



**Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification
and Labelling of Chemicals****Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods****Thirty-eighth session**

Geneva, 29 November–7 December 2010

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Electric storage systems**Testing of lithium batteries and cells – proposals drafted by
the ad hoc intersessional working group****Transmitted by the experts from France and PRBA¹****Introduction**

1. Since November 2008 a working group on the testing of lithium batteries and cells met four times. The first meeting was held in Washington, DC in November 2008, and was chaired by Dr. Charles Ke from the United States of America, and led to a proposal for further work (see informal document UN/SCETDG/34/INF.35)
2. Based on the proposals of that working group the Sub-Committee adopted a working program at its thirty-fourth session containing the following working items (see ST/SG/AC/C.3/68, para. 39):
 - (a) Re-evaluation of criteria for the thermal test (T.2);
 - (b) Examination of the test method for the impact test (T.6) and consideration of alternative test methods;
 - (c) Review of definitions and terminology in section 38.3 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in the light of other recognized standards;
 - (d) Resistance requirements of the external short-circuit tests (T.5);

¹ In accordance with the programme of work of the Sub-Committee for 2009-2010 approved by the Committee at its fourth session (refer to ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/68, para. 118 (c) and ST/SG/AC.10/36, para. 14).

(e) Vibration and shock tests (T.3 and T.4) as applied to different sizes of batteries; and

(f) Overcharge tests for battery assemblies, and clarification of definitions for cells, batteries, modules and assemblies.

3. Based on this program, three further meetings of the working group were held:

- Paris 20–22 April 2009
- Kyoto 9–11 November 2009
- Washington, DC - 18–20 May 2010

These three sessions were chaired by Mr. Pfauvadel, expert from France and Chairman of the Sub-Committee. PRBA offered to take care of the secretariat for the working group.

4. Therefore, this proposal is presented by France and PRBA, but it contains all the changes to the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria for lithium batteries that have been agreed to during the three sessions of the working group, concerning items listed in the work program.

5. In addition, the working group identified two points for further improvements:

(a) It was noted that many test procedures were also part of IEC standards. Experts from the industry that also took part in the work at IEC level invited the Sub-Committee to work in close relation with IEC in order to ensure proper harmonization between standards and regulation.

(b) The working group did not finish the development of a new genuine “internal short circuit test.” Further research and technological improvement are necessary to reach that goal. The working group had the opportunity to share some information about that aspect with some IEC technical committees, and some industry experts proposed to continue the work on this point in cooperation with IEC. If some work goes on within IEC working groups, proper participation of Sub-Committee experts should be made possible. If the Sub-committee agrees that work could result in a proposal for a new additional internal short circuit to be introduced in the test regime for lithium batteries during the next biennium. However, it was noted that in the interim time the improvements to test T6 would partly cover the issue of mechanically induced internal short circuit.

Proposal

6. The working group agreed on many changes to Sub-section 38.3 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria concerning scope, definitions, test procedures, and test requirements. As these changes appear in many paragraphs, to facilitate their understanding, the proposed amendments have been identified by tracked changes in the annex to this document.

7. Some of them required extensive discussions over several sessions of the working group. The background for these amendments can be found in the reports of the different meetings. These reports, as well as the working papers submitted by the participants may be found on PRBA’s website:

http://www.prba.org/prba/Laws_and_Regulations/Default.ashx

8. In order to facilitate the reading of the proposal by experts that have not taken part to the working group, the reports and places to check in relation with each amendment are mentioned in brackets and bold text after each related amended paragraph or section.

9. The Sub-Committee is invited to consider the amendments as proposed in the annexed text for adoption and inclusion in the new revised edition of the manual of tests and criteria.

Annex

Amendments to Sub-section 38.3 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria

(Note: Comments in bold refer to the relevant background in the different working groups reports and are not part of the text proposed for adoption)

38.3 Lithium metal and lithium ion batteries

38.3.1 Purpose

This section presents the procedures to be followed for the classification of lithium metal and lithium ion cells and batteries (see UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481, and the applicable special provisions of Chapter 3.3 of the Model Regulations).

38.3.2 Scope

38.3.2.1 All cell types shall be subjected to T.1 to T.6 and T.8 tests. All non-rechargeable battery types, including those composed of previously tested cells, shall be subjected to T.1 to T.5. All rechargeable battery types, including those composed of previously tested cells, shall be subjected to T.1 to T.5 and T.7. In addition, rechargeable single cell batteries with overcharge protection shall be subjected to T.7. A component cell that is not transported separately from the battery it is part of needs only to be tested according to T.6 and T.8. A component cell that is transported separately from the battery shall be tested as a cell.

(COMMENT: see working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 1 and working group report Washington May 2010 point 3 and point 17 decision 16)

38.3.2.1-38.3.2.2 Lithium metal and lithium ion cells and batteries shall be subjected to the tests, as required by special provisions 188 and 230 of Chapter 3.3 of the Model Regulations prior to the transport of a particular cell or battery type. Cells or batteries which differ from a tested type by:

- (a) For primary cells and batteries, a change of more than 0.1 g or 20% by mass, whichever is greater, to the cathode, to the anode, or to the electrolyte;
- (b) For rechargeable cells and batteries, a change in nominal energy in Watt-hours of more than 20% or an increase in nominal voltage of more than 20%; or
- (c) A change that would lead to failure of any of the tests ~~materially affects the test results,~~

shall be considered a new type and shall be subjected to the required tests.

NOTE: the type of change that might be considered to differ from a tested type, such that it might lead to failure of any of the test results, may include, but is not limited to:

- (a) A change in the material of the anode, the cathode, the separator or the electrolyte;
- (b) A change of protective devices, including hardware and software;
- (c) A change of safety design in cells or batteries, such as a venting valve;
- (d) A change in the number of component cells; and
- (e) A change in connecting mode of component cells.

(COMMENT: see working group report Paris April 2009 para. 9 and annex I)

In the event that a cell or battery type does not meet one or more of the test requirements, steps shall be taken to correct the deficiency or deficiencies that caused the failure before such cell or battery type is retested.

~~38.3.2.2~~38.3.2.3 For the purposes of classification, the following definitions apply:

Aggregate lithium content means the sum of the grams of lithium content contained by the cells comprising a battery.

Battery means ~~one~~two or more cells which are electrically connected together ~~by permanent means, including case, terminals, and markings~~ fitted with devices necessary for use, for example, case, terminals, marking and protective devices. A single cell battery is considered a "cell" and shall be tested according to the testing requirements for "cells" for the purposes of the Model Regulations and this Manual (See also the definition for "cell").

(COMMENT: see working group report Paris April 2009 para. 11 and annex I, and working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 2)

NOTE: Units that are commonly referred to as "battery packs", "modules" or "battery assemblies" having the primary function of providing a source of power to another piece of equipment are for the purposes of the Model Regulations and this Manual treated as batteries.

Button cell or battery means a round small cell or battery when the overall height is less than the diameter.

Cell means a single encased electrochemical unit (one positive and one negative electrode) which exhibits a voltage differential across its two terminals. Under the Model Regulations and this Manual, to the extent the encased electrochemical unit meets the definition of "cell" herein, it is a "cell", not a "battery", regardless of whether the unit is termed a "battery" or a "single cell battery" outside of the Model Regulations and this Manual.

Component cell means a cell contained in a battery.

Cycle means one sequence of fully charging and fully discharging a rechargeable cell or battery.

Disassembly means a vent or rupture where solid matter from any part of a cell or battery penetrates a wire mesh screen (annealed aluminum wire with a diameter of 0.25 mm and grid density of 6 to 7 wires per cm) placed 25 cm away from the cell or battery.

Effluent means a liquid or gas released when a cell or battery vents or leaks.

Fire means that flames are emitted from the test cell or battery.

(COMMENT: see working group report Paris April 2009 para.11 and annex I, and working group report Washington May 2010 point 4)

First cycle means the initial cycle following completion of all manufacturing processes.

Fully charged means a rechargeable cell or battery which has been electrically charged to its design rated capacity.

Fully discharged means either:

a primary cell or battery which has been electrically discharged to remove 100% of its rated capacity; or

a rechargeable cell or battery which has been electrically discharged to its endpoint voltage as specified by the manufacturer.

Large battery means a lithium metal battery or lithium ion battery with a gross mass of more than 12 kg.

Large cell means a ~~lithium metal cell in which the lithium content of the anode, when fully charged, is more than 12 g, or in the case of a lithium ion cell, means a cell with a Watt-hour rating of more than 150 Wh~~ cell with a gross mass of more than [500] g.

(COMMENT: see working group report Paris April 2009 para. 11 and annex I – the 500g value is kept in square brackets and needs to be checked based on data provided by industry)

Leakage means the visible escape of electrolyte or other material from a cell or battery or the loss of material (except battery casing, handling devices or labels) from a cell or battery such that the loss of mass exceeds the values in Table 1.

(COMMENT: see working group report Paris April 2009 para. 11 and annex I)

Lithium content is applied to lithium metal and lithium alloy cells and batteries, and for a cell means the mass of lithium in the anode of a lithium metal or lithium alloy cell, which for a primary cell is measured when the cell is in an undischarged state and for a rechargeable cell is measured when the cell is fully charged. The lithium content of a battery equals the sum of the grams of lithium content contained in the component cells of the battery.

Lithium ion cell or battery means a rechargeable electrochemical cell or battery in which the positive and negative electrodes are both intercalation compounds (intercalated lithium exists in an ionic or quasi-atomic form with the lattice of the electrode material) constructed with no metallic lithium in either electrode. A lithium polymer cell or battery that uses lithium ion chemistries, as described herein, is regulated as a lithium ion cell or battery.

Mass loss means a loss of mass that exceeds the values in Table ~~38.3.2.21~~ below.

Table 1: Mass loss limit

<u>Mass M of cell or battery</u>	<u>Mass loss limit</u>
<u>M < 1 g</u>	<u>0.5%</u>
<u>1 g < M < 75 g</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
<u>M > 75 g</u>	<u>0.1%</u>

NOTE: In order to quantify the mass loss, the following procedure is provided:

$$\text{Mass loss (\%)} = \frac{(M_1 - M_2)}{M_1} \times 100$$

where M_1 is the mass before the test and M_2 is the mass after the test. When mass loss does not exceed the values in Table ~~38.3.2.21~~, it shall be considered as "no mass loss".

Table 38.3.2.2: Mass loss limit

<u>Mass M of cell or battery</u>	<u>Mass loss limit</u>
<u>M < 1 g</u>	<u>0.5%</u>
<u>1 g < M < 5 g</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
<u>M ≥ 5 g</u>	<u>0.1%</u>

(COMMENT: see working group report Paris April 2009 point b, annex I, and working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 4)

Nominal energy in watt hours means the energy value of a cell or battery determined under specified conditions and declared by the manufacturer. The nominal energy is calculated by multiplying nominal voltage by rated capacity.

Nominal voltage means the approximate value of the voltage used to designate or identify a cell or battery.

Open circuit voltage means the voltage across the terminals of a cell or battery when no external current is flowing.

(COMMENT: see working group report Paris April 2009 para. 11, annex I)

Primary cell or battery means a cell or battery which is not designed to be electrically charged or recharged.

Prismatic cell or battery means a cell or battery whose ends are similar, equal and parallel rectilinear figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

Protective devices means devices such as fuses, diodes and current limiters which interrupt the current flow, block the current flow in one direction or limit the current flow in an electrical circuit.

Rated capacity means the capacity, in ampere-hours or milliampere-hours, of a cell or battery as measured by subjecting it to a load, temperature and voltage cut-off point specified by the manufacturer.

NOTE: The following IEC standards provide guidance and methodology for determining the rated capacity.

(1) IEC 61960 (First Edition 2003-12) : Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Secondary lithium cells and batteries for portable applications

(2) IEC 62133 (First Edition 2002-11): Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications

(3) [IEC 62660-1 Ed. 1 in preparation: Secondary batteries for the propulsion of electric road vehicles – Part 1: Performance testing for lithium-ion cells]

~~Rated capacity means the capacity, in ampere hours, of a cell or battery as measured by subjecting it to a load, temperature and voltage cut off point specified by the manufacturer.~~

(COMMENT: see working group report Washington May 2010 point 5)

Rechargeable cell or battery means a cell or battery which is designed to be electrically recharged.

Rupture means the mechanical failure of a cell container or battery case induced by an internal or external cause, resulting in exposure or spillage but not ejection of solid materials.

Short circuit means a direct connection between positive and negative terminals of a cell or battery that provides a virtual zero resistance path for current flow.

Single cell battery means a single electrochemical unit fitted with devices necessary for use, for example, case, terminals, marking and protective devices.

(COMMENT: amendment related to the change in the definition of battery - see also working group report Washington point 17 decision 16)

Small battery means a lithium metal battery or lithium ion battery with a gross mass of not more than 12 kg.

Small cell means a cell with a gross mass of not more than [500] g.

(COMMENT: see working group report Paris April 2009 para. 11 and annex I – the 500g value is kept in square brackets and needs to be checked based on data provided by industry)

~~lithium metal cell in which the lithium content of the anode, when fully charged, is not more than 12 g, or in the case of a lithium ion cell, means a cell with a Watt-hour rating of not more than 150 Wh.~~

Type means a particular electrochemical system and physical design of cells or batteries. Undischarged means a primary cell or battery that has not been wholly or partly discharged.

Venting means the release of excessive internal pressure from a cell or battery in a manner intended by design to preclude rupture or disassembly.

Watt-hour rating, expressed in Watt-hours, is calculated by multiplying a cell's or battery's rated capacity, in ampere-hours, by its nominal voltage.

38.3.3 When a cell or battery type is to be tested under this sub-section, the number and condition of cells and batteries of each type to be tested are as follows:

(a) When testing primary cells and batteries under tests T.1 to T.5 the following shall be tested in the quantity indicated:

- (i) ten cells in undischarged states;
- (ii) ten cells in fully discharged states;
- (iii) four small batteries in undischarged states;
- (iv) four small batteries in fully discharged states;
- (v) four large batteries in undischarged states; and
- (vi) four large batteries in fully discharged states.

(b) When testing rechargeable cells and batteries under tests T.1 to T.5 the following shall be tested in the quantity indicated:

- (i) ten cells at first cycle, in fully charged states;
- (ii) four small batteries at first cycle, in fully charged states;
- (iii) four small batteries after 50 cycles ending in fully charged states;
- (iv) two large batteries at first cycle, in fully charged states; and (v) two large batteries after 25 cycles ending in fully charged states.

(c) When testing primary and rechargeable cells under test T.6, the following shall be tested in the quantity indicated:

- (i) for primary cells, five cells in undischarged states and five cells in fully discharged states;
- (ii) for component cells of primary batteries, five cells in undischarged states and five cells in fully discharged states;
- (iii) for rechargeable cells, five cells at first cycle at 50% of the design rated capacity; and
- (iv) for component cells of rechargeable batteries, five cells at first cycle at 50% of the design rated capacity.

~~For prismatic cells, ten test cells are required instead of the five described above, so that the procedure can be carried out on five cells along the~~

~~longitudinal axes and, separately, five cells along the other axes. In every case, the test cell is only subjected to one impact.~~

(COMMENT: consequential amendment due to changes in T6)

(d) When testing rechargeable batteries or rechargeable single cell batteries under test T.7, the following shall be tested in the quantity indicated:

- (i) four small batteries at first cycle, in fully charged states;
- (ii) four small batteries after 50 cycles ending in fully charged states;
- (iii) two large batteries at first cycle, in fully charged states; and
- (iv) two large batteries after 25 cycles ending in fully charged states.

Batteries not equipped with overcharge protection that are designed for use only in a battery assembly, which affords such protection, are not subject to the requirements of this test.

(e) When testing primary and rechargeable cells and component cells under test T.8, the following shall be tested in the quantity indicated:

- (i) ten primary cells in fully discharged states; or
- ~~(ii)~~ ten primary component cells in fully discharged states; and
- ~~(iii)~~ (iii) ten rechargeable cells, at first cycle in fully discharged states; ~~and~~
- ~~(iv)~~ (iv) ten rechargeable component cells, at first cycle in fully discharged states;
- ~~(v)~~ (v) ten rechargeable cells after 50 cycles ending in fully discharged states; and
- ~~(vi)~~ (vi) ten rechargeable component cells, after 50 cycles ending in fully discharged states.

(f) When testing a battery assembly in which the aggregate lithium content of all anodes, when fully charged, is not more than 500 g, or in the case of a lithium ion battery, with a Watt-hour rating of not more than 6 200 Watt-hours, that is assembled from ~~cells or~~ batteries that have passed all applicable tests, one battery assembly in a fully charged state shall be tested under tests T.3, T.4 and T.5, and, in addition, test T.7 in the case of a rechargeable battery assembly. For a rechargeable battery assembly, the assembly shall have been cycled at least 25 cycles.

(COMMENT: consequential amendments due to changes in the testing of component cells see 38.3.2.1)

When batteries that have passed all applicable tests are electrically connected to form a battery assembly in which the aggregate lithium content of all anodes, when fully charged, is more than 500 g, or in the case of a lithium ion battery, with a Watt-hour rating of more than 6 200 Watt-hours, that battery assembly does not need to be tested if it is equipped with a system capable of monitoring the battery assembly and preventing short circuits, or over discharge between the batteries in the assembly and any overheat or overcharge of the battery assembly.

38.3.4 Procedure

~~Each cell and battery type shall be subjected to tests 1 to 8.~~ Tests T.1 to T.5 shall be conducted in sequence on the same cell or battery. Tests T.6 and T.8 shall be conducted

using not otherwise tested cells or batteries. Test T.7 may be conducted using undamaged batteries previously used in Tests T.1 to T.5 for purposes of testing on cycled batteries.

(COMMENT: consequential amendment, see 38.3.2.1)

38.3.4.1 *Test T.1: Altitude simulation*

38.3.4.1.1 Purpose

This test simulates air transport under low-pressure conditions.

38.3.4.1.2 Test procedure

Test cells and batteries shall be stored at a pressure of 11.6 kPa or less for at least six hours at ambient temperature (20 ± 5 °C).

38.3.4.1.3 Requirement

Cells and batteries meet this requirement if there is [no mass loss,] no leakage, no venting, no disassembly, no rupture and no fire and if the open circuit voltage of each test cell or battery after testing is not less than 90% of its voltage immediately prior to this procedure. The requirement relating to voltage is not applicable to test cells and batteries at fully discharged states.

(COMMENT: the reference to mass loss may be deleted as a consequence to the new definition for leakage where it is referred to it)

38.3.4.2 *Test T.2: Thermal test*

38.3.4.2.1 Purpose

This test assesses cell and battery seal integrity and internal electrical connections. The test is conducted using rapid and extreme temperature changes.

38.3.4.2.2 Test procedure

Test cells and batteries are to be stored for at least six hours at a test temperature equal to ~~75-72~~ ± 2 °C, followed by storage for at least six hours at a test temperature equal to -40 ± 2 °C. The maximum time interval between test temperature extremes is 30 minutes. This procedure is to be repeated ~~10 times~~ until 10 total cycles are complete, after which all test cells and batteries are to be stored for 24 hours at ambient temperature (20 ± 5 °C). For large cells and batteries the duration of exposure to the test temperature extremes should be at least 12 hours.

(COMMENT: test procedure T2 see working group report Paris April 2009 point b, and working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 4)

38.3.4.2.3 Requirement

Cells and batteries meet this requirement if there is [no mass loss,] no leakage, no venting, no disassembly, no rupture and no fire and if the open circuit voltage of each test cell or battery after testing is not less than 90% of its voltage immediately prior to this procedure. The requirement relating to voltage is not applicable to test cells and batteries at fully discharged states.

(COMMENT: see comment under 38.3.3.1.3)

38.3.4.3 *Test T.3: Vibration*

38.3.4.3.1 Purpose

This test simulates vibration during transport.

38.3.4.3.2 Test procedure

Cells and batteries are firmly secured to the platform of the vibration machine without distorting the cells in such a manner as to faithfully transmit the vibration. The vibration shall be a sinusoidal waveform with a logarithmic sweep between 7 Hz and 200 Hz and back to 7 Hz traversed in 15 minutes. This cycle shall be repeated 12 times for a total of 3 hours for each of three mutually perpendicular mounting positions of the cell. One of the directions of vibration must be perpendicular to the terminal face.

The logarithmic frequency sweep shall differ for cells and batteries up to 12 kg (cells and small batteries), and for batteries 12 kg and greater (large batteries).

For cells and small batteries: is as follows: from 7 Hz a peak acceleration of 1 g_n is maintained until 18 Hz is reached. The amplitude is then maintained at 0.8 mm (1.6 mm total excursion) and the frequency increased until a peak acceleration of 8 g_n occurs (approximately 50 Hz). A peak acceleration of 8 g_n is then maintained until the frequency is increased to 200 Hz.

For large batteries: from 7 Hz to a peak acceleration of 1 g_n is maintained until 18 Hz is reached. The amplitude is then maintained at 0.8 mm (1.6 mm total excursion) and the frequency increased until a peak acceleration of 2 g_n occurs (approximately 25 Hz). A peak acceleration of 2 g_n is then maintained until the frequency is increased to 200 Hz.

(COMMENT: test procedure T3 see working group report Paris April 2009 point d, and working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 8)

38.3.4.3.3 Requirement

Cells and batteries meet this requirement if there is [no mass loss,] no leakage, no venting, no disassembly, no rupture and no fire during the test and after the test and if ~~if~~ the open circuit voltage of each test cell or battery directly after testing in its third perpendicular mounting position is not less than 90% of its voltage immediately prior to this procedure. The requirement relating to voltage is not applicable to test cells and batteries at fully discharged states.

(COMMENT: test requirement see working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 7 and working group report Washington May 2010 point 12 - see also comment under 38.3.3.1.3)

38.3.4.4 *Test T.4: Shock*

38.3.4.4.1 Purpose

This test simulates possible impacts during transport.

38.3.4.4.2 Test procedure

Test cells and batteries shall be secured to the testing machine by means of a rigid mount which will support all mounting surfaces of each test battery. Each cell or battery shall be subjected to a half- sine shock of peak acceleration of 150 g_n and pulse duration of 6 milliseconds. Each cell or battery shall be subjected to three shocks in the positive direction followed by three shocks in the negative direction of three mutually perpendicular mounting positions of the cell or battery for a total of 18 shocks.

However, large cells and large batteries shall be subjected to a half-sine shock of peak acceleration of 50 g_n and pulse duration of 11 milliseconds. Each cell or battery is subjected to three shocks in the positive direction followed by three shocks in the negative direction of each of three mutually perpendicular mounting positions of the cell for a total of 18 shocks.

38.3.4.4.3 Requirement

Cells and batteries meet this requirement if there is [no mass loss,] no leakage, no venting, no disassembly, no rupture and no fire and if the open circuit voltage of each test cell or battery after testing is not less than 90% of its voltage immediately prior to this procedure. The requirement relating to voltage is not applicable to test cells and batteries at fully discharged states.

(COMMENT: see comment under 38.3.3.1.3)

38.3.4.5 Test T.5: External short circuit

38.3.4.5.1 Purpose

This test simulates an external short circuit.

38.3.4.5.2 Test procedure

The cell or battery to be tested shall be temperature stabilized so that its external case temperature reaches 55 ± 2 °C and then the cell or battery shall be subjected to a short circuit condition with a total external resistance of less than 0.1 ohm at 55 ± 2 °C. This short circuit condition is continued for at least one hour after the cell or battery external case temperature has returned to 55 ± 2 °C. The cell or battery must be observed for a further six hours for the test to be concluded.

38.3.4.5.3 Requirement

Cells and batteries meet this requirement if their external temperature does not exceed 170 °C and there is no disassembly, no rupture and no fire during the test and within six hours ~~of after~~ this test.

(COMMENT: test requirement see working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 7 and working group report Washington May 2010 point 12)

38.3.4.6 Test T.6: Impact / Crush

38.3.4.6.1 Purpose

~~This test simulates an impact.~~ These tests simulate mechanical abuse from an impact or crush that may result in an internal short circuit.

38.3.4.6.2 Test procedure – Impact (applicable to cylindrical cells greater than 20 mm in diameter)

The sample cell or component cell is to be placed on a flat smooth surface. A 15.8 mm \pm 0.1mm diameter, at least 6 cm long, or the longest dimension of the cell, whichever is greater, Type 316 stainless steel bar is to be placed across the centre of the sample. A 9.1 kg \pm 0.1 kg mass is to be dropped from a height of 61 ± 2.5 cm at the intersection of the bar and sample in a controlled manner using a near frictionless, vertical sliding track or channel with minimal drag on the falling mass. The vertical track or channel used to guide the falling mass shall be oriented 90 degrees from the horizontal supporting surface.

The test sample is to be impacted with its longitudinal axis parallel to the flat surface and perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the 15.8 mm \pm 0.1mm diameter curved surface lying across the centre of the test sample. Each sample is to be subjected to only a single impact.

38.3.4.6.3 Test Procedure – Crush (applicable to prismatic, pouch, coin/button cells and cylindrical cells not more than 20 mm in diameter)

A cell or component cell is to be crushed between two flat surfaces. The crushing is to be gradual with a speed of approximately 1.5 cm / s at the first point of contact. The crushing is to be continued until the first of the three options below is reached.

1. The applied force reaches 13 kN ± 0.78 kN;

Example: The force shall be applied by a hydraulic ram with a 32 mm diameter piston until a pressure of 17 MPa is reached on the hydraulic ram.

2. The voltage of the cell drops by at least 100 mV; or

3. The cell is deformed by 50% or more of its original thickness.

Once the maximum pressure has been obtained, the voltage drops by 100 mV or more, or the cell is deformed by at least 50% of its original thickness, the pressure shall be released.

A prismatic or pouch cell shall be crushed by applying the force to the widest side. A button/coin cell shall be crushed by applying the force on its flat surfaces. For cylindrical cells, the crush force shall be applied perpendicular to the longitudinal axis.

Each test cell or component cell is to be subjected to one crush only. The test sample shall be observed for a further 6 h. The test shall be conducted using test cells or component cells that have not previously been subjected to other tests.

38.3.4.6.4 Requirement

Cells and component cells meet this requirement if their external temperature does not exceed 170 °C and there is no disassembly and no fire during the test and within six hours after this test.

(COMMENT: test procedure T6 see working group report Paris April 2009 point f, working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 9, and working group report Washington May 2010 point 7)

38.3.4.6.2 Test procedure

~~The test sample cell or component cell is to be placed on a flat surface. A 15.8 mm diameter bar is to be placed across the centre of the sample. A 9.1 kg mass is to be dropped from a height of 61 ± 2.5 cm onto the sample.~~

~~A cylindrical or prismatic cell is to be impacted with its longitudinal axis parallel to the flat surface and perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the 15.8 mm diameter curved surface lying across the centre of the test sample. A prismatic cell is also to be rotated 90 degrees around its longitudinal axis so that both the wide and narrow sides will be subjected to the impact. Each sample is to be subjected to only a single impact. Separate samples are to be used for each impact.~~

~~A coin or button cell is to be impacted with the flat surface of the sample parallel to the flat surface and the 15.8 mm diameter curved surface lying across its centre.~~

38.3.1.1.1 Requirement

~~38.3.1.1.1 Cells and component cells meet this requirement if their external temperature does not exceed 170 °C and there is no disassembly and no fire within six hours of this test.~~

38.3.4.7 Test T.7: Overcharge

38.3.4.7.1 Purpose

This test evaluates the ability of a rechargeable battery to withstand an overcharge condition.

38.3.4.7.2 Test procedure

The charge current shall be twice the manufacturer's recommended maximum continuous charge current. The minimum voltage of the test shall be as follows:

(a) when the manufacturer's recommended charge voltage is not more than 18V, the minimum voltage of the test shall be the lesser of two times the maximum charge voltage of the battery or 22V.

(b) when the manufacturer's recommended charge voltage is more than 18V, the minimum voltage of the test shall be 1.2 times the maximum charge voltage.

Tests are to be conducted at ambient temperature. The duration of the test shall be 24 hours.

38.3.4.7.3 Requirement

Rechargeable batteries meet this requirement if there is no disassembly and no fire during the test and within seven days ~~of~~after the test.

(COMMENT: test requirement see working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 7 and working group report Washington May 2010 point 12)

38.3.4.8 *Test T.8: Forced discharge*

38.3.4.8.1 Purpose

This test evaluates the ability of a primary or a rechargeable cell to withstand a forced discharge condition.

38.3.4.8.2 Test procedure

Each cell shall be forced discharged at ambient temperature by connecting it in series with a 12V D.C. power supply at an initial current equal to the maximum discharge current specified by the manufacturer.

The specified discharge current is to be obtained by connecting a resistive load of the appropriate size and rating in series with the test cell. Each cell shall be forced discharged for a time interval (in hours) equal to its rated capacity divided by the initial test current (in ampere).

38.3.4.8.3 Requirement

Primary or rechargeable cells meet this requirement if there is no disassembly and no fire during the test and within seven days ~~of~~after the test.

(COMMENT: test requirement see working group report Kyoto November 2009 point 7 and working group report Washington May 2010 point 12)