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1. Scope:

This product specification describes Wanma polymer lithium-ion battery. Please using the test methods that recommend in this specification. If you have any opinions or advices about the test items and methods, please contact us. Please read the cautions recommended in the specifications first, take the credibility measure of the cell's using.

If the cells should be using at the environment that not preferred in this document, please connect with our first and get our authorization.

It is claimed that we should have no any responsibility with the contingency and loss due to the cells' wrong usage (not preferred in the product specification).

For the reason of stable performance and better safety, battery pack with more than 2 cells connected in serial way should be charged with a balance charger.

2. Product Type, Model and Dimension:

- 2.1 Type: Polymer lithium-ion battery
- 2.2 Model: 6050140K(4S,Cell adding PCB wire,)
- 2.3 Cell Dimension(Max, Thickness \times Width \times Length, mm³): $\underline{6.1 \times 50.5 \times 141.0}$ Pack Dimension(Max, Thickness \times Width \times Length, mm³): $\underline{43.0 \times 53.0 \times 147.0}$

3. Specification:

- C \ Specific				
Item		Specifications	Remark	
Typial Capacity		4000 mAh $\pm 5\%$	25°C 0.2C₅A discharge	
Nominal T	Voltage	14.8V	Average Voltage at 0.2C ₅ A discharge	
Charge C	Current	Standard: 0.2 C ₅ A; Max: 1C ₅ A	Working temperature: 0~45°C	
Charge cut-o	off Voltage	$16.80 \pm 0.05 \text{V}$		
Discharge	Current	Continuously:12A; Max: 20A	Working temperature: 0~60°C	
Discharge cut-off Voltage		11.0V		
Cell Vo	ltage	14.8~15.6V	When leave factory	
Impeda	ance	≤100m Ω	AC 1KHz after 50% charge	
Weig	ght	Approx410g		
_	≤1month	-20∼45°C		
Storage temperature	≤3month	0~30℃	Best 20±5°C for long-time	
temperature	≤6month	20±5℃	storage	
Storage humidity		65±20% RH		

4. General Performance:

Definition of Standard charging method: At 20 ± 5 °C, charging the cell initially with constant current $0.2C_5A$ till voltage 16.8V, then with constant voltage 16.8V till current declines to $0.05C_5A$.

Item		Test Methods	Performance	
4.1	4.1 0.2C Capacity After standard charging, laying the battery 0.5h, then discharging at 0.2C ₅ A to voltage 11.0V, recording the discharging time.		≥300min	
4.2	After standard charging laying the battery 0.5h, then discharging at			
4.3	Cycle Life	Constant current $1C_5A$ charge to $16.8V$, then constant voltage charge to current declines to $0.05C_5A$, stay 5min, constant current $1C_5A$ discharge to $11.0V$, stay 5min. Repeat above steps till continuously discharging time less than 36min.	≥150times	
4.4	Capability of keeping electricity	20 ± 5 °C , After standard charging, laying the battery 28days, discharging at $0.2C_5A$ to voltage 11.0V, recording the discharging time.	≥240min	

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5. Environment Performance:

Item		Test Methods	Performance
5.1	High temperature After standard charging, laying the battery 4h at 60° C, then discharging at $0.2C_5$ A to voltage 11.0V, recording the discharging time.		≥270min
5.2	Low temperature	After standard charging, laying the battery 4h at -20° C, then discharging at $0.2C_5$ A to voltage 11.0V, recording the discharging time.	≥210min
5.3	Constant humidity and temperature	After standard charging, laying the battery 48h at 40 ± 2 °C, RH 93 ±2 %. Recording 0.2C ₅ A discharging time	No distortion No electrolytes leakage ≥270 min
5.4	Temperature shock	After standard charging, battery stored at -20° C for 2 hours, then stored at 50° C for 2 hours. Repeat 10 times.	No electrolytes leakage

6. Mechanical Performance:

	Item	Test Methods	Performance	
6.1	Vibration	After standard charging, put battery on the vibration table. 30 min experiment from X,Y,Z axis. Scan rate: 1 oct/min; Frequency 10-30Hz, Swing 0.38mm; Frequency 30-55Hz, Swing 0.19mm.	No influence to batteries' electrical performance and appearance.	
6.2	Collision	After vibration test, batteries were laying on the vibration table about X, Y, Z axis. Max frequency acceleration: 100m/s^2 ; collision times per minutes: $40\text{~}80$; frequency keeping time 16ms; all collision times 1000 ± 10 .	No influence to batteries' electrical performance and appearance.	
6.3	Drop	Random drop the battery from 10m height onto concrete one times.	No explosion or fire	

7. Safety Test:

Test conditions: The following tests must be measured at flowing air and safety protection conditions. All batteries must standard charge and lay 24h.

	Item Test Methods		Performance	
7.1	Over discharge	At 20 \pm 5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, discharge battery with 0.2C5A continuously 12.5h.	No explosion or fire	
7.2	Short-circuit	At 20 ± 5 °C , connect batteries' anode and cathode by wire which impedance less than 50 m Ω , keep 6h.	No explosion or fire	
7.3	Extrusion	At 20 ± 5 °C, put the battery in two parallel steal broad, add pressure 13kN.	No explosion or fire	
7.4	Thermal shock	Put the battery in the oven. The temperature of the oven is to be raised at $5\pm1^{\circ}$ C per minute to a temperature of $130\pm2^{\circ}$ C and remains 60 minutes.	No explosion or fire	

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8.1.6 Short-circuit

Short-circuit is strictly prohibited. It should damage batteries badly.

8.2 Standard Test Environment for polymer lithium-ion batteries

Environment temperature: 20±5°C

Humidity: 45-85%

8.3 Cautions of charge & discharge

8.3.1 charge

Charging current should be lower than values that recommend below. Higher current and voltage charging may cause damage to cell electrical, mechanical, safety performance and could lead heat generation or leakage.

- (1) Batteries charger should charging with constant current and constant voltage mode;
- (2) Charging current should be lower than (or equal to)1C₅A;
- (3) Temperature $0 \sim 45^{\circ}$ C is preferred when charging;
- (4) Charging voltage must be lower than 16.8 V.

8.3.2 discharge

- (1) Discharging current must be lower than (or equal to)20A;
- (2) Temperature $0 \sim 60^{\circ}$ C is preferred when discharging;
- (3) Discharging voltage must not be lower than 11.0 V.

8.3.3 over-discharge

It should be noted that the cell would be at an over-discharge state by its self-discharge. In order to prevent over-discharge, the cell shall be charged periodically to keeping voltage between 14.8-15.6V. Over-discharge may cause loss of cell performance. It should be noted that the cell would not discharge till voltage lower than 9.2V.

8.4 Storage of polymer lithium-ion batteries

The environment of long-time storage:

Temperature: $20\pm5^{\circ}$ C; Humidity: 45-85%;

Batteries were $40 \sim 60\%$ charged.

The battery had better charge a time per three month during its storage for avoiding over discharge. If storage is long time, please charge the battery with constant current $0.5C_5A$ for 1 hour so that it has some storage of charge for properly using.

Charge and discharge afresh to active and renew battery energy after storage above 1 year.

In case of over-discharge, batteries should be charged for one time every 3 months while storing. Batteries should be discharged and charged after being stored more than a year in order to activate it and restore energy.

8.5 Transportation of polymer lithium-ion batteries

The batteries should transportation with $10\sim50\%$ charged states.

8.6 Others

Please note cautions below to prevent cells' leakage, heat generation and explosion.

Prohibition of disassembly cells;

Prohibition of cells immersion into liquid such as water or seawater;

Prohibition of dumping cells into fire;

Prohibition of using damaged cells. The cells with a smell of electrolyte or leakage must be placed away from fire to avoid firing.

In case of electrolyte leakage contact with skin, eye, physicians shall flush the electrolyte immediately with fresh water and medical advise is to be sought.

9. Notice of Designing Battery Pack:

9.1 Pack design

Battery pack should have sufficient strength and battery should be protected from mechanical shock. No sharp edge components should be inside the pack contain the battery.

9.2 PCM design

The overcharge threshold voltage should not be exceed 4.25V.

The over-discharge threshold voltage should not be lower than 2.3 V.

The PCM should have short protection function built inside.

9.3 Tab connection

Ultrasonic welding or spot welding is recommended to connect battery with PCM or other parts.

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If apply manual solder method to connect tab with PCM, the notice below is very important to ensure battery performance.

- (1) The electric iron should be temperature controlled and ESD safe;
- (2) Soldering temperature should not exceed 350° C;
- (3) Soldering time should not be longer than 3s, keep battery tab cold down before next soldering;
- (4) Soldering times should not exceed 5 times;
- (5) Directly heat cell body is strictly prohibited, battery may be damaged by heat above approx. 100°C.

9.4 Cell fixing

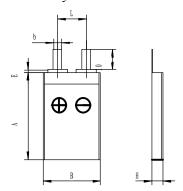
The battery should be fixed to the battery pack by its large surface area. No cell movement in the battery pack should be allowed.

9.5 Cells replacement

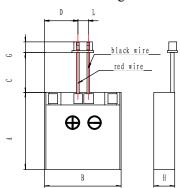
The cell replacement should be done by professional people. Prohibit short-circuit between cells' Al package and exterior component.

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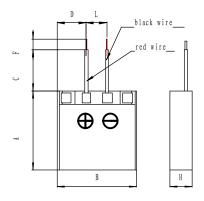
10. Schematic of Battery:



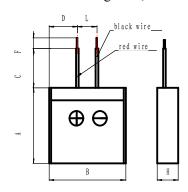
□Cell or adding Ni tabs



 \square Cell adding , wire, plugs



√ Cell adding PCB, wire



 \square Cell adding wire

Parameter:

Sign	Item	Max (mm)	Remak	Sign	Item	Max (m m)	Remak
A	Length	147.0		L	Space between Tabs	/	
В	Width	53.0		Е	PP membrane Length	/	
Н	Thickness	43.0		b	Tab Width	/	
	Wire Standard	3135	18#		Plug Standard		

11.PCB Parameter

Item	Specifications	Remark
Over charged Protect Voltage	4.225 ± 0.025 V	
Over charged Protect Delay time	≤ <u>1.5</u> mS	
Over charged Protect Relieve Voltage	$\pm 0.025 \text{V}$	
Over Discharged Protect Voltage	<u>2.4</u> ± <u>0.1</u> V	
Over Discharged Protect Delay time	≤ <u>150</u> mS	LT-P415-4S-2
Over Current Protect	50 ± 10 A	
Over Current Protect Delay	≤ <u>11</u> mS	
Over Discharged Protect Relieve Condition	Charge	
Protect Component Static State Power	< <u>7</u> μA	