

Performance and degradation of Li-ion batteries from cells to systems



PRESENTED BY

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Problem

Full energy storage systems (ESSs) tend to perform more poorly than would be predicted based on single cell results (“pack penalty”)

Project Goal

Systematically characterize performance of batteries from cells to modules to integrated systems to understand causes of degradation and safety issues

Current Practice

Most battery testing focuses on precisely-controlled single cell cycling without considering non-idealities from balance-of-plant components in real systems

Why SNL?

Cross-disciplinary expertise and nationally unique labs in battery testing, safety, metrology, and power electronics

Innovation

Collecting data across scales and standardizing/sharing the data to facilitate analysis by SNL and other ESS stakeholders

Impact

Maximize availability and economic value of all cells in a system and minimize safety concerns for utilities and critical infrastructure owners

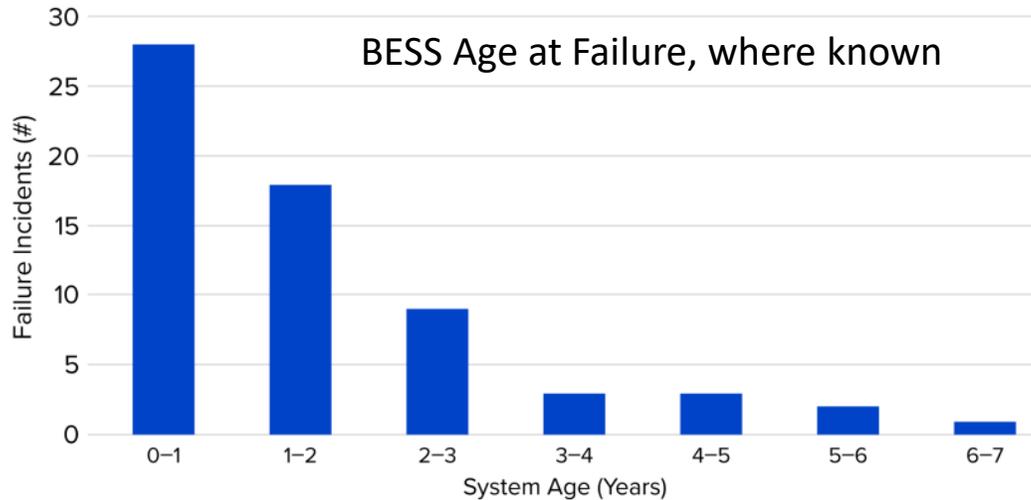
Alignment

Enhancing the reliability and performance of ESSs enables them to better provide baseload power and critical facility resilience

3 Energy storage industry is still learning...

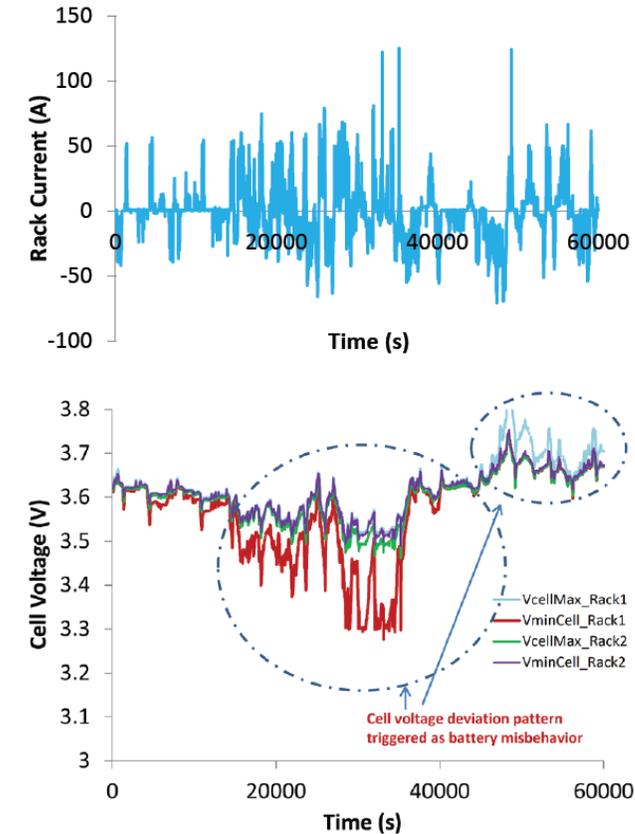


Failure can be sudden, due to inadequate commissioning and systems integration



Source: "Insights from EPRI's Battery Energy Storage Systems Failure Incident Database"

Even if systems are well-engineered, they degrade without proper controls

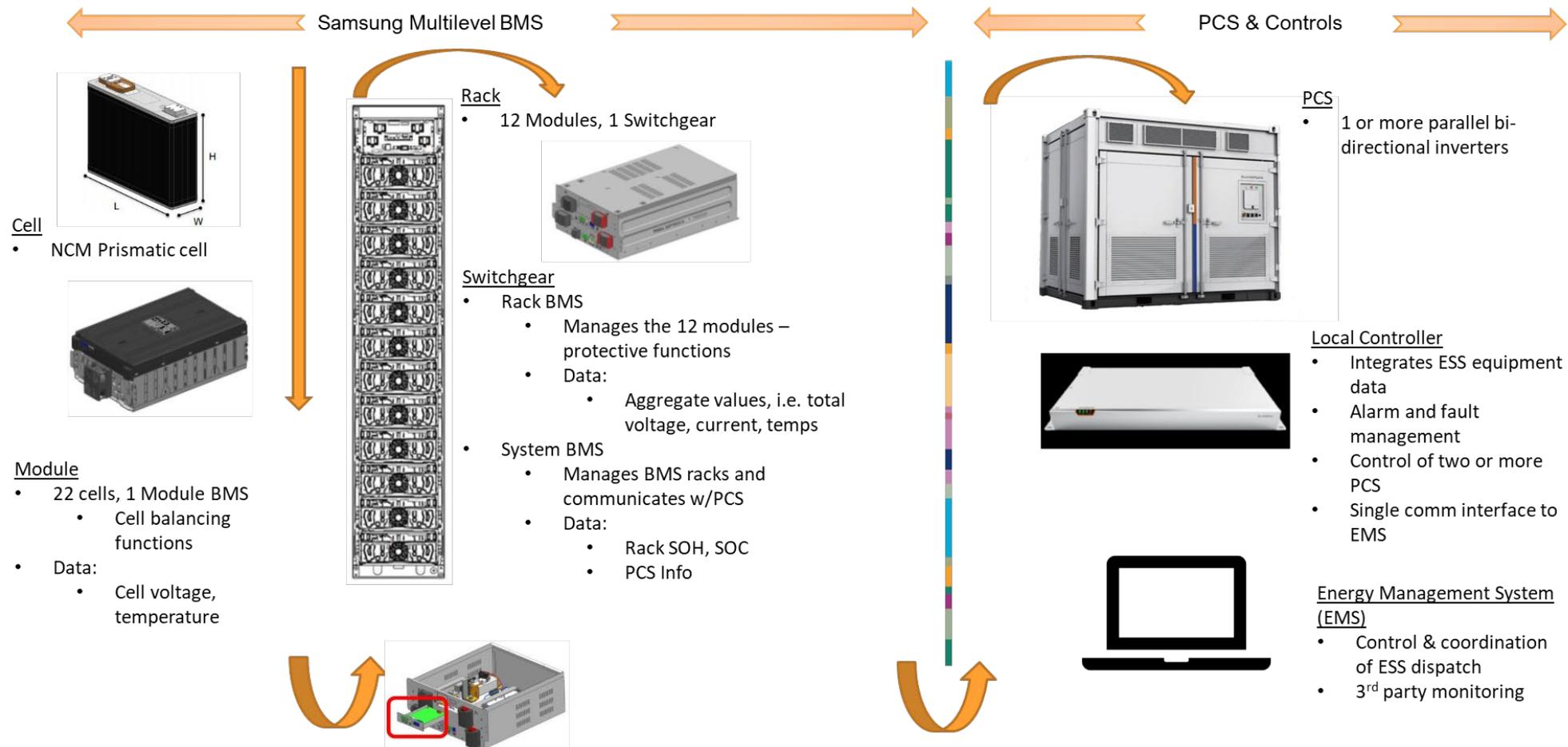


Source: R. Fioravanti, K. Kumar, S. Nakata, B. Chalamala, Y. Preger "Predictive-Maintenance Practices: For Operational Safety of Battery Energy Storage Systems" IEEE Power Energy Mag., 2020, 18, 86.

...because systems have complex interactions between many components



2.5 MW/2.9 MWh Li-ion SNL project supported by Office of Electricity:



With OE investment, we established labs to systematically collect data across scales



Materials

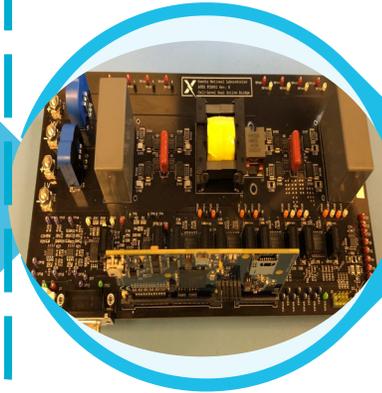
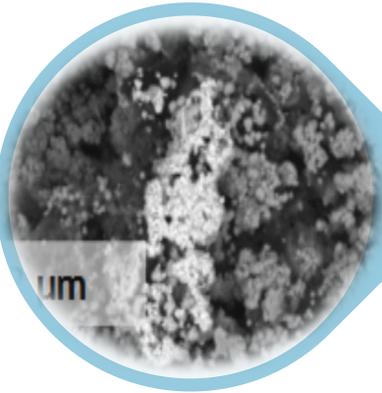
Single Cells

Modules

Power Electronics

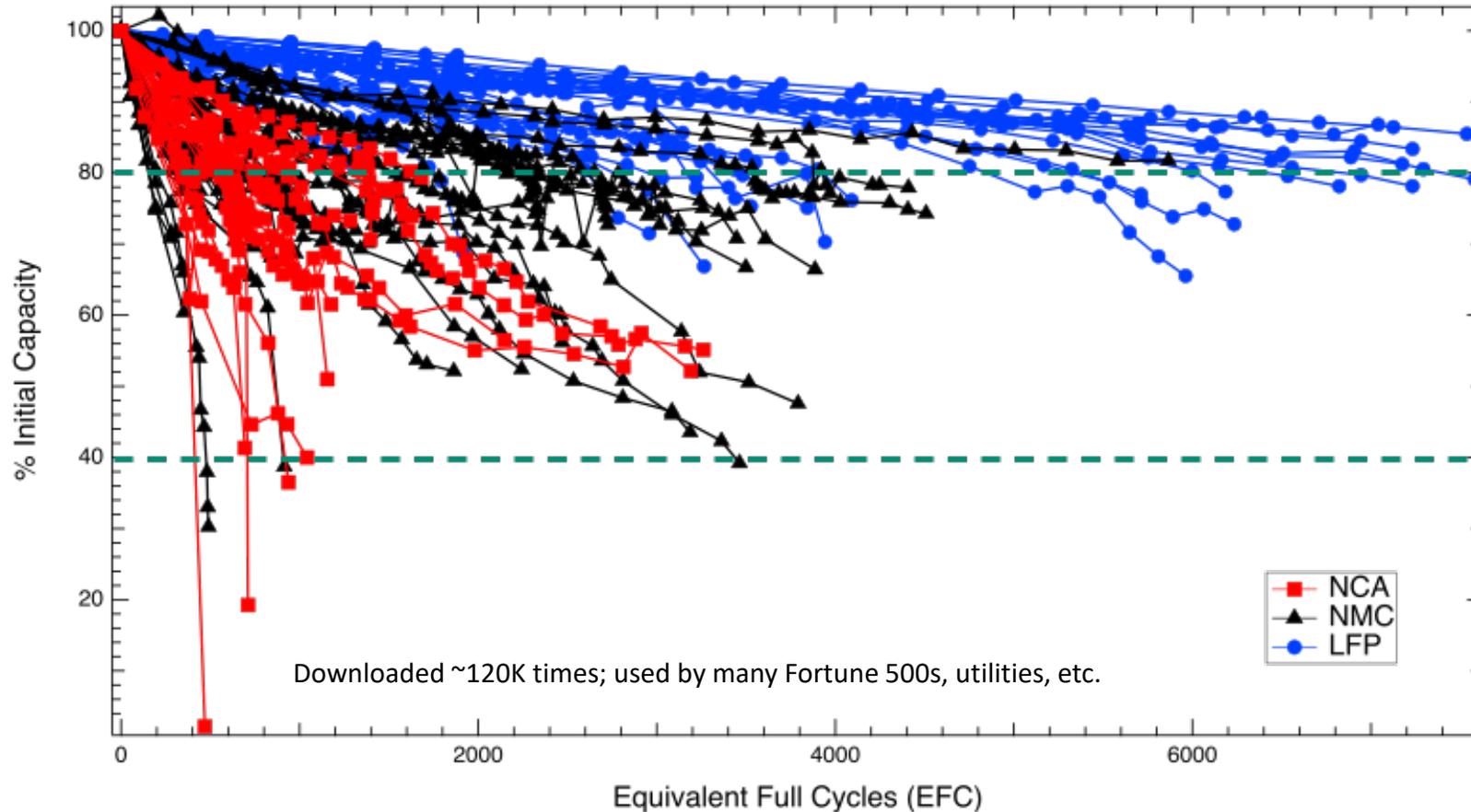
Batteries + Power Electronics

Systems

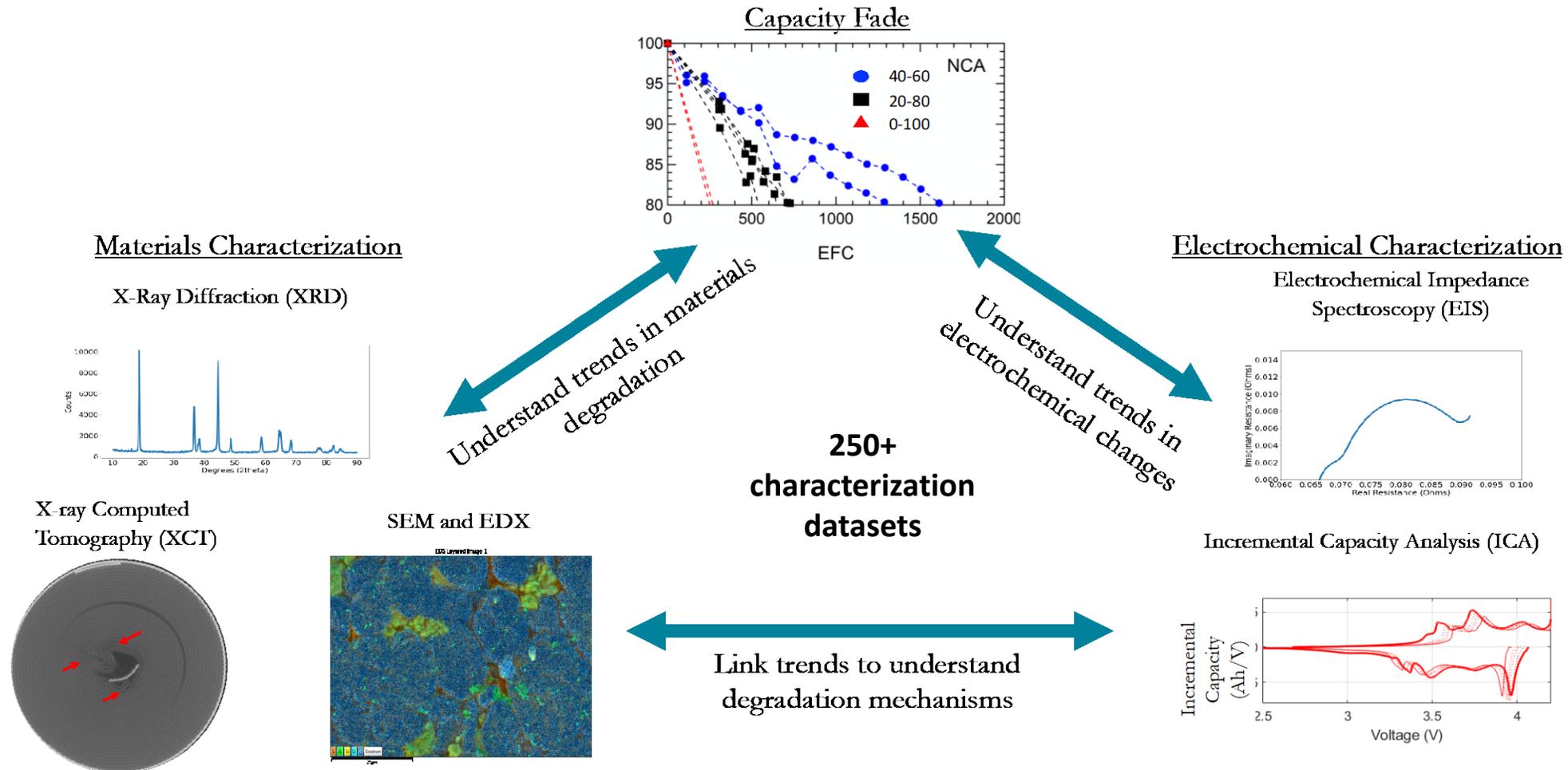


Stack testing is often overlooked, but critical for identifying integration issues

6 8+ year single-cell study has provided a key reference for impact of cycling conditions on degradation



We correlated single-cell materials and electrochemical changes to understand variations in degradation rate



8 Materials and electrochemical data informed our understanding of the impact of battery aging on safety



- To assess risk, there are many battery safety test standards, but they're only required for fresh cells
- Approach:
 - Completed first comprehensive review of safety of aged cells with UL Electrochemical Safety Research Institute
 - Published broadest public assessment of impact of testing method, degradation mechanism, and chemistry on safety of aged cells with ZSW

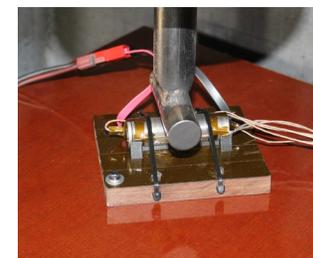
*Cell with Li plating **burst** its calorimetry vessel*



*Aged LFP cell shows **additional electrolyte leakage** during overcharge*

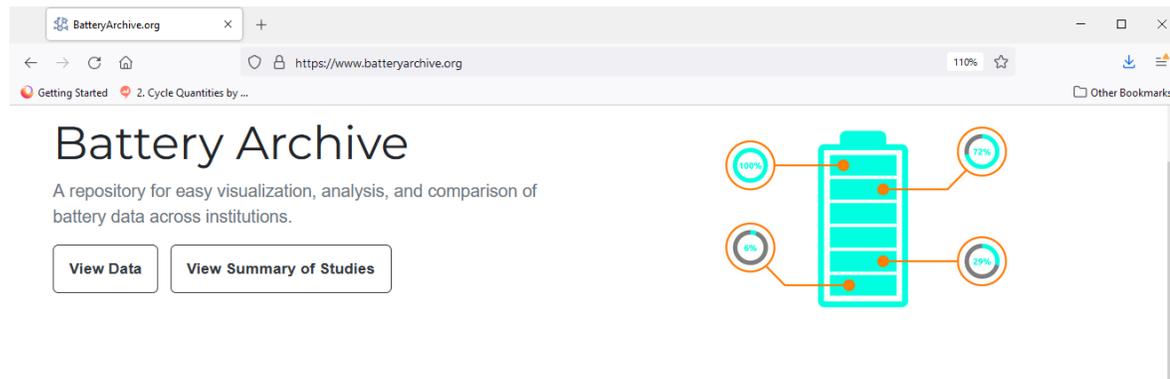


*Overdischarge of aged NMC cell with SEI formation showed **no change***

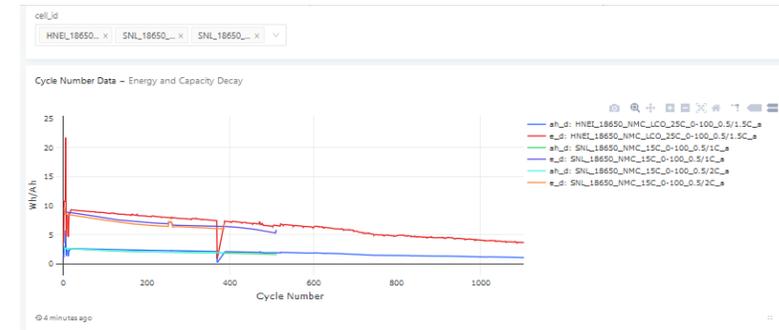


To support comparison, we launched Battery Archive as a repository for public battery data

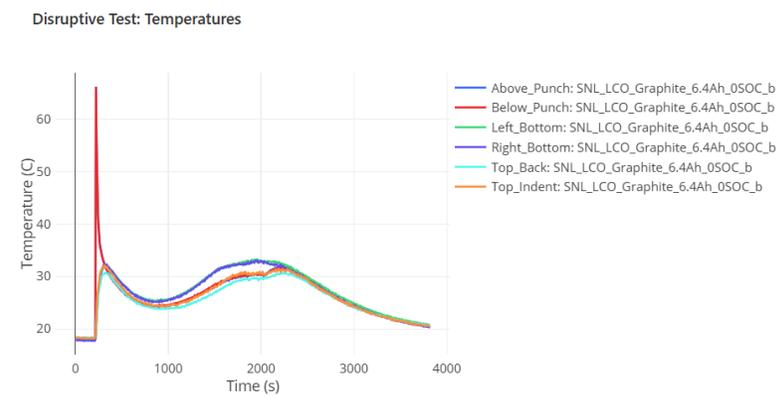
Users range from high schoolers to PhD students and startups to Fortune 500 employees in over 70 countries



Cycling data



Safety data



BatteryArchive.org Home Cell List Studies Metadata News FAQ Resources

Cell List

Filters: Cathode (LFP, NCA, NMC, +2 more), Capacity (Ah) (3.2, 1.1, 3, +3 more), Temperature (C) (15, 25, 35, +1 more), Max SOC (100, 60, 80), Min SOC (0, 20, 40), Discharge C Rate (0.5, 1, 2, +3 more), Source (HNEI, Oxford, calce, +1 more), Type (prismatic, 18650, pouch).

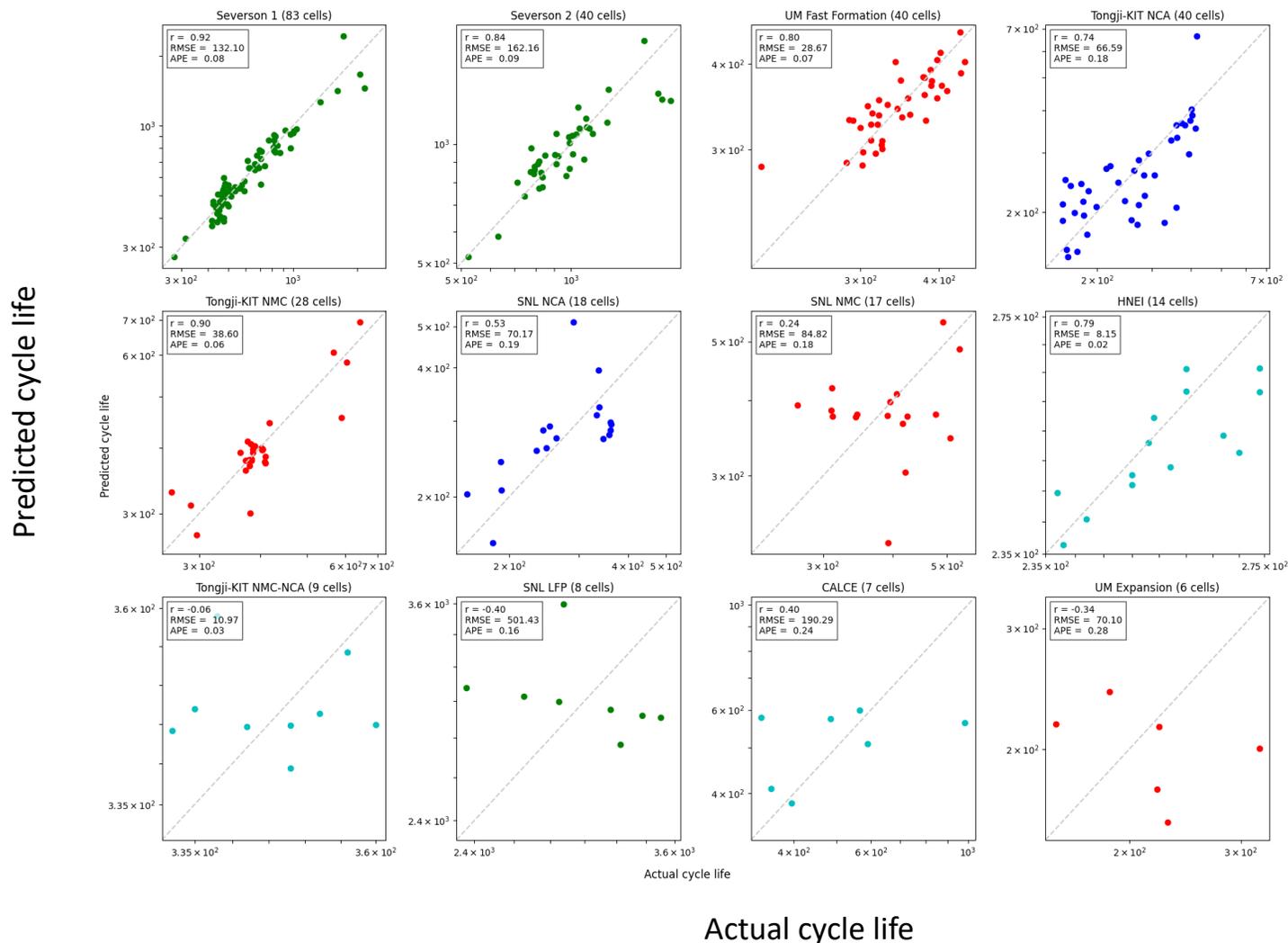
Li-ion cell list

Cell ID	Cycles	Cathode	Anode	Capacity (Ah)	Type	Temp (C)	DOD	Max SOC	Min SOC	Ch C Rate	Dis C Rate	Source
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_a	1,113	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_b	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_c	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_d	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_e	1,134	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_f	1,103	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_g	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_h	1,105	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_i	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_j	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_k	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_l	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_m	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_n	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_o	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_p	1,108	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI
HNEL18650_NMC_LCO_25C_0-100_0.5/1.5C_s	1,114	NMC-LCO	graphite	2.80	18650	25.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	HNEI

Battery Archive tools for data aggregation and cleaning have enabled AI-ML



- **Example: predict Li-ion cell cycle life with just 100 cycles of data (weeks/months instead of years of testing), using defined features**
- We can reasonably accurately predict cycle life for most of our larger datasets (method: elastic net regression, leave-one-out cross validation).
- Working with diverse datasets reveals the caveats to successful prediction



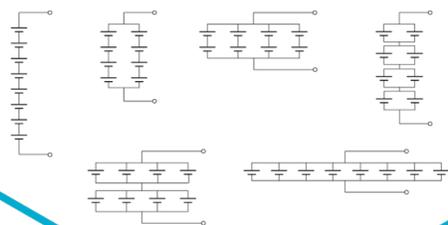
Transition to module cycling allows assessment of “pack penalty”



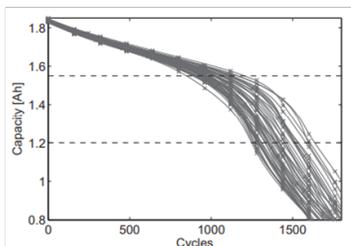
Many factors cause system performance to fall short of cell expectations

Custom SNL PCB with cell- and module-level monitoring has enabled the broadest study on the impact of module configuration on performance and degradation

Module configuration (parallel/series)

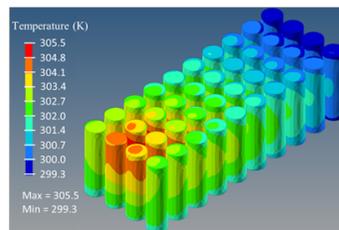


Cell to cell manufacturing variation

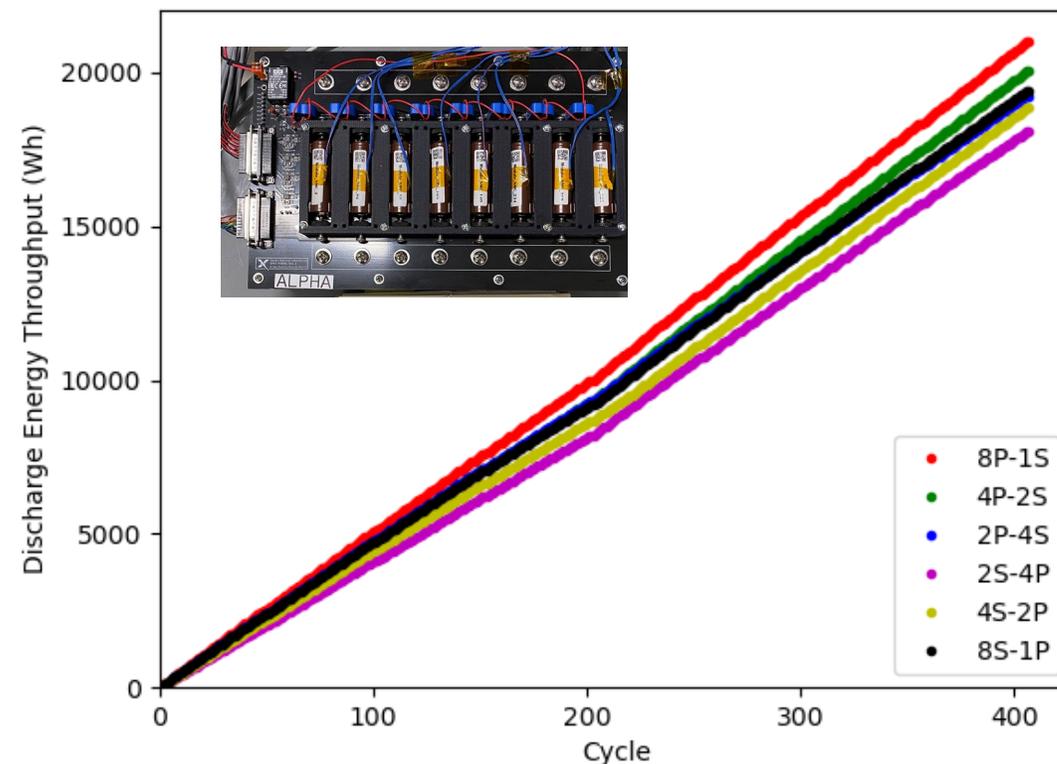


Baumhofer et al. *J. Power Sources*, 2014, 247, 332.

Thermal variation



Kremer et al. *ACM/IEEE ISLPED*, 2021.





Scientific recognition

- First cell cycling paper downloaded nearly 120K times, Electrochemical Society Top 10 Most Read for 5+ years
- Two other papers in Electrochemical Society Top 10 Most Read for months + Top 1% Most Cited '21-'23 and '22-'24

Industry value

- Performance and materials data used by startups, Fortune 500s, insurance, and utilities for state-of-health model development, techno-economic analysis, testing software, vetting new products
- SNL cycling study alone has generated at least \$100 million worth of value for users*

Informing standards

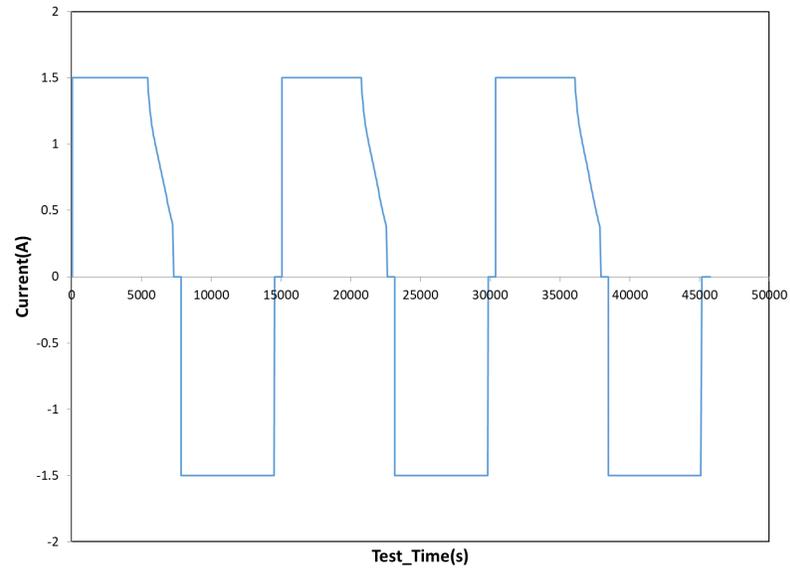
- Module cycling data informed IEEE BMS Recommended Practice and Energy Storage Data Management Recommended Practice
- Safety of aged batteries analysis has informed battery safety standards committees

*based on cost of users generating similar data with a typical testing lab

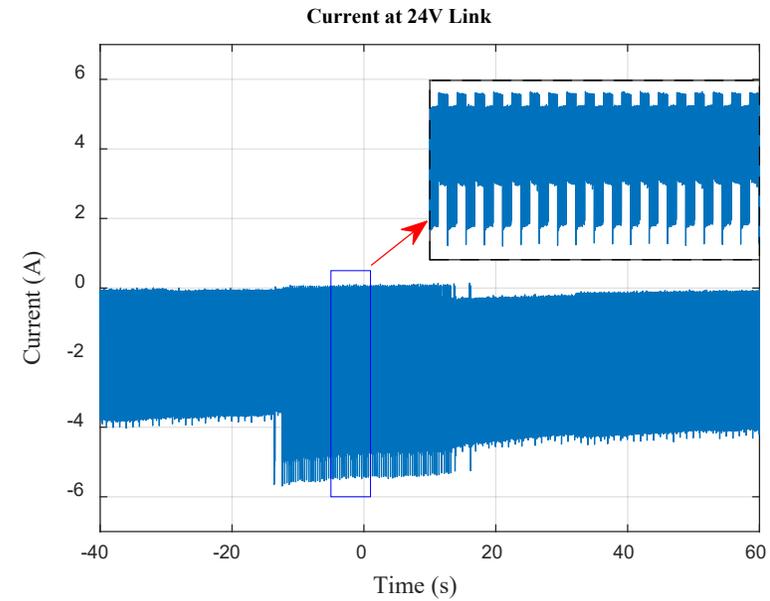
Moving beyond conventional battery testing



Lab: battery tester



Field: power electronics



O. Dutta, *et al.*, *IEEE PES General Meeting*, 2022.

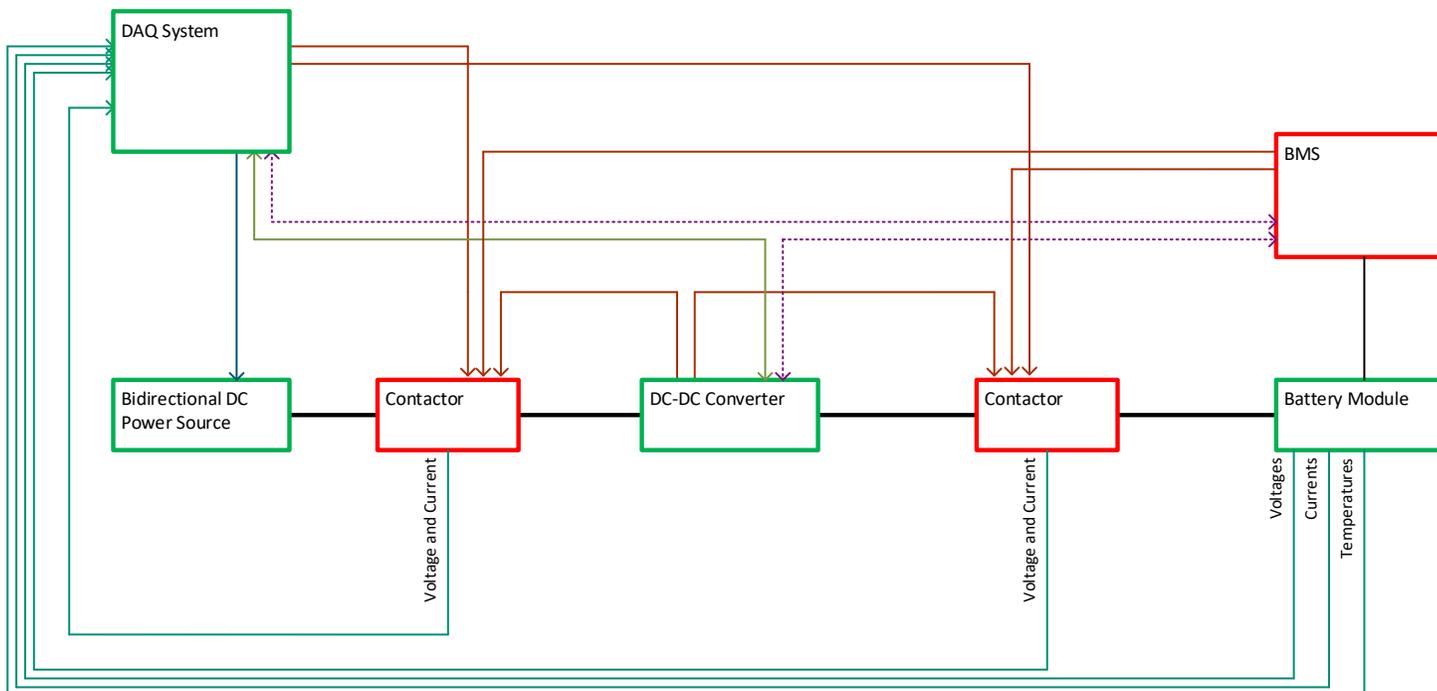
Moving beyond conventional battery testing



We have developed a new testing platform that allows us to evaluate the performance of modules under more realistic conditions than conventional battery testers: with power converters and battery management systems.

All Equipment and Connections

- Digital I/O: Used for contactor enable signals.
- Communications – Ethernet: Basic commands issued from DAQ to Power Supply.
- Communications – CAN: Comm links between DAQ, converter, and BMS for exchanging control commands.
- Communications – Serial: Comm link between DAQ and converter
- Analog signal measurements



Representative synchronous buck converters



Converters built by SNL APEX lab

Individual projects support a broader vision for system integration



Components

Batteries

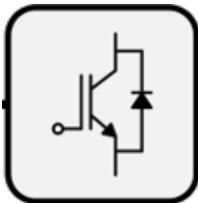
This presentation



Single cell and module cycling, battery modeling and ML

Power Electronics

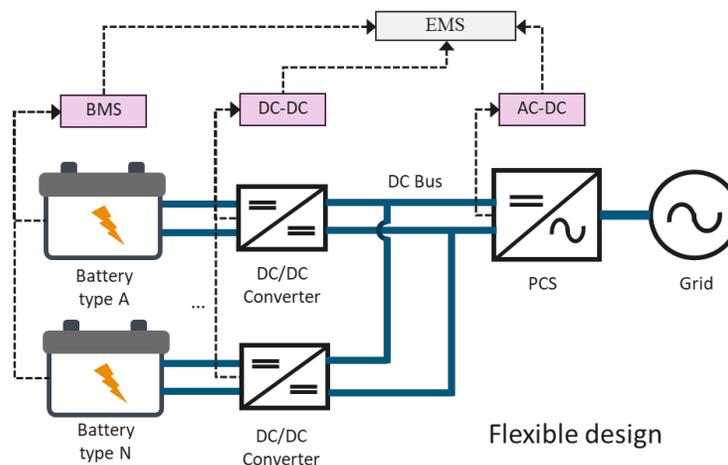
Thursday presentation: Jake Mueller



Component and converter testing, simulation

Integrated System

Thursday presentation: Victoria O'Brien



Four parallel modules, each with: (1) battery packs, (2) DC-DC converter, (3) BMS, (4) Fans, (5) E-stop Contactors, (6) Power and Communication cables

Enabling Critical New Research Areas

- Cybersecurity of ESS
- Testing new economical non-Li batteries and converters
- Testing firmware updates/control strategies to support applications with new duty profiles (e.g., data centers)

Acknowledgments



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Lab development: Gary Whitlow, Brandon Davis



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