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### Summary

This is abstract. This section should describe what problem the paper solves, what methods are applied, what results are obtained and summarize them.

This is the second line abstract. And if you look carefully you can see that the spacing within and between paragraphs is different, which facilitates our reading in paragraphs.

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**Keywords:** Fighting Wildfires; Multi-Objective Optimization; Poisson Distribution; Tabu Search Algorithm; Sensitivity Analysis

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# 1 Ideal Battery

## 1.1 Assumptions

To consider an simplist ideal battery model, the following assumptions are made:

- The battery is kept at a constant environment, so the temperature effects are neglected.
- The battery has no energy loss during charging and discharging.
- The battery has infinite cycle life, so the degradation effects are neglected and all the parameters are constant.
- The Open Circuit Voltage (OCV) is only related to the SoC, so we can express the SoC as a function of  $U_{OC}$ :

$$SoC = f(U_{OC}) \quad (1)$$

in which  $f(\cdot)$  can be obtained through curve fitting based on experimental data.

- The battery behavior is same for charging and discharging. For smartphones, which mostly use LiCoO<sub>2</sub> batteries that has little or no hysteresis, this assumption is reasonable.

## 1.2 Thevenin Model

A Li-ion battery system can be extremely complex, involving electrochemical, thermal and mechanical processes. However, for system-level studies, an equivalent circuit model is often used to represent the battery behavior. The Thevenin model is a widely used equivalent circuit model that captures the dynamic response of the battery voltage during charge and discharge cycles. The model is described as follows:

The relationship between  $U_{OC}$  and other parameters in the Thevenin model can be expressed with Kirchhoff's laws:

$$U_{OC} = U_t + IR_0 + U_1 + U_2 \quad (2)$$

in which  $U_t$  is the terminal voltage.

For  $U_1, U_2$  we have:

$$I = C_1 \frac{dU_1}{dt} + \frac{U_1}{R_1} = C_2 \frac{dU_2}{dt} + \frac{U_2}{R_2} \quad (3)$$

Differentiateing the SoC's definition with respect to time, we get:

$$\frac{d(SoC)}{dt} = -\frac{I}{Q_{max}} \quad (4)$$

where  $Q_{max}$  is the maximum capacity of the battery.

Combining the above equations, we can derive the complete Thevenin model in matrix form:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} SoC \\ U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} SoC \\ U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{Q_{max}} \\ \frac{1}{C_1} \\ \frac{1}{C_2} \end{bmatrix} I \quad (5)$$

where  $R_0, R_1, R_2, C_1, C_2, Q_{max}$  are the model parameters that need to be estimated.

### 1.3 Parameter Estimation

The Hybrid Pulse Power Characterization (HPPC) test is commonly used for this purpose. The test is conducted with steps as follows:

1. The battery is first fully charged to 100% SoC in ways the manufacturer recommends.
2. After resting for a certain period (e.g. 1 hour), the battery is discharged with a constant current pulse (e.g.,  $0.5C$ ) for a short duration (e.g., 10s). The voltage response is recorded.
3. Then discharge the battery to another selected SoC point (e.g., 90%).
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until the battery reaches a low SoC point (e.g., 10%) or the maximum discharge limit the manufacturer specifies.
5. If needed, repeat similar steps for charging pulses.

With HPPC data, the model parameters can be estimated through curve fitting techniques. The process are as follows:

- **Estimate  $R_0$ :** The instantaneous voltage drop at the start of each pulse can be used to estimate the internal resistance  $R_0$ , at which point the capacitive effects are negligible.

$$R_0 = \frac{\Delta U_{instant}}{I_{pulse}} \quad (6)$$

- **Estimate  $R_1, C_1$  and  $R_2, C_2$ :** Solve the polarization equation (3), we can get the polarization voltage response:

$$U_{polar} = IR + (U_{init} - IR)e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (7)$$

where  $U_{init}$  is the voltage at the start of the pulse.

Without loss of generality, let  $R_1 C_1 \leq R_2 C_2$ , so that the faster electrochemical polarization are represented by  $R_1, C_1$  and the slower concentration polarization effects are represented by  $R_2, C_2$ . Then substitute them into (2), we have:

$$U_t = U_{OC} - I(R_0 + R_1 + R_2) - (U_{1,init} - IR_1)e^{-\frac{t}{R_1 C_1}} - (U_{2,init} - IR_2)e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C_2}} \quad (8)$$

By least squares fitting of (8) to the voltage response data during each pulse, we can estimate the values of  $R_1, C_1$  and  $R_2, C_2$  at different SoC points.

- **Estimate  $Q_{max}$ :** The maximum capacity  $Q_{max}$  can be estimated by integrating the current over the full discharge cycle:

$$Q_{max} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} I(t)dt \quad (9)$$

where  $t_0$  and  $t_f$  are the start and end times of the discharge cycle. Most of the time this value is provided by the manufacturer.

We use a Samsung INR21700 30T 3Ah Li-ion Battery Dataset to demonstrate the parameter estimation process. The fitting result are shown as follows:

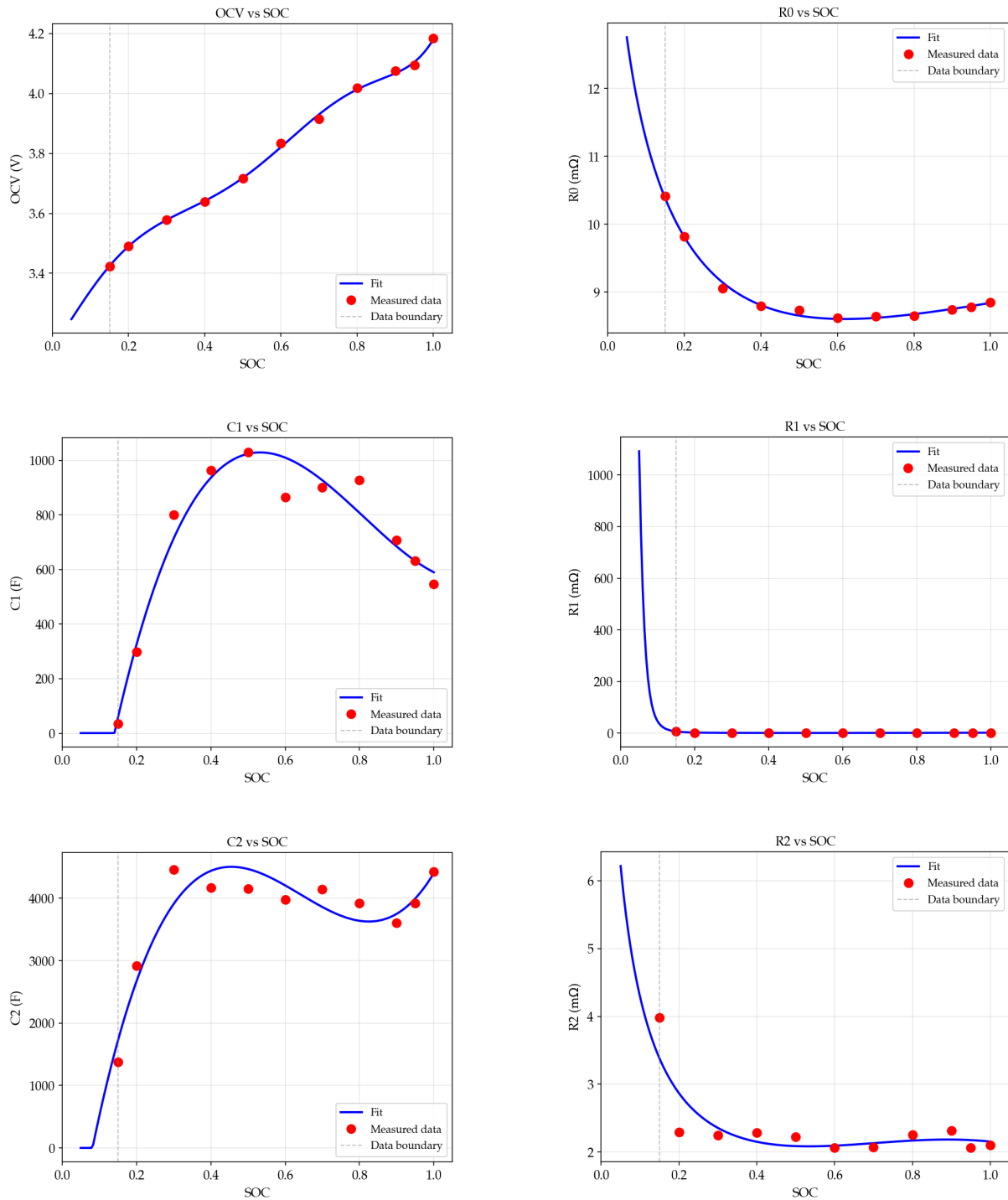


Figure 1: Fitting results of the parameter estimation process.

6-degree polynomial is used to fit the OCV-SOC curve, cubic functions are used to fit the  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , and double exponential functions  $y = A_1 e^{B_1 x} + A_2 e^{B_2 x} + C$  are used to fit the  $R_0$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  curves.

As the fitting result shows, the Ohm resistance  $R_0$  increases significantly when SoC is low, which may be the main reason for voltage drop and device shutdown. Later we will verify this conclusion. Polarization resistances  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  also increase when SoC

is low, indicating the battery's internal electrochemical processes are hindered. And Polarization capacitances  $C_1, C_2$  decrease when SoC is low, meaning that the battery's ability to respond to load changes is weakened.

Noticed that  $C_1, C_2$  drop to zero when SoC is low, which means the Thevenin model is not valid in that region. However, the smartphone will actually shutdown before the battery reaches such low SoC, because the output voltage will be too low to power the device.

## 1.4 Simulations

With proper model parameters, we can do numerical simulations of the battery behavior under different load profiles. 2 simplified load profiles are considered here:

- Constant current;
- Constant power.

### 1.4.1 Constant current

Since the current is constant, equation (4) can be directly integrated to get the SoC at time  $t$ :

$$SoC(t) = SoC(0) - \frac{It}{Q_{max}} \quad (10)$$

Then perform Rk45 algorithm to the polarization voltages  $U_1, U_2$  with initial conditions  $U_1(0) = U_2(0) = 0$ , we can get the final result as follows.

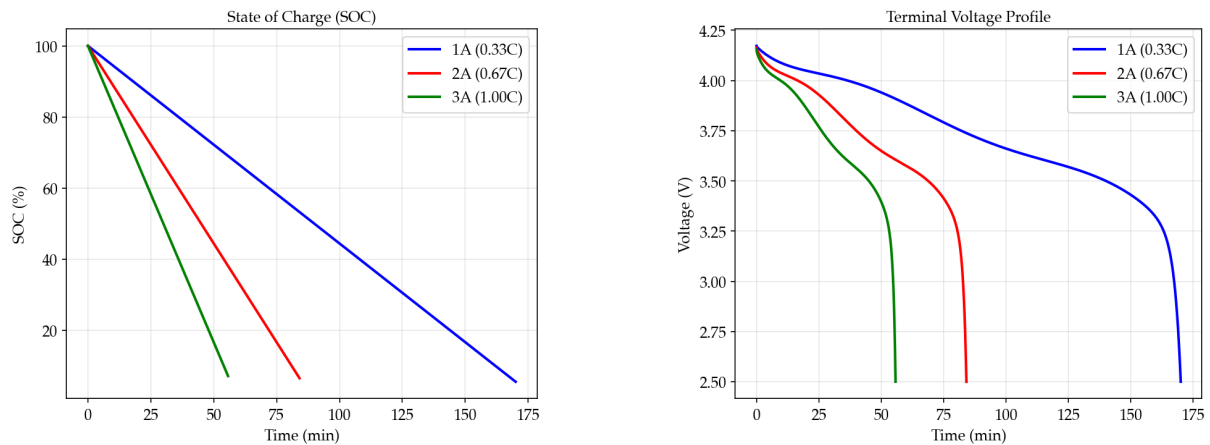


Figure 2: Simulation results under constant current load profile

It can be seen that although the SoC decreases linearly under constant current load, the terminal voltage decreases steadily at first, then suddenly drops to a "dead" value, which makes the device shutdown. The phenomenon is consistent with our daily experience.

### 1.4.2 Constant power

The output power

$$P = U_t I \quad (11)$$

is constant. In this case, analytic solutions are impossible, so we just use the Rk45 algorithm:

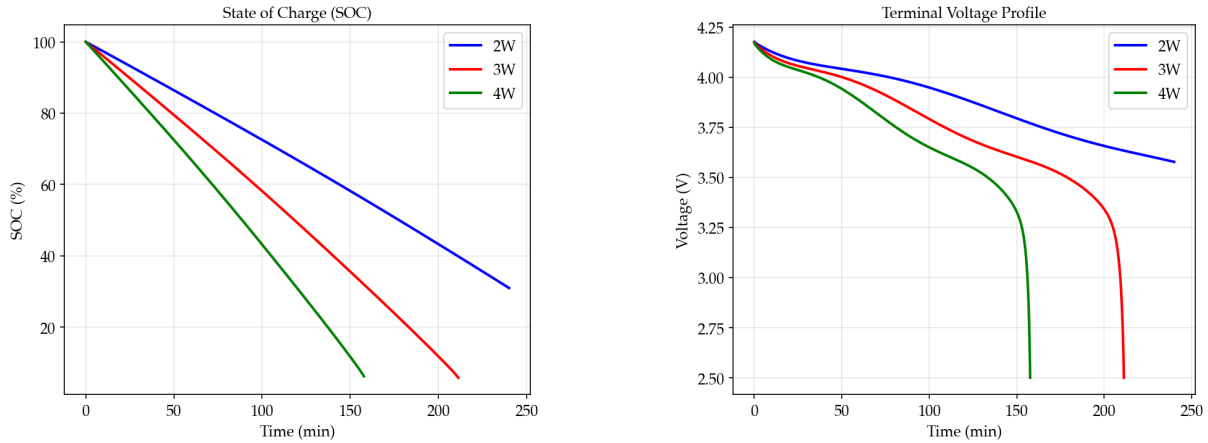


Figure 3: Simulation results under constant power load profile

Similar phenomena can be observed under constant power load profile. However, the terminal voltage drops more rapidly compared to the constant current case, indicating that constant power loads are more stressful to the battery.

## 2 Actual Battery

### 2.1 Assumptions

An actual battery is much more complex than the idealized model presented in the previous section. In this section, we will consider more factors that affect the performance and behavior of real batteries:

- **Temperature:** The performance of a battery can vary significantly with temperature. At low temperatures, the internal resistance increases, leading to reduced capacity and power output. Conversely, high temperatures can enhance performance but may also accelerate degradation.
- **Complex Power Profile:** Real batteries often experience varying power demands, which can affect their efficiency and lifespan. High performance demands can lead to increased heat generation, which in turn affects battery temperature.
- **Shutdown Voltage:** Electronics need a minimum voltage to operate correctly. If the battery voltage drops (steadily or suddenly) below this threshold, the device will shutdown even if SoC is not zero. In this section, we'll assume that if the battery voltage drops below 3.2V, the device will shutdown immediately.

## 2.2 Temperature Behavior of Battery

Actual battery behavior is significantly influenced by temperature variations. The most common parameter affected by temperature is the internal resistance. Using the Arrhenius' equation, we can model the temperature dependence of internal resistance as follows:

$$R = R_0 \cdot e^{\frac{E_a}{R_u T}} \quad (12)$$

where  $R_0$  is a reference resistance,  $E_a$  is the activation energy,  $R_u$  is the universal gas constant and  $T_0$  is a reference temperature.

To conduct the regression, rewrite the equation in linear form by taking the natural logarithm:

$$\ln R = \frac{E_a}{R_u} \cdot \frac{1}{T} + \ln R_0 \quad (13)$$

The Samsung INR21700 30T 3Ah Li-ion Battery Dataset contains experimental data at various temperatures. Using this dataset again, we perform a linear regression, yielding the following results:

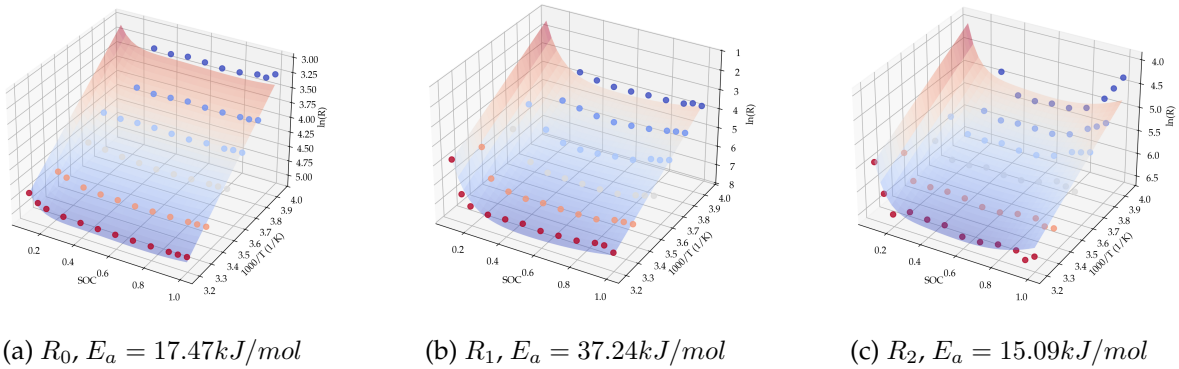


Figure 4: 3D Surface Fitting of Resistance with Temperature and SoC

If we consider the temperature effect, the simulation heatmap of discharge time from 100% SoC under different power load and temperature will be as follows:



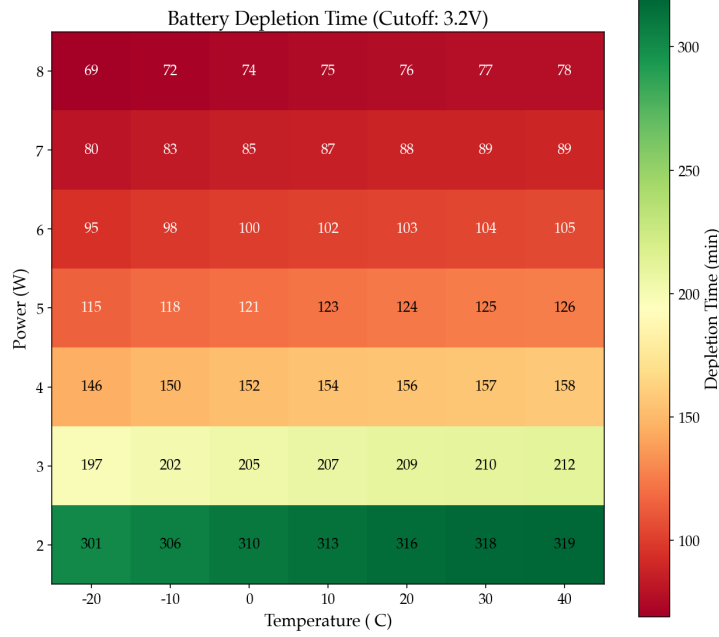


Figure 5: Heatmap of Discharge Time with Power Load and Temperature

It can be observed that battery behaves badly at low temperatures, and the discharge time decreases significantly as temperature drops. However, although high temperature improves battery short-term performance, it also accelerates battery degradation over time. Therefore, in practical applications, maintaining an optimal temperature range is crucial for battery longevity and performance.

## 2.3 Battery in Different Work Loads

## 2.4 Heat Transfer Model in High-Performance Scenarios

In this chapter, we discuss how the heat that battery generates affects the temperature of battery itself, and in turn impacts its own performance.

Let  $Q$  be the internal heat power,  $h$  be the convective heat transfer coefficient,  $A$  be the surface area of the battery (assumed to be the area of the smartphone),  $C$  be the heat capacity of the battery,  $T$  be the battery temperature and  $T_{env}$  be the environmental temperature (assumed constant). With Newton's law of cooling, we have:

$$Q = 2Ah(T - T_{env}) + C \frac{dT}{dt} \quad (14)$$

$Q$  can be expressed by the Joule's law as:

$$Q = Q_{battery} + Q_{processor} + Q_{other} \quad (15)$$

$Q_{battery}$  can be further expressed with the Joule's law:

$$Q_{battery} = I^2 R_{inter} = I^2 (R_0 + R_1 + R_2) \quad (16)$$

$Q_{processor}$  often is the major part of heat generation, because processors are often energy-intensive and almost all consumed energy is converted to heat. Here we model

$Q_{processor}$  as a part of total power consumption of the device:

$$Q_{processor} = \eta P_{total} \quad (17)$$

in which  $\eta$  is some coefficient.

And the other components' heat generation  $Q_{other}$  can be assumed to be a constant for simplicity.

Considering that  $I$  and  $R$  is time-dependent, equation (14) is a first-order linear ODE. The solution is:

$$T = T_{env} + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{2Ah(t-s)}{C}} Q(s) ds \quad (18)$$

Substitute equation (18) into the Arrhenius' equation, we can get the relation between internal resistance and time, and thus analyze how temperature affects battery performance over time in high-performance scenarios.

The simulation here shows the heatmap of discharge time and max temperature under different power load and environmental temperature. It assumes if the battery temperature exceeds 50°C, the device will shutdown to protect the battery. In reality, smartphones often decrease processor frequency to reduce heat generation when temperature is too high, but for simplicity we assume an immediate shutdown here.

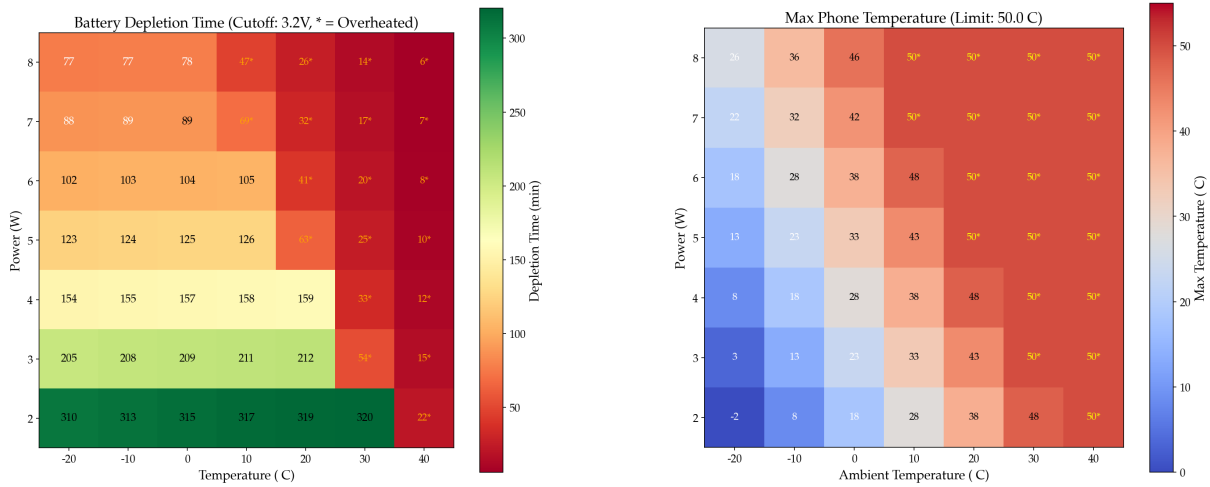


Figure 6: Heatmap of Discharge Time and Max Temperature

In the simulation we set  $C = 160\text{J/K}$ ,  $A = 200\text{cm}^2$ ,  $h = 5\text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$ ,  $\eta = 0.5$  and  $Q_{other} = 0.8\text{W}$ .

It can be observed that high temperature scenarios are quite dangerous for battery operation. Heavy work loads in 30°C or higher can easily lead to battery overheating.

## 2.5 Answer to Question 1

## 2.6 Answer to Question 2