

WHOI OBS Battery Systems

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Diversity of batteries in WHOI OBS

- Many factors lead to a proliferation of battery models



Diversity of batteries in WHOI OBS

- Function of battery:



Main



Acoustic release



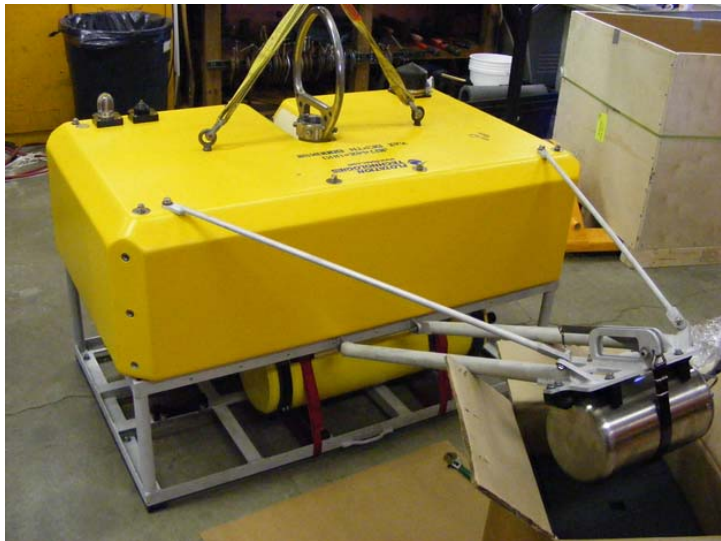
Clock keep-alive



Recovery aids

Diversity of batteries in WHOI OBS

- Form factor of instrument:



7" ID pressure tube



17" glass spheres



12" glass spheres

Diversity of batteries in WHOI OBS

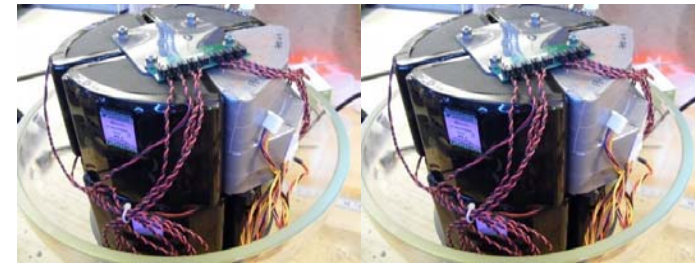
- Experiment duration and sensor load



72 days with geophone



7.5 months with
geophone



1 year with Guralp
3T and Episensor
(14 individual batteries)



1 year with Trillium Compact
(7 individual batteries)

Diversity of batteries in WHOI OBS

- Battery chemistry



Lithium Primary (LiSO_2Cl_2)



Lithium Primary (LiSOCl_2)



Alkaline

Comparison of lithium chemistries

Tadiran

- Lithium Thionyl Chloride (LiSOCl_2)
- Uses “Hybrid Layer Capacitors” for pulse handling and passivation
- Light weight
- Less expensive



Electrochem

- Lithium Sulfuryl Chloride (LiSO_2Cl_2)
- High intrinsic current capability
- Prone to passivation
- Heavy
- More expensive



Comparison of lithium chemistries

Tadiran

- More energy per cell
- Higher specific energy density
- Very long lead times
- UN Testing charges
- Difficult design process



Electrochem

- Less energy per cell
- Lower specific energy density
- ~1 month lead times
- Typically no UN Testing charges
- Easy to work with



Smackdown by the numbers

	Tadiran	Electrochem	
Energy	100	87.5	W-Hr
Length	124.5	111.4	mm
Diameter	32.9	33.5	mm
Weight	195	213	g
Volume	108	98	cc
Cost	42	65	USD
Energy Density	0.926	0.893	W-Hr/cc
Specific E.D.	0.513	0.411	W-Hr/g
Energy to Cost	2.38	1.35	W-Hr/USD

Energy based on conservative reading of datasheets, extensive conversation with manufacturers, and decades of on bottom time

Tadiran weight and volume include 1/3 HLC



Be careful with capacities

- Wow! 40Ah * 3.6V = 144 Wh!
- Well, not really
- Check actual discharge currents and temperature
- Be conservative!

MODEL TL-5937

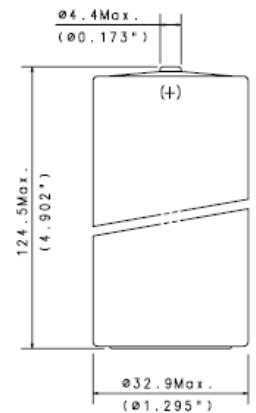
International size reference: DD, ER32L1245

TECHNICAL DATA

(Typical values @+25°C for batteries stored for one year or less)

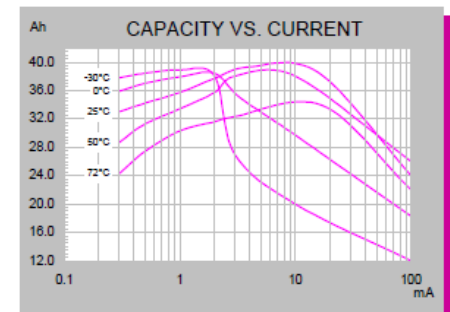
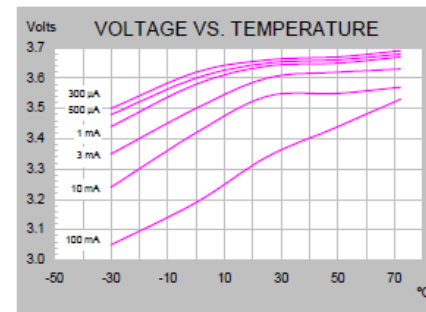
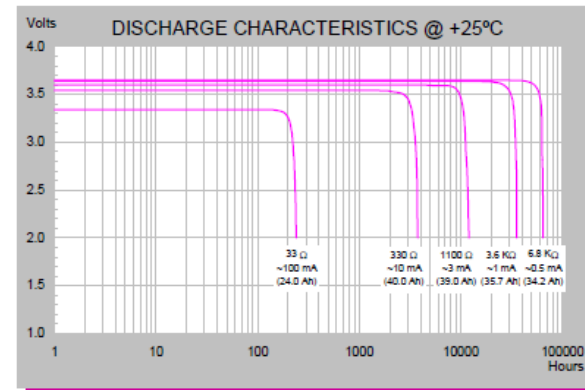
Nominal capacity @ 10 mA, to 2V	40 Ah
Rated voltage	3.6 V
Weight	188g (6.631 oz)
Volume	105 cc
Operating temperature range	-55°C to +85°C
U.L. Component Recognition, MH 12193	

TADIRAN
LITHIUM
BATTERIES



AVAILABLE TERMINATIONS

SUFFIX - /S STANDARD 15-5937-21000
SUFFIX - /T SOLDER TABS 15-5937-31000



What about rechargeables?



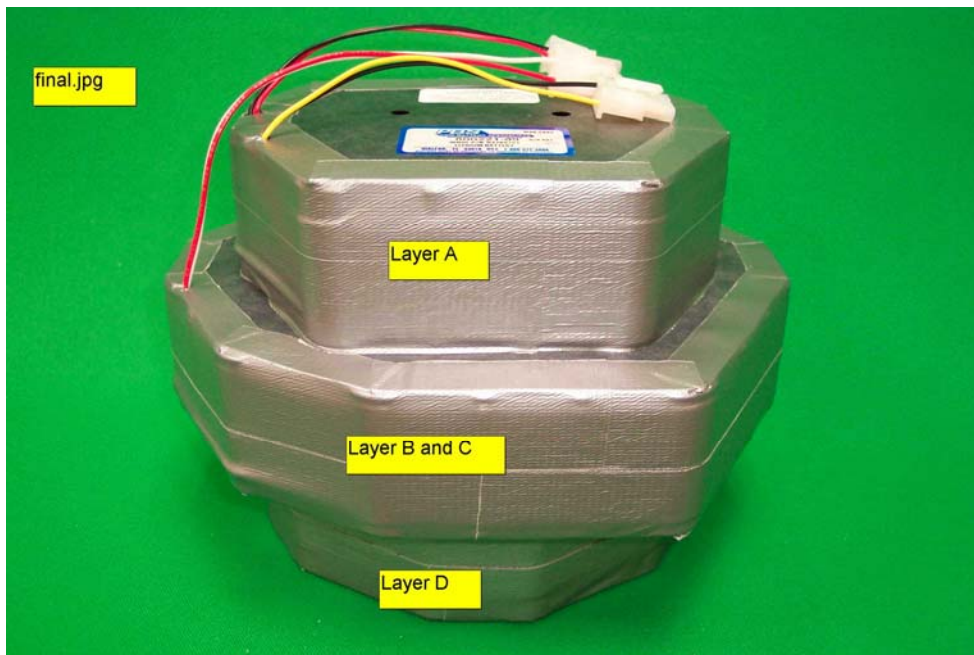
	Tadiran	Genasun	(Gli-12-100)
Energy	100	1400	W-Hr
Length	124.5	319	mm
Diameter	32.9	266	mm
Width	N/A	175	mm
Weight	195	14000	g
Volume	108	14850	cc
Cost	42	2150	USD
Energy Density	0.926	0.094	W-Hr/cc
Specific E.D.	0.513	0.100	W-Hr/g
Energy to Cost	2.38	0.65	W-Hr/USD

Data from Genasun web page



Safety concerns with Lithium primaries

- WHOI has 11 page Lithium battery safety procedure
- All employees take biennial Battery Pack Safety course



Lithium batteries need to be treated with extreme care at all stages from design through disposal

Safety concerns with Lithium primaries

- Lithium battery safety is a big deal
- A battery pack in one of these instruments exploded on deck!



- Manufacturing fault
- Current procedures should prevent recurrence
- Fortunately no one was injured

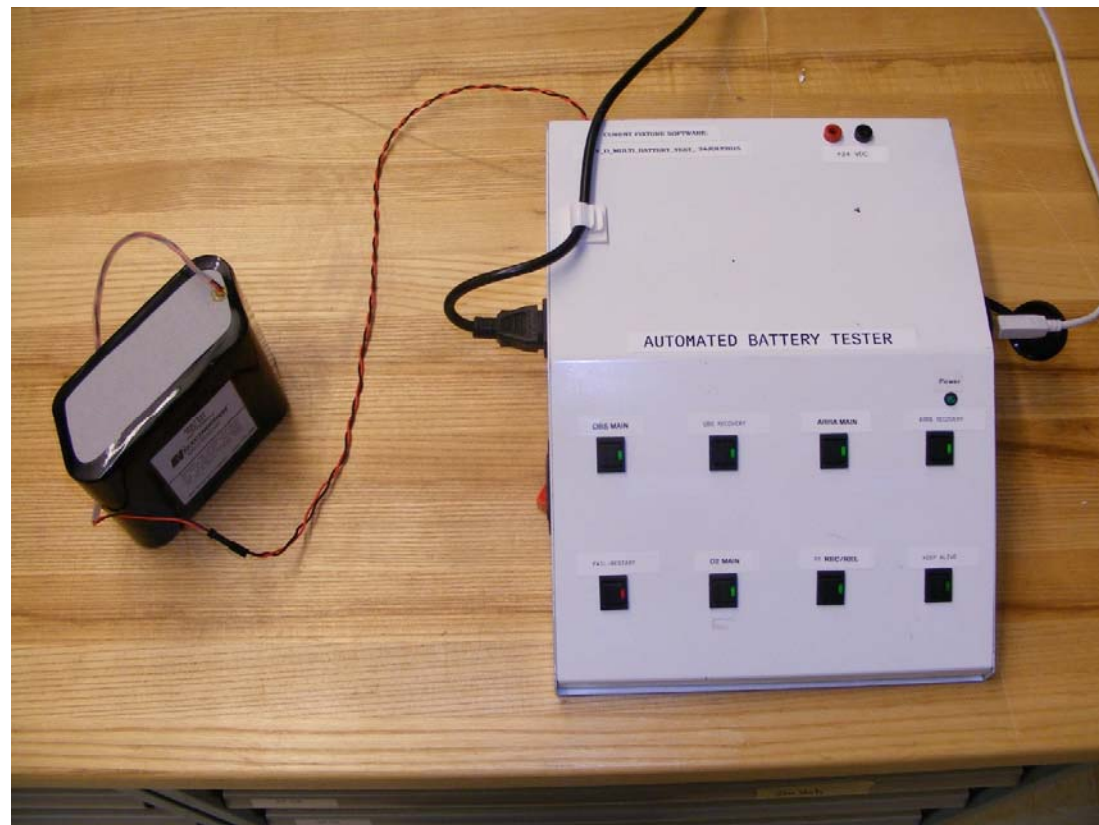
Safety concerns with Lithium primaries

- Protection diodes
- Fuses: in cell, in pack, on board
- Ensure excess pressure can vent
- Pressure sensors to watch for outgassing



Automated Battery Tester

- We test 100% of our Lithium batteries prior to installation
- Check voltage under load (functional)
- Check for diode (SAFETY!)
- No operator error



Safety concerns with Lithium primaries

Proper storage:

- Flammables cabinet in lab
- Battery storage van offsite
- Original packaging where possible

Proper disposal:

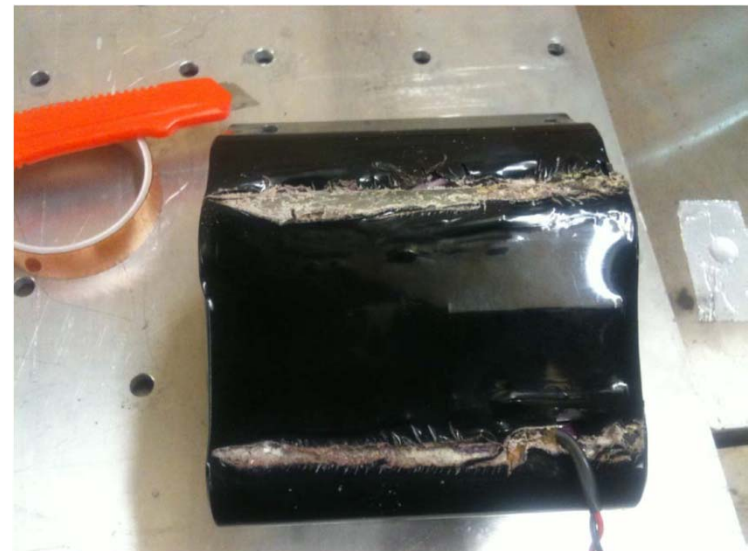
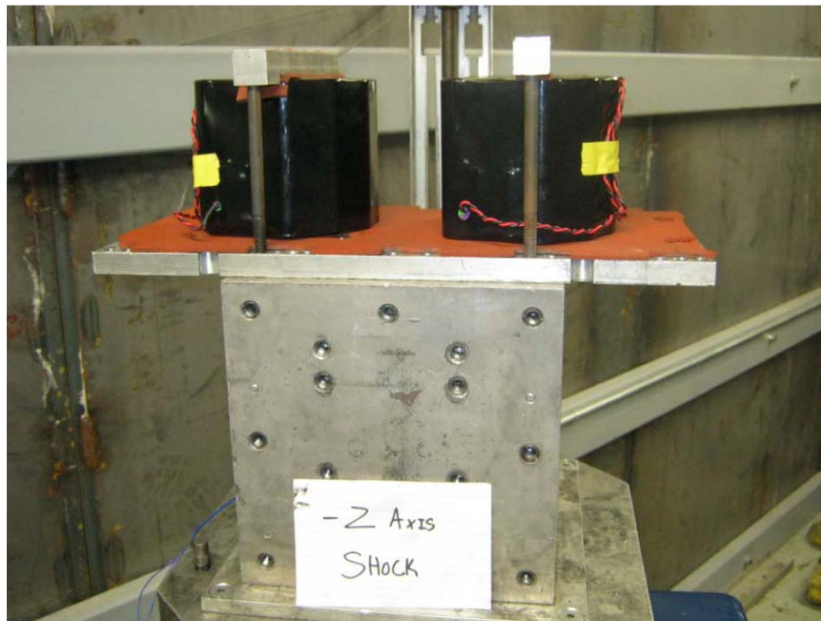


Shipping concerns with Lithium primaries

- US government regulations – 49 CFR
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code controls seagoing shipments
- Lithium primaries prohibited from passenger aircraft
- Limits on total Lithium content per battery
- Technically can't ship exhausted cells

Shipping concerns with Lithium primaries

- UN testing required for all Lithium primary shipments
- 8 packs destructively tested



After short circuit test

Modular pack design

- Easier to handle
- Install more packs to increase energy without retesting
- Allows large aggregate packs to be shipped
- Requires monitoring of each pack



Monitoring individual battery packs

