MANTECH Publications

Journal of Research in Electrical Circuits and Systems
Volume 5, Issue 2, May- August 2020

Circuit-Based Approaches for Energy Storage Systems in Modern Power Networks

S. Karthik
Assistant Professor
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Sri Ramakrishna Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India
Email: *karthik.sri21@gmail.com*

R. Priya
Associate Professor
Department of Electrical Engineering
Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, Erode District, Tamil Nadu, India
Email: *priya.r@kongueng.ac.in*

Abstract

Energy storage systems (ESS) play a pivotal role in modern power networks, enhancing grid stability, supporting renewable integration, and providing backup power. Circuit-based approaches offer a practical framework for modeling, analyzing, and optimizing ESS performance. This paper explores circuit-level modeling techniques for batteries, supercapacitors, and hybrid storage systems, highlighting equivalent circuit models, state-of-charge estimation, and power electronic interfacing. Simulation methodologies, performance metrics, and practical applications are discussed with tables and two-dimensional figures to support design and analysis. The paper serves as a reference for engineers and researchers developing energy storage solutions for efficient and reliable electrical systems.

Keywords: *Energy storage systems, circuit modeling, battery equivalent circuits, supercapacitor, hybrid storage, power electronics*

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INTRODUCTION

Energy storage systems have become essential in modern electrical grids due to increased penetration of intermittent renewable sources and growing demand for power quality and reliability. Accurate modeling at the circuit level is crucial for design, control, and integration of storage systems. Circuit-based approaches provide insight into dynamic behavior, losses, and voltage-current characteristics of energy storage devices.

This paper reviews equivalent circuit modeling techniques for batteries and supercapacitors, hybrid ESS configurations, and their integration with power electronic converters for energy management.

2. Battery Modeling

2.1 Equivalent Circuit Models

Battery behavior can be represented using:

- **Thevenin Model:** Series resistance (Rs) and parallel RC networks to represent dynamic response.
- **Rint Model:** Simplest series resistance model, mainly for SOC estimation.
- **Complex Electrochemical Models:** Incorporate diffusion, electrochemical kinetics, and polarization effects.

[
V_{batt} = V_{oc} - I \cdot R_s - V_{RC}
]

Table 1: Typical Battery Model Parameters

Parameter	**Value**	**Unit**
Open-circuit voltage (Voc)	48	V
Series resistance (Rs)	0.02	Ω
Parallel RC	0.05 Ω, 1 s	Ω, s
Capacity	100	Ah

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3. Supercapacitor Modeling

Supercapacitors offer high power density and rapid charge-discharge capability. Circuit models typically include:

- Series resistance (Rs)
- Capacitance (C)
- Leakage resistance (Rleak)

[
V_{sc}(t) = V_0 e^{-t/(R_s C)} + I R_s
]

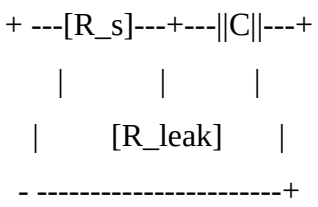


Figure 1: Supercapacitor Equivalent Circuit

4. Hybrid Energy Storage Systems (HESS)

Combining batteries and supercapacitors mitigates limitations of individual devices:

- Batteries: high energy density, slower dynamics
- Supercapacitors: high power density, fast dynamics

Circuit-level integration uses power electronic converters to manage energy flow and optimize performance.

Table 2: HESS Design Considerations

Parameter	**Battery**	**Supercapacitor**
Energy Density	High	Low
Power Density	Moderate	High
Response Time	Slow	Fast
Lifetime	Moderate	High
Application	Base load	Peak shaving

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5. Power Electronic Interfaces

ESS requires DC-DC or AC-DC converters for grid integration:

- Buck, boost, or bidirectional converters
- Inverter interfaces for AC grids
- Control strategies for SOC management and load following

Battery → DC-DC → DC Bus → Inverter → AC Load/Grid

Supercapacitor → DC-DC → DC Bus

Control: Manages power sharing & SOC

Figure 2: Battery-Supercapacitor Hybrid with Bidirectional Converter

6. Simulation Approaches

Simulation allows performance evaluation, fault analysis, and control design:

- MATLAB/Simulink: Battery, supercapacitor, and HESS modeling
- PSCAD/EMTDC: Transient analysis and power electronics integration
- PLECS: Efficient real-time simulation of converter-connected ESS

Key performance metrics include efficiency, voltage ripple, response time, and energy losses.

7. Applications

- Renewable energy integration (solar, wind)
- Microgrids and islanded systems
- Electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles
- UPS and backup systems

8. Challenges and Future Directions

- Accurate modeling under varying temperature and aging conditions
- Optimal sizing of hybrid ESS
- Fast control and power management strategies
- Integration with smart grids and predictive energy management using AI

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CONCLUSION

Circuit-based approaches provide a practical and flexible framework for modeling, analyzing, and optimizing energy storage systems. Equivalent circuit models for batteries and supercapacitors, combined with power electronic interfaces, enable efficient energy management and grid integration. Hybrid ESS configurations further enhance performance by leveraging complementary characteristics. Simulation and design considerations discussed in this paper offer guidance for the development of reliable and efficient energy storage solutions in modern electrical networks.

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