

(51) International Patent Classification:
H02J 7/00 (2006.01)(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2016/082665(22) International Filing Date:
23 December 2016 (23.12.2016)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
15202756.1 24 December 2015 (24.12.2015) EP
16158197.0 2 March 2016 (02.03.2016) EP

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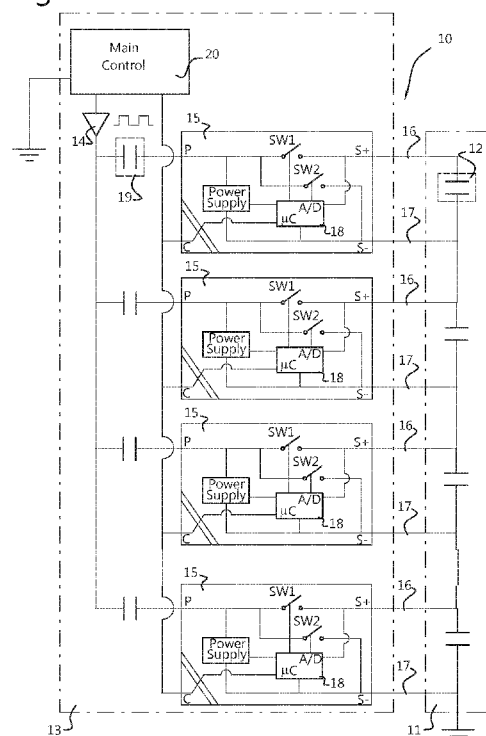
(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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(54) Title: METHOD, SYSTEM AND DEVICE FOR BALANCING INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC ENERGY STORAGE CELLS

Fig. 1



(57) Abstract: Methods and systems are described such that individual cell voltages of an energy storage system are monitored. The measured cell voltages can be reported back to a central controller. Based on parameters such as the overall health of the system, this controller can be adapted to decide which cells to balance, in which direction and optionally for how long. Balancing can be performed by cell monitoring and balancing means which can be implemented in hardware, i.e. as one or more circuits. The decision information from the controller can be reported to the cell monitoring and balancing means as a command. The cell monitoring and balancing means can execute the command, for example irrespective of the voltage or SoC of the cell connected to it.



Declarations under Rule 4.17:

— *of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))*

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

METHOD, SYSTEM AND DEVICE FOR BALANCING INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC ENERGY STORAGE CELLS

The present invention relates to a method, a system and/or a device for balancing individual
5 electric energy storage cells in for example an electric energy storage system.

Background

Electric energy storage systems are composed of cells such as electrostatic (capacitor) cells
10 or electrochemical cells e.g. in (batteries). Preferably, the cells are rechargeable. In such
system, charging or discharging the system often end when any of these cells is full or empty.
Some systems do allow overcharging of some cells but this is not preferred as overcharging
can damage cells or reduce their lifetime and in the case of lead acid batteries results in the
generation of hydrogen which is a flammable gas. Hence, in order to maximize the system's
15 capacity, the charge in all cells should be balanced.

Charge level in cells can be characterized by the cell voltage, the cell's state of charge [%]
and/or depth of discharge. To determine this, individual cell voltage measurements can be
acquired that can be used as is or that can be converted to SoC (State of Charge) by combining
20 the measured values with a current measurement as well as application of SoC estimation
techniques known from the prior art.

When cells are connected in series, they see equal electric current. The cells are never exactly
equal and the lack of equality can increase with age. The capacity of such a string is maximal
25 if the smallest cell limits both charging and discharging. Thus, the charge level in every cell
must be monitored and corrected where necessary to assure this. Deviations of charge level
in cells can occur by self-discharge, small isolation faults, tolerances in individually
connected components...

30 Not balancing cells may lead to cells being overcharged or overdischarged. Balancing cells
when they approach their voltage or SoC limit does not guarantee that the voltage limits are

respected as the balancing current is often some magnitudes smaller than charge or discharge currents.

Balancing is conventionally performed at cell level : voltage is measured and when it passes
5 a certain threshold, action is taken, e.g. discharge of individual cells. The action is stopped
when the voltage returns to the threshold value. In some cases, balancing is inherent to the
electric balancing circuit as cells are charged or discharged to equal voltage. In other cases,
cells may be charged or discharged under control of a controller that acts upon voltage
thresholds. In other cases hardware allows only discharging to a constant voltage, for
10 example.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with embodiments of the present invention methods, devices and systems are
15 proposed such that individual cell voltages of an energy storage system are monitored. The
measured cell voltages can be reported back to a central controller. Based on parameters such
as the overall health of the system, this controller can be adapted to decide which cells to
balance, in which direction and optionally for how long. Balancing can be performed by cell
monitoring and balancing means which can be implemented in hardware, i.e. as one or more
20 circuits. The decision information from the controller can be reported to the cell monitoring
and balancing means as a command. The cell monitoring and balancing means can execute
the command, for example irrespective of the voltage or SoC of the cell connected to it.
Suitable cell monitoring and balancing circuits i.e. hardware for connecting to the cells are
described in WO 2011/036147 A2 which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

25

Accordingly, the present invention can provide a method step and a means to determine
overall health of the system. For example a controller can be adapted to determine health by
one or more cell's capacity.

30 The present invention can provide a method step and a means to decide which cells to
balance, e.g. for charging and discharging or for example for batteries or capacitor cells.

The present invention can provide a method step and a means to decide which direction, i.e.
charging or discharging is to be applied during balancing. This may be adapted to batteries

or capacitor cells.

The present invention can provide a method step and a means to decide for how long the balancing (e.g. charging or discharging) is to be carried out

5

The present invention can provide a method step and a means to perform balancing which can be performed by cell monitoring whereby the balancing means is implemented in hardware, i.e. as one or more circuits, e.g. a switch to enable balancing.

10 The present invention can provide a method step and a means to report decision information from a controller to a cell monitoring and balancing means as a command.

The present invention can provide a method step and a means to provide cell monitoring and balancing which can execute such a command, for example irrespective of the voltage or

15 SoC of the cell connected to it.

The advantages of embodiments of the present invention are one or more or all of:

- Cell balancing can be performed at any time. Balancing is not restricted to the cell being in a certain situation (e.g. near full charge). Thus, the balancing time is extended and the balancing power can be reduced. This results in space and cost savings.
- Cells are not balanced with regard to individual performance but to optimal system performance leading to higher energy storage capacity.
- Overvoltage on cells is prevented because the central controller can calculate the maximum system voltage based on the highest individual voltage. The maximum system voltage is communicated to the charge circuit. Undervoltage protection works in a similar way. This method of protection allows for the elimination of safety margins, thus increasing the system's real storage capacity.
- Cell balancing can be performed even without the use of a balancing charger. This is in particular useful if charging is performed by renewables or by brake energy.
- The central controller can account for differences in cell capacity and internal resistance thus making more accurate predictions of voltage or SoC. This information is used to better control the system's bulk charging and discharging so that each individual cell remains within its safe operating area.

- The control of loading, e.g. discharging or charging avoids damaging cells while they are unbalanced. The loading, e.g. charging or discharging can be done with monitoring individual cell voltages or charge state, but merely the overall battery voltage or charge state.
- 5 • A capacitor's battery's safe operating area (voltage/charge...) can be determined based on all cell states (e.g. voltage or charge state).

In a first aspect, the present invention relates to a system for charge balancing of a plurality of rechargeable energy storage devices or cells coupled in series, said system comprising a
10 plurality of balancing units each assigned to one of the rechargeable energy storage devices or cells, an electric charging device such as an AC signal generator for providing an AC signal to the plurality of balancing units, each balancing the charge on their assigned rechargeable energy storage devices or cells, whereby balancing of a cell is carried out independently of whether the system as a whole is being discharged through a load or is being charged or is
15 idle.

By making a balancing decision and determining a time for balancing independent of whether the system as a whole is being discharged through a load or is being charged or is idle means that the health of cells can be optimised.

20

Optionally, there can be a capacitive or inductive coupling between the AC signal generator and each of the plurality of balancing units for common mode rejection. One or more AC generators can be assigned to a plurality of balancing units.

25 In a system according to embodiments of the present invention, a particular balancing unit, hereinafter called first balancing unit, comprises a plurality of switches for transferring, on the one hand, charge from an electric charging device such as the AC signal generator or from an energy storage device or cell assigned to another balancing unit for charging the energy storage device or cell assigned to the first balancing unit, and, on the other hand, for
30 transferring charge to the electric charging device such as the AC signal generator or to an energy storage device or cell assigned to another balancing unit for discharging the energy storage device or cell assigned to the first balancing unit.

In particular embodiments of the present invention, each balancing unit is provided with a

plurality of switches as the hereinabove described for the first balancing unit.

The plurality of switches for transferring charge from or to the electric charging device such as the AC signal generator or from or to an energy storage device or cell assigned to a
5 balancing unit may comprise or may be active switches.

A system according to embodiments of the present invention may furthermore comprise a comparator for comparing an instantaneous electrical parameter such as voltage, charge, state of charge, state of health of the rechargeable energy storage device with a corresponding
10 reference parameter or threshold value. Voltage may be measured by a microcontroller and may either be transmitted to a main controller for comparison with a reference parameter value, or may be compared locally with a predetermined threshold value. Other parameters may be derived by calculation.

15 The electrical parameter can be a derived value such as an amount of charge in the energy storage device or an amount of charge left in the energy storage device or a SoC of the energy storage device.

In particular embodiments, a balancing unit comprises exactly two switches. The balancing
20 units may comprise a controller for controlling the switches or the controller may be provided for a module of balancing units. The controller may be adapted for controlling the switches based on a signal generated by the comparator.

A system according to embodiments of the present invention may furthermore comprise a
25 main controller, i.e. a controller not local to the balancing units, for controlling which ones of the rechargeable energy storage devices need to be balanced. The main controller may then be adapted for determining the reference parameter for each individual balancing unit.

In such embodiments, the balancing system may furthermore comprise a data bus for
30 communication between a local controller of a balancing unit and the main controller, or between a module controller and the main controller, e.g. preferably between the local controllers of each balancing unit and the main controller.

In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, a controller or the main controller

is preferably adapted for protecting the rechargeable energy storage devices or cells against overvoltage and/or undervoltage. This may for example be obtained for a vehicle with an energy storage system during electrical braking, where energy from braking is used for charging the energy storage devices or cells.

5

A system according to embodiments of the present invention may comprise a single electric charging device such as a single AC signal generator common to the plurality of balancing circuits.

10 A system according to embodiments of the first aspect of the present invention may be incorporated in a rechargeable energy storage system.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a rechargeable energy storage system comprising a string of rechargeable energy storage devices coupled in series, and a system for
15 balancing charge over the rechargeable energy storage devices in accordance with embodiments of the first aspect of the present invention.

In a third aspect, the present invention relates to a method for charge balancing of a rechargeable energy storage device over a plurality of rechargeable energy storage devices or
20 cells coupled in series, the rechargeable energy storage devices or cells having two terminals, said method comprising measuring an instantaneous parameter of an energy storage device or cell, the parameter being an amount of charge discharged from the energy storage device or cell or an amount of charge left in the energy storage device or cell or a derived value such as a SoC of the energy storage device or cell, comparing the measured parameter to a pre-
25 determined parameter value, and depending on the comparison result, transferring charge to or away from the energy storage device or cell by actuating switches independently of whether the system as a whole is being discharged into a load or is being charged or is idle.

Transferring charge optionally comprises providing an AC signal to a balancing unit coupled
30 to the rechargeable energy storage device or cell, the balancing unit applying the AC signal to the rechargeable energy storage device or cell or not depending on the comparison result; transferring charge including common mode rejection by capacitive or inductive coupling.

Considering capacitor cells :

Each rechargeable energy storage device or cell has a maximum safe voltage $V_{\max}$, and the actual measured voltage of the n th cell is V_n and Q_n is given by equation (1):

$$(V_{\max} - V_n) * C_n = Q_n \quad (1)$$

5 where

$V_{\max}$ = maximum allowed cell voltage

V_n = voltage of cell n [V]

C_n = capacity of cell n [F]

Q_n = the charge that can be accepted [C]

10

whereby the value of Q_n relates to the charge that can be accepted by the cell to bring it to maximum charge and voltage, the cell with the lowest value of Q is discharged.

Hence the cell is selected with the lowest value of Q which is a step of finding which cells to
15 balance and a means for performing the finding operation.

The value C_n in any of the formulas relates to the health of a cell, hence determining C_n is a step of determining the health of a cell as well as providing a means to determine the health.

20 The cell will be discharged independently of whether the energy storage device is discharging into a load or is being charged or is idle.

Q' is the amount of charge left in an energy cell, $V_{\min}$ is the lowest allowed voltage state of complete useful discharge, and Q_n is given by equation (2):

25

$$(V_n - V_{\min}) * C_n = Q'_n \quad (2)$$

the cell with the lowest value of Q' is charged independently of whether the energy storage device is discharging into a load or is being charged or is idle. Hence the cell is selected with
30 the lowest value of Q' which is a step of finding which cells to balance and a means for performing the finding operation.

Equation (1) can be evaluated when V_n is close to $V_{\max}$ or equation (2) can be evaluated when V_n is close to $V_{\min}$.

As a further step a threshold value V_t can be calculated in accordance with equation (3)

$$V_t = V_{\max} - k * t - S \quad (3)$$

5 where

k = a decay constant expressed in V/s (e.g. 0,01 V/sec)

t = elapsed time since last evaluation.

S = a safety margin to avoid unwanted behaviour e.g. immediately after starting or after cell replacements, and

10

if V_n exceeds V_t , equation (1) is evaluated, t is reset to 0 and balancing decisions are made.

As a further step a threshold value V'_t can be calculated in accordance with equation (4)

$$15 \quad V'_t = V_{\min} + k * t + S \quad (4)$$

where

k = a decay constant expressed in V/s (e.g. 0,01 V/sec)

t = elapsed time since last evaluation.

S = a safety margin to avoid unwanted behaviour e.g. immediately after starting or after cell replacements, and

20

if V_n is lower than V'_t , equation (2) is evaluated, t is reset to 0 and balancing decisions are made.

25 Considering battery cells :

Alternatively Q_n or Q'_n can be calculated by equations (1') and (2') respectively:

$$(1-\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q_n \quad (1')$$

$$30 \quad (\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q'_n \quad (2')$$

Balancing can be started for a preset time cell-by-cell as defined in equation (5):

$$t_{\text{balance}} = Q_n / I_{\text{balance}} \quad \text{or} \quad t_{\text{balance}} = Q'_n / I_{\text{balance}} \quad (5)$$

where t_{balance} is the time set for balancing, , and
 I_{balance} is the balancing current used.

- 5 This discloses a means for and a method step of determining how long the balancing should go on, e.g. for battery cells.

Cell balancing of battery cells :

10

$$(1-\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q_n \quad (1')$$

$$(\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q'_n \quad (2')$$

- 15 Where C_n is the cell capacity in C or As.

The balancing method for capacitors described above can be applied to batteries whereby the SoC can be used for the calculation of Q_n or Q'_n which is used in the decision to balance as described above.

20

Preferably optimal system performance is achieved taking into account the cell's capacity.

- A further step can be communicating to a bulk load or charger when to end charging and/or discharging by checking individual cell voltages against their upper or lower limits and
 25 interrupting charge or discharge when a voltage goes beyond a limit.

Yet a further step can be, when the current to/from a storage device is interrupted, the voltage will abruptly change whereby to avoid oscillating behaviour, in absence of cell voltage measurements, compare the system voltage to a limit value,

30

For capacitor cell systems, the limit value can be calculated as follows :

If individual cell capacities are not known, they are considered equal

$$V_{\text{upperlimit}} = V_{\text{system}} + N * (V_{\text{max}} - V_n) \quad (6)$$

where

$V_{\max}$ = upper limit of cell voltage

V_n = highest individual cell voltage

5 If the individual cell capacities are known :

using (1), calculate Q_n , retain the lowest value : Q_l

$$V_{\text{upperlimit}} = \sum_{n=1..N} (V_n + Q_l/C_n) \quad (7)$$

For battery cell systems, the limit value is calculated as follows :

10

If individual cell capacities are not known, they can be considered equal (as a first approximation) and equation (8) can be used. If the relationship between SoC and cell voltage is not known, equation (8) can be used.

$$V_{\text{upperlimit}} = V_{\text{system}} + N * (V_{\max} - V_n) \quad (8)$$

15

If the individual cell capacities are known and the relationship between SoC and cell voltage is known, e.g. as part of the algorithm to determine SoC : using equation (1'), calculate Q_n , retain the lowest value : Q_l

for every cell, calculate the expected voltage when adding Q_l :

20

$$V_{nf} = \text{lookup_EMF}(\text{SoC} + Q_l/C_n)$$

$$V_{\text{upperlimit}} = \sum_{n=1..N} V_{nf}$$

25

The function lookup_EMF allows to determine a cell voltage based on its SoC. The relationship is generally supplied as part of a battery cell's data sheet and sometimes referred to as "voltage vs SOC" curve.

30

It is an advantage of embodiments of the present invention that they provide a charge balancing device or method which can be used for an improved balancing of even large series connections of energy storage devices or cells. It is an advantage of embodiments of the present invention that only a few cells need to be serviced, in which energy storage devices have voltages that deviate from an average cell voltage. It is an advantage of embodiments of the present invention that both the voltage of cells with a low voltage can be increased and voltage of cells with a high voltage can be reduced independently of what is happening with other cells in the system. It is an advantage of embodiments of the present invention that all

cells can be charged or discharged towards any average cell voltage for the string of cells. It is an advantage of embodiments of the present invention that they provide a charge balancing device or method with which charging does not need to stop once a maximum voltage level is reached for one of the cells. It is an advantage of embodiments of the present invention that a plurality of cells can be serviced for charge balancing at the same time and that some cells can be charged and some discharged at the same time. It is an advantage of embodiments of the present invention that cells can be protected against overvoltage and undervoltage by communicating with the charger or load.

In a further aspect the present invention provides balancing of individual electric energy storage cells in an electric energy storage system comprising:

individual electric energy storage cells connected in series,
means for measuring an electrical parameter of individual cells related to cell health, charge or state of charge,
a controller,
means for reporting measured parameter values to the controller,
the controller being adapted to decide if one or more individual cells is/are to be balanced and in which direction, the decision being based on the measured parameter,
a balancing unit being connected to a measured cell and being adapted for receiving a balancing command from the controller and for performing cell balancing of the cell connected to it independently of whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

Cell balancing can be carried out according to any of the following:

- (i) at any time, or
- (ii) balancing is not restricted to the balanced cell being in a certain situation state of charge, or
- (iii) without regard for individual performance, or
- (iv) with regard to optimal system performance leading to higher energy storage capacity, or
- (v) to prevent overvoltage or undervoltage on cells by the controller being adapted calculate a maximum system or a minimum system voltage based on a highest or lowest individual cell voltage, respectively, or
- (vi) without use of a balancing charger, or
- (vii) the controller taking account for differences in cell capacity and internal resistance in

predictions of voltage or SoC, or
(viii) for a set period of time.

A first balancing unit can be provided which comprises a plurality of switches for transferring,
5 on the one hand, charge from an electric charging device or from an energy storage cell
assigned to another balancing unit for charging the energy storage cell assigned to the first
balancing unit, and, on the other hand, for transferring charge to the energy charging device
or to an energy storage cell assigned to another balancing unit for discharging the energy
storage cell assigned to the first balancing unit independently of whether the energy storage
10 system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

A comparator can be provided for comparing a measured electrical parameter of an energy
storage cell with a corresponding reference parameter or threshold value. The electrical
parameter can be a derived value such as an amount of charge in the energy storage cell or an
15 amount of charge left in the energy storage device or a SoC of the energy storage device.
The controller can be adapted for controlling the switches based on a signal generated by the
comparator. The controller can be adapted for protecting the rechargeable energy storage
devices against overvoltage and/or undervoltage.

20 In another aspect a method for balancing individual electric energy storage cells in an electric
energy storage system is provided, the system comprising: individual energy storage cells
connected in series, the method comprising:
measuring an electrical parameter of individual cells related to cell health, charge or state of
charge,
25 deciding if one or more individual cells are to be balanced and in which direction, the decision
being based on the measured parameter values, and
performing cell balancing of the one or more cells independently of whether the energy
storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

30 Cell balancing can be carried out according to any of the following:
(i) at any time, or
(ii) balancing is not restricted to the balanced cell being in a certain situation state of charge.
(iii) without regard for individual performance, or
(iv) with regard to optimal system performance leading to higher energy storage capacity

- (v) to prevent overvoltage or undervoltage on cells by the controller being adapted calculate a maximum system or a minimum system voltage based on a highest or lowest individual cell voltage, respectively, or
- (vi) without use of a balancing charger, or
- 5 (vii) the controller taking account for differences in cell capacity and internal resistance in predictions of voltage or SoC, or
- (viii) for a set period of time.

The method can include transferring, on the one hand, charge from an electric charging device
10 or from an energy storage cell assigned to another balancing unit for charging the energy storage cell assigned to the first balancing unit, and, on the other hand, for transferring charge to the electric charging device or to an energy storage cell assigned to another balancing unit for discharging the energy storage cell assigned to the first balancing unit independently of whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

15

The method can include comparing a measured electrical parameter of an energy storage cell with a corresponding reference parameter or threshold value.

The electrical parameter can be a derived value such as an amount of charge in the energy
20 storage cell or an amount of charge left in the energy storage cell or a SoC of the energy storage cell.

The method can include controlling the switches based on a signal generated by the comparator. A further step can be protecting the rechargeable energy storage cells against
25 overvoltage and/or undervoltage.

A further aspect of the present invention is a computer program product which can be stored on a non-transitory signal storage means such as an optical disk (CD-ROM or DVD-ROM), a magnetic disk, a magnetic tape, a solid state memory such as a flash memory. The computer
30 program product comprises software which when executed on a processing engine such as a microprocessor or an FPGA implements any of the methods of the present invention.

Brief description of the drawings

Fig. 1 a circuit diagram of a balancing system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a detail of the circuit diagram of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram of a balancing system according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a diagram of a control circuit according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5 shows a graph of voltage, charge or SoC for the vertical axis and time along the horizontal axis during balancing in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

10 Description of the preferred embodiments

The present invention will be described with respect to particular embodiments and with reference to certain drawings but the invention is not limited thereto but only by the claims. The drawings described are only schematic and are non-limiting.

15

Furthermore, the terms first, second, third and the like in the description and in the claims, are used for distinguishing between similar elements and not necessarily for describing a sequential or chronological order. The terms are interchangeable under appropriate circumstances and the embodiments of the invention can operate in other sequences than described or illustrated herein.

20

Moreover, the terms top, bottom, over, under and the like in the description and the claims are used for descriptive purposes and not necessarily for describing relative positions. The terms so used are interchangeable under appropriate circumstances and the embodiments of the invention described herein can operate in other orientations than described or illustrated herein. The term "comprising", used in the claims, should not be interpreted as being restricted to the means listed thereafter; it does not exclude other elements or steps. It needs to be interpreted as specifying the presence of the stated features, integers, steps or components as referred to, but does not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps or components, or groups thereof. Thus, the scope of the expression "a device comprising means A and B" should not be limited to devices consisting only of components A and B. It means that with respect to the present invention, the only relevant components of the device are A and B. Similarly, it is to be noticed that the term "coupled", also used in the description or claims, should not be interpreted as being restricted to direct connections only.

25

30

Thus, the scope of the expression "a device A coupled to a device B" should not be limited to devices or systems wherein an output of device A is directly connected to an input of device B. It means that there exists a path between an output of A and an input of B which may be a path including other devices or means.

5

References to software can encompass any type of programs in any language executable directly or indirectly by a processor.

References to logic, hardware, processor or circuitry can encompass any kind of logic or analog circuitry, integrated to any degree, and not limited to general purpose processors, digital signal processors, ASICs, FPGAs, discrete components or transistor logic gates and

10

The present application relates to all forms of capacitor or battery cells. Certain battery models use a capacitor as main storage element. However, this might not be accurate in the operating areas where accuracy is required (near full, near empty).

15

The capacity of a capacitor cell can be expressed in farad equivalent to ampere second/volt or As/V or Coulomb/volt, or C/V.

The capacity of a battery cell is expressed in ampere hour which is equal to 3600 As or 3600 Coulomb or 3600 C. However in SI units, the battery capacity must be expressed in As or Coulomb C. This allows the use of the simple formulas as no conversion factors are required.

20

First embodiment

According to a first aspect of the present invention, a system and method and component parts are provided for balancing charge over a plurality of rechargeable energy storage devices coupled, for example in series. Battery (or storage) management involves two requirements :

25

1. determining the overall system's capability to receive or deliver energy and communicating this to the load/charger.
2. managing (balancing) individual cells in such a way that the system's overall performance is maximized and individual cells are protected against abuse.

30

FIG. 1 illustrates a rechargeable energy storage system 10 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The method carried out by this storage system 10 is defined in the third embodiment. A central controller 20 and a controller 18 co-operate to execute this method.

5 The rechargeable energy storage system 10 comprises a series string 11 of a plurality of energy storage devices 12, also called cells. The energy storage devices 12 are rechargeable. Each one energy storage device 12 can comprise a single energy storage cell or a parallel connection of multiple energy storage cells (not illustrated). The series-connected rechargeable energy storage devices 12 together form a battery, a pack or a stack. In
10 accordance with embodiments of the present invention, the rechargeable energy storage devices 12 may be any type of rechargeable energy storage device. However, devices and methods of the present invention are advantageously used with ultracapacitors and in particular with lithium capacitors or lithium batteries. According to particular embodiments of the present invention, the energy storage devices 12 may be ultracapacitors, also known as
15 supercapacitors or electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs). These are electrostatic capacitors that have an unusually high energy density when compared to common capacitors; typically of the order of thousands of times greater than a high capacity electrolytic capacitor. Typical capacitance values may range from a few farads to a few thousands of farads. In alternative embodiments, the rechargeable energy storage devices 12 may be Lithium
20 capacitors or batteries, for example high energy-density batteries, such as for example Lithium or Lithium Ion (Lilon) batteries. Lithium capacitors have a low energy density compared to batteries and are extremely vulnerable to both overvoltage or undervoltage voltage conditions thus requiring accurate balancing both by charging and by discharging. Other kinds of rechargeable energy storage devices can equally be used. Preferred
25 applications are in the fields of energy smoothing and momentary load devices, which require very high instant powers compared to the average power ratings.

In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, each rechargeable energy storage device 12 has a limited operating voltage, e.g. between 2 and 4 V. In order to obtain a useful
30 operating voltage of, for example, a few tens to a few hundreds of Volts or even more, useful e.g. as an energy source in vehicle applications, a plurality, and sometimes a large number of rechargeable energy storage devices 12 need to be coupled in series. Slight differences between the energy storage devices 12 in a string or series-coupling can produce imbalances in the cell voltages, which may greatly reduce the string's charge capacity.

In order to alleviate this, a rechargeable energy storage system 10 according to embodiments of the present invention also comprises a system 13 for balancing charge over the plurality of rechargeable energy storage devices 12.

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The system 13 for balancing charge comprises an AC signal generator 14 for charging or discharging one or more of the plurality of rechargeable energy storage devices 12. The system 13 furthermore comprises a plurality of balancing units 15. Each balancing unit 15 is assigned to one of the rechargeable energy storage devices 12. For optimal performance, each
10 rechargeable energy storage device 12 is assigned a balancing unit 15.

Each energy storage device 12 in the string 11 is provided with a first terminal 16, which is its positive terminal, and a second terminal 17 which is its negative terminal. The energy storage devices 12 are coupled in the string 11 such that a positive terminal 16 of a first energy
15 storage device 12 is coupled to a negative terminal 17 of a second energy storage device, and so on. The negative terminal 17 of the very first energy storage device 12 in the string, and the positive terminal 16 of the very last energy storage device 12 in the string are accessible from outside.

20 A balancing unit 15 according to embodiments of the present invention is schematically illustrated in an enlarged format in FIG. 2. It has a first data input port S+ and a second data input port S-. The first and second terminals 16, 17 of an energy storage device 12 are connected to the first and second data input ports S+, S- of the balancing unit 15 assigned to that energy storage device 12, so that the positive terminal 16 of the energy storage device 12
25 is connected to the first data input port S+ and the negative terminal 17 of the energy storage device 12 is connected to the second data input port S-. The balancing unit 15 is adapted for measuring an instantaneous electrical parameter of the associated energy storage device 12, e.g. the voltage across the two data input ports S+ and S-. In order to obtain this, the balancing unit 15 is provided with suitable measurement circuitry. In an embodiment of the present
30 invention, this measurement circuitry is an analog input of an analog to digital converter 21 of the local microcontroller 18 present in the balancing unit 15. From the measured voltage, a charge value can be calculated as described below. Alternatively, the instantaneous electrical parameter to be measured can be current. From the measured current, a charge value can be calculated as described below.

The balancing unit 15 according to embodiments of the present invention furthermore comprises an input terminal P for receiving an input signal. This input terminal is electrically connected, over a first switch SW1 and a second switch SW2, to the first and second data
5 input ports S+ and S-, respectively. The input signal is received from the AC signal generator 14. The balancing unit 15 is adapted for actuating the first and second switches SW1, SW2 in function of the voltage level at input terminal P. This actuation of the switches SW1, SW2 is controlled by a controller 18. The controller 18 can work in co-operation with a main controller 20. The control function may be concentrated in one controller or may be
10 distributed over two or more levels. Fig. 1 shows 2 levels of controller but more may be used.

The configuration and operation of this controller or these controllers is relevant to embodiments of the present invention.

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The switches SW1 and SW2 can be implemented by any suitable implementation. The switches SW1 and SW2 can be active switches. Examples of active switches can be TRIACs or transistors such as bipolar transistors, MOSFETs. The switches SW1 and SW2 determine the direction of the current through the energy storage device depending on the requirement
20 of charging, discharging or leaving the energy storage device unamended. In case the switches SW1 and SW2 are active switches, they can be controlled per period of the AC signal generator 14. As an example, they may have to be open during 50 μ s, closed during 50 μ s and so on. This makes the controlling current flow through the active switches flexible.

25 In alternative embodiments of the present invention, the switches SW1, SW2 can be passive switches, for example implemented by diodes D1, D2, as illustrated in FIG. 3. A further switch, which can be implemented by any suitable device, illustrated by means of a transistor T in FIG. 3, may be provided in order to change the direction of the current through the diodes in function of the instruction to charge, discharge or leave the energy storage device
30 unamended. This discloses a method and hardware to control balancing including charging or discharging. The controlling of this further switch is not so complex as it is not required to control the further switch per halve period of the AC signal generator 14, but it nevertheless has the same flexibility. The further switch, in the case illustrated a transistor T, is switched on as soon as charging is started, and is blocked (switched off) when charging is stopped

(balancing). This may for example be something like one hour later.

A balancing unit 15 according to embodiments of the present invention performs at least the following functions:

5

- measuring an instantaneous parameter, e.g. the voltage across the data input ports S+, S- of the associated energy storage device 12, and

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- actuating the switches SW1, SW2 in function of the voltage level received from the AC signal generator 14 at input terminal P.

- actuating the switches SW1, SW2 so as to carry out the method of the third embodiment.

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According to embodiments of the present invention, all balancing units 15 of the system 13 for balancing are coupled to the AC signal generator 14. This AC signal generator 14 can be a block wave generator, a sinusoidal signal source, a saw tooth generator, or any other type of AC signal generator. It is advantageous if the AC signal generator 14 is a high frequency signal generator, as this reduces component size. A sinusoidal signal generator is more efficient, has low peak currents hence low heat generation, and does not substantially present any switching losses. However, a block wave generator is easier to implement than a sinusoidal signal generator. The AC signal generator 14 can be powered from an external source (not illustrated), e.g. a charger, or from the series string 11 of energy storage devices 12. The AC signal generator 14 can be controlled by the main controller 20. It is advantageous to have a single AC signal generator 14 for the balancing system 13. This embodiment is different from any prior art solutions, for example, where an AC signal generator is required in each balancing unit.

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According to embodiments of the present invention, a plurality of AC signal generators are provided (not illustrated), and the plurality of balancing units are grouped into groups, the balancing units of one group being coupled to one of the AC signal generators. Also in this case it can be said that the system for balancing comprises a single AC signal generator, the signal generator and the group of balancing units coupled thereto forming the system for balancing. No signal generator is required in the balancing units. Advantageously a

synchronously phase shifted signal may be used for reducing ripple in the local power supply of the signal generator and/or the controller.

According to embodiments of the present invention, the balancing units 15 are coupled to the
5 AC signal generator by means of a capacitor 19. The capacitive coupling provided by the capacitors 19 is used to block common mode voltages. This is required because the energy storage devices 12 are at different and varying potential levels.

The balancing units 15, or thus the system 13 for balancing, functions as follows. Each
10 balancing circuit 15 in first instance measures a local instantaneous electrical parameter of the associated energy storage device 12, e.g. the local voltage across its first and second terminals 16, 17, i.e. the voltage across the associated energy storage device 12. In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, this measuring can be performed via a method and device as disclosed in WO 2006/058394. In accordance with embodiments of the present
15 invention, the measurement can be performed by means of an A/D converter, for example an A/D converter 21 which forms part of a local controller 18, local to the balancing unit 15.

In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, a measuring circuit may digitize the measured values, e.g. voltages, and transmit them to a local controller LC1 in fig 4. The
20 measured parameter value, e.g. voltage, determines whether the cell 12 is operating in a region where charging or discharging is required. The measured parameter value, e.g. voltage, is compared to a corresponding local reference value, e.g. voltage, that may be stored in the local controller LC1, in a main controller 20 or in an associated memory (not illustrated). This comparison identifies whether the cell 12 needs charging or discharging: if the measured
25 parameter value, e.g. voltage, exceeds the local reference value, e.g. voltage, with at least a first pre-determined threshold value, the cell 12 needs discharging, and if the measured parameter value, e.g. voltage, is at least a second predetermined threshold value below the reference value, e.g. voltage, the cell 12 needs charging. The first and the second threshold values may be the same. In alternative embodiments, they may be different.

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The methods carried out by the above described hardware are those of any or some or all of the third embodiment.

Second embodiment

An embodiment of the present invention describing balancing system can be implemented by a digital device with processing capability including one or more microprocessors, processors, controllers, or central processing units (CPU) and/or a Graphics Processing Units (GPU),
5 means of communication and can be adapted to carry out the respective functions or tests by being programmed with software, i.e. one or more computer programs.

Such a device may have memory (such as non-transitory computer readable medium, RAM and/or ROM), an operating system, optionally a display such as a fixed format display such
10 as an OLED display, data entry devices such as a keyboard, a pointer device such as a “mouse”, serial or parallel ports to communicate with other devices, network cards and connections to connect to a network.

A system architecture of a rechargeable energy storage system according to this embodiment
15 is shown schematically in Fig. 4. The processes that are implemented in a central controller that allow correct balancing decisions to be made have been described above.

The rechargeable energy storage system is not shown in detail in Fig. 4. It comprise a series string of a plurality of energy storage devices also called cells. The energy storage devices are
20 rechargeable. Each one energy storage device can comprise a single energy storage cell or a parallel connection of multiple energy storage cells. The series-connected rechargeable energy storage devices together form a battery, a pack or a stack, i.e. a physical unit. In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, the rechargeable energy storage devices may be any type of rechargeable energy storage device. However, devices and
25 methods of the present invention are advantageously used with ultracapacitors and in particular with lithium capacitors or lithium batteries. According to this embodiment of the present invention, the energy storage devices may be ultracapacitors, also known as supercapacitors or electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs). These are electrostatic capacitors that have an unusually high energy density when compared to common capacitors;
30 typically on the order of thousands of times greater than a high capacity electrolytic capacitor. Typical capacitance values may range from a few farads to a few thousands of farads. In alternative embodiments, the rechargeable energy storage devices may be batteries or Lithium capacitors, for example high energy-density batteries, such as for example Lithium or Lithium Ion (Lilon) batteries. Lithium capacitors have a low energy density compared to

batteries and are extremely vulnerable to both over or under voltage conditions thus requiring accurate balancing both by charging and by discharging. Other kinds of rechargeable energy storage devices can equally be used. Preferred applications are in the fields of energy smoothing and momentary load devices, which require very high instant powers compared to the average power ratings.

In Fig. 4, a main controller (labelled STW) is provided as a central controller which communicates with any or some or all of a charging device, a load on the system for discharging, a user of the system and an application. The main controller STW consolidates cell information to individual balancing decisions and consolidates cell information to over/under voltage protection information for the charger, the load to discharge, the user and the application.

A local controller such as a microcontroller (labelled LC1 etc e.g. a microcontroller such as PIC18), which can be on a bus linked to the main controller STW, is provided as an intermediate gateway for retransmitting relevant data from cell level to top level and vice versa. It reduces communication load on main controller STW. The bus can be part of a Controller Area Network or CAN. A microcontroller such as PIC18 is at module level along with other modules with their local controllers (LC): microcontroller such as PIC 18, LC1, LC2, LC3, LC4.....LC32LCm

A voltage balancing unit e.g. a microcontroller (labelled VBU1 such as a microcontroller PIC12) is provided at cell level which is a monitoring and balancing unit, e.g. with one per cell. The voltage balancing units VBU1, VBU2 VBU32...VBUn such as a microcontroller PIC12 can be linked by an internal bus in a string just as the cells 12 are linked in a string. In this embodiment the voltage balancing unit VBU1, VBU2 VBU32...VBUn e.g. microcontroller such as PIC12 does not need to contain decision making capability except for providing low level safety. It transmits information to the intermediate gateway LC1 e.g. microcontroller such as PIC18. It contains means adapted to execute balancing commands supplied from the main controller STW, e.g. via LC1 e.g. microcontroller such as PIC18.

The method that is carried out by the combined controllers STW and any of LC1, LC2, LC3, LC4.....LC32LCm e.g. a microcontroller such as PIC18 as well as the balancing units

VBU1, VBU2 VBU32...VBUn e.g. as a microcontroller such as PIC12 is in accordance with any or all of the methods of the third embodiment.

Third embodiment

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The methods described in the third embodiments are implemented by any of the embodiments describing the components of the system such as the first and second embodiments.

10 The methods of the third embodiment can be used in a system for balancing individual electric energy storage cells in an electric energy storage system according to any of the embodiments. The methods of the third embodiment can be used with individual energy storage devices connected in series, means for measuring an electrical parameter of individual cells related to cell health, charge or state of charge, a controller, means for reporting measured parameter values to the controller, the controller being adapted to decide if one or
15 more individual cells are to be balanced and in which direction, the decision being based on the measured parameter, a balancing unit being connected to a measured cell and being adapted for receiving a balancing command from the controller and for performing cell balancing of the cell connected to it independently of whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

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The operation of the local controller 18 (Fig. 1, 2, 3) or LC1 (Fig. 4) and the main controller 20 (Fig. 1) or STW (Fig. 4) and the balancing circuits (such as those shown in Figs. 1 to 4 including VBU1, VBU2 VBU32...VBUn) and units according to further embodiments of the present invention will now be described. The balancing strategy according to
25 embodiments of the present invention depends on the type of cells to be balanced. The strategy assumes that taking a balancing decision and balancing itself are two different processes.

Cell balancing of capacitor cells :

30 Each cell has a maximum safe voltage V_{max} . The actual measured voltage of the nth cell is V_n .

$$(V_{max} - V_n) * C_n = Q_n \quad (1)$$

where

$V_{\max}$ = maximum allowed cell voltage

V_n = voltage of cell n [V]

C_n = capacity of cell n [F]

Q_n = the charge that can be accepted [C]

5

The value of Q relates to the charge that can be accepted by the cell to bring it to maximum charge and voltage.

10 The total system (string of series cells) voltage, and therefore the charge stored, is equal to the sum of all cell voltages. Hence, it is preferable that all cells reach their maximum voltage simultaneously. The system can be charged until one cell reaches its maximum voltage $V_{\max}$. Charging should stop at that point. Then the cell with the lowest value for Q will be discharged. The lowest value of Q means the cell closest to fully charged will be discharged. Thus the lowest value for Q increases and therefore the capacity of the system increases. The
15 cell will be discharged independent of what the system is doing at the time, i.e. independently of whether the energy storage device is discharging into a load or is being charged. Hence the cell is selected with the lowest value of Q which is a step of finding which cells to balance and a means for performing the finding operation.

20 Similarly, if energy storage cells need to be operated close to a minimum voltage limit, as could be the case for Lithium Ion Capacitors, the cell with the lowest value for Q' will require charging. Q' is the amount of charge left in the energy cell. $V_{\min}$ is the lowest allowed voltage, i.e. a state of complete useful discharge.

25
$$(V_n - V_{\min}) * C_n = Q'_n \quad (2)$$

Thus a cell requiring charge will be charged independently of what the system is doing at the time, i.e. independently of whether the energy storage device is discharging into a load or is being charged.

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Note that the cells requiring charging or discharging are not necessarily the cells with the lowest or highest voltage. If cells have different capacities then a small cell will be controlled in a different way than a large cell. The cell with the lowest C_n will often be a candidate for balancing because its Q or Q' value can be more extreme.

C_n decreases with age. If C_n cannot be determined or is not known accurately during normal operation errors will occur. In order to limit the consequences of these errors, formula (1) should be evaluated when V_n is close to $V_{\max}$ or close to $V_{\min}$ in the case of equation (2). To
 5 implement this a threshold value V_t can be created such that

$$V_t = V_{\max} - k * t - S \quad (3)$$

where

k = a decay constant expressed in V/s (e.g. 0,01 V/sec)

10 t = elapsed time since last evaluation.

S = a safety margin to avoid unwanted behaviour e.g. immediately after starting or after cell replacements.

If any V_n exceeds V_t , formula (1) is evaluated, t is reset to 0 and balancing decisions are
 15 made. Similarly for $V_{\min}$:

As a further step a threshold value V'_t can be calculated in accordance with equation (4)

$$V'_t = V_{\min} + k * t + S \quad (4)$$

20 where

k = a decay constant expressed in V/s (e.g. 0,01 V/sec)

t = elapsed time since last evaluation.

S = a safety margin to avoid unwanted behaviour e.g. immediately after starting or after cell replacements, and

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if V_n is lower than V'_t , equation (2) is evaluated, t is reset to 0 and balancing decisions are made.

This method ensures that if the system is operated near a limit, the balancing decision is taken
 30 frequently and accuracy is high. If the system operates in an intermediate voltage range, equations (1) or (2) will have less accuracy so the algorithm relies on previous decisions for a longer time.

In embodiments of the present invention once the balancing decision is taken, balancing can be started for a preset time cell-by-cell:

$$t_{\text{balance}} = Q_n / I_{\text{balance}} \quad \text{or} \quad t_{\text{balance}} = Q'_n / I_{\text{balance}} \quad (5)$$

5

where t_{balance} is the time set for balancing, Q_n and Q'_n are as explained above, and I_{balance} is the balancing current used.

This discloses a means for and a method step of determining how long the balancing should go on, e.g. for capacitor cells.

10

Cell balancing of battery cells :

$$(1-\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q_n \quad (1')$$

15

$$(\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q'_n \quad (2')$$

Where C_n is the cell capacity in C or As.

In accordance with this embodiment of the present invention the balancing method for capacitors described above can be applied to batteries the SoC can be used for the calculation of Q_n or Q'_n which is used in the decision to balance as described above. Similar to capacitor balancing optimal system performance is achieved taking into account the cell's capacity.

System optimization – overall system capacity

A battery management system (BMS) should be able to communicate to a bulk load or charger when to end charging and/or discharging. This can be done by checking individual cell voltages against their upper or lower limits and interrupting charge or discharge when a voltage goes beyond a limit. However, when the current to/from a storage device is interrupted, the voltage will abruptly change. All voltages will return to values within their limits which may lead to switching on of the load/charger discovering that the limits are again immediately exceeded. This oscillating behaviour is not desired. To avoid this behaviour, in

30

absence of cell voltage measurements, the system voltage can be used to compare to a limit value.

For capacitor cell systems, the limit value can be calculated as follows :

5

If individual cell capacities are not known, they are considered equal

$$V_{upperlimit} = V_{system} + N * (V_{max} - V_n) \quad (6)$$

where

V_{max} = upper limit of cell voltage

10

V_n = highest individual cell voltage

If the individual cell capacities are known :

using (1), calculate Q_n , retain the lowest value : Q_l

$$V_{upperlimit} = \sum_{n=1..N} (V_n + Q_l/C_n) \quad (7)$$

15

For battery cell systems, the limit value is calculated as follows :

If individual cell capacities are not known, they can be considered equal (as a first approximation) and equation (8) can be used. If the relationship between SoC and cell voltage

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is not known, equation (8) can be used.

$$V_{upperlimit} = V_{system} + N * (V_{max} - V_n) \quad (8)$$

If the individual cell capacities are known and the relationship between SoC and cell voltage is known, e.g. as part of the algorithm to determine SoC : using equation (1'), calculate Q_n ,

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retain the lowest value : Q_l

for every cell, calculate the expected voltage when adding Q_l :

$$V_{nf} = \text{lookup_EMF}(\text{SoC} + Q_l/C_n)$$

$$V_{upperlimit} = \sum_{n=1..N} V_{nf}$$

The function lookup_EMF allows to determine a cell voltage based on its SoC. The relationship is generally supplied as part of a battery cell's data sheet and sometimes referred to as "voltage vs SOC" curve.

30

Q_l represents the total charge that the battery system can store until the smallest cell is full. It can be expressed in As (Ampere seconds) so if the current is known, the remaining charging

time can be calculated. If a battery model is used to estimate cell SoC and cell capacity, this model will usually allow to convert a measured voltage and a predicted charge to a predicted voltage taking into account internal resistance. This voltage is used as upper limit voltage.

5 It is clear that from the preceding description, data and commands need to be exchanged between cells and a main decision making algorithm. In an aspect of the present invention a layered architecture is provided:

1. in the second embodiment, at cell level there is provided a monitor and balancing unit
capable of measuring voltage and temperature and activating a charging or
10 discharging circuit.
2. In the second embodiment, at module level a controller is provided that groups data
from a limited number of cells and provides commands to these together with power
required to charge-balance.
3. in the second embodiment, at system level a controller is provided that receives only
15 relevant data from module controllers, makes the balancing decisions as described
above, retransmits balancing commands to the module controllers and communicates
with loads/chargers.
4. Each module retransmits to the main controller the upper and lower values for V_n or
 Q_n depending on the chosen strategy thus limiting data traffic to the main controller.

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In another aspect of the present invention a layered architecture is provided:

1. in the first embodiment, at cell level there is provided a monitor and balancing unit
capable of measuring voltage and temperature and activating a charging or
discharging circuit.
- 25 2. In the first embodiment, at module level a controller is provided that groups data from
a limited number of cells and provides commands to these together with power
required to charge-balance. Hence, it makes the balancing decisions as described
above for the second embodiment, transmits balancing commands to the monitor and
balancing units and communicates with loads/chargers.

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Figure 5 shows a graph of voltage, charge or SoC for the vertical axis and time along the horizontal axis during balancing in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The maximum limit allowed 100 means that charging of the system is terminated if a cell reaches this maximum. There is a threshold 102 when a decision on balancing is taken.

In Figure 5 a steeper slope means that the voltage changes more quickly as charge is added or removed from the cells. The voltage of cells with smaller capacity changes faster than that of larger cells so slopes are steeper.

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If the system is charging and if there is balancing with discharge in accordance with embodiments of the present invention, the slopes are less.

Cell 60 has a lower capacity than average and hence charges up faster. It therefore reaches
10 the decision threshold 102 earlier than the average cell 70 and balancing starts in step 104 for cell 60. The average cell 70 will reach a lower charge or voltage or SoC when the cell 60 reaches the maximum at step 106. This means there is unused capacity in the system.

When the system is discharging in step 114, the balancing of cell 60 continues in discharge
15 so that the slope is steeper and becomes more shallow when balancing stops in step 112. The steeper slope initially means that the cell 60 reaches a lower voltage, charge or SoC than the average cell 70 when the system starts to charge again in step 116. As cell 60 starts to charge from a lower level and even despite the slope being steeper than the average cell 70, there is no waste capacity at step 118. The charging of the system is in step 116 and if the balancing
20 has been done optimally whereby balancing by charging or discharging can be selected freely independent of whether the whole system is charging, discharging or is idle then there is no waste capacity at the maximum 118.

In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, if an additional cell 80 (one dash
25 and two dots) deviates from the average cell 70 and crosses the threshold 102 at any point in time, a decision can be made for that cell about balancing. It will be at a different point in time, and in accordance with embodiments of the present invention the balancing time may be different, and the charge direction may be different. For example balancing starts at step 108 and stops at step 110.

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In this example there is one cell balancing by charging while another is balancing with discharging at the same time. Hence the balancing is independent of whether the complete system is charging or discharging or is idle.

Implementation

An embodiment of the present invention describing balancing system can be implemented by a digital device with processing capability including one or more microprocessors, processors, controllers, or central processing units (CPU) and/or a Graphics Processing Units (GPU), means of communication such as described with reference to the first and second embodiment, any of which can be adapted to carry out the respective functions or tests by being programmed with software, i.e. one or more computer programs.

Such a device may have memory (such as non-transitory computer readable medium, RAM and/or ROM), an operating system, optionally a display such as a fixed format display such as an OLED display, data entry devices such as a keyboard, a pointer device such as a “mouse”, serial or parallel ports to communicate with other devices, network cards and connections to connect to a network.

The software can be embodied in a computer program product adapted to carry out the following functions for balancing individual electric energy storage devices in an electric energy storage system comprising individual energy storage devices connected in series, when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

measuring an electrical parameter of individual energy storage devices related to device health, charge or state of charge.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

deciding if one or more individual energy storage devices are to be balanced and in which direction, the decision being based on the measured parameter values.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

performing balancing of the one or more energy storage devices independently of whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

- 5 The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.: balancing carried out according to any of the following:
- (i) at any time, or
 - 10 (ii) balancing is not restricted to the balanced energy storage device being in a certain situation state of charge, or
 - (iii) without regard for individual performance, or
 - (iv) with regard to optimal system performance leading to higher energy storage capacity, or
 - (v) to prevent overvoltage or undervoltage on cells by the controller being adapted calculate
 - 15 a maximum system or a minimum system voltage based on a highest or lowest individual cell voltage, respectively, or
 - (vi) without use of a balancing charger, or
 - (vii) the controller taking account for differences in cell capacity and internal resistance in predictions of voltage or SoC, or
 - 20 (viii) for a set period of time.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

- 25 transferring, on the one hand, charge from an electric charging device or from an energy storage device assigned to another balancing unit for charging the energy storage device assigned to the first balancing unit, and, on the other hand, for transferring charge to the electric charging device or to an energy storage device assigned to another balancing unit for
- 30 discharging the energy storage device assigned to the first balancing unit independently of whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and

executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:
 comparing a measured electrical parameter of an energy storage device with a corresponding
 reference parameter or threshold value, and/or

- 5 the electrical parameter can be a derived value such as an amount of charge in the energy
 storage device or an amount of charge left in the energy storage device or a SoC of the energy
 storage device.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the
 10 following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and
 executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

comparing a measured electrical parameter of an energy storage device with a corresponding
 reference parameter or threshold value and/or

- 15 controlling the switches based on a signal generated in accordance with the measured
 electrical parameter.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the
 20 following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and
 executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:
 protecting the rechargeable energy storage devices against overvoltage and/or undervoltage.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the
 25 following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and
 executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

Calculating Q_n :

- 30 Each rechargeable energy storage device or cell has a maximum safe voltage V_{max} , and the
 actual measured voltage of the nth cell is V_n and Q_n is given by equation (1):

$$(V_{max} - V_n) * C_n = Q_n \quad (1)$$

where

V_{max} = maximum allowed cell voltage

V_n = voltage of cell n [V]

C_n = capacity of cell n [F]

Q_n = the charge that can be accepted [C]

- 5 whereby the value of Q_n relates to the charge that can be accepted by the cell to bring it to maximum charge and voltage, the cell with the lowest value of Q is discharged.

Hence the cell is selected with the lowest value of Q which is a step of finding which cells to balance and a means for performing the finding operation.

10

The value C_n in any of the formulas relates to the health of a cell, hence determining C_n is a step of determining the health of a cell as well as providing a means to determine the health.

- 15 The cell will be discharged independently of whether the energy storage device is discharging into a load or is being charged or is idle.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

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Calculating Q'_n :

Q' is the amount of charge left in an energy cell, V_{min} is the lowest allowed voltage state of complete useful discharge, and Q_n is given by equation (2):

25
$$(V_n - V_{min}) * C_n = Q'_n \quad (2)$$

the cell with the lowest value of Q' is charged independently of whether the energy storage device is discharging into a load or is being charged or is idle.

- 30 Hence the cell is selected with the lowest value of Q' which is a step of finding which cells to balance and a means for performing the finding operation.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and

executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

Equation (1) can be evaluated when V_n is close to $V_{\max}$ or equation (2) can be evaluated when V_n is close to $V_{\min}$.

5

As a further step a threshold value V_t can be calculated in accordance with equation 3

$$V_t = V_{\max} - k * t - S \quad (3)$$

where

10

k = a decay constant expressed in V/s (e.g. 0,01 V/sec)

t = elapsed time since last evaluation.

S = a safety margin to avoid unwanted behaviour e.g. immediately after starting or after cell replacements, and

15

if V_n exceeds V_t , equation (1) is evaluated, t is reset to 0 and balancing decisions are made.

As a further step a threshold value V'_t can be calculated in accordance with equation 4

$$V'_t = V_{\min} + k * t + S \quad (4)$$

20

where

k = a decay constant expressed in V/s (e.g. 0,01 V/sec)

t = elapsed time since last evaluation.

S = a safety margin to avoid unwanted behaviour e.g. immediately after starting or after cell replacements, and

25

if V_n is lower than V'_t , equation (2) is evaluated, t is reset to 0 and balancing decisions are made.

30

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

Alternatively Q_n or Q'_n can be calculated by equations (1') and (2') respectively:

$$(1-\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q_n \quad (1')$$

$$(\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q'_n \quad (2')$$

- 5 The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

Balancing can be started for a preset time cell-by-cell as defined in equation (5):

10

$$t_{\text{balance}} = Q_n / I_{\text{balance}} \quad \text{or} \quad t_{\text{balance}} = Q'_n / I_{\text{balance}} \quad (5)$$

where t_{balance} is the time set for balancing, and

I_{balance} is the balancing current used.

15

This discloses a means for and a method step of determining how long the balancing should go on.

- 20 The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

Cell balancing of battery cells :

25 $(1-\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q_n \quad (1')$

$$(\text{SoC}) * C_n = Q'_n \quad (2')$$

Where C_n is the cell capacity in C or As.

30

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

balancing method for capacitors described above is applied to batteries whereby the SoC can be used for the calculation of Q_n or Q'_n which is used in the decision to balance as described above, and/or

- 5 achieving optimal system performance taking into account the cell's capacity.

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

10

communicating to a bulk load or charger when to end charging and/or discharging by checking individual cell voltages against their upper or lower limits and interrupting charge or discharge when a voltage goes beyond a limit.

- 15 The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

when the current to/from a storage device is interrupted, the voltage will abruptly change
20 whereby to avoid oscillating behaviour, in absence of cell voltage measurements, comparing the system voltage to a limit value, and/or

For capacitor cell systems, the limit value can be calculated as follows :

- 25 If individual cell capacities are not known, they are considered equal

$$V_{upperlimit} = V_{system} + N * (V_{max} - V_n) \quad (6)$$

where

V_{max} = upper limit of cell voltage

V_n = highest individual cell voltage

30

If the individual cell capacities are known :

using (1), calculate Q_n , retain the lowest value : Q_l

$$V_{upperlimit} = \sum_{n=1..N} (V_n + Q_l/C_n) \quad (7)$$

The software is embodied in the computer program product and adapted to carry out the following functions when the software is loaded onto the respective device or devices and executed on one or more processing engines such as microprocessors, ASIC's, FPGA's etc.:

- 5 For battery cell systems, the limit value is calculated as follows :

If individual cell capacities are not known, they can be considered equal (as a first approximation) and equation (8) can be used. If the relationship between SoC and cell voltage is not known, equation (8) can be used.

$$10 \quad V_{upperlimit} = V_{system} + N * (V_{max} - V_n) \quad (8)$$

If the individual cell capacities are known and the relationship between SoC and cell voltage is known, e.g. as part of the algorithm to determine SoC : using equation (1'), calculate Q_n , retain the lowest value : Q_l

- 15 for every cell, calculate the expected voltage when adding Q_l :

$$V_{nf} = \text{lookup_EMF}(\text{SoC} + Q_l/C_n)$$

$$V_{upperlimit} = \sum_{n=1..N} V_{nf}$$

- 20 The function lookup_EMF allows to determine a cell voltage based on its SoC. The relationship is generally supplied as part of a battery cell's data sheet and sometimes referred to as "voltage vs SOC" curve.

- 25 The computer program product can be stored on a non-transitory signal storage means such as an optical disk (CD-ROM or DVD-ROM, a magnetic disk, a magnetic tape, a solid state memory such as a flash memory.

Claims

1. A system for balancing individual electric energy storage cells in an electric energy storage system comprising:
 - 5 individual energy storage devices connected in series,
means for measuring an electrical parameter of individual cells related to cell health, charge or state of charge,
a controller,
means for reporting measured parameter values to the controller,
 - 10 the controller being adapted to decide if one or more individual cells are to be balanced and in which direction of charging or discharging, the decision being based on the measured parameter,
a balancing unit being connected to a measured cell and being adapted for receiving a balancing command from the controller and for performing cell balancing of the cell
 - 15 connected to it independently of whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.
2. A system according to claim 1 further comprising means to determine overall health of the system wherein the controller is adapted to determine health by the capacity of one or more
20 individual energy storage devices.
3. A system according to any previous claim, further comprising means to decide which individual energy storage devices to balance, wherein which individual energy storage device to balance depends on charging and discharging or the type of individual energy
25 storage devices being batteries or capacitor cells.
4. A system according to any previous claim, further comprising means to decide whether the direction should be charging or discharging during balancing, wherein whether the direction should be charging or discharging is adapted to batteries or capacitor cells.
30
5. A system according to any previous claim, further comprising means to decide for how long the balancing is to be carried out.

6. A system according to any previous claim, wherein the balancing unit is adapted to perform balancing by monitoring individual energy storage devices wherein the balancing unit is implemented in hardware,
- 5 7. A system according to any previous claim, further comprising means to report decision information from the controller to the balancing unit as a command wherein the execution of the command is irrespective of the voltage or SoC of the individual energy storage device connected to the balancing unit.
- 10 8. A system for balancing according to any previous claim, wherein cell balancing is carried out according to any of the following:
- (i) at any time, or
 - (ii) balancing is not restricted to the balanced cell being in a certain situation state of charge. without regard for individual performance, or
 - 15 (iii) with regard to optimal system performance leading to higher energy storage capacity to prevent overvoltage or undervoltage on cells by the controller being adapted calculate a maximum system or a minimum system voltage based on a highest or lowest individual cell voltage, respectively, or
 - (iv) without use of a balancing charger, or
 - 20 (v) the controller taking account for differences in cell capacity and internal resistance in predictions of voltage or SoC, or
 - (vi) for a set period of time.
9. A system for balancing according to any previous claim 1, wherein a first balancing unit,
- 25 comprises a plurality of switches for transferring charge, on the one hand, charge from an electric charging device or from an energy storage cell assigned to another balancing unit for charging the energy storage cell assigned to the first balancing unit, and, on the other hand, for transferring charge to the energy charging device or to an energy storage cell assigned to another balancing unit for discharging the energy storage cell assigned to the first balancing
- 30 unit independently of whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.
10. A system for balancing according to any previous claim, furthermore comprising a comparator for comparing a measured electrical parameter of an energy storage device with

a corresponding reference parameter or threshold value.

11. A system for balancing according to any previous claim, wherein the electrical parameter can be a derived value such as an amount of charge in the energy storage device or an amount
5 of charge left in the energy storage device or a SoC of the energy storage device.

12. A system for balancing according to claim 10 or 11, wherein the controller is adapted for controlling the switches based on a signal generated by the comparator.

10 13. A system for balancing according to any previous claim, wherein the controller is adapted for protecting the rechargeable energy storage devices against overvoltage and/or undervoltage.

14. A method for balancing individual electric energy storage devices in an electric energy
15 storage system comprising: individual energy storage devices connected in series, the method comprising:
measuring an electrical parameter of individual energy storage devices related to device health, charge or state of charge,
deciding if one or more individual energy storage devices are to be balanced and in which
20 direction charging or discharging, the decision being based on the measured parameter values, and
performing balancing of the one or more energy storage devices independently of whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

25 15. The method of claim 14, further comprising a step to determine overall health of the system by a capacity of one or more individual energy storage devices.

16. The method of claim 14 or 15, further comprising a step of deciding which individual energy storage devices to balance depending upon charging or discharging or for batteries or
30 capacitor cells.

17. The method of any of the claims 14 to 16, further comprising step and a means to decide which direction of charging or discharging is to be applied during balancing depending upon

whether the individual energy storage devices are batteries or capacitor cells.

18. The method of any of the claims 14 to 17, further comprising a step of deciding for how long the balancing being charging or discharging is to be carried out

5

19. The method of any of the claims 14 to 18, further comprising a step to perform balancing by cell monitoring using a switch to enable balancing.

20. The method of any of claims 14 to 19, further comprising a step to report decision
10 information for cell monitoring and balancing as a command, and for executing the command irrespective of the voltage or SoC of individual energy storage device to be balanced.

21. The method according to any of the claims 14 to 20, wherein balancing is carried out
15 according to any of the following:

(i) at any time, or

(ii) balancing is not restricted to the balanced energy storage device being in a certain situation state of charge, or

(iii) without regard for individual performance, or

20 (iv) with regard to optimal system performance leading to higher energy storage capacity, or
(v) to prevent overvoltage or undervoltage on cells by the controller being adapted calculate a maximum system or a minimum system voltage based on a highest or lowest individual cell voltage, respectively, or

(vi) without use of a balancing charger, or

25 (vii) the controller taking account for differences in cell capacity and internal resistance in predictions of voltage or SoC, or

(viii) for a set period of time.

22. The method according to any of the claims 14 to 21, further comprising:
30 transferring, on the one hand, charge from an electric charging device or from an energy storage device assigned to another balancing unit for charging the energy storage device assigned to the first balancing unit, and, on the other hand, for transferring charge to the electric charging device or to an energy storage device assigned to another balancing unit for discharging the energy storage device assigned to the first balancing unit independently of

whether the energy storage system as a whole is being charged or discharged or is idle.

23. The method according to any of the claims 14 to 22, furthermore comprising comparing a measured electrical parameter of an energy storage device with a corresponding reference
5 parameter or threshold value.

24. The method according to any of the claims 14 to 23, wherein the electrical parameter can be a derived value such as an amount of charge in the energy storage device or an amount of charge left in the energy storage device or a SoC of the energy storage device.
10

25. The method according to claim 23 or 24 further comprising controlling the switches based on the compared measured electrical parameter.

26. The method according to any of the claims 14 to 25, further comprising protecting the rechargeable energy storage devices against overvoltage and/or undervoltage.
15

27. A computer program product that, when executed on a processing engine, implements any of the methods of claims 14 to 26.

20 28. A non-transitory signal storage means optionally storing the computer program product.

Fig. 2

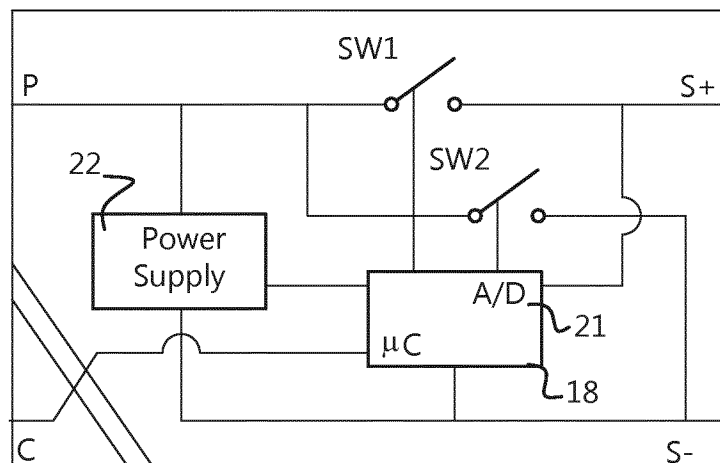


Fig. 3

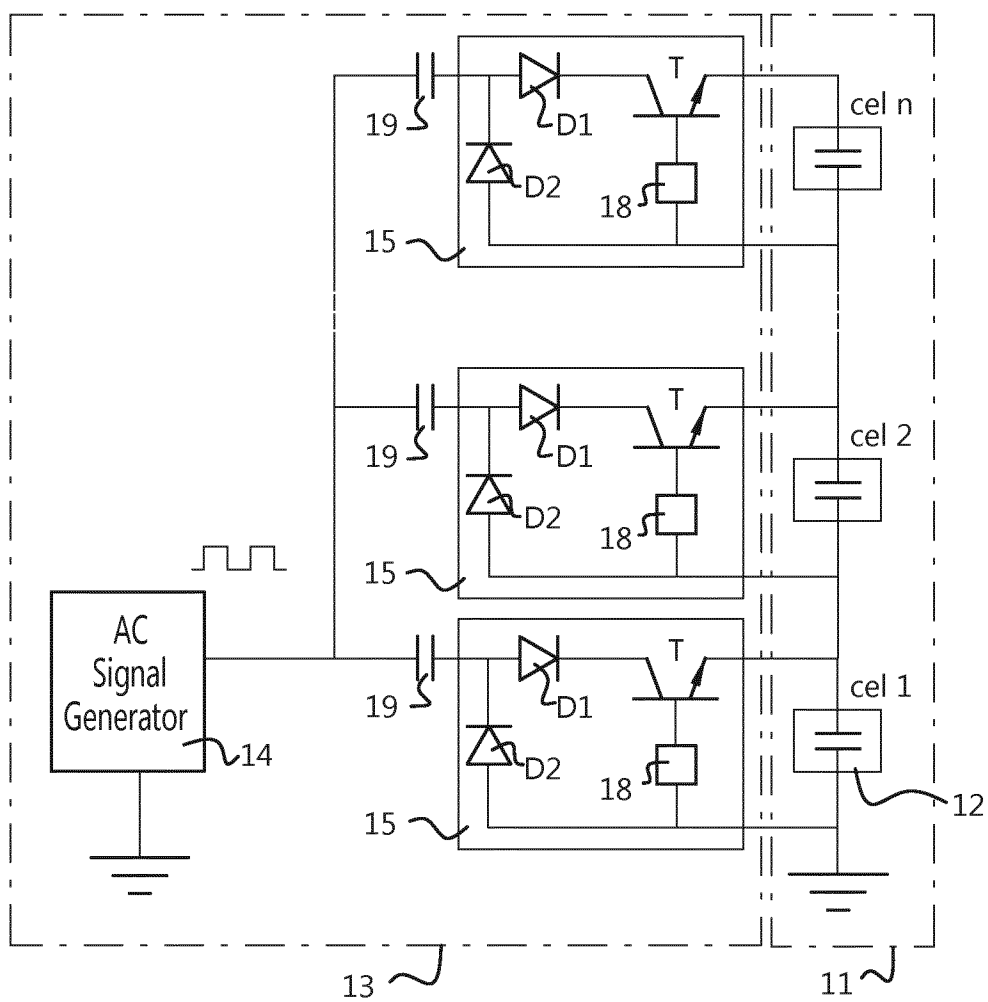


Fig. 4

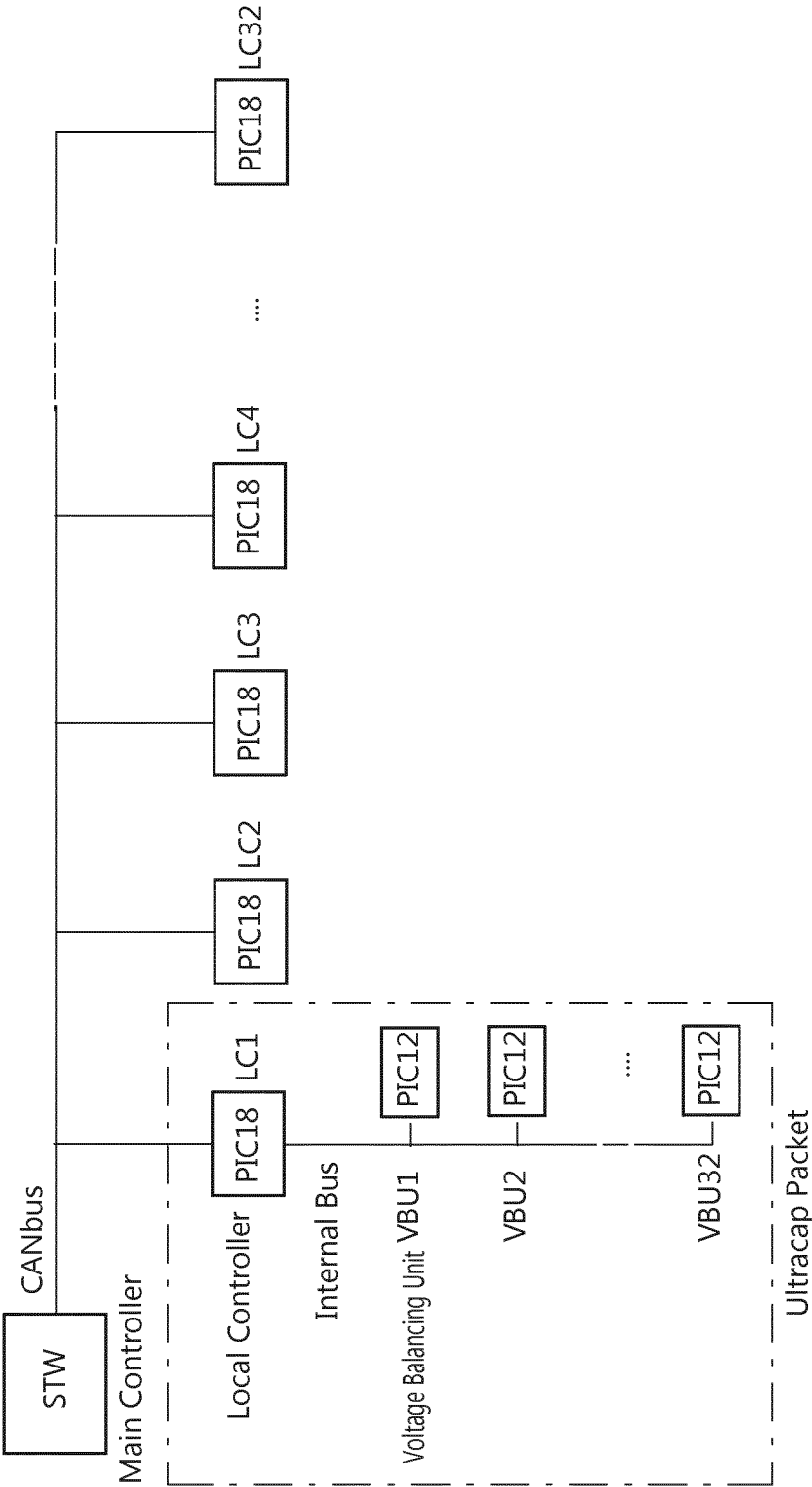
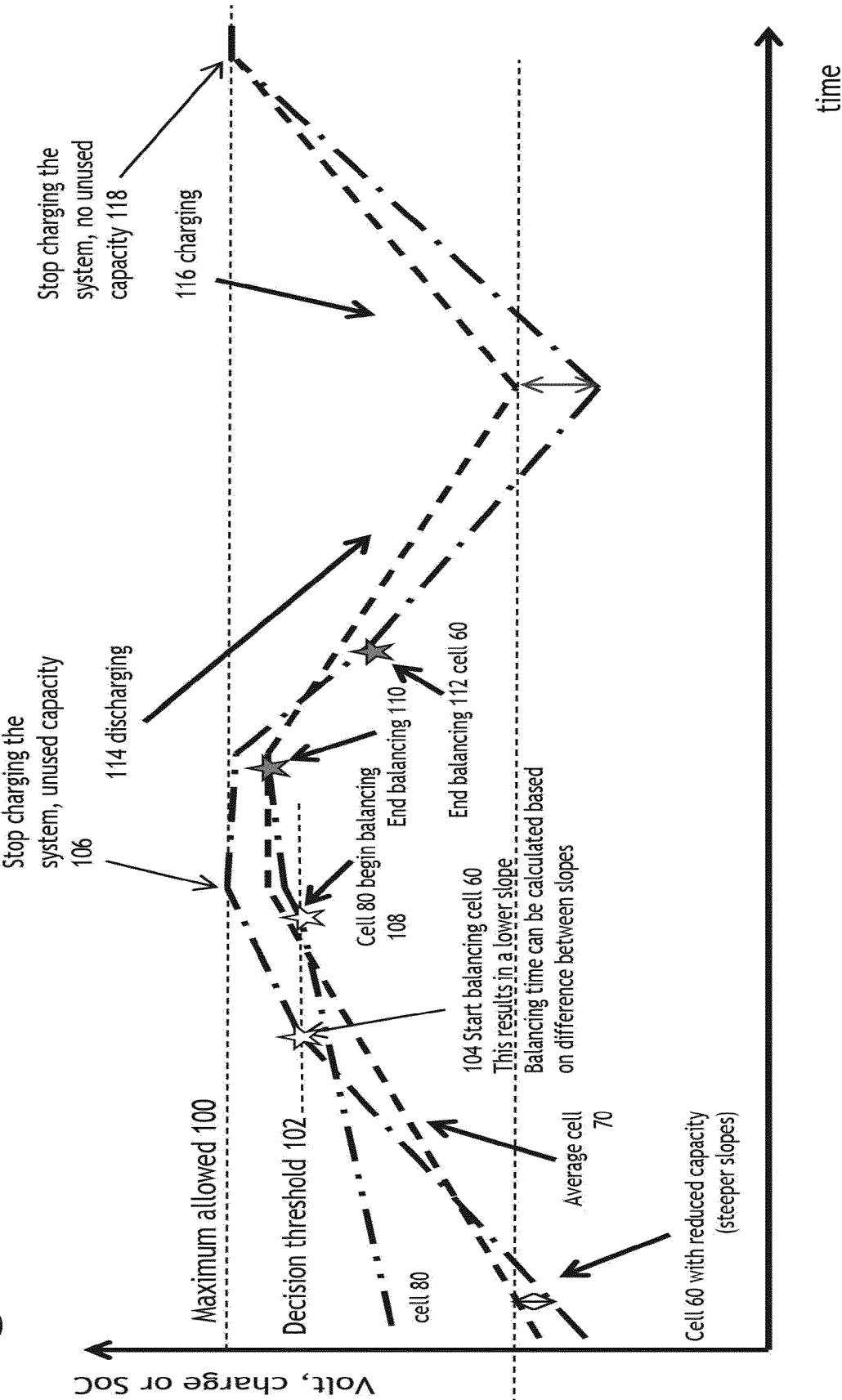


Fig. 5



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2016/082665

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H02J7/00
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H02J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2011/158051 A1 (STANGL FERENC [HU]; MARINKA-TOTH JOZSEF [HU]; KINCSES JANOS [HU]) 22 December 2011 (2011-12-22) figure 1 page 1, lines 6-33 page 4, lines 15-33 page 5, lines 3-32 page 11, lines 24-28 page 12, lines 29-33	1-28
X	EP 2 302 757 A1 (VITO NV VLAAMSE INSTELLING VOOR TECHNOLOGISCH ONDERZOEK NV [BE]) 30 March 2011 (2011-03-30) paragraphs [0026] - [0040]; figure 1	1,14



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 March 2017

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/03/2017

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2016/082665

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2011158051	A1	22-12-2011	NONE

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