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THE ROLE OF STATE OF CHARGE IN BATTERY STORAGE SYSTEMS:

Dhoda Venkatesh [*], M Rambabu[*], Gandi Likhitha[*], Chintada Ganeswararao [*]

[*] *Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, GMR Institute of Technology, Vizianagaram District, A.P, India*

Abstract: —

The aim of this paper is to describe battery Storage System analysis based on the state of charge distribution, and the consciousness of the state of charge Enroute battery storage system which was occurring due to faults in current and charge controllers. The models which are used in vital control of the Battery energy storage system impact the physical dynamics and constraints of the battery. The proposed non-linearity in a state of charge, impacts of discharging or charging, eliminating the circulating currents and increasing the efficiency of the battery storage system, and reducing battery life degradation, achieving a faster state of charge balancing. The avoiding of overloading in the battery system during periods of high loads. The classifications of state-of-charge models were briefly described using electrical energy, electrical charge, and a chemical reaction in a battery system. The discharging and charging operation of a battery storage system. The behavior of a grid-connecting BSS during faults is influenced by several factors. And, it is dependent on the integral of the state-of-charge of a current, which is the most often used -approach for estimating state-of-charge in battery storage systems. The state-of-charge factors and the battery storage systems controller actions influence the currents taken through storage devices due to failures in grid-connected battery storage systems.

INTRODUCTION:

With a high capacity and also of their quick reaction, high efficiency, and dynamic nature, battery-based storage systems (BSS) are widely used in power storage systems. The discharge and charge characteristics of BSS [1]. Utilization of BSS in power storage systems includes supporting stability control, improving power quality, and alleviating the variations of the power generated. By a renewable energy system. Despite these, they Intended to improve power storage system functioning. BSS connectivity may provide issues for protection systems. So many provocations are introduced by 1) Power drives in both directions to charge and discharge the BSS.; 2) measures taken by the BSS Microcontroller to manage power flow; 3) characteristics of linking power electronic converters (PECs); and 4) BSS contributes to defect current flow which provides various impacts of designing it accurately and the reliable battery storage system [2]. The protection system designing accurately for interconnected BSS.

Fig:1 Multiple stages of a state of charge in a Battery storage system (BESS).

I. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE BATTERY STORAGE SYSTEM:

Battery storage systems were continuously and widely useful in most real-time industrial systems, including data centers, communications systems, renewable energy storage systems, uninterrupted power supplies, And other types of power storage systems. The D.C supply is composed of battery units and protection devices. A.C supply is composed of interface Power Electronic Circuits, and grid-tie filter. The interconnection transformer, grid-synchronizing, and protective devices. Similar to the

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remaining elements of storage devices, the Grid-connected Battery storage system may experience various categories of faults, whether it maybe occur in D.C stage or A.C stage, or from the grid. Moreover, the behavior of a grid-connected BSS throughout failures might be altered by discharging and charging activity of battery units by various parameters. Leakage can be a fault in D.C stage that can trigger a current discharge which is depending on the battery device's condition of charge. Existing techniques are used to measure these and the operations of the charge control of Power Electronic Circuits. Also describes the factors altering the current flow consumed from storage devices as a result of grid-connected BSS failures.

Article Purposes and Contributions:

The following article's aims are explained in below points.

1. To observe the consequences of the SOC on battery storage system during faults in a grid-connected BSS [7].
2. To look into the consequences of switch operations on the currents taken from battery system as a result of malfunctions [4].
3. Making the below-mentioned points to clear the contributions.

a) The SOC factors and the BSS controller actions influence the currents taken through storage devices due to failures in grid-connected BSS.

b) These criteria were validated using a grid-connected BSS.

BESS 1 runs at full output to serve the whole Grid load until a balancing SOC is achieved. BESS B works at 0% electrical output at such times, thus it has less circulating current. It provides the Non-linear control approach to accomplishing the intended operation [5].

II. ANALYSIS

This research analysis is a unique application for the number of controls of a SOC balancing amongst distributed Grid-connected BESS.

There are no circulating currents:

The suggested sub-sliding mode control technique performs the previous approaches in terms of quality SOC balancing options that utilize linear consensus mechanisms based on the net grid load, the grid batteries are powered up or fully discharged[6]. This eliminates circulating currents and wasteful start charging cycles, increasing efficiency, and battery duration.

2. Quick SOC Balancing:

BESS with small SOC somehow doesn't help in the current controller during times when the load is high. This allows for quick SOC balancing while avoiding the introduction of circulating currents.

3. There is no Overloading:

Throughout peak load times, every BESS share the grid load under their present capacity, ensuring that none are overrun. BESS continues to progress toward an equitable SOC at a slow rate. The output of controller feedback utilized the State of Charge for correct balancing. Which are not dependent on system parameters and the quantity of BESS. This enables plug-and-play functionality, which ensures that appropriate functioning is continued when BESS link and removes from the transmission line and grid.

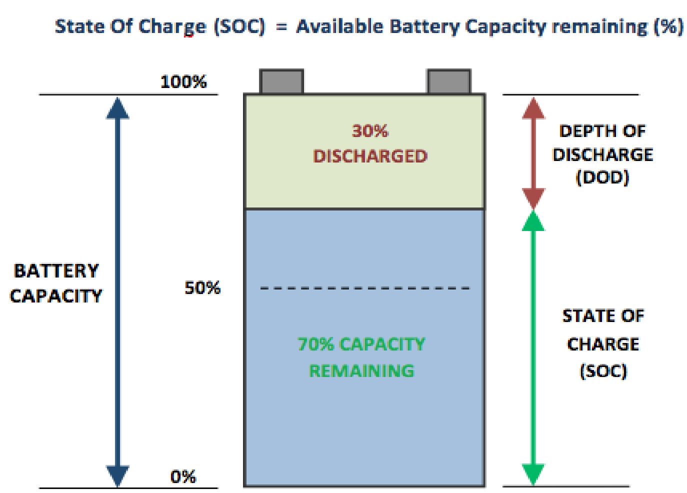

Fig:2. It is the State of charge and Depth of charge which is inverse of each other. The proportion of battery capacity that is still retained and usable in the battery is referred to as the SOC. To continue with our example, a 35% Depth of Discharge of 100-kWh battery has a state of charge of 15%, or 20-kWh remaining.

A. FEEDBACK CONTROL TECHNIQUES:

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This new modulation technique switches systems for interconnected estimation and feedback control techniques of average consensus kinds that can predict SOC and achieve and keep SOC balance continuously throughout operation under the various charge/discharge profiles. SOC estimation and SOC-balanced operation convergence features are developed and tested on output battery systems.

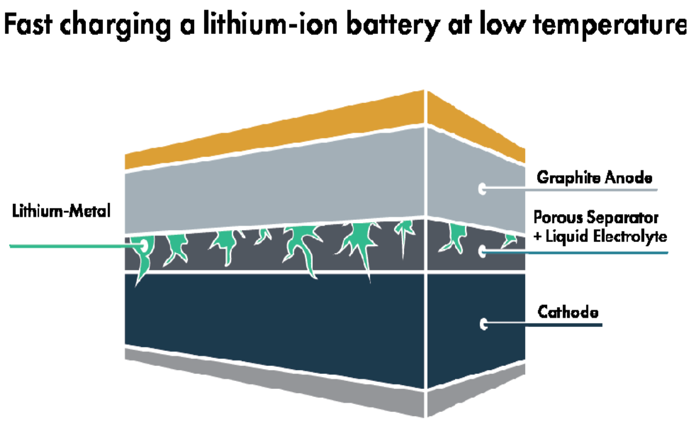

Fig:2(a). A Lithium-ion battery at the low-temperature state of charge.

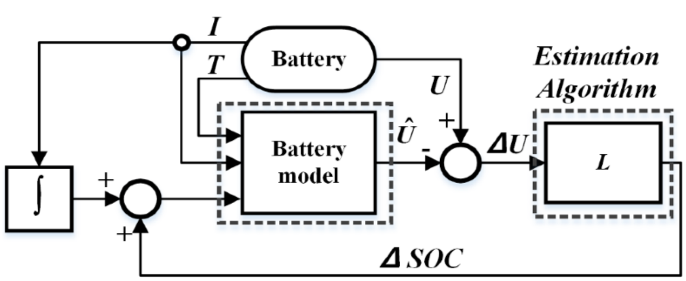

Fig: 2(b)Battery Model of Lithium-Ion Based on State of charge (SOC) Estimation Methods.

Ⅲ. CAUSES IN BATTERY STORAGE SYSTEM IN A STATE OF CHARGE:

1. Short circuit.
2. Non-linearity characteristics.
3. Battery Time Constants.

1. THE EFFECTS OF A SHORT CIRCUIT:

The state of charge (SOC) of the storage unit is an important characteristic that reflects its performance and simplifies its operation. Monitoring a battery unit SOC helps to prevent over-discharge and optimize its performance. The correlation between both the internal discharging state (IDS) and SOC. Which shows the impact of SOC mostly on short circuits of a battery unit. Using some of the categories to measure the fast response of the internal short circuit of these battery units, at various State -of-charging Levels. Which displays the maximum relatively fault current for every battery system at various State of Charge Levels. The amount of short circuit current by a battery system may be significantly influenced by the State of Charge value [9]. Furthermore, it shows that the kind of charge unit has a direct effect on the highest short-circuit current provided by the battery unit. The Constant voltage and current-controlled circuits are commonly used in battery chargers. Constant voltage controllers operate charger A.C or D.C to keep battery storage system constant by changing the charging current. Current-controlled circuits are designed to run the charger to keep the charging current until the battery system voltage reaches the target value [10]. Charger controllers come in a variety of forms. BSSs can experience a variety of issues in the A.C stages, D.C stage, or grids. Therefore, due to the charging and draining of battery storage components. The impact has changed the current that is proportional to the battery's state of charge (SOC) battery packs [13].

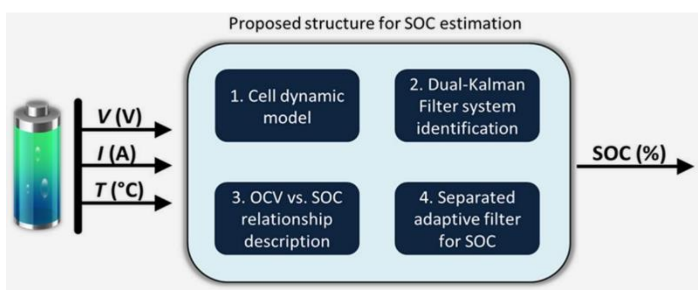

Fig: 3 The structure of the state of charge estimation in a Battery Storage System.

B. CONTROL STRATEGY FOR STATE OF CHARGE:

While strategies of the state of charge are provided under constant loads, our assessment scenarios

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S.NO	Methodology	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	This paper it is stated the Switching control for estimating the State of charge (SOC). It is demonstrated when the terminal current and the voltages are noisy, for this, they have used state estimation techniques and a switching control algorithm for finding the stability of the system.	✓ Huge-scale battery storage system for supporting Electric vehicles and Grid. ✓ Can handle large output storage systems. ✓ Can easily predict the performance of the system.	✓ This is not suitable for the non-linear system. ✓ Loses Significance at high frequencies or a high degree of capacity.
2	In this paper, they have mentioned the problems faced by battery models in functional-based grid-tied BESS operating systems during peak-loads times to make dependable performance by the power system due to the replacement of the Battery storage system with maximal capacity varying from cell to cell. For this, they used the charge level balance and inner level resistors.	✓ A Feasibility of the Storage system is improved. ✓ Charging level can be improved. ✓ High efficiency.	✓ Complicated design. ✓ Low overload capacity.
3	In this paper, it is stated about the importance of lowering the high frequency to regulate the State of Charge (SOC) of the battery using an optimal integrating technique based on the power grading approach of the Kalman filter (UKF) and extended Kalman filter (EKF).	✓ Easy to implement. ✓ Improved power quality. ✓ Stability is improved. ✓ Performance is enhanced	✓ The problem of voltage ratings. ✓ Difficult to optimize.
4	In this paper, it is stated the close of the gap between highly detailed low-level battery charging restrictions and high-level battery functioning.	✓ The Compact size of the installation. ✓ The improved power quality.	✓ The high power losses. ✓ High capital cost.
5	The paper describes the Batteries that store energy (BESS) that are crucial in less-carbon electrical network emissions with increased flexibility. The battery storage system is reliable everywhere.	✓ Less emission is produced. ✓ Small size. ✓ The Effectiveness of the current also increases.	✓ More power is required due to the resistor in a series with the filter.
6	The Models often reflect the function of huge battery energy storage. For achieving higher accuracy during optimization, this operation model the state-of-charge system and investment models which also develops precise linear recharging models.	✓ The stored energy system determines the ideal balance of renewable energy. ✓ The higher accuracy. ✓ A more accurate description of the power supply charging capacity limitation.	✓ They neglect the charging power's dependence on the energy condition of the battery. ✓ Design is Complicated.

describe the time-varying loads with extra random disturbances. Resulting in a State of Charge path. The charge current includes noises. The bottom line indicates how well the SOCs begin with extremely varied numbers and converge to something like a uniform value that is retained after convergence. This test confirms that SOC in balanced operation works well even with a time-varying charge and discharge currents. The complete – order is fully used when the balanced control method is used [11]. The State of Charge difference which is the ratio between both the maximum State of Charge and the minimum State Of Charge may be used to calculate the state Of charge imbalance.

3. STATE OF CHARGING LIMIT:

In some cases, increasing a battery charging capability may diminish the optimal value. A strategic battery storage method model, in which battery storage is depicted as a lower-level issue, is one example. Also, estimated function it is feasible that all of the piecewise slopes do not decrease monotonically as the level of charge rises (this can happen if approximated by many segments). In both situations, they must be estimated using control variables.

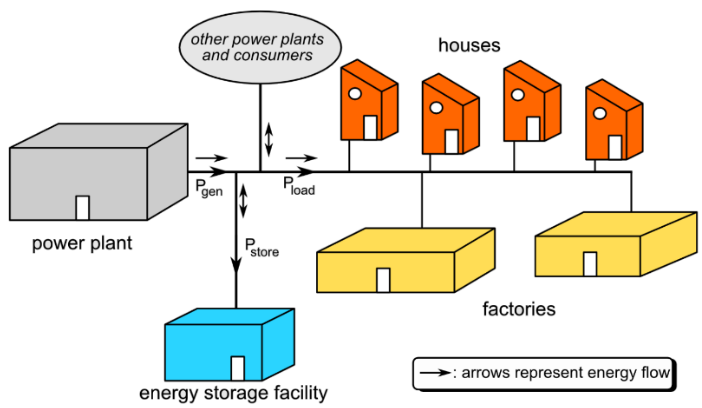

Fig:4. Distribution of Battery Storage connected to various applications.

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S.NO	Methodology	Advantages	Disadvantages
7	This paper presents energy storage systems for batteries that are either all or almost every discharging or completely charging. Hence removing circulating current. Enhance efficiency and decreases battery lifespan degradation. And the techniques are real-time digital simulators that contain switching model converters but also non-linear- lead-acid battery models.	✓ Enhanced transient stability. ✓ Accurate. ✓ The state of charge between distributed grid and Battery storage system. ✓ Power dissipation is minimized throughout the energy transmission path.	✓ Less reliability. ✓ More Costly.
8	This paper has briefly described the batteries which are more common in grid storage usages, also the regulators that determine when to charge and drain them. Thermal Models are used to create devices for such applications to control the battery storage system from heat.	✓ State of charge models are linear in response. ✓ Reduce the heat through conduction and radiation. ✓ It is designed to predict the battery voltage and charge capacity.	✓ Takes large time to stabilize. ✓ Having less power efficiency.
9	This paper describes the elements that influence power battery storage systems, battery units contribute to fault current flow (BSS). Furthermore, the activities of the charger regulator alter the drawn currents by battery devices to complications in grid-connected BSS.	✓ Good stability. ✓ Good power quality. ✓ The reduction of the state of charge.	✓ Takes large time to stabilize.
10	It describes an energy-sharing state of charge (SOC) for a balancing control strategy based on a distributed battery power storage system. By linking each battery to a little reduced capacity D.C-DC power switch, the battery packs are isolated from each other. Small-scale power converters are used to balance the SOC of the battery cells while also controlling the D.C bus voltage. The suggested energy-sharing controller is used in conjunction with the modified D.C-DC power stage to perform SOC balance.	✓ The power flow regulation system into a unified system, rather than considering them as two separate systems. ✓ It is not necessary to move the additional energy. ✓ It will automatically change the leakage rates of each unit while sustaining the controlled D.C link voltage.	✓ Large systems will be needed for massive high D.C voltage controlling converter. ✓ Various power ratings will impact the rate of flow of that specific cell. ✓ Power loss occurs in the battery units while trying to balance converters.

S.NO	Methodology	Advantages	Disadvantages
11	This paper it is stated the region where hysteresis is primarily found in lead-acid batteries. To improve. The influence of nonlinearities on SoC estimate is also addressed to estimate the SoC properly while limiting the hysteresis effect. It also describes the SoC estimate approach based on differential evolution used while minimizing the hysteresis effect.	✓ Easy to implement. ✓ The stable region is increased. ✓ It is vital to monitor the battery's condition. various power ratings will impact the rate of flow of that specific cell.	✓ Difficult to optimize. ✓ Cost is high as compared to other compensation methods.
12	To study based on the energy creation process, selection of materials, the power transfer method, capacity, effectiveness, and reliability, also the cycle duration time Exists which illustrates the BSSs in Grid applications in a critical way. By using this technique, the effect of current-limiting fault inductors, grid changes and transmission line length, and some other parameters are studied.	✓ Enhance stability. ✓ Accuracy is high.	✓ Less reliability.
13	This paper presents a method for calculating the volume of constant BESS for a limited grid. The use of an energy storage battery (BESS) has the potential to reduce the grid effect of EV charging. Then, the influence of key factors such as the estimate by using the nonlinear minimization method with the ideal capacity of BESS.	✓ Stability is improved ✓ Performance is enhanced. ✓ The maximum efficiency of the BSS. ✓ Maintains the reliability of the system.	✓ It is not suitable for Grid systems. ✓ Difficult to optimize.
14	This paper presents a method for the overall model illustrated by power converters with an ideal D.C source behind a voltage regulator back-to-back, unidirectional three-phase converters, and buck/boost converters. To help analyze the changes in classification results found, switches are substituted with dependent sources.	✓ More accurate in Grid systems. ✓ Maintaining the reliability of a system. ✓ Lowers operating expenses.	✓ The problem in voltage distortion due to stability. ✓ Loads of unbalance are not suitable for this method.

Conclusion:

In this research, we studied battery storage units and protective devices made using the D.C categories of a state-of-charge in battery storage systems. The methods of quick charges, feedback control, no circulating currents, and safety devices comprise the ac stage. Grid-connected BSSs, like other systems of a power grid, can encounter many sorts of failures in a D.C level, A.C level, and grid systems. BSSs have now become critical components in a broad range of commercial supplies, involving, data centers, communications equipment, renewable energy storage systems, uninterruptible power supply, storage devices, etc. However, the behavior of an energy BSS during disturbances might be altered by numerous aspects related to the discharging and charging function in battery systems. A difficulty in the A.C level, for describing, may result in a draining power that is tied to the battery device's State of charging (SOC).

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