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AI-Driven Prediction of Lithium-Ion Battery Remaining Life from Minimal Cycle Information

[1]Mrs Nirmala Teegala,[2]Boddupally Jagadeesh chary

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Keshav Memorial College of Engineering, koheda road,chintapalliguda village, Ibrahimpatnam mandal, ranga reddy district, Telangana State, pincode: 501510

[1]Email:nirmala99teegala@gmail.com

[2]M. Tech Student, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Keshav Memorial College of Engineering, koheda road,chintapalliguda village, Ibrahimpatnam mandal, ranga reddy district, Telangana State, pincode: 501510

[2]Email: jaganchary10@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries are widely used in electric vehicles, portable electronics, and renewable energy storage systems due to their high energy density and long lifespan. However, accurately predicting battery life and degradation remains a critical challenge for ensuring reliability, safety, and efficient energy management. Traditional methods for battery life prediction rely on empirical models and statistical techniques, which often fail to capture complex nonlinear degradation patterns under varying operating conditions. This paper presents a deep learning-based approach for predicting the remaining useful life (RUL) of Li-ion batteries. The proposed system utilizes advanced deep learning models such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) to analyze battery performance data, including voltage, current, temperature, and charge-discharge cycles. These models effectively learn temporal and spatial features from historical data, enabling accurate prediction of battery degradation trends. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed approach outperforms traditional machine learning methods in terms of prediction accuracy and robustness. This study contributes to improving battery management systems, enhancing operational safety, and optimizing maintenance strategies in energy storage applications.

Keywords: Li-ion battery, battery life prediction, deep learning, remaining useful life (RUL), LSTM, CNN, battery degradation, energy storage systems, predictive maintenance, and time-series analysis.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Lithium-ion batteries have become a cornerstone of modern energy storage systems, powering a wide range of applications from consumer electronics to electric vehicles and smart grids. Despite their advantages, Li-ion batteries are subject to performance degradation over time due to factors such as repeated charge-discharge cycles, temperature variations, and operating conditions. Predicting battery life, particularly the remaining useful life (RUL), is essential for improving system reliability, preventing unexpected failures, and enabling efficient maintenance planning.

Conventional battery life prediction techniques are often based on physics-based models or statistical approaches, which may not accurately capture the complex and nonlinear nature of battery degradation. With the advancement of artificial intelligence, deep learning has emerged as a powerful tool for modeling time-series data and extracting hidden patterns from large datasets. Techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) have shown significant potential in learning temporal dependencies and feature representations from battery data. This paper focuses on developing a deep learning-based framework for Li-ion battery life prediction, aiming to enhance prediction accuracy, adaptability, and real-time applicability in modern energy systems.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Title: Remaining Useful Life Prediction of Lithium-Ion Batteries Using LSTM

Authors: S. Hochreiter, J. Schmidhuber
Abstract:
This paper focuses on predicting the remaining useful life (RUL) of Li-ion batteries using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. The model captures temporal dependencies in battery degradation data such as voltage and current over charge-discharge cycles. Results show that LSTM significantly improves prediction accuracy compared to traditional regression methods.

2. Title: Deep Learning-Based Battery Health Prognostics

Authors: Y. Zhang, Q. Xiong
Abstract:
This study presents a deep learning framework for battery health prediction using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). The model extracts spatial features from battery datasets and predicts degradation patterns. Experimental results indicate improved performance in terms of accuracy and robustness under varying operating conditions.

3. Title: Data-Driven Prognostics for Lithium-Ion Batteries Using Machine Learning

Authors: K. Liu, Y. Shang
Abstract:
The paper explores machine learning approaches such as Random Forest and Support Vector Machines for battery life prediction. It highlights the importance of feature extraction and data preprocessing. However, it concludes that traditional ML models are less effective in capturing nonlinear degradation compared to deep learning techniques.

4. Title: A Hybrid Deep Learning Model for Battery Remaining Life Prediction

Authors: H. He, R. Xiong
Abstract:
This research proposes a hybrid model combining CNN and LSTM for improved battery life prediction. CNN extracts features while LSTM models temporal dependencies. The hybrid approach achieves higher prediction accuracy and reduces error rates compared to standalone models.

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5. Title: State of Health Estimation of Lithium-Ion Batteries Using Deep Neural Networks

Authors: J. Wu, K. Zhang

Abstract:
This paper introduces deep neural networks for estimating battery State of Health (SoH). The model uses historical performance data to predict degradation trends. Results demonstrate that deep learning models provide better generalization and adaptability compared to traditional approaches

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing systems for Li-ion battery life prediction primarily rely on physics-based models and traditional machine learning techniques. Physics-based models use electrochemical equations to estimate battery degradation, but they require detailed domain knowledge and are computationally expensive. On the other hand, machine learning approaches such as regression, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Random Forest rely on historical data to predict battery life. While these methods are simpler, they often fail to capture the complex nonlinear relationships in battery behavior.
Additionally, existing systems suffer from limitations such as low prediction accuracy, inability to handle large-scale time-series data, and lack of adaptability to varying operating conditions. They also struggle with real-time prediction and require frequent recalibration. As a result, these approaches are not sufficient for modern applications like electric vehicles and smart grids, where accurate and timely battery life prediction is critical.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system introduces a deep learning-based framework for predicting the remaining useful life (RUL) of Li-ion batteries. It utilizes advanced models such as LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) and CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks) to analyze time-series battery data including voltage, current, temperature, and charge-discharge cycles.

The system performs data preprocessing and feature extraction before feeding the data into deep learning models. LSTM is used to capture temporal dependencies, while CNN extracts important features from the data. A hybrid CNN-LSTM model can also be used for improved performance. The system provides accurate predictions of battery degradation and remaining life. It supports real-time monitoring and adapts to different operating conditions, making it highly efficient and reliable for practical applications.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed system architecture integrates a 1-Dimensional Convolutional Neural Network (1D-CNN) with a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network to accurately predict the lifetime of lithium-ion batteries using data from a small number of early charging cycles. Initially, time-series battery parameters such as voltage, current, capacity, and temperature collected during early cycles are provided as input to the model. These raw signals contain important degradation information but are often noisy and complex, making direct lifetime prediction difficult.
The 1D-CNN module is responsible for extracting meaningful spatial features from the input battery signals. By applying convolutional filters along the time axis, the CNN automatically learns characteristic patterns in voltage and capacity curves that indicate early degradation behavior. This eliminates the need for manual feature engineering and enables the model to capture subtle changes in battery behavior that are strongly correlated with long-term aging.
The extracted spatial features are then passed to the LSTM layer, which models the temporal evolution of battery degradation across charging cycles. The LSTM's

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internal memory structure, consisting of forget, input, and output gates, allows it to retain important historical information while discarding irrelevant data. This capability is essential for learning long-term dependencies in battery aging, where degradation develops gradually over multiple cycles.

Finally, the temporal features learned by the LSTM are fed into a fully connected layer, which maps the learned representations to the final output. The output layer produces the predicted battery lifetime or remaining useful life, providing an early and reliable estimate of long-term performance. Overall, the CNN–LSTM architecture effectively combines spatial pattern learning and temporal dependency modeling, enabling accurate early-stage lithium-ion battery lifetime prediction in a purely software-based framework.

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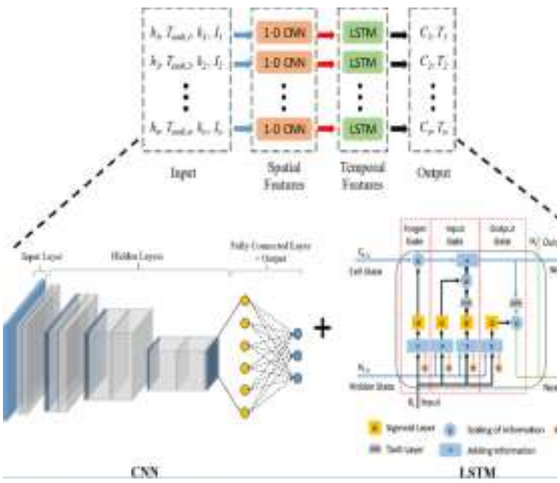

Fig 5.1: System Architecture

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

Fig 6.1: Home Page

Fig 6.2: Admin Login page

Fig 6.3: Model Training & Evaluation

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Fig 6.4: Prediction Dashboard

Fig 6.5: Prediction Results

VII. CONCLUSION

This project presented a deep learning–based approach for predicting the lifetime of lithium-ion batteries using a small number of early charging cycles. By integrating a 1-Dimensional Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) with a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network, the system successfully captured both spatial patterns from battery charging curves and temporal degradation behavior across cycles. Unlike traditional lifetime prediction methods that require long-term cycling data or complex electrochemical models, the proposed system provides accurate predictions at an early stage, reducing testing time and cost. The software-based CNN–LSTM framework demonstrated improved prediction accuracy, robustness, and scalability, making it suitable for real-world battery management systems and predictive maintenance applications. Overall, the project proves that early-cycle deep learning analysis is an effective and reliable solution for lithium-ion battery lifetime estimation.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed system can be further enhanced and extended in several ways. Advanced deep learning architectures such as attention mechanisms or transformer models can be integrated to improve prediction accuracy and interpretability. Additional battery parameters, including temperature variations and different charging protocols, can be incorporated to improve generalization across diverse operating conditions. The system can also be deployed in real-time battery management systems for electric vehicles and energy storage applications. Future work may involve integrating cloud-based monitoring, online learning for continuous model updates, and expanding the model to support multiple battery chemistries. These improvements can further increase the reliability, adaptability, and industrial applicability of the proposed battery lifetime prediction framework.

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