

LFP battery aging study: selecting batteries for reuse in a second life

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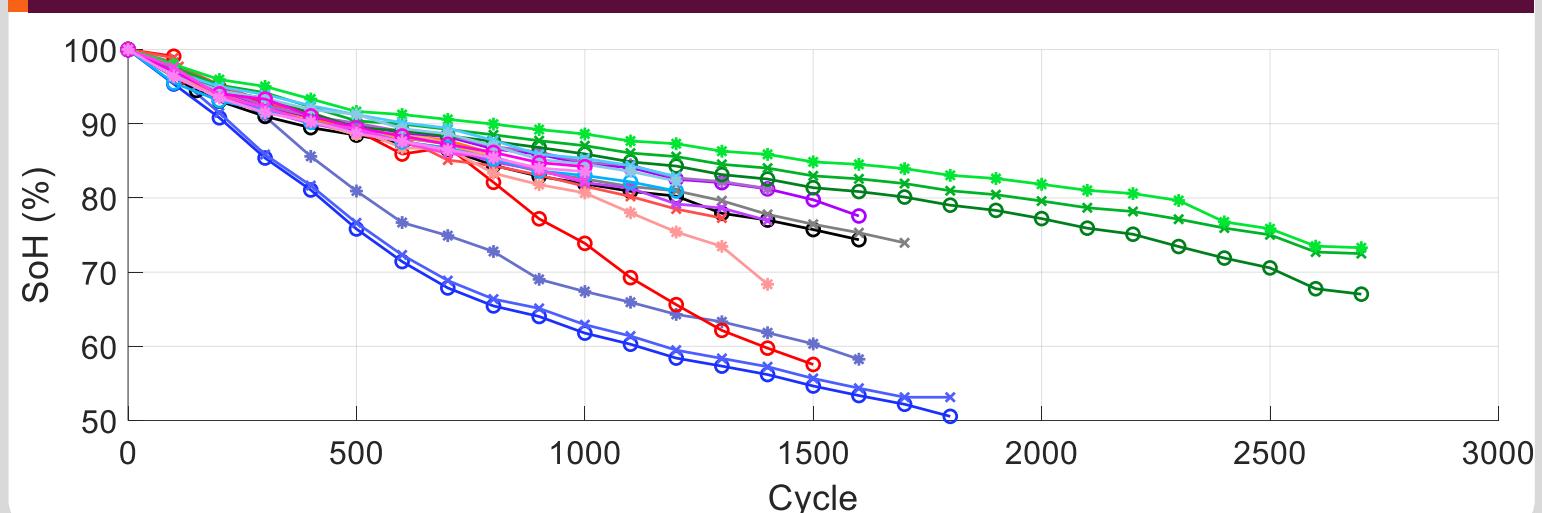
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1. INTRODUCTION

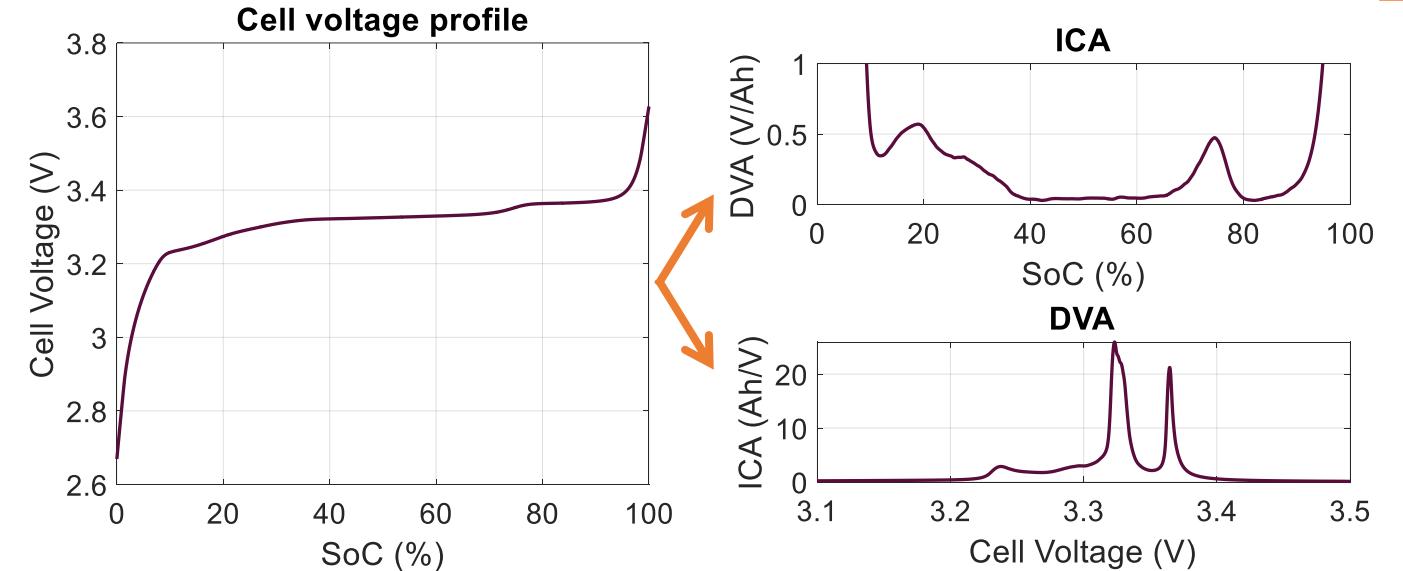
A battery sorting process is a milestone in achieving and ensuring reliability of batteries in a **second life**. Batteries from **specific electric vehicles** age differently due to different parameters such as design, use and environment. Second life batteries recomposed from first-life elements must be **guaranteed** for a specified time and use. In some cases a **sudden shift in cell aging** may appear: capacity loss, resistance increase [1-3]. **Prognosis** of the remaining useful life requires a diagnosis of aging modes to understand these changes [4].

3. IN-PROCESS EXPERIMENT



4. AGING MODE IDENTIFICATION METHOD

a) Data from aging cells: Characterisation every 100 cycles



c) SoH estimation of industrial cells

- Cell SoH: based on capacity cycling measurement

- SoH_{neg.} (SoH negative electrode estimation):

ICA and DVA: detection of voltage plateaus and drops → negative electrode phase information. So SoH_{neg.} negative electrode :

$$SoH_{neg.} = \frac{|Q(LiC_{x_b}) - Q(LiC_{x_a})|}{y_{x_b} - y_{x_a}}$$

Where :

- Q the capacity measured at LiCx_a and LiCx_b

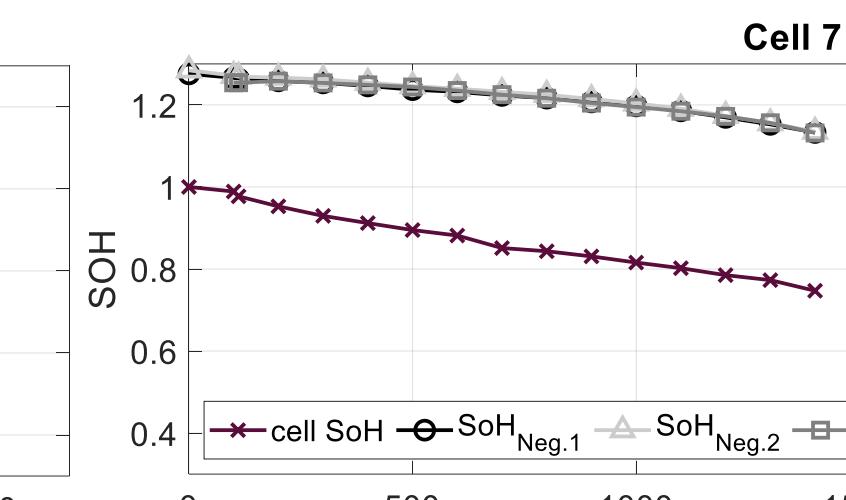
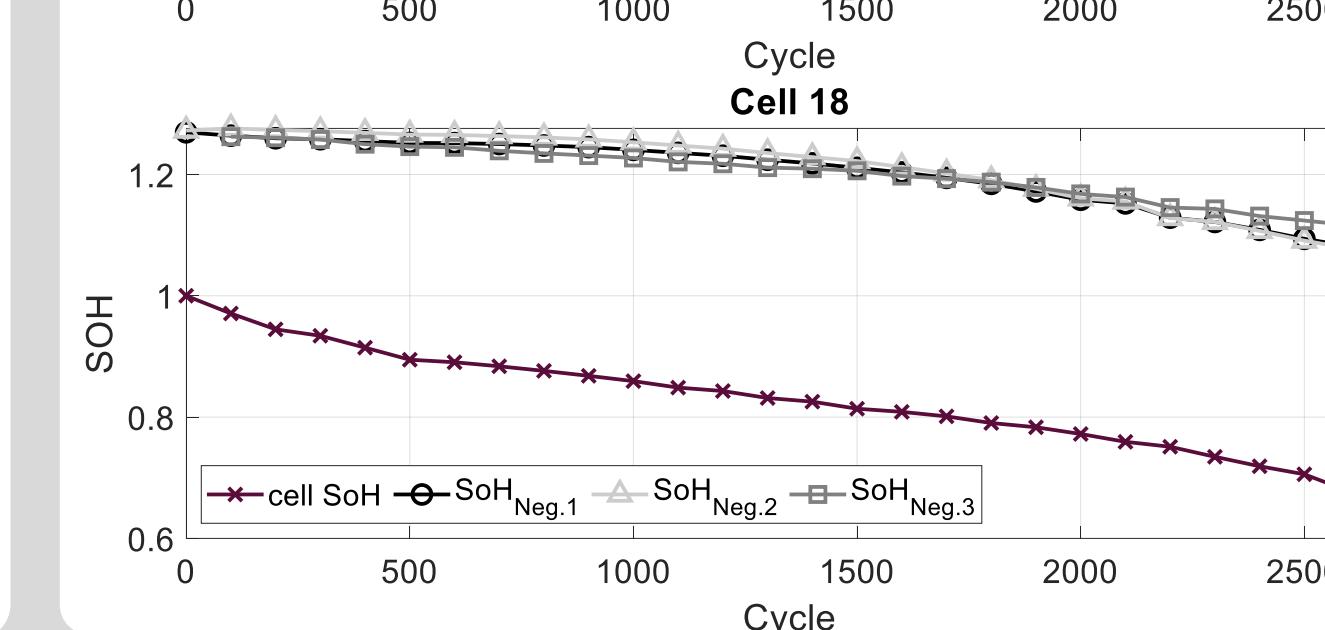
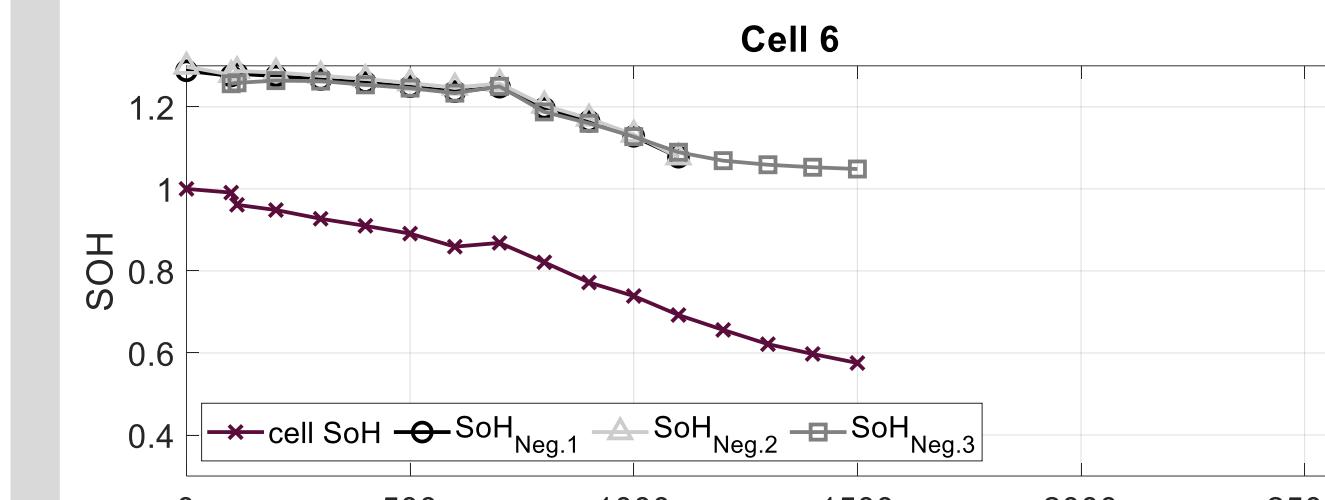
- y_a and y_b the negative electrode accessibility at a given phase LiCx, respecting x_b > x_a.

2. EXPERIMENTAL CHOICE

- Accelerated aging study at 50°C on 23 LFP cells, prismatic and cylindrical 18650.
- Charge: CC only or CC-CV to cut off voltage : 3,65V or 3,55V. End of charge at C/10 for CV phase.
- Discharge: WLTP at C/3 average or fast discharge at 2C.
- Full or partial discharge : DoD of 100% or 70%.

Cell reference	DoD (%)	Charge type	Cutoff voltage	Discharge C-rate	Condition
prismatic 1 ◊	70	CC	3.65V	C/3	WLTP
prismatic 2 ✕	70	CC-CV	3.65V	C/3	WLTP
prismatic 3 *	70	CC-CV	3.55V	C/3	WLTP
18650 4 ◊, 5 ✕	70	CC	3.65V	C/3	WLTP
18650 6 ◊, 7 ✕, 8 *	100	CC	3.65V	C/3	WLTP
18650 9 ◊, 10 ✕, 11 *	70	CC-CV	3.55V	C/3	WLTP
18650 12 ◊, 13 ✕, 14 *	70	CC-CV	3.65V	2C	WLTP
18650 15 ◊, 16 ✕, 17 *	70	CC-CV	3.55V	2C	WLTP
18650 18 ◊, 19 ✕, 20 *	70	CC-CV	3.65V	2C	CC (2C)
18650 21 ◊, 21 ✕, 23 *	70	CC-CV	3.65V	C/3	WLTP

5. AGING MODE FOLLOW-UP



Estimation method	x _b	y _b	x _a	y _a
Neg. 1	C	0	LiC ₁₂	0,6
Neg. 2	LiC ₅₄	0,1	LiC ₁₂	0,6
Neg. 3	LiC ₅₄	0,1	LiC ₁₈	0,3

- SoH_{cell}: linear decrease for 18650 cells cycling at 70% DoD. Square root dependency in prismatic cells (cells 1-3). Sudden change in high DoD aging (cells 6-8) and high C-rate aging (cells 18-20).
- SoH_{neg}: 0 cycles: ≈125% SoH → excess of active material.
 - Cell 18: Low decrease from 0 to 1000 cycles, change at 1500 cycles.
 - Cell 6: sudden change of capacity fade at 700 cycles.
 - Cell 7: linear decrease SOH_{neg} to 1000 cycles then acceleration.
 - Other cells from up-to-date data: no change of SOH_{neg} in cycling and no acceleration of capacity fade.

6. FUTURE WORK

- Aging mode identification SoH_{cell} and SoH_{neg} is possible. Evolution differs through time and may imply a change in aging dynamics. In-process experiments continue until the end of second life: SoH≈30%.
- Aging mode factors: in process experiments → identification of causes for each aging mode: beneficial or detrimental impact.
- Eligibility for reuse in second life applications depends on **battery SoH** and future application scenario:
 - **Battery diagnosis** based on conducted experiments and degradation modes. Aging mode diagnosis: on-board during first life use or at the disposal plant.
 - **Battery prognosis** based on first life use and specified second life scenarios: charge and discharge C-rate, DoD, cut off voltage.
- Remaining Useful Life (RUL): based on the prognosis model.

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