

Ioxus Titan Technology

AABC 2017 Mainz Germany

Ken Rudisuela CTO



Ioxus Company Overview

Founded:

• 2007

Products:

- Large cylindrical and pouch ultracapacitors (EDLC)
- Light-weight and heavy-duty modules

Technology:

- ACN and PC
- High temperature and high voltage

Credible and Industry Leading Investor Base



ARFS





Markets:

- Transportation, Wind, Industrial and Medical
- Worldwide sales and marketing

Manufacturing:

- Engineered and manufactured in America and Japan
- ISO-9001:2008 certified working on TS-16949

Location:

- Oneonta NY
- Kusatsu Japan







Ioxus Ultracapacitor Modules

- Ioxus designs and manufactures a number of different ultracapacitor modules using both the THiNCAP (pouch) and iCAP (cylindrical) cells.
- Ioxus standard designs are the most rugged and longest lasting in the industry.
- Building block designs, such as the X-Series allows for a cost effective "right sizing"
- Standard 48V modules have the highest rate capability and lowest temperature rise of any commercial product
- Inventive designs such as the new uSTART and liquid cooled modules are in a class all of their own.









Ioxus THiNMOD Applications





Dynamic Voltage Recovery 4MW







MRI Machines







Stacker Crane







Automated Guided Vehicles



Ioxus iMOD Products Are Field Proven



















Harbor Crane

Generator Connected 1 MW





Grid Connected 40MW City Bus Engine Start 32V





Ioxus Titan HT ™ Cell Technology



Ioxus iCAP[®] with **Titan HT**TM technology is a breakthrough in high temperature technology

- Unprecedented electrochemical stability
- Highest temperature durability
- Highest rate capability
- Highest round trip efficiency
- Lowest leakage current
- Lowest gas generation
- Longest life, doubled durability spec
- Patented



Titan Objective

Increase the operating temperature range of EDLC's for under-hood automotive applications and for longer life at any temperature:

• In theory no faradaic reactions but in practice there are

Temperature: $L(T_{Int}) = L_0 e^{\left(\frac{Ea}{k}\right)\left(\frac{1}{T_{Int}} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right)}; T_{Int} = R_{therm} \left[I^2 R_{DC}\right] F_{duty}$

Voltage:
$$L(V) = L_0 e^{-\alpha \left(\frac{V}{V_0} - 1\right)}$$

Overall: L(V,T)_{Float} =
$$L_0 e^{-\alpha \left(\frac{V}{V_0}-1\right)} e^{\left[\frac{Ea}{k}\left(\frac{1}{T_{Int}}-\frac{1}{T_0}\right)\right]}$$

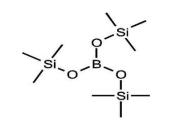
Goal: Increase the activation energy \square

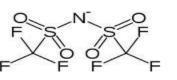
- More thermal dynamically stable product
- Higher temperature capability
- Higher voltage capability
- Longer life

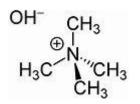
Approach

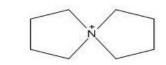
Keep specific capacitance constant Increase electrolyte stability Look at a number of:

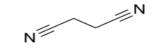
- New salts
- New solvents
- Ionic liquids
- Additives
- Coated electrodes

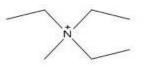


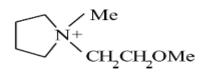
















Additives



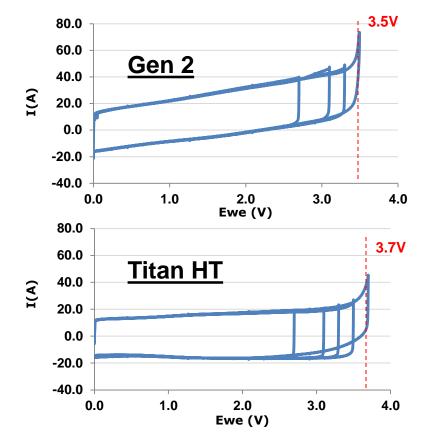
Stabilizing additives: Reduces capacitance loss, reduces ESR gain and reduces gas generation

- High electrochemical stability
- Affinity to the carbon surface
- Polar characteristic
- High dielectric constant
- Water scavenger
- Tertiary amine scavenging
- Low cost

Result:

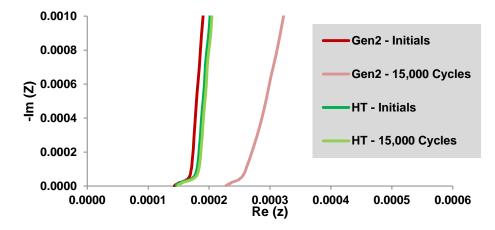
Absorbed mono-layer on the carbon, producing a protective surface coating, reducing contact between carbon and electrolyte slowing down electrolyte breakdown

Cyclic Voltammetry at 65°C

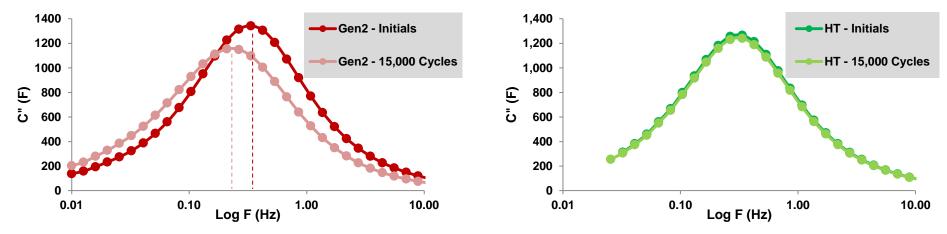




EIS Cycling at 25 °C

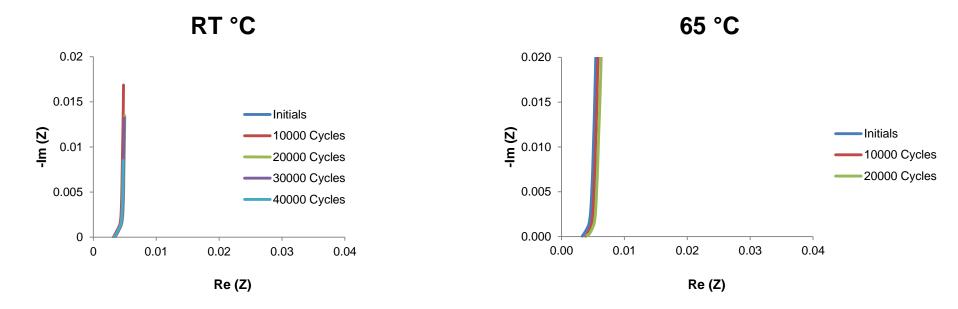






EIS of HT Cycled at RT/65



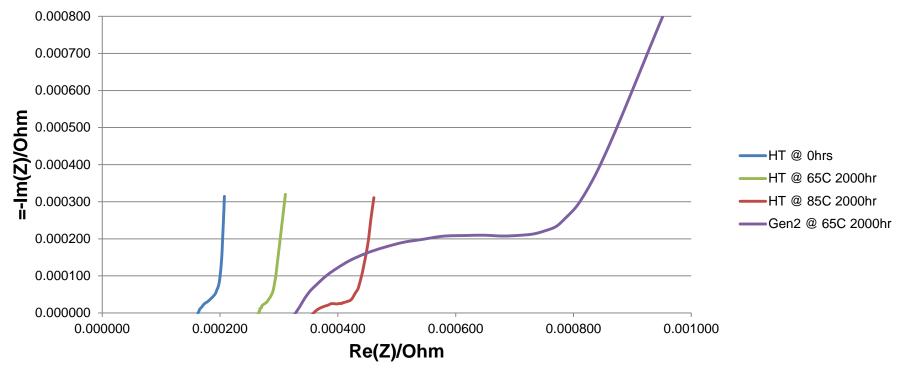


Almost no change under high rate high temperature cycling

Endurance EIS 3000F after 2000hr

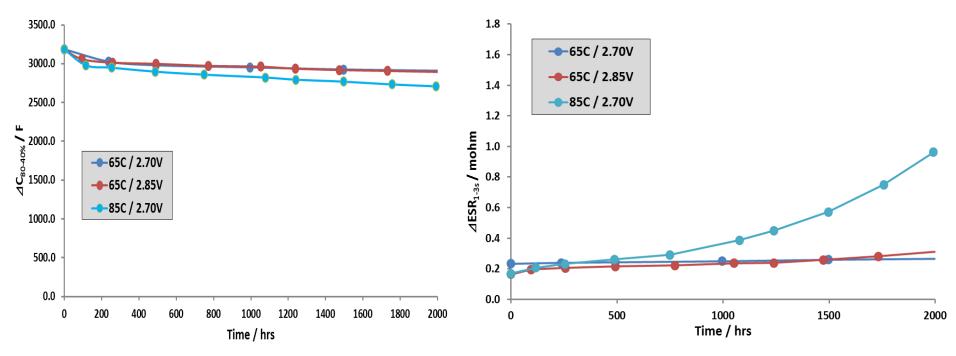
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HT Endurance



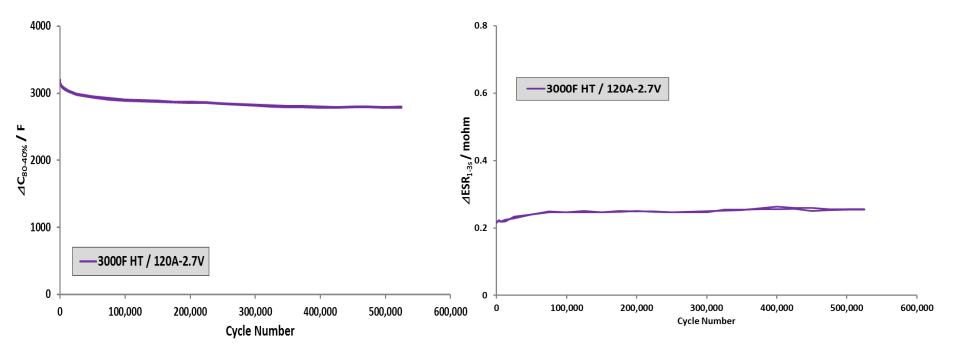
Endurance Capacitance and ESR





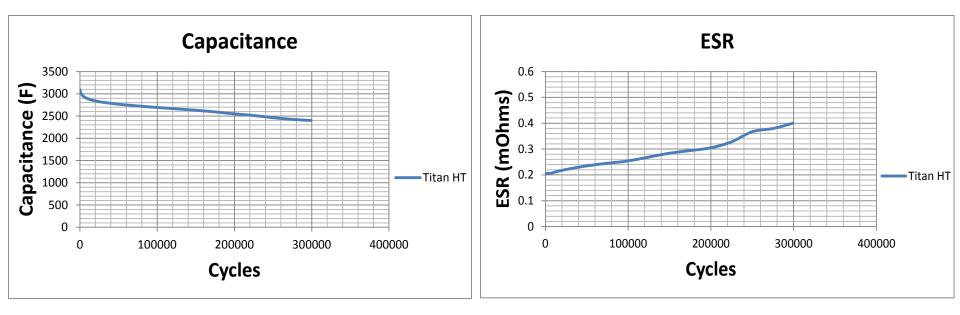
High Rate Cycling at RT





High Rate Cycling at 65°C



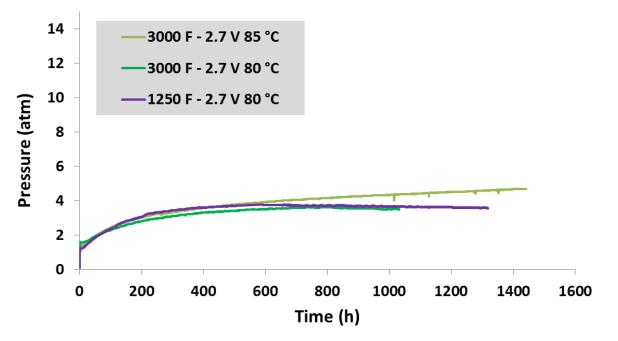


3000F cells cycled at 120A continuous IEC measurement

Gas Generation



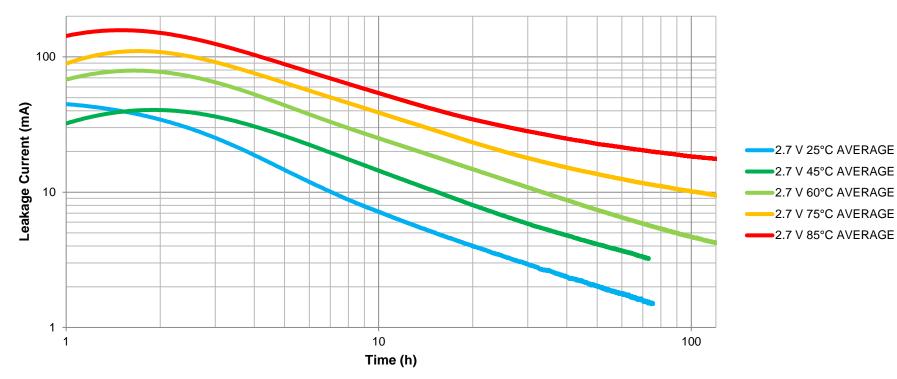
Internal cell pressure at 2.7 V and HT



Leakage Current at Temperature



3000 F Titan HT Leakage Current vs. Temperature at 2.7 V



Leakage Current after Cycling

Leakage current is pure diffusion controlled after cycling; charge re-distribution between electrode and electrolyte and inter-electrode

-1/2 1/2

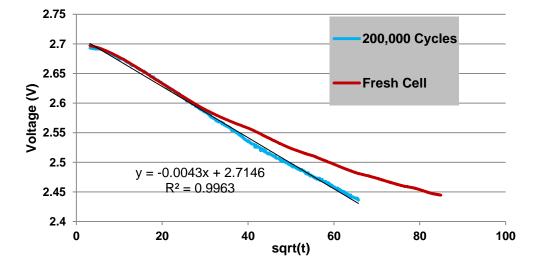
Governing Equation

$$V_t = V_i - \frac{2zFAD^{1/2}\pi^{1/2}c_0}{C}t^{1/2}$$

 $V \propto sqrt(t)$

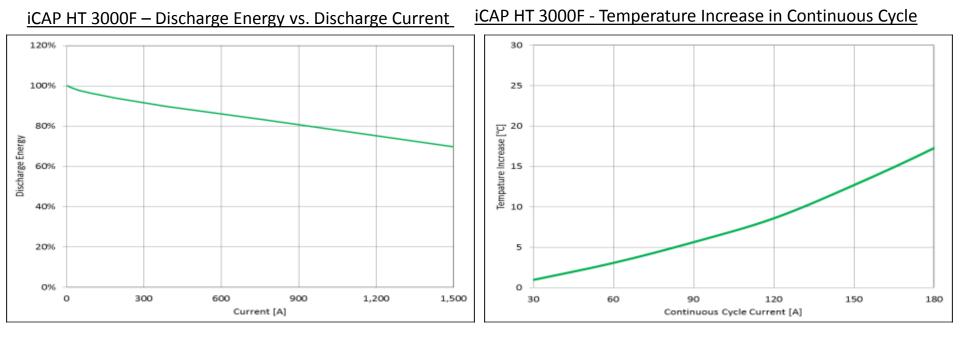
Fresh cells show mostly Faradaic reaction controlled

Cycled cells exhibit excellent agreement with pure diffusion controlled self-discharge





Influence of Charge-discharge Rate



Ioxus uSTART™: Benefits for Vehicle

uSTART[™] Stabilizes the Vehicle Bus Voltage

- **Improved Performance:** uSTART[™] provides greater starting power than battery only solutions and cranks engines faster
- Improved Reliability: uSTART[™] reduces breakdowns by eliminating conditions where the battery is too discharged to start a vehicle
- **Improved Efficiency:** uSTART[™] reduces battery discharge, so alternator load and emissions are lower
- Lower Costs: uSTART[™] reduces battery cycling, so battery life is extended



Ioxus uSTART™



uSTART[™] Stabilizes the Vehicle Bus Voltage

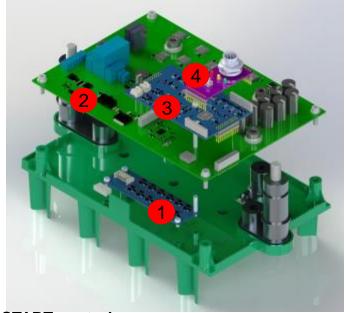
- Lead-acid batteries have a limited charge/discharge cycle life and will have the least amount of degradation if they are kept at a high state of charge.
- By managing the vehicles bus voltage, uSTART handles the high current loads and reduces the amount of discharge on the batteries.
- uSTART maintains a higher system voltage reducing stress on the battery and increasing its life.
- The engine starts faster with uSTART reducing stress on the starter therefore increasing its life.
- The more times an engine is stopped and started, the greater the benefit uSTART provides, e.g. engine auto-stop or delivery vehicle applications



Ioxus uSTART™: Assembly



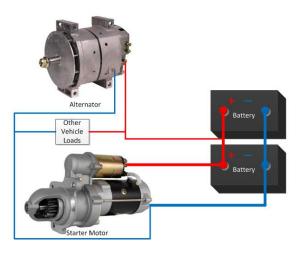


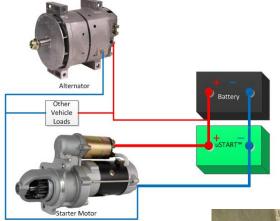


uSTART controls;

- 1. Cell balancing board
- 2. Power board; DC/DC converter, transfer MOFETS
- 3. Control board; micro processor
- 4. Function board

Easy Installation





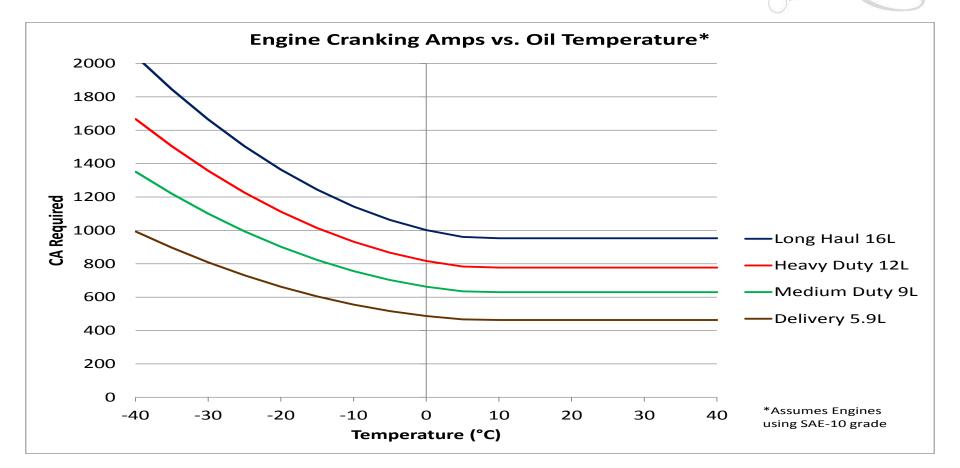
Wiring before uSTART installed

Wiring after uSTART installed





Engine Cranking Current 12V System



Power Output vs Ultracapacitor Voltage

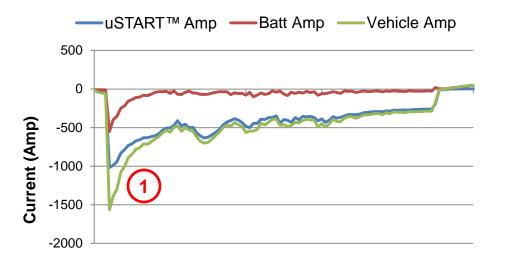
uSTART[™] Beta Terminal Voltage vs. Cranking Power 14 15 Output Voltage (V) 14 12 Power 12V Power 13V 13 Power 14V 10 Voltage (V) imes Power 15V 9 12 X Power 16V 8 Power 17V 11 7 + Power 18V $\frac{12000}{2000} \frac{1400}{1000} \frac{1000}{1000} \frac{1000}{1000}$ 21 - Power 19V 19 10 17 - Power 20V Ultracapacitor (V) 15 Power 21V 9 13 0 5000 10000 15000 20000 25000 30000 Power (W)

Output terminal voltage and delivered power is a function of the ultracapacitor voltage

Multiple engine starts with 1100 CCA uSTART ultracapacitors at different starting voltages

uSTART Field Operation Class 6 Delivery Truck

Typical Engine Cranking Load Sharing between Battery and uSTART

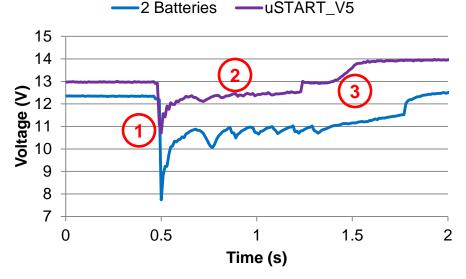


 The current that the systems sees is strictly determined by the internal combustion drive system but the uSTART absorbs the majority of the demand reducing stress on the battery significantly

uSTART handles the majority of the starting current reducing drastically the current on the battery, maximizing its' life

uSTART Field Operation Class 6 Delivery Truck

Typical Engine Cranking Voltage on a 6L diesel with and without uSTART

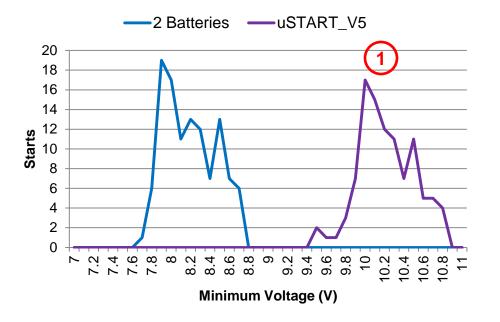


- 1) Minimum voltage during cranking is increased by approximately 3V
- 2) Average cranking voltage is increased by 1.8V
- 3) Cranking time is reduced by 540 mille-sec

- uSTART maintains a higher system voltage reducing stress on the battery and increasing its life
- The engine starts faster with uSTART reducing stress on the starter therefore increasing its life

uSTART Field Operation Class 6 Delivery Truck

Typical Daily Minimum Bus Voltage per Start



- During each day of operation the delivery vehicle stops over 125 times, the average minimum voltage is nearly 2V higher with uSTART compared to without dramatically increasing the battery life
- 2) Telematics monitoring of nearly 200 delivery trucks, over the last 16 months, shows an average minimum +2V and start time reduction of > 700 m-sec

Operation

Maintenance Mode (Safe Mode)

- No energy at uSTART terminals
- · Safe to install or remove from vehicle
- Press and hold button for 10 seconds to enter Run Mode

Run Mode

- uSTART is on and supporting the vehicle battery
- Press and hold button for 10 seconds to switch to Maintenance Mode, or 3 seconds to initiate Jump Start

Jump Start Mode

- uSTART will charge up from the battery for a jump start and the green and yellow lights will flash while charging
- The yellow light will stay solid when the uSTART is fully charged
- Start the vehicle

Mod	e	GREEN	YELLOW	RED	Description
Maintenance			•	•	uSTART™ is connected to battery. There is no energy at terminals.
		OFF	SOLID	OFF	To switch to Run Mode, press button for 10 seconds.
					uSTART™ is active.
Run	1				To switch to Maintenance Mode, press button for 10 seconds.
		SOLID	OFF	OFF	To initiate Jump Start Mode, press button for 3 seconds.
		*	*		uSTART™ is charging for jump start.
Jump Star	**	FLASH	FLASH	OFF	
	lart	*	•		uSTART™ is ready for jump start. Start the vehicle immediately.
		FLASH	SOLID	OFF	
Fault		•	•		uSTART™ is experiencing a fault.
	τ	OFF	OFF	SOLID	Please see user manual for instructions.



uSTART[™] Safety Features

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uSTART[™] Electronics Safety Features

Maintenance Mode

- No power available at terminals
- Protection against reverse bias to -30 V
- Protection against input voltage surge up to +80 V

• Run Mode

- Under and over voltage lockouts
- Protection against input voltage surge up to +80 V
- Short circuit protection
- Thermal protection

Ioxus uSTART™ Next Products

- 1100 CCA 12V uSTART; intended for trucks Class 3 to Class 6
- 2000 CCA 12V uSTART; intended for trucks Class 7 to Class 8
- 1000 CCA 24V uSTART; intended for Europe and Japan
- Remote start capability will be available on all uSTART products in Feb 2017
- Certified to standards: UL810A, SAE J1455 and J930





THANK YOU !

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