

# Notes FYP

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# 1 Constraining the research

Spent a fair amount of time learning about the basic machine learning techniques, then NN methods, then applying with pytorch. Managed to get a basic raw NN to work for fashion sets, then began looking at CNNs and LSTMS for learning data, in the hopes it could predict battery degradation over time. However, given the sheer data needed, as well as a very large possible set of outputs and too many inputs to consider, it did not look feasible to continue down this route. Atleast for a black box approach, to parameterise the current state of health, perhaps this could be used to live tune the current profile.

It was also found [1] that differences of only 2% can have large effects in the degradation states over time, meaning the ability for a NN to generalise well enough and capture these differences would be hard and more specifically, beyond the ability of the autor of this paper.

Instead of a *black box battery* model, the goal is now to focus on the actual optimal charging method themselves, to reduce degradation. Specifically the constant current stage of the charging cycle, as this is where most of the heat is generated, research shows this to be a large factor of degradation alongside instantaneous applied voltages.

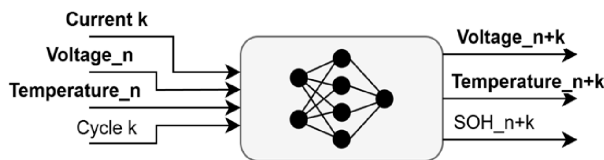


Figure 1: Original end objective: Black Box Battery to allow for discovery & testing of optimal charging profiles

# 2 Data Analysis on Dans Data

Gave a good insight to the degradation patterns on an array of lithium batteries, data was analysed and plotted on jupyter notebook. Despite not complete draining ect, resting points, internal resistance and *importantly* temperature were able to be extracted from the data too

### 3 Lithium Battery Modelling

Starting off, only knowing the basics of batteries, i.e the resistance increases over time, capacity drops ect. I'm continuing learning the various battery models, behaviours ect.

- For the most part, atleast within the context of the problem, the dynamics of the battery can be modelled with an equivalent circuit model (ECM). Subject to vary between cycles
- Looking at dans data, parameters will be different between cells, as well as cycle degradation, but if the degradation can be modelled based off initial parameters, then an optimal charging method can be found for a given battery at a given time.
- Degredation causes:
  - SEI layer growth via pores  $\approx$  not really solvable, grows square root over time and cycle number
  - Lithium plating

Causes increased ageing and seftey risks, its the deposition of metallic lithoum on the anote surface, happens at high charging currents and low temperature. Since during charging, the lithium ions move , through the sei into the anode, if the ions cannot intercalate fast enough, they deposit and can become metallic lithium. Especially ehrn chargis is forces, local overpotential can causes the lithium plating, can cause dendrites

**this is one of the main constraints for the chargings profile**
  - Active material loss (from parts mentiones above)
  - SEI Brakeages

Charging too **high** of a temperatures causes mechanical stress on the sei layer, causing it to crack and reform, consuming more lithium ions in the process. Loose sei material can also float in the electrolyte, causing further issues.
  - Electrolyte decomposition

Superlinear battery degredadion known as "Knee" is where degradation drops rappidly over later cycles.

Appears the multistage cc is advantageous for keeping charge time down, yet reducing degradation by ensuring most of the current is applied at lower states of charge, where the battery is less prone to lithium plating and high internal resistance heating.

## 4 Current work and Results

Looking at the paper on CLO, large question about the early predictor outcome, mentions its a linear mechanism, how are they confirming what the characteristics are after atleast the knee point?

## 5 Current plan

- Look at existing charging methods, including the complex ones and continuous ones (explain complexity and non generalisability).
- Look at the different SOC estimation methods, since the cc high current section works good for 20-60 % soc [2] This could, and hopefully so, be a chance to use NN to predict soc quickly and something that can be implemented on hardware. Could also give chance to be compared against paings offline parameterisation solver
- If this is adaptive over the ageing, since R and C values change, need to look at maybe live cc tuning methods, maybe a form of MPC? , see the feasibility of implementing on actual hardware, explicit MPC could be a possibility, but not sure yet how recomputing QP (or probably nonlinear) with changing dynamics is done
- Run the experiment against standard cc-cv methods, look at temp, internal resistance and capacity over time.

Baseline battery with fixed cc cv (need to look at the cc used)

Idea: Use ICLOCS2, paings model to extract features and the ECM parameters Use this in a NN , possibly LSTM and NN to then allow for redicitoikn of future features

CC stages - follow roughly what Georges Paper utilised to minimise the constraints, maybe change the cost functions

Adaptdtive, id like to be able to

## 6 Questions

- Deciding on the constraints, besides the total charge volume, does the charge time need to be minimised also? Or keeping that constant and purrley investigating the degradation effects compared to standard cc-cv method
- Enquire about dans temperature controll side, is the abient area controlled, can the temp be controlled?
- General guidance on the controll method, is this entire plan okay, any suggested reading? Some of the heavy matrices are a bit over my head. (Happy with the idea of matracies transforming vectors, some basic forms of matrices w properties ect)

## 7 Porgress Log

Entry 1: Terrible, a such fruitfull datasheet has made extracting parameters a breeze, infact, its taken such small amount of time, i have been free to complete all my other modules, its so nice not to have to do anything

I definitley did not need to spend hours getting nowhere

Going to try to find a ocv cuve to help with the ICLOCS2 model, ittertive type method. I also know  $R1+R0$ . Okay, so some okay progress been made, was really stuggling with nopthing giving to it, hard part is the graph isnt even complete! So using this ocv curvce with a poly count of 12 seemed okay and a setting of 130

The problem risided in the Resistance chosen, since ICLOCS is wanting to match the output, since the output during the middle of the SOC can only be modified by the resistances (since the OCV curve is only generic, a large R was calculated to try fit). This meant that when the resistance was unbound, it made it look as if the parametes allowed a nice fit, but they were fitting an incorrect ocv curve. Thus, one apprach was to atleast bound one resistance by being a function of the sumed resistance. This was possible since the datasheet gave a discharge curve for various currents, thus,

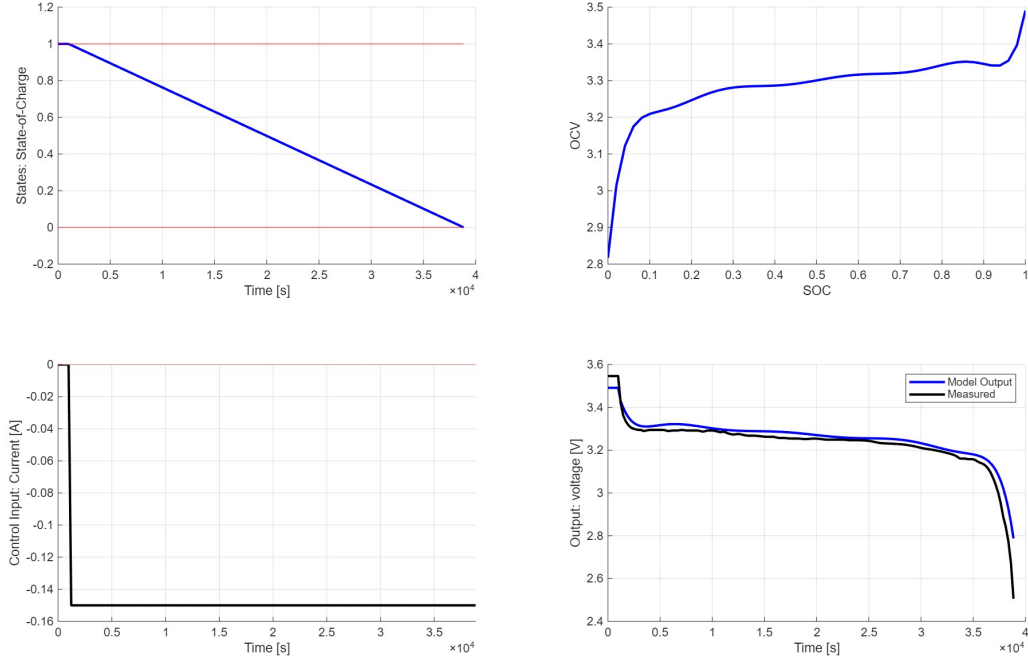


Figure 2: Fixed OCV curve from paper ...

for the center soc section (where the graph wasnt cut off), the difference between the curves should equal to the the resistive drop across  $R_1 + R_0$ . This allowed a decent estimate of  $R_1 + R_0$ , and then  $R_0$  was bounded to be less than this value.

Between 0.1C and 3C discharge (at SOC 50%), the voltage difference was 0.287, thus  $R_1 + R_0 = 0.287 / (2.9C \text{ rate current}) = 0.287 / (2.9 * 1.5A) = 0.066 \text{ Ohms}$ . Thus  $R_0 + R_1 < 0.066 \Omega$ . The initial drop in voltage would have allowed  $R_1$  to be estimated, however the graph is cut off too early to see this, when taking the literal values from the table,  $R_1$  is shown to be  $0.09 \Omega$  which is not possible since  $R_1 + R_0$  must be less than  $0.066 \text{ Ohms}$ .

Thus, the next approach was to parametrise only  $R_0$ , and set  $R_1$  to be  $0.066 - R_0$ . Before attempting this, its expected a fair offset from the actual output given the ocv curve discrepancies. Nevertheless, this was attempted. In order to implament this in iclcs,  $R_1$  was taken out of the parameterisation and reformulated as  $0.066 - R_0$ . It was discovered that then applying bounds on  $R_0$  caused larghe changes in the capaicty values, i.e a  $10 \Omega$  change in  $R_0$  caused a near  $1000F$  change in capaicty - its assumed this is due to the small available transients in the limited data, so a sensible bound of 0.01 to 0.04 Ohms was chosen, based on most ECM's showing similar  $R_0$  &

R1 values. From this, atleast a Capaictance can be narrowred to a true value of 1500F +- 500F.

Now, the bounds sensiblys taken from the above results should hopefuuly allow the true ocv curve to be estimated, a 10th order polynomial was chosen to give enough flexibility.

Case	Q (As)	C (F)	R <sub>0</sub> ( $\Omega$ )	R <sub>1</sub> ( $\Omega$ )	MSE
Fixed_OCV_0.1	5675	min bound	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fixed_OCV_Unbound	5684	6085	0.24	0.133	d
Fixed_OCV_R0_Fix	4800	1024	0.012	0.008	d
Fixed_OCV_R1_Fix	5684	2841	0.007	0.003	d
Fixed_OCV_Symetric	5685	1632	0.026	0.004	d

Table 1: Parameter values for different estimation configurations.

On the thermal note, maybe see if it does affect a single cycle path for even more accuracy. From paper ... it shows that temperture dosent really affect the ocv cuve, mainly the internal resistance and maybe the ecm capaicoctr. Its a misconeption that the charge (capaicty) changes with temperature, its the ability to deliver that changes, i.e energy extraction, directly related to internal resistance increase and limilts on max current draw for sei for the cold temperatures too. (Cold temperatures are not looked at in this scope, mainly high temp effects during charge). Infact, this phenominan can be shoiwn on the discharge graph for the LiPo datasheet, higher current draw is causing a larger voltage drop, thus without risking damage to the cell, the 2.6V limit is reached sooner, showing less capacity effecitively drained.

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