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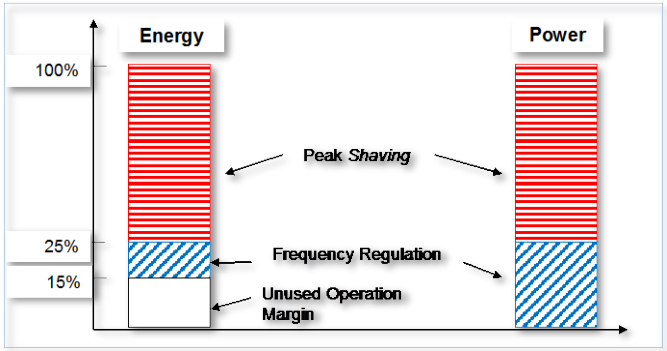

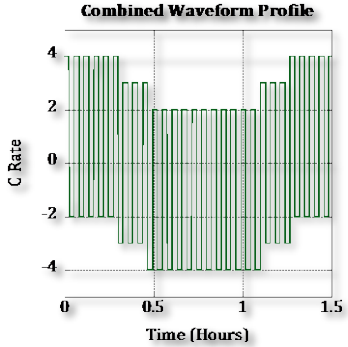

Multiple Uses in Storage:

Results of Lithium-Ion Cells Tested under Stacked Cycling Profiles

Summer Ferreira

Sept 22, 2015

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NNSA National Nuclear Security Administration

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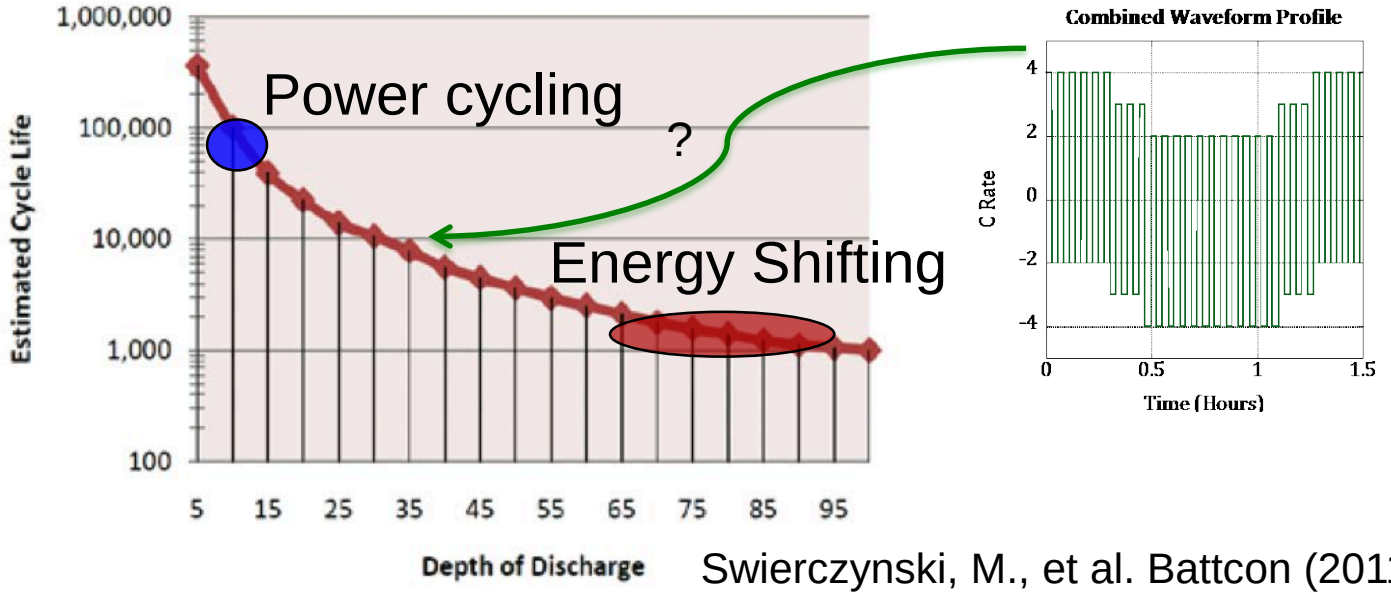
- DNV GL
- ARPA-E AMPED program
- Technologist Wes Baca

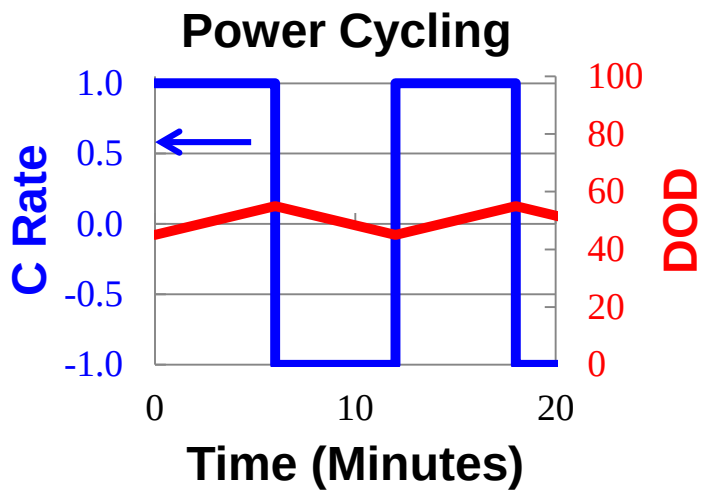
Outline

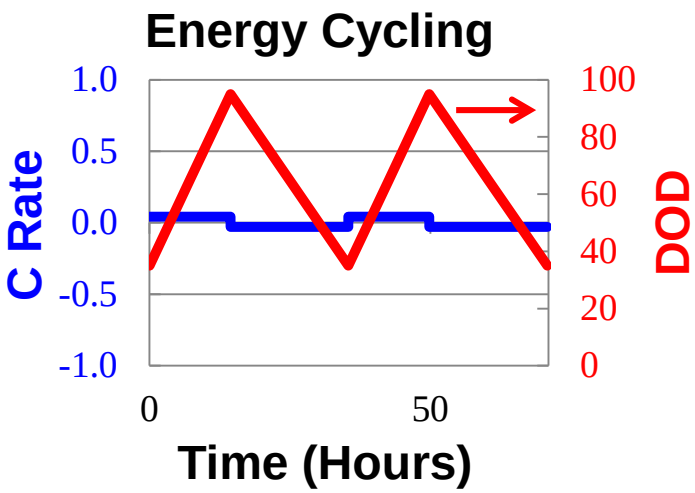
- Motivation
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions

EOL as a Function of SOC in LFP

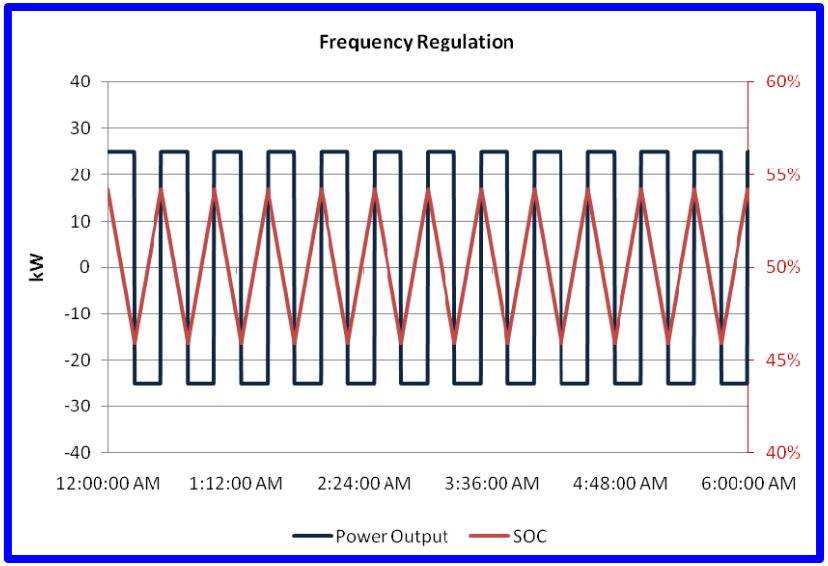


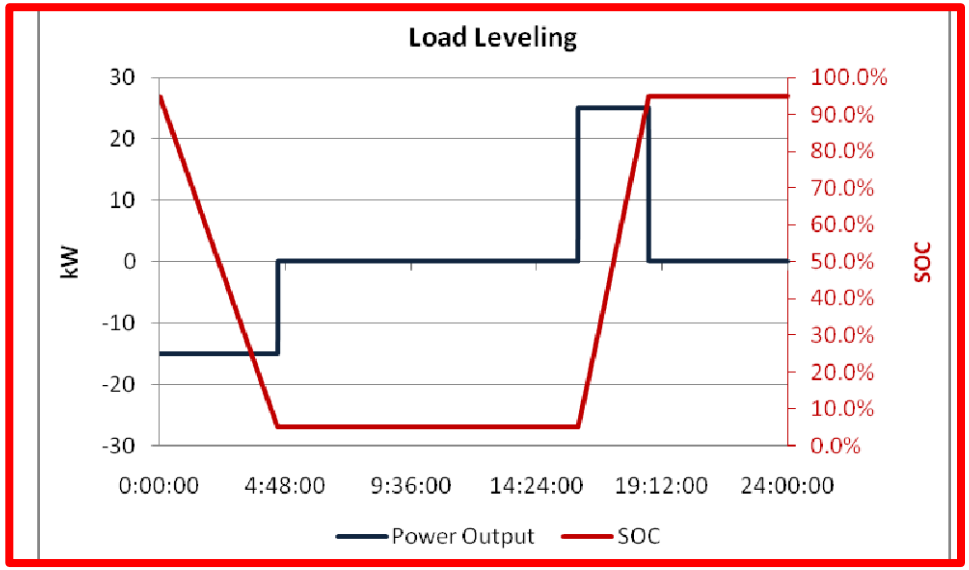
Swierczynski, M., et al. Battcon (2011)





Individual Application Test Protocols





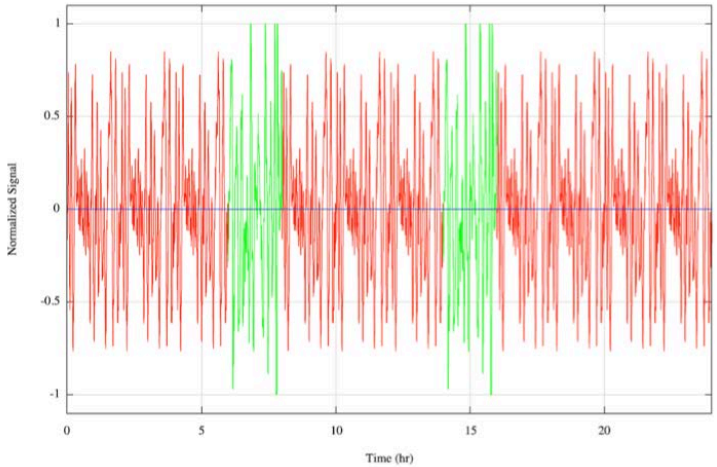


Figure 4. Frequency Regulation Duty Cycle.

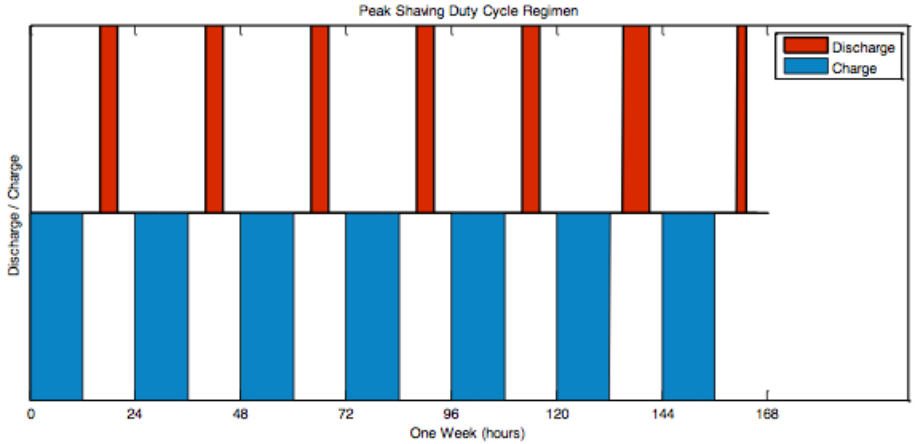
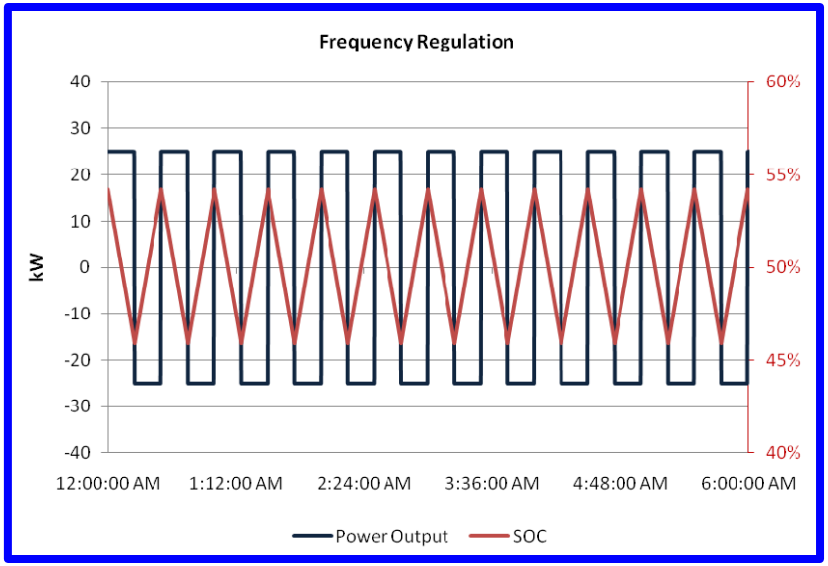
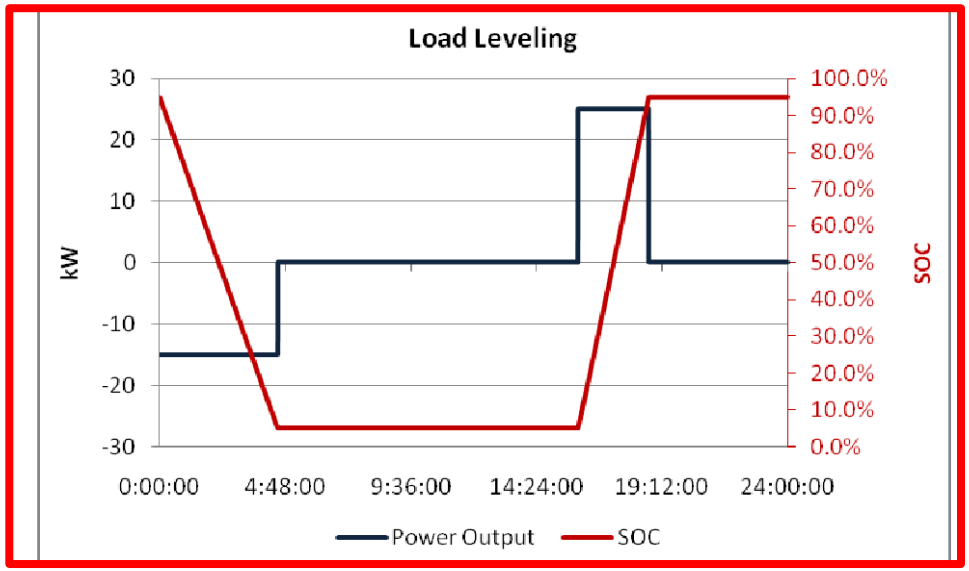


Figure 3. Peak Shaving (Management) Duty-Cycle Regimen.

Individual Application Test Protocols





Power Cycling

- Frequency Regulation
- PV Smoothing

Energy Cycling

- Load Leveling
- Peak Shaving
- PV shifting
- Arbitrage
- UPS Backup

Outline

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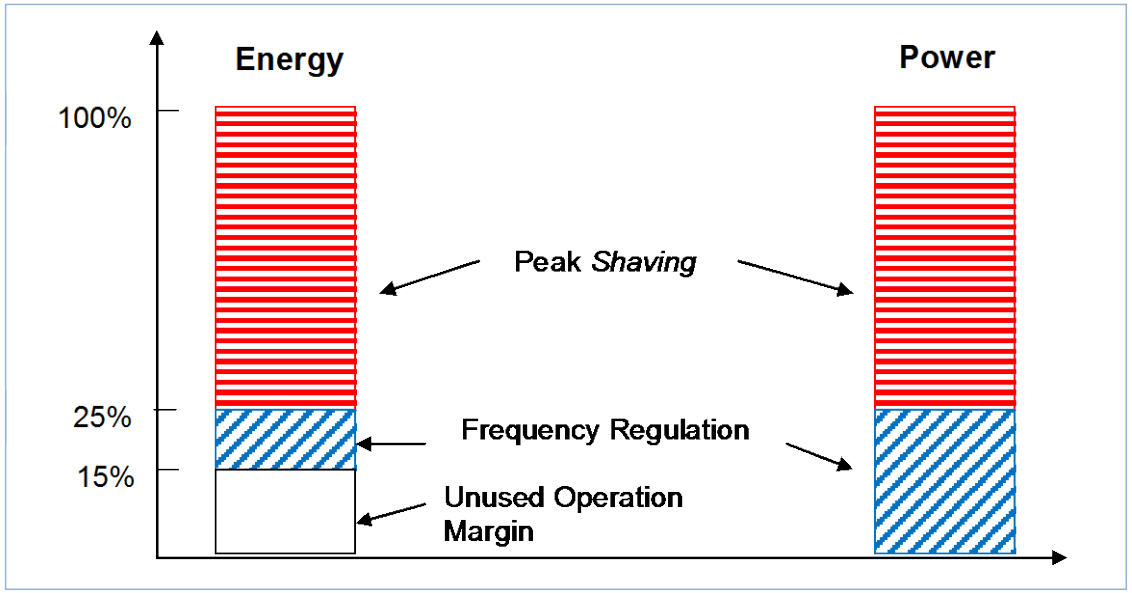
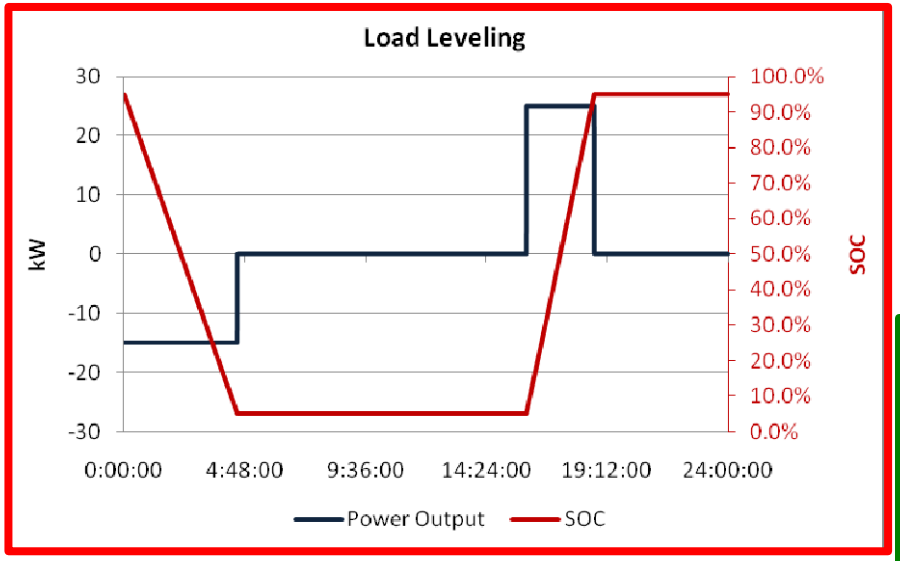
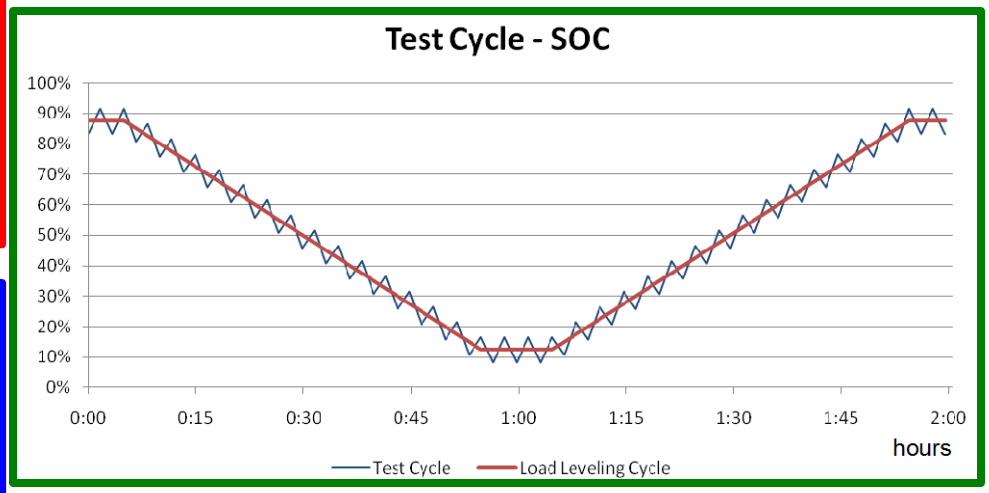
Individual Application Test Protocols

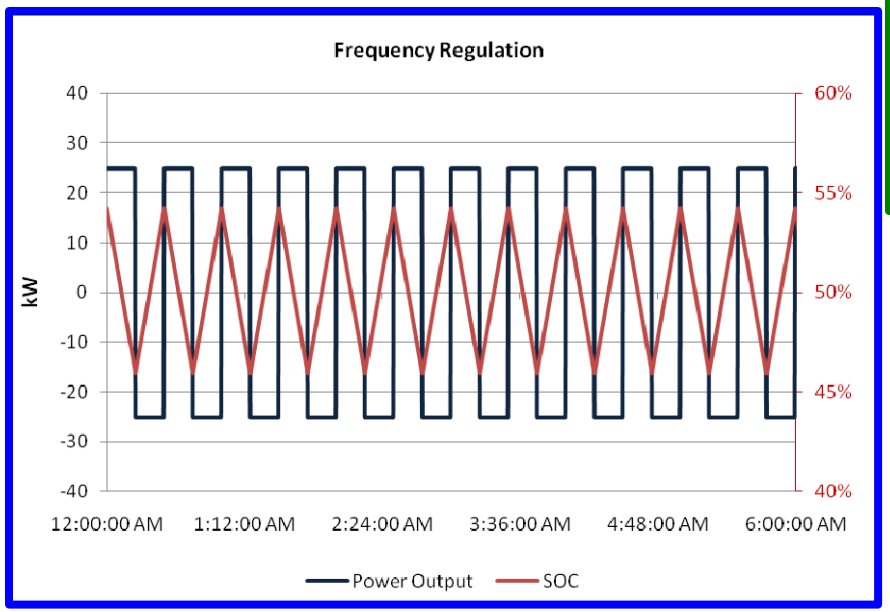


- Growing interest in using a single asset for multiple use-cases
- Choose how to allocate division of energy and power

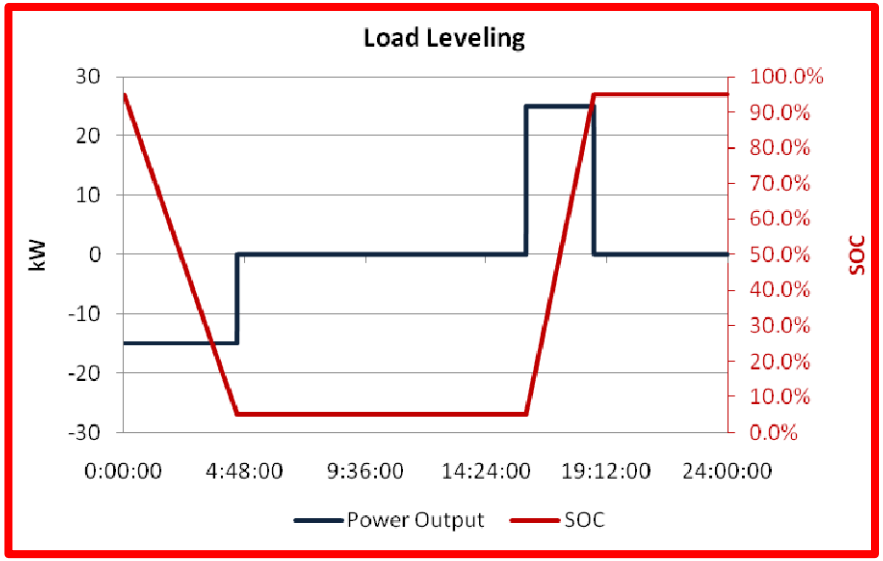
Stacked Waveform Testing:

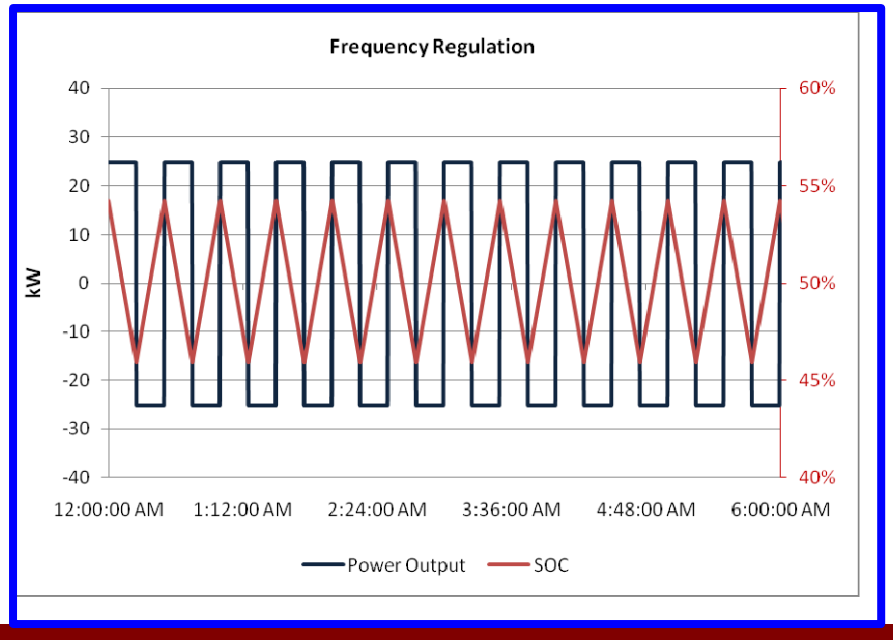


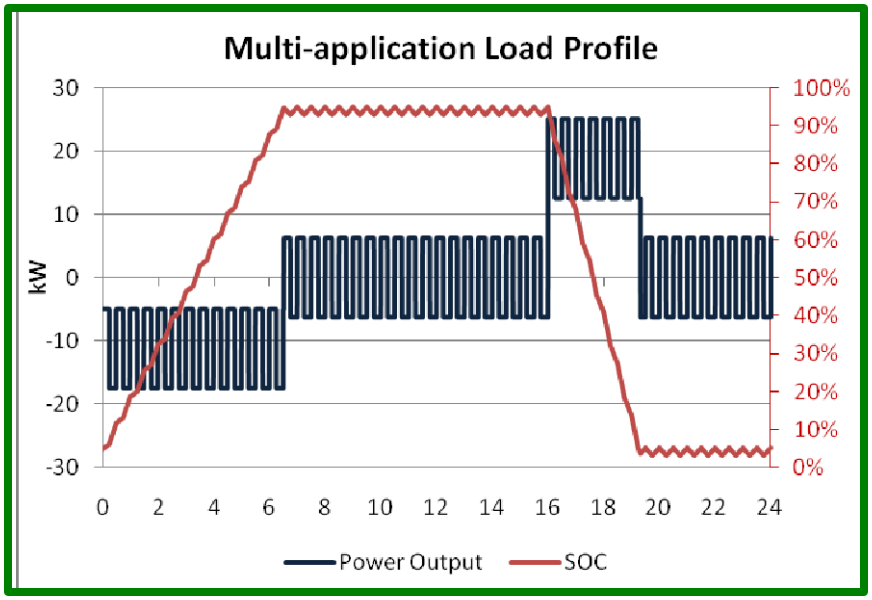




Stacked Waveform Testing:



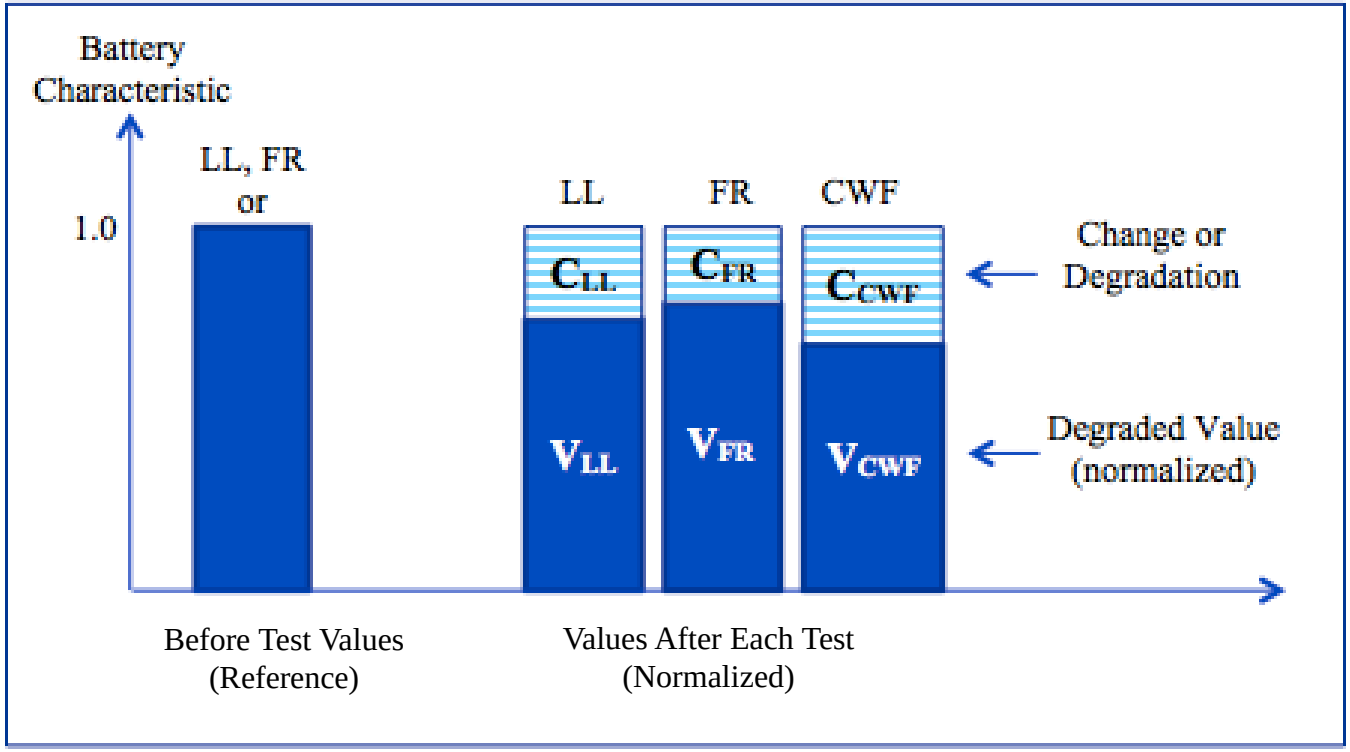




Metrics

- More exhaustive set of metrics to include:
  - C rate capacity testing at 0.1C, 0.2C, 1C, 2C and 4C
  - Round trip efficiency
  - Power density at 1C, 2C, and 4C
- Set to run metrics at roughly monthly intervals
- Chose a commercial Li-ion cell
  - A123 nano-phosphate cell

Evaluation to Compare Cells



- **Correlating <u>degraded values</u> of parameters**
- Suggested equation: $\mathbf{V_{CWF} = K_1 (V_{LL} \times V_{FR})}$
  - V = degraded values
  - K_1 is the acceleration factor for degradation.
  - A factor K < 1 = degradation under combined waveforms is happening faster

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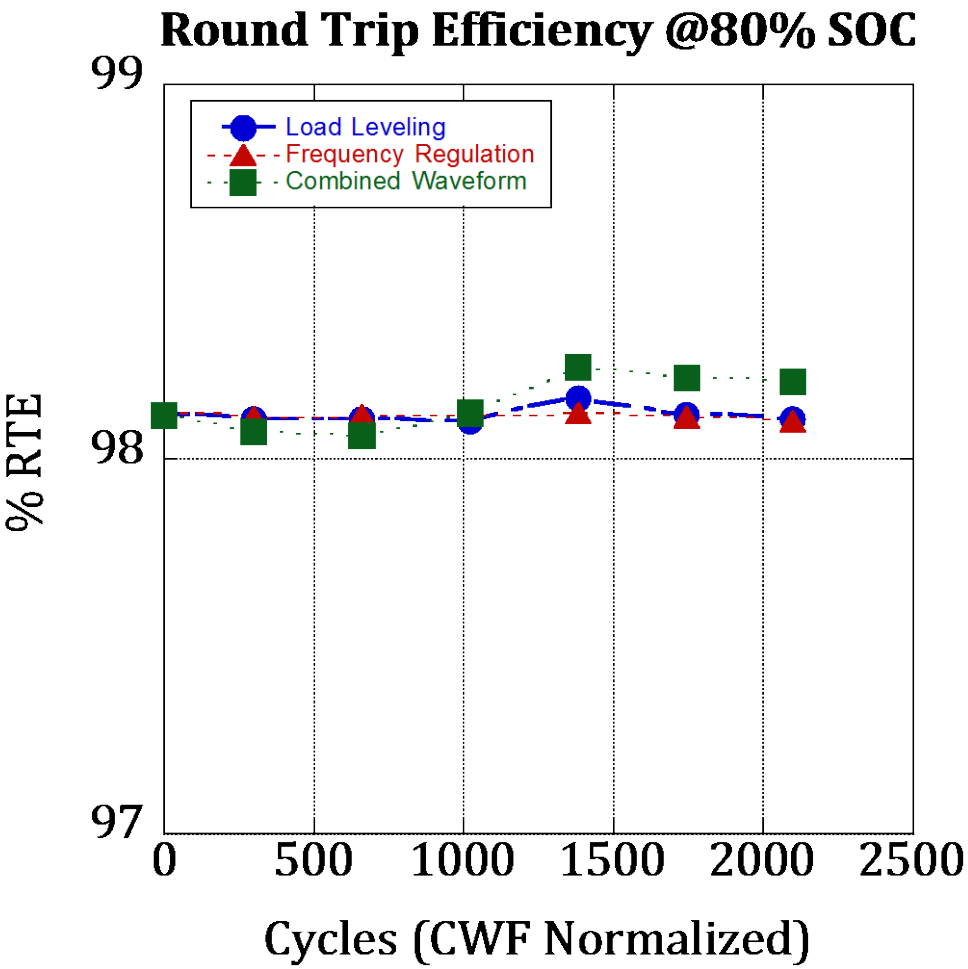
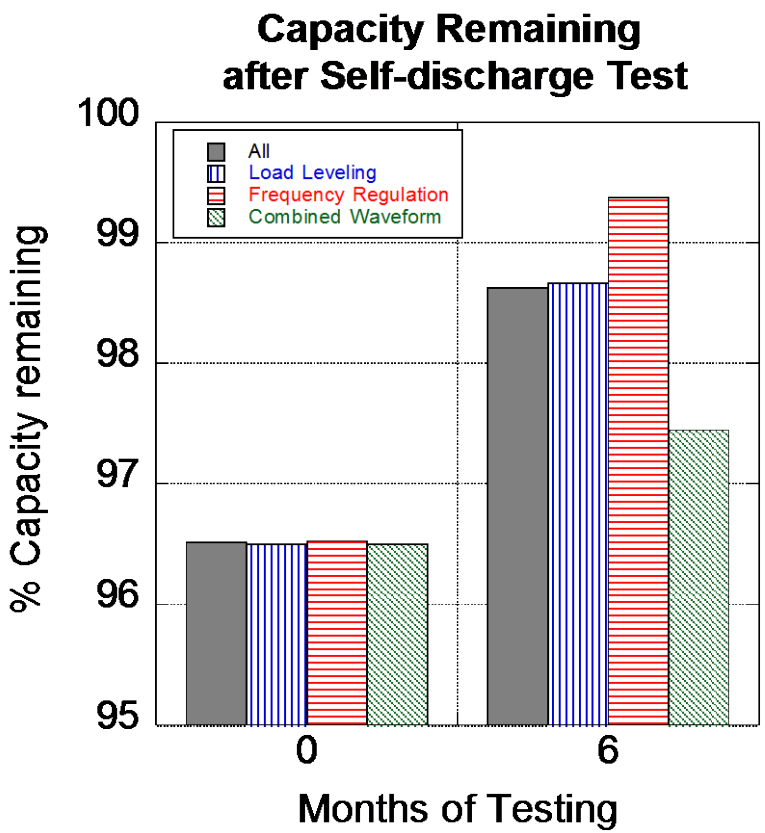
Metric: Round Trip Efficiency



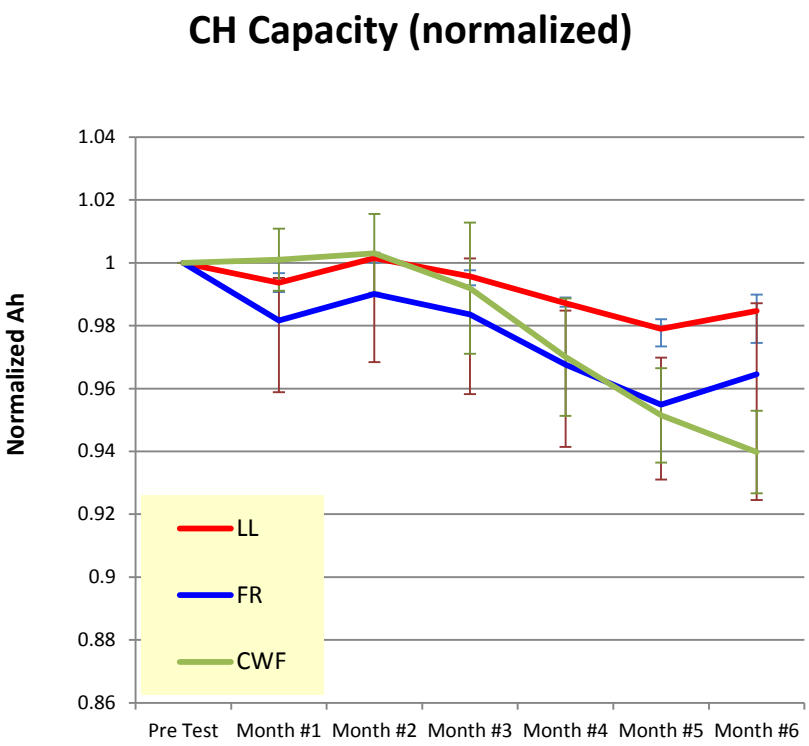
- RTE went up or stayed the same
- No significant correlation found
- Combined Waveform (CWF) improved most significantly
- RTE appears to improve with time as side reactions are extinguished

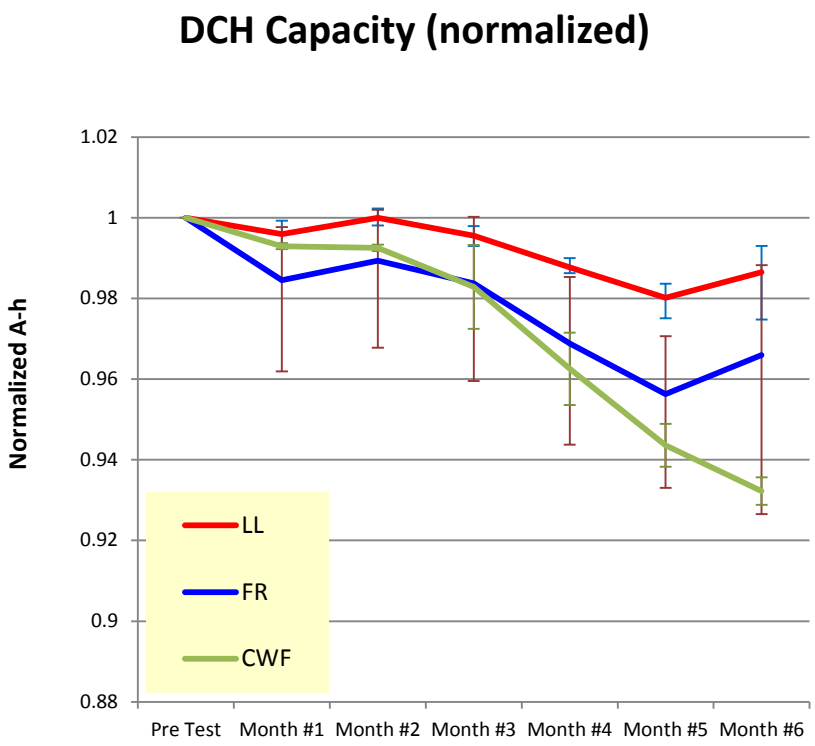
Metric: Self Discharge



- Self Discharge improved
- No significant correlation found
- Frequency Regulation (FR) improved most significantly
- Self Discharge improves with time; as side reactions are likely extinguished

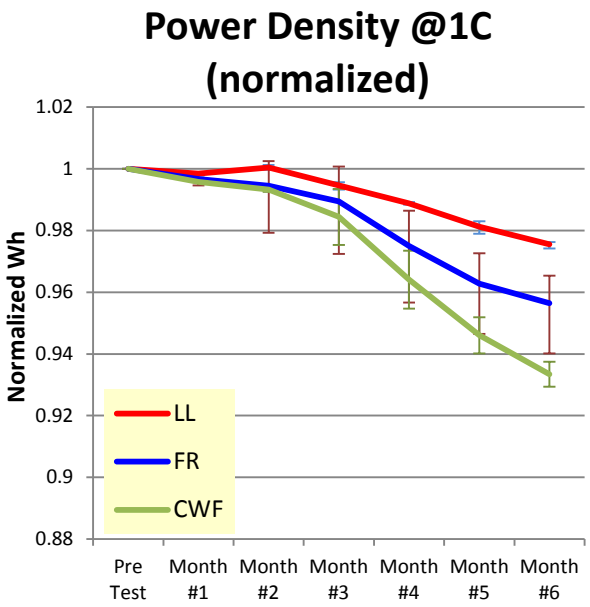
Metric: Capacity

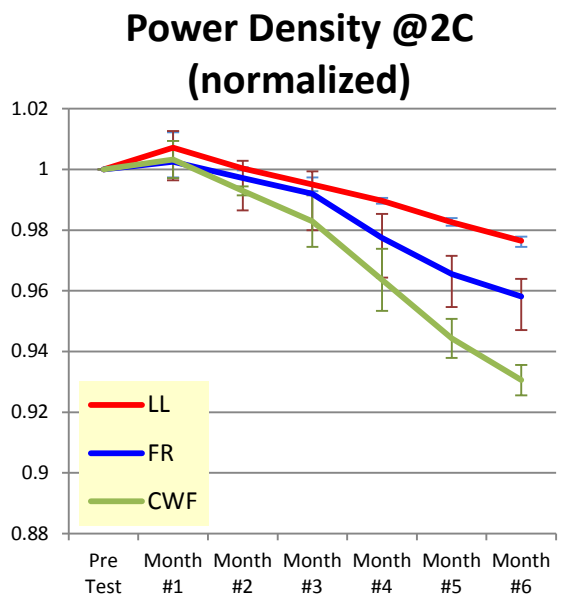


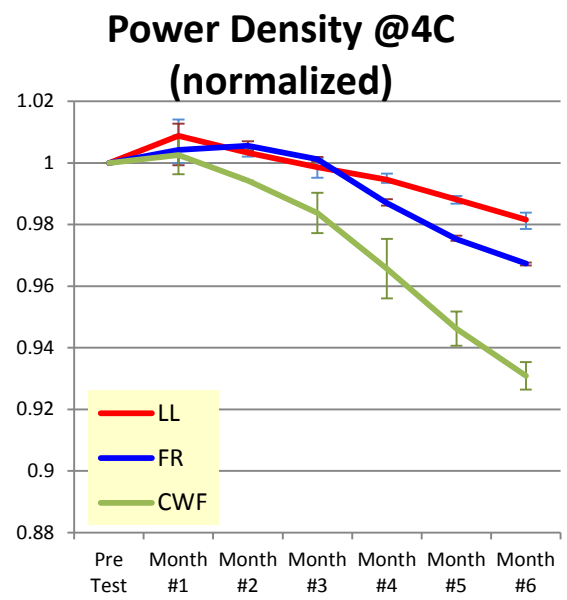


Decreases small for LL, and greater for FR and CWF

Metric: Power Density







Decreases small for LL, and greater for FR and CWF

Outline

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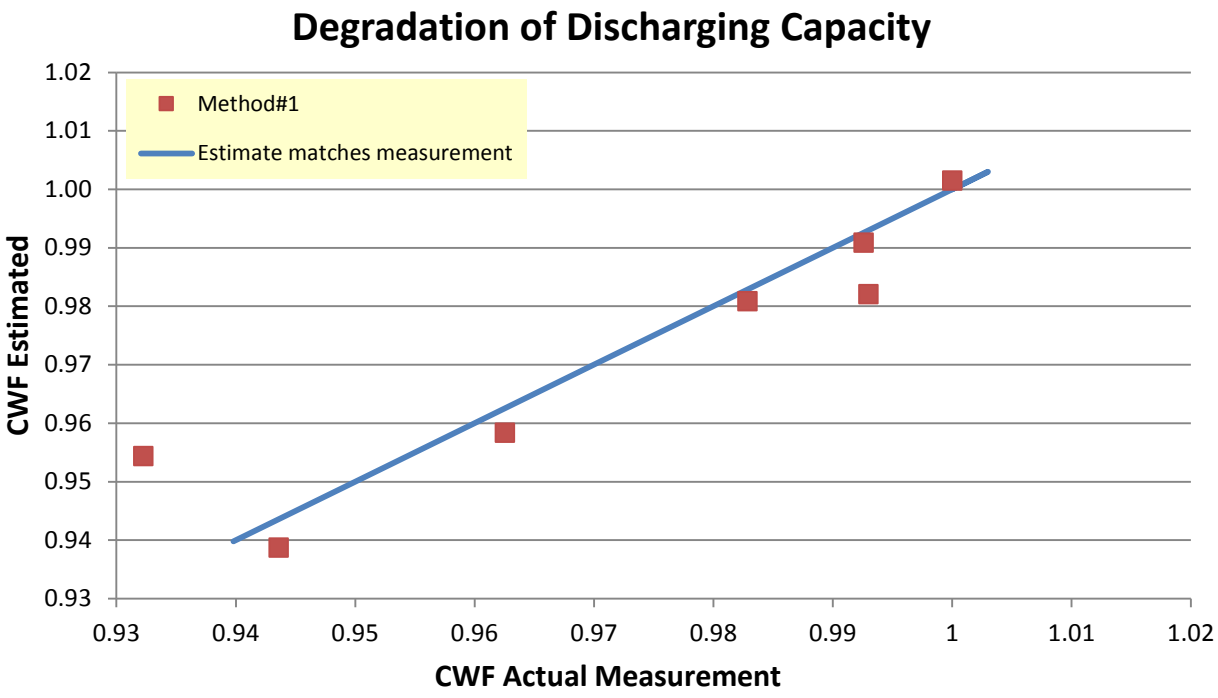
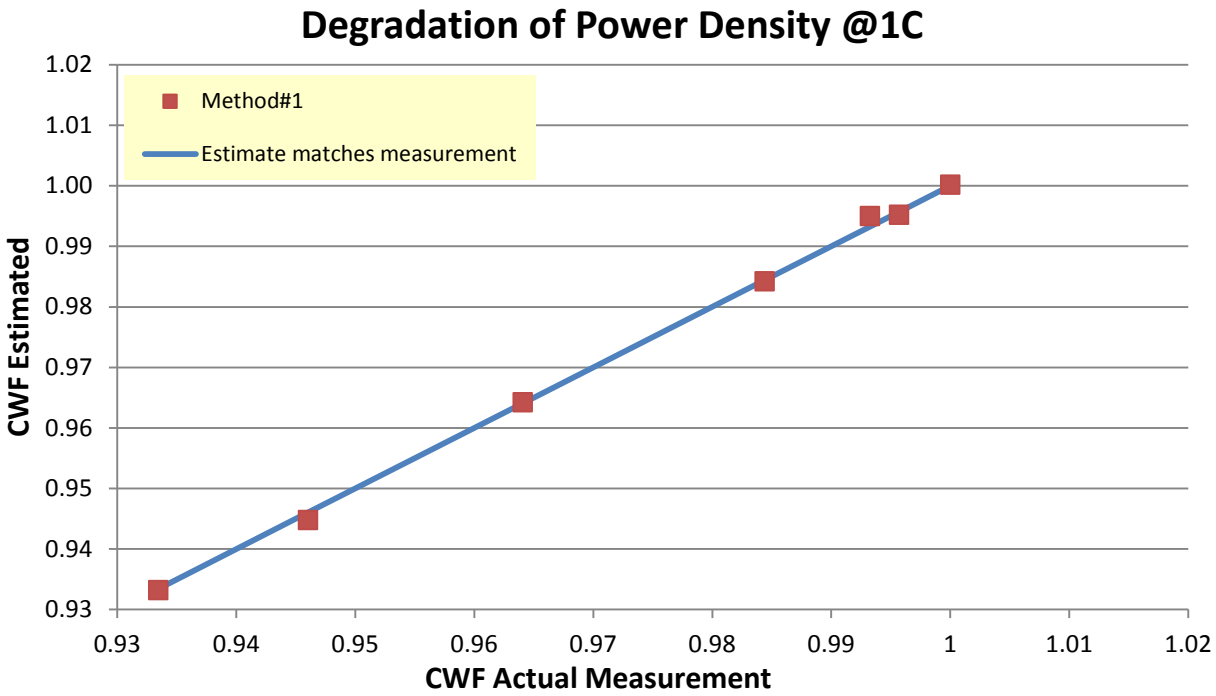
Correlation of Capacity Degradation

- $V_{CWF} = K_1 (V_{LL} \times V_{FR})$

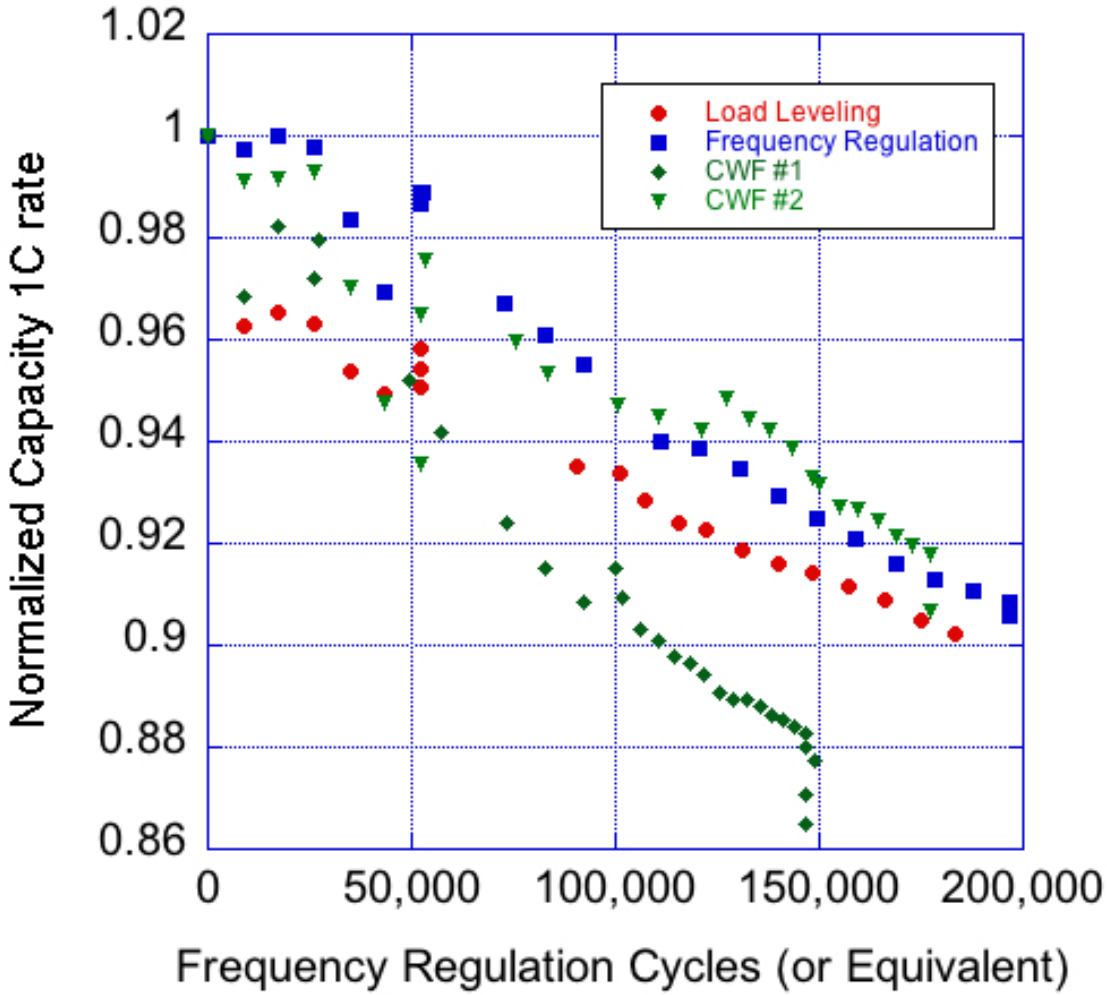


Correlation of Power Degradation

- $V_{CWF} = K_1 (V_{LL} \times V_{FR})$



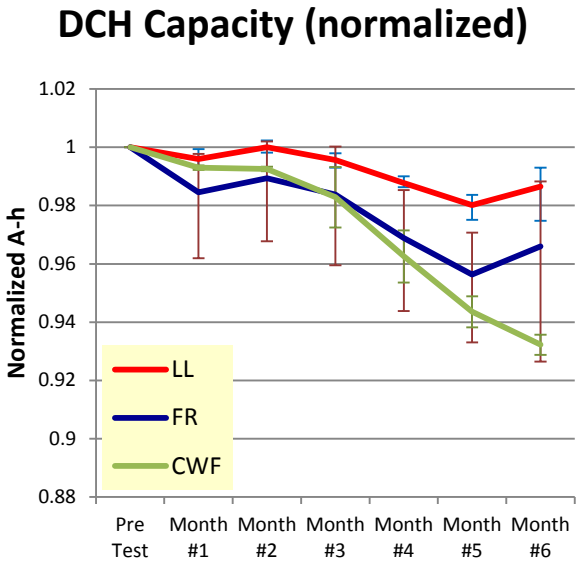
Follow-on testing – 1 additional year



- Limited test (x2)
- CWF : 1 cell failing
  1 cell excelling
- K = 1.06 (averaged)
- Tests ongoing

Incorporating high precision cycling periodically to help elucidate SOH and performance

Conclusions



Suggested equation:

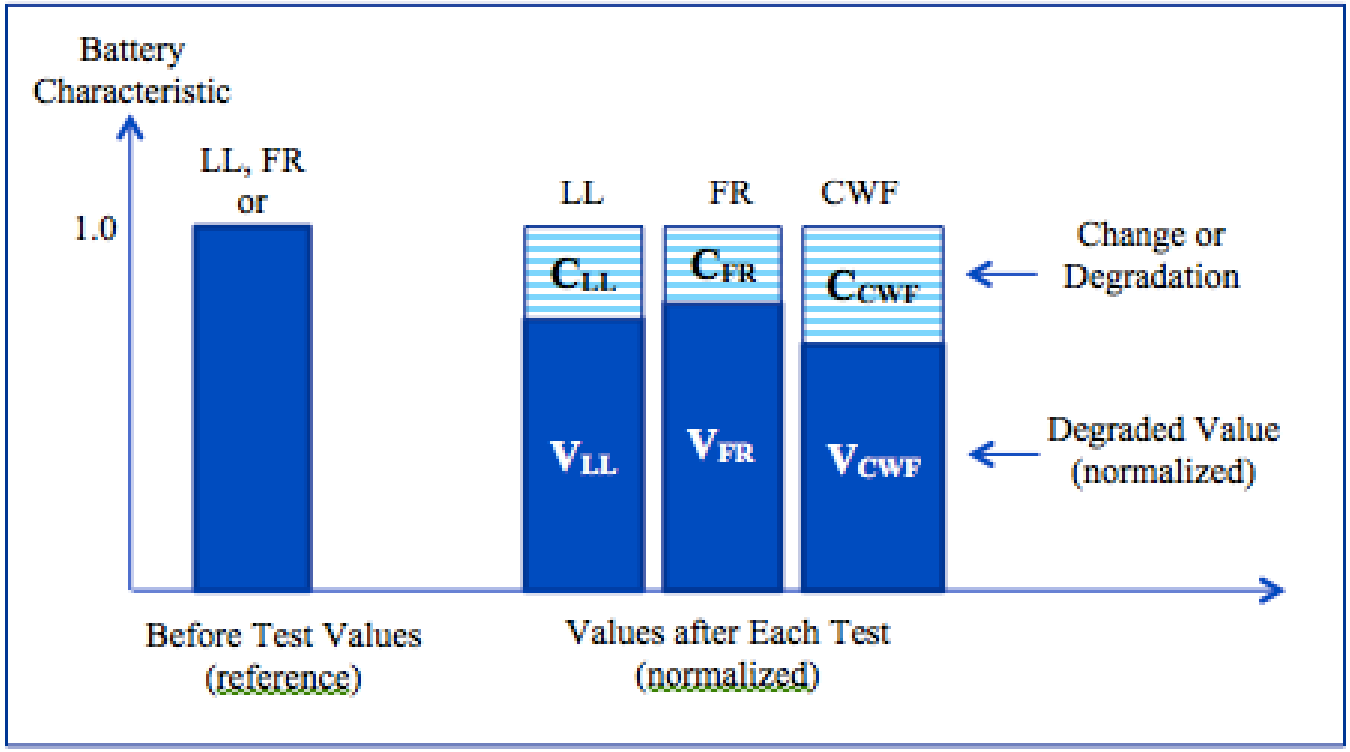
$$V_{CWF} = K_1 (V_{LL} \times V_{FR})$$

- V = degraded values
- K_1 is the acceleration factor for degradation.
- A factor K < 1 = degradation under combined waveforms is happening faster

- **After 6 months** of testing **K_1= 1.02**
- Indicates that CWF not significant effect on degradation
- Cycled another +12 months to reevaluate
- **K_1 = 1.06 after 18 month testing;** 149,000 FR cycles

Conclusions

- Correlation between degradation on performance metrics between waveforms using equation $V_{CWF} = K_1 (V_{LL} \times V_{FR})$



Conclusions

- Correlation between degradation on performance metrics between waveforms using equation $\mathbf{V_{CWF} = K_1 (V_{LL} \times V_{FR})}$
- K_1= 1.02 after 6 months of testing (~50,000 10% cycles)
- K_1= 1.06 after 18 months of testing (~150,000 10% cycles)
- Combined waveform shows increased degradation over singular profiles above the additive losses
- Value of combined uses must be weighted against this increased degradation