AI Based Battery Temperature Prediction System for Electric Vehicles

Dr. Vanitha K[1], Arun Shivanish R[2], Sujin S U[3], Samvel B[4]
[1]*M.E, Ph.D., AP /EEE, Sivaji College of Engineering and Technology*
[2,3,4]*Sivaji College of Engineering and Technology*
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Abstract—Accurate thermal management of battery systems is critical for the safety, performance, and longevity of electric vehicles (EVs). Excessive battery temperature can lead to efficiency degradation and, in extreme cases, thermal runaway, posing serious safety risks. Traditional battery temperature monitoring methods rely heavily on physical sensors and simplified thermal models, which often fail to provide precise real-time predictions under dynamic operating conditions. This paper proposes an AI based battery temperature prediction system that leverages machine learning techniques to forecast battery temperature using key parameters such as voltage, current, and state of charge. A data-driven model, based on advanced algorithms such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, is developed to capture the temporal dependencies in battery behaviour. The proposed system is trained and validated using collected and pre-processed datasets to ensure robustness and accuracy. Experimental results demonstrate that the AI-based model significantly outperforms conventional methods in terms of prediction accuracy and response time. The proposed approach enhances battery management systems by enabling proactive thermal control, thereby improving safety, optimizing performance, and extending battery life in electric vehicles.

I. INTRODUCTION

BMSs are essential for the safe and efficient functioning of battery-powered equipment including EVs, renewable energy storage systems, and portable gadgets. They monitor and manage battery characteristics including voltage, current, temperature, and state of charge (SOC) to avoid overcharging, deep draining, and thermal runaway. Proper management of these parameters is essential to optimize battery performance and ensure safety [1-3]. The primary functions of a BMS include state estimation, band fault detection, all of which rely on advanced algorithms and technologies. State estimation, a BMS key function, offers crucial battery SOC, SOH, and SOP information. Recently developed deep learning methods like CNNs and LSTM networks increase accuracy and flexibility. These methods excel in predicting SOC and SOH by modelling complex, non-linear relationships and capturing temporal dynamics. Cell balancing is another critical function of BMS, ensuring an even distribution of charge among the cells in a battery pack. On the other hand, active balancing, which involves transferring charge between cells, is being enhanced by developments in power electronics and energy efficient designs, such as high-efficiency inductors and capacitors that improve energy redistribution. Fault detection and management are essential for identifying and addressing potential issues within the battery system [6]. The use of machine learning algorithms in fault detection has shown superior capabilities compared to traditional model-based approaches. Techniques such as ensemble learning and hybrid models, which combine statistical methods with machine learning, have proven effective in increasing detection accuracy and reliability. Additionally, real-time monitoring systems are being developed to provide immediate feedback and proactive fault management.

II. METHODOLOGY

Recent trends in BMS research focus on integrating machine learning and artificial intelligence to enhance state estimation, fault detection, and predictive maintenance. These technologies improve the adaptability of BMS to various operational conditions and enhance decision-making processes. However, challenges remain, particularly in thermal management, algorithm efficiency, and system reliability. maintaining battery safety and

performance, with recent research exploring advanced cooling techniques and materials to improve heat dissipation. Innovations such as phase change materials and advanced cooling systems are being investigated for better thermal regulation.
Improving algorithm efficiency is also a significant challenge, with ongoing efforts to optimize algorithms to reduce computational costs and processing times. This is vital for the practical implementation of advanced techniques in real-time applications. Ensuring system reliability under diverse operating conditions is equally important, with research focused on enhancing system robustness and resilience, particularly in extreme environmental conditions and unexpected operational anomalies [12]. By examining advancements in state estimation, cell balancing, and fault detection, the review aims to provide insights into the current state of the art in battery management systems. Different BMS designs are tailored to handle various battery chemistries and configurations, each offering specific features and capabilities.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

BMS manages critical functions such as cell balancing, thermal regulation, and state-of-charge monitoring, which are crucial for preserving battery health and safety [13-14]. With the integration of advanced algorithms and sensors, a BMS can precisely oversee and control each cell within the battery pack, thereby preventing overcharging, deep discharging, and overheating issues that can significantly diminish battery lifespan and efficiency. Furthermore, contemporary BMS designs often include predictive analytics and fault detection features, enhancing reliability and enabling proactive maintenance as shown in fig.1. As battery technology advances, BMS also becomes more sophisticated, striving to balance performance, safety, and durability while catering to the specific needs of various applications

Fig:1 Dashboard of the industrial BMS

While there has been significant progress in the development of BMS algorithms, there is still a lack of optimization in terms of computational efficiency and real-time application, particularly in complex, non-linear systems. Current studies have not fully addressed the challenges associated with thermal management in BMS, especially in extreme environmental conditions. Advanced cooling techniques and materials are still under exploration, with no definitive solutions widely adopted Despite the growing use of machine learning and AI in BMS, the precision and reliability of these methods depend heavily on the quality and quantity of data available. There is a gap in the availability of comprehensive datasets that can improve the accuracy of BMS predictions and diagnostics. Batteries convert chemical energy into electricity, but the specific materials and technologies can differ. There are five main types of batteries used in today's electric vehicles Modern electric cars, computers, and smartphones use lithium-ion battery packs due to their excellent performance, power-to-weight ratio, and high temperature tolerance. Despite their extensive usage, the development of these batteries has been criticized for its environmental effect, underlining the need for more sustainable alternatives. Nickel-metal hydride batteries are commonly used in hybrid vehicles, despite their higher production costs and lower performance compared to lithium-ion batteries. They offer greater longevity and are more adept at handling frequent charging and discharging, which is typical in hybrids. Additionally, the battery packs in hybrid vehicles are generally smaller than those found in fully electric cars.

LEAD ACID BATTERIES

Lead-acid battery technology is well-established, known for its affordability and reliability, but it is primarily used as a starter battery in internal combustion engine vehicles. While it is occasionally used in modern electric vehicles, it is limited to auxiliary power systems rather than powering electric motors. Compared to newer battery technologies, lead-acid batteries have a shorter lifespan. Ultra capacitors store energy by holding polarized liquid between an electrode and an electrolyte. They are not designed to serve as the main power source but rather as a supplementary battery pack that helps balance the load of the primary lithium-ion battery. Essentially, they act as an intermediary between the main battery and the electric motor, often used to boost acceleration.

Solid-state batteries are poised to be a major advancement in the electric vehicle sector, with widespread adoption expected in the coming years. Unlike other battery types that use liquid electrolytes, solid-state batteries utilize ceramic materials, making them more environmentally friendly. They also promise greater stability, lower production costs, and easier manufacturing. Experts forecast that solid-state technology could cut battery production costs by up to 40%, representing a significant development.

Table:I Comparison of battery power density

Battery Type	Energy Density (Wh/kg)	Life cycle	Toxicity
Li-ion	126-190	500-1,000	Low
Ni-cd	45-80	1,000	High
Ni-MH	100	300-500	Low
Li-ion polymer	185	300-500	Low
Lead acid	30-50	200-300	High
Lithium-Sulphur	55	50-100	Non-toxic

Battery Management System (BMS) faces several challenges that can affect the overall performance of a vehicle as shown in fig.3, One issue is battery degradation, which occurs as batteries go through repeated charge and discharge cycles, leading to a gradual loss of capacity and diminished range and efficiency of the electric vehicle. Overcharging is another critical concern; when a battery is charged beyond its maximum voltage, it can overheat and potentially trigger thermal runaway. To mitigate this risk, the BMS must carefully manage charging rates and enforce cutoff limits. Additionally, deep discharging allowing the battery to drop below its recommended level can cause permanent damage, impairing the battery's ability to retain charge and shortening its lifespan [16]. To effectively manage battery-related issues, a sophisticated Battery Management System (BMS) is essential. This system needs to offer real-time monitoring, adaptive algorithms, and comprehensive management strategies. By incorporating advanced sensors, predictive analytics, and robust safety features, the BMS can enhance battery performance, ensure safety, and enhance the lifespan of batteries.

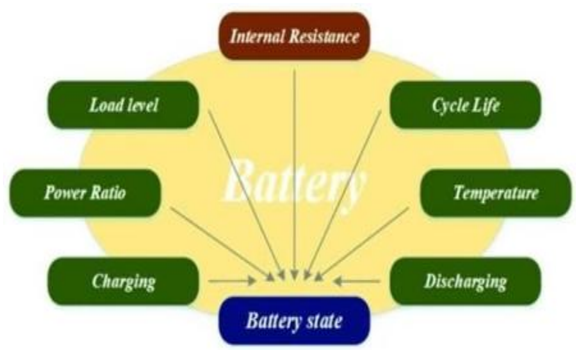

Fig:2 Factors affecting the batteries

Key challenges include thermal management, which is vital for maintaining battery efficiency. Excessive heat can accelerate degradation and lead to thermal runaway, while extremely low temperatures can impair battery performance. The BMS must include temperature sensors and manage cooling or heating systems to regulate battery temperature effectively. Cell imbalance is another issue where individual cells within a battery pack charge or discharge at different rates. The BMS needs to implement cell balancing techniques to ensure that all cells charge uniformly, thus promoting consistent performance and longevity.

Voltage fluctuations can stress battery systems and impact performance. The BMS must monitor and control voltage levels to avoid significant deviations that could cause inefficiencies or damage. Additionally, the charging method affects battery health. Fast charging can generate excess heat and shorten battery life, whereas slow charging is less stressful but may be less practical. The BMS must optimize charging strategies to balance efficiency and battery health. Fault detection and diagnostics are crucial for early issue identification.

The BMS should use advanced algorithms to detect real-time anomalies, such as unusual temperature increases or voltage drops, and issue alerts for maintenance or corrective action. As batteries age, their internal resistance increases, and capacity diminishes, potentially affecting the BMS's accuracy. The BMS must adjust its algorithms to account for these changes and maintain accurate data and predictions. Environmental factors, including humidity, dust, and extreme temperatures, can also impact battery performance and longevity. The BMS should incorporate protective measures to shield the battery from these adverse conditions.

Due to variations in state of charge (SOC), state of health (SOH), state of energy (SOE), and state of power (SOP), cell balancing guarantees consistency in charging levels, voltages, and other properties among battery pack cells. Discrepancies in these characteristics might reduce battery performance and capacity. To achieve balance, cells with lower charge need to have their charge, current, or voltage increased, while cells with higher charge require these parameters to be reduced. This balancing process is handled at the hardware level through a charger and monitoring unit, but software is essential for overseeing and controlling the procedure. Balancing resistors in the battery management system (BMS) circuit help facilitate cell balancing by dissipating excess energy from overcharged cells. During charging, one cell is fully charged first, and then the subsequent cells are charged while preventing overcharging of the initial cell. This method ensures uniform voltage across all cells in the battery pack.

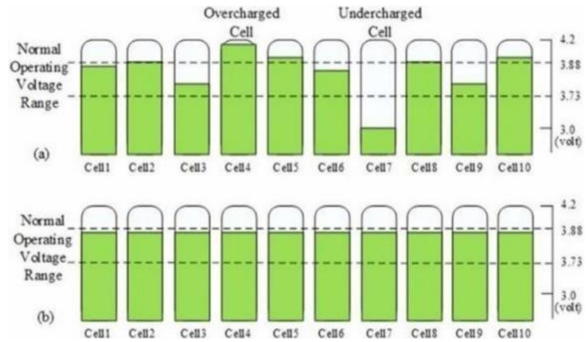

Fig.3 Imbalanced vs balanced charging

IV. CONCLUSION

To improve and accept electric cars, sophisticated Battery Management Systems (BMS) must be developed and integrated. As EV batteries become more complicated and demanding, advanced BMS that can precisely predict SOC, SOH, and RUL are needed. Under changing operating circumstances, AI and machine learning may improve these estimations' accuracy and dependability, according to the report.
The BMS's strong fault detection algorithms identify possible faults early, boosting battery system safety and lifespan. Cooling methods and materials must improve to maintain battery performance and safety. Cloud computing and IoT boost BMS capability with real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance. The paper concludes that BMS technologies must be researched and developed to meet the EV industry's growing needs, manage modern battery technologies, and contribute to sustainable transportation.

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