

# Risk Analysis and Database Development of Large-format Li-ion Cells Through Thermal Runaway Testing

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## Introduction

- Thermal runaway is a safety risk inherent to all Li-ion batteries
  - Effects of thermal runaway include high temperatures, release of hazardous pressure, toxic gas and chemical particulate
  - Results of thermal runaway can cause surrounding structural damage, personal injury, and environmental pollution
- Results of testing from SNL and ORNL are used to analyze thermal runaway severity and will be incorporated into a database available to the battery community
  - Thermal runaway analysis uses observed hazard severity (OHS) and calculated hazard severity (CHS) for optimized battery comparison
  - Benefit to battery designers, manufacturers, first responders and end users

## Methodology

- Single cells were obtained from 2 types of EV modules at ORNL and shipped to SNL
- Testing in duplicate at ORNL and SNL at 0%, 50%, 70%, 90% and 100% SOC
  - Test protocol for failure initiation:
    - 6mm diameter blunt indenter
    - Indentation speed of 0.05 in/min
    - Indent until  $\geq 25$  mV voltage drop or cell failure
    - Temperature monitoring within 5mm of indentation location (TC5, TC6 below)
    - SOC based on measured capacity



Hydraulic equipment with 6mm indenter



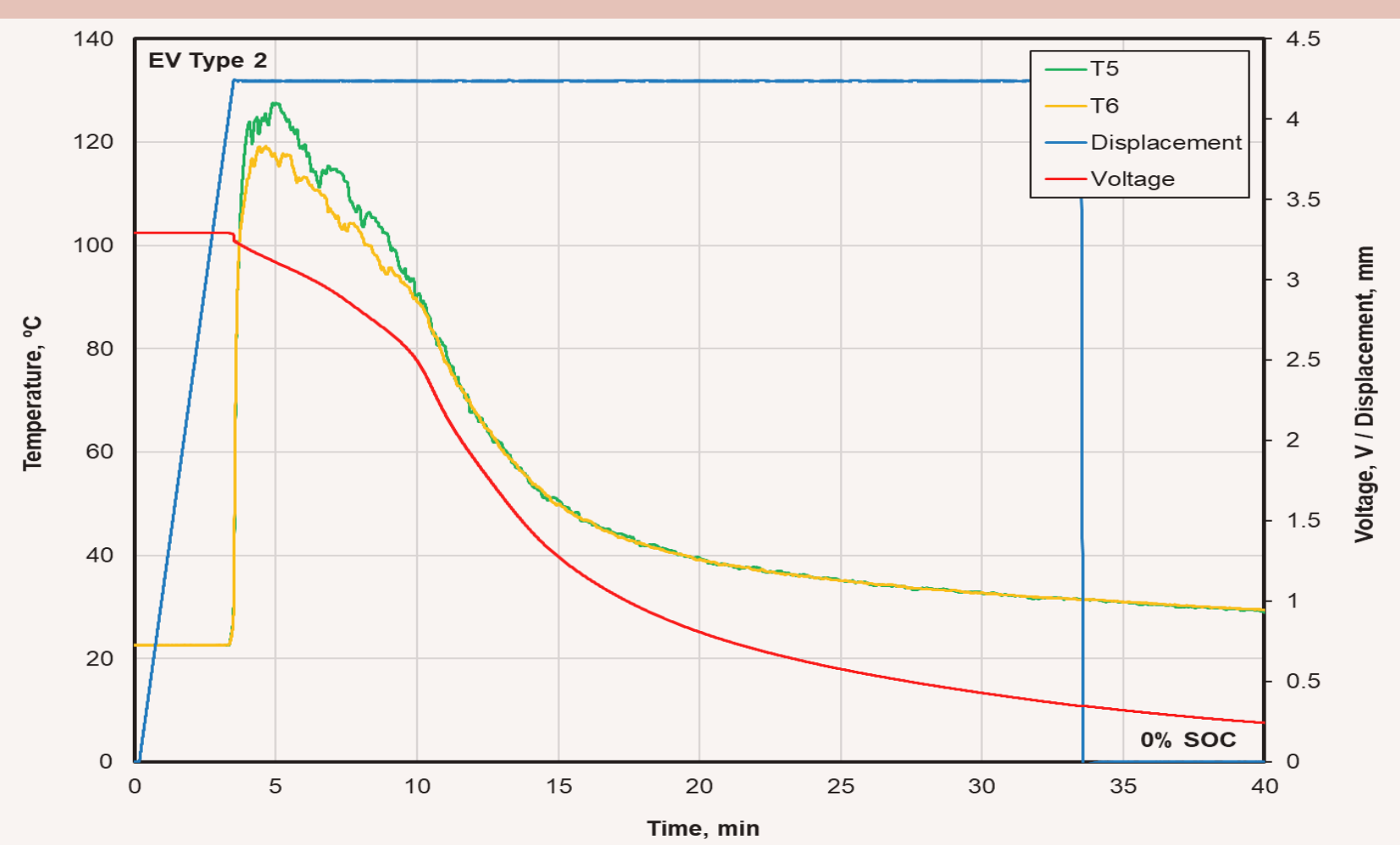
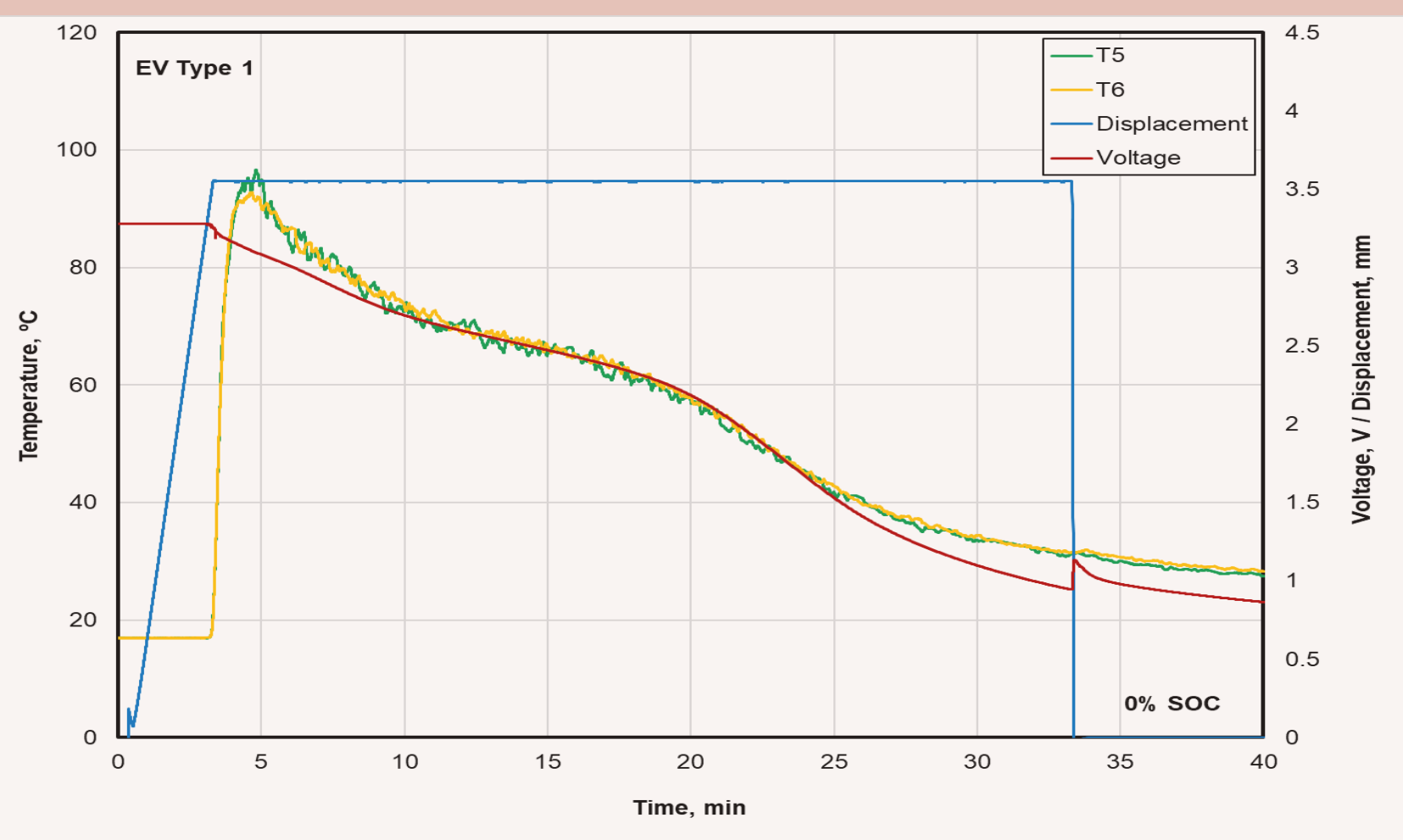
Single cell prepped for testing with voltage sense leads and thermocouples

### ORNL-Sandia data-based hazard severity levels for single-side indentation\*

Hazard Severity Level	Description
1 (VL, 0-10)	Very low, instant local Joule heating, detectable voltage drops
2 (L, 10-25)	Low, localized heating, small voltage drops and recovery
3 (M, 25-75)	Moderate, localized heating spread, significant voltage drops, continued discharge after recovery
4 (H, 75-90)	High, heating due to chemical reactions, cell puff and gas release, voltage drop to close to zero
5 (VH, 90-100)	Very high, heating spread to the cell, heavy smoke and possible fire, voltage drops to zero

\*L.S. Liu, J.L. Li, L.M. Fishman, L. Torres-Castro, Y. Preger, V. De Angelis, J. Lamb, X.Q. Zhu, S. Alia, H. Wang, Mechanically induced thermal runaway severity analysis for Li-ion batteries, Journal of Energy Storage, Volume 61, 2023

### 0% SOC



	EV 1 Cell 1	EV 1 Cell 2	EV 2 Cell 1	EV 2 Cell 2
Max Displacement	3.94 mm	3.56 mm	4.25 mm	4.18 mm
Max Force	2046 N	2039 N	2081 N	2257 N
Max Temperature	97 °C	97 °C	128 °C	110 °C
30min V drop	1.178 V	2.178 V	2.862 V	2.872 V
Max Increase Rate*	132 °C/min	124 °C/min	725 °C/min	495 °C/min

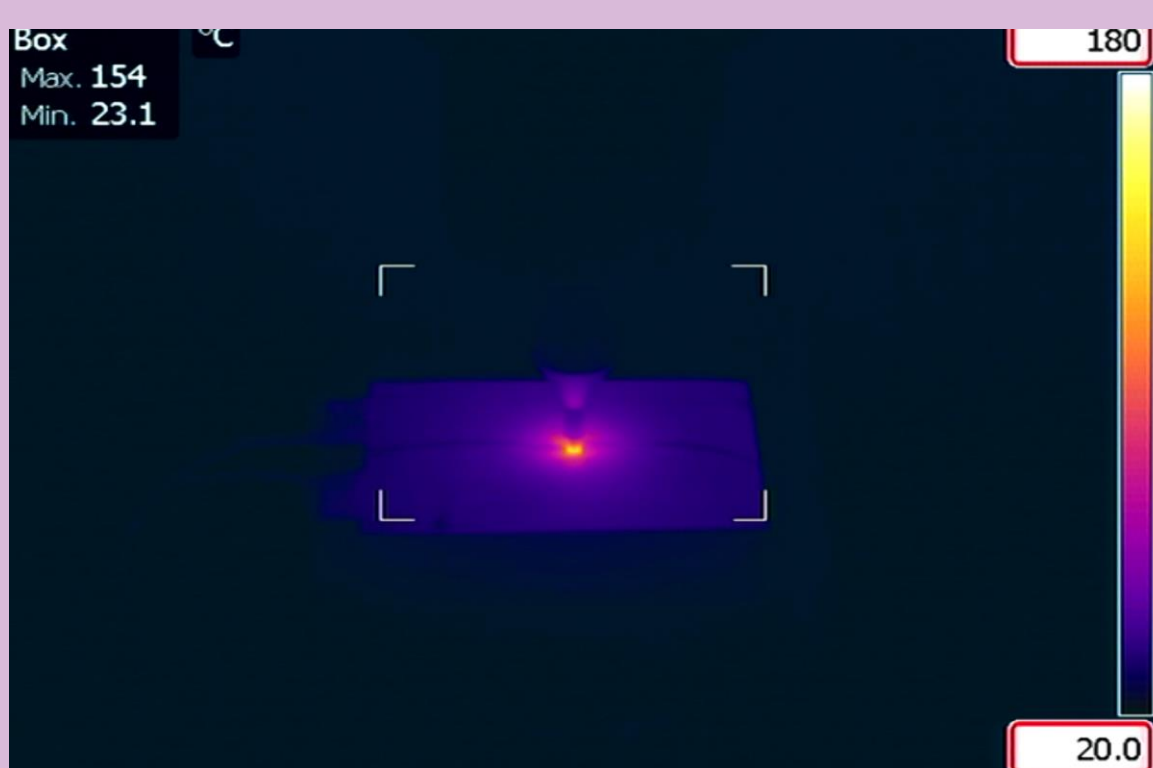
\*T5/T6 Avg

### IR Thermal Imaging

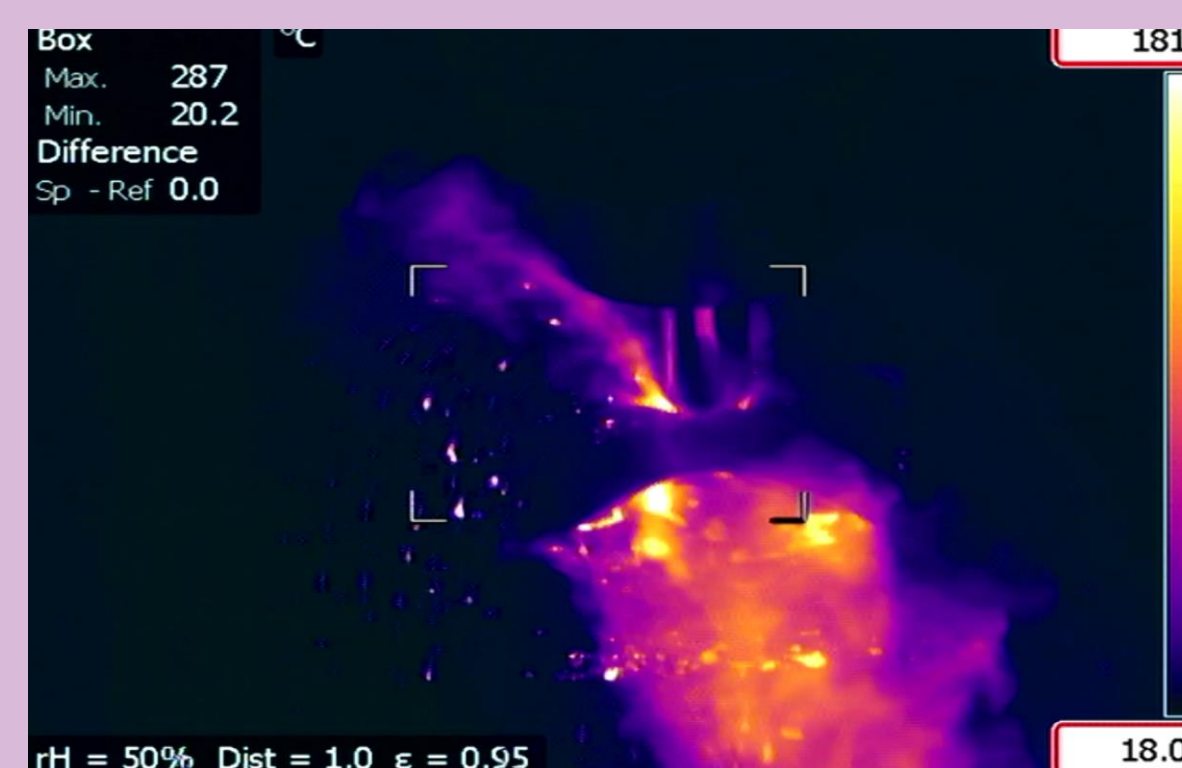
Right: Initial thermal response to mechanical indenter at 25mV loss in cell voltage with no runaway



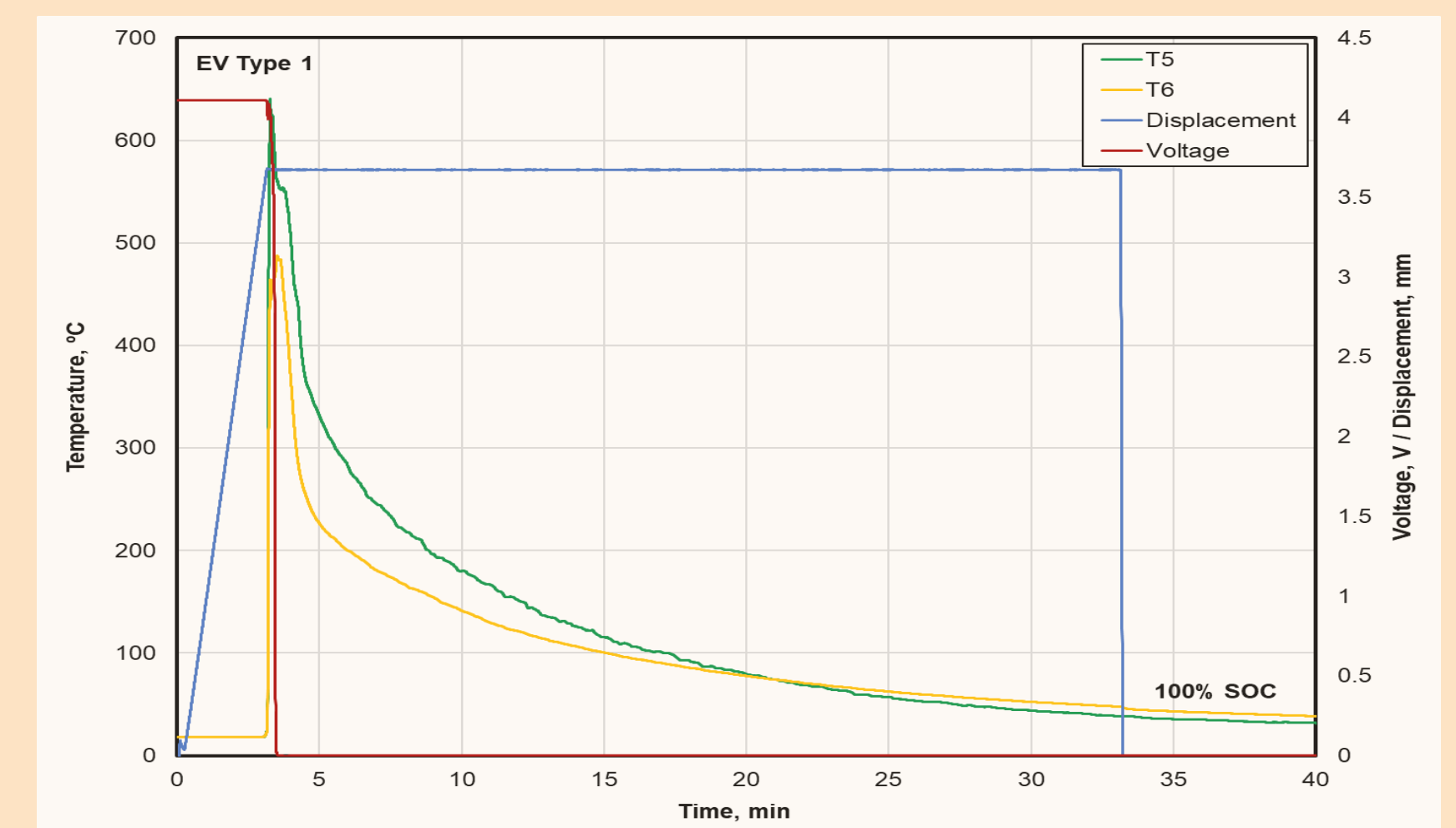
Left: Thermal response at t = 30 minutes post 25mV loss in cell voltage with no runaway



Right: Initial thermal response to mechanical indenter at 25mV loss in cell voltage with immediate runaway



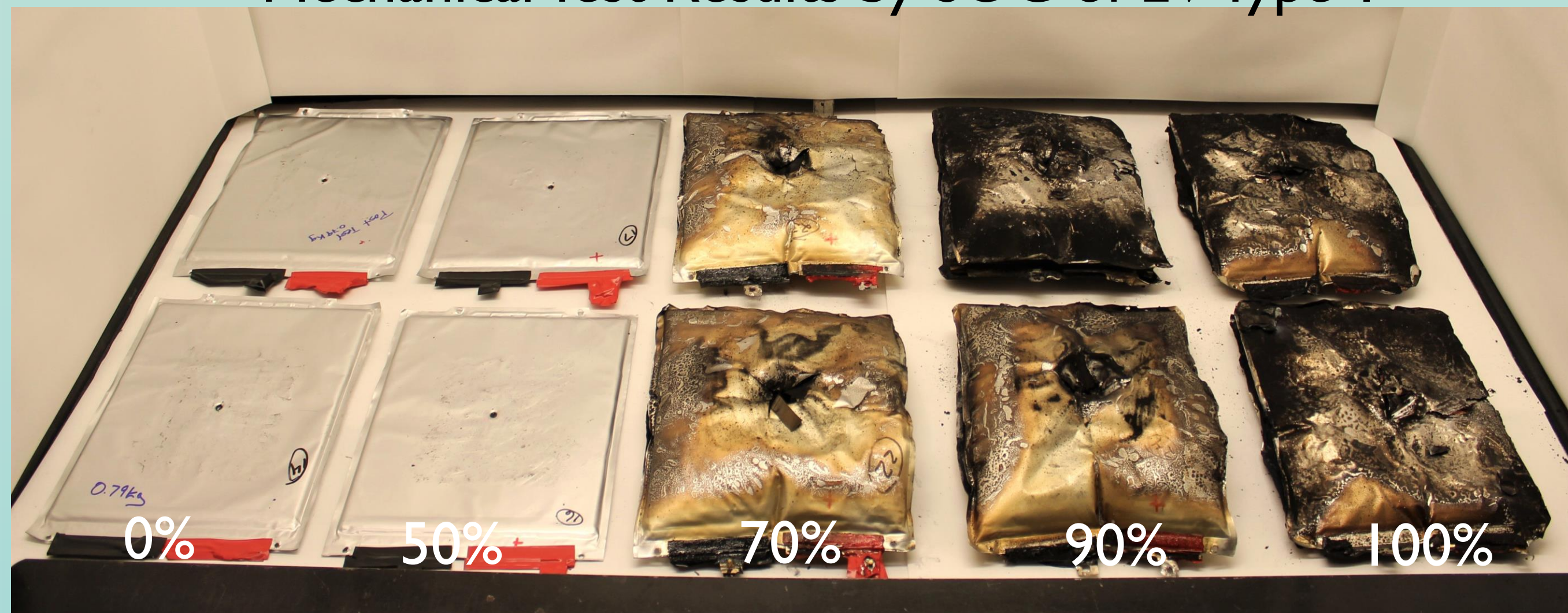
### 100% SOC



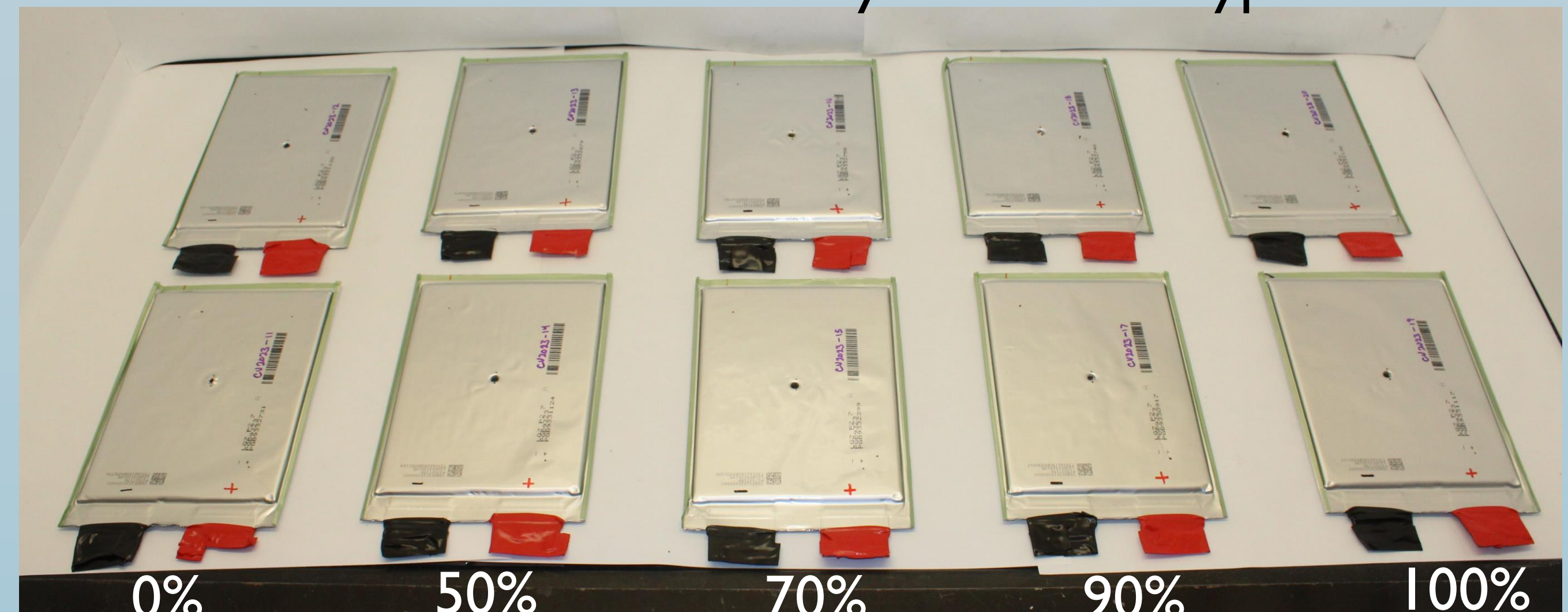
	EV 1 Cell 1	EV 1 Cell 2	EV 2 Cell 1	EV 2 Cell 2
Max Displacement	3.68 mm	3.55 mm	3.64 mm	4.06 mm
Max Force	2526 N	2370 N	2744 N	2652 N
Max Temperature	640 °C	513 °C	136 °C	174 °C
30min V drop	4.105V	4.105 V	0.123 V	0.141 V
Max Increase Rate*	13,805 °C/min	8,775 °C/min	252 °C/min	466 °C/min

\*T5/T6 Avg

### Mechanical Test Results by SOC of EV Type 1



### Mechanical Test Results by SOC of EV Type 2



### Future Work:

- Acquire large-format Li-ion single cells from stationary energy storage applications
- Perform indenter abuse tests on these large-format cells at same SOC's and submit data to ORNL for severity risk analysis