



Investigating plasmonic based fibre optic sensing as an in-situ battery diagnostic method

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Project partners



ALPS

CENTRE FOR
ADVANCED LOW-CARBON
PROPULSION SYSTEMS

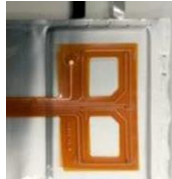
Li-ion Batteries



Cell testing



Diagnostic
sensors



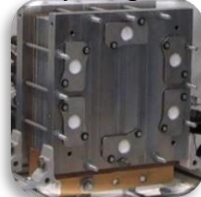
Supercaps



Power Electronics
E- Machines



Hydrogen



Insplorion

Air Quality



Hydrogen



Battery sensors

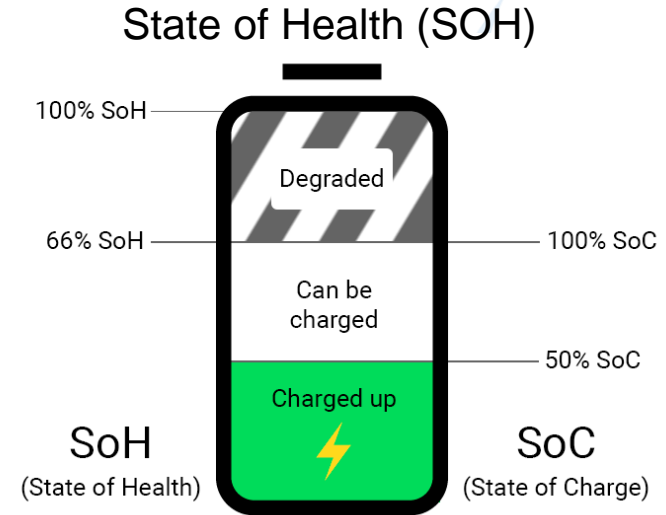
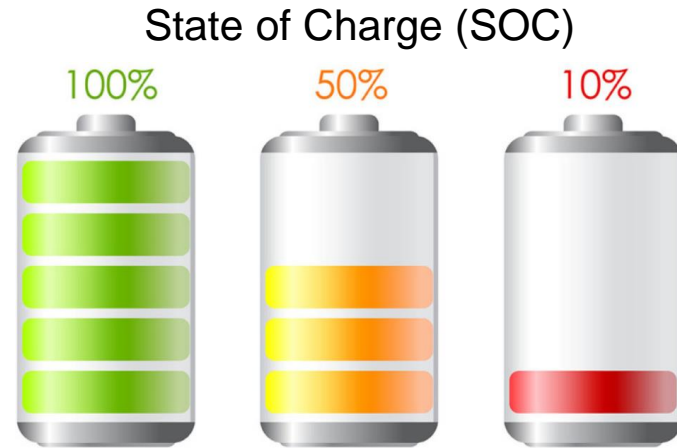


Research Instruments



Battery cell diagnostics

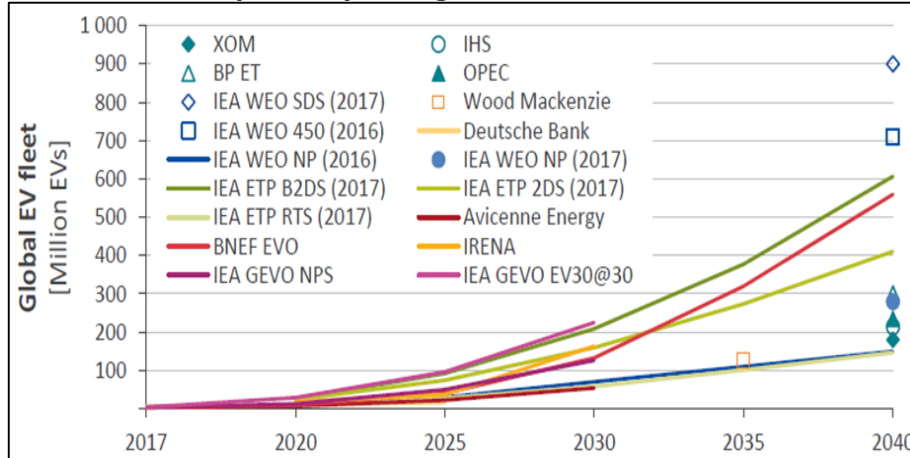
Battery diagnostics is the measurement of the state of the battery.



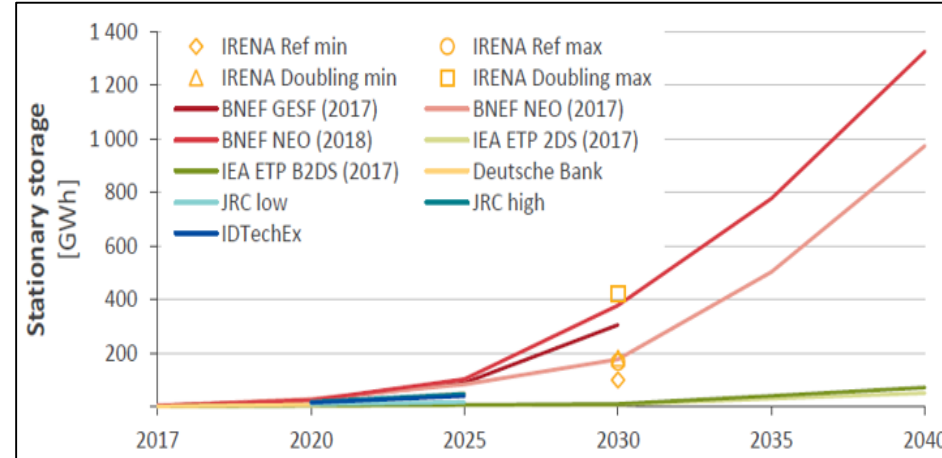
Other properties that can be measured include temperature and failure modes such as internal lithium plating.

Growing lithium-ion battery market

Automotive- 55% of li-ion power production in 2020, possibly as high as 90% in 2030



Stationary energy storage- grids/ micro-grids etc.

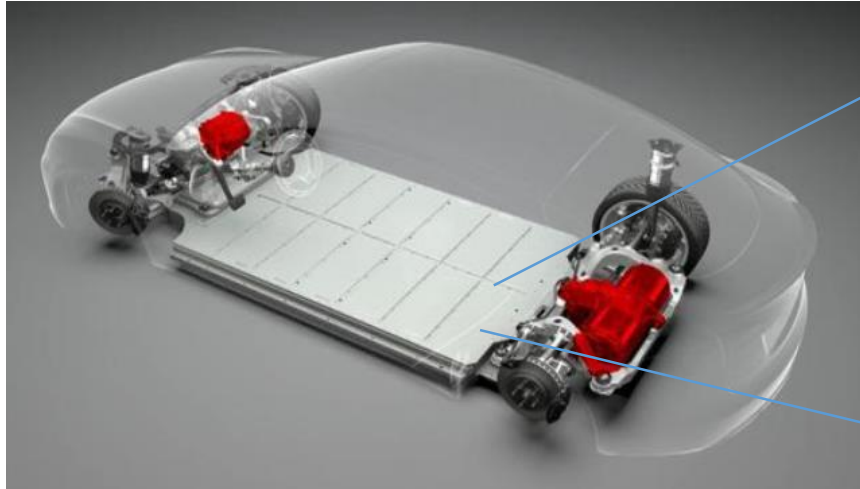


PED's- laptops, cameras, mobiles, dominated by li-ion cells, 100's of millions of devices annually

Other applications include Aerospace and Space

**Li-ion battery power production was 22 GWh/y in 2010,
125 GWh/y in 2020 and could be 390 GWh/y in 2030**

Potential benefits of improved diagnostics



Battery pack cost

Battery pack market
average cost \$137/kWh

Tesla model Y 75KWh dual
motor starts at \$42000

Battery pack cost estimate
of \$10275, approx. 25%

Battery size and weight

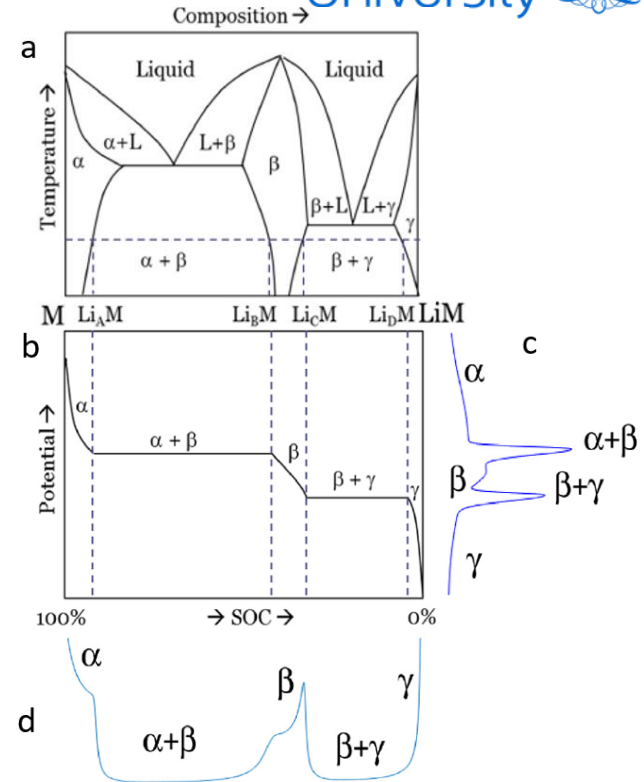
Reducing cost, weight and size without reducing performance is key for business case and adoption.

Superior diagnostic methods could facilitate more optimally sized and utilised batteries.

Enhanced safety and supporting second life and swapping applications also possible.

Existing measurement techniques

- Existing typical real time measurement techniques take external cell measurements
- Coulomb counting most common, OCV and EVS are other methods.
- Coulomb counting techniques develop SOC errors of at least a few percent.
- Inaccuracies such as measurement, processing efficiency etc., plus grow over time due to open loop nature.
- OCV and EVS measurements tend to be qualitative in the information they provide

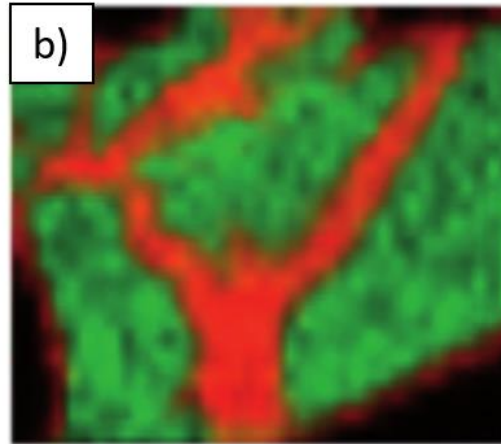
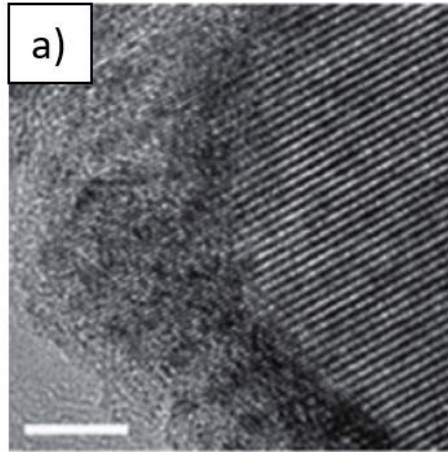


Relationship between a) phase diagram of material 'M' being lithiated, b) voltage curve, c) IC and d) DV

Laboratory based techniques

Generally require modified cells and/ or extensive equipment.

Examples include; Scanning electron microscopy, X-ray microanalysis, scanning ion conductance, transmission electron microscopy and a variety of destructive testing.

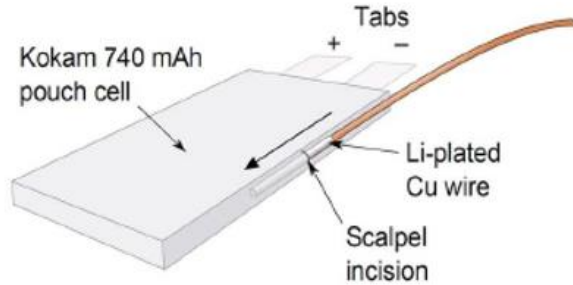


a) High resolution TEM images of an Fe_3O_4 single crystal showing the spinel and rock-salt phases during in situ Li intercalation, b) High resolution TEM electron energy loss spectra mapping of Ni^{2+} (green) and $\text{Li}^+ + \text{Ni}^0$ (red) in a lithiated NiO nanosheet at high-rate discharge

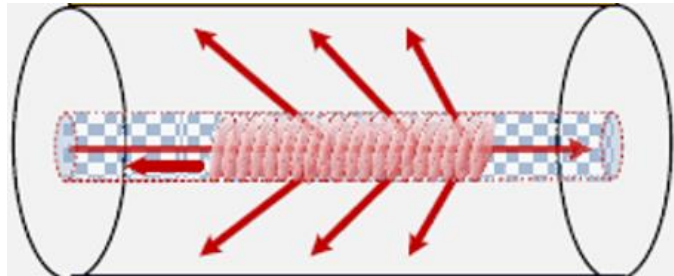


Existing in-situ techniques- in development

Reference electrodes- difficult to place in production cell but has been done, separates anode/cathode voltages.

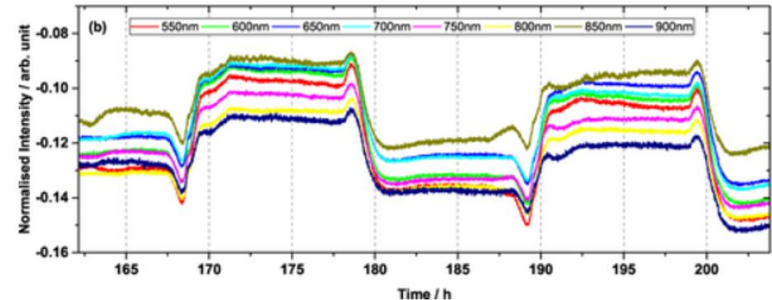
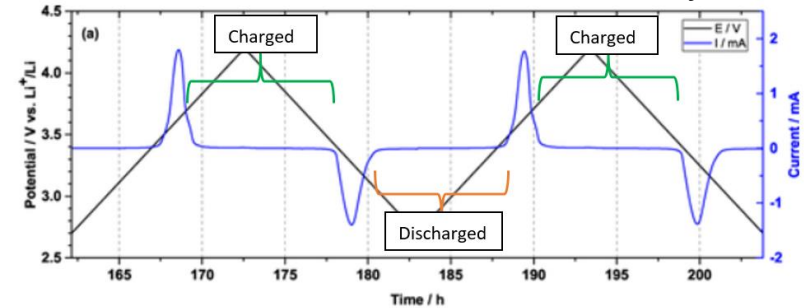


TFBG, thermistors- utilised to measure temperature and strain. Potential relationship between strain and SOC.



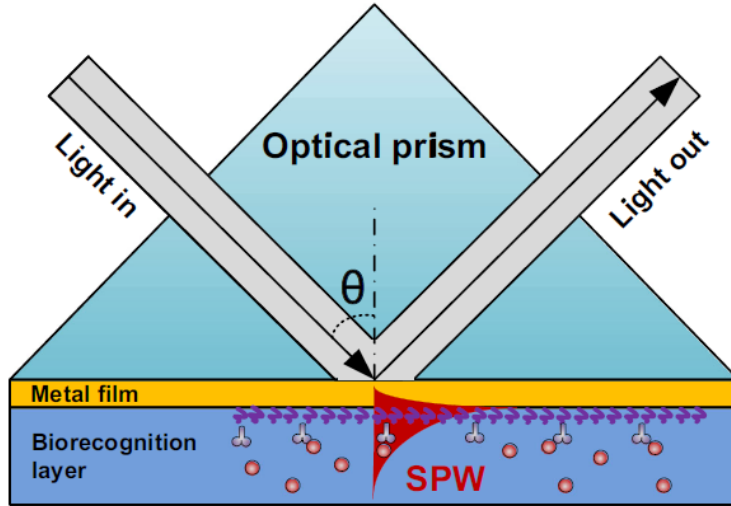
Colorimetry corresponding with SOC.

ATR with fibres has been utilised, with interesting results and correlation but limited accuracy so far.



Cyclic voltammetry profile and corresponding ATR response

Sensing technology being utilised



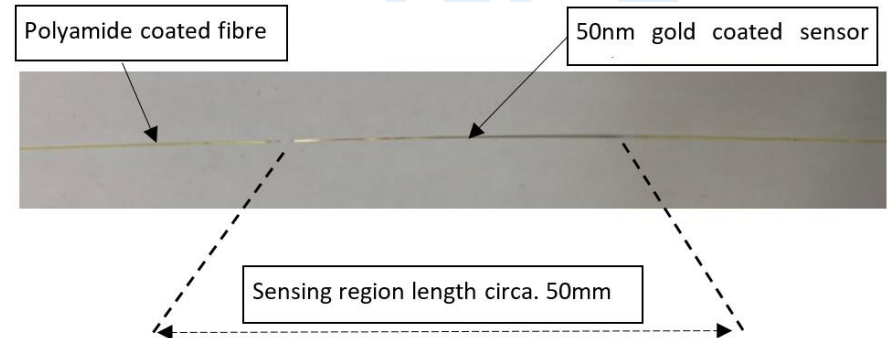
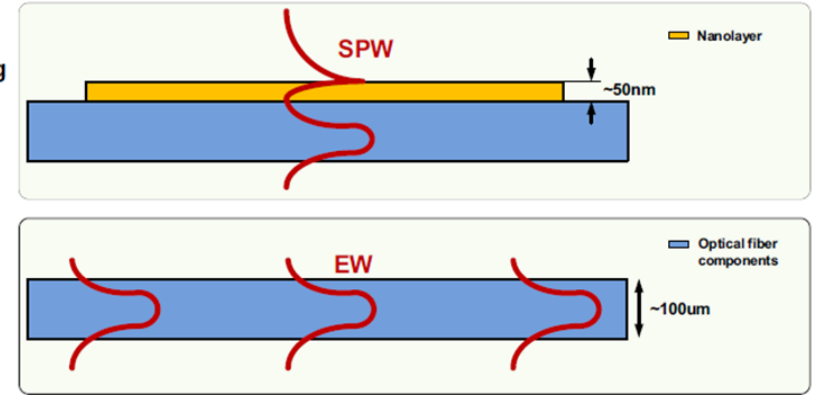
A typical configuration for inducing SPPs- called a Kretschmann-Raether configuration.

A thin metal film, such as gold, is deposited on an optical prism.

II. Nanocoating

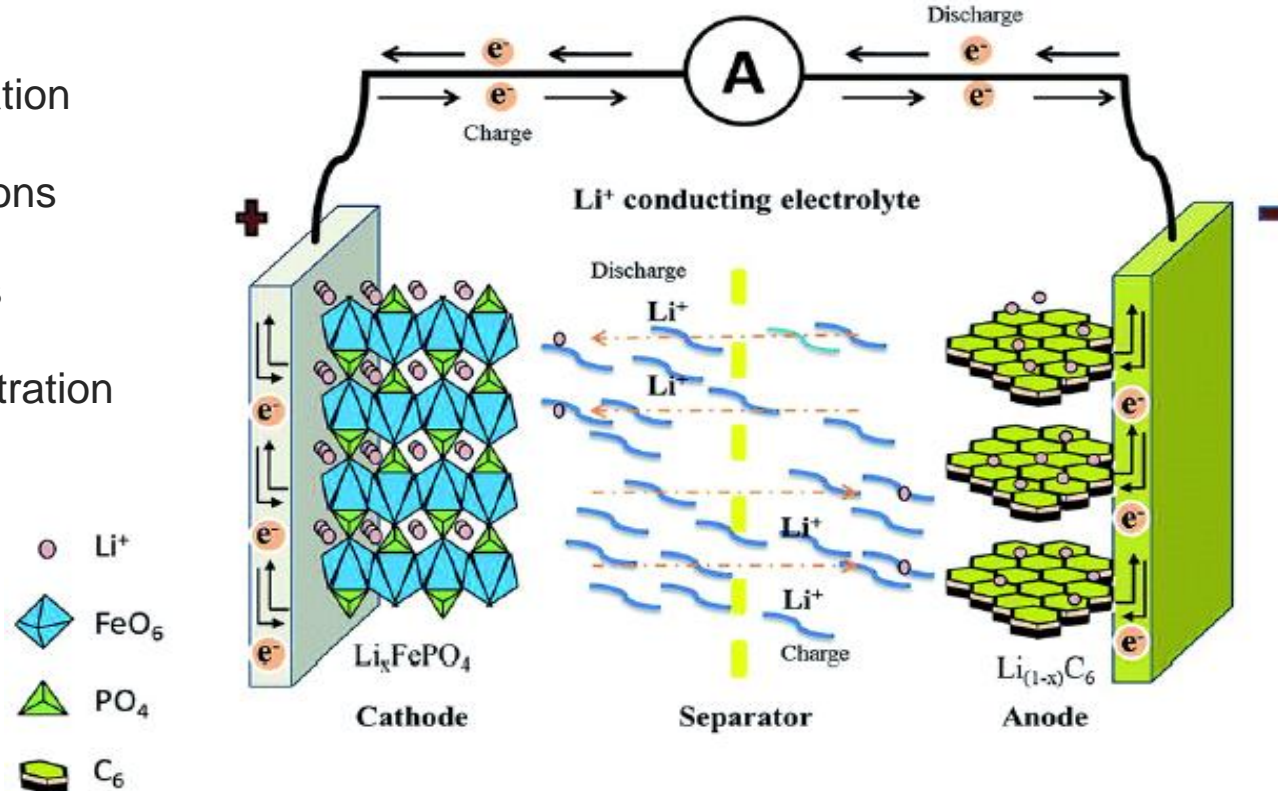


I. Bare fiber components

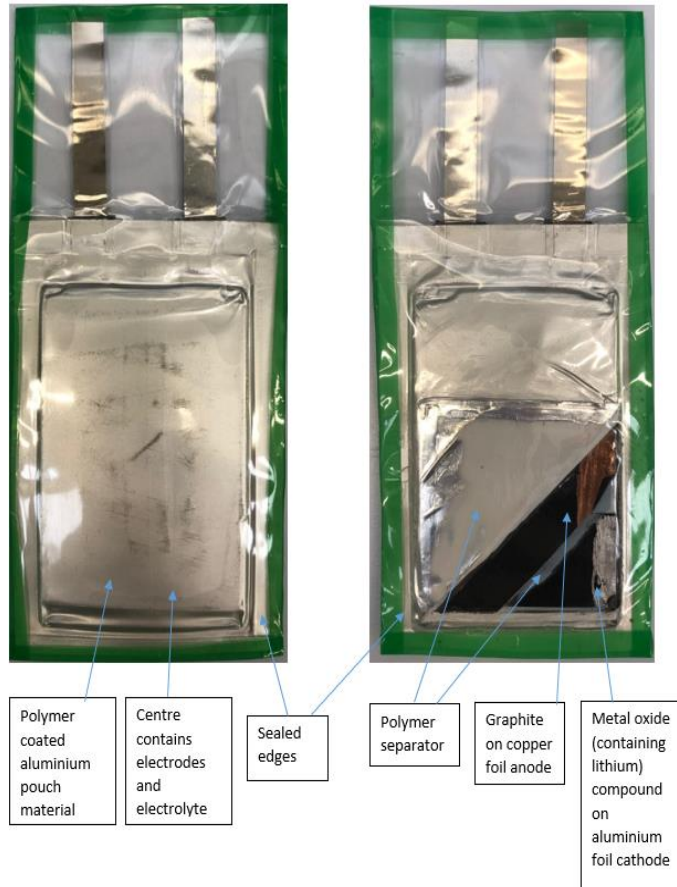


Internal cell phenomena

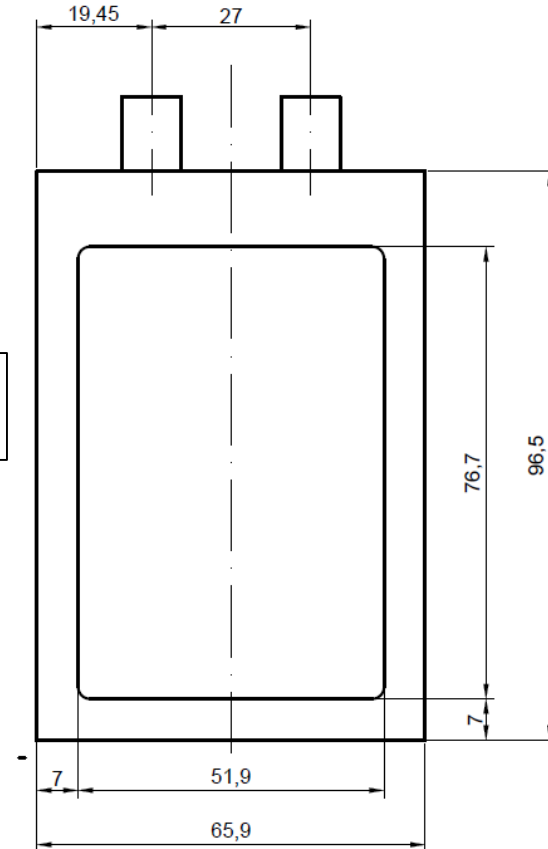
- SEI layer formation
- Parasitic reactions
- Phase changes
- Lithium concentration



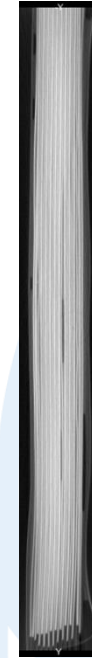
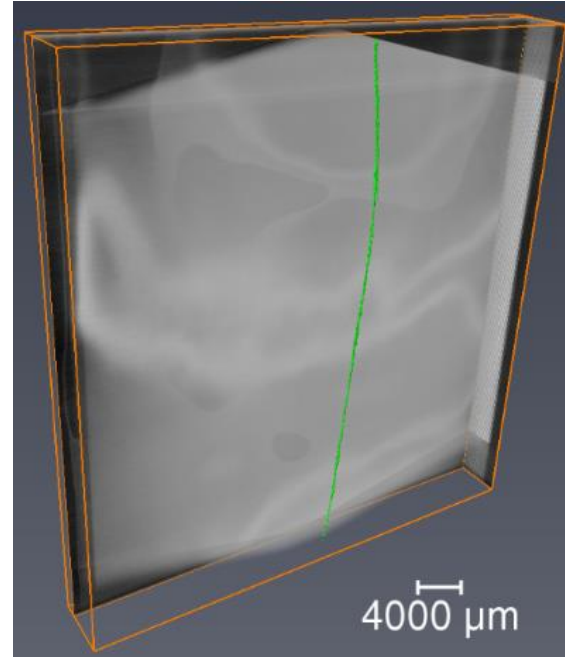
Cell design- pouch cell



1.4Ah li-ion pouch cell



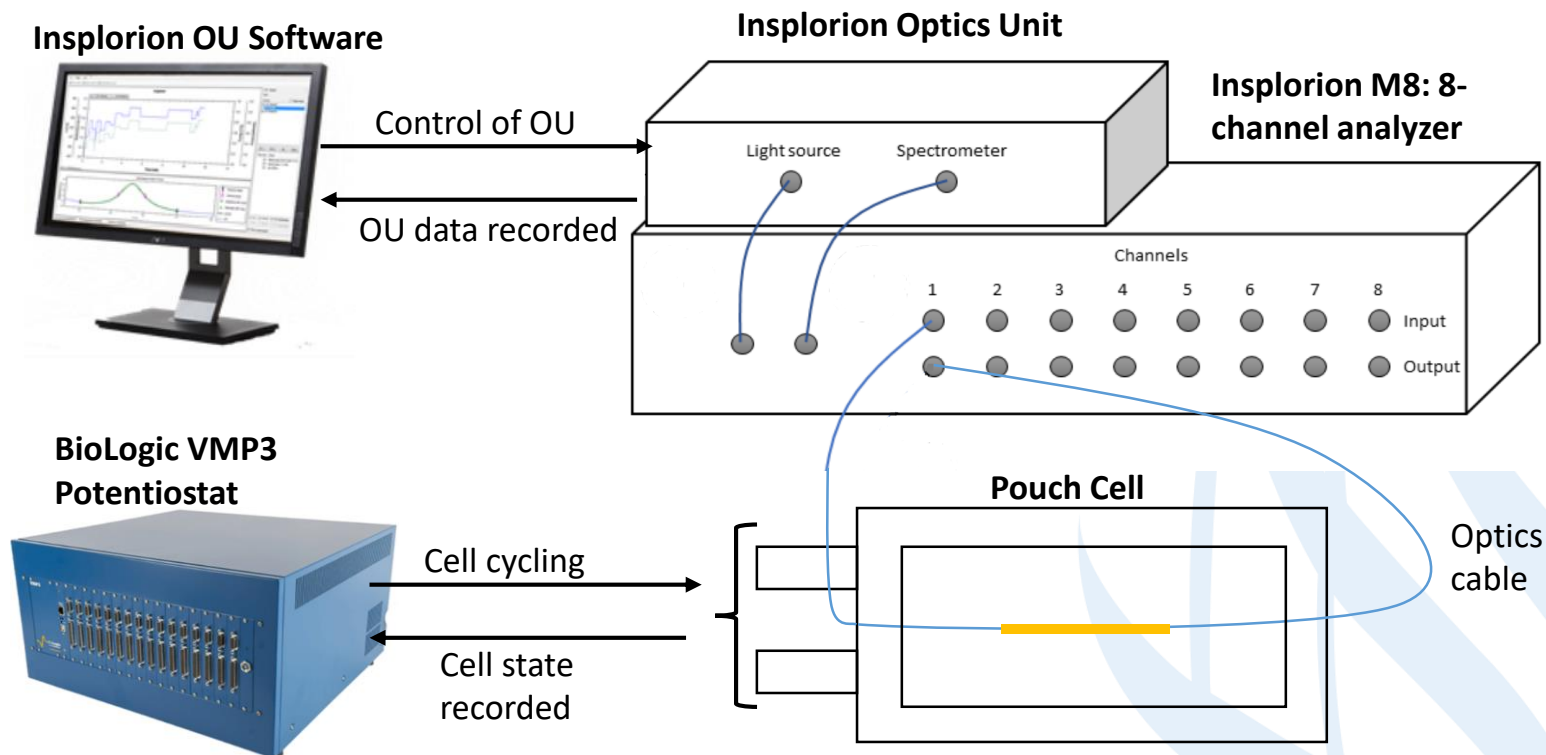
Cell design- sensor placement



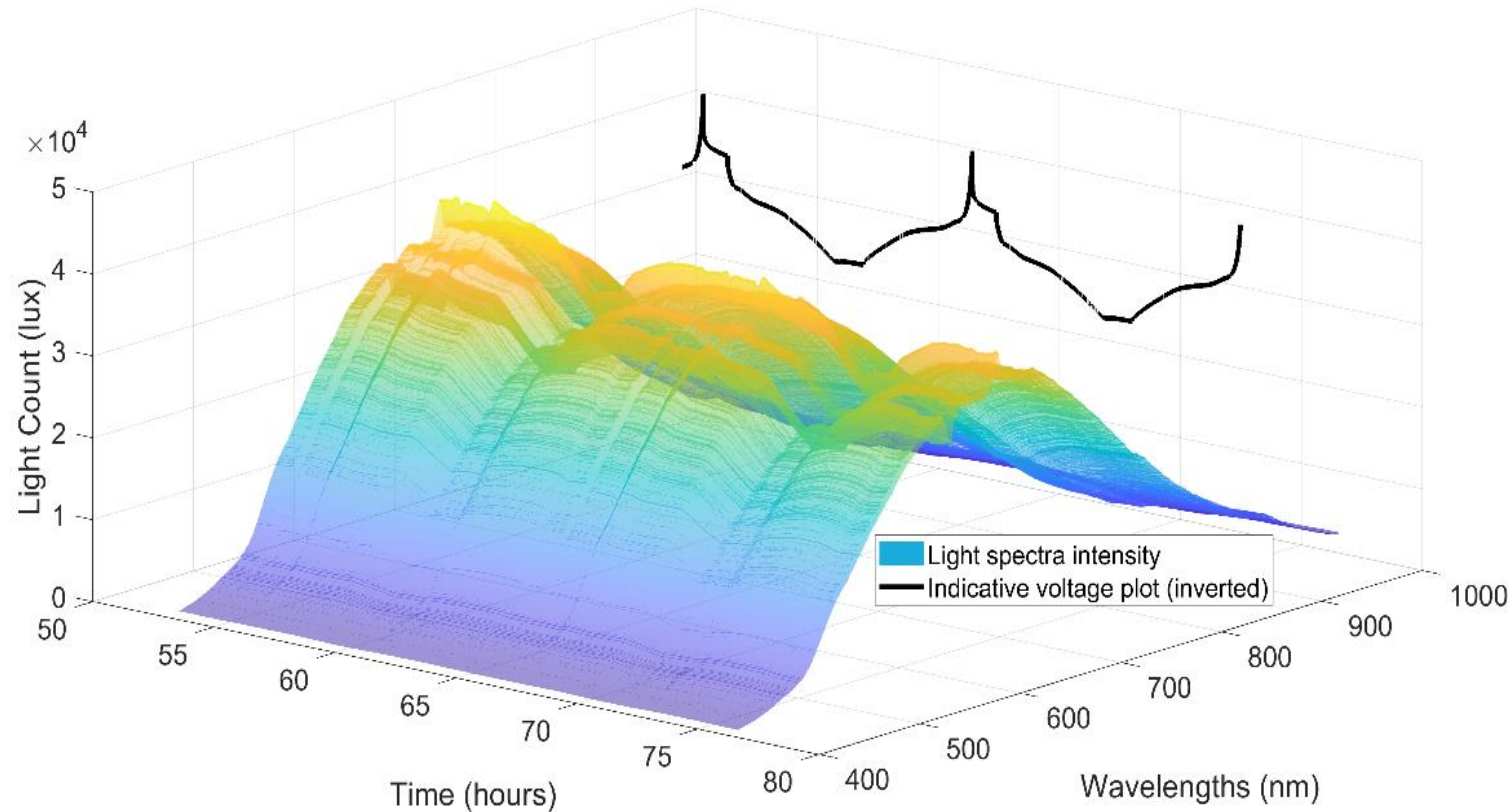
X-Ray of fibre sensor in cell- side profile 5mm width

Sensor placed adjacent to an anode in cell.

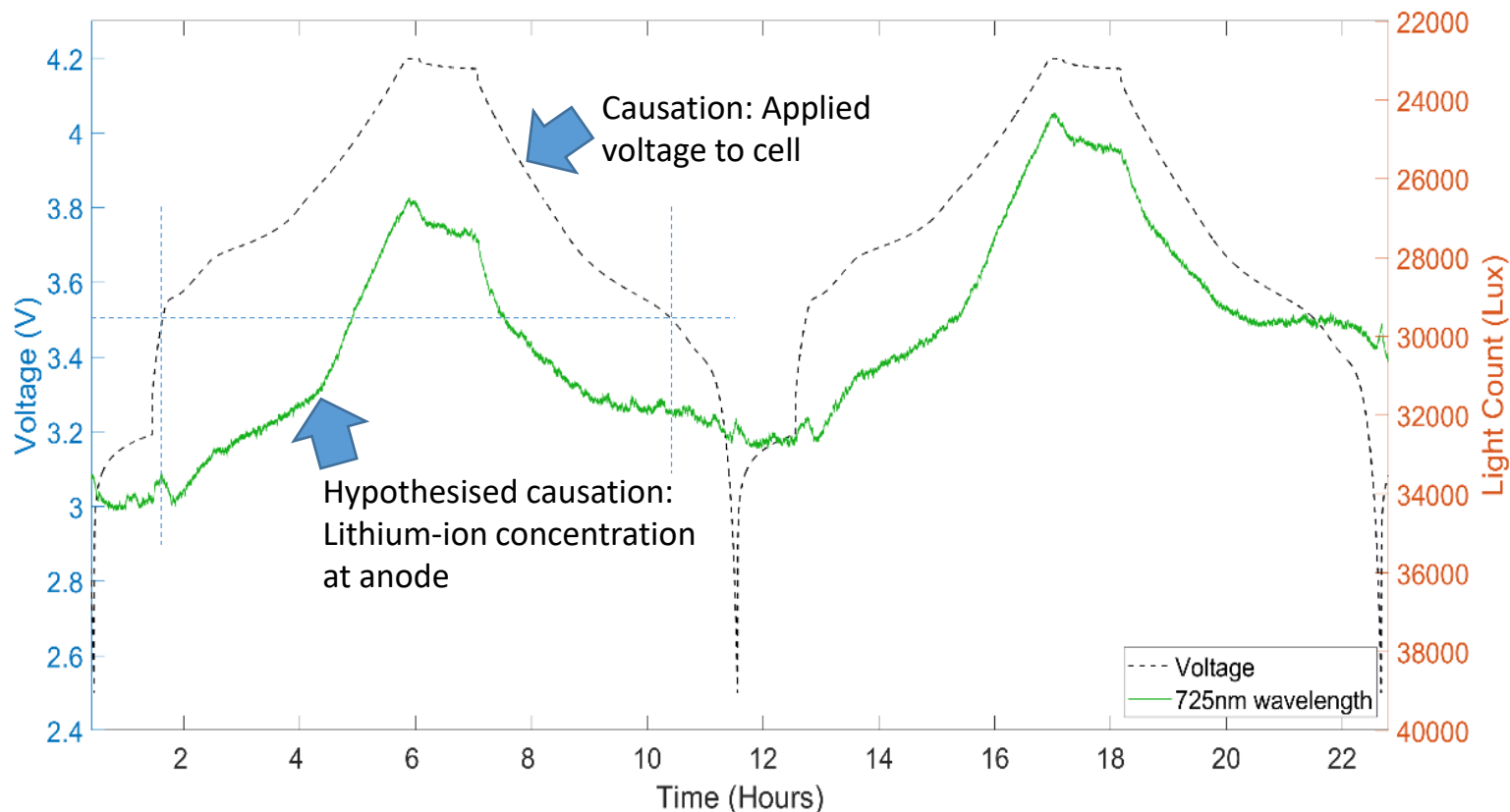
Cell and Optics Unit (OU) system schematic



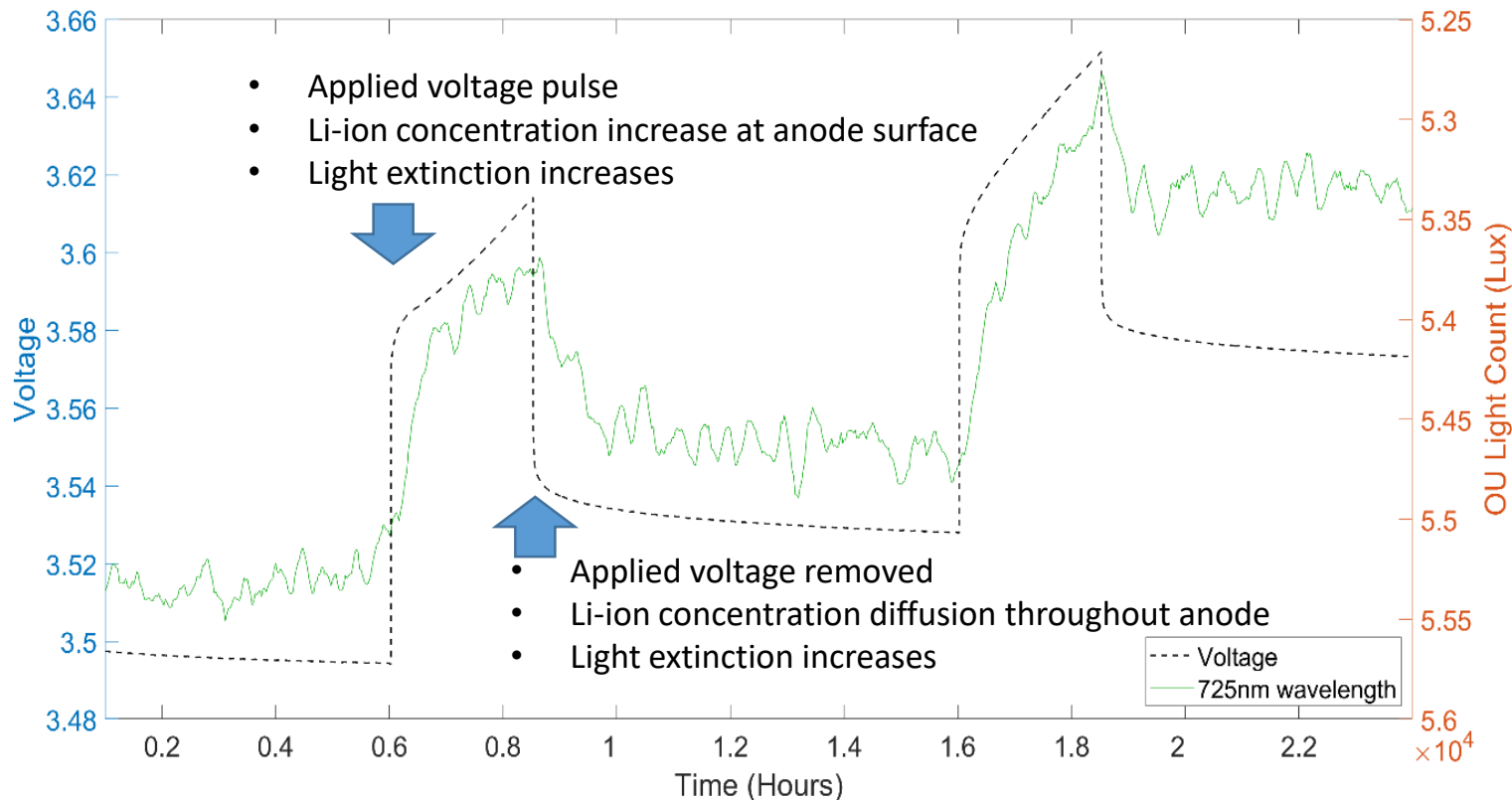
Optical signal response to cell state



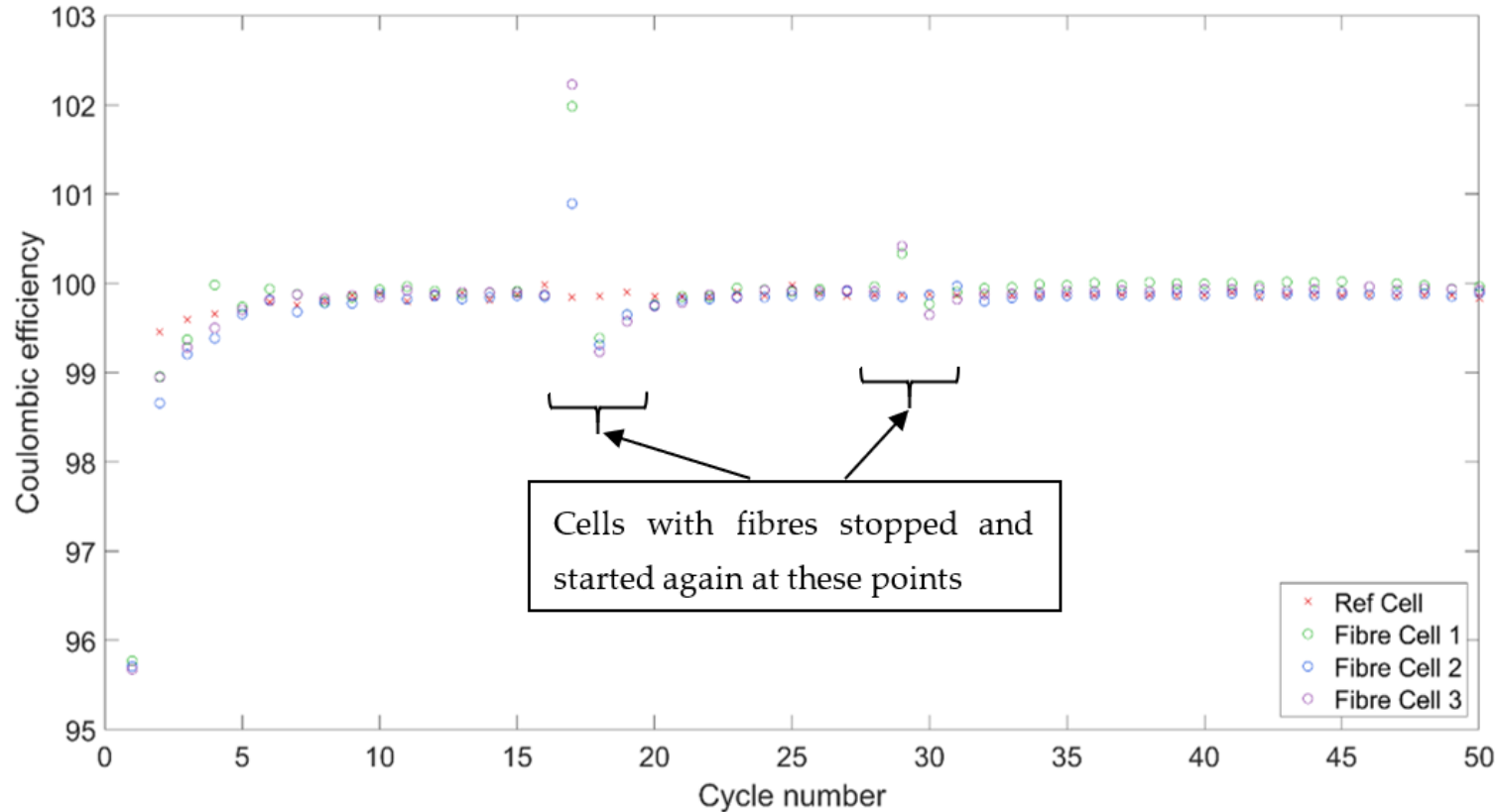
OU signal and cell state correlation- C/5



GITT test



Negligible impact on cell performance- C/5



Cells with fibres stopped and started again at these points

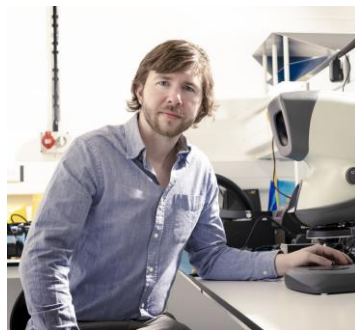
- × Ref Cell
- Fibre Cell 1
- Fibre Cell 2
- Fibre Cell 3

Potential benefits

- Measuring chemical changes and/ or lithium-ion concentration offers a variety of possibilities.
- Enabling an unprecedented view into internal cell phenomena.
- Superior in-situ diagnostics could enable better optimisation of battery use and size.
- Could be used to recalibrate 'open loop' sensing methods.
- Detect failure modes like lithium plating or overheating in real time
- Providing battery state of health information- could be useful when re-purposing EV batteries for energy storage, or help to enable 'battery swapping'.

Thank you for listening; any questions?

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Article

In-Situ Li-Ion Pouch Cell Diagnostics Utilising Plasmonic Based Optical Fibre Sensors

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Abstract: As the drive to improve the cost, performance characteristics and safety of lithium-ion batteries increases with adoption, one area where significant value could be added is that of battery diagnostics. This paper documents an investigation into the use of plasmonic-based optical fibre sensors, inserted internally into 1.4 Ah lithium-ion pouch cells, as a real time and in-situ diagnostic technique. The successful implementation of the fibres inside pouch cells is detailed and promising correlation with battery state is reported, while having negligible impact on cell performance in terms of capacity and columbic efficiency. The testing carried out includes standard cycling and galvanostatic intermittent titration technique (GITT) tests, and the use of a reference electrode to correlate with the anode and cathode readings separately. Further observations are made around the sensor and analyte interaction mechanisms, robustness of sensors and suggested further developments. These findings show that a plasmonic-based optical fibre sensor may have potential as an opto-electrochemical diagnostic technique for lithium-ion batteries, offering an unprecedented view into internal cell phenomena.



Citation: Gardner, C.; Langhammer, E.; Du, W.; Brett, D.J.L.; Shearing, P.R.; Roberts, A.J.; Amietszajew, T. In-Situ Li-Ion Pouch Cell Diagnostics