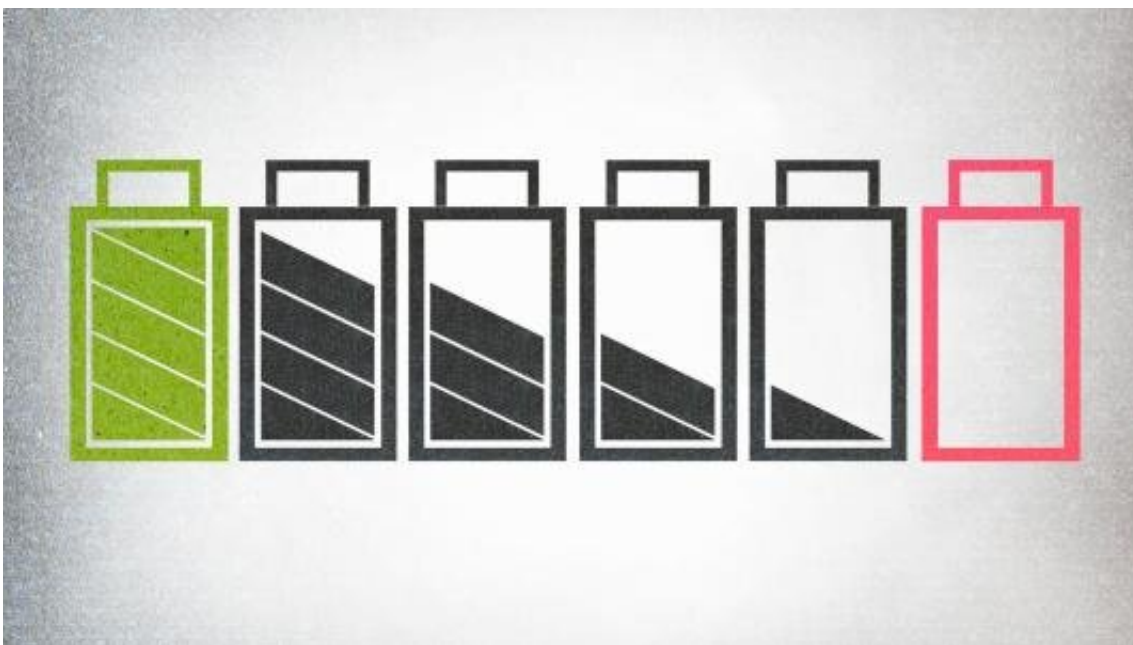


# Researchers now able to predict battery lifetimes with machine learning

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Argonne researchers have used machine learning models to make predictions of battery cycle life for a wide range of different chemistries. Credit: Shutterstock/Sealstep

Imagine a psychic telling your parents, on the day you were born, how long you would live. A similar experience is possible for battery chemists who are using new computational models to calculate battery lifetimes based on as little as a single cycle of experimental data.

In a new study, researchers at the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE)

Argonne National Laboratory have turned to the power of machine learning to predict the lifetimes of a wide range of different battery chemistries. By using [experimental data](#) gathered at Argonne from a set of 300 batteries representing six different battery chemistries, the scientists can accurately determine just how long different batteries will continue to cycle.

In a machine learning algorithm, scientists train a computer program to make inferences on an initial set of data, and then take what it has learned from that training to make decisions on another set of data.

"For every different kind of battery application, from cell phones to [electric vehicles](#) to grid storage, battery lifetime is of fundamental importance for every consumer," said Argonne computational scientist Noah Paulson, an author of the study. "Having to cycle a battery thousands of times until it fails can take years; our method creates a kind of computational test kitchen where we can quickly establish how different batteries are going to perform."

"Right now, the only way to evaluate how the capacity in a battery fades is to actually cycle the battery," added Argonne electrochemist Susan "Sue" Babinec, another author of the study. "It's very expensive and it takes a long time."

According to Paulson, the process of establishing a battery lifetime can be tricky. "The reality is that batteries don't last forever, and how long they last depends on the way that we use them, as well as their design and their [chemistry](#)," he said. "Until now, there's really not been a great way to know how long a battery is going to last. People are going to want to know how long they have until they have to spend money on a new battery."

One unique aspect of the study is that it relied on extensive experimental

work done at Argonne on a variety of battery cathode materials, especially Argonne's patented nickel-manganese-cobalt (NMC)-based cathode. "We had batteries that represented different chemistries, that have different ways that they would degrade and fail," Paulson said. "The value of this study is that it gave us signals that are characteristic of how different batteries perform."

Further study in this area has the potential to guide the future of lithium-ion batteries, Paulson said. "One of the things we're able to do is to train the algorithm on a known chemistry and have it make predictions on an unknown chemistry," he said. "Essentially, the algorithm may help point us in the direction of new and improved chemistries that offer longer lifetimes."

In this way, Paulson believes that the machine learning algorithm could accelerate the development and testing of battery materials. "Say you have a new material, and you cycle it a few times. You could use our [algorithm](#) to predict its longevity, and then make decisions as to whether you want to continue to [cycle](#) it experimentally or not."

"If you're a researcher in a lab, you can discover and test many more materials in a shorter time because you have a faster way to evaluate them," Babinec added.

A paper based on the study, "Feature engineering for machine learning enabled early prediction of [battery lifetime](#)," appeared in the Feb. 25 online edition of the *Journal of Power Sources*.

**More information:** Noah H. Paulson et al, Feature engineering for machine learning enabled early prediction of battery lifetime, *Journal of Power Sources* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jpowsour.2022.231127](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2022.231127)

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