

Neue Fahrzeugkonzepte mit dem Fokus Nachhaltigkeit: Lithium-Ionen-Batterien für Elektrofahrzeuge



14. Zulieferforum der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Zulieferindustrie

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Dr. Jörg Kümpers

Johnson Controls Saft Advanced Power Solutions GmbH



Agenda

Neue Fahrzeugkonzepte: Lithium-Ionen-Batterien für Elektrofahrzeuge

- **Elektrofahrzeuganwendungen: Vom Hybrid zum Elektroauto**
- **Schlüsselfaktoren fortschrittlicher Batterietechnologien**
- **Aktuelle Trends bei der Entwicklung von Lithium-Ionen-Batterien**

Johnson Controls – Global Footprint

Global Technology Centers for Development and Manufacturing



Nersac, France
NiMH & Li-Ion
production



Bordeaux, France
Li-Ion Pilot Line
& Research



Hannover, Germany
System Integration



Milwaukee, US
Li-Ion Lab



Cergy, France
BMS NiMH & Li-Ion

Global Capabilities

- Product Planning
- Benchmarking
- Consumer Research
- Design Studio
- Advanced Engineering
- Project Management
- Quality Systems
- Purchasing
- Product Development
- Prototype Shop
- Chemical Labs
- Testing
- Production Process/Prove Out
- Manufacturing



Shanghai, PRC
Development
Facility

Johnson Controls SAFT – Global Footprint

Global Technology Centers for Development and Manufacturing



Nersac, France
NiMH & Li-Ion
production

JCS started Li-Ion Cell Production
for Automotive Applications in
Nersac, France in January 2008



Johnson Controls SAFT – Global Footprint – Manufacturing



Holland, Michigan
USA
Li-Ion production

Johnson Controls-Saft announced plans to build its first U.S. cell manufacturing facility for lithium-ion hybrid batteries in Holland, Michigan

- The plant will start production in 2011
- Investment to the Holland, Mich., facility is app \$220 million.
- Initial capacity of 15 million lithium-ion cells.

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There are Multiple Types of Hybrids

Micro HEV (*a.k.a Stop/Start*)

- Low voltage
- Shuts down engine at idle to save fuel
- Example: BMW 1,3 mini series – JCI is the world leader in AGM micro hybrid batteries



Mild HEV

- Low to medium voltage
- Includes stop-start, regeneration braking and acceleration assist
- Example: Saturn Vue, S-class, 7-series



Full HEV

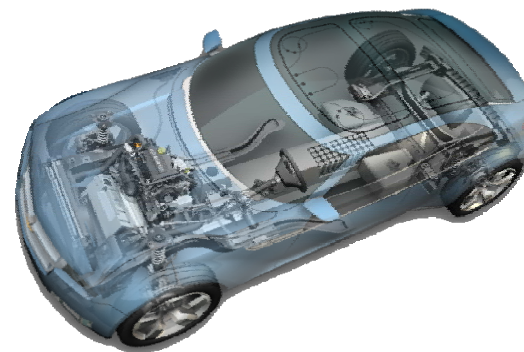
- High voltage
- Includes all mild HEV features PLUS electric-only operating range and optionally, multiple axle electric drive
- Example: Ford Escape, Toyota Prius



There are Multiple Types of Hybrids

Plug-In Hybrid (PHEV)

- High voltage
- Includes all full hybrid features PLUS electric-only operation for ≈ 20 miles
- Ability to recharge battery through 120V electrical outlet (in addition to regenerative braking)
- Demonstration vehicles: GM Saturn VUE, Dodge Transit, Ford Escape



Electric Vehicle (EV)

- High voltage
- No internal combustion engine
- Recharge battery through 120V electrical outlet
- Demonstration vehicles : Mitsubishi i-EV

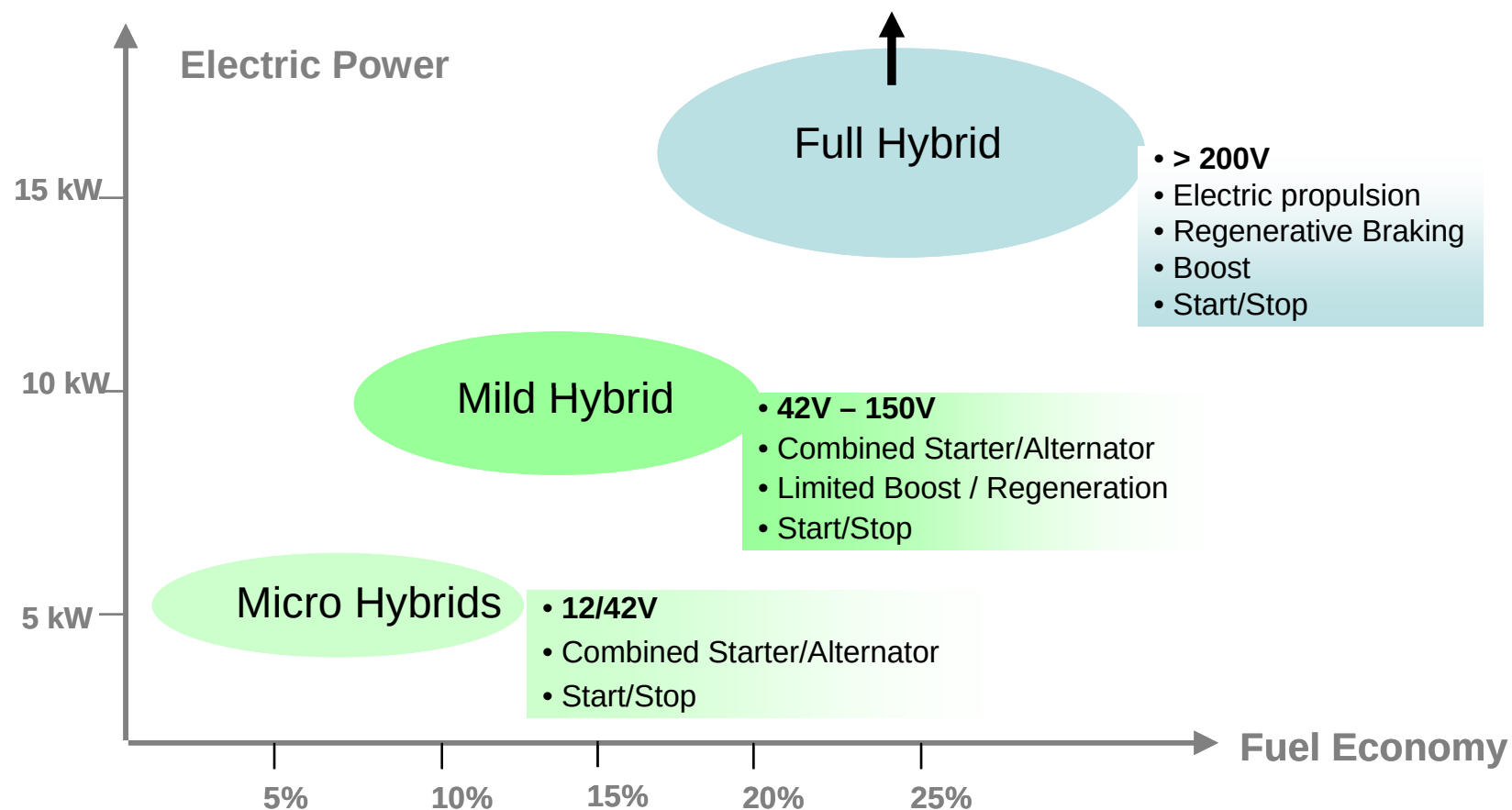


Fuel Cells

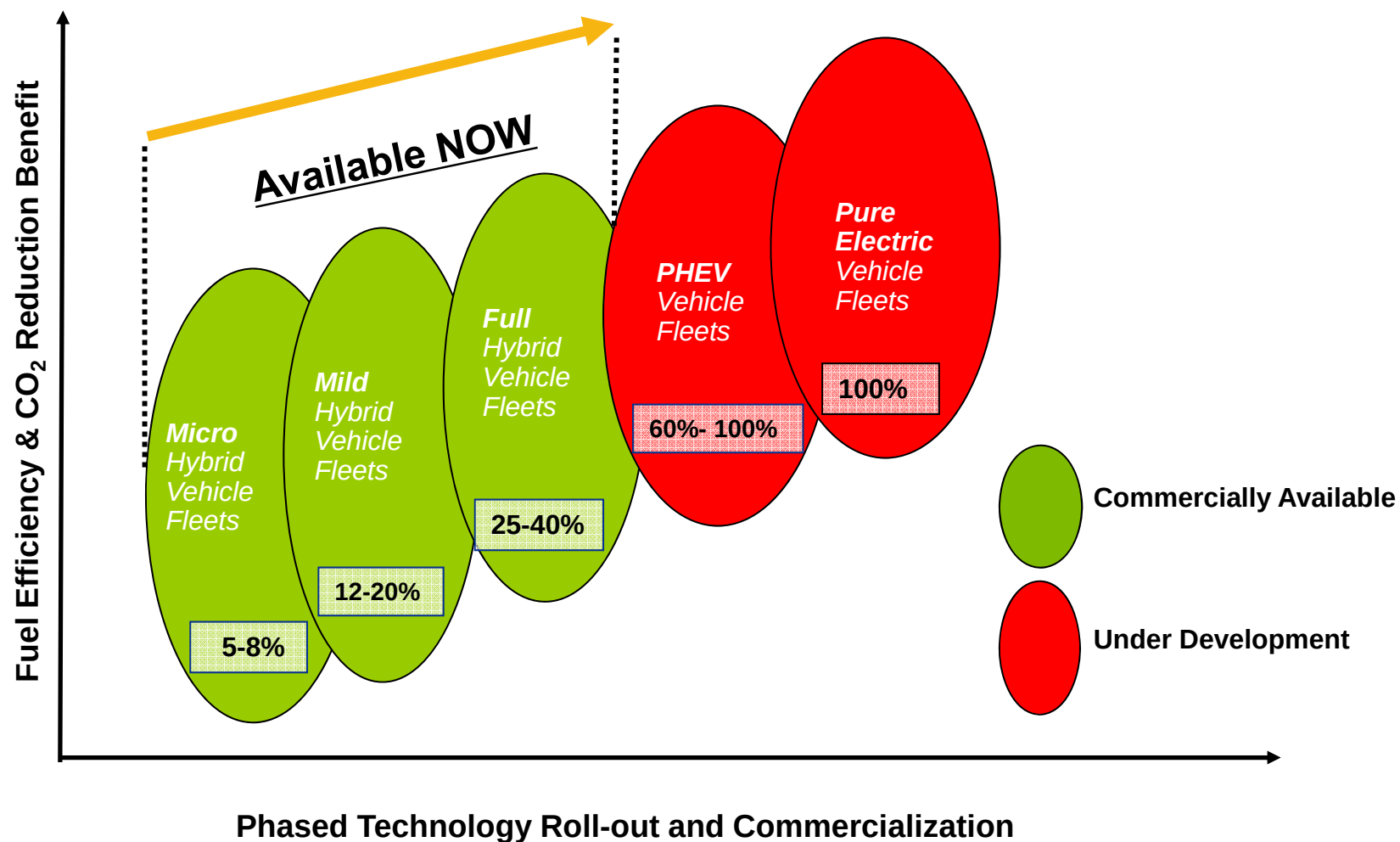
- High Voltage
- No internal combustion engine
- Full gas hybrid functionality
- Demonstration vehicles: Daimler, Ford, Honda, Toyota, GM



Fuel Economy can be enhanced by increasing electric Power



Battery Innovation “fuels” the Drive to sustainable Transportation



Li-Ion Battery Automotive Commercialization

- Li-Ion Technology in series production:

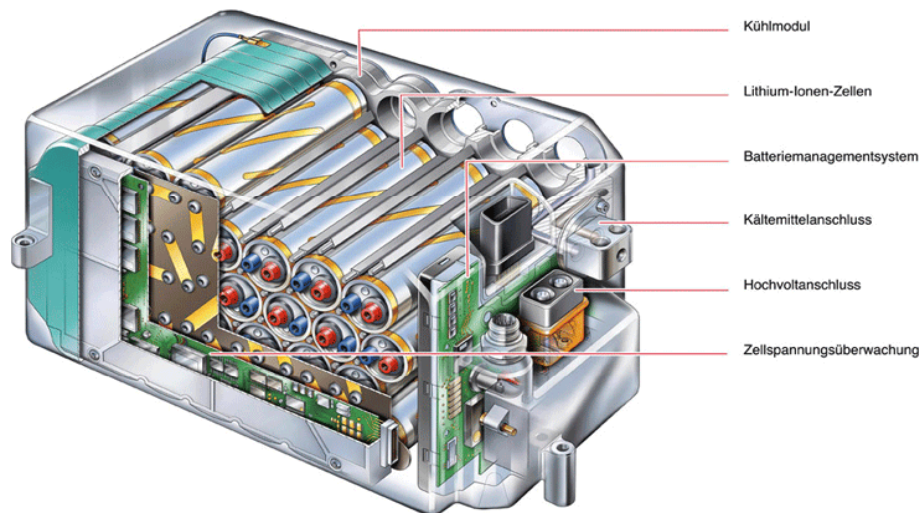
Vehicle	SoP	Type	Battery supplier
Mercedes S-Class hybrid,	SoP 2009	Mild - HEV	Johnson Controls Saft / Conti
GM Volt – Plug In Hybrid	SoP 2010	PHEV	CPI / LG chem
Mitsubishi i-MiEV	SoP 2010	EV	GS Yuasa
BMW 7 Series ActiveHybrid	SoP 2010	Mild-HEV	Johnson Controls Saft / Conti
Nissan LEAF	SoP 2010	EV	AESC
BYD	SoP 2010	PHEV	BYD
Toyota Prius Plug-In	SoP 2010	PHEV	PEVE
Azure Dynamic's Balance HEV	SoP 2010	HEV	Johnson Controls Saft
Ford's first PHEV	SoP 2012	PHEV	Johnson Controls Saft



Li-Ion for Mild Hybrid Application – Example Daimler S-class :

New S-class S400 Blue-hybrid with JCS Li-Ion technology

- Mild Hybrid Battery System (19 kW boost)
 - Boost, Recuperation, Stop-Start, (no EV mode)
 - 35 cells each 6.5 Ah
- SoP in 2009 (MY 2010)
- Cooperation : Daimler / Continental / JCS
- Battery located in Engine Compartment : A/C – cooled

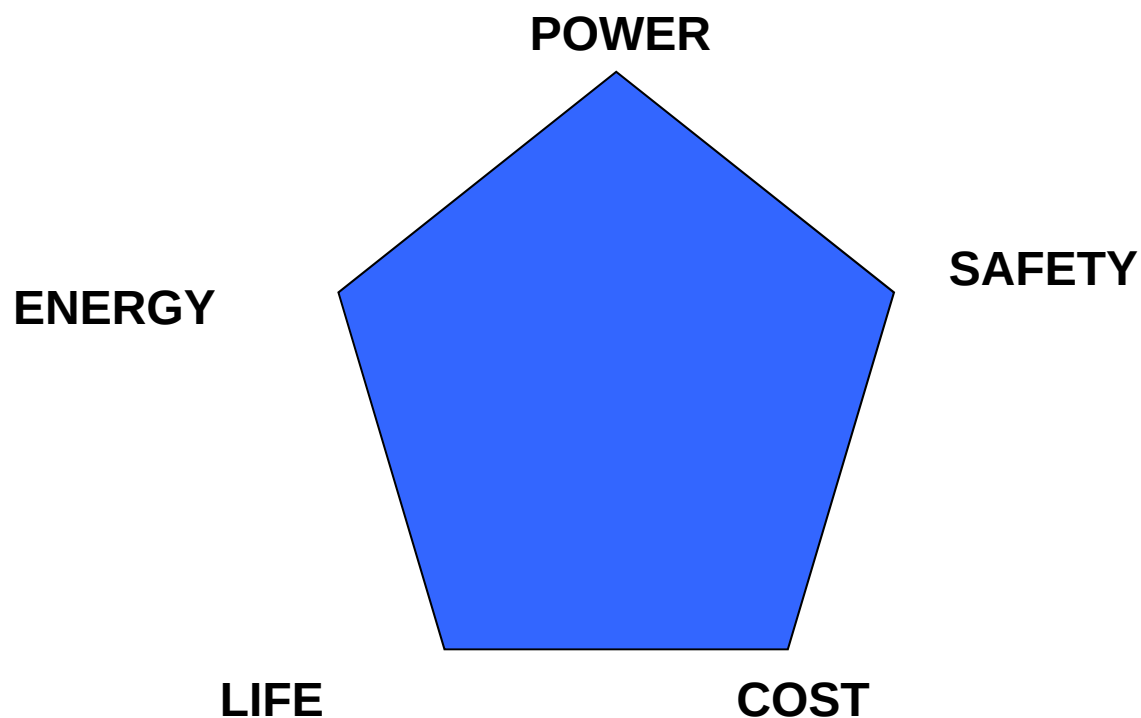


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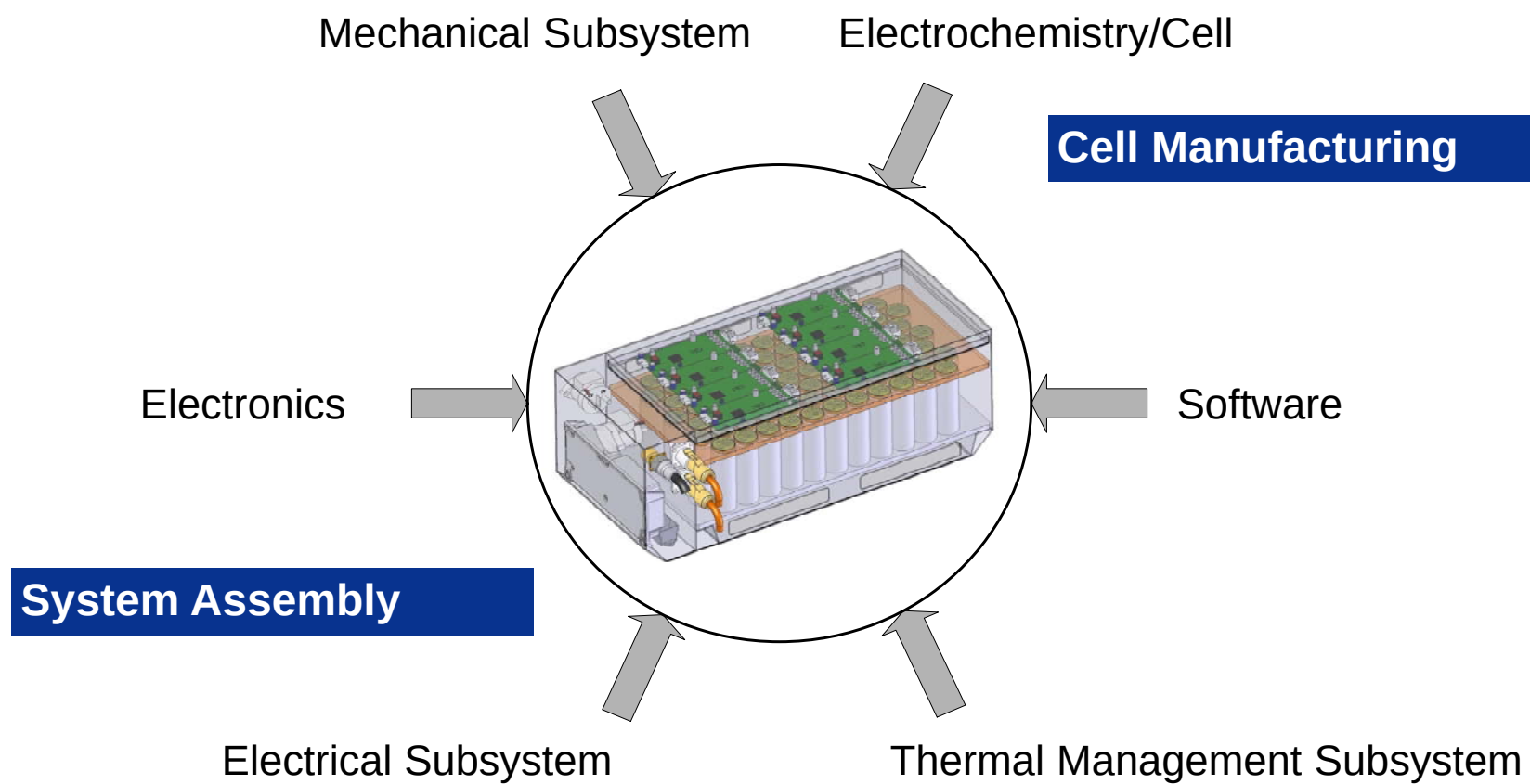
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The Pentagon of Virtues displays the main parameters of an automotive battery for advanced automotive applications



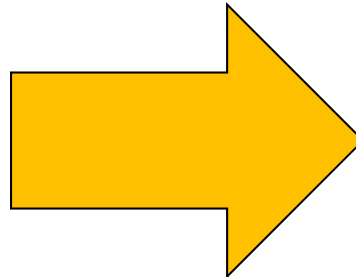
The Battery for automotive Applications is a complex System



Design ⇔ System Characteristics

Design:

- Cell Type
- Number of Cells
- Architecture
- Cooling System
- Electronics
- Housing

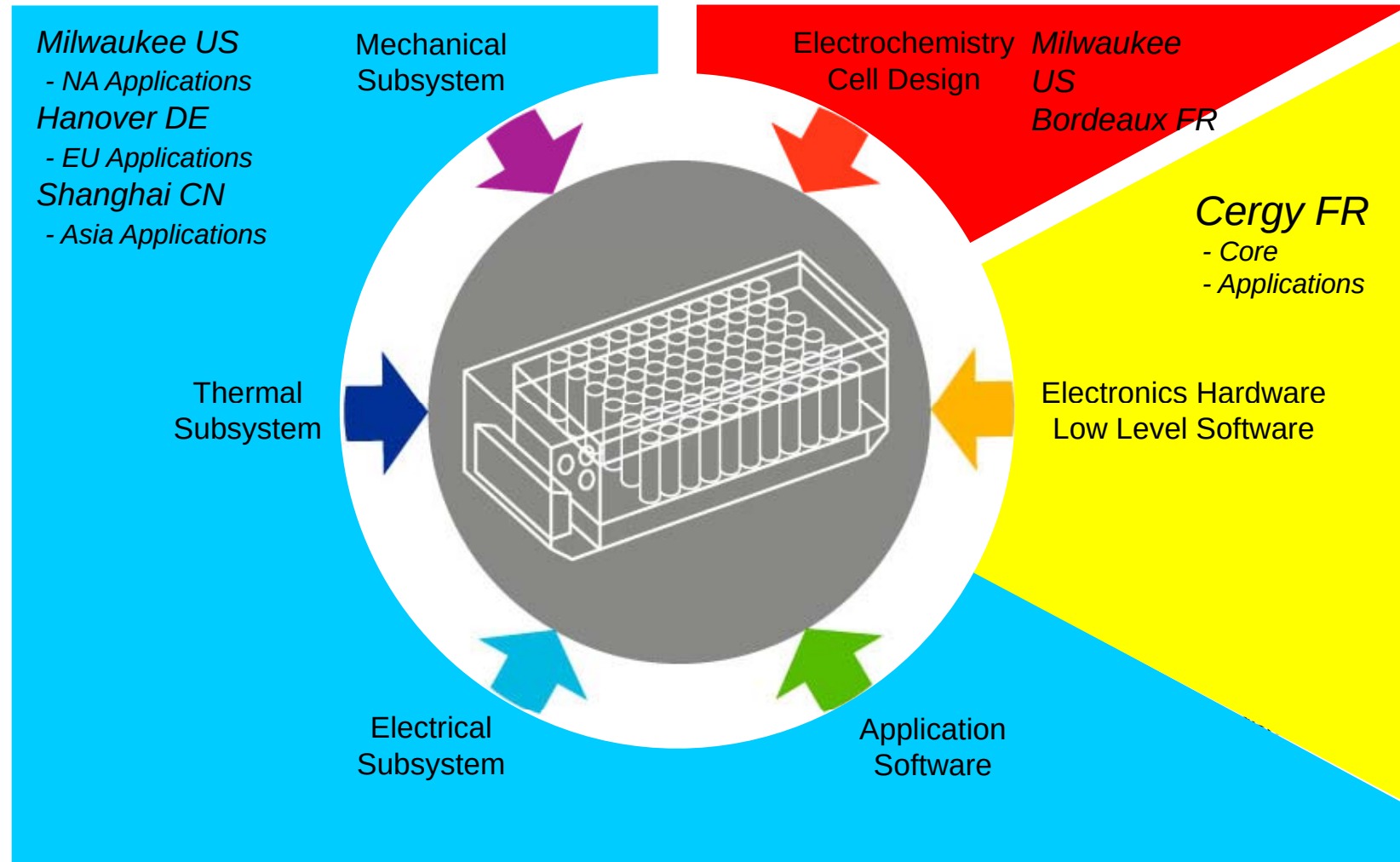


Characteristics:

- Size / Dimensions / Volume
- Weight
- Energy Content
- Power capability
- Life Expectance
- Robustness
- Vehicle Integration
- Safety Level

JCS Technology Scope

S. Suckow, 19.06.2009



Energy of Battery Systems is strongly related to the chemical Energy

The laws of nature have fixed limits to specific energy of electrochemical systems from the periodic table of elements

Li-Ion battery technology offers low weight, high reduction potential chemistry.

- High voltage due to high chemical energy:
- Low weight of Lithium metal
- High mobility of Li-Ions in solid state materials

$$U^0 = - \frac{\Delta G}{n \cdot F}$$

The periodic table is shown with elements color-coded and grouped into two categories:

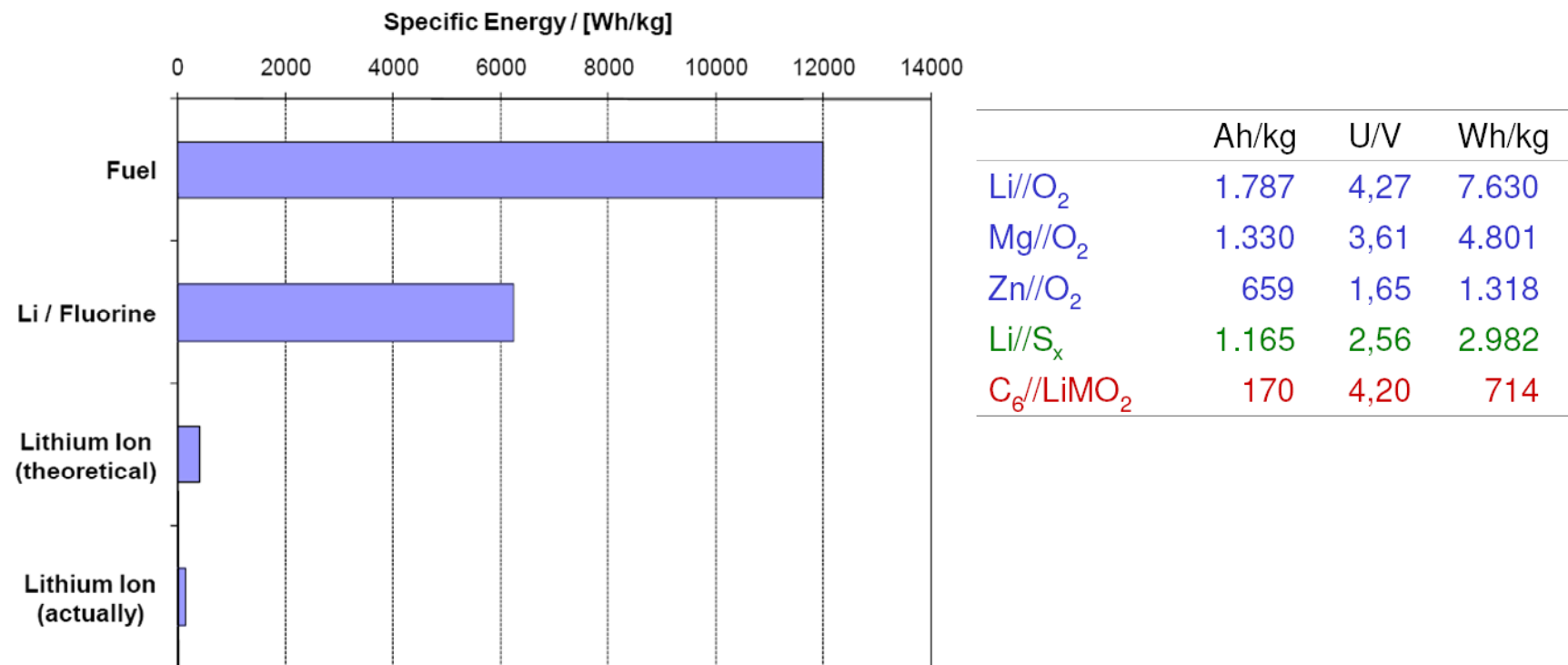
- Reducing elements (blue oval):** These are located on the left side of the periodic table, including Hydrogen (H), Lithium (Li), Sodium (Na), Potassium (K), Rubidium (Rb), Cesium (Cs), and Francium (Fr) in the first column; and Beryllium (Be), Magnesium (Mg), Calcium (Ca), Strontium (Sr), Barium (Ba), and Radium (Ra) in the second column.
- Oxidizing elements (red oval):** These are located on the right side of the periodic table, including Boron (B), Carbon (C), Nitrogen (N), Oxygen (O), and Fluorine (F) in the second row; and Aluminum (Al), Silicon (Si), Phosphorus (P), Sulfur (S), Chlorine (Cl), and Argon (Ar) in the third row, and so on, down to Astatine (At) and Radon (Rn) in the sixth row.

Below the periodic table, the labels "Reducing elements" and "Oxidizing elements" are written in blue and red respectively, corresponding to the two groups.

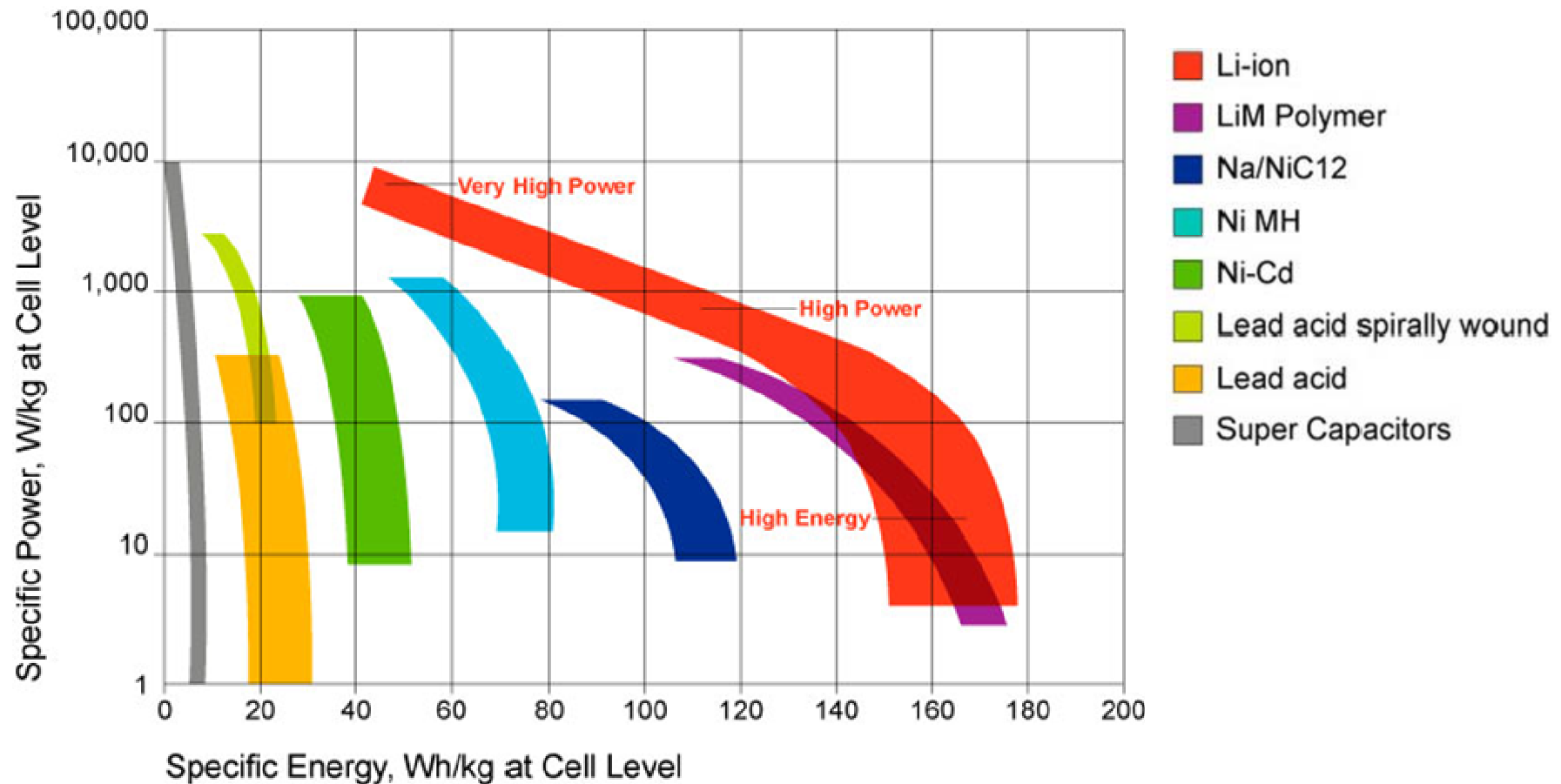
Maximum theoretical specific energy is reached for the Li/F pair: **6085 Wh/kg**

Battery Technologies: Specific energy of (electro)chemical storage

In practice only a small part of theoretical energy can be realized for rechargeable battery applications



Battery Technologies: Comparison of various Technologies



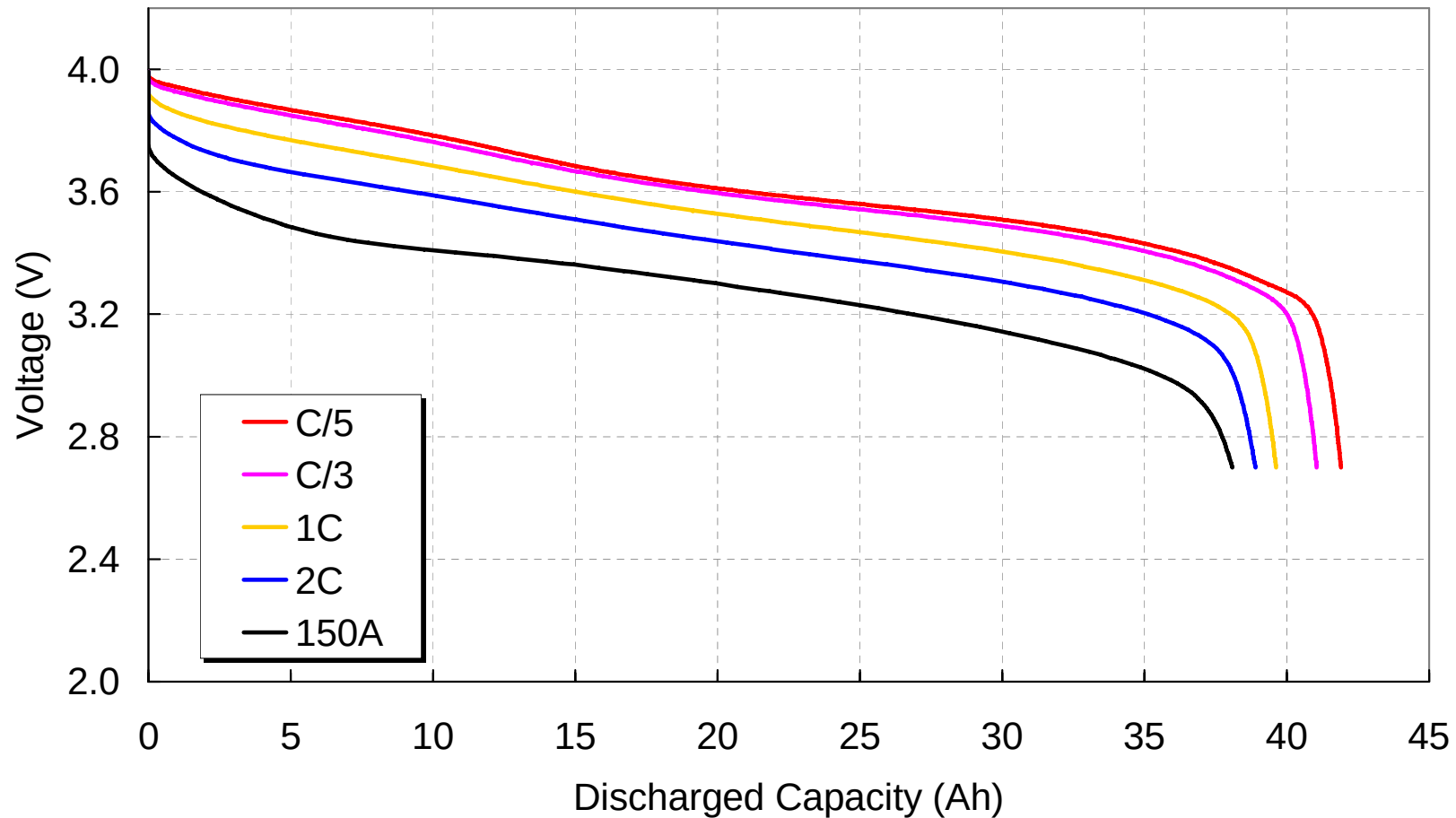
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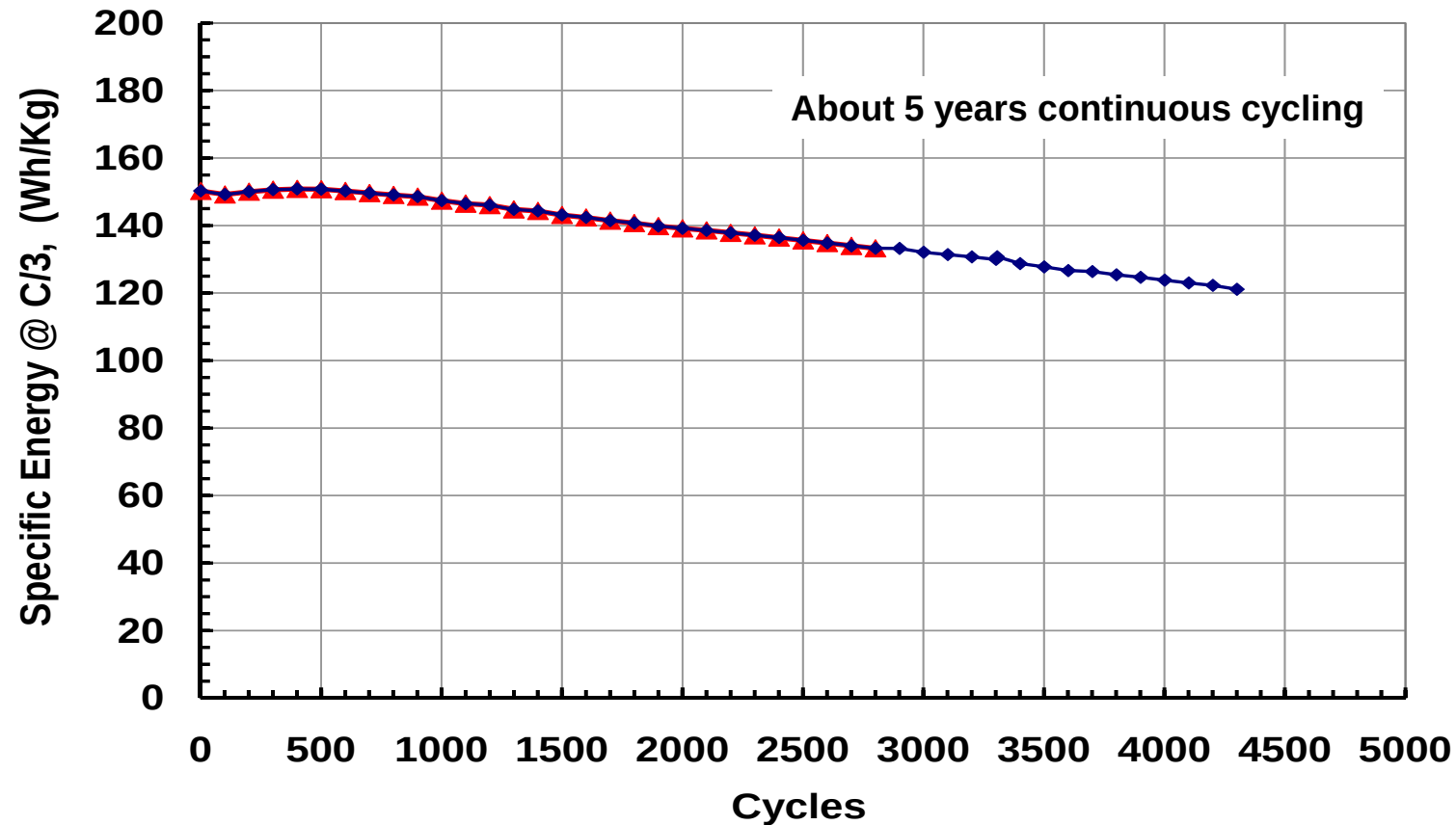
Battery Technologies: Voltage Characteristics

VL41M Typical continuous discharge at +23°C



Battery Technologies: Cycle Life

VL45E (High Energy) cells @ C/3 during 80%DOD (DST) cycling

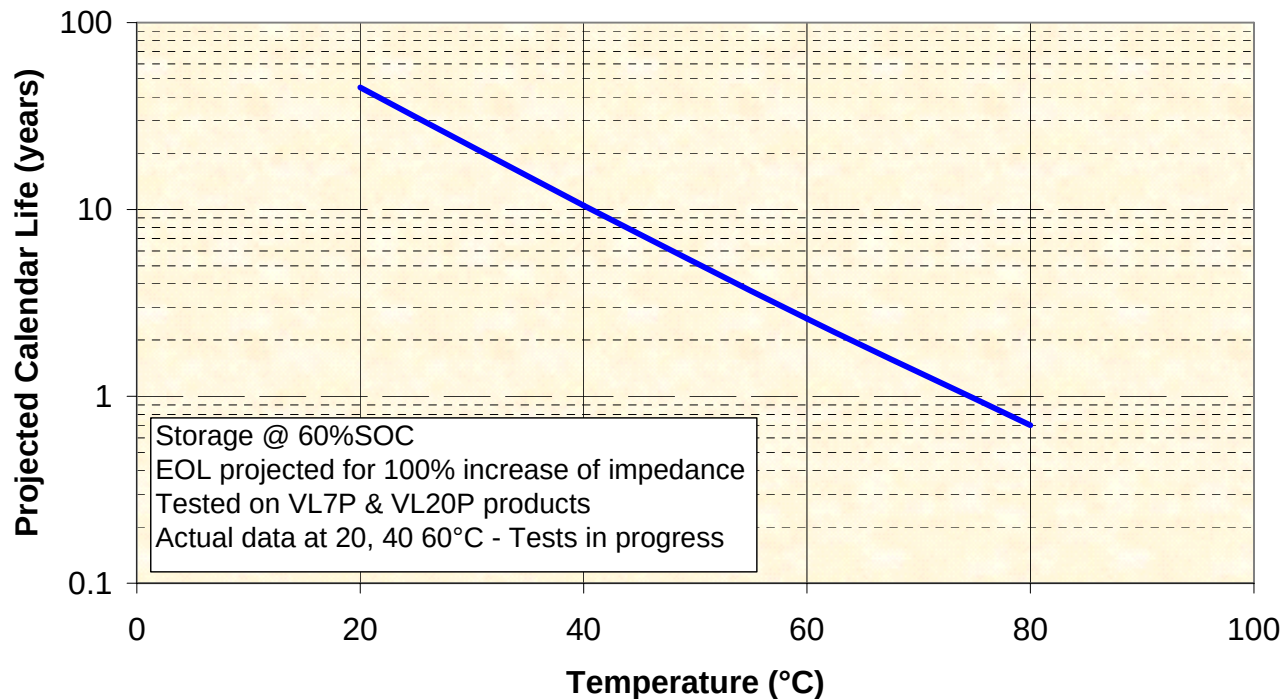


Life Projection of Lithium Ion Batteries

Cycle Life Expectancy for Li-Ion Batteries:

Arrhenius plots based on 100% increase of resistance:

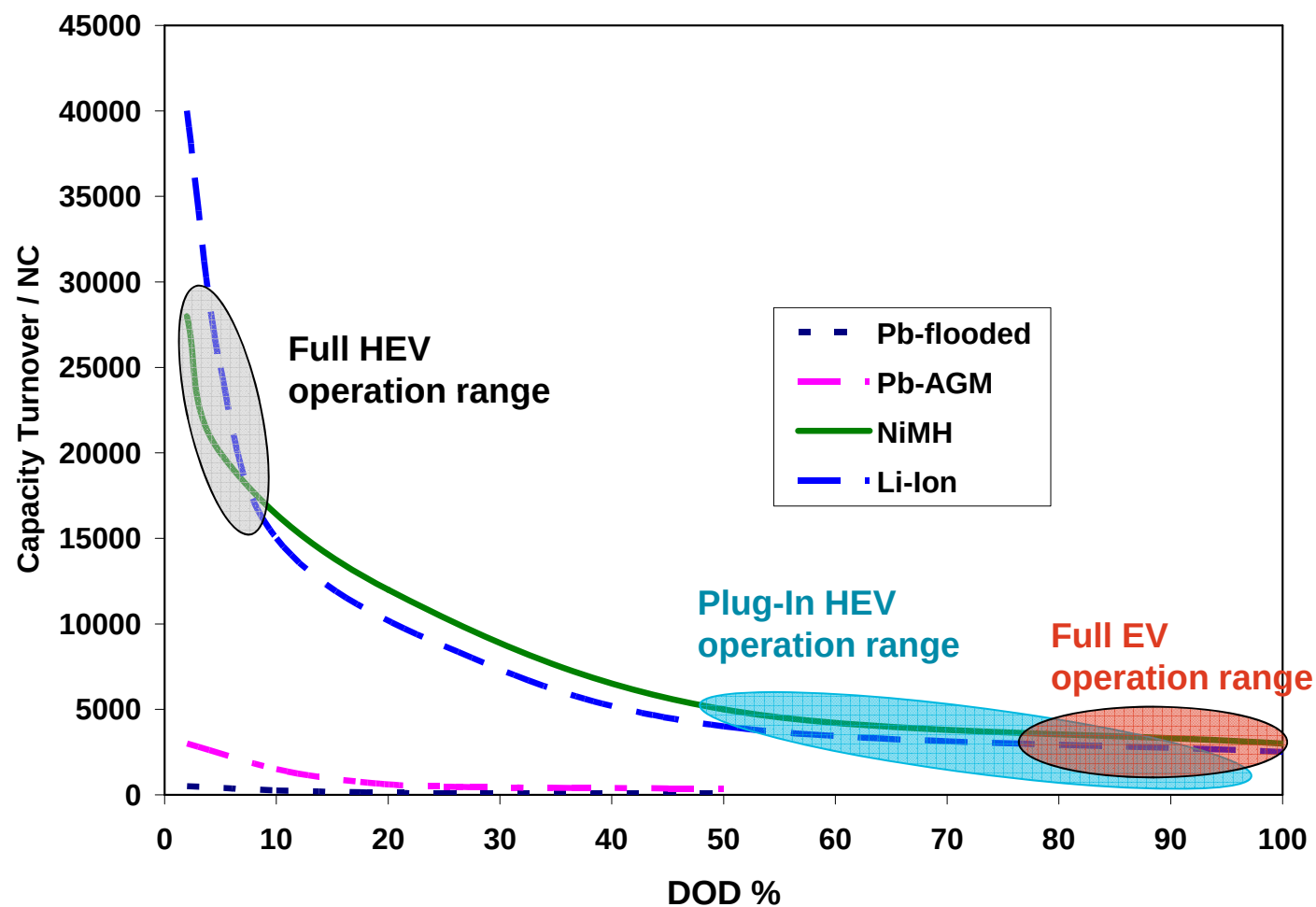
**Projection based upon various test results
(up to 4 years observation)**



Projection:

- 20 years life at 30°C
- 10 years life at 40°C
- 2.7 years life at 60°C

Energy Throughput is a key Parameter of Battery Technologies



Li-Ion is a Enabling Technology for the next Generation of HEVs

Li-Ion Battery Technology Advantages for HEVs



Nickel Metal Hydride is today's battery technology



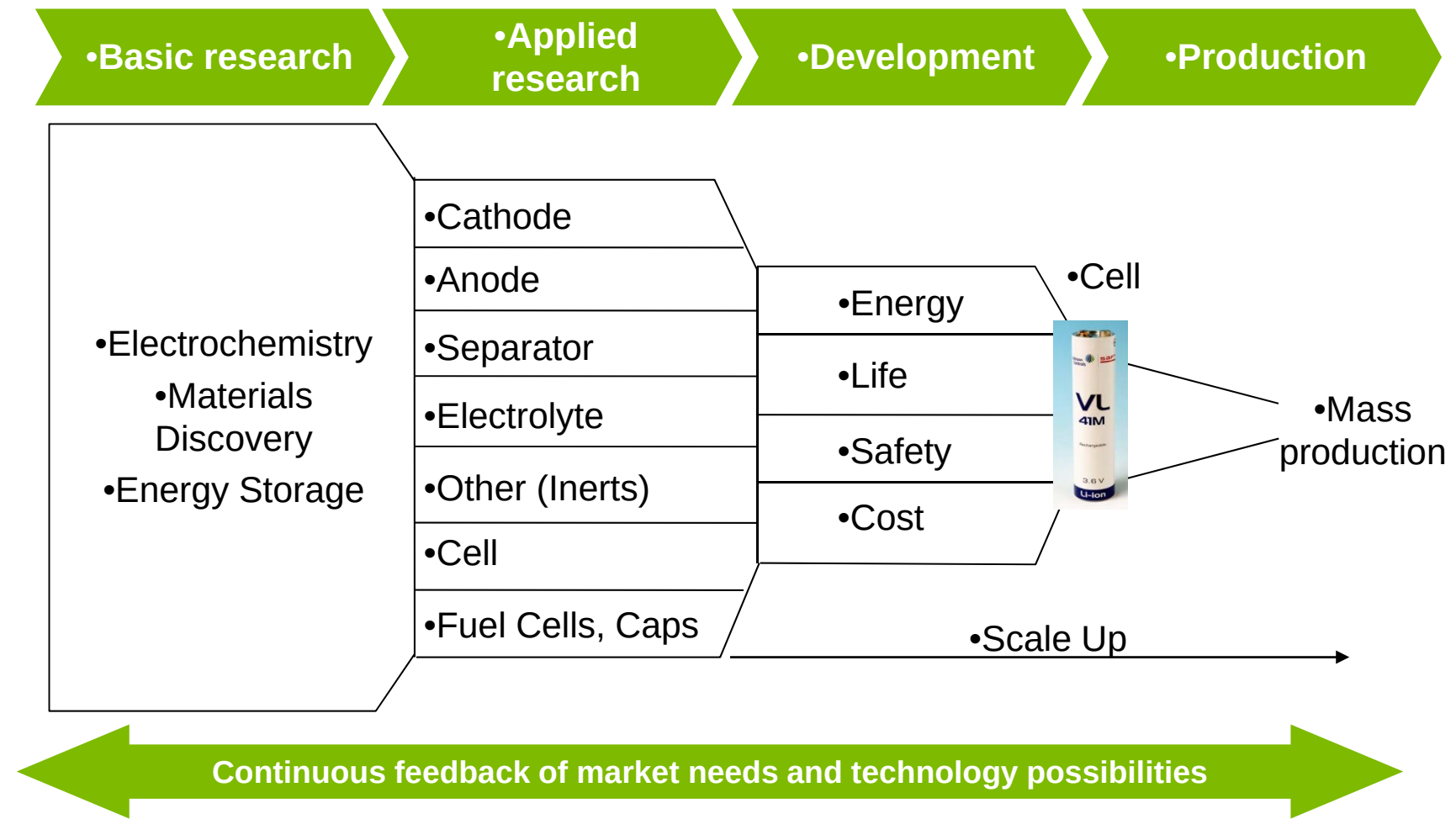
Li-Ion is the target of every OEM as the obvious next step battery solution

WHY?



30% Smaller	50% Lighter	More Powerful
Faster Recharge	Enhanced Cycle Life	More Energy

JCI is committed to support of R&D activities along the entire chain



Lithium Ion Cells for various Applications

Electrochemistry

- Li-Ion cells
- Positive material: NCA
- Negative material: Graphite
- Electrolyte: blend of solvent with dissolved LiPF_6

Construction

- Cylindrical, spiral wound type
- Aluminum case
- Can to cover assembly through laser welding
- 2 Terminals located at the same end
- Safety Features
- Overpressure release through rupture area
- Integrated current interrupt



JCS Li-ion Cell Products – PHEV and EV

Diameter 54 mm / Energy-Power Applications EV or PHEV

	VL45E	VL41M	VL22M	VL30P
Capacity (Ah) C/3 @ 4V	45	41	22	30
Dia. (mm)	54	54	54	54
Length (mm)	222	222	145	222
Weight (kg)	1.07	1.07	0.65	1.1
Volume (dm³)	0.51	0.51	0.33	0.51
Energy (Wh)	160	146	78	107
Power (W) Current limit (A)	710 250	850 300	700 300	1520 500
Power (W) V limit, 2.5 V				2300
	30s – 50%SOC			10s – 50%SOC

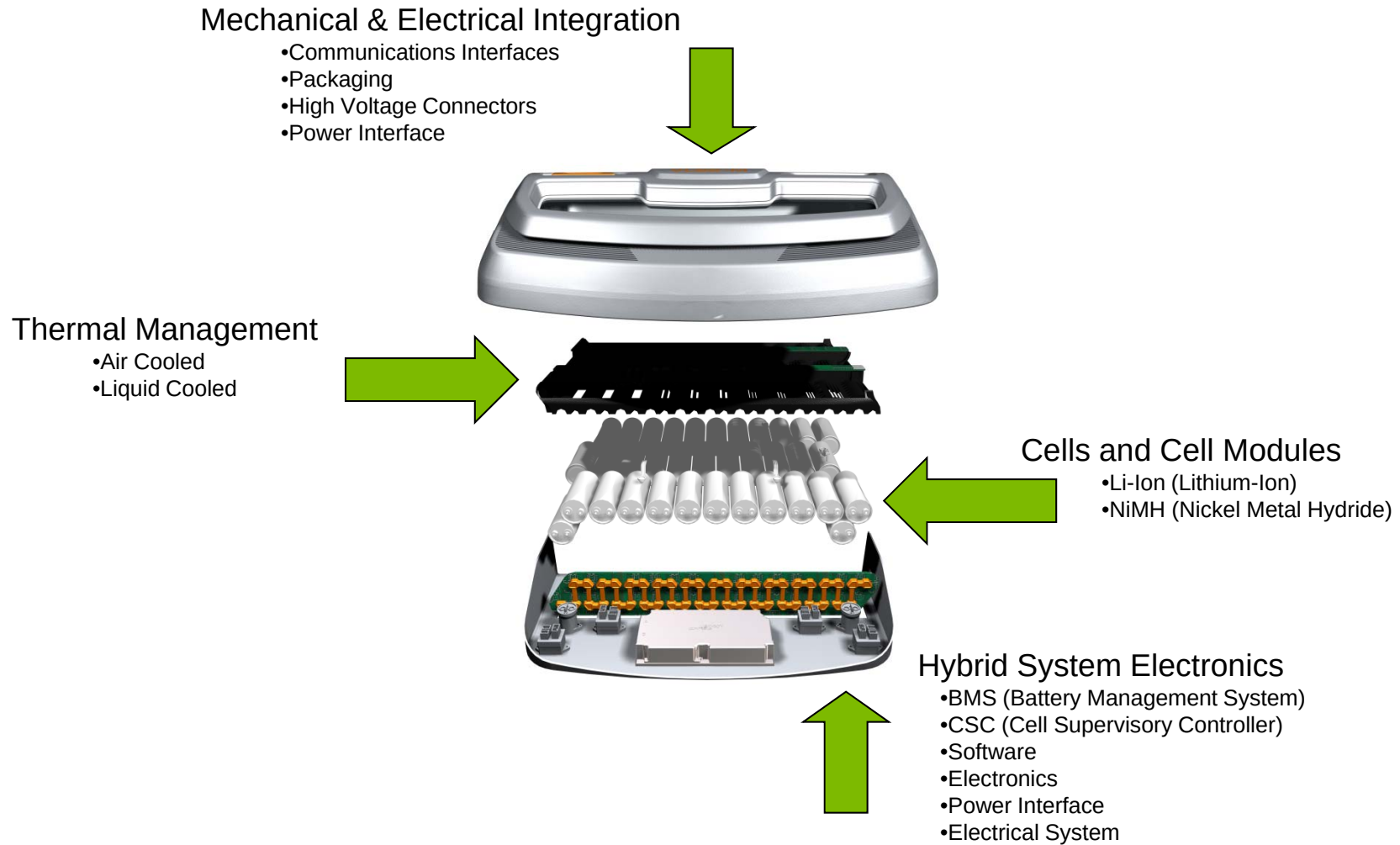
- Standard mechanical parts
- Standard chemistry (NCA/Graphite)
- Standard assembly processes
- Flexible height to various capacities
- 3 different electrodes types “E” / “M” / “P” for various Power to Energy ratios



- Note: characteristics at 25°C

JCS Battery System – Internal Perspective

S. Suckow, 19.06.2009



Thank you for your attention !

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit !

In case of questions / Bei Rückfragen

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