

Baterias Modelagens e suas Aplicações

Agenda

- Introdução
- Modelos Eletroquímicos
- Modelos de Circuitos Equivalentes
- Modelos de Fadiga
- Comentários Finais

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7º FENIBAT – 3º FENILITIO
Londrina – Paraná, 25-27 de maio de 2025

A Questão das Baterias

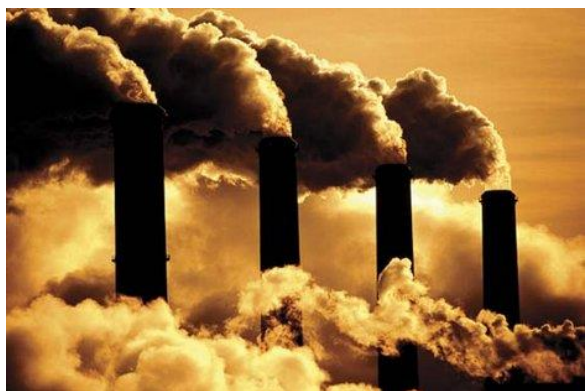
Eletroeletrônicos



Armazenamento nas redes de energia



Aproveitamento de fontes renováveis



Descarbonização do transporte



A humanidade precisa encontrar um meio sustentável de armazenar **1500 GW** em BESS até 2030

Fonte: IEA <https://www.pv-magazine.com/2024/04/26/iea-calls-for-sixfold-expansion-of-global-energy-storage-capacity>



Por que Modelar Baterias?



Auxiliar na compreensão de fenômenos no desenvolvimento e na operação de células

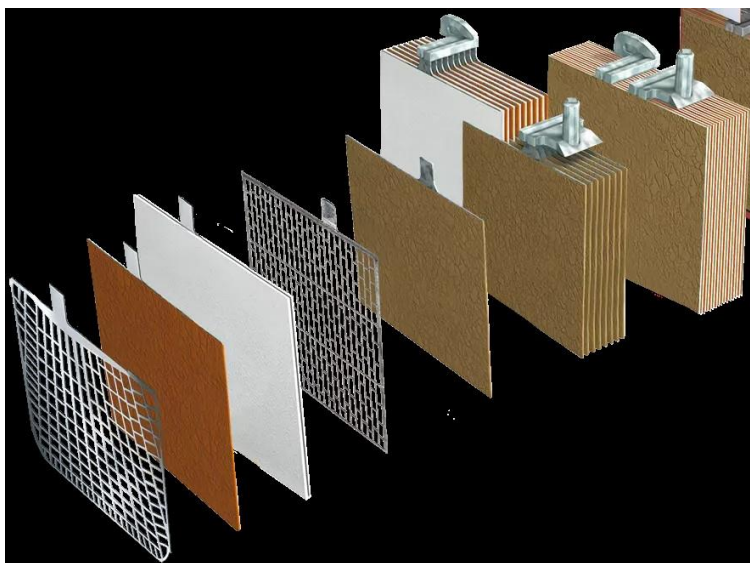
Auxiliar no controle de células para otimização da operação e prolongar sua vida útil

Auxiliar na identificação do impacto de diferentes configurações de arranjos

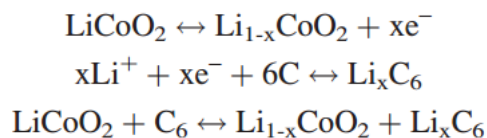
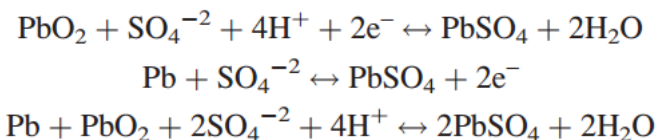
Estimar dados operacionais como SoH, SoC, SoF e durabilidade

Auxiliar na interpretação dos resultados de técnicas de medidas como a EIS

Como funcionam as baterias ?



Equações químicas



Fenômenos termodinâmicos

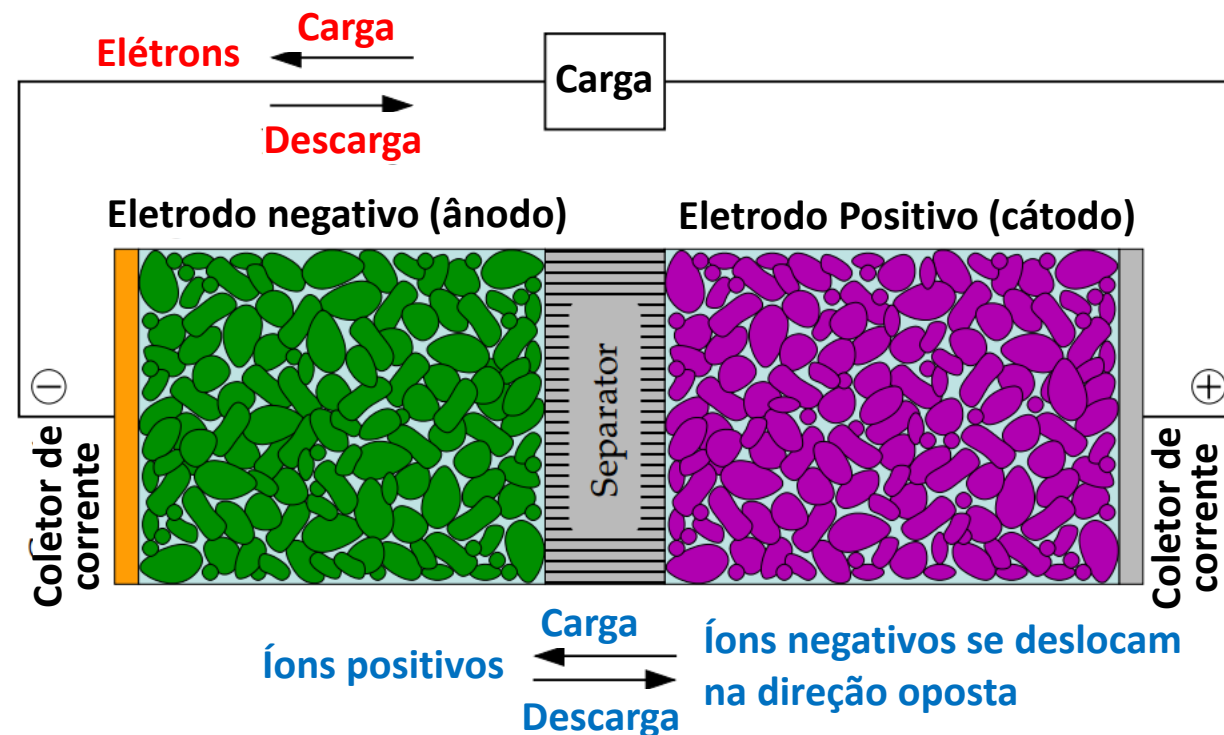
$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln(Q)$$

Fenômenos de transporte

$$N_i = -D_i \nabla c_i - z_i u_{m,i} F c_i \nabla \phi_l + u c_i$$

Fenômenos cinéticos

$$i = i_0 \left(e^{\frac{\alpha_a n F}{RT} \eta_s} - e^{-\frac{\alpha_c n F}{RT} \eta_s} \right)$$



SISTEMA COMPLEXO

Modelos

Modelos físicos

- Eletroquímicos (baseados em processos físico-químicos)
- Empíricos (extrapolações)
- Circuitos equivalentes (CE)

Governing equations

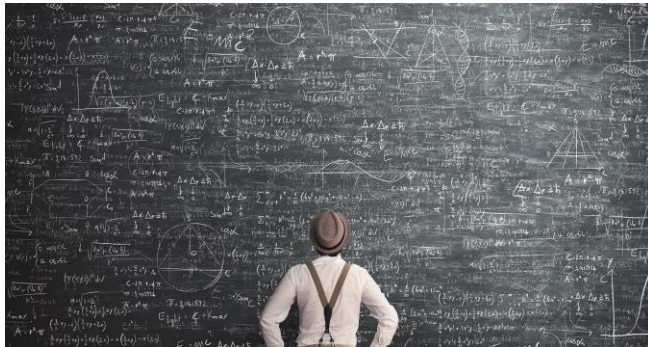
Mass balance in solid phase (spherical coordinate) (c_s : lithium concentration)

$$\frac{\partial c_s}{\partial t} = D_s \left(\frac{\partial^2 c_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial c_s}{\partial r} \right)$$

Mass balance in electrolyte phase (c_e : LiPF₆ concentration)

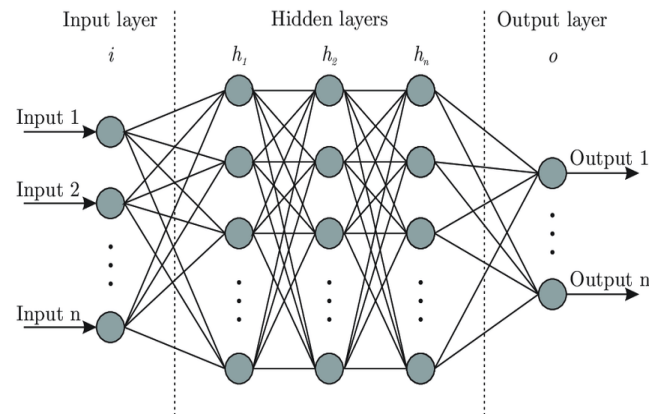
$$\frac{\partial (\epsilon_e c_e)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(D_e^{eff} \frac{\partial c_e}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1 - t_+^0}{F} a_s i$$

Charge balance in solid phase (ϕ_s : Solid phase potential)



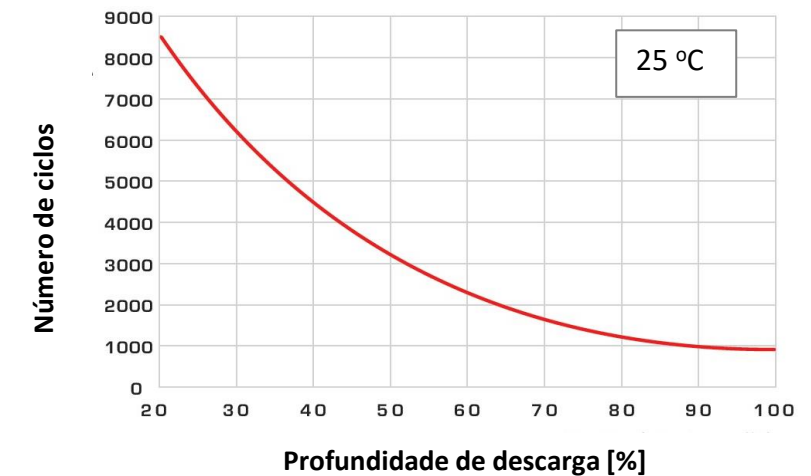
Modelos matemáticos (métodos numéricos)

- Redes neurais (ANN)
- Lógica Fuzzy
- Algoritmos adaptativos
- ...



Modelos de fadiga

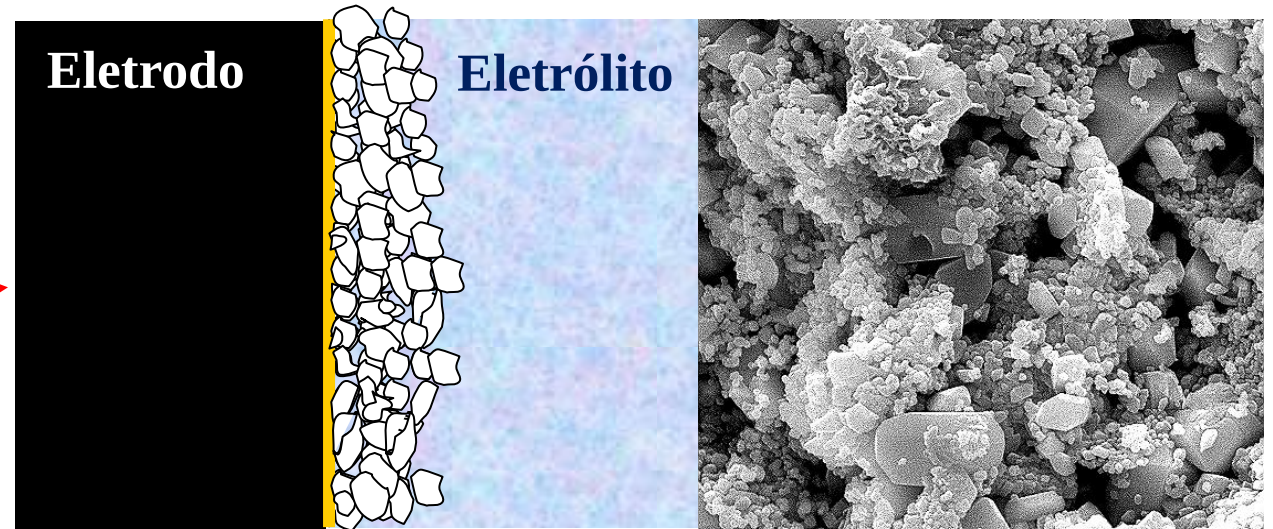
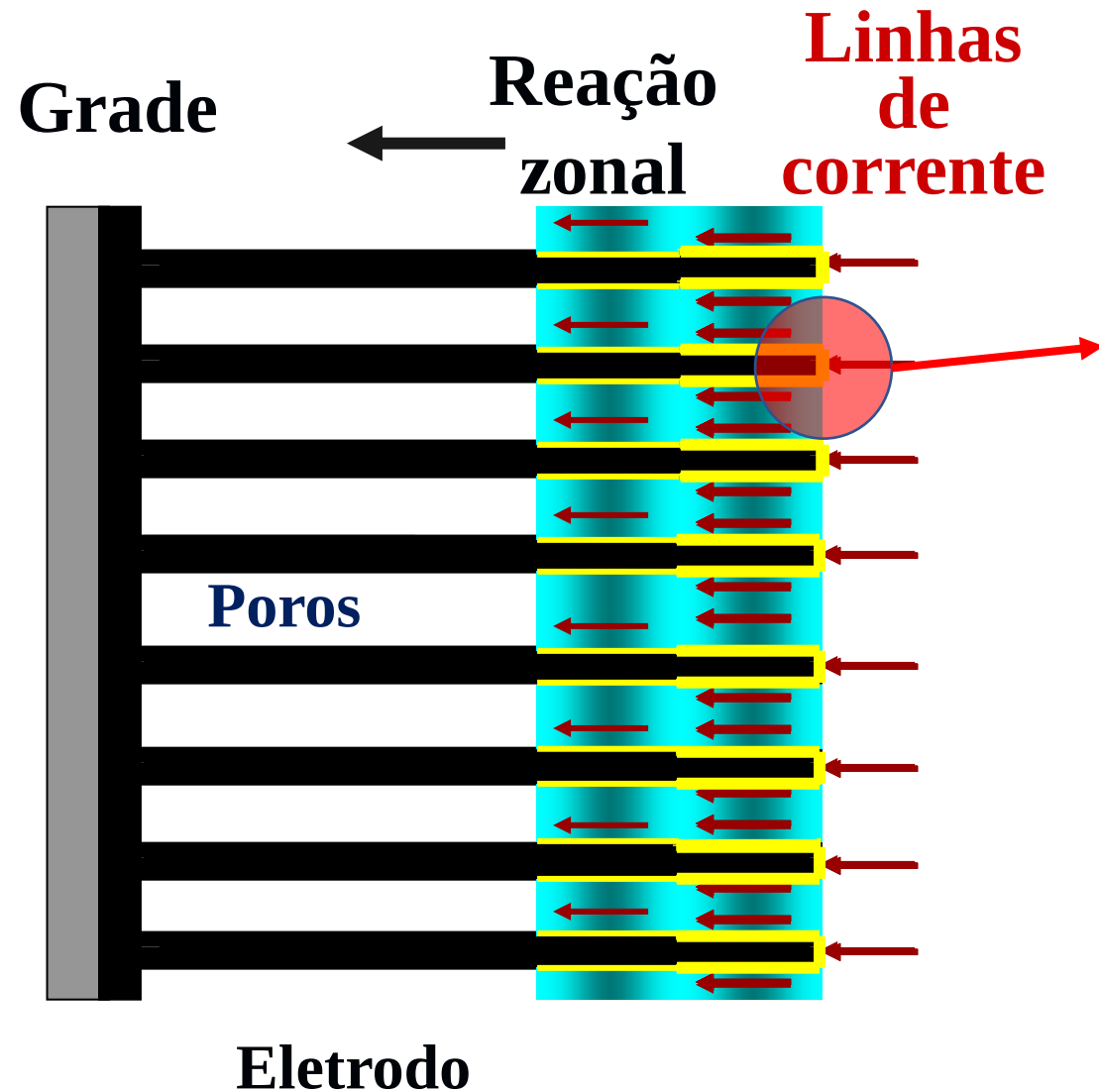
- Método de Wöhler
- *Modelos ponderados de Ah*



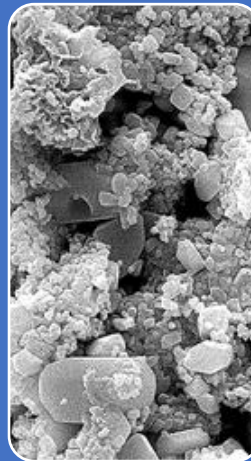
MODELOS FÍSICOS ELECTROQUÍMICOS



Modelos Eletroquímicos

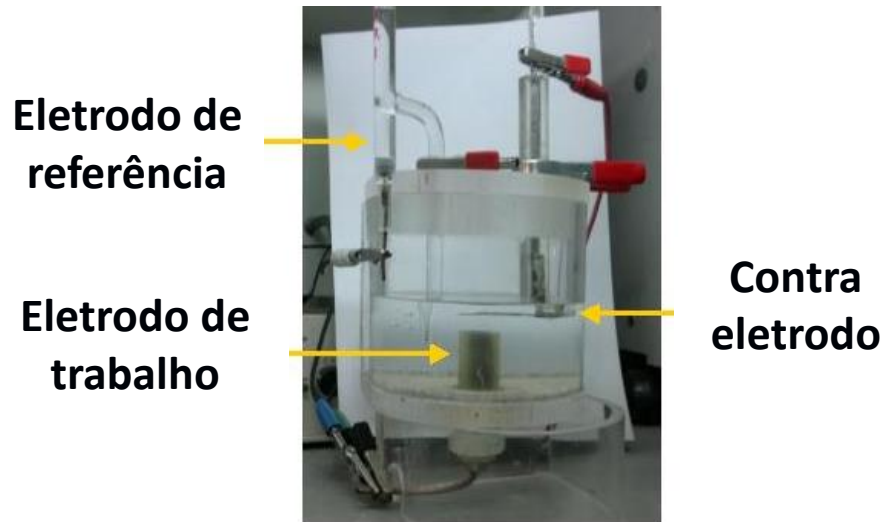


Questões

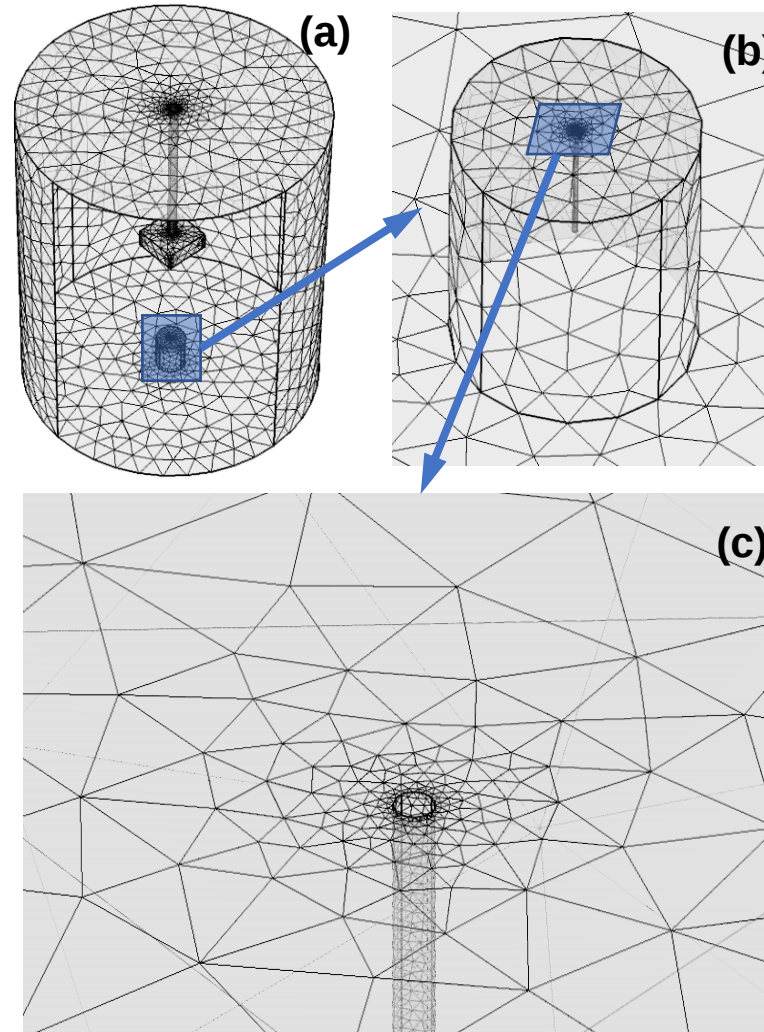


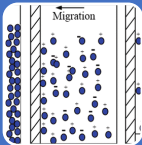
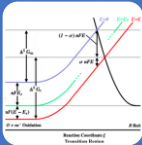
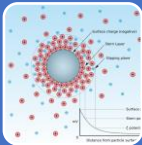
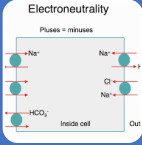
- Distribuição de linhas de corrente
- Efeitos de bordas
- Evolução da frente de reação
- Distribuição de espessuras de filme de PbSO_4
- EIS em eletrodos planos e porosos
- ...

Modelos Eletroquímicos



Malha 3D Tetraédrica



Transporte	
	• Migração • Difusão • Convecção
Cinética	
	• Tafel • Butler-Volmer
Termodinâmica	
	• Nernst
Outros	
	• Eletroneutralidade • Condições de contorno • Leis da conservação

Muitas físicas atuando de forma acoplada

Modelos Eletroquímicos

Transporte

Densidade de corrente

Conservação da massa

Conservação da carga

Eletroneutralidade

Butler-Volmer

Condição de contorno

Equações particulares

$$\mathbf{N}_i = -D_i \nabla c_i - z_i u_{m,i} F c_i \nabla \phi_l + \mathbf{u} c_i$$

$$\mathbf{i}_l = F \sum_i z_i (-D_i \nabla c_i - z_i u_{m,i} F c_i \nabla \phi_l + \mathbf{u} c_i)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (-D_i \nabla c_i - z_i u_{m,i} F c_i \nabla \phi_l) + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla c_i = R_{i,src}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{i}_l = F \sum_i z_i R_{1,src} + Q_l$$

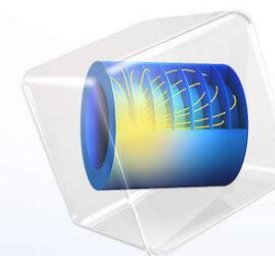
$$\sum_i z_i c_i = 0$$

$$i = i_0 \left(e^{\frac{\alpha_a n F}{RT} \eta_s} - e^{-\frac{\alpha_c n F}{RT} \eta_s} \right)$$

$$i_l = -\sigma_l \left. \frac{\partial \phi_l}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = f(\eta_s) \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{i}_l = 0$$

$$\eta_s = \phi_{s,ext} - \Delta \phi_{s,filme} - \phi_l - E_{eq}$$

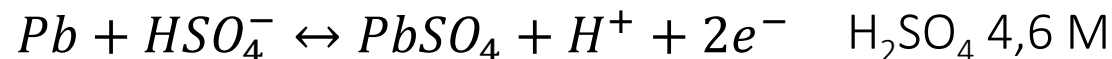
COMSOL
MULTIPHYSICS®



$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{i}_s = 0 \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{N}_i = 0$$

$$\Delta \phi_{s,filme} = i_{tot} R_{filme}$$

$$R_{filme} = \frac{S_0 + \Delta S}{\sigma_{filme}}$$

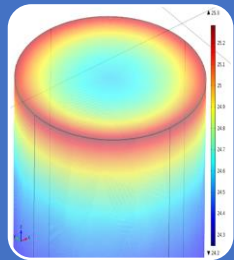


Distribuição de corrente e
potencial: **Terciária**



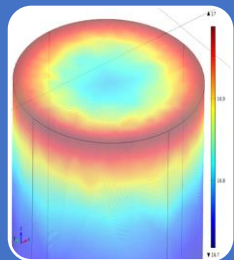
Modelos Eletroquímicos

Efeitos de Borda



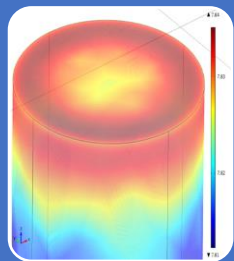
Tempo: 0 segundos

- Concentração de linhas de corrente preferencialmente nas bordas



Tempo: 60 segundos

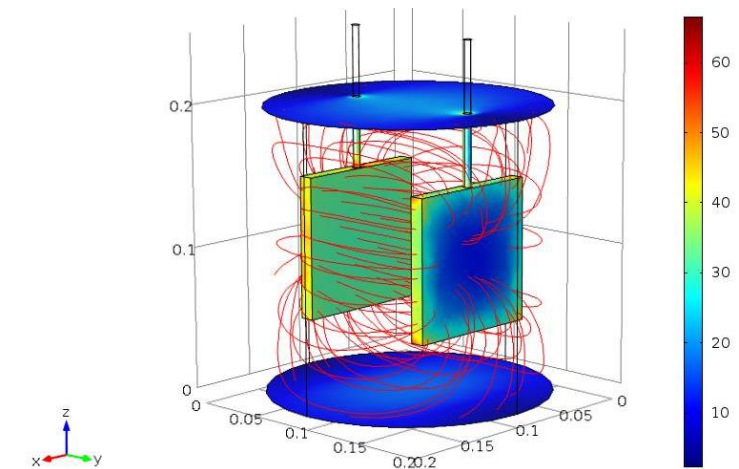
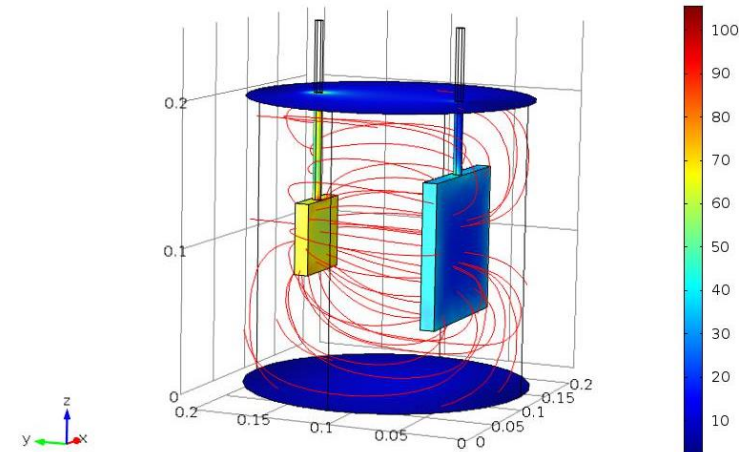
- Formação de filme de PbSO_4
- Crescimento do filme



Tempo: 600 segundos

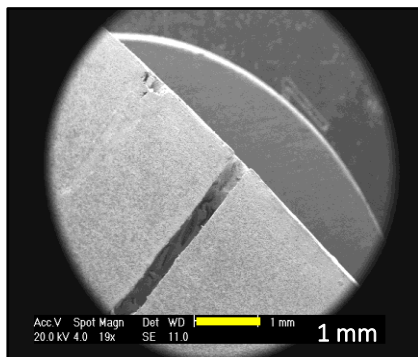
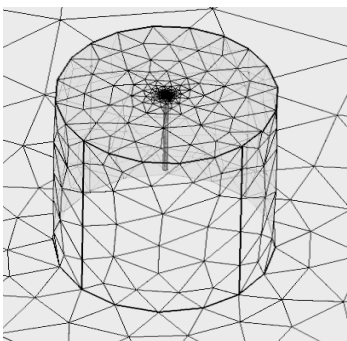
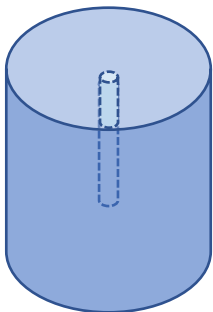
- Uniformização das linhas de corrente
- Distribuição de espessuras do filme

Linhas de Corrente

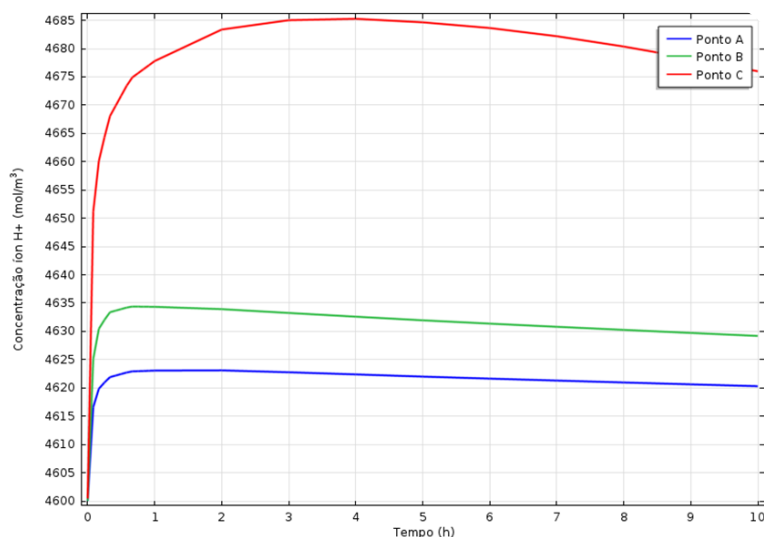


Modelos Eletroquímicos

Eletrodo com 1 poro

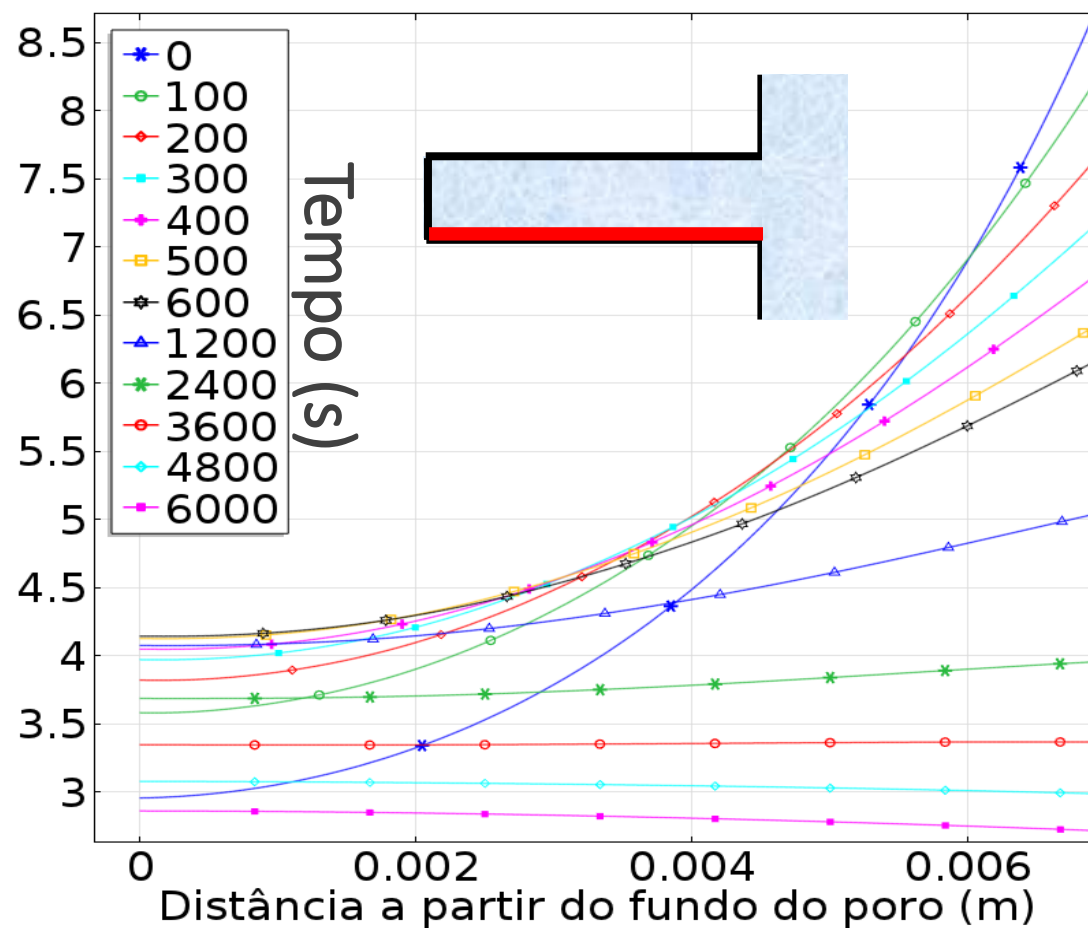


Gradientes de Concentração

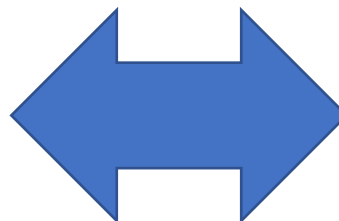
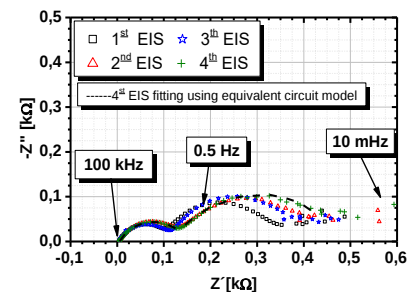
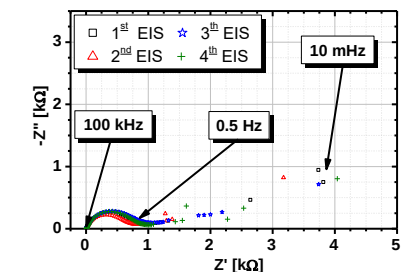
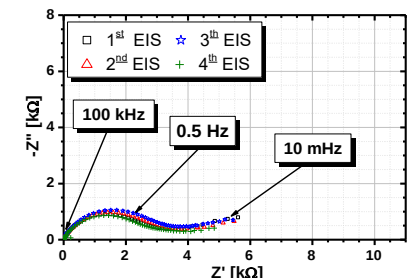
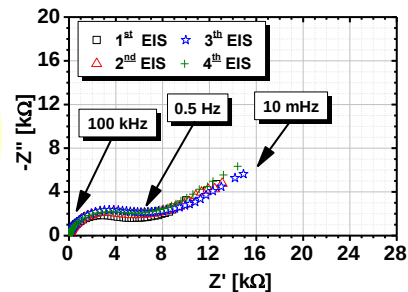
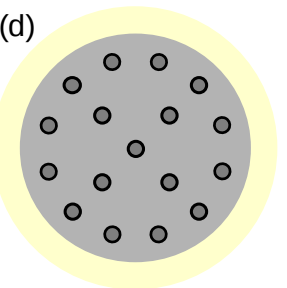
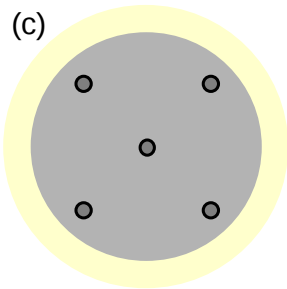
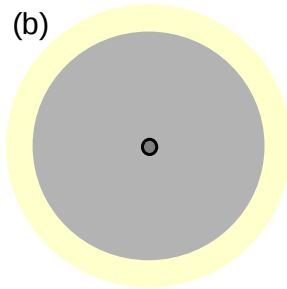
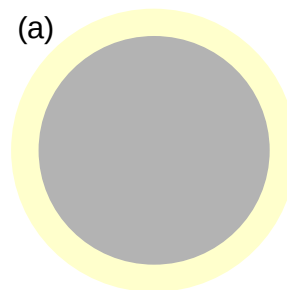
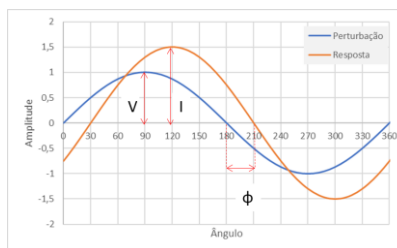
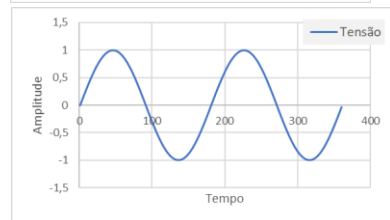
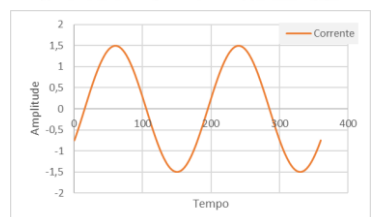
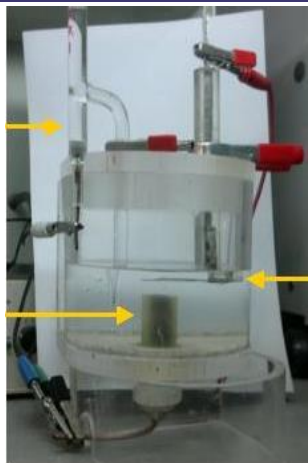


Densidade de corrente total (A/m^2)

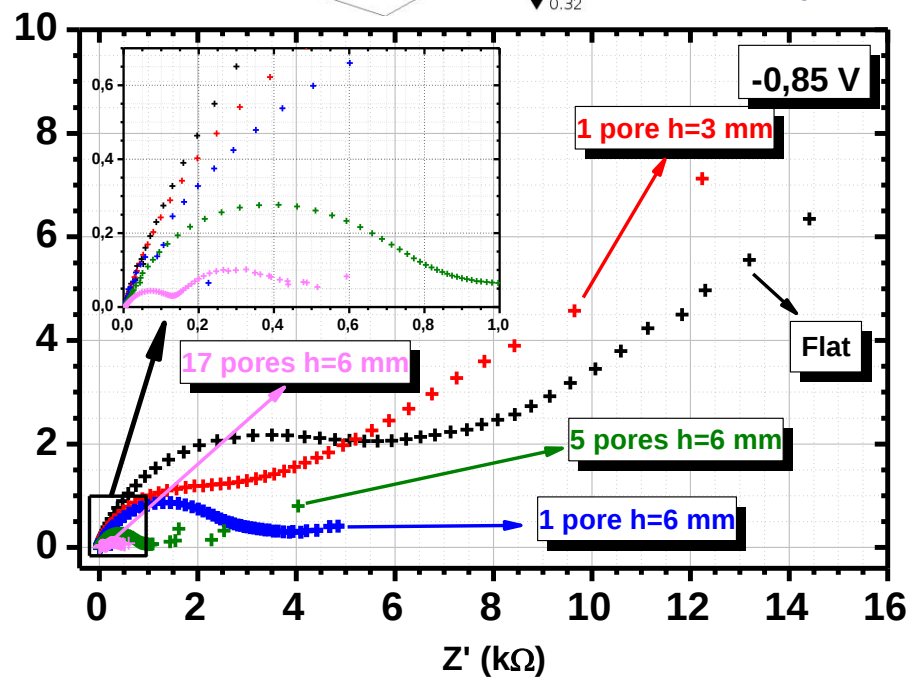
Reação Zonal



Modelos Eletroquímicos



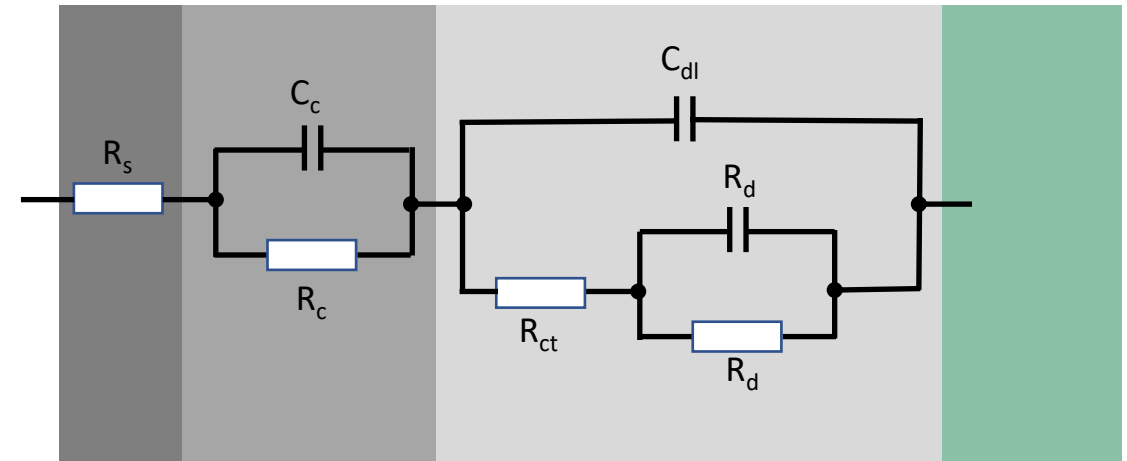
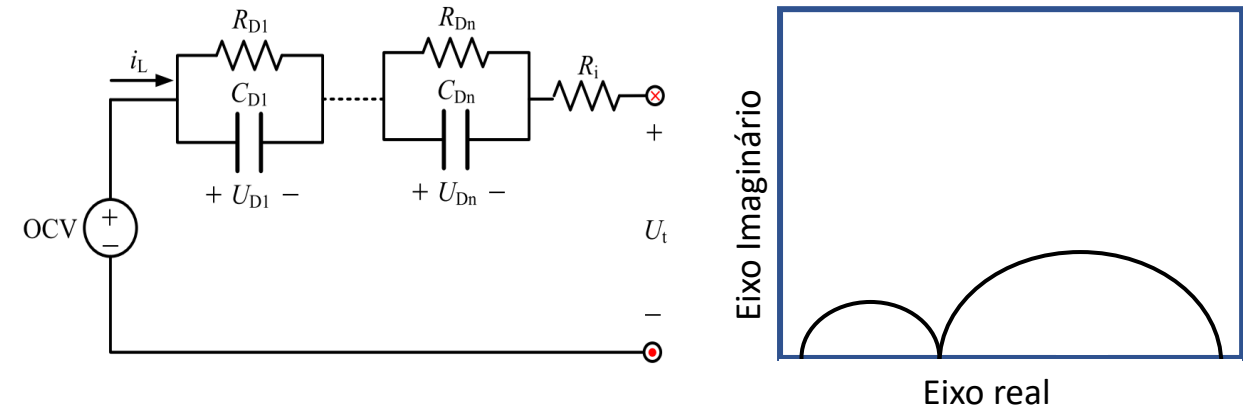
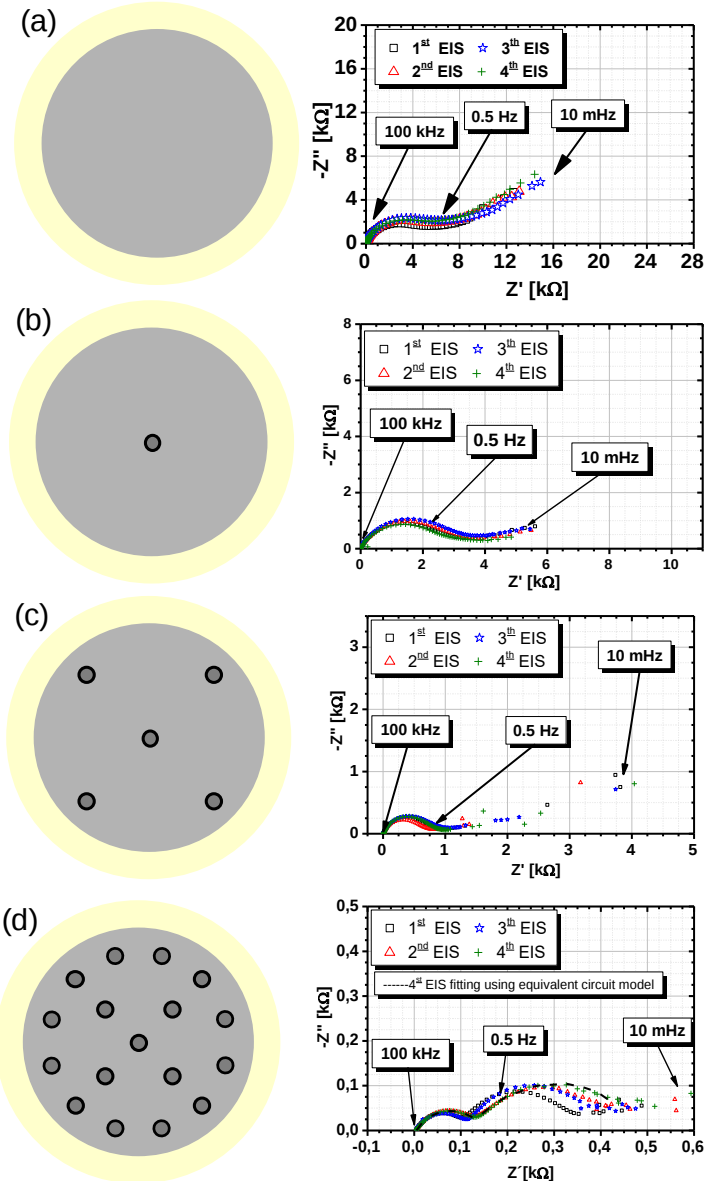
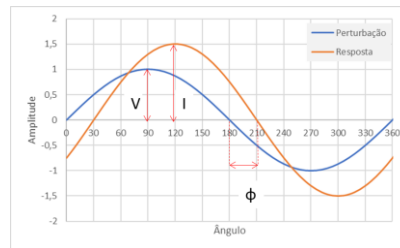
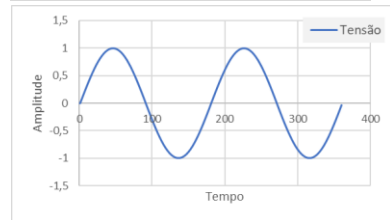
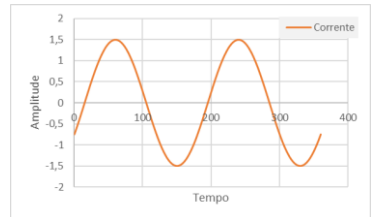
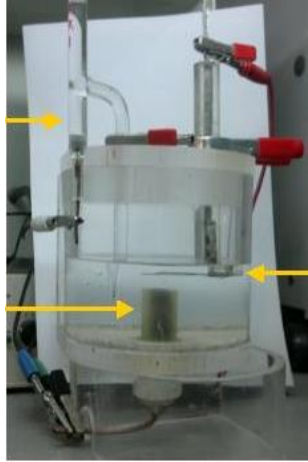
$-Z''$ (kΩ)



simulações



Circuitos Equivalentes

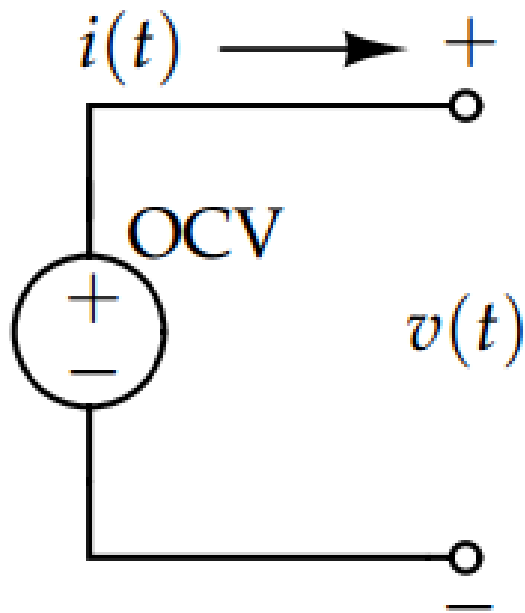


MODELOS FÍSICOS DE CIRCUITOS ELÉTRICOS EQUIVALENTES

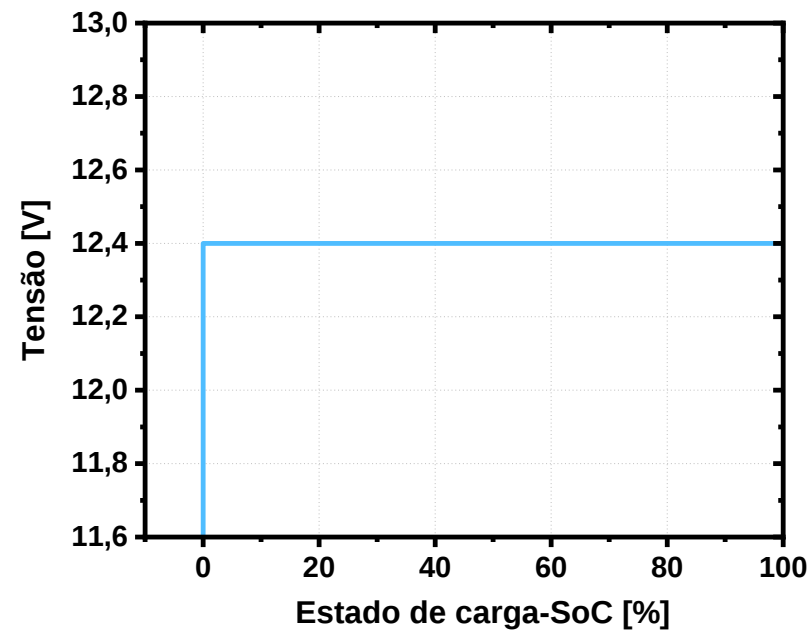


Circuitos Equivalentes

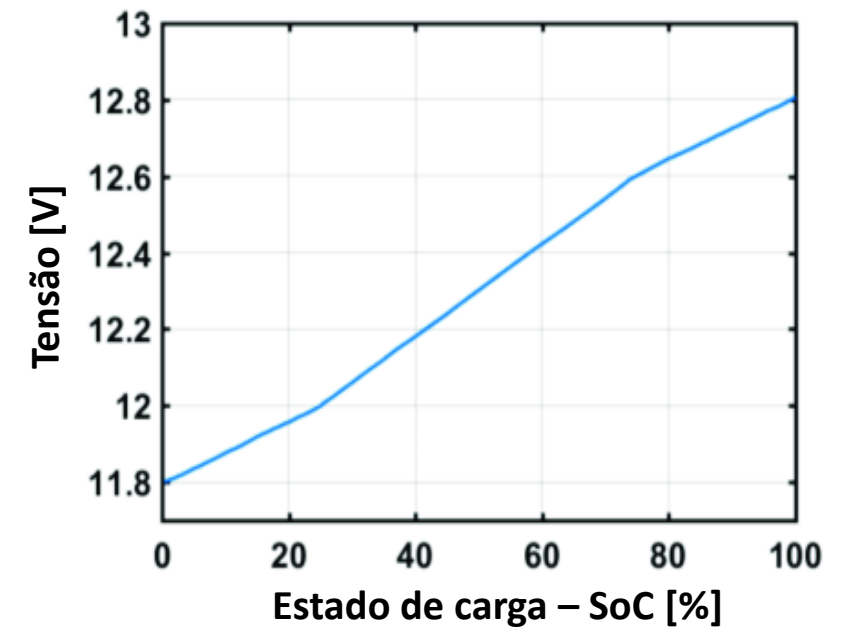
1º Modelo: Fonte ideal de tensão ($V=\text{constante}$)



OCV Simulada

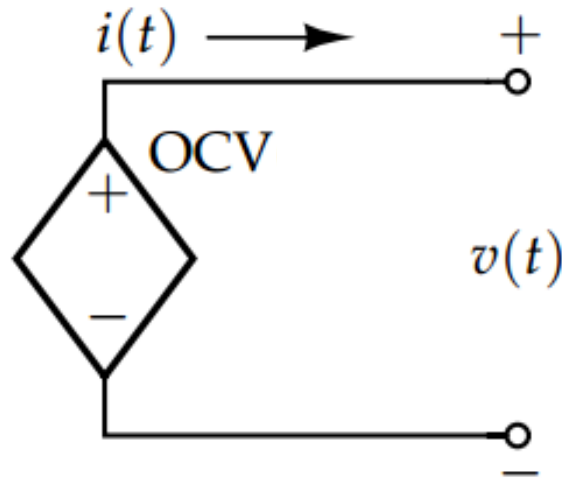


OCV Real



Circuitos Equivalentes

2º Modelo: OCV em função do SoC

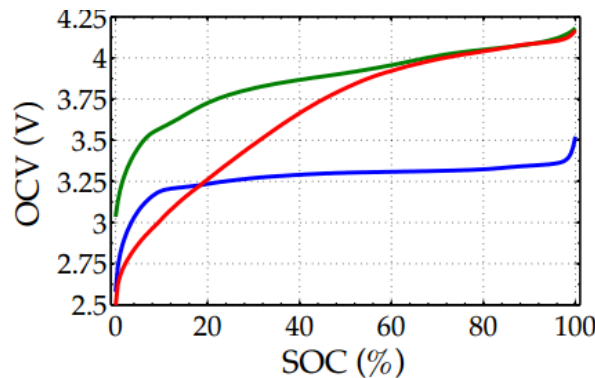


$$\frac{d(\text{SoC})}{dt} = \eta(t) \frac{i(t)}{Q}$$

$$\text{SoC}(t) = \text{SoC}(t_0) + \frac{1}{Q} \int_{t_0}^t \eta(\tau) i(\tau) d\tau$$

em que:

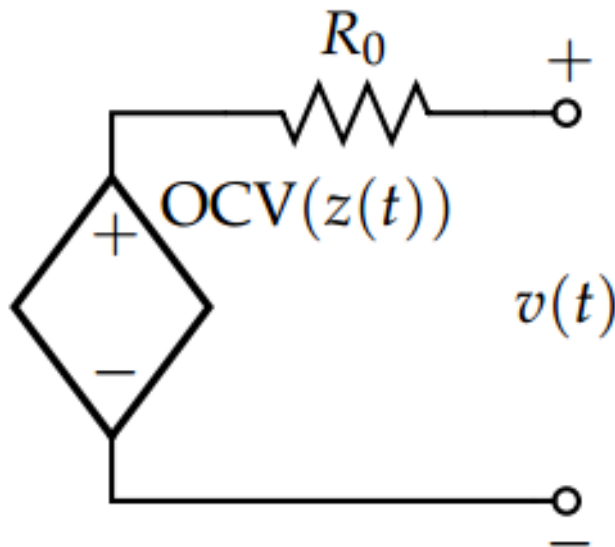
SoC	–	Estado de carga (adimensional)
η	–	Eficiências (adimensional)
i	–	Corrente (A)
t	–	Tempo (h)
Q	–	Capacidade máxima da célula (Ah)



**Todas as curvas se comportam da mesma forma independentemente da intensidade da corrente.
Não há queda ôhmica devido à passagem de corrente**

Circuitos Equivalentes

3º Modelo : OCV com uma resistência equivalente R_0 em série



$$\frac{d(\text{SoC})}{dt} = \eta(t) \frac{i(t)}{Q}$$

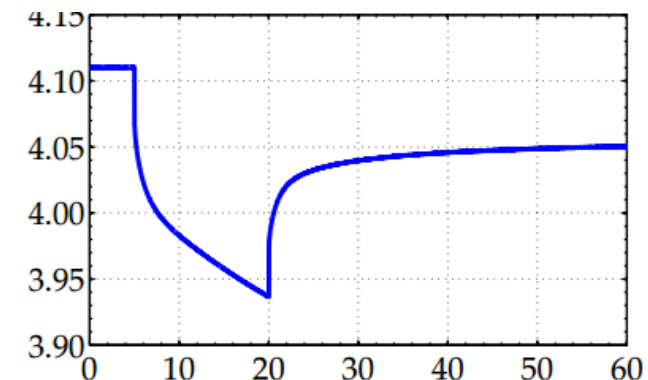
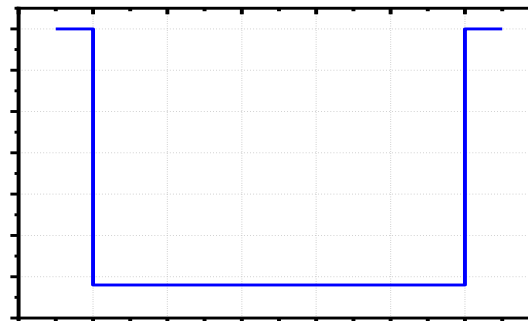
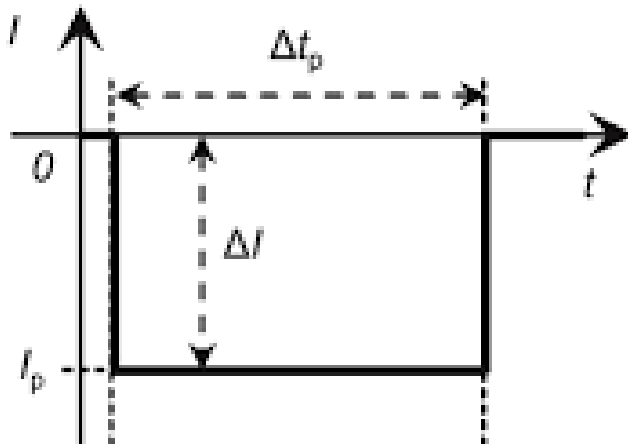
$$\text{SoC}[k+1] = \text{SoC}[k] + \frac{\Delta t}{Q} \eta[k] i[k]$$

$$v(t) = \text{OCV}(\text{SoC}(t)) + i(t)R_0$$

$$v[k] = \text{OCV}(\text{SoC}[k]) + i[k]R_0$$

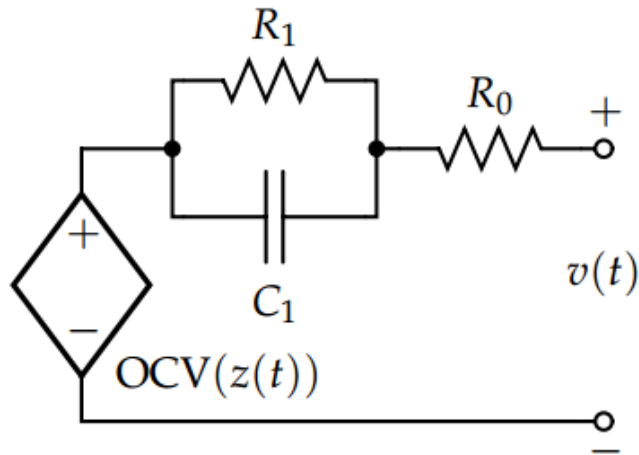
Comentários:

1. Agora energia é dissipada em R_0 ($R_0 i^2$) e há aquecimento além de perda de eficiência
2. R_0 não é constante, ela é função do SoC e da T.

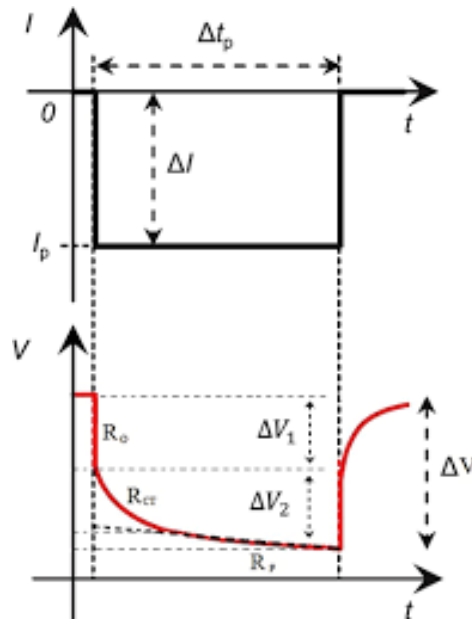
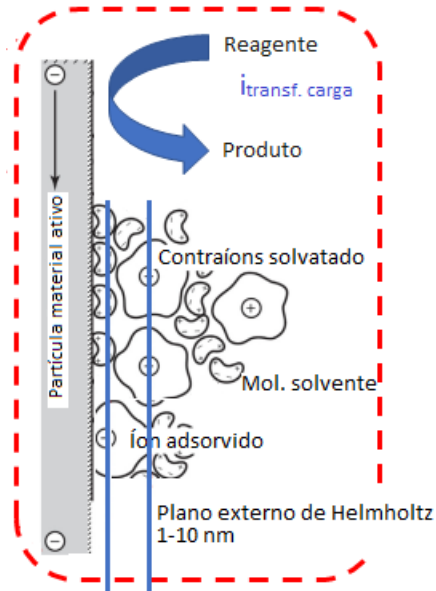


Circuitos Equivalentes

4º Modelo : OCV com R_0 e um RC paralelo



Fenômenos difusionais



$$v(t) = \text{OCV}(\text{SoC}(t)) + v_{C_1}(t) + v_{R_0}(t)$$

$$v[k] = \text{OCV}(\text{SoC}[k]) + v_{C_1}[k] + v_{R_0}[k]$$

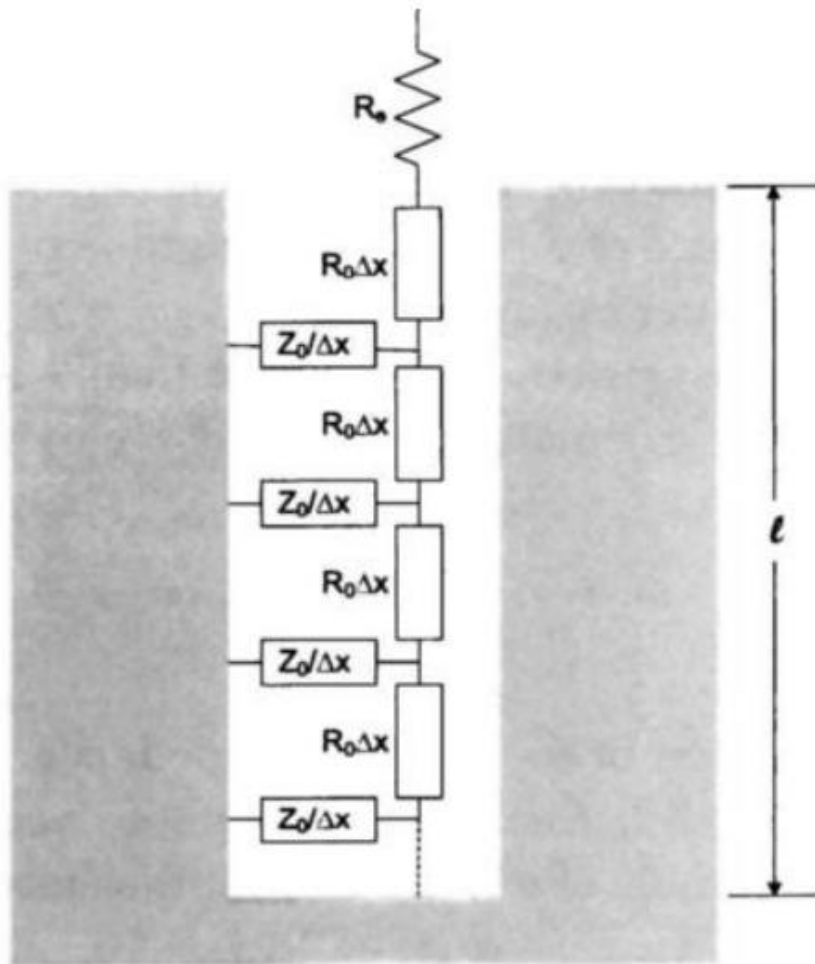
$$v(t) = \text{OCV}(\text{SoC}(t)) + R_1 i_{R_1}(t) + R_0 i(t)$$

$$v[k] = \text{OCV}(\text{SoC}[k]) + R_1 i_{R_1}[k] + R_0 i[k]$$

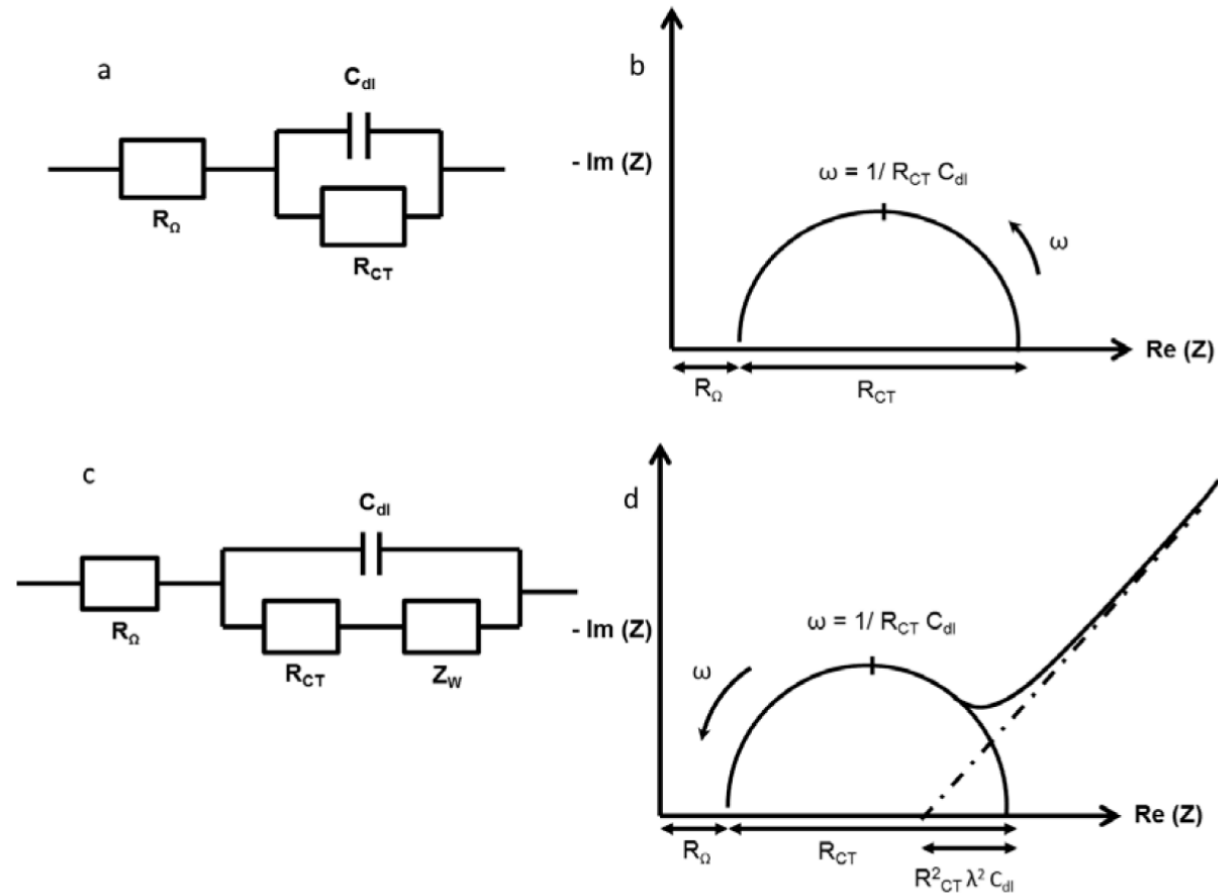
Modelo Básico Circuito tipo Randles

Circuitos Equivalentes

5º Modelo : adicionando efeitos da porosidade



Warburg

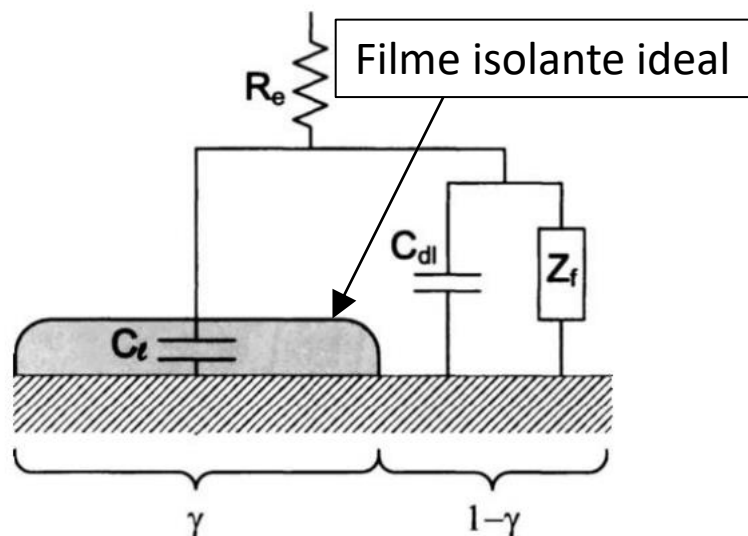


Circuitos Equivalentes

6º Modelo : adicionando filmes isolantes...

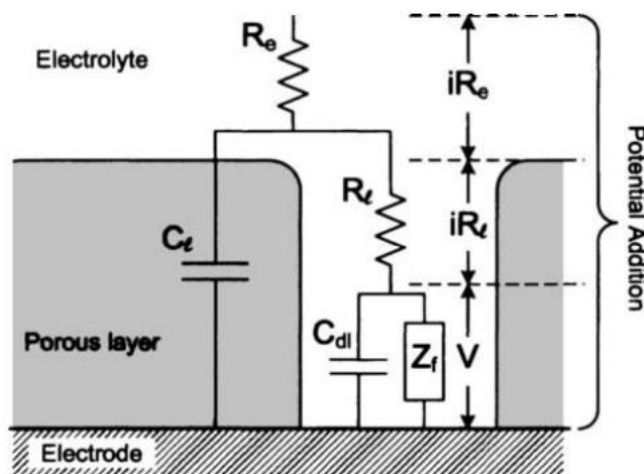
...um filme isolante

sem problemas difusionais

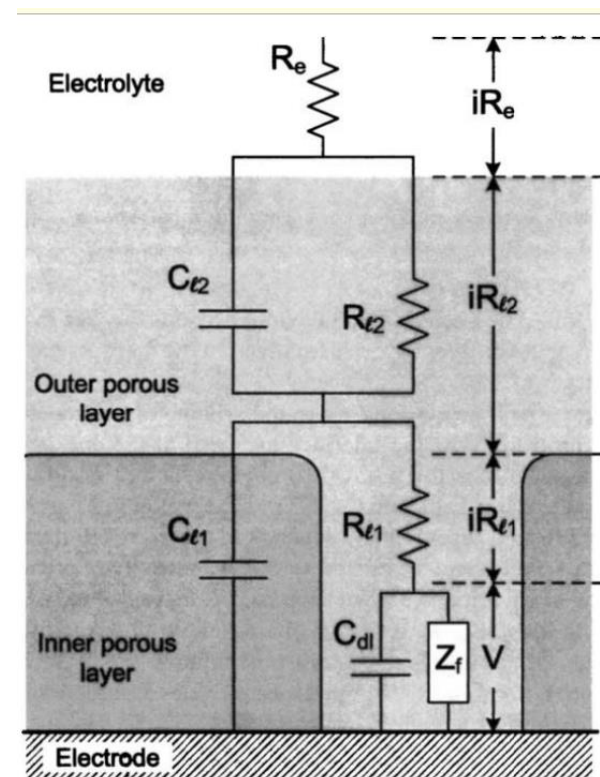


...um filme isolante + porosidade

com problemas difusionais

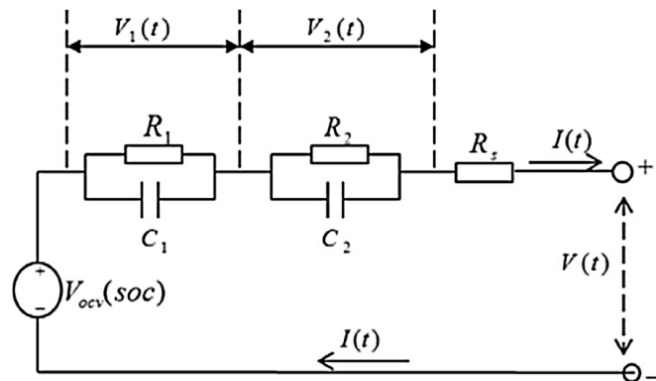


...dois filmes isolantes + porosidade

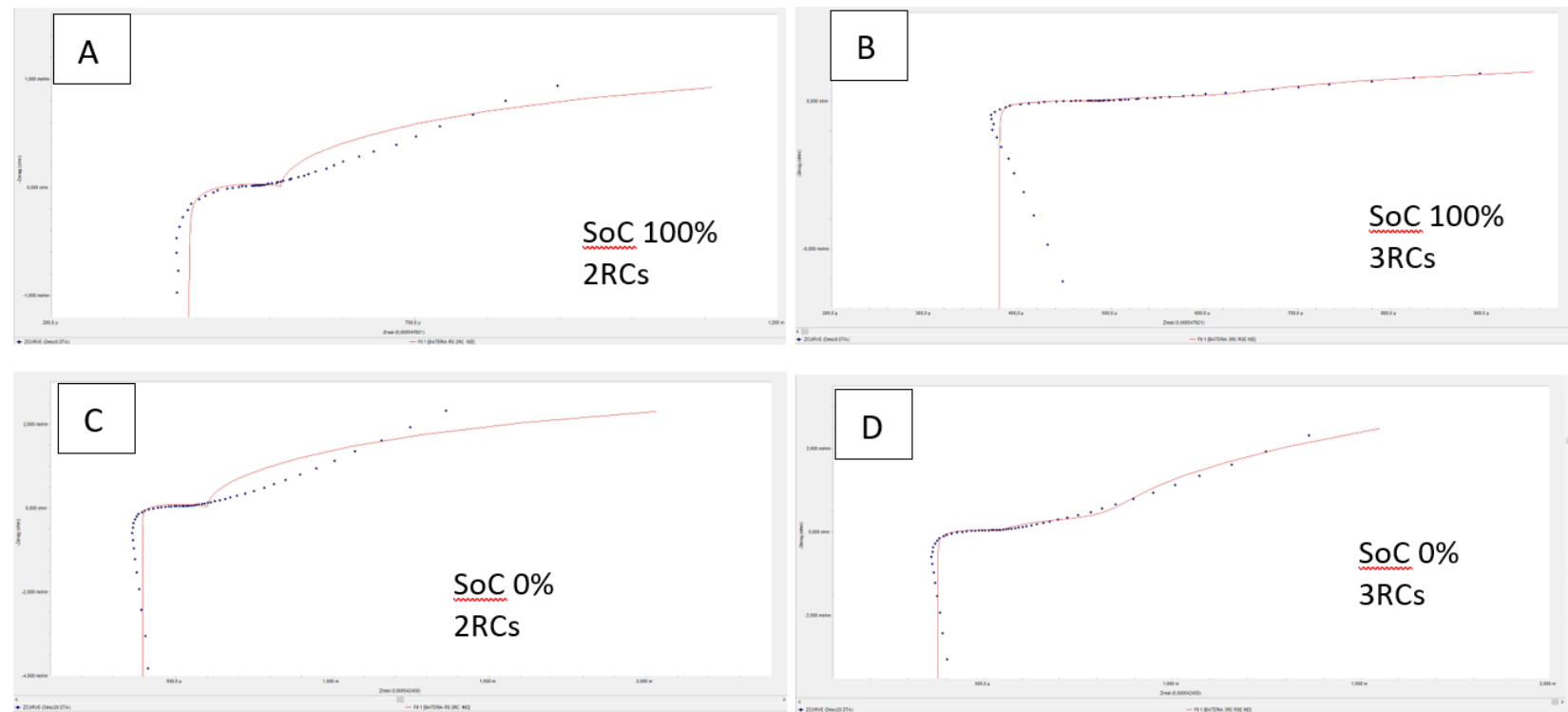
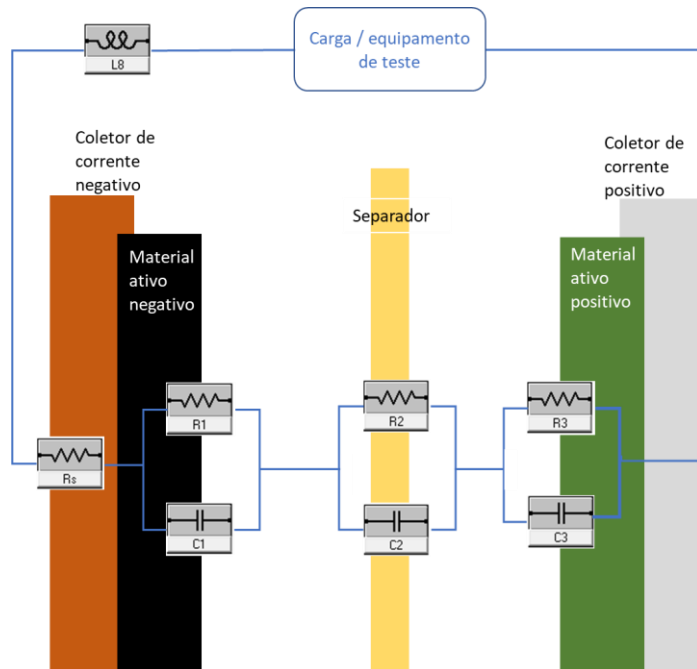


Circuitos Equivalentes

Aplicação a uma bateria



Modelo de circuito equivalentes comumente utilizado para representar a resposta dinâmica de baterias íons de lítio. (Tiedmann, 1979)(Vyroubal, 2018)

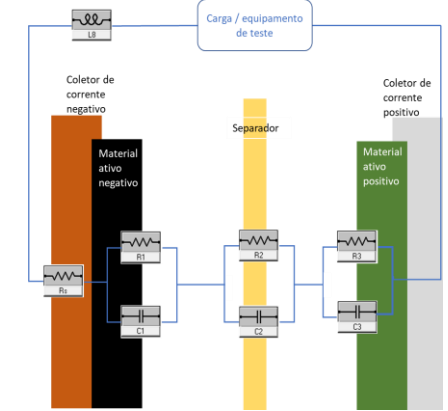
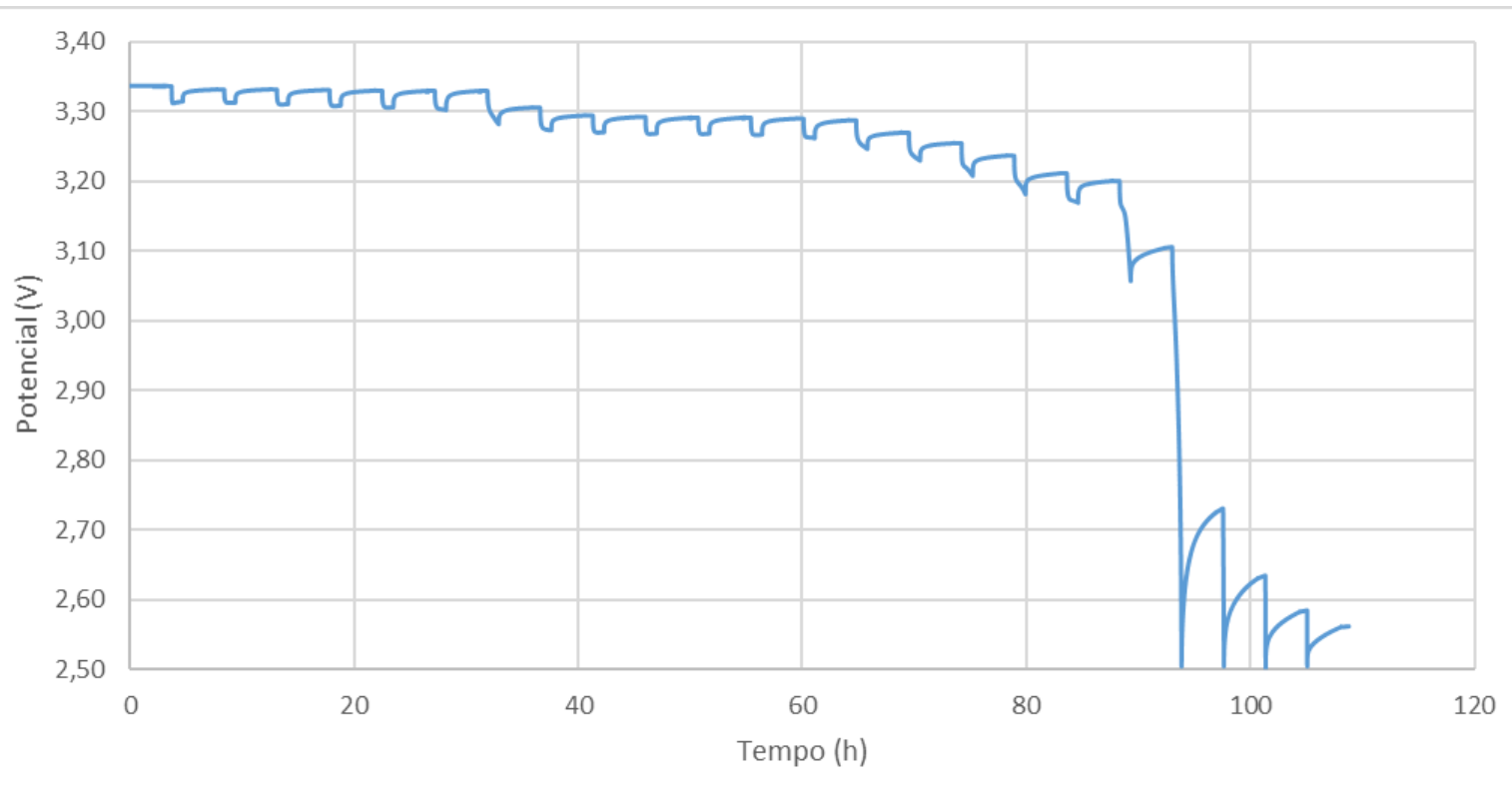


Gráficos de Nyquist ($-Z_{\text{imaginário}} \times Z_{\text{real}}$) para EIS em SoC 100% (A e B) e SoC 0% (C e D). E ajuste dos dados experimentais para dois modelos distintos, com 2RCs, e 3 RCs

Circuitos Equivalentes

Determinação dos parâmetros do circuito equivalente

- Valores dos parâmetros dependem do estado de carga



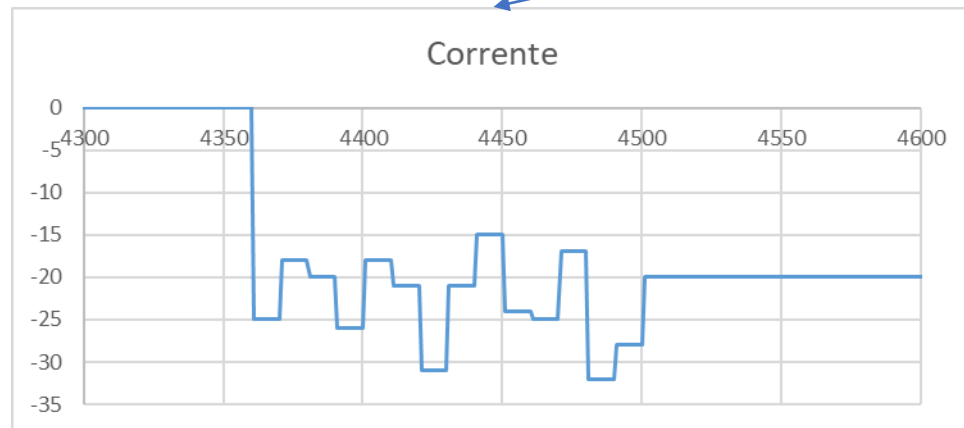
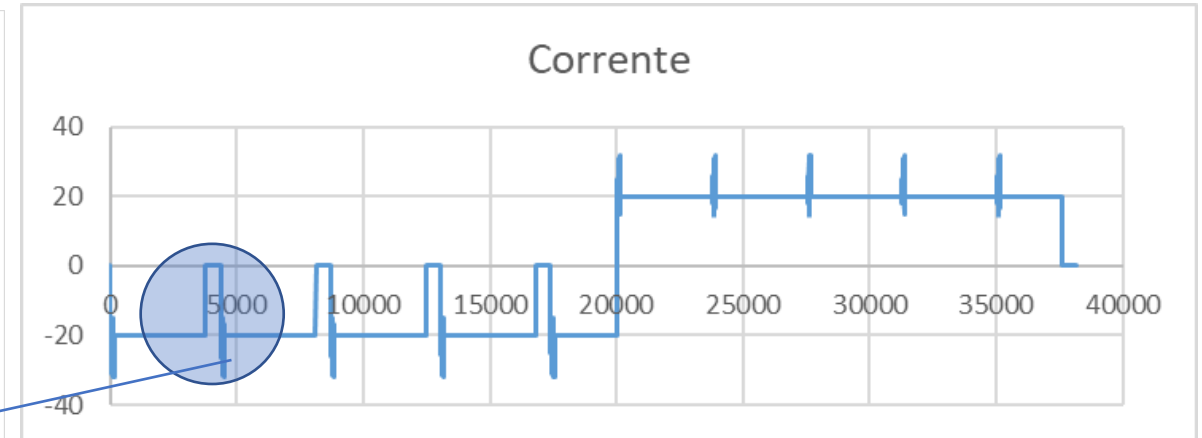
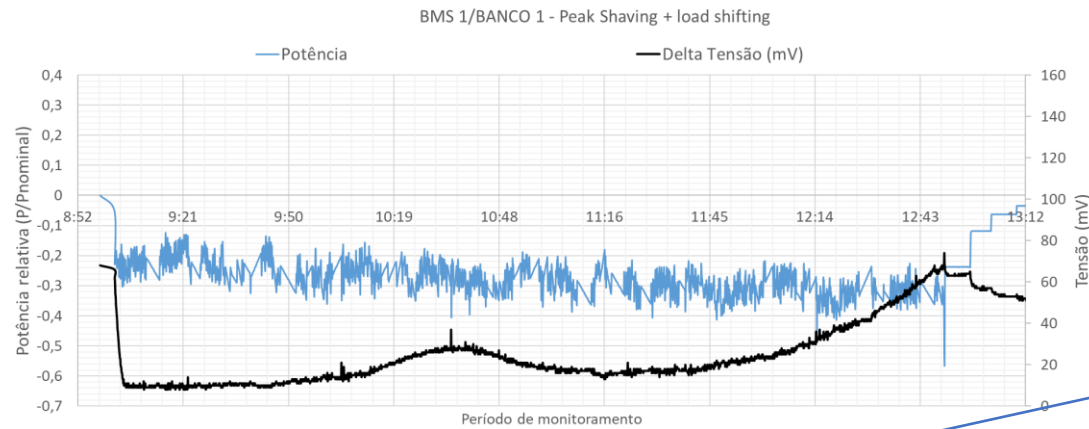
- SoC inicial 100%
- Medidas de EIS a cada 5%
- Descarga
 - I_{20} por 1 h + 4 h em circuito aberto
- Medida de EIS
 - IDC = 0
 - IAC = 1 A
 - $10 \text{ kHz} < f < 10 \text{ mHz}$

- Parâmetros a partir de medidas de EIS

Descarga	Rs ohm	R1 ohm	C1 F	R2 ohm	C2 F	R3 ohm	C3 F	L8 H	Goodness of Fit
0	3,45E-04	1,55E-04	15,38	5,15E-03	9,94E+03	1,50E-04	5,31E+03	2,95E-08	1,06E-03
1	3,48E-04	1,81E-04	14,35	1,75E-03	1,42E+04	1,43E-04	5,38E+03	2,93E-08	1,09E-03
2	3,42E-04	1,43E-04	16,34	1,85E-03	1,37E+04	1,46E-04	6,42E+03	2,95E-08	9,98E-04
3	3,43E-04	1,44E-04	16,30	1,99E-03	1,30E+04	1,53E-04	5,94E+03	2,95E-08	1,07E-03
4	3,42E-04	1,42E-04	17,03	1,96E-03	1,28E+04	1,51E-04	5,59E+03	2,95E-08	1,06E-03
5	3,42E-04	1,42E-04	17,02	1,96E-03	1,28E+04	1,51E-04	5,59E+03	2,95E-08	1,06E-03
6	3,60E-04	1,62E-04	19,91	1,87E-03	1,19E+04	1,75E-04	4,41E+03	7,43E-08	9,87E-04
7	3,60E-04	1,62E-04	19,94	1,87E-03	1,19E+04	1,76E-04	4,42E+03	7,43E-08	9,87E-04
8	3,61E-04	1,72E-04	18,95	1,97E-03	1,18E+04	1,85E-04	4,49E+03	7,42E-08	1,00E-03
9	3,63E-04	1,77E-04	19,50	1,95E-03	1,20E+04	1,89E-04	4,63E+03	7,27E-08	1,04E-03
10	3,69E-04	2,36E-04	16,09	2,25E-03	1,06E+04	2,07E-04	3,42E+03	7,26E-08	1,23E-03
11	3,63E-04	1,76E-04	19,13	1,83E-03	1,24E+04	1,87E-04	4,40E+03	8,56E-08	1,08E-03
12	3,60E-04	1,59E-04	20,68	1,89E-03	1,23E+04	1,88E-04	4,68E+03	8,70E-08	9,89E-04
13	3,62E-04	1,63E-04	20,92	1,97E-03	1,18E+04	1,84E-04	4,23E+03	8,79E-08	1,07E-03
14	3,61E-04	1,64E-04	20,35	1,98E-03	1,20E+04	1,90E-04	4,21E+03	8,95E-08	1,07E-03
15	3,61E-04	1,64E-04	20,36	1,98E-03	1,20E+04	1,90E-04	4,23E+03	8,95E-08	1,07E-03
16	3,62E-04	1,81E-04	19,43	2,18E-03	1,17E+04	2,08E-04	3,88E+03	9,75E-08	1,25E-03
17	3,58E-04	1,39E-04	24,25	2,16E-03	1,19E+04	1,94E-04	4,22E+03	9,82E-08	1,04E-03
18	3,58E-04	1,44E-04	24,16	2,32E-03	1,15E+04	2,06E-04	4,06E+03	9,86E-08	1,12E-03
19	3,58E-04	1,47E-04	23,38	2,50E-03	1,10E+04	2,09E-04	3,90E+03	9,87E-08	1,24E-03
20	3,62E-04	1,88E-04	20,40	3,15E-03	1,01E+04	2,31E-04	3,64E+03	1,01E-07	3,85E-03
21	3,67E-04	2,30E-04	20,59	8,69E-03	5,87E+03	3,07E-04	2,55E+03	9,04E-08	2,06E-03

Circuitos Equivalentes

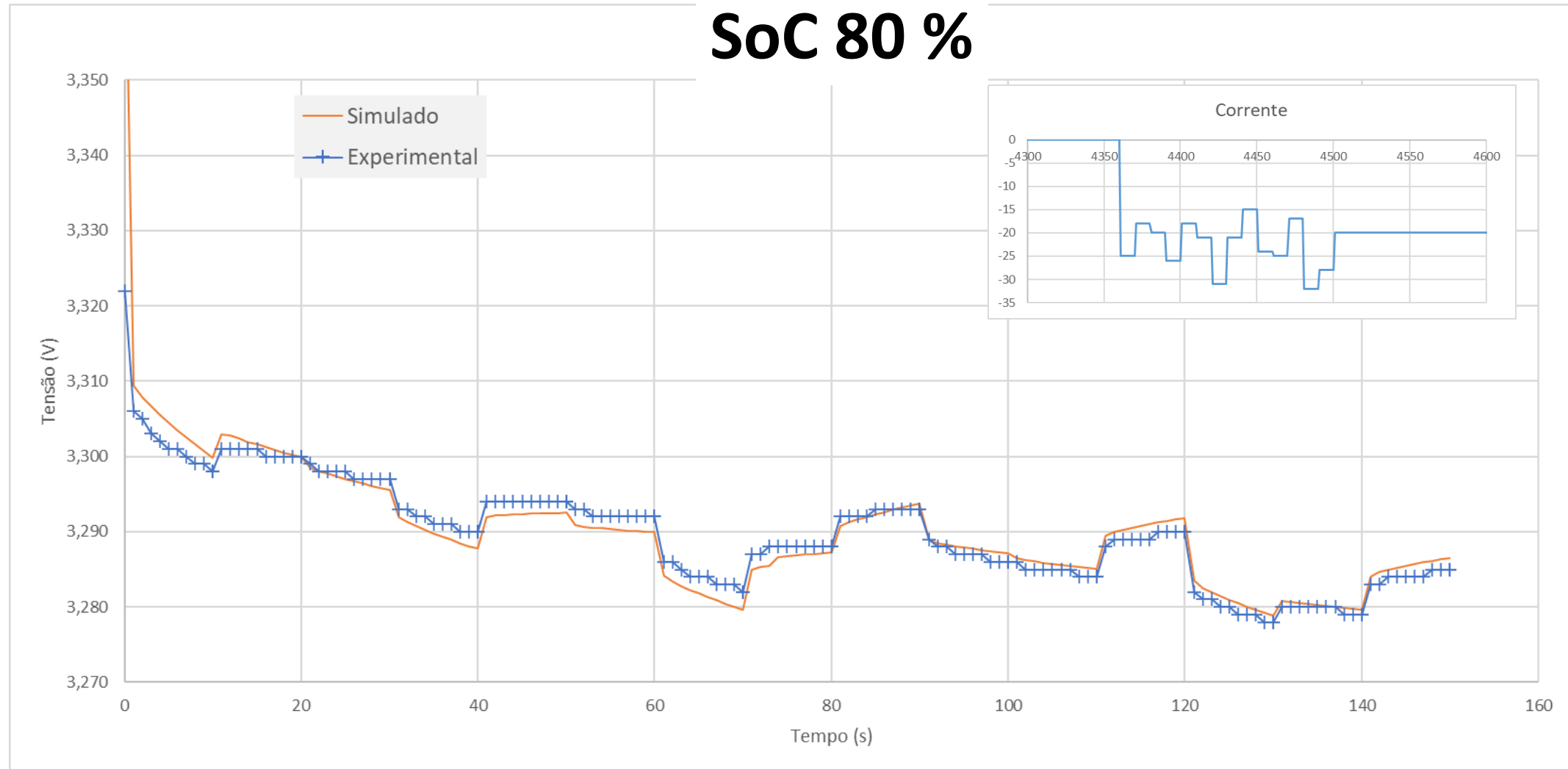
Aplicação em campo



**Comportamento da
tensão?**

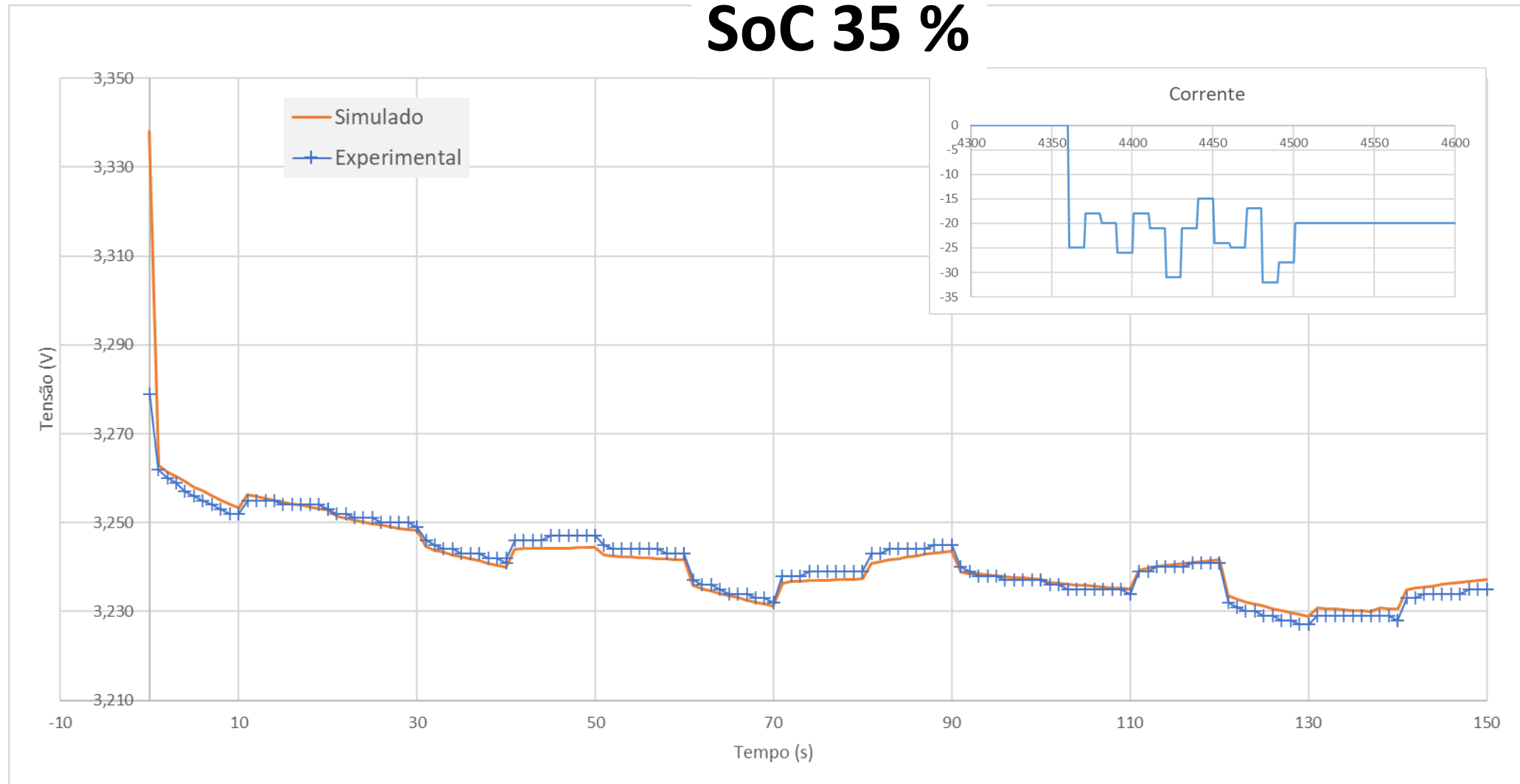
Resultados

SoC 80 %



Resultados

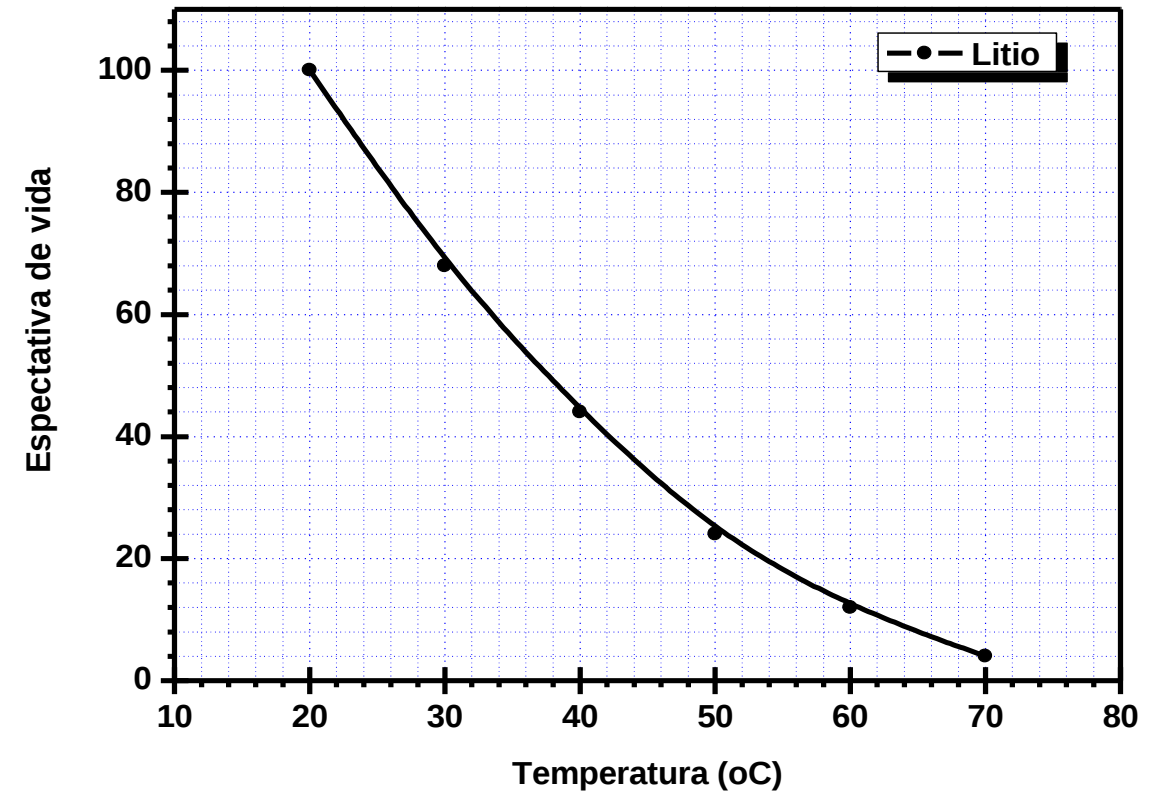
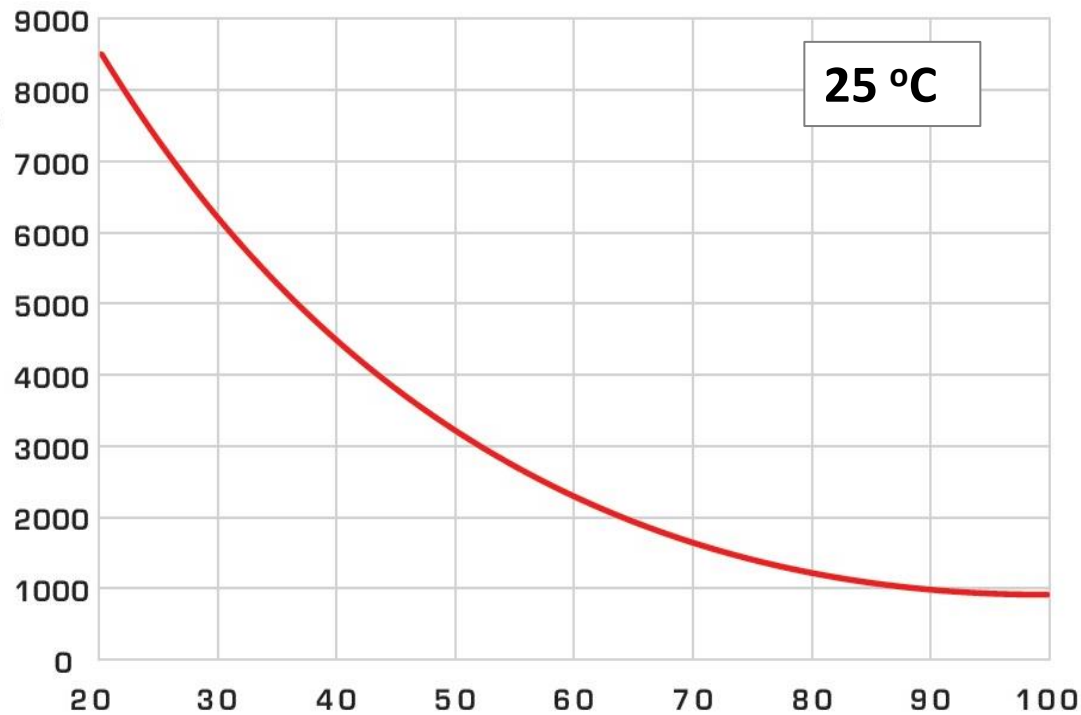
SoC 35 %



MODELOS DE FADIGA



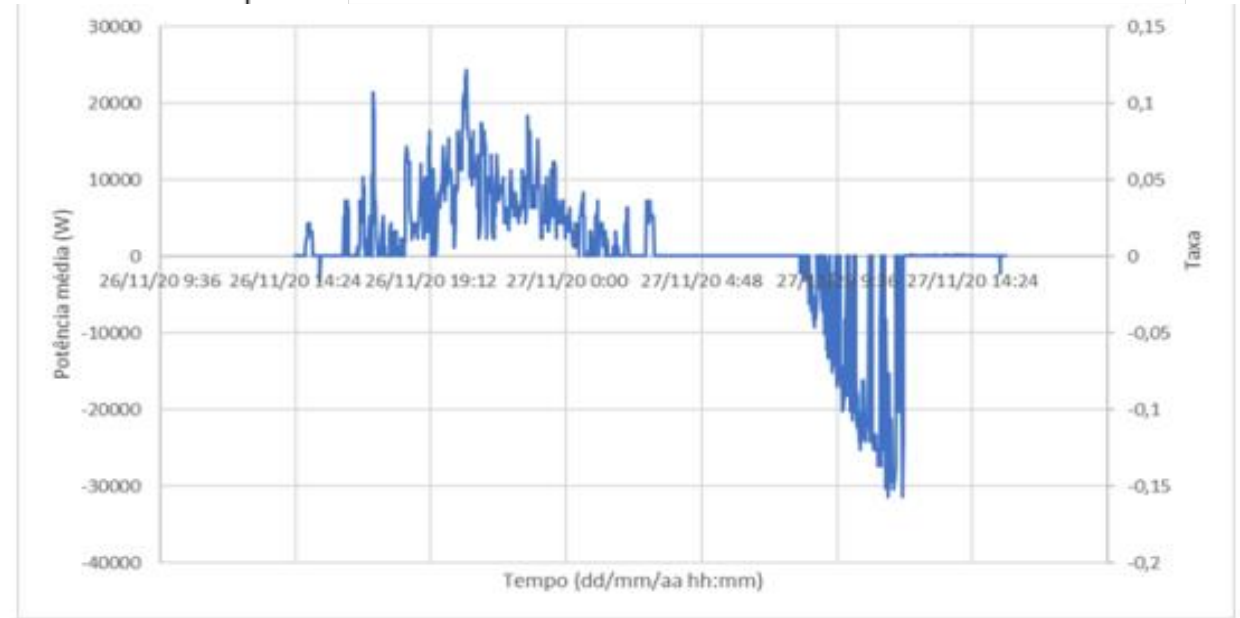
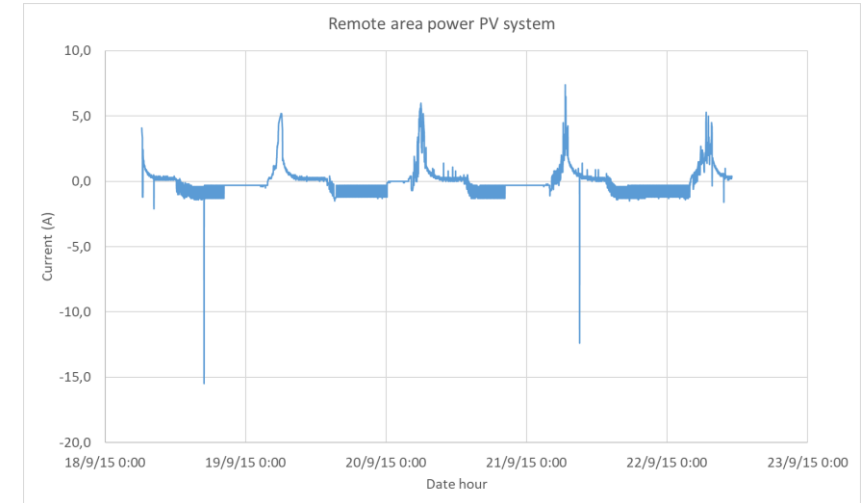
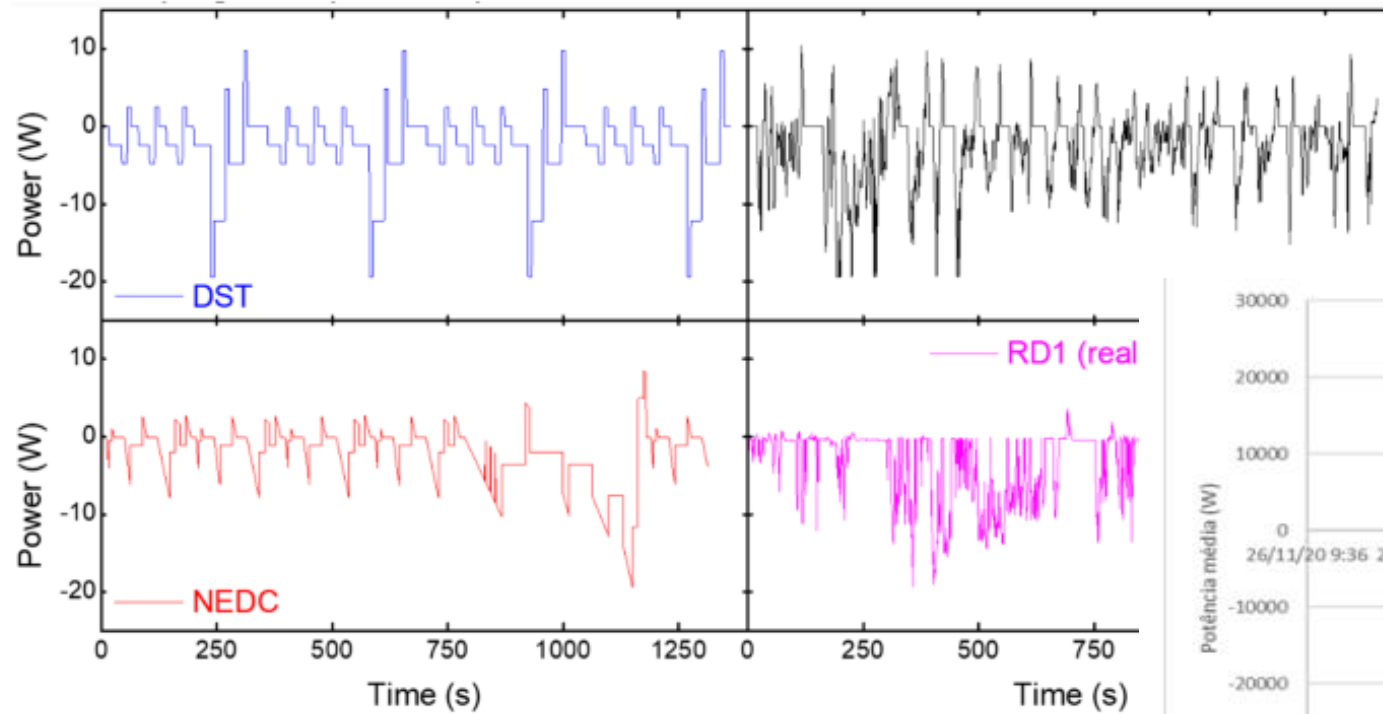
Degradação. Dados fornecidos pelos fabricantes



$$\text{Deg}_{\text{Total}} = \text{Deg}_{\text{cyc}} + \text{Deg}_{\text{cal}}$$

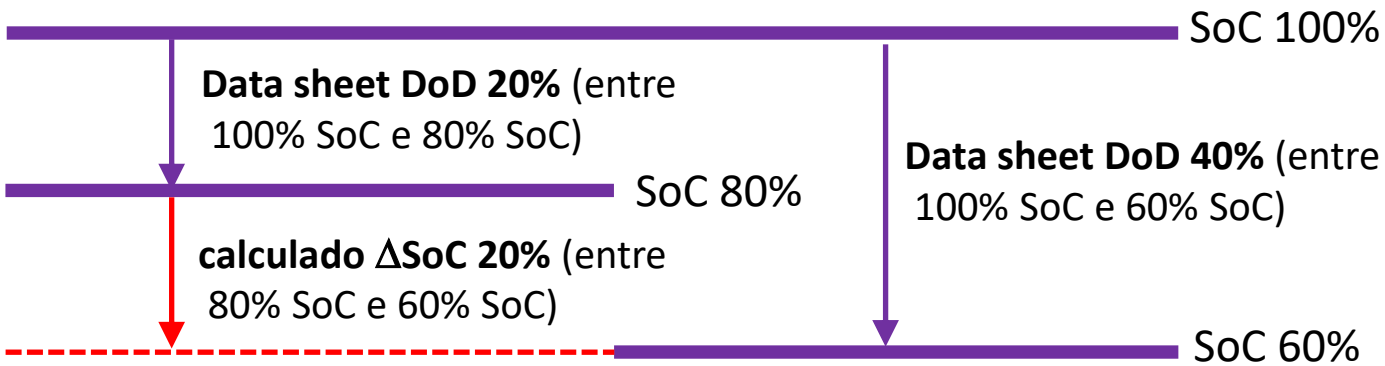
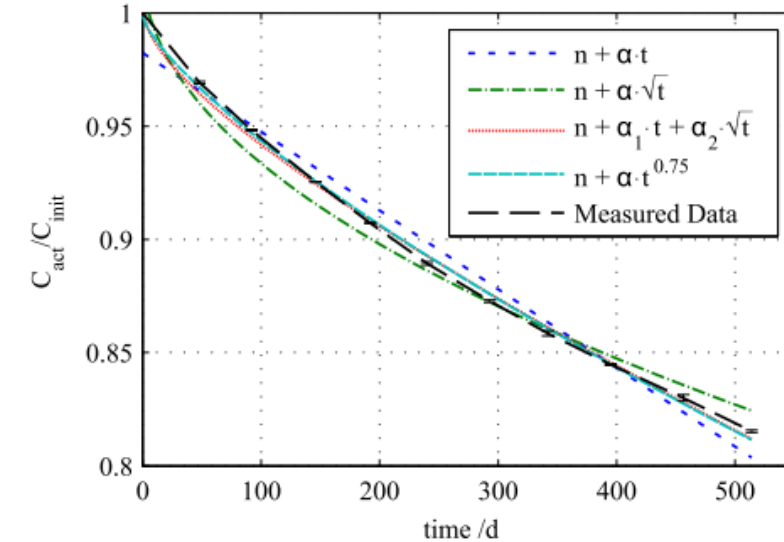
Modelos de Fadiga

Na prática...



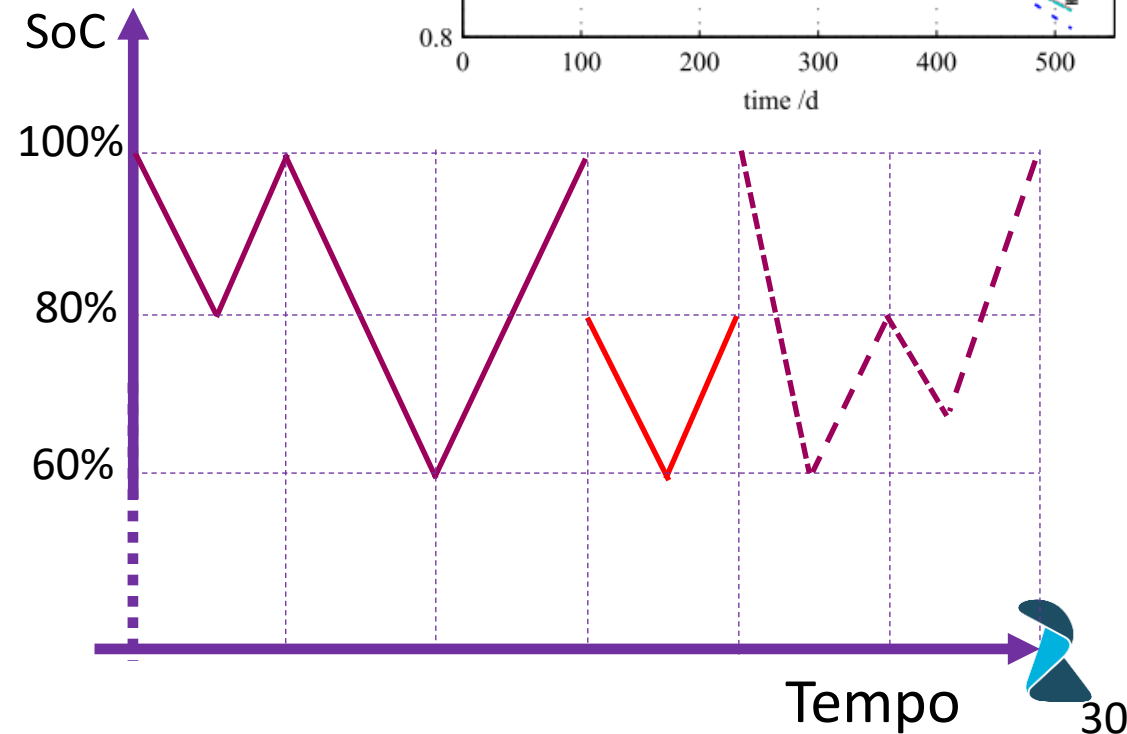
Wohler modificado

$$\text{Deg}_{\text{Total}} = \text{Deg}_{\text{cyc}} + \text{Deg}_{\text{cal}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{t}{t_{\text{total}}} 2^{\frac{T^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}}{10}} \right)^n$$



DMC (80% to 60%) = DCM (100% até 60%) – DCM (100% até 80%)

DMC – Degradação Média por Ciclo $\text{DegCic}_i = f(\text{SoC}_i) - f(\text{SoC}_{i-1})$



Degradação calendário em função do SoC

$Deg_{cal} = f(\text{SoC}_{avg})?$ informado pelo fabricante (por exemplo: 20 anos)

$$D_{cal}^{SoCi} = D_{cal}^{SoC_{opt}} \times f_{cal}^{SoCi}$$

$$f_{cal}^{SoC} \propto \frac{Ah_{Th}^{SoCi}}{Ah_{Th}^{SoC_{opt}}} \quad Deg_{cal} = f_{cal}^{SoC} \left(\frac{t}{t_{total} 2^{\frac{T^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{10}}} \right)$$

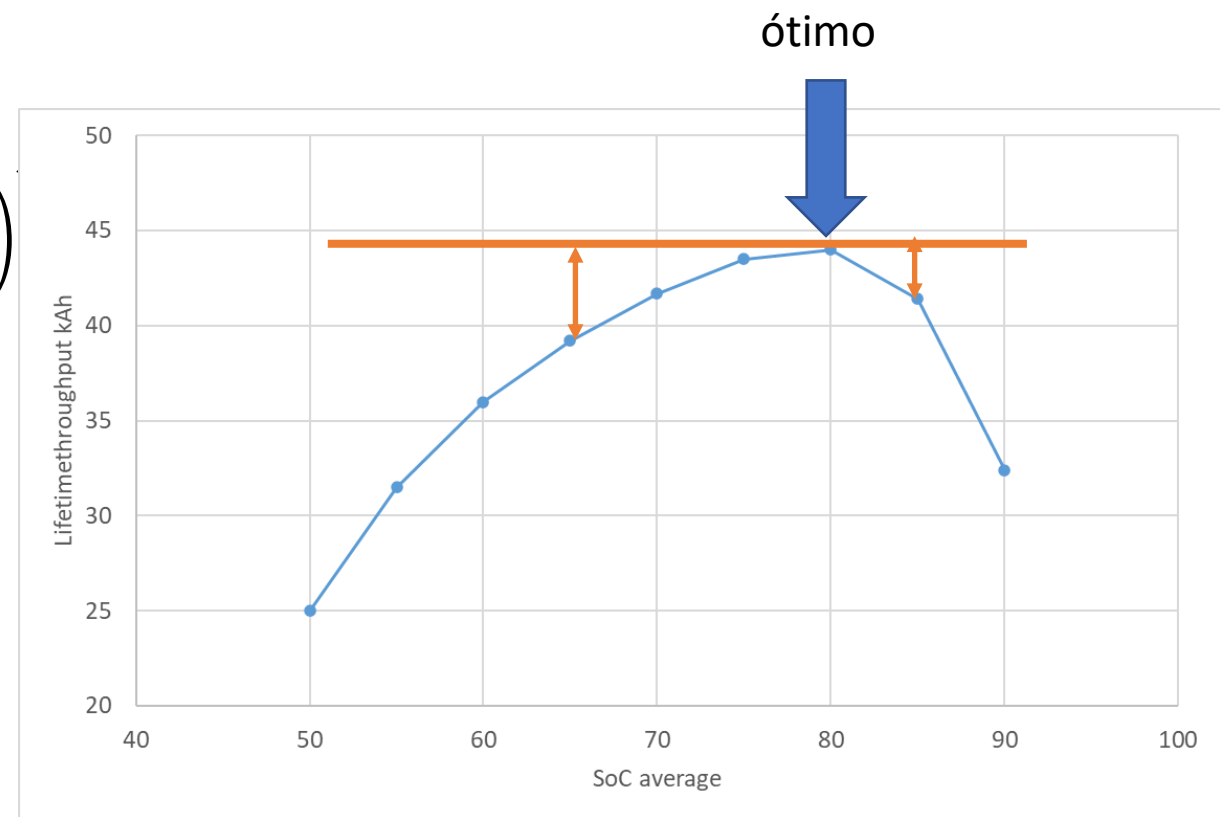
D_{cal}^{SoCi} - degradação calendário @SoC_i

$D_{cal}^{SoC_{opt}}$ - degradação calendário @SoC ótimo

f_{cal}^{SoCi} - fator de correção para um SoC_i arbitrário

$Ah_{Th}^{SoC_{opt}}$ - Lifetimethroughput máximo

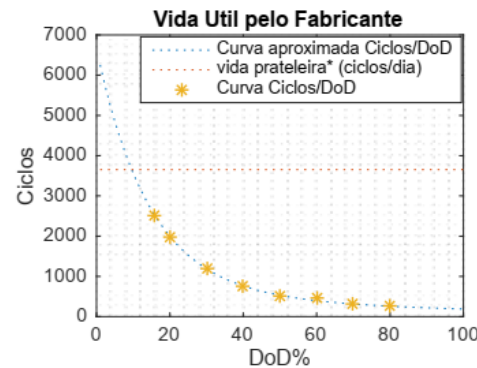
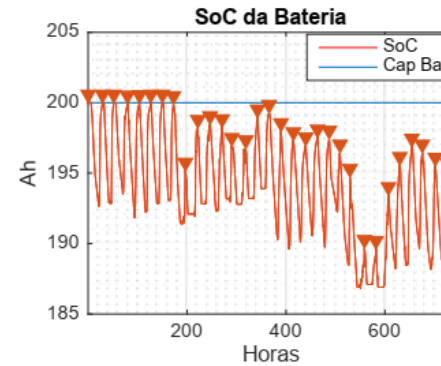
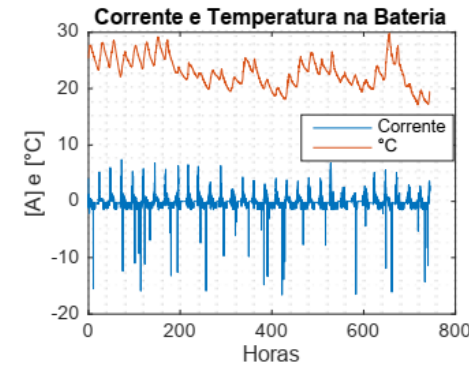
Ah_{Th}^{SoCi} - Lifetimethroughput no estado @SoC_i



Modelos de Fadiga

Aplicação em campo...

Sistema fotovoltaico isolado



Previsão do fabricante	6 anos
Previsão do modelo	4 anos
Medido em campo	3 anos

Data sheet

Testes lab.



Confiabilidade



Tempo dos testes

Dados

Modelo



Modelos Eletroquímicos:

Desvantagens:

Dificuldade em determinar as equações relevantes, tempo computacional, conhecimento especializado.

Vantagens:

Proximidade com a realidade, compreensão dos fenômenos, generalização

Modelos de Circuitos Elétricos Equivalentes:

Desvantagens:

Menor correlação física, menos flexíveis, mudanças empíricas (degradação)

Vantagens:

Simplicidade, menor conhecimento especializado.

Modelos de Fadiga:

Desvantagens:

Parâmetros avaliados, diferenças no regime de operação, confiabilidade dos dados de entrada, específicos para degradação

Vantagens:

Simplicidade, sem conhecimento especializado.



Obrigado pela atenção



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