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Electric Circuit Modeling of Lithium-Sulfur Batteries during Discharging State

Daniel-Ioan Stroe, Vaclav Knap, Maciej Swierczynski, Erik Schaltz

Department of Energy Technology
Aalborg University
Aalborg, Denmark
dis@et.aau.dk

Abstract—Lithium-ion batteries are characterized by having very good performance in terms of efficiency, lifetime, and self-discharge, which allowed them to become the major player in the electric vehicle applications. However, they were not able to totally overcome the EV range anxiety. Thus, research is carried out nowadays to develop batteries with even higher gravimetric energy density, which should allow a substantial range increase. One of the technologies, which should be able to meet the range requirements is the Lithium-Sulfur (Li-S) battery. Thanks to the extensive research and development efforts, these cells are close to enter the market, being evaluate in various projects. In this paper, we have proposed an electrical circuit model for a Li-S pouch cell, which was parameterized based on extensive electrochemical impedance spectroscopy measurements. The developed model was verified using static and pulse discharge profiles, showing a good accuracy in predicting the voltage of the tested Li-S battery cell.

Keywords—Lithium-Sulfur battery, modeling, electric circuit, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, discharging

I. INTRODUCTION

In order to meet the demanding requirements of electric vehicles (EVs) in terms of energy density and safety, battery research has followed different directions in the past decade. The Lithium-ion battery has been continuously improved since the commercialization of the first Li-ion battery in the 90s [1]. Thus, Li-ion batteries based on the NMC and NCA chemistries are nowadays the technology to choose in EV applications, mainly because of their high gravimetric energy density (i.e., 170 Wh/kg for NMC and 150 Wh/kg for NCA) and reasonable lifetime (i.e., 3000 full cycles) [2]. Despite these advances, present Lithium-ion batteries could not fully overcome the EV range anxiety and battery with even higher energy density (higher range) are continuously demanded. A prospective solution is represented by the Lithium Sulfur (Li-S) battery technology [3].

Li-S batteries are characterized by very high theoretical specific capacity and gravimetric energy density of 1675 mAh/g and 2600 Wh/kg, respectively [3]. Furthermore, a practical gravimetric energy density of 400 Wh/kg has already been reached [4], which is almost two times more than that of present Li-ion batteries. However, besides the aforementioned

advantages, the Li-S chemistry suffers from fast capacity fade, poor efficiency, and high self-discharge [3], [5].

Thus, dynamic models, which are able to predict and assess the suitability and performance behavior of the Li-S batteries in various applications, such as EVs or light EVs, become necessary. Nevertheless, most of the models available in the literature are focused on understanding the polysulphide shuttle process, which governs and limits the performance of this battery technology [6]. To some extent, the availability of reliable dynamic models for Li-S batteries is limited [7], [8]. Furthermore, in all of these works, the electrical circuit model (ECM), which estimates the dynamics of the battery, is parameterized based on the DC pulse technique (i.e., a current pulse of a certain amplitude and duration is applied to the battery and the battery voltage response is recorded) [6], [7] [8].

An alternative approach for parameterizing the ECM of batteries is the use of the electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) technique [10]. Most commonly, the EIS technique consists in applying to the battery a sinusoidal current of a certain amplitude and frequency and measuring its voltage amplitude and phase shift response; the procedure is repeated for a range of frequencies and thus the impedance spectrum of the tested battery is obtained and illustrated in the Nyquist plane. This technique presents a number of advantages over the DC pulse technique and it was successfully applied to parameterize the ECM of Lithium-ion batteries [11], [12].

Thus, in this paper, the EIS technique is used to parameterize the ECM and predict the voltage of a 3.4 Ah Li-S pouch cell at various conditions (i.e., temperatures and load currents). More specifically, in this paper, we have developed a model to estimate the voltage of the Li-S cell during the discharge state. In comparison to the Lithium-ion chemistry, the voltage profile of Li-S batteries differs significantly between charging and discharging cases, as it is illustrated in Fig. 1. Consequently, only the later case was considered in the present work.

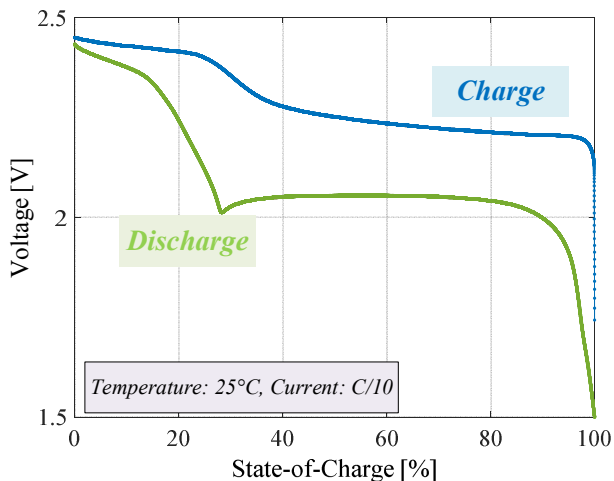


Fig. 1. Voltage profile of the Li-S battery cell during charging and discharging.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Lithium-Sulfur Battery Under Test

This work was performed on a pre-commercial available Li-S battery cell manufactured by OXIS Energy, which is presented in Fig. 2; the electrical parameters of this Li-S battery cell are presented in Table I. It has to be mentioned that all the tests were carried out under controlled temperature conditions, the cell have being placed inside a climatic chamber; furthermore, the temperature values mentioned in this work, are the ones measured on the surface of the battery and not the set-points of the climatic chamber.

B. EIS-based Characterization

The EIS measurements, were performed in galvanostatic mode (i.e., a small AC current is applied and the voltage response is measured) for the frequency range 6.5 kHz – 10 mHz for a total of 48 frequency points. All the measurements were carried out without superimposed DC current. These measurements were further used to determine the values of the elements of the equivalent electrical circuit (EEC), which is responsible for predicting the dynamic behavior of the Li-S battery cell.

TABLE I. ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF THE TESTED LI-S BATTERY CELL

Parameter	Value
Type	Pouch
Nominal Capacity	3.4 Ah
Nominal Voltage	2.05 V
Maximum Volatge	2.45 V
Miniumum Voltage	1.5 V
Nominal Charging Currentt	0.34 A (0.1 C-rate)
Nominal Discharging Current	0.68 A (0.2 C-rate)

A typical measured impedance spectrum corresponding to the tested Li-S battery cell is presented in Fig. 3; the Nyquist curve is composed of a depressed semi-circle in the high frequency region (6.5 kHz – 205 Hz), a second depressed semi-circle in the middle frequency range (205 – 0.36 Hz), and a quasi-straight line in the low frequency region (0.36 Hz – 10 mHz).

EIS measurements were performed for four temperatures levels (i.e., 15°C, 25°C, 35°C, and 45°C) and for the whole SOC interval, with 5% SOC resolution. The dependence of the battery cell's impedance spectra on the temperature and SOC is illustrated in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, respectively.

In order to parameterize the EEC for the tested Li-S battery, the measured impedance spectra had to be curve fitted. The EEC presented in Fig. 6 was proposed for curve fitting, as it was able to reproduce most accurately the battery's measured impedance spectra. An example of the curve fitting results, illustrating the accurate match between the measured and estimated impedance spectrum, is presented in Fig. 6.

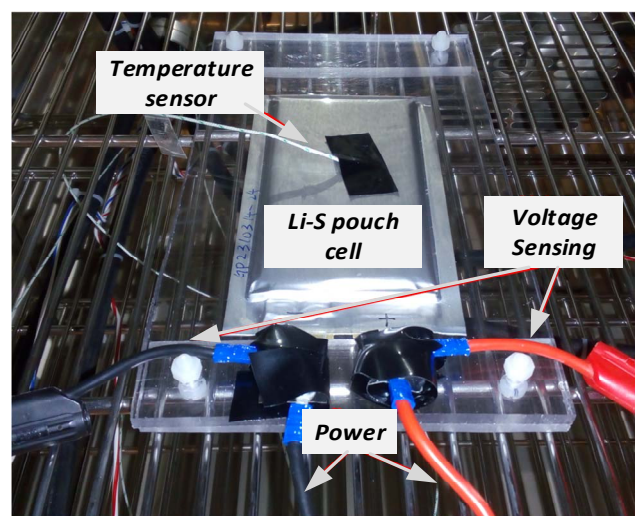


Fig. 2. Li-S pouch cell during the performance characterization tests.

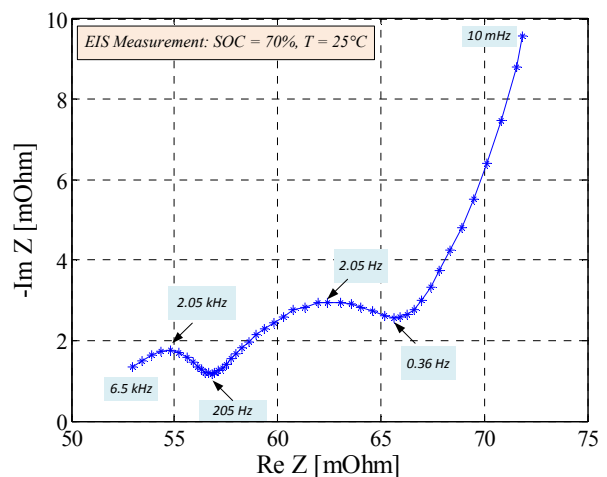


Fig. 3. Impedance spectrum of the tested Li-S battery cell.

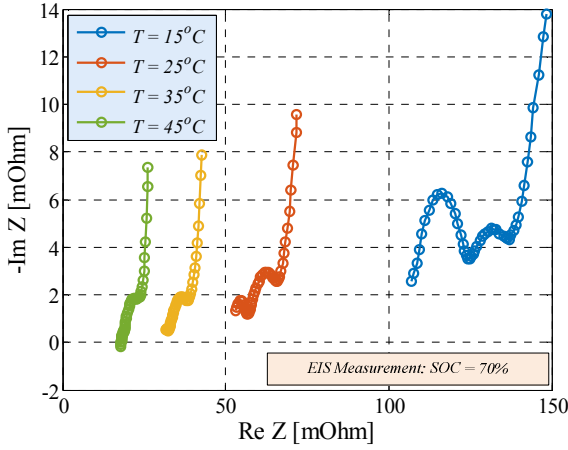


Fig. 4. Li-S battery cell impedance spectra measured at 70% SOC and various temperatures.

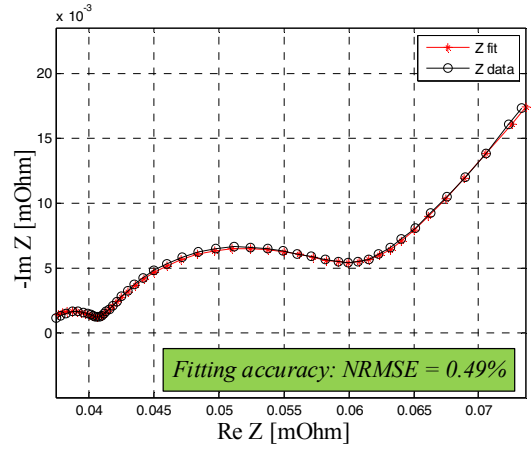


Fig. 7. Exemplification of the impedance spectrum curve fitting based on the EEC presented in Fig. 6.

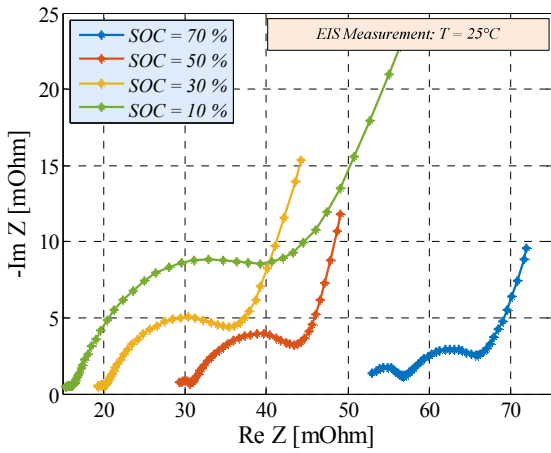


Fig. 5. Li-S battery cell impedance spectra measured at 25°C and various SOC levels.

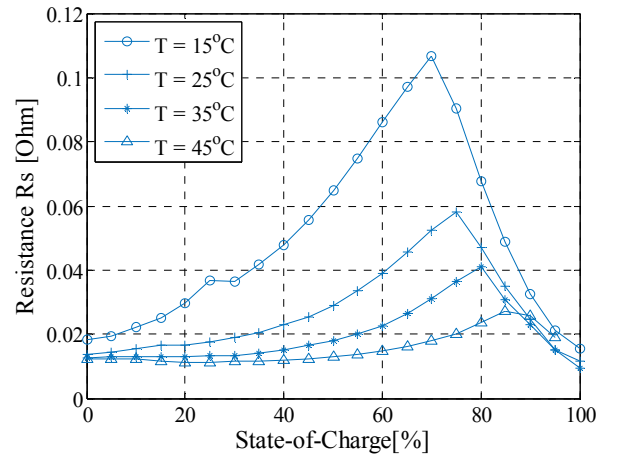


Fig. 8. Dependence of the resistance R_s on the SOC at different temperature values.

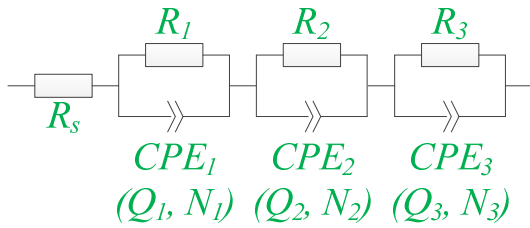


Fig. 6. Topology of the EEC used to fit the measured impedance spectra of the Li-S battery cell.

The variation of the EEC's parameters with the SOC and temperature was obtained by fitting all the measured impedance spectra, which were performed at various SOC and temperatures. For exemplification, Fig. 8 presents the variation of the resistance R_s with SOC and temperature. As it can be observed, the series resistance R_s increases exponentially with decreasing temperature – behavior, which is also encountered in the case of Lithium-ion batteries. Furthermore, independent on the measurement temperature, the resistance R_s increases with SOC until it reaches an inflection point at 70%-85% (depending on the temperature level), after which decreases steeply; this behavior can be associated with the presence of two discharge plateaus, which are intrinsic to the Li-S battery chemistry.

C. Capacity and OCV Measurements

Besides the EIS characterization, measurements of the capacity and open-circuit voltage (OCV) were required in order to fully parameterize the ECM of the tested battery cell. The battery capacity was measured during discharging for different load currents (C-rates) by applying a constant current

the considered cell for discharging with $C/2$ at three temperatures (i.e., 15°C , 25°C , and 35°C) are presented in Fig. 13. As one can observe, the proposed model is able to predict the battery voltage with good accuracy during static discharge, independent on the considered C-rate and temperature; for the verification conditions presented in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13 a maximum MPE of 3.5% and minimum R^2 value of 0.982 were obtained. Moreover, it has to be mentioned that the major source of error is caused by the incapability of the model to predict the voltage around the inflection point between the high and low voltage plateau as well as for low SOCs (close to a fully discharged battery state).

B. Pulse Discharge

The second verification of the developed ECM was performed using a standard pulse discharge profile. From a fully charged state, the Li-S battery was discharged with pulses of 0.5 C-rate (1.7 Ah) until the minimum voltage was reached; between two discharging pulses a relaxation period of 30 minutes was applied. The results of this verification test are presented in Fig. 14; similar to the previous case, the model is able to accurately predict the voltage of the considered 3.4 Ah Li-S battery cell (MPE = 3.8% and $R^2 = 0.957$). By comparing the two profiles, one can observe that the model has an overall tendency (during both pulse and relaxation period) to underestimate the voltage of the battery.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have proposed and parameterized an ECM for predicting the voltage of a 3.4 Li-S pouch cell. While most of the literature available dynamic models for Li-S battery cells are parameterized using the DC pulse technique, in this work we have used the EIS method to parameterize the EEC (composed from a series resistance and three ZARC elements that are highly dependent on the SOC and temperature), which is responsible of the battery dynamic behavior. The ECM was parameterized for different temperatures and load current values by performing extensive laboratory characterization tests. By carrying out two different verification tests (i.e., static and pulse discharge), it was shown that the proposed model is able to estimate with good accuracy the voltage of the tested battery cell. Consequently, EIS was validated as a reliable method for parameterizing the EEC of Li-S cells.

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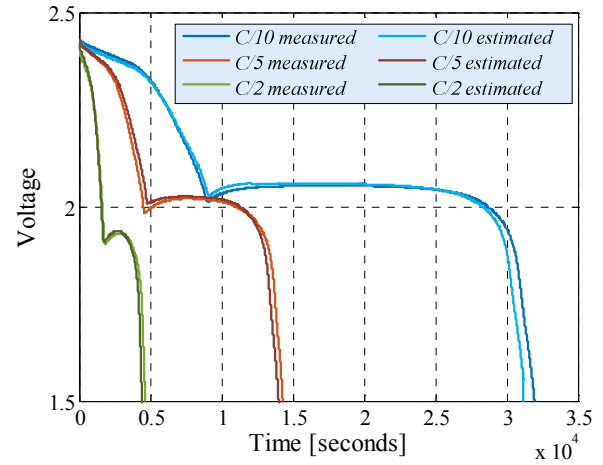


Fig. 12. Measured and estimated battery voltage for different C-rates and $T=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

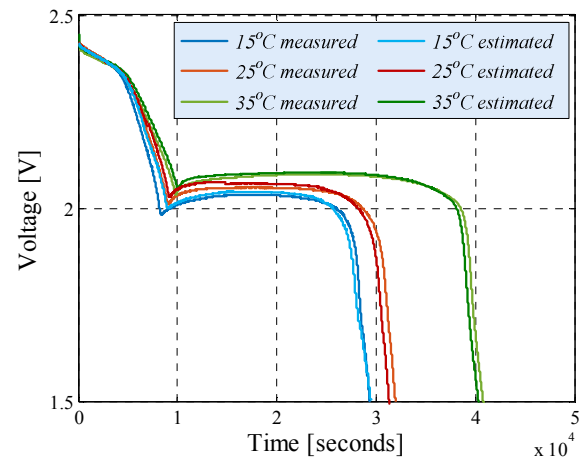


Fig. 13. Measured and estimated battery voltage for different temperatures and 0.5 C-rate.

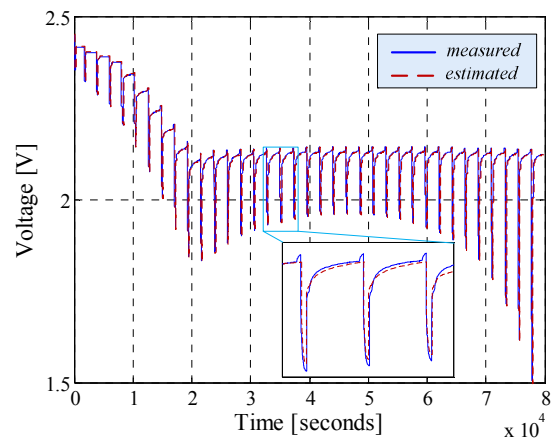


Fig. 14. Measured and estimated Li-S battery voltage for a pulse discharge profile ($T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$).

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