

Abstract

Dataforth Corporation tasked us with creating a battery charging and cell balancing system which integrates with their data acquisition line of products for demonstration at trade shows. The Dataforth MAQ20 data acquisition products are integral to our system; they are modular, programmable, multichannel, and fully isolated data I/O devices. We programmed a TI MSP430 to act as our primary control module for efficiently cycling a high performance LiPo battery pack. Our design is built for reliability, signal integrity, and ease of maintenance.

Requirements

- Charge rates ranging from 1C to 3C
- 75°C maximum system temperature
- 60°C maximum battery temperature
- Monitor and regulate voltage drop across each cell
- Acquire control data from Dataforth MAQ20



Figure 1: System Architecture

References

- [1] "IEEE Guide for the Characterization and Evaluation of Lithium-Based Batteries in Stationary Applications," in IEEE Std 16791-2017, vol., no., pp.1-47, 31 Jan. 2018, doi: 10.1109/IEEESTD.2018.8262521.
- [2] S. Tseng, T. Shih, S. Fan and G. Chang, "Design and implementation of lithium-ion/lithium-polymer battery charger with impedance compensation," 2009 International Conference on Power Electronics and Drive Systems (PEDS), 2009, pp. 866-870. [3] "IEEE Draft Standard for the Design of Chargers Used in Stationary Battery Applications," in IEEE P2405/D9.5 June 2021, pp.1-49, 22 July 2021.

Dataforth LiPo BMCS

Hamad Aldossary, Hunter Browning, Sean Conlin, Darby DeGan School of Informatics Computing and Cyber Systems

Design

Our team had three major subsystems that passed extensive testing: The battery charger's two central components, the MAQ20 • System Power and Charging: The first major test was a charging data acquisition system and the MSP430 microcontroller, gather data on each of the battery cells and control the step down converters matrix test. Each converter was given 24V DC from the primary power supply module to create the required charging and discharging of the unit respectively. power rails for charging the battery, running system peripherals, The MSP430 receives voltage, current, and temperature and powering the microcontroller individually. data upon request from the MAQ20 and sends control • User Interface: The second major subsystem test was the user signals to the relevant subsystems. These signals allow interface. While the LCD screen never reached a functioning state the charger to respond appropriately to nominal cycling the test did allow the team to see that user input was being seen by conditions or suboptimal states such as cell overvoltage, CCS. That helped the team to progress and improve the algorithm. overheating, or excessive charge rate. • MAQ20 Communication: The first step of this test was to The MSP430 also sends data to the user interface to establish that there was communication with the COM4 module by display voltage, charging rate, and warnings due to faults powering the MAQ20 system, featuring the COM4 and ISOV2, in the battery. This is shown in Figures 1 and 3. and connecting it to the MSP430 via the ISO3086 Serial to UART converter. RX FROM MSP TO IS DATA TRANSFER ENABLE MSP CTL TO I TX FROM MSP TO IS GPIO_ITR 10 DATA TRANSFER ENABLE MSP CTL TO ISC UART_TX X TX FROM MSP TO I UART_RX RX FROM MSP TO **0000** H13 H12 H11 H10 3v3 2 LCD PWR 1 F5529-LE U2 F5529-RIGH GPIO_ITR_PWM_TA2.2 GPIO_ITR_PWM_TA2.1 GPIO_ITR_PWM_TA1.1 GPIO_ITR_SPI-CS-WIRELESS GPIO_ITR_PWM_TA0.4 GPIO_ITR_PWM_TA0.3 GPIO_ITR_TMR-CAPI GPIO_ITR_TMR-CAP1 SPI_MOSI_UCBOSDA Figure 4: Bounce and rise of the reset switch. Voltage spike on left at
 14
 GPIO_ITR_UCB1CLK_UCA1STE
 SPI_MISO_USBOSCL
 13
 LCD MIS

 16
 GPIO_ITR_UCB1STE_UCA1CLK
 GPIO_ITR_SPI_CS_DISP
 15
 LCD CS
first contact of the switch required the use of decoupling capacitors. GPIO_ITR_SPI-CS-OTHER 18 GPIO_ITR GPIO_ITR 19 LCD DC/RS JW1AFSN-DC5V 20 GPIO_ITR H15 2 CTL_IN CTL_OUT H16 C 2 CTL_IN C LCD PWR ast edited by Hunter Browning **End Remarks** eated by Hunter Browning rthern Arizona University ging and balancing a multi-cell LiP e: capstone_singleface.kicad_sch Title: Lithium Lumberjacks PCB – Single Layer of showcasing Dataforth products Size: A5 Date: 2022-04-15 KiCad E.D.A. kicad (6.0.4) Rev: 69 wledgments



Figure 2: PCB Schematic Layout

Dataforth Corporation initially tasked our team with charging and balancing a multi-cell LiPo battery. The battery management system that was developed follows industry standards and meets or exceeds all functional requirements set by the client. The final system was integrated with the MAQ20 data acquisition system and was tested to be appropriate for demonstrating charging, balancing, and discharging the battery over time for the express purpose of showcasing Dataforth products in a safe and maintainable way.



Figure 3: Battery Charger Final Product

End Remarks

Testing

Acknowledgments

We as team Lithium Lumberjacks thank our client John Lehman who represents Dataforth, proposed the project initially, and provided ample resources toward the projects' success. We would also like to thank Dr. Severinghaus and Mahsa Keshavarz for guiding us through the project and mentoring us along the way.





Figure 5: Rise signal for the primary power module upon startup



2021-2022