



# EnerDel Presentation LMO/LTO

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**EnerDel**  
*Lithium Power Systems*

# Outline

- **EnerDel Information and Resources**
  
- **USABC Program Summary**
  - ❑ HEV Program
  - ❑ PHEV Program
  
- **Cell and System Design**
  - ❑ Cell test data
  - ❑ System architecture
  
- **Progress Highlight**

# EnerDel Mission & Goal

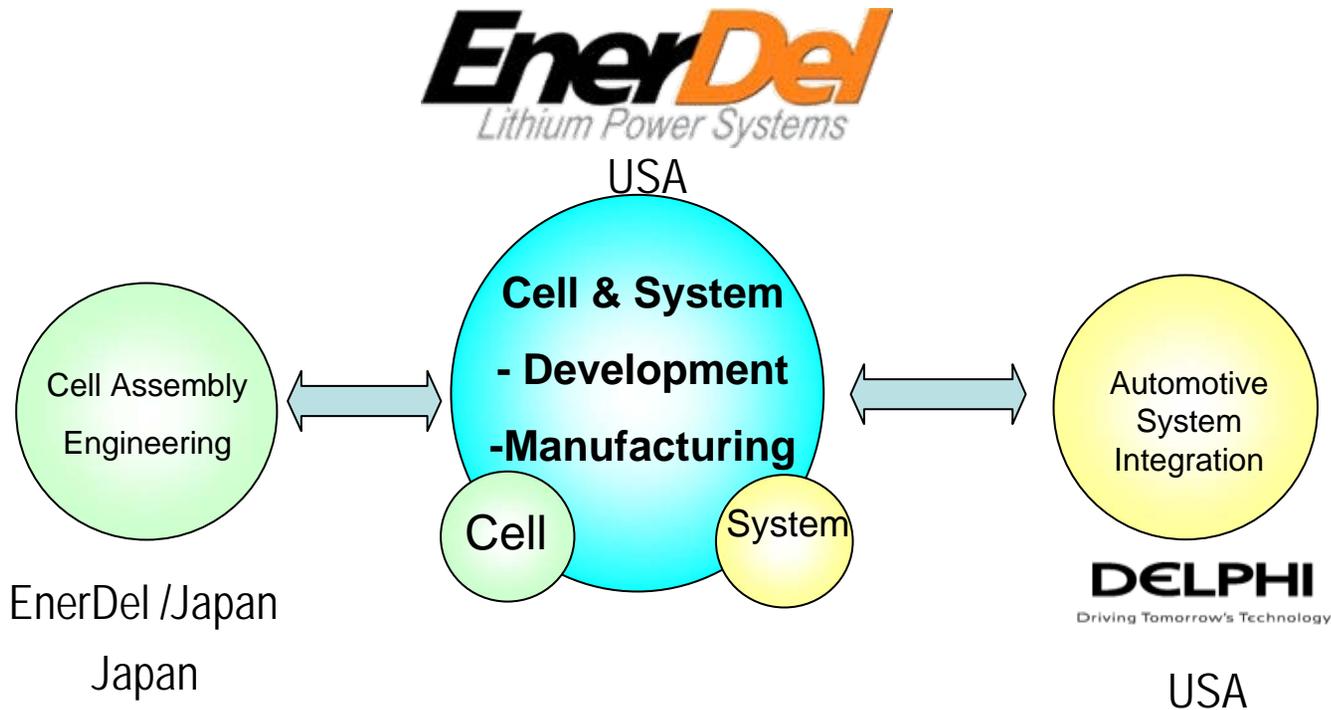
## ➤ **Mission**

- ❑ **To be a leader in the development of renewable clean energy systems**
- ❑ **To ensure the reduction of oil consumption and green house gases for the benefit of our planet**
- ❑ **To be the primary source of U.S. domestic supply of batteries for key strategic U.S. industries**

## ➤ **Main Goal**

- ❑ **To be the first lithium ion battery system manufacturer in the U.S. for automobile applications: Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV), Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV), and Electric Vehicles (EV).**
- ❑ **The core strategy to achieve this goal is the merger of our revolutionary lithium ion cell technology and automobile electronics technology through our own development effort and key strategic partnerships.**

## US Manufacturing



- **Seek the shortest path of establishing a manufacturing site in the US with experienced partners.**

# EnerDel Information

- ❑ **Location**
  - Indianapolis, IN
  
- ❑ **Full utility and infrastructure support for site**
  - Facility built for the purpose of battery cell and pack manufacturing
  
- ❑ **Existing Space**
  - General purpose plant area (~68,000 ft<sup>2</sup>)
    - ❑ Dry room facility (~6,000 ft<sup>2</sup>)
  - Office area (~24,000 ft<sup>2</sup>)



# EnerDel Resources



➤ **Manufacturing and testing cells**

➤ **Assembly and testing of packs**

□ **Full systems integration**

# USABC Programs Summary

## ➤ HEV Program

### □ Phase1 ( May/2006 to June/ 2007)

- LMO / LTO Chemistry Performance Study

### □ Phase2 ( October/2007 to March/ 2009)

- LMO / LTO Full Size Cell Study (3 to 5Ah)
- Pack design study

## ➤ PHEV Program

### □ Phase1 (February/2008 to August/2009)

- High Voltage Cathode and Electrolyte
- Make the best use of LTO anode.

# Characteristics of LTO Chemistry

## ➤ Advantages

### ❑ High Power

- Less impedance than graphite

### ❑ Outstanding Safety

- No SEI layer
  - ❑ Remote risk of thermal runaway
- No lithium dendrites
- Stable active materials

### ❑ Long Life

- Zero strain material
  - ❑ LTO ~ 0.2 % volume change
  - ❑ Graphite ~ 9% volume change
- No lithium dendrites

# Characteristics of LTO Chemistry, cont'd

## ➤ Advantages, cont'd

- ❑ Low temperature performance
  - Less impedance than graphite
  - More electrolyte choices because of LTO
  - No lithium dendrites

## ➤ Disadvantages

- ❑ Lower Energy Density
- ❑ Lower Cell Voltage. (1.5V on negative)  
Compared cells with graphite anode.

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**Much higher available energy and voltage than Ni-MH**

# Manganese Spinel (Mn-Spinel/LMO) Advantages

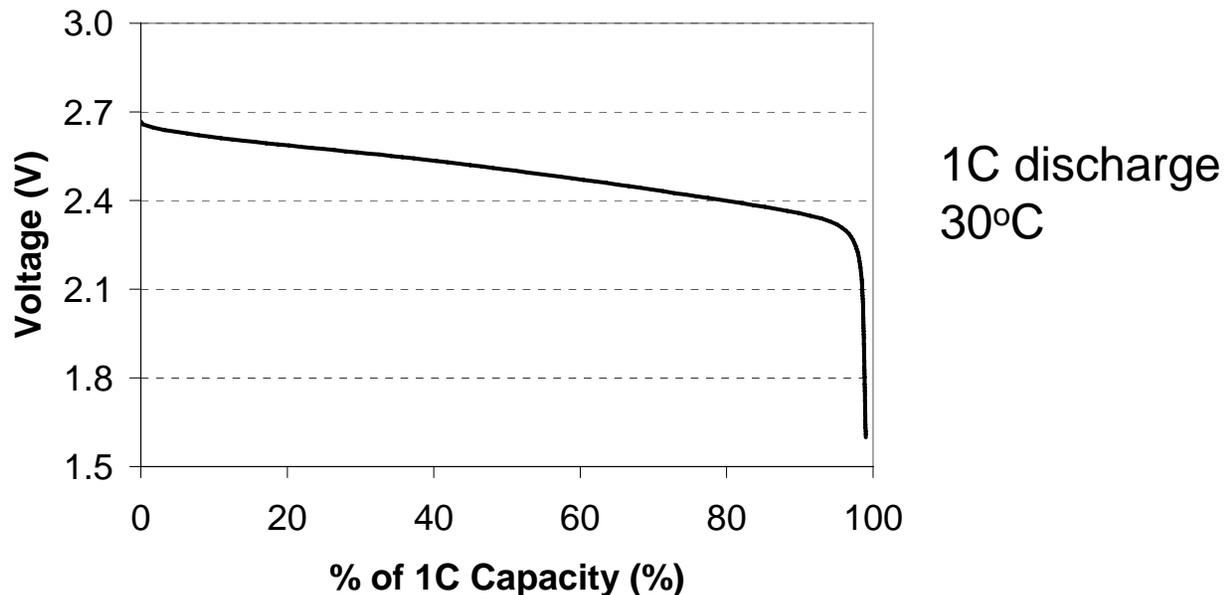
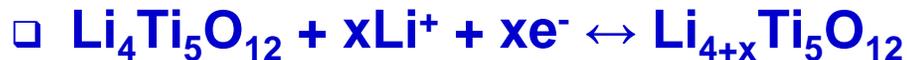
- **High Voltage**
  - *High voltage profile to couple with lithium titanate*
- **Low Cost**
  - *Manganese Spinel powder cost is 3/4 of lithium iron phosphate, 1/2 of Lithium Nickel Cobalt Oxide, 1/3 of Lithium Cobalt Oxide*
  - *Large worldwide reserves of Manganese*
- **Power Capability**
  - *Will allow for designing a small battery that can meet all the power requirements for HEV applications*
- **Outstanding Safety**
  - *Manganese Spinel release very small amount of oxygen under high temperature.*

# EnerDel's Chemistry for HEV Application

➤ **Positive Active Material:  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ - spinel (LMO)**



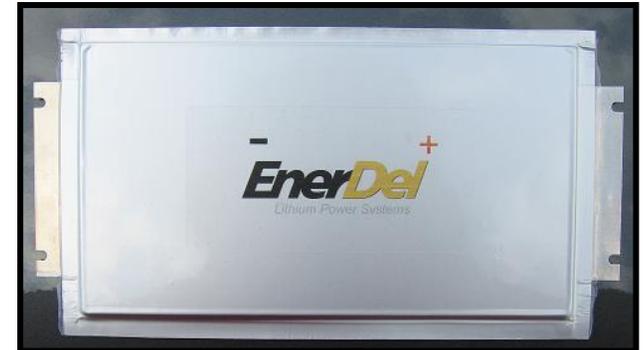
➤ **Negative Active Material:  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  (LTO)**



## Cell Design

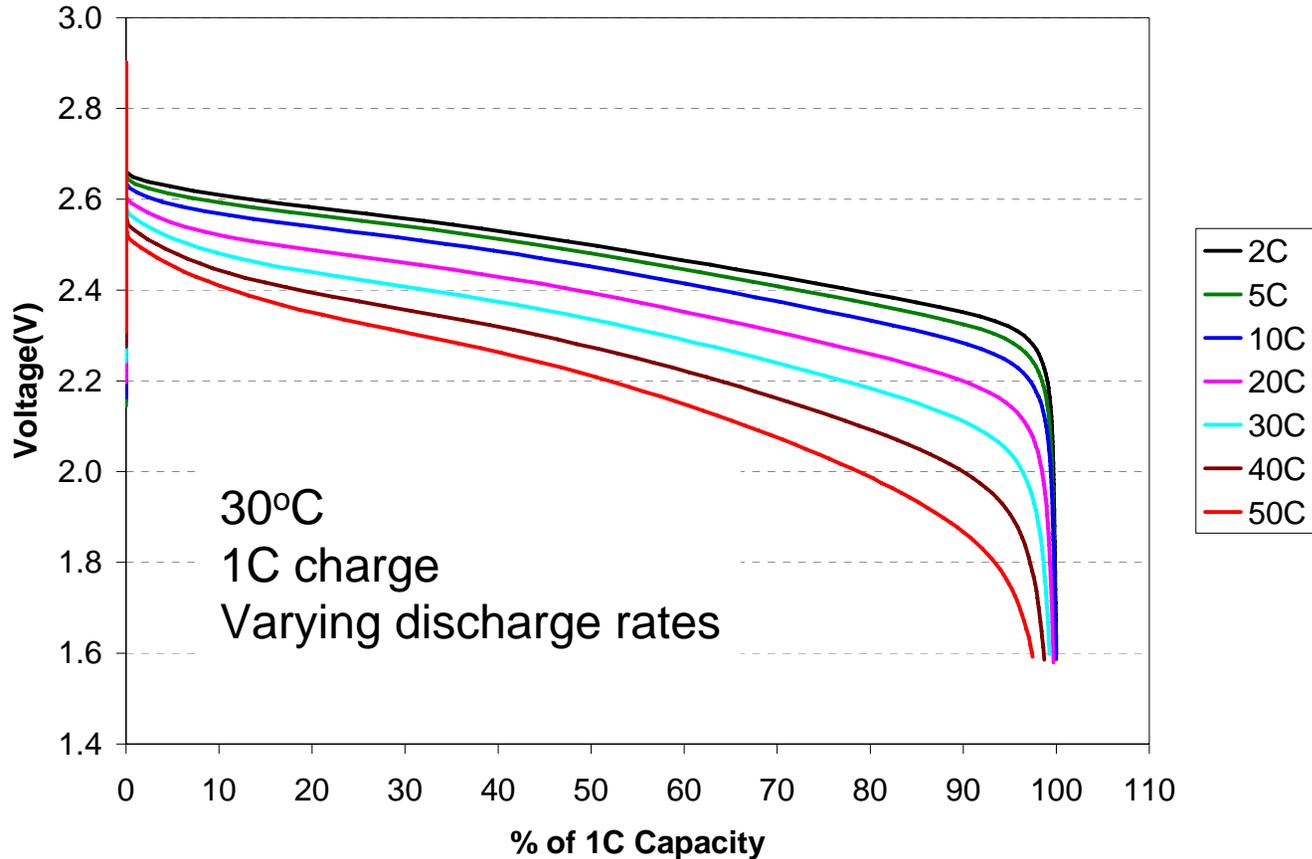
### ➤ Prismatic

- ❑ Case Neutral
- ❑ Good heat dissipation
- ❑ Flexible form-factor



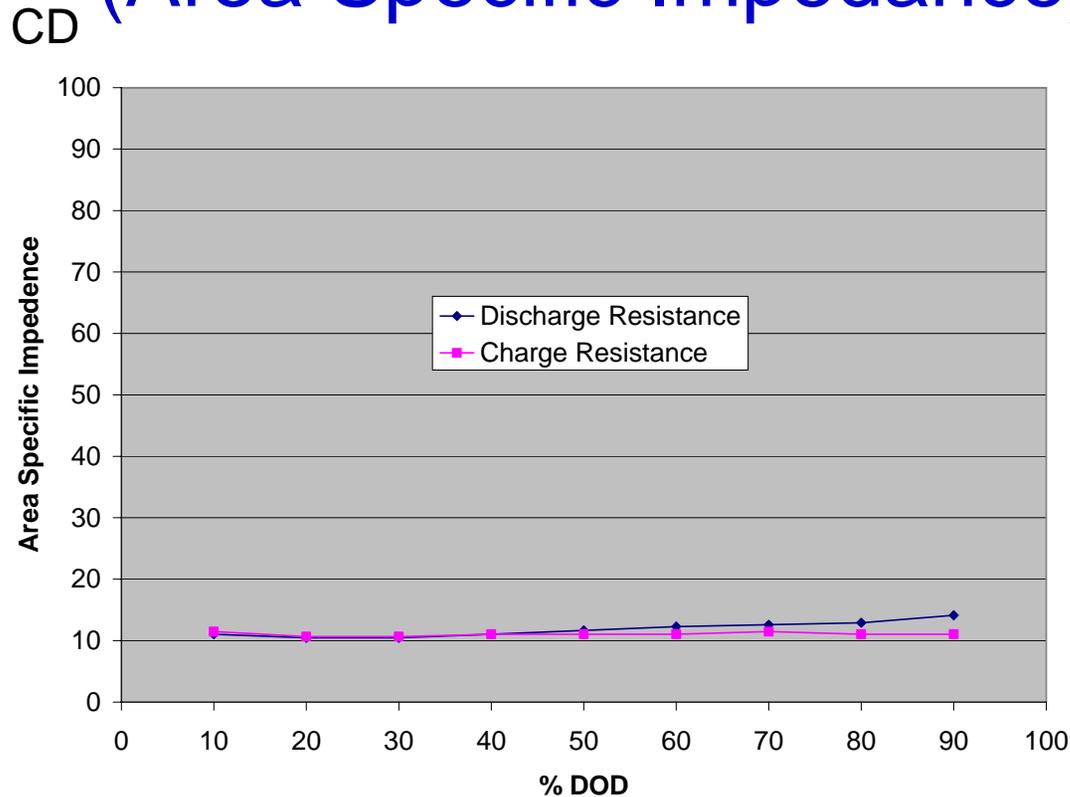
	CD Size	A5 Size
Nominal Capacity	1.8 Ah	5 Ah
Nominal Voltage	2.5V	2.5 V
Dimensions (connections included)	145mm W, 130mm L, 5mm T	200mm W, 111mm L, 5.8mm T
Packaging	Metal or Laminate	Metal or Laminate

# Rate Capability of 1.8 Ah Cells



- High discharge efficiency for rates up to 50C.

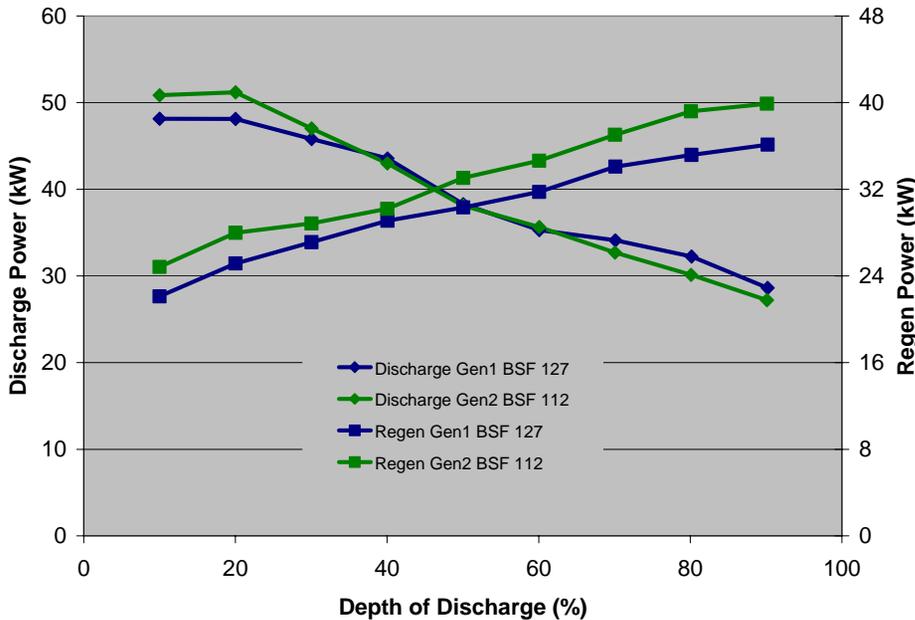
# ASI (Area Specific Impedance)



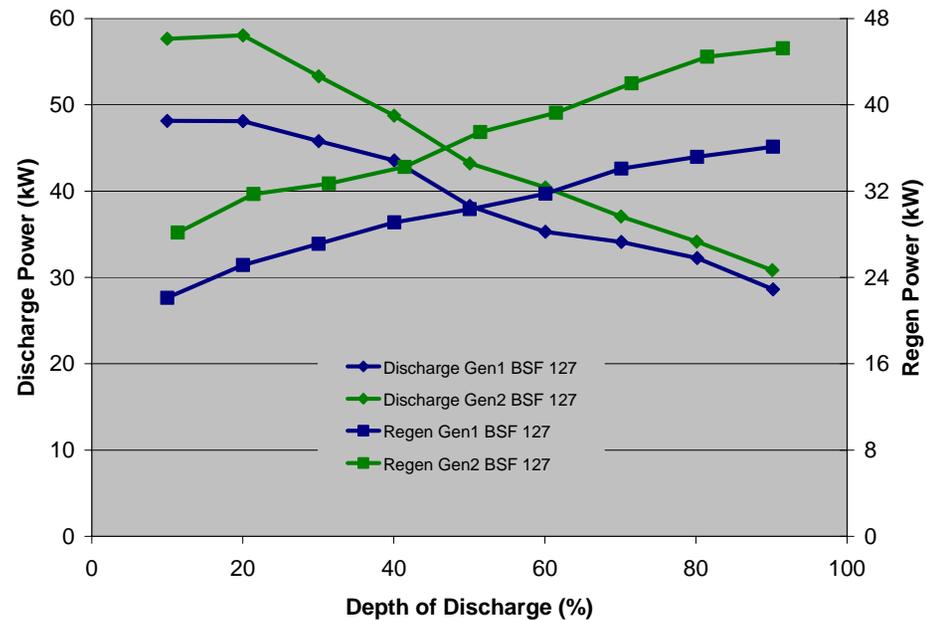
- **Very low ASI achieved on both charging and discharging under USABC testing protocol**

# Power Capability

Gen1 BSF 127  
Gen2.0 BSF 112

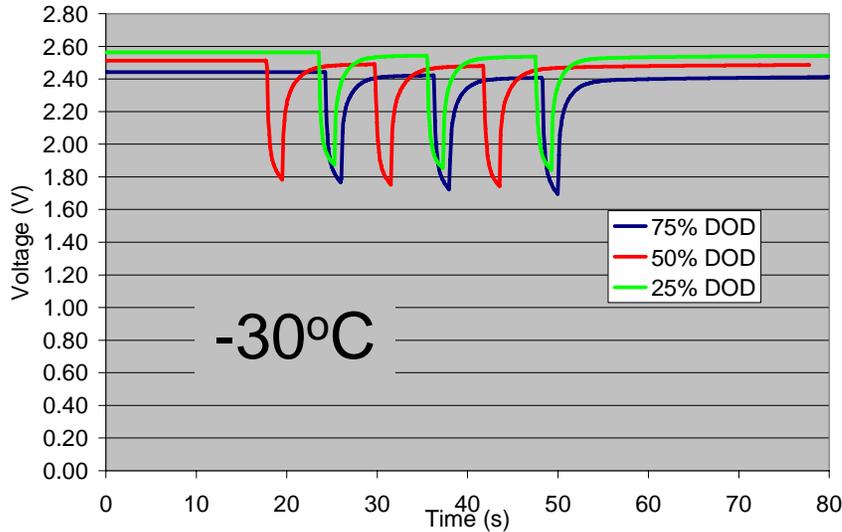


Gen1 BSF 127  
Gen2.0 BSF 127

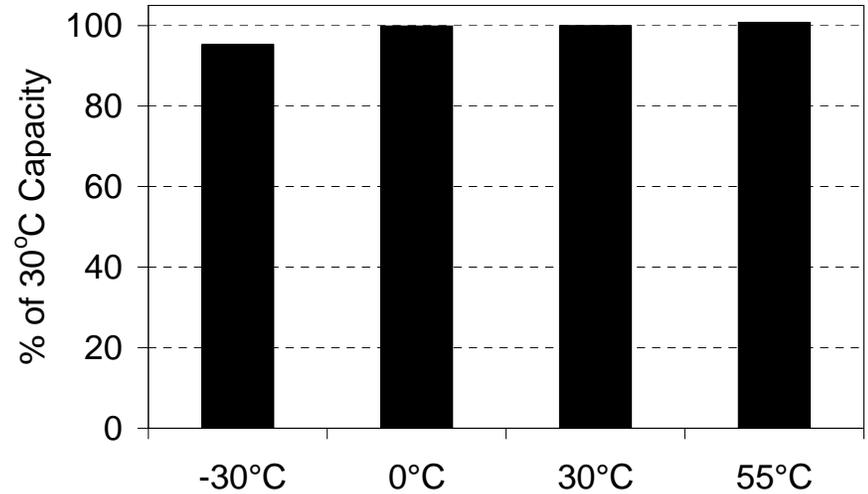


- Gen2.0 cells show more power when comparing with the same BSF value.
- Gen2.0 has ~20% more power capability

# Low Temperature Performance



Cold Cranking  
Equivalent to 5kW of power

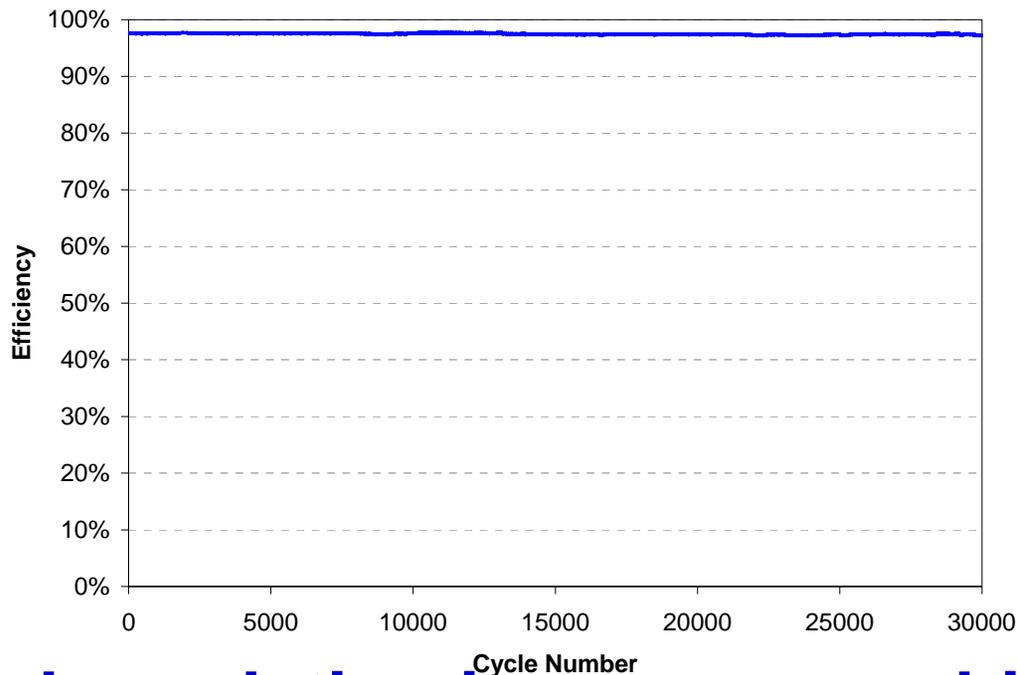


Test Temperature  
1C Discharge

➤ **High power and full discharge capability at low temperatures.**

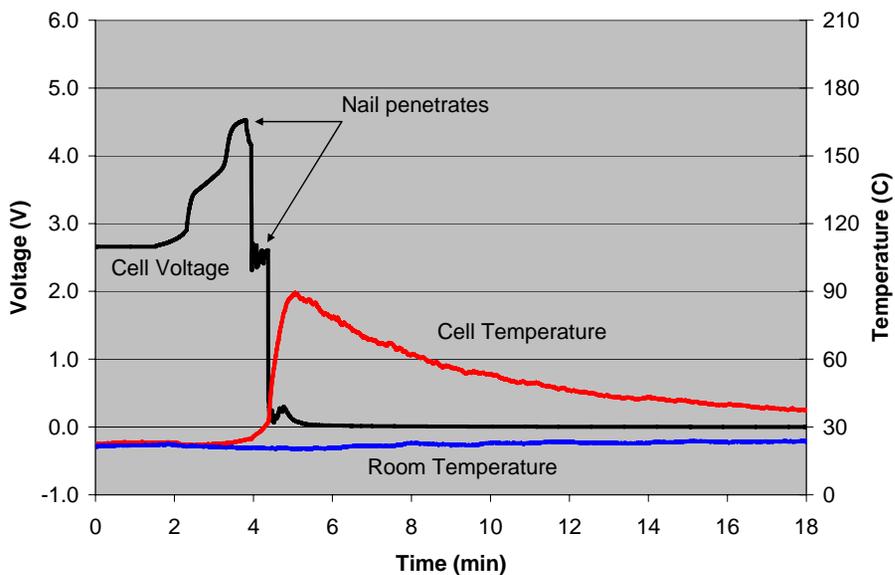
## Energy Efficiency

- **30°C, 30,000 cycles**
- **> 97% efficiency**



- **No degradation in power capability after 30,000 energy efficiency cycles.**

## Safety: Nail penetration video



10% Overcharged Cell



# System Design Features

- **Safety**
  - ❑ System control redundancy
  - ❑ Ultra - low voltage assembly (non-lethal, easy maintenance)
- **Packaging Efficiency**
  - ❑ Stacking efficiency of prismatic cells
  - ❑ Elimination of discrete wires for voltage / temperature sensing
- **Architectural Flexibility**
  - ❑ Modular design offers multiple arrangement configurations
- **Mechanical Robustness**
  - ❑ Designed for ease of assembly / error proofing features
- **Thermal management**
  - ❑ Design allows for air or liquid cooling

## HEV Battery Concept Modules



## Integration of EnerDel battery system into an HEV (Prius)



	Chemistry	Energy	Available Energy	Maximum Power
Current	Ni-MH	1.2kWh	0.3 kWh	40kW
EnerDel	LTO/LMO	1.0kWh	0.8 kWh	90kW

## HEV Phase 1 Progress Highlights

- **EnerDel demonstrated the very high power capability of the LMO/LTO system in a scalable cell format (1.8 Ah).**
- **The LMO/LTO system is able to provide high power across a broad range of usable energy and showed a good safety performance under preliminary test.**
- **Achieved low temperature performance USABC requirements.**

# Acknowledgements

- **DOE/USABC team.**
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