



Prenscia Technology Days

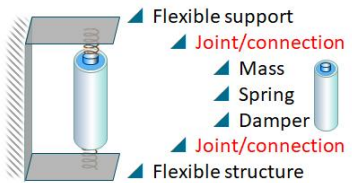
Virtual Seminar Series – Tuesday 2, 9, 16 November



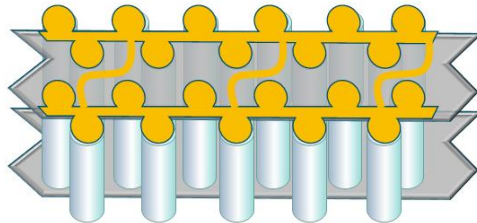
EV batteries are mechanical structures

“EV batteries are not just electro-chemical systems, they are also complex mechanical structures.”

- Vibration & thermally-induced fatigue (especially joints)



>10,000 joints
per battery!



Durability and Reliability of Electric Vehicle Battery Structures

Presented by Dr. Andrew Halfpenny
Director of Technology
Prenscia (HBK)

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

Durability and Reliability of Electric Vehicle Battery Structures

Abstract

Battery Structural Durability

Like their thermal-engine counterparts, electric vehicles are susceptible to structural fatigue failures. The mechanical complexity of the battery structure and its mountings also give rise to significant additional fatigue failure issues. Insights into these structural and vibration-induced failures enable engineers to eliminate the risk of fatigue failure, improve the durability of electric vehicle batteries, and increase vehicle reliability. This presentation considers:

- Fatigue design of battery packs
- Accelerated vibration testing of battery packs
- Fatigue analysis of battery structures

Battery Reliability

All electric vehicle batteries degrade overtime. Their performance, however, varies by model and external conditions such as usage, temperature, and charging methods. To improve the overall reliability of the battery system and avoid excessive warranty exposure, it is important to understand both the mean life and the statistical distribution of lives for the battery. Furthermore, understanding how the battery degrades over time will lead to significant improvements in battery design, reliability, and vehicle efficiency. This presentation considers how Prentiss experience with mechanical fatigue testing, material characterisation, fatigue modelling and analyses are applicable to battery reliability:

- Battery life analysis
- Battery performance degradation modelling and analysis
- FMEA for new failure modes

About the presenter, Dr. Andrew Halfpenny, Chief Technologist, Prentiss (HBK)

Dr. Halfpenny has a PhD in Mechanical Engineering from University College London (UCL) and a Masters' in Civil and Structural Engineering. With over 25 years of experience in structural dynamics, vibration, fatigue and fracture, he has introduced many new technologies to the industry including: FE-based vibration fatigue analysis, crack growth simulation and accelerated vibration testing. He holds a European patent for the 'Damage monitoring tag' and developed the new vibration standard used for qualifying UK military helicopters.

He has worked in consultancy with customers across the UK, Europe, Americas and the Far East, and has written publications on Fatigue, Digital Signal Processing and Structural Health Monitoring. He sits on the NAFEMS committee for Dynamic Testing and is a guest lecturer on structural dynamics with The University of Sheffield.

Durability and Reliability of Electric Vehicle Battery Structures

Dr. Andrew Halfpenny
Director of Technology – nCode Products



PUBLIC

Development

eDrive Test Systems



VI-Grade Noise &
Ride Simulators



Qualification

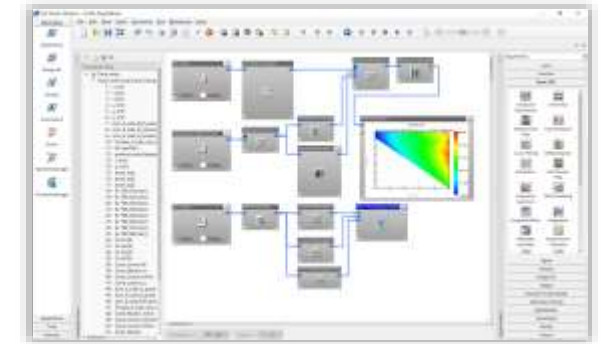
LDS Shaker Systems



Analysis Software

nCode

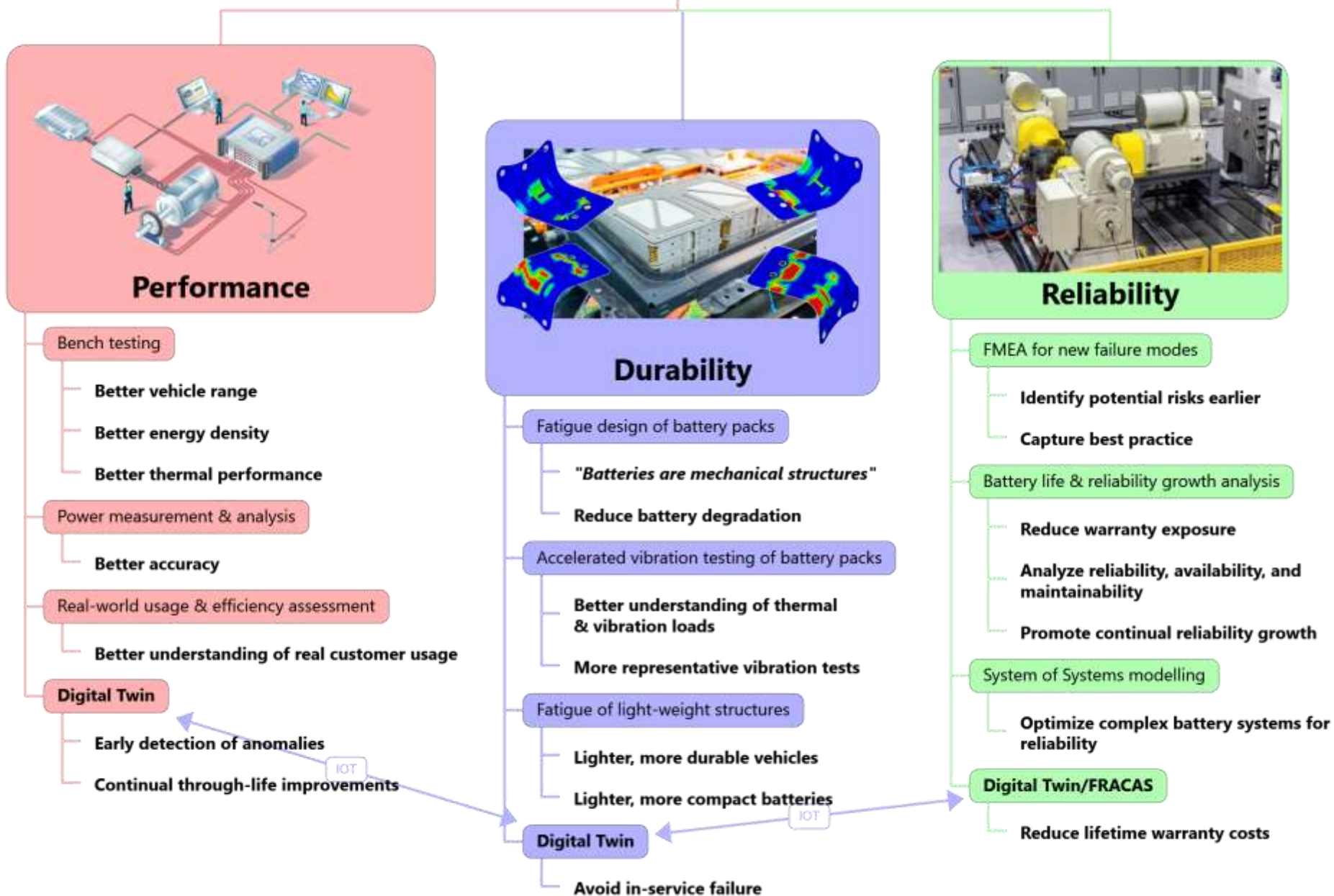
ReliaSoft

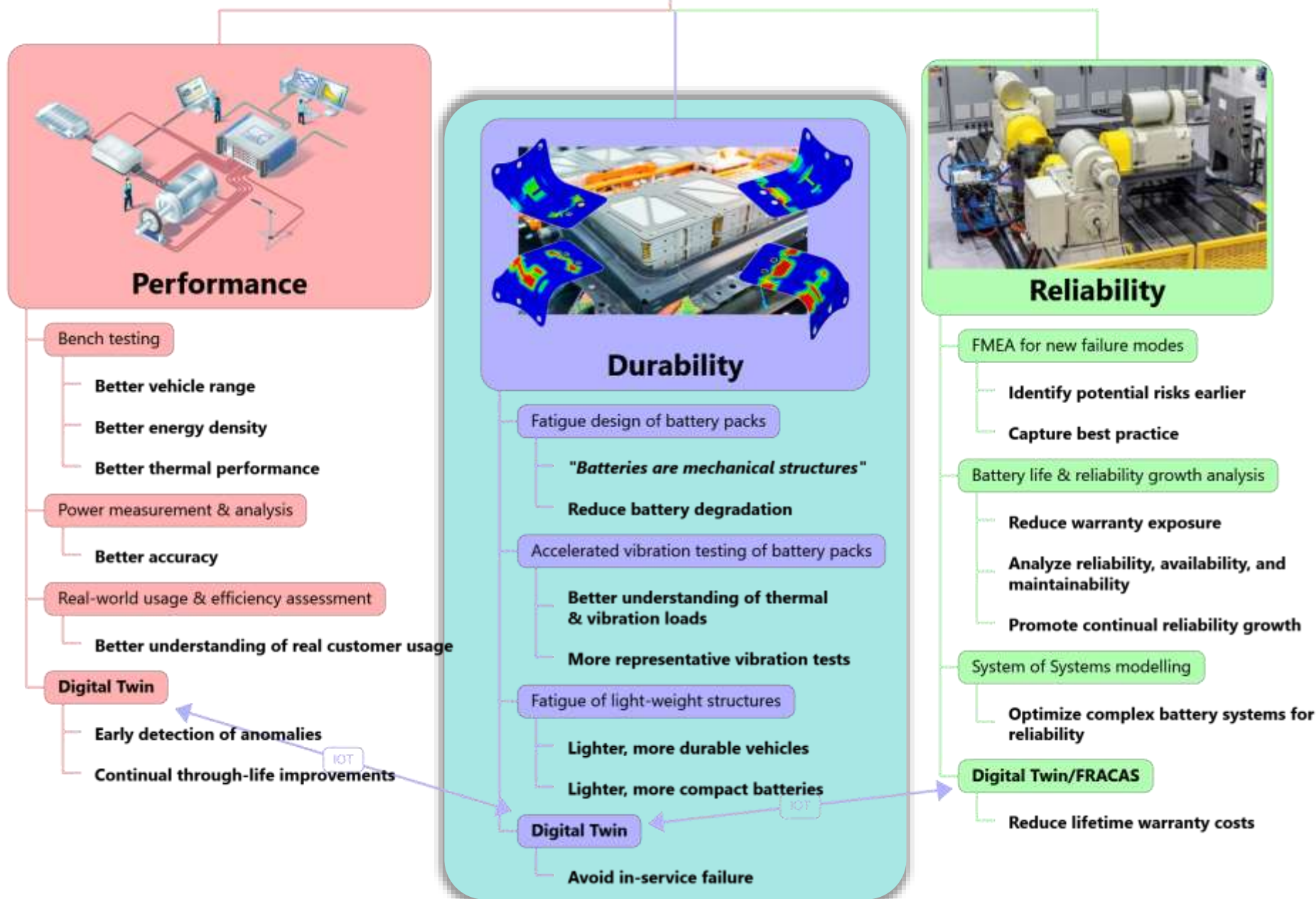


Quality Assurance

DISCOM Production Line
Quality Assurance







Batteries are mechanical structures



C-cells

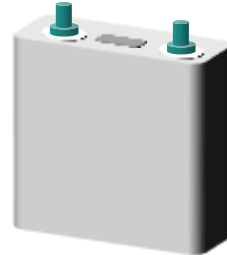
Laminated foil pouch



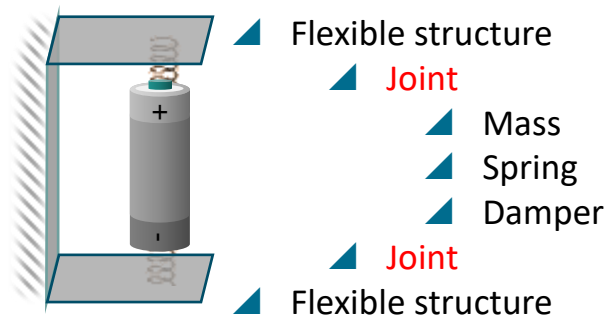
$2.8 < 3.7V < 4.2$

Prismatic cells

Hard case



Battery Modules



>10,000 joints per battery!

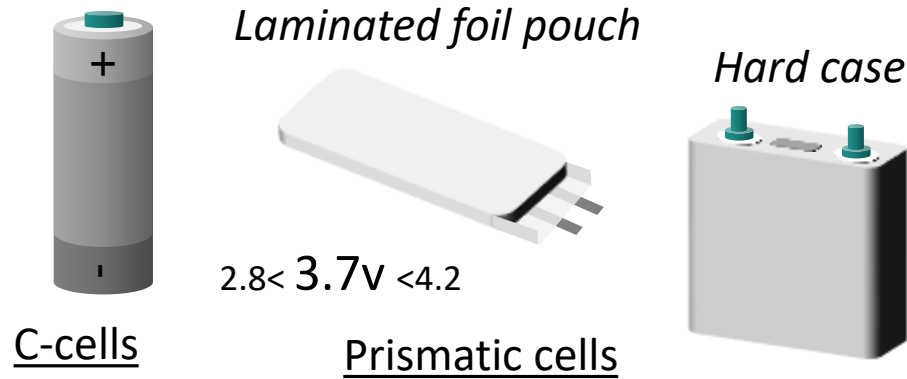


Battery Pack

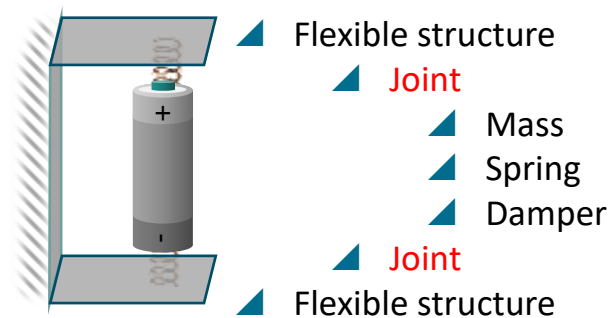
- Vibro-thermal fatigue of cells & joints
- Progressive failure → battery degradation
- Broad range frequency input & response
- Highly variable damping

- Battery enclosure part of vehicle structure
- Both inertially and structurally loaded
- Transfer road loads & crash protection
- Structural fatigue & adhesive/hybrid joints
- Structural light-weighting

Batteries are mechanical structures



Battery Modules



>10,000 joints per battery!

“EV batteries are not just electro-chemical systems, they are also complex mechanical structures and we [*automotive OEM*] are structures experts.”

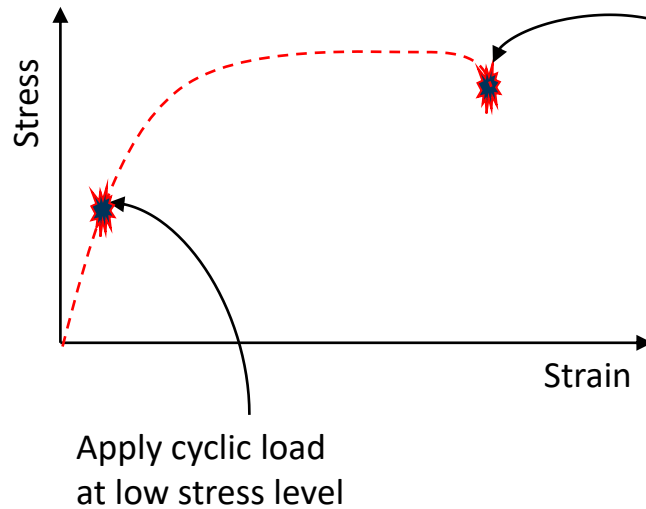
Battery Pack

- Vibro-thermal fatigue of cells & joints
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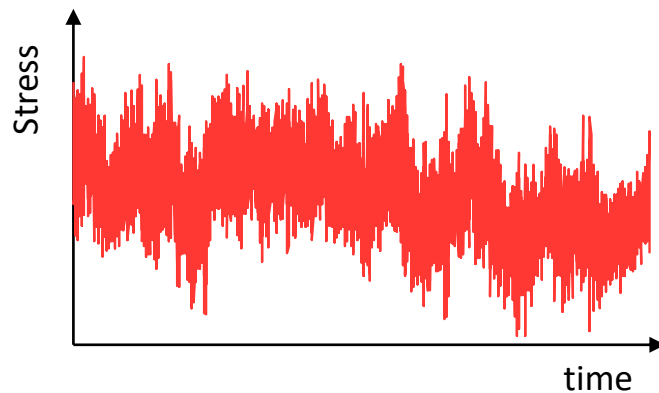
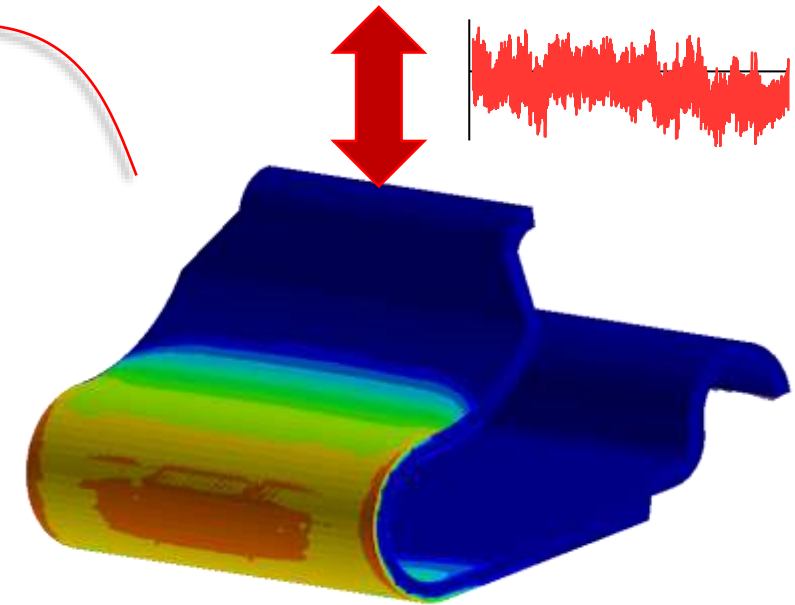
- Battery enclosure part of vehicle structure
- Both inertially and structurally loaded
- Transfer road loads & crash protection
- Structural fatigue & adhesive/hybrid joints
- Structural light-weighting

What is fatigue?

Stress V's Strain Plot



STATIC failure:
Failure when stress exceeds **UTS** in a single pass

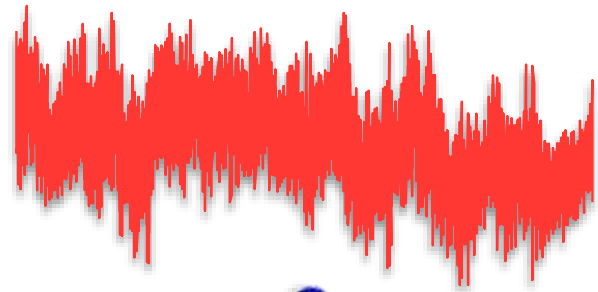


FATIGUE failure:

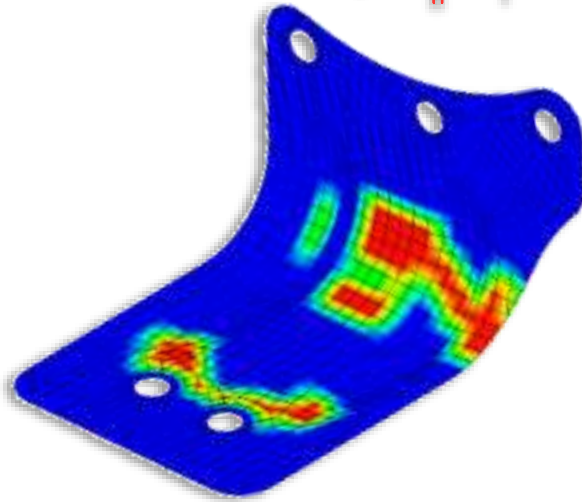
Fatigue is the progressive weakening of a material caused by varying loads, even though the resulting stresses are well within the static strength limits.

The component seems to get 'Tired', hence the name **FATIGUE**

Fatigue analysis roadmap

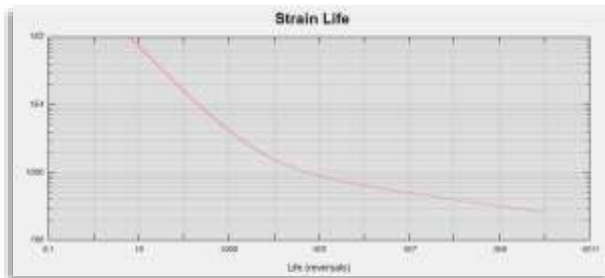


Loading



Geometry

Materials



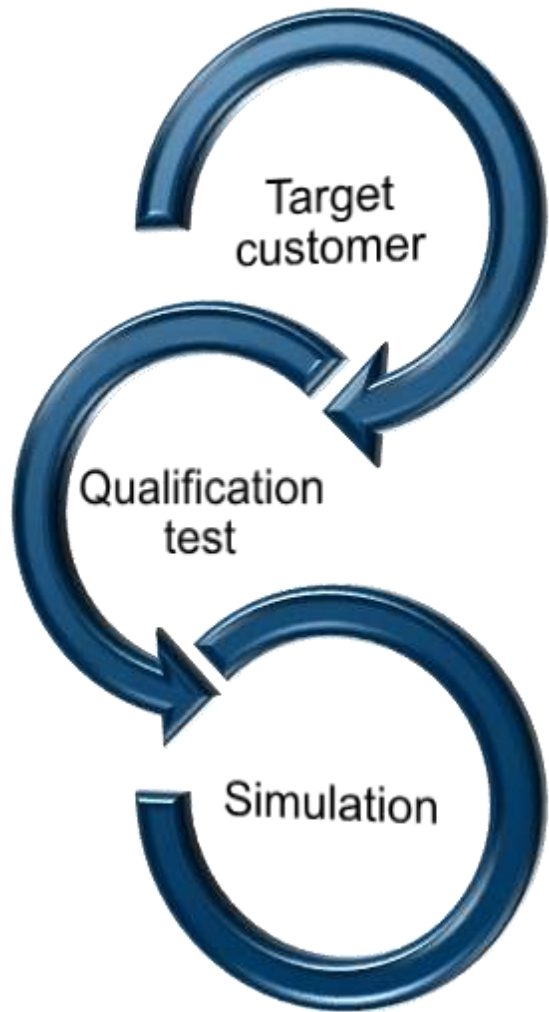
- Measure **vibration** input to the battery pack/modules
- Measure **temperature**
 - thermo-mechanical fatigue
 - constrained thermal expansion

Fatigue analysis

Fatigue life



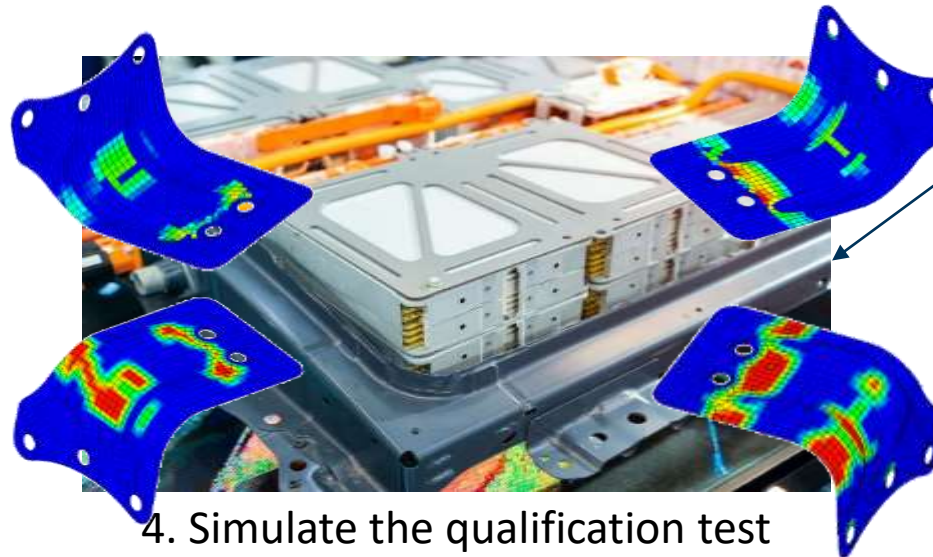
How do we find the loads?



2. Make it scientifically reproducible



1. Statistical target customer analysis



4. Simulate the qualification test



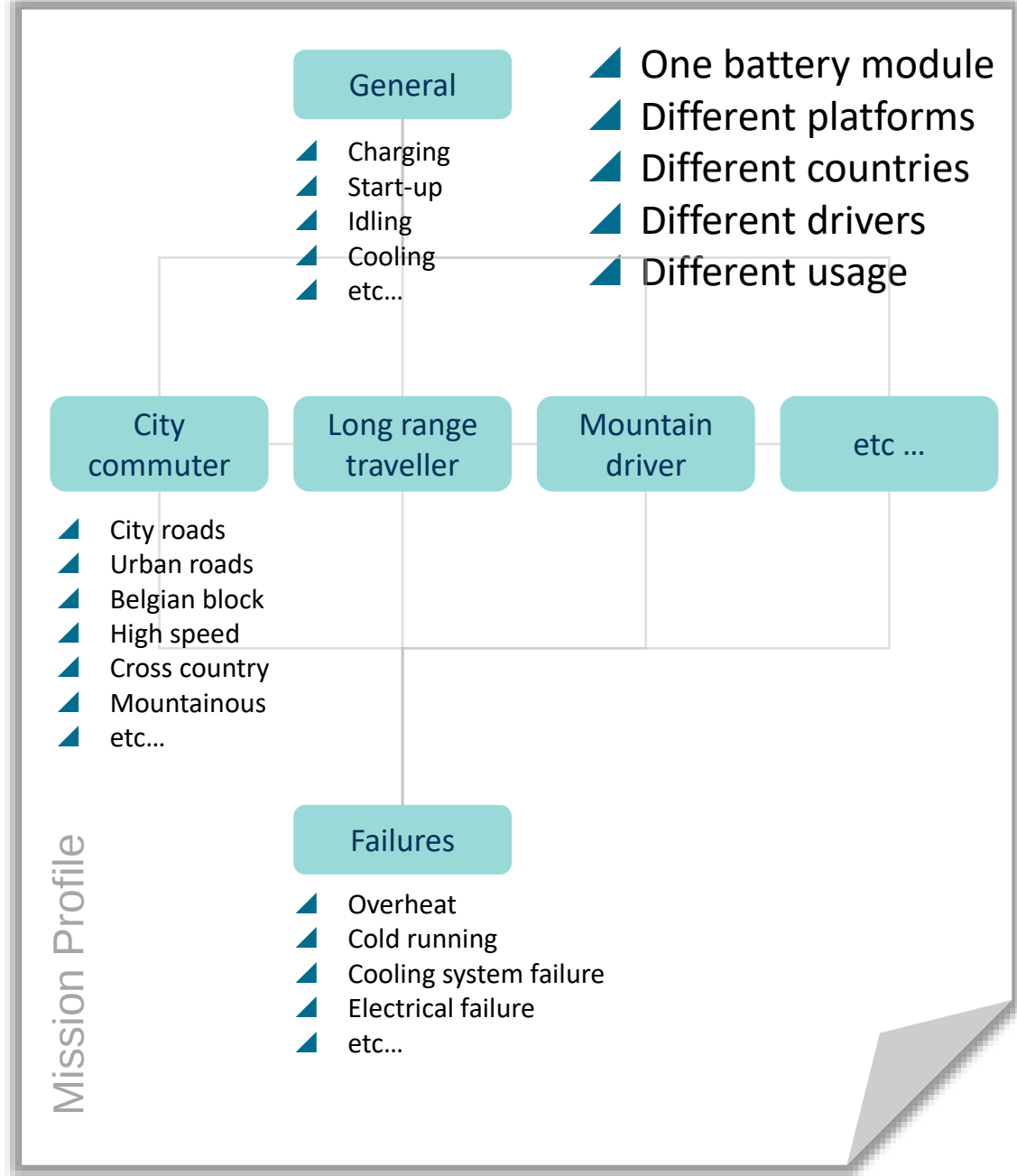
3. Accelerated qualification testing

Mission Profiling & Test Synthesis – what is it?

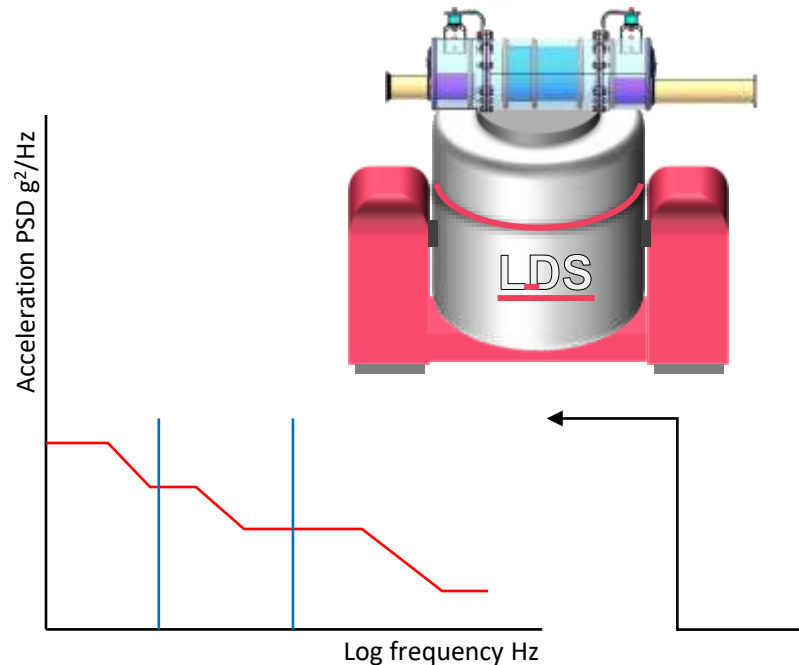
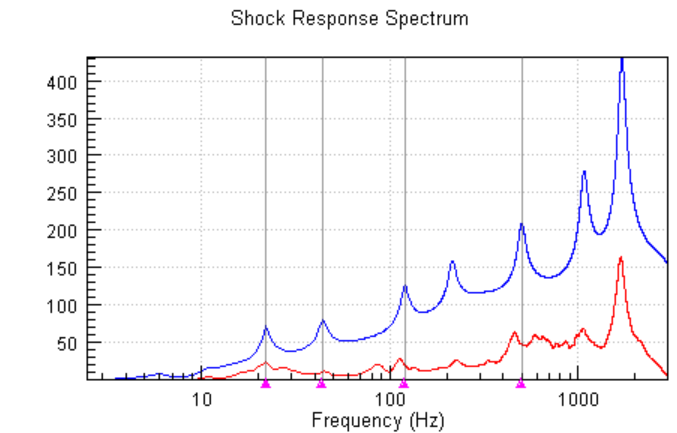
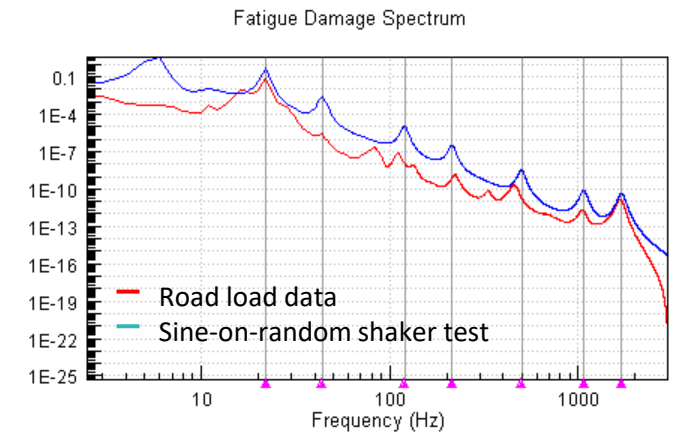


Requirement:

- 1. Shaker/thermal test spec ✓
- 2. Statistically worst-case world-wide damage content ✓
- 3. Accelerated (250,000 km → 150 hours test) ✓
- 4. Same failure modes as in-service (no over-acceleration) ✓



-



- ## 2. Characterise event data (*Fatigue Damage & Shock Spectra*)

3. Combine damage over all mission profiles

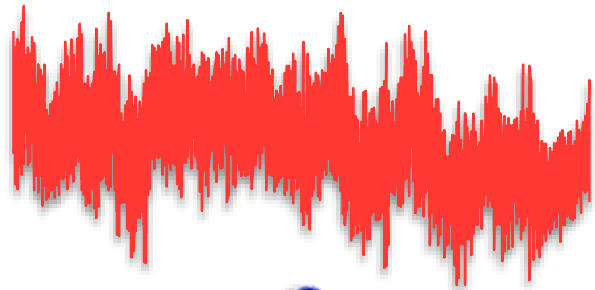


- #### 4. Synthesize a tailored shaker test

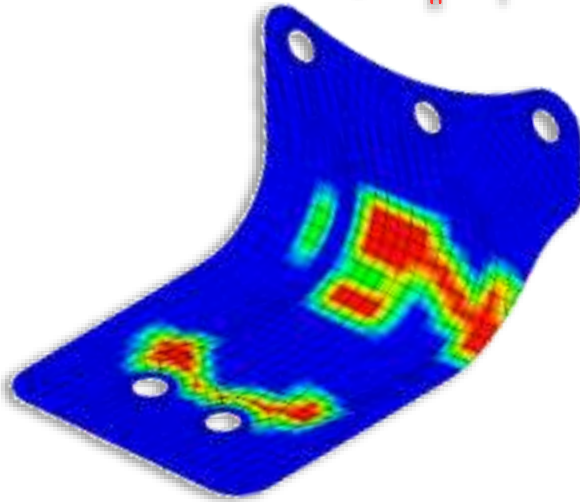
- Same damage content ✓
- Same failure modes ✓

- 11 | CONFIDENTIAL-INTERNAL

Fatigue analysis roadmap

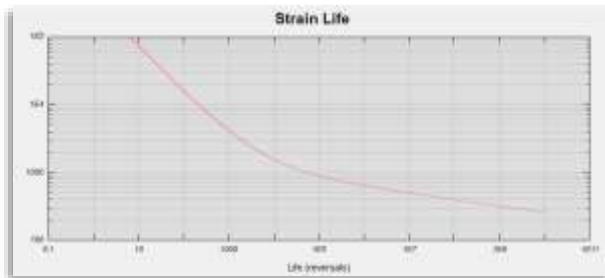


Loading



Geometry

Materials



- Measure **vibration** input to the battery pack/modules
- Measure **temperature**
 - thermo-mechanical fatigue
 - constrained thermal expansion

Fatigue analysis

Fatigue life

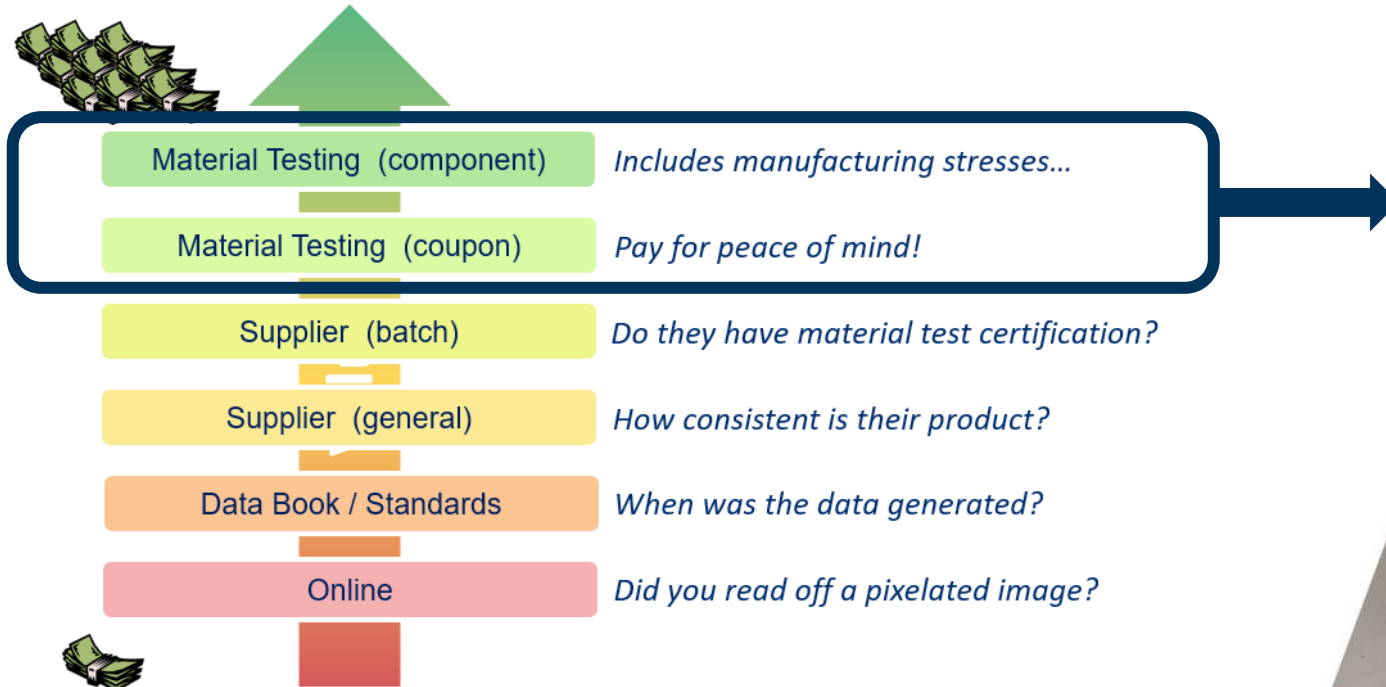


AMCT

Advanced Materials Characterisation and Testing

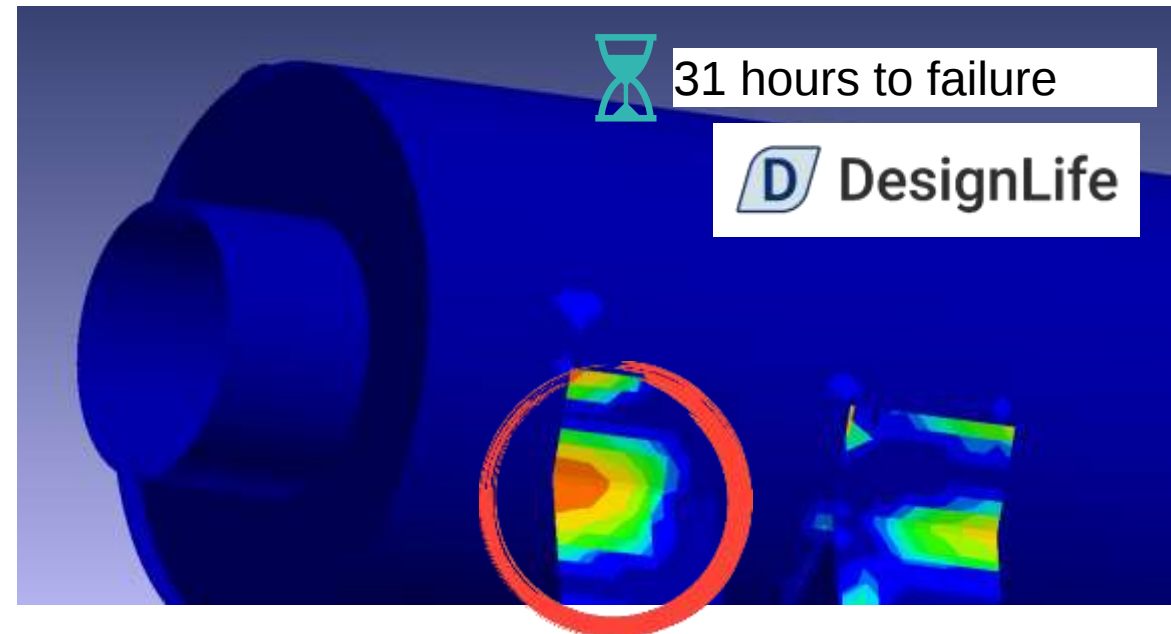
Understand the fatigue performance of the materials used for your products.

Increase the accuracy of fatigue calculations in order to predict and improve product lifecycles.



Virtual fatigue life prediction

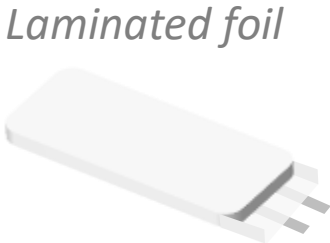
- ▶ Simulate the fatigue life of the test article for trouble shooting & “what-if” games
 - ✓ Virtually test before committing to building and testing prototypes
 - ✓ Modal testing used to update the simulation
 - ✓ Predict design margins
 - ✓ Investigate failure modes and avoid them next time



Conclusion

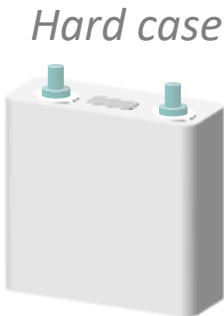


C-cells



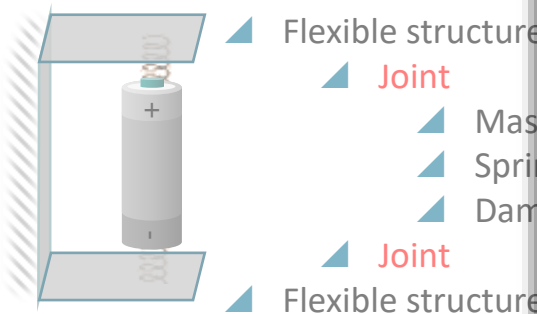
3.7v

Prismatic cells

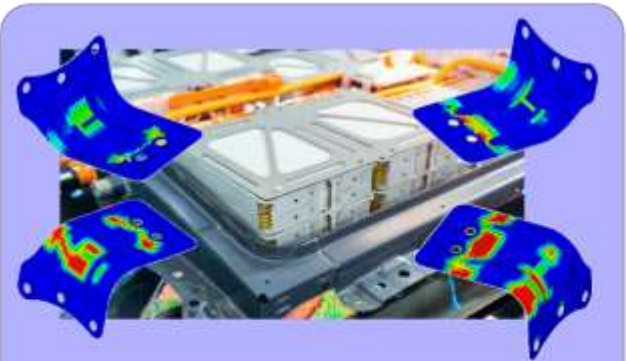


Hard case

Battery Modules



>10,000 joints per battery



Durability

Fatigue design of battery packs

"Batteries are mechanical structures"

Reduce battery degradation

Accelerated vibration testing of battery packs

Better understanding of thermal & vibration loads

More representative vibration tests

Fatigue of light-weight structures

Lighter, more durable vehicles

Lighter, more compact batteries

Digital Twin

Avoid in-service failure

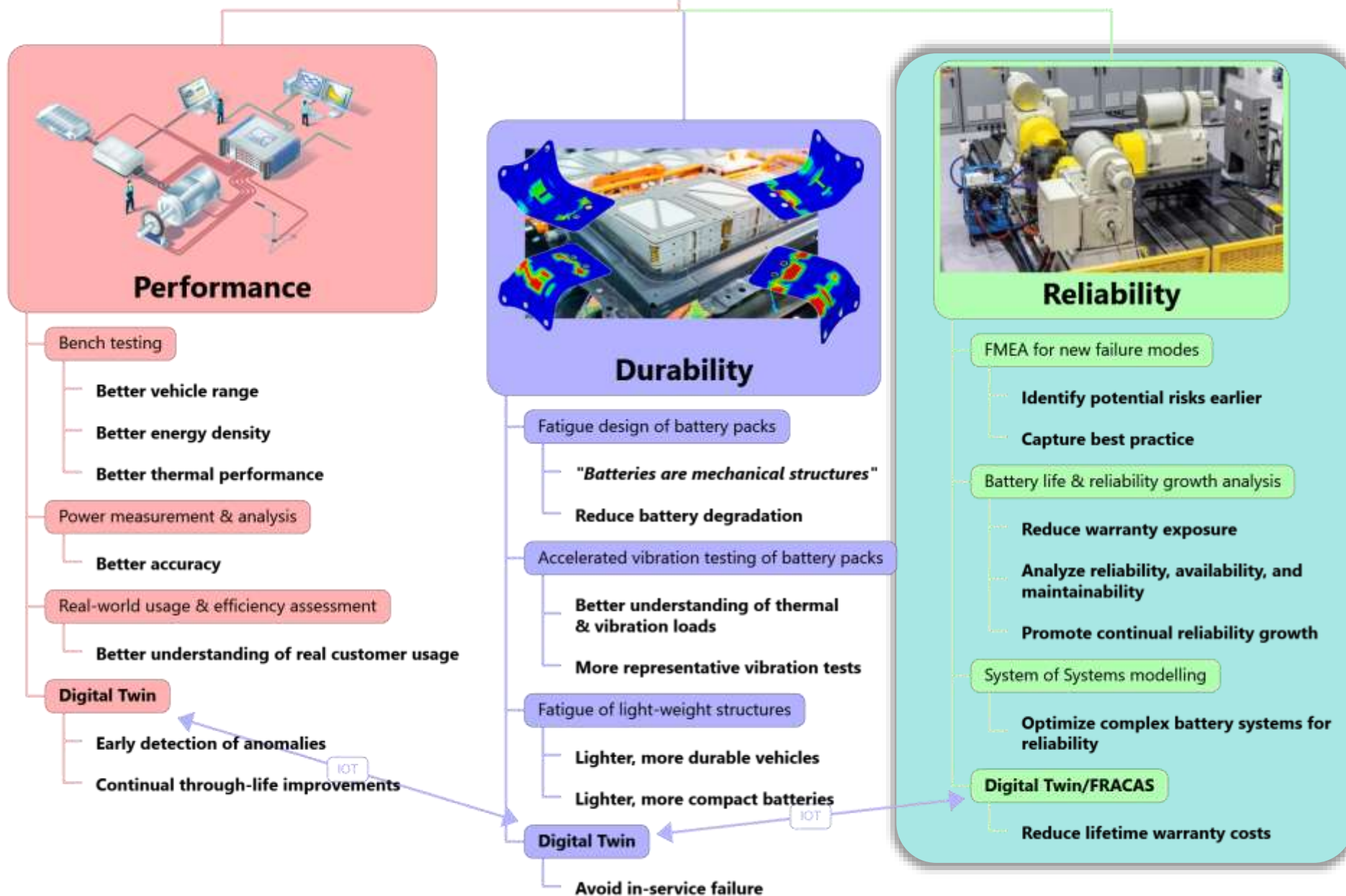
back

of joints
battery degradation

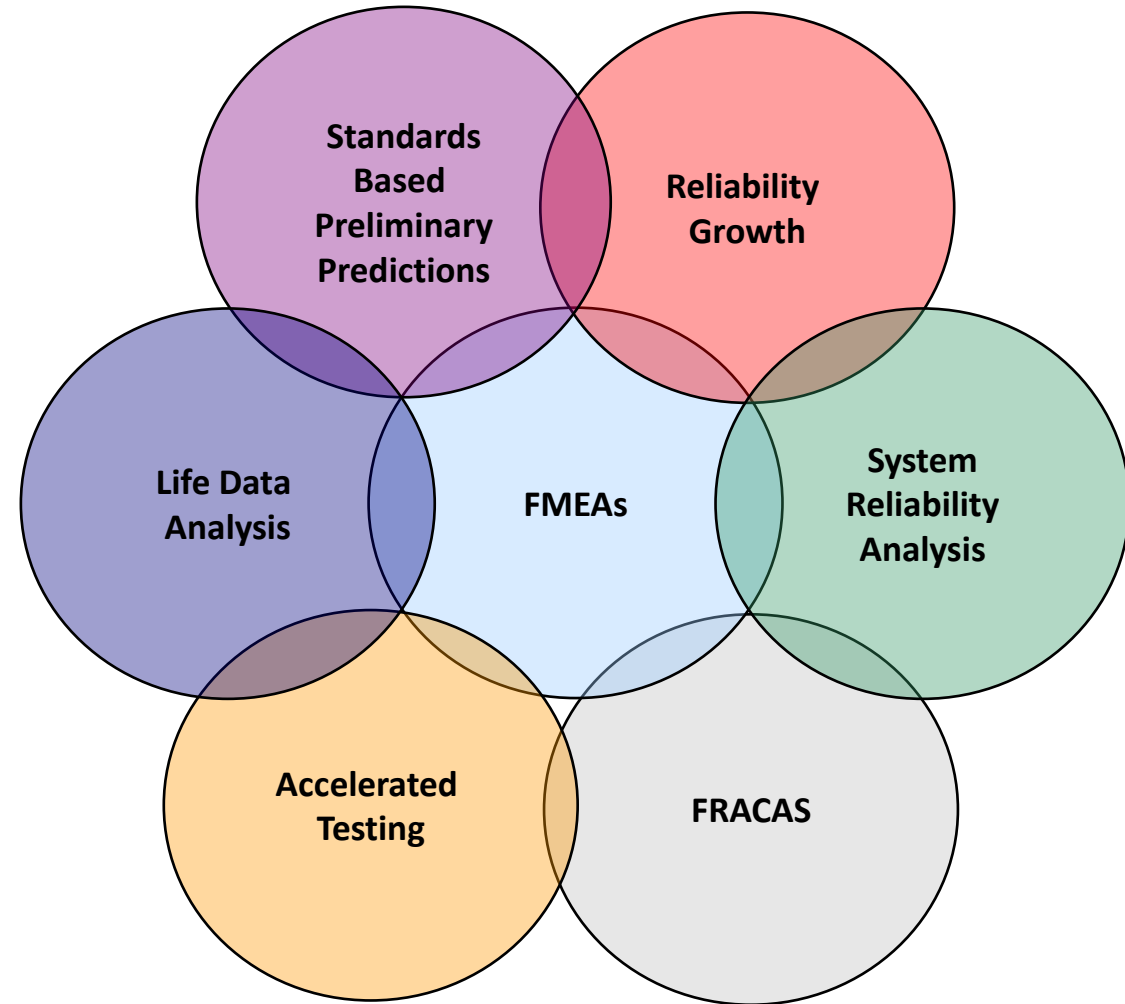
input & response
g

hesive/hybrid joints
of vehicle structure
ash protection

ng



Goal: “to ensure that our product will:
a) perform its intended function adequately
b) for a specified period of time
c) in a defined environment
without failure”



Different failure modes

▲ Mechanical failures

- Battery pack fatigue
- Vehicle structure fatigue

▲ Thermal runaway

- Internal short circuit
- External short circuit or mechanical abuse

▲ Capacity loss

- Capacity loss due to charge-discharge cycles
- Capacity loss due to calendar aging

▲ Auxiliary systems

- Cooling
- Controls, BMS





Reliability

FMEA for new failure modes

- Identify potential risks earlier

- Capture best practice

Battery life & reliability growth analysis

- Reduce warranty exposure

- Analyze reliability, availability, and maintainability

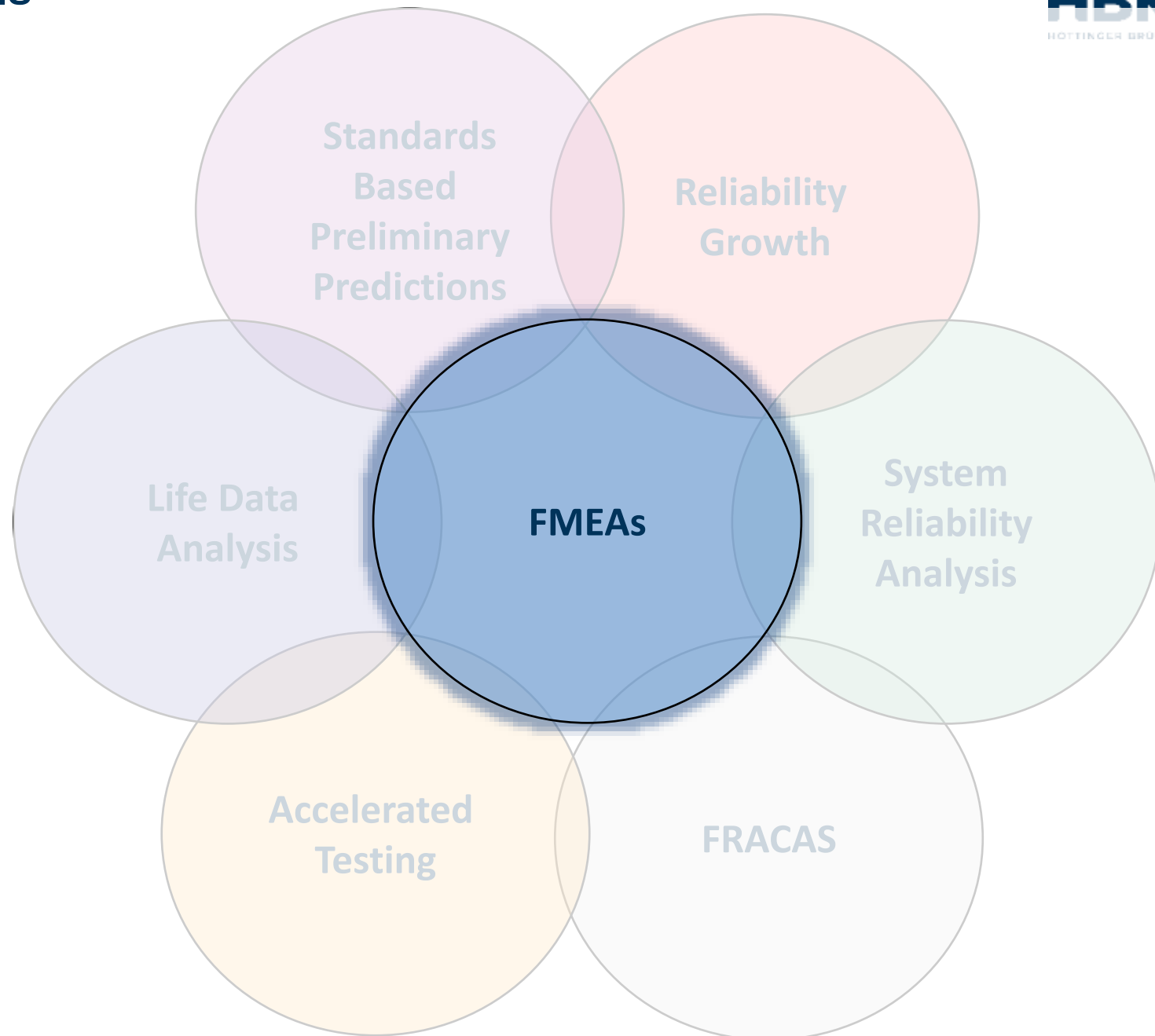
- Promote continual reliability growth

System of Systems modelling

- Optimize complex battery systems for reliability

Digital Twin/FRACAS

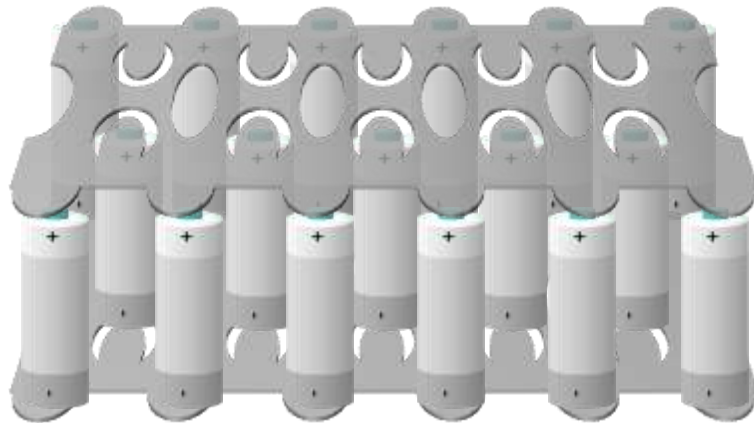
- Reduce lifetime warranty costs



“A structured and methodical approach to identifying & mitigating risk & warranty exposure”

- ▲ Identify potential failure modes
- ▲ Assess risk
- ▲ Rank issues
- ▲ Decide corrective actions

- ▲ Team-work – more knowledge in a team
- ▲ Reliability
- ▲ Design
- ▲ Test
- ▲ Maintenance
- ▲ SMEs



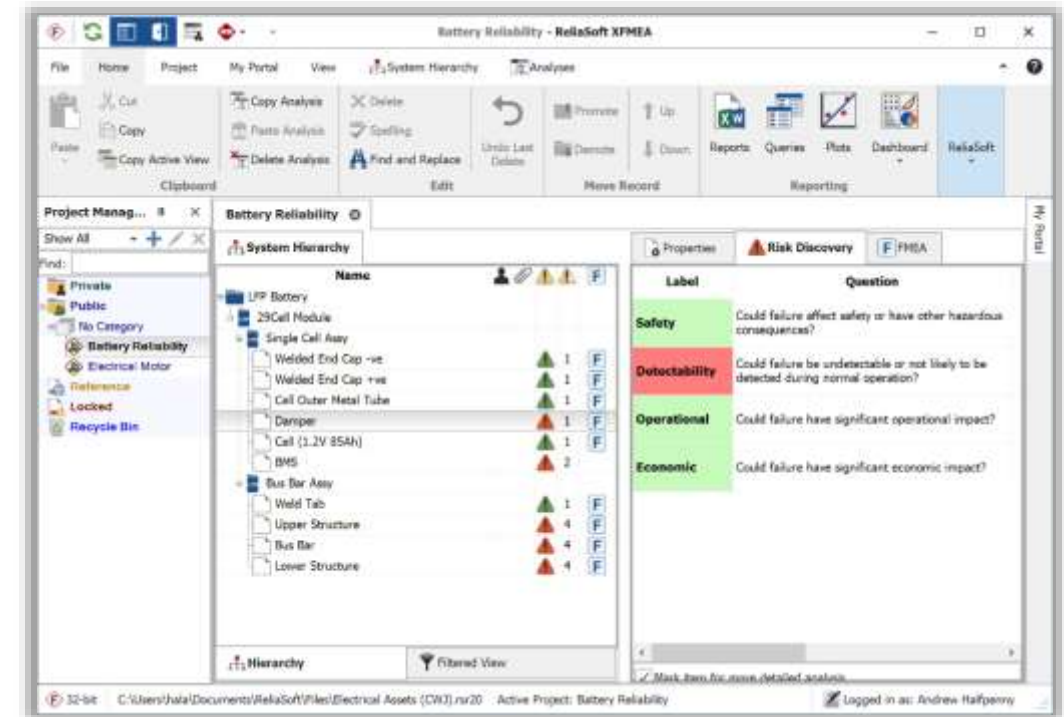
FMEA – System Hierarchy and Risk discovery

System Hierarchy			Properties		
FMRA			Risk Discovery		
Reference Number	Name		Label	Question	Response
	LFP Battery		New Technology	Will the design involve new technology?	Yes
	29Cell Module (34.8v)		New Application	Will the design apply existing technology in a new way?	No
	Single Cell Assy		Historical Problems	Is there a history of problems for a similar design?	Yes
	Welded End Cap -ve	1	Safety Issues	Is there a potential for safety-related issues?	No
	Welded End Cap +ve	1	Regulation Issues	Is there a potential for regulation-related issues?	No
	Cell Outer Metal Tube	1	Mission-Critical	Is this a mission-critical item?	Yes
	Damper	2	Supplier Capability	Are there concerns about the supplier's capability?	No
	Cell (1.2V 85Ah)	3			
	BMS	2			
	Bus Bar Assy				
	Weld Tab	1			
	Upper Structure	4			
	Bus Bar	4			
	Lower Structure	4			

	Function	Potential Failure Mode	Potential Effect(s) of Failure	SEVi	Potential Cause(s) of Failure	OCCi	Current Design Controls	DETi	RPNi	Recommended Action(s)
1	Supply Voltage 1.2v for 85Ah	Thermal runaway	Lost of primary function for a single cell (7,-) Propagation beyond individual cell, catastrophic failure of the entire pack and potential damage to surroundings (9,-)	9	Short circuit due to overcharge or overdischarge	3	Current limiting by fuse	2	54	
2					Internal short circuit due to battery recharging in low temperature	2	Module temperature monitoring	2	36	
3					Electrolyte vaporization due to high storage temperature	3	Pressure detection	4	108	
4					Failure of the separator due to repeated charge-discharge cycling	4	Charge discharge current monitoring	2	72	
5					External short circuit	4		2	72	
6					External mechanical abuse	3		4	108	
7					Aging due to electrochemical cycling	2	SOH monitoring	2	36	
8		Does not supply specified voltage of 1.2v	Sub optimum performance (7,-)	7	Aging due to degradation of electrode properties caused by electrochemical cycling	6	SOH monitoring	2	84	
9					Accelerated degradation due to trace contaminants	2	Quality control	5	70	
10					Residual mechanical stress induced by the packaging the cell	5	Durability test	3	105	

FMEA – Failure Modes Effects Analysis

- ▲ Power of FMEA is in knowledge capture and recycling
- ▲ Items/Systems reusable between different vehicle/battery platforms – saves time!
- ▲ Central shared database of FMEA sheets
- ▲ Link with FRACAS – update FMEA using warranty data
- ▲ Link with numerical analysis
 - ▶ Life Data Analysis
 - ▶ RCM (Reliability Centred Maintenance)
 - ▶ etc...





Reliability

FMEA for new failure modes

- Identify potential risks earlier

- Capture best practice

Battery life & reliability growth analysis

- Reduce warranty exposure

- Analyze reliability, availability, and maintainability

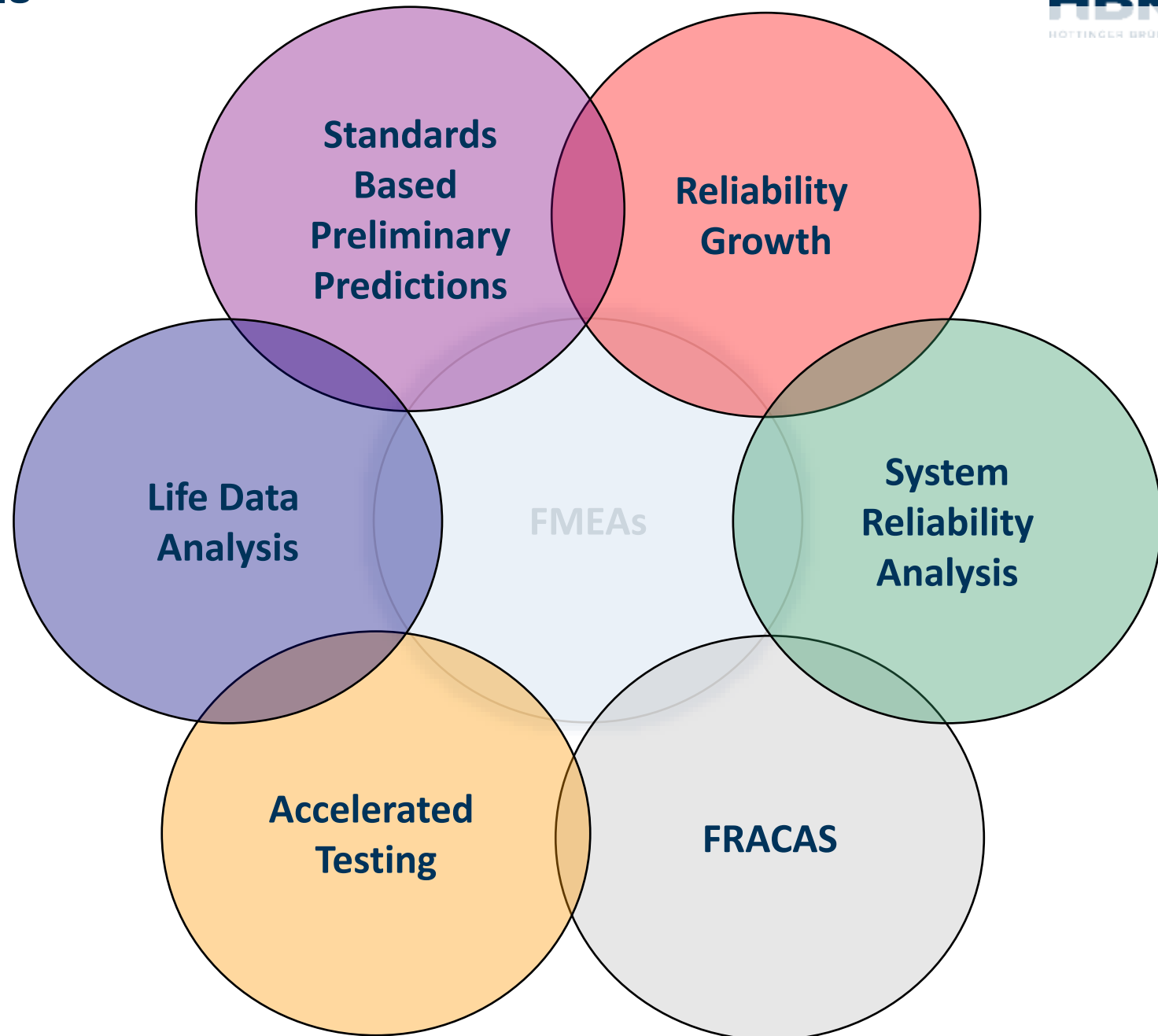
- Promote continual reliability growth

System of Systems modelling

- Optimize complex battery systems for reliability

Digital Twin/FRACAS

- Reduce lifetime warranty costs



Battery reliability target

- ▲ EVs are sold with battery pack guarantees
- ▲ 8 years / 100,000 miles
- ▲ Replacement is very expensive
- ▲ How many do failures are expected within the warranty period?
- ▲ How to improve this?



Different failure modes & modelling

▲ Capacity loss

- Cycle life
- Calendar fade

▲ Mechanical failures

- Battery pack fatigue
- Vehicle structure fatigue

▲ Auxiliary systems

- Cooling
- Controls

Phenomenological
(statistics)
models



Engineering
design
models

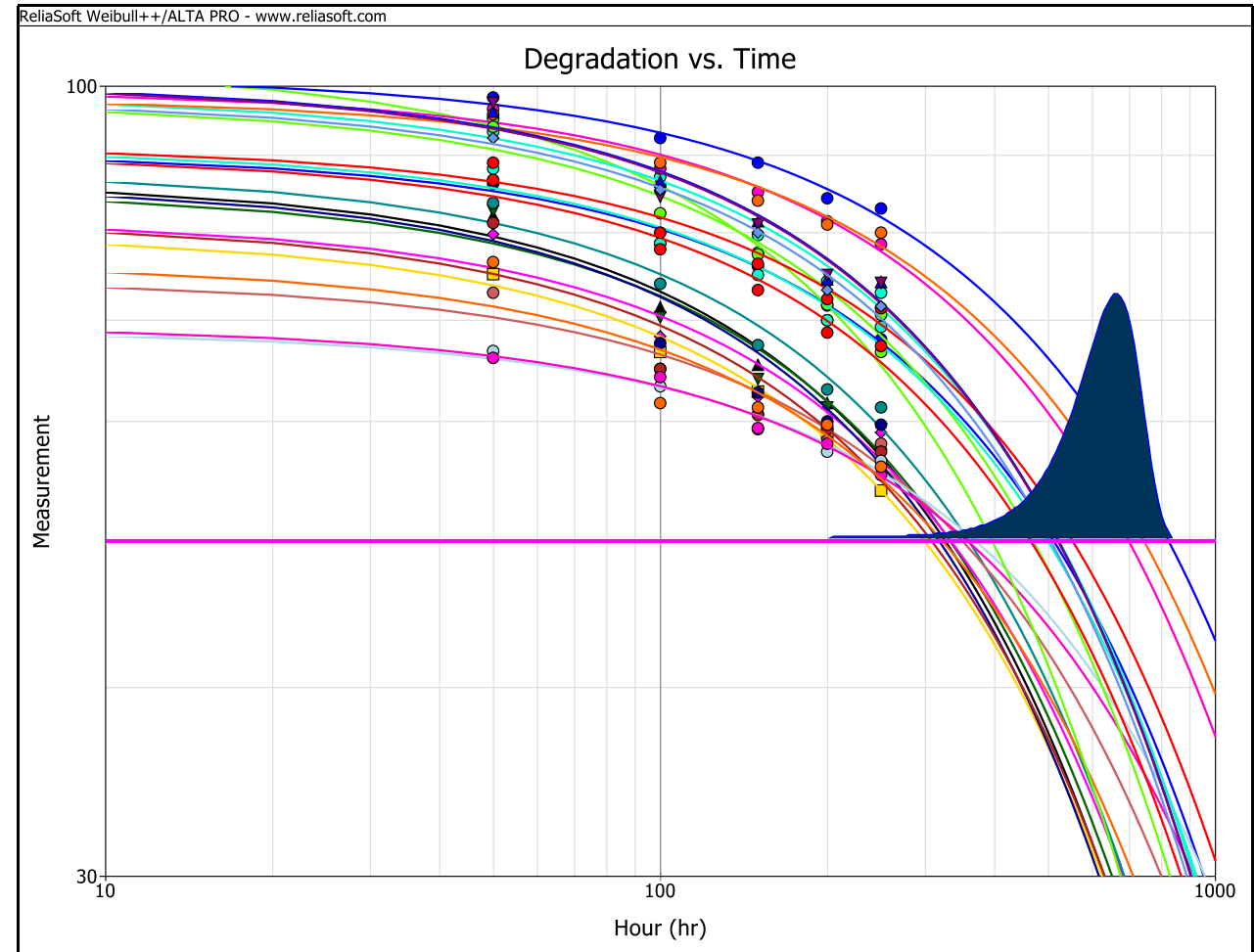


Constitutive
(physics)
models



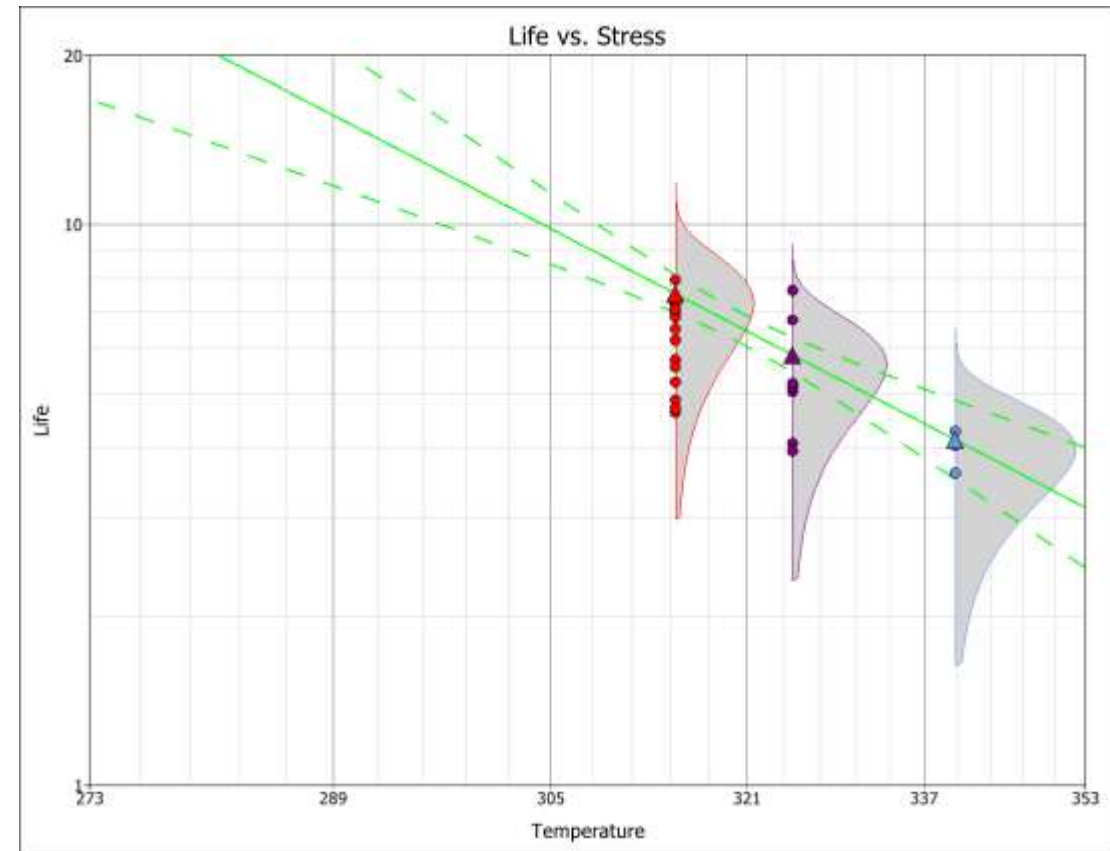
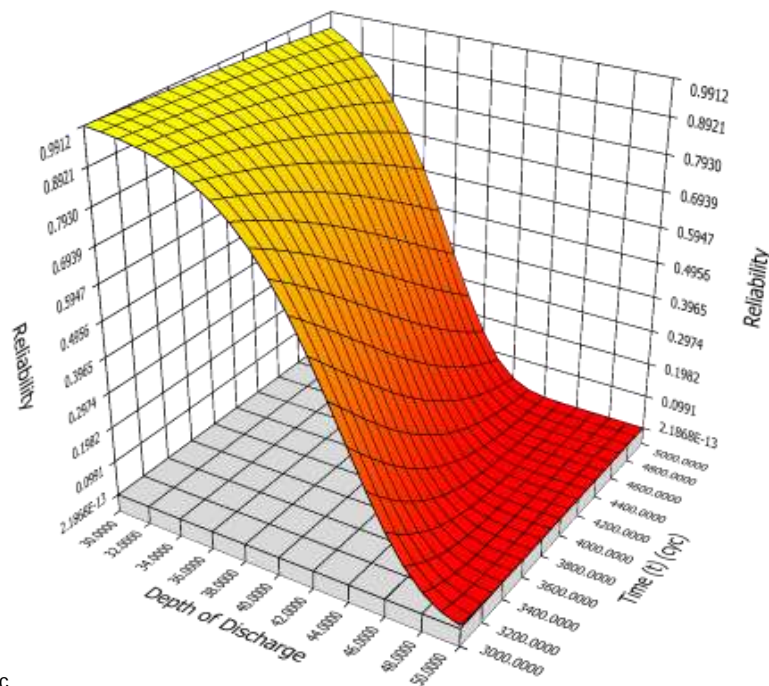
Life testing

- ▲ Test and record time or cycles to failure or success, fit distribution
- ▲ Go from life estimate to reliability estimate
 - “91% to 99% reliability at 8 years”
 - “B5 life of 8.5 years”
 - “>90% reliability at 90% confidence”
- ▲ Requires failures, but there are workarounds



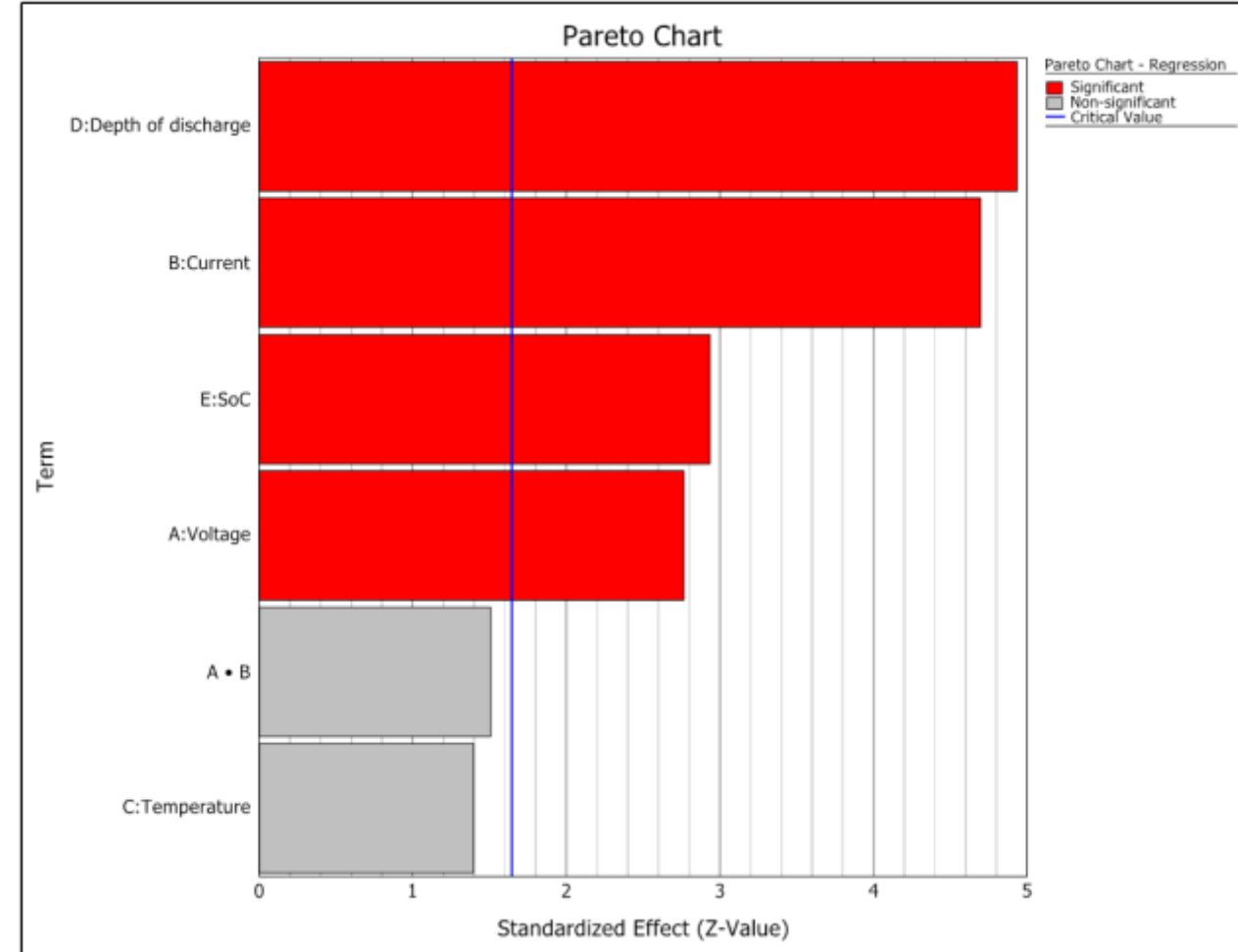
Accelerated life testing

- ▲ Physics models tell us how life changes with several factors
 - Arrhenius with temperature
 - Power-law with DoD
 - Generalized Eyring for both
- ▲ Can get failures faster and extrapolate to use condition

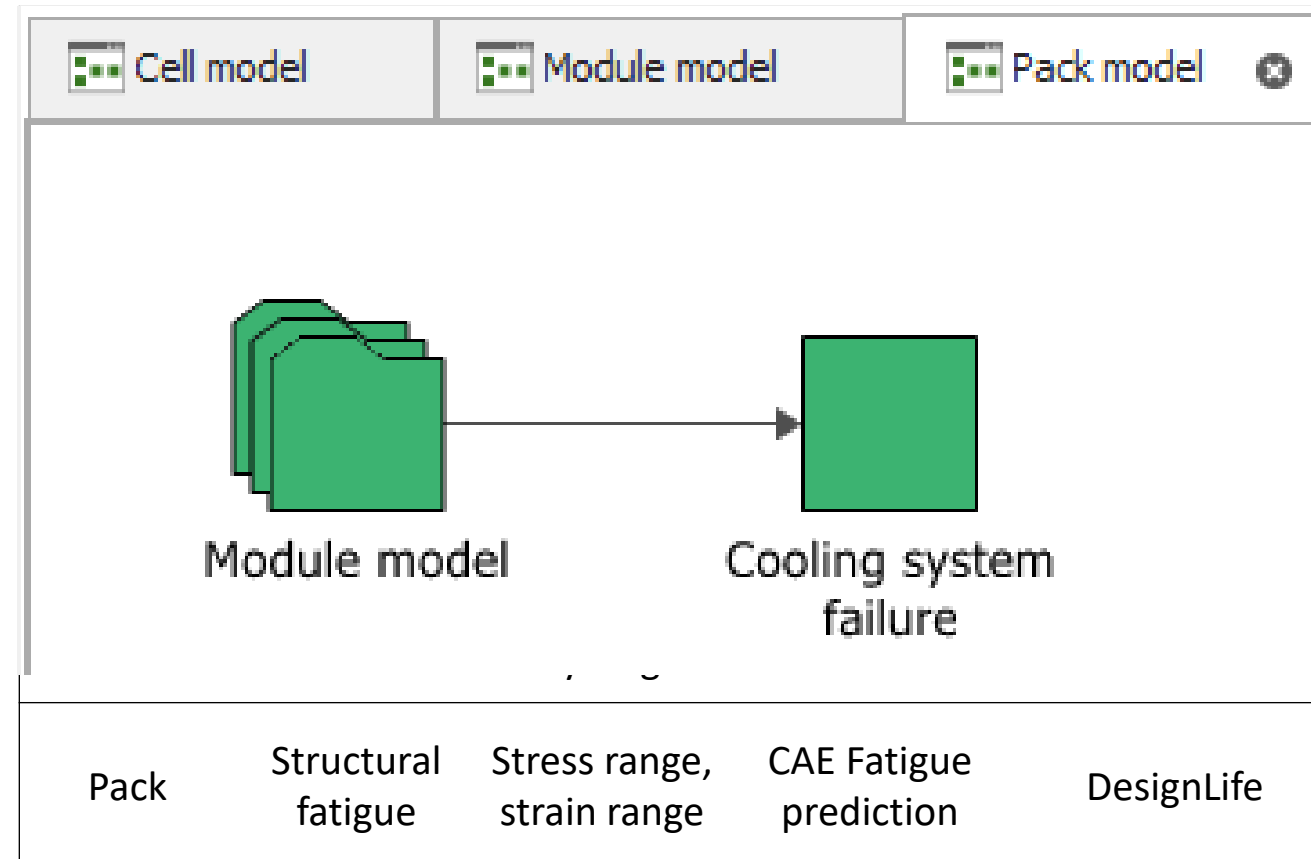


Quantify effect of stresses

- Identify important stressors using DOE
- Use primary effects for accelerated test with more extrapolation

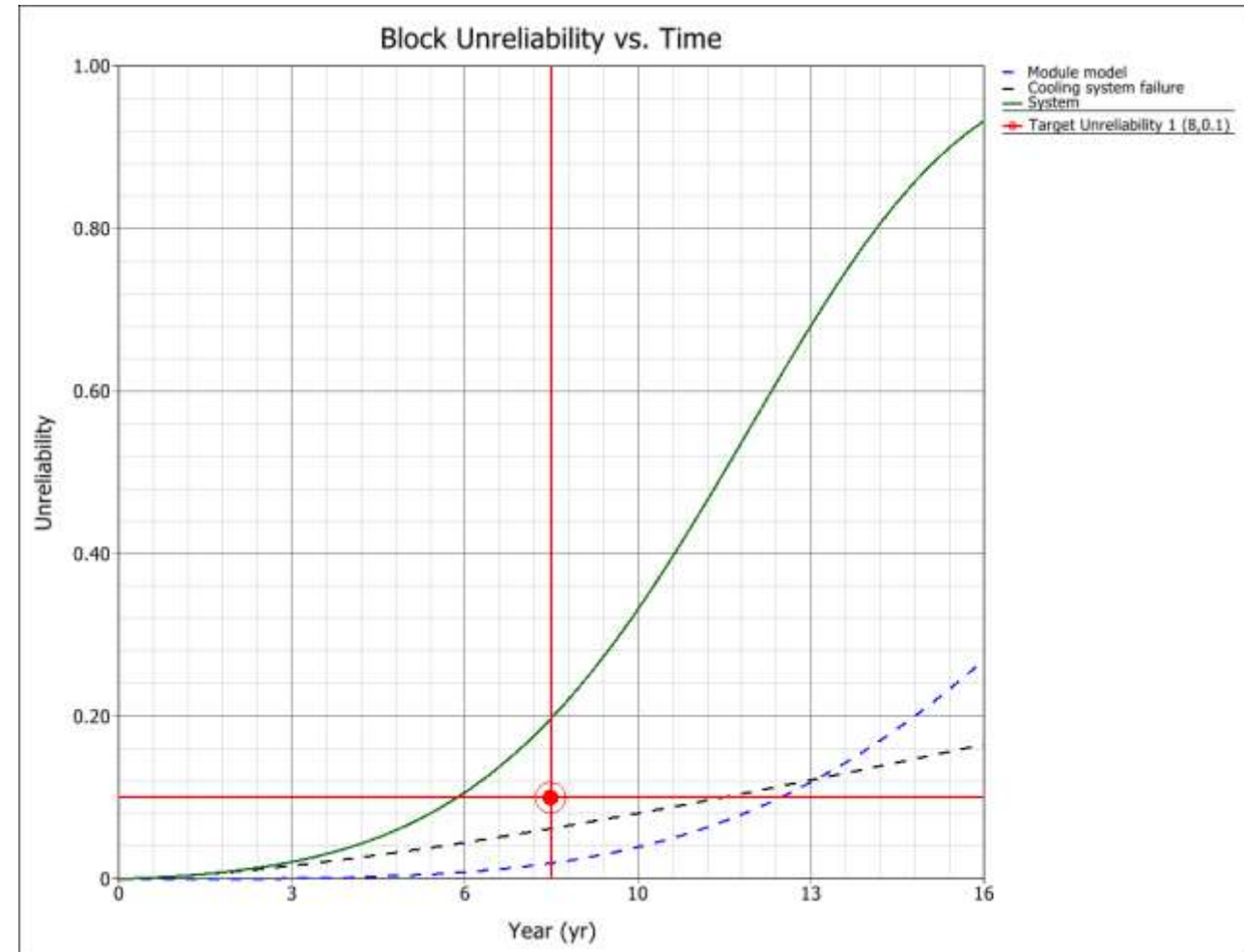


- ▲ Combine failure modes to see overall reliability
- ▲ Roll up cell level, module level and pack level models



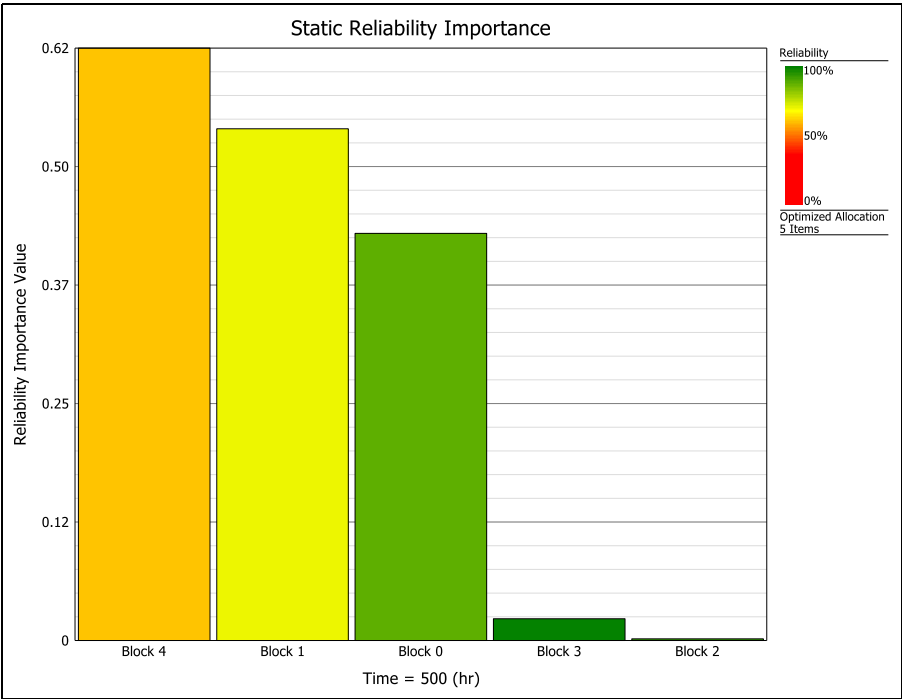
System reliability

- ▲ Do we meet our target?
- ▲ If not, what should we do about it?



Identify critical failure mechanisms

- Find which failure modes drive system reliability
- Allocate component reliability targets based on system target



☒	Block Name	Reliability Importance	Current Reliability	Maximum Achievable Reliability	Feasibility	Target Reliability	Equivalent Parallel Units
☒	Block 4	0.9581	0.9048	1	Easy (3)	0.9757	1.5801
☒	Block 1	0.8948	0.9689	1	Moderate (6)	0.9834	1.1814
☒	Block 0	0.8767	0.9889	1	Hard (9)	0.9901	1.0258
☒	Block 2	3.2108E-05	0.9975	1	Easy (1)	0.9975	1.0000
☒	Block 3	0.0022	1.0000	1	Easy (1)	1.0000	1.0000



FMEA for new failure modes

Identify potential risks earlier

Capture best practice

Battery life & reliability growth analysis

Reduce warranty exposure

Analyze reliability, availability, and maintainability

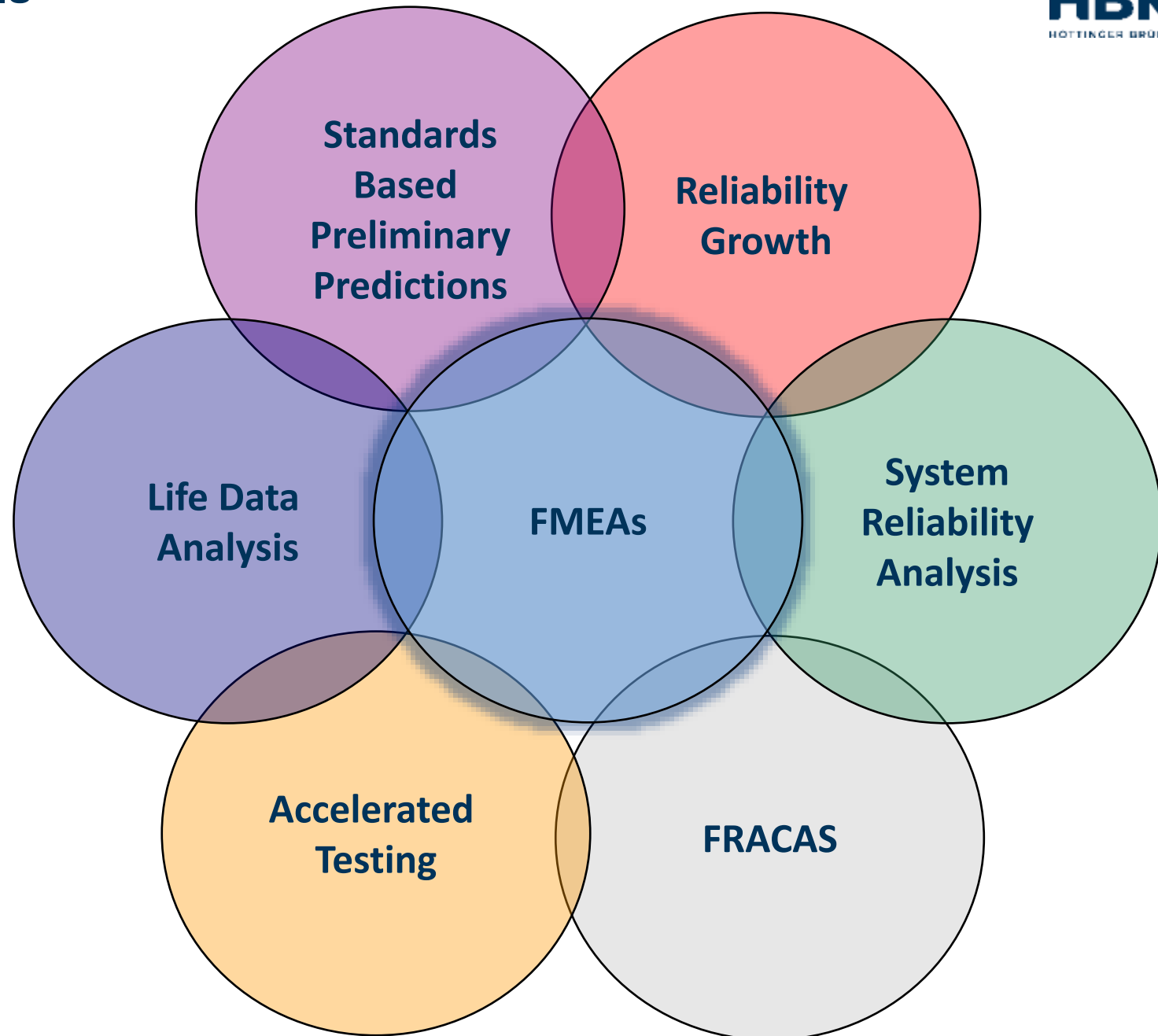
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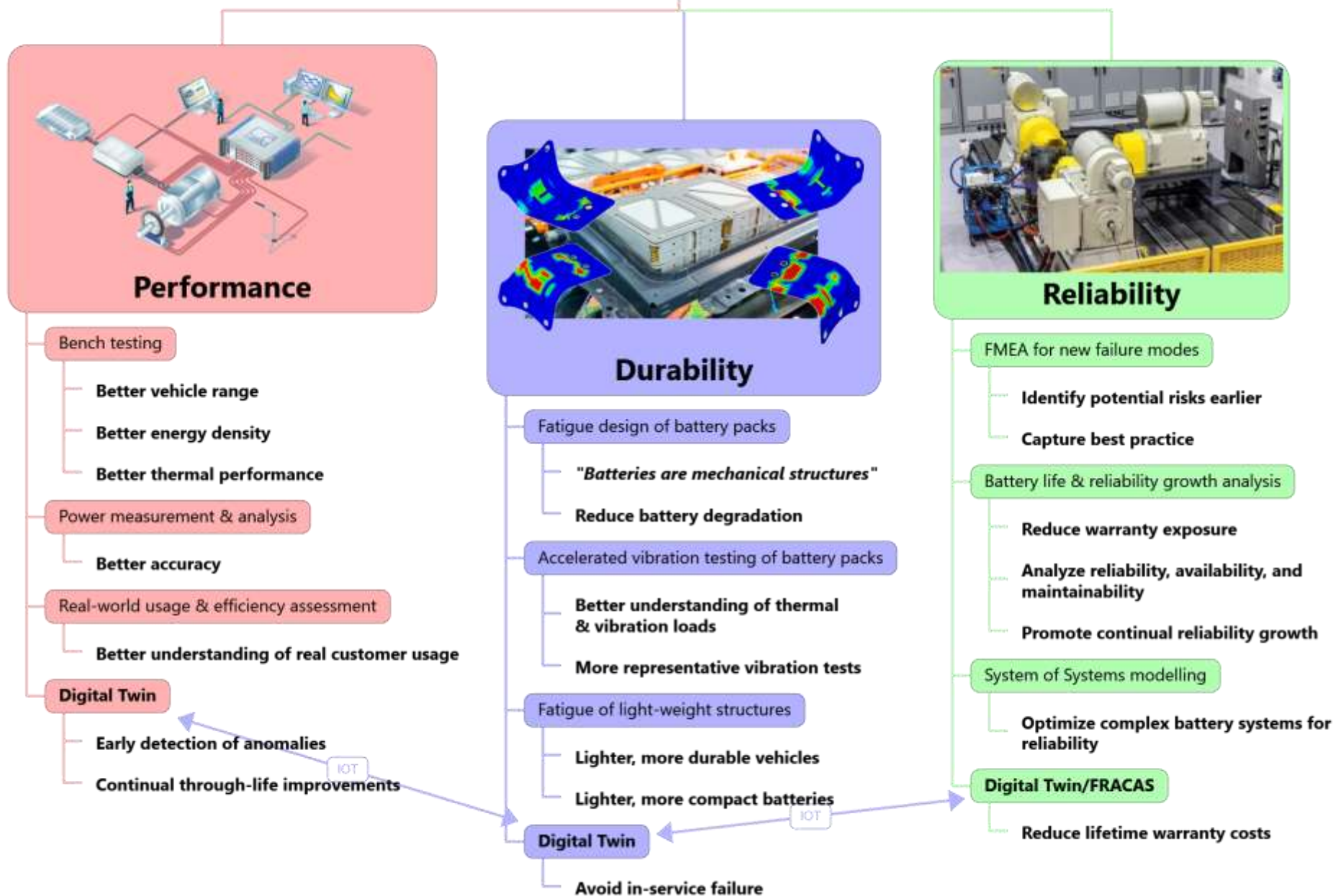
System of Systems modelling

Optimize complex battery systems for reliability

Digital Twin/FRACAS

Reduce lifetime warranty costs





Development

eDrive Test Systems



VI-Grade Noise &
Ride Simulators



Qualification

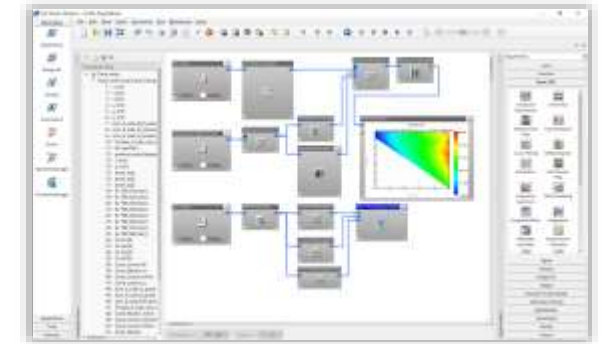
LDS Shaker Systems



Analysis Software

nCode

ReliaSoft



Quality Assurance

DISCOM Production Line
Quality Assurance



Thank You



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Prenscia Technology Days

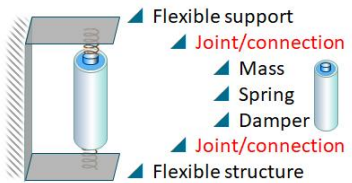
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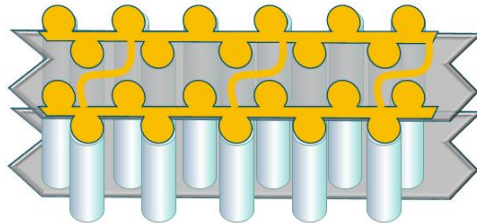
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“EV batteries are not just electro-chemical systems, they are also complex mechanical structures.”

- Vibration & thermally-induced fatigue (especially joints)



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Durability and Reliability of Electric Vehicle Battery Structures

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Director of Technology
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