

USABC PHEV Battery Development Project

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ENERDEL

Project ID # ES004

OVERVIEW

Develop a battery system to match safety of the $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ anode with a stable high voltage 4.8V spinel cathode $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$

TIMELINE

- Start: March 2008
- Finish: September 2009
- No cost extension to March 2010
- Last deliverable: March 4, 2010
- 100% completion

PARTNERS

- Argonne National Laboratory

BARRIERS

- Development of a high voltage cathode
- Development of a high voltage electrolyte

BUDGET

- Total project funding: \$2.5 million
50-50% cost-share
- Funding received in FY08: 1.1 million
- Funding received in FY09: 1.4 million



OBJECTIVES

BASIC PREMISE

Explanation

Use LTO Anode for Safety

Use a high voltage cathode to make up for anode's higher operating voltage for better energy density

TASK 1: Cathode Material Development

- Obtain/Evaluate high voltage Mn Spinel from commercial vendors
- $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$ synthesis and scale up under contract to ANL
- Material evaluation in large-format cells

TASK 2: Electrolyte Development

- Obtain and test HV electrolytes from commercial sources
- Use HV electrolytes developed under contract by ANL

TASK 3: Cell Design/Development

- Scale up from coin cell to pouch cell
- Process optimization with new cathode to achieve homogeneous electrodes

TASK 4: Cell Testing

- Performance characterization tests
- Cycle life tests



MILESTONES: GATES & DELIVERABLES

| Date | G/D | Accomplishment |
|----------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7-15-08 | G | Demonstrated safety of LTO based cell in a 5Ah design. Passed nail penetration test matrix at the worst-case abuse condition (100%SOC, 55°C) |
| 12-24-09 | D | Delivered 20-2.7Ah “CD size” LNMO/LTO “Gen1” cells to Idaho National Laboratory |
| 3-3-10 | D | Delivered 17-2.7Ah “CD size” LNMO/LTO “Gen1a” cells to Idaho National Laboratory incorporating enhanced ANL coated positive material |
| 3-3-10 | D | Delivered 3 CD sized LNMO/LTO cells to National Renewable Energy Laboratory for thermal characterization |



APPROACH – MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT (+)

- Synthesize and scale up LNMO material production to allow fabrication of large format cells using pilot production equipment
- Surface coating to suppress reactions on the HV cathode

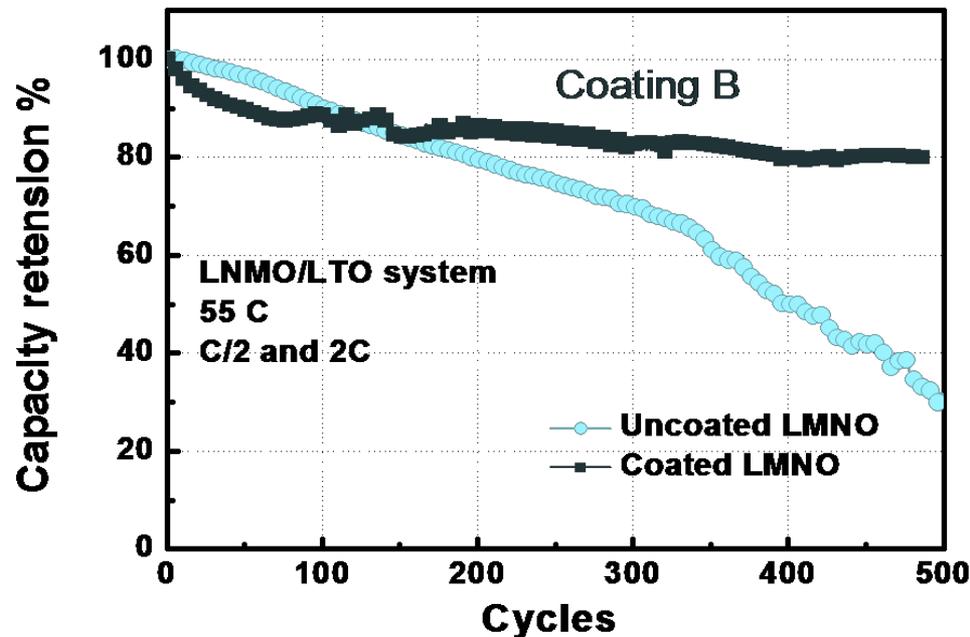
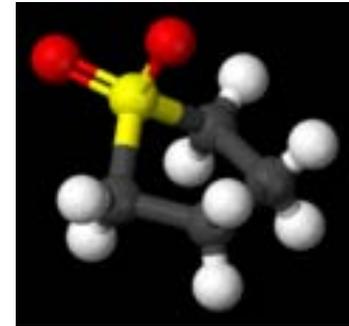
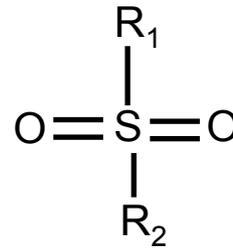


Fig. 1. Cycle life comparison of ANL-synthesized coated high voltage spinel with commercial sources of LNMO (w/o coating)

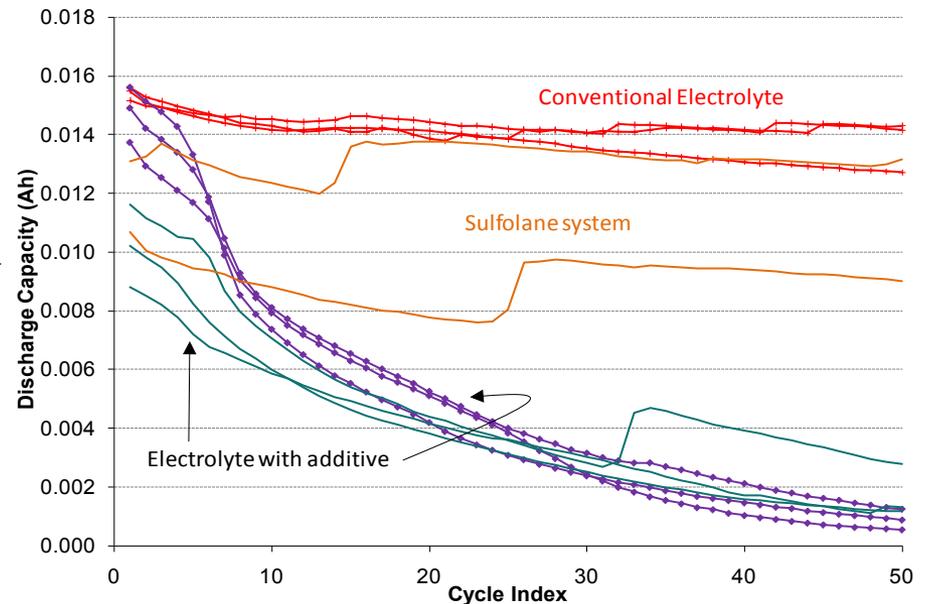


APPROACH – ELECTROLYTE DEVELOPMENT

- Use /develop electrolyte systems that show stability up to 5V
- ENERDEL initially screened several electrolyte systems using cyclic voltammetry data
 - Sulfolane-based solvents
 - Ionic liquids
 - Fluorinated solvent systems
 - SEI forming additives
- Cells were made with electrolytes that passed initial screening and subsequently tested on cycle life test for screening
- High purity conventional electrolyte has produced best results thus far



Tetramethylene sulfone (Sulfolane)
 $C_4H_8O_2S$



APPROACH – CELL DEVELOPMENT

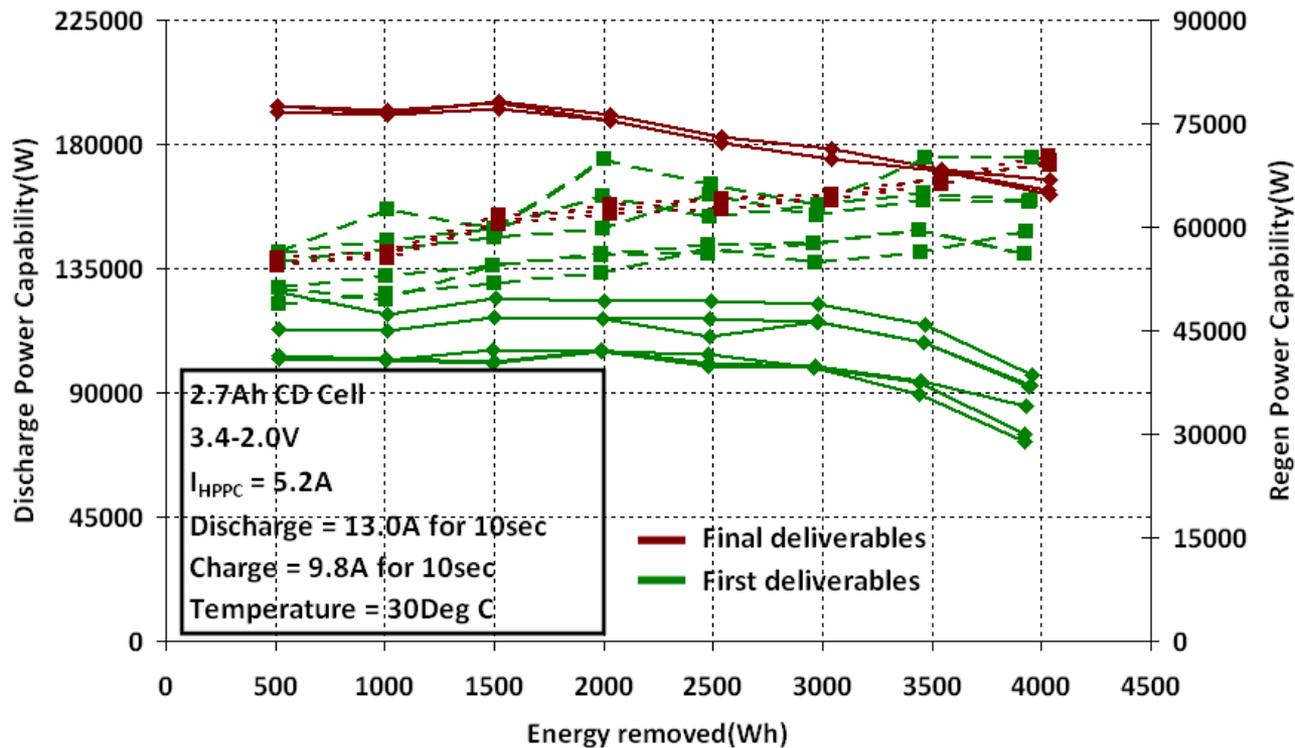
- A negative-limited cell design was devised to reduce high potential on the positive electrode, thus reducing the likelihood of electrolyte oxidation
- Results indicate material processing to play a great role on performance of the LNMO cathode material.
- ENERDEL optimized processing and mixing of the slurry for the cathode to improve electrode performance.
- ENERDEL already has extensive experience with LTO which facilitated scaling for anode electrode development.



APPROACH – CELL TESTING

- Evaluate cell performance using HPPC test protocol for the 2.7Ah (CD size) cells scaled to full BSF, and demonstrate improvement

30Deg C HPPC (BSF = 600)



GAP ANALYSIS VS. USABC-PHEV GOALS

| Attributes | Unit | High Power/Energy Ratio Battery | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | | USABC | EnerDel Gen0 BOL | EnerDel Gen1 BOL | EnerDel GenX BOL |
| Reference Equivalent Electric Range | miles | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Peak Pulse Discharge Power - 2sec / 10sec | kW | 50 / 45 | 100, 10sec | 180, 10sec @50% SOC | 65 / 58.5 with 3.4 kWh |
| Peak Regen Power (10sec) | kW | 30 | 65, 10sec | 60, 10sec @50%SOC | 39 with 3.4 kWh |
| Available Energy for CD mode, 10kW rate | kWh | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.42 with 50 / 45 kW |
| Available Energy for CS mode | kWh | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.65 with 50 / 45 kW |
| Minimum Round-Trip Energy Efficiency (USABC HEV Cycle) | % | 90 | - | >97% | >97 |
| Cold cranking power at -30°C, 2sec - 3pulse | kW | 7 | - | 19.8 | 7, min V: 1.5 |
| CD Life / Discharge Throughput | Cycles/MWh | 5,000 / 17 | - | 956/2.7 | 5,000 / 17 |
| CS HEV Cycle Life, 50Wh Profile | Cycles | 300,000 | - | 10,000+ | 300000 (TBD) |
| Calendar Life, 35°C | year | 15 | - | - | 15 (TBD) |
| Maximum System Weight | kg | 60 | 360 | 87, cells only | 60 |
| Maximum System Volume | Liter | 40 | 240 | 50, cells only | 40 |
| Maximum Operating Voltage | V dc | 400 | 360 | 360 | 360 |
| Minimum Operating Voltage | V dc | >0.55 x Vmax | 198 | 198 | 198 |
| Maximum Self-discharge | Wh / day | 50 | - | - | <50 |
| Thermal Performance @-30°C | | | - | - | 10% |
| Thermal Performance @-10°C | | | - | - | 30% |
| Thermal Performance @0°C | | | - | - | 50% |
| Thermal Performance @50°C | | | - | - | >100% |
| System Recharge Rate at 30°C | kW | 1.4 (120V/15A) | - | - | 1.4 (120V/15A) |
| Unassisted Operating & Charging Temperature Range | °C | -30 to +52 | -30 to +52 | -30 to +52 | -30 to +52 |
| Survival Temperature Range | °C | -46 to +66 | -46 to +66 | -46 to +66 | -46 to +66 |
| Maximum System Production Price @ 100k units / yr | \$ | 1700 | 2544 | 2544 | 2544 |
| Battery Size Factor | | | 80,000 | 600 | 100 |



TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Positive Material Development

- Successful scale-up of LNMO cathode material to 10kg batches
- More than 80 Kg of material was used in the course of program
- Demonstrated enhanced cycling at higher temperatures using surface-coated ANL high voltage spinel

Electrolyte Development

- Screened promising HV electrolytes.
- High purity conventional electrolytes resulted in best cycle-life thus far

Cell Design & Development

- Scaled up from a coin cell to a 2.7Ah “CD size” cell
- Developed a negative-limited cell design to limit positive electrode potential for oxidation

Deliverables

- A total of 40-2.7Ah “CD size” cells were shipped to INL and NREL



FUTURE WORK – PROJECT COMPLETED

- ENERDEL will continue testing the PHEV cells in-house
- Continue efforts for evaluating and developing a stable LNMO cathode material with surface coating
 - Third party sources of cathode material will continue to be evaluated.
- Continue research and screening of high voltage stable electrolytes
 - Ionic liquids
 - Fluorinated solvent systems
- Continue cell design optimization to fully utilize LNMO potential for both higher voltage and higher charge capacity



COLLABORATIONS

Partner

- Argonne National Laboratory
 - Supplied $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$ surface coated cathode material for use in all cell deliverables in the program
 - Synthesized and evaluated electrolytes for use in the high voltage lithium-ion system.
 - Validated negative capacity limited cell design



SUMMARY

- ENERDEL developed a lithium-ion cell employing a 5V spinel cathode with LTO anode and demonstrated chemistry's safety and performance for PHEV applications.
- Pairing the high voltage spinel LNMO with LTO improved the energy density of the cell while benefiting from LTO excellent safety characteristics
- Demonstrated scale-up of the synthesized positive material, as well as the cell from a coin-size to a “CD” size pouch cell
- A variety of electrolyte systems were screened for HV stability and a high purity conventional electrolyte was selected to carry on cell design & development
- An anode –limited cell was designed to suppress oxidation on the HV cathode
- Side reactions on the positive electrode were further reduced by a surface coating on the LNMO

