

EMR-BASED SIMULATION OF EV CHARGING IN COLD CONDITIONS

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- 1** Context and Objective
- 2** EMR and System Modeling
- 3** First Results
- 4** Conclusion



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« CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVE »

General Limitations of EV

Limited driving range



Long charging time



Battery ageing



Specific Limitations of EV

Low / high temperatures

Insufficient
driving range

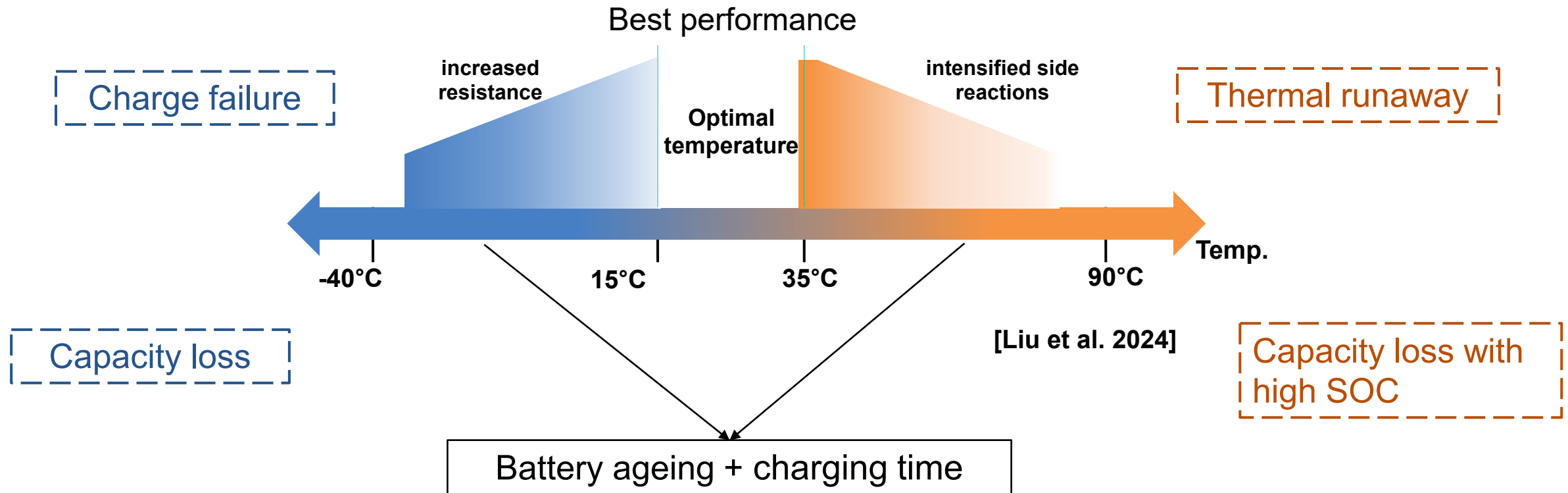


Longer
charging time



Faster
battery ageing





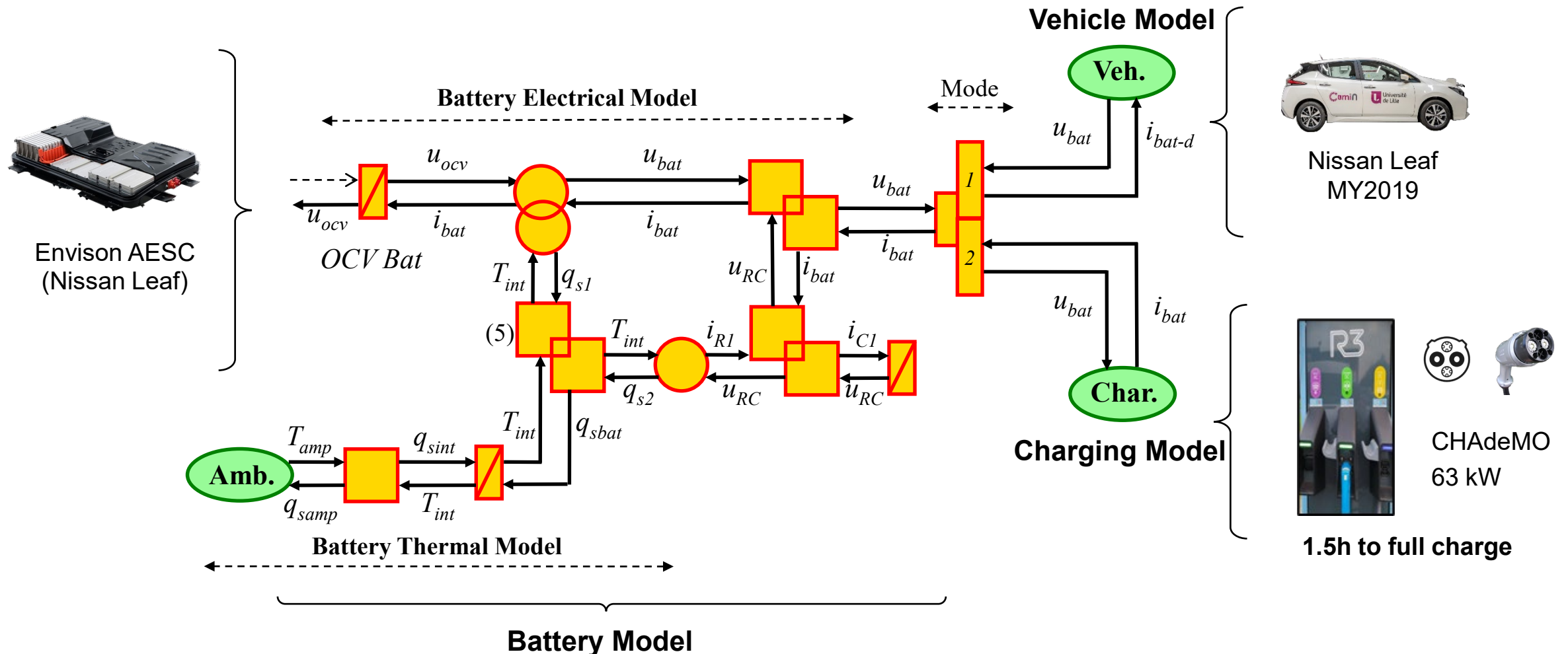
Objective: Studying EV battery charging in various temperatures using Energetic Macroscopic Representation



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« EMR AND SYSTEM MODELING »

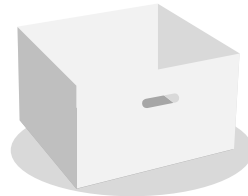
Modelling of 3 Sub-systems



Classification

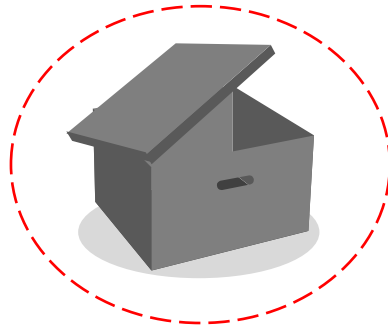
White box:

Detailed physical insight



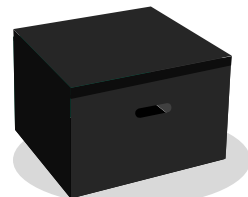
Grey box:

Moderate physical insight



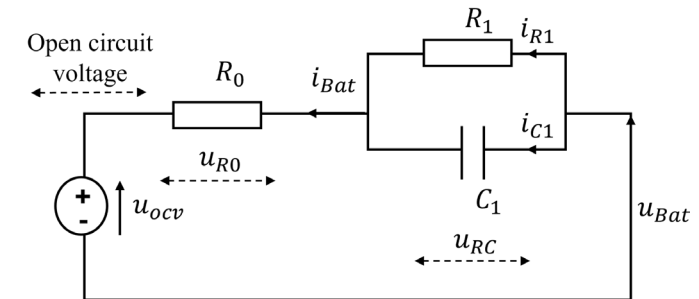
Black box:

Minimal/no physical insight



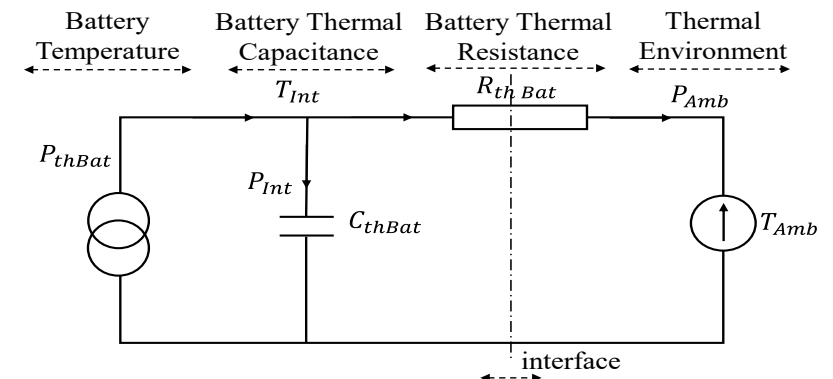
[Guo et al. 2022]

□ Battery Electrical Model

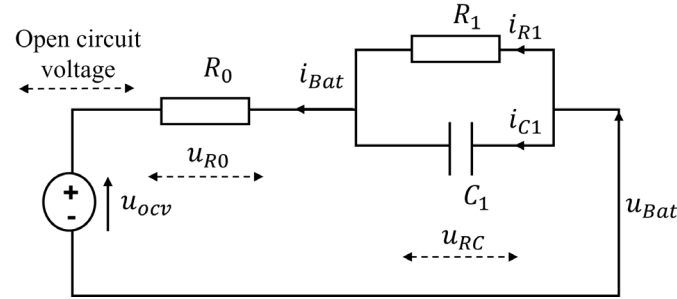


Lumped and simplified model

□ Battery Thermal Model



1. Structural Representation



2. Equations

$$SoC(\%) = SoC_{Bat-Init} - \frac{100}{3600 \cdot C_{Bat}} \int_0^t i_{Bat} dt \quad (1)$$

$$u_{R0} = u_{ocv} + i_{Bat} R_0 \quad (2)$$

$$u_{Bat} = u_{R0} + u_{RC} \quad (3)$$

$$i_{C1} = i_{Bat} + i_{R1} \quad (4)$$

$$u_{RC} = \frac{1}{C_1} \int_0^t i_{C1} dt \quad (5)$$

$$u_{RC} = i_{R1} R_0 \quad (6)$$

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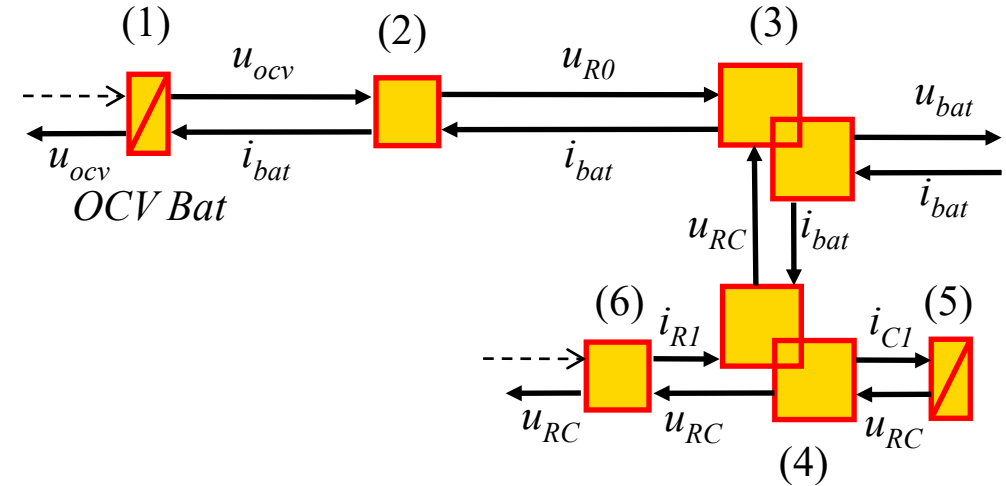
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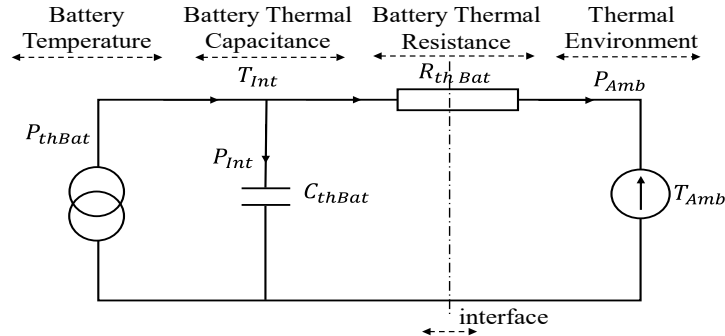
$$u_{RC} = i_{R1} R_0 \quad (6)$$

3. EMR



$SoC_{Bat-Init}$	= Initial SoC of the Battery
C_{Bat}	= Capacity Of Battery in Ah
i_{Bat}	= Battery Current (A)
u_{Bat}	= Equivalent Battery Voltage (V)
u_{ocv}	= Open Circuit Voltage (V)
R_0, R_1	= Series and Parallel Resistance
C_1	= Parallel Capacitance

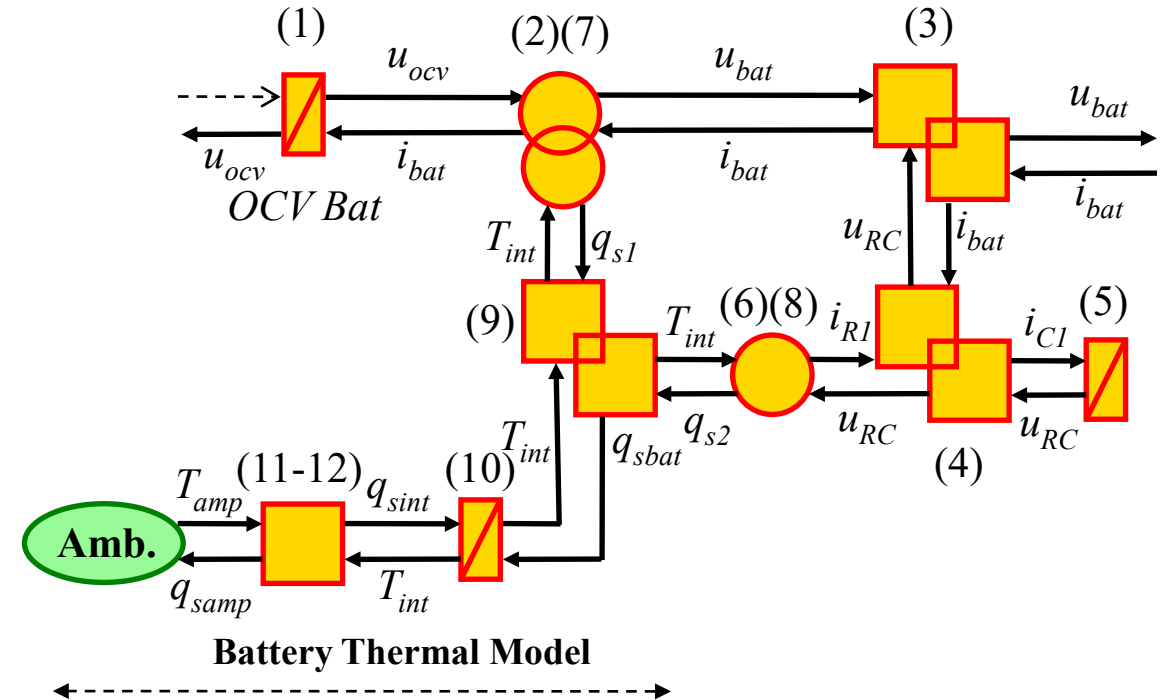
1. Structural Representation



2. Equations

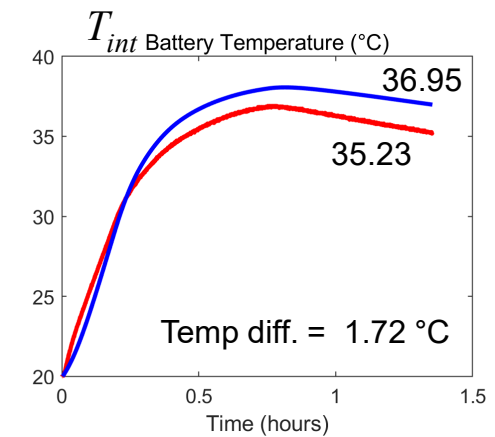
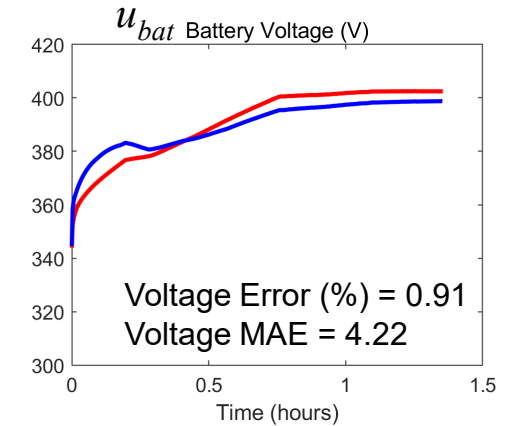
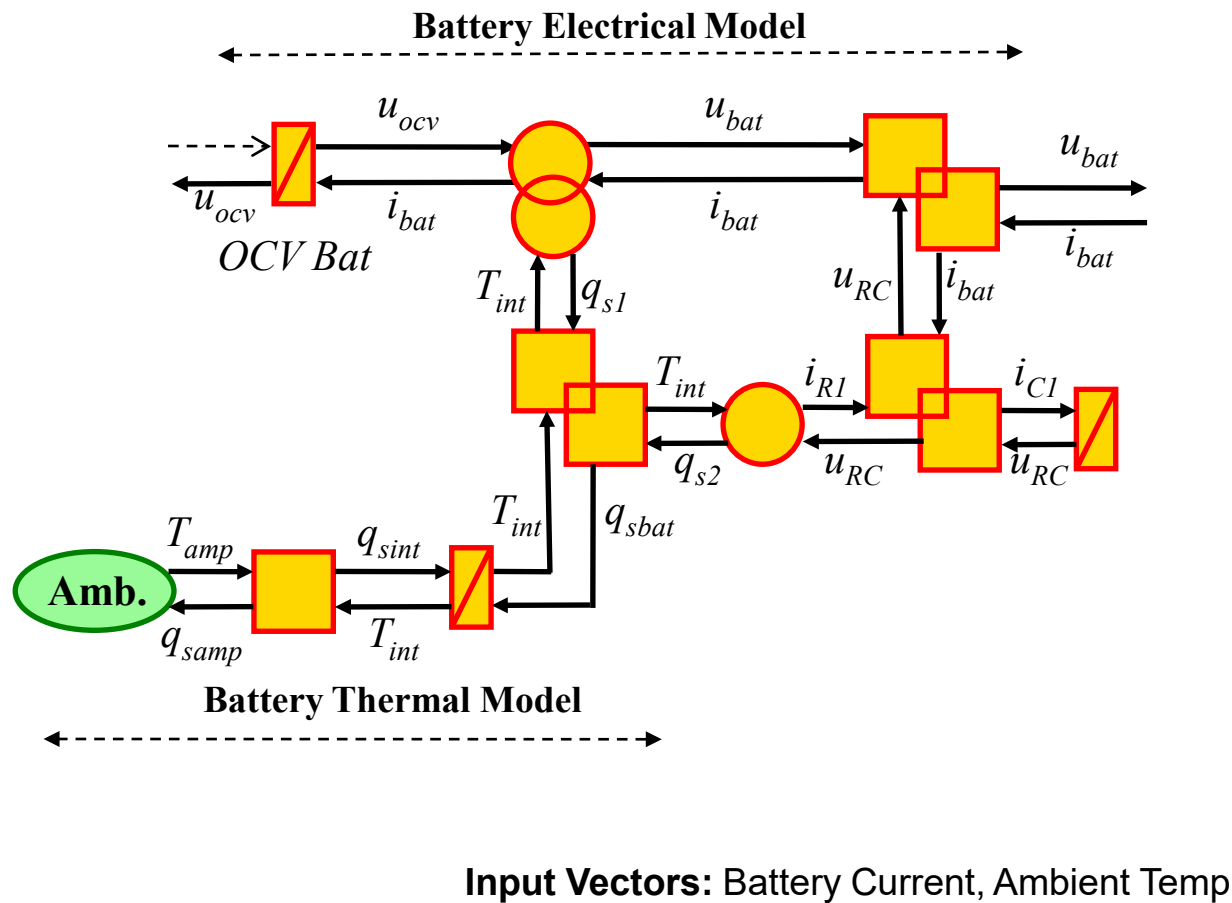
$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{s1} &= \frac{R_{thBat}}{T_{int}} & (7) \\
 q_{s2} &= \frac{R_{thBat}}{T_{int}} & (8) \\
 q_{s1} + q_{s2} &= q_{sbat} & (9) \\
 T_{int} &= T_{int-init} + \int_0^t \frac{1}{C_{thBat}} (q_{sbat} - q_{sint}) dt & (10) \\
 q_{sint} &= \frac{T_{int} - T_{amb}}{R_{thBat}} & (11) \\
 q_{samb} &= \frac{T_{int} - T_{amb}}{R_{thBat}} & (12) \\
 q_{s1} &= \frac{R_{thBat}}{T_{int}} & (7) \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

3. EMR

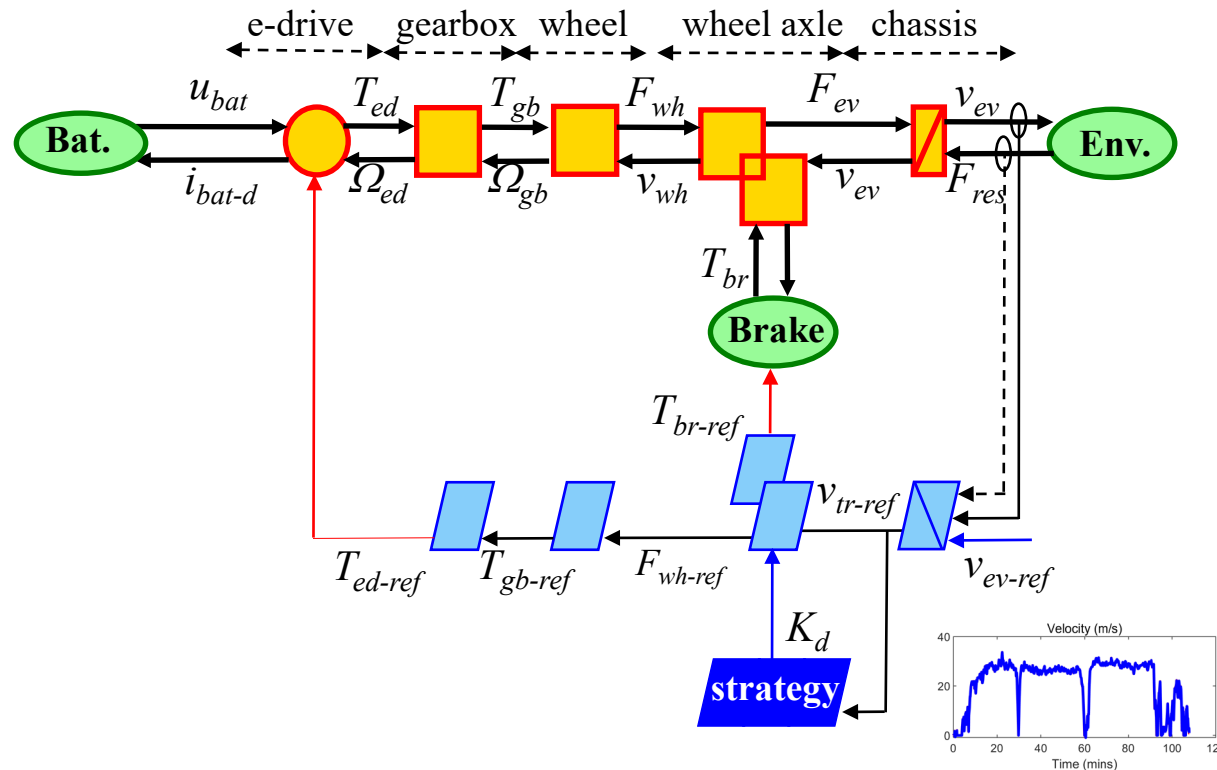


$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{thBat} &= q_s T_{int}, \text{ thermal power in battery} \\
 q_s &= \text{entropy flow (W/K)} \\
 T_{int} &= \text{inner of battery temperature (K)} \\
 T_{int-init} &= \text{initial temperature of battery (K)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Battery Model Validation

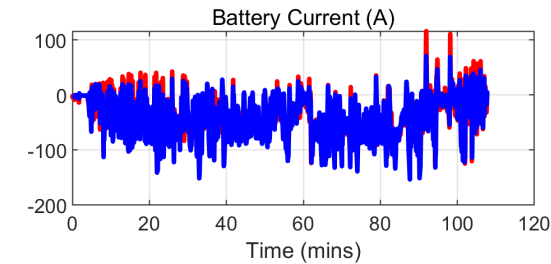


Vehicle Model Validation

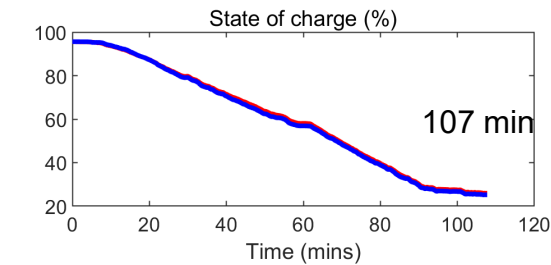


Input Vectors: Driving Profile, Environment Conditions

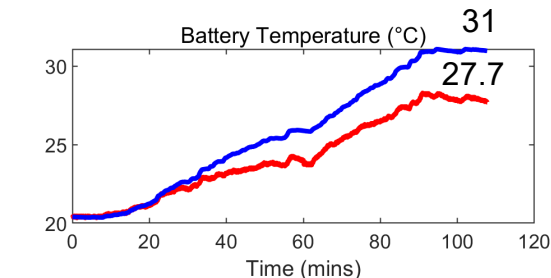
Highway trip driving profile



Current MAE = 10.741

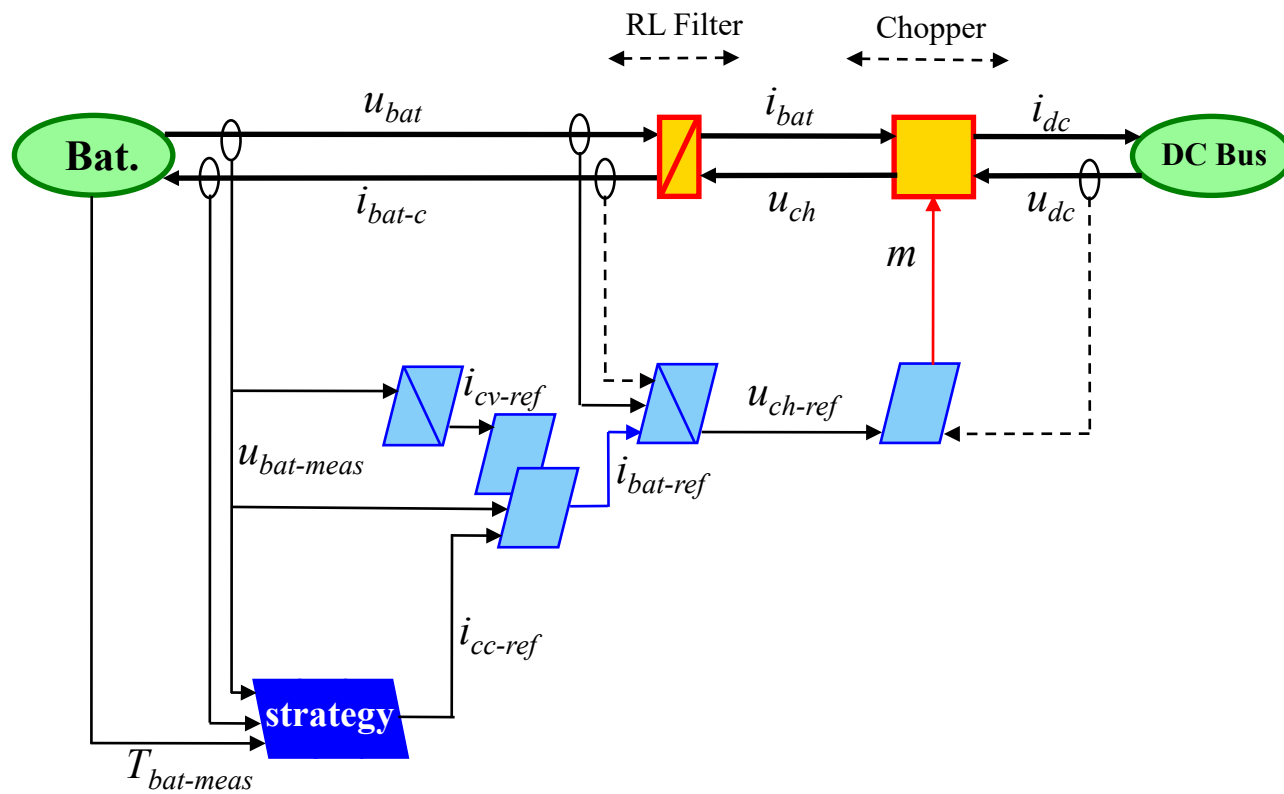


SoC Error (%) = 2.7958



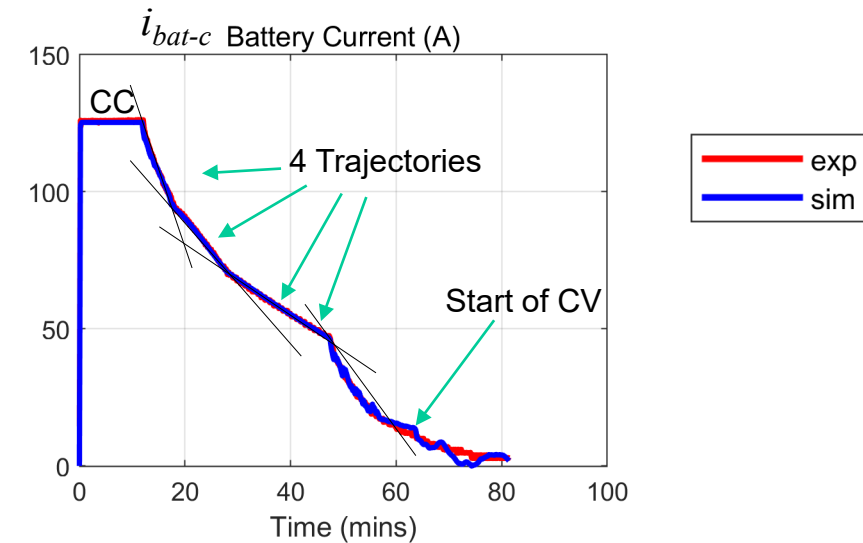
Temp diff. = 3.27 °C

Charging Model Validation



Input Vectors: Battery Voltage, Battery temperature

charging strategy



Initial battery temperature = 20°C



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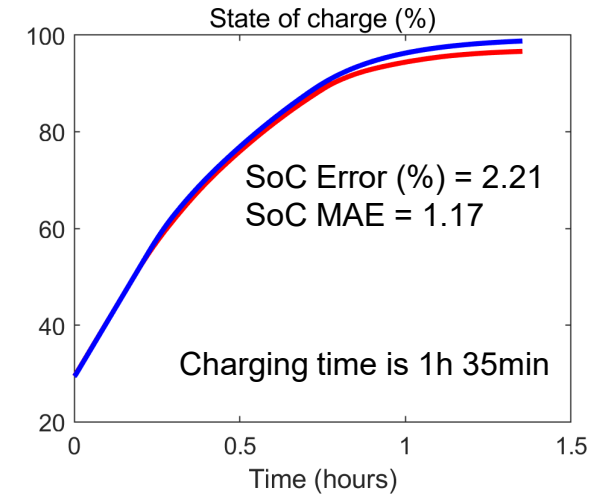
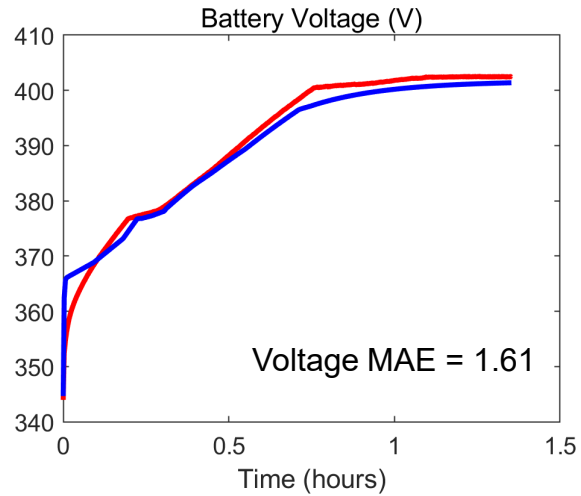
« FIRST RESULTS »

EMR-based simulation of EV charging in cold conditions

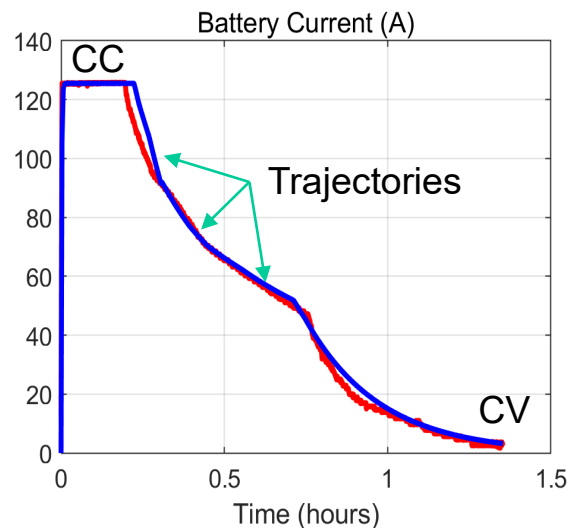
- Simulation vs Experiment -

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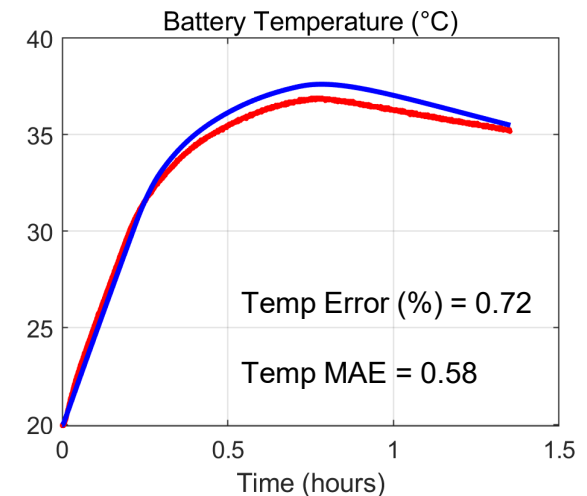
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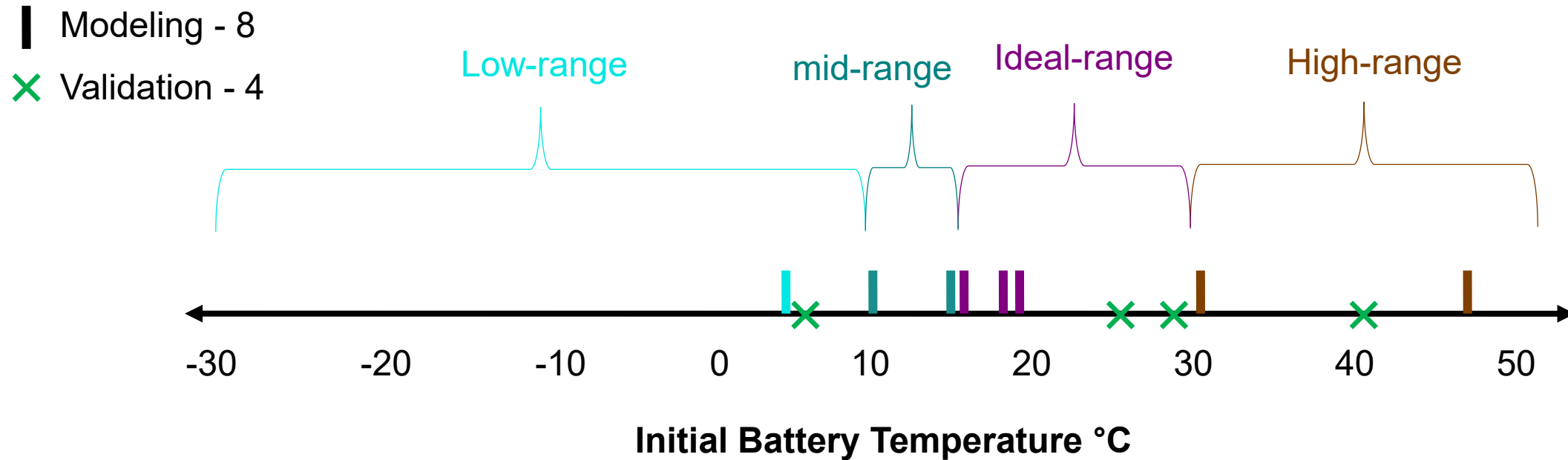


Initial battery temperature = 20°C



CC and CV implemented using switches





Ambient temperature **affects** initial battery temperature but its impact on the charging beyond that is **unknown**.



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« CONCLUSION »

Modeling:

1. EMR enabled seamless organisation and interconnection of all subsystems.
1. Multi-physical modelling across electrical, thermal, and mechanical domains.
1. Experimental results confirm the efficiency and relevance of the EMR-based approach.

Perspective

- EMR utilization for modelling and organizing Battery Aging Model
- Validation under extreme temperatures



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« Biographies and references »



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Thanks for your attention !