

Application Note

Testing the Insulation Resistance of Lithium-ion Batteries

Insulation resistance testing is used in the lithium-ion battery production process to detect defective batteries. The state of insulation must be maintained between the anode and cathode, as well as the electrodes and the enclosure. Failure to maintain this state of isolation (for example, due to insufficient insulation resistance) could lead to fire. For this reason, it's necessary to identify batteries with insufficient insulation resistance as defective.

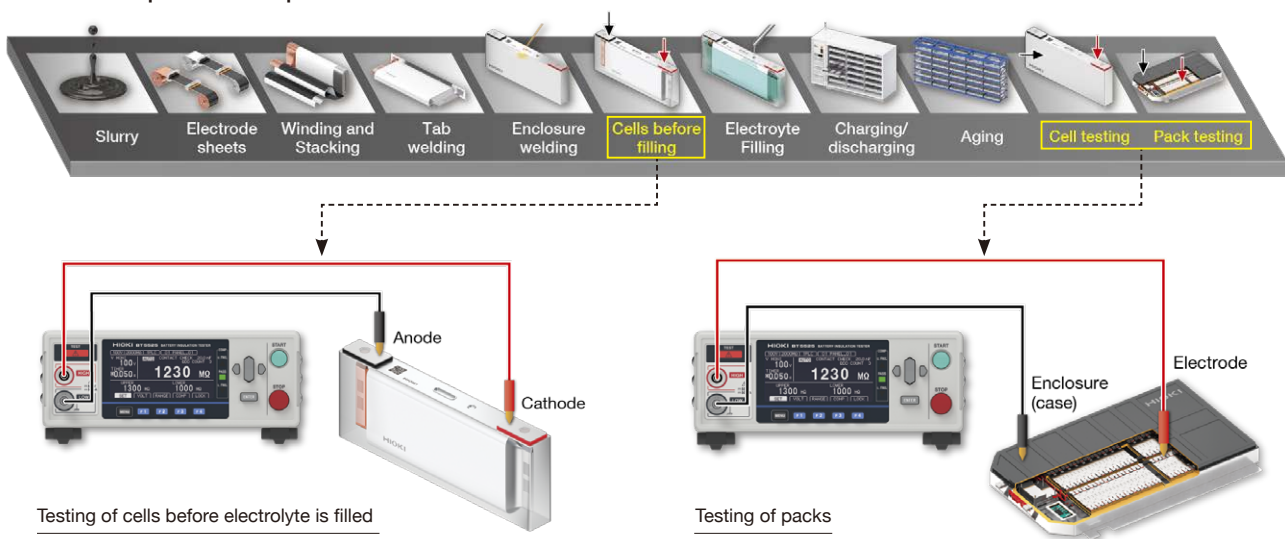
Targets

Detecting defects on lithium-ion battery production lines

Detecting defects during assembly of lithium-ion battery modules and packs

In insulation resistance testing, which is carried out as a means of ensuring safety, the insulation resistance between battery electrodes is generally tested before the electrolyte is filled. Such testing is also carried out to verify safety during module and pack processes after filling electrolyte.

Li-ion batteries production line processes



Issues

Failure to keep parts of a lithium-ion battery that should be insulated from each other in a state of isolation could lead to reduced battery life or fire. Factors that lead to a decrease in insulation resistance include the presence of metal contaminants during the manufacturing process and tears of the separators. During insulation resistance testing, it's necessary to ascertain minuscule voltage and current changes so that defective batteries can be detected.

- Customers wish to perform a testing that can reliably detect internal defects in batteries that could not be detected by conventional insulation resistance testing and withstand voltage testing to date.
- Customers wish to solve the issue of defects that have slipped through conventional testing using oscilloscopes and recorders due to those instruments' sampling rate and resolution characteristics.

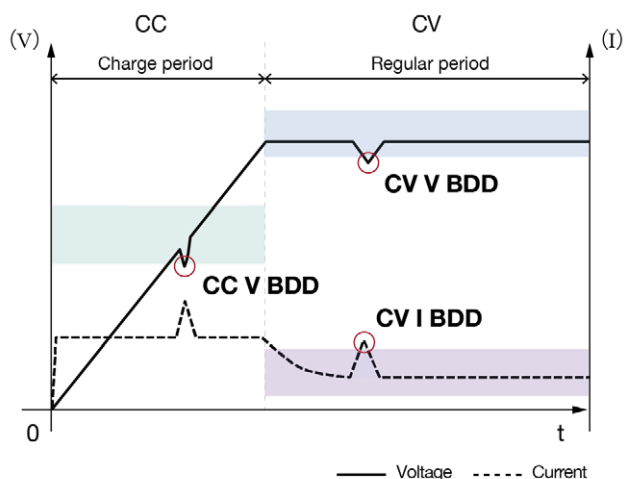


Application Note

Solution: BDD function

This section introduces insulation resistance testing using the BT5525's BDD (breakdown detect) function. This function combines an analog circuit (peak hold) with digital sampling (5 MS/s) to monitor minuscule voltage and current fluctuations. It can detect minuscule changes reliably by monitoring the amount of change in the voltage during charging and the amount of steady-state voltage and current change during the battery's static state after charging. This approach solves the issue of defects going undetected due to sampling timing and resolution, which affect waveform measurement when conventional oscilloscopes and recorders are used. The instrument counts the number of changes exceed the user-configured thresholds. Detected results are stored in the instrument's internal memory (which can hold up to 99 data points), and they can be retrieved by command. In addition, the BDD STOP function can be used to halt measurement immediately upon BDD detection. This capability reduces damage to the circuit under measure and prevents a decline in the yield of the production process.

Illustration of BDD detection



BDD judgment method

CC V

Insulation defects are detected using the voltage value (V) during charging. Judgments are made using the voltage value immediately prior to the change. Setting range: 0.1 V to 500.0 V

CV V

Insulation defects are detected using the voltage value (V) during the static state after charging. Judgments are made using the steady-state voltage (voltage after stabilization). Setting range: 0.1 V to 500.0 V

CV I

Insulation defects are detected using the amount of change (%) in the steady-state current following charging. Judgments are made using the current value immediately prior to the change. Setting range: 0.1% to 999.9%

Recommended settings

CC V/CV V: 1V; CV I: 1% (to prevent erroneous detection due to noise)

Actual measurement 1: BT5525 (BDD function)

Hioki prepared a lithium-ion battery with defective insulation caused by foreign-material contamination. Insulation resistance testing was carried out using the BDD function between the battery's anode and cathode before filling electrolyte.

[BDD function settings]

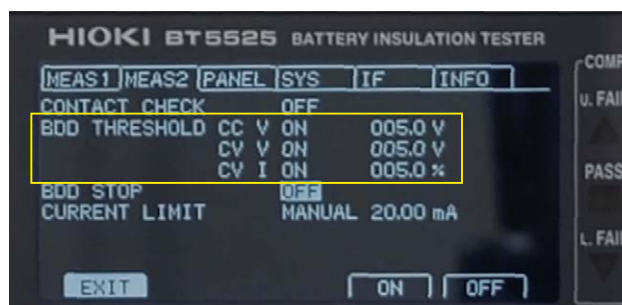
CC V (change in voltage during charging): 5 V

CV V (change in steady-state voltage): 5 V

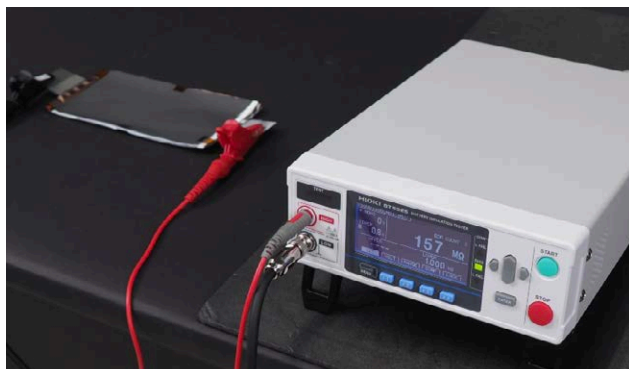
CV I (change in steady-state current): 5%

[Results]

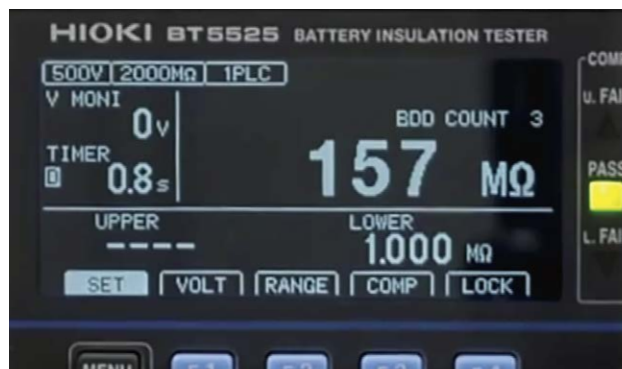
Three BDD events were detected.



BDD settings screen



Measuring the insulation resistance of a battery contaminated with foreign material



Measurement results display screen

Application Note

PC application software (under development)

Hioki is currently developing a desktop application specifically for displaying BDD test results. This section introduces an example of the display generated by the application (the display remains under development).

The display includes a list of judgment results along with the voltage and current waveforms at the time of BDD detection. It can be useful to check waveforms when determining judgment reference values for testing. Users can zoom in on displayed waveforms in the application window.

To check voltage and current fluctuations, users also can use the command to retrieve data stored in the instrument's internal memory and generate waveforms from them using Excel or other software for later review.



BDD judgment results list

Displays a list of detected BDD events, including the time at which each event occurred (time elapsed since the start of measurement) and measured values at that time.

Voltage monitor display

Displays the test voltage waveform. Users can check CC V/CV V event locations.

Current monitor display

Displays the current waveform. Users can check CV I event locations.

Equipment used

BATTERY INSULATION TESTER

BT5525

HIOKI