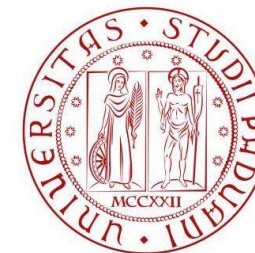




Corso di Laurea Triennale in Ingegneria Meccatronica
Progetto di Tesi Laurea Triennale



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Sviluppo di un Battery Management System con bilanciamento attivo per batterie al litio implementato su microcontrollore

Relatore: Biadene Davide

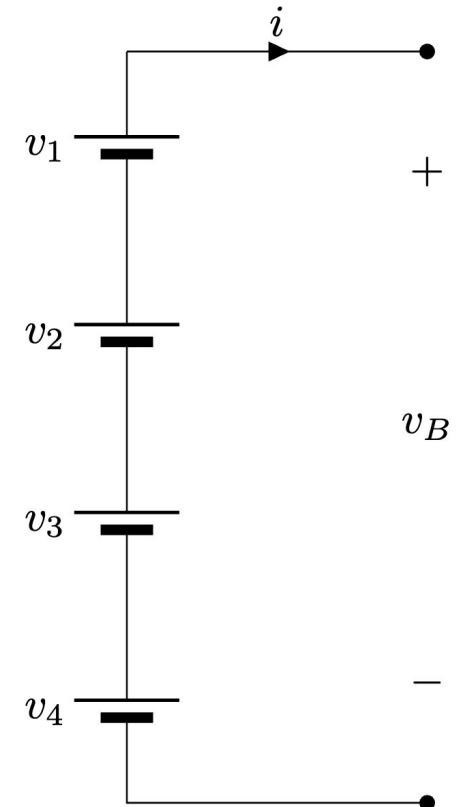
Laureandi:

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Introduzione

Attualmente le principali tecnologie per l'accumulo di energia elettrica, in campi applicativi quali veicoli a mobilità elettrica (EV) e dispositivi di continuità (UPS), sono le batterie, dispositivi elettrochimici capaci di immagazzinare un'elevata quantità di energia pur mantenendo dimensioni contenute (Densità di energia Li-ion = $250 \div 750 \text{ kWh/m}^3$).

Generalmente una batteria è l'insieme di più elementi posti in serie, detti celle. Per un corretto funzionamento della batteria è necessario che le celle si carichino/scarichino in modo equivalente, e ciò è possibile solo se la tensione ai loro capi è uguale. Quest'ultima condizione in un funzionamento normale si verifica solo se le celle hanno le stesse caratteristiche, ma questo viene a mancare a causa del loro deterioramento nel tempo dovuto a molteplici fattori (cicli di carica/scarica, temperatura di esercizio, ecc.).



Introduzione

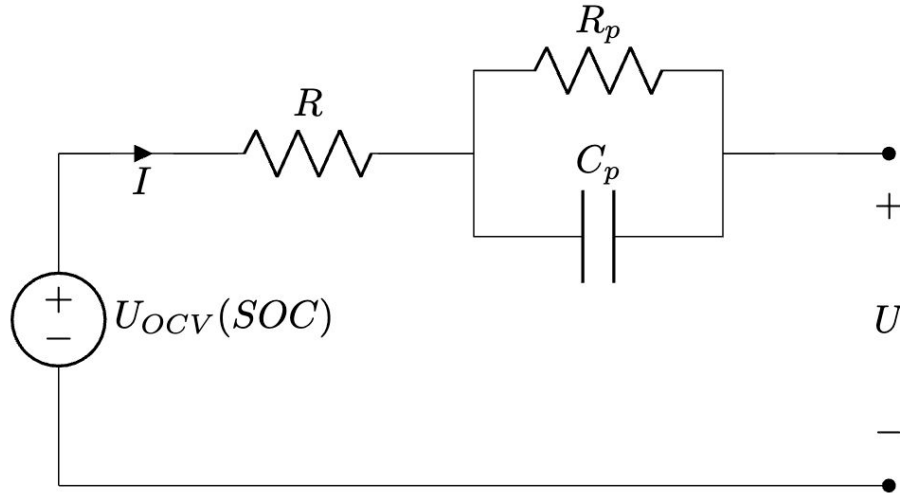
Risulta quindi necessario un dispositivo in grado di gestire le fasi di carica e scarica delle celle tramite un bilanciamento dei valori di tensione ai loro capi. Tale dispositivo prende il nome di Battery Management System (BMS), e include funzioni come

- Bilanciamento della carica delle celle
- Monitoraggio dei valori di tensione, corrente, temperatura e carica residua della batteria
- Generazione di segnali d'allarme per fenomeni di overvoltage, overcurrent e overtemperature

L'obiettivo del progetto è lo sviluppo di un algoritmo di bilanciamento per BMS da implementare su microcontrollore, e la validazione dell'algoritmo tramite modelli che simulino la batteria e il circuito del BMS. In particolare, si tratteranno i metodi per batterie con tecnologia agli ioni di litio (Lithium-ion) e bilanciamento di tipo attivo (ridistribuzione della carica).



Modello Elettrico Cella Li-ion



LKT alla maglia: $U = U_{OCV} - R \cdot I - U_p$

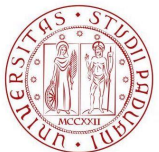
LKC del circuito RC: $C_p \frac{dU_p}{dt} + \frac{U_p}{R_p} = I$

⇓

FDT del circuito RC: $\frac{U_p(s)}{I(s)} = \frac{R_p}{1 + s\tau_p} \quad \tau_p = R_p \cdot C_p$

Discretizzando tramite approssimazione di Eulero:

$$U_p(s) = \frac{R_p}{1 + s\tau_p} I(s) \quad \xrightarrow{s = \frac{1-z^{-1}}{T_c}} \quad U_p[k] = \underbrace{\frac{\tau_p}{T_c + \tau_p}}_{a_p} U_p[k-1] + \underbrace{\frac{T_c}{T_c + \tau_p} R_p}_{b_p} I[k]$$



Cella Li-ion di riferimento

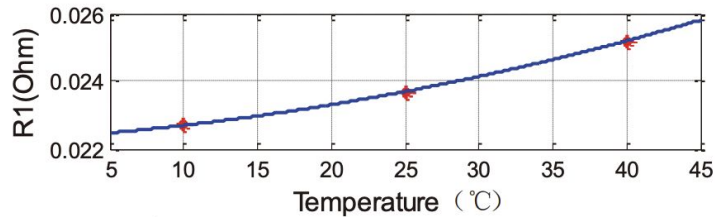
Modello: Samsung INR18650-30Q Lithium-ion Rechargeable Cell

Valori resistenze e capacità del modello:

7.5 Initial internal impedance

Initial internal impedance measured at AC 1kHz after standard charge

Initial internal impedance $\leq 26m\Omega$

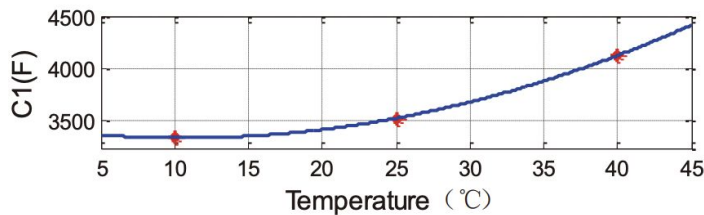


$$R = 0.020 \Omega \div 0.025 \Omega$$

$$R_p = 0.023 \Omega$$

$$C_p = 3500 F$$

$$\tau_p = R_p \cdot C_p = 80.5 s$$



Minimum Discharge Capacity	2950mAh
Nominal Voltage	3.6 V
Standard Charge	CCCV, 1.50 A, $4.20 \pm 0.05V$, 150mA cut-off
Standard Discharge	0.2C, 3.0V Discharge Cut-Off
Discharge Cut-Off	3.0 V
Operating Temperature	$0 \div 50^\circ C$

Table 1: Nominal Specification



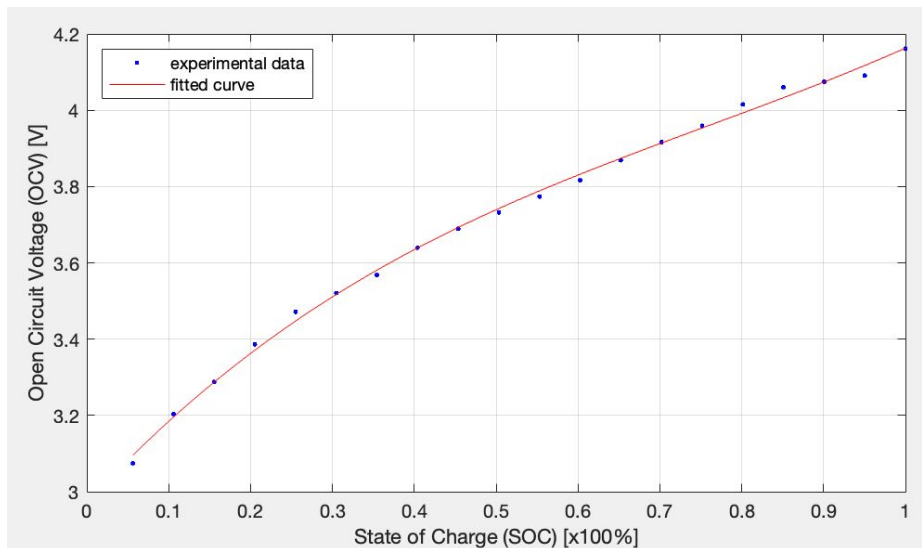
Calcolo della Open-Circuit Voltage U_{OCV}

U_{OCV}	SOC	U_{OCV}	SOC
4.1617	1	3.7317	0.5034
4.0913	0.9503	3.6892	0.4537
4.0749	0.9007	3.6396	0.4040
4.0606	0.8510	3.5677	0.3543
4.0153	0.8013	3.5208	0.3046
3.9592	0.7517	3.4712	0.2550
3.9164	0.7020	3.3860	0.2053
3.8687	0.6524	3.2880	0.1556
3.8163	0.6027	3.2037	0.1059
3.7735	0.5530	3.0747	0.0563

La tensione U_{OCV} è funzione dello stato di carica della cella (SOC) secondo una relazione non lineare:

$$U_{OCV} = f(SOC)$$

Tale relazione dipende dalle caratteristiche costruttive della cella e può essere ricavata partendo da dati sperimentali e applicando un metodo di curve fitting:



$$U_{OCV} = k_3 \cdot SOC^3 + k_2 \cdot SOC^2 + k_1 \cdot SOC + k_0$$

$$k_3 = 0.8946$$

$$k_2 = -2.0310$$

$$k_1 = 2.3280$$

$$k_0 = 2.9710$$

$$RMSE = 0.01602$$



Stima SOC - Coulomb Counting

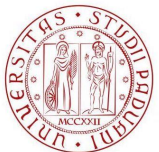
Si definisce stato di carica della cella il rapporto tra la quantità di carica accumulata e la quantità di carica nominale:

$$SOC(t) = \frac{Q(t)}{Q_n}$$

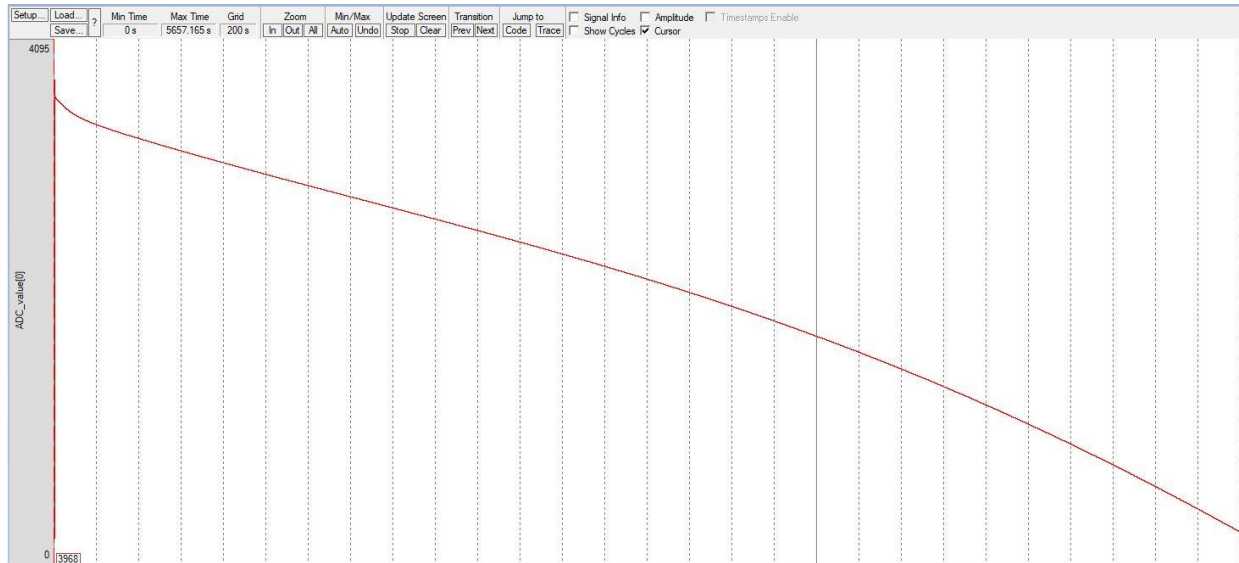
Per la stima del SOC si è scelto di adottare il metodo Coulomb Counting, metodo ricorsivo in funzione della corrente entrante alla cella:

$$SOC(t) = SOC(t_0) + \frac{1}{C_n} \int_{t_0}^t I(t) dt$$

$$SOC[k] = SOC[k - 1] + \underbrace{\frac{T_c}{C_n}}_{k_c} I[k]$$



Simulazione



Scarica completa di una cella tramite carico resistivo

```
//ECM
soc1 = soc1 - (kc * I) - deltaQ1; //Coulomb Counting for SOC Estimation
soc2 = soc2 - (kc * I) - deltaQ2;
soc3 = soc3 - (kc * I) - deltaQ3;
soc4 = soc4 - (kc * I) - deltaQ4;
```

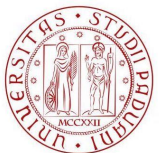
```
//Open Circuit Voltage from SOC Estimation
ocv1 = k3 * soc1 * soc1 * soc1 + k2 * soc1 * soc1 + k1 * soc1 + k0;
ocv2 = k3 * soc2 * soc2 * soc2 + k2 * soc2 * soc2 + k1 * soc2 + k0;
ocv3 = k3 * soc3 * soc3 * soc3 + k2 * soc3 * soc3 + k1 * soc3 + k0;
ocv4 = k3 * soc4 * soc4 * soc4 + k2 * soc4 * soc4 + k1 * soc4 + k0;
```

```
//Ohmic Voltage of the internal resistance
Ur1 = Res1 * I;
Ur2 = Res2 * I;
Ur3 = Res3 * I;
Ur4 = Res4 * I;
```

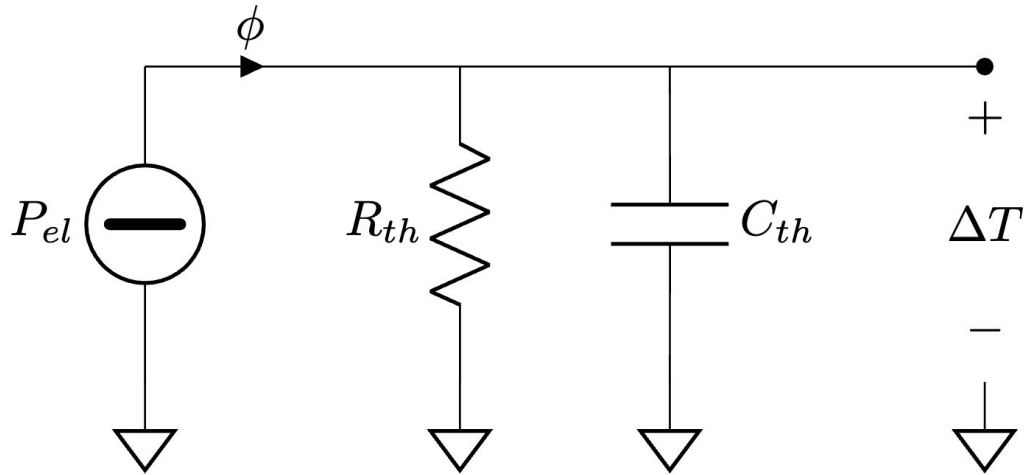
```
//Polarization Voltage of the RC circuit
Up1 = a_p*Up1 + b_p*Rp*I;
Up2 = a_p*Up2 + b_p*Rp*I;
Up3 = a_p*Up3 + b_p*Rp*I;
Up4 = a_p*Up4 + b_p*Rp*I;
```

```
//Cell Voltage
v1 = ocv1 - Ur1 - Up1;
v2 = ocv2 - Ur2 - Up2;
v3 = ocv3 - Ur3 - Up3;
v4 = ocv4 - Ur4 - Up4;
```

```
//Battery Pack Voltage
Vb = v1 + v2 + v3 + v4;
```



Modello Termico



La quantità di calore generata coincide con la potenza dissipata per effetto joule dalle resistenze interne del battery pack:

$$P_i = (R_i + R_{pi}) \cdot I^2$$

$$P_{el} = \sum_i P_i$$

Si adotta come modello termico un modello del primo ordine caratterizzato dalla seguente funzione di trasferimento:

$$\Delta T = \frac{R_{th}}{1 + sR_{th}C_{th}} P_{el}$$

$$\tau_{th} = R_{th}C_{th} \quad \Downarrow \quad s = \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{T_c}$$

$$\Delta T[k] = \underbrace{\frac{\tau_{th}}{T_c + \tau_{th}}}_{a_{th}} \Delta T[k - 1] + \underbrace{\frac{T_c}{T_c + \tau_{th}}}_{b_{th}} R_{th} P_{el}[k]$$



Modello Termico

Per il dimensionamento di resistenza e capacità termica si è posto il criterio di scelta in funzione della costante di tempo desiderata:

$$R_{th} = 2 \frac{^{\circ}C}{W} \quad C_{th} = 5 \frac{J}{^{\circ}C}$$
$$\tau_{th} = R_{th} \cdot C_{th} = 10 s$$



```
//Thermic Model
i1 = v1 * n1 * Tsample / L;
i2 = v2 * n2 * Tsample / L;
i3 = v3 * n3 * Tsample / L;
i4 = v4 * n4 * Tsample / L;

Pel1 = (Res1 + Rp) * (I + i1) * (I + i1);
Pel2 = (Res2 + Rp) * (I + i2) * (I + i2);
Pel3 = (Res3 + Rp) * (I + i3) * (I + i3);
Pel4 = (Res4 + Rp) * (I + i4) * (I + i4);

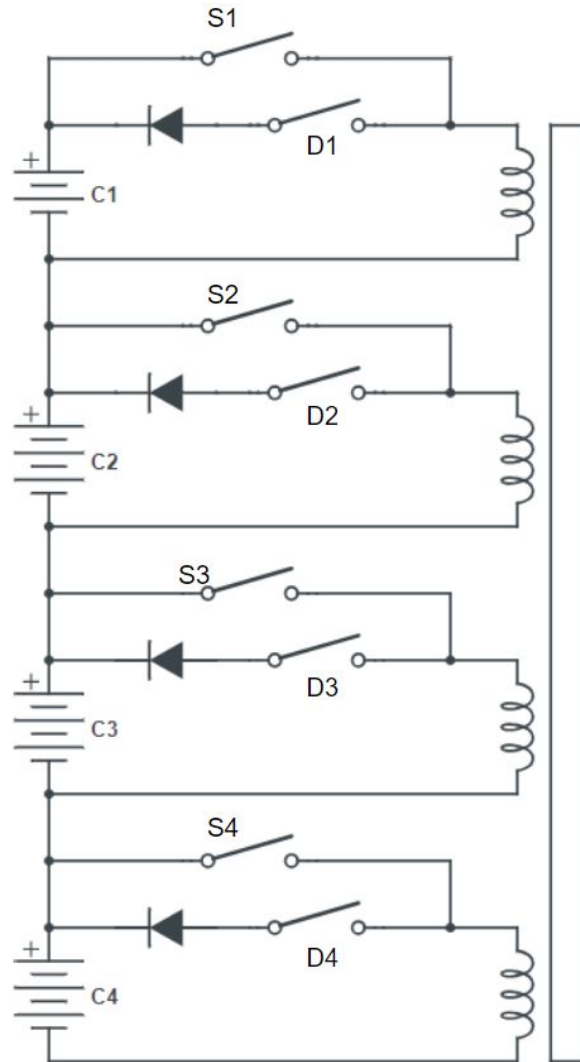
Pel = Pel1 + Pel2 + Pel3 + Pel4;

dT = a_th*dT + b_th*Rth*Pel;

ADC1_IN15 = kth * (dT);
```



Circuito BMS



Caratteristiche di un BMS basato su trasformatore:

- Grande corrente di bilanciamento
- Velocità
- Alta efficienza
- Facile da controllare
- Costoso da implementare

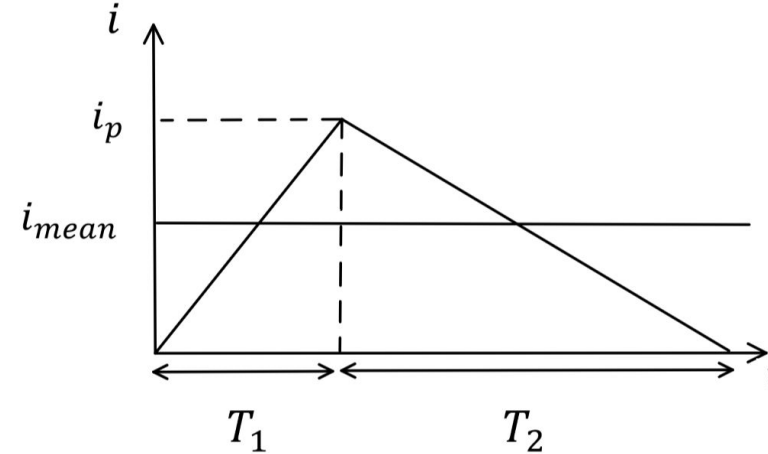
$$L = 58 \mu H$$



Simulazione

Semplificazioni e idealità:

- Nessuna perdita resistiva e al traferro
- Efficienza unitaria nello scambio di energia
- Stessa corrente media tra carica e scarica
- Tensione della cella costante durante la commutazione degli switch



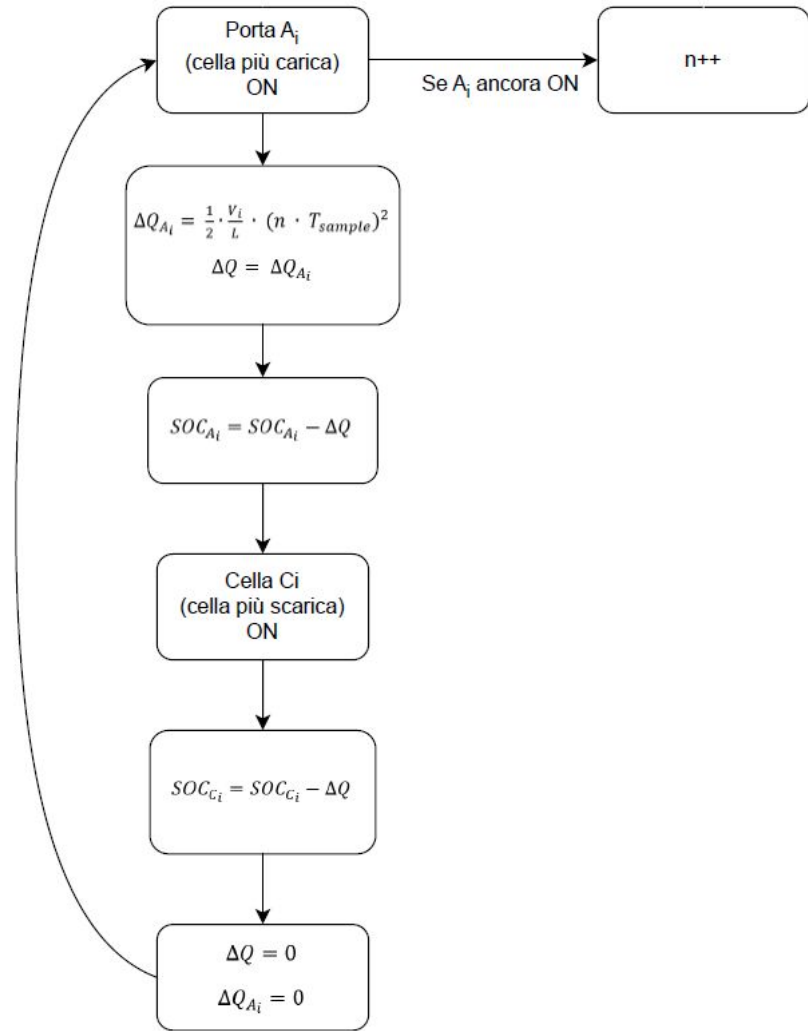
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot (i_{mean,1})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot (i_{mean,2})^2$$

$$i_{mean} = \frac{i_p}{2} \qquad i_p = \frac{V}{L} \cdot T_1 = \frac{V}{L} \cdot n \cdot T_{sample}$$

$$\Delta Q = i_{mean} \cdot T_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{V}{L} \cdot (n \cdot T_{sample})^2$$



Simulazione



```
//BMS
```

```
//Cell 1
```

```
if (PORTA & 0x00000200) {
```

```
  nl++;
```

```
  flag1 = 1;
```

```
} else if (PORTC & 0x00000200) {
```

```
  deltaQ1 = - deltaQ;
```

```
  //Carica della cella 1
```

```
  deltaQ = 0;
```

```
}
```

```
if( (flag1 == 1) && !(nl == 0) && (PORTA & 0x00000200) ){
```

```
  deltaQ1 = ( 0.5 * v1 * nl * nl * kL );
```

```
  nl = 0;
```

```
  flag1 = 0;
```

```
  deltaQ = deltaQ1;
```

```
}
```

```
//ECM
```

```
soc1 = soc1 - (kc * I) - deltaQ1;
```

```
soc2 = soc2 - (kc * I) - deltaQ2;
```

```
soc3 = soc3 - (kc * I) - deltaQ3;
```

```
soc4 = soc4 - (kc * I) - deltaQ4;
```

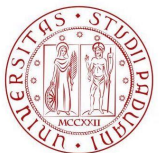
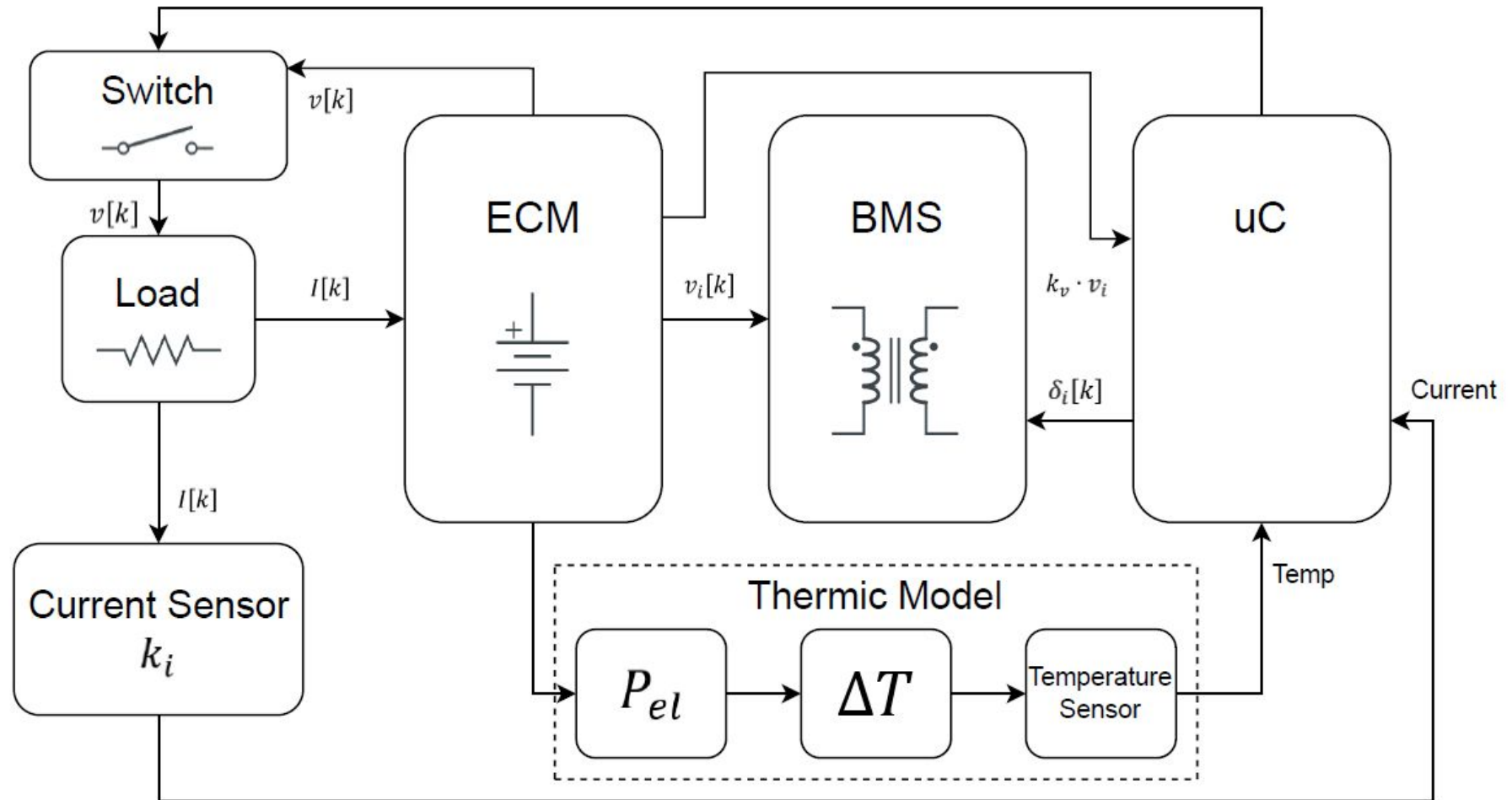


Diagramma a blocchi sistema

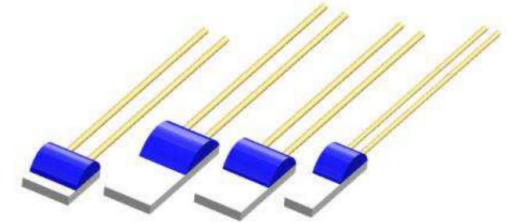


Sensore di temperatura

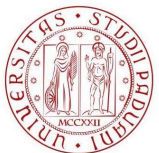
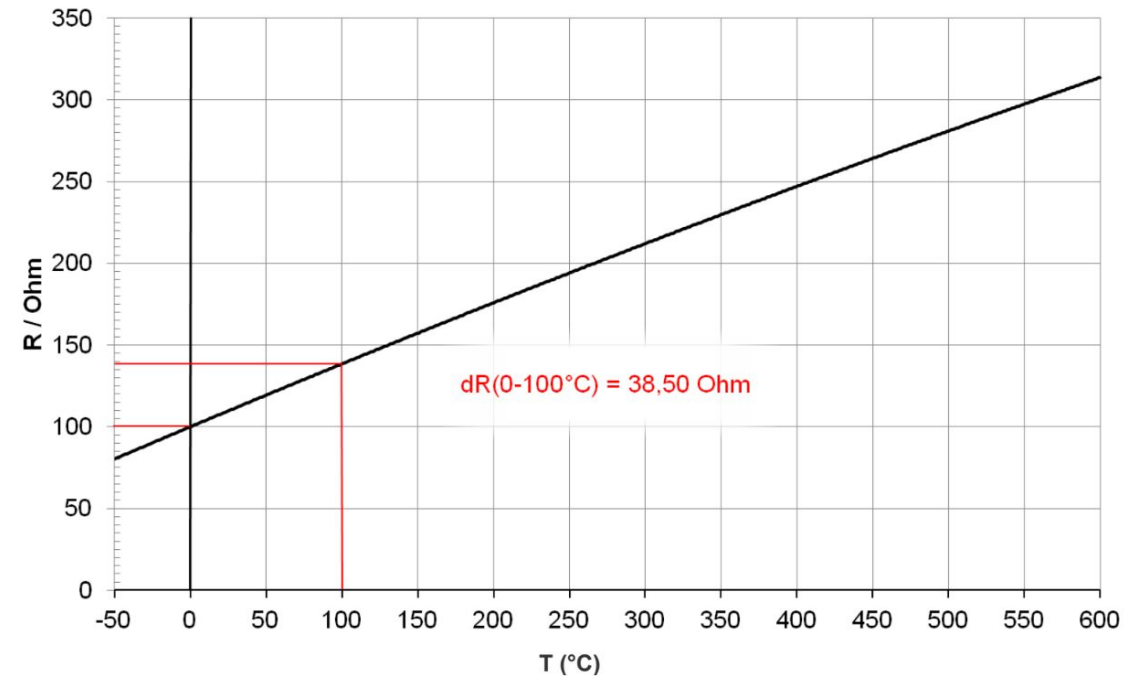
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Nominal Resistance at 0 °C	R ₀	Class B (F0.3) Pt100 Class B (F0.3) Pt1000	99.88 998.8	100.00 1000.0	100.12 1001.2	Ω
Tolerance at 25°C		Room temperature calibration	-0.43	0	0.43	°C
Temperature Coefficient of Resistance	TCR	0 °C, 100 °C		3850		ppm/°C
Tolerance Temperature Range*		Class C (F 0.6) Class B (F 0.3) Class A (F 0.15) Class T (F 0.1) Class B/Cryo (F 0.3)	-50 -50 -30 -30 -200		600 600 300 200 200	°C
Self-Heating Coefficient in Air Flow: 1 m/s		PTFC outline PTFD outline PTFF outline PTFM outline		0.5 0.33 0.5 0.5		°C/mW
Response Time Water Flow: 0.4 m/s	τ _{W,0.9}	PTFC outline PTFD outline PTFF outline PTFM outline		0.2 0.35 0.2 0.2		s
Response Time Air Flow: 1 m/s	τ _{A,0.9}	PTFC outline PTFD outline PTFF outline PTFM outline		10 17 10 10		s
Measuring Current R ₀ : 100 Ω		PTFC outline (Class B) PTFD outline (Class B) PTFF outline (Class B) PTFM outline (Class B)			1.4 1.7 1.4 1.4	mA
Measuring Current R ₀ : 1000 Ω		PTFC outline (Class B) PTFD outline (Class B) PTFF outline (Class B) PTFM outline (Class B)			0.4 0.5 0.4 0.4	mA

Scelta :

PTFC outline (Class B)



Pt100 Temperature Sensor DIN EN 60751



Sensore di temperatura

Per $T > 0$ °C vale : $R_{(T)} = R_{(0)} \cdot (1 + a \cdot T + b \cdot T^2)$

Dove :

- $R_{(0)} = 100 \Omega$
- $a = 3.9083E-03$
- $b = - 5.775E-07$

Valuto l'approssimazione : $R_{(T)} = K \cdot T + R_{(0)}$

Per $T \in [0, 100]$ °C è dato: $dR = 38.5$

$$K = 38.5 / 100 = 0.385$$

Maggior differenza a : $T = 50$ °C

$$e(T=50) = R_{(0)} \cdot (1 + a \cdot 50 + b \cdot 50) - K \cdot 50 + R_{(0)} = 0.147125$$

$$e / R = 0.147129 / 119.397125 = 0.12 \%$$

E' valida :

$$R_{(T)} = R_{(0)} \cdot (1 + a \cdot T + b \cdot T^2) \approx K \cdot T + R_{(0)}$$



Sensore di temperatura

Con $I_m = 1.4 \text{ mA}$ di misura ottengo :

$$V_s = I_m \cdot R_{(T)} = 5.38 \text{ E}^{-4} \cdot T + 0.14$$

Nel range considerato :

$$V_s(0) = 0.14 \text{ V.}$$

$$V_s(50) = 0.16695 \text{ V.}$$

Adatto tale range con quello del uC ed ottengo :

$$\beta \approx 122.449$$

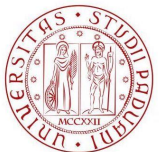
$$\text{per } T = 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow V_s(0) = -17.1429 \text{ V}$$

Implemento (INA) :

$$V_{uC}(V_s) = 122.449 \cdot V_s - 17.1429 \text{ V}$$

Nel file simulazione :

$$V_{uC} = 0.066 \cdot T$$



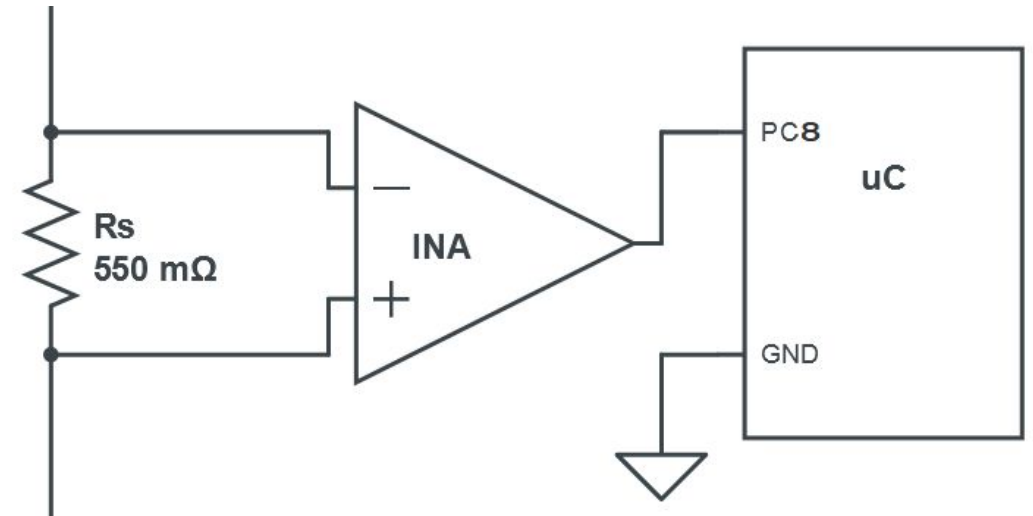
Shunt di corrente

Dato il range di corrente : $I \in [0, 6] \text{ A}$

Dato il range di ingresso del uC : $V_{uC} \in [0, 3.3] \text{ V}$

Otengo una resistenza di shunt : $R_s = 3.3 / 6 = 0.55$

Implementato nel file simulazione : $K_i = 0.55$



Scelta delle periferiche

ADC :

- 6 canali
- conversione avviata tramite software (polling)
- $f_{ADC} = 4 \text{ Mhz}$

Timer 2 :

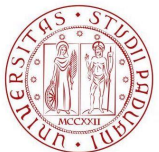
- Internal clock
- modalità PWM edge aligned, porta PA0
- global interrupt
- $f_{APB2} = 8 \text{ Mhz}$
- 16 Bit
- $PS = 5 + 1$
- $f_{PWM} = 20 \text{ Hz}$

Timer 3 :

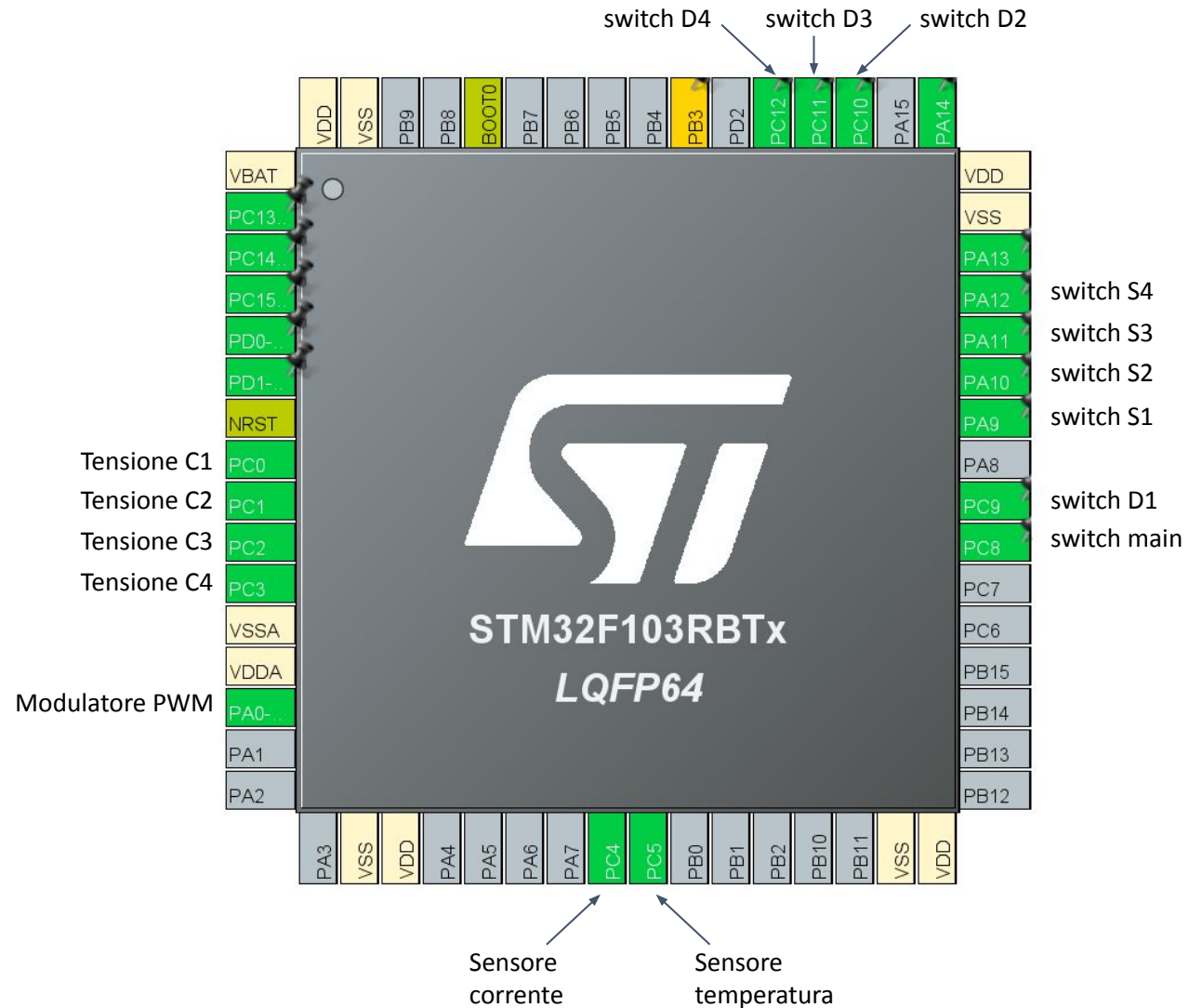
- Internal clock
- modalità timer
- $f_{APB2} = 8 \text{ Mhz}$
- 16 Bit
- $PS = 15 + 1$
- $T_{count} = PS / f_{APB2} = 2 \mu\text{s}$.

GPIO :

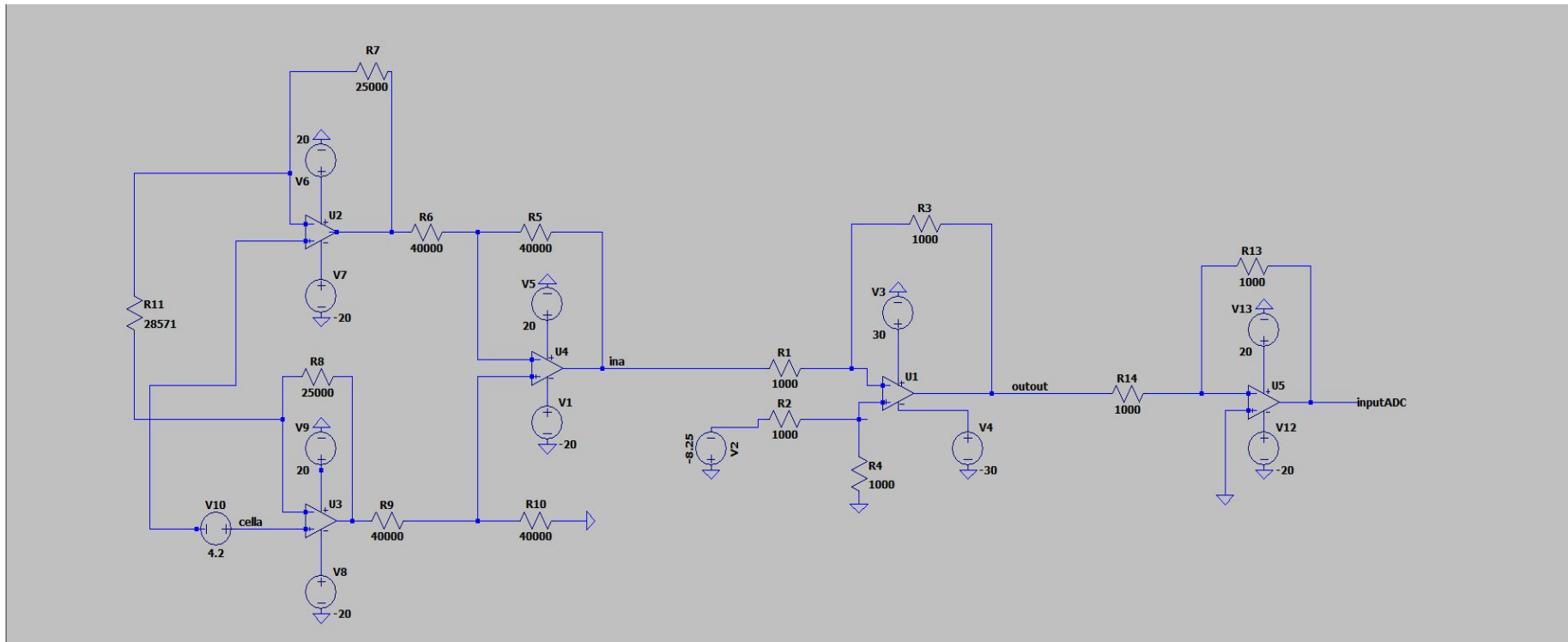
- celle : PA[9 - 12], PC[9 - 12]
- master switch : PA8
- maximum output speed : High



Scelta delle periferiche



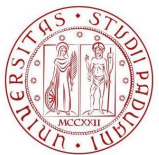
Amplificatore INA



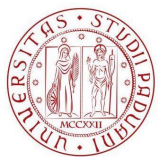
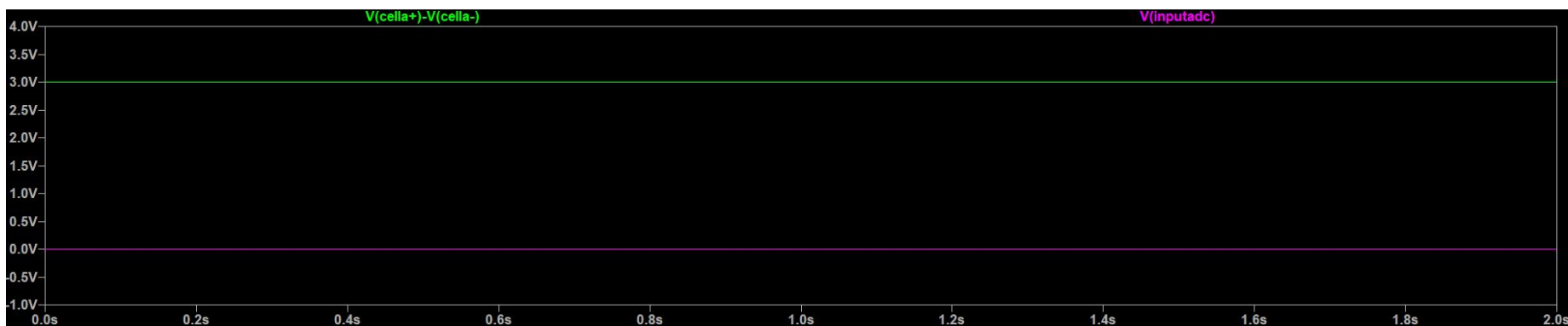
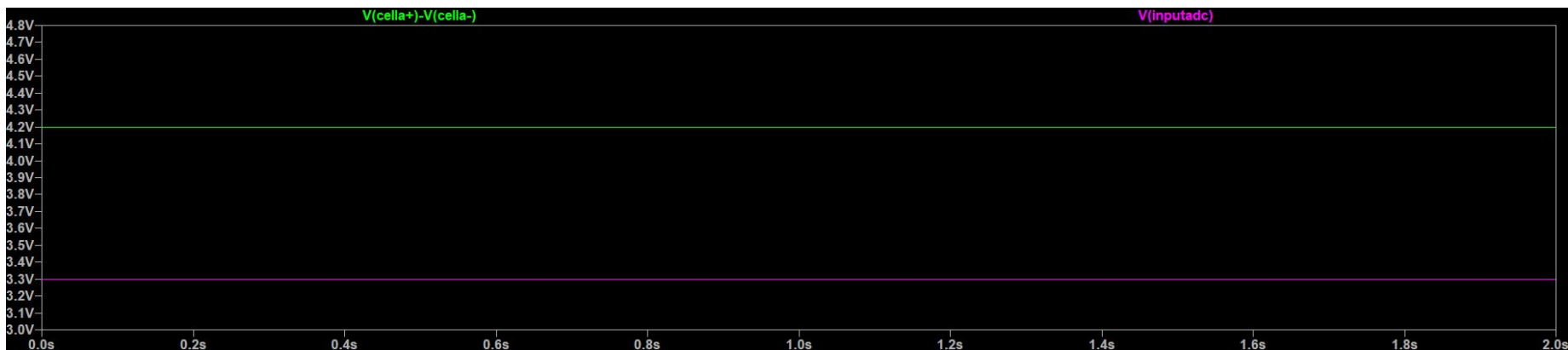
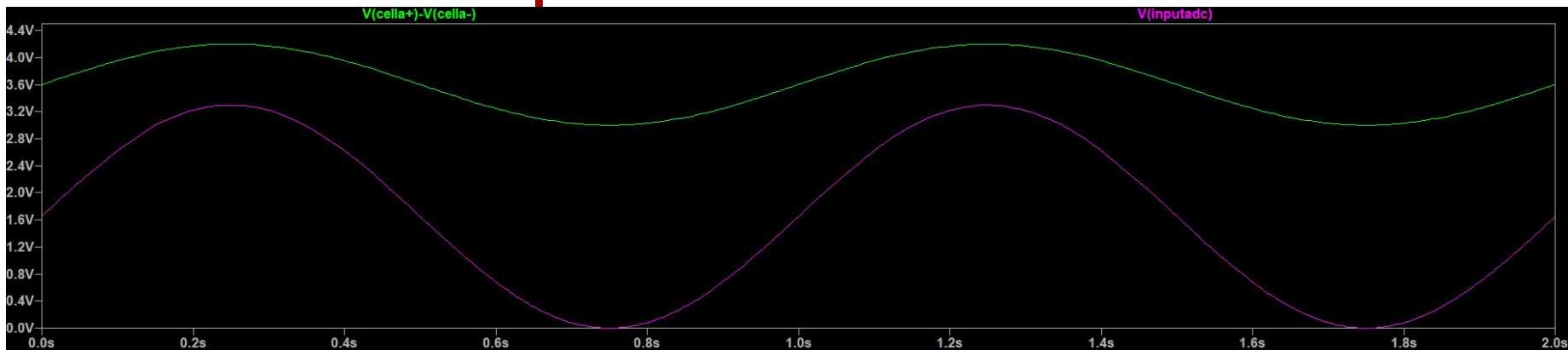
Adattamento \rightarrow inputADC = $2.75 \cdot V_{\text{cella}} - 8.25$ [V]

INA 118 (Texas Instruments) \rightarrow Gain = $1 + 50000/R_G$

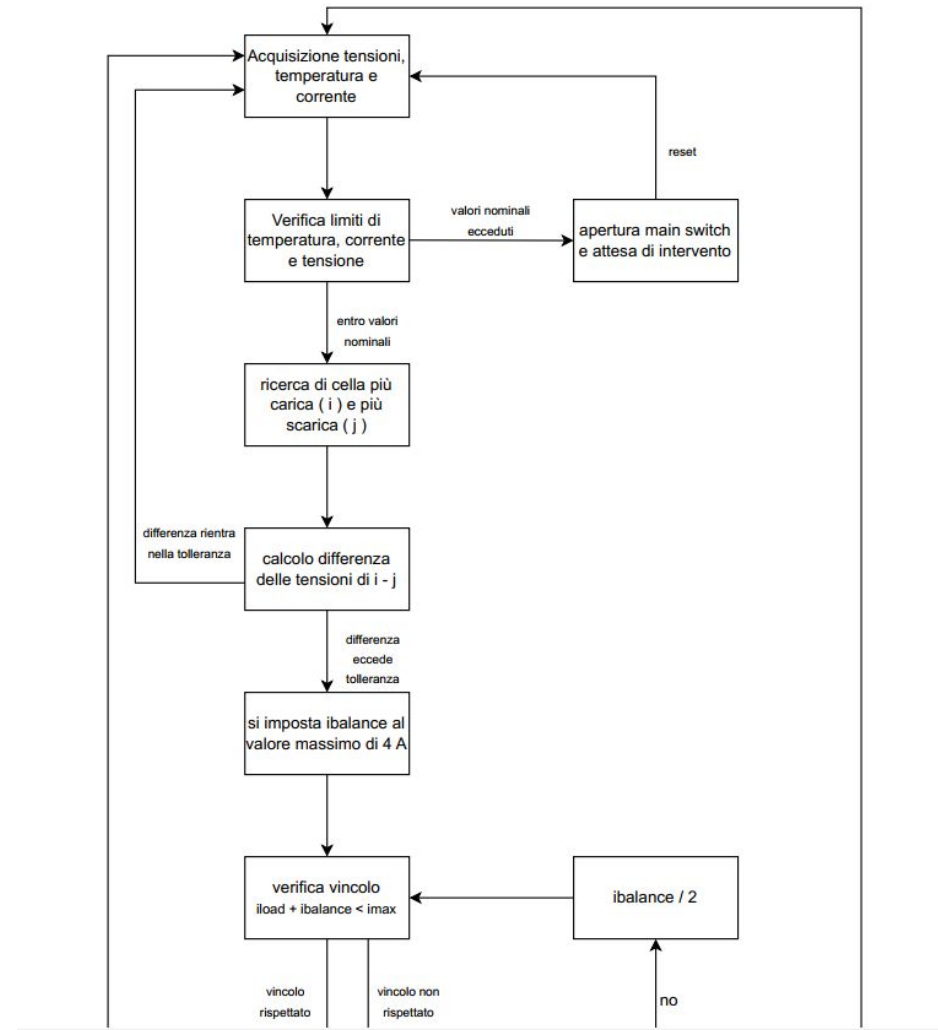
$R_G = 28.571 \text{ K}\Omega$



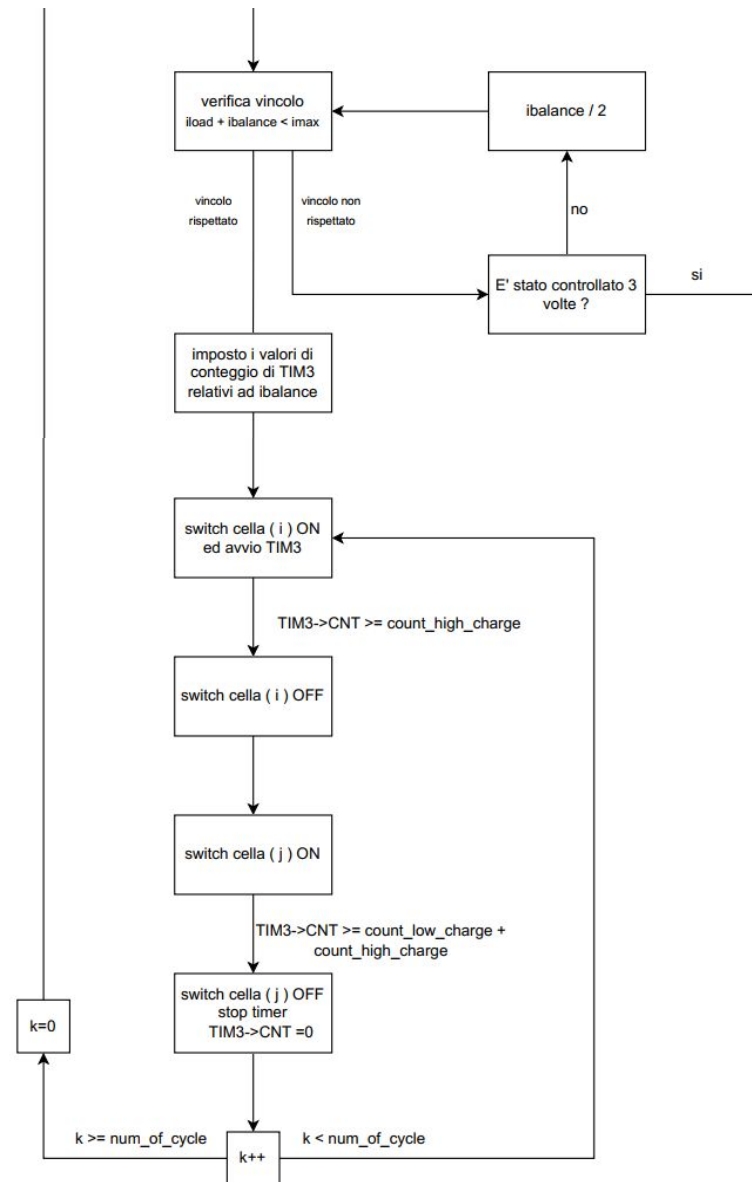
Amplificatore INA



Algoritmo di bilanciamento



Algoritmo di bilanciamento



Algoritmo di bilanciamento

$$i = \frac{V}{L} * \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = N * T_{count}$$

$$T_{count} = 2\mu S$$

Worst Case $\rightarrow V_{cellaMax} = 4.2V, V_{cellaMin} = 3.0V$

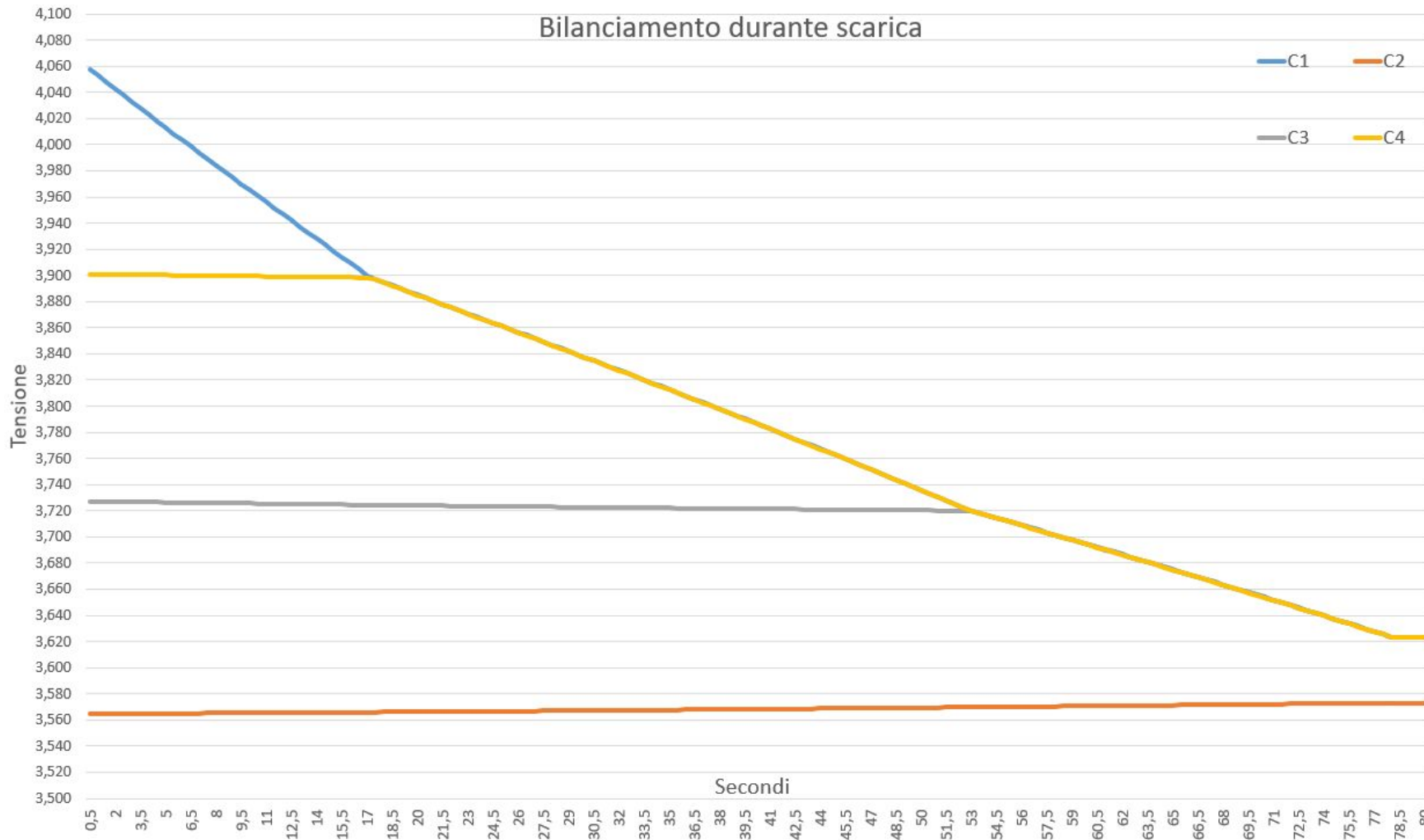
$N_{switchCellaMax}$	$N_{switchCellaMin}$	I_{peak} [A]
28	40	4
14	22	2.207
7	12	1.013



Algoritmo di bilanciamento



Algoritmo di bilanciamento



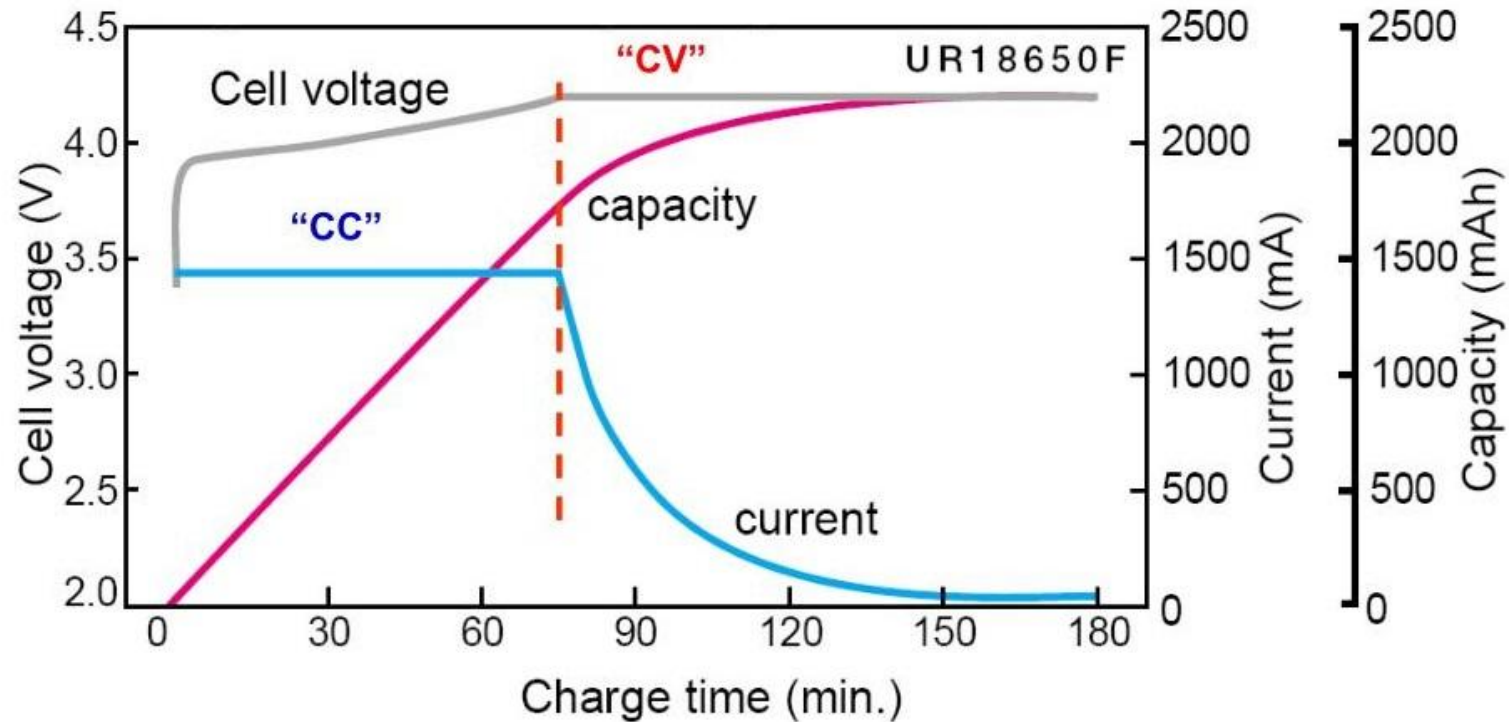
Rcarico = 30 Ω
Iscarica = 4A

SOC iniziali:

- C1 : 90 %
- C2 : 35 %
- C3 : 50 %
- C4 : 70 %



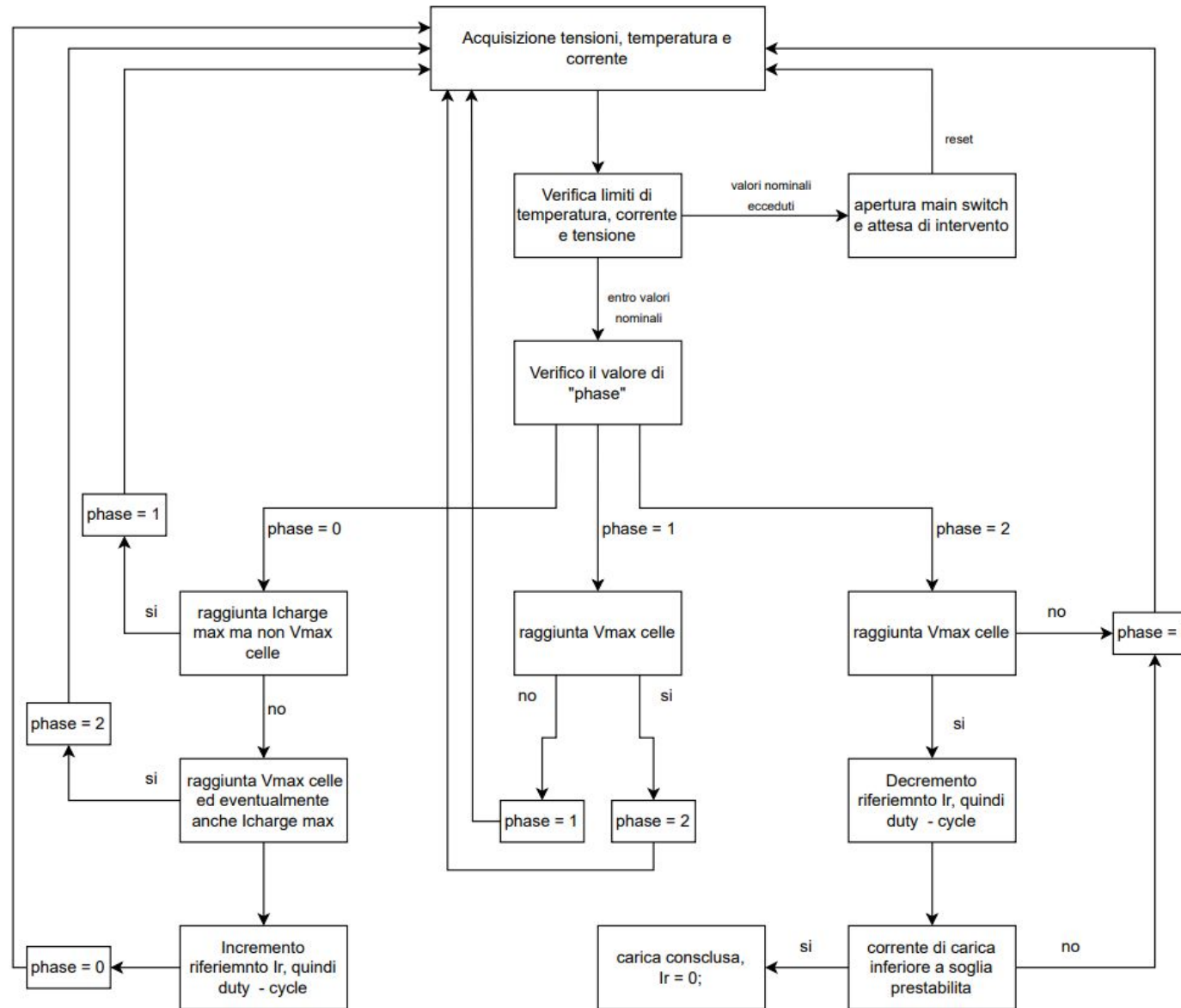
Algoritmo di ricarica



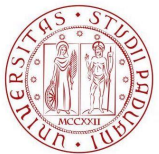
$$U = U_{OCV} + R \cdot I + U_p(I)$$



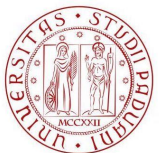
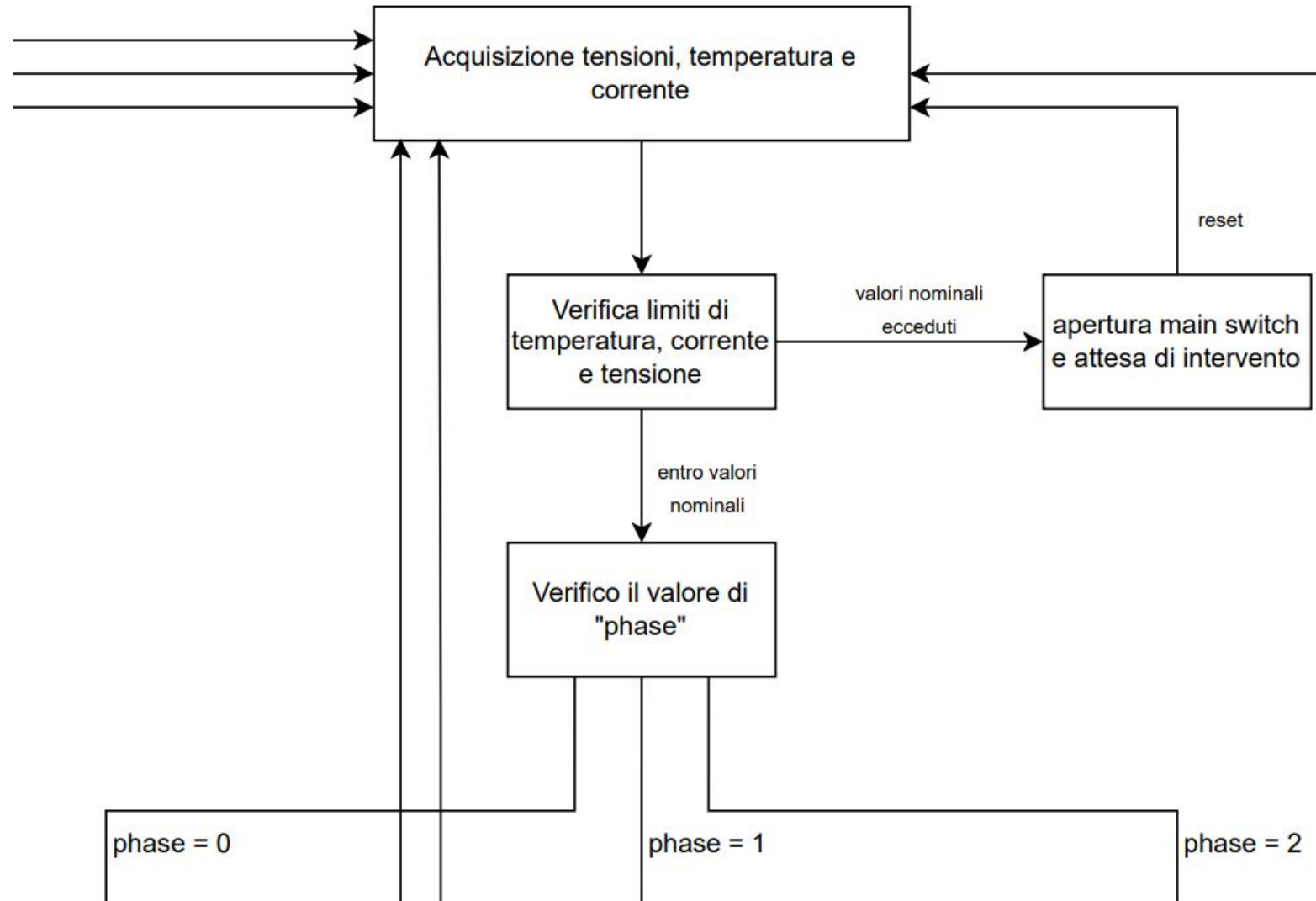
Algoritmo di ricarica



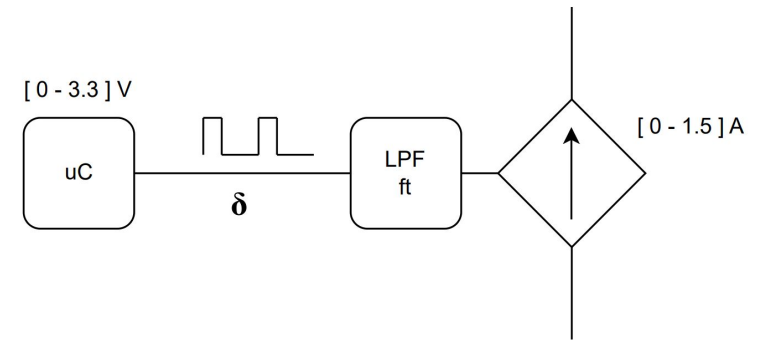
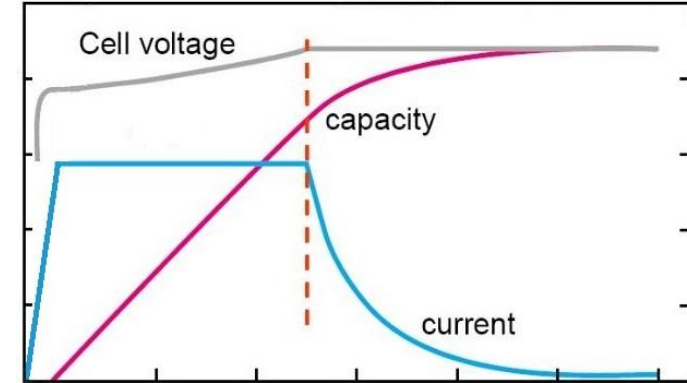
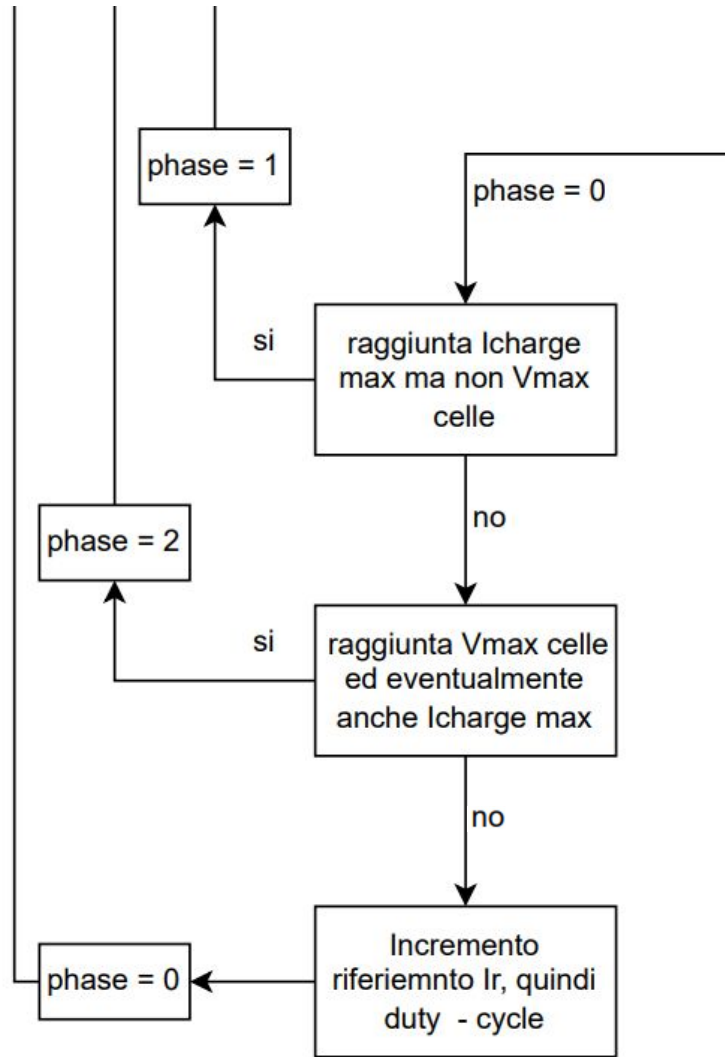
Sviluppo di un BMS per microcontrollore



Algoritmo di ricarica



Algoritmo di ricarica



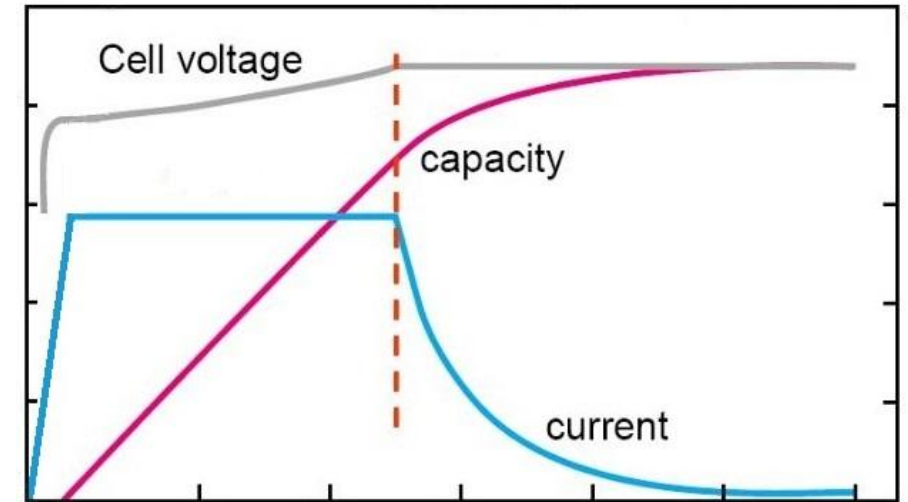
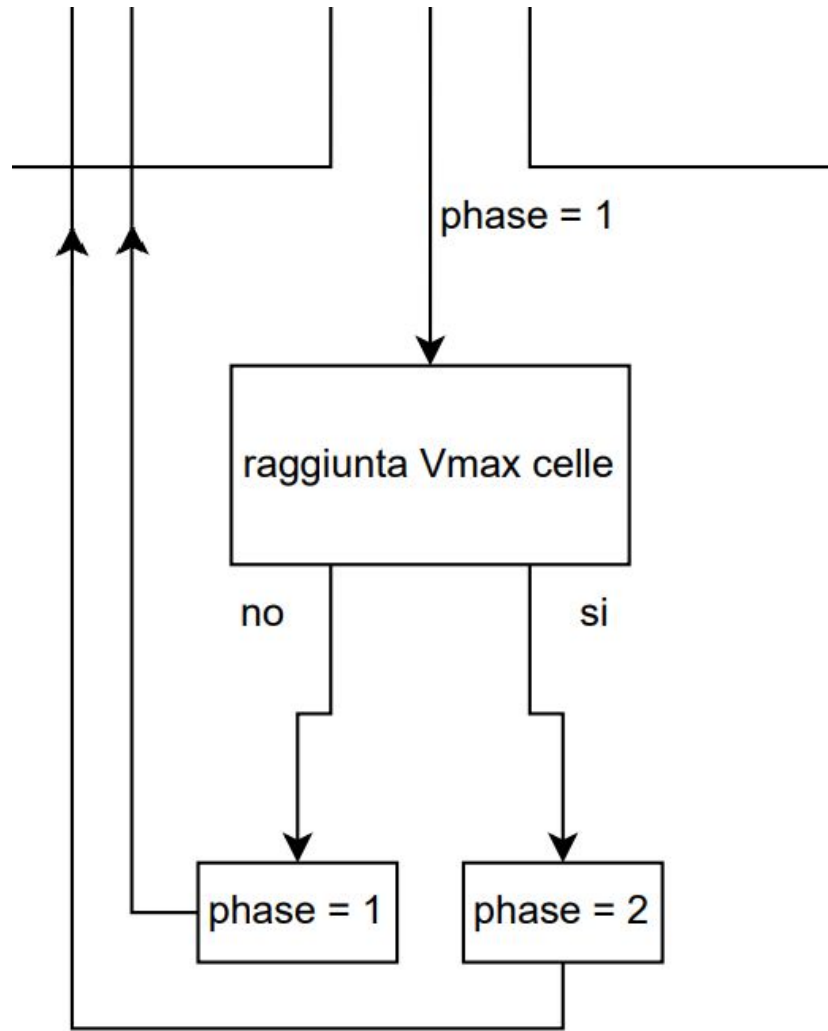
$\delta = 0\% \rightarrow I = 0 A$

$f_t = 0.1 Hz$

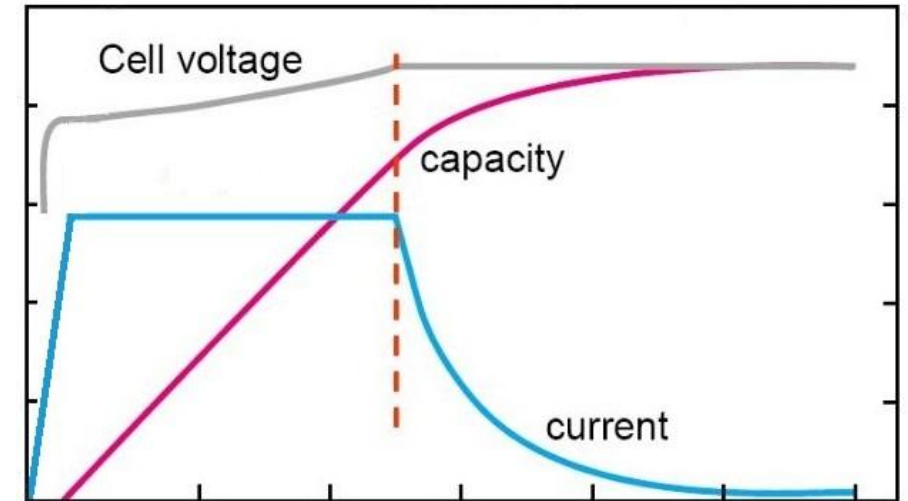
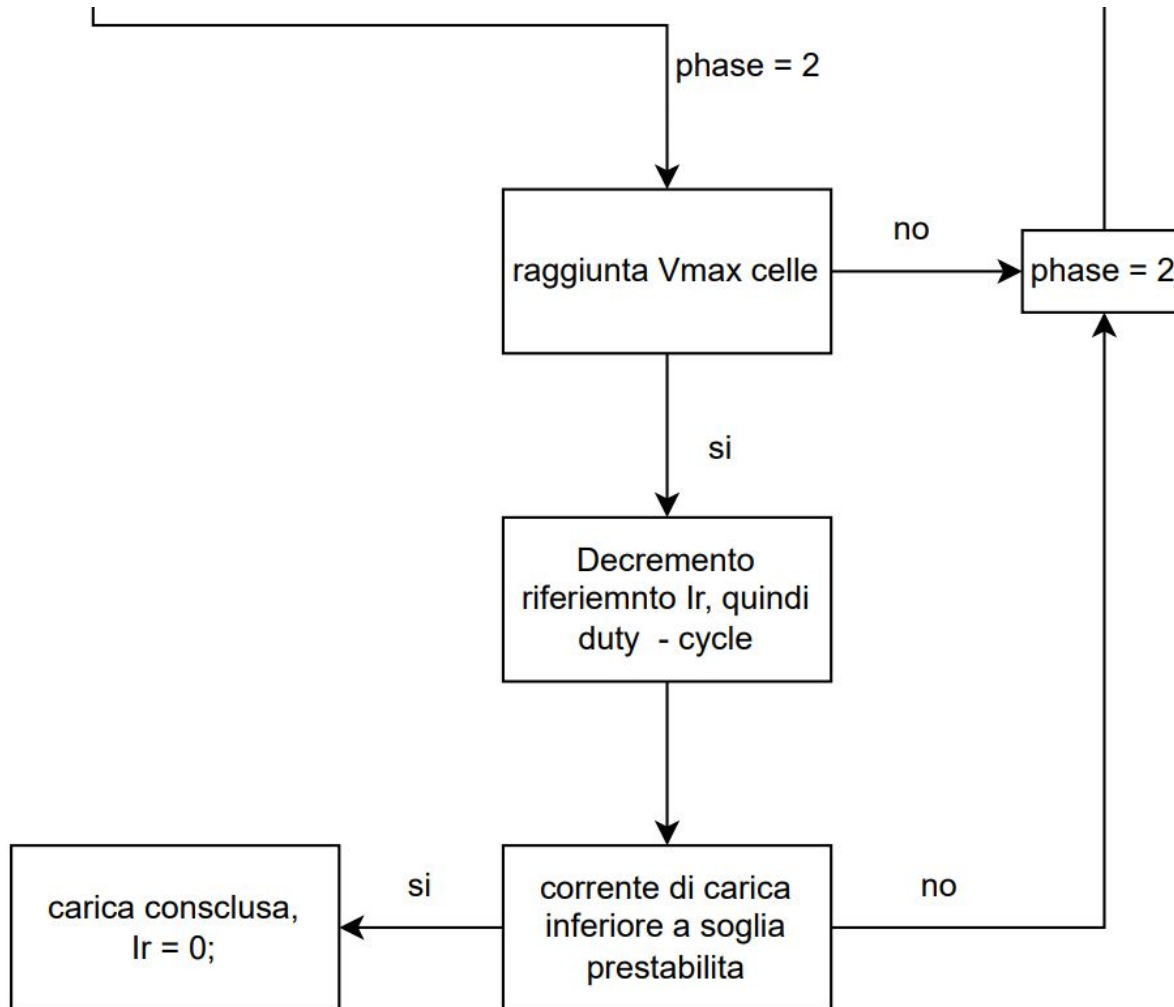
$\delta = 100\% \rightarrow I_{max} = 1.5 A$



Algoritmo di ricarica

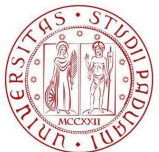
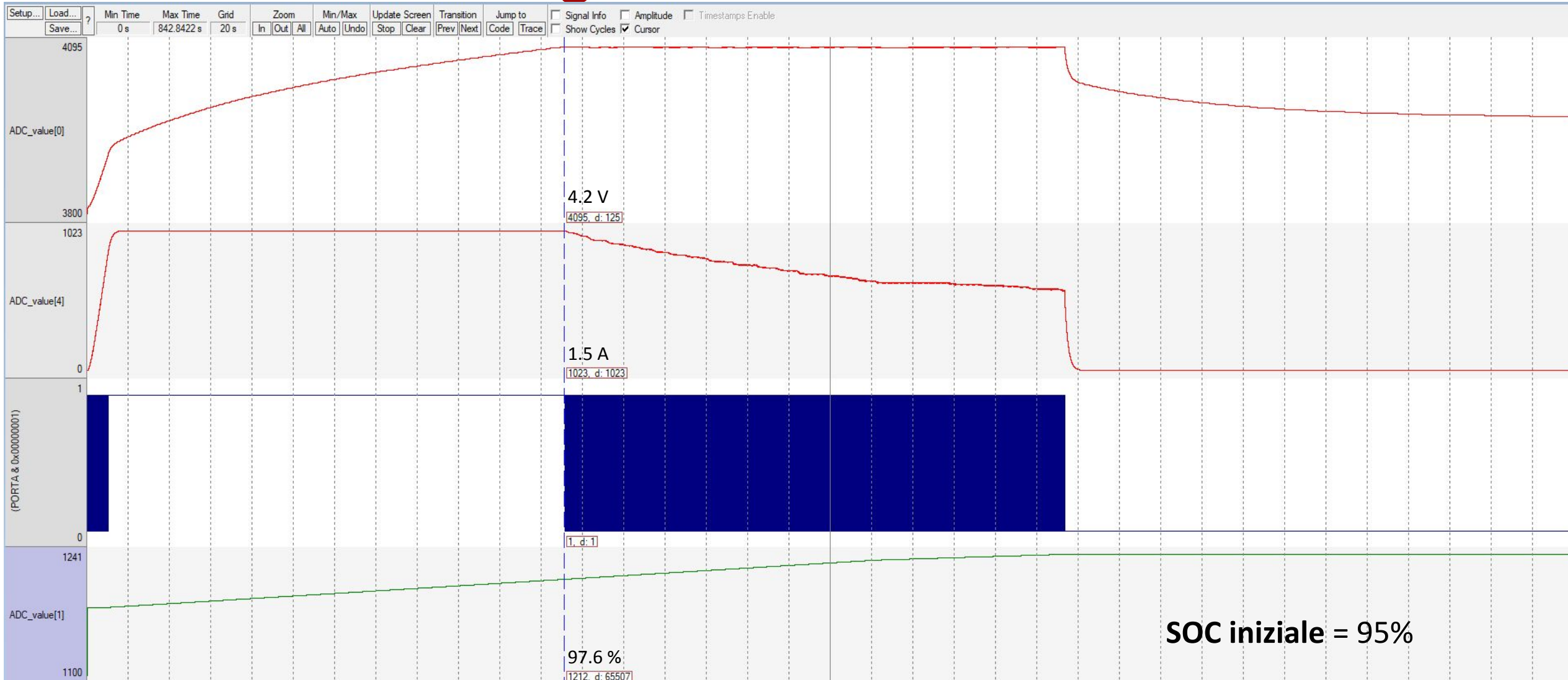


Algoritmo di ricarica

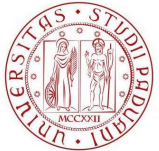
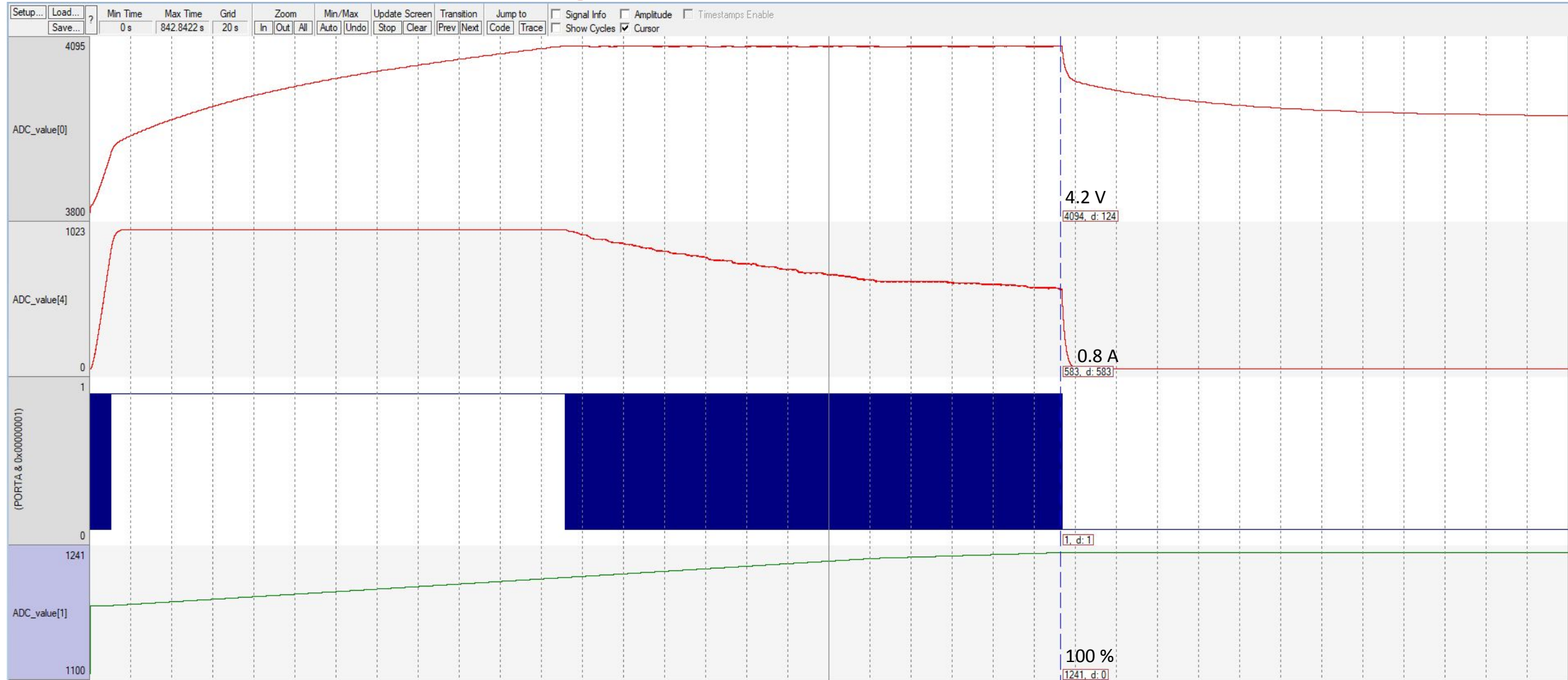


$$U = U_{OCV} + R \cdot I + U_P(I)$$

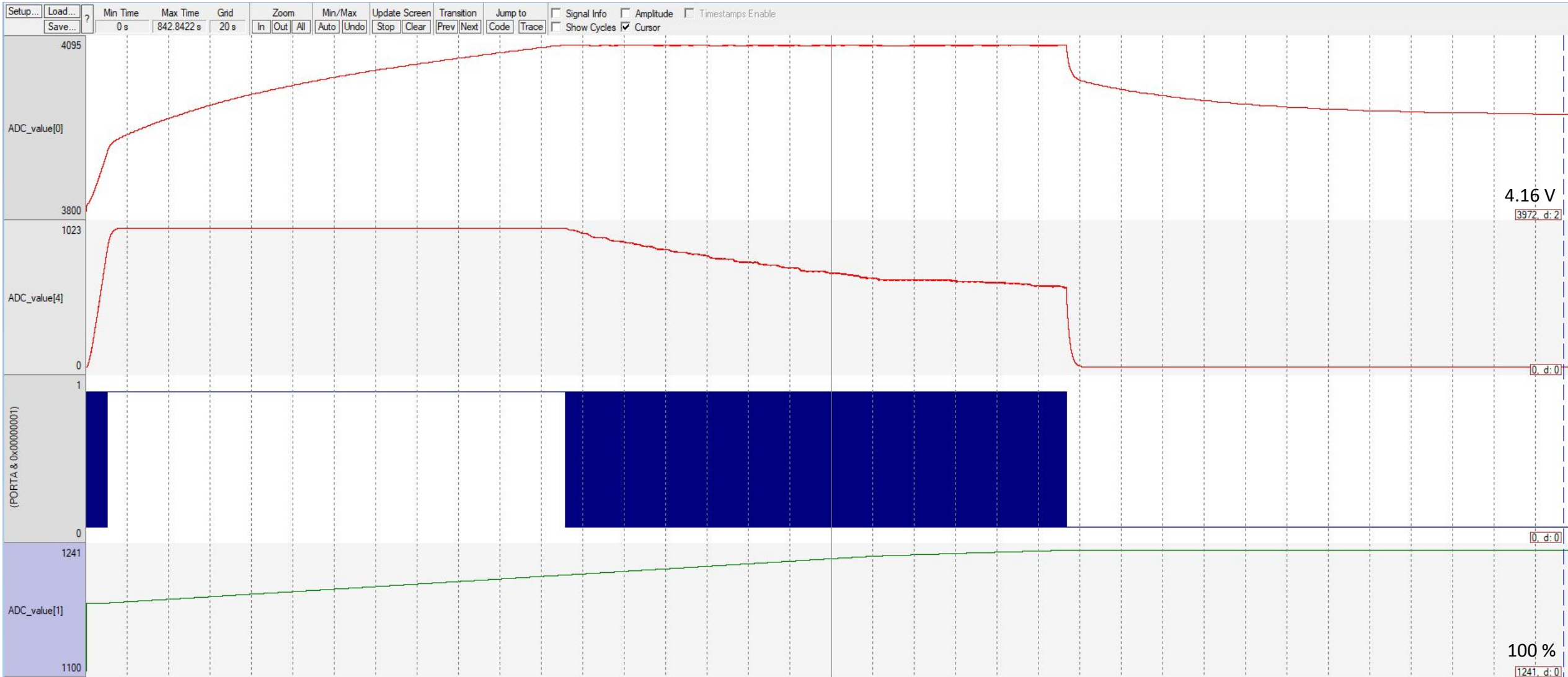
Algoritmo di ricarica



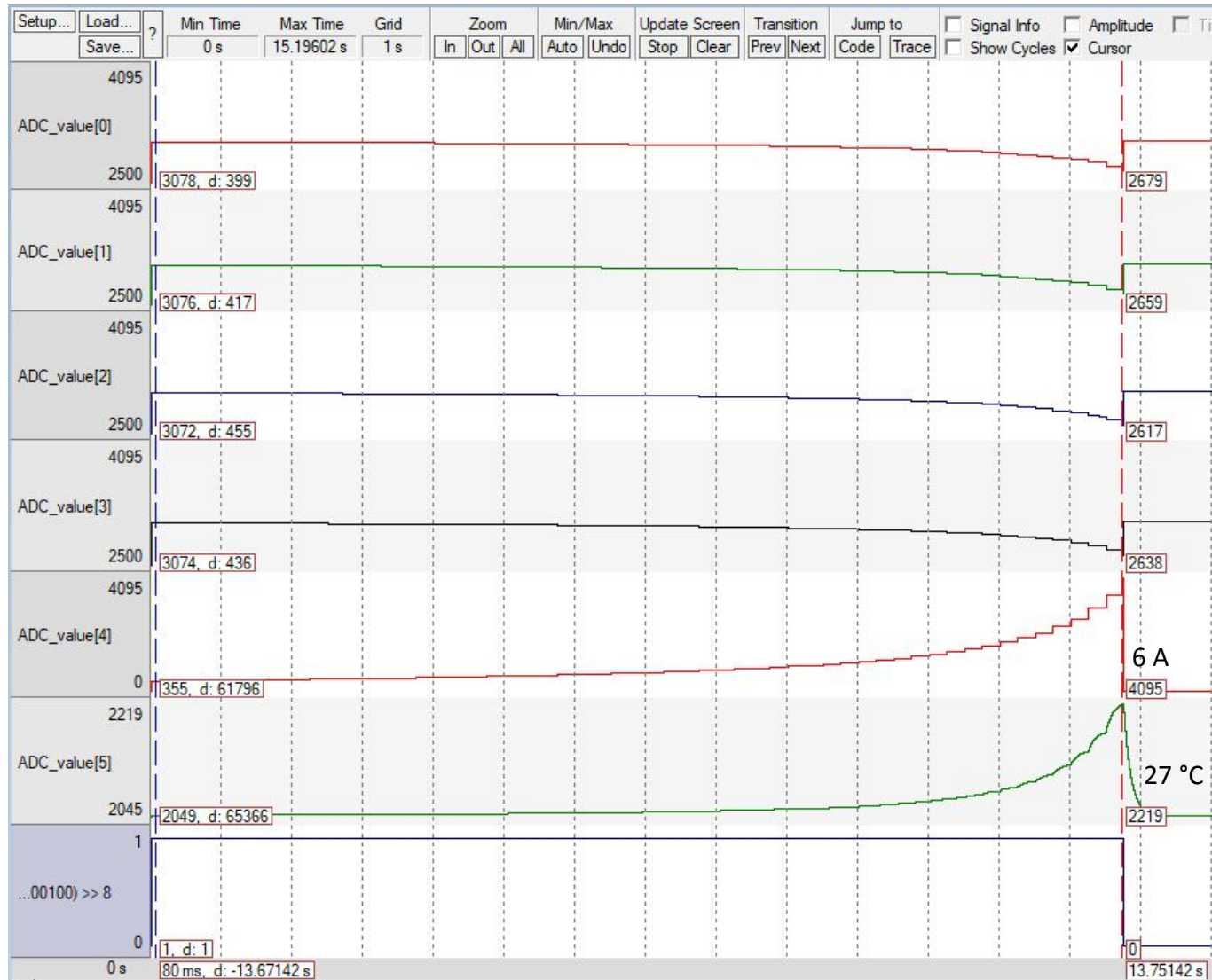
Algoritmo di ricarica



Algoritmo di ricarica



Allarme overcurrent

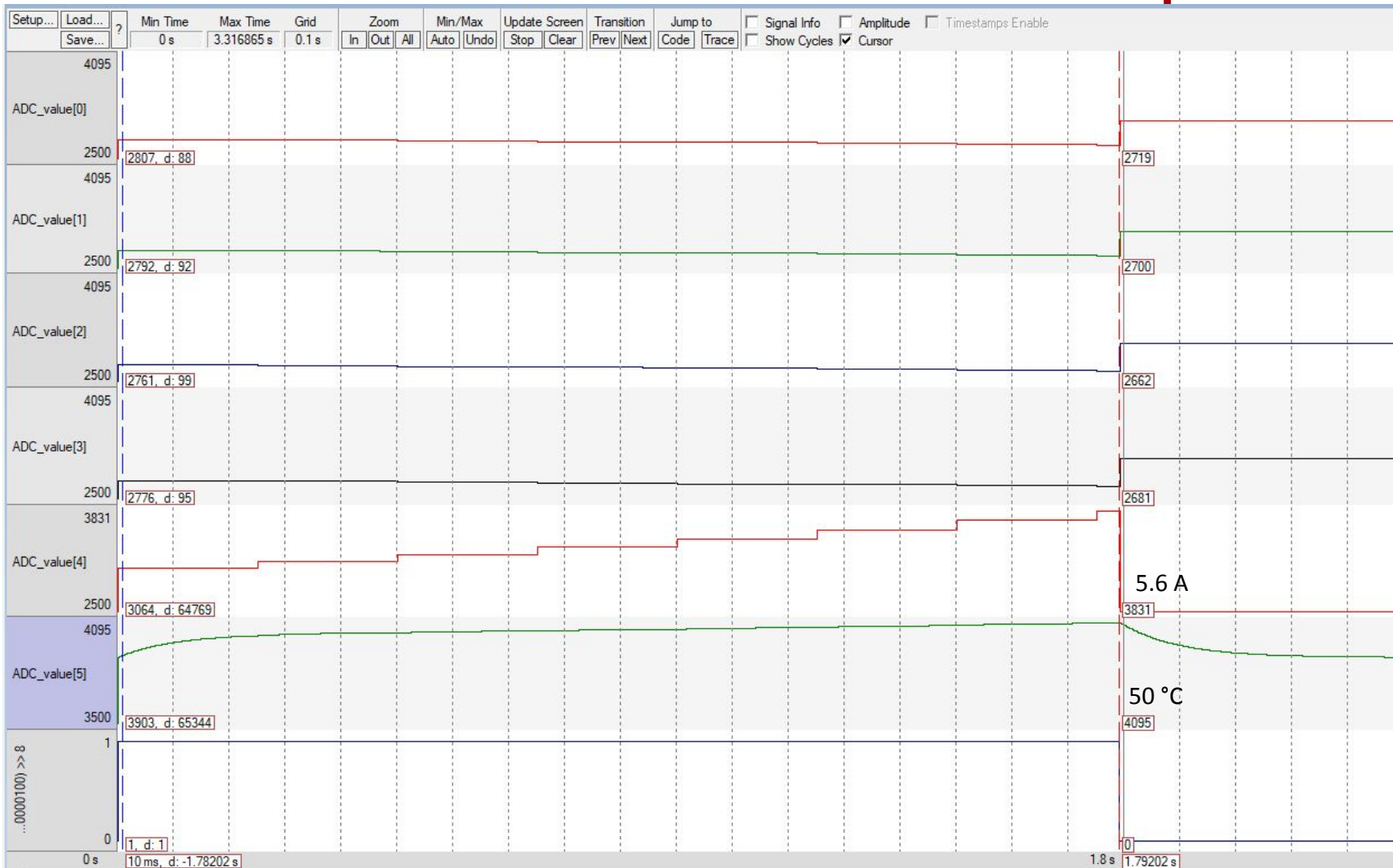


Nel file simulazione :

- Rload, che simula il carico, inizialmente a 30 ohm si riduce di 0.5 ohm ogni 0.5 secondi.
- Ta = 25 °C



Allarme overtemperature



Nel file simulazione :

- Rload, che simula il carico, inizialmente a 3.4 ohm si riduce di 0.1 ohm ogni 0.5 secondi fino al raggiungimento di 2.6 ohm
- $T_a = 47.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



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