What causes the thermal runaway of lithium ion batteries?

The thermal runaway of lithium-ion batteries is the phenomenon of chain exothermic reactions within the battery. These reactions cause a sharp rise in the internal battery temperature causing the inner structures of the battery to destabilize and degrade, which eventually leads to the failure of the battery.

How to protect lithium-ion batteries from thermal runaway?

Mitigation strategies are fulfilled by cutting off a specific transformation flow between the states in the time sequence map. The abuse conditions that may trigger thermal runaway are also summarized for the complete protection of lithium-ion batteries.

What temperature does a lithium ion battery runaway at?

Generally, lithium-ion batteries become vulnerable to thermal runaway at temperatures above 80°C (176°F). Once this threshold is crossed, the risk of chemical reactions leading to thermal runaway increases significantly. Understanding this temperature limit is crucial for safe battery design and usage.

What is thermal runaway in lithium ion batteries?

The key scientific focus of battery safety research is thermal runaway, which can cause catastrophic fire or explosion [38,39]. Numerous findings have reported that the thermal runaway mechanism in Li-ion batteries is the chain reaction of an uncontrollable temperature increase [40,41].

Are Li-ion batteries prone to thermal runaway?

However, the characteristics of Li-ion batteries make them susceptible to thermal runaway, resulting in fires and explosions. To mitigate safety hazards prior to the occurrence of thermal runaway, various strategies have been applied for battery cells, as well as battery packages.

Can a lithium ion battery runaway?

The accompanied sparks and heat, in the case of the Li-ion battery, could ignite gases and electrolytes and then lead to thermal runaway. Augeard et al. found that CID arcing could be ignited and maintained when the voltage level at 20 V or higher.

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KEYWORDS: lithium-ion battery, thermal runaway, safety, conductivity, amine 1. INTRODUCTION Because of their high speci???c energy and excellent cost??? performance balance, lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) are promis-ing candidates for large-scale energy storage systems, such as the battery packs in smart grids and electric vehicles.1,2 While

Mitigating thermal runaway of lithium-ion batteries. Joule, 4 (2020), pp. 743-770. View PDF View article View in Scopus Google Investigating the relationship between internal short circuit and thermal runaway of lithium-ion batteries under thermal abuse condition. Energy Storage Materials, 34 (2021), pp. 563-573. View PDF View article View



To address these challenges, researchers are turning their attentions to phase change material (PCM) thermal safety protection technology for establishing the battery thermal management system (BTMS) [[26], [27], [28]].PCM is recognized for their capacity to control the temperature of the LIB, ensuring the appropriate operational range [29].The heat is absorbed ???

102.4kWh

512V

sources source norm with re-

Lithium (Li)-ion rechargeable battery cells have an intrinsic drawback of catching fire from organic solvents, highly unstable plated Li-metal, or exothermic reactions of cathode active material, which are core components of current Li-ion rechargeable battery cell systems. Due to the intrinsic technical advantage in volumetric and gravimetric energy density, Li-ion rechargeable ???

Tremendous progress was achieved in the last few decades on the development of lithium-ion battery (LIB). In terms of specific cost and energy density, LIBs by far outperform lead acid batteries, nickel metal hydride batteries, and supercapacitors, and have been widely employed in commercial and military fields. 1 Recently, intensive research is being conducted ???

Therefore, keyword searches in Scopus databases are configured for title/abstract/keyword and full-text

searches. Publication years are limited to the last

(lithium-ion AND battery) AND ALL (early AND warning)) AND PUBYEAR >2013 AND PUBYEAR

ten years (2014???2024). The final search string is (TITLE-ABS-KEY (thermal AND runaway) AND ALL

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MITIGATING THERMAL RUNAWAY OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES

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OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES

In this article, we present a complete overview of the recent developments and challenges in LIB TR mechanism, TR preventative methodology, and TR contingency plans. A detailed discussion on thermal runaway and mitigation strategies for electric vehicle lithium-ion batteries using battery cooling approach is also provided.

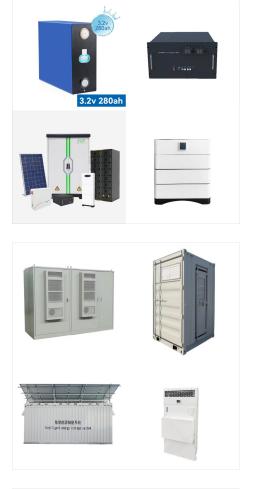
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This paper forecasts strategies for mitigating the thermal runaway propagation. Abstract. With the escalation of environmental issues, the large-scale application of lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) has become a prominent solution to replace the use of fossil fuels. Effect of parallel connection on 18650-type lithium ion battery thermal runaway



Tremendous progress was achieved in the last few decades on the development of lithium-ion battery (LIB). In terms of specific cost and energy density, LIBs by far outperform lead acid batteries, nickel metal hydride ???





Alkanes are investigated as thermal-runaway retardants (TRR) for lithium-ion battery (LIB). TRR is a chemical that can rapidly terminate exothermic reactions in LIB. Under normal working conditions, TRR is sealed in separate packages in the LIB cell, and upon mechanical abuse, it is released to suppress heat generation. The alkanes under investigation ???

Understanding and mitigating thermal runaway is vital for the safe utilization of lithium-ion batteries. Through continuous research, technological advancements, and adherence to safety standards, the risks associated with ???



Abstract. Enhancing the safety performance of high-energy-density lithium-ion batteries is crucial for their widespread adoption. Herein, a cost-effective and highly efficient electrolyte additive, triphenyl phosphate (TPP), demonstrates flame-retardant properties by scavenging hydrogen radicals in the flame, thereby inhibiting chain reactions and flame ???





Mitigating thermal runaway of lithium-ion battery through electrolyte displacement Yang Shi,1 Daniel J. Noelle,1 Meng Wang,2 Anh V. Le,2 Hyojung Yoon,3 Minghao Zhang,3 Ying Shirley Meng,3 Jiang Fan,4 Dengguo Wu,4 and Yu Qiao1,2,a) 1Program of Materials Science and Engineering, University of California ??? San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA ???

In addition, generation, propagation of thermal runaway and the parameters affecting thermal runaway within lithium-ion battery have been elaborated. The importance of employing a number of cooling mechanisms or preventing strategies such as air cooling, heat pipe cooling, hybrid cooling etc. for the prevention of fire have also been discussed.



The key scientific focus of battery safety research is thermal runaway, which can cause catastrophic fire or explosion [38, 39]. Numerous findings have reported that the thermal runaway mechanism in Li-ion batteries is the chain reaction of an uncontrollable temperature increase [40, 41].

Li-ion battery thermal runaway modeling, prediction, and detection can help in the development of prevention and mitigation approaches to ensure the safety of the battery system. This paper provides a comprehensive review of Li-ion battery thermal runaway modeling. Various prognostic and diagnostic approaches for thermal runaway are also discussed.

Thermal runaway in lithium-ion cells and batteries has been an area of significant safety concern. Thermal runaway may occur from off-nominal conditions due to mechanical, electrical, or thermal hazards. Heat released from thermal runaway and propagation may lead to catastrophic incidents.

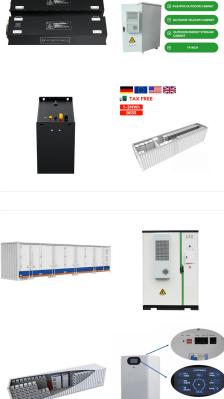
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The broader application of lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) is constrained by safety concerns arising from thermal runaway (TR). Accurate prediction of TR is essential to comprehend its underlying mechanisms, expedite battery design, ???















Lithium-ion battery consists of cathode, anode, separator, and electrolyte [7].The battery thermal runaway is caused by uncontrollable self-generated thermochemical reaction [8], [9].If the heat cannot be dissipated into the surrounding environment timely, the continuous increase of battery temperature leads to thermal runaway [10], [11].The trigger conditions of ???

The broader application of lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) is constrained by safety concerns arising from thermal runaway (TR). Accurate prediction of TR is essential to comprehend its underlying mechanisms, expedite battery design, and enhance safety protocols, thereby significantly promoting the safer use of LIBs. The complex, nonlinear nature of LIB systems presents ???



As the blood of lithium???ion batteries, electrolytes serve as the "initiator and accelerator" of substance???energy conversion reactions triggering thermal runaway. Therefore, executing the functionalized design for electrolytes to cut off these reactions have been recognized as a critical solution to mitigate TR.





The propagation of thermal runaway in Lithium-ion battery modules can escalate fire hazards and damage in energy storage systems. More effective strategies are needed to ensure the safe application of high-energy lithium-ion batteries and alleviate the thermal runaway propagation. Mitigating Thermal Runaway of Lithium-Ion Batteries. Joule



Benzylamine (BA), dibenzylamine (DBA), and trihexylamine (THA) are investigated as thermal-runaway retardants (TRR) for lithium-ion batteries (LIBs). In a LIB, TRR is packaged separately and released when internal shorting happens, so as to suppress exothermic reactions and slow down temperature increase. THA is identified as the most efficient TRR. Upon nail ???



Mitigation of lithium-ion battery thermal runaway and inhibition of thermal runaway propagation using inorganic salt hydrate with integrated latent heat and thermochemical storage Energy, 266 (2023), Article 126481, 10.1016/j.energy.2022.126481





Reviewing recent progress of liquid electrolyte chemistry for mitigating thermal runaway in lithium???ion batteries. Author links open overlay panel Mengchuang Liu a b, Ziqi Zeng a, Yuanke Wu a, Wei Zhong a, In order to explore the reaction mechanism of thermal runaway in lithium-ion battery electrolytes, the volatile and combustible



In summary, thermal management systems with coolant are an effective way to keep the temperature of lithium-ion batteries low and prevent TR, but compromises have to be struck between cost, volume of coolant, and heat ???



The primary function of PTC thermistors, CIDs, safety vents, and protection circuitry is to protect Li-ion batteries from thermal runway, and they are the main mitigation strategies ???

Li-ion batte

energy storage devices that are expected to grow into a 71 billion USD market by 2025 [1].However, Li-ion batteries have numerous safety problems, and the burning or explosion of Li-ion batteries has led to several casualties and significant property losses in recent years.

Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries are green, low-carbon

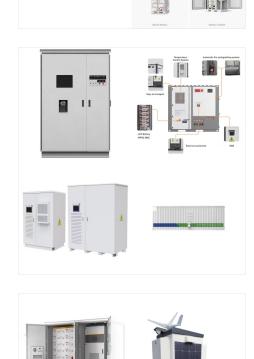
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Theoretical and experimental analysis of the lithium-ion battery thermal runaway process based on the internal combustion engine combustion theory. Energy Conversion and Management, 185 Mitigating Thermal Runaway of Lithium-Ion Batteries. Joule (2020), 10.1016/j.joule.2020.02.010.

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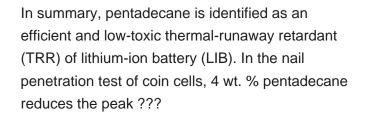
Effect of parallel connection on 18650-type lithium ion battery thermal runaway propagation and active cooling prevention with water mist. Appl. Therm. Eng., 184 Non-uniform phase change material strategy for directional mitigation of battery thermal runaway propagation. Renew. Energy, 200 (2022), pp. 1338-1351. View PDF View article View

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In the context of containing and mitigating the propagation of thermal runaway in lithium-ion batteries, the choice of thermal barrier materials is crucial. These materials must possess high thermal resistance and stability, ???



Mitigating thermal runaway of lithium-ion battery through electrolyte displacement," Appl. Phys. Lett. 110, 063902 (2017). Investigating the relationship between internal short circuit and thermal runaway of lithium-ion batteries under thermal abuse condition,"