

# Critical Safety Elements in Smart Battery Pack Design

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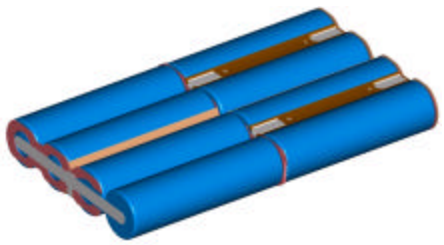


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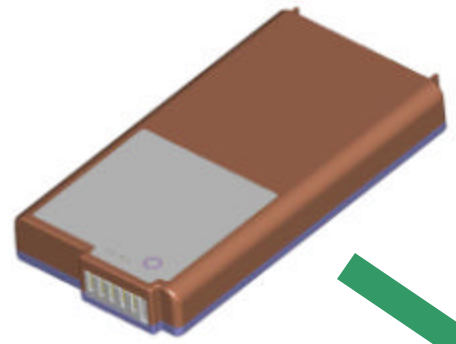
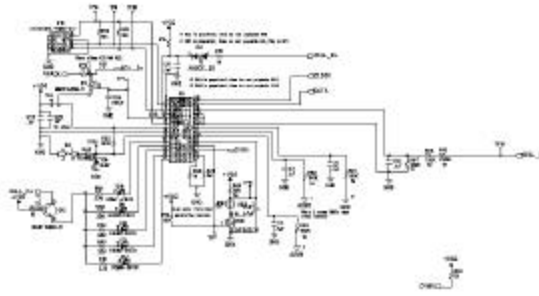


**System Knowledge and Usage Environment**



**Cell Characterization**

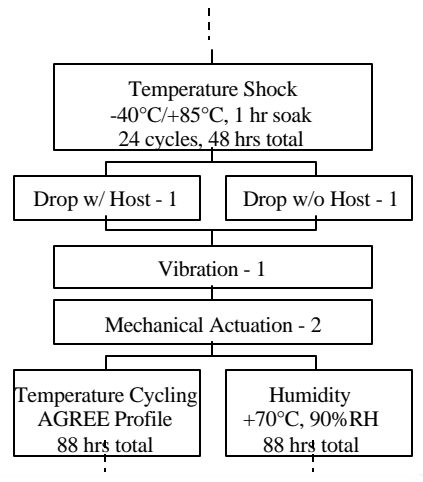
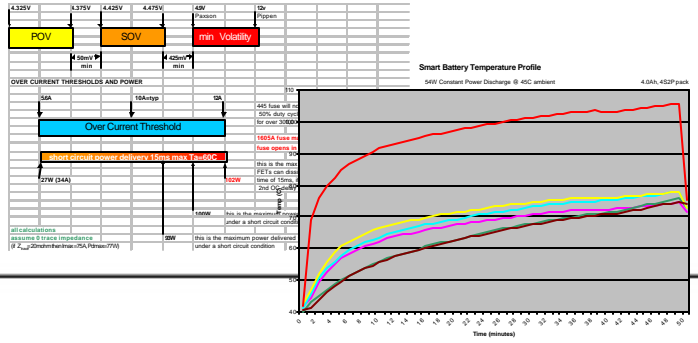
**Safety Circuit Design**



**Analysis and Test**



**SMBus Safety Features**



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# Safety Test Requirements for Li Ion Cells

## Cell Characterization

- Cell safety performance data should be thorough
- Optimum safety circuit design strongly depends on good cell characterization data
- Testing is crucial

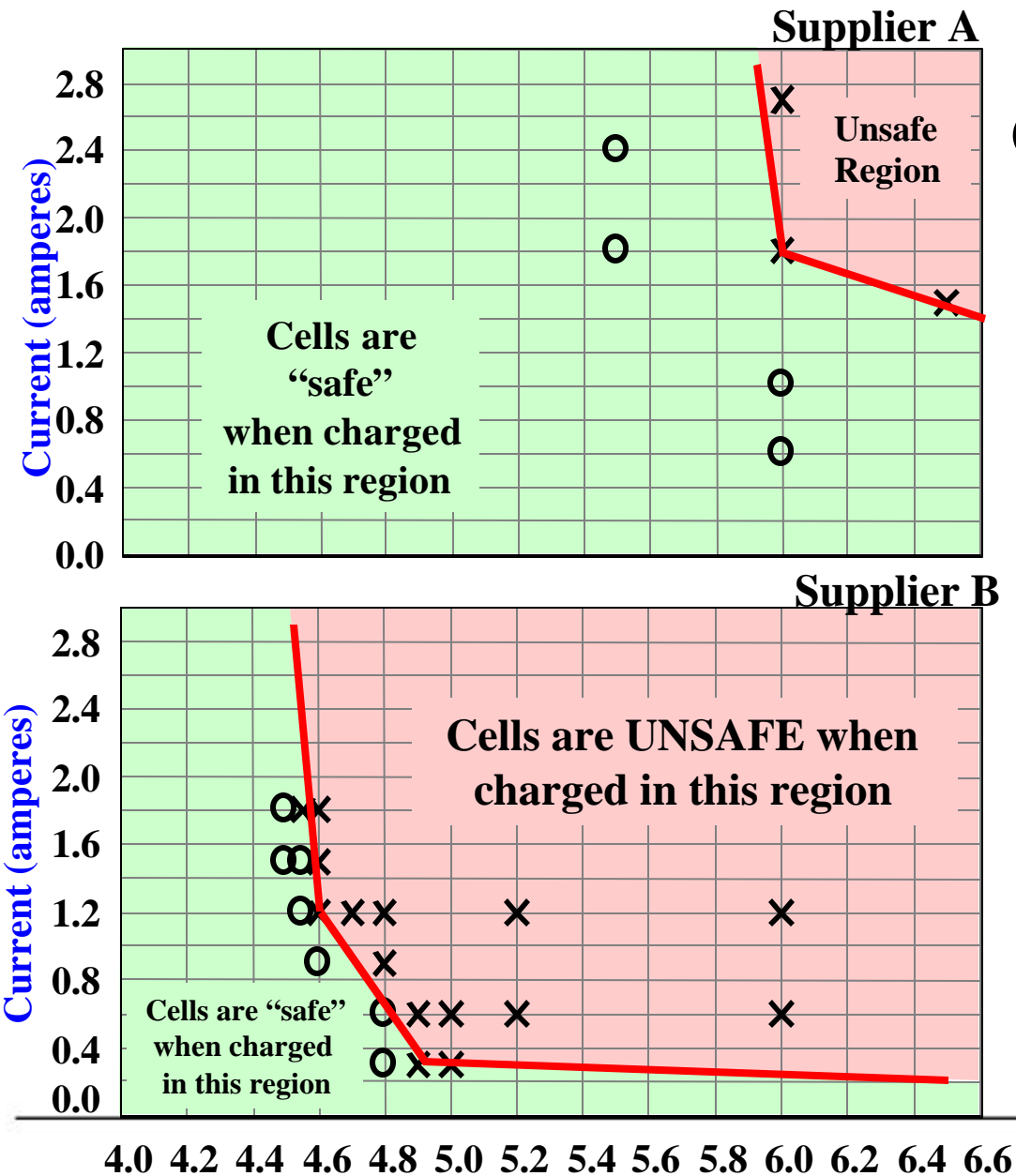
| Test                         | Failure Code | Description   | Purpose   | Referenc        | Requirements |      |      |           |                        |
|------------------------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------|------|------|-----------|------------------------|
|                              |              |   |   |                 | Leak         | Vent | Fire | Explosion | Other                  |
| Specific safety abuse tests. |              |   |   |                 |              |      |      |           |                        |
| 1                            | A            | Thermal abuse, oven test at 150 C for 60 minutes                  | Ability to withstand thermal abuse and test relative cell stability. Minimum survivability is 10 minutes (UL spec). | modified UL     |              |      | X    | X         | Cell surface T < 200 C |
| 1a                           | A            | Thermal abuse, oven test at 130 C for 60 minutes                  | Ability to withstand thermal abuse. Test performed only if cell fails #3 before 60 minutes.                         | IEC             |              |      | X    | X         | Cell surface T < 200 C |
| 2                            | A            | Crush, flat plates as per UL 2054                                 | Ability to withstand mechanical abuse   | UL and IEC      |              |      | X    | X         |                        |
| 3                            | A            | Impact, round bar and weight as per UL 2054                       | Ability to withstand mechanical abuse from sudden impact  | UL and IEC      |              |      | X    | X         |                        |
| 4                            | B            | Short circuit, < 0.5 ohm load, 60 C                               | Ability to withstand short circuit  | UL and IEC      |              |      | X    | X         | Cell surface T < 150 C |
| 5                            | B            | Short circuit, < 0.5 ohm load, room temp.                         | Ability to withstand short circuit  | UL and IEC      |              |      | X    | X         | Cell surface T < 150 C |
| 6                            | B            | Overcharge at $I_0$ , $V=5V$                                      | Survive minimal level of overcharge   | modified UL/IEC |              |      | X    | X         |                        |
| 7                            | B            | Overcharge at $3I_0$ , $V=4.5V$                                   | Survive faulty charger condition  | modified UL/IEC |              |      | X    | X         |                        |
| 8                            | B            | Overcharge mapping: 3 cells at 5 different test currents; $V=10V$ | Determine maximum safe level of overcharge for safety design  |                 |              |      |      |           |                        |
| 9                            | B            | Forced discharge  |   |                 |              |      |      |           |                        |

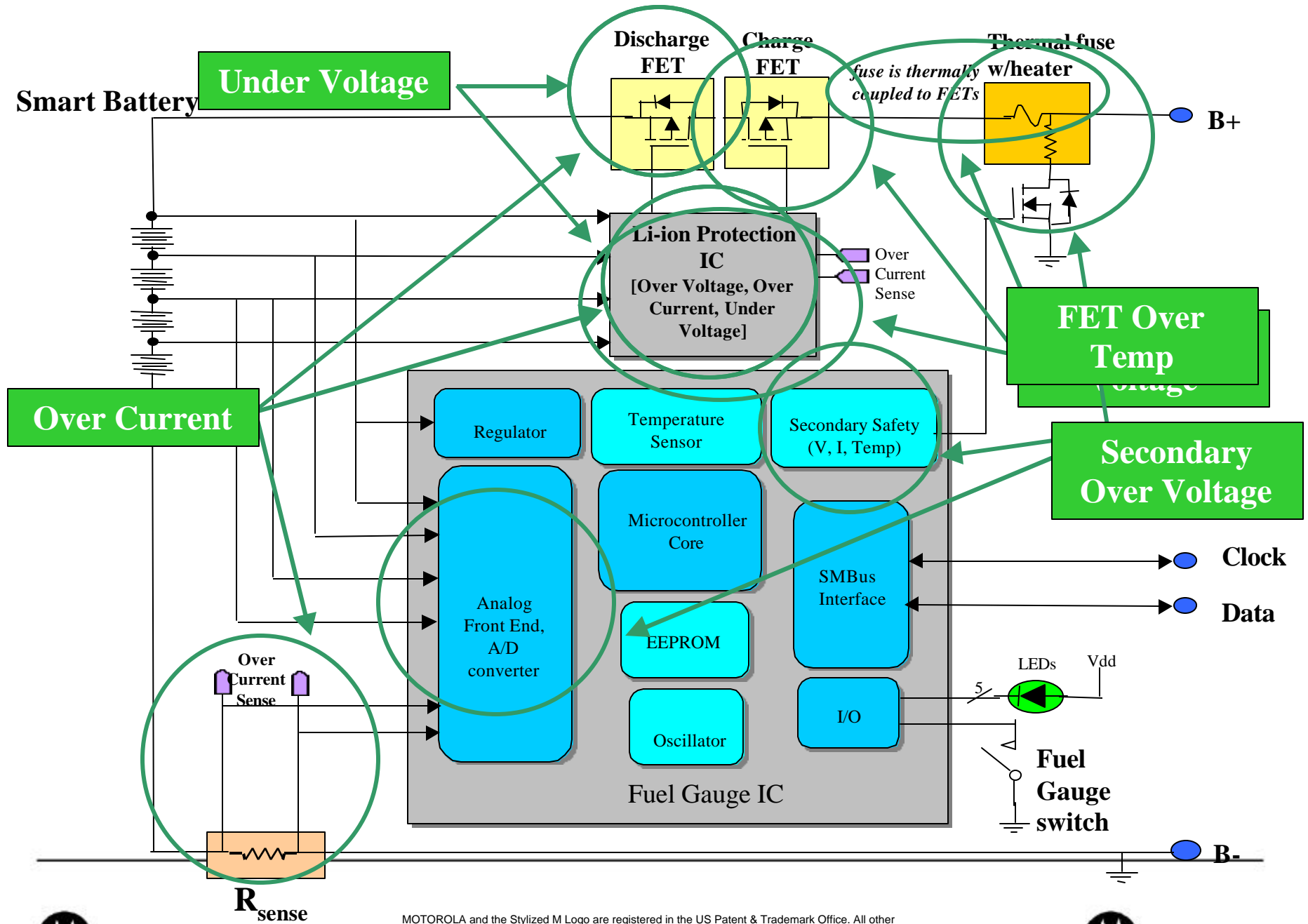


## Lithium Ion Cell Failure (overcharged, insulated cells)

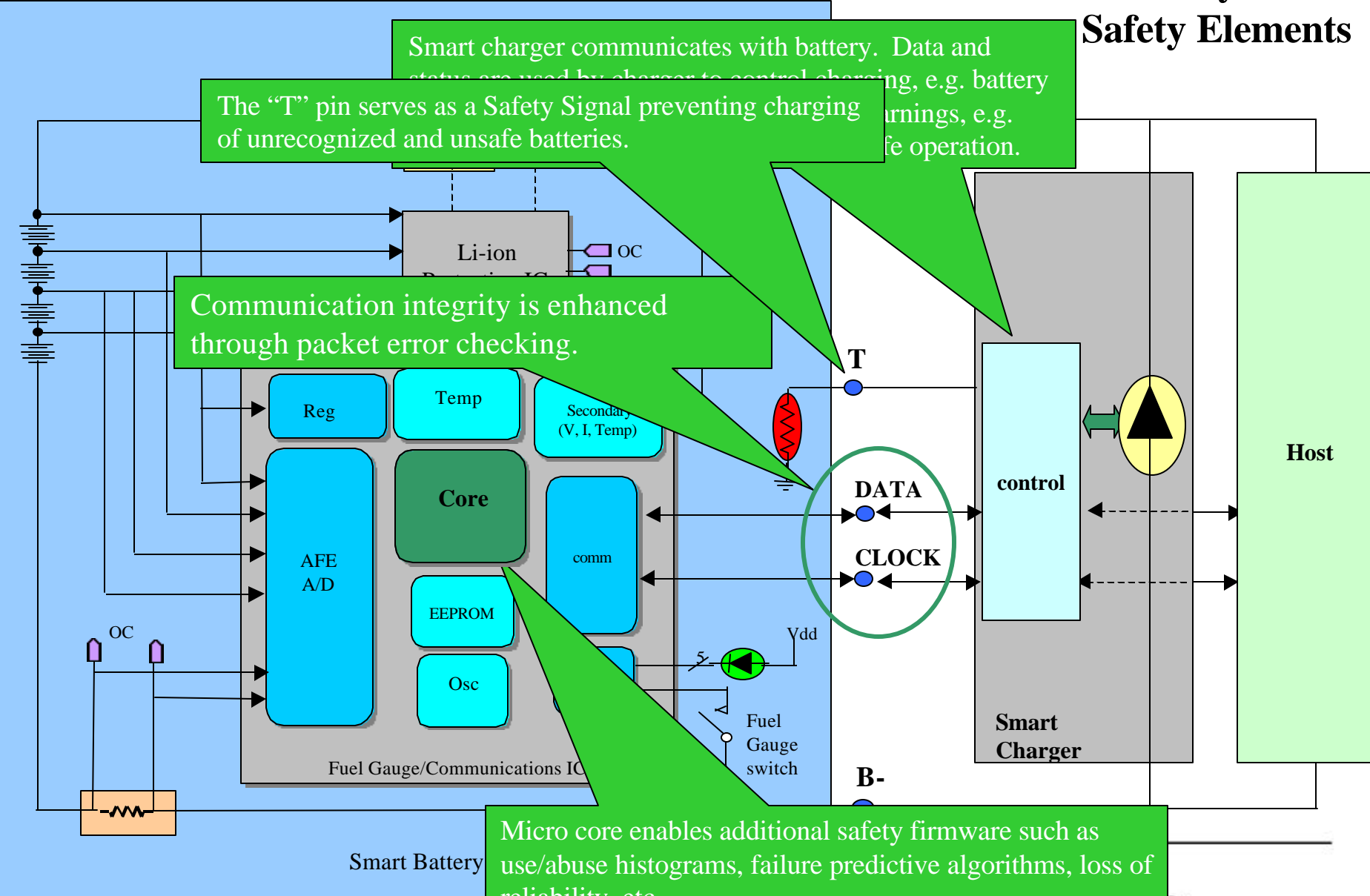
- All cells are not created equally

- Failure to take into consideration the differences between cells could lead to a safety circuit that is either under-designed or over-designed





# Smart System Safety Elements



The "T" pin serves as a Safety Signal preventing charging of unrecognized and unsafe batteries.

Smart charger communicates with battery. Data and status are used by charger to control charging, e.g. battery turnings, e.g. safe operation.

Communication integrity is enhanced through packet error checking.

Micro core enables additional safety firmware such as use/abuse histograms, failure predictive algorithms, loss of reliability, etc.