

Immersion Cooling of Battery Packs: High Power Performance and Safety Benefits Martin BRADA - Aurélien MAZZELLA Rocco POTENZA - Rémi DACCORD

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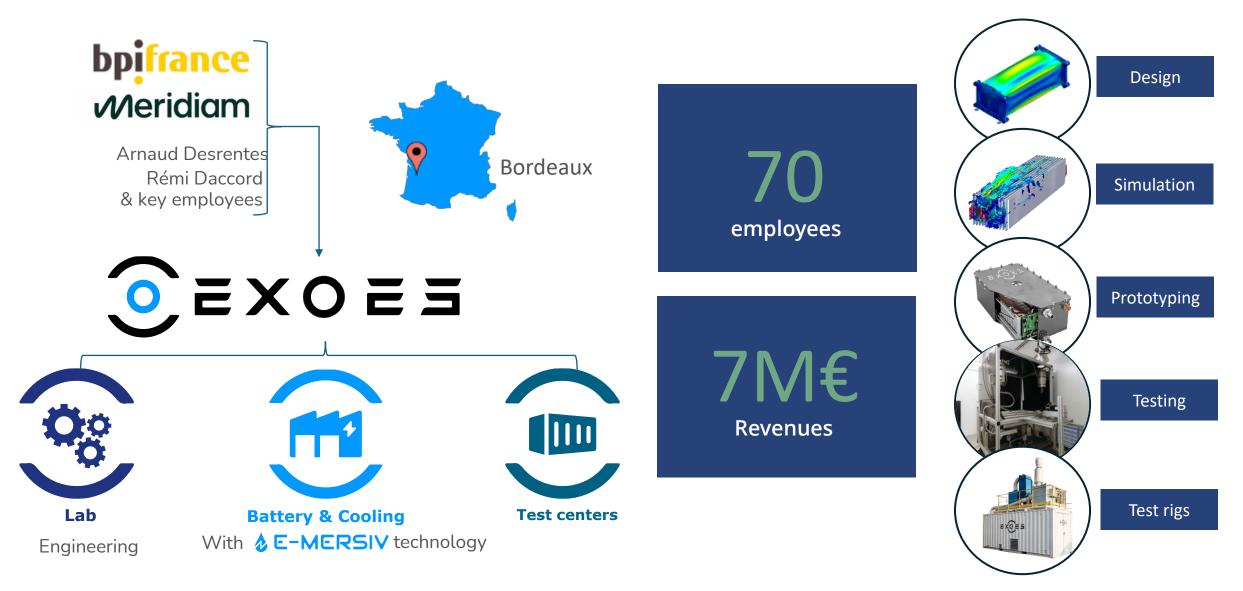




EXOES GROUP PRESENTATION

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Our Group



Nominated by Flying Whales: • 60 tons cargo aircraft LTO Battery 9kWh 500kW 800V Cooled by immersion WHATE • Used as a buffer h: 50m 0.0.0.0 For aeronautics batteries, Safety and Power are critical

EXOES supplier of HV batteries for aeronautics

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 \rightarrow We selected immersion cooling technology

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IMMERSION COOLING OF BATTERIES For safety and performance

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Our technology: **& E-MERSIV**



Thermal conditioning by immersion and control algorithms to achieve densities of 225 Wh/kg & >1 kW/kg at module level with cells available by 2027



Immersion for safe and powerful batteries



C-MERSIV patented technology



How does immersion cooling work at cell level?

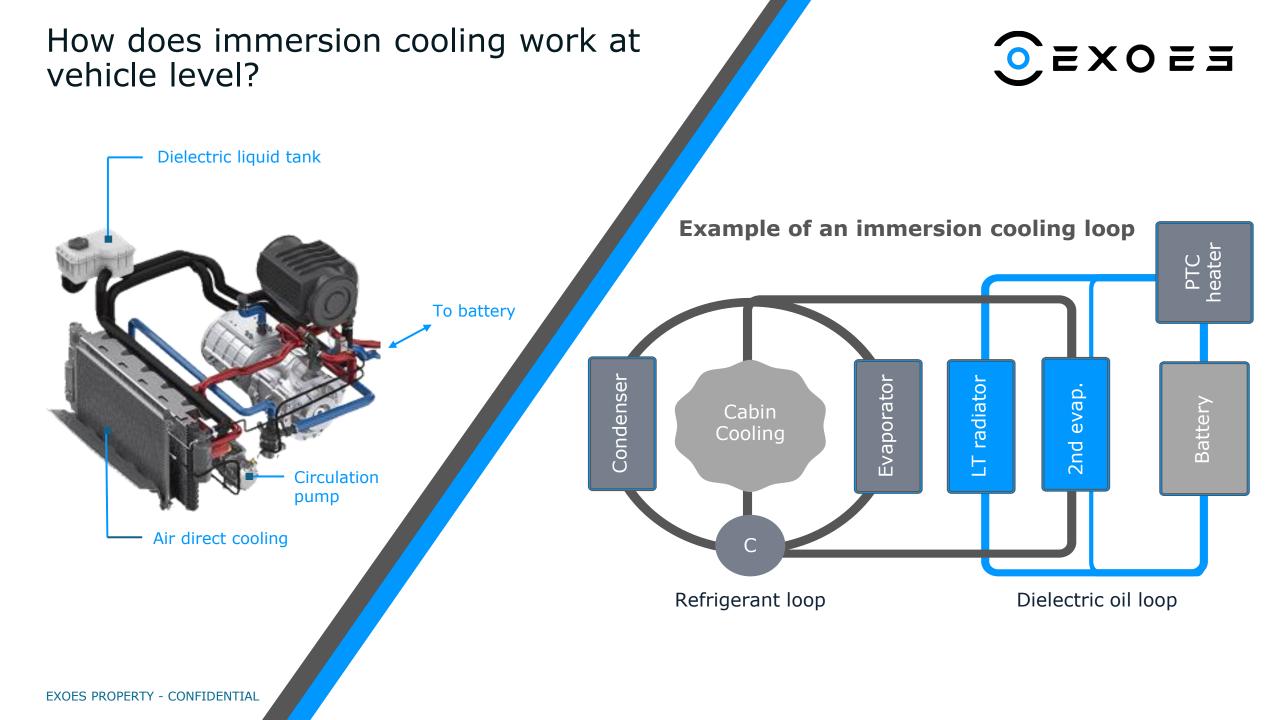
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Immersion reduces the battery thermal resistance for better cooling:



Immersion cooling is 2 to 5x better than cold plates

*: Calculated on prismatic cell – PHEV2 format EXOES PROPERTY - CONFIDENTIAL



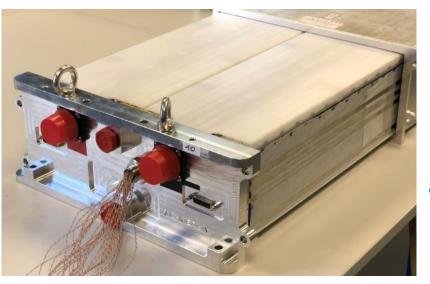


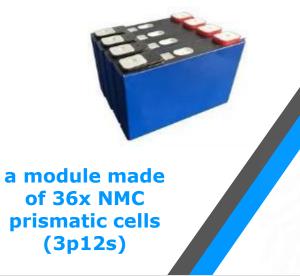
SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE TESTS

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Our module made of prismatic cells







Prototypes developed in our laboratory, in order to evaluate performance of immersion cooling

a 60kWh battery made of 9x modules

a module made of 12x NMC prismatic cells (2p6s)



a set a set a

Module thermal runaway triggering methods





In our containerized test rig, we perform several module abuse tests:

Nail penetration / indentation

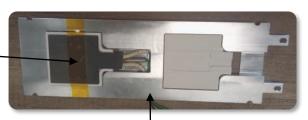
• Protocol adapted from GB38031 standard



Heating pad

- Protocol adapted from ISO6469 standard
- Best repeatability

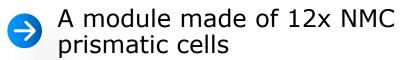
External heaters



Heater holder

Nail penetration test on prismatic cells module



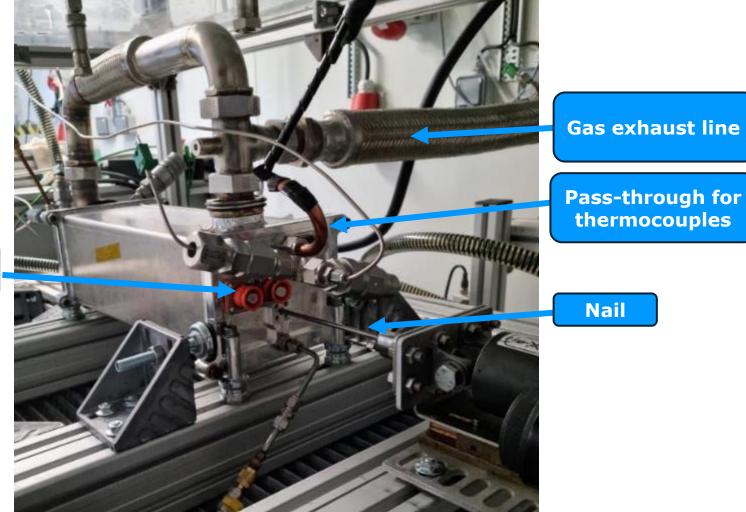


Abuse test performed with nail penetration

No active cooling



Module terminals



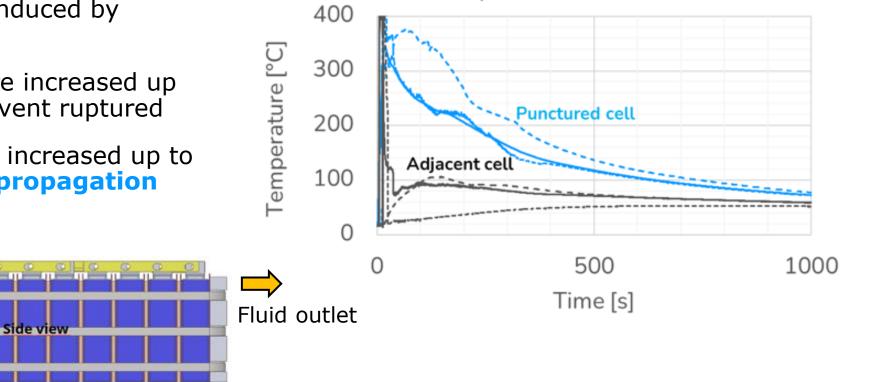
No Active flow rate by pumping action Flow of 0.025 L/min/cell induced by 400 gravity

- Punctured cell temperature increased up to 350°C in 20s after the vent ruptured
- Adjacent cell temperature increased up to 105°C within 100s → no propagation

Nail Fluid inlet Module corepack seen from side (CAD)

Abuse test - temperatures

Temperatures on cells #1 & #2





Immersion cooling prevented thermal runaway and fire propagation

The adjacent cell is intact



Measurements showed 15% mass reduction for triggered cell

No damage observed nor measured on neighbouring cells

> Module corepack seen from top with visible ashes

Adjacent cell

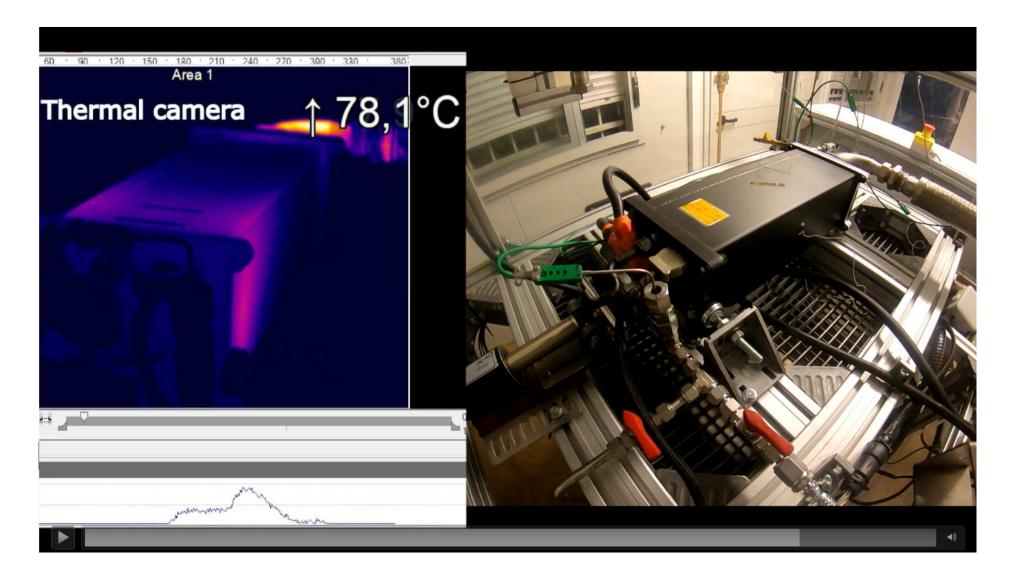






VIDEO - Nail Penetration Test (NPT)



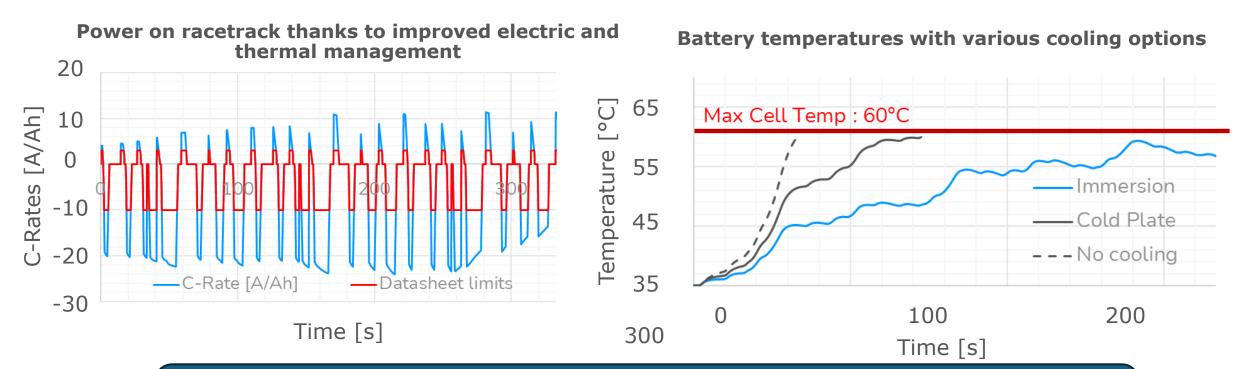




Simulation: Full immersion benchmark for racing EV



- Racetrack in France: 3× laps of 111s
- Battery 400V | 8.7kWh | 160kW peak (Murata 18650 VTC6 : 100Wh/kg / 85kg / ~2kW/kg)



Accurate management of lithium plating coupled to enhanced cooling performance enables up to 4× times more power to energy ratio

Demonstration of fast charge capability with full immersion

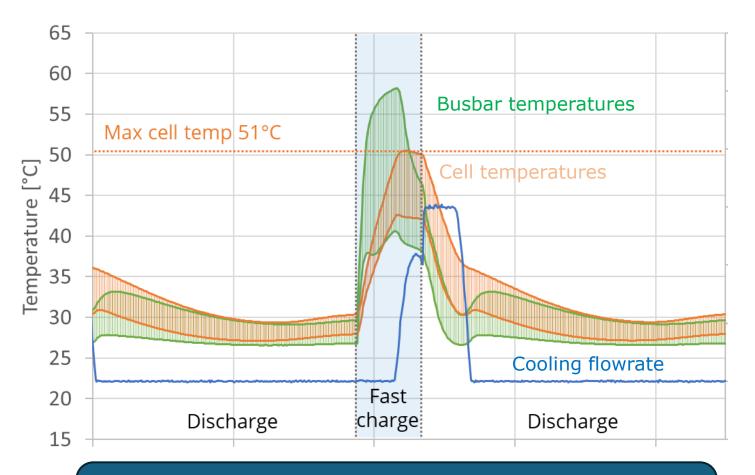


Test Conditions

- Charge from 20 to 80%
- Followed by C/2 discharge
- Cooling at 25°C

Results

- Charge in 14min
- Max cell temp. <51°C
- Max ΔT on cells < 6K



Repetition of fast charges authorized Back to initial state in less than 30min

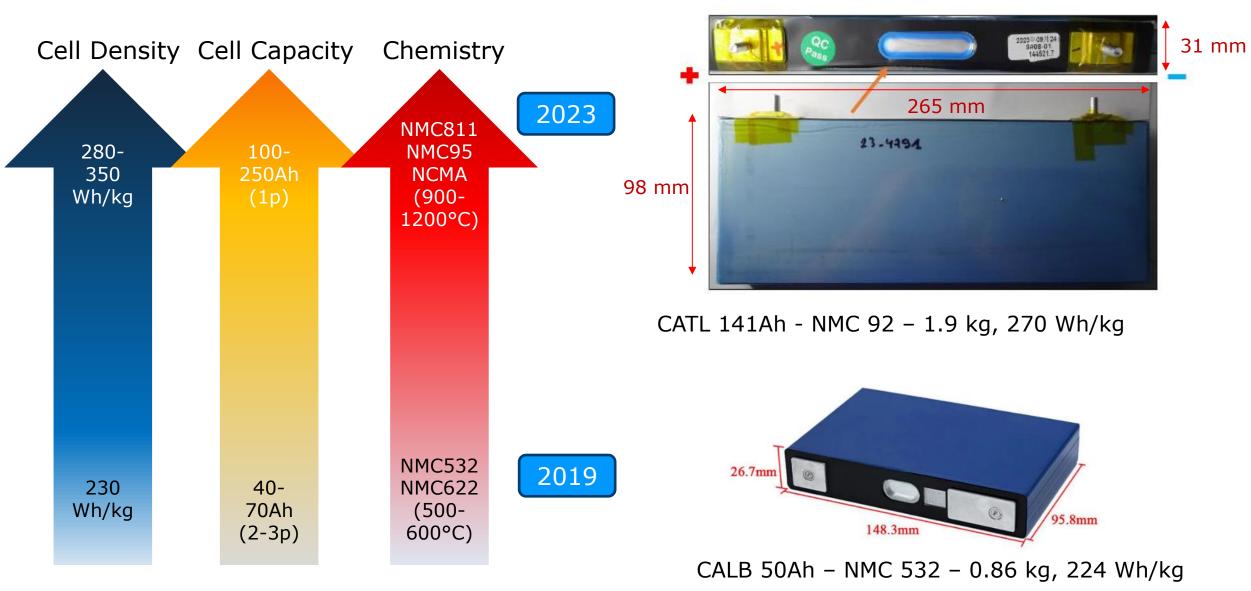


IS IMMERSION COOLING STILL RELEVANT WITH FUTURE CELLS ?

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CELL EVOLUTION





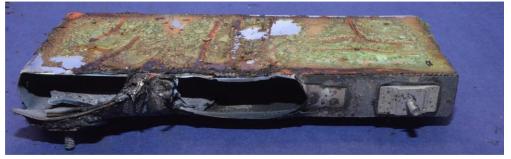
Evolution of NMC cells



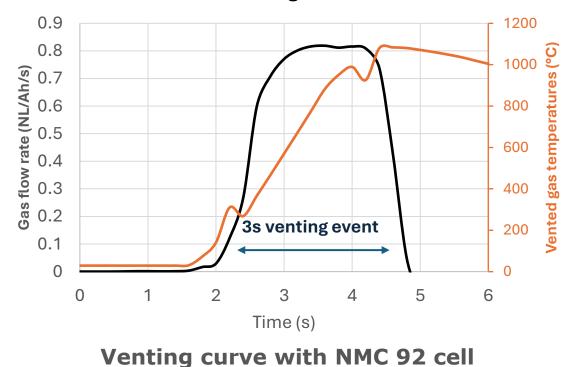
- NMC 92 cells have shown extremely short and violent thermal runaway event :
 - 3s-venting with 0.9 NL/s/Ah peak flow rate
 - 1000°C maximum cell temperature
- 0.5 kWh NMC 92 reach the limits of what can be tested inside existing ARC calorimeters.



NMC 92 cell before cell abuse test



NMC 92 cell after cell abuse test

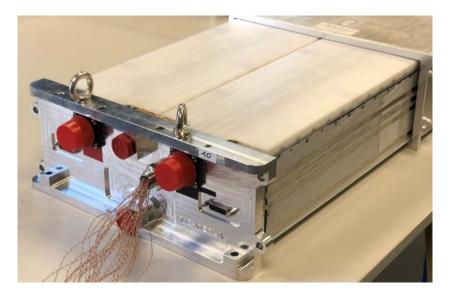


Venting Flow

Impacts of new Nickel rich chemistries



Impacts on module design:



EXOES works in partnership with bp Castrol to develop immersion cooled battery modules with nickel rich chemistries NMC cells Castrol



Higher exhaust gas rate

- Venting channel oversizing
- Higher exhaust gas temperature
- Reinforced casing for confinement

Higher energy release

• Hard to reach passive non-propagation (even with immersion cooling)

Impacts of new Nickel rich chemistries



Impacts on abuse test bench:

Higher exhaust gas flow rate

- Filtration oversizing to limit the risk of explosive atmosphere
- Oversizing of vents section

Post combustion & Higher exhaust gas temperature

- Exchangers to cool down exhaust gas before filtration
- Modelling of the test bench filtration system with post-combustion to size the exchangers



Abuse test bench commissioning test







0:01



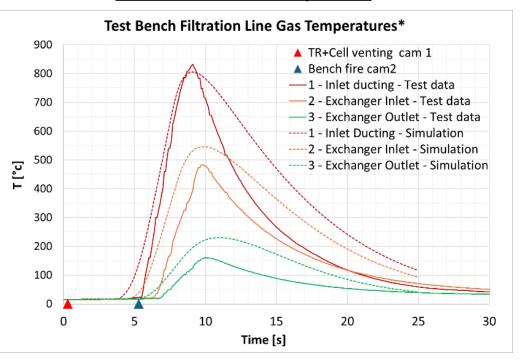
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Test/Simulation comparison

0:11



- Bench commissioning test with a test module : 1x NMC 811 cell inside an oil bath
- The test results have been used to calibrate a 1D model of the bench filtration unit, including oil and gas combustion.
- The filtration unit is being adapted to push back the limits :

Bench sizing case :

- abuse test with 10kWh NMC811 module
- full propagation and post-combustion of vented gas

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*Measured values with sensor inertia

What about LFP cells?

Thermal stability

- LFP more stable than NMC
- Onset temperature : 180°C > 130-140°C

Heat Release

• Lower heat release (without fire)

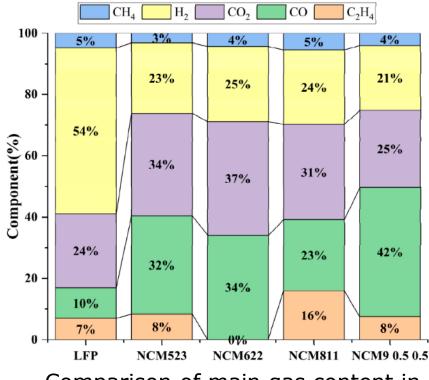
Gas flow rate

• Smaller normalized gas production : 0.569 NL/Ah (LFP) < 1.8-2.8 NL/Ah (NMC)

Gas combustion

- Higher proportion of H₂ in vented gas
- Higher explosion risk (lower LFL)
- <u>Same heat release as NMC when</u> considering vented gas post-combustion





Comparison of main gas content in different batteries after TR,

Shen, H.; Wang, H. et al, Thermal Runaway Characteristics and Gas Composition Analysis of Lithium-Ion Batteries with Different LFP and NCM Cathode Materials under Inert Atmosphere. Electronics **2023**, 12, 1603.

EXOES is currently prototyping and testing immersion cooled LFP modules to demonstrate the advantages of immersion.



CONCLUSION

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NMC Chemistry

- New Nickel rich chemistries and larger cells are challenging, even for immersion cooling.
- Ensuring no Thermal Runaway propagation without any active flow rate is difficult.

It has required design adaptations on both modules and abuse test benches.

LFP Chemistry

- LFP cells are generally considered safer and more stable.
- However, the energy release is as high as NMC in case of gas post-combustion.

EXOES is currently prototyping and testing immersion cooled LFP modules to demonstrate the advantages of immersion.

Conclusion



Immersion cooling is a promising technology to enable fast charging, safer batteries and democratize electric mobility

Electric cars can become the 1st and only car of a family and not limited to the 2nd

