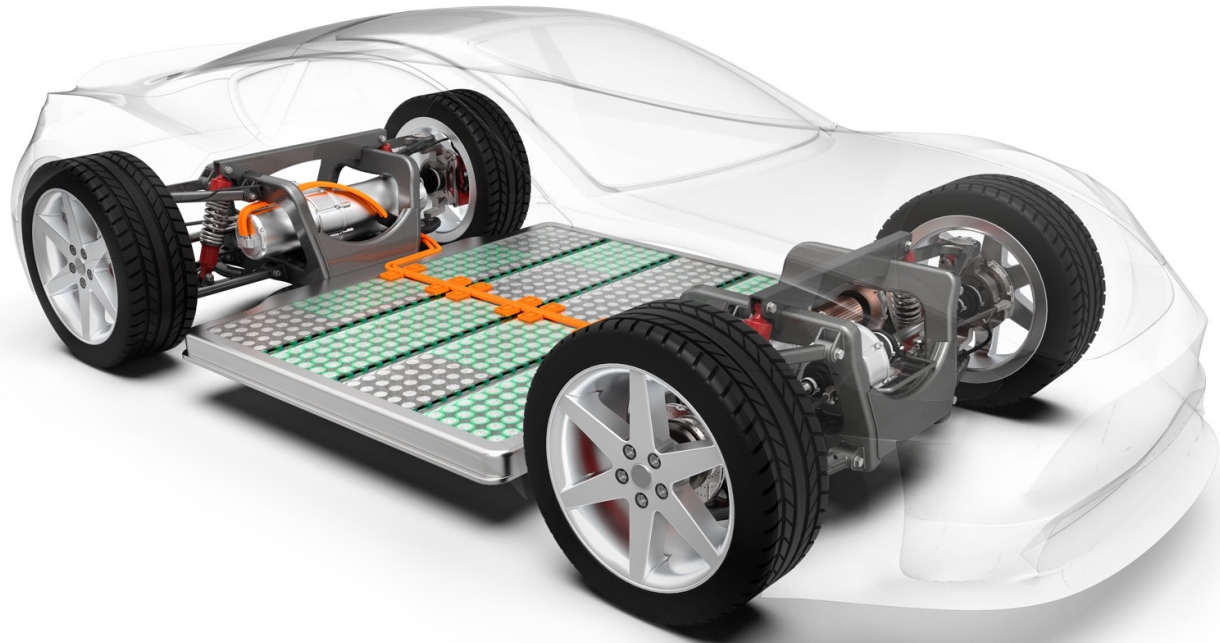


# Testing for Ensuring the Functionality, Quality & Reliability of Battery Management Systems, BMS



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Bo Öhrwall

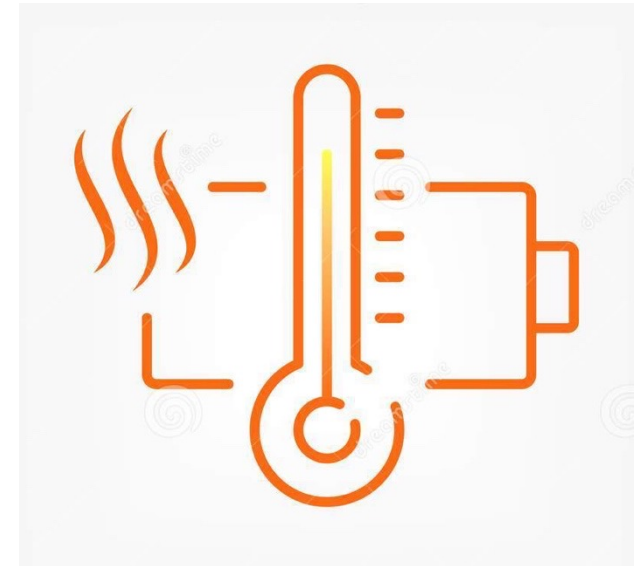
[bo.ohrwall@pickeringtest.com](mailto:bo.ohrwall@pickeringtest.com)

[pickeringtest.com/bms](https://pickeringtest.com/bms)



# Importance of Testing BMS during Design - **Safety**

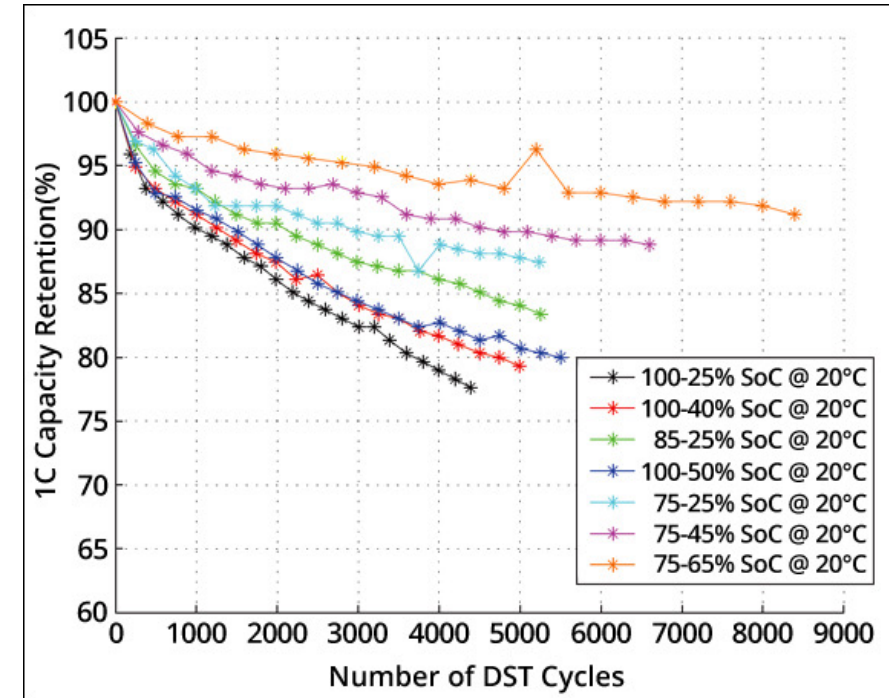
- BMS ensure battery packs are safe:
  - If Lithium-Ion batteries are used beyond their safe operation, **can result in thermal runaways.**
  - BMS constantly **monitors voltages and temperatures** across individual cells and current across the battery pack.
  - In case of a fault, the BMS must take appropriate **actions to ensure the safety.**
    - *BMS operates a **contactor switch to isolate the battery pack from the load and the charger.***



# Importance of Testing BMS during Design

- **State-of-Charge (SOC)**, in simple terms is the % of battery.
- Accurate and effective estimation of SOC helps protect the battery, prevent overcharge or discharge, and improve the battery life.

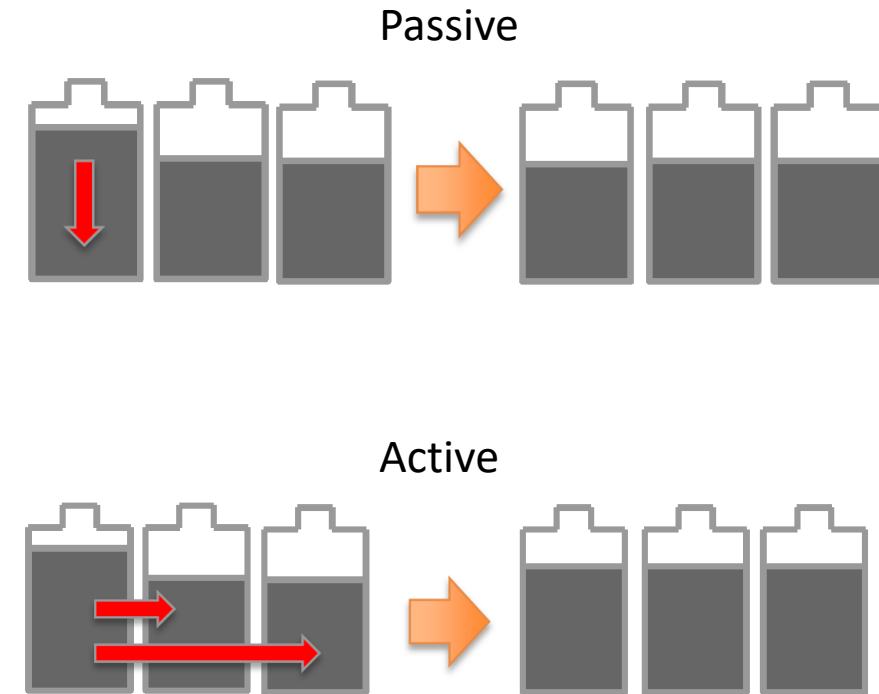
Around 75%-25% and/or 80%-20% is what is recommended by most EV manufacturers



<https://batteryuniversity.com/article/bu-808-how-to-prolong-lithium-based-batteries>

# Importance of Testing BMS during Design - Performance

- A battery pack comprises several battery **cells stacked together in series** - each cell has its own characteristics.
- To **ensure the overall state of charge** is achieved, it is the BMS ensure all the cells in the pack charge or discharge at the same rate to avoid overcharging and discharging.
- This is achieved by **Cell Balancing**.
- By providing effective cell balancing techniques, the BMS improves the available capacity of the battery pack and **increases the longevity** of battery cells.
- There are two different types of cell balancing techniques.
  - Active Cell Balancing: where excess energy from a cell is redistributed to other cells.
  - Passive Cell Balancing: where the system dissipates the energy of the highest voltage cell in the pack.



# Reason Not use Real World Stimulus?

- **Time to Test**

- You would need to cycle battery packs.
- You would need to manipulate real-world conditions.

- **Repeatability**

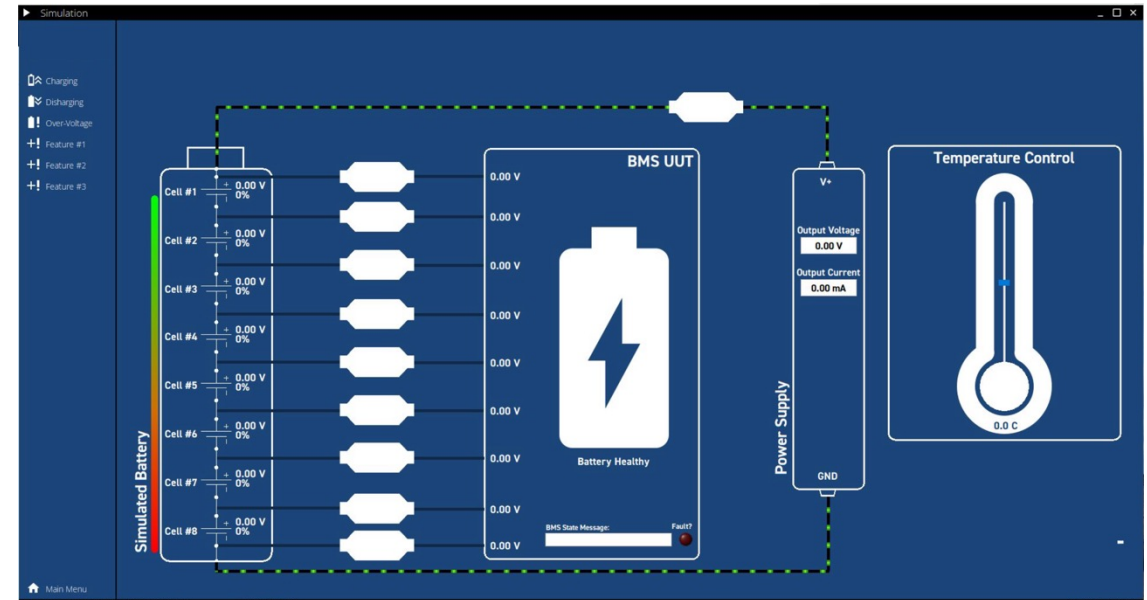
- Age and conditions of the ACC affect results.

- **Cost**

- You would need a setup for every BMS use case, leading to expense in purchase and storage.
- Setups would need regular maintenance and upgrade.

- **Safety**

- Taking batteries to extremes could cause catastrophic failure.
- Battery Stacks are heavy and cumbersome.



# What May Need Testing/Simulating? (Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL))

- **Cells**

- State of charge
- Charging
- Discharging

- **Sensors**

- Temperature of Battery Stack

- **Isolation**

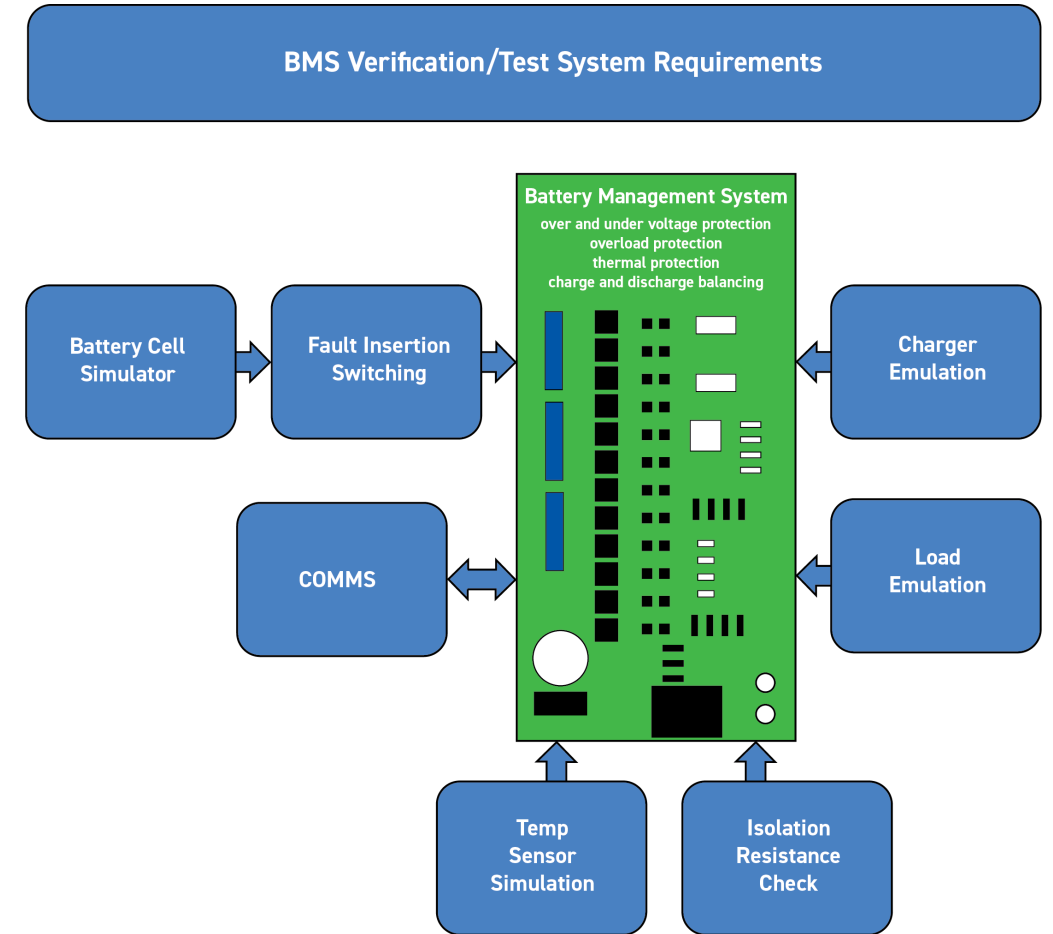
- Floating system

- **Communication**

- Protocol

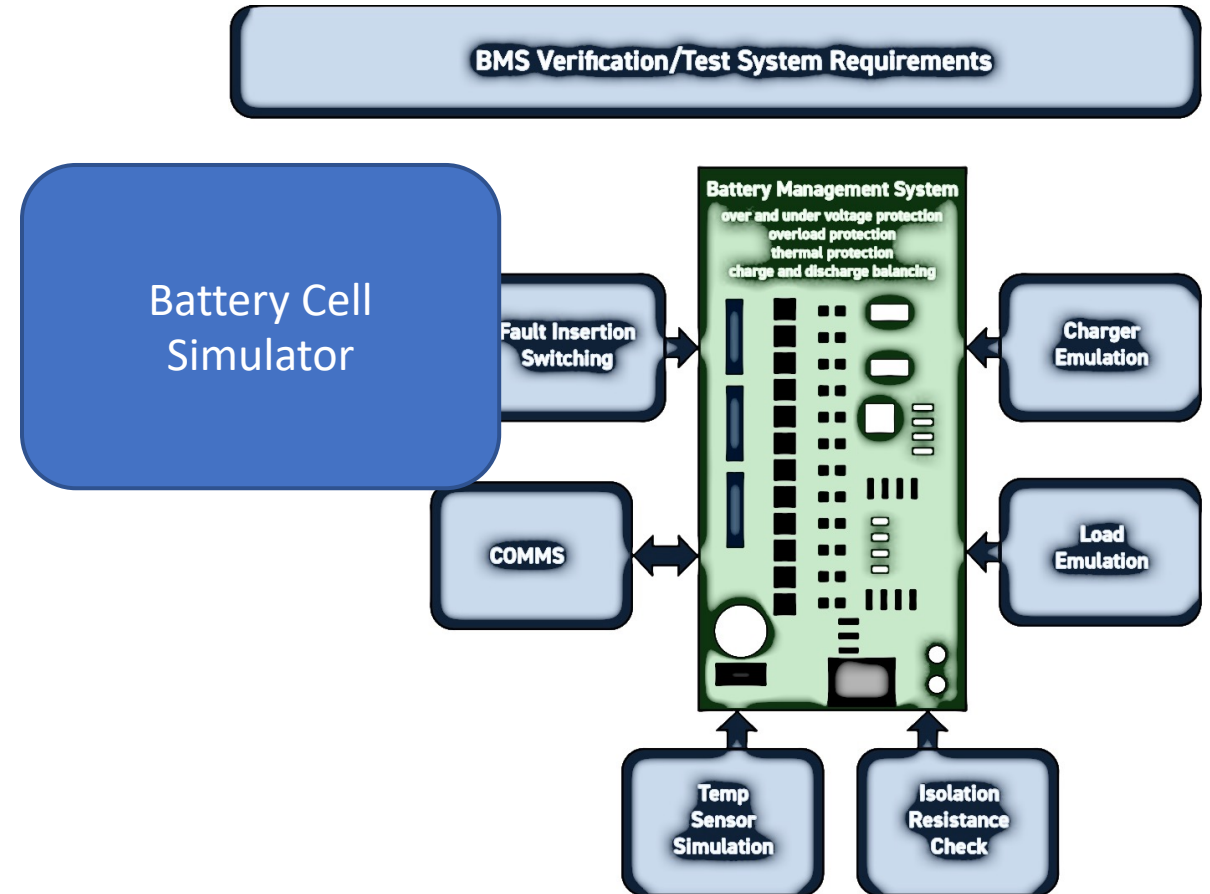
- **Connectivity**

- Incorrect wiring



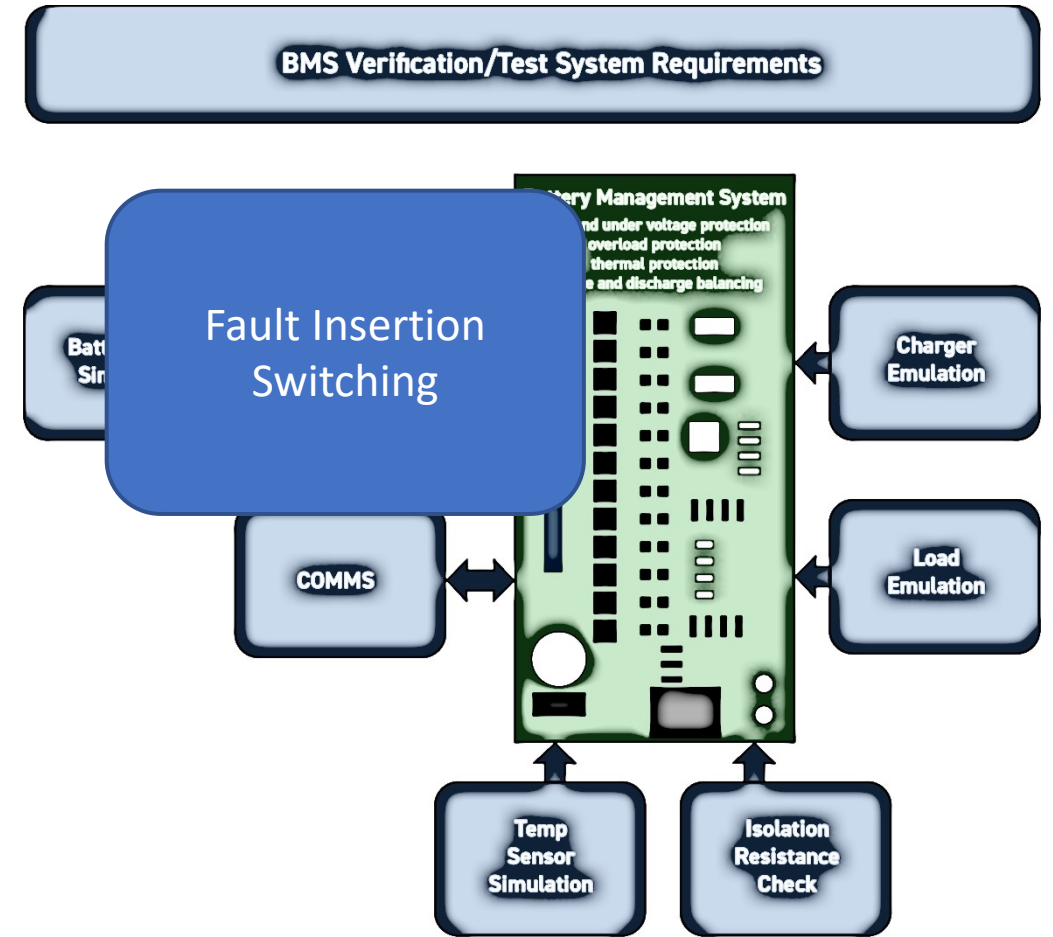
# Battery Cell Simulator

- **Simulates each cell's voltage** and current output, with current sink to emulate cell charging.
- Programmable over **full cell range** with required precision.
- Cells **stackable**, with voltage isolation of full stack V.
- Ideally **report Voltage & Current** of each cell.
- Each cell has independent remote **sense connections**.



# Fault Insertion Switching

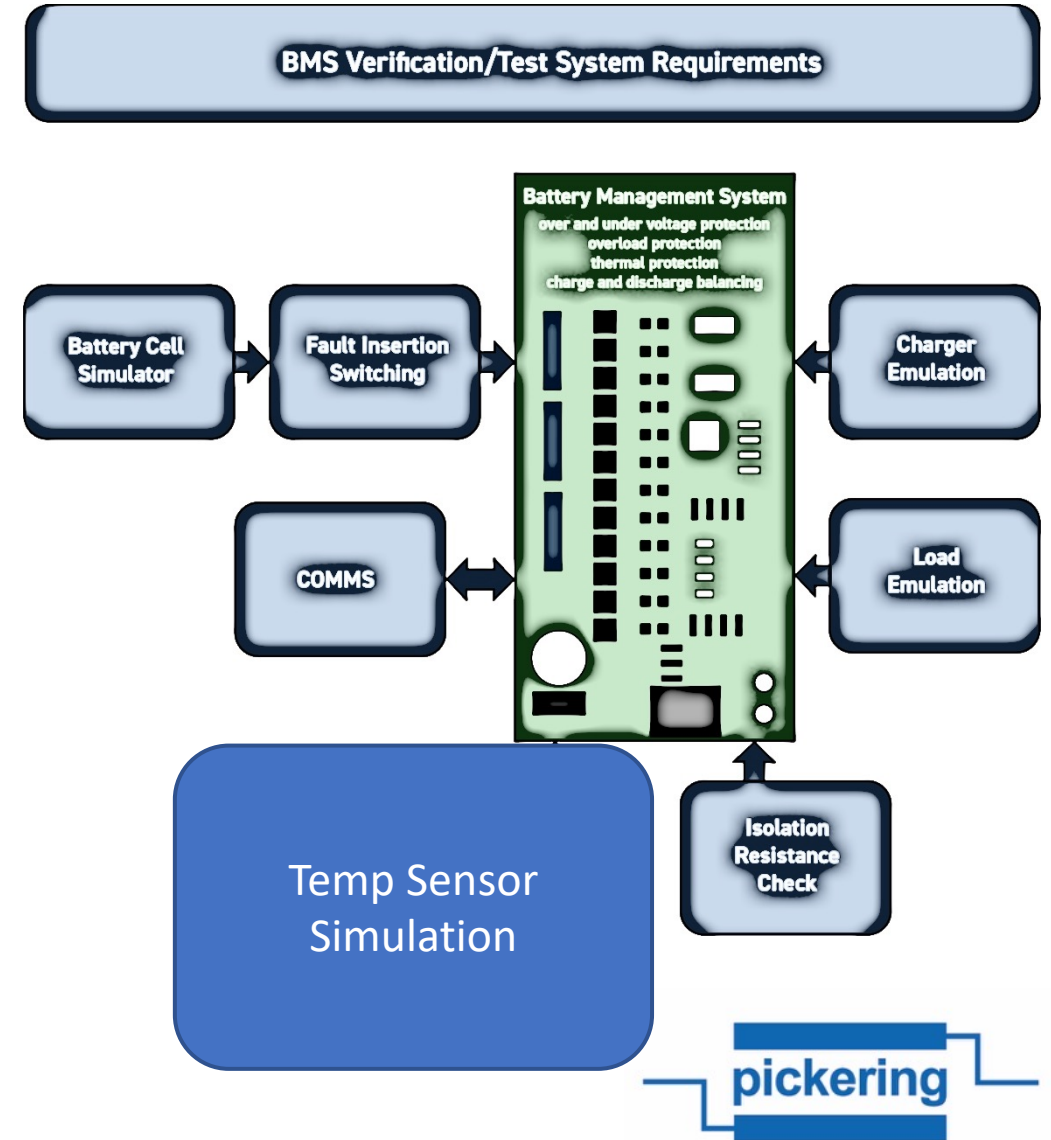
- Simulates **shorts** and **opens** on each battery cell output and **wiring faults** between cells and BMS to verify BMS responses.
- Ideally simulate **polarity reversal** on each cell to simulate manufacturing errors.





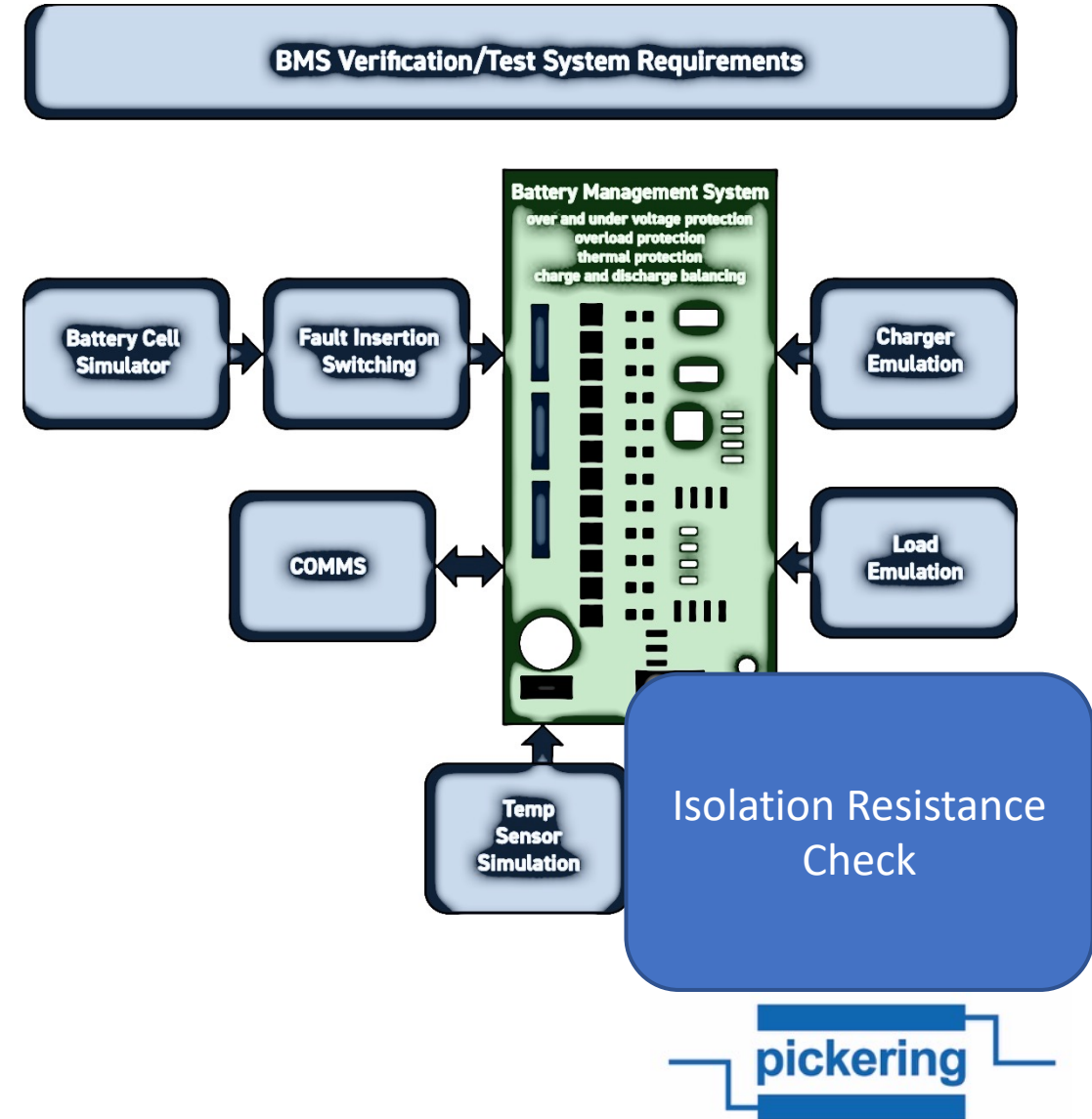
# Temperature Sensor Simulator

- Simulates inputs to BMS from remote temperature sensors, e.g., RTDs and thermocouples.
- Programmable to verify BMS response to temp changes.
- Ideally **simulate shorts & opens** on each sensor.



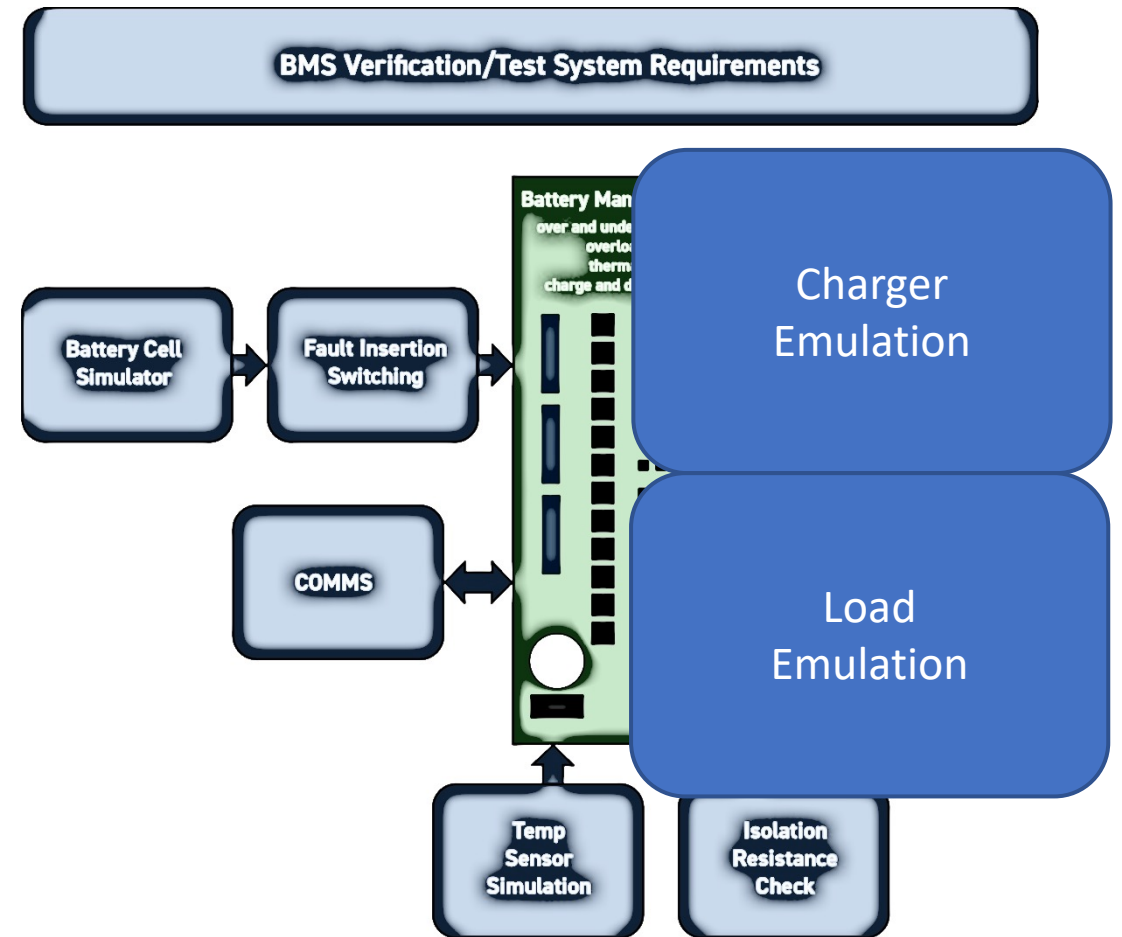
# Isolation Resistance Simulator

- For BMS with **Isolation** monitor.
- Programmable high resistance with stack voltage standoff.



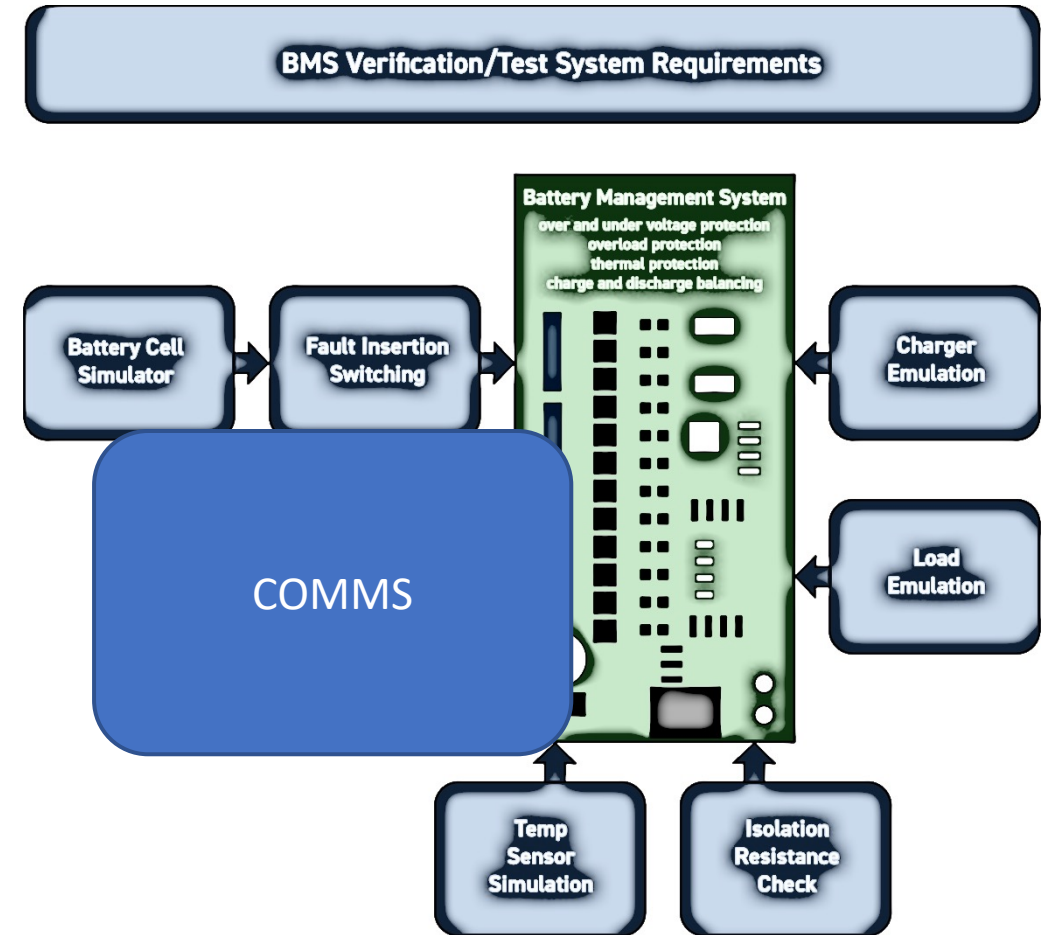
# Charger & Load Emulation

- Programmable **source** to emulate charging current coming into BMS.
- Programmable resistive **load** to emulate Battery Stack loading.



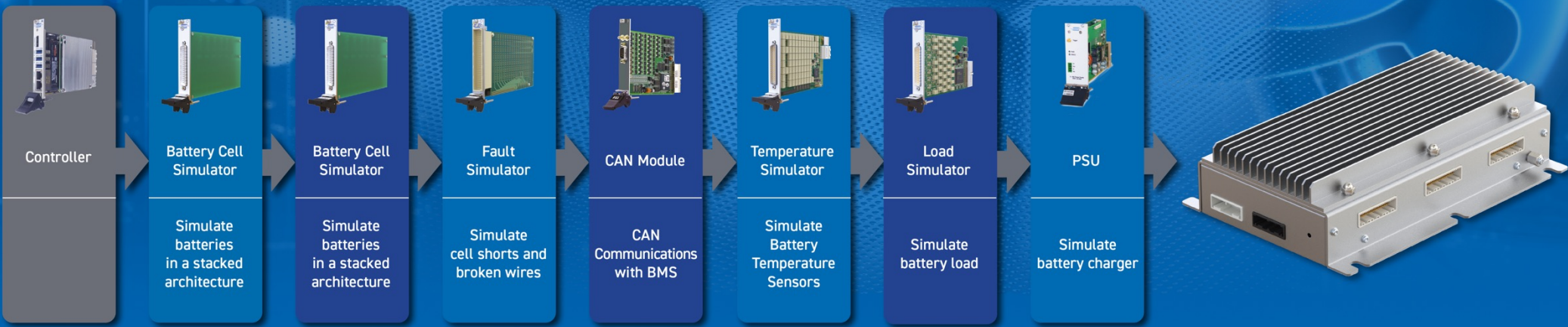
# COMMS

- Send commands to BMS and monitor status outputs.
- Typically CAN format to emulate communications with vehicle ECU.



# Flexible PXI-based BMS Test System

Pickering Interfaces



# Small System Example

- Simple BMS System includes:
  - Battery Simulation Module
  - Programmable Resistor Module
  - RTD Simulation Module
  - Fault Insertion Module
  - Source Measurement Unit (SMU)
  - Contained in a PXIe Hybrid Chassis



# In Summary

- Test the BMS real-world conditions (signals).
- Simulating the system has many advantages:
  - Time to Test, Repeatability, Cost, Safety
- Elements needs Simulating / Testing:
  - State of charge (SoC), Charging, Discharging, Sensors, Isolation, Comms, Connectivity
- Using an industry-standard modular platform like PXI has many advantages:
  - Increase test throughput, Lower cost, Lower system redesign time, Flexibility in both hardware & software, Support

Thank you

