



A Guide to Lithium-Ion Battery Safety

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Battcon 2014



What is safety?

- Safety is not absolute!
- ...or intrinsic (to batteries)

- Safety is relative and is expressed statistically

Definitions

- **safety** – ‘freedom from unacceptable risk’
- **hazard** – ‘a potential source of harm’
- **risk** – ‘the combination of the probability of harm and the severity of that harm’
- **tolerable risk** – ‘risk that is acceptable in a given context, based on the current values of society’

Safety statistics – IEC 61508

- “Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems”
- Safety Integrity Levels:

SIL	High demand or continuous mode: probability of dangerous failure per hour
1	$\geq 10^{-6}$ to $< 10^{-5}$
2	$\geq 10^{-7}$ to $< 10^{-6}$
3	$\geq 10^{-8}$ to $< 10^{-7}$
4	$\geq 10^{-9}$ to $< 10^{-8}$

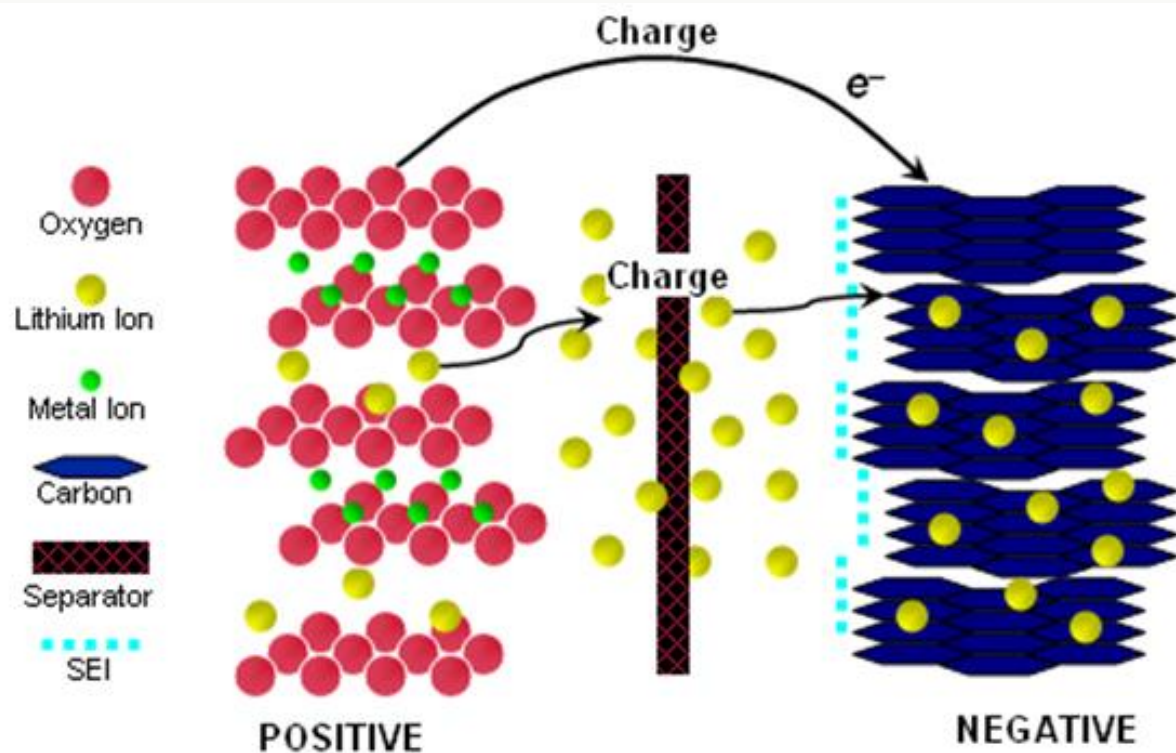
Good safety philosophy

- Safety events cannot be entirely eliminated
- Reduce the probability of a safety event
- Minimize the level / severity of that event
- Limit the consequences of the event

Lithium-ion hazard categories

- Overcharging
- Overtemperature
- Mechanical abuse

Lithium-ion basics



Battcon 2008 –
“Understanding Lithium
-Ion Technology”

- Safety characteristics vary by Li-ion electrochemistry
- Overcharged (delithiated) positive can become unstable
- Passivation layer (SEI) can break down above 100°C

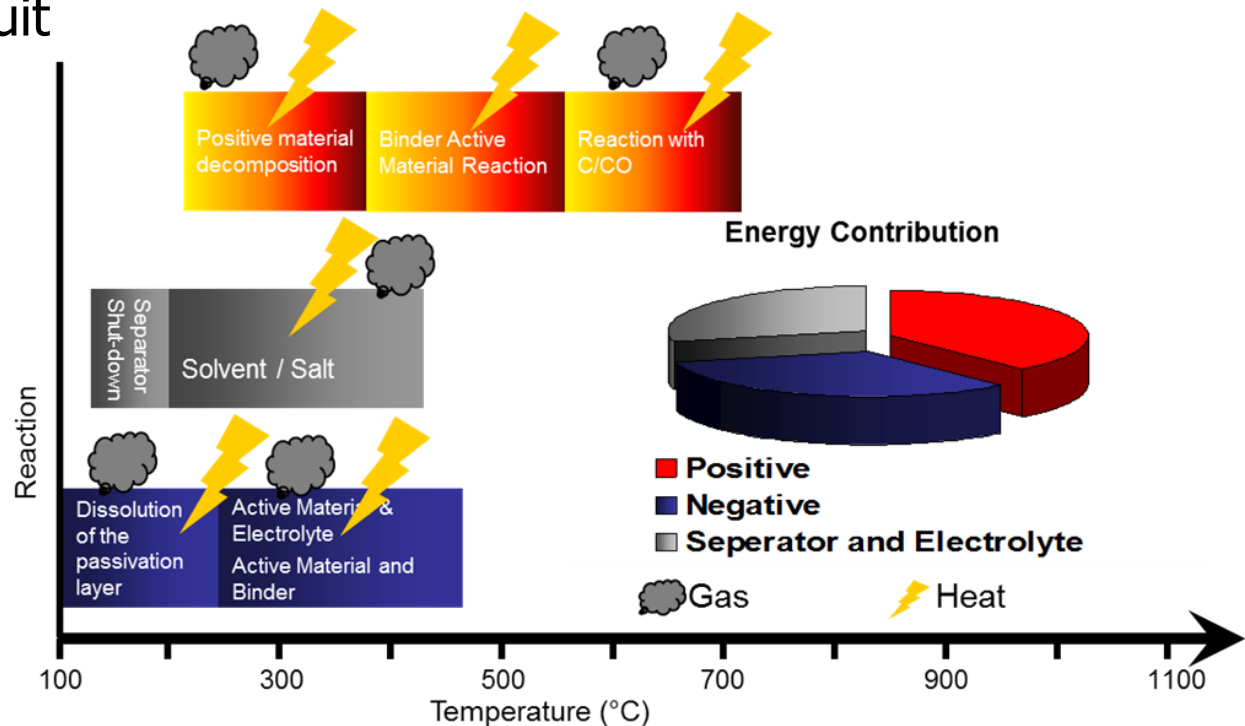
Overcharging

- The most serious of Li-ion safety events
- ...but also the least likely
- Would require very high voltage
 - Around 65V for a 48V system
 - Around 160V for a 125V system
- Multiple layers of control
 - Reliable charging systems
 - Alarm management
 - Battery-level switches

Overtemperature

Causes

- High ambient temperature
- I²R heating from duty cycle
- Internal short circuit



Mechanical abuse

- Crushing or penetration of cells
- Can cause short-circuiting and overtemperature
- Most likely during transportation and installation
 - Shipment in partially charged state
- Roadside cabinets could be hit by a vehicle
 - Partial protection from cabinet structure

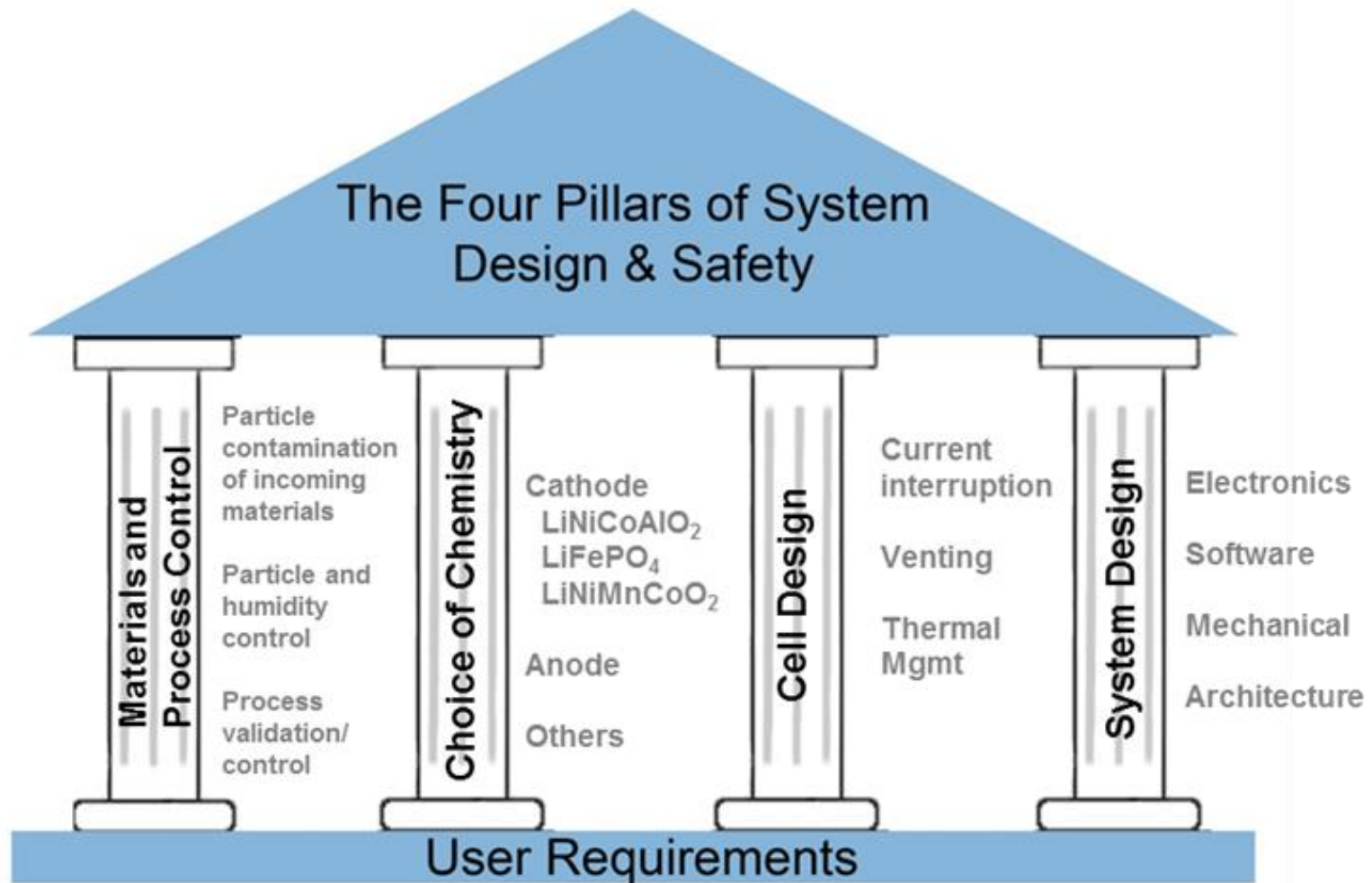
Selling safety

- Frequent promotion of 'single-shot' safety solutions
 - Electrochemistry
 - Ceramic-coated separators
 - Thermal-management devices
- Electrochemistry
 - Lithium iron phosphate
 - Lithium titanate
 - Each has pros and cons
 - No intrinsic safety!



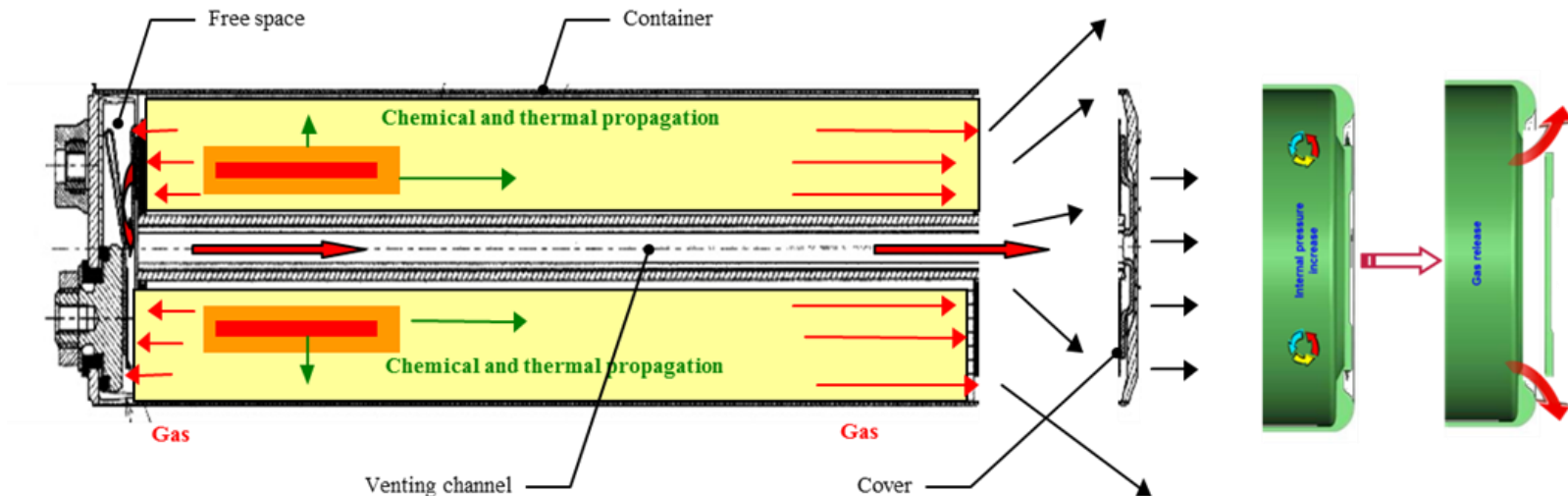
"Prius fire forensics" report

Holistic safety – the four pillars



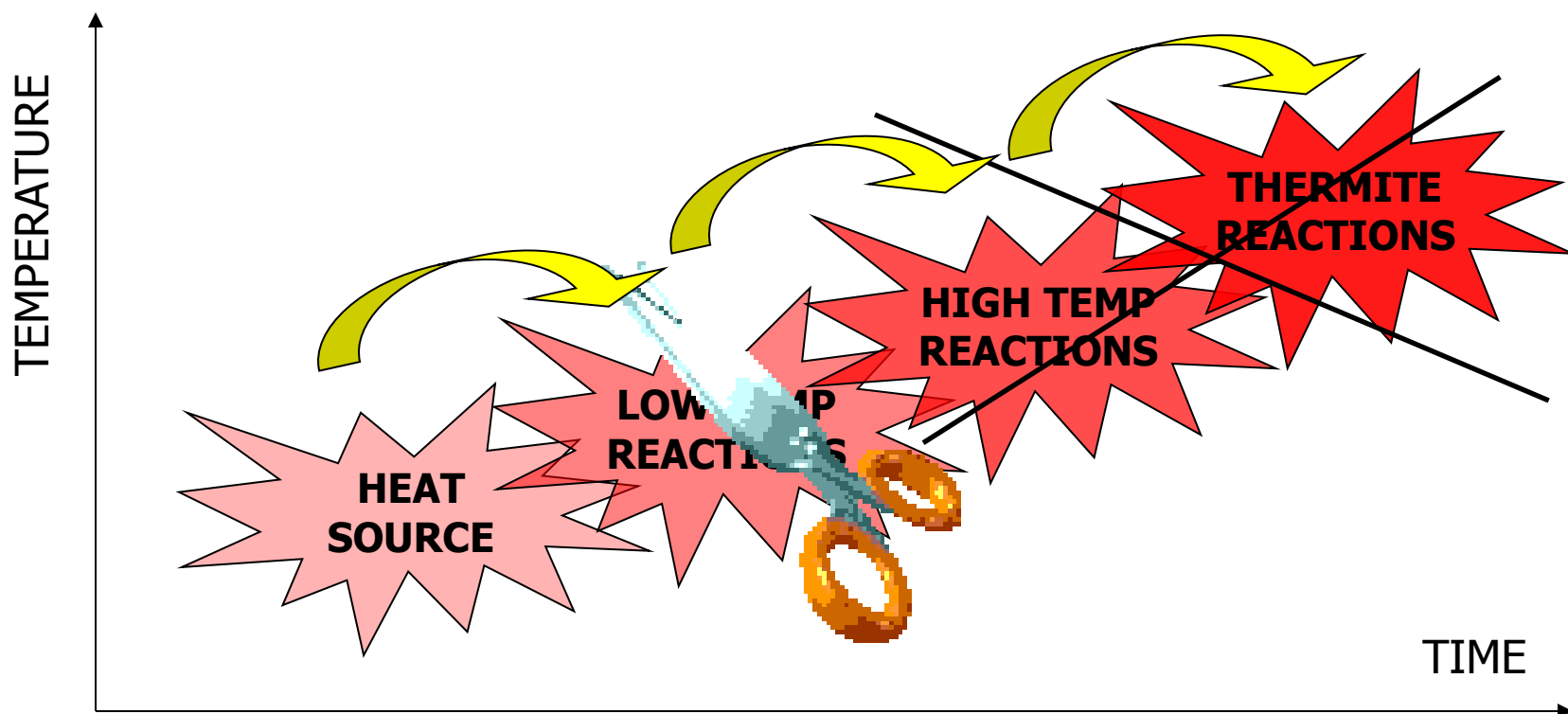
Cell design – venting

- Relies on gas pressure buildup within cell
- May also have a circuit-interrupt function



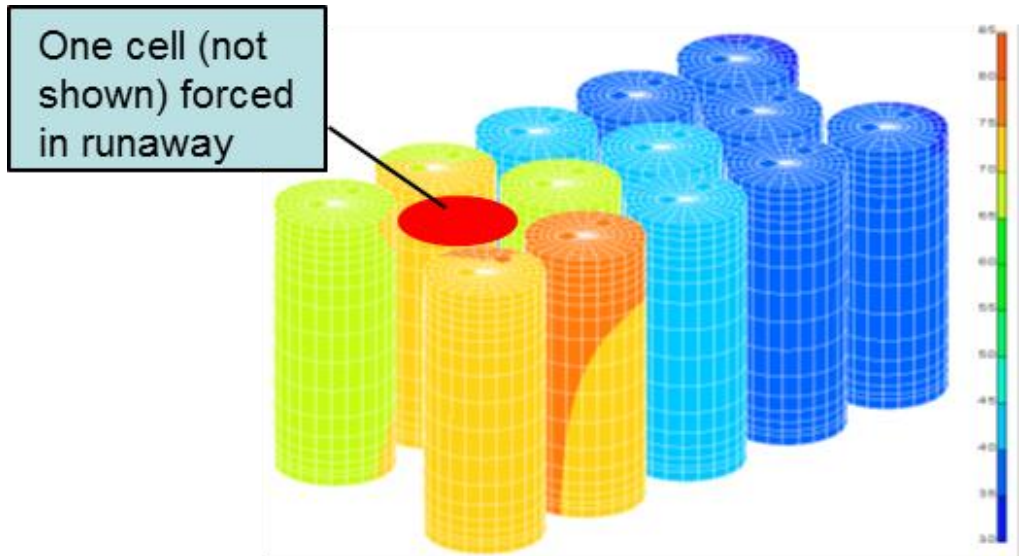
Effects of cell venting

- The severity of a thermal runaway event can be limited if the chain is interrupted



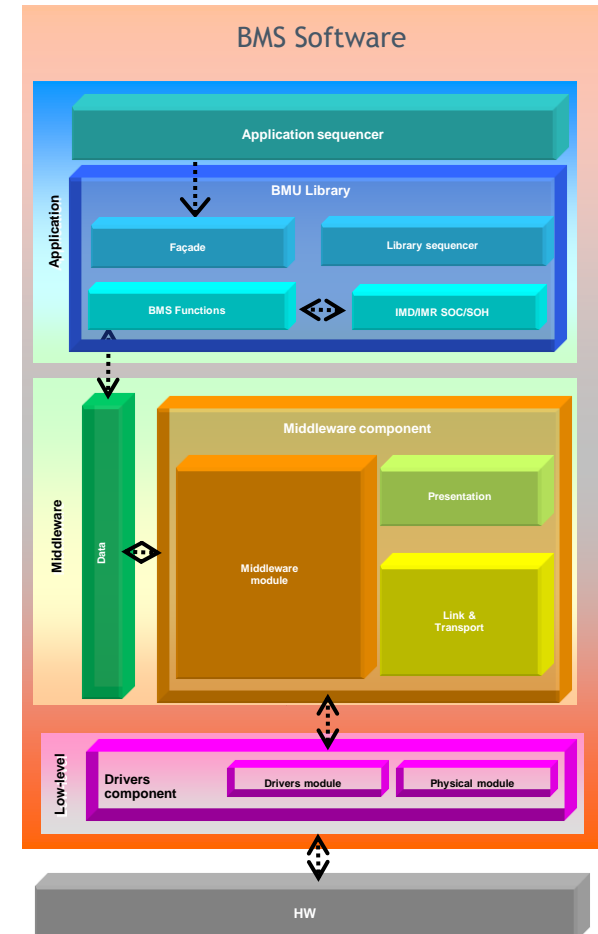
System design – module

- Avoid heat propagation from a cell in thermal runaway
 - Air gap
 - Thermal insulation
 - Phase-change material
- Module mounting must allow for management of vented gas



System design – battery management

- Layered approach to safety management
 - Measurement and detection
 - Cell balancing
 - Switches (contactors; MOSFETs)
 - Algorithms
 - Alarm management



Case study – Boeing Dreamliner

- First large commercial jet with Li-ion batteries
- Two incidents of battery fires grounded the fleet for months
- Extensive NTSB investigation

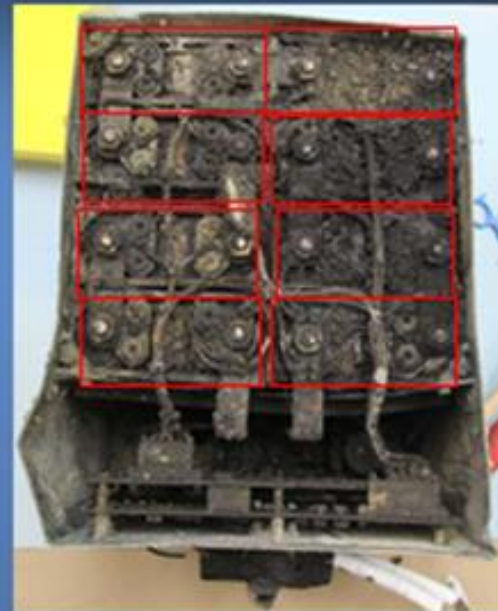


Dreamliner battery design

JAL APU Battery Cells

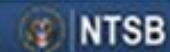


Exemplar Battery



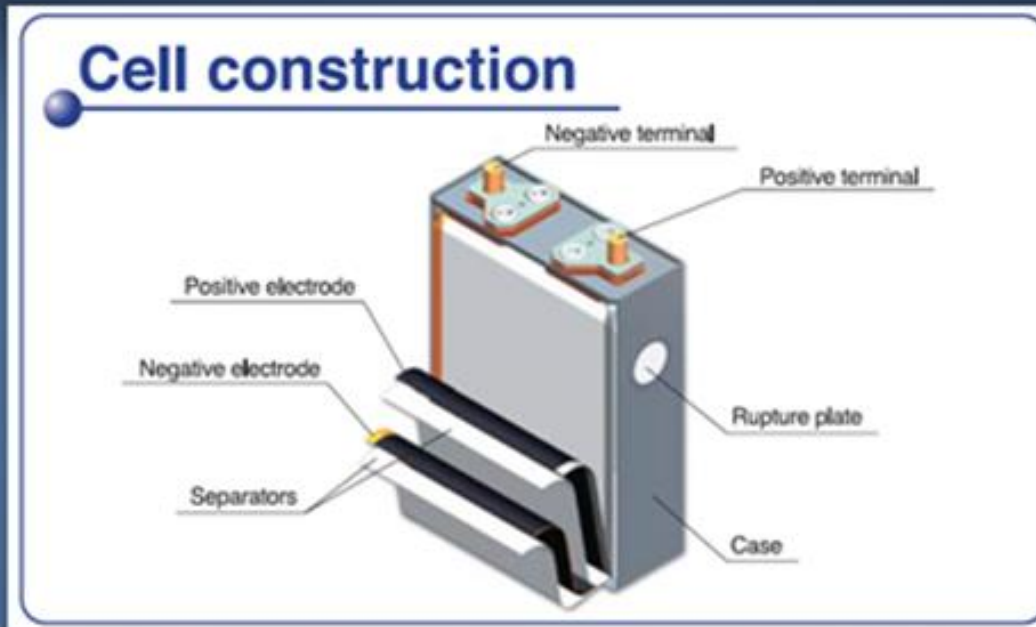
JAL Event Battery

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Dreamliner cell construction

Electrodes



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Dreamliner battery fix

787 Dreamliner battery changes

The battery consists of eight lithium-ion rechargeable cells connected in series

Cells

Wrapped with electrical isolation tape

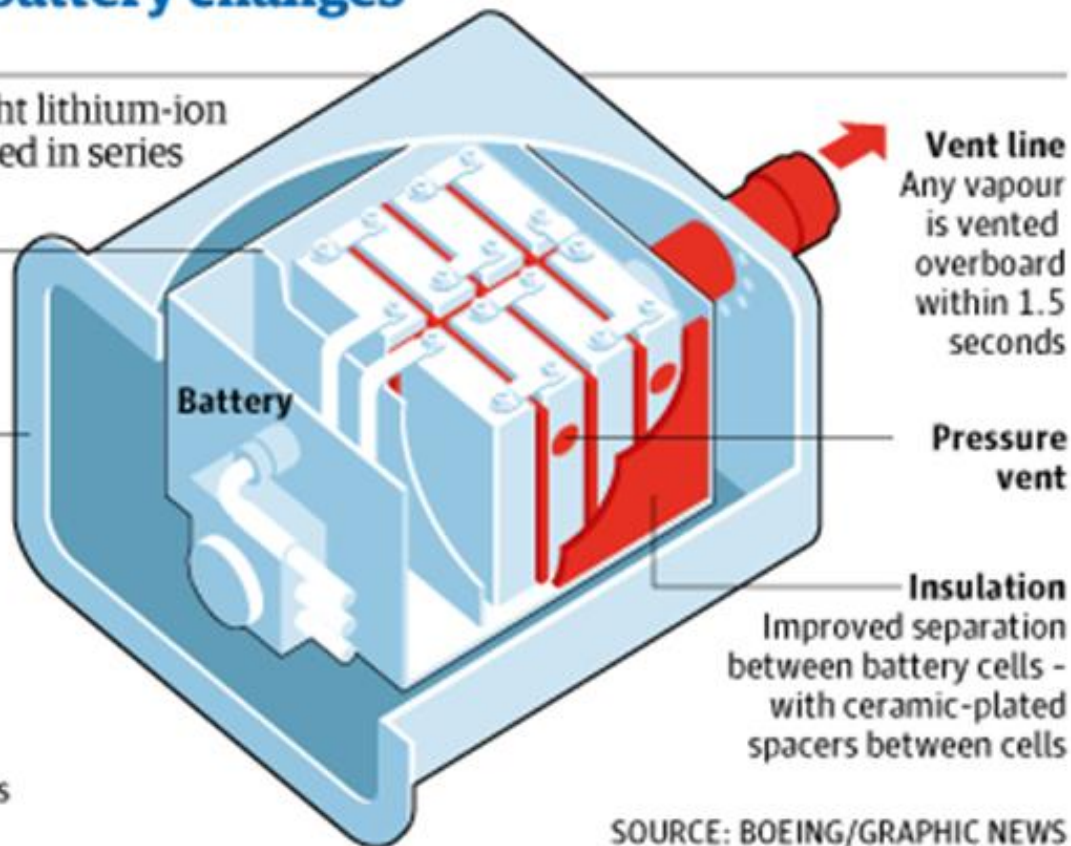
Containment

Sealed steel box eliminates possibility of fire Added weight: 68kg



Battery locations in the plane

787 Dreamliner battery changes



Vent line
Any vapour is vented overboard within 1.5 seconds

Pressure vent

Insulation
Improved separation between battery cells - with ceramic-plated spacers between cells

SOURCE: BOEING/GRAPHIC NEWS

Standards and specifications

- Two approaches
 - Specify safety design features
 - Specify functional safety under application conditions
- Specifying functional safety is far better
 - Allows use of standards
 - IEC 61508 – SIL level
 - Telcordia GR-3150
- IEEE Std 1679 provides framework for evaluating safety and other functionality of new technologies

Summary

- Recognize that safety is never absolute
- Holistic approach through “four pillars” concept
- Safety maxim: “Do everything possible to eliminate a safety event, and then assume it will happen”
- Properly designed Li-ion batteries can be operated confidently with a high degree of safety

Thanks for listening...

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