



# Battery System Design with Oasys LS-DYNA Environment

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# Agenda

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- Overview of EV battery modelling
- Modelling battery cells using the Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER
- Application of the Oasys LS-DYNA Environment in the Design of EV Battery Systems

# EV Battery Modelling

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Efficient vehicle integration

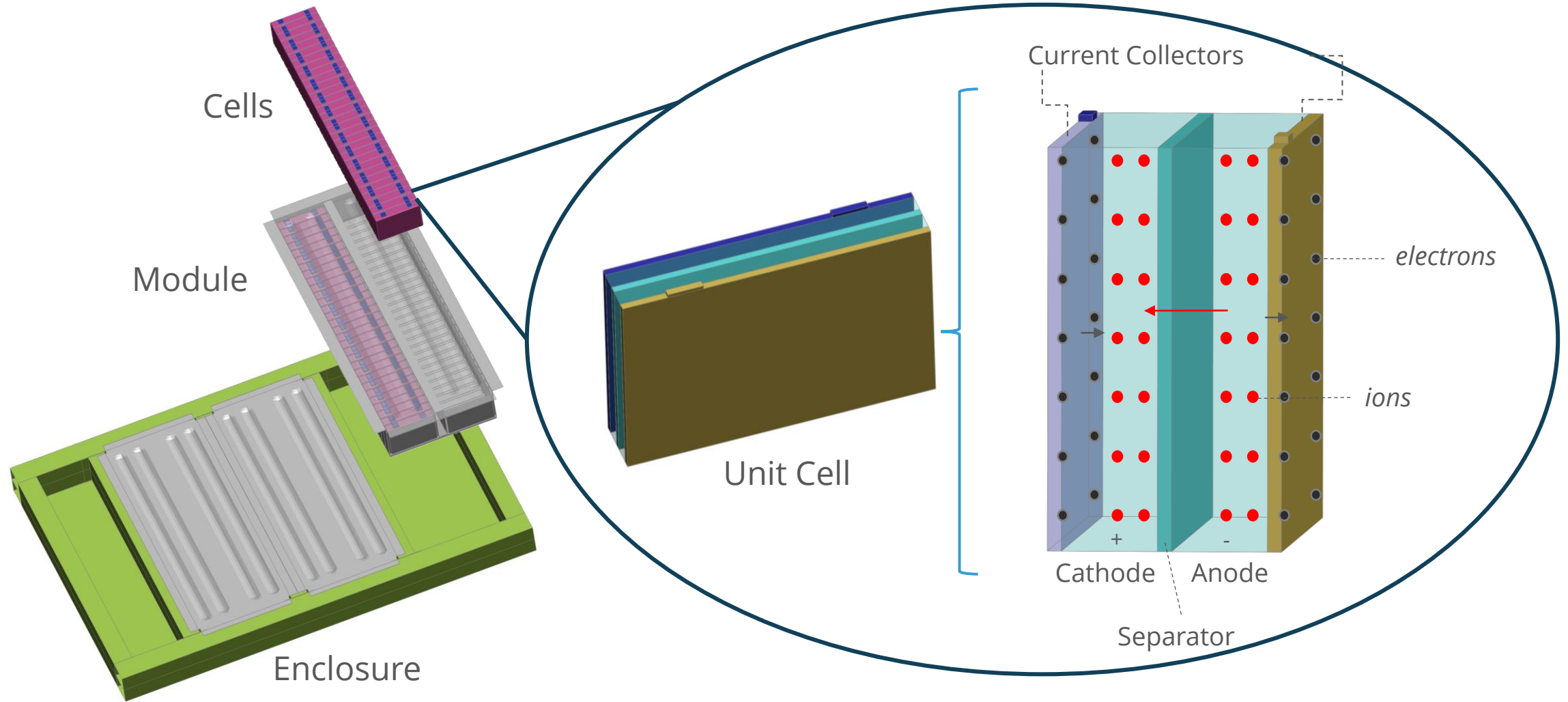


Dedicated design and development



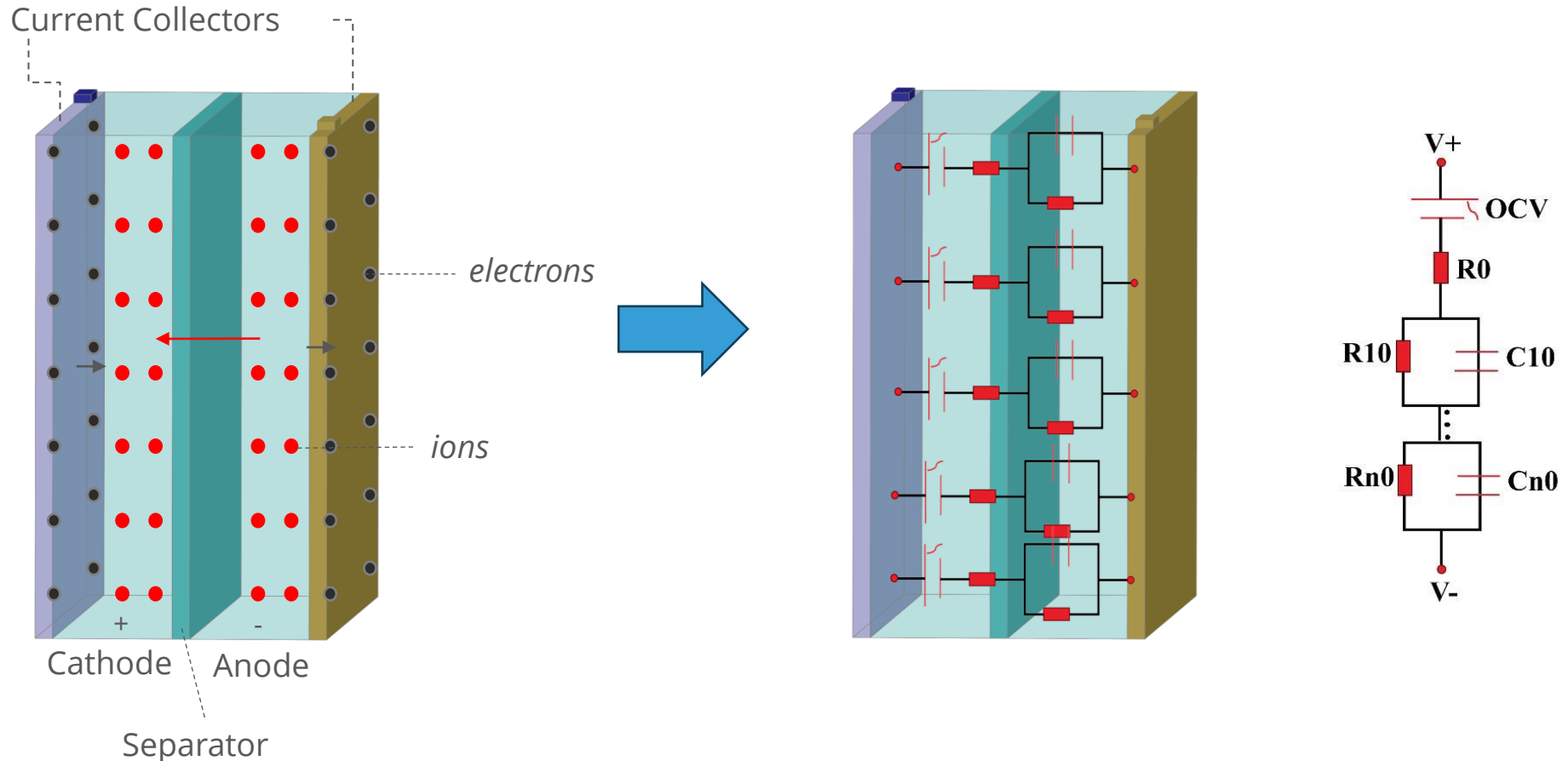
Safety regulations

# EV Battery Pack Anatomy



# Randles Capabilities – Cell Level Analysis

- The LS-DYNA EM solver offers the option to simulate the internal electrochemical reactions of a battery cell via equivalent distributed electrical circuit models called Randles circuit.



# Randles Capabilities

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- LS-DYNA offers 4 different solutions to model Randles circuits within a battery cell on different scales and level of detail.

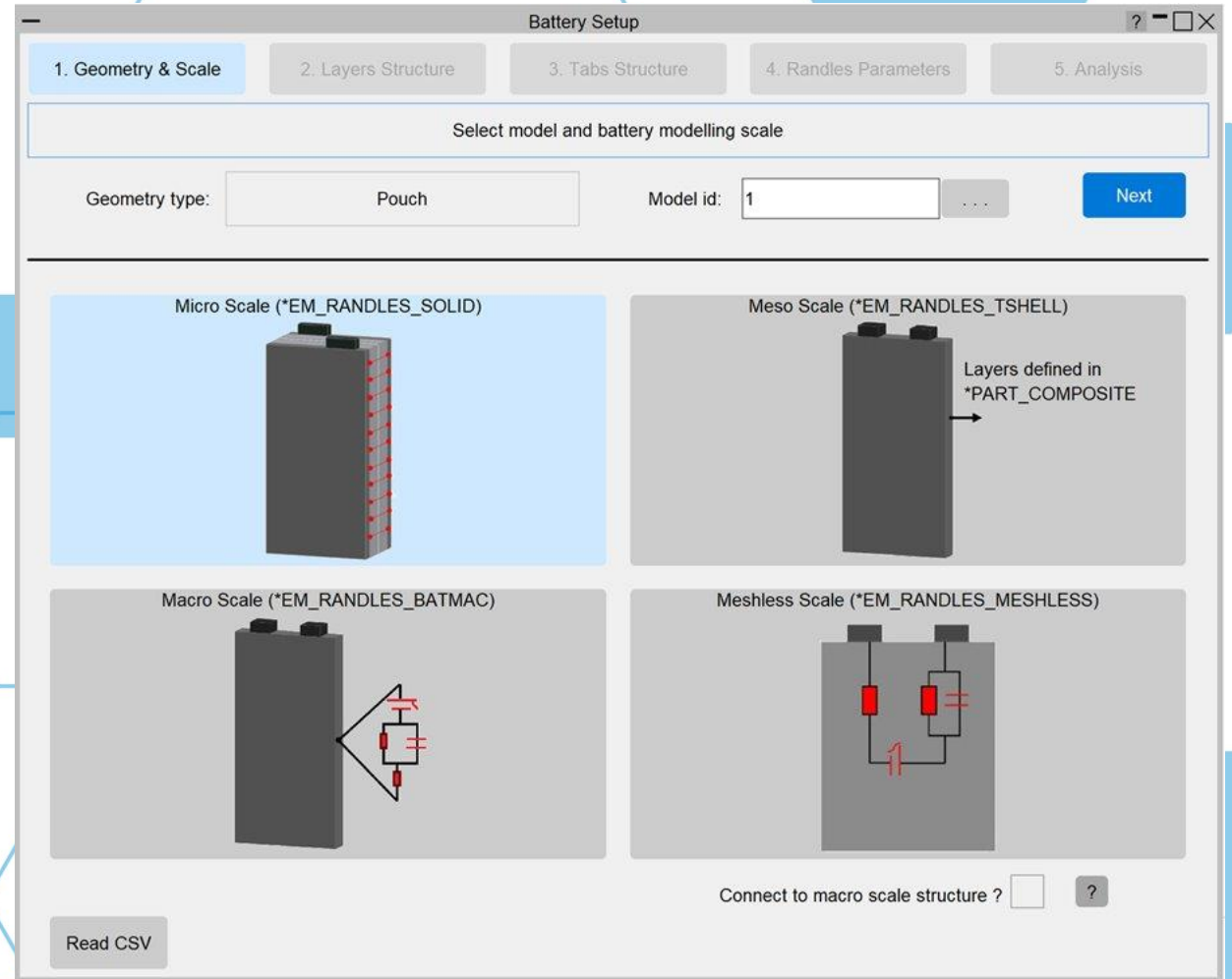


# Battery Cell Modelling Challenges

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- Comprehensive understanding of the different LS-DYNA Randles circuit modelling options and requirements
- Multi-step process
- Demands careful attention and effort
  - Meshing the layers cell structure
  - Meshing the tabs structure
  - Connecting the tabs to the layers cell structurally and electrically
  - Defining the electromagnetic properties of the different components
  - Defining the Randles parameters
  - Selecting and defining Analysis keywords

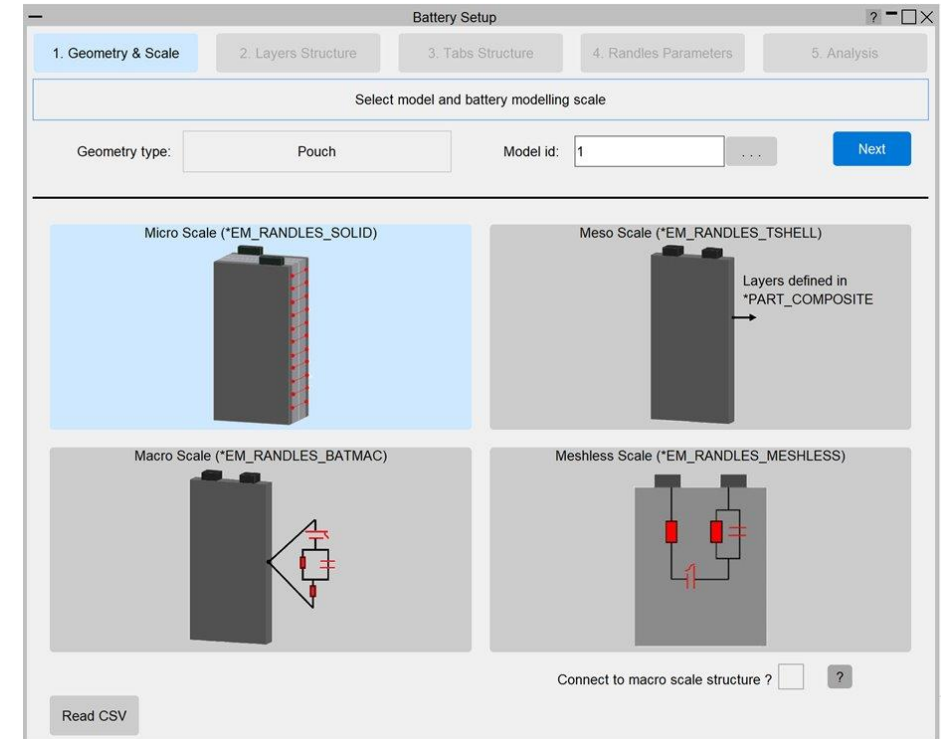
# Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER





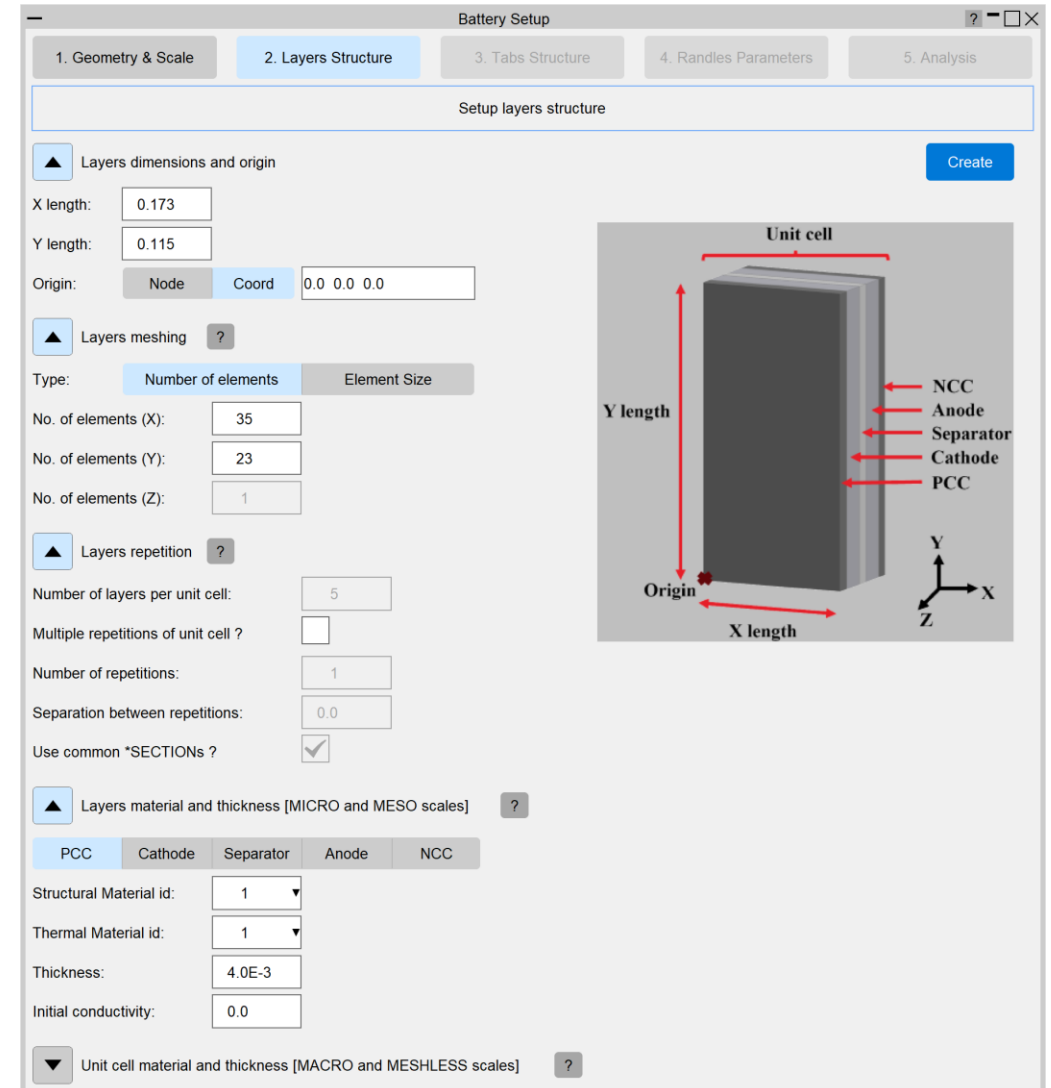
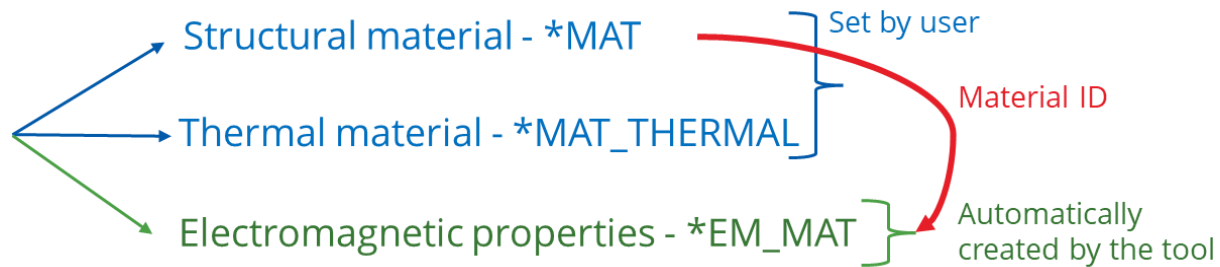
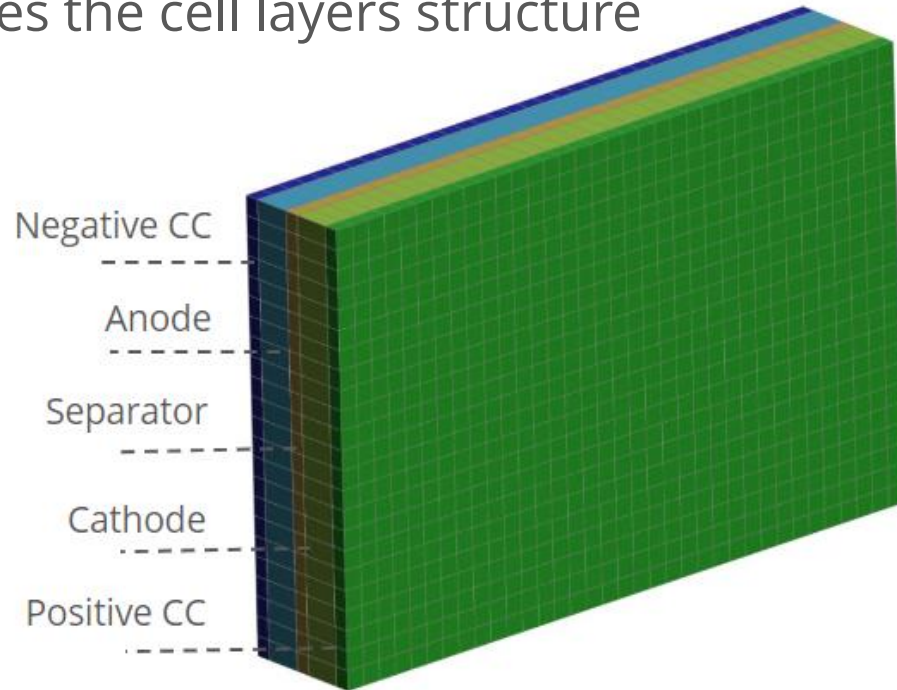
# Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER

- Expedites the creation of battery cell models of pouch geometry
- Provides guidance through the different stages of model creation
- Automates creation of electrical and structural connections
- Supports all 4 LS-DYNA Randles modelling scales



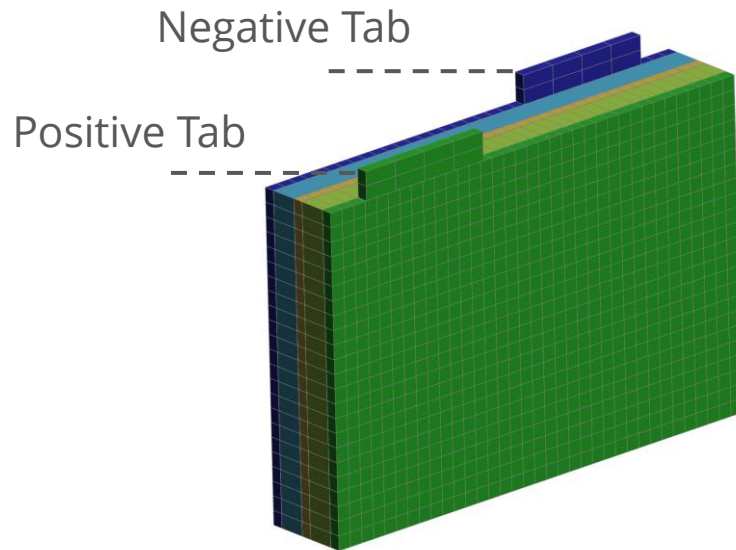
# Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER

- Creates the cell layers structure

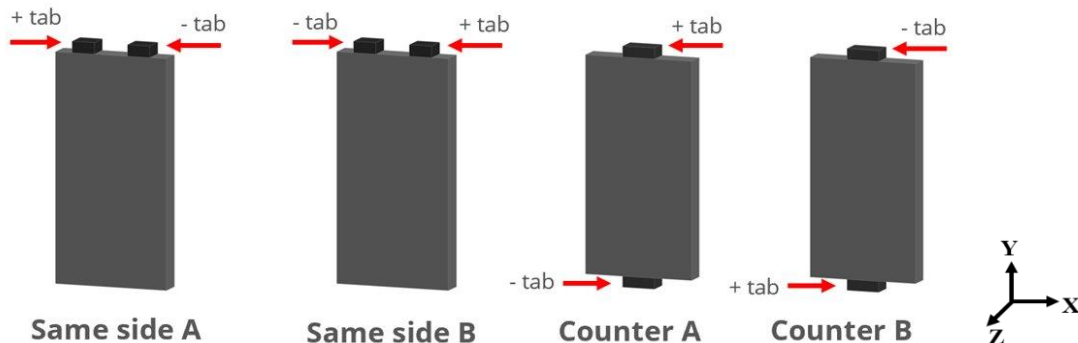


# Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER

- Creates the tabs structure



*Different configurations of tab positioning are available to select from*



Battery Setup

1. Geometry & Scale 2. Layers Structure 3. Tabs Structure 4. Randles Parameters 5. Analysis

Layers structure created

▲ Tabs dimension and position ? Create

Position: Same side A

X length: 2.01E-2

Y length: 2.0E-3

Separation: 8.2E-2

▲ Tabs meshing ?

Type: Number of elements Element Size

No. of elements (X): 4

No. of elements (Y): 2

No. of elements (Z): 1

Create \*CONSTRAINED\_NODAL\_RIGID\_BODY?

▲ Tabs material ?

Positive tab Negative tab

Structural Material id: 1

Thermal Material id: 1

Initial conductivity: 0.0

▲ Isopotentials ?

Create isopotentials between tabs and current collectors?

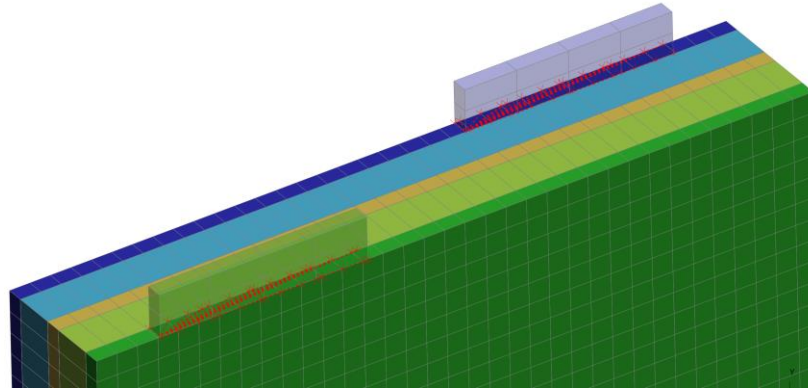
Create isopotentials at free surfaces of tabs?

Positive tab Separation X length Y length Negative tab

Y  
X  
Z

# Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER

- Structural connections via **\*CONSTRAINED\_NODAL\_RIGID\_BODY**



▲ Tabs meshing ?

Type: **Number of elements** Element Size

No. of elements (X):

No. of elements (Y):

No. of elements (Z):

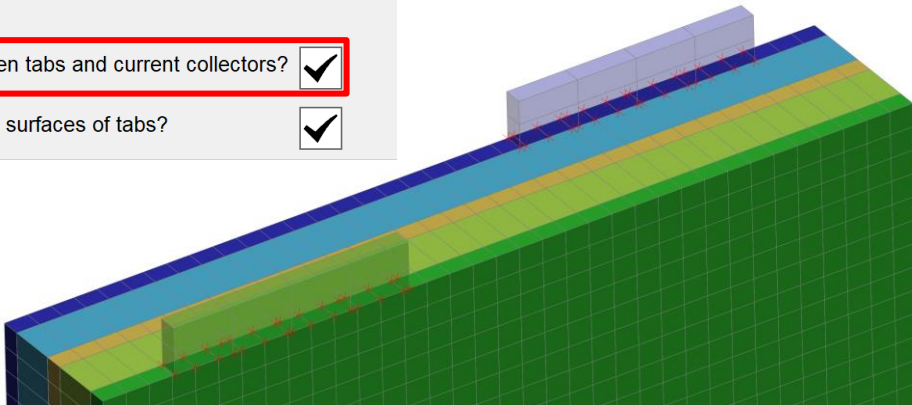
Create \*CONSTRAINED\_NODAL\_RIGID\_BODY ?

- Electrical connections via **\*EM\_ISOPOTENTIAL** and **\*EM\_ISOPOTENTIAL\_CONNECT**

▲ Isopotentials ?

Create isopotentials between tabs and current collectors?

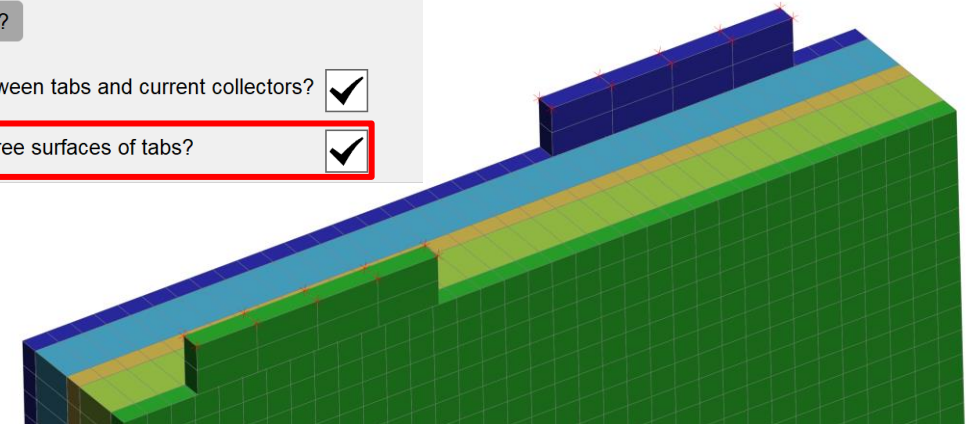
Create isopotentials at free surfaces of tabs?



▲ Isopotentials ?

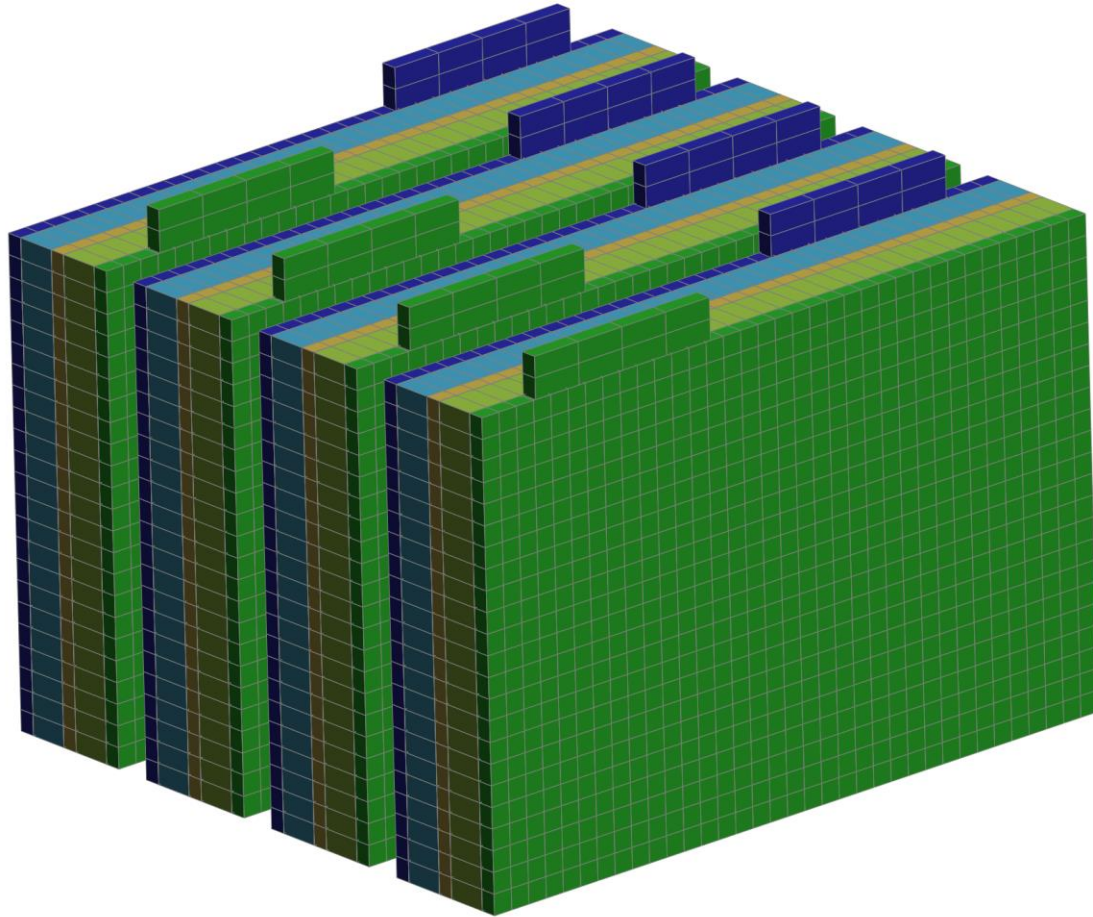
Create isopotentials between tabs and current collectors?

Create isopotentials at free surfaces of tabs?



# Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER

- Multiple repetitions of the unit cell can easily be created for any scale.



▲ Layers repetition ?

Number of layers per unit cell:

Multiple repetitions of unit cell ?

Number of repetitions:

Separation between repetitions:

Use common \*SECTIONS ?

# Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER

**Battery Setup**

1. Geometry & Scale | 2. Layers Structure | 3. Tabs Structure | **4. Randles Parameters** | 5. Analysis

Define Randles parameters

**Randles circuit core parameters** ? Create

Randles area (RDLAREA): For whole cell

Cell capacity (Q): 2.6

Initial SOC (SOCINIT): 100.0

SOC conversion factor (CQ): 2.777E-2

Equilibrium voltage (SOCTOU) type: Constant | Curve

Equilibrium voltage (SOCTOU) value: 3.6

**Randles circuit charge/discharge properties** ?

Randles circuit type (RDLTYPE): 0-order

Use same definition for all parameters?  Constant | Curve

**R0** | **R10** | **C10**

Charge: Constant | Curve 5.0E-2

Discharge: Constant | Curve 5.0E-2

**Randles circuit temperature properties [Optional]** ?

**Randles circuit SOC shift properties [Optional]** ?

V+  
OCV  
R0  
R10  
C10  
Rn0  
Cn0

Randles Parameters

**Battery Setup**

1. Geometry & Scale | 2. Layers Structure | 3. Tabs Structure | 4. Randles Parameters | **5. Analysis**

Define analysis parameters

**Structural analysis** Write CSV Apply Done

\*CONTROL\_SOLUTION  Analysis type: Structural | Edit

\*CONTROL\_TERMINATION  Termination time: 0.0 | Edit

\*CONTROL\_TIMESTEP  Initial time step: 0.0 | Edit

**Thermal analysis**

\*CONTROL\_THERMAL\_TIMESTEP  Time step: 0.0 | Edit

\*CONTROL\_THERMAL\_SOLVER  Analysis type: Steady state | Problem type: Linear | Edit

**EM analysis**

\*EM\_CONTROL  EM cycles for FEM: 0 | EM cycles for BEM: 0 | Edit

\*EM\_CONTROL\_TIMESTEP  Time step: 0.0 | Edit

\*EM\_OUTPUT  Level of matrix assembly output: No output | Level of solver output: No output | Edit

\*EM\_RANDLES\_EXOTHERMIC\_REACTION  Heat source area type: Per unit area | Function: | Edit

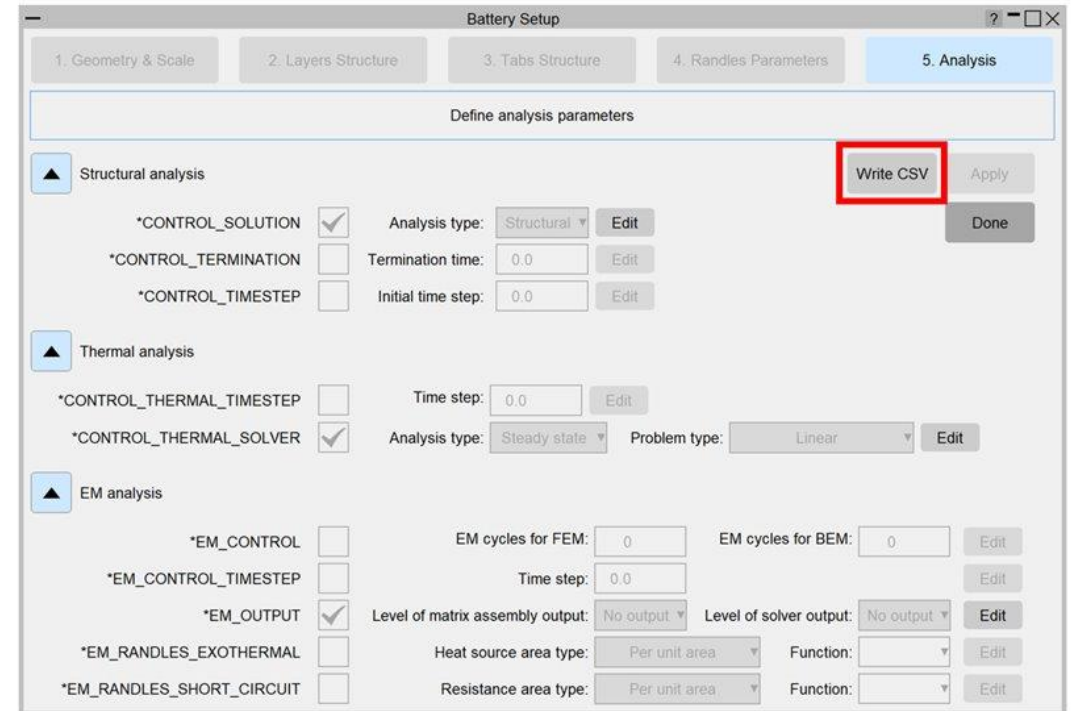
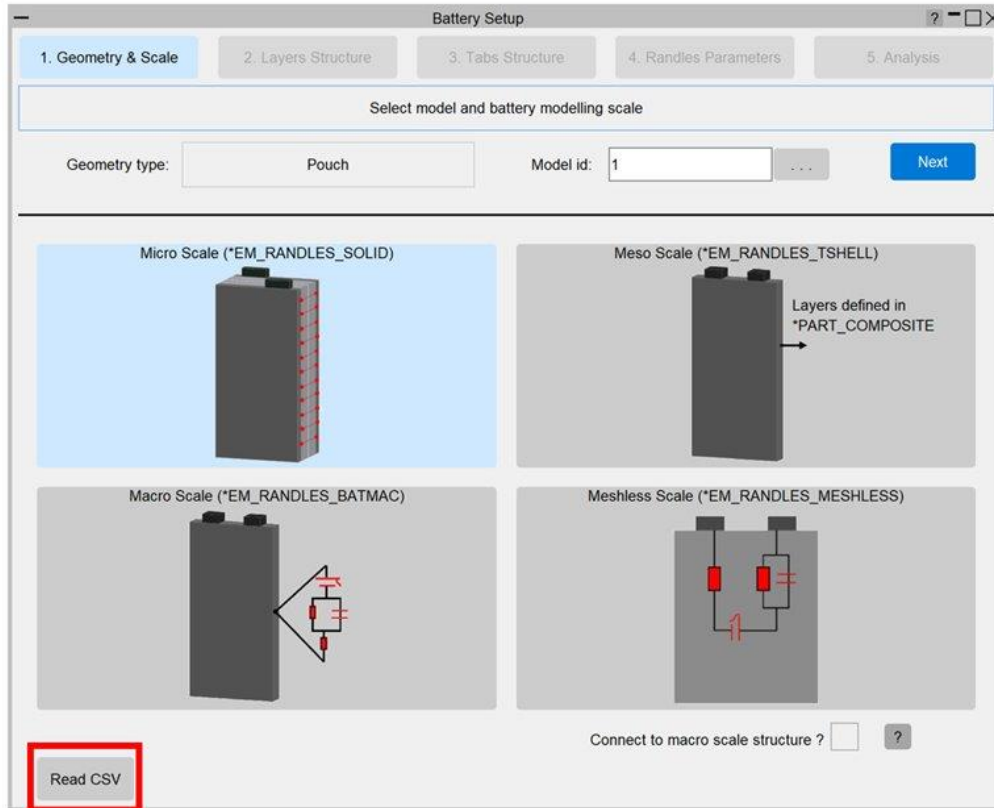
\*EM\_RANDLES\_SHORT  Resistance area type: Per unit area | Function: | Edit

Analysis Keywords

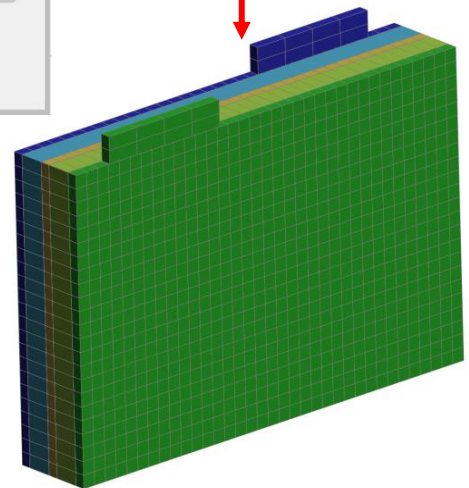
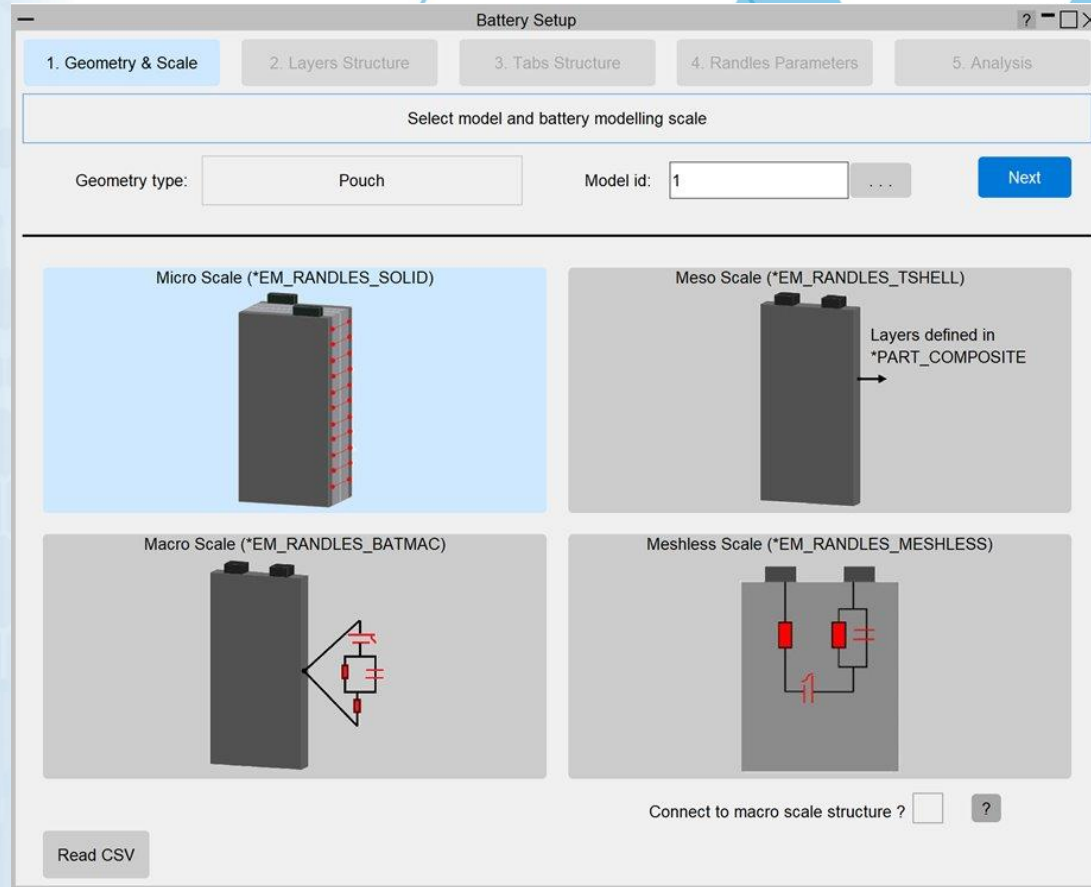
- Micro scale* → **\*EM\_RANDLES\_SOLID**
- Meso scale* → **\*EM\_RANDLES\_TSHELL**
- Macro scale* → **\*EM\_RANDLES\_BATMAC**
- Meshless scale* → **\*EM\_RANDLES\_MESHLESS**

# Battery Setup Tool in Oasys PRIMER

- Saving data



# Battery Setup Tool Demo





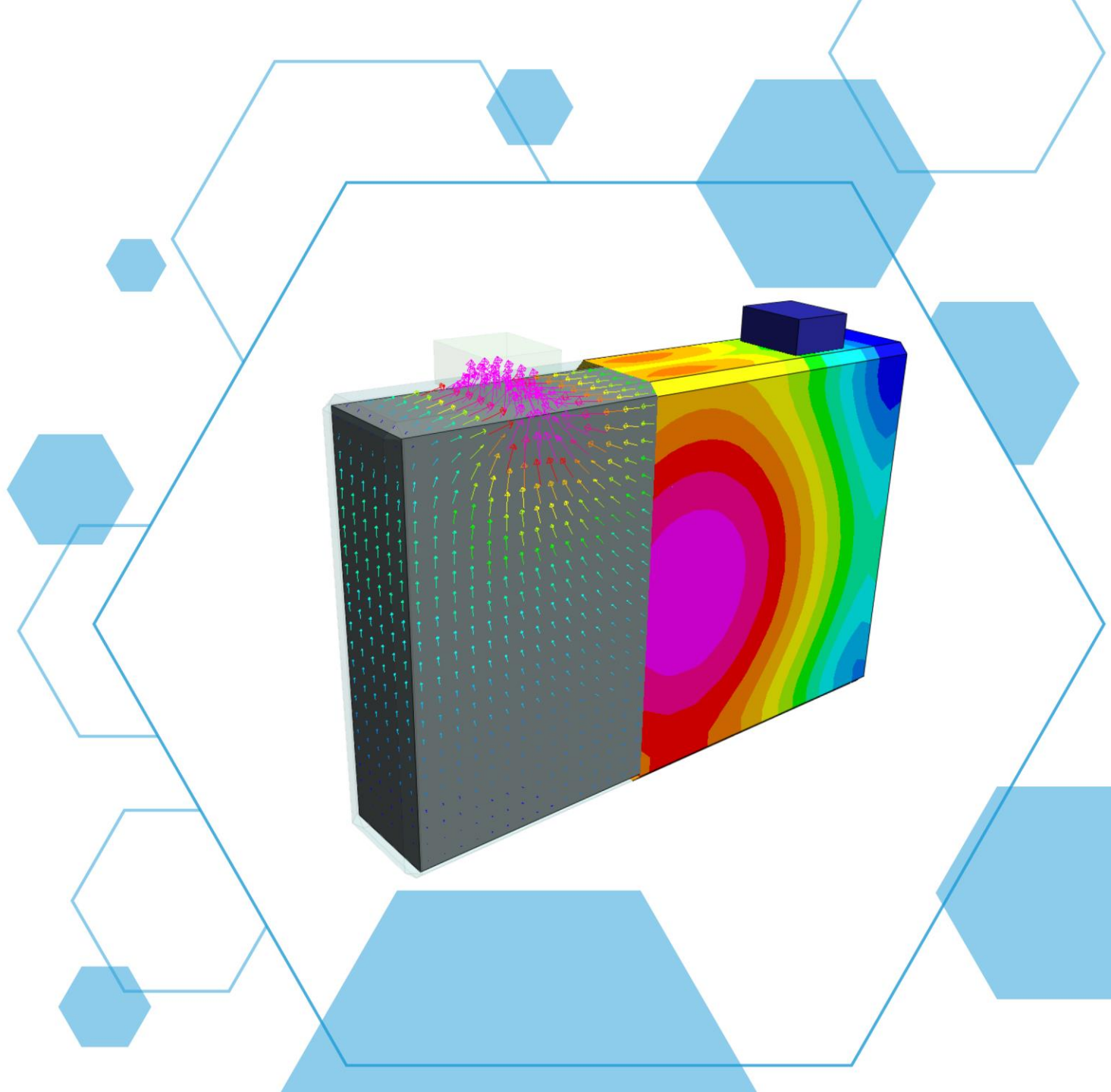


*Oasys/21*  
LS-DYNA ENVIRONMENT

**Application of the Oasys  
LS-DYNA Environment  
in the Design of EV  
Battery Systems**

Simon Hart  
Technical Services, Arup

**ARUP**



# Analysis with LS-DYNA to Support Battery System Design

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Battery systems for EV applications must comply with global regulations:

UN ECE R100 (Europe)

GB 38031-2020 (China)

FMVSS 305 (USA)

Many of these requirements can be analysed using LS-DYNA:

Mechanical Shock

Mechanical Integrity

Thermal Shock

Random Vibration

Fixed Frequency Vibration

LS-DYNA can also be used to study other attributes of the battery system:

Internal Gas Pressure

Cell Swelling Loads

Thermal Management

Handling Loads

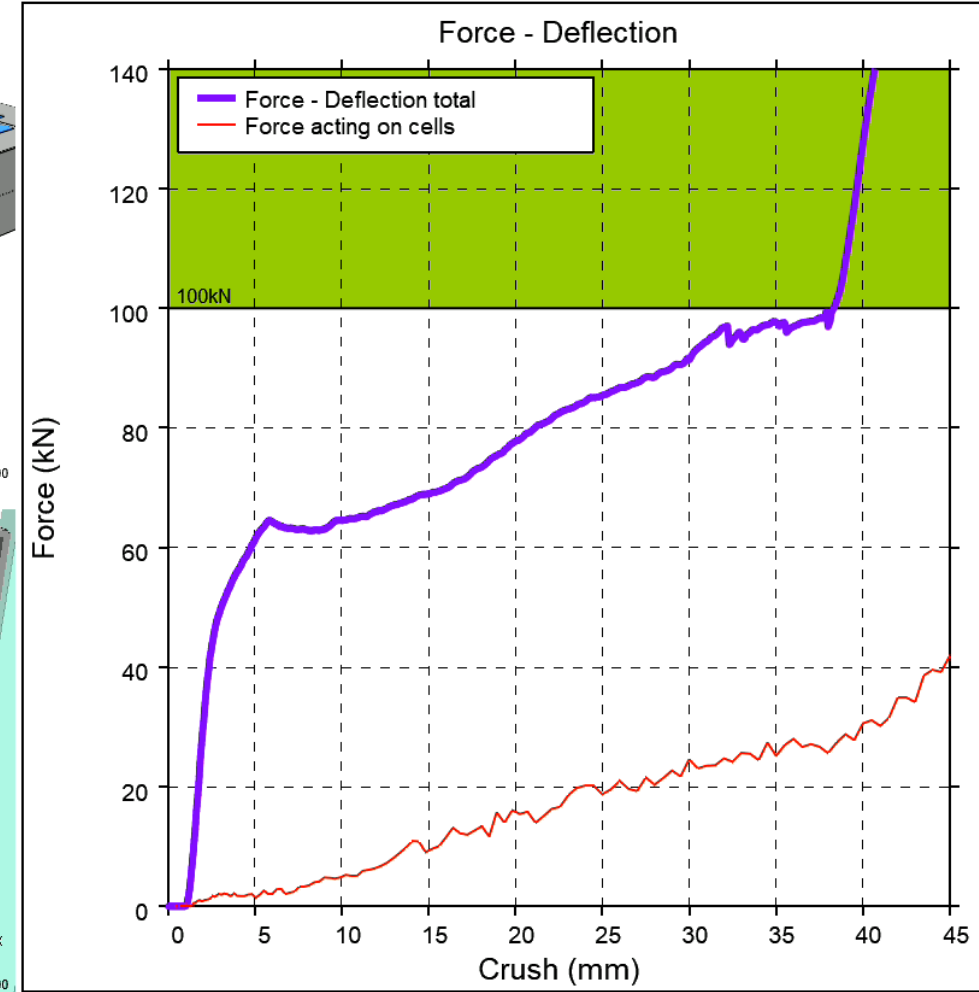
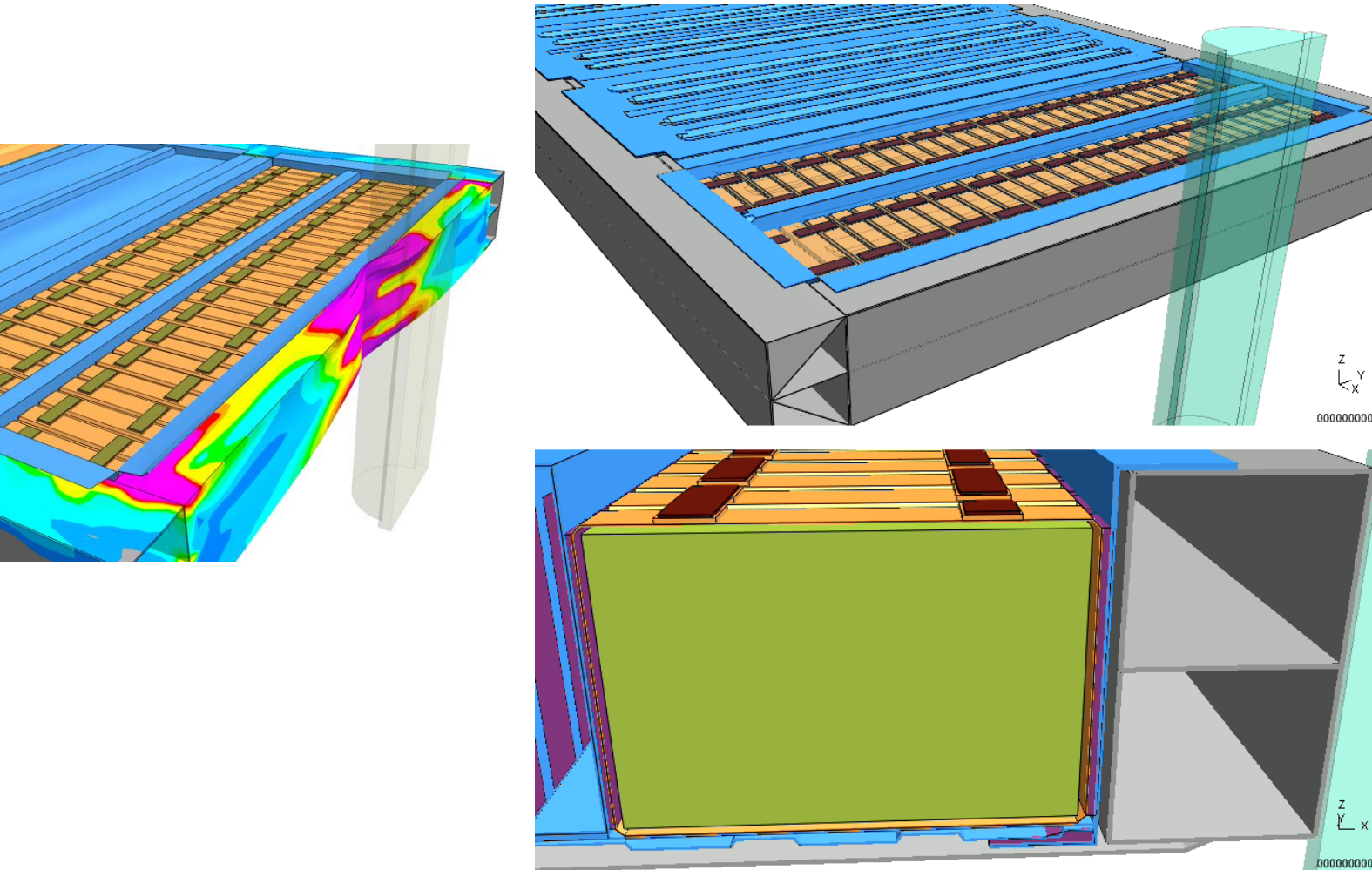
Drop / Impact

Internal Short Circuits

# Crushing / Mechanical Integrity E.g. GB 38031-2020

Quasi-static compression test to 100kN or deflection limit

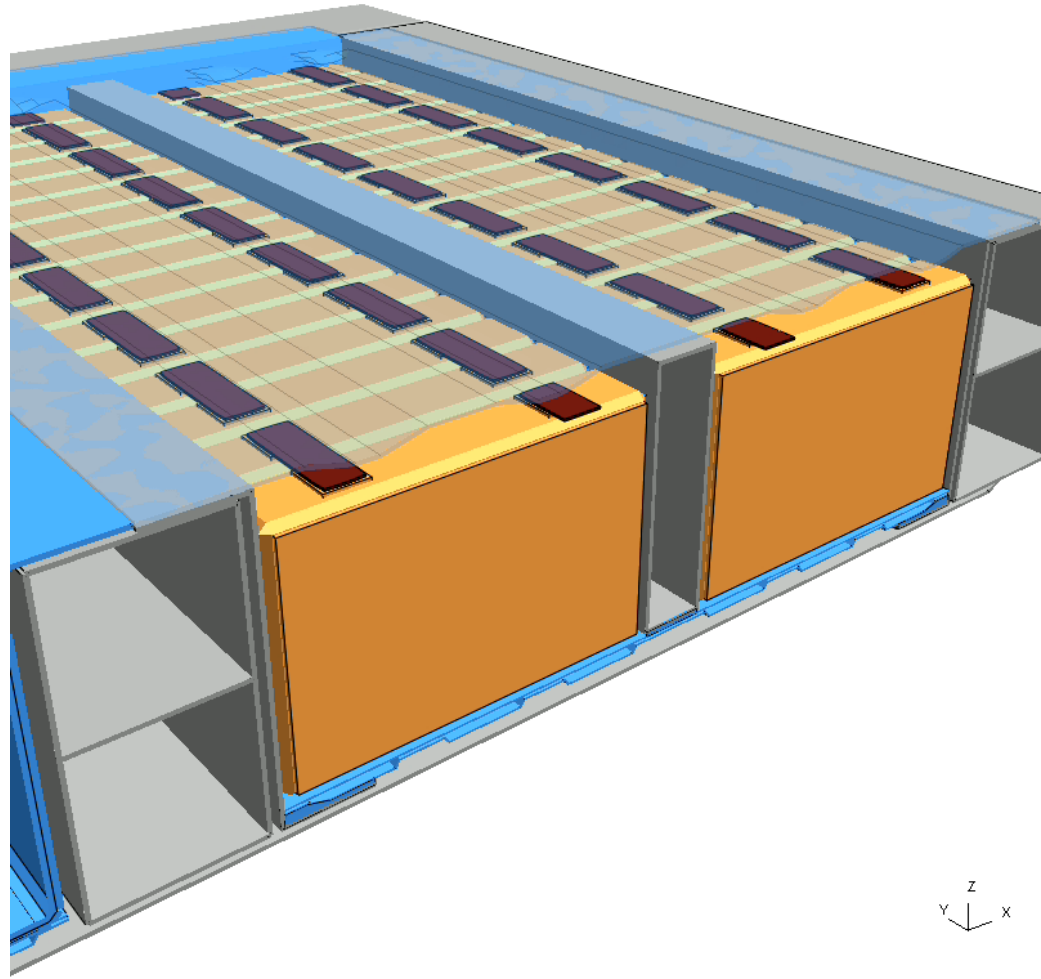
Explicit Solver



# Mechanical Shock / Impact E.g. GB 38031-2020

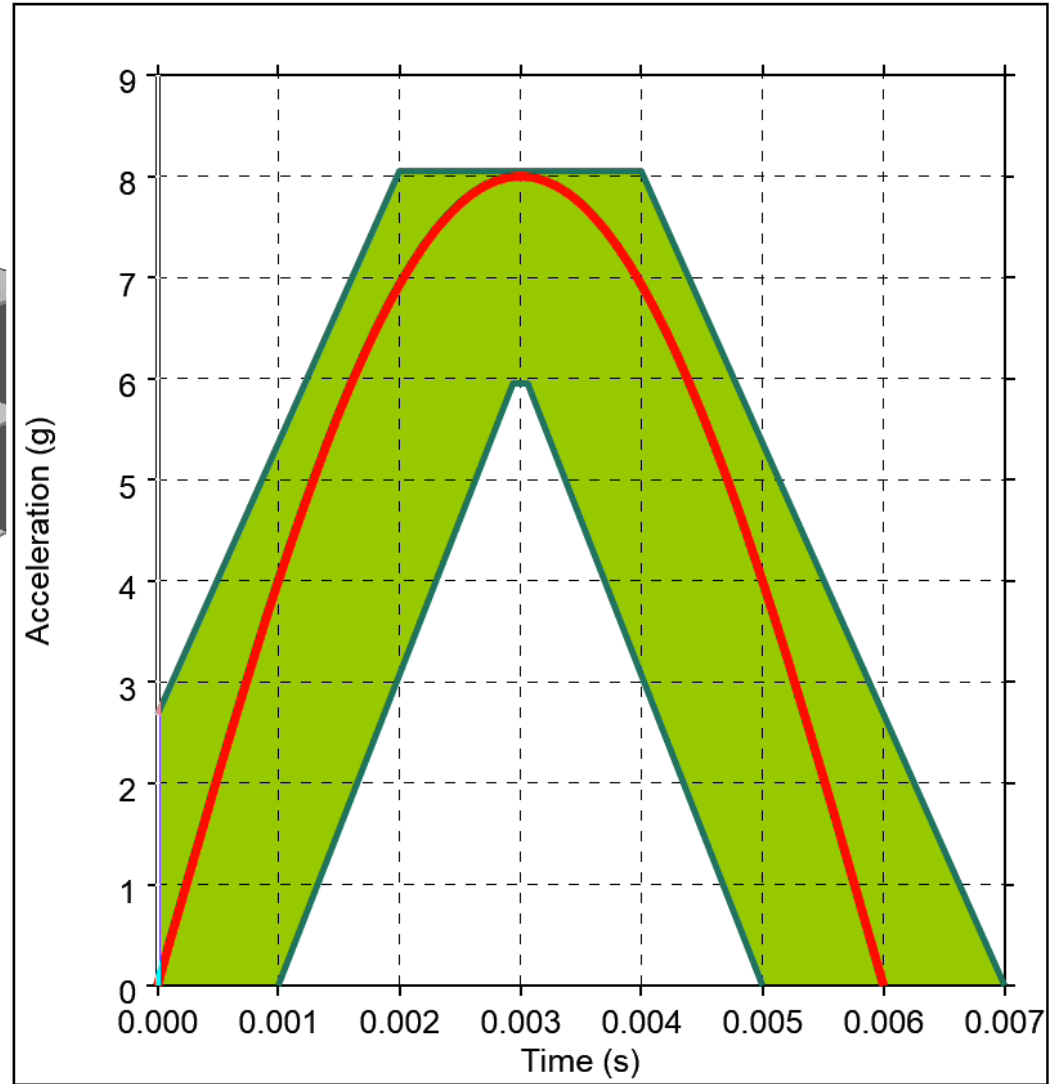
Acceleration applied at module mounting points in vertical direction

Explicit Solver



Magnification: 10.00 x

.000000000

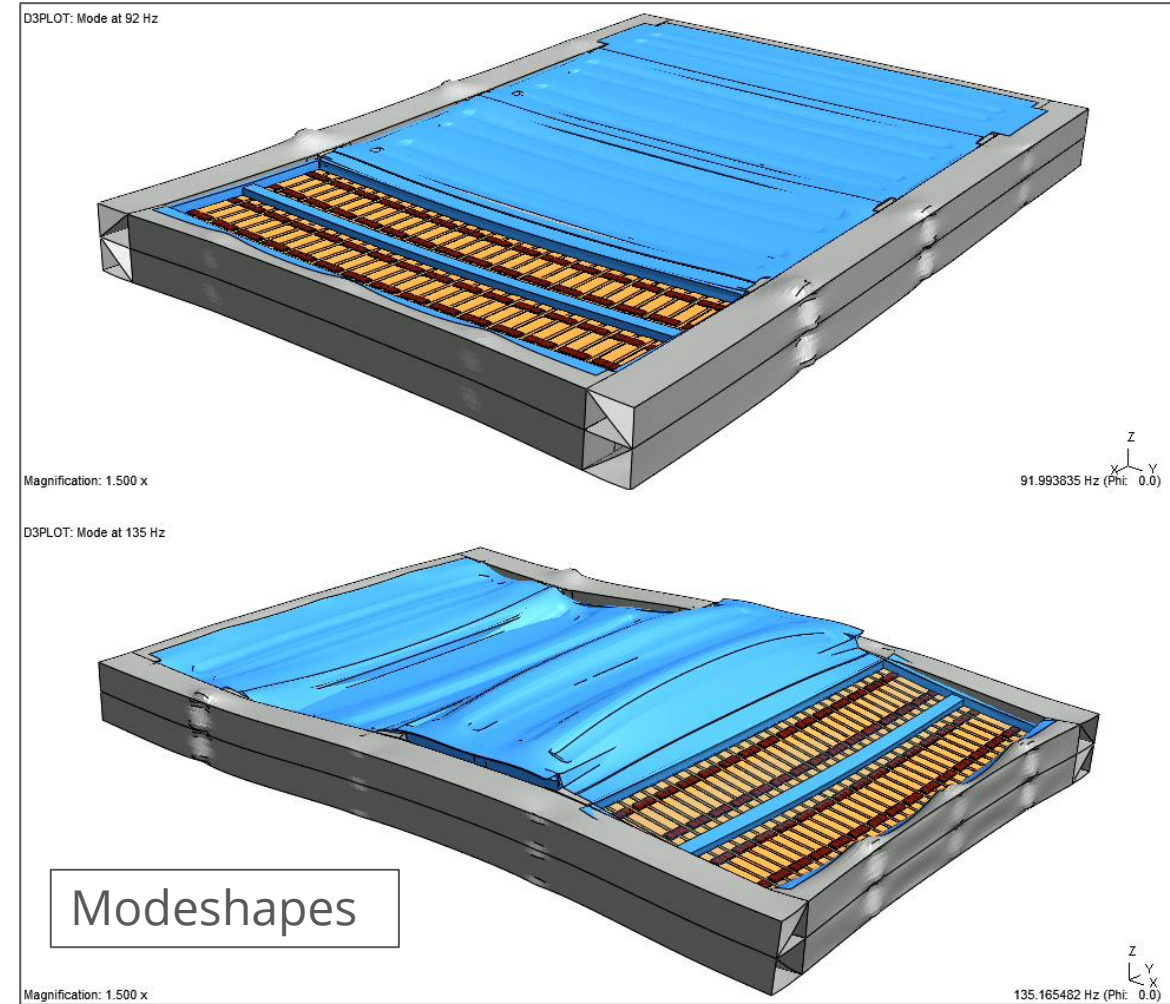
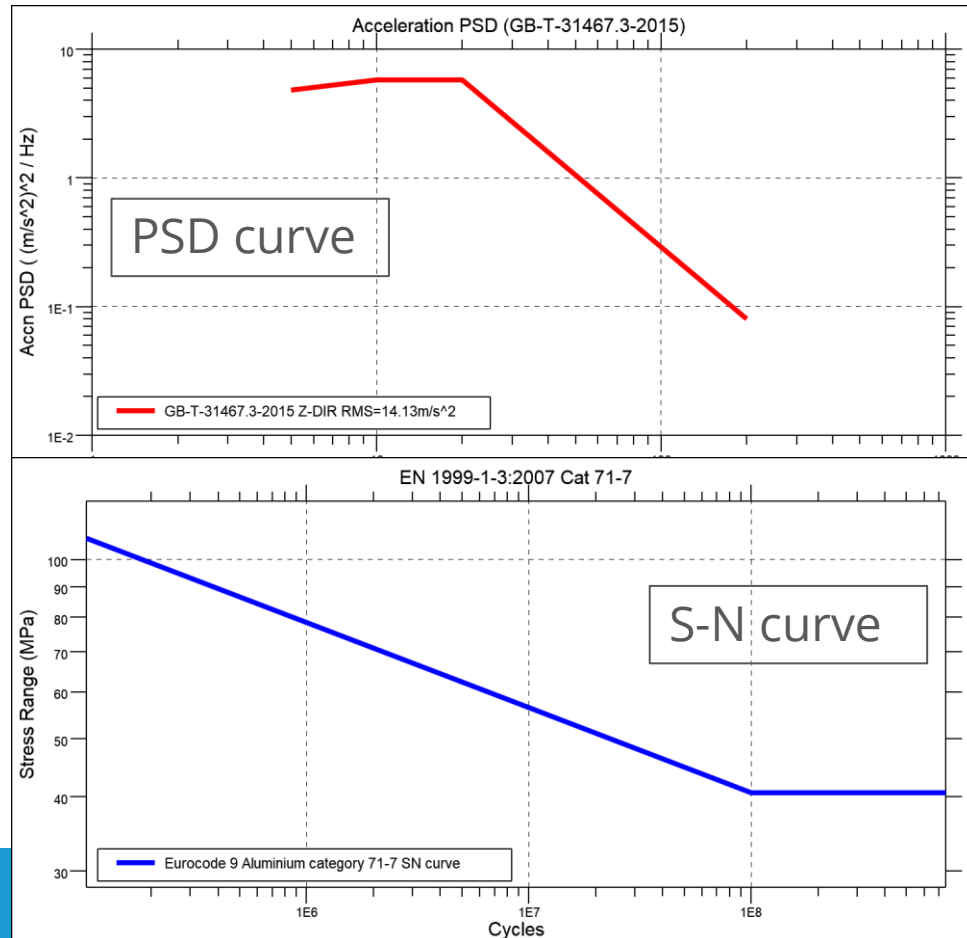


# Random vibration fatigue E.g. GB 38031-2020

Implicit Solver

\*FREQUENCY\_DOMAIN\_RANDOM\_VIBRATION\_FATIGUE

- Frequency response (stresses) by modal superposition
- Amplitude at each frequency defined via PSD
- Fatigue computed from S-N curve



# Random vibration fatigue

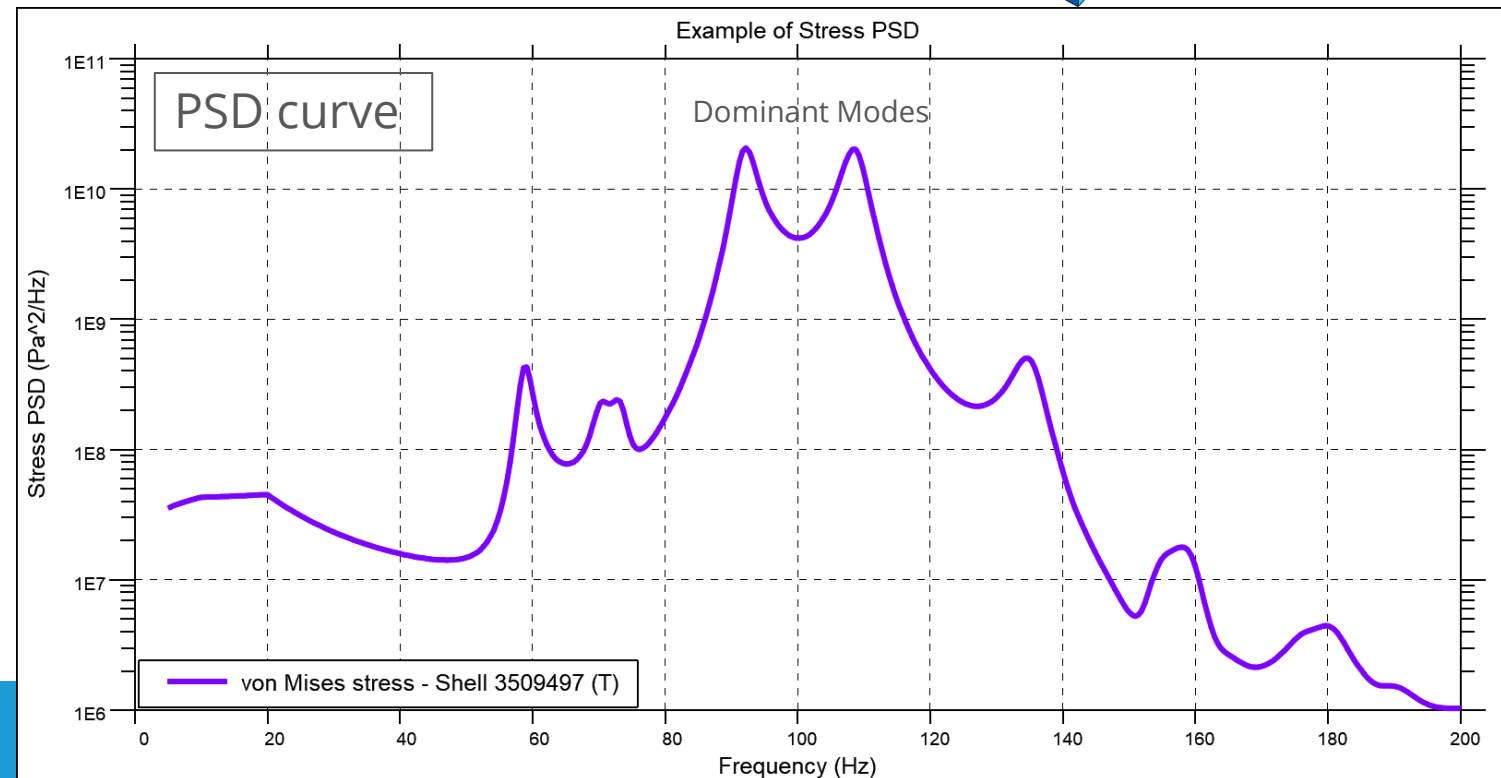
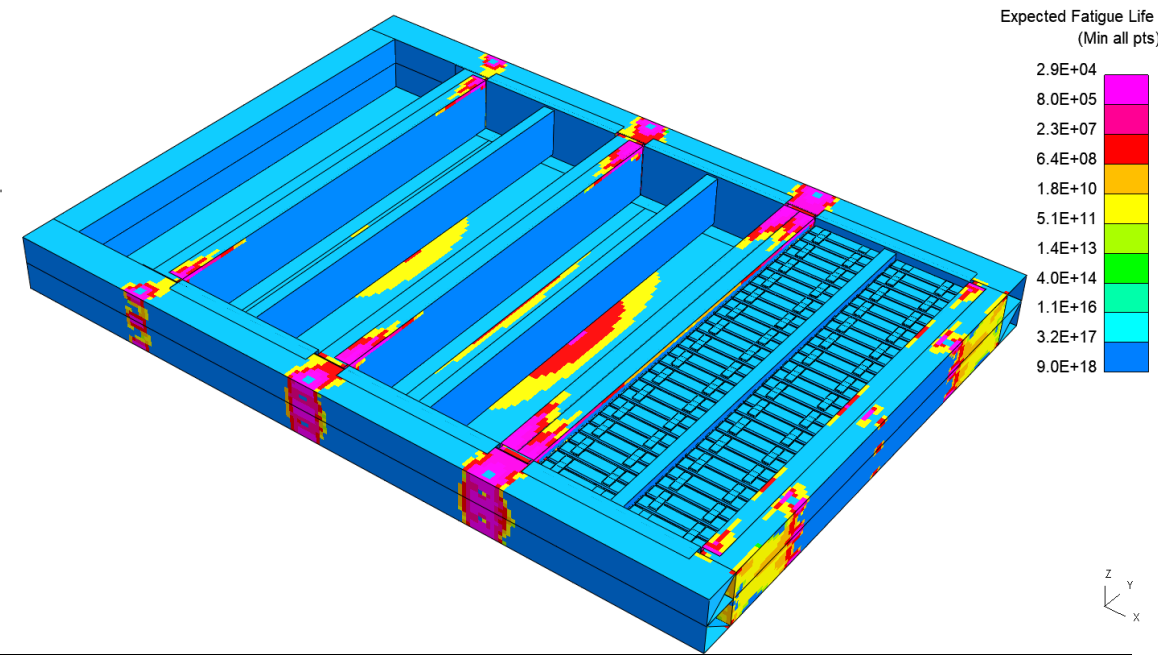
## \*FREQUENCY\_DOMAIN\_RANDOM\_VIBRATION\_FATIGUE

The stress response at any point in the structure is a combination of the input PSD and the structural frequency response.

Options for fatigue prediction include:

- Steinberg's 3-band method
- Narrow Band method
- Dirlik - used here
- Several others

All are based on the statistical characteristics of the stress PSDs.

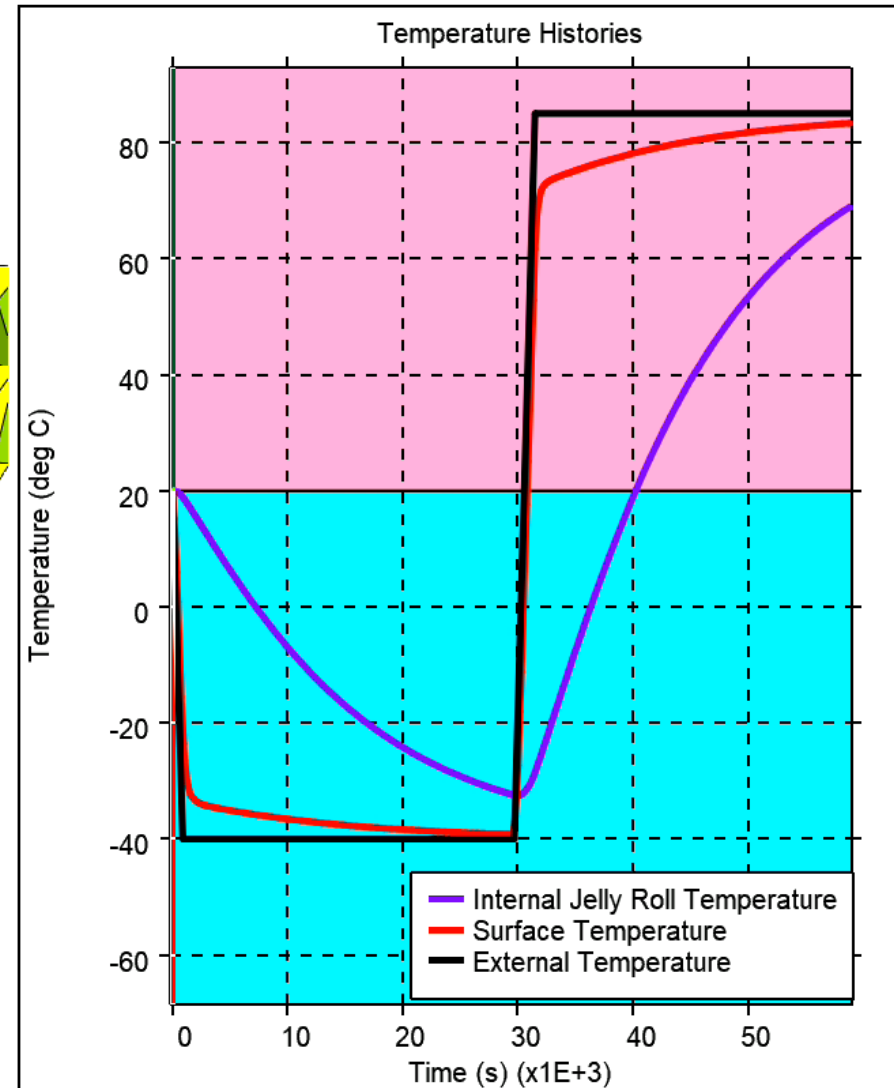
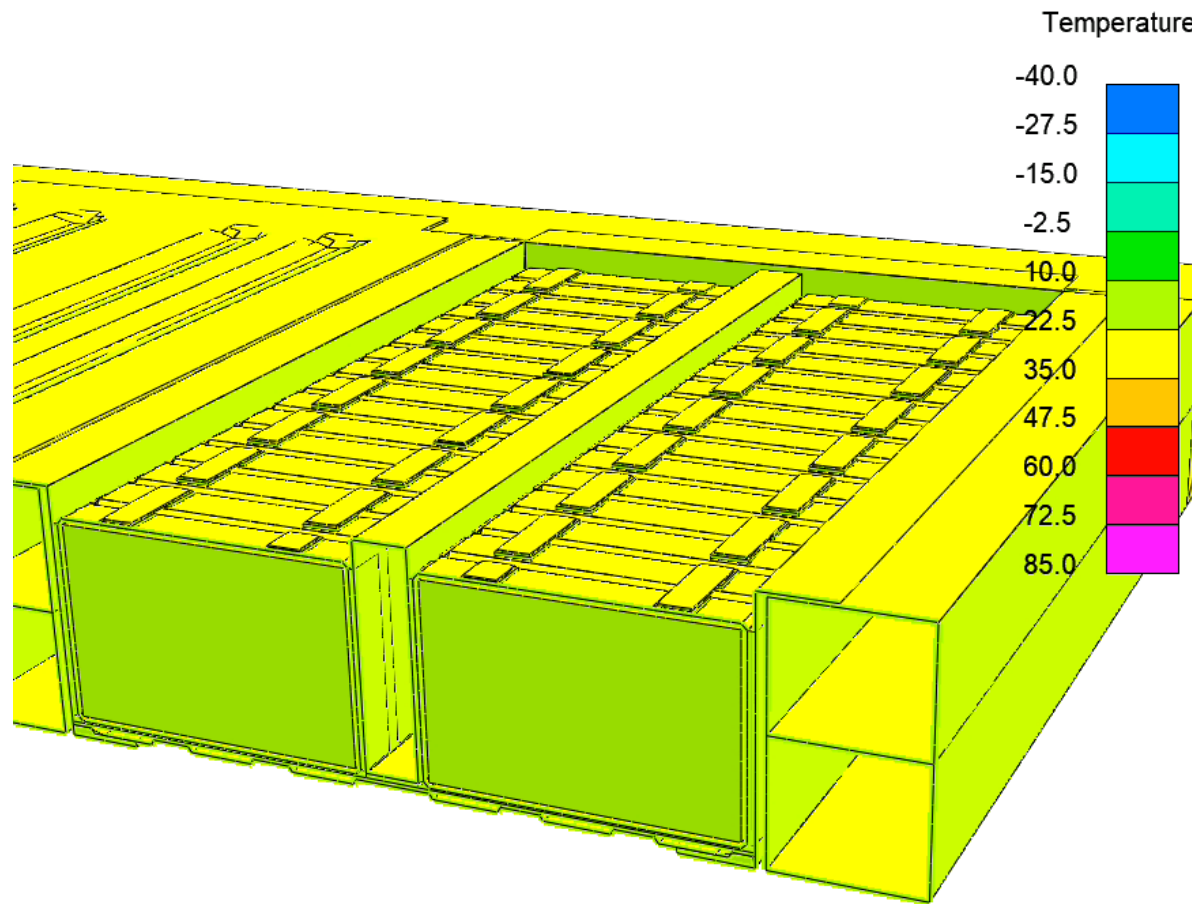


Implicit  
Solver

# Thermal Shock E.g. UN ECE R100

Battery is externally heated and cooled for five cycles

Implicit Solver



External temperature modelled with convection boundary condition. Coupled thermo-mechanical solution.

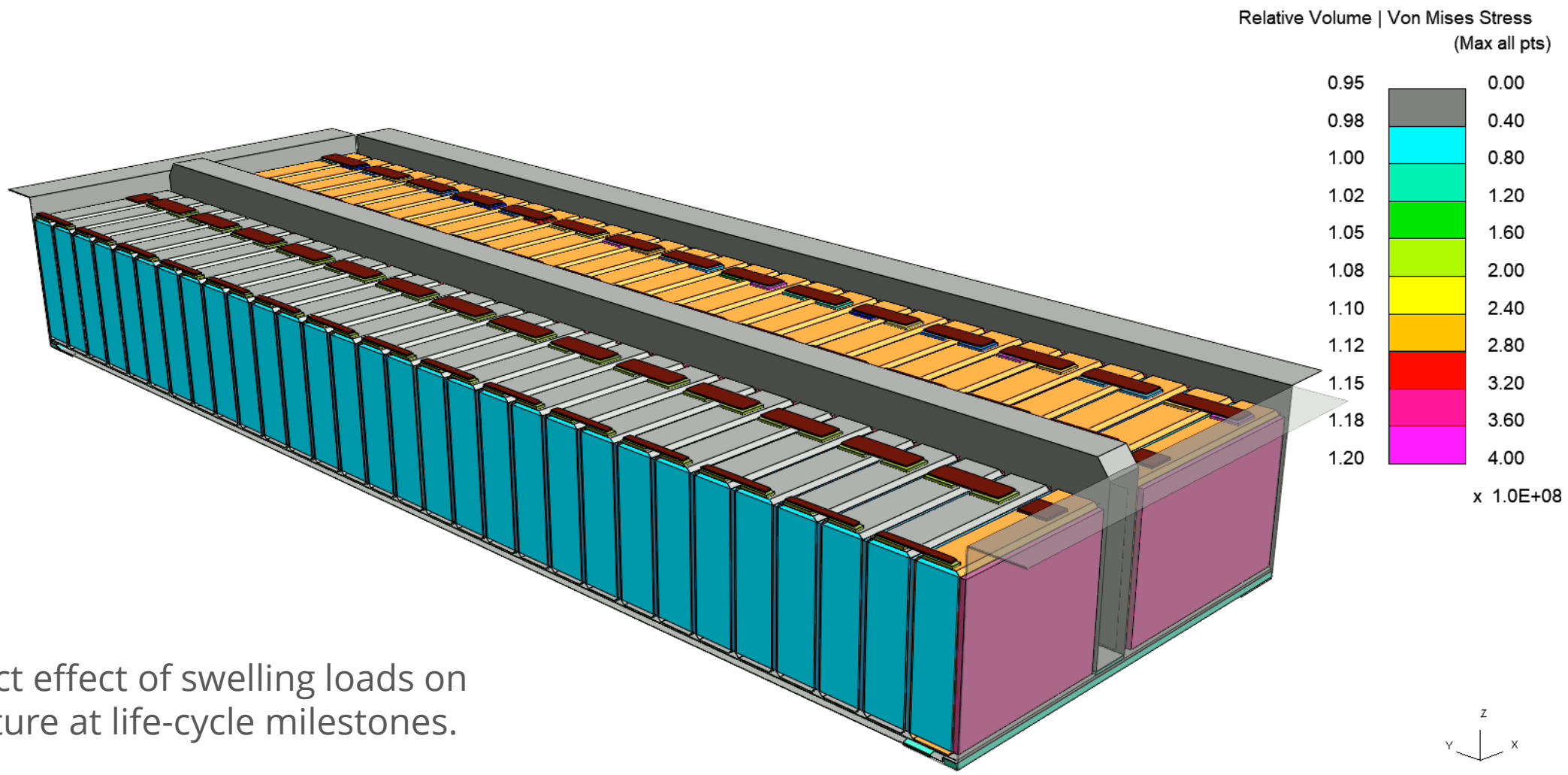
z  
y  
x  
.000000000



# Swelling

Prediction of mechanical response to jelly roll swelling due to ageing effects.

Explicit Solver



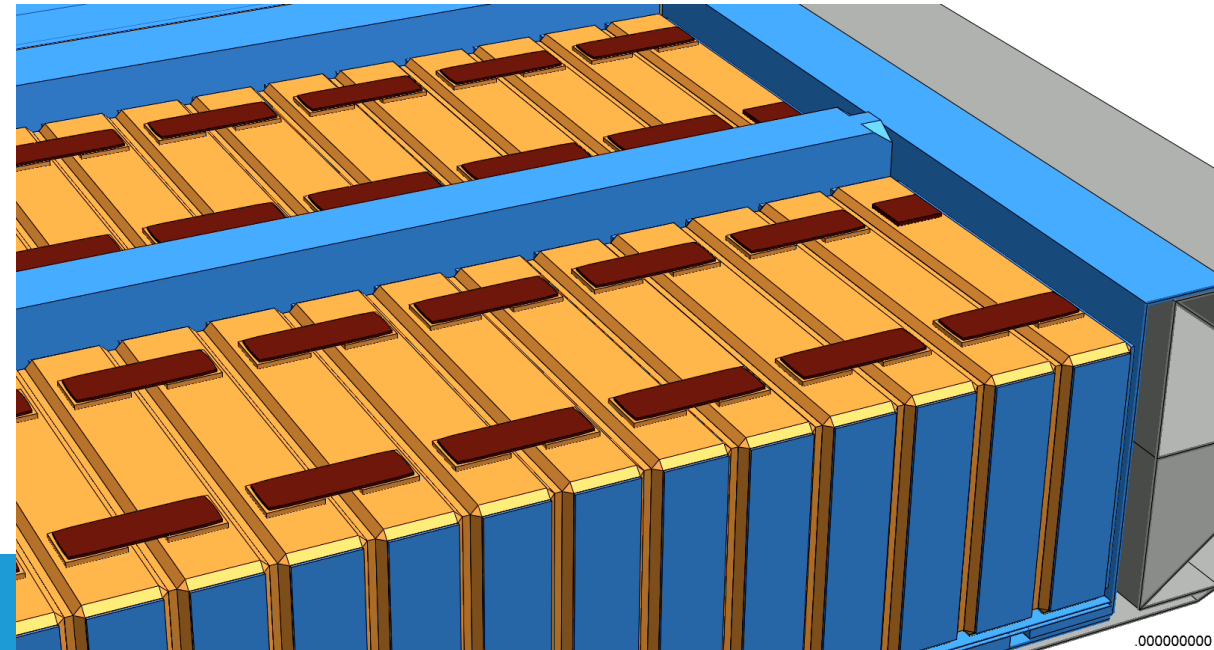
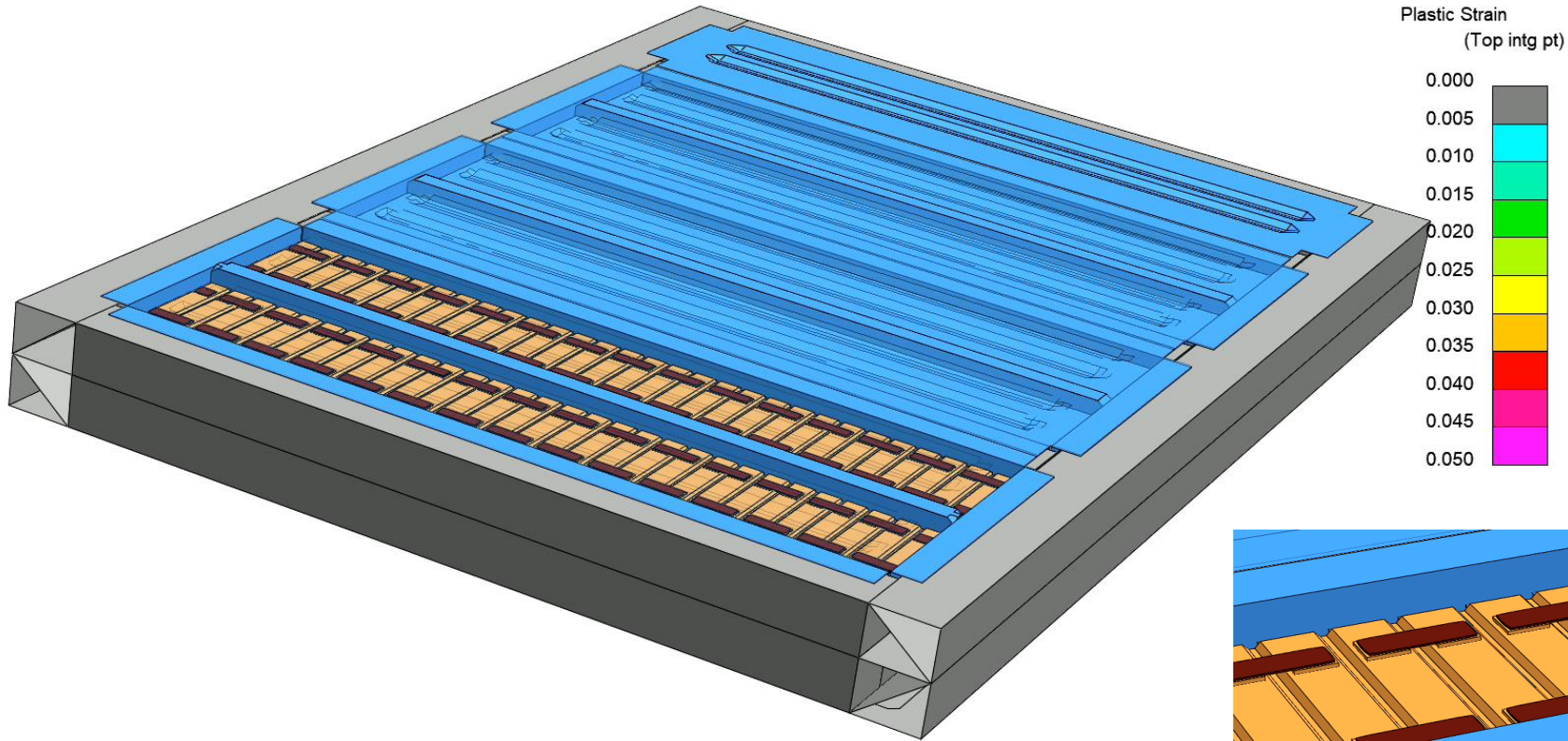
Predict effect of swelling loads on structure at life-cycle milestones.

Magnification: 2.000 x

# Drop / Impact

Edge-down drop from 1m. E.g. accidental drop

Explicit Solver

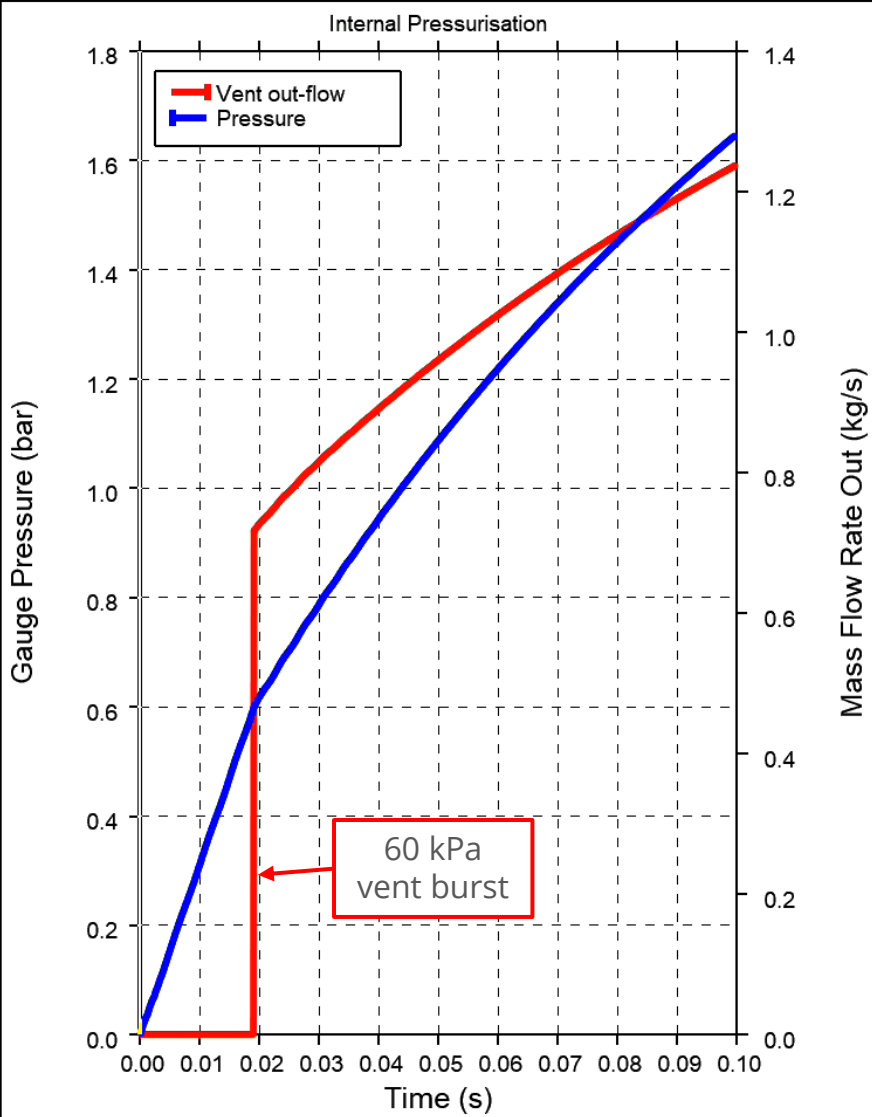
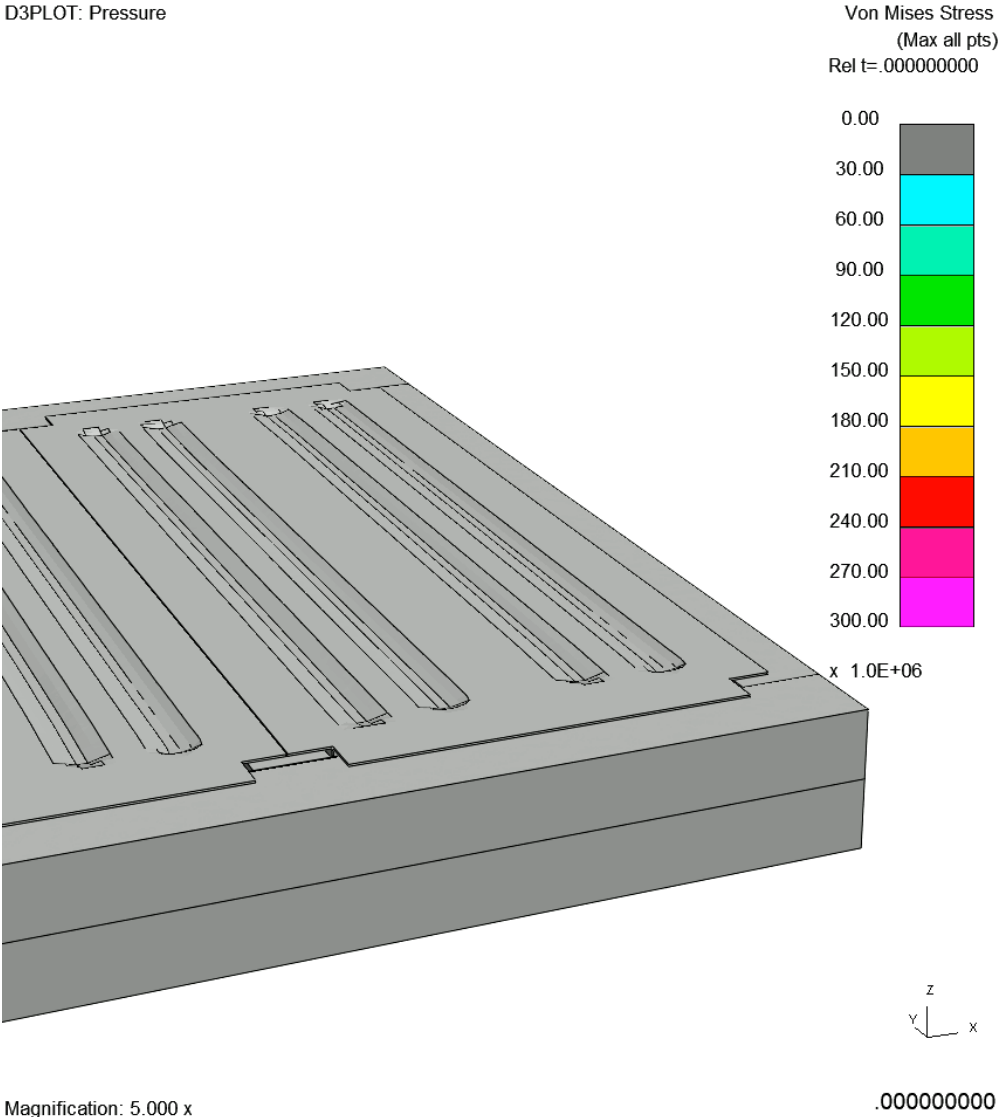


Check for damage to structure, electrical connections, adhesives, etc.

# Internal Gas Pressure

Internal pressure due to gas generation, with simple venting model

D3PLOT: Pressure



# Thermal Management

Coupled electromagnetic / thermal analysis

Implicit  
Solver

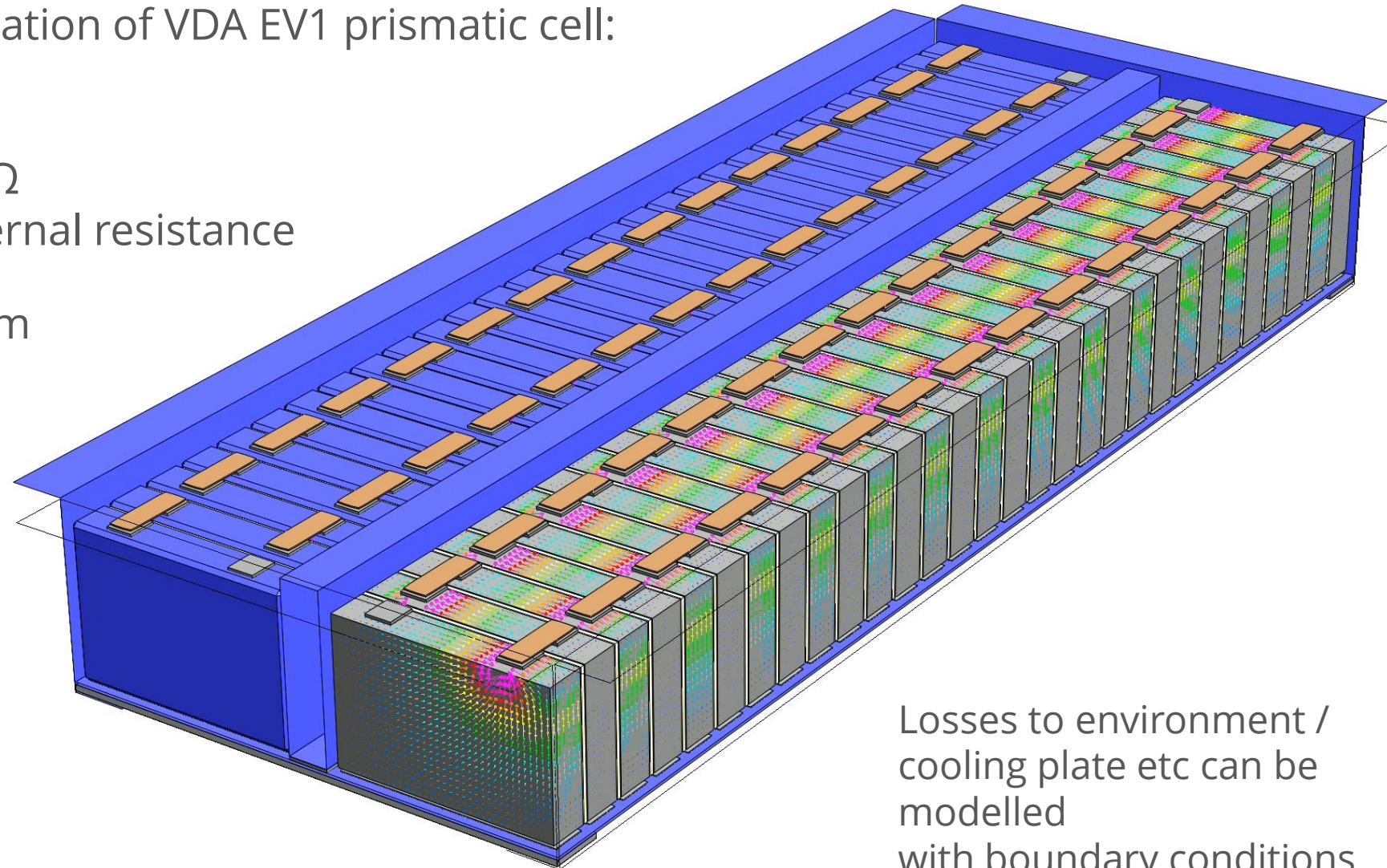
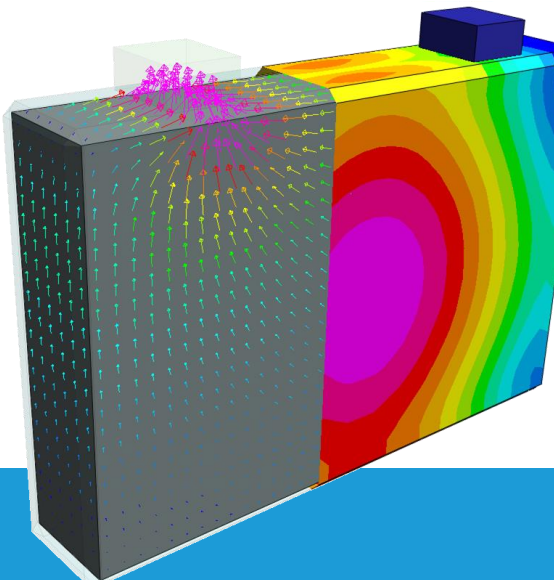
Simple BATMAC representation of VDA EV1 prismatic cell:

3.6V | 40Ah cells

Internal resistance 200 m $\Omega$

5C discharge through external resistance

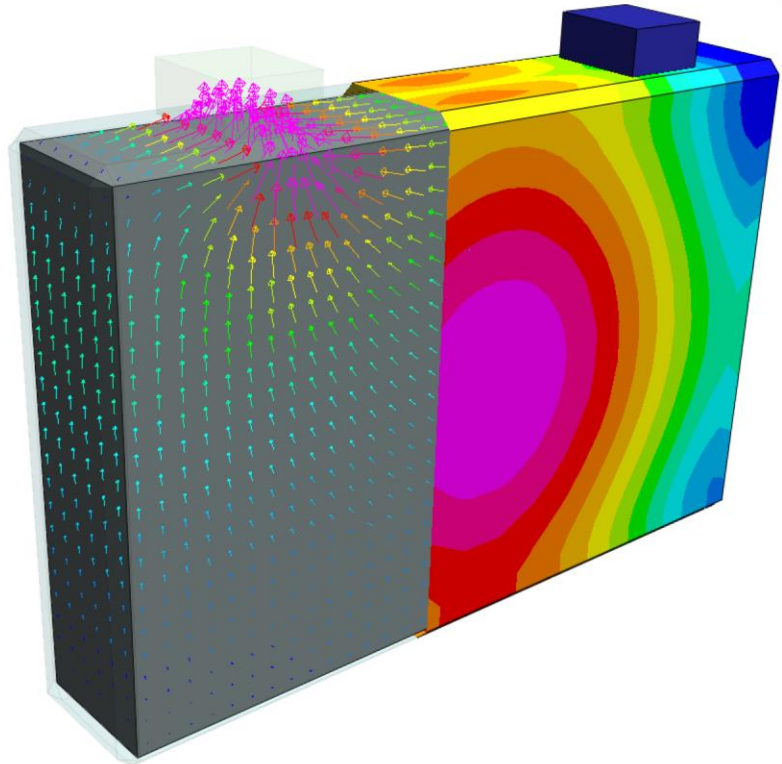
Model of heat transfer from the cells into the structure during high current discharge.



Losses to environment /  
cooling plate etc can be  
modelled  
with boundary conditions

*Oasys/21*  
LS-DYNA ENVIRONMENT

ARUP



# Contact Information

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# ARUP

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