

# **Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy for monitoring state-of-health of battery cell**

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To monitor the performance and reliability of a lithium ion battery according to State of Health(SoH), an Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy(EIS) analysis was performed. The study utilized a pouch-type commercial lithium-ion battery with a capacity of 22mAh and a voltage of 3.7V. A charge/discharge cyclic test was executed within a voltage range of 3.0-4.2V at a rate of 0.5C, continuing until the SoH reached 80%. During the charge/discharge cyclic test, an EIS test was performed on batteries in a charged state using a potentiostat. This EIS test was carried out at various SoH levels during the charge/discharge cyclic test and encompassed a frequency range of 1MHz-10mHz. The Nyquist plot for EIS was analyzed using an Equivalent Electrical Circuit (EEC), comprising  $R_s$  (electrolyte impedance),  $R_{sei}$  (SEI layer impedance),  $R_{ct}$  (electrode degradation impedance), and Warburg impedance. The  $R_{total}$  value (total impedance of the EEC in the battery) increased as the SoH decreased.  $R_s$  and  $R_{sei}$  values saturated at SoH 95%, while  $R_{ct}$  value increased with decreasing SoH. The  $R_{total}$  value depended on the  $R_{ct}$  value, indicating that the decrease in SoH (battery degradation) was associated with electrode degradation. Conversely, the slope of the Warburg impedance was not dependent on SoH within the range of 80-100%. This result suggests that the degradation type of the battery is similar in the SoH range of 80-100%.