

## **Batteries explosive properties characterization for LEO Satellites**

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Since human started to send active satellites on the orbit they needed some energy source and means to store it. Since then there are thousands of active and inactive satellites flying on orbits around the Earth. In recent years most of the spacecrafts sent into space are equipped with batteries made of lithium-ion 18650 cells. They have many advantages compared to older designs. Lithium-ion cells are about 10 times more powerful than nickel-metal hydride cells. Their stored energy to mass ratio is also better. Their charge/discharge cycle is also remarkable and makes possible the operational life of a satellite for years without any significant loss of performance. With all of those good things, Lithium-ion cells come with one big trade-off: hazard of explosion. Batteries which are subjected to elevated temperature might go into thermal runaway where the cell starts to rapidly get fire and rupture. If such a battery will explode it might cause to fragment its or satellite structure. To avoid this scenario, the European Space Agency from 2020 will implement new space mitigation requirements in which there will be a set of rules regarding battery passivation (deplete energy of batteries at the end of life and additional contamination of them from thermal runaway). Up to this day, explosive forces and nature of lithium-ion cells is not well explored. Jakusz SpaceTech with ABSL are preparing research having a goal is to understand what are explosive forces of the batteries. Test specimens will be single cells, 8-pack of cells, and 88 block cell with and without walls. In Batteries will be placed inside a detonation chamber on a heated table to cause thermal runaway. Pressures generated in thermal runaways will be compared to pressures generated by conventional explosive materials. Based on this data there will be calculated TNT equivalent (which serves as a unit of explosive force) for lithium-ion cells. In the future this information will be a key element for designing a contamination device. Next, the company will plan to make tests in vacuum with a witness sheet to have a reference for future tests especially in the future with a contamination device. If under thermal runaway all contents will be contained without damaging witness sheets, the device will be declared as serving its goal.

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