



cleansat

BB01
Battery Safety
EnerSys ABSL Space Products

24/05/2016



Description of proposed technology Building Block



- Although battery passivation is generally agreed to be a necessity, there are no set standards or guidelines of how to implement this, ground tests to be performed to demonstrate these concepts or any comprehensive de-risking efforts
- To limit the risk of all future battery break-ups passivation must be investigated at the **cell, battery, power system** and **full system level**
- This building block will endeavour to provide a comprehensive summary and recommendations of current and future cell and battery passivation methods for ESA projects by:
 - Determining a framework (or guidelines) for future passivation work
 - Recommendation of passivation methods
 - Determining which tests should be performed as part of cell qualification to conform to these recommendations
 - Identifying and where possible reducing the risk of any potential hazards relating to mission EoL and passivation techniques



Description of proposed technology Building Block



- This BB is applicable to all satellites and all Earth orbits under taking passivation at EoL
 - Within this project, there will be a particular focus on LEO as well as the worst-case scenarios. To meet this ABSL intend to present a worst-case study which are assumed to be a LEO small satellite and a GEO/MEO large satellite
- This clearly feeds into the system risk assessment as the battery is one of the largest stores of energy within the satellite
- Management of this may impact the mass budget, increasing the power subsystem mass
- The mitigation method used will impact the power budget, preferably only during the passivation process



- Examples of the main technical challenges associated with this BB are:
 - Required level of discharge at EoL (50% state-of-charge (SoC), 0% SoC, 0V etc)
 - How will this discharge be performed
 - What system failures could cause a critical battery failure
 - Determining the battery behaviour under conditions which may be seen during passivation (for example, temperatures in excess of 100°C for long durations)
 - Determining any risk of creating debris if a battery is accidentally and rapidly overcharged
 - Determining which tests are most appropriate to perform on ground to ensure the safety at EoL and during passivation

