

# 产品规格书

## Product Specification

方形锂离子电池  
Prismatic lithium Ion Battery

型号: L300F187A  
Model: L300F187A

### 修订履历

### Revision Notes

版次 Version	日期 Data	变更内容 Change Content	样品阶段 Product Stage	备注 Remark
A0	2022.03.07	初始版本	A 样	/
A2	2022.08.03	更新 2D Drawing, 重量规格, 常温开路电压和存储结果	B 样	
C0	2023.02.08	更新峰值功率, 重量规格	C 样	

编制 Edited	校对 Checked	会签 Countersigned	审核 Audited	批准 Approved
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中创新航科技股份有限公司  
CALB Co., Ltd.

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## 1. 介绍 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. 目的 Purpose

本文件主要介绍了 CALB 生产的锂离子动力电池的产品特性以及使用规范。

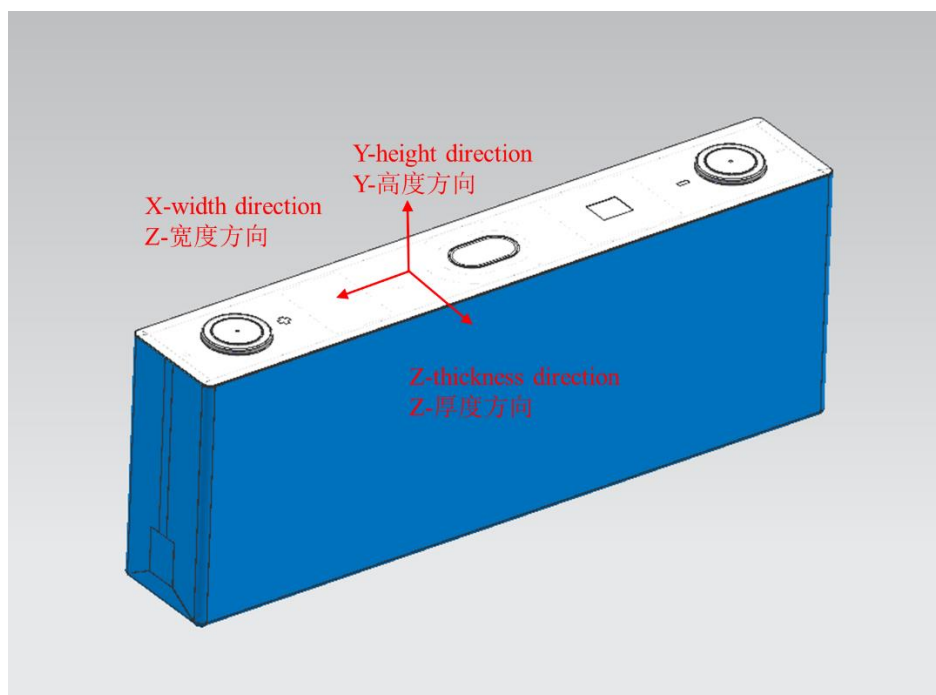
This document describes the characteristics and handling information of the rechargeable lithium-ion cell manufactured and supplied by China Lithium Battery Technology Co., Ltd.

### 1.2. 保密 Confidentiality

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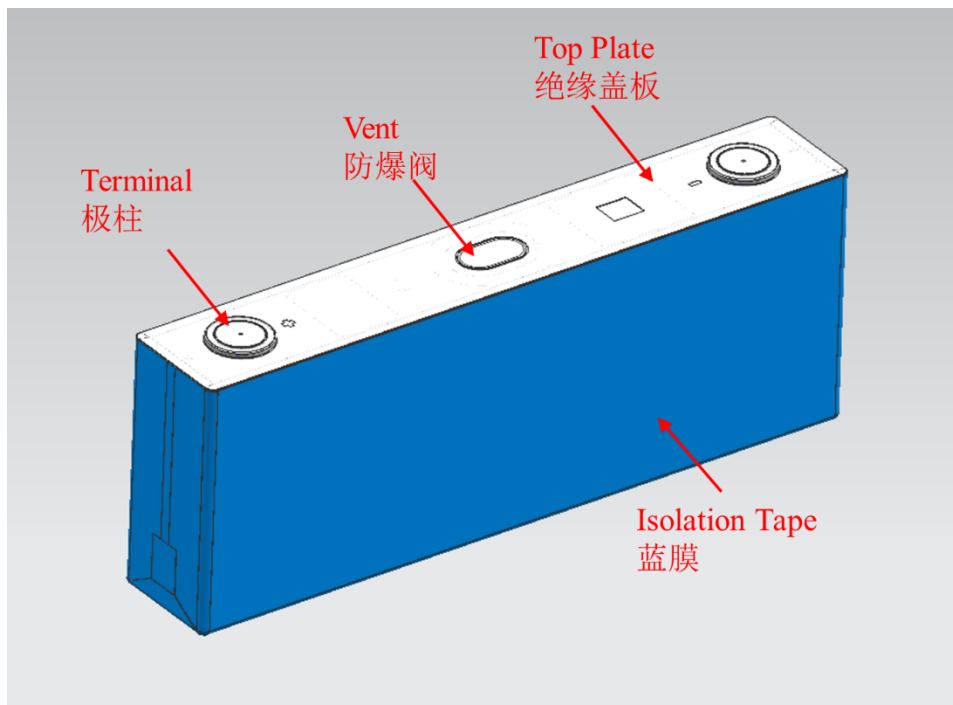
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### 1.3. 坐标系 Coordinate System



## 2. 电池信息 CELL DATA

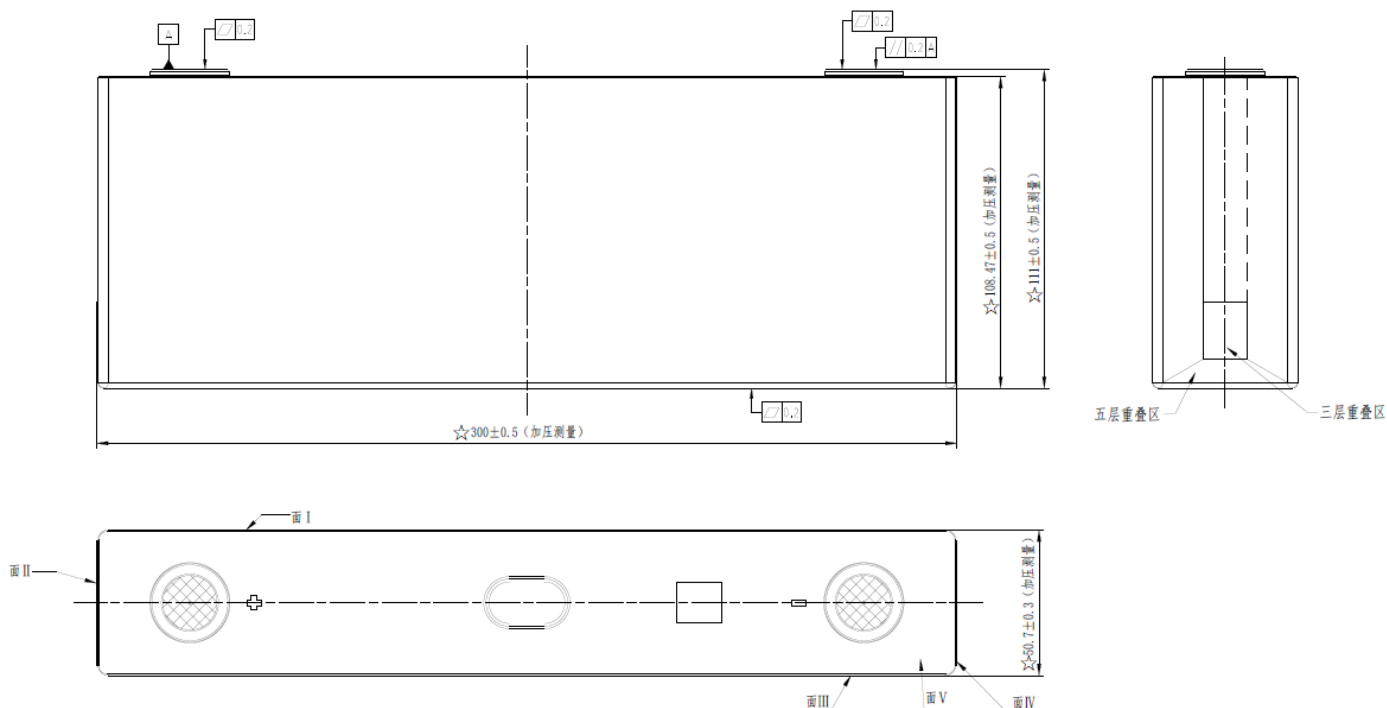
### 2.1. 电池外观 Cell Image



### 2.2. 单体电池尺寸 Cell Dimensions

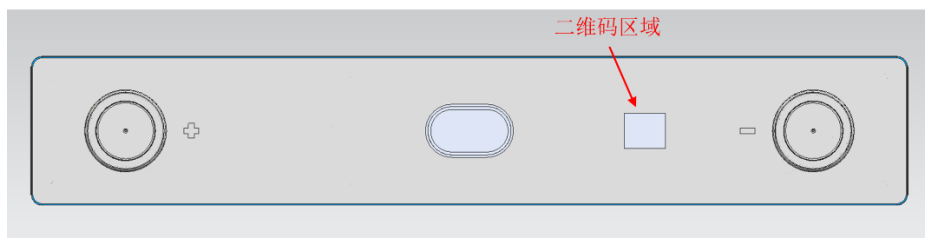
项目 Items	描述 Description	尺寸 (mm) Dimensions (mm)	备注 Remark
W	宽度 Width	300.0±0.5	/
T	厚度 Thickness	50.7±0.3	厚度尺寸测量条件: 20%SOC, 300±20 kgf Measurement conditions for thickness dimensions: 20%SOC, 300±20 kgf
H	高度 Height	111.0±0.5, 含极柱 111.0±0.5, with terminal	/
		108.5±0.5, 不含极柱 108.5±0.5, without terminal	/

## 2.3. 产品图纸 Product Drawing



二维图纸  
2D Drawing

## 2.4. 产品识别 Cell Identification



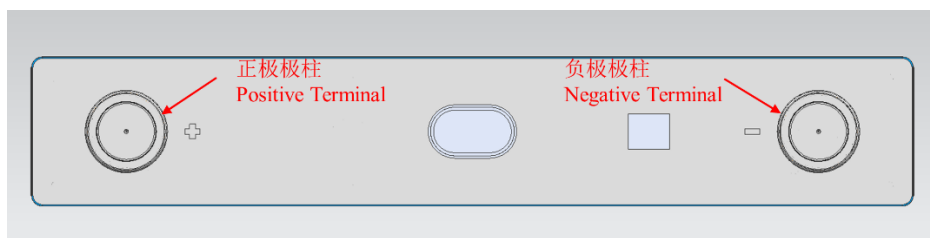
电池顶部的盖板表面上同时有二维码和编码，其信息一致。

The DMC code and ID numbers imply the same information and both are inscribed on the cap plate.

### 2.4.1. 正负极极柱区分 Identification of Positive and Negative Terminal

符号“+”表示正积极柱，符号“-”表示负积极柱。

The symbol "+" indicates the negative pole, and the symbol "-" indicates the positive pole.



## 2.4.2. 电池表面信息 Cell Surface Condition

电池侧面区域为 PET 绝缘膜覆盖（蓝色）；

电池顶部除了防爆阀、二维码、正负端子外，均被 PC 绝缘盖板覆盖；

电芯底部区域为 PET 绝缘底板（白色，回型包膜）或 PET 绝缘膜（蓝色，U 型包膜）；

Cell surface side is covered with PET insulation tape (blue color).

Cell surface top is covered with PC top insulation film (transparent) except rivet terminal

The rest area which is not covered with the insulation tape and bottom insulation film is bare (aluminum metal) when sticking the insulation tape in the ring-type manner, or the rest area is covered with the insulation tape when sticking it in the U-type manner.

## 2.5. 零部件设计 Part Design

### 2.5.1. 壳体 Can

零部件 Parts	材质 Material
壳体 Can	Al3003 H14

### 2.5.2. 绝缘膜 Insulation Tape

零部件 Parts	材质 Material	包膜方式 Sticking methods
绝缘膜 Insulation tape	PET 颜色(Color): 蓝色(Blue) 厚度(Thickness): 0.08 mm	U 型包膜 U-type vertical sticking

#### 说明:

蓝膜的包覆方式一般有两种，分别是 U 型包膜和回型包膜。U 型包膜要求绝缘耐压大于 3150V 直流电压，500V 高压测试，绝缘电阻大于 1GΩ。回型包膜电池壳体底部绝缘膜未全包覆，要求对电池壳体做绝缘防护，绝缘阻值要 ≥500MΩ。

#### Instructions:

There are generally two methods of sticking the insulation tape on the cell can, namely U-type vertical sticking and ring-type horizontal sticking. The insulation withstand voltage of U-type vertical sticking is required to be greater than 3150V DC voltage, and the insulation resistance is higher than 1 GΩ in 500V high voltage test. The method of ring-type horizontal sticking is not fully covered at the bottom of the cell, so the cell can is required to be protected by insulation, and the insulation resistance must be ≥ 500 MΩ.

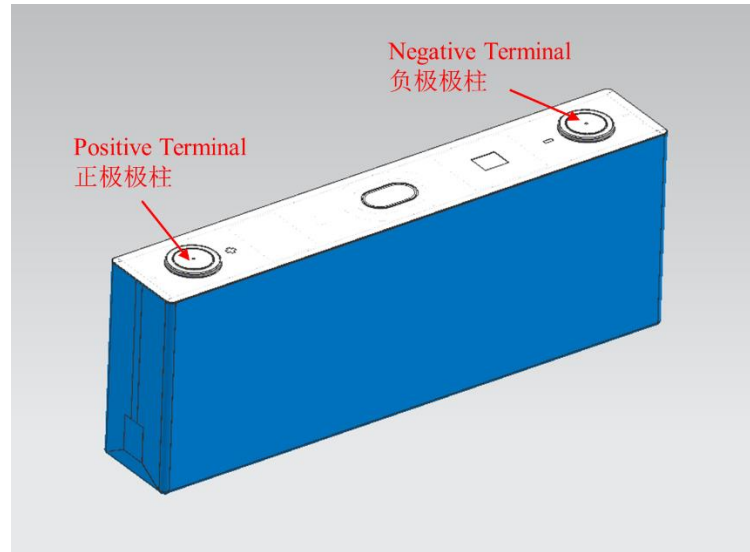
### 2.5.3. 正负极极柱 Positive and Negative Terminal

1) 材质: 正极柱(AL 1060 H18), 负极柱(CU T2+AL 1060 H18)

Material: Positive terminal (AL 1060 H18), Negative terminal (CU T2+AL 1060 H18)

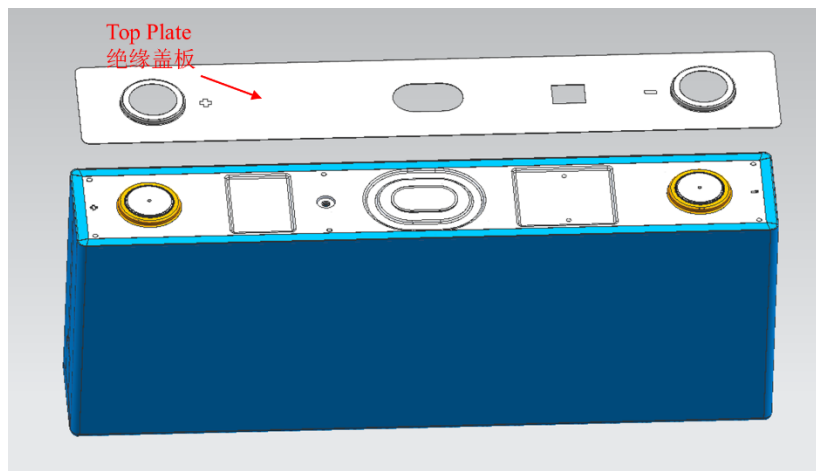
2) 电池外观 Cell Appearance





## 2.5.4. 绝缘顶板 Top Insulation Film

零部件 Parts	描述 Description
绝缘顶板 Top insulation film	材料: PC, 厚度: $0.325\text{ mm} \pm 0.025\text{ mm}$ Material: PC, Thickness: $0.325\text{ mm} \pm 0.025\text{ mm}$



## 2.6. 电池性能数据 Battery Performance Data

### 2.6.1. 基本参数 Basic Parameter

序号 NO.	项目 Items	参数说明 Parameter	备注 Remarks	
1	额定容量 Rated Capacity	187 Ah	1C 放电 1C Discharge	
		190 Ah	标准放电 Standard Discharge	
2	额定电压 Rated Voltage	3.20 V	1C 放电 1C Discharge	
		3.22 V	标准放电 Standard Discharge	
3	额定能量 Rated Energy	598 Wh	1C 放电 1C Discharge	
		608 Wh	标准放电 Standard Discharge	
4	电池重量 Cell Weight	3.49±0.03 kg	/	
5	质量能量密度 Mass Energy Density	175 Wh/kg	标准放电 Standard Discharge	
6	电池体积 Cell Volume	1.65L, 不含极柱 (without terminal)	/	
7	体积能量密度 Volume Energy Density	369 Wh/L	标准放电 Standard Discharge	
8	内阻 (ACR) Alternating Current Resistance	0.2~0.3 mΩ	50%SOC, 室温, 交流阻抗, 1000 Hz 50%SOC, Room Temperature, AC Impedance, 1000 Hz	
9	温度范围 Temperature Range	充电温度 Charging Temperature	-20~55°C	/
		放电温度 Discharging Temperature	-30~55°C	/
		存储温度 Storage Temperature	-40~60°C	/
10	快充时间 Fast Charging Time	≤30 min	10-80% SOC	
11	电压范围 Voltage Range	2.5~3.65 V	0°C ≤ T ≤ 55°C	
		2.0~3.65 V	-30°C ≤ T < 0°C	

#### 说明:

- 标准充电: 在 25±2°C 环境下, 以 1/3C 的电流恒流充电至单体电芯电压上限后, 转为恒压充电, 至充电电流小于 0.05C 时, 停止充电, 并且在下一个工步开始前需静置 30 分钟;
- 标准放电: 在 25±2°C 环境下, 以 1/3C 的电流恒流放电至单体电芯电压下限后, 停止充电, 并且在下一个工步开始前需静置 30 分钟。

#### Instructions:

- Standard charge: At the temperature of 25 ± 2 °C, charge the cell at a constant current of 1/3 C until the voltage of the single cell is up to upper voltage limit, and then change to the constant voltage. When the charge current is less than 0.05C, stop charging. The cell needs to stand for 30 minutes before the next work step.

2) Standard discharge: At the temperature of  $25 \pm 2$  °C, discharge at a constant current of 1/3 C until the voltage of the cell is up to lower voltage limit, and then stop discharging. The cell needs to stand for 30 minutes before the next work step.

## 2.6.2. 内阻 DC-IR

Temperature		DC-IR [mΩ]					
		Duration time	5% SOC	20% SOC	50% SOC	80% SOC	95% SOC
25°C	放电 Discharge	10sec	1.036	0.774	0.705	0.653	0.614
	充电 Charge	10sec	0.722	0.683	0.683	0.702	0.745
0°C	放电 Discharge	10sec	2.112	1.421	1.408	1.300	1.223
	充电 Charge	10sec	1.356	1.403	1.497	1.793	1.905
-20°C	放电 Discharge	10sec	5.764	3.903	3.309	3.039	2.860
	充电 Charge	10sec	8.036	8.108	8.391	9.626	10.216

### 说明:

测试方法: 电池在规定温度下静置直至达到热平衡, 1/3C 调荷后搁置 1h, 1C 放电 10s, 搁置 40s, 1C 充电 10s;

计算方法: DCR 等于放电或充电前后电压差除以放电或充电电流。

### Instructions:

The test method is the cell needs to stand at the specified temperature until it reaches thermal equilibrium, then adjust the state of charge at a constant current of 1/3 C and hold for 1 h, discharge for 10 s at a constant current of 1 C, then hold for 40 s, charge for 10 s at a constant current of 1 C.

The calculation method is voltage difference before and after discharge/charge divided by discharge/charge current.

## 2.6.3. 功率 Power

Temperature		Duration time	Power [W]				
			5% SOC	20% SOC	50% SOC	80% SOC	95% SOC
25°C	放电 Discharge	10sec	1500	3509	4088	4088	4088
	充电 Charge	10sec	1975	1832	1860	1533	1239
0°C	放电 Discharge	10sec	473	1346	1874	2132	2270
	充电 Charge	10sec	682	718	698	470	374
-20°C	放电 Discharge	10sec	329	784	1305	1464	1558
	充电 Charge	10sec	79	85	85	65	52

**说明:**

测试方法: 1/3C 调荷后搁置 1h, 电池在规定温度下静置直至达到热平衡, 在不达到熔断电流、温升不超过放电或充电范围、达到放电或充电截止电压±100mV 内的条件下, 试出 10s 最大放电或充电电流, 重复测试需要用 1/3C ( $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) 或 0.2C ( $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) 补齐失去的容量, 其中充电不允许出现析锂。在下一个工步开始前需静置 30 分钟。

计算方法: 放电功率=放电截止电压\*最大放电电流, 充电功率=充电起始电压\*最大充电电流。

**Instructions:**

The test method is adjust the state of charge at a constant current of 1/3 C, and hold for 1 h. Then it needs to stand at the specified temperature until it reaches thermal equilibrium. On the conditions that the fusing current is not reached, the temperature rise does not exceed the discharge or charging range, and the voltage reaches discharge or charging cut-off voltage  $\pm 100\text{mV}$ , test the maximum discharge or charging current for 10 s. When repeating the test, use 1/3 C ( $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) or 1 C ( $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to make up the lost capacity. In addition, lithium evolution is not allowed during charging. The cell needs to stand for 30 minutes before the next work step.

The calculation method is discharge power equals cut-off voltage after discharge multiplied by maximum discharge current, charge power equals initial charging voltage multiplied by maximum charge current.

## 2.6.4. 开路电压 OCV

Temp.	OCV (V)											
	SOC%	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0
25°C	Discharge	3.405	3.331	3.330	3.329	3.318	3.292	3.290	3.285	3.250	3.203	2.660
	Charge	3.360	3.338	3.339	3.340	3.335	3.308	3.305	3.304	3.280	3.225	2.857

## 2.6.5. 安全测试 Safety Test Results

项目 Item	测试条件 Test condition	EUCAR Level	备注 Remark
机械滥用 Mechanical Abuse	1) 挤压力达到 100 kN 或电池形变量达到 15%或电压为 0 V; 1) 100 kN of extrusion or 15% of cell deformation or 0 V of cell voltage; 2) 挤压方向:垂直于蓄电池极板方向施压; 2) Crush Direction: Press vertically in the direction of cell plate; 3) 挤压速度:5±1 mm/s。 3) Crush Speed: 5±1 mm/s.	Level 2	<EUCAR 等级划分> 0 级: 无影响 1 级: 自保护启动 2 级: 有影响/损坏 3 级: 泄露, 质量减少<50% 4 级: 泄露, 质量减少>50% 5 级: 起火或燃烧 6 级: 破裂 7 级: 爆炸
	1) 将测试对象安装在振动台上; 1) Install the test object on the vibration table; 2) 对 XYZ 三个方向每个方向施加振动 8 h, 振动测试参数按照附录 1 进行, 振动曲线如附录 2, 同时叠加一个温度工况, 温度参数见附录 3; 2) Vibration is applied to each of the three directions of XYZ for 8 h. Vibration test parameters are carried out in accordance with Appendix 1. The vibration curve is shown in Appendix 2, a temperature condition is superimposed, and the temperature parameters are shown in Appendix 3. 3) 振动结束后静置 1h; 3) Stand for 1h after the vibration is over;	Level 2	<EUCAR safety level > Level 0: No effect Level 1: Passive protection activated Level 2: Defect/Damage Level 3: Leakage, Δ mass < 50%

		<p>4) 以标准电流对电池进行标准循环 3 次，确定振动后容量；</p> <p>4) Conduct standard cycle for the cell for 3 times with standard current to determine the capacity after vibration;</p> <p>5) 按照标准测试方法测试电池内阻值。</p> <p>5) Test the cell resistance according to the standard test method.</p>		<p>Level 4: Venting, <math>\Delta</math> mass &gt; 50%</p> <p>Level 5: Fire or Flame</p> <p>Level 6: Rupture</p> <p>Level 7: Explosion</p>
热滥用 Thermal Abuse	热稳定性 Thermal Stability	<p>1) 100% SOC, 5°C/min 的升温速率从 25°C 加热到 130°C, 然后保持 30 分钟。</p> <p>1) 100% SOC, heat from 25°C to 130°C at a heat rate of 5°C /min and stay 30 min.</p>	Level 2	
电滥用 Electrical Abuse	过充 Overcharge	<p>1C 恒流充电至 115%SOC</p> <p>CC mode, 1C, SOC 115% cut off</p>	Level 4	
	过放 Over Discharge	<p>1C 恒流放电, 90min</p> <p>CC discharge, 1C, 90min</p>	Level 2	
	外短路 External Short Circuit	<p>1) 100% SOC, 电池外短路 10 min, 短路电阻小于 5 m<math>\Omega</math>, 观察 1 小时。</p> <p>1) 100% SOC, 10 min of cell external short circuit and the external short circuit resistance is less than 5 m<math>\Omega</math>, observe 1 h.</p>	Level 2	

## 2.6.6. 环境类测试结果 Environmental Test Results

项目 Item	测试条件 Test Condition	测试结果 Test Result
跌落测试 Drop Test	<p>1) 100% SOC, 电池正负端子向下从 1.5 m 高度处自由跌落到水泥地面上, 观察 1 小时。</p> <p>1) 100% SOC, two terminals of cell faces down from a height of 1.5 m onto the cement floor and observe 1 h.</p>	Level 2
温度循环 Temperature Cycle	<p>1) 100% SOC, 单体电池放入温度箱中, 温度箱温度按照附录 4 和附录 5 进行调节, 循环次数 5 次, 观察 1 小时。</p> <p>1) 100% SOC, cell was put into the temperature box, and temperature of the temperature box was adjusted according to Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 for 5 cycles, and observe 1 h.</p>	Level 2
低气压 Low Pressure	<p>1) 100% SOC, 单体电池放入低气压箱中, 调节试验箱中气压为 11.6 kPa, 温度为室温, 静置 6 小时, 观察 1 小时。</p> <p>1) 100% SOC, cell was put into a low-pressure chamber, air pressure was adjusted to 11.6 kPa in ambient temperature, stand for 6 h and observe 1 h.</p>	Level 2
海水浸泡 Seawater Immersion	<p>1) 100% SOC, 将单体电池浸入 3.5% NaCl 溶液 (质量分数) 中 2 小时, 水深应完全没过单体电池, 观察 1 小时。</p> <p>1) 100% SOC, cell was immersed in 3.5% (mass fraction) NaCl solution for 2 h, water depth should completely exceed height of the cell and observe 1 h.</p>	Level 2

## 2.6.7. 循环测试结果 Life Test Result

充电/放电循环 Charge/discharge Cycle	测试条件 Test Condition	测试结果 Test Result
	1) 温度 Temperature: 25°C 充电 Charge: 0.33C CC, 0-3%SOC; 1C CC, 3-10%SOC; 1.1C CC, 10-20%SOC; 1.5C CC, 20-30%SOC; 1.8C CC, 30-50%SOC; 1.7C CC, 50-60% SOC; 1.4C CC, 60-70% SOC; 1.2C CC, 70-75% SOC; 1C CC, 75-80% SOC; 0.8C CC, 80-85% SOC; 0.6C CC, 85-90% SOC; 0.5C CC, 90-95% SOC; 0.33C CC, 95-97% SOC; 0.2C CC, 97-99% SOC; 0.1C CV, 99-100% SOC, 3.65V cutoff; 放电 Discharge: 1.0C CC discharge, 2.5 V cutoff ; 2) 温度 Temperature: 45°C 充电 Charge: 0.5C CC&CV, 3.65V cutoff; 放电 Discharge: 0.5C CC, 2.5V cutoff;	>2500 cycles (25°C) >1500 cycles (45°C)

## 2.6.8. 存储测试结果 Storage Test Result

项目 Item	测试条件 Test Condition	30 天存储结果 Storage Results for 30 Days		80%SOH 存储时间 Storage duration with 80% SOH
25°C 存储 Storage at 25°C	100% SOC, 25°C 存储, 每隔 30 天测一次容量保持率和恢复率 100% SOC, cell was put into a temperature box at 25°C, test capacity retention rate and capacity recovery rate every 30 days.	容量保持率 Capacity Retention Rate	≥97%;	≥10 年 ≥10 years
		容量恢复率 Capacity Recovery Rate	≥99%;	
45°C 存储 Storage at 45°C	100% SOC, 45°C 存储, 每隔 30 天测一次容量保持率和恢复率 100% SOC, cell was put into a temperature box at 45°C, test capacity retention rate and capacity recovery rate every 30 days.	容量保持率 Capacity Retention Rate	≥96%;	≥4 年 ≥4 years
		容量恢复率 Capacity Recovery Rate	≥98%;	
60°C 存储 Storage at 60°C	100% SOC, 60°C 存储, 每隔 30 天测一次容量保持率和恢复率 100% SOC, cell was put into a temperature box at 60°C, test capacity retention rate and capacity recovery rate every 30 days.	容量保持率 Capacity Retention Rate	≥95%;	≥2 年 ≥2 years
		容量恢复率 Capacity Recovery Rate	≥97%;	

## 3. 电池工作以及安全限制 OPERATION AND SAFETY LIMIT ON CELL LEVEL

### 3.1. 电压限制 Voltage limit

充放电电压限制 Voltage limit of charge and discharge			
限制 Limit	项目 Item	数值 Value	备注 Remark
安全限制 Safety limit	充电电压 Charging voltage	3.8 V	/
	放电电压 Discharging voltage	2.0 V ( $T \geq 0^\circ\text{C}$ ) 1.8 V ( $T < 0^\circ\text{C}$ )	/
工作限制 Operation limit	充电电压 Charging voltage	3.65 V	/
	放电电压 Discharging voltage	2.5 V ( $T \geq 0^\circ\text{C}$ ) 2.0 V ( $T < 0^\circ\text{C}$ )	/

## 3.2. 电流限制 Current Limit

### 3.2.1. 放电电流限制 Discharge Operation Current Limit

Temperature		最大放电电流 Discharge Operating Current Limit (A)					
		Duration time	5% SOC	20% SOC	50% SOC	80% SOC	95% SOC
25°C	峰值放电 Peak Current	10sec	566	1324	1500	1500	1500
	持续放电 Continuous Current	180sec	283	400	400	400	400
0°C	峰值放电 Peak Current	10sec	219	515	717	815	869
	持续放电 Continuous Current	180sec	110	258	358	400	400
-20°C	峰值放电 Peak Current	10sec	155	369	615	690	735
	持续放电 Continuous Current	180sec	78	185	308	345	367

#### 说明:

测试方法: 1/3C 调荷后搁置 1h, 电池在规定温度下静置直至达到热平衡, 在不达到熔断电流、温升不超过放电或充电范围、达到放电或充电截止电压±100mV 内的条件下, 试出 10s 或 180s 最大放电或充电电流, 重复测试需要用 1/3C ( $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) 或 0.2C ( $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) 补齐失去的容量, 其中充电不允许出现析锂。在下一个工步开始前需静置 30 分钟。

本规格书将 180s 定为持续充放电的默认时间, 供参考。

#### Instructions:

The test method is adjust the state of charge at a constant current of 1/3 C, and hold for 1 h. Then it needs to stand at the specified temperature until it reaches thermal equilibrium On the conditions that the fusing current is not reached, the temperature rise does not exceed the discharge or charging range, and the voltage reaches discharge or charging cut-off voltage  $\pm 100\text{mV}$ , test the maximum discharge or charging current for 10 s or 180 s. When repeating the test, use 1/3 C ( $T > 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) or 1 C ( $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to make up the lost capacity. In addition, lithium evolution is not allowed during charging. The cell needs to stand for 30 minutes before the next work step.

180 s is set as continuous discharge/charge time by default in this specification for reference.



### 3.2.2 充电电流限制 Charge Operation Current Limit

Temperature		最大充电电流 Charge Operating Current Limit (A)					
		Duration time	5% SOC	20% SOC	50% SOC	80% SOC	95% SOC
25°C	峰值充电 Peak Current	10sec	550	510	510	434	351
	持续充电 Continuous Current	180sec	367	340	345	289	234
0°C	峰值充电 Peak Current	10sec	190	200	194	133	106
	持续充电 Continuous Current	180sec	127	133	130	89	71
-20°C	峰值充电 Peak Current	10sec	22	24	24	18	15
	持续充电 Continuous Current	180sec	15	16	16	12	10

说明:

充电电流限制的相关说明请见 3.2.1 放电电流限制。

**Instructions:**

The description of charging current limit can be found in 3.2.1 discharge current limit.

### 3.2.3 安全电流限制 Safety Current Limit

类型 Type	安全电流限制 Safety current limit	
	$I_{max}$	允许时间 (s) Max. allowed duration (s)
放电 discharge	1.1 倍*放电电流限制 1.1 * Limited Discharge Current	原最大放电电流持续时间 Duration Time for the Limited Discharge Current
充电 Charge	1.1 倍*充电电流限制 1.1 * Limited Charge Current	原最大充电电流持续时间 Duration Time for the Limited Charge Current

说明:

充放电电流在相同持续时间下超出相应的安全电流限制可能会存在安全隐患。

**Instructions:**

If the charging and discharging current exceeds the corresponding safe current limit for the same duration, there may be potential safety hazards.

### 3.3. 温度限制 Temperature Limit

项目 Items	工作限制 Operation limit	安全限制 Safety limit
温度范围 充电温度 Charging Temperature	-20~55°C	-35~60°C

Temperature Range	放电温度 Discharging Temperature	-30~55°C	-35~60°C
	存储温度 Storage Temperature	-40~60°C	-40~60°C

**说明:**

当超过安全限制的温度进行充放电或者存储，电池可能会存在安全隐患。

**Instructions:**

When the temperature exceeds the safety limit for charging, discharging or storage, the battery may have potential safety hazards.

### 3.4. 机械冲击加速度限值 Acceleration Limit for Mechanical Shock

Y 方向 direction :  $\pm 60g$ ;

X, Z 方向 direction:  $\pm 35g$ ;

持续时间 Duration: 30ms;

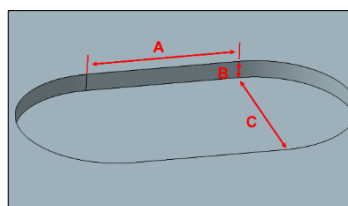
### 3.5. 安全功能 Safety Function

#### 3.5.1. 安全阀 Safety Vent

1)功能 Function: 在安全事故中释放电池内部压力 Degassing during safety event to maintain inner pressure in a cell low.

2)排气面积 Degassing area: 1282mm<sup>2</sup>

位置 Location	长度/mm Length/mm
A	12
B	1.9
C	R7.25



## 4. 模组及系统设计以及过程注意事项 PARAMETER FOR MODULE DESIGN AND PROCESS

### 4.1. 可施加在极柱上的最大扭矩 Max Torque Which Can Be Applied to Terminal

扭矩强度：相切于极柱圆柱面 XY 方向最大 6 Nm。

Torque strength: tangent to the cylindrical surface of the pole, the maximum is 6 Nm in the XY direction.

### 4.2. 可施加在极柱上的最大力 Max. Force Which Can Be Applied to Terminal

极柱可承受力：≤800 N（x,y 方向），≤1000（z 方向）。

Static force at terminal: Max. 800 N in x, y axis (2h), Max. 1000 N in z axis (2h).

### 4.3. 堆叠模组时大面挤压力 Large Surface Extrusion When Stacking Modules

大面挤压力：≤800 kgf

Large surface extrusion: ≤800 kgf

### 4.4. 膨胀力 Swelling Force

1) 测试条件 Test condition

电池夹具：钢板

充放电条件

充电：1C, CC, 3.65 V, 0.05C 截止, 静置 10 min

放电：1C, CD, 2.5 V, 静置 20 min

Cell Jig: steel plate

Charge/discharge condition

Charge: 1C, CC, 3.65 V, 0.05C cut off, rest 20 min

Discharge: 1C, CD, 2.5 V cut off, rest 20 min

2) 测试结果 Test result

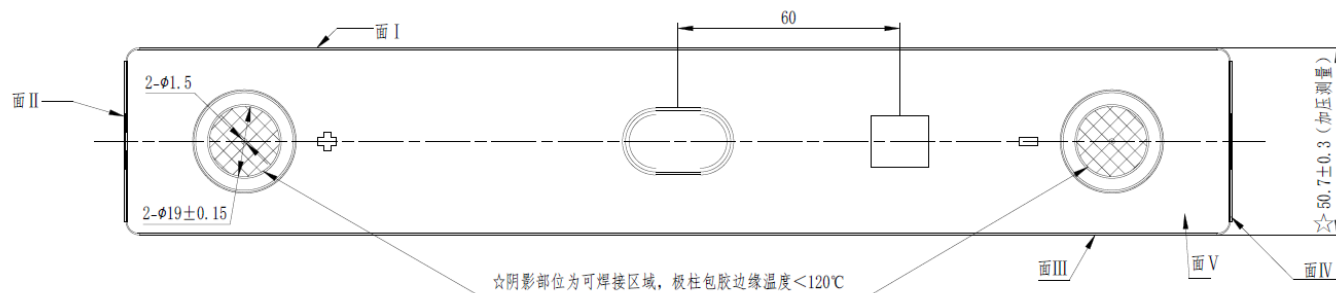
单体电池膨胀力 Cell swelling force	BOL	< 3,000 N
	EOL	< 20,000 N

### 4.5. 模组及系统焊接过程中温度的影响 Effect of Heat for Module Welding

#### 4.5.1 允许焊接区域 Allowable Welding Area:

允许焊接区域：以极柱中心为圆心，直径大小 19 mm 的区域内。

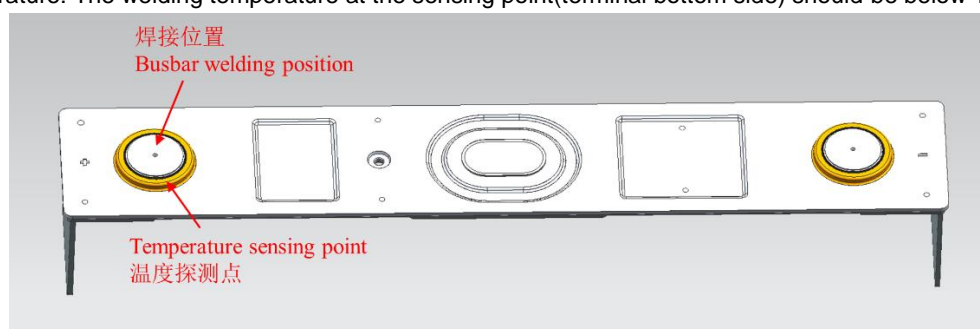
Allowed welding area: In the area with the center of the pole as the center and diameter of 19 mm.



## 4.5.2 焊接过程中的温度边界 Temperature Boundary in Welding Process

焊接温度：焊接过程中，探测点温度（极柱包胶边缘）不能超过  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$ ；

Welding temperature: The welding temperature at the sensing point (terminal bottom side) should be below  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$



## 4.6. 清洁要求 Cleaning Requirements

### 4.6.1 工作环境清洁 Cleanliness of Work Environment

严格按照 6S 管理规定对集成区域进行清洁，规范所领物资的管理，分类摆放、标识清晰，杜绝物品杂放、堆放。依照工艺文件准备生产工具。

The integrated area should be cleaned in strict accordance with 6S management regulations, and the management of received materials should be standardized. The materials should be placed in categories and clearly marked to prevent miscellaneous storage and stacking. Prepare production tools according to process documents.

### 4.6.2 电池清洁 Cell Cleaning

在模组或 pack 装配前，应当清理电池表面表面异物，并且用磨头打磨电池极柱，以表面光滑，能看到极柱本色为标准，极柱打磨完成后用风枪清除极柱表面杂物。

Cell should be cleaned after the arrival at customer and before module and pack assembly in order to remove foreign matter on the cell surface. In addition, the battery pole should be polished with a grinding head until the surface becomes smooth and the natural color of the pole appeals. After the pole is polished, remove the sundries on the surface of the pole with an air gun.

## 5. 危险警告、潜在故障及注意事项 HAZARD WARNINGS, POTENTIAL FAULTS AND MATTERS NEEDING ATTENEION

### 5.1. 危险和故障提醒 Danger and Fault Warning

1) 如果接触带电零部件，比如故障下的电池外壳，电弧会可能导致人员触电，并危害生命和健康（灼伤，心室颤动或者心跳停止）；

2) 在失效情况下，可能泄露有机物质和酸类物质，并危害健康；而电解液等物质泄露，会对环境造成危害；

3) 过压、欠压、在高温或高功率进行充放电、或者发生短路时候，可能引起爆炸和起火的危险；

4) 由于制造过程原因，电池外壳可能有锐边，需要防止划伤。

1) In case of contact with live parts, such as battery shell in case of failure, electric arc may cause electric shock and endanger life and health (burns, ventricular fibrillation or cardiac arrest);

2) In case of failure, organic substances and acids may be leaked and endanger health; The leakage of electrolyte and other substances will do harm to the environment;

3) Over charge/discharge, charging and discharging at high temperature or high power, or short circuit may cause explosion and fire;

4) Due to the manufacturing process, the battery shell may have sharp edges, which need to be prevented from scratching.

### 5.2. 保护措施和行为规范 Protective Measures and Rules of Conduct

1) 在对电池进行操作时，必须具备电池基本知识，或者在专业人员的监督下进行此类操作。未得电池存储室管理员的允许，不得随意接近电池。

2) 由于电池出现故障可能会发生泄露，释放有毒物质，为了避免发生意外，必须佩戴护目镜，绝缘手套，工作服以及口罩等。当电解液溅到皮肤上，立即脱下衣服，然后使用大量水冲洗。如果不小心溅到眼睛，立即使用温水冲洗眼睛至少五分钟，并接受专业医生的治疗。

3) 在发生故障时，电池的金属外壳可能带电。电弧或人体负荷电流会产生危害，必须拿掉身上的金属物件。

4) 电池应当远离明火，不可以与易燃物放置在一起，应当保持至少 2.5m 的安全距离。电池一般不会发生爆炸，但是有可能发生冒烟或起火，推荐使用沙子或者灭火器进行灭火，电池残渣需要等烟雾散尽再去处理。

5) 当电池发生外部可见损伤的情况，如出现凹印、跌落、异味以及过热，电池应当立即断电和停止使用。失效电池需要等温度恢复到常温再转移走。

1) When operating the battery, it's necessary to have basic knowledge of the battery or carry out such operation under the supervision of professional personnel. Do not approach the battery without the permission of the battery storage room administrator.

2) Due to battery failure, leakage may occur and toxic substances may be released. In order to avoid accidents, goggles, insulating gloves, work clothes and masks must be worn. When electrolyte splashes on the skin, take off clothes immediately and rinse the skin out with plenty of water. If electrolyte is accidentally splashed on the eyes, immediately flush the eyes with warm water for at least five minutes and receive treatment from a professional doctor.

3) In case of failure, the metal shell of the battery may be charged. Electric arc or human body load current will cause harm, and the metal objects on the body must be removed.

4) The battery shall be kept away from open fire and shall not be placed with inflammables. A safe distance of at least 2.5m shall be maintained. Generally, the battery will not explode, but smoke or fire may occur, it's recommended to use sand or fire extinguisher to put out the fire. The battery residue needs to be treated after the smoke is cleared.

5) In case of external visible damage to the battery, such as gravure, drop, peculiar smell and overheating, the battery shall be powered off immediately and stopped using. The failed battery needs to be transferred after the temperature returns to normal state.

## 5.3. 电池测试和使用 Cell Testing and Use

### 5.3.1 电池测试 Cell Testing

1) 使用前如果极柱变脏，需要用干布擦拭干净。擦不干净的话需要使用砂纸打磨极柱表面，去除氧化层，防止接触不良、影响载流能力。

2) 在使用连接片连接电池时，建议使用铝制连接片，并且要保证接触位置产生的压降小于 3mV，否则可能因为接触阻抗大而产生较大的发热问题。

3) 电池测试室需要保持干燥、通风，并且应该在醒目的位置张贴警告标识，不允许让所有人可以自由出入，接触电池以及其他带电部件。

4) 在电性能和安全性能测试期间，仅测试人员可以停留在测试划定的区域，其他人不得入内。在测试过程中必须保持对电池的实时数据监测。测试区域需要有灭火工具、通风系统以及火灾报警器。

5) 电池测试过后，需要用绝缘胶带覆盖极柱。

6) 测试电池的报废处理必须遵从当地的环保规定。

1) If the pole becomes dirty before use, wipe it with a dry cloth. If it cannot be cleaned, the surface of the pole column needs to be polished with sandpaper to remove the oxide layer to prevent poor contact and affect the current carrying capacity.

2) When using the connecting piece to connect the battery, it is recommended to use the aluminum connecting piece, and ensure that the voltage drop generated at the contact position is less than 3 mV, otherwise there may be a large problem of heating due to the high contact impedance.

3) The battery test room shall be kept dry and ventilated, and warning signs shall be posted in an eye-catching position. It is not allowed for everyone to enter and contact the battery and other live parts.

4) During the electrical performance and safety performance test, only testers can stay in the area designated by the test, and others are not allowed to enter. Real time data monitoring of the battery must be maintained during the test. Fire fighting tools, ventilation system and fire alarm are required in the test area.

5) After the battery test, the pole needs to be covered with insulating tape.

6) The scrapping of test batteries must comply with local environmental regulations.

### 5.3.2 电池充放电 Battery Charge and Discharge

1) 电池需要使用专门或者指定的充电器进行充电，并且只应用于专业领域。

2) 电池充放电电压、最大充放电电流不允许设置在规格书规定的范围外，禁止过充过放，禁止反向充电。当充放电到达截止电压或截止电流时，必须停止进行充放电。如果电池在指定时间或容量内未完成充电，则停止充电。

3) 电池应当安装电池管理系统，防止电池过充过放的发生，以免电池报废并且产生安全隐患。

4) 当电池进行长期存储时，为了预防因为自放电产生的过放问题，需要定期对电池补充电量，让电池保持在 20%以上的荷电状态。若电池要存储很长一段时间，应当将电池用使用设备上取下来，转入适合存储的环境中存储。

5) 在使用电池前，应充分阅读电池或者设备的用户手册。

6) 当长时间不使用电池后，电池不能进行充电和工作，应停止工作，并且咨询厂家售后。

1) The battery needs to be charged with a special or designated charger and is only used in professional fields.

2) The battery charging and discharging voltage and maximum charging and discharging current are not allowed to be set outside the scope specified in the specification. Overcharge, over discharge and reverse charging are prohibited. When the charge and discharge reach the cut-off voltage or current, the charge and discharge must be stopped. If the battery does not complete charging

within the specified time or capacity, stop charging.

3) The battery management system shall be installed on the battery to prevent the occurrence of overcharge and discharge of the battery, so as to avoid the scrapping of the battery and potential safety hazards.

4) When the battery is stored for a long time, in order to prevent over discharge caused by self discharge, it is necessary to charge the battery regularly to keep the battery at a state of charge of more than 20%. If the battery is to be stored for a long time, it should be removed from the electrical equipment and transferred to an environment suitable for storage.

5) Before using the battery, it's necessary to fully read the user manual of the battery or equipment.

6) When the battery is not used for a long time and the battery cannot be charged, stop using and consult the manufacturer's after-sales service.

## 5.4. 电池存储 Cell Storage

电池贮存要求如下:

1) 蓄电池应储存在温度为 5℃~40℃, 干燥、清洁及通风良好的仓库内;

2) 蓄电池应不受阳光直射, 距离热源不得少于 2m;

3) 蓄电池不得倒置及卧放, 并避免机械冲击或重压;

4) 长时间存放应处于 20-25% SOC 状态。

Battery storage requirements are as follows:

1) The storage battery shall be stored in a clean and well ventilated warehouse at a temperature of 5 °C ~ 40 °C;

2) The battery shall not be exposed to direct sunlight and shall not be less than 2m away from the heat source;

3) The storage battery shall not be placed upside down or horizontally, and mechanical impact or heavy pressure shall be avoided;

4) The long-term storage shall be in 20-25% SOC state.

## 5.5. 电池运输 Cell Transportation

电池运输过程的要求如下:

1) 电池应在 20%~70%荷电状态下包装成箱进行运输;

2) 电池在运输中不得受剧烈机械冲撞、暴晒、雨淋, 不得倒置;

3) 电池在装卸过程中, 应轻搬轻放, 严防摔掷、翻滚和重压。

The requirements for battery transportation are as follows:

1) The battery shall be packed into boxes for transportation under 20% ~ 70% charge state;

2) During transportation, the battery shall not be subjected to severe mechanical impact, exposure to the sun and rain, and shall not be inverted;

3) In the process of loading and unloading, the battery shall be handled with care to prevent falling, rolling and heavy pressure.

## 5.6. 电池管理系统的应用 Applications of Battery Management System (BMS)

1) 电池管理系统功能测试, 需要按照工艺要求, 对模块进行充放电, 检测管理系统能否可以过充、过放保护。正常使用应当避免超过本规格书规定的电池使用范围的外的过充过放, 以及低温充电, 否则可能造成容量下降或者永久性破坏。

2) 使用或测试过程中, 电池系统如果存在单体电池电压异常、温度异常等不正常现象, 应立即停止测试, 待查明原因、异常原因解决后重新进行测试。测试完成后应把电池组充放至原状态。

3) 客户应具有电池管理系统详细的设计方案, 测试或使用过程中应做好数据记录, 建立电池管理档案。

4) 如果测试过程或使用结果存在异常, 需及时向工艺人员进行反馈, 工艺人员应及时协调设计人员进行解决。客户不可擅自修改电池管理系统的设计, 以免影响电池的使用性能。

5) 由于使用不当, 造成容量下降或者永久性破坏, 或者不具备完整的电池管理系统使用期限内的监测数据的, 中创新航不承担产品质量保证责任。

1) For the function test of the battery management system, the module needs to be charged and discharged according to the process requirements to detect whether the management system can protect the battery from overcharge and overdischarge. During use, overcharge, over discharge and low-temperature charging beyond the scope of use of the battery specified in this specification shall be avoided, otherwise the capacity may be reduced or permanently damaged.

2) In the process of use or test, if there are abnormal phenomena such as abnormal voltage and temperature of single battery in the battery system, the test shall be stopped immediately, and the test shall be carried out again after the abnormal causes are found out and solved. After the test, the battery pack shall be adjusted to the original SOC state.

3) The customer shall have a detailed design scheme of the battery management system, make data records during testing or use, and establish battery management archives.

4) If there are abnormalities in the process of use or test, it is necessary to feed back to the process engineers in time, and the process engineers shall timely coordinate with the designer to solve them. Customers are not allowed to modify the design of the battery management system without authorization, so as not to affect the performance of the battery.

5) If the capacity is reduced or permanently damaged due to improper use, or there is no complete monitoring data within the service life of the battery management system, CALB shall not be responsible for product quality assurance.

## 5.7. 禁止事项 Prohibition

- 1) 禁止将电池扔进火种或者置于热源附近, 禁止将电池投掷或者浸泡在水中。
- 2) 禁止将导电物体短接电池的正负极, 不要将导电物体放置在电池附近, 比如螺丝刀、钳子和电线等。
- 3) 禁止用尖锐物件穿刺电池, 不要用重物击打电池, 不要踩踏、跌落电池, 不要在电池表面进行焊接操作。
- 4) 禁止在无专业人员指导下、非指定的环境中拆解电池。

1) It is forbidden to throw the battery into the fire or place it near the heat source, and it is forbidden to throw or soak the battery in water.

2) It is forbidden to short-circuit conductive objects to the positive and negative poles of the battery. Do not place conductive objects near the battery, such as screwdrivers, pliers and wires.

3) Do not puncture the battery with sharp objects, do not hit the battery with heavy objects, do not step on or drop the battery, and do not weld on the battery surface.

4) It is forbidden to disassemble the battery without the guidance of professional personnel and in an unspecified environment.



## 附录 Appendix

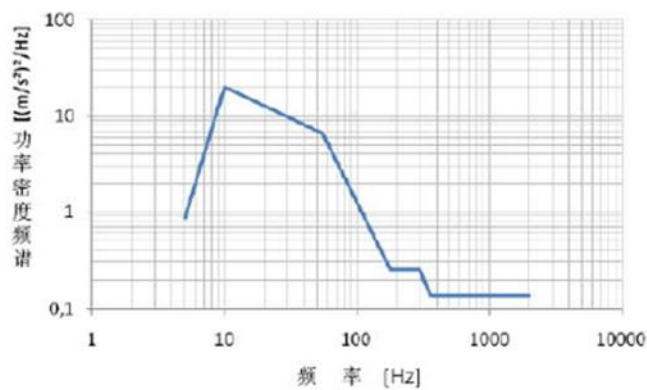
### 1. 振动测试参数

Vibration test parameters

振动激励	宽带噪音
各空间轴的试验持续时间	8h
加速度有效值	30.8m/s <sup>2</sup>
频率 HZ	功率密度频谱 (m/s <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup> /HZ
5	0.884
10	20
55	6.5
180	0.25
300	0.25
360	0.14
1000	0.14
2000	0.14

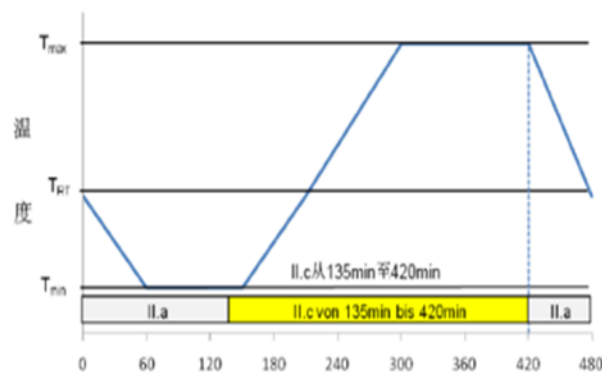
### 2. 振动曲线

Vibration curve



### 3. 温度参数

Temperature parameters



### 4. 温度循环试验：单次循环的温度和时间

Temperature cycle test: temperature and time for single cycle

温度 (°C)	时间增量 (min)	累计时间 (min)	温度变化率 (°C/min)
25	0	0	0
-40	60	60	13/12
-40	90	150	0
25	60	210	13/12
85	90	300	2/3
85	110	410	0
25	70	480	6/7

## 5. 温度循环试验示意图

Schematic diagram of temperature cycle test

