



Ultracapacitors • Microelectronics • High Voltage Capacitors

## Ultracapacitor – a Dynamic and Efficient Power Storage Device for Automotive



**IQPC**

**3rd International Congress Advanced Battery Technology  
June 22nd - June 25th**

**MORE POWER.  
MORE ENERGY.  
MORE IDEAS.™**

## § Introduction

### § Storage Devices

## § Ultracapacitor

### § Ultracap History

### § Technology & Design

## § Ultracapacitors in Automotive

### § Applications

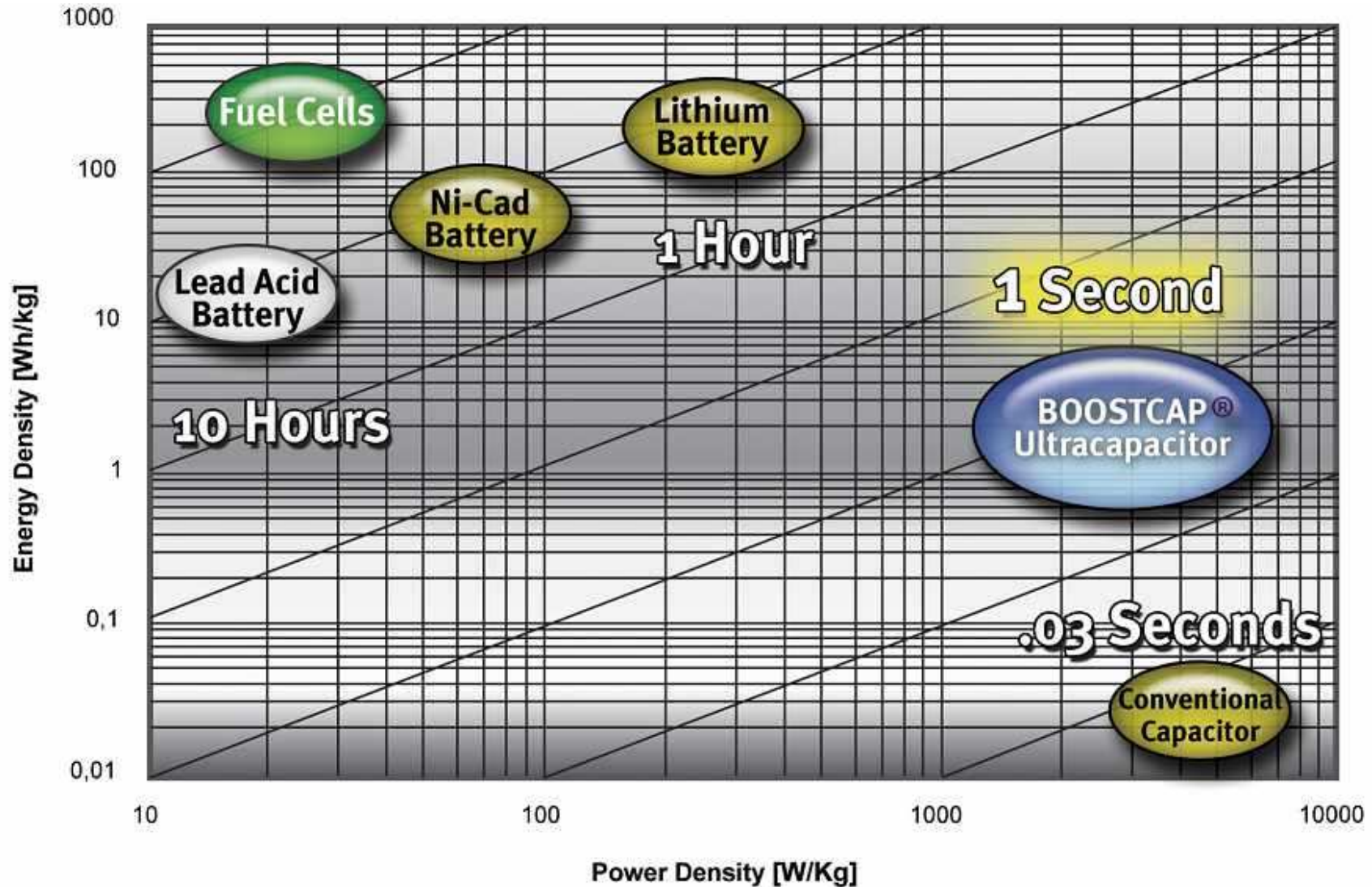
### § Micro & Mild Hybrid System

### § Combination of Ultracapacitors and Batteries

### § Back-Up



# Dynamic Ultracap Compared to Other Storages



# Storage Technologies

## Lead Acid Battery

Low cost,  
low lifetime

## NiMH-Battery

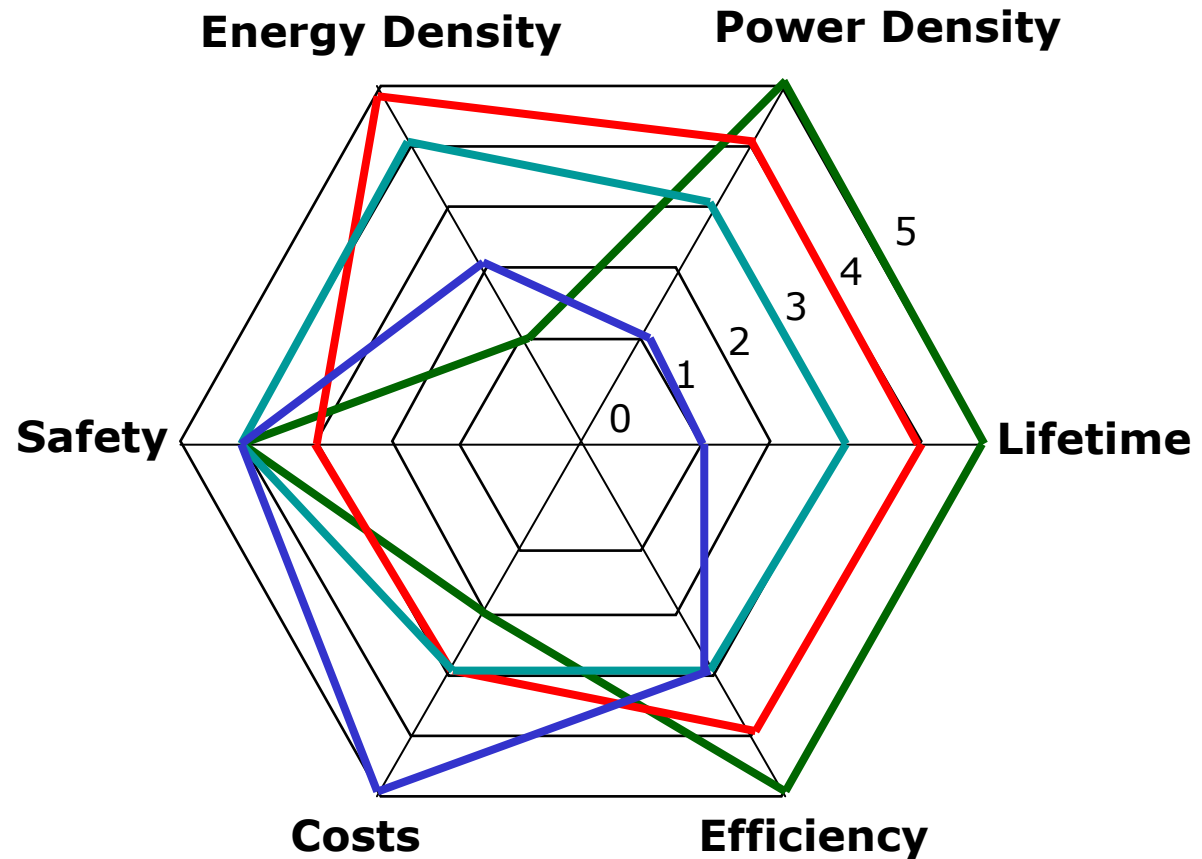
Overall good  
performance

## Li-Ion-Battery

High performance  
High cost

## Ultracapacitor

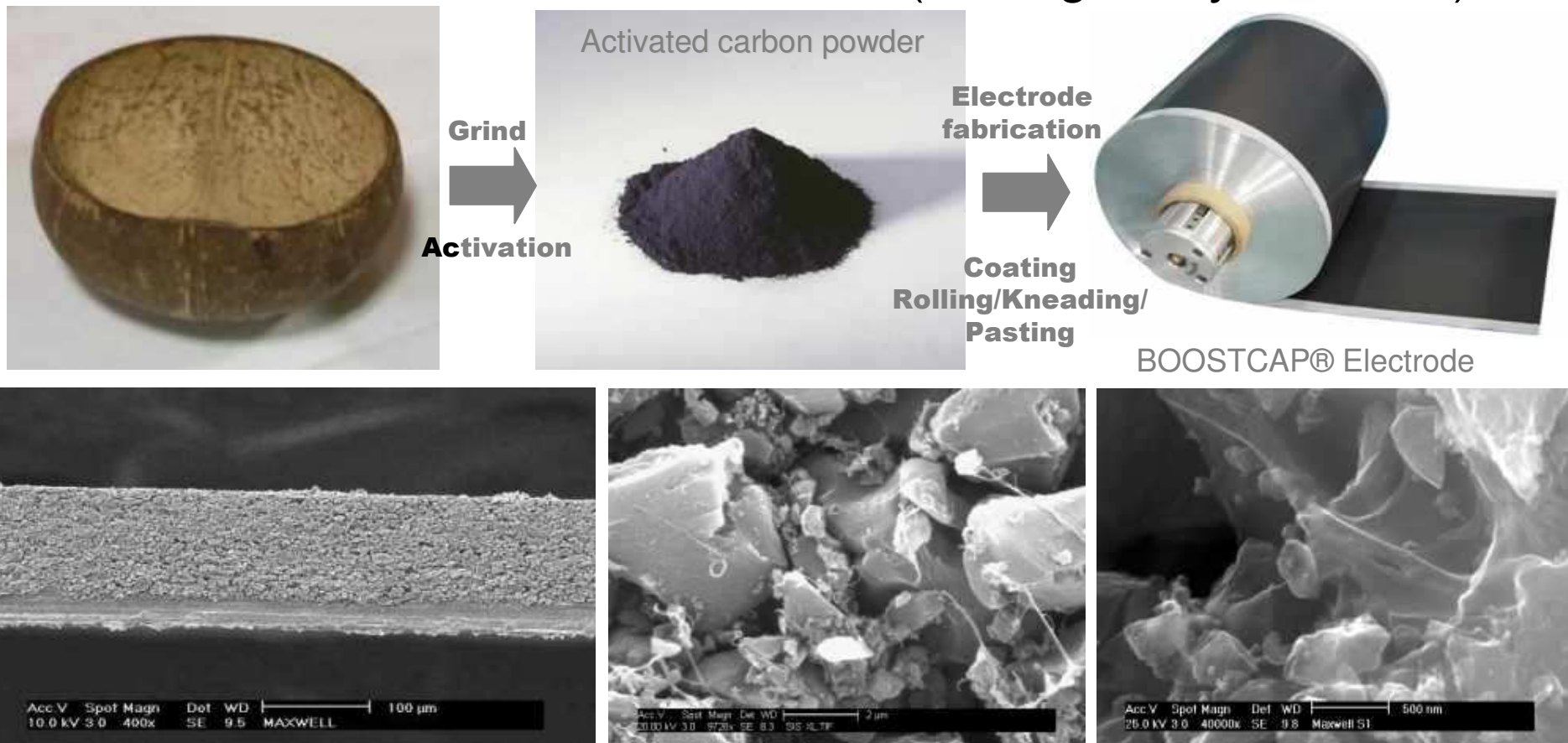
Cycle life,  
high efficiency



Reference: Prof.Dr. Haag, Hochschule Esslingen, Germany

# Ultracapacitor Technology

- Basic material: Carbon
  - Carbon is one cost driver of Ultracaps
  - Raw material: Coconut shells (among many others...)





## The Pacific Connection

## The Coconut Connection





## Mature Product?

Ultracapacitors >650F



20 years of Product Innovation

## The 4 year long road ...





## Major Milestone

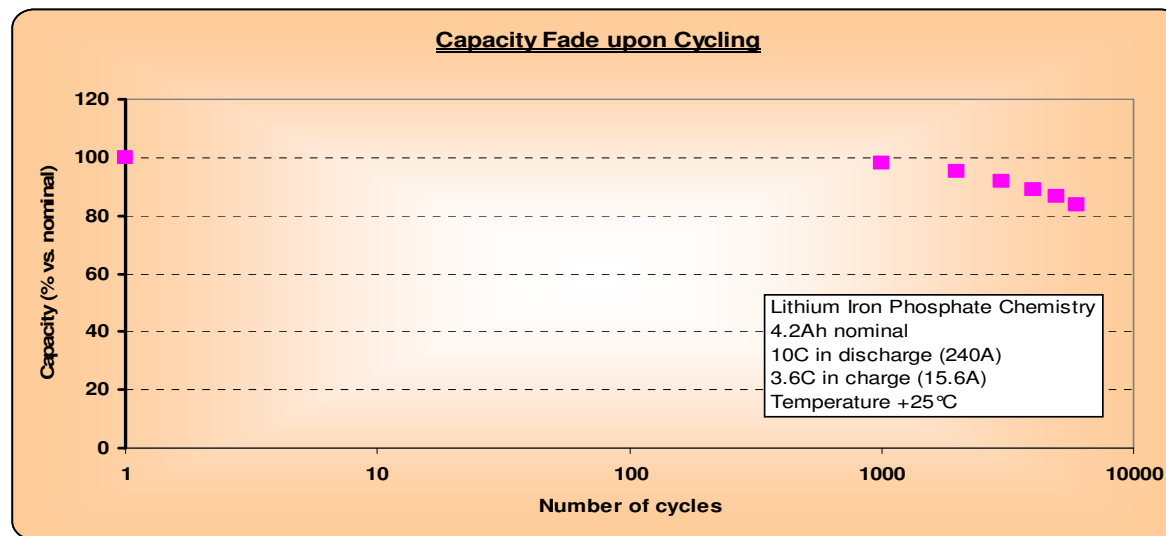
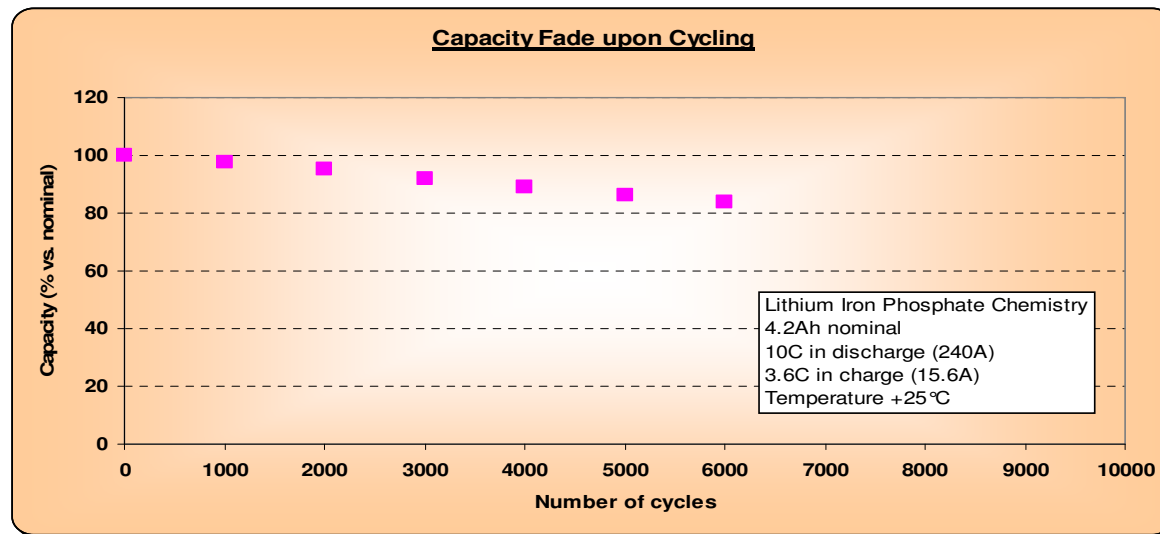
**1,000,000<sup>th</sup> large Cell \***

\* large = >650F



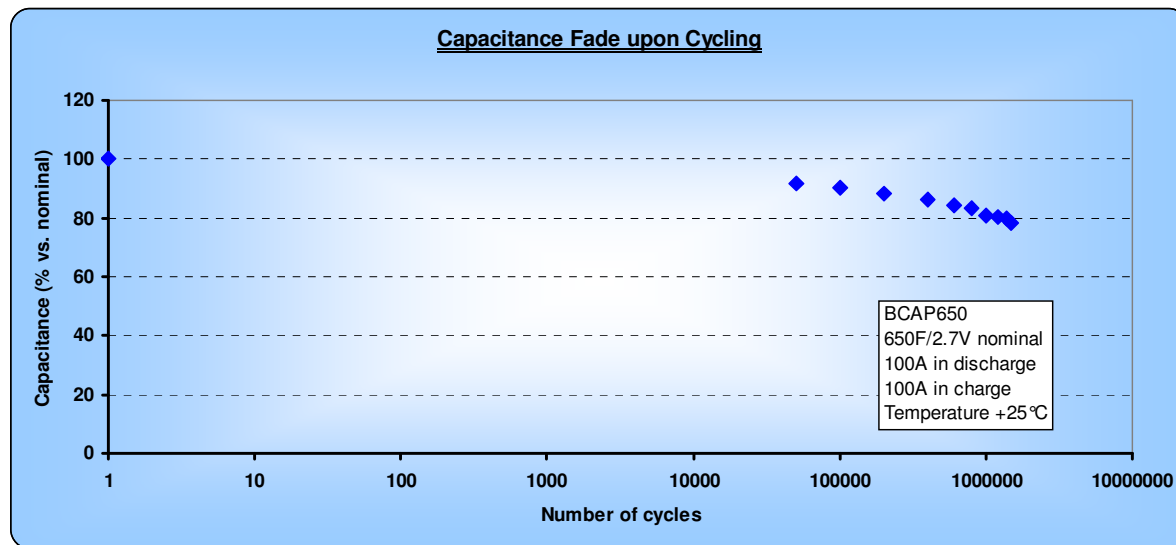
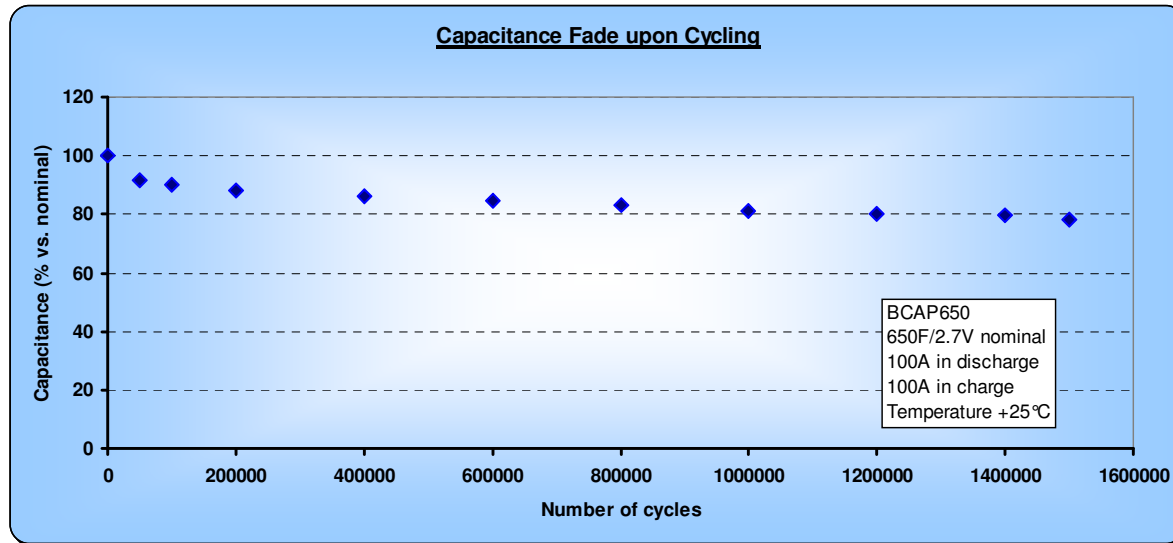
December 2009

# Technology comparison (LFP)

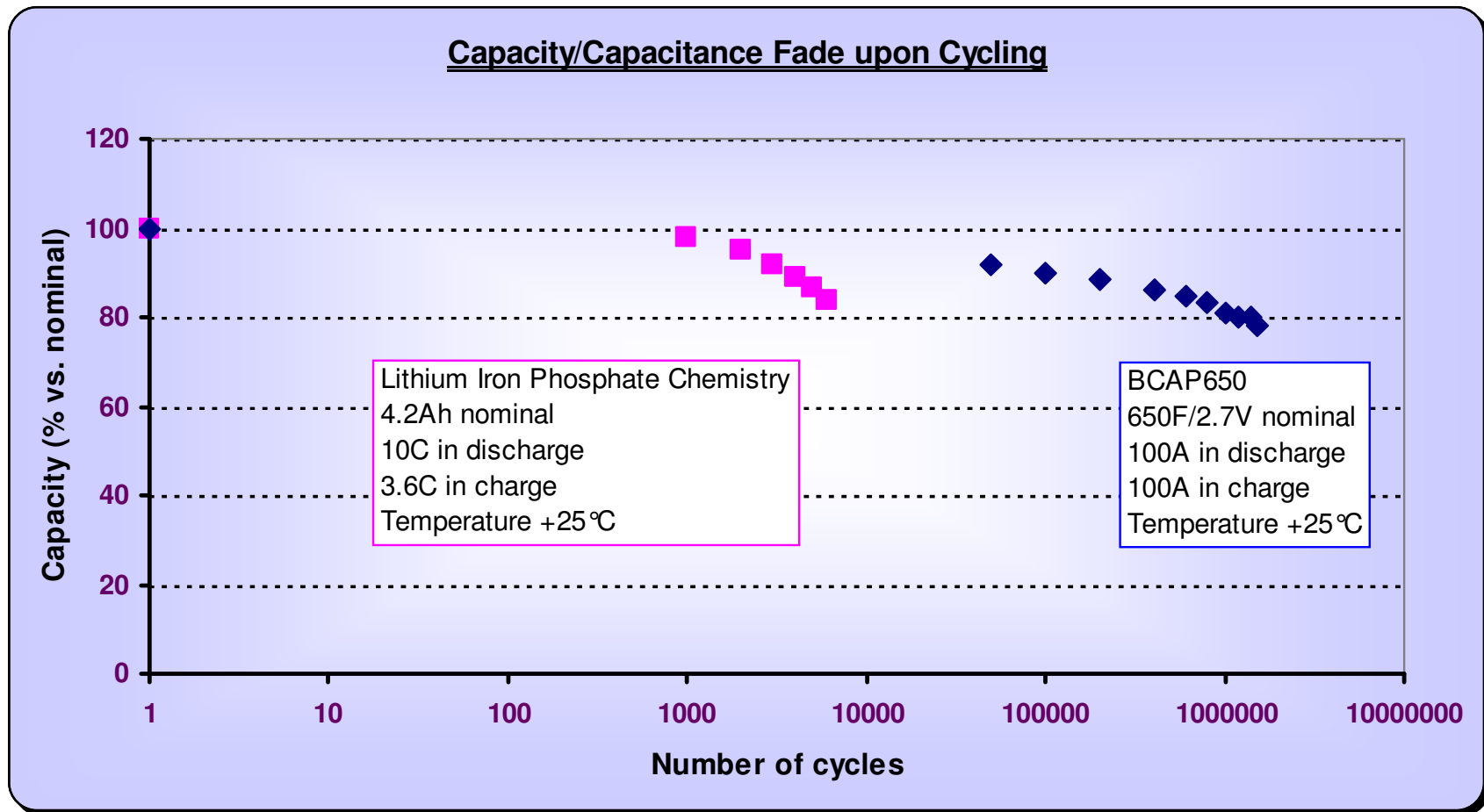




# Technology comparison (EDLC)



# Technology comparison

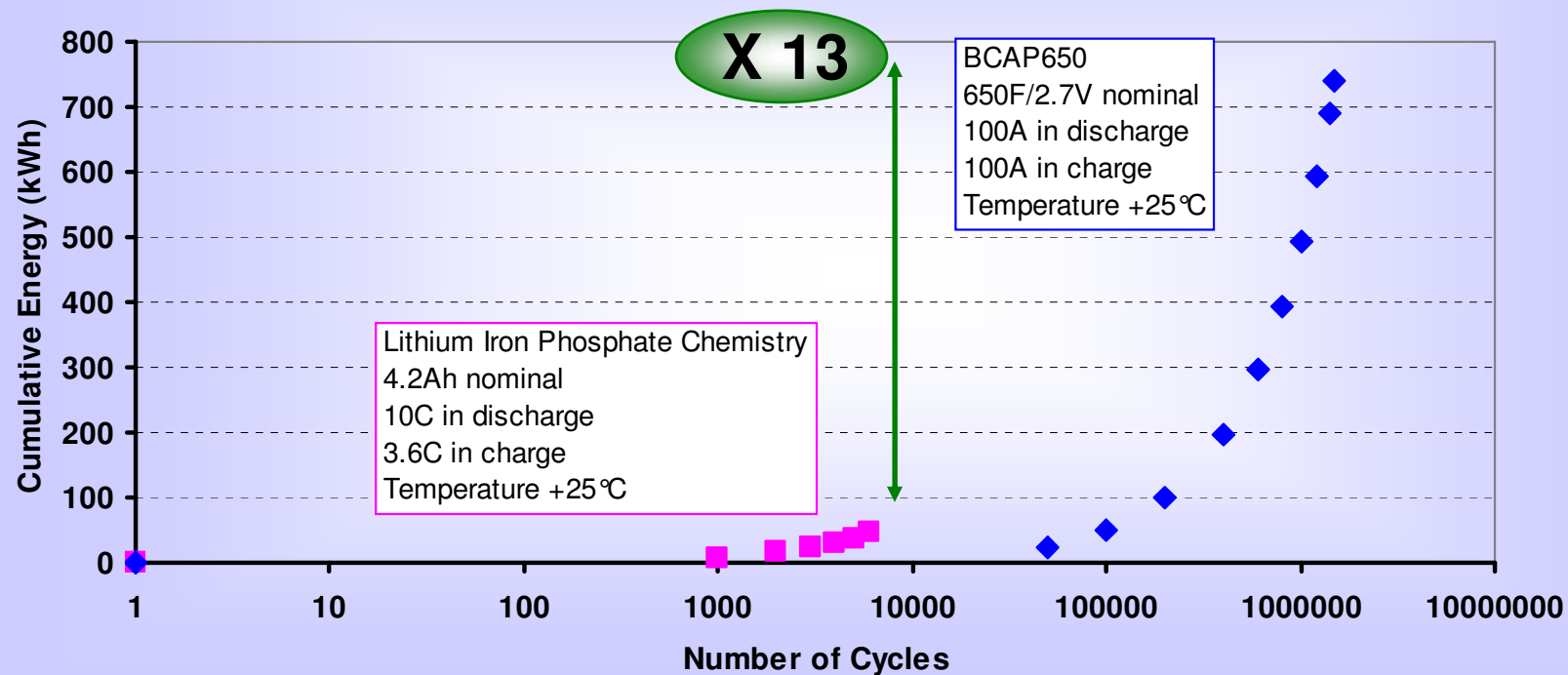




# Technology comparison (LFP vs EDLC)

## Energy Throughput Evolution for LFP Battery and BCAP650

(based on constant nominal values)



## Mature Application



**12,000** turbines in the field

Up to **5** years in operation

From cold climate condition to warm weather locations

Operating up to 8,500 hrs/year (life of car= 6,000hrs)



## Mature Application

**1,500 +** buses in the field

Up to **10** years in operation

Various climates

Hybrid, trolley, all electric variants

Fare generating!!!

Variety of modules

- Large 125V
- Medium 48V
- Smaller 16V
- Custom modules



# Mature Application

**Global** application

**24/7/365** type of operation

Various climates

High cycling

Dramatic emission & noise reduction

Variety of modules

- Large 125V
- Medium 48V
- Smaller 16V
- Custom modules





## Mature Application

**Global** application

High reliability **Back-up power**

Instant **bridge power** (1 – 60 sec)

Voltage **sag compensation**

**Buffering** large momentary in-rush  
or power surges

Variety of modules

- Medium 48V
- Smaller 16V
- Custom modules



# New markets



**Auto**



**Service**



**Industrial**



**Exotic**



## Consequence of Continuous Improvement – K2-Cell

MC-Cell



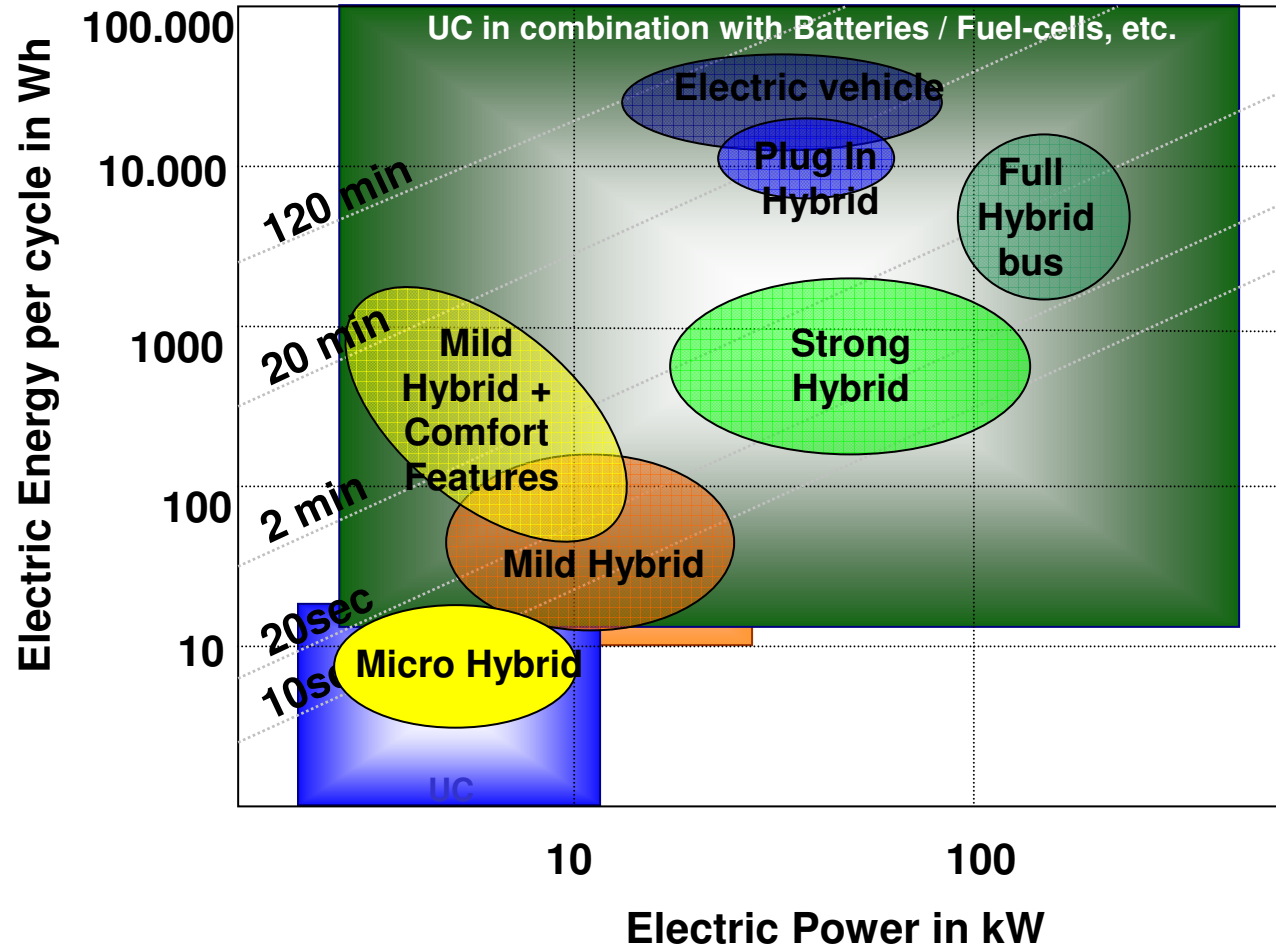
K2-Cell



# Automotive



# Hybrid Markets and Trends



## Micro Hybrid:

- <2kW
- 310F – 2000F cells

## Mild Hybrid

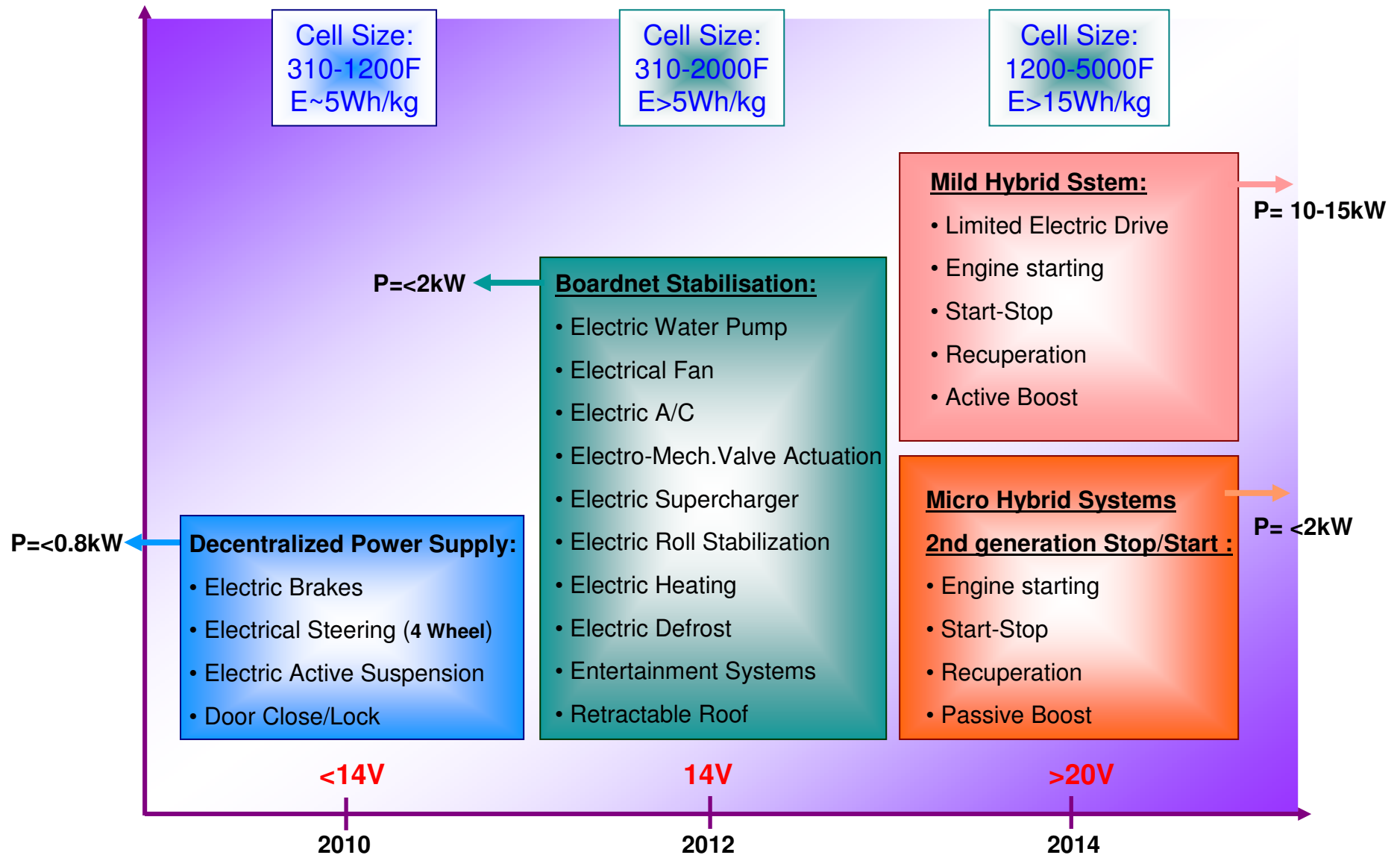
- <1kWh; 10 – 15kW
- 7% to 12% FE
- 2000F-3000F cells

## Full Hybrid Cars

- 2...20kWh
- 80kW – 200kW
- >20PCs of  $\geq 3000F$  cells



# Use of UC in Automotive Systems



# Potential through Reduction of Parallel Branches

## 40Wh:

At EOL20:  $N_{40\_20\%\_3000F/2.7V} = 192/157.9 = 1.2$

At EOL20:  $N_{40\_20\%\_3000F/3.0V} = 192/176.4 = 1.1$

At EOL20:  $N_{40\_20\%\_5000F/3.0V} = 192/294.1 = 0.6 \Rightarrow 1 \text{ string}$

At EOL20:  $N_{40\_20\%\_1250F/4.2V} = 192/104.1 = 1.8 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ strings}$

**50%!**

## 60Wh:

At EOL20:  $N_{60\_20\%\_3000F/2.7V} = 288/157.9 = 1.8 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ strings}$

At EOL20:  $N_{60\_20\%\_3000F/3.0V} = 288/176.4 = 1.6 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ strings}$

At EOL20:  $N_{60\_20\%\_5000F/3.0V} = 288/294.1 = 1.0 \Rightarrow 1 \text{ string}$

At EOL20:  $N_{60\_20\%\_1250F/4.2V} = 288/104.1 = 2.7 \Rightarrow 3 \text{ strings}$

## 80Wh:

At EOL20:  $N_{80\_20\%\_3000F/2.7V} = 384/157.9 = 2.4 \Rightarrow 3 \text{ strings}$

At EOL20:  $N_{80\_20\%\_3000F/3.0V} = 384/176.4 = 2.2$

At EOL20:  $N_{80\_20\%\_5000F/3.0V} = 384/294.1 = 1.3 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ strings}$

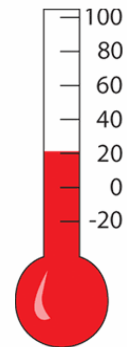
At EOL20:  $N_{80\_20\%\_1250F/4.2V} = 384/104.1 = 3.7 \Rightarrow 4 \text{ strings}$

**33%!**

# Ultracapacitor Lifetime Influences

## Key Influencers of Reported Cycle Lifetime

- Cycle chosen
  - Maximum Voltage
  - Minimum Voltage
  - Duty Cycle and time at maximum voltage
- Environmental Conditions of the lifetime characterization
  - Temperature and time at temperature
  - Humidity
- Current
  - Reported in both charge and discharge
  - Time dependent effects





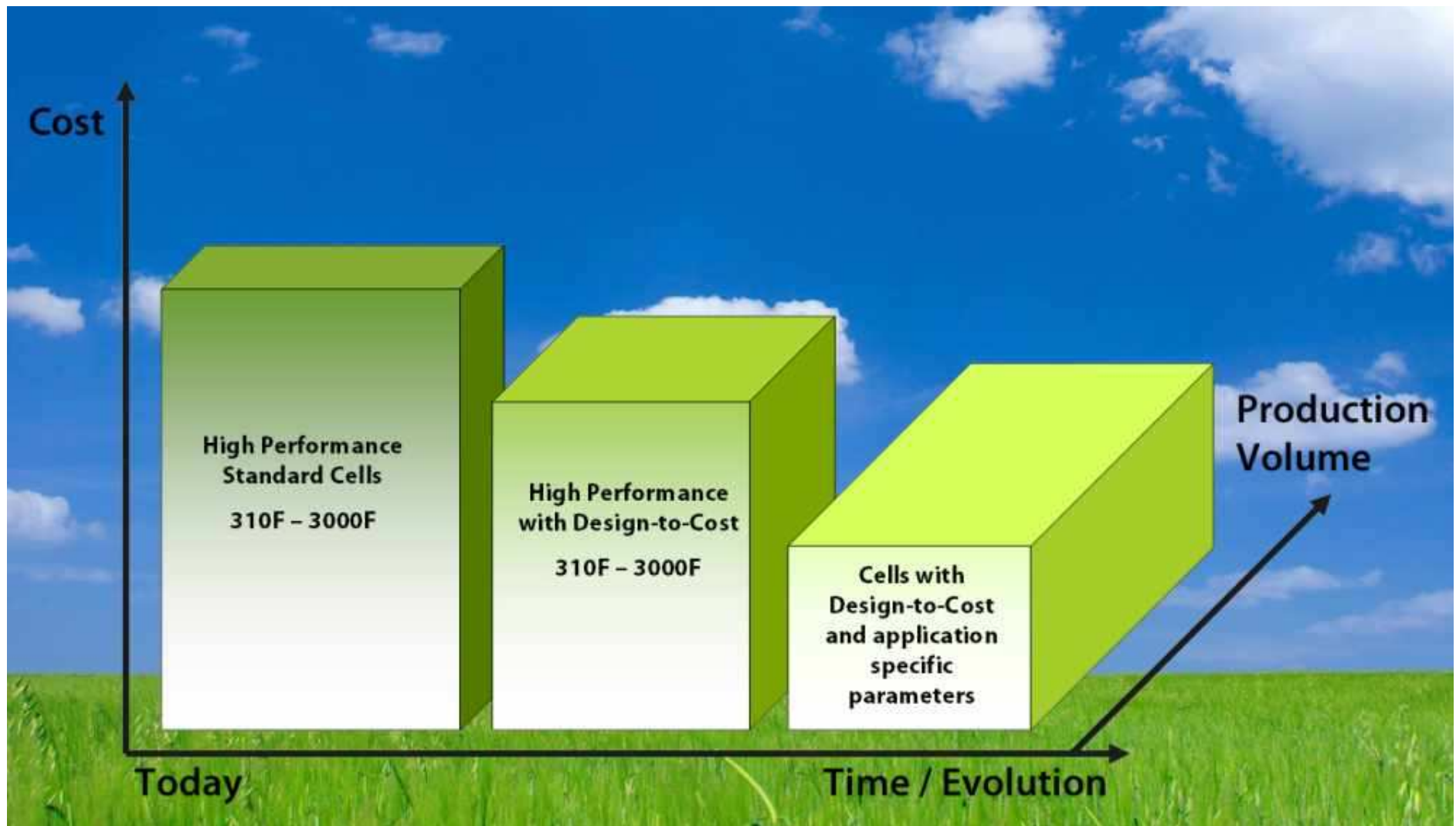


## End Of Life = Service Life

**We must talk about service lifetime of ultracapacitors – not failure lifetime!**

- Definition – service life is the period of useful lifetime before a predetermined end point is reached (interpreted from the ASTM definition of durability and serviceability).
- Failure lifetime implies parts have run to failure which is not generally achievable due to the long expected life.
- Must use accelerated lifetime models to predict service life.

# Outlook



## Conclusions



- Mature markets are expanding
- New markets are popping up
- Product line-up is evolving to meet wave of demand
- Auto applications are real

Ultracapacitor Technology is well proven

- not just by Maxwell



**Thank you very much for your attention!**



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