



# **Specification For Lithium-ion Rechargeable Cell**

**Cell Type :HDCNR18650-3000mAh-3.7V**





## 1 Preface

This specification describes the type and dimensions, performance, technical characteristics, warning and caution of the lithium ion rechargeable cell. The specification only applies to 18650 cell supplied by Haidi Power Technology Co.,Ltd.

## 2 Definition

### 2.1 Rated capacity and minimum capacity:

Rated capacity: Cap=3000mAh, minimum capacity: Cap=2900mAh. Under  $25\pm3^{\circ}\text{C}$ , It means the capacity value of being discharged by 2-hours rate to end voltage 2.5 V, which is signed Cap, the unit is mAh.

### 2.2 Standard charge method:

Under  $25\pm3^{\circ}\text{C}$ , it can be charged to 4.2V with constant current of 0.5C, and then, charged continuously with constant voltage of 4.2V until the charged current is 0.02C.

### 2.3 Standard discharge method:

Under  $25\pm3^{\circ}\text{C}$ , it can be discharged to the voltage of 2.5V with constant current of 0.5C.

## 3 Cell type and dimensions

### 3.1 Description and model

Description: Cylindrical Li-ion rechargeable cell

Model: **NRA LP HN**

18650-3000 mAh

### 3.2 Cell bar code and explanation

HDCNR 18650-3000mAh-3.6V

HD NRA LP HN JJAE 024953

**Figure 1**

Cell bar code includes six parts(**Figure 1**):

Company Abbreviations + Battery type + Cell type + Cell batch code + Cell ordinal code

For example : HD + NRA+ LP +HN + JJAF + 024953

①Company Abbreviations :

The abbreviations of “HD”



Material Abbreviations	Cell Shape	battery size
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② Battery Type :

F means $\text{LiFePO}_4$
C means $\text{LiCoO}_2$
M means $\text{LiMnO}_2$
N means $\text{LiNi}_x\text{Co}_y\text{Mn}_z\text{O}_2$

R means cylinder type battery
P means square battery
X means polymer battery

A means 18650 battery
B means 21700 battery
C means 26650 battery
D means 32650 battery
E means 32700 battery

③ battery type :  
EP stands for dynamic energy compatibility

LP stands for dynamic type

HP represents the tool-start model

④ Cell Type :  
HN means 18650-3000 mAh

⑤ Cell batch code definition as following (Be constituting by the ingredients of date) :

J	J	AF
Manufacture Year For example: J means 2019	Manufacture month J for September.....	Manufacture day For example: AF means date 27th

⑥ Cell ordinal code  
024953 produces the 024953 th battery  
024953            024953

⑦ Combination rules  
Code spray-code content is; Company name + battery capacity + batch number+ water code

For example : HD + HN+JJAF + 024953



## 4 Characteristics

### 4.1 Cell specification

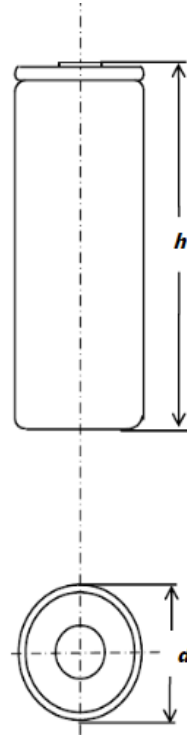
ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Normal capacity	3000 mAh@0.2C
Minimum capacity	2900 mAh@0.2C
Normal voltage	3.7V
Charging voltage	4.2 ±0.05 V
Discharge ending voltage	2.5 ±0.05 V
Standard charging current	0.5C(1500mA)
Standard discharge current	3C(9000mA)
Max charge current	1C (25±3℃) (not for cycle life)
Max discharge current	3C (25±3℃) (not for cycle life)
Normal temperature cycle	100%DOD 500 @80% 80%DOD 700 @80% 50%DOD 1000 @80%
recommended charge and discharge cell environment temperature	Charge: 0~45℃ Discharge: -10~60℃
Maximum short term allowable charge and discharge cell body temperature. Charging and discharging at these conditions will shorten cell cycle life.	Charge: 60℃ Discharge: 70℃
Internal resistance	≤25mΩ(AC Impedance, 1000 Hz)
Cell dimensions(with PET film)	Height : 65.2±0.2mm Diameter : 18.3±0.2mm
Weight	≤48g

## 4.2 Cell dimensions

Cell physical dimensions listed in Figure 2(unit: mm)

Height :  $65.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ mm}$

Diameter :  $18.55 \pm 0.2 \text{ mm}$



**Figure 2**

## 5 Technical requirements

### 5.1 Cell storage conditions

Temperature : 1 months  $20 \sim 35^{\circ}\text{C}$     3 months  $25 \sim 45^{\circ}\text{C}$     1years  $-10 \sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Relative humidity :  $0 \sim 45\% \text{RH}$

### 5.2 Cell testing conditions

Unless otherwise specified, all tests stated according to following:

Temperature :  $25 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$

Use standard charge and standard discharge method

### 5.3 Requirement of the testing equipment



#### 5.4 Characteristics

NO.	Item	Standard	Test Method
1	Discharge Characteristics (Room Temperature)	Discharge capacity / Nominal capacity *100% A) $0.5C \geq 100\%$ B) $1C \geq 98\%$ C) $3C \geq 96\%$ D) $5C \geq 95\%$ E) $7C \geq 92\%$	In 1 standard atmospheric pressure, ambient temperature of $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , relative humidity is 15% ~ 90%, 0.5 C standard battery charge (if no specific instructions, below are placed under the condition, is by the way), suspended 10 min, respectively by 0.5 C and 1 C, 3 C and 5 C and 7 C , discharge to the threshold voltage of 2.75V, cycle for three to five times, when there is a meet the requirements, which meet the standard requirements (thesamebelow).

2	Normal Storage	<p>Residual capacity <math>\geq</math> Nominal capacity *90%</p> <p>Recovery capacity <math>\geq</math> Nominal capacity *95%</p>	<p>Tested the initial condition and initial capacity of battery. Store for 28 days after standard charged, tested the final condition of battery. Then discharge at 0.5C to the discharge cut-off voltage 2.75V, tested the residual capacity of battery. 0.5C /0.5 C tested the recovery capacity of battery. Charge/discharge cycle can be conducted for 3-5 times before meeting the Standards.</p>
3	Cycle Life	<p>Residual capacity <math>\geq</math> Nominal capacity *80%</p>	<p>1、Measured the initial condition and initial capacity of battery. Then conduct 1C/5C 500th cycle measured the final condition of battery.</p>

4	Long Time Storage	Residual capacity $\geq$ Nominal capacity *95%	Charged to the voltage of $4.2\pm0.02V$ , Capacity after storage for 90dat $25\pm2^{\circ}C$ after the standard charged and then discharge for 2h at 0.5C, measured with charge and discharge current 0.5C to cut-off voltage. Cycle three to five times, when one meets the standard, that is the standard requirements.
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### 5.5 Safety Performance

NO.	Item	Standard	Test Method
1	Overcharge	No fire, No explosion	After fully charged according to the standard charge method, the cell is charged at 1C till the ending conditions: the cell voltage reaches 1.5 times of the cut-off voltage of standard charge or the 1C charge time reaches 60 min.The cell is observed for 1 h afterwards.





2	Over Discharge	No fire, No explosion, No leakage	Standard charge. Discharge at 1C to 90 min and watch for 1h.
3	Short Circuit at Room Temperature	No fire, No explosion, Maximum temperature	Standard charge. Keep the battery into a ventilation cabinet and short-circuit the positive and negative terminals directly (general resistance shall be less than or equal to 5mΩ). Stop the test when the time is 10 mintes . Observe the variation of the battery's appearance and temperature.
4	Crush	No fire, No explosion, Maximum temperature	Standard charge. Use the half cylinder radius 75 mm (half the size of the cylinder are greater than the length of the squeezed battery), with (5±1mm/s speed in vertical direction extrusion batteries, battery plate until the voltage reaches 0 v or deformation after reaching 30% or extrusion of 200 kN stop pressing, observation of 1 h.

5	Hot Oven	No fire, No explosion	Standard charge. Keep the battery connected with a thermocouple and put it into a gravity convection or circulating air oven. Temperature is raised at a rate of $5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ per minute to a temperature of $130\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and remained for 30 min at this temperature. observation of 1 h.Observe the variation of the battery's appearance.
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### 5.6 Environmental characteristics

NO.	Item	Standard	Test Method
1	Thermal cycling Properties	No leakage \ fire \ explosion	Standard charge. Put battery into rapid temperature change box, starting from $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ with 60 min cooled to $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and held to $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ environment after 90 min, with 60 min to $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with another 90 min at $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ under the environment of 110 min, with another 70 min to $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .As a cycle, a total of 5 loop, observation of 1 h.
2	Seawater immersion	No fire, No explosion	Standard charge. Battery in 2 h in 3.5% NaCl solution, the depth of the water completely after a battery, observation of 1 h.

3	Drop	No leakage \ fire \ explosion	Standard charge. Make a battery positive and negative terminals from 1.2 m to the cement floor height in free fall, the observation of 1 h.
4	Discharge Characteristics under Different Temperature	Discharge capacity / Nominal capacity *100% A) 25 °C ≥ 100% B) 55 °C ≥ 98% C) 0 °C ≥ 80% D) -10 °C ≥ 70% No fire \ explosion	Tested the initial condition and initial capacity of battery. Standard charge. Put the battery into a 55°C±2°C for 5h, discharge at 0.2C to the cut-off voltage 2.75V, then standard charge at room temperature. In turn put the battery into 25°C±2°C to -10°C±2°C for 2h、5h、10h、10h, discharge at 0.2C to the cut-off voltage, then test the final capacity of the battery, and then store it for 2h at room temperature. Observe the variation of the battery's appearance.
5	Depression	No leakage \ fire \ explosion	Standard charge. Put the battery in low pressure box, regulate pressure of 11.6 kPa in test chamber temperature to room temperature, let stand for 6 h, the observation of 1 h.

**Comments:** the definitions of some nomenclatures of this specification

- (1) Standard Charge: Charge with current 0.5C to limit charge voltage 4.2V under the condition of 25°C±3°C surrounding temperature, then change to charge with constant voltage till the current less than or equal to 0.02 C.

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- (2) Initial State: The initial appearance, open-circuit voltage and internal resistance of battery.
- (3) Final State: The final appearance, open-circuit voltage and internal resistance of battery.
- (4) Residual Capacity: After a specific testing program, the first discharge capacity of battery.
- (5) Recovery capacity: After a specific testing program, and through the repeatedly charging and discharging to the recovery state, then the discharge capacity of battery.
- (6) 0.5 C / 1 C (0.5 C / 0.5 C, 0.5 C / 0.2 C) : Charge at 0.5C to limit charge voltage 4.2V, then change to charge with constant voltage until the current less than or equal to 0.01 C, rest for 5 min, then discharge at 1C (0.5 C, 0.2C) to 2.75V cut-off.

## 6 The restriction of the use of hazardous substances

This model of lithium-ion cell is in accordance with our company's request of "environmental substances control standard".



# **HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS**

## **FOR**

### **LITHIUM ION RECHARGEABLE CELL**

#### **1 CAUTION AND PRECAUTION**

##### **1.1 Charging**

- a) Charging voltage must be set 4.2V/cell. Concerning charge voltage tolerance of charger, charging voltage must be set below 4.3V/cell. Even if the charge could be out of order, charge voltage of charger should not be above 4.3V/cell to avoid over- charging. Cell life will be shorten by charging voltage above 4.3V.
- b) Charger should start charging at temperature range 0 ~ +45°C.
- c) Charge the cell at a constant current of 0.5C until 4.2V is attained. Charge rates greater than 2C are NOT recommended. (C: Rated Capacity of cell)
- d) Maintain charge voltage at 3.65V for 2.0 hours (recommended for maximum capacity).
- e) Cell must be charged with constant current-constant voltage method. Do not use the continuous charging method..
- f) Do not continue to charge cell over specified time.
- g) No reverse charging
- h) In case of cell voltage is below 2.75V, cell should be charged with pre-charge that current is below 0.26A (0.1C). Then cell voltage reach over 2.75V, standard charge starts. And if cell voltage never reaches to 2.75V in specified period (timer), charger will stop charging.
- i) By timer, current detection and open circuit voltage detection, charger detects full charge. When charger detect cell



is full charged, charger stop charging.

## 1.2 Discharging

- a) Discharge current must be below 7C (18200mA) /cell.
- b) Discharge end voltage must be over 2.75V.
- c) Do not over-discharge cell below 2.75V/cell.
- d) Discharge temperature range should be -10 °C ~ +60°C(0.5C discharge).

## 1.3 Environmental using conditions

When the cell is charged.: 0°C ~ +45°C

When the cell is discharged.: -10°C ~ +60°C

Charge or discharge out of recommended range might cause the generating heat or serious damage of cell. And also, it might cause the deterioration of cell's characteristics and cycle life.

## 1.4 Storage

Any storage, cell should be in low humidity, no corrosive gas atmosphere area. And there is no press and condensation on the cell. Best temperature range 20~30°C.

## 1.5 Precautions on Handling Lithium Ion Cells

- a) When the cells are connected in series, use same rank cells, use same lot number cells and use same charging date cells. These date show label for carton on the master carton. Further, the cell's voltage and impedance have to be checked and matched as uses of cells. HAIDI recommend match cells keep voltage within 10mV difference and impedance within 5mΩ difference at least.



- b) Inspect voltage and internal impedance before using.
- c) When cells are re-shipped to assembling factory, make enough attention the packing to avoid stress by shipping. HAIDI recommends the same package shipped from HAIDI when re-shipping. Even if after open package, when re-shipping, use the same parts and materials from HAIDI for re-packing.
- d) Do not use abnormal cell which has damages by shipping stress, drop, short or something else, and which gives off electrolyte odor.
- e) Do not use or leave the cell under the blazing sun (or in heated car by sunshine). The cell may generate heat, , it might cause the deterioration of cell's characteristics or cycle life.
- f) Do not use cell nearby the place where generates static electricity (more than 100V).
- g) Please read the manual before using the cell and please reread if necessary.
- h) Please read the manual of specified charger about charging method.
- i) When the cell has rust, bad smell or something abnormal at first-time-using, do not use the equipment and go to bring the cell to the place which it was bought.
- j) In case younger children use the cell, their parents teach how to use cells according to the manual with care.
- k) Keep the cell out of the reach of younger children. And also, pay attention to cell be taken out it from the charger or equipment by little children.
- l) If the skin or cloth is smeared with liquid from the cell, wash with fresh water. It may cause the skin inflammation, see a doctor immediately.



## 1.6 Cell position in equipment and charger.

To avoid degradation of cell performance by heat, a cell should set the place apart from heat generating electronic parts inside equipment and charger.

## 1.7 Precautions on Battery Pack Design.

### a) Battery pack Shape, Mechanism and Material

- Do not make the shape and mechanism which easy connect to other equipment and charger.
- Do not make the terminal shape which easy cause short circuit by metal object such as necklaces, hairpins, etc. And further, have over current protection function to prevent outer short circuit.
- Do not make the terminal shape and mechanism which connect reverse to equipment.
- Do not make the shape and mechanism which static electricity and water easy go through the battery pack inside.
- Make the shape and mechanism which can inspect protection circuit function before the battery pack makes completely.
- Fix cells with mold case by rib, tape, glue etc., but do not make damage cells (especially sealing part) by rib or sharp part of mold case. In case of the battery pack is struck by hard shock or vibration, the battery pack has possibility to cause leakage, smoke, explosion.
- Weld mold case by glue. Not weld mold case by ultra sonic welding.

### b) Protection Circuit insure safety of battery

- Overcharge protection should work below 3.7V/cell by charge. Then charge current shall be shut down.
- At the voltage range 2.75V/cell, over-discharge protection should work. Then discharge current shall be shut down and consumption current is below 1 $\mu$ A.

### c) Electric circuit

- To avoid to discharge during storage, design the low consumption current electronic circuit(e.g. Protection circuit, fuel gauge, etc) inside battery pack.





d) Cell connection

- Do not solder onto a cell in order to avoid a damage on the cell. Weld spot welding lead plate onto cell, and solder lead wire or lead plate.

## **2 PRECAUTIONS AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

The cell includes the flammable objects such as the organic solvent. If the handling is missed there will be possibility that the cell rupture flames or hot, or it will cause the damage to the cell and/or personal injury. Please observe the following prohibitive matters. And also, add the protection device the equipment for fear that the trouble would affect the cell by the abnormality of equipment. Please read and observe the standard cell precautions below before using utilization.

2.1 Don't use or expose the cell to extreme heat, flame, disposed in fire or water or get it wet. Don't modify or disassemble the cell. It will be dangerous, and may cause ignition, heating, leakage or explosion.

2.2 Don't short-circuit cell positive(+) and negative(-) terminals. Keep away from metal or other conductive materials. Jumbling the cells of direct contact with positive(+) and negative(-) terminals or other conductive materials may cause short-circuit. Don't reverse the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals for any reason.

2.3 Don't use the unspecified charger and breach charging requirement. Cell charged with unspecified condition maybe lead cell to be overcharged or abnormal chemical reaction. It causes the generating heat, smoke, rupture .

2.4 Don't overcharge, over-discharge, drive nail into the cell, strike it by hammer or tread it.

2.5 Don't give cell impact or drop, and not use the cell with conspicuous damage or deformation.

2.6 Don't connect cell to the plug socket or car-cigarette-plug. Don't use lithium-ion cell in mixture of different batch or use cell for other equipment.

2.7 Do not use or leave the cell under the blazing sun (or in heated car by sunshine), and keep cell away from little



children in order to avoid troubles by Swallowing. In case of swallowing the cell, see a doctor immediately.

2.8 If the cell gives off an odor, generates heat, becomes discolored, or in any way appears abnormal during use, recharging or storage, immediately remove (Don't touch a abnormal cell directly) it from the device or cell charger and stop using it.

2.10 Do not continue to charge cell over specified time. If the cell is not finished charging over regulated time, let it stop charging. There is possibility that the cell might generate heat, smoke, rupture or flame.

2.11 Do not get cell into a microwave or a high pressure container. It causes the generating heat, smoke, rupture or flame because of a sudden heat or damage of sealing condition of cell.

2.12 Don't solder the cell directly. Excessive heating may cause deformation of the cell components such as the gasket, which may lead to the cell swelling, leakage, or ignition.

2.13 Do not touch a leaked cell directly or put a leaked cell nearby fire.

2.14 Don't use abnormal cell which has damages by shipping stress, drop, short or something else, and which gives off electrolyte odor.

3.2 For the sake of safety assurance, please discuss the equipment design, its system and protection circuit of Lithium-ion cell with HAIDI in advance. And consult about the high rate current, rapid charge and special application in the same way.