

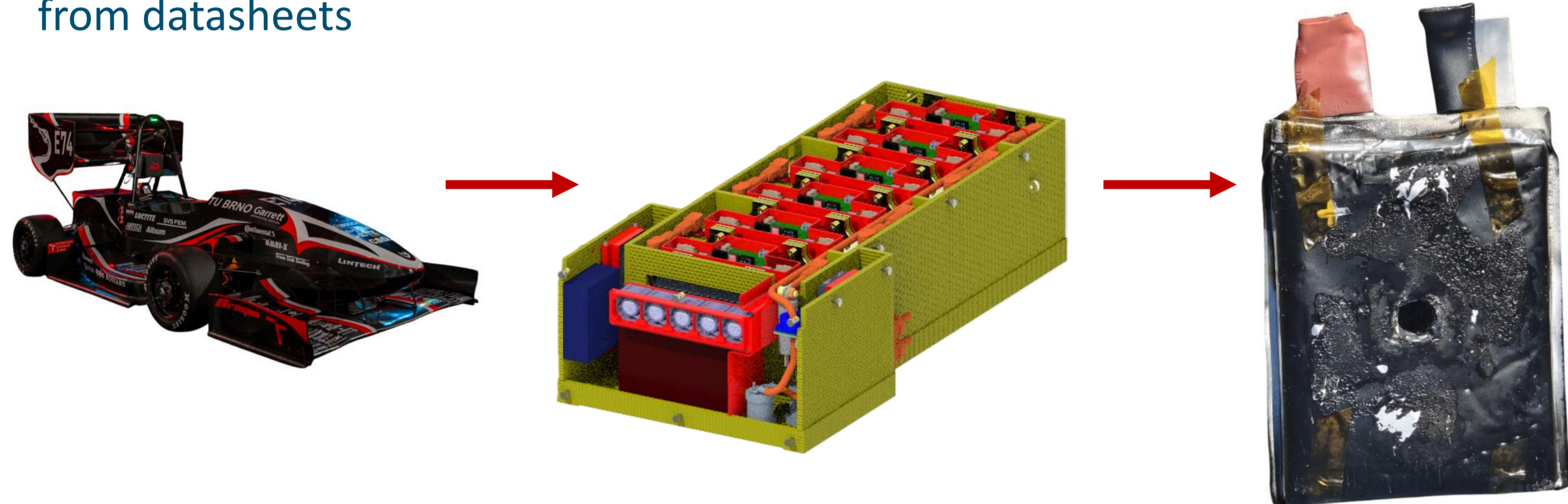
Battery cells mechanical properties

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MOTIVATION & OBJECTIVES

- High emphasis on structural safety for the car chassis and outer battery pack
- Mechanical deformation and internal cell limits are historically overlooked in rules
- Pouch cells are highly vulnerable, but their real failure limits are missing from datasheets

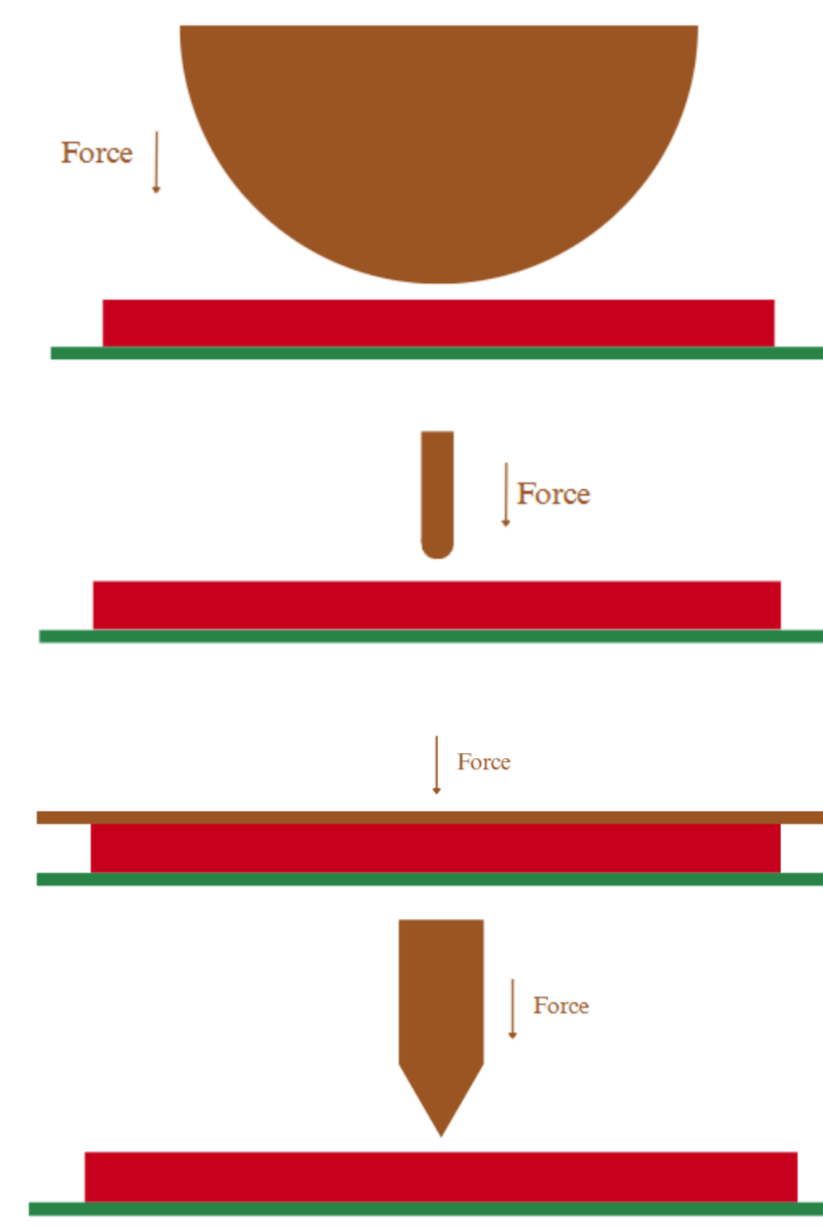


Objective: to develop a simplified mechanical model of a pouch cell

MODELLING APPROACHES

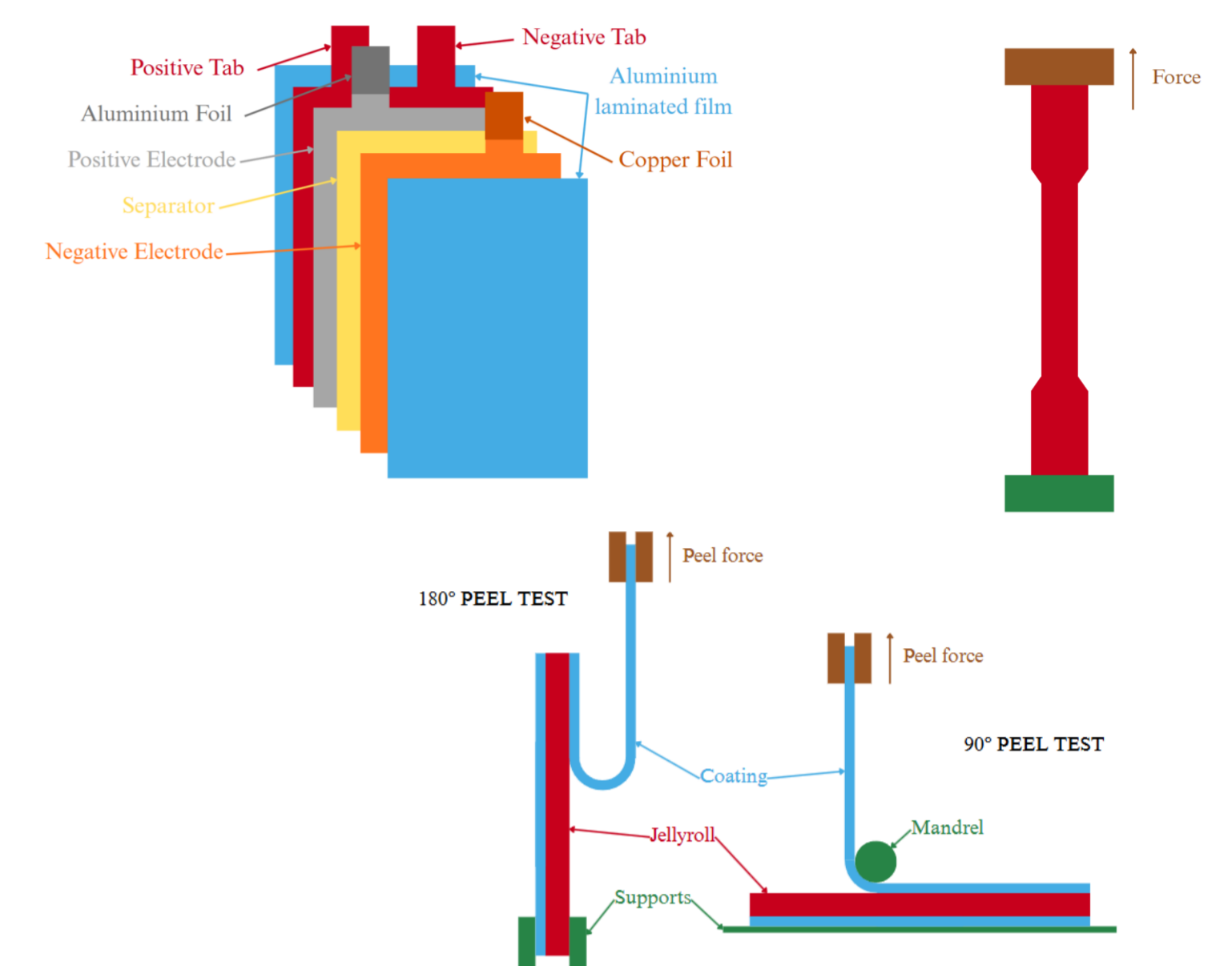
Homogenized model

- Global cell behaviour
- No layer interaction
- Short circuit based on overall deformation
- Faster & simpler

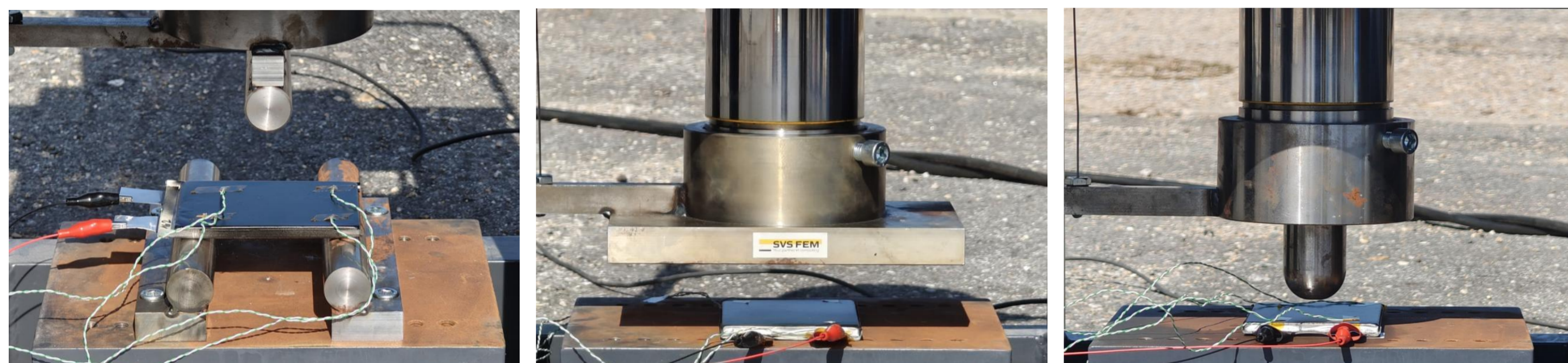


Laminated composite model

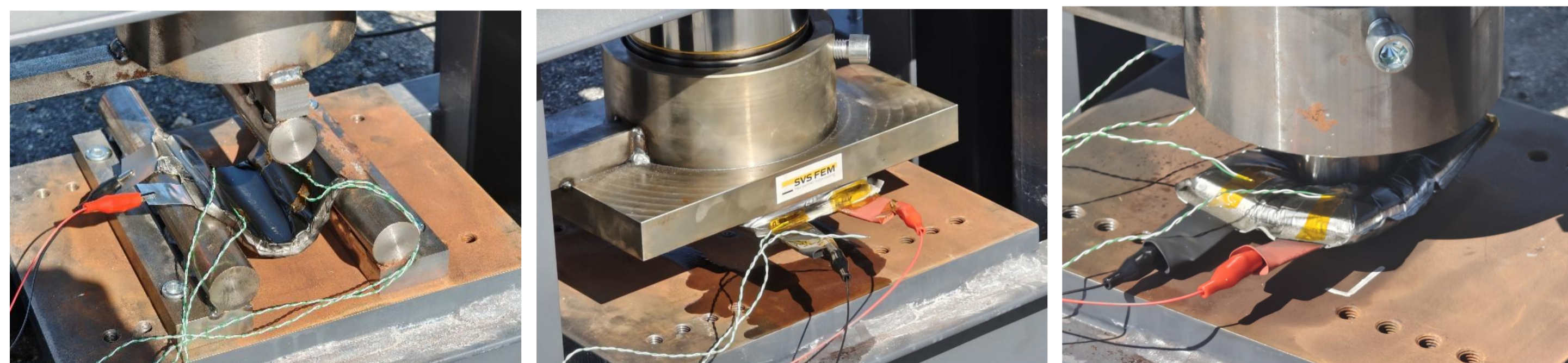
- Each layer modelled separately – tensile test
- Anisotropic
- Adhesion, delamination – peel test
- Failure in specific layer
- More accurate but complex



EXPERIMENTAL TESTING



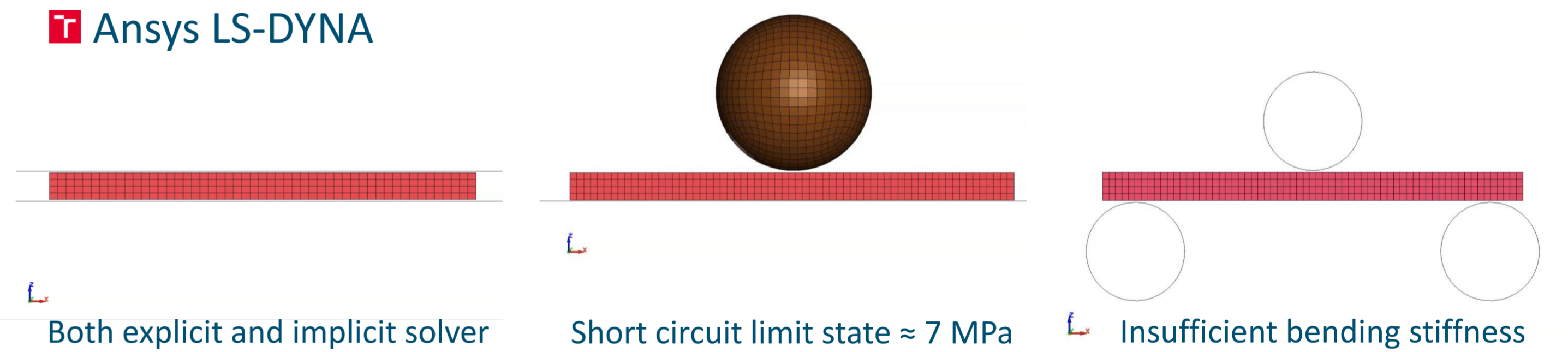
- 3-point bending
- Flat plate compression
- Hemispherical indentation



- Experimental Output: Force-displacement data
- Material Modeling: Converted into a stress-strain curve as input for the material model

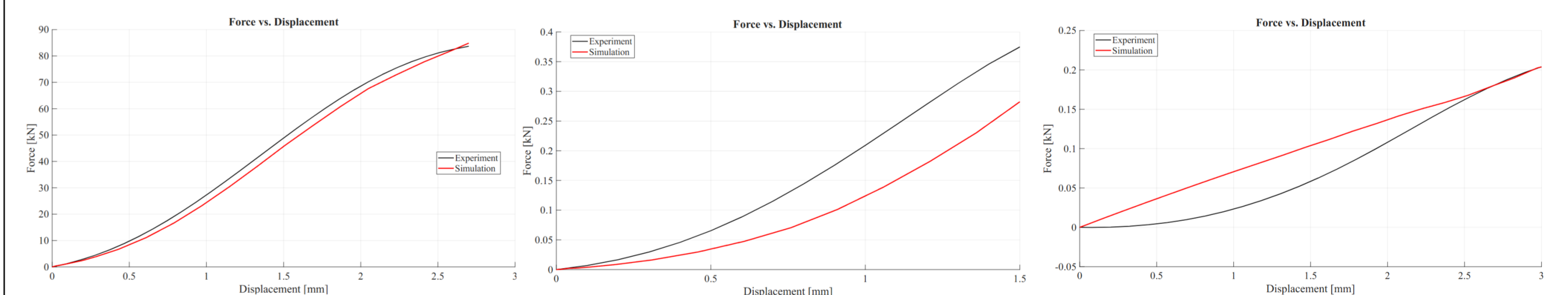
NUMERICAL MODEL

Ansys LS-DYNA



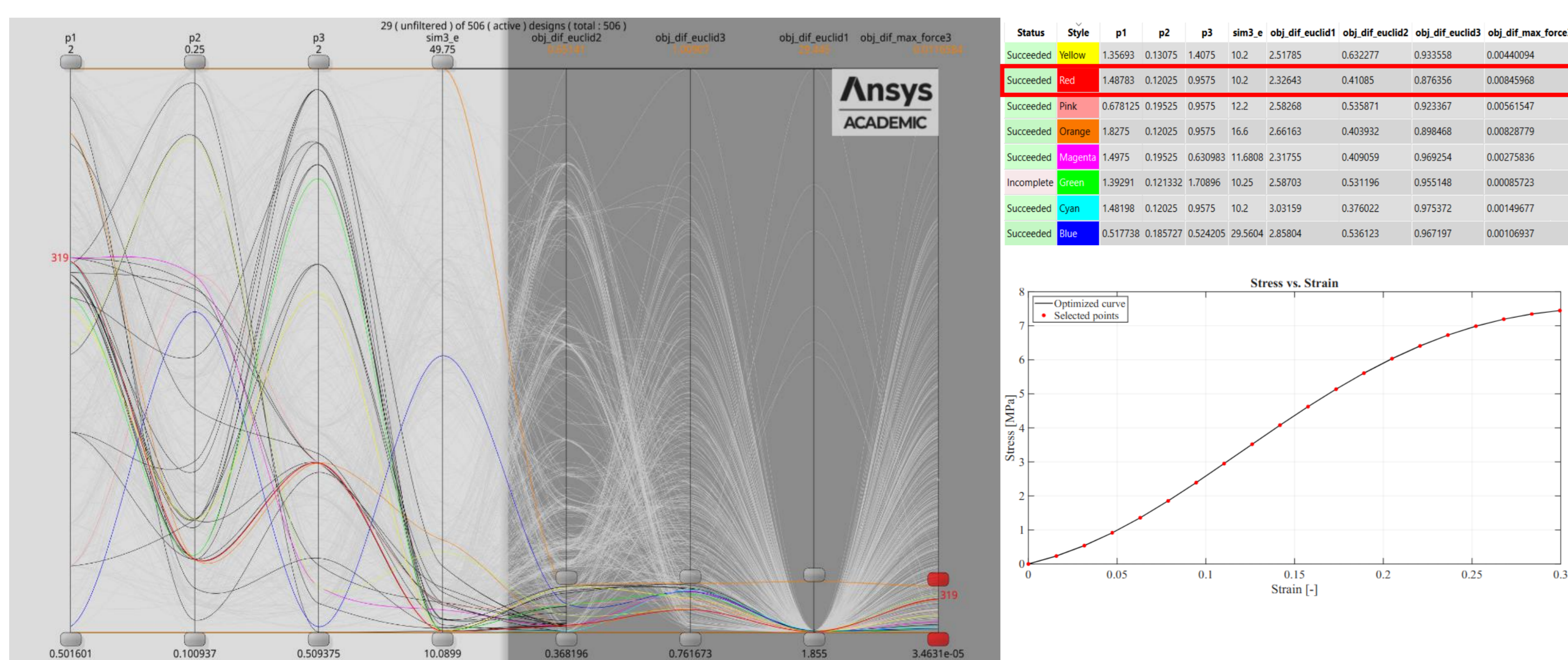
- Both explicit and implicit solver
- Short circuit limit state ≈ 7 MPa
- Insufficient bending stiffness

Comparison of experiment and simulation

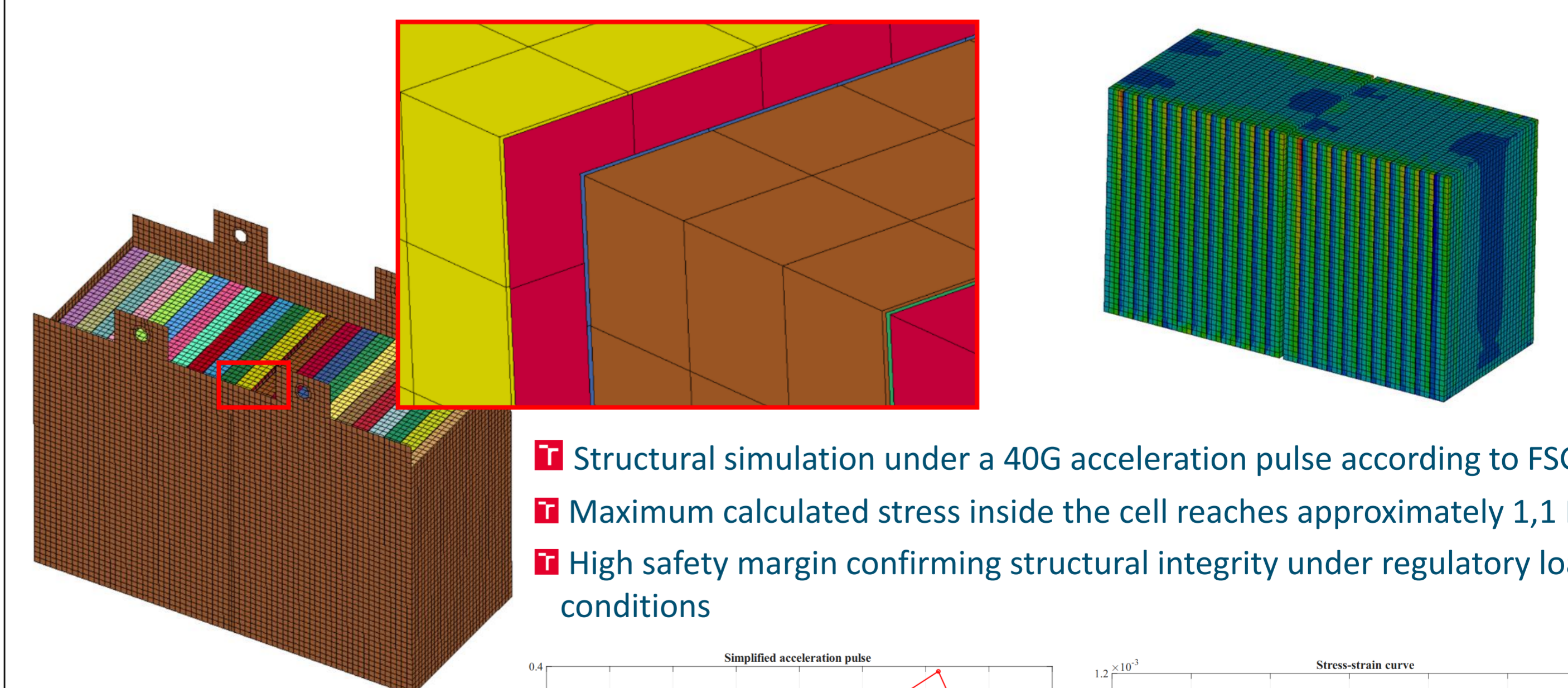


OPTIMIZATION

- Optimization loop with over 300 design points in Ansys optiSLang
- Minimization of the error between experimental and simulation curves
- Selection of the best matching configuration (red design)
- Final calibrated stress-strain curve for the material model



APPLICATION OF THE MODEL



- Structural simulation under a 40G acceleration pulse according to FSG rules
- Maximum calculated stress inside the cell reaches approximately 1,1 MPa
- High safety margin confirming structural integrity under regulatory load conditions

