

## Embedding electrochemical impedance spectroscopy in smart battery management systems using multicore technology

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- INCOBAT project in a nutshell
- Deployment of safe and secure multicore-based computing platforms
- Embedding EIS in automotive control units
- Thermo-mechanical stress investigations
- Outlook: demonstrator vehicle integration



## **INCOBAT** project in a nutshell

# <u>IN</u>novative <u>CO</u>st efficient management system for next generation high voltage <u>BAT</u>teries

Armengaud et al, AMAA 2016, Brussels

### INCOBAT – key facts

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Project Name: INCOBAT - INnovative COst efficient management system for next generation high voltage BATteries

Funding: European research project ICT STREP (FP7)

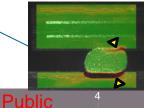
#### Project Duration: 39 months

- **Duration:** Oct. 2013 Dec. 2016
- **Budget:** 5.8M€

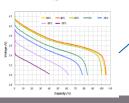








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**Participant organization name** Status Country **AVL List GmbH** LE AT **Ideas&Motion** IT **SME** Fraunhofer Institute ENAS (Chemnitz) DE RE **Infineon Technologies Austria AG** AT LE **Infineon Technologies AG** DE LE **Impact Clean Power Technology S.A.** PL **SME Kemet Electronics Italia SRL** IT LE Chemnitzer Werkstoffmechanik GmbH DE **SME** 



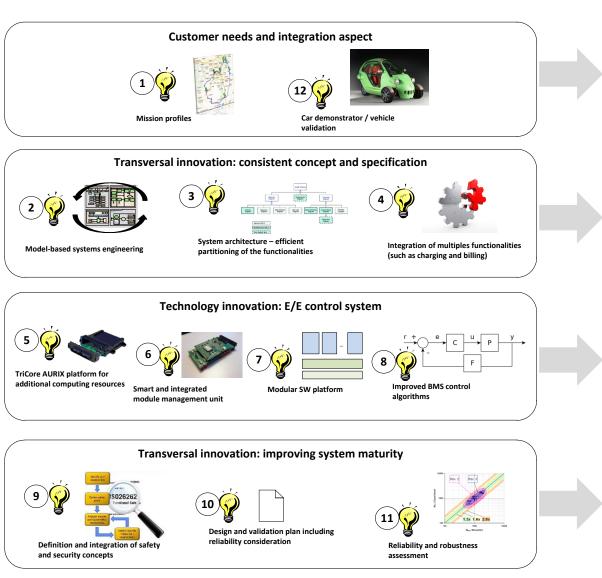
The aim of INCOBAT is to provide <u>innovative and cost efficient battery</u> <u>management systems for next generation HV-batteries</u>. To that end, INCOBAT will propose a **platform concept** in order to achieve cost reduction, reduced complexity, increased reliability as well as flexibility and higher energy efficiency.

The main outcomes of the project will be:

- Very tight control of the cell function leading to an increase of the driving range of the FEV for current chemistry and by enabling the use of new cell chemistries such as LiS or even Li-air
- Radical cost reduction of battery management system
- Development of modular concepts for system architecture and partitioning, safety, security, reliability as well as verification and validation, thus enabling efficient integration into different vehicle platforms.
- INCOBAT is in the position to provide a 100% European value chain for the development of next generation HV battery management systems.

## **INCOBAT** – innovation topics

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Ensure *validity of the technology* for integration in vehicle platform

Provides more *consistent system definition* and enables *global optimization* (instead of local)

Provides innovation for the E/E control system based on *multicore* technology and *smart sensors* 

Ensure the *maturity and readiness for industrialization* of the proposed technology



# Deployment of safe and secure multicore-based computing platforms

# Targeting mature demonstration of the technology based on open source solutions

## **INCOBAT iBMS-CCU Prototype**

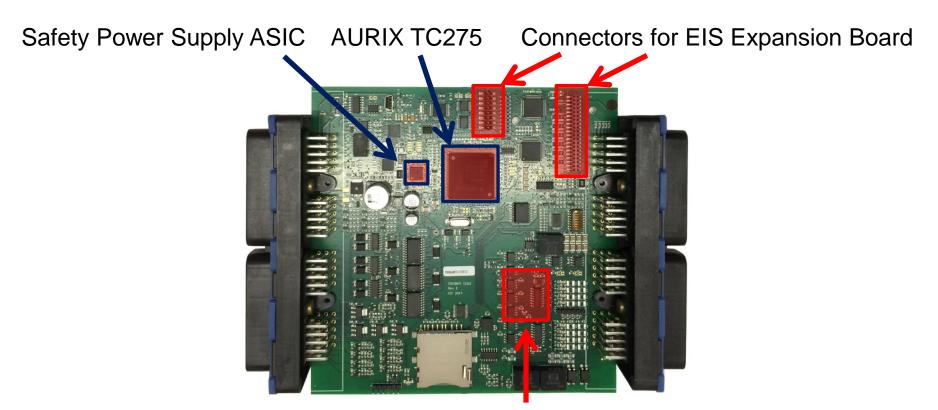
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- Lowest cost BMS system solution by fully integrating all main BMS functions into one ECU
- Close-to-production platform supporting the exploitation of advanced BMS approaches
- Reduced system installation space, high level of integration and of functional density
- Comprehensive hardware safety measures by Infineon AURIX<sup>™</sup> and Safety Power Supply ASIC

## INCOBAT iBMS-CCU Prototype Safety and EIS



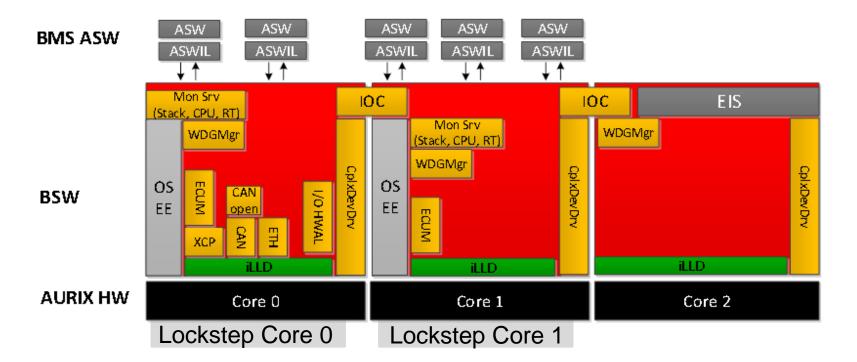


#### ADCs for EIS signal capturing

EIS hardware was put to an expansion board for risk mitigation

## **INCOBAT SW architecture**





SW association to cores according to safety considerations:

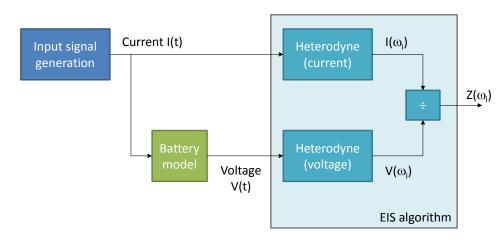
- Core 0: safety (monitoring functions) and I/O management
- Core 1: battery state estimation algorithms
- Core 2: Electro-chemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) algorithm



## **Embedding EIS in automotive control units**

Targeting more comprehensive battery state evaluation

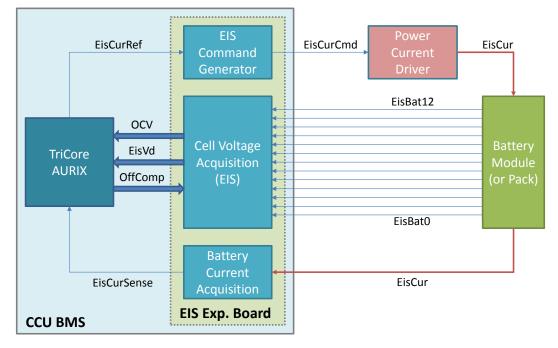
- Downscaling of existing EIS technology to fit on automotive embedded computing platform, using simple calculations that can be performed on real time
- Approach based on heterodyne and coherent demodulation to reduce amount of data to process while still having a good coverage over the frequencies
- The development of EIS algorithm in INCOBAT has been supported through dedicated development of HW and SW solutions



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 EIS currently available as discrete solution (prototyping platform); integration in standard smart sensors already evaluated

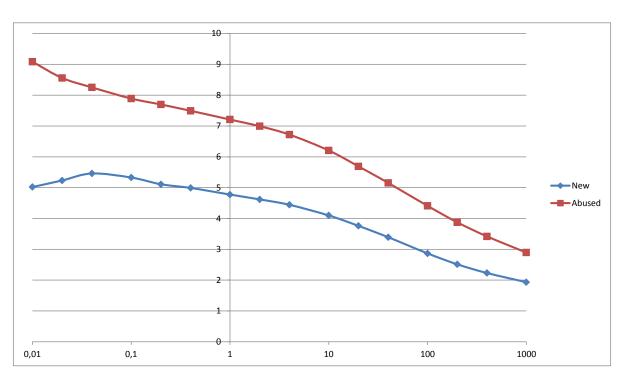




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### EIS: tests over different scenarios

- Several tests were performed, using cells with different ageing and SoC conditions
  - For instance, the picture shows a new cell, and an abused, inflated cell
  - Most of the variations were noticed on the cell resistance (module), that changes significantly between one cell and the other





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## **Thermo-mechanical stress investigations**

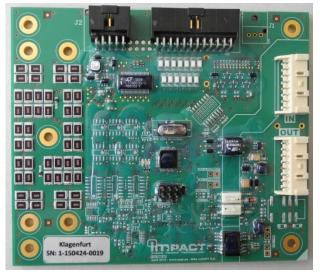
## Targeting more comprehensive reliability assessment of the electronic platform

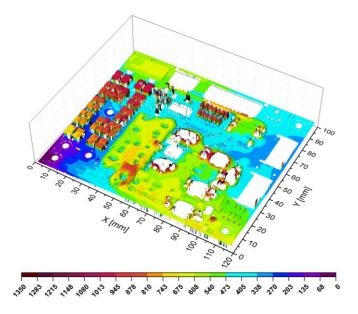
Armengaud et al, AMAA 2016, Brussels



#### Key points of the reliability assessment during the design phase are:

- Ensuring *functionality of the modules during lifetime* due to the definition of design rules at the beginning of the development phase
- Environmental tests by considering different load cases (temperature, vibration and humidity)
- Lifetime tests to ensure the electrical functionality during the module life time





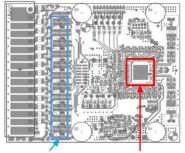


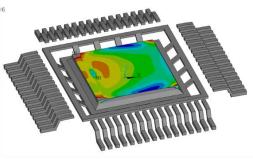
## Ensuring functionality of the modules during development phase

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- Within INCOBAT, the temperature behavior of overall BMS satellite board was physically tested in order to assess the dependences on:
  - $\ensuremath{\circ}$  location of the balancing resistors,
  - balancing power losses,
  - o number of cells,
  - and intrinsic power losses of the measurement chip.
- → With this information the thermomechanical stress within the package of the measurement chip (which has influence on measurement accuracy) was investigated and optimized

Thermal-mechanical behavior of the measurement chip (BMS satellite board) during operation:

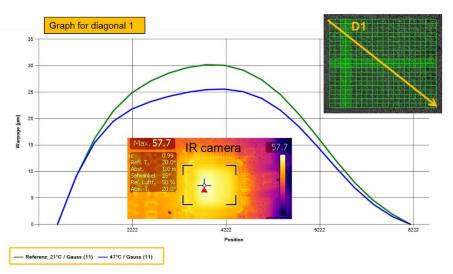




Balancing resistors Measurement chip

thermally induced stress in measurement chip

#### Experimental verification of numerical simulation:



### Environmental and lifetime testing

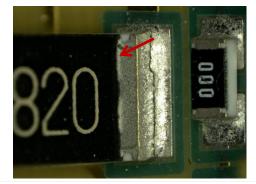
- Environmental and accelerated lifetime testing is an essential part of the technological qualification process
- The goal is to check and validate the functionality over lifetime by considering all relevant external (and internal) load conditions
- Within INCOBAT, new test schemes for *combined reliability tests* are investigated → Goal: Triggering of more realistic failure mechanisms and reducing testing time
- As test vehicles, dedicated test boards with various daisy-chain structures for in-situ monitoring (e.g. of solder joints) as well as INCOBAT BMS electronic boards are used

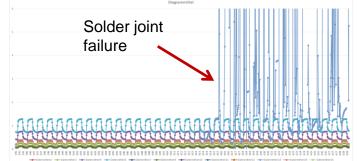


Test bench for accelerated lifetime tests:



#### Example of failed solder joint:







## **Outlook: demonstrator vehicle integration**

# Illustrating the maturity and use-ability of the INCOBAT technologies

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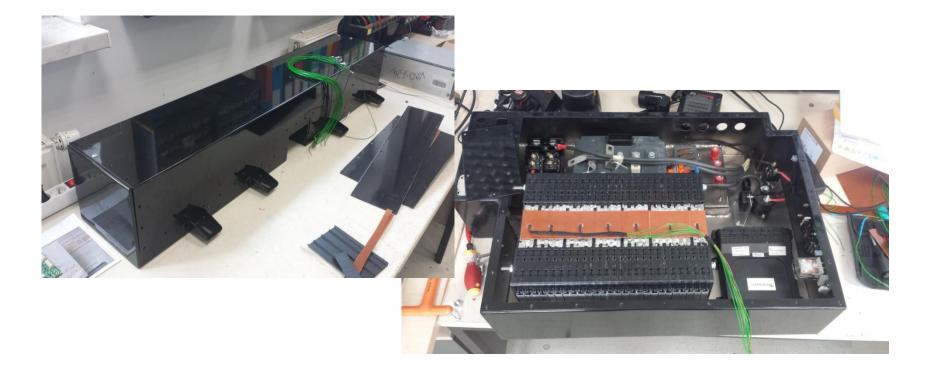


 Battery modules has been purchased and reassembled into fitting electric blocks. Connections had to be redesigned to meet 6s4p (12s4p) requirements. Original modules were 12s2p configured.





#### Two battery packs at front and rear of the vehicle





Basis vehicle: Renault Twingo 2004, modified as eVehicle running with battery pack







- INCOBAT project delivering solutions for *improving E/E control systems* for HV batteries based on multicore CPU (AURIX<sup>TM</sup>)
- Flexible and cost-optimized development and test environment proposed
- EIS as innovative control strategy for more accurate estimation of the battery state