



# A novel improved PNGV model parameter identification of lithium battery based on double exponential fitting

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Received: 📅 September 08, 2020

Published: 📅 September 30, 2020

## Abstract

In order to establish a more accurate battery equivalent model, the polarization circuit of the existing PNGV equivalent model is extended to characterize the polarization characteristics of the battery better. The double exponential fitting method is used in the parameter identification to improve the accuracy of parameter identification of battery equivalent model. With the results of hybrid pulse power characterization experiment, the parameters of improved model are identified. And obtain the functional relationship between parameters and state of charge through fitting. At last, a real-time simulation model is established. The simulation results show that the error value between the simulation model voltage and the actual voltage is less than 1.2%, the model accuracy is high. This lays the foundation for the estimation of the state of charge of the lithium battery in the follow-up work.

**Keywords:** Lithium Battery; Parameter Identification; improved PNGV model; double exponential fitting

## Introduction

With the rise of new energy technology, power battery technology has developed rapidly, and lithium batteries are the main body of power batteries now [1]. In the process of energy storage and energy supply, the working status monitoring and energy management of the battery are completed by the battery management system. As a key factor in evaluating the quality of a battery management system, accurate estimation of State of Charge (SOC) is essential [2].

To estimate the SOC value of lithium batteries accurately, a reasonable battery equivalent model must be established [3]. The Rint model, PNGV model, Thevenin model and GNL model are widely used [4]. The above models perform well in simulating battery operating characteristics, but the model structure is complicated and the parameter solving is difficult [5].

In order to improve the accuracy of battery simulation and simplify the parameter calculation process, the existing PNGV model has been improved. The double exponential fitting method is used in the process of model parameter identification, finally the

parameter identification results are verified by simulation. This laid the foundation for the SOC estimation of lithium batteries in follow-up research.

## Mathematical analysis

### a. Equivalent modeling

Traditional PNGV model has insufficient simulation accuracy in terms of battery capacity and the nonlinear relationship between UOC and SOC, so an improved PNGV equivalent model is established [6]. The improved model optimizes the polarization circuit, so that the dynamic characteristics of the battery can be better expressed. The PNGV model and its improved model are shown in Figure [1].

In Figure 1(b), the R1C1 and R2C2 respectively represents the process of rapid change and slow stability of the circuit voltage. Assuming that the current direction in the figure are positive, the voltages at both ends of the R1C1 and R2C2 network are represented by U1 and U2. For the circuit KVL equation, as shown in Eq. (1).

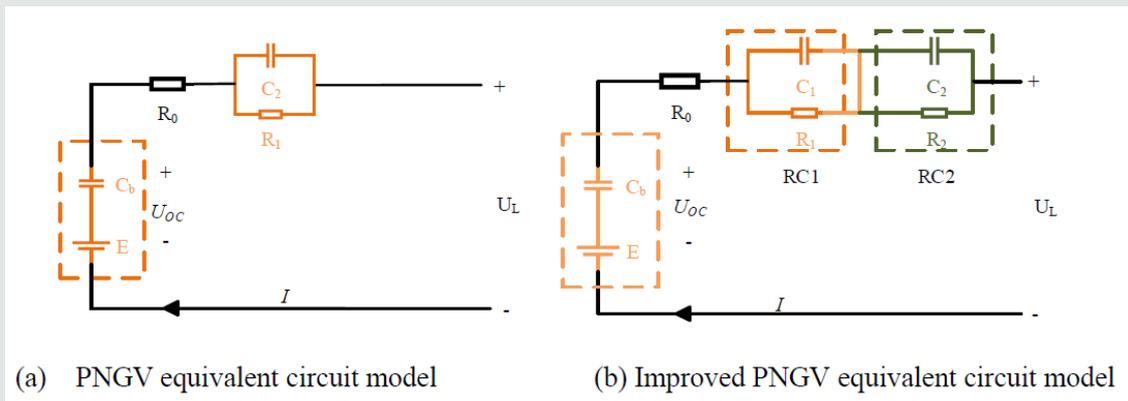


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of circuit structures of PNGV and its improved model.

$$\begin{cases} U_L = U_{oc} - IR_0 - U_1 - U_2 \\ \frac{d(U_1)}{dt} = \frac{I(t)}{C_1} - \frac{U_1}{R_1 C_1} \\ \frac{d(U_2)}{dt} = \frac{I(t)}{C_2} - \frac{U_2}{R_2 C_2} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

**b. Curve fitting and parameter identification**

[Figure 2] shows the graph of the voltage and current changes during one cycle of charging and discharging in the Hybrid Pulse Power Pharacterization (HPPC) experiment. In the [figure] t1 is the discharge start time, t2 is the discharge stop time, and t3 is the static stop time.

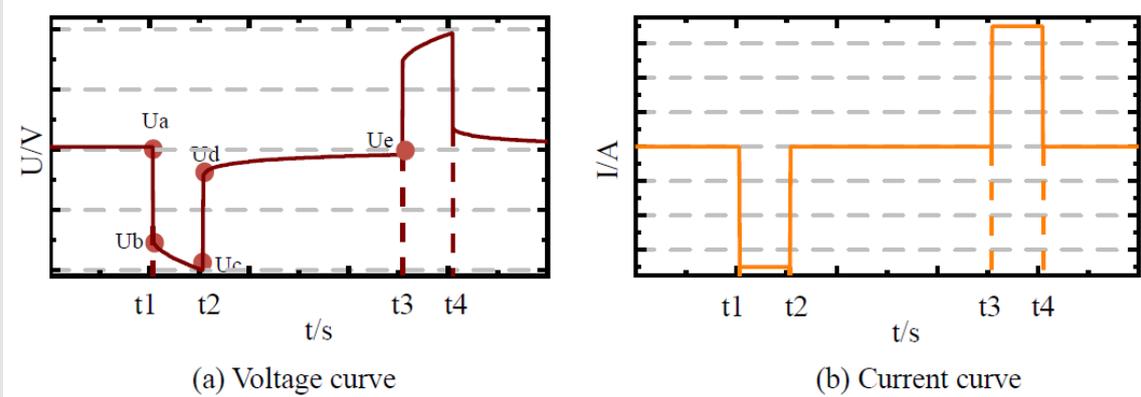


Figure 2: Schematic diagram of voltage and current curves in HPPC experiment.

It can be seen in the figure that, affected by the internal resistance of the battery R0, the terminal voltage of the battery will change dramatically at the time when the discharge start and stop [7]. So, the internal resistance of the equivalent circuit model can be deduced from Ohm's law, and the internal resistance calculation formula is shown in Eq. (2).

$$R_0 = \frac{(U_a - U_b) + (U_d - U_c)}{2I} \quad (2)$$

The values of R1, R2, C1, and C2 can be obtained by curve fitting of experimental data. The double exponential fitting method is used in the parameter identification of the improved PNGV model. During a period of standing after the discharge, the circuit current value is zero and the RC circuit has no input [8]. The above

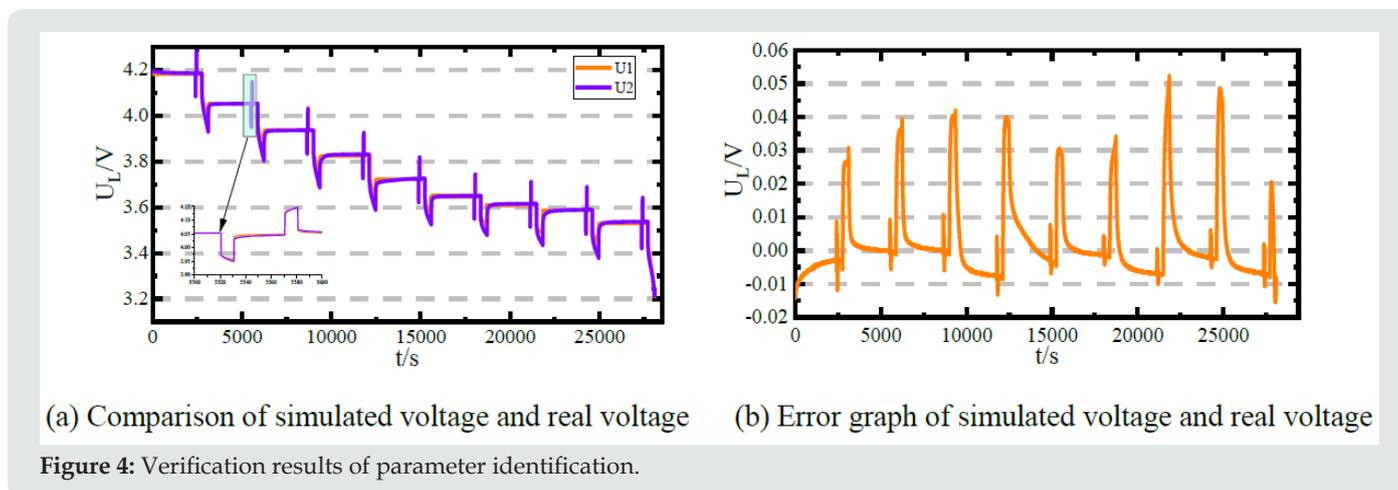
parameters are relatively simple to obtain by fitting the voltage curve of this section. Therefore, this curve is selected for fitting to obtain the above parameters. According to the circuit principle, the output equation of the battery terminal voltage can be obtained [9]. Let  $\tau_1$  represents the time constant of the parallel circuit of R1 and C1,  $\tau_2$  represents the time constant of the parallel circuit of R2 and C2. In order to reduce the difficulty of parameter identification and calculation, the correlation coefficient of the equation is simplified, and the result is shown in Eq. (3).

$$\begin{cases} U_L = U_{oc} - I R e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_1}} - I R_2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_2}} \\ U_L = f - a e^{-ct} - b e^{-dt} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$



In [Figure 4],  $U_1$  represents the actual voltage,  $U_2$  represents the simulated voltage. Due to the influence of measurement deviation and environmental factors, when the current pulse arrives, the terminal voltage of the battery will change dramatically, and then the error between the experimental value and the simulation value will increase. When the battery discharge is about to end, the

violent chemical reaction inside the battery causes the parameter values. The change has caused the error between the simulated voltage and the actual voltage to increase. The overall system error is less than 0.01V, and the system parameter identification accuracy is high.



## Conclusions

In order to describe the dynamic and static characteristics of lithium batteries better, the traditional PNGV model has been improved. The double exponential fitting method was applied in parameter identification to simplify the calculation. The verification results shown that the improved PNGV model has a simple circuit structure and a better simulation effect. The double exponential fitting method greatly reduced the difficulty of model parameter calculation and improved the accuracy of parameter identification. The establishment of the improved model and the use of the double exponential fitting method solved the problem of insufficient accuracy of the battery simulation model and large amount of calculation for parameter identification. It created conditions for the research of SOC estimation.

## Acknowledgments

The work was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 61801407), Sichuan science and technology program (No. 2019YFG0427), China Scholarship Council (No. 201908515099) and Fund of Robot Technology Used for Special Environment Key Laboratory of Sichuan Province (No. 18kftk03).

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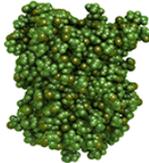


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DOI: 10.32474/JBRS.2020.01.000110

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