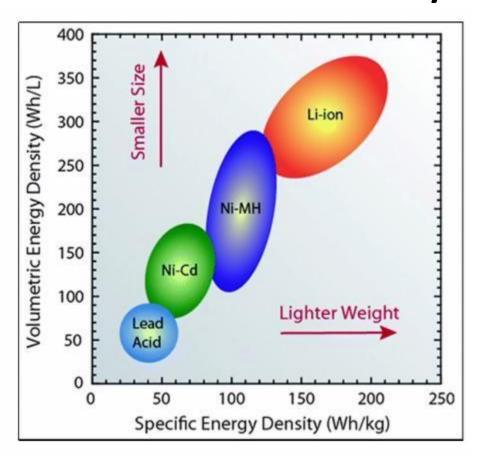
## Parameters for selection of battery

- Cell voltage
- Specific energy
- Energy density
- Power density
- Useful capacity

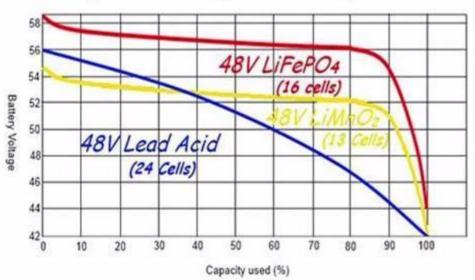
Parameters for selection of battery



- Cell discharge
- Temperature range
- Cycle life
- Memory effect
- Coulombic efficiency

**Parameters** 

#### Typical Discharge Curve Comparison



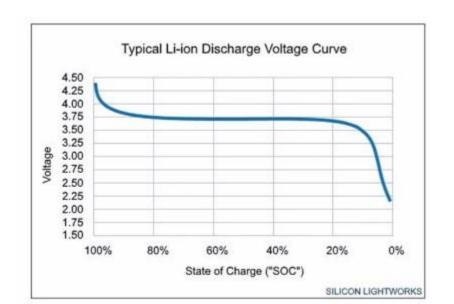
comparison for various batteries

| Specifications                           | Lead Acid          | NiCd  | NiMH                 | Cobalt                                      | Li-ion <sup>1</sup><br>Manganese | Phosphate   |
|--|--------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Specific energy<br>(Wh/kg)               | 30–50              | 45-80   | 60–120               | 150-250                                     | 100-150                          | 90–120      |
| Internal resistance                      | Very Low           | Very low                                      | Low                  | Moderate                                    | Low                              | Very low    |
| Cycle life <sup>2</sup> (80% DoD)        | 200-300            | 1,0003  | 300-500 <sup>3</sup> | 500-1,000                                   | 500-1,000                        | 1,000-2,000 |
| Charge time <sup>4</sup>                 | 8–16h              | 1–2h  | 2–4h                 | 2–4h  | 1–2h                             | 1–2h        |
| Overcharge<br>tolerance                  | High               | Moderate                                      | Low                  | Low. No trickle charge                      |                                  |             |
| Self-discharge/<br>month (roomtemp)      | 5%                 | 20%5  | 30%5                 | <5%<br>Protection circuit consumes 3%/month |                                  |             |
| Cell voltage (nominal)                   | 2V                 | 1.2V <sup>6</sup>                             | 1.2V <sup>6</sup>    | 3.6V <sup>7</sup>                           | 3.7V <sup>7</sup>                | 3.2-3.3V    |
| Charge cutoff<br>voltage (V/cell)        | 2.40<br>Float 2.25 | Full charge detection<br>by voltage signature |                      | 4.20 typical 3.60<br>Some go to higher V    |                                  | 3.60        |
| Discharge cutoff<br>voltage (V/cell, 1C) | 1.75V              | 1.00V   |                      | 2.50-3.00V                                  |                                  | 2.50V       |

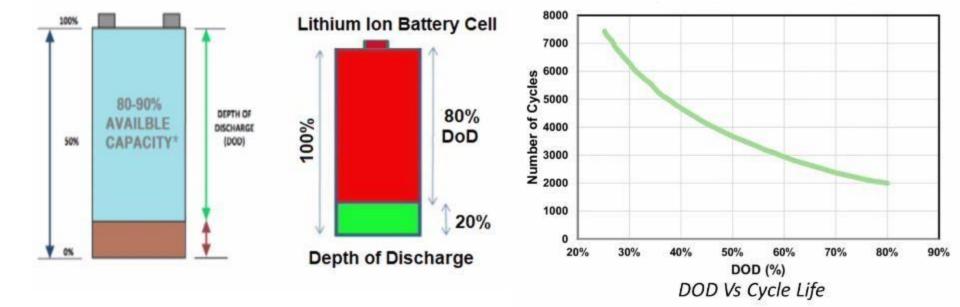
# Parameters comparison for various batteries

| Peak load current<br>Best result      | 5C <sup>8</sup><br>0.2C                   | 20C<br>1C                                     | 5C<br>0.5C | 2C<br><1C                                  | >30C<br><10C | >30C<br><10C |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| Charge temperature                    | -20 to 50°C<br>(-4 to 122°F)              | 0 to 45°C<br>(32 to 113°F)                    |            | 0 to 45°C <sup>9</sup><br>(32 to 113°F)    |              |              |
| Discharge<br>temperature              | -20 to 50°C<br>(-4 to 122°F)              | -20 to 65°C<br>(-4 to 149°F)                  |            | -20 to 60°C<br>(-4 to 140°F)               |              |              |
| Maintenance requirement               | 3–6 months <sup>10</sup><br>(toping chg.) | Full discharge every 90 days when in full use |            | Maintenance-free                           |              |              |
| Safety requirements                   | Thermally stable                          | Thermally stable, fuse protection             |            | Protection circuit mandatory <sup>11</sup> |              |              |
| In use since                          | Late 1800s                                | 1950  | 1990       | 1991                                       | 1996         | 1999         |
| Toxicity                              | Very high                                 | Very high                                     | Low        | Low  |              |              |
| Coulombic<br>efficiency <sup>12</sup> | ~90%                                      | ~70% slow charge<br>~90% fast charge          |            | 99%  |              |              |
| Cost                                  | Low                                       | Moderate                                      |            | High <sup>13</sup>                         |              |              |

- State of Charge (SoC)
- ✓ Measure to show the energy capacity left in the battery
- ✓ Defines as the ratio of energy (or) charge presented to the nominal rated capacity in %
- √ 100% shows battery is full



- √0% SoC shows battery is completely discharged
- Depth of Discharge (DoD)
- ✓ Used to measure the amount of energy that can be used from the battery
- ✓ Battery cannot be drain out from 100% to 0%
- ✓ DoD is 80% for Li-ion cells



✓ Only 80% of the battery capacity is taken for designing of battery pack

- C- Rating:
- ✓ The charge and discharge rate of the battery is governed by C-rates
- ✓ 1C shows a battery is charged/discharged in an hour
- ✓ 10Ah battery with 1Crate shows that is getting charged in 1 hour with 10A current
- √ 10Ah with 2C rate=>charged in 30 minutes
  with 20A
- ✓ 10Ah with 0.5C rate=>charged in 2 hours with 5A

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Cr = C Rate

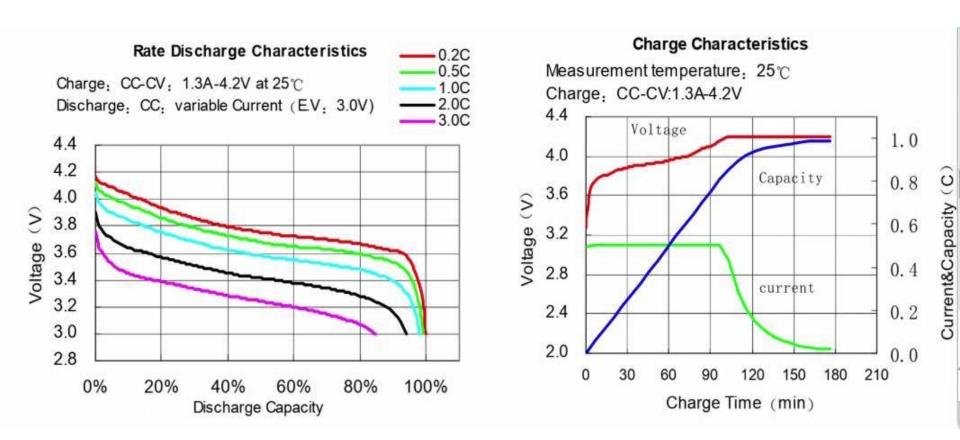
t = 1 / Cr (to view in hours)

### **2C Rate Example**

- · 2300mAh Battery
- 2300mAh / 1000 = 2.3A
- 2C x 2.3A = 4.6A available
- 1 / 2C = 0.5 hours
- 60 / 2C = 30 minutes

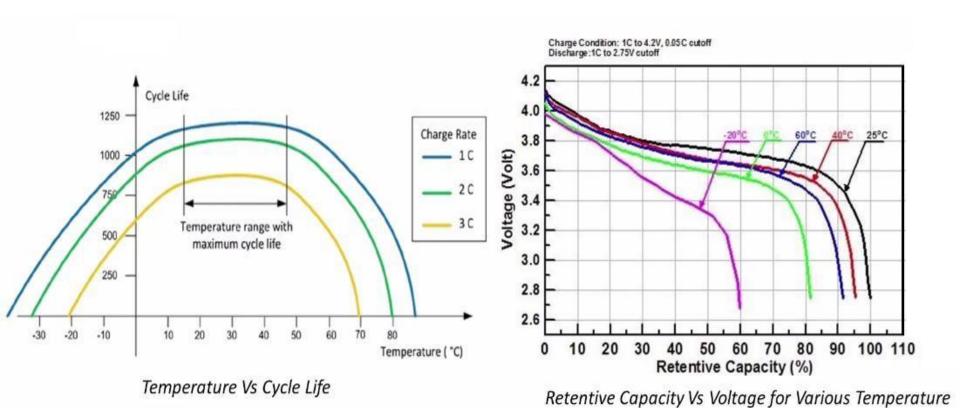
| C Rating      | Time     |
|---------------|----------|
| 30C           | 2 mins   |
| 20C           | 3 mins   |
| 10C           | 6 mins   |
| 5C            | 12 mins  |
| 2C            | 30 mins  |
| 1C            | 1 hour   |
| 0.5C or C/2   | 2 hours  |
| 0.2C or C/5   | 5 hours  |
| 0.1C or C/10  | 10 hours |
| 0.05C or C/20 | 20 hours |

C-Rate Vs Time



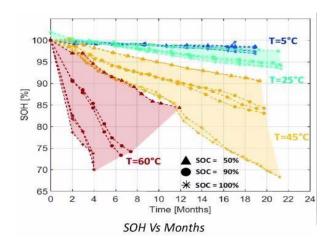
Discharging and charging characteristics:

- Temperature range:
- ✓ Max. and Min. temperature range at which battery cab operate efficientlyunder natural convection cooling method



✓ Below and above the battery temperature range will decrease the life of the battery

- Calendar life:
- ✓ Typically 1% and 2% of capacity loss per year occurs in battery even if it is not used
- ✓ Depends on
- Number of cycles
- Operating conditions
- Types of load
- C- rate
- End of life:
- ✓ When the battery operates at lower peak capacity during its lifespan then the battery reaches to its end of life
- ✓ For Lead-acid battery is 80% ✓ For Li-ion battery is 70%
  - State of Health:
- ✓ Measure which shows the max. battery capacity to its rated capacity.
- ✓ Shows the difference between battery being studied and a fresh battery
  - ✓ Depends on
- DoD



- Calendar Aging
- End of Life