

Innovationsimpuls

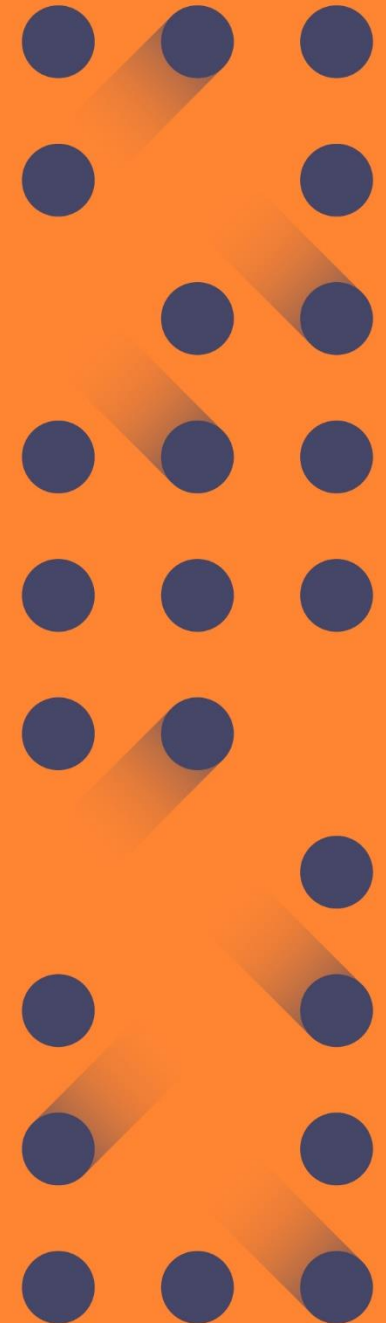
Energiespeicher-Technologien & ihre Anwendungsmöglichkeiten

Amriswil, 20.03.2025

Träger

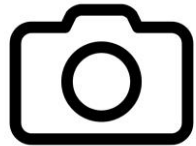


Hauptsponsor



PROGRAMM

- Einführung: Andreas Kaiser / Thurgauer Technologieforum
- Grundlagenreferat: Martin Stöck / FH OST
- Praxisbeispiel: Adrian Kummer / Wunderli Electronics
- Praxisbeispiel: Lukas Krüsi / Styromat AG
- Diskussion mit Q&A
- Apéro & Networking

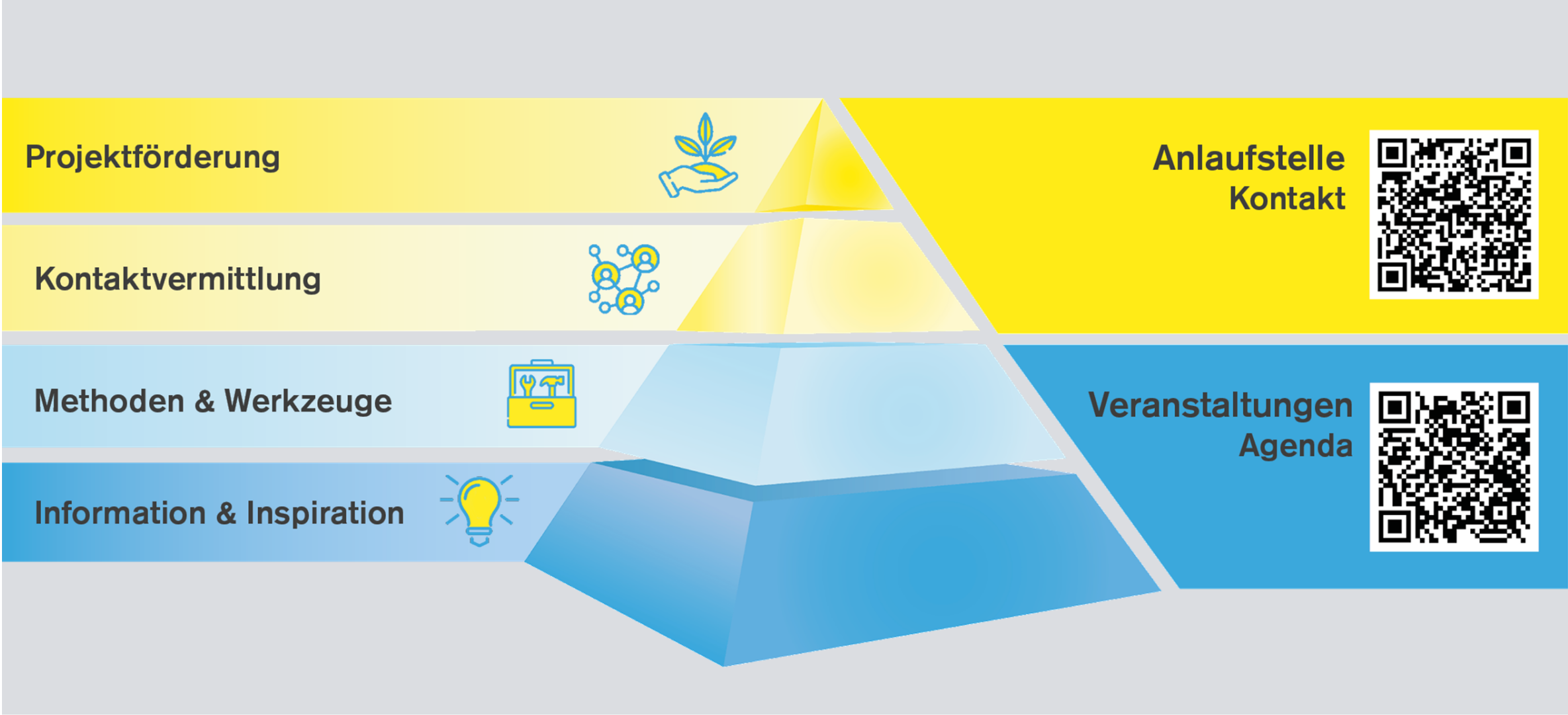


Wir machen einige Fotos für unsere Kommunikation.

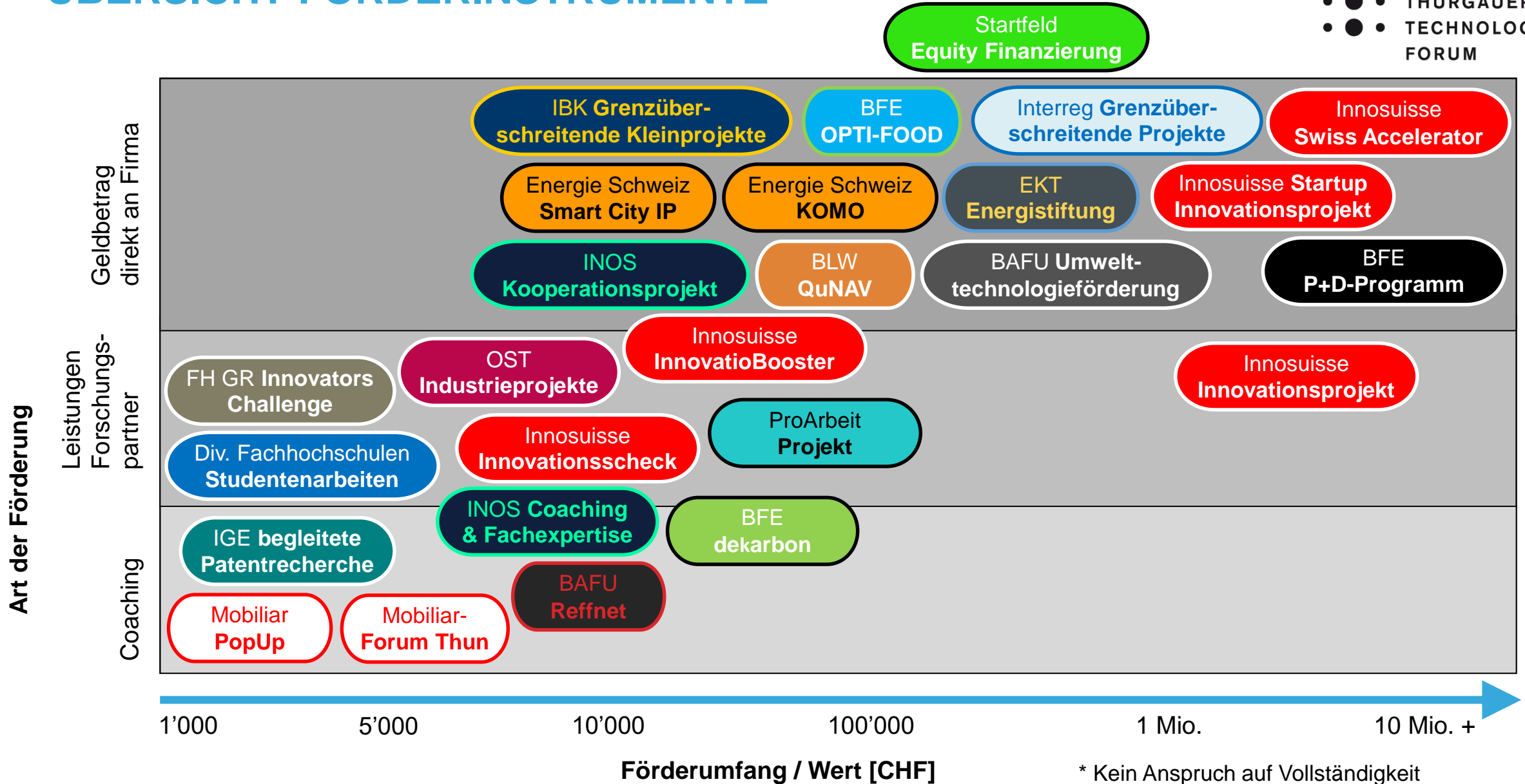


Präsentation wird auf der Website aufgeschaltet.
(www.technologieforum.ch)

BEDÜRFNISORIENTIERTES ANGEBOT IN VIER STUFEN



ÜBERSICHT FÖRDERINSTRUMENTE*



IHRE ANSPRECHPARTNER



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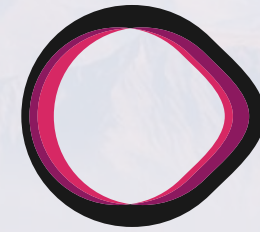
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OST
Ostschweizer
Fachhochschule

Battery as Innovation enabler

Martin Stöck

26. März 2025

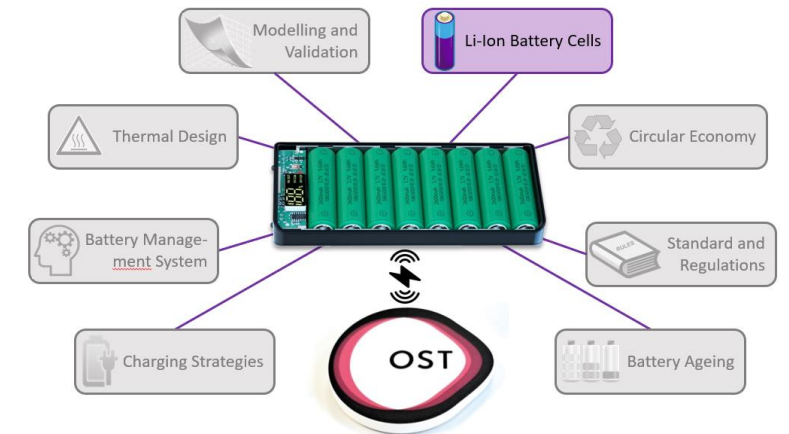
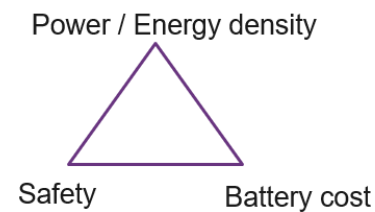
OST / EMS / Battery-Lab

Agenda: Batteries enabling Innovations

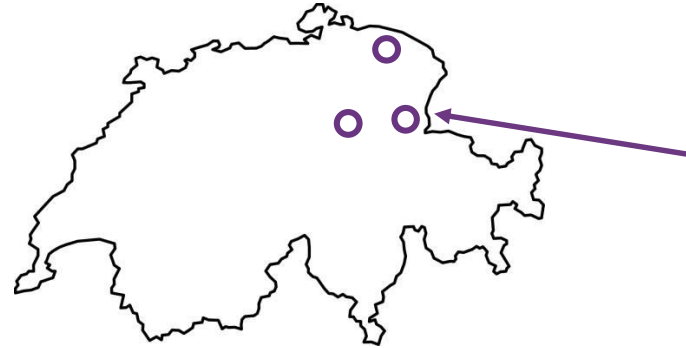
- Intro



- Batteries as enabler of Innovations - History
- How to design a Battery-Pack – the most important Steps:
- Future Trends in Batterie Technology



OST & EMS



■ Institut EMS – Entwicklung Mechatronischer Systeme

- Batterie
- Robotik



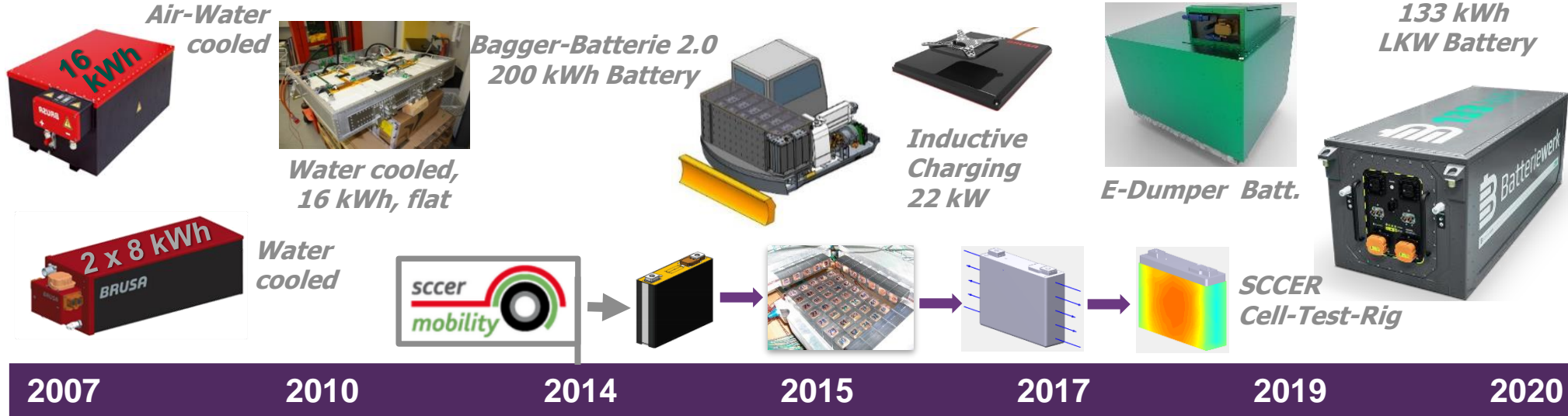
Head of Battery Research Group OST



- Martin Stöck
- Apprenticeship - Physic Laboratory Assistant
- Bachelor & Master in Microtechnic EPFL
- PHD at ETH
- Head of BU – Powertrain at BRUSA
- Vice CTO & Teamleader Motor development at ThyssenKruppPresta AG
- Professor at OST (Team of 5 people)

History: EV & Battery of EMS

Batteries



Applications



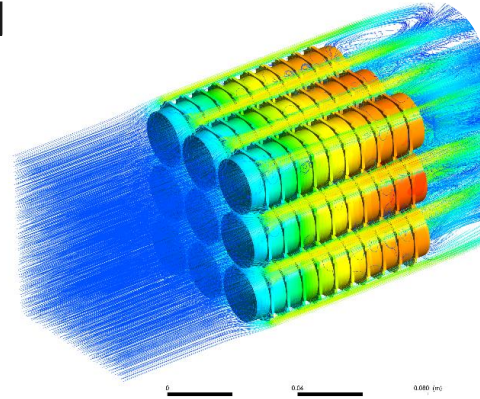
New Prof. Martin Stöck since 2.2022

Start of 100% Battery focus

Skills

Thermal Simulation FEM

- Thermal CFD Simulation
- Thermal FEM Simulation



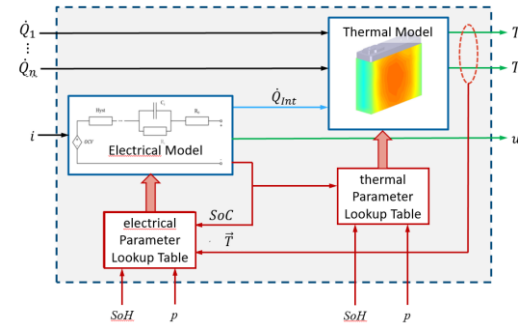
Battery Prototyping

- Prototyping capability of battery backs
- BMS
- Safety features for battery



Digital Twin of Battery

- Thermal electrical digital twin of battery cell
- Digital Twin in Simulink



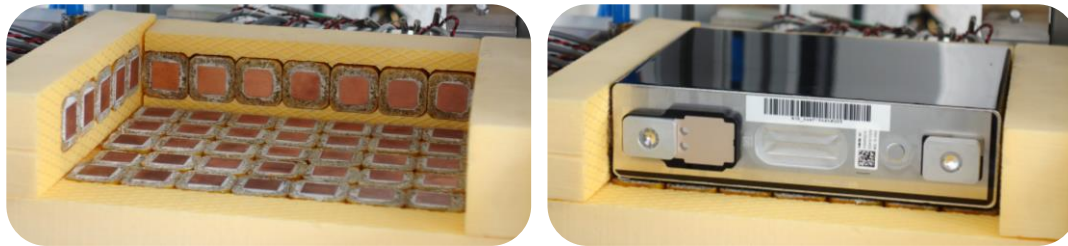
Measurement Equipment

- Large amount of measurement equipment
- Acquisition systems
- A lot of Sensors



Equipment for battery tests / prototyps

CTR 2: Thermal & Electrical Characterisation of pouch cell



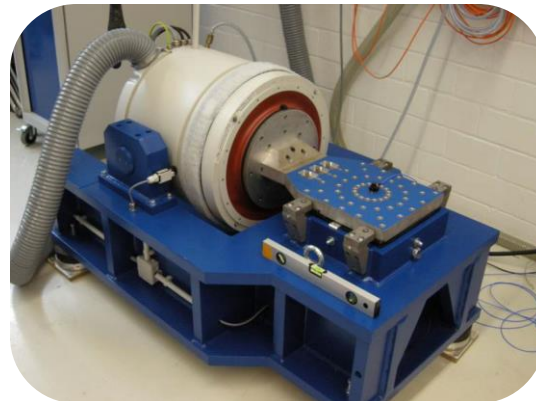
Climatic chambers

- Climatic chambers with special safety equipment for battery tests
- Up to 1800A



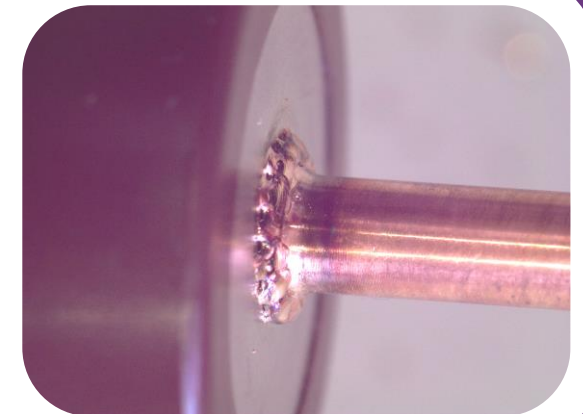
Mechanical testing

- Shaker for mechanical cell aging tests
- Shaker for batter pack validation



Welding

- Development of welding process with "no" heat impact into cell
- Fully automatised for quality assurance
- For research purpose



Agenda: Batteries enabling Innovations

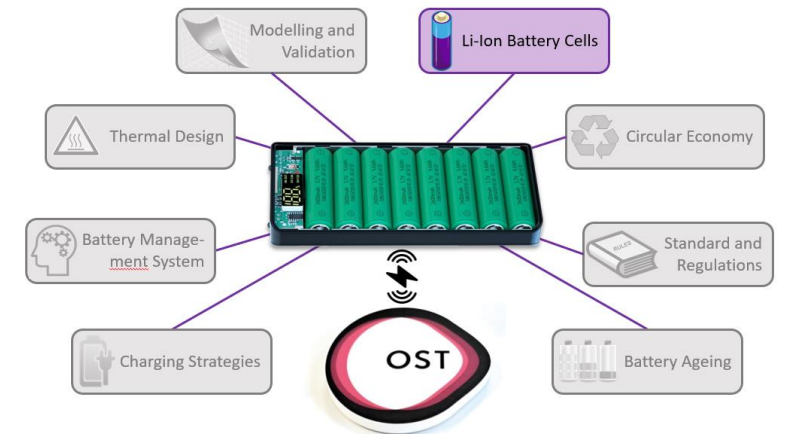
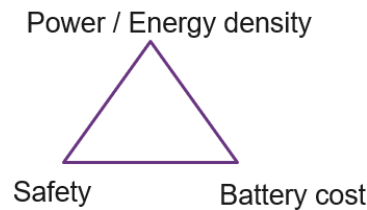
- Intro



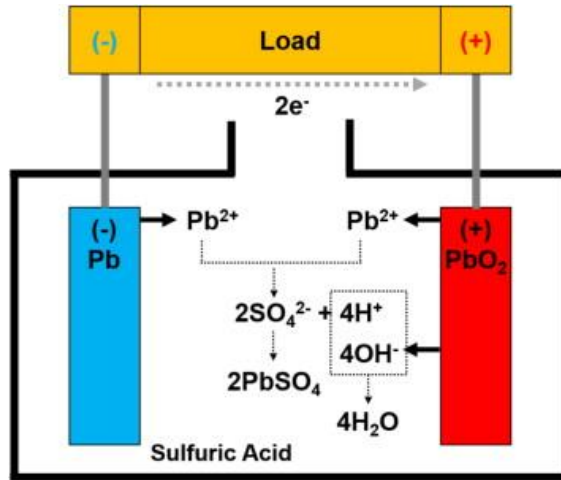
- Batteries as enabler of Innovations - History

- How to design a Battery-Pack – the most important Steps:

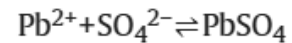
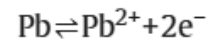
- Future Trends in Batterie Technology



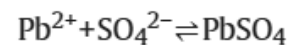
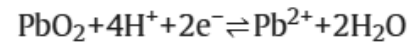
1859 First rechargeable battery – lead acid battery 60Wh/l



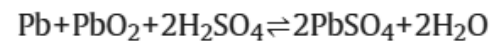
Negative electrode:



Positive electrode:

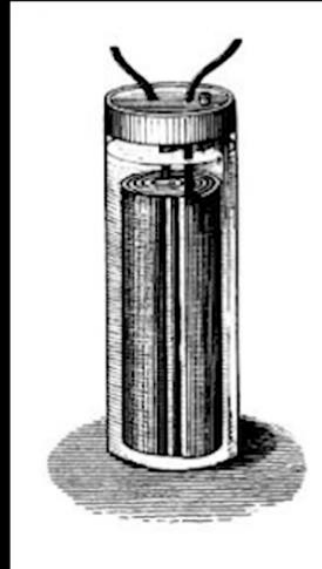


Overall reaction:



Oxyd.	Red.	$E^0(\text{V})$
PbO_2	Pb^{2+}	1,46

1859
Gaston Planté flooded lead–acid battery



Good looking, and rechargeable!

Lead Acid battery as enabler for telegraph & telephones

- Electric generators as we know them today were not yet developed, telegraph systems primarily relied on batteries for power
- No Grid developed yet or unstable

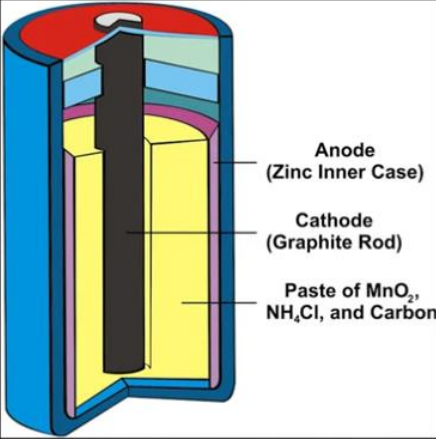



1886 Zn-Graphite Battery (100Wh/l)



- First battery without fluid, could be used in any position.
- No maintenance
- Smaller sizes than Lead-acid



1886
Carl Gassner develops the dry cell battery



Anode (Zinc Inner Case)
Cathode (Graphite Rod)
Paste of MnO_2 , NH_4Cl , and Carbon



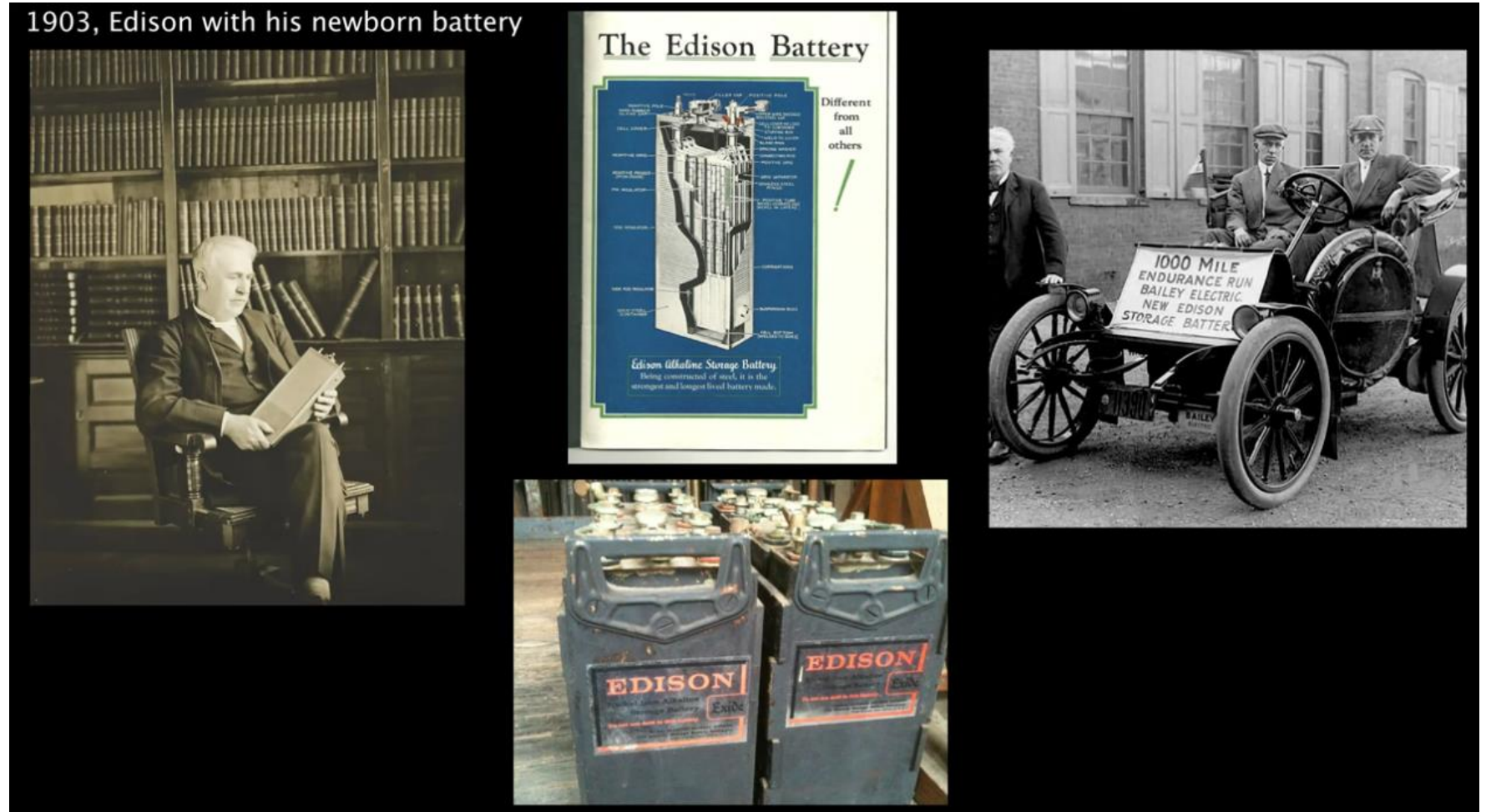
1899 The dry cell enabled the flash light

- 1899: First Flashlight



1903: Nickel-Iron Battery (80Wh/l)

- NiFe batteries are known for their robustness
- Reliable
- High durability and lifespan
- Generally high safety



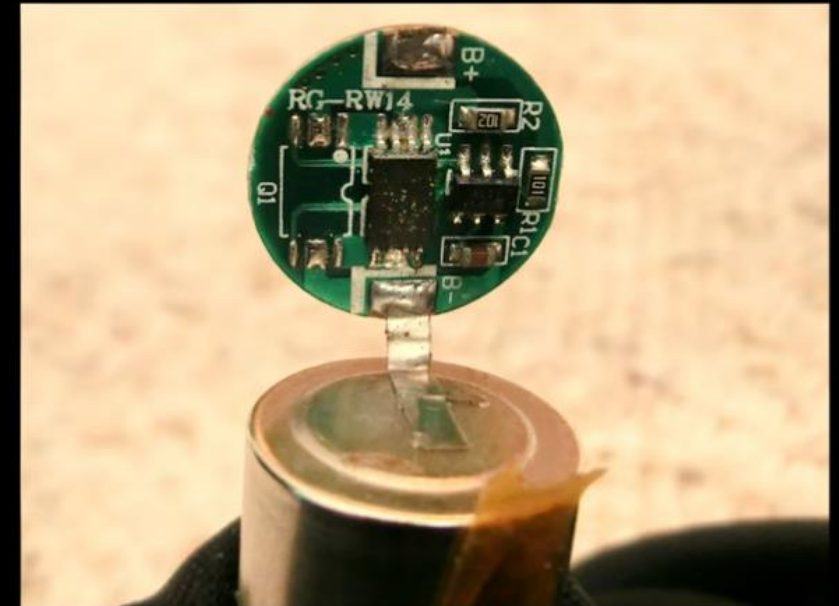
Nickel-Iron Battery Applications

- Railroad Signalling and Communications
- Emergency Lighting and Power Systems
- Mining and Heavy Industry
- Stationary Power Storage

1991: Li-Ion (250 to 680Wh/l)

- High Energy - or Power - Density

1991
SONY says Li-ion is the future



Lithium-ion battery monitoring electronics
(over-charge and deep-discharge protection)

Energy density vs time

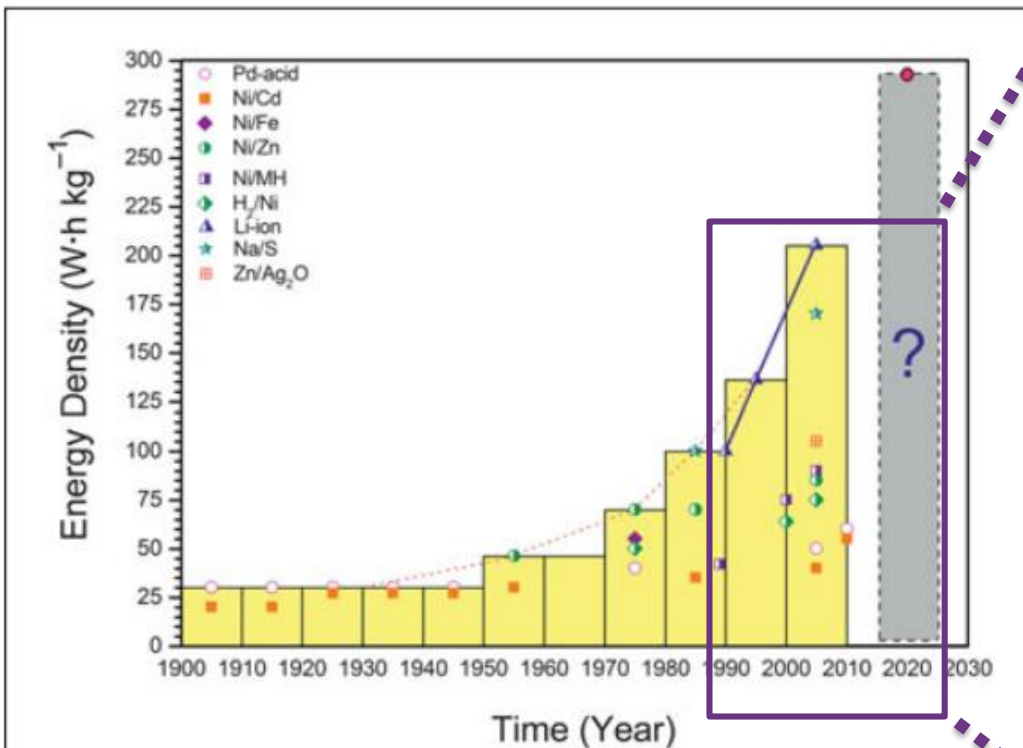
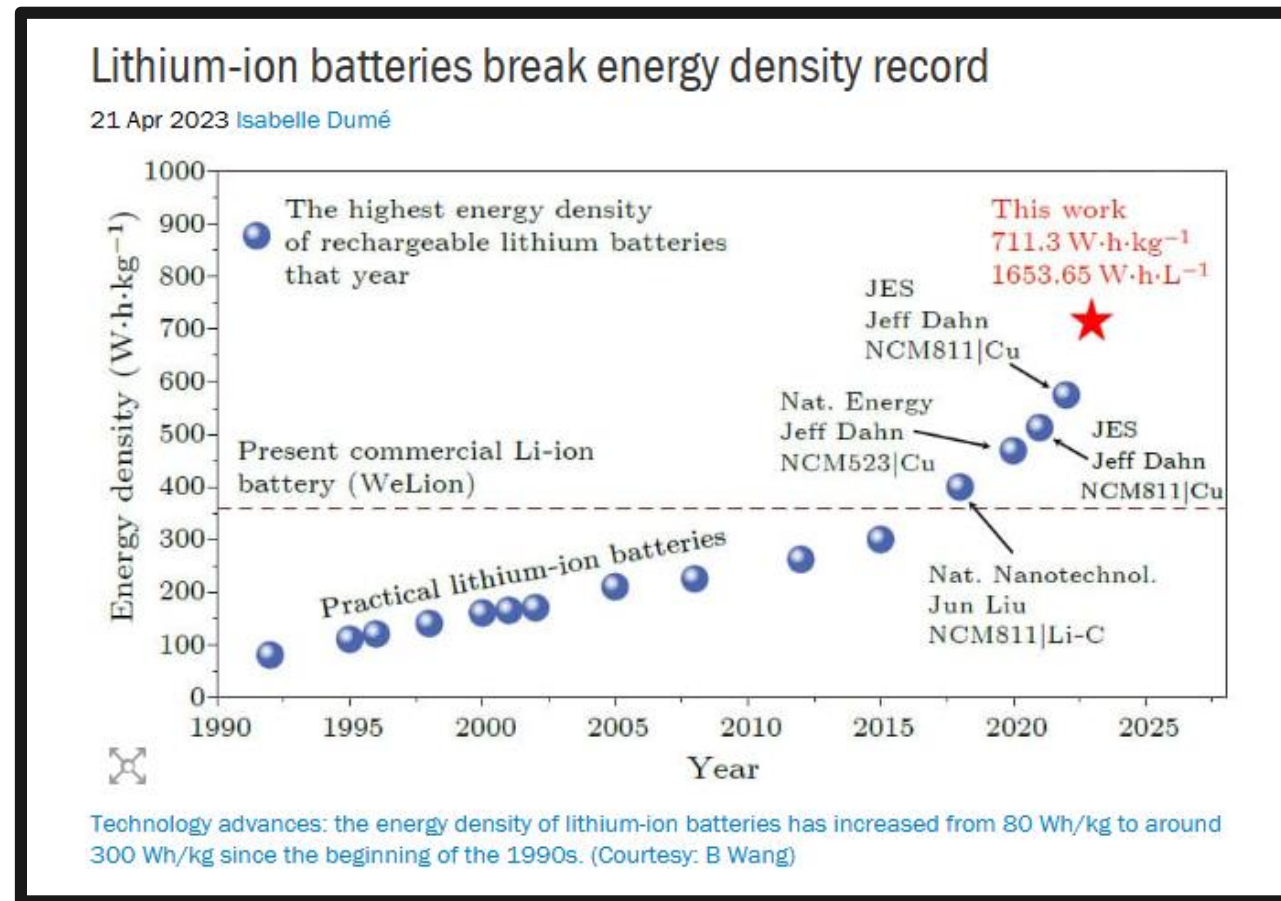


Figure 5. History of the development of the energy density of secondary batteries based on different chemistries. The dashed line shows the progress of the past 80 years, and the solid line shows the progress in Li-ion batteries from commercialization in 1991 to 2010. Reproduced with permission from Reference 61. © 2011 Royal Society of Chemistry.



Technology advances: the energy density of lithium-ion batteries has increased from 80 Wh/kg to around 300 Wh/kg since the beginning of the 1990s. (Courtesy: B Wang)

Li-Ion Applications

- 1985 - Nickel-cadmium



- Toshiba-t1000

- 1991 - Li-Ion



- Apple PowerBook 100

- 2010 - Li-Ion



Patent 2004

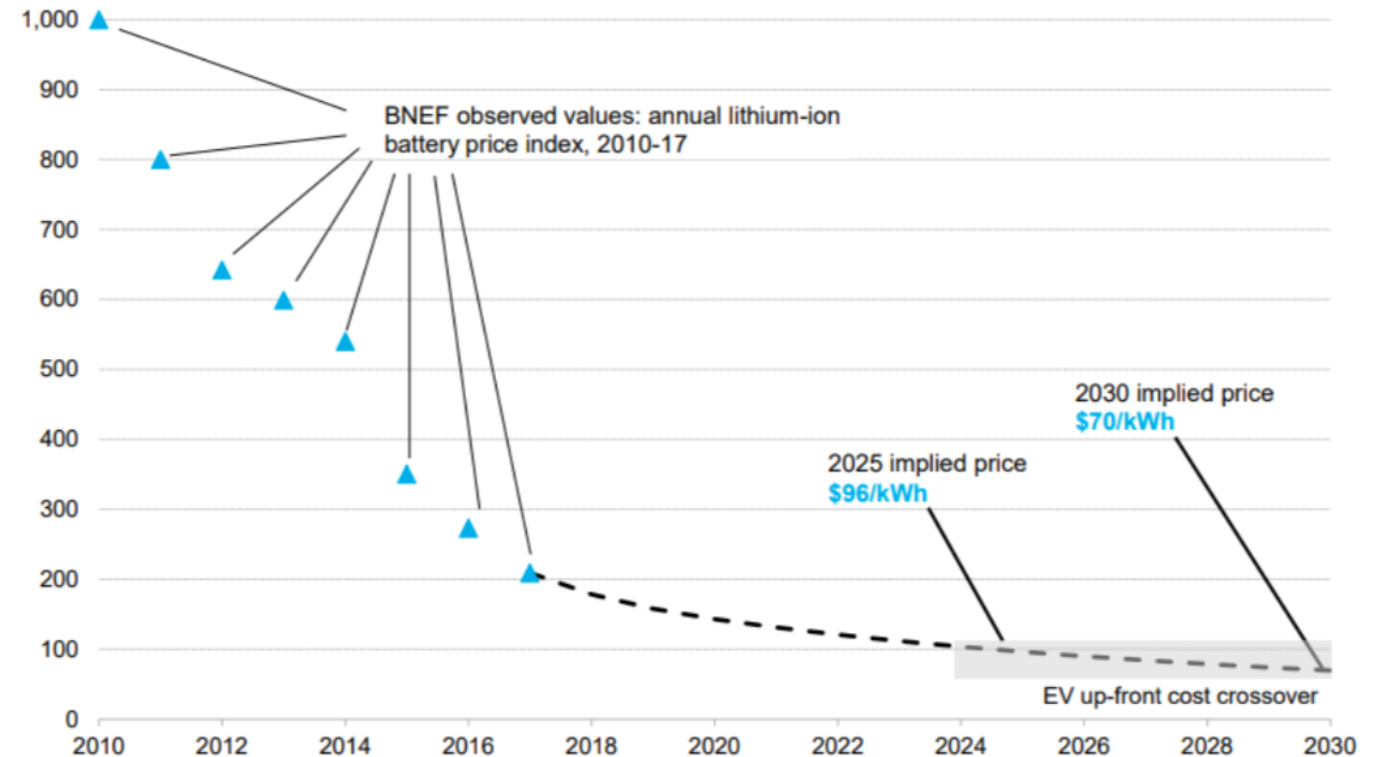
- First I Pad

Li-Ion mass production – enabler for EV

- Every Week a Giga-Factory opens in China!
- Giga = 10^9 Wh \Rightarrow 100 Mio. 18605 Zellen \Rightarrow 3 per second!

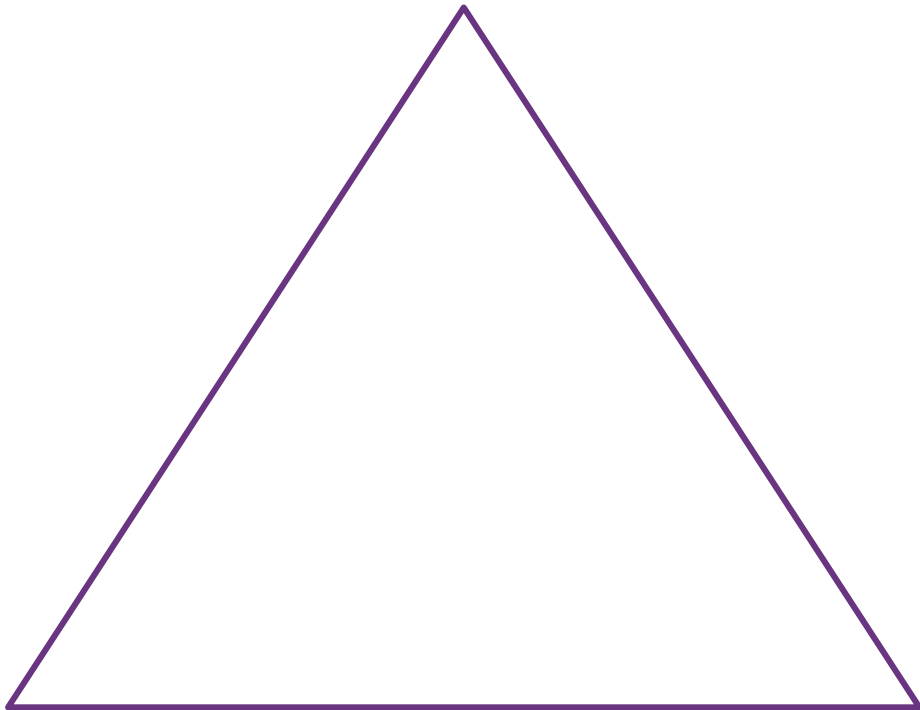


Lithium-ion battery pack price (\$/kWh)



Summary

- Power / Energy density



- Safety

- Battery cost

**Innovation potential in
your company?**

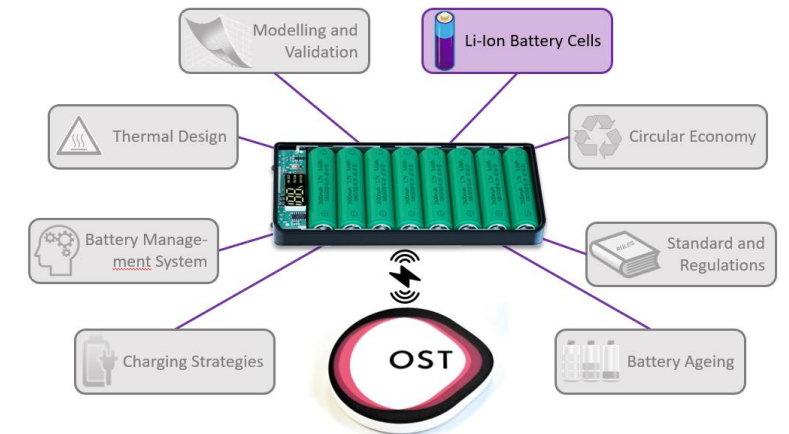
Agenda: Batteries enabling Innovations

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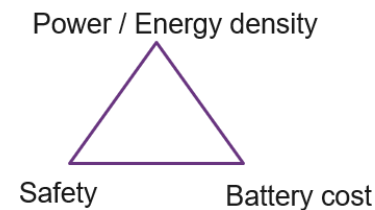


- Batteries as enabler of Innovations - History

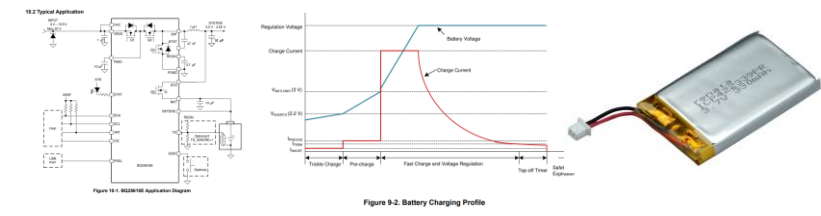
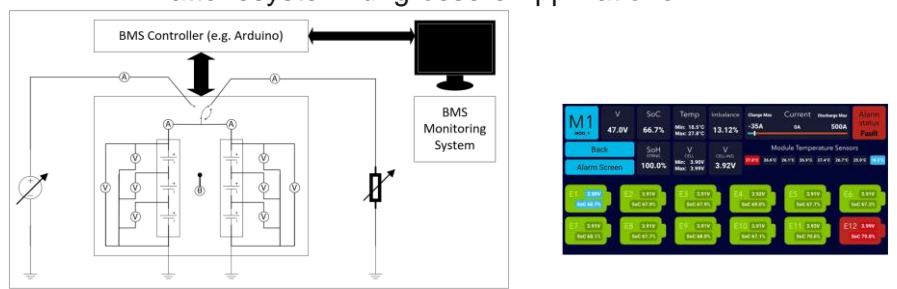
- How to design a Battery-Pack – the most important Steps:



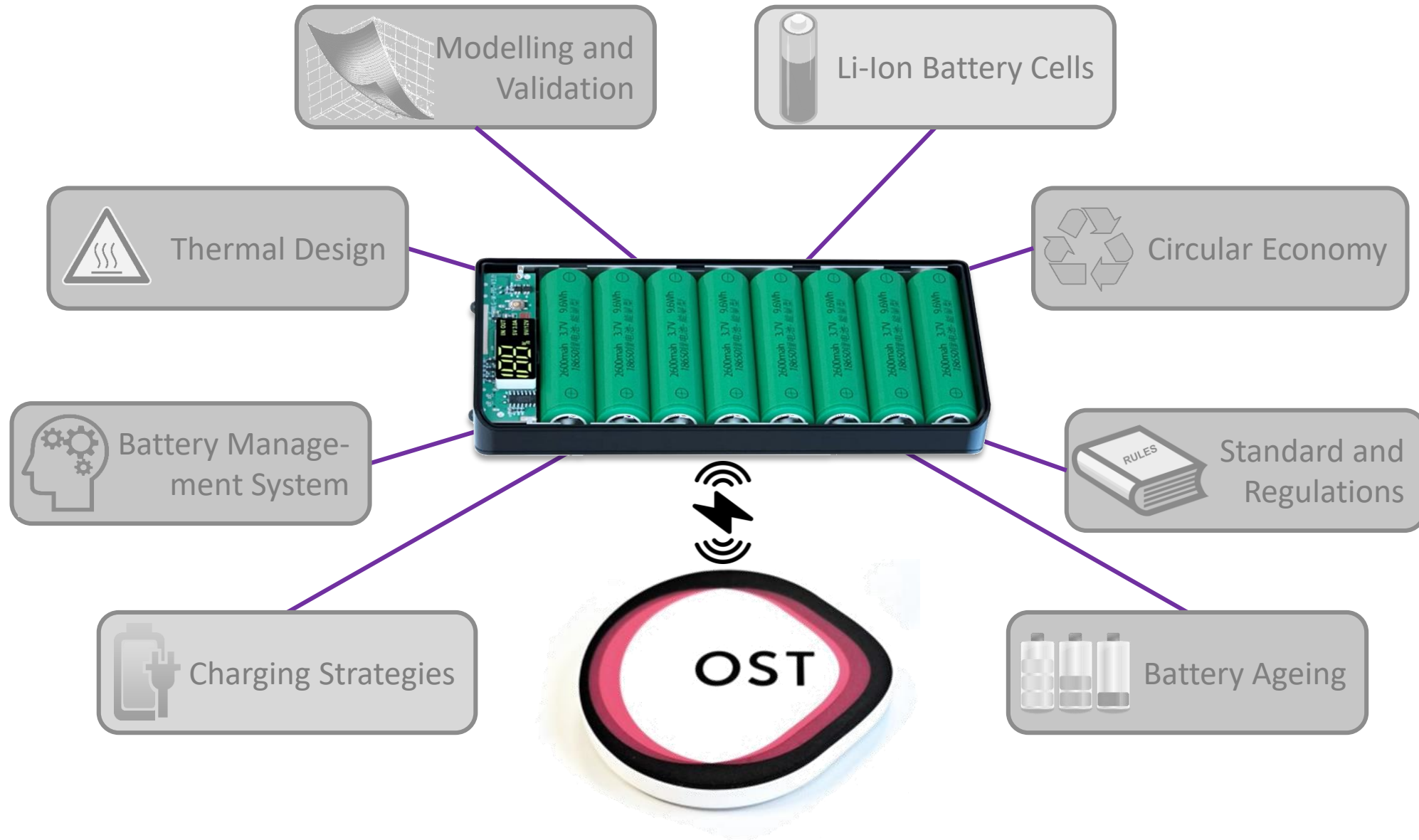
- Future Trends in Batterie Technology



Wir bieten einen Batterie Kurs & Praktikum an

Woche	Kurs (2CP)	Praktika
1	Battery Course 01 - Li-Ion Battery Cells (Part 1)	<p>Mobile Spannungsversorgung für USB-Applikationen</p>  <p>Figure 9-1. USB application Diagram</p> <p>Figure 9-2. Battery Charging Profile</p>
2	Battery Course 01 - Li-Ion Battery Cells (Part 2)	
3	Battery Course 02 - Modelling of Li-Ion Batteries (Part 1)	
4	Battery Course 02 - Modelling of Li-Ion Batteries (Part 2)	
5	Battery Course 03 - Model Validation	
6	Battery Course 04 - Thermal Design of Battery Packs (Part 1)	<p>Batteriesystem für grössere Applikationen</p>  <p>BMS Controller (e.g. Arduino)</p> <p>BMS Monitoring System</p>
7	Battery Course 04 - Thermal Design of Battery Packs (Part 2)	
8	Battery Course 05 - Battery Management Systems (Part 1)	
9	Battery Course 05 - Battery Management Systems (Part 2)	
10	Battery Course 06 - Charging Strategies for Li-Ion Batteries	
11	Battery Course 07 - Battery Aging (Part 1)	
12	Battery Course 07 - Battery Aging (Part 2)	
13	Battery Course 08 - Standards and Regulation	
14	Battery Course 09 - Circular Economy and Sustainability	Repetition

Li-Ion Battery Course



Task 3: How many cells are required for the battery of an application?

Energy => Roughly estimate how many lithium-ion cells are required for the floor grinding machine battery.

Energy requirement of the application: $E_{ges} = 2200 W \cdot 4 h = 8800 Wh$

Capacity of the single cell: $E_{zelle} = \text{nom. cell capacity [Ah]} \cdot \text{nom. voltage [V]}$

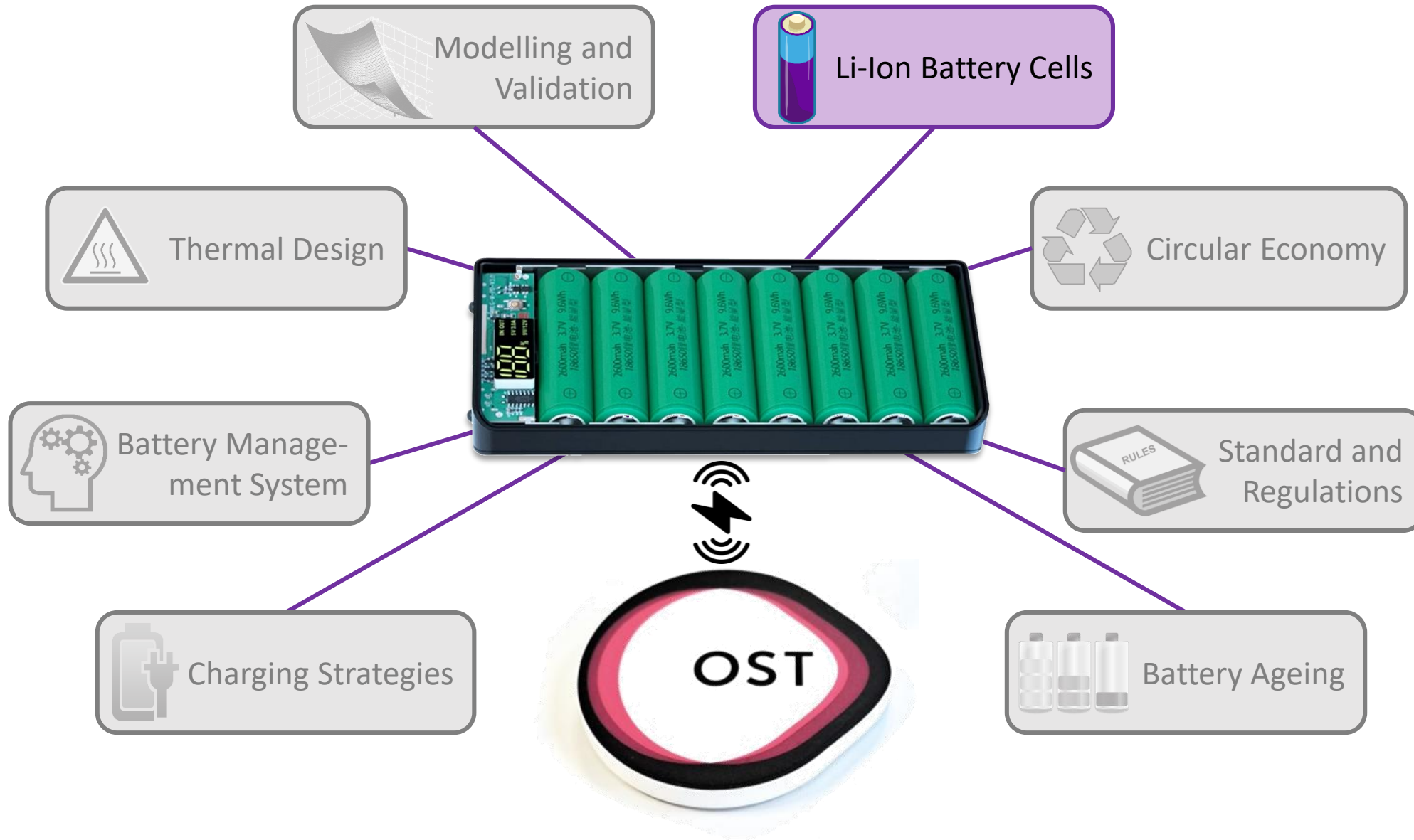
$$E_{zelle} = 3.3 Ah \cdot 3.6 V = 12.06 Wh$$

$$\text{number of cells} = \frac{\text{Energy requirement}}{\text{Capacity of single cell}} = \frac{8800 Wh}{12.06 Wh} \sim 730 pcs.$$



Power: How much power can these cells produce?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power delivered of one Cell at 1C: } P_{cell} &= 3.3 A \cdot 3.6 V = 12.06 W \\ 730 pcs * 12.06W &= 8800 W \end{aligned}$$



02 – Aufbau einer Li-Ionen-Zelle

1. Stromableiter

- Aluminium resp. Kupfer

2. Kathode (pos. Elektrode, z.B. LiCoO_2)

- Struktur aus Metalloxid mit «variablem» Anteil an Li-Atomen

3. Anode (neg. Elektrode z.B. C_6)

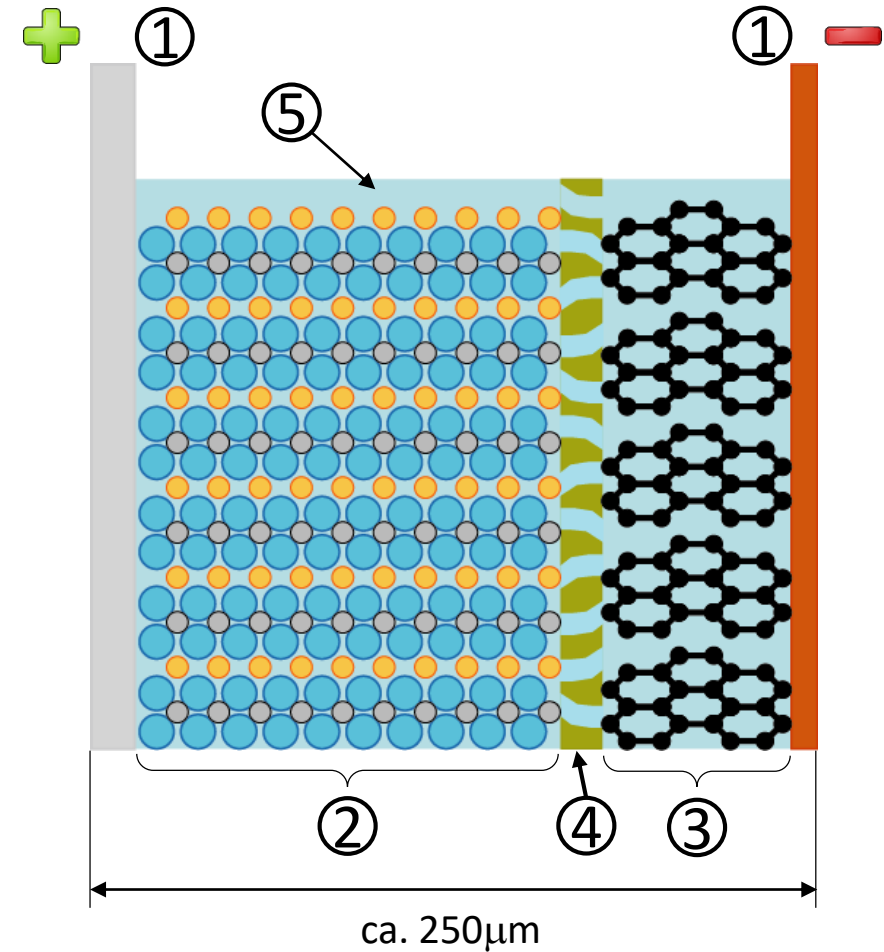
- Geschichtete Kohlenstoff Struktur

4. Separator (PP, PE oder Keramik)

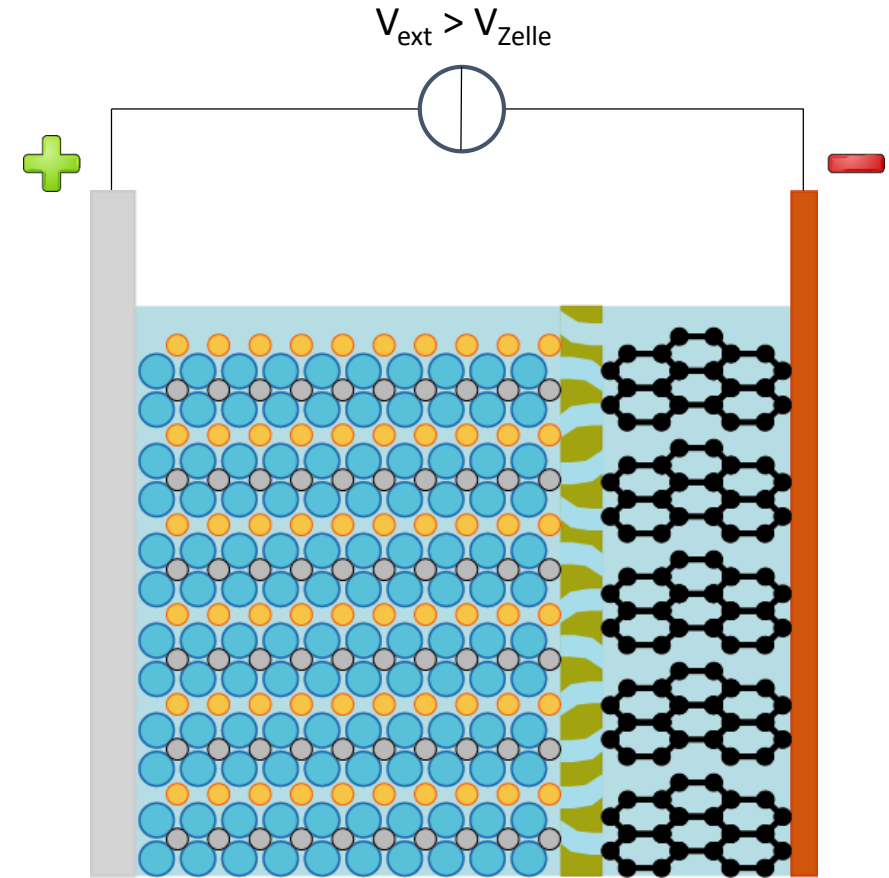
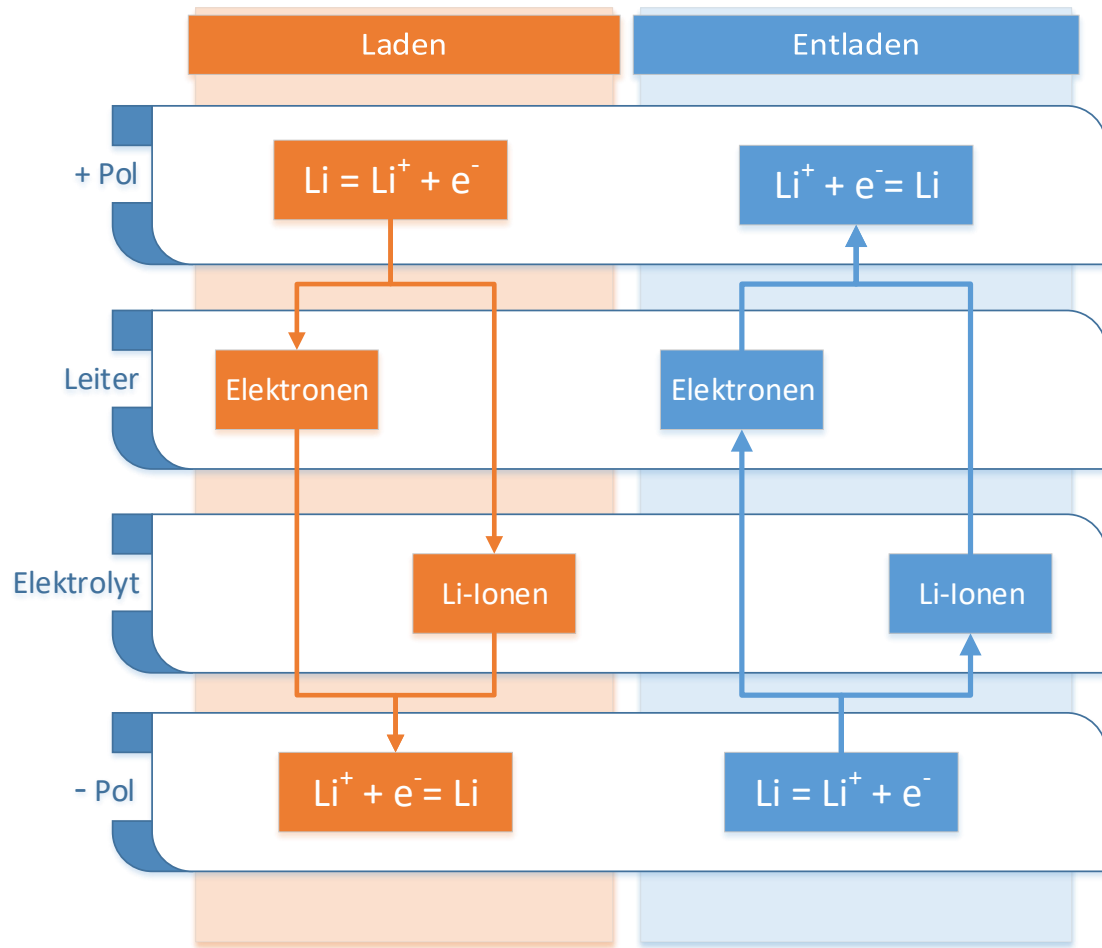
- Micro-Poröse Schicht
- Ionendurchlässig

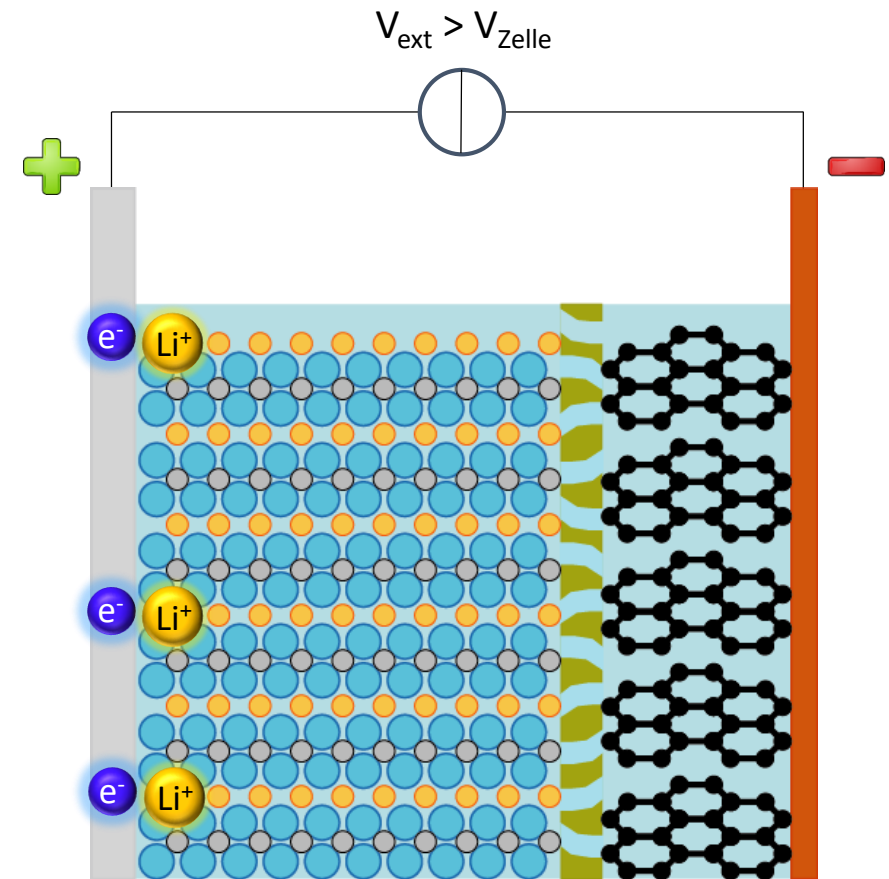
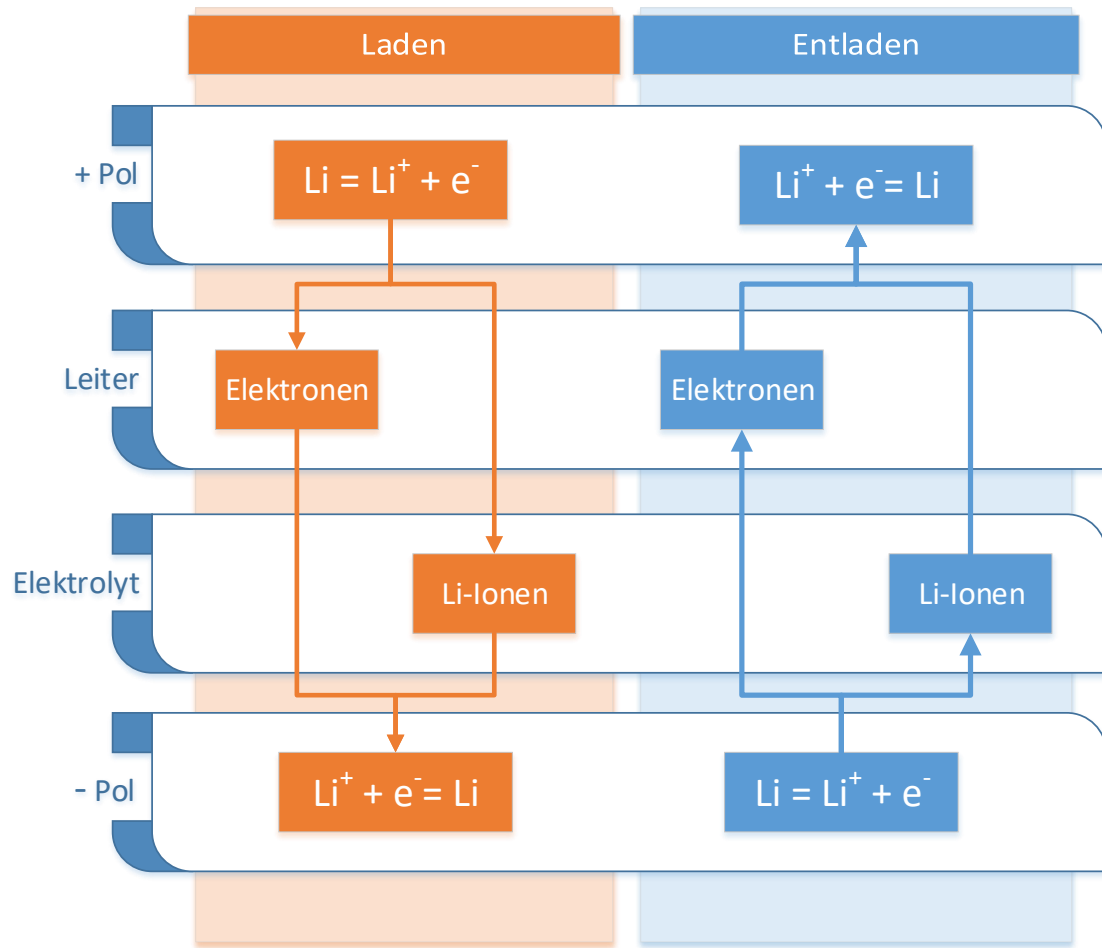
5. Elektrolyt (z.B. LiPF_6)

- Ionenleiter
- NICHT wässrige Lösung
- Elektrisch NICHT leitend

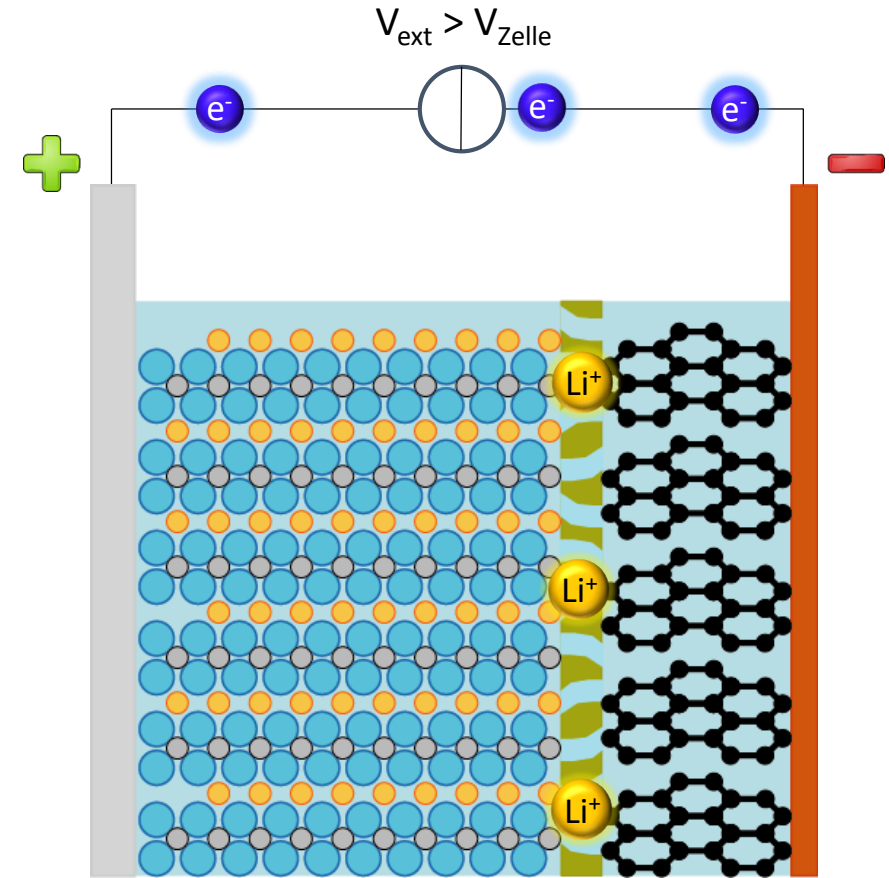
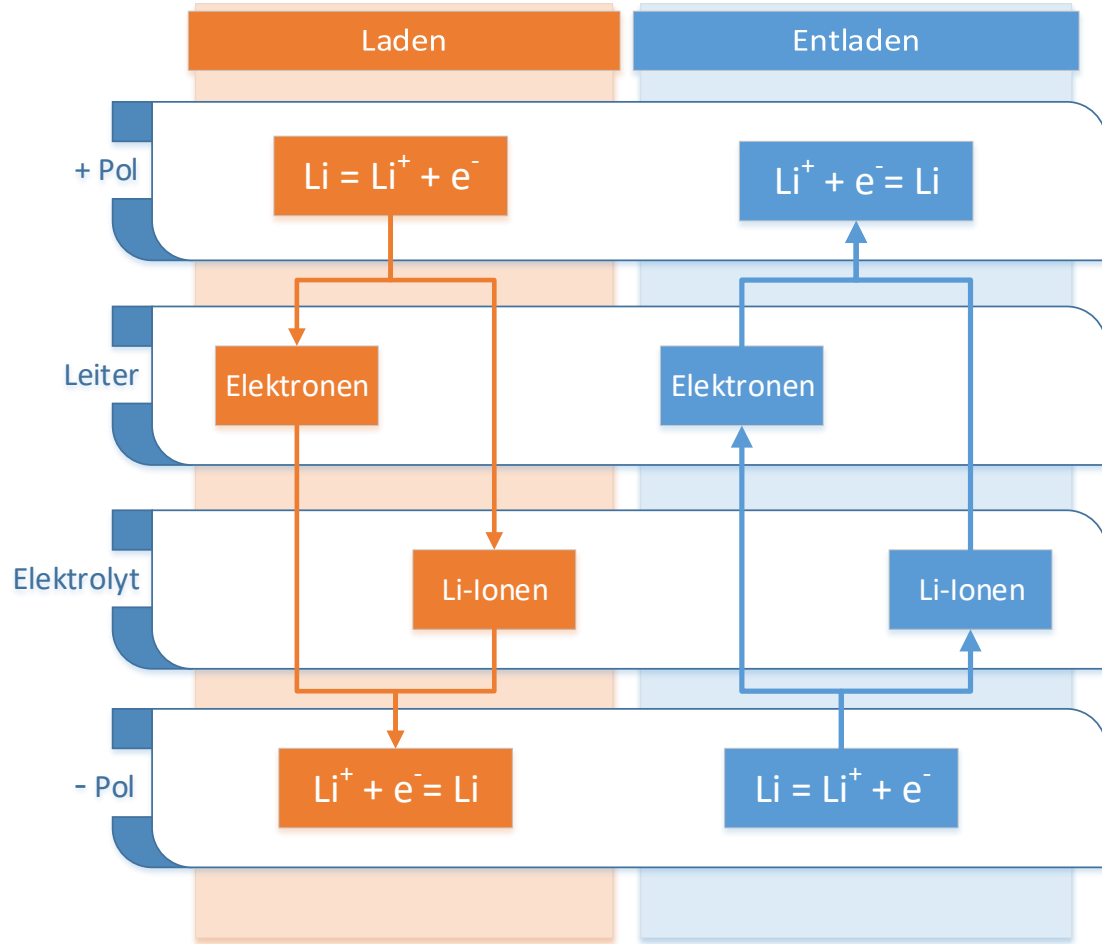


02 – Funktionsweise

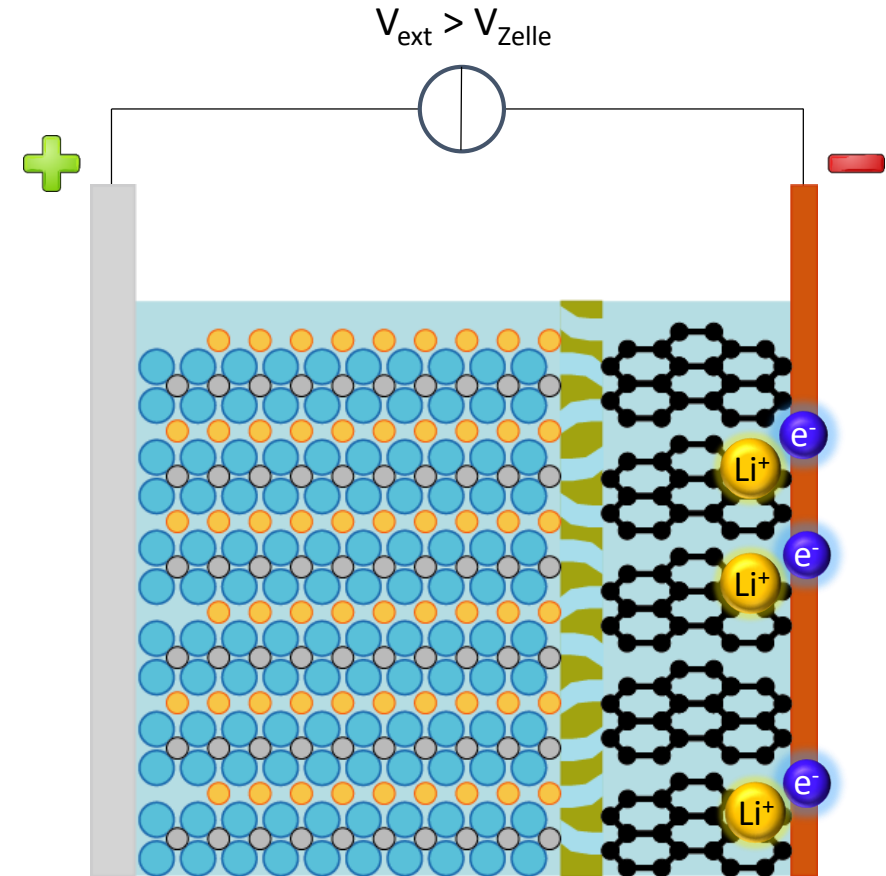
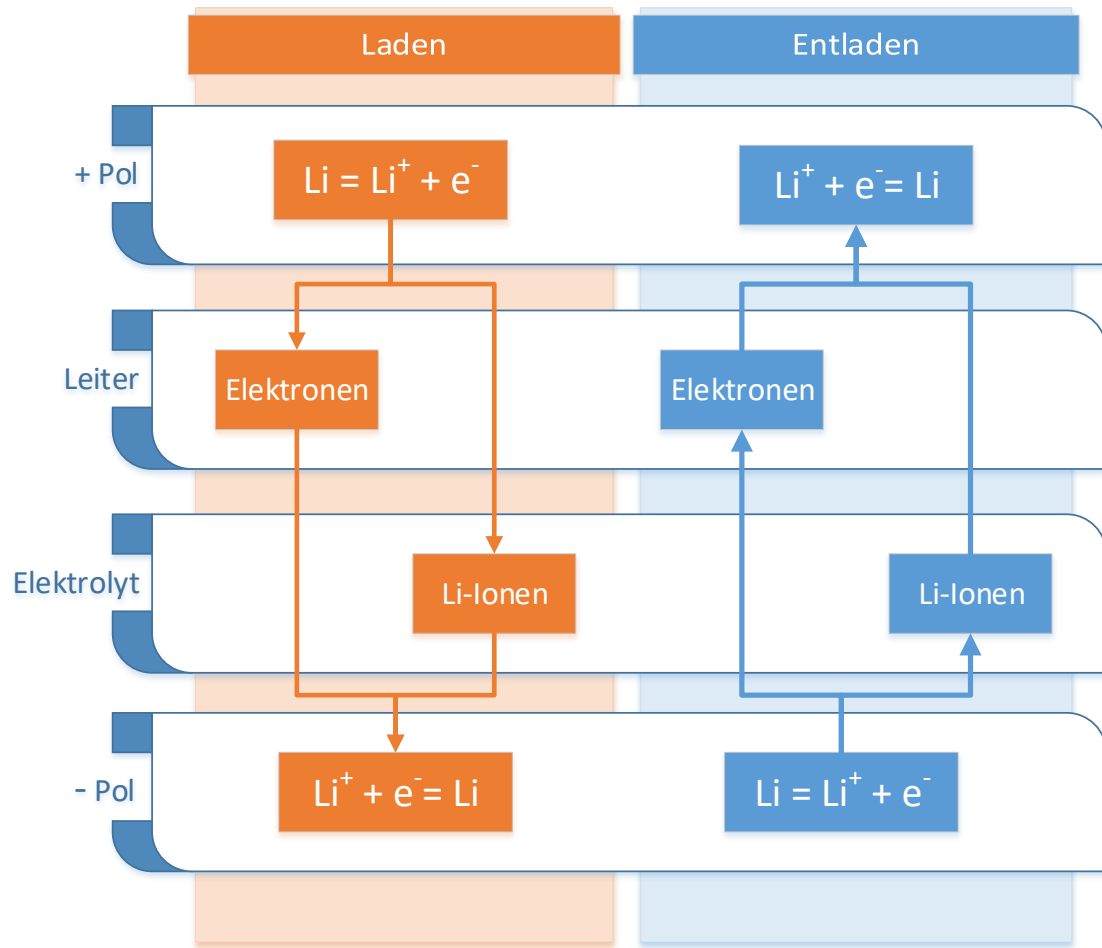




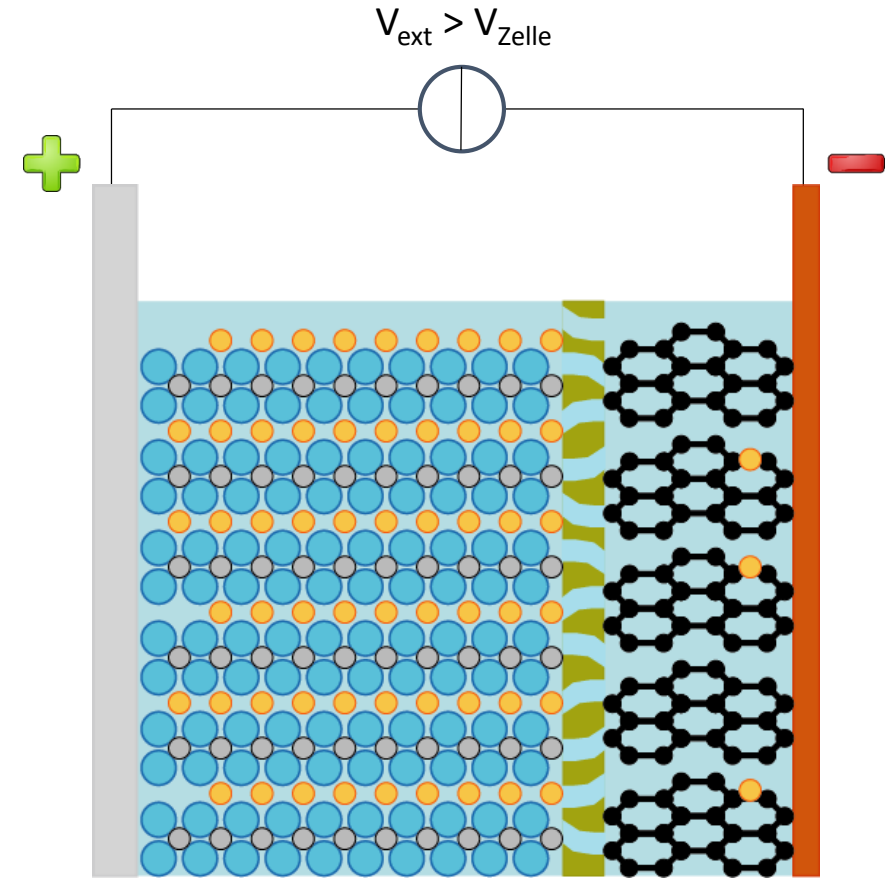
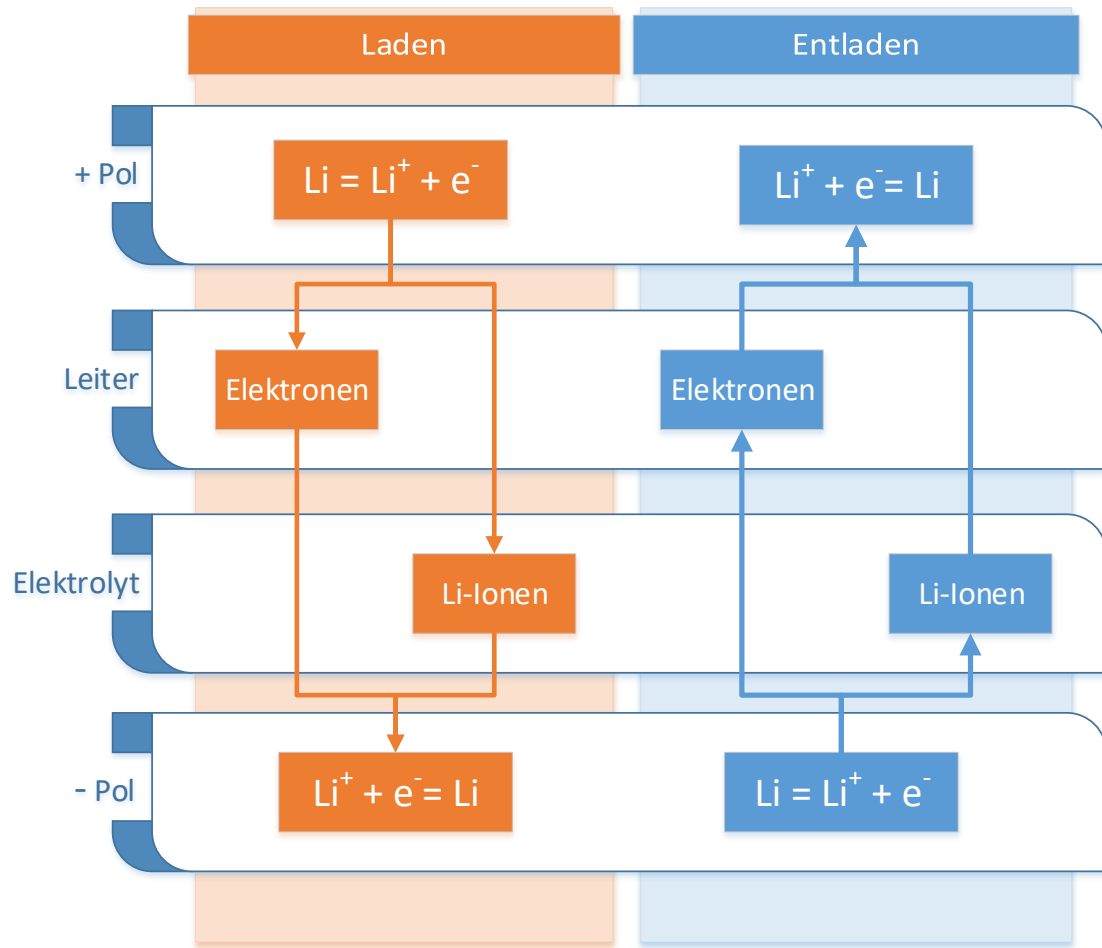
02 – Funktionsweise



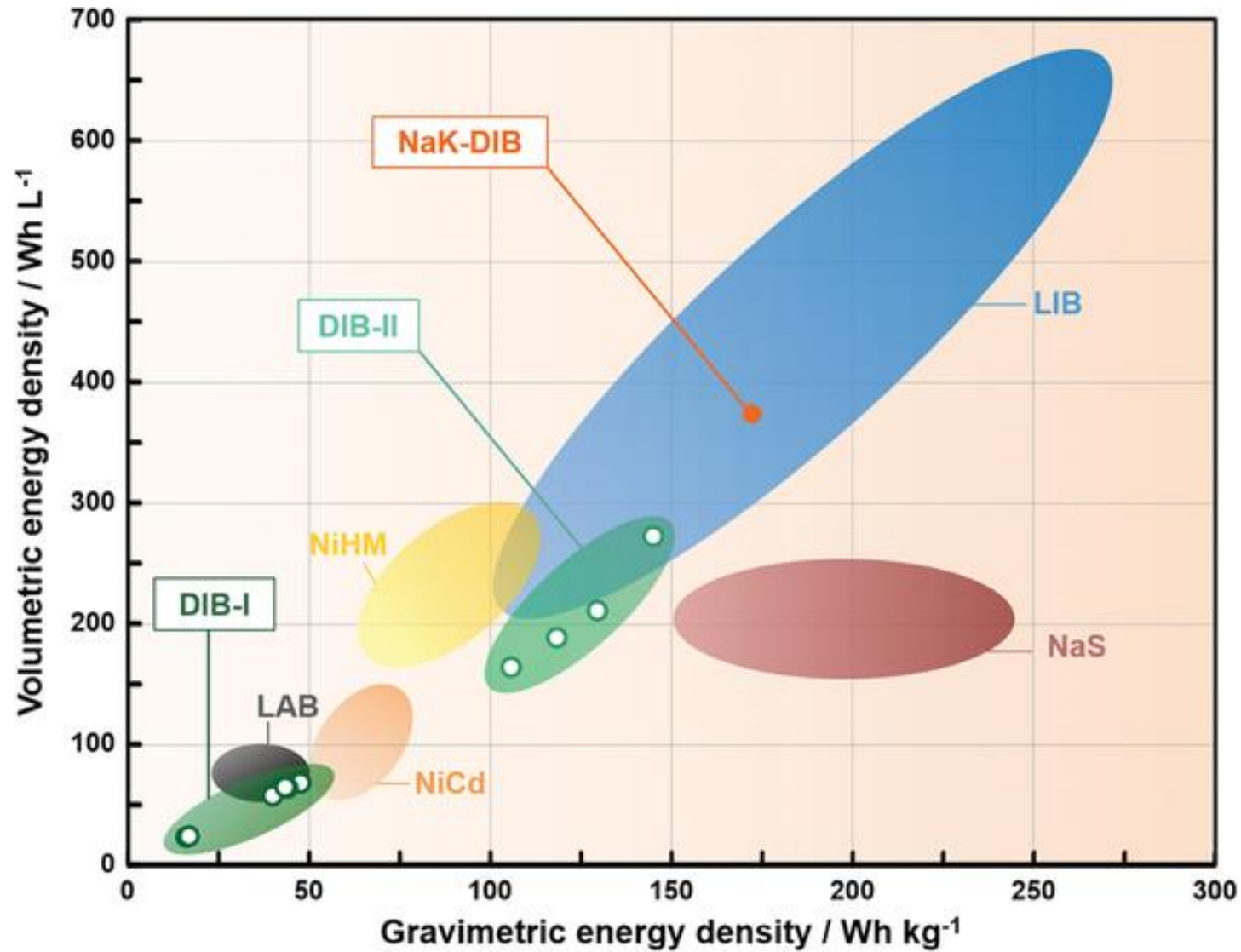
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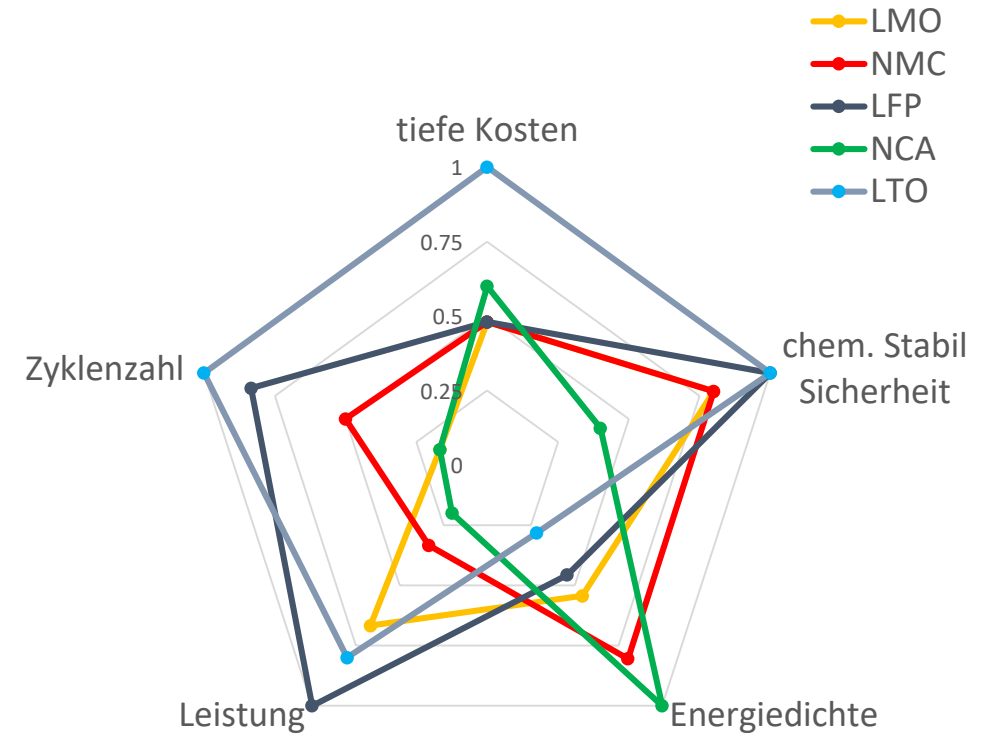
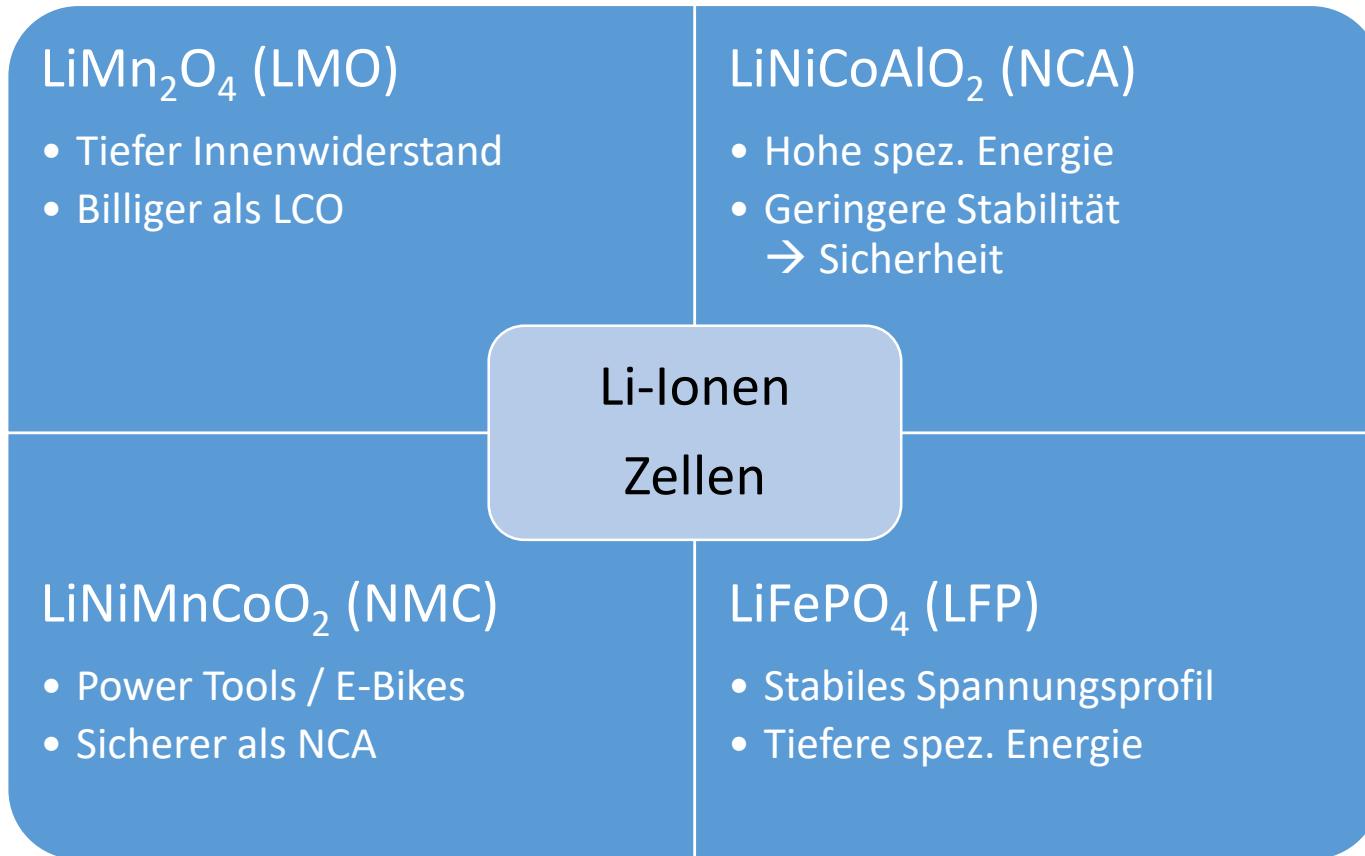


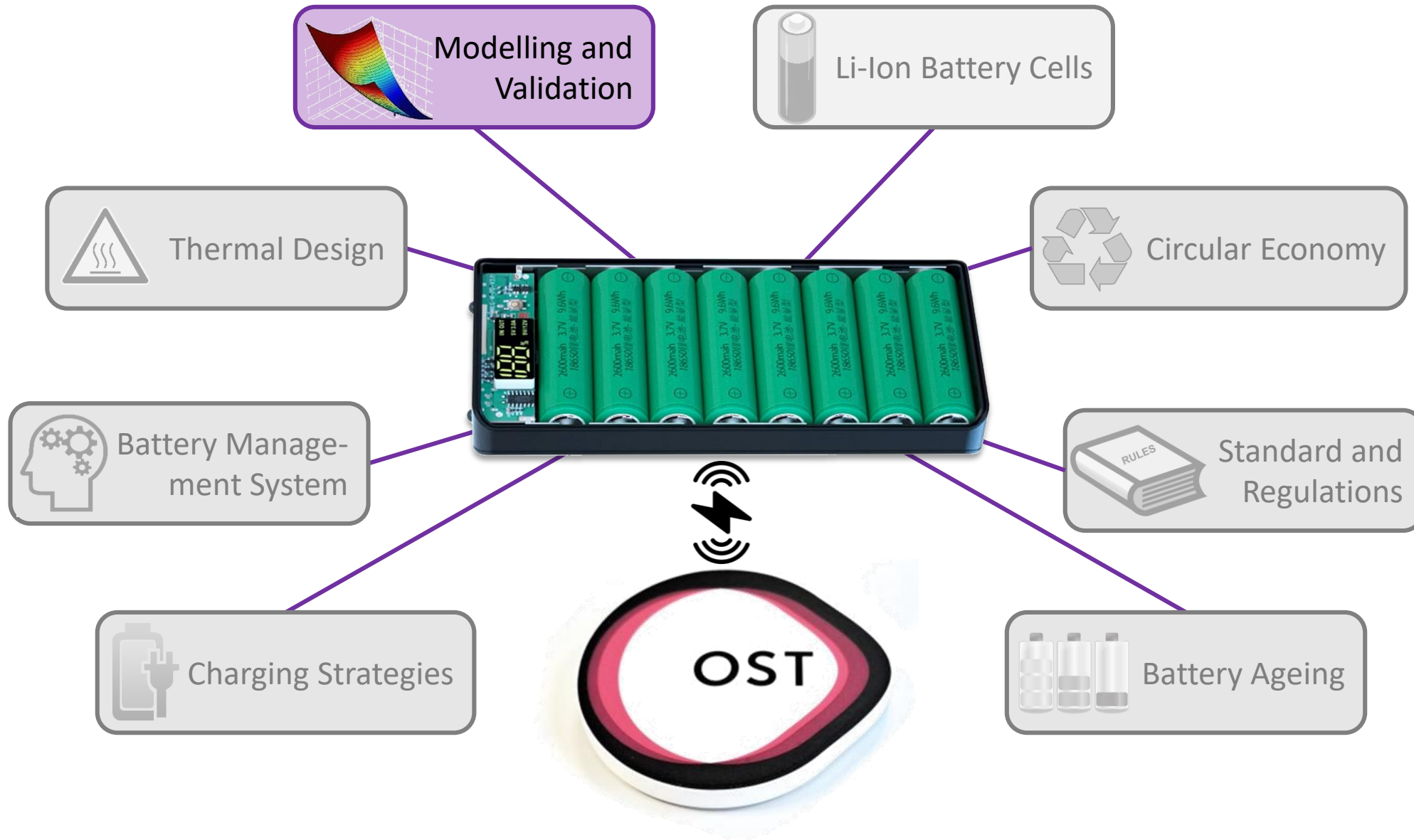
02 – Funktionsweise



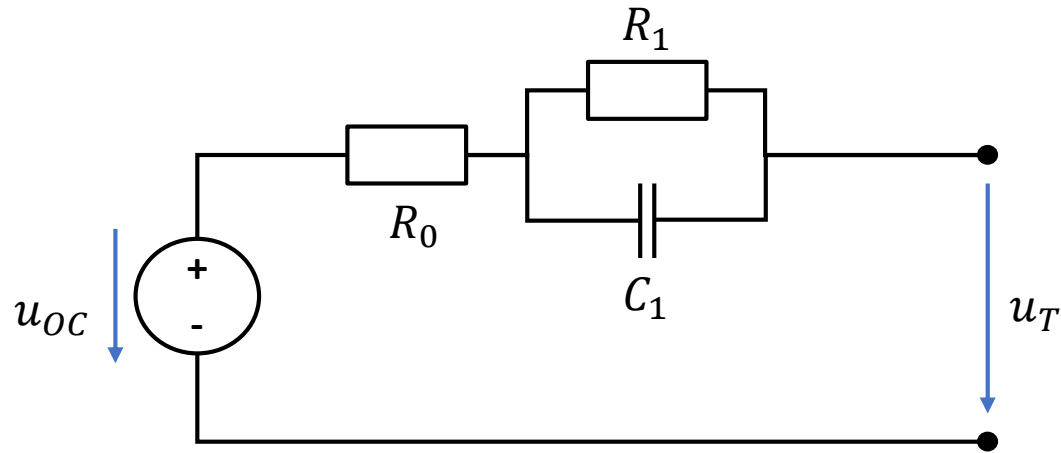
- Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Energy-density-comparison-of-different-battery-chemistries-Volumetric-energy-density_fig4_343340778



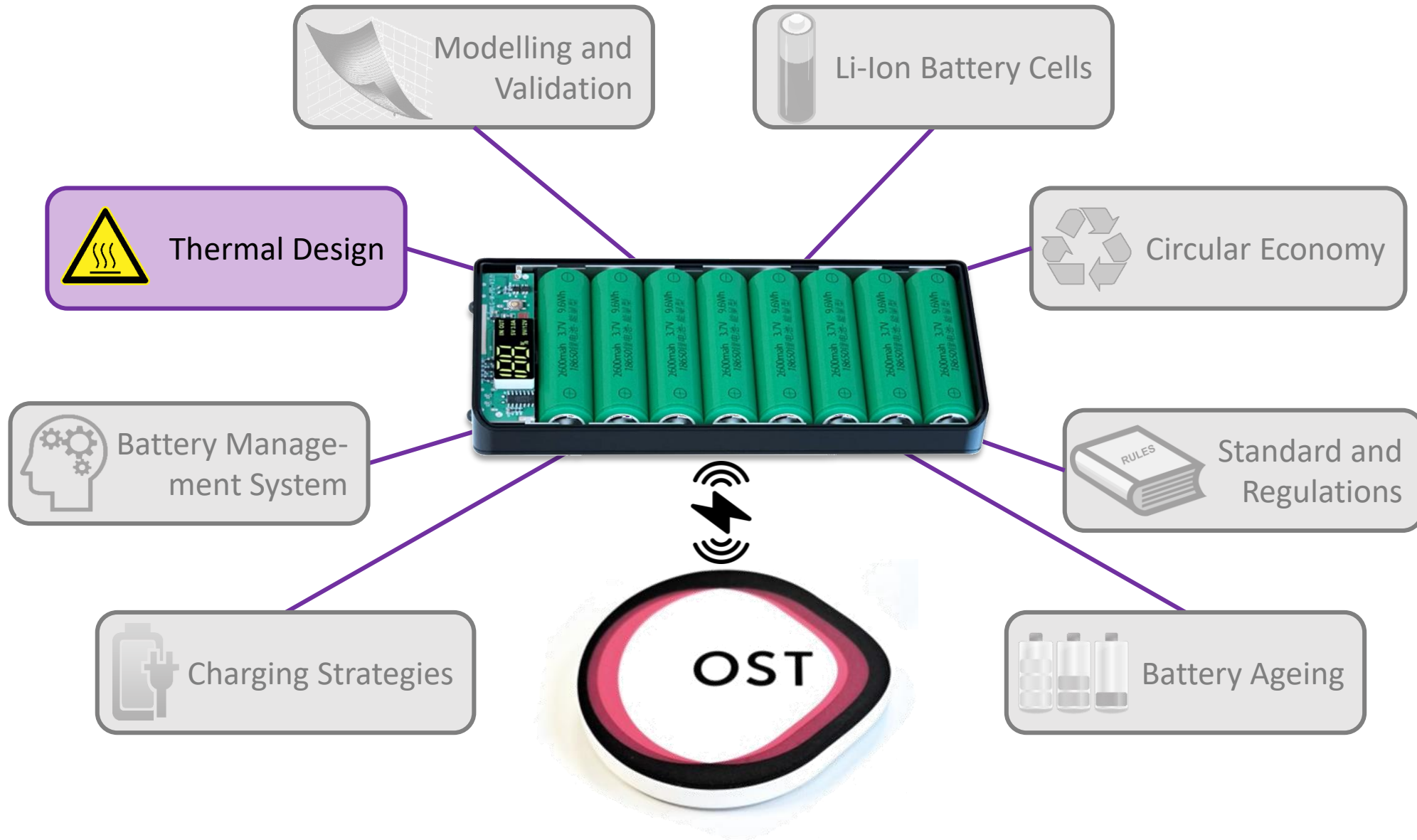




2. Improved internal resistance model



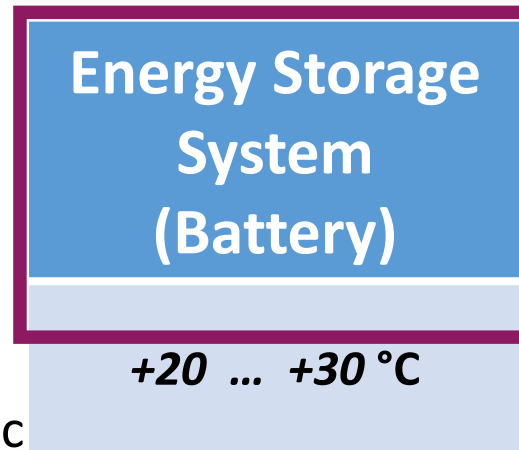
The HPPC reveals transient phenomenon on various time scales, which can be modelled by **one or more RC parallel circuits**.



Operating temperature range of the energy storage system

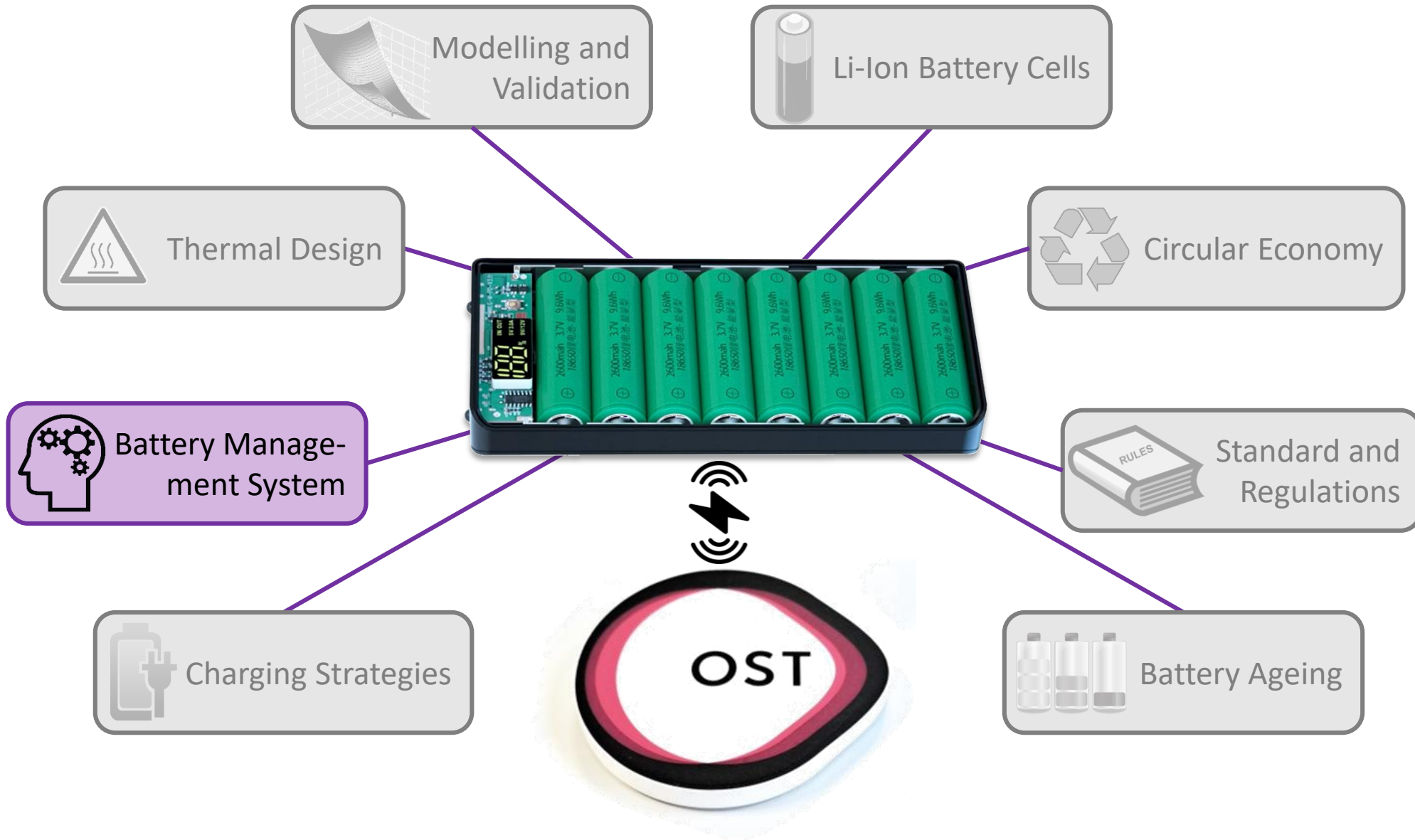
The operating temperature must not be exceeded at any time.

In most cases, this can only be ensured by actively cooling or heating the battery storage system.



If active cooling is not sufficient to prevent overheating.

used in some cases to

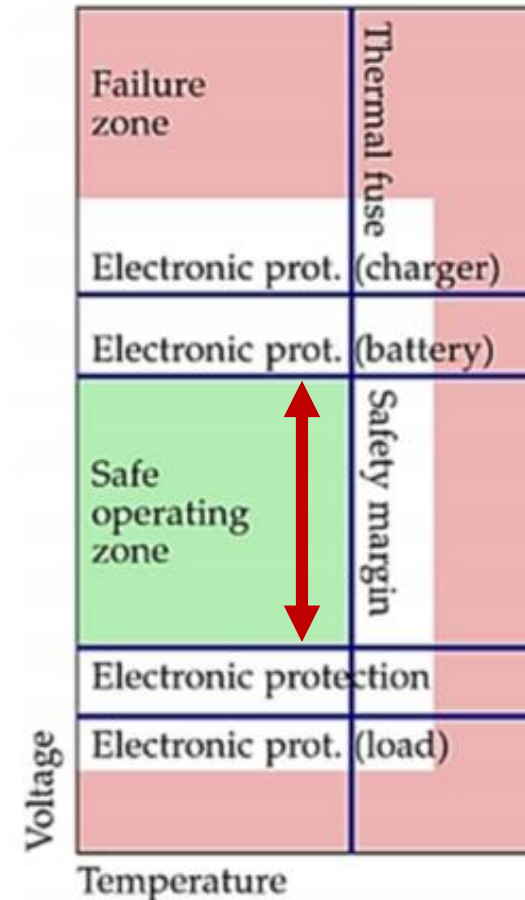


Thermal Runaway (I)



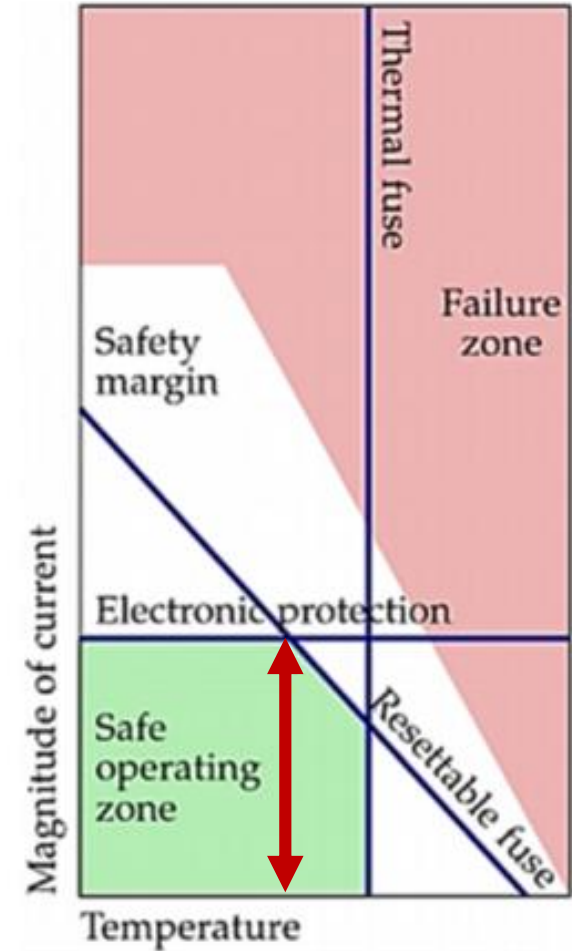
Voltage Monitoring

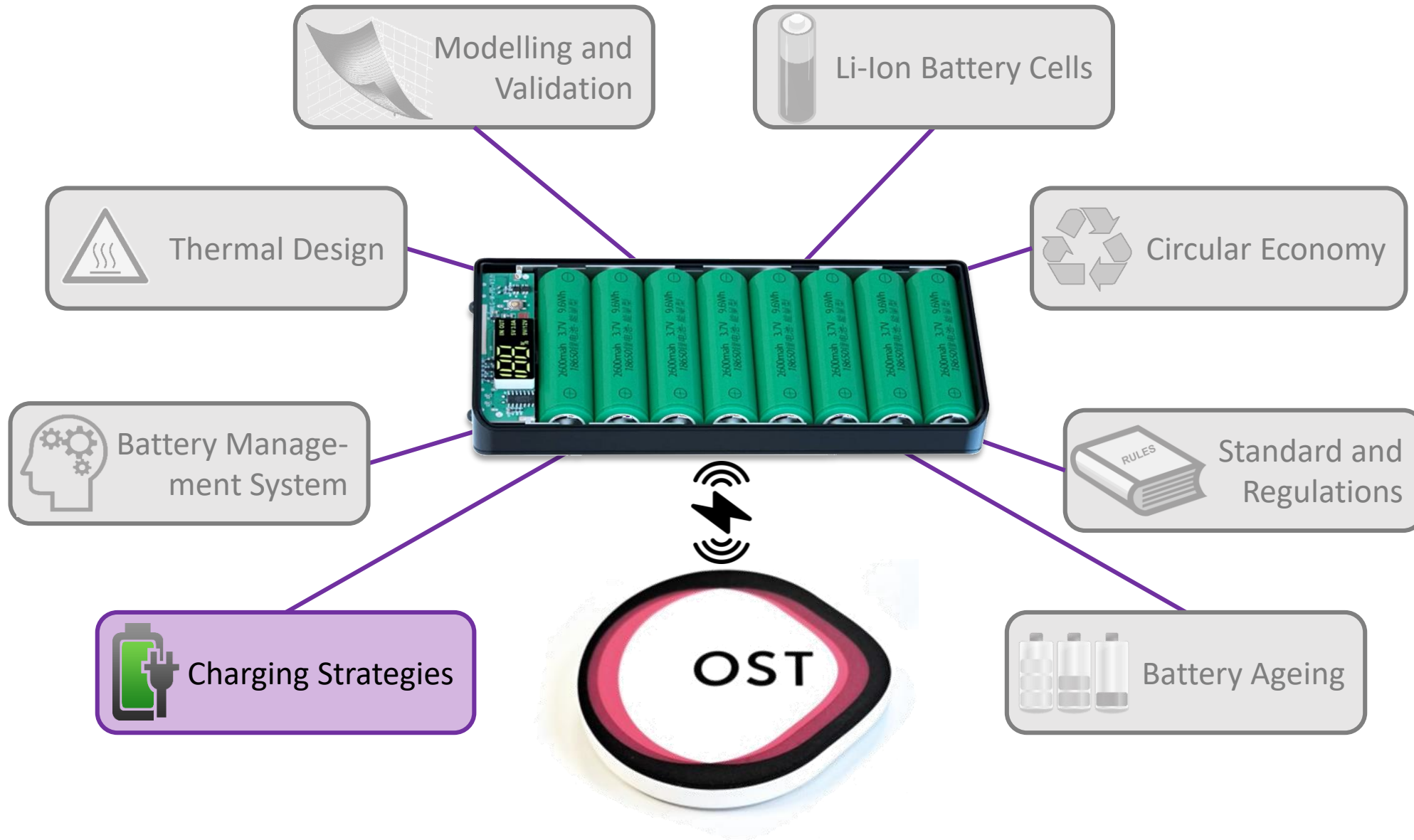
- Voltage Monitoring is needed to prevent over- and undervoltage. Therefore all cell voltages must be measured
- IC's for measuring multiple cell voltages or analog to digital converters are used
- Required for the derivation of other parameters like SOC, SOH and cell balancing



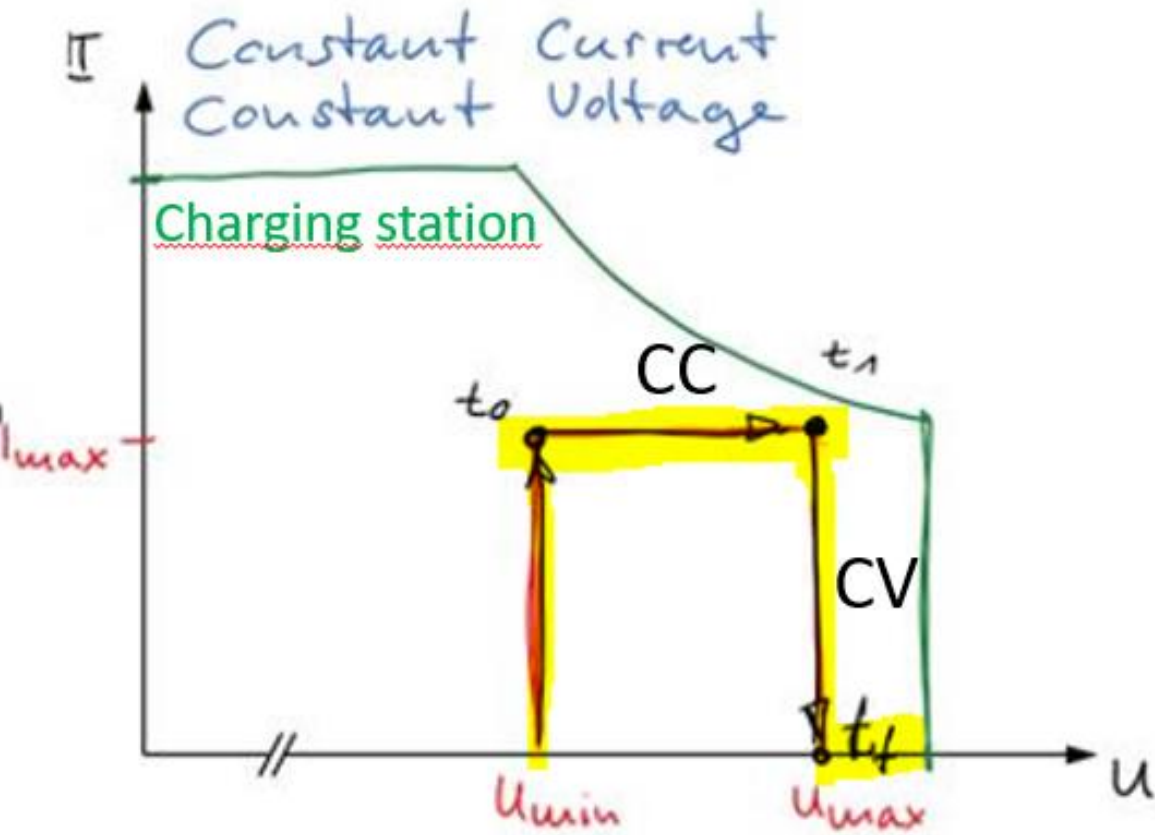
Current Monitoring (I)

- Is needed to detect overcurrent, or short circuit and correct charge/discharge rates.
- Mainly done over shunt or Hall effect
- Required for the derivation of other parameters like SOC, SOH

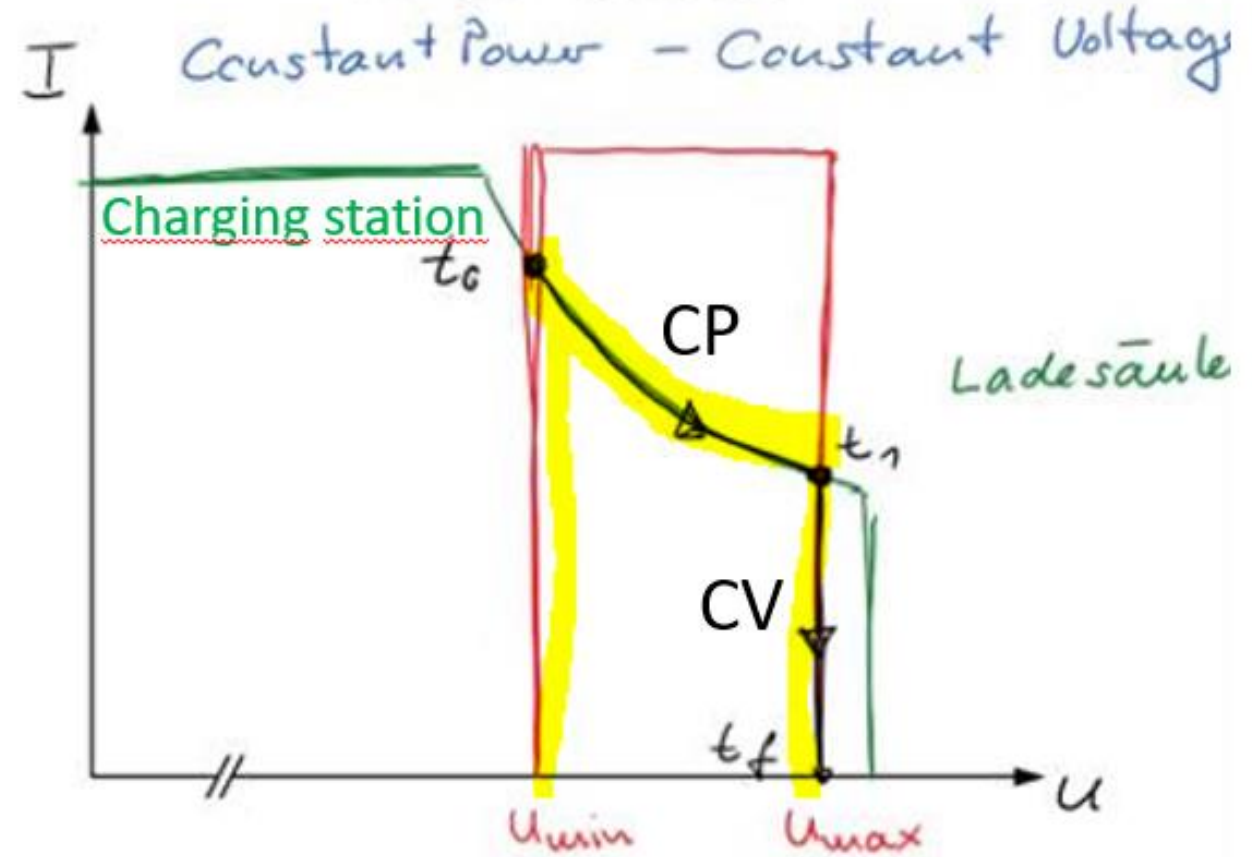


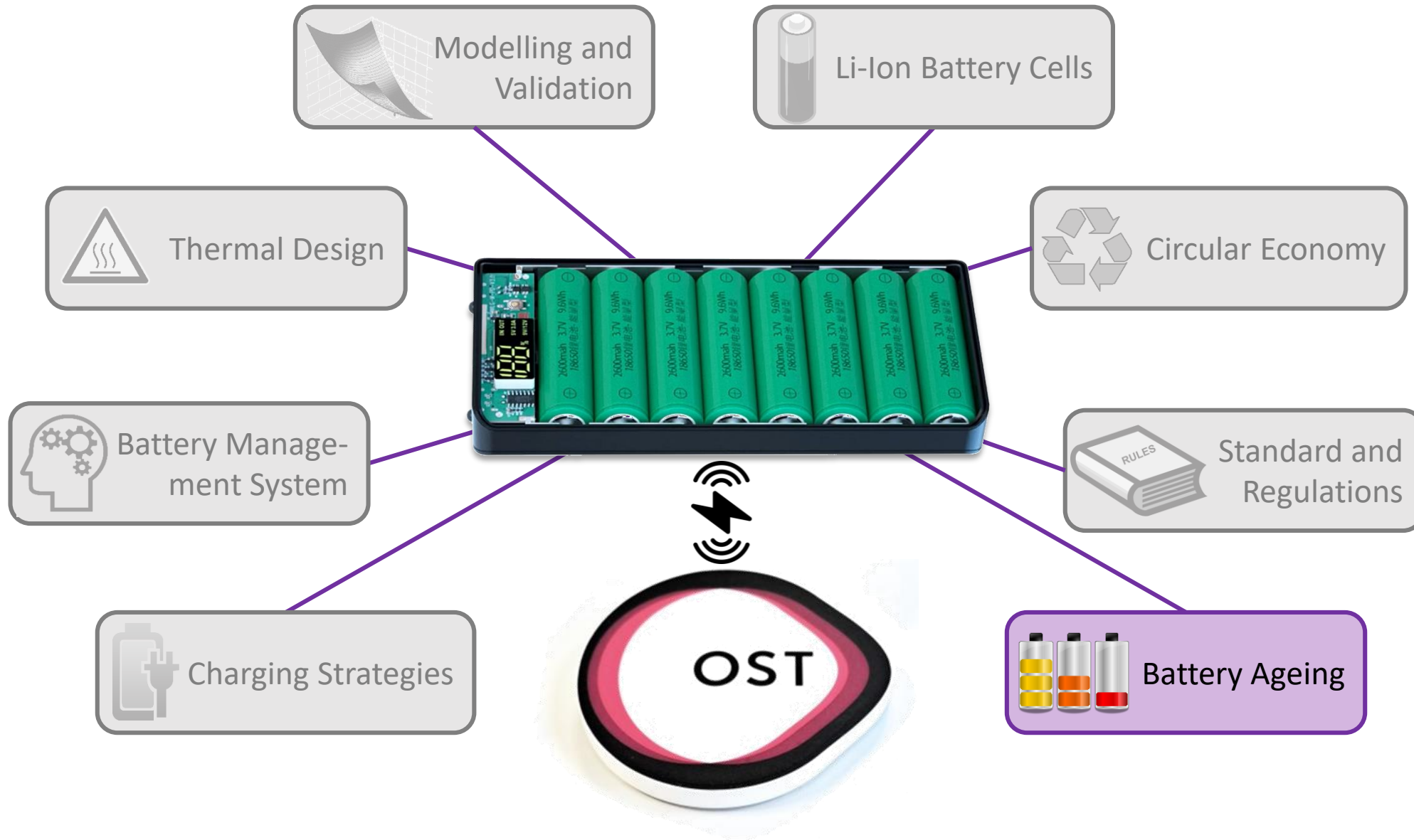


CC-CV Modus



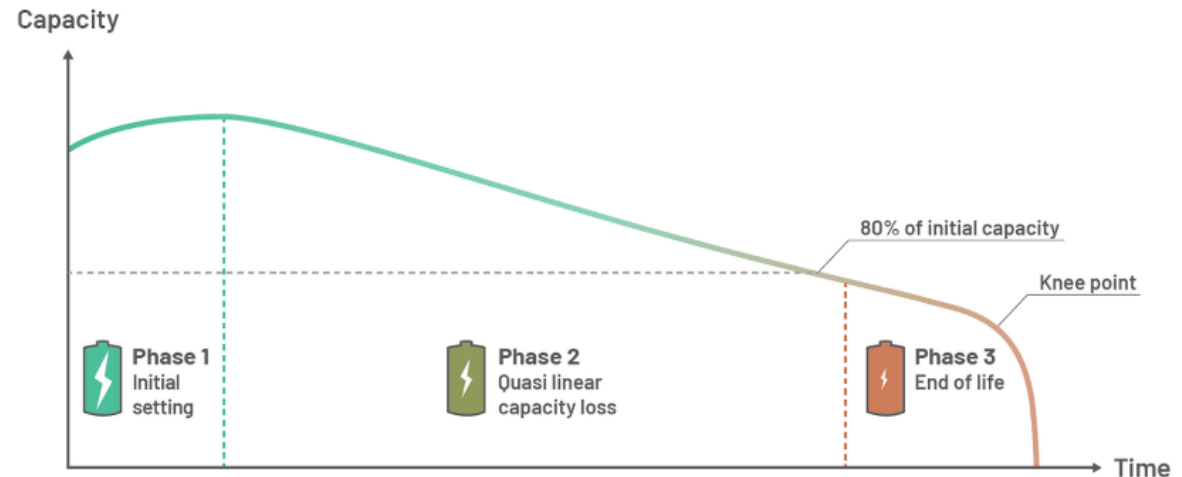
CP-CV Modus





Phases of the consumption curve of the storage capacity Q

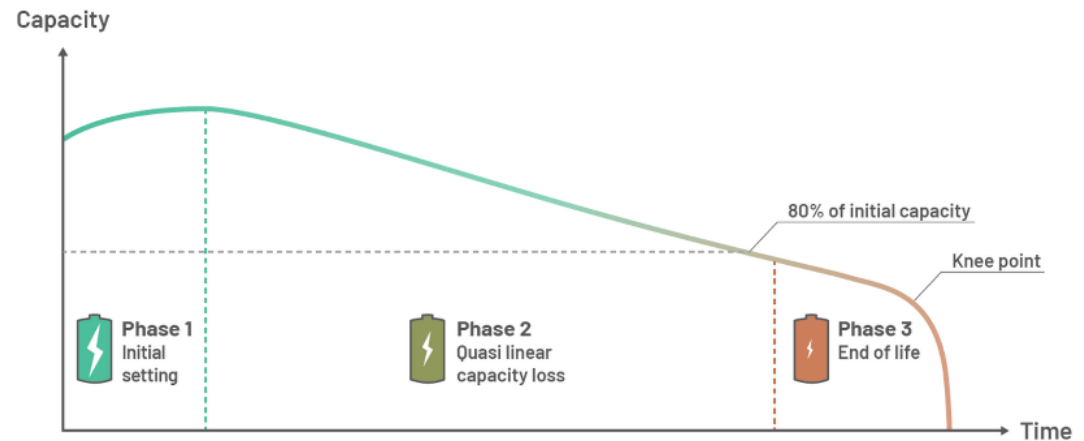
1. Initial Settling



At the beginning of a battery's service life, various chem. processes take place. This can temporarily increase the capacity even though the battery is being used. One reason for this increase is the anode overhang effect. Lithium, which is stored in the part of the anode that is slightly wider than the cathode and does not participate directly in the chem. reactions, is relocated and thus increases the number of Li-ions that can be stored.

Phases of the consumption curve of the storage capacity Q

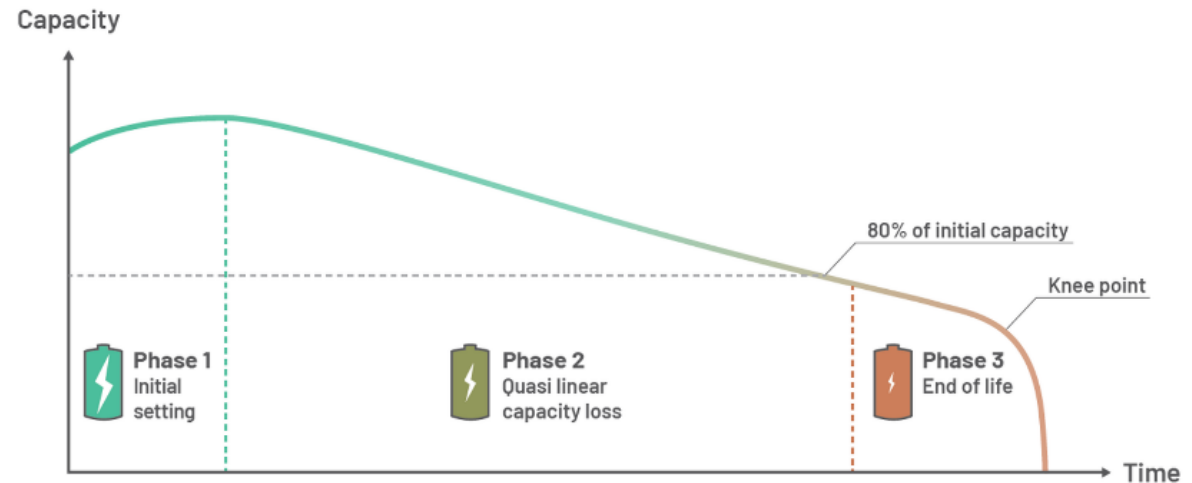
2. *Quasi-linear capacity loss*



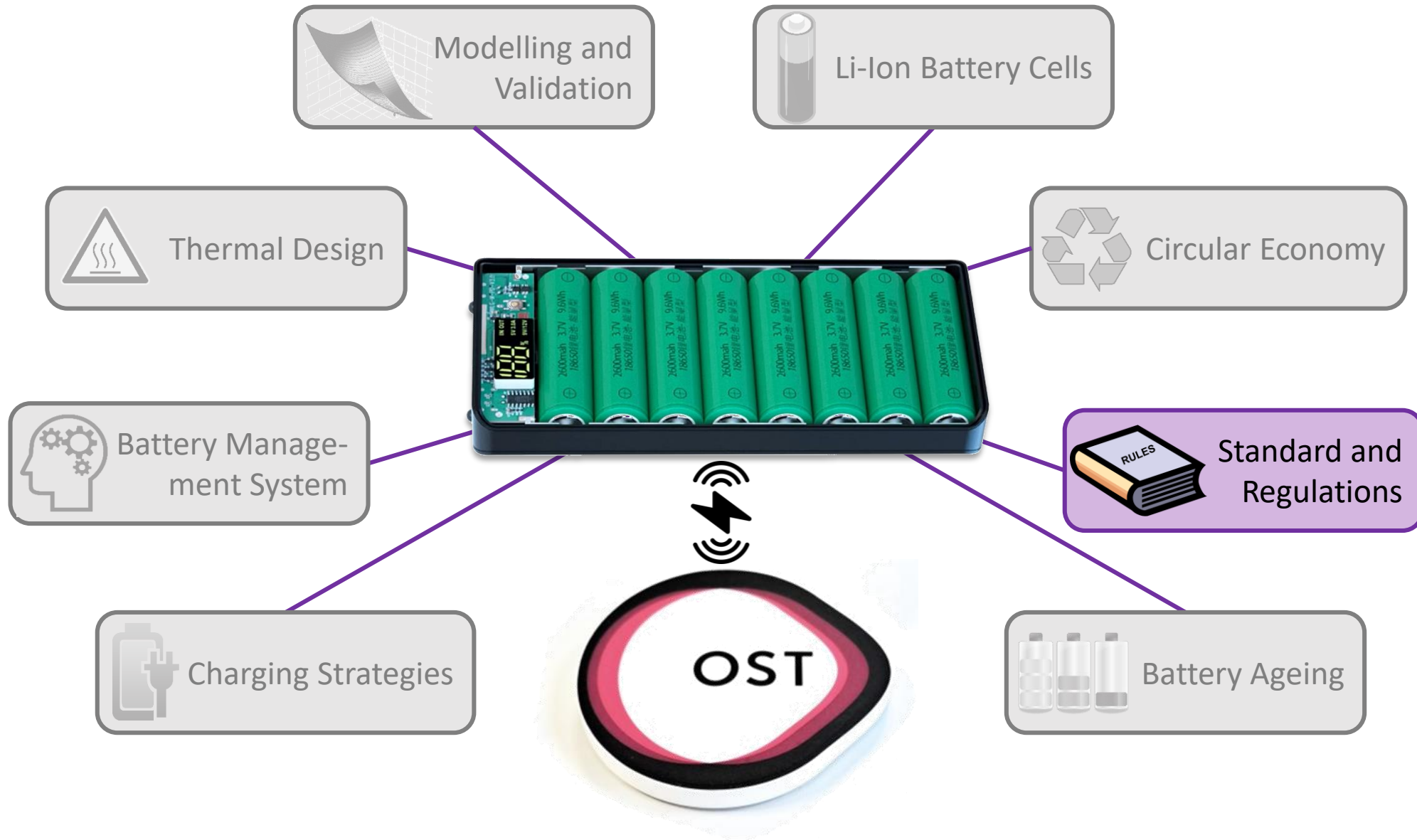
In the second phase, there is a strong correlation between the capacity loss and the use of the battery. As a rule of thumb, the relationship between the two is more or less linear if the battery is used under more or less constant operating conditions.

Phases of the consumption curve of the storage capacity Q

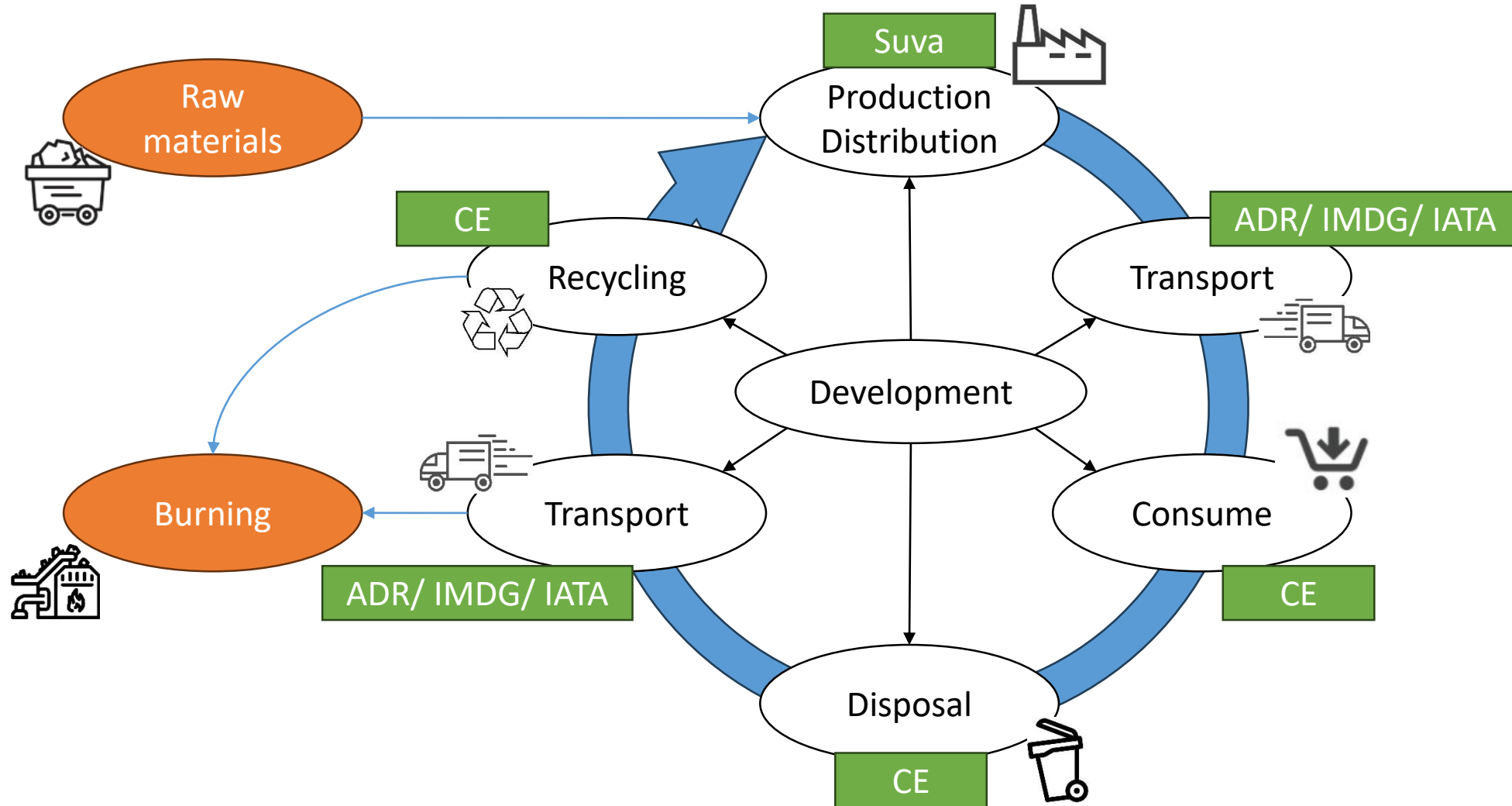
3. Cutoff-Point

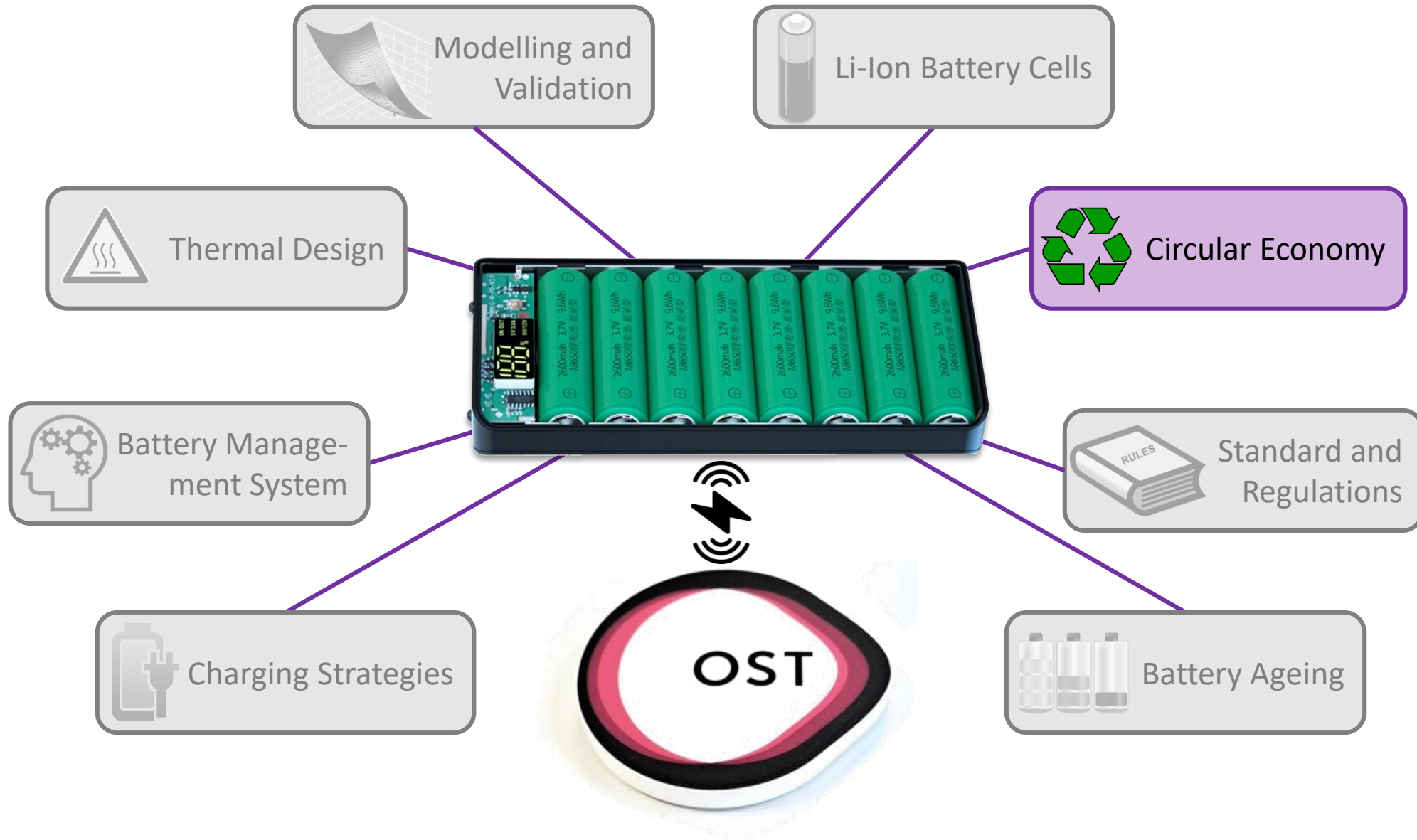


The third phase begins at around 50 ... 85% of the original storage capacity when the “Cutoff-Point” occurs. This marks a rapid drop in capacity over several cycles and signals the end of the battery's service life.



- CE directives and Responsible offices for safety







- ErP / Eco-Design- directives (Öko-Design)
- **Gerätebatterien müssen leicht entfernbar sein:** Ab dem 18. Februar 2027 müssen Gerätebatterien, bis auf wenige Ausnahmen, auch durch Endnutzer aus Elektro- und Elektronikgeräten grundsätzlich entnehmbar und austauschbar sein. Für Batterien in leichten Transportmitteln gilt, dass diese zumindest von Fachpersonal entnommen werden können.



<https://www.wko.at/oe/handel/maschinen-technologie/informationen-zur-neuen-eu-batterien-verordnung>.
<https://www.batteriegesetz.de/themen/die-neue-batterieverordnung-batt2-2023/>

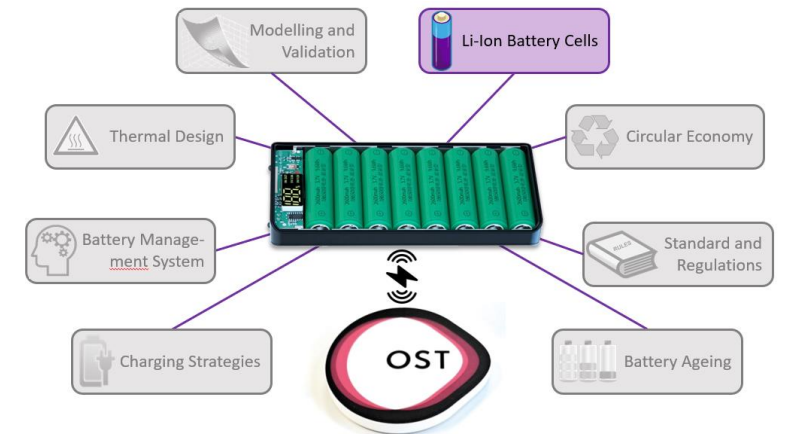
Agenda: Batteries enabling Innovations

- Intro

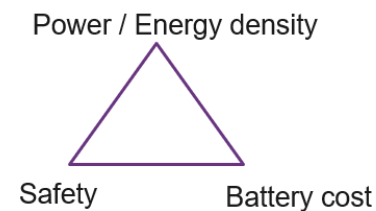


- Batteries as enabler of Innovations - History

- How to design a Battery-Pack – the most important Steps:



- Future Trends in Batterie Technology

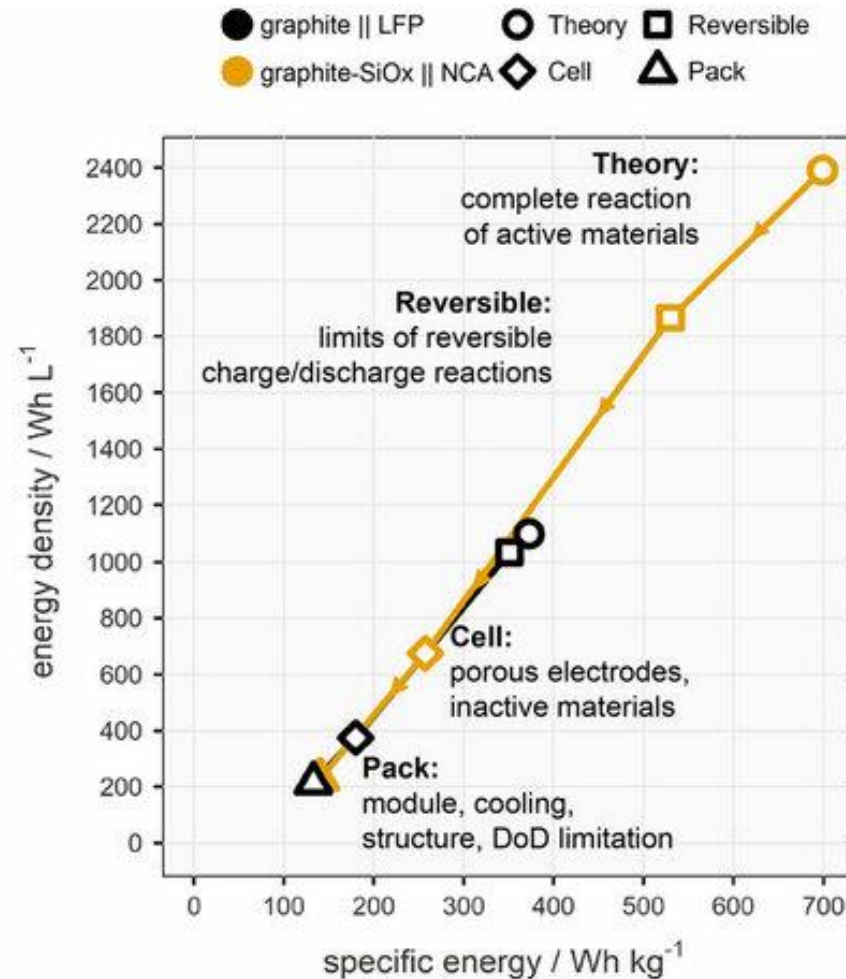
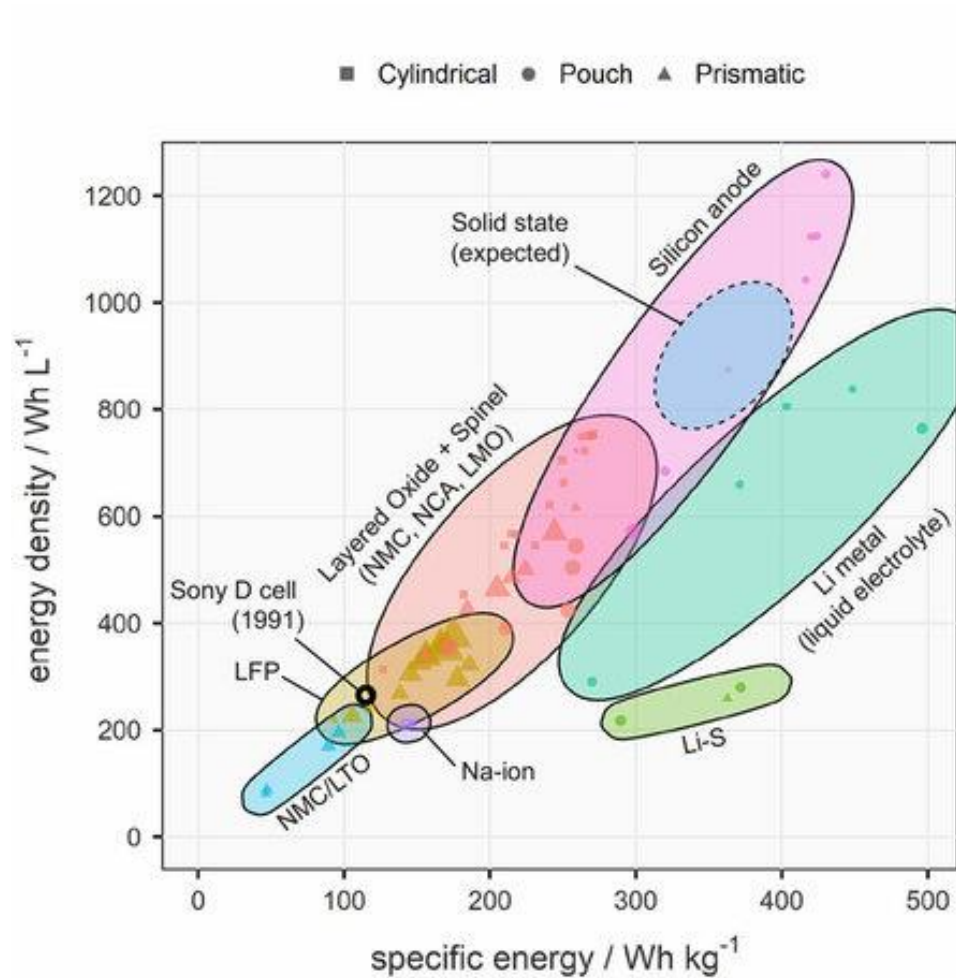


Future trends

- 1. Solid-State Batteries:** Solid-state batteries use a solid electrolyte instead of a liquid one, which can significantly improve **safety** by reducing the risk of leaks and fires. They also offer **higher energy density** and **longer life cycles**. Companies and researchers are actively working on making solid-state batteries commercially viable.
- 2. Lithium-Sulfur Batteries:** These batteries have the potential to offer much **higher energy densities** compared to traditional lithium-ion batteries. Lithium-sulfur batteries could be lighter and **more cost-effective**, making them suitable for applications like electric vehicles and portable electronics.
- 3. Sodium-Ion Batteries:** Sodium-ion batteries are emerging as a promising alternative to lithium-ion batteries, especially given the abundance and **low cost** of sodium compared to lithium. They are particularly attractive for large-scale energy storage systems.
- 4. Silicon Anodes:** Replacing graphite anodes with silicon in lithium-ion batteries can significantly increase their energy capacity. Silicon anodes can store more lithium ions, leading to higher **energy densities**. However, challenges related to silicon's expansion during charging need to be addressed.

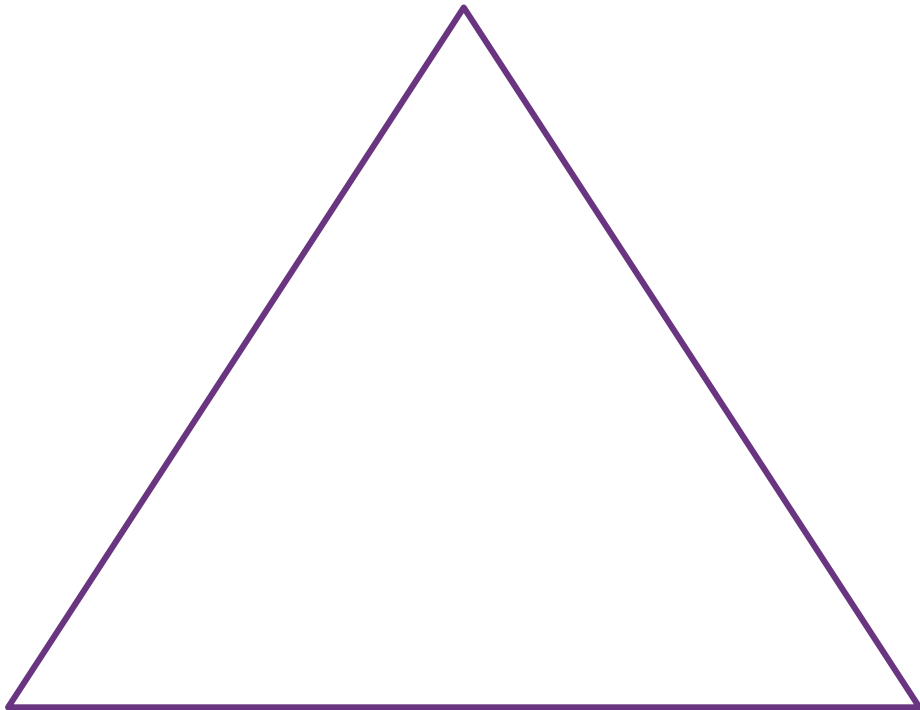
Future Energy densities

- Benzin: 9'500Wh/L



Summary

- Power / Energy density



- Safety

- Battery cost

**Innovation potential in
your company?**

Thank you, please contact us for any questions.

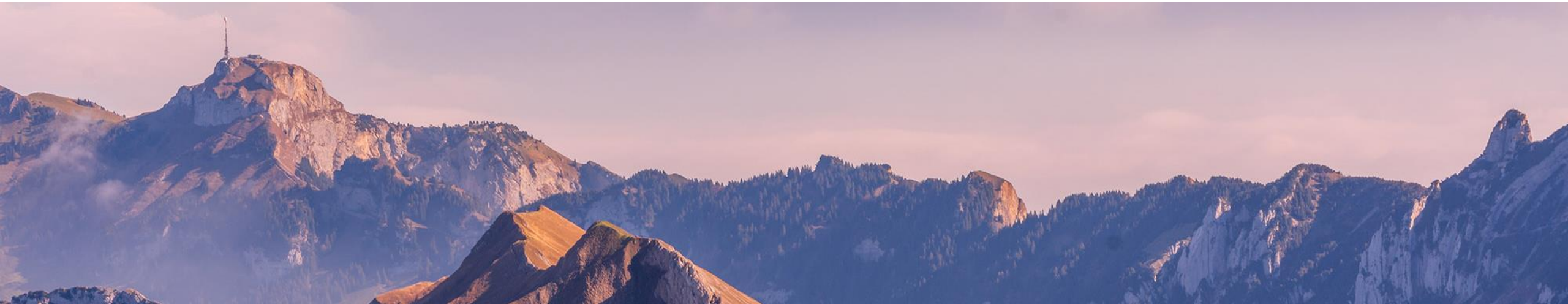
Martin Stöck
Prof. Dr. sc. ETH
Head of Battery Research Group OST
<https://www.ost.ch/battery>

Tel: +41 58 257 3429

E-Mail: martin.stoeck@ost.ch

Institute for the Development of Mechatronic
Systems EMS

OST – Ostschweizer Fachhochschule
Departement Technik
Werdenbergstrasse 4
CH-9471 Buchs / Switzerland



PROGRAMM

- Einführung: Andreas Kasier / Thurgauer Technologieforum
- Grundlagenreferat: Martin Stöck / FH OST
- **Praxisbeispiel:** Adrian Kummer / Wunderli Electronics
- Praxisbeispiel: Lukas Krüsi / Styromat AG
- Diskussion mit Q&A
- Apéro & Networking

AlarmNow

**IoT Alarmierung und Steuerung
=> einfach und zuverlässig <=**



Adrian Kummer CEO
a.kummer@wue.ch

März 2025



WUNDERLI
Electronics AG

Wunderli Electronics AG - Weinfelden

Seit 1975 bieten wir einfache, klare und innovative Produkte für den Fachhandel mit einer exzellenten Kundenberatung.

Wassermelder



Fernalarm



OTT & FISCHER

meier
tobler

SH POWER

sonepar
Powered by Difference



COMSYS
BÄRTSCH
GEBÄUDEAUTOMATIONEN

EM

Anwendungsbeispiel: Mobile Heizung



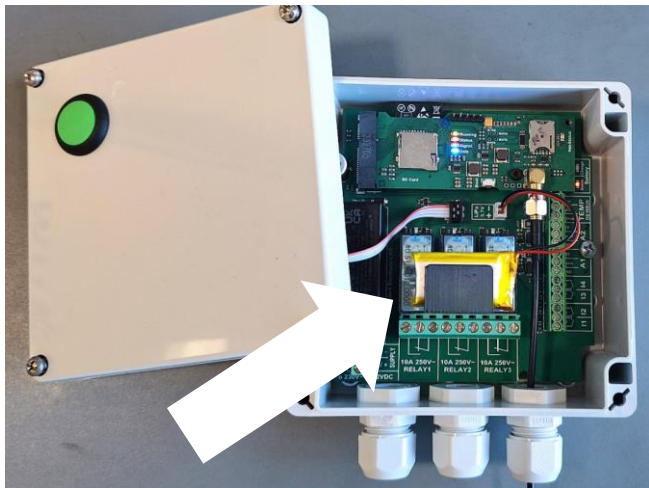
Heizsysteme für:

- Winterbaustelle
- Heizungssanierung
- Heizungsausfall
- Eventbeheizung

Anforderung - Mobile Heizung

- Geräte, über Mobile Netz 2G/3G/4G/5G mit der Cloud verbunden.
- SIM-Karte muss Teil der Lösung sein.
- Keine APP via Browser (PC / Smart-Phone) konfigurierbar. Alarmierung via SMS, E-Mail und Anruf.
- Temperaturregelung, Spannungsüberwachung, Pegelmessung des Öltanks, Störungseingänge und Relaisausgänge.
- Spannungsausfall muss übermittelt werden. 3h autarker Basis-Betrieb des Geräts.

Hardware und Browser Interface



Sensor: PICO-SIM-Test-Node #1

Eingänge Relais Geräte Status Entwickler

Speisung — 21 days ago

Akku — 21 days ago

Signalstärke [1..5] — a month ago

Verbindungs Status — a few seconds ago

ALARM

OK

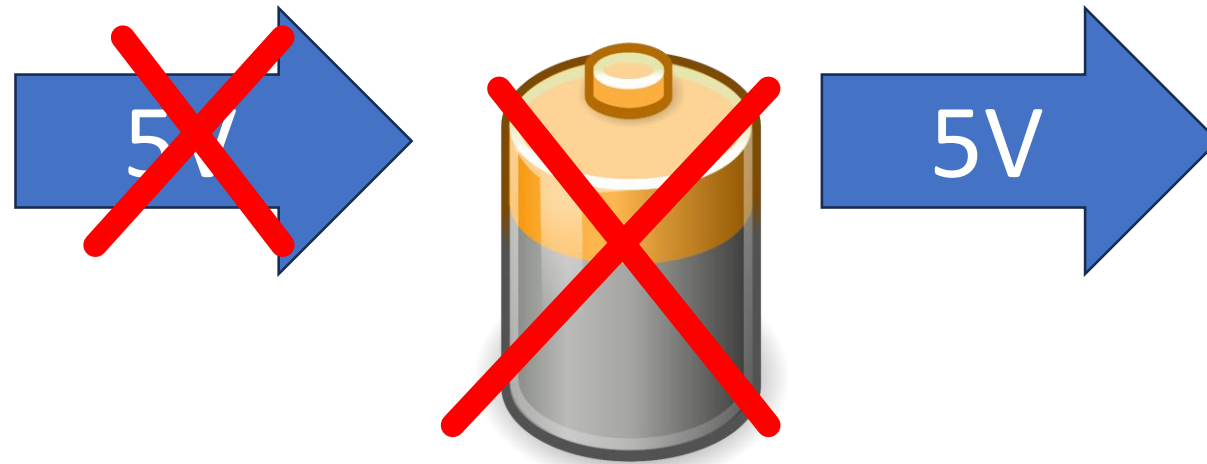
4

PING

The browser interface displays the status of the PICO-SIM-Test-Node #1. It features a dropdown menu for the sensor name and four tabs: 'Eingänge', 'Relais', 'Geräte Status', and 'Developer'. The 'Geräte Status' tab is active, showing four status cards. The 'Speisung' (Power) card shows a red 'X' and 'ALARM'. The 'Akku' (Battery) card shows a green checkmark and 'OK'. The 'Signalstärke' (Signal strength) card shows the value '4'. The 'Verbindungs Status' (Connection status) card shows 'PING'.

Stromversorgung

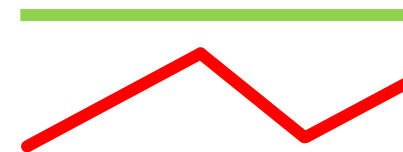
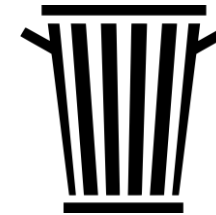
- Die Hardware benötigt eine “beefy” Versorgung mit 15W (3A) Peak für den zuverlässigen Betrieb.



- Kandidaten:
SuperCap / Li-Ion SuperCap / Li-Polymer / Li-Ion
Einfachheit, Verfügbarkeit, Energiedichte, Stromabgabe, Bauform, ...

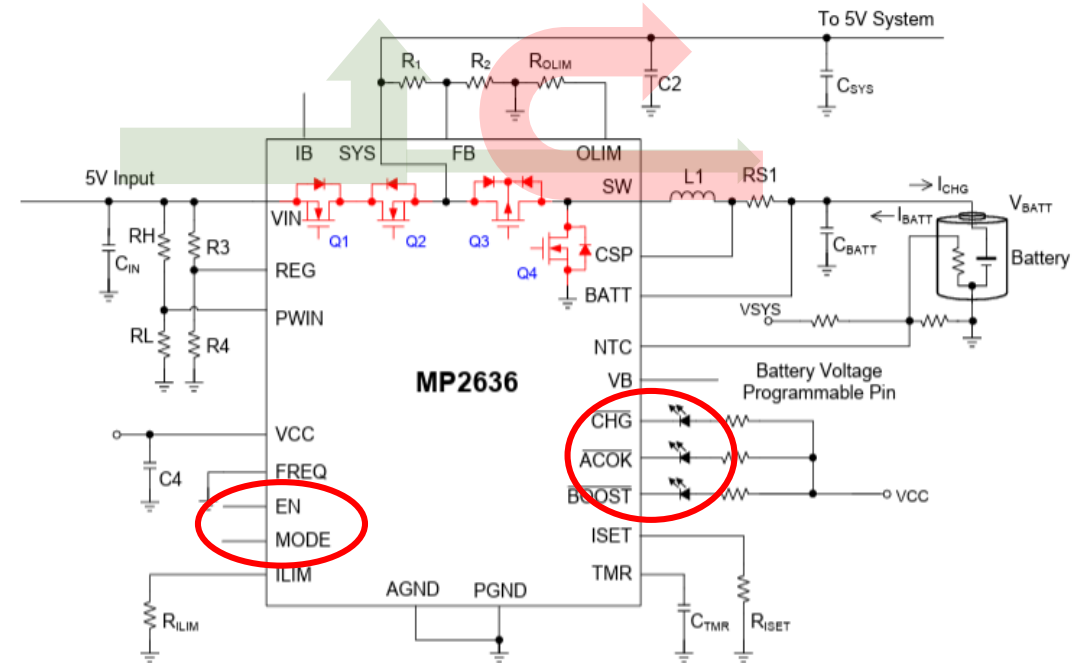
Herausforderungen Li-Po / Li-Ion

- Überladung
- Tiefentladung
- Spannungspegel 5V
Li-Po Akku 3V-4.2V



MP2636 - 3A Lader

- Ladestrom- und Ladespannungsbegrenzung
- In 5V, Out 5V mit Booster
- Betriebsmodus Wahl
 - Charging
 - Pass Through only
 - Sleep (OFF)
- Akku Temperatur Überwachung
- Stromüberwachung Boost-Betrieb
- Unterspannungsabschaltung fehlt, jedoch
 - mittels Betriebsmodus extern
 - oder durch Battery Protection Circuit



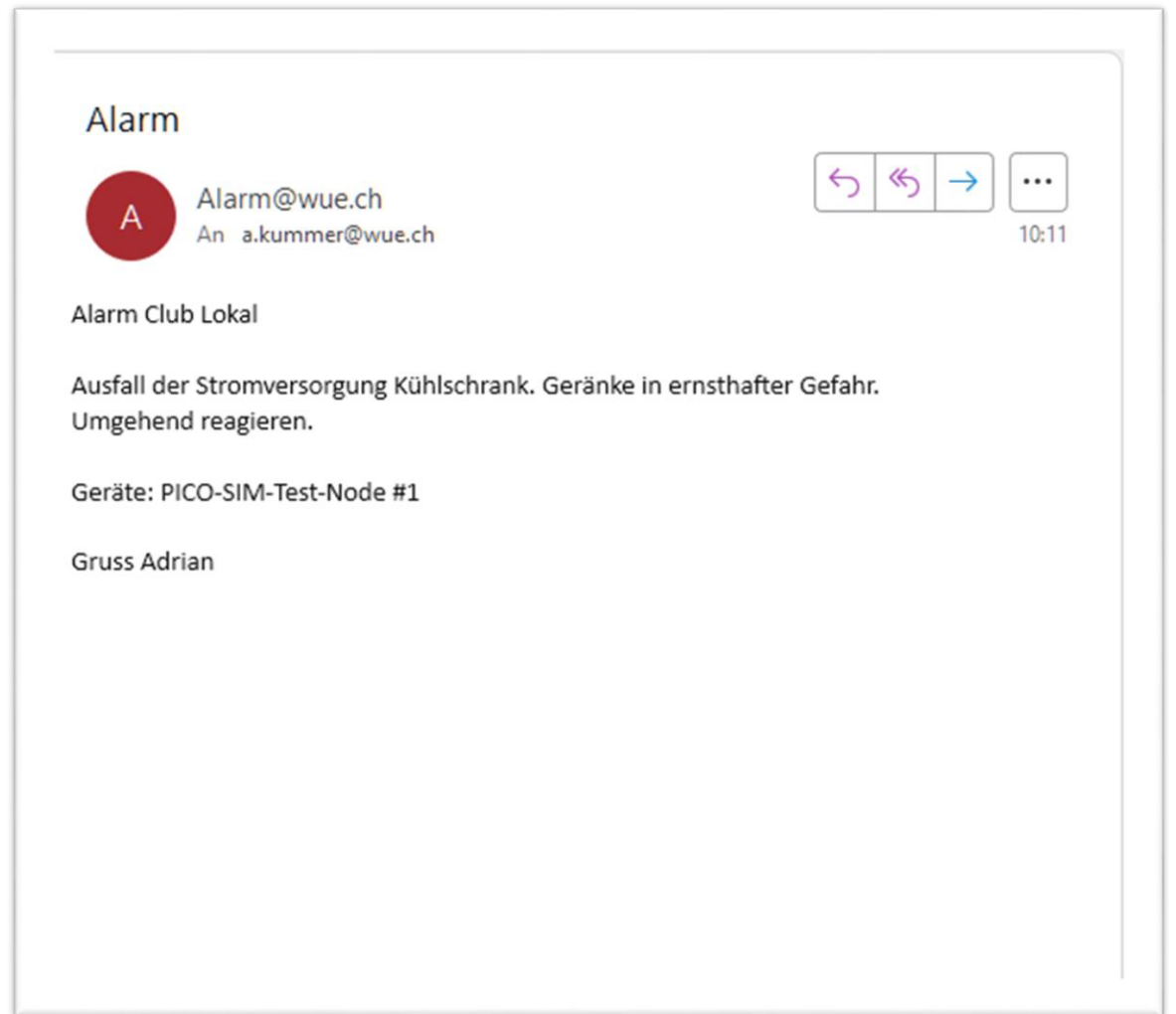
Source: Monolithic Power Systems



Herausforderung => Ausblick

- Abdeckung mobiler Netze
LoRaWAN, TTN, LTE Cat M1 (LTE-M), NB-IoT, 5G, ...
- SIM/eSIM Preis pro MB oder Monat relativ hoch
200Byte alle 5min ca. 2MB
- Akku ist ein Fremdkörper im Produkt
- Akku Lebensdauer ist endlich (Zyklen)

Demo: Spannungsüberwachung



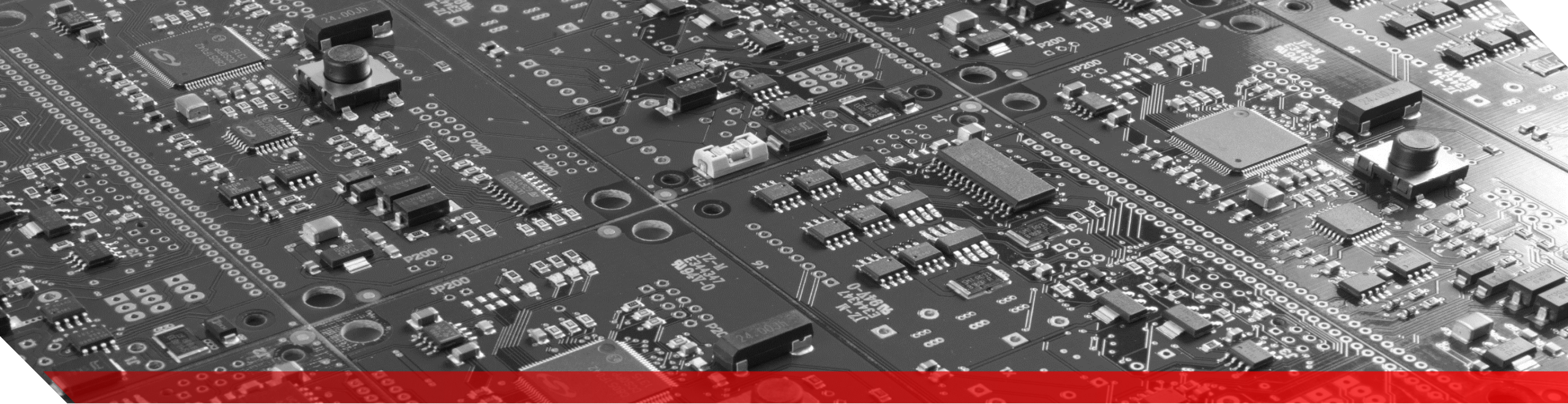
WUNDERLI

Electronics AG

Oberfeldstr. 13 | CH-8570 Weinfelden

PROGRAMM

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THURGAUER TECHNOLOGIEFORUM

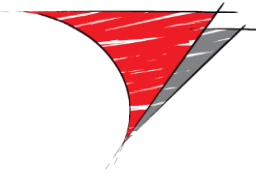
Energiespeicher-Technologien & ihre Anwendungsmöglichkeiten

Veranstaltung vom 20.03.2025 in Amriswil

Lukas Krüsi

20.03.2025

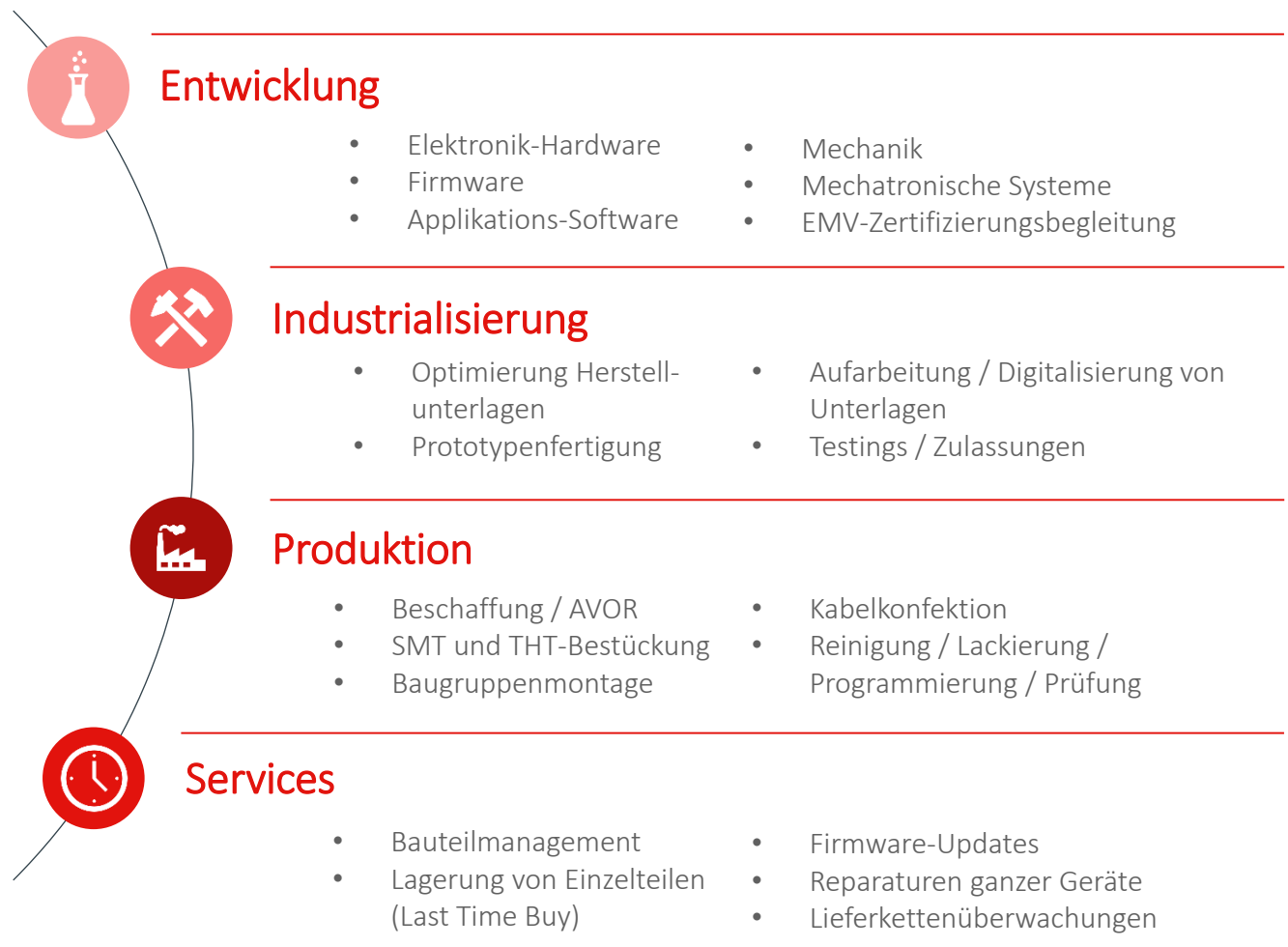
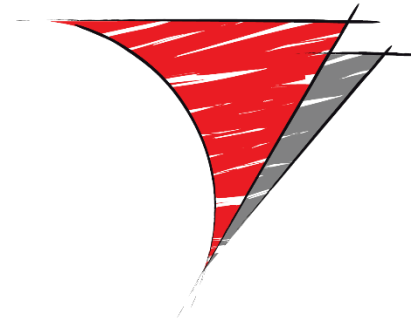
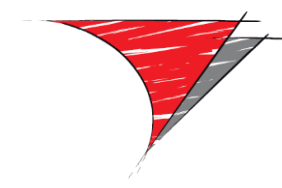




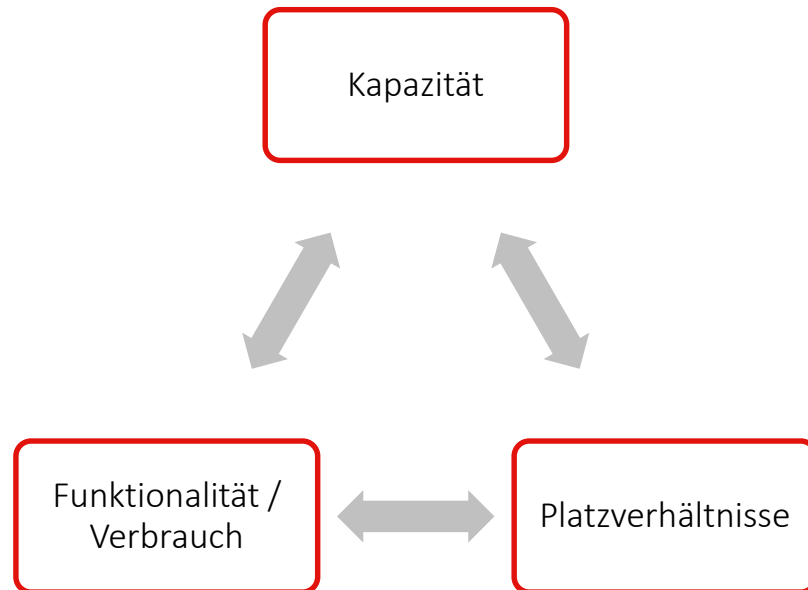
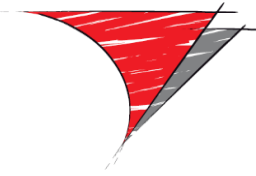
- ◆ Styromat AG seit 1983
- ◆ Entwicklung und Produktion von Elektroniklösungen im Kundenauftrag
- ◆ Seit Sommer 2016 bei Lukas Krüsi (Geschäftsführer und Inhaber)
- ◆ Bruder Jonas Krüsi seit Oktober 2017 (Entwicklungsleiter und Inhaber)
- ◆ Rund 25 Mitarbeiter
- ◆ Insgesamt 7 Ingenieure für Produktentwicklungsprojekte
- ◆ Kunden grossmehrheitlich CH, wenig EU-Raum
- ◆ Kompetenzen und Produktionsmaschinen für Bestückung, Löten, Prüfen und Montieren von Elektroniksystemen
- ◆ Elektronik Service-Dienstleistungen als Fertigungspartner (Bauteilemanagement, Produktionskostenoptimierungen, Prototypenfertigung etc.)
- ◆ Qualitätsmanagement ISO9001:2015

Unsere Kompetenzen

Das Dienstleistungsspektrum der Styromat AG

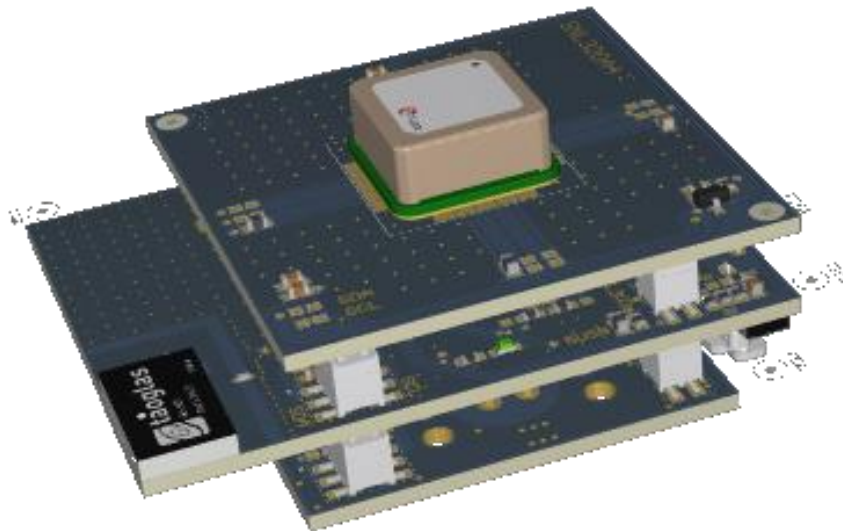
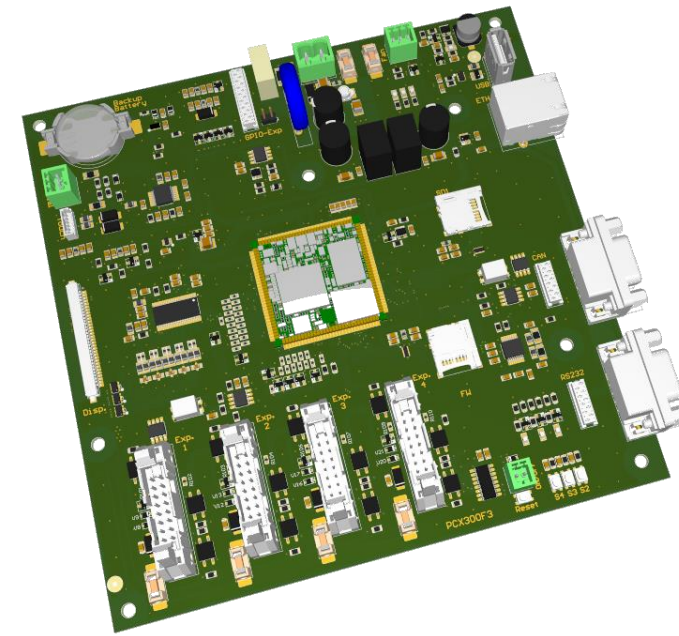
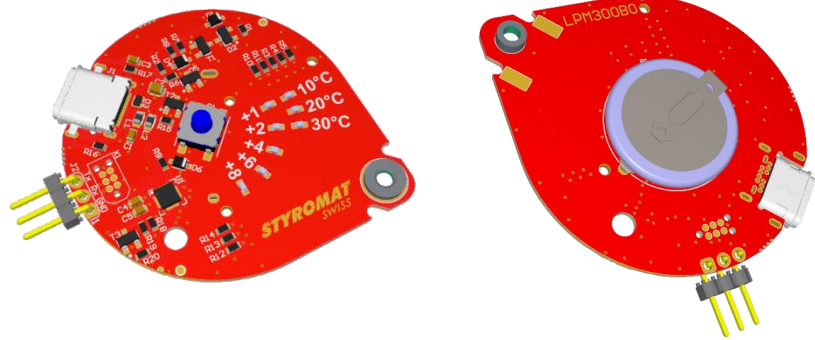
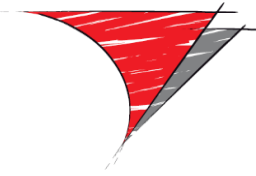


Unsere Herausforderungen bei Batterie-Anwendungen



- ◆ Was wenn die Batterie leer ist?
- ◆ Wie und wie schnell lade ich den eingesetzten Akku wieder auf?
- ◆ Wie kontaktiere ich die Batterie mit der Elektronik?
- ◆ Wie schütze ich die Batterie / Elektronik vor äusseren Einflüssen?
 - Feuchtigkeit, Temperatur, Vibration, etc.
- ◆ Wie vermeide ich ungewollte Verluste?
- ◆ Wie sieht die Lebensdauer aus?
- ◆ Wie steht es um die Nachhaltigkeit?
- ◆ Wie sind die Regulatorien?
- ◆ Was kostet die Batterie im Serienprodukt?
- ◆ etc.

Einige Anwendungs- und Einsatzbeispiele

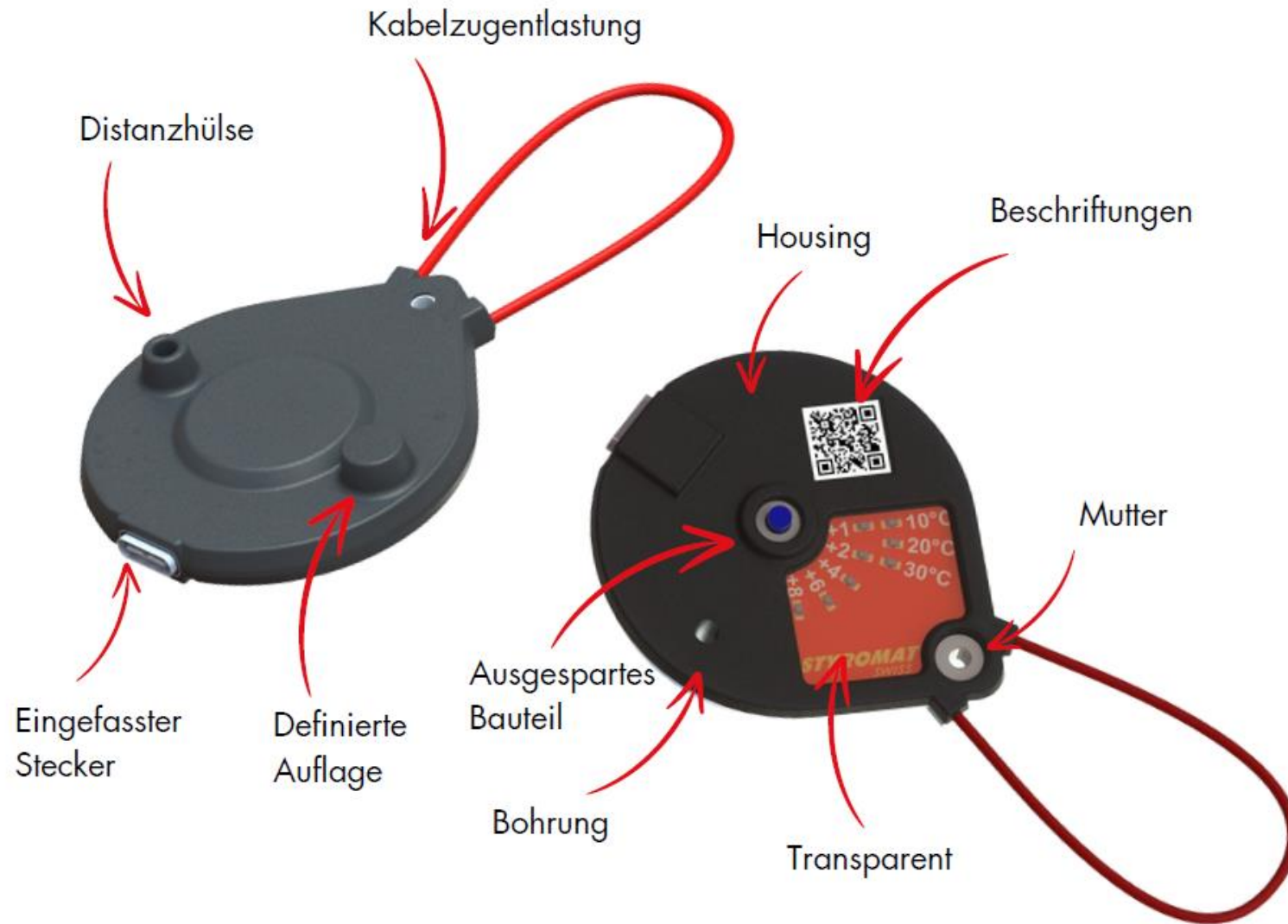
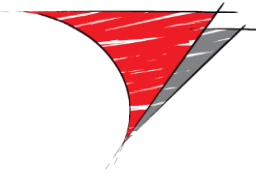


Parkfeld-Detektor

Reinigungsmaschine

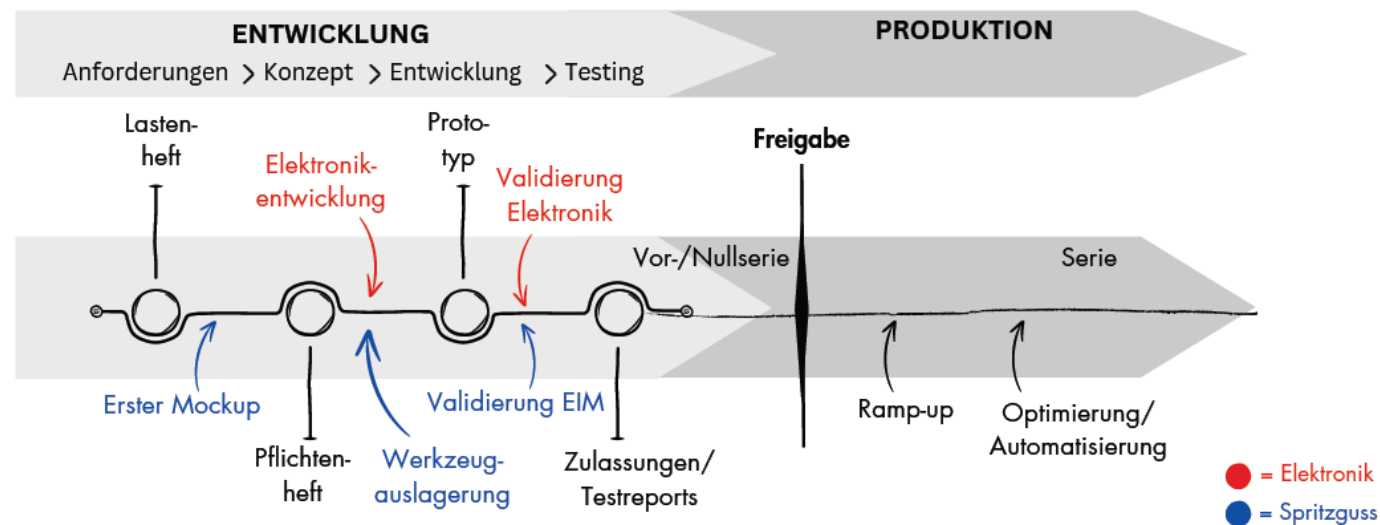
Der Schutz – eine Spezialität von uns

EIM: Electronic Insert Molding



Vorgehen und Vorteile

- ◆ Schutz von kritischen Elektronikbauteilen vor verschiedenen äusseren Einflüssen
- ◆ Höherwertige Integration unterschiedlicher Produktfunktionen
- ◆ Dank kurzer Zykluszeiten auch für sehr grosse Stückzahlen geeignet
- ◆ Viele Freiheiten in der Formgebung und Materialisierung (auch UL)
- ◆ Reduktion von Einzelteilen führt zu Kostenvorteilen und weniger Fehlern
- ◆ Miniaturisierung von ganzen Elektronikbaugruppen
- ◆ Schnelle Realisation erster Mockup/Prototypen dank neuer Fertigungsverfahren



Styromat AG

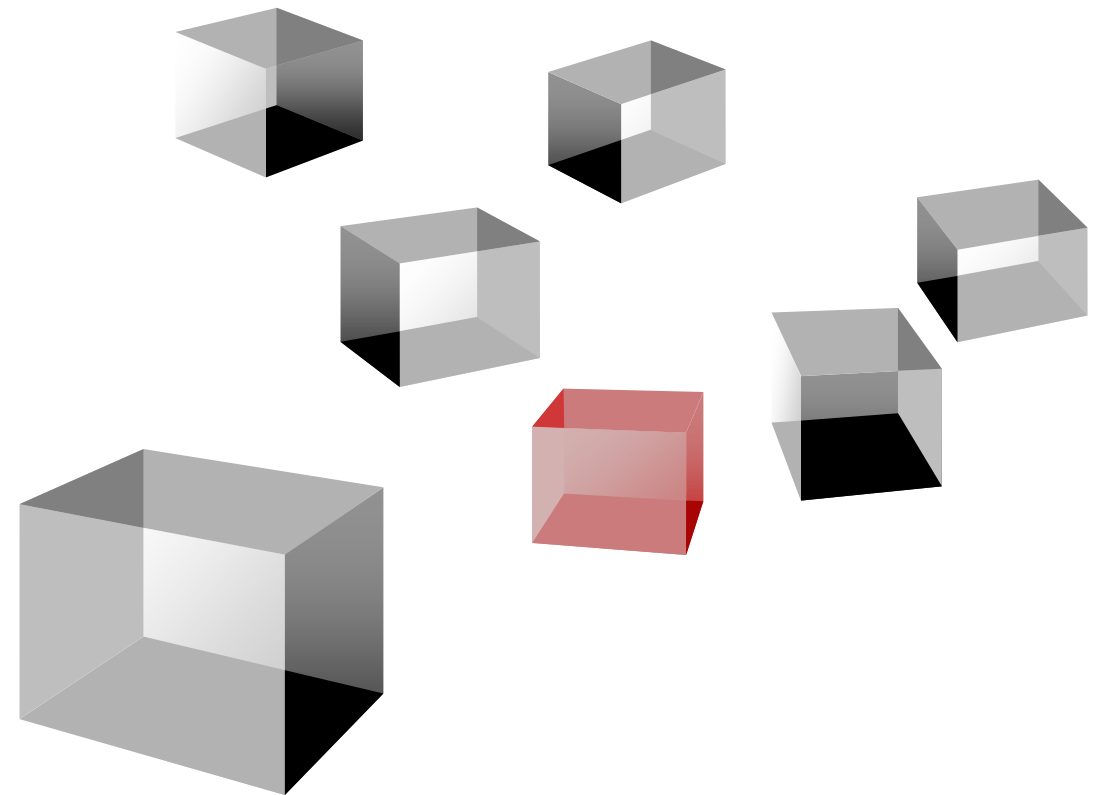
Kundenorientierte Elektronikdienstleistungen in bester Schweizer Qualität

Weinfelderstrasse 113
CH-8580 Amriswil

Tel. +41 (0)71 414 04 40
www.styromat.ch

Ihr Kontakt:

Lukas Krüsi
CEO / Inhaber





Martin Stöck
IDEE / OST FH



Adrian Kummer
Wunderli Electronics



Lukas Krüsi
Styromat

NÄCHSTER INNOVATIONSANLASS

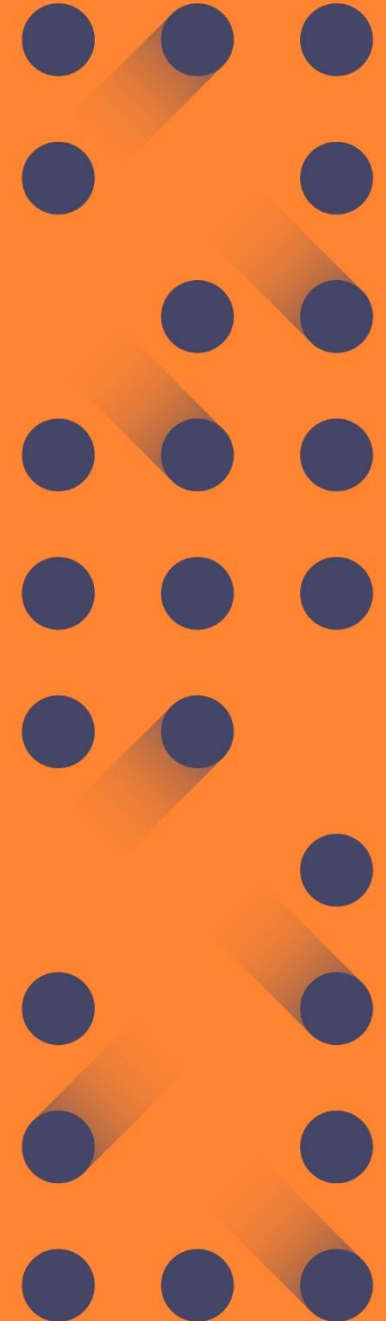
22.05.2025

Prozesse digitalisieren mit der «Power Platform»
– Potenziale entdecken und konkret umsetzen

Träger

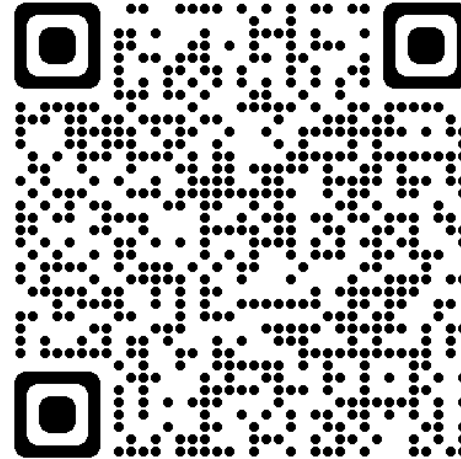
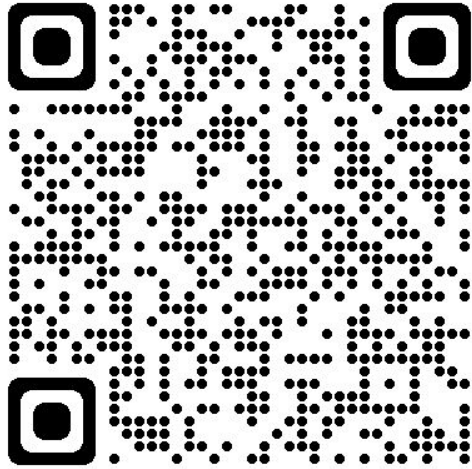


Hauptsponsor



DANKE!

FOLGEN SIE DEM THURGAUER TECHNOLOGIEFORUM



Träger



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