



**HITECH  
ENERGY**

## Recent Li-Ion Battery Development for LEV Applications

**Mo-Hua Yang**  
**August, 2014**

- **LEV Market**
- **LEV System**
- **Batteries for LEV**
- **Factors Affecting LEV Market**

# LEV Developments

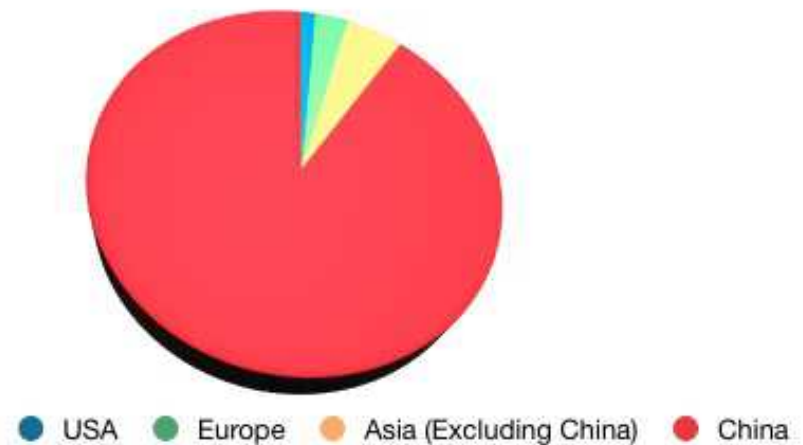
- **Market**
- **Design**
- **Technology**

Worldwide e-bike sales in 2013 estimated to be more than 35 million.

- 0.3 million USA,
- 1.5 million in Europe,
- 1.5 million in India, Japan and Taiwan,
- 32 million in China



Worldwide e-bike sales distribution



# LEV-Design



# LEV-Technology



Motor Propulsion System

Energy Storage System

Electric motor &

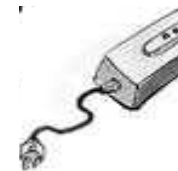
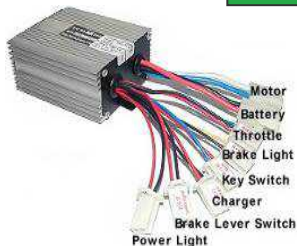
& Battery system



Communication

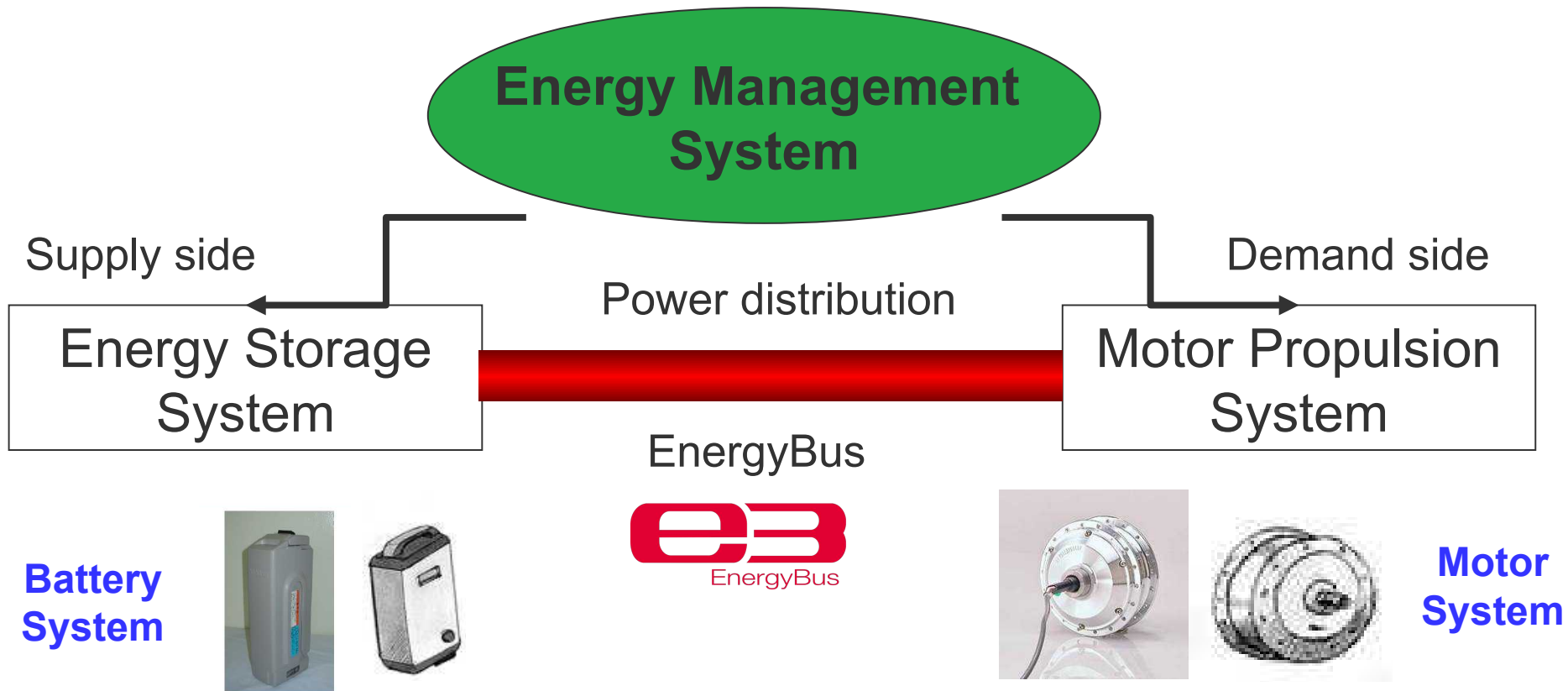
Power

Communication



Charger

# System Integration



**Efficiency** in transport operations is as important as **battery and motor choice**

- More energy consumption cost your money
- High efficiency system is route to profit

## Design Consideration for Battery System

### Discharge Ability

- How much energy is available in the storage ?
- With what power can LEV draw this energy from the storage ?
- May LEV still perform a certain (critical) function relying on the storage ?
- How long can LEV still continue drawing a certain power ?

### Recharge Ability

- How much energy can I still store into the storage ?
- How fast (with what power or current) can I store energy into the storage ?
- What will be my energy losses under different charging conditions ?

**operation conditions influent  
to battery performance**

A large green arrow pointing from left to right, with the text "Safety & Cycle life" written inside its tip.

**Safety & Cycle life**

# Battery Requirements from LEV

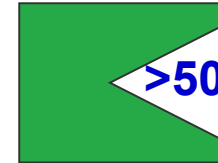


**Voltage:**  
24V  
36V  
48V



**LEV:**  
E-Bike  
E-Scooter  
**Motor:**  
250W-2kW

**Capacity:**  
10Ah-30Ah



**>50Km Range**

**Discharge rate capability:**  
2C-5C



**starting,  
acceleration,  
climbing**





# Battery Location



# From Material to LEV

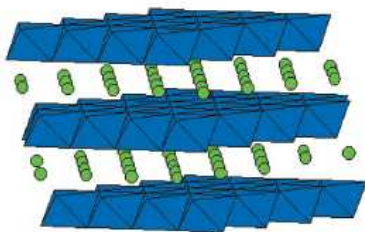


## Materials

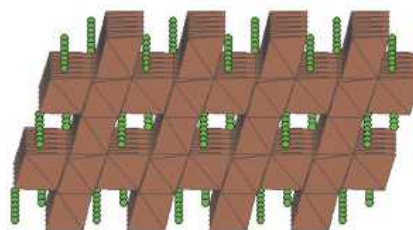


# Cathode Material

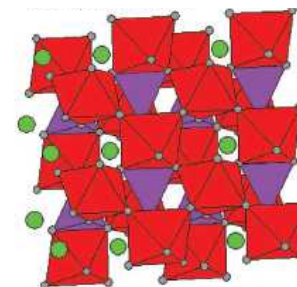
layered structure



spinel structure



olivine structure



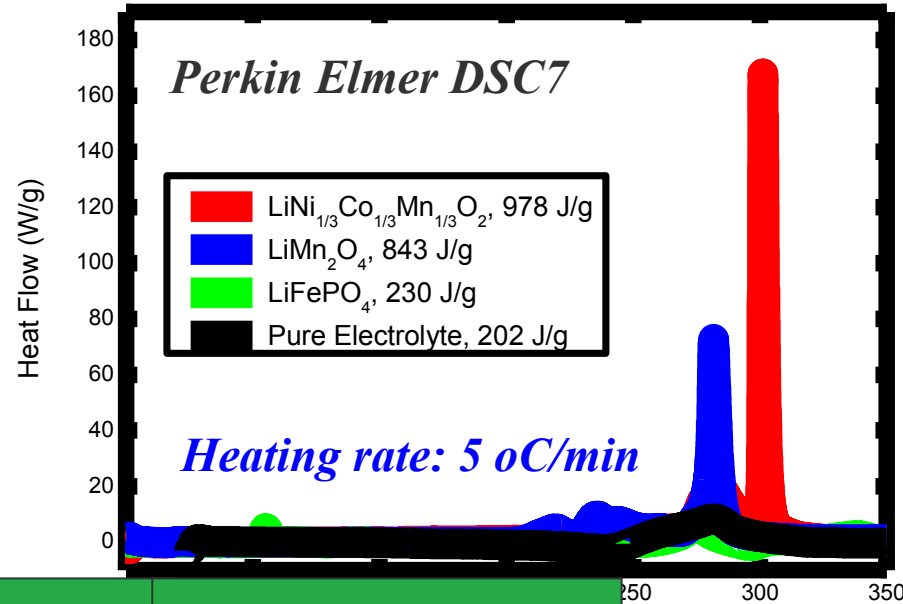
	Li diffusion	Material system	Capacity (mAh/g)	Nominal V. (V)	Safety	Cost
Olivine structure	1D	<b>LiFePO<sub>4</sub></b>	160	3.4	excellent	low
Layered structure	2D	LiCoO <sub>2</sub> Li(Co-Ni)O <sub>2</sub> Li(Ni-Mn)O <sub>2</sub> <b>LiCo<sub>1/3</sub>Ni<sub>1/3</sub>Mn<sub>1/3</sub>O<sub>2</sub></b>	160 180 160 190	3.6~3.7	accept	high
Spinel structure	3D	<b>LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub></b>	110	3.7	good	low

# Characteristics of Different Cathode Materials

	LiCoO <sub>2</sub>	Li(NiCoMn)O <sub>2</sub>	LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	LiFePO <sub>4</sub>
Nominal voltage	3.6V	3.7V	3.8V	3.2V
Specific energy (material) mAh/g	145 (4.2V)	165 (4.2V)	110 (4.2V)	150 (3.6V)
Specific energy (cell) Wh/kg	120-150 (4.2V)	130-160 (4.2V)	90-110 (4.2V)	90-120 (3.6V)
Material decomposition (in presence of electrolyte)	>1000J/g at 220°C	>1000J/g at 300°C	>800J/g at 280°C	N.A
Over charging voltage	<5.5 V	<5.5 V	<12V	>18V
Cycle life (>80%)	>500 at rt >500 at ht	>500 at rt >500 at ht	>500 at rt <300 at ht	>1000 at rt >1000 at ht

LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	$\text{LiFePO}_4 \leftrightarrow \text{Li} + \text{e}^- + \text{FePO}_4$
LiCoO <sub>2</sub>	$\text{LiCoO}_2 \leftrightarrow 0.5\text{Li} + 0.5\text{e}^- + \text{Li}_{0.5}\text{CoO}_2$
LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	$\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4 \leftrightarrow x\text{Li} + x\text{e}^- + \text{Li}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_4$
$\text{LiCo}_{1/3}\text{Ni}_{1/3}\text{Mn}_{1/3}\text{O}_2$	$\text{LiNi}_{1/3}\text{Co}_{1/3}\text{Mn}_{1/3}\text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow x\text{Li} + x\text{e}^- + \text{Li}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_{1/3}\text{Co}_{1/3}\text{Mn}_{1/3}\text{O}_2$

# Heat Generation of Different Cathode Materials



LiCoO<sub>2</sub>

LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

LiFePO<sub>4</sub>

Charge

FePO<sub>4</sub>

A stable chemical agent can easily buy from store

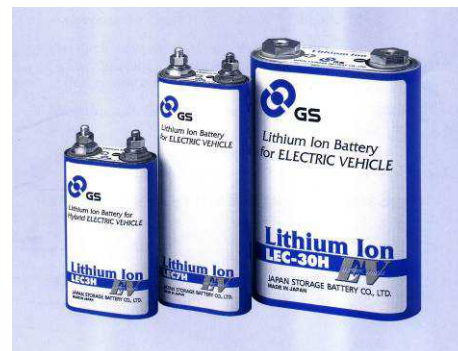
Very strong chemical bond P-O (Bond length of P-O/ Co-O: 0.153nm/ 0.191nm) is in FePO<sub>4</sub>, and no active O<sub>2</sub> release even at high temperature than 500°C.

# Li-ion Cell Design

## Cylindrical type



## Prismatic type



## Laminated type



# Small Cell vs. Large Cell

## Large Format cell

### Development considering HEV / PEV use

- High pack reliability
- Low cell quality (poor uniformity)
- High cell price (>800USD/kWh)

## 18650 type cell

### Application of current technology

- High cell reliability
- Low cell price (<400USD/kWh)

## For a 36V/10Ah battery pack

**10S1P**  
(10 cells)



10Ah cell



**10S2P**  
(20 cells)



5Ah cell



**10S 4P/5P**  
(40/50 cells)



2.2-2.9 Ah cell



# Small Format vs. Large Format Cell

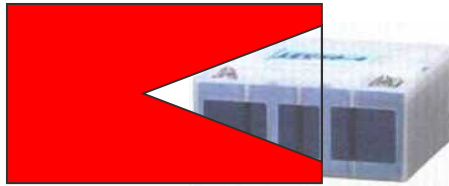
## Cell

50 Ah



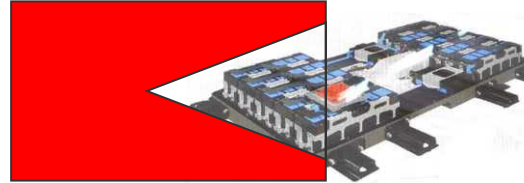
## Module

4 Cells



## Pack 360V, 16kWh

22 Modules (88 cells)



**Speed:** 80 mph (130 km/h)  
**Range:** 100 mi (160 km)

2 Ah



621 Cells



11 Modules (6831 cells)



**Speed:** 125 mph (200 km/h)  
**Range:** 236 mi (378 km)

### CELLS

- Lithium ion cells
- Built IP around 18650 form factor
- Evaluate, not manufacture cells
- Leverage industry battery chemistry investments

### SHEET

- Sheet: 621 Cells
- Modular, scalable design
- IP in charge balancing and cooling
- Battery longevity (cycle & calendar life)

### BATTERY

- Battery Pack: 6,831 cells
- 53 kWh
- Battery system safety
- Battery system durability
- Up to 150,000 mile life
- Scalable, automated assembly
- Worldwide approval for transport and use



# What We Learn from Small Li-ion Battery?

18650 Cell



in 1991, 0.7Ah

in 1995, 1.3Ah/8USD

Energy

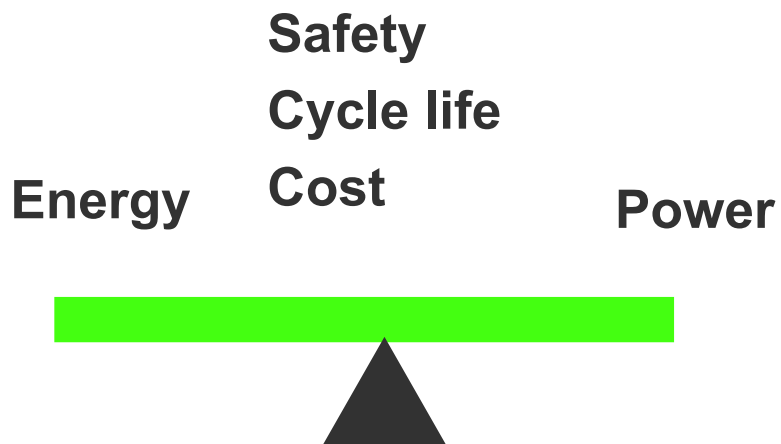
Safety, cost

in 2006, 2.6Ah

in 2005, 2.6Ah/3USD

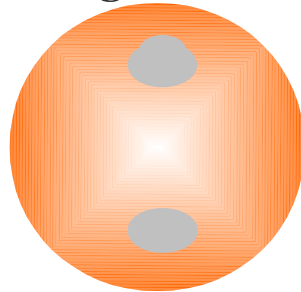
Energy

Safety, Cost



# 18650 Cell Developments

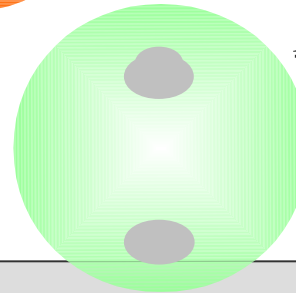
## High Power



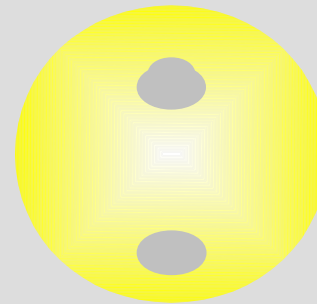
<1.5Ah  
>10C discharging rate



## Midlle range power & capacity



2.2Ah-2.9Ah  
2-5C discharging rate



# LIB Material Developments

## Cathode:

- LiCoO<sub>2</sub>
- LiCo<sub>x</sub>Al<sub>y</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- 
- LiNi<sub>1/3</sub>Co<sub>1/3</sub>Mn<sub>1/3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>
- Blending
- LiFePO<sub>4</sub>

## Anode:

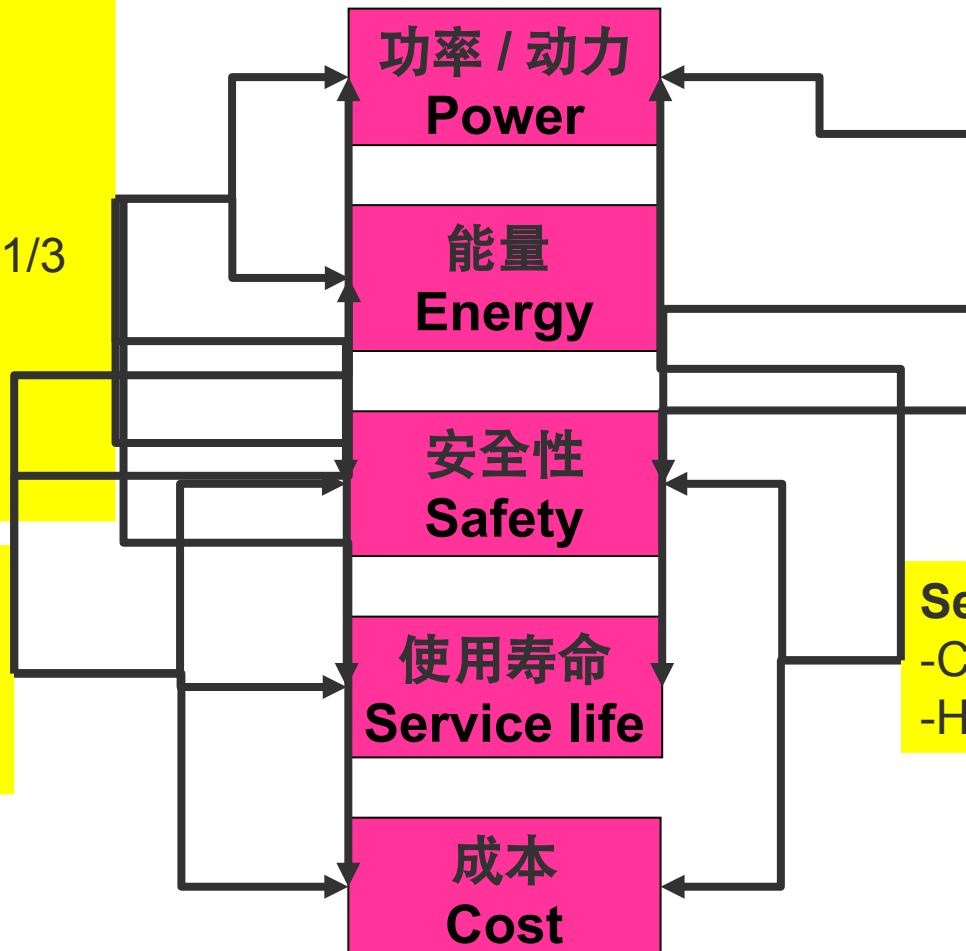
- Si-based
- Sn-based
- Li<sub>4</sub>Ti<sub>5</sub>O<sub>12</sub>

## Electrolyte:

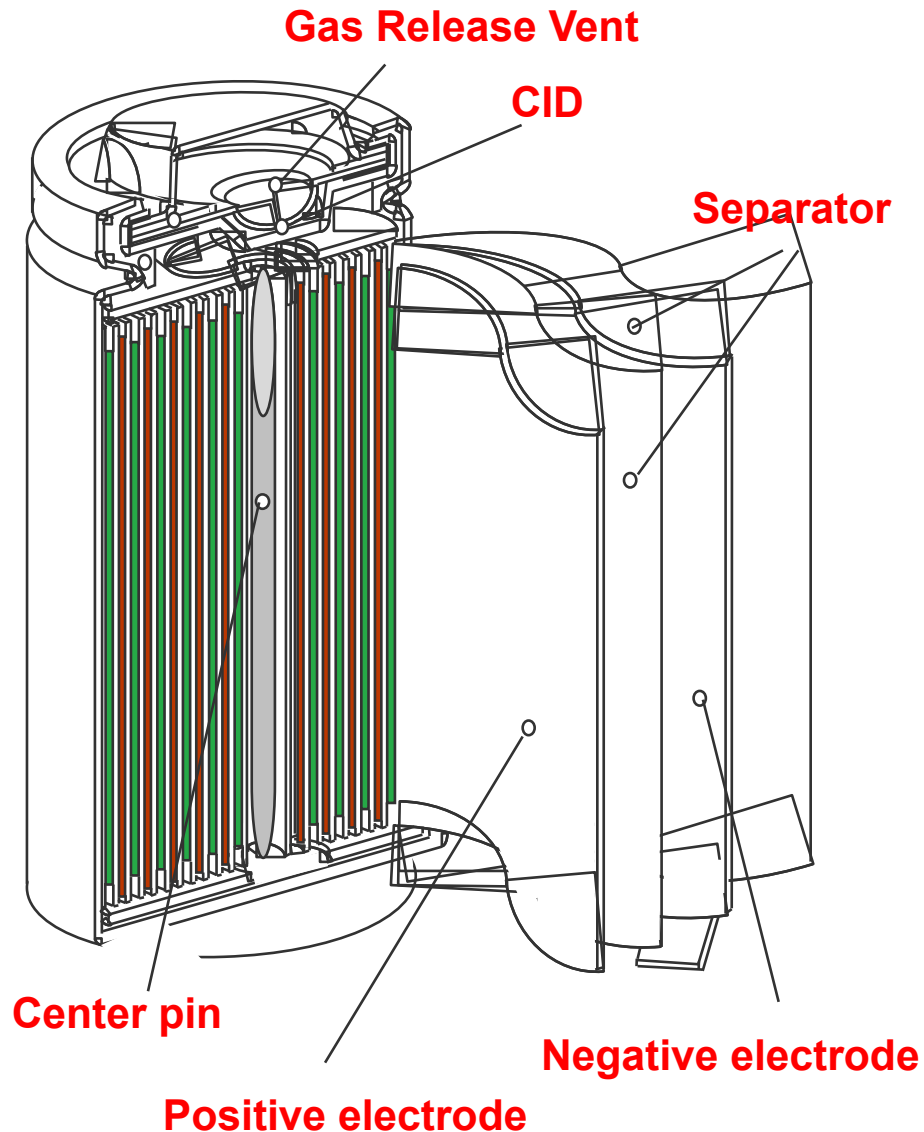
- Non-flammable,
- Ionic liquid,
- Polymer/Gel type
- Additives

## Separator:

- Ceramic coated separator
- Heat resistance separator



# 18650 Cell Design

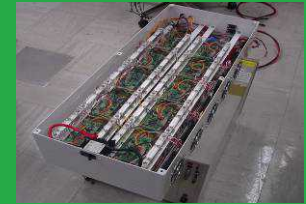
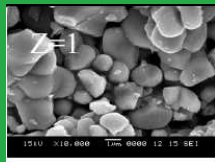
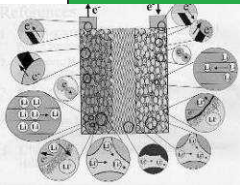


## Design for safety

- CID (Current interrupt device)
- gas release vent
- shutdown separator
- separator coating
- center pin
- thermal stable active material
- stable electrolyte
- protection tape on weak point (Al and Ni tab)

## Design for power performance

- NMC, NCA cathode material introduce
- PTC remove
- increase electrode tab number
- lower internal resistance (<math><30\text{m}\Omega</math>)



# Cell

# Module/Pack

## Electronics

**Battery management system :**

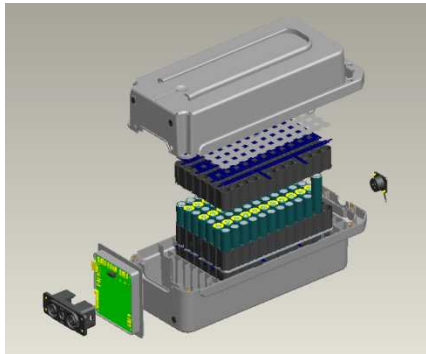
- Cell monitoring (T, V, A)
- Module/pack protection

Ca  
Li  
BI  
Ar  
Si  
No  
No  
Po  
Se  
Ce  
Ac  
Re

# Battery Management System

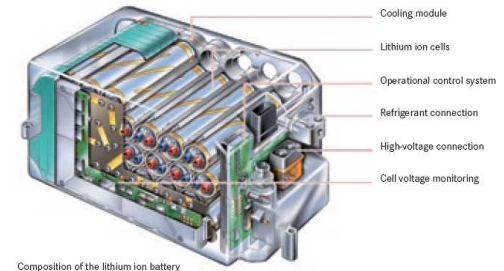
## Cell & cell assembly ( 電芯及電芯組裝 )

- cell selection and grouping ( 電芯選用及群組 )
- cell array & cell holder design ( 電芯串並聯排列 )
- cell connection & welding ( 電芯連接 )



## Thermal management ( 散熱管理 )

- air or liquid cooling ( 氣體或液體冷卻 )
- insulation material design ( 散熱材料設計 )



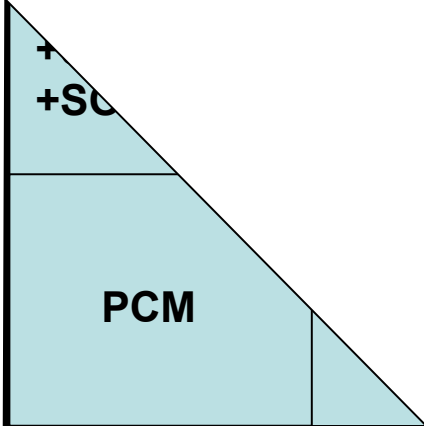
## System electronics ( 電氣系統 )

- battery management system ( 電池管理系統 )
- software & firmware control ( 軟體及韌體監控 )
- electrical circuit ( 電子線路 )

## Mechanical & Electronic Integration ( 機電整合 )

- communication interface ( 溝通介面 )
- power interface ( 電氣介面 )
- high voltage Connectors ( 高電壓接頭 )

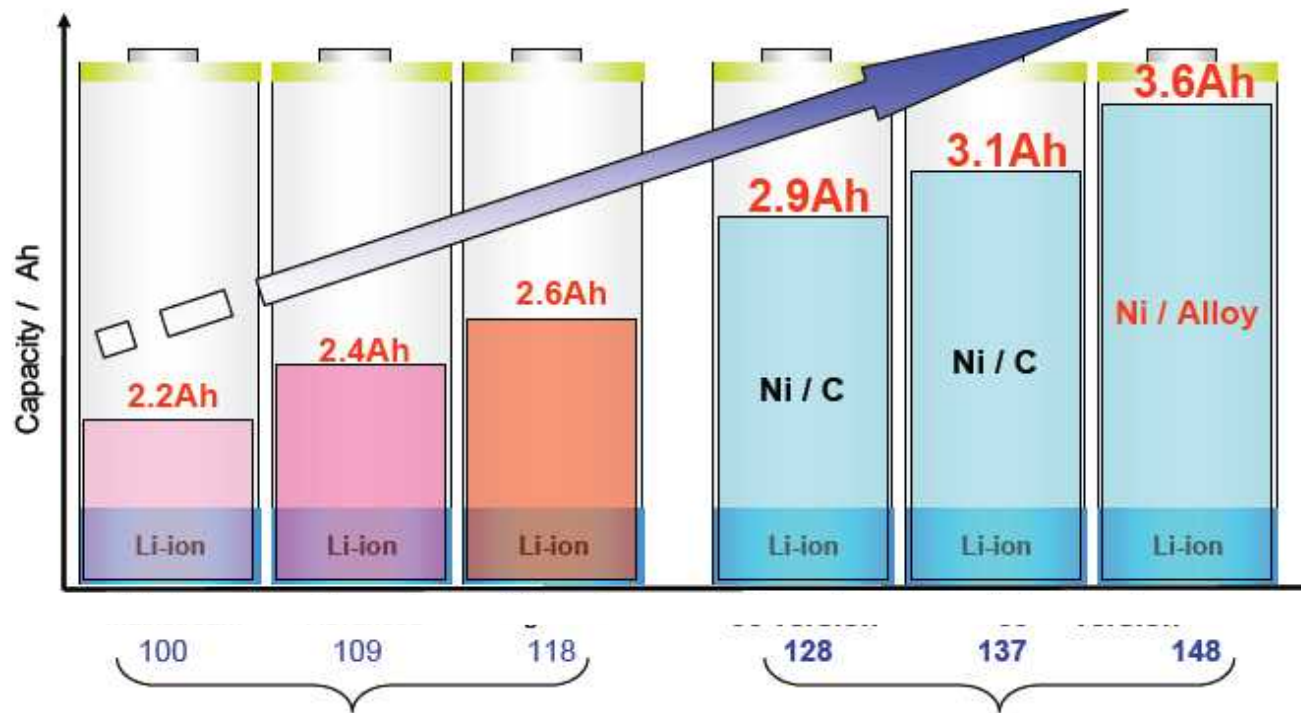
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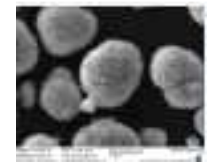
TECH  
ENERGY

# Product Development in next 1-3 Years



**Cathode**

NMC



Ni-based (NCA)



**Anode**

Graphite



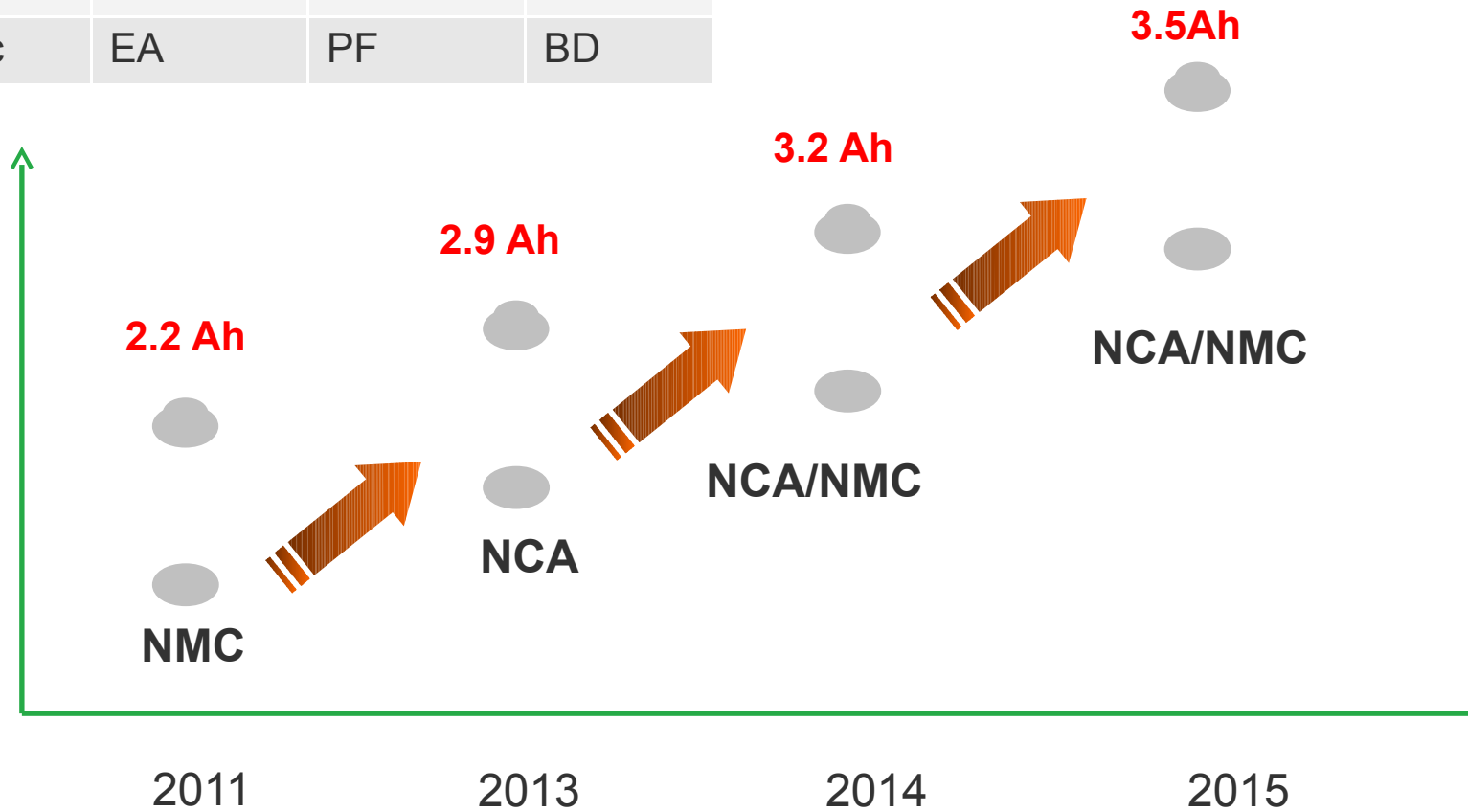
Graphite+Si





# 18650 Cell for LEV Applications

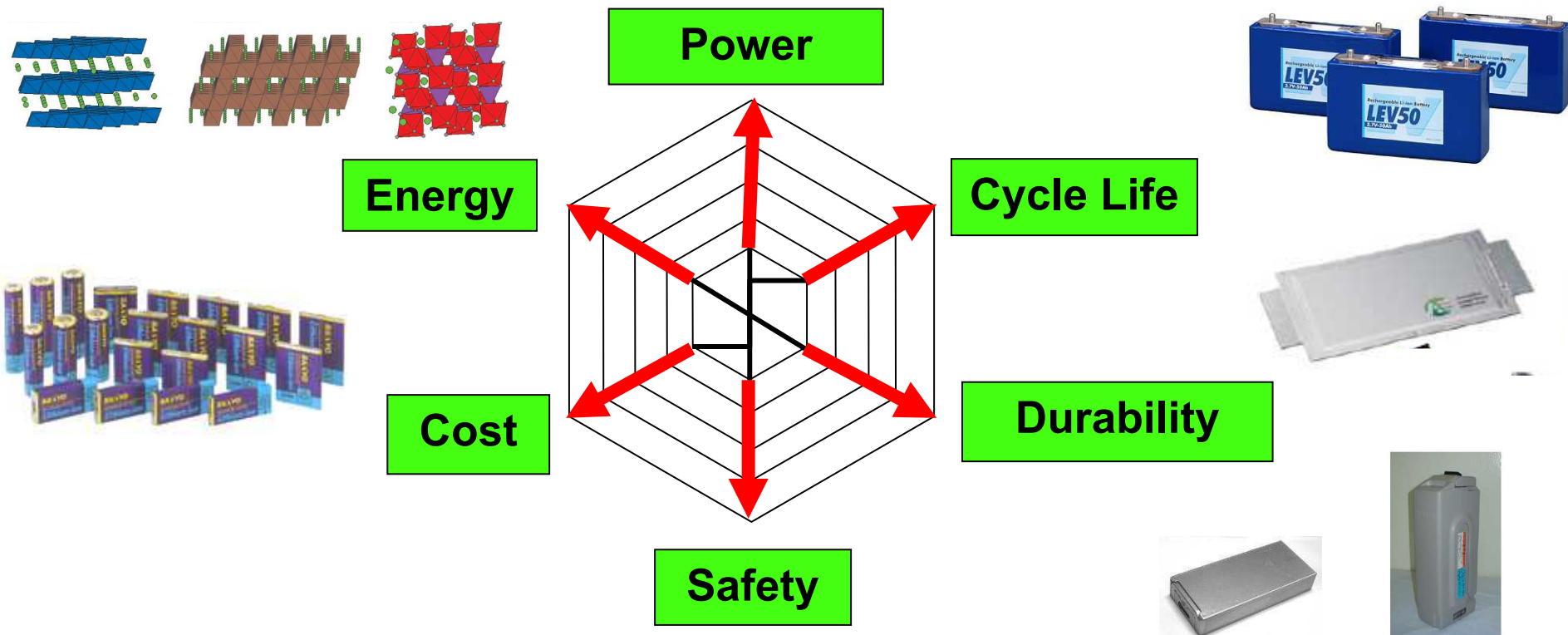
	2.2Ah	2.9Ah	3.2Ah
Samsung SDI	22P	29E	32E
LG Chem	MF1	MG1	MH1
Panasonic	EA	PF	BD



# Application for Li-ion Batteries

## Opening New Markets

Trade-off relationship in various battery performances



Right material

Right cell design

Right application

## ➤ **Interface standardization: Energy Bus**

[www.energybus.org](http://www.energybus.org)

Universal charging interface

IEC/ISO/TC69/JPT61851-3



## ➤ **Safety Standardization: BATSO**

[www.batso.org](http://www.batso.org)

ISO 18243 & CLC/TC21X



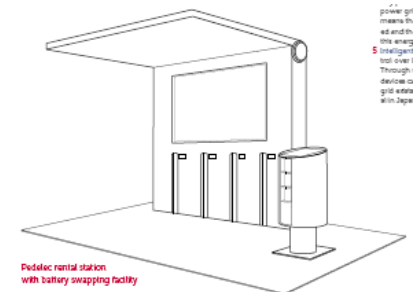
## ➤ **Energy supply service system**

-Battery exchange system (SWAP)

-Charging Station

Public LEV Infrastructure Initiative:

IEA HEV IA Task 23



power grid  
mainly  
and in  
the energy  
S intelligent  
tool over 1  
through  
device is  
grid extra  
win.jpg



HITECH  
ENERGY

謝謝 Thank you *TD HiTech Energy Inc.*

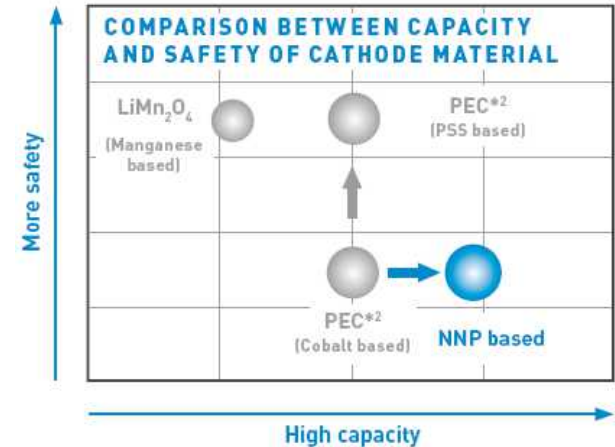
- *2F No. 181 Anmei Street Neihu District*
- *Taipei City 114 Taiwan R.O.C.*
- *Tel +886-2-796-5990*
- *Fax +886-2-2796-5970*

# High Capacity Cell Development

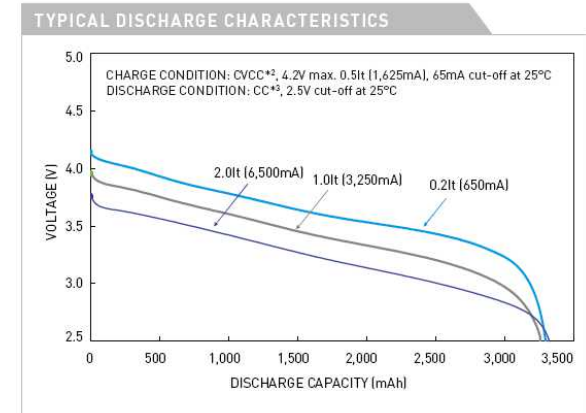
Characteristics of the Panasonic NNP technology:

- ➔ Good cycle life performance
- ➔ High energy density
- ➔ The new Nickel positive electrode excels in durability in actual use and charge retention
- ➔ Low self-discharge
- ➔ Long storage reliability through reduced metal elution

NNP: Nickel Oxide Based New Platform

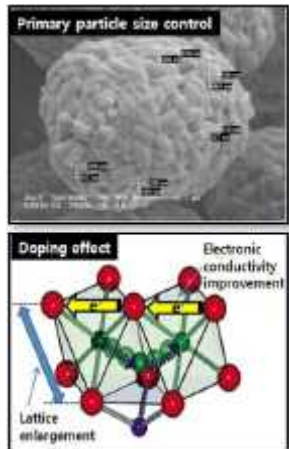


SPECIFICATIONS	
Model number	NCR-18650B
Nominal voltage (V)	3.6
Nominal capacity*1 - Minimum (mAh)	3,250
Nominal capacity*1 - Typical (mAh)	3,350
Dimensions - Diameter (mm)	18.5
Dimensions - Height (mm)	65.3
Approx. weight (g)	47.5



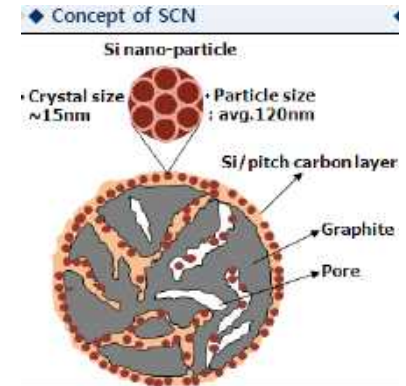
# High Capacity Cell Development

Cathode Material Design:  
high-Ni NCA

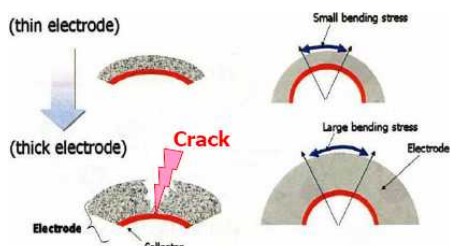


Item		Target
		INR18650-34E
Capacity (Typical, 0.2C discharge)		3350mAh
Capacity (Min, 0.2C discharge)		3250mAh
AC IR (1KHz)		< 35m $\Omega$
Nominal voltage (0.2C discharge)		3.60V
Charging voltage		4.2V
Discharging end voltage		2.5V
Charging current	Standard	1650mA/ 0.5C
Max. discharge current		10050mA/3C
Cycle Life (0.5C ch./1C disch.)		80%@500cy
Cycle Life (3C discharge)		N/A
Weight (g)		TBD

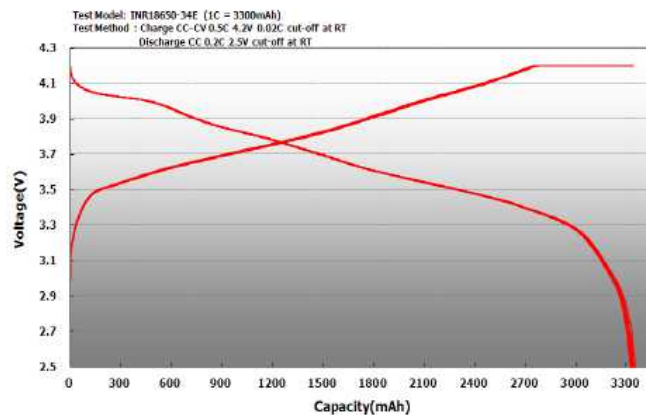
Anode Material Design:  
high energy density



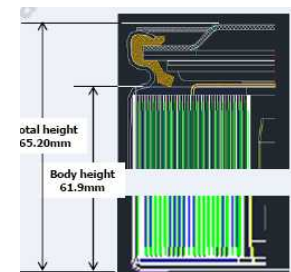
Thick electrode technology



Standard Charge/Discharge Profile



Can-height up:  
Capacity-up design



sources: Samsung SDI

# Battery Safety !!!

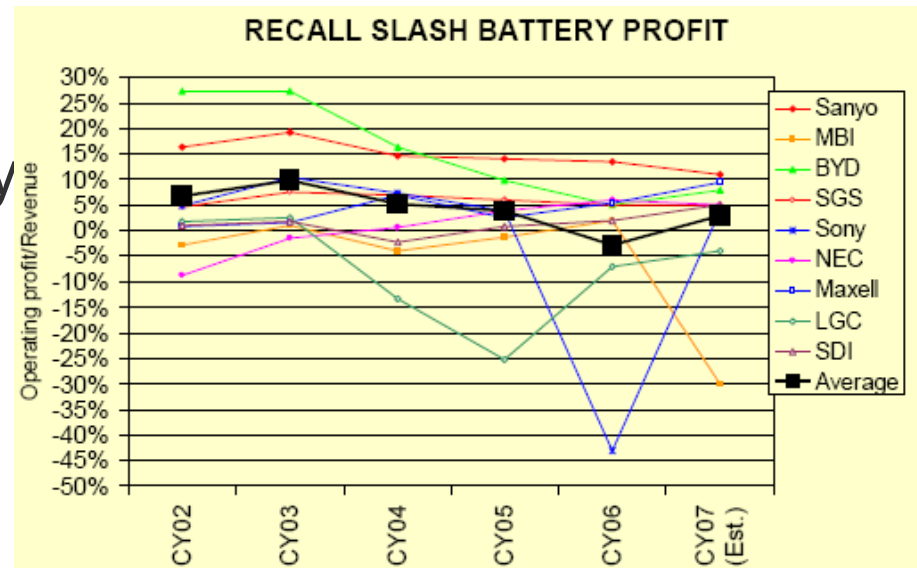


**Safety issue can cause the damage or slow down new application market**

# Safety Issue

- More & more incidents & accidents
- All the battery makers and the OEM are concerned
- Recall cost impact drastically the battery business and the profitability

Battery Makers	OEM	Battery recall	Date	Cost
Matsushita	Nokia	46 M cells	08/07	100-200 M\$
Sanyo	Mitsubishi	1.3 M cells	12/06	35 M \$
Sony	Dell, Apple, Toshiba, Lenovo,...	10 M Packs 65 M cells	2006	430 M\$
...				

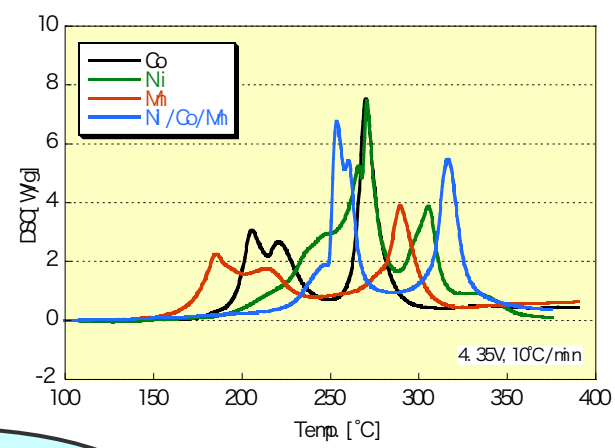
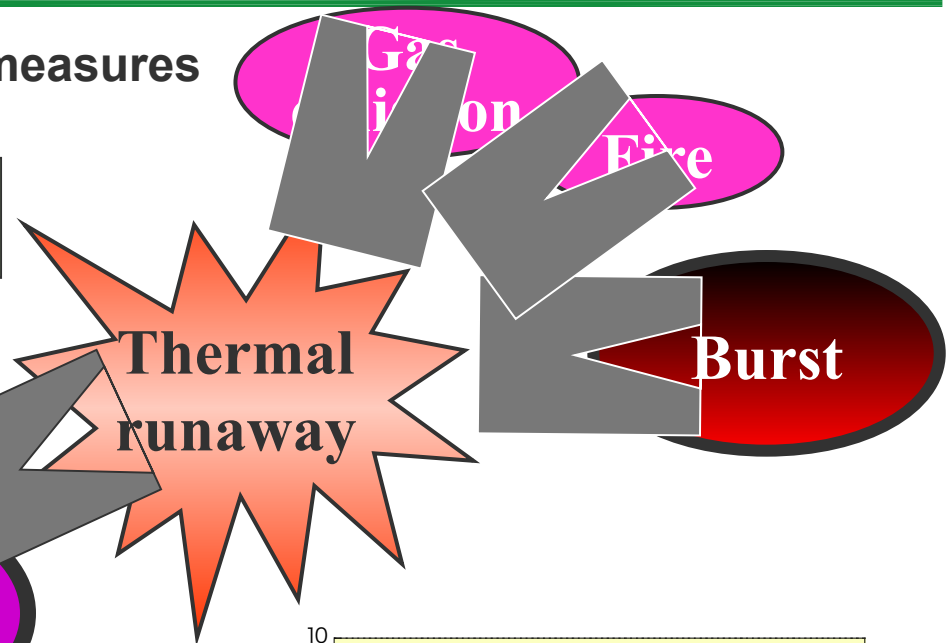
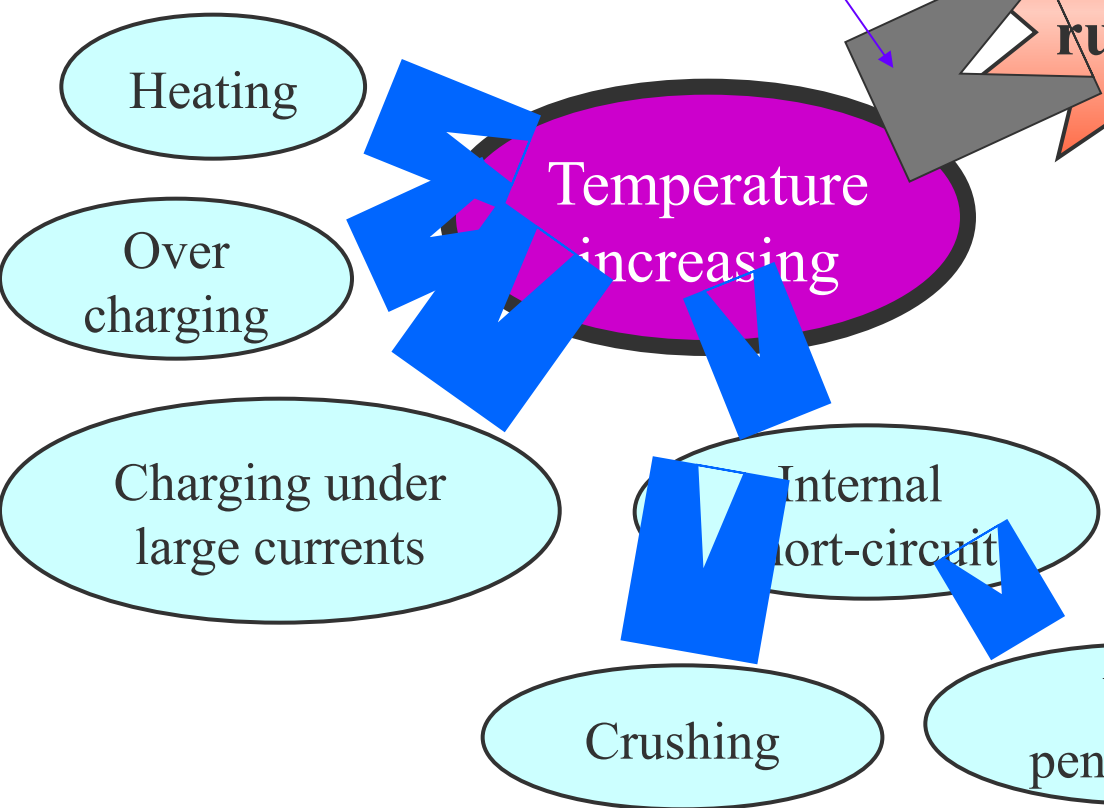




# What Safety Issue Come From?

## Thermal Runaway Process and Countermeasures

Thermally unstable cathode materials



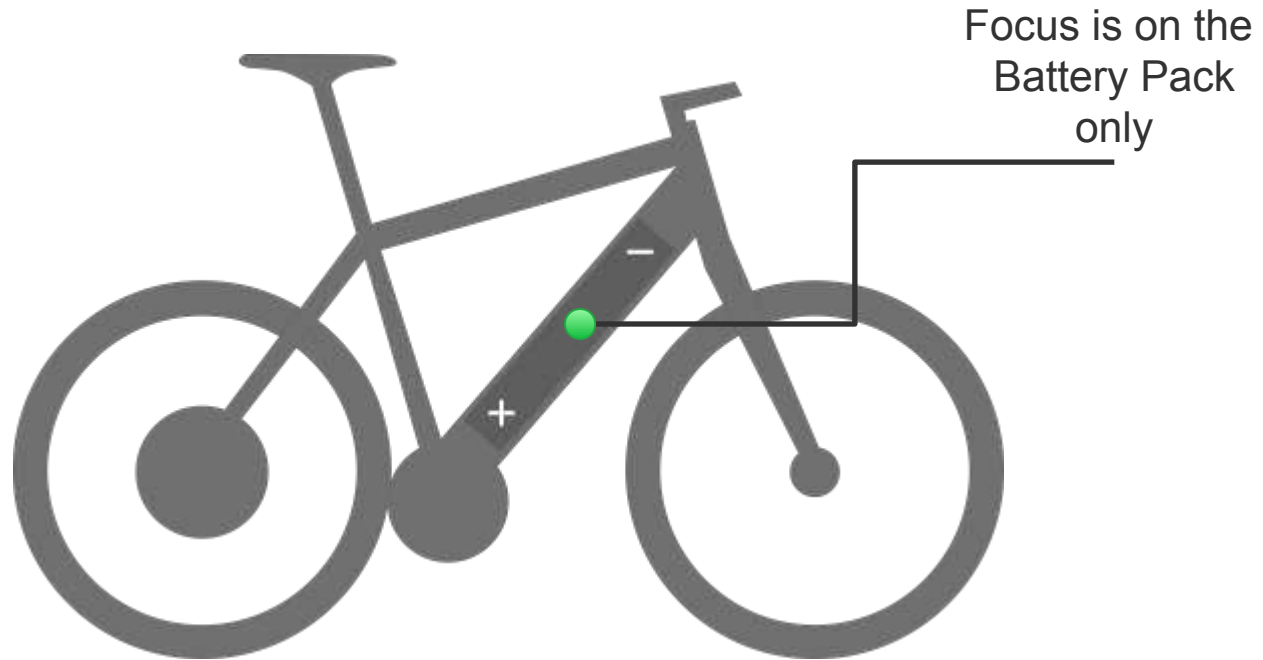
- A 1865 cell design with 2.9Ah capacity is appropriate for LEV/EV application by the following design characteristics:
  - cathode material- based on NCA to increase the capacity and discharge rate capability
  - thickness of separator- about 10~20 $\mu$ m
  - electrode design: long and thin electrode, nickel tape is located in the middle of cathode electrode to lower cell IR
  - cell design: no PTC but CID and center pin are remain for safety
- Low internal resistance of cell and safety improvement are the key design factors for the LIB in EV application
- Cell capacity could be increase to 3.2-3.6Ah by safety improvement in 2-3 years

# LEV: Capabilities &



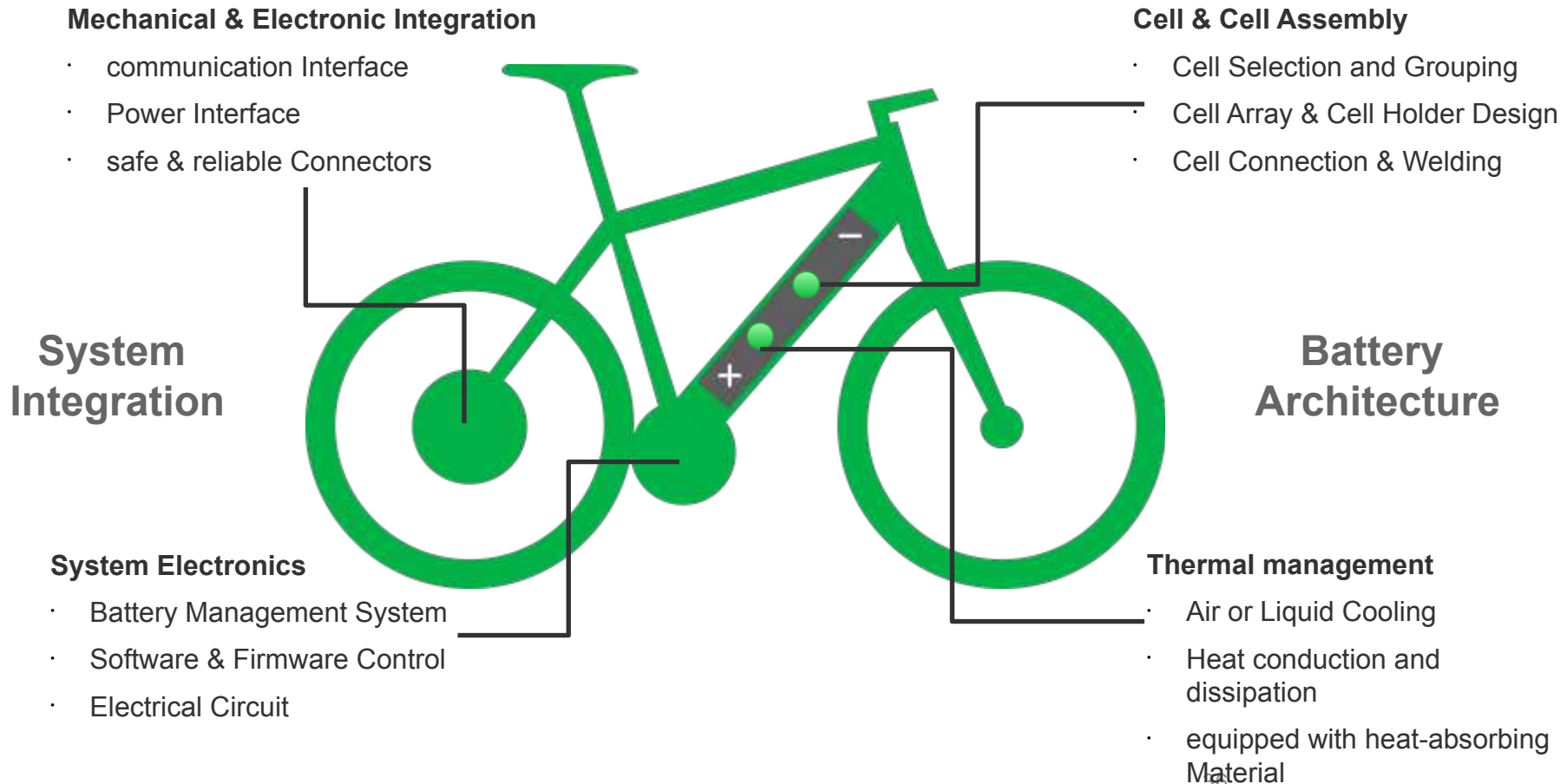
*If you develop with an average **Battery Pack Assembly Company...***

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# Capability & Services

## Development with HT Energy: turnkey Solutions



# Products – customized solution

## Eflow Nitro 2014 - 36V



**CURRIE TECHNOLOGIES**  
Hybrid Electric Bicycles & Scooters



*Fairly*



# Products – customized solution

***Chainless, foldable bike - 36V***

mandofootloose



# Products – customized solution

## Customized Solution – 44V



# Products – customised solution

## Customized Solution - 36V

**EMOTION**  
EMOCIONES DE COMPETICION





# Products – customised solution

## Customized Solution - 48V



A4000I



# Products – customized solution

## Stromer-ST2



# Products – customized solution

## Stromer-ST2



**More Design**



**More Power**



**More Range**



**More Connectivity**

# Products – customized solution

## Stromer-ST2

### Motor:

- brushless, direct-current motor
- located in the bike's rear hub
- 500W, 35Nm of torque



# Products – customized solution

## Stromer-ST2

### Battery:

- Energy: 814Wh (150km)
- Voltage: 48V
- Weight: 5kg
- EnergyBus connector



ST2 Parts Box



- Content:
- 3x keys
  - Manual ST2
  - Manual BMC
  - battery charger

Battery charger



Battery



# Products – customized solution

## Stromer-ST2



  
Bluetooth

  
Energybus

  
GPS

  
GSM

# Products – customized solution

## ST2 Models **Sport**



Sport model is available in a  
20" and 17" frame

## Comfort



Comfort model is available in a  
17" frame

Shimano 20-speed drivetrain

# *Products – customized solution*

## ***Stromer-ST2***





# E-Bike- Revolution Products

## Stromer-ST2



Bluetooth



Energybus



GPS



GSM

ST2 Parts Box



Content:  
- 3x keys  
- Manual ST2  
- Manual RMC  
- battery charger

Battery charger



Battery



### Battery:

- Energy: 814Wh (150km)
- Voltage: 48V
- Weight: 5kg
- EnergyBus connector

# Design-related Definitions-1

## ➤ **Anode ( 陽極 ):**

The electrode at which an oxidation reaction occurs. Usually, a cell's anode is specified during discharging and hence the name anode is commonly used for the negative electrode.

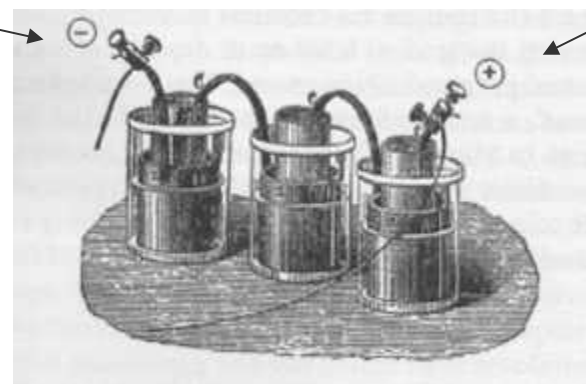
## ➤ **Cathode ( 陰極 ):**

The electrode at which a reduction reaction occurs. Usually, a cell's cathode is specified during discharging and hence the name cathode is commonly used for the positive electrode.



photo credit: Bioanalytical Systems, Inc.

Anode



Cathode



**John Frederic Daniell**  
(1790-1845)

# Design-related Definitions-2

## ➤ **Electrolyte:**

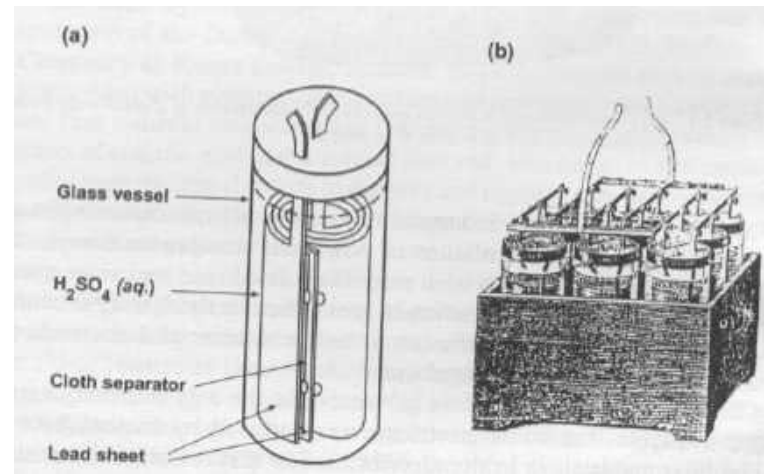
The medium that provides the essential ionic conductivity between the positive and negative electrode of a cell.

## ➤ **Separator:**

An ion-permeable, electronically non-conductive material or spacer that prevents short-circuiting of the positive and negative electrodes of a cell.



**Gaston Plante**  
(1834-1889)



# Application-related Definitions-1

➤ **C-rate :**

A charge or discharge current equal in Amperes to the rated capacity in Ah. Multiples large or smaller than the C-rate are used to express large or small currents.

➤ **Cycle Life:**

The number of cycles that a cell or battery can be charged and discharged under specific conditions, before the available capacity in (Ah) fails to meet specific performance criteria. This will usually be 80% of the rated capacity.

# Application-related Definitions-2

- **Cut-off voltage:**

The cell or battery voltage at which the discharge is terminated. Also often referred to as End-of-Discharge voltage.

- **Self-Discharge:**

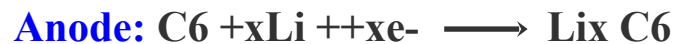
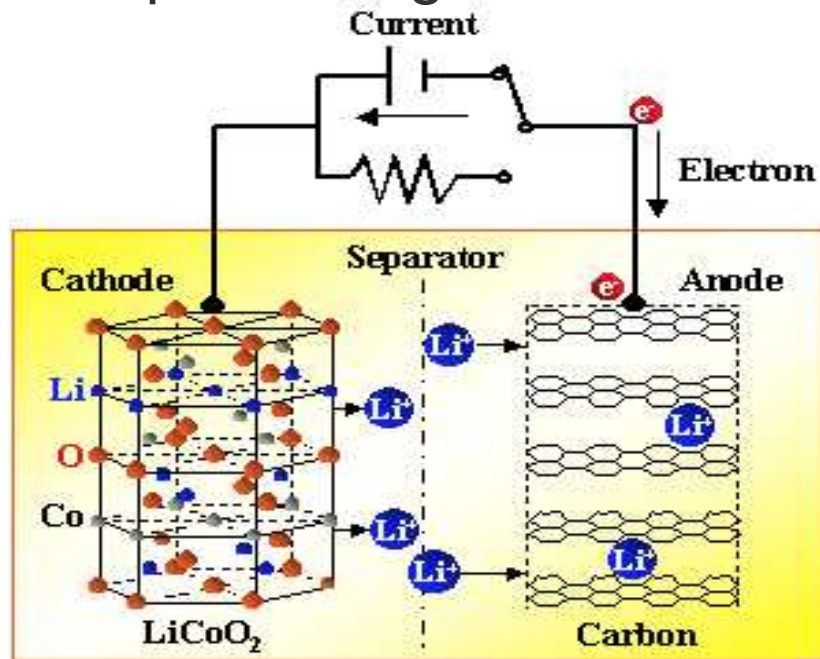
Recoverable loss of capacity of a cell or battery. This is usually expressed in a percentage of the rated capacity lost per month at a certain temperature, because self-discharge rates of batteries are strongly temperature-dependent.

# Principal of Li-ion Battery

**Anode:** graphite (C)

**Cathode:** lithium cobalt (LiCoO<sub>2</sub>)

**Electrolyte:** non-aqueous organic solvent



# Power Type Li-ion Battery Development

## Performance Improvement

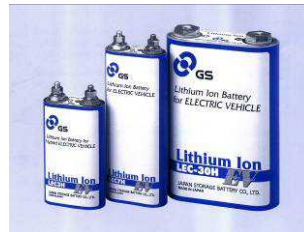
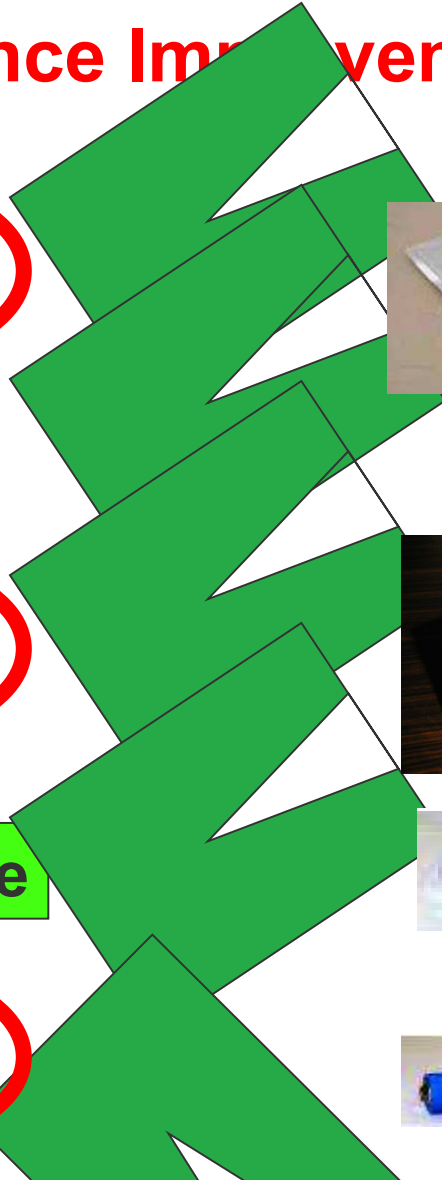
**Power**

**Energy**

**Safety**

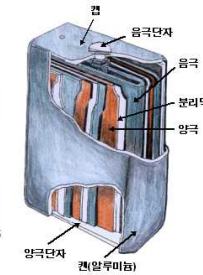
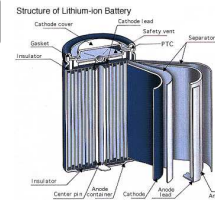
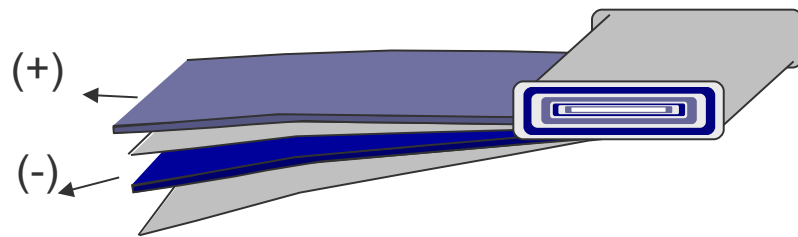
**Cycle Life**

**Cost**

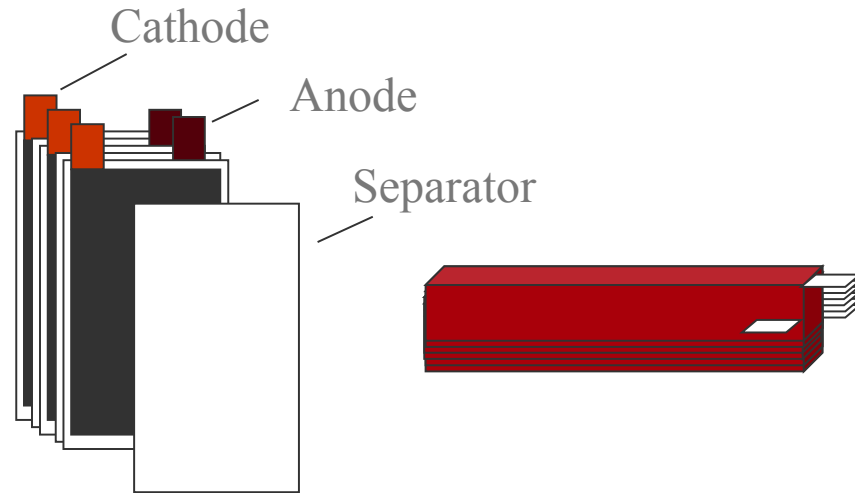


# Electrode Assembly

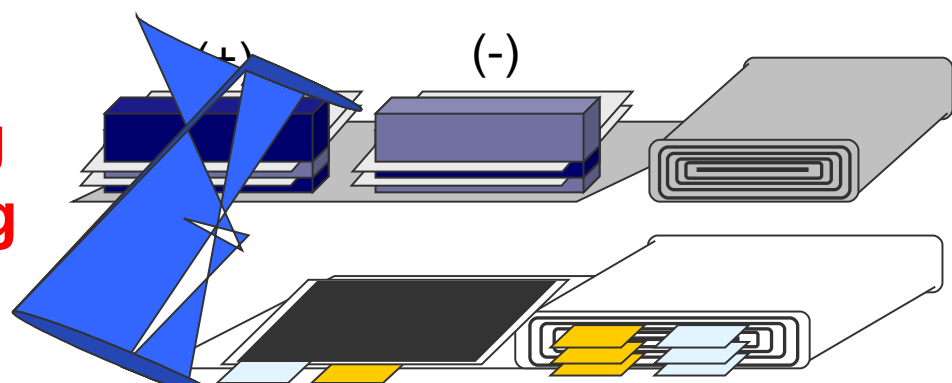
## Winding



## Stacking

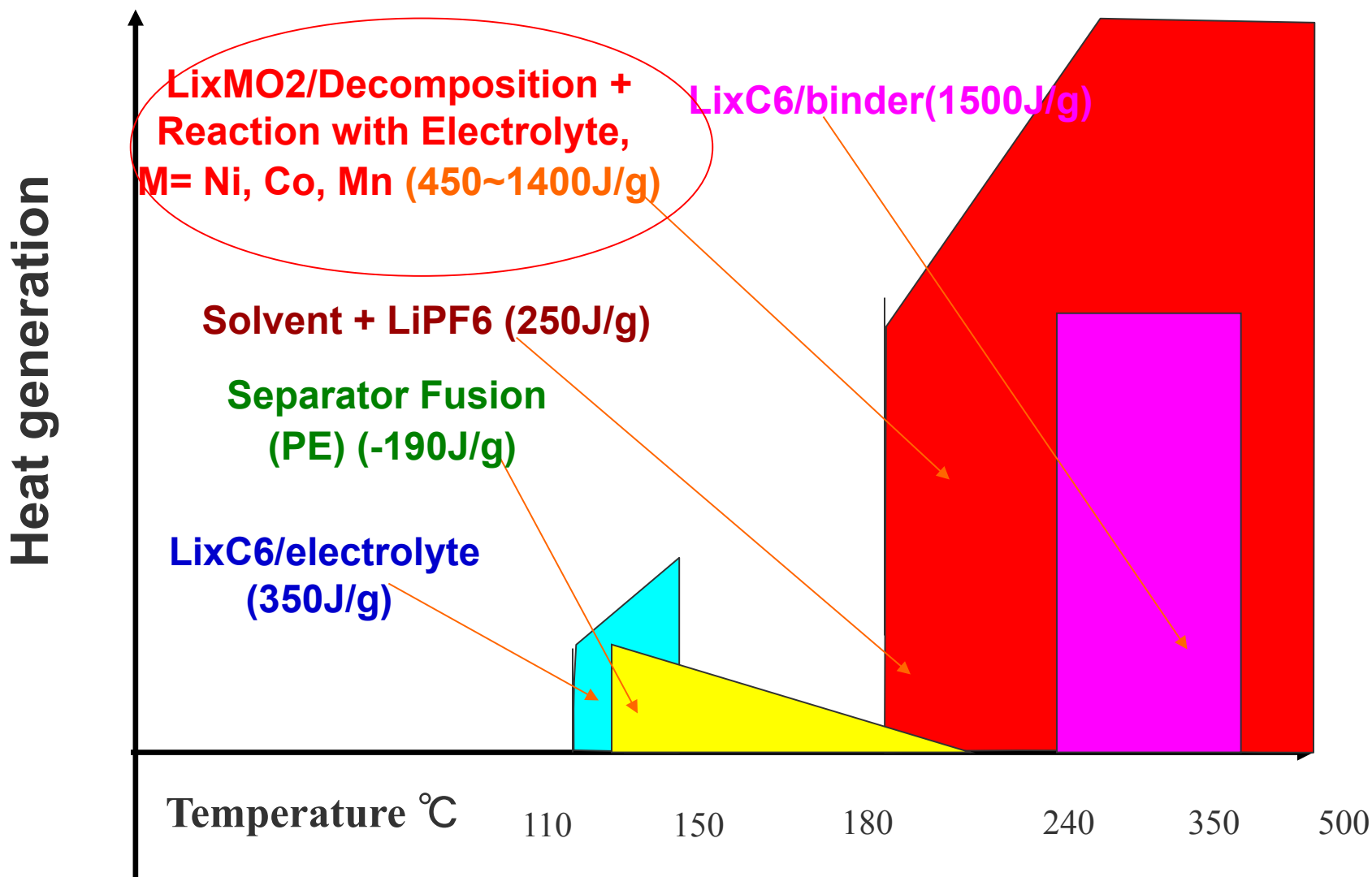


## Stacking + Winding

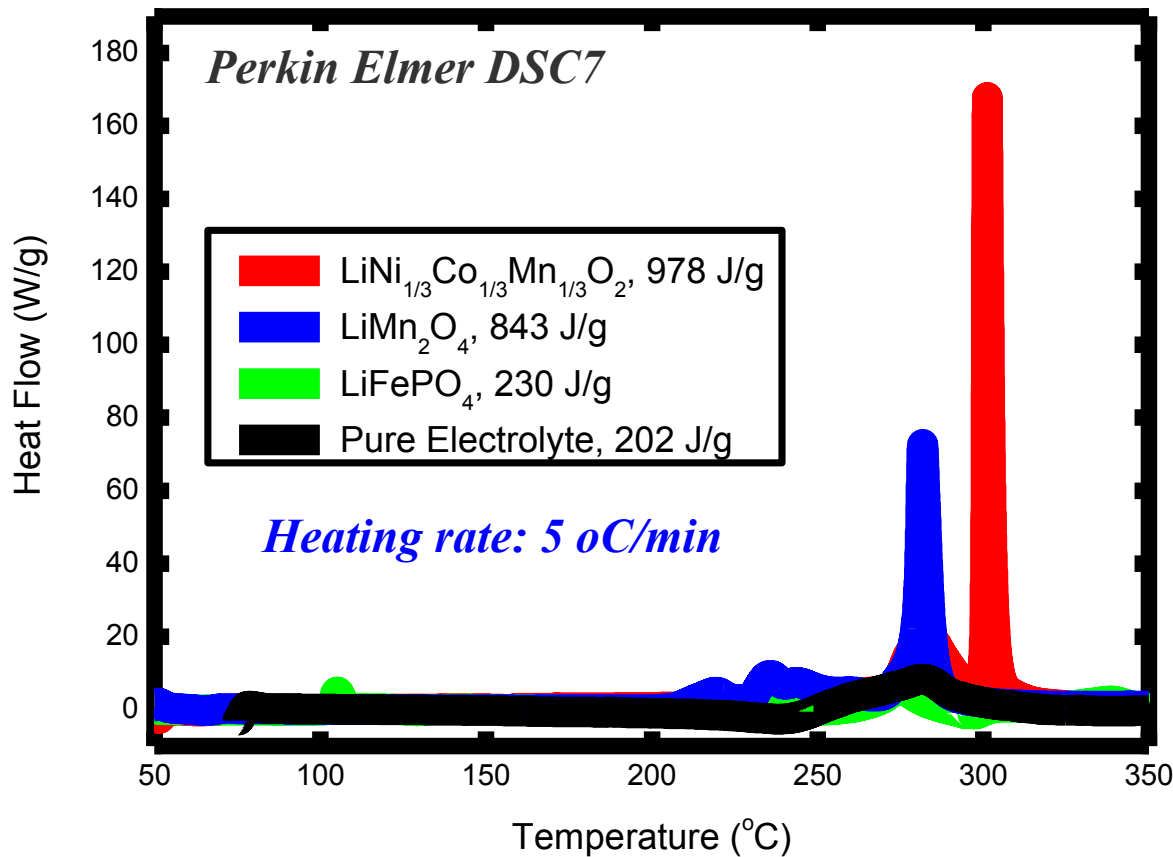




# Heat Generation of Materials in LIB



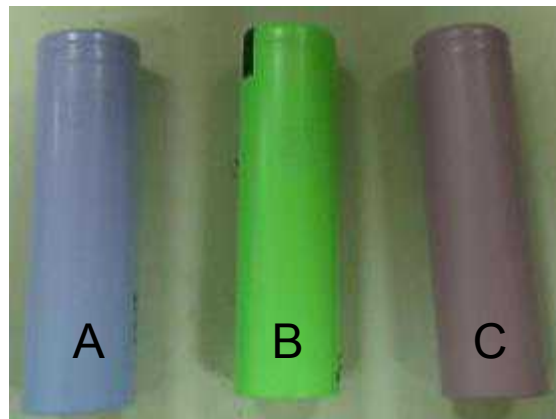
# Heat Generation of Different Cathode Materials



- Thermal heat: LiNiCoMnO<sub>2</sub> > LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> >> LiFePO<sub>4</sub>
- The thermal heat of charged LiFePO<sub>4</sub> electrode was mainly contribute from the pure electrolyte

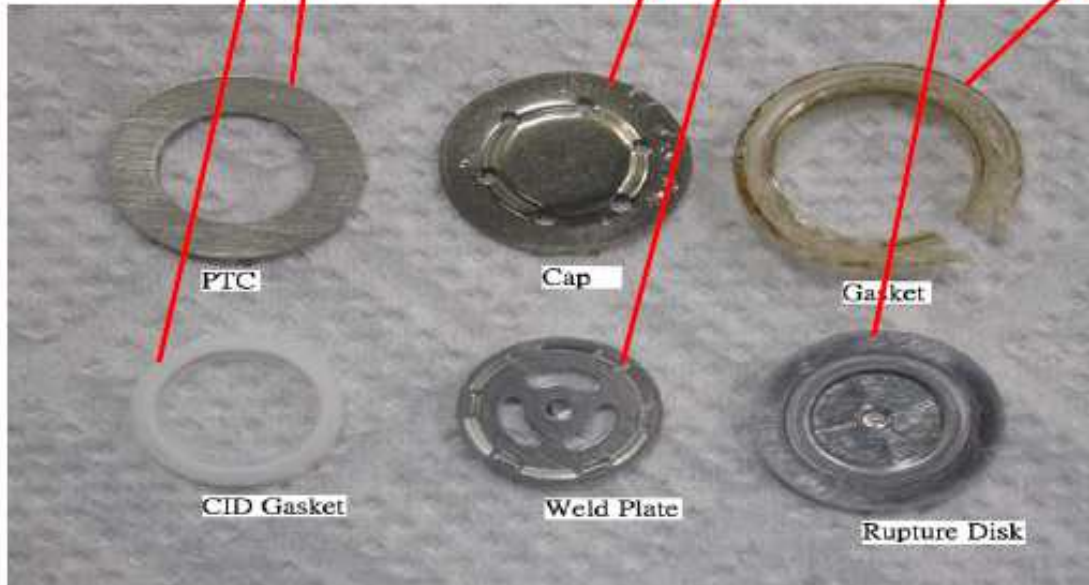
# Commercial 18650 cell for Evaluation

Company	Capacity
A	2.9Ah
B	2.9Ah
C	2.9Ah



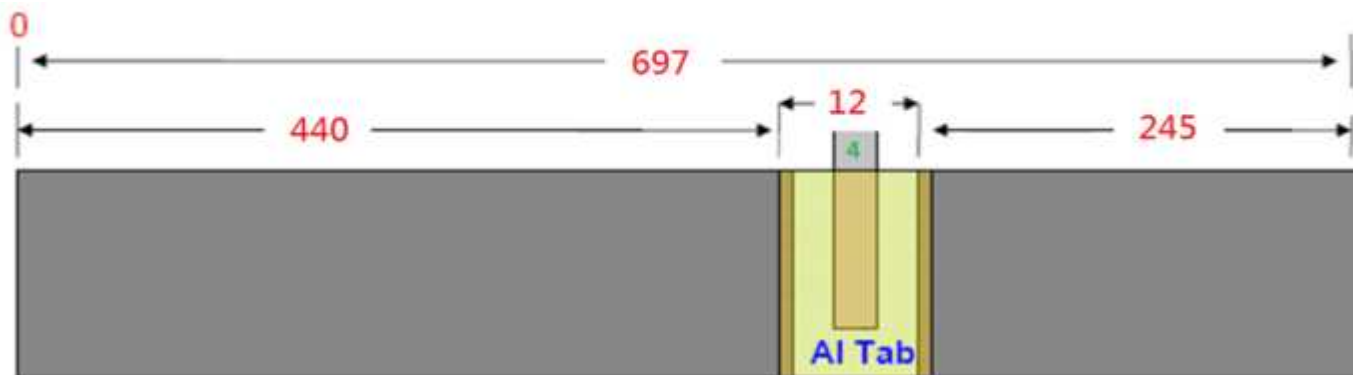
1 cell models received from Japan  
2 cell models received from Korea

# Structure of Top Cover (Caps)

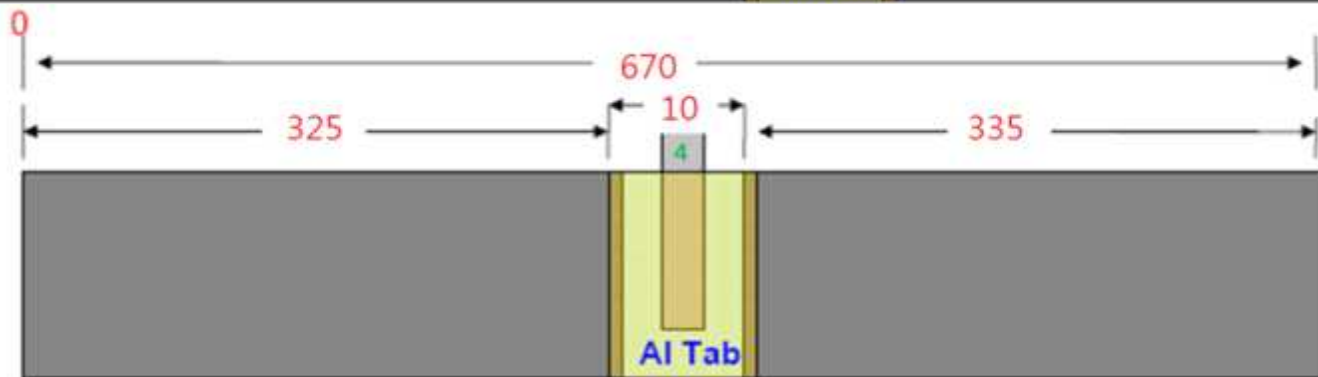


# Electrode Structure - Cathode

A Company



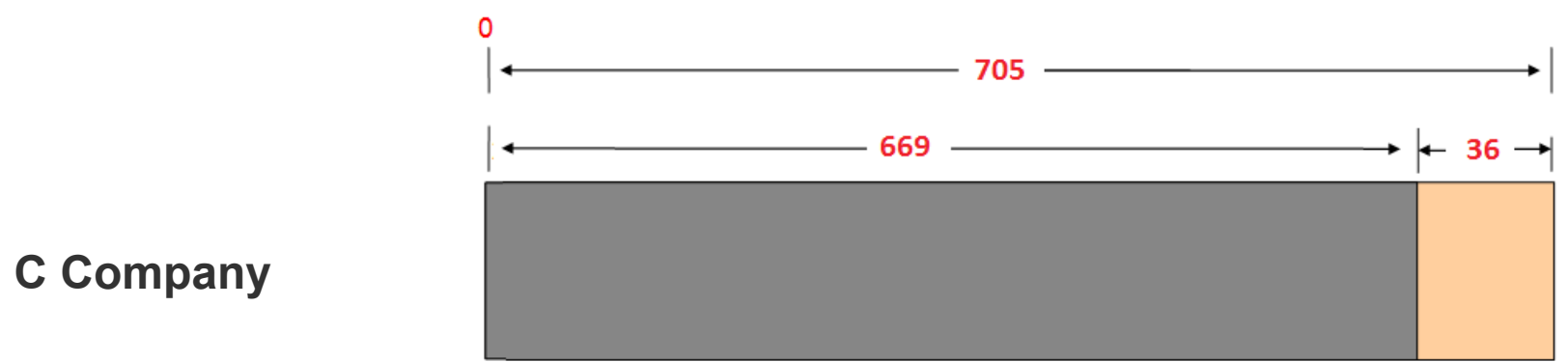
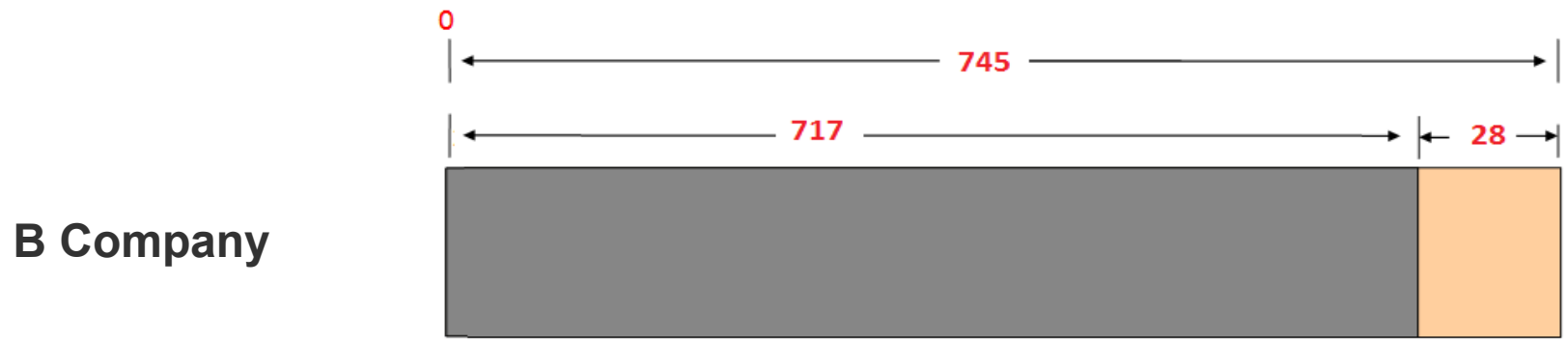
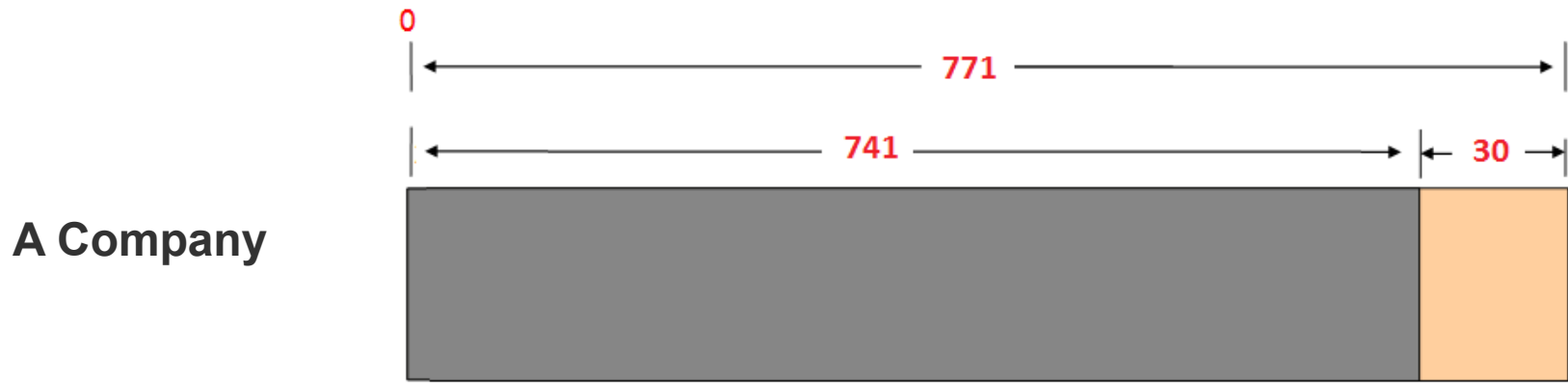
B Company



C Company



# Electrode Structure of Anode-A Company



# Cathode Material Analysis

## A Company

Element	Line Type	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Atomic %
O	K series	35.70	0.49	66.45
Al	K series	1.03	0.12	1.13
P	K series	0.76	0.12	0.73
Co	K series	9.94	0.43	5.02
Ni	K series	52.58	0.58	26.67
<b>Total:</b>		<b>100.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>

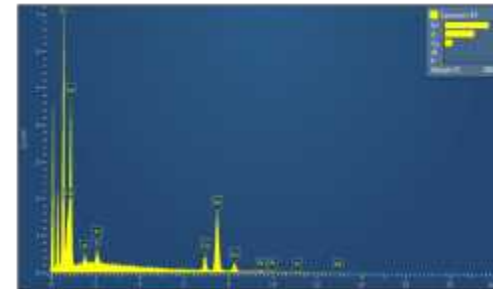
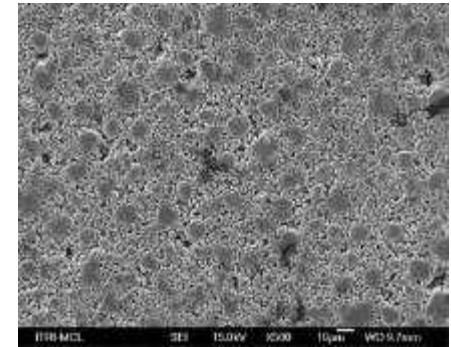
## B Company

Element	Line Type	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Atomic %
O	K series	23.87	0.47	39.98
F	K series	25.17	0.63	35.50
Al	K series	1.28	0.14	1.27
P	K series	1.42	0.15	1.23
Co	K series	7.87	0.46	3.58
Ni	K series	40.40	0.71	18.44
<b>Total:</b>		<b>100.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>

## C Company

Element	Line Type	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Atomic %
O	K series	23.87	0.47	39.98
F	K series	25.17	0.63	35.50
Al	K series	1.28	0.14	1.27
P	K series	1.42	0.15	1.23
Co	K series	7.87	0.46	3.58
Ni	K series	40.40	0.71	18.44
<b>Total:</b>		<b>100.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>

## SEM and EDS Analysis



# Anode Material Analysis

## A Company

Element	Line Type	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Atomic %
C	K series	83.61	0.41	87.76
O	K series	13.56	0.38	10.69
F	K series	1.99	0.17	1.32
P	K series	0.33	0.04	0.14
Cu	L series	0.50	0.12	0.10
Total:		100.00		100.00

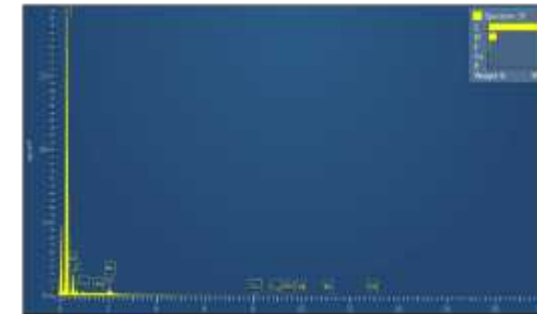
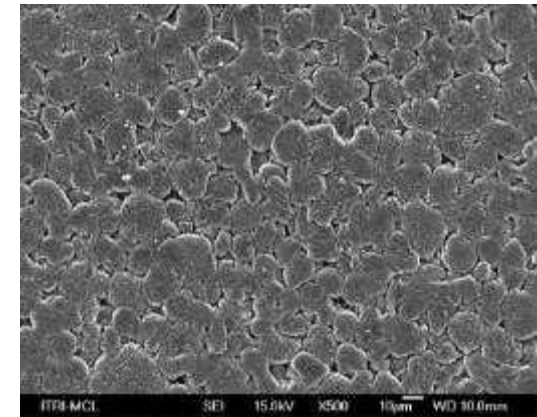
## B Company

Element	Line Type	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Atomic %
C	K series	86.26	0.39	90.00
O	K series	9.98	0.35	7.82
F	K series	2.90	0.18	1.91
P	K series	0.46	0.04	0.19
Cu	L series	0.40	0.12	0.08
Total:		100.00		100.00

## C Company

Element	Line Type	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Atomic %
C	K series	81.04	0.39	85.80
O	K series	14.93	0.37	11.87
F	K series	2.42	0.17	1.62
Si	K series	1.28	0.05	0.58
P	K series	0.33	0.04	0.13
Cu	L series	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total:		100.00		100.00

## SEM and EDS Analysis



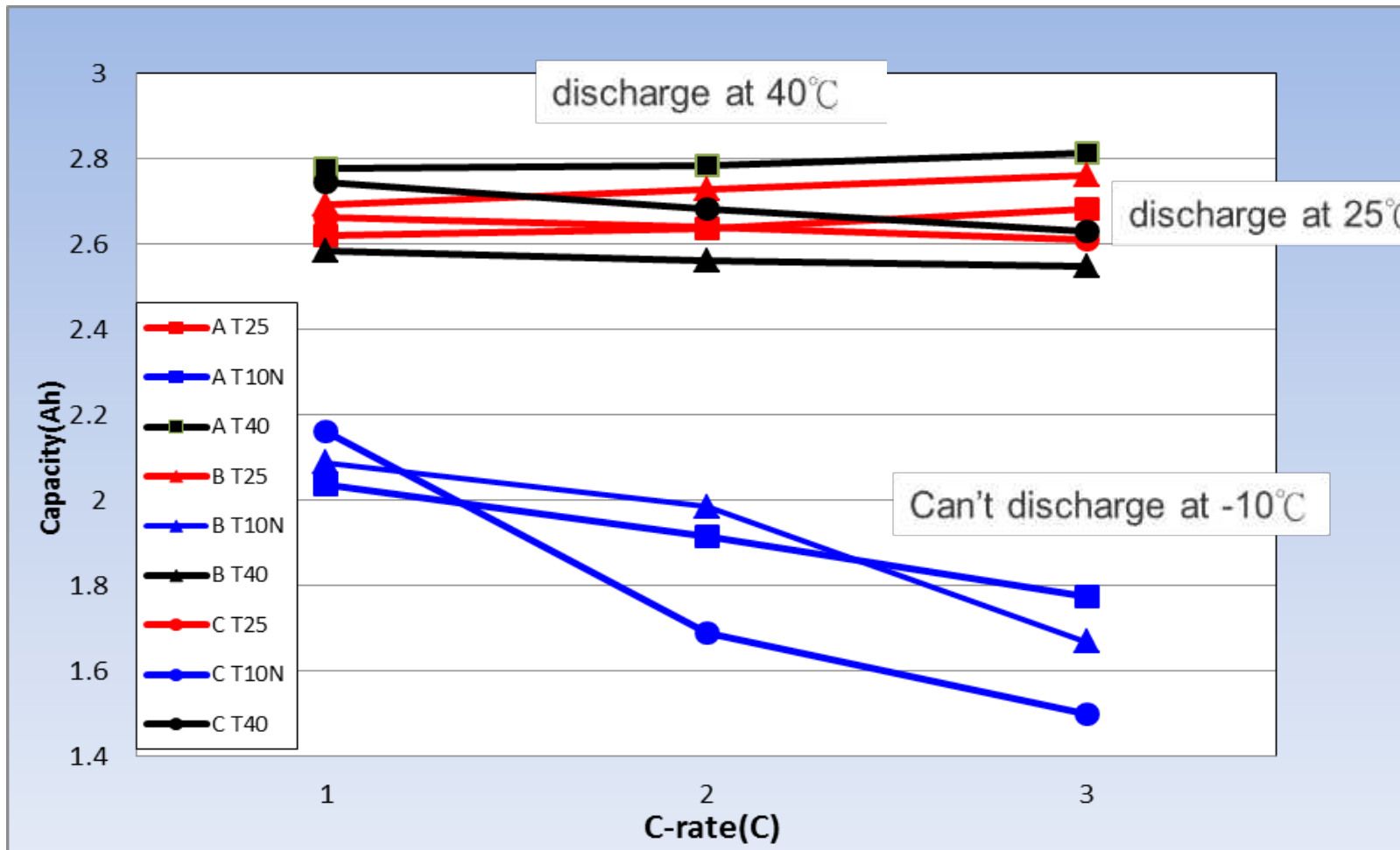


# Structure and Material Analysis

Symbol	Capacity (mAh)	Tab location	ACIR (mΩ)	Cathode materials	CID	PTC
		Cathode/Anode				
A	2900	~2/3 from the left/Edge	23	NCA	Y	N
B	2900	Center/Edge	22	NCA	Y	N
C	2900	~1/4 from the left/Edge	23	NCA	Y	N

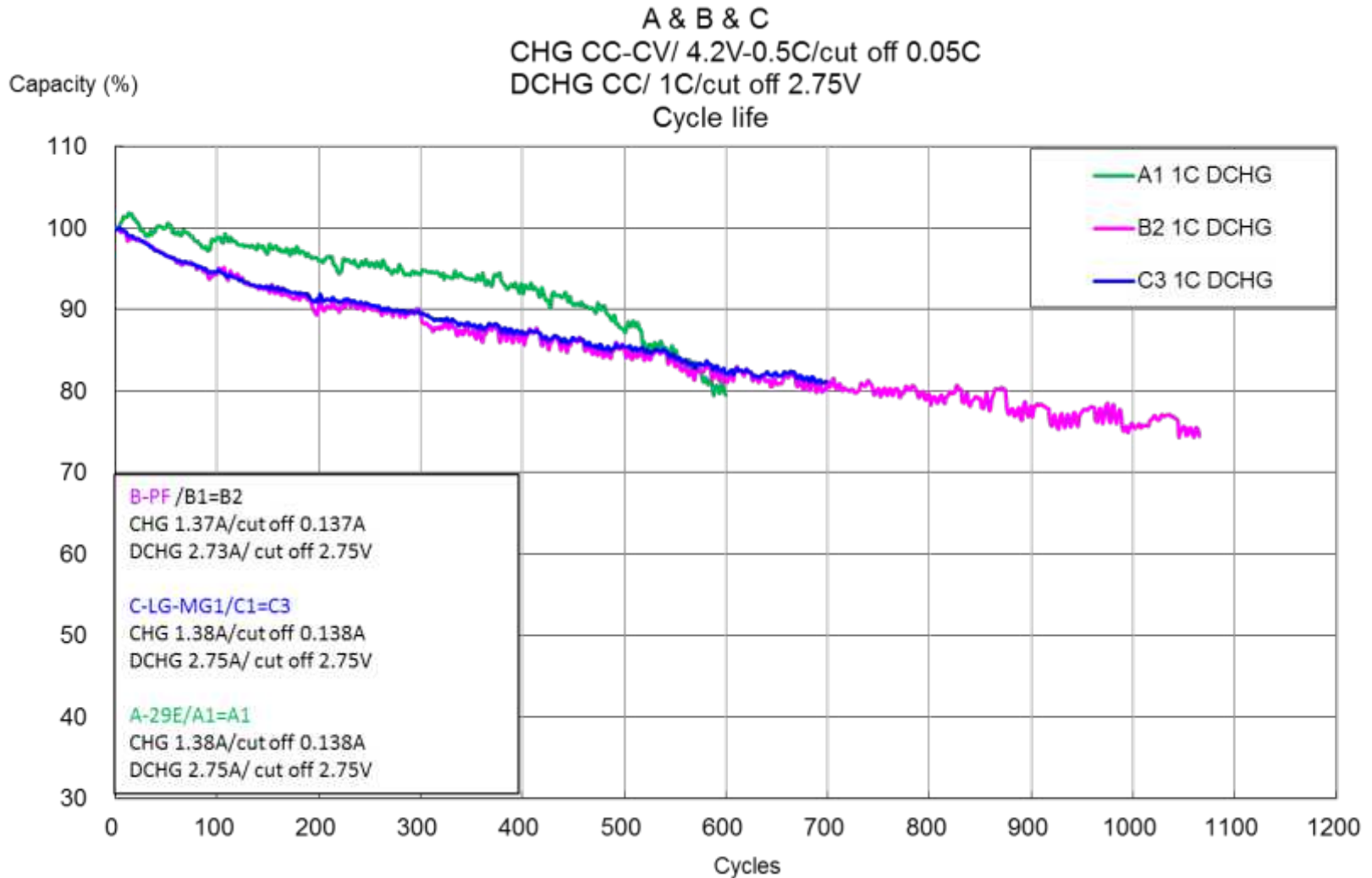
Symbol	PTC/Ni Ring	Length of Electrode	Thickness of Electrode	Thickness of substrate	Sep. μm
		Cathode/Anode	Cathode/Anode	Cathode/Anode	
		mm	μm	μm	
A	Ni Tab	697/771	130/150	15/10	20
B	Ni Tab	670/745	130/150	15/10	10
C	Ni Tab	630/705	160/160	15/10	20

# C-rate Test for the Cells



CHG :0.5C to 4.2V, cut-off 0.05C  
DCHG:1C/2C/3C cut-off 2.75V

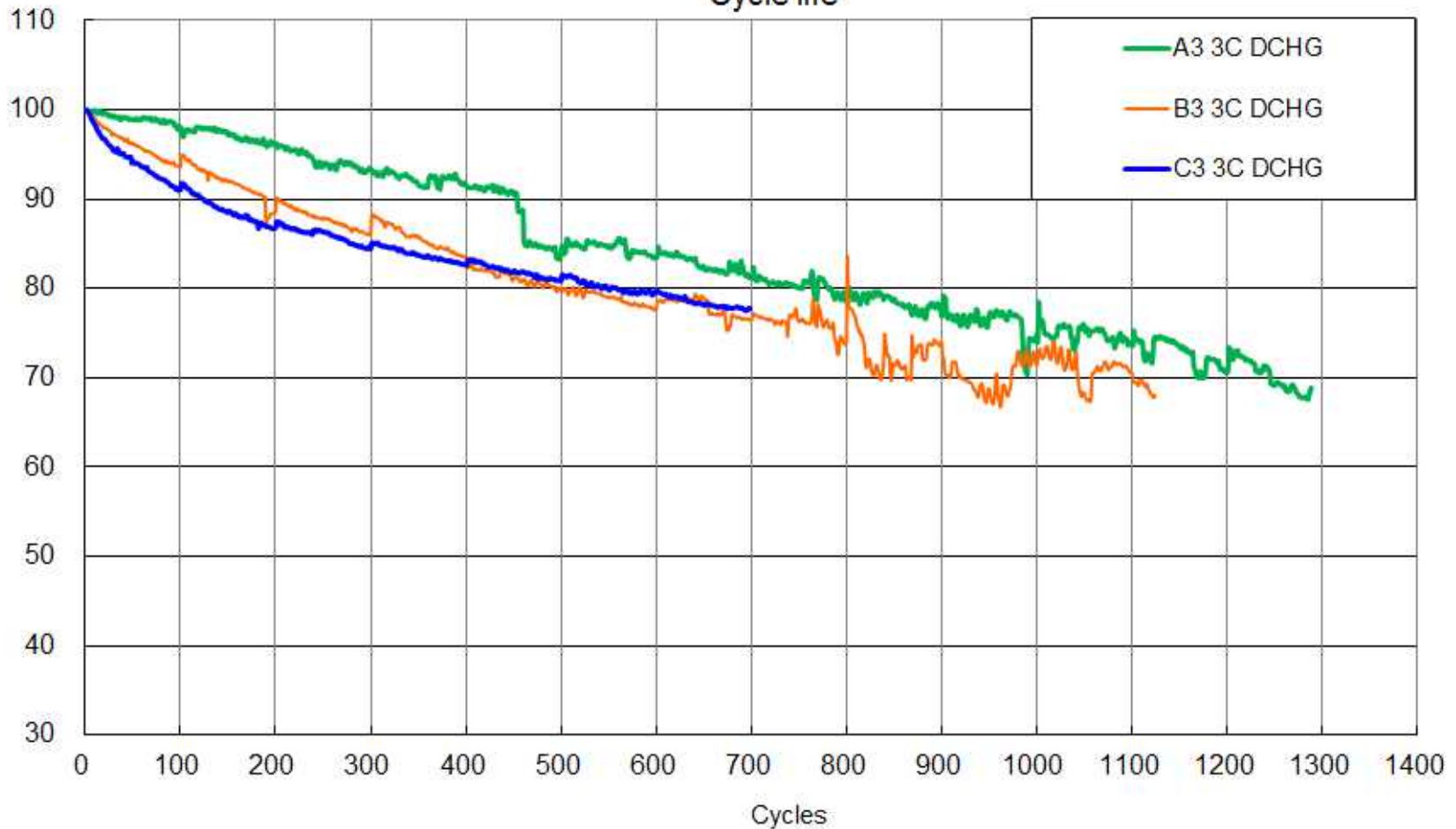
# Cycle Life for the cells-1C



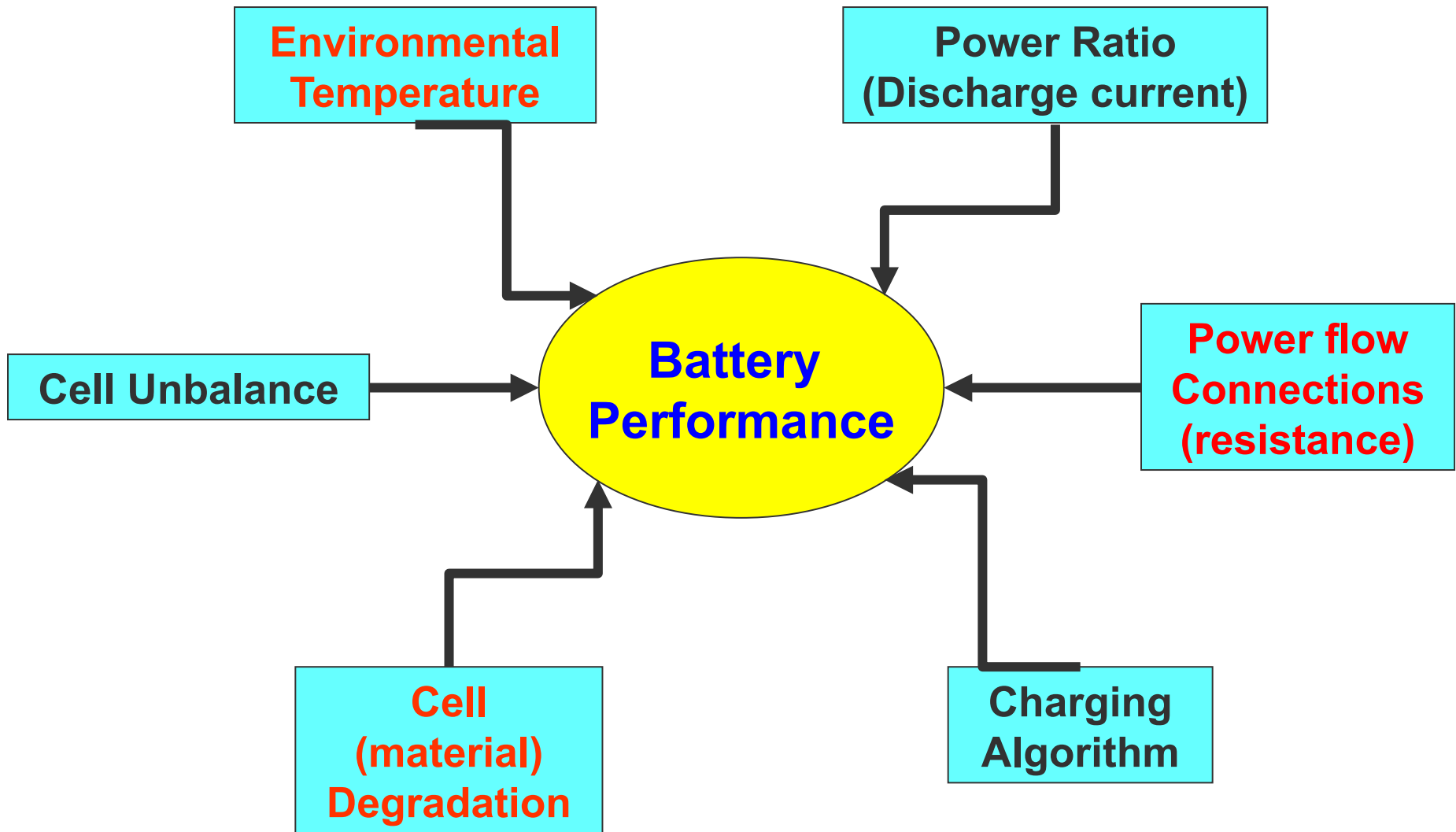
# Cycle Life for the cells-3C

A & B & C  
CHG CC-CV/4.2V-0.5C / cut off 0.05C  
DCHG CC/3C / cut off 2.75V  
Cycle life

Capacity (%)



# Factors Influent to Battery Performance



# Battery Module Technologies

## Cell selection

- cell chemistry
- cell design
- cell characterization
- cell sorting & grouping

## Cell balance

## Protection

- cell condition monitoring (T,V,C)
- cell control of operation conditions
- circuit design
- mechanical design (vibration, impact...)

## Diagnosis

- monitoring & alarm
- recording

**安全 Safety**  
**可靠 Reliability**  
**效率 Efficiency**  
**智能 Intelligent**

## Thermal management

- cell layout (mechanical design)
- cooling design

## Status Indication

- SOC & SCH estimations

## Charger

- precise current and voltage control
- multi-mode charging control

## Communication protocol

- Data and energy control interface

# Products – customized solution

## Grace One - 44V

**MIFA** **GRACE**  
DAS FAHRRAD



8.398,00 €



# Key Successes Factors For LEV Market

- 技術 Technology
- 設計 Design
- 市場 Marketing
- 合作 Collaboratio





# How to Accelerate LEV Market

Development

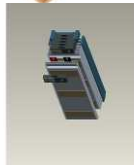
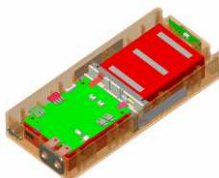
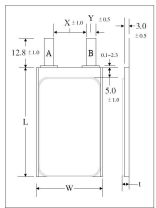
Verification & Validation

Cell

Module/Pack

LEV  
Manufacture

LEV  
Market



EnergyBus



EnergyBus



# The Challenge of Li-ion Battery in LEV

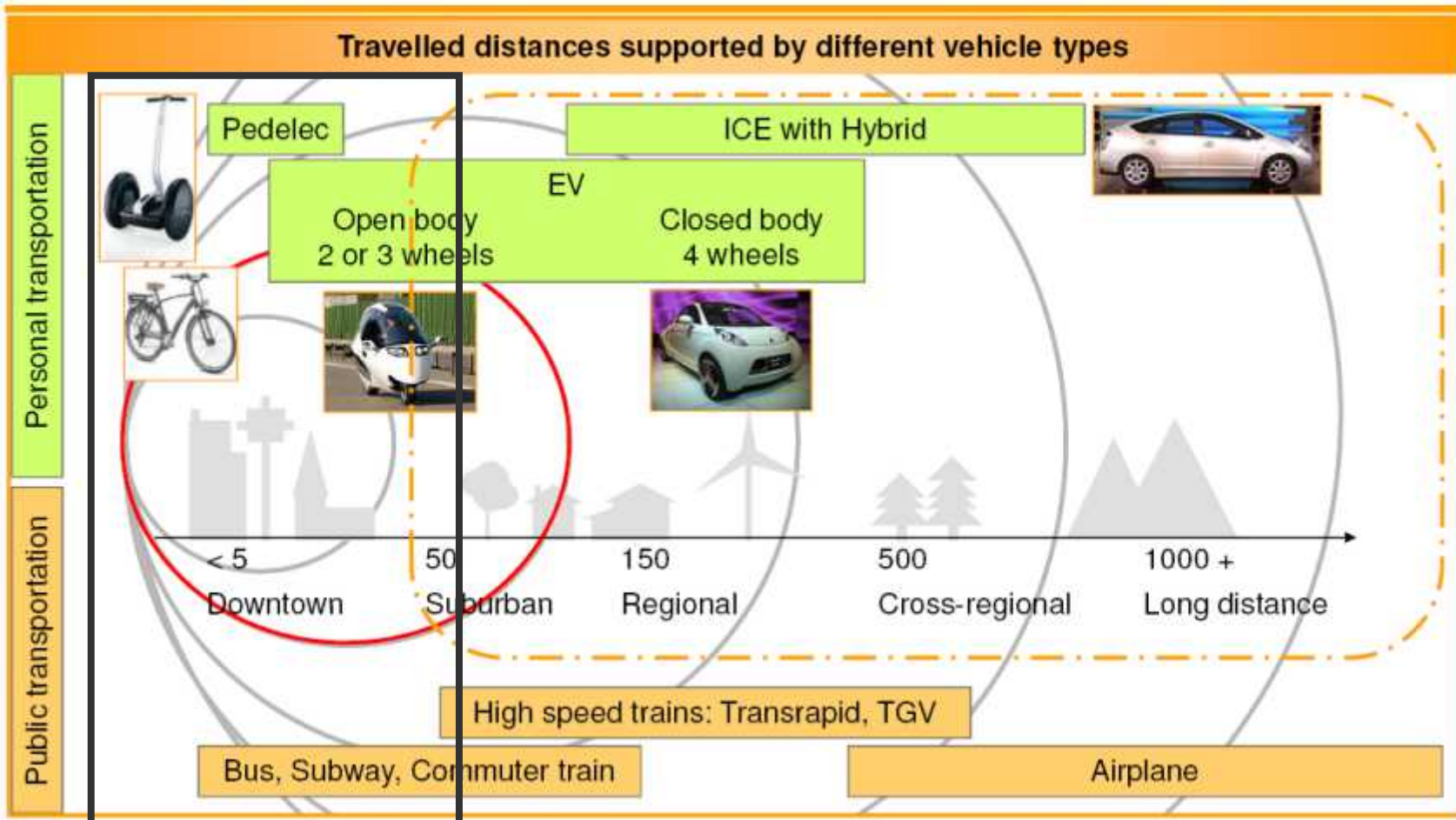
Technology Revolution

vs.

Verification & Validation Time

# Why LEV

## Driving Range & Convenience



# Personal Motilities



Wellness



Best-Ager



Shopping



Mix-Mobility



Tourism



Cargo



Family



Cycling To Work



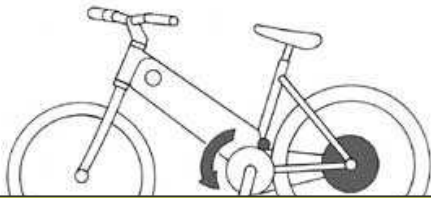
Express-Mail



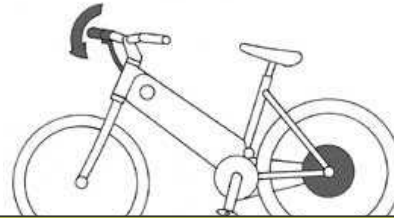
# LEV Categories

## Personal mobility

Pedelec



E-Bike



E-Scooter

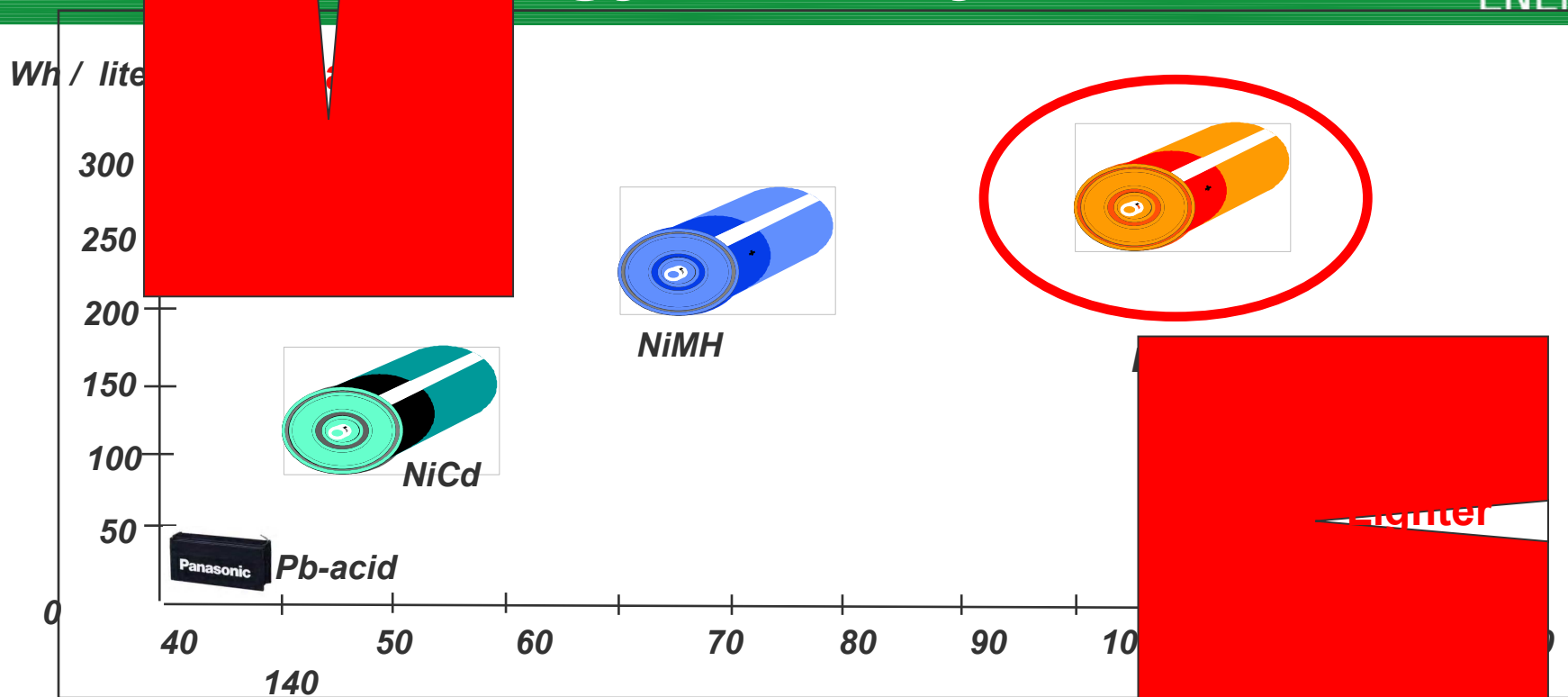


Power on demand

# Rechargeable Battery

	Pb-acid	Ni-Cd	Ni-MH	Li-ion
<b>Commercialization</b>	1890	1956	1990	1991
<b>Working voltage</b>	2.0V	1.2V	1.2V	3.6V
<b>Energy density</b>	100 Wh/l 30Wh/kg	150 Wh/l 50Wh/kg	250 Wh/l 80Wh/kg	350-400 Wh/l 150Wh/kg
<b>Cycle life</b>	300	1000	500	500
<b>Self-discharge</b>	20%/month	20%/month	20%/month	5%/month
<b>Memory effect</b>	no	yes	partially	no
<b>Price</b>	<0.2 \$/Wh	0.5 \$/Wh	0.5-1 \$/Wh	0.5-1 \$/Wh
<b>Green product</b>	no	no	yes	yes

# Battery Energy Density



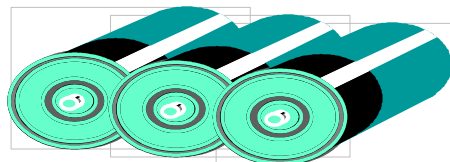
To get 3.6 v, we need , in one pack :

- 2 Pb-acid cell



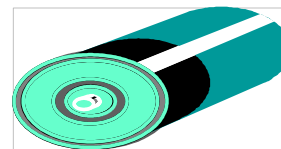
Pb-acid  
4.0 volts

- 3 NiCd cells or
- 3 NiMH cells



NiCd or NiMH 3.6 volts

- 1 Li-ion cell



Li-ion 3.6 volts