

Detecting Changes within the Electrolyte of Batteries – a Non-Destructive Method

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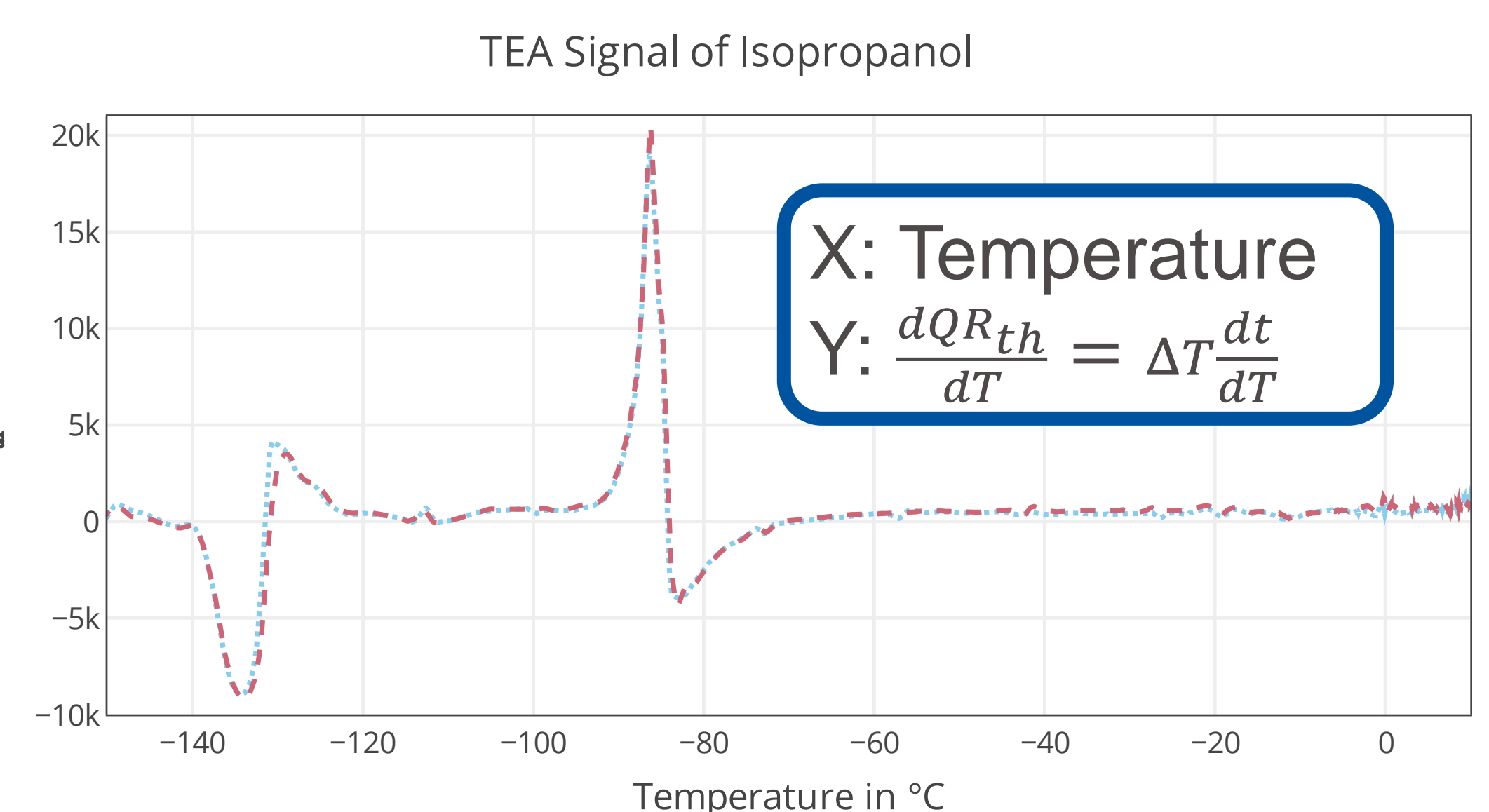
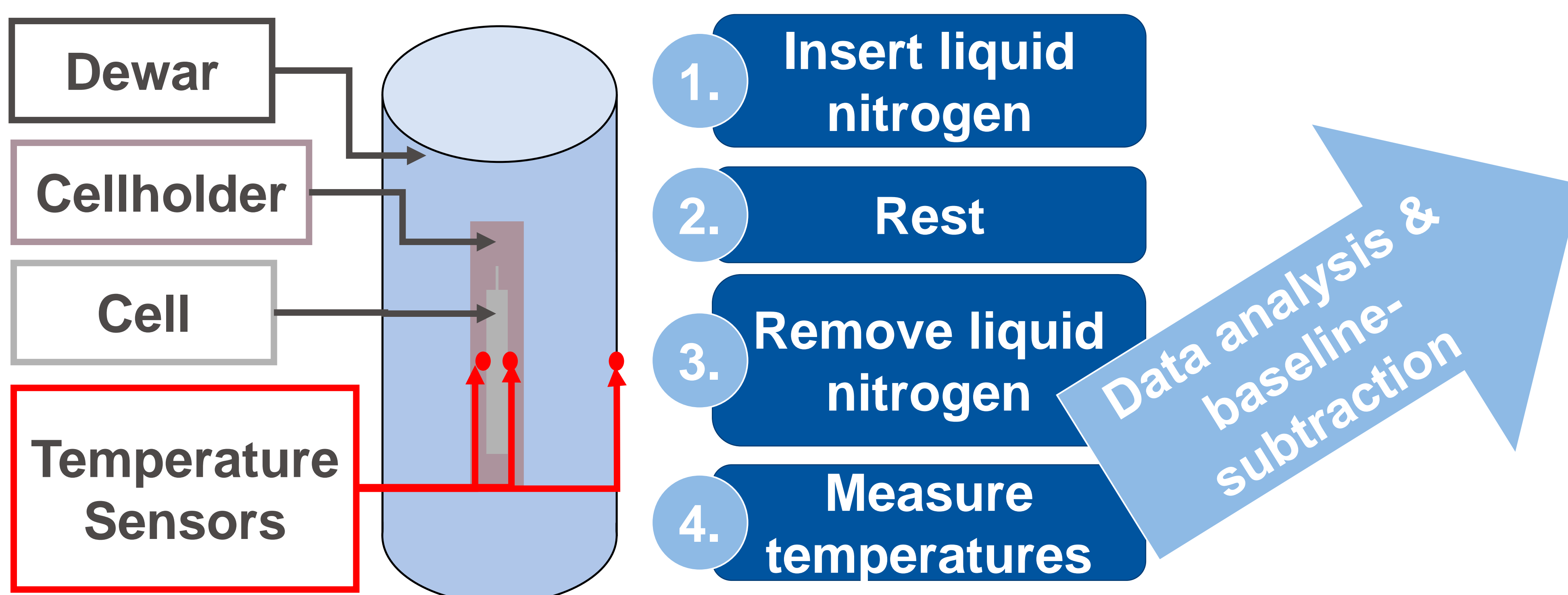
Abstract

A novel method to analyse the electrolyte of lithium-ion-batteries is presented. Inspired by the Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA) introduced by Day et al. [1], we developed a simpler alternative. The non-destructive method enables new insights into changes to the electrolyte during ageing tests and requires just standard thermocouples, liquid nitrogen and a dewar.

Conclusion

We developed a simple non-destructive method for analysing the liquid phase of the electrolyte and validated its non-destructive nature. By measuring the energy required for certain phase-transitions of the electrolyte we gain information on solvent decomposition, the influence of additives, and formation conditions on the electrolyte. Work on quantification of the results is on-going.

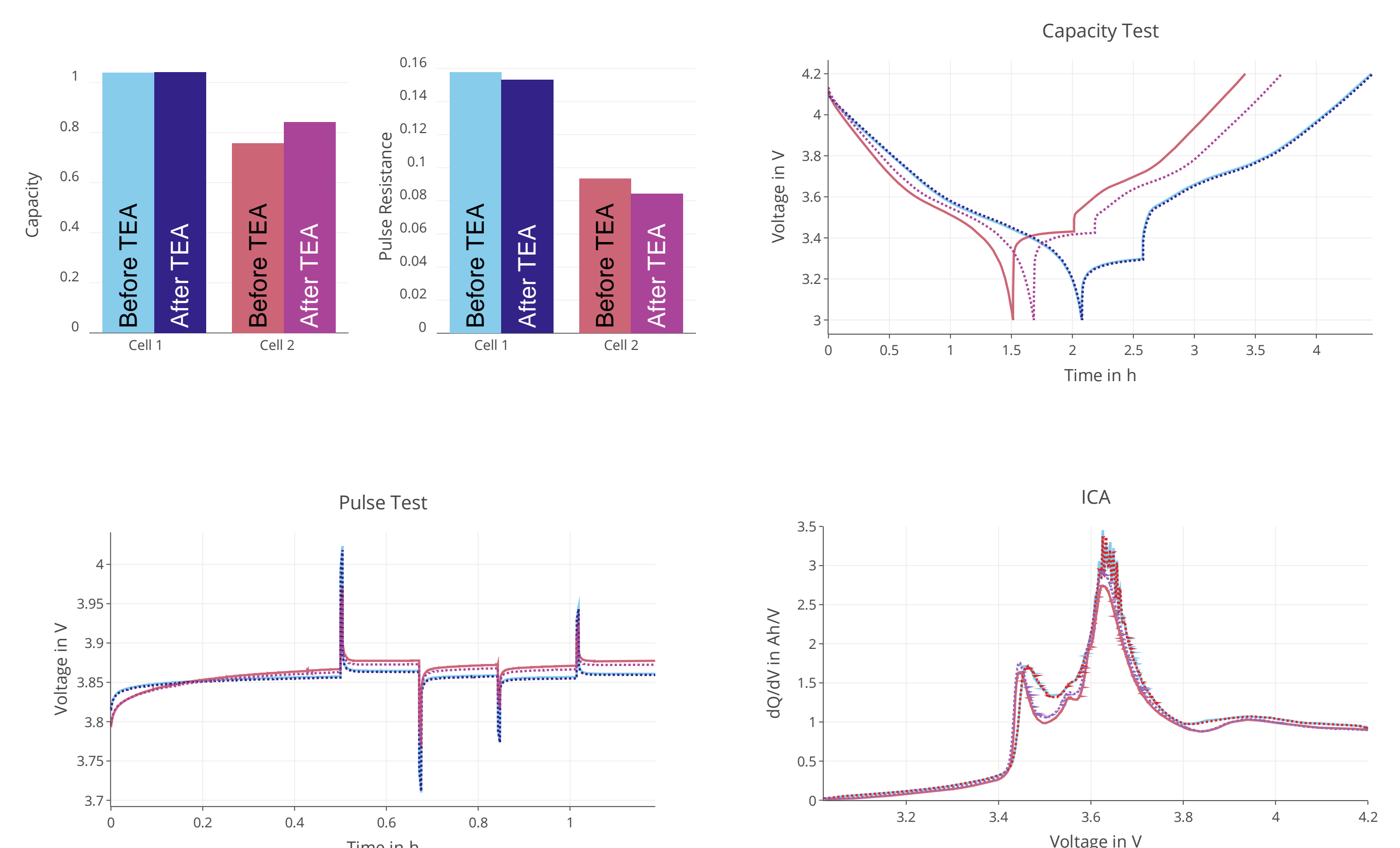
Working Principle of the Thermal Electrolyte Analysis (TEA)



- Area below graph proportional to required energy to heat electrolyte
- Positive values → endothermic
- Negative values → exothermic

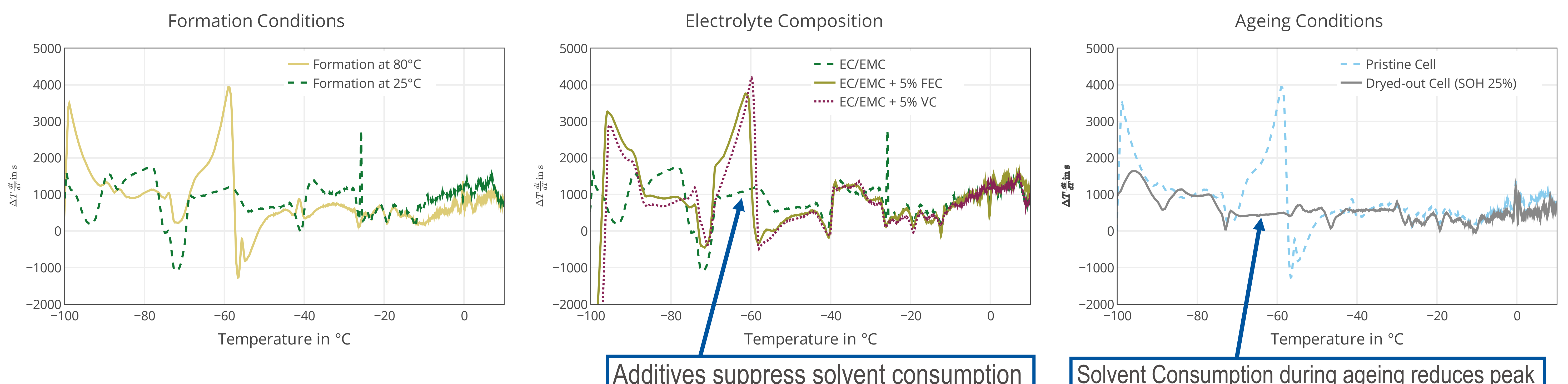
Electrical Measurements before and after TEA

- Cells (1 Ah, NMC622|Gr) were tested before and after TEA-measurements
- No negative impact on capacity or resistance
- No substantial change of incremental capacity
- According to Day et al. [1] temperatures as low as -100 °C have no impact on cyclic ageing



[1] Day, R. P.; Xia, J.; Petibon, R.; Rucska, J.; Wang, H.; Wright, A. T. B.; Dahn, J. R. Differential Thermal Analysis of Li-Ion Cells as an Effective Probe of Liquid Electrolyte Evolution during Aging. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 2015, 162 (14), A2577-A2581. <https://doi.org/10.1149/2.0181514jes>.

TEA Results

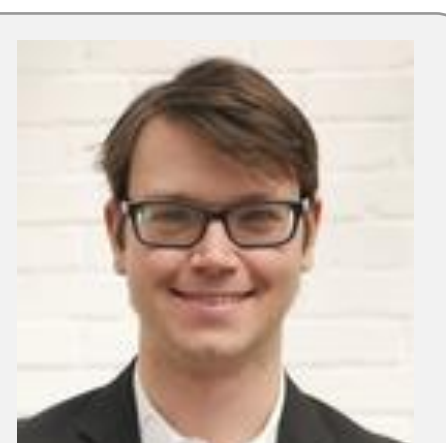


Additives suppress solvent consumption

Solvent Consumption during ageing reduces peak

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