## The pack "bar" filter, using ESC model



- Pack-average "bar" filter SPKF estimates following quantities:
  - Pack-average state-of-charge, pack-average diffusion current(s), the pack-average hysteresis voltage
- To implement this SPKF, need a state-space model of pack-average states and how those pack-average states produce a measurable output
  - This lesson will derive pack-average state equation
  - $\Box$  Current-sensor bias state included in model as  $i_k^b = i_{k-1}^b + n_{k-1}^b$  where  $n_k^b$  is fictitious noise source that is allows SPKF to adapt bias estimate

Dr. Gregory I., Plett

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Battery State-of-Charge (SOC) Estimation Improving computational efficiency using the bar-delta method

1 of 5

3.6.2: Developing the "bar" filter using an ECI

#### **Example "bar"-filter state equation development**



■ For example, starting with a single-cell SOC equation

$$\begin{split} z_k^{(i)} &= z_{k-1}^{(i)} - i_{k-1} \Delta t / \mathcal{Q}^{(i)} \\ \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} z_k^{(i)} &= \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} z_{k-1}^{(i)} - \frac{i_{k-1} \Delta t}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \frac{1}{\mathcal{Q}^{(i)}} = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} z_{k-1}^{(i)} - \frac{i_{k-1} \Delta t}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \mathcal{Q}_{\text{inv}}^{(i)} \\ \bar{z}_k &= \bar{z}_{k-1} - i_{k-1} \Delta t \, \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_{\text{inv}} \end{split}$$

- Note the new concept of "inverse capacity" to make the equations simpler.
  - $\Box$  If we're estimating all cells' capacities, then have time-varying quantity  $Q_{{\sf inv},k-1}$
- If we also consider the current-bias state,  $\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} (i_{k-1} i_{k-1}^b) \Delta t \, \bar{Q}_{\text{inv},k-1}$

Dr. Gregory L. Plet

Jniversity of Colorado Colorado Springs

Battery State-of-Charge (SOC) Estimation | Improving computational efficiency using the bar-delta method

2 of 5

3.6.2: Developing the "bar" filter using an ECM

## "Bar"-filter model state equations



Dynamics of all pack-average states, parameters:

$$\begin{split} \bar{z}_k &= \bar{z}_{k-1} - (i_{k-1} - i_{k-1}^b) \Delta t \, \bar{Q}_{\text{inv},k-1} \\ \bar{i}_{R_j,k} &= A_{RC} \bar{i}_{R_j,k} + B_{RC} (i_{k-1} - i_{k-1}^b) \\ A_{h,k} &= \exp\left(-\left|(i_{k-1} - i_{k-1}^b)\gamma \Delta t \, \bar{Q}_{\text{inv},k-1}\right|\right) \\ \bar{h}_k &= A_{h,k} \bar{h}_{k-1} + (1 - A_{h,k}) \operatorname{sgn}(i_{k-1} - i_{k-1}^b) \\ \bar{R}_{0,k} &= \bar{R}_{0,k-1} + n_{k-1}^{\bar{R}_0} \\ \bar{Q}_{\text{inv},k} &= \bar{Q}_{\text{inv},k-1} + n_{k-1}^{\bar{Q}_{\text{inv}}} \\ i_k^b &= i_{k-1}^b + n_{k-1}^b, \end{split}$$

where  $n_k^{\bar{R}_0}, n_k^{\bar{Q}_{\mathrm{inv}}}$  are fictitious noise sources that allow SPKF to adapt parameters

# "Bar"-filter model output equation



■ Pack bar-filter SPKF uses this model of pack-average states and the measurement equation

$$\bar{y}_k = \text{OCV}(\bar{z}_k) + M\bar{h}_k - \sum_j R_j \bar{i}_{R_j,k} - \bar{R}_{0,k}(i_k - i_k^b) + v_k,$$

where  $v_k$  models sensor noise

Dr. Gregory L. Plett | University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Battery State-of-Charge (SOC) Estimation| Improving computational efficiency using the bar-delta method | 4 of 5

3.6.2: Developing the "bar" filter using an ECM

#### Summary



- xKF to implement pack-average "bar" filter must have state and measurement equations
- You have learned how to develop these averaged equations, using the SOC equation as an example
- You have also seen one method for parameter adaptation using xKF (there will be more of this in the next course)
- The next step is to see how to implement the "delta" filters

Dr. Gregory L. Plett | University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Battery State-of-Charge (SOC) Estimation | Improving computational efficiency using the bar-delta method | 5 of 5