

CELL SPECIFICATION INR 18650 22E



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INDUSTRIAL



MEDICAL

INR 18650 22E



Cylindrical Lithium Ion Cell

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Cylindrical Lithium Ion Cell

1. SCOPE

This product specification has been prepared to specify the rechargeable lithium-ion cell ('cell') to be supplied to the Customer by TerraE.

2. MODEL

2.1 DESCRIPTION	Cell (lithium-ion rechargeable cell)
2.2 MODEL NAME	INR_18650_22_E

3. NOMINAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 NOMINAL CAPACITY	2200mAh (standard charge /440mA discharge, 2.75V cut-off)
3.2 MINIMUM CAPACITY	2100mAh (the cut-off discharge at 2.75 V when the discharge current is 440mA)
3.3 INTERNAL IMPEDANCE AT 1000 HZ	≤ 20 (m Ω) (25 \pm 3°C)
3.4 CHARGING VOLTAGE	4.2V \pm 0.05V
3.5 NOMINAL VOLTAGE	3.6V
3.6 CHARGING METHOD	CC-CV (44mA cut-off)
3.7 MAXIMUM CHARGE VOLTAGE	4.25
3.8 CHARGING CURRENT	Standard charge: 1100mA Rapid charge: 2200 mA
3.9 MAX. DISCHARGE CURRENT (CONTINUOUS)	15A
3.10 DISCHARGE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE	2.75V
3.11 CELL WEIGHT	45.0g max.
3.12 CELL DIMENSION	Height ≤ 65.10 mm Diameter: ≤ 18.55 mm
3.13 OPERATING TEMPERATURE (SURFACE TEMPERATURE)	Charge : 0<T \leq 10°C, 440 mA 10<T \leq 20°C, 1100 mA 20<T \leq 45°C, 2200 mA Discharge: -20<T \leq 75°C
3.14 STORAGE TEMPERATURE	1 month: -20 ~ 45°C (*) 3 month: -20 ~ 35°C (*) 1 year: -20 ~ 25°C (*)

Note (*): If the cell is kept as ex-factory status (below 30% of charge). The capacity recovery rate is more than 90% of standard discharge capacity.

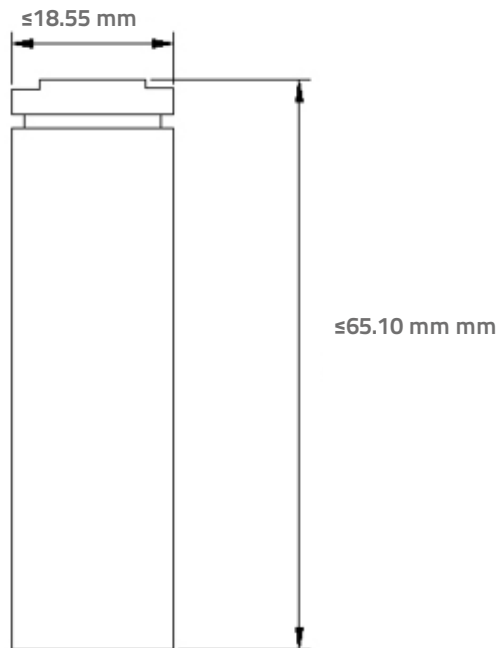
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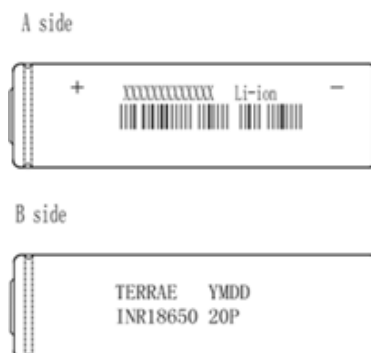
4. OUTLINE DIMENSION WITH TUBE (UNIT: MM)

Fig. 1 Outline Dimensions of INR_18650_22_E



5. CELL MARKING

See below: Standard Marking



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6. APPEARANCE

There shall be no such defect as deep scratch, flaw, crack, rust, leakage, which may adversely affect commercial value of the cell.

7. TEST CONDITION AND DEFINITIONS

7.1 MEASURING EQUIPMENT

7.1.1 CHARGE/DISCHARGE MACHINE

Voltage precision: $\pm 10\text{mV}$

Current precision: $\pm 0.2\%$

7.1.2 SLIDE CALIPER

The slide caliper should have a scale of 0.01mm

7.1.3 VOLTAGE/IMPEDANCE METER

Impedance precision: $\pm 0.5\text{m}\Omega$

Voltage precision: $\pm 1\text{mV}$

The impedance meter should be operated at AC 1kHz

7.2 Unless otherwise specified, all tests shall be performed at $25 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity of $65 \pm 20\%$ RH. The cells used for the test mentioned should be delivered within a week.

7.3 DEFINITION

C Rate ("C"):

The rate (milliamperes) at which a fully charged cell is discharged to its end voltage in one (1) hour.

8. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

8.1 STANDARD CHARGE

This "Standard charge" means charging the cell with constant current 0.5C and then with constant voltage 4.2V 44mA cut-off at $25 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$.

8.2 STANDARD DISCHARGE CAPACITY

The standard discharge capacity is the initial discharge capacity of the cell, which is measured with discharge current of 440mA with 2.75V cut-off at $25 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ after the standard charge. Standard discharge capacity ≥ 2100 mAh

8.3 STANDARD RATED DISCHARGE CAPACITY

The standard discharge capacity is the initial discharge capacity of the cell, which is measured with discharge current of 1C with 2.75V cut-off at $25 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ after the standard charge. Standard discharge capacity ≥ 1911 mAh

8.4 CYCLE LIFE

Each cycle is an interval between the standard charge at $25 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$, rest 10 minutes, and then discharge (discharge current 15A) to 2.75 V, and rest 30 minutes again. After 250 cycles, the capacity is higher than 80% of the first discharge capacity

8.5 STORAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Storage for 30 days at $25 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ from the standard charge, measured with discharge constant current 440 mA with 2.75V cut-off at 25°C . Capacity retention (after the storage) $\geq 90\%$ of the standard discharge capacity at 25°C .

8.6 STATUS OF THE CELL AS OF EX-FACTORY

The cell should be shipped in $<30\%$ charged state.

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9. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

9.1 VIBRATION TEST

UN38.3, UL1642 & IEC62133-2:2017

9.2 MECHANICAL SHOCK

UN38.3, UL1642 & IEC62133-2:2017

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10. SAFETY

10.1 ABNORMAL CHARGING TEST UN38.3, UL1642 & IEC62133-2:2017

10.2 OVER-DISCHARGE TEST UN38.3, UL1642 & IEC62133-2:2017

10.3 SHORT-CIRCUIT TEST UN38.3, UL1642 & IEC62133-2:2017

10.4 CRUSH TEST UN38.3, UL1642 & IEC62133-2:2017

10.5 HEATING TEST UN38.3, UL1642 & IEC62133-2:2017

10.6 FREE FALLING (DROP) UN38.3, UL1642 & IEC62133-2:2017

11. WARRANTY

11.1 The warranty period of a Cell is one (1) year after the delivery to the Customer. However, even though the problem occurs within this period, TerraE won't replace a new cell for free as long as the problem is not due to the failure of TerraE manufacturing process or the problem is due to Customer's abuse or misuse.

11.2 TerraE will not be responsible for trouble occurred by handling outside of the precautions in safety instructions.

11.3 TerraE will not be responsible for packing, trouble occurred by matching electric circuit, cell pack and charger.

11.4 TerraE will be exempt from warranty any defect cells during assembling after acceptance by the Customer.

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12. OTHERS

12.1 STORAGE FOR A LONG TIME

If the storage time is more than one month, it should be stored in an environment where the temperature is between 20-25°C and the humidity is less than 60% RH and there is no corrosive gas. The batteries should be stored with state of charge 30-50% . We recommend to charge the batteries once per year to prevent over discharging.

12.2 OTHERS

Any matter not included in that specification should be discussed and confirmed by both parties.

13. PACKING

Small box 10 X 10 cells

14. SHIPPING

The capacity of delivery cell is approximately <30% of charging. Due to the self-discharge, it is not specified more than 30% capacity remain at customer, during transportation, keep the cell from acutely vibration, impacting, solarization, drenching.

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Handling Instructions

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See before using lithium-ion cell Supplied by BMZ Germany GmbH, Zeche Gustav 1, 63791 Karlstein

Proper use and handling of lithium-ion batteries

1. CHARGING

- 1.1 Charging voltage must be set 4.2V/cell. Concerning charge voltage tolerance of charger, charging voltage must be set below 4.25V/cell. Even if the charge could be out of order, charge voltage of charger should not be above 4.25V/cell to avoid over-charging. Cell life will be shorten by charging voltage above 4.25V, leading to cell failure, serious can appear safety problems.
- 1.2 Cell must be charged with CC (constant current) - CV (constant voltage) method. Do not use the continuous charging method.
- 1.3 In case of cell voltage is below 3.0V, Cell should be charged with pre-charge that current is below 200mA. Then cell voltage reach over 3.0V, standard charge starts. And if cell voltage never reaches to 3.0V in specified period (timer), charger will stop charging.
- 1.4 By timer, current detection and open circuit voltage detection, charger detects full charge. When charger detect cell is full charged, charger stop charging.

2. DISCHARGING

- 2.1 The discharge current of a cell must be below specified in the product specification.
- 2.2 The discharge end voltage of a cell must be over specified in the product specification.
- 2.3 The cell should not be over-discharged below 2.0V.
- 2.4 The cell should be discharged within a range of temperatures specified in the product specification.

3. STORAGE

- 3.1 The cell should be stored in a dry area and no corrosive gas.
- 3.2 No press on the cell.
- 3.3 When stored within 1 month : -20°C ~ +60°C
When stored within 3 months: -20°C ~ +45°C
When stored within 12 months : -20°C ~ +25°C
- 3.4 After the cell assembled in pack, the pack should be recharged to 60% SOC if the pack has never been used for one (1) year, this will avoid the cell voltage drop too low.

4. CYCLE LIFE

- 4.1 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.

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4.2 CYCLE LIFE PERFORMANCE

The cell can be charged/ discharged repeatedly up to times with a certain level of capacity specified in the production specification.

4.3 Cycle life may be determined by conditions of charging, discharging, operating temperature and storage.

5. PRECAUTIONS ON BATTERY PACK DESIGN.

5.1 Do not make the shape and mechanism which static electricity and water easy go through the battery pack inside.

5.2 Overcharge protection should work below 4.25 V/cell by charge. Then charge current shall be shut down.

5.3 Within a voltage range of 2.75V/cell, over-discharge protection should work. Then discharge current shall be shut down and consumption current is below 1 μ A.

5.4 When discharge current exceeds 60A, over-discharge current protection should work. Then over discharge current shall be shut down.

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

6. BATTERY PACK ASSEMBLY

6.1 Prohibition of usage of damaged cell. Do not use abnormal cell which has been damaged by shipping stress, drop, short, twice spot or something else, and which gives off electrolyte odor.

6.2 The cell should be inspected visually before battery assembly.

6.3 Inspect voltage and internal impedance before using.

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

6.5 The battery assembly must pay attention to anti-static, Avoid electronic components damaged by electrostatic.

6.6 Battery assembly should pay attention to prevent the short circuit.

SAFETY INSTRUCTION

Lithium-ion battery if use undeserved can cause cell damage and even harm the personal safety, read it carefully before using and pay attention to the prevention measures. Should there be any additional information required by the Customer, please contact BMZ Germany GmbH, Zeche Gustav 1, 63791 Karlstein.

DANGER

1. ELECTRICAL MISUSAGE

1.1 Use or charge the battery only in the stipulated application.

1.2 Use the correct charger for Lithium-ion batteries.

1.3 When connecting a battery pack to a charger, ensure correct polarity.

1.4 Do not reverse charge batteries.

1.5 Do not maintain secondary batteries on charge when not in use.

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Handling Instructions



2. ENVIRONMENTAL MISUSAGE

- 2.1 Never put a battery into water or seawater.
- 2.2 Don't throw the battery into the fire.
- 2.3 Do not use or leave the cell under the blazing sun (or in heated car by sunshine). The cell may generate heat, smoke or flame. And also, it might cause the deterioration of cell's characteristics or cycle life.
- 2.4 Do not dismantle, open or shred cells. Batteries should be dismantled only by trained personnel. Multicell battery cases should be designed so that they can be opened only with the aid of a tool.
- 2.5 Do not solder directly to batteries.
- 2.6 Do not subject batteries to adverse condition such as extreme temperature, deep cycling and excessive overcharge/over discharge.
- 2.7 Do not short-circuit batteries. Do not store batteries haphazardly in a box or drawer where they may short-circuit each other or be short-circuited by conductive materials, permanent damage to batteries may result.
- 2.8 Do not incinerate or mutilate batteries, may burst or release toxic material.
- 2.9 Do not subject batteries to mechanical shock.

WARNING

- 1.1 When using a new battery or a battery to be used for the first time after long term storage, please fully charge the battery before using.
- 1.2 Reverse charge is prohibited. Cells shall be connected correctly. The polarity has to be confirmed before wiring. If a cell is connected improperly, the cell cannot be charged. Simultaneously, the reverse charging may cause damage to the cell which may lead to degradation of cell performance and damage the cell safety, and could cause heat generation or leakage.
- 1.3 Do not mix our batteries with other battery brands or batteries of a different chemistry such as alkaline and zinc carbon.
- 1.4 Do not mix new batteries in use with semi-used batteries, over-discharge may occur.
- 1.5 If find any noise, excessive temperature or leakage from a battery, please stop its use.
- 1.6 When the battery is hot, please do not touch it and handle it, until it has cooled down.
- 1.7 Do not remove the outer sleeve from a battery pack nor cut into its housing.
- 1.8 When find battery power down during use, please switch off the device to avoid over discharge.
- 1.9 After using, if the battery is hot, before recharging it, allow it to cool in a well-ventilated place out of direct sunlight.
- 1.10 Do not attempt to take batteries apart or subject them to pressure or impact. Heat may be generated or fire may result. The alkaline electrolyte is harmful to eyes and skin, and it may damage clothing upon contact.
- 1.11 Never put a battery into water or seawater.
- 1.12 Keep the battery away from babies and children. If swallowed, see a doctor immediately.
- 1.13 In the event of a cell leaking, do not allow the liquid to come into contact with the skin or eyes. If contact has been made, wash the affected area with copious amounts of water and seek medical advice.

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Handling Instructions

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CAUTION

- 1.1 When not using a battery, disconnect it from the device.
- 1.2 Unplug a battery by holding the connector itself and not by pulling at its cord.
- 1.3 Used batteries should be treated by authorized units.
- 1.4 After extended periods of storage, it may be necessary to charge and discharge the batteries several times to obtain maximum performance.
- 1.5 Secondary batteries give their best performance when they are operated at normal room temperature.
- 1.6 Keep batteries clean and dry.
- 1.7 Wipe the battery terminals with a clean dry cloth if they become dirty.
- 1.8 When disposing of secondary batteries, keep batteries of different electrochemical systems separate from each other.

Any questions?

Contact us, we will be pleased to advise you.



Headquarters

BMZ Germany GmbH

Zeche Gustav 1
63791 Karlstein am Main
Germany

P: +49 6188-9956-0
E: mail@bmz-group.com

BMZ USA Inc.

1429 Miller Store Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23455
USA

P: +1-757 821-8494
E: contact-usa@bmz-group.com

BMZ Company Ltd.

Julong Technology Building B
Cuibao Road, Longgang District,
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province
P.R.China 518116

P: +86 755 8977 5800
E: contact.cn@bmz-group.com

BMZ Poland Sp. z o.o.

Alberta Einsteina 9
44-109 Gliwice
Poland

P: +48 327842 450
E: BMZPolandSales@bmz-group.com

BMZ UK

Future Business Centre
Kings Hedges Road
Cambridge, CB4 2HY
United Kingdom

P: +44 (0)7391 351787
E: lukas.gazda@bmz-group.com

BMZ Japan KK

Shitaya 1-6-5, Taito-ku,
Tokyo, 110-0004
Japan

P: +81 35811 1973
E: Tokio.Kobayashi@bmz-group.com

BMZ France S.A.R.L.

45 Boulevard Vincent Auriol
75013 Paris
France

P: +33 9 87 37 42 62
E: nicolas.noel@bmz-group.com

www.bmz-group.com

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