

Battery Model Summary

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Arrhenius Correlation Amp-hour Throughput Model

$$Q_{loss} = A \exp \left[\frac{-E_a + BC_{rate}}{RT} \right] Ah_{th}^z$$

- Q_{loss} — Capacity Loss
- C_{rate} — Mean C – Rate
- R — Ideal Gas Constant
- T — Temperature
- Ah_{th} — Amp– hour Throughput
- A, B, D, z — Fitting Coefficients

L. Chen, Y. Tong, and Z. Dong, “Li-Ion Battery Performance Degradation Modeling for the Optimal Design and Energy Management of Electrified Propulsion Systems,” *Energies*, vol. 13, no. 1629, p. 1629, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.3390/en13071629.

Second-Order Arrhenius Amp-Hour Throughput

$$Q_{loss} = (aT^2 + bT + c) \exp[(dT + e)I_{rate}] Ah_{th} + ft^{0.5} \exp\left[-\frac{E_a}{RT}\right]$$

| Coefficient values and units | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--|
| a | 8.61E-6, 1/Ah-K ² | I_{rate} | C-rate |
| b | -5.13E-3, 1/Ah-K | t | Days |
| c | 7.63E-1, 1/Ah | E_a | 24.5, kJ mol ⁻¹ |
| d | -6.7E-3, 1/K-(C-rate) | R | 8.314, J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ |
| e | 2.35, 1/(C-rate) | T | K |
| f | 14,876, 1/day ^{1/2} | | |

J. Wang et al., "Degradation of lithium ion batteries employing graphite negatives and nickel-cobalt-manganese oxide + spinel manganese oxide positives: Part 1, aging mechanisms and life estimation," J. Power Sources, vol. 269, pp. 937–948, Dec. 2014, doi: 10.1016/j.jpowsour.2014.07.030.

Deshpande-Bernardi Model

$$Q_{loss} = Q_{loss}^{SEI\ growth} + Q_{loss}^{SEI\ crack}$$
$$Q_{loss} = Kt^y + a \left\{ \sum_i^n (DOD_i)^2 \right\}$$

- Q_{loss} – *Capacity Loss*
- t – *Time*
- DOD – *Depth of Discharge*
- n – *Number of Cycles*
- K, y, a – *Fitting Parameters*

R. D. Deshpande and K. Uddin, "Physics inspired model for estimating 'cycles to failure' as a function of depth of discharge for lithium ion batteries," *J. Energy Storage*, vol. 33, p. 101932, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.est.2020.101932.

Quadratic Approximation Model

$$\ln \left[-\ln \left(\frac{C(t)}{C_0} \right) \right] = \ln(k_c) + \alpha \ln(t)$$

$$\ln(k_c) = \beta_0 + \beta_T \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) + \beta_S(SOC) + \beta_C(I_C) + \beta_D(I_D) + \beta_{TC} \left(\frac{I_C}{T} \right) + \beta_{TD} \left(\frac{I_D}{T} \right) + \beta_{TT} \left(\frac{1}{T^2} \right) + \beta_{SS}(SOC^2)$$

- $C(t)$ – *Present Capacity*
- C_0 – *Initial Capacity*
- k_c – *Stress Factor Fitting Parameter*
- t – *Time*
- T – *Ambient Temperature*
- SOC – *Average SOC*
- I_C – *Charge Current*
- I_D – *Discharge Current*
- β_i – *Set of fitting parameters*
- α – *Fitting parameter for time*

D. Galatro, C. D. Silva, D. A. Romero, O. Trescases, and C. H. Amon, “Challenges in data-based degradation models for lithium-ion batteries,” *Int. J. Energy Res.*, vol. 44, no. 5, pp. 3954–3975, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/er.5196>.

Nonlinear model with linear stress factors

Cycling: $L = 1 - \alpha_{sei} \exp[-N\beta_{sei}f_d] - \alpha_{sei} \exp[-Nf_d]$

Calendar: $L = 1 - \alpha_{sei} \exp[-t\beta_{sei}f_d] - \alpha_{sei} \exp[-tf_d]$

- L – Degradation in form $(1 - SOH)$
- N – Number of cycles
- t – time
- $\alpha_{sei}, \beta_{sei}, f_d$ – Fitting parameters

$$f_d^1 = (S_\delta(\delta) + S_t(t_c))S_\sigma(\sigma)S_T(T_c)$$

$$f_d^t = S_t(t)S_\sigma(\sigma)S_T(T_c)$$

δ – DOD

t – time

σ – SOC

T_c – chamber temperature

$S(i)$ – Linear stress models

B. Xu, A. Oudalov, A. Ulbig, G. Andersson, and D. S. Kirschen, “Modeling of Lithium-Ion Battery Degradation for Cell Life Assessment,” IEEE Trans. Smart Grid, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 1131–1140, Mar. 2018, doi: 10.1109/TSG.2016.2578950.

Model with EC and Thermal Model

$$\frac{C(t)}{C_0} = 1 + c_a c_v^{V-V_0} c_t^{T-T_0} \sqrt{t}$$

V – Voltage

V_0 – Nominal Voltage

T – Temperature

T_0 – Nominal Temperature

c_a, c_v, c_t – Fitting parameters

t – time