Tutorial: Top Balancing LiFePo4 Cells using a low cost 10A benchtop power supply.

Disclaimer: There are a lot of opinions about how to properly top balance LiFePO4 cells. Some of the debates get almost religious in the fervor. I do not profess to be the final word on this, but I am willing to share what works for me. If you can use this tutorial or even parts of this tutorial, great. If you totally disagree, that is fine as well.

1 Power Supply:

For top balancing, I use this 10 Amp power supply:
https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B07ML2MP9Q

There are several similar supplies available in this price range. The key is to have both Constant Voltage and Constant Current controls for your supply. @Will Prowse recommends a similar one on his tools page:

https://www.mobile-solarpower.com/tools.html

Note: The leads that come with these supplies are not particularly good. They tend to be high enough resistance that you can get a substantial voltage drop when driving 10 Amps. It is advisable to build your own heavy duty leads to use for this procedure.

2 When to top balance.

Top balancing is typically done when your cells are going to be assembled into a battery with a BMS for solar systems. In this case, the BMS will typically be top balancing the cells so any other type of cell balancing will quickly be defeated. Furthermore, the batteries will spend very little of their life at the bottom levels of charge so balancing them at the top will be most effective.

3 Pre-charging the cells to get them 'mostly' charged.

If your cells are mostly charged, you can skip this section and go to section 2 "Top Balancing".

If your cells are not mostly charged, trying to top balance them in parallel with a 10A supply means you are only charging at ~3.4V X 10A = 34 watts. This could take an exceptionally long time, possibly days. To speed up the process, I charge them in series with a BMS first:

1.1 Assemble the cells in series and add your BMS to create a full battery.
1.2 Set the BMS to shut off charge when any cell reaches 3.65V.
1.3 Set the power supply constant current to .2 C or less.
- 1.3.1 While the power supply is disconnected from the batteries and turned off, short the leads together
- 1.3.2 While the power supply is off, Set the voltage arbitrarily high and the current as low as it will go.
- 1.3.3 Turn on the power supply and slowly turn up the current till you hit the target current.
- 1.3.4 Disconnect the leads

Note: For most cells used in solar systems, .2 C is a lot more than 10 Amps. (.2C of 100Ah cells is 20A). Consequently, in most cases you can just max out the current setting on the supply.

1.4 With the power supply disconnected, set the voltage to your target pack voltage.
For a 12 V system: 3.65 X 4=14.6 Volts
For a 24 V system: 3.65 X 8 = 29.2 Volts.

1.5 Hook the power supply to the + and – of the battery. (Be sure to get the polarity correct or you will get a very large spark and possibly damage the power supply… don't ask how I know this.)

1.6 Let the battery charge till the BMS does an over-voltage disconnect. Depending on the Cell size and SOC, this could take several hours.

1.7 Once the BMS shuts off charge, turn off the power supply and disassemble the battery. At this point your cells are mostly charged but they are not **balanced**.

2 Top Balancing your cells

2.1 Wire all your cells in parallel.

2.2 Before hooking the power supply to the cells, set the power supply to .2C or less of the combined AH of the cells. This will almost always turn out to be the max current setting of the power supply.

2.3 Set the voltage on the power supply to 3.65V.

2.4 Hook the negative lead to the negative pole of one end of the series of cells and the positive lead to the positive pole at the other end of the series of cells. (Be sure to get the polarity correct)

2.5 At this point the cells are all being charged to 3.65 volts. Depending on the SOC of the cells, your power supply might be current limited and the voltage on the display will be less than 3.65 volts. Do not adjust the voltage!

NOTE: You might notice that the voltage at the cells is lower than the voltage shown on the power supply. This is normal and is due to the resistance of the leads. As the cells charge and the current starts to drop, you will see the voltage difference between the Cells and the power supply go to zero.

Once you see the voltage at the cells reach ~3.55 volts, the voltage will start going up much faster. At this point start watching the voltage at the cells closely. I do not trust the voltage display on the power supply, so I use my multimeter and adjust the power supply to make sure the voltage at the cells does not go above 3.65V.
I find that the cells take 1-4 hours to get to 3.65 V.

2.6 Once the cells hit 3.65 volts, the current will start dropping. Keep the voltage at 3.65 volts till the current is zero or near zero. This usually takes less than an hour.

2.7 Once the current is zero or near zero, the cells are top balanced. Disconnect the power supply, disassemble the bank of cells and reassemble them into your final battery.

Note: After you complete the top balance and disconnect the power supply, you will see the voltage on the cells drift down to a lower resting voltage. Furthermore, the resting voltage might be a few millivolts different from each other. This is normal