

The end of range anxiety thanks to fast charging and immersion cooling in BEVs

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Frankfurt – July 14th ,2022

A unique expert in immersion cooled batteries





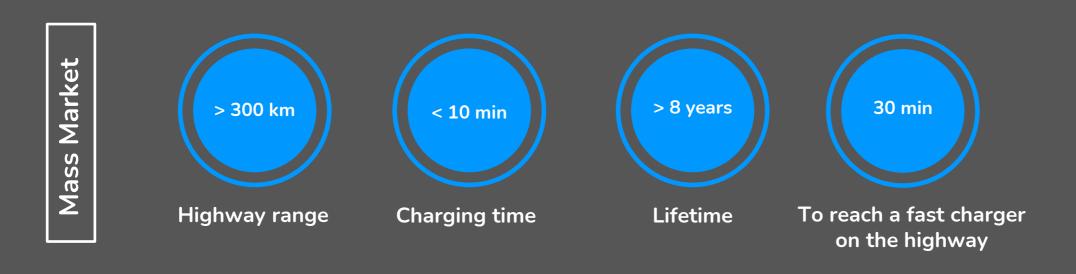
- An expert in advanced thermal systems
- Worldwide customer database (35% in France)
- Awarded by 11 customers: OEMs, fluid makers and cell makers for advanced engineering on batteries and heat pumps
- Engineering on:
 - Component simulation & design
 - Prototyping
 - Tests & model calibration



- Sells & manufactures immersion-cooled battery packs
- Markets:
 - Racing
 - Premium cars
 - Mass market (licensing)



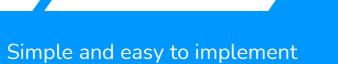
TRL3 TRL4 TRL5 TRL6 TRL7 TRL8 TRL9 Industrialization



Narrowing the user experience gap between fossil fuel vehicles and BEVs is key Improved battery thermal management is one of the keys

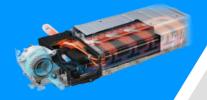


Air-cooled















Most common nowadays



More compact and better efficiency than air



Simplified vehicle thermal system with one-fluid-for-all





High heat-transfer and cooler

Refrigerant





Difficult to apply to large batteries



No preheating mode

- ♦ Direct cooling of cells & busbars
- No fire propagation
- ♦ Ultra fast charging enabled for BEVs
- ♦ High C-Rates for HEVs
- Already in use on motorsport and high-performance supercars











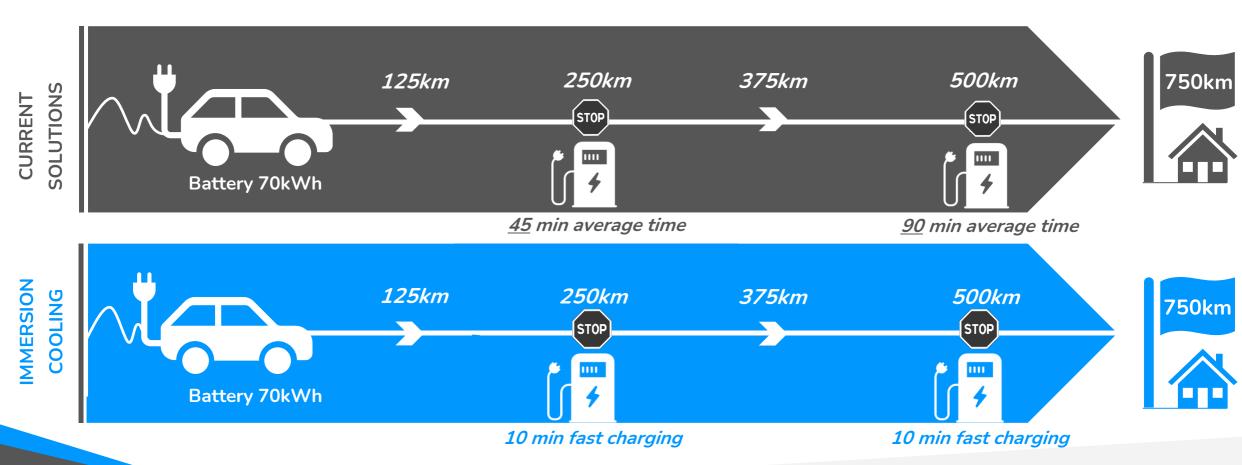


SAFER For end customer

Charging Time

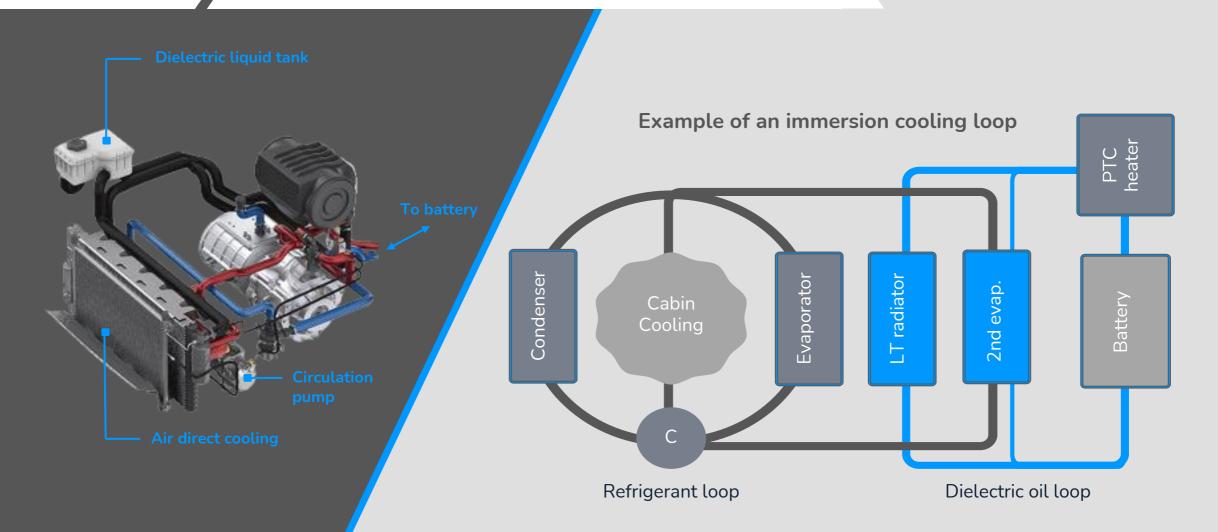
Power to Energy ratio

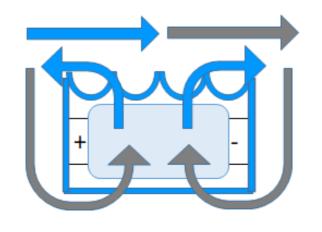
Safety

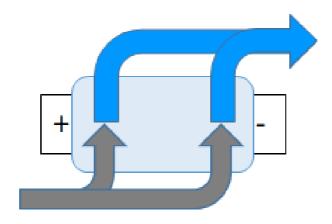


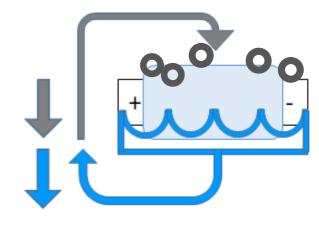
10 minutes break every 2 hours of driving











Static bath

Full immersion

Spray / Jet cooling

Technology selection based on:

Cost

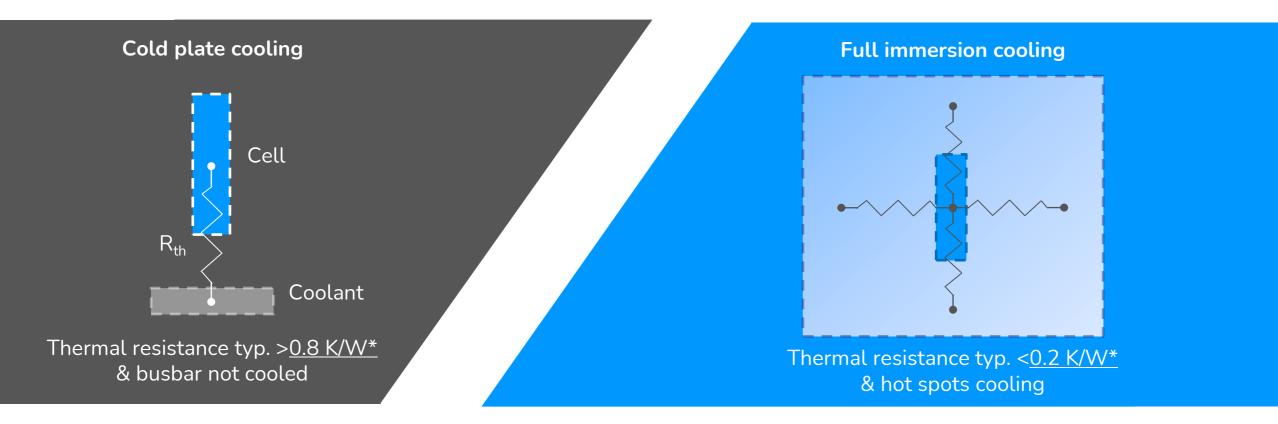
Weight

Safety level

System performances

Cell to pack vs modular

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

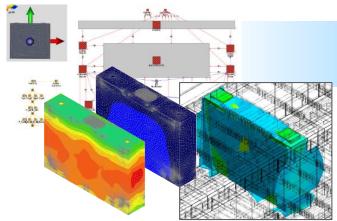


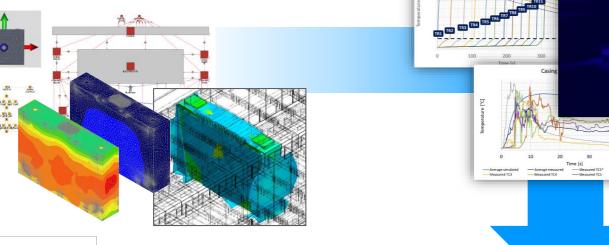
Our experience developing robust immersion-cooled modules and battery packs



We correlate all our models for increased fidelity and maturity from early concept stages

Modelling Capabilities





Testing Capabilities

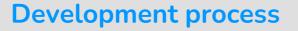




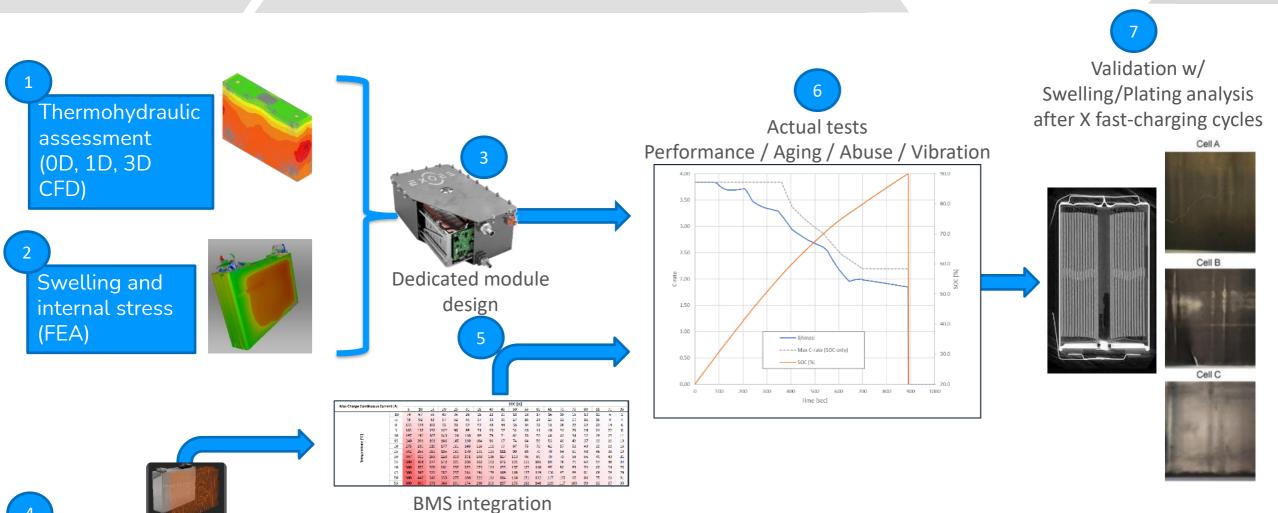


Proprietary correlated Model Based Development combined with comprehensive testing capabilities to support accelerated xEV Thermal Management Systems development from **Advanced Engineering to SOP**

↑ 79,6°C

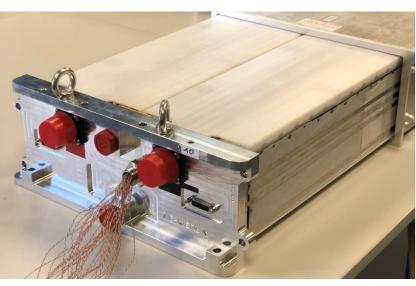


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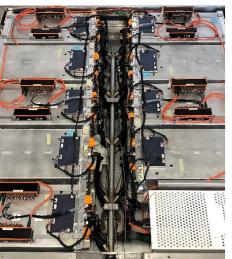
Physical model of anode potential

Our last battery pack design

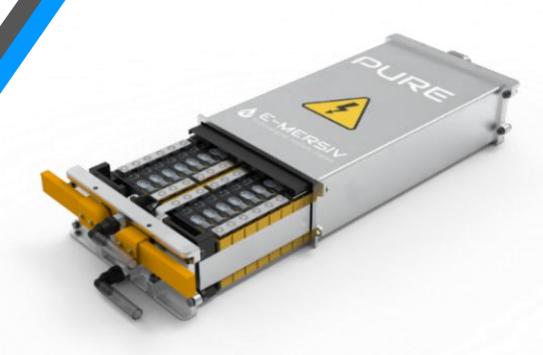




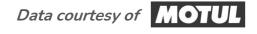
a module made of 36x NMC prismatic cells (3p12s) A ruggedized product to supply the specialty vehicle markets



a 60kWh battery made of 9x modules

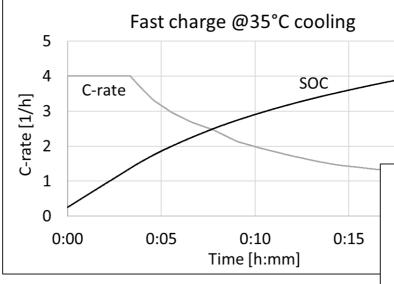


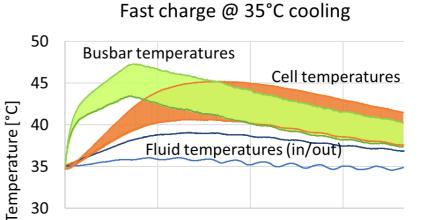
Feasibility of fast charges



Test Conditions

- Charge 5 to 80%
- ♦ Initial temperature 35°C
- Cooling at 0.3L/min/cell
- ♦ Cooling at 35°C





0:10

Time [h:mm]

0:15

Results

- ♦ Max cell temp. <45°C (max cell limit is 55°C)</p>
- Max ΔT on cells <5K
- ♦ Average C-rate = 2.5C
- Peak C-rate = 4C

- >>> 4C peak charge accessible:
- >>>> From 5 to 80%SOC in 18min30sec (Average 2.5C)

0:00

0:05

100

80

60 [%] 30S 40

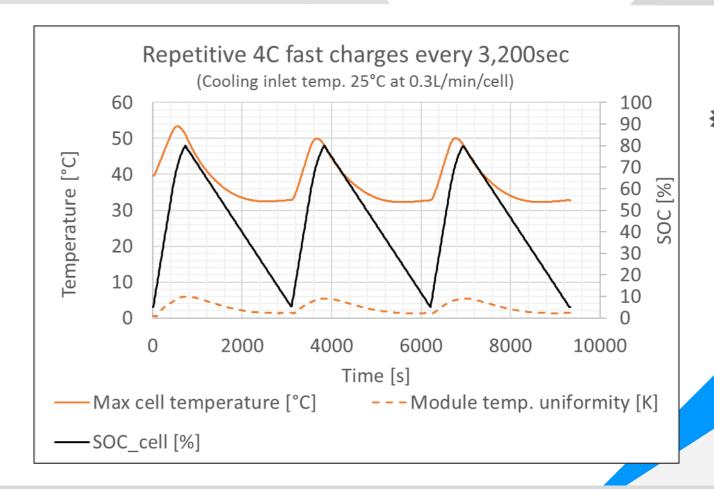
Repeatibility of fast charges

Test Conditions

- ♦ 4C charge from 5 to 80%
- ♠ Followed by 1C discharge
- ★ Cooling at 0.3L/min/cell
- ♠ Cooling at 25°C

Results

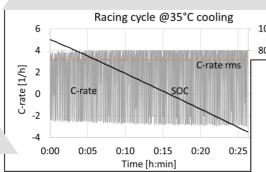
- Max cell temp. <55°C (max cell limit is 55°C)
- Max ΔT on cells <6K
- ♦ No derating!



- **>>>>** Repetition of 4C charges accessible
- **>>>** Back to initial state in less than 30min



Feasibility of racing cycle

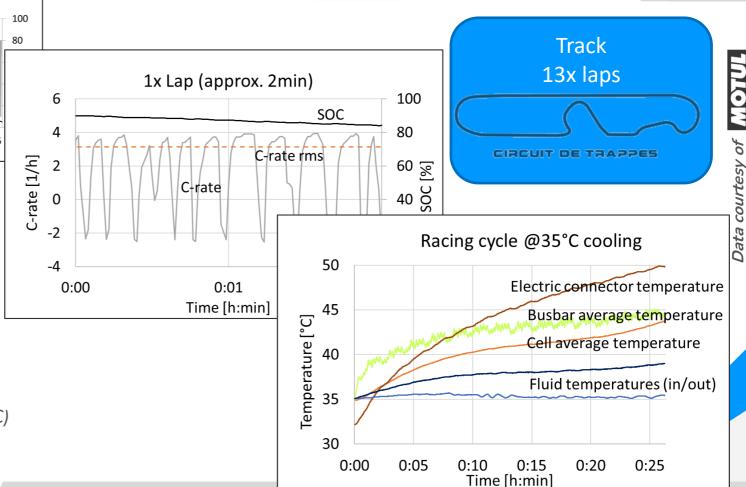


Test Conditions

- Racing cycle from 90% to 5%SOC
- ♦ Vehicle 950kg / 240kW / 60kWh
- ♠ Initial temperature 35°C
- ★ Cooling at 0.3L/min/cell
- ★ Cooling at 35°C

Results

- Max cell temp. <45°C (max cell limit is 55°C)
 </p>
- \triangle Max \triangle T on cells <5.5K
- ♦ Average C-rate = 3.1C
- Peak C-rate = 4C



- >>> 4C peak discharge and charge possible
- >>> Average 3.1Crms from 90 to 5% SOC



Gas exhaust line

Pass-through for thermocouples

Nail

Battery Experts Forum – July 14th, 2022

Module terminals

VIDEO - Nail Penetration Test (NPT)

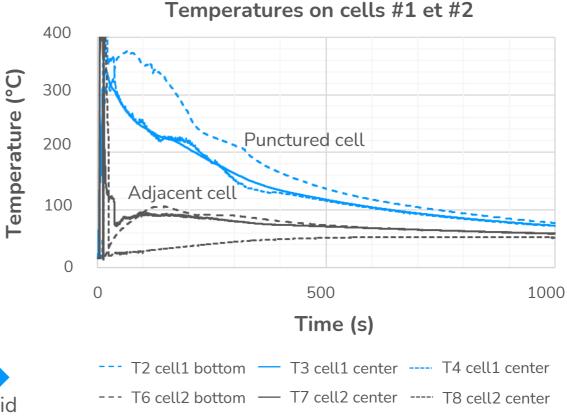


Data courtesy of DD

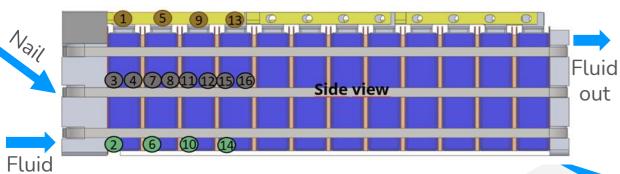
The cooling prevented the fire propagation

- No Active flow rate by pumping action.

 Flow of 0.025 L/min/cell induced by gravity
- Punctured cell temp. increased up to 350°C in 20s after the vent broke
- Adjacent cell temp. increased up to 105°C within 100s



No propagation to the adjacent cell



Data courtesy of bp

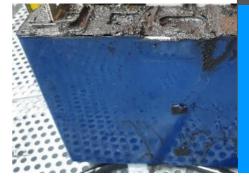
Battery design

has been improved

for greater robustness

# 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Fuse burnt	Internal short circuit	Weigth [g]	Swelling [mm]
1	Yes	Yes	731	+3
2	No	No	860	+1
3			860	+1
4			863	Not checked
5			858	
6			860	
7			859	
8			863	
			861	
10			861	
11			861	
12			861	

Lots of ashes , but...



... the adjacent cell is intact!

^{*} measured after a complete discharge process and a several days of relaxation

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

- We have demonstrated that immersion allows:
 - | Increased thermal performances
 - | Increased safety levels
 - No extra cost nor weight compared to current battery designs

- The cooling fluid becomes a key component. It has to be:
 - Good heat-transfer fluid
 - Robust dielectric properties
 - Easily pumped at all temperatures
 - Safe: not flammable
 - Environment friendly (low LCA)



Thank you. Any question?

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