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Electric Vehicle Safety
In Two Sections

First Section – General EV Safety Considerations – Baudelio

Second Section – Working with Lithium - Peter



General EV Safety Considerations

Baudelio Ibarra

Safety considerations when working with and around Hybrid/electric vehicles







OPERATION – START(ON), STOP(OFF) AND FUNCTION DEPOWER PROCEDURES-NORMAL OFF MODE AND DEPOWER FOR SERVICE ENVIRONMENTAL
PRECAUTIONS- LOCATION OF
WHERE VEHICLE WILL BE
WORKED ON



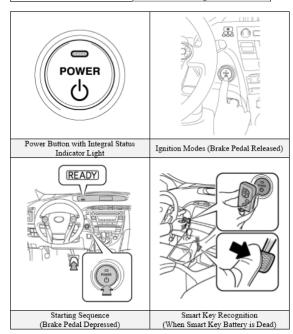


PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT-GLOVES, SAFETY GLASSES ETC..

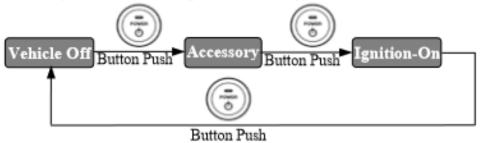
SPECIAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT- METERS, HV SHEPARDS HOOK ETC..

Become familiar with the Operation

Ignition Mode	Power Button Indicator Light
Off	Off
Accessory	Amber
Ignition-On	Amber
Brake Pedal Depressed	Green
Vehicle Started (READY-ON)	Off
Malfunction	Blinking Amber



Ignition Mode Sequence (brake pedal released):









Orange cables be alert



BAS Systems



- The GM BAS [Belt-Alternator-Starter] system uses an intermediate voltage motor [42 volts] that is driven by the multi-rib belt
- The hybrid motor supplies additional torque to the crankshaft when operating under load and functions as a starter during start-stop operation



Vehicle manufactures have used color coding as a means to identifying electrical systems



What Do the Colors of Cables Mean?

Hybrid electric vehicles are equipped with plastic conduit to cover and protect the electrical cables. This plastic conduit is color coded to help identify the potential risk. The colors and their meaning include:

- Black—12-volt cable. Not a shock hazard but can power airbags and pretensioners.
- Red—12 volts
- Blue—42 volts. Not a shock hazard but could maintain an arc if the circuit is opened. Is used for some electric power steering systems and mild hybrid vehicles such as the GM Belt-Alternator Starter (BAS) system.
- Yellow—42 volts. Not a shock hazard but could maintain an arc if the circuit is opened (cut).
 Usually used for electric power steering.
- Orange 144 to 600 volts or higher. Shock hazard and could cause severe burns or death. ■ SEE FIGURE 18–5.

Voltage

- Low 0 to 29 volts
- Medium -30 to 59 volts
- High voltage- 60 volts and higher





JUN 1 4 2006

SALISBURY
ANSI/ASTM MADE IN D120
CLASS 0 U.S.A. TYPE I
MAX USE VOLT 1000V AC

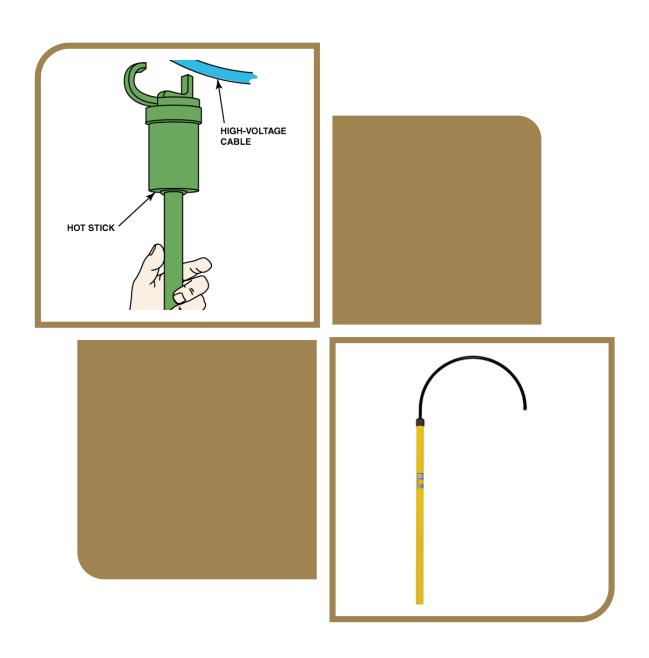
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Gloves must be inspected before use

- Class "0" gloves
- Certification every six months
- Keep clean and protect from abrasions



If Air can come out electricity can come in.



Emergency equipment

- Hot stick- used to move live wires
- Shepard's hook- used to move live people

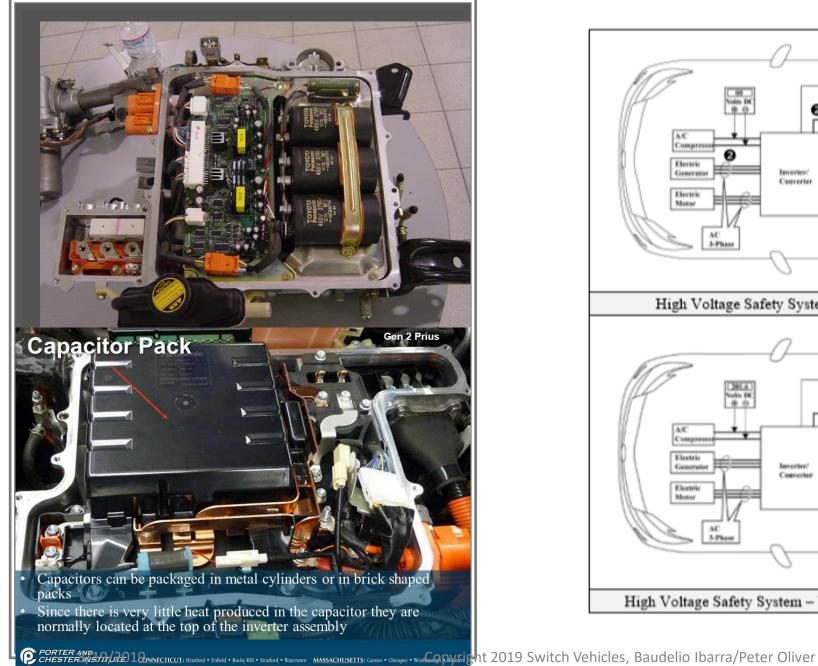


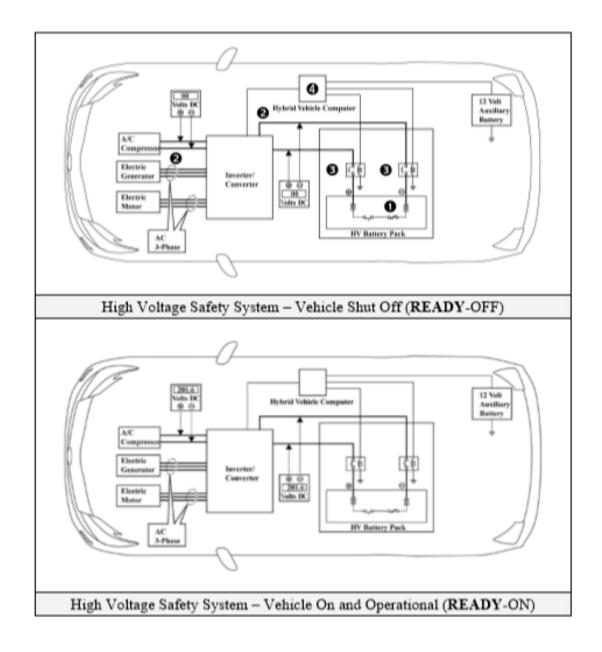




Properly rated meter must be used









Q & A

Baudelio Ibarra





Peter Oliver

Working with Lithium



What are the challenges?

Thermal events

Protecting investment

Protecting workers (students)

Replacing bad cell in pack

Others?



Thermal Events



Cell chemistry determines thermal stability Energy density

Lithium Cobalt vs.

Lithium Iron Phosphate







Primary Causes of Thermal Runaway?

Thermal Events



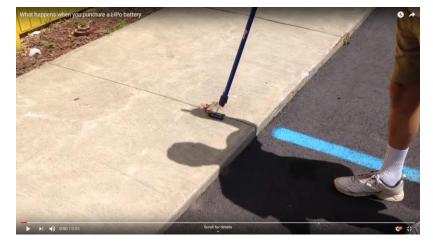
Cell chemistry determines thermal stability Energy density

Lithium Cobalt vs.

Lithium Iron Phosphate







Primary Causes of Thermal Runaway?

Over discharge – Over Charge – Puncture



Protecting investment
Protecting workers (students)
maybe drivers too?
Passengers?

Battery Management System (BMS)

Start with a balanced pack?

Say what? All batteries or cells at the same state of charge

Some say: "Top balancing", others say "Bottom Balancing"

Protecting investment
Protecting workers (students)
maybe drivers too?
Passengers?





Battery Management

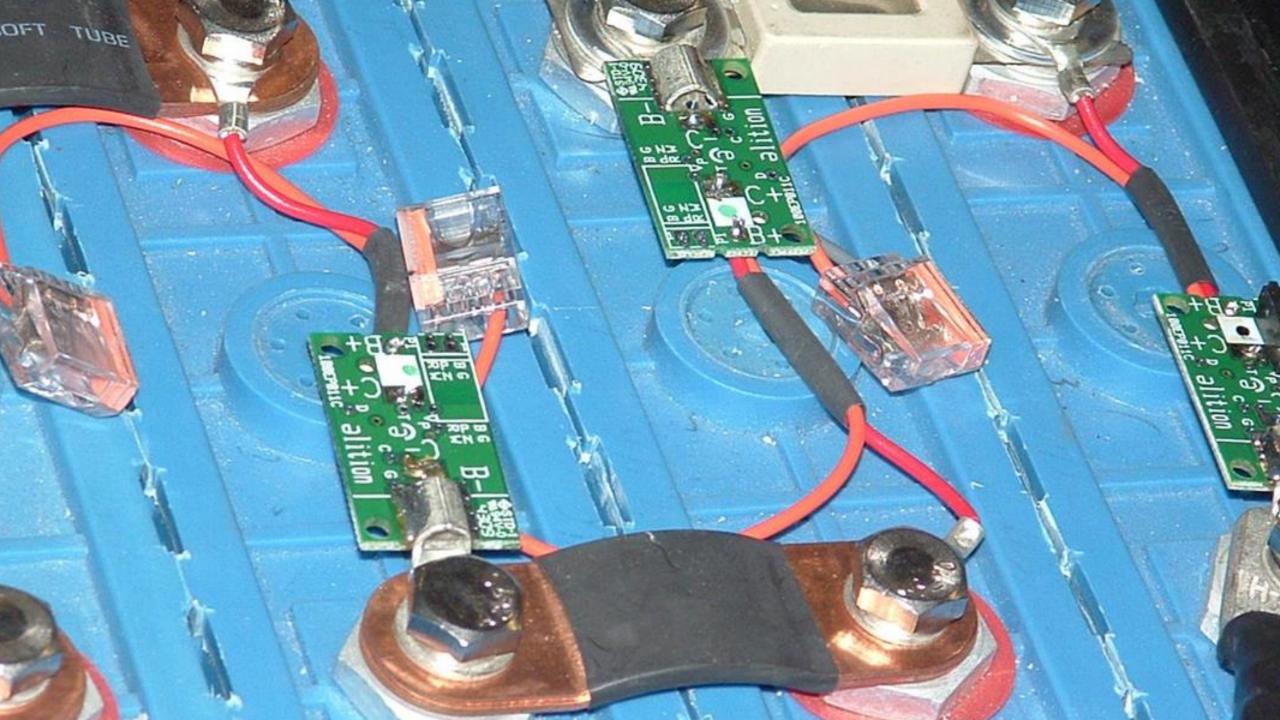


Lead acid, lithium or any battery chemistry should be installed after balancing and all batteries should be at the same state of charge (SOC)

BMS will then be programmed to monitor cells and watch for over charge, (turn off charger), or over discharge, (inform the driver and shut off the vehicle.) There are other steps but this is essentially it.

Three examples of how BMS connects

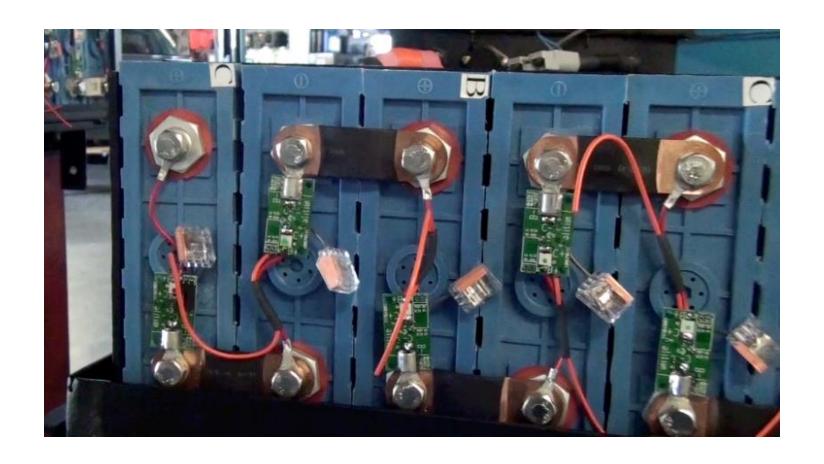






Optima Blue Top AGM Sealed Lead Acid Batteries with PCHC-12V-2A Power Cheqs Installed in a Corbin Sparrow

BMS Sensors and Wiring



Replacing bad cell in pack

A bad cell can limit the range of the entire pack.

It will run out of energy or become hot (another data point the BMS monitors along with internal resistance) or internal resistance will increase.

The vehicle will register "Out of Fuel" prematurely.



8/19/2019 Copyri



Replacing bad cell in pack

Remember the first step in assembling or installing your traction battery?

Charge all cells to the same SOC.

How do we do that with some installed and one not?



Replacing bad cell in pack

Charge the traction battery to "Full"

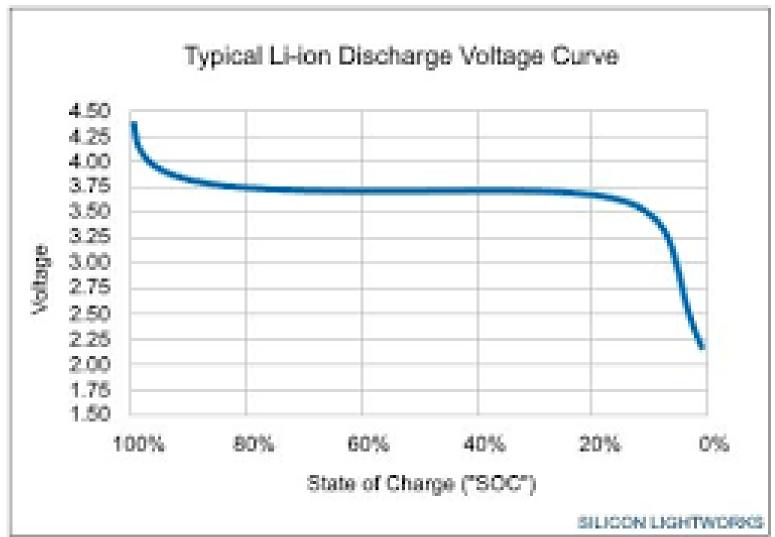
Measure cell voltages

Charge the new cell to the same voltage + .10 to .20 more. Why? see next slide

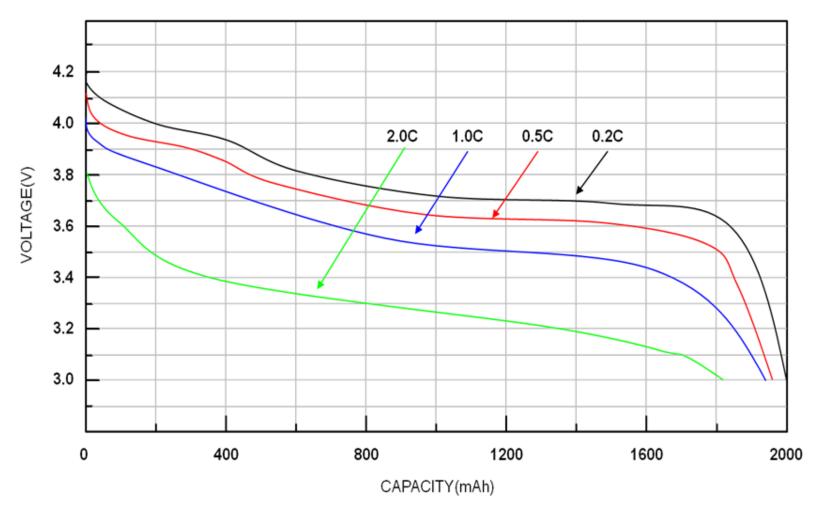
There are safety procedures for working on the traction battery, follow all of them and remove the bad cell and replace it with the new cell.

Charge the pack and monitor status.









The SWITCH, a vehicle for education!



Q and A?

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Sport Switch Three-Seater