

MATLAB EXPO

Optimize EV Battery Performance Using Simulation

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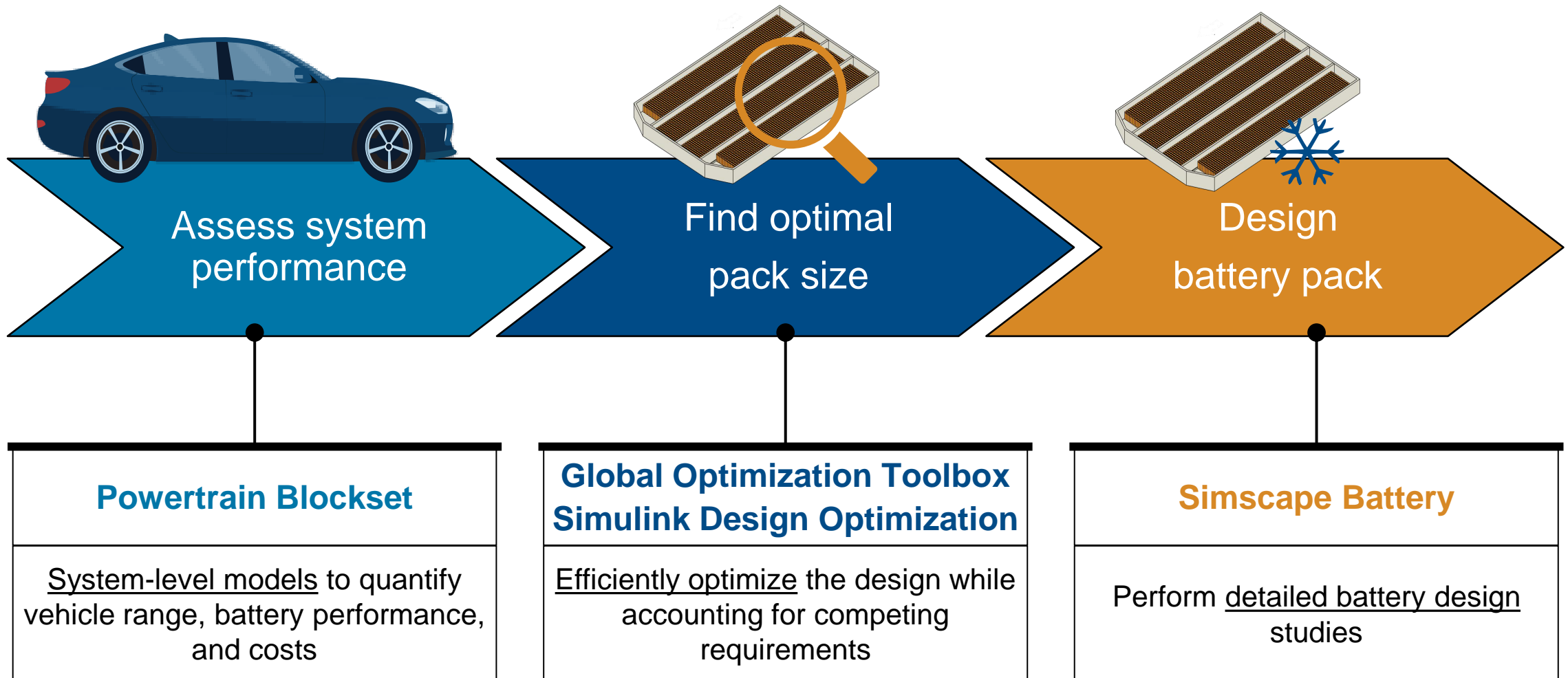
Lorenzo Nicoletti



Danielle Chu

Key takeaways

Optimize EV battery performance using simulation



Agenda

Optimize EV battery performance using simulation

- **Problem statement**
- Assess system performance
- Find optimal pack size
- Design battery pack
- Conclusions



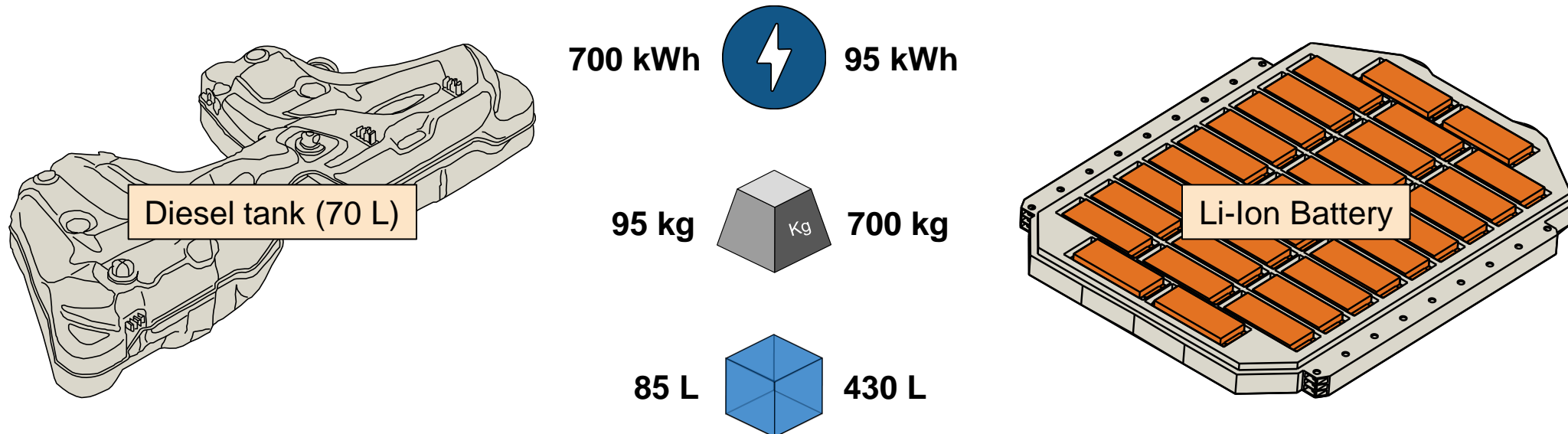
Problem statement: the electrification of the powertrain

Current challenges

The automotive sector is focusing on reducing CO₂ emissions. For this scope, Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) are a promising solution:

- Localize emissions to energy production source
- Can be charged with renewable energy

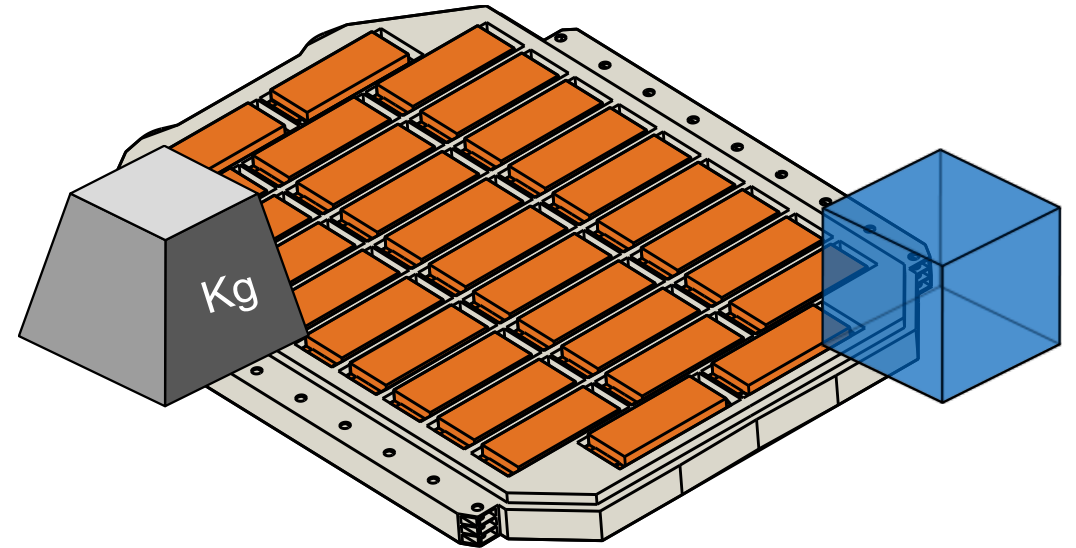
However, **engineering challenges remain ...**



Problem statement: the electrification of the powertrain

Current challenges

- The battery impacts the **vehicle mass** and on other crucial system-level specifications
 - **Energy consumption**
 - **Range**
 - **Acceleration**
- The battery's integration represents a major challenge
- Today's goal is to show how you can use MathWorks products to:
 1. Create a BEV model (and assess vehicle performance)
 2. Optimize the battery pack size
 3. Detail the battery pack



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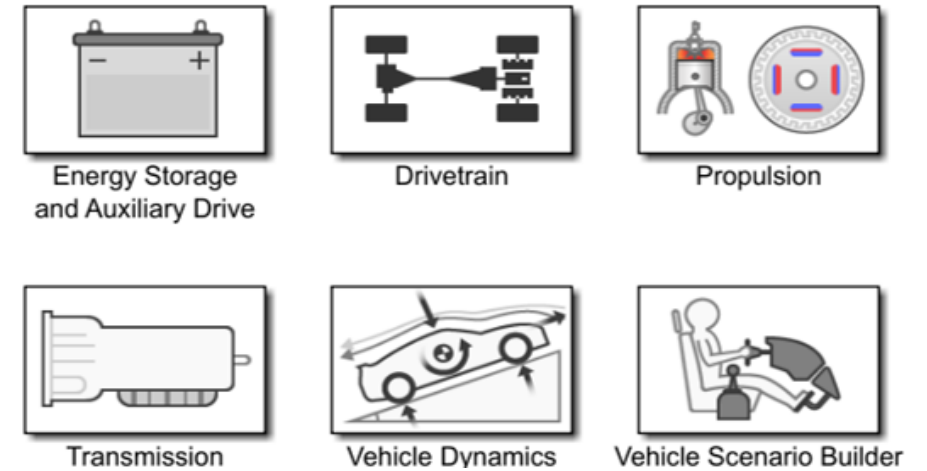


Create a BEV model

Using Powertrain Blockset™

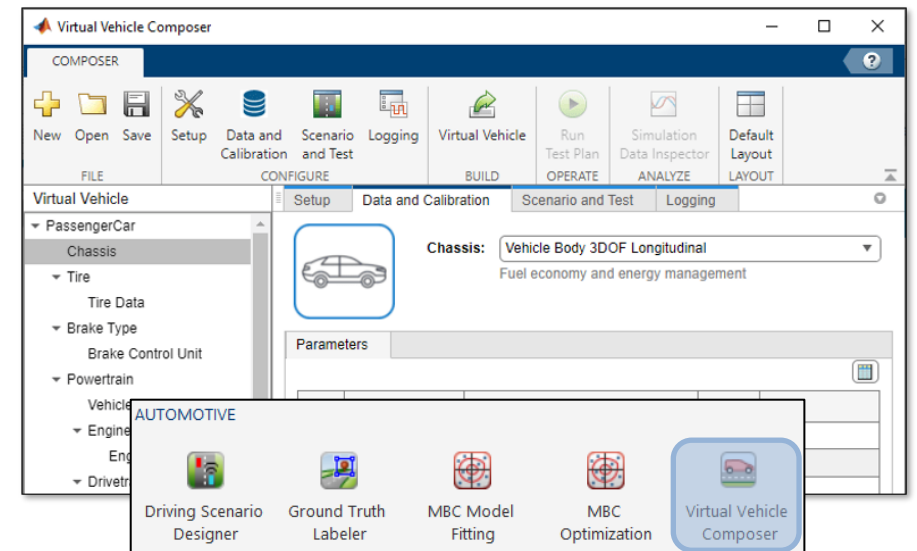
Create a vehicle model with Powertrain Blockset

- Blocks for gasoline, diesel, hybrid, and electric systems
- Provides a standard model architecture that can be reused throughout the development process
- Ideal for trade-off analysis, component sizing, and optimization



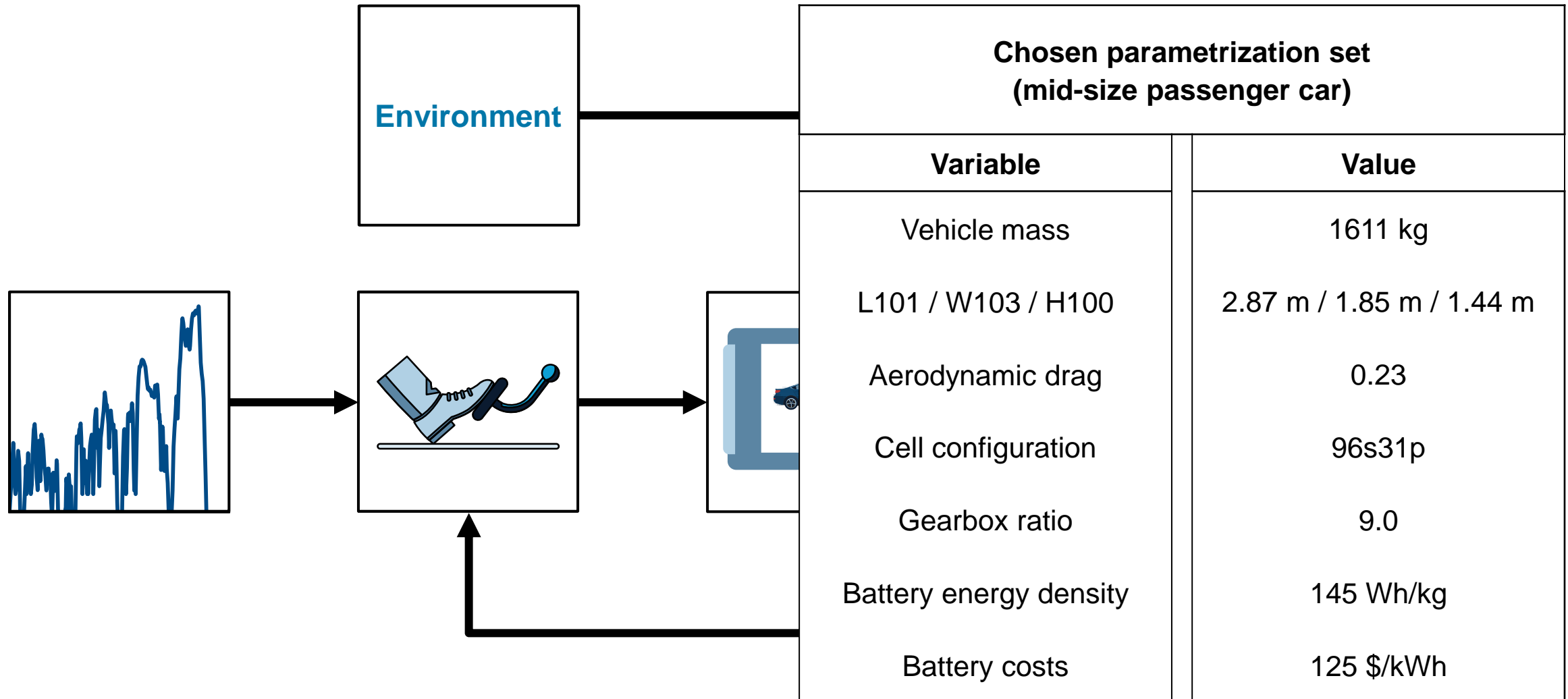
Generate a vehicle model with Virtual Vehicle Composer

- Interactive app
- Several pre-built vehicle templates
- Easy component parametrization
- Generates a full vehicle model



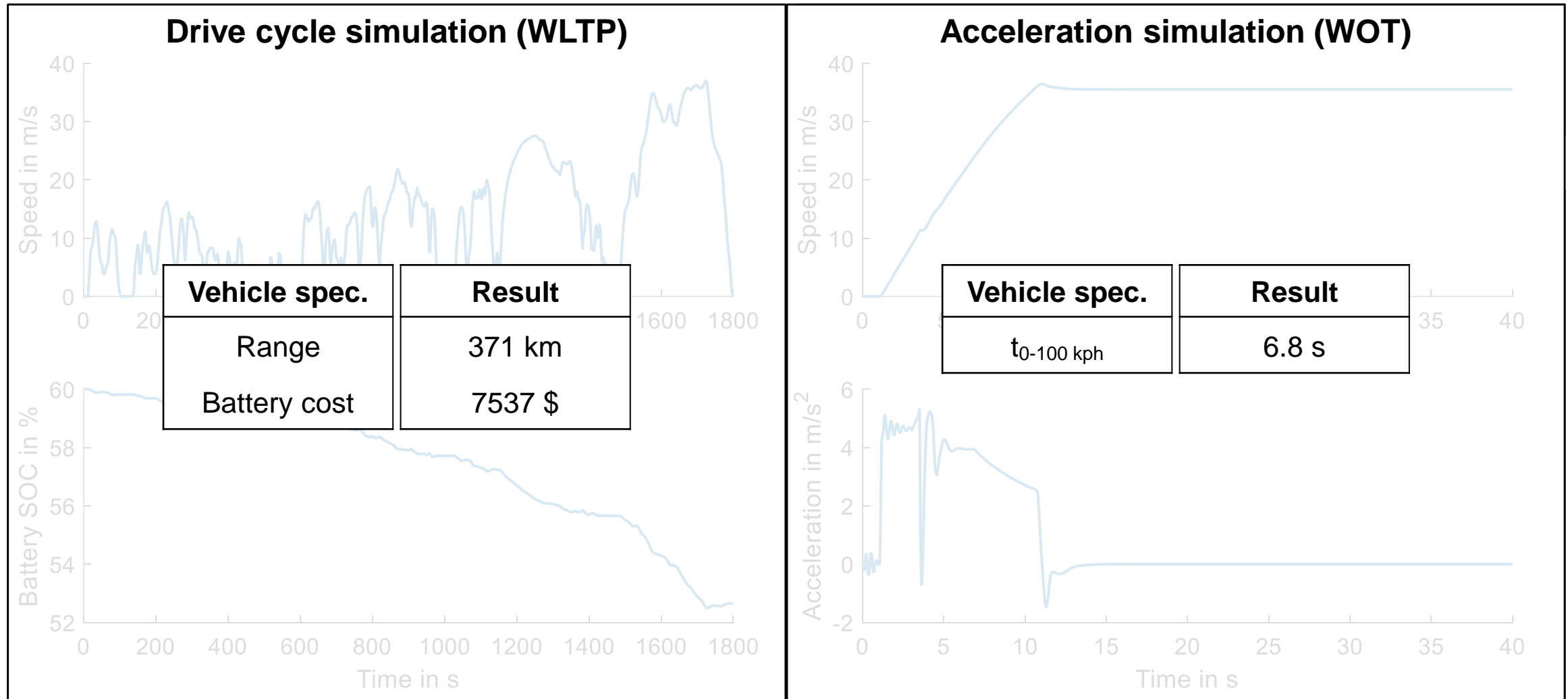
Overview vehicle model

Generated with Virtual Vehicle Composer



Overview vehicle model

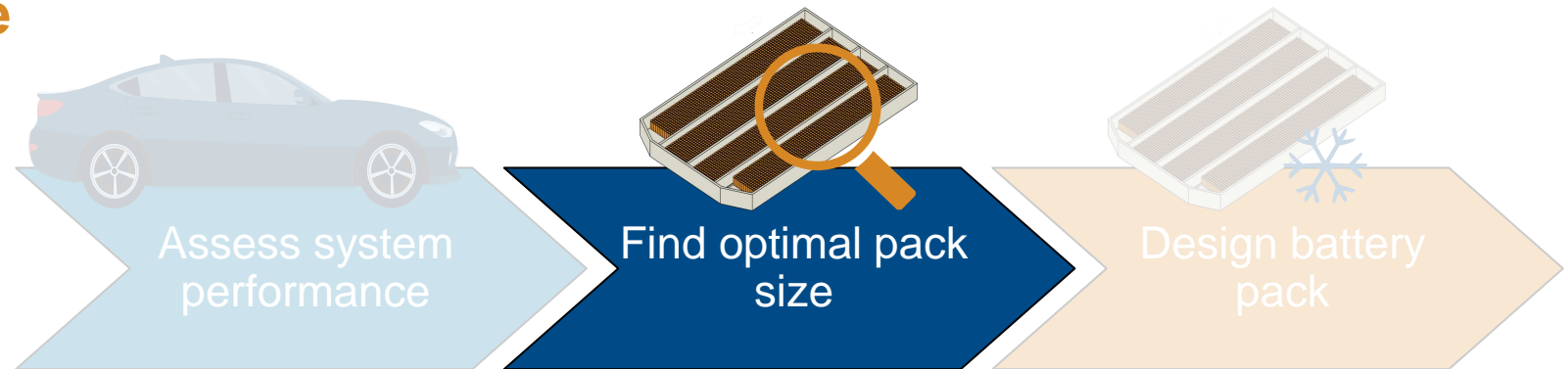
Initial assessment, mid-size electric passenger car



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Problem statement

Objectives, constraints, and design variables

Given the vehicle model, define the optimization problem:

- Objective:

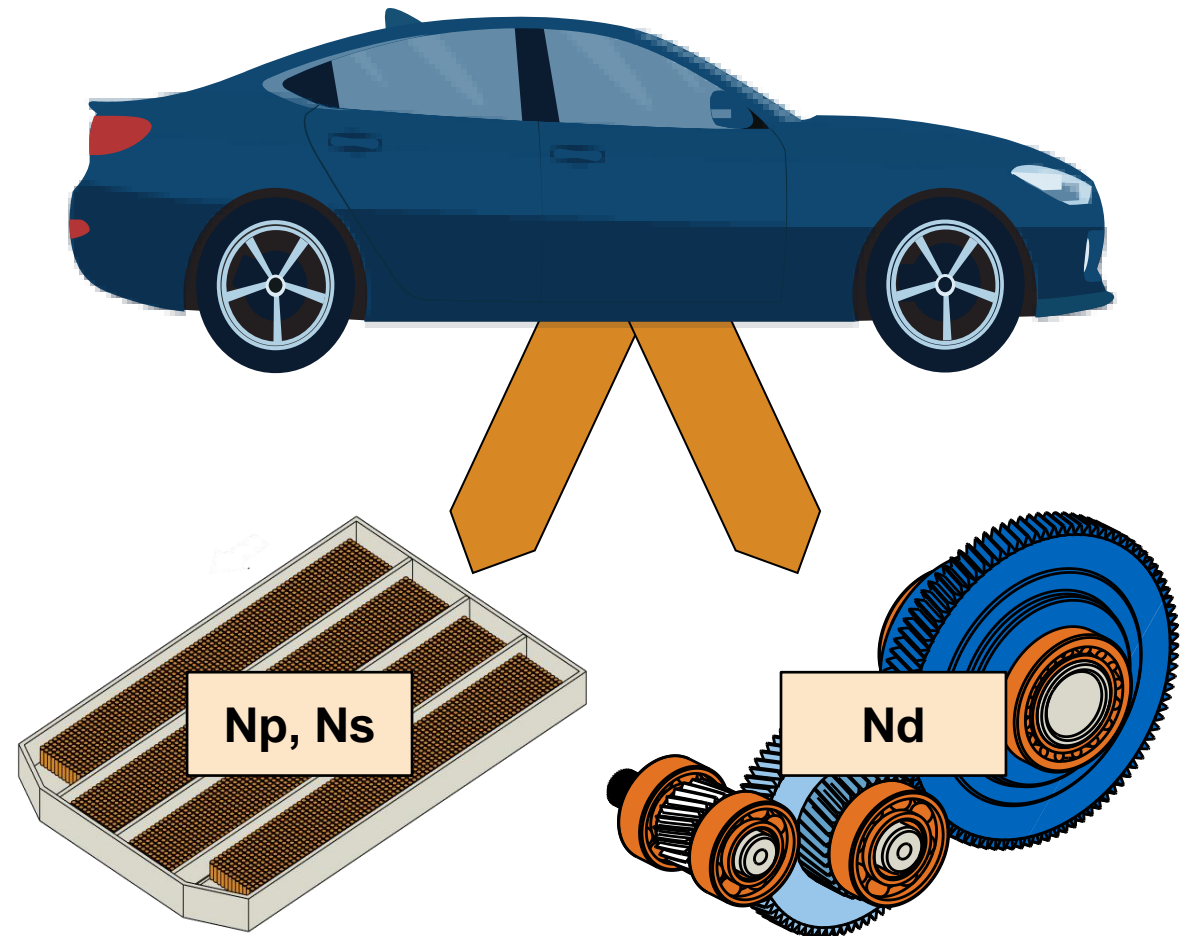
$$\text{minimize } f(x) = w_1 * \text{Cost} - w_2 * \text{Range}$$

- Constraints:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1: \text{DriveCycleFault} &\leq 0 \\ g_2: \text{Range} &\geq 400 \text{ km} \\ g_3: t_{0-100 \text{ kph}} &\leq 7 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

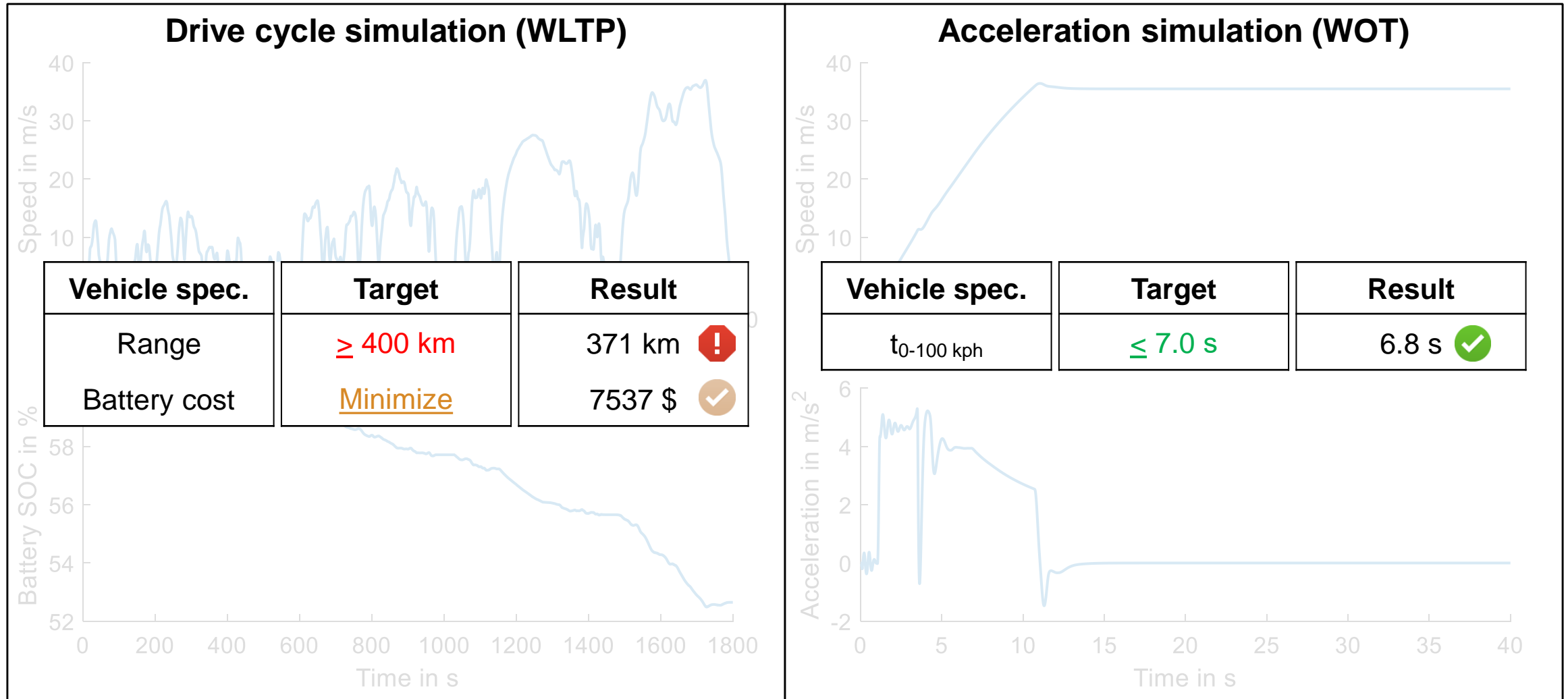
- Design variables

$$\begin{aligned} x_1: 10 &\leq N_p \leq 50 \quad (\text{Integer}) \\ x_2: 80 &\leq N_s \leq 140 \quad (\text{Integer}) \\ x_3: 7 &\leq N_d \leq 10 \quad (\text{Continuous}) \end{aligned}$$



Comparison with initial assessment

Range constraint is not fulfilled

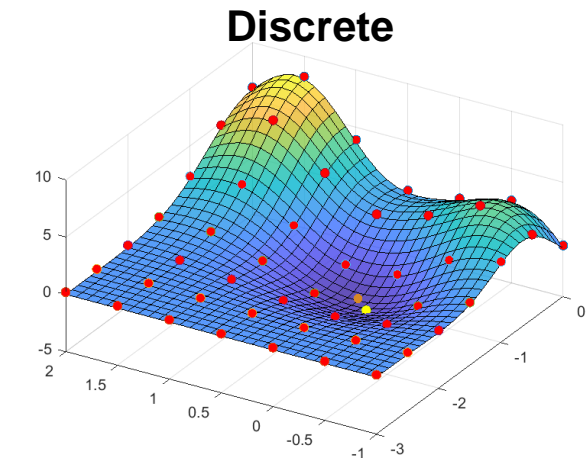
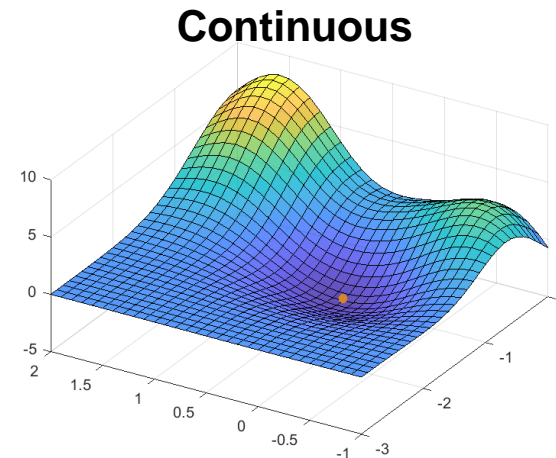


Optimization algorithm

Selecting the appropriate optimizer

The choice of a suitable optimization algorithm must take into account different requirements

- Design variable space
 - Continuous
 - Integer (discrete)
 - **Mixed Integer**
- Local / global search space
 - Optimization Toolbox (local)
 - **Global Optimization Toolbox**



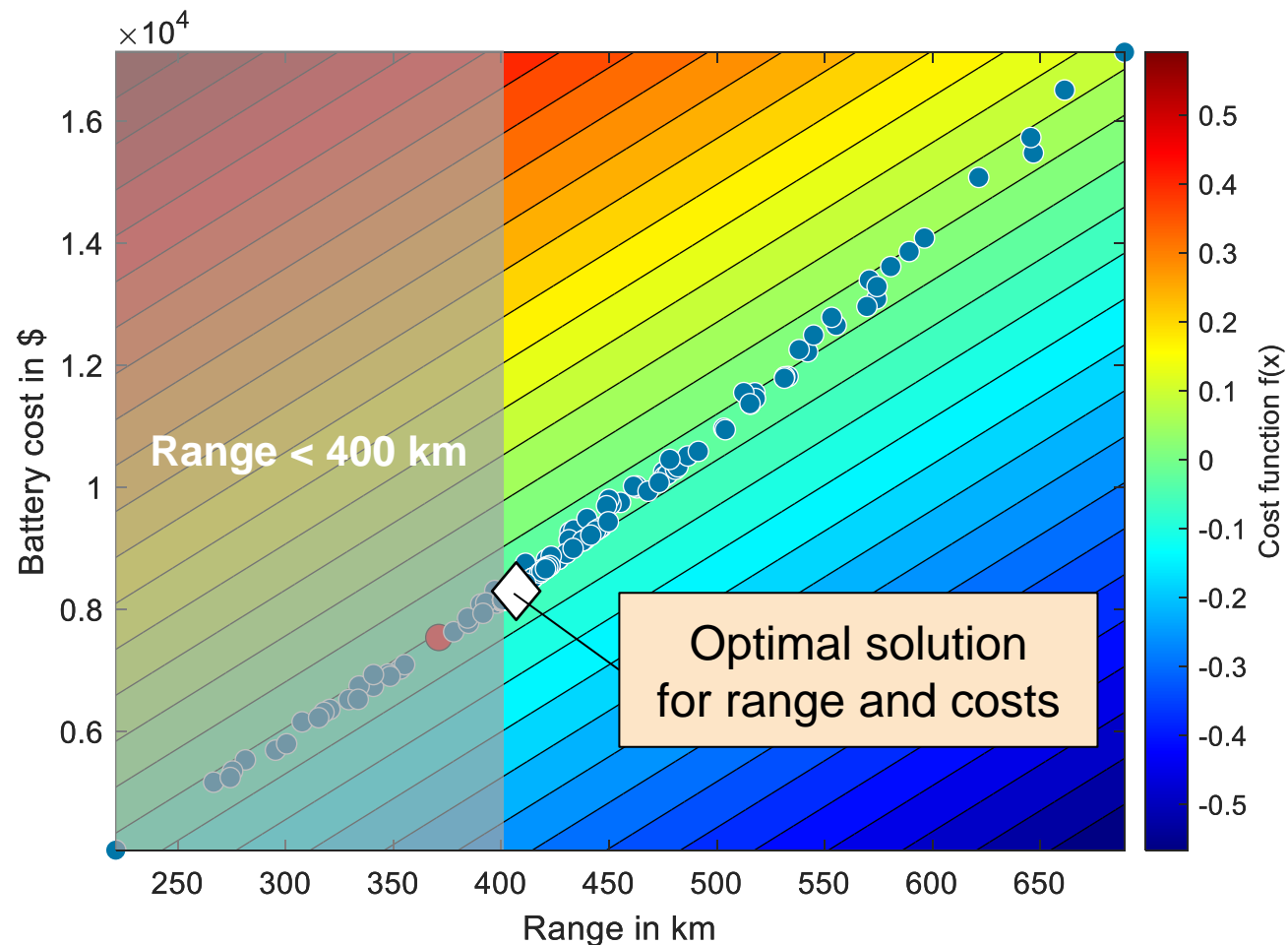
For this problem, the **surrogate optimization** (surrogateopt) algorithm was selected

- Uses fewer function calls than other global optimization solvers
- Automatically builds up cheap to evaluate surrogate models
- Searches for global solution
- Can work with continuous and integer variables

$$\min f(x) \text{ such that } \left[\begin{array}{l} LB \leq x \leq UB \\ Ax \leq b \\ Ax_{eq} = b_{eq} \\ c(x) \leq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Optimization results

Compare initial assessment and optimal solution



Variable	Initial assessment	Optimal solution
Range	371 km	406 km
Battery cost	7537 \$	8279 \$
t_{0-100} kph	6.8 s	6.8 s
Nd	9	7
Ns, Np	96s31p	91s36p
Bus voltage	357.8 V	339.2 V
Capacity	60.3 kWh	66.3 kWh

The algorithm performed 300 function calls and converged within 2.5 hours (no Parallel Computing)

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Battery design study workflow

Simscape Battery

1

Size battery pack within context of full system operation

2

Create lumped battery pack model and demonstrate equivalence

3

Design battery system in Simscape Battery

4

Select appropriate model fidelity for full system evaluation

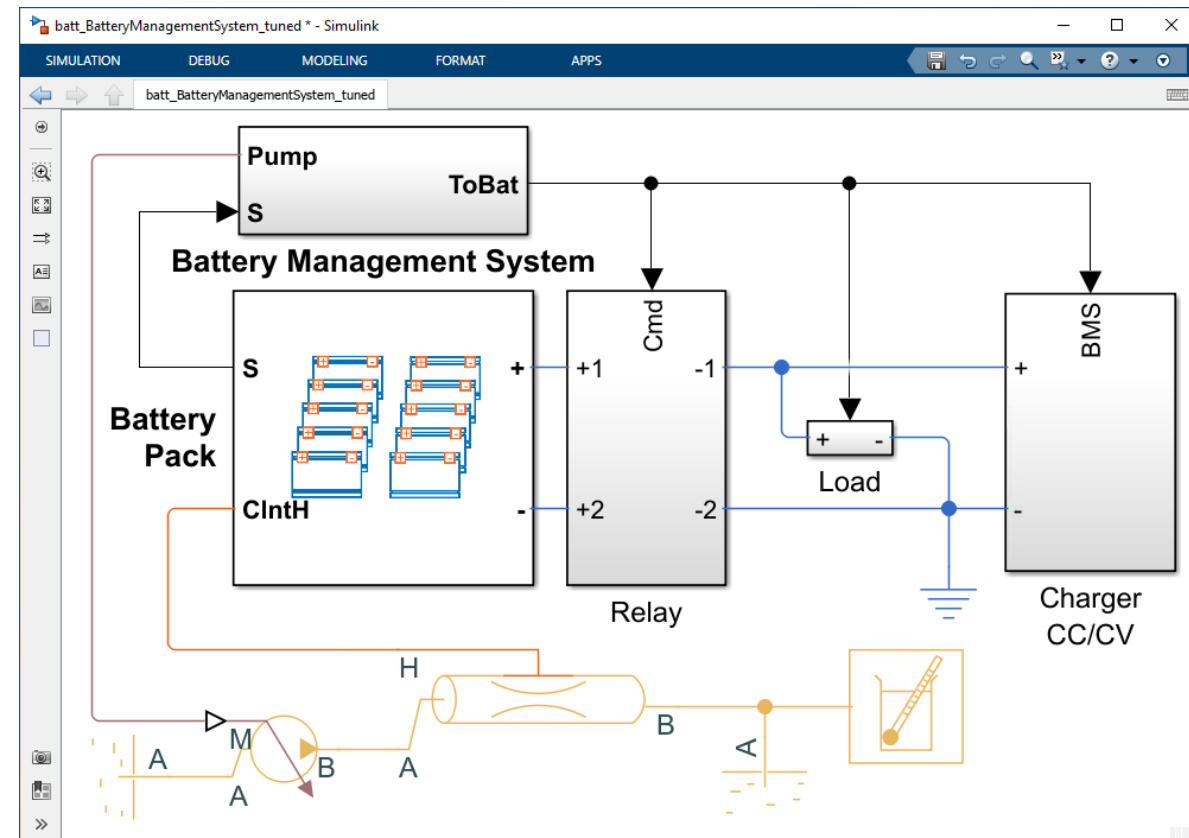
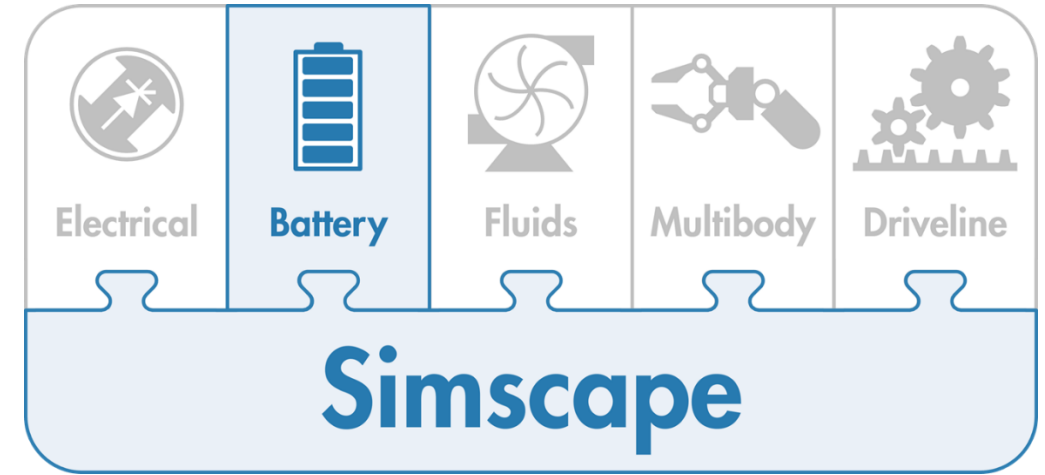
5

Evaluate battery design in full system

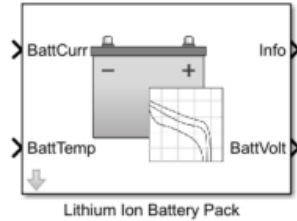
Simscape Battery

- Design and simulate battery and energy energy storage systems
 - Electrothermal cell behavior
 - Battery pack design
 - Battery management systems (BMS)

- With Simscape Battery you can
 - Evaluate pack architectures for electrical and thermal requirements
 - Verify robustness of discharge, charge and thermal management algorithms
 - Validate algorithms using HIL testing



Create lumped battery pack model in Simscape Battery



Block Parameters: Lithium Ion Battery Pack

Datasheet Battery (mask)

Implements a model for a lithium ion, lithium polymer, or lead acid battery based off of discharge characteristics taken at different temperatures. The model can be parameterized using a typical battery datasheet or through experimental measurement.

Block Options

Initial battery capacity: Parameter

Output battery voltage: Unfiltered

Parameters

Rated capacity at nominal temperature, BattChargeMax [Ah]: BattChargeMax

Open circuit voltage table data, Em [V]: Em*1 <100x1 double>

Open circuit voltage breakpoints 1, CapLUTBp []: CapLUTBp <1x100 double>

Internal resistance table data, RInt [Ohms]: RInt <4x100 double>

Battery temperature breakpoints 1, BattTempBp [K]: BattTempBp [263.15,273.1...]

Battery capacity breakpoints 2, CapSOCBp []: CapSOCBp <1x100 double>

Number of cells in series, Ns []: Ns 96

Number of cells in parallel, Np []: Np 31

Initial battery capacity, BattCapInit [Ah]: BattCapInit*BattSocInit/.75

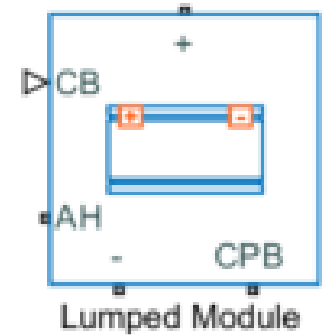


Block Parameters: Lumped Module

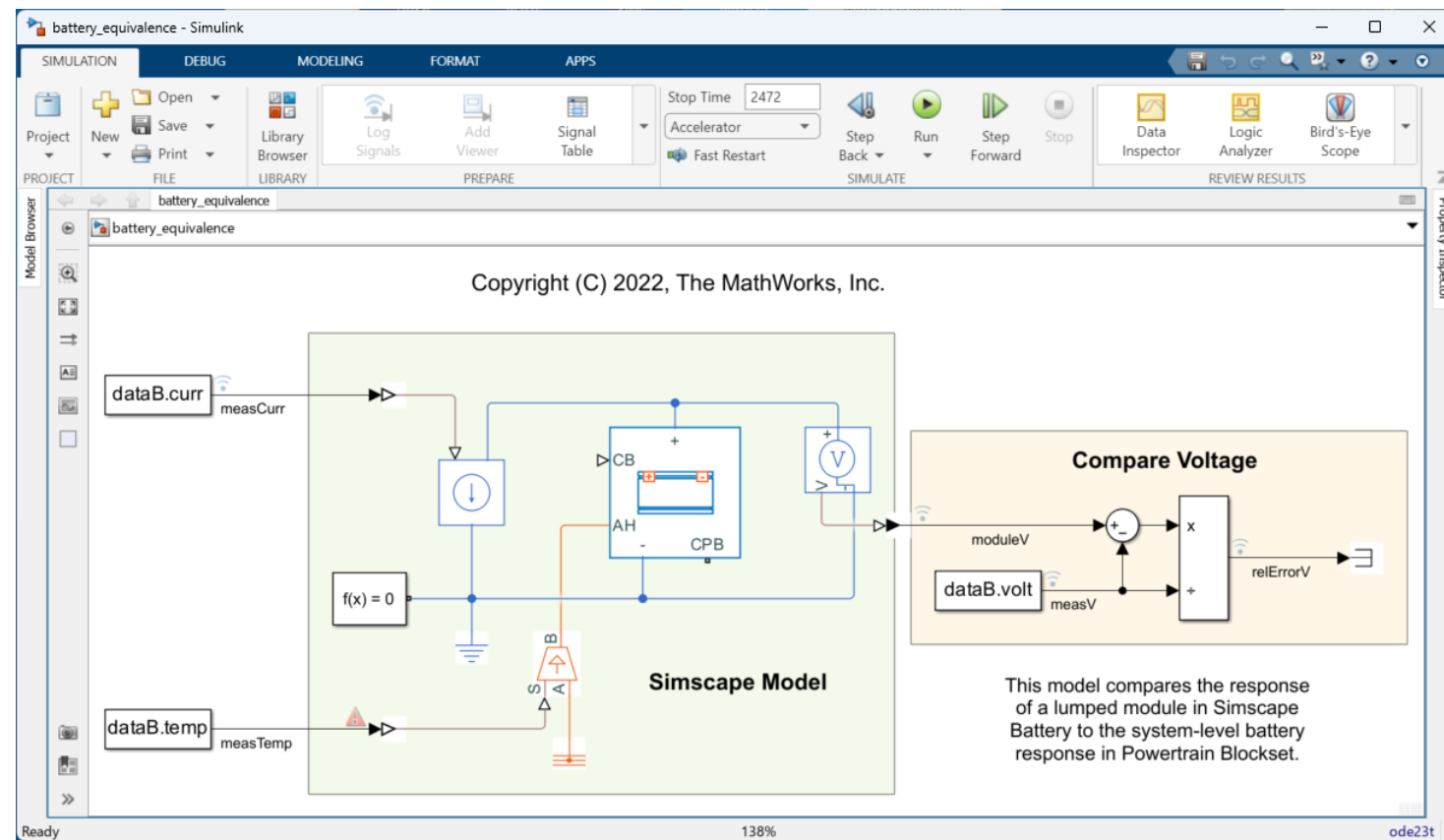
Module1

Settings Description

NAME	VALUE
Main	
> Vector of state-of-charge values, SOC	CapSOCBp
> Vector of temperatures, T	BattTempBp K
> Open-circuit voltage, V0(SOC,T)	repmat(Em,1,4) V
> Terminal voltage operating range [Min Max]	[0, inf] V
> Terminal resistance, R0(SOC,T)	RInt' Ohm
> Cell capacity, AH	BattChargeMax A*hr
Extrapolation method for all tables: Nearest	
Thermal	
> Thermal mass	100 J/K
> Cell level coolant thermal path resistance	1.2 K/W
> Cell level ambient thermal path resistance	25 K/W
Cell Balancing	
> Cell balancing switch closed resistance	0.01 Ohm
> Cell balancing switch open conductance	1e-8 1/Ohm
> Cell balancing switch operation threshold	0.5
> Cell balancing shunt resistance	50 Ohm
Initial Targets	
> <input type="checkbox"/> Cell model current (positive in)	
> <input type="checkbox"/> Cell model terminal voltage	
> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cell model state of charge	
Priority	High
Value	0.75 1



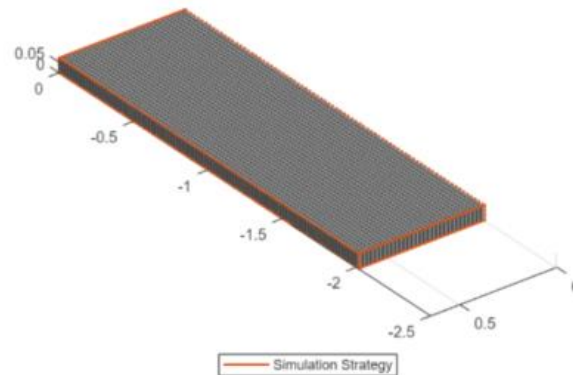
Demonstrate equivalence with unit test



Design battery systems in Simscape Battery

- Create battery pack with higher resolution

Lumped (1 cell model for entire pack)



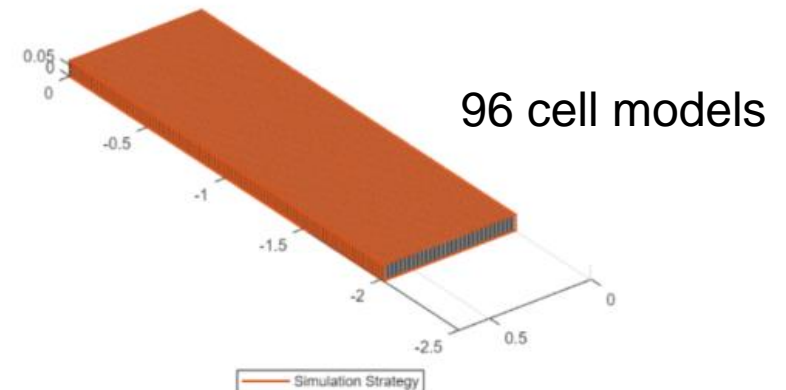
Define module

```
Ns = 96; % number of parallel assemblies in series
batteryModule = Module(ParallelAssembly = batteryParallelAssembly, numSeriesAssemblies = Ns);
```

Define simulation strategy

```
batteryModule.ModelResolution = "Lumped";
```

Grouped (1 cell model for each parallel assembly)



Define module

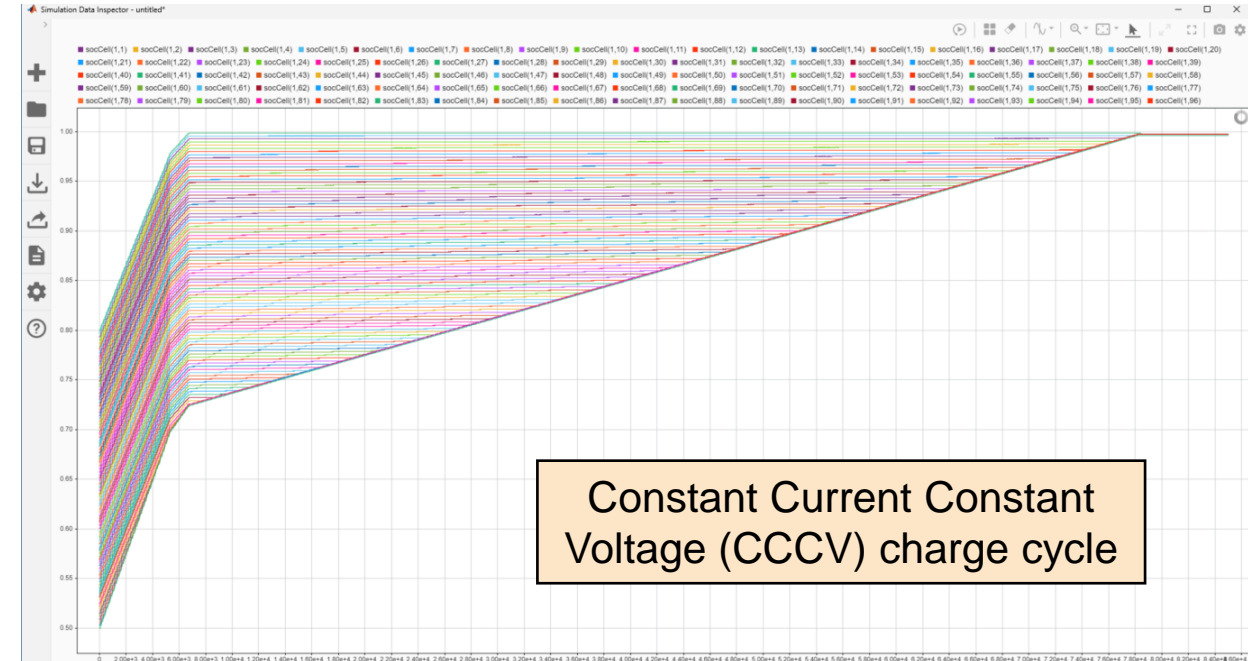
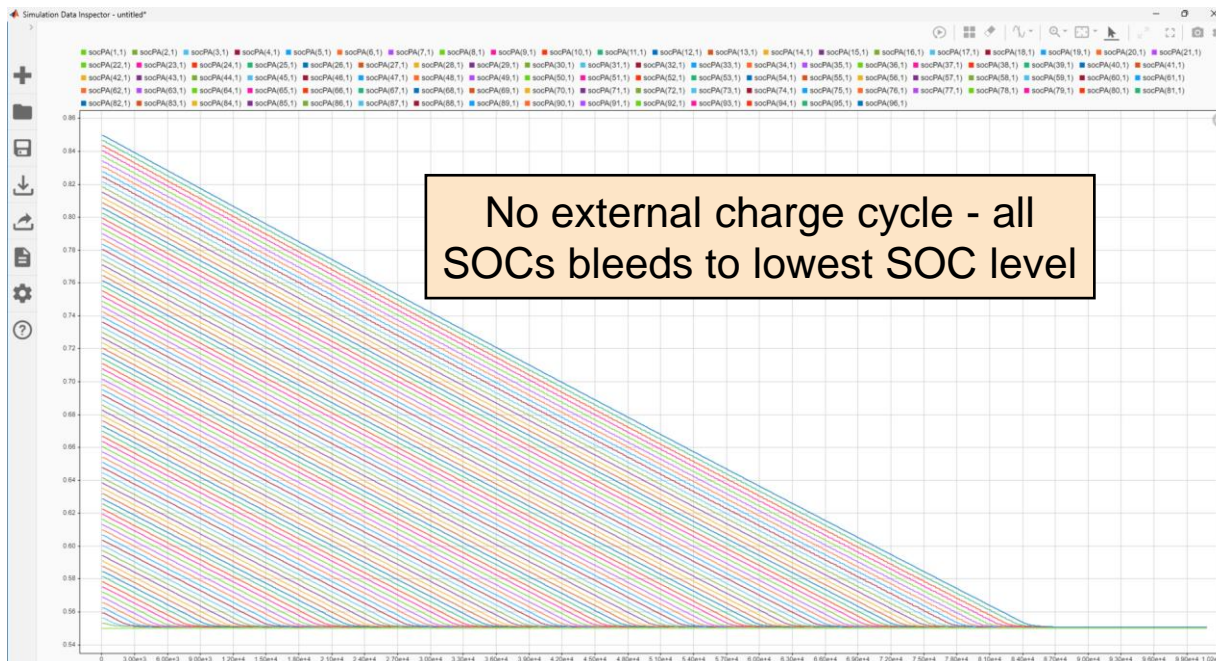
```
Ns = 96; % number of parallel assemblies in series
batteryModule = Module(ParallelAssembly = batteryParallelAssembly, numSeriesAssemblies = Ns);
```

Define simulation strategy

```
batteryModule.ModelResolution = "Grouped";
batteryModule.SeriesGrouping = ones(1,Ns);
```

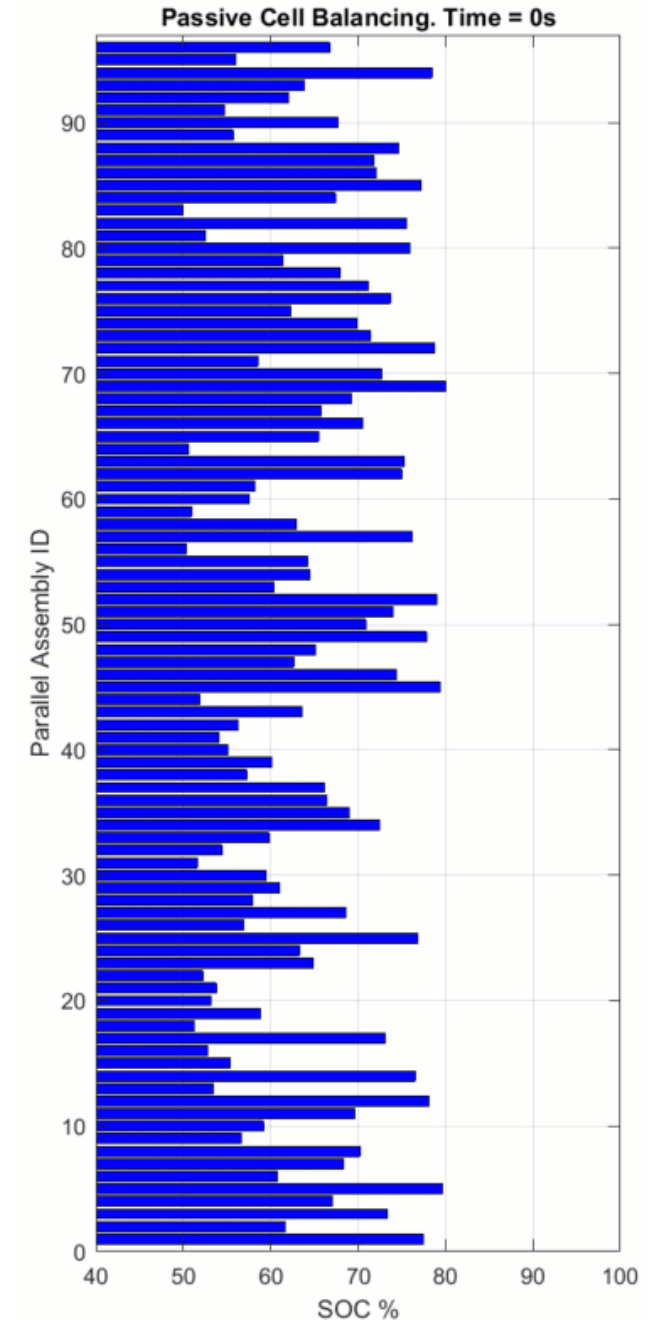
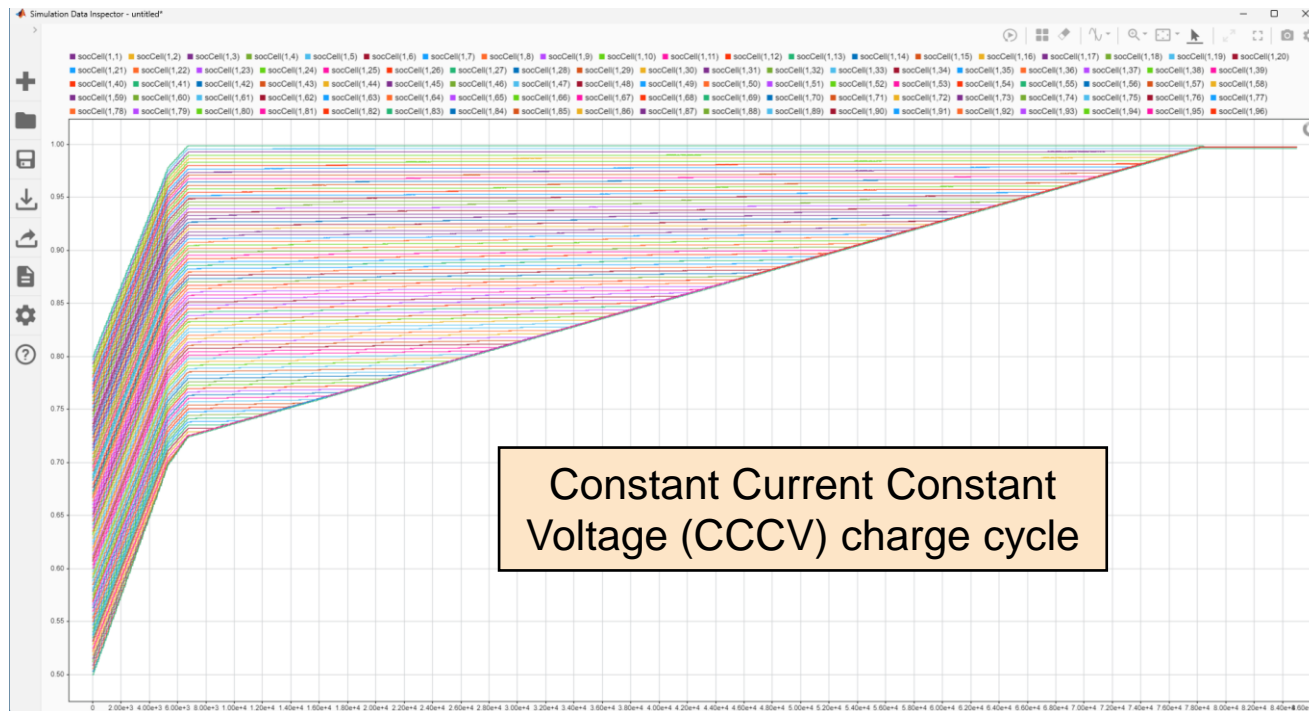
Passive cell balancing

- Cells within a parallel assembly will naturally balance
- One cell balancing circuit for each series-connected parallel assembly



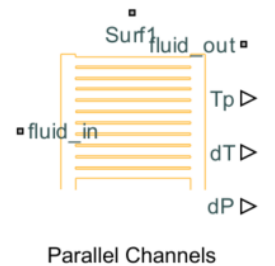
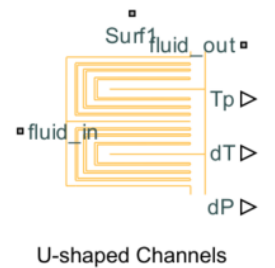
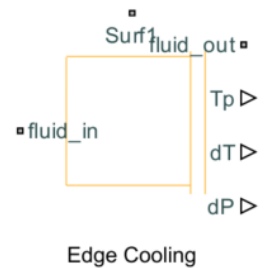
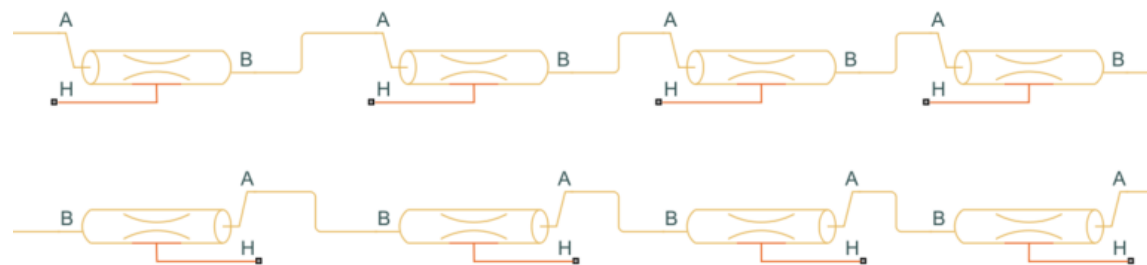
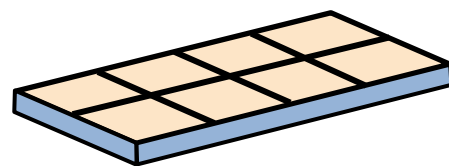
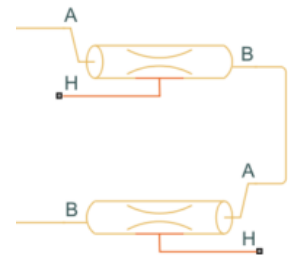
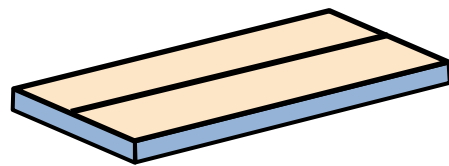
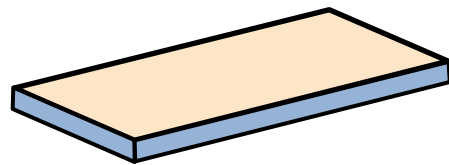
Passive cell balancing

- Animation can bring further clarity to a large number of time-series responses



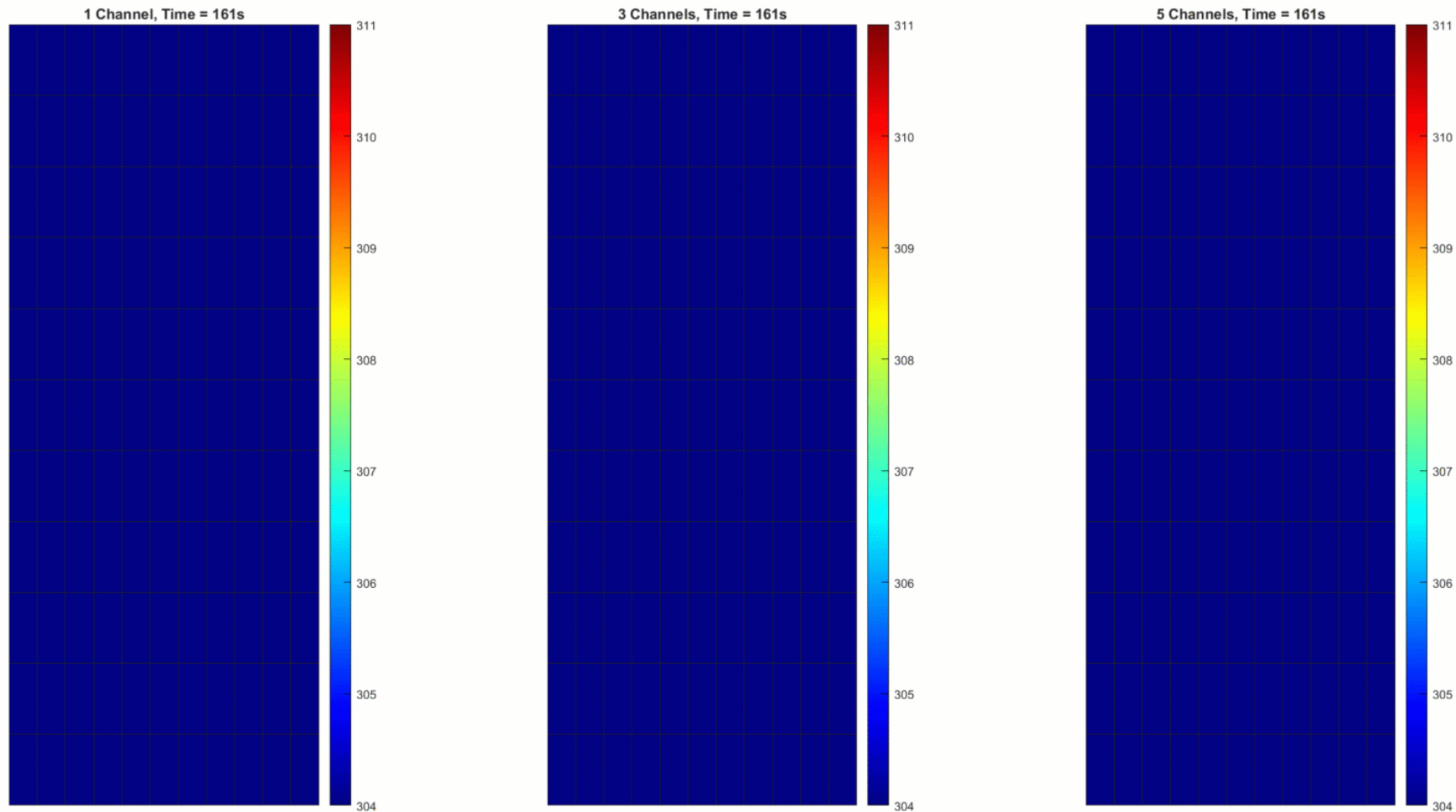
Thermal management

- Change the simulation strategy of cooling plates to meet your model resolution needs
- Connections dependent on cooling plate architecture



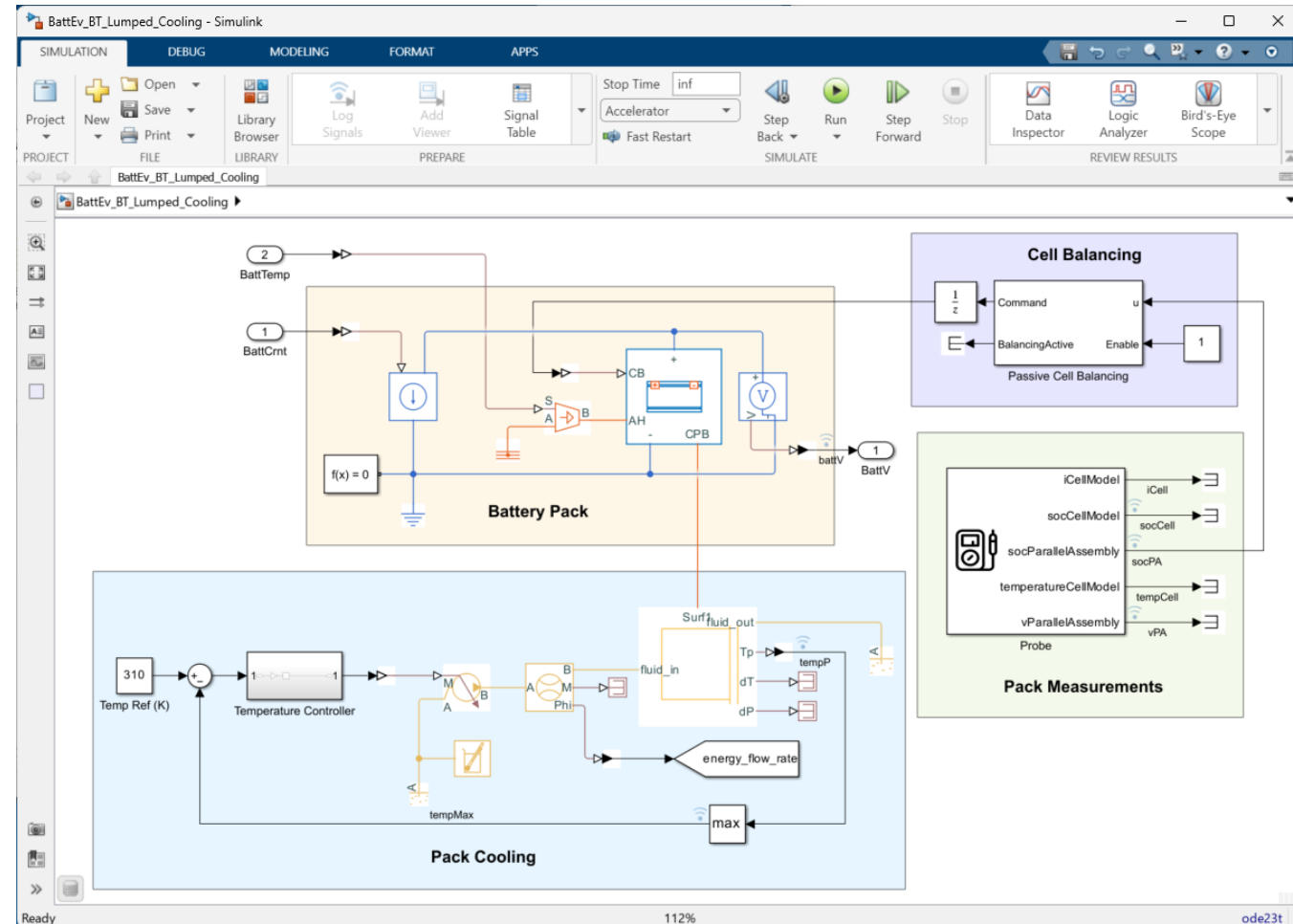
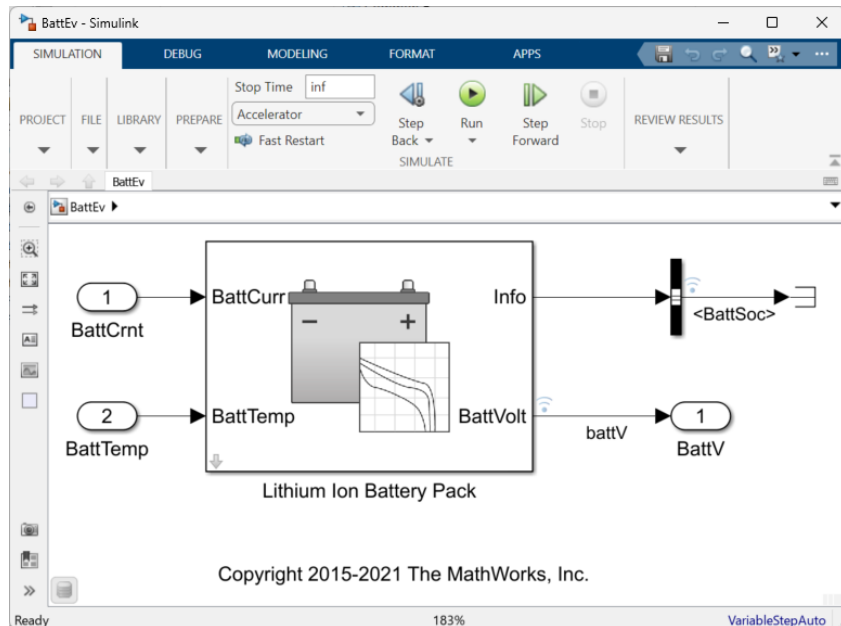
Thermal management

Parallel cooling channels oriented along the x-axis



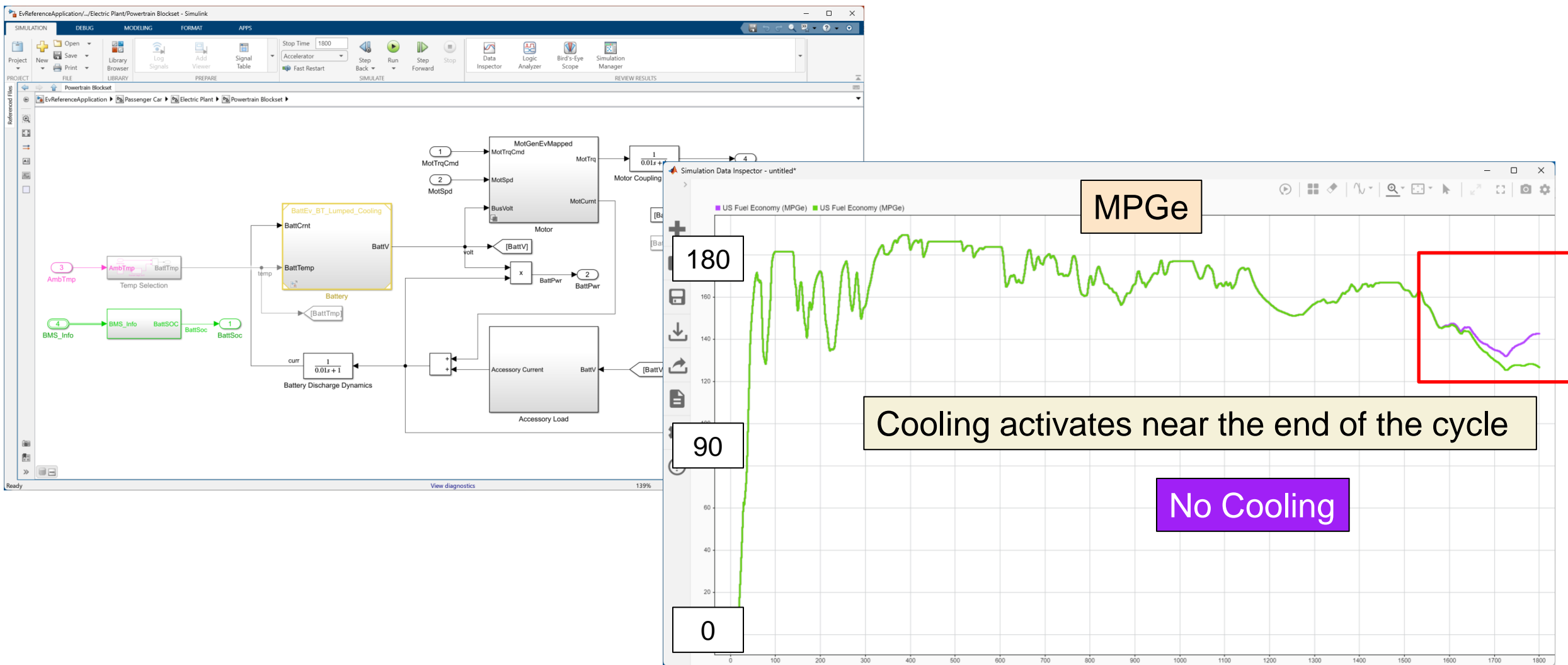
Select appropriate model fidelity for full system evaluation

- For many scenarios, lumped battery model is sufficient for system integration
- Other fidelities can be incorporated as needed



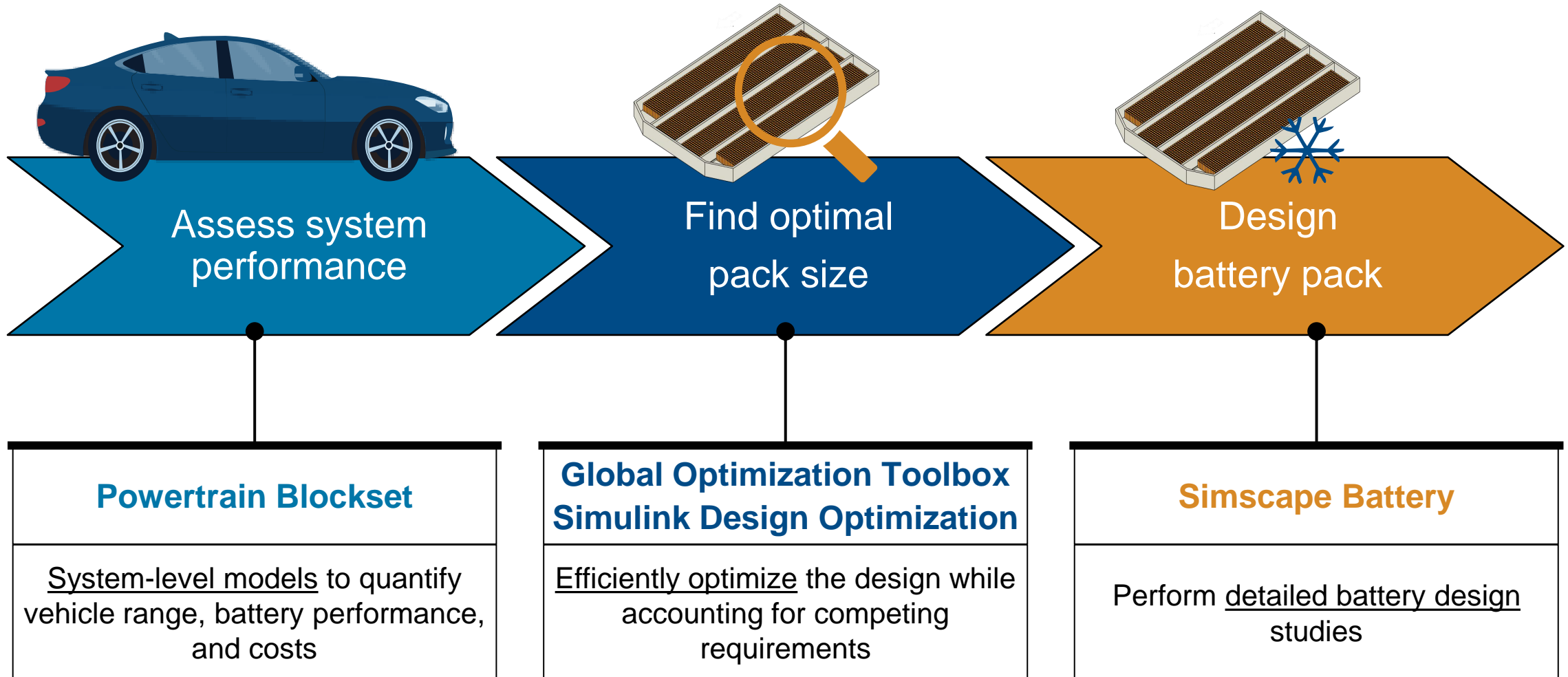
Evaluate battery design in full system

WLTP (Class 3) drive cycle (MPGe)



Key takeaways

Optimize EV battery performance using simulation



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Thank you



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