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(54) **SECONDARY BATTERY AND BATTERY PACK**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A secondary battery having superior reliability is provided. The secondary battery includes an electrode wound body, an upper insulating member, a lower insulating member, and a battery can. The electrode wound body includes a stacked body that includes a first electrode, a first separator, a second electrode, and a second separator. The stacked body is wound around a central axis extending in a height direction. The electrode wound body includes an upper end face, a lower end face, and a side surface. The upper end face and the lower end face are opposed to each other in the height direction. The side surface couples the upper end face and the lower end face to each other. The upper insulating member covers an upper side surface part of the side surface of the electrode wound body. The upper side surface part is positioned on a side of the upper end face. The lower insulating member covers a lower side surface part of the side surface of the electrode wound body. The lower side surface part is positioned on a side of the lower end face. The battery can includes a container and a cover part and contains the electrode wound body. The container includes a lower end part and an upper end part. The lower end part is closed by a bottom part. The upper end part is positioned on a side opposite to the lower end part in the height direction and has an opening through which the electrode wound body is passable. The cover part closes the opening of the container. A tensile strength of the upper insulating member is greater than or equal to 1.80 mN/mm, and a tensile strength of the lower insulating member is greater than or equal to 0.38 mN/mm.

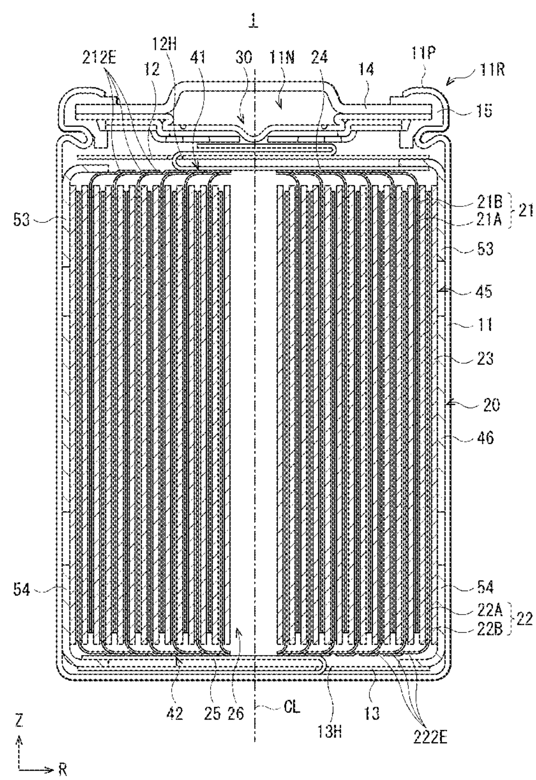


FIG. 1

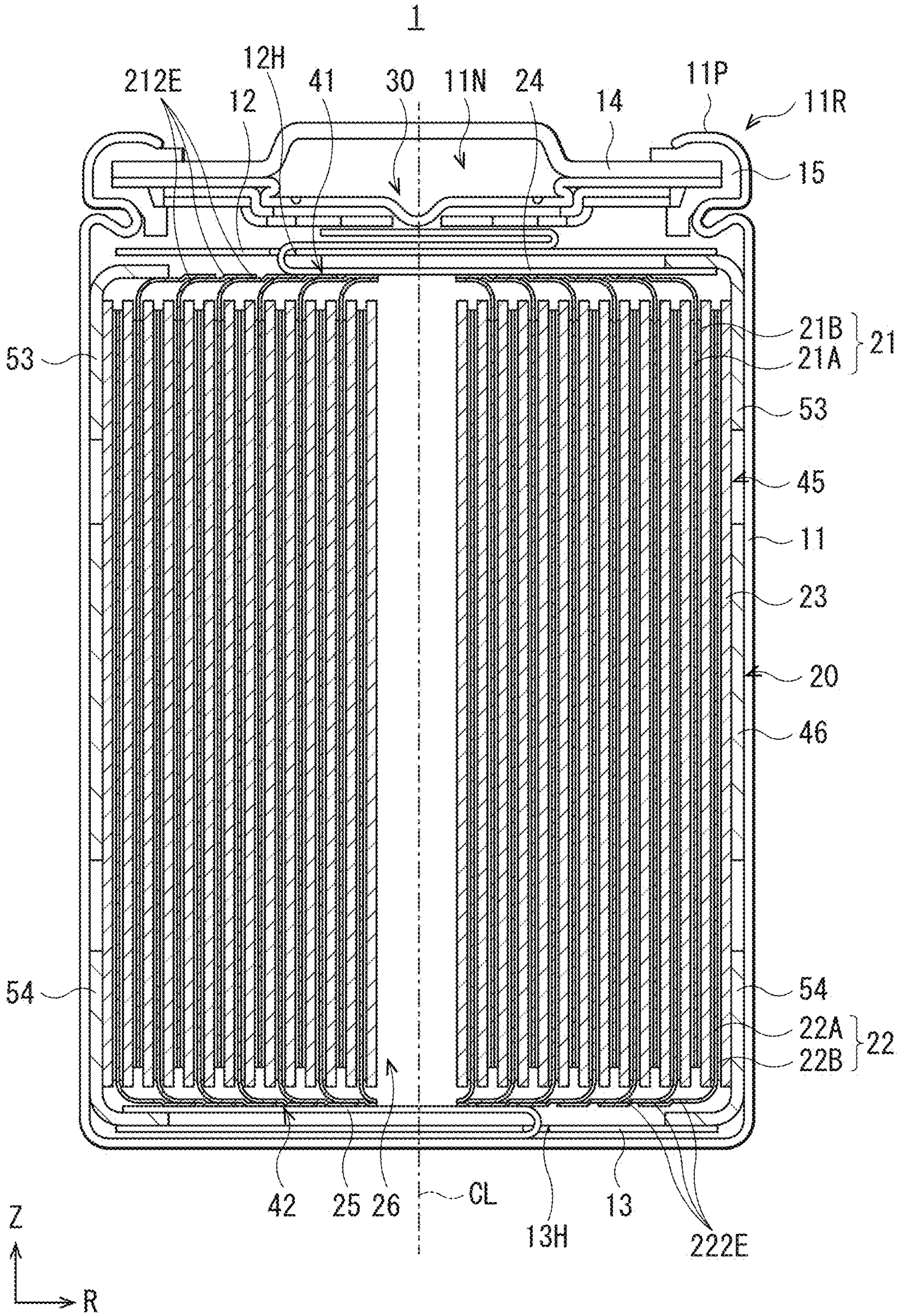

1
212E
12H
12
41
30
11N
24
14
11P
11R
15
21B
21A
21
53
53
45
11
23
20
46
54
54
22A
22B
22
42
25
26
CL
13H
13
222E
Z
R

FIG. 2A

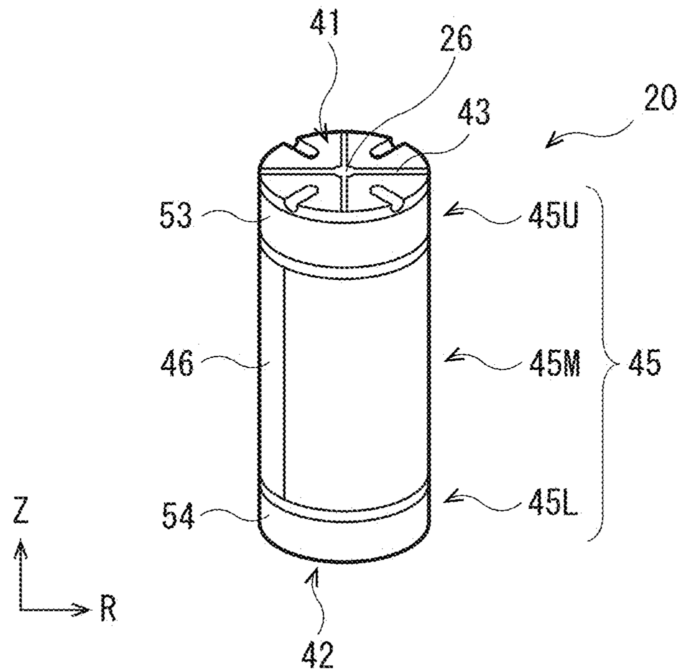

41
26
43
20
53
45U
46
45M
45
54
45L
Z
R
42

FIG. 2B

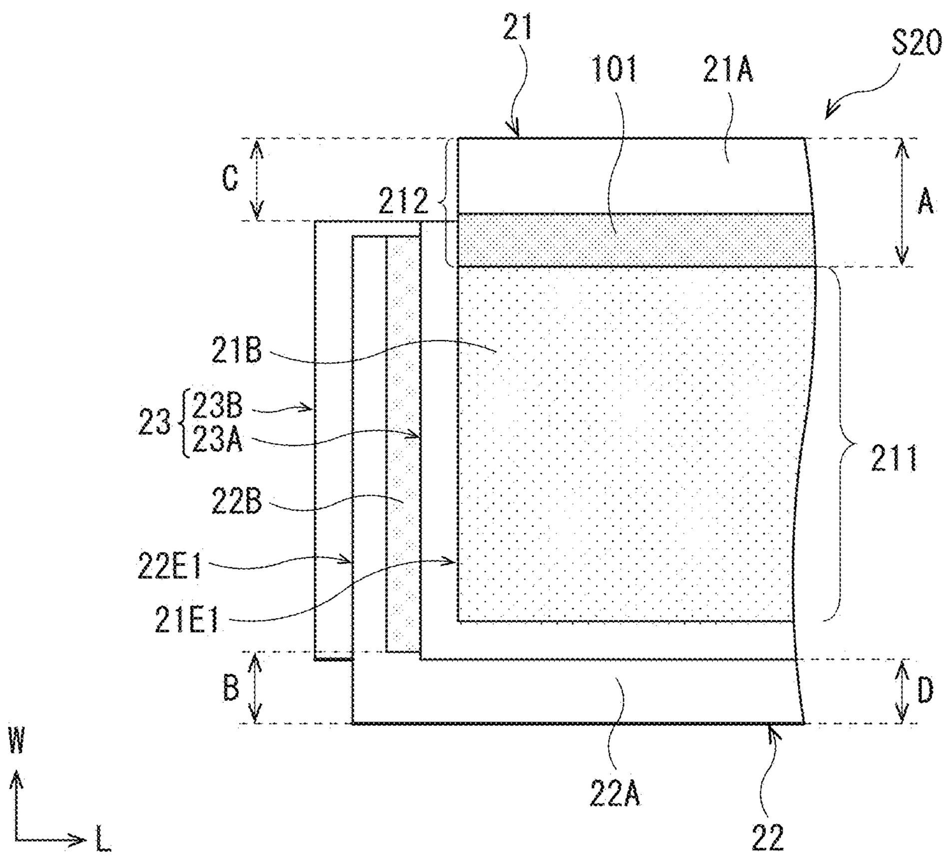

21
101
21A
S20
C
212
A
21B
23
23B
23A
211
22B
22E1
21E1
B
D
W
L
22A
22

FIG. 3

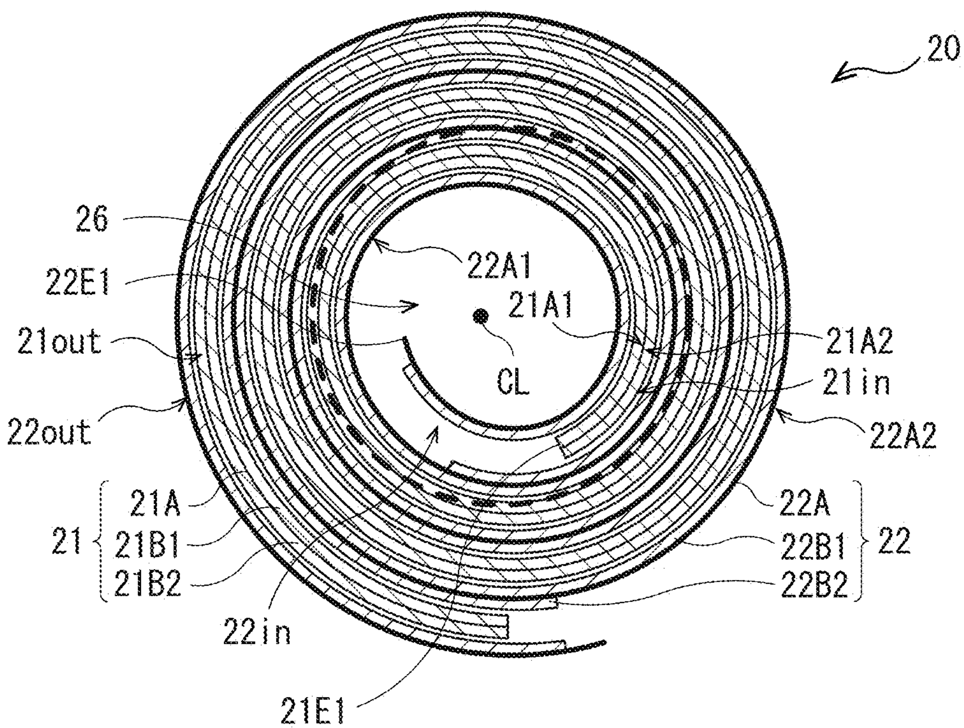

20
26
22A1
22E1
21A1
21A2
21out
CL
21in
22out
22A2
21A
21B1
21B2
21
22A
22B1
22B2
22
22in
21E1

FIG. 4A

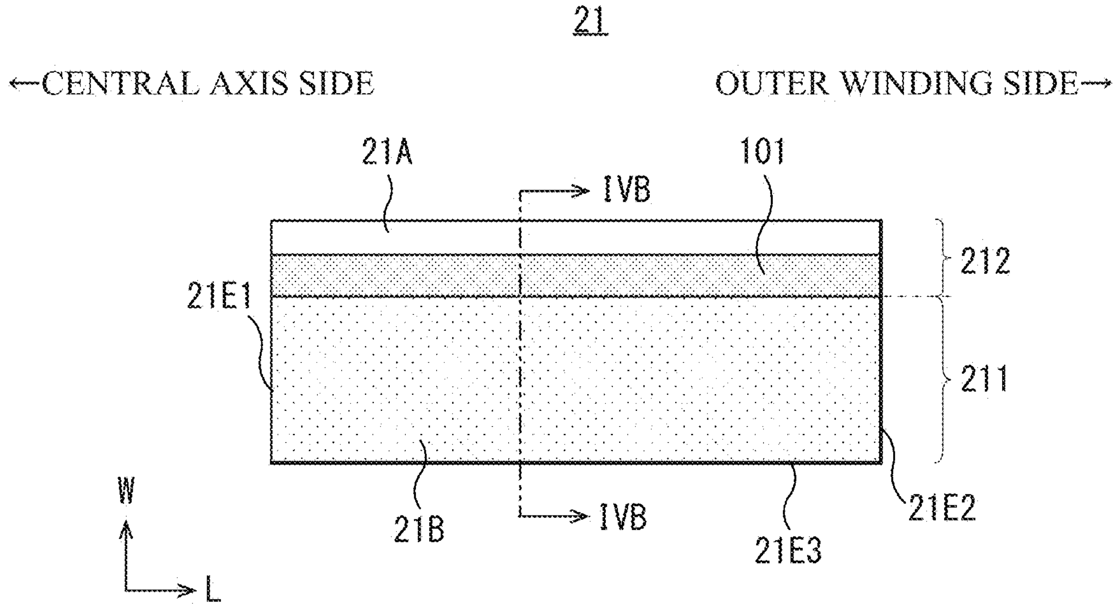

21
←CENTRAL AXIS SIDE
OUTER WINDING SIDE→
21A
101
IVB
212
21E1
211
21B
IVB
21E2
21E3
W
L

FIG. 4B

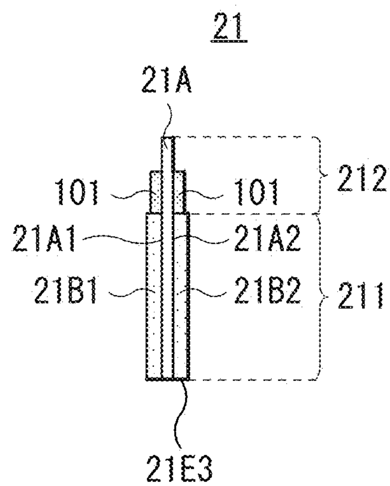

21
21A
101
101
212
21A1
21A2
21B1
21B2
211
21E3

FIG. 5A

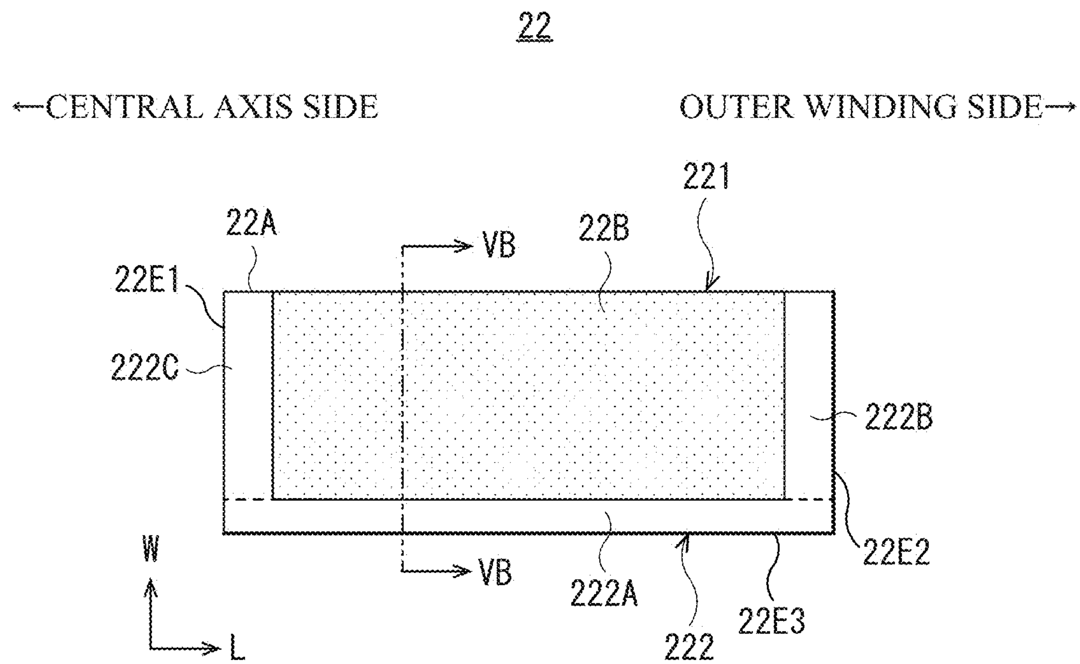

22
←CENTRAL AXIS SIDE
OUTER WINDING SIDE→
221
22A
22B
VB
22E1
222C
222B
22E2
VB
222A
222
22E3
W
L

FIG. 5B

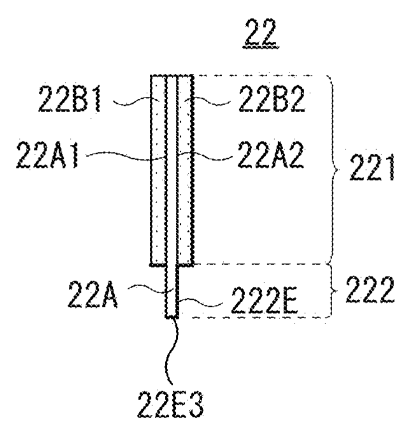

22
22B1
22B2
22A1
22A2
221
22A
222E
222
22E3

FIG. 6A

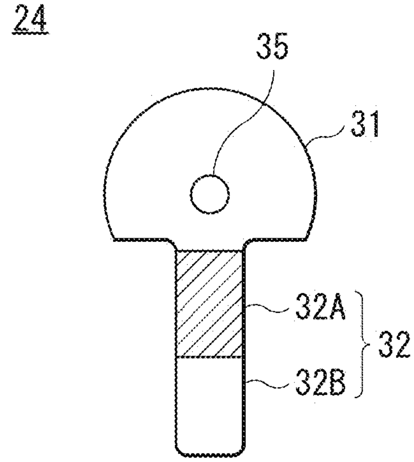
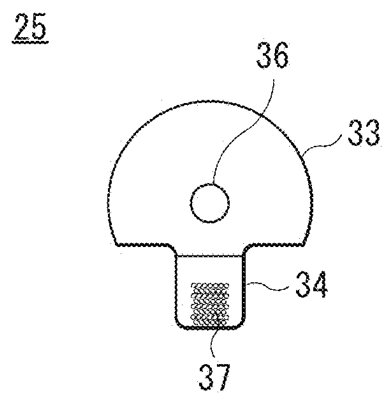


FIG. 6B



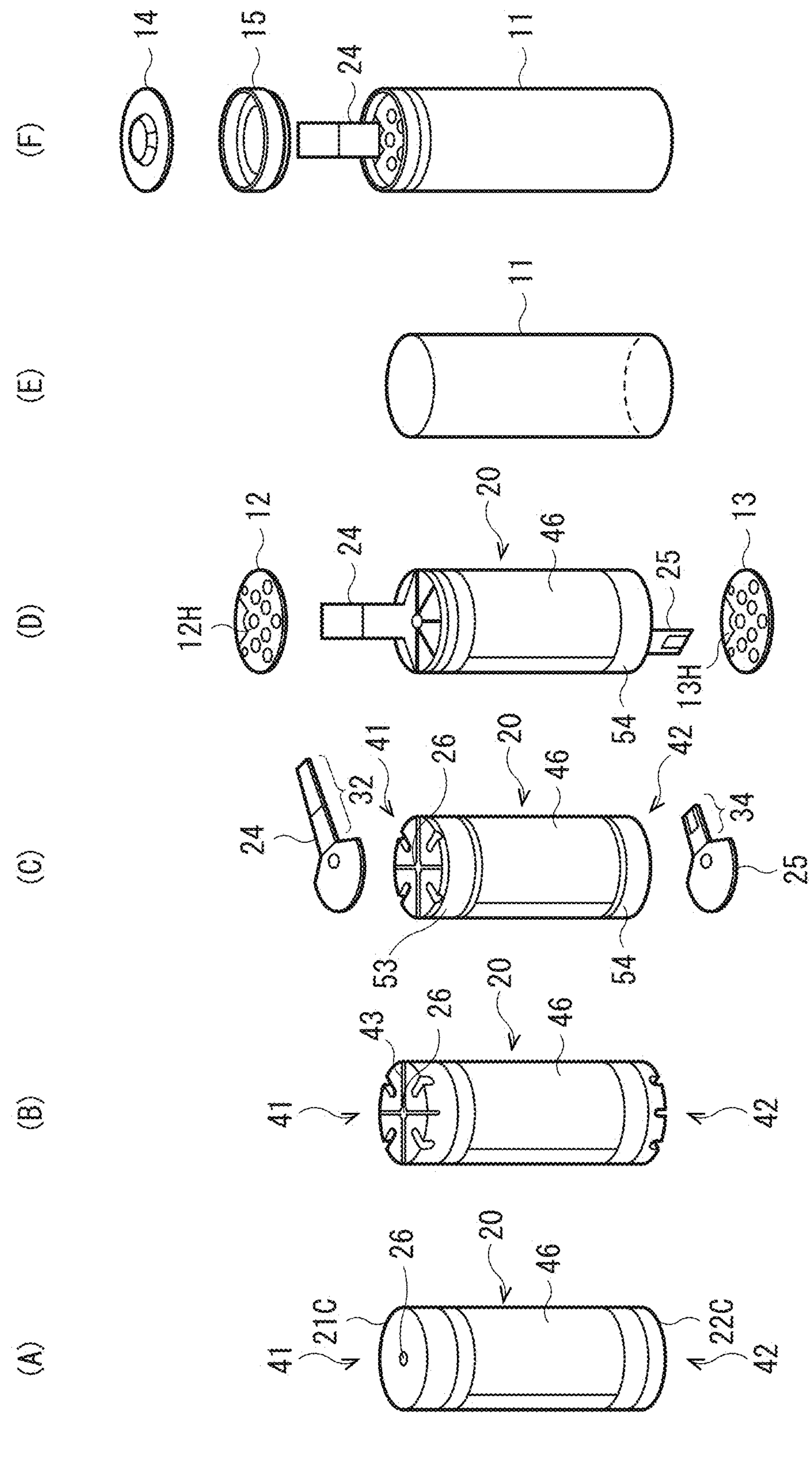
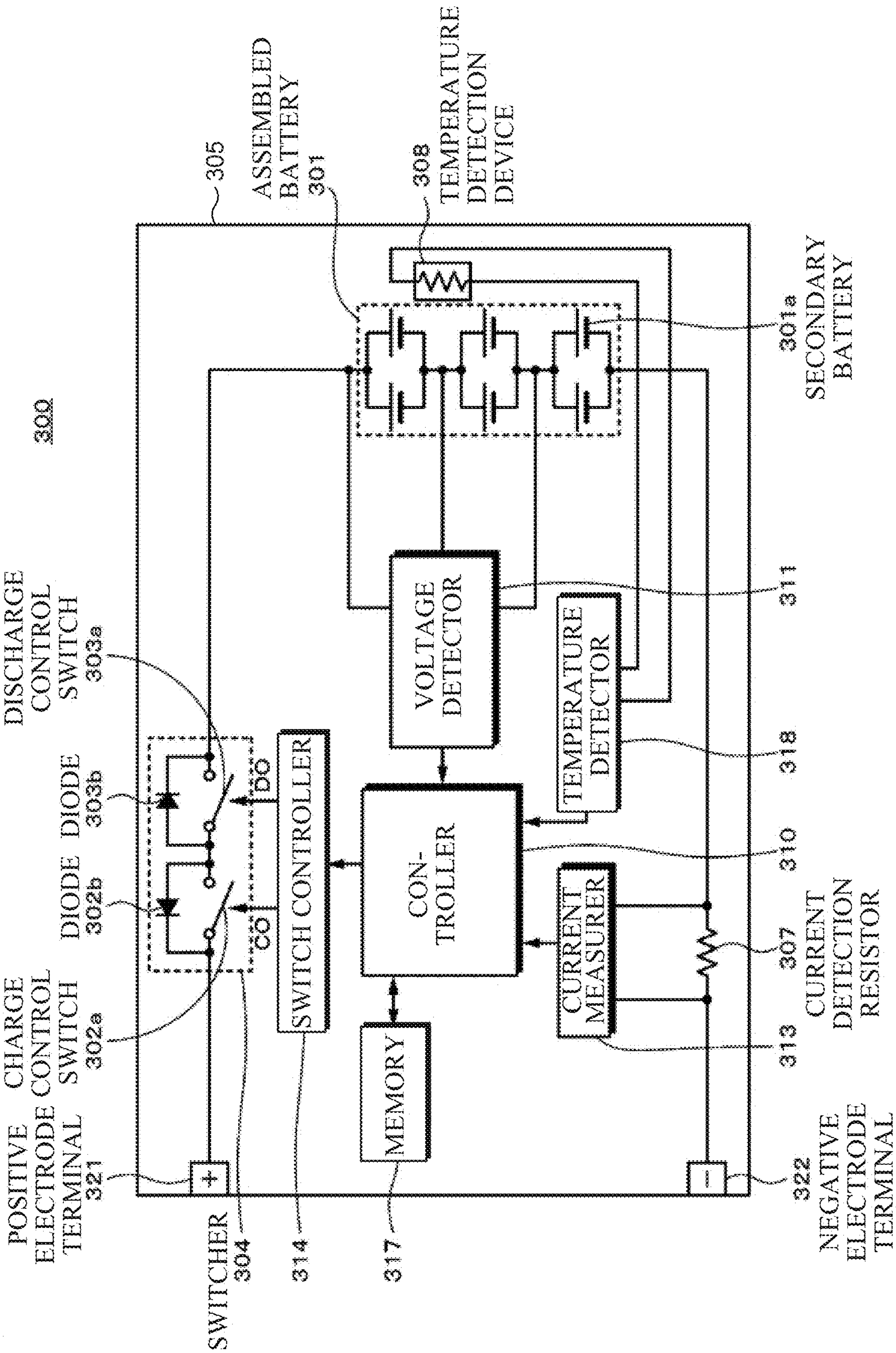

(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
(E)
(F)
11
12
12H
13
13H
14
15
20
21C
22C
24
25
26
32
34
41
42
43
46
53
54

FIG. 7

FIG. 8


300
305
ASSEMBLED BATTERY
301
308
TEMPERATURE DETECTION DEVICE
301a
SECONDARY BATTERY
VOLTAGE DETECTOR
311
TEMPERATURE DETECTOR
318
CON-TROLLER
310
CURRENT MEASURER
313
307
CURRENT DETECTION RESISTOR
SWITCH CONTROLLER
314
MEMORY
317
DISCHARGE CONTROL SWITCH
303a
DIODE
303b
DIODE
302b
CHARGE CONTROL SWITCH
302a
DO
CO
POSITIVE ELECTRODE TERMINAL
321
SWITCHER
304
NEGATIVE ELECTRODE TERMINAL
322
+
−

SECONDARY BATTERY AND BATTERY PACK

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a continuation of International Application No. PCT/JP2024/003381, filed on Feb. 2, 2024, which claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2023-018417, filed on Feb. 9, 2023, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The present disclosure relates to a secondary battery, and to a battery pack that includes the secondary battery.

[0003] Various kinds of electronic equipment, including mobile phones, have been widely used. Such widespread use has promoted development of a secondary battery as a power source that is smaller in size and lighter in weight and allows for a higher energy density. The secondary battery includes a battery device contained inside an outer package member. A configuration of the secondary battery has been considered in various ways.

[0004] A secondary battery is proposed in which what is called a tabless structure is employed to thereby reduce an internal resistance and to allow for charging and discharging with a relatively large current.

SUMMARY

[0005] The present disclosure relates to a secondary battery, and to a battery pack that includes the secondary battery.

[0006] Consideration has been given in various ways to improve performance of a secondary battery. However, there is still room for improvement in reliability of the secondary battery.

[0007] It is therefore desirable to provide a secondary battery having superior reliability. A secondary battery according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes an electrode wound body, an upper insulating member, a lower insulating member, and a battery can. The electrode wound body includes a stacked body that includes a first electrode, a first separator, a second electrode, and a second separator. The stacked body is wound around a central axis extending in a height direction. The electrode wound body includes an upper end face, a lower end face, and a side surface. The upper end face and the lower end face are opposed to each other in the height direction. The side surface couples the upper end face and the lower end face to each other. The upper insulating member covers an upper side surface part of the side surface of the electrode wound body. The upper side surface part is positioned on a side of the upper end face. The lower insulating member covers a lower side surface part of the side surface of the electrode wound body. The lower side surface part is positioned on a side of the lower end face. The battery can includes a container and a cover part and contains the electrode wound body. The container includes a lower end part and an upper end part. The lower end part is closed by a bottom part. The upper end part is positioned on a side opposite to the lower end part in the height direction and has an opening through which the electrode wound body is passable. The cover part closes the opening of the container. Here, a tensile strength of the upper insulating member is greater than or equal to 1.80 mN/mm, and a tensile strength of the lower insulating member is greater than or equal to 0.38 mN/mm.

[0008] In the secondary battery according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the tensile strength of the upper insulating member is greater than or equal to 1.80 mN/mm. This makes it possible to effectively prevent an occurrence of a short circuit between the electrode wound body and the outer package can upon breakage of the upper insulating member. Further, the tensile strength of the lower insulating member is greater than or equal to 0.38 mN/mm. This makes it possible to effectively prevent generation of metal dust caused by friction between the electrode wound body and the outer package can upon breakage of the lower insulating member.

[0009] Accordingly, the secondary battery according to an embodiment of the present disclosure makes it possible to achieve superior reliability.

[0010] Note that effects of the present disclosure are not necessarily limited to those described herein and may include any of a series of effects in relation to the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0011] FIG. **1** is a sectional diagram illustrating a configuration of a secondary battery according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0012] FIG. **2**A is a perspective diagram illustrating a configuration example of an outer appearance of an electrode wound body illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0013] FIG. **2**B is a schematic diagram illustrating a configuration example of a stacked body including a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and a separator illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0014] FIG. **3** is a sectional diagram illustrating a configuration example of a sectional structure of the electrode wound body illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0015] FIG. **4**A is a developed view of the positive electrode illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0016] FIG. **4**B is a sectional view of the positive electrode illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0017] FIG. **5**A is a developed view of the negative electrode illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0018] FIG. **5**B is a sectional view of the negative electrode illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0019] FIG. **6**A is a plan view of a positive electrode current collector plate illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0020] FIG. **6**B is a plan view of a negative electrode current collector plate illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0021] FIG. **7** is a perspective diagram describing a process of manufacturing the secondary battery illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0022] FIG. **8** is a block diagram illustrating a circuit configuration of a battery pack to which the secondary battery according to an embodiment of the present disclosure is applied.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0023] The present disclosure is described below in further detail including with reference to the drawings according to an embodiment.

[0024] A secondary battery having a positive electrode terminal (a positive electrode tab) and a negative electrode terminal (a negative electrode tab) for current extraction has been widely used. The positive electrode terminal and the negative electrode terminal are respectively coupled electrically to a positive electrode and a negative electrode, which are components of a battery device. Such a secondary battery is herein referred to as a secondary battery of a tab structure.

[0025] In the secondary battery of the tab structure, however, the positive electrode terminal and the negative electrode terminal each typically have a long slender strip shape, and therefore a coupling part of the positive electrode terminal to be coupled to the positive electrode and a coupling part of the negative electrode terminal to be coupled to the negative electrode are small in area. Accordingly, electrical resistance is high at each of those coupling parts, which can result in an increased internal resistance of the battery. In recent years, there has been a demand for charging and discharging at a higher load rate. In the secondary battery of the tab structure, however, due to the high internal resistance, a temperature inside the battery easily rises if charging is performed at a high load rate.

[0026] To address this, the Applicant has developed a secondary battery having what is called a tabless structure that includes no electrode terminal (tab) to be coupled to the positive electrode or the negative electrode of the battery device. In the secondary battery of the tabless structure, a positive electrode current collector plate and a negative electrode current collector plate are used instead of the positive electrode tab and the negative electrode tab, and the positive electrode current collector plate and the negative electrode current collector plate are respectively coupled to the positive electrode and the negative electrode of the battery device, each in a larger contact area. Accordingly, as compared with the secondary battery of the tab structure, the secondary battery of the tabless structure achieves a greatly reduced internal resistance and allows for charging and discharging with a relatively large current.

[0027] As described above, the secondary battery of the tabless structure has a feature that the internal resistance is greatly reduced as compared with the secondary battery of the tab structure, which makes it possible to suppress a rise in temperature of the battery at the time of charging at a high load rate.

[0028] In the secondary battery, an electrode wound body expands and contracts due to charging and discharging. At this time, a local increase in distance between the positive electrode and the negative electrode in any portion would cause a current density in such a portion to differ from a current density in a portion therearound, which would lead to concerns about a trouble such as local concentration of currents or precipitation of lithium metal. In such a case, degradation in battery performance can be accelerated. The above-described tendency can become noticeable particularly in the secondary battery of the tabless structure that performs charging at a high load rate. To address this, the Applicant has proceeded with further studies, which have led the Applicant to propose a secondary battery of the tabless structure that makes it possible to mitigate the degradation in battery performance caused by expansion and contraction of the electrode wound body associated with charging and discharging. Such a secondary battery will be described in detail below.

[0029] A description is given first of a secondary battery according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0030] In the present embodiment, a cylindrical lithium-ion secondary battery having an outer appearance of a cylindrical shape will be described as an example. However, the secondary battery of the present disclosure is not limited to the cylindrical lithium-ion secondary battery, and may be a lithium-ion secondary battery having an outer appearance of a shape other than the cylindrical shape, or may be a secondary battery in which an electrode reactant other than lithium is used.

[0031] Although a charge and discharge principle of the secondary battery is not particularly limited, the following description deals with a case where a battery capacity is obtained through insertion and extraction of the electrode reactant. The secondary battery includes a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and an electrolyte. In the secondary battery, to prevent precipitation of the electrode reactant on a surface of the negative electrode during charging, a charge capacity of the negative electrode is greater than a discharge capacity of the positive electrode. In other words, an electrochemical capacity per unit area of the negative electrode is set to be greater than an electrochemical capacity per unit area of the positive electrode.

[0032] Although not particularly limited in kind as described above, the electrode reactant is specifically a light metal such as an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal. Examples of the alkali metal include lithium, sodium, and potassium. Examples of the alkaline earth metal include beryllium, magnesium, and calcium.

[0033] In the following, described as an example is a case where the electrode reactant is lithium. A secondary battery in which the battery capacity is obtained through insertion and extraction of lithium is what is called a lithium-ion secondary battery. In the lithium-ion secondary battery, lithium is inserted and extracted in an ionic state.

[0034] FIG. **1** illustrates a sectional configuration of a lithium-ion secondary battery **1** (hereinafter simply referred to as a secondary battery **1**) according to the present embodiment along a height direction. In the secondary battery **1** illustrated in FIG. **1**, an electrode wound body **20** as a battery device is contained inside an outer package can **11** having a cylindrical shape.

[0035] Specifically, the secondary battery **1** includes, inside the outer package can **11**, a pair of insulating plates **12** and **13**, the electrode wound body **20**, a positive electrode current collector plate **24**, and a negative electrode current collector plate **25**, for example. The electrode wound body **20** is a structure in which a positive electrode **21** and a negative electrode **22** are stacked with a separator **23** interposed therebetween and are wound, for example. The electrode wound body **20** is impregnated with an electrolytic solution. The electrolytic solution is a liquid electrolyte. Note that the secondary battery **1** may further include a thermosensitive resistive (PTC) device, a reinforcing member, or both inside the outer package can **11**.

[0036] The outer package can **11** has, for example, a hollow cylindrical structure with a lower end part and an upper end part in a Z-axis direction. The Z-axis direction is the height direction. The lower end part is closed, and the upper end part is open. Accordingly, the upper end part of the outer package can **11** is an open end part **11**N. The outer package can **11** includes, for example, a metal material such as iron as a constituent material. Note that a surface of the outer package can **11** may be plated with, for example, a metal material such as nickel. The insulating plate **12** and the insulating plate **13** are so opposed to each other as to allow the electrode wound body **20** to be interposed therebetween in the Z-axis direction, for example. Note that in the present specification, the open end part **11**N and the vicinity thereof may be referred to as an upper part of the secondary battery **1** in the Z-axis direction, and a region where the outer package can **11** is closed and the vicinity thereof may be referred to as a lower part of the secondary battery **1** in the Z-axis direction.

[0037] Each of the insulating plates **12** and **13** is, for example, a dish-shaped plate having a surface perpendicular to a central axis CL of the electrode wound body **20**, that is, a surface perpendicular to a Z-axis in FIG. **1**. The insulating plates **12** and **13** are so disposed as to allow the electrode wound body **20** to be interposed therebetween.

[0038] For example, a structure in which a battery cover **14** and a safety valve mechanism **30** are crimped with a gasket **15** interposed therebetween, that is, a crimped structure **11**R, is provided at the open end part **11**N of the outer package can **11**. The outer package can **11** is sealed by the battery cover **14**, with the electrode wound body **20** and other components being contained inside the outer package can **11**. The crimped structure **11**R is what is called a crimp structure, and includes a bent part **11**P serving as what is called a crimp part.

[0039] The battery cover **14** is a closing member that mainly closes the open end part **11**N of the outer package can **11** in a state where the electrode wound body **20** and other components are contained inside the outer package can **11**. The battery cover **14** includes a material similar to the material included in the outer package can **11**, for example. A middle region of the battery cover **14** protrudes upward, i.e., in a +Z direction, for example. As a result, a peripheral region, i.e., a region other than the middle region, of the battery cover **14** is in a state of being in contact with the safety valve mechanism **30**, for example.

[0040] The gasket **15** is a sealing member interposed mainly between the bent part **11**P of the outer package can **11** and the battery cover **14**. The gasket **15** seals a gap between the bent part **11**P and the battery cover **14**. Note that a surface of the gasket **15** may be coated with, for example, asphalt. The gasket **15** includes any one or more of insulating materials, for example. The insulating material is not particularly limited in kind, and examples thereof include a polymer material such as polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) or polypropylene (PP). In particular, the insulating material is preferably polybutylene terephthalate. One reason for this is that this allows the gap between the bent part **11**P and the battery cover **14** to be sufficiently sealed, with the outer package can **11** and the battery cover **14** being electrically separated from each other.

[0041] The safety valve mechanism **30** is adapted to cancel the sealed state of the outer package can **11** to thereby release a pressure inside the outer package can **11**, i.e., an internal pressure of the outer package can **11**, on an as-needed basis, mainly upon an increase in the internal pressure. Examples of a cause of the increase in the internal pressure of the outer package can **11** include a gas generated due to a decomposition reaction of the electrolytic solution upon charging and discharging. The internal pressure of the outer package can **11** can also increase due to heating from outside.

[0042] The electrode wound body **20** is a power generation device that causes charging and discharging reactions to proceed, and is contained inside the outer package can **11**. The electrode wound body **20** includes the positive electrode **21**, the negative electrode **22**, the separator **23**, and the electrolytic solution as a liquid electrolyte. In the electrode wound body **20**, the positive electrode **21** having a band shape and the negative electrode **22** having a band shape are spirally wound with the separator **23** interposed between the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22**. The electrode wound body **20** is contained inside the outer package can **11** and is in a state of being impregnated with the electrolytic solution.

[0043] FIG. **2**A is a perspective diagram schematically illustrating a configuration example of an outer appearance of the electrode wound body **20**. The electrode wound body **20** includes an upper end face **41**, a lower end face **42**, and a side surface **45** coupling the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** to each other. The electrode wound body **20** has an outer appearance of a substantially circular columnar shape as a whole. The side surface **45** of the electrode wound body **20** includes an upper side surface part **45**U positioned on a side of the upper end face **41**. The upper side surface part **45**U is covered with an upper insulating tape **53**. The side surface **45** of the electrode wound body **20** includes a lower side surface part **45**L positioned on a side of the lower end face **42**. The lower side surface part **45**L is covered with a lower insulating tape **54**. The side surface **45** of the electrode wound body **20** further includes an intermediate side surface part **45**M positioned between the upper side surface part **45**U and the lower side surface part **45**L. The intermediate side surface part **45**M is covered with a fixing tape **46**. The upper insulating tape **53**, the lower insulating tape **54**, and the fixing tape **46** are each provided to wrap around the electrode wound body **20** along a winding direction of the electrode wound body **20**. The upper insulating tape **53**, the lower insulating tape **54**, and the fixing tape **46** may each extend one or more turns, i.e., 360° or more, around the electrode wound body **20**, or may wrap only partially around the electrode wound body **20**. The upper insulating tape **53**, the lower insulating tape **54**, and the fixing tape **46** are preferably spaced from each other. In the secondary battery **1** according to the present embodiment, in the Z-axis direction, the fixing tape **46** has a width greater than both a width of the upper insulating tape **53** and a width of the lower insulating tape **54**. Note that in FIG. **2**A, the upper end face **41** is illustrated as being exposed without being covered with the upper insulating tape **53**, and the lower end face **42** is illustrated as being exposed without being covered with the lower insulating tape **54**; in actuality, however, as illustrated in FIG. **1**, a peripheral part of the upper end face **41** may be covered with the upper insulating tape **53** and a peripheral part of the lower end face **42** may be covered with the lower insulating tape **54**. In other words, the upper insulating tape **53** may be provided over a region from the upper side surface part **45**U of the side surface **45** to a portion of the upper end face **41**, and the lower insulating tape **54** may be provided over a region from the lower side surface part **45**L of the side surface **45** to a portion of the lower end face **42**.

[0044] FIG. **2**B is a developed view of the electrode wound body **20**, and schematically illustrates a portion of a stacked body S**20** including the positive electrode **21**, the negative electrode **22**, and the separator **23**. In the stacked body S**20** that corresponds to the electrode wound body **20** in an unwound state, the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** are stacked on each other with the separator **23** interposed therebetween. The separator **23** includes, for example, two bases, that is, a first separator member **23**A and a second separator member **23**B. Accordingly, the electrode wound body **20** includes the stacked body S**20** that is four-layered. In the four-layered stacked body S**20**, the positive electrode **21**, the first separator member **23**A, the negative electrode **22**, and the second separator member **23**B are stacked in order. Each of the positive electrode **21**, the first separator member **23**A, the negative electrode **22**, and the second separator member **23**B is a substantially band-shaped member in which a W-axis direction corresponds to a transverse direction and an L-axis direction corresponds to a longitudinal direction.

[0045] As illustrated in FIG. **3**, the electrode wound body **20** may be the stacked body S**20** so wound around the central axis CL extending in the Z-axis direction as to form a spiral shape in a horizontal section orthogonal to the Z-axis direction. Here, the stacked body S**20** is wound in an orientation in which the W-axis direction substantially coincides with the Z-axis direction. Note that FIG. **3** illustrates a configuration example of the electrode wound body **20** along the horizontal section orthogonal to the Z-axis direction. Note that, for higher visibility, FIG. **3** omits illustration of the separator **23**. The positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** are wound, remaining in a state of being opposed to each other with the separator **23** interposed therebetween. The electrode wound body **20** has a through hole **26** as an internal space at a center thereof. The through hole **26** is a hole into which a winding core for assembling the electrode wound body **20** and an electrode rod for welding are each to be put.

[0046] The positive electrode **21**, the negative electrode **22**, and the separator **23** are so wound that the separator **23** is positioned in each of an outermost wind of the electrode wound body **20** and an innermost wind of the electrode wound body **20**. Further, in the outermost wind of the electrode wound body **20**, the negative electrode **22** is positioned on an outer side relative to the positive electrode **21**. In other words, as illustrated in FIG. **3**, an outermost positive electrode wind part **21** out that is positioned in an outermost wind of the positive electrode **21** included in the electrode wound body **20** is positioned on an inner side relative to an outermost negative electrode wind part **22** out that is positioned in an outermost wind of the negative electrode **22** included in the electrode wound body **20**. Here, the outermost positive electrode wind part **21** out is a part corresponding to the outermost one wind of the positive electrode **21** in the electrode wound body **20**. The outermost negative electrode wind part **22** out is a part corresponding to the outermost one wind of the negative electrode **22** in the electrode wound body **20**. In contrast, in the innermost wind of the electrode wound body **20**, the negative electrode **22** is positioned on the inner side relative to the positive electrode **21**. In other words, as illustrated in FIG. **3**, an innermost negative electrode wind part **22** in that is positioned in an innermost wind of the negative electrode **22** included in the electrode wound body **20** is positioned on the inner side relative to an innermost positive electrode wind part **21** in that is positioned in an innermost wind of the positive electrode **21** included in the electrode wound body **20**. Here, the innermost positive electrode wind part **21** in is a part corresponding to the innermost one wind of the positive electrode **21** in the electrode wound body **20**. The innermost negative electrode wind part **22** in is a part corresponding to the innermost one wind of the negative electrode **22** in the electrode wound body **20**. The number of winds of each of the positive electrode **21**, the negative electrode **22**, and the separator **23** is not particularly limited, and may be chosen as desired.

[0047] FIG. **4**A is a developed view of the positive electrode **21**, and schematically illustrates a state before being wound. FIG. **4**B illustrates a sectional configuration of the positive electrode **21**. Note that FIG. **4**B illustrates a section of the positive electrode **21** as viewed in an arrowed direction along line IVB-IVB illustrated in FIG. **4**A. The positive electrode **21** includes, for example, a positive electrode current collector **21**A, and a positive electrode active material layer **21**B provided on the positive electrode current collector **21**A. For example, the positive electrode active material layer **21**B may be provided only on one of two opposite surfaces of the positive electrode current collector **21**A, or may be provided on each of the two opposite surfaces of the positive electrode current collector **21**A. FIG. **4**B illustrates a case where the positive electrode active material layer **21**B is provided on each of the two opposite surfaces of the positive electrode current collector **21**A. More specifically, the positive electrode current collector **21**A includes an inward positive electrode current collector surface **21A1** facing toward a winding center side of the electrode wound body **20**, that is, facing toward the central axis CL, and an outward positive electrode current collector surface **21A2** facing toward a side opposite to the winding center side of the electrode wound body **20**, that is, positioned on a side opposite to the inward positive electrode current collector surface **21A1**. The positive electrode **21** includes, as the positive electrode active material layers **21**B, an inner winding side positive electrode active material layer **21**B1 covering all or a part of the inward positive electrode current collector surface **21A1**, and an outer winding side positive electrode active material layer **21**B**2** covering all or a part of the outward positive electrode current collector surface **21A2**. Note that in the present specification, the inner winding side positive electrode active material layer **21**B1 and the outer winding side positive electrode active material layer **21**B**2** may each be generically referred to as the positive electrode active material layer **21**B, without being distinguished from each other. The positive electrode **21** includes a positive electrode covered region **211** in which the positive electrode current collector **21**A is covered with the positive electrode active material layer **21**B, and a positive electrode exposed region **212** in which the positive electrode current collector **21**A is exposed without being covered with the positive electrode active material layer **21**B. As illustrated in FIG. **4**A, the positive electrode covered region **211** and the positive electrode exposed region **212** each extend from a central axis side edge **21**E1 of the positive electrode **21** to an outer winding side edge **21**E**2** of the positive electrode **21** along the L-axis direction, i.e., the longitudinal direction of the positive electrode **21**. Here, the L-axis direction corresponds to the winding direction of the electrode wound body **20**. In other words, in the positive electrode **21**, the positive electrode current collector **21**A is covered with the positive electrode active material layer **21**B from the central axis side edge **21**E1 of the positive electrode **21** to the outer winding side edge **21**E**2** of the positive electrode **21** in the winding direction of the electrode wound body **20**. The positive electrode covered region **211** and the positive electrode exposed region **212** are adjacent to each other in the W-axis direction, i.e., the transverse direction of the positive electrode **21**. The W-axis direction substantially coincides with the central axis CL. Further, as illustrated in FIG. **3**, in the electrode wound body **20**, the central axis side edge **21**E**1** of the innermost positive electrode wind part **21** in is positioned to be inwardly retracted relative to a central axis side edge **22**E**1** of the innermost negative electrode wind part **22** in. As illustrated in FIG. **4**A, the positive electrode **21** further has a lower edge **21**E**3** that extends in the L-axis direction on a lower side of the electrode wound body **20**.

[0048] An insulating layer **101** is preferably provided in a region including a border between the positive electrode covered region **211** and the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the vicinity of the border. As with the positive electrode covered region **211** and the positive electrode exposed region **212**, the insulating layer **101** also preferably extends from the central axis side edge **21**E**1** to the outer winding side edge **21**E**2** in the electrode wound body **20**. Further, the insulating layer **101** is preferably adhered to the first separator member **23**A, the second separator member **23**B, or both. One reason for this is that this makes it possible to prevent the positive electrode **21** and the separator **23** from becoming misaligned with each other. Further, the insulating layer **101** preferably includes a resin including polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF). One reason for this is that when the insulating layer **101** includes PVDF, the insulating layer **101** is swollen by, for example, a solvent included in the electrolytic solution, which allows the insulating layer **101** to be favorably adhered to the separator **23**. Note that a detailed configuration of the positive electrode **21** will be described later.

[0049] FIG. **5**A is a developed view of the negative electrode **22**, and schematically illustrates a state before being wound. FIG. **5**B illustrates a sectional configuration of the negative electrode **22**. Note that FIG. **5**B illustrates a section of the negative electrode **22** as viewed in an arrowed direction along line VB-VB illustrated in FIG. **5**A. The negative electrode **22** includes, for example, a negative electrode current collector **22**A, and a negative electrode active material layer **22**B provided on the negative electrode current collector **22**A. For example, the negative electrode active material layer **22**B may be provided only on one of two opposite surfaces of the negative electrode current collector **22**A, or may be provided on each of the two opposite surfaces of the negative electrode current collector **22**A. FIG. **5**B illustrates a case where the negative electrode active material layer **22**B is provided on each of the two opposite surfaces of the negative electrode current collector **22**A. More specifically, the negative electrode current collector **22**A includes an inward negative electrode current collector surface **22**A**1** facing toward the winding center side of the electrode wound body **20**, that is, facing toward the central axis CL, and an outward negative electrode current collector surface **22**A**2** facing toward the side opposite to the winding center side of the electrode wound body **20**, that is, positioned on a side opposite to the inward negative electrode current collector surface **22**A**1**. The negative electrode **22** includes, as the negative electrode active material layers **22**B, an inner winding side negative electrode active material layer **22**B**1** covering all or a part of the inward negative electrode current collector surface **22**A**1**, and an outer winding side negative electrode active material layer **22**B**2** covering all or a part of the outward negative electrode current collector surface **22**A**2**. Note that in the present specification, the inner winding side negative electrode active material layer **22**B**1** and the outer winding side negative electrode active material layer **22**B**2** may each be generically referred to as the negative electrode active material layer **22**B, without being distinguished from each other.

[0050] The negative electrode **22** includes a negative electrode covered region **221** in which the negative electrode current collector **22**A is covered with the negative electrode active material layer **22**B, and a negative electrode exposed region **222** in which the negative electrode current collector **22**A is exposed without being covered with the negative electrode active material layer **22**B. As illustrated in FIG. **5**A, the negative electrode covered region **221** and the negative electrode exposed region **222** each extend along the L-axis direction, i.e., the longitudinal direction of the negative electrode **22**. The negative electrode exposed region **222** extends from the central axis side edge **22**E**1** of the negative electrode **22** to an outer winding side edge **22**E**2** of the negative electrode **22** in the winding direction of the electrode wound body **20**. In contrast, the negative electrode covered region **221** is provided at neither the central axis side edge **22**E**1** of the negative electrode **22** nor the outer winding side edge **22**E**2** of the negative electrode **22**. As illustrated in FIG. **5**A, portions of the negative electrode exposed region **222** are so provided as to allow the negative electrode covered region **221** to be interposed therebetween in the L-axis direction, i.e., the longitudinal direction of the negative electrode **22**. Specifically, the negative electrode exposed region **222** includes a first part **222**A, a second part **222**B, and a third part **222**C. The negative electrode **22** further has a lower edge **22**E**3** that extends in the L-axis direction on the lower side of the electrode wound body **20**. The first part **222**A is provided to be adjacent to the negative electrode covered region **221** in the W-axis direction, and extends from the central axis side edge **22**E**1** of the negative electrode **22** to the outer winding side edge **22**E**2** of the negative electrode **22** in the L-axis direction. The second part **222**B and the third part **222**C are so provided as to allow the negative electrode covered region **221** to be interposed therebetween in the L-axis direction. The first part **222**A is positioned in a region including the lower edge **22**E**3** of the negative electrode **22** and the vicinity of the lower edge **22**E**3**. The second part **222**B is positioned in a region including the central axis side edge **22**E**1** of the negative electrode **22** and the vicinity of the central axis side edge **22**E**1**, for example. The third part **222**C is positioned in a region including the outer winding side edge **22**E**2** of the negative electrode **22** and the vicinity of the outer winding side edge **22**E**2**. Note that FIGS. **5**A and **5**B each schematically illustrate the negative electrode current collector **22**A in a state of being straightened along the W-axis direction. In actuality, however, as illustrated in FIG. **1**, negative electrode edge parts **222**E of the negative electrode exposed region **222** are bent toward the central axis CL and coupled to the negative electrode current collector plate **25**. A detailed configuration of the negative electrode **22** will be described later.

[0051] In the stacked body S**20** in the electrode wound body **20**, the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** are so stacked with the separator **23** interposed therebetween that the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the first part **222**A of the negative electrode exposed region **222** face toward mutually opposite directions along the W-axis direction, i.e., a width direction. In the electrode wound body **20**, an end part of the separator **23** is fixed by attaching the fixing tape **46** to the side surface **45** of the electrode wound body **20**, which prevents loosening of winding.

[0052] In the secondary battery **1**, as illustrated in FIG. **2**B, A>B is preferably satisfied, where A is a width of the positive electrode exposed region **212**, and B is a width of the first part **222**A of the negative electrode exposed region **222**. For example, when the width A is 7 (mm), the width B is 4 (mm). Further, C>D is preferably satisfied, where C is a width of a portion of the positive electrode exposed region **212** protruding from an outer edge in the width direction of the separator **23**, and D is a width of a portion of the first part **222**A of the negative electrode exposed region **222** protruding from an opposite outer edge in the width direction of the separator **23**. For example, when the width Cis 4.5 (mm), the width D is 3 (mm).

[0053] As illustrated in FIG. **1**, in the upper part of the secondary battery **1**, multiple positive electrode edge parts **212**E, of the positive electrode exposed region **212** wound around the central axis CL, that are adjacent to each other in a radial direction (an R direction) of the electrode wound body **20** are so bent toward the central axis CL as to overlap each other to thereby form the upper end face **41** of the electrode wound body **20**. Similarly, in the lower part of the secondary battery **1**, the multiple negative electrode edge parts **222**E, of the negative electrode exposed region **222** wound around the central axis CL, that are adjacent to each other in the radial direction (the R direction) are so bent toward the central axis CL as to overlap each other to thereby form the lower end face **42** of the electrode wound body **20**. Accordingly, the multiple positive electrode edge parts **212**E of the positive electrode exposed region **212** gather at the upper end face **41** of the electrode wound body **20**, and the multiple negative electrode edge parts **222**E of the negative electrode exposed region **222** gather at the lower end face **42** of the electrode wound body **20**. To achieve better contact between the positive electrode current collector plate **24** that is provided for extracting a current and the multiple positive electrode edge parts **212**E, the multiple positive electrode edge parts **212**E are bent toward the central axis CL and form a flat surface. Similarly, to achieve better contact between the negative electrode current collector plate **25** that is provided for extracting a current and the multiple negative electrode edge parts **222**E, the multiple negative electrode edge parts **222**E are bent toward the central axis CL and form a flat surface. Note that as used herein, the term “flat surface” encompasses not only a completely flat surface but also a surface having some asperities or surface roughness to the extent that joining of the positive electrode exposed region **212** to the positive electrode current collector plate **24** and joining of the negative electrode exposed region **222** to the negative electrode current collector plate **25** are possible.

[0054] The positive electrode current collector **21**A includes, for example, an aluminum foil, as will be described later. In contrast, the negative electrode current collector **22**A includes, for example, a copper foil, as will be described later. In this case, the positive electrode current collector **21**A is softer than the negative electrode current collector **22**A. In other words, the positive electrode exposed region **212** has a Young’s modulus lower than a Young’s modulus of the negative electrode exposed region **222**. Accordingly, in an embodiment, it is more preferable that the widths A to D satisfy a relationship of A>B and C>D. In such a case, when the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the negative electrode exposed region **222** are simultaneously bent with equal pressures from respective electrode sides, the bent portion in the positive electrode **21** and the bent portion in the negative electrode **22** may sometimes have substantially equal heights measured from respective ends of the separator **23**. In this case, the multiple positive electrode edge parts **212**E (FIG. **1**) of the positive electrode exposed region **212** appropriately overlap each other by being bent. This allows for easy joining of the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the positive electrode current collector plate **24** to each other. Similarly, the multiple negative electrode edge parts **222**E (FIG. **1**) of the negative electrode exposed region **222** appropriately overlap each other by being bent. This allows for easy joining of the negative electrode exposed region **222** and the negative electrode current collector plate **25** to each other. As used herein, the term “joining” refers to coupling by, for example, laser welding; however, a method of joining is not limited to laser welding.

[0055] As illustrated in FIG. **2**B, a portion, of the positive electrode exposed region **212** of the positive electrode **21**, that is opposed to the negative electrode **22** with the separator **23** interposed therebetween is covered with the insulating layer **101**. The insulating layer **101** has a width of 3 mm in the W-axis direction, for example. The insulating layer **101** entirely covers the portion, of the positive electrode exposed region **212** of the positive electrode **21**, that is opposed to the negative electrode covered region **221** of the negative electrode **22** with the separator **23** interposed therebetween. The insulating layer **101** makes it possible to effectively prevent an internal short circuit of the secondary battery **1** when foreign matter enters between the negative electrode covered region **221** and the positive electrode exposed region **212**, for example. Further, when the secondary battery **1** undergoes an impact, the insulating layer **101** absorbs the impact and thereby makes it possible to effectively prevent bending of the positive electrode exposed region **212** and a short circuit between the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the negative electrode **22**.

[Upper Insulating Tape **53** and Lower Insulating Tape **54**]

[0056] The secondary battery **1** further includes an upper insulating tape **53** and a lower insulating tape **54** in a gap between the outer package can **11** and the electrode wound body **20**. The positive electrode exposed region **212** having the parts gathering at the upper end face **41** and the negative electrode exposed region **222** having the parts gathering at the lower end face **42** are electrical conductors, such as metal foils, that are exposed. Accordingly, if the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the negative electrode exposed region **222** are in proximity to the outer package can **11**, a short circuit between the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** can occur via the outer package can **11**. A short circuit between the positive electrode current collector plate **24** and the outer package can **11** can also occur when the positive electrode current collector plate **24** on the upper end face **41** and the outer package can **11** come into proximity to each other. To avoid such short circuits, the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** are provided as an upper insulating member and a lower insulating member, respectively. Each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** is, for example, an adhesive tape including a base layer, and an adhesive layer provided on one surface of the base layer. The base layer includes, for example, polypropylene (PP), polyimide (PI), or both. To prevent the provision of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** from resulting in a decreased capacity of the electrode wound body **20**, the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** are disposed not to overlap the fixing tape **46** attached to the side surface **45**. A thickness of each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** is set to be less than or equal to a thickness of the fixing tape **46**, for example. The thickness of each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** is, for example, greater than or equal to 9 μm and less than or equal to 16 μm. A tensile strength of the upper insulating tape **53** is preferably greater than or equal to 1.80 mN/mm. A tensile strength of the lower insulating tape **54** is preferably greater than or equal to 0.38 N/mm. In addition, the tensile strength of the upper insulating tape **53** may be greater than the tensile strength of the lower insulating tape **54**. The fixing tape **46** is an adhesive tape including a base layer, and an adhesive layer provided on one surface of the base layer, for example. The base layer of the fixing tape **46** may include, for example, any of polypropylene (PP), polyethylene terephthalate (PTFE), polyimide (PI), and thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU). The material included in the fixing tape **46** may be different from both the material included in the upper insulating tape **53** and the material included in the lower insulating tape **54**.

[Positive Electrode Current Collector Plate **24** and Negative Electrode Current Collector Plate **25**]

[0057] In a typical lithium-ion secondary battery, for example, a lead for current extraction is welded to one location on each of the positive electrode and the negative electrode. However, such a structure increases the internal resistance of the lithium-ion secondary battery and causes the lithium-ion secondary battery to generate heat and become hot upon discharging; therefore, the structure is unsuitable for high-rate discharging. To address this, in the secondary battery **1** according to the present embodiment, the positive electrode current collector plate **24** is disposed to face the upper end face **41**, and the negative electrode current collector plate **25** is disposed to face the lower end face **42**. In addition, the positive electrode exposed region **212** present at the upper end face **41** and the positive electrode current collector plate **24** are welded to each other at multiple points, and the negative electrode exposed region **222** present at the lower end face **42** and the negative electrode current collector plate **25** are welded to each other at multiple points. A reduced internal resistance of the secondary battery **1** is thereby achieved. Each of the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** is a flat surface, as described above, which also contributes to the reduced resistance. The positive electrode current collector plate **24** is electrically coupled to the battery cover **14** via the safety valve mechanism **30**, for example. The negative electrode current collector plate **25** is electrically coupled to the outer package can **11**, for example. FIG. **6**A is a schematic diagram illustrating a configuration example of the positive electrode current collector plate **24**. FIG. **6**B is a schematic diagram illustrating a configuration example of the negative electrode current collector plate **25**. The positive electrode current collector plate **24** is a metal plate including, for example, aluminum or an aluminum alloy as a single component, or a composite material of aluminum and the aluminum alloy. The negative electrode current collector plate **25** is a metal plate including, for example, nickel, a nickel alloy, copper, or a copper alloy as a single component, or a composite material of two or more thereof.

[0058] As illustrated in FIG. **6**A, the positive electrode current collector plate **24** has a shape in which a band-shaped part **32** having a substantially rectangular shape is coupled to a fan-shaped part **31** having a substantially fan shape. The fan-shaped part **31** has a through hole **35** in the vicinity of a middle thereof. In the secondary battery **1**, the positive electrode current collector plate **24** is provided to allow the through hole **35** to overlap the through hole **26** in the Z-axis direction. A hatched portion in FIG. **6**A represents an insulating part **32**A of the band-shaped part **32**. The insulating part **32**A is a portion of the band-shaped part **32** and has an insulating tape attached thereto or an insulating material applied thereto. Of the band-shaped part **32**, a portion below the insulating part **32**A is a coupling part **32**B to be coupled to a sealing plate that also serves as an external terminal. Note that when the secondary battery **1** has a battery structure without a metallic center pin in the through hole **26** as illustrated in FIG. **1**, there is a low possibility that the band-shaped part **32** will come into contact with a region of a negative electrode potential. In such a case, the positive electrode current collector plate **24** does not have to include the insulating part **32**A. When the positive electrode current collector plate **24** does not include the insulating part **32**A, it is possible to increase a width of each of the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** by an amount corresponding to a thickness of the insulating part **32**A to thereby increase a charge and discharge capacity.

[0059] The negative electrode current collector plate **25** illustrated in FIG. **6**B has a shape similar to the shape of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** illustrated in FIG. **6**A. Note that the negative electrode current collector plate **25** has a band-shaped part **34** different from the band-shaped part **32** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24**. The band-shaped part **34** of the negative electrode current collector plate **25** is shorter than the band-shaped part **32** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24**, and includes no portion corresponding to the insulating part **32**A of the positive electrode current collector plate **24**. The band-shaped part **34** is provided with projections **37** that each have a round shape and that are depicted as multiple circles. Upon resistance welding, a current concentrates on the projections **37**, which causes the projections **37** to melt to cause the band-shaped part **34** to be welded to a bottom of the outer package can **11**. As with the positive electrode current collector plate **24**, the negative electrode current collector plate **25** has a through hole **36** in the vicinity of a middle of a fan-shaped part **33**. In the secondary battery **1**, the negative electrode current collector plate **25** is provided to allow the through hole **36** to overlap the through hole **26** in the Z-axis direction.

[0060] The fan-shaped part **31** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** covers only a portion of the upper end face **41**, owing to a plan shape of the fan-shaped part **31**. Similarly, the fan-shaped part **33** of the negative electrode current collector plate **25** covers only a portion of the lower end face **42**, owing to a plan shape of the fan-shaped part **33**. Reasons why the fan-shaped part **31** does not entirely cover the upper end face **41** and why the fan-shaped part **33** does not entirely cover the lower end face **42** include the following two reasons, for example. A first reason is to allow the electrolytic solution to smoothly permeate the electrode wound body **20** in assembling the secondary battery **1**, for example. A second reason is to allow a gas generated when the lithium-ion secondary battery comes into an abnormally hot state or an overcharged state to be easily released to the outside.

[0061] The positive electrode current collector **21**A includes an electrically conductive material such as aluminum, for example. The positive electrode current collector **21**A is a metal foil including aluminum or an aluminum alloy, for example.

[0062] The positive electrode active material layer **21**B includes, as a positive electrode active material, any one or more of positive electrode materials into which lithium is insertable and from which lithium is extractable. Note that the positive electrode active material layer **21**B may further include any one or more of other materials. Examples of the other materials include a positive electrode binder and a positive electrode conductor. It is preferable that the positive electrode material be a lithium-containing compound, and more specifically, a lithium-containing composite oxide or a lithium-containing phosphoric acid compound, for example. The lithium-containing composite oxide is an oxide including lithium and one or more of other elements, that is, one or more of elements other than lithium, as constituent elements. The lithium-containing composite oxide has any of crystal structures including, without limitation, a layered rock-salt crystal structure and a spinel crystal structure, for example. The lithium-containing phosphoric acid compound is a phosphoric acid compound including lithium and one or more of other elements as constituent elements, and has a crystal structure such as an olivine crystal structure, for example. The positive electrode active material layer **21**B preferably includes, as the positive electrode active material, at least one of lithium cobalt oxide, lithium nickel cobalt manganese oxide, or lithium nickel cobalt aluminum oxide, in particular. The positive electrode binder includes, for example, any one or more of materials including, without limitation, a synthetic rubber and a polymer compound. Examples of the synthetic rubber include a styrene-butadiene-based rubber, a fluorine-based rubber, and ethylene propylene diene. Examples of the polymer compound include polyvinylidene difluoride and polyimide. The positive electrode conductor includes, for example, any one or more of materials including, without limitation, a carbon material. Examples of the carbon material include graphite, carbon black, acetylene black, and Ketjen black. Note that the positive electrode conductor may be any of electrically conductive materials, and may be, for example, a metal material or an electrically conductive polymer.

[0063] The negative electrode current collector **22**A includes an electrically conductive material such as copper, for example. The negative electrode current collector **22**A is a metal foil including, for example, nickel, a nickel alloy, copper, or a copper alloy. A surface of the negative electrode current collector **22**A is preferably roughened. One reason for this is that this improves adherence of the negative electrode active material layer **22**B to the negative electrode current collector **22**A owing to what is called an anchor effect. In this case, the surface of the negative electrode current collector **22**A is to be roughened at least in a region facing the negative electrode active material layer **22**B. Examples of a roughening method include a method in which microparticles are formed through an electrolytic treatment. In the electrolytic treatment, the microparticles are formed on the surface of the negative electrode current collector **22**A by an electrolytic method in an electrolyzer. This provides the surface of the negative electrode current collector **22**A with asperities. A copper foil produced by the electrolytic method is generally called an electrolytic copper foil.

[0064] The negative electrode active material layer **22**B includes, as a negative electrode active material, any one or more of negative electrode materials into which lithium is insertable and from which lithium is extractable. Note that the negative electrode active material layer **22**B may further include any one or more of other materials. Examples of the other materials include a negative electrode binder and a negative electrode conductor. For example, the negative electrode material is a carbon material. One reason for this is that the carbon material exhibits very little change in crystal structure at the time of insertion and extraction of lithium, and a high energy density is thus obtainable stably. Another reason is that the carbon material also serves as a negative electrode conductor, which allows the negative electrode active material layer **22**B to be improved in electrically conductive property. Examples of the carbon material include graphitizable carbon, non-graphitizable carbon, and graphite. Note that spacing of a (002) plane of the non-graphitizable carbon is preferably 0.37 nm or greater. Spacing of a (002) plane of the graphite is preferably 0.34 nm or less. More specific examples of the carbon material include pyrolytic carbons, cokes, glassy carbon fibers, an organic polymer compound fired body, activated carbon, and carbon blacks. Examples of the cokes include pitch coke, needle coke, and petroleum coke. The organic polymer compound fired body is a resultant of firing or carbonizing a polymer compound such as a phenol resin or a furan resin at a suitable temperature. Other than the above, the carbon material may be low-crystalline carbon heat-treated at a temperature of about 1000° C. or lower, or may be amorphous carbon. Note that the carbon material may have any of a fibrous shape, a spherical shape, a granular shape, and a flaky shape. In the secondary battery **1**, when an open circuit voltage in a fully charged state, that is, a battery voltage is 4.25 V or higher, the amount of extracted lithium per unit mass increases as compared with when the open circuit voltage in the fully charged state is 4.20 V, even with the same positive electrode active material. The amount of the positive electrode active material and the amount of the negative electrode active material are therefore adjusted accordingly. This makes it possible to obtain a high energy density.

[0065] The negative electrode active material layer **22**B may include, as the negative electrode active material, a silicon-containing material including at least one of silicon, silicon oxide, a carbon-silicon compound, or a silicon alloy. The term "silicon-containing material" is a generic term for a material that includes silicon as a constituent element. Note that the silicon-containing material may include only silicon as the constituent element. One silicon-containing material may be used, or two or more silicon-containing materials may be used. The silicon-containing material is able to form an alloy with lithium, and may be a simple substance of silicon, a silicon alloy, a silicon compound, a mixture of two or more thereof, or a material including one or more phases thereof. Further, the silicon-containing material may be crystalline or amorphous, or may include both a crystalline part and an amorphous part. Note that the simple substance described here refers to a simple substance merely in a general sense. The simple substance may thus include a small amount of impurity. In other words, purity of the simple substance is not limited to 100%. The silicon alloy includes, as one or more constituent elements other than silicon, any one or more of elements including, without limitation, tin, nickel, copper, iron, cobalt, manganese, zinc, indium, silver, titanium, germanium, bismuth, antimony, and chromium, for example. The silicon compound includes, as one or more constituent elements other than silicon, any one or more of elements including, without limitation, carbon and oxygen, for example. Note that the silicon compound may include, as one or more constituent elements other than silicon, any one or more of the series of constituent elements described above in relation to the silicon alloy, for example. Specific examples of the silicon alloy and the silicon compound include SiB_4, SiB_6, Mg_2Si, Ni_2Si, $TiSi_2$, $MoSi_2$, $CoSi_2$, $NiSi_2$, $CaSi_2$, $CrSi_2$, CusSi, $FeSi_2$, $MnSi_2$, $NbSi_2$, $TaSi_2$, VSi_2, WSi_2, $ZnSi_2$, SiC, Si_3N_4, Si_2N_2O, and SiO_v (where $0<v\leq2$). Note that v may be set within any desired range, and may, for example, fall within the following range: $0.2<v<1.4$.

[0066] The separator **23** is interposed between the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22**. The separator **23** allows lithium ions to pass through and prevents a short circuit of a current caused by contact between the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22**. The separator **23** includes, for example, any one or more kinds of porous films each including, for example, a synthetic resin or a ceramic, and may include a stacked film of two or more kinds of porous films. Examples of the synthetic resin include polytetrafluoroethylene, polypropylene, and polyethylene. Note that the separator **23** preferably includes the bases that each include a single-layer polyolefin porous film including polyethylene. One reason for this is that a favorable high output characteristic is obtainable as compared with a stacked film. When the first separator member **23**A and the second separator member **23**B included in the separator **23** each include a single-layer porous film including polyolefin, the porous film preferably has a thickness of greater than or equal to 10 μm and less than or equal to 15 μm, for example. An internal short circuit is sufficiently avoidable if the single-layer porous film including polyolefin has a thickness of greater than or equal to 10 μm. A more favorable discharge capacity characteristic is achievable if the thickness of the single-layer porous film including polyolefin is less than or equal to 15 μm. Further, the porous film preferably has a surface density of greater than or equal to 6.3 g/m^2 and less than or equal to 8.3 g/m^2, for example. An internal short circuit is sufficiently avoidable if the surface density of the single-layer porous film including polyolefin is greater than or equal to 6.3 g/m^2. A more favorable discharge capacity characteristic is achievable if the surface density of the single-layer porous film including polyolefin is less than or equal to 8.3 g/m^2.

[0067] In particular, the separator **23** may include, for example, the porous film as each of the above-described bases, and a polymer compound layer provided on one of or each of two opposite surfaces of each of the bases. One reason for this is that adherence of the separator **23** to each of the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** improves, which suppresses distortion of the electrode wound body **20**. As a result, a decomposition reaction of the electrolytic solution is suppressed, and leakage of the electrolytic solution with which the bases are impregnated is also suppressed. This prevents an easy increase in resistance even upon repeated charging and discharging, and also suppresses swelling of the battery. The polymer compound layer includes a polymer compound such as polyvinylidene difluoride, for example. One reason for this is that the polymer compound such as polyvinylidene difluoride has superior physical strength and is electrochemically stable. Note that the polymer compound may be other than polyvinylidene difluoride. To form the polymer compound layer, for example, a solution in which the polymer compound is dissolved in a solvent such as an organic solvent is applied on the base, following which the base is dried. Alternatively, the base may be immersed in the solution and thereafter dried. The polymer compound layer may include any one or more kinds of insulating particles such as inorganic particles, for example. Examples of the kind of the inorganic particles include aluminum oxide and aluminum nitride.

[0068] The electrolytic solution includes a solvent and an electrolyte salt. Note that the electrolytic solution may further include any one or more of other materials. Examples of the other materials include an additive. The solvent includes any one or more of nonaqueous solvents including, without limitation, an organic solvent. An electrolytic solution including a nonaqueous solvent is what is called a nonaqueous electrolytic solution. The nonaqueous solvent includes a fluorine compound and a dinitrile compound, for example. The fluorine compound includes, for example, at least one of fluorinated ethylene carbonate, trifluorocarbonate, trifluoroethyl methyl carbonate, a fluorinated carboxylic acid ester, or a fluorine ether. The nonaqueous solvent may further include at least one of nitrile compounds other than the dinitrile compound. Examples of the nitrile compounds other than the dinitrile compound include a mononitrile compound and a trinitrile compound. For example, succinonitrile (SN) is preferable as the dinitrile compound. Note that the dinitrile compound is not limited to succinonitrile, and may be another dinitrile compound such as adiponitrile.

[0069] The electrolyte salt includes, for example, any one or more of salts including, without limitation, a lithium salt. Note that the electrolyte salt may include a salt other than the lithium salt, for example. Examples of the salt other than lithium salt include a salt of a light metal other than lithium. Examples of the lithium salt include lithium hexafluorophosphate ($LiPF_6$), lithium tetrafluoroborate ($LiBF_4$), lithium perchlorate ($LiClO_4$), lithium hexafluoroarsenate ($LiAsF_6$), lithium tetraphenylborate ($LiB(C_6H_5)_4$), lithium methanesulfonate ($LiCH_3SO_3$), lithium trifluoromethanesulfonate ($LiCF_3SO_3$), lithium tetrachloroaluminate ($LiAlCl_4$), dilithium hexafluorosilicate (Li_2SiF_6), lithium chloride (LiCl), and lithium bromide (LiBr). In particular, the lithium salt is preferably any one or more of lithium hexafluorophosphate, lithium tetrafluoroborate, lithium perchlorate, or lithium hexafluoroarsenate, and more preferably, lithium hexafluorophosphate. Although not particularly limited, a content of the electrolyte salt is preferably within a range from 0.3 mol/kg to 3 mol/kg both inclusive with respect to the solvent, in particular. When the electrolytic solution includes $LiPF_6$ as the electrolyte salt, a concentration of $LiPF_6$ in the electrolytic solution is preferably higher than or equal to 1.25 mol/kg and lower than or equal to 1.45 mol/kg. One reason for this is that this makes it possible to prevent cycle deterioration caused by consumption, or decomposition, of the salt at the time of high load rate charging, and thus allows for improvement in high-load cyclability characteristic. When the electrolytic solution further includes $LiBF_4$ in addition to $LiPF_6$ as the electrolyte salt, a concentration of $LiBF_4$ in the electrolytic solution is preferably higher than or equal to 0.001 (wt %) and lower than or equal to 0.1 (wt %). One reason for this is that this makes it possible to more effectively prevent the cycle deterioration caused by consumption, or decomposition, of the salt at the time of high load rate charging, and thus allows for further improvement in high-load cyclability characteristic.

[0070] In the secondary battery **1** according to the present embodiment, for example, upon charging, lithium ions are extracted from the positive electrode **21**, and the extracted lithium ions are inserted into the negative electrode **22** via the electrolytic solution. In the secondary battery **1**, for example, upon discharging, lithium ions are extracted from the negative electrode **22**, and the extracted lithium ions are inserted into the positive electrode **21** via the electrolytic solution.

[0071] A method of manufacturing the secondary battery **1** will be described with reference to FIG. **7** as well as FIGS. **1** to **6**B. FIG. **7** is a perspective diagram describing a process of manufacturing the secondary battery illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0072] First, the positive electrode current collector **21**A is prepared, and the positive electrode active material layer **21**B is selectively formed on the surface of the positive electrode current collector **21**A to thereby form the positive electrode **21** including the positive electrode covered region **211** and the positive electrode exposed region **212**. Thereafter, the negative electrode current collector **22**A is prepared, and the negative electrode active material layer **22**B is selectively formed on the surface of the negative electrode current collector **22**A to thereby form the negative electrode **22** including the negative electrode covered region **221** and the negative electrode exposed region **222**. The positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** may be subjected to a drying process. Thereafter, the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** are stacked, with the first separator member **23**A and the second separator member **23**B on the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22**, respectively, to cause the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the first part **222**A of the negative electrode exposed region **222** to be on opposite sides to each other in the W-axis direction. The stacked body S**20** is thereby fabricated. In fabricating the stacked body S**20**, a central axis side end part of the first separator member **23**A and a central axis side end part of the second separator member **23**B are folded back, and these central axis side end parts are caused to be interposed between the central axis side edge **21**E1 of the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22**. Thereafter, the stacked body S**20** is so wound in a spiral shape as to form the through hole **26**. In addition, the fixing tape **46** is attached to a middle part, in the transverse direction, of an outermost wind of the stacked body S**20** wound in the spiral shape. The electrode wound body **20** is thus obtained as illustrated in part (A) of FIG. **7**.

[0073] Thereafter, as illustrated in part (B) of FIG. **7**, a portion of the upper end face **41** and a portion of the lower end face **42** of the electrode wound body **20** are each locally bent by pressing an end of, for example, a 0.5-millimeter-thick flat plate against each of the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** perpendicularly, that is, in the Z-axis direction. As a result, grooves **43** are formed to extend radiately in radial directions (the R directions) from the through hole **26**. Note that the number and arrangement of the grooves **43** illustrated in part (B) of FIG. **7** are merely an example, and the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0074] Thereafter, as illustrated in part (C) of FIG. **7**, substantially equal pressures are applied to the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** in substantially perpendicular directions from above and below the electrode wound body **20** at substantially the same time. At this time, for example, a rod-shaped jig is placed in the through hole **26** in advance. By this operation, the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the first part **222**A of the negative electrode exposed region **222** are bent to thereby make each of the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** into a flat surface. At this time, the positive electrode edge parts **212**E of the positive electrode exposed region **212** positioned at the upper end face **41** are caused to bend toward the through hole **26** while overlapping each other, and the negative electrode edge parts **222**E of the negative electrode exposed region **222** positioned at the lower end face **42** are caused to bend toward the through hole **26** while overlapping each other. Thereafter, the fan-shaped part **31** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** is joined to the upper end face **41** by a method such as laser welding, and the fan-shaped part **33** of the negative electrode current collector plate **25** is joined to the lower end face **42** by a method such as laser welding.

[0075] Thereafter, the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** are attached to respective predetermined locations on the side surface **45** of the electrode wound body **20**. Thereafter, as illustrated in part (D) of FIG. **7**, the band-shaped part **32** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** is bent and inserted through a hole **12**H of the insulating plate **12**. Further, the band-shaped part **34** of the negative electrode current collector plate **25** is bent and inserted through a hole **13**H of the insulating plate **13**.

[0076] Thereafter, the electrode wound body **20** having been assembled in the above-described manner is placed into the outer package can **11** illustrated in part (E) of FIG. **7**, following which a bottom part of the outer package can **11** and the negative electrode current collector plate **25** are welded to each other. Thereafter, a narrow part is formed in the vicinity of the open end part **11**N of the outer package can **11**. Further, the electrolytic solution is injected into the outer package can **11**, following which the band-shaped part **32** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** and the safety valve mechanism **30** are welded to each other.

[0077] Thereafter, as illustrated in part (F) of FIG. **7**, sealing is performed with the gasket **15**, the safety valve mechanism **30**, and the battery cover **14**, through the use of the narrow part.

[0078] The secondary battery **1** according to the present embodiment is completed in the above-described manner.

[0079] As described above, in the secondary battery **1** according to the present embodiment, the tensile strength of the upper insulating tape **53** is greater than or equal to 1.80 mN/mm. This makes it possible to effectively prevent an occurrence of a short circuit between the electrode wound body **20** and the outer package can **11**. Further, the tensile strength of the lower insulating tape **54** is greater than or equal to 0.38 mN/mm. This makes it possible to effectively prevent generation of metal dust caused by friction between the electrode wound body **20** and the outer package can **11**. The secondary battery **1** according to the present embodiment makes it possible to achieve superior reliability.

[0080] Further, in the secondary battery **1**, the upper insulating tape **53** also covers a portion of the upper end face **41** in addition to the upper side surface part **45**U of the electrode wound body **20**. This makes it possible to more effectively prevent the occurrence of a short circuit between the electrode wound body **20** and the outer package can **11**.

[0081] Further, in the secondary battery **1**, the lower insulating tape **54** also covers a portion of the lower end face **42** in addition to the lower side surface part **45**L of the electrode wound body **20**. This makes it possible to more effectively prevent the generation of metal dust caused by friction between the electrode wound body **20** and the outer package can **11**.

[0082] Further, in the secondary battery **1**, the thickness of each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** may be greater than or equal to 9 μm. This makes it easy to achieve a sufficient tensile strength. Further, the thickness of each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** may be less than or equal to 16 μm. This allows the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** to achieve appropriate softness. Accordingly, a portion of the upper insulating tape **53** and a portion of the lower insulating tape **54** are each prevented from easily peeling away from the electrode wound body **20**. It is thus possible to stably maintain a state where the upper insulating tape **53** covers a region from the upper side surface part **45**U to the peripheral part of the upper end face **41** and a state where the lower insulating tape **54** covers a region from the lower side surface part **45**L to the peripheral part of the lower end face **42**. Therefore, in the process of manufacturing the secondary battery **1**, it becomes easier to place the electrode wound body **20** into the outer package can **11**, and to perform sealing with the gasket **15**, the safety valve mechanism **30**, and the battery cover **14** after the placement of the electrode wound body **20** into the outer package can **11**.

[0083] In the secondary battery **1** of the present embodiment, in particular, what is called the tabless structure is employed, which allows for charging at a high load rate.

[0084] Examples of applications of the secondary battery **1** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure are as described below.

[0085] FIG. **8** is a block diagram illustrating a circuit configuration example in which a battery according to an embodiment of the present disclosure is applied to a battery pack **300**. Hereinafter, the battery according to the embodiment will be referred to as a "secondary battery" as appropriate. The battery pack **300** includes an assembled battery **301**, an outer package body **305**, a switcher **304**, a current detection resistor **307**, a temperature detection device **308**, and a controller **310**. The outer package body **305** contains the assembled battery **301**. The switcher **304** includes a charge control switch **302***a* and a discharge control switch **303***a*.

[0086] The battery pack **300** includes a positive electrode terminal **321** and a negative electrode terminal **322**. Upon charging, the positive electrode terminal **321** and the negative electrode terminal **322** are respectively coupled to a positive electrode terminal and a negative electrode terminal of a charger to thereby perform charging. Upon use of electronic equipment, the positive electrode terminal **321** and the negative electrode terminal **322** are respectively coupled to a positive electrode terminal and a negative electrode terminal of the electronic equipment to thereby perform discharging.

[0087] The assembled battery **301** includes multiple secondary batteries **301***a* coupled in series or in parallel. The secondary battery **1** described above is applicable to each of the secondary batteries **301***a*. Note that FIG. **8** illustrates an example case in which six secondary batteries **301***a* are coupled in a two parallel coupling and three series coupling (2P3S) configuration; however, the secondary batteries **301***a* may be coupled in any other manner such as in any n parallel coupling and m series coupling configuration (where n and m are each an integer).

[0088] The switcher **304** includes the charge control switch **302***a*, a diode **302***b*, the discharge control switch **303***a*, and a diode **303***b*, and is controlled by the controller **310**. The diode **302***b* has a polarity that is in a reverse direction with respect to a charge current flowing in a direction from the positive electrode terminal **321** to the assembled battery **301** and that is in a forward direction with respect to a discharge current flowing in a direction from the negative electrode terminal **322** to the assembled battery **301**. The diode **303***b* has a polarity that is in the forward direction with respect to the charge current and in the reverse direction with respect to the discharge current. In FIG. **8**, the switcher **304** may be provided on a positive side; however, in some embodiments, the switcher **304** may be provided on a negative side.

[0089] The charge control switch **302***a* is so controlled by a charge and discharge controller that when the battery voltage reaches an overcharge detection voltage, the charge control switch **302***a* is turned off to thereby prevent the charge current from flowing through a current path of the assembled battery **301**. After the charge control switch **302***a* is turned off, only discharging is enabled through the diode **302***b*. Further, the charge control switch **302***a* is so controlled by the controller **310** that when a large current flows upon charging, the charge control switch **302***a* is turned off to thereby block the charge current flowing through the current path of the assembled battery **301**. The discharge control switch **303***a* is so controlled by the controller **310** that when the battery voltage reaches an overdischarge detection voltage, the discharge control switch **303***a* is turned off to thereby prevent the discharge current from flowing through the current path of the assembled battery **301**. After the discharge control switch **303***a* is turned off, only charging is enabled through the diode **303***b*. Further, the discharge control switch **303***a* is so controlled by the controller **310** that when a large current flows upon discharging, the discharge control switch **303***a* is turned off to thereby block the discharge current flowing through the current path of the assembled battery **301**.

[0090] The temperature detection device **308** is, for example, a thermistor. The temperature detection device **308** is provided in the vicinity of the assembled battery **301**, measures a temperature of the assembled battery **301**, and supplies the measured temperature to the controller **310**. A voltage detector **311** measures a voltage of the assembled battery **301** and a voltage of each of the secondary batteries **301***a* included in the assembled battery **301**, performs A/D conversion on the measured voltages, and supplies the converted voltages to the controller **310**. A current measurer **313** measures a current by means of the current detection resistor **307**, and supplies the measured current to the controller **310**. A switch controller **314** controls the charge control switch **302***a* and the discharge control switch **303***a* of the switcher **304**, based on the voltages inputted from the voltage detector **311** and the current inputted from the current measurer **313**.

[0091] When a voltage of any of the multiple secondary batteries **301***a* reaches the overcharge detection voltage or below, or reaches the overdischarge detection voltage or below, or when a large current flows suddenly, the switch controller **314** transmits a control signal to the switcher **304** to thereby prevent overcharging and overdischarging, and overcurrent charging and discharging. For example, when the secondary battery is a lithium-ion secondary battery, the overcharge detection voltage is determined to be, for example, 4.20 V±0.05 V, and the overdischarge detection voltage is determined to be, for example, 2.4 V±0.1 V.

[0092] As the charge and discharge control switches, for example, semiconductor switches such as MOSFETs are usable. In this case, parasitic diodes of the MOSFETs serve as the diodes **302***b* and **303***b*. When P-channel FETs are used as the charge and discharge control switches, the switch controller **314** supplies control signals CO and DO to a gate of the charge control switch **302***a* and a gate of the discharge control switch **303***a*, respectively. When the charge control switch **302***a* and the discharge control switch **303***a* are of P-channel type, the charge control switch **302***a* and the discharge control switch **303***a* are turned on by a gate potential that is lower than a source potential by a predetermined value or more. That is, in normal charging and discharging operations, the control signals CO and DO are set to a low level to turn on the charge control switch **302***a* and the discharge control switch **303***a*.

[0093] For example, upon overcharging or overdischarging, the control signals CO and DO are set to a high level to turn off the charge control switch **302***a* and the discharge control switch **303***a*.

[0094] A memory **317** includes a RAM and a ROM. For example, the memory **317** includes an erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM) as a nonvolatile memory. In the memory **317**, values including, without limitation, numerical values calculated by the controller **310** and a battery's internal resistance value of each of the secondary batteries **301***a* in an initial state measured in the manufacturing process stage, are stored in advance and are rewritable on an as-needed basis. Further, by storing a full charge capacity of the secondary battery **301***a*, it is possible to calculate, for example, a remaining capacity with the controller **310**.

[0095] A temperature detector **318** measures a temperature with use of the temperature detection device **308**, performs charge and discharge control upon abnormal heat generation, and performs correction in calculating the remaining capacity.

[0096] The secondary battery according to an embodiment of the present disclosure is mountable on, or usable to supply electric power to, for example, any of equipment including, without limitation, electronic equipment, an electric vehicle, an electric aircraft, and an electric power storage apparatus.

[0097] Examples of the electronic equipment include laptop personal computers, smartphones, tablet terminals, PDAs (i.e., mobile information terminals), mobile phones, wearable terminals, cordless phone handsets, hand-held video recording and playback devices, digital still cameras, electronic books, electronic dictionaries, music players, radios, headphones, game machines, navigation systems, memory cards, pacemakers, hearing aids, electric tools, electric shavers, refrigerators, air conditioners, televisions, stereos, water heaters, microwave ovens, dishwashers, washing machines, dryers, lighting equipment, toys, medical equipment, robots, road conditioners, and traffic lights.

[0098] Examples of the electric vehicle include railway vehicles, golf carts, electric carts, and electric automobiles including hybrid electric automobiles. The secondary battery is usable as a driving power source or an auxiliary power source for any of these electric vehicles. Examples of the electric power storage apparatuses include an electric power storage power source for architectural structures including residential houses, or for power generation facilities.

EXAMPLES

[0099] Examples of the present disclosure will be described according to an embodiment. [Examples 1-1 to 1-7]

[0100] As described below, the secondary batteries **1** of the cylindrical type illustrated in, for example, FIG. **1** were fabricated, following which a battery characteristic of each of the secondary batteries **1** was evaluated. Here, the fabricated secondary batteries **1** were each a lithium-ion secondary battery with dimensions of 21 mm in diameter and 70 mm in length. [Fabrication Method]

[0101] First, an aluminum foil having a thickness of 12 μm was prepared as the positive electrode current collector **21**A. Thereafter, a positive electrode mixture was obtained by mixing a layered lithium oxide as the positive electrode active material with a positive electrode binder and a conductive additive. The layered lithium oxide included lithium nickel cobalt aluminum oxide (NCA) having a Ni ratio of 85% or greater. The positive electrode binder included polyvinylidene difluoride. The conductive additive included a mixture of carbon black, acetylene black, and Ketjen black. A mixture ratio between the positive electrode active material, the positive electrode binder, and the conductive additive was set to 96.4:2:1.6. Thereafter, the positive electrode mixture was put into an organic solvent (N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone), following which the organic solvent was stirred to thereby prepare a positive electrode mixture slurry in paste form. Thereafter, the positive electrode mixture slurry was applied on respective predetermined regions of the two opposite surfaces of the positive electrode current collector **21**A by means of a coating apparatus, following which the applied positive electrode mixture slurry was dried to thereby form the positive electrode active material layers **21**B. Further, a coating material including polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) was applied on surfaces of the positive electrode exposed region **212**, at respective locations adjacent to the positive electrode covered region **211**.

[0102] The applied coating material was dried to thereby form the insulating layers **101** each having a width of 3 mm and a thickness of 8 μm. Thereafter, the positive electrode active material layers **21**B were compression-molded by means of a roll pressing machine. The positive electrode **21** including the positive electrode covered region **211** and the positive electrode exposed region **212** was thus obtained. Thereafter, the positive electrode **21** was sheared to make the positive electrode covered region **211** have a width of 60 mm in the W-axis direction, and to make the positive electrode exposed region **212** have a width of 7 mm in the W-axis direction. A length of the positive electrode **21** in the L-axis direction was set to 1700 mm.

[0103] Further, a copper foil having a thickness of 8 μm was prepared as the negative electrode current collector **22**A. Thereafter, a negative electrode mixture was obtained by mixing the negative electrode active material with a negative electrode binder and a conductive additive. The negative electrode active material included a mixture of a carbon material and SiO. The carbon material included graphite. The negative electrode binder included polyvinylidene difluoride. The conductive additive included a mixture of carbon black, acetylene black, and Ketjen black. A mixture ratio between the negative electrode active material, the negative electrode binder, and the conductive additive was set to 96.1:2.9:1.0. Further, a mixture ratio between graphite and SiO in the negative electrode active material was set to 95:5. Thereafter, the negative electrode mixture was put into an organic solvent (N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone), following which the organic solvent was stirred to thereby prepare a negative electrode mixture slurry in paste form. Thereafter, the negative electrode mixture slurry was applied on respective predetermined regions of the two opposite surfaces of the negative electrode current collector **22**A by means of a coating apparatus, following which the applied negative electrode mixture slurry was dried to thereby form the negative electrode active material layers **22**B. Thereafter, the negative electrode active material layers **22**B were compression-molded by means of a roll pressing machine. The negative electrode **22** including the negative electrode covered region **221** and the negative electrode exposed region **222** was thus obtained. Thereafter, the negative electrode **22** was sheared to make the negative electrode covered region **221** have a width of 62 mm in the W-axis direction, and to make the first part **222**A of the negative electrode exposed region **222** have a width of 4 mm in the W-axis direction. A length of the negative electrode **22** in the L-axis direction was set to 1760 mm.

[0104] Thereafter, the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22** were stacked, with the first separator member **23**A and the second separator member **23**B on the positive electrode **21** and the negative electrode **22**, respectively, to cause the positive electrode exposed region **212** and the first part **222**A of the negative electrode exposed region **222** to be on opposite sides to each other in the W-axis direction. The stacked body S**20** was thereby fabricated. At this time, the stacked body S**20** was fabricated not to allow the positive electrode active material layers **21**B to protrude from the negative electrode active material layers **22**B in the W-axis direction. As each of the first separator member **23**A and the second separator member **23**B, used was a polyethylene sheet having a width of 65 mm and a thickness of 14 μm. Thereafter, the stacked body S**20** was so wound in a spiral shape as to form the through hole **26**, and the fixing tape **46** was attached to the outermost wind of the stacked body S**20** thus wound. The electrode wound body **20** was thereby obtained. As the fixing tape **46**, a TPU tape having a width of 38 mm and a thickness of 50 μm was used.

[0105] Thereafter, the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** of the electrode wound body **20** were each locally bent by pressing an end of a 0.5-millimeter-thick flat plate against each of the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** in the Z-axis direction. The grooves **43** extending radiately in the radial directions (the R directions) from the through hole **26** were thereby formed.

[0106] Thereafter, substantially equal pressures were applied to the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** in substantially perpendicular directions from above and below the electrode wound body **20** at substantially the same time. The positive electrode exposed region **212** and the first part **222**A of the negative electrode exposed region **222** were thereby bent to make each of the upper end face **41** and the lower end face **42** into a flat surface. At this time, the positive electrode edge parts **212**E of the positive electrode exposed region **212** positioned at the upper end face **41** were caused to bend toward the through hole **26** while overlapping each other, and the negative electrode edge parts **222**E of the negative electrode exposed region **222** positioned at the lower end face **42** were caused to bend toward the through hole **26** while overlapping each other. As a result, the electrode wound body **20** had a dimension in the height direction Z of 65 mm. Thereafter, the fan-shaped part **31** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** was joined to the upper end face **41** by laser welding, and the fan-shaped part **33** of the negative electrode current collector plate **25** was joined to the lower end face **42** by laser welding.

[0107] Thereafter, the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** were attached to the respective predetermined locations on the electrode wound body **20**, following which the band-shaped part **32** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** was bent and inserted through the hole **12**H of the insulating plate **12**, and the band-shaped part **34** of the negative electrode current collector plate **25** was bent and inserted through the hole **13**H of the insulating plate **13**. Here, as listed in Table 1 to be presented later, PI tapes each having a width of 9 mm, a thickness within a range from 9.0 μm to 17.0 μm both inclusive, and a breaking strength within a range from 1.80 mN/mm to 3.40 mN/mm both inclusive were used as the respective upper insulating tapes **53**. Further, PP tapes each having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 12.5 μm, and a breaking strength of 0.52 mN/mm were used as the respective lower insulating tapes **54**. Note that the upper insulating tape **53** was so attached to the electrode wound body **20** that a 7-millimeter portion in the width direction covered the upper side surface part **45**U, and a remaining 2-millimeter portion in the width direction covered a portion of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** on the upper end face **41**. The lower insulating tape **54** was so attached to the electrode wound body **20** that a 7-millimeter portion in the width direction covered the lower side surface part **45**L, and a remaining 2-millimeter portion in the width direction covered a portion of the negative electrode current collector plate **25** on the lower end face **42**.

[0108] Thereafter, the electrode wound body **20** having been assembled in the above-described manner was placed into the outer package can **11**, following which the bottom part of the outer package can **11** and the negative electrode current collector plate **25** were welded to each other. Thereafter, the narrow part was formed in the vicinity of the open end part **11**N of the outer package can **11**. Further, the electrolytic solution was injected into the outer package can **11**, following which the band-shaped part **32** of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** and the safety valve mechanism **30** were welded to each other.

[0109] As the electrolytic solution, used was a solution including a solvent prepared by adding fluoroethylene carbonate (FEC) and succinonitrile (SN) to a major solvent, i.e., ethylene carbonate (EC) and dimethyl carbonate (DMC), and including $LiBF_4$ and $LiPF_6$ as the electrolyte salt. In the lithium-ion secondary battery of the present example, a content ratio (wt %) between EC, DMC, FEC, SN, $LiBF_4$, and $LiPF_6$ in the electrolytic solution was set to 12.7:56.2:12.0:1.0:1.0:17.1.

[0110] Lastly, sealing was performed with the gasket **15**, the safety valve mechanism **30**, and the battery cover **14**, through the use of the narrow part.

[0111] The secondary batteries of Examples 1-1 to 1-7 were thus obtained.

Comparative Example 1-1

[0112] A secondary battery of Comparative example 1-1 was fabricated in a manner similar to that for Example 1-1, except that a PI tape having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 8.0 μm, and a breaking strength of 1.60 mN/mm was used as the upper insulating tape **53**, as indicated in Table 1.

[Evaluation of Battery Characteristic]

[0113] As the battery characteristic of each of the secondary batteries of Examples 1-1 to 1-7 and the secondary battery of the Comparative example 1-1 obtained in the above-described manner, the presence or absence of peeling and the presence or absence of breakage of the upper insulating tape, and the presence or absence of peeling and the presence or absence of breakage of the lower insulating tape **54** were checked. The results are presented together in Table 1.

[Presence or Absence of Peeling of Tapes]

[0115] The electrode wound body **20** having the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** attached thereto at the respective predetermined locations was stored for 168 hours (=7 days) in an ambient temperature, following which the electrode wound body **20** was visually checked for the presence or absence of peeling of the upper insulating tape **53** and the presence or absence of peeling of the lower insulating tape **54**. Specifically, it was visually checked whether a state where the upper insulating tape **53** was adhered to the upper side surface part **45**U and to a portion of the positive electrode current collector plate **24** on the upper end face **41** was maintained, and whether a state where the lower insulating tape **54** was adhered to the lower side surface part **45**L and to a portion of the negative electrode current collector plate **25** on the lower end face **42** was maintained.

[Presence or Absence of Breakage of Tapes]

[0116] A charging and discharging cycle test was performed 500 times on the completed secondary battery, following which the electrode wound body **20** was taken out from the outer package can **11** and was disassembled to collect each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54**. The collected upper insulating tape **53** and the collected lower insulating tape **54** were visually checked for the presence or absence of breakage of each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54**. The conditions of the charging and discharging cycle test were as follows.

TABLE 1

	Upper insulating tape			Lower insulating tape			Upper insulating tape		Lower insulating tape	
	Material	Thickness [μm]	Tensile strength [mN/mm]	Material	Thickness [μm]	Tensile strength [mN/mm]	Peeling	Breakage	Peeling	Breakage
Comparative example 1-1	PI	8.0	1.60	PP	12.5	0.52	No	Yes	No	No
Example 1-1	PI	9.0	1.80	PP	12.5	0.52	No	No	No	No
Example 1-2	PI	10.0	2.00	PP	12.5	0.52	No	No	No	No
Example 1-3	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	12.5	0.52	No	No	No	No
Example 1-4	PI	14.0	2.80	PP	12.5	0.52	No	No	No	No
Example 1-5	PI	15.0	3.00	PP	12.5	0.52	No	No	No	No
Example 1-6	PI	16.0	3.20	PP	12.5	0.52	No	No	No	No
Example 1-7	PI	17.0	3.40	PP	12.5	0.52	Yes	No	No	No

[Measurement of Tensile Strength]

[0114] The tensile strength was calculated by pulling each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** and measuring an SS curve, by using "Autograph" available from Shimadzu Corporation. Conditions for the pulling of each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** were as follows: a tension speed was set to 10 mm/min, a test piece had a width of 9 mm, a distance between grips was set to 30 mm, and a sampling interval was set to one second. The number n of measurements was set to 10 for each of Examples and Comparative examples, and an average of 10 measured values was determined and listed in Table 1. A direction in which the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54** were pulled was set to the same direction as the winding direction of the electrode wound body **20**.

[0117] (1) Ambient temperature at which the test was performed: 25° C.

[0118] (2) Charge conditions: Constant current and constant voltage (CC-CV) charging was performed. The secondary battery **1** was charged with a constant current of 1 C to a voltage of 4.2 V, and was thereafter charged with a constant voltage of 4.2 V. A cutoff time was set to 2.5 hours.

[0119] (3) Rest time after charging: 30 minutes.

[0120] (4) Discharge conditions: Constant current (CC) discharging was performed with a constant current of 5 C. A cutoff voltage was set to 2.5 V.

[0121] (5) Rest time after discharging: 30 minutes.

[0122] (6) Number of cycles: 500 cycles.

[0123] Further, a vibration resistance test was performed on the completed secondary battery, following which the electrode wound body **20** was taken out from the outer package can **11** and was disassembled to collect each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54**. The collected upper insulating tape **53** and the collected lower insulating tape **54** were visually checked for the presence or absence of breakage of each of the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54**. Specifically, the following experiment was conducted. The secondary battery was placed in an iron-plate hexagonal barrel of a rotating hexagonal drum tester. The iron-plate hexagonal barrel had an inscribed circle diameter q of 190 [mm] and a length of 200 [mm]. The iron-plate hexagonal barrel was rotated at an angular velocity of 60 rpm (**2***x* [rad/s]) to apply mechanical vibration to the secondary battery. Thereafter, the secondary battery was taken out 120 minutes after starting of the rotation, and was checked for the presence or absence of breakage of the upper insulating tape **53** and the presence or absence of breakage of the lower insulating tape **54**.

[0124] As indicated in Table 1, in each of the secondary batteries of Examples 1-1 to 1-7, no breakage was present in both the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54**. In contrast, in the secondary battery of Comparative example 1-1, the breakage was present in the upper insulating tape **53** after the charging and discharging cycle test. One reason for this is considered to be that the tensile strength of the upper insulating tape **53** was 1.60 mN/mm and was insufficient.

[0125] Note that, for Example 1-7, the peeling of the upper insulating tape **53** was observed. One reason for this is considered to be that the thickness was as thick as 17 μm, which resulted in high rigidity.

Examples 2-1 to 2-6

[0126] As listed in Table 2 to be presented later, secondary batteries of Examples 2-1 to 2-6 were each fabricated in a manner similar to that for Example 1-1, except that PI tapes each having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 12.5 μm, and a breaking strength of 2.50 mN/mm were used as the respective upper insulating tapes **53**, and PP tapes each having a width of 9 mm, a thickness within a range from 9.0 μm to 17.0 μm both inclusive, and a breaking strength within a range from 0.38 mN/mm to 0.71 mN/mm both inclusive were used as the respective lower insulating tapes **54**.

Comparative Examples 2-1 and 2-2

[0127] As listed in Table 2, a secondary battery of Comparative example 2-1 was fabricated in a manner similar to that for Example 1-1, except that a PI tape having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 12.5 μm, and a breaking strength of 2.50 mN/mm was used as the upper insulating tape **53**, and a PP tape having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 8.0 μm, and a breaking strength of 0.33 mN/mm was used as the lower insulating tape **54**. Further, a secondary battery of Comparative example 2-2 was fabricated in a manner similar to that for Example 1-1, except that a PP tape having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 12.5 μm, and a breaking strength of 0.52 mN/mm was used as the upper insulating tape **53**, and a PI tape having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 9.0 μm, and a breaking strength of 1.80 mN/mm was used as the lower insulating tape **54**.

[0128] In addition, the fabricated secondary batteries of Examples 2-1 to 2-6 and the fabricated secondary batteries of Comparative examples 2-1 and 2-2 were each subjected to evaluation similar to that performed on the secondary battery of Example 1-1. The results are presented together in Table 2. Note that, in Table 2, the characteristic of the secondary battery of Example 1-3 is also listed together.

TABLE 2

	Upper insulating tape			Lower insulating tape			Upper insulating tape		Lower insulating tape	
	Material	Thickness [μm]	Tensile strength [mN/mm]	Material	Thickness [μm]	Tensile strength [mN/mm]	Peeling	Breakage	Peeling	Breakage
Comparative example 2-1	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	8.0	0.33	No	No	No	Yes
Comparative example 2-2	PP	12.5	0.52	PI	9.0	1.80	No	Yes	No	No
Example 2-1	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	9.0	0.38	No	No	No	No
Example 2-2	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	10.0	0.42	No	No	No	No
Example 1-3	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	12.5	0.52	No	No	No	No
Example 2-3	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	14.0	0.58	No	No	No	No
Example 2-4	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	15.0	0.63	No	No	No	No
Example 2-5	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	16.0	0.67	No	No	No	No
Example 2-6	PI	12.5	2.50	PP	17.0	0.71	No	No	Yes	No

[0129] As indicated in Table 2, in each of the secondary batteries of Examples 2-1 to 2-6, no breakage was present in both the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54**. In contrast, in the secondary battery of Comparative example 2-1, the breakage was present in the lower insulating tape **54** after the vibration resistance test. One reason for this is considered to be that the tensile strength of the lower insulating tape **54** was 0.33 mN/mm and was insufficient. Further, in the secondary battery of Comparative example 2-2, the breakage was present in the upper insulating tape **53** after the charging and discharging cycle test. One reason for this is considered to be that the tensile strength of the upper insulating tape **53** was 0.52 mN/mm and was insufficient.

[0130] Note that, for Example 2-6, the peeling of the lower insulating tape **54** was observed. One reason for this is considered to be that the thickness was as thick as 17 μm, which resulted in high rigidity.

Examples 3-1 to 3-4

[0131] As listed in Table 3 to be presented later, secondary batteries of Examples 3-1 to 3-4 were each fabricated in a manner similar to that for Example 1-1, except that PI tapes each having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 12.5 μm, and a breaking strength of 2.50 mN/mm were used as the respective upper insulating tapes **53**, and PI tapes each having a width of 9 mm, a thickness within a range from 9.0 μm to 13.0 μm both inclusive, and a breaking strength within a range from 1.80 mN/mm to 2.60 mN/mm both inclusive were used as the respective lower insulating tapes **54**.

[Comparative Examples 3-1 to 3-4]

[0132] As listed in Table 3, secondary batteries of Comparative examples 3-1 to 3-4 were each fabricated in a manner similar to that for Example 1-1, except that PP tapes each having a width of 9 mm, a thickness of 12.5 μm, and a breaking strength of 0.52 mN/mm were used as the respective upper insulating tapes **53**, and PP tapes each having a width of 9 mm, a thickness within a range from 12.5 μm to 16.0 μm both inclusive, and a breaking strength within a range from 0.52 mN/mm to 0.67 mN/mm both inclusive were used as the respective lower insulating tapes **54**.

[0133] In addition, the fabricated secondary batteries of Examples 3-1 to 3-4 and the fabricated secondary batteries of Comparative examples 3-1 to 3-4 were each subjected to evaluation similar to that performed on the secondary battery of Example 1-1. The results are presented together in Table 3.

TABLE 3

	Upper insulating tape			Lower insulating tape			Upper insulating tape		Lower insulating tape	
	Material	Thickness [μm]	Tensile strength [mN/mm]	Material	Thickness [μm]	Tensile strength [mN/mm]	Peeling	Breakage	Peeling	Breakage
Example 3-1	PI	12.5	2.50	PI	9.0	1.80	No	No	No	No
Example 3-2	PI	12.5	2.50	PI	9.5	1.90	No	No	No	No
Example 3-3	PI	12.5	2.50	PI	10.0	2.00	No	No	No	No
Example 3-4	PI	12.5	2.50	PI	13.0	2.60	No	No	No	No
Comparative example 3-1	PP	12.5	0.52	PP	12.5	0.52	No	Yes	No	No
Comparative example 3-2	PP	12.5	0.52	PP	14.0	0.58	No	Yes	No	No
Comparative example 3-3	PP	12.5	0.52	PP	15.0	0.63	No	Yes	No	No
Comparative example 3-4	PP	12.5	0.52	PP	16.0	0.67	No	Yes	No	No

[0134] As indicated in Table 3, in each of the secondary batteries of Examples 3-1 to 3-4, no breakage was present in both the upper insulating tape **53** and the lower insulating tape **54**. In contrast, in each of the secondary batteries of Comparative examples 3-1 to 3-4, the breakage was present in the upper insulating tape **53** after the charging and discharging cycle test. One reason for this is considered to be that the tensile strength of the upper insulating tape **53** was 0.52 mN/mm and was insufficient.

[0135] From these results, it was confirmed that in the secondary battery according to the present disclosure, the tensile strength of the upper insulating tape **53** was greater than or equal to 1.80 mN/mm and the tensile strength of the lower insulating tape **54** was greater than or equal to 0.38 mN/mm, which made it possible to achieve high reliability.

[0136] Although the present disclosure has been described hereinabove with reference to one or more embodiments including Examples, the configuration of the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and is therefore modifiable in a variety of ways. For example, in the foregoing embodiments including Examples, the description has been given of the secondary battery having what is called a tabless structure; however, the secondary battery of the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and is also applicable to a secondary battery having what is called a tab structure.

[0137] For example, in the embodiments including Examples herein, the description has been given of the case where the electrode reactant is lithium; however, the electrode reactant is not particularly limited. Accordingly, the electrode reactant may be another alkali metal such as sodium or potassium, or may be an alkaline earth metal such as beryllium, magnesium, or calcium, as described above. In addition, the electrode reactant may be another light metal such as aluminum.

[0138] The effects described herein are merely examples, and the effects of the present disclosure are not limited to those described herein. Accordingly, the present disclosure may achieve other effects.

[0139] The present disclosure may encompass the following embodiments.

<1>

[0140] A secondary battery including:

[0141] an electrode wound body including a stacked body that includes a first electrode, a first separator, a second electrode, and a second separator, the stacked body being wound around a central axis extending in a height direction, the electrode wound body including an upper end face, a lower end face, and a side surface, the upper end face and the lower end face being opposed to each other in the height direction, the side surface coupling the upper end face and the lower end face to each other;

[0142] an upper insulating member covering an upper side surface part of the side surface of the electrode wound body, the upper side surface part being positioned on a side of the upper end face;

[0143] a lower insulating member covering a lower side surface part of the side surface of the electrode wound body, the lower side surface part being positioned on a side of the lower end face; and

[0144] a battery can including a container and a cover part and containing the electrode wound body, the container including a lower end part and an upper end part, the lower end part being closed by a bottom part, the upper end part being positioned on a side opposite to the lower end part in the height direction and having an opening through which the electrode wound body is passable, the cover part closing the opening of the container, in which

[0145] a tensile strength of the upper insulating member is greater than or equal to 1.80 millinewtons per millimeter, and

[0146] a tensile strength of the lower insulating member is greater than or equal to 0.38 millinewtons per millimeter.

<2>

[0147] The secondary battery according to <1>, in which the tensile strength of the upper insulating member is greater than the tensile strength of the lower insulating member.

<3>

[0148] The secondary battery according to <1> or <2>, in which a thickness of the upper insulating member and a thickness of the lower insulating member are each greater than or equal to 9 micrometers and less than or equal to 16 micrometers.

<4>

[0149] The secondary battery according to any one of <1> to <3>, in which the upper insulating member and the lower insulating member each include polypropylene, polyimide, or both.

<5>

[0150] The secondary battery according to any one of <1> to <4>, in which the upper insulating member also covers a portion of the upper end face.

<6>

[0151] The secondary battery according to any one of <1> to <5>, in which the lower insulating member also covers a portion of the lower end face.

<7>

[0152] The secondary battery according to any one of <1> to <6>, further including:

[0153] a first electrode current collector plate facing the upper end face of the electrode wound body and coupled to the first electrode; and

[0154] a second electrode current collector plate facing the lower end face of the electrode wound body and coupled to the second electrode.

<8>

[0155] The secondary battery according to any one of <1> to <7>, in which

[0156] the first electrode includes a first electrode covered region in which a first electrode current collector is covered with a first electrode active material layer, and a first electrode exposed region in which the first electrode current collector is exposed without being covered with the first electrode active material layer and is joined to the first electrode current collector plate, and

[0157] the first electrode exposed region wound around the central axis includes multiple first edge parts that are adjacent to each other in a radial direction of the electrode wound body, the multiple first edge parts being bent toward the central axis and overlapping each other.

<9>

[0158] The secondary battery according to <8>, in which

[0159] the second electrode includes a second electrode covered region in which a second electrode current collector is covered with a second electrode active material layer, and a second electrode exposed region in which the second electrode current collector is exposed without being covered with the second electrode active material layer and is joined to the second electrode current collector plate, and

[0160] the second electrode exposed region wound around the central axis includes multiple second edge parts that are adjacent to each other in the radial direction of the electrode wound body, the multiple second edge parts being bent toward the central axis and overlapping each other.

<10>

[0161] A battery pack including:

[0162] the secondary battery according to any one of <1> to <9>;

[0163] a controller configured to control the secondary battery; and

[0164] an outer package body that contains the secondary battery.

[0165] It should be understood that various changes and modifications to the embodiments described herein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present subject matter and without diminishing its intended advantages. It is therefore intended that such changes and modifications be covered by the appended claims.

1. A secondary battery comprising:

an electrode wound body including a stacked body that includes a first electrode, a first separator, a second electrode, and a second separator, the stacked body being wound around a central axis extending in a height direction, the electrode wound body including an upper end face, a lower end face, and a side surface, the upper end face and the lower end face being opposed to each other in the height direction, the side surface coupling the upper end face and the lower end face to each other;

an upper insulating member covering an upper side surface part of the side surface of the electrode wound body, the upper side surface part being positioned on a side of the upper end face;

a lower insulating member covering a lower side surface part of the side surface of the electrode wound body, the lower side surface part being positioned on a side of the lower end face; and

a battery can including a container and a cover part and containing the electrode wound body, the container including a lower end part and an upper end part, the lower end part being closed by a bottom part, the upper end part being positioned on a side opposite to the lower end part in the height direction and having an opening through which the electrode wound body is passable, the cover part closing the opening of the container, wherein

a tensile strength of the upper insulating member is greater than or equal to 1.80 millinewtons per millimeter, and a tensile strength of the lower insulating member is greater than or equal to 0.38 millinewtons per millimeter.

2. The secondary battery according to claim **1**, wherein the tensile strength of the upper insulating member is greater than the tensile strength of the lower insulating member.

3. The secondary battery according to claim **1**, wherein a thickness of the upper insulating member and a thickness of the lower insulating member are each greater than or equal to 9 micrometers and less than or equal to 16 micrometers.

4. The secondary battery according to claim **1**, wherein the upper insulating member and the lower insulating member each include polypropylene, polyimide, or both.

5. The secondary battery according to claim **1**, wherein the upper insulating member also covers a portion of the upper end face.

6. The secondary battery according to claim **1**, wherein the lower insulating member also covers a portion of the lower end face.

7. The secondary battery according to claim **1**, further comprising:

a first electrode current collector plate facing the upper end face of the electrode wound body and coupled to the first electrode; and

a second electrode current collector plate facing the lower end face of the electrode wound body and coupled to the second electrode.

8. The secondary battery according to claim **1**, wherein

the first electrode includes a first electrode covered region in which a first electrode current collector is covered with a first electrode active material layer, and a first electrode exposed region in which the first electrode current collector is exposed without being covered with the first electrode active material layer and is joined to the first electrode current collector plate, and

the first electrode exposed region wound around the central axis includes multiple first edge parts that are adjacent to each other in a radial direction of the electrode wound body, the multiple first edge parts being bent toward the central axis and overlapping each other.

9. The secondary battery according to claim **8**, wherein

the second electrode includes a second electrode covered region in which a second electrode current collector is covered with a second electrode active material layer, and a second electrode exposed region in which the second electrode current collector is exposed without being covered with the second electrode active material layer and is joined to the second electrode current collector plate, and

the second electrode exposed region wound around the central axis includes multiple second edge parts that are adjacent to each other in the radial direction of the electrode wound body, the multiple second edge parts being bent toward the central axis and overlapping each other.

10. A battery pack comprising:

the secondary battery according to claim **1**;

a controller configured to control the secondary battery; and

an outer package body that contains the secondary battery.

* * * * *