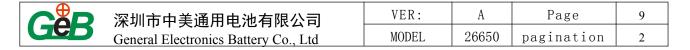
# Li-ion Battery Specification

Model: 26650 Battery pack

Capacity: 20000mAh

Voltage: 7.2V

**Assembly: 2S4P+PCM+cable** 



## 1 Scope

This specification applies to the mentioned battery manufactured by General Electronics Battery Co., Ltd.

## **2 Product Specifications**

1).Battery configuration Model: 7.2V/20000mAh Cell: 26650 3.6V 5000mAh

Assembly Style: 2S4P+PCM +Cable (AWG22, length  $100\pm5$ mm)

Pack size: 55\*68\*120mm

## Table 1 pack

Table 1 pa	nck	T		
No.	Item	General P	Parameter	Remark
1	Nominal Capacity	Nominal Capacity	20000mAh	Standard discharge (0.2C) after
1	Trommar Cupacity	Minimum Capacity	19000mAh	standard charge
2	Nominal Voltage	7.2	2V	
3	Voltage at end of Discharge	6.0	)V	Discharge Cut-off Voltage
4	Maximum Charging Voltage	8.6 ±0	0.03 V	
				Internal impedance measured at AC 1KHz after 50% charge.
5	Internal Impedance	≪70m Ω		The measure must use the new batteries within one week after shipment and cycled no more that 5 times.
6	Standard Charge	Constant Current: 0.2C; Constant Voltage: 8.4V; Cut-off Current: 0.02C		Charging time: Approx 5.0h
7	Standard Discharge	Constant Current: 0.2C; Cut-off Voltage: 6.0V		
8	Fast Charge	Constant Current: 0.5C; Cut-off Current: 0.02C	Constant Voltage: 8.4V;	Charging time: Approx 2.5h
9	Fast Discharge	Constant Current 1C end	l Voltage 6.0V	
10	Maximum Continuous Charge Current	4A		
11	Maximum Continuous Discharge Current	5A		
12	Operation	Charge: 0~45°C		60±25%R.H. Bare Cell
	Temperature Range	Discharge: -10~60°C		



Storage Temperature Range		Less than 1 year: -20~25℃	$60 \pm 25\%$ R.H. at the shipment
		Less than 3 months: -20~40°C	state.
14	Weight	Approx: 800g	
1.5	Cell Dimension	Height: 65+0. 1 -0. 1mm	Pack size: 55*68*120mm
15	Size	Diameter: 26+0. 3 -0. 05. mm	

Table 2 PCM specification

No	Device	Items	Requirements
1	Charger	Charge termination voltage	8.400±0.049V
2	20125	Overcharge detection voltage	8.55±0.025∨
3	8	Overcharge release voltage	8.35±0.050V
4	Protective Circuitry	Discharge termination voltage	6.00±0.10V
5	(For reference only)	Over discharge detection voltage	4.6±0.08∨
6		Over discharge release voltage	4.8±0.10∨
7	8	Over discharge detection value	2.7±0.2A

#### 3. Performance and Test Conditions

#### 3.1 Standard Test Conditions

Tests should be conducted with new batteries within one week after shipment from our factory and the cell should not be cycled more than five times before the tests. Unless otherwise specified, test and measurement shall be done under temperature of  $20 \pm 5 \,^{\circ}$ C and relative humidity of 45~48%. If it is judged that the test results are not affected by such conditions, the tests may be conducted at temperature 15~30°C and humidity 45-85%R. H.

#### 3.2 Measuring Instrument or Apparatus

**Dimension Measuring Instrument** 

The dimension measurement shall be implemented by instruments with equal or more precision scale of 0.01mm.

#### 3.3 Standard Charge/Discharge

Standard charge: Test procedure and its criteria are referred as follows:

Charging shall consist of charging at a 0.2C constant current rate until the battery reaches 8.4V. The battery shall then be charged at constant voltage 0f 4.2 volts while tapering the charge current Charging shall be terminated when the charging current has tapered to 0.02 C. Charge time: Approx 5.0h. The cell shall demonstrate no permanent degradation when charged between  $0^{\circ}$ C and  $45^{\circ}$ C.

#### 3.4 Standard Discharge

Batteries shall be discharged at a constant current of 0.2C to 2.5volts at  $20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

If no otherwise specified, the rest time between Charge and Discharge amount to 10 min.

#### 3.5 Appearance

There shall be no such defect as flaw, crack, stains, rust, leakage, deformation, which may

adversely affect commercial value of battery.

#### 3.6 Initial Performance Test

#### Table 2

Item	Testing Method and Conditions	Requirements
(1)Open-circuit Voltage	The open-circuit voltage shall be measured within 24 hours after standard charge.	No less than: 7.4V
(2) Internal impedance	Internal resistance measured at AC 1KHz after 50% charged.	Less than: 44m Ω
(3)Minimal Rated Capacity	The capacity on 0.2 C discharge till the voltage tapering to 6.0 V shall be measured after rested for 10 mins then finish standard charge.	Discharge Capacity

### 3.7 Temperature Dependence of discharge capacity

Cells shall be charged in accordance with 3.3.1 and discharged at  $0.5 \text{ C}_5\text{A}$  to 6.0 volts. Expect to be discharged at temperatures in accordance with Table 3. Cells shall be stored for 3 hours at the test temperature prior to discharging and then shall be discharged at the test temperature. The capacity of a cell at each temperature shall be compared to the capacity achieved at  $23 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the percentage shall be calculated. Each cell shall meet or exceed the requirements of Table 3.

Table 3

Discharge Temperature	-20°C	0℃	23℃	60℃
Discharge Capacity(0.5C)	70%	80%	100%	90%

## 3.8 Cycle Life and Leakage-Proof

Table 4

No.	Item	Criteria	Test Conditions
1	Cycle Life (0.5 C)	Higher than 80% of the Initial Capacities of the Cells	Carry out 500 cycles Charging/Discharging in the below conditions.  ◆ Charge: Standard Charge, per 3.3  ◆ Discharge: 0.5Cto 6.0V  ◆ Rest Time between charge/discharge:10mins.  ◆ Temperature: 20±5°C
2	Leakage-Proof	No leakage (visual inspection)	After full charge with standard charge, store at 60 $\pm 3^{\circ}$ C,60 $\pm 10^{\circ}$ RH for 1 month.

## 4. Mechanical Characteristics and Safety Test

## Table5

No.	Item	Test Method and Condition	Criteria
1	Drop Test	The cell is to be dropped from a height of 1 meter 3 times to	No explosion.
1	Diop Test	concrete ground in 3 directions: x, y, z.	No fire. No leakage.
2	Crush	Crush between two flat plates. Applied force is about	No explosion.
2	Crusn	13kN(1.72Mpa) for 10 seconds.	No fire

		Each test sample battery, in turn, is to be short-circuited by	No explosion. No fire.
	Short	connecting the $(+)$ and $(-)$ terminals of the battery with a	The temperature of
3	Circuit	Cu wire having a maximum resistance load of 50 m $\Omega$ . Test	the surface of the
		is to be conducted at room temperature $(20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C})$ .	cells are lower than
			150℃
			No explosion.
	Short	Each test sample battery, in turn, is to be short-circuited by	No fire.
4	Circuit	connecting the $(+)$ and $(-)$ terminals of the battery with a	The temperature of
4	Circuit	Cu wire having a maximum resistance load of 0.1 $\Omega$ . Test are	the surface of the
		to be conducted at $55^{\circ}$ C $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C.	cells are lower than
			150℃
		A 15.8mm diameter bar is inlayed into the bottom of a 9.1Kg	No explosion.
5	Impact	weight. And the weight is to be dropped from a height of	No fire
		610mm onto a sample battery and then the bar will be across	TVO IIIC
		the center of the sample.	
	Over	Discharge at a current of 0.5C to cut-off voltage. Then	No explosion.
6	Discharge	reverse charge at a current of 3C for 90mins or to a cut-off	No fire
	Discharge	voltage of 0.2V.	110 IIIC
		Discharge at a current of 0.5C to cut-off voltage. Then charge	
7	Over	at a current of 1C, and the output voltage is not lower than	No explosion.
_ ′	Charge	10V; or charge continuously for 7H but the voltage will not	No fire
		increase.	
8	Nail	Prick through the sample battery with a nail having a	No explosion.
6	Pricking	diameter of 3mm and remain 10S.	No fire

## 5. Handling of Cells

Avoid short circuit.

Never make short circuit cell. It generates very strong current and causes overheat and electrolyte leakage with poisonous gas. It is very dangerous.

The Li-ion tabs may be easily short-circuited by putting them on conductive surface.

Such outer short circuit may lead to overheat and damage.

An appropriate Protective Circuit shall be employed to protect battery pack. when it is in accidental short circuit.

## 6. Notice for Designing Battery Pack

#### **6.1 Pack Toughness**

Battery pack should have sufficient strength and the Li-ion cell inside should be protected from mechanical shocks.

#### 6.2 Cell Fixing

The Li-ion cell should be fixed to the battery pack by its large surface area.

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No cell movement in the battery pack should be allowed.

#### 6.3 Inside Design

No sharp edge components should be insides the pack containing the Li-ion cell.

#### **6.4 Tab Connection**

Spot welding is recommended for Li-ion tab connection method.

Battery pack should be designed that shear force are not applied to the Li-ion tabs.

If applying manual solder method to connect tab with PCM. The following notices is very important to ensure battery performance:

- ◆ The temperature of solder iron should be controlled and ESD safe;
- Soldering temperature should not exceed 350°C;
- Soldering time should not be longer than 3s;
- Soldering times should not exceed 5 times. Keep battery tab cool down before next solder;
- ◆ Directly heat cell body is strictly prohibited. Battery may damaged by heat above 100°C.

## 6.5 For Mishaps

Battery pack should be designed not to generate heat even when leakage occurs due to mishaps.

- 1) Isolate PCM (Protection Circuit Module) form leaked electrolyte as perfectly as possible.
- 2 ) Avoid narrow spacing between bare circuit patterns with different voltage.(Including around connector)
- 3) Li-ion battery should not have liquid from electrolyte, but in case if leaked electrolyte touch bare circuit patterns, higher potential terminal material may dissolve and precipitate at the lower potential terminal, and may cause short circuit. The design of the PCM must have covers.

#### 7. Notice for Assembling Battery Pack

Shocks, high temperature, or contacts of sharp edge components should not be allowed in battery pack assembling process.

#### 8. Others

## 8.1 Cell Connection

- 1) Direct soldering of wire leads or devices to the cell is strictly prohibited.
- 2) Lead tabs with pre-soldering may cause damage of components, such as separator and insulator by heat generation.

## 8.2 Prevention of Short Circuit within a Battery Pack

Enough insulation layers between wiring and the cells shall be used to maintain extra safety protection. The battery pack shall be structured with no short circuit within the battery pack, which may cause generation of smoke or firing.

#### 8.3 Prohibition of Disassembly

1) Never disassemble the cells.

The disassembling may generate internal short circuit in the cell, which may cause gassing, firing,

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explosion, or other problems.

#### 2) Electrolyte is harmful.

Li-ion battery should not have liquid from electrolyte flowing, but in case the electrolyte come into contact with the skin, or eyes, physicians shall flush the electrolyte immediately with fresh water and medical advice is to be sought

#### 8.4 Prohibition of Dumping of Cells into Fire

Never incinerate nor dispose the cells in fire. These may cause explosion of the cells, which is very dangerous and is prohibited.

## 8.5 Battery Replacement

The battery replacement shall be done only by either battery supplier or device supplier and never be done by the user.

#### 8.6 Prohibition of Use of Damaged Cells

The cells might be damaged during shipping by shock. If any abnormal features of the cells are found, such as damages in a plastic envelop of the cell, deformation of the cell package, smelling of an electrolyte, an electrolyte leakage and others, the cells shall never be used any more.

The cells with a smell of the electrolyte or a leakage shall be placed away from fire to avoid firing or explosion.

#### 9. Period of Warranty

The period of warranty is half a year from the date of shipment. Green guarantees to give a replacement in case of cells with defects proven due to manufacturing process instead of the customer abuse and misuse.

## 10. Storing the Batteries

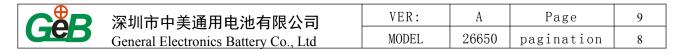
The batteries should be stored at room temperature, charged to about 30% to 50% of capacity. We recommend that batteries be charged about once per half a year to prevent over discharge.

## 11. Other The Chemical Reaction

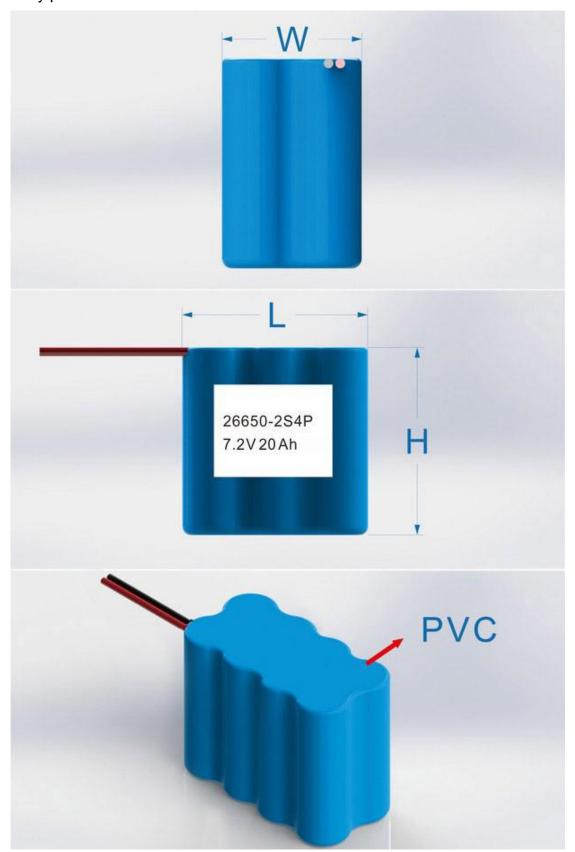
Because batteries utilize a chemical reaction, battery performance would lower as time goes by even if batteries stored for a long period of time without being used. In addition, if the various usage conditions such as charge, ambient temperature, etc. are not maintained within the specified ranges, the life expectancy of the battery may be shortened or the device in which the battery is used may be damaged by electrolyte leakage. If the batteries cannot maintain a charge for long periods of time, even when they are charged correctly, this may indicate it is time to change the battery.

## 12. Note:

Any other items which are not covered in this speciation shall be agreed by both parties.



## Battery pack dimensions with unit in mm





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Item	Description	Dimension (mm)		
Н	Height	65~68		
W	Width	52~55		
L	Length	115~120		
D	Lead wire length	100		
Lead wire model : AWG 22 #				