

TI Live! BATTERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS SEMINAR SPENCER HU

XEV BATTERY PACK AUTONOMOUS MANAGEMENT IN PARK MODE





Agenda

- System-level block diagram
- Why park mode monitoring?
- Park mode monitoring: traditional vs autonomous
 - Window comparator: OVUV/OTUT
 - Autonomous cell balancing
 - Reverse wake up
- TI electrical vehicle (EV) battery management systems (BMS) product
- BQ79616 introduction
- Demo and sample



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BMS system-level block diagram



CMU: cell monitor unit



Why park mode monitoring?

- Driving mode: BMS microcontroller (MCU) takes control
- Enhanced battery safety requirements to avoid catastrophic events and to meet new and future governmental standards, e.g. GB38031-2020

New Chinese safety standard for batteries of electric vehicles - GB 38031-2020 standard

On May 12, 2020, the Chinese government has published a new safety standard for batteries of electric vehicles, the GB 38031-2020 standard. It will come into effect on January 1, 2021 and shall be used from that date on.

This Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for power battery units, battery packs or systems used in electric vehicles (hereinafter referred to as batteries).

Standard call out: battery pack or system should send a thermal event alarm signal **5 minutes** before battery system catches fire or explodes caused by battery thermal runaway which endangers the cabin passengers.



Park mode monitoring | traditional vs. autonomous

- Traditional method disadvantage:
 - Over/under voltage/temperature (OVUV/ OTUT) spot check by host MCU
 - Needs MCU controls cell balancing
 - MCU often wakes up, depletes 12-V battery
 - Less safety coverage

 Autonomous method advantage: Continuous OVUV OTUT coverage Autonomous cell balancing with multiple protection – MCU offline, conserves 12-V battery energy Reverse wakeup MCU upon battery pack fault – Higher diagnostic coverage



Voltage/temperature window comparator



Window comparator



- Low-power comparators are continuously ulletrunning while the device is in sleep mode:
 - Provide UV/OV monitoring on cell voltage Provide OT/UT monitoring on GPIO NTC
- Threshold is programmable for different applications and chemistries
- Independent from main analog-to-digital \bullet converter (ADC)
- Sleep mode lq = 260 uA



OVUV architecture and scheduler



- OV and UV are checked in parallel by two separated comparators
- Support round-robin run mode
- Under voltage detection can stop the over balancing
- Detected fault could trigger the device to send fault tone which wakes up the BMS MCU



OTUT architecture and scheduler



- OT and UT are checked in parallel by two separated comparators
- Support round-robin run mode
- OT also offers balancing pause feature
- Detected fault could trigger the device to send fault tone, which wakes up the system



Autonomous cell balancing





Cell-balancing circuit





 $ICB = \frac{VCell}{(2 \times RCB) + Rdson_{QCB}}$

$ICB = \frac{Sum \ of \ two \ VCELL}{(2 \times RCB) + Rdson_{QCBn} + Rdson_{QCBn-1}}$



Cell-balancing thermal pause

Die temp warning



Thermistor monitoring

- Monitor through internal die sensor
- Pause balancing if die temp > 105 °C
- Recover with 10 °C hysteresis
- Always-on

- Monitor through external thermistor
- Pause balancing if thermistor measurement > OTCB threshold (programmable)
- Resume balancing with COOLOFF hysteresis (programmable)
- Register enable





Cell-balancing control scheme

							Auto control											
Control							Always duty cycle between odd and even										On	
Stop conditions							Timers (up to 10 hours), AND Cell voltage threshold									Timers		
Thermal pause							Yes											
	С В 1	C B 2	C B 3	C B 4	С В 5	C B 6	C B 7	C B 8	С В 9	C B 1 0	C B 1 1	C B 1 2	C B 1 3	C B 1 4	C B 1 5	C B 1 6	Valid or invalid setting	N
																	Invalid setting	Tota > 2 con
																	Valid	Ok, devic

• Auto Cell-balancing control can support all the configuration list above

Manual control

nly turn on the channels that are enabled

s (up to 10 hours), AND Cell voltage threshold

Yes

Manual CB control

tal enabled channels >, OR nsecutive channels are enabled

ce turns on the enabled channels



Cell-balancing control scheme (auto mode)

Autonomous balancing supports up to 10 hours ullet





Reverse wakeup



BQ79600 + BQ79616: Auto wake-up system at fault



- 1) Detect fault while BQ79616 is sleep mode (low Iq)
- 2) Fault tone transfers through communication line to the BQ79600
- 3) BQ79600 wakes up, and then wakes up PMIC (Power management IC) and uC (MCU)

79600 agement IC) and uC (MCU)

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TI EV BMS product portfolio





BQ75614-Q1 14S, High-Accuracy, 48V w/current sensing, 64pin TQFP



BQ79600-Q1 Communication extender





What is the BQ79616?



Vertical interface

Bi-directional daisy chain communication requires 1 twisted-cable pair. Also support ring communication.

Tone/ping detection

Handle critical power transition signal (e.g. WAKE, SHUTDOWN etc).

Hardware (HW) reset

Independent HW reset detection block.

Integrated HW protectors

HW comparators, independent of ADC operation, for OV, UV, OT, UT detection. Can operate in sleep mode. These are also used for Cell balancing voltage/thermal detection

General-purpose input/outputs (GPIOs)

8 GPIOs: Can be use for NTC thermistor or auxiliary voltage input measurement. Can also be use for SPI master

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BQ79616 evaluation module and user interface

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BQ79616 user interface: Cell monitor board details









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