

Simultaneous EIS Measurements on Several Single Cells in High Current Battery Stacks Involving Time-Drift Removal by Z-HIT

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Overview

Experimental Challenges for Battery-Measurements

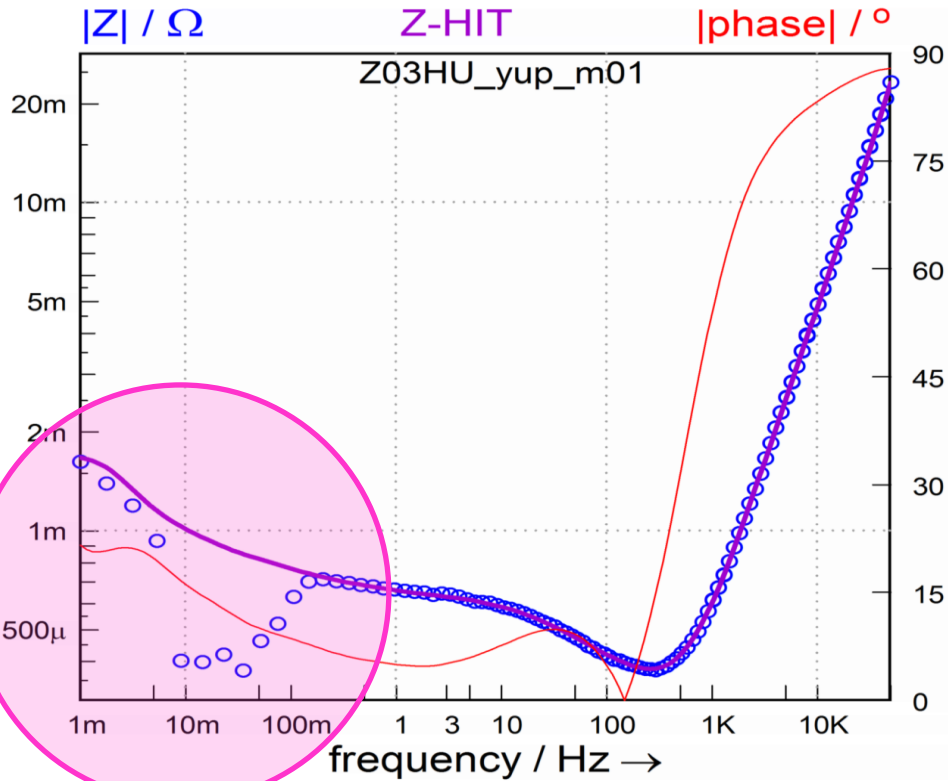
- **Magnetical Artefacts**
- **Time-Drift**
- **From Single Cell to Multi-Cell (Stack)**
- **Set-Up for High Power Handling**
(→ Hard & Software in stack measurements)

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Problems of Daily Life



Reliable or not reliable
that's the question

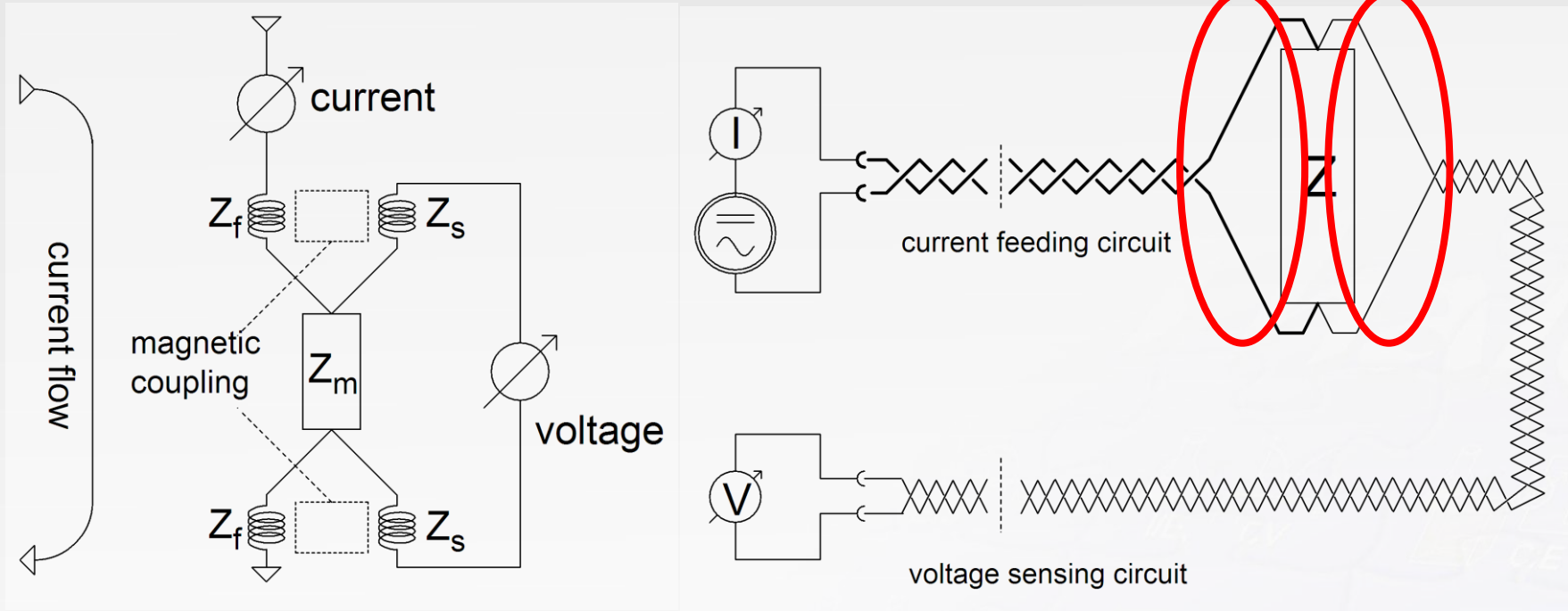


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Mutual Induction – Origin and “Elimination“



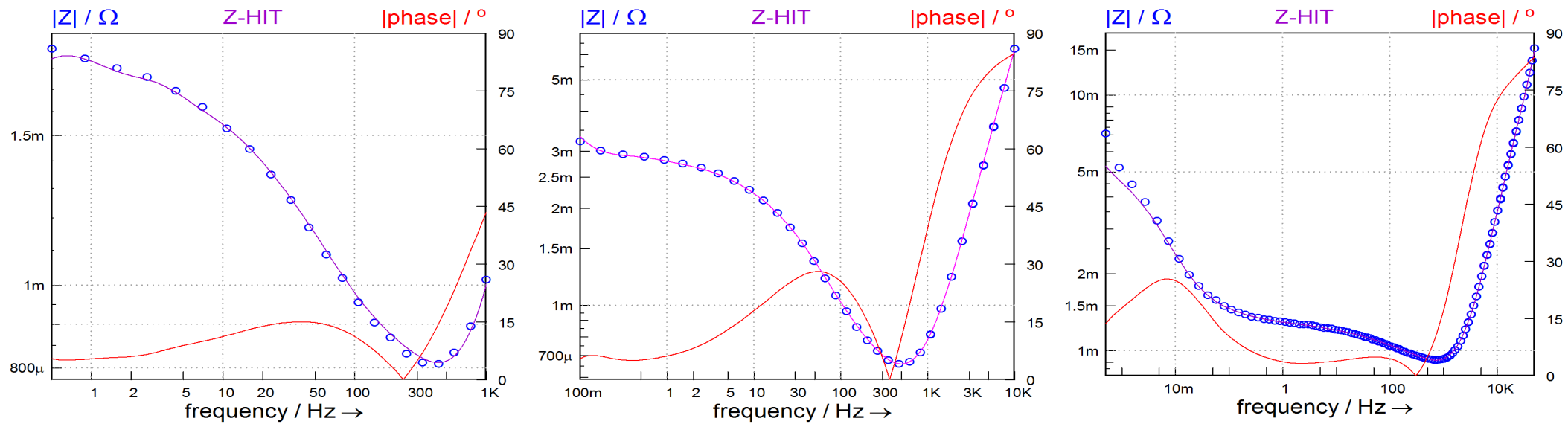
Interaction magnetical/electrical field => Drilling of Cables.

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Battery under Load - (Mutual) Inductance & Drift



High-frequency Data (inductance)

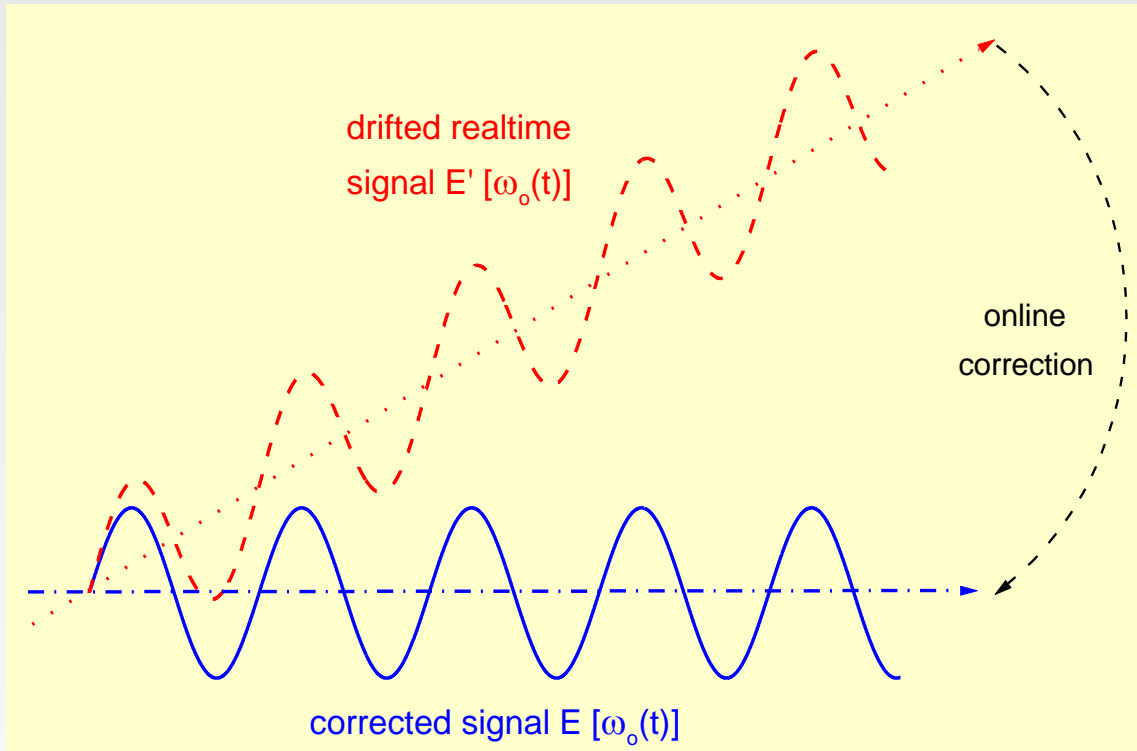
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Drift – Superposition of Additional Quantity



“Online“ Drift Compensation
(more than one wave required)

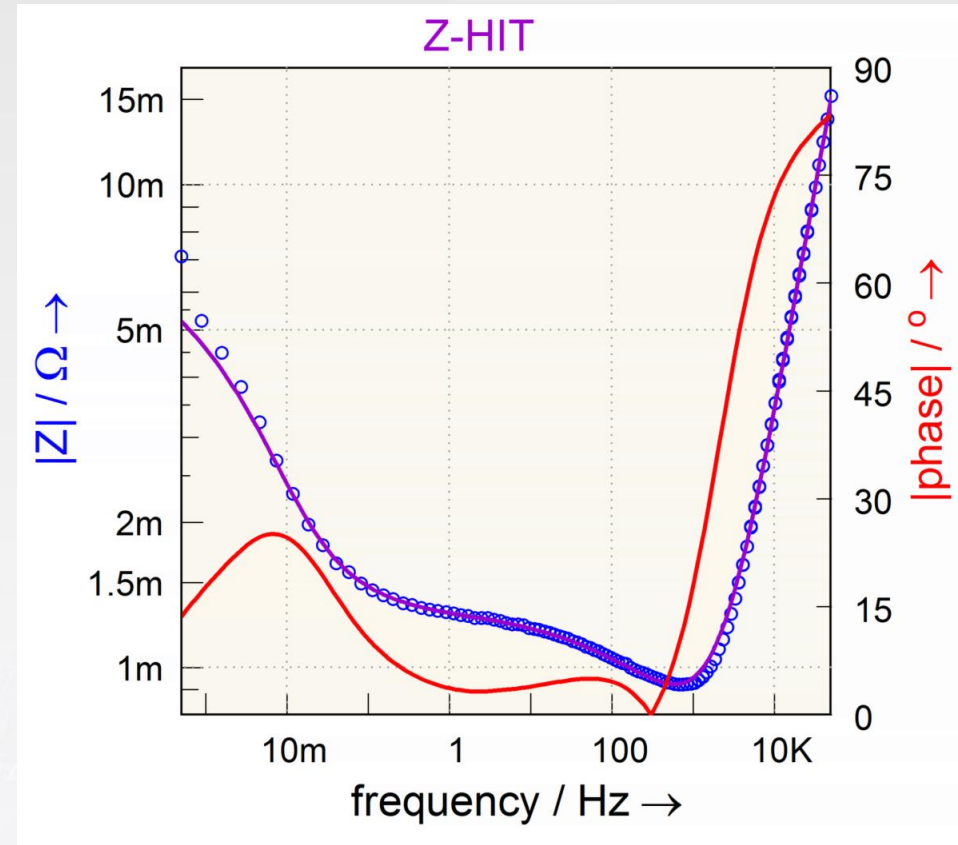
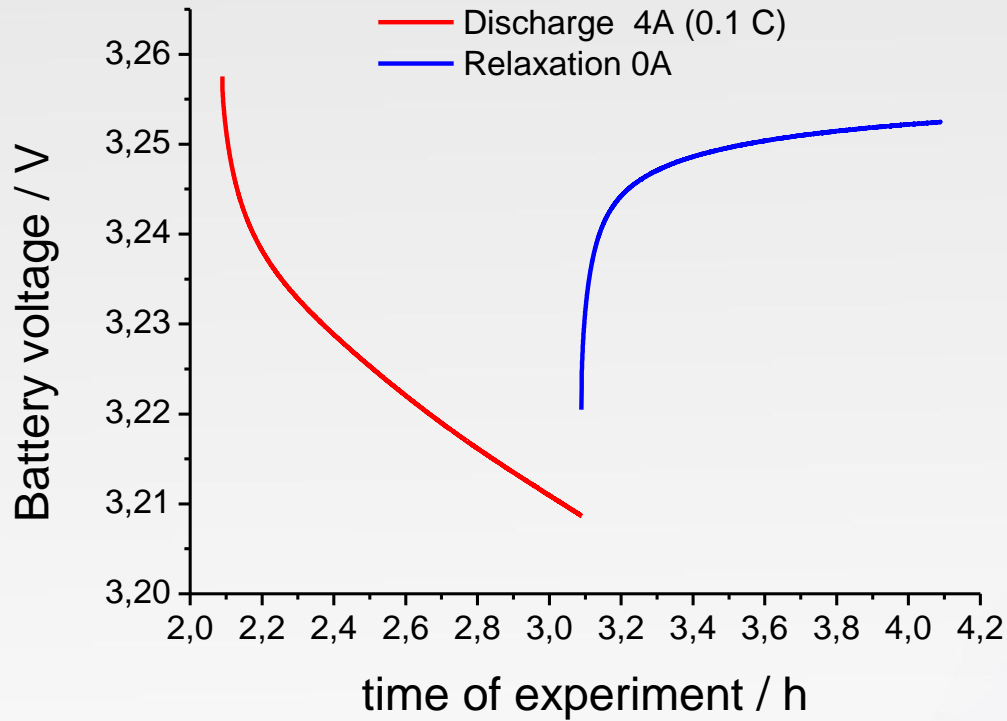
(„High Frequencies“)

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Drift in Batteries



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Measurement time ~ 6 h

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Validation of Spectra: Z-HIT (I)

Considering Kramers Kronig relations

$$\text{Im}\{H(\omega_0)\} = \frac{2}{\pi} \omega_0 \text{PV} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\text{Re}\{H(\omega)\}}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2} d\omega$$

Restriction (2-Gate)



Z-HIT

$$\ln|H(\omega_0)| \approx \text{const.} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\omega_s}^{\omega_0} \varphi(\omega) d \ln \omega + \gamma \cdot \frac{d\varphi(\omega_0)}{d \ln \omega}$$

Integral-Term preserved

→ integration along the frequency axis leads to “weighting“ (measuring time)

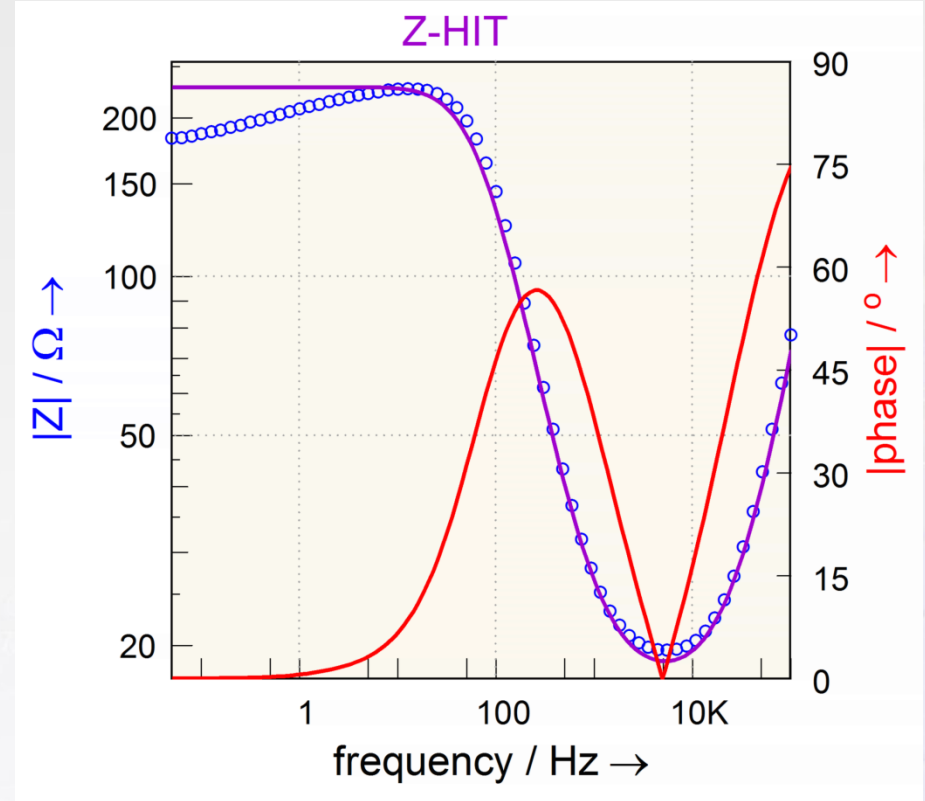
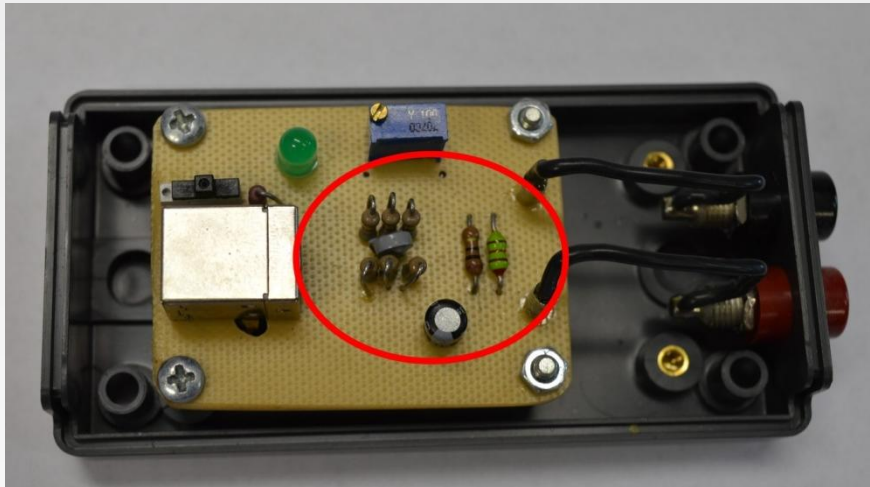
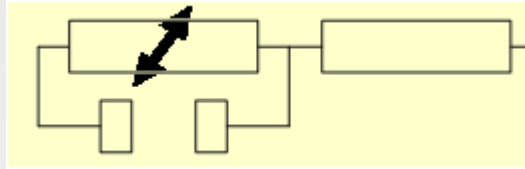
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Z-HIT (II)

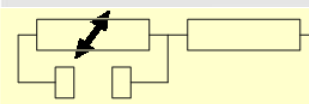
Randle circuit with NTC as Charge Transfer Resistance



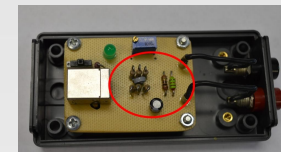
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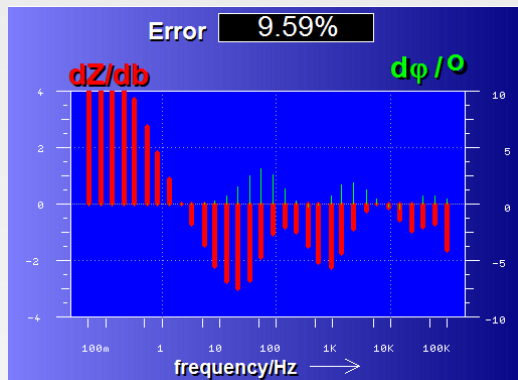


Validation : Z-HIT (III)

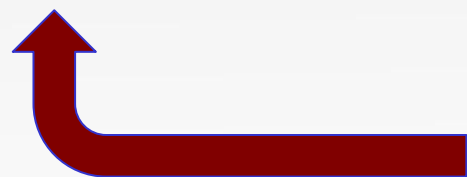
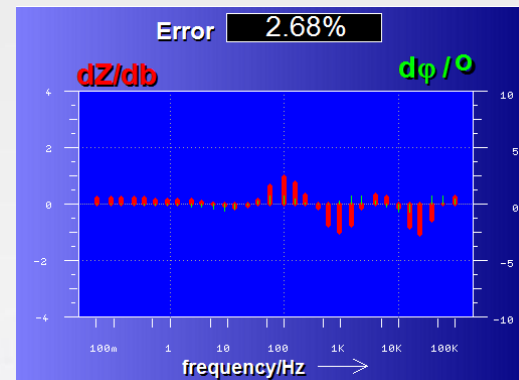


Randle circuit with NTC as Charge Transfer Resistance

Only Smoothing



Z-HIT refinement



Dangerous: expanding the model without physical justification

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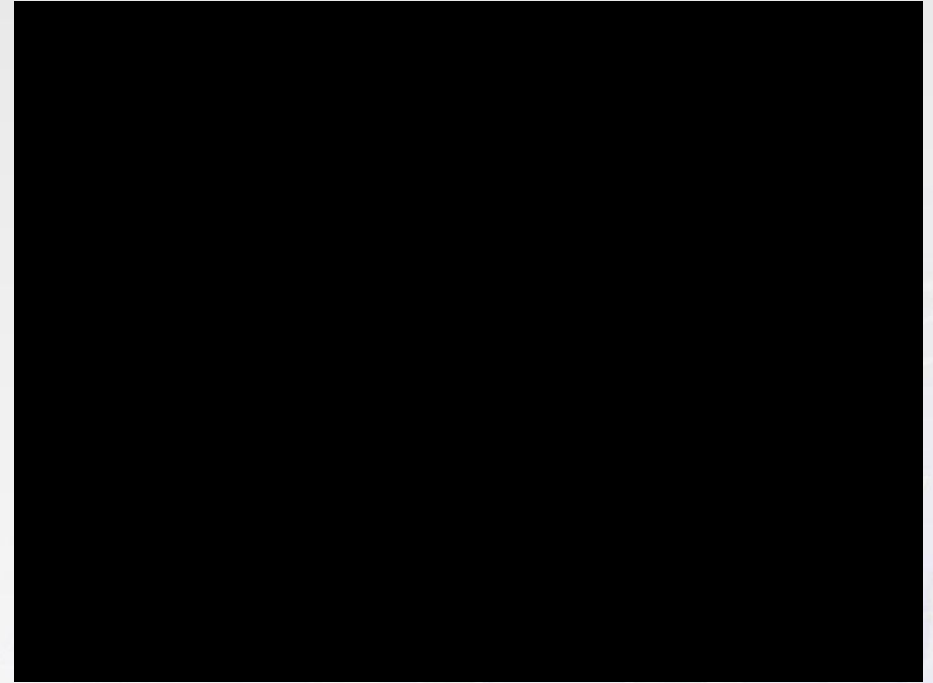
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Neutron Imaging (FC)

Sudden Decrease of Temperature

→ Condensation of water in flow-field



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ki8nnxp-E3Q>

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Stacks - Experimental Set-up (I)

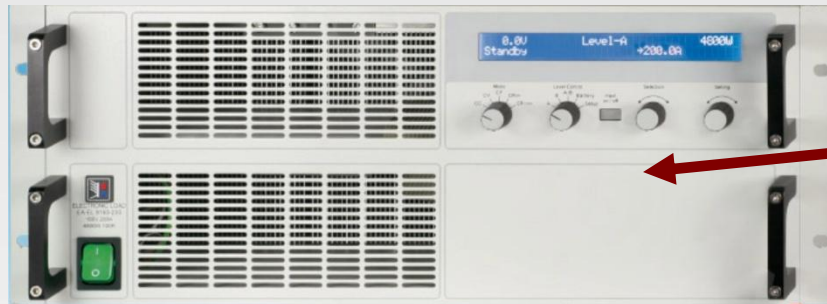


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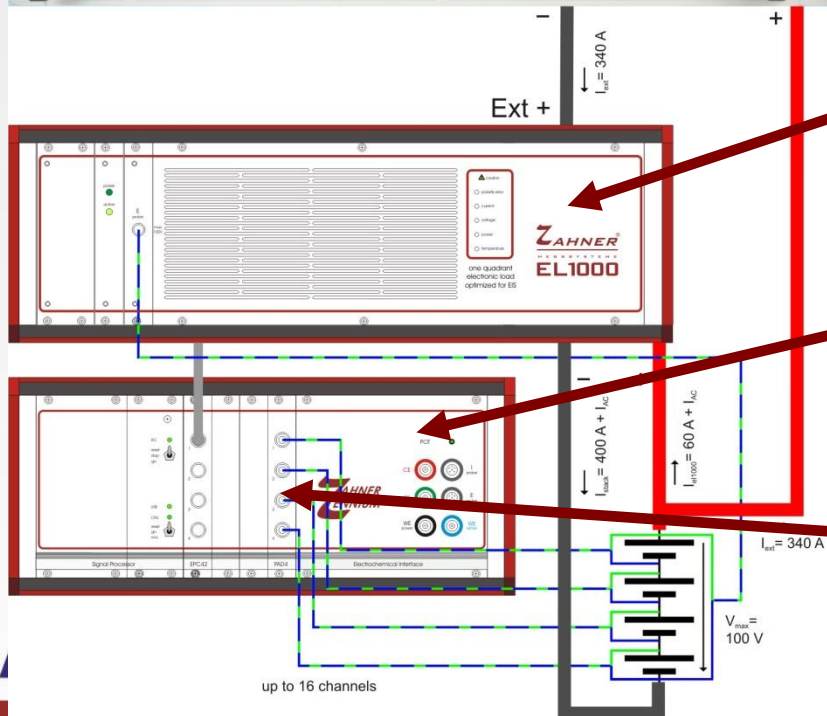
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Stacks - Experimental Set-up (II)



Additional, Third Party
Electronic Load
(DC-Bias 340A)



EIS-Optimized Load for DC
Bias (60A) and AC-Modulation

Electrochemical Workstation

Multichannel Add-IN for
Simultaneous EIS Measurements



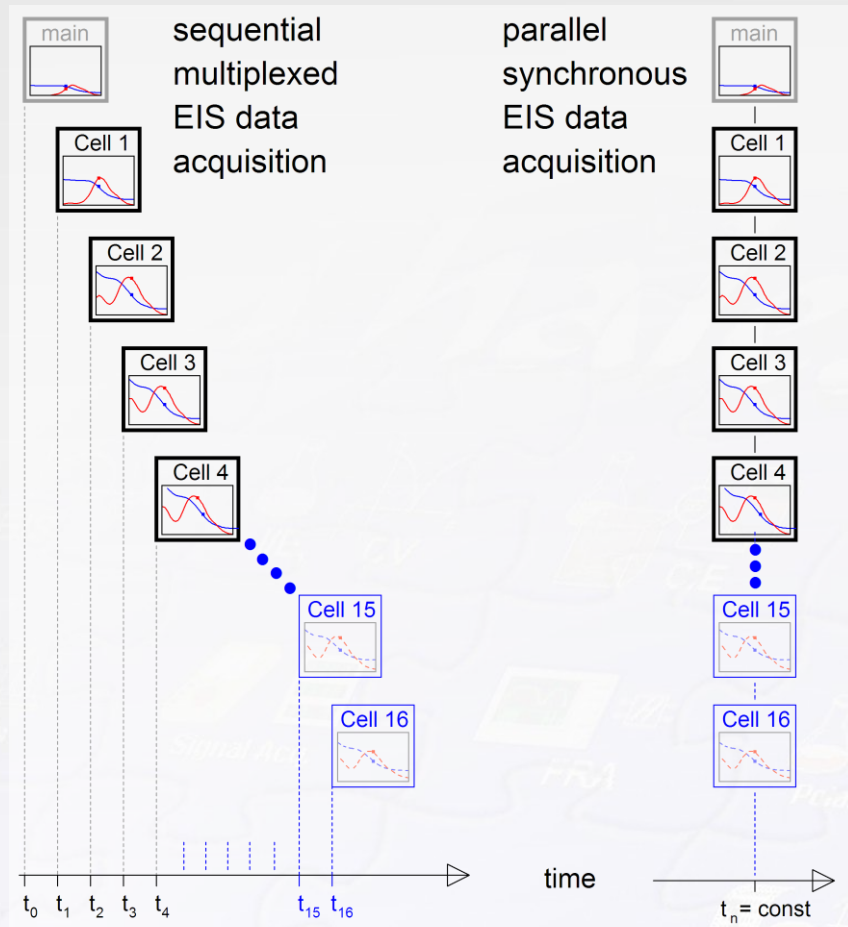
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From Single Cell to Stacks - Simultaneous Measurement

Left
Sequential

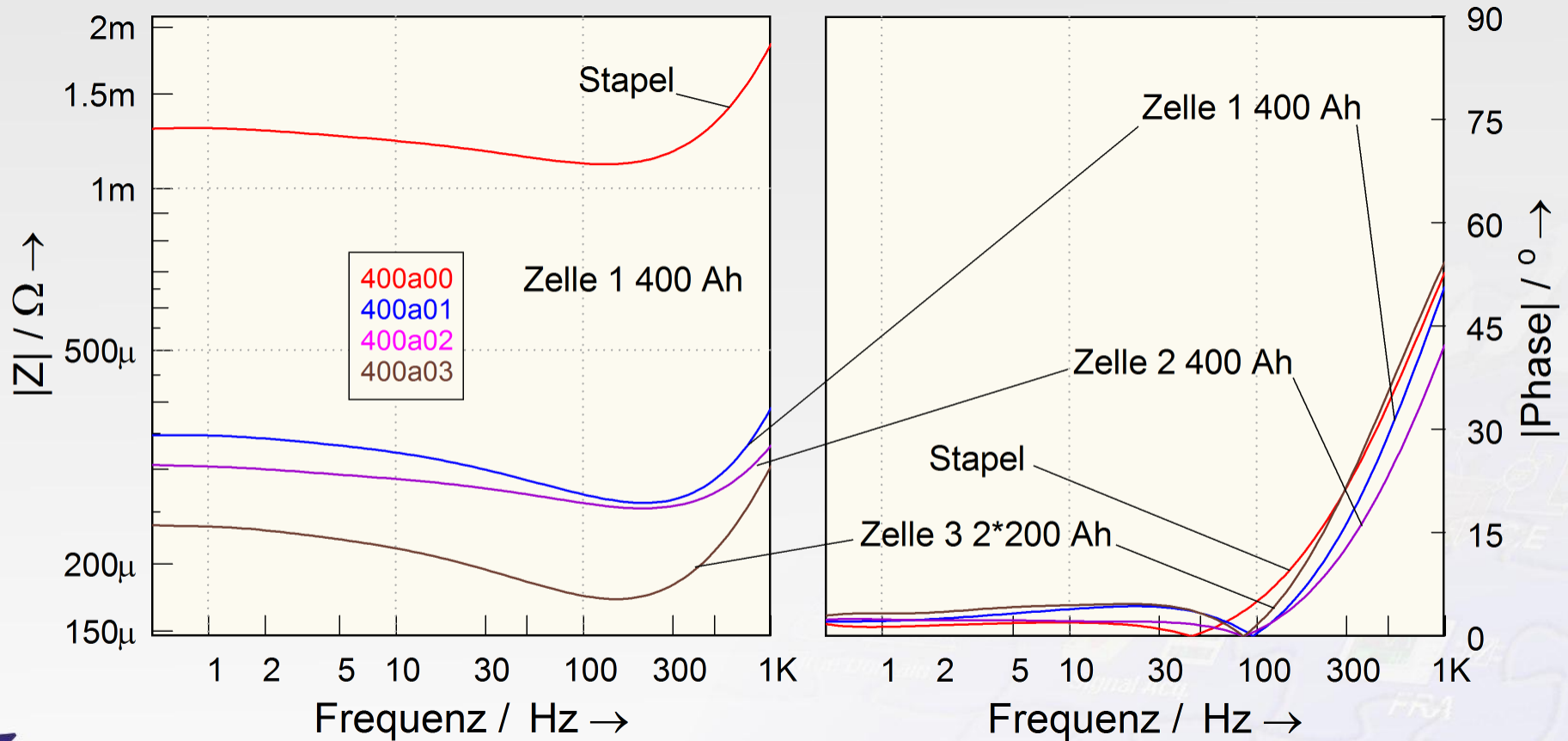
Right
Parallel
Simultaneous



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Stack Measurement at 400 A DC

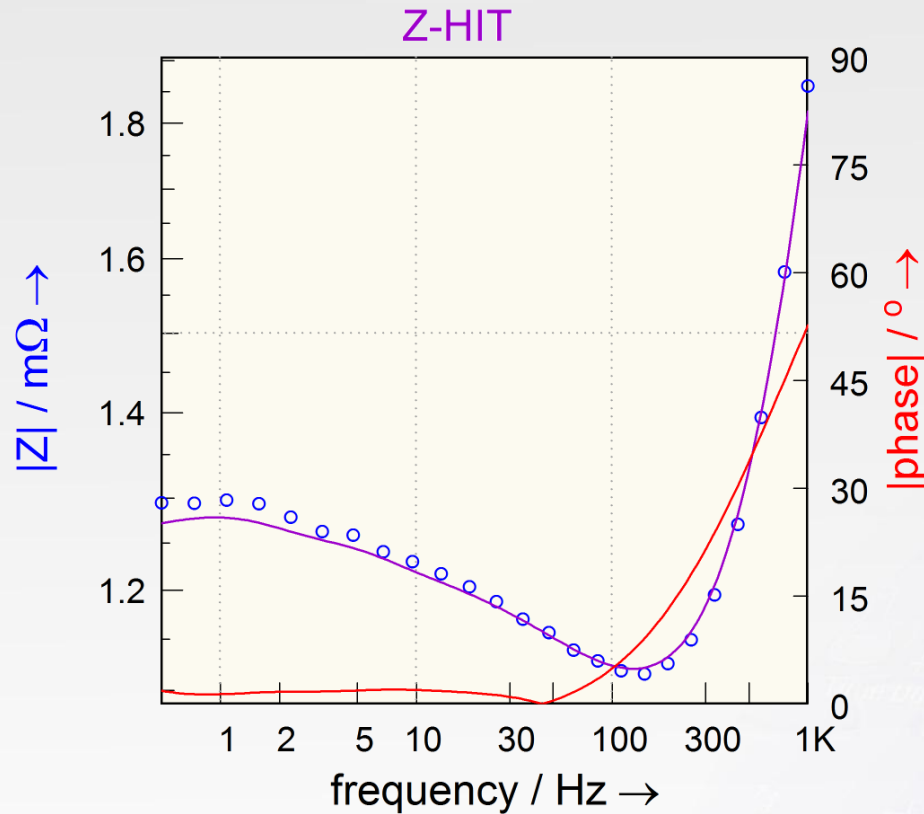


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Ergebnisse einer Hochstrom-EIS-Messung am Batteriestapel: Zeitlicher Gang



Measurement
“only“ to 0.5 Hz
But
Drift Detectable
(400 A)

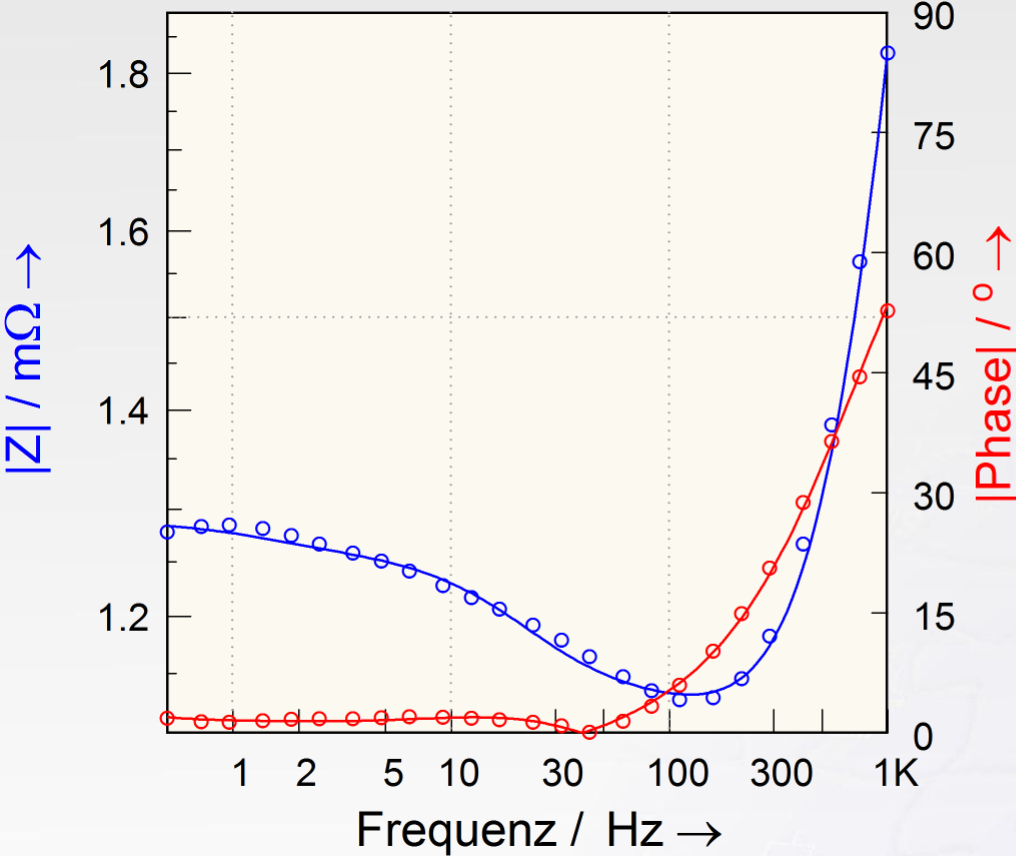
Replacement of
Impedance by Z-HIT
Prediction

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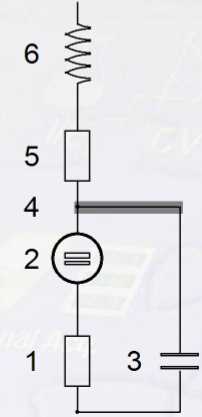
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Simplified Model of Stackimpedance



1	113.6	$\mu\Omega$
2	106.8	$\mu\Omega \cdot s^{-1/2}$
	897	ms^{-1}
3	62.65	F
4	1	
	210.2	$\mu\Omega$
	0	Ω
5	1.076	m Ω
6	237.9	nH



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Check of Result/Model - “Significance“

$$S_i = \max \left(\begin{array}{l} d |Z_n| \cdot P_i \\ d P_i \cdot |Z_n| \end{array} \right) \quad \text{with} \quad d |Z_n| = Z_n - Z_n^*$$

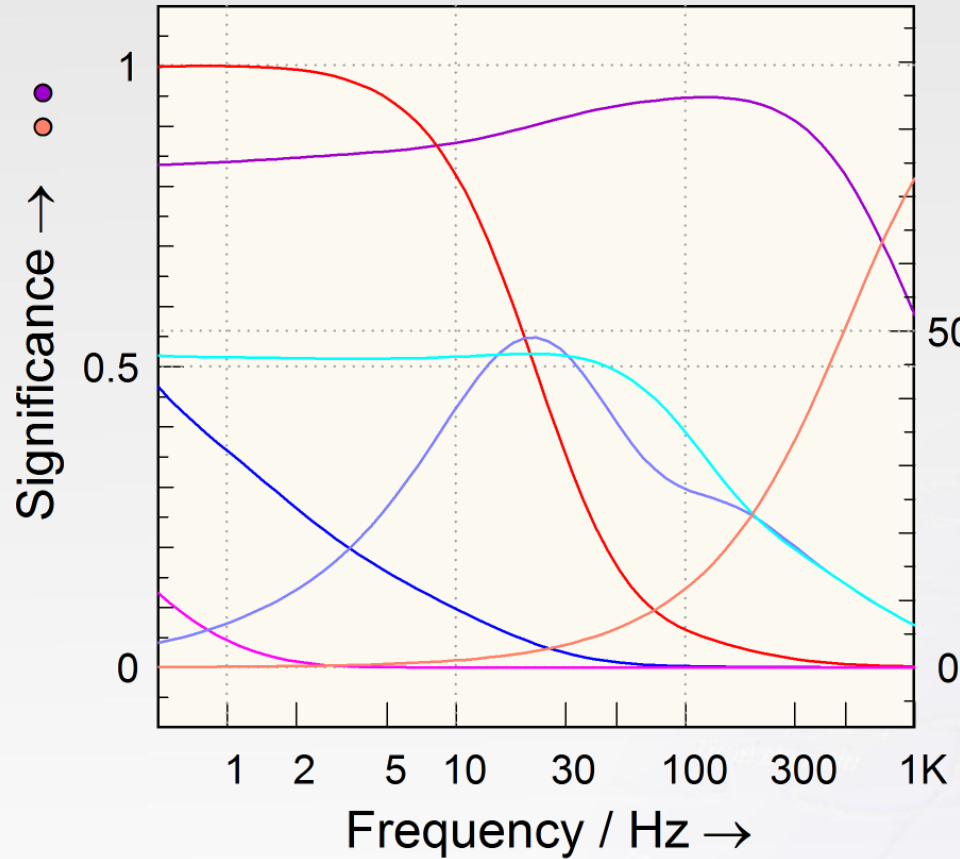
Are All of the Parameters Meaningful?

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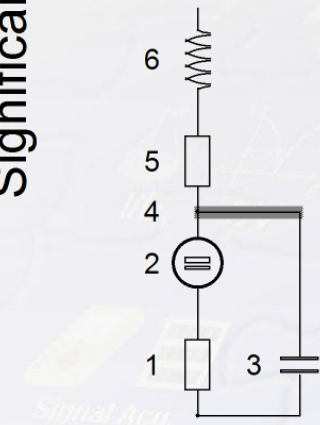
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Significance of the Particular Elements



- 1 113.6 $\mu\Omega$
- 2 106.8 $\mu\Omega \cdot s^{-1/2}$
- 3 897 ms^{-1}
- 4 62.65 F
- 5 1
- 6 210.2 $\mu\Omega$
- 7 0 Ω
- 8 1.076 m Ω
- 9 237.9 nH



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Summary

- **Challenges from Single-Cells to Stacks**
- **Detection of Artefacts (Magnetical / Drift), High Current**
- **Simultaneous Measurement of Cells**
- **Check of Reliability of Model (“Significance“)**

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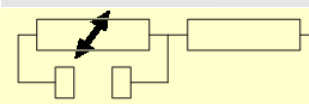
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**Thank you for your
attention**

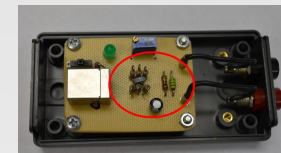
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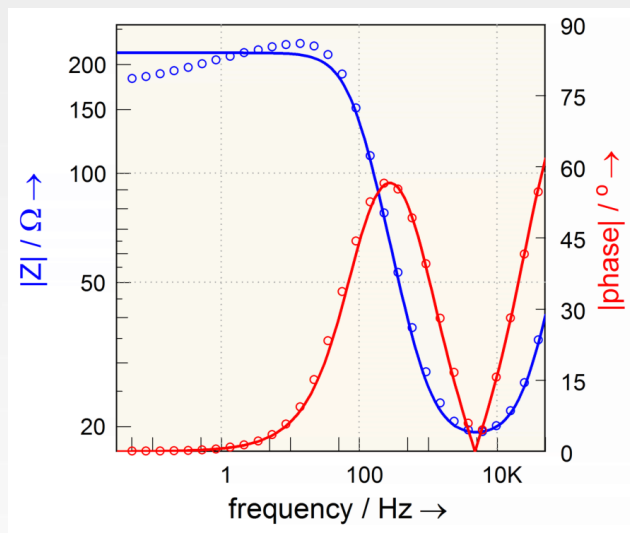


History (Time) Preserving

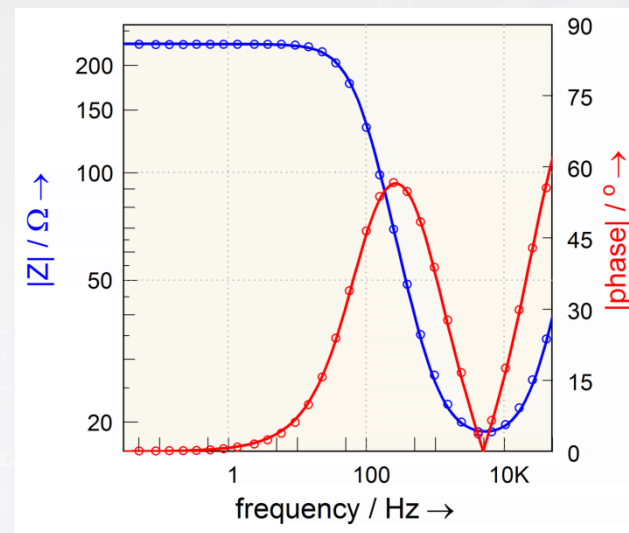


Randle circuit with NTC as Charge Transfer Resistance

Only Smoothing



Z-HIT refinement



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• Seeing the Bigger Picture



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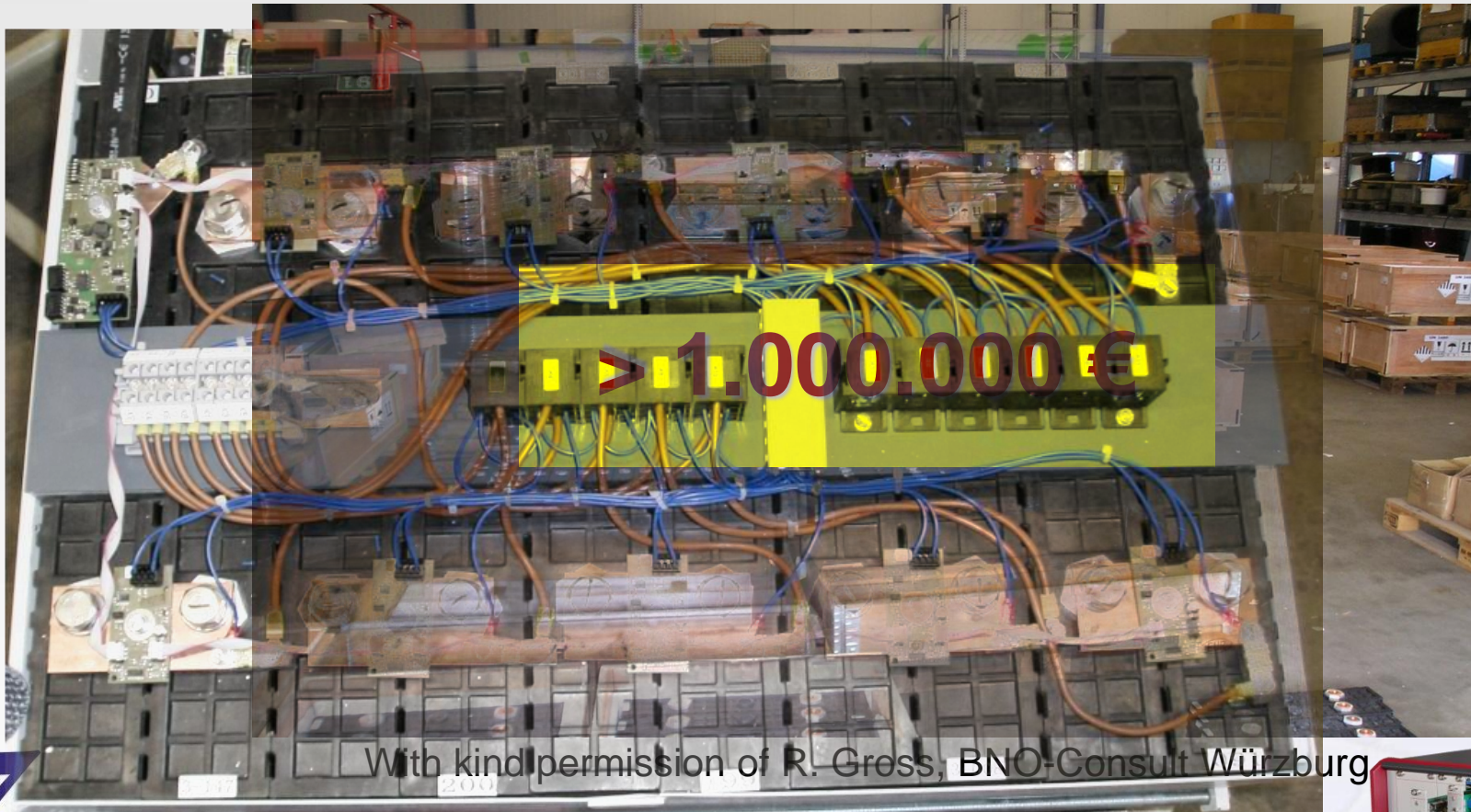
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• Seeing the Bigger Picture



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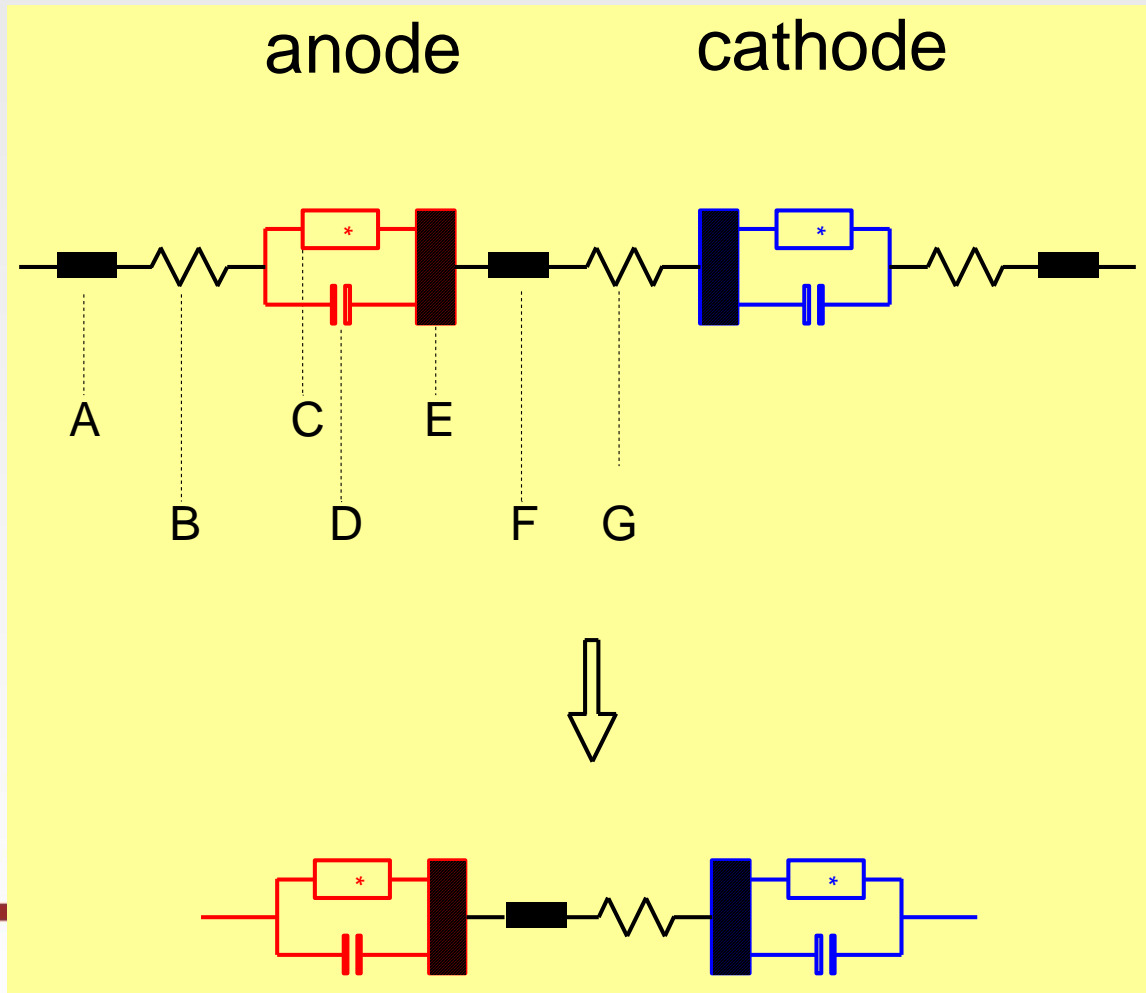
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Strategien bei der Mehrkanal-EIS-Datenerfassung



A : Connector inductivity

B : Connector resistance

C : Charge transfer
(Faradayic) processes

D : Double layer
capacity

E : Porous distribution

F : Bulk inductivity

G : Bulk (electrolyte,
membrane) resistance

The Z-HIT Approximation

(evaluation of impedance modulus from the phase angle)

$$\ln|H(\omega_0)| \approx \text{const.} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\omega_s}^{\omega_0} \varphi(\omega) d \ln \omega + \gamma \cdot \frac{d\varphi(\omega_0)}{d \ln \omega}$$

- **Detection of artifacts**
- **Detection of instationarities (drift)**
- **History (time) preserving**
- **Reconstruction of causal spectra**
- ⇒ **Reliable interpretation of spectra**

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Validation of Spectra – Z-HIT

- W. Ehm, H. Göhr, R. Kaus, B. Röseler, C.A.Schiller, Acta Chim. Hung. 137 (2000) 145
- W. Ehm, R. Kaus, C. A. Schiller, W. Strunz, New Trends in Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy and Electrochemical Noise Analysis, ed. F. Mansfeld, F. Huet, O. R. Mattos, Electrochemical Society Inc., Pennington, NJ, 2001, vol. 2000-24, 1
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- W. Strunz, C. A. Schiller, J. Vogelsang, Materials and Corrosion 59 (2008) 159
- C. A. Schiller, W. Strunz, El. Acta 46 (2001) 3619
- W. Strunz, C. A. Schiller, J. Vogelsang, El. Acta 51 (2006) 1437
- **Wikipedia (keyword: ZHIT) (available in German language, soon (Nov. 2015) in English)**

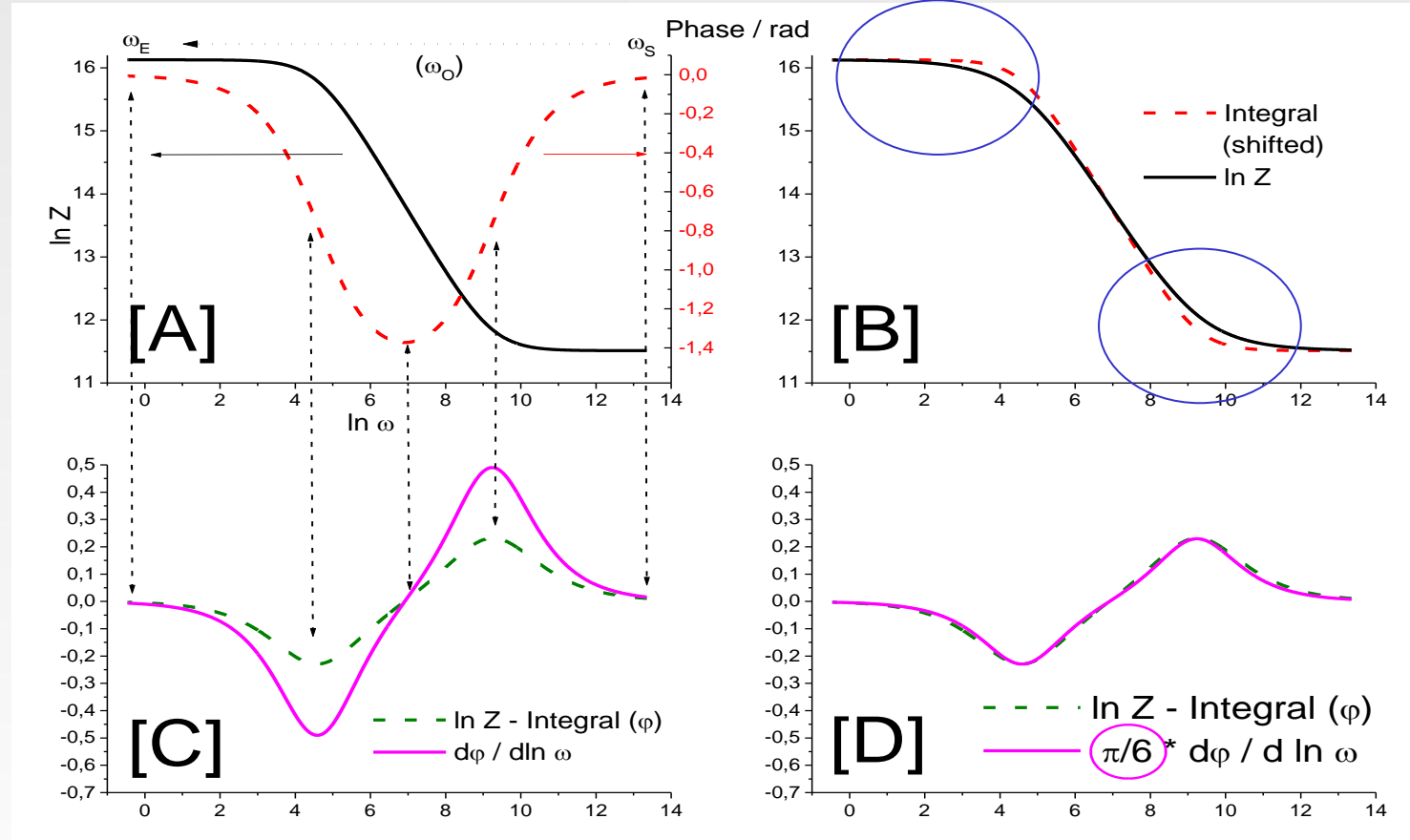
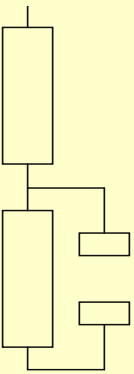
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Deduction of the Z-HIT

Randle
circuit



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