

Technische Universität Braunschweig



Concepts for Compensating Pressure Fluctuations Inside Future Lithium-Ion Battery Cells

Jonas Schwieger^{1,2}, Birte von der Beeke^{1,2}, Philip Gümbel^{1,2}, Klaus Dröder^{1,2} **Project: KoDI – Kompensation von Druckschwankungen im Inneren von Batteriezellen** ¹ Technische Universität Braunschweig, Institute of Machine Tools and Production Technology | j.schwieger@tu-braunschweig.de | +49 531 391 7664 ² Battery LabFactroy Braunschweig (BLB)

New Battery Materials

New electrode materials (silicon-composite- and lithium-metal**anodes)** and solid-state electrolytes ensure higher volumetric and gravimetric energy density, longevity and ecological compatibility

State of the Art Battery Housing

- Pouch cell housings are lightweight, offer a high specific capacity and good heat dissipation
- High volumetric changes of the electrode materials (e.g. 300 400% for silicon and theoretically ∞ % for lithium metal) during cycling result in high pressure changes, cracks and material degradation
- Adaption of cell and module housing is necessary to compensate volumetric and pressure changes

Objectives and Requirements

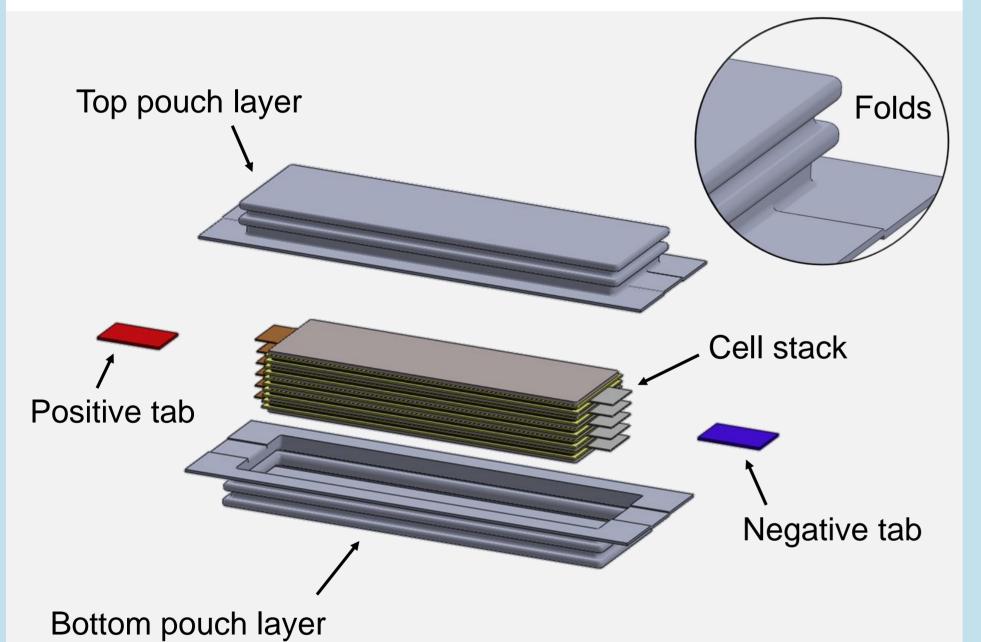
- Volumetric change of electrodes during cycling results in direct **volumetric** changes of cells causing fractures and leakage
- Today cell stacks are spring-loaded to avoid volumetric changes



Conventional pouch cell

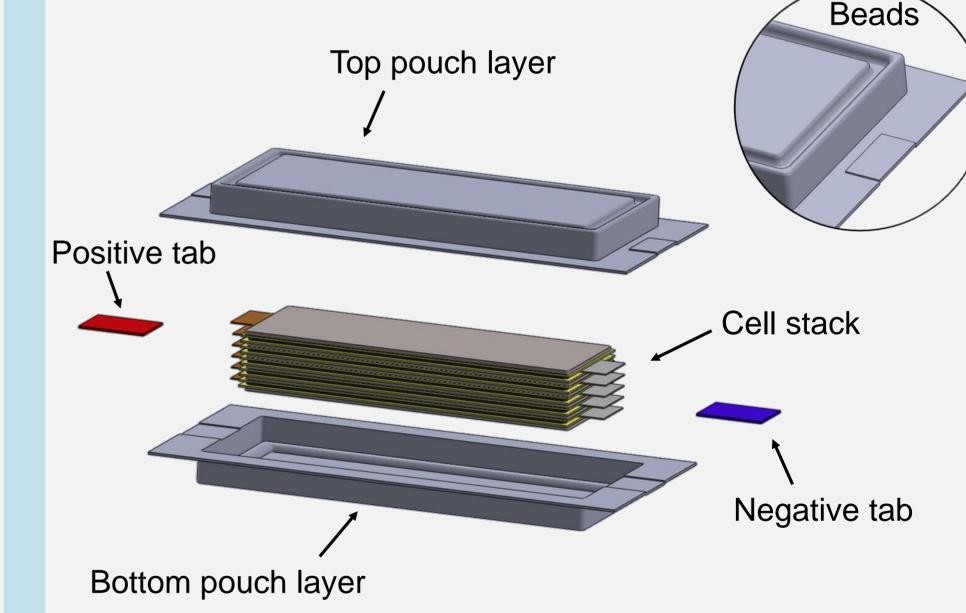
- Development of mechanisms to compensate volumetric changes on cell level calculated to up to 20%
- Distributing an homogeneous outer pressure (0.5 to 25 MPa) for constant electrode contacting and uniform lithium-ion insertion
- Maintaining fluid tightness, cycle and temperature stability of conventional pouch-cells
- Avoid chemical side reactions between mechanisms and cell materials



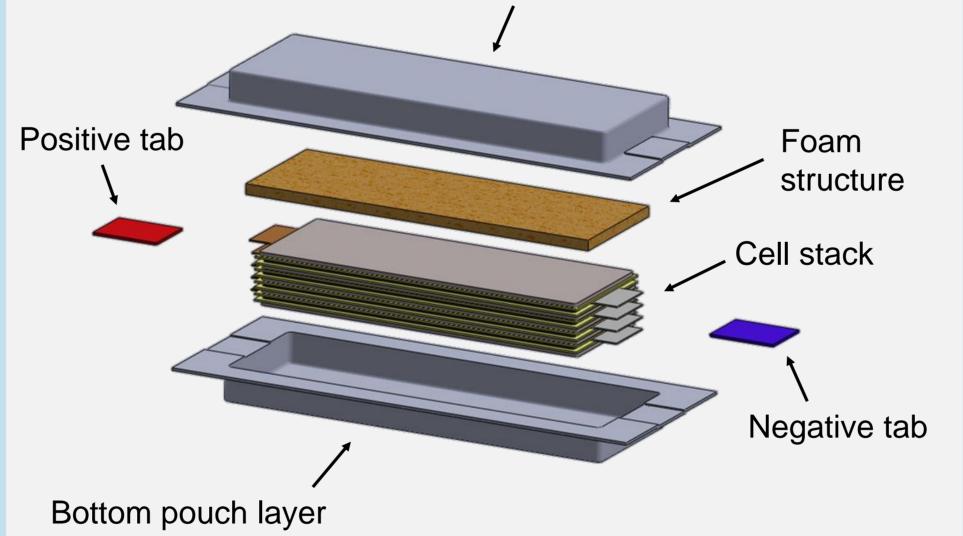


Elastic Foam Structure

Stiffening Pouch Cavity



- High weight and volume efficiency
- Requires movable cell positions in cell stacks
- Requires compensation mechanisms on module/ systems level
- Independent of desired stack pressure



Top pouch layer

- Low weight and volume efficiency
- Allows fixed cell positions in cell stacks
- Does not necessarily require compensation mechanisms on module/ systems level
- Dependent on desired stack pressure
- High weight and average volume efficiency
- Allows fixed cell positions in cell stacks
- Requires compensation mechanisms on module/ systems level
- Independent of desired stack pressure

Next Steps

Detailed development of concepts regarding manufacturability (e.g. formability of pouch foil and



foamability of suitable foam materials)

- Development of systems to simulate volumetric changes in pouch housings to reduce safety hazards occurring when electrode materials are used
- **Experimental evaluation of concept-functionality** using this simulation systems
- Design of **compensation mechanisms on module level** outside the cell

First deep drawings of stiffened pouch cavities

