

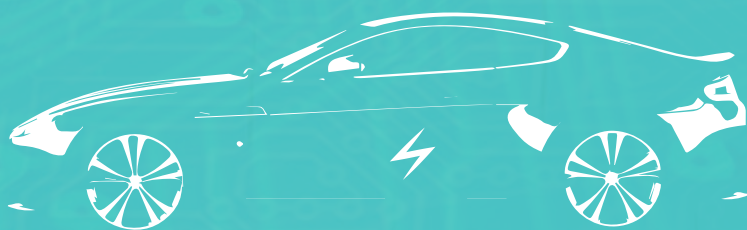
前瞻電池研究與測試技術交流平台

Advanced Battery Research And Testing Techniques Co-operative Alliance

研發 → 回收

動力電池生命週期 2016 應用論壇

From Research to Recycle:
the Life Cycle of EV Batteries Seminar



主辦單位：承德科技股份有限公司

時間：2016年10月14日(星期五) 13:00 - 17:00

地點：北科大 集思會議中心 西特廳 204會議室
(台北市忠孝東路三段193巷旁 台北科技大學 億光大樓2樓)

前瞻電池研究 & 測試技術交流平台

從研發到回收-動力電池生命週期應用論壇

2016年10月14日

議程時間

| 時間 Time | 主題 Subject | 主講 Speaker |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13:00~13:30 | 報到與交流 Registration | |
| 13:30~13:40 | 引言 Introduction | 承德科技 周志勳 副總經理暨技術長 Dr. Anthony Chou, Vice President & Chief Technology Officer at Chen Tech Electric |
| 13:40~15:00 | 高功率電動車電池組測試解決方案 High Power EV Battery Pack Test Solution | Gustav Klein (GK) Michael Reith經理 Mr. Michael Reith, Sales Manager at Gustav Klein GmbH & Co KG 承德科技 林呈融 經理 Mr. Curtis Lin, Product Manager at Chen Tech Electric |
| 15:00~15:40 | PBT 1000 Demo與茶敘 PBT 1000 Demo & Coffee Break | |
| 15:40~16:20 | 電動車汰役電池測試相關標準介紹 International Standards of Used EV Batteries Test | 優力國際安全認證有限公司 陳立閔 經理 Mr. Benjamin Chen, Business Development Manager at UL Taiwan |
| 16:20~17:00 | 承德科技SOH解決方案介紹 CTE's State of Health(SOH) Evaluation Solution | 承德科技 黃彥銘 研究專員 Mr. YM Huang, Research Scientist at Chen Tech Electric |

尊重講者及與會人員權益，請您將手機調為靜音，謝謝！

High Power EV Battery Test Solution

Part 1: GK's experiences working with
European automotive manufacturers

Part 2: PBT 1000 Series (ITS system)
hardware and feature introduction

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Technology & Innovation
Competence & Experience
Quality & Reliability

Your Partner for all aspects of power supply equipment - worldwide



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Power Supply Solutions

“... made in Germany & Austria”

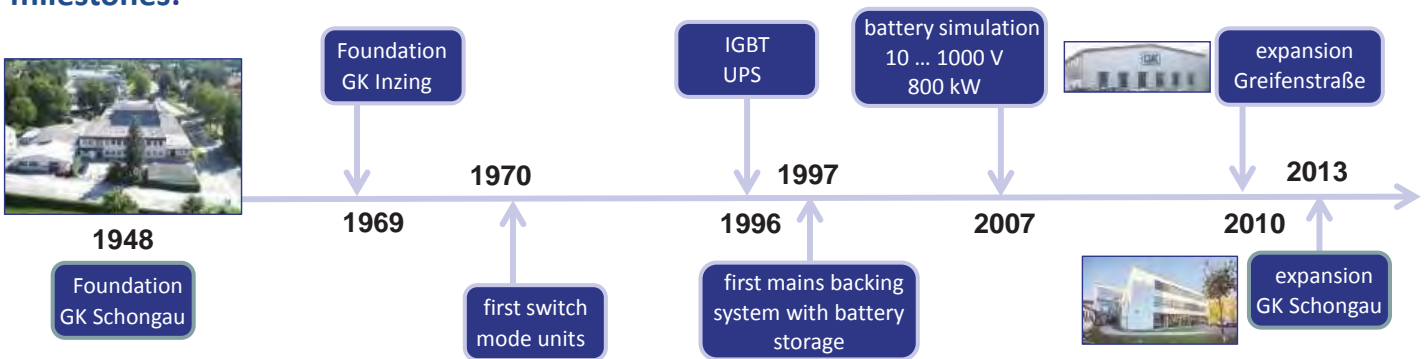


Factory Schongau
approx. 160 employees



Factory Inzing/Tirol
approx. 60 employees

milestones:



Innovations, Awards, Prices



100 Innovative small firm sector Germany :
Cachet Top 100



Awarded companies with high economic, social,
technological and environmental benefits:
Predicate BEST OF

Hessian State Price for intelligent Energy:
category Energy-IKT - SEM Smart Energy Award 2012



Initiative small firm sector:
category Innovation award-IT – certificate Best of 2012



Actual Target Markets



References Industry Sector



References R&D sector



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Partner companies

EUROPA

ASIA



France
Equipment Scientifiques

Italy
DELO Instruments srl

Great Britain
Dale Power Solutions Ltd.

Ireland & Great Britain
ETPS Limited

Netherlands
e-Power

Netherlands & Belgium & Luxembourg
ar Benelux B.V.



Switzerland
UPSMeier Power Systems AG

Bulgaria
Stratex

Bulgaria
Valbis Trade Ltd.

Bulgaria
NRG Source Ltd.

Serbia
Enelps d.o.o.

Czech Republic
IBG Praha s.r.o.



China
Beijing Balfour Technology

Hong kong
Full Link Technology

Thailand
CBC International Co. Ltd.

Korea
NeoScience

Taiwan
Chen Tech Electric

Indonesia
PT Guna Elektro

Singapore
Petracarbon

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Partner companies

RUSSIA

MIDDLE EAST



Russia
DISSOLT



Iran
Pars Kavir Arvand Co. P.K.C.



Oman
Trade Links and Services Co. LLC.



Qatar
KEMCO Trading Company



Saudi Arabia
Core Team Global



United Arab Emirates
Power Economy Middle East Co. LLC.

Certifications / Audits



TÜV SÜD : DIN EN ISO 9001

TÜV SÜD : DIN EN ISO 14001

Deutsche Bahn : Q1-Supplier

SIEMENS : Outstanding Supplier

Fair program for 2016



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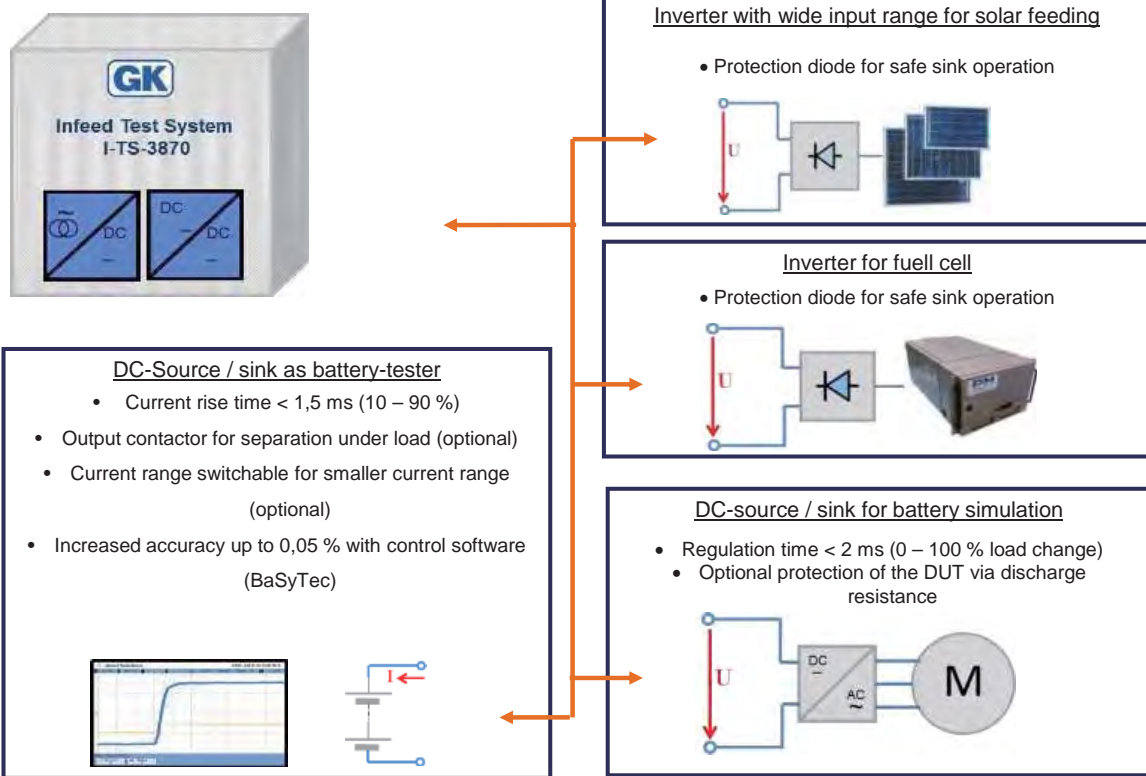


High Power EV Battery Test Solution

Part 1: GK's experiences working with European automotive manufacturer

Products – DC-Source/ Sink – I-TS

Infeed Test System – power up to 1000 V/1000 A DC/AC

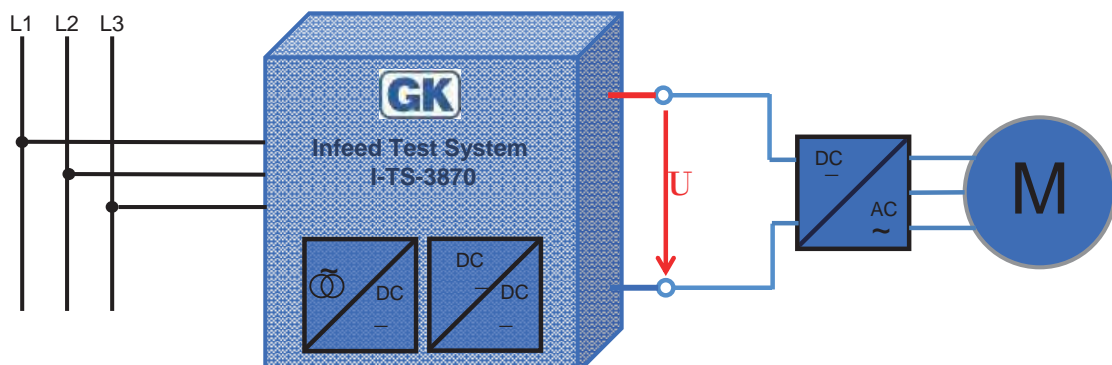


I-TS as „Battery Simulator“

- Mode DC source and sink

Adaptation of the basic system

- Filter (increase in the capacity to stabilize the output voltage and reduction of the "ripple")
- Control ("U" voltage control)
- Stop function (safety controller opens the output contactors after a period of 5 sec)



DC-Source / Sink for Battery Simulation

- To Test Electric Driven Accessories in Agriculture Technology



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DC-Source / Sink for Battery Simulation

- To Test Inverter in Electric and Hybrid Vehicles



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Von unbekanntFerrari S.p.A. - Eigene Vektorisierung, Logo,
<https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3322356>



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PORSCHE

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DC-Source / Sink for Battery Simulation

- Formula 1: Testing KERS
Kinetic Energy Recovery System



Von unbekannt Ferrari S.p.A. –
Eigene Vektorisierung, Logo,
<https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3322356>



Von Magic Aviation - Ferrari F2013 - Fernando AlonsoUploaded by Dura-Ace, CC BY 2.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24765798>

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DC-Source / Sink for Battery Simulation

- Testing of Components, like Dashboards



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DC-Source / Sink for Battery Simulation

- Supply of Electronic Circuits of High Speed Trains during Maintenance



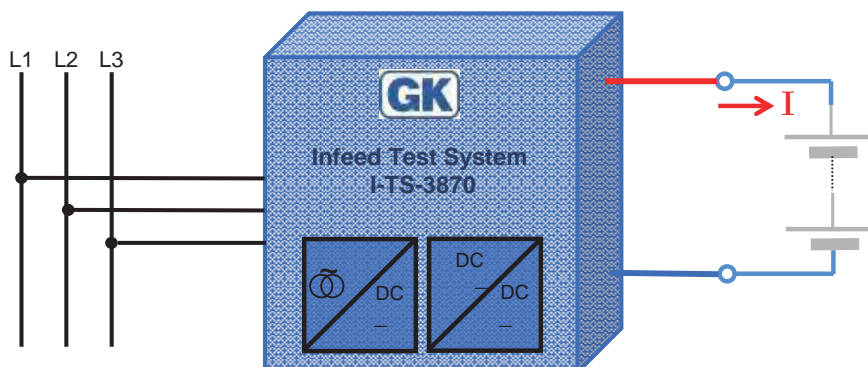
Von Martin Lechler - Eigene Aufnahme mit Handy, Gemeinfrei, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=44976930>

I-TS as „Battery Tester“

- Mode DC-source and DC-sink

Adaptation of the basic system

- Control ("I +" and "I-" control)
- Stop function (safety controller opens the output contactors after a period of 0.5 sec)



DC-Source / Sink as battery-tester

- Prototype Testing of Li-Ion Batteries for Manufacturers of EV



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DC-Source / Sink as battery-tester

- Testing batteries for electric vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) aircrafts



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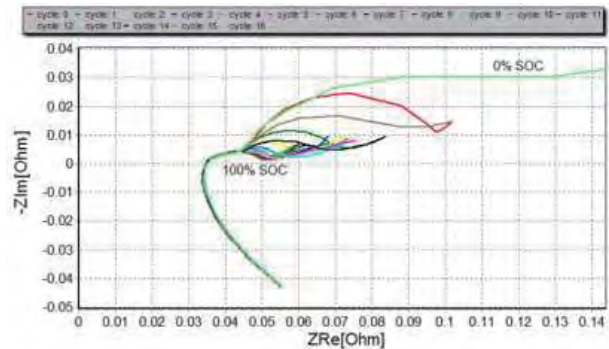
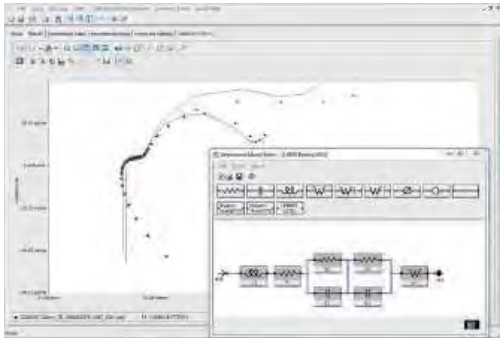
DC-Source / Sink as battery-tester

with BaSyTec EIS (Enhanced Impedance Spectroscopy)



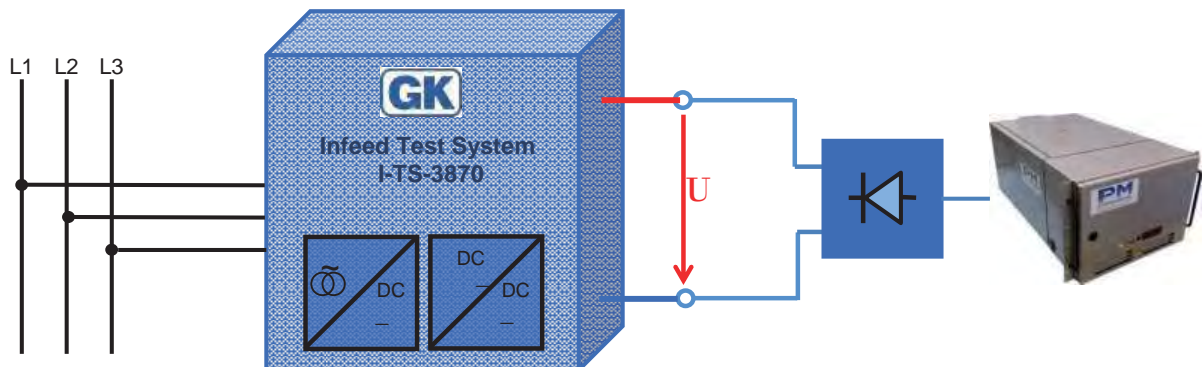
Von Photograph taken by: Thomas Wolf (Der Wolf im Wald) Retouched by: LiveChocolate (Talk) - File:Audi e-tron.jpg, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9111586>

- Modulation of AC voltage to DC Voltage and Current
- Measuring of AC Impedance
- Comparing with models of battery type
- Information about SOC (State of Charge) SOH (State of Health of battery)



Inverter for Testing Fuel Cells

- Mode: inverter (DC-sink)



Inverter for Testing Fuel Cells



Bild: BMW

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High Power EV Battery Test Solutions

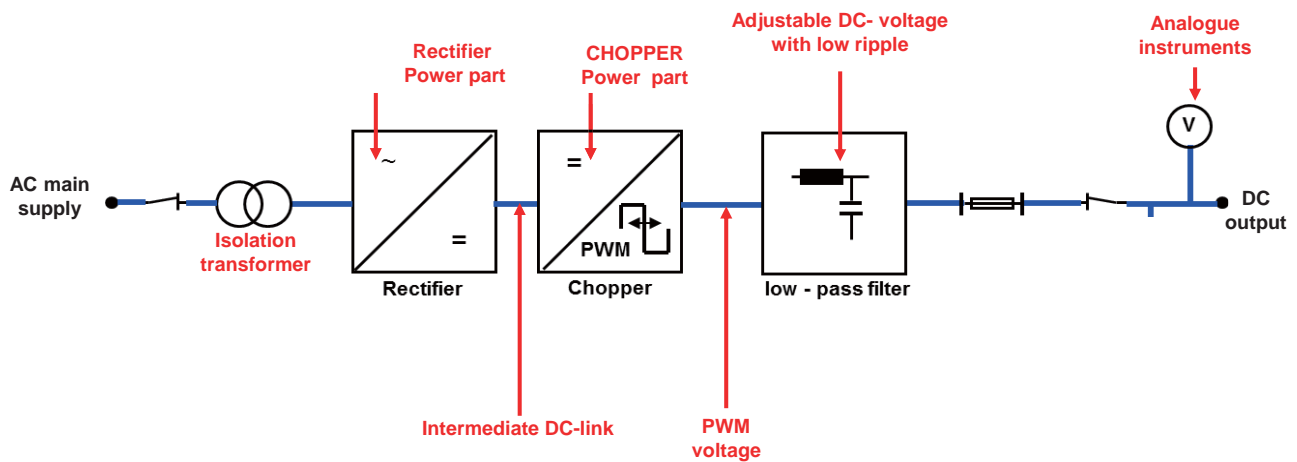
Part 2: I-TS Hardware and Feature introduction

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SLD of Infeed Test System



- Bi-directional DC power supply
 - High dynamic performance
 - High control accuracy

Field of Application

- Test stands and test facilities
 - DC supply for "battery testing"
 - DC supply for "battery simulation"
- High dynamic load in 2-quadrant operation for testing of:
 - Batteries (charging and discharging)
 - Inverters with wide input range for solar feed
 - DC electric motors
 - Fuel cells
 - Super capacitors

„Two major types of I-TS“

Battery Tester

- Output filter with lower capacitance
- Control mode: current
- Special feature:
High dynamic in current change
- Current rise time of <1 msec
(standard system 800V / 600A)
(40 - 60% of the rated voltage)
- Current ripple <0.1% fs rms at
 $U_{dc} > 10VDC$

Battery Simulator

- Output filter with higher capacitance
- Control mode: voltage
- Special feature:
Low voltage dip at current transients

Original Measured Curve „Battery Tester“



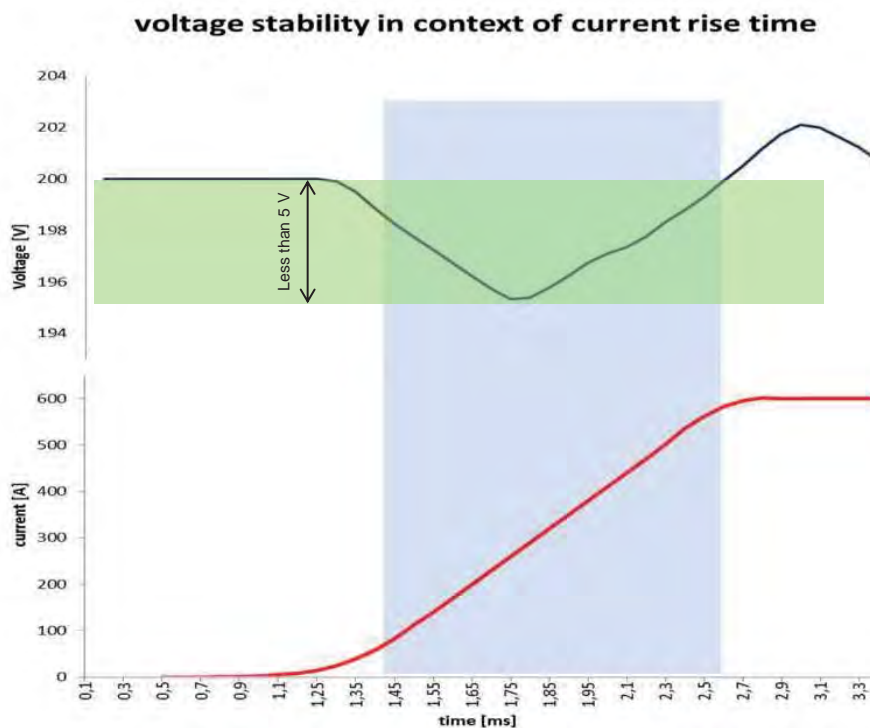
330 A / 600µF
(Basic unit equipment)

Original Measured Curve „Battery Simulator“

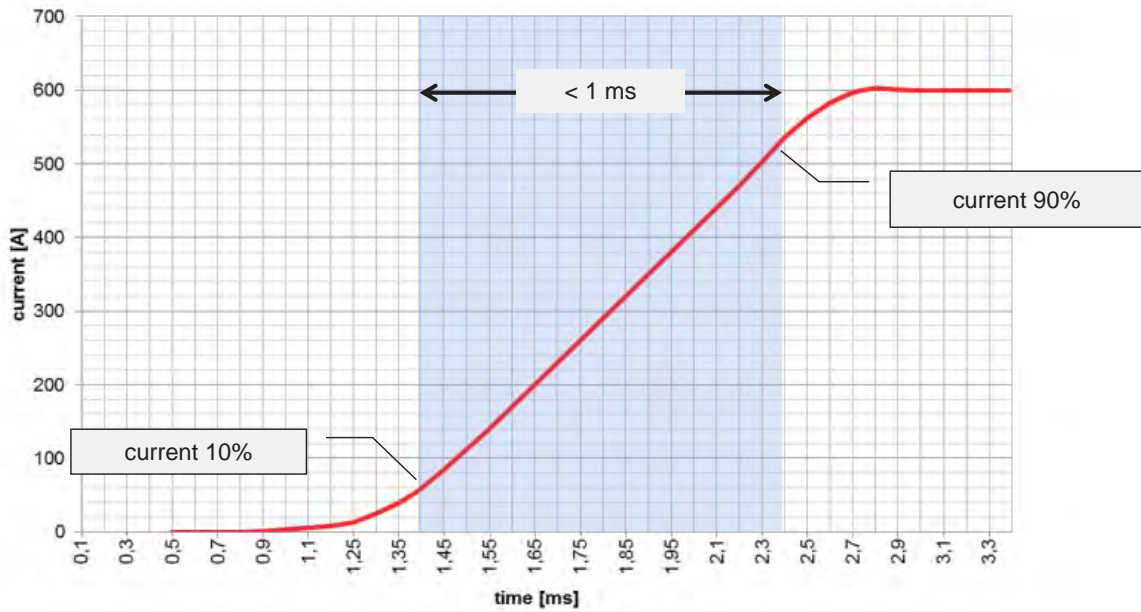


330 A / 7200µF

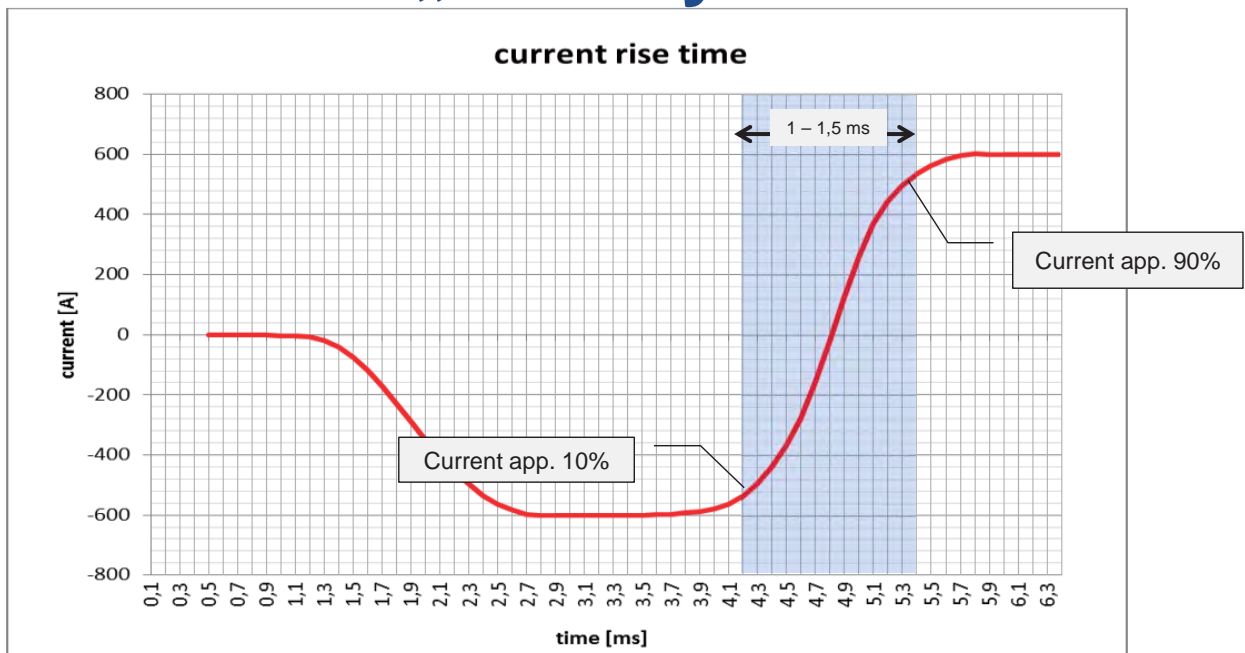
Mode „Battery Simulator“



Current rise time mode „Battery Tester“



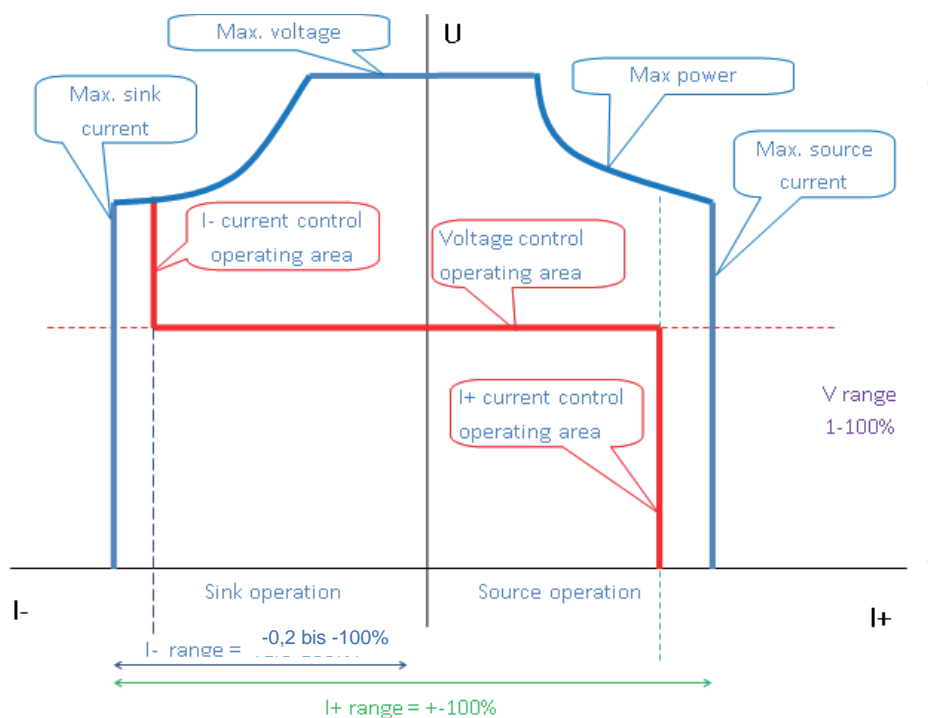
Current rise time mode „Battery Tester“



Control Modes of I-TS 3870

- 3 independent "control modes"
 - Voltage control (U)
 - Current control (I +)
 - Current control (I -)

Working of DC Source / Sink



Description Voltage Control "U"

- Constant output voltage at
 - System open circuit
 - Current flow between the two current limits ("I +" and "I")
- Setting operation mode "DC-source"
 - 0 to 100% of the rated voltage
- Setting operation mode "DC-sink"
 - 3V to rated voltage for systems with nominal voltages < 100V
 - 4V to rated voltage for systems with nominal voltages < 400V
 - 5V to rated voltage for systems with nominal voltages > 400V

Description current control "I+"

- Limits the current flow to the rated current
 - by lowering the output voltage
- Setting of "+ 100% to" -100% "
- Direct transition from the operation mode DC-source to DC-sink (charge or discharge)
- Transition from the source to sink operation is "seamless" within normal response time

Description current control "I-"

- Limits the negative current flow
 - by increasing the output voltage
- Setting of “-0,2% to -100%”
- Priority of the “current controller I-” is higher than the “current controller I+”
- Protection of the load (battery) from deep discharge
- Active if voltage level of the connected load is higher as voltage level setting of controller.
- For battery discharging not required (but can be used)

Description "power limitation"

- If the operating point of the device is greater than the maximum power of the device
 - Dynamic adjustment of the current level when "I +" or "I" control active
 - Dynamic adjustment of the voltage level when "U" - Control active

Protection features

(included in the basic system)

- Overvoltage protection (OVP)
 - At the output
 - At the mains input
- Under Voltage Protection (UVP)
 - At the mains input
- Over temperature protection (OTP)
 - At all power units
- Current limiting (OCP)
 - Static "I +" control
 - Static "I -" control
 - Dynamic using „transistor current limit"

Safety concept

EN ISO 13849 / EN60204

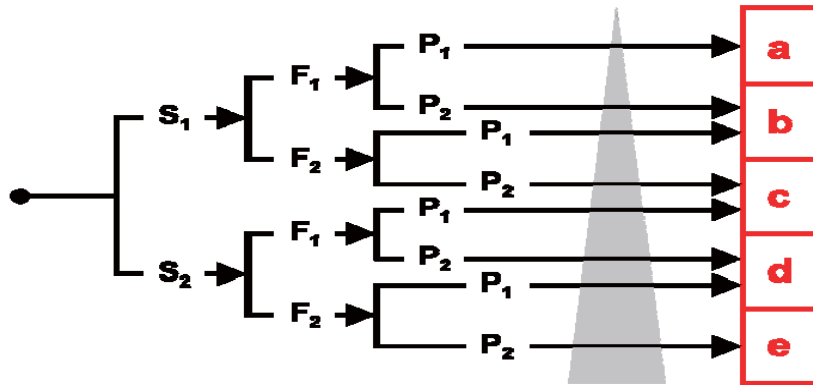
EN ISO 13849

- Title
 - Safety of machinery
 - Safety related parts of control system
 - Part 1: general principles for design
 - Part 2: Validation
- Demand of Performance Level
 - Achieved Performance level „d“

EN 60204 - 1

- Title
 - Safety of machinery
 - Electrical equipment of machinery
- Demand
 - Definition the color of wires
 - Identification mark of component
 - Relay with auxiliary contact incl. monitoring
 - Main switch
 - Safety components for emergency stop
 - Sensor- and actor loop are redundant
 - Confirmation of functional safety

Risc flow route acc. EN ISO 13849-1 to achieve different performance level



- S1: slightly, reversible injury
- S2: severe injury, death
- F1: rarely till less frequently and / or short takes exposition
- F2: frequently till constant and / or long exposition
- P1: avoidance of danger under certain conditions possible
- P2: avoidance of danger rarely possible

Safety control unit for performance level „d“ (included in the basic system)



All input and output signals
are through two channels.

Insulation – monitoring (included in the basic system)



- Insulation monitoring in the DC output circuit
 - When falling below $R_{iso} < 100k$ the system will be stopped
 - The Insulation monitor will be switched over or off in parallel operation of two systems with relays on A70.
(2 Insulation monitors cannot be active)
 - For fixed parallel operation the Insulation monitor the 2nd unit is not necessary (Insulation monitor can be switched off)

Power supply

- Standard System:
- 380-480V ($\pm 10\%$) 3/(N)/PE, 50/60Hz ($\pm 6\%$)
- Input voltage range of 500V and 690V with additional price depending on the power of the system
- Input voltage range of 208V and 220V with additional price depending on the power of the system

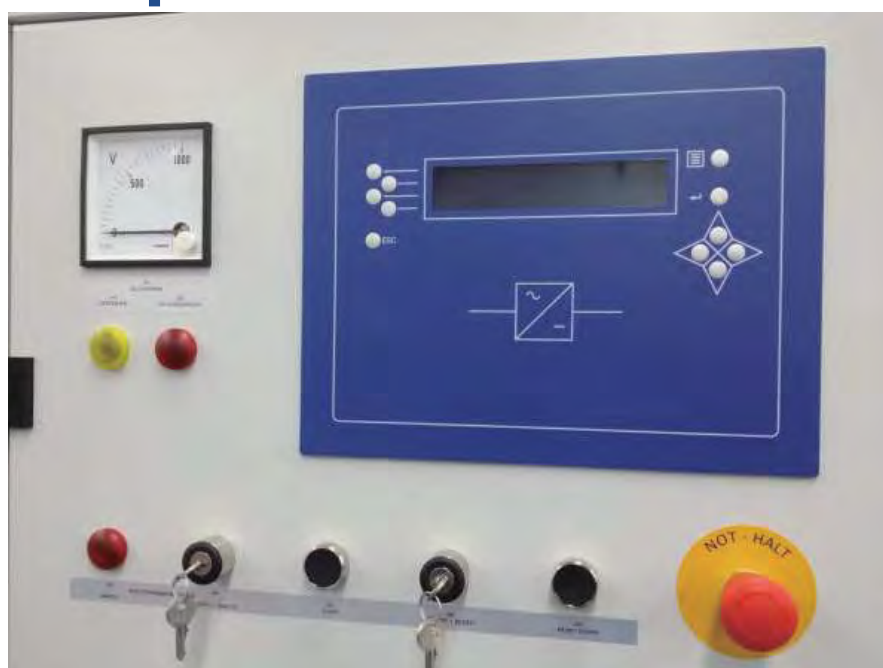
Efficiency

- Standard System 800V / 600A
 - Typ. 92–95% (depending on the system power)

Caution:

- Low output voltage reduces the efficiency

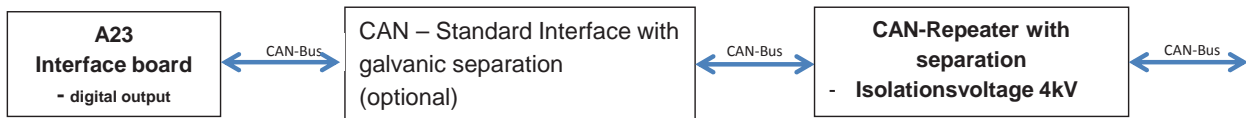
I-TS 3870 display and operation elements



Remark: „emergency off“ button is optional

CAN-Bus interface

(Standard is not galvanic isolated)



- I-TS 3870 has two CAN bus – Interfaces (named A23)
 - Control of the system using two different control systems are possible (eg tester control and Simulator - control)
 - Switching the CAN bus connection via relay on the "A23"
- By default, only one interface active
- Transmission speed CAN bus = 100Hz (1Mbit)

Caution:

- Max. Distance = 30m
(for longer distance the "baud rate" has to be reduced)

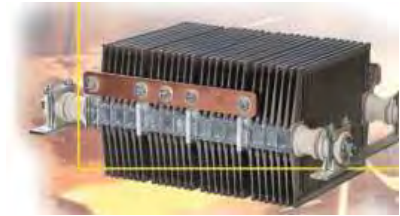
Output contactors for "Disconnect under load" (I-TS-3870-DC-xxx)

- Output contactors with positively driven auxiliary contacts
- Output contactors for operation "disconnect under load"
 - Max. 1000 A / 1000 V



Discharge Unit for operating mode „simulator“ (I-TS-3870-DCU-xxx)

- Operates according to the closed circuit principle
- Sinks the "residual energy" of the DUT after System-Stop
- Installation in the PDSB possible
- Only for "simulator" usable
 - Activation after "stop" or "emergency stop" or overvoltage (eg >850 V with Standard - System)
 - Resistor is connected to the DC output (after the output contactor) -> always active
 - Customer has to ensure that max. Energy is not exceeded (1sec @ nominal power)



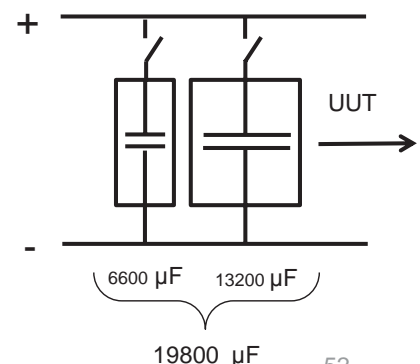
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Increase output capacitor for operating mode "simulator" (I-TS-3870-O-CAP-xxx)

- 3 different capacitors can be selected at the control panel.
 - 6600 μ F, 13200 μ F and 19800 μ F
 - Automatic integration into the control loop for optimal performance
- Advantage:
 - Reduction of downtime due to voltage dips at special DUT (installation of an additional capacitor-box)
 - Customer specific test conditions for optimal performance



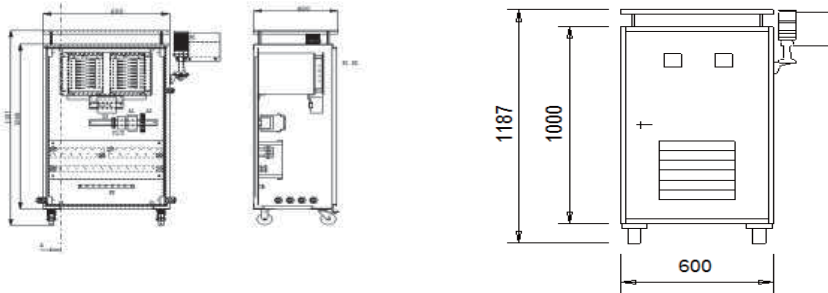
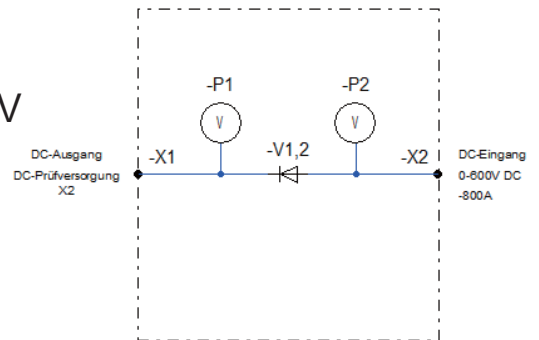
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Protection diode for "safe" sink operation (I-TS-3870-Diode-800A)

- Cabinet with wheels
- Protection diode for 1200 A and 800 V
- Signal lamp as status display
- Voltage display



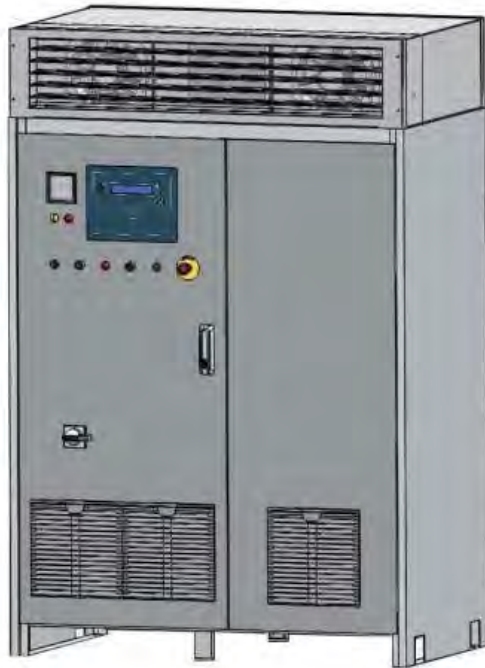
Protection class IP21

(I-TS-3870-IP21)



Protection class IP23

(I-TS-3870-IP23)



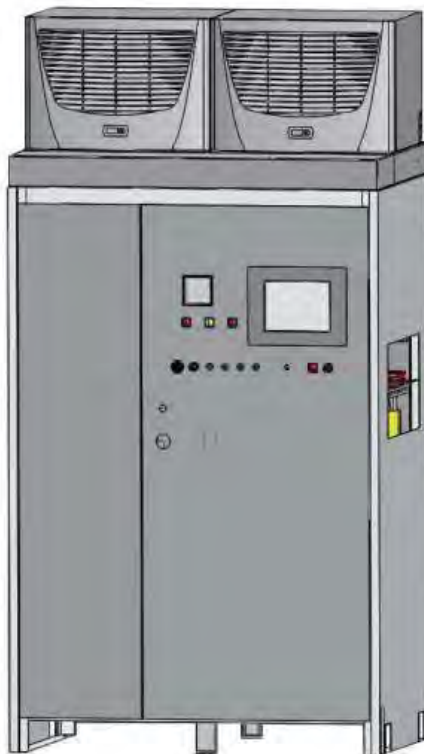
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Protection class IP53

(I-TS-3870-IP23)

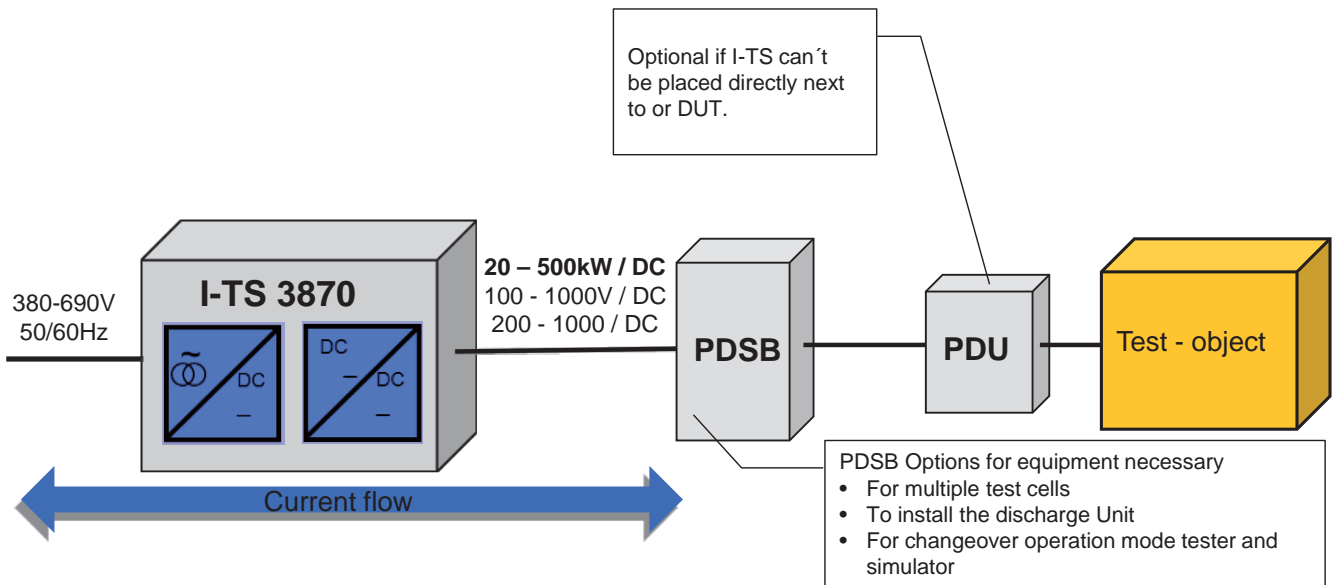


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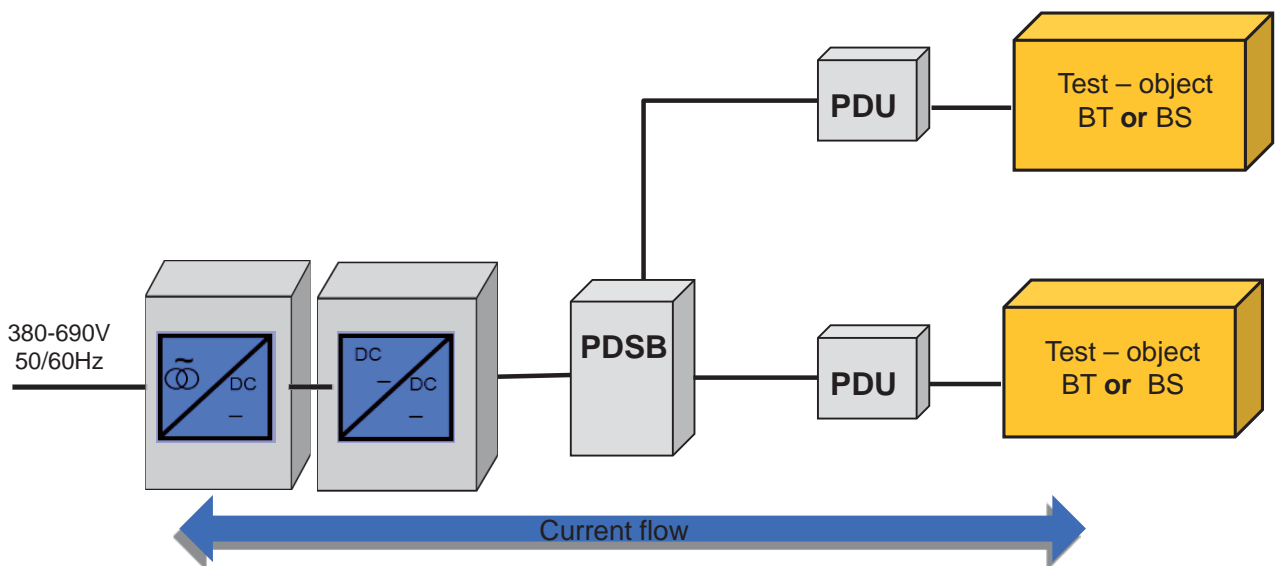
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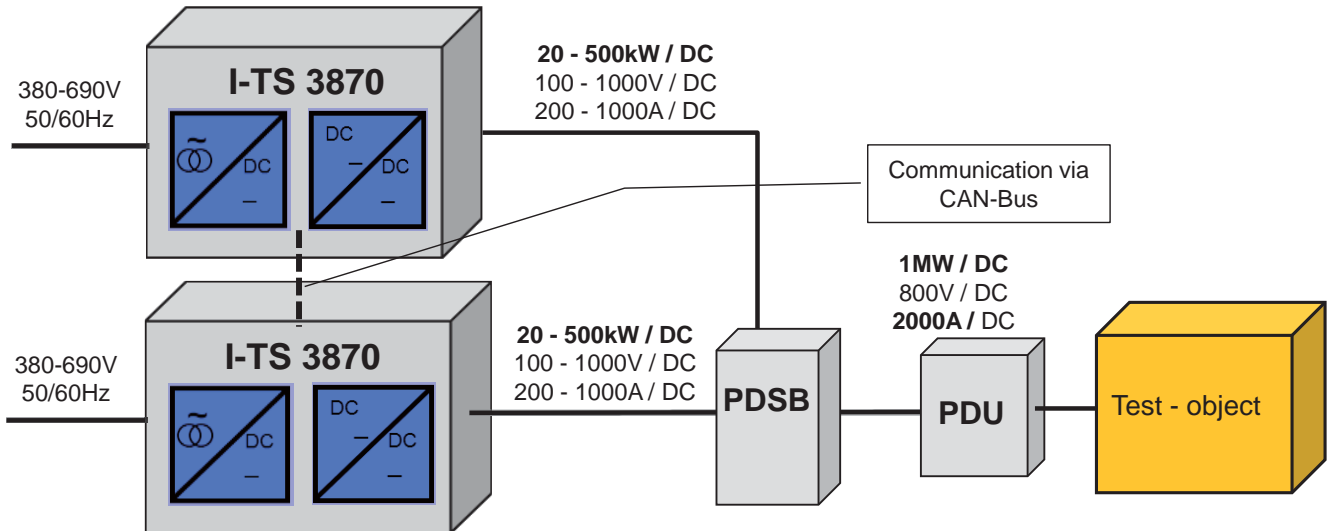
I-TS 3870 single – standard system



I-TS 3870 Changeover test cells / DUT



I-TS 3870 parallel – system (I-TS-3870-parallel)



PDSB (Power distribution switch box) (I-TS-3870-PDSB-xxx)

- Cabinet to connect various contactors and Discharge Unit
- Standard types
 - 1 input / 2 outputs (for two test rigs)
 - 2 inputs / 1 output (power increase of parallelization)
- Protection class IP20
- Dimensions depending on the version

PDSB (Power distribution switch box)



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PDU (Power distribution unit) (I-TS-3870-PDU-xxx)

- Wall cabinet for connecting the device under test (1000V / 600A)
- Wall housing for a test - cell (BT or BS)
 - 800mm x 300mm b t x 1000mm h
 - Protection class IP 54
 - Voltmeter Cabinet Door
 - Short-circuit switch (Q4) for secure connection of test objects -> Before working on the unit, the switch Q4 is too close (only Simulator - PDU)
 - Traffic light indicates operating status
 - Indicator light for status of isolation monitor (turned off or active)

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PDU (Power distribution unit)

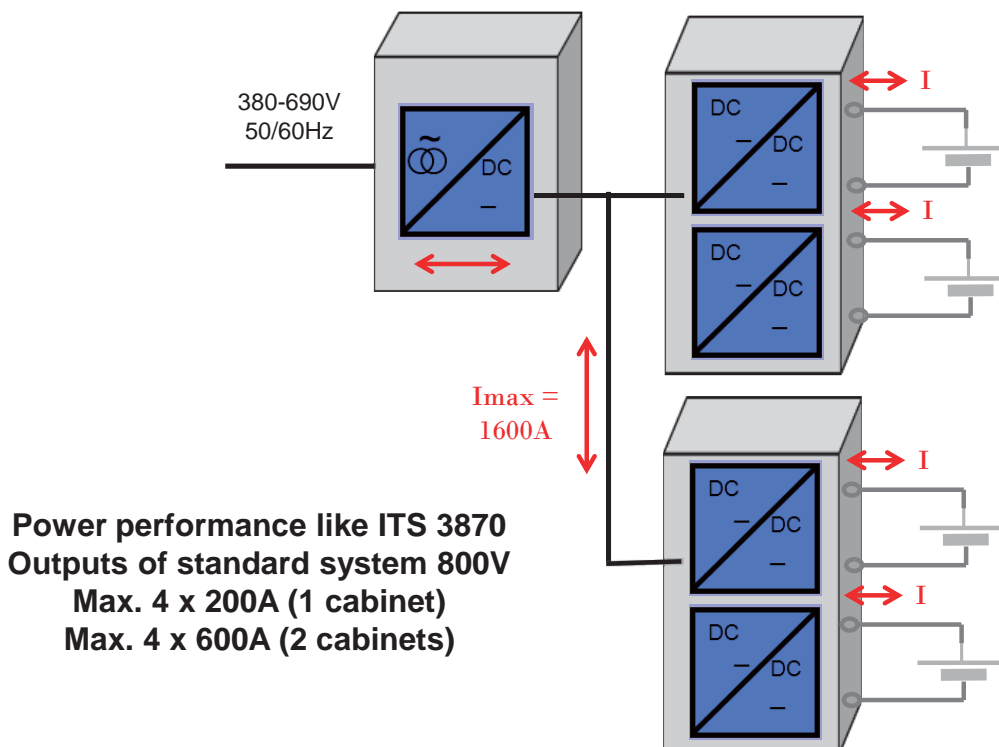


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Multi channel Infeed - Test System MI-TS 3871

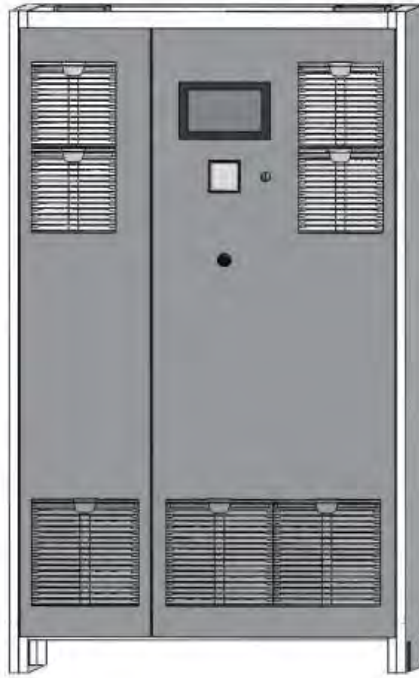


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View to Future I-TS V3.0



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New Mechanical Features

- Fire-retardant cabinet
 - (according UL 94-5VB and UL 94-V1 for fixtures)
- Reduced noise emissions
- No distance to wall required for cooling
- Depth 800mm (up to 320kW)
- Improved cooling concept
- Optimized positioning of components
- Ease of maintenance
 - (changing fans and capacitors)

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New Electrical Features

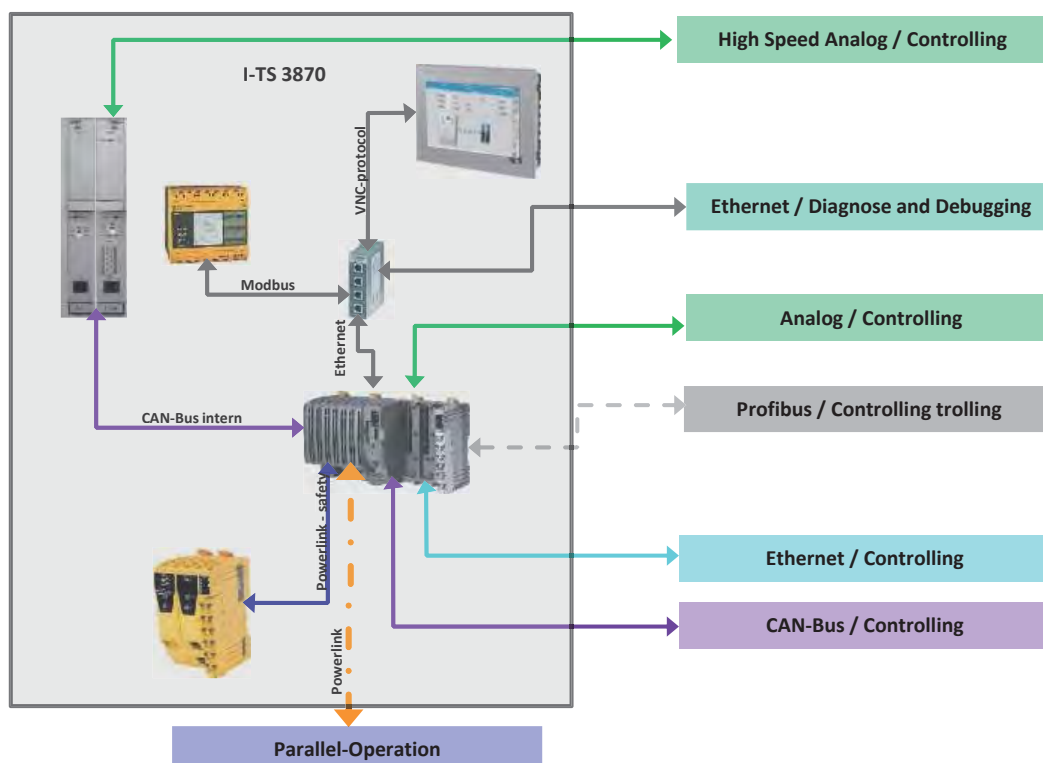
- Optimized measuring transducer
 - Sustainability
 - Better signal / noise ratio
- Optimized design of transformer and chokes
 - Less acoustic noise
 - Better dynamic performance
- Reduced reactive input power
 - Advantages when using system with part load

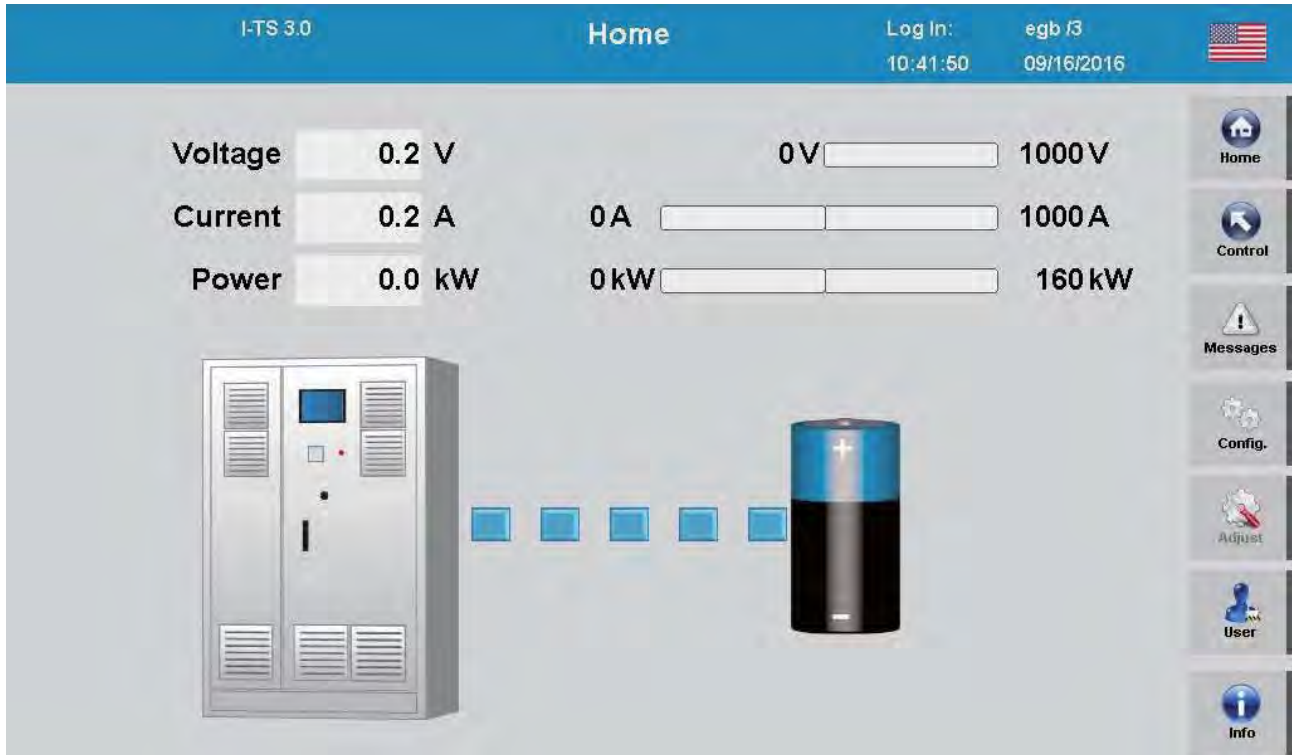
New Controller

- TFT with touchpanel
- Earth fault monitoring device (optional)
 - (newest technology, handling is integrated in TFT)
- Firmwareupdate by USB-stick
- Event-logger
 - Opportunity to download the logs (CSV file)
- Data-logger (optional)
 - Logging of measuring values of test procedures
- Signal generator for simple test procedures
- Parallel operation for up to 4 systems

New Interfaces

- Standard interfaces:
 - Modbus TCP/IP
 - CAN
- Optional available interfaces:
 - SCPI (TCP/IP)
 - Profibus
 - ProfiNet
 - Analogue 0-10V
 - High-Speed analogue for current
- Remote access by Teamviewer
 - (B&R Automation Studio and separate Ethernet are required)

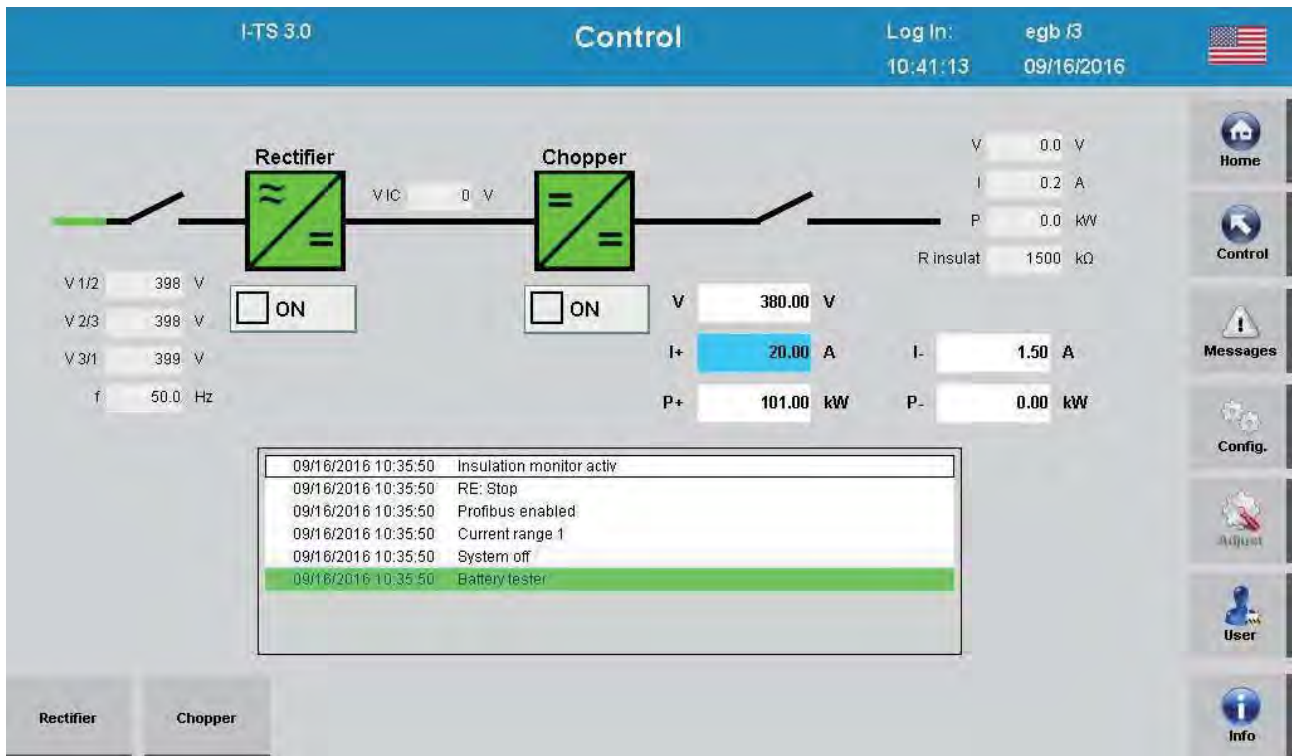




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Come and visit us in Bavaria



High Power EV Battery Test Solution

Part 3: PBT-1000 Series software introduction

Curtis Lin

Outline

- Company Introduction
- Testing Technologies of PBT-1000
- Conclusion
- Demonstration

ABOUT CTE



Battery Research

- Material Research
- Battery Capacity & Life Cycle Research
- SOH Research



Battery Production

- Formation
- Grading
- Learning
- Quality Check



WORLDWIDE BATTERY TESTING EXPERT

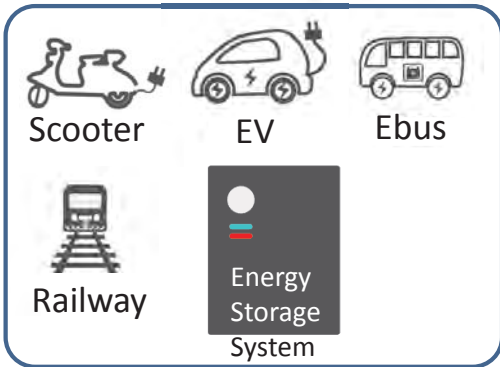
30⁺ years experiences
300⁺ worldwide customers
300,000⁺ channel sales records

Worldwide Locations



TESTING TECHNOLOGIES OF PBT-1000

PBT 1000 Series
Eco-High Power Pack
Evaluation & Testing System



High Power
Up to 500KW



<2ms
charge/discharge switch time



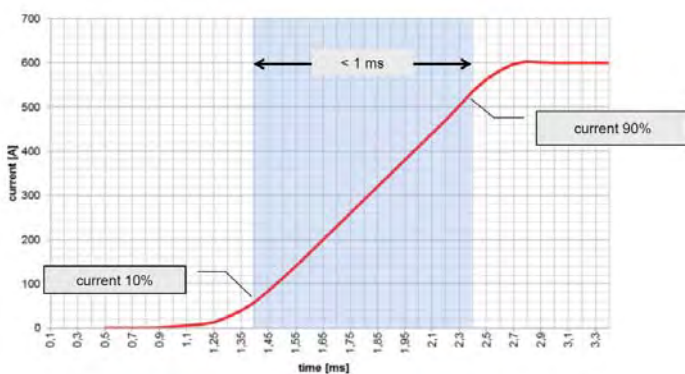
FUDS, DST
and customized testing patterns



95%
discharge recycle efficiency



Current Response & Mode Switch



Rapid Current Response during Charge and Discharge



Rapid Switch Between Charge and Discharge

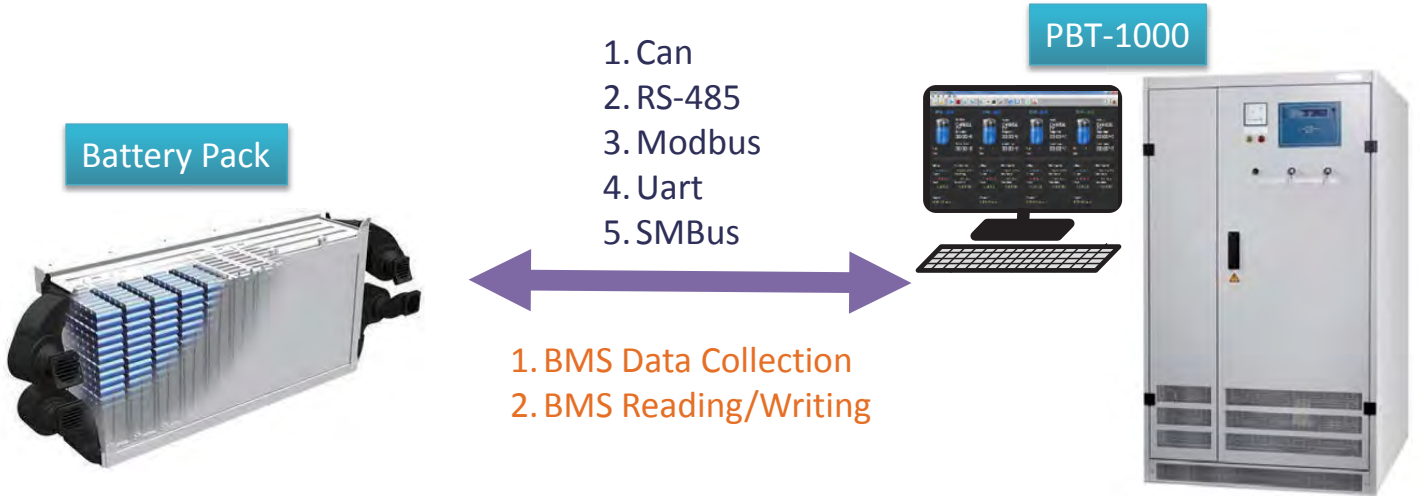
The Features of Software - iBest

- BMS communication and data collection
- Cell voltage and temperature measurement
- Chamber control integration
- Battery testing standard integration
- Powerful data analysis function
- Abnormal charging or discharging diagnosis

iBest



BMS communication and data collection (1/2)



https://www.google.com.tw/search?hl=zh-TW&bih=770&biw=1440&tbn=isch&sa=1&q=EV+PACK&oq=EV+PACK&gs_l=img_3..0i8i30k112.70038.75267.0.75610.7.7.0.0.0.130.423.6j1.7.0...0..1c.1j4.6.4.img..0.7.421...0j0i30k1j0i19k1jRotGpaqGPs#imgrc=YegHi0hS2ob1tM%3A

BMS communication and data collection (2/2)

GasGague接段

Add Cut-off conditions

GasGague功能

Flags-Warning OR Next

Bit 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15

全部Bit設定 OK Cancel

GasGague功能

Voltage 0 V Next

OK Cancel

| | Battery 1 (RS-485) | Battery 2 (CAN) |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Voltage | Voltage |
| 2 | Current | Current |
| 3 | Full Capacity | State Of Charge |
| 4 | State Of Charge | Cycle Count |
| 5 | Cycle Count | Flags-Warning |
| 6 | Flags-Normal Alarm | Flags-Error 1 |
| 7 | Flags-High Alarm | Flags-Error 2 |
| 8 | Flags-Status | Flags-Permanent Error |

Voltage and Temperature collector - ES-100B/ET-100B

Auxiliary Voltage/ Auxiliary Temperature

Auxiliary voltage and auxiliary temperature are for collecting the voltage and temperature data of single cell in the battery pack. Every module contains 24 measurement points. The data recording time is 100ms and the accuracy is at 0.02% F.S. Collected data can be used as step cutoff conditions while running battery test, improving the flexibility of production line and laboratory.



| ES-100B Auxiliary Voltage | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Channels | 24 |
| Measurement Range | ±64V, ±32V, ±8V |
| Measurement Resolution | 16 bit |
| Measurement Accuracy | 0.02% F.S. |
| Data Recording Time | 100ms (24ch) |

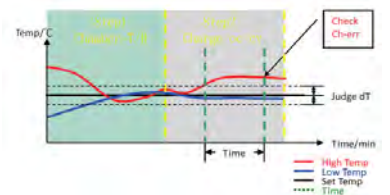
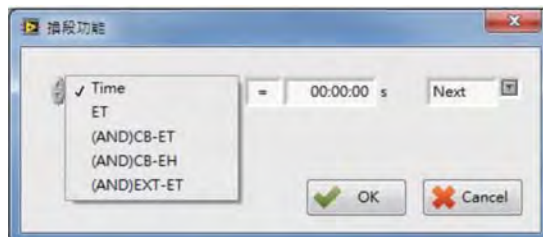
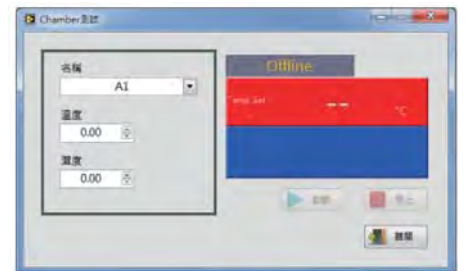
| ET-100B Auxiliary Temperature | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Channels | 24 |
| Measurement Range | -50~150°C* |
| Measurement Resolution | 0,1 °C |
| Measurement Accuracy | ±1°C (-40~90°C) |
| Data Recording Time | 100ms (24ch) |

*Depend on chosen thermal sensors

Chamber Control Integration



| Action | Add mAh | Add WH | Ch-T | Ch-H |
|------------|---------|--------|-------|------|
| CB-T/H Set | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| CB-T/H Set | 0.03 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| CB-T/H Set | 0.05 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| CB-T/H Set | 0.09 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| CB-T/H Set | 0.11 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| CB-T/H Set | 0.14 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |



Battery testing standard integration

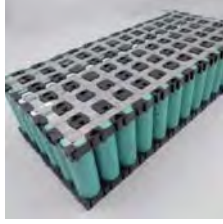
Cell



<https://www.easyacc.com/media-center/best-18650-battery/>

- IEC 62660-1 (CNS 15391-1)
- IEC 62660-2 (CNS 15391-2)
- IEC 62660-3
- SAE J2464
- UN38.3
- QC/T 743
- ...

Module



http://wholesaler.alibaba.com/product-detail/XTY602020-3-7v-180mah-Small-Lithium_60253803196.html

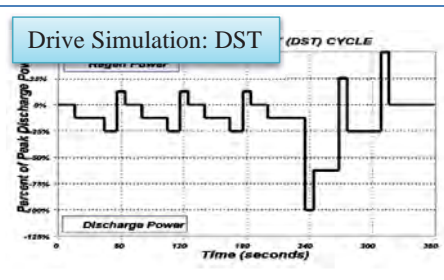
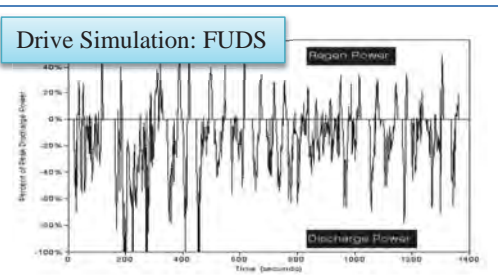
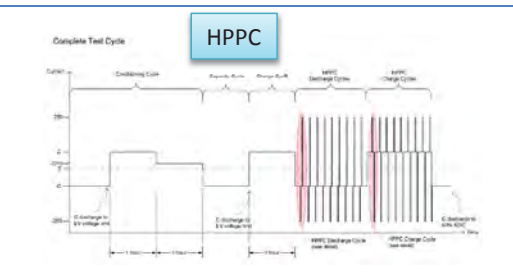
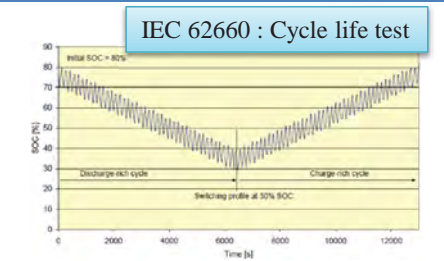
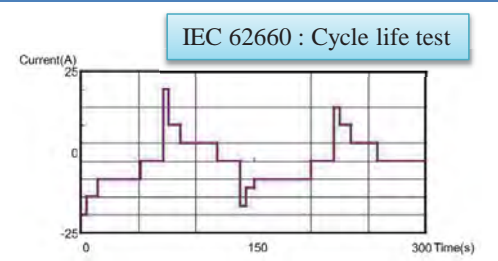
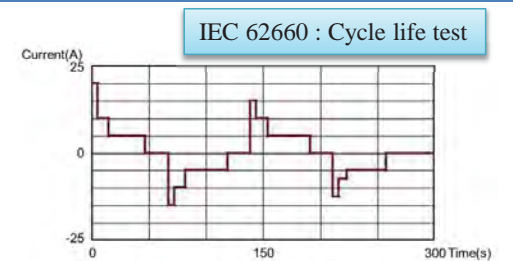
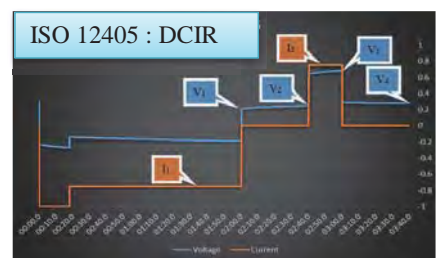
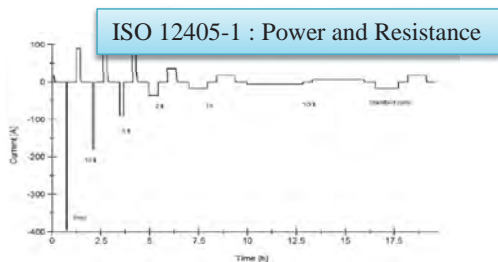
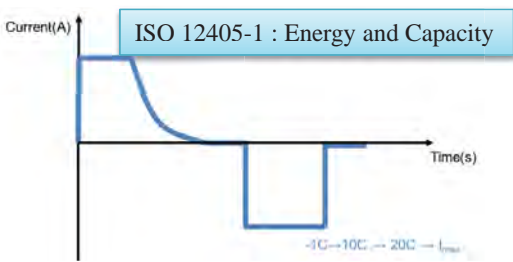
- UL 2580
- UN38.3
- SAE J2464
- QC/T 743
- GB/Z 18333.1
- ...

Pack



https://www.google.com.tw/search?hl=zh-TW&bih=770&biw=1440&tbn=isch&sa=1&q=EV+PACK&oq=EV+PACK&gs_l=img.3.0i8130k112.70038.75267.0.75610.7.7.0.0.0.130.423.6j1.7.0...0...1c.1j4.64.img.0.7.421...0j0i30k1j0i19k1jRotGpaqGPs#imgcr=YegHi0hS2obItM%3A

- ISO 12045-1 (CNS 15369-1)
- ISO 12045-2 (CNS 15369-2)
- ISO 12045-3 (CNS 15369-3)
- UNECE R100
- GB 24155
- GB 24158
- UN38.3
- EN15194
- SAE J2929
- SAE J2464
- GB/Z 18333.1
- BATSO-01
- UL 2271
- UL 2580
- ...



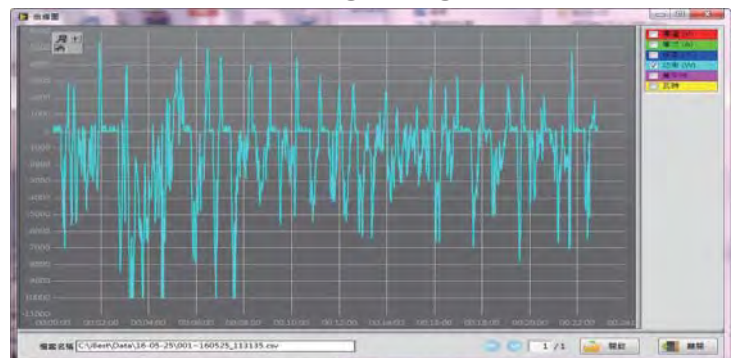
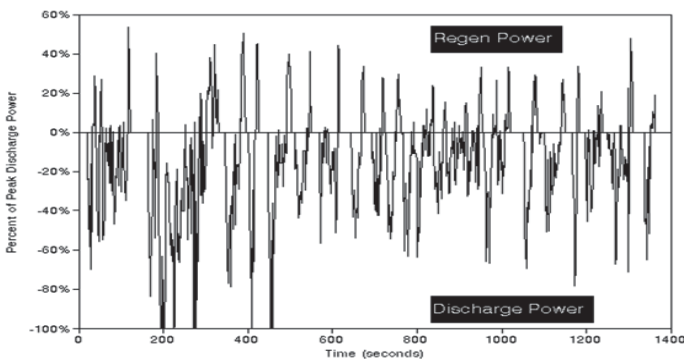
Summarize

- Capacity
- SOC adjustment
- Power
- Energy
- Storage test
- Cycle life test
- Energy efficiency test
- DCIR
- HPPC
- Drive Simulation
 - FUDS
 - DST

Drive Simulation-FUDS

- FUDS: 20KW 100A

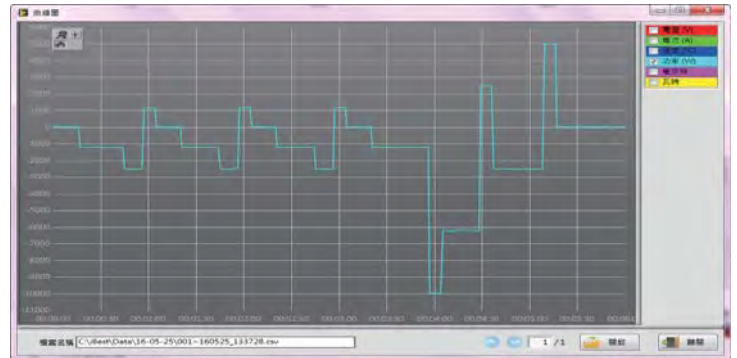
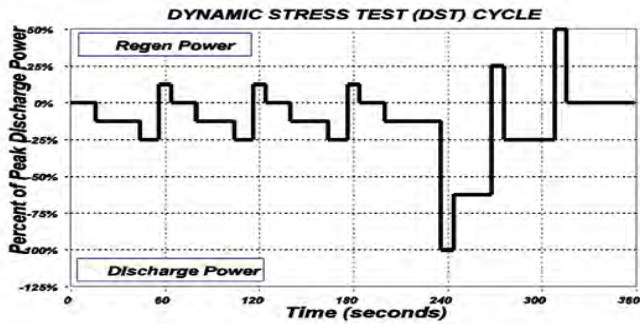
Data Recording using PBT-1000



Drive Simulation-DST

- DST 20KW 100A

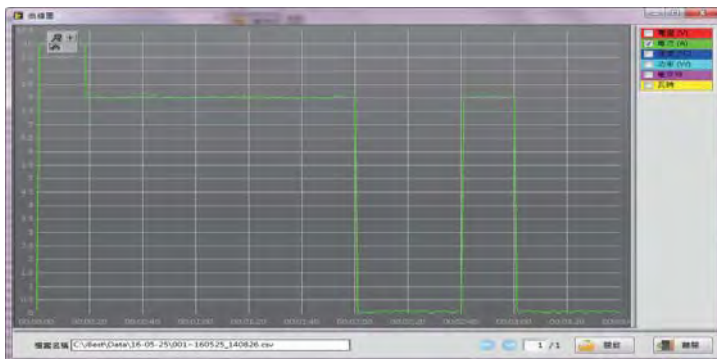
Data Recorded using PBT-1000



DCIR – IEC 61960

- IEC 61960-2003 with 10A Current

Current Recorded in iBest



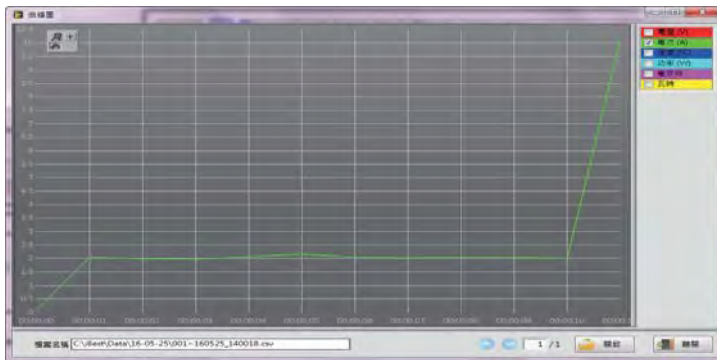
Measured DCIR in iBest

| DCIR-C (Ohm) | DCIR-D (Ohm) |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1.883240 | 5.444981 |

DCIR – ISO 12405

- ISO 12405 with 10A Current

Current Recorded in iBest



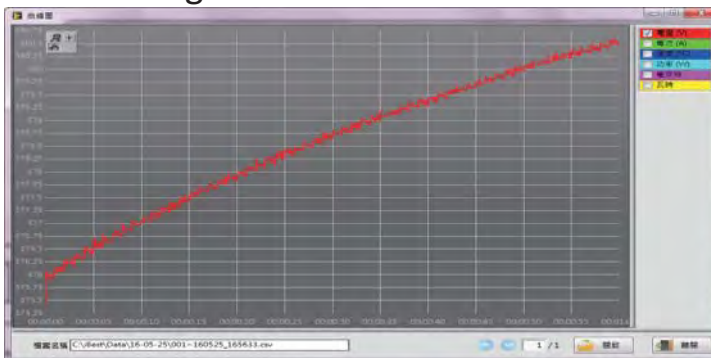
Measured DCIR in iBest

| DCIR-C (Ohm) | DCIR-D (Ohm) |
|--------------|--------------|
| | 0.905097 |

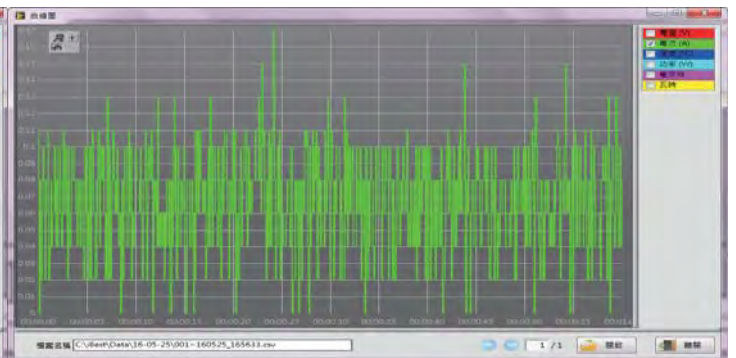
Waveform (PWM Pulse)

- No Step Limitation
- Example: Current 0A~100A, Duration: 10ms~500ms

Voltage Recorded in iBest



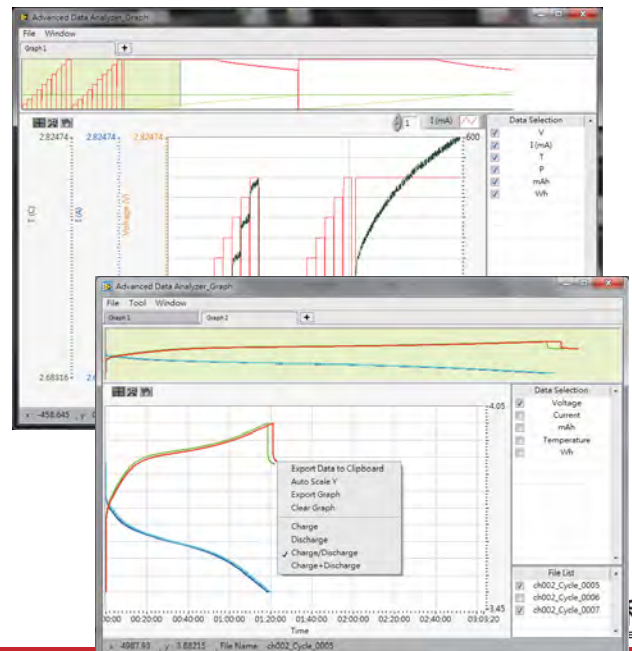
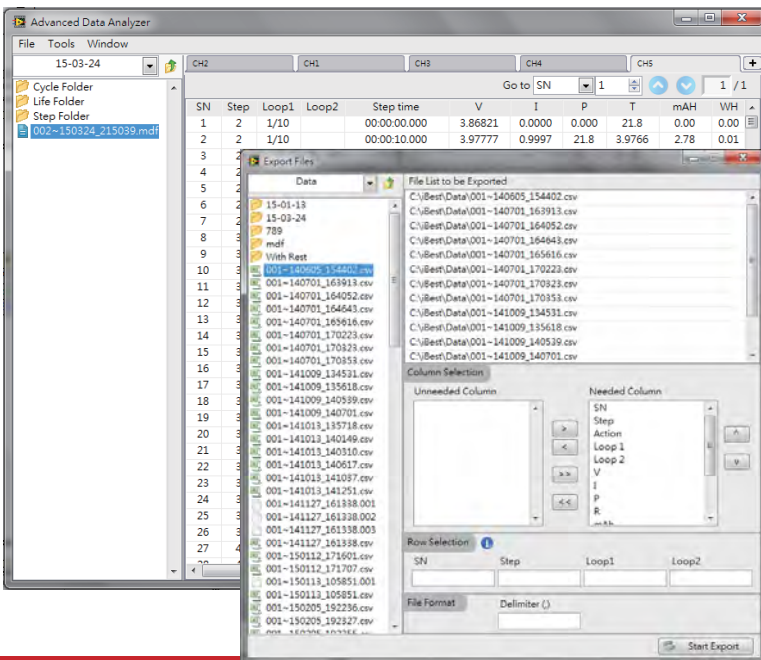
Current Recorded in iBest



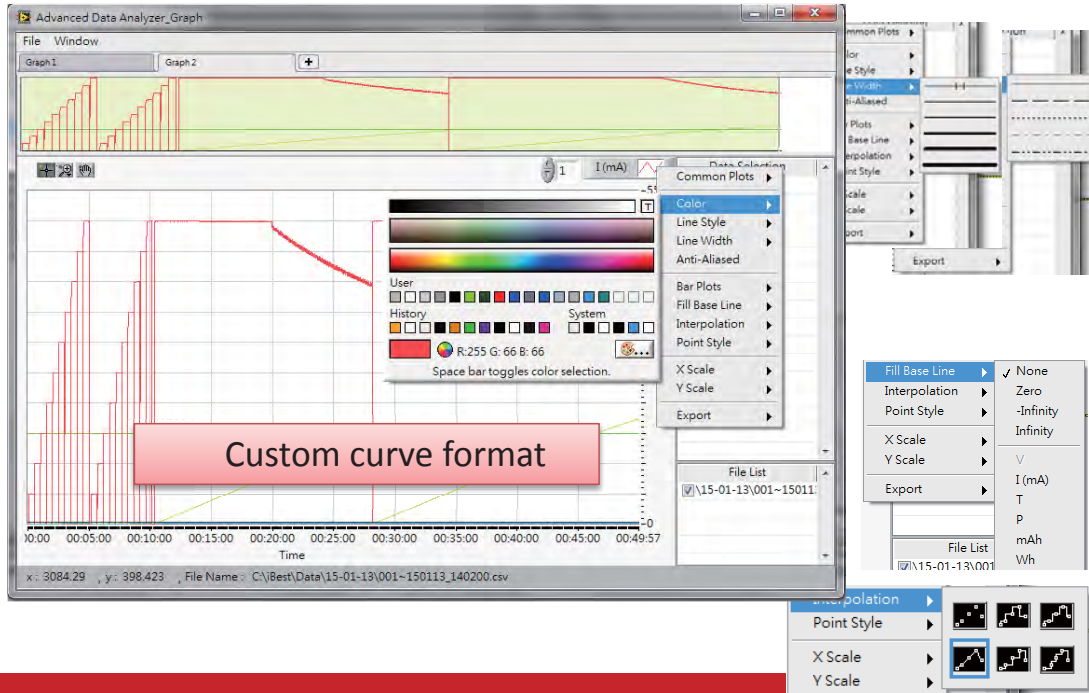
Data analyzer (1/3)

- Table View
 - Custom field exportation
 - Copy&Paste
- Curve View
 - Axis type selection
 - Multi-y axis
 - Overlay analysis
 - Custom curve format
 - Copy&Paste

Data analyzer (2/3)



Data analyzer (3/3)



Multilayer Protection Features

| | 1 st Protection | 2 nd Protection | 3 rd Protection |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OV (OVP) | At the output At the mains input | Highest voltage protection | Oerr (Real time output characteristic diagnosis (dv/dt, dT/dt, ...)) |
| LV (UVP) | At the mains input | Lowest voltage protection | Oerr |
| OC (OCP) | Static "I+" control Static "I-" control Dynamic using "transistor current limit" | Highest current protection | Oerr |
| LC | NA | Lowest current protection | Oerr |
| OT (OTP) | At power units | Highest temperature protection | Oerr |
| Verr | NA | Inaccuracy protection | Oerr |
| Cerr | NA | In accuracy protection | Oerr |

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

- PBT-1000 is a ready system for battery testing
 - Solid hardware performance
 - Integrated software utilities
- Trail use program: We welcome you to test your battery in CTE

DEMONSTRATION



電動車汰役電池 測試相關標準介紹

Benjamin.Chen@ul.com

+886-987-587-021

2016/10/14

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Agenda

- 汰役電池的安全風險在哪裡？
- 汰役電池該檢測哪些項目？



電池組用久了，會有甚麼問題？



就這麼燒起來了？



Source: http://news.softpedia.com/news/Apple-and-Sony-Pay-1-3-Million-Yen-in-Battery-Fire-Lawsuit-83438.shtml#sgal_0



就這麼燒掉了一台飛機？

FEDEX – Memphis incident

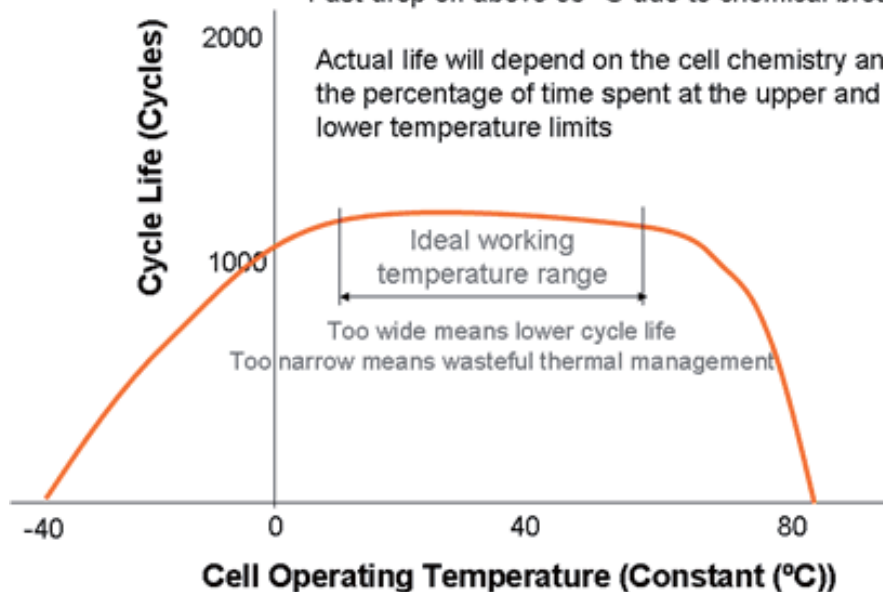


5

工作溫度是個問題？

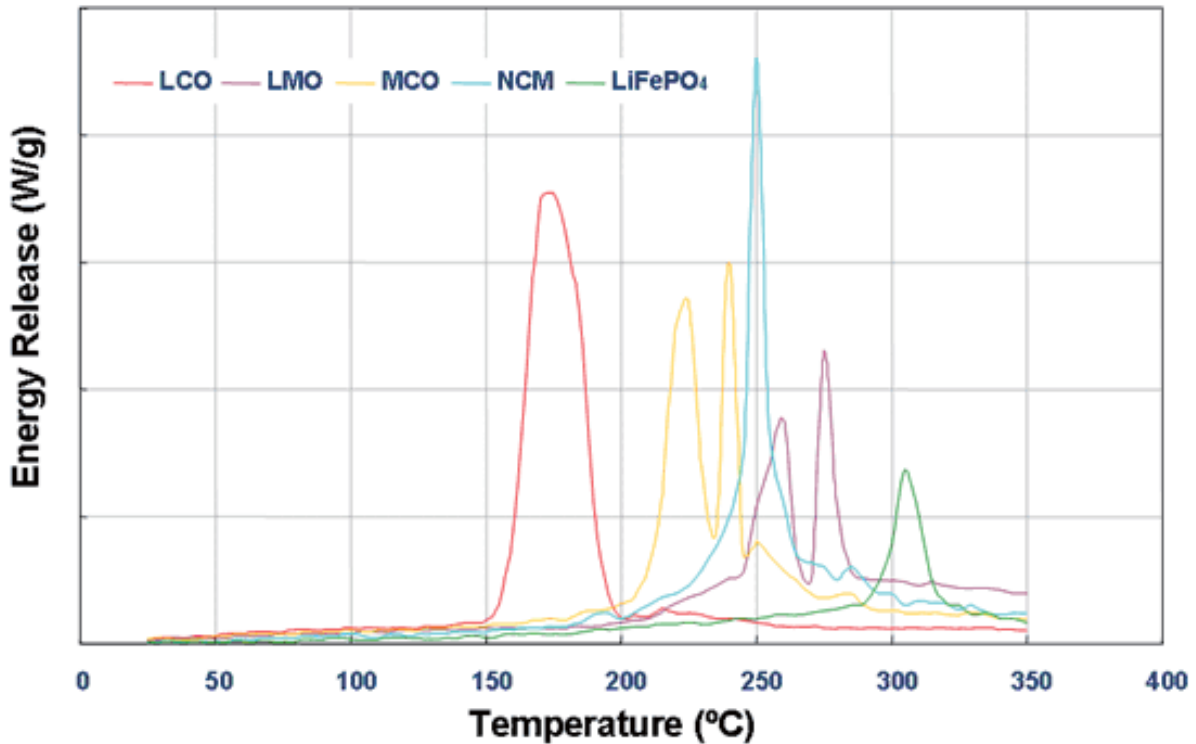
Cycle Life and Temperature

Slow drop off below +10 °C due to anode plating
Fast drop off above 60 °C due to chemical breakdown



Source: http://www.mpoweruk.com/lithium_failures.htm

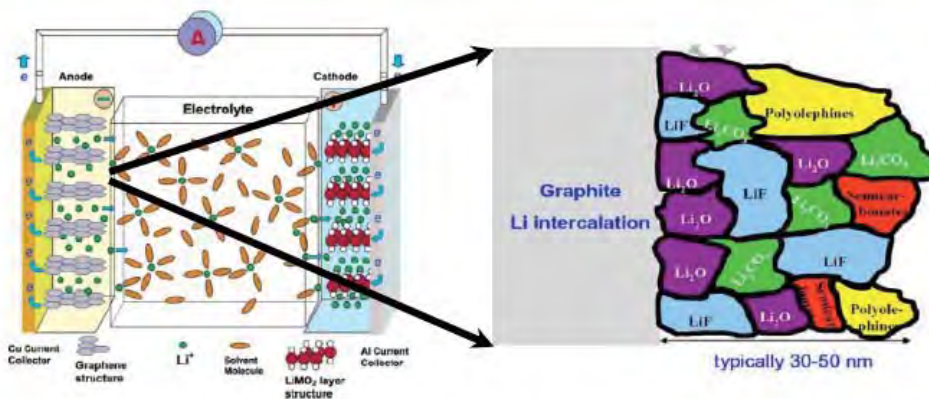
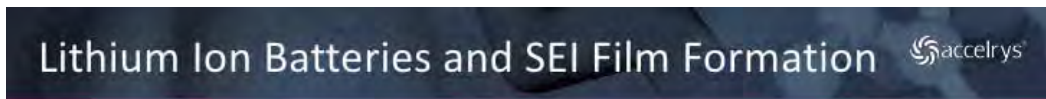
太高的工作溫度會有甚麼問題？



Source: http://www.mpoweruk.com/lithium_failures.htm

鋰電池的壽命關鍵

SEI – Solid Electrolyte Interface



- The electrolyte typically consists of one or more lithium salts dissolved in an aprotic solvent with at least one additional functional additive
- Additives are included in electrolyte formulations to increase the dielectric strength and **enhance electrode stability by facilitating the formation of the solid/electrolyte interface (SEI) layer**



過充過放的電池有什麼問題？

Below the 80% of SOC, the thickness changes of the Li-ion batteries are almost constant as a function of SOC and the values is about 10%. The thickness of the Li-ion batteries, however, abruptly increases above 80% of SOC.

The swelling behavior of the Li-ion batteries must be considered in terms of the distinctive two regions : one is the region below 80% of SOC, and the other is above 80% of SOC. In case of the region above 80% of SOC, the swelling behavior of the Li-ion batteries is expected to be attributed to the side of cathode. In case of the region below 80% of SOC, the reason for the swelling of the Li-ion batteries is concerned with the side of anode.

The cell containing the cathode swells above the certain voltage, namely, 4.0V versus Li/Li⁺, indicating that the swelling behavior of the cell containing the cathode is attributed to the oxidation of electrolytes on the cathode.

Swelling Mechanism of the Lithium Ion Batteries at High Temperature

Kyoung-Hee Lee, Euihwan Song, and Hong S. Lim
Corporate R&D Center, Energy Development Team
Samsung SDI Co., Ltd
428-5, Gongse-Ri, Kiheung-Eup, Yongin-City,
Kyonggi-Do, Korea

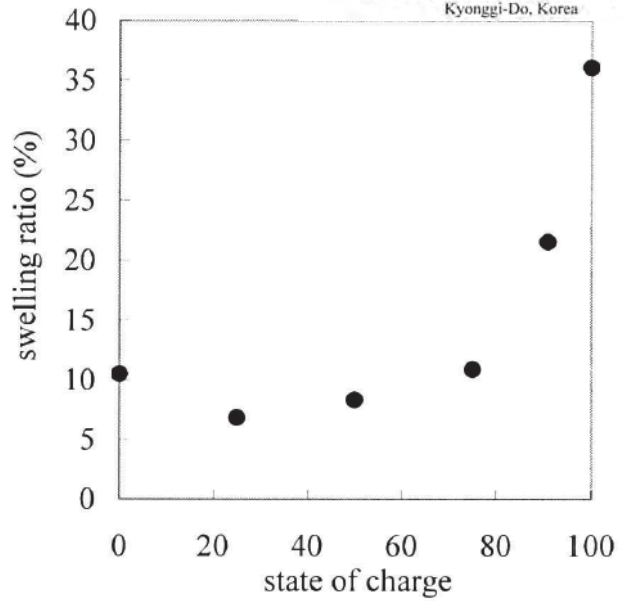


Fig. 1. The swelling ratio of the Li-ion batteries after storage for 4hrs at 90°C



電極是有厚度與寬度的… 快充快放的為什麼有問題？

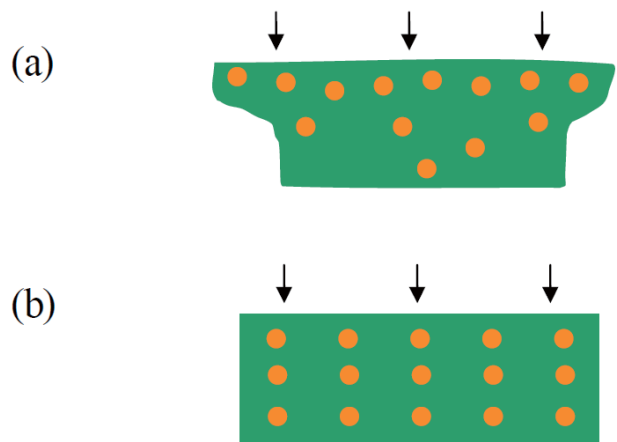
Thesis Advisors
Zhigang Suo, Joost J. Vlassak

Author
Kejie Zhao

Figure 2. 2.

- (a) When the rate of discharging is high, the distribution of Li in the active particle is inhomogeneous, which causes a field of stress in the particle.
- (b) When the rate of discharging is low, the distribution of Li in the particle is nearly homogenous, and the magnitude of the stress in the particle is negligible.

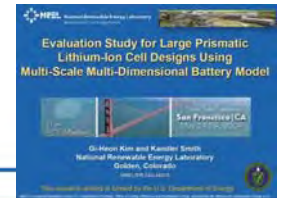
Mechanics of Electrodes in Lithium-ion Batteries



The arrows indicate the direction of Li insertion.

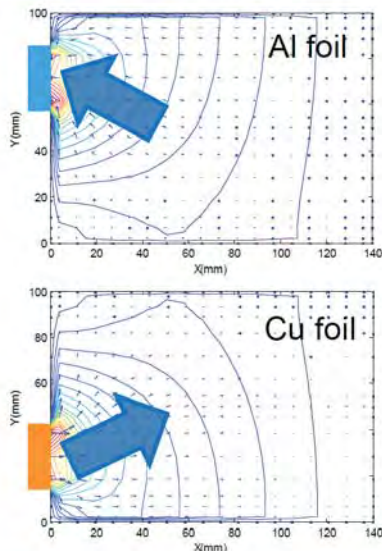


電化學反應需要時間，電流動也需要時間 快速充放電還有甚麼問題？

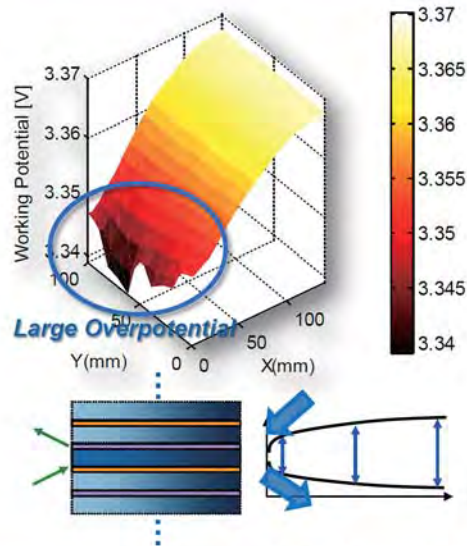


Electrical Response – 10C Discharge

Current density field at metal collector foils after 30 sec discharge at mid-plane



Working potential between electrode planes after 30 sec discharge at mid-plane



堆疊方式也會有問題？

- ❑ The advantages we have found of flat-plate designs can be summarized as:
 - i) true flat shape that helps to keep the battery thickness uniform and thin,
 - ii) inherently higher energy densities due to lesser dead volume within the cell enclosure,
 - iii) lower cell impedance resulting from plurality of electrical contacts through electrode tabs.
- ❑ We also noticed for the stacked cells, the manner in which each cell is folded with separator materials dictates abuse safeties at elevated temperatures such as hot box and overcharge.
- ❑ During high temperature events, it was observed that short circuits that may occur around the electrode edges can trigger safety events more easily.
- ❑ Free stack structures without any folding options inevitably allow the separator materials to contract when exposed to shutdown temperatures.
- ❑ Although inherent thermal properties of electrolytes and electrode materials are important, cell designs must also be considered for safer lithium ion battery developments.

The Impact of Cell Geometries and Battery Designs on Safety and Performance of Lithium Ion Polymer Batteries

Soonho Ahn, Hyang-Mok Lee, Seung-Jin Lee, Youngsun Park, Cha-Hun Ku, Je Young Kim, Jae-Hyun Lee, Seok Koo Kim, and Jin Yeon Cho
Batteries R&D, LG Chemical Ltd./ Research Park
P.O.Box 61, Yu Song, Science Town
Daejeon, 305-380, Korea

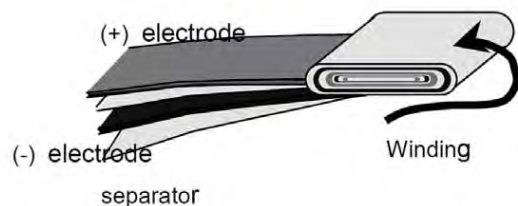


Figure 1. Conventional Flat Wound Jelly Roll Structure

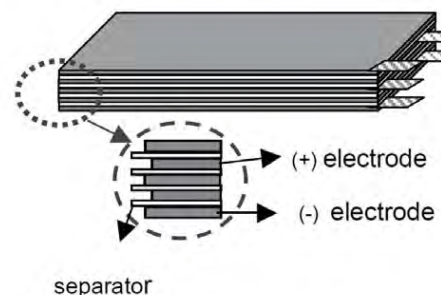
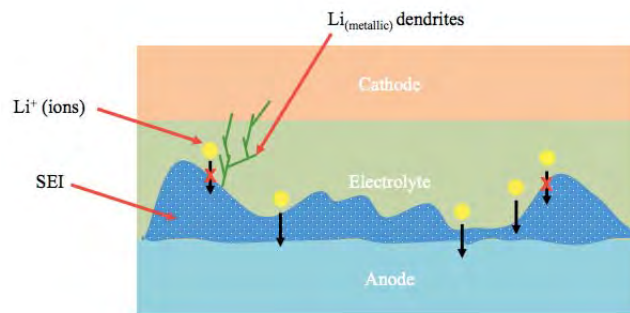
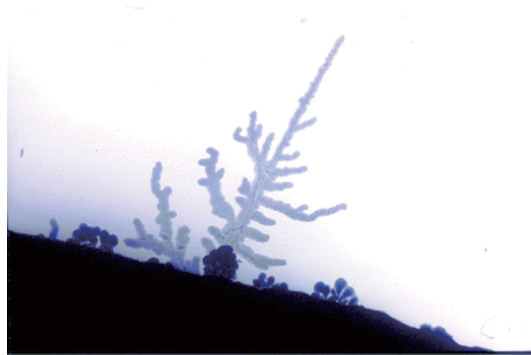


Figure 2. Plain Stacked-Electrode Structure



鋰離子電池的內短路關鍵 過度發展的固液介面 (SEI)



<https://areweanycloser.wordpress.com/2013/06/21/dendritic-lithium-and-battery-fires/>

REF : DOT HS 811 573, Jan 2012, Chevy Volt Battery Incident



<https://longtailpipe.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/burnt-chevy-volt1.jpg>



Auxiliary Power Unit Battery Fire Japan Airlines Boeing 787-8, JA829J Boston, Massachusetts January 7, 2013

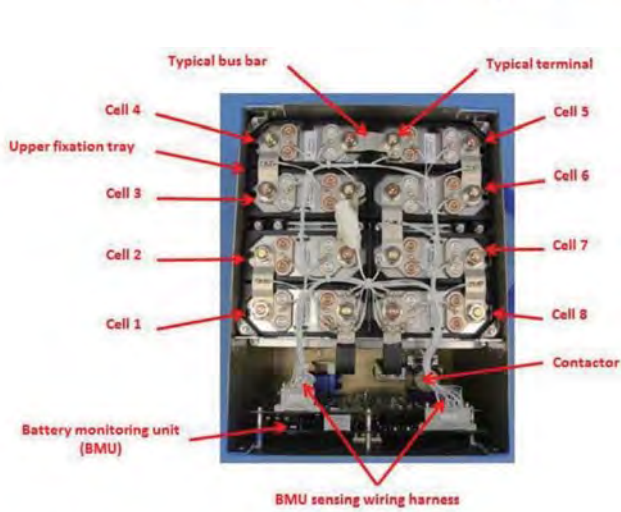


Figure 2. Main and APU exemplar battery.

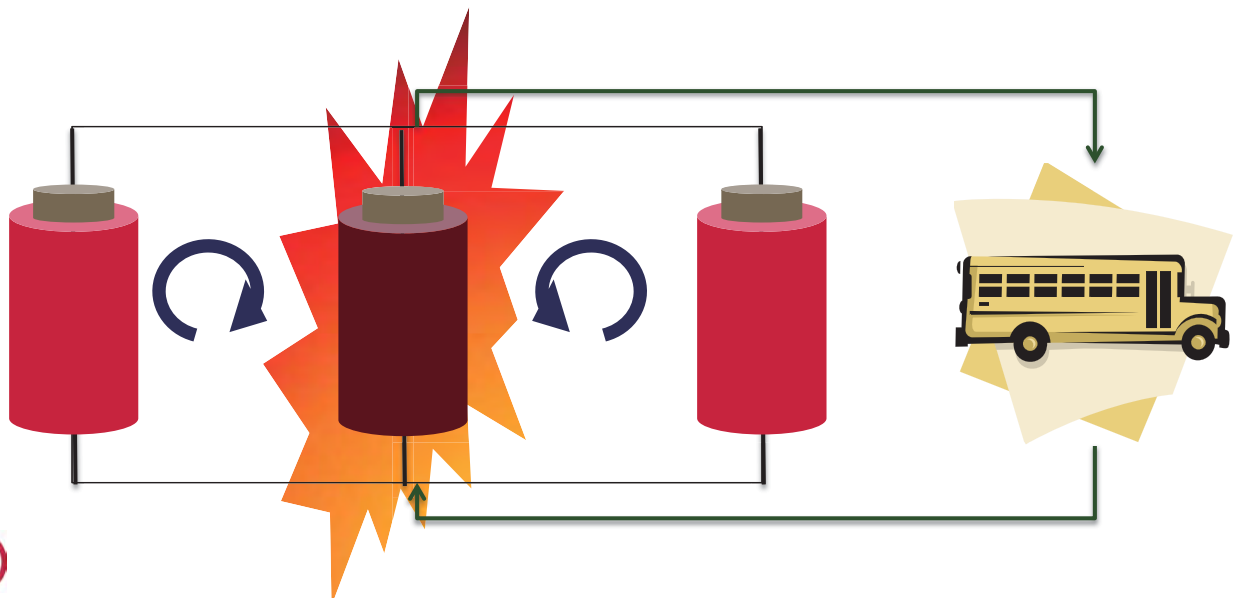


Figure 10. Thermal damage to battery.



大型電池組在完全沒通電與碰撞下可能自燃？

- 特性不匹配電池串並聯，造成內部迴路的而形成對某電池串的過充？



連接材料選不對，電化學鏽蝕就會產生！



Table of electrochemical potentials

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Magnesium, magnesium alloys | 0 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,7 | 0,8 | 0,85 | 0,9 | 1,0 | 1,05 | 1,1 | 1,15 | 1,25 | 1,35 | 1,4 | 1,45 | 1,6 | 1,65 | 1,7 | 1,75 | Magnesium, magnesium alloys |
| Zinc, zinc alloys | 0 | 0,05 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,35 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,75 | 0,85 | 0,9 | 0,95 | 1,1 | 1,15 | 1,2 | 1,25 | 80 tin/20 Zn on steel, Zn on iron or steel | |
| 80 tin/20 Zn on steel, Zn on iron or steel | 0 | 0,15 | 0,25 | 0,3 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,8 | 0,85 | 0,9 | 1,05 | 1,1 | 1,15 | 1,2 | Aluminium | | |
| Aluminium | 0 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,35 | 0,4 | 0,45 | 0,55 | 0,65 | 0,7 | 0,75 | 0,9 | 0,95 | 1,0 | 1,05 | Cd on steel | | | |
| Cd on steel | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,3 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,8 | 0,85 | 0,9 | 0,95 | Al/Mg alloy | | | | |
| Al/Mg alloy | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,75 | 0,8 | 0,85 | 0,9 | Mild steel | | | | | |
| Mild steel | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,7 | 0,75 | 0,8 | 0,85 | Duralumin | | | | | |
| Duralumin | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | 0,75 | Lead | | | | | |
| Lead | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,4 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | Cr on steel, soft solder | | | | | |
| Cr on steel, soft solder | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | Cr on Ni on steel, tin on steel, 12 % Cr stainless steel | | | | | | |
| Cr on Ni on steel, tin on steel, 12 % Cr stainless steel | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | High Cr stainless steel | | | | | | |
| High Cr stainless steel | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | Copper, copper alloys | | | | | | |
| Copper, copper alloys | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | Silver solder, Austenitic stainless steel | | | | | | |
| Silver solder, Austenitic stainless steel | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | Ni on steel | | | | | | |
| Ni on steel | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | Rh on Ag on Cu, silver/gold alloy | | | | | | |
| Rh on Ag on Cu, silver/gold alloy | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | Carbon | | | | | | |
| Carbon | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | Gold, platinum | | | | | | |
| Gold, platinum | 0 | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,35 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,6 | 0,65 | 0,7 | | | | | | | |

NOTE - Corrosion due to electrochemical action between dissimilar metals that are in contact is minimized if the combined electrochemical potential is below about 0.6 V. In the table the combined electrochemical potentials are listed for a number of pairs of metals in common use; combinations above the dividing line should be avoided.



電鍍材料選錯了，結果反而更糟？

TABLE 4.8
Summary of Comparative Evaluation of Different Coating Materials for Aluminum-to-Copper Connections

| Contact Pairs | Index |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Aluminum (nickel-plated)—Copper (nickel-plated) | 0.7 |
| Aluminum (copper-plated)—Copper (bare) | 1.0 |
| Aluminum (bare)—Copper (nickel-plated) | 1.3 |
| Aluminum (bare)—Copper (silver-plated) | 2.0 |
| Aluminum (bare)—Copper (bare) | 2.4 |
| Aluminum (bare)—Copper (tin-plated) | 2.7 |

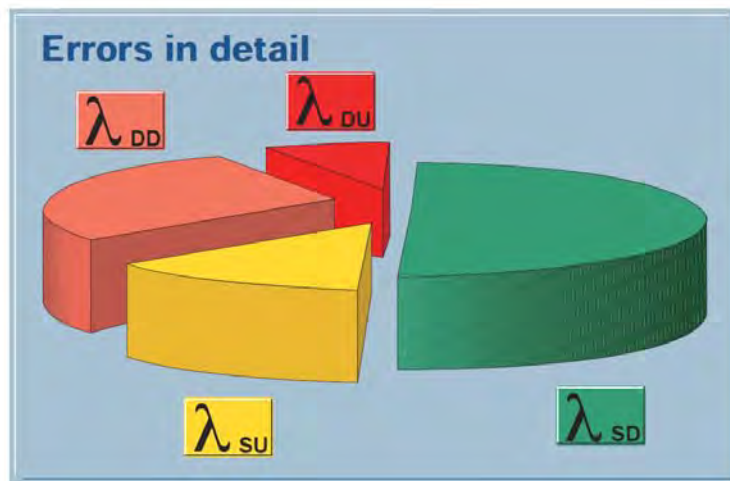


汰役電池應該檢測哪些項目？



Source: http://media.gm.com/media/us/en/gm/news.detail.html/content/Pages/news/us/en/2012/Nov/electrification/1114_reuse.html

沒看到不代表沒有事？！
電池沒有事不代表電池組沒有事…



λ_{SD} = safe detected failure rate

λ_{SU} = safe undetected failure rate

λ_{DD} = dangerous detected failure rate

λ_{DU} = dangerous undetected failure rate

健康與壽命狀態要看哪幾項？

An Accurate Electrical Battery Model Capable of Predicting Runtime and I–V Performance

Min Chen, *Student Member, IEEE*, and Gabriel A. Rincón-Mora, *Senior Member, IEEE*
Georgia Tech Analog and Power IC Design Lab

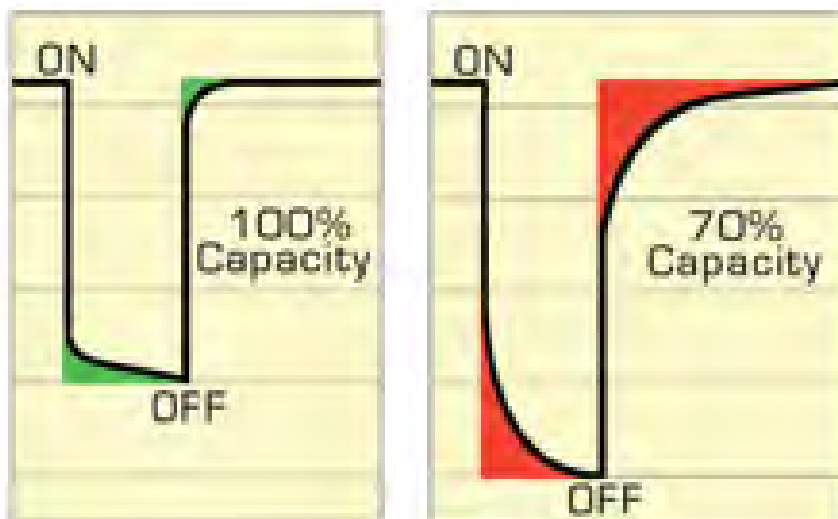
An accurate, intuitive, comprehensive electrical model has been proposed to capture the entire dynamic characteristics of a battery, from nonlinear open-circuit voltage, current-, temperature-, cycle number-, and storage time-dependent capacity to transient response.



怎麼看差異？

Figure 1: Electrochemical dynamic response

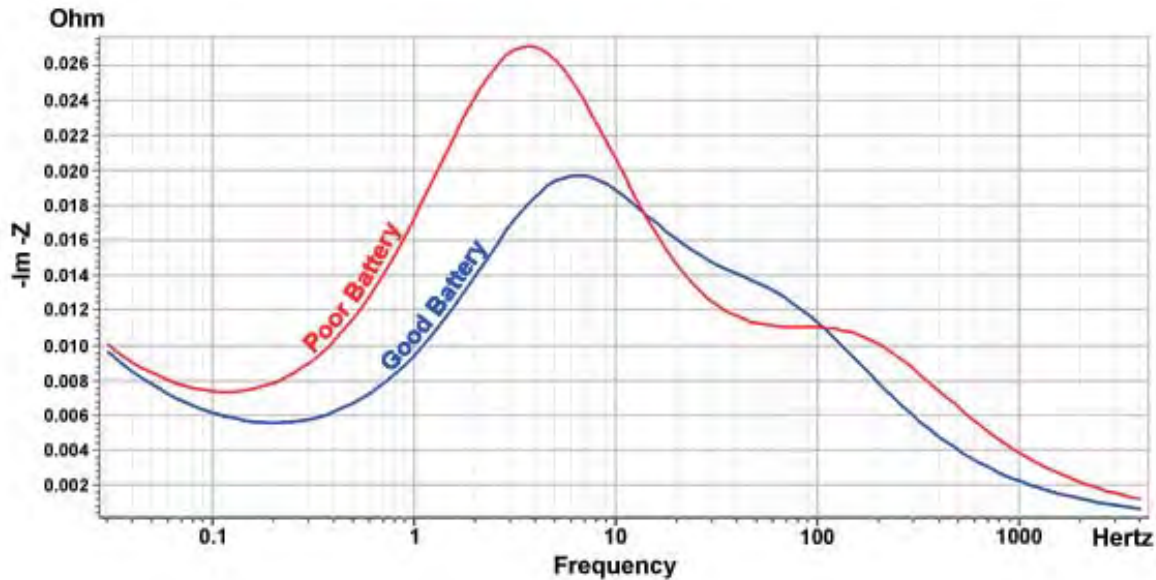
- The electrochemical dynamic response measures the ion flow between the positive and negative plates. A strong battery recovers quickly from an attack whereas a weaker pack behaves more sluggish



用甚麼頻率來看比較好？

Figure 2: Frequency scan of a good and weak battery

- Differences in impedances are most visible below 10Hz. The horizontal scale is logarithmic to condense the frequency range.



但是電池串並聯之後，失效機率是疊加或降低？

- 同樣為百萬分之一的失效率的電池一千顆“串”聯在一起時
- 失效機率會變成...
- 同樣為百萬分之一的失效率的電池一千顆“並”聯在一起時
- 失效機率會變成...

百萬分之一
的一千次方？

或

一千分之一？



電池組又要看甚麼呢？ 失效防護對策還有哪些？

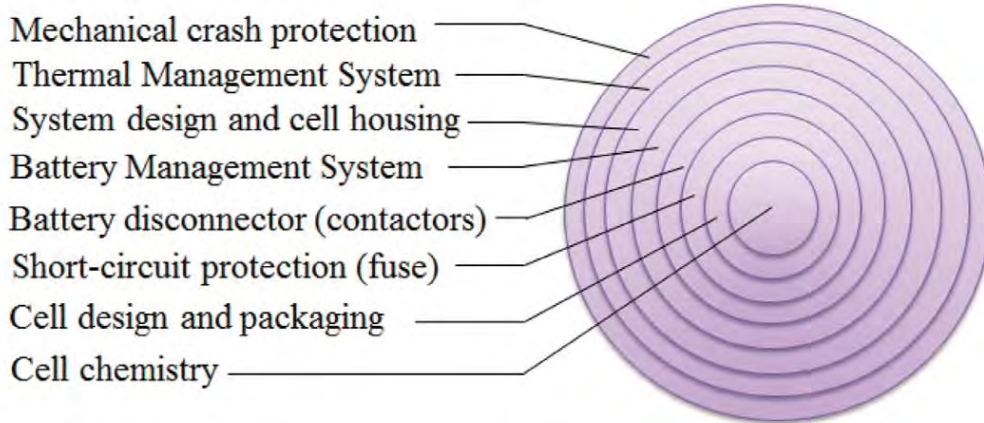
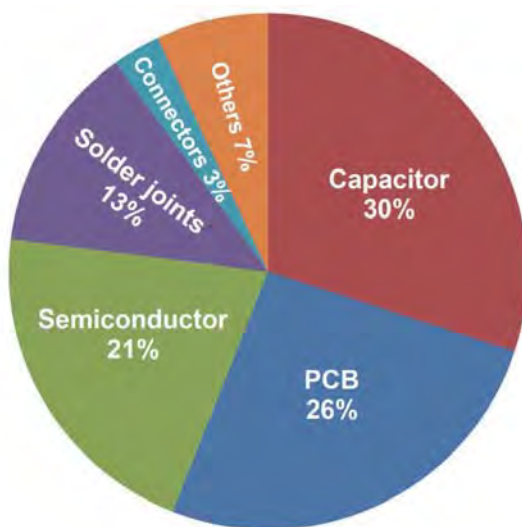


Figure 15 The safety-onion showing examples of layer by layer of different safety actions that can be used to establish a safe battery system in electrified vehicles.



控制系統也有耐用年限 看看電子產品失效機率分佈...



(www.abb.com)



(http://www.alibaba.com)

Failure root causes distribution for power electronic systems*
(*% may vary for different applications and designs)

*Data sources: Wolfgang E., "Examples for Failures in Power Electronics Systems," in *EPE Tutorial 'Reliability of Power Electronic Systems'*, April 2007.



電容壽命怎麼檢測/推測？

The screenshot shows the Illinois Capacitor website's navigation and product categories. The top navigation bar includes 'HOME', 'PRODUCTS', 'WHERE TO BUY', 'TECH CENTER', 'COMPANY', 'NEWS', and 'LINKS'. A search bar and language selector (English/Chinese) are also present. The left sidebar lists various capacitor types with brief descriptions: EDLC/Supercapacitors (Highest Capacitance Values), Aluminum Electrolytic (Wide Capacitance Range), Aluminum Polymer (High Ripple Current, Low ESR, High Freq.), Film Capacitors (Many termination choices), Power Film (For High-Demand Applications), Class X2 / AC & Motor Run, and Competitor Series. Below this is a 'DON'T WANT TO SEARCH?' button with the text 'Tell us what you want!'. The main content area is titled 'CAPACITOR LIFE CALCULATORS' and contains text explaining that operating conditions affect capacitor life, with temperature having the largest effect. It also mentions voltage derating and internal heating. Below the text are links for 'RADIAL/SNAP-IN/SMD', 'POLYMERS', 'SUPERCAPACITORS', 'AXIAL ALUMINUM ELECTROLYTIC', 'FILM CAPACITORS', and 'CERAMIC CAPACITORS'.



Source: <http://www.illinoiscapacitor.com/tech-center/life-calculators.aspx>

電路板壽命怎麼推測？ 眼圖？

High Frequency Design
EYE DIAGRAM TUTORIAL

From November 2005 High Frequency Electronics
Copyright © 2005 Summit Technical Media

Analyzing Signals Using the Eye Diagram

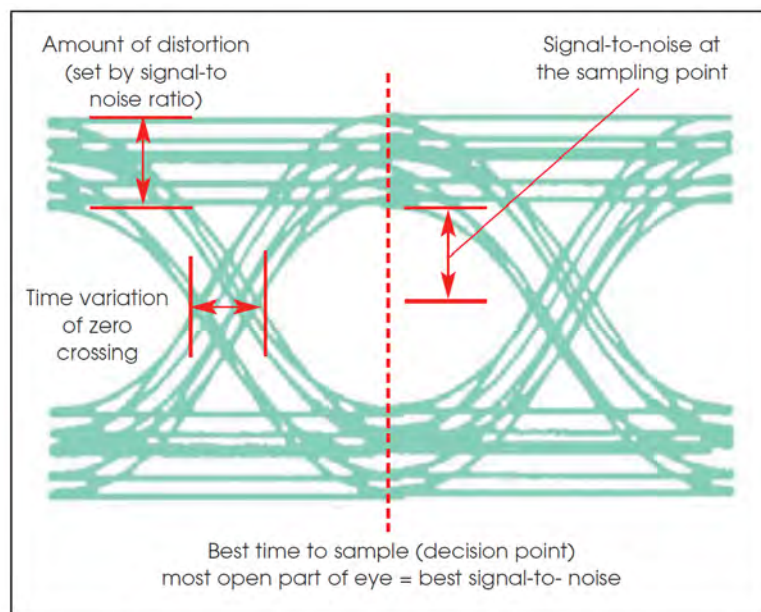
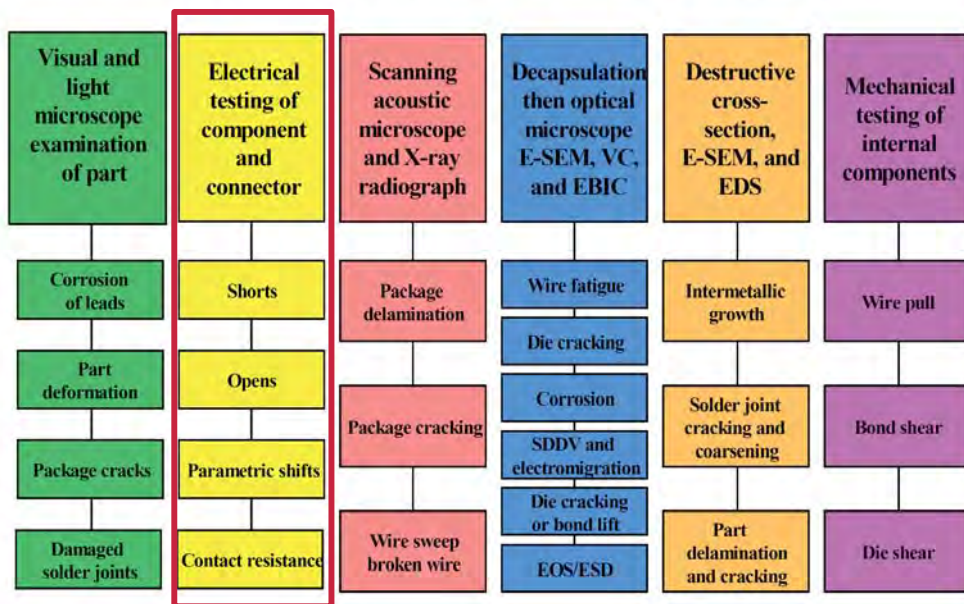


Figure 3 · Basic information contained in the eye diagram. The most important are size of the eye opening (signal-to-noise during sampling), plus the magnitude of the amplitude and timing errors.



印刷電路板怎麼檢測？

Physical Analysis of Failure Site



接點壽命怎麼測？ 溫度變化可以看甚麼...

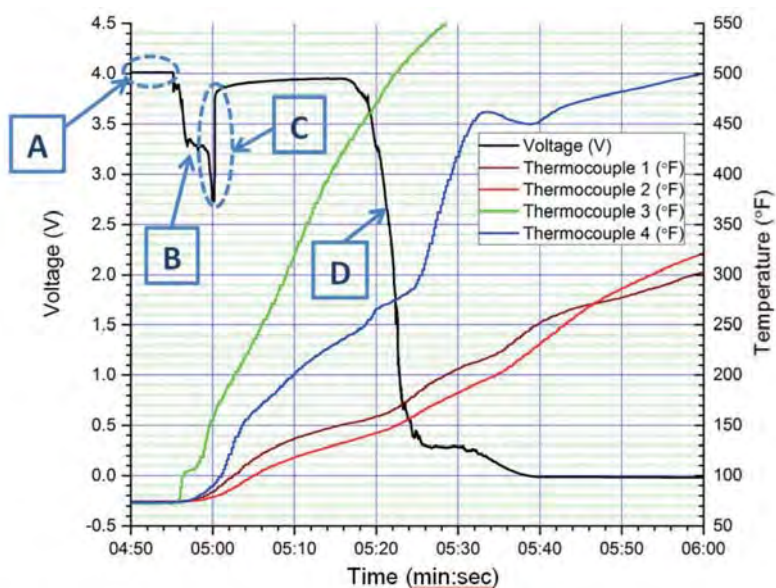


Figure 15. Results of cell-level internal short circuit abuse test.

Note: The preceding paragraph describes each region depicted in this figure. The thermocouples used to measure cell temperature were typically placed at the cell's copper (negative) rivet (thermocouple 1), the aluminum (positive) rivet (thermocouple 2), 0.2 in from the internal short circuit initiation point (thermocouple 3), and 0.1 in from the vent disc (thermocouple 4).



不良鐸點，溫度會逐漸上升

Jay Johnson
 Ward Bower
 Michael Quintana
 Sandia National Laboratories
 P.O. Box 5800 MS0352
 Albuquerque, NM 87185
 e-mail: jjohns2@sandia.gov

Electrical and Thermal Finite Element Modeling of Arc Faults in Photovoltaic Bypass Diodes

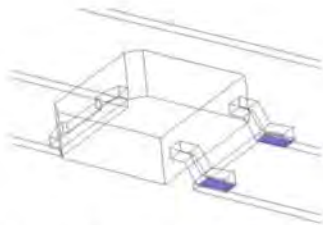


Fig. 13: Location of contact resistance from corrosion.

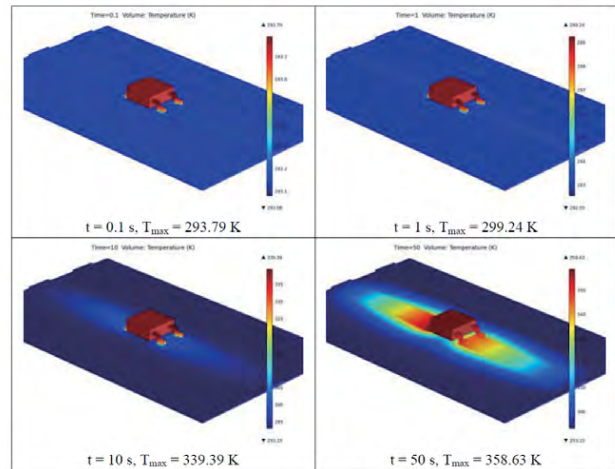
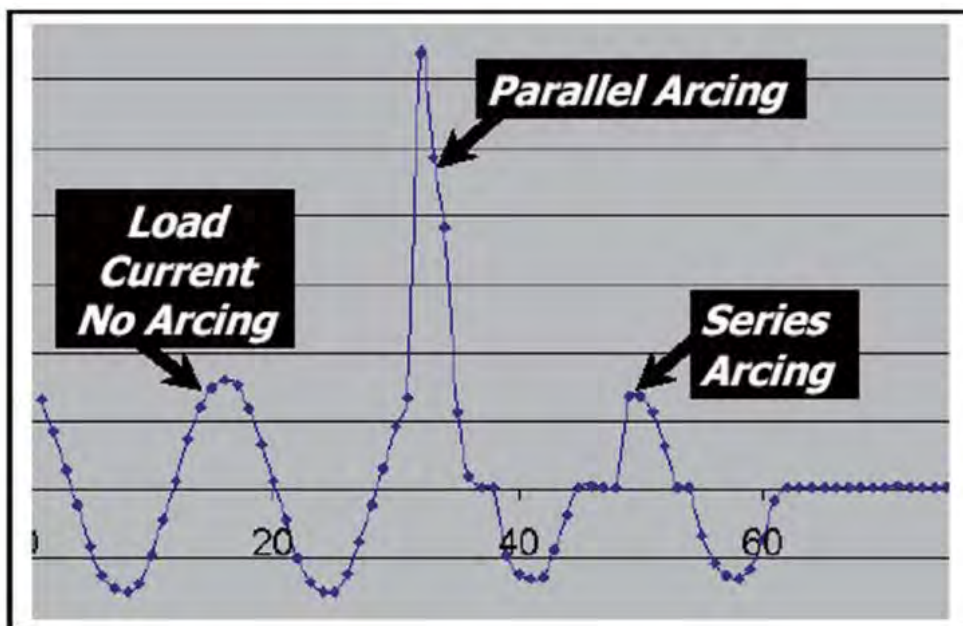


Fig. 11: Temperature distribution from Joule and internal heating of the diode for different simulation times.



不良鐸點，電波波形會失真

Arcing Faults / 电弧故障



不良銲點，會有循環的溫度變化...

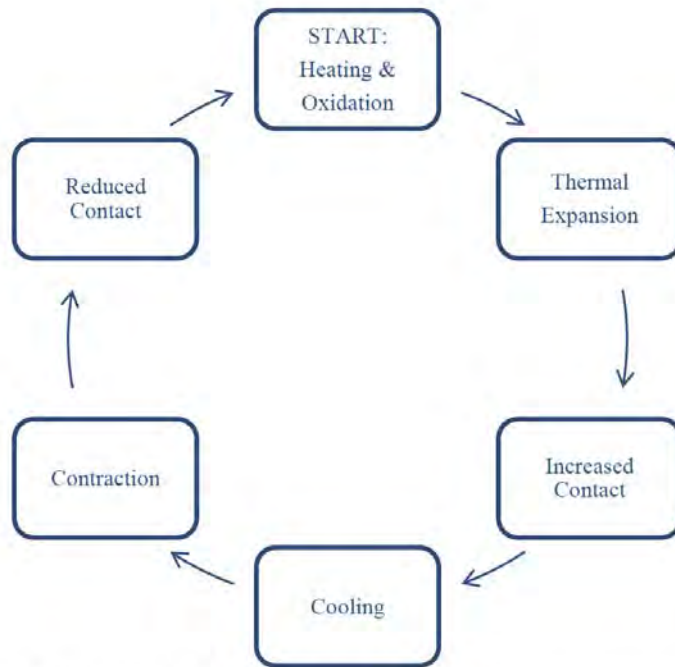


Figure 2-38. Potential heating and cooling cycle for a connection showing frequent oscillations in temperature.

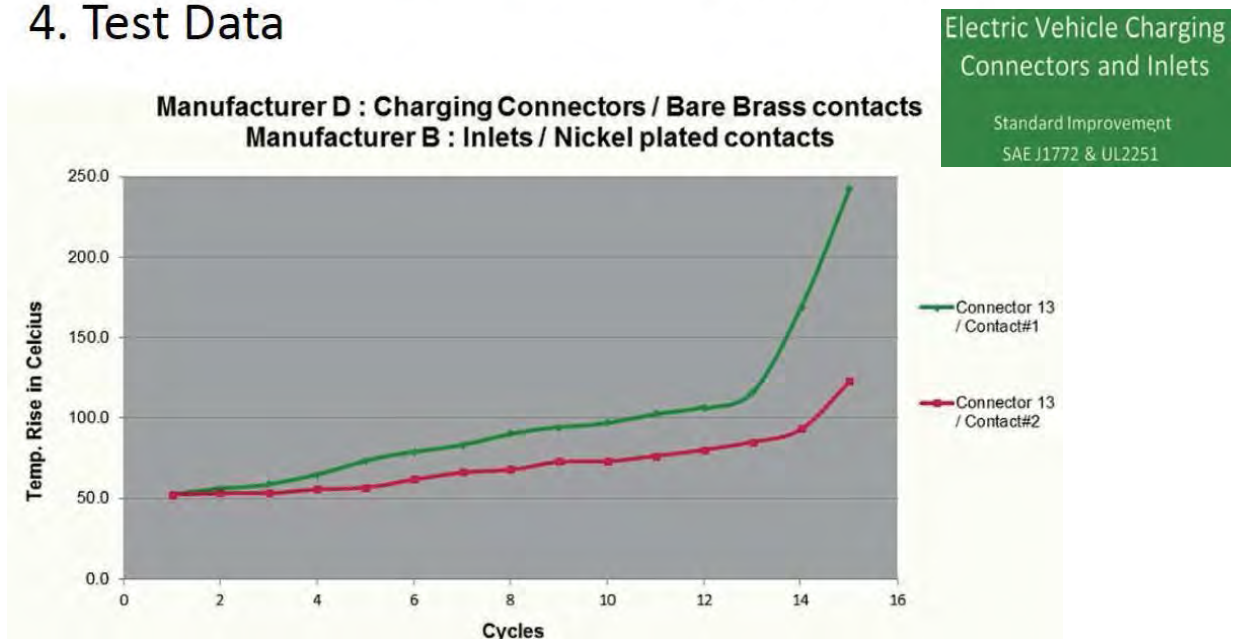


不良連接，跨接電阻上升會使電路溫度上升

Statement of the the Issues

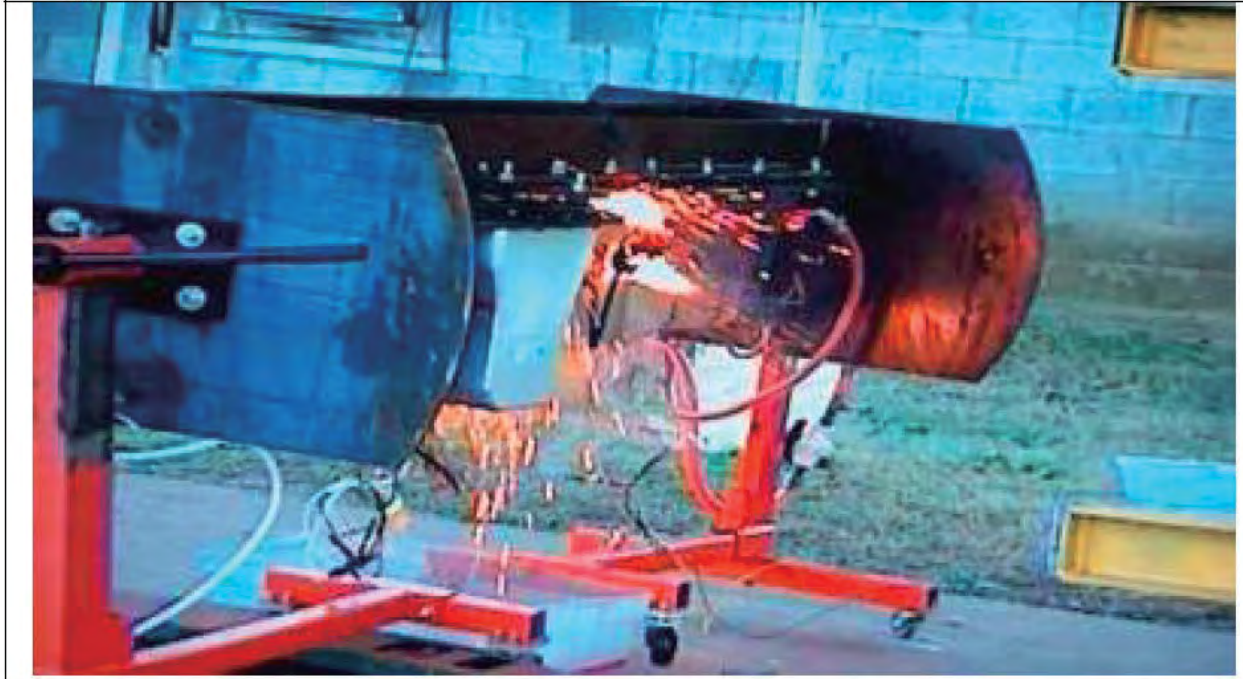
Supporting information: Test Specifications

4. Test Data



Pack可以直接做測試嗎？

Figure 5.04 Battery 3 Arcing Event



總結

- 汰役電池安全風險，不只在電池芯，也在電池組。
- 汰役電池組的非破壞與動態檢測，是成功的關鍵。
- 使用資料的管理，能夠減少檢測的風險。
- 講了老半天，標準在哪裡？



Q & A



Thank You.

關於 UL

- UL 是一家全球知名從事安全科學事業的公司，享譽一百多年歷史。
- UL 服務機構遍佈全球逾 100 個國家，擁有超過 11,000 多名專業員工。
- UL 持續研究發展和制定標準，以滿足不斷演繹的安全需求。
- UL 認證、檢測/驗證、測試、檢驗、稽核、諮詢培訓服務等詳情，請瀏覽 www.UL.com。



SOH Evaluation Solution

YM Huang



Outline

- What does SOH mean?
- Modeling
- SOH Evaluation Suit
- Case Study



What does SOH mean ?



SOH Definition

SOH :State-Of-Health

“ The State of Health is a” measurement “ that reflects the general condition of a battery and its ability to deliver the specified performance compared with a fresh battery. ”

The Eletrocpaedia

$$SOH \equiv \frac{AHC_{Aged}}{AHC_{Nominal}}$$

“ An Improved Battery Characterization Method Using a Two-Pulse Load Test ” IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ENERGY CONVERSION , 2008



Parameters Related to SOH

SOH = A weighted summary of specified parameters

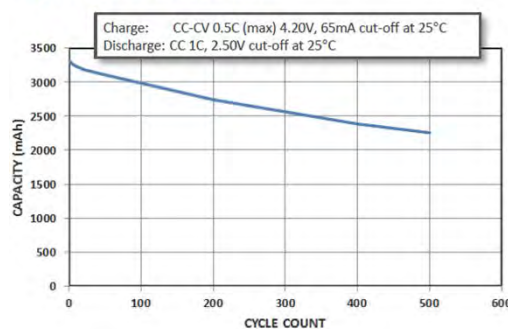
- Capacity
- Voltage
 - Open Circuit Voltage
 - Recovery Voltage
- Internal Resistance
- Self-Discharge
- Number of Used Cycle
- ...



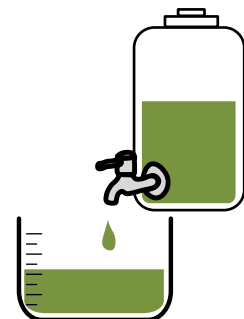
Capacity

- Releasable /Available (Electric Charge)Capacity
- Releasable /Available Energy

Cycle Life Characteristics

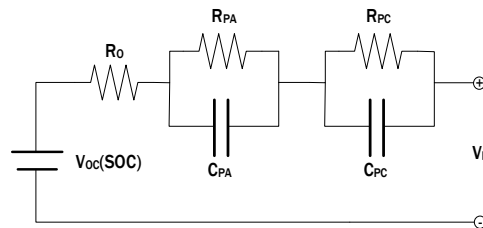


Panasonic 18650B Datasheet



Voltage (Open Circuit Voltage)

- Open Circuit Voltage



Voltage (Voltage Recovery)

- Voltage Recovery

“ From a theoretical point of view, the voltage relaxation could be used as an indirect measure of degree of lithiation in the cathode and anode of a Lithium-ion battery. ”

“ The $V_{recovery}$ evolution has fast, medium and long time memory relations with current, SOC and voltage conditions previous to this transitory state. ”

“ PHEV battery ageing study using voltage recovery and internal resistance from On-board data ”
IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY , 2015



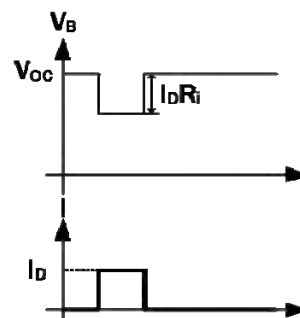
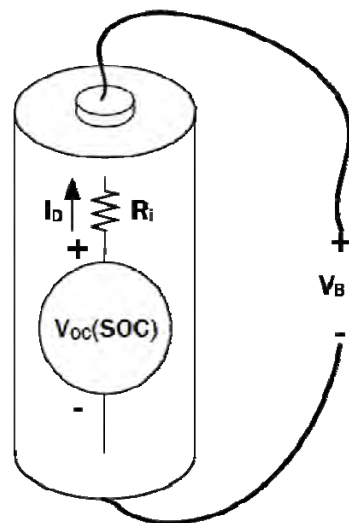
Internal Resistance

- **Ohm's Law**
 - VDA Current Step Method
 - ISO Current Step Method
 - Current-off Method
 - Switching Current Method
- **Joule's Law**
 - Energy Loss Method
 - Quasi Adiabatic Battery Calorimeter
- **ACIR**
 - Fixed Frequency AC Internal Resistance
 - Impedance Spectroscopy

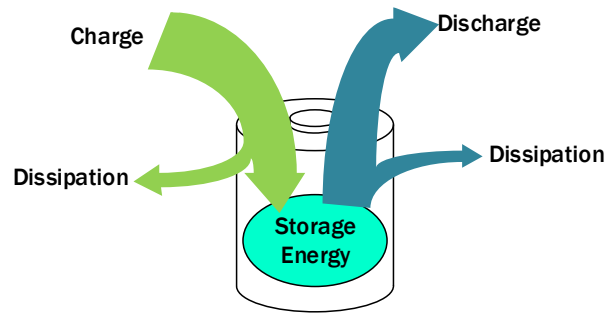


“ Comparison of Several Methods for Determining the Internal Resistance of Lithium Ion Cells ”
Sensors , 2010

Ohm's Law



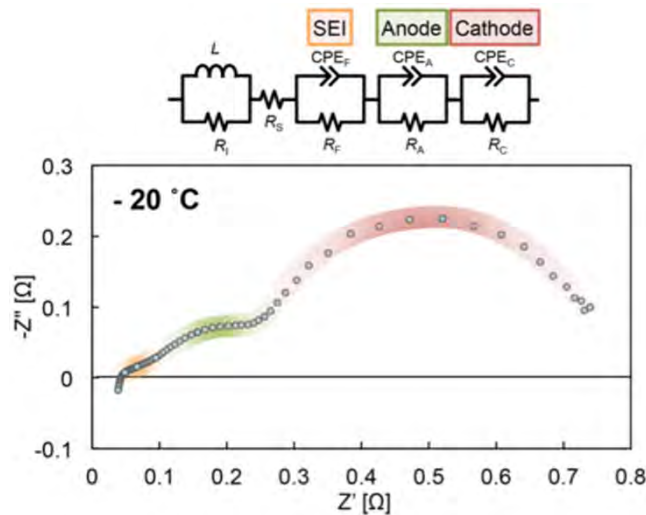
Joule's Law



- Energy Loss Method : The difference of energy between Charging and Discharging with the same amount of carriers.
- Quasi Adiabatic Battery Calorimeter : Dissipation Heat



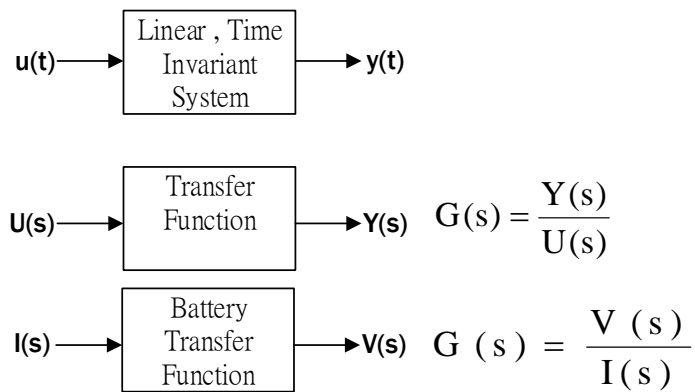
ACIR



“ AC impedance analysis of lithium ion battery under temperature control. “
Journal of Power Sources , 2012



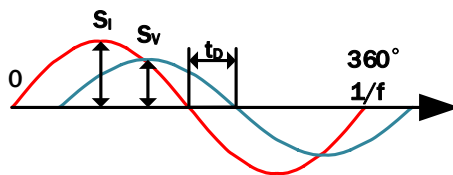
Transfer Function



$$Y(\omega) = |G(\omega)| U(\omega) + \angle(G(\omega))$$



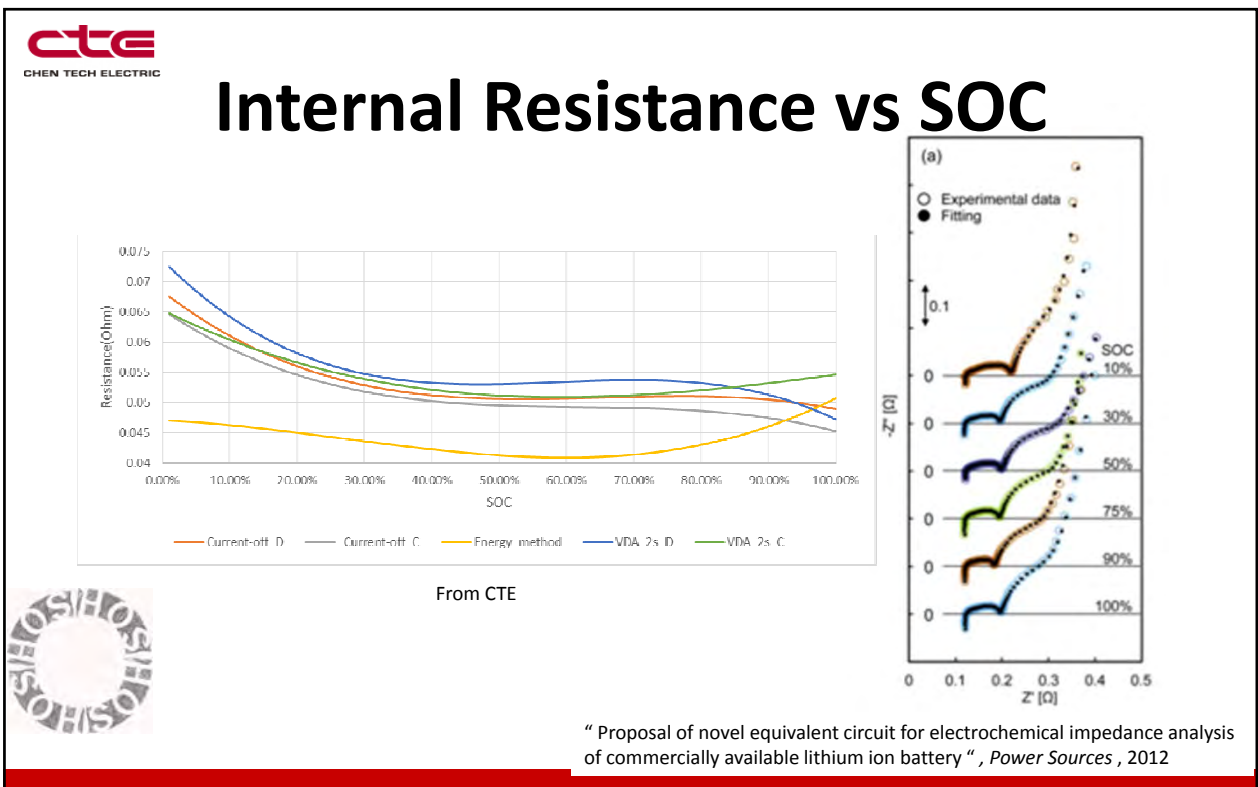
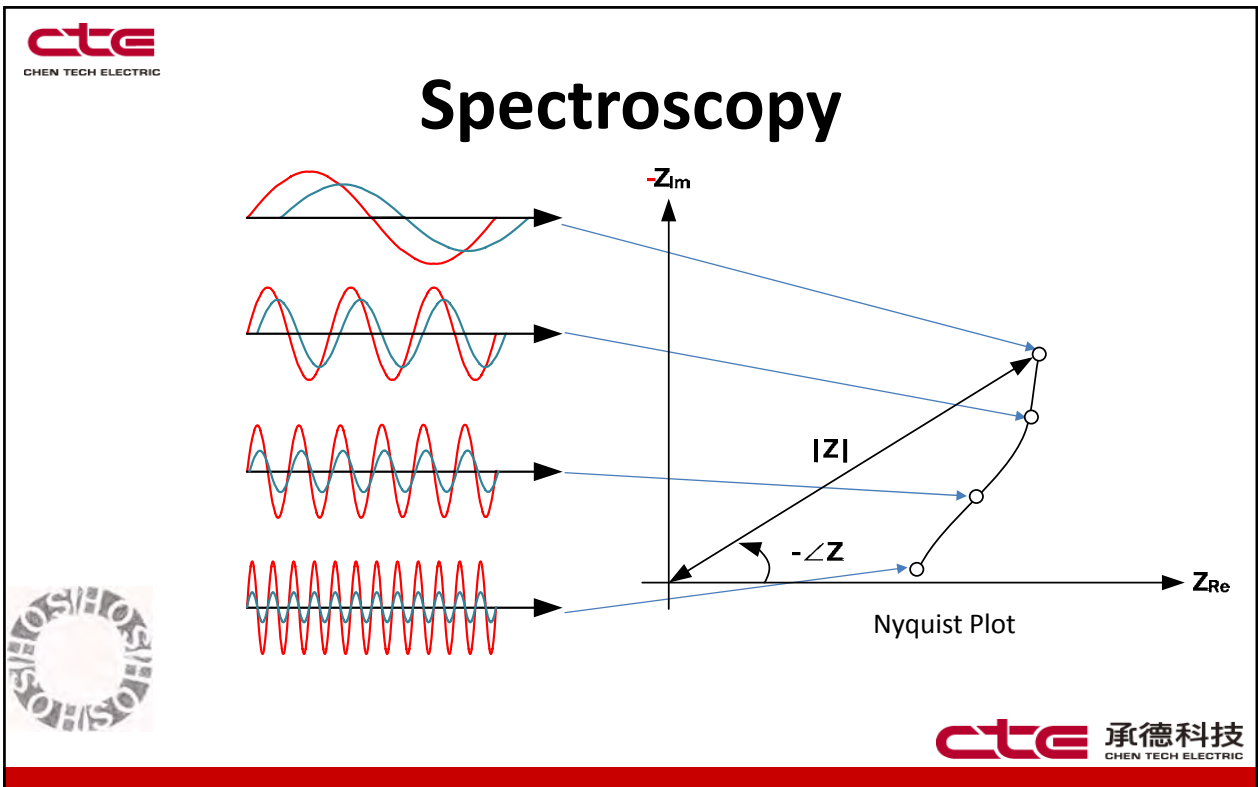
Measure ACIR



Apply sinusoid **current** with amplitude : S_I and frequency : f to battery, and observe the response **voltage** with the same frequency.

$$|Z| = \frac{S_V}{S_I} \quad \angle Z = -\frac{t_D}{1/f} 360^\circ$$

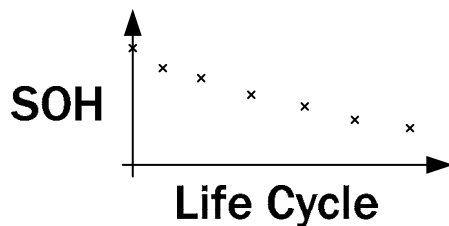




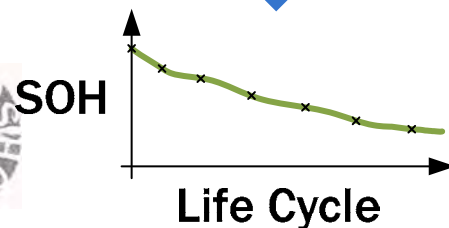
Modeling



Basic Principle



Curve Fitting



- **Measuring** the SOH parameters from sample batteries under specific condition
- **Modeling** discrete / continuous function based on the collected data
- **Evaluating** the SOH of used EV batteries

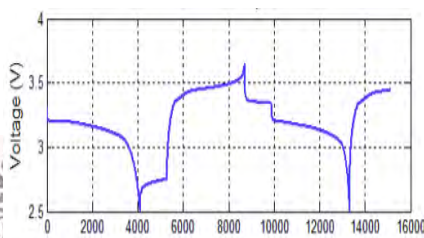




Measurement Methods

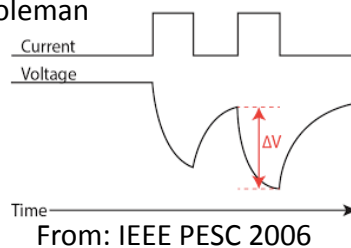
Full Cycle Measurement

Using IEEE 1188-2005 based fully charge-discharge cycle to collect **V, I, T** for SOH calculation



Rapid Measurement

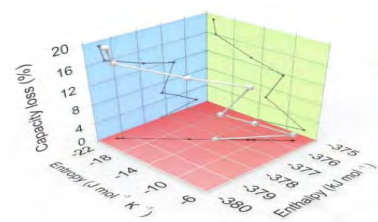
Using efficient way to collect **V, I, T variation** for SOH calculation. E.g., Two-pulse method by Dr. Marie Coleman



From: IEEE PESC 2006

Accurate Measurement

Using special machine to collect **specified information like Entropy, Enthalpy, or other EIS parameters** for SOH calculation



From: DR. Richid Yazami



Modeling Methods

| Line Regression | Higher-Order Polynomial | Cubic Spline |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple model Low Accuracy in most situation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable order builds approximate model The higher order needs to solve the bigger matrix | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable solution for polynomial model degree under 3 Model 1st and 2nd Order differential should continuous at fitting points |
| Linear Combination of Known Functions | Lagrange Interpolation | Lagrange Interpolation (Chebyshev Roots) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy very depends on prescribed functions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model bounds to pass fitting points Boundary region Accuracy is lower than middle region | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease and average region error of Lagrange interpolation |



Lagrange Interpolation

Given a set of $K+1$ data points $(X_0, Y_0), (X_1, Y_1) \dots (X_K, Y_K)$

Linear combination of Lagrange polynomial: $L(X) := \sum_{j=0}^K Y_j l_j$

Lagrange polynomial:

$$l_j := \prod_{\substack{0 \leq m \leq K \\ m \neq j}} \frac{X - X_m}{X_j - X_m} = \frac{X - X_0}{X_j - X_0} \dots \frac{X - X_{j-1}}{X_j - X_{j-1}} \frac{X - X_{j+1}}{X_j - X_{j+1}} \dots \frac{X - X_K}{X_j - X_K}$$



The resulting polynomial is more accurate in the middle of the interpolation range than the region near the boundary.

Chebyshev Roots

Lagrange interpolation Error:

$$E_N(X) = \frac{f^{(N+1)}(\xi)}{(N+1)!} (X - X_0)(X - X_1) \dots (X - X_{N+1})$$

In order to minimize $|(X - X_0)(X - X_1) \dots (X - X_{N+1})|$

Choose Chebyshev points $X_n = \cos\left(\frac{K + \frac{1}{2} - n}{K} \pi\right) \quad n=1,2,3 \dots K$

Linear transformation $\frac{X - (-1)}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{Z - a}{b - a} \quad X \in [-1,1] \quad Z \in [a,b]$




$$Z_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[(b - a) \cos\left(\frac{K + \frac{1}{2} - n}{K} \pi\right) + a + b \right]$$

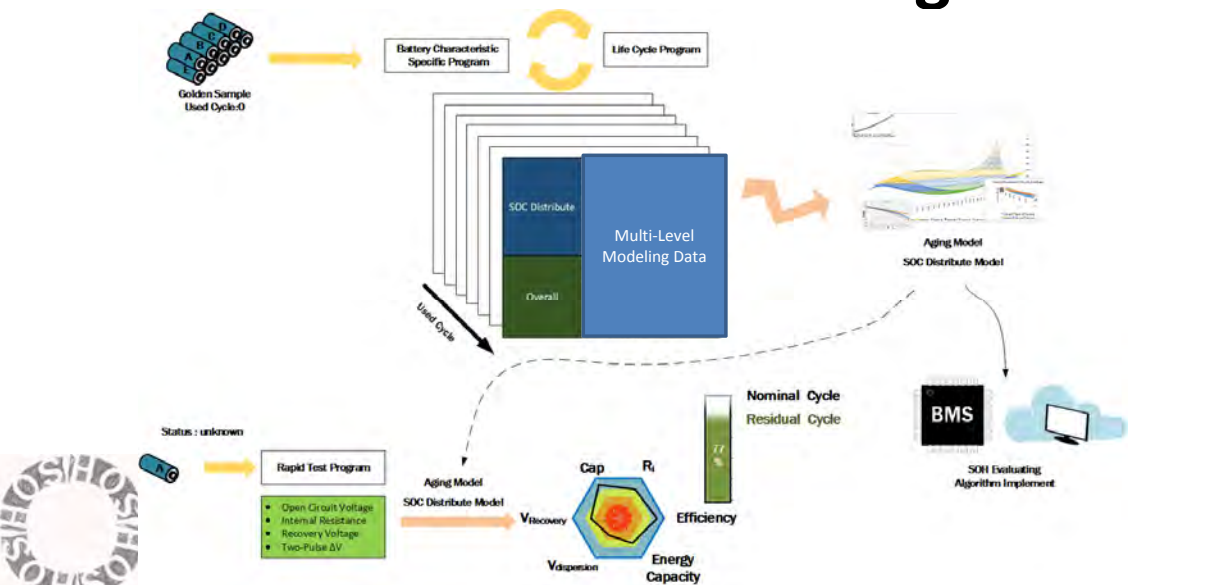


SOH Evaluation Suite




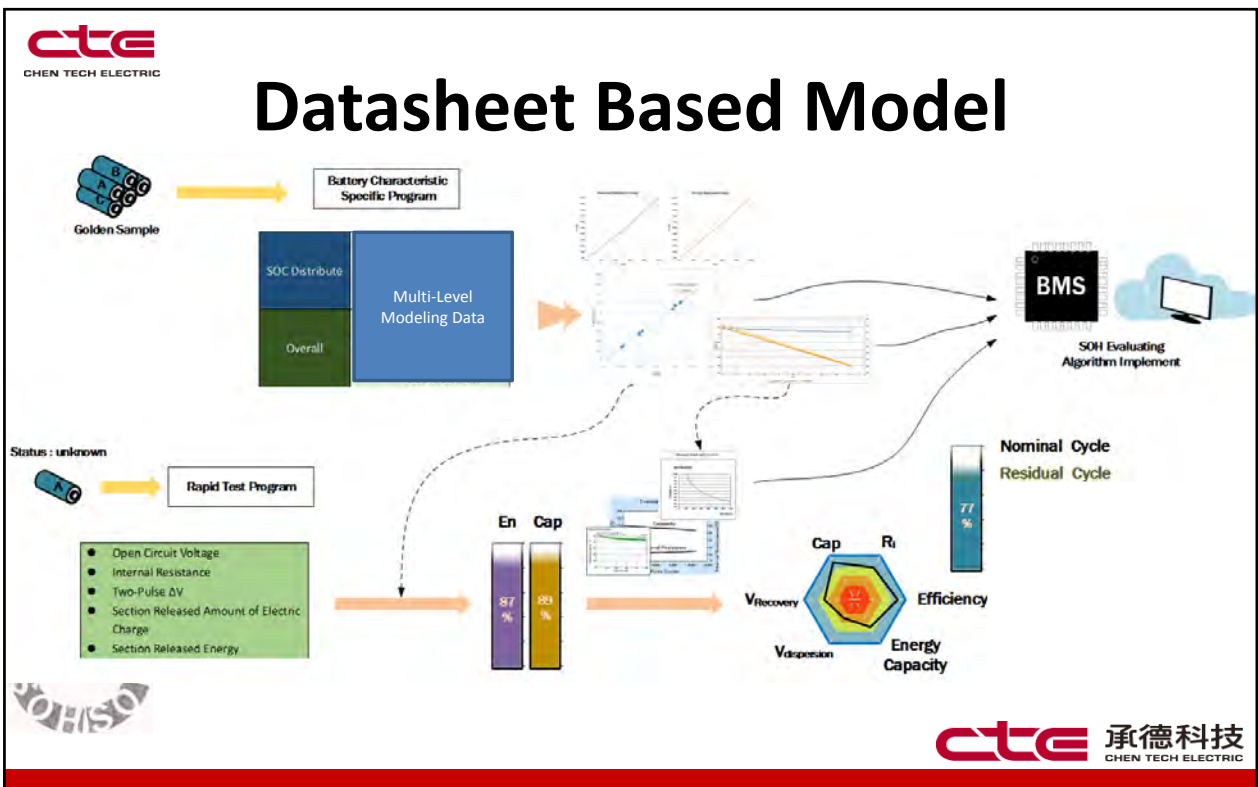
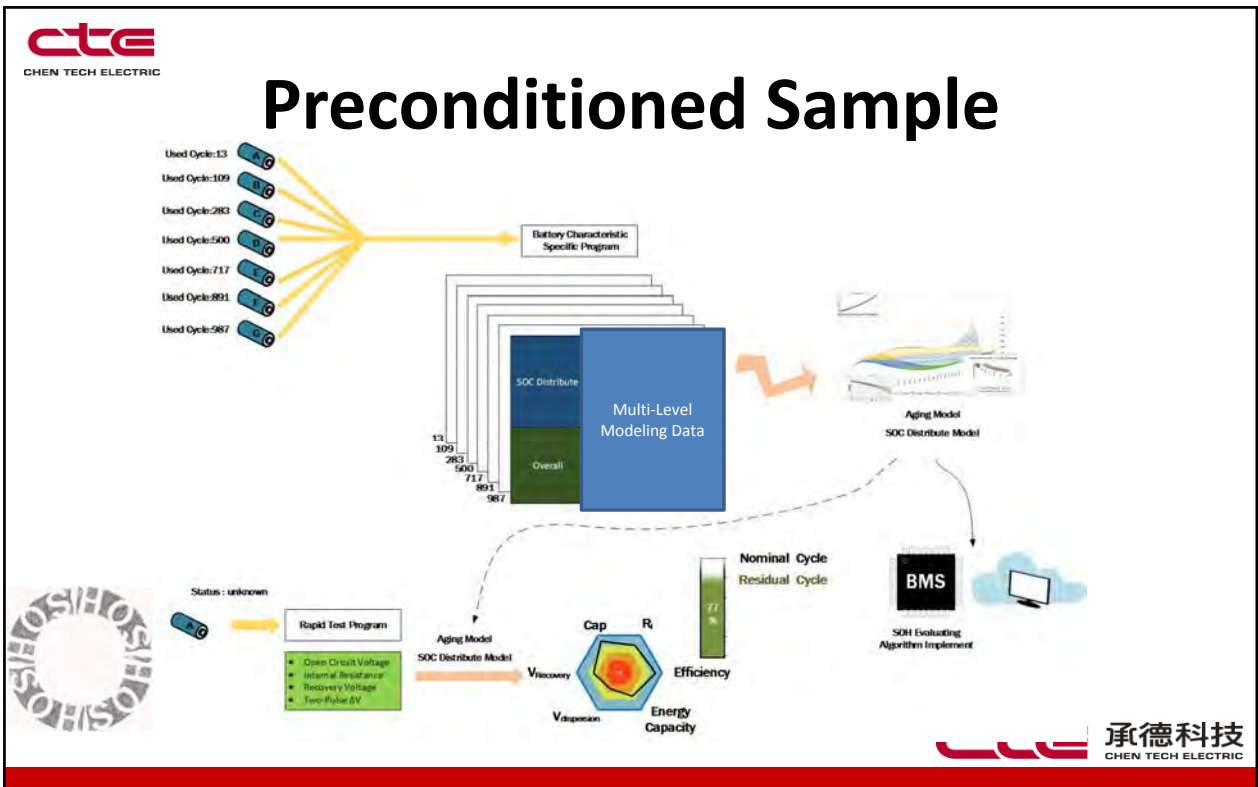


Ideal SOH Evaluating



The diagram illustrates the SOH evaluation process. It starts with a 'Golden Sample Used Cycle:0' and a 'Rapid Test Program' (with parameters: Open Circuit Voltage, Internal Resistance, Recovery Voltage, Two-Pulse ΔV). The 'Rapid Test Program' leads to an 'Aging Model SOC Distribute Model', which is linked to a 'Multi-Level Modeling Data' block. This block also receives input from a 'Battery Characteristic Specific Program' and a 'Life Cycle Program'. The 'Multi-Level Modeling Data' block is divided into 'SOC Distribute' and 'Overall'. The 'Aging Model SOC Distribute Model' leads to a 'BMS SOH Evaluating Algorithm Implement' block. The 'Multi-Level Modeling Data' block also leads to a 'Nominal Cycle Residual Cycle' block, which is linked to a 'Cap Ri Efficiency' block. The 'Cap Ri Efficiency' block is linked to a 'Vdispersion Vrecovery Energy Capacity' block. The 'BMS SOH Evaluating Algorithm Implement' block is linked to a 'Status: unknown' block.







Rapid Test Measure Error

$$Capacity_{eva} = \frac{Current}{Crate_{eva}} = \frac{Current_{real} + Current_{Error}}{Crate_{real} + \delta V_{Error}} = \frac{Capacity_{real} + \frac{Current_{Error}}{Crate_{real}}}{1 + \frac{\delta V_{Error}}{Crate_{real}}}$$

$$Capacity_{error} = Capacity_{eva} - Capacity_{real} = \frac{Current_{Error} - \delta V_{Error} Capacity_{eva}}{Crate_{real}}$$

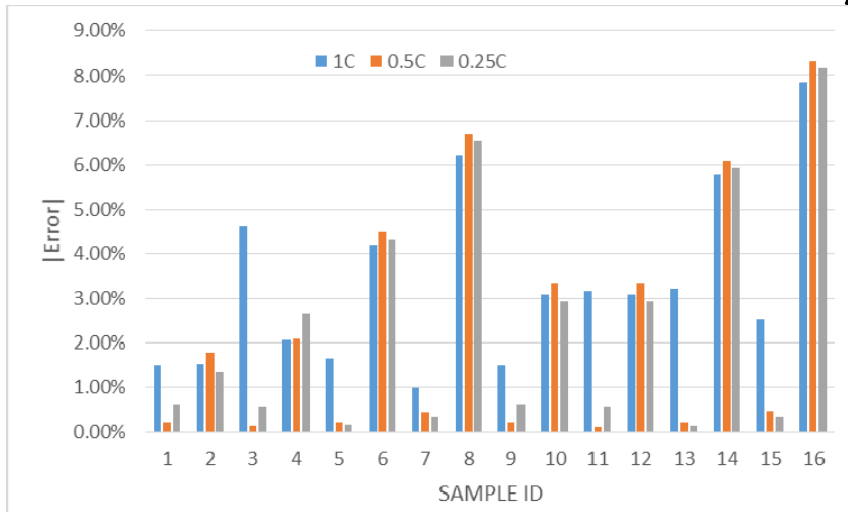
$$= Capacity_{eva} \left(\frac{Current_{Error}}{Crate_{real} Capacity_{eva}} - \frac{\delta V_{Error}}{Crate_{real}} \right)$$



| Test sample | Equipment Accuracy | | | Equipment Accuracy | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| | ±FS 0.02% | ±FS 0.1% | ±FS 0.2% | ±FS 0.02% | ±FS 0.1% | ±FS 0.2% |
| NCR18650B | Crate(Hr ⁻¹) | | | MAX error | | |
| Estimation error | 1 | 5.76% | 7.58% | 1 | 11.78% | 14.52% |
| 7% | 0.75 | 5.91% | 8.37% | 0.75 | 12.00% | 20.68% |
| Crate vs ΔV Ratio | 0.5 | 6.21% | 9.98% | 0.5 | 12.45% | 26.07% |
| 5.1 | 0.25 | 7.12% | 15.21% | 0.25 | 13.83% | 45.42% |



NCR18650B SOC:40% Verify



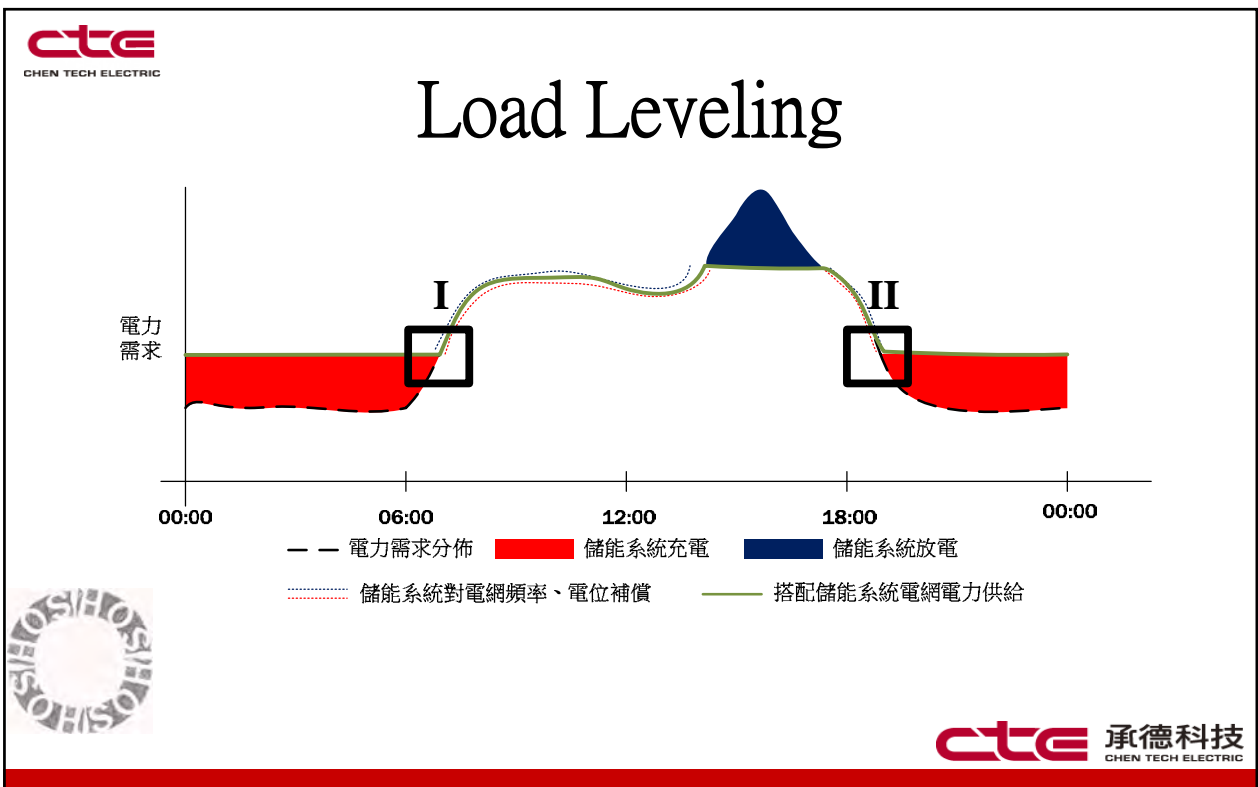
From CTE

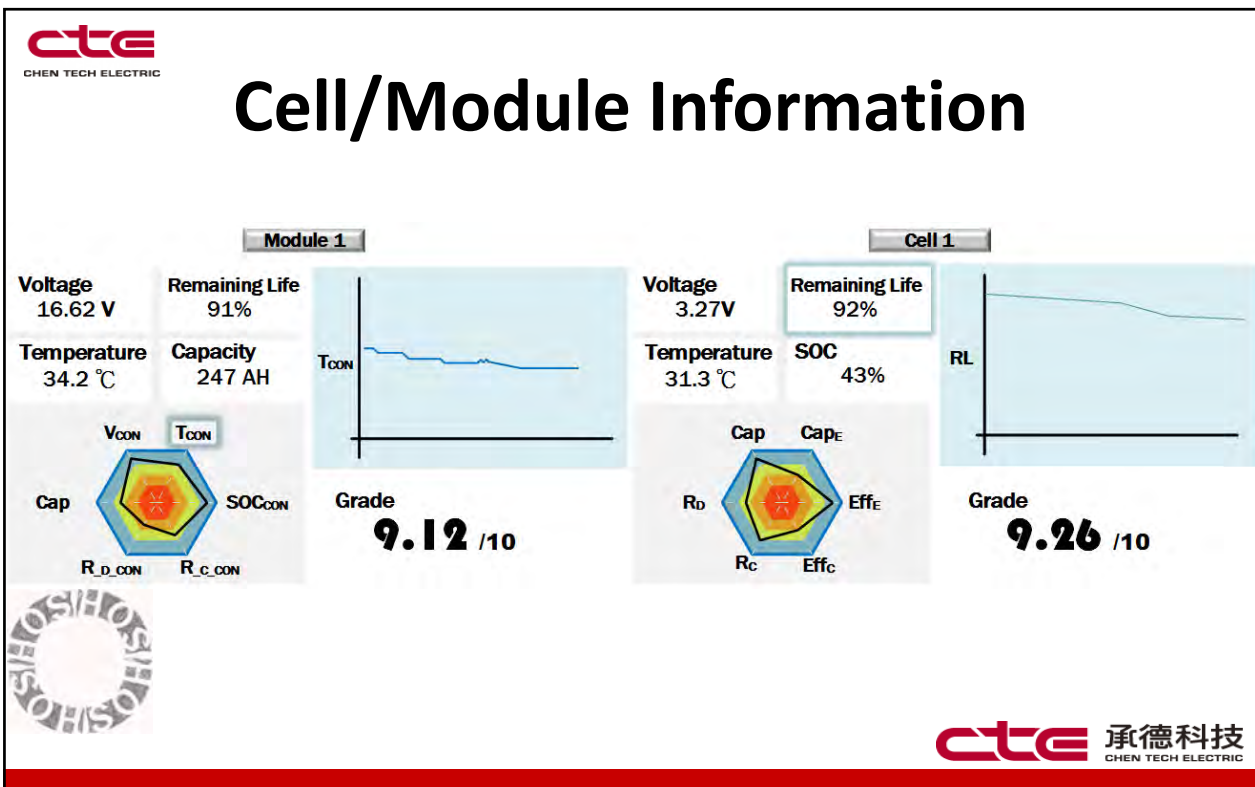
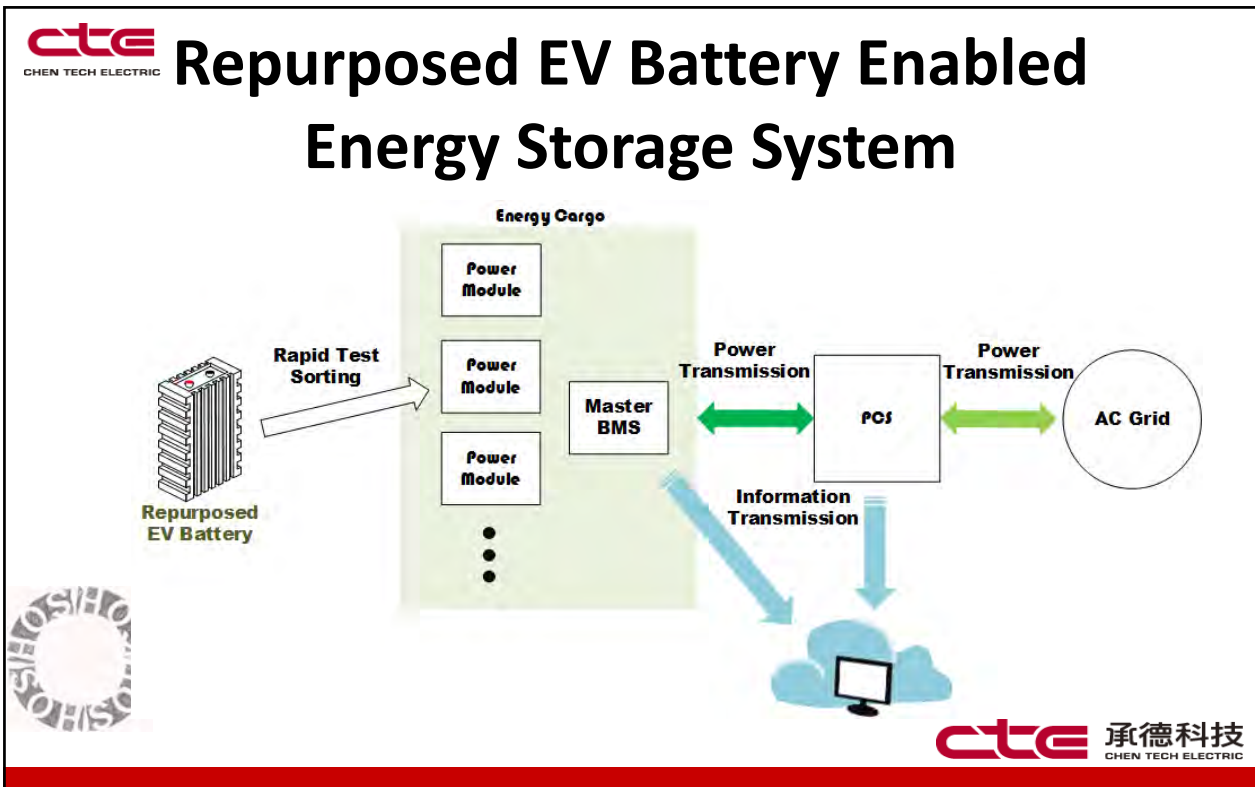


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Q&A

Thank you for your Attention!





快來傳福音！

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