

# BZA1000

## Battery Impedance Analyser



- Impedance measurement of battery, battery pack, & ESS(energy storage system)
- DC voltage measurement up to 1000V
- Quick diagnosis of batteries
- Battery lifetime estimation
- LAN interface with PC
- ZMAN impedance analysis software
- Cell temperature monitoring

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) is a widely used experimental technique to gain a deeper insight into the electrochemical processes of batteries. EIS cannot only provide detailed kinetic information, but can also be used to monitor changes in battery properties. EIS is a very sensitive technique, and offers a useful information about battery systems such as :

- Battery lifetime
- Internal temperature
- Internal defect

State of charge (SoC) represents the available battery capacity and is one of the most important states that need to be monitored to optimize the performance and extend the lifetime of batteries. Meanwhile, the State of Health(SoH) is an indicator associated with the long-term cycle life of batteries. EIS is increasingly being used for estimation of the SoH & SoC of batteries and it can be approximated with circles on the Nyquist plane, where the imaginary and the real part of the impedance are plotted on the Y-axis and X-axis, respectively. According to Fig. 1,  $R_s$  is quantified as the horizontal distance between the zero and the point where the EIS spectrum crosses the real axis (high frequencies) and  $R_s$ ,  $R_{CT}$  and  $R_w$  are calculated as the horizontal distances of the each depressed semicircle, respectively. In Fig. 2,  $C_{DL}$  represent a double layer capacitance,  $R_{CT}$  is the charge transfer resistance,  $R_w$  stands for the Warburg impedance and  $R_s$  is the electrolyte resistance.

As shown in Fig. 3, the  $R_s$  value increases as performance deteriorates due to aging of the battery. Therefore,  $R_s$  is a criterion for determining the SoH of the battery. On the other hand,  $R_{CT}$  is related to the electrochemical reaction rate in the battery, and  $C_{DL}$  represents the double layer capacitance between the electrode and the electrolyte. As the depth of discharge(DoD) of the battery increases, SoC decreases. In the Nyquist plot, it can be seen that the diameter of the semicircle increases ( $R_{CT}$  increase. Fig. 4). Therefore,  $R_{CT}$  and  $C_{DL}$  are the criteria for indicating the SoC of the battery.

# BZA1000 Battery Impedance Analyser

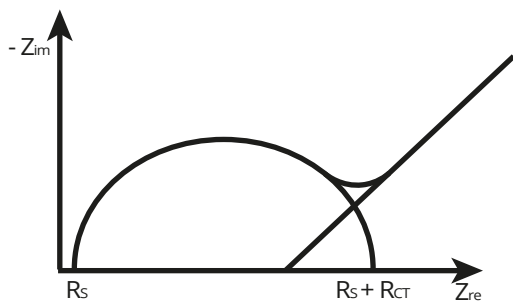


Fig. 1) Typical Nyquist plot

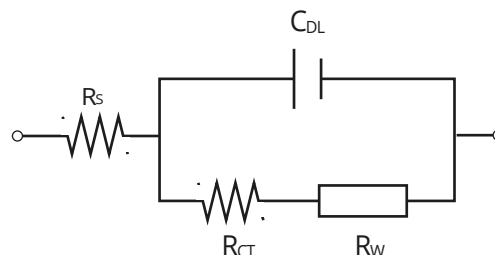


Fig. 2) Battery equivalent circuit model sample

$C_{DL}$ : double layer capacitance  
 $R_{CT}$ : charge transfer resistance  
 $R_W$ : Warburg impedance  
 $R_s$ : electrolyte resistance

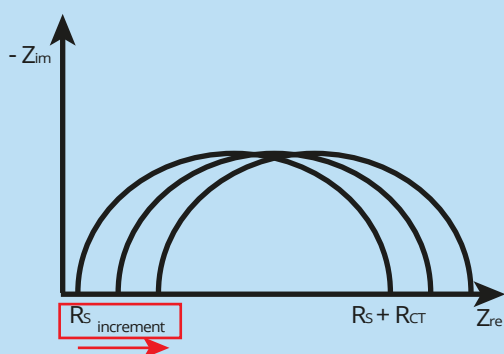


Fig. 3) As the battery is repeatedly charged and discharged, the  $R_s$  value shifts to the right.

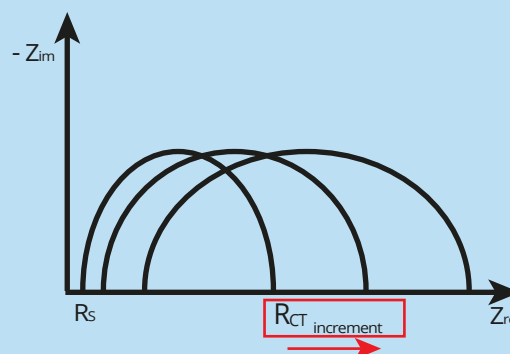


Fig. 4) The semicircle diameter corresponds to the charge-transfer resistance. As the number of cycles increase, it can be seen that the diameter of semicircle increases.

The **BZA1000** Battery Impedance Analyzer, which covers a broad range of battery test functions ranging from DC voltage (up to 1000V) and impedance test (100 $\mu\Omega$  ~ 100 $\Omega$ ), is an ideal test tool for performance testing of individual stationary batteries, battery banks and ESS(Energy Storage Systems).

The **BZA1000** is designed to measure battery impedance, dc and ac voltage, ac current, frequency and battery temperature. The **BZA1000** can obtain a Nyquist plot by measuring the impedance of the battery. This makes it easy to see changes in the  $R_s$  and  $R_{ct}$  values that correlate to the battery's state of health(SoH) and state of charge(SoC), allowing user to evaluate battery performance.

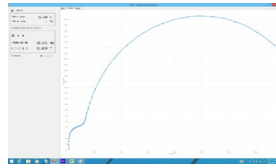
EIS data from **BZA1000** can be analyzed with ZMAN impedance analysis software by automatic model searching and automatic fitting. Proper model library for user's batteries can be grouped to minimize the analysis time.

The user-friendly interface, compact design and rugged construction ensure optimal performance, test results and reliability.

# BZA1000 Battery Impedance Analyser

## Main Screen (Before the Experiment)

- tab to see Bode, Nyquist or raw data list
- real-time monitoring of current/voltage range, measured voltage value, and measured temperature value regardless of if a test is started. (data are not logged.)
- displaying frequency, impedance, phase date of current measured point



Parameter Input Box

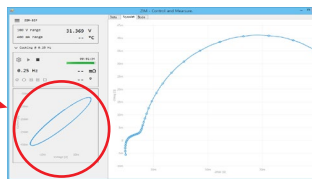
Initial Frequency: 4000 Hz  
 Final Frequency: 0.2 Hz  
 Density: 10 Pts/decade  
 Iteration: 1  
 Current Range: 400 mA  
 Max Initial Delay: 12.0 s  
 Skip Cycle: 1  
 Cycles: 8

## Parameter Input Box

- galvanostatic EIS test
- bias and amplitude current range is automatically set according to current setting range.
- frequency range, number of data stored, number of repeated measurements, etc. can be set.

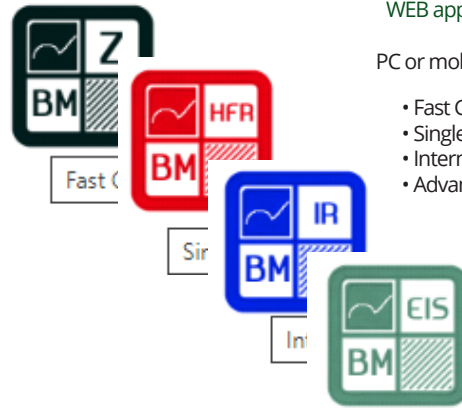
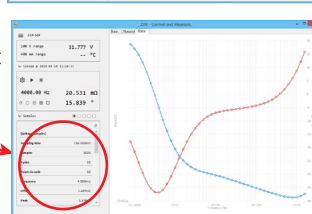
## Readings During Measurement

- display a real-time Lissajous figure



## Main Screen After Measurement

- detailed information about data point (samples)

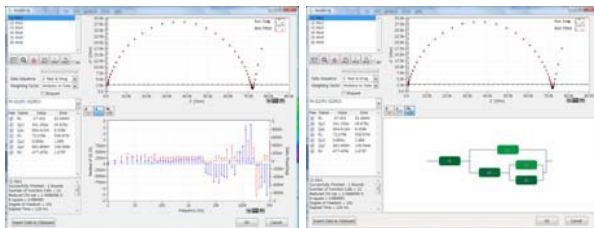
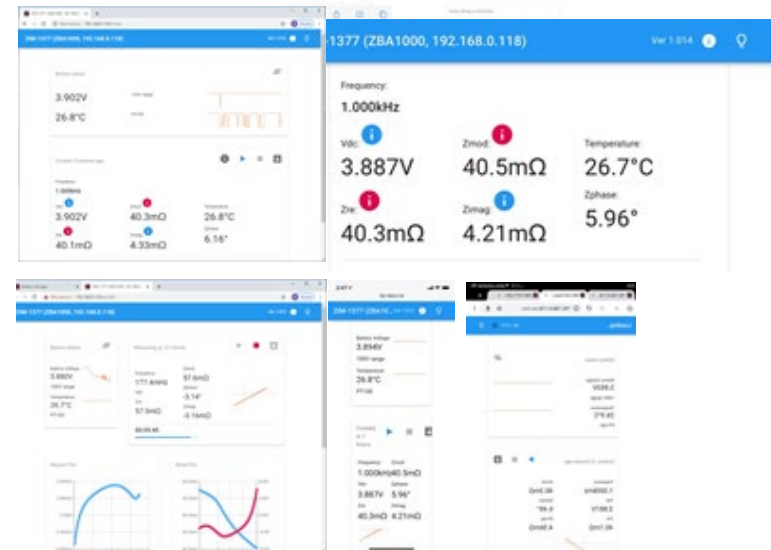
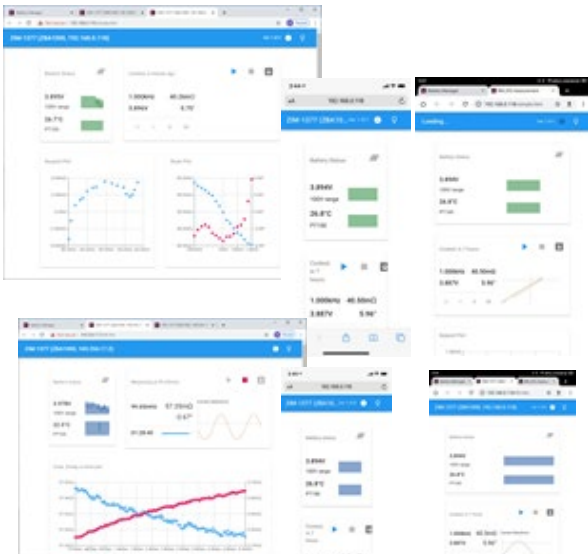


## WEB applications

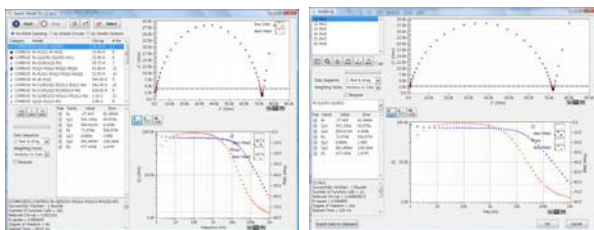
PC or mobile device control available

- Fast GEIS measurement
- Single frequency EIS measurement
- Internal Resistance measurement
- Advanced GEIS measurement

## Advanced GEIS measurement



Fitting display



Automatic model searching

LEVM fitting

## Option

- Low impedance cable
- Cell cable modification

Note: For lower than 100V battery, Select economic BZA100 model

# BZA1000 Battery Impedance Analyser

## ● Specifications

### Impedance Measurement

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Measurement range       | 100uΩ ~ 100Ω        |
| Accuracy                | 1%, 1° (1mΩ ~ 100Ω) |
| Frequency range         | 0.05Hz ~ 4kHz       |
| Current amplitude (p-p) | 400uA ~ 2A          |

### DC Voltage Measurement

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ADC resolution | 24 bit            |
| Input range    | 2ea (1000V, 100V) |

### AC Voltage Measurement

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| ADC resolution | 24 bit |
| Input range    | ±250mV |

### AC Current Measurement

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| ADC resolution            | 24 bit                     |
| Current sensing resistors | 4ea (2A, 200mA, 20mA, 2mA) |

### Sinewave Generator

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Frequency range      | 0.05Hz ~ 4KHz   |
| Frequency accuracy   | < 0.1%  |
| Frequency resolution | 0.01% or 5000 steps/decade  |
| DAC resolution       | 10 bit  |
| Output gain          | 2ea(X1, X0.2)<br>total 8 current ranges<br>(2A, 400mA, 200mA, 40mA, 20mA,<br>4mA, 2mA, 400uA) |

### Temperature Measurement

|          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| Input    | RTD probe (PT100) |
| Accuracy | Max 1°C           |

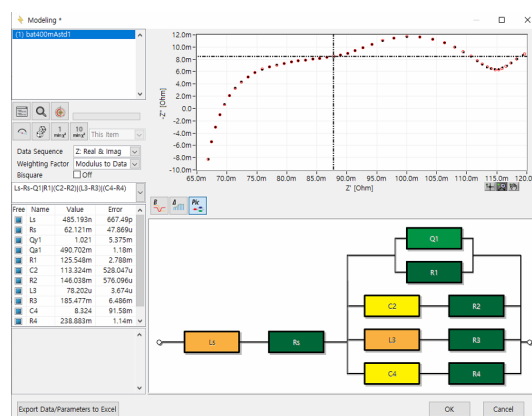
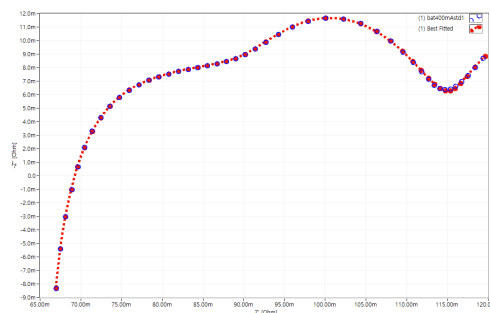
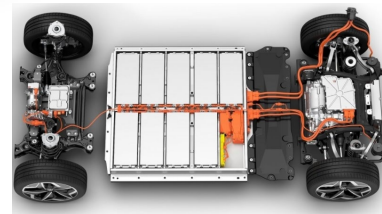
### Communication

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Interface | LAN communication |
|-----------|-------------------|

### General

|        |                                |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| Weight | 1.4 kg                         |
| Size   | 220mm x 68.1mm x 250mm (WxHxD) |

All specifications are subject to change without notice.



Designed by

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