

# Creating Neural Networks for Battery Fault Detection and Predictive Modeling

## Introduction

The creation of a digital twin for battery systems involves multiple technical components, including data collection, fault detection algorithms, and predictive modeling. Below paragraphs delves into the intricate details of these components, with a particular emphasis on data collection, neural network development for fault detection, and the utilization of LSTM networks for predictive modeling.

## Data Collection

- Dataset Selection**

A comprehensive and well-curated dataset forms the foundation of a robust digital twin. Hence, an extensive and diverse dataset was meticulously collected, encompassing various scenarios such as "typical battery operation," "varied fault types," and data obtained from different spatial locations within the battery system. This meticulously compiled dataset further includes data from multiple sources, including battery management systems, integrated sensors, and historical records. These sources provide a multifaceted array of parameters, including voltage, current, temperature, state of charge, and capacitance, resulting in a rich and varied dataset for analysis.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	Results
1	Vm2-Me1	Vm3-Me1	Vm4-Me1	Vm5-Me1	Results	Vm2-Me1	Vm3-Me1	Vm4-Me1	Vm5-Me1	Results	Vm2-Me1	Vm3-Me1	Vm4-Me1	Vm5-Me1	Results	Vm2-Me1	Vm3-Me1	Vm4-Me1	Vm5-Me1	Results	Vm2-Me1	Vm3-Me1	Vm4-Me1	Vm5-Me1	Results	
2	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794	0.0794		
3	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785	0.0785		
4	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.117		
5	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155		
6	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991	0.1991		
7	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309		
8	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693	0.2693		
9	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053	0.3053		
10	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491	0.3491		
11	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781	0.3781		
12	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135	0.6135		
13	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432		
14	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432	0.6432		
15	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182	0.9182		
16	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695	1.1695		
17	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989	1.3989		
18	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083	1.6083		
19	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995	1.7995		
20	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918	1.9918		
21	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166	2.166		
22	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234	2.3234		
23	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657	2.4657		
24	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941	2.5941		
25	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722	2.7722		
26	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346	2.9346		
27	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547	3.0547		
28	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655	3.1655		
29	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602	3.2602		
30	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639	3.3639		
31	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491	3.4491		

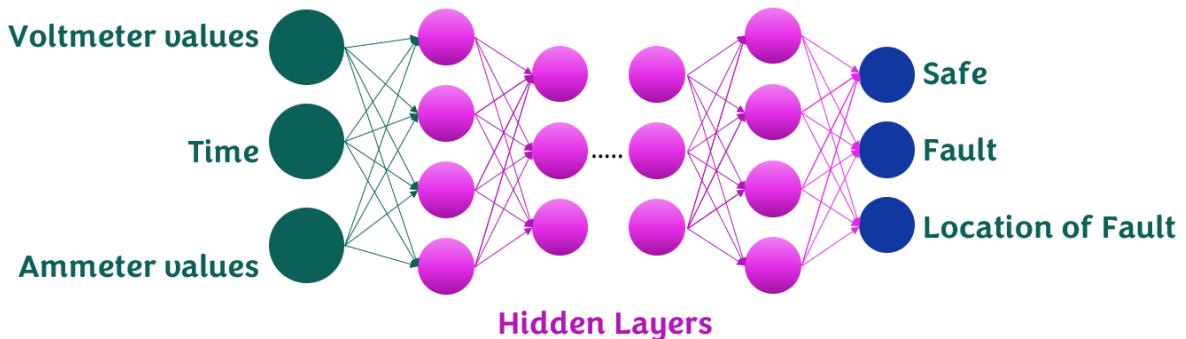
Fig1. Collection of labelled datasets

Labeled Outputs

Time (sec)	Batt1	Batt2	Batt3	Batt4	Batt5	
0	0.000000	0.999773	0.992659	-0.512413	0.987768	0.998075
1	5.680000e-22	1.140000e-15	2.260000e-17	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
2	1.340000e-12	4.700000e-16	9.400000e-18	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
3	3.140000e-21	7.700000e-24	1.540000e-26	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
4	7.870000e-08	1.347200e-01	2.654400e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
5	1.872000e-17	3.13823e-01	6.27646e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
6	4.210000e-06	7.40419e-01	1.48083e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
7	1.050000e-07	2.15130e-01	4.30260e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
8	3.540000e-07	7.24729e-01	1.56469e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
9	1.050000e-07	2.15130e-01	4.30260e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
10	6.120000e-07	2.15130e-01	4.30260e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
11	6.120000e-07	2.15130e-01	4.30260e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
12	1.310000e-07	2.15130e-01	4.30260e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
13	1.31000					

## Neural Network Model

The development of the neural network model is a pivotal stage in the creation of a digital twin for battery system. The neural network architecture begins with careful consideration of the input features, output features and hidden layers as hyperparameters to improve accuracy. For this battery, we selected the 4 voltmeters and the general voltage and current of the battery as the input layers. Through the hidden layers, features are extracted to predict the output. The model is constantly trained by configuring the hidden layers to improve the accuracy of prediction to be high as possible.



```
Epoch: 0 and loss: 1.28187644448165894
Epoch: 10 and loss: 0.9368725419044495
Epoch: 20 and loss: 0.7265675663948059
Epoch: 30 and loss: 0.5271393060684204
Epoch: 40 and loss: 0.40260422229766846
Epoch: 50 and loss: 0.2910136580467224
Epoch: 60 and loss: 0.17814527451992035
Epoch: 70 and loss: 0.10713918507099152
Epoch: 80 and loss: 0.07466660439968109
Epoch: 90 and loss: 0.06249254569411278
Epoch: 100 and loss: 0.057693347334861755
Epoch: 110 and loss: 0.05548526719212532
Epoch: 120 and loss: 0.05422917753458023
Epoch: 130 and loss: 0.053359515964984894
Epoch: 140 and loss: 0.05274094268679619
Epoch: 150 and loss: 0.05219303071498871
Epoch: 160 and loss: 0.051637690514326096
Epoch: 170 and loss: 0.051204703748226166
Epoch: 180 and loss: 0.05081541836261749
Epoch: 190 and loss: 0.050437215715646744
Epoch: 200 and loss: 0.0501098595559597
Epoch: 210 and loss: 0.05003581568598747
Epoch: 220 and loss: 0.04948898032307625
Epoch: 230 and loss: 0.04926516115665436
Epoch: 240 and loss: 0.04899793863296509
Epoch: 250 and loss: 0.04887254163622856
Epoch: 260 and loss: 0.048544105142354965
Epoch: 270 and loss: 0.04845638945698738
Epoch: 280 and loss: 0.04845638945698738
Epoch: 290 and loss: 0.04874222353100777
Running Epochs Accuracy
```

## Algorithm Development

An algorithm is meticulously formulated based on the discerned pattern within the dataset compilation. The algorithm adapts and processes any incoming unlabeled data, enabling the prediction of the battery's status, alongside the identification of fault type and its precise location within the battery. This approach is called a “Rule-Based Algorithm”. After getting a clear understanding of the cause-and-effect relationships within the battery system, an algorithm is created so that the probability of false prediction is highly unlikely.

```

import pandas as pd
# Import the required libraries

def CheckFaultstatus(Datafile, Errorfile):
    OpenCircuitstatus = False
    ShortCircuitstatus = CheckForshortcircuit(Errorfile,Datafile)
    if (ShortCircuitstatus == False):
        OpenCircuitstatus = CheckForopencircuit(Errorfile,Datafile)
    print("Short circuit status:", ShortCircuitstatus)
    print("Open circuit status:", OpenCircuitstatus)

def updateErrorprofile(Errorfile, Status):
    Errorfile = pd.read_csv(Errorfile)
    # update the 'Columnname' with the new data
    Errorfile['Status'] = Status
    # Save the updated profile in the same CSV file
    print("Updating Error File")
    Errorfile.to_csv(Errorfile, index=False) # set index=False to avoid writing the index as a column

def CheckForshortcircuit(Errorfile,fileName):
    data = pd.read_csv(fileName)
    # Select the last 10 rows
    # data = data.tail(10)
    AffectedVolt = 0
    TimeAtError = 0
    MaxError = 0
    for x in range(1, 5):
        VoltmeterRow = 'Cell'+str(x)
        for y in range(len(data)-1):
            if float((data[VoltmeterRow]).iloc[y]).replace(" V", "") < 0.6:
                TimeAtError = data['?/?/time'][y]
                AffectedVolt = x
    return True

if (AffectedVolt > 0):
    print("short circuit is at voltmeter", affectedVolt, 'at time', TimeAtError)
    # update the 'Columnname' with the new data
    Status = "Short Circuit at Cell " + str(Affectedvolt)
    updateErrorprofile(Errorfile, Status)
    return True

else:
    print("no short circuit")
    return False

def CheckForopencircuit(Errorfile,fileName):
    data = pd.read_csv(fileName)
    # Check for open circuit
    # Check how many columns have the name 'Cell'
    cell_columns_count = 4

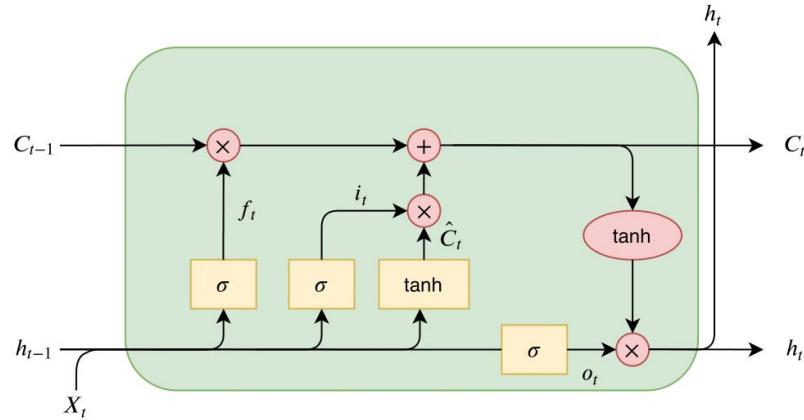
    # Extract the required column data

```

## Predictive Modeling with LSTM

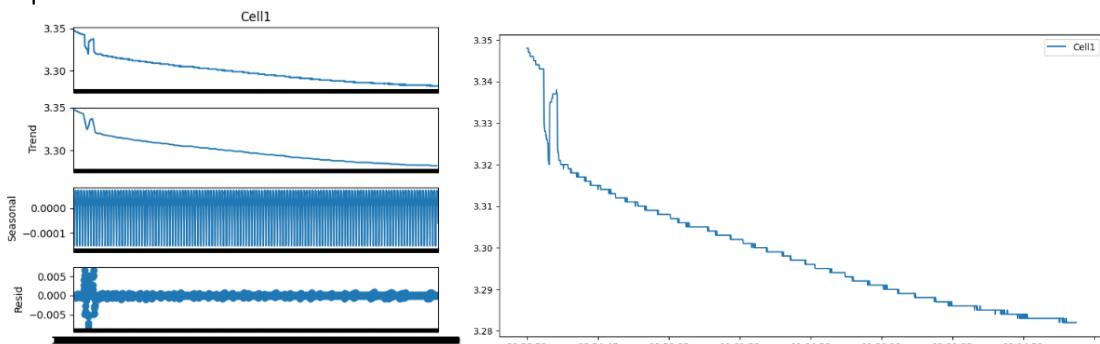
- **About LSTM**

LSTM stands for Long Short-Term Memory, which is a type of Recurrent Neural Network. This model is well suited for handling time-series data as it captures long-term dependencies.



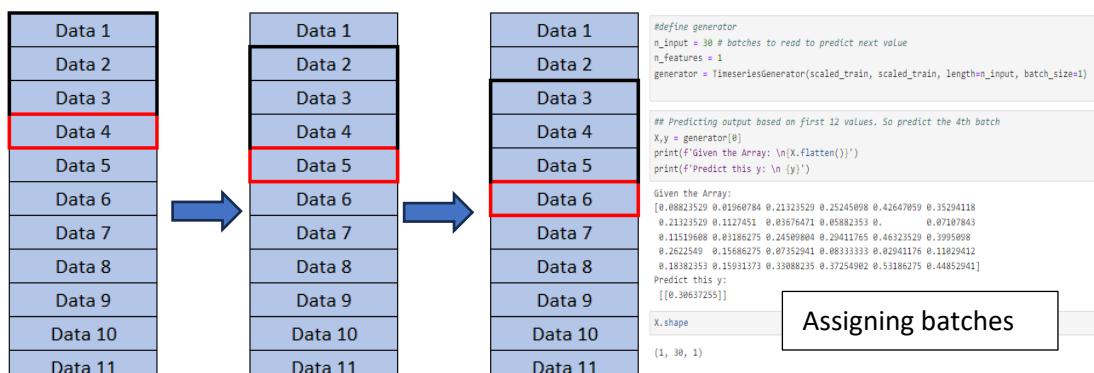
- **Data Preparation**

In the realm of predictive modelling, the focus is primarily on data representing normal battery operation of a working battery. This data is meticulously preprocessed to suit the requirements of LSTM networks.



The training data is input as  $n$  batches, and it is trained to predict the next value ( $n + 1$ ). The number  $n$  is decided after several runs to get better accuracy.

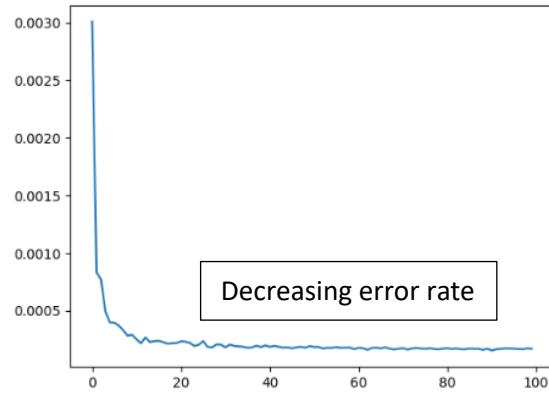
for eg  $n = 3$ :



- **Training and Optimization**

The LSTM model is trained using the preprocessed dataset, with a specific emphasis on its capacity to predict future values of a healthy battery. The predictive accuracy of this model is enhanced by tuning in the hyperparameters, mainly the batch size and the learning rate.

```
Epoch 35/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0045
Epoch 36/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0033
Epoch 37/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0037
Epoch 38/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0043
Epoch 39/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0030
Epoch 40/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 41/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0025
Epoch 42/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0028
Epoch 43/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0035
Epoch 44/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0027
Epoch 45/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0046
Epoch 46/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0023
Epoch 47/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0026
Epoch 48/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0024
Epoch 49/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0024
Epoch 50/50
141/141 [=====] - 4s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0020
<keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x254274fb550>
```



- **Evaluation and Validation**

The performance of the LSTM model is evaluated and compared with the original dataset for comparison.

