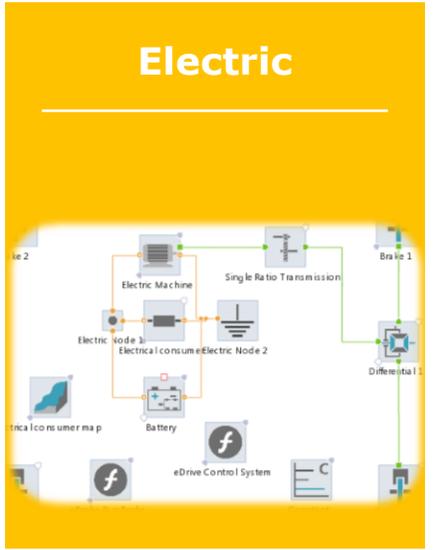
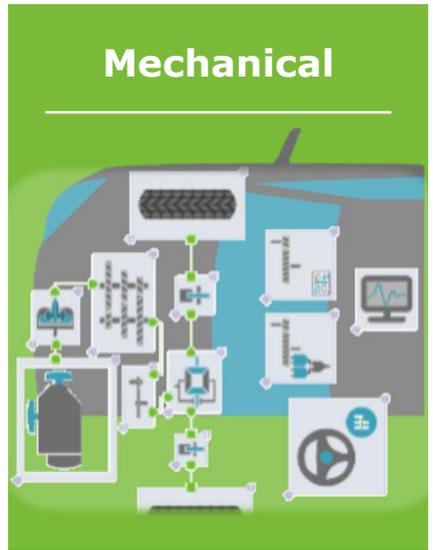


Battery pack with cooling circuit



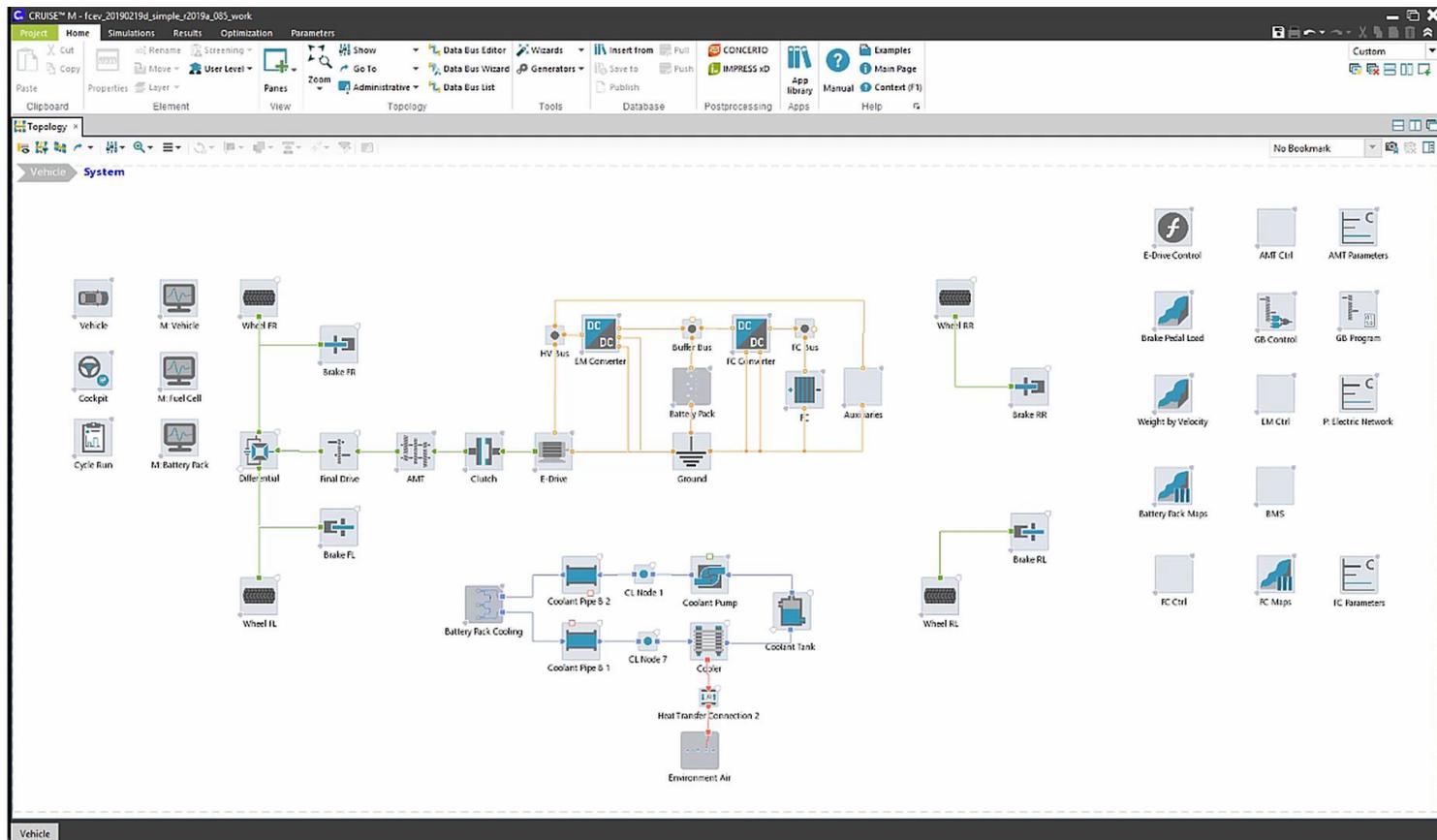
System Simulation

Handling multiple domains



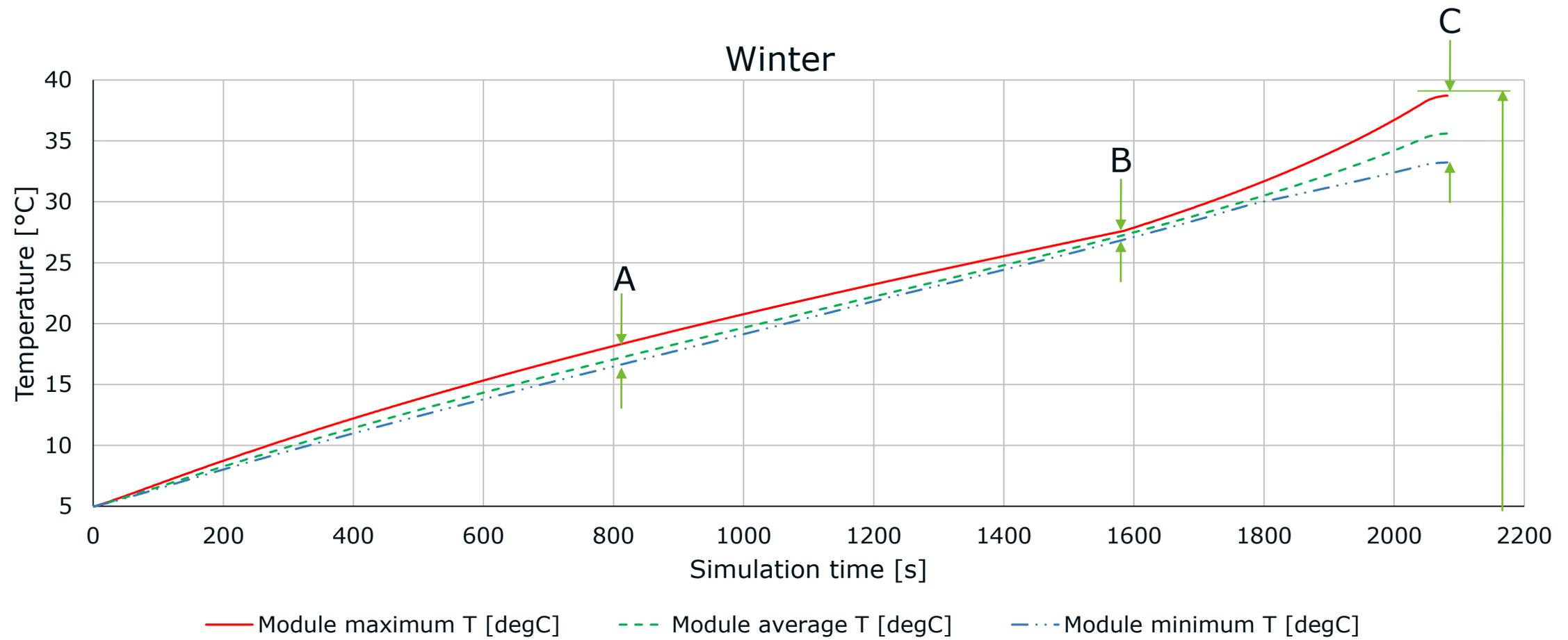
Vehicle Simulation

Complete model overview and run



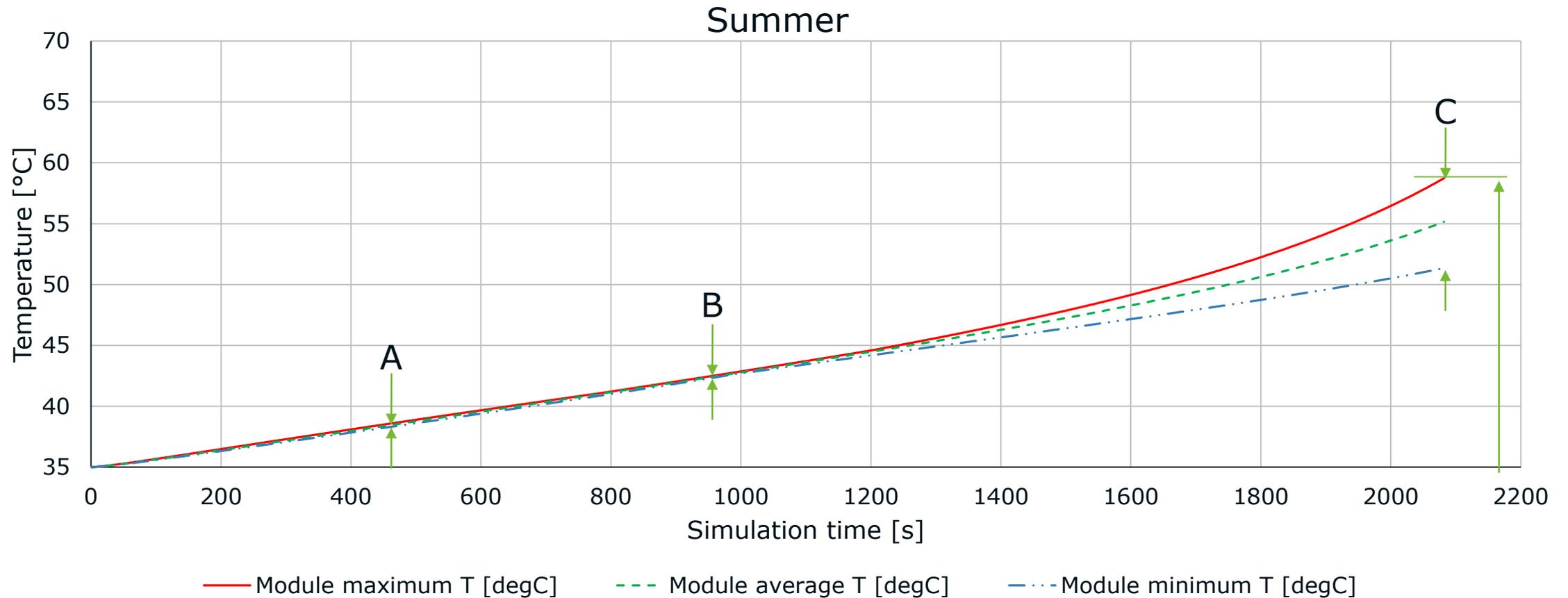
Use Case – Season Sensitivity

Module temperatures: minimum-maximum-average



Use Case – Season Sensitivity

Module temperatures: minimum-maximum-average



1D Vehicle System Analysis

Benefits

- **Virtual testing of components and control strategies** – controllable components during run-time
- Support of „**digital twin**“ generation
- **Integration with real and virtual equipment** – component, system and controls
- **Flexible** choice of **missions** – stationary and transient multi-physical analysis
- **Concept comparison** considering physical properties, e.g.:
 - Module and/or pack **electric layout**, e.g. 180s1p vs 90s2p
 - Module and/or pack **cooling layout**, e.g. air vs liquid coolant
 - Driveline with **different** number and position of **electric machines**

Summary

At a glance

- ✓ **Fully scalable solution** from cell level to module to battery pack
- ✓ **Integrated solution** that covers entire range **from cell testing to vehicle integration** – and back to test bed (CRUISE™ M, HiL)
- ✓ **Automatic** battery **parametrization**
- ✓ Electro-thermal and **electro-chemical** model
- ✓ **Thermal and electrical network** in one tool
- ✓ **Automatic model compression and handover** from FIRE™ M to CRUISE™ M vehicle model
- ✓ **Easy** exchange of cells or battery layouts for **concept comparison**

Thank You



www.avl.com

