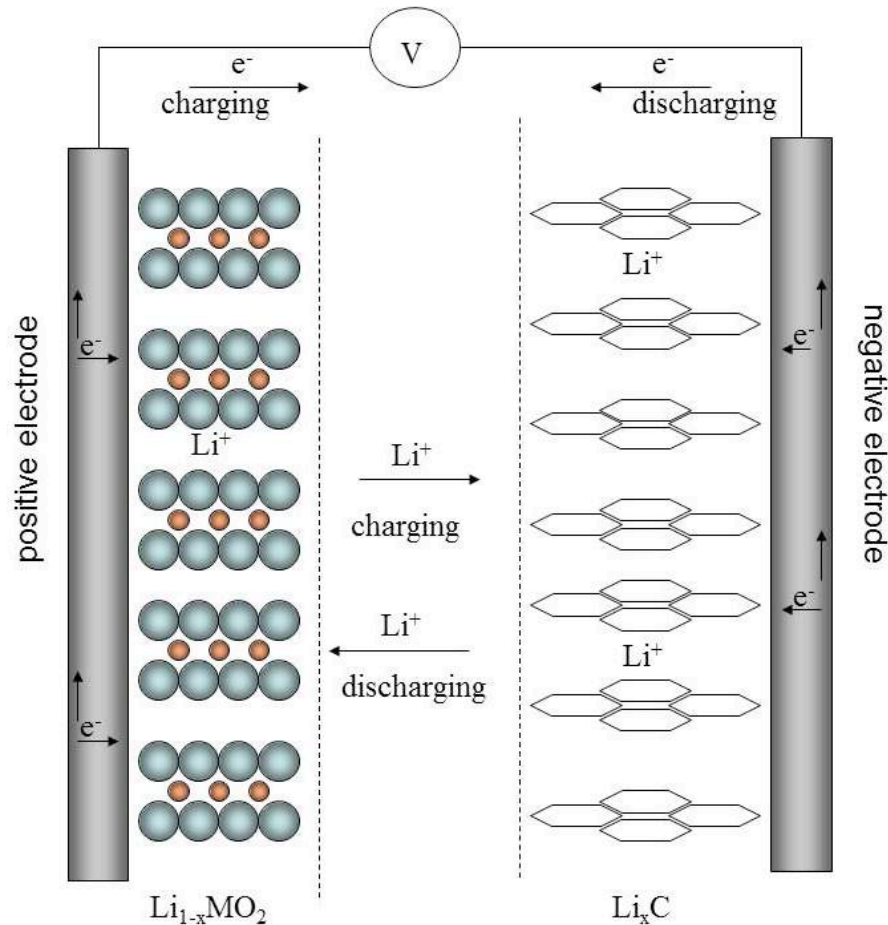


Next Generation Battery Technologies & Thermal Management for BEVs

Where Technology meets Society,
Where Mobility meets Technology,
Where Logistics meets Sustainability



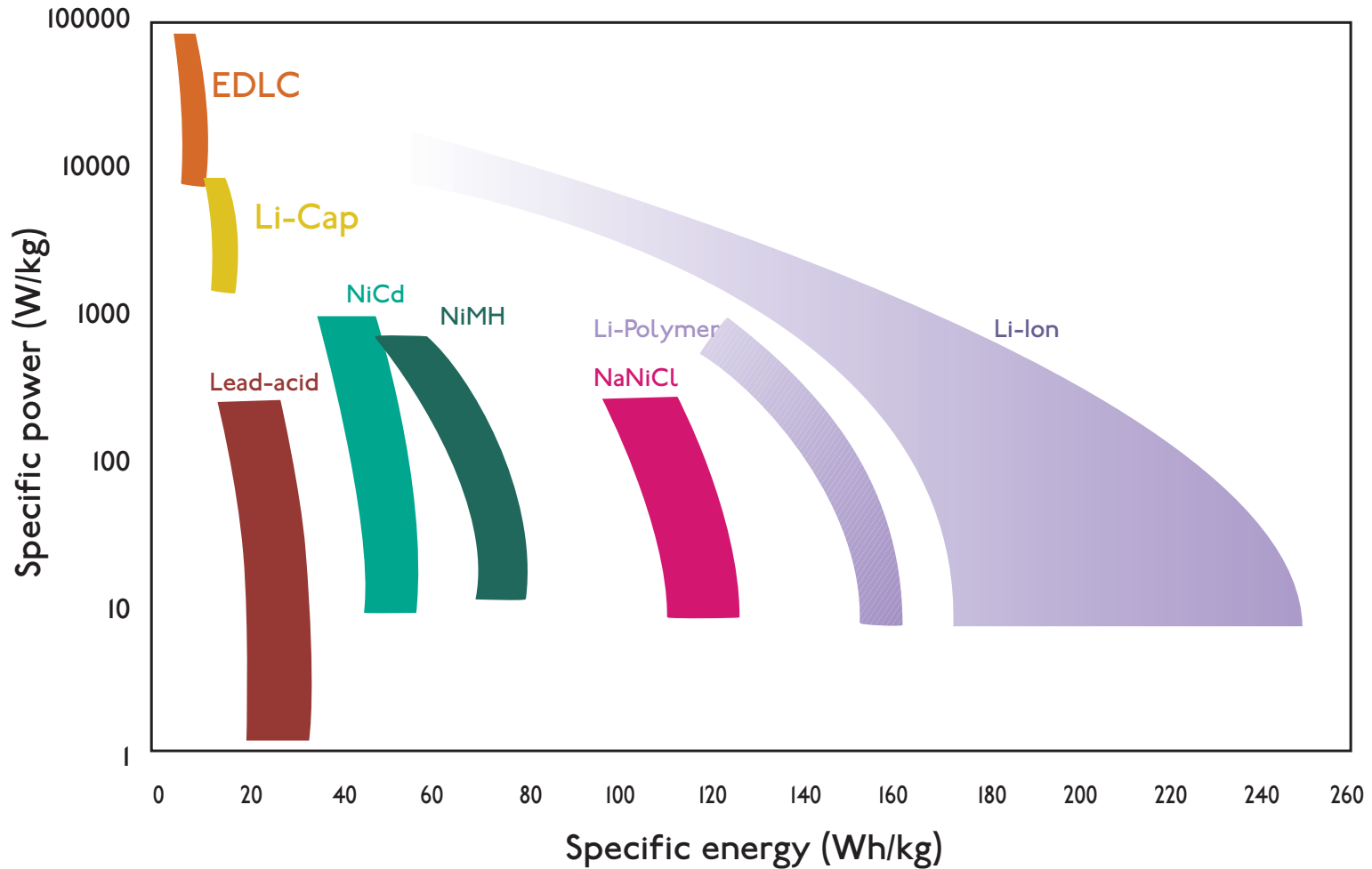
Battery technology



Electrolyte: organic solvents + LiPF_6
Separator: single or multilayer polymer sheets, typically polyolefin

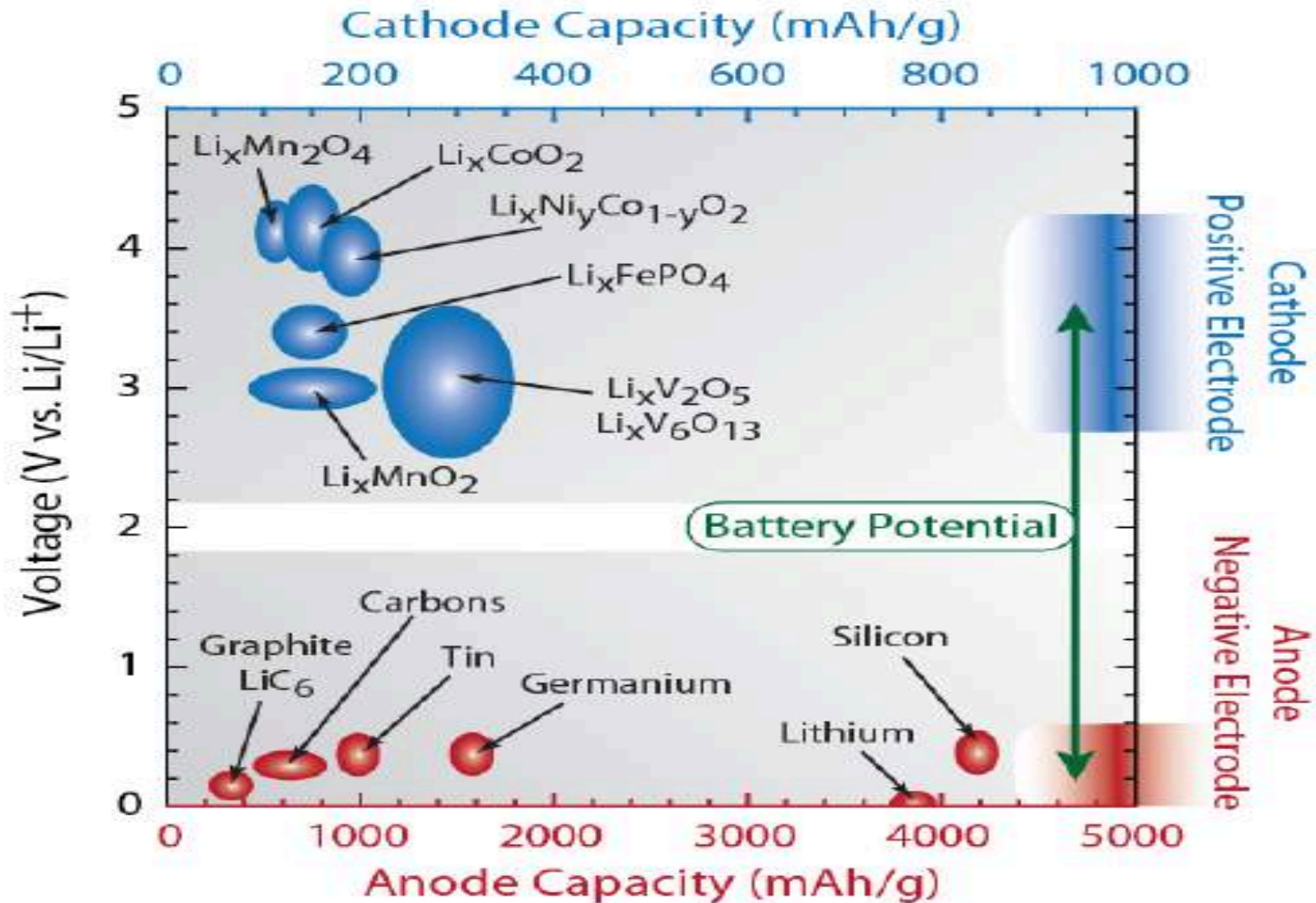
Battery technology

Ragone chart (cell level)

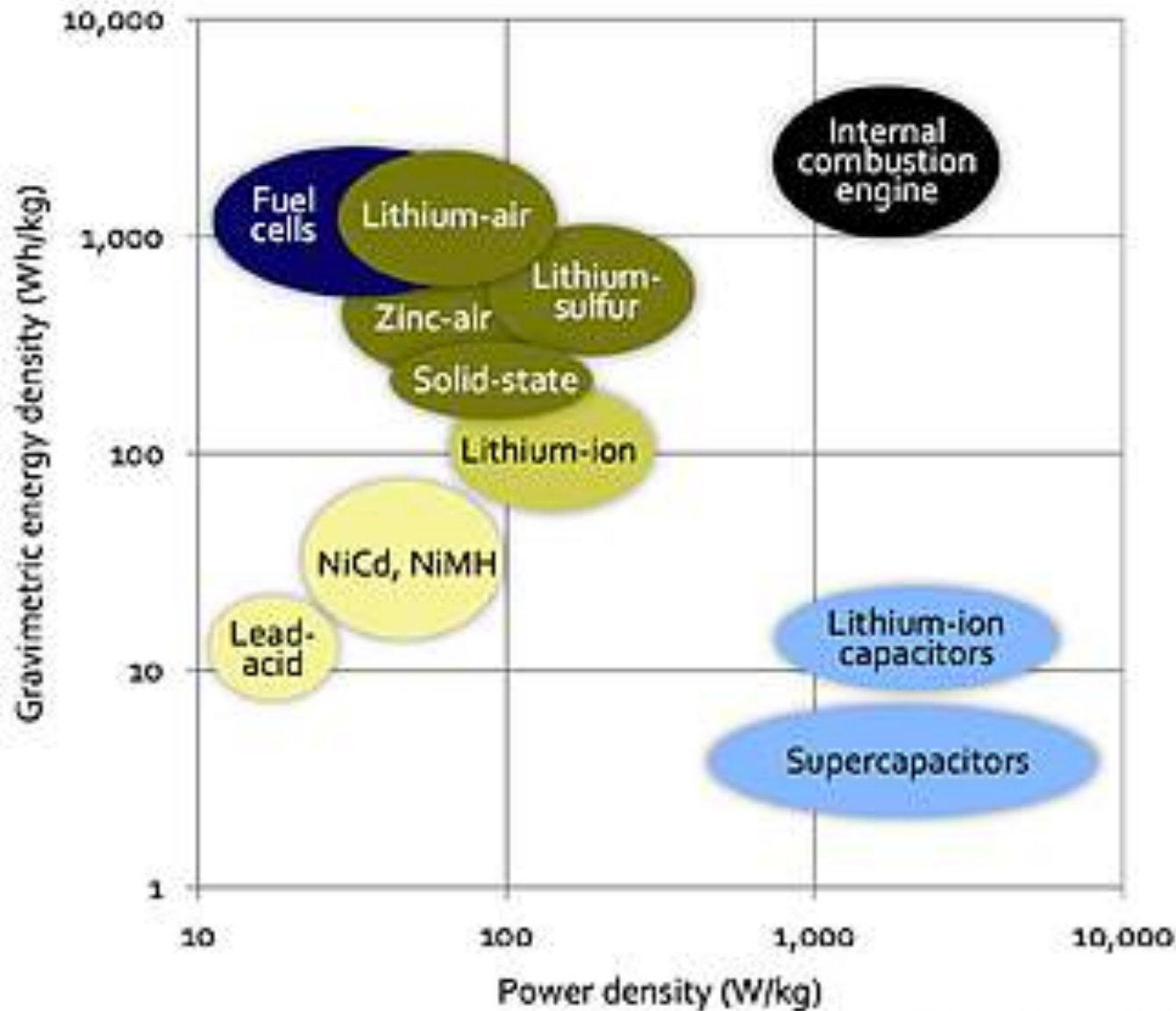


Source: VUB

Battery technology

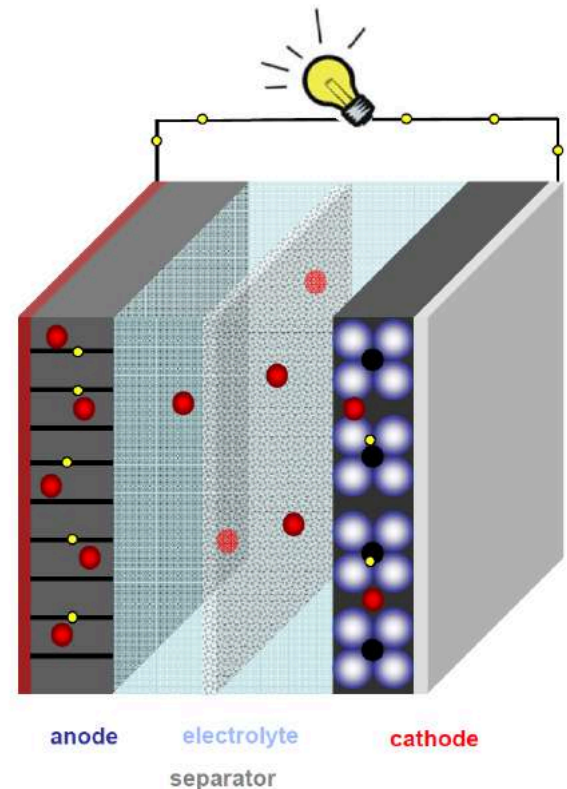


Battery technology



Battery technology

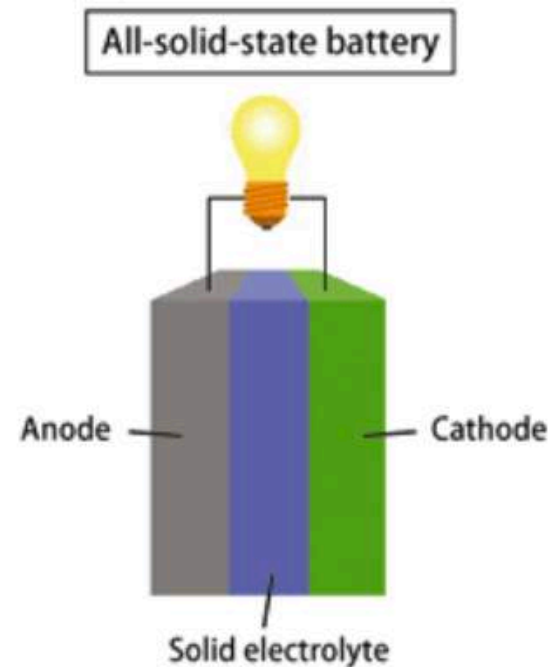
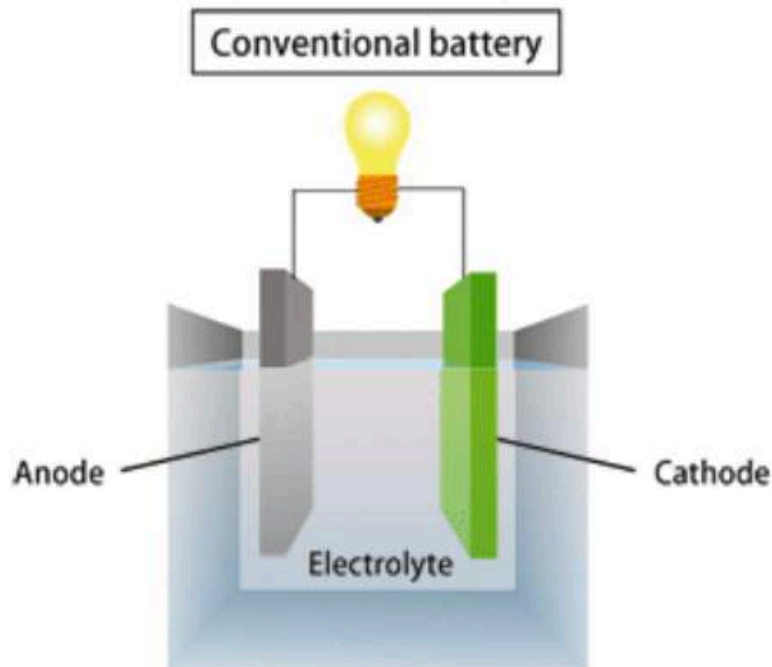
- New approach
- Combination of high voltage spinel & Si-based anode
- High voltage electrolyte is needed: 4.7V
- Energy density >270 Wh/kg
- Technical issues:
 - Electrolyte stability; Si expansion
 - High voltage spinel at higher voltages and temperatures;
 - Lifetime
 - Power performances
- 5 to 10 years



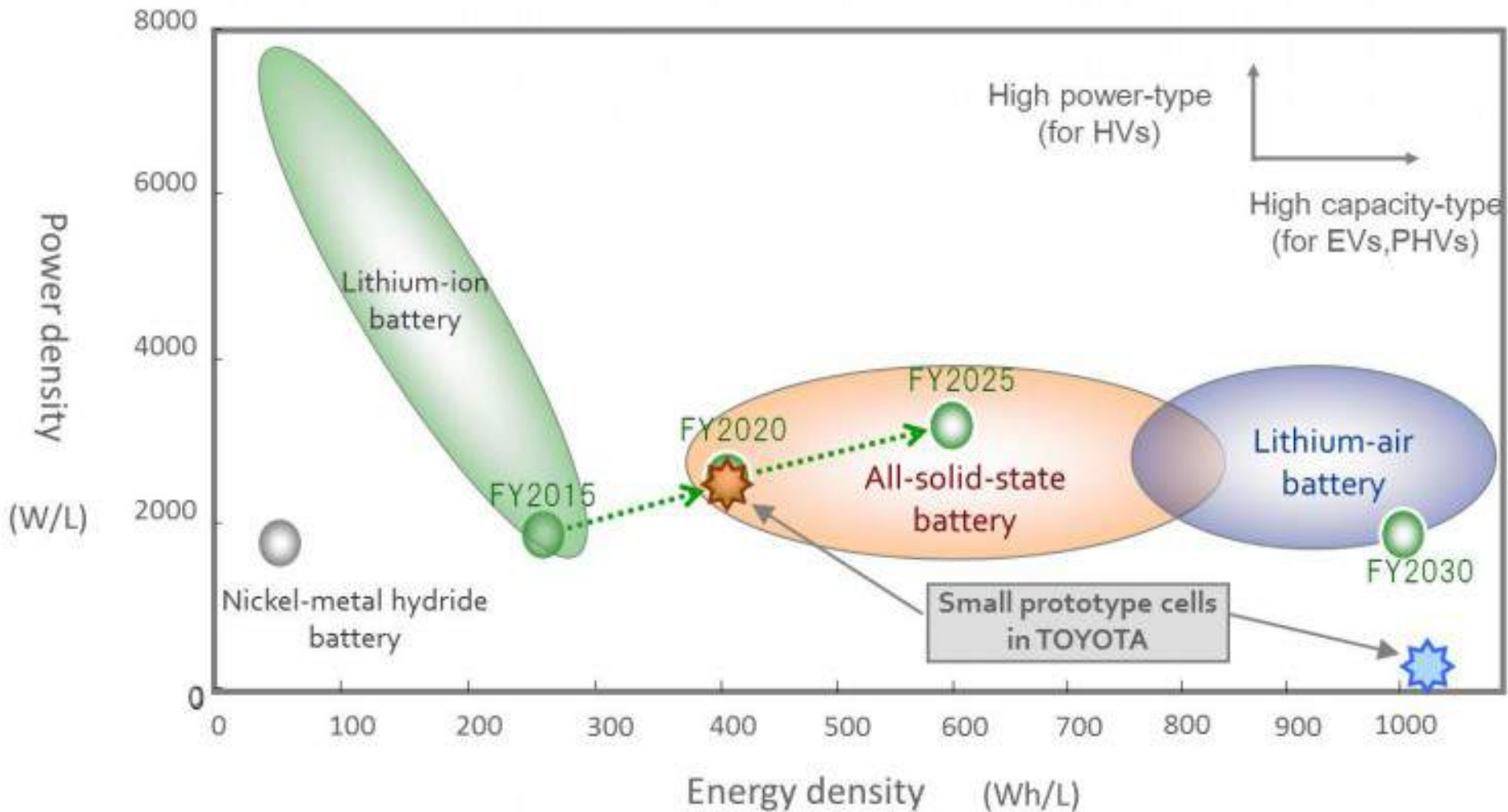
Source: www.fivevb.eu

Battery technology

- Energy density: 280-350 Wh/kg
- Solution for combination with high voltage electrodes
- Safe
- Easy to integrate



Battery technology



Source: Toyota

Roadmap EU

	Current (2014/ 2015)	2020	*2030	
Performance targets for automotive applications unless otherwise indicated				
1	Gravimetric energy density [Wh/kg]			
	pack level	85-135	235	> 250
	cell level	90-235	350	> 400
2	Volumetric energy density [Wh/l]			
	pack level	95-220	500	> 500
	cell level	200-630	750	> 750
3	Gravimetric power density [W/kg]			
	pack level	330-400	470	> 470
	cell level		700	> 700
4	Volumetric power density [W/l]			
	pack level	350-550	1.000	> 1.000
	**cell level		1.500	> 1.500
5	Fast recharge time [min] (70-80% ΔSOC)	30	22	12
6	Battery life time (at normal ambient temperature)			
	Cycle life for BEV*** to 80% DOD [cycles]		1.000	2000
	Cycle life for Stationary to 80% DOD [cycles]	1000-3000	3000-5000	10000
	Calendar life [years]	8-10	15	20

*: Post-Lithium ion technologies are assumed relevant in this time frame

** : May also be relevant to stationary applications

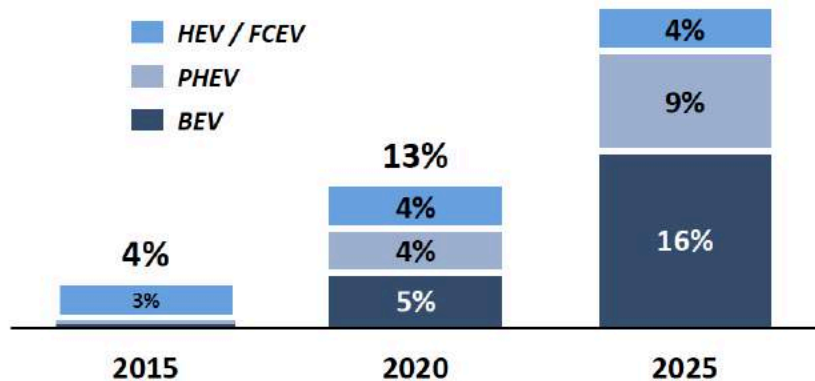
*** Cycle life for PHEV must be bigger

Source: EC, SET PLAN ACTION POINT 7

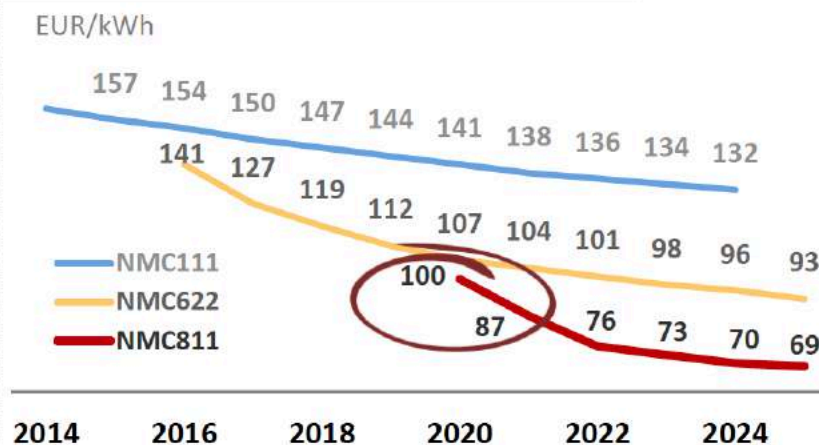
Battery cost

Market development

%-share of new vehicle registrations per year



Cost development of battery systems¹



BEV development



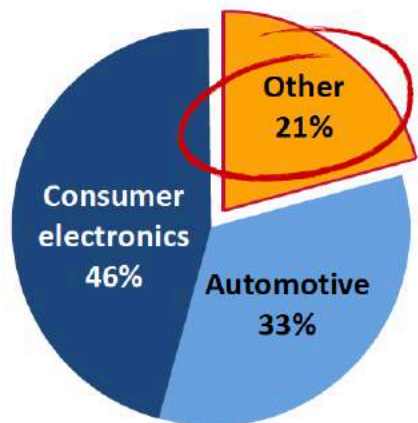
As of 2018, battery cost reduction due to a higher energy density materials (e.g. NMC 622), leads to competitive prices of xEVs. By 2020, system costs of 100 EUR/kWh will be met.

1) Assumption: Long-range BEV with 90kWh battery, automotive system cost structure: ~80% cell, ~20% system components

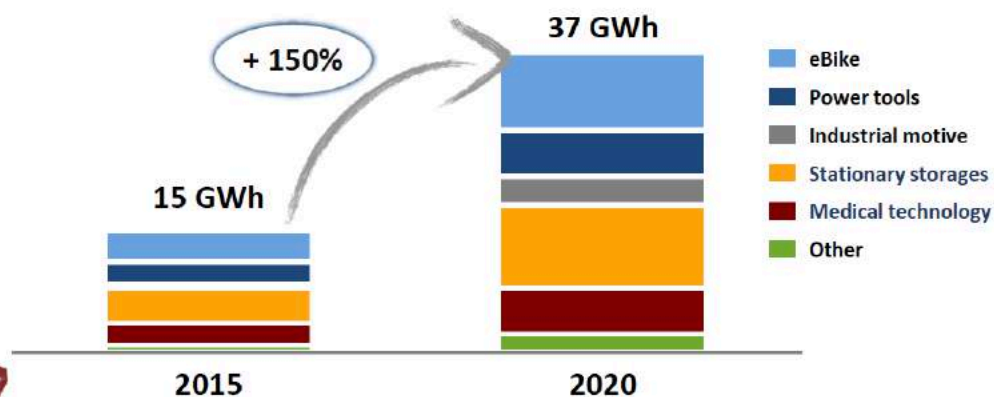
Source: P3

Battery cost

Market lithium-ion batteries, 2016



Submarkets volume 2015 & 2020 of lithium-ion cells



eBikes



Power tools



Industrial motive



Stationary storages



Medical technology



Primary round cells



Primary round cells



All cell formats



All cell formats



Primary round cells

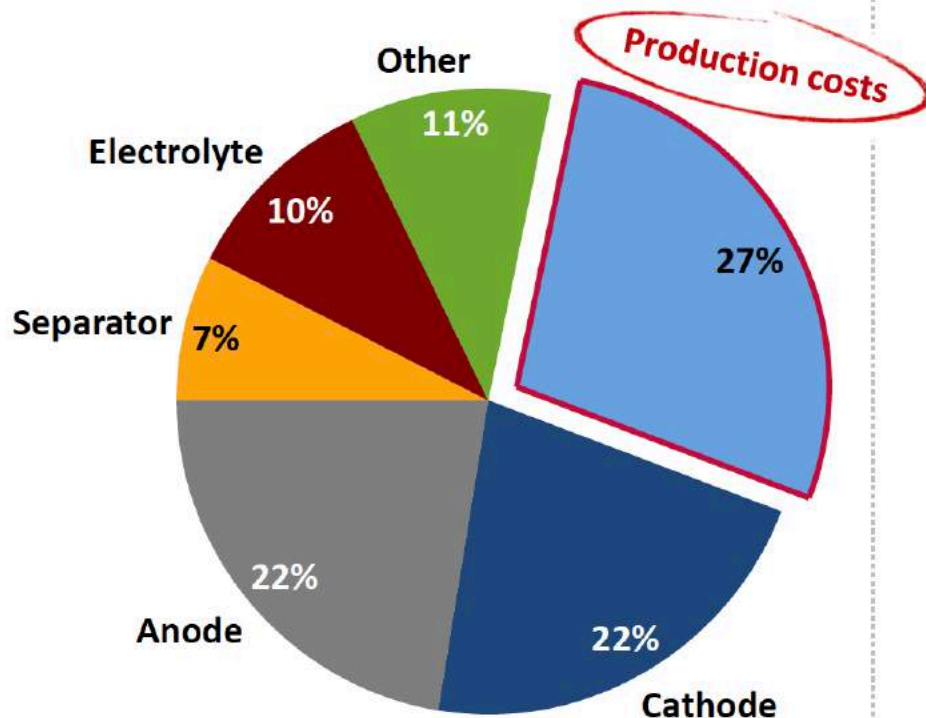


Industrial learning effects also achievable in submarkets by doubling the production volumes. Particularly powerful and cost-efficient lithium-ion cells open up new niche markets.

Source: P3

Battery cost

Cost structure: BEV Lithium-ion cell, 2016



Cost effect: Relocation of production



For European OEMs and markets, Asian key players transfer their production sites to Eastern Europe.



First learning curve effects and constant production improvements will be transferred to new sites in Eastern Europe with ongoing cost reduction. (Labor, energy and space costs, etc.)

Source: P3

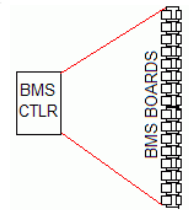
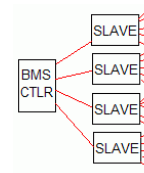
Commercial solutions

Opel Ampera

- Li-Ion pouch cells (288)
- Energy content: 16 kWh
- Charging time: 4 - 6 h @ 230 V, 16 A
- Max. discharge power: > 111 kW
- Nominal voltage: 370 V
- Liquid cooling
- System weight: 198 kg
- Warranty: 8 years / 160,000 km

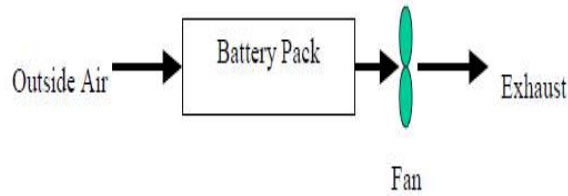


Nissan Leaf

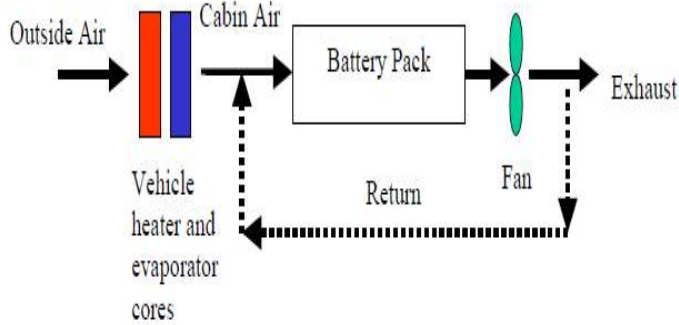


- # mono blocks
- few cells in series per mono block
- several stacks in parallel for having higher capacity
- e.g. Nissan Leaf: 192 cells, 48 mono blocks, 2 stacks in parallel

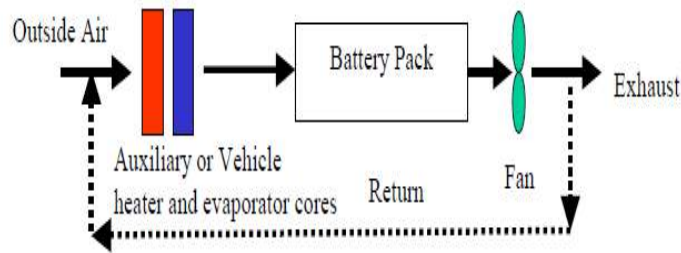
Commercial solutions



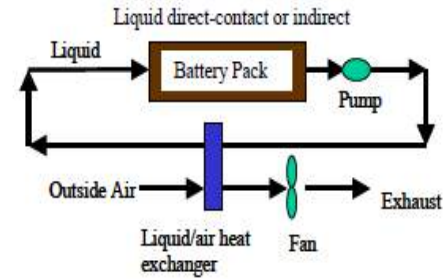
A. Passive Cooling - Outside Air Ventilation



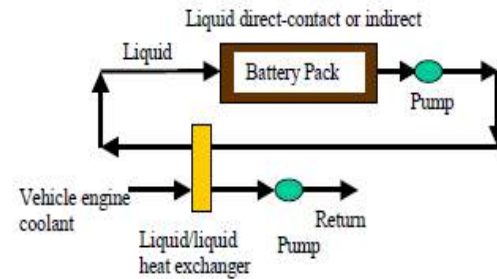
B. Passive Heating and Cooling - Cabin Air Ventilation



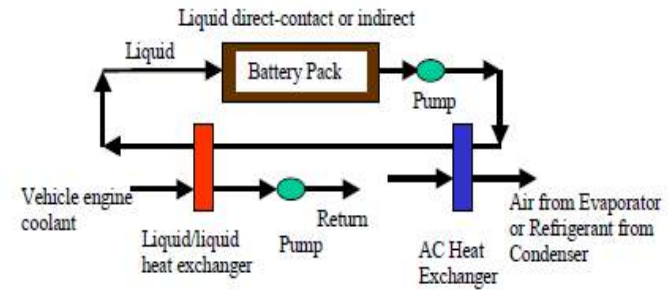
C. Active Heating and Cooling - Outside or Cabin Air



D. Passive Cooling - Liquid Circulation



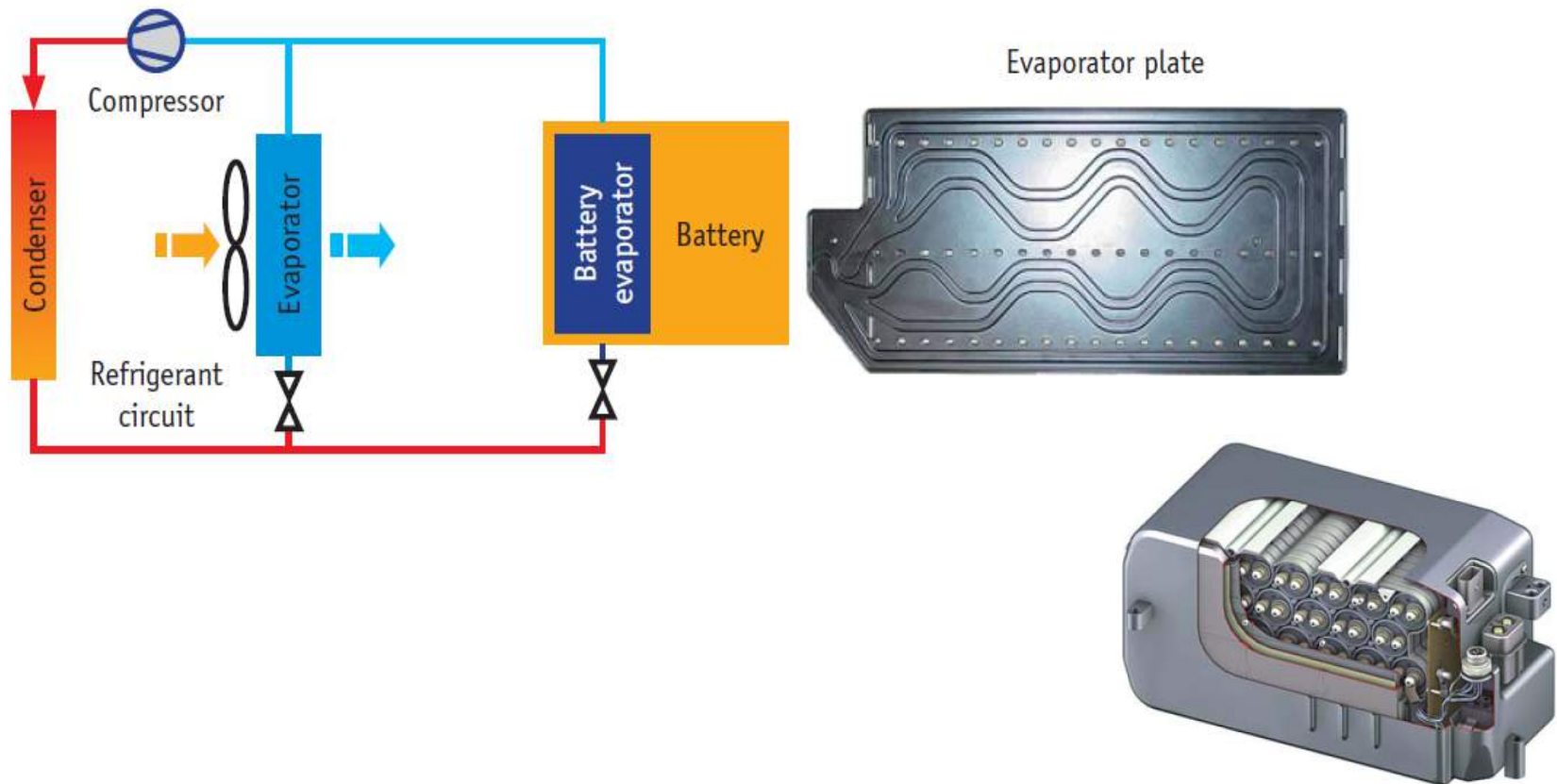
E. Active Moderate Cooling/Heating - Liquid Circulation



F. Active Cooling and Heating - Liquid Circulation

Commercial solutions

Mercedes-Benz S400 BlueHYBRID

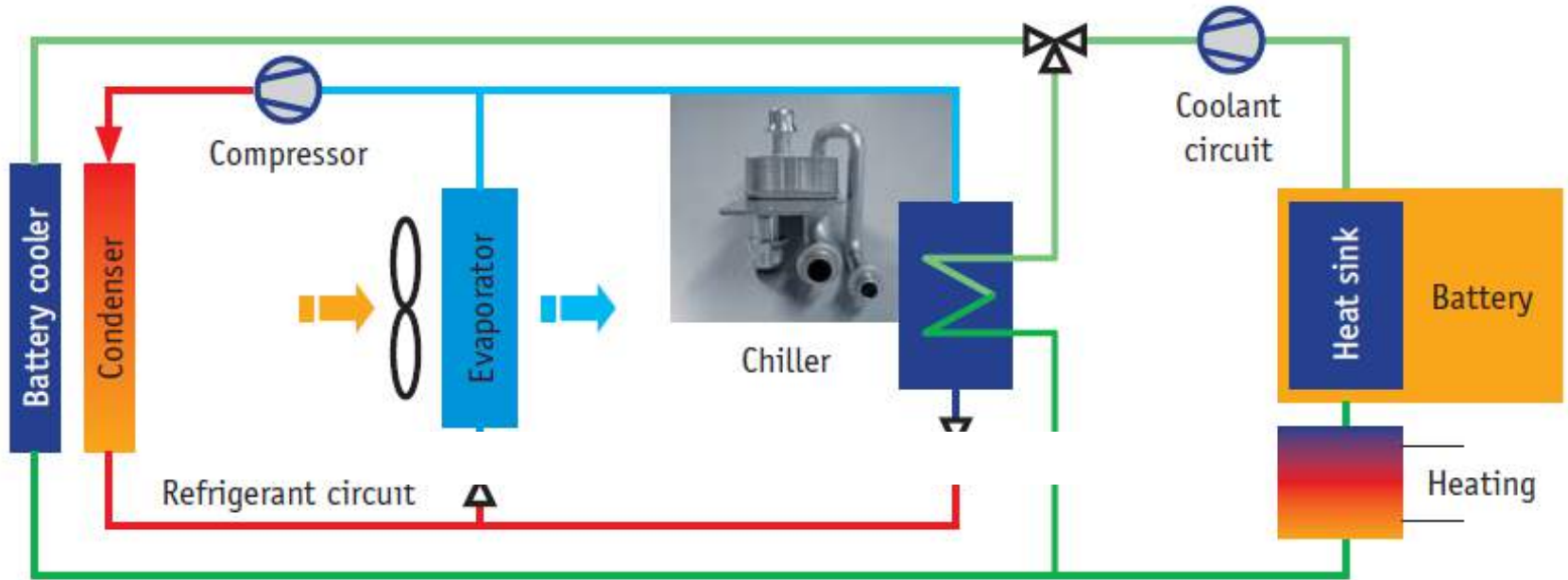


Direct refrigerant-based cooling with cooling plate, Mercedes-Benz S400 BlueHYBRID

Source: Daimler

Commercial solutions

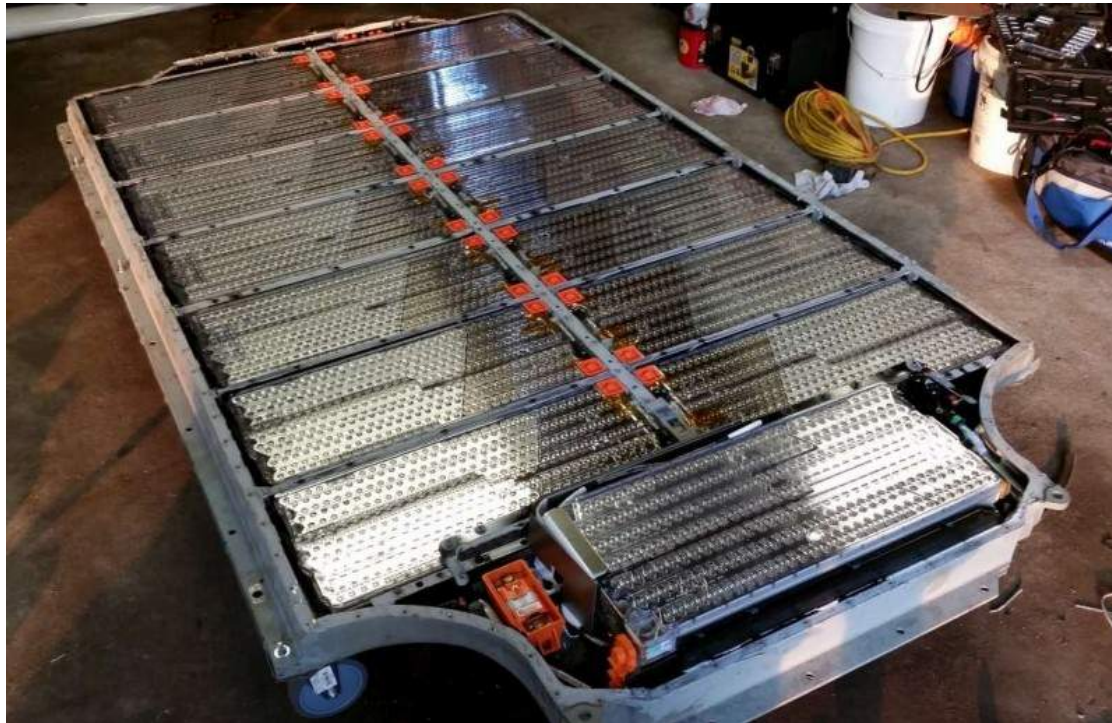
Battery cooling system by Behr using primary and secondary cooling circuit



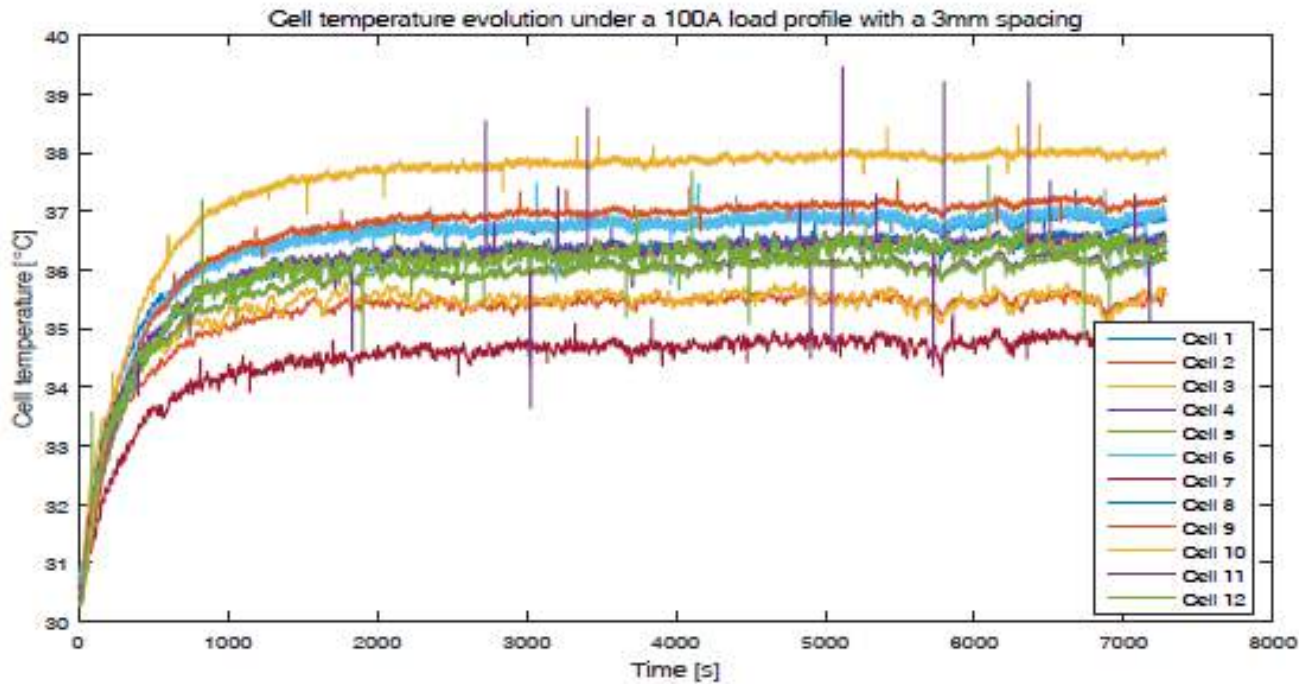
Source: Daimler

Drawback existing solutions

	BMW i3	BMW i8	E-Golf	Tesla Model S
Total weight battery system (kg)	283	98	318	600
Weight (excl. cells) (kg)	58	38	191	270
Potential weight saving of the battery system (%)	10	25	20	25

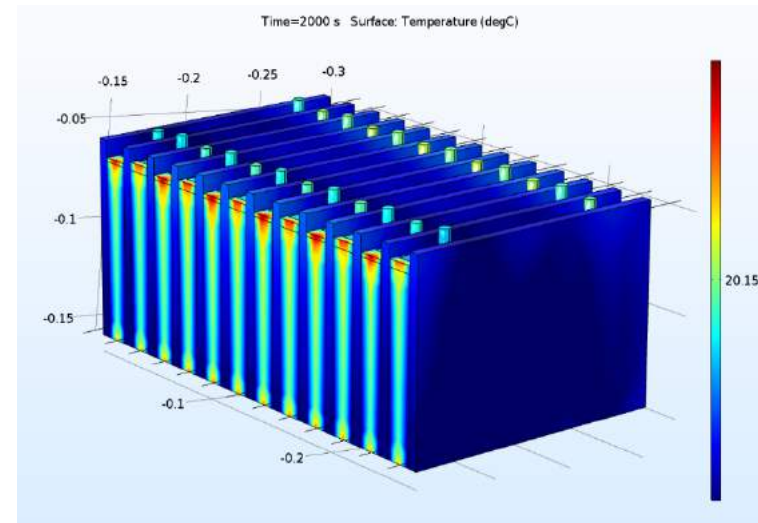
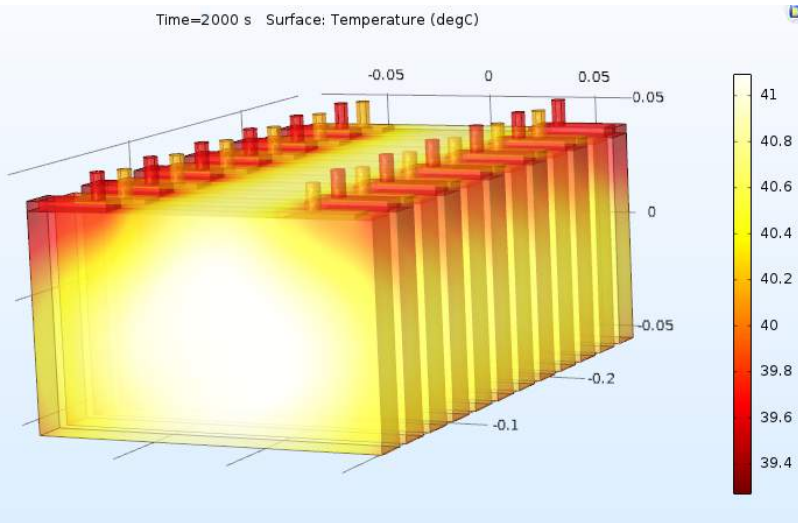


Existing battery thermal management solutions



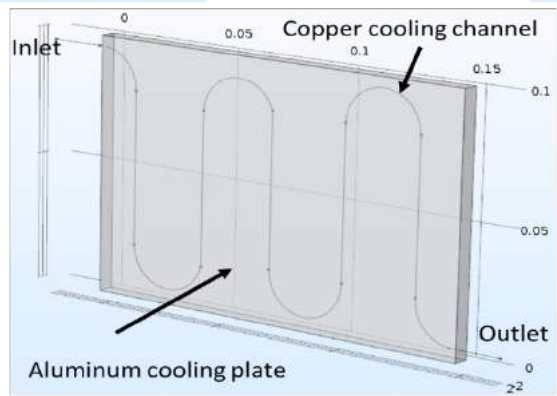
Existing battery thermal management solutions

Test at 100A

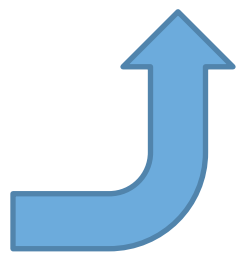


12 cell module

With liquid-cooling

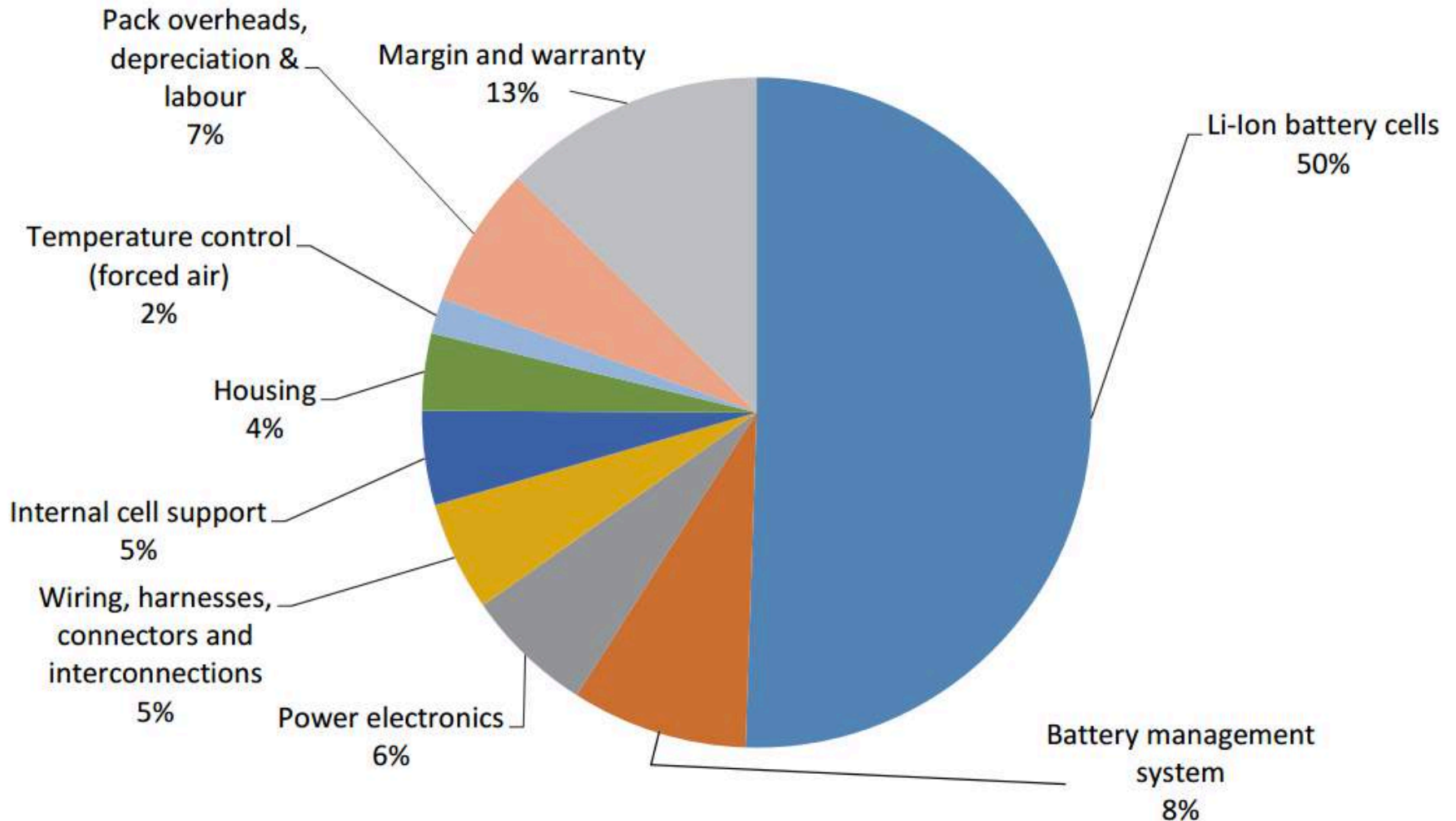


Al-cooling plate design



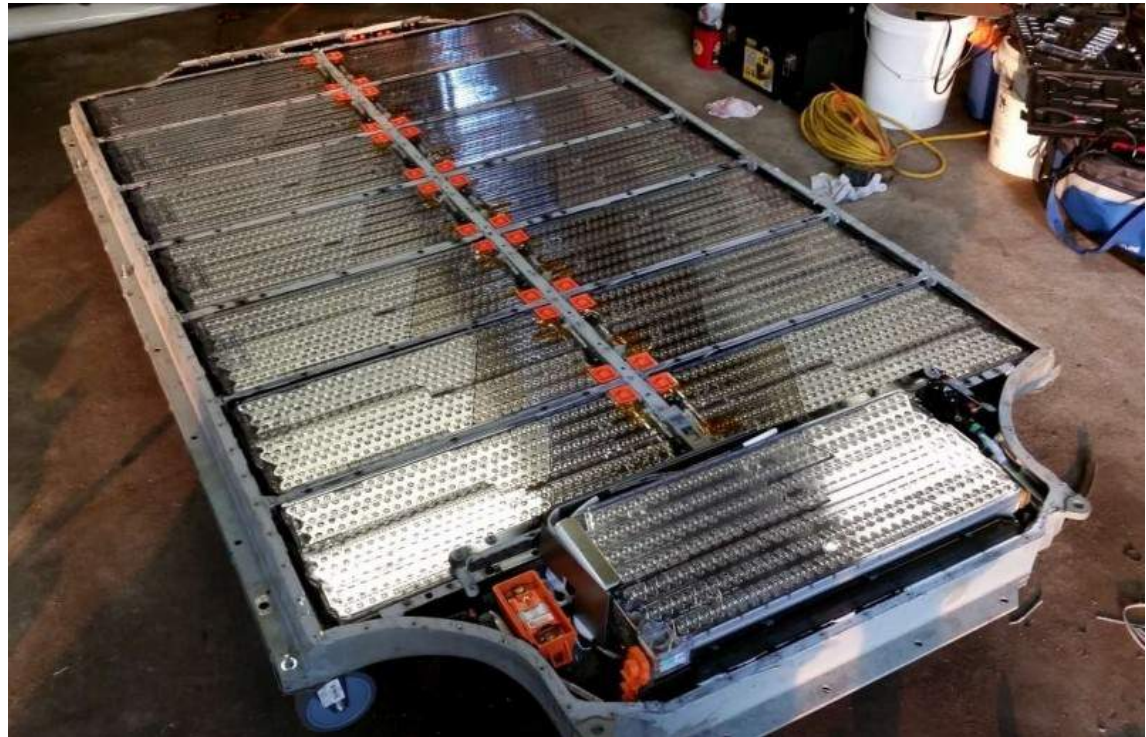
Cost share

22 kWh EV battery pack



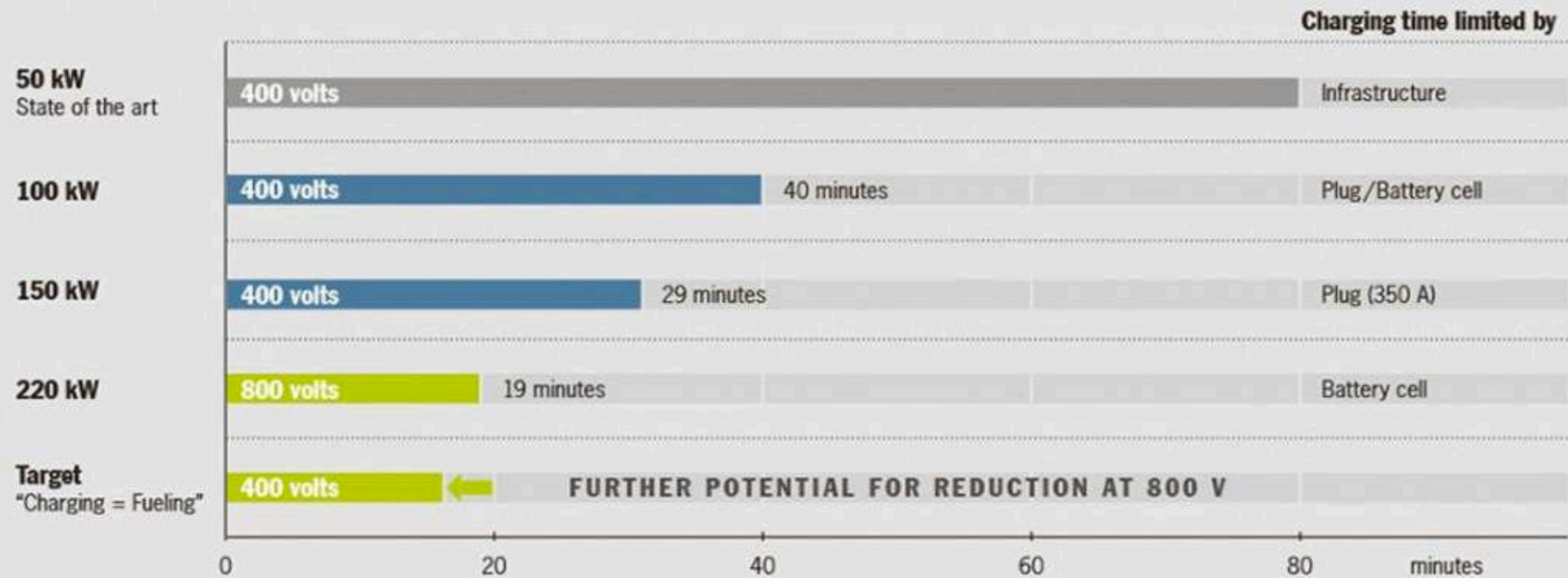
Drawback existing solutions

- Developed for dedicated battery cells and application
- Complex
- Costly
- Heavy



Needs of future thermal management systems

CHARGING TIME IN COMPARISON (80% CUSTOMER SOC / 400 KM)

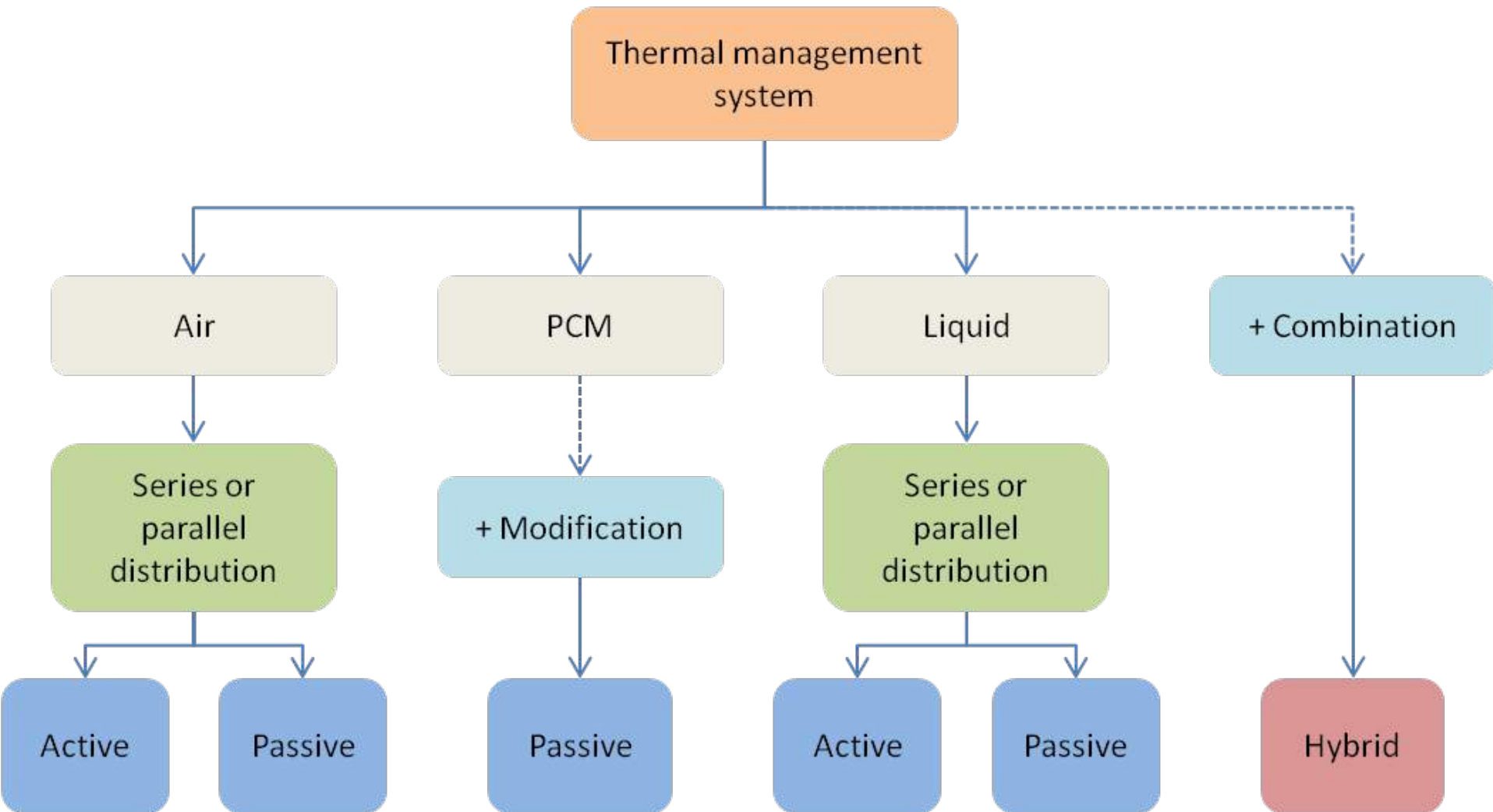


Source: Porsche

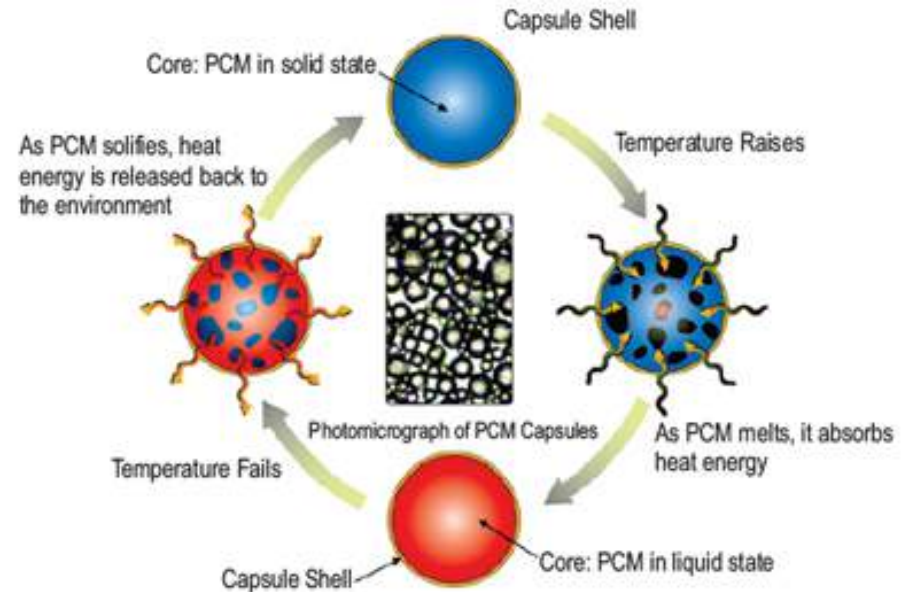
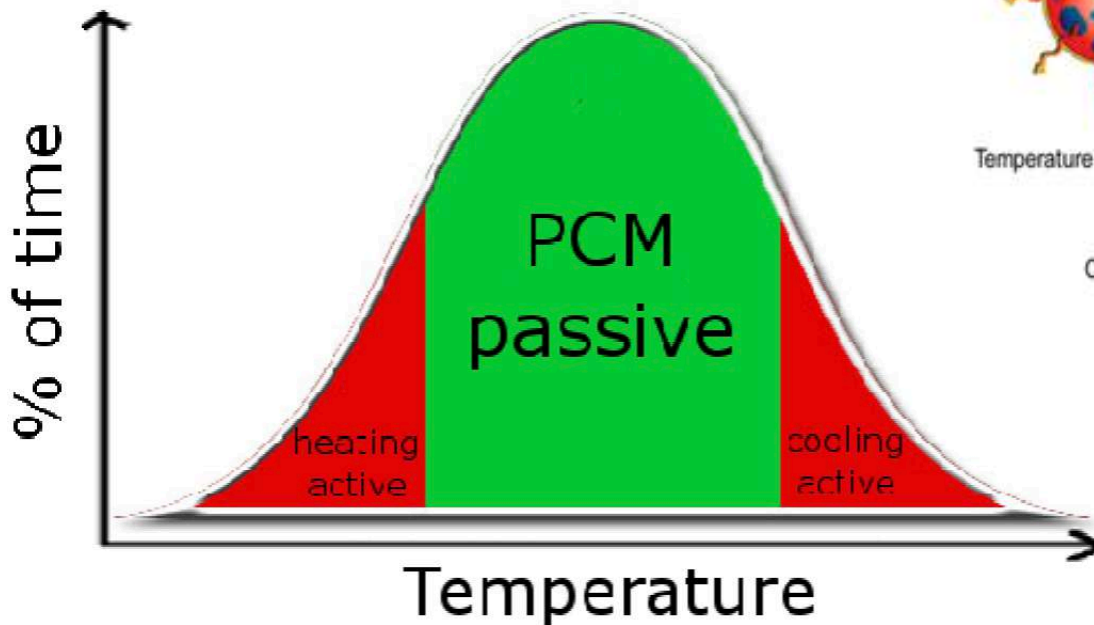
Needs of future thermal management systems

- Modular
- Scalable
- Energy efficient
- Designed for fast charging
- Not heavy

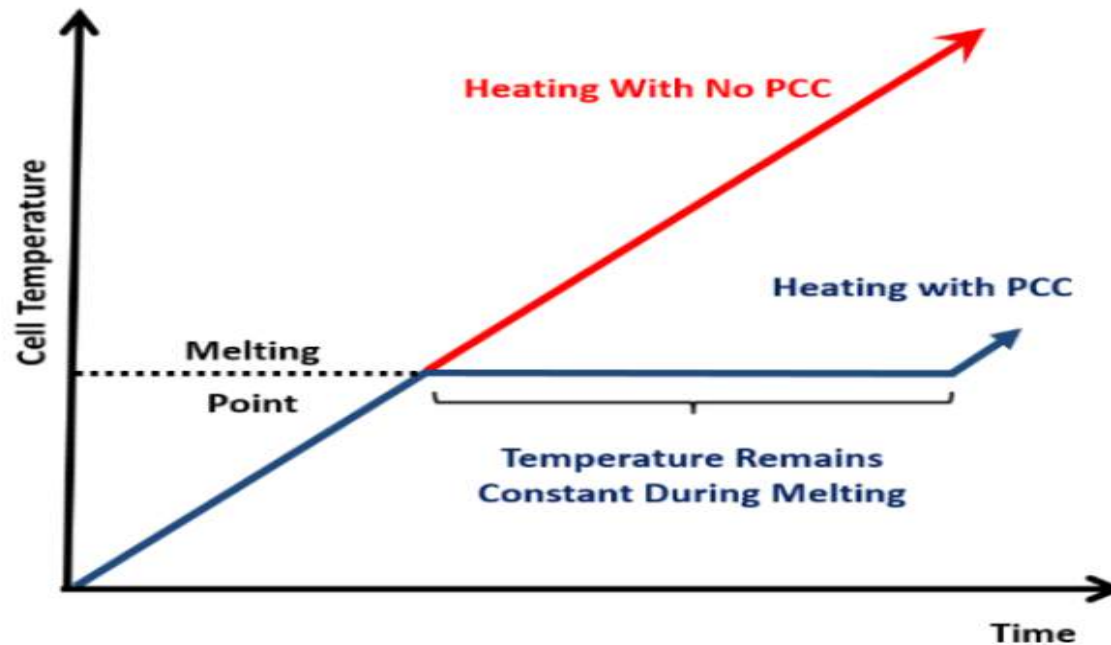
Needs of future thermal management systems



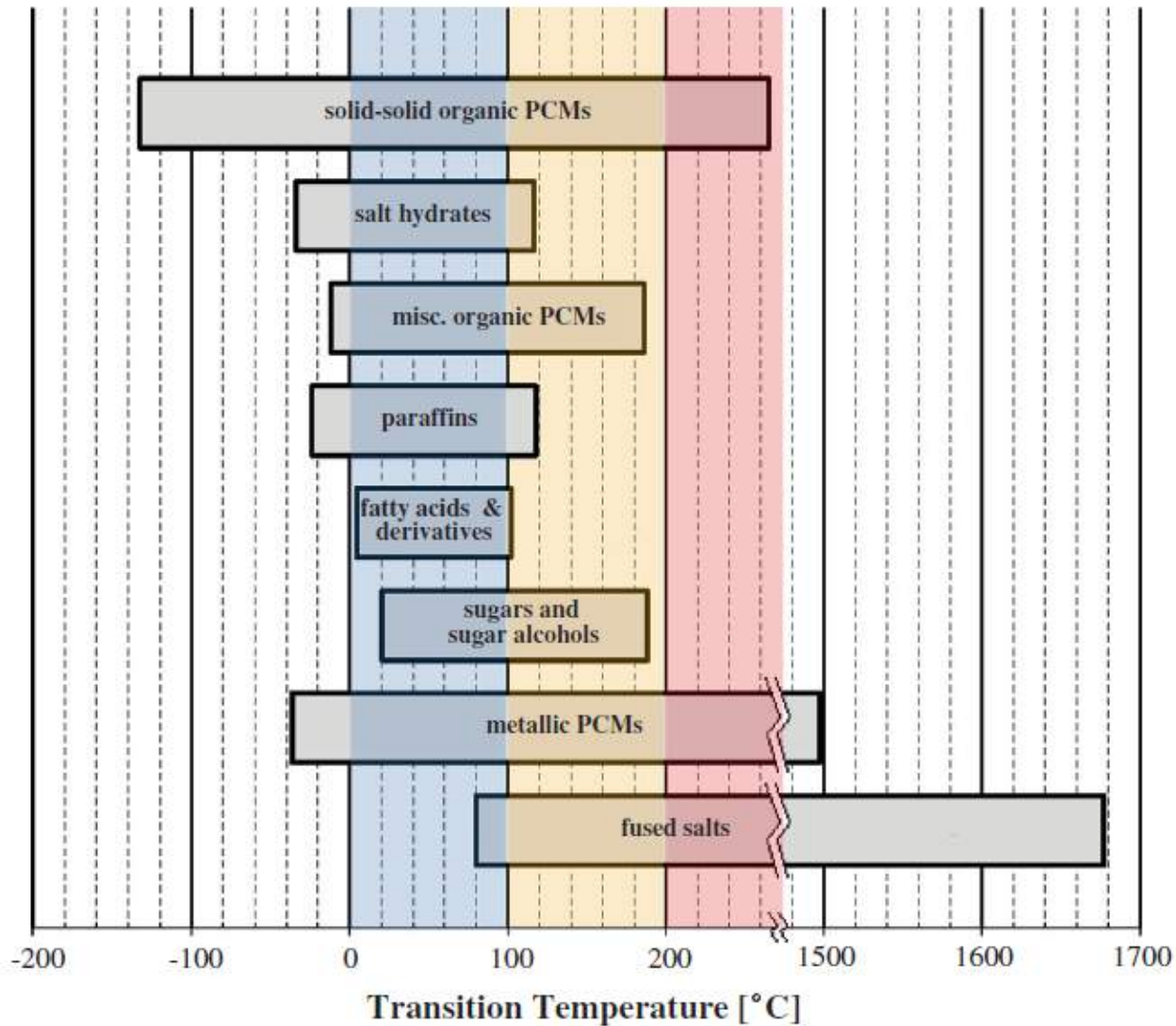
Needs of future thermal management systems



Needs of future thermal management systems



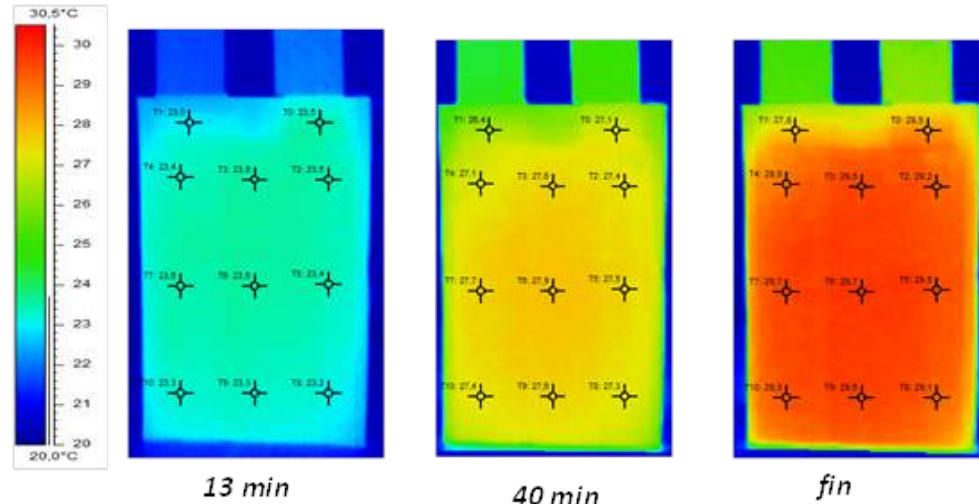
Needs of future thermal management systems



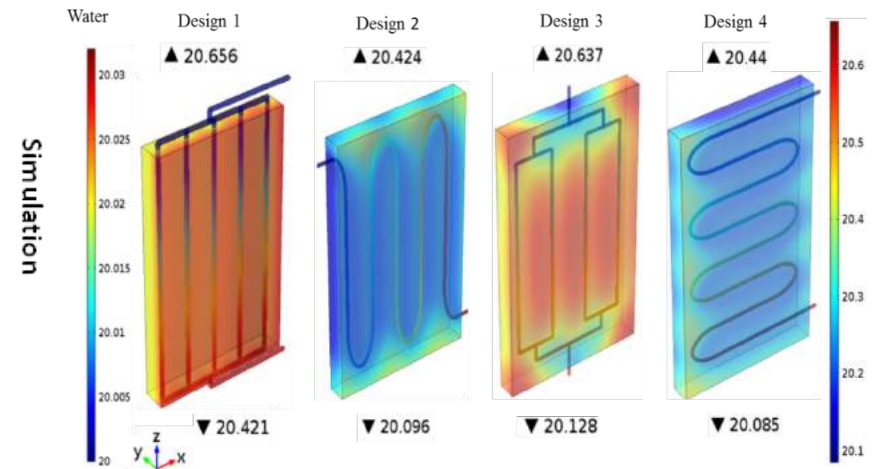
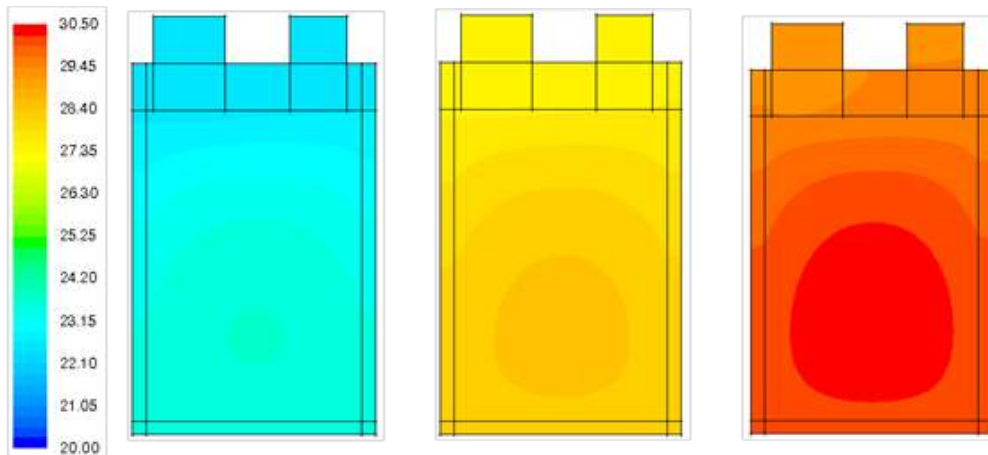
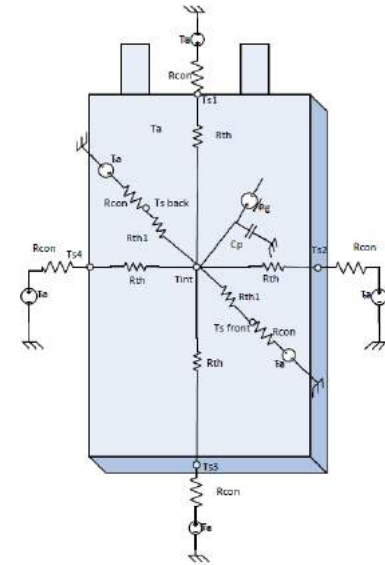
Needs of future thermal management systems



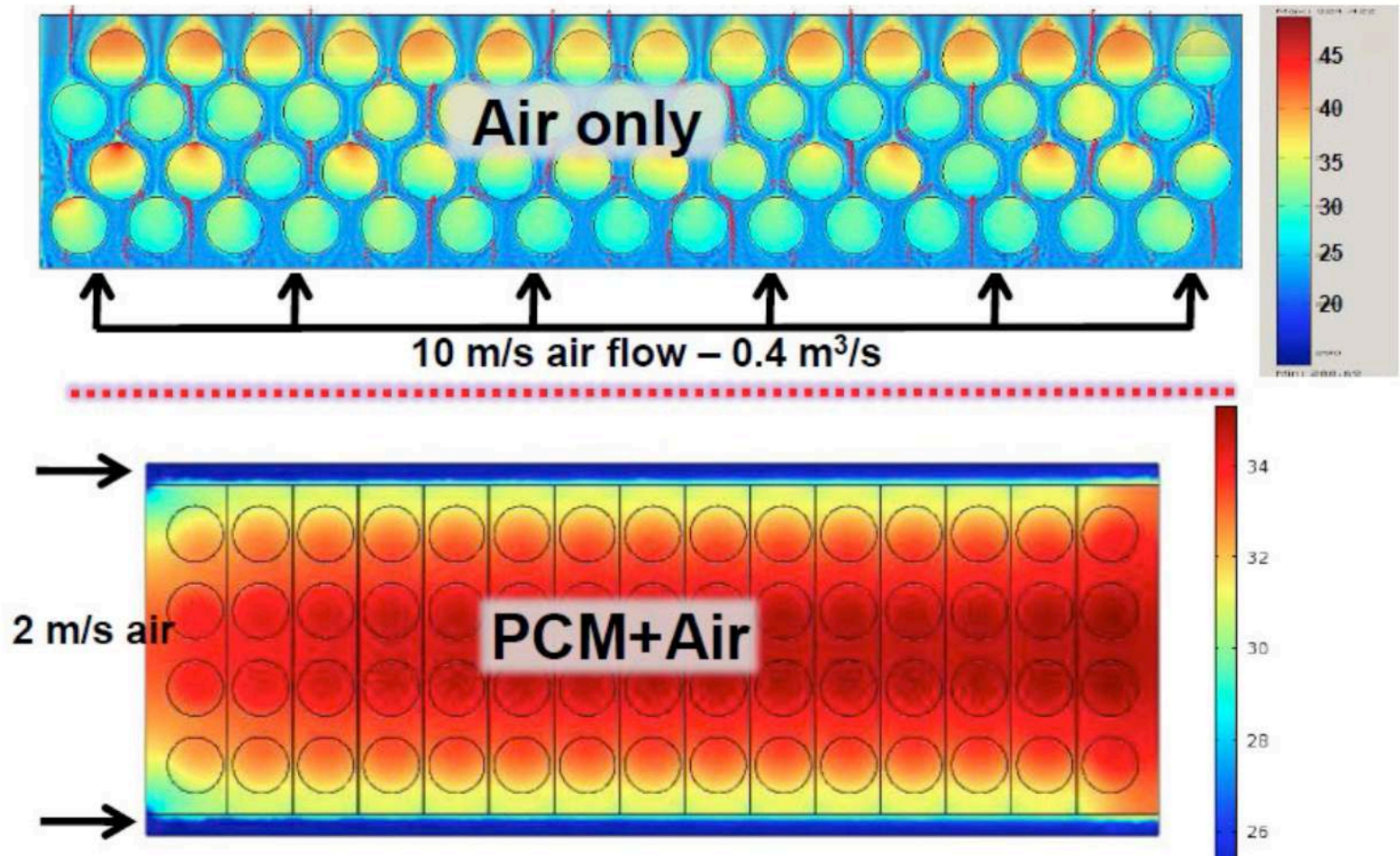
Next generation thermal management systems



Thermal imager

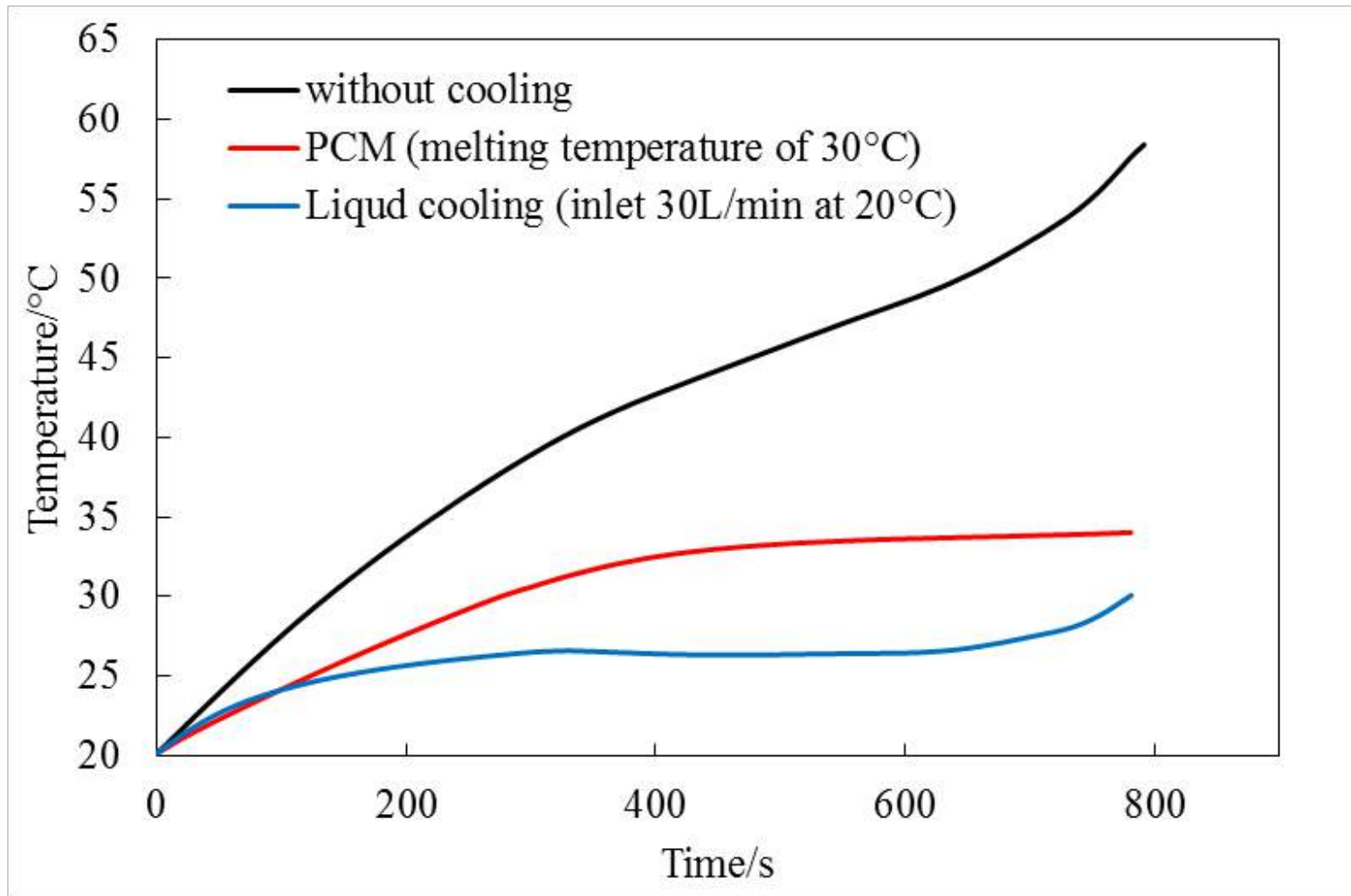


Next generation thermal management systems



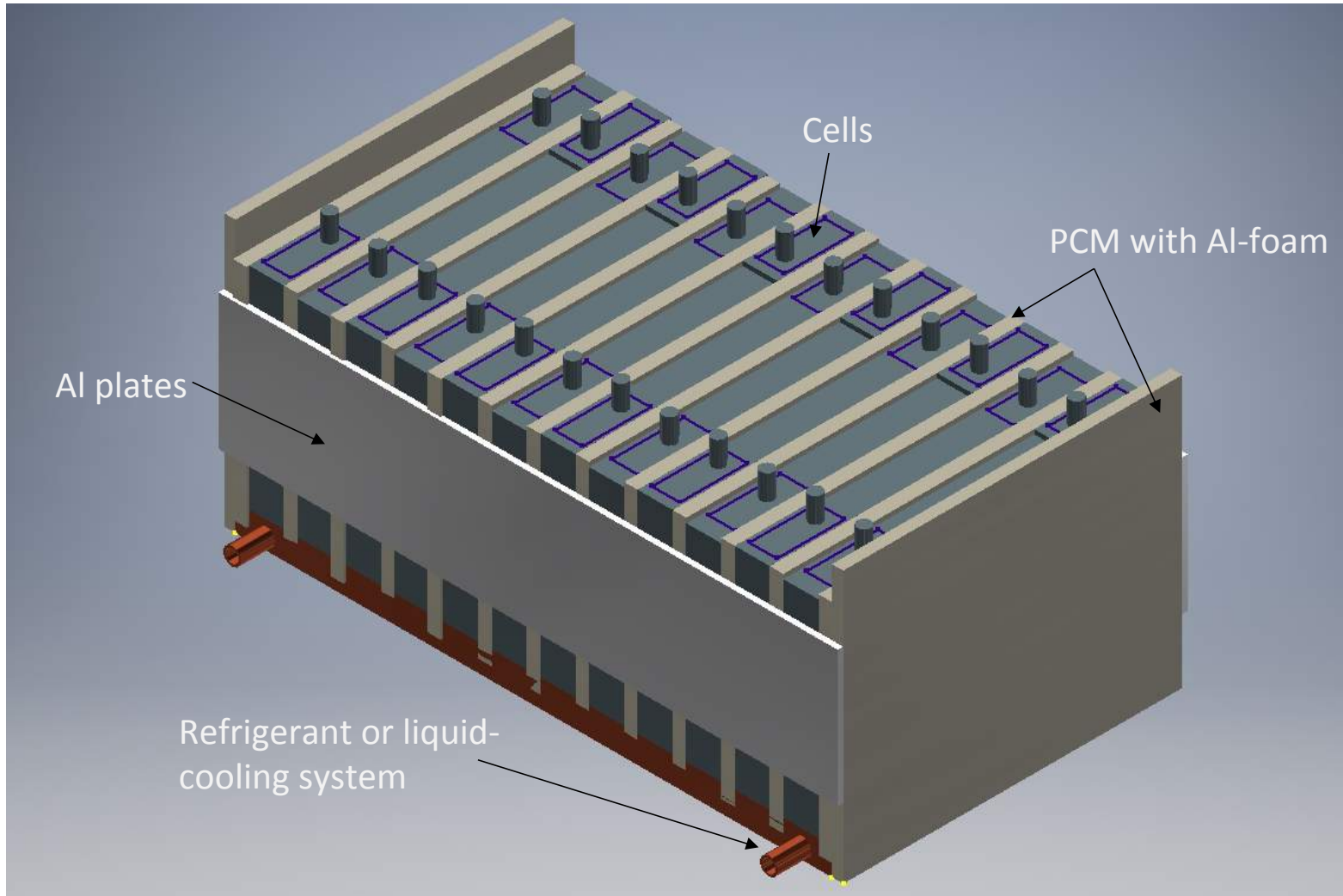
Source: Allcell Technology

Next generation thermal management systems



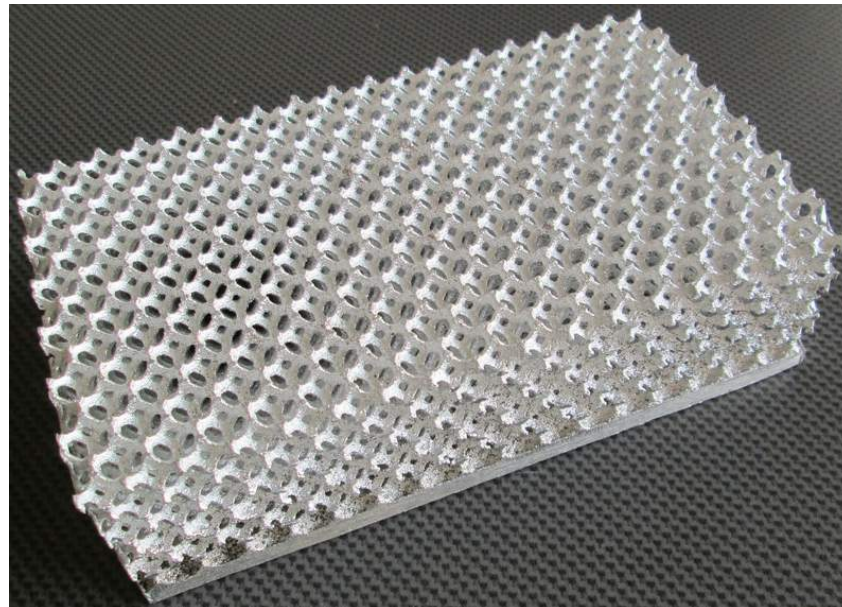
Source: VUB

Next generation thermal management systems



Next generation thermal management systems

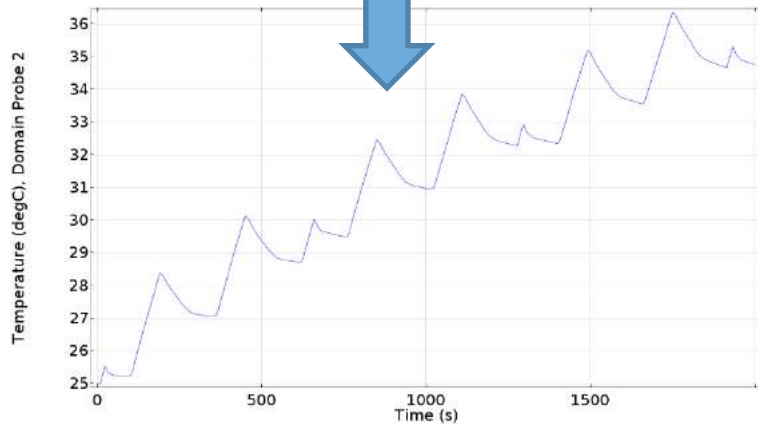
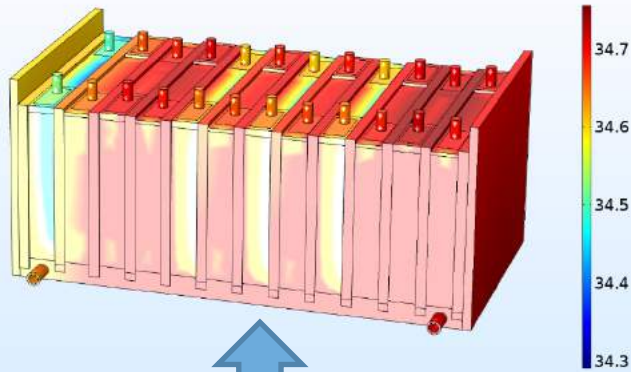
- High thermal performance, due to its large interstitial surface area up to $2500\text{m}^2/\text{m}^3$
- High porosity makes it a very lightweight material
- Mechanical robustness
- Up to 15% lighter battery system compared to SoA systems



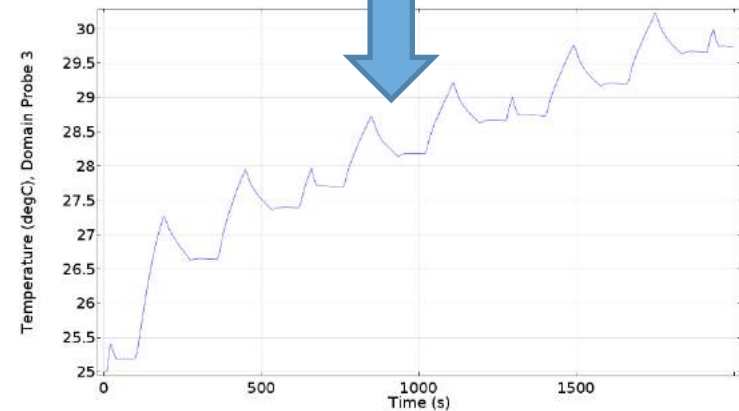
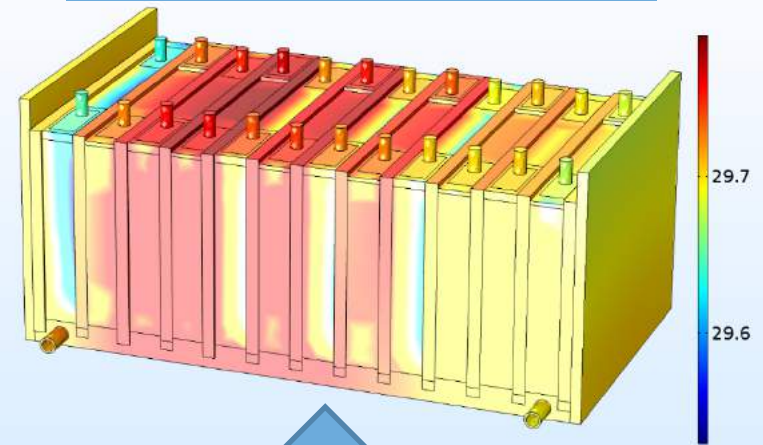
Next generation thermal management systems

➤ Test at 100A

12 cells module design with PCM (paraffin wax)

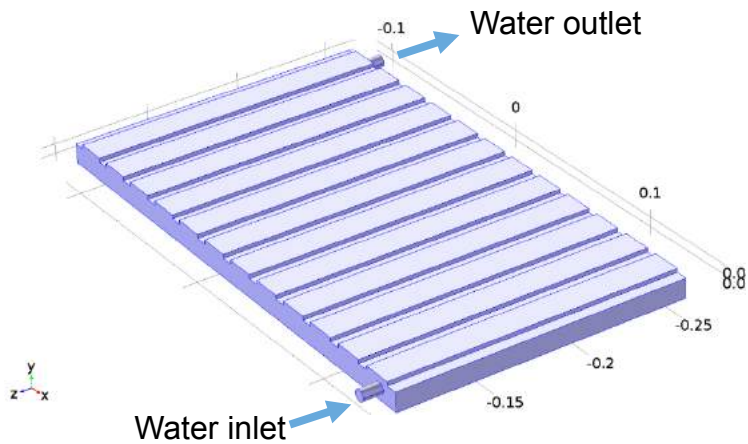


12 cells module design with PCM (Paraffin+20%Al-foam)

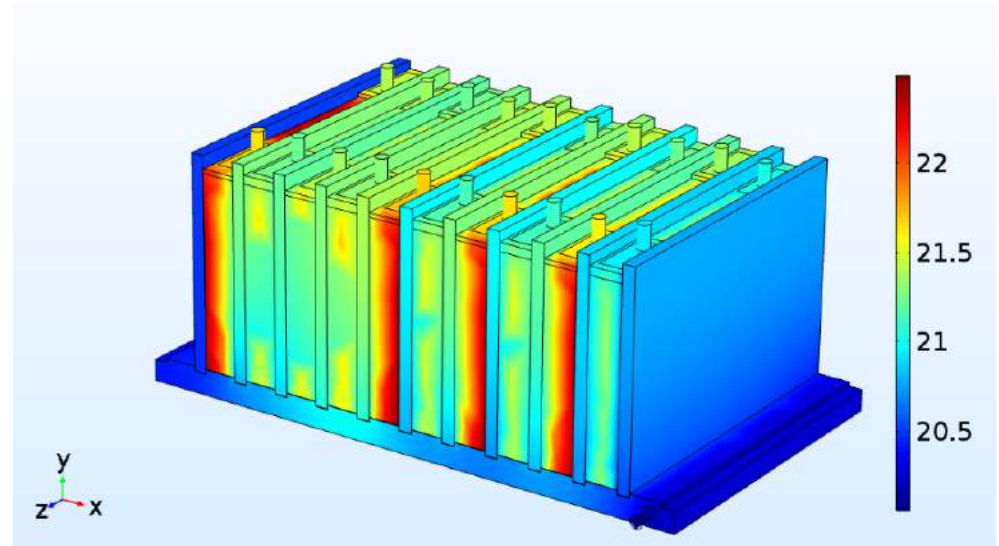


Next generation thermal management systems

➤ Test at 100A



Liquid-cooling plate.



12 cells module design with PCM (Paraffin + Al-foam) and liquid cooling.

Possible collaboration topics

- Next generation battery systems (incl. thermal management) for BEVs
 - For existing battery technologies
 - Next generation battery technologies
 - Modular & scalable
- Tailored made solutions
- Reduction of cost, weight and volume
- Thermal management at complete vehicle level
- Thermal management solutions for inverters, e-motors, ...



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**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**

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