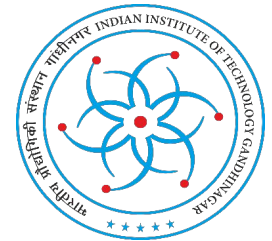
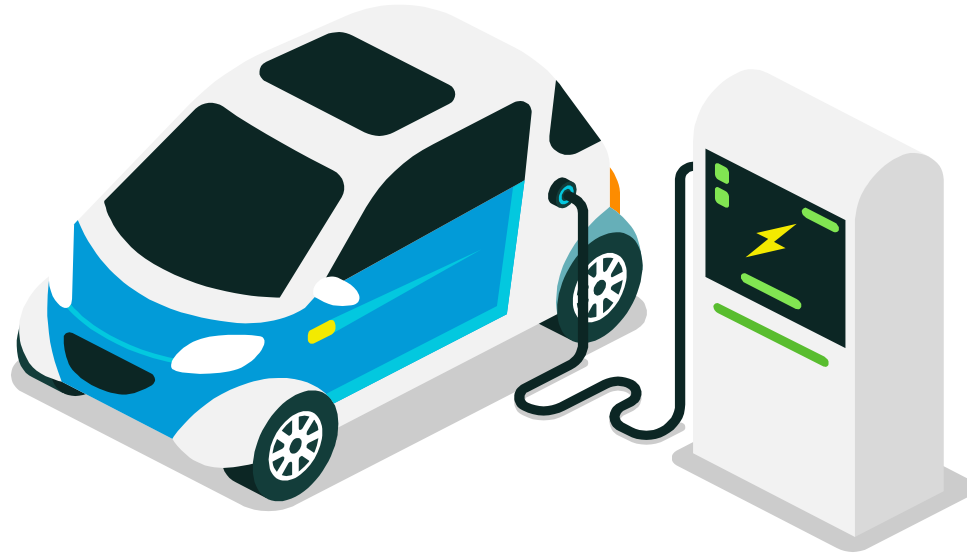


ACM Summer School 2025

Electric Vehicle Performance Optimization



Dr. Pallavi Bharadwaj
Smart Power Electronics Laboratory, IIT Gandhinagar

My Journey

Bachelors in
Engineering, EE, Delhi
College of Engineering
2012



Doctor of Philosophy,
Power Electronics,
EE, Indian Institute of
Science, 2019



Assistant Professor,
Department of Energy,
Aalborg University,
Denmark, 2022



Masters in Engineering, EE
Indian Institute of Science,
2014



Postdoctoral Research, EECS
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology, USA, 2020-2021



- Joined IIT Gandhinagar on 10/10/2022

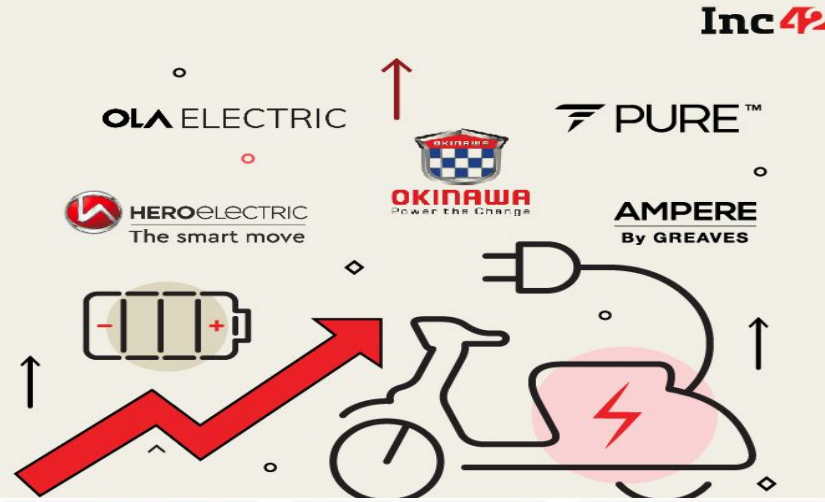
Motivation



ELECTRIC VEHICLE

A MILESTONE YEAR FOR EV IN INDIA

2022 & INDIA'S JOURNEY IN EMBRACING EV EVOLUTION



Hindustan Times
Electric car catches fire in JP Nagar ...



Hindustan Times
Bengaluru Electric Vehicle showroom ...



India TV News
EV fires: Yet another Pure EV scooter ...



Business Today
WATCH: Electric car catches fire in ...



HT Auto
Fire at EV parking in Delhi, nearly ...



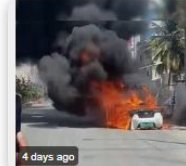
HT Auto
EV fire incidents: Centre serves notice ...



The Hindu
Fire at electric scooter showroom in ...



ET Auto
EV fires : Will it undermine Ola ...



The Economic Times
Bengaluru ev car fire: Elec...



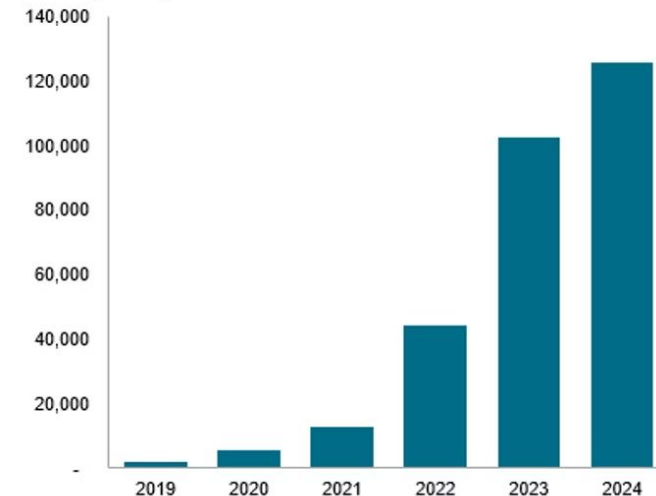
Down To Earth
electric vehicle strategy

Need for Reliable and Safe Electric Vehicles

The Indian electric vehicle (EV) market is experiencing significant growth and is projected to be a major player in the global EV landscape.



Passenger EV production in India 2019-2024



As of Feb. 04, 2025.

Source: S&P Global Mobility.

© 2025 S&P Global.

Source: <https://www.custommarketinsights.com/report/india-electric-vehicle-market/>
<https://www.spglobal.com/automotive-insights/en/blogs/2025/03/india-ev-market-trends-future>

Common EV Types



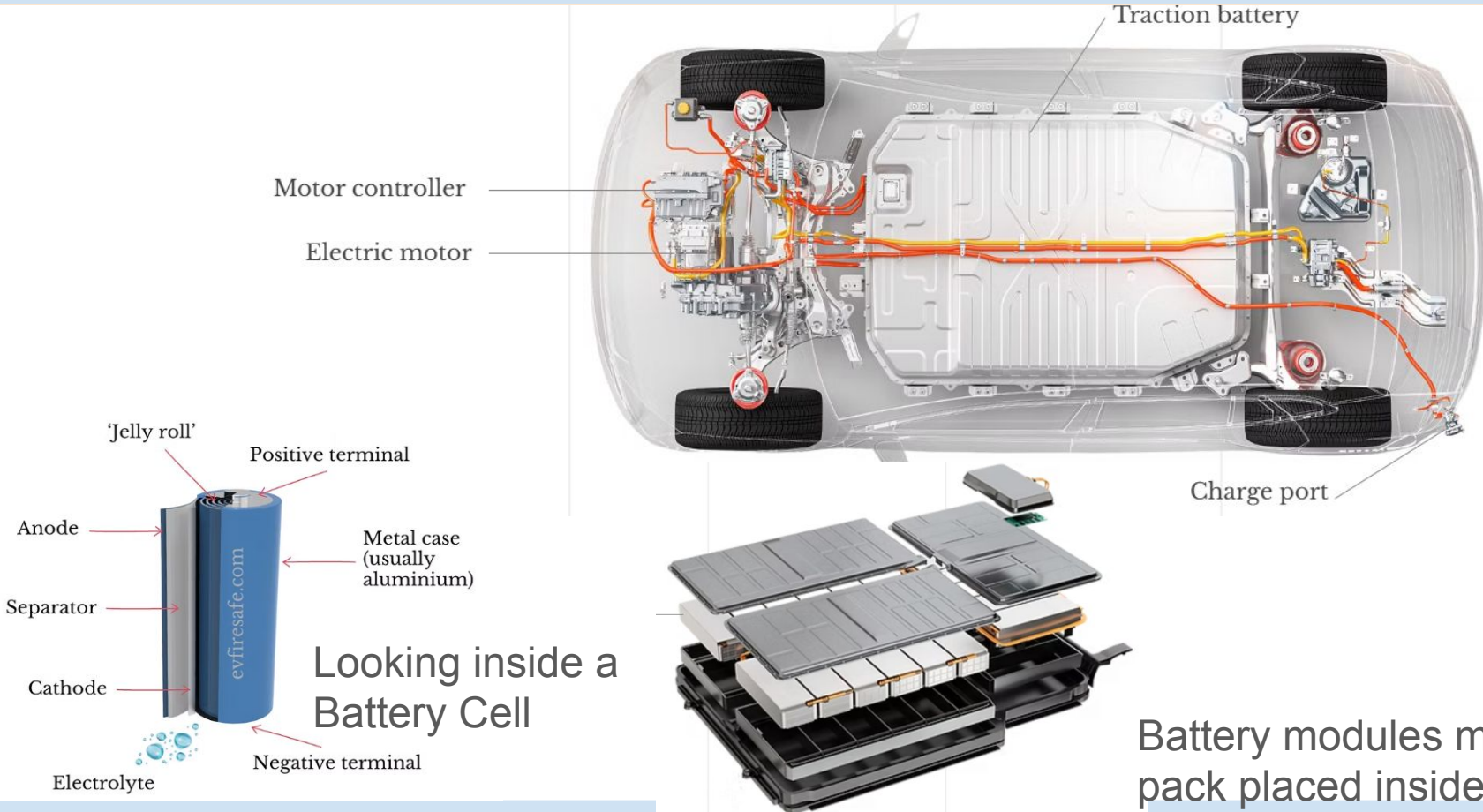
Eg: Tesla Model 3 (BEV)



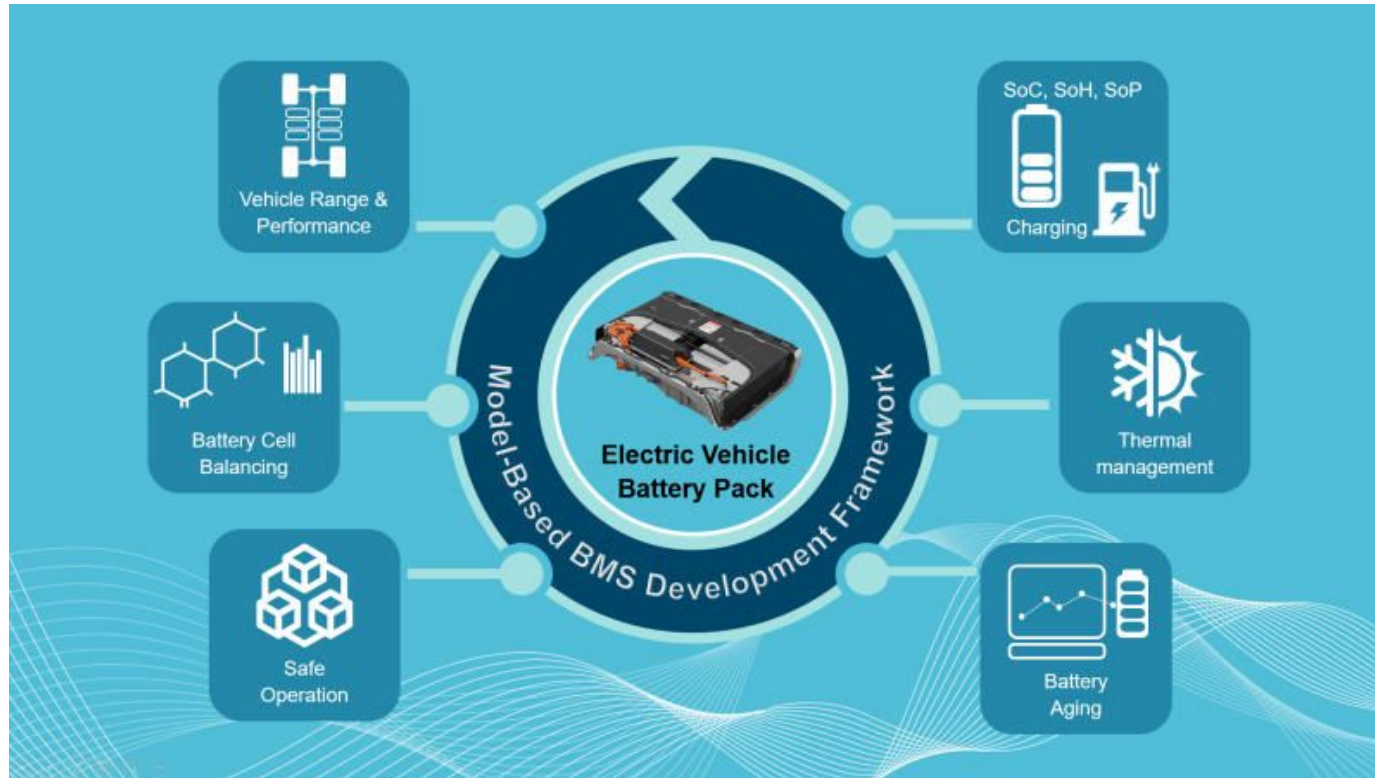
Eg: Mitsubishi Outlander (PHEV)



What is inside an EV?



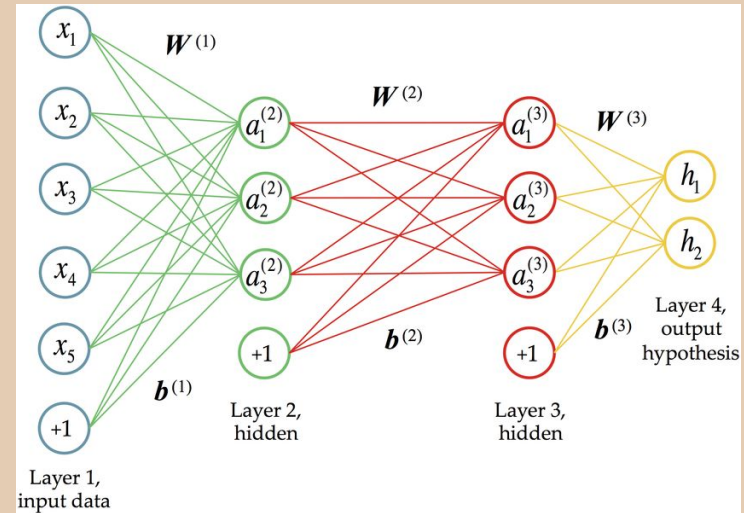
Battery Performance Optimization Requirement



Source: Siemens Software, accessed 2023.

Data driven vs Physical models

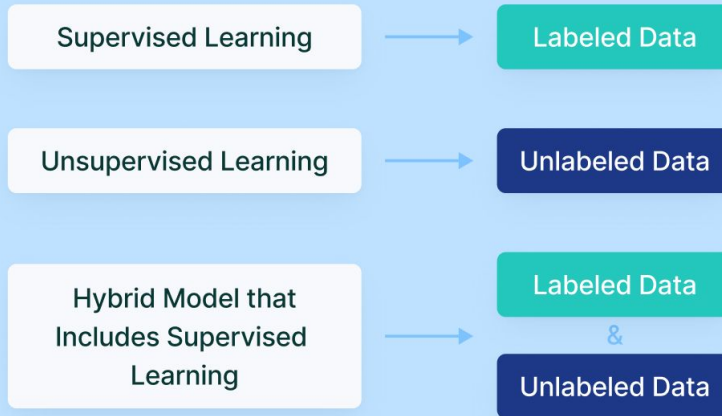
- Data driven models are preferred over physical models.
- Physical models offer slightly more accuracy but struggle in real time prediction due to their complexity
- Data driven methods are easier to implement and use in a wide variety of cases



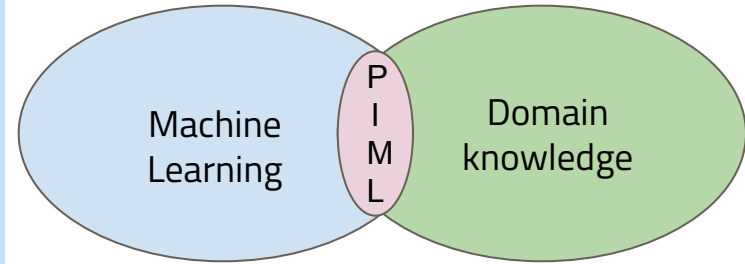
Source: Sheehan, Sara & Song, Yun. (2016). Deep Learning for Population Genetic Inference. PLOS Computational Biology. 12. e1004845. 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004845.

Our approach: taking the best of both worlds

Data in Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning

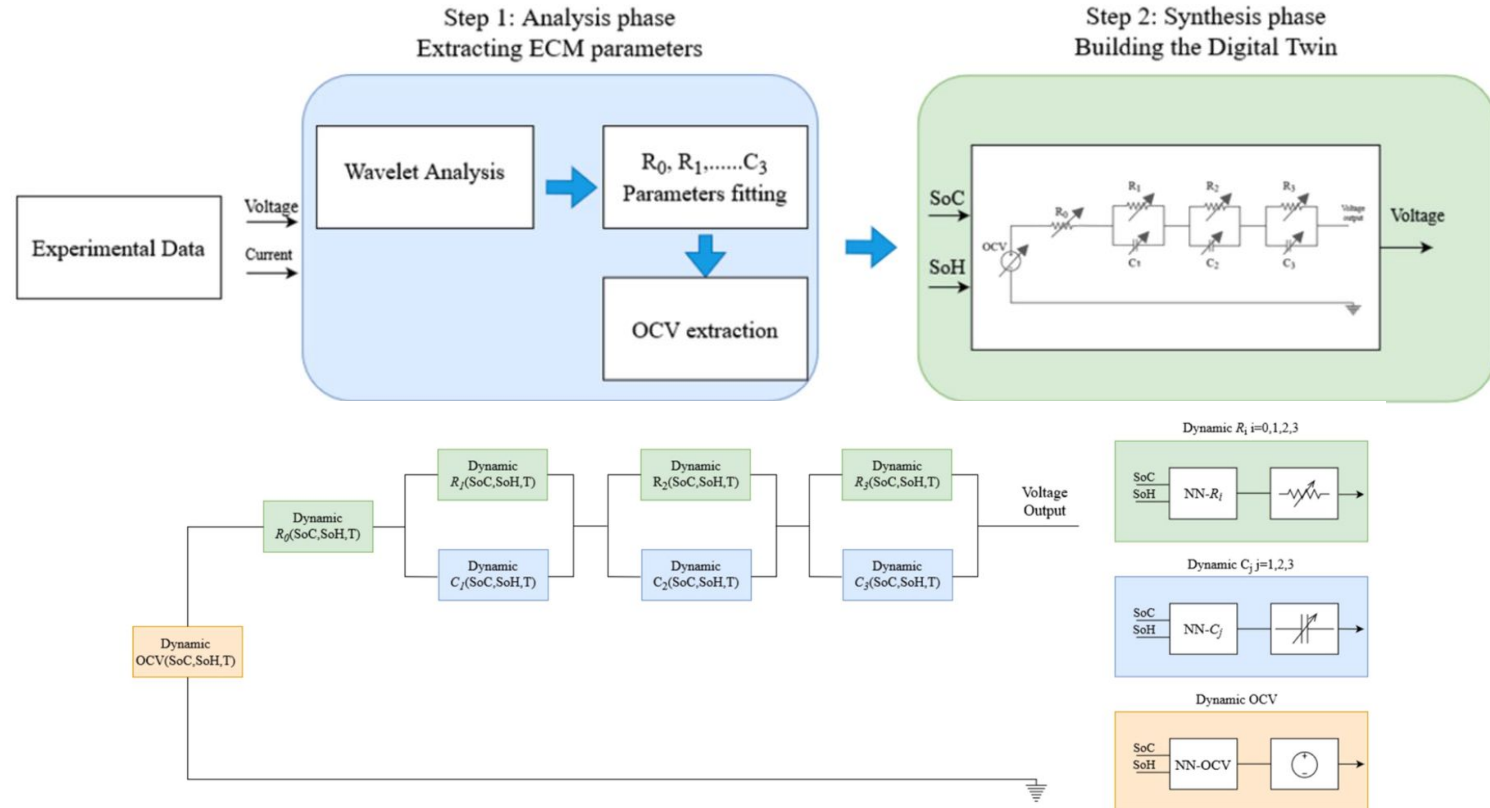


V7 Labs



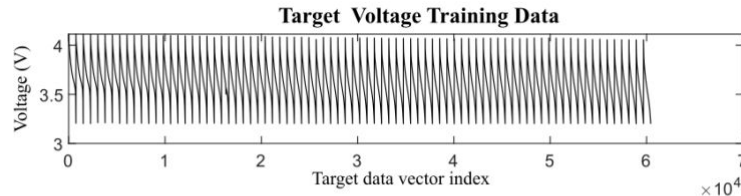
Physics Inspired Machine Learning:
Using physical system
understanding to aid ML
using pre-established system
mathematical models

Methodology for Electrical Battery Model

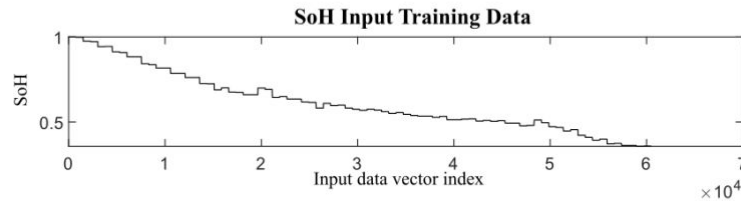


Source: R. D. Fonso, R. Teodorescu, C. Cecati and P. Bharadwaj, "A Battery Digital Twin From Laboratory Data Using Wavelet Analysis and Neural Networks," in *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 6889-6899, April 2024.

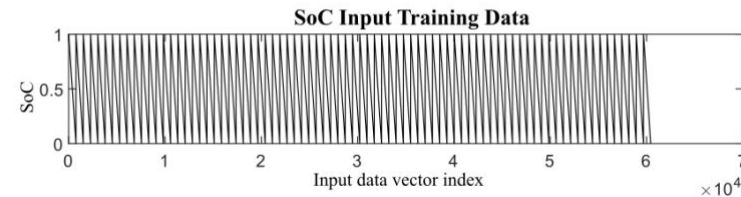
Open Circuit Voltage Estimation



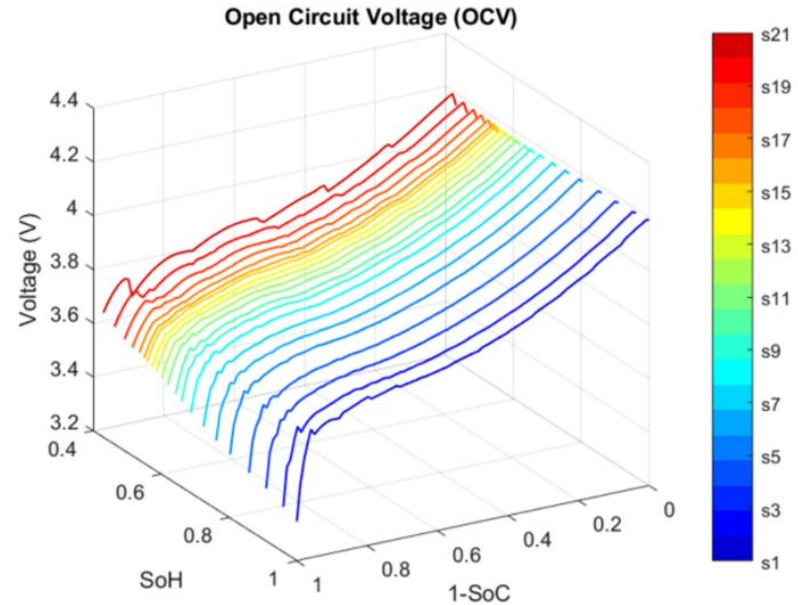
(a) Target voltage training data



(b) SoH input training data

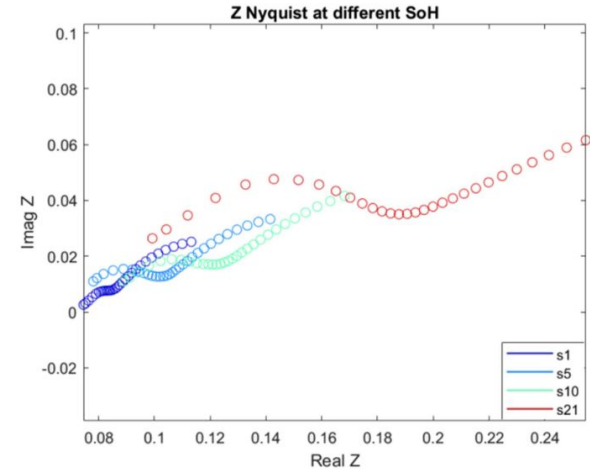
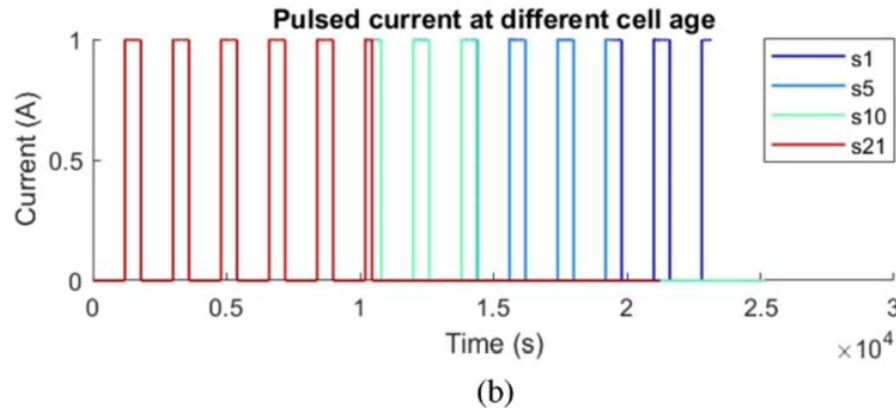
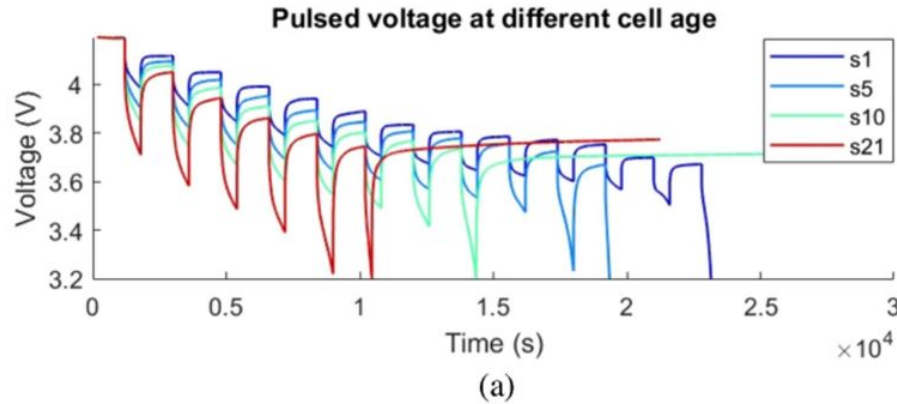


(c) SoC input training data



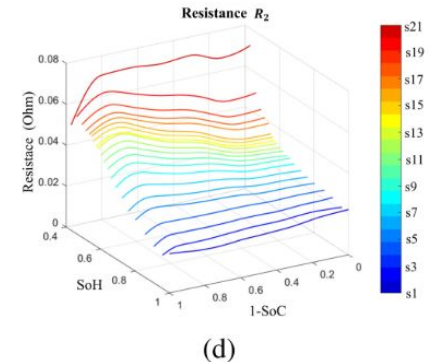
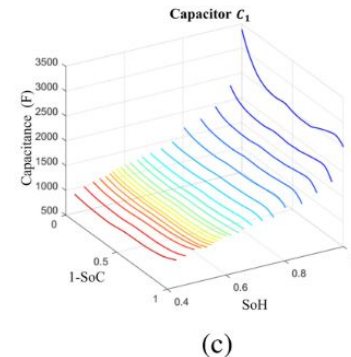
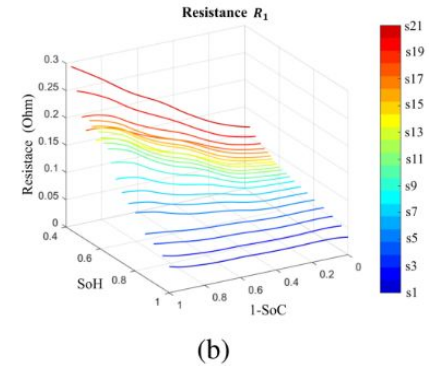
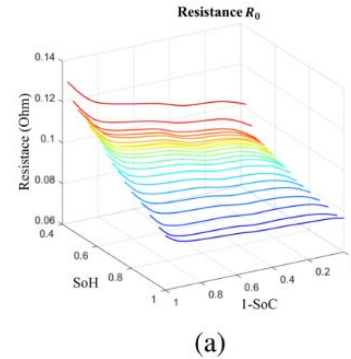
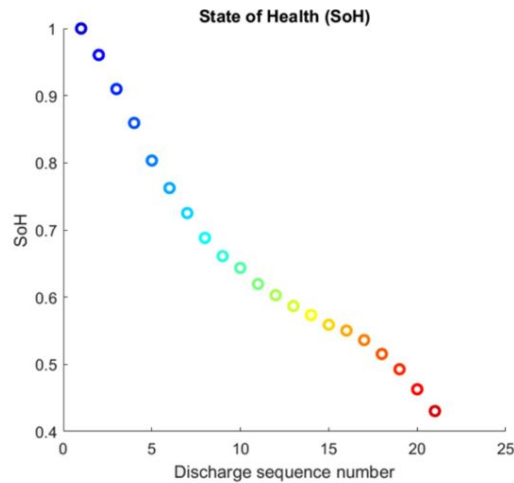
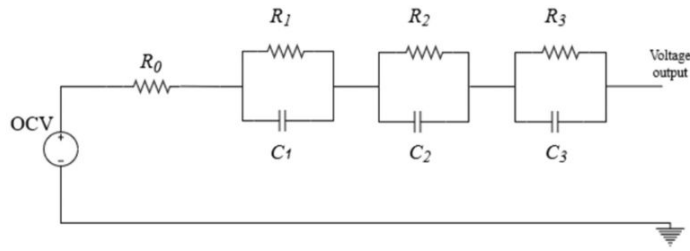
Source: A Battery Digital Twin Based on Neural Network for Testing SoC/SoH Algorithms by R D Fonso and P Bharadwaj et al., IEEE PEMC 2022.

Use of Pulsed Data for Internal Impedance Est.



Source: R. D. Fonso, R. Teodorescu, C. Cecati and P. Bharadwaj, "A Battery Digital Twin From Laboratory Data Using Wavelet Analysis and Neural Networks," in *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 6889-6899, April 2024.

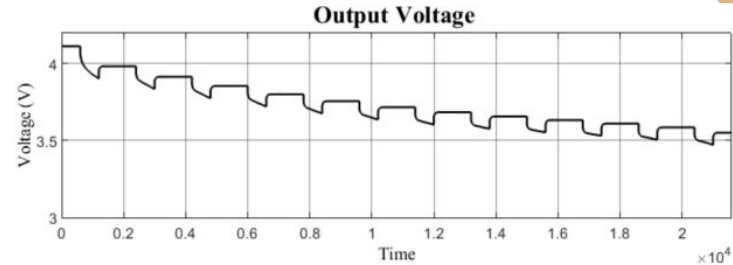
Equivalent Circuit Model for LIB



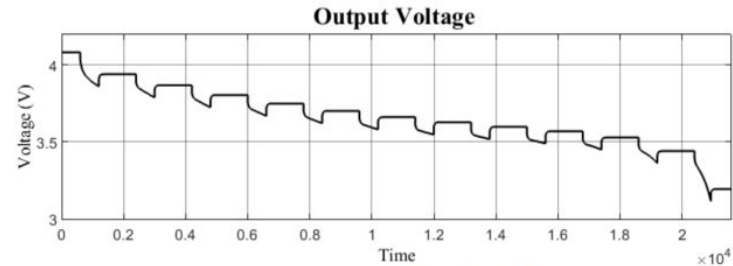
Source: R. D. Fonso, R. Teodorescu, C. Cecati and P. Bharadwaj, "A Battery Digital Twin From Laboratory Data Using Wavelet Analysis and Neural Networks," in *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 6889-6899, April 2024.

Results for Electrical Output

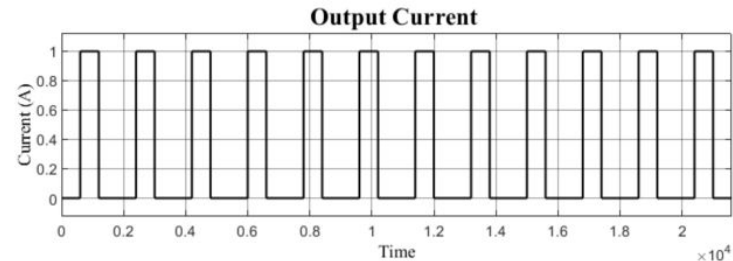
Source: R. D. Fonso, R. Teodorescu, C. Cecati and P. Bharadwaj, "A Battery Digital Twin From Laboratory Data Using Wavelet Analysis and Neural Networks," in *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 6889-6899, April 2024.



(a) BDT output voltage, SoH=1



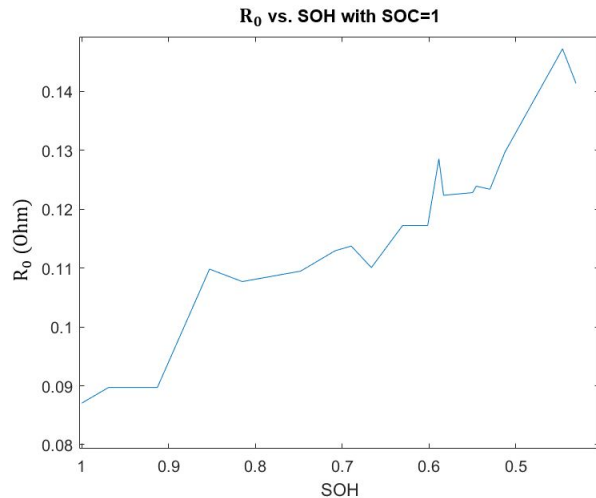
(b) BDT output voltage, SoH=0.9



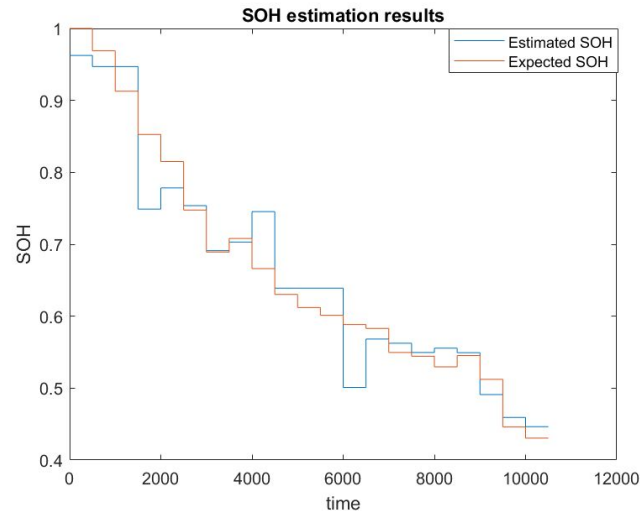
(c) BDT output current

SOH estimation from internal resistance

In this work, we trained a NN for the SOH estimation from the parameter R_0 .



$$0.43 \leq \text{SOH} \leq 1$$



Mean absolute relative error
MARE = 4.25%

EV Safety

EV Safety Standards in India

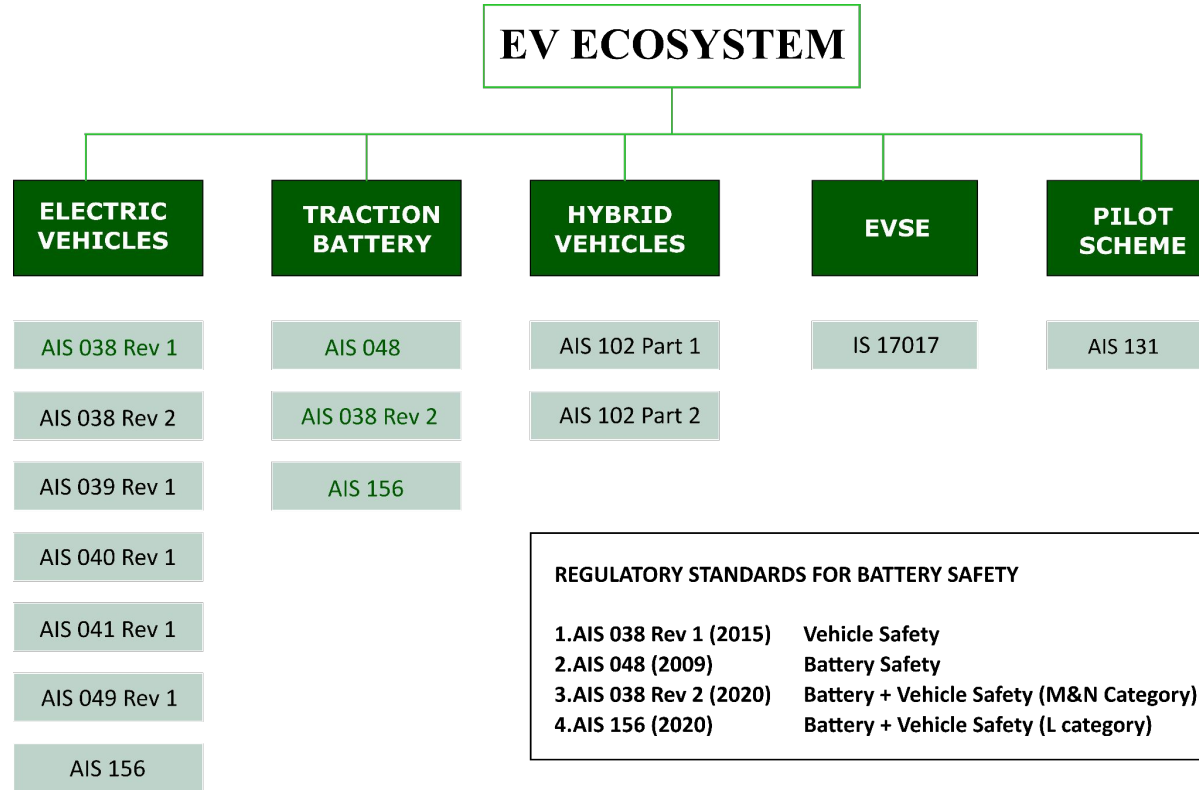


Fig: Battery safety standards in India

Categories of Electric Vehicles & Safety Requirements



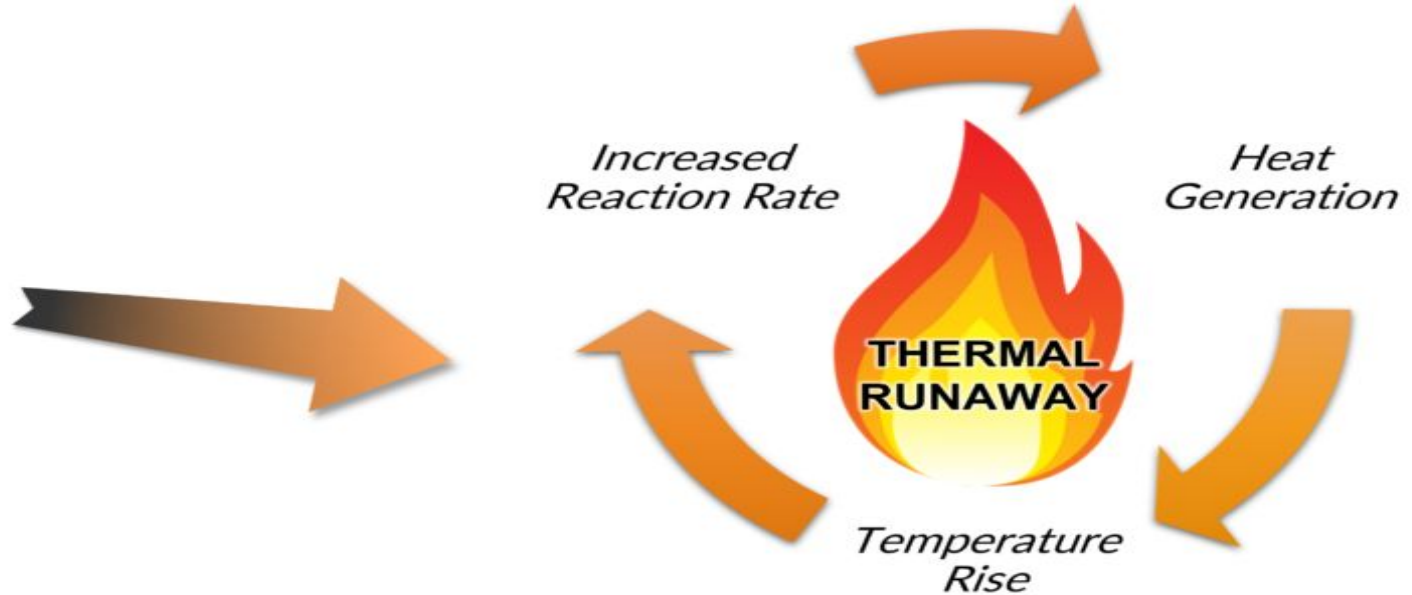
L CATEGORY VEHICLES	M&N CATEGORY VEHICLES
AIS 156 is prepared in-line with UN R136	AIS 038 Rev 2 is prepared in- line with GTR 20 Phase 1 (UN R100 Rev 3)
Vibration Test	Vibration Test
Thermal Shock and Cycling Test	Thermal Shock and Cycling Test
Mechanical drop test for removable REESS	Mechanical Shock
	Mechanical Integrity
Fire Resistance	Fire Resistance
External Short Circuit Protection	External Short Circuit Protection
Overcharge Protection	Overcharge Protection
Overdischarge Protection	Overdischarge Protection
Over-Temperature Protection	Over-Temperature Protection
Hydrogen Emission Test	Over-Current Protection
	Thermal Propagation Test
	Hydrogen Emission Test

Causes of Thermal Runaway

Initiation Events

External Causes:
Electrical Abuse
Mechanical Abuse
Thermal Abuse

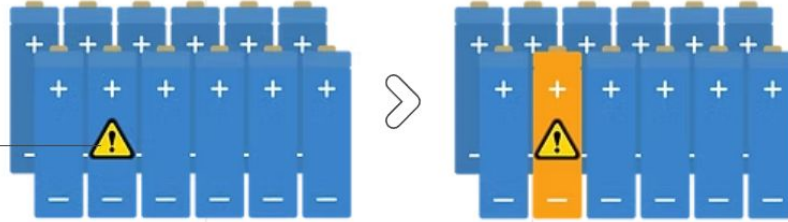
Internal Causes:
Defects
Self-Heating Ignition



Challenges with EV: Fire Safety

Thermal Runaway

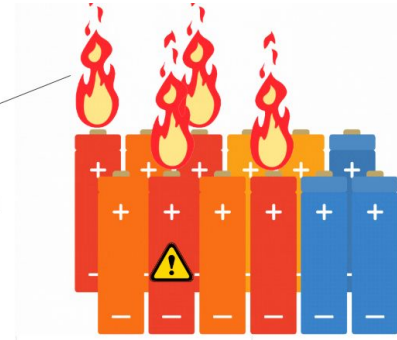
Cell affected by short circuit



Heavy metal particles present as a dark cloud, followed by a white vapour cloud of toxic flammable gases













Ignition will occur anywhere between seconds & minutes of the white vapour cloud showing



Video Link

LiB fire is a mixed class fire; conventional agents have no or little effect

LETTER SYMBOL:	PICTURE SYMBOL:	FOR USE ON:
		ORDINARY COMBUSTIBLES SUCH AS TRASH, PAPER, WOOD AND TEXTILES
		FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
		ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
		COMBUSTIBLE METAL
		COMBUSTIBLE COOKING MEDIA

Firefighting media	Remark
Water	Requires humongous quantity of water
Water mist	Has been found successful for smaller batteries
Dry chemical	Found to be the least effective
Foam	Achieves reduction in temperature, not effective for extinguishment
Aerosol	Has shown some success esp. in enclosed area
Clean agent	

The fire class of a LiB fire is **contentious** due to the various components which make up the battery; Casing (Class A); separator material, construction material and electrodes (Class D); flammable liquid, electrolyte (Class B); energized electrical apparatus (Class C)

Challenges with EV Fire Safety?



'Unpredictable Fire' because it has:

- Flames
- Fire – Large, Medium, Small
- Strong and long flares of burning gases
- Explosions (sudden), continuous
- Smoke, soot
- Poisonous, hazardous and HF gases

EV Fire Progression

An electric Nissan Shuuke on charge at a DC unit ignited, destroying four other vehicles.



Source: <https://youtu.be/Bp1z8Q-3JMM>,

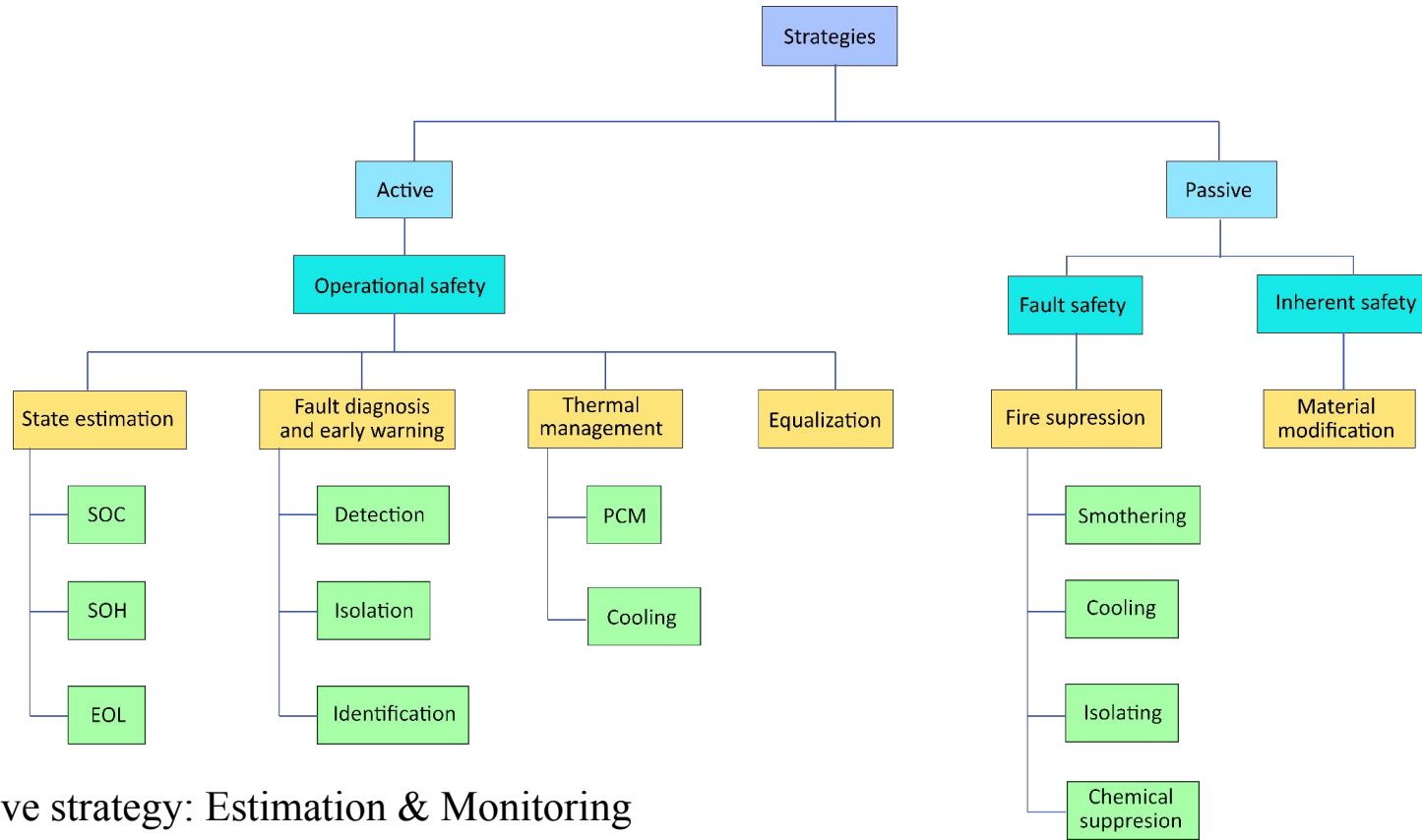
0.32 Dark cloud of heavy metal particles

0.39 Whistling noise of venting gases

0.44 Lighter vapour cloud above vehicle

0.50 Small vapour cloud explosion, vapour cloud is consumed

An Overview of the Safety Strategies for LIBs



- Active strategy: Estimation & Monitoring
- Passive strategy: Inherent design modification or fire suppression

Gas Detection

Target gases are selected on the basis of -

Consistency

Found in high concentration for all chemistry and abuse conditions?

Early Presence

Found in first venting and detectable with few seconds?

Leakage Detection

Main component of cell leakage?

*Vent gas composition under abuse conditions-

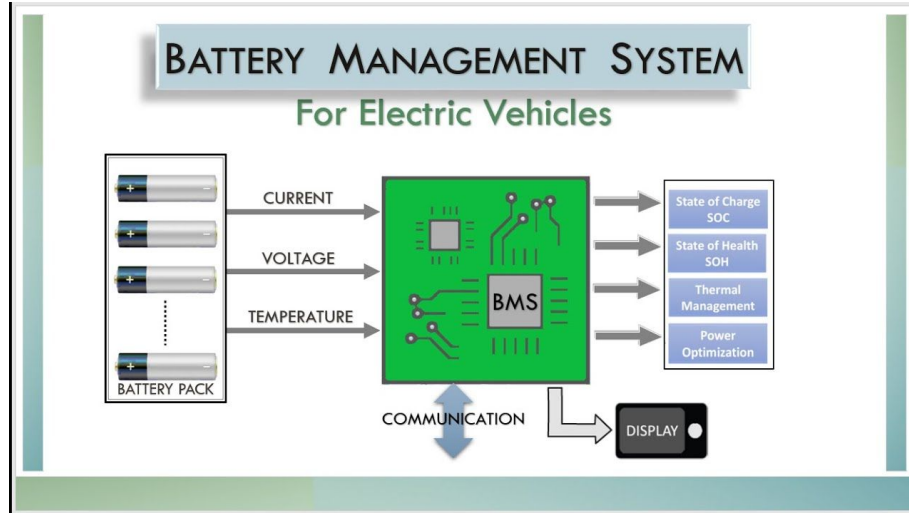
Conditions		CO ₂	CO	H ₂	VOCs
Overheating: SOC = 100%	NMC pouch	36.6%	28.4%	22.3%	12.4%
	LCO cylindrical	8%	10%	-	2.5%
Nail Penetration: charged to 4.3V	NMC pouch	>2%	>2%	Detected	High intensity
Overcharging: at the end of test	LFP cylindrical	47%	4.9%	23%	24%
Cell Leakage	NMC prismatic	32.3-58.4%	31.7-45.1%	-	4.7-9.1%
	LCO cylindrical	1.7%	-	-	44.6%

Experiments conducted in air, VOC: Volatile Organic Components (hydrocarbons like methane, ethane)

Source Cai, T., Valecha, P., Tran, V., Engle, B., Stefanopoulou, A., & Siegel, J. (2021). Detection of Li-ion battery failure and venting with Carbon Dioxide sensors. *ETransportation*, 7, 100100.

EV Safety by BMS

- Prevents Thermal Runway
- Enhancing Battery Lifespan
- Avoid Overcharging and Overheating
- Proactive Safety Alerts



Thermal management and temperature prediction

- In extreme temperatures the safety and life of battery degrades
- Thus we must try to predict the temperature so that we can regulate it

Data driven vs Physical models

- Data driven models are preferred over physical models.
- Physical models offer slightly more accuracy but
- Struggle in real time prediction due to their complexity
- Data driven methods are easier to implement and use in a wide variety of cases
- Works best for aging batteries

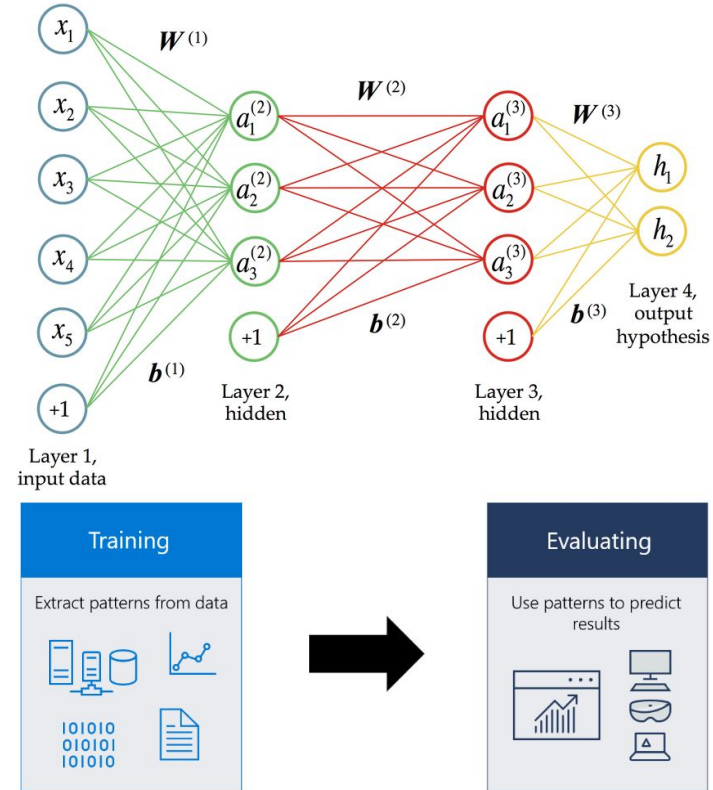
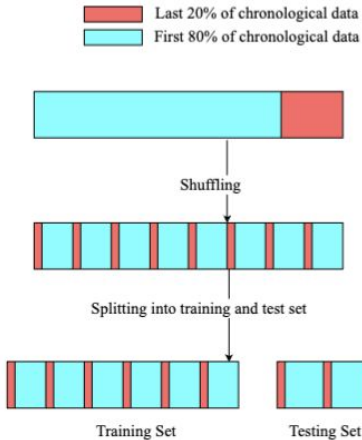
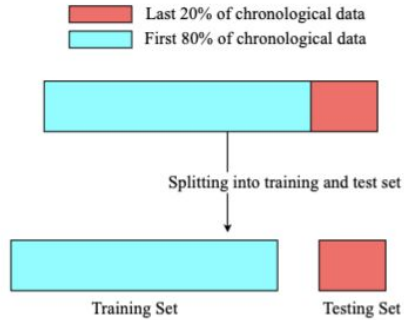
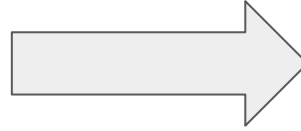


Figure Source: Sheehan, Sara & Song, Yun. (2016). Deep Learning for Population Genetic Inference. PLOS Computational Biology. 12. e1004845. 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004845.

Battery Aging Problem Affects Temperature Prediction Accuracy



Test set fit

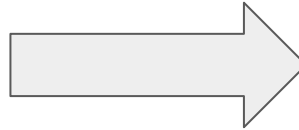


Model inputs

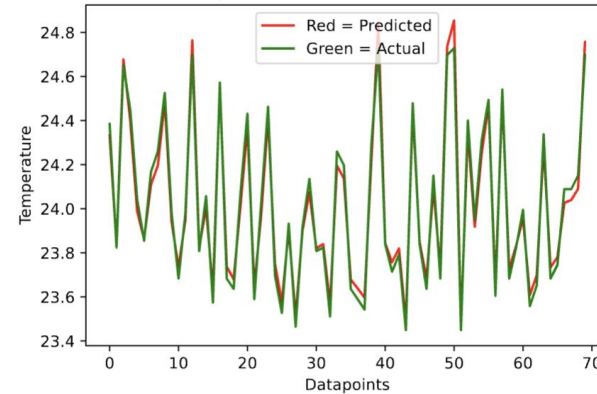
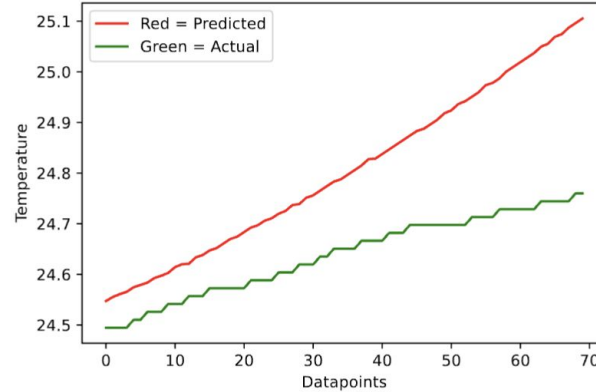
- Time
- Current
- Voltage

Model Output

- Temperature



Test set fit

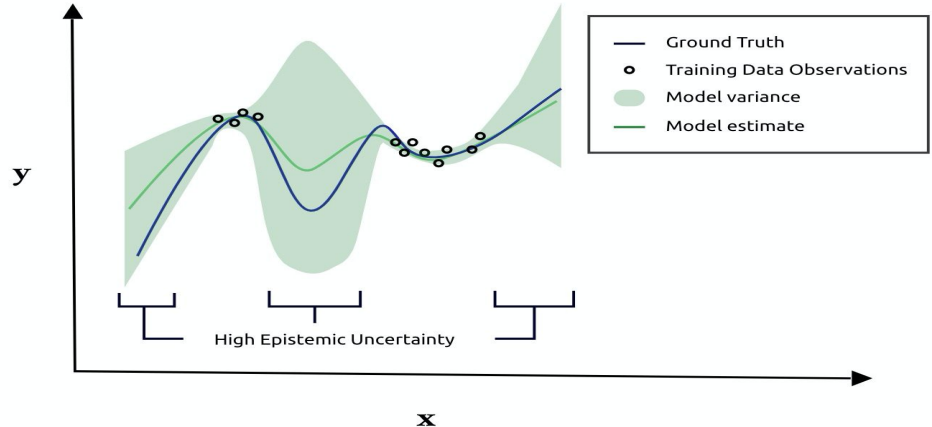


Dataset Description

- Four 18650 Lithium-ion batteries were used.
- Profiles were collected for different type of conditions.
- Each profile had the following data
 - Time
 - Voltage
 - Current
 - Temperature
 - Type of profile

Uncertainty Quantification

- Reliability in unseen data.
- Adaptability to unseen data.
- Worst case scenario awareness.
- Safety in alerting users.

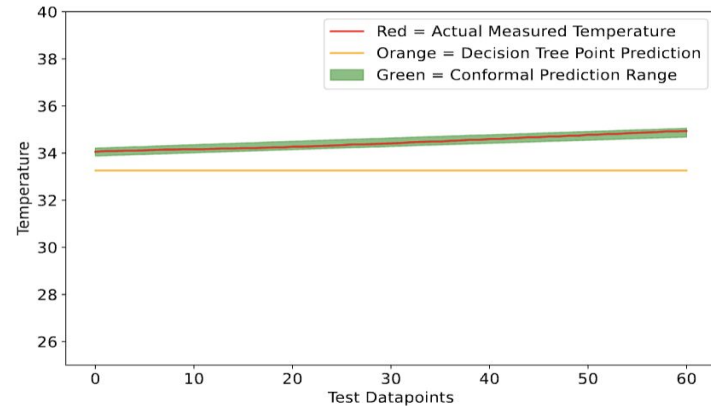


Source: <https://everyhue.me/posts/why-uncertainty-matters/>

Conformal Prediction Approach

Results

- Actual temperature value for the out-of-domain data were inside the predicted ranges 79% of the time
- For other 21% points the relative percentage error was 0.34%.
- The average width of prediction was 1.07 °C.



Benchmarking

Mean absolute error averaged across all Batteries (RW9-12): conformal prediction (CP), linear regression (LR), decision tree (DT) and random forest (RF).

Cycling Profile	CP	LR	DT	RF
Reference Charge	0.76	0.55	0.38	0.17
Reference Discharge	0.28	0.38	1.45	0.60
Pulsed Load (Rest)	0.06	0.12	0.31	0.09
Pulsed Load (Discharge)	0.03	0.04	0.40	0.15
Discharge (RW)	0.03	0.04	0.28	0.10
Charge (RW)	0.03	0.04	0.27	0.10
Pulsed Charge (Rest)	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.04
Pulsed Charge (Charge)	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.07
Low Current Discharge	0.72	0.28	0.27	0.33
Rest Post Low Current Discharge	0.37	0.21	0.14	0.14
Rest Post Reference Discharge	0.58	0.89	0.41	0.09
Rest Post Pulsed Load/Charge	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.10

Source: P. Sachan and P. Bharadwaj, "Incorporating Uncertainty and Reliability for Battery Temperature Prediction using Machine Learning Methods," in *IEEE Journal of Emerging and Selected Topics in Industrial Electronics*, doi: 10.1109/JESTIE.2023.3327052.

Conclusion



- Energy storage devices like Lithium ion batteries : low tolerance for abuse.
- Solved with smart low-cost electronics: real-time health-monitoring + BDT.
- Battery digital twins correlate operation to abuse signature: extend life.
- Developed tool with real-time electro-thermal-aging diagnosis prevents fires.
- Save millions EV users by time-advanced warnings before a fire hazard.
- Offset high cost of compliance for AIS 156 and AIS 038 Rev 2.
- Support India's transition to safer and more reliable electric vehicles.

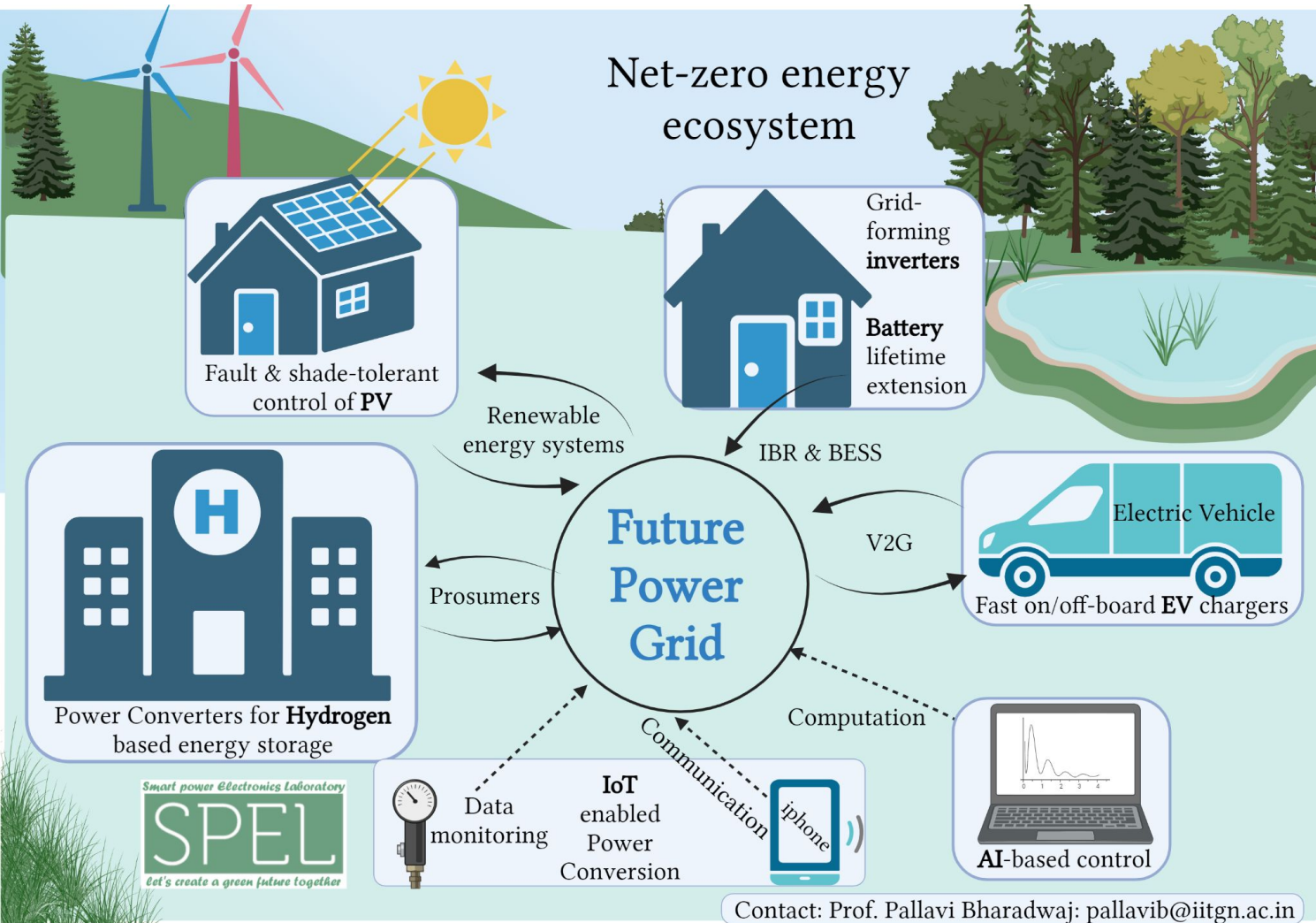
Research Impact

- P. Sachan and P. Bharadwaj, "Incorporating Uncertainty and Reliability for Battery Temperature Prediction Using Machine Learning Methods," in IEEE Journal of Emerging and Selected Topics in Industrial Electronics, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 234-241, Jan. 2024, doi: 10.1109/JESTIE.2023.3327052.
- P. Sachan and P. Bharadwaj, "An Adaptive Battery Charging Optimization System" , Indian Patent Application Number 202421097809, Dec. 2024
- S. Chakraborty, P. Mehta and P. Bharadwaj, "Smart Hybrid Energy Management System for Green Microgrid with Optimized Energy and Enhanced Voltage Stability," in IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications, doi: 10.1109/TIA.2025.3571335
- P. Sachan and P. Bharadwaj, "Light Machine-Learning based Fast Capacity Estimation for Low-Cost and Trustworthy Battery Swapping, Manuscript submitted to IEEE Transactions on Transportation Electrification.

References

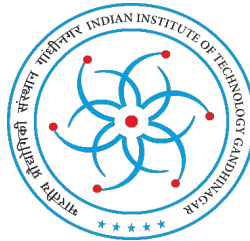
- [1] K. Wang et al., “Early Warning Method and Fire Extinguishing Technology of Lithium-Ion Battery Thermal Runaway: A Review,” *Energies*, vol. 16, no. 7, p. 2960, Jan. 2023, doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/en16072960>.
- [2] J. Kim, D. Bae, C. Park, and H. Park, “Pre-detection of thermal runaway in Li-ion 18650 batteries via temperature and voltage: The importance of temperature measurement location,” *Applied Thermal Engineering*, vol. 269, p. 125991, Jun. 2025, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2025.125991>.
- [3] “Thermal runaway features of large format prismatic lithium ion battery using extended volume accelerating rate calorimetry,” *Journal of Power Sources*, vol. 255, pp. 294–301, Jun. 2014, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2014.01.005>.
- [4] H. Chen, B. Gulsoy, A. Barai, P. Nakhanivej, M. J. Loveridge, and J. Marco, “Experimental and numerical study of internal pressure of lithium-ion batteries under overheating,” *Journal of Energy Storage*, vol. 116, p. 116066, Mar. 2025, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.est.2025.116066>.
- [5] L. Lin, “Mechanically Induced Thermal Runaway for Li-ion Batteries,” *Mendeley Data*, vol. 1, Nov. 2023, doi: <https://doi.org/10.17632/sn2kv34r4h.1>.
- [6] “Battery Failure Databank | Transportation and Mobility Research | NREL,” *Nrel.gov*, 2025. <https://www.nrel.gov/transportation/battery-failure.html> (accessed Apr. 23, 2025).

Net-zero energy ecosystem



Thank You!

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Dr. Pallavi Bharadwaj
Smart Power Electronics Laboratory, IIT Gandhinagar