

Influence of deep sea environment on the performance of a LiFePO_4 polymer battery

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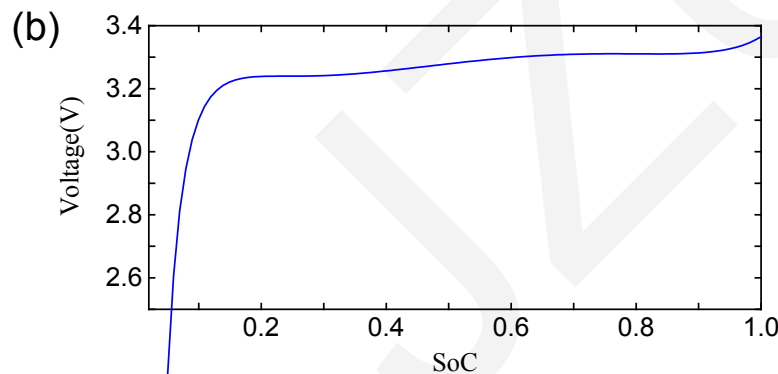
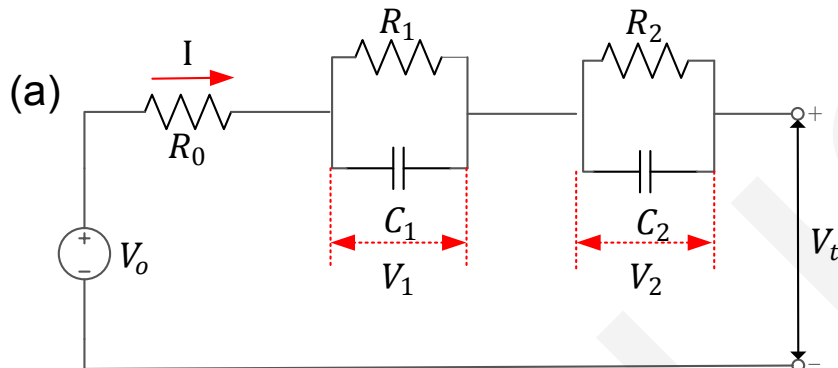
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BATTERY MODELING



$$\frac{dV_1}{dt} = -\frac{V_1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{I}{C_1},$$

$$\frac{dV_2}{dt} = -\frac{V_2}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{I}{C_2},$$

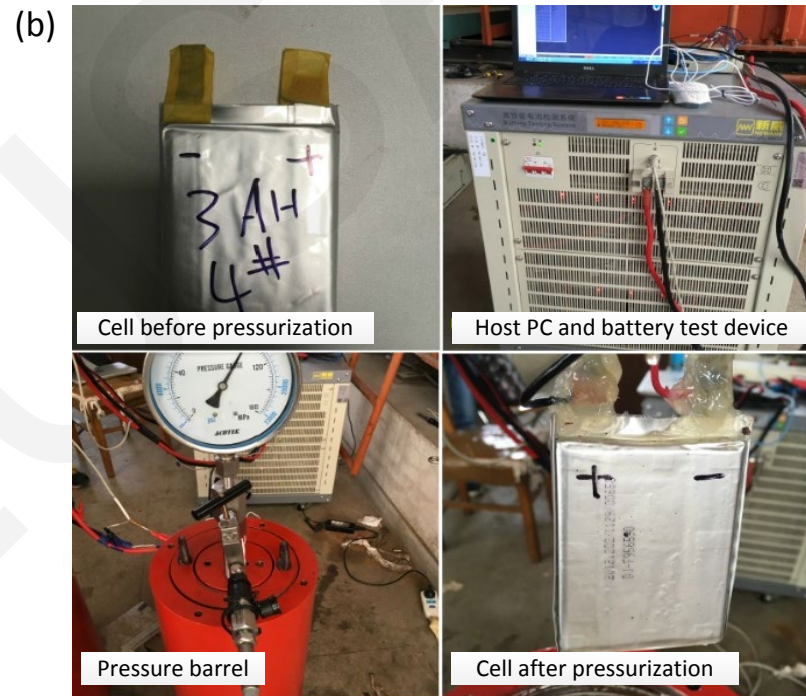
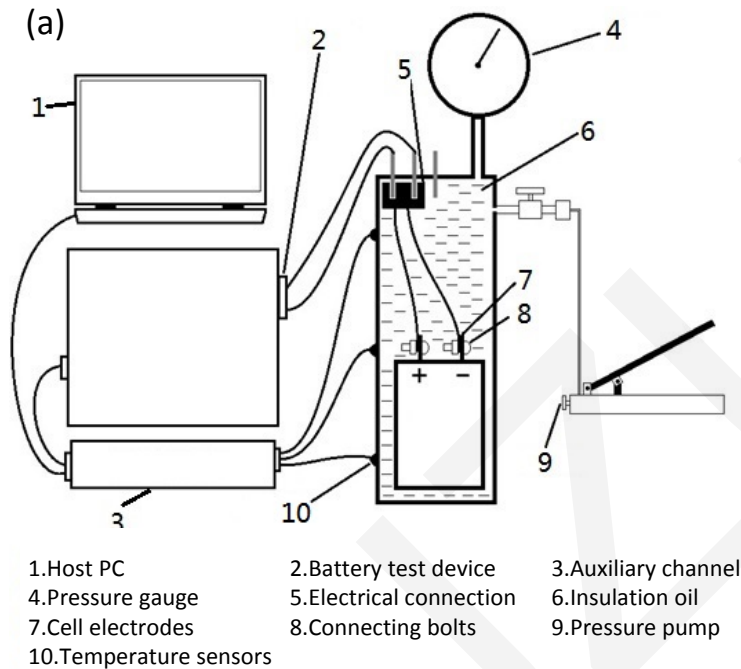
$$V_t = V_{oc} - V_1 - V_2 - IR_0,$$

$$V_{oc} = g(\text{SoC}),$$

$$\text{SoC} = \text{SoC}_0 + \frac{1}{Q_0} \int_0^t I(\tau) d(\tau).$$

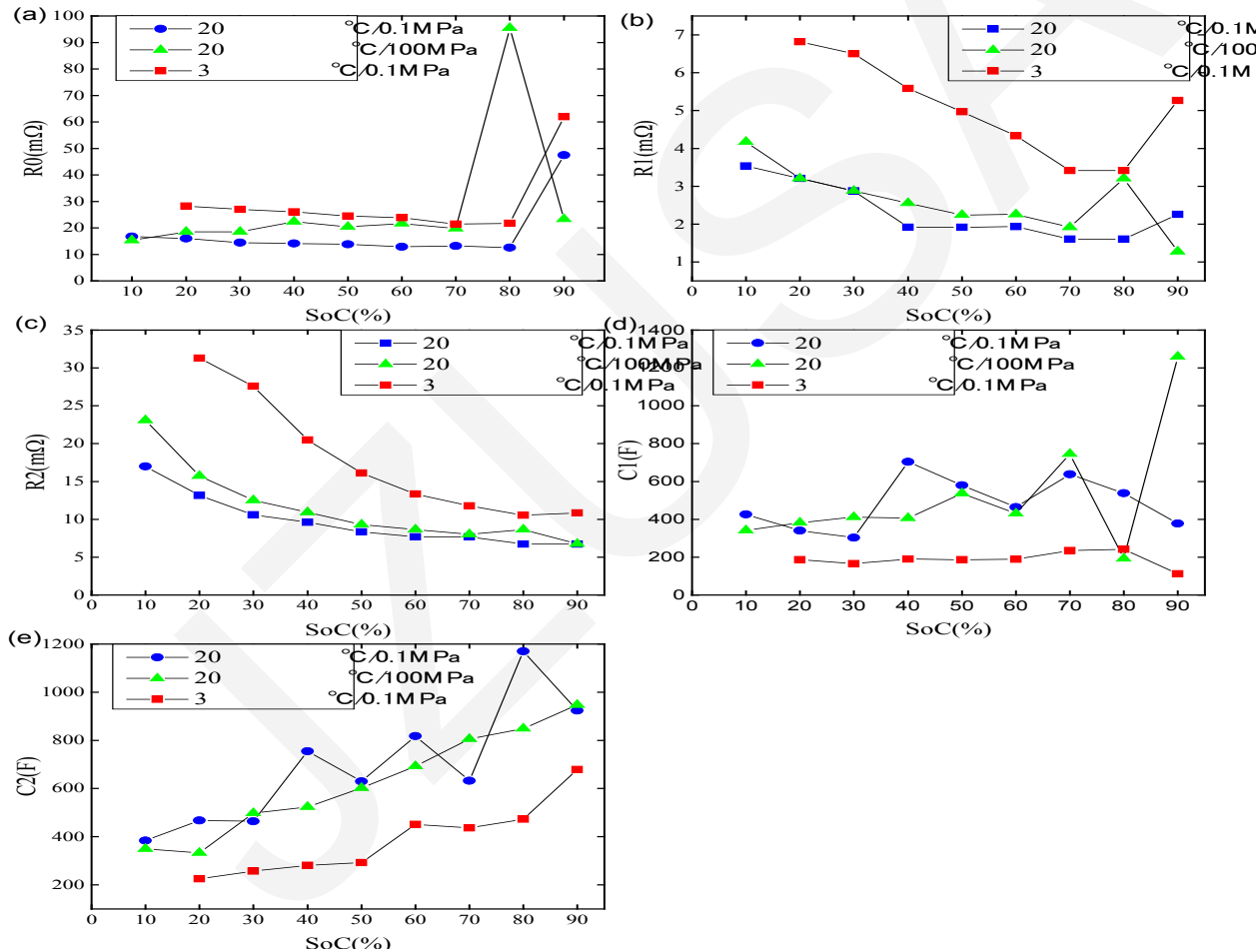
(a) A schematic of the second order ECM; (b) the fitting curve of OCV-SoC at 20 ° C.

EXPERIMENT AND CALCULATION METHOD



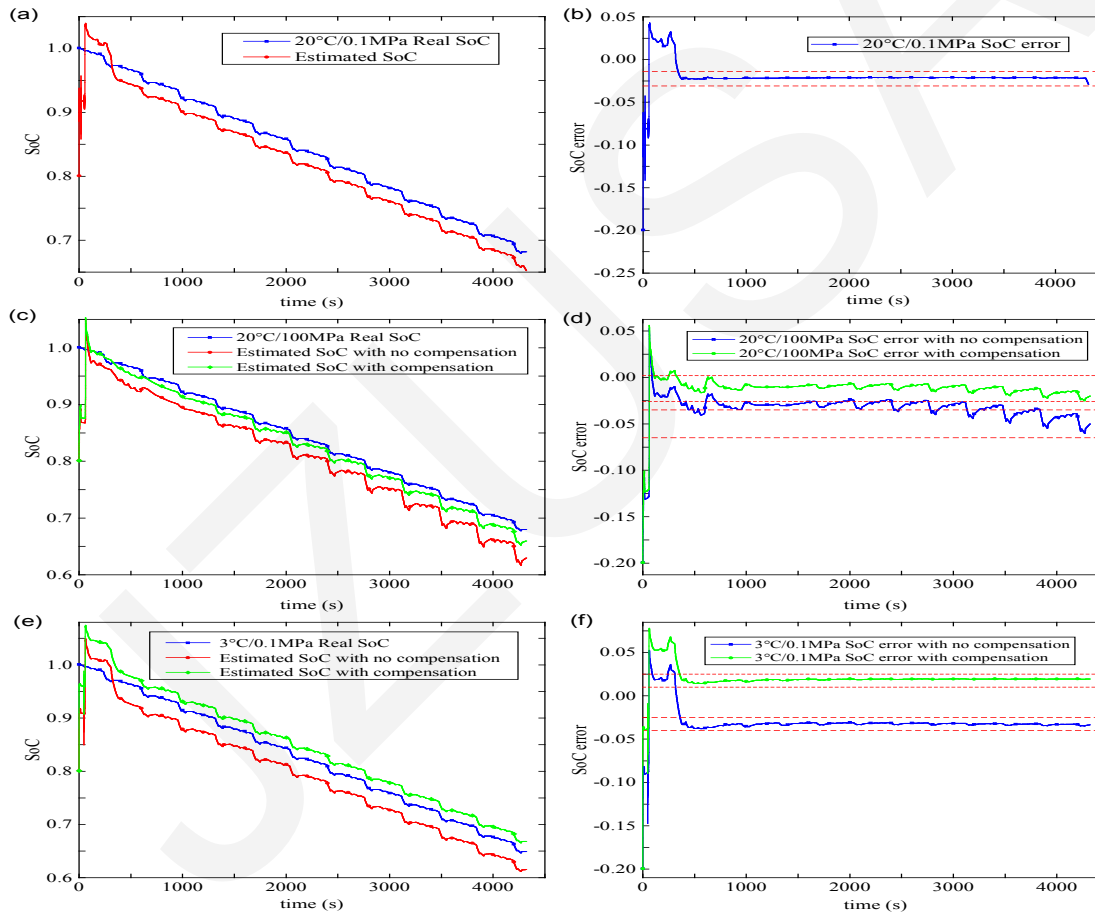
(a) A schematic of the experimental setup; (b) photographs of the battery test bench.

PARAMETERS IDENTIFICATION



Parameters R_i ($i=0,1,2$) and C_i ($i=1,2$) in three environmental conditions: (a) ohmic resistance R_0 , (b) resistance R_1 , (c) resistance R_2 , (d) capacitance C_1 , (e) capacitance C_2

SOC ESTIMATION RESULTS



SoC estimation results in different environments: (a) estimated value versus real value at 20 ° C/0.1 MPa, (c) estimated value versus real value at 20 ° C/100 MPa, (e) estimated value versus real value at 3 ° C/0.1 MPa; (b) SoC estimation error at 20 ° C/0.1 MPa, (d) SoC estimation error at 20 ° C/100 MPa; (f) SoC estimation error at 3 ° C/0.1 MPa