



US 20250266588A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
KIM et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2025/0266588 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 21, 2025**

(54) **SECONDARY BATTERY AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING A SECONDARY
BATTERY**

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(21) Appl. No.: **18/770,968**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 12, 2024**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Feb. 19, 2024 (KR) 10-2024-0023745

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01M 50/557 (2021.01)

H01M 50/103 (2021.01)

H01M 50/15 (2021.01)

H01M 50/566 (2021.01)

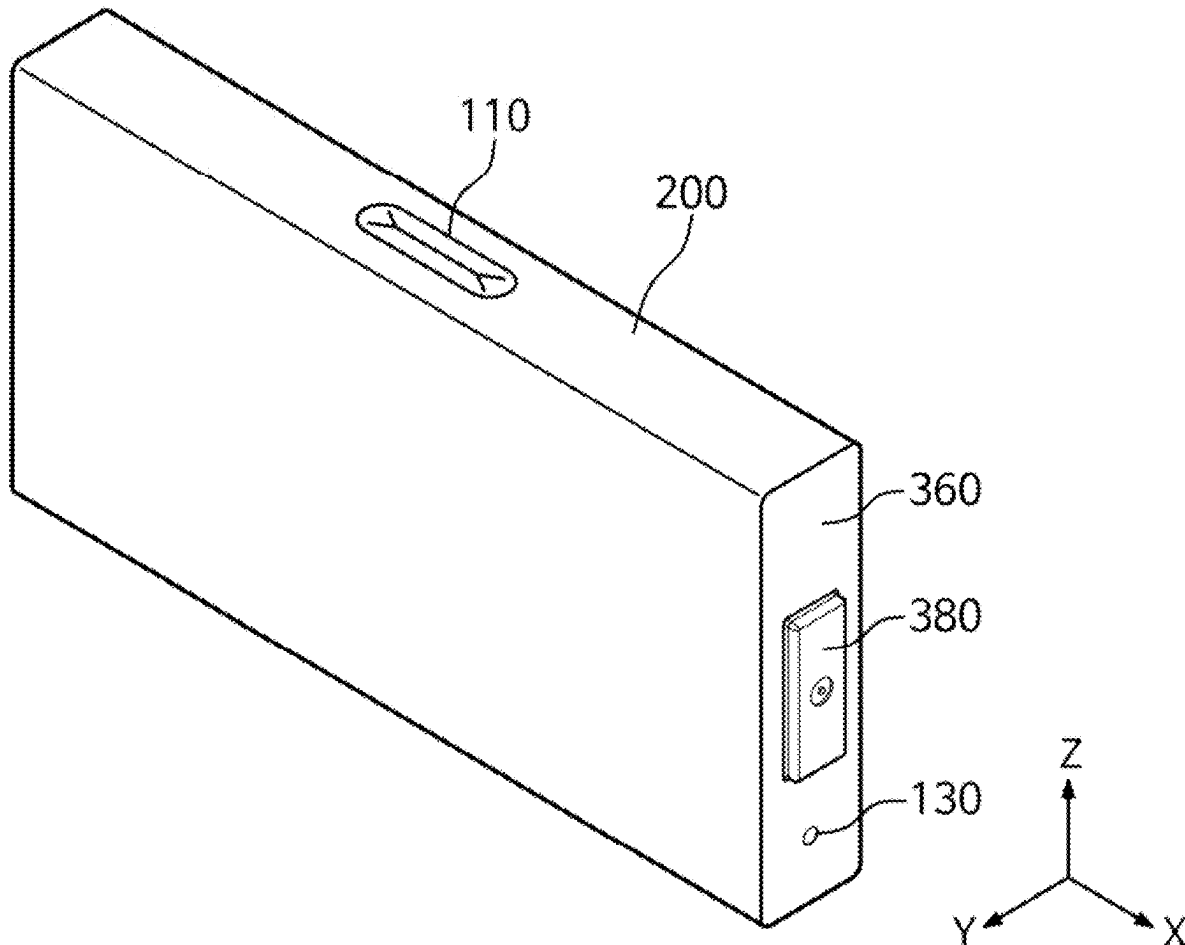
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H01M 50/557** (2021.01); **H01M 50/103**
(2021.01); **H01M 50/15** (2021.01); **H01M**
50/566 (2021.01)

(57)

ABSTRACT

A secondary battery includes an electrode assembly, a subplate connected to the electrode assembly. The secondary battery also includes current collector having a planar portion coupled to the subplate, a protruding portion protruding from the planar portion, and a projection provided on a top surface of the protruding portion. A terminal plate is coupled to the current collector and a hole is formed in the terminal plate, wherein the projection extends through the hole.



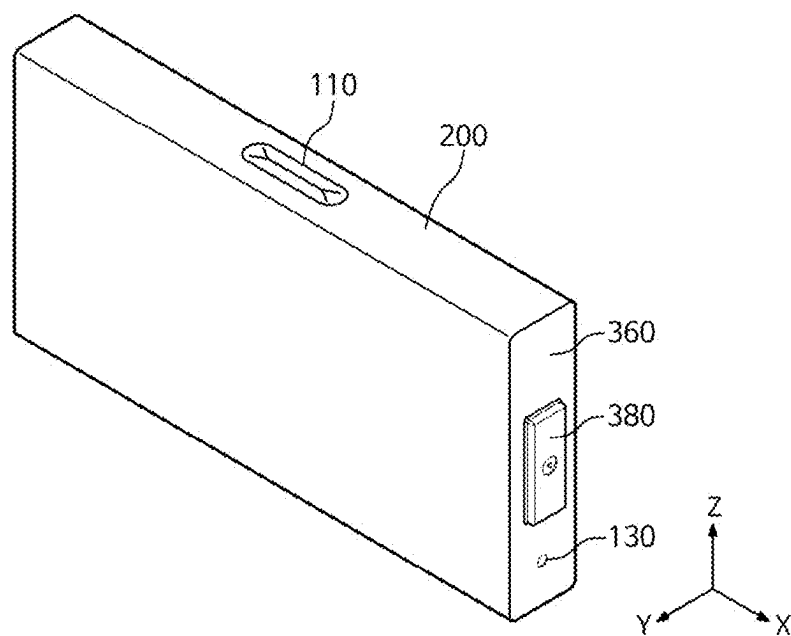


FIG. 1

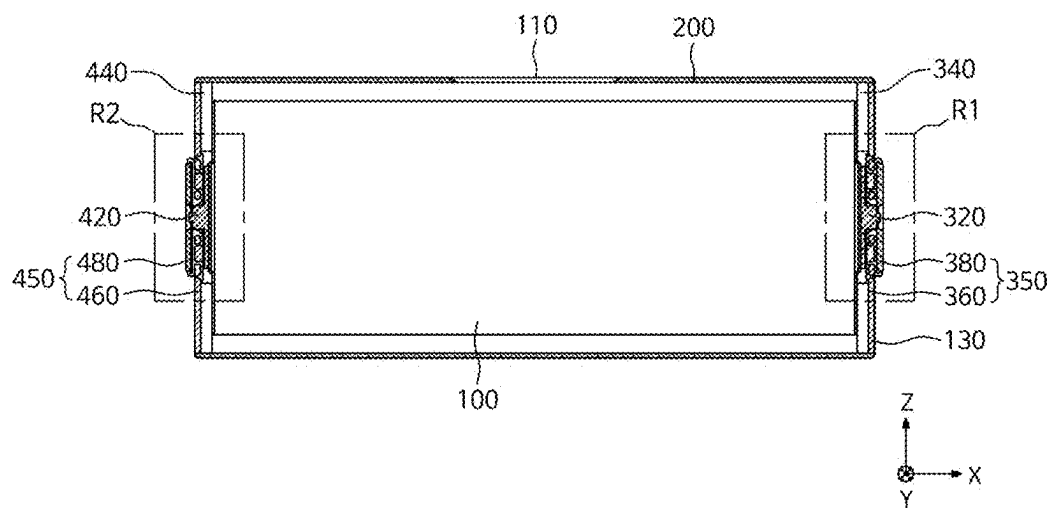


FIG. 2

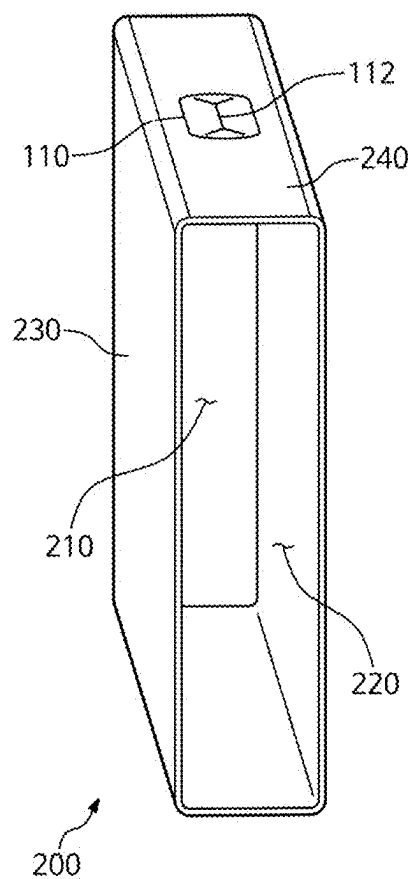


FIG. 3

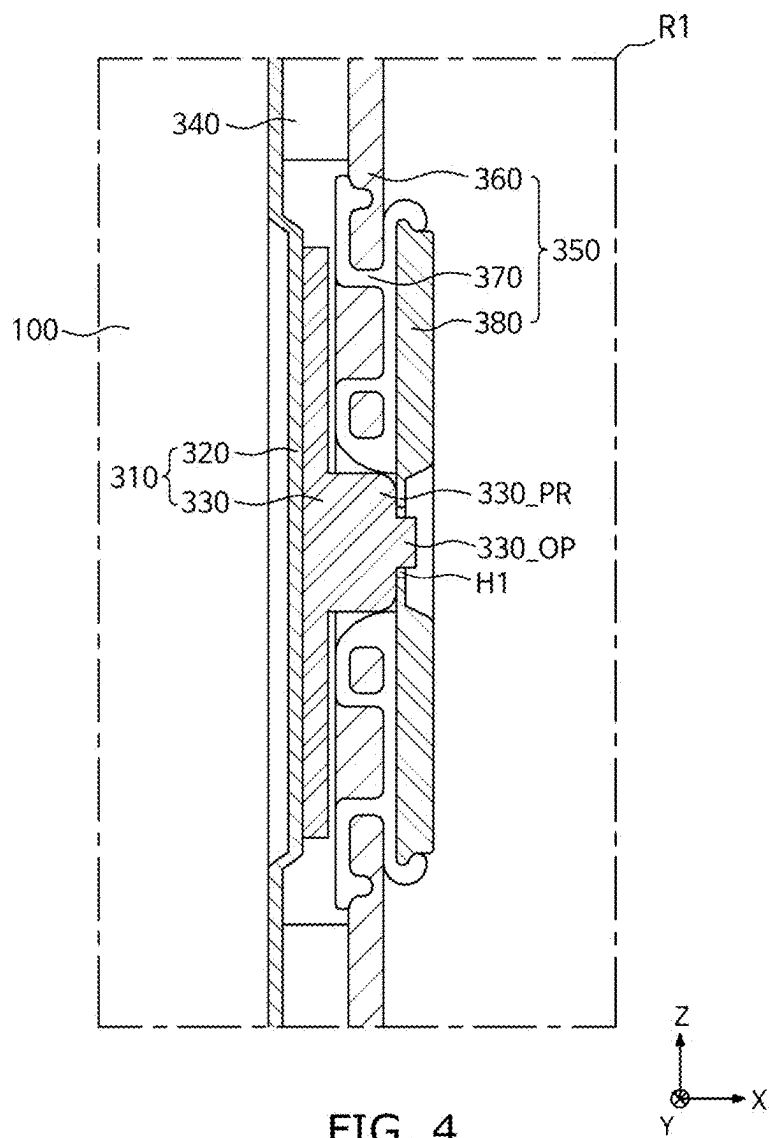


FIG. 4

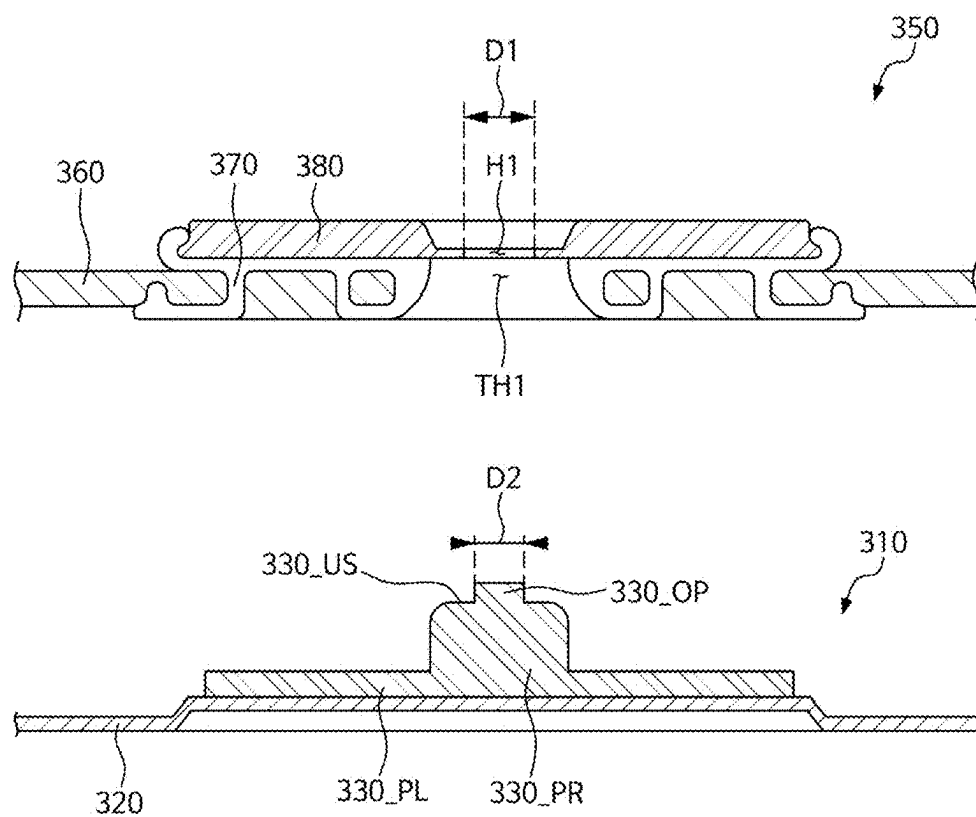


FIG. 5

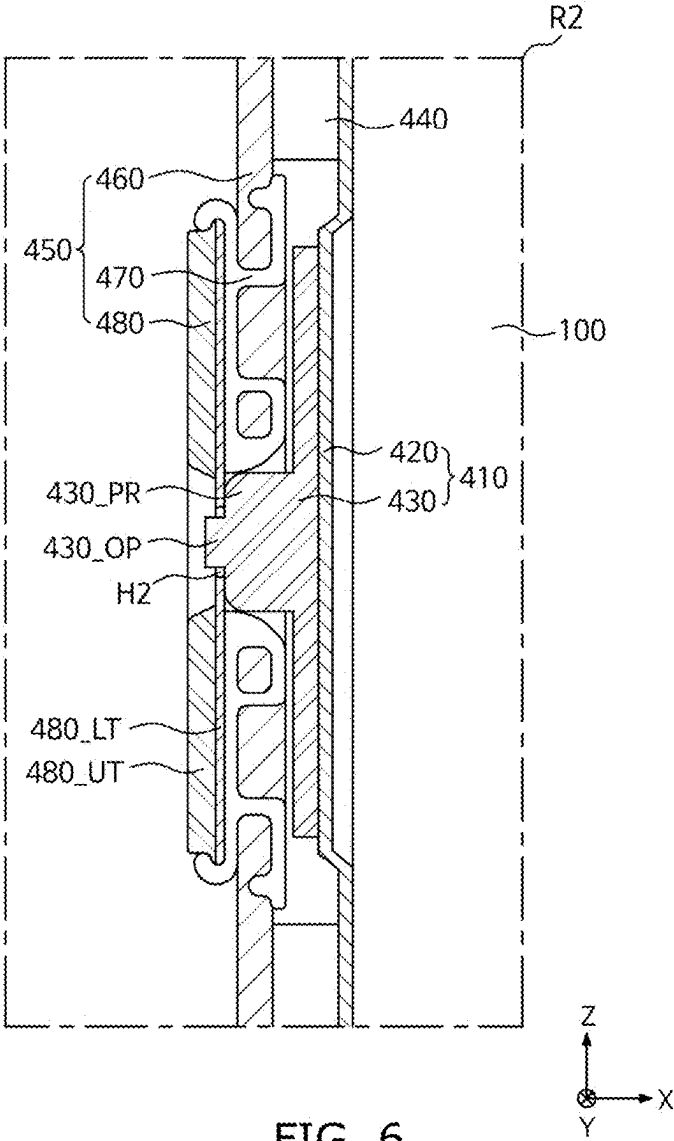


FIG. 6

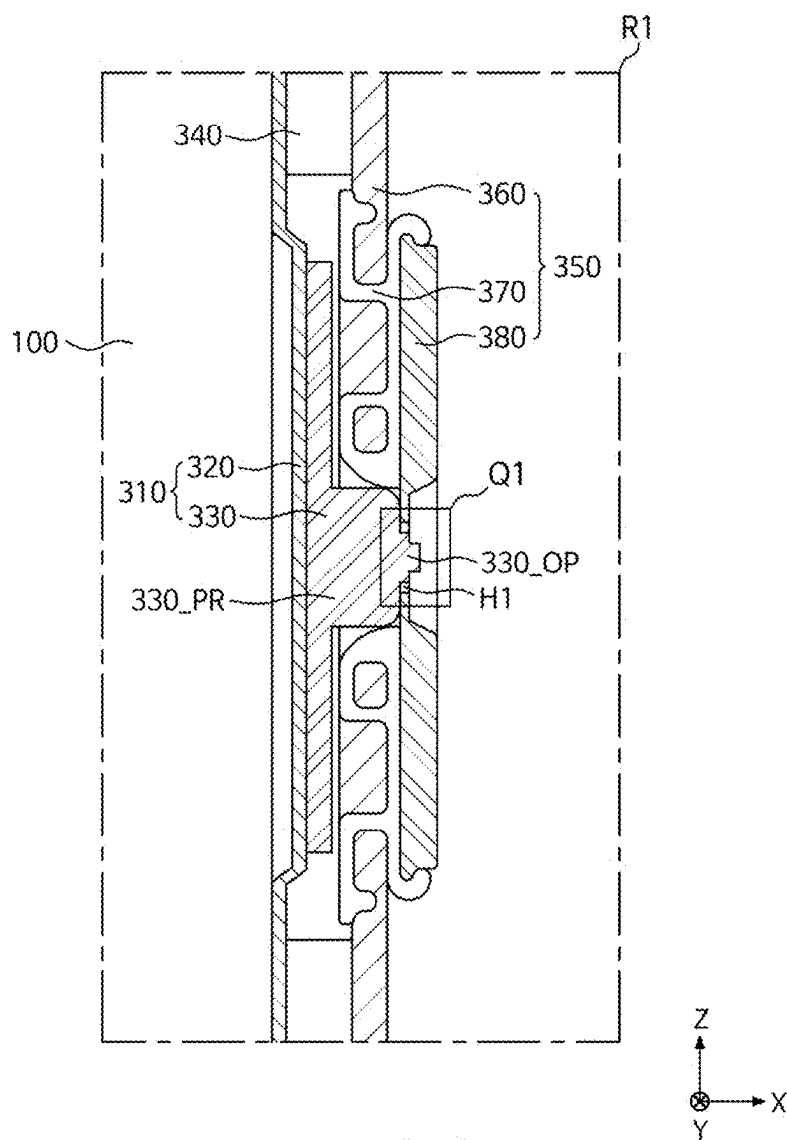


FIG. 8

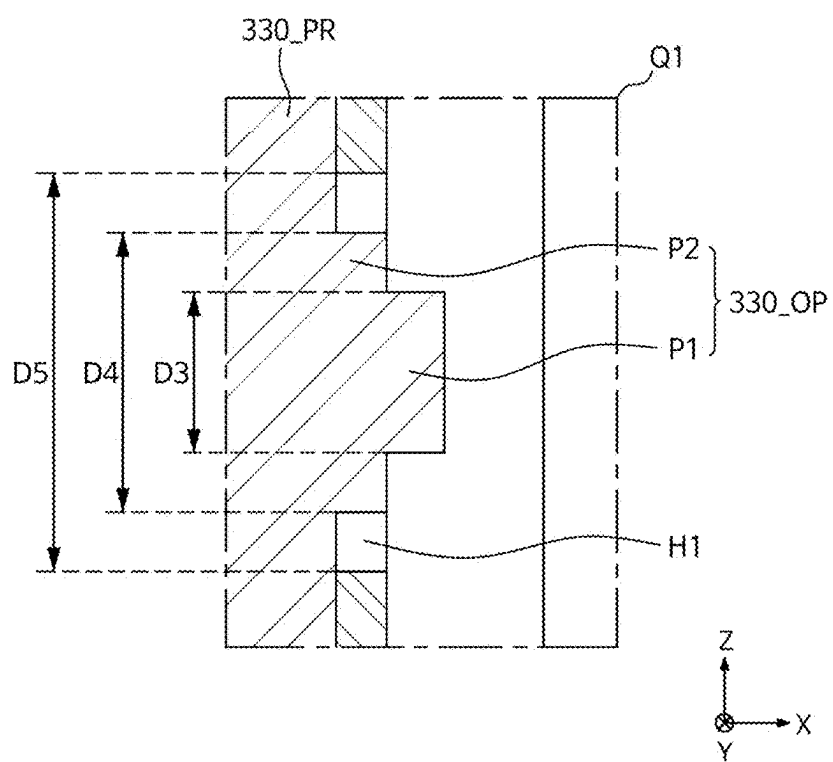


FIG. 9

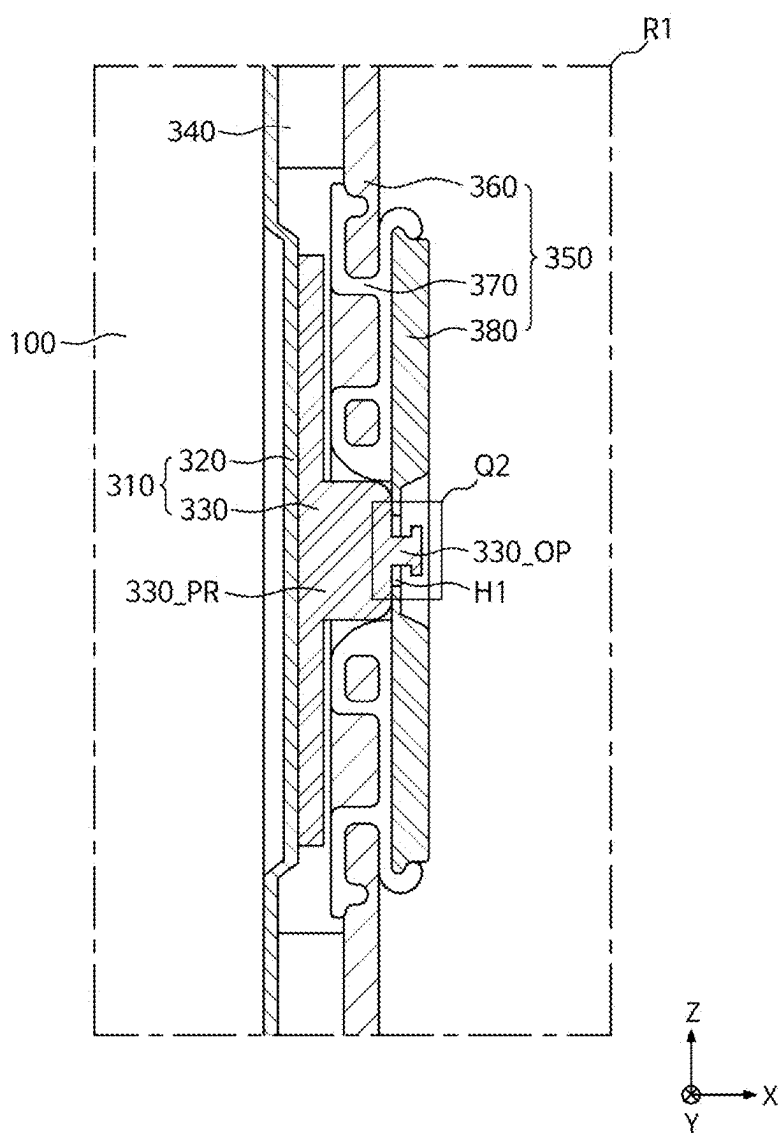


FIG. 10

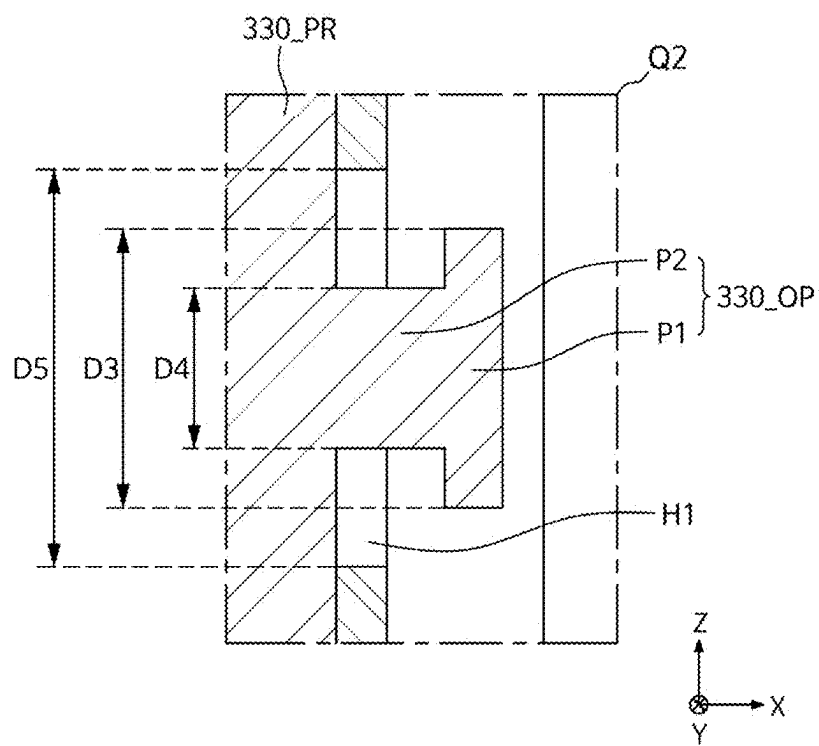


FIG. 11

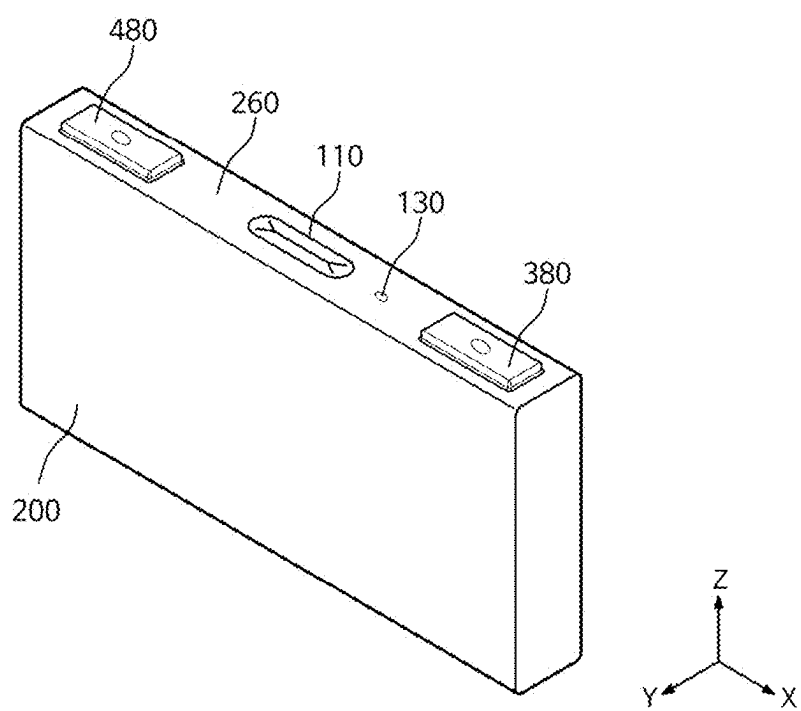


FIG. 12

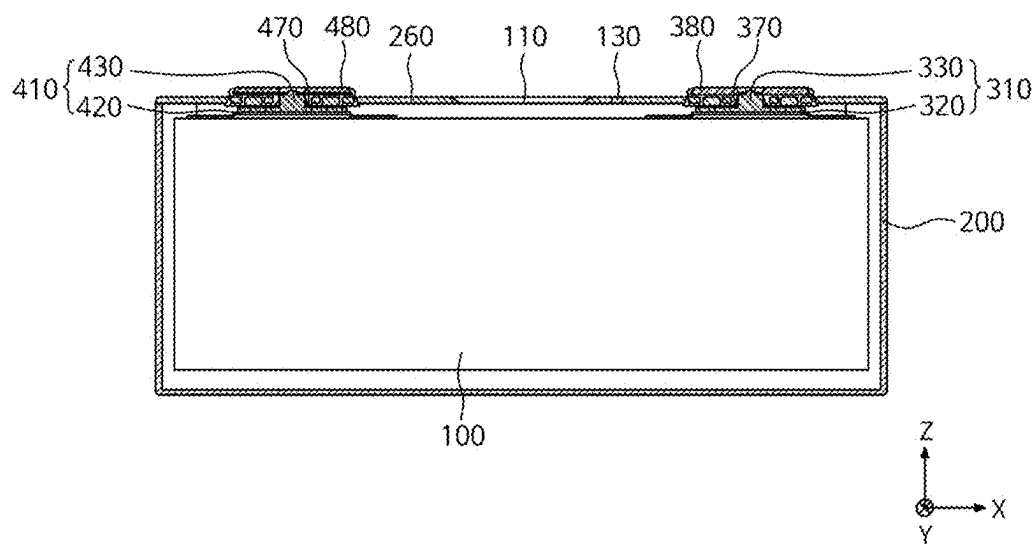
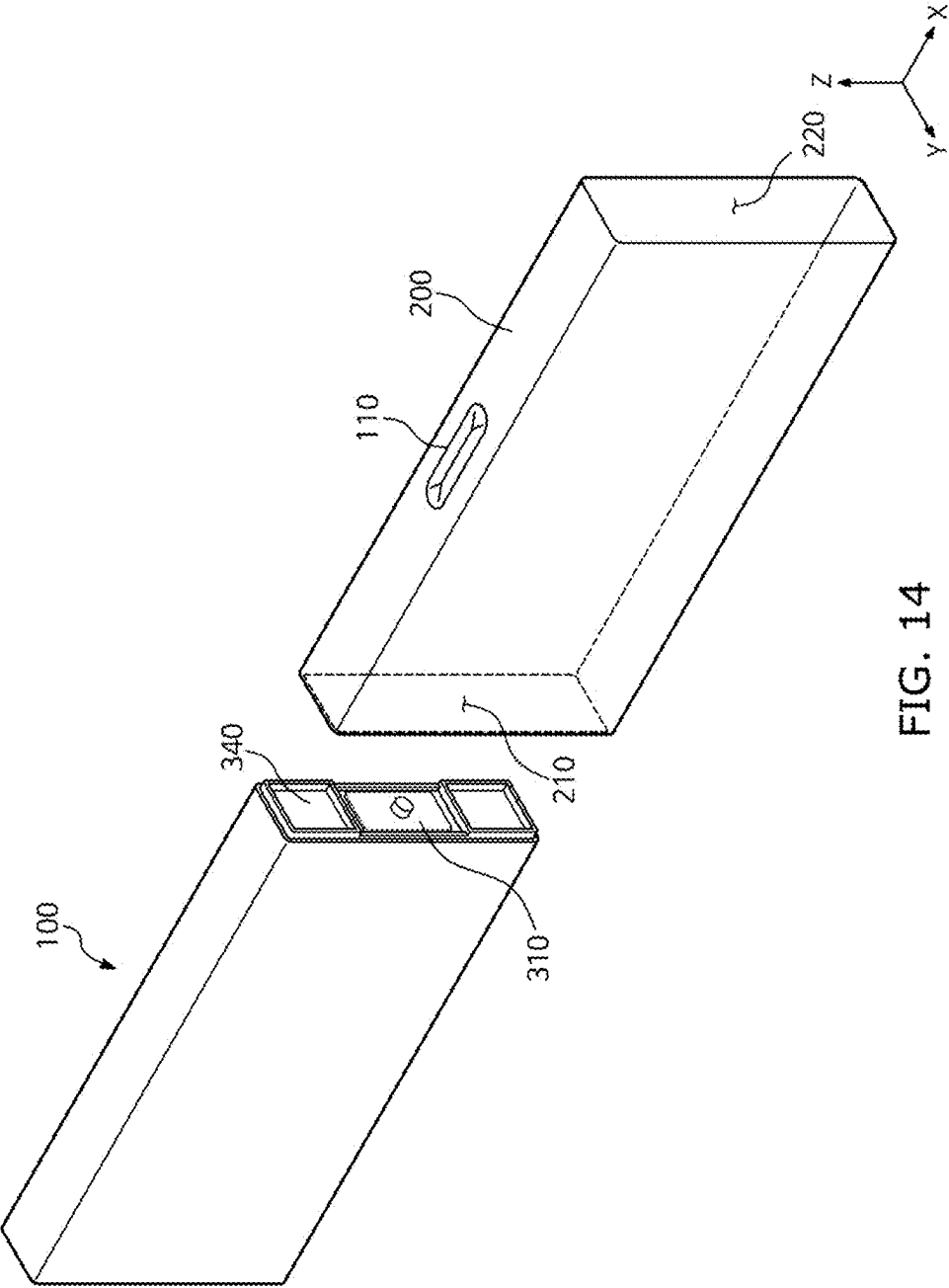
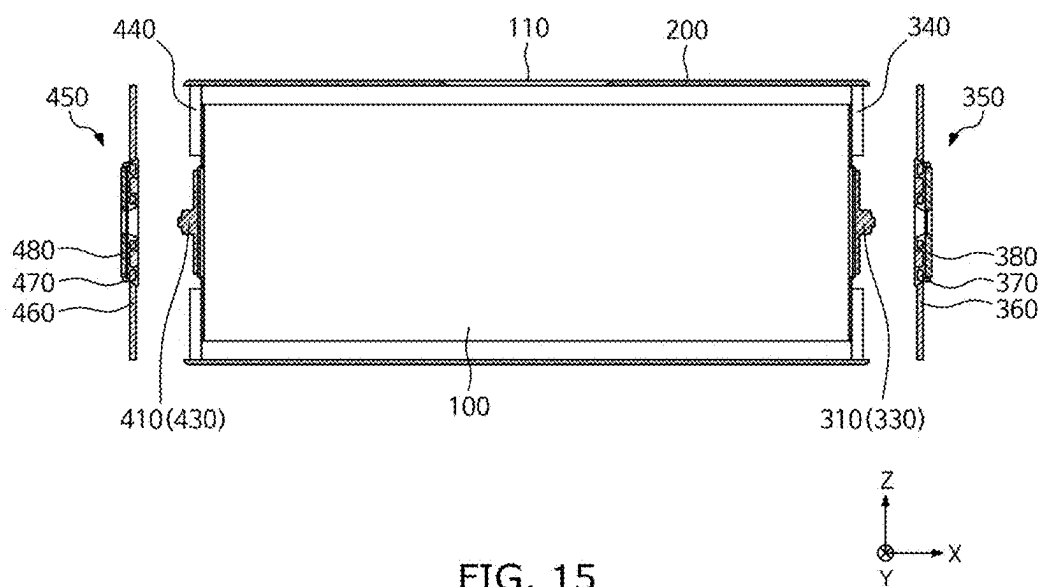


FIG. 13





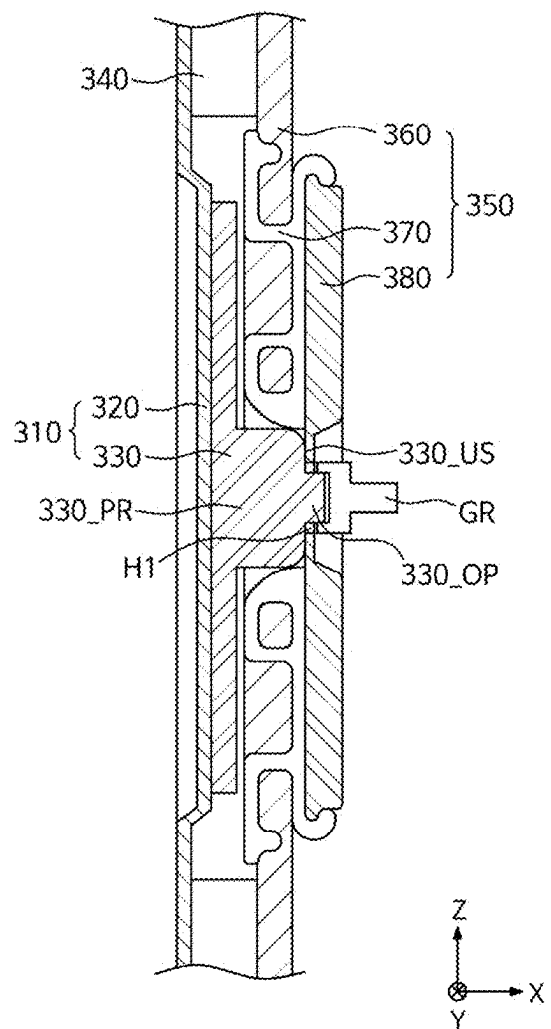


FIG. 16

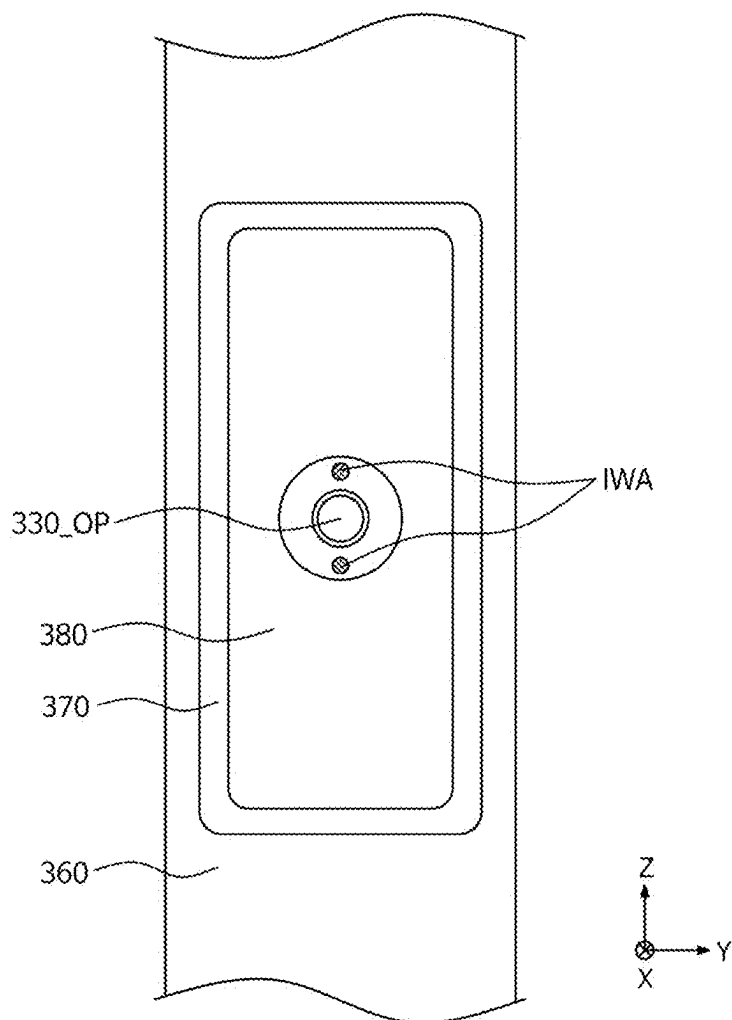


FIG. 17

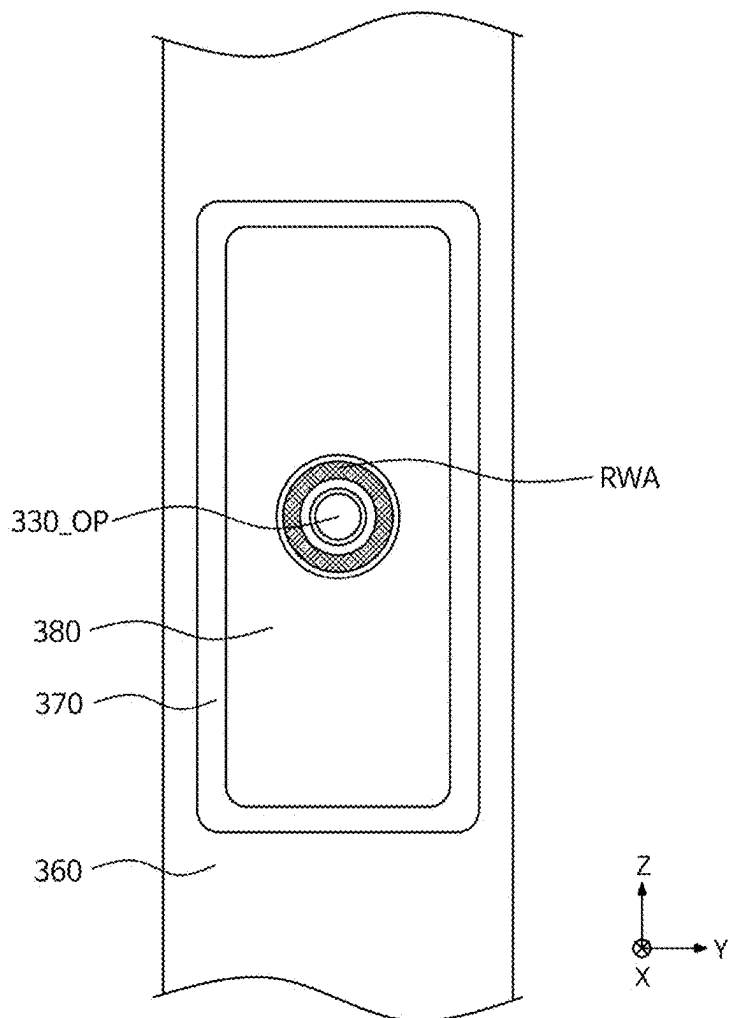


FIG. 18

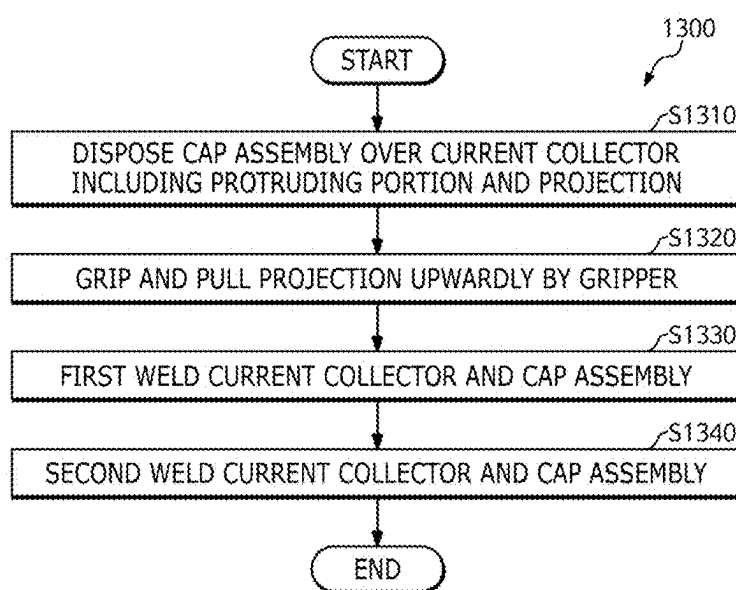


FIG. 19

SECONDARY BATTERY AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A SECONDARY BATTERY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Application No. 10-2024-0023745, filed on Feb. 19, 2024, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0002] Aspects of embodiments of the present disclosure relate to a secondary battery and a method of manufacturing a secondary battery.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] A secondary battery refers to a rechargeable battery that may be charged and discharged a plurality of times. Such secondary batteries are mainly used in various applications such as electronics (e.g., smartphones, notebook computers, and tablets), electric vehicles, solar power generation, and emergency power supplies. In particular, lithium (Li)-ion batteries are used in various electronic products and electric vehicles because of their high energy density and high charge and discharge efficiency.

[0004] Secondary batteries may be categorized as cylindrical secondary batteries, prismatic secondary batteries, and pouch secondary batteries, depending on the shape of the case. A prismatic secondary battery has a structure in which an electrode assembly is embedded in a cylindrical metal can. The electrode assembly is inserted into the prismatic metal can, and the can is sealed by welding a cap plate. However, if there is a poor fit between a current collector and a terminal plate, the electrical characteristics of the secondary battery may be degraded.

[0005] The above information disclosed in this Background section is for enhancement of understanding of the background of the present disclosure, and therefore, it may include information that does not constitute related (or prior) art.

SUMMARY

[0006] An aspect of the present disclosure is to provide a secondary battery configured to solve at least one of the above-described problems and a method of manufacturing a secondary battery.

[0007] These and other aspects and features of the present disclosure will be described in or will be apparent from the following description of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0008] According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, a secondary battery comprises an electrode assembly, a subplate connected to the electrode assembly, a current collector including a planar portion coupled to the subplate, a protruding portion protruding from the planar portion, and a projection provided on a top surface of the protruding portion, and a terminal plate coupled to the current collector, with a hole formed in the terminal plate, wherein the projection extends through the hole.

[0009] In some embodiments, a diameter of the hole is greater than a diameter of the projection.

[0010] In some embodiments, the protruding portion of the current collector is in contact with the terminal plate.

[0011] In some embodiments, the terminal plate comprises a welding area coupled to the protruding portion by welding, and the welding area is positioned around the projection.

[0012] In some embodiments, the terminal plate comprises an upper terminal plate and a lower terminal plate, and the upper terminal plate and the lower terminal plate are formed of different materials.

[0013] In some embodiments, a height of the projection is greater than a thickness of the lower terminal plate.

[0014] In some embodiments, the projection comprises a first portion comprising an uppermost surface and a second portion provided between the first portion and the protruding portion, and a diameter of the first portion is smaller than a diameter of the second portion.

[0015] In some embodiments, the projection comprises a first portion comprising an uppermost surface and a second portion provided between the first portion and the protruding portion, and a diameter of the first portion is greater than a diameter of the second portion.

[0016] In some embodiments, the secondary battery further comprises a case in which the electrode assembly is accommodated, the case including an open first side and an open second side opposite the first side, a first cap plate covering the first side, and a second cap plate covering the second side, wherein a through-hole is formed in the first cap plate, and the protruding portion extends through the through-hole.

[0017] In some embodiments, the case comprises, a first long sidewall and a second long sidewall facing each other and spaced apart from each other, and a first short sidewall and a second short sidewall facing each other and spaced apart from each other, wherein areas of the first and second short sidewalls are less than areas of the first and second long sidewalls.

[0018] In some embodiments, the secondary battery further comprises a sealing member coupled to the first cap plate, wherein the terminal plate is coupled to a surface of the sealing member.

[0019] In some embodiments, the secondary battery further comprises a vent provided on the first short sidewall or the second short sidewall.

[0020] According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, a secondary battery comprises an electrode assembly, a case in which the electrode assembly is accommodated, the case including an open first side and an open second side opposite the first side, a first subplate assembly and a second subplate assembly electrically connected to opposite sides of the electrode assembly, a first cap assembly covering the first side and coupled to the first subplate assembly, and a second cap assembly covering the second side and coupled to the second subplate assembly, wherein the first cap assembly comprises a first cap plate and a first terminal plate coupled to the first cap plate, with a hole formed in the first terminal plate, the first subplate assembly comprises a subplate and a current collector coupled to the subplate, and the current collector comprises a planar portion coupled to the subplate, a protruding portion protruding from the planar portion, and a projection provided on an upper surface of the protruding portion, and the projection extends through the hole.

[0021] In some embodiments, the projection comprises a first portion comprising an uppermost surface and a second portion provided between the first portion and the protruding portion, and a diameter of the first portion is less than a diameter of the second portion.

[0022] In some embodiments, the second cap assembly comprises a second cap plate and a second terminal plate coupled to the second cap plate, the second terminal plate comprises an upper terminal plate and a lower terminal plate having a second hole, and the upper terminal plate and the lower terminal plate are formed of different materials.

[0023] According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, a method of manufacturing a secondary battery, the method comprises positioning a cap assembly over a current collector comprising a protruding portion and a projection provided on an upper surface of the protruding portion, gripping the projection and pulling the projection with a gripper, and welding the current collector and the cap assembly, wherein the cap assembly comprises a cap plate and a terminal plate coupled to the cap plate.

[0024] In some embodiments, a hole is formed in the terminal plate, the gripping of the projection and the pulling the projection with the gripper comprises, gripping the projection by the gripper, and pulling the projection to extend through the hole.

[0025] In some embodiments, the welding of the current collector and the cap assembly comprises first welding the current collector and the cap assembly and second welding the current collector and the cap assembly, wherein the first welding of the current collector and the cap assembly comprises, welding the protruding portion and the terminal plate around the projection in a state where the protruding portion and the terminal plate are in contact with each other, and detaching the gripper from the projection.

[0026] In some embodiments, the welding of the protruding portion and the terminal plate comprises performing welding on a first region of the terminal plate, the second welding of the current collector and the cap assembly performs welding on a second region of the terminal plate, and the first region is positioned within the second region.

[0027] In some embodiments, the method further comprises welding the cap plate and a case.

[0028] According to embodiments of the present disclosure, the gripper may grip and pull projection such that the welding process may be performed in a state where the terminal plate and the collector are in contact with each other. As a result, welding defects between the collector and the terminal plate may be reduced, and the reliability of a secondary cell may be improved.

[0029] However, aspects and features of the present disclosure are not limited to those described above, and other aspects and features not mentioned will be clearly understood by a person skilled in the art from the detailed description, described below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0030] The following drawings attached to this specification illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure, and further describe aspects and features of the present disclosure together with the detailed description of the present disclosure. Thus, the present disclosure should not be construed as being limited to the drawings:

[0031] FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective diagram showing a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0032] FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional diagram showing the secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0033] FIG. 3 illustrates a perspective diagram showing a case according to some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0034] FIG. 4 illustrates an enlarged diagram showing a region R1 in FIG. 2;

[0035] FIG. 5 illustrates a structure in which the first cap assembly and the first subplate assembly shown in FIG. 4 are separated from each other;

[0036] FIG. 6 illustrates an enlarged diagram showing a region R2 in FIG. 2;

[0037] FIG. 7 illustrates a structure in which the second cap assembly and the second subplate in FIG. 7 are separated from each other;

[0038] FIGS. 8 and 9 illustrate a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0039] FIGS. 10 and 11 are diagrams illustrating a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0040] FIG. 12 illustrates a perspective diagram showing a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0041] FIG. 13 illustrates a cross-sectional diagram showing the secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0042] FIGS. 14 to 18 illustrate a method of manufacturing a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0043] FIG. 19 is a flowchart 1300 illustrating a method of manufacturing a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0044] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present disclosure will be described, in detail, with reference to the accompanying drawings. The terms or words used in this specification and claims should not be construed as being limited to the usual or dictionary meaning and should be interpreted as meaning and concept consistent with the technical idea of the present disclosure based on the principle that the inventor can be his/her own lexicographer to appropriately define the concept of the term to explain his/her invention in the best way.

[0045] The embodiments described in this specification and the configurations shown in the drawings are only some of the embodiments of the present disclosure and do not represent all of the technical ideas, aspects, and features of the present disclosure. Accordingly, it should be understood that there may be various equivalents and modifications that can replace or modify the embodiments described herein at the time of filing this application.

[0046] It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “on,” “connected to,” or “coupled to” another element or layer, it may be directly on, connected, or coupled to the other element or layer or one or more intervening elements or layers may also be present. When an element or layer is referred to as being “directly on,” “directly connected to,” or “directly coupled to” another

element or layer, there are no intervening elements or layers present. For example, when a first element is described as being “coupled” or “connected” to a second element, the first element may be directly coupled or connected to the second element or the first element may be indirectly coupled or connected to the second element via one or more intervening elements.

[0047] In the figures, dimensions of the various elements, layers, etc. may be exaggerated for clarity of illustration. The same reference numerals designate the same elements. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Further, the use of “may” when describing embodiments of the present disclosure relates to “one or more embodiments of the present disclosure.” Expressions, such as “at least one of” and “any one of,” when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list. When phrases such as “at least one of A, B and C,” “at least one of A, B or C,” “at least one selected from a group of A, B and C,” or “at least one selected from among A, B and C” are used to designate a list of elements A, B and C, the phrase may refer to any and all suitable combinations or a subset of A, B and C, such as A, B, C, A and B, A and C, B and C, or A and B and C. As used herein, the terms “use,” “using,” and “used” may be considered synonymous with the terms “utilize,” “utilizing,” and “utilized,” respectively. As used herein, the terms “substantially,” “about,” and similar terms are used as terms of approximation and not as terms of degree, and are intended to account for the inherent variations in measured or calculated values that would be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the art.

[0048] It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, third, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers, and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers, and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer, or section from another element, component, region, layer, or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer, or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer, or section without departing from the teachings of example embodiments.

[0049] Spatially relative terms, such as “beneath,” “below,” “lower,” “above,” “upper,” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature’s relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as “below” or “beneath” other elements or features would then be oriented “above” or “over” the other elements or features. Thus, the term “below” may encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations), and the spatially relative descriptors used herein should be interpreted accordingly.

[0050] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing embodiments of the present disclosure and is not intended to be limiting of the present disclosure. As used herein, the singular forms “a” and “an” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly

indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “includes,” “including,” “comprises,” and/or “comprising,” when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

[0051] Also, any numerical range disclosed and/or recited herein is intended to include all sub-ranges of the same numerical precision subsumed within the recited range. For example, a range of “1.0 to 10.0” is intended to include all subranges between (and including) the recited minimum value of 1.0 and the recited maximum value of 10.0, that is, having a minimum value equal to or greater than 1.0 and a maximum value equal to or less than 10.0, such as, for example, 2.4 to 7.6. Any maximum numerical limitation recited herein is intended to include all lower numerical limitations subsumed therein, and any minimum numerical limitation recited in this specification is intended to include all higher numerical limitations subsumed therein. Accordingly, Applicant reserves the right to amend this specification, including the claims, to expressly recite any sub-range subsumed within the ranges expressly recited herein. All such ranges are intended to be inherently described in this specification such that amending to expressly recite any such subranges would comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112 (a) and 35 U.S.C. § 132 (a).

[0052] References to two compared elements, features, etc. as being “the same” may mean that they are “substantially the same”. Thus, the phrase “substantially the same” may include a case having a deviation that is considered low in the art, for example, a deviation of 5% or less. In addition, when a certain parameter is referred to as being uniform in a given region, it may mean that it is uniform in terms of an average.

[0053] Throughout the specification, unless otherwise stated, each element may be singular or plural.

[0054] Arranging an arbitrary element “above (or below)” or “on (under)” another element may mean that the arbitrary element may be positioned in contact with the upper (or lower) surface of the element, and another element may also be interposed between the element and the arbitrary element positioned on (or under) the element.

[0055] In addition, it will be understood that when a component is referred to as being “linked,” “coupled,” or “connected” to another component, the elements may be directly “coupled,” “linked” or “connected” to each other, or another component may be “interposed” between the components”.

[0056] Throughout the specification, when “A and/or B” is stated, it means A, B or A and B, unless otherwise stated. That is, “and/or” includes any or all combinations of a plurality of items enumerated. When “C to D” is stated, it means C or more and D or less, unless otherwise specified.

[0057] FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective diagram showing a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional diagram showing the secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0058] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the secondary battery may include an electrode assembly 100, a case 200 including the electrode assembly 100, a first subplate 320, a second subplate 420, a first cap assembly 350, and a second cap assembly 450.

[0059] The electrode assembly **100** may be included in the case **200**. The electrode assembly **100** may be provided by winding or stacking a laminate including a first electrode plate (not shown), a separator (not shown), and a second electrode plate (not shown) each formed of a thin plate or film. In a case where the electrode assembly **100** is a wound laminate, the axis of the winding thereof may be parallel to the longitudinal direction of the case **200**. The electrode assembly **100** may be a stack type instead of being a wound type, but the shape of the electrode assembly **100** of the present disclosure is not limited thereto. In addition, the electrode assembly **100** may be a Z stack electrode assembly in which a positive electrode plate and a negative electrode plate are provided on opposite sides of the separator bent into a Z-shaped stack. One or more electrode assemblies **100** may be stacked and received in the case **200** such that the long sides thereof are adjacent to each other. The present disclosure is not intended to limit the number of electrode assemblies **100**. In the electrode assembly **100**, the first electrode plate may act as a positive electrode, and the second electrode plate may act as a negative electrode. The reverse is also possible.

[0060] The first electrode plate may be formed by applying a first electrode active material, such as graphite or carbon, to a first electrode collector plate formed of a metal foil such as, for example, copper (Cu), a Cu alloy, nickel (Ni), or a Ni alloy, and may include a first electrode tab (or a first uncoated portion), which is a portion to which the first electrode active material is not applied. The first electrode tab may be a path for current flow between the first electrode plate and a first subplate assembly **310**. In some examples, the first electrode tab may be formed by cutting the first electrode plate so that the first electrode tab protrudes from a first side when the first electrode plate is fabricated, and the first electrode plate may protrude further from the first side than the separator without additional cutting.

[0061] The second electrode plate is formed by applying a second electrode active material, such as a transition metal oxide, to a second electrode collector plate formed of a metal foil such as, for example, aluminum (Al) or an Al alloy, and may include a second electrode tab (or a second uncoated portion), which is a portion to which the second electrode active material is not applied. The second electrode tab may be a path for current flow between the second electrode plate and the second subplate assembly **410**. In some examples, the second electrode tab may be formed by cutting the second electrode plate so that the second electrode tab protrudes from a second side when the second electrode plate is fabricated, and the second electrode plate may protrude further from the second side than the separator without additional cutting.

[0062] In some examples, the first electrode tab may be positioned on the right end side of the electrode assembly, and the second electrode tab may be positioned on the left end side of the electrode assembly. The terms “left” and “right” are used herein for ease of description with reference to the secondary battery illustrated in FIG. 2, and the positions may change as the secondary battery is rotated left and right or up and down.

[0063] In some embodiments, an electrolyte inlet **130** may be provided on a first cap plate **360**. Electrolyte may be injected into the case **200** through the electrolyte inlet **130**. In FIG. 1, the electrolyte inlet **130** is illustrated as being provided on the first cap plate **360**, but the present disclosure

is not limited thereto. After the injection of electrolyte is complete, the electrolyte inlet **130** may be sealed using a sealing means such as a stopper.

[0064] In some embodiments, a vent **110** may be provided on a first side of the case **200**. For example, the vent **110** may be provided on the lower surface of the case **200**. Herein, the lower surface may refer to a surface facing downward in a case where the secondary battery is installed. The vent **110** may prevent the secondary battery from exploding or prevent a chain exothermic reaction of secondary batteries arranged in close proximity. For example, the vent **110** may be configured to open when the internal pressure of the secondary battery exceeds a predetermined critical pressure. The critical pressure may be set differently depending on the application, material, purpose, and the like of the secondary battery. In another example, the vent **110** may be configured to open when the internal temperature exceeds a predetermined critical temperature.

[0065] In FIG. 1, the vent **110** is illustrated as being a single vent provided at the center of a surface of the case **200**, but the present disclosure is not limited in this regard. Any number of vents **110** may be provided at any positions in a surface of the case **200**. For example, two or more vents **110** may be provided in the surface of the case **200**.

[0066] FIG. 3 illustrates a perspective diagram showing a case according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0067] Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, the case **200** may include long sidewalls **230** facing each other, short sidewalls **240** facing each other, an open first side **210**, and an open second side **220**.

[0068] A first direction X may refer to the X-axis direction. A second direction Y may be orthogonal to the first direction X. The second direction Y may refer to the Y-axis direction. A third direction Z may be respectively orthogonal to the first direction X and the second direction Y. The third direction Z may refer to the Z-axis direction.

[0069] The long sidewalls **230** may include a first long sidewall portion and a second long sidewall portion. The first long sidewall portion and the second long sidewall portion may face each other. That is, the first long sidewall portion and the second long sidewall portion may face each other while being spaced apart from each other in the second direction Y.

[0070] The short sidewalls **240** may include a first short sidewall portion and a second short sidewall portion. The first short sidewall portion and the second short sidewall portion may face each other. That is, the first short sidewall portion and the second short sidewall portion may face each other while being spaced apart from each other in the third direction Z. The area of each of the first short sidewall portion and the second short sidewall portion may be less than the area of each of the first long sidewall portion and the second long sidewall portion.

[0071] The open first side **210** and the open second side **220** may be provided on the opposite sides of the case **200**. The open second side **220** may face the open first side **210**. The open second side **220** and the open first side **210** may face each other while being spaced apart from each other in the first direction X. Each of the open first and second sides **210** and **220** may refer to an open area.

[0072] The case **200** may be formed of a conductive metal, such as Al, an Al alloy, or Ni-plated steel.

[0073] The first cap plate 360 may cover the open first side 210 and be coupled to the case 200. A second cap plate 460 may cover the open second side 220 and be coupled to the case 200. For example, each of the first cap plate 360 and the second cap plate 460 may be coupled to the case 200 by welding. The first cap plate 360 and the second cap plate 460 may seal the case 200.

[0074] FIG. 4 illustrates an enlarged diagram showing a region R1 in FIG. 2. FIG. 5 illustrates a structure in which the first cap assembly and the first subplate assembly shown in FIG. 4 are separated from each other.

[0075] Referring to FIG. 4, the first subplate assembly 310 and the first cap assembly 350 may be coupled to a first side of the electrode assembly 100.

[0076] The first subplate assembly 310 may be coupled to the first side of the electrode assembly 100 and be electrically connected to the first electrode plate (e.g., the positive electrode plate) of the electrode assembly 100. The first subplate assembly 310 may include the first subplate 320 and the first current collector 330.

[0077] The first subplate 320 may be coupled to a first electrode tab of the electrode assembly 100. For example, the first electrode tab may be coupled to the first subplate 320 by welding. The first subplate 320 may be in contact with the first electrode tab and be electrically connected to the first electrode plate.

[0078] The first current collector 330 may be coupled to the first subplate 320. For example, the first current collector 330 and the first subplate 320 may be coupled to each other by welding. The first current collector 330 and the first subplate 320 may be electrically connected to each other.

[0079] A first insulation member 340 may be positioned between the first subplate assembly 310 and the first cap assembly 350. The first insulation member 340 may prevent the first subplate 320 and the first cap plate 360 from contacting each other.

[0080] Referring to FIG. 5, the first current collector 330 may include a first planar portion 330_PL, a first protruding portion 330_PR, and a first projection 330_OP. The first planar portion 330_PL may be coupled to the first subplate 320 by welding. The first protruding portion 330_PR may protrude from the first planar portion 330_PL. The first protruding portion 330_PR may have a cylindrical shape.

[0081] The first projection 330_OP may be provided on the upper surface 330_US of the first protruding portion 330_PR. The first projection 330_OP may protrude outwardly from the upper surface 330_US of the first protruding portion 330_PR. The first projection 330_OP is shown as being cylindrical, but the present disclosure is not limited to the depicted shape.

[0082] The first cap assembly 350 may include a first cap plate 360, a first sealing member 370, and a first terminal plate 380.

[0083] The first cap plate 360 may include a first through-hole TH1. The first sealing member 370 may be coupled to the first cap plate 360. The first sealing member 370 may provide a seal between the first terminal plate 380 and the first cap plate 360. The first sealing member 370 may include an insulating material. The first sealing member 370 may insulate the first cap plate 360 and the first terminal plate 380 from each other.

[0084] The first terminal plate 380 may be coupled to a surface of the first sealing member 370. The first terminal plate 380 may be a positive electrode terminal of a second-

ary battery. A busbar may be welded to the first terminal plate 380 and be electrically connected to another secondary battery.

[0085] The upper surface of the first terminal plate 380 may include a recess. The recess may be formed in a portion of the upper surface of the first terminal plate 380 that overlaps the first protruding portion 330_PR in the first direction X. Because of the recess, the thickness of the central portion of the first terminal plate 380 may be less than the thickness of the other portions to the first terminal plate 380.

[0086] The first terminal plate 380 may include a first hole H1. The first hole H1 may have a first diameter D1. The first projection 330_OP may have a second diameter D2. And the first diameter D1 may be greater than the second diameter D2.

[0087] Hereinafter, the coupling between the first subplate assembly 310 and the first cap assembly 350 will be described. In a case where the first subplate assembly 310 and the first cap assembly 350 are coupled to each other, the upper surface 330_US of the first protruding portion 330_PR may be in contact with the first terminal plate 380, with the first projection 330_OP extending through the first hole H1, and the upper surface of the first projection 330_OP being positioned in the recess of the first terminal plate 380.

[0088] The first protruding portion 330_PR and the first terminal plate 380 may be coupled to each other by welding. For example, a welding area may be formed on the upper surface of the first terminal plate 380, with the welding area being formed around the first projection 330_OP. A welding process may be performed on the welding area, thereby coupling the first terminal plate 380 and the first current collector 330 to each other. Accordingly, the first current collector 330 and the first terminal plate 380 may be electrically connected. Weld beads or the like may be formed on the welding area due to the welding process.

[0089] FIG. 6 illustrates an enlarged diagram showing a region R2 in FIG. 2. FIG. 7 illustrates a structure in which the second cap assembly and the second subplate in FIG. 7 are separated from each other.

[0090] Referring to FIG. 6, the second subplate assembly 410 and the second cap assembly 450 may be coupled to the second side of the electrode assembly 100.

[0091] The second subplate assembly 410 may be coupled to the second side of the electrode assembly 100 and electrically connected to a second electrode plate (e.g., a negative electrode plate) of the electrode assembly 100. The second subplate assembly 410 may include a second subplate 420 and a second current collector 430.

[0092] The second subplate 420 may be coupled to a second electrode tab of the electrode assembly 100. For example, the second electrode tab may be coupled to the second subplate 420 by welding. The second subplate 420 may be in contact with the second electrode tab, and the second subplate 420 may be electrically connected to the second electrode plate.

[0093] The second current collector 430 may be coupled to the second subplate 420. For example, the second current collector 430 and the second subplate 420 may be coupled to each other by welding. The second current collector 430 may be electrically connected to the second subplate 420.

[0094] A second insulation member 440 may be positioned between the second subplate assembly 410 and the second cap assembly 450. The second insulation member

440 may prevent the second subplate **420** and the second cap plate **460** from contacting each other.

[0095] Referring to FIG. 7, the second current collector **430** may include a second planar portion **430_PL**, a second protruding portion **430_PR**, and a second projection **430_OP**. The second planar portion **430_PL** may be coupled to the second subplate **420** by welding. The second protruding portion **430_PR** may protrude from the second planar portion **430_PL**. The second protruding portion **430_PR** may have a cylindrical shape.

[0096] The second projection **430_OP** may be formed on the upper surface **430_US** of the second protruding portion **430_PR**. The second projection **430_OP** may protrude outwardly from the upper surface **430_US** of the second protruding portion **430_PR**. The second projection **430_OP** is shown as being cylindrical, but the present disclosure is not limited to the depicted shape.

[0097] The second cap assembly **450** may include the second cap plate **460**, a second sealing member **470**, and a second terminal plate **480**.

[0098] The second cap plate **460** may include a second through-hole **TH2**. The second sealing member **470** may be coupled to the second cap plate **460**. The second sealing member **470** may provide a seal between the second terminal plate **480** and the second cap plate **460**. The second sealing member **470** may include an insulating material. The second sealing member **470** may insulate the second cap plate **460** and the second terminal plate **480** from each other.

[0099] The second terminal plate **480** may be coupled to a surface of the second sealing member **470**. The second terminal plate **480** may be a negative electrode terminal of the secondary battery. A busbar may be welded to the second terminal plate **480** and electrically connected to another secondary battery.

[0100] The second terminal plate **480** may include an upper terminal plate **480_UT** and a lower terminal plate **480_LT**. The lower terminal plate **480_LT** may be in contact with the second sealing member **470**. The upper terminal plate **480_UT** may be positioned on top of the lower terminal plate **480_LT**. The lower terminal plate **480_LT** may be positioned between the sealing member **470** and the upper terminal plate **480_UT**.

[0101] A portion of the lower terminal plate **480_LT** may be exposed by the upper terminal plate **480_UT**. For example, a portion of the lower terminal plate **480_LT** may be exposed through a recess in the central portion of the upper terminal plate **480_UT**. The recess of the upper terminal plate **480_UT** may overlap the second protruding portion **430_PR** in the first direction **X**. The recess of the upper terminal plate **480_UT** may have the same shape as the recess of the first terminal plate **380** in FIG. 4. The recess of the upper terminal plate **480_UT** may correspond to an opening in the terminal plate, and may be connected to a second hole **H2** of the lower terminal plate **480_LT**.

[0102] In some embodiments, the upper terminal plate **480_UT** and the lower terminal plate **480_LT** may be formed of different materials. The upper terminal plate **480_UT** may include, for example, aluminum (Al). The lower terminal plate **480_LT** may include, for example, copper (Cu). Specifically, the upper terminal plate **480_UT** may be a conductive material including Al as a major component, and the lower terminal plate **480_LT** may be a conductive material including Cu as a major component. As used herein, the term major component means a material that has the predominant

content among the materials of the alloy, in the language of a person having ordinary knowledge in the art.

[0103] While the upper terminal plate (**480_UT**) has been described as including Al and the lower terminal plate (**480_LT**) has been described as including Cu, this disclosure is only illustrative. In some embodiments, the upper terminal plate **480_UT** and the lower terminal plate **480_LT** may include other conductive metals.

[0104] The lower terminal plate **480_LT** may include a second hole **H2**. The second hole **H2** may be formed in the part of the lower terminal plate **480_LT** that is exposed by the upper terminal plate **480_UT**. A portion of the upper surface of the second protruding portion **430_PR** may be exposed by the second hole **H2**. The diameter of the second hole **H2** may be greater than the diameter of the second projection **430_OP**. The height of the second projection **430_OP** may be greater than the thickness of the lower terminal plate **480_LT**. As such, the second projection **430_OP** may extend through the second hole **H2** and be exposed to the outside of the lower terminal plate **480_LT**.

[0105] Hereinafter, the coupling between the second subplate assembly **410** and the second cap assembly **450** will be described. In a case where the second subplate assembly **410** and the second cap assembly **450** are coupled to each other, the upper surface **430_US** of the second protruding portion **430_PR** may be in contact with the lower terminal plate **480_LT**, with the second projection **430_OP** extending through the second hole **H2**, and the upper surface of the second projection **430_OP** being positioned in the recess of the second terminal plate **480**.

[0106] The second protruding portion **430_PR** and the second terminal plate **480** may be coupled to each other by welding. For example, a welding area may be formed on the upper surface of the lower terminal plate **480_LT**. The welding area may be formed around the second projection **430_OP**. By a welding process performed on the welding area, the second terminal plate **480** and the second current collector **430** may be coupled to each other. Accordingly, the second current collector **430** and the second terminal plate **480** may be electrically connected. Weld beads or the like may be formed on the welding area due to the welding process.

[0107] FIGS. 8 and 9 illustrate a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. For reference, FIG. 8 illustrates an enlarged diagram showing the region **R1** in FIG. 2, and FIG. 9 illustrates an enlarged diagram showing a region **Q1** in FIG. 8. For ease of description, the following description will focus on features other than those described above with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0108] Referring to FIGS. 8 and 9, the first projection **330_OP** may include a first portion **P1** and a second portion **P2**. The first portion **P1** may include the uppermost surface of the first projection **330_OP**. For example, the first portion **P1** may correspond to the top layer of the first projection **330_OP**. The second portion **P2** may be positioned to form a stepped portion with the first portion **P1**. The second portion **P2** may be positioned between the first portion **P1** and the first protruding portion **330_PR**. For example, the second portion **P2** may correspond to an intermediate layer of the first projection **330_OP**. The first portion **P1** may be a portion protruding in the first direction **X** from the second portion **P2**. The uppermost surface of the first projection **330_OP** may be positioned over the recess of the first

terminal plate **380**. Herein, the uppermost surface of the first projection **330_OP** may be the upper surface of the first portion **P1**.

[0109] In some embodiments, the first portion **P1** may have a third diameter **D3**, the second portion **P4** may have a fourth diameter **D4**, and the third diameter **D3** may be less than the fourth diameter **D4**. The first portion **P1** and the second portion **P2** may form a stepped portion. In other words, from a planar perspective (as shown in FIG. 9), the first projection **330_OP** may include a stepped shape.

[0110] The first hole **H1** may have a fifth diameter **D5**, and the fifth diameter **D5** may be greater than the fourth diameter **D4** and the third diameter **D3**.

[0111] FIGS. 10 and 11 are diagrams illustrating a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. For reference, FIG. 10 illustrates an enlarged diagram showing the region **R1** in FIG. 2, and FIG. 11 illustrates an enlarged diagram showing a region **Q2** in FIG. 10. For ease of description, the following description will focus on features other than those described above with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0112] Referring to FIGS. 10 and 11, the first projection **330_OP** may include a first portion **P1** and a second portion **P2**. The first portion **P1** may include the uppermost surface of the first projection (**330_OP**). The second portion **P2** may extend from the first portion **P1**. The second portion **P2** may be positioned between the first portion **P1** and the first protruding portion **330_PR**. The second portion **P2** may extend through the first hole **H1**. The uppermost surface of the first projection **330_OP** may be positioned over the recess of the first terminal plate **380**. Herein, the uppermost surface of the first projection **330_OP** may be the upper surface of the first part **P1**.

[0113] In some embodiments, the first portion **P1** may have a third diameter **D3**, the second portion **P4** may have a fourth diameter **D4**, and the third diameter **D3** may be greater than the fourth diameter **D4**. The cross-section of the first projection **330_OP** may have the shape of a capital letter **T**. In a case where the first projection **330_OP** has such a shape, the first projection **330_OP** may be strongly gripped by a gripper.

[0114] The first hole **H1** may have a fifth diameter **D5**, and the fifth diameter **D5** may be greater than the fourth diameter **D4** and the third diameter **D3**.

[0115] In a secondary battery manufacturing method, the gripper may grip the projection and pull the projection to the top of the current collector so that the current collector contacts the terminal plate. For example, the gripper may pull the collector outwardly from inside the case. According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, the third diameter **D3** of the first portion **P1** is greater than the fourth diameter **D4** of the second portion **P2**. As a result, a step may be formed between the first portion **P1** and the second portion **P2**, and the gripper may easily grip the stepped portion.

[0116] FIG. 12 illustrates a perspective diagram showing a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 13 illustrates a cross-sectional diagram showing the secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0117] Referring to FIGS. 12 and 13, the secondary battery may include an electrode assembly **100**, a case **200** including the electrode assembly, a third cap plate **260**, a first subplate

assembly **310**, a second subplate assembly **410**, a first terminal plate **380**, and a second terminal plate **480**.

[0118] The electrode assembly **100** may be included in the case **200**. The electrode assembly **100** may include a first electrode plate, a separator, and a second electrode plate. The first electrode plate may include a first electrode tab. The second electrode plate may include a second electrode tab. In some embodiments, each of the first electrode tab and the second electrode tab may be positioned on an upper side of the electrode assembly. The term “upper side” is used herein for ease of description with reference to the secondary battery shown in FIG. 13, but the position thereof may change when the secondary battery is rotated left and right or up and down.

[0119] The electrolyte inlet **130** may be provided on the third cap plate **260**. Electrolyte may be injected into the case **200** through the electrolyte inlet **130**. After the injection of electrolyte is complete, the electrolyte inlet **130** may be sealed using a sealing means, such as a stopper or the like.

[0120] In some embodiments, the vent **110** may be provided on the third cap plate **260**, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the vent **110** may be provided on the lower surface of the case **200**. Herein, the lower surface of the case **200** may be a side opposite the third cap plate **260** in the third direction **Z**. The vent **110** may prevent the secondary battery from exploding or prevent a chain exothermic reaction of secondary batteries arranged in close proximity.

[0121] The case **200** may include a third side that is open in the third direction **Z**. The third cap plate **260** may be coupled to the case to seal the open third side of the case **200** of the secondary battery.

[0122] The first subplate assembly **310** may be coupled to the surface of the first electrode tab of the electrode assembly **100**. The first subplate assembly **310** may include the first subplate **320** and the first current collector **330**. The first subplate **320** may be coupled to the first electrode tab by welding, and the first current collector **330** may be coupled to the first subplate **320** by welding. The first current collector **330** may include a first planar portion, a first protruding portion, and a first projection. Descriptions of the first subplate **320** and the first current collector **330** may be the same as those described above with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0123] The second subplate assembly **410** may be coupled to the surface of the second electrode tab of the electrode assembly **100**. The second subplate assembly **410** may include the second subplate **420** and the second current collector **430**. The second subplate **420** may be coupled to the second electrode tab by welding, and the second current collector **430** may be coupled to the second subplate **420** by welding. The second current collector **430** may include a second planar portion, a second protruding portion, and a second projection. Descriptions of the second subplate **420** and the second current collector **430** may be the same as those described above with reference to FIGS. 6 and 7.

[0124] The second third cap plate **260** may be coupled to the surfaces of the first subplate assembly **310** and the second subplate assembly **410**. The first sealing member **370** may be coupled to the surface of the third cap plate **260**, and the first terminal plate **380** may be coupled to the surface of the first sealing member **370**. The first terminal plate **380** may include a first hole. The first terminal plate **380** may be electrically connected to the first current collector **330**.

Descriptions of the first sealing member **370** and the first terminal plate **380** may be the same as those described with reference to FIGS. **4** and **5**.

[0125] The second sealing member **470** may be coupled to the surface of the third cap plate **260**, and the second terminal plate **480** may be coupled to the surface of the second sealing member **470**. The second terminal plate **480** may include a second hole. The second terminal plate **480** may be electrically connected to the second current collector **430**. Descriptions of the second sealing member **470** and the second terminal plate **480** may be the same as those described above with reference to FIGS. **4** and **5**.

[0126] In some embodiments, the first collector **330** described with reference to FIG. **8** or FIG. **10** may be applied to the secondary battery in FIG. **13**.

[0127] FIGS. **14** to **18** illustrate a method of manufacturing a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0128] Referring to FIG. **14**, the electrode assembly **100** may be inserted into the case **200**. The first subplate assembly **310** and the first insulating member **340** may be coupled to a first side of the electrode assembly **100**. Although not shown, the second subplate assembly and the second insulating member may be coupled to a second side of the electrode assembly **100**.

[0129] The case **200** may include an open first side **210** and an open second side **220**. The first side **210** and the second side **220** may be opposite each other in a first direction **X**. The vent **110** may be provided in the upper surface of the case **200**.

[0130] The electrode assembly **100** with the first subplate assembly **310**, the second subplate assembly, the first insulating member **340**, and the second insulating member coupled together may be inserted into the case **200**.

[0131] Referring to FIG. **15**, the first cap assembly **350** may be positioned on the first subplate assembly **310**, and the second cap assembly **450** may be positioned on the second subplate assembly **410**.

[0132] Because the description of the coupling between the second cap assembly **450** and the second subplate assembly **410** may be substantially the same as the description of the coupling between the first cap assembly **350** and the first subplate assembly **310**, only the first cap assembly **350** and the first subplate assembly **310** will be described below.

[0133] The first subplate assembly **310** may include the first collector body **330**. The first cap assembly **350** may be positioned over the first protruding portion (e.g., **330_PR** in FIG. **16**) of the first collector **330**. Herein, the top side of the first protruding portion **330_PR** may refer to the first direction **X**. That is, the first cap assembly **350** may be positioned spaced apart from the first protruding portion **330_PR** in the first direction **X**.

[0134] Referring to FIG. **16**, the gripper **GR** may grip the first projection **330_OP** and pull the first projection **330_OP** upwardly (e.g., to the right in FIG. **16**).

[0135] In some embodiments, the gripper **GR** may grip the first projection **330_OP**, and the gripper **GR** may pull the first projection **330_OP** in the first direction **X** such that the first projection **330_OP** extends through the first hole **H1**. As the gripper **GR** pulls the first projection **330_OP**, the first protruding portion **330_PR** and the first terminal plate **380** may contact each other.

[0136] In some embodiments, the first projection **330_OP** may extend through the first hole **H1**. The gripper **GR** may grip the first projection **330_OP** protruding upwardly from the first hole **H1**. The gripper **GR** may pull the first projection **330_OP** upwardly. As the gripper **GR** pulls the first projection **330_OP**, the first protruding portion **330_PR** and the first terminal plate **380** may contact each other.

[0137] Referring now to FIGS. **16** and **17**, the first collector body **330** and the first cap assembly **350** may be coupled to each other by welding.

[0138] In a state where the first protruding portion **330_PR** and the first terminal plate **380** are brought into contact with each other by the gripper **GR**, a welding area may be formed around the first projection **330_OP**. The welding area may be an intermittent localized area, a connected continuous area, or the like.

[0139] More specifically, in a state where the first protruding portion **330_PR** and the first terminal plate **380** are brought into contact with each other by the gripper **GR**, a first welding process may be performed on a first welding area **IWA** of the first terminal plate **380**. The first terminal plate **380** and the first current collector **330** may be coupled to each other by the first welding process. Weld beads or the like may be formed on the first welding area **IWA**. After the first welding process is performed, the gripper **GR** may be detached from the first projection **330_OP**.

[0140] The first welding area **IWA** may be formed on a portion of the upper surface of the first terminal plate **380** that overlaps the first protruding portion **330_PR** in the first direction **X**. The first welding area **IWA** may be formed around the first projection **330_OP**. The first welding area **IWA** may be intermittently arranged. The first welding area **IWA** is shown as including two weld areas, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The first welding area **IWA** may include weld beads or the like.

[0141] Referring to FIG. **18**, a second welding process may be performed on a second welding area **RWA** of the first terminal plate **380**. For example, the second welding region **RWA** may correspond to a connected continuous area (e.g., in the shape of a ring). By the second welding process, the first terminal plate **380** and the first collector **330** may be coupled to each other by welding. In some embodiments, the first welding area (e.g., **IWA** of FIG. **17**) may be positioned within the second welding area **RWA**. Specifically, the second welding process may be performed on the first welding area **IWA** in superimposed manner.

[0142] A secondary battery as shown in FIG. **1** may be manufactured by welding the first cap plate **360** and the case **200**. A secondary battery may be manufactured by inserting the electrode assembly into the case and welding the cap plates to opposite sides of the case. In such a secondary battery manufacturing process, there may be a defect such that the terminal plate and the collector are not tightly fitted to each other. In a case where the terminal plate and the collector are not welded to a tight fit, the electrical characteristics may be degraded. As a result, the quality and reliability of the secondary battery may be reduced.

[0143] But according to some embodiments of the present disclosure, in a state where the gripper **GR** grips the first projection **330_OP** and pulls the first projection **330_OP** upwardly so that the first current collector **330** and the first terminal plate **380** contact each other, the first welding process may be performed. That is, the first welding process may be performed such that there is a tight fitting force is

obtained between the first current collector **330** and the first terminal plate **380**. As a result, defective welding between the first current collector **330** and the first terminal plate **380** may be reduced. Further, the uniformity of the quality of the secondary battery may be improved, and the reliability of the secondary battery may be increased.

[0144] FIG. 19 is a flowchart **1300** illustrating a method of manufacturing a secondary battery according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0145] Referring to FIG. 19, an electrode assembly having a subplate assembly coupled thereto may be provided. The subplate assembly may include a subplate and a current collector. The current collector may include a planar portion, a protruding portion, and a projection formed on an upper surface of the protruding portion. A cap assembly may be positioned over the collector in step **S1310**.

[0146] Thereafter, in step **S1320**, a gripper may grip the projection and pull the projection upwardly. The cap assembly may include a cap plate, a sealing member, and a terminal plate. A hole in the terminal plate may expose the projection of the current collector. The gripper may grip the exposed projection and pull the projection upwardly so that the projection extends through the hole in the terminal plate.

[0147] Subsequently, the collector body and cap assembly may be welded in step **S1330**. Specifically, the gripper may pull the projection upwardly, thereby bringing the protruding portion and the terminal plate into contact with each other. In a state where the protruding portion and the terminal plate are in contact, welding may be performed on a first region of the terminal plate. As a result, the protruding portion and the terminal plate may be welded together. Thus a first welding region may be formed around the projection. After the first welding is completed, the gripper may be detached from the projection.

[0148] Thereafter, the current collector and the cap assembly may be welded in step **S1340**. Specifically, a second welding may be performed on a second region of the terminal plate in a second welding region. As a result, the protruding portion and the terminal plate may be coupled to each other by welding. The first region may be positioned within the second welding region.

[0149] Subsequently, a secondary cell may be manufactured by welding the cap plate and the case.

[0150] Although the present disclosure has been described above with respect to embodiments thereof, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Various modifications and variations can be made thereto by those skilled in the art within the spirit of the present disclosure and the equivalent scope of the appended claims.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE SYMBOLS

100: electrode assembly	200: case
310: first subplate assembly	320: first subplate
330: first current collector	330_PL: first planar portion
330_PR: first protruding portion	330_OP: first projection
350: first cap assembly	360: first cap plate
370: first sealing member	380: first terminal plate
410: second subplate assembly	420: second subplate
430: second current collector	430_PL: second planar portion
430_PR: second protruding portion	430_OP: second projection
450: second cap assembly	460: second cap plate
470: second sealing member	480: second terminal plate

What is claimed is:

1. A secondary battery comprising:
 - an electrode assembly;
 - a subplate connected to the electrode assembly;
 - a current collector including a planar portion coupled to the subplate, a protruding portion protruding from the planar portion, and a projection provided on a top surface of the protruding portion; and
 - a terminal plate coupled to the current collector, with a hole formed in the terminal plate, wherein the projection extends through the hole.
2. The secondary battery as recited in claim 1, wherein a diameter of the hole is greater than a diameter of the projection.
3. The secondary battery as recited in claim 1, wherein the protruding portion of the current collector is in contact with the terminal plate.
4. The secondary battery as recited in claim 1, wherein the terminal plate comprises a welding area coupled to the protruding portion by welding, and wherein the welding area is positioned around the projection.
5. The secondary battery as recited in claim 1, wherein the terminal plate comprises an upper terminal plate and a lower terminal plate, and wherein the upper terminal plate and the lower terminal plate are formed of different materials.
6. The secondary battery as recited in claim 5, wherein a height of the projection is greater than a thickness of the lower terminal plate.
7. The secondary battery as recited in claim 1, wherein the projection comprises a first portion comprising an uppermost surface and a second portion provided between the first portion and the protruding portion, and wherein a diameter of the first portion is less than a diameter of the second portion.
8. The secondary battery as recited in claim 1, wherein the projection comprises a first portion comprising an uppermost surface and a second portion provided between the first portion and the protruding portion, and wherein a diameter of the first portion is greater than a diameter of the second portion.
9. The secondary battery as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
 - a case in which the electrode assembly accommodated, the case including an open first side and an open second side opposite the first side;
 - a first cap plate covering the first side; and
 - a second cap plate covering the second side, wherein a through-hole is formed in the first cap plate, and wherein the protruding portion extends through the through-hole.
10. The secondary battery as recited in claim 9, wherein the case comprises:
 - a first long sidewall and a second long sidewall facing each other and spaced apart from each other; and
 - a first short sidewall and a second short sidewall facing each other and spaced apart from each other, wherein areas of the first and second short sidewalls are less than areas of the first and second long sidewalls.
11. The secondary battery as recited in claim 9, further comprising a sealing member coupled to the first cap plate, wherein the terminal plate is coupled to a surface of the sealing member.

12. The secondary battery as recited in claim **9**, further comprising a vent provided in the first short sidewall or the second short sidewall.

13. A secondary battery comprising:

an electrode assembly;

a case in which the electrode assembly is accommodated, the case including an open first side and an open second side opposite the first side;

a first subplate assembly and a second subplate assembly electrically connected to opposite sides of the electrode assembly;

a first cap assembly covering the first side and coupled to the first subplate assembly; and

a second cap assembly covering the second side and coupled to the second subplate assembly,

wherein the first cap assembly comprises a first cap plate and a first terminal plate coupled to the first cap plate, with a hole formed in the first terminal plate,

wherein the first subplate assembly comprises a subplate and a current collector coupled to the subplate, and

wherein the current collector comprises a planar portion coupled to the subplate, a protruding portion protruding from the planar portion, and a projection provided on an upper surface of the protruding portion, and

wherein the projection extends through the hole.

14. The secondary battery as recited in claim **13**, wherein the projection comprises a first portion comprising an uppermost surface and a second portion provided between the first portion and the protruding portion, and

wherein a diameter of the first portion is less than a diameter of the second portion.

15. The secondary battery as recited in claim **13**, wherein the second cap assembly comprises a second cap plate and a second terminal plate coupled to the second cap plate,

wherein the second terminal plate comprises an upper terminal plate and a lower terminal plate having a second hole, and

wherein the upper terminal plate and the lower terminal plate are formed of different materials.

16. A method of manufacturing a secondary battery, the method comprising:

positioning a cap assembly over a current collector comprising a protruding portion and a projection provided on an upper surface of the protruding portion;

gripping the projection and pulling the projection with a gripper; and

welding the current collector and the cap assembly, wherein the cap assembly comprises a cap plate and a terminal plate coupled to the cap plate.

17. The method as recited in claim **16**, wherein a hole is formed in the terminal plate,

wherein the gripping of the projection and the pulling the projection with the gripper comprises:

gripping the projection by the gripper; and

pulling the projection to extend through the hole.

18. The method as recited in claim **16**, wherein the welding of the current collector and the cap assembly comprises first welding the current collector and the cap assembly and second welding the current collector and the cap assembly,

wherein the first welding of the current collector and the cap assembly comprises:

welding the protruding portion and the terminal plate around the projection in a state where the protruding portion and the terminal plate are in contact with each other; and

detaching the gripper from the projection.

19. The method as recited in claim **18**, wherein the welding of the protruding portion and the terminal plate comprises performing welding on a first region of the terminal plate,

wherein the second welding of the current collector and the cap assembly comprising performing welding on a second region of the terminal plate, and

wherein the first region is positioned within the second region.

20. The method as recited in claim **16**, further comprising welding the cap plate and a case.

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