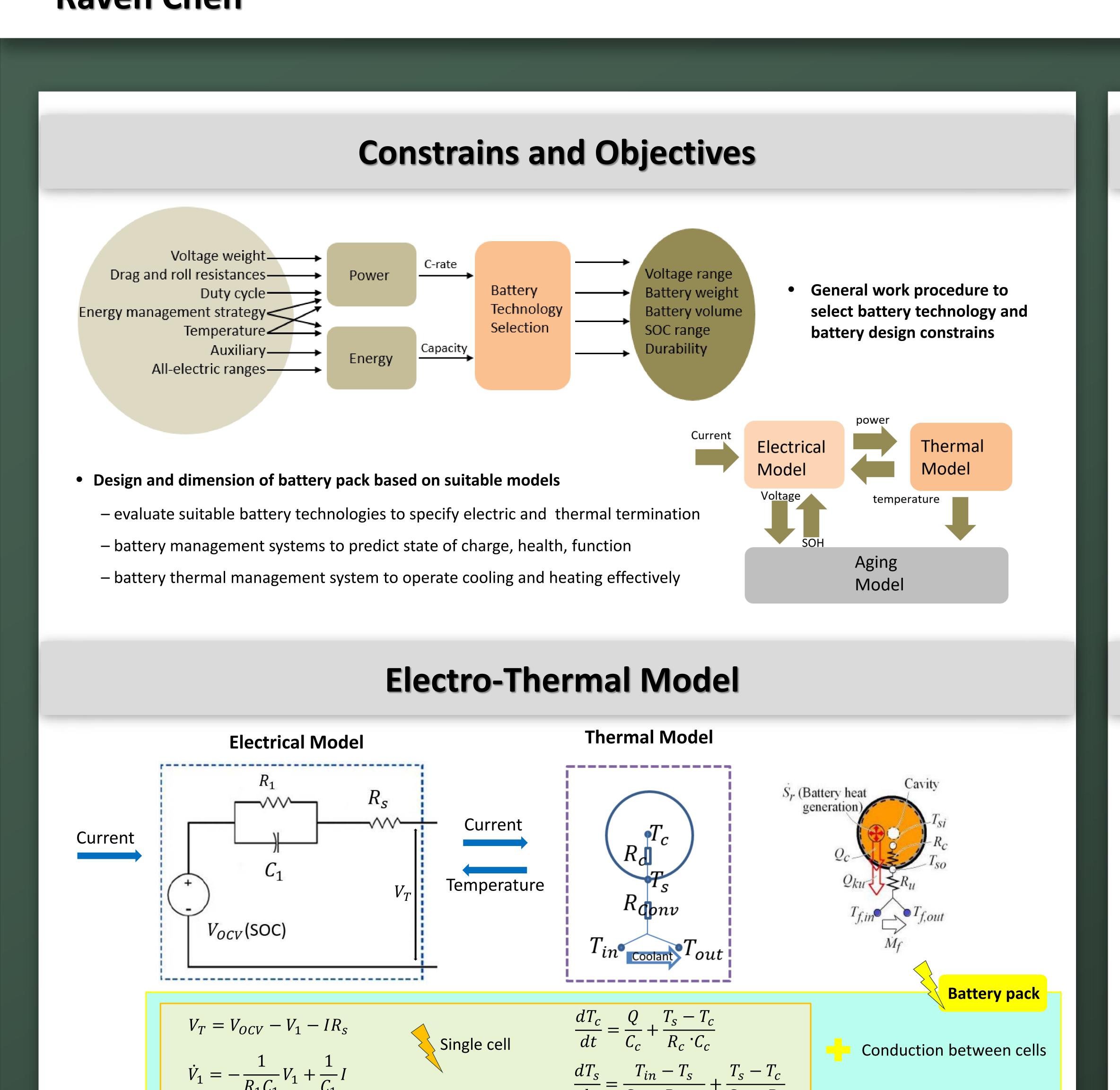
Battery Pack Design and Thermal Management

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EECOMOBILITY (ORF) & HEVPD&D CREATE



Where,

C is heat capacity (J/K)

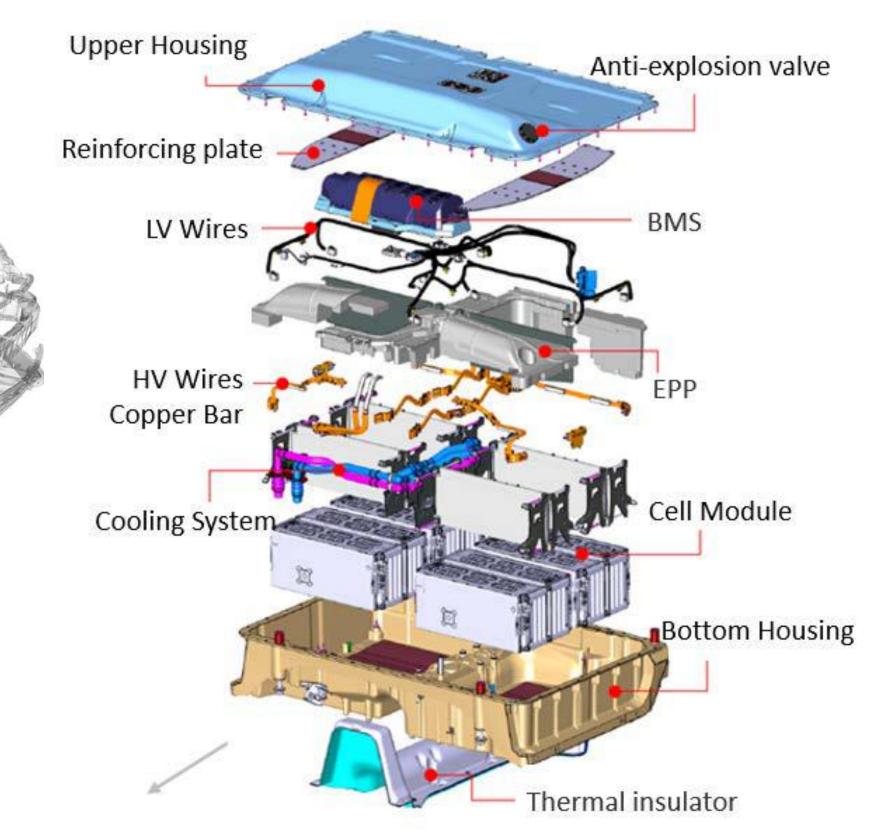
R is heat transfer resistance (K/W)

Q is the rate of heat generated (W)



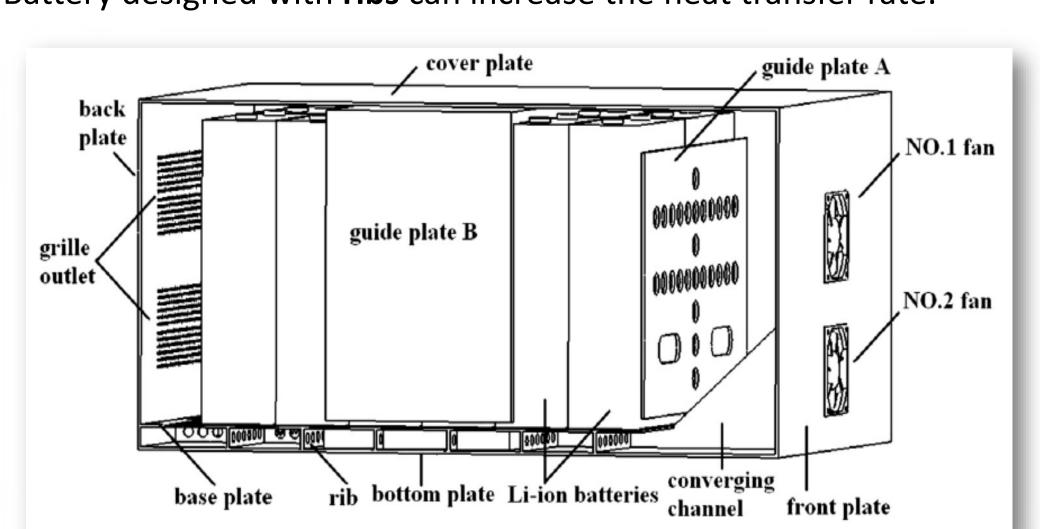
Battery Parameters Battery Manufacturer: LG Chem Type: Lithium-Ion (LMO) Cell Voltage Max/Min: 4.2/3.0 V Pack Configuration.: 86S 5P Number of Cells: 430 Nominal Cell Voltage: 3.7 V Nominal System Voltage: 318.2 V Rated Pack Capacity: 75 Ah Rated Pack Energy: 23 kWh Weight of Pack: 303 Kg Cooling: Active – Liquid Cooling Pack Location: Two Sections: (1) Behind Rear Seats (2) Under Rear Seats

Explosive View of a VW Pack



Secondary Battery Pack

- Air cooling of a battery creates a high potential for energy savings and heat recovery.
- Locate the pack in the front of a vehicle for improving heat transfer.
- The heat can be a source to warm up the cabin in cold weather conditions.
- The operation of most Li-ion cells should be limited to a temperature of 20°C to 40°C.
- Temperature differences between cells should maintain below 5°C.
- Battery designed with **ribs** can increase the heat transfer rate.



Cell provided by NRC Type: Lithium-Silicon Nominal Cell Voltage: 4.0V Nominal Module Voltage: 48 V Module Configuration.: 5 Parallel Strings of 12 Cells in Series Pack Configuration: 7 Modules in Series Number of Cells: 420 Nominal Pack Voltage: 336V Rated Pack Capacity: 75 Ah Rated Pack Energy: 25kWh Weight of Pack: ? Pack Location: In front of the vehicle? Cooling: Air Cooling

Air flow through

the Battery pack

casing and cabin



Where,

the second equation describes the dynamic

parameters *R&C* are function of SOC and *T*

voltage across the RC circuit









