Revision

1

Rochester institure of technology

Advanced Battery Testing Laboratories

Battery Cycler Operations Manual

Table of Contents

About This Manual x

[Overview of the Battery Cycler 1](#_Toc36022999)

Electrical Connections 1

Navigating the Systems Menus 1

Hardware Specifications and Requirements x

An Introduction to the Software x

Overview 3

Profiles, Schedules, and Program Creation 3

Standard Profiles x

User Defined Profiles x

Scaling, BSF, and Units x

Data Logging x

Connecting to the Hardware x

Running Schedules x

Software Specifications and Requirements x

System Setup x

System Configuration x

Sizing Wiring x

Calibration x

Troubleshooting x

Safety x

Safety Features x

System Faults x

[Serial](#_Toc36023000) Communication Protocol 8

Electrical Schematics appendix-x

Mechanical Drawings appendix-x

Chapter

1

# An Introduction to the Hardware

Introduction, what it is, what is does, BC vs arbin, more….

BC purpose

How it works, is made to implement lifecycle testing profiles,

Batteries are controlled by profiles…

Profiles by schedules, schedules by programs

BSF’s and scaling

Setting limits and custom profiles

WHATS THE BATTERY CYCLER

The battery cycler is an open hardware and software project aimed at creating a low cost battery testing platform that can promote the testing of advanced chemistry batteries and publication of test data. The project was conceived and started by RIT and Argonne National Labs in 2010.

The project provides a complete testing solution consisting of a programmable load and charger, data acquisition system, and environmental control. The system is largely scalable however is intend to allow for accelerated testing via increased environmental and electrical stresses.

Because the battery cycler is an open project it built on budgets an order of magnitude less than that needed for some commercial solutions while performing comparably.

HOW IT WORKS:

The goal of the battery cycler is to provide a system capable of electrically cycling the battery by removing energy from the cell via a load bank and re-energizing the cell with a charger where the power of the load or charge is the output of load profile. We do this to simulate cell use in a controlled environment where the cell can be aged. Over time the cell can be periodically characterized to help discover degradation mechanisms, and there relationships to load profiles.

The battery cycler needs to be programmed with information describing the test that is to be run on the cell. Because a test must describe the load with a step size as small as 100mS, and testing can take weeks to months to complete. We need to describe the test on several different levels, the profile, the schedule, and the program.

The profile is basis of all programming, it has the most resolution and the most accurate timing. It contains the most basic instructions in programming, that is the mode the hardware is to be running in as well as load setting and limits. The profiles that drive the system are all hard programmed into each device to eliminate any timing concerns.

When testing a cell a series a profiles are used to create the desired effect on the cell. This series of profiles is called a schedule and is the intermediate system programming level. A schedule is used to define a number of load profiles and the conditions they are to be run under, this could be combined with a number of other testing profiles as well as charging profiles. This can be used lets say to program what the stress of one day of a batteries life will look like. Therefore assuming all week days and weekend days are the same, you could use one schedule for the weekdays and another schedule for the weekends.

Now let’s say we want to simulate a full three years of use. This becomes very repetitive in that to do this in a single schedule you would need to sequence the needed profiles 365 times, that’s a lot of copy and pasting and a lot of room for error. It would also make modifying the basic daily schedule a very painful process.

Because testing consists of a great amount of repetitive scheduling the top level of programming called the ‘program’ exists. A program dictates a sequence of schedules and the number of times they are to be repeated each step. This can easily decrease the number of lines of programming by an order of magnitude and makes modifications to a test much easier and safer.

The illustration below helps show the hierarchy of the profile, schedule, and program.



# Electrical Connections

Each battery cycler device requires several connections for proper operation. Starting on the back of the device each unit has a IEC 320-C13 connector for providing mains power for the device, as well as a usb B socket for communications with the Host PC.

On the front of the device are the connections for the units under test. Each cell uses a 4 wire connection system allowing for accurate cell voltage monitoring. Bananna binding posts are proviced for connection, insure that proper wire size is chosen for the current carying connectors. If to small of wire is used the peek charge currents may be limited by I2R losses.

# Navigating the Systems Menus

The battery cycler system has a 16\*2 character LCD display that allows the viewing of real time data as well as configuration of device specific variables. Navigation of the menu system is done using the buttons beside the display, ‘up’, ‘menu/select’, and ‘down’.

By default after power on the system will show the first status display showing the current state of each channel on the device. Using the ‘up’ and ‘down’ keys will cycle through the other status displays.

While viewing any status display the ‘menu/select’ button can be used to enter the configuration menu for that device. Again the ‘up’ and ‘down’ keys can be used to cycle through variables. To alter a variable click the ‘menu/select’ button again and notice that the navigation arrows on the second row of the display change to ‘++’ and ‘—‘, you may now use the ‘up’ and ‘down’ keys to alter the variable. Once the desired value is reached use the ‘menu/select’ button again to move back to setup menu navigation and lock in the value for the variable.

In order to save the variables value to non-volatile memory you must exit the setup menu after changing a variable. Do this by navigating to the setup menu labeled ‘exit menu’ and click the ‘menu/select’ button.

A list of all supported status and setup displays is shown below.

MENU SYSTEM:

There are currently 5 different configuration menus.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| E | X | I | T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| + | + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + | + |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| D | I | S | P |  | T | I | M | E |  | O | U | T |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| D | I | S | P |  | D | E | L | A | Y |  | T | I | M | E |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| F | A | N |  | O | N |  | T | E | M | P |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S | W |  | V | E | R | S | I | O | N |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATS DISPLAY:

Currently there are 8 status displays; they are shown here in they same order as on the system.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C | H | 1 | : |  | A | C | T | I | V | E |  | # | 2 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | I | D | L | E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | F | A | U | L | T |  |  | # | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| C | H | 2 | : |  | A | C | T | I | V | E |  | # | 2 | 5 | 6 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C | H | 1/2 | : |  |  |  | V | = |  |  | 6 | . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W | = | +/- | 1 | 5 | 0 |  | I | = | +/- | 2 | 0 | . | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C | H | ½ | : |  |  |  | S | O | C | = | 1 | 0 | 0 | . | 5 |
|  | C | E | L | L |  | T | E | M | P | = | 1 | 5 | 0 | ° | C |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C | H | ½ | : |  |  | L | O | A | D | = | 1 | 5 | 0 | ° | C |
|  |  |  |  | C | H | A | R | G | E | = | 1 | 5 | 0 | ° | C |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C | H | M | B | R |  |  | S | E | T | = | 1 | 5 | 0 | ° | C |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M | E | A | S | = | 1 | 5 | 0 | ° | C |

# Hardware Specifications and Requirements

This section details the capabilities and needs of the battery cycler hardware.

Table 1: Hardware Specifications

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Min | Nom | Max | Units |
| Channels |  | 2 |  |  |
| Charge current per channel\* | 0.005 |  | 20 | Amp |
| Load current per channel | 0.005 |  | 20 | Amp |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Profile step resolution |  | 100 |  | mS |
| Data Sampling Rate |  | 10 |  | Hz |
| Data Recording Rate |  | 1 |  | Hz |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Commanded current resolution |  | 5 |  | mA |
| Measured current resolution |  | 2.5 |  | mA |
| Measured voltage resolution |  |  |  | mV |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

\*Note: the charge current per channel is limited by the charging supply, therefore if only a 20 Amp supply is available the sum of the charge current from each channel cannot exceed 20A.

# An Introduction to the Software

Because all critical timing and profile storage is handled within the hardware of the battery cycler, the responsibility of the host PC software is relatively light. Nevertheless it is still required for system operation. The host PC software is a scheduling and data acquisition application that communicates with the battery cycler hardware. It is responsible for running the battery cycler on a user defined schedule, as well as collecting and saving all data sent back from the hardware during testing.

# Profiles, Schedules and Program Creation

Assuming that you see your paragraph marks, you’ll notice a paragraph mark attached to the lower-right corner of the picture. Click the picture, and notice too, the name of the style—not surprisingly, the Picture style. Pictures attached to paragraph styles make it possible for pictures to act like paragraphs.

Battery Cycler recognized commands:

**(0-32) - Basic commands that can be run while the system is not busy and don’t change any system variables**

0 – Stop

1 – Pause

2 – Clear charging energy

3- Clear load energy

4 –

**(33-64) - Update system variables, can only be done when system is not busy:**

**Chamber temp, BSF, max battery voltage, min batt voltage, max batt temp, min batt SOC?, other safety conditions.**

33 –

How our profiles are defined:

A simple profile is defined as a series of steps that contain 4 variables;

**-8bit mode:** the mode defines how the system is operated and how the limit is interpreted.

**-16bit output value:** the value determines what the output of the system is to be in the particular mode for this particular step.

**-16bit limit value:** will typically be a time limit but could be re-allocated depending on the modes needs. the maximum time in units of seconds that the step is to run for before moving on. Max time limit for a step is 18hours

**- 16bit limit value:** a second value that when reached completes the step, similar to time, could possibly be combined. The relevance of the limit value and time value are dependent on the particular mode of operation.

Note: A limit should be able to be set to its max value or 0 to be ignored…

Modes: (0-256)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mode (0-256) | Output value | Limit value 1 | Limit value 2 | Notes |
| 0 | Channel off | Time limit |  | Resting periods |
| 1 | Constant Current charging(mA) | High cell voltage | Time limit | 1st step charging. |
| 2 | Constant Current load (mA) | Low cell voltage | Time limit | Dirving profiles, CC capacity, |
| 3 | Constant Current load | Low cell voltage | Low SOC | Decreasing SOC (without hitting fault voltage) |
| 4 | Constant Voltage charging | Low current limit | Time limit | 2nd step charging. |
| 5 | Constant Voltage load | Low cell voltage | Time limit |  |
| 6 | Constant Power charging | High cell voltage | Time limit |  |
| 7 | Constant Power load | Low cell voltage | Time limit | CW capacity |
| 8 | Constant power load | Low cell voltage | Low SOC | Decreasing SOC without hitting voltage fault. |



# An Introduction to the Software

The battery cycler relies on a Host PC running dedicated software for the storage of all acquired data as well as programming, with the exception of profiles.

The Host PC software can connect to multiple battery cycler devices and control them simultaneously. You can have a whole bank of battery cycler devices and control them all from a single Host PC. Testing on each channel can be configured, start, stop, etc independently of other channels.

When the software is launched for the first time no connections have been configured and the workspace will be blank as seen in figure . You must manually connect to each device that is connected to the Host PC to establish a connection and initialize the device with the Host PC.

To establish a new connection click on <File -> New Connection>. The window shown in Figure 1 below. Select the appropriate com port corresponding to the unit that you wish to connect to and click ‘connect’



Figure

The host software will then attempt to open a connection and initialize with the device. The status bar and text box at the bottom of the window will update throughout the process to provide feedback for debugging in the event a connection cannot be established. If a connection is successfully established the window will close, and a new pane will open in the main BC Host window for the device. As shown in



# Safety

Safety is paramount when testing batteries. The battery cycler has been built with safety in mind to guarantuee the safety of the unit under test as well as the hardware itself. A full battery of fault testing is integrated into the system and continuousley monitored. In the event of a fault the system is haulted and in some cases power is cut to any heating elements and the charging power supply.

Temperatues from each cell as well as a thermal chamber if in use are continousley monitored.

A list of fault conditions as well as a description of each one is proviced below.

# Index

background, 1

border, 3

bullet, 1

caption, 2

color, 2

drawing, 2

drop cap, 1

footer, 3

frame, 3

graphic, 2

group, 2

header, 3

Help, 3

link, 4

margins, 2

normal view, 1

number, 4

picture, 2, 3, 4

print, 1

re-size, 3

section break, 2

shading, 1

style, 1, 2, 3, 4

symbol, 1

Table of Contents, 3

template, 4

ungroup, 2

Wingdings, 1

# Appendix A: Battery Cycler Communications Protocol 0.1

The battery cycler uses a custom serial communication protocol that has been designed specifically for the devices needs.

For each different function there is a defined transmission type, this transmission type dictates how the message is to be formatted and what type of data it is to contain.

Communication is bi-directional allowing control and data logging from the device.

The format of each type of supported transmission is detailed in the tables below. Notice that all messages from the Host PC to the Device have a fixed frame size whereas transmissions from the Device to the Host PC do not.

The overall format of all transmissions are similar in that each transmission starts with a header byte that defines the type of transmission along with the channel number if relevant. Each transmission will also end with a 1 Byte checksum for the transmission to allow error checking. The table below shows the overall format of a transmission, data is transmitted header byte first.

Table : Byte order

|  |
| --- |
| Header byte |
| X number of Argument bytes |
|
| Checksum |

Table : Start Byte

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Contents | *Unused* | | | CH# | Type of transmission | | | |

**Types of transmissions (HOST PC)(0-7):**

1. **Basic request:** A basic request is an action request from the host PC that may or may not be completed while the system is busy. The basic request transmission uses one data byte that contains the request number. Requests 0-127 may be processed while the system is busy. Requests 128-255 may not be processed while the system is busy.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B1 – Header | *Unused* | | | **CH#** | **0x1** | | | |
| B2 – Arg 1 | **Basic Request ID** | | | | | | | |
| B3 – Arg 2 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B4 – Arg 3 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B5 – Arg 4 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B6 – Arg 5 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B7 – Arg 6 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B8 – Arg 7 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B9 – Arg 8 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B10 – Arg 9 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B11 – Arg 10 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B12 -Checksum | **Checksum** | | | | | | | |

**2) Profile request:** A profile request message uses only 1 data byte; it contains the profile ID that is to be started. A profile request can only be made while the system is idle. Sending a profile request will set the requested profile as the current one as well as start the specified profile.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B1 – Header | *Unused* | | | **CH#** | **0x2** | | | |
| B2 – Arg 1 | **Profile Request ID** | | | | | | | |
| B3 – Arg 2 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B4 – Arg 3 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B5 – Arg 4 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B6 – Arg 5 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B7 – Arg 6 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B8 – Arg 7 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B9 – Arg 8 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B10 – Arg 9 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B11 – Arg 10 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B12 -Checksum | **Checksum** | | | | | | | |

1. **Variable update:** A variable update message uses 3 data bytes; the first contains the variable ID that is to be updated. Followed by the 16bit integer.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B1 – Header | *Unused* | | | **CH#** | **0x3** | | | |
| B2 – Arg 1 | **Variable ID** | | | | | | | |
| B3 – Arg 2 | **Var upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B4 – Arg 3 | **Var lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B5 – Arg 4 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B6 – Arg 5 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B7 – Arg 6 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B8 – Arg 7 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B9 – Arg 8 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B10 – Arg 9 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B11 – Arg 10 | *Unused* | | | | | | | |
| B12 -Checksum | **Checksum** | | | | | | | |

1. **User profile update:** A user profile update message is used to add steps to user defined profiles. The message must contain the profile ID as well as step number for the profile, followed by mode, step, limit 1, and limit 2.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B1 – Header | *Unused* | | | | **0x4** | | | |
| B2 – Arg 1 | **User profile #** | | | | | | | |
| B3 – Arg 2 | **Profile step #** | | | | | | | |
| B4 – Arg 3 | **Mode upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B5 – Arg 4 | **Mode lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B6 – Arg 5 | **Output upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B7 – Arg 6 | **Output lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B8 – Arg 7 | **Limit 1 upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B9 – Arg 8 | **Limit 1 lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B10 – Arg 9 | **Limit 2 upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B11 – Arg 10 | **Limit 2 lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B12 -Checksum | **Checksum** | | | | | | | |

**Types of transmissions (SYSTEM)(8-15):**

1. **System Idle:** When a channel is Idle its heartbeat transmission will have 4 data bytes containing two temperatures. Cell temp and chamber temp. In units of 0.1 deg C.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B1 – Header | *Unused* | | | **CH#** | **0x8** | | | |
| B2 – Arg 1 | **Device ID** | | | | | | | |
| B3 – Arg 2 | **Cell Temp upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B4 – Arg 3 | **Cell Temp lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B5 – Arg 4 | **Chamber Temp upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B6 – Arg 5 | **Chamber Temp lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B7 -Checksum | **Checksum** | | | | | | | |

1. **System Active:** When a channel is active its heartbeat transmission will have a large number of bytes of data, this data is outlined in table 2. Its current implementation is shown below

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B1 – Header | *Unused* | | | **CH#** | **0x9** | | | |
| B2 – Arg 1 | **Device ID** | | | | | | | |
| B3 – Arg 2 | **Profile ID** | | | | | | | |
| B4 – Arg 3 | **Step #** | | | | | | | |
| B5 – Arg 4 | **Step time & 0xF000** | | | | | | | |
| B6 – Arg 5 | **Step time & 0x0F00** | | | | | | | |
| B7 – Arg 6 | **Step time & 0x00F0** | | | | | | | |
| B8 – Arg 7 | **Step time & 0x000F** | | | | | | | |
| B9 – Arg 8 | **Voltage mV upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B10 – Arg 9 | **Voltage mV lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B11 – Arg 10 | **Current mA upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B12 – Arg 11 | **Current mA lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B13 – Arg 12 | **Cell Temp upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B14 – Arg 13 | **Cell Temp lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B15 – Arg 14 | **Chamber Temp upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B16 – Arg 15 | **Chamber Temp lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B17 – Arg 16 | **Cum Energy upper nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B18 – Arg 17 | **Cum Energy lower nibble** | | | | | | | |
| B19 - Checksum | **Checksum** | | | | | | | |

1. **System Fault:** When a channel is in the fault state its heartbeat transmission will have 1 data byte that contains the specific fault code the channel is experiencing.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B1 – Header | *Unused* | | | **CH#** | **0xA** | | | |
| B2 – Arg 1 | **Device ID** | | | | | | | |
| B3 – Arg 2 | **Fault ID** | | | | | | | |
| B4 -Checksum | **Checksum** | | | | | | | |

1. **Rx ACK:** When the device receives a transmission from the host pc, it checks the checksum of the message. If it is correct it will send an ACK message back to the host PC acknowledging its receipt. An ACK message has only a single data byte, it contains the checksum of the message that it is acknowledging.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bit # | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B1 – Header | *Unused* | | | | **0xB** | | | |
| B2 – Arg 1 | **Device ID** | | | | | | | |
| B3 – Arg 2 | **Checksum being ACKed** | | | | | | | |
| B4 -Checksum | **Checksum** | | | | | | | |

Specific examples of the communications are shown here:

Table : Data provided in active channel heartbeat

****

Table : List of Basic Requests

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Request #** | **Request Name** | **Description** |
| **0** | **Stop** | **Halts testing on the specified channel, sets output to 0. Status becomes idle.** |
| **1** | **Start** | **Will enable the specified channel at whatever step and profile it was stopped at. (ex. Resume from a fault)** |
| **2** | **Reset energy counters** | **Zeros out the Charge, load, and SOC, counts for the specified channel.** |
| **3** |  |  |
| **4** |  |  |
| **5** | **Test mode** | **Outputs ramp data ~~for channels 0 and 1~~ until stopped** |
|  |  |  |

Table : List of updatable variables

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable #** | **Variable Name** | **Units / type (Range)** | **Description** |
| **0** | **Chamber Temp** | **0.1 Deg C / int (+- 3,200)** | **Setpoint for chamber** |
| **1** | **Max cell temperature** | **0.1 Deg C / int (+- 3,200)** | **Fault temp for cell** |
| **2** | **BSF (battery scale factor)** | **- / Unsigned int (64,000)** | **BSF for relative profiles** |
| **3** | **Max cell voltage** | **mV / unsigned int (64V)** | **Battery voltage for high voltage fault** |
| **4** | **Min cell voltage** | **mV / unsigned int (64V)** | **Battery voltage for low voltage fault** |
| **5** | **PID kP** | **TBD** |  |
| **6** | **PID kI** | **TBD** |  |
| **7** | **PID kD** | **TBD** |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Table : List of Profile Requests

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Request #** | **Profile Name** | **Description** |
| **0** |  |  |
| **1** |  |  |
| **2** |  |  |
| **3** |  |  |
| **4** |  |  |
| **5** |  |  |
| **6** |  |  |

Table : List of System Faults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Fault #** | **Fault Name** | **Description** |
| **0** |  |  |
| **1** |  |  |
| **2** |  |  |
| **3** |  |  |
| **4** |  |  |
| **5** |  |  |
| **6** |  |  |

**Schedule and Program files:**

**Definition:**

Let’s start with the definition of each term relative to the battery cyclers operation.

A program is a sequential list of commands that is what the scheduler is going to read and transmit to the battery cycler system to be processed. It is processed one line at a time and the next line cannot be run until the previous one has been finished. A battery researcher can use a program to tell the system what tests to run and in what order, when to save a new data file and what to call it, etc. You can also have as many different programs and you desire.

A schedule is very similar to a program. A schedule is simply a list of programs and how many times to run each one. Again this is a list where one program must be completed before the next one can begin.

Why do we need both a schedule and a program if they are almost the same thing? This is because, as the name would imply cycling batteries requires a lot of cycling, or a lot of repetitive actions. So by having a separate schedule file where we can specify that we want one program to be repeated 400 times before we move on we just saved your fingers a lot of copy and pasting and it becomes much easier to modify the length of a test.

**Formatting:**

So how are these schedules and programs formatted? They are both comma delaminated files that are formatted as shown in the examples below. A program being the lower level file list the exact transmission type, the ID of the request #, variable#, or profile# to be run. As well as any additional data necessary; a variable value for updating variables, and a temperature for running profiles.

There is one very special line that can be used in a program file that does not actually send a transmission to the arduino. These commands control the scheduler program on the host pc directly. Currently the only command that does this is transmission type number 16. This specifies to save all the previously collected data that is currently being buffered if ram. It is followed by a description that the file name will end with. The file naming structure is as follows:

<Schedule name>\_<program name>\_<program cycle#>\_<description>

//The program file is written in a comma delaminated format as follows:

// <Transmission Type>, <Request# / Variable# / Profile #>, <Additional data if needed>

//Example Program File

1, 1, 800 // setting max temp

1, 2, 650 // setting the BSF

1, 3, 4300 // setting upper vlim

1, 4, 2200 // setting lower vlim

0, 2 // clearing energy counter

2, 5, 500 // run profile number 5 at a temp of 50 deg C

16, HPPC\_Charge // Setting the file name for following data collected ending with “HPPC\_Charge”

0, 2

2, 13, 500

2, 13, 500

2, 13, 500

2, 13, 500

16, HPPC\_Cycle

The higher level schedule file only lists two things; a programs name, and the number of times to run it.

Note: When a schedule file refers to a program file it should be a relative directory. IE assume the program file is in the same directory as the schedule file so just list its name.

//The schedule file is written in a comma delaminated format as follows:

// <Program Name>, <# of cycles>

//Example Schedule File

Table\_5\_CD, 60

HPCC, 1

HF\_IR, 1

Table\_5\_CD, 60

HPCC, 1

HF\_IR, 1

Table\_5\_CD, 60

HPCC, 1

HF\_IR, 1

**Sending transmissions to the Arduino and error checking:**

Using CRC to check data from host PC and acknowledging receipt of good data:

**Error! Reference source not found.** below shows the flow diagram for sending transmissions to the Arduino. We begin by checking if there is a fault, if there is a fault we do not want to send any more information to the Arduino until the fault is cleared.

If there is not a fault we need to check of the channel we are communicating with is idle or not.

If the channel is idle we can always assume it is ok to send the next line. If the channel is active / busy then we must first check if the next line to be sent is one that can be sent while the system is active / busy. Those commands are basic requests with an ID of 0-127 as outlined earlier.

Once we have been able to send a transmission we do not send another transmission until we receive a ACK flag from the arduino. The ACK flag is set on the start byte of the transmission from the arduino when it has read the transmission and the CRC has checked OK.

If we do not receive a ACK within 5seconds ( 5 heartbeats ) then consider the transmission lost or corrupted and attempt sending the same thing again.

Once we have received an ACK for the transmission the process is finished and we can begin waiting to transmit the next line.



Figure

**Below the process for receiving and verifying Serial data by the battery cycler hardware is defined. This process insures that two safety requirements are met.**

**1 – Errenous data in the serial stream and buffer is ignored.**

**2 – The hardware is able to verify a start byte and insure that it is ‘in sync’ with the host pc.**

**This will prevent the hardware from performing unwanted actions in the event data is corrupted during transmission or the hardware is connect to by a terminal and sent incorrect information.**

**The process also insures that incomplete messages are properly handled. Because the sending and receiving of serial data are two independent processes. It is not guaranteed that all data for a message will be in the FIFO of the UART when the hardware reads it. Therefore the start byte and one data byte may be there, however more data and CRC bytes may still be in transmission. In this case, the hardware will postpone the processing of transmission for one loop, or 100mS. Communicating at 115200Baud this is more than enough time to send even the longest of messages.**



Figure : Serial Data Processing

**Notes about system operation**

Chamber temp setting: When a request for changing a chamber temp is sent in a message to CH-0 or CH-1 it is referring to the same setting as there is only one chamber!

IF one channel requests a temperature change that is not the current set temp, and the other channel is busy. It will wait until the other channel has completed its current cycle and then pause it. Change the temperature and run the original requests profile.

All requests besides profiles can be run while the channel is being held for the different temperature.