DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE ELECTRO-THERMAL BATTERY MODEL FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN MICROGRID SYSTEMS

Attanayaka Mukaweti Sahabandu Mudiyanselage Harindya Shehani Attanayaka

188031H

Degree of Master of Science by Research

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

November 2019

DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE ELECTRO-THERMAL BATTERY MODEL FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN MICROGRID SYSTEMS

Attanayaka Mukaweti Sahabandu Mudiyanselage Harindya Shehani Attanayaka

188031H

Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science by Research

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

November 2019

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

Signature: Date: Date:

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters/MPhil/PhD thesis/ Dissertation under my supervision.

Signature of the supervisor: Date

ABSTRACT

Energy storage systems are frequently used to buffer the difference between intermittent renewable generations and energy demand in microgrids. Different energy storage options are possible but the battery energy storage is in high demand in due to its advantages such as relatively fast response, less environmental impact, and diversity of technology and ability of recycling, over the alternative options such as ultra-capacitors, pump storage and flywheels. But the operation of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is affected by dynamics of charging/discharging current, internal temperature build up, extreme reaches of SOC level etc. Therefore a battery model that can represent dynamic and static load changes, thermal response and SOC is important to monitor and control the BESS for a longer life time, enhancing sustainability and reliability of the microgrid.

This thesis describes the development of a comprehensive electro-thermal model for li-ion batteries that can be used to investigate dynamic and static performances of a microgrid under real time operating conditions. The battery-model has the ability to self-update its parameters with the variation of core-temperature, and also to accommodate inherent hysteresis present on parameters between charging and discharging events. The developed model is presented as a block in MATLAB/Simulink for easier use by others. In parallel with that, the details of the development of a complete simulation platform of a microgrid is also described, which includes battery charging and discharging converter systems, bi-directional grid-end AC/DC converter system, wind energy input, solar PV energy input, load and closed loop control associated with converter systems. The battery model is simulated within the microgrid platform with a chosen energy management criteria. The results of the simulation are also presented and discussed.

Keywords— Battery Energy Storage System; Dynamic modelling; Electro-thermal model; Energy Management System; Equivalent Circuit Models; Microgrids; State of Charge; Thermal behavior

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Foremost, I am deeply indebted to my supervisor Professor J.P. Karunadasa and cosupervisor Professor K.T.M.U. Hemapala of the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Moratuwa for their constant guidance, encouragement and support from the beginning to the end. It is my pleasure to acknowledge all the other academic staff members of Department of Electrical Engineering of the University of Moratuwa for their valuable suggestions, comments and assistance which were beneficial to achieve the project objectives.

I am grateful to the University of Moratuwa for the financial grants under Senate Research Committee (SRC) Grant scheme and the Faculty of Graduate Studies for the given administrative support to conduct the research.

I thank to the technical officers and other support staff of the Electrical Machines laboratory and the power system laboratory for the assistance they have given to perform laboratory experiments.

Moreover, I would like to extend my gratitude to my family for their encouragement, understanding and patience throughout my academic pursuit. Finally I am grateful to my colleagues and friends for showing interest in my work and giving constructive ideas towards the success of the research.

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1.1: Scope of Research
- Figure 2.1: Classification of battery models
- Figure 2.2: Rint model
- Figure 2.3 RC model
- Figure 2.4: PNGV model
- Figure 2.5: First Order RC ECM
- Figure 2.6: Predicting model of SOC based on neural network method
- Figure 2.7: Kalman filter Process
- Figure 4.1: Overview of the proposed battery model
- Figure 4.2: Battery model (mask)
- Figure 4.3: Coupling of electrical model and thermal model
- Figure 4.4: The second order RC ECM
- Figure 4.5: Two-state thermal model
- Figure 4.6: Cylindrical single cell radial lumped thermal model
- Figure 4.7: Combining of electrical model and thermal model
- Figure 4.8: Details of ECM parameters identification process
- Figure 4.9: Look-up table for ECM parameters at different SOC and T_c
- Figure 4.10: The proposed MATLAB/Simulink model as a circuit element
- Figure 4.11: SOC calculation
- Figure 4.12: OCV calculation
- Figure 4.13: Capacitances (C_1, C_2) calculation
- Figure 4.14: Resistance (R_s) calculation
- Figure 4.15: Resistances (R_1, R_2) calculation
- Figure 4.16: Terminal Voltage(V_t) calculation
- Figure 4.17: Heat calculation
- Figure 4.18: Temperature (T_c, T_s) calculation
- Figure 5.1: The configuration of the proposed battery test system
- Figure 5.2: Battery Management Algorithm
- Figure 5.3: Battery System
- Figure 5.4: Hysteresis Current Controller
- Figure 5.5: Grid-end bidirectional converter
- Figure 5.6: Wind model
- Figure 5.7: Solar model
- Figure 5.8: Load model
- Figure 6.1: Renewable Energy Profile
- Figure 6.2: DC bus voltage
- Figure 6.3: Simulation results (i)
- Figure 6.4: Simulation results (ii)
- Figure 6.5: variation of R_1 with SOC and T_c
- Figure 6.6: variation of R_2 with SOC and T_c
- Figure 6.7: variation of R_s with SOC and T_c
- Figure 6.8: variation of C_1 with SOC and T_c
- Figure 6.9: variation of C_2 with SOC and T_c
- Figure 6.10: variation of OCV with SOC and T_c
- Figure 7.1: Battery test bench

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1.1. Characteristics of Energy Storage Systems
- Table 1.2. Different battery Chemistries
- Table 1.3. Advantages and disadvantages of lithium-ion batteries
- Table 1.4. Components of different lithium-ion battery characteristics
- Table 1.5. Characteristics of different lithium-ion battery chemistries
- Table 0.1. Research gap
- Table 3.1. Impact of temperature on lithium-ion batteries
- Table 4.1. Thermal model parameters
- Table 4.2. Sub-models of the proposed battery model
- Table 4.3. Thermal parameterization of battery pack
- Table 5.1. The system characteristics

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ESS : Energy Storage System
- DG : Distributed Generation
- BESS : Battery Energy Storage System
- SOC : State Of Charge
- ECM : Equivalent Circuit Model
- BMS : Battery Management System
- EMS : Energy management
- PNGV : Partnership for a New Generation Vehicle