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Design and Development of Battery Protection System for EV

Prof. C. K. Shejwal[1], Gaikwad Ravindra[2], Aher Hrushikesh[3], Aher Pushpa[4], Aher Seema[5]
Department of Electrical Engineering[1-5]
SND College of Engineering & Research Center, Yeola, Maharashtra, India

Abstract*: Electric vehicles (EVs) utilize lithium-ion battery packs as the source of power. These batteries, however, are susceptible to thermal runaway, overcharging, deep discharging, and electrical failures, influencing performance, safety, and durability. This project targets the development and design of a sophisticated battery protection system that can guarantee efficient and safe use of EV batteries.*

The system proposed has a Battery Management System (BMS) along with real-time voltage, current,over temperature, and state of charge (SOC) monitoring. The BMS has overvoltage, Temprature , overcurrent, and thermal protection features, which minimize the likelihood of battery degradation and failure. A thermal management system is also employed through liquid cooling or phase change materials to control battery temperature and avoid overheating.

To increase safety, the system provides short-circuit protection, fault detection algorithms, and emergency shutdown capabilities. Machine learning can be investigated to anticipate battery failures and optimize performance. Through software and hardware integration, the project shall establish a comprehensive battery protection system that increases the battery lifespan, vehicle efficiency, and user protection. The project shall experiment and simulate to authenticate the efficacy of the system within actual EV implementations.

Keywords: Battery Protection System, Over current protection, Overvoltage Protection, over Temprature Protection, Over current Protection, Short-Circuit Protection, Fault Detection, Lithium-Ion Batteries

I. INTRODUCTION

Batteries have become an integral component in various modern applications, including electric vehicles (EVs), hybrid vehicles, power tools, and backup power systems. To ensure their efficiency, safety, and longevity, a Battery Management System (BMS) is crucial for monitoring and managing lithium-ion batteries, particularly in EVs. The BMS plays a vital role in overseeing battery operations, estimating key parameters such as State of Charge (SOC) and State of Health (SOH), and preventing potential hazards like overcharging, over-discharging, and overheating.

SOC serves as a critical metric, representing the battery's current charge level relative to its total capacity. Accurate SOC estimation is essential for optimizing battery usage, enabling safe charging and discharging, and ultimately extending battery life. Similarly, temperature regulation is another crucial factor influencing battery performance and safety. Elevated temperatures can lead to capacity degradation and an increase in internal resistance, affecting overall efficiency. To mitigate these effects, thermal management systems integrated within the BMS utilize heat-transfer mechanisms to dissipate excess heat and maintain optimal operating conditions.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objectives of this project are:

- To monitor the temperature around the battery
- To monitor the Percentage of remaining charge capacity in the battery
- Automatic cut-off of battery.

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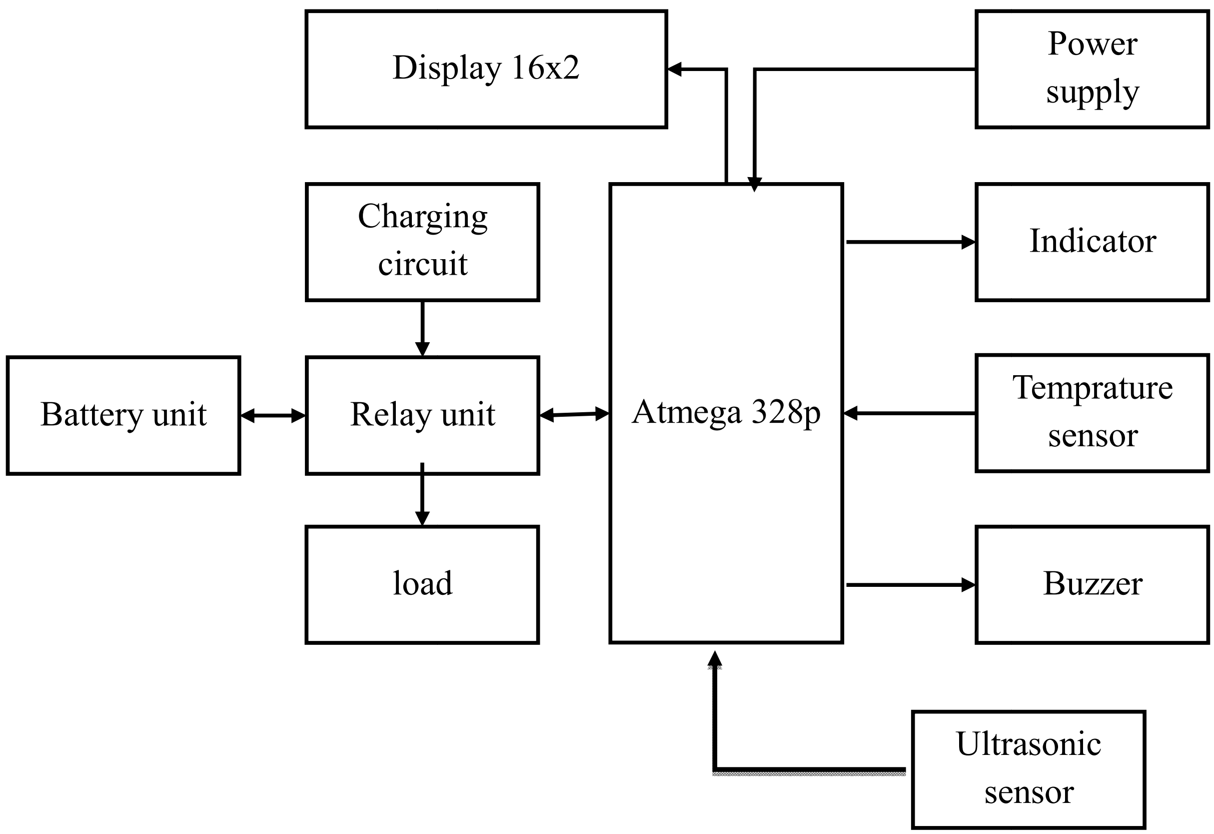
III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

System Architecture:



Algorithm:

1. Battery Monitoring & Data Acquisition: Continuously measure key parameters such as voltage, current, temperature, and SOC for each battery cell. Model Training: Using CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) or YOLO (You Only Look Once) for real-time object detection.
2. SOC & SOH Estimation: Implement algorithms (e.g., Coulomb counting, Kalman filtering) to accurately estimate the State of Charge (SOC) and State of Health (SOH).
3. Thermal Management & Safety Control: Monitor battery temperature and detect overheating conditions.
4. Fault Detection & Protection Mechanisms: Identify abnormal conditions such as overcharging, over-discharging, short circuits, and overheating.

IV. ADVANTAGES, LIMITATION& APPLICATION

Advantages:

1. Enhanced Battery Safety: Prevents hazardous conditions such as overcharging, over-discharging, overheating, and short circuits. Ensures safe operation by continuously monitoring voltage, current, and temperature.
2. Improved Battery Life & Performance: Extends battery lifespan by optimizing charge/discharge cycles and maintaining optimal SOC levels. Reduces degradation through thermal management and intelligent power distribution.

3. Accurate SOC & SOH Estimation: Provides real-time battery status for better energy management.Helps users make informed decisions about charging and discharging, avoiding deep discharges that reduce battery efficiency.
4. Optimized Energy Efficiency: Improves EV range and performance by efficiently managing energy consumption. Enhances regenerative braking efficiency to recover and store energy during deceleration.
5. Seamless Integration with Vehicle Control Systems: Communicates with the Vehicle Control Unit (VCU) for optimized power management. Supports Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) technology, allowing EVs to interact with the power grid and reduce electricity costs.
6. Thermal Management for Reliable Operation: Prevents battery overheating using air or liquid cooling mechanisms. Ensures stable operation under varying environmental conditions.

Limitation:

1. High Cost of Implementation: Advanced BMS requires high-quality sensors, microcontrollers, and communication systems, increasing the overall cost of EVs.Complex algorithms for SOC and SOH estimation demand high computational power, adding to system expenses.
2. Accuracy Challenges in SOC & SOH Estimation: Estimating State of Charge (SOC) and State of Health (SOH) accurately is challenging due to factors like temperature variations, aging effects, and inconsistent battery behavior. Existing estimation techniques, such as Coulomb counting and Kalman filtering, have limitations in real-world conditions.
3. Thermal Management Complexity: Efficient cooling mechanisms (e.g., liquid cooling systems) add weight, cost, and complexity to EV design. Heat dissipation in high-energy-density battery packs remains a significant challenge, especially in compact vehicle designs.
4. Scalability Issues for Large Battery Packs: Managing multiple series and parallel battery cells increases the complexity of monitoring and control. Balancing energy between individual cells (cell balancing) is difficult in large-capacity battery packs, affecting overall performance.
5. Limited Standardization & Compatibility: Different EV manufacturers use proprietary BMS designs, leading to compatibility issues. Lack of universal standards makes battery swapping and cross-compatibility challenging.

Application:

1. Electric Vehicles (EVs) and Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs):Monitors battery health and performance to ensure efficient power delivery during acceleration and braking. Prevents overcharging, over-discharging, and overheating, enhancing battery safety and lifespan. Optimizes energy management for extended driving range and better regenerative braking efficiency.
2. Renewable Energy Storage Systems: Used in solar and wind power storage to manage battery charging and discharging cycles. Ensures smooth integration with the grid by maintaining stable voltage and power flow. Prevents battery degradation, ensuring long-term energy storage reliability.
3. Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) Technology: Enables EVs to return excess energy to the grid, balancing supply and demand. Optimizes charging and discharging schedules for cost savings and energy efficiency. Supports smart grid systems by acting as a distributed energy storage solution.
4. Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) Systems: Provides backup power for data centers, hospitals, and industrial applications. Ensures stable operation during power outages by efficiently managing battery performance. Prevents battery overuse, reducing maintenance costs and improving reliability.
5. Portable Electronic Devices & Power Tools: Regulates battery usage in smartphones, laptops, and medical devices to maximize battery life. Ensures safety by preventing overheating and short circuits in compact battery packs. Optimizes fast charging while maintaining battery health.

6. Electric Public Transport & Fleet Management: Essential for electric buses, trams, and delivery vehicles to optimize battery utilization. Enables remote monitoring of battery status in fleet management systems to reduce downtime. Improves operational efficiency by scheduling optimized charging cycles.
7. Military & Aerospace Applications: Used in electric military vehicles, drones, and space applications for reliable power management. Ensures battery performance under extreme conditions such as high altitudes and harsh environments. Enhances safety by detecting battery malfunctions before critical failures occur.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Battery Management System (BMS) is essential for ensuring the safety, efficiency, and longevity of lithium-ion batteries, particularly in electric vehicles (EVs) and energy storage systems. By monitoring SOC, SOH, temperature, and voltage, BMS prevents hazards like overcharging and overheating while optimizing battery performance.As EV adoption grows, advanced BMS technology is crucial for improving battery lifespan, vehicle range, and energy efficiency. Despite challenges like cost and scalability, ongoing advancements in AI and predictive maintenance will enhance BMS capabilities. Ultimately, BMS plays a vital role in sustainable energy solutions and the future of electric mobility.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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