International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology
A peer reviewed international journal www.ijarst.in
ISSN: 2457-0362

REMAINING USEFUL LIFE PREDICTOR FOR EV BATTERIES USING MACHINE LEARNING

B.DURGA BHAVANI[1], CH.NEETHIKA[2], B.CHAITANYA MALLIKA[3], B.DIVYA[4]
[1]Assistant Professor, Department of IT, Mallareddy College of Engineering For Women
[2,3,4]UG Scholar, Department of IT, Mallareddy College of Engineering For Women

ABSTRACT

Electric vehicles (EVs) are a key solution to combat rising carbon emissions and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. In India, the government has implemented policies such as the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme to promote EV adoption Predicting the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of EV batteries using machine learning ensures better battery health management and enhances operational efficiency. Applications include EV fleet management, battery recycling, and cost-effective maintenance. To develop a machine learning model that accurately predicts the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of EV batteries to improve operational reliability, reduce maintenance costs, and support sustainable energy practices. Before the advent of machine learning, traditional methods for estimating EV battery life relied on rule-based approaches, where predefined thresholds such as voltage drops or charge cycles were used to predict battery health. Empirical models, often linear, were developed based on historical performance data but lacked the ability to adapt to dynamic usage patterns. Additionally, manual battery testing was a common practice to measure degradation, though it was time-consuming, labor-intensive, and often prone to inaccuracies in capturing the complex nature of battery aging. Traditional systems for predicting EV battery life are largely empirical and rely on static models that fail to capture dynamic battery behavior. These methods often lack precision, are labor-intensive, and provide limited adaptability to varying usage conditions, leading to inefficiencies in battery management. The increasing demand for EVs and their critical dependence on battery performance drives the need for accurate RUL prediction systems. Traditional methods are insufficient in addressing the complex, non-linear nature of battery degradation. The proposed machine learning-based system leverages real-time battery performance data, including metrics like voltage, current, temperature, and charge-discharge cycles, to train predictive models capable of estimating the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of EV batteries. This approach significantly enhances accuracy by capturing complex patterns in battery degradation, enables real-time predictions for immediate insights, optimizes costs by minimizing unnecessary replacements and maximizing resource utilization, and promotes sustainability through efficient recycling and reduced battery waste.

INTRODUCTION

Electric vehicles (EVs) are emerging as a solution to reduce carbon emissions and dependence on fossil fuels, addressing global environmental challenges. India, as part of its sustainable energy goals, has introduced initiatives such as the FAME scheme to boost EV adoption. Statistics indicate that India aims to electrify 30% of its vehicle fleet by 2030, with EV sales growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 49% over the past five years. However, the key challenge lies in ensuring battery reliability, as unexpected battery failure not only increases costs but also impacts consumer trust. Predicting the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of EV batteries through machine learning is a transformative approach to overcome these challenges, ensuring enhanced operational efficiency, better resource utilization, and sustainability. Predicting the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of EV batteries ensures effective battery health management and minimizes unexpected failures. Machine learning models provide precise predictions, improving EV fleet operations, battery recycling, and cost-effective maintenance. Applications include optimizing EV fleet logistics, managing battery warranty programs, and enabling predictive maintenance for commercial EV fleets. Before adopting machine learning, traditional systems for predicting EV battery life had several limitations. Rule-based methods relied on fixed thresholds, such as voltage drops or charge cycles, which failed to account for dynamic battery behaviors. Empirical models lacked adaptability to real-time usage patterns and offered only linear approximations. Manual testing methods were time-consuming, resource-intensive, and prone to errors, making them unsuitable for large-scale battery management. These approaches led to inefficient maintenance schedules, higher operational costs, and limited insights into battery degradation dynamics. The rapid growth of the EV industry highlights the critical role of battery health in ensuring reliability and performance. Traditional methods fail to provide the precision and adaptability needed to predict battery life accurately. Advances in machine learning offer the potential to address these shortcomings by analyzing complex and non-linear degradation patterns. The motivation for this research lies in leveraging these capabilities to optimize battery performance, reduce costs, and contribute to sustainable energy practices. Additionally, accurate RUL predictions can foster consumer confidence in EV technology. Traditional methods for estimating EV battery life included rule-based systems, empirical models, and manual testing. While these methods provided basic insights into battery health, they lacked accuracy and adaptability to changing usage conditions. Rule-based approaches were too rigid, empirical models failed to capture non-linear degradation, and manual testing was inefficient for large-scale applications. These drawbacks resulted in imprecise predictions, increased maintenance costs, and unnecessary battery replacements.The proposed system involves developing a machine learning model trained on real-time battery performance data, such as voltage, current, temperature, and charge-discharge cycles. Advanced machine learning techniques like Bagging with Decision tree are employed to capture complex degradation patterns and make accurate RUL predictions. Research papers, such as "Machine Learning Approaches for Battery Lifetime Prediction" and "Data-Driven Predictive Models for EV Battery Health," provide a strong foundation for implementing such a system. The model integrates real-time monitoring, predictive analysis, and decision-making capabilities to improve EV battery lifecycle management. The growing adoption of EVs demands efficient battery lifecycle management to ensure reliability and consumer satisfaction. Unpredictable battery failures can result in costly downtimes for EV fleets, reducing their operational efficiency. Accurate RUL predictions are critical for scheduling maintenance and replacements proactively. This project aligns with India's push for sustainable energy by minimizing battery waste and enhancing recycling practices. It addresses the environmental concerns of battery disposal and promotes circular economy initiatives. Real-time RUL predictors also aid EV manufacturers in optimizing warranty programs and product development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Remaining useful life prediction for lithium-ion battery storage system: A comprehensive review of methods, key factors, issues and future outlook

- Shaheer Ansari, A. Ayob, +2 authors M. Saad
- Published in Energy Reports 1 November 2022

Developing battery storage systems for clean energy applications is fundamental for addressing carbon emissions problems. Consequently, battery remaining useful life prognostics must be established to gauge battery reliability to mitigate battery failure and risks. Nonetheless, the remaining useful life prediction is challenging because the factors that lead to capacity degradation are not entirely understood but are known to complex internal battery mechanism and external environmental factor. Therefore, the aim of this review is to provide a critical discussion and analysis of remaining useful life prediction of lithium-ion battery storage system. In line with that, various methods and techniques have been investigated comprehensively highlighting outcomes, advantages, disadvantages, and research limitations. Besides, the review explores numerous crucial implementation factors concerning experiments, battery data, features, training, and computation capability. Furthermore, several key issues and challenges are outlined to identify the existing research gaps. Finally, this review delivers effective suggestions, opportunities and improvements which would be favourable to the researchers to develop an appropriate and robust remaining useful life prediction method for sustainable operation and management of future battery storage system.

Overview of Methods for Battery Lifetime Extension

- Siyu Jin, Xinrong Huang, +3 authors D. Stroe
- Published in EPE 6 September 2021

Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries are widely used in transportation, aerospace, and electrical. How to extend their lifetime has become an important topic. In this paper, the methods for battery lifetime extension in terms of thermal management, charging/discharging optimization, and power and energy management control strategies are reviewed. Firstly, this paper summarizes and classifies the methods proposed in recent years to extend battery lifetime. Secondly, the advantages and drawbacks of each method are compared in detail. Finally, the advancement of various methods is summarized and prospect for future research direction on battery lifetime extension is provided.

Use of ML Techniques for Li-Ion Battery Remaining Useful Life Prediction-A Survey

- A. Tiwari, C. R. A. Varshini, +3 authors V. Sailaja
- Published in IEEE International Conference... 22 February 2023

Batteries made of lithium-ion material are crucially important for charge storage in Electric Vehicles. Most of the appliances use these batteries for the storage of energy which can be drawn as per the appliance requirement. It is important to know the reliability of the battery, as these batteries have a vital role in energy storage. As the number of cycles of usage of the battery increases there is always a change in the capacity of the battery even at 100 percentage State of Charge, once this capacity crosses the threshold of failure then it results in a dry cell and the cell does not hold the capacity to retain the charge. Therefore, Remaining Useful Life (RUL) becomes an important concept in Battery Management System (BMS) for industrial as well as academic research. The suitable method for RUL prediction along with the implementation of ML techniques are covered in this paper.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Before the advent of artificial intelligence, traditional systems relied on rule-based approaches, empirical models, and manual testing to estimate the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of EV batteries. Rule-based methods used predefined thresholds, such as voltage drop, temperature rise, or specific charge-discharge cycle counts, to assess battery health. These methods were simplistic and often generalized, failing to account for variations in usage patterns and environmental conditions. Empirical models employed linear relationships derived from historical battery performance data. These models provided a basic understanding of battery degradation but lacked the capacity to capture the non-linear and dynamic nature of real-world battery aging processes. Additionally, manual testing was frequently used to measure parameters like capacity fade and internal resistance. This process typically involved physical disassembly and testing under laboratory conditions. While this method provided accurate data for specific cases, it was time-consuming, resource-intensive, and impractical for large-scale battery management or real-time applications. The absence of real-time monitoring and predictive capabilities in these systems made them inadequate for modern EV requirements. They could not dynamically adapt to diverse usage conditions, resulting in suboptimal battery management strategies, increased maintenance costs, and higher risks of unexpected failures.

Disadvantages:

- Limited Accuracy and Generalization: Rule-based approaches often relied on predefined thresholds like voltage drop and temperature rise. While these thresholds could indicate certain degradation patterns, they failed to account for variations in battery usage, environmental conditions, and individual battery characteristics, leading to generalized and often inaccurate estimations.
- Inability to Model Complex Degradation Patterns: Empirical models, based on linear relationships derived from historical data, could not capture the complex, non-linear, and dynamic nature of battery aging processes. As a result, they offered an oversimplified understanding of degradation and could not predict RUL with high precision over time.
- Time-Consuming and Labor-Intensive: Manual testing, which involved physical disassembly and laboratory testing, was both time-consuming and resource-intensive. It could only be conducted on a limited number of batteries and failed to scale effectively for large fleets or real-time applications. This made it impractical for efficient battery management and real-time performance monitoring.
- Lack of Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Capability: Traditional methods did not provide the ability to monitor battery health in real-time or predict future performance under varying usage conditions. This led to static and inflexible battery management strategies, which were unable to adapt to changing usage patterns, environmental factors, or wear levels.
- Higher Risks and Maintenance Costs: Without advanced predictive capabilities, traditional systems were unable to identify potential failures or impending degradation before they occurred. This increased the risk of unexpected battery failures, resulting in costly repairs, unplanned downtimes, and suboptimal battery life management. As a result, maintenance costs and operational risks were higher compared to more advanced, AI-driven systems.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The process begins with the acquisition of a dataset containing detailed information about EV battery performance. This dataset typically includes features such as voltage, current, temperature, charge-discharge cycles, and capacity retention over time. It is sourced from real-world battery testing experiments or publicly available repositories, serving as the foundation for training and testing machine learning models. Dataset preprocessing is a crucial step to ensure the quality and reliability of the data. It involves handling missing or null values by removing them or imputing appropriate values. Other preprocessing tasks include scaling features for uniformity and standardizing the data to improve model performance. This step also includes identifying and removing outliers to minimize noise in the dataset. To establish a baseline, existing algorithms like Support Vector Regressor (SVR) and Deep Neural Network (DNN) regressors are applied. SVR is a robust model that maps data into higher dimensions for linear regression, while DNN uses a deep learning architecture to capture complex non-linear relationships in the data. The performance of these models is assessed to provide a comparative benchmark for the proposed approach. The proposed method leverages a Bagging ensemble with Decision Tree Regressor to improve prediction accuracy. This algorithm combines multiple decision tree models, averaging their outputs to enhance robustness and reduce overfitting. It is specifically designed to handle non-linear battery degradation patterns and is trained on the preprocessed dataset. The models are evaluated using standard performance metrics such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Squared Error (MSE), and R-squared scores. The proposed Bagging with Decision Tree Regressor is compared against the baseline models (SVR and DNN), demonstrating its superior ability to predict the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of EV batteries accurately. The trained Bagging with Decision Tree Regressor model is used to make predictions on test data. This involves feeding the test dataset into the model to estimate the RUL of EV batteries, enabling accurate, real-time insights for effective battery management.

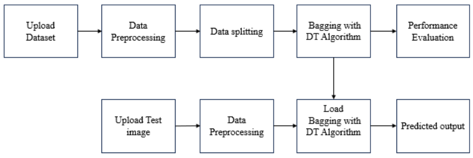
Advantages :

- **Improved Prediction Accuracy**: The Bagging ensemble method enhances prediction accuracy by combining multiple decision tree models, which helps reduce variance and improve generalization. This approach provides more accurate RUL estimates compared to single models like Support Vector Regressor (SVR) or Deep Neural Network (DNN), which may be prone to overfitting or underfitting on their own.
- **Robustness and Stability**: By averaging the outputs of multiple decision trees, Bagging significantly reduces the risk of overfitting to noise or outliers in the dataset. This makes the model more robust and stable, particularly in real-world conditions where data can be noisy or imperfect.
- **Ability to Capture Non-Linear Degradation Patterns**: Decision Trees excel at handling non-linear relationships, which is crucial for accurately modeling the complex and dynamic nature of battery degradation. The proposed method is well-suited to capture the intricate degradation patterns of EV batteries that cannot be easily represented by simpler, linear models like SVR.
- **Scalability and Flexibility**: The Bagging ensemble with Decision Tree Regressor can scale effectively to large datasets and can be adapted to different types of battery systems or usage conditions. This makes it a versatile approach for real-time battery management applications across a wide range of electric vehicles with varying operational profiles.
- **Superior Performance Metrics**: The use of standard performance metrics, such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Squared Error (MSE), and R-squared scores, ensures that the model's performance can be quantitatively assessed and compared. In tests, the Bagging with Decision Tree Regressor outperforms baseline models like SVR and DNN, demonstrating its superior ability to provide accurate RUL predictions for EV batteries.

International Journal For Advanced Research
In Science & Technology
A peer reviewed international journal www.ijarst.in
ISSN: 2457-0362

IMPLEMENTATION

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



MODULES

NumPy

NumPy is a general-purpose array-processing package. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

It is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It contains various features including these important ones:

- A powerful N-dimensional array object
- Sophisticated (broadcasting) functions
- Tools for integrating C/C++ and Fortran code
- Useful linear algebra, Fourier transform, and random number capabilities

Besides its obvious scientific uses, NumPy can also be used as an efficient multi-dimensional container of generic data. Arbitrary datatypes can be defined using NumPy which allows NumPy to seamlessly and speedily integrate with a wide variety of databases.

Pandas

Pandas is an open-source Python Library providing high-performance data manipulation and analysis tool using its powerful data structures. Python was majorly used for data munging and preparation. It had very little contribution towards data analysis. Pandas solved this problem. Using Pandas, we can accomplish five typical steps in the processing and analysis of data, regardless of the origin of data load, prepare, manipulate, model, and analyze. Python with Pandas is used in a wide range of fields including academic and commercial domains including finance, economics, Statistics, analytics, etc.

Matplotlib

Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures in a variety of hardcopy formats and interactive environments across platforms. Matplotlib can be used in Python scripts, the Python and IPython shells, the Jupyter Notebook, web application servers, and four graphical user interface toolkits. Matplotlib tries to make easy things easy and hard things possible. You can generate plots, histograms, power spectra, bar charts, error charts, scatter plots, etc., with just a few lines of code. For examples, see the sample plots and thumbnail gallery.

For simple plotting the pyplot module provides a MATLAB-like interface, particularly when combined with IPython. For the power user, you have full control of line styles, font properties, axes properties, etc, via an object oriented interface or via a set of functions familiar to MATLAB users.

Scikit – learn

Scikit-learn provides a range of supervised and unsupervised learning algorithms via a consistent interface in Python. It is licensed under a permissive simplified BSD license and is distributed under many Linux distributions, encouraging academic and commercial use. Python

Python is an interpreted high-level programming language for general-purpose programming. Created by Guido van

International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology
A peer reviewed international journal
ISSN: 2457-0362
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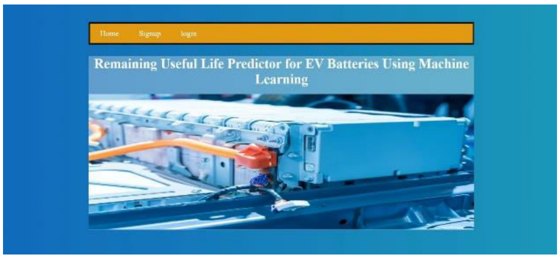
Rossum and first released in 1991, Python has a design philosophy that emphasizes code readability, notably using significant whitespace.

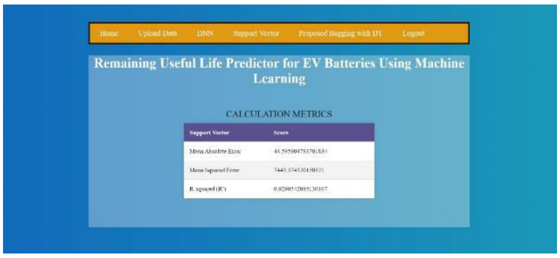
Python features a dynamic type system and automatic memory management. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including object-oriented, imperative, functional and procedural, and has a large and comprehensive standard library.

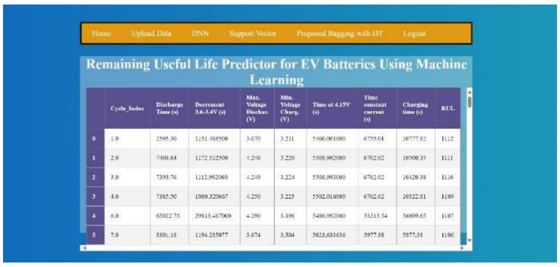
- Python is Interpreted − Python is processed at runtime by the interpreter. You do not need to compile your program before executing it. This is similar to PERL and PHP.
- Python is Interactive − you can actually sit at a Python prompt and interact with the interpreter directly to write your programs.

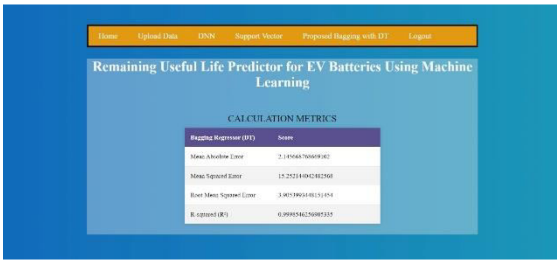
Python also acknowledges that speed of development is important. Readable and terse code is part of this, and so is access to powerful constructs that avoid tedious repetition of code. Maintainability also ties into this may be an all but useless metric, but it does say something about how much code you have to scan, read and/or understand to troubleshoot problems or tweak behaviors. This speed of development, the ease with which a programmer of other languages can pick up basic Python skills and the huge standard library is key to another area where Python excels. All its tools have been quick to implement, saved a lot of time, and several of them have later been patched and updated by people with no Python background - without breaking.

RESULT









CONCLUSION

The dataset provides valuable insights into battery performance and health over different charging and discharging cycles. By analyzing parameters like discharge time, voltage levels, and charging durations, we can model and predict the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of batteries. This predictive capability can help in timely maintenance and replacements, ensuring optimal performance. The dataset is essential for researchers and engineers working on battery degradation, health monitoring systems, and predictive maintenance models, contributing to better battery management and longevity in applications like electric vehicles and energy storage systems.

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