

A Digital Twin Approach For Battery Management Systems For LiFePO₄ Batteries

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Abstract

A Digital Twin Approach for Battery Management Systems for LiFePO₄ Batteries

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The emerging digital twin vision for computer simulation encompasses the entire lifecycle of real-world applications and products. The digital twin concept enables the integration of complex multiphysics and multidimensional models and simpler reduced order models (ROM). The multiphysics models store current expert engineering knowledge that is accessible and reusable by non-experts at all stages of the products lifecycle via locally implemented or on-board ROM. Furthermore, the ROM can provide real time operational and control capabilities that are subject to verification and updating by the off board multiphysics model. Our approach to developing a digital twin simulation of lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles utilized a dataset generated from the COMSOL® Multiphysics simulation of the Cahn-Hilliard equation for a single particle model (SPM) of a lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO₄) cathode. The SPM cannot simply be scaled up to bulk scale processes, so we took a machine learning (ML) approach to derive latent variables from the data. We relate the SPM simulation statistically to the battery cell voltage and temperature responses. Specifically, the plateauing effect of the battery's voltage response at higher ambient temperatures and the apparent diffusion-controlled behavior at lower temperatures are related by statistical inference to the SPM. The simulation dataset was first subjected to singular value decomposition (SVD) and principal component analysis (PCA) to identify latent variables and for model order reduction. The ROM was then developed by utilizing the reduced order simulation dataset and experimental data for an A123 Systems 26650 2.3 Ah cylindrical battery to train a self-normalizing neural network (SNN). Finally, the ROM was verified as an on-board battery management system (BMS) for ambient temperatures ranging from 253 to 298 K and discharge rates ranging from 1 C to 20.5 C.

Keywords: lithium-ion batteries; LIB; LiFePO₄; electric vehicles; Cahn-Hilliard; principal

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Figures used in the abstract

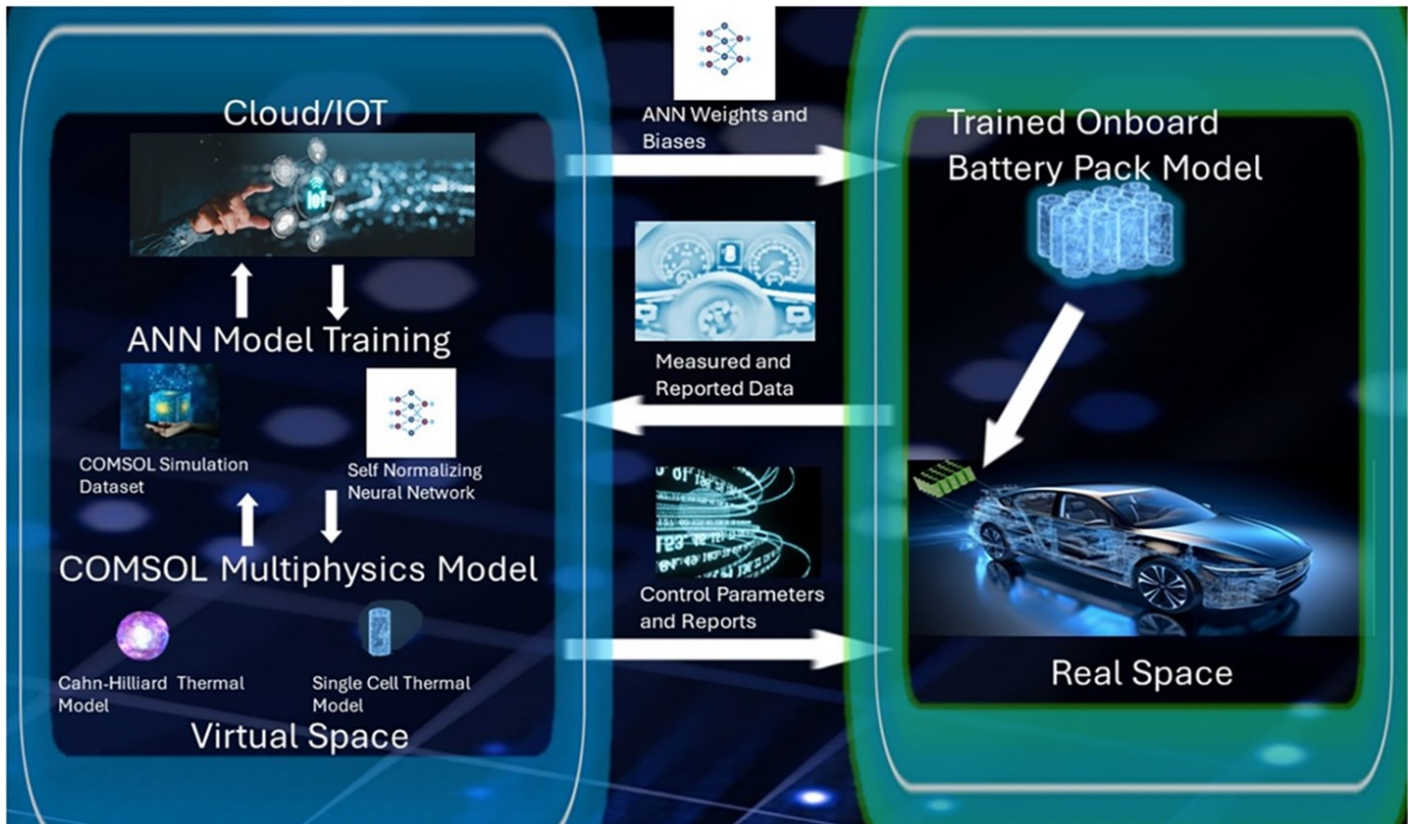


Figure 1 : Figure 1 : A Digital Twin Approach for Battery Management Systems for LiFePO4 Batteries

Governing Equations and Boundary Conditions

The diffusional chemical potential based on the regular solution model (Note overbar signifies dimensionless quantities)

$$\bar{\mu} = -k_b T \ln \left[\frac{c}{1-c} \right] + \frac{\bar{H}(c_0 - c)}{c_0} - \frac{K V_c}{c_m} p^2 c. \quad (1)$$

The basic equation of evolution for mass conservation is

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = -\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{q}$$

The ion flux is driven by the gradient of the diffusional chemical potential as

$$\bar{q} = \frac{-D_{ij}(c_0 - c)}{v_m T c_m} \bar{\nabla} \bar{\mu}.$$

Voltage enters the Cahn-Hilliard SPM through Butler-Volmer kinetics obtained from transition state theory for concentrated solutions as

$$i = i_0 [\exp(-\alpha \bar{\eta}) i - \exp((1 - \alpha) \bar{\eta})].$$

where α is the electron transfer symmetry factor, $\eta = \Delta\phi - \Delta\phi_{eq}$ is the surface overpotential because of the activation polarization, $\Delta\phi$ is the local voltage drop across the interface, and $\Delta\phi_{eq}$ is the Nernst equilibrium voltage.

The skin temperature of the battery cell was given by

$$M c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = I \left(V_{oc} - T \frac{\partial V_{oc}}{\partial T} \right) - IV + q_{mr} \quad (2)$$

The initial temperature for Equation 2 is the ambient temperature modeled. Equation 1 is fourth order in concentration and the boundary conditions are

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{q}(0, t) &= 0, \\ \bar{n} \cdot \bar{q}(1, t) &= -\bar{q}, \\ \bar{n} \cdot \bar{\nabla} c(0, t) &= 0, \\ \bar{n} \cdot \bar{\nabla} c(1, t) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Figure 2 : Figure 2 : A Digital Twin Approach for Battery Management Systems for LiFePO4

Batteries