

Battery Charge / Discharge Cyclers

Principle & Application

May, 2022



Designing the Solutions for Electrochemistry

Potentiostat/Galvanostat | Battery test system | Impedance Analyser | Fuel cell test system

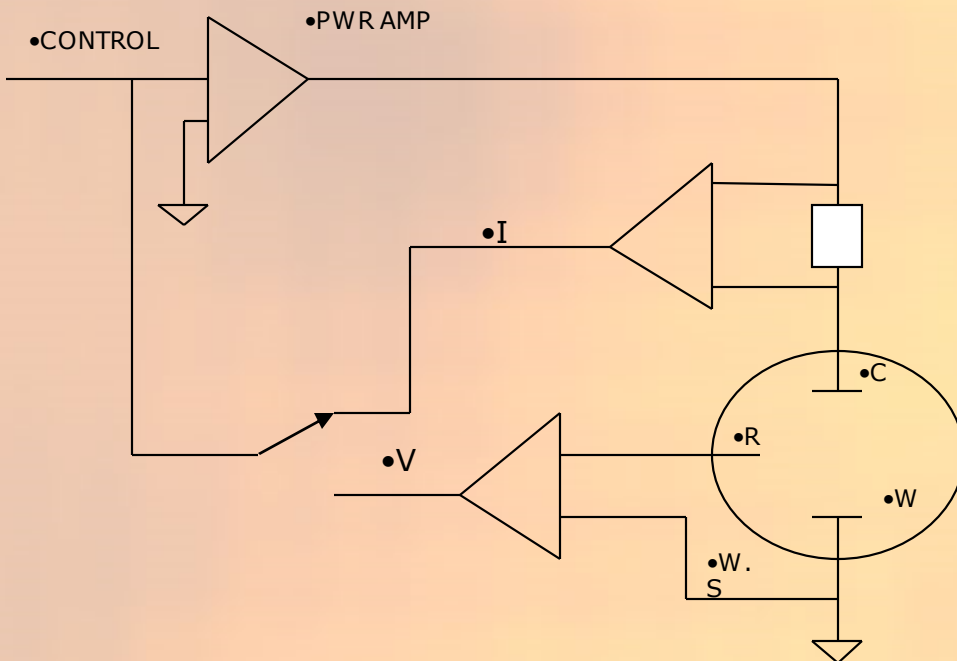
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Circuit Difference

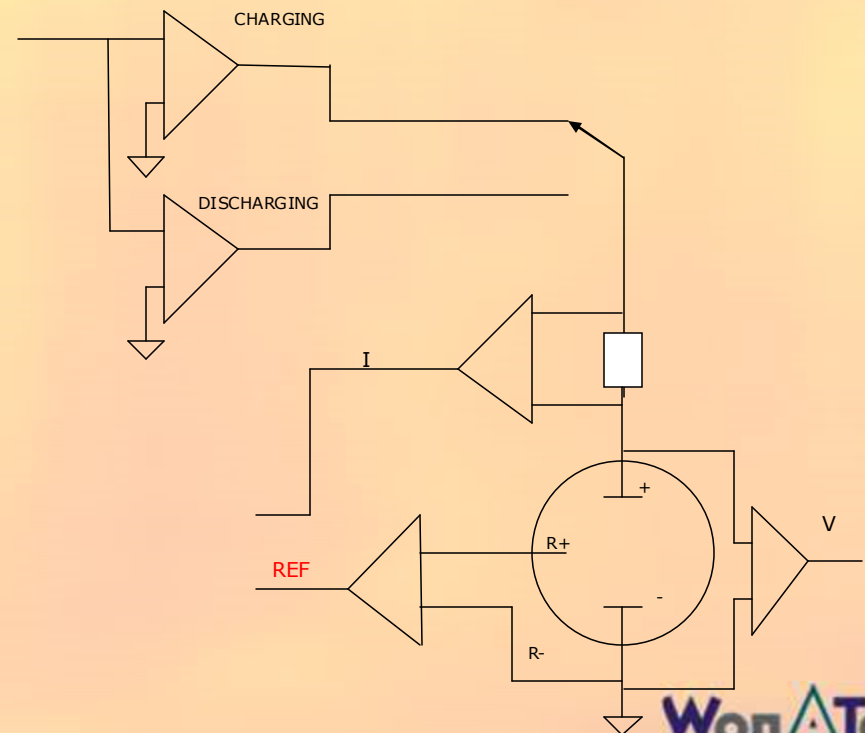
■ Potentiostat/Galvanostat type

- Bipolar Linear Circuit
- Analog Feedback (V&I)
- Reference (Control & Measurement)



■ Power Supply type

- Charge/Discharge Circuit Switching Unipolar
- Digital Feedback
- Reference (Measurement Only)



0 volt or Negative volt control

- Minus power is needed.
- Half cell control/CV might be needed.
- Electronic load discharging => Over 0V
 - Min. load resistance + Cable/Connector $R=RL$
 - Discharging current: I_d
 - Discharging minimum voltage: $E_m=RL*I_d$.
 - e.g. Discharging current: 10Amp, $RL=0.01\Omega$
 - Minimum voltage = 100mV

Weak Point Comparison

■ Potentiostat/Galvanostat

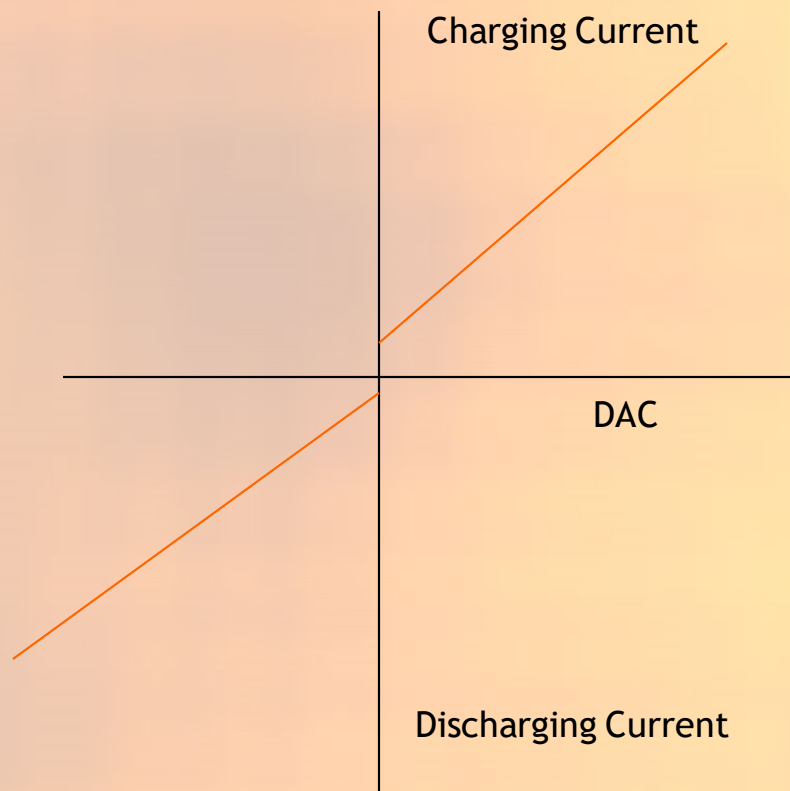
- Relatively Expensive
- Hard To Make Design For Large Power

■ Power Supply

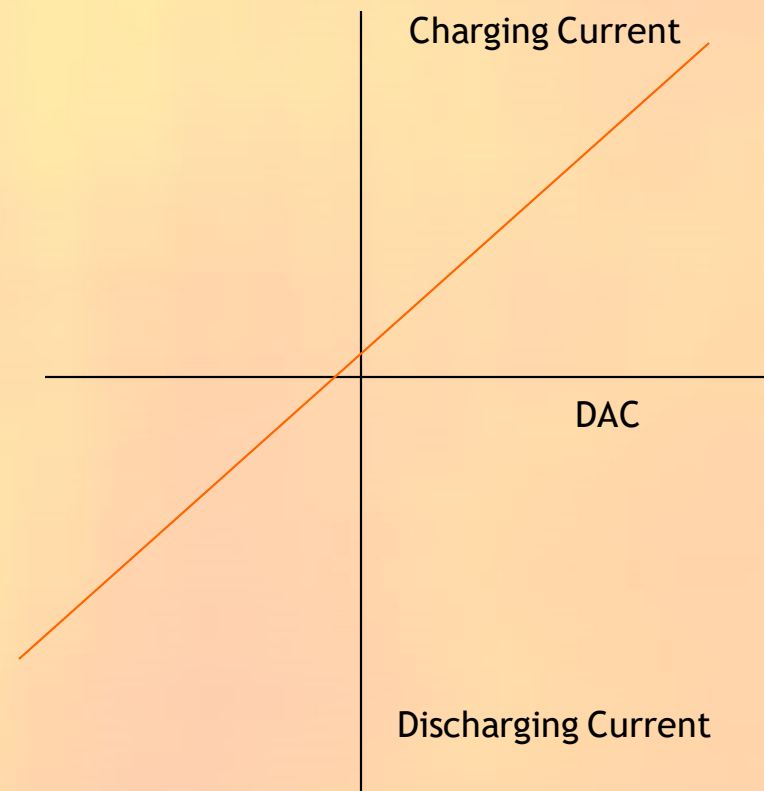
- Hard To Maintain Constant Voltage
- Unavailable For Electrochemical Experiment (3 Electrode Configuration)
- Big Error Margin For Low Current
- Deadtime On Polarity Switching (Charging/Discharging)
- Slower Slew Rate

Bipolar Linearity

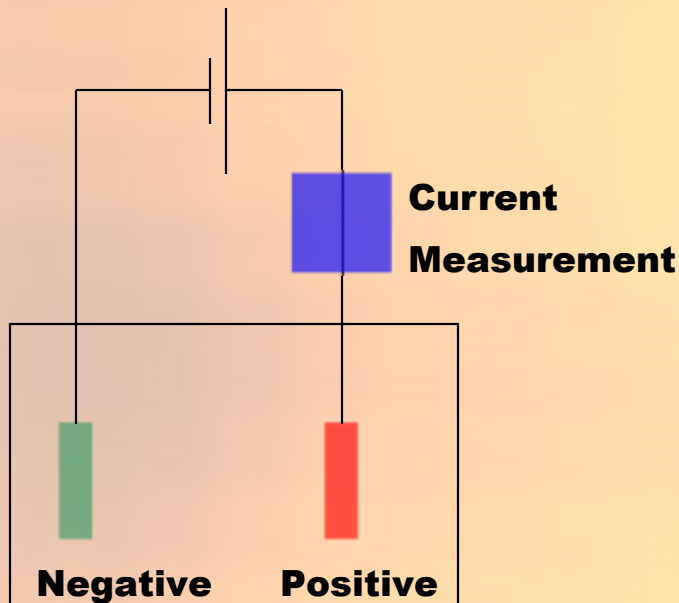
■ Power Supply Type



■ Potentiostat/Galvanostat Type



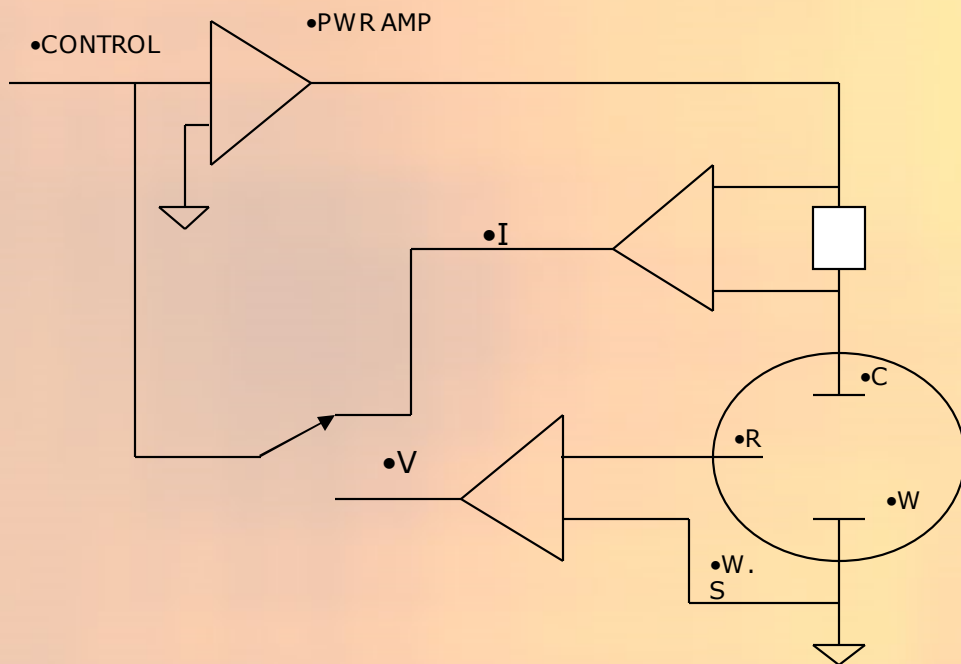
What Is 2-Electrode System?



- Potential Difference
- How To Connect To Potentiostat
- Working + W.S. → Negative (cycler mode)
- Counter + Ref. → Positive (cycler mode)

What Is 3-Electrode System?

■ The Function Of Working, Reference, Counter(Auxiliary) Electrode



- Working (Test) Electrode
- Reference Electrode
- Counter (Auxiliary) Electrode

3 Probe & 4 Probe

■ 3 Probe Type

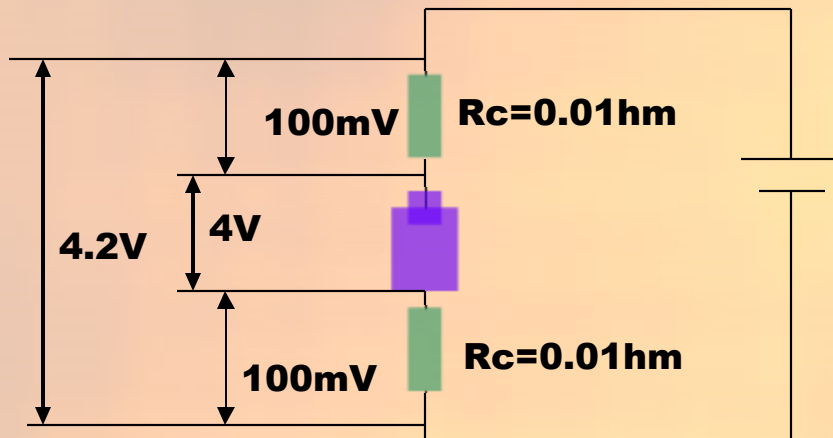
- Working, Reference, Counter
- For Low Current Experiment
- I/E Converter
- Input Impedance
- Current Sensing → Working Electrode

■ 4 Probe Type

- Working, Working Sense, Reference, Counter
- For High Current Experiment
- Instrumentation Amp
- Current Sensing → Working Or Counter Electrode

4 Kelvin Probe Type

- 2 Probe For current flowing
- 2 probe For Voltage Measurement
- Ohmic Drop (Cable Resistance: R_c , Flowing current: I_f)



Auxiliary(Temp,Pressure etc.) Voltage

- Voltage In Potentiostat = Working vs. Reference Electrode
- Auxiliary Voltage = Counter vs. Reference Electrode
Or Counter vs. Working Electrode
- External Signal Input

Multi-Current Range & Resolution

- F.S (Full Scale)
- Resolution (ADC, DAC)
- 16 bit vs. 12 bit → 16 Times Precise
- e.g. +/-5V: 0.15mV(16bit) 2.44mV(12bit)

16 bit



12 bit



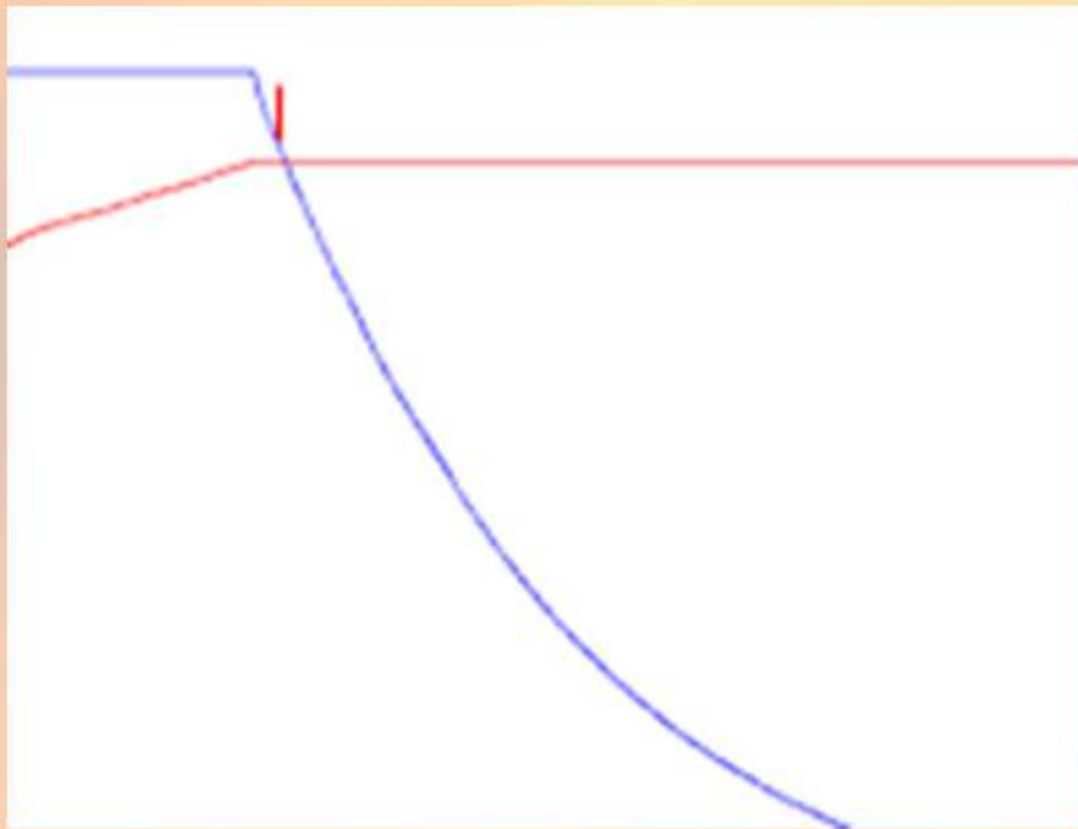
Resolution Comparison



- **Green dot: 12bit**
- **Blue dot: 16 bit**

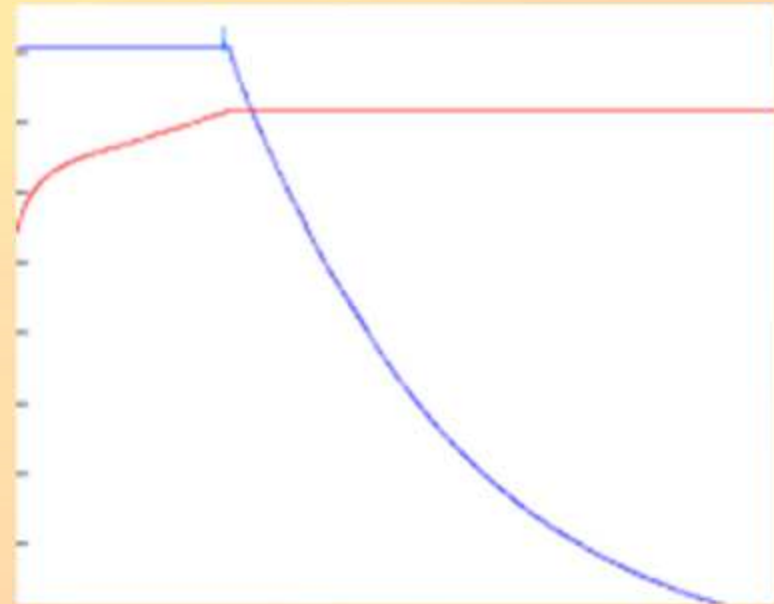
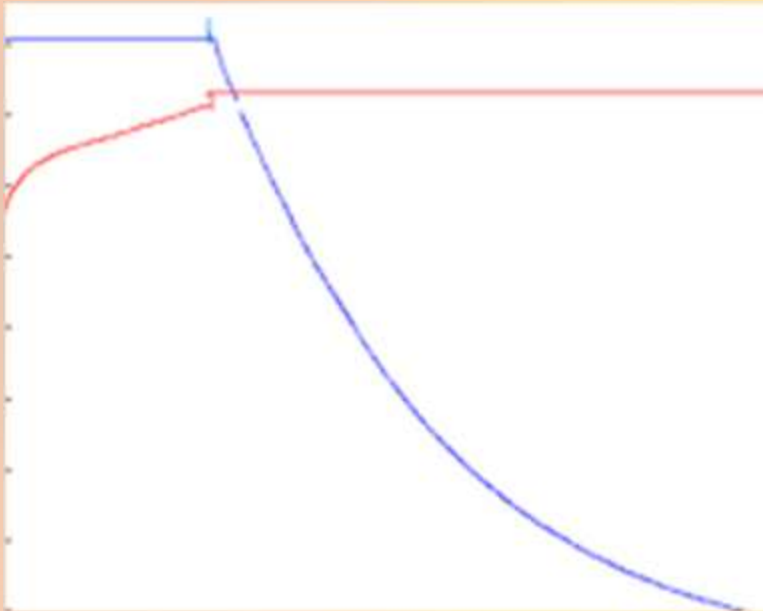
Voltage Spike

- For The Cases Where Sensing Rate and Transition(Mode Switching) Rate Is Slow.



Current Spike

- For The Case Where V Measurements And Control Values Are Different.
- For The Case Where Cut-off Values And Control Values Are Different.



What is Safety Condition?

- Stable Condition To Protect Instrument
- Safety Condition To Protect Cell
- For WBCS
 - Safety Limit For System and/or Cell
 - Watch Dog Function
 - Fail Function
 - Automatic Voltage Detection Before Run.
 - Independent Server Program
 - Poly switch instead of fuse
 - Software UPS function