

Degradation Mechanisms in Cylindrical Li-Ion Batteries During Cell Cycling

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Battery Power 2017

Dallas, May 17th

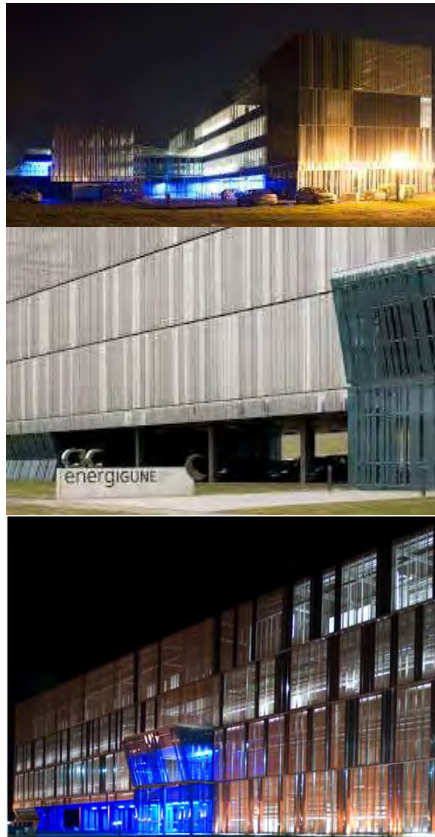




1. **CIC Energigune**
2. **Motivation**
3. **Cell Characteristics
Ageing Conditions**
4. **Ageing and Post-test Analysis**

Where are we...?

Vitoria-Gasteiz, capital of the Basque Country



Opening Date: Sept 2011

About 80 researchers

Electrochemical & Thermal Energy Storage



From Fundamental to Industrial Research

❑ Infrastructure:

- ✓ Synthesis laboratories (solid state and organic chemistry)
- ✓ Characterization laboratory (ICP-AES, TGA/DSC, FTIR, UV-vis...)
- ✓ Platforms (solid state NMR, XRD, EM...)
- ✓ Testing laboratory (potentiostats, Maccor, climatic chamber)
- ✓ Dry room (prototyping)
- ✓ Computational studies group



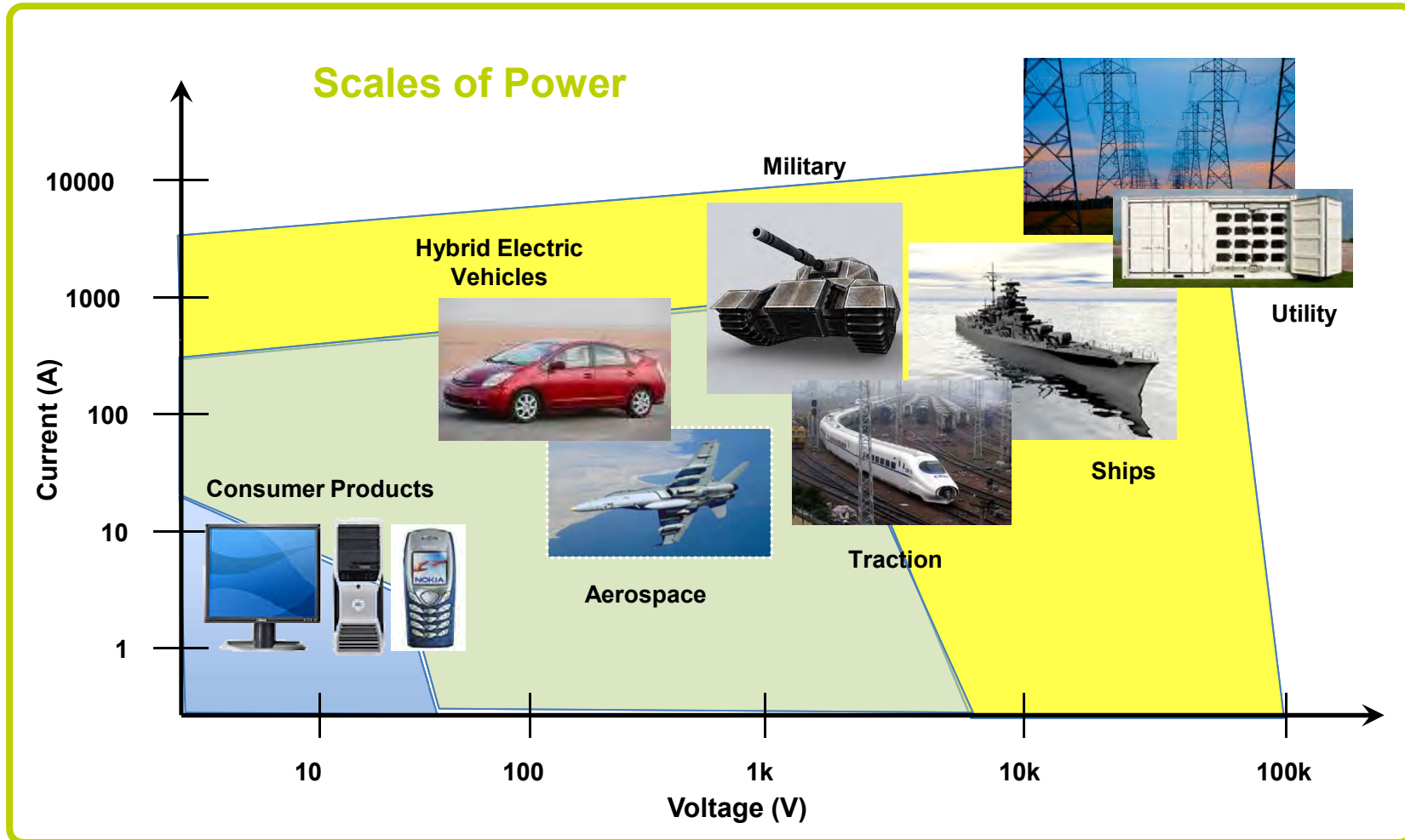


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Battery Market Evolution...

...driven by Application Needs

Broad Range of Applications with various Energy Requirements



Li-ion Batteries: a High Concentration of Energy in a Small Casing...

From Portable Electronics:



Performance and Ageing will differ based on the type of device, application, and technology.

To Transportation Applications:

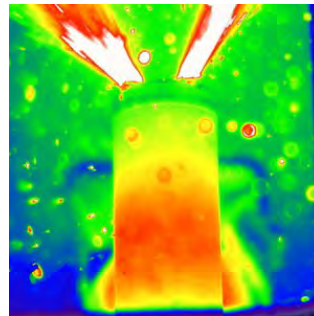


Motivation



What is the Driving Force for Post-test Analysis?

- ❖ Better understanding the reasons behind battery failure
- ❖ What are the main degradation mechanisms occurring during ageing?
- ❖ How can we use this knowledge to improve cell manufacturing?
- ❖ Determination of the condition of use for an extended life



Battery Post-test Analysis

Critical Steps for Efficient Analysis

Ageing Conditions before cell opening :

- Calendar vs. Cycling
- States Of Charge, Depths Of Discharge, C-rates
- Cycling Environment (temperature, humidity, etc.)



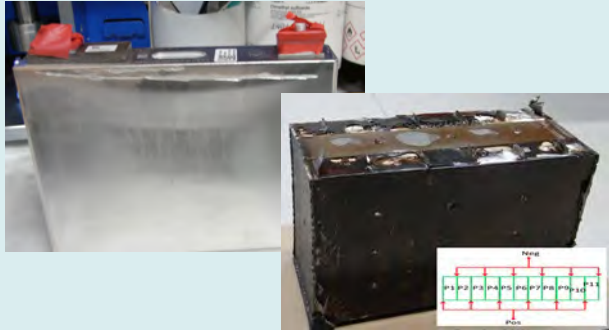
Steps for post-test analysis* :

- 1°) Observe the aged cell
- 2°) Open the discharged cell
- 3°) Analyze the various components

Our Capabilities

Which Type of Cells Can We Open?

Prismatic Device



Batteries: 40 Ah, ~3.7 V
Supercaps: 132 F, 24V

Pouch Cell



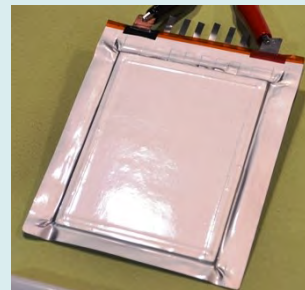
Batteries: 40 Ah, 4.2 V
Supercaps: 480 - 3000 F, 2.7V

Cylindrical Device



Batteries 2.3 Ah, 3.3 V
Supercaps 1-3000 F, 2.7V

Solid State Battery



300 mAh, 3.75 V

Coin Cell



< 1 mAh, 2.3 – 3.7 V



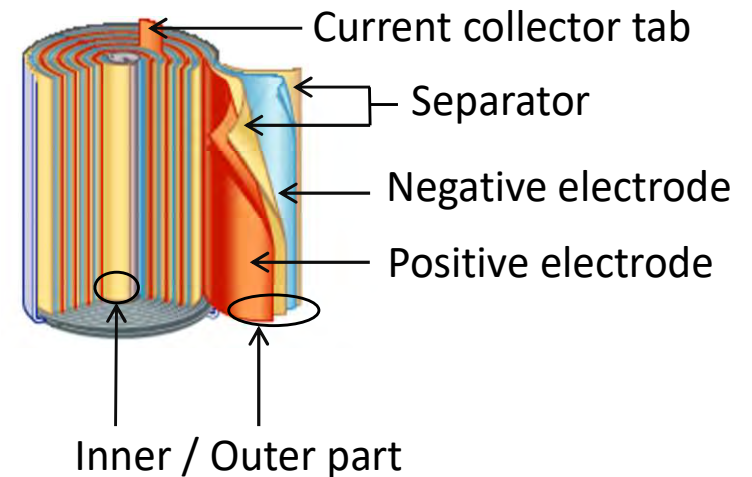
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Cell Characteristics and Ageing Conditions

Li-ion Battery for High Energy Density

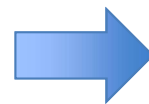
Selected system:

- ❖ LiFePO_4 / Graphite chemistry
- ❖ 2.3 Ah nominal capacity
- ❖ 26650 cylindrical cell



Cycling Ageing:

- ❖ 1 C \rightarrow 2.3 A / cycle
- ❖ 30°C in a climatic chamber
- ❖ 100 % DOD



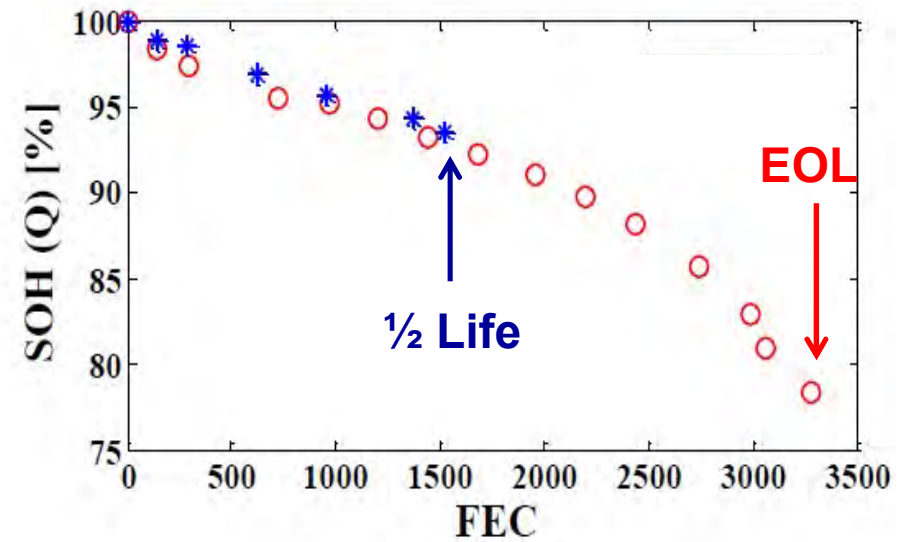
**Impact of Large Cycling
Amplitude on Cell
Performances**

Post-test Analysis

Selection of Cells to Be Opened



- **Pristine Battery**
as received from the manufacturer, discharged
- **Beginning of Life (BOL)**
after conditioning and internal procedure for first check-ups
- **Half Life ($\frac{1}{2}$ Life)**
aged for 1521 FEC, 93% SOC
- **End of Life (EOL)**
aged for 3276 FEC, 79.5% SOC

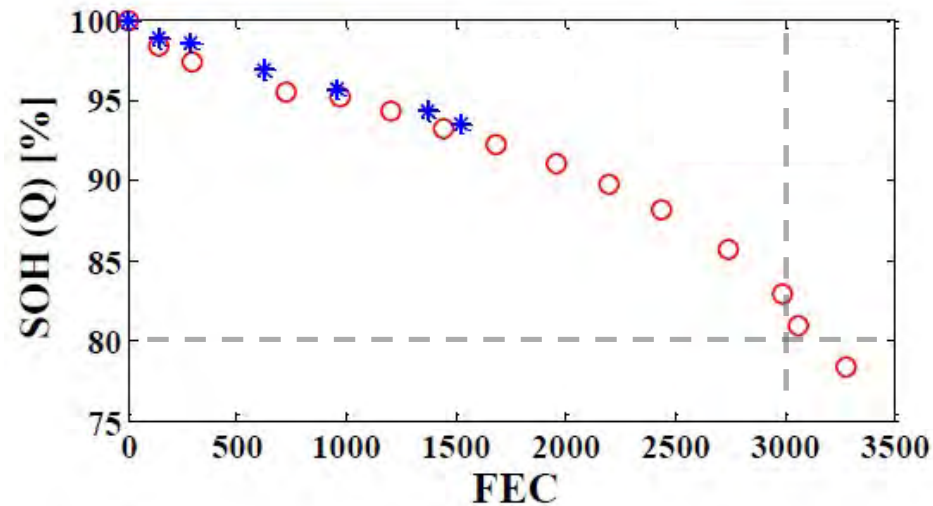




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Cycling at 100% Depth of Discharge

Change in State of Health



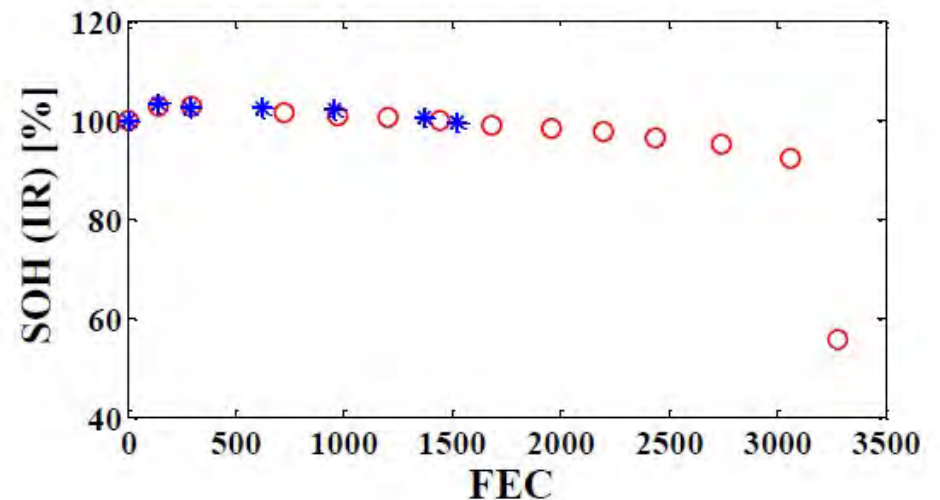
Capacity evolution:

- ❖ End of Life after 3000 cycles
- ❖ Linear fading < 2500 cycles
- ❖ More severe capacity loss afterwards

Internal Resistance:

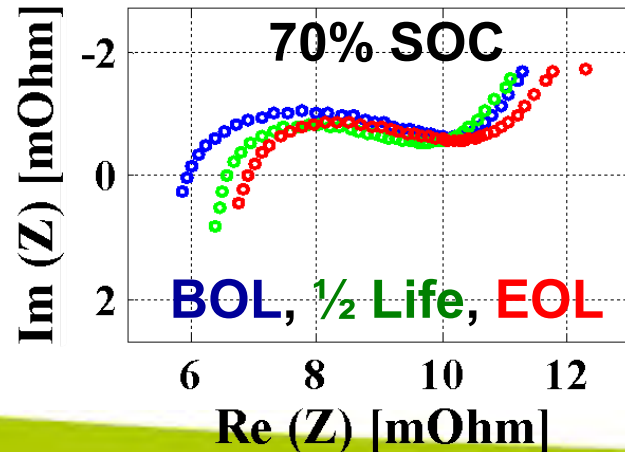
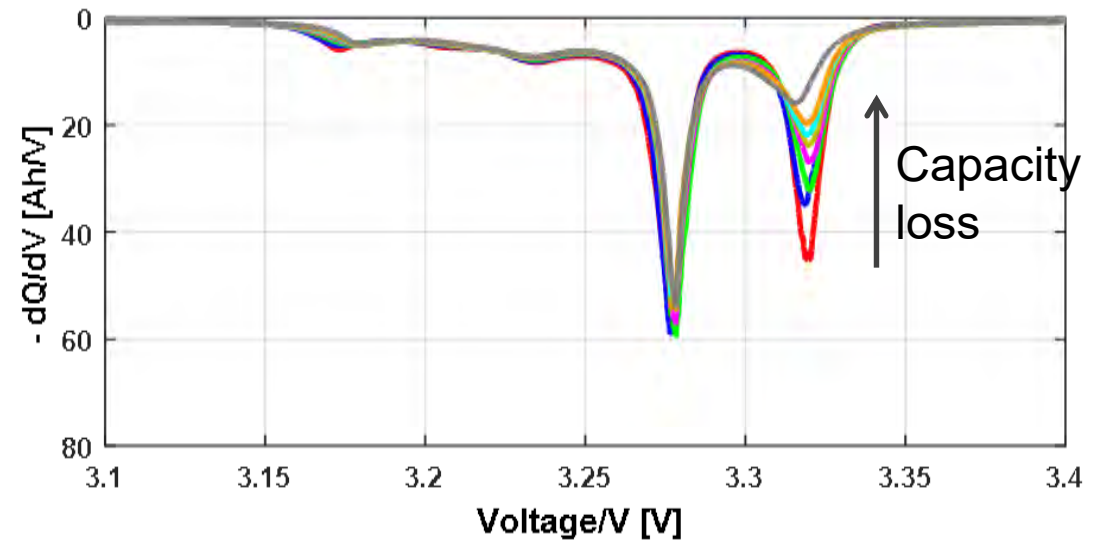
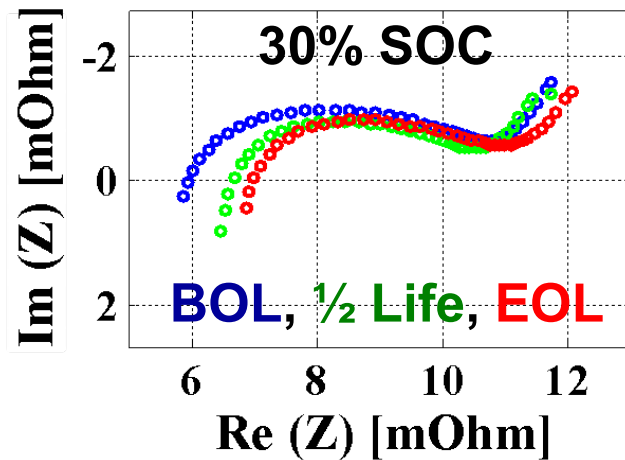
- ❖ Stable internal resistance
- ❖ Sharp decrease at EOL

→ Change in degradation mechanism over cycling



Cycling at 100% Depth of Discharge

Cell Degradation: 1st Hints



- ❖ **SOC:** no effect on cell resistance
- ❖ **Cycling:** increase of electrolyte resistance
→ Possible growth of SEI layer
- ❖ **Cycling:** Fading of anodic capacity
→ Possible degradation of graphite

Opening of the Selected Cells

Visual Observations

Pristine

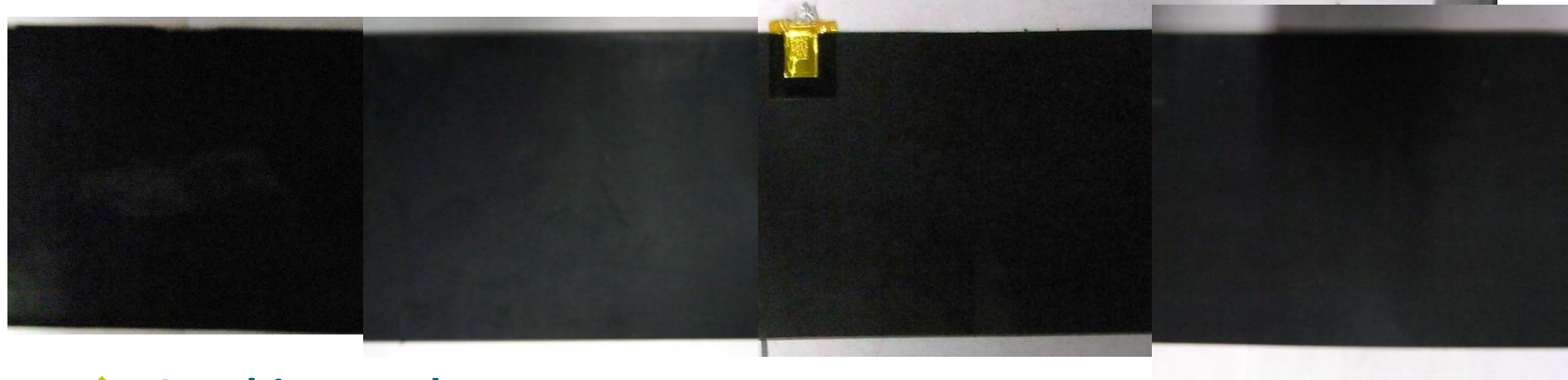
BOL

1/2 Life

EOL

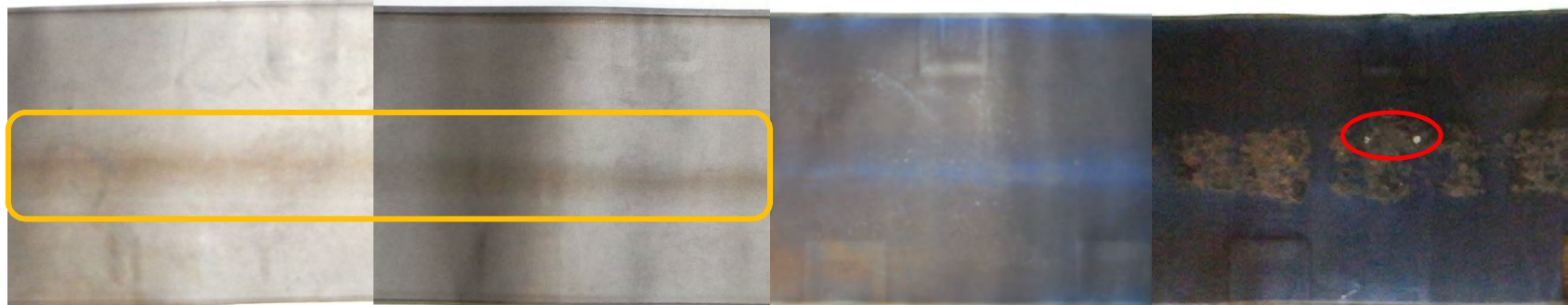
❖ **LFP cathode:** No visual degradation observed

Positive



❖ **Graphite anode:**

Negative



Golden coloration observed in center (discharged state)

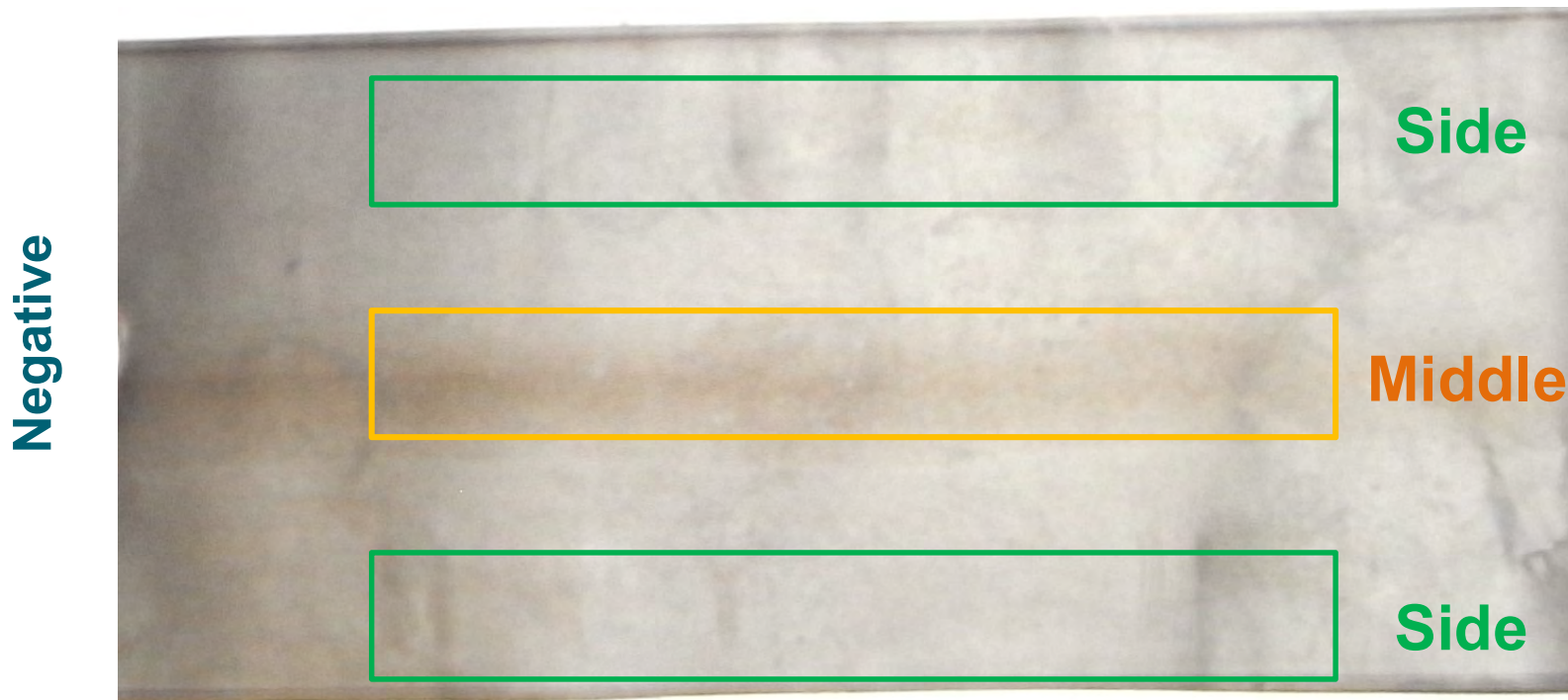
Change in coloration

Presence of plated metallic Li ?

Post-test Analysis

Mapping of Anode Electrode

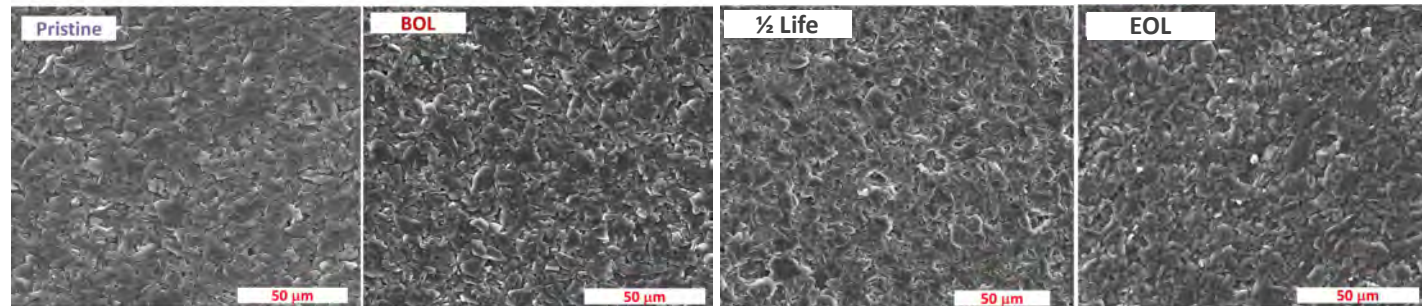
❖ Graphite anode:



Microstructural Analysis

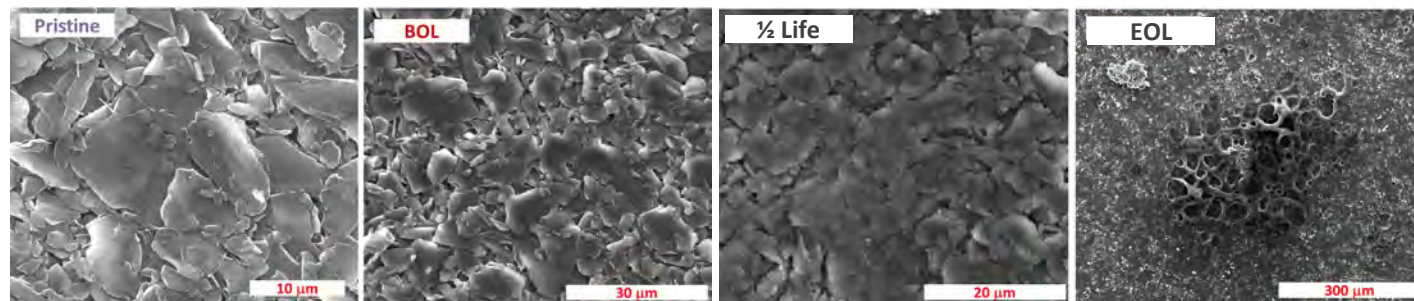
Graphite Anode: Summary

Side



❖ Formation of stable SEI layer

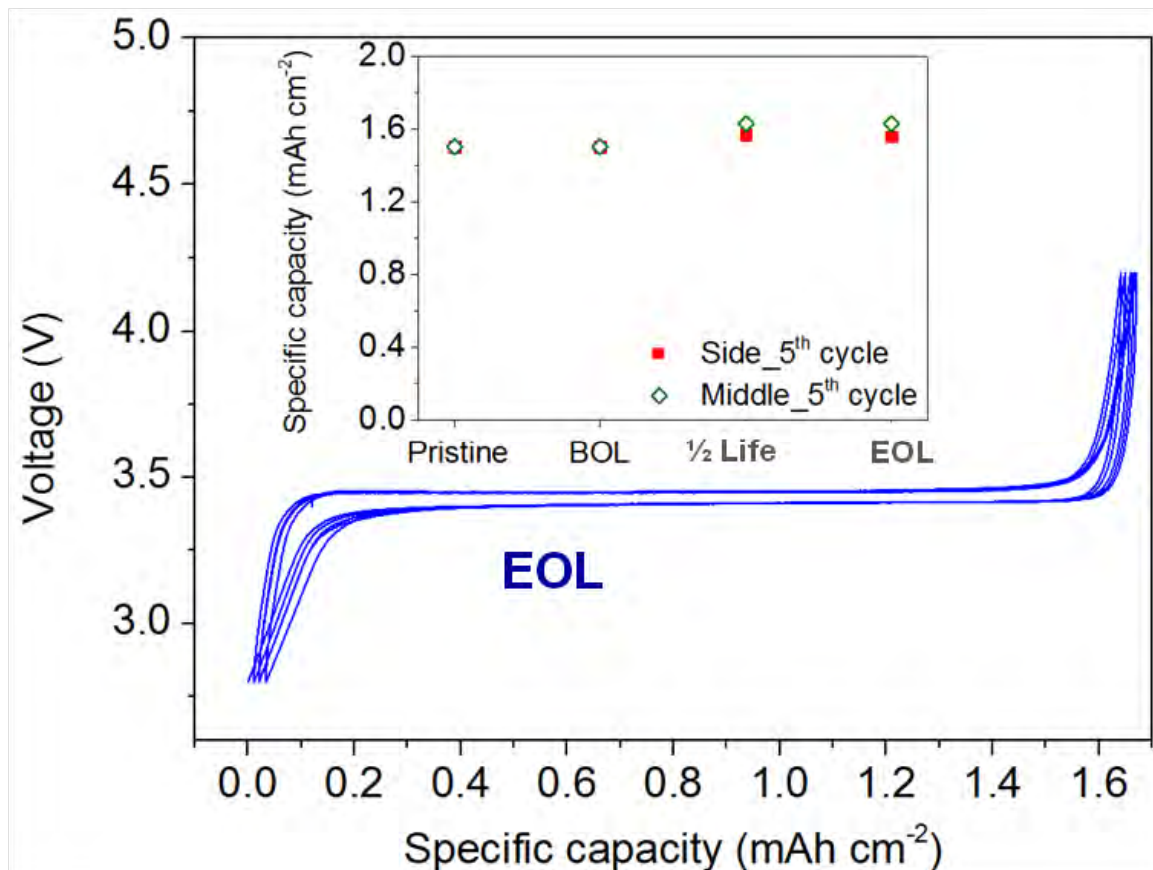
Middle



- ❖ SEI layer growth due to further electrolyte decomposition
- ❖ Potential gas formation due to degradation of SEI layer

Electrochemical Characterization

LiFePO₄ cathode vs. Li metal

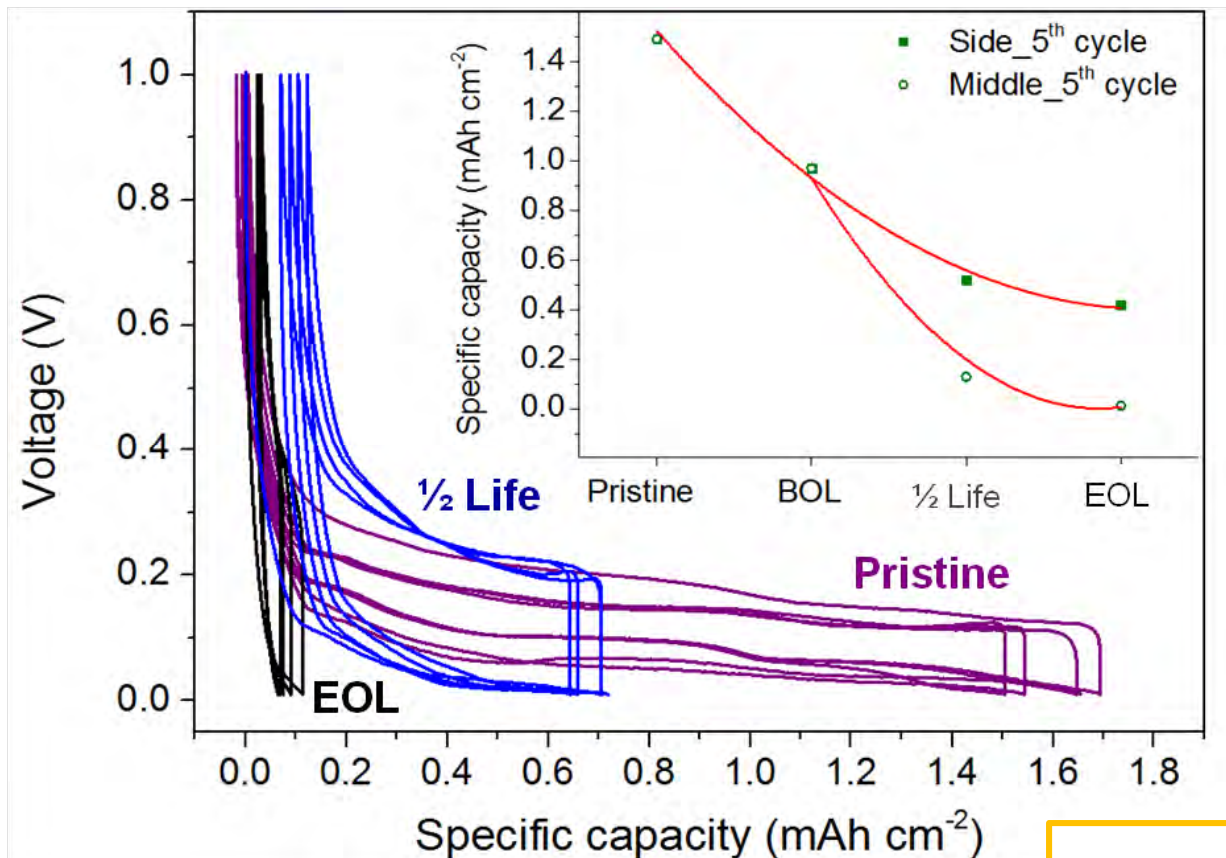


❖ **Upon ageing:**
No loss of capacity
No additional polarization

→ **No degradation of LFP cathode**

Electrochemical Characterization

Graphite anode vs. Li metal



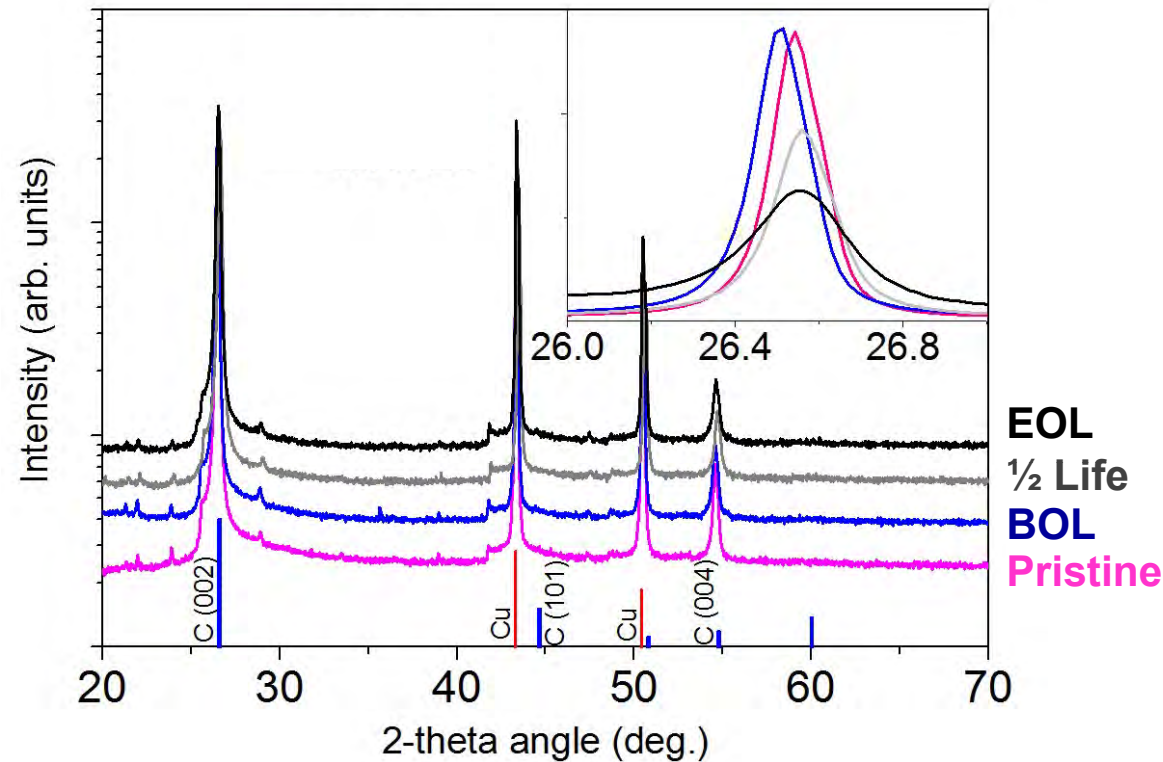
❖ **Upon ageing:**
Loss of capacity
Cell polarization

❖ **Increased degradation in the middle:**
Side: 60% loss
Middle: 95% loss

→ Degraded SEI layer on Graphite Surface Prevents Li⁺ Insertion into Graphite

Structural Analysis

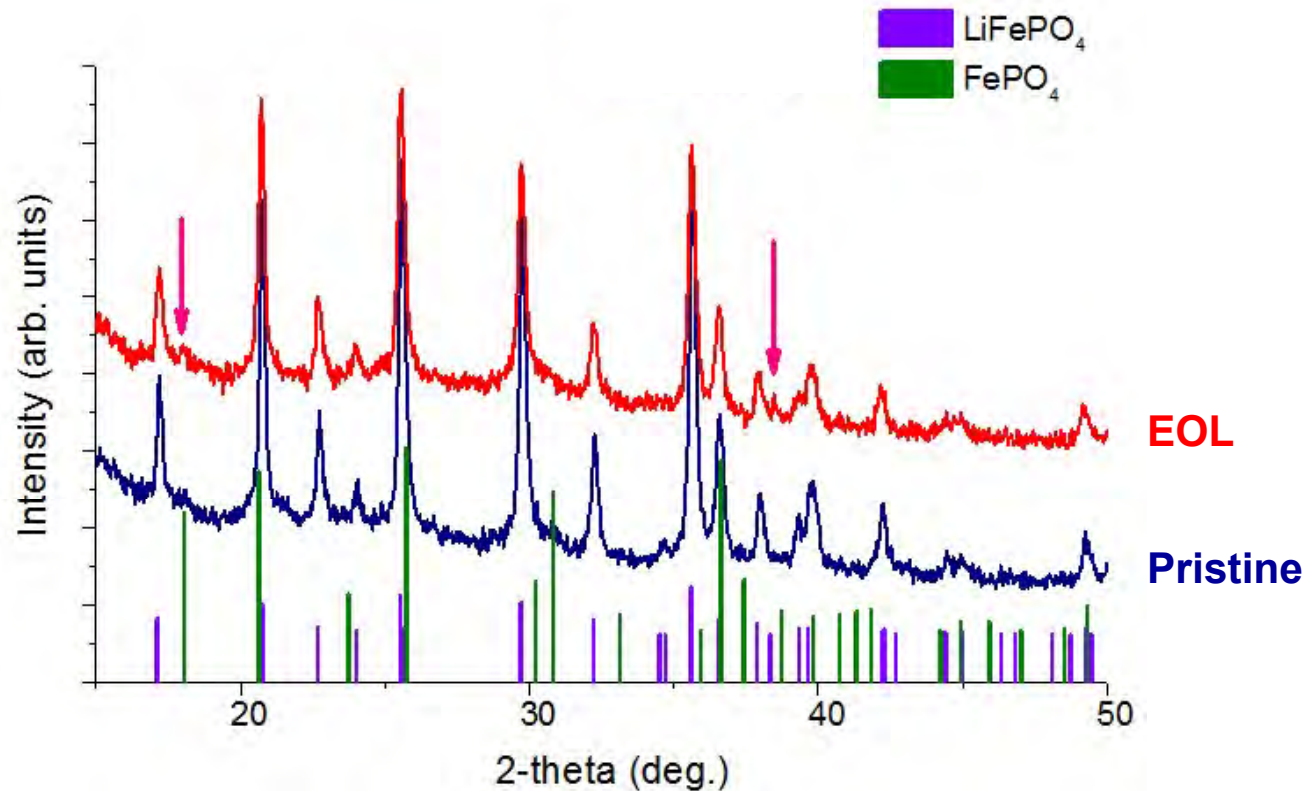
Graphite Anode



- ❖ No difference between side and middle of electrode
- ❖ No shift of (002) peak → **No Li⁺ getting trapped upon ageing**
- ❖ Peak intensity reduction → **Growth of amorphous layer on top of graphite surface**

Structural Analysis

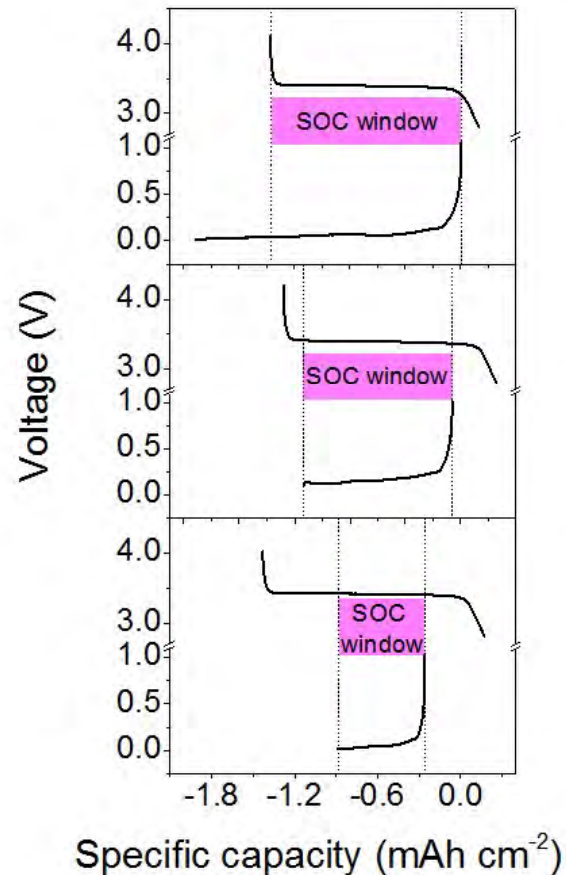
LiFePO_4 Cathode



- ❖ No structural changes observed upon ageing
- ❖ EOL: Presence of some FePO_4 after cell discharge
→ some Li^+ loss, to be related to Li plating at graphite surface

Evolution of SOC Window

In Particular for the Middle of Cell



Pristine

❖ Growth and degradation of SEI layer at graphite electrode

1/2 Life

❖ Li⁺ loss due to electrolyte decomposition and Li plating

→ **Diminution of available capacity within the voltage limits**

EOL

Degradation Mechanisms during Cycling



Cylindrical cell LiFePO₄ / Graphite 2.3 Ah

- ❖ Ageing performed at 30°C, 1C, 100% DOD
- ❖ LiFePO₄ electrode: no degradation observed
→ Excellent material
- ❖ Graphite electrode appeared inhomogeneous after initial discharge
- ❖ Decomposition of electrolyte on graphite surface to form SEI
→ Linear cell capacity fading
- ❖ Degradation of SEI layer on graphite surface
→ Accelerates cell degradation due to inactivity of graphite
→ Reduction of operating voltage window

Post-test Analysis Required to Understand Battery Failure!

Thank you for your attention!



For more on our research....

❖ Cycling Ageing:

E. Sarasketa-Zabala et al., J. Phys. Chem. C, 2015, 119, 896.

Understanding Lithium Inventory Loss and Sudden Performance Fade in Cylindrical Cells during Cycling with Deep Discharge Steps

❖ Calendar Ageing:

A. Iturrondobeitia et al., J. Phys. Chem. C, 2017, under revision.

Post-Mortem Analysis of Calendar Aged 16 Ah NMC/Graphite Pouch Cells for EV Application

B. P. Matadi et al., J. Electrochem. Soc., 2017, 164, A1089

Effects of Biphenyl Polymerization on Lithium Deposition in Commercial Graphite/NMC Lithium-Ion Pouch-Cells during Calendar Aging at High Temperature

❖ Review:

T. Waldmann et al., J. Electrochem. Soc. 2016 , 163, 10, A2149-A2164


Review—Post-Mortem Analysis of Aged Lithium-Ion Batteries: Disassembly Methodology and Physico-Chemical Analysis Techniques




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