

Identification of Dominant Mechanisms for Capacity Fade of Lithium-Ion Batteries

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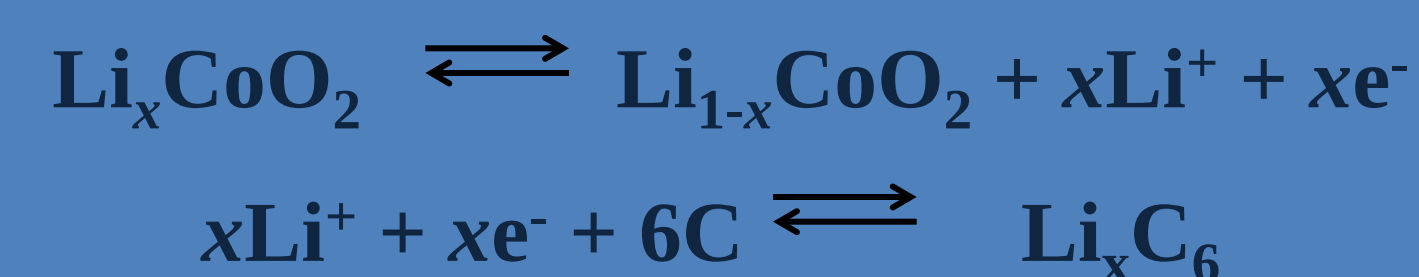
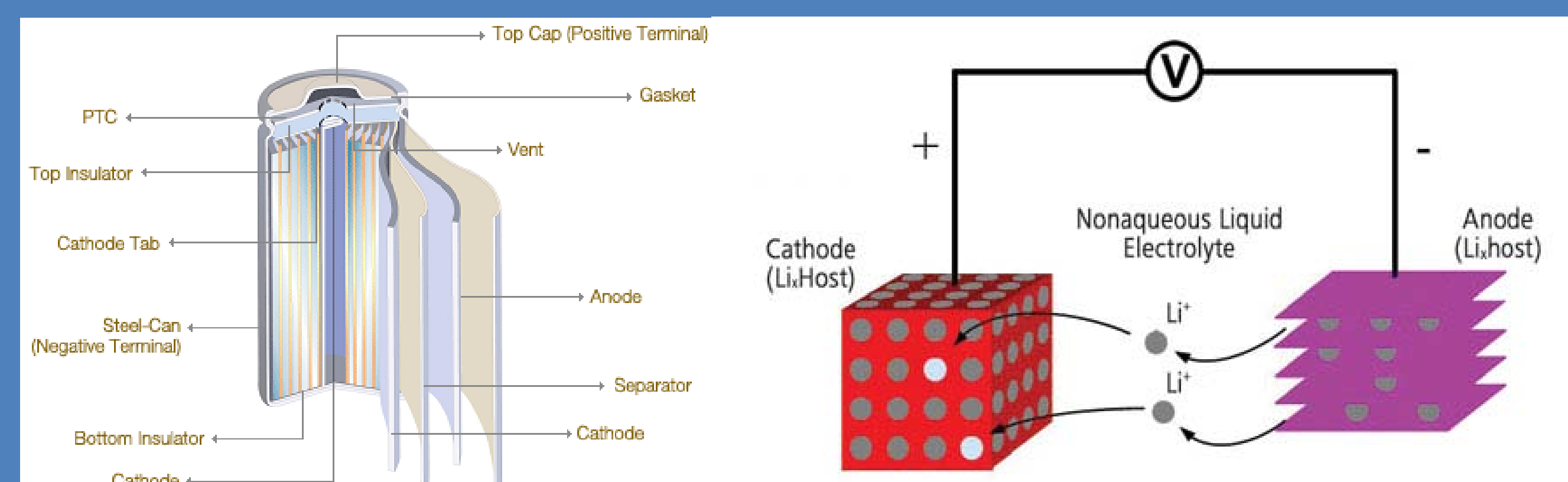
Motivation

Electrochemical power sources are expected to play a vital role in future applications of automobiles, power storage, military, mobile applications, and space. Lithium-ion chemistry has been identified as the preferred candidate for high-power/high-energy secondary batteries and commercial batteries of up to 75 Ah have been manufactured. Applications for batteries range from implantable cardiovascular defibrillators (ICDs) operating at 10 μ A current to hybrid vehicles requiring pulses of 100 A.

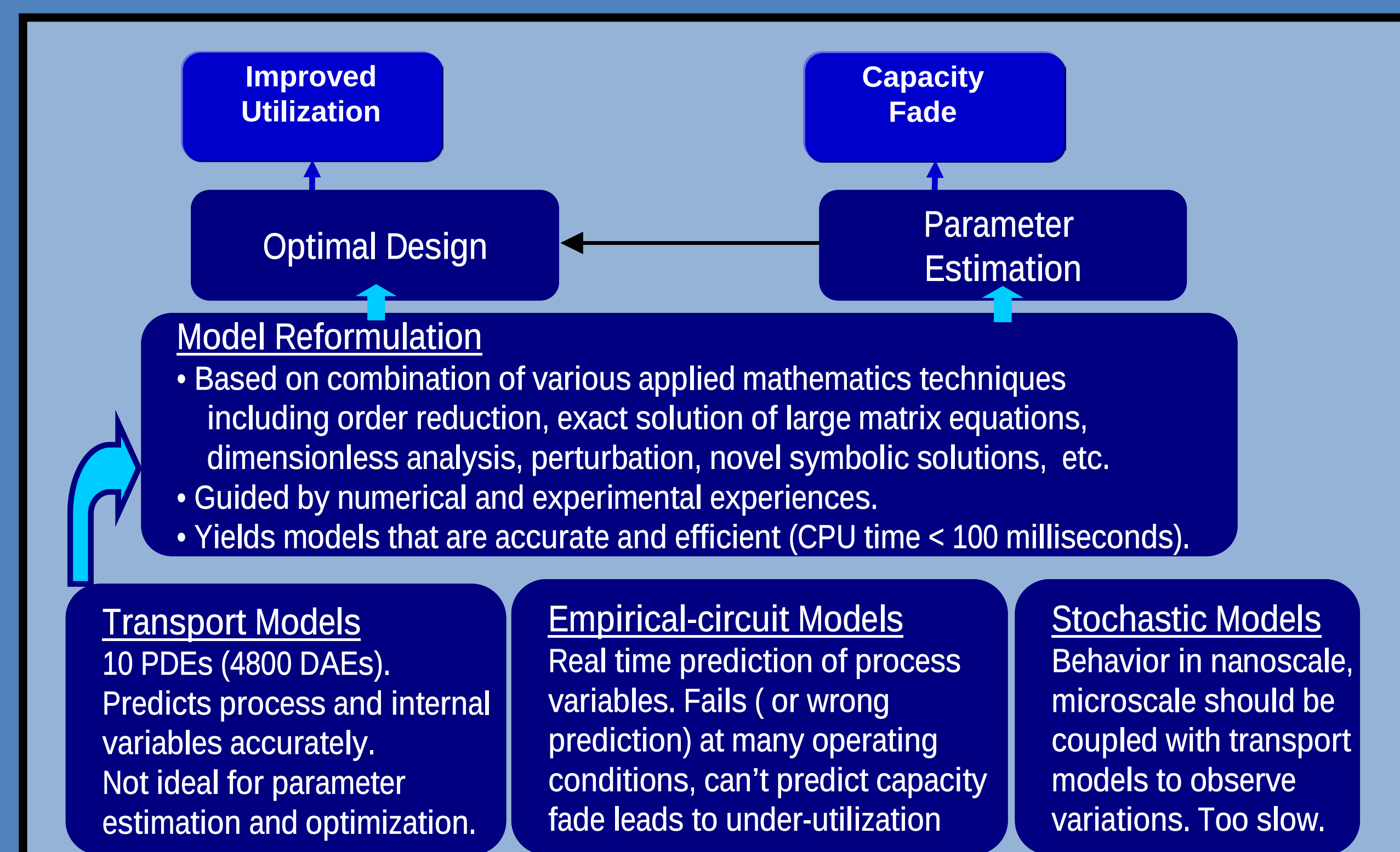


Introduction

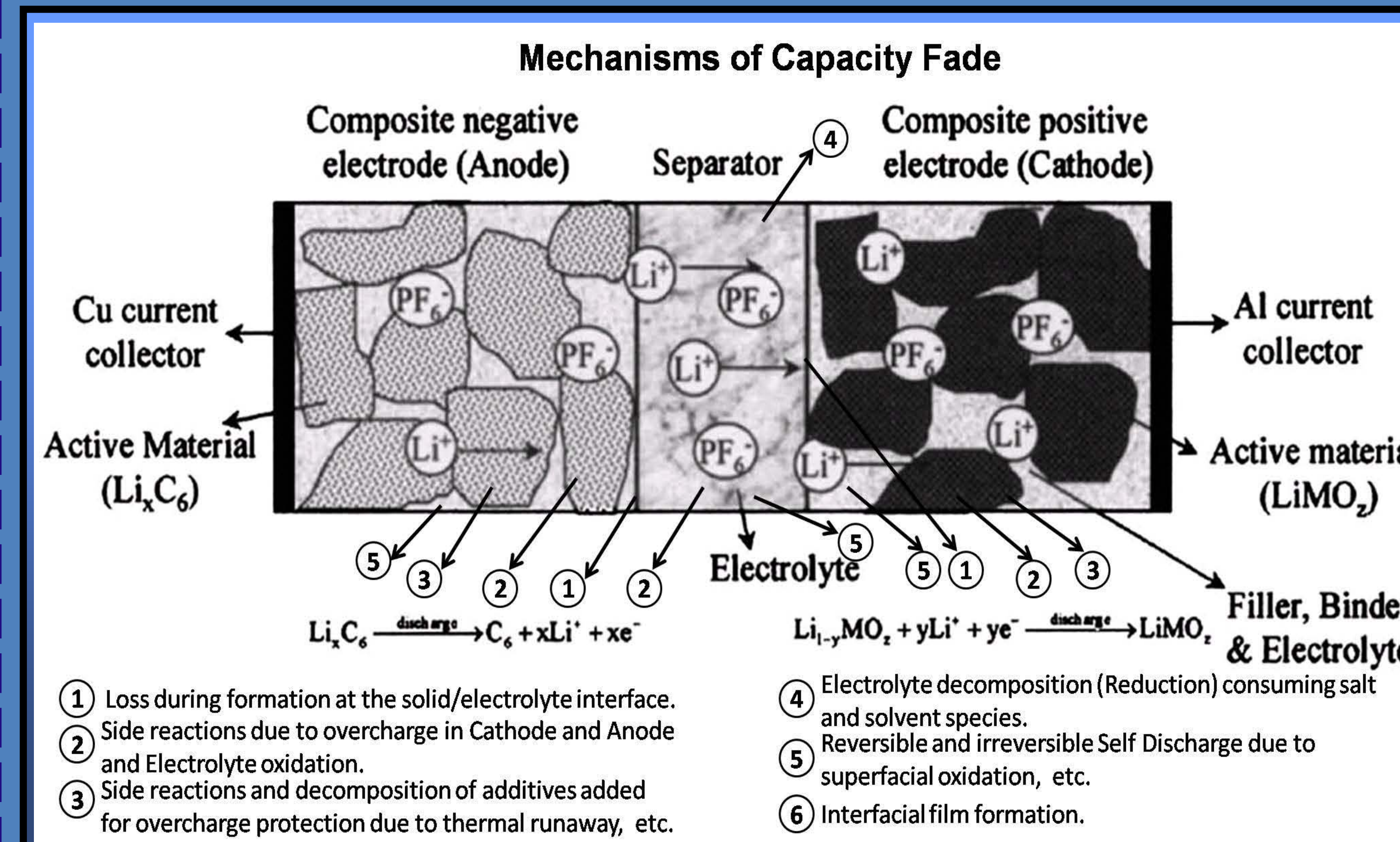
Lithium-ion battery, chemistry and reactions



Modeling Approaches



Capacity Fade Mechanisms



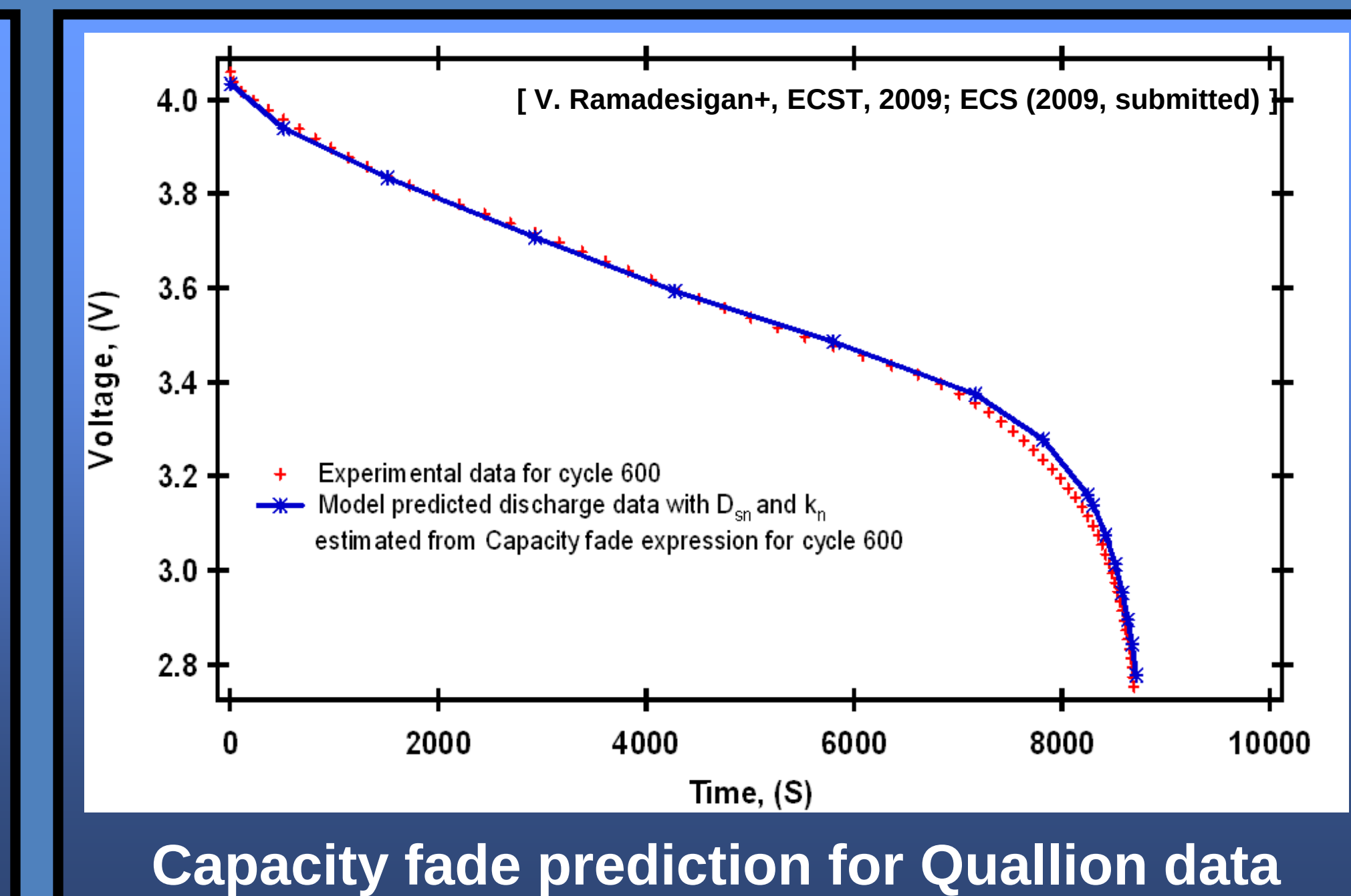
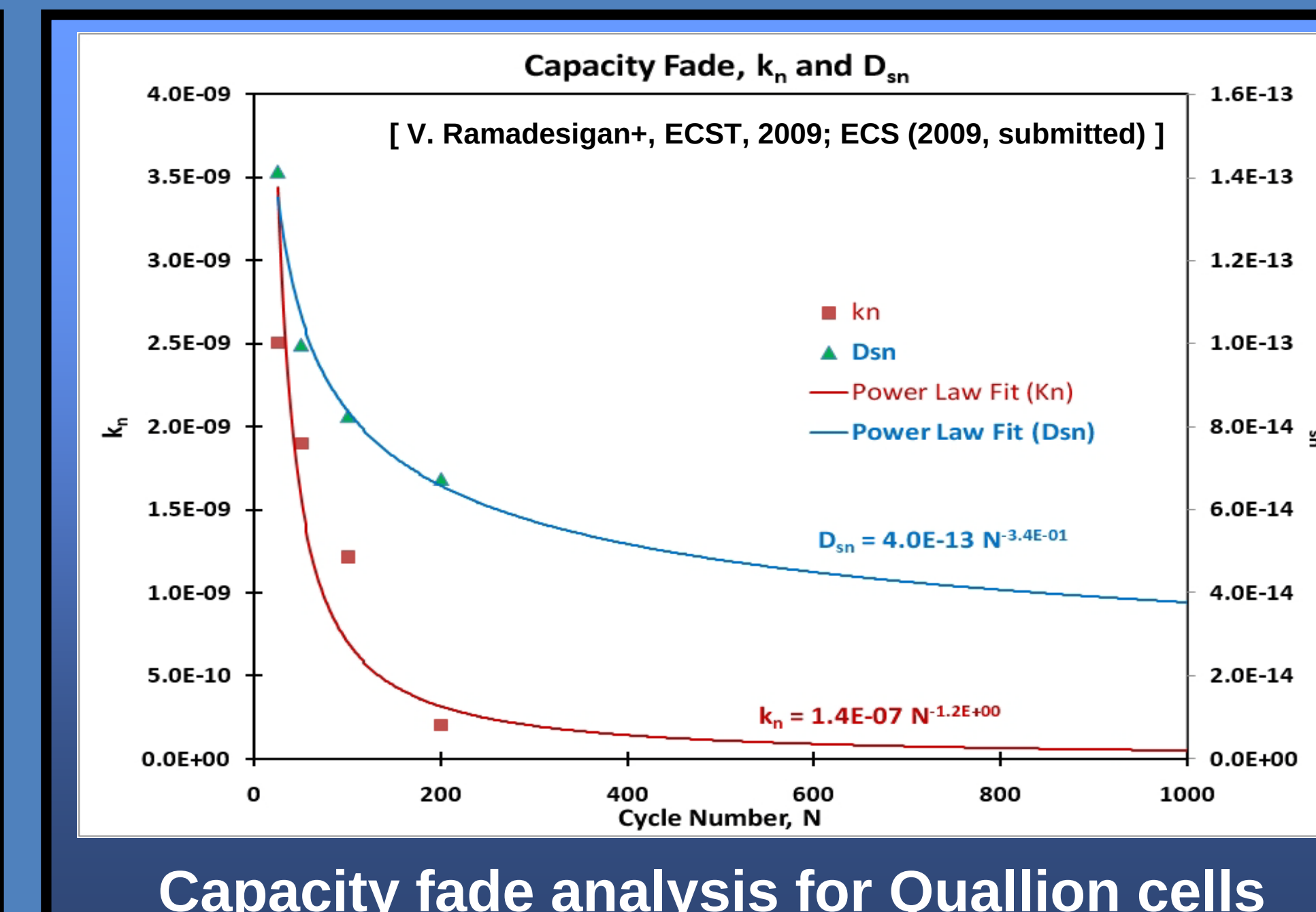
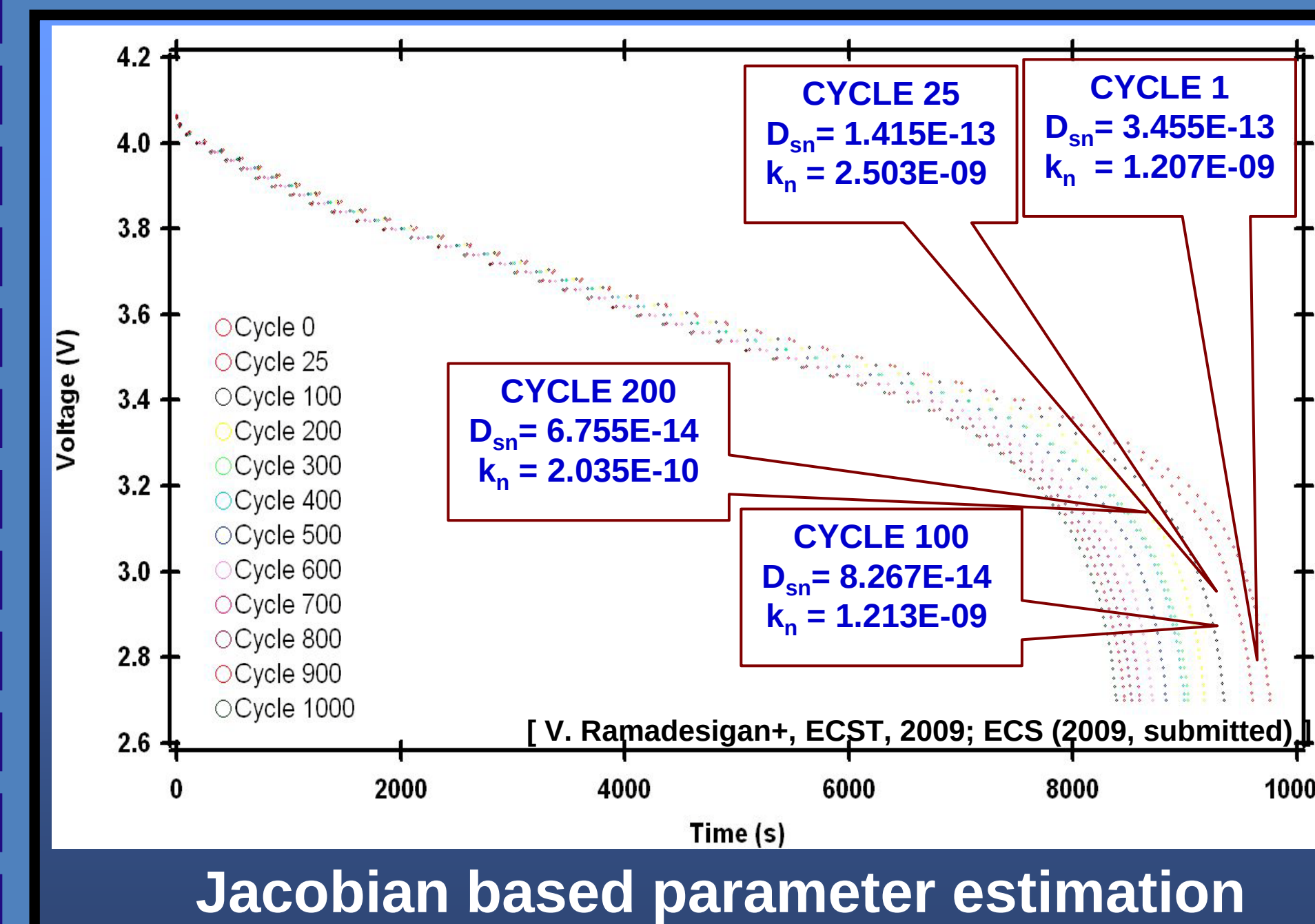
Parameter Estimation - Techniques

- Gauss Newton Method
 - Based on Jacobian calculation
 - Iterative procedure
 - Good initial guess is needed
- Bayesian Estimation
 - No need for Jacobian
 - Uncertainty analysis – Markov Chain Monte Carlo method, polynomial chaos expansions

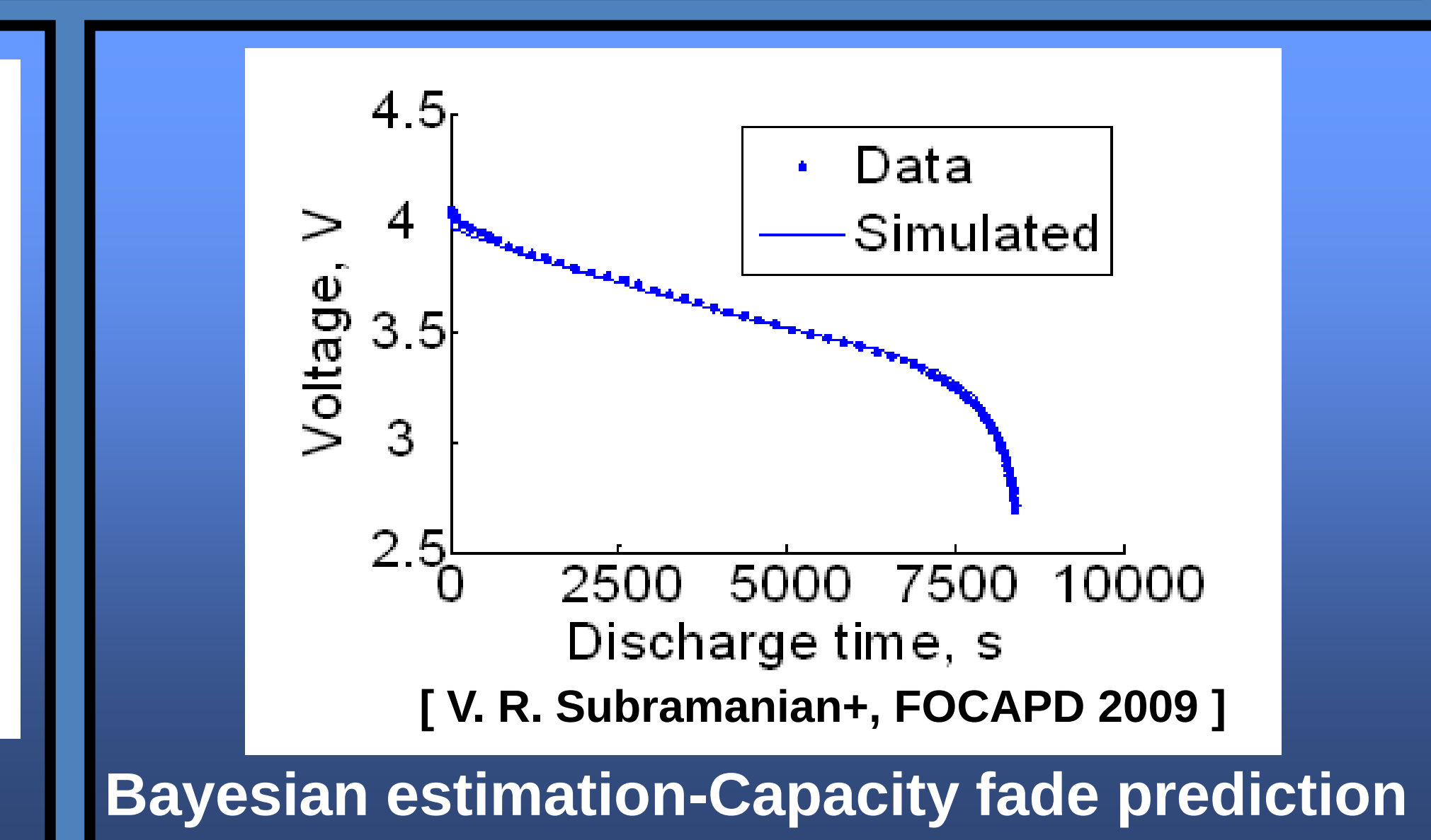
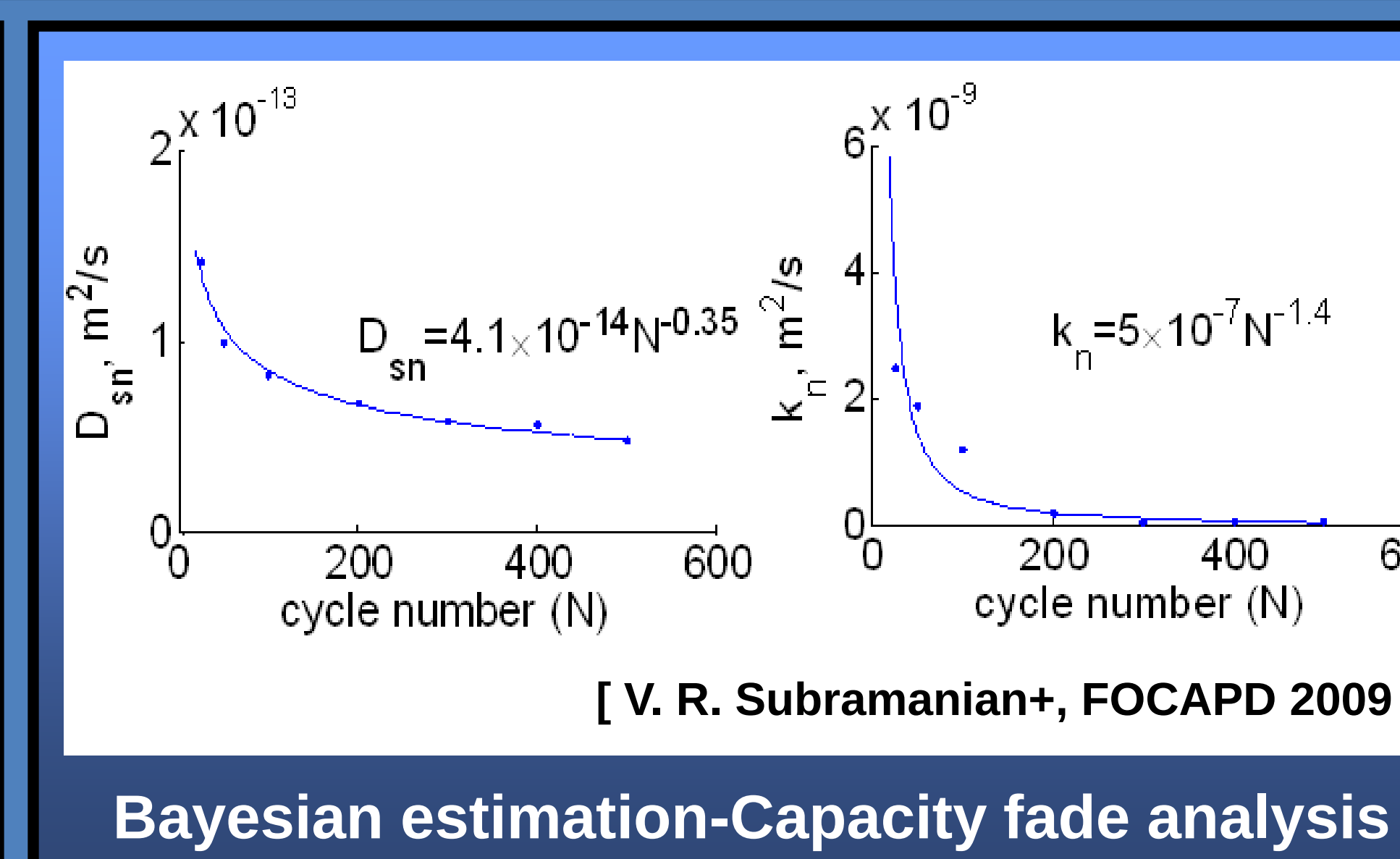
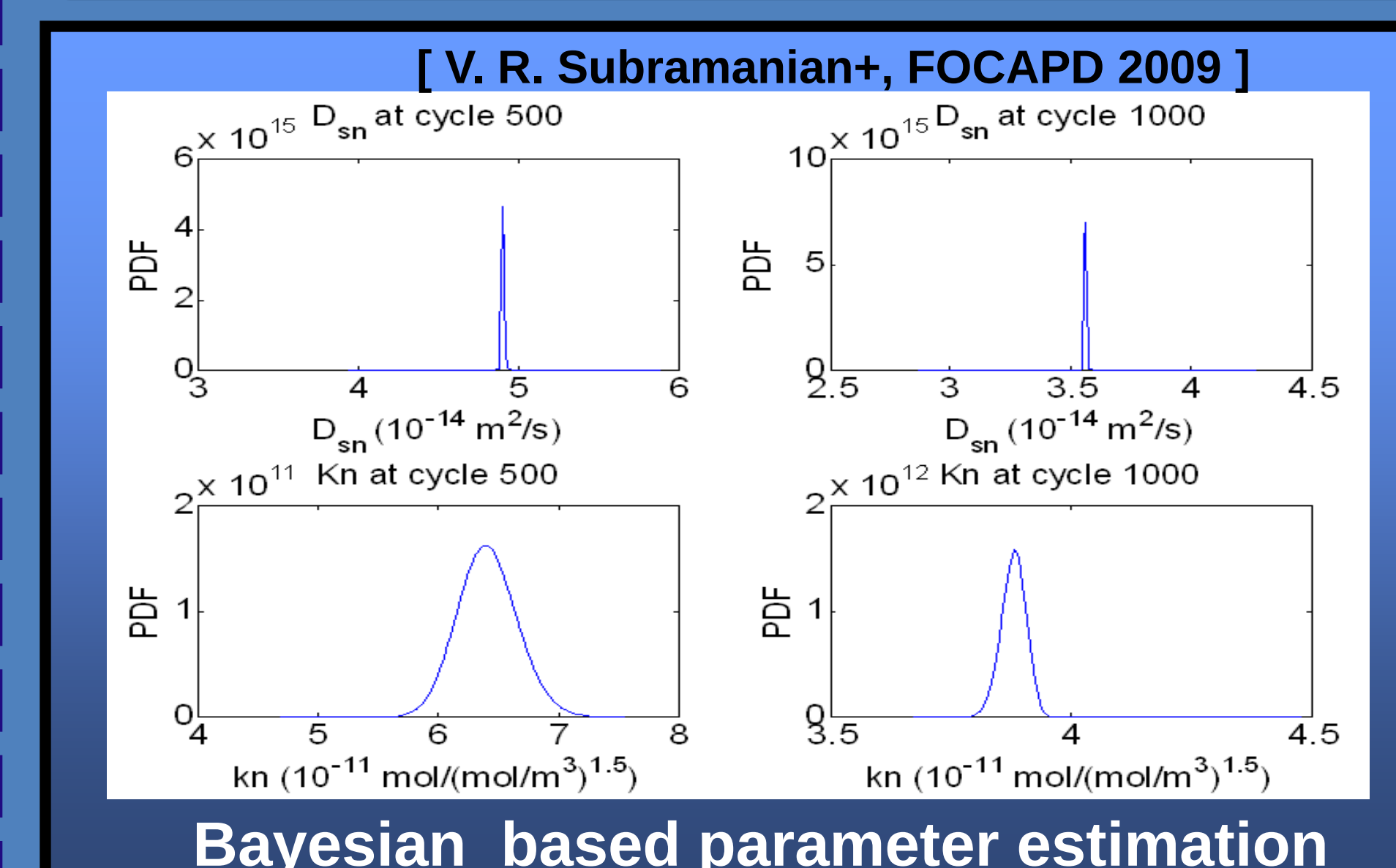
Mathematical Modeling of Capacity Fade

- Side Reactions: Represented by additional kinetic expressions, SEI layer growth: Rate of film resistance increase
- Tracking parameters with cycles (Discrete Empirical Approach)
 - Track the variations in kinetic and transport parameters with cycle number

Nonlinear Estimation Results (Jacobian based)



Bayesian Estimation Results



Acknowledgments

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