

Powering Tomorrow's Systems: Trends and Challenges from Batteries to Fusion Reactors

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Tektronix[®]
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Powering Tomorrow's Systems!

- **Where & Why power testing matters**
- **Applications**
- **Battery Testing**
- **High Dynamic Testing**
- **Ultra-High Current Testing**



Where high-power testing matters most?



Energy Storage

- Battery Quality & Performance
- Battery Management Systems
- Energy Storage
- Low voltage, high current operation



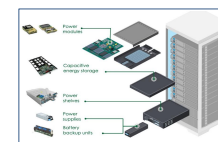
E-mobility

- EVSE – Charging / Lifecycle Mgmt
- New testing standards
- Battery Performance – new chemistries
- High Voltage Capability



Clean Energy

- Adv Research – Fusion Energy
- Local power distribution (micro-grids)
- Decarbonization of Industrial processes
- Regenerative capabilities
- High power



Power Semiconductor & Datacenter Power Solutions

- Shift from 48V to 800V to power the datacenter
- High Power Requirements for AI chip (low voltage / high current)
- High dynamic performance



Aerospace & Defense

- Directed Energy *drone / missile defense*
- Advanced Research
- Drone battery modules
- Actuator/Positioning Controls

Electrification will growth further!

Applications

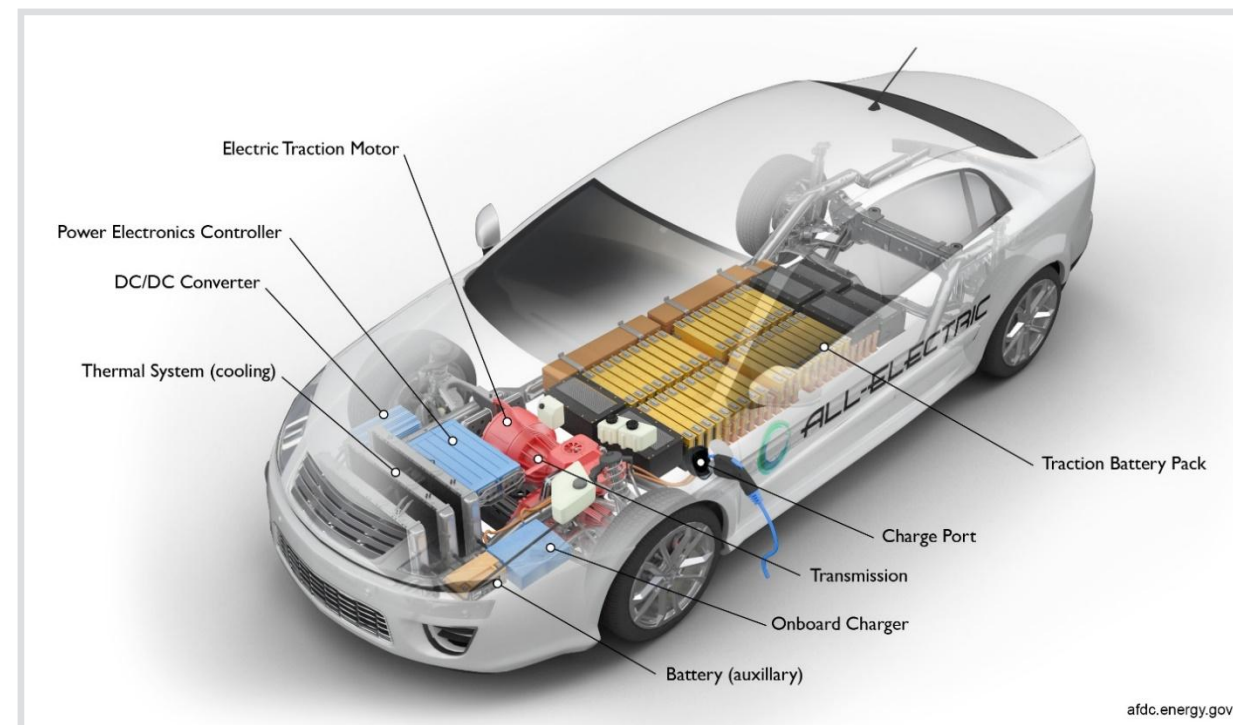
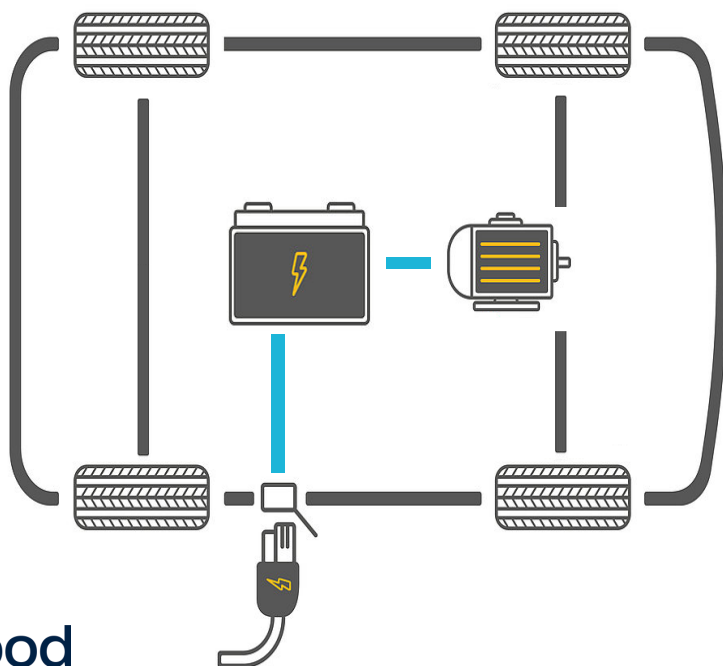
- **Battery Testing in:**
 - **Automotive**
 - **Aerospace & Defense**
- **AI Datacenter Power**
- **Clean Energy**



BEV complexity unveiled

Is it really as simple as that?

- Battery
 - Charger
 - e-Drive train
- ...done?





BEV complexity unveiled

Is it really as simple as that? No, not at all!



Charging Systems



Battery Cells



HV-Batteries



48 V Batteries



48 V Drives



HV-Inverter



HV-Heater



HV Cooling-Systems



Fuel Cells



HV-Fuses



HV-Switches



Charging Cables



HV-Cables & Plugs



Research



HV-Power-Distrib.



Electric Vehicles



Battery Moduls



Onboard Charger



DC Charging-
Management



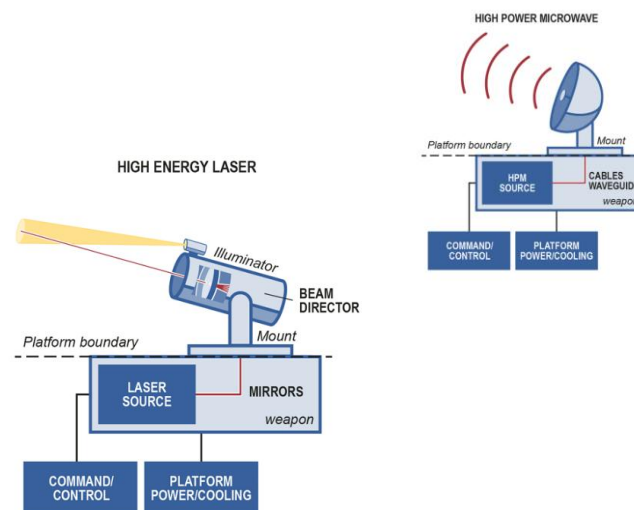
Testing Institutes



Energy Storage
Systems

Satellite energy supply system:

- Solar cells in combination with battery systems
- Advanced battery and power management
- Safe and peak-load-ready power conversion required



Directed Energy Weapon Testing

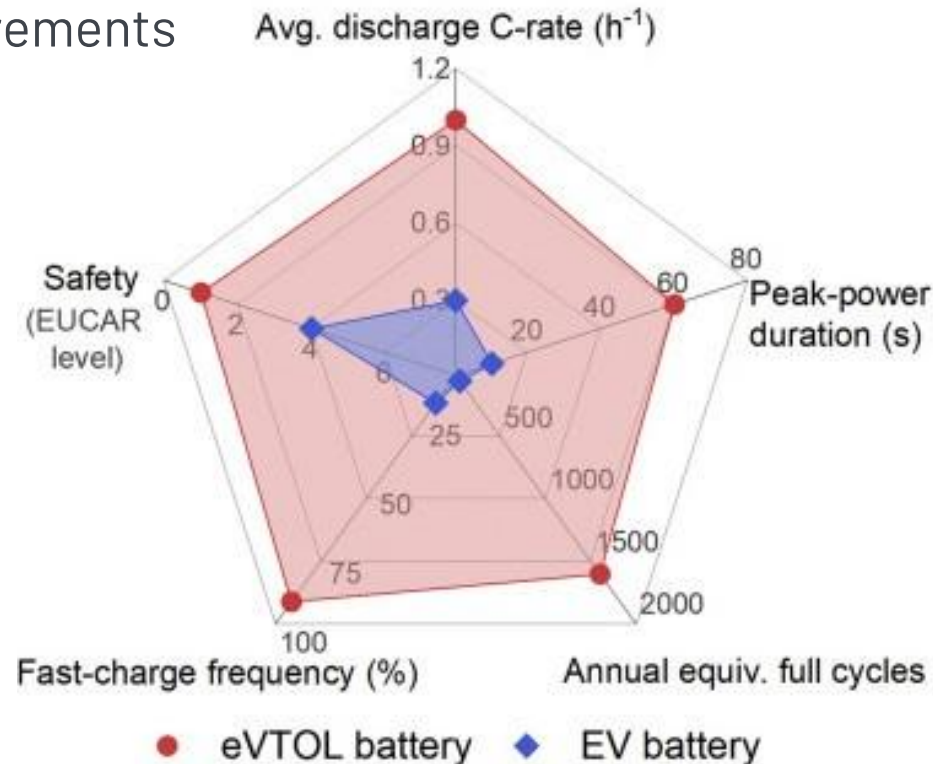
- Laser Technology
- HPM – High-Power Microwaves
- Applications demanding extreme power and reliability



Electrical propulsion requirements

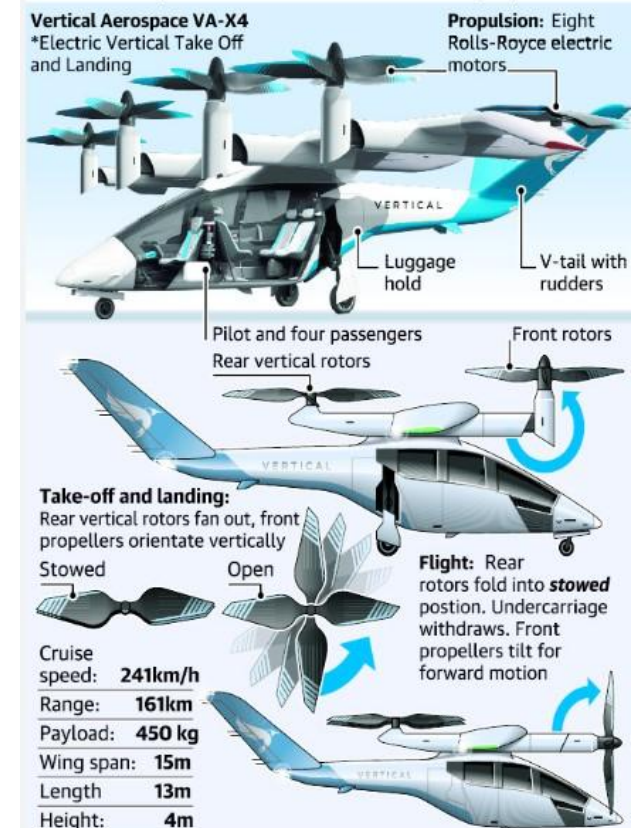
Higher requirements in every aspect compared to ground traffic

- Superior safety requirements
- Higher reliability demands
- Higher stress requirements



What are electric aircraft?

The Union Aviation Minister while speaking at the seventh edition of the India Ideas Conclave in Bengaluru, stated that India is in 'conversation' with a number of eVTOL producers. But how are Electric Vertical Take off and Landing aircraft structured? And what are they capable of?

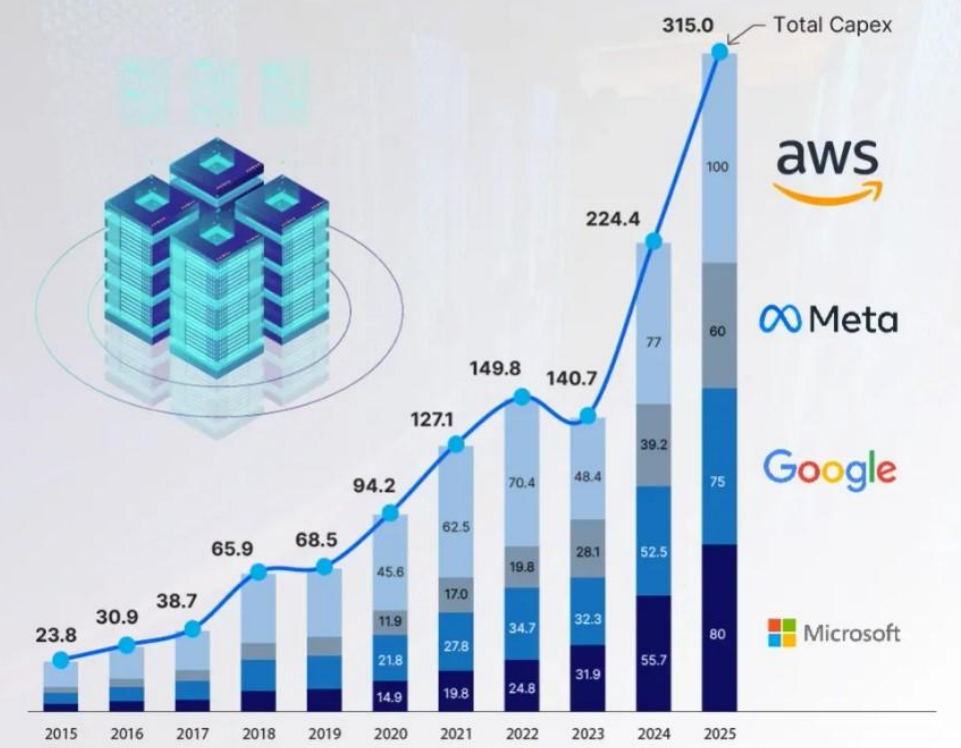


AI Datacenter Power

AI WORKLOADS DRIVING DEMAND FOR HIGH-POWER

Capital Expenditure by Hyperscalers

Estimated Values in USD Billion



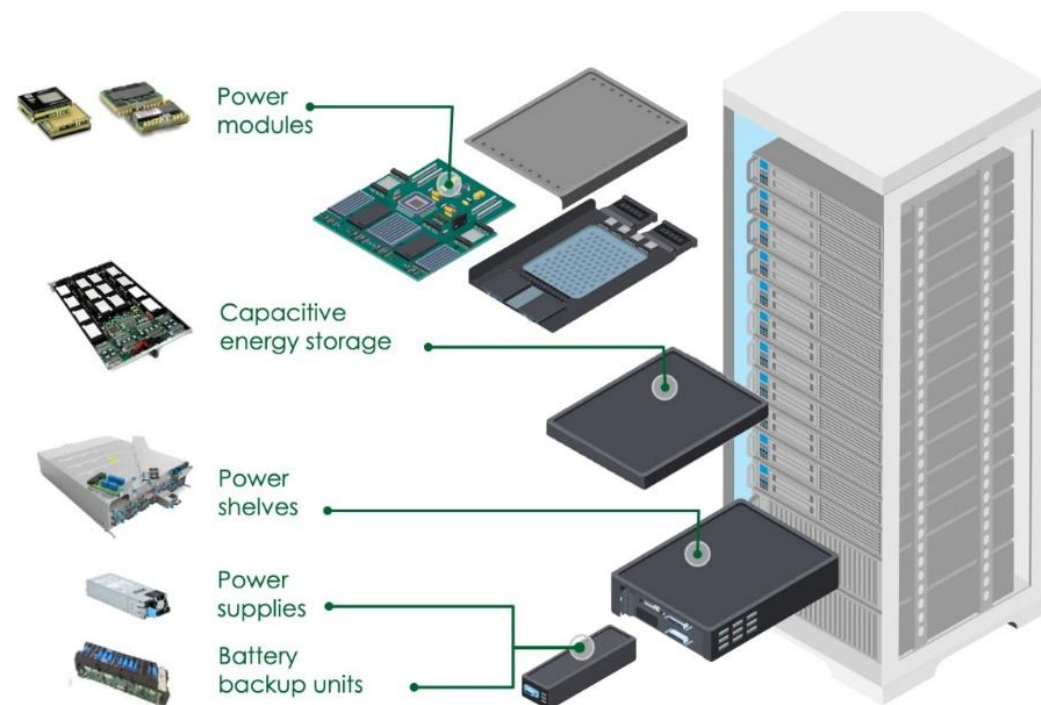
- **AI workloads are accelerating** hyperscaler expansion, driving demand for high-power infrastructure
- **Exploding power consumption** is forcing step-changes in efficiency and system architecture, from grid level all the way down to computing element
- **At megawatt power levels**, regenerative capability is no longer optional. It is essential for sustainable, scalable, and cost-effective testing

These new power architectures require advanced, high-power test solutions to validate performance, reliability, and compliance

AI Datacenter Power

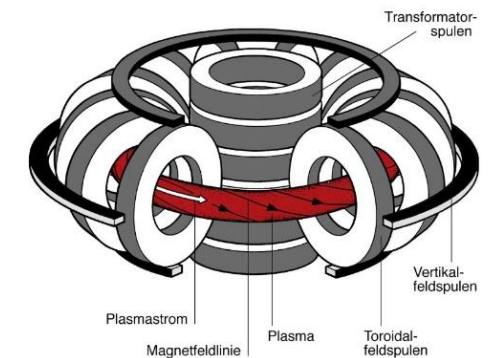
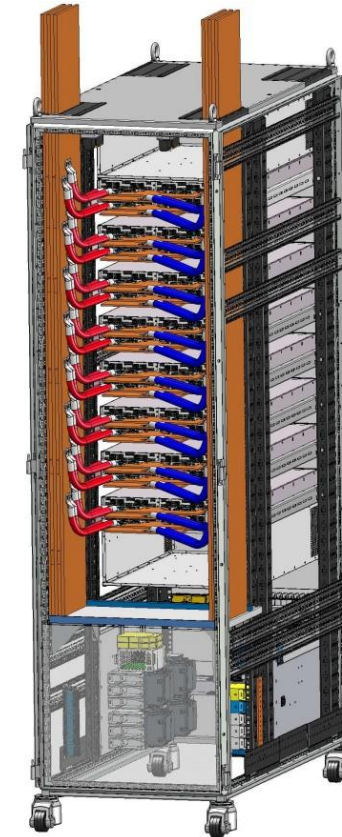
EVOLVING POWER ARCHITECTURES

- **Shift to higher DC voltages** to reduce current, losses, and copper complexity
- **Fewer conversion stages** to improve overall efficiency and reliability
- Built-in redundancy and **battery backup (BESS)** to ensure uptime and resilience
- **Highly dynamic load profiles** driven by AI accelerators, with fast and deep power transients





- High-Temperature Superconductors need ultra-high current to drive toroidal field magnets in fusion reactors
- Spectacular scaling up to **50.000 A**
- **True 4-Quadrant operation needed**
- A 4Q instrument can supply and absorb power in both voltage polarities to keep control about the current and back EMF



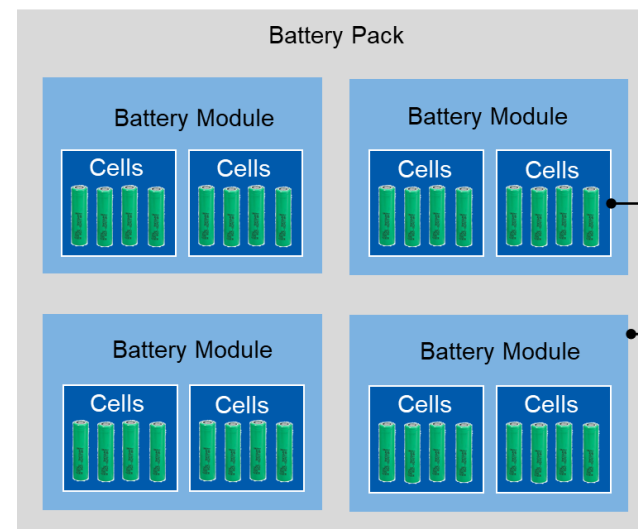
Battery Testing



Sophisticated Battery Testing

Key Testing Needs:

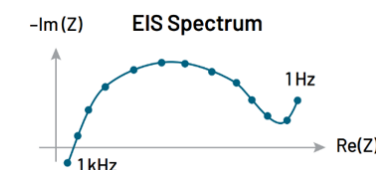
- Capacity and Efficiency Testing
- Thermal Behavior Analysis
- Reliability and Lifecycle Testing
- High-Fidelity Simulation of Mission Scenarios



Key tests performed	EA product variant
- Cell characterization - Charge and discharge - Capacity - Efficiency	- BT 20010-400 Triple - BT 20010-600 Triple - BT 20010-1000 [...]
- Charge - Discharge - High voltage protection - Durability	- BT 20060-340 Triple - BT 20080-340 Triple - BT 20060-1000 - BT 20080-1000 - BT 20200-420
- Safety features - Performance - Battery management system - Battery cooling	- BT 20920-40 Triple - BT 20920-120 - BT 21000-80 - BT 21500-60 - BT 22000-40

Sophisticated Battery Testing Solutions:

- Validation, aging, and reliability testing from cell to module to pack level
- Rapid state-of-health determination enabled by high-speed impedance spectroscopy

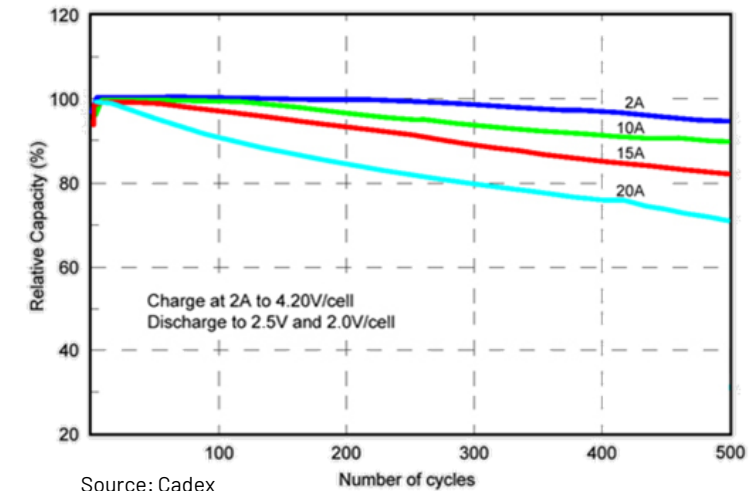




Challenges for Battery Testing



Source: JRC – European Commission



- Battery testing is a crucial part of battery development
- Reason is shown in right-hand graph : the degradation of battery capacity is dependent on the discharge rate

- Performing hundreds of cycles to synthetically age a battery is time and cost consuming
- Companies who do testing more efficiently have a time-to-market and cost benefit
- Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy offers a very fast and cost-efficient way to predict the battery quality



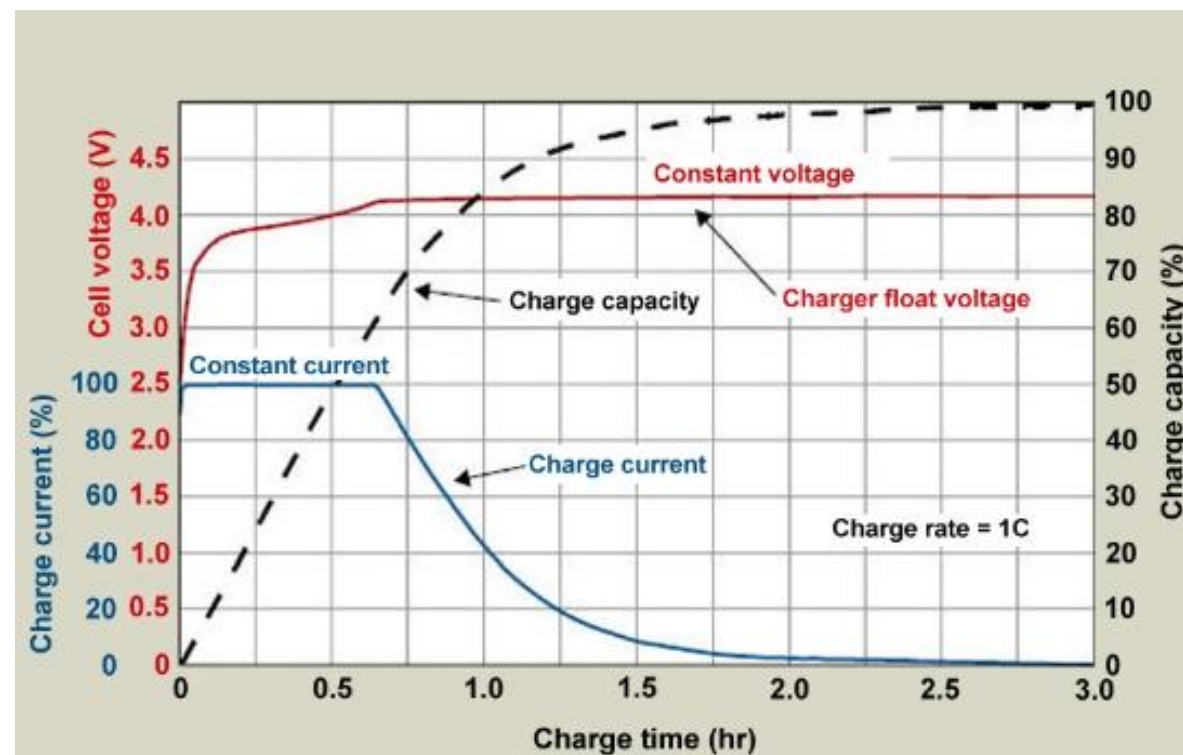
Validation, aging, and reliability testing

WHY DO I NEED A CELL CYCLER?

Charging a Li-Ion battery

- An empty cell needs to be charged with constant current (CC) within the manufacturer's specifications
- When the maximum cell voltage is reached, the charging method needs to switch to constant voltage (CV)
- The cell is now only ~ 80 % charged and the current will asymptotically drop until the cell is fully charged
- The State-of-Health (SOH) is determined by the ratio

$$SOH = \frac{\text{current capacity [Ah]}}{\text{nominal capacity [Ah]}}$$



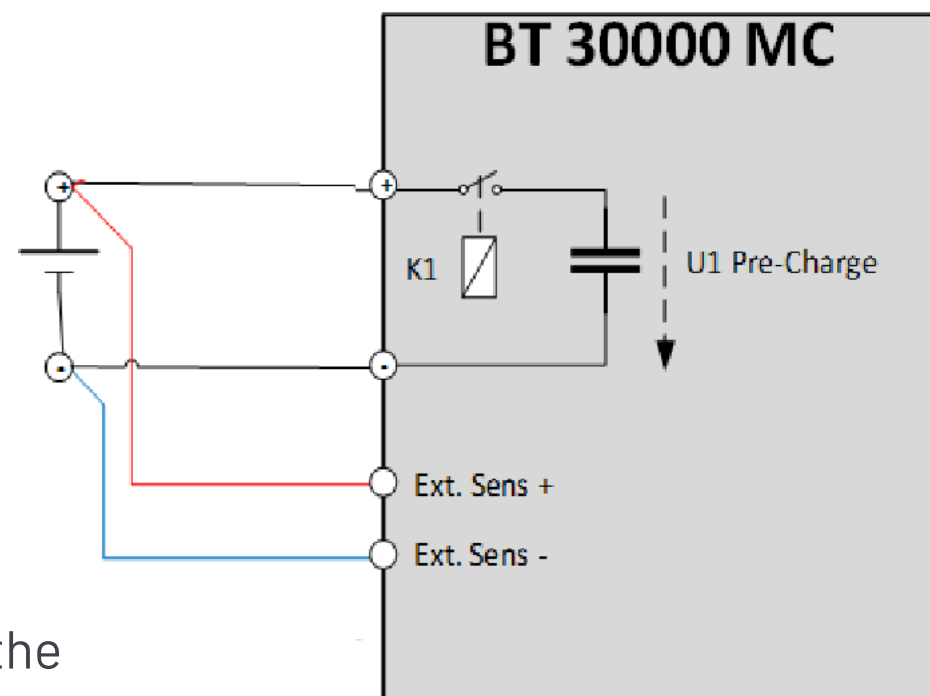
Source: Cadex

Active pre-charge & DC shut-off

INTEGRATED DC SHUT-OFF

Active pre-charge will minimize unwanted inrush currents

- The inrush current could damage the battery or the test equipment
- Operators are concerned because they observe sparks when connecting the DUT
→ pre-charge of the output capacitor is needed!
- Active pre-charge offers accurate measurement not taking any energy from the test object
- DC shut-off prevents leakage currents from discharging the cell under test during the rest phase

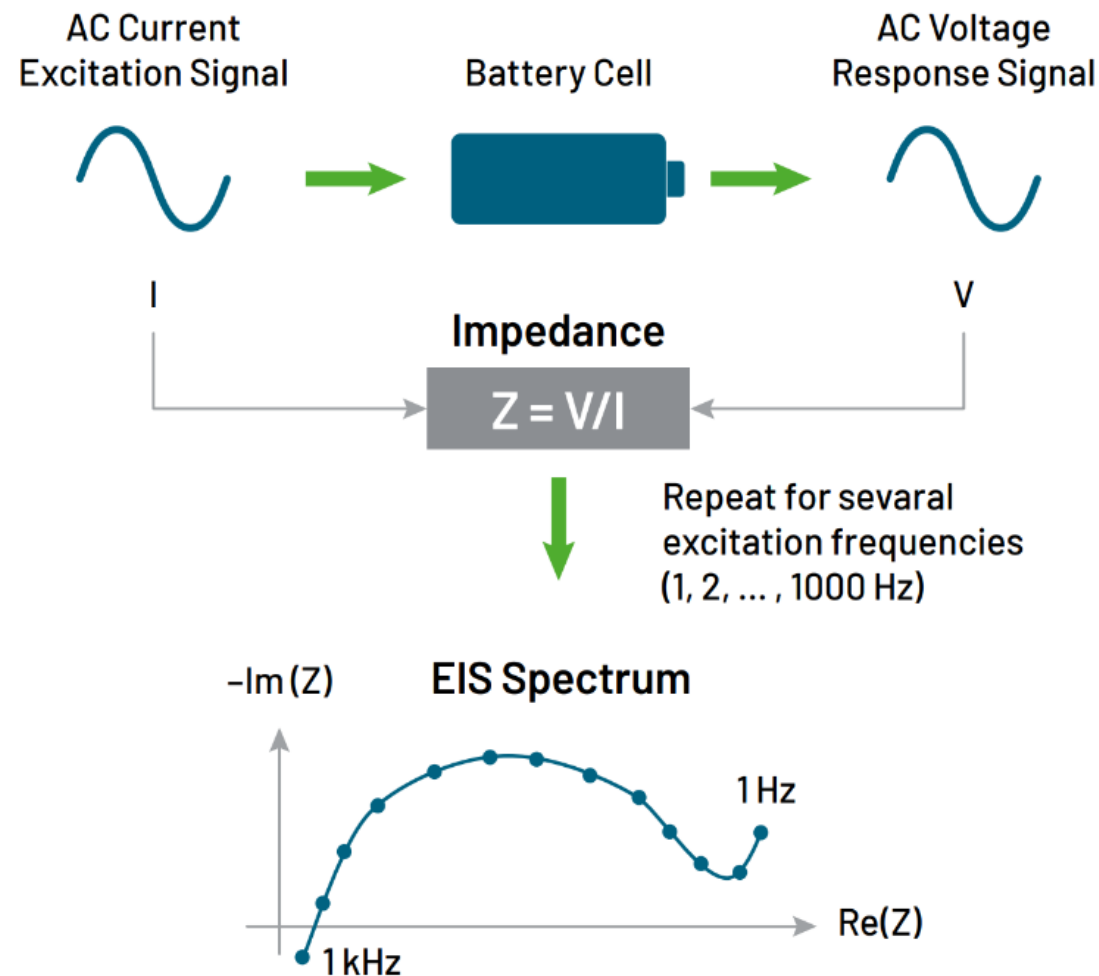




State-of-health determination by impedance spectroscopy

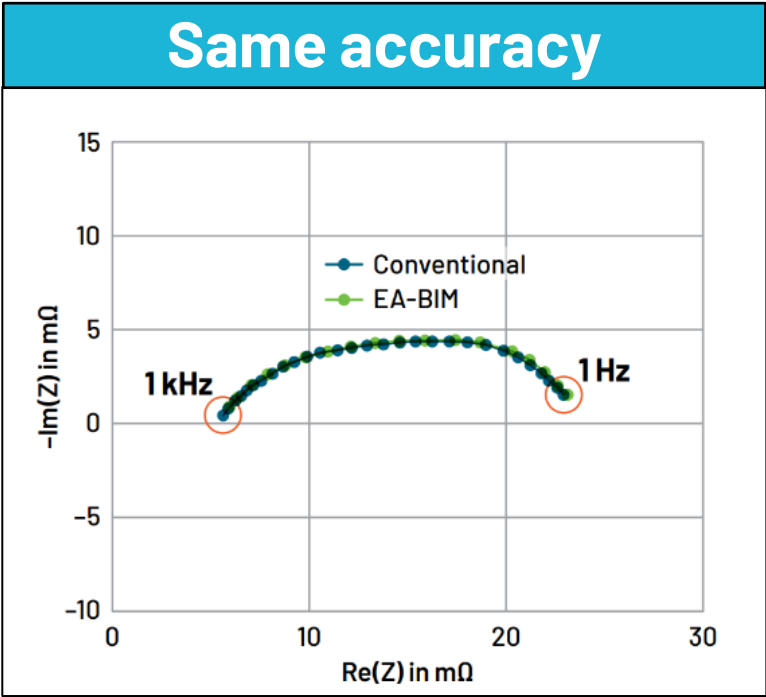
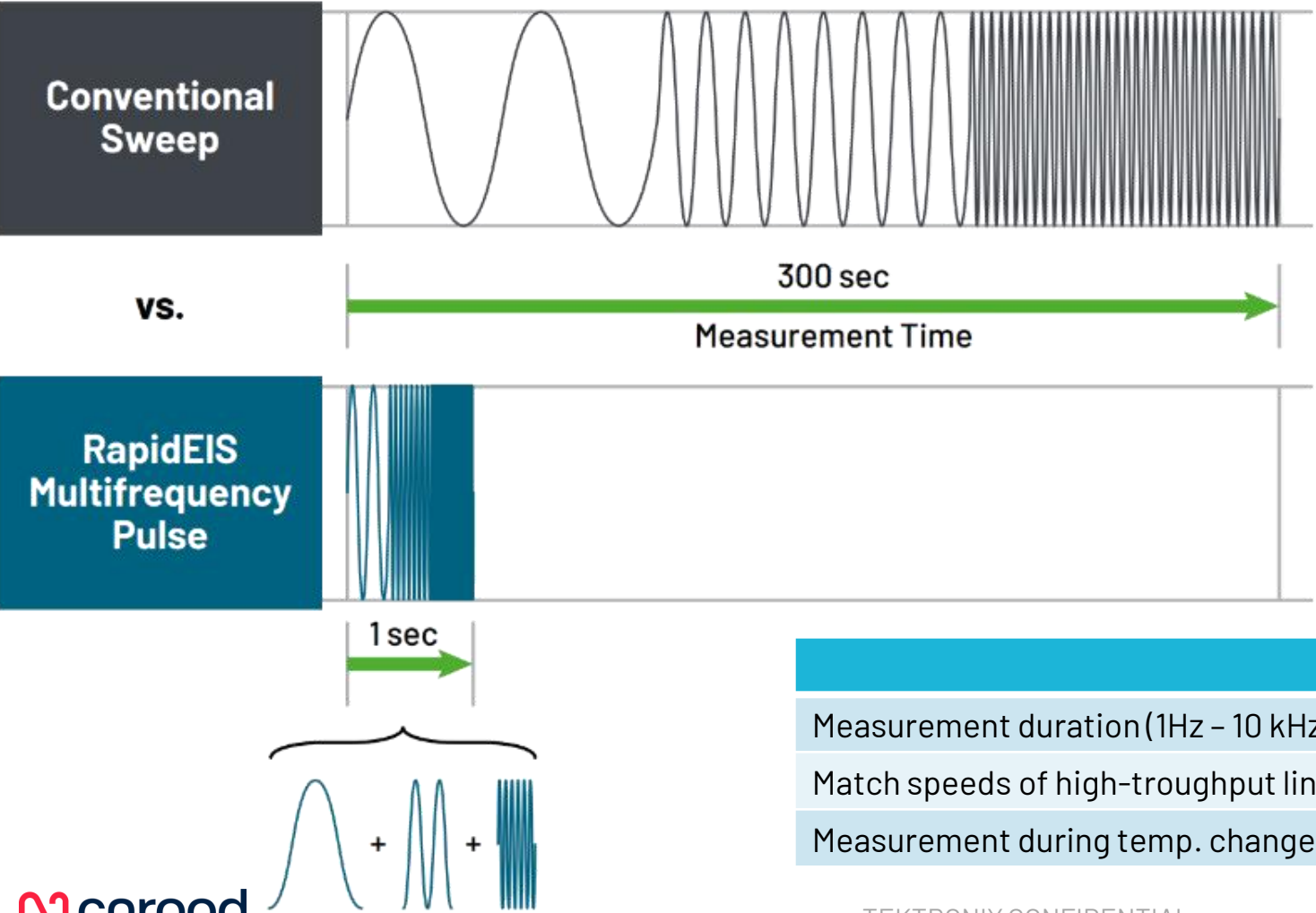
ELECTROCHEMICAL IMPEDANCE SPECTROSCOPY – HOW DOES IT WORK?

- An AC current signal with a specified frequency is passed across the cell terminals
- The cell's voltage response to the AC current excitation is measured
- The cell's impedance is calculated from the voltage response and the current excitation signal at that frequency
- This is repeated for several frequencies to get a spectrum of impedances for the cell





Rapid state-of-health determination enabled by high-speed impedance spectroscopy



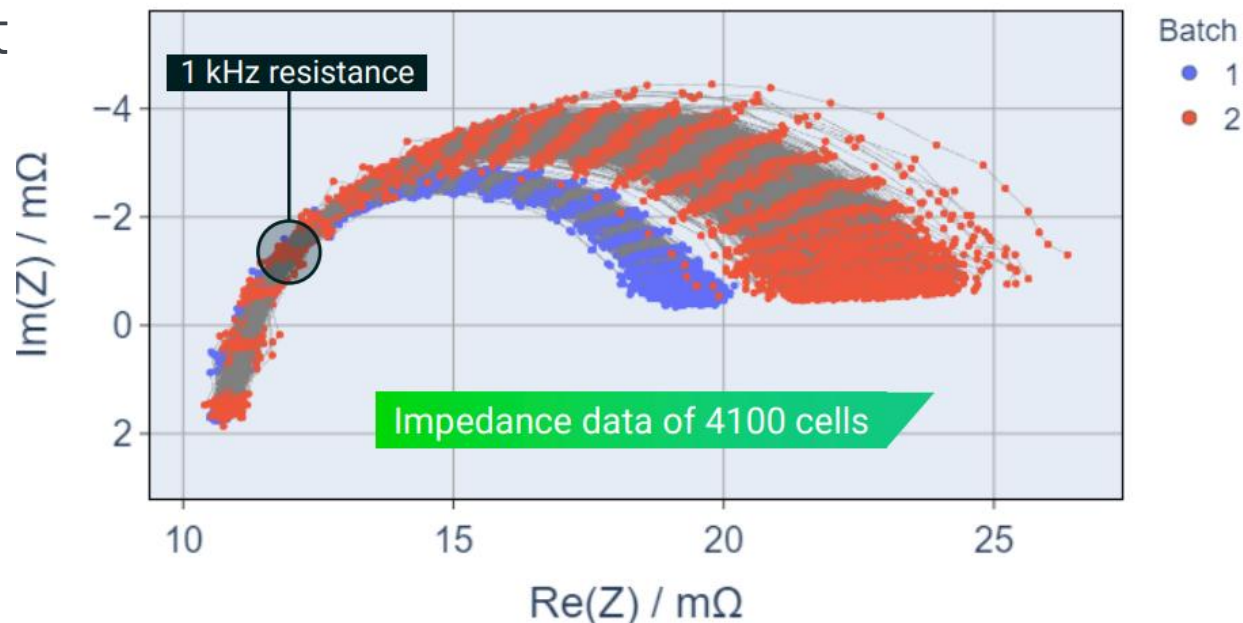
	Conventional EIS	rapidEIS
Measurement duration (1Hz - 10 kHz)	Minutes	1 second
Match speeds of high-throughput lines	✗	☑
Measurement during temp. changes	✗	☑



State-of-health determination by impedance spectroscopy

THE 1KHZ POINT DOES NOT TELL THE WHOLE STORY!

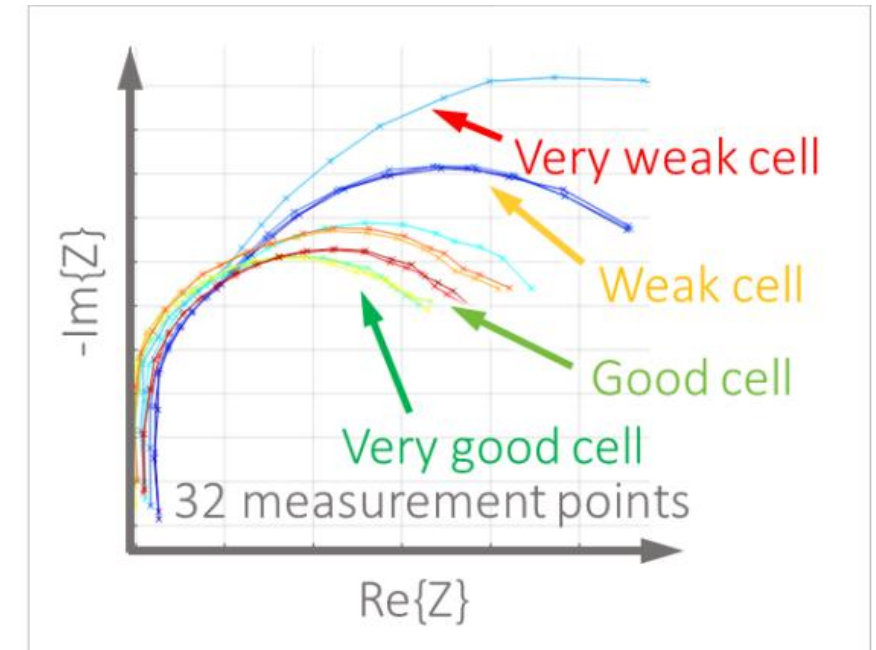
- The 1kHz impedance measurement (ACIR) comes from the lead-acid technology used in internal combustion engines
- It does not make sense to use this as the only characteristic for Li Ion batteries!
- Only by measuring a lot more frequencies will give the whole picture of the cell quality





Rapid state-of-health determination in cell aging

- Because of the various aging influences of LiB cells, manufacturers need to predict the ageing through either electrical stressing or environmental stressing or both
- These tests need to be accompanied by a reproducible method of State-of-Health (SOH) monitoring
- The RapidEIS provides a quick and non-destructive method to monitor the SOH throughout the ageing



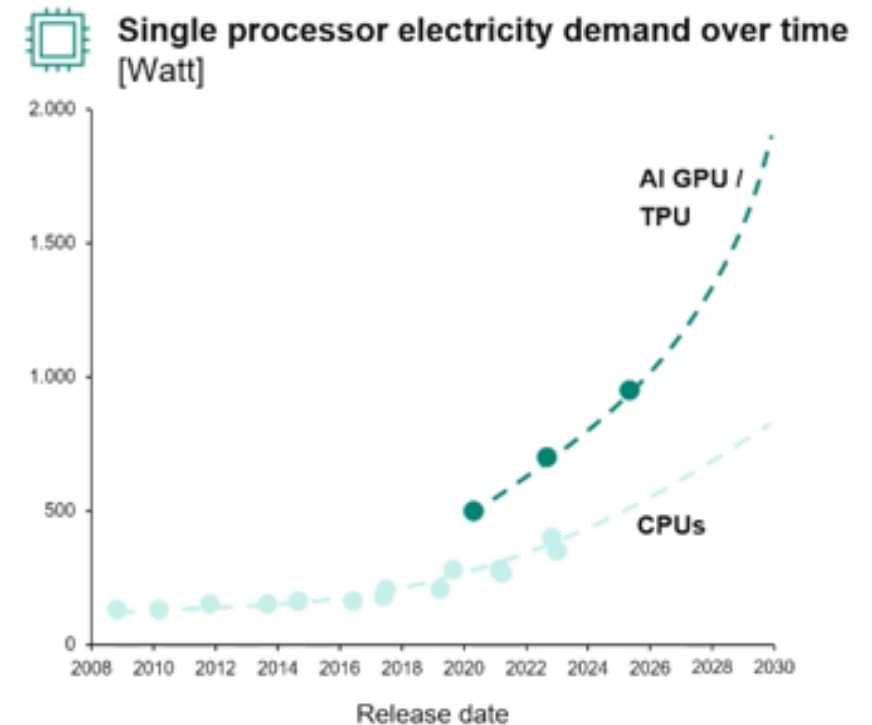
Source: Safion

High Dynamic Testing

Fast current slew rate

NEED FOR HIGH DYNAMIC ELECTRONIC LOADS

- Power levels for GPU's and CPU's are rising fast in datacenters
- The GPU's and CPU's are operating at very low voltages (around 0.7V) and high currents (in kA range)
- IT workloads create rapid and large load transients
- The power supplies inside of the data center need to provide very high current slew rates to ensure voltage stability, performance and reliability at GPU/CPU level

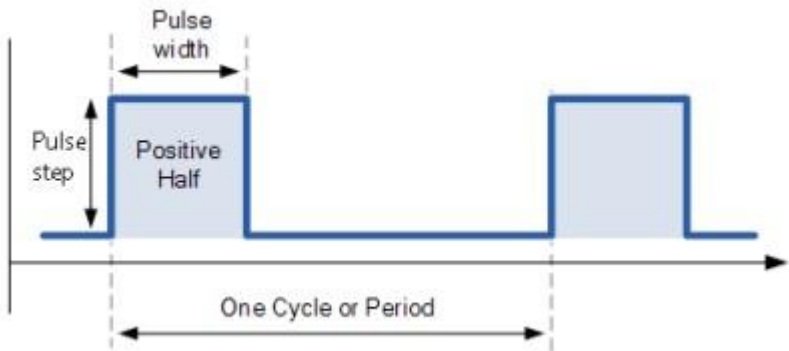




Challenges in Data Center Power Testing:

- Extreme slew rate requirements
- Dynamic overload capability
- System-level stability under high dynamics
- Customers still often request dissipative loads as these are historically connected with fast rates

No.	Low load	High load	Duty cycle	Frequency
1	10%	60%	50%	20Hz, 100Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz
2	50%	100%	50%	
3	10%	100%	50%	
4	10%	150%	50%	
5	10%	60%	50%	10kHz
6	50%	100%	50%	10kHz
7	10%	100%	50%	6.5kHz
8	10%	150%	50%	4kHz



Ultra-High Current Testing



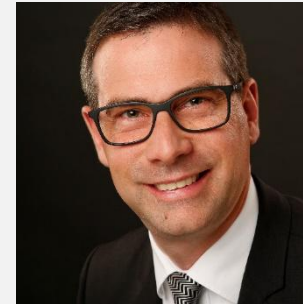
Ultra-High Current Source: 50.000 A



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**THANK
YOU**



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