# **APPENDIX J**

# **DETAILED PROCEDURES**

## Procedures Included in Appendix J

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3	Peak Power Test	
5A	FUDS Cycle Test J	J-8
5B	Dynamic Stress Test (DST) J-	-20
6	Partial Discharge Test J-	-25
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## Peak Power Test

## 1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this test is to determine the maximum sustained power capability of a battery for 30 second discharge pulses at various depths of discharge (DOD). The value calculated at 80% DOD is particularly important because this is the point at which the USABC power goal is defined, and the technology performance at this point is compared with this goal. This procedure does **not** measure the actual peak power of the battery; rather it infers (calculates) a predicted peak power performance from measurements taken at high currents which are nonetheless lower than the rated peak power.

#### 2.0 PREREQUISITES

- 2.1 A battery test plan or other test requirements document is required for testing using this procedure. The test plan specifies certain values to be used for this test. These values include the manufacturer's rated peak power at 80% DOD, minimum discharge voltage, maximum rated current (if any), rated A•h capacity, and test temperature limitations, along with safety precautions and any special handling/testing instructions specified for the battery by the manufacturer and/or the USABC.
- 2.2 Prior to the performance of this procedure, USABC Test Procedures No. 1A, Battery Pre Test Preparation, and No. 1B, Readiness Review, should normally have been completed. These activities are not a part of this procedure. This procedure may be executed as a stand-alone test activity or as part of a sequence of tests (e.g. periodic testing during a life-cycle test regime) provided that the information required by 2.1 above is available.

## 3.0 TEST EQUIPMENT

The equipment required to perform the peak power test consists of (a) a suitable charger for the battery; (b) a battery discharge tester capable of achieving the currents defined in 4.1.2 and 4.1.3; and (c) a data system capable of acquiring the data specified in Section 6.0 at intervals of 1 second or less. The maximum permissible transition time between current steps is 1 second or less. The transition times are included in the overall profile length (i.e. a High Test Current Step is always 30 seconds long.)

## 4.0 DETERMINATION OF TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 Calculate the Test Currents for the test as follows. (An example of these calculations is contained in the box following.) Note: all current, power and amperehour values in calculations for this procedure use the convention that current (and thus power) out of the battery is negative.

- 4.1.1 Rated Peak Current = Rated Peak Power (at 80%
  DOD) divided by 2/3 of the Open Circuit Voltage
   (at 80% DOD at beginning of life.)
- 4.1.2 High Test Current = the lesser [in magnitude]
   of (a) the manufacturer's Maximum Rated Current
   for the battery or (b) 80% of Rated Peak
   Current.
- 4.1.3 Base Discharge Rate = that current which, combined with a High Test Current 30 second pulse every 10% DOD, gives an average discharge current equivalent to the C/3 discharge rate. This can be calculated as follows:

 $I_{\text{base discharge}} = (12 \cdot C_{\text{rated}} - \text{High Test Current}) \div 35.$ 

Note: If the capacity of the battery is so small that the Base Discharge Current would be zero or less (i.e. the pulse alone is 10% DOD or more), the test cannot be performed without modifying this procedure.

Example: Suppose Maximum Rated Current (for 30 s) = -250 A Rated Peak Power at 80% DOD = -16.0 kW Open Circuit Voltage (OCV) at 80% DOD=120V C/3 Rated Capacity = -120 Ah
Then: Rated Peak Current = -16.0 kW ÷ (2/3 of 120 V) = -200 A High Test Current = the lesser (in magnitude) of a. -250 A b. 80% of -200 A High Test Current = -160 A Base Discharge Rate = (12 \* -120 - (-160)) ÷ 35 Base Discharge Rate = -36.57 A Since 10% DOD should require 3 hours ÷ 10 = 1080 seconds, at an average current of 120 A•h ÷ 3 hr = 40 A, this is 43,200 A-s per 10% DOD. During each 10% DOD, there is one 30 second pulse at the High Test Current of 160 A. This accounts for (30 \* 160) = 4800 A-seconds, leaving 38,400 A-seconds for the Base Discharge Rate over the remaining 1050 seconds. 38,400 A-s ÷ 1050 s = 36.57 A.

4.2 Establish the **Discharge Voltage Limit** for the battery as the greater of (a) the manufacturer's minimum voltage limit, or (b) 2/3 OCV at 80% DOD at beginning of life. If this value is not supplied by the manufacturer, it can be measured using a C/3 discharge terminated at 80% of rated capacity; the battery voltage at 1 hour after it is placed on open circuit at this condition will be considered the OCV.

#### 5.0 PROCEDURE STEPS

- 5.1 Charge the battery in accordance with the test plan.
- 5.2 Conduct the Discharge
  - 5.2.1 Discharge the battery at the Base Discharge Rate for 30 seconds.
  - 5.2.2 Discharge the battery at the High Test Current for 30 seconds.
  - 5.2.3 Continue to discharge the battery at the Base Discharge Rate until a 10% increment of the rated capacity (in A-h) has been removed, including the pulse in Step 5.2.3 (i.e. the capacity removed in the pulse plus the additional discharge at the Base Discharge Rate should be 10% DOD.)
  - 5.2.4 Repeat 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 for each 10% DOD increment until 90% DOD is reached. When the 30 second discharge pulse is performed at 90% DOD, the Base Discharge Rate should continue for the remaining capacity of the battery.
- 5.3 Recharge the battery in accordance with the Test Plan.
- 5.4 Calculate the Peak Power capability of the battery at each 10% DOD increment.
  - 5.4.1 Using the voltage and current measured (1) near the end of each High Test Current step and (2) just prior to the beginning of that step, calculate the battery resistance as the quotient of the voltage change and the current change between these two points:

Resistance  $R = V \div I$ 

5.4.2 Calculate the battery IR-free voltage (i.e. open-circuit voltage at this depth-ofdischarge) from the voltage and current measured near the end of the High Test Current step:

Battery IR<sub>Free</sub> Voltage: V<sub>IRFree</sub> = V - IR

- 5.4.3 Calculate the Peak Power capability at this depth-of-discharge as the minimum value of the following three equations:
- (1) Peak Power Capability =  $-(2/9) \cdot (V_{IRFree}^2) \div R$

or

(2) Peak Power Capability = - DVL • (VIRFree - DVL) ÷ R

where DVL is the Discharge Voltage Limit

or

(3) Peak Power Capability =  $I_{MAX} \cdot (V_{IRFree} + R \cdot I_{MAX})$ where  $I_{MAX}$  is the Manufacturer's Maximum Rated Current (if defined, otherwise ignore this calculation)

See the example which follows for more information.

**Example:** (based on earlier example battery at 80% DOD) Suppose Current near end of High Test Current step = -160 A Voltage near end of High Test Current step = 88 V Current 30 seconds earlier (Base Current) -35 A = Voltage 30 seconds earlier (Base Current) = 113 V Then  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{V} \div \mathbf{I} = (88-113) \div (-160-(-35)) = 0.2 \text{ ohms}$ **V**<sub>TRFree</sub> = 88 - (-160 \* 0.2) = **120** Volts **Equation 1:** Peak Power =  $-(2/9) * (120)^2 \div 0.2 = -16,000$  W **NOTE:** negative sign on discharge current is required for correct result **Equation 2:** DVL = 2/3 OCV at 80% DOD =  $120 \cdot 2/3 = 80V$ Peak power =  $-80 \cdot (120 - 80) \div 0.2 = -16,000 W$ **Equation 3:** Peak Power = (-250 A) \* (120 V + 0.2 S \* -250 A)= -17,500 WThus Peak Power Capability = -16,000 Watts

- 5.4.4 If voltage or current limiting (due to minimum voltage or maximum current limits) was encountered during a High Test Current step, the Peak Power Capability is still calculated as above. However, if the actual power at the end of a 30 second step (where voltage or current limiting occurs) is less than the value calculated, this lower actual power must be reported as the Peak Power Capability. The High Test Current for subsequent steps during this discharge may (depending on equipment capabilities) be reduced to a value that will permit the step to be done at constant current (i.e. a value that does not result in further voltage limiting.)
- 5.4.5 If the Base Discharge Rate cannot be achieved at any point during the discharge without

dropping below the Discharge Voltage Limit, the discharge is terminated.

## 6.0 DATA ACQUISITION

6.1 Current Step Data

Battery current and voltage measurements must be taken at 1 second intervals for the period from 30 seconds before the start of each High Test Current step to 30 seconds after the completion of each High Test Current step. This is an interval of 90 seconds during each 10% DOD. These measurements should be preserved for subsequent analysis; and the 90 seconds of data nearest 80% DOD should be reviewed graphically to assure that the test results are valid.

6.2 Base Discharge Data

During the remainder of the discharge at the Base Discharge Rate, all measurements (voltage, current, temperature, module voltages if any etc.) must be recorded at intervals not exceeding 10 minutes or whenever any parameter (including % DOD) changes by 2% or more from the previous recorded value.

6.3 Data Averaging for Calculation

The two voltage-current measurement pairs used for calculating the peak power capability at each 10% DOD are normally obtained by (1) averaging three successive current and voltage measurements near the end of the High Test Current step and (2) averaging three successive current and voltage measurements just prior to the start of the step.

## 7.0 REPORTING

The calculated peak power capability at each 10% DOD interval should be reported and graphed against the actual (not nominal) depth of discharge corresponding to the end of the High Test Current step. A plot of current and voltage during the step closest to 80% DOD should also be provided.

## FUDS Cycle Test

#### 1.0 PURPOSE

For simulated driving cycle testing of USABC batteries, a variable power discharge cycle based on the Federal Urban Driving Schedule (FUDS) may be applied to the battery. The USABC FUDS is scaled to a percentage of the maximum rated power or USABC power goal for a given technology. In general the FUDS maximum power is likely to be 80% of the USABC peak power goal for a technology; however, the specific value to be used in this procedure is specified (in watts or kilowatts) in the test plan.

Figure 5A-1 shows a graphical representation of the USABC FUDS 1372 second test profile, which is applied repetitively over a complete battery discharge. Table 5A-1 is the tabular listing of the USABC FUDS power profile; this listing may be obtained in computer readable form from the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (208-526-1847).

Note: All references to the term 'battery' in this procedure refer to the unit to be tested, which may be a single cell, a multi-cell module, a battery pack, or a complete battery system.

#### 2.0 PREREQUISITES

- 2.1 A Battery Test Plan or other test requirements document is required for testing using this procedure. The test plan specifies the values to be used for the FUDS. These values include battery A•h ratings, peak discharge power to be applied during FUDS testing, charge/discharge termination criteria, charging procedure, test temperature limitations, safety precautions, and any special handling/testing instructions specified by the manufacturer and/or the USABC.
- 2.2 Prior to the performance of this procedure, USABC Test Procedures No. 1A, Battery Pre Test Preparation, and No. 1B, Readiness Review, should normally have been completed. These activities are not a part of this procedure. This procedure may be executed as a stand-alone test activity or as part of a sequence of tests (e.g. a life-cycle test regime) provided that the information required by 2.1 above is available.

## 3.0 TEST EQUIPMENT

The equipment required to perform the FUDS consists of (a) a battery charge-discharge tester capable of achieving the scaled power-time profile shown in Figure 5A-1; and (b) a data system capable of acquiring the data specified in Section 6.0 at intervals of 1 second or less. The steps in this profile are only 1 second long, and the maximum permissible transition time between power steps is thus 1 second or less. The transition times are included in the overall profile length (i.e. a FUDS profile is always 1372 seconds long.)

#### 4.0 DETERMINATION OF TEST CONDITIONS

- 4.1 Determine the **power levels** to be applied **for each step** of this FUDS procedure. The maximum power level (as specified in the test plan or other test requirements document) is the 100% level shown in Figure 5A-1, which occurs in Step 195 in Table 5A-1. The power levels of the remaining steps are then calculated using the percentage values in Table 5A-1.
- 4.2 Determine (from the test plan) the ampere-hour capacity to be used for this FUDS procedure. In general the FUDS is performed to 100% of the battery's rated capacity. However, some lesser value such as 80% of this capacity may be established for life cycle testing. The battery capacity to be used for discharge is based on <u>net</u> capacity removed (total A•h less regeneration A•h).
- 4.3 Establish the **battery limits** to be observed during the test. These should be specified in the test plan and will normally consist of some set of voltage, current, power and/or temperature limits which should not be exceeded for the battery. The tester should be programmed such that these limits are not permitted to be exceeded during the test.

A FUDS discharge will terminate whenever the specified power cannot be achieved for a given step without exceeding one of the battery limits. (If specifically required by the test plan, this condition may be violated by permitting, for example, reduced regen power under some conditions during a discharge. However, this will affect the reporting requirements of Section 7.0.)

- 5.0 PROCEDURE STEPS
  - 5.1 <u>Charging</u> Fully charge the battery in accordance with instructions given in the test plan.
  - 5.2 <u>Open Circuit After Charge</u> With the battery on open circuit, stabilize the battery temperature or other initial conditions as specified in the test plan.
  - 5.3 <u>Discharge</u> Discharge the battery using the FUDS power profile. Repeat the 1372 second FUDS segments end-to-end (i.e. with no rest period between profiles) until a termination condition is reached.
  - 5.4 <u>Termination</u> The discharge should terminate when either of the following conditions is reached: (a) the power achievable on any step (without violating any battery limits) is less than the specified value for that step; or (b) the specified net ampere-hour capacity of the battery is removed.
  - 5.5 <u>Recharge</u> Recharge the battery in accordance with the test plan.

## 6.0 DATA ACQUISITION

6.1 Acquisition Rates

Overall battery voltage, current and power are required to be measured at intervals not exceeding 1 second during the entire FUDS discharge, and net ampacity (ampere-hours) and net energy (watt-hours) should be accumulated based on at least this frequency of data acquisition. Other measurements required by the test plan (e.g. battery temperatures, the voltages of modules or cells within a multicell/module battery etc.) must be measured at least once per minute, including during the maximum discharge and maximum regen steps, unless termination criteria are based on their values, in which case they must also be measured at 1 second intervals.

6.2 Data Retention

## 6.2.1 Performance Testing

For a FUDS test conducted as a battery performance test, overall voltage, current, power, ampacity (ampere-hour) and energy (kilowatt-hour) values must be recorded and retained at 1 second intervals for the entire discharge. The value of all measured parameters must be recorded and retained at least once during the maximum discharge and maximum regen steps in each profile. (See Data Acquisition and Retention requirements section of the USABC procedures manual.)

6.2.2 Life Cycle Testing

If the FUDS is used as a repetitive life cycle test, the data required by 6.2.1 must be retained between successive executions of the Reference Performance Tests, until permission is received from the USABC Program Manager to discard it.

## 7.0 REPORTING

In addition to the summary information required from all USABC tests, the following specific information shall be reported for any FUDS discharge conducted as a performance test:

- a.
- b.
- The peak power to which the test was scaled Measured capacity of the battery If any limitations were placed on the discharge by battery limits in the test plan (e.g. regen current limits), the с. capacity achieved both with and without such limits in effect shall be reported
- The current, power and voltage during the first 300 seconds of the complete profile nearest to 80% DOD shall be graphed d.

For FUDS discharges conducted as part of a life-cycle test series, the capacities in (b) and (c) above shall be graphed as a function of cycle number over the course of the life test series. Periodic (i.e. monthly) progress reporting shall include the capacities at the start of life testing, the number of cycles performed to date, and the present capacities.

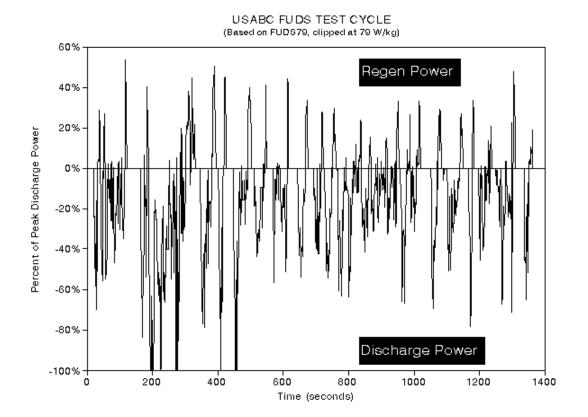


Figure 5A-1

	USABC TIME (seconds)	Table 5A-1 FUDS POWER PROD VS POWER (Fract	FILE tion of Pe	eak)
22345678901234567890122345678901 223456789012334567890123445678901 51	Power 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		07 -0.16456 08 -0.22532 09 -0.30886 10 -0.31519 11 -0.34684 12 -0.28861 13 -0.20886 14 -0.0481 15 0.035443 16 0.535443 17 0.489873 18 0.459494 19 0.389873 20 0.311392 21 0.229114 22 00 23 00 24 00 25 00 26 00 27 00 28 00 27 00 28 00 31 00 32 00 31 00 32 00 33 00 34 00 35 00 36 00 37 00 38 00 39 00 40 00 41 00 42 00 43 00 44 00 44 00 45 00 50 00 51 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 56 00 57 00 56 00 57 00 56 00 57 00 56 00 57 00 59 00 60 00

1610 $162$ 0 $163$ 0 $164$ $-0.26329$ $165$ $-0.36203$ $166$ $-0.45949$ $167$ $-0.57089$ $168$ $-0.71646$ $169$ $-0.83671$ $170$ $-0.73165$ $171$ $-0.70633$ $172$ $-0.55949$ $173$ $-0.30506$ $174$ $0.068354$ $175$ $0.046835$ $176$ $0.018987$ $177$ $-0.18608$ $178$ $-0.1557$ $180$ $-0.22785$ $181$ $-0.53797$ $182$ $0.06962$ $183$ $0.351899$ $184$ $0.153165$ $185$ $0.403797$ $186$ $0.174684$ $187$ $0.026582$ $188$ $-0.2557$ $189$ $-0.16962$ $190$ $-0.39241$ $191$ $-0.66962$ $192$ $-0.77215$ $193$ $-1$ $194$ $-1$ $195$ $-1$ $196$ $-1$ $197$ $-0.63291$ $198$ $-1$ $201$ $-0.95823$ $202$ $-1$ $203$ $-0.73038$ $204$ $-0.68734$ $205$ $-0.6481$ $206$ $-0.25696$ $210$ $-0.25696$ $210$ $-0.25696$ $210$ $-0.25696$ $211$ $-0.25696$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 277 & -0.67975\\ 278 & -1\\ 279 & -0.71266\\ 280 & -0.51519\\ 281 & -0.66076\\ 282 & -0.39367\\ 283 & -0.27342\\ 284 & 0.002532\\ 285 & 0.043038\\ 286 & 0.118987\\ 287 & 0.198734\\ 288 & 0.165823\\ 289 & -0.32152\\ 290 & -0.32152\\ 290 & -0.32152\\ 291 & -0.08101\\ 292 & 0.168354\\ 293 & -0.25696\\ 294 & -0.35823\\ 295 & -0.25696\\ 296 & -0.06456\\ 297 & -0.24937\\ 298 & -0.29114\\ 300 & -0.05949\\ 301 & 0.003797\\ 302 & 0.005063\\ 303 & 0.13038\\ 304 & 0.201266\\ 305 & 0.2\\ 306 & 0.229114\\ 307 & 0.226582\\ 308 & 0.196203\\ 309 & 0.221519\\ 310 & 0.381013\\ 311 & 0.292405\\ 312 & 0.355696\\ 313 & 0.250633\\ 314 & 0.21519\\ 310 & 0.381013\\ 311 & 0.292405\\ 312 & 0.355696\\ 313 & 0.250633\\ 314 & 0.21519\\ 315 & 0.140506\\ 316 & 0.117722\\ 317 & -0.08354\\ 318 & 0.035443\\ 319 & 0.132911\\ 320 & 0.225316\\ 321 & 0.394937\\ 322 & 0.446835\\ 323 & 0.149367\\ 324 & 0.094937\\ 325 & 0.040506\\ 326 & 0.131646\\ 327 & 0.120253\\ 328 & 0.213924\\ \end{array}$
208 -0.21899	266 -0.51899	324 0.094937
209 -0.15696	267 -0.09114	325 0.040506
210 -0.25696	268 -0.26709	326 0.131646

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
561 0	619 0	677 0

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccc} 799 & -0.14557 \\ 800 & -0.23924 \\ 801 & -0.28101 \\ 802 & -0.63797 \\ 803 & -0.48481 \\ 804 & -0.49494 \\ 805 & -0.51392 \\ 806 & -0.14557 \\ 807 & -0.36203 \\ 808 & -0.30127 \\ 809 & -0.26329 \\ 810 & -0.1038 \\ 811 & -0.0557 \\ 812 & -0.1481 \\ 813 & -0.10127 \\ 814 & -0.00886 \\ 815 & 0.035443 \\ 816 & -0.1 \\ 817 & 0.035443 \\ 818 & 0.035443 \\ 819 & -0.09241 \\ 820 & -0.00127 \\ 821 & -0.08987 \\ 822 & 0.117722 \\ 823 & 0.053165 \\ 824 & -0.07975 \\ 825 & -0.12152 \\ 826 & -0.12152 \\ 826 & -0.12152 \\ 826 & -0.12152 \\ 826 & -0.12152 \\ 827 & -0.12152 \\ 826 & -0.12152 \\ 826 & -0.12152 \\ 827 & -0.12152 \\ 828 & 0.002532 \\ 829 & -0.07722 \\ 830 & -0.11899 \\ 831 & -0.03418 \\ 832 & 0.018987 \\ 833 & 0.068354 \\ 834 & 0.035443 \\ 835 & 0.067089 \\ 836 & 0.201266 \\ 837 & 0.240506 \\ 838 & 0.220253 \\ 849 & -0.27342 \\ 844 & -0.19873 \\ 845 & -0.22532 \\ 846 & -0.25443 \\ 847 & -0.26203 \\ 848 & -0.31899 \\ 849 & -0.39747 \\ 850 & -0.41519 \\ \end{array}$
730 -0.26709	788 -0.03038	846 -0.25443
731 -0.41646	789 -0.11013	847 -0.26203
732 -0.51013	790 -0.11013	848 -0.31899
733 -0.30127	791 -0.06962	849 -0.39747

857 - 0.20506 858 - 0.34051 859 - 0.1557 860 - 0.15696 861 - 0.15696 862 - 0.07468 863 0.111392 864 0.051899 865 0.035443 866 0.15443 867 0.082278 868 0.032911 869 - 0.18354 870 - 0.18734 871 - 0.22532 872 - 0.15823 873 - 0.26709 874 - 0.31392 875 - 0.28861 876 - 0.20127 877 - 0.3 878 - 0.30886 879 - 0.17848 880 - 0.07468 881 - 0.07468 881 - 0.07468 882 - 0.07342 883 0.020253 884 0.020253 884 0.020253 885 - 0.06962 886 - 0.10886 887 0.020253 884 0.020253 884 0.020253 885 - 0.06962 886 - 0.10886 887 0.020253 889 0.050633 890 - 0.22785 891 - 0.26835 892 - 0.20127 893 - 0.16835 894 - 0.02911 895 - 0.16835 896 - 0.10886 897 - 0.10886 898 0.003797 899 0.005063 900 0.035443 901 0.005063 902 - 0.06582 903 - 0.10506 904 - 0.10506 905 - 0.02532 906 - 0.06329 907 - 0.1038 908 0.005063 909 0.005063 900 0.005063	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
907 -0.1038	965 -0.52152	1023 0
908 0.005063	966 -0.31139	1024 0
909 0.005063	967 -0.39241	1025 0

10310 $1032$ 0 $1033$ 0 $1034$ 0 $1035$ 0 $1036$ 0 $1037$ 0 $1038$ 0 $1039$ 0 $1040$ 0 $1041$ 0 $1042$ 0 $1043$ 0 $1044$ 0 $1045$ 0 $1046$ 0 $1047$ 0 $1048$ 0 $1049$ 0 $1050$ 0 $1051$ 0 $1052$ 0 $1053$ $-0.1$ $1054$ $-0.22658$ $1055$ $-0.40127$ $1056$ $-0.49241$ $1057$ $-0.60127$ $1058$ $-0.69367$ $1059$ $-0.38354$ $1060$ $-0.41646$ $1061$ $-0.51899$ $1062$ $-0.41013$ $1063$ $-0.27342$ $1070$ $-0.24177$ $1071$ $0.003797$ $1072$ $0.035443$ $1074$ $-0.10253$ $1075$ $0.06962$ $1076$ $0.246835$ $1077$ $0.259494$ $1078$ $0.105063$ $1079$ $0.087342$ $1081$ $0.274684$ $1082$ $0.187342$ $1083$ $0.062025$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1080 0.291139	1138 0.005063	1196 0
1081 0.274684	1139 -0.06456	1197 -0.02025
1082 0.187342	1140 0.018987	1198 -0.10886

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1261 -0.11392 1262 -0.23797	1319 0 1320 0	

## Dynamic Stress Test (DST)

## 1.0 PURPOSE

For simulated driving cycle testing of USABC batteries, a variable power discharge cycle called the Dynamic Stress Test (DST) will be applied to the battery. The DST is scaled to a percentage of the maximum rated power or USABC power goal for a given technology and requires higher regeneration levels than previous similar test cycles such as the Simplified Federal Urban Driving Schedule (SFUDS). In general the DST maximum power is intended to be 80% of the USABC peak power goal for a technology; however, the specific value to be used by this procedure is specified (in watts or kilowatts) as an input to this procedure.

Figure 5B-1 shows a graphical representation of the DST 360 second test profile, which is applied repetitively over a complete battery discharge. Table 5B-1 is the tabular listing of the DST power profile.

Note: All references to the term 'battery' in this procedure refer to the unit to be tested, which may be a single cell, a multi-cell module, a battery pack, or a complete battery system.

## 2.0 PREREQUISITES

- 2.1 A Battery Test Plan or other test requirements document is required for testing using this procedure. The test plan specifies the values to be used for the DST. These values include battery A•h ratings, peak discharge power to be applied during DST testing, charge/discharge termination criteria, charging procedure, test temperature limitations, safety precautions, and any special handling/testing instructions specified by the manufacturer and/or the USABC.
- 2.2 Prior to the performance of this procedure, USABC Test Procedures No. 1A, Battery Pre Test Preparation, and No. 1B, Readiness Review, should normally have been completed. These activities are not a part of this procedure. This procedure may be executed as a stand-alone test activity or as part of a sequence of tests (e.g. a life-cycle test regime) provided that the information required by 2.1 above is available.

## 3.0 TEST EQUIPMENT

The equipment required to perform the DST consists of (a) a battery charge-discharge tester capable of achieving the scaled power-time profile shown in Figure 5B-1; and (b) a data system capable of acquiring the data specified in Section 6.0 at intervals of 1 second or less. The maximum permissible transition time between power steps in this profile is 1 second, and these transition times are included in the overall profile length (i.e. a DST profile is always 360 seconds long.)

## 4.0 DETERMINATION OF TEST CONDITIONS

- 4.1 Determine the **power levels** to be applied **for each step** of this DST profile. The maximum power level (as specified in the test plan or other test requirements document) is the 100% level shown in Figure 5B-1, which occurs in Step 15 in Table 5B-1. The power levels of the remaining steps are then calculated using the percentage values in Table 5B-1.
- 4.2 Determine (from the test plan) the **ampere-hour capacity** to be used for this DST procedure. In general the DST is performed to 100% of the battery's rated capacity. However, some lesser value such as 80% of this capacity may be established for life cycle testing. The battery capacity to be used for discharge is based on <u>net</u> capacity removed (total A•h less regeneration A•h).
- 4.3 Establish the **battery limits** to be observed during the test. These should be specified in the test plan and will normally consist of some set of voltage, current, power and/or temperature limits which should not be exceeded for the battery. The tester should be programmed such that these limits are not permitted to be exceeded during the test. In the test plan does not include a manufacturer-specified minimum discharge voltage, the Discharge Voltage Limit shall be set to 2/3 of the open circuit voltage at 80% DOD (at beginning of battery life.) Voltage during any DST discharge step shall not be allowed to fall below the Discharge Voltage Limit.

A DST discharge will terminate whenever the specified power cannot be achieved for a given step without exceeding one of the battery limits. (If specifically required by the test plan, this condition may be violated by permitting, for example, reduced regen power at the beginning of a discharge. However, this will affect the reporting requirements of Section 7.0.)

## 5.0 PROCEDURE STEPS

- 5.1 <u>Charging</u> Fully charge the battery in accordance with instructions given in the test plan.
- 5.2 <u>Open Circuit After Charge</u> With the battery on open circuit, stabilize the battery temperature or other initial conditions as specified in the test plan.
- 5.3 <u>Discharge</u> Discharge the battery using the DST power profile. Repeat the 360 second DST segments end-toend (i.e. with no rest period between profiles) until a termination condition is reached.
- 5.4 <u>Termination</u> The discharge should terminate when either of the following conditions is reached: (a) the power achievable on any step (without violating any battery limiting conditions) is less than the specified value for that step; or (b) the specified net ampere-hour capacity of the battery is removed.

5.5 <u>Recharge</u> - Charge the battery in accordance with the test plan.

## 6.0 DATA ACQUISITION

6.1 Acquisition Rates

Overall battery voltage, current and power are required to be measured at intervals not exceeding 1 second during the entire DST discharge, and net ampacity (ampere-hours) and net energy (watt-hours) should be accumulated based on at least this frequency of data acquisition. Other measurements required by the test plan (e.g. battery temperatures, the voltages of modules or cells within a multicell/module battery etc.) must be measured at least twice per DST profile during the maximum discharge and maximum regen steps (Steps 15 and 19 in Table 5B-1), unless termination criteria are based on their values, in which case they must also be measured at 1 second intervals.

- 6.2 Data Retention
  - 6.2.1 Performance Testing

For a DST conducted as a battery performance test, overall voltage, current, power, ampacity (ampere-hour) and energy (kilowatt-hour) values must be recorded and retained for at least 2 points per step in each DST profile for the entire discharge, once near the beginning and once near the end of each step. The value of all measured parameters must be recorded and retained at least once during the maximum discharge and maximum regen steps in each profile. (See Data Acquisition and Retention requirements section of the USABC procedures manual.)

6.2.2 Life Cycle Testing

If the DST is used as a repetitive life cycle test, the data required by 6.2.1 must be retained between successive execution of the Reference Performance Tests, until permission is received from the USABC Program Manager to discard it.

## 7.0 REPORTING

In addition to the summary information required from all USABC tests, the following specific information should be reported for any DST discharge conducted as a performance test or a Reference Performance Test during life cycling:

- a. The peak power to which the test was scaled
- b. Measured capacity of the battery
- c. If any limitations were placed on the discharge by battery limits in the test plan (e.g. regen current limits), the capacity achieved both with and without such limits in

effect should be reported

d. The current, power and voltage during the complete profile nearest to 80% DOD should be graphed.

For DST discharges conducted as part of a life-cycle test series, the capacities in (b) and (c) above should be graphed as a function of cycle number over the course of the life test series. Periodic (i.e. monthly) progress reporting should include the capacities at the start of life testing, the number of cycles performed to date, and the present capacities.

		DST PC	WER PRO	OFILE TA	ABULAR LIS	STING		
Step Du Discharge	iration	Disc	harge		Step	Dur	ration	
	Seconds)		Power	( % )	No.		(Seconds)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16 28 12 8 16 24 12 8 16 24	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ -12.5 \\ -25.0 \\ +12.5 \\ 0.0 \\ -12.5 \\ -25.0 \\ +12.5 \\ 0.0 \\ -12.5 \end{array}$		11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20		12 8 16 36 8 24 8 32 8 44	$\begin{array}{c} -25.0 \\ +12.5 \\ 0.0 \\ -12.5 \\ -100.0 \\ -62.5 \\ +25.0 \\ -25.0 \\ +50.0 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$	

TABLE 5B-1

Note: Negative values represent discharge; positive values are regen.

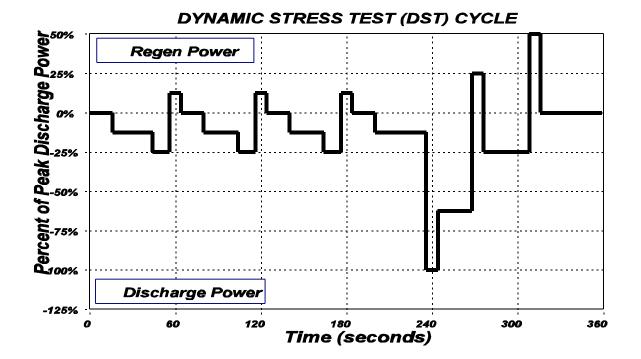


Figure 5B-1. DST Profile in Relative Power Units

## Partial Discharge Test

## 1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this test is to measure the response of the battery to a series of partial discharges, identify any resulting capacity loss, and verify proper charging with partial depth-of-discharge (DOD) operation.

This test may be used either to determine the rate of capacity loss from a period of partial discharge operation or to verify that the loss is within acceptable USABC limits.

#### 2.0 PREREQUISITES

- 2.1 A battery test plan or other test requirements document is required for testing using this procedure. The test plan specifies certain values to be used for this test. These values may include the number and type of partial discharges and the discharge termination conditions, along with safety precautions and any special handling/testing instructions specified for the battery by the manufacturer and/or the USABC.
- 2.2 Prior to the performance of this procedure, USABC Test Procedures No. 1A, Battery Pre Test Preparation, and No. 1B, Readiness Review, should normally have been completed. These activities are not a part of this procedure. This procedure may be executed as a stand-alone test activity or as part of a sequence of tests provided that the information required by 2.1 above is available.

## 3.0 TEST EQUIPMENT

The only equipment required for this procedure consists of a charge/discharge tester and data system capable of performing a constant-current (or other) discharge test as specified by the test plan.

## 4.0 DETERMINATION OF TEST CONDITIONS

- 4.1 Unless otherwise specified by the test plan, this test is performed at normal ambient temperature ( $\sim 23^{\circ}C + 2^{\circ}C$ ).
- 4.2 Discharge termination conditions are generally the same as those for normal discharge tests. However, this test may be performed in two fundamentally different ways depending on the test plan objective.
  - 4.2.1 The normal test method determines the actual capacity loss (if any) resulting from partial discharges. Using this method, the capacity must be measured to a predetermined condition (e.g. cutoff voltage) both before and after the partial discharge test series. In this case, the test plan should specify that testing is to be done to 100% of actual deliverable (not rated) capacity.

- 4.2.2 The alternate test method uses reference constant current discharges to 100% of the **rated** capacity of the battery, i.e. discharge terminates when the rated capacity has been removed even if no other discharge limiting condition has been reached. If this is done, no battery capacity loss will be observed unless the battery capacity drops below its rated value after the partial discharge tests. This method is used only to determine that an unacceptable capacity loss does not result from partial discharges.
- 4.3 This procedure is based on the use of C/3 constant current discharges for both the full and partial discharge portions of this test series. Use of another test profile such as the DST for the partial discharge cycles is permissible if specified in the test plan.

#### 5.0 PROCEDURE STEPS

- 5.1 Fully charge the battery in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations or as specified in the test plan.
- 5.2 Discharge the battery fully using a C/3 constant current discharge as defined in USABC Procedure 2, using the specified termination conditions as defined in 4.2 above.
- 5.3 Fully charge the battery as in 5.1 above.
- 5.4 Repeat 5.1 through 5.3 twice (i.e. total of 3 full constant current discharge cycles.)
- 5.5 Perform a predetermined number of partial discharge cycles, normally 10 unless otherwise specified in the test plan.
  - 5.5.1 Discharge the battery for a predetermined fraction of its capacity (normally 50%, or as specified in the test plan) using a C/3 constant current discharge.
  - 5.5.2 Recharge the battery fully using the manufacturer's recommended procedure or as specified in the test plan. Battery current and voltage data acquired during recharge should be examined to determine that proper end-of-charge conditions are being achieved.
  - 5.5.3 Allow a stand interval of approximately one hour after each discharge and charge cycle.
- 5.6 Repeat the reference discharge test sequence 5.2 through 5.4 above to determine whether a capacity loss has occurred.
- 5.7 If a capacity loss (i.e. capacity in 5.2 minus capacity in 5.6) greater than 1% is observed, discharge the battery for additional cycles as necessary to achieve a stable capacity.

## 6.0 DATA ACQUISITION

There are no specific data acquisition requirements beyond those for normal constant current discharge tests. However, data acquisition rates during recharge should be adequate to allow analysis of the charge procedure with partial discharge operation.

- 7.0 REPORTING
  - 7.1 In addition to the normal data reported for constantcurrent discharge tests, the immediate measured loss of capacity shall be reported. Because of the variability inherent in repeated discharge tests of the same type, a capacity loss (averaged over 3 cycles) of less than 1% may be reported as "less than 1%" rather than attempting to attach any significance to very low values.
  - 7.2 Any permanent or long-term loss in capacity (i.e. persisting beyond the three cycles in 5.6) should also be noted. In this event the full-discharge capacity vs cycle should be reported so that the capacity recovery can be evaluated.
  - 7.3 End-of-charge and end-of-discharge voltages vs cycle should be reported graphically for the entire test series encompassed by this procedure.
  - 7.4 Reported results should specify whether the test was performed based on rated or deliverable capacity.

#### Stand Test

## 1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this test is to measure battery capacity loss when the battery is not used for an extended period of time, analogous to the situation that occurs when a vehicle is not driven for such a period and the battery is not placed on charge. This loss, if it occurs, may be due to self-discharge, which is normally temporary, or to other mechanisms that could produce permanent or semi-permanent loss of capacity. If significant stand loss is measured, additional testing may be required to determine the cause of this behavior.

This test may be used either to determine the rate of capacity loss on stand or to verify that the loss is within acceptable USABC limits.

## 2.0 PREREQUISITES

- 2.1 A battery test plan or other test requirements document is required for testing using this procedure. The test plan specifies certain values to be used for this test. These values may include the length of the stand period and the discharge termination conditions, along with safety precautions and any special handling/testing instructions specified for the battery by the manufacturer and/or the USABC.
- 2.2 Prior to the performance of this procedure, USABC Test Procedures No. 1A, Battery Pre Test Preparation, and No. 1B, Readiness Review, should normally have been completed. These activities are not a part of this procedure. This procedure may be executed as a stand-alone test activity or as part of a sequence of tests provided that the information required by 2.1 above is available.

## 3.0 TEST EQUIPMENT

The only equipment required for this procedure consists of a charge/discharge tester and data system capable of performing a constant-current discharge test in accordance with USABC Procedure 2.

#### 4.0 DETERMINATION OF TEST CONDITIONS

- 4.1 Unless otherwise specified by the test plan, this test is performed at normal ambient temperature (~23°C  $\pm$  2°C).
- 4.2 Discharge termination conditions are generally the same as those for normal constant current discharge tests. However, this test may be performed in two fundamentally different ways depending on the test plan objective.
  - 4.2.1 The normal test method determines the **actual** capacity loss rate on stand. Using this method, the battery must be discharged to a predetermined

condition (e.g. cutoff voltage) both before and after the stand time. In this case, the test plan should specify that testing is to be done to 100% of actual deliverable (not rated) capacity.

4.2.2 The alternate test method uses constant current discharges to 100% of the **rated** capacity of the battery, i.e. discharge terminates when the rated capacity has been removed even if no other discharge limiting condition has been reached. If this is done, no battery capacity loss will be observed unless the loss causes the battery capacity to drop below its rated value. This method is used only to determine that the stand loss does not result in unacceptable capacity loss during the stand period.

#### 5.0 PROCEDURE STEPS

- 5.1 Fully charge the battery in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations or as specified in the test plan.
- 5.2 Discharge the battery using a C/3 constant current discharge as defined in USABC Procedure 2, using the specified termination conditions as defined in 4.2 above.
- 5.3 Fully charge the battery as in 5.1 above.
- 5.4 Allow the battery to stand at ambient temperature (or as specified in the test plan) for a period of 48 hours for midterm battery technologies or 30 days for long term technologies, or as specified in the test plan. Any external sources of parasitic energy losses during the stand period must be eliminated to the extent possible, including disconnection of measurement circuitry if leakage energy could be significant compared to the losses expected. If battery control systems or other external hardware must be powered during the stand period, this power should be provided from sources external to the battery; the energy consumed by such hardware over the stand period should be measured and reported separately.
- 5.5 At the end of the stand period, immediately discharge the battery using a C/3 constant current discharge under the same conditions as 5.2 above.
- 5.6 Recharge the battery as in 5.1 above.
- 5.7 If a capacity loss (i.e. capacity in 5.2 minus capacity in 5.5) greater than 2% is observed, discharge the battery for two additional cycles or as necessary to achieve a stable capacity.

## 6.0 DATA ACQUISITION

Data acquisition requirements are the same as those for normal constant current discharge tests, except that monitoring of parasitic energy losses during the stand period may be required for external hardware such as battery controllers or thermal management systems.

## 7.0 REPORTING

- 7.1 In addition to the normal data reported for constantcurrent discharge tests, the immediate measured loss of capacity shall be reported. Because of the variability inherent in repeated discharge tests of the same type, a capacity loss of less than 2% may be reported as "less than 2%" rather than attempting to attach any significance to very low values.
- 7.2 Any permanent or long-term loss in capacity (i.e. persisting beyond three cycles after the stand period) should also be noted. In this event the full-discharge capacity vs cycle should be reported so that the capacity recovery can be evaluated.
- 7.3 Parasitic energy losses (if any) measured during the stand period should be reported.
- 7.4 Reported results should specify whether the test was performed based on rated or deliverable capacity.

## Thermal Performance Test

## 1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this test procedure is to characterize the effects of ambient temperature variation on battery performance. It can also be used to determine the need for thermal management or the allowable operating temperature range for a battery that may later incorporate thermal management.

This procedure is appropriate for determining ambient temperature effects on batteries without thermal management systems. Additional information may be required for systems-level testing.

## 2.0 PREREQUISITES

- 2.1 A battery test plan or other test requirements document is required for testing using this procedure. The test plan specifies certain values to be used for this test. These values may include the specific charge and discharge tests/procedures to be used, the temperature(s) at which charging and discharging are to be performed, and any limiting test conditions for the battery, along with safety precautions and any special handling/testing instructions specified by the manufacturer and/or the USABC.
- 2.2 Prior to the performance of this procedure, USABC Test Procedures No. 1A, Battery Pre Test Preparation, and No. 1B, Readiness Review, should normally have been completed. These activities are not a part of this procedure. This procedure may be executed as a stand-alone test activity or as part of a sequence of tests provided that the information required by 2.1 above is available.

## 3.0 TEST EQUIPMENT

Equipment required for the performance of this testing includes the following:

- 3.1 A battery charge-discharge tester capable of performing the specified discharge tests
- 3.2 An appropriate battery charger (which may be the tester itself)
- 3.3 An environmental chamber capable of heating and/or cooling the battery to the temperatures specified in the test plan
- 3.4 A data acquisition system capable of acquiring the data required for the specific discharge tests at the appropriate rate. (See the corresponding USABC procedure for these discharge tests for more information.)

## 4.0 DETERMINATION OF TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 References

4.1.1	USABC Test	Procedure	2,	Constant	Current	Tests
4.1.2	USABC Test	Procedure	3,	Peak Powe	er Test	
4.1.3	USABC Test	Procedure	5B	, Dynamic	Stress '	Test

4.2 Discharge Conditions

This procedure is written to characterize battery performance based on the DST and the Peak Power Test; however, other discharge cycles may be used in addition to or in place of these two. In such cases the test plan must specify the discharge regime(s) to be used. The USABC procedure for the specific type(s) of discharge to be performed (e.g. FUDS, DST, constant current, constant power etc.) is used to determine the discharge conditions and limits (other than temperature) to be observed during this testing. Unless otherwise specified, the same termination conditions will be used at all temperatures.

## 4.3 Charge Conditions

The manufacturer's recommended charge method is to be used in conjunction with this procedure whenever possible. If the test plan requires charging to be done at high or low temperatures, rather than ambient temperature as specified in this procedure, the manufacturer should be consulted regarding modifications to the normal charge algorithm.

## 4.2 Temperature Conditions

The values specified in this procedure are selected based on the USABC performance requirements. If other values are to be used based on the development status of a technology, they must be specified directly in the test plan, including the temperatures to be used for charging and discharging, and the sequence of charge/discharge cycles to be performed at each temperature.

If the battery to be tested includes control or thermal management hardware, the test plan should specify whether this equipment is to be subjected to the same temperature regime as the battery itself.

## 5.0 PROCEDURE STEPS

- 5.1 At the nominal ambient temperature of ~23°C, perform a sequence of Reference Performance Test discharges to a predetermined termination condition, using a C/3 constant current discharge (Reference 4.1.1), 100% DOD DST discharge (Reference 4.1.2) and peak power test (Reference 4.1.3) in that order.
- 5.2 Repeat 5.1 at the lowest specified temperature (normally 30°C.) Each discharge should be performed at the specified temperature, and the battery should then be returned to ambient temperature to be recharged (unless otherwise specified in the test plan.)
- 5.3 Repeat 5.1 at  $0^{\circ}$ C.
- 5.4 Repeat 5.1 at the highest specified temperature (normally 65°C.)
- 5.5 Repeat 5.1 at ambient temperature to determine whether off-normal temperature testing resulted in any change in battery performance at normal ambient temperature.
- 5.6 If a change of more than 5% in battery capacity or peak

power capability is observed in between the results of 5.1 and 5.5, the Reference Performance Tests should be repeated two additional times (3 total) at ambient temperature or as necessary to re-establish a stable capacity.

6.0 DATA ACQUISITION

In general the data acquisition requirements for this testing are the same as those for the same discharge tests conducted at ambient temperature.

- 6.1 Battery temperature sensors should be insulated from ambient air so that they will indicate the temperature of the battery component on which they are mounted.
- 6.2 Additional temperature measurements (beyond those used for ambient temperature testing) may be specified in the test plan, especially if a thermal management system is used.
- 6.3 If an active thermal managment system is used, its power consumption must be monitored under charge, discharge and stand conditions at all test temperatures.
- 7.0 REPORTING
  - 7.1 The normal data for the type of discharge(s) performed shall be provided.
  - 7.2 Battery temperature shall be reported graphically as a function of time during discharge (and charge, if charging is done at other than normal ambient temperature) for each set of temperature conditions.
  - 7.3 Any thermal management power consumption data acquired under 6.3 shall be reported as a function of temperature.
  - 7.4 Any changes from the temperatures or discharge tests specified in this procedure should be specifically noted.

## Battery Vibration Test

#### 1.0 PURPOSE

This test is intended to characterize the effect of long-term, road-induced vibration and shock on the performance and service life of candidate batteries. Depending on the maturity of the battery, the intent of the procedure is either (a) to qualify the vibration durability of the battery or (b) to identify design deficiencies that must be corrected. Either swept sine wave vibration or random vibration can be used for the performance of this procedure, and separate sections are included for these alternatives.

For testing efficiency, a time-compressed vibration regime is specified to allow completion of the test in just over 24 hours of exposure per test article for swept sine wave excitation. For random excitation, the test regime requires a minimum of 13.6 hours and a maximum of 92.6 hours of testing, depending on the type of shaker table available and the choice of acceleration levels. The procedure has been synthesized from rough-road measurements at locations appropriate for mounting of traction batteries in EVs. The data were analyzed to determine an appropriate cumulative number of occurrences of shock pulses at any given G-level over the life of the vehicle. The envelopes shown in Figure 10-1 of the USABC Manual summary of this procedure (page 25, not repeated here) correspond to approximately 100,000 miles of usage at the 90th percentile. The vibration spectra contained in this procedure have been designed to approximate this cumulative exposure envelope.

This procedure describes the performance testing of a single test unit (battery, module or cell). For statistical purposes, multiple samples would normally be subjected to this testing. Additionally, some test units may be subjected to life cycle testing (either after or during vibration testing) to determine the effects of vibration on battery life. Such life testing is not described in this procedure.

- 2.0 PREREQUISITES
  - 2.1 A battery test plan or other test requirements document is required for testing using this procedure. The test plan specifies the appropriate test conditions for the Reference Performance Tests and certain vibration frequencies to be used, along with safety precautions and any special handling/testing instructions specified for the battery by the manufacturer and/or the USABC.
  - 2.2 Prior to the performance of this procedure, USABC Test Procedures No. 1A, Battery Pre Test Preparation, and No. 1B, Readiness Review, should normally have been completed. These activities are not a part of this procedure. This procedure may be executed as a stand-alone test activity or as part of a sequence of tests provided that the information required by 2.1 above is available.
  - 2.3 Performance of the Reference Performance Tests specified in USABC Procedure 14C is required before and after the conduct of vibration testing. For completeness these are itemized within the procedure steps in Sections 5 and 6.

- 2.4 Unless otherwise specified, the test unit shall be tested early in its life (i.e. prior to the performance of any life cycle testing.)
- 3.0 TEST EQUIPMENT
  - 3.1 A. Performance of the swept sine wave version of this procedure requires a single-axis shaker table capable of producing a peak acceleration of 5G within the range of 10 to 30 Hz, as well as G-loadings at the values and within the frequency ranges shown in Tables 1 and 2 following. (Note: if the unit to be tested can only be vibrated while in a particular physical orientation due to leakage or other constraints, a multi-axis table will be required.)

B. Performance of the random vibration version of the procedure requires a one- to three-axis table capable of producing accelerations up to 1.9G over the vibration spectra detailed in Figure 2, extending from 10 to approximately 200 Hz. If the unit to be tested can only be vibrated while in a particular physical orientation, a multi-axis table will be required. Additionally, the time required to perform the test can be significantly reduced if the longitudinal and lateral axis vibration (or all three axes) can be performed concurrently.

- 3.2 Test fixtures are required to properly secure the test unit to the shaker table. The exact nature of these fixtures depends on the type of table used, the test unit itself, and any restrictions on physical orientation of the test unit.
- 3.3 Special instrumentation hookups capable of withstanding the vibration are required so that important battery conditions can be monitored during testing. (See Section 7.)
- 4.0 DETERMINATION OF TEST CONDITIONS AND TEST TERMINATION
  - 4.1 Electrical test conditions are determined according to Procedure 14C, Reference Performance Tests.
  - 4.2 The states-of-charge to be used for each vibration test regimes in Section 5 should be reviewed and adjusted for each specific battery technology (if necessary) to assure that a worst-case state-of-charge is used for each vibration regime.
  - 4.3 The specific vibration frequencies for maximum vibration steps 5.3.2 and 5.5.2 should be specified in the test plan. If these are not specified, the vertical and longitudinal testing of 5.3.2 and 5.5.2 will be done at 15 and 12 Hz respectively. Other vibration test conditions are specified in the procedure steps in Sections 5 and 6.
  - 4.4 Vibration testing shall be suspended or terminated if any observed component degradation threatens safe operation of the battery as specified by the manufacturer. Conditions to be monitored are defined in Section 7.
- 5.0 PROCEDURE STEPS FOR SWEPT SINE WAVE VIBRATION TESTING

- 5.1 Perform USABC Reference Performance Tests using Procedure 14C. This sequence includes a C/3 Constant Current discharge, a DST discharge to 100% of rated capacity, and a Peak Power discharge.
- 5.2 Charge the battery fully using the manufacturer's recommended charge method.
- 5.3 <u>Vertical Axis Vibration</u> (First Half at Full Charge)
  - 5.3.1 Mount the test unit so that it will be subjected to vibration in the vertical axis, based on the manufacturer's recommended physical orientation.
  - 5.3.2 Subject the test unit to 2000 sinusoidal cycles at 5 G peak acceleration, applied at a frequency to be specified in the test plan within the range from 10 Hz to 30 Hz.
  - 5.3.3 Subject the test unit to 60 sine sweeps from 10 Hz up to 190 Hz and back to 10 Hz, to be conducted at a sweep rate of 1 Hz/s for a total testing duration of 6 hours. The following profile of G-levels shall be used:

Frequency Range (Hz)	Peak Acceleration (G)
10-20	3.0
20-40	2.0
40-90	1.5
90-140	1.0
140-190	0.75

Table 1. Frequency and G-Values for Vertical Axis

- 5.4 Discharge the battery to approximately a 40% depth-ofdischarge at the C/3 rate.
- 5.5 <u>Longitudinal Axis Vibration</u> (at 40% DOD)
  - 5.5.1 Mount the battery so that it will be subjected to vibration in the longitudinal axis, based on the manufacturer's recommended physical orientation.
  - 5.5.2 Subject the test unit to 4000 sinusoidal cycles at 3.5 G peak acceleration, applied at a frequency to be specified in the test plan within the range from 10 Hz to 30 Hz.
  - 5.5.3 Subject the test unit to 60 sine sweeps from 10 Hz up to 190 Hz and back to 10 Hz, to be conducted at a sweep rate of 1 Hz/s for a total test duration of 6 hours. The following profile of G-levels shall be used:

Frequency Range (Hz)	Peak Acceleration (G)			
10-15	2.5			
15-30	1.75			
30-60	1.25			
60-110	1.0			
110-190	0.75			

Table 2. Frequency and G-Values for Longitudinal Axis

## 5.6 <u>Lateral Axis Vibration</u> (at 40% DOD)

- 5.6.1 Mount the battery so that it will be subjected to vibration in the lateral axis (assumed to be orthogonal to the longitudinal axis), based on the manufacturer's recommended physical orientation.
- 5.6.2 Repeat 5.5.2 and 5.5.3 with the test unit mounted in this configuration.
- 5.7 Discharge the battery to approximately an 80% depth-ofdischarge at the C/3 rate.
- 5.8 <u>Vertical Axis Vibration</u> (Second Half at 80% DOD)
  - 5.8.1 Repeat 5.3.1 through 5.3.3 with the test unit at this reduced state of charge.
- 5.9 Repeat the USABC Reference Performance Tests using Procedure 14C. This sequence includes a C/3 Constant Current discharge, a DST discharge to 100% of rated capacity, and a Peak Power discharge.
- 6.0 PROCEDURE STEPS FOR RANDOM VIBRATION TESTING
  - 6.1 Perform USABC Reference Performance Tests using Procedure 14C. This sequence includes a C/3 Constant Current discharge, a DST discharge to 100% of rated capacity, and a Peak Power discharge.
  - 6.2 Charge the battery fully using the manufacturer's recommended charge method.
  - 6.3 For each of the vertical, longitudinal and lateral axes of the battery, select either the normal or alternative Glevels from Table 3 and program the shaker table appropriately. This choice will determine the vibration time required for each axis, also in accordance with Table 3. (The vibration spectra, shown in Figure 1 following, are expressed in G<sup>2</sup>/Hz, so they can be scaled for either set of G-levels.)

TEST CONDITIONS		NORMAL TEST			ALTERNATIVE TEST			
VIBRATION SPECTRUM	SOC (%)	Accel (g rms)	Time (h)	Cumul Time, h	Accel (g rms)	Time (h)	Cumul Time, h	
Vertical Axis Vibration:								
Vertical 1 spectrum	100	1.9	0.15	0.15	1.9	0.15	0.15	
Vertical 1 spectrum	100	0.75	5.25	5.4	0.95	3.5	3.65	
Vertical 2 spectrum	100	1.9	0.15	5.55	1.9	0.15	3.8	
Vertical 2 spectrum	100	0.75	5.25	10.8	0.95	3.5	7.3	
Vertical 3 spectrum	20	1.9	0.15	10.95	1.9	0.15	7.45	
Vertical 3 spectrum	20	0.75	5.25	16.2	0.95	3.5	10.95	
Longitudinal Axis Vibration:								
Longitudinal spectrum	60	1.5	0.09	16.29	1.5	0.09	11.04	
Longitudinal spectrum	60	0.4	19.0	35.29	0.75	6.7	17.74	
Longitudinal spectrum	60	1.5	0.09	35.38	1.5	0.09	17.83	
Longitudinal spectrum	60	0.4	19.0	54.38	0.75	6.7	24.53	
Lateral Axis Vibration:								
Longitudinal spectrum	60	1.5	0.09	54,47	1.5	0.09	24.62	
Longitudinal spectrum	60	0.4	19.0	73,47	0.75	6.7	31.321	
Longitudinal spectrum	60	1.5	0.09	73,56	1.5	0.09	31.411	
Longitudinal spectrum	60	0.4	19.0	92 <u>,</u> 56	0.75	6.7	38.11 <sup>1</sup>	

Table 3. Vibration Schedule for Random Vibration Test

Note 1: These cumulative times apply only if all three axes are done separately.

- 6.4 Mount the test unit so that it will be subjected to vibration along the appropriate axes, based on the manufacturer's recommended physical orientation. This procedure permits the required vibration to be performed in one, two or all three axial directions simultaneously depending on the capabilities of the shaker table used (but see 6.4 for other considerations.)
- 6.5 Perform the programmed vibration for the required times, while battery depth-of-discharge is varied from 0% (full charge) to 80% (minimal charge) over the course of the vibration testing of a given battery. Two approaches are permitted to accomplish this:

(a) if a one- or two-axis vibration table is used, approximately half of the vertical axis testing should be done at full charge, followed by the longitudinal and lateral vibration at 40% DOD, and then the remaining vertical axis vibration at 80% DOD.

(b) If a three-axis table is used to perform all vibration regimes simultaneously, the total testing period can be divided into three intervals of roughly equal length. The first interval should be performed with the battery fully charged, the second interval with the battery at 40% DOD, and the third interval at 80% DOD.

- 6.6 Between each pair of the three intervals of vibration specified in 6.5, the battery should be discharged at a C/3 constant current rate for 40% of the rated capacity of the battery. Following the third vibration interval, the battery should be fully recharged.
- 6.7 Repeat the USABC Reference Performance Tests using Procedure 14C. This sequence includes a C/3 Constant Current discharge, a DST discharge to 100% of rated capacity, and a Peak Power discharge.
- 7.0 SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR TESTING

During the application of the vibration regimes, the test unit shall be instrumented to determine the presence of any of the following conditions:

- 7.1 Loss of electrical isolation between the battery positive connection and the battery case and/or test equipment ground. The degree of isolation shall be verified regularly, e.g. daily, during any period of vibration testing to be within the USABC trial criterion of 0.5 MS or greater isolation (1.0 mA or less leakage at 500V DC).
- 7.2 Abnormal battery voltages indicating the presence of openor short-circuit conditions.
- 7.3 Unexpected resonance conditions within the battery, indicating failure of mechanical tie-down components.
- 7.4 Abnormal temperature conditions indicating possible damage to battery cells or thermal management system components.

Detection of any of the conditions listed in 7.1 through 7.4 shall cause testing to be suspended until the condition has been evaluated and a determination has been made that either it is safe to proceed or the testing should be terminated.

## 8.0 DATA ACQUISITION AND REPORTING

- 8.1 Data to be acquired during the Reference Performance Tests of Sections 5 or 6 shall be as required for the normal conduct of those tests. Data from these measurements (other than summary results) need not be retained if no anomalous behavior is observed during testing.
- 8.2 The general reporting requirements for USABC testing are given in Section 4 of Appendix B, Reporting and Data

Acquisition Outline, of this manual.

8.3 A report shall be prepared detailing the actual vibration regimes applied, a compilation and interpretation of all data acquired, any results of detailed component failure analyses, and any recommendations for improvements in battery design, installation procedures, or test methods. Also, the pre- and post-vibration electrical performance data that confirms the adequacy of the battery design to withstand the vibration environments shall be summarized as required by 8.1.

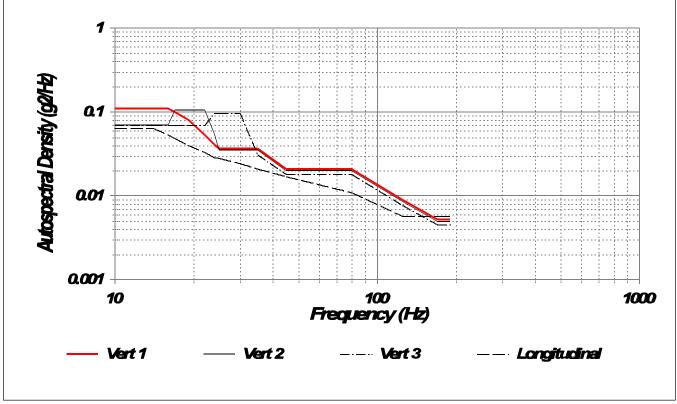


Figure 1. Vibration Spectra for Random Vibration Test