

EaglePicher™  
Technologies, LLC  
*An OM Group Company*

# 6T Format Lithium Ion Batteries in 12V and 24V Configurations

Felix Nunez, John Pugsley, Rhonda Shields,  
Rick Heilbrun, and Arthur Doble

2015 Joint Service Power Expo  
Cincinnati, OH August 26, 2015

- Project Overview
- Mechanical Design
- Electrical Design
- Performance Data
- Conclusions



# 6T Battery Background

- 6T is a NATO Standardized Form Factor
- Standardized Form Factors Used in 95% of military vehicles
- Baseline is Lead Acid battery



\* Baseline from TARDEC talk: June 19, 2012 by Yi Ding, PhD. Approved for public release.

- EaglePicher awarded contract by CALSTART to develop and deliver 12V and 24V Lithium-ion batteries in the 6T form factor
- 3 Lithium-ion replace 4 Lead-acid in Class 8 delivery vehicles
- 6 month project
  - Commercial parts
  - Limited lab testing
  - Emphasized field data
- Deliverables
  - (3) 12V batteries installed in a vehicle in California
  - (3) 12V batteries installed in a vehicle in Colorado
  - (6) 24V batteries delivered to TARDEC for characterization and Life Testing

# Application of 6T Batteries

- 6T batteries replaced common lead-acid batteries
- Kenworth T800B Class 8 Cab Truck Tractor used
- Similar truck show below



Photo from Kenworth T800 brochure, Kenworth Truck Co. U.S.A.

- California Install (warm climate)
  - Vehicle ran delivery route in the southwest United States (Phoenix, Tucson, Las Vegas and the greater Los Angeles area)
  - Warm temperatures and anti-idling laws provided a challenging environment
  - Completed 4 months of field service
  - Batteries returned to EaglePicher for evaluation

- Colorado Install (cold climate)
  - Vehicle ran delivery route in the Colorado – New Mexico area
  - 4 month mission
  - Vehicle problem ended mission prematurely
  - Batteries were returned to EaglePicher

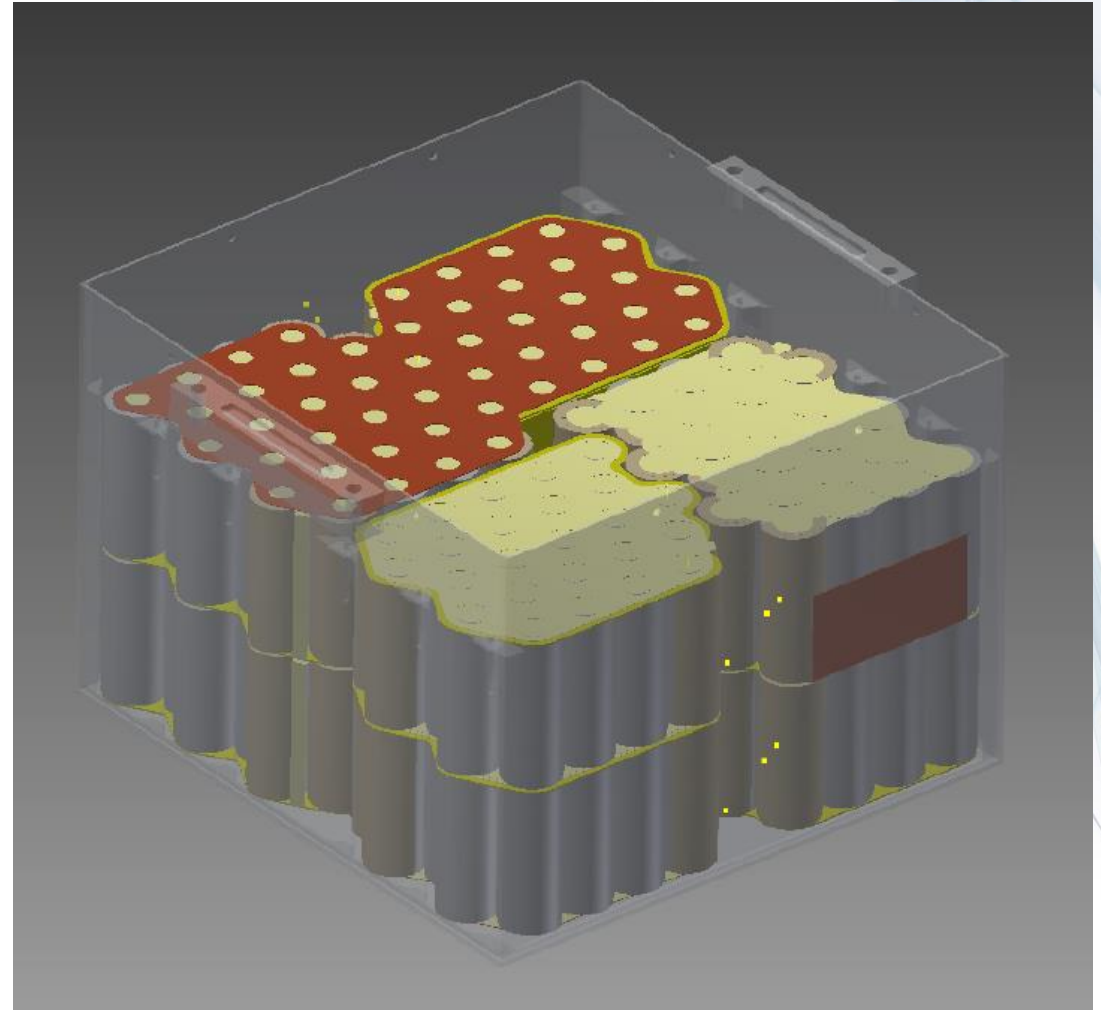
- Both installations included a data logger in the vehicle
  - Data logger: DRU900 from ISAAC Instruments connected to the truck J1939 outlet (CAN Bus), and IDN cable connected to battery BMS
  - Data sampling rate: 10 Hz for BMS parameters at startup, 1 Hz for all parameters
  - GPS receiver: Garmin G18 1 Hz



- Cell selection - Safety
  - Lithium Iron Phosphate
  - 26650 configuration (cylindrical hard case)
  - 12V: 49P4S
  - 24V: 24P8S
- Battery Design
  - Terminals 3/8 – 16 threaded stud (adaptable to multiple platforms)
  - Aluminum container
  - Vent
  - J2 Communications connector
  - Handling straps
- Battery Physical Configuration
  - Nominal weight: 56 lbs/25.5 kg
  - Nominal Capacity: 120 AH/60 AH
  - Nominal Voltage: 13.2 V/26.4 V
  - Height: 10.00 inches
  - Width: 10.00 inches
  - Length: 10.51 inches



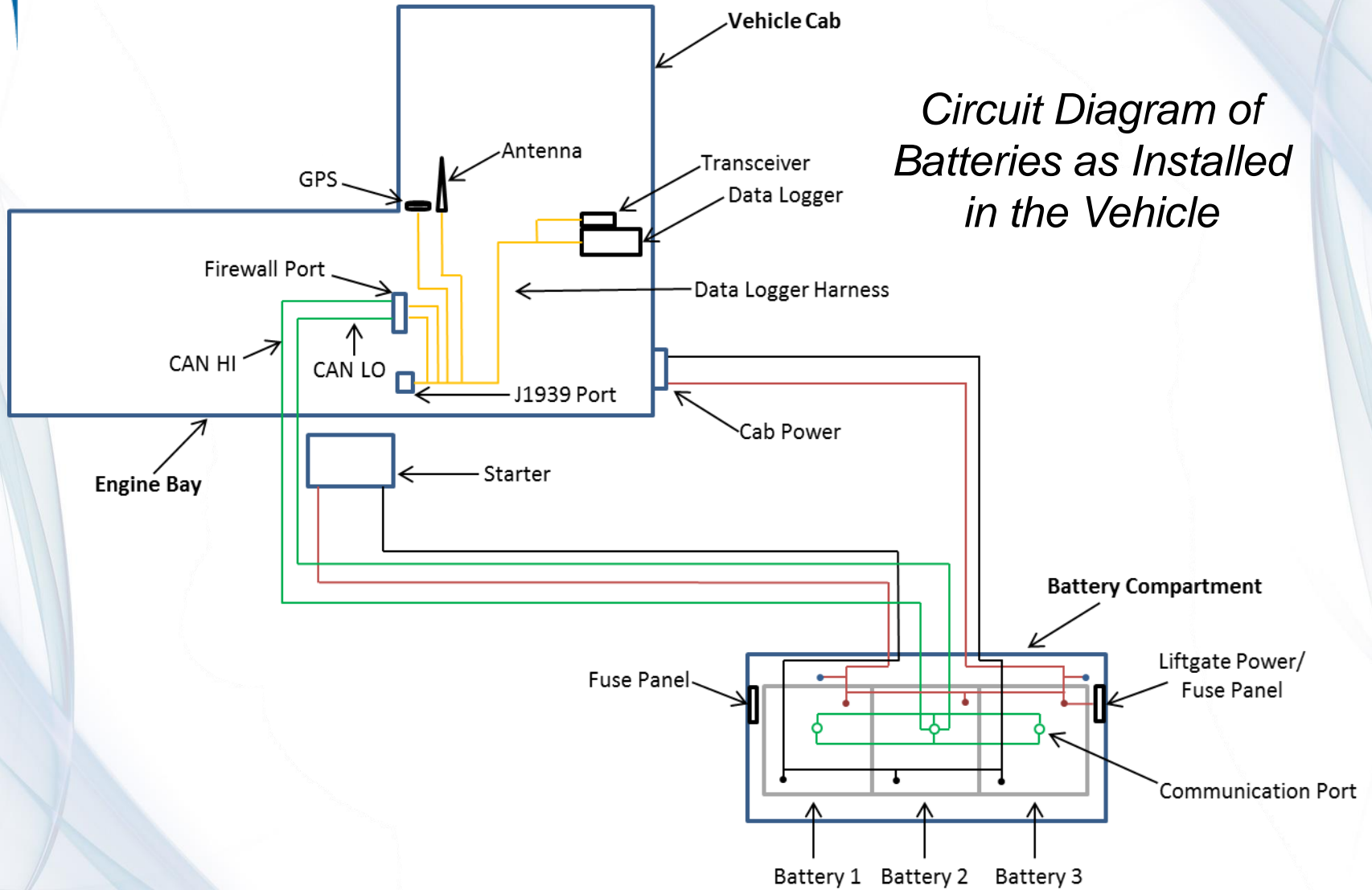
- Durable metal case
- Cylindrical cells
- Efficient packing
- Electronics
- Safety Systems



# Three 6Ts Installed



# Circuit Diagram of 6Ts in Truck

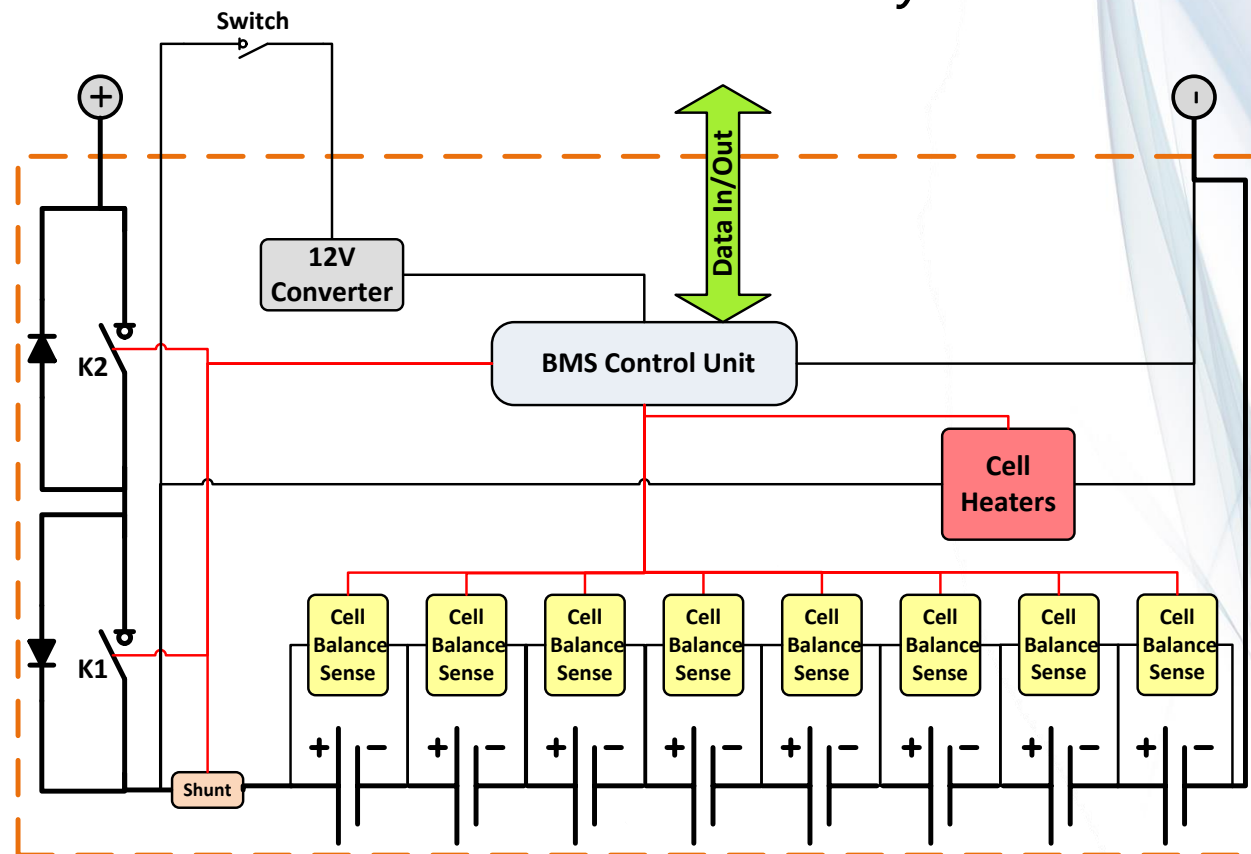


*Circuit Diagram of Batteries as Installed in the Vehicle*

The BMS consist of the following primary components:

- BMS Control Unit
- K1 (normally open contactor)
- K2 (normally open contactor)
- Cell Balance and Sense Boards
- Cell Module Heaters
- Current Shunt
- 12V Converter (24V model only)

*Block Diagram  
of 24V Battery*



## Battery Management System Control Unit

Primary Control and Oversight of Cells and Battery Operation

- The Control Unit is the focal point of the protection system
- Receive information from external sources, such as a key switch
- Send J1939 CAN data to an external data collection system
- Operates the individual Cell Balance Boards, Cell Heaters, Charge/Discharge Contactors
- It will also monitor for the following fault conditions
  - Over Temperature
  - Under Temperature
  - Over Current
  - Over Voltage
  - Under Voltage
  - Cell Communications
- Unit can be powered off with external switch for long term storage

### K1

Prevents Discharge

- Operation controlled by BMS Control Unit

## K2

Prevents Charge

- Operation controlled by BMS Control Unit
- Closes when BMS Control Unit receives 12V or 24V signal from ignition switch

## Cell Balance and Sense Boards

Support Cell Balance and Sense Functions

- Shunt of variable amounts of current from the high voltage cells during charge
- Achieve uniformly charged cell modules
- Cell Voltage sense
- Cell Temperature sense
- Operation controlled by BMS Control Unit

## Cell Heaters

Maintain Proper Cell Temperatures

- Heat cells to acceptable temperature for charging
- Self heat cells to enhance cold weather starting capability
- Operation controlled by BMS Control Unit

- 12V battery pack verification testing prior to shipment
  - Room temperature capacity cycle
  - 1000A discharge for 10 seconds
  - Verified Cold temperature heater operation
- Additional test to verify operation of 3 batteries in parallel
  - Charge (CC/CV)
  - 1000A discharge for 30 seconds
- Vehicle operation
  - Sep 2013 – Dec 2013
- 12V battery pack verification testing after field service
  - OCV after removal from the vehicle
  - Room temperature capacity cycle
  - 1000A discharge for 30 seconds, 3 batteries in parallel
- Visual inspection for damage



# Performance Data

Days in Operation	Miles	Starts	Idle Time	Min Air Temp	Max Air Temp
52	9030.3	1536	18%	-16.34°C	37.34°C

**Vehicle In-Service Statistics**

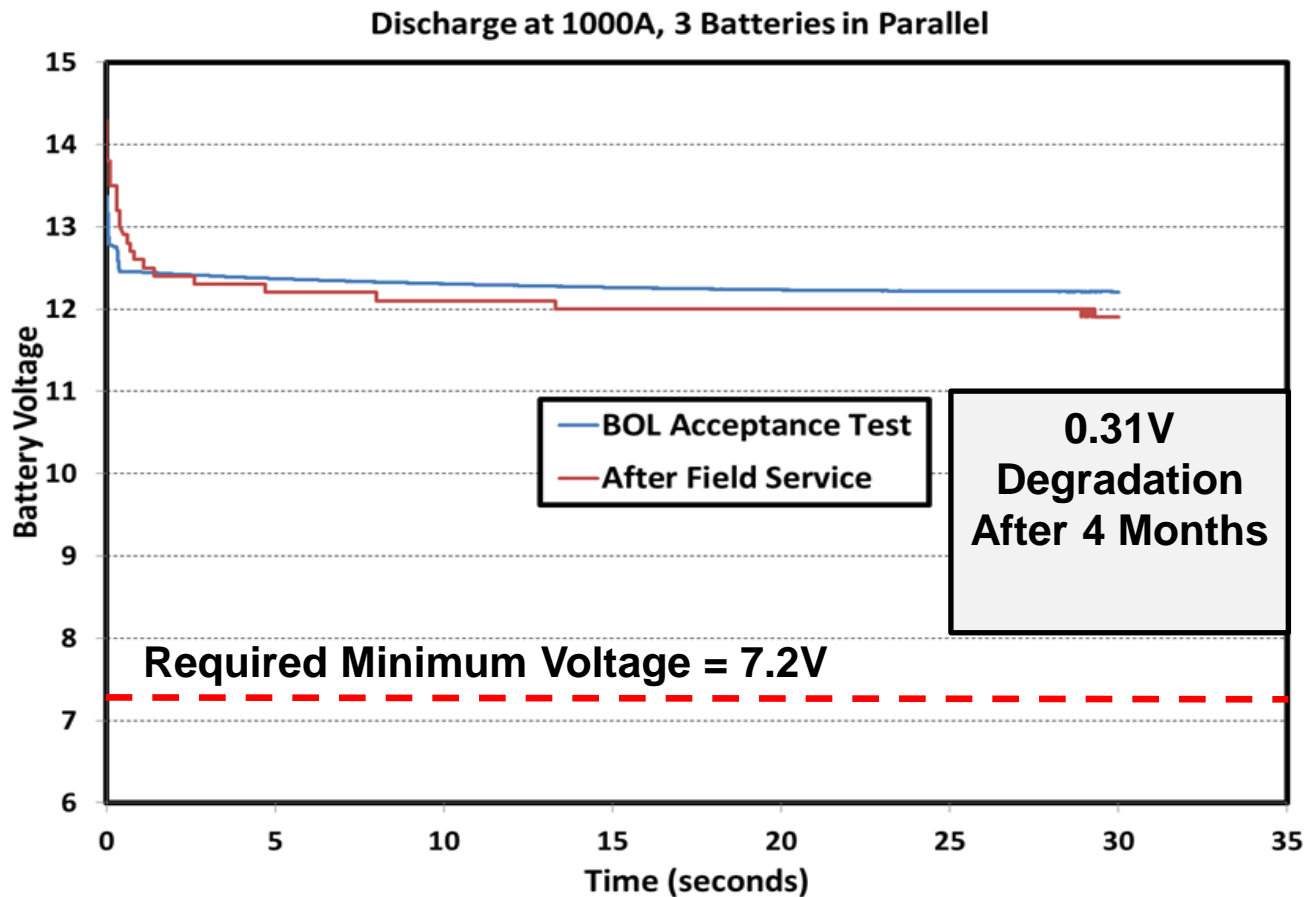
Battery	Min Cell Voltage	Max Cell Voltage	Min Cell Temp	Max Cell Temp
001	3.32V	3.65V	+5°C	+51°C
002	3.30V	3.67V	+7°C	+53°C
003	3.32V	3.67V	+7°C	+51°C

**Battery In-Service Statistics**

Battery	Open Circuit Voltage	Min Cell Voltage	Max Cell Voltage
001	13.24V	3.31V	3.31V
002	13.22V	3.30V	3.31V
003	13.23V	3.30V	3.31V

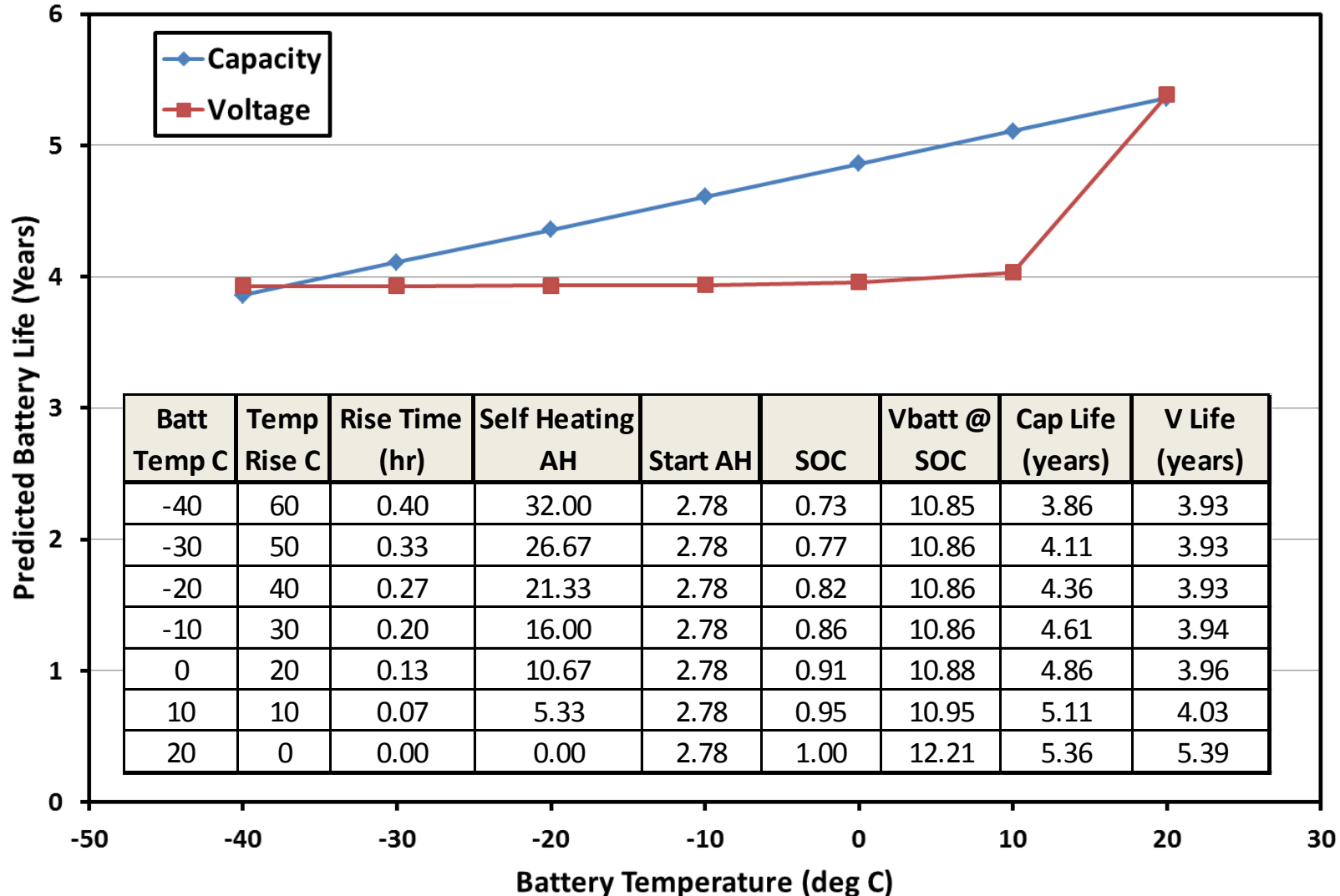
**Battery Health after Removal from Vehicle**

- Capacity degradation and voltage degradation characterized at room temp
  - Capacity loss = 1.77AH per month
  - EOD Voltage loss = 0.077V per month (@ starter load = 1000A)



- Life Predictions, Cont.
  - It is known that the battery will need to be heated to TBD°C in order to support the starter load requirement
  - For this analysis we have assumed TBD = 20°C since our degradation rates have been calculated at this temperature
  - What we know
    - Power usage of heaters (AH/°C)
    - Capacity used to make a start attempt
    - BOL Capacity and Voltage
    - Capacity and Voltage degradation rates
    - Cell voltage vs SOC
- Calculations
  - Assume an ambient temperature < 20°C
  - Calculate heater load to reach ambient (AH)
  - Calculate resulting SOC of battery and corresponding cell voltage
  - Predict life based on capacity = SOC after start / capacity degradation rate
  - Adjust EOD voltage based on SOC after heating
  - Predict life based on voltage = adjusted EODV / voltage degradation rate

## Battery Life



# 6T Battery Comparison

- **Baseline Lead Acid vs EPT's Li-Ion**

	Baseline 6T Lead Acid *	EPT's 6T Li-Ion
Voltage	12V	12 or 24 V
Capacity	120 Ahr (C/20)	120 Ahr (Nominal, 12V)
Energy Density	36 Wh/kg	57 Wh/kg
Weight	40 kg	25.5 kg
Class 8 Truck System	4 Batteries	3 batteries

\* Baseline from TARDEC talk: June 19, 2012 by Yi Ding, PhD. Approved for public release.

- Designs successfully integrated COTS parts into the 6T form factor
- Vehicle installation provided valuable exposure to actual field conditions
- Performance data after field service indicates BMS adequately managed cell health and safety
- Significant weight savings
  - EP 6T = 57Whr/kg, Typical Lead-acid = 40 Whr/kg (30% Savings)
  - 3 Lithium-ion replace 4 Lead acid (25% savings)
- Projected life of Lithium-ion solution is 4-5 years
- EaglePicher's 6T Lithium-ion battery provides a safe solution with significant technical advantages

- EaglePicher: Coworkers
- CALSTART: Ted Bloch-Rubin, Jasna Tomic, Jean-Baptiste Gallo
- TARDEC: Laurence Toomey

- Arthur Doblely:
  - [arthur.doblely@eaglepicher.com](mailto:arthur.doblely@eaglepicher.com)
  - (401) 471-6580 ext. 255
  - [www.eaglepicher.com/lithium-ion-6t](http://www.eaglepicher.com/lithium-ion-6t)
  - [www.eaglepicher.com](http://www.eaglepicher.com)

