



BEUTH HOCHSCHULE FÜR TECHNIK BERLIN
University of Applied Sciences



Research Group Battery Management

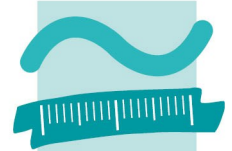
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BEUTH HOCHSCHULE
FÜR TECHNIK
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Modular Battery Management System for Electric Vehicles

Studiere Zukunft!



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zuvor
TFH Berlin
(Technische Fachhochschule)

MoMo

- EFRE financed Project



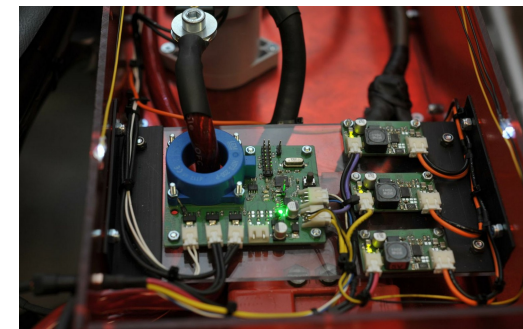
 Mobile Computing and Eco-Mobility



MoMo: Elektrofahrzeuge und Smartphones

SEITE 18

- Subproject Battery Management
 - Setup infrastructure for a Battery Test Lab
 - Development of a modular BMS
 - Battery tests for the development of a state of charge algorithm
 - Demonstrators





Why do we need Battery Management?

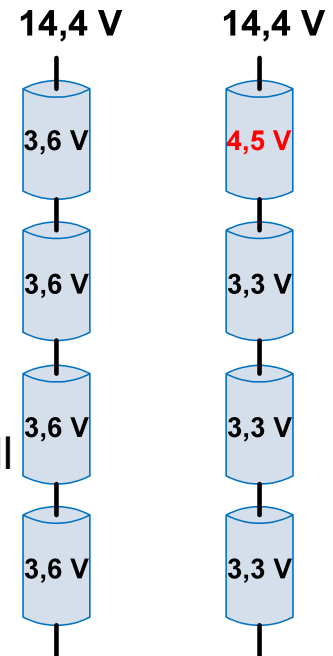
- Lithium based cells have a comparable high energy and power density
- Wrong usage may result in thermal runaway (fire, explosion)
 - Overcharge
 - Deepdischarge
 - Overcurrent

- BMS Tasks:

- BMS has to ensure that all cells of a battery are only used within the specified range

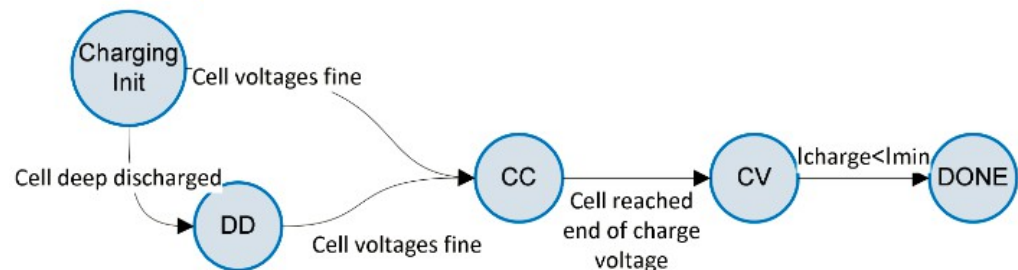
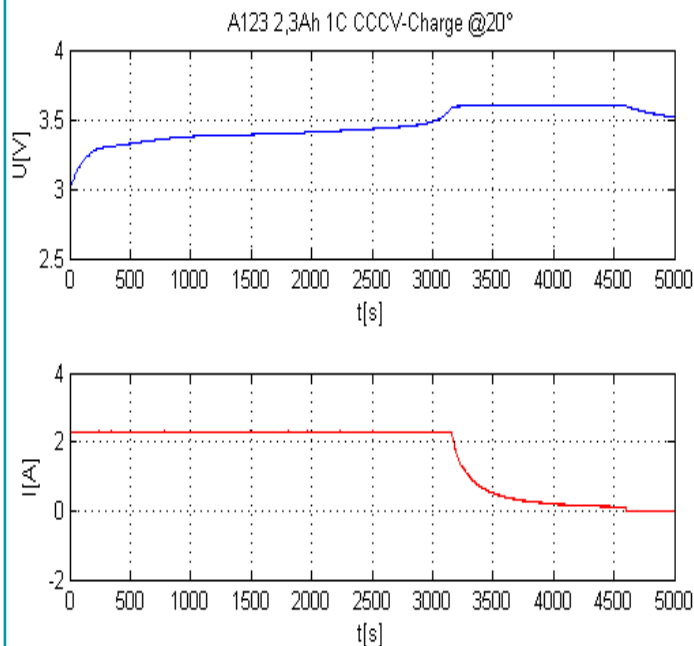
→ Supervise temperatures, voltages and currents of EVERY cell

- Maximize usable capacity
- State of charge estimation
- Charge algorithm



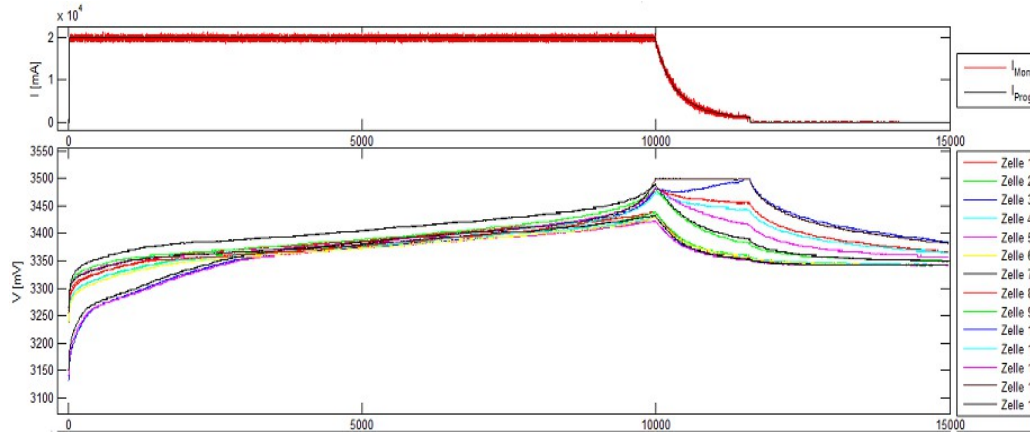
Charging

- Constant Current, Constant Voltage (CCCV-Charging)
 - CC until end of charge voltage is reached
 - CV until currents drops below predefined value
- BMS communicates desired values to charger and supervises actual values

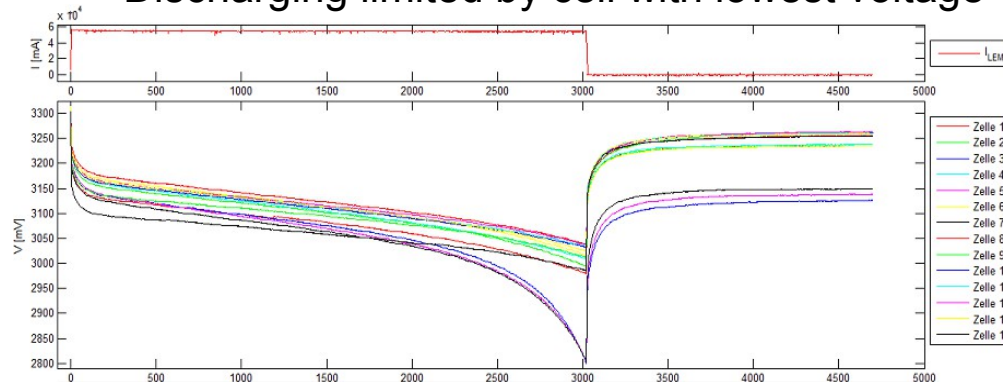


Maximize usable capacity with balancing

Charging limited by cell with highest voltage

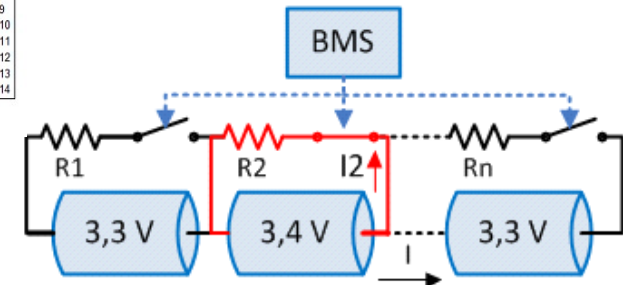


Discharging limited by cell with lowest voltage

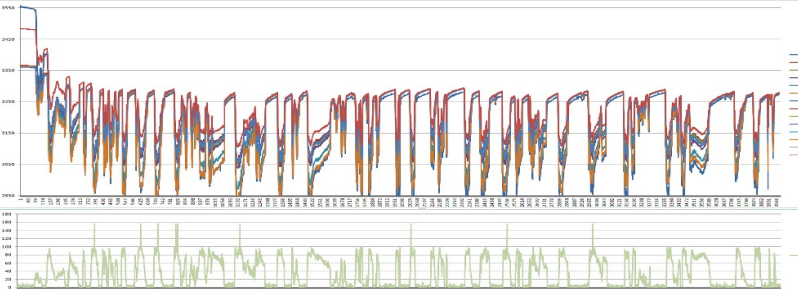


Solution: Passive Balancing

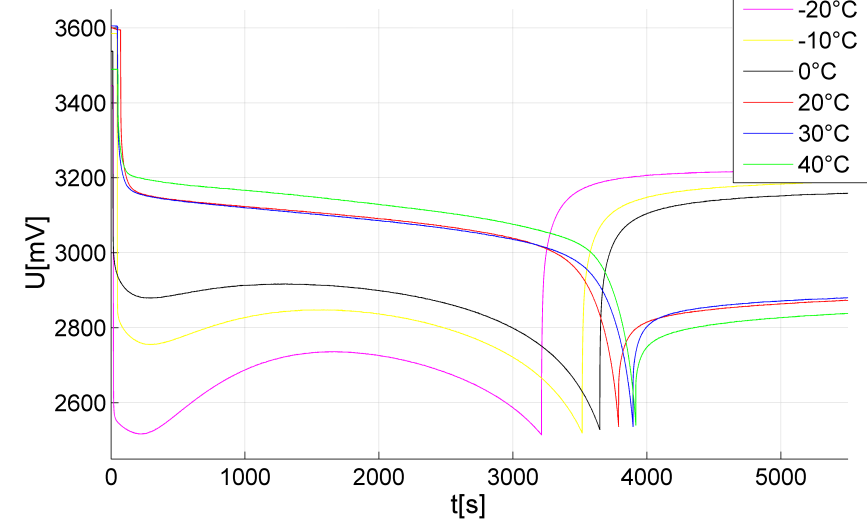
- Selectively discharge cells



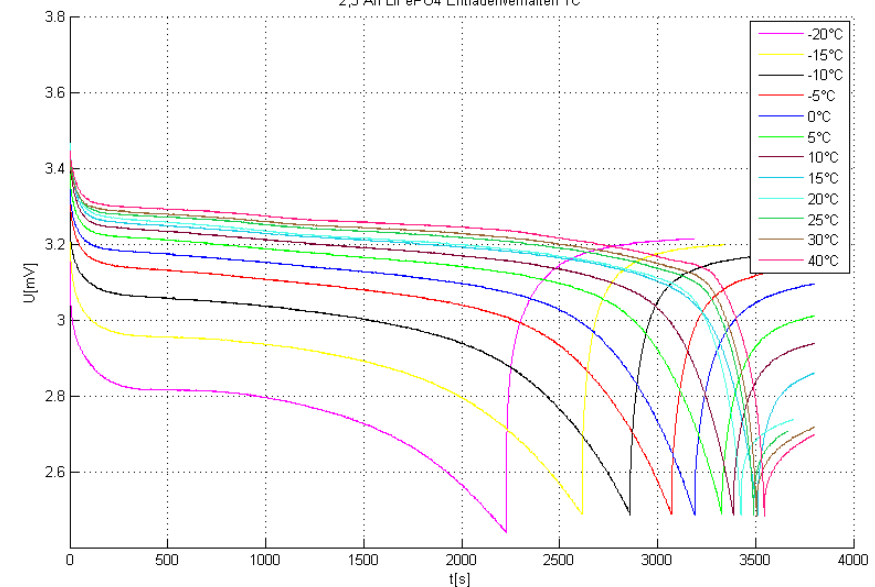
Problems State of Charge estimation

- Difficult based on cell voltage
 - Flat curve ,influenced by temperature, current, age, history
 - Coulomb counting
 - cumulative error
 - Fully discharged seldom reached
 - actual capacity unknown
 - Usable capacity influenced by temperature, current, age, history
- 
- Goal: adaptive prediction of usable capacity and culomb counting for state of charge estimation

90Ah LiFePO4 Konstantstromentladung 1C



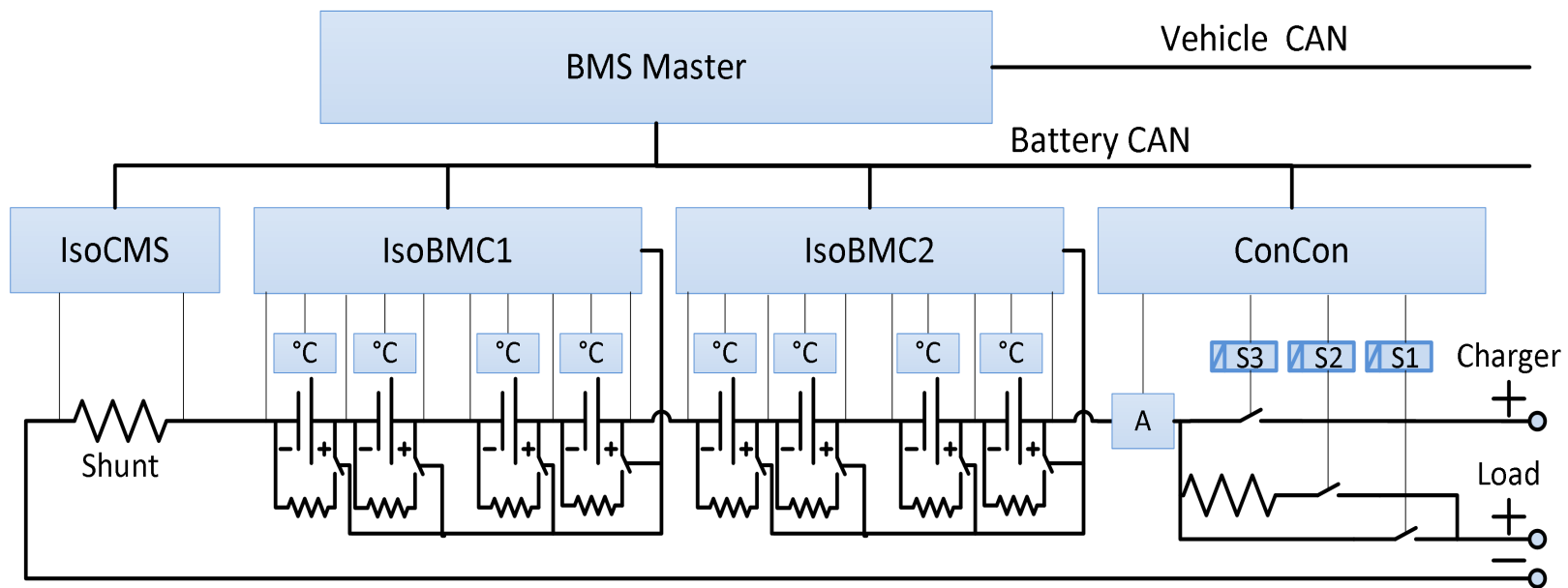
2,3 Ah LiFePO4 Entladenverhalten 1C



Realized Topology

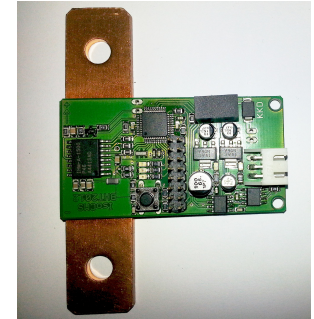
Modular Battery Management System

- Isolated Battery Module Controller IsoBMC
- Isolated Current Measurement System IsoCMS
- Contactor Controller ConCon
- BMS Master (under development)



Controller Tasks

- IsoCMS (Infineon XC886)
 - High precision current measurement
 - Mean-value transmitted every 500 ms
 - Present value transmitted directly if outside of allowed limits
- IsoBMC (Infineon XC886 and LTC6802)
 - Measures all cell voltages and temperatures
 - Mean-Value transmitted every 500 ms
 - Cell balancing during charging
- ConCon (Infineon XC886)
 - Contactor control
 - Supervision of all measured parameters
 - Error detection
 - Redundant current measurement
 - Voltage measurement at testpoints
 - Master functionality until BMS Master is developed



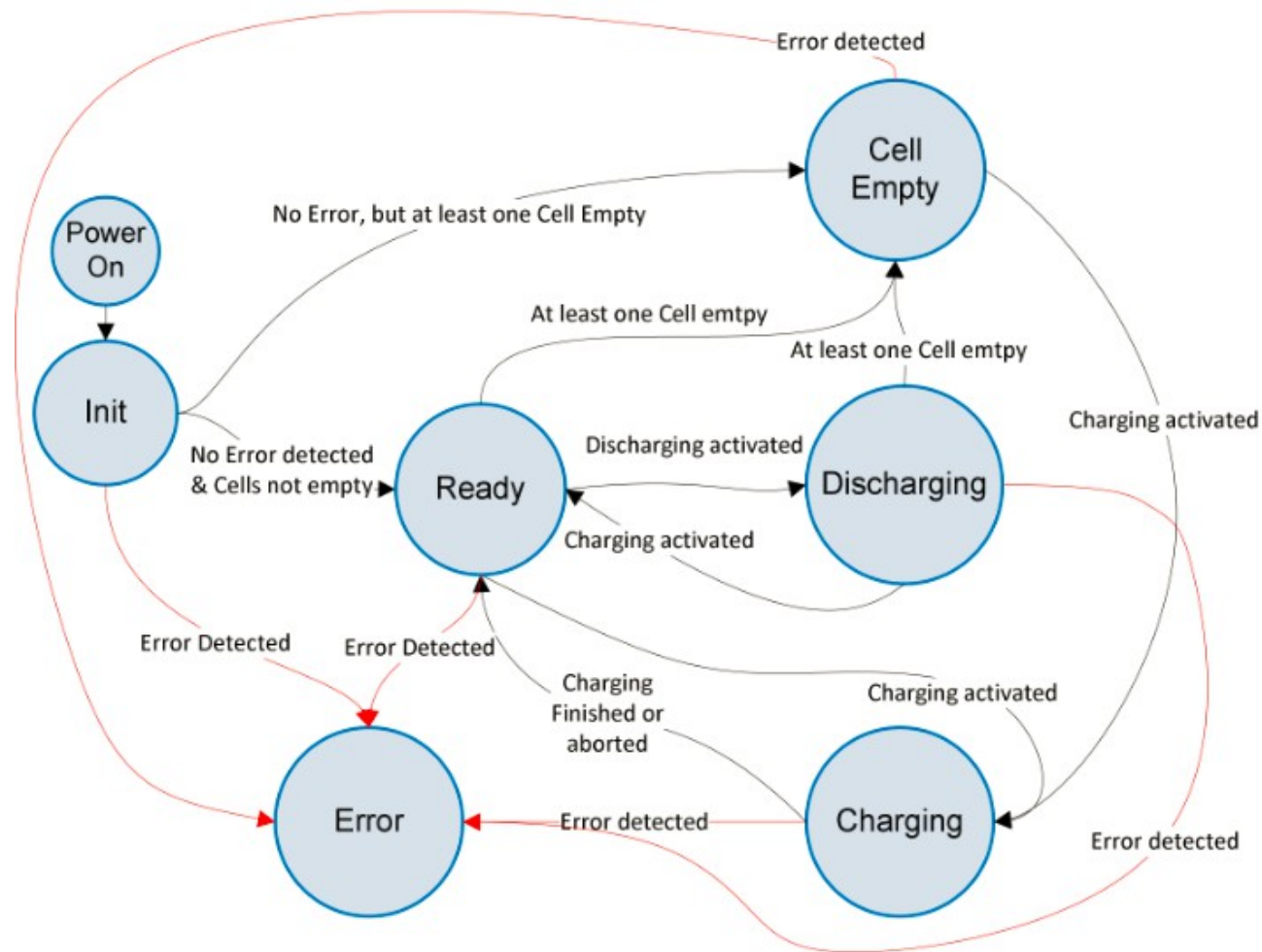


BMS Master Tasks (under development)

- Using Infineon XMC4500
- Replace ConCon
- Control of 5 contactors
- Redundant current measurement
- 12 analog channels for redundant data acquisition
- Serial logging and configuration interface
- Data logging on SD-Card
- Charge algorithm
- Supervise all measured parameters
- Communication with vehicle control unit
- State of charge algorithm



- State Machine running currently on ConCon



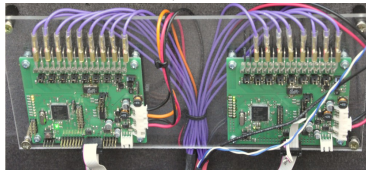
Demonstrators

■ eBike

- 12S2P A123 2,3Ah
- ca. 182 Wh

Ekart, cityEL

- 14S1P TS 90Ah
- Ca 4,2 kWh





Thank you for your attention!

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