

ANOMALY DETECTION: ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS SAFETY

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FINALIZE

- Business Problem
- Data Understanding
- Metrics

- Raw Data
- Modeling
- Modeling Results

- Business recommendations
- Next Steps



CAUTION

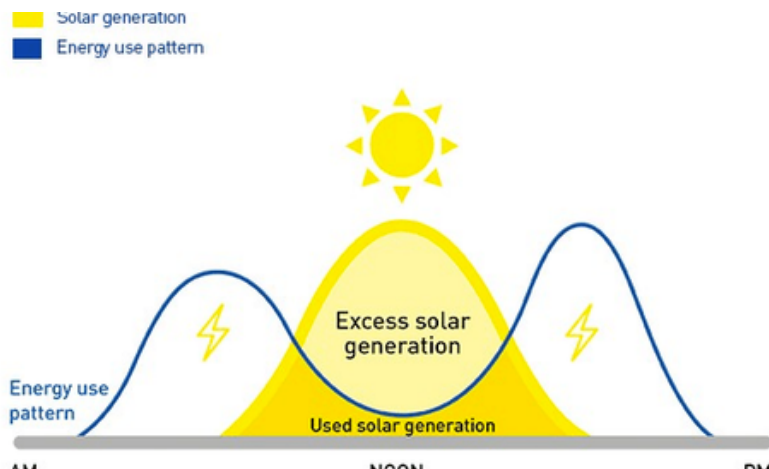
INTRODUCTION



- Business problem
- Key Idea
- Data sources & Methods

BUSINESS PROBLEM

- The rapid growth of renewable sources of energy created **new challenges for energy generation**
- **Unstable** energy production is one of them
- **Energy Storage Systems are the key element** to overcome it



BUSINESS PROBLEM

- The energy storage system consists of dozens of thousands of cells.
- Failure of one cell can lead to catastrophic results and a hazardous situation on site.
- On average, every month, only in Korea two sites is completely destroyed by electrical fire (2018 year)

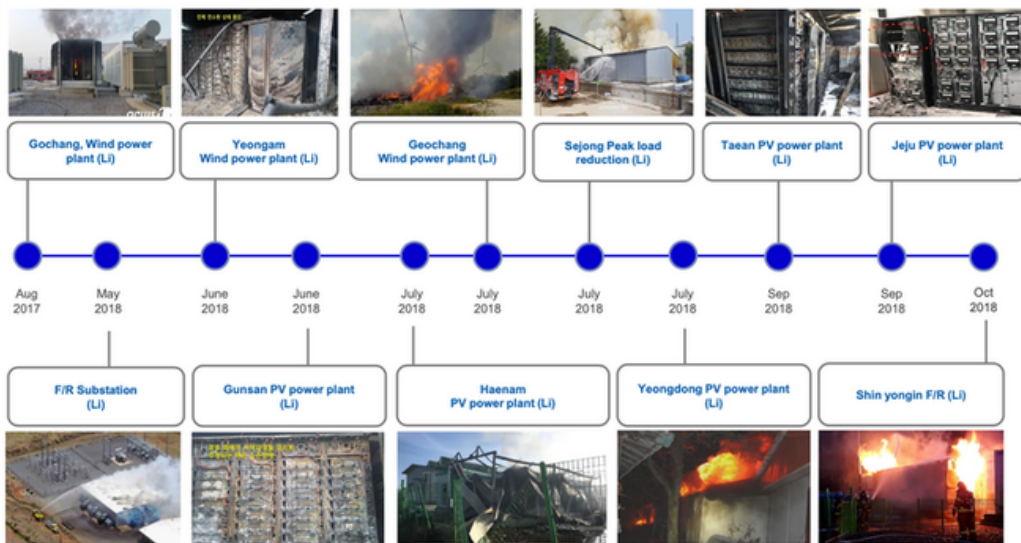


Source:
[1] Results of Investigation on EESS Fire Accident in Korea
IEC TC 120 WG4 Convenor Misung Kim, 2018

BUSINESS PROBLEM

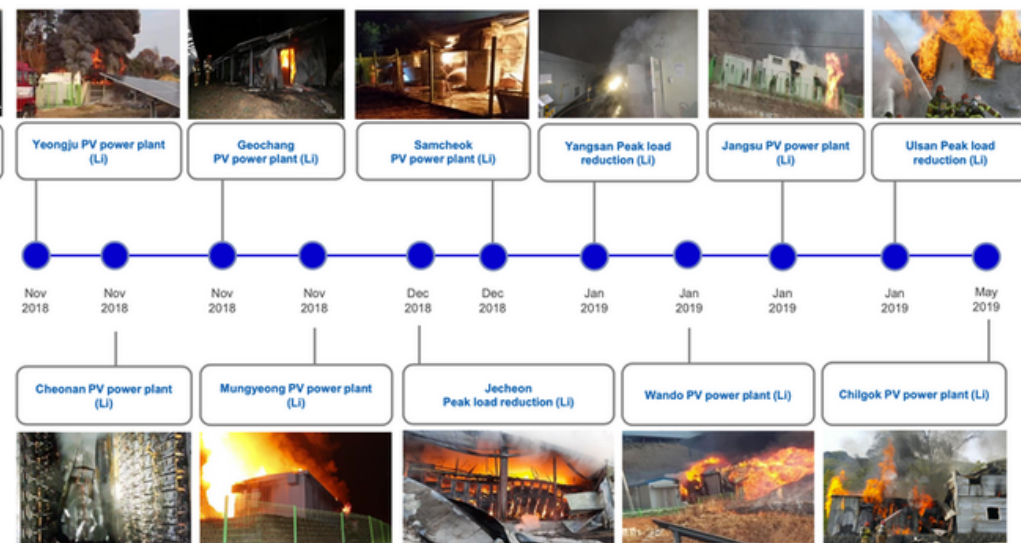
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EESS accidents in Korea



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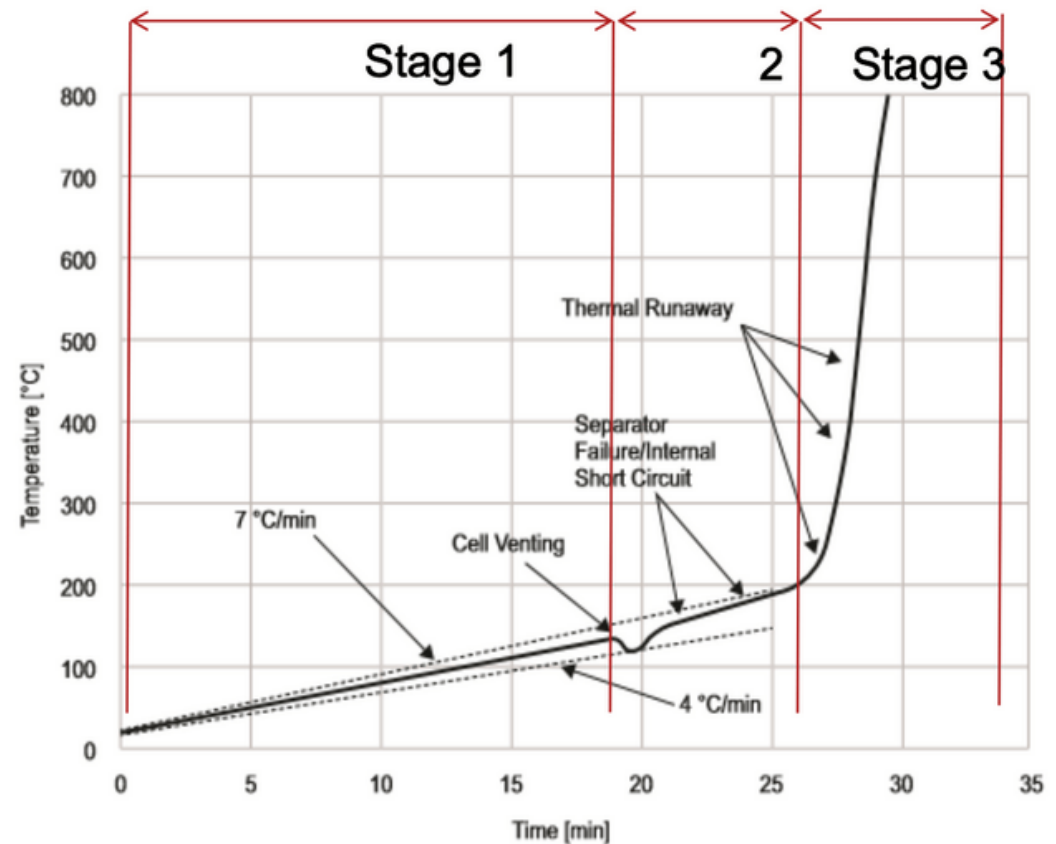


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 [1] Results of Investigation on EESS Fire Accident in Korea
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KEY IDEA BEHIND

- Main factors:
 - Electrical over-stress
 - Thermal over-stress
 - Cell internal fault

- Possible to monitor:
 - Voltage
 - Temperature
 - Current



DATA UNDERSTANDING

METHODS:

- 1.The time series focused on finding cells that behave abnormal
compare to other cells.
- 2.Focus on voltage and temperature behavior.

DATA SOURCES:

- 1.Data collected from one of the sites during commissioning
works and artificially modified for learning purposes

METRICS

We are focused on cells with abnormal characteristics.

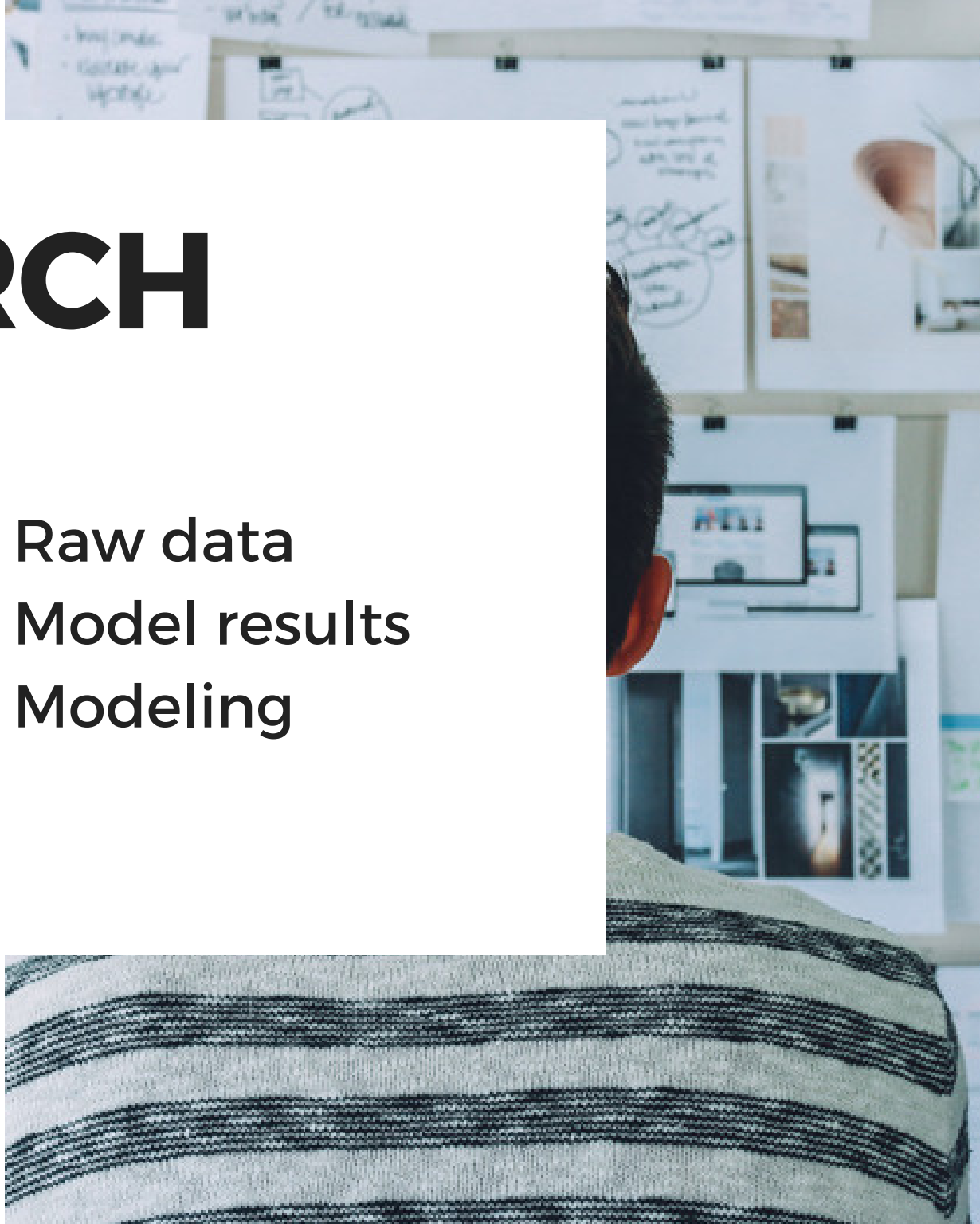
- **Hypothesis:**
 - H_0 - Cell is in good condition
 - H_A - There is statistically significant proof that the cell has abnormal behavior

USED METRICS:

- **Recall** - Safety is our priority, we will be focused on finding all possible cells that have anomalies
- **Accuracy** - How accurate our results are considering false identified cases.

RESEARCH

- Raw data
- Model results
- Modeling



THE SYSTEM CONSISTS OF 5 CLUSTERS:

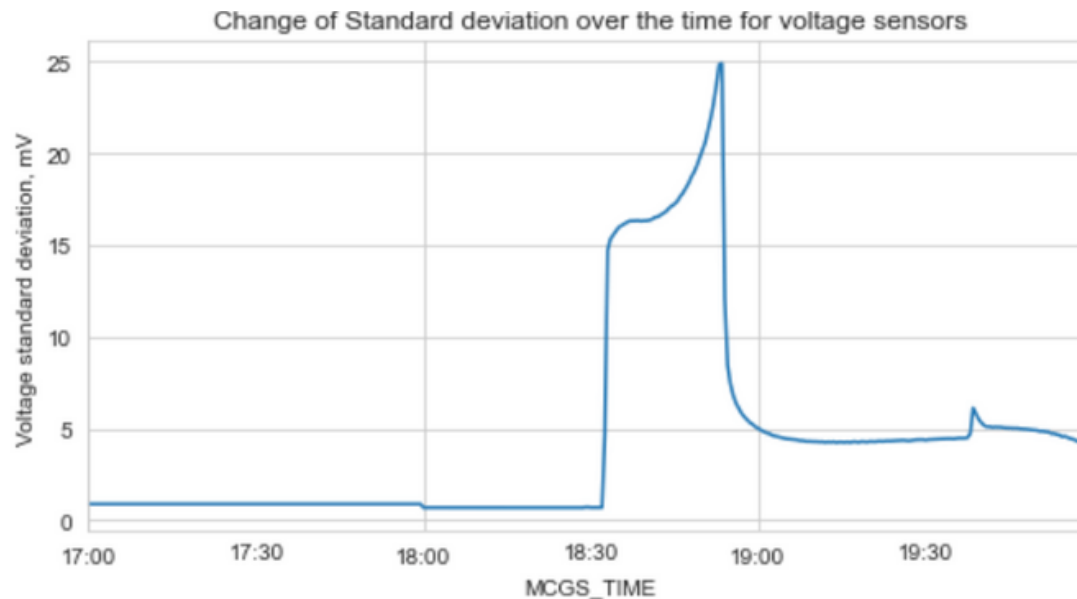
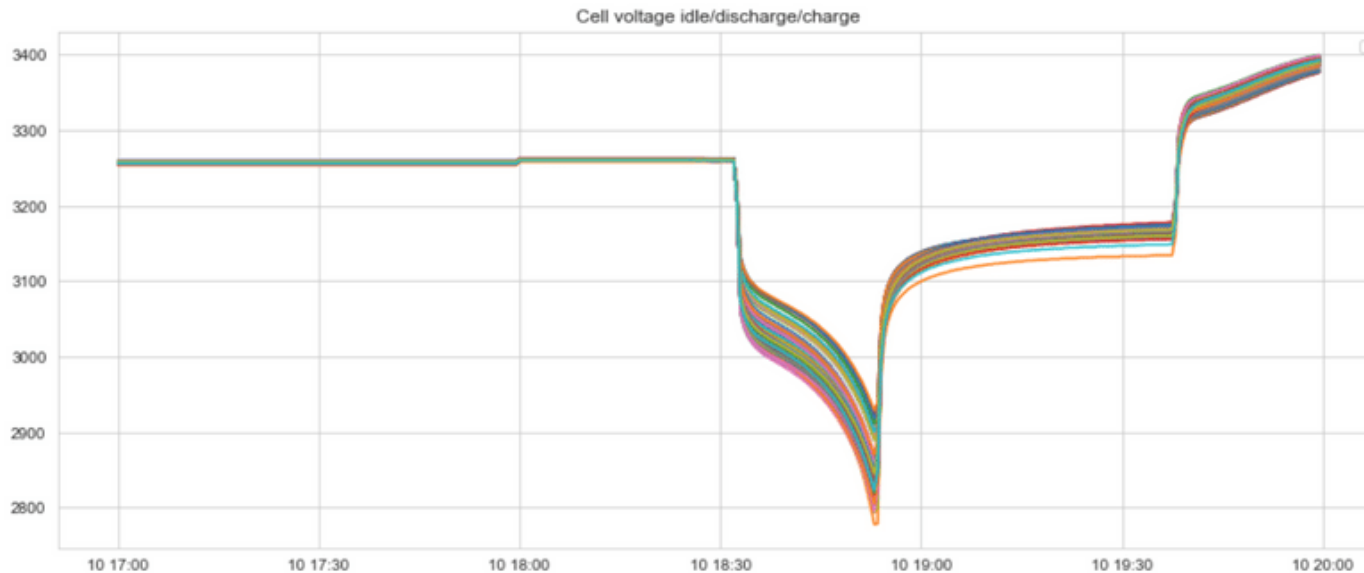
EACH CLUSTER:

- 240 TEMPERATURE SENSORS
- 240 VOLTAGE SENSORS
- 1 CURRENT SENOR
- DATA READINGS: EVERY 10 SEC

OVERALL:

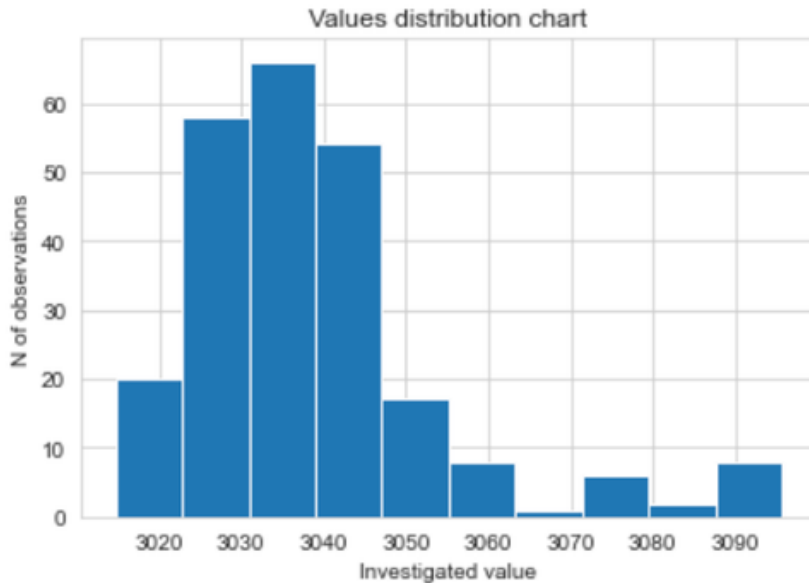
> 2400 SENSORS WITH > 10 000 READINGS FOR EACH SENSOR

SOME DATA WAS ARTIFICIALLY MODIFIED TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF ANOMALY SENSORS



KEY FINDINGS:
DURING CHARGE/DISCHARGE VOLTAGE DIFFERENCE

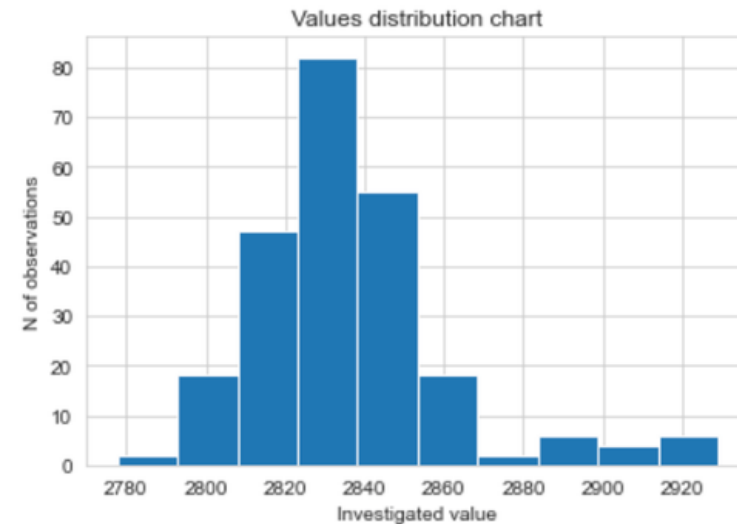
Start of discharge



End of discharge

Value mean : 2.84 V

Value standard deviation : 0.0249 V



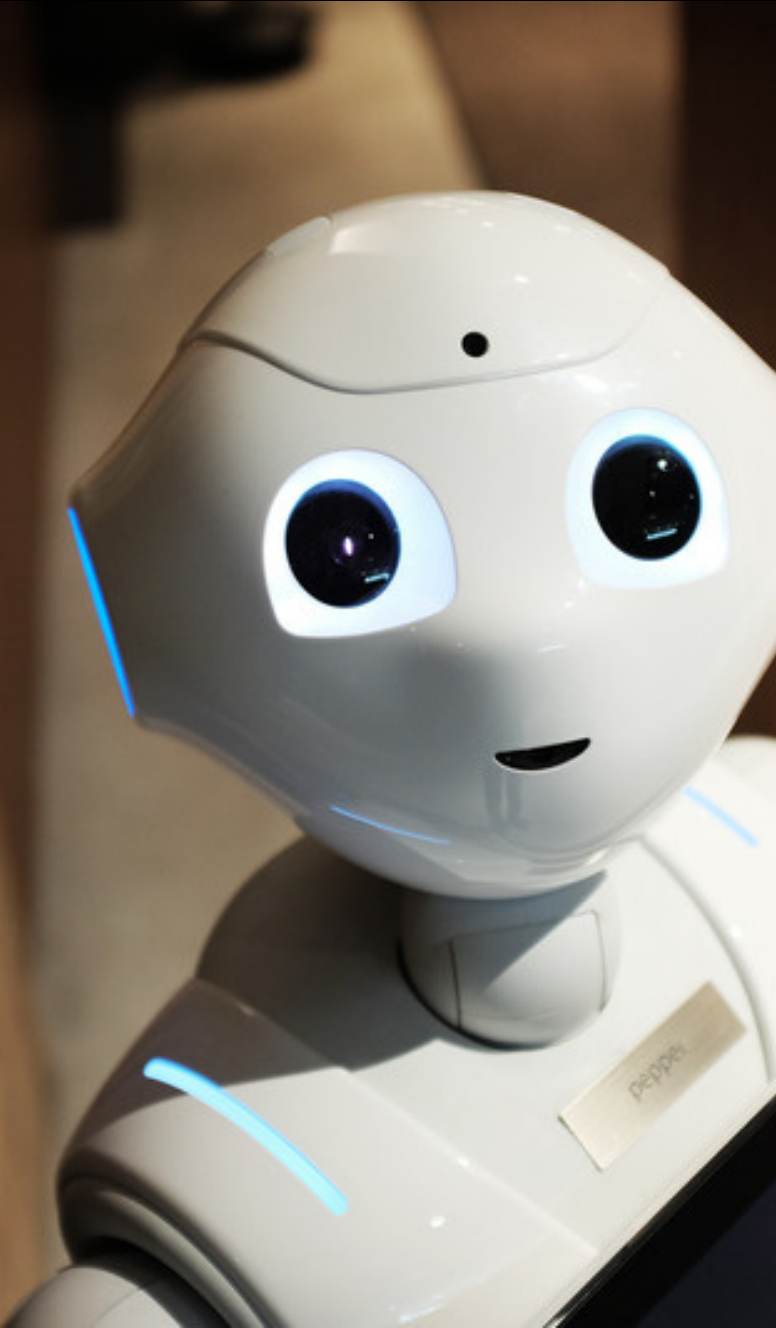
KEY FINDINGS:
NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF VOLTAGE SENSOR READINGS
WITHIN CLUSTER



cluster N 1, discharge anomaly, cellvoltage sensor N 052

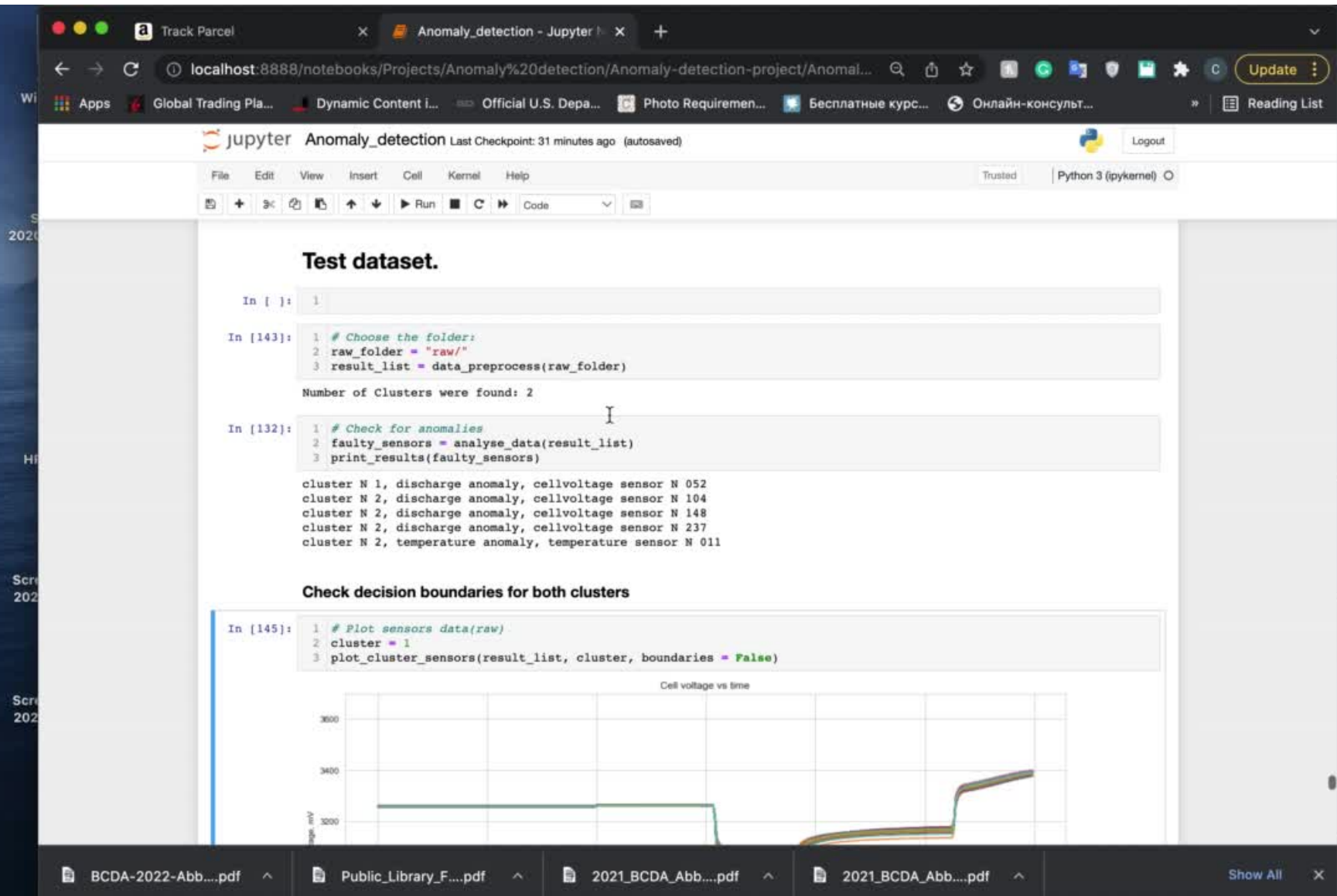
3 WAYS OF RESULT REPRESENTATION:

- THE PLOT OF ANOMALY SENSORS VALUES OVER TIME
- MARKER WHERE THE THRESHOLD WAS BREACHED
- LIST OF ANOMALY SENSORS WITH THE TYPE OF ALARMS



BEST MODEL AFTER TUNING:

- CUSTOM MODEL BASED ON ASSUMPTIONS
 - 100 % RECALL
 - 99.5 % ACCURACY



FINALIZE



- Business recommendations
- Next Steps
- QA



Recommendations



01

MODEL OPTIMIZATION



Model can be adjusted to different
BMS manufacturers

02

USE OF MODEL



Model should be used in the field for
last optimization

03

INFORMATION INPUTS



The model can be extended for
real-time monitoring

Next steps

- Extend the model to different types of BMS manufacturers
- Real-time applications
- Gather additional data about possible anomalies



Q & A:

**Thank you for joining
today's presentation.**



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