

Li-ion Battery Aging

MATHEMATICAL MODELING FOR DIAGNOSTIC PROCESSES

&

ONLINE SOH MONITORING IN INDUSTRIAL VEHICLES

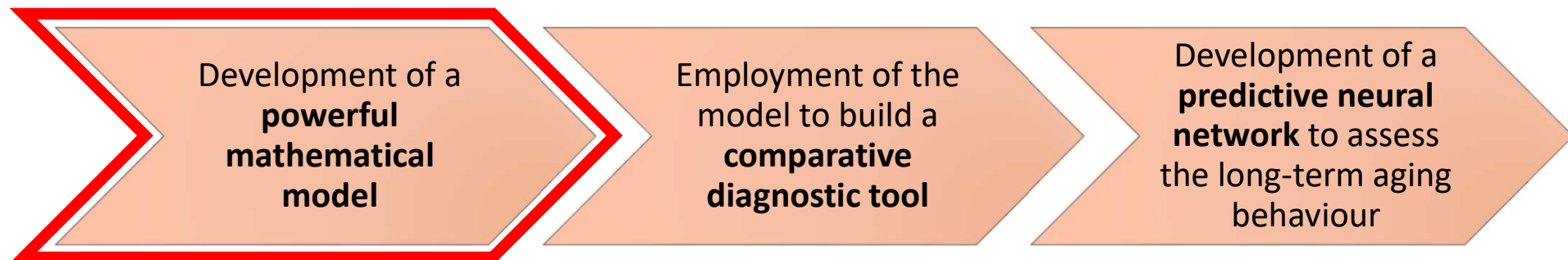
Fabio Rossi – Photovoltaic Lab



Cycle aging model and predictive neural network



Workflow





Mathematical model

Models considered from literature:

Stretched exponential decay: mainly used for early-life stages [1]

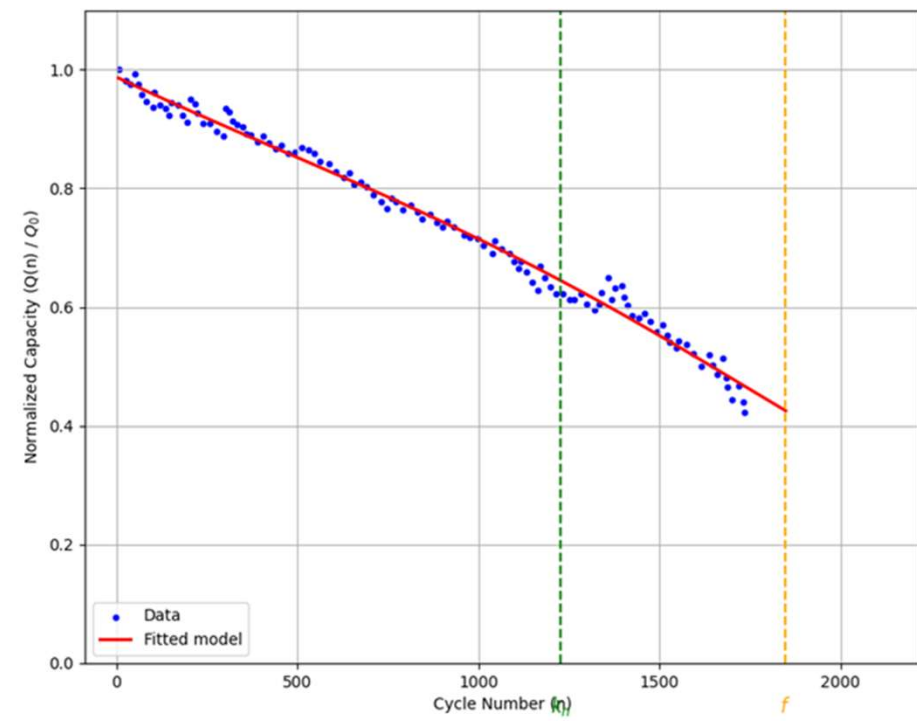
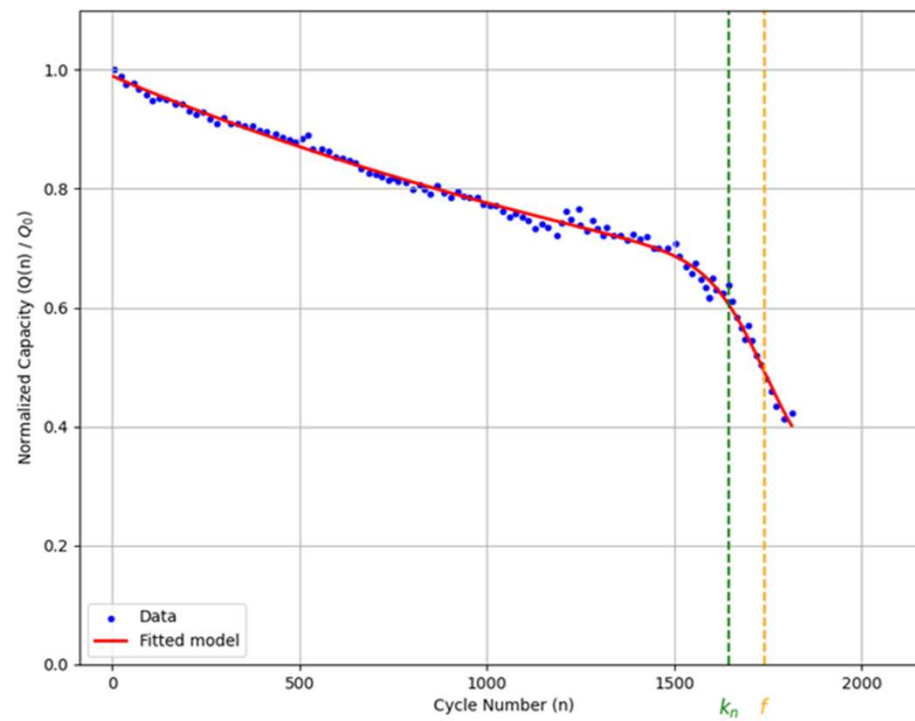
Sigmoidal decay: mainly used for late-life stages [2]

**New model
describing the
whole life**

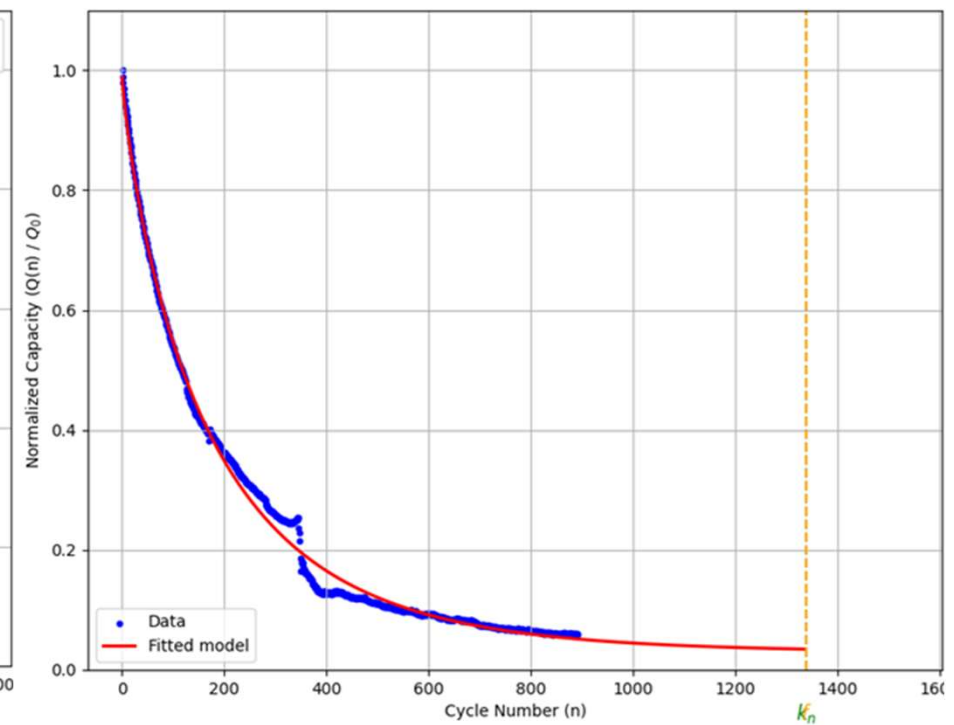
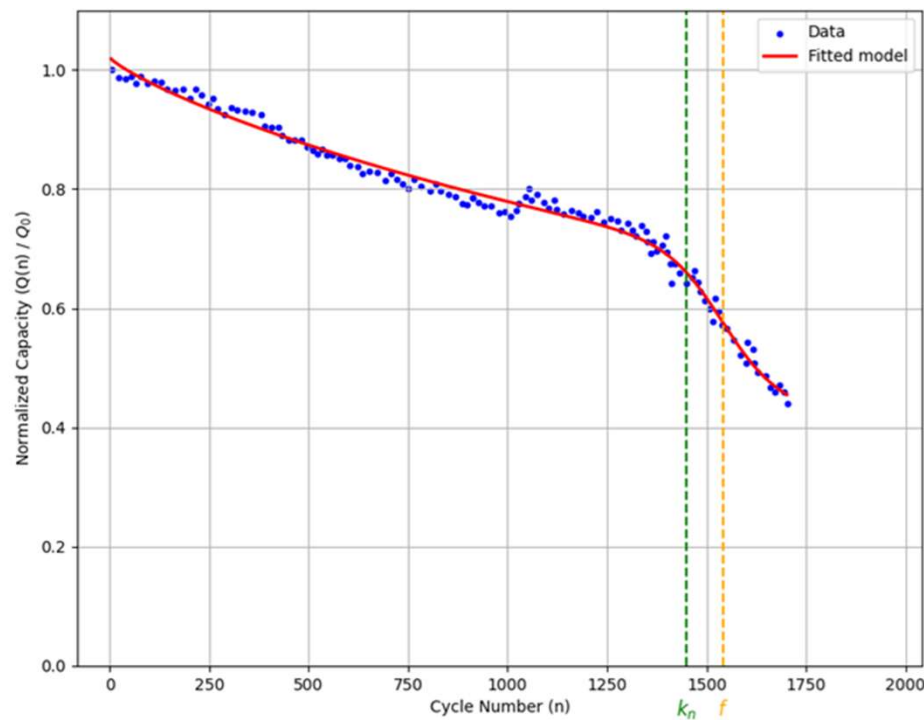
[1] DOI: 10.1149/2.0611908jes

[2] DOI: 10.1016/j.est.2020.102011

Some fits on real data

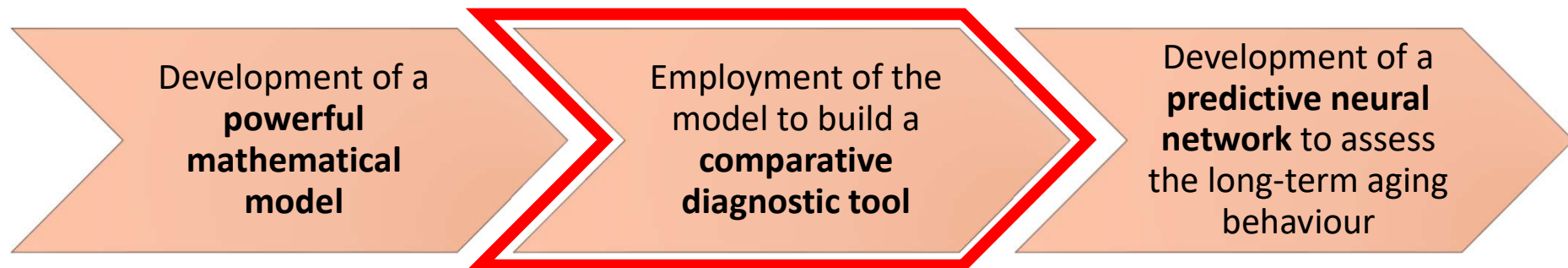


Some fits on real data



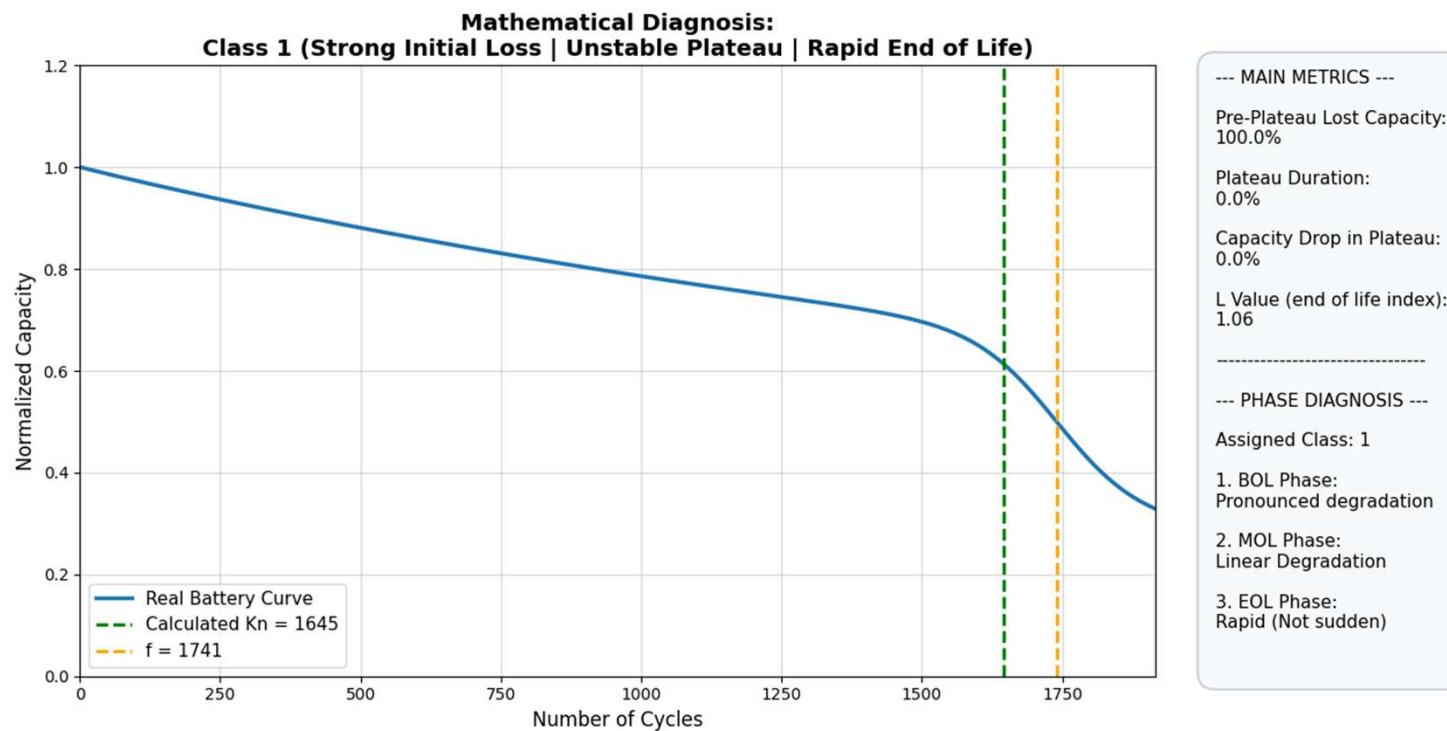


Workflow

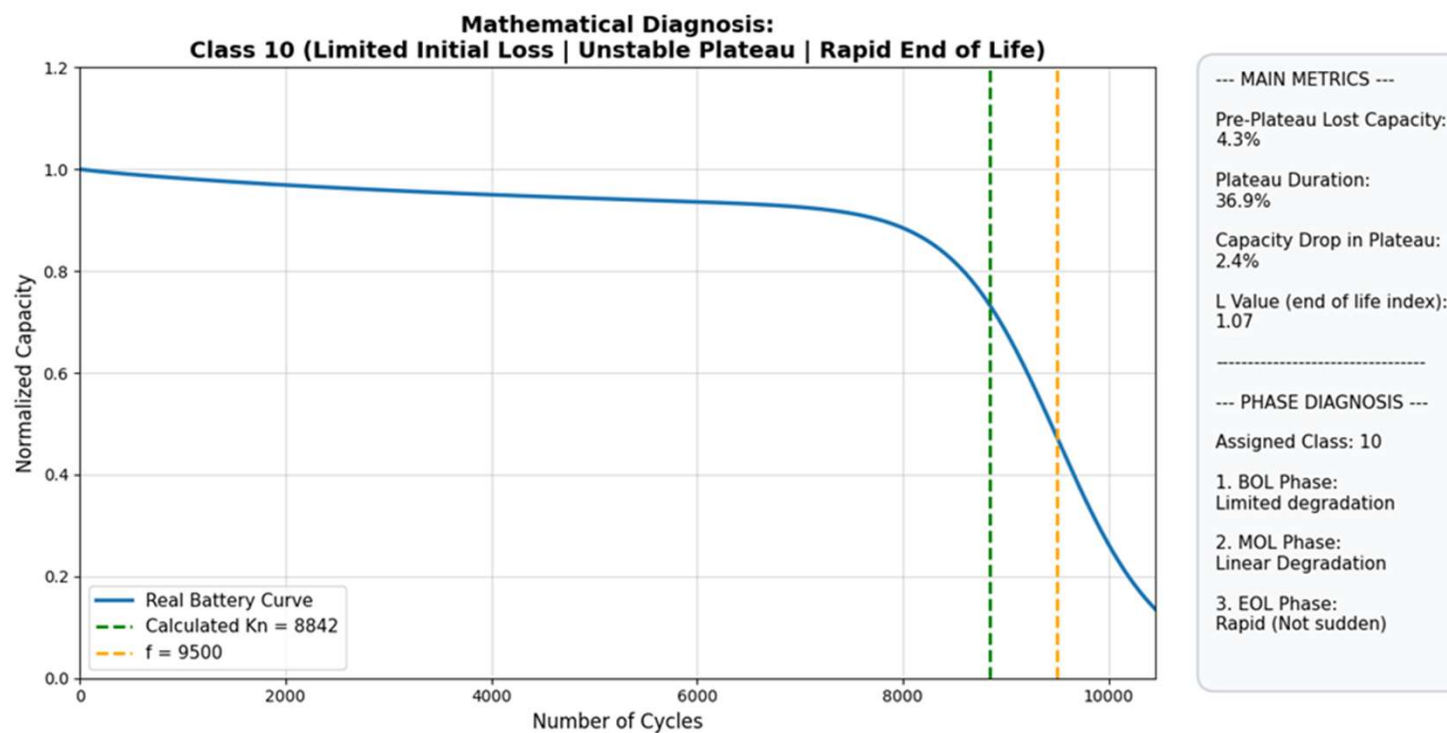


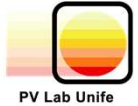


Diagnostic tool



Diagnostic tool





Diagnostic tool

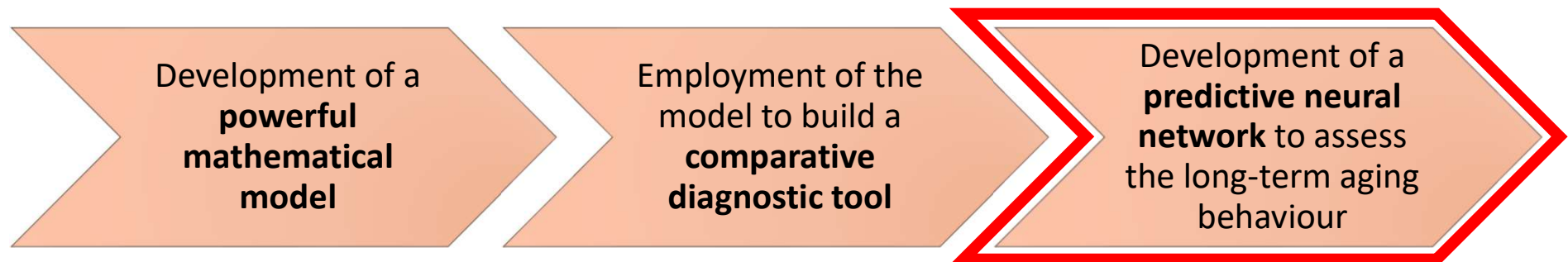
Pros	Cons
Accurate diagnosis	Full life cycle test needed
Usable to assess the “fingerprint” of a given type of cell	Can’t predict anomalies in a single cell
Usable to compare different cells and optimize their choice in battery manufacturing	Requires prior characterization of every cell model

It can be used to develop an **online database** containing **aging data** from different kinds of **commercial cells**, sorted by manufacturer, chemistry, geometry etc.

Battery manufacturers will be able to choose the perfect cells for their purpose based on **the characteristic shape of the aging trajectory**.



Workflow





Predictive neural network

First 100 cycles
sampling



Noise cleaning



Neural
Network
feeding

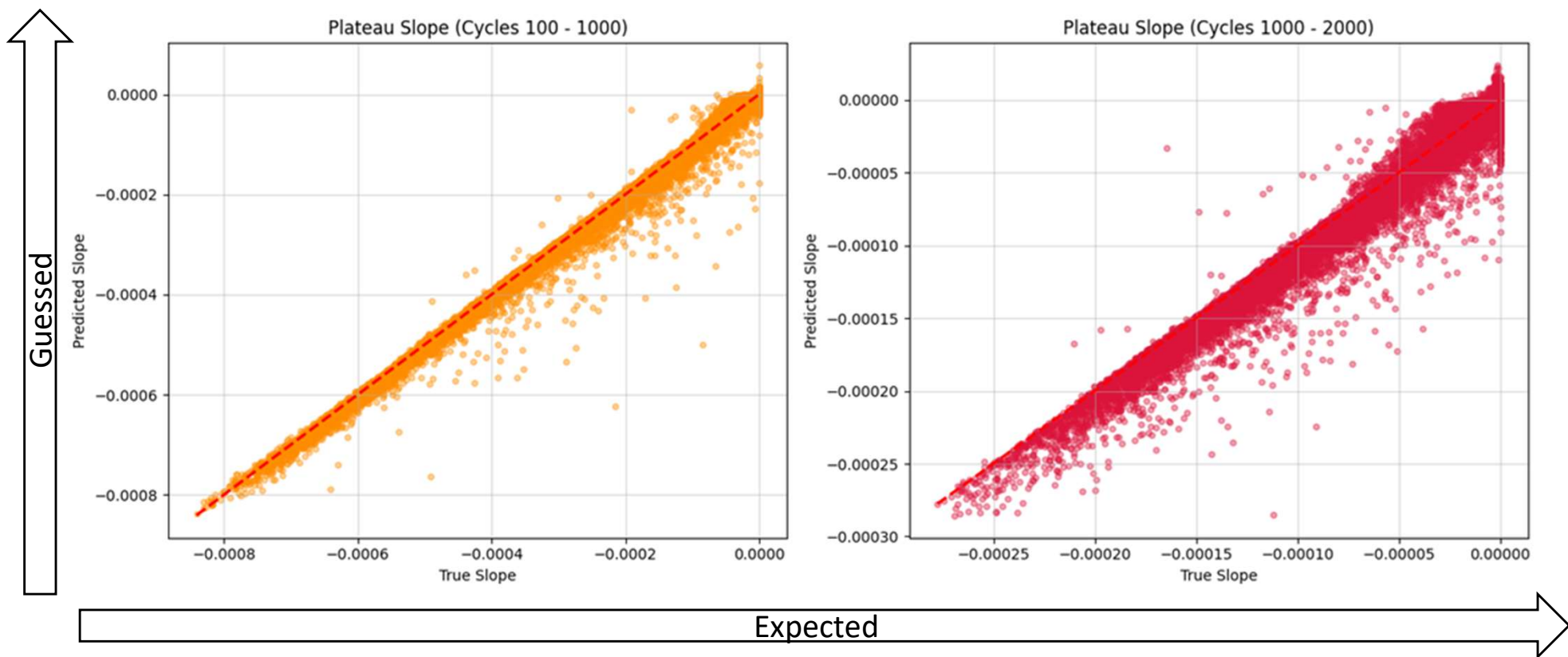


Equation
parameters
extraction



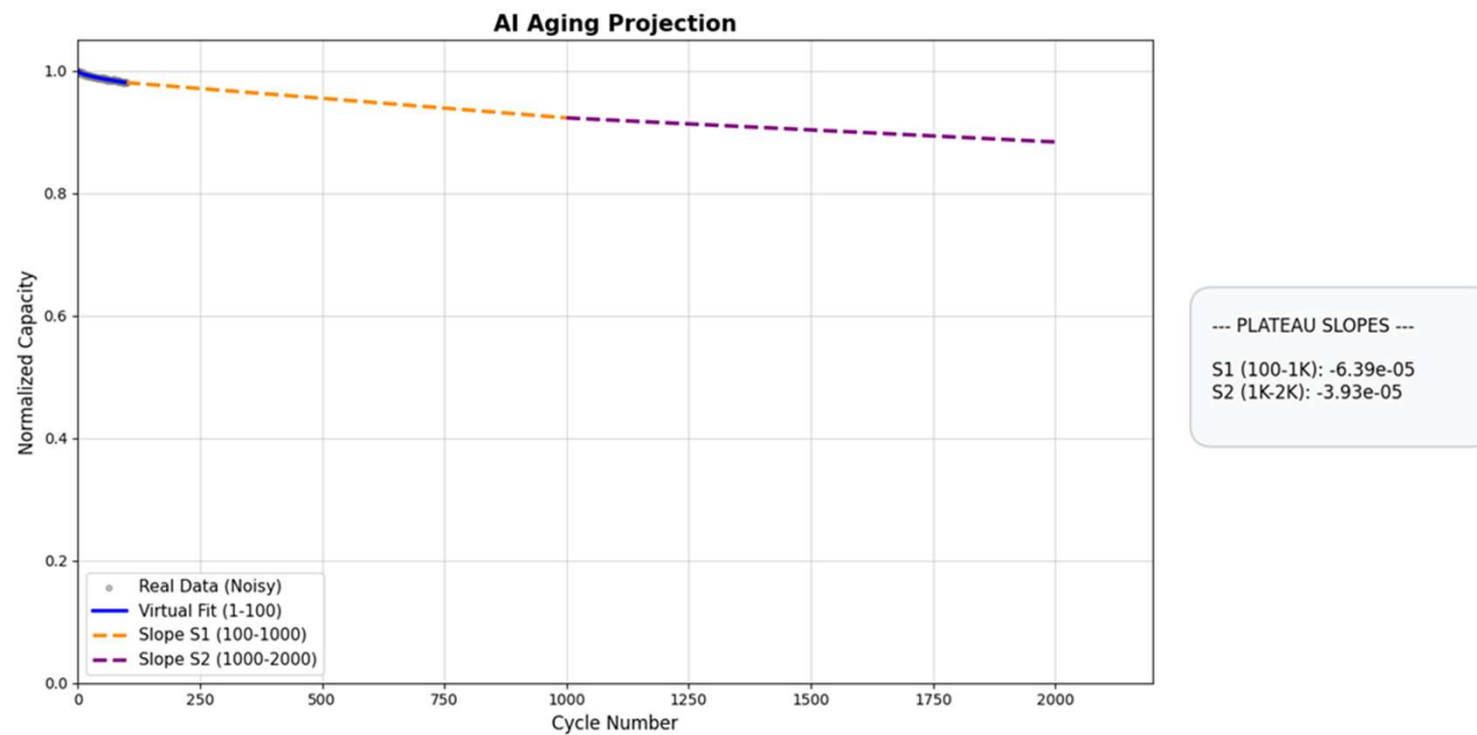
Plateau's slope
prediction

Predictive neural network





Predictive neural network





Online SoH monitoring in industrial vehicles



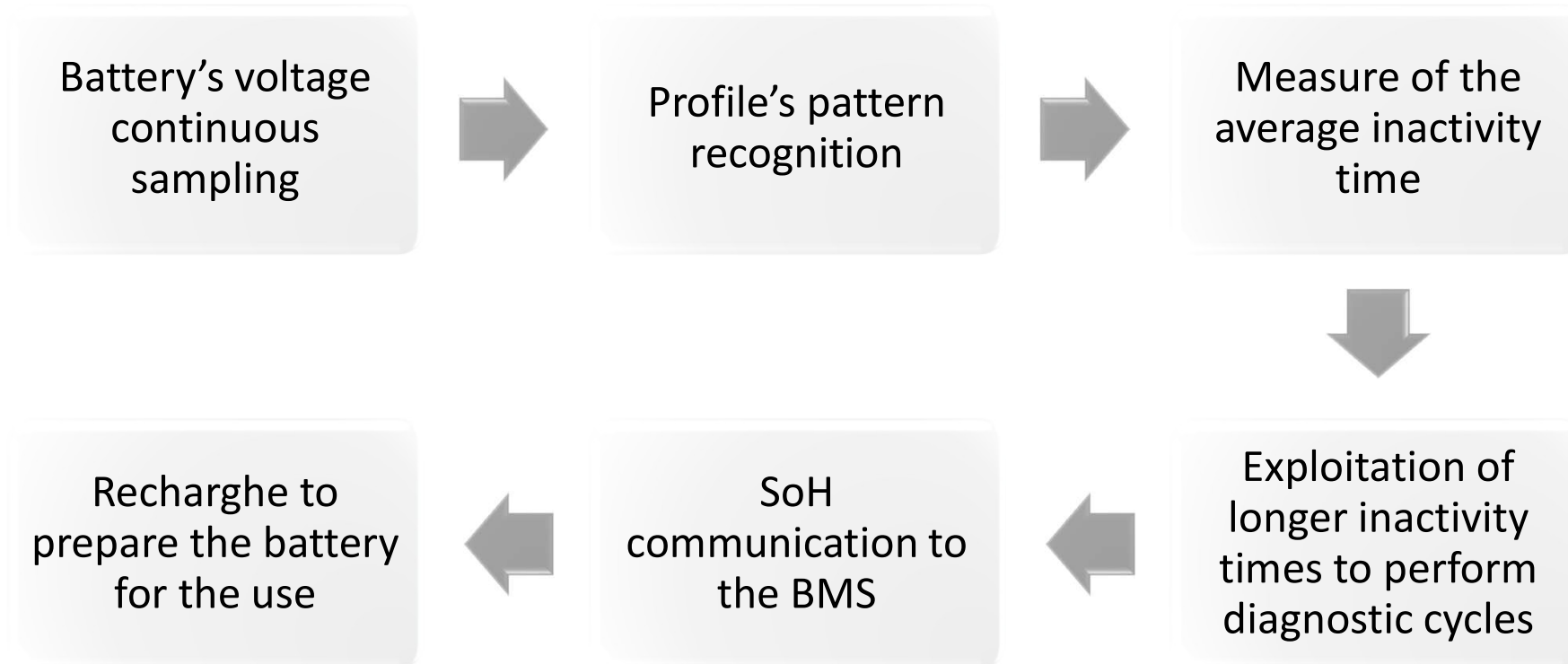
Aim of the work

In an industrial context an accurate measure of the state of health (SoH) of a vehicle's battery can prevent the waste of a battery that can still properly work.

To maximize the accuracy in the online SoH measurement for industrial electric vehicles, the following algorithm was developed during the **ADVICE** Project, in collaboration with our partners **4E-Consulting** and **CRP Software**.



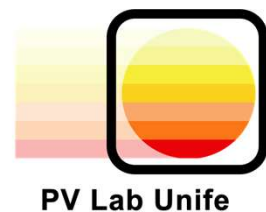
Algorithm outline





Main features

Pros	Cons
Highest accuracy capacity measure through coulomb counting	Long time required for the test
Smart exploitation of inactivity timeframes	Initial calibration period required to learn the profile
Prior battery characterization not required	Diagnosis frequency limited by the profile shape
Adaptive calibration in case of profile change	
Robust against usage history and temperature	



Thanks for the attention!
