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Li-ion BESS for public transportation

Electric bus battery lifetime estimation

Li-ion BESS for public transportation

Outline

Introduction



Model



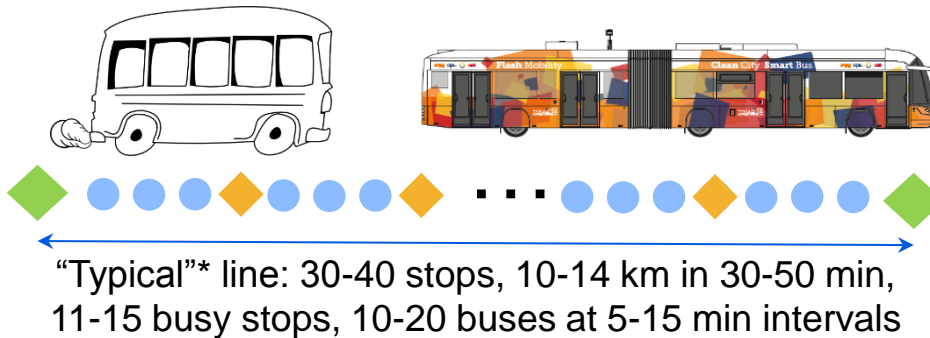
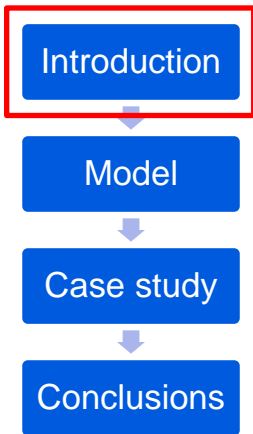
Case study



Conclusions

- 1) Introduction to electric bus lines
- 2) Electric, thermal, aging model of a battery
- 3) Case study - battery aging in an electric bus
- 4) Conclusions & Outlook

What a diesel-powered public transportation bus does Product requirements of electric bus line



Terminal charge (100 kW)



Terminal stop
(0-5 minutes)



20-30 s wait at
busy stops
during rush hour

“Opportunity” / flash
charge (600 kW)

Diesel bus:

- Makes noise, CO₂, and particulate matter pollution
- Pay for personnel, infrastructure, and fuel (**\$/litre**)
- Must be exception ready!
(bus needed for other line, traffic, car blocks bus stop, etc)

Electric bus:

- Less noise and no local generation of CO₂ and particulate matter pollution
- Pay for personnel, infrastructure and electricity (**\$/kWh**)
- Must be exception ready!
(bus needed for other line, traffic, car blocks bus stop, etc)

→ design the battery for the line



* There's no such thing as a “typical” bus line

The electric bus – TOSA electric bus, Geneva, CH

Main components – battery as key component

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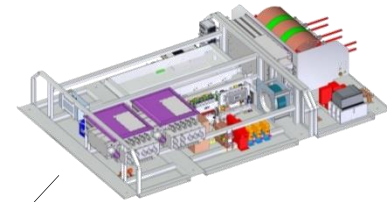
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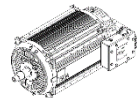
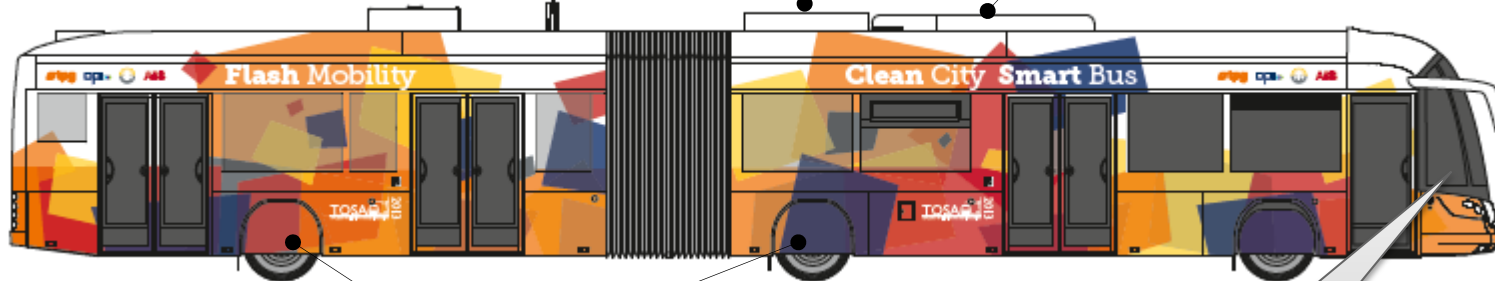
Fully automatic Energy Transfer System



Water-cooled battery pack



Water-cooled Traction converter



Two-axes drive powered by water-cooled traction motors

I transport passengers not batteries

Electric bus in Geneva

Line 23 to be converted from diesel to all electric*

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NZZ article March 7, 2015 reports:

- 15 second flash charge every 4 stops
- 94% of energy from renewable sources / emission free in the city
- Advantage of no overhead lines:
 - Aesthetics: no wires obstructing sight
 - Supporting infrastructure for a new line with battery buses is half the price (bus costs similar)*
- Time saved for opportunity charging
 - 15s x 13 stops = ~3 minutes

* [Source: NZZ, March 7, 2015.](#)

Elektrobus Tosa

Genf tüftelt am Bus der Zukunft



[Map: Google Maps](#)

Motivation for battery R&D

How to quickly estimate all these aging processes?

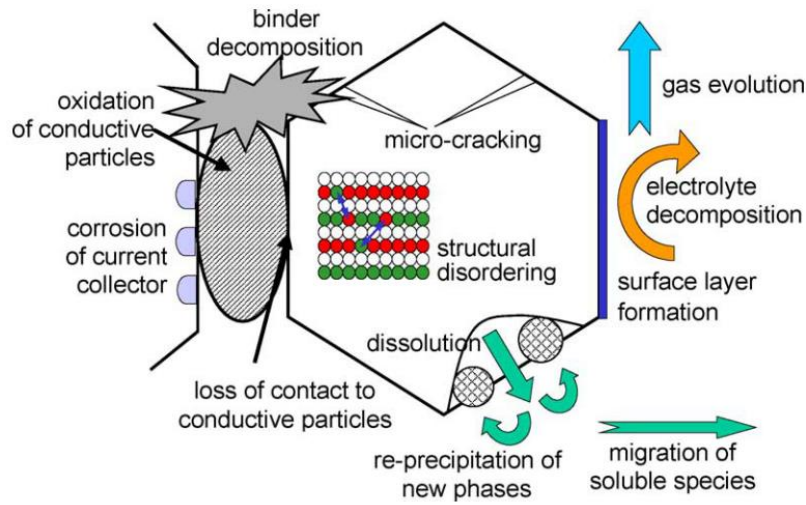
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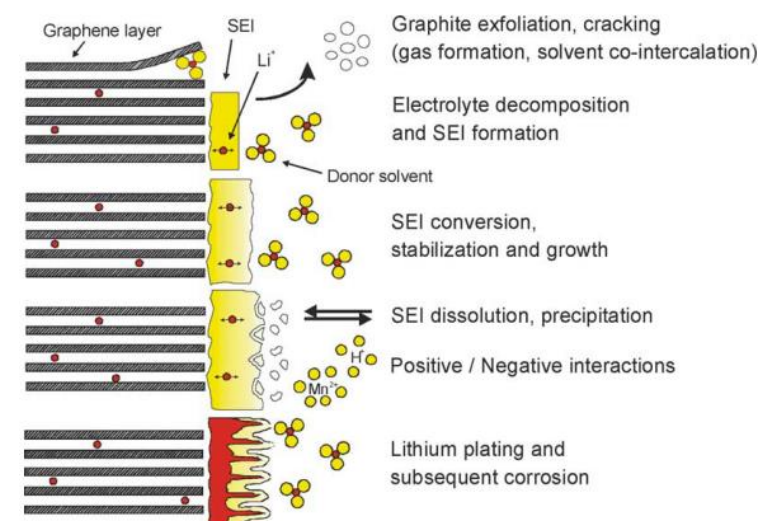
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Aging at cathode



Aging at anode

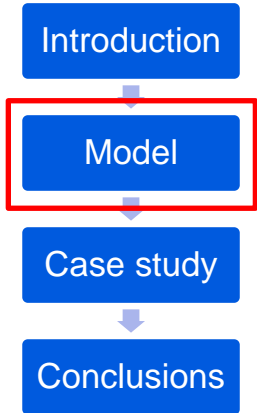
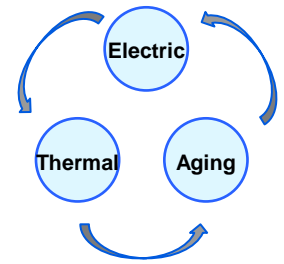


- Key R&D question: How can we predict the net aging & performance impact of all the reactions above in an electric bus with reasonable accuracy?

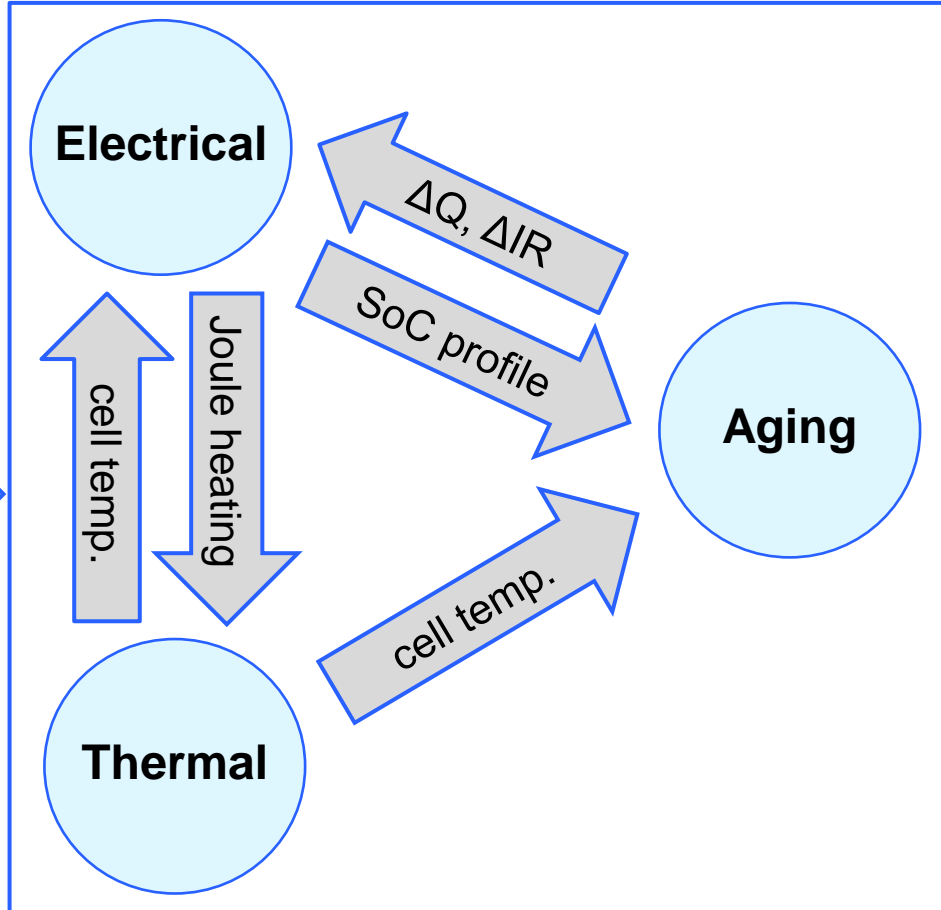
→ A goal of battery R&D at ABB Corporate Research

Electrical, thermal and aging model

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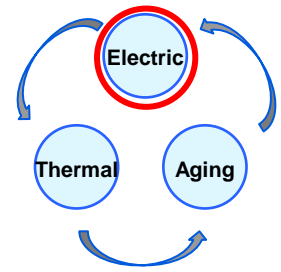


Battery Model



Electrical model

Record data and fit to electric model



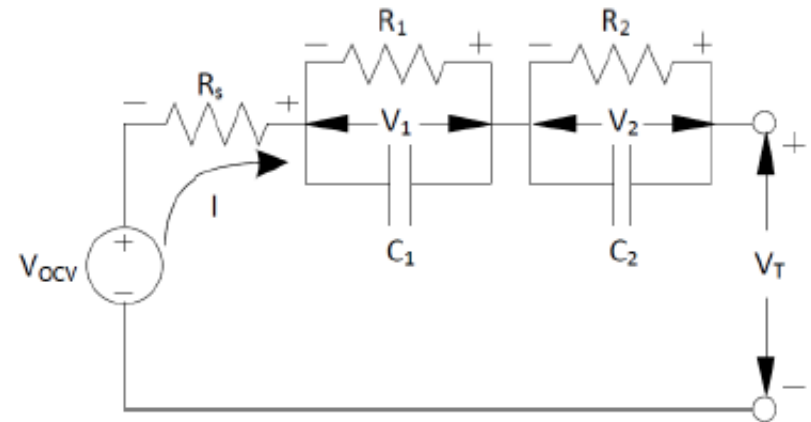
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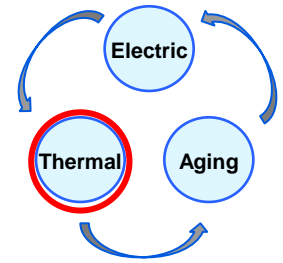
Conclusions

- Create an electrical model of the battery (right).
- Power pulse and open circuit voltage experiments.
- Calculate R,C parameters that describe overvoltages.
- Modify R,C parameters as battery ages.



Thermal network model

Measure thermal properties and calculate T_{avg}



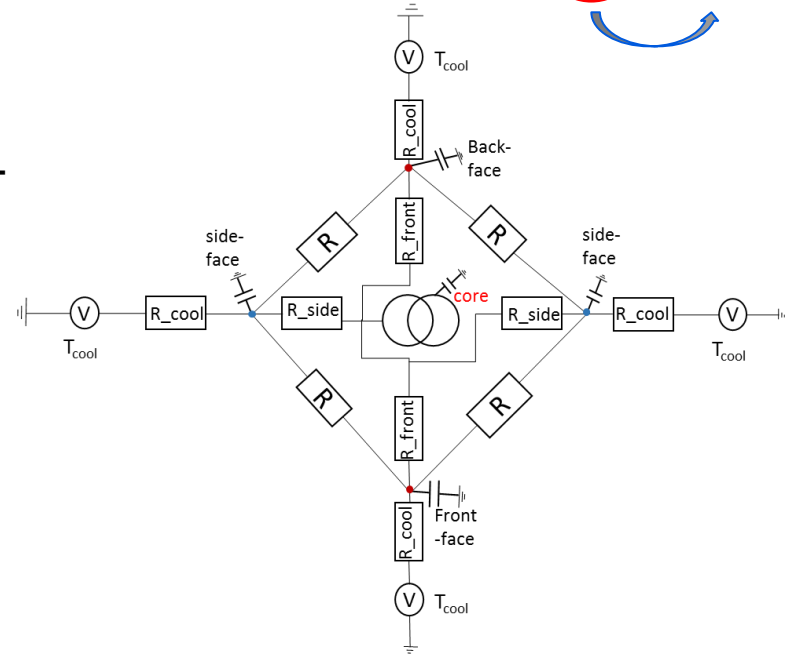
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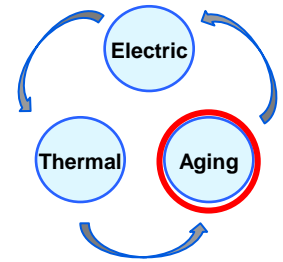
Conclusions

- Thermal network model is analogous to electrical network: $T \sim$ voltage, heat transfer \sim current
- Critical step #1 - calculate the cell's internal electrical resistance.
- Critical step #2 - Measure the cell's heat capacity (J/kg/K) and conductivity (K/W).



Aging model: semi-empirical approach

Conduct battery experiments and fit data



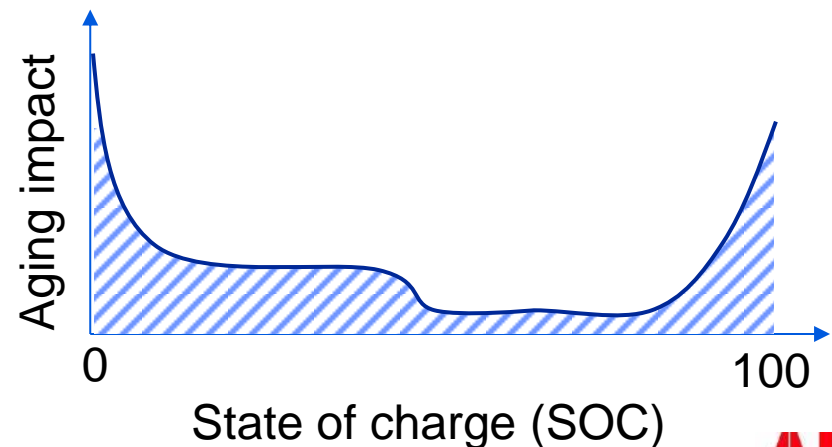
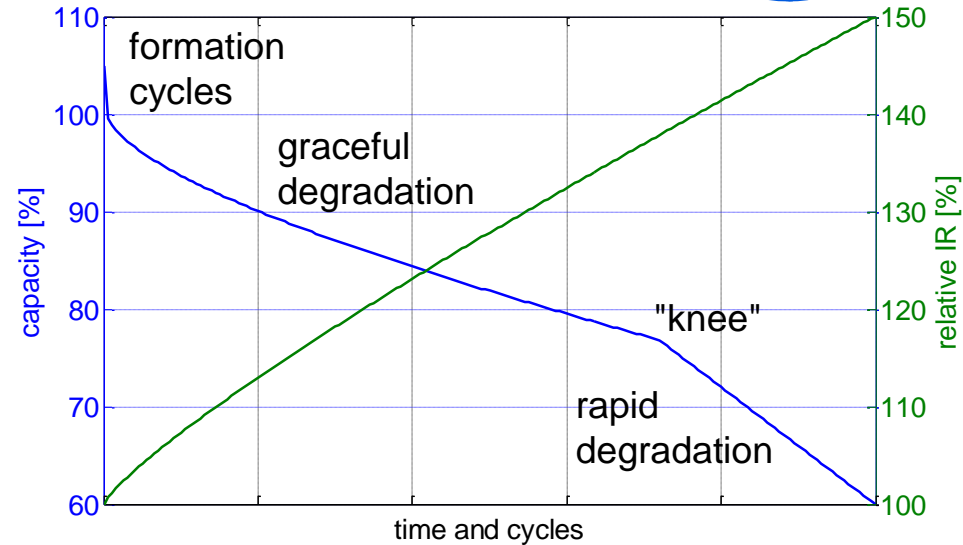
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- A battery degrades due to time (calendar) and use (cycling).
- Critical step #1 – predict the temperature.
- Critical step #2 – predict impact of Ah throughput (Δ SOC, right).



Case study of electric bus, similar to TOSA, Geneva Geneva, Switzerland

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Case study details:

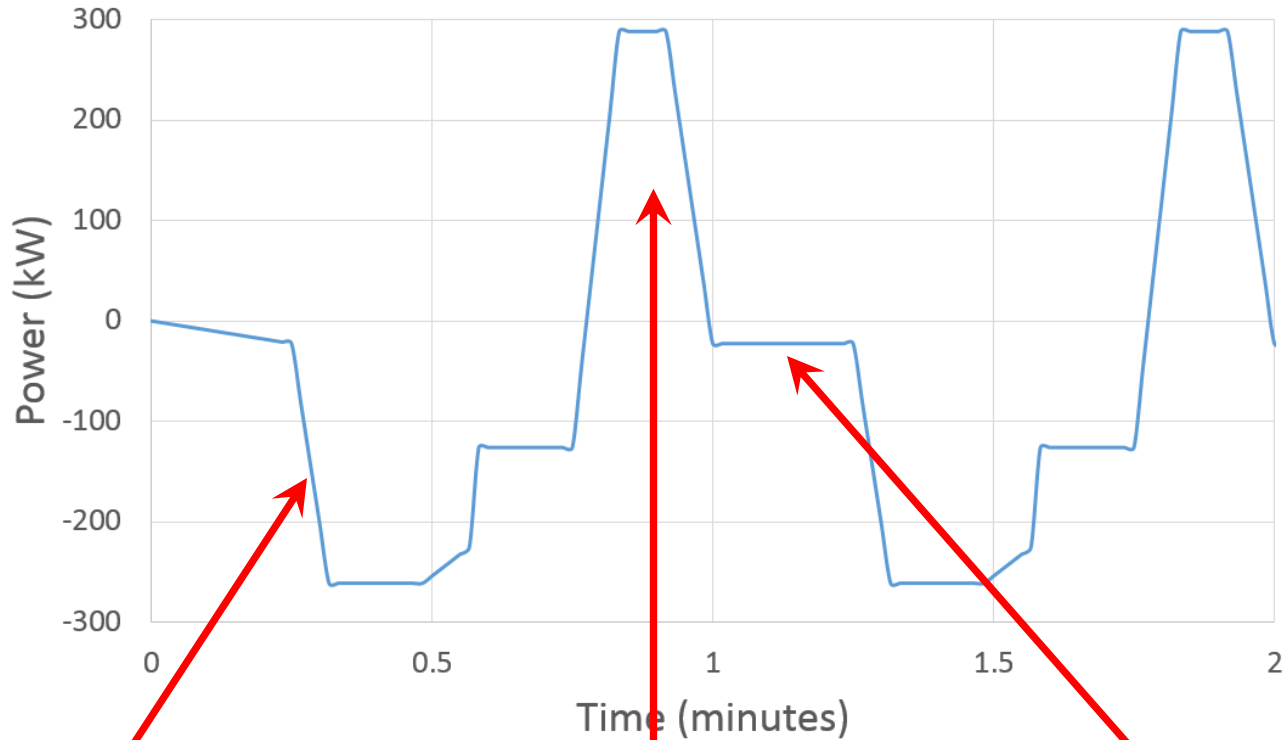
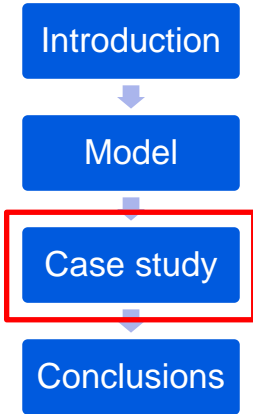
- 43 kWh, 300 kW Li-ion battery.
- 10 full journeys per day, 365 d/y for 10 y.
- Lithium titanate (LTO) as anode.

→ **Key design question: how does cooling influence the aging of the battery?**



Load profile: acceleration & regenerative braking

What is the aging impact of cooling?



Bus accelerates,
coasts, slows down

Bus performs
regenerative braking

Auxiliary power
during bus stop

Load profile: away and return journey of load profile

What is the aging impact of cooling?

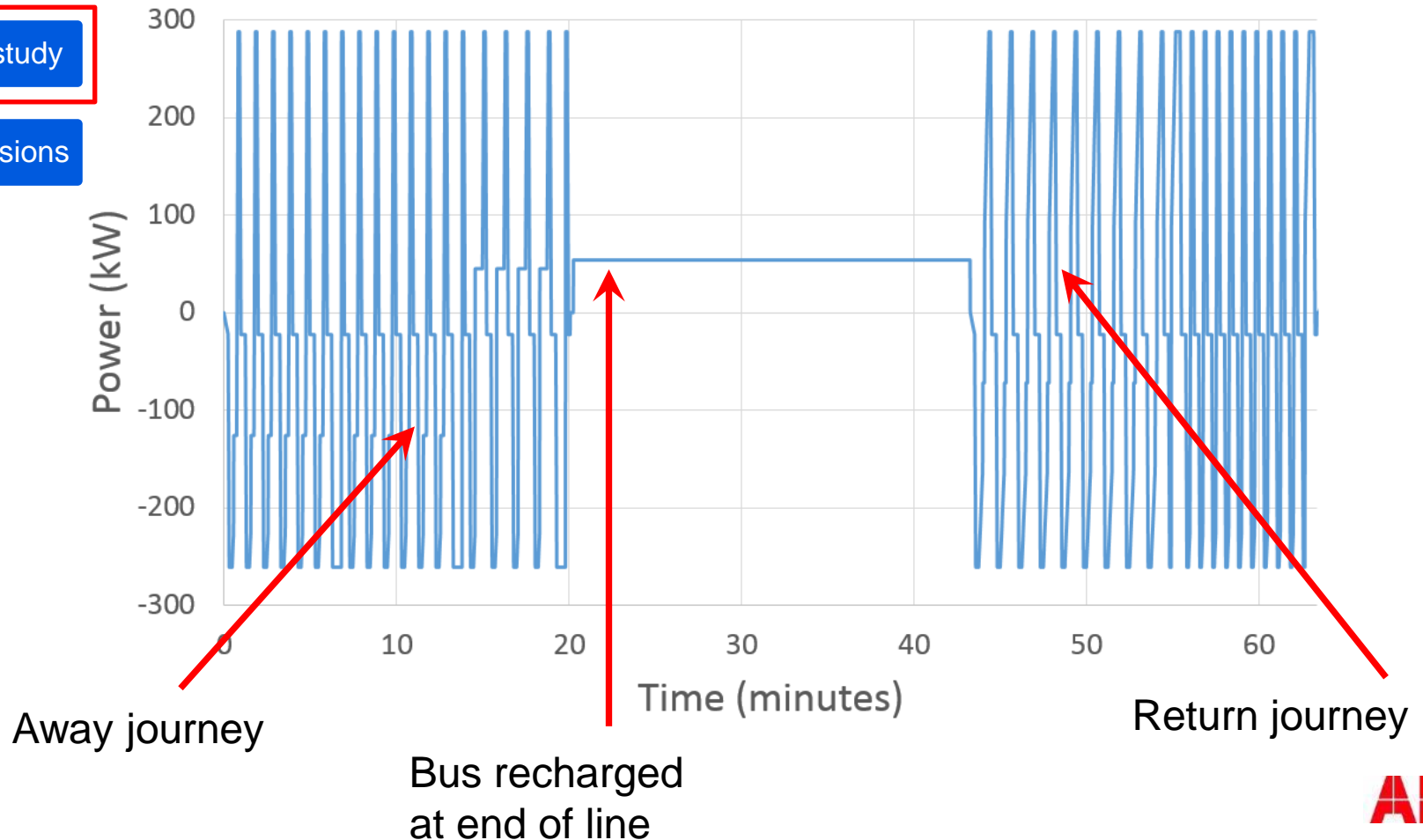
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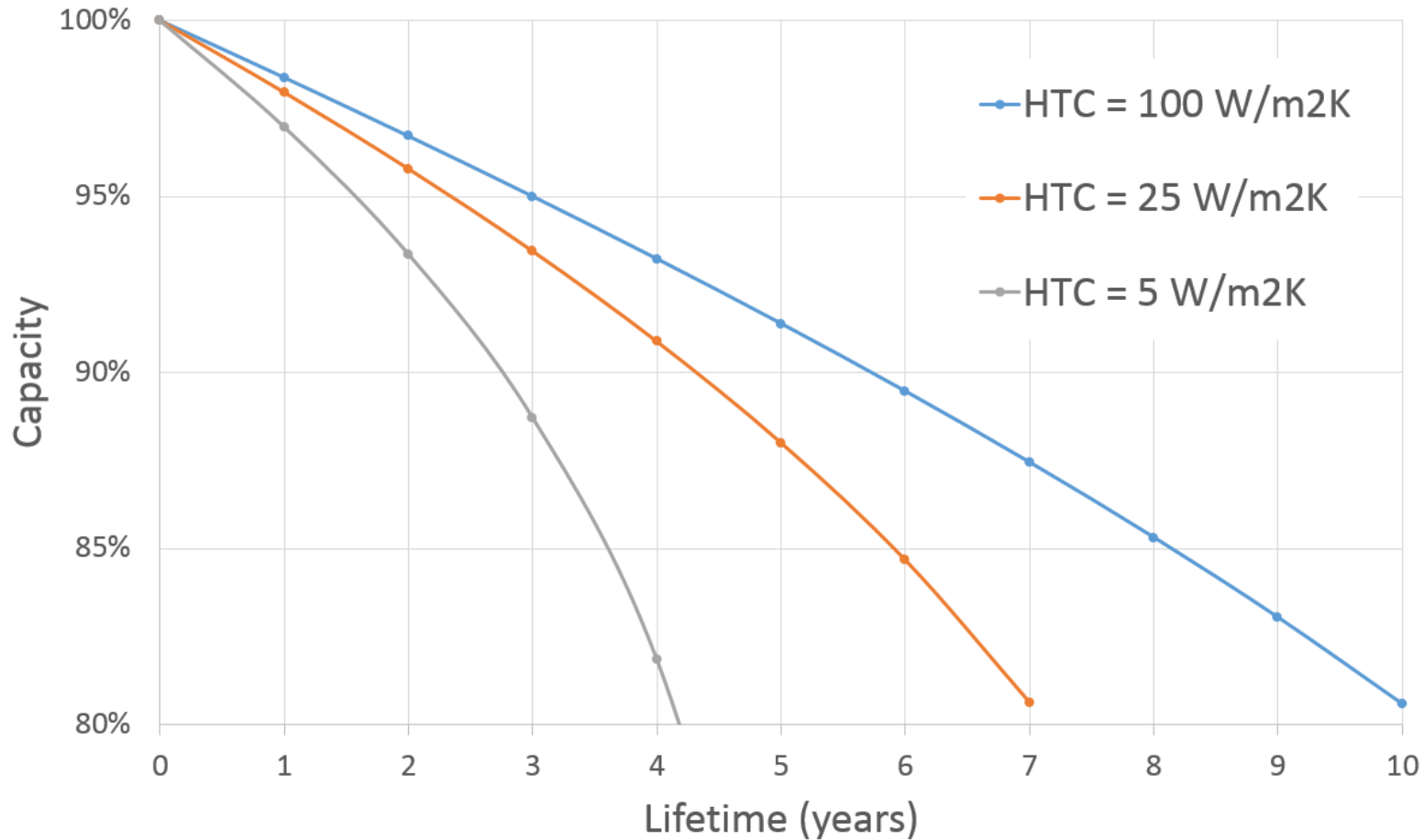
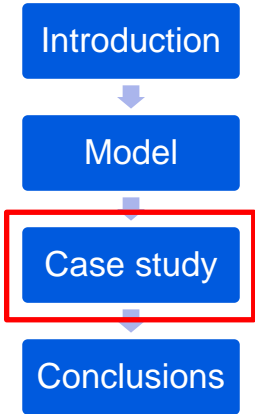
Conclusions

Load Profile over 1 Cycle, 10 cycles per day,
365 days per year



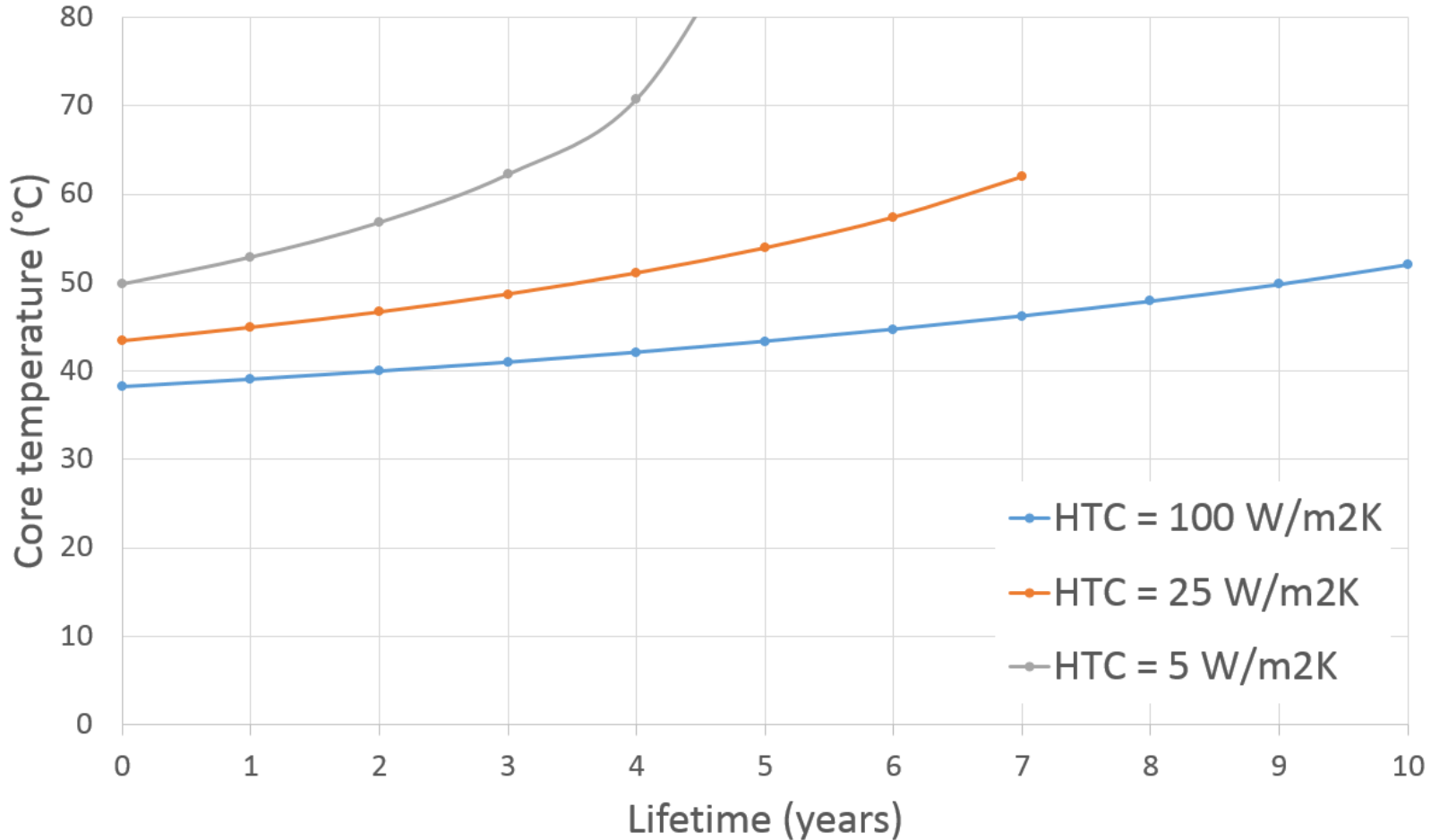
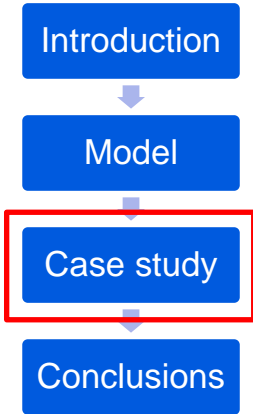
Heat transfer coefficient (HTC) impact on aging

What is the aging impact of cooling?

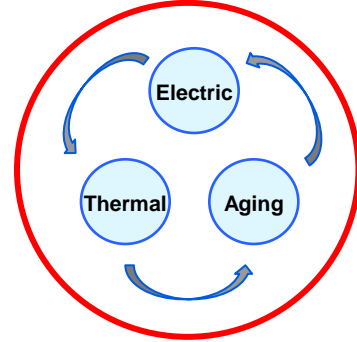


Heat transfer coefficient (HTC) impact on temperature

What is the aging impact of cooling?



Conclusions on battery model



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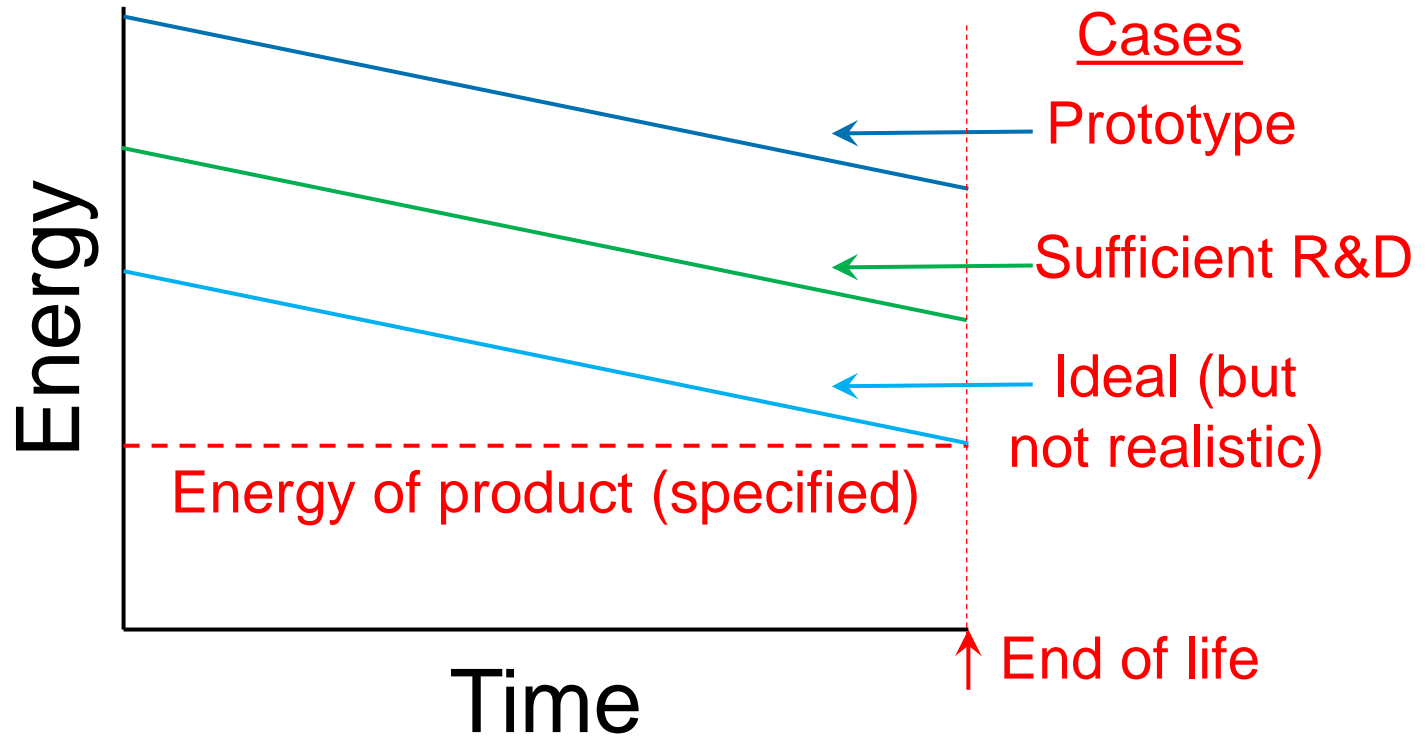
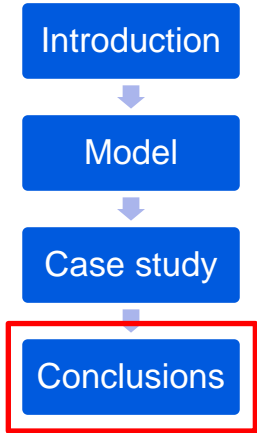
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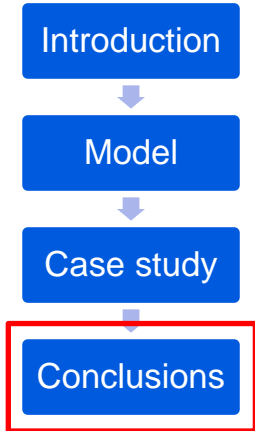
- For long lifetime of 10 years, liquid-cooling is needed to manage aging and core temperature.
- Battery modelling acts as design guideline and not “perfect” forecast (especially for prototypes).
- Model components are interdependent. For example:
 - Electric model determines resistance.
 - Thermal model calculates temperature (based on resistance).
 - Aging model highly depends on temperature ($\Delta 10^{\circ}\text{C} = \text{ca. } x2$ more aging), and modifies R.

Battery R&D

Sizing of prototypes and developed battery



Conclusions

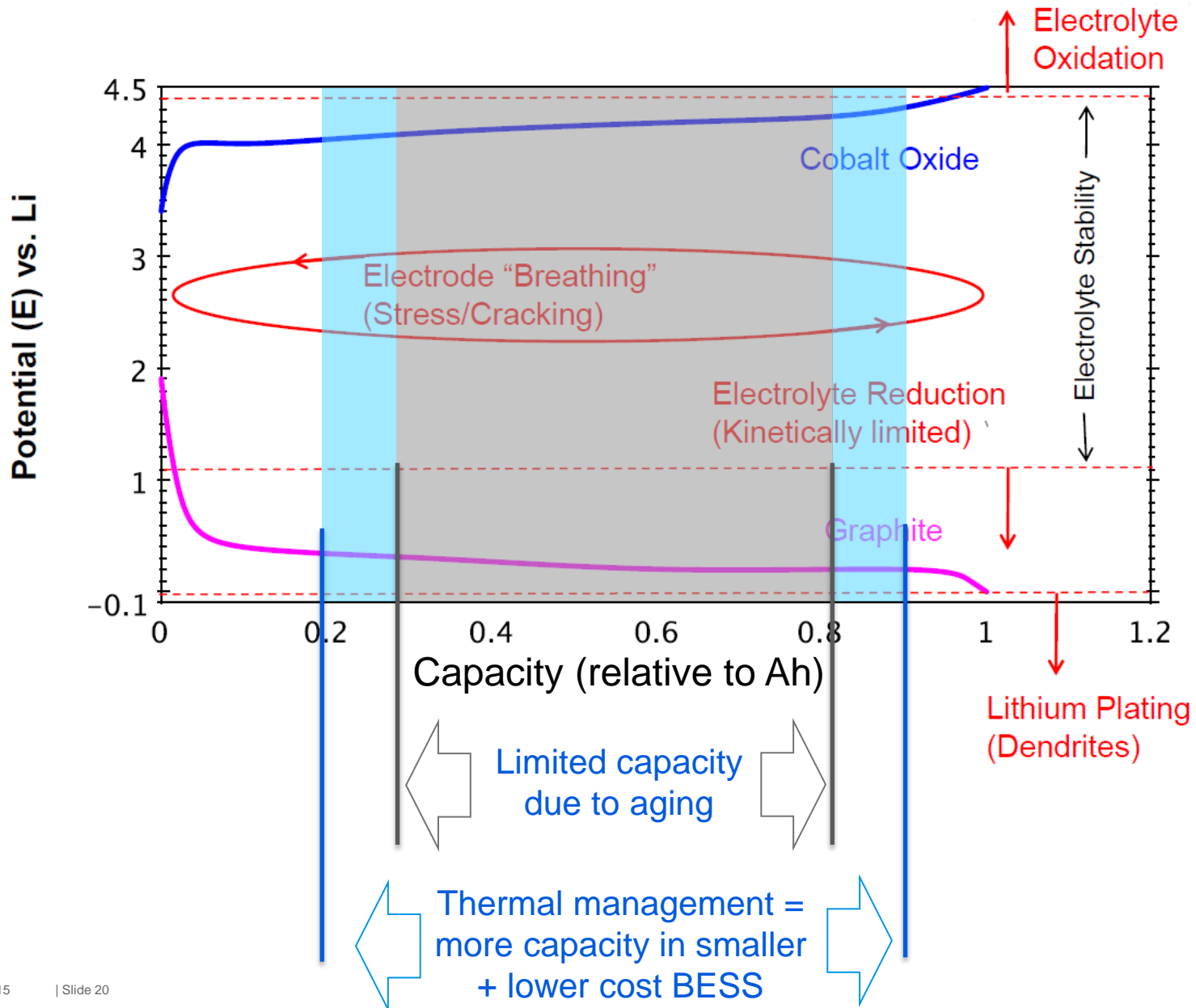


- Design the battery for the public transportation line and the bus.
- Models support battery design, but it must be combined with experience and field data.
- Batteries will increasingly be used in ABB products and systems
 - Lifetime knowledge critical for reliability
 - Continued collaboration with Academia

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for a better world™

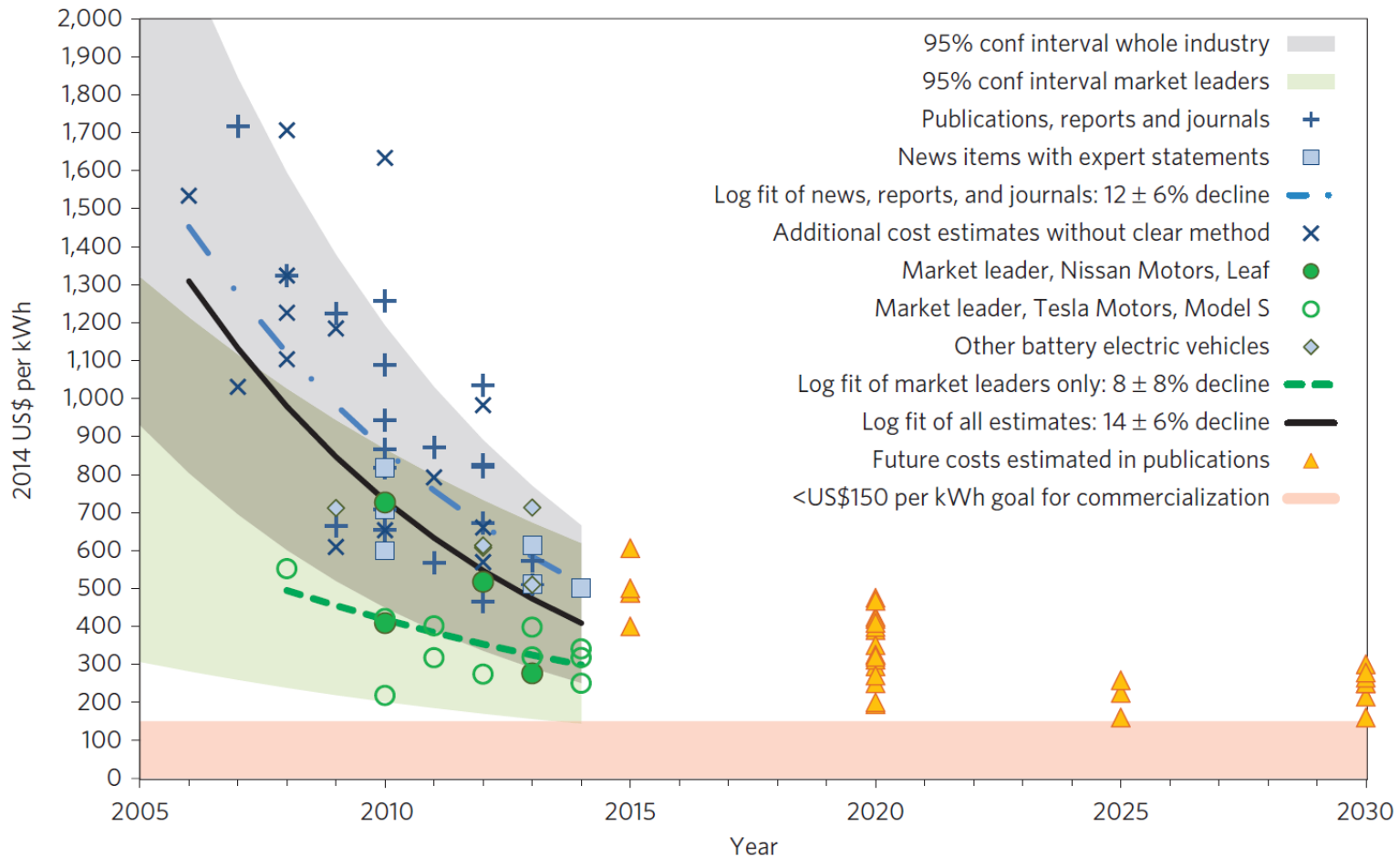


Operation and sizing of a Li-ion battery



Rapid falling cost of LIB packs in EVs

The impact of learning curves – 8% annual decline*



*Source: Nykvist, B. and Nilsson, M., Nature Climate Change, 23 March 2015

Battery energy storage

Overview and future batteries

