



Lithium Polymer Battery

DATA SHEET

Battery Model : [LP703448](#)

Prepared	Authorized	Approved
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Manufacturer: EEMB Co., Ltd.

Website: <http://eemb.com>

This Specification describes the requirements of the lithium polymer rechargeable battery supplied by EEMB Co., Ltd.

1.0 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.1	Battery Type	LP703448
1.2	Nominal Capacity	1150mAh (0.2C discharge)
	Minimum Capacity	1050mAh (0.2C discharge)
1.3	Nominal Voltage	3.7V (0.2C discharge)
1.4	Charging Voltage	4.2±0.05V
1.5	Standard Charge	Method: CC/CV (constant current / constant voltage) Current: 525mA (0.5C) Voltage: 4.2V End Current: 21mA (0.02C)
1.6	Maximum Charge Current	1050mA
1.7	Maximum Discharge Current	1050mA
1.8	End of Discharge Voltage	2.75V
1.9	Weight	Approx. 22.5±2.0g
1.10	Operating Temperature	Charge: 0 °C ~ 45 °C
		Discharge: -20 °C ~ 60 °C
1.11	Storage Temperature	-20 °C ~ 45 °C (for less than 1 month)
		-20 °C ~ 35 °C (for less than 6 month)
1.12	Appearance	There shall be no such defect as scratch, flaw, crack, rust, leakage, which may adversely affect commercial value of the cell.

Note: 1C = 1 Capacity

2.0 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Testing Conditions (unless otherwise specified)

Temperature: 20±5°C

Relative Humidity: 65±20%RH

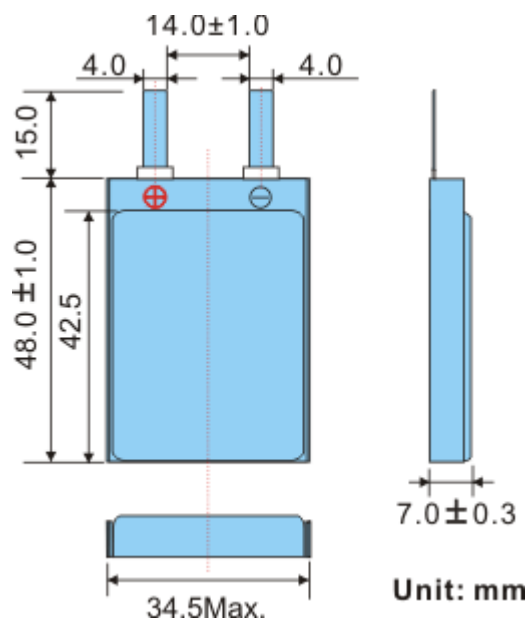
Accuracy of voltmeters and ammeters used in the test is equal to or better than the grade 0.5

2.2 Electrical Characteristics

NO	ITEM	TESTING INSTRUCTION	REQUIREMENTS
2.2.1	Standard charge	Charge the battery with constant current 0.5C to 4.2V, and then charge at constant voltage 4.2V until the current decays to 0.02C during the constant voltage stage.	
2.2.2	Nominal Capacity	Within one hour after charge according to 2.2.1, discharge at 0.2C until 2.75V cut-off voltage.	Capacity \geq nominal capacity
2.2.3	High Rate Discharge	Within one hour after charge according to 2.2.1, discharge at constant current 1C until 2.75V cut-off voltage.	\geq 85% of the nominal capacity
2.2.4	Internal Resistance	The initial internal resistance shall be measured at AC 1000Hz initially.	The initial internal resistance \leq 80mohm
2.2.5	Cycle Life	After charge according to 2.2.1, the battery stays for 1 hour. At $25\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, discharge the battery at constant current 0.5C until 2.75V cut-off voltage. Then the battery stays for 1 hour. A cycle defined as one charge and discharge. This charge and discharge circle shall be repeated 300 times.	The capacity at 300th cycle \geq 80% of the nominal capacity
2.2.6	Storage Characteristic	After charge according to 2.2.1, the battery stays at $20\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 28 days and then discharge at 0.2C to 2.75V cut-off.	Capacity Retention \geq 85% of nominal capacity Capacity Recovery \geq 90% of nominal capacity
		After charge according to 2.2.1, the battery stays at $45\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 28 days and then discharge at 0.2C to 2.75V cut-off.	Capacity Retention \geq 60% of nominal capacity Capacity Recovery \geq 70% of nominal capacity
2.2.7	High Temperature Performance	After charge according to 2.2.1, store the testing cells at $60\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 4 hours. Then discharge at 0.2C until 2.75V cut-off voltage.	The discharge capacity 90% of the nominal capacity
	Low Temperature Performance	After charge according to 2.2.1, store the testing cells at $-10\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 4 hours. Then discharge at 0.2C until 2.75V cut-off voltage	The discharge capacity 70% of the nominal capacity
		After charge according to 2.2.1, store the testing cells at $0^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 4 hours. Then discharge at 0.2C until 2.75V cut-off voltage	The discharge capacity 80% of the nominal capacity
2.2.8	Short-circuit	After charge according to 2.2.1, short circuit the cathode and anode with a wire of resistance less than 50mohms for 1 hour	No fire, no explosion

2.2.9	Overcharge	After standard charge according to 2.2.1, charge the battery at 1C to 12V for 2.5 hours.	No fire, no explosion
2.2.10	Hot box test	Put the testing batteries connecting with thermocouple in constant temperature box. Heat the batteries and box (speed of ascending temperature is $5\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ at room temperature simultaneously. Monitor the temperature change of the box. Keep for 60 minutes after the box temperature reaches $130\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, then stop the test.)	No fire, no explosion
2.2.11	Vibration test	After charge according to 2.2.1, put the testing battery on the vibration testing equipment. Vibrate it from X, Y, Z three mutually perpendicular directions for 60 minutes (Frequency of vibration: 10Hz- 30Hz, displacement of single swing: 0.38mm; Frequency of vibration: 30Hz- 55Hz, displace of single swing: 0.19mm) in swept vibration from 10Hz to 50Hz. The swept rate is 1 HZ/min.	No fire, no explosion $\geq 95\%$ of the nominal capacity
2.2.12	Thermal Shock test	Stay the testing battery at $75^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 48 hours, and then move to a temperature of $-20 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ with 5 minutes and stored for 6 hours.	No fire, no explosion
2.2.13	Delivery Condition	About 50% charged	

3.0 BATTERY DIMENSION



4.0 WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS IN HANDLING THE LITHIUM BATTERY

To prevent a possibility of the battery from leaking, heating or explosion please observe the following precautions:

WARNINGS!

- 1) Do not immerse the battery in water or seawater, and keep the battery in a cool dry surrounding if it stands by.
- 2) Do not use or leave the battery near a heat source as fire or heater
- 3) When recharging, use the battery charger specifically for that purpose
- 4) Do not reverse the position (+) and negative (-) terminals
- 5) Do not connect the battery to an electrical outlet
- 6) Do not discard the battery in fire or heat it
- 7) Do not short-circuit the battery by directly connecting the positive (+) and negative (-) terminal with metal objects such as wire.
- 8) Do not transport or store the battery together with metal objects such as necklaces, hairpins etc.
- 9) Do not strike or throw the battery
- 10) Do not directly solder the battery and pierce the battery with a nail or other sharp object.

CAUTIONS!

- 1) Do not use or leave the battery at very high temperature (for example, at strong direct sunlight or in a vehicle in extremely hot weather). Otherwise, it can overheat or fire or its performance will be degenerate and its service life will be decreased.
- 2) Do not use it in a location where static electricity is great, otherwise, the safety devices may be damaged, causing hidden trouble of safety.
- 3) If the battery leaks, and the electrolyte get into the eyes. Do not rub eyes, instead, rinse the eyes with clean running water, and immediately seek medical attention. Otherwise, it may injure eyes or cause a loss of sight.
- 4) If the battery gives off an odor, generates heat, becomes discolored or deformed, or in any way appear abnormal during use, recharging or storage, immediately remove it from the device or battery charger and stop using it.
- 5) In case the battery terminals are dirt, clean the terminals with a dry cloth before use. Otherwise power failure or charge failure may occur due to the poor connection with the instrument.
- 6) Be aware discarded batteries may cause fire, tape the battery terminals to insulate them.

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