Voltage calc

Saturday, November 9, 2024 1:53 PM

 $V_{max} = maximum \ Voltage$

 $V_{min} = minimum \ Voltage$

 $V_{nom} = nominal\ Voltage$

 $A_h = Total ampacity$

 $\alpha = amp \ hours \ consumed$

- Constraints

1.
$$V(\alpha = 0) = V_{max}$$

We start at maximum voltage when 0 amp hours have been consumed

2.
$$\frac{1}{A_h} \int_{0}^{A_h} V(\alpha) d\alpha = V_{nom}$$

Our average voltage is the nominal voltage on the interval [0, total ampacity]

3.
$$V(A_h) = V_{min}$$

• We end at minimum voltage when total ampacity has been consumed

4.
$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}V(\alpha=0) = -\frac{V_{max} - V_{min}}{A_h}$$

• Define the initial slope to be that of a linear line from the point $(0, V_{max}) \rightarrow (A_h, V_{min})$

- Function

$$\circ V(\alpha) = a\alpha^3 + b\alpha^2 + c\alpha + d$$

$$\Box d = V_{max}$$

• Constraint 2

$$\Box \int V(\alpha)d\alpha = \frac{a\alpha^4}{4} + \frac{b\alpha^3}{3} + \frac{c\alpha^2}{2} + d\alpha$$

$$\Box \frac{1}{A_h} \int_{0}^{A_h} V(\alpha) d\alpha = \frac{aA_h^3}{4} + \frac{bA_h^2}{3} + \frac{cA_h}{2} + V_{max}$$

$$\Box V_{nom} = \frac{aA_h^3}{4} + \frac{bA_h^2}{3} + \frac{cA_h}{2} + V_{max}$$

$$\Box \frac{aA_h^3}{4} = V_{nom} - V_{max} - \frac{bA_h^2}{3} - \frac{cA_h}{2}$$

$$\Box \ \ a = \frac{4}{A_h^3} (V_{nom} - V_{max}) - c \frac{2}{A_h^2} - b \frac{4}{3A_h}$$

Constraint 3

$$\Box V(A_h) = aA_h^3 + bA_h^2 + cA_h + d$$

$$\Box V_{min} - V_{max} - 4V_{nom} + 4V_{max} = -A_h c - \frac{1}{3}A_h^2 b$$

$$\Box 4V_{nom} - 3V_{max} - V_{min} = A_h c + \frac{1}{3}A_h^2 b$$

$$\Box \frac{1}{3}A_h^2b = 4V_{nom} - 3V_{max} - V_{min} - A_hc$$

$$\Box \quad b = \frac{3 \left(4 V_{nom} - 3 V_{max} - V_{min}\right)}{A_h^2} - \frac{3}{A_h} c$$

$$\Box \frac{d}{d\alpha}V(\alpha=0) = c$$

$$\Box c = -\frac{V_{max} - V_{min}}{A_h} = \frac{V_{min} - V_{max}}{A_h}$$

Coefficients

$$V(\alpha) = \left[-\frac{6}{A_h^3} \left(2V_{nom} - V_{max} - V_{min} \right) \right] \alpha^3 + \left[\frac{6}{A_h^2} \left(2V_{nom} - V_{max} - V_{min} \right) \right] \alpha^2 + \left[\frac{V_{min} - V_{max}}{A_h} \right] \alpha + V_{max}$$

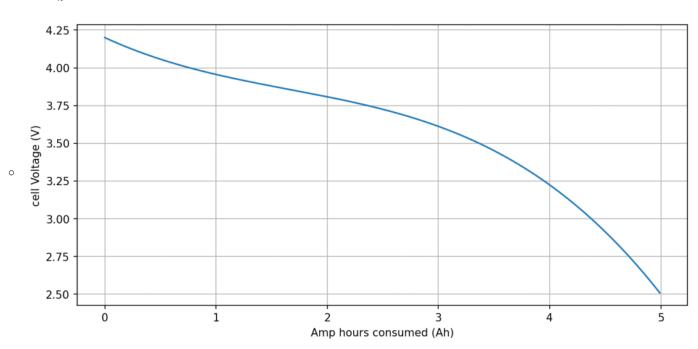
o Using the Samsung 50s cell

$$V_{max} = 4.2V$$

$$V_{min} = 2.5V$$

$$V_{nom} = 3.6V$$

$$A_h = 5Ah$$



- To convert this function to be with respect to watt-hour consumed, we integrate over the curve on the interval $[0, A_h]$ to get capacity and do a similar calculation
 - $\circ \ \omega = watt-hours consumed$
 - \circ $\beta = total capacity$

$$V(\omega) = i\omega^3 + i\omega^2 + k\omega + l$$

Coefficients

$$\Box \quad l = V_{max}$$

$$\Box \quad k = \frac{V_{min} - V_{max}}{\beta}$$

$$\Box \quad j = \frac{6}{\beta^2} \left(2V_{nom} - V_{max} - V_{min} \right)$$

oefficients
$$\Box l = V_{max}$$

$$\Box k = \frac{V_{min} - V_{max}}{\beta}$$

$$\Box j = \frac{6}{\beta^2} (2V_{nom} - V_{max} - V_{min})$$

$$\Box i = -\frac{6}{\beta^3} (2V_{nom} - V_{max} - V_{min})$$

$$V(\omega) = \left[-\frac{6}{\beta^3} \left(2V_{nom} - V_{max} - V_{min} \right) \right] \omega^3 + \left[\frac{6}{\beta^2} \left(2V_{nom} - V_{max} - V_{min} \right) \right] \omega^2 + \left[\frac{V_{min} - V_{max}}{\beta} \right] \omega + V_{max} + V_{max}$$

o Using the same Samsung 50s cell

