

LFP battery SOC (state of charge) estimation using battery pack hybridization

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Background:

- Lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries have huge potential for electrical vehicle usage due to their **long lifecycle** and **thermal stability**.
- The cathode for the LFP battery is made of lithium, iron, and phosphorous. All of these materials are **easier to procure** compared to other Lithium-ion based batteries' raw materials.

Motivation:

- LFP battery's **OCV vs SOC curve** has a **flat plateau** in the mid-range (**10%-90% SOC**) of the graph which makes it harder to estimate SOC. Therefore, the need for an accurate SOC estimation for LFP batteries is immense.
- The proposed LFP and NMC cell hybridization method is expected to help achieve better accuracy than the available SOC estimation methods.

Shortcomings of the other SOC estimation methods:

Coulomb Counting Method:

Current sensor error accumulated

Open Circuit Voltage Method:

Long relaxation time for OCV measurement

Impedance Spectroscopy method:

Difficult for online measurement

Artificial Neural Network method:

Large amount of training samples are needed, High computing cost

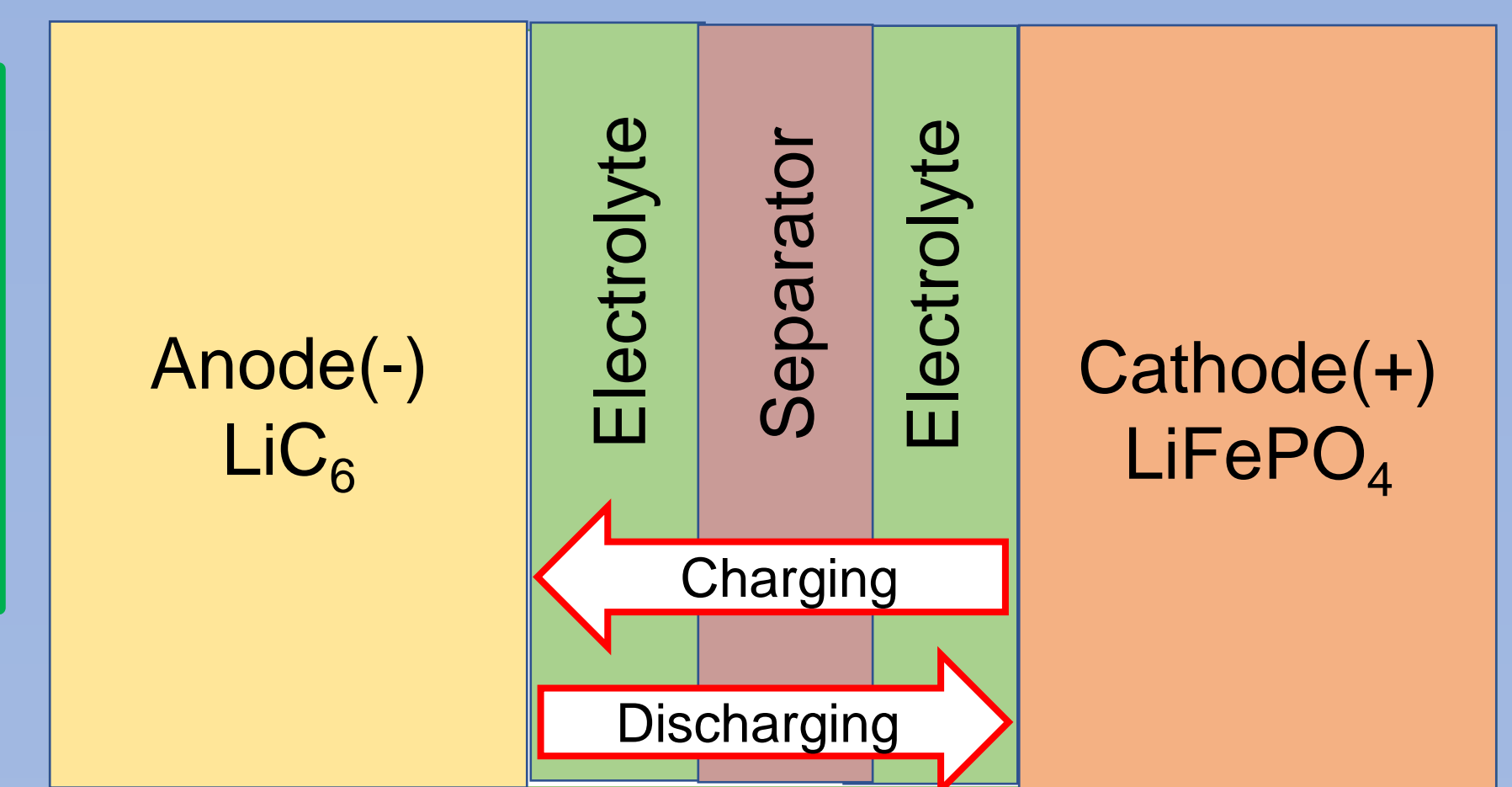


Figure: LiFePO4 cell composition

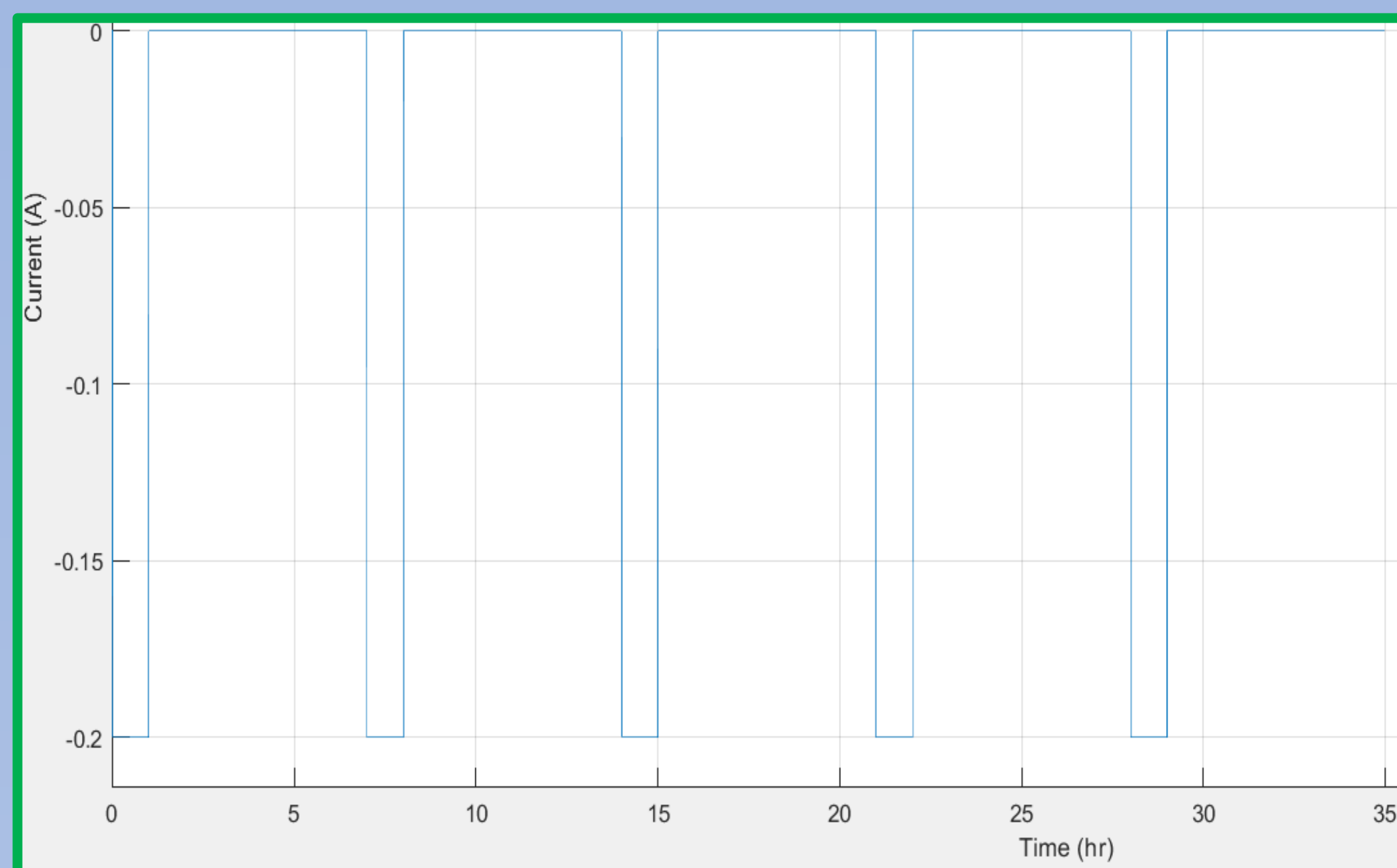


Figure: Current Profile for battery discharging

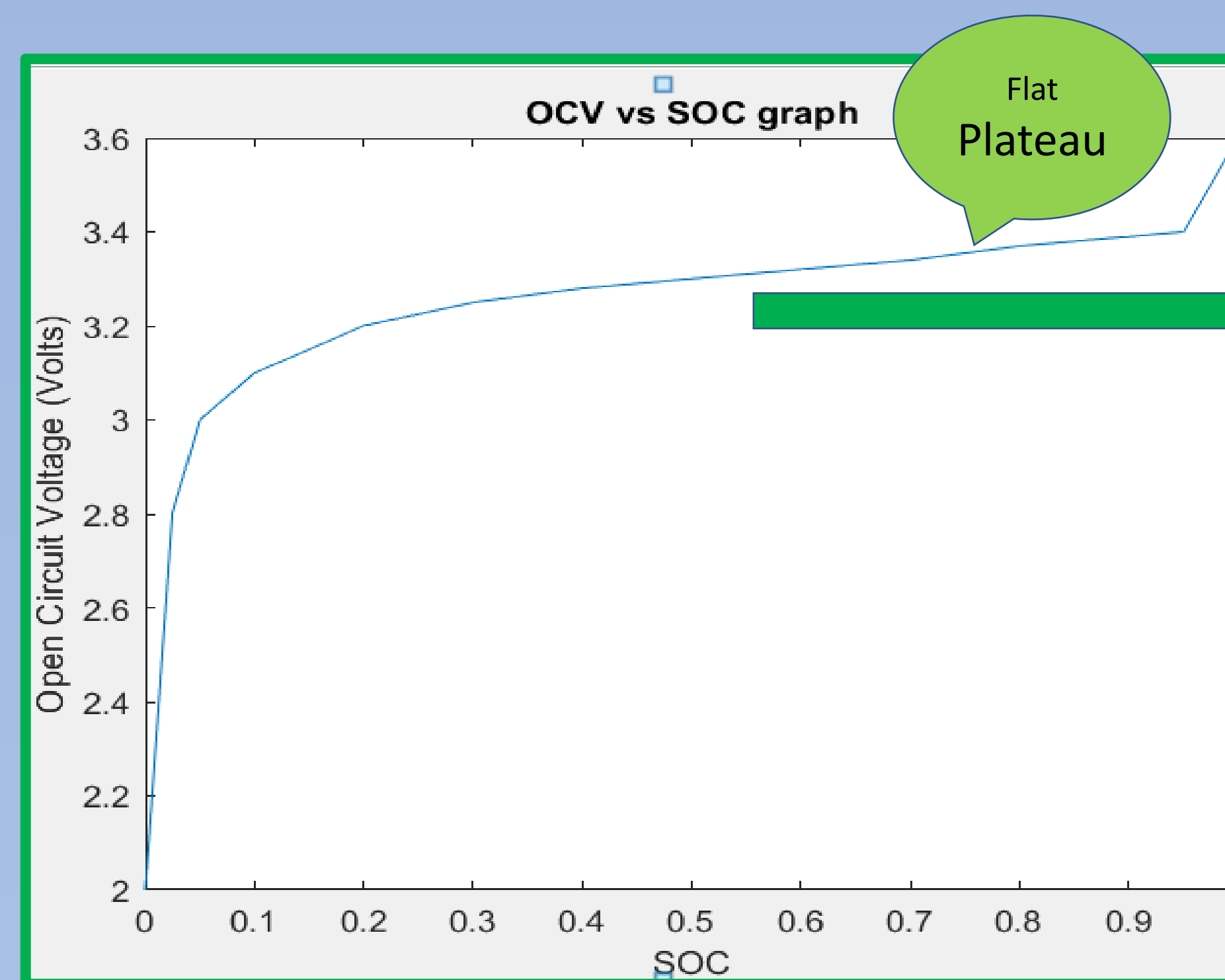


Figure: OCV vs SOC graph

Proposed Solution:

Battery Pack Hybridization:

- Use NMC battery in Series with LFP battery
- NMC acts as an unbiased current estimator
- Allowing us to estimate LFP cell SOC in mid range (10%- 90%) SOC's without a drifting estimation error



Main Goal: To explore whether the addition of a NMC battery improves the theoretical bounds for SOC estimation or not which enable more accuracy in SOC estimation.

Lessons Learned:

Collaboration & Communication

Time & Project Management

Unexpected scenarios

Future

Use the Arbin Cycler to cycle the batteries

Analyze the obtained data to validate the theoretical hypothesis

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