



About Churod Sensing

Churod Sensing Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

Mar 10, 2022

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- Sensors and Application
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Churod Sensing History

■ 2006-2009
OEM Manufacturer

■ Jan. 2010
CHUROD'S **First Plant**
started production

■ Jun. 2016
CHUROD'S **Third Plant**
started production

■ 2021
CHUROD SENSING TECHNOLOGIES
is founded

2006

2010



2016



2021



2009



2014



2020



2021



■ Oct. 2009
CHUROD launched
the brand

■ Jun. 2014
CHUROD'S **Second Plant**
started production

■ Oct. 2021
CHUROD'S **Fourth Plant**
started construction

■ 2021
CHUROD SENSING
acquired **Sensata BPS**
business

R&D Center and Manufacturing Site

Churod Sensing Technologies located in Suzhou city, JiangSu Province.



Our Vision

A world leading sensing solution
provider to make the world smarter!
传感科技的引领者，让世界更智能！

Our Values

Respect 尊重
Responsibility 负责任
Innovation 创新
Excellence 卓越



SMART BPS Introduction

Mar 10, 2022

What Is a Sensor or a Transducer?

- The **sensor** is a device that measures the physical quantity (i.e. Heat, light, sound, etc.) into an easily readable signal (voltage, current etc.).

Transducer

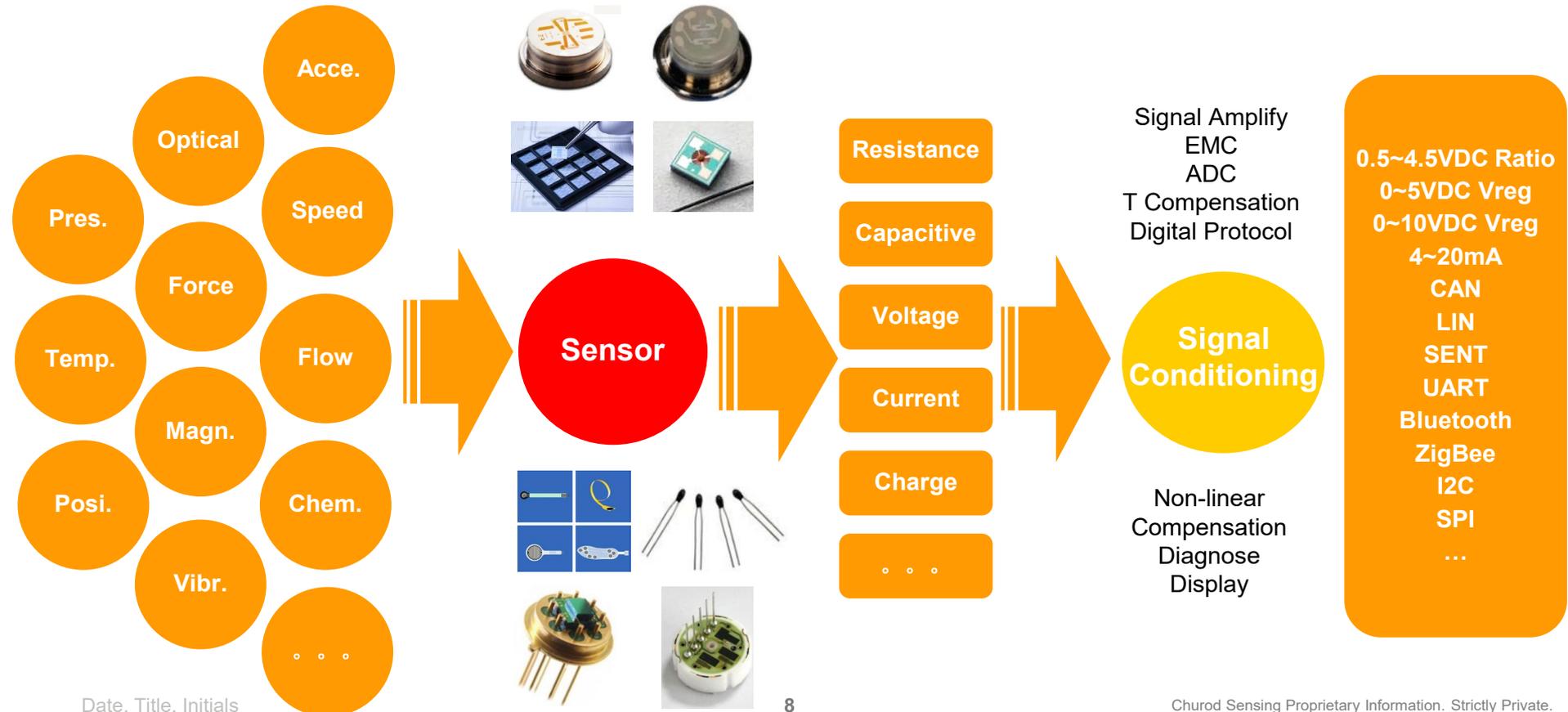
Physical Inputs

Sensor



Signal Conditioning

Output Signals



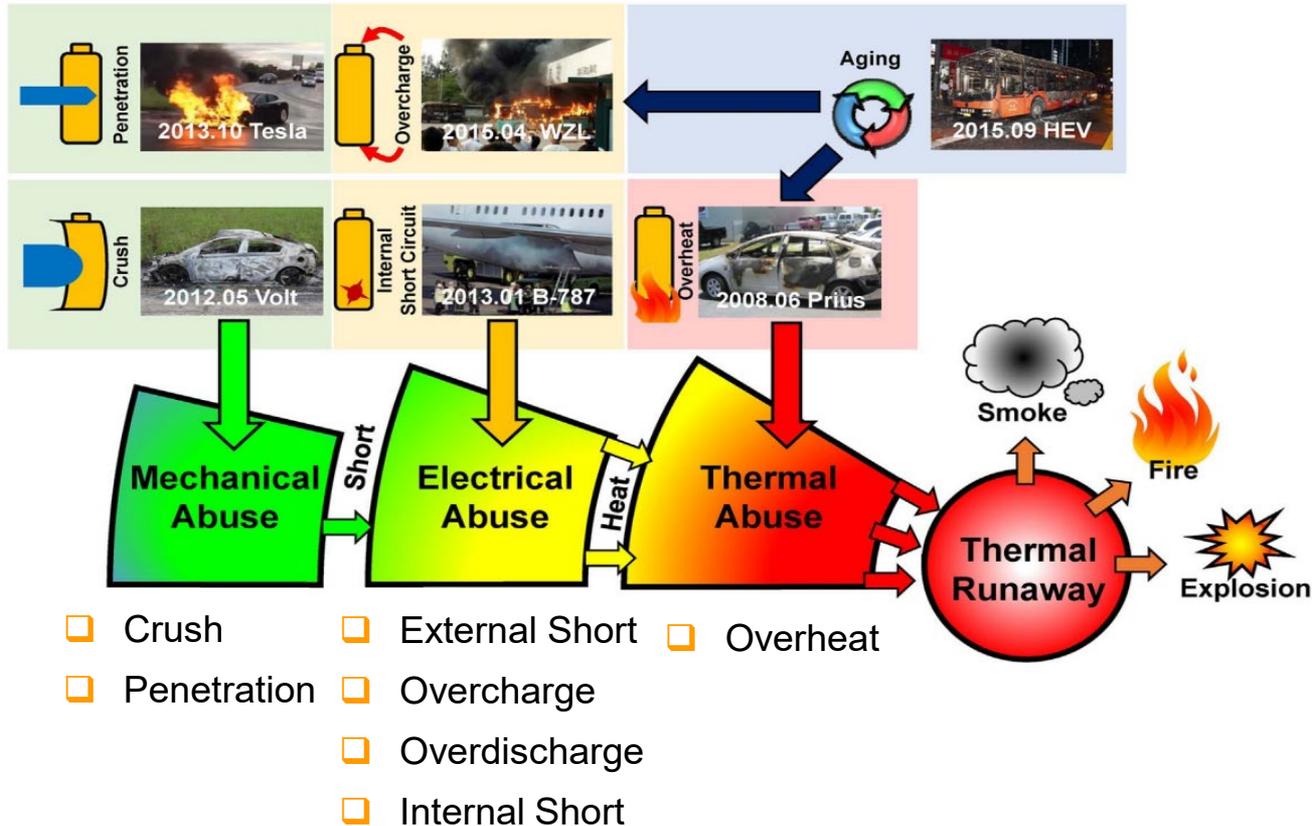
Where Are the Sensor Used?



Sensors are everywhere.

Battery Thermal Runaway Event

- Thermal runaway is an uncontrolled chain reaction caused by mechanical, electrical, thermal abuses or a combination of abuse.
- Thermal runaway leads to battery uncontrolled self-heating up to 400-1000°C and easily propagates to other cells which could end with a destructive result like fire or explosion.



Safety Legislations for Thermal Runaway

CN MIIT legislation of “Electric vehicle s traction battery safety requirements” which is effective on **Jan 1st 2021**.



Purpose :
“An alert signal of thermal event should be provided 5min earlier before any danger to cabin due to a battery cell thermal runaway leads to thermal propagation (for vehicle thermal event alert of passenger evacuation). If thermal propagation wouldn’t lead to any danger to cabin, the requirement is met.”

- > Implemented from Jan. 1st 2021 for vehicle model needs new type approval.
- > Implemented from Jan. 1st 2022 for vehicle model acquired type approval.



NEV Global Safety Technical Specification / EVS-GT unanimously approved at the 174th conference of WP.29 in Mar.2018.

- EVS - GTR Phase 1
 - Scheduled for adoption March 2018
 - Amended ECE R 100 adopted end of 2020
- EVS - GTR Phase. 2 / mandatory
 - No ext. fire / explosion / smoke in cabin within 5 minutes after warning
 - Implementation 2020 and beyond
 - China earlier (2020)
 - Status:
 - Adoption end 2021
 - Amended ECE R 100 adopted 2023

xEV Fire Events During Parking



2016.04.09 PHEV



2016.06.14 PHEV



2016.07.07 BUS



2018.01



2019.05



2018.08.04 PHEV



2018.08.25



2018.08.31



2018.09



2019.05.22



2017.05.01 80+ Electric Buses Burned Down in a Parking Fire Event, Beijing

Possible causes of thermal events during parking

1. When the vehicle is parked, thermal management system stops working but hot battery's heat may not be completely dissipated yet;
2. Environmental temperature can reach over 65°C in summer, which exceeds the operating temperature range of NCM battery;
3. High humidity/water cause short of electrical components.

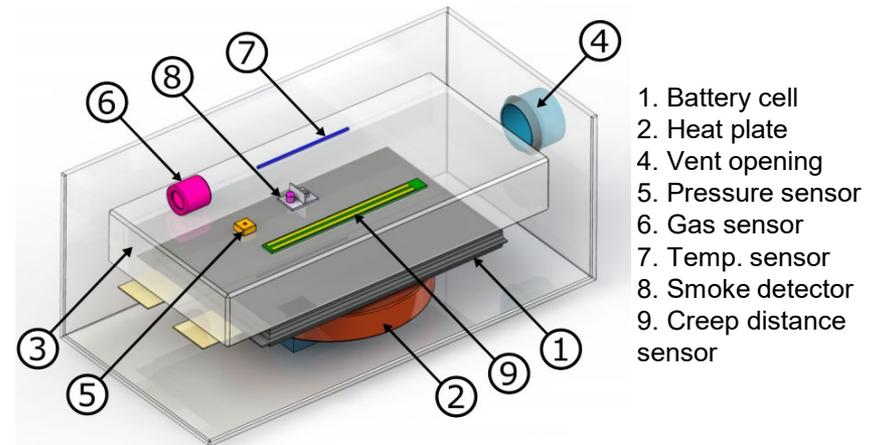
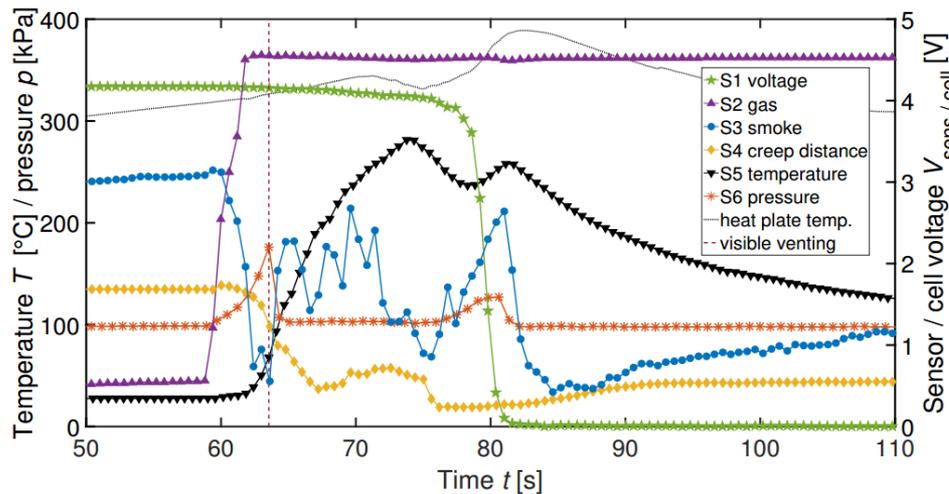
Thermal runaway detection during parking is essential for safety of life & asset as well as legislation compliance

Thermal Runaway Process & Detection

Temperature, Pressure, Gas etc Can Be Measured as Signal to Indicate Thermal Runaway/
Which One is Fast, Most Reliable and Low Cost?



Data source: Batteries, 27 March 2018



Conclusions:

- Gas, Pressure, Smoke, and force have shown to react the fastest. And pressure sensing is the one with highest feasibility.
- Signal clarity can be addressed by software algorithm.
- Pressure measurement does not depend on position within battery, because pressure travels with the speed of sound.

Sensor	Detection Speed	Signal Clarity	Sensor Feasibility
S1 voltage	-	+	+
S2 gas	+	+	-
S3 smoke	-	0	0
S4 creep distance	-	-	+
S5 temperature	0	0	0
S6 pressure	+	-	+
S7 force	+	-	0

Detection Option Comparison

Why current BMS (voltage, current & temperature) is not sufficient for thermal runaway detection?

- ✓ BMS with low confidence level to detect thermal runaway if no additional sensing
- ✓ High probability of cell signal lost since CMU or harness might be damaged in early stage due to high temperature venting
- ✓ BMS can't achieve 24/7 operation especially in parking due to power consumption

Sensing technologies comparison

Sensor type	Qualified Auto grade	Detecting speed	Reliability	Signal clarity	Power consumption	Diagnostics	Flexibility ²	System cost
Pressure	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
Gas	-	+	-	+	-	0	0	0
Smoke	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
T (point)	+	0 ¹	+	0	+	+	-	0
T (cable)	-	+	0	+	+	0	-	-

Note1: T(point) is position sensitive

Note2: Including flexibility for mounting location/position and the flexibility to adapt different cells, modules and packs

Pack pressure is the best add-on signal for thermal runaway detection (well recognized by most OEMs)

Pressure (coupled with V/T from BMS) is the most reliable, easy-to-use and cost effective system solution

Churod Smart Solution – More than a Pressure Sensor

- ❑ Churod Smart BPS enables parking mode with BMS wakeup function and low power consumption.

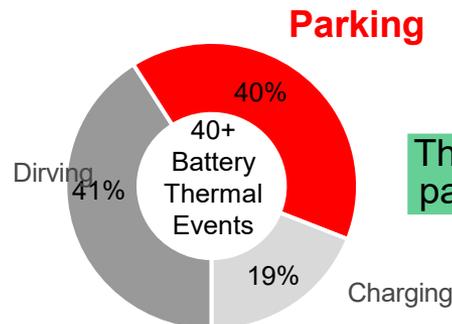
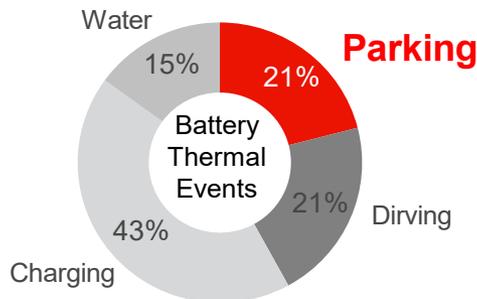
Churod's Value

- Eliminate false warning and miss warning for thermal runaway with **high reliability**
- Extremely **low power consumption** during parking (<0.2mA)
- 24/7 operation, And offer **wakeup BMU** function during parking
- **Automotive Grade** Design
- **Easy to mount**, and independent from mounting position
- **Quick response** & warning to thermal propagation within 10s
- Help Customer to **reduce system cost**



Churod Sensing Smart Battery Pressure Sensor Solution

Why parking mode of Smart BPS is critical?



Thermal events @ parking: **20~40%***

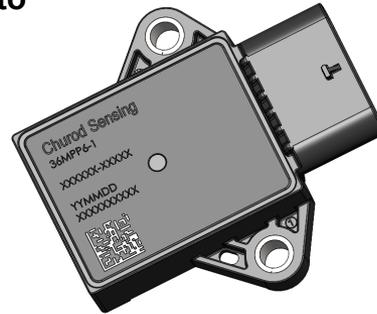
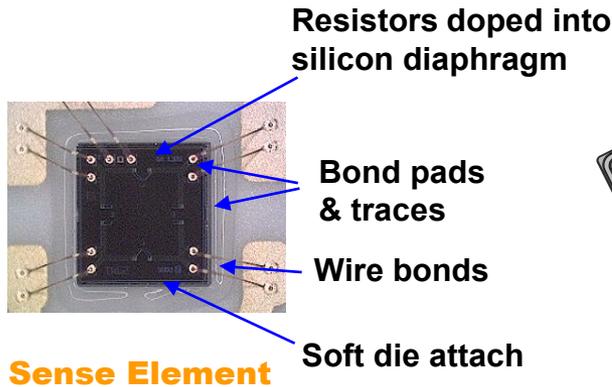
Key sensor features:

- Sensor detection during parking: **BMS wakeup function**
- 24/7 operation: **low power consumption**

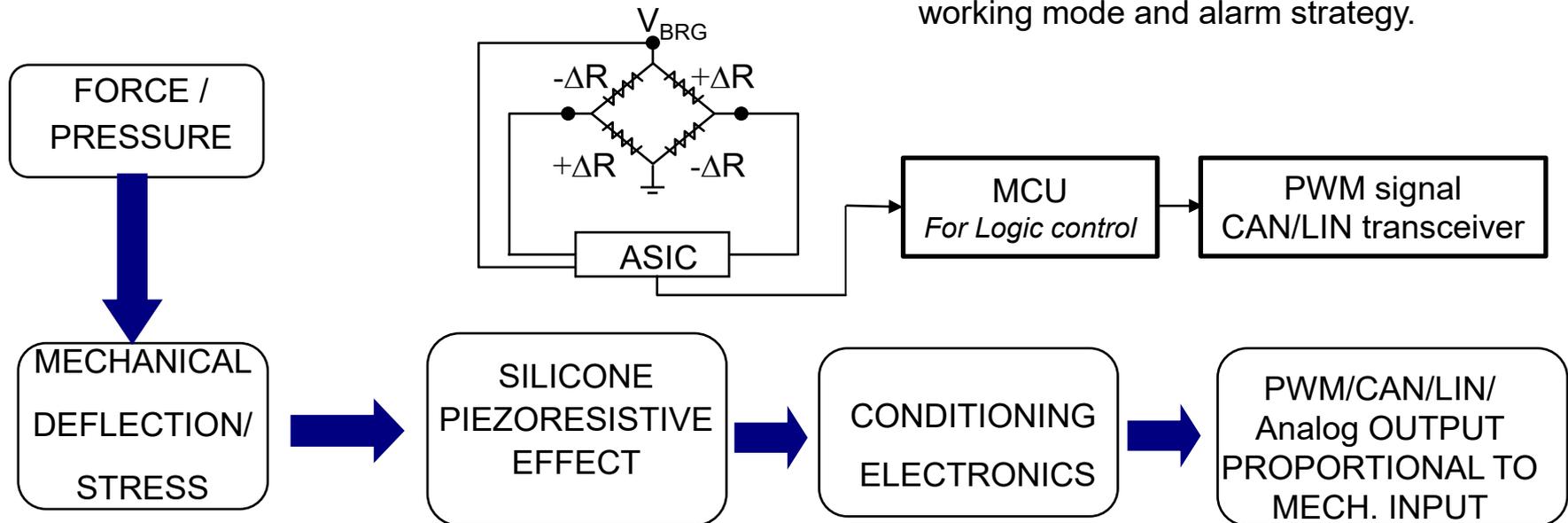
* China EV Battery Safety Summit, August 2018
Date, Title, Initials

2019 data * <https://www.d1ev.com/news/jishu/97394>

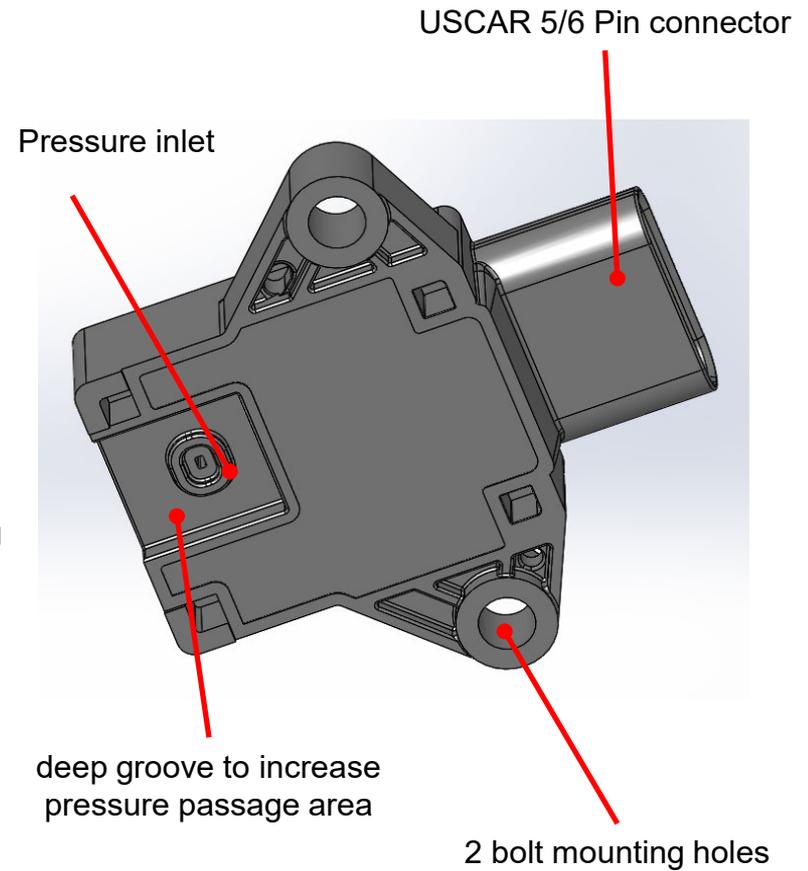
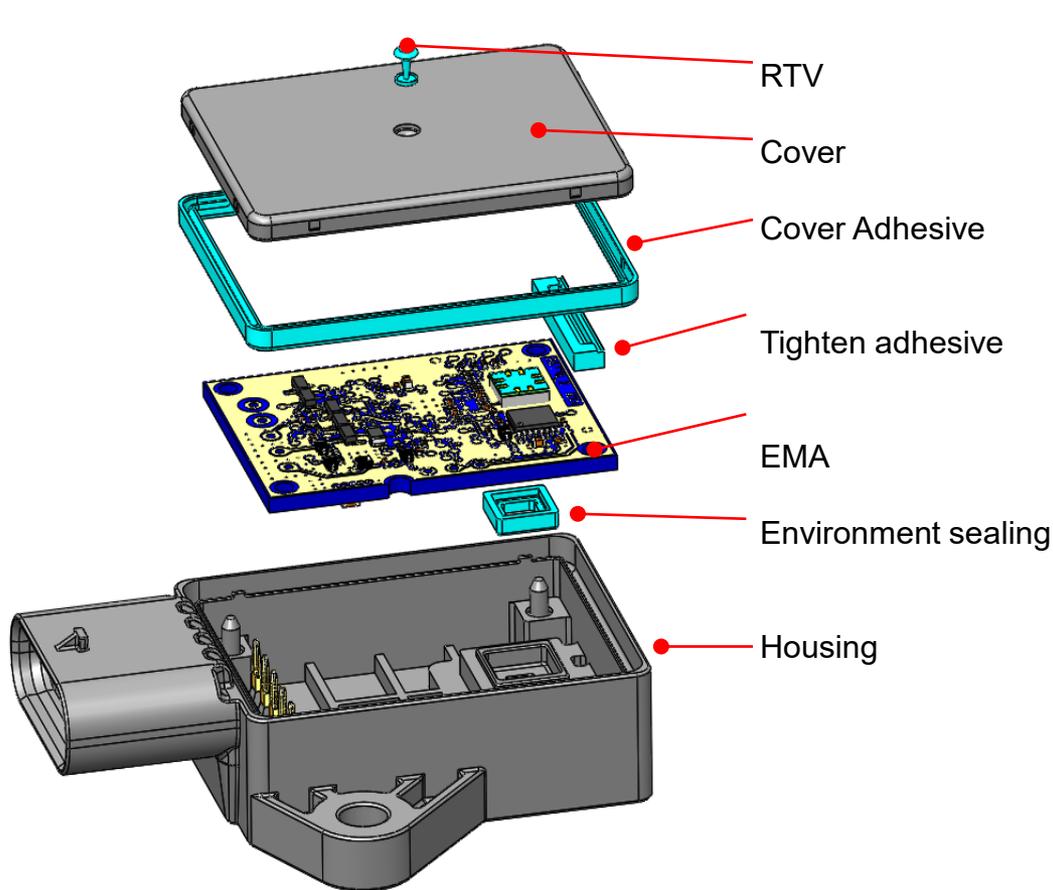
Sensing Technology



- Pressure across diaphragm results in tensile stress in center, compressive stress at edge
- Strain-sensitive piezo resistors are implanted in silicon substrate and connected in a full bridge configuration
- Applied pressure results in a bridge imbalance that is amplified and compensated in signal conditioning electronics
- MCU is used for logic control for different working mode and alarm strategy.

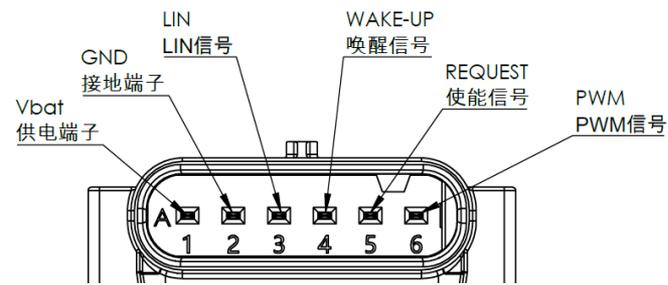
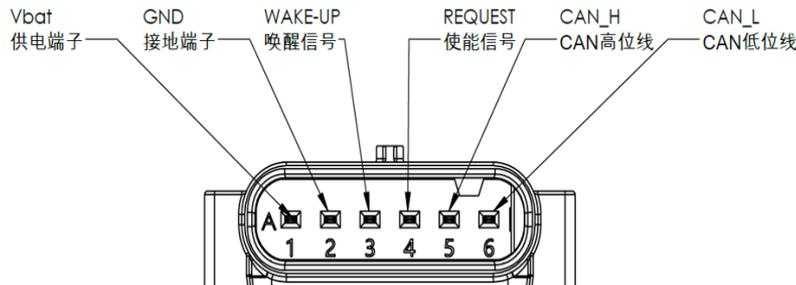


Product Overview



SMART BPS Working Mode and E-Interface

The specifications shall prevail



■ BPS Working Mode

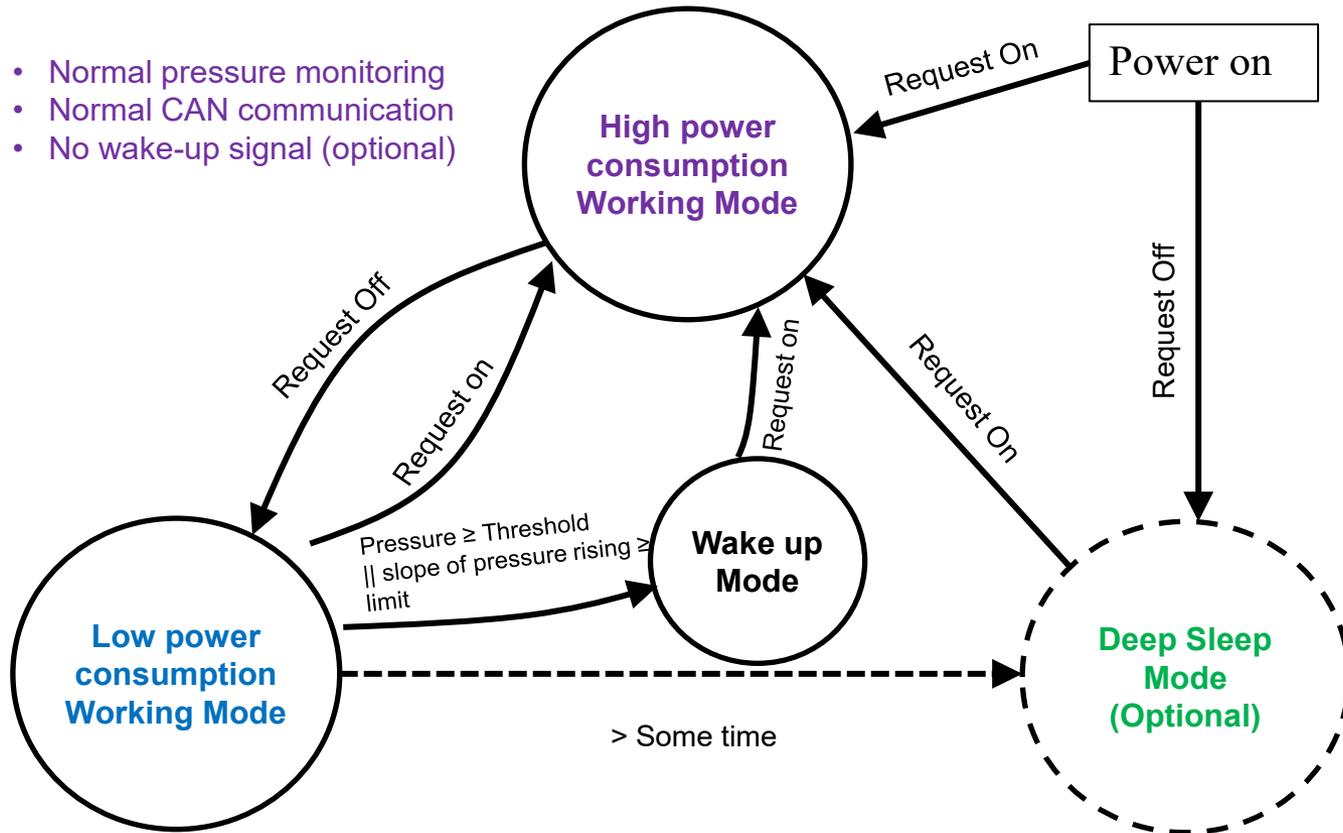
- ✓ High power consumption working mode to provide pressure signal (when BMS is active)
 - During car driving / charging, BPS should send continuous pressure signal to BMS.
- ✓ Low power consumption working mode to save lead-acid battery energy (when BMS sleeps)
 - During car parking, BPS should check battery pack pressure at a set frequency with low power consumption

■ BPS E-interface

- ✓ Vpwr: directly powered by vehicle lead-acid battery, 6 to 16 VDC, 12 VDC Typ.
- ✓ GND: ground
- ✓ Wake-up: send warning signal to BMS if detected pressure exceeds setting conditions in low power consumption working mode
- ✓ Request: BMS send request signal to control BPS working modes

SMART BPS State Machine

The specifications shall prevail



- Normal pressure monitoring
- Normal CAN communication
- No wake-up signal (optional)

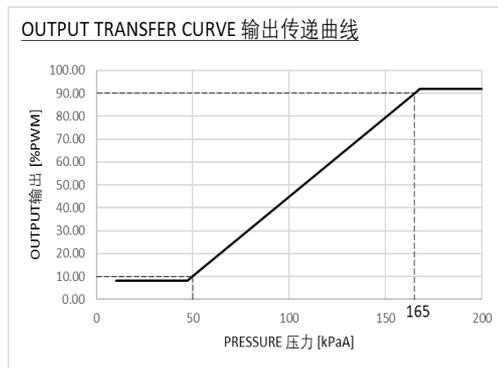
- Low frequency pressure monitoring(period: 1000ms, with xxms on work)
- No CAN communication
- Self-check, send wake up signal if $P_{check} \geq \text{Threshold} \parallel \text{slope of pressure rising} \geq \text{limit}$
- Update the baseline of threshold every $x \text{ mins}$

- No pressure monitoring
- No CAN communication
- No SW execution

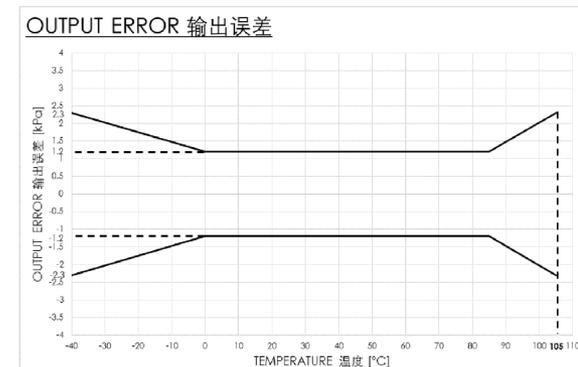
Product Key Features

The specifications shall prevail

BPS	CAN Version	PWM Version
Vcc	6~16VDC (Typ. 12VDC)	6~16VDC (Typ. 12VDC)
Operating Pressure Range	50~165kPa(A)	50~165kPa(A)
Proof Pressure	400kPa(A)	400kPa(A)
Operation Temperature Range	-40 - 105°C	-40 - 105°C
Power Consumption in Low Power Consumption working Mode (23° C, 12V)	< 0.2mA	<0.2mA
Power Consumption in High Power Consumption Working Mode (23° C, 12V)	35mA	16mA
Pressure refresh rate	120s	120s
Accuracy (Over life)	2% (-40°C~105°C)	2% (-40°C~105°C)



PWM BPS Transfer Curve



BPS Error Bond

Target Customers

Battery Pack Suppliers:



Key OEMs Globally:



Power Storage Companies:



Thanks !