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AO BATTERY DATA ANALYSIS

S. Gaston, et al

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·OAO BATTERY DATA ANALYSIS

S. Gaston, M. Wertheim, J. O'Rourke
GRUMMAN AEROSPACE CORPORATION
Bethpage, New York 11714

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PREFACE

The material contained in this report summarizes and consolidates pertinent information on specifications, manufacturing process and test controls, and performance results for OAO batteries. The 20 Ampere-hour sealed nickel cadmium cells for these batteries were manufactured and tested under the most stringent quality assurance requirements used to date, closely monitored by Grumman and NASA/GSFC engineering. The report relates changes in cell and battery performance to improvements in these controls. By updating the cell/battery computer model used in the OAO Power Supply Simulation Program, this report also improve battery performance prediction capability significantly.

Applicability of regression analysis techniques to correlate process controls to cell performance proved to be somewhat limited. However, this effort showed several areas where further control improvements, especially in documentation and traceability improvements, would not only provide more uniform results, but would also enable more sharply defined correlations.

The cell data analyzed herein is taken from lots manufactured and tested for OAO-2, OAO-B, and OAO-3 flight and flight spare use. While trends and correlations were shown to exist on these data, the reader is cautioned in his interpretation of these results in application to other nickel cadmium cells.

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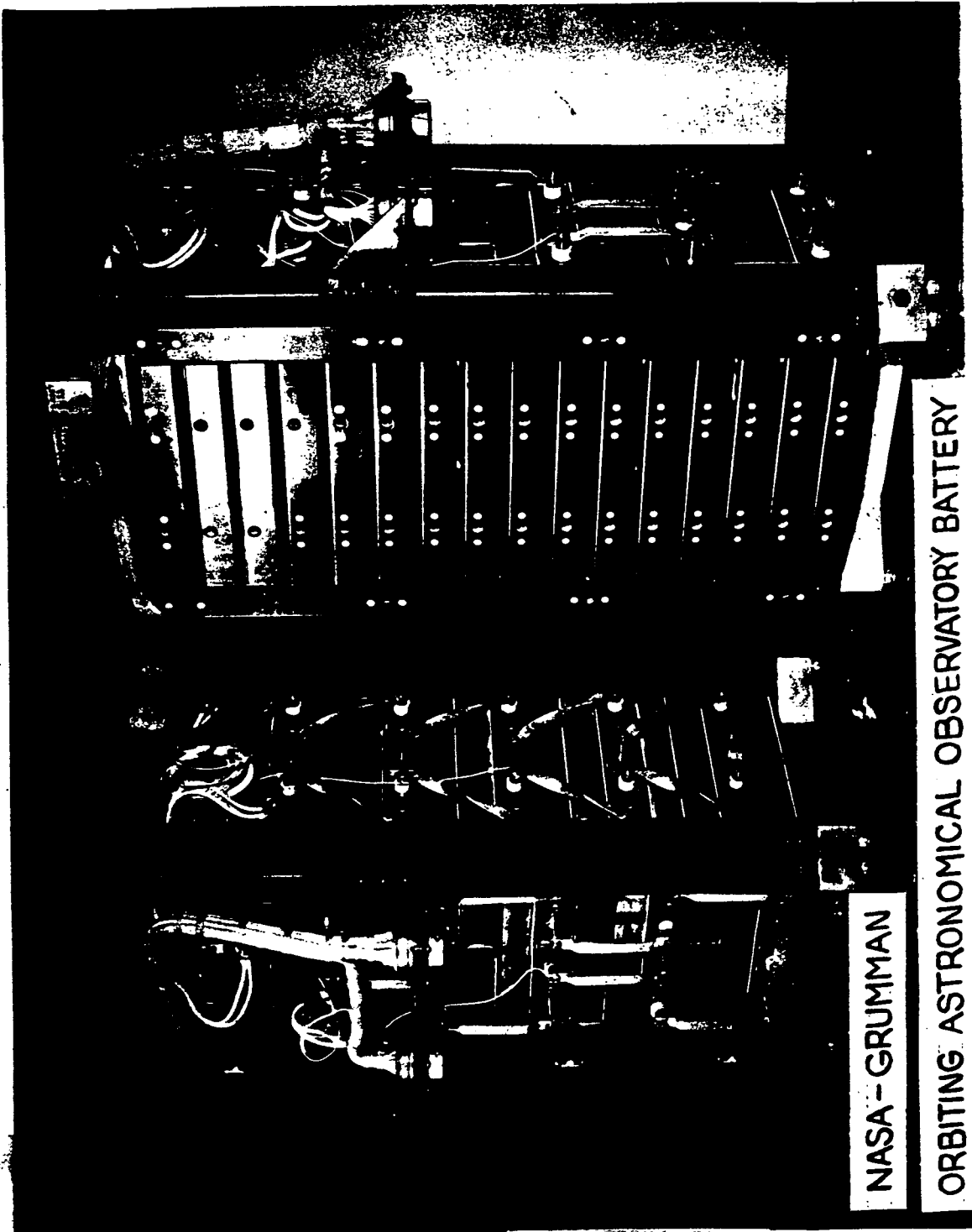
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ORBITING ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY BATTERY

XVI

INTRODUCTION

The OAO (Orbiting Astronomical Observatory) spacecraft number 2 has successfully completed over three years and 16,000 orbits, powered by a solar array/nickel cadmium battery power source.

The battery assembly consists of three parallel connected strings of 21 (OAO-2) or 22 (OAO-3 and following) series connected cells, divided into two sub-assemblies (battery stacks) as shown in photograph on page . Each stack has an assigned serial number, the higher of which contains the third electrode cells.

Each cell is insulated with Kapton film and potting compound (Dow-Corning number 325) and faces a 1/8" thick anodized aluminum heat fin. Each heat fin, in turn, is mounted against a thermally louvered heat sink. Quad-redundant temperature sensing resistors and thermostats are mounted directly against the coldest and hottest cell surfaces for thermal control. The total battery weight is about 165 pounds.

The primary charge mode is a voltage versus temperature charge control. Eight voltage/temperature (EVLS) levels are available for charge control. The charge backup mode consists of a preset trip level generated from the oxygen sensing auxiliary electrodes.

Prior to OAO-2 batteries, it was common practice for the user to specify a minimum of quality assurance and control provisions on the cell component level. A considerable amount of testing on flight cells was therefore required to obtain an acceptable reliability level. A different approach was taken here, starting from OAO-2 spacecraft flight units. Each component, material and manufacturing step was carefully and continuously reviewed by an engineering team with representation from NASA/GSFC, Grumman and the manufacturer. The results of these reviews were incorporated in parallel, and interactively, into the OAO cell specification and the NASA/GSFC-Industry interim high reliability cell specification (Reference 1). Total Grumman engineering and/or quality control coverage monitored and enforced the provisions thereby generated, assessed the results thereof in terms of cell and battery performance, life and reliability, and evaluated and analyzed cell test data to update and improve both specifications noted above. As a result, flight hardware for OAO-2 and on appears to represent the highest state-of-the-art to date.

The data presented herein has been taken from the four assemblies of OAO batteries constructed since the OAO-2 flight set (S/N 25A and 26A). The list below shows these batteries, their production dates and vehicle assignments.

<u>Battery Assembly S/N</u>	<u>Date of Mfg. (Filling with Electrolyte)</u>	<u>No. of Cells/Batt.</u>	<u>Vehicle Assignment</u>
25A and 26A	August 28, 1968	21	0AO-2 Flight
30 and 31	October 9-16, 1968	21	0AO Backup, then
		22	0AO-B* Flight
32 and 33	August-September 1969	22	0AO-B Flight
34 and 35	July-August 1970	22	0AO-B Backup, then
			0AO-3 Flight Backup
36 and 37**	April 1972	22	0AO-3 Backup

NOTES:

* S/N 30 and 31 were not flown.

** S/N 36 and 37 were constructed during the writing of this report and limited data is available.

The amount of cell production data on these later assemblies will be enhanced by progressively increased efforts to control cell materials and manufacturing processes.

The report is divided into sections, each of which follows a particular phase of battery assembly from material selection through final battery performance in tests and flight.

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SECTION 1.0

PROCESS CONTROLS

This section documents the controls employed during the manufacture of the OAO batteries. It includes data on physical and chemical analyses of those components intrinsic to the cell (separator, electrolyte and plates) as well as extrinsic factors (effect of plate weight screening).

1.1 CHRONOLOGY OF PROCESS CONTROLS AND CELL SPECIFICATION DEVELOPMENT

During the fabrication of the subject batteries, frequent changes were made to the cell manufacturing process. Many of these changes were the result of increased understanding of the nickel-cadmium state-of-the-art. Others were incorporated to increase reliability of the finished batteries.

Table 1.1 presents a summary of the cell process changes made during the subject battery builds. It is to be used in conjunction with OAO cell Specification No. AV-252CS-25F, Appendix B. The cell changes, the battery first affected, and the specification paragraph changed, are all listed in the table.

1.2 PRE-CELL FABRICATION

Included in this section are the results of many of the analyses performed on the subject battery cell components. These include separator, KOH and plate analyses from the four batteries manufactured, beginning with the batteries currently in the OAO-2 spacecraft (S/N 25A, 26A).

1.2.1 Separator

Effort here included analysis of and improvements to physical parameters (thickness, strength, porosity, wettability, etc.) chemical characteristics (purity), electrical parameters (resistivity, interference with electrochemical reactions, etc.) and handling requirements (lot control, washing and drying, etc.). The following summarizes this work and its results.

Much controversy arose in the latter part of 1968 concerning the value of wetting agents in separator material. At that time, the batteries originally intended for the OAO-2 flight sets showed higher-than-expected cell voltages during spacecraft tests at Goddard Space Flight Center, and it was speculated that the presence of wetting agents in the separators of those batteries could be causing the anomaly.

The addition of wetting agents to the separator was a result of requests by battery manufacturers to suppliers of nylon separator materials for faster wetting times in commercial cells.

DEVIATIONS INCURRED INTO BATTERY MANUFACTURE AS REFLECTED IN OUR CELL SPECIFICATION AV-25000-27 (Affected paragraphs referenced)

	S/N 25A, 26A, 30, 31	300 BATTERY SERIAL NUMBER	S/N 27, 28, 33	S/N 30, 35
o ELECTRODES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> did not incorporate para. 3.4.5.2 (b), (i), & (j) in para. 3.4.5.3 (1) track defined differently para. 3.4.5.2 (4) (9) was absent para. 3.4.5.3 (4) (9) only applicable to positive plate para. 3.4.5.3 (e) & (f) were not applicable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.5.3 (d) (9) only applicable to positive plate did not incorporate para. 3.4.5.2 (b), (i) & (j) in para. 3.4.5.3 (1) tracks defined differently para. 3.4.5.3 (e) & (f) were not applicable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.5.3 (d) (9) only applicable to positive plate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.5.3 (4) (9) only applicable to positive plate
o FORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.5.4.2.8.3 (a) end of first sentence was 0.5 to 1.1 volts para. 3.4.5.4.2.8.3 (c) - a 1.0 resistor was used para. 3.4.5.4.2.8.3 (4) - negative capacity cutoff was -0.20 volt, no sub group A & B para. 3.4.5.4.2.8.2 (4) applicable for S/N 30, 31 & sub. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.5.4.2.8.3 (a) & (e) changed from 0.5 to 1.1 volt to 0.75 to 0.25 volts para. 3.4.5.4.2.8.3 (c) - a 1 resistor was used para. 3.4.5.4.2.8.3 (4) - negative capacity was - 3.20 volt and there was no sub group A & B 	NONE	NONE
o SEPARATOR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.3.1.7 - target specification was less than 0.25% by weight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.3.1.7 - target specification was less than 0.25% by weight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.3.1.7 - target specification was less than 0.25% by weight 	NONE
o ELECTROLYTE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.6.3.1 (d) - the max. solids content not specified 	NONE	NONE	NONE
o CELL HARDWARE - Container - Cover - Terminals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.6 - S/N 25A, 26A had only one insulated terminal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.6.3.1 (d) - the max. solids content not specified 	NONE	NONE
o TESTING - Radiographic - Insulation Check - Precharge - Electrical Operations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.5.4.2.13 - radiographic emanation not performed para. 3.4.6.1.12.3 (d) sub-categories (1), (2), (3) added for 30, 31 and sub. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> PROPRIETARY - para. 3.4.5.4.2.16, last sentence - valves were opened during this step para. 3.4.5.4.2.17 - absent para. 6.0, Appendix II (1) & (4) not included para. 6.0, Appendix II (k) 1 in short was for 16 hrs. minimum 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Added remark on categories for x-ray rejects (this build only) PROPRIETARY - para. 3.4.5.4.2.16, last sentence - valves were opened during this step para. 3.4.5.4.2.17 - absent para. 6.0, Appendix II (k) & (j) not included para. 6.0, Appendix II (k) 1 short was for 16 hrs. minimum 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gas collected during precharge as detailed in "precharge" section of this report 	NONE
o TESTING - Ratio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> para. 3.4.5.5.1 sampling rate - only 1 sample minimum from following stages: conclusion of electrical formation, conclusion of neutralization and drying, completion of standard capacity test para. 3.4.5.5.2 (A) was 79% to 99% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SAME COMMENTS AS FOR 25A 31 	NONE	NONE

TABLE 1.1

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A high voltage trend was observed by various aerospace cell users in those cells having separators with wetting agents. It was postulated that these wetting agents were interfering with the electrochemical reactions of the cell. Since there is no necessity for "quick-wets" in aerospace-grade sealed Ni-Cd cells, it is generally felt that these agents should be absent from such cells. The NASA interim high-reliability cell specification incorporated this constraint, as did the OAO cell specification, beginning with S/N 25A, 26A battery construction.

Not only wetting agents, but other possible mechanisms which could interfere with the electrochemical reactions of Ni-Cd cells causing abnormal cell performance, became the targets of extensive study and intensive investigation. By the time of the issuance of the NASA interim high-reliability specification, numerous chemical and physical tests had been defined for separator quality assurance alone. Among the quality tests incorporated in the OAO cell spec were the following (see OAO cell spec AV 252-CS-25F, Appendix B - Paragraph 3.4.3):

- o Name of separator material supplier
- o Base material
- o Fiber manufacturer
 - part number
 - lot number
 - date of mfg.
- o Separator suppliers style number
 - lot number
 - date of mfg.
- o Material slit by:
- o Absence or presence of wetting agents added by separator supplier?
- o Type of wash and number of times separator washed
- o Nominal, maximum and minimum thickness
- o Weight (gm/m²) on three samples
- o Dimensions and dimensional changes (width, length and thickness when wet and when dry)
- o Percent thickness change
- o Wet volume
- o Electrolyte absorption
- o Electrolyte retention
- o Porosity

- o Separator resistance
- o Tensile strength and appearance of break
- o Analysis of organic content
- o Analysis of inorganic content
- o Discoloration in electrolyte

The OAO cell manufacturer uses Pellon style 2505 separator* in the finished cell but uses Dynel and Viscon separator during plate formation. Pellon lot #16015 was used for battery S/N's 25A, 26A through 32, 33 while lot #17160 was used for S/N 34, 35. Neither lot contained wetting agents.

Included in Tables 1.2.1-1 through 1.2.1-3 are the results of the determination of the organic and inorganic content of the various separators.² The organic content was obtained by a method defined in paragraph 3.4.3.1.6 of the OAO cell specification (see Appendix B). The determination of the inorganics was accomplished by the following analyses:

NITRATE	The Taylor method with phenoldisulfonic acid
SILICA	The Taylor method using color reagent one and two
CARBONATE	The Barium-Chloride method
NICKEL	Atomic Absorption method
ZINC	Atomic Absorption method
TITANIUM	Sulfuric-Acid Peroxide Colorimetric method
CHLORIDE	The Mohr method

A sample of pellon (lot #17160) was ashed and analyzed for inorganic constituents using a Baird atomic emission spectrograph. This spectrogram is shown in Figure 1.2.1-1.

Shown in Table 1.2.1-1 is the specification target for total organics and inorganics. Although the target for total inorganics is less than 1.0% by weight, it was controlled tighter (less than 0.25% by weight) for OAO battery S/N's 25A, 26A through 32, 33.

Tables 1.2.1-4 through 1.2.1-6 list results of the determination of the physical properties of the pellon separators. Table 1.2.1-7 is a listing of explanatory notes on how the tests were conducted and on which cell batches these separator lots were used.

* Formerly designated as 2505 ML

Table 1.2.1.1-1 OAO Pellon Separator Analysis

	<u>S/N 25A, 26A, 30, 31, 32, 33</u>	<u>S/N 34, 35</u>	<u>Max Value</u>
● Applicable Battery			
● Pellon Style No.	2505	2505	
- Lot No.	16015	17160	
● Organic Content			
- % Residual	1.27 - 2.44	1.35 - 1.50	2.440
- % Wt. Loss:			
Methanol	2.50 - 2.58	1.23 - 1.29	2.580
Ethanol (ESB)	0.60 - 0.80	0.60 - 0.80	0.800
Methylene CL (ESB)	1.20 - 2.00	1.20 - 2.00	2.000
● Inorganic Content			
- % Ash	0.111 - 0.170	0.180 - 0.250	0.250
- % Nitrate	0.00012 - 0.00015	0.032 - 0.038	0.038
- % Silica	N/D (2)	0.044 - 0.045	0.045
- % Carbonate	0.650 - 1.120	< 0.003	1.120
- % Nickel	N/D	0.010 - 0.011	0.011
- % Zinc	N/D	0.160 - 0.200	0.200
- % Titanium	N/D	< 0.008	0.008
- % Chloride	0.062 - 0.130	0.200 - 0.280	0.280
● Specification Target - Less than 2.0% by weight total organics			
- Less than 1.0% by weight total inorganics			

NOTES:

1. Style 2505 was formerly designated 2505 ML
2. "N/D" indicates "not detected".

Table 1.2.1-3 OAO Cell Formation Separator Analysis - Viscon

Applicable Battery	S/N 25A, 26A, 30, 31, 32, 33	S/N 34, 35	Max Value
• Viscon P/N	8787	8787	
• Organic Content			
- % Residue	0.290 - 2.330	0.510 - 0.700	2.330
- % Weight Loss	1.340 - 1.910	0.570 - 0.670	1.910
• Inorganic Content			
- % Ash	0.049 - 0.204	0.065 - 0.130	0.204
- % Nitrate	0.00010 - 0.00012	0.029 - 0.050	0.050
- % Silica	N/A	< 0.018	0.018
- % Carbonate	0.539 - 0.631	0.005 - 0.018	0.631
- % Nickel	N/D (2)	< 0.010	0.010
- % Zinc	N/D	< 0.003	0.003
- % Titanium	N/D	< 0.004	0.004
- % Chloride	0.048 - 0.110	< 0.060	0.110

Table 1.2.1.1-2 OAO Cell Formation Separator Analysis - Dynel

Applicable Battery	S/N 25A, 26A, 30, 31, 32, 33	S/N 34, 35	Max Value
● Dynel P/N	7354	7354	
- R.R. No.			
● Organic Content			
- % Residue	0.270 - 1.520	0.570 - 0.760	1.520
- % Weight Loss	1.000 - 1.400	0.660 - 0.780	1.400
● Inorganic Content			
- % Ash	0.021 - 0.122	0.023 - 0.044	0.122
- % Nitrate	0.00011 - 0.00093	0.019 - 0.026	0.026
- % Silica	N/D (2)	< 0.015	0.015
- % Carbonate	0.484 - 1.191	< 0.004	1.191
- % Nickel	N/D	< 0.010	0.010
- % Zinc	N/D	< 0.003	0.003
- % Titanium	N/D	< 0.004	0.004
- % Chloride	0.042 - 0.101	0.110 - 0.130	0.130

PELLON LOT NO. 17100
SPECTROGRAM

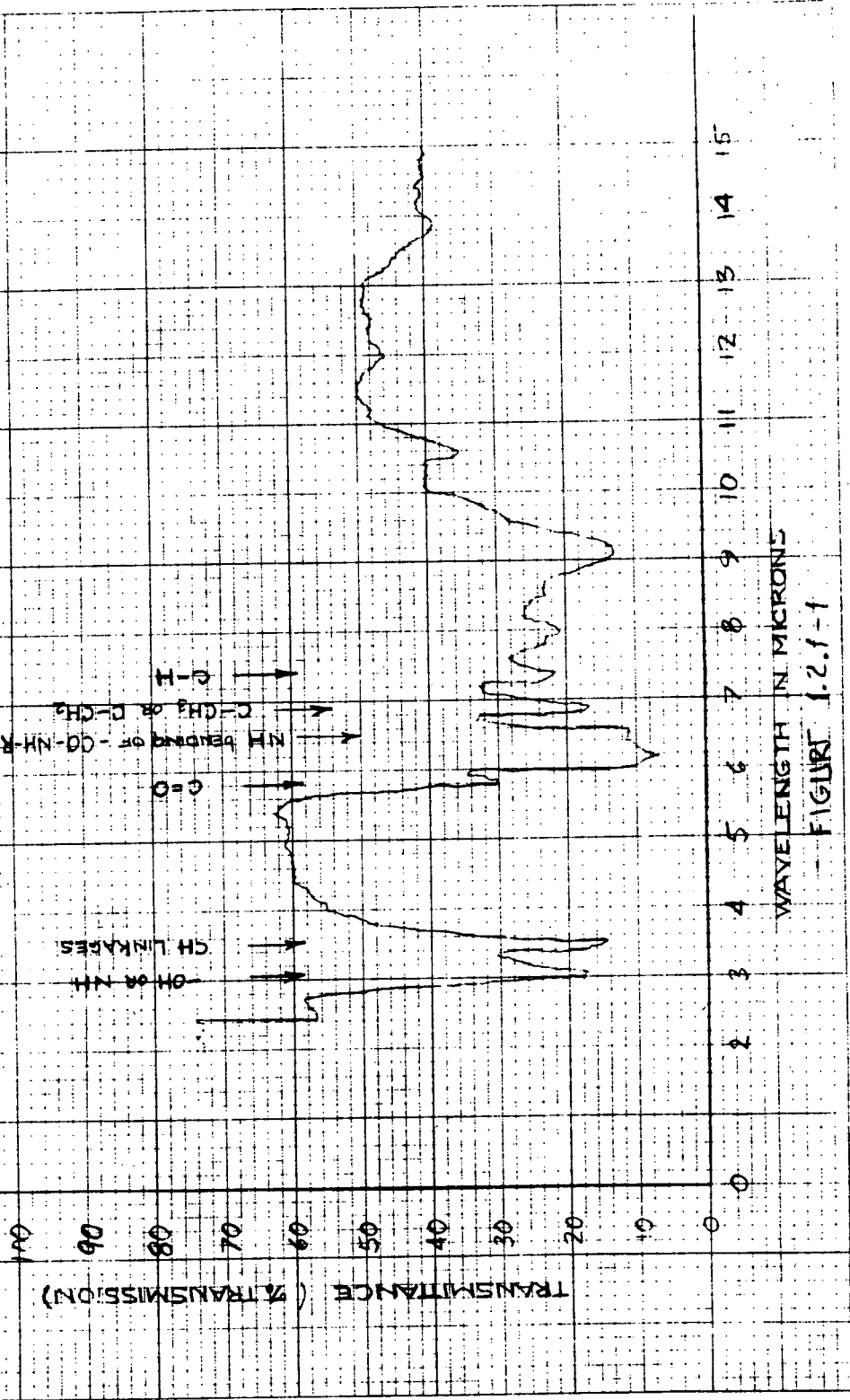


FIGURE 1.2.1-1

Table 1.2.1-4 Pellon Lot #16015

Test	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	# Samples
<u>Dimensional</u> ^e				
Thickness (dry)(cm)	0.042	0.041	0.0458	110
(wet)(cm)	0.095	0.088	0.0915	-
<u>Electrolyte Absorption</u> ^e				
Dry weight (gms)	0.5	0.5	0.5	4
Wet weight (gms)	4.7	4.7	4.7	4
Grams of electrolyte absorbed	4.2	4.2	4.2	-
<u>Porosity</u>				
	-	-	-	-
<u>Resistance</u> ^a				
Separator resistance (ohm-cm ²)	0.069	0.060	0.065	-
<u>Tensile Strength at Break</u>				
(lbs)	6.0	5.0	5.75	4
<u>Air Permeability</u> ^a				
(seconds to pass 300 cc)	2.5	2.5	2.5	-
<u>Wettability</u> ^a				
(seconds to minimum resistance)	80	66	72	-
<u>Wicking - 35% KOH</u> ^a				
Height (mm) @ 5 minutes	0	0	0	-
15 minutes	2.5	2	2.25	-
30 minutes	7.0	5.5	6.25	-

NOTE: See Table 1.2.1-7 for superscript explanations

Table 1.2.1-5 Pellon Lot #17160

Test	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	# Samples
<u>Dimensional</u> ^e				
Length wet (cm)	6.5	6.5	6.5	9
dry (cm)	6.5	6.5	6.5	9
Width wet (cm)	2.5	2.5	2.5	9
dry (cm)	2.5	2.5	2.5	9
Thickness wet (cm)	0.043	0.035	0.0395	9
dry (cm)	0.045	0.037	0.0413	9
% thickness change	9.1%	2.2%	4.3%	9
<u>Electrolyte Absorption</u> ^e				
Dry weight (gms)	0.1076	0.0858	0.0984	9
Wet weight (gms) ²	1.0250	0.7904	0.9605	9
Grams of electrolyte absorbed	0.9246	0.7046	0.8621	9
Grams of electrolyte retained	0.8359	0.6141	0.7450	9
% electrolyte retained	96%	77%	86.7%	
<u>Porosity</u> ^d				
Percent porosity	125%	104%	115%	9
<u>Resistance</u> ^c				
Separator resistance (ohm-cm ²)	0.0443	0.0081	0.0198	6
Specific resistivity (ohm-cm)	0.969	0.177	0.433	6
<u>Tensile Strength at Break</u>				
(lbs)	6.5	5.0	5.75	4
<u>Discoloration of Sample in Electrolyte</u>				
	- NONE -			

NOTE: See Table 1.2.1-7 for superscript explanations

Table 1.2.1-6 Pellon Lot #11097
(Third Electrode Separator)

Test	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	# Samples
<u>Dimensional</u> ^e				
Thickness wet (cm)	0.038	0.025	0.0312	18
dry (cm)	0.035	0.025	0.0295	18
<u>Electrolyte Absorption</u> ^e				
Dry weight (gms)	0.1080	0.0770	0.0904	18
Wet weight (gms) ²	1.0770	0.7460	0.8982	18
Grams of electrolyte absorbed	0.9730	0.6670	0.8079	18
Grams of electrolyte retained	0.8730	0.5940	0.7160	18
% electrolyte retained	93%	85%	88.7%	18
<u>Porosity</u> ^d				
Percent porosity	148%	97%	115.1%	18
<u>Resistance</u> ^c				
Separator resistance (ohm-cm ²)	0.258	0.080	0.185	3
Specific resistivity (ohm-cm)	0.0079	0.0016	0.0047	
<u>Percent Elongation</u>	1.230	0.625	0.928	-

NOTE: See Table 1.2.1-7 for superscript explanation

Table 1.2.1-7 Notes on Separator Tests

- Superscript
Number
- a. Data taken from E.S.B. report - "Fifth Quarterly Report on Alkaline Battery Separator Studies (23 June 1968 - 23 September 1968) for Goddard Space Flight Center, Contract NAS 5-10418." (Reference 3).
 - b. Wet weight before draining 15 \pm 5 minutes as defined in OAO cell Specification AV252CS-25F, Para. 3.4.3.1.2 (b).
 - c. Resistance measurements described in OAO cell Specification AV252CS-25F, Para. 3.4.3.1.3.
 - d. Porosity measured as defined in OAO cell Specification AV252CS-25F, Para. 3.4.3.1.2 (c).
 - e. Dimensional measurements, changes and electrolyte absorption, retention techniques are defined in OAO cell Specification AV252CS-25F, Para. 3.4.3.1.2.
 - 1.2.1-4 Used in OAO battery S/N's 25A, 26A, 30, 31, 32 and 33.
 - 1.2.1-5 Used in OAO battery S/N 34 and 35.
 - 1.2.1-6 Used in OAO battery S/N 32, 33 (third electrode wrap only).

1.2.2 Electrodes

The OAO cell contains nine (9) positive and ten (10) negative sintered plaque electrodes. The electrodes are rectangular, approximately 13 cm x 7 cm and range in thickness from 0.081 cm to 0.095 cm (positive) and 0.079 cm to 0.087 cm (negative). An oxygen sensing electrode is included in some cells as a method of charge control. This electrode is U-shaped, located around the narrow sides and bottom of the cell pack, and measures approximately 36.8 cm x 1.9 cm x 0.07 cm. It is also wrapped in Pellon separator, but one which is thinner than that used in plate separation. The plates are initially tested at the plate manufacturer's facility (Societe' des Accumulateurs Fixes et de Traction - S.A.F.T.) for the properties shown in Table 1.2.2-1 and Table 1.2.2-2. Also presented is the calculated plate utilization in ampere-hours per gram of active material, based on the hydrate loading and the results of the SAFT sample capacity test.

No information is available on the nitrate and carbonate content of the plates used in the subject batteries. However, subsequent to OAO battery S/N 34, 35, the cell specification incorporated a requirement for the cell manufacturer to perform a determination of the electrode's nitrate and carbonate content. The results of the tests, as performed by Gulton Industries, are shown in Table 1.2.2-3 for OAO battery S/N 36, 37. Also shown are the results of carbonate analyses performed at SAFT. The nitrate test employed the standard Kjeldahl method of nitrate determination, while the carbonate content was determined by a leaching/titration method. A modification to the carbonate determination is performed on the positive plate, by Gulton, in which acid is added to a pulverized plate sample and the quantity of CO₂ gas evolved is measured. The current OAO cell specification (Appendix B, Paragraph 3.4.5.4.2.8.4.3) defines a nitrate maximum requirement of 330 micrograms per gram of active material, sinter and substrate on the nickel electrode and a maximum of 10 milligrams of carbonate per gram of active material, sinter and substrate, on the cadmium electrode. The design goal for the carbonate content is less than 5 milligrams per gram of electrode.

No additives were reported in the plates. However, at least one source has found cobalt present in the positive plate.⁴

A chemical analysis⁵ was performed in April, 1968, on an OAO cell (S/N 221) in which cobalt was also detected in the nickel electrode. Table 1.2.2-4

Table 1.2.2-1 Initial Plate Testing At S.A.F.T. Negative Plate Results

OA0 Battery S/N	Soft Lot #	Porosity (%)	Hydrate grams/dm ²	Capacity A-hr./dm ²	Utilization A-hr./gram*
25A, 26A & 30, 31	33	65.82	16.66	4.20	0.252
	34	65.54	16.97	4.19	0.247
	35	65.18	16.41	4.12	0.251
	36	67.54	16.72	4.16	0.249
32, 33	98	64.50	16.70	4.17	0.250
34,35	103	66.80	16.00	4.00	0.250
	104	66.70	16.30	4.10	0.252
	105	66.90	16.10	4.10	0.255
* Utilization = $\frac{\text{Capacity}}{\text{Hydrate}}$					

Table 1.2.2-2 Initial Plate Testing At S.A.F.T. Positive Plate Results

OAO Battery S/N	Soft Lot #	Porosity (%)	Impregnation grams/dm ²	Hydrate grams/dm ²	Nickel Attack grams/dm ²	Capacity A-hr./dm ²	Utilization A-hr./gram*
25A, 26A & 30, 31	34	47.8	13.16	16.20	2.96	4.14	0.256
	35	46.7	13.52	17.06	3.53	4.25	0.249
	36	46.8	13.47	17.03	3.57	4.22	0.248
32, 33	106	45.5	14.32	17.15	3.48	4.27	0.249
	107	45.5	14.32	17.15	3.48	4.34	0.253
34,35	112	45.0	12.70	15.10	2.40	3.90	0.258
	113	45.4	13.20	15.70	2.50	4.00	0.255
	114	45.5	13.40	15.90	2.50	3.90	0.245

* Utilization = $\frac{\text{Capacity}}{\text{Hydrate}}$

Table 1.2.2-3
 Results of Carbonate and Nitrate Analyses Performed at SAFT and GULTON for
 Electrodes from OAO Battery S/N 36, 37

	Performed at GULTON*		Performed at SAFT	
	Nitrate	Carbonate	Nitrate	Carbonate
Positive Plate	55, 45, ppm	13.8, 14.0, mg/g	-	133 mg/dm ²
Negative Plate	35, 35 ppm	16.5, 19.0 mg/g	-	69 mg/dm ²
	125, 15, 15 ppm	5, 8, 7, 5, 5 mg/g		
* Positive plate melange #127 Negative plate melange #117				

Table 1.2.2-4

Results of Chemical Analyses on Electrodes from OAO Cell S/N 221
as Taken from U. S. Government Memorandum #3403

Cell Sample	Combined Spectrographic, X-Ray Diffraction and X-Ray Fluorescence Results
Nickel Plate Active Material	Ni, Fe, Co, Cd, Pb, Mg, Na, K, Ca, Cr (trace), Ni (OH) ₂ , KHCO ₃
Nickel Plate Grid	Ni, Fe, Co, Ca, Mn, K, Cd, Na
Cadmium Plate Active Material	Cd, Ni, K, Pb, Na, Ca, Si, Cr, Fe, Ni (OH) ₂ , Cd (OH) ₂
Cadmium Plate Grid	Cd, Ni, Mn, K, Na, Fe, Co (small), Cr (trace), Ag (trace)
Third Electrode Active Material	Ni, Si, Mg, Na, K (large), Cd, Pb, B, Ag, Mn (trace), Ca (trace), Cu (trace)
Third Electrode Grid	Ni, Co, Fe, Mn, K, Na, Mg, Ag, Si, B, Pb, Cd, Cr (trace), Zn (trace), Ca (trace)

shows the results of the combined analyses on the negative and positive electrodes, as well as the third (adhydrode) electrode. It should be noted that silicon is present in significant amounts. However, the plates in this analysis were from an earlier assembly than S/N 25A, 26A, and at this time the silica content in the water used for rinsing plates was not controlled. Beginning with S/N 25A, 26A, the OAO cell specification required a maximum silica content in the water of 1 ppm.

1.2.3 Electrolyte

The OAO cell specification requires complete traceability of the electrolyte back to the manufacturers batch number, grade and analysis. The date the electrolyte is purchased as well as the date that the container is first opened is also recorded.

Potassium hydroxide "mercury cell" grade electrolyte is mixed with distilled water to the required concentration. The following specification requirements ensure a contamination-free electrolyte:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SPECIFICATION</u>	<u>TEST PROCEDURE USED</u>
Distilled Water	- silica content less than 1 ppm - solids content less than 50 ppm	
Electrolyte	- carbonate content less than 0.01 gm/liter - hydroxyl ion concentration held to +20 mg/cc - nitrate content of 1 mg/liter or less - content of silver, cobalt, copper, iron, sulfur, zinc and any other impurities present in concentrations greater than 100 ppm shall be noted and reported	double titration with phenolphthalein and methyl orange analytical methods - colorimetric analysis spectrochemical analysis

The spectrographic results for the electrolyte used in OAO battery S/N's 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 are shown in Table 1.2.3-1.

1.2.4 Cell Terminals

All standard OAO cells for batteries up to and including battery serial number 32 had one insulated (ceramic) terminal. The other terminal (negative) was welded directly to the case cover. All auxiliary electrode cells had two insulated terminals. The auxiliary electrode tab was welded to the underside of the cover.

The decision to use one insulated terminal on OAO standard cell was made several years back when insulated terminal seal leakage was the predominant mechanism in cell failure.

Early in 1967, Grumman funded a study for a ceramic seal improvement for the OAO cell. This study resulted in the addition of a "stress relief collar"; the use of the silver-copper eutectic braze alloy to replace silver braze; and the addition of nickel plating over the braze material to the underside of the cover assembly. As a result of these terminal modifications, seal failures became rare as cell life determining factors. However, some terminal corrosion (plating) problems were observed whereby the braze material formed a "bridge" across the ceramic sleeve causing an internal cell short. Also occasionally, during cell testing, when a voltage probe, or any other metal object touched both terminal stud and cover, the accident caused permanent damage to the seal.

To further improve cell performance reliability it was decided, in 1969, to change from one to two insulated terminals. This decision was mainly based on the following⁶:

- o Higher reliability for the insulated terminal was achieved by addition of the "stress relief member (collar)" and change to the silver-copper braze alloy plus nickel plating.
- o A slower plating (corrosion) rate of braze material across the ceramic was observed when two, rather than one, insulated terminals are present. Now a total of two shorts (one across each ceramic) need to be present for a cell to fail electrically.
- o Accidentally induced external shorts between a terminal and the container will not support sufficient current to permanently damage the seal.

In November 1968 it was discovered that cells, constructed 9-12 months earlier had developed leaks through the lower nickel-iron cup of the terminal.⁷ It was determined that the acidic tinning flux used for the soldering operation was trapped in the terminal cavity causing stress corrosion. This problem was eliminated when the terminal cavity was blocked, using a silicone potting material (E.C. 1663) prior to the fluxing operation. This potting material was removed after completion of tinning, and assuring that all flux traces were removed. In addition, precautionary instructions were added to the cell specification (see Appendix B, Paragraphs 3.4.6.2 and 4.5.15) and to all

Table 1.2.3-1 KOH Analysis

Element	S/N 32, 33	S/N 34, 35	S/N 36, 37
Aluminum	vft	vft	vft
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND
Antimony	ND	ND	ND
Barium	ND	ND	ND
Boron	ND	ND	ND
Bismuth	ND	ND	ND
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
Calcium	ND	ND	ND
Carbon	X	X	X
Chromium	ND	ND	ND
Cobalt	ND	ND	ND
Copper	vft	ND	ND
Iron	vft	ND	ND
Lead	ND	ND	ND
Lithium	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium	vft	ND	ND
Manganese	vft	ND	ND
Mercury	X	X	X
Molybdenum	ND	ND	ND
Niobium	ND	ND	ND
Nickel	ND	ND	ND
Phosphorus	X	X	X
Potassium	P	PH	P
Sodium	ND	ft	ND
Sulfur	X	X	X
Silicon	vft	ND	ND
Silver	vft	ND	ND
Tantalum	ND	ND	ND
Tellurium	X	X	X
Tin	ND	ND	ND
Titanium	ND	ND	ND
Tungsten	ND	ND	ND
Uranium	X	X	X
Vanadium	ND	ND	ND
Zinc	ND	ND	ND
Zirconium	ND	ND	ND

P - 10 to 100% X - Not tested ft - Less than 0.01%
 ND - Not Detected H - Upper half of range shown vft - Very faint trace

cell/battery operational instructions. These require a thorough cleaning and drying of the cavity after each phenolphthalein leak check.

1.3 CELL FABRICATION

Once the plates have been inspected and approved, they are screened according to plate weight. This procedure was incorporated beginning with the assembly of battery S/N 34, 35 and consists of first determining the average weight of all the positive or negative electrodes and then rejecting any plates which fall outside $\pm 3.5\%$ of the average. The effect of plate weight screening is to improve capacity uniformity among the cells in the battery. This was shown in an analysis performed at Goddard Space Flight Center by G. Halpert.⁸

Table 1.3 shows how plate weight screening reduced the spread in capacity among cells in battery S/N 34, 35. The standard deviation of capacity in these cells ($\sigma = 0.33$) is approximately half of that observed in cells without screening. Since the cells are designed to be positive limiting both on charge and discharge, the distributions reflect the correlation of positive plate weight with capacity and cannot reveal whether the negative capacity distribution is also tightened by weight screening.

Battery S/N	Plate Weight Screened?	Mean Capacity (A-hr.)	Capacity Std. Deviation (A-hr.)	Range (A-hr.)
S/N 25A, 26A	no	25.46	0.62	2.83
30,31	no	25.63	0.69	3.66
32, 33	no	26.22	0.51	3.68
34, 35	yes	23.27	0.33	1.50

TABLE 1.3
Effect of Plate Weight Screening (Plate Average Weight $\pm 3.5\%$)
On Cell Capacity

SECTION 2.0

INITIAL CELL PERFORMANCE AT SELLER'S (CELL MANUFACTURER'S) FACILITY

2.1 ELECTRICAL TESTING

This section summarizes the results of the initial testing performed at the seller's facility on both the electrode packs and finished cells. Included are (in the order of the cell fabrication):

- Formation
- Precharge
- Manufacturer's electrical testing
- GAC cell selection tests
- Ratio tests

2.1.1 Formation

The formation (electrochemical cleaning operation) is performed at Gulton on individual packs of nine positive and ten negative electrodes using a combination of Viscon and Dynel separator material and placed in open nylon containers. The packs are flooded to a minimum of 1/4 inch above the separator with 34% potassium hydroxide solution. The packs soak at room temperature for a minimum of four hours and a maximum of twenty-four hours prior to the first electrical operation. All electrical connections to the pack or between the electrodes in the pack which are susceptible to attack by electrolyte are either of stainless steel or nickel plated materials. Electrolyte level is maintained throughout the operation at 1/4 inch above the separator by adding 34% KOH when necessary.

The electrical regime consists of a series of charge-discharge cycles (Gulton proprietary) followed by a C/2 discharge to 0.70 \pm 0.1 volt to determine the positive electrode capacity. After a 0.1 Ω drain on individual cells to 0.1 \pm 0.1 volts, the total negative electrode capacity is determined by an additional 2.0 amp discharge to -0.25 volts.

Following the formation cycling and electrode capacity determination, the packs are disassembled, the positive and negative electrodes are separated and immediately submerged in separate de-ionized water baths. This rinsing operation is completed when the last drippings from the sample electrodes display a Ph reading of 6 to 8. The plates are then air dried at 50 \pm 5°C for a 16-24 hour period. The deionized water used to wash the plates must exhibit a

resistivity greater than 1.0 megohm-cm, a silica content less than 1.0 ppm, and a solids content less than 50 ppm.

Figures 2.1.1-1 and 2.1.1-2 show the distribution of the positive and negative electrode capacities during the formation discharge. The effect of the plate weight screening shows as a tighter distribution for the positive plates on S/N 34, 35, although the negative capacity spread did not appreciably change. This suggests that the weight screening of the negative electrodes did not improve the spread of negative plate capacity. The point may be erroneous, however, since during the formation discharge the cell reverses to only -0.25 volts. Perhaps if the cell were discharged down to -1.0 volts, the true value of the negative electrode capacity would be realized. The -0.25 volt intercept occurs at the beginning of the negative electrode discharge curve "knee" and hence is not completely representative of the total negative capacity (see Figure 2.1.1-3). It has been determined, in fact, that a 10 amp discharge down to -1.0 volt consistently reveals an additional 10% negative capacity than is shown by a 2 amp discharge to -0.25 volts. Based on results from NASA/GSFC,⁸ showing a strong correlation between negative plate weight and capacity, it is expected that, if the discharges had been made down to -1.0 volts, the distribution of negative capacity would be tighter for the S/N 34, 35 cells than for the cells built previous to battery S/N 34, 35.

2.1.2 Precharge

Precharging the negative electrode is desirable in sealed Ni-Cd cells to have a charged cadmium reserve to prevent a negative electrode capacity limiting condition during discharge in cycling.^{9,10} It is desirable that a certain amount of precharge (usually a proportion of the total negative) exists, and that this amount be known and controllable. In reviewing the literature one can find a wide diversity of precharging techniques, each with its own degree of uncertainty as to the amount of precharging which the cadmium electrode receives.

To resolve some of these uncertainties, NASA/GSFC and Grumman undertook steps during the construction of battery S/N 34, 35 to measure and set the precharge on the negative electrode. Figure 2.1.2-1 shows, in diagram form, the Sulton precharge operation. Cells are charged in a rate/time method where most of the oxygen gas evolving from the fully charged nickel electrodes can escape, thereby minimizing the recombination at the negative electrode. Hence, the negatives will receive an additional charge over the positives. Upon discharge

FINAL CAPACITY DISCHARGE DURING FORMATION -
POSITIVE PLATE DISTRIBUTION

S/N 32, 33

S/N 34, 35

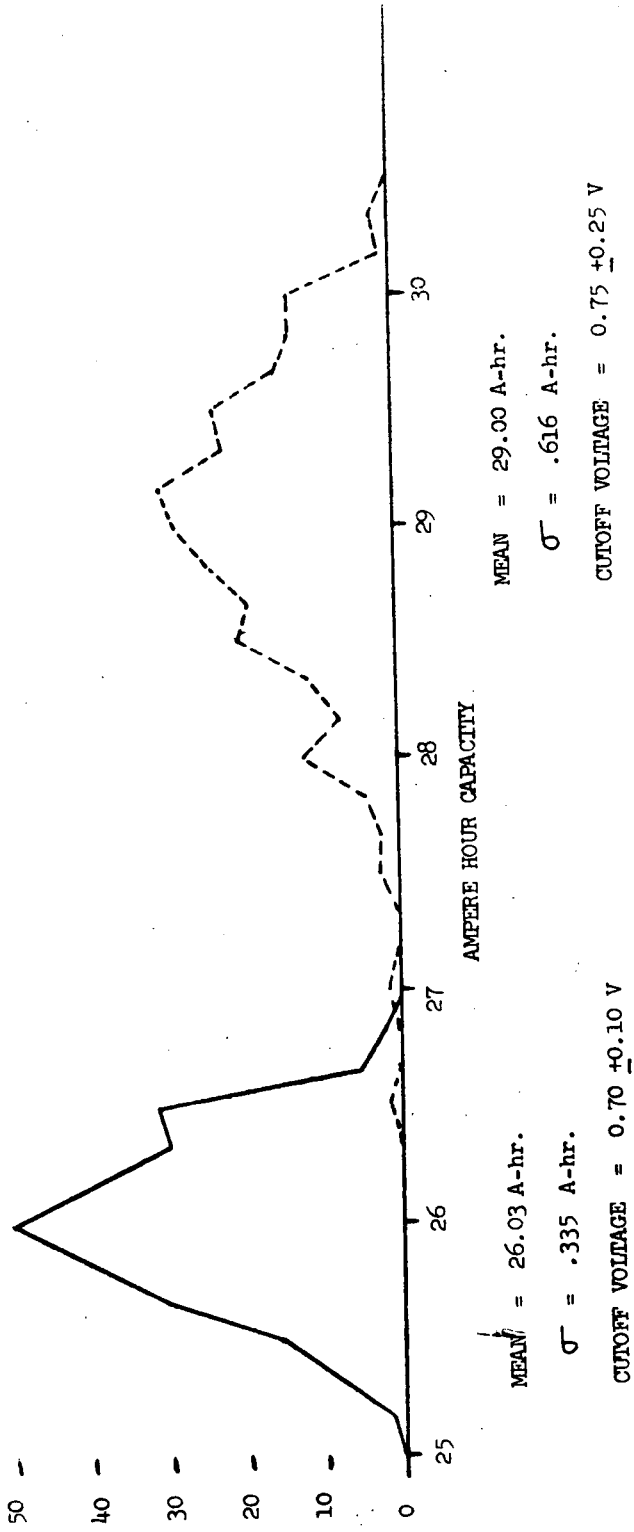


FIGURE 2.1.1-1

FINAL CAPACITY DISCHARGE DURING FORMATION - NEGATIVE

PLATE DISTRIBUTION 1.0 AMP TO -0.2V

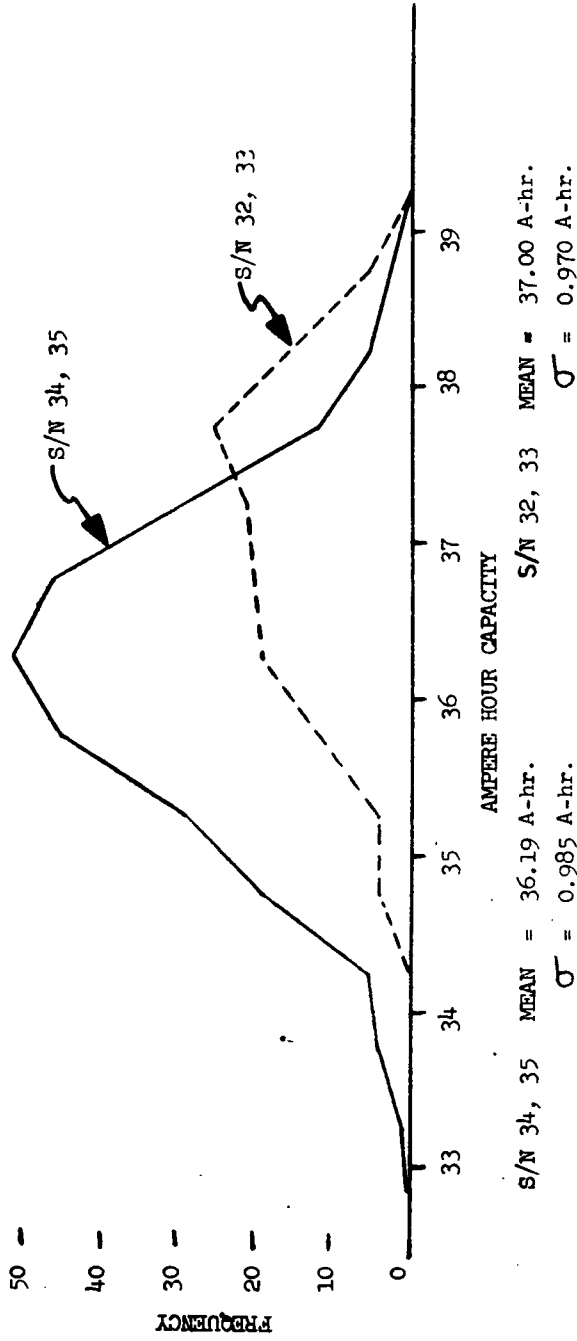
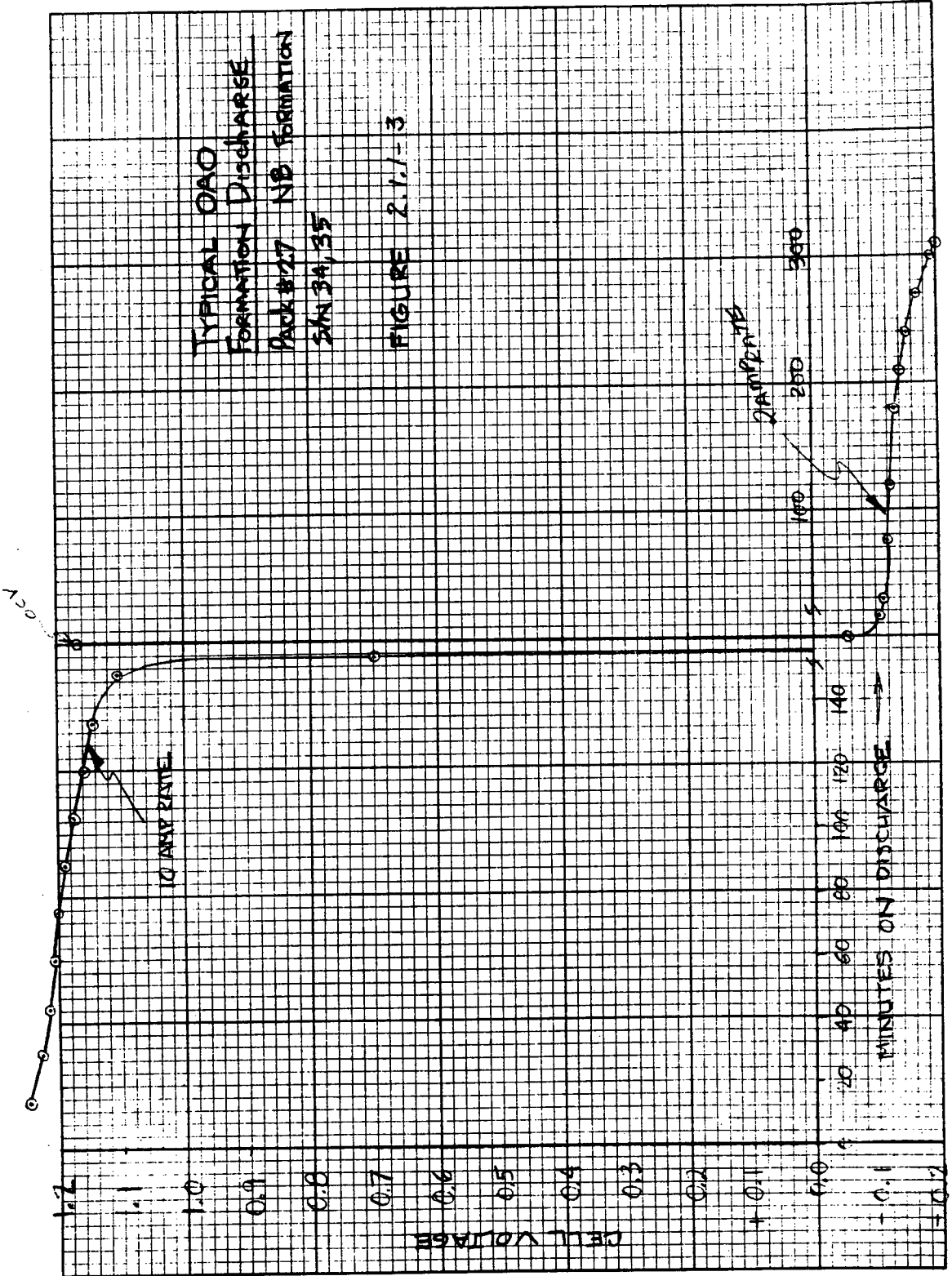


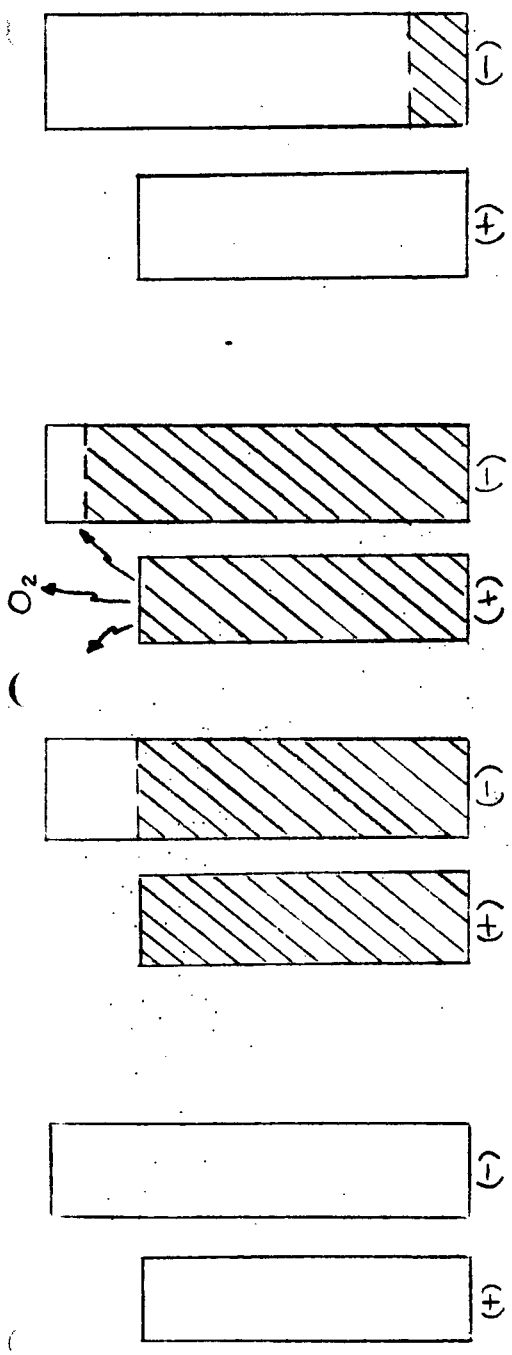
FIGURE 2.1.1-2

K-E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH 46 0703
 7 X 10 INCHES MADE IN U.S.A.
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



TYPICAL OAO
 FORMATION DISCHARGE
 PACK #27 NB FORMATION
 SKN 34, 35

FIGURE 2.1.1-3



- o Following formation wash and dry it is assumed that each electrode is fully discharged. Electrodes assembled in cell case in this condition.
- o Cells placed on charge for specific time and rate.
- o Cell valves are open.
- o When the positive plate is fully charged, oxygen escapes.
- o Although a partial discharge of the negative plate group occurs due to some recombination, the negative group is now charged to a higher level than the positive group.
- o Cell valves closed.
- o When cell is discharged some residual negative capacity (precharge) remains.

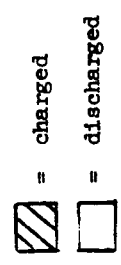
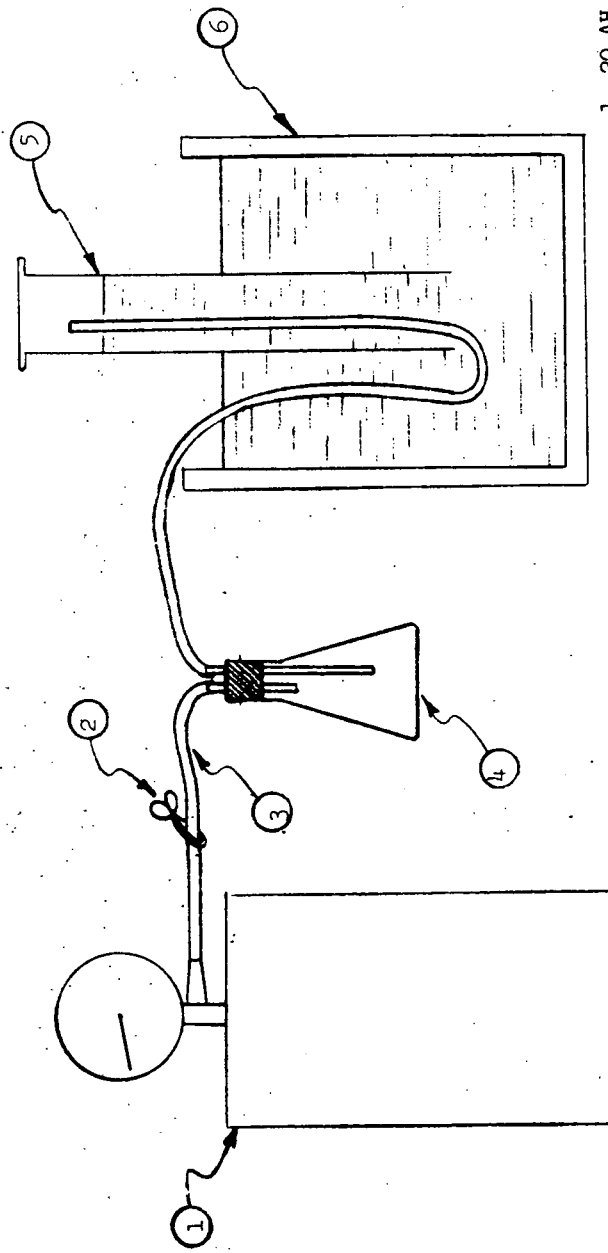


FIGURE 2.1.2-1
PRECHARGE SETTING ON OAO CELLS AT GULFON
BLOCK DIAGRAM



APPARATUS

1. 20 AH NI-CD CELL
2. PINCH-COCK
3. TYCON TUBING
4. FLASK USED TO PREVENT BACK-FLOW OF WATER INTO CELL
5. INVERTED GRADUATED CYLINDER
6. TROUGH FILLED WITH WATER

PRECHARGE APPARATUS USED TO MEASURE
QUANTITY OF GAS EVOLVED DURING OAO
BATTERY SERIAL NUMBER 34, 35 ASSEMBLY

FIGURE 2.1.2-2

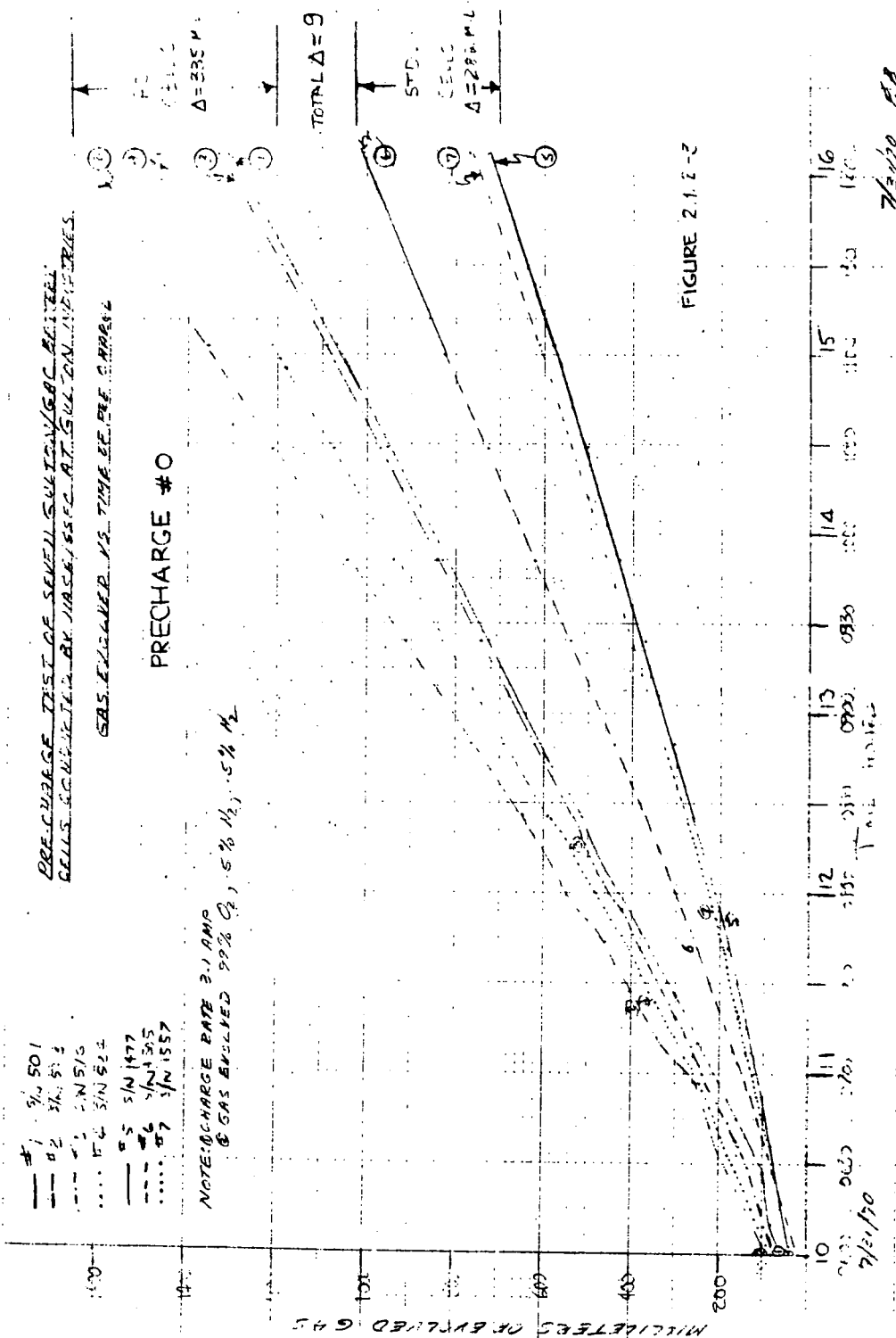
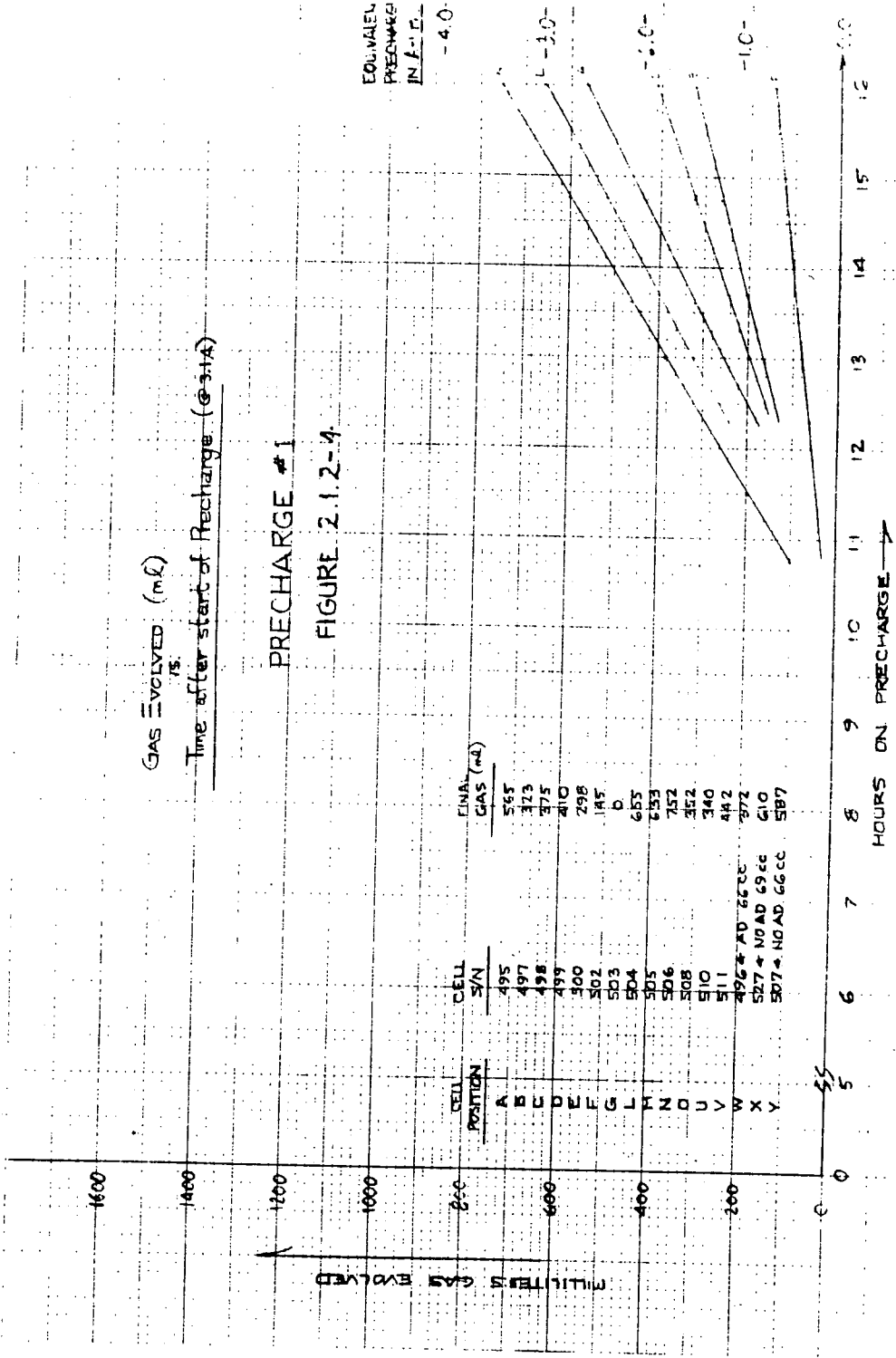


FIGURE 2.1.2-2

GAS EVOLVED (ml)
VS.
Time after start of Recharge (0-31A)

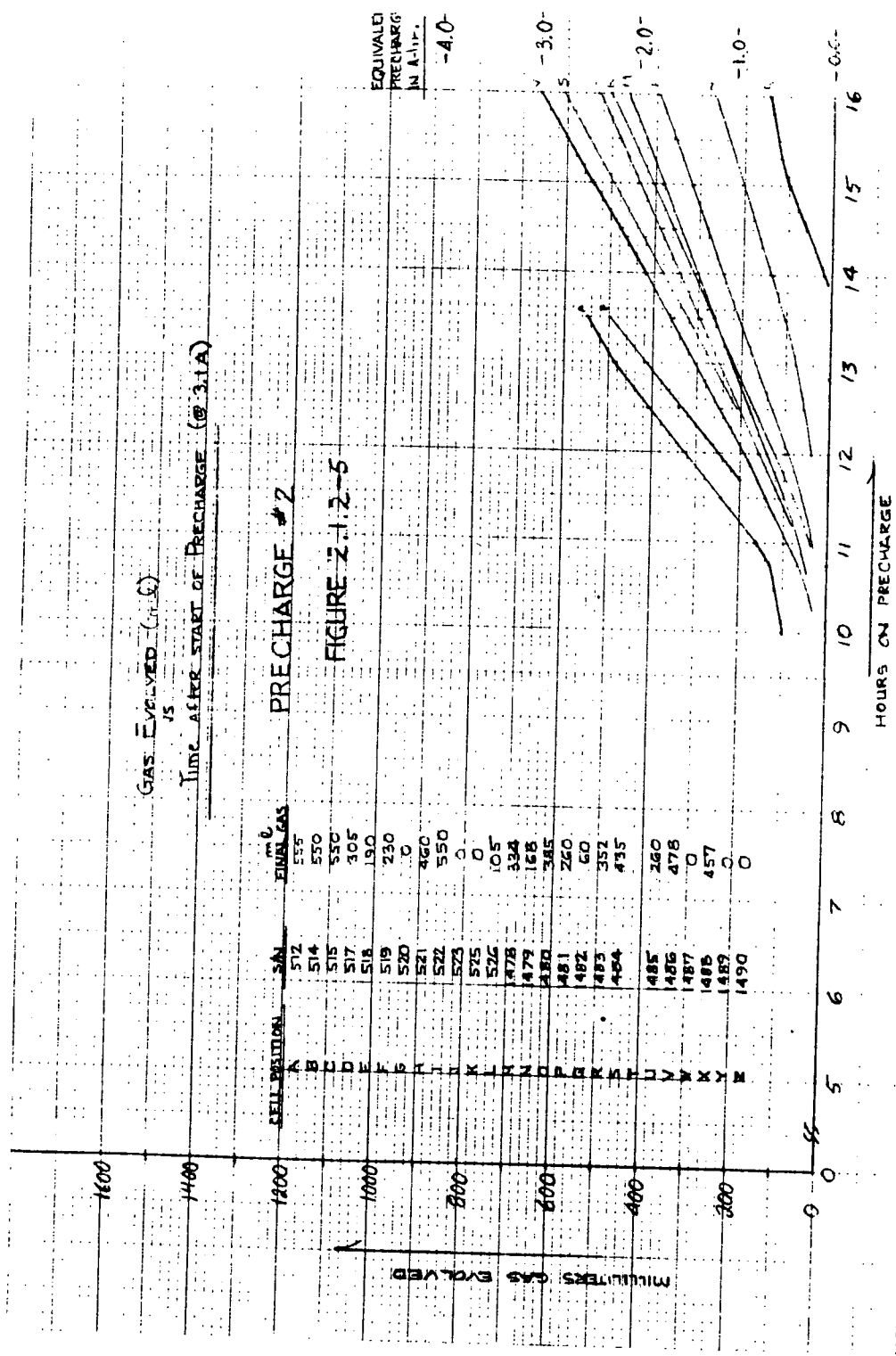
PRECHARGE #1

FIGURE 2.1.2-4



EQUIVALENT
PRECHARGE
IN F.F.C.
-4.0-

-1.0-
-1.0-
-1.0-



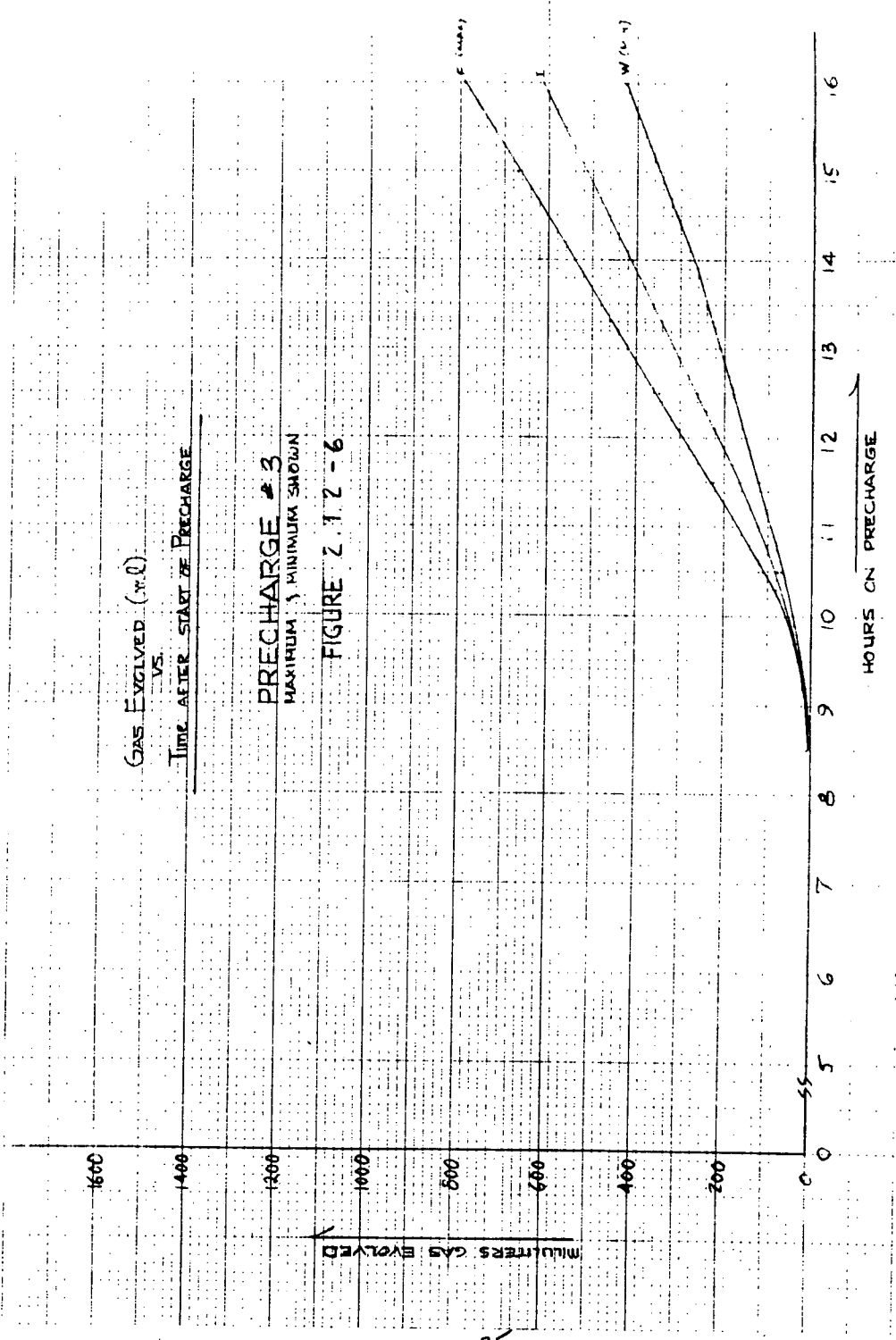
GAS EVOLVED (ml.)

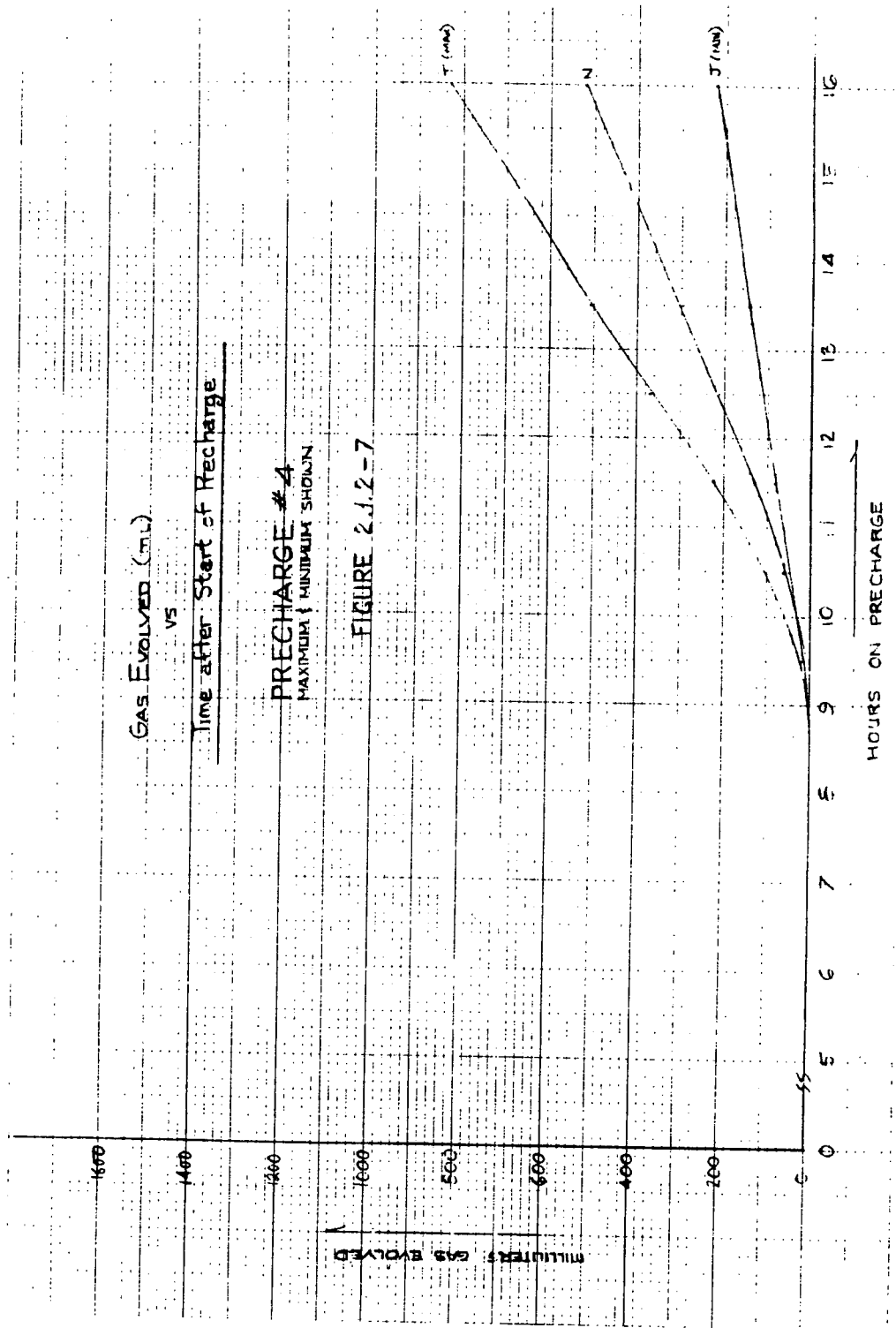
VS.

TIME AFTER START OF PRECHARGE

PRECHARGE # 3
MAXIMUM } MINIMUM SHOWN

FIGURE 2.1.2-6





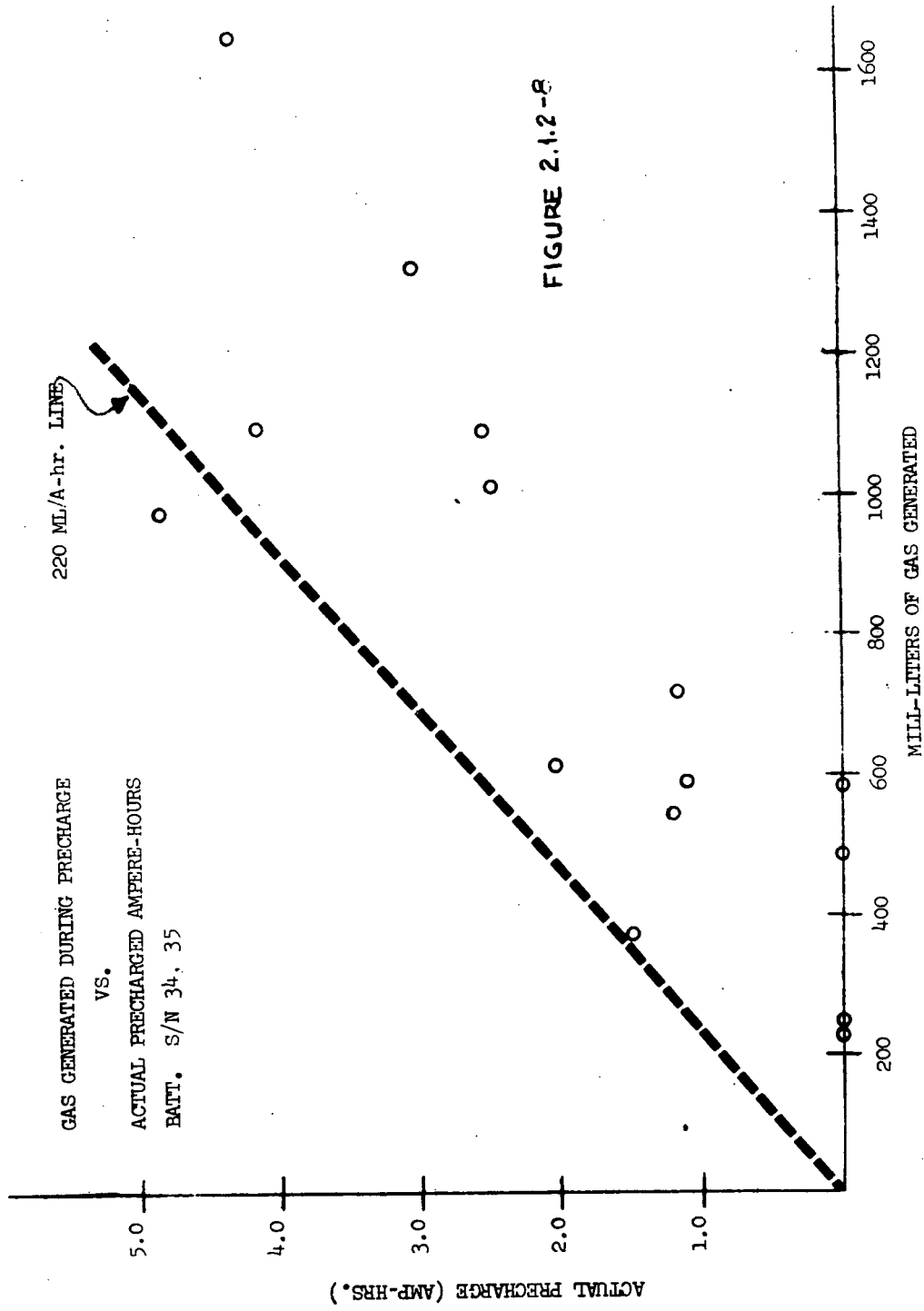


FIGURE 2.1.2-8

this will show up as a reserve supply of charged negative and thus ensure the cell to be positive limiting. Of course it is undesirable for the negatives to become fully charged at the end of charge as this could make the cell negative-limiting on charge where hydrogen gas evolution would occur. It can be appreciated that this technique is valuable but can present difficulty if the negatives are charged too much or too little. To control this precharge setting it is essential to determine the negative electrode residual charge content (Cd) after the washing and drying operation. Figure 2.1.2-2 shows the apparatus used by GAC and NASA/GSFC to measure the precharge more reliably. It consists essentially of apparatus to collect the gas which evolves from the cell while it is on charge. The gas was analyzed and found to be essentially oxygen. The quantity of oxygen gas evolved can be considered as the equivalent amount of negative capacity stored in excess of the positive capacity when both electrodes were started on charge from the fully discharged state.

Figures 2.1.2-3 through 2.1.2-7 show plots of the gas evolution on charge as a function of time. A few items to be noted are that there is quite a spread in the final amount of gas generated during the period on charge and that each cell begins gassing slightly below nine hours. The cells appear to gas when the positive electrodes reach full charge which, for a positive plate capacity of about 27 A-hrs., should be around 8.7 hours at the 3.1 amp rate. Thus the onset of gassing is consistent with the expected. In this test the cells were found to evolve between 60 ml and 1600 ml of oxygen during the period, representing precharges ranging from 0.25 A-hr. to 7.2 A-hr., based on 1 A-hr. of precharge being equivalent to 220 ml of oxygen gas.

Some of the cells were later subjected to ratio tests where the actual precharge was measured. As Figure 2.1.2-8 shows, ¹⁴ a strong correlation exists between the amount of gas collected and the measured precharge. The theoretical 220 ml/A-hr. line is also shown. It appears that the theoretical line has the correct slope but should be shifted to the right of the origin. In other words, the cells seem to exhibit a threshold (of about 300 ml) of gas which must evolve before any precharge is measurable on the cadmium plates. Shifting the theoretical line to the right by 300 ml fits the data nicely. Thus, the equation for determining precharge, based on gas measurements, can be written as:

$$Y_{A-hr.} = \frac{X_{ml} - 300}{220}$$

where

X_{ml} = ml of O_2 evolved

$Y_{A-hr.}$ = precharge negative

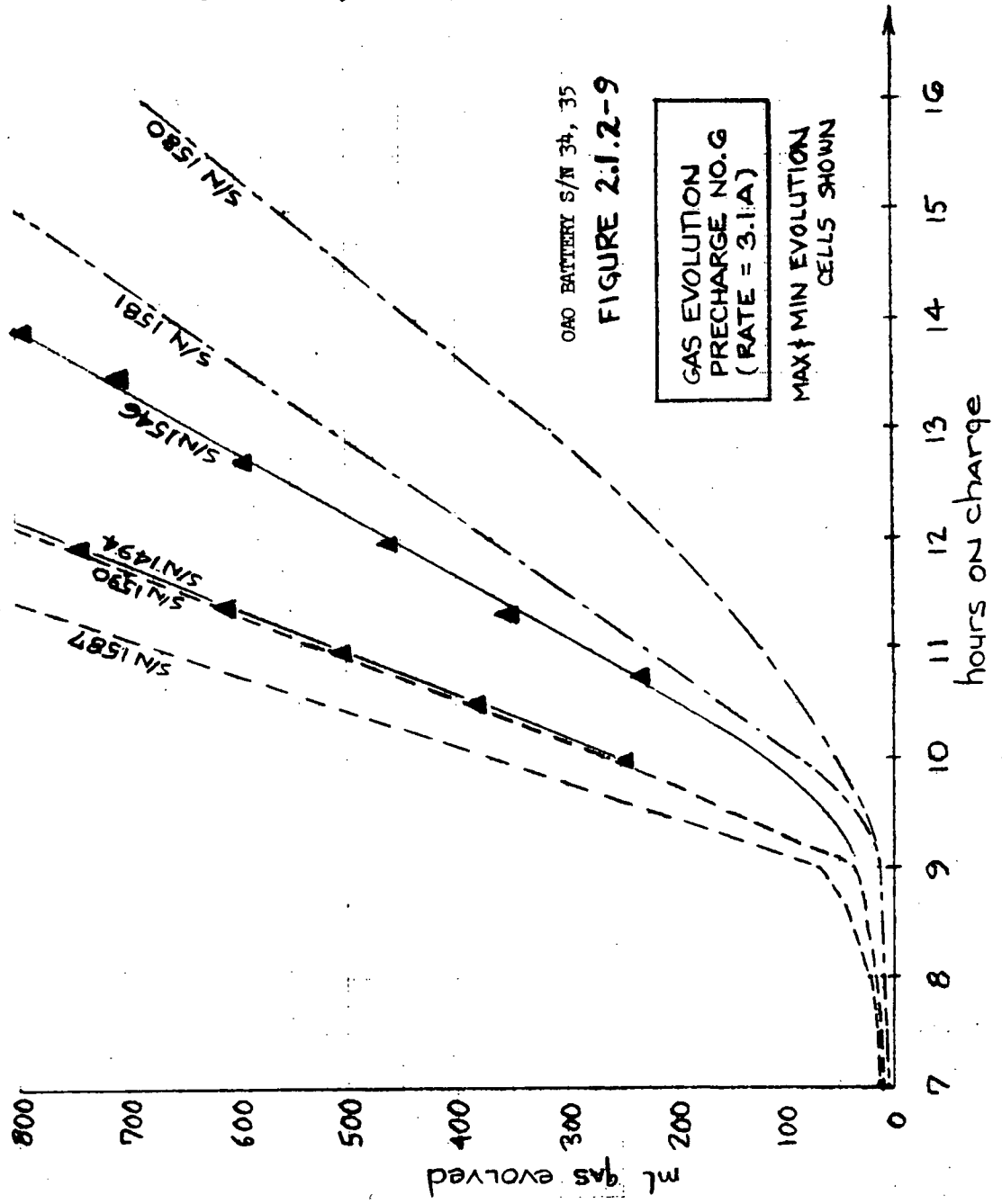
Some sources have indicated that more reliable precharge results may be obtained when an electrical cycle is executed first, before the precharge operation. This was done on an experimental basis for a few cells in the OAO battery S/N 34, 35 manufacture and the results are shown in Figure 2.1.2-9. Also tried was an incremental venting technique whereby the pressure was allowed to build up in cells to a pre-determined level and then the cell was partially evacuated, leaving a residual positive pressure. This was performed sequentially for the duration of the charge and the precharge calculated as a function of the cell case volume and pressure relationship. Figure 2.1.2-9 shows that, not only did the cells which had received one electrical cycle prior to the precharge operation evolve gas earlier, but also there was a tighter range of gas quantity evolved as a function of time.

Another result of the precharge studies indicated that the cells were receiving inadequate soaking before being placed on charge. Figures 2.1.2-10 and 2.1.2-11 show the effect of this inadequate soaking. In both curves, those cells which soaked for under ten hours showed both increased variability and increased precharge over those with longer soaks. It is postulated that the separator was not sufficiently wetted yielding non-uniform electrode charge current densities. This results in poor charge acceptance and premature gassing on the positive electrodes, and uncertain precharge on the negative electrodes.

As a result of these precharge studies, changes have been incorporated into the OAO cell specification. A minimum soaking time of twenty-four hours is now specified and the precharge is being controlled to a specific ampere-hour input based on the results of gas measurement. The charge rate remains at 3.1 amps as before but the termination time is dependent on evolving sufficient oxygen to achieve the required precharge.

2.1.3 Manufacturer's Electrical Testing

After the pre-charge is adjusted, the cells undergo Gulton's standard electrical cycling. These tests are shown in Table 2.1.3. They



OAO BATTERY S/N 34, 35

FIGURE 2.1.2-9

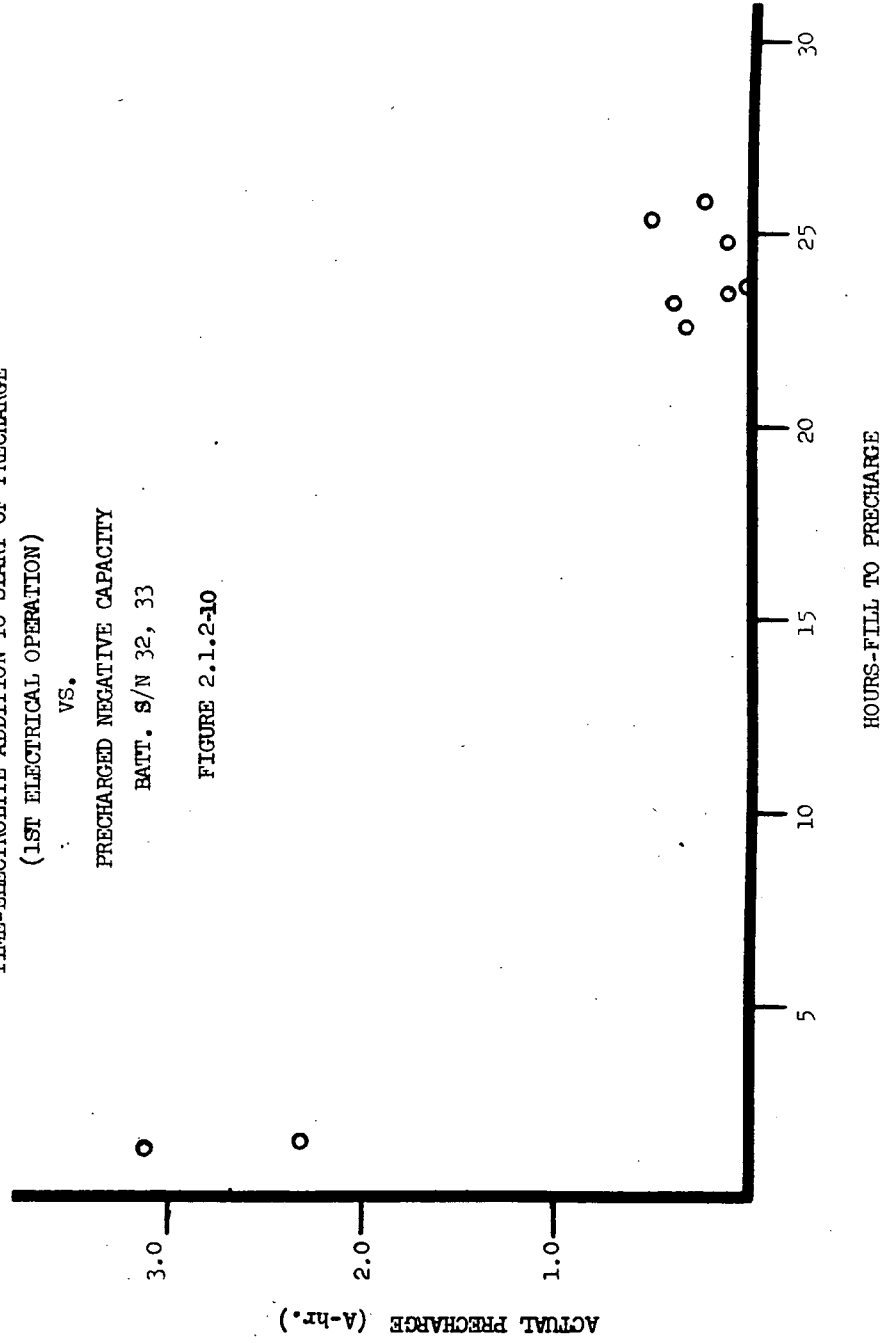
TIME-ELECTROLYTE ADDITION TO START OF PRECHARGE
(1ST ELECTRICAL OPERATION)

VS.

PRECHARGED NEGATIVE CAPACITY

BATT. S/N 32, 33

FIGURE 2.1.2-10

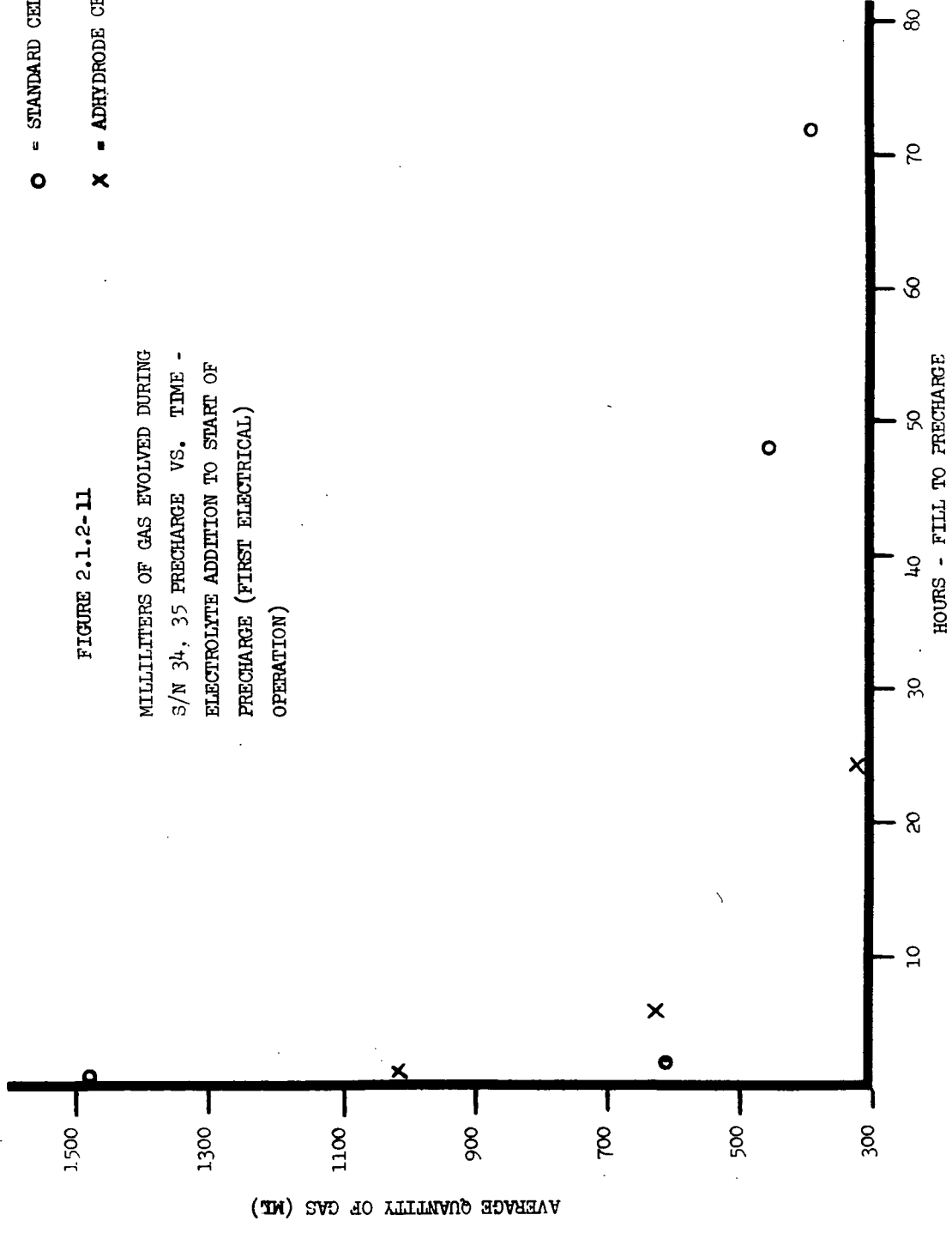


○ = STANDARD CELL

X = ADHYDRODE CELL

FIGURE 2.1.2-11

MILLILITERS OF GAS EVOLVED DURING
S/N 34, 35 PRECHARGE VS. TIME -
ELECTROLYTE ADDITION TO START OF
PRECHARGE (FIRST ELECTRICAL)
OPERATION)



ELECTRICAL TESTS PERFORMED AT GULTON

ON OAO 20 A-hr. CELLS*

<u>Sequence</u>	<u>Operation</u>	<u>Measure</u>
1	Charge C/10, 24 hours	Voltage, pressure, pheno ck.
2	Automatic (10) cycles: - Discharge C/2, 30 min. - Charge C/5, 90 min.	Low pressure during last cycle
3	Overcharge C/10, 24 hours	Voltage, pressure, pheno ck.
4	Discharge C/2 to 1.0 volts	Capacity, pressure
5	Short 1 Ω , 16 hours	
6	Dead short one hour	
7	Charge C/10, 24 hours	Voltage, pressure, pheno ck.
8	Discharge C/2 to 1.0 volts	Capacity, pressure
9	Short 1 Ω , 16 hours	
10	Dead short one hour	

TABLE 2.1.3

* Manufacturers standard tests. Room temperature.

are designed to show that the cells are capable of meeting the specified capacity at acceptable voltages and pressures and to screen out any cells which may have internal shorts, and/or leaks.

2.1.4 Ratio Testing

During cell manufacture, some cells are selected for destructive ratio tests after each of the following steps: formation cycles, drying operation, and completion of all selection testing.⁹ Ratio tests determine total negative and positive electrode capacities, as well as the distribution of excess negative capacity on charge and discharge.

The first step is the determination of the amount of precharged negative capacity. After normal discharge to 1.0 volt, cells are flooded with a 34% KOH solution and drained using a 1 Ω resistor for 16 hours. They are then discharged at C/2 rate to -1.0 volt. This discharges that portion of negative capacity set during precharge, and represents surplus ensuring positive limiting on discharge. In this way, the precharge is permanently removed.

The cells are then charged at a 2.0 ampere (C/10) rate for a period of not less than 40 hours, and not more than 64 hours, to 1.51 volts. This assures both electrodes are fully charged, since no significant recombination can occur with the cells flooded. In the past it has often been necessary to utilize the full 64 hours to reach 1.51 volts. The cells are next discharged at a 10 ampere rate to -1.0 volt. Times to +1.0V, +0.5V, 0.0V, -0.5V, and -1.0 volt are recorded. Calculations may now be made of: total positive capacity, total negative capacity, excess discharged negative capacity, and excess charged negative capacity. These figures may then be used to compute precharge and negative to positive capacity ratios. Positive electrode capacity is defined as the discharge to +0.5 volts, and negative electrode capacity as the discharge to -1.0V. A reference electrode is used to determine which electrode is the limiting factor during any rapid change of cell voltage.

Earlier OAO specifications required minimum negative to positive capacity ratio to be 1.30 to 1.00. Recently this was increased to a minimum of 1.40:1.00 to assure large enough reserve to correct for negative electrode inefficiencies (fading) during prolonged cycling.

Tables 2.1.4-1 through 2.1.4-3 show ratio test results for the various battery builds. Positive plate capacity appears to decrease steadily by about ten percent from post-formation to final cell. Negative plate capacity, however, shows a much smaller decrease -- approximately five percent -- from post-formation to final cell but shows an increase in the post-neutralization (drying operation) ratio. Thus, although ratios appeared low following formation, final ratios (finished cells) showed higher results and met specified requirements.

Table 2.1.1.4-1 Ratio Tests - Post Formation

OAO Battery Serial Number	Parameter	(A-hr.) Amount of Precharge	Capacity to the Following Voltages						
			-1.0 V	-0.5 V	-0.0 V	+0.5 V	+1.0 V		
25A, 26A	Maximum								
	Minimum								
	Mean								
	Range								
	# Samples								
30, 31	Maximum								
	Minimum								
	Mean								
	Range								
	# Samples								
32, 33	Maximum	0.70	43.33	42.67	34.83	34.00	30.50		
	Minimum	0	41.50	40.83	30.50	29.83	27.50		
	Mean	-	42.42	41.67	33.04	32.27	29.25		
	Range	-	1.83	1.84	4.33	4.17	3.00		
	# Samples	15	19	16	16	19	16		
34, 35	Maximum	2.32	43.67	42.83	31.50	30.33	28.17		
	Minimum	1.10	41.50	40.67	29.67	28.67	26.83		
	Mean	1.52	42.70	41.87	30.67	29.40	27.48		
	Range	1.22	2.17	2.16	1.83	1.66	1.34		
	# Samples	10	10	10	10	10	10		

Table 2.1.1.4-2 Ratio Tests - Post Wash and Dry

OAO Battery Serial Number	Parameter	(A-hr.) Amount of Precharge	Capacity to the Following Voltages						
			-1.0 V	-0.5 V	-0.0 V	+0.5 V	+1.0 V		
25A, 26A	Maximum								
	Minimum								
	Mean								
	Range								
	# Samples								
30, 31	Maximum		44.83				28.83		
	Minimum		42.67				28.16		
	Mean		43.00				28.60		
	Range		2.16				0.67		
	# Samples		6				6		
32, 33	Maximum		42.50				31.54		28.17
	Minimum								
	Mean								
	Range								
	# Samples								
34, 35	Maximum	0.230	44.50			30.67	28.83		27.00
	Minimum	0.005	43.00			29.17	26.67		25.50
	Mean	0.024	43.83			29.95	27.97		26.57
	Range	0.225	1.50			1.50	2.16		1.50
	# Samples	10	10			10	10		10

Table 2.1.4-3 Ratio Tests - Final Ratio Cells

OAO Battery Serial Number	Parameter	(A-hr.) Amount of Precharge	Capacity to the Following Voltages				
			-1.0 V	-0.5 V	-0.0 V	+0.5 V	+1.0 V
25A, 26A	Maximum	5.4*					
	Minimum	3.5*					
	Mean	4.45					
	Range	1.9					
	# Samples	2					
30, 31	Maximum	0.030	35.17	34.83	32.00	31.67	30.83
	Minimum	0.025	31.33	31.00	27.67	27.50	27.33
	Mean	0.028	33.83	33.33	29.35	29.12	28.70
	Range	0.005	3.84	3.83	4.33	4.17	3.50
	# Samples	2	4	4	4	4	4
32, 33	Maximum	3.16	41.33	41.17	32.16	31.33	31.00
	Minimum	0	39.00	38.67	28.33	28.00	27.83
	Mean	0.54	40.22	39.79	29.52	29.14	28.93
	Range	3.16	2.33	2.50	3.83	3.33	3.17
	# Samples	30	30	30	30	30	30
34, 35	Maximum	4.87	41.83	41.50	28.83	28.17	28.00
	Minimum	0	38.83	38.33	26.00	25.83	25.67
	Mean	1.40	40.28	39.70	27.58	26.81	26.55
	Range	4.87	3.00	3.17	2.83	2.34	2.33
	# Samples	19	19	19	19	19	19

* Measured after cell had completed 529 cycles

Apparent changes of electrode capacities through each processing step are seen more clearly in Tables 2.1.4-4 and 2.1.4-5. The SAFT figures are projected plate capacity based on results taken on a sample 1 dm² plate. This is taken as a baseline value. The percentage change from baseline occurring in each operation is shown in parentheses. It can be readily seen that the final cell ratios are significantly higher than those from the formation step. These tables allow one to predict either final cell ratio or electrode capacities at intermediate steps in processing, based on initial SAFT sample capacity results for identical plate lots.

Table 2.1.4-6 shows the measured precharged negative distributions on the subject battery builds. Although the amount of data for early builds is slight, that from two later builds indicate the majority of cells have low measurable precharges of less than one ampere-hour.¹²

Table 2.1.4-7 is a summary of the ratios obtained for the various battery assemblies. Battery S/N 34, 35 had the highest values because positive plates contained much less active material than previous builds (see Table 1.2.2-1 and 1.2.2-2). The range of S/N 34, 35 ratios is narrowed, due to effects of plate weight screening.

2.1.5 Cell Selection

All cells selected for flight batteries must come from an identical plate and separator lot and be constructed within a short time interval. Then, in addition to the standard seller's (Gulton) electrical tests, Grumman requires the cells to undergo a series of tests for thorough characterization of each cell's performance for selection purposes. The flight batteries require matching of cells with nearly identical electrical characteristics.

Table 2.1.5 lists the tests required during cell selection. The regime consists of electrical tests designed to match cells with similar capacity, cycling performance and voltage/pressure response during overcharge. A low temperature (4.4°C/40°F) overcharge is also performed to screen out potential negative-limiting cells. The cells are grouped based on the results of the third capacity cycle. A histogram of the capacity distribution is drawn and cells are chosen for each battery such that the total ampere-hour spread in any single battery does not exceed one (1) ampere-hour. Traditionally the cells within the low third of the total capacity distribution

	S/N 25A, 26A	32, 33	34, 35	A.T.S.
I. SAFT CAPACITY IN AMPERE-HOURS (A-hr./dm ² x .91 dm ² /plate x 9 plates/cell)	(100%) 34.40	(100%) 35.25	(100%) 31.94	(100%) 35.00
II. FORMATION IN AMPERE-HOURS (Final Discharge Capacity)	(82.99%) 28.55	(82.52%) 29.09	(81.75%) 26.11	(80.71%) 28.25
III. CAPACITY OBTAIN DURING RATIO TESTS IN AMPERE-HOURS	(90.12%)	(91.63%)	(92.05%)	--
A. Post Formation	31.00	32.30	29.40	--
B. Post Rinse	--	(88.51%) 31.20	(87.66%) 28.00	--
C. Final Cell	--	(82.78%) 29.18	(83.90%) 26.80	(88.00%) 30.82

TABLE 2.1.4-4

Projected Positive Plate Capacity Compared To
Results of SAFT Sample Capacity

	S/N 25A, 26A		32, 33		34, 35		A.T.S.	
	(100%)		(100%)		(100%)		(100%)	
I. SAFT CAPACITY IN AMPERE-HOURS (A-hr./dm ² x .91 dm ² /plate x 10 plates/cell)	37.95		37.95		37.31		41.95	
II. FORMATION IN AMPERE-HOURS (Final Discharge Capacity)	--		(97.25%) 36.91		(97.07%) 36.22		(98.18%) 41.19	
III. CAPACITY OBTAINED DURING RATIO TESTS IN AMPERE-HOURS	(113.83%)		(111.98%)		(114.44%)		--	
A. Post Formation	43.20		42.50		42.70		--	
B. Post Rinse	--		(112.25%) 42.60		(117.39%) 43.80		--	
C. Final Cell	--		(106.06%) 40.25		(107.96%) 40.28		(105.00%) 44.05 AH	

TABLE 2.1.4-5

Projected Negative Plate Capacity Compared To
Results of SAFT Sample Capacity

Table 2.1.4-6 Distribution of Measured Precharge on
 Various Battery Assemblies During Final
 Cell Ratio Tests

Range in Ampere-Hours	S/N 25A, 26A	S/N 30, 31	S/N 32, 33	S/N 34, 35
0.00 - 0.40		2	20	9
0.41 - 0.80			4	
0.81 - 1.20				1
1.21 - 1.60			2	2
1.61 - 2.00			2	2
2.01 - 2.40			1	1
2.41 - 2.80				1
2.81 - 3.20			1	
3.21 - 3.60	1	1		
3.61 - 4.00		1		1
4.01 - 4.40				1
4.41 - 4.80				
4.81 - 5.20				1
5.21 - 5.60	1			
5.61 - 6.00				
6.01 - 6.40		1		
Total Number of Precharge Samples	2	5	30	19

Post Rinse Ratios

Post Rinse Ratios					
	S/N 25A, 26A	30, 31	32, 33	34, 35	36, 37
Maximum		1.591	1.367	1.631	
Minimum		1.445	1.351	1.491	
Mean		1.503	1.360	1.568	
Range		0.146	0.016	0.140	
# Samples		6	5	10	
Post-Formation Ratios					
	S/N 25A, 26A	30, 31	32, 33	34, 35	36, 37
Maximum			1.397	1.500	
Minimum			1.239	1.407	
Mean			1.307	1.453	
Range			0.158	0.093	
# Samples			19	10	
Final Cell Ratios					
	S/N 25A, 26A	30, 31	32, 33	34, 35	36, 37
Maximum	1.39	1.279	1.476	1.559	
Minimum	1.22	1.074	1.287	1.414	
Mean	--	1.160	1.381	1.503	
Range	--	0.205	0.189	0.145	
# Samples	--	4	30	19	

Summary of Ratios Obtained for

Various Battery Assemblies

Table 2.1.4-7

TABLE 2.1.5

Tests Required by Grumman During

Cell Selection Testing

Test Name

- o Capacity Cycle #1 } - C/2 charge to 1.5 volts; C/4 charge to 1.5 volts,
- o Capacity Cycle #2 } C/10 charge for 1 hour or 1.5 volts. C/2 dis-
- o Capacity Cycle #3 } charge to 1.00 volts each cell.
- o Drain - short each cell with 1Ω for 10 hours
- o Dead Short - dead short each cell for one (1) hour
- o 15% Depth Cycling
 - Precharge - C/2 charge to 1.5 volts or 37.0 volts for the series string. C/4 charge to 1.5 volts or 37.0 volts for the series string. C/10 charge for 1 hour or 1.5 volts/cell.
 - Cycle #1 } - 36 minute (15%) discharge at appropriate rate.
 - Cycle #2 } C/2 charge to 1.50 volts; 1.6A for remainder of
 - Cycle #3 } 65 minute charge
- o Overcharge
 - Room Temperature - At end of 65 minutes of cycle #3 of the 15% depth cycling continue overcharging at 1.6A for four hours.
 - 40°F - Stabilize chamber at 40°F ±3°F while charging cells at 0.5 amperes.
 - Charge cells at 1.0 amps for four (4) additional hours after temperature stabilization.
 - 90°F - Stabilize chamber at 90°F ±3°F while continuing 1.0 ampere charge
 - Increase rate to 2.3 amperes after temperature stabilization and continue charge for four (4) hours.
- o Final Discharge - Discharge C/2 to 1.0 volts/cell
- o Drain - Short each cell 1Ω for 16 ⁺¹/₀ hours
- o Retention of Charge - Restrain cells to forces similar to those experienced in battery assembly
- Remove 1Ω resistor and allow cells to remain open-circuited for 24 ⁺¹/₄ hour
- Immediately upon completion of 24 hour stand take open-circuit voltage
- Voltage must be 1.15 volts or higher to be acceptable
- o Final Drain & Short - Drain each cell with a 1Ω resistor and then dead short each cell individually

are designated as battery 1, the middle third as battery 2 and the cells in the upper capacity distribution one-third are selected as battery 3. Ensuring that the total capacity spread in any single battery is within one ampere-hour reduces the chance of cell reversals during capacity run-down conditions and assures that all the cells will reach a full state-of-charge at approximately the same time. The third-electrode cell in each battery is chosen from this same capacity distribution. Third electrode cells are usually chosen to be the lowest capacity cell in each battery. This allows these cells to begin overcharge slightly before the rest of the cells in the battery, avoiding excessive overcharge in the battery as a whole. The cell specification also imposes a provision that the three batteries in the assembly must be within ± 1.0 ampere-hours of each other on the average.

2.2 MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Knowledge of which processes and components have the greatest effect(s) on reliability (life) and performance is necessary to meet today's high standards for complex products for aerospace. While the sealed Ni-Cd cells used in OAO are produced under, perhaps, the tightest quality control in the industry, finished cells prior to the study and selection efforts reported herein displayed sufficient parametric variations to necessitate some compromises in specification limits. For such cells, key factors include the electrodes, separators, electrolyte and process time/temperature.

Another technique, useful to support and verify the type of result already obtained, for relating these factors to performance and reliability variables is that of multiple regression analysis, done on a computer. Such analysis has been successfully used on the Lunar Module (LM) program to predict primary (silver-zinc) battery capacity from manufacturing data, and in a NASA/GSFC sponsored study of the effects of various electrode process variables for nickel cadmium.¹¹

Normally regression analyses are based on data in which the parameters thought to have effects are deliberately varied over relatively wide ranges. The effects are called "response variables" or, simply, "variables". The analyses covered herein, however, were limited to data derived from routine manufacturing, and so are narrower in range than ideally desirable. Further, some parametric information was not available (e.g.: plate thickness, post-formation drying times and temperatures, etc.) Some parameters were constant for all cells (e.g.: separator, electrode and KOH analyses), and could not

be used. The manufacturing parameters available are only those found subsequent to assembly into cell stacks -- i.e.: traceability starts at this point, and the plates maintain their identity through to the finished cell. It was thus necessary to rely heavily on electrical data taken at the seller's facility during early performance tests. The major value of these analyses, then, are in the tightening of electrical limits, and the ability to identify potentially poor risk cells without extensive and expensive tests.

2.2.1 Description of Parametric Variables

The parameters studied herein may be divided into two classes:

- o Manufacturing/Processing variables
- o Test data variables (early tests)

The former may be considered as independent quantities in that each may be altered more or less without regard to any of the others. Test data generally consists of effects, or response variables.

The variables listed in Tables 2.2.2-2 and 2.2.3-1 as used in the two analyses conducted for this program falls in the above noted categories as follows:

Manufacturing Processing

Dry Cell Weight

Wet Cell Weight

Cell Pack Weight (Total weight of plates and separator)

Positive Group Weight

Negative Group Weight

Time -- activation (filling) to start of precharge

Test Data

Pressure at end of cycle 1 of cell selection

Pressure at end of 90°F overcharge

Voltage at end of cell selection, 40°F overcharge

Electrical operation: 3rd cycle capacity in A-hr.

Cell selection: 3rd cycle capacity in A-hr.

Pressure at end of 40°F overcharge

Pressure at end of room temp overcharge

Pressure at end of cycle 3 of cell selection

Pressure at end of cycle 3 of electrical operations

Gas evolved during precharge

Pressures at ends of cycles 1 and 2 of cell selection

Pressures at ends of cycles 1 and 2 of electrical operation

Each variable listed above was used in the analyses. Gas evolved during precharge was treated as input data in the voltage divergence analysis, and as the output (dependent variable) quantity in the precharge analysis. The purpose of the analyses is to demonstrate one or more of the following:

1. The particular way in which an "input" (independently treated) quantity affects the "output" (dependent) quantity
2. The relative weight with which each input quantity affects the output quantity
3. Whether, in fact, a particular input has any relation to the output.

The results are shown in "Beta" coefficients of each input quantity with respect to the output. These coefficients are normalized values. The higher a Beta coefficient in numerical (absolute) value, the more significant the correlation to the output. Positive and negative values only signify the sense in which the effect occurs (e.g.: output increases with increasing input shows as a positive value). Anomalous results (see 2.2.2.1) either means that insufficient data is available, or the particular parameters chosen have little or no effect on the output. Very small numerical results lead to essentially the same conclusion.

2.2.2 Cell Voltage Divergence Analysis

An attempt was made to correlate divergence among the end-of-overcharge voltages found in the spare cells of battery S/N 34, 35 to initial electrical tests. Table 2.2.2-1 is a summary of these diverged quantities after several thousand 100-minute cycles; showing a range of 143 mV (Pack 23B Group I) to 29 mV (Pack 35B).

The cycling was done using 15% depth of discharge, and no constraining voltage limit during charge and overcharge. The latter feature allowed each cell to reach its natural potential for the rate and time of overcharge, independent of the pack and/or any other cell. Weighted values -- from 1 to 9 -- were assigned to each cell, for the analysis, based on relative end-of-overcharge voltage. Weightings are described at the bottom of Table 2.2.2-2, which lists all the variables assigned.

Results (details in Appendix A) show relatively low overall correlation between divergence and the chosen parameters. Following are the five highest correlation factors (Beta coefficients) listed in descending order:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Parameter Number</u>		<u>Beta</u>
1	V2	Wet Cell Weight	-7.5153
2	V1	Dry Cell Weight	+5.8596
3	V13	Room Temp. Overchg. Pres.	-2.6627
4	V9	Time-Fill to Precharge	+2.1577
5	V12	40°F Overchg. Pres.	+1.9176

2.2.2.1 Discussion of Results

It is of interest to note that the cell weights show significantly higher correlation to divergence than any other parameters. At the same time the two coefficients involved are opposite in sign, and nearly equal in value.

To understand the significance of the above, it must be noted that Wet Cell Weight consists of Dry Cell Weight plus electrolyte weight. Electrolyte weight is held very nearly constant by controlling the volume (cm³) of 34% KOH solution used to fill the cells. The fact that opposite signs exist indicates opposite effects on cell divergence. It makes little sense to conclude that Dry Weight has one type effect, and Dry Weight plus a constant has the opposite effect. Some other cause for the opposite signs must be found.

A similar analysis of the other variables used in this regression shows similar results. Two possibilities exist:

- o None of the variables chosen has any real effect on cell divergence
- o The amount of divergence is too small to show any really significant effect from any source.

The smallness of divergence is somewhat overcome by use of weighted values (see Table 2.2.2-2) since these would tend to exaggerate effects rather than hide them. The first, then, seems the most reasonable. The regression analysis would also tend to show no correlation between cell divergence and the data taken in the early tests. In other words, use of any early test data to predict later divergence would be nearly impossible.

2.2.3 Precharge Analysis

Essentially the same data as above, plus some additional pressure information was used to attempt correlation with gas evolved during precharge -- see Table 2.2.3-1. A summary of the results -- printed in full in Appendix A -- is shown in Table 2.2.3-2 which lists the five largest correlations.

2.2.3.1 Discussion of Results

The results show little basic difference in principle from those found for cell divergence. What differences exist are in degree in that the correlations here are even less significant than before.

Perhaps the only variable showing even moderate strength is V9, as expected (see Section 2.1.2). It has been found that soak times less than 10 hours cause

not only excess gas evolution, but large variability of actual precharge. Accordingly, current OAO specifications require soaks of 24 hours minimum prior to first electrical operation.

Spare Cells from OAO Battery

S/N 34, 35 on Cycling Tests

Pack Number	Location	Cell S/N	Overcharge Volts	Coded Value
5	GSFC	1514	1.442	5
		518A	1.453	7
		1526	1.425	3
		526A	1.455	7
		1531	1.456	7
6	GSFC	1542	1.420	5
		495A	1.401	2
		1554	1.424	5
		497A	1.381	1
		1575	1.422	5
23B Group I	NAD, Crane	1494	1.510	4
		1517	1.380	1
		1546	1.516	5
		1588	1.520	5
		1591	1.523	5
23B Group II	NAD, Crane	1499	1.518	5
		1537	1.396	1
		1587	1.515	5
		1589	1.531	7
		1590	1.514	5
35B	NAD, Crane	1573	1.454	5
		512A	1.452	5
		1578	1.448	5
		515A	1.474	8
		1492	1.445	4

TABLE 2.2.2-1

TABLE 2.2.2-2

Variables in (Voltage-Divergence) Regression

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
V1	Dry cell weight
V2	Wet cell weight
V3	Pressure at end of cycle 1 of cell selection
V4	Pressure at end of 90°F overcharge at Gulton
V5	Cell pack weight
V6	Positive group weight
V7	Negative group weight
V8	Voltage at end of cell selection 40°F overcharge
V9	Time-activation to start of precharge
V10	Electrical operations: 3rd cycle capacity in A-hr.
V11	Cell selection: 3rd cycle capacity in A-hr.
V12	Pressure at end of 40°F overcharge at Gulton
V13	Pressure at end of R.T. overcharge at Gulton
V14	Pressure at end of cycle #3 of cell selection
V15	Pressure at end of cycle #3 of electrical operation
V16	Gas evolved during precharge
V17 (depend-ent VAR)*	Voltage during recent overcharge at test facility (see Table 2.2.2-1)

* this variable coded as follows:

- "1" = Very low voltage relative to rest of pack
- "2" = Low voltage relative to rest of pack
- "3" = Nominally low voltage relative to rest of pack
- "4" = Slightly low voltage relative to rest of pack
- "5" = Nominal voltage relative to rest of pack
- "6" = Slightly high voltage relative to rest of pack
- "7" = Nominally high voltage relative to rest of pack
- "8" = High voltage relative to rest of pack
- "9" = Very high voltage relative to rest of pack

TABLE 2.23-1

Variables in Precharge Gas Evolution Regression

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
V1	Dry cell weight
V2	Wet cell weight
V3	End of precharge voltage
V4	90°F overcharge pressure
V5	Cell pack weight
V6	Positive plate group weight
V7	Negative plate group weight
V8	Voltage at end of 40°F overcharge
V9	Time-filling to start of precharge
V10	Capacity - 3rd cycle elec. op. in A-hr.
V11	Capacity - 3rd cycle cell selection in A-hr.
V12	40°F overcharge pressure
V13	Cycle 1 } Pressures at end
V14	Cycle 2 } of each cycle of
V15	Cycle 3 } Gulton's electrical operations
V16	Cycle 1 } Pressures at end of each
V17	Cycle 2 } cycle of cell selection.
V18	Cycle 3 }
V19	Room temperature overcharge pressure
V20 (dependent variable)	Gas (ml) evolved during precharge

Variables Selected as Having the Largest Correlation With the Amount of
Gas Generated During the Precharge of QAO Battery S/N 34, 35

<u>Rank</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Beta Coefficient</u>
1	V9	Time-fill to precharge	-0.944
2	V12	Pressure, end of 40°F overcharge	+0.849
3	V4	Pressure, end of 90°F overcharge	-0.709
4	V2	Wet cell weight	+0.583
5	V1	Dry cell weight	+0.416

TABLE 2.2.3-2

SECTION 3.0
BATTERY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

3.1 OAO BATTERY MODEL

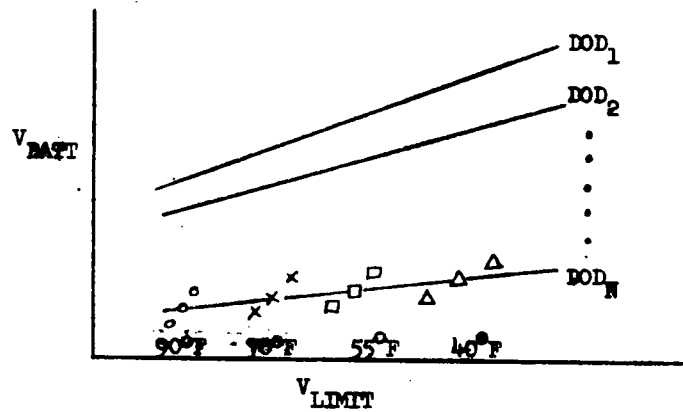
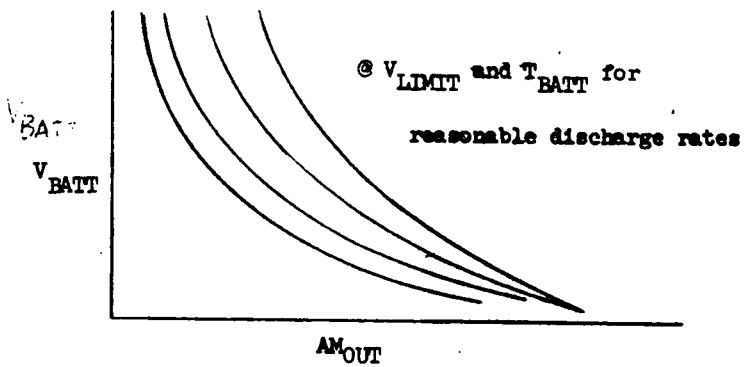
A computer program has been developed to predict the performance of OAO batteries during acceptance tests and flight conditions. This program is written in Fortran IV language and has been modified for use on a 360/67 time-sharing system. It is capable of predicting instantaneous battery voltage and current at each orbital minute, with various charge-mode data inputted. Percent capacity returned, watt-minutes input and output and efficiency are calculated and displayed at the end of each orbit. The model was based on 15% depth-of-discharge during the orbit. It does not presently update battery temperature at each orbit although the amount of heat generated in the battery is predicted. Minor modification is necessary to enable utilization of predicted heat generation to update temperature. The voltage limit to which the battery is charged is a function of battery temperature. Since temperature remains constant in the program, the EVLS curves become single point values, initially established by inputting the constant temperature. The operator establishes battery rating (nameplate capacity) and specifies the number of cells in the battery, enabling the program to convert from cell voltage to battery voltage levels.

3.2 LOGICAL OPERATION

The model basically consists of five discrete sections, all appearing in subroutine BTR. These are the discharge model section, the charge model section, an overcharge model section an efficiency section and a thermal section.

3.2.1 The Discharge Model

The discharge model was developed from a series of parametric tests which characterized the discharge profile of a Ni-Cd cell as functions of depth-of-discharge, battery voltage, current and temperature. These tests yielded the following type curves:



The curves were developed for reasonable discharge currents at various temperatures and preceding charge cycle voltage limits. Shapes were determined by a least-squares fit of data for various temperatures and depths-of-discharge (DOD). Hence, the battery voltage can be characterized as a function of depth-of-discharge and the voltage limit of the preceding charge cycle. Notice that the curves are independent of temperature (normalized over the temperature range from $40^{\circ}F$ through $90^{\circ}F$). These V_{BATT} vs. V_{LIMIT} curves are assumed linear of the form $y = mx + b$ where:

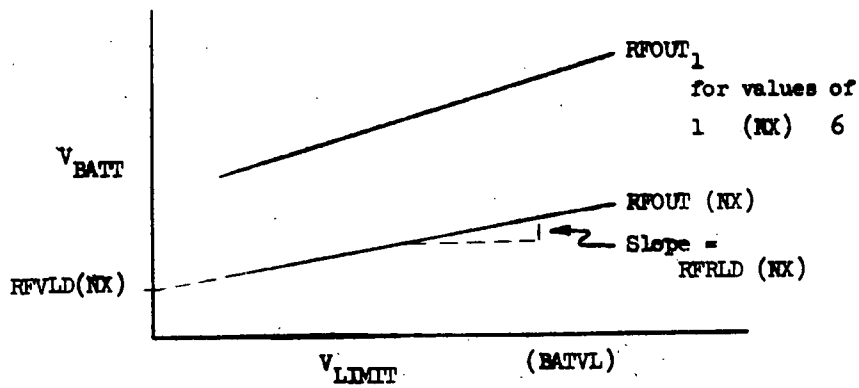
y = BVVL = Battery Voltage

m = RFRLD = Slope of Curve

x = BATVL = Battery Voltage Limit

b = RFVLD = Voltage Intercept

The input data set consists of a set of six such curves, each at a particular depth-of-discharge. The indicator for the depth-of-discharge is a variable labelled RFOUT. Thus, the input data set takes the form:



The test data was obtained under the condition AMINT = AM100, or, when the battery started into the discharge phase at 100% state-of-charge. In practice this is not always true so an adjustment must be made relating the input data to the actual state-of-charge of the cell. This is done by the function RBOU^T where:

$$RBOU^T = .045 \left[\frac{AMINT}{AM100} - 1 \right] + \left[1 + \left(\frac{AM100 - AMINT}{\text{Max. of } (9. * BPCAP) \text{ or } CTHR} \right) \right] * \left(\frac{CTHR}{60 * BPCAP} \right)$$

This equation takes the form of $y = mx + b$ where:

- y = RBOU^T = Adjustment Factor
- m = Scale Factor
- x = CTHR/60 * BPCAP
- b = Offset Factor

Notice that if AMINT = AM100 then both the scale factor (m) and the offset factor (b) equal zero. When we begin an orbit (if we assume the initial S.O.C. = 100%) then:

$$CTOT = BSOC * AM100 = 1.0 * AM100 = AM100$$

$$AMINT = CTOT$$

$$AMINT = AM100$$

The value of RBOU^T then reduces to:

$$RBOU^T = \frac{CTHR}{60 * BPCAP} = 0 \text{ since } CTHR = 0$$

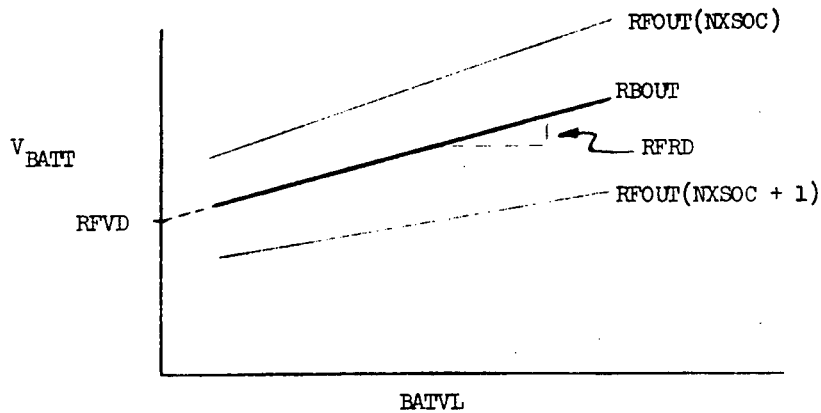
The calculated RBOU^T is compared to the values of RFOU^T that were entered as input data. The relative position of RBOU^T amongst the RFOU^T curves is established by the DO loop (statement #310-3). When the value of statement #310-1 becomes zero or positive then the true value of the line is found by interpolation between the RFOU^T curves. This is accomplished by statement 320:

$$(320) \quad RDSOC = \frac{-RBOUT - RFOUT(NXSOC)}{RFOUT(NXSOC + 1) - RFOUT(NXSOC)}$$

Having determined the location of the point between two input data curves a slope and intercept of a line through the point and equidistant from the input data curves can be determined:

$$RFVD \text{ (Voltage Intercept)} = (1 - RDSOC) * RFVLD(NXSOC) + RDSOC * RFVLD(NXSOC + 1)$$

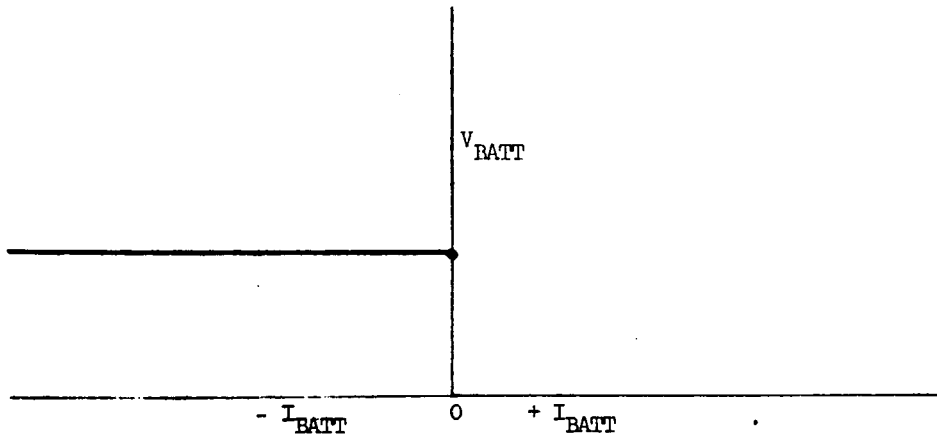
$$RFRD \text{ (Slope)} = (1 - RDSOC) * RFRLD(NXSOC) + RDSOC * RFRLD(NXSOC + 1)$$



From this curve, the battery voltage can be determined for a particular V_L (Voltage Limit from preceding cycle). The voltage intercept (CFK) is adjusted for the number of cells in the battery and modified by the tolerance of the input data set:

$$CFK = \underbrace{(1 + .003 * BTOL)}_{\text{Tolerance Factor}} * \left(\underbrace{BCEL * RFVD}_{\text{Adjustment for number of series connected cells in battery}} + \underbrace{- BATVL * RFRD}_{\text{voltage from intercept to actual voltage limit.}} \right)$$

CFCR (Slope) = 0 since we assume a constant discharge current



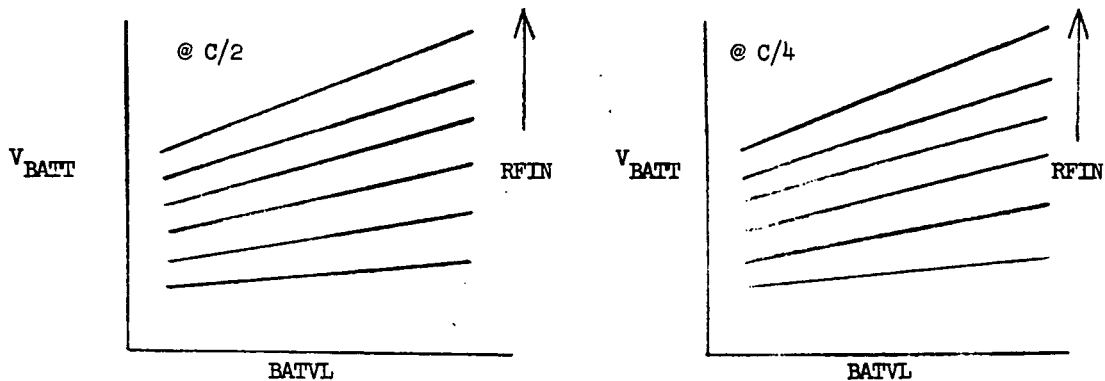
The calculated instantaneous battery voltage and current are therefore:

$$E_{FVL} = C_{FK} = \text{Voltage}$$

$$E_{FCR} = C_{NEG} = \text{Current}$$

3.2.2 The Charge Model

The input data set for the charge model is developed in a similar manner to that for the discharge model data set; i.e.: as a function of depth of discharge and battery voltage limit from the preceding orbit. One important difference, however, is that whereas the discharge data is defined for "reasonable current rates", the charge model data is particular to two discrete rates, namely, a C/2 and a C/4 charge. In similar manner to the discharge section, a set of curves were developed relating battery voltage to the voltage limit of the preceding orbit, at the two current rates:



These curves, again a linear, least-squares interpolation over the temperature range $40^{\circ}\text{F} \leq x \leq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$, are each characterized by a state-of-charge indicator RBIN; a slope RFRLC; and a voltage intercept, RFVLC. They are inputted in this form for the two charge rates.

The input data set was derived from data on cells which were cycled to 15% D.O.D. In any particular orbital regime the discharge depth may exceed or be less than 15% of rated capacity. Therefore a scale and offset factor adjusts the input data set to comply with particular usage restraints. Statement 400 is the offset factor:

$$(400) \text{ RBSDL} = .300 * \text{Log}_{10} \left[\text{Max. of} \left(\frac{\text{AM100} - \text{AMDL}}{9 * \text{BPCAP}} \right) \text{ or } \left(10^{-9} \left(\frac{\text{AMDL}}{\text{AM100} - 9 * \text{BPCAP}} \right) \right) \right]$$

where the factor $(9 * \text{BPCAP})$ is the number of ampere-minutes corresponding to a 15% D.O.D. relative to the nameplate capacity at 100% S.O.C. Therefore this equation, in effect, compares the number of ampere-minutes out of the battery at the end of the discharge (eclipse) period to the actual (AM100) capacity the cell can contain, and determines whether it is less than or greater than a 15% depth-of-discharge $(9 * \text{BPCAP})$. It then adjusts the data accordingly.

The scale factor is given by:

$$\text{RBIN} = \frac{\text{CTHR}}{(\text{AM100} - \text{AMDL}) - .5 (\text{AM100} - (\text{Minimum of AM100 or } \frac{\text{AM100}}{.95}))}$$

If the cell is not in the overcharge region, the next step is to locate the position of the instantaneous data point amongst the input data curves. This is done by a "do loop". (as it was in the discharge model) and the exact location calculated by:

$$(520) \quad RCSOC = \frac{(RBLN - (RFIN(NXSOC) + RBSDL))}{RFIN(NXSOC + 1) - RFIN(NXSOC)}$$

This statement is simply a linear interpolation between the lines RFIN(NXSOC) and RFIN(NXSOC + 1).

Having defined the locus of the point between two input data curves, a slope and intercept of a line through this point and equidistant from each input data line is found by:

$$RFVL(NCR) = (1 - RCSOC) * RFVLC(NXSOC, NCR) + RCSOC * RFVLC(NXSOC + 1, NCR)$$

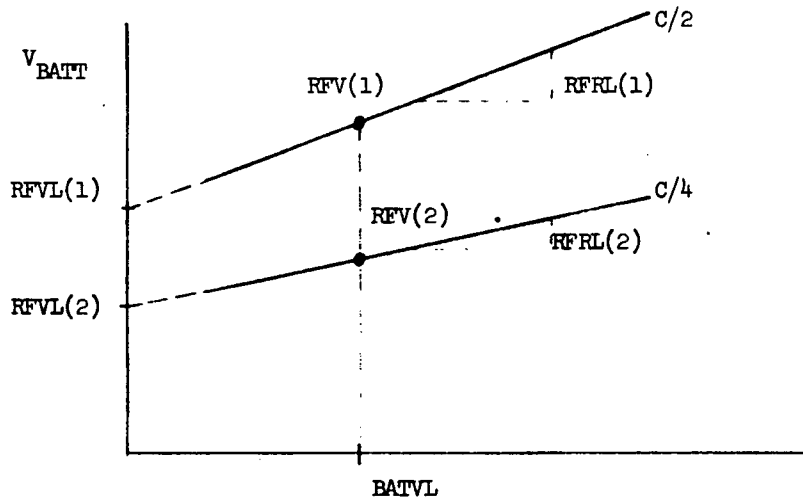
$$RFRL(NCR) = (1 - RCSOC) * RFRLC(NXSOC, NCR) + RCSOC * RFRLC(NXSOC + 1, NCR)$$

where RFVL = Voltage Intercept

RFRL = Slope of Line

These factors are determined for the two values of current (C/2 and C/4)

where NCR = 1 to 2 giving:

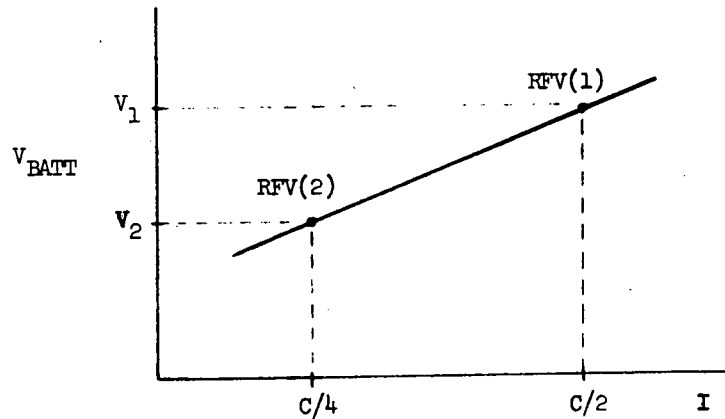


Using this curve, two points can be determined for a given voltage limit (of the preceding orbit), shown here as RFV (1) and RFV (2) and defined mathematically as:

$$(530-1) \quad \text{RFV (NCR)} = \text{BCEL} * \text{RFVL (NCR)} + \text{BATVL} * \text{RFRL (NCR)}$$

Again, the "BCEL" factor adjusts the value of RFV to account for the number of series-connected cells in the battery while BATVL adjusts the voltage limit intercept.

Replotting the points on a general V-I curve gives the following relationship:



The slope of this curve can be defined mathematically as:

$$\text{CFCR} = \frac{\text{RFV (1)} - \text{RFV (2)}}{\text{BPCAP}/4} \quad (\text{C} = \text{BPCAP})$$

The voltage intercept can be defined by:

$$\text{CFK} = (1 - .003 * \text{BTOL}) \left(\text{RFV (2)} - \frac{\text{BPCAP} * \text{CFCR}}{4} \right)$$

where the factor $(1 - .003 * \text{BTOL})$

accounts for the tolerance of the input data curves.

At this point the program returns to EPBAT (the main) and the calculation

of the instantaneous battery voltage and current proceeds:

$$BTICR = (.50^{XSYS}) CPOS \quad (\text{Current})$$

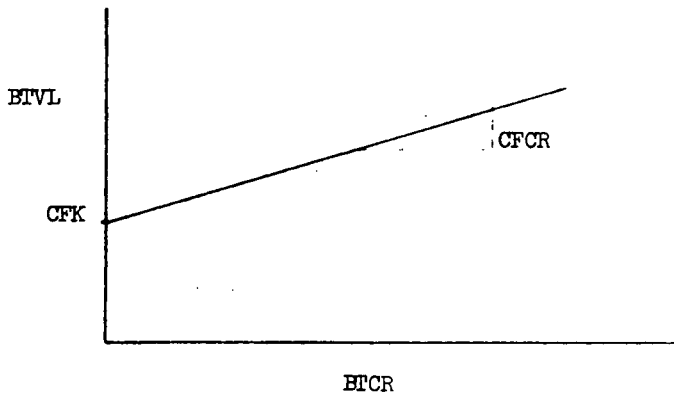
Note that since the cell is not in overcharge then:

$$NXSYS = 2$$

$$XSYS = NXSYS - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0$$

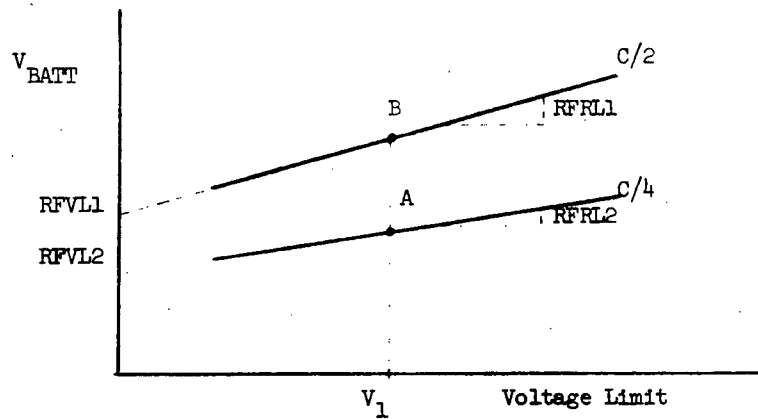
$$BTICR = (.50^0) CPOS = CPOS$$

$$BTIVL = CFK + BTICR (CFCR) \quad (\text{Voltage})$$



3.2.3 The Overcharge Model

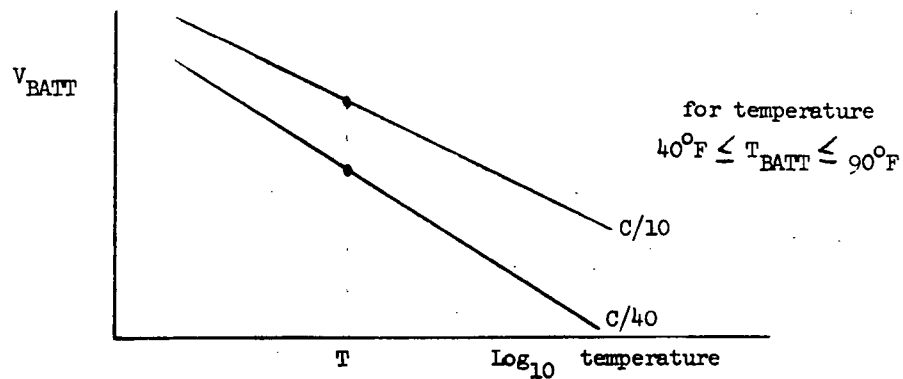
Overcharge, in subroutine BFR, begins at statement label number 600, with NXSYS now at a value of 3 or greater. At statement number 520 (in the "DO" loop or the charge model) the value of NXSOC will become equal to 5 on overcharge, implying that interpolation will begin from the topmost curve in the input (charge) data set. The two curves defined with NXSOC = 5 are obtained identically to the method described for the charge model:



Again two points, here labelled A and B, can be defined for any voltage limit of the preceding orbit.

Another set of curves can be derived as a function of charging temperature, the data having been derived at two overcharge rates: C/10 and C/40.

The curves assume the form:



For a given T, therefore, two points (voltages) can be derived; VEOCL and VEOCH, defined by:

@ C/40 rate: $VEOCL = BCEL * (8.060872 - .43429 * LOG (BTEMP))/4.471236$

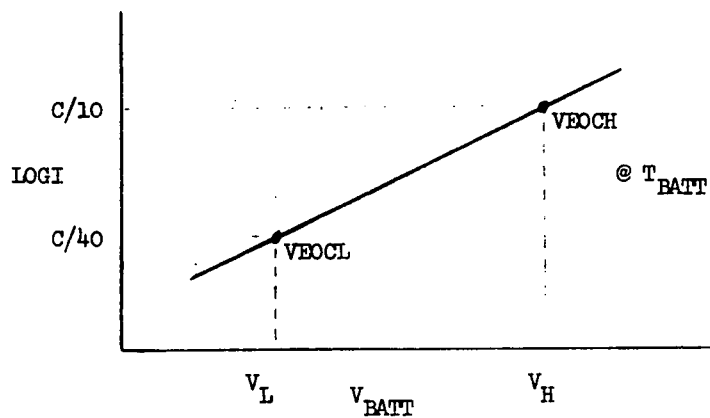
@ C/10 rate: $VEOCH = BCEL * (7.397980 - .43429 * LOG (BTEMP))/3.842047$

where: BC_{EL} is the factor relating the voltage of a single cell to the number of series-connected cells in this battery

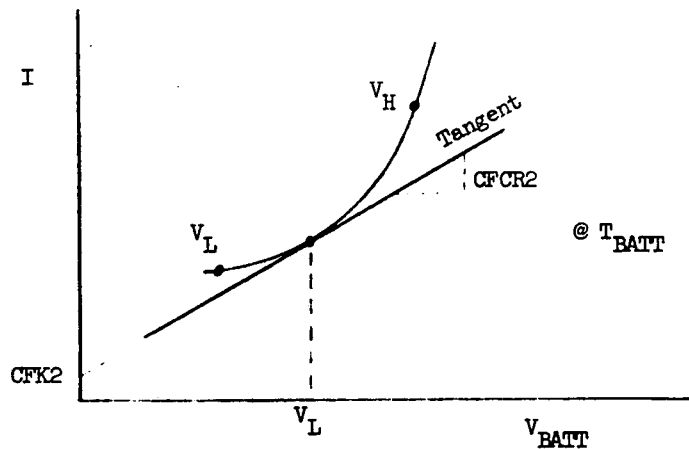
BT_{EMP} is the battery temperature and

the coefficients are least-squares fits of test data in linear ($y = mx + b$) form.

Re-plotting on semi-logarithmic paper gives:



On linear graph paper this looks like:

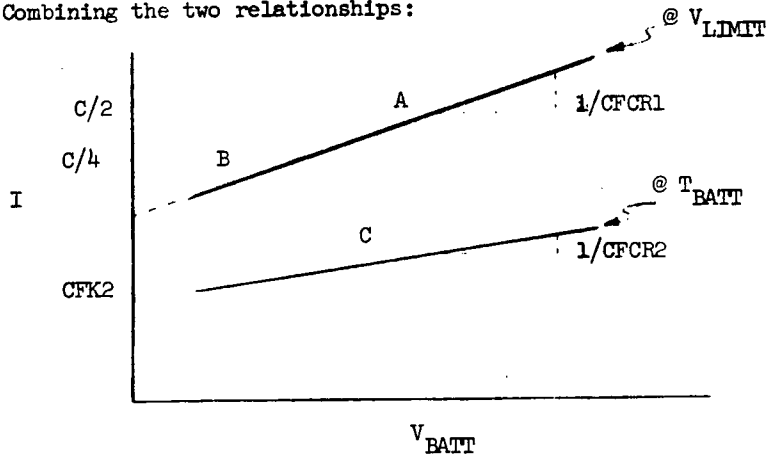


For a given voltage limit, V_L , a tangent to the curve can be constructed, the equation of which is:

$$CFCR2 = \left(\frac{10}{BPCAP} \right) * \left(\frac{VEOCH - VEOCL}{.43429 \ln(4)} \right) * \left(\frac{VEOCH - BATVL}{VEOCH - VEOCL} \right) \text{ (Slope)}$$

$$CFK2 = (1 - (.015381 * .43429 \ln(BTEMP) - .023575) * BTOL) * \left(BATVL - \left(\frac{VEOCH - VEOCL}{.43429 \ln(4)} \right) \right) \text{ (Current Intercept)}$$

Combining the two relationships:



Using the values of $CFK2$ and $CFCR2$, the % return can be calculated as a function of the voltage limit:

$$PCRTN = (1 + .013 BTOL) \left(.923263 + .222928 \left(\frac{20}{BPCAP} \right) * \left(\frac{BATVL - CFK2}{CFCR2} \right) \right)$$

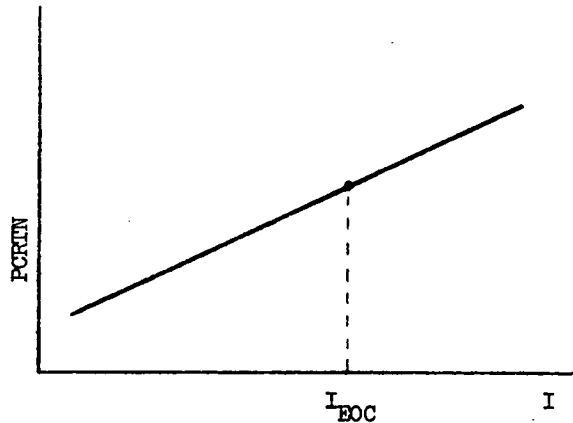
Notice that the factor $\frac{BATVL - CFK2}{CFCR2}$ is a current,

the factor $(.923263 + .222928 (20/BPCAP))$ normalize

the data to a 20 A.H. cell and

the factor $(1 + .013 BTOL)$ is a tolerance on the input data curve.

Since this data was for continuous overcharge, it can be expressed in the following graphical form:



Next, an interpolation factor has to be calculated to determine the locus of the line between the two V-I curves (the one temperature-based; the other voltage-limit-based). This is accomplished by the factor RSO:

$$RSO = \left(\frac{CTOT}{AM100} \right)^4 \left(\frac{RBIN - RFIN(5) + RBSDL}{PCRN - RFIN(5) + RBSDL} \right)$$

Notice that if AM100 = 100% and CTOT = 95% S.O.C. then

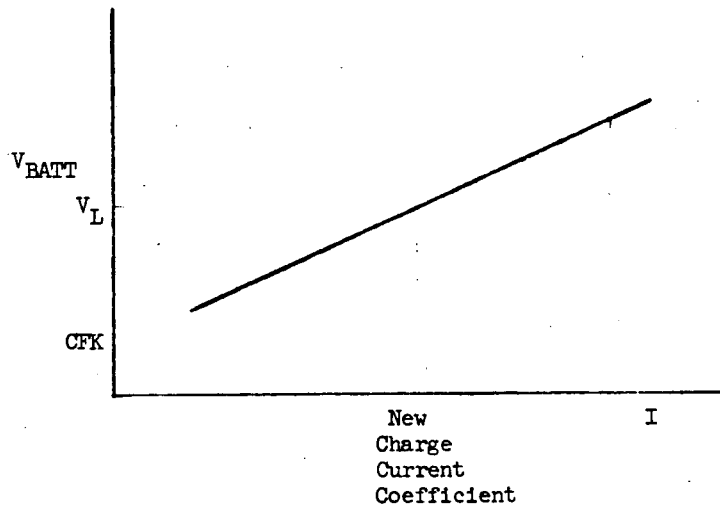
$$\left(\frac{CTOT}{AM100} \right)^4 = (.95)^4 = .81$$

if AM100 = 100% and CTOT = 97% S.O.C. then

$$\left(\frac{CTOT}{AM100} \right)^4 = (.97)^4 = .88$$

Thus, for a 2% increase in the state-of-charge, the interpolation factor is increased by 28%, resulting in unequal increments for ampere-minutes returned.

By combining the scaling factors, we can derive the equation of the current line as a function of charging voltage:



Expressed mathematically:

$$CFCR = (1 - RSO) (CFCR1) + RSO (CFCR2)$$

$$CFK = (1 - RSO) (CFK1) + RSO (CFK2)$$

At this point control is passed back to the main program. The new charging current and voltage is defined by:

$$(1) \text{ BTVL} = \text{VREG} \qquad \text{Taper Charge (Mode 1)}$$

$$\text{BTCR} = (\text{BTVL} - \text{CFK}) / \text{CFCR}$$

$$(2) \text{ BTCR} = (.50^{\text{XSYS}}) * \text{CPOS} \qquad \text{Step Charge (Mode 0)}$$

$$\text{BTVL} = \text{CFK} + \text{BTCR} * \text{CFCR}$$

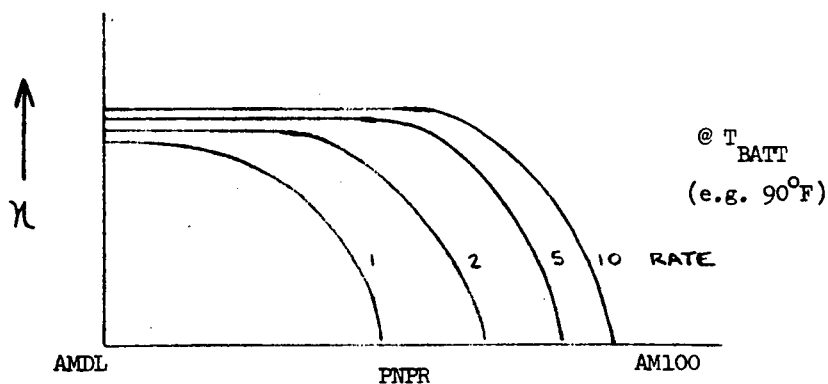
In (1), the taper charge, the battery voltage is locked at the voltage limit and a new, reduced, current value is calculated.

In (2), the step charge, the battery current is reduced by 50% each time the voltage of the battery hits the limiting voltage. The new, reduced, voltage is then calculated accordingly.

3.2.4 The Efficiency Model

The discharge efficiency is set at a constant = 1.0 by definition. When on charge or overcharge, efficiency is a function of temperature, charge rate and state-of-charge.

From empirical (test) data, a family of curves was generated relating efficiency to state-of-charge, for various rates and temperatures. The curves were reduced mathematically to equation form and then coefficients read in as input data. Temperature ranges of 40°, 55°, 70° and 90°F were employed and at each temperature, four charge currents were utilized; 1, 2, 5 and 10 amps. The input data looks thus, in graphical form:



$$\text{where PNPR} = 100. \times \frac{\text{CTOT} - \text{AMDL}}{\text{AM100} - \text{AMDL}} = \text{CADD}$$

PNPR determines the relative number of ampere-minutes from the start of the light period to the end of the light period.

By knowing the battery temperature, a certain family of input data curves is selected by the factor KT.

$$KT = 1 + 4 * \left(\frac{\text{ITP}}{551} \right) + 4 * \left(\frac{\text{ITP}}{701} \right)$$

$$\text{and ITP} = 10. * \text{BTTEMP}$$

Thus, if the battery temperature is less than 55°F, KT will have the integer value of 1; if the temperature is greater than 55° yet less than 70°, KT will have the integer value of 5; etc.. An extrapolation between two temperature sets of data (values of KT) is then performed to determine the exact temperature locus relative to the discrete input

levels. This factor is calculated to be:

$$RTE = \frac{BTEMP - RFSE(KT)}{RFSE(KT + 4) - RFSE(KT)} \quad \text{for } BTEMP < 110^{\circ}F$$

where RFSE is the input data indicator (= Rate x Temperature)

A current extrapolation is performed next to determine the relative location of a given point between the various efficiency curves.

$$KTC = KT + \frac{IBTCR}{201} - \frac{IBTCR - 201}{201} + \frac{IBTCR}{501} - \frac{IBTCR - 501}{501}$$

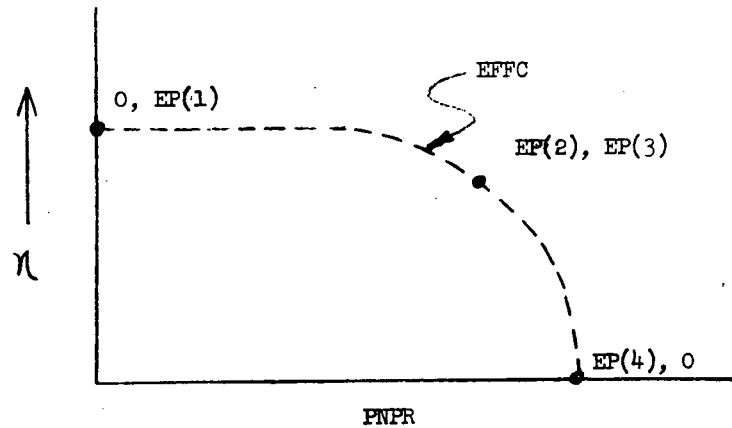
$$\text{where } IBTCR = 100. * \left(\frac{20.}{BPCAP} \right) (BTCR)$$

This establishes the relative position of the point between two charge curves. The exact locus can be found via extrapolation by:

$$RCE = \frac{((20./BPCAP) * BTCR * RFSE(KT) - RFSE(KTC))}{(RFSE(KTC + 1) - RFSE(KTC))}$$

Now knowing the relative location of the curves relating to temperature and current, the exact locus of the curve can be found by extrapolation.

This will yield three points on the efficiency vs. S.O.C. curve:



Where:

$$\begin{aligned} EP(IEP) = & (1. - RTE) * ((1. - RCE) * RFEP(KTC, IEP) + RCE * RFEP \\ & (KTC + 1, IEP)) + RTE * ((1. - RCE) * RFEP(KTC + 4, IEP) + \\ & RCE * RFEP(KTC + 5, IEP)) \end{aligned}$$

The equation of the exponential fit through these three points is given by

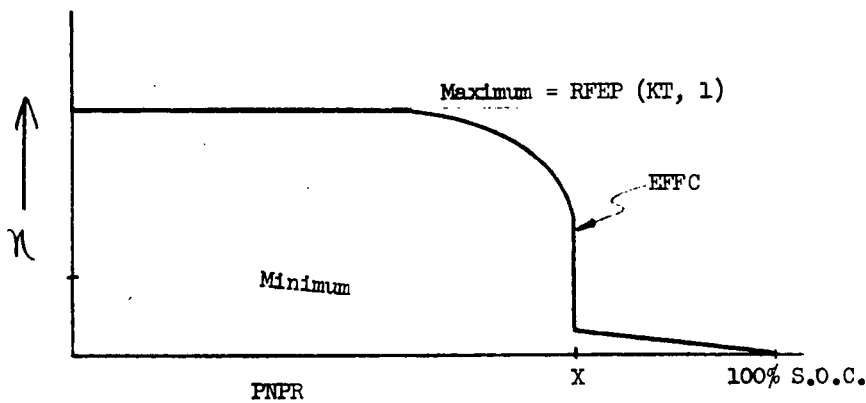
$$EFFC = EP(1) * 1.0 - \left[C1 \epsilon^{\left(\frac{PNPR}{C2 * EP(4)} \right)} - 1.0 \right]$$

where:

$$C1 = \left(1. - \frac{EP(2)}{EP(1)} \right) * \epsilon^{\frac{-EP(3)}{C2 * EP(4)}}$$

$$C2 = \left(\frac{EP(3)}{EP(4)} - 1. \right) / \text{ALOG} \left(1. - \frac{EP(2)}{EP(1)} \right)$$

Limits are now set on the curve; a maximum efficiency value given by $EFMAX = RFEP(KT + 3, 1)$ and a minimum value given by $EFMIN = .01 - .0001 * CADD$. Graphically this can be shown as:



Thus the efficiency at a given state of charge is defined by the locus of the line EFFC up to point where it is then defined as $(.01 - .0001 * CADD)$.

3.2.5 Thermal Section

The present OAO battery model has shown close correlation with actual data although it does not incrementally update the battery temperature at the end of each orbital minute. However, the heat generation is calculated and updated at each minute interval. Essentially two thermal models are employed and the average of these two

used for the heat generation rate.

BHGM1 (Model 1) is defined as:

$$\text{BHGM1} = \frac{(\text{WMIN} - \text{WMOUT}) + (\text{AMINT} - \text{AMFIN}) (\text{BCEL}) (1.48)}{\text{TORB}}$$

BHGM2 (Model 2) is given as:

$$\text{BHGM2} = \frac{(.13) (\text{WMOUT}) + \text{WDCHG}}{\text{TORB}}$$

They are then averaged to give

$$\text{BHGM} = \frac{\text{BHGM1} + \text{BHGM2}}{2}$$

3.2.6 Listing of Variable Names (Label Table)

- A -

AMAX1 Function for Determining the Maximum of Two Variables
AMOL Ampere Minute Capacity at E.O.D./S.O.L.
AMFIN Ampere Minute Capacity at E.O.L
AMINI1 Function for Determining the Minimum Value of Two Variables
AMINT Ampere Minute Capacity at S.O.D.
AMLOO Theoretical Capacity in Ampere Minutes

- B -

BATVL Battery Voltage Limit on Charge
BCEL Number of Series-Connected Cells in Battery
BCRTN Capacity Returned at End of Orbit
BHGM Battery Average Heat Generated in Watts
BHGM1 Heat Generation Model #1 for Battery
BHGM2 Heat Generation Model #2 for Battery
BSOC Initial Battery State-of-Charge (x 100%)
BTCCR Battery Current Rate
BTTEMP Battery Temperature
BTOL Tolerance of Input Data Curves (Usually taken as zero)
BTR Subroutine for Calculation of Instantaneous Battery Parameters
BTVL Battery Voltage Limit on Charge
BVLS Charging Voltage Limit Based on Temperature

- C -

CADD Relative Charge Indication
CAP-RTN Capacity Returned at End of Orbit
CFCR Slope of General V-I Curve
CFK Voltage Intercept of General V-I Curve
CNEG Discharge Rate in Amperes
CPOS Charge Rate in Amperes
CTHR Instantaneous Summation of Ampere-Minutes to a Particular Time
CTOT Actual Energy Content in Amp-Minutes (Theoretical x State-of-Charge)
C1 }
C2 } Coefficients of Determined Efficiency Curve

- D -

- E -

EDEV Battery Voltage at E.O.D.
EFFC Efficiency Coefficient (x 100%)
EFMAX Line Defining Maximum Theoretical Efficiency
EFMIN Minimum Realizable Efficiency
EOL-VOL Battery Voltage at E.O.D.
EOL-CUR Battery Current at E.O.L.
EOL-EFF Battery Efficiency at E.O.L.
EOL-VOL Battery Voltage at E.O.L
EPRAT Defines a Point on the Efficiency Curve
EPRAT Main Program

- F -

- G -

- H -

- I -

IBTCR Battery charge rate normalized from 20 AH NiCd data
IDAY Records day of month of user run
IGOTO Decides to stop program or read in new orbit parameters
IONTH Records month of user run
IREG Is zero if regulator is off; is one if regulator is on
ISERT Argument of BTR; allows program to read in model coefficients only when it is the first minute of discharge, otherwise it skips the reading section and begins processing
ITIME Integer count for each minute of orbit
IIP 10. x battery temperature
IYEAR Year of user run

- J -

- K -

KT Temperature index to locate battery temperature relative to input data set
KTC Index relating charge rate to temperature

- L -

LT Becomes positive only when not in eclipse portion of orbit
LTORB Total orbit time in minutes

- M -

MODE Method of charge control ("0" = step, "1" = taper)

- N -

NORB Integer value of orbit number
NRITE "0" means no printout at end of orbit
"1" means print parameters at end of orbit
NSTD Number of minutes into the eclipse (discharge) region
NSUMF Number of minutes into the light region
NTO Integer value of orbit number
NTORB Total number of orbits
NKSYS Has the value "1" when system is on discharge
Has the value "2" when system is on charge
Has the value "3" or greater when the system is in overcharge

- O -

- P -

PCRMN Per-cent capacity returned
PNPR Relative charge indication

- Q -

QBAY "Q" value of battery heat sink

- R -

RAD Capacity returned at end of orbit
RBIN Scale factor for charge model curves
RBOI Scale and offset factor for discharge model curves
REOUT Scale and offset factor for discharge model curves
RBSDL Offset factor for charge model curves
RCE Relates rate difference between data set and actual battery current
RCSOC Location of instantaneous charge curve between input data curves
RDSOC Location of instantaneous discharge curve between input data curves
RFEF Coefficients for efficiency model on input data set
RFIN Indicator for input charge model data set
RFOUT Indicator for input discharge mode data set
RFRD Slope of voltage vs. voltage limit curve for discharge model
RFRL Slope of voltage vs. voltage limit curve for charge model
RFRLC Slope of charge model on input data set
RFRLD Slope of discharge model on input data set
RFSE Rate/temperature index for input efficiency model curves
RFV Point on charge curve relating battery voltage to voltage limit for two charge rates
RFVL Voltage intercept on charge model curve
RFVLC Voltage intercept on charge model input data set
RFVLD Voltage intercept on discharge model input data set
RSO Relative location of overcharge curve on I-V plot
RTE Relative temperature difference between battery and input data

- S -

- T -

TSUN Dummy variable, not presently used in program

- U -

- V -

VEOCH End of charge voltage for C/40 rate at specific temperature
VEOCL End of charge voltage for C/10 rate at specific temperature
VREG Maximum allowable voltage on charge

- W -

WATOT Summation of watt-minutes
WDCHG Updates watt-minutes on charge

WMIN Summation of watt-minutes
WMOUF Summation of watt-minutes out of battery during discharge

- X -

XSYS Becomes positive when system is in overcharge

- Y -

- Z -

3.3 PROGRAM MECHANICS

3.3.1 Operating Procedure

The execution begins with raw data being printed out. The program asks the operator if the data is correct. If the answer is no, the program returns to the step in which the charge time (NSUNT), etc. are entered. In so doing, incorrect data is erased and the new input parameters are accepted. The operator selects the number of orbits next and tells the program to print the output on a minute-by-minute basis by the command NRITE = 1. If a minute-by-minute output is not desired NRITE is set equal to zero. NTORB is the number of orbits through which the batteries cycle. If the operator wishes to print the output onto a disk the program has the capability to do so. The output is printed onto the disk in 4F10.3 format, the data consisting of the efficiency, battery state-of-charge, battery voltage and current at a time interval specified by the next statement. The output is also printed onto the console (see sample output) at a time interval specified by the final statement, e.g. - every "I" minutes.

The example given herein was executed for 4 orbits with the printed output appearing at 1 minute intervals. Summaries are given for the first three orbits consisting of the following:

- EODV - the battery voltage at the end of the discharge
- EOLV - the battery voltage at the end of the charge period
- EOLF - the efficiency at the end of light
- CRIN - % capacity returned
- AMINT - A.MIN capacity at start of the dark period
- AMOL - A.MIN capacity at E.O.D./S.O.L.
- AMFIN - A.MIN capacity at end of the light period
- WMO - watt-minutes out this discharge
- WMIN - watt-minutes in this charge.

Below this output are three numbers representing the thermal coefficients. The first two are heat generation rates for the orbit; the third is an average of these two. The fourth (0.0) is a constant, not presently used.

Upon execution of the final (4th) orbit, the data is printed at the specified interval, in this case each minute. Reading from left to right, the output data consists of the following: TIME (orbital minute), REGULATOR STATUS ("0" = OFF, "1" = ON), RBOI, CFK, CFCR, CTHR, WATOT, EFFC, CTOT, BSOC, BTVL and BTICR. The interpretation of each of these variable names is listed in the Label Table (Section 3.2.6).

The program terminates by asking the operator if he wishes to stop (program execution), loop or start again. By looping, the operator returns to the statement asking him to specify the number of orbits and if a print-out is desired. By starting again the operator returns to the beginning of the program and may read in new battery input parameters (state-of-charge, BVLS, temperature, etc.).

3.3.2 Sample Output

The OAO battery model was used to predict the performance of the spacecraft A-2 batteries during orbit 14,427. The parameters were inputted into the model in the following order:

- ° Date of program execution in month, day, year
- inputted as 012172 (21 January 1972)
- ° Time in sun (charge time) of 65 minutes
Total orbital time of 101 minutes
Nameplate capacity equal to 20.0 AH
Number of cells in battery (21)
Mode (of charge), in this case "1" which means taper charge after voltage limit.
- ° Initial state of charge inputted as 1.0, or, 100%
BVLS = 2
Battery temperature (a constant) of 50.0°F
BTOL, the curve tolerance, usually set at zero
CNEG, the discharge rate, equal to -4.6 amps
CPoS, the charge rate, equal to +4.8 amps.

A copy of the computer output is shown in Appendix F, and Figure 3.4-1

A comparison of the predicted and actual flight data is given in Figures 3.4-1, 3.4-2, and 3.4-3. As can be seen the computer model satisfactorily predicts the battery charge and discharge response at each BVLS level. Predictions comply best with actual data in the end-of-dark battery voltages, time in shunt mode and end-of-light battery currents. The largest difference between actual and predicted data appears in the shape of the charge voltage curve during the unregulated portion. In each case the model predicts a lower voltage than is realized in flight. Some difference also appears in the regulated battery voltage parameter. This difference is probably caused by the inability of the model to relate thermal changes in the battery back to changes in the charging voltage limit. Nevertheless, the model does predict battery operation, when operating in a power system having known characteristics, quite well despite the thermal inflexibility.

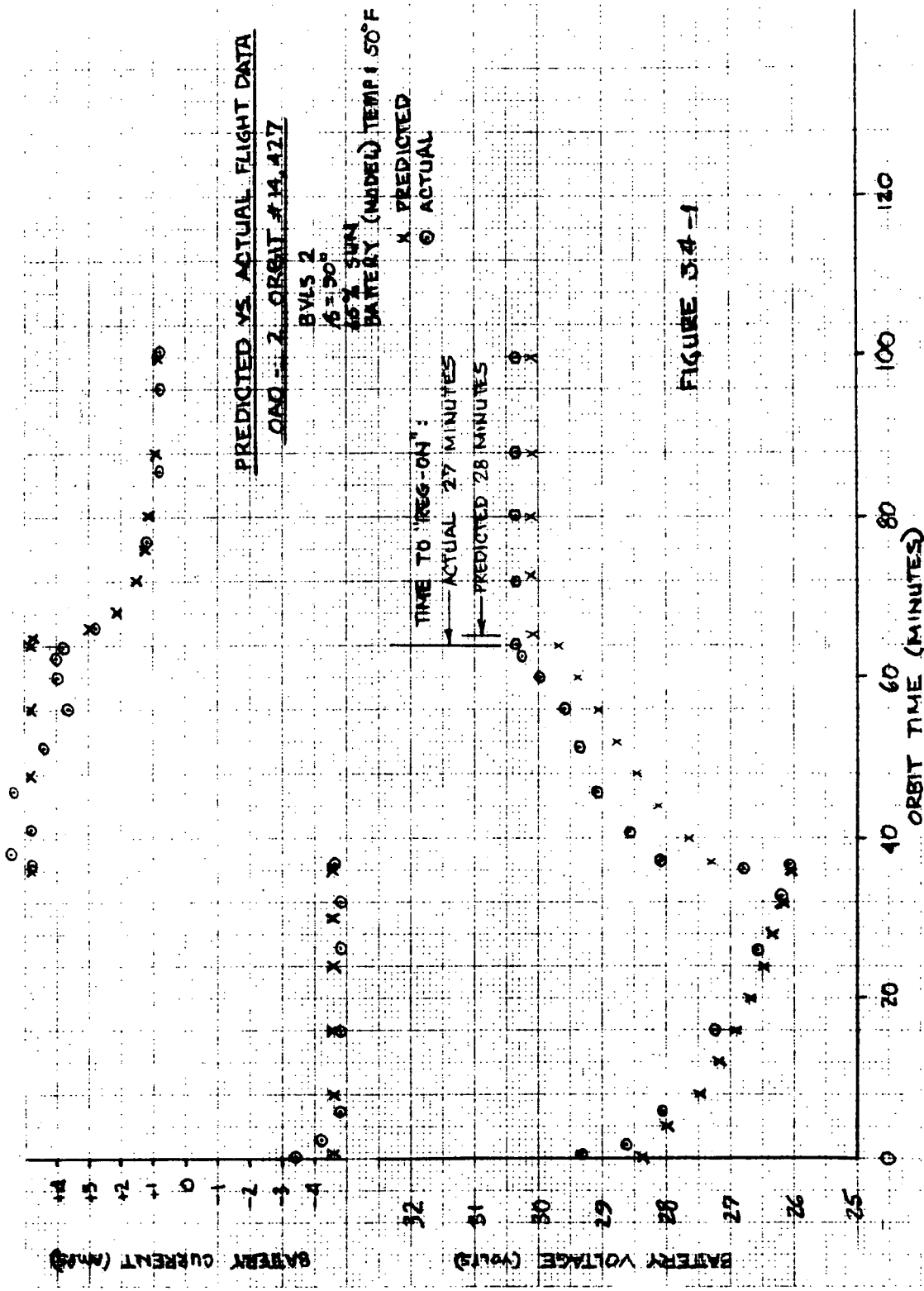


FIGURE 314-1

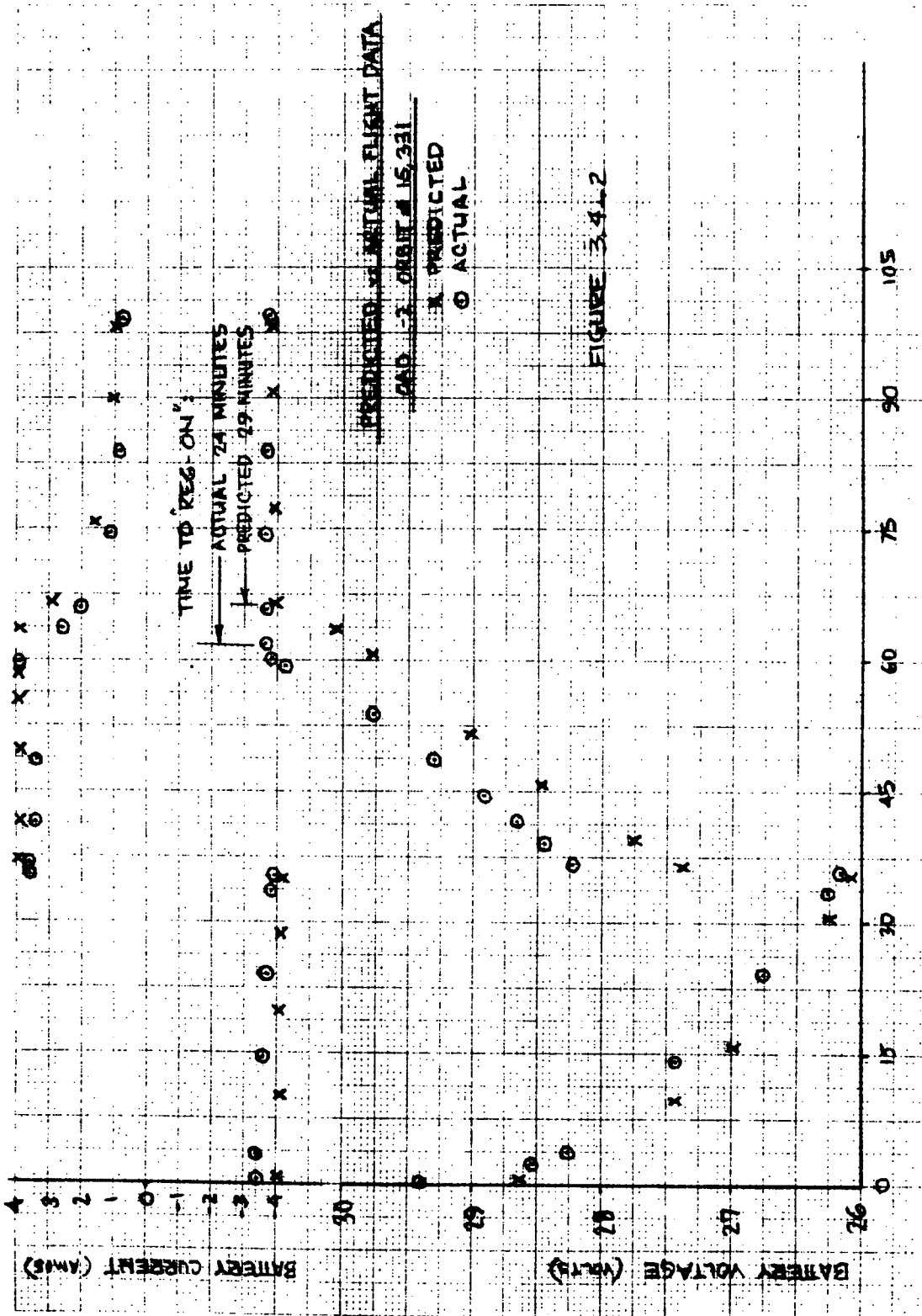


FIGURE 3.4.2

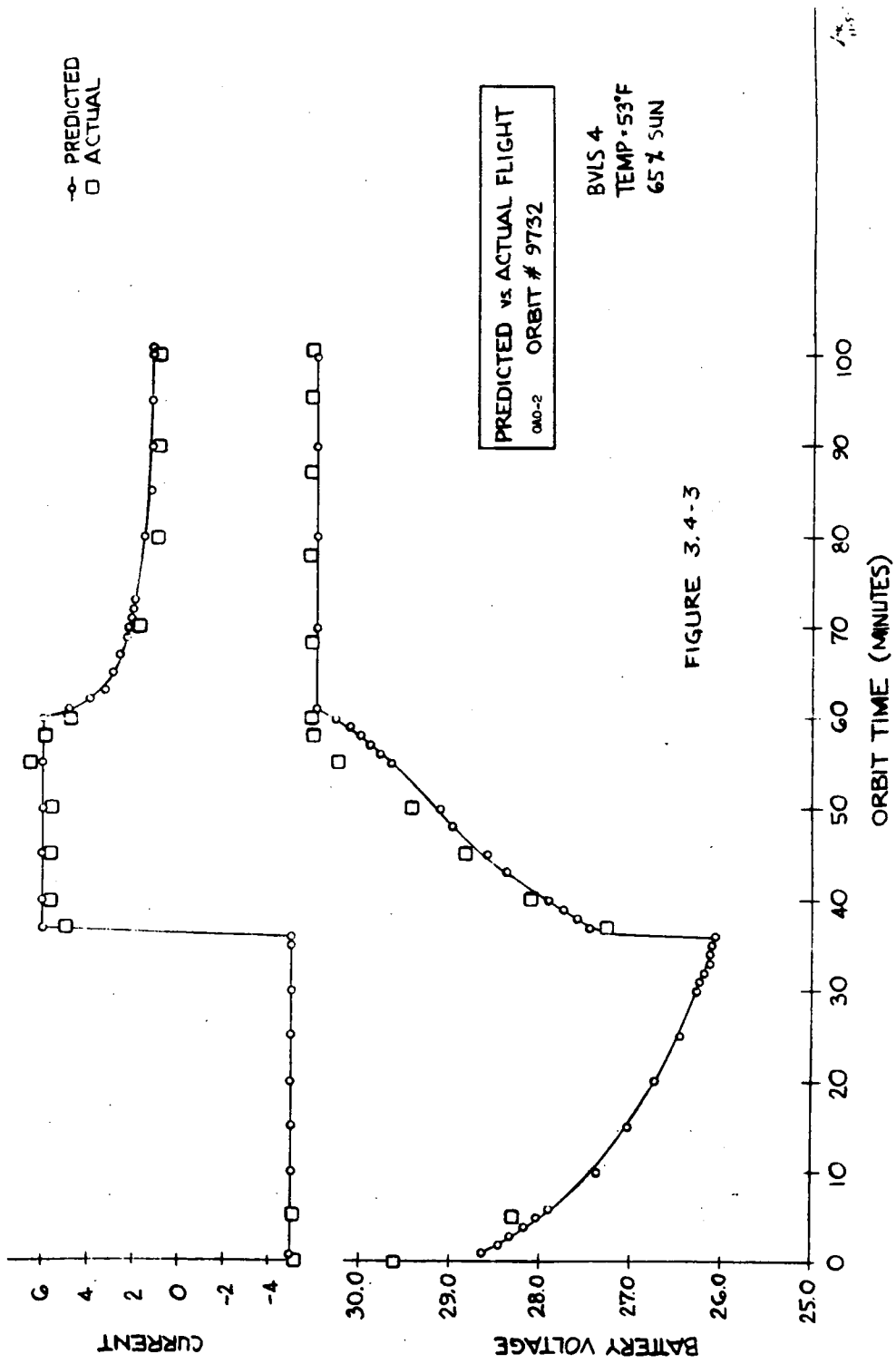


FIGURE 3.4-3

SECTION 4.0

OAO-2 FLIGHT DATA SUMMARY

4.1 QAO-2 FLIGHT PERFORMANCE - FIRST TWO-WEEK SUMMARY

Batteries

Battery operation has proceeded under the Power Charge Controller (PCU) BVLS control (levels shown in Figure 4.1-1) for the entire mission. Battery cool-down following separation was as expected. (see Figure 4.1-2). The batteries have been in a high state of charge for the entire mission, as evidenced by the high adhydrode voltages at the end of light.

Thus far there have been three BVLS levels used:

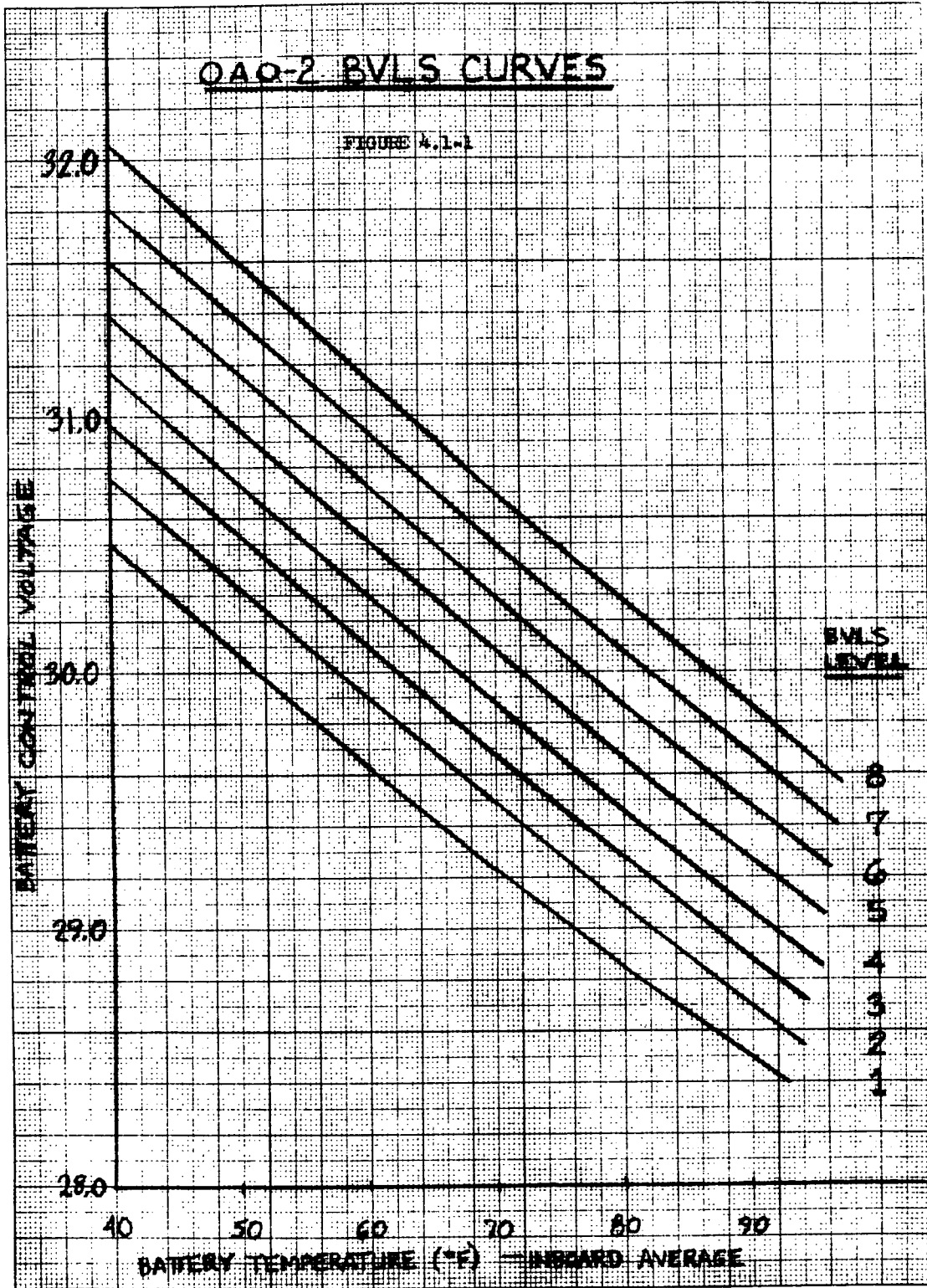
1. Launch to QTO-5: BVLS 4 - Under this level of control the adhydrodes were reaching into the 450-500 millivolt range at end of light. While this is not dangerous, it was considered to be desirable to lower the level.
2. QTO-5 to MAD-146: BVLS 3 - Under this level of control the adhydrodes were reaching 350 to 425 millivolts at end of light. This was comfortable but still on the high side.
3. MAD-146 to present: BVLS 3 - This change in BVLS level was made in order to establish a new battery operational regime. Under this operation, the battery temperature has lowered to about 50°F, from the more or less typical value of 54-55°F above. In addition end of light adhydrode voltages are now in the 315 to 385 mv region.

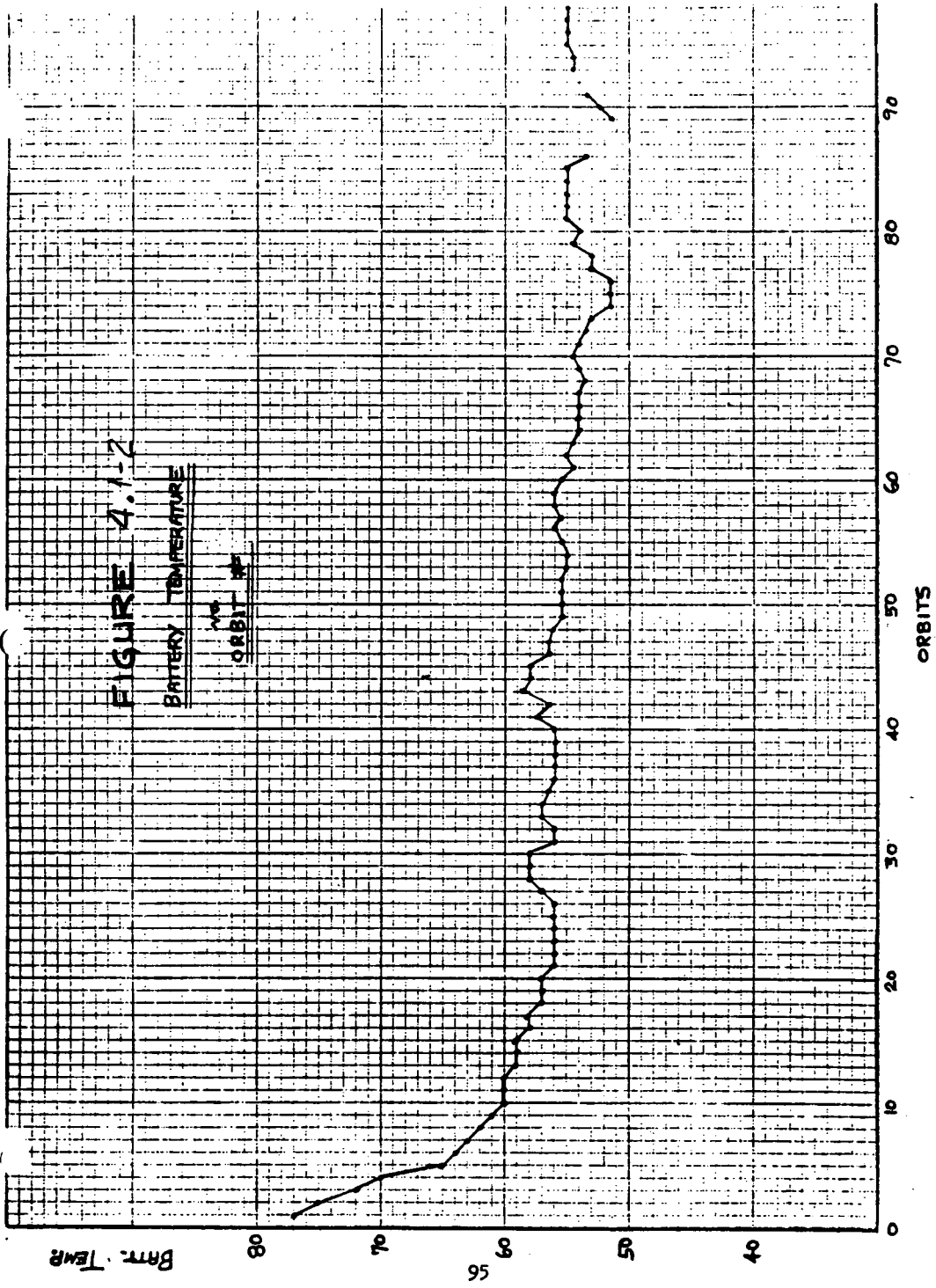
Overall battery performance is excellent.

Major Indicators of System Performance

Specific comments are as follows:

1. Battery temperature - presently holding steady in low 50's for past 100 orbits.
2. End of light adhydrode voltages - consistently high indicating overcharge in every light period, except for flip maneuver.
3. End of light charge currents - holding steady at reasonable values, no evidence of rising.
4. End of dark battery voltages - holding steady in the area of 26 to 26.5 volts. (Under-Voltage Regulation-Generator (URG) activates at 25.2 volts).
5. Minutes of shunt charge - spacecraft orientation (beta angle) dependent to a large degree, but for a given attitude it holds steady in 10-20 minute region.





4.2 30-DAY OAO-2 FLIGHT SUMMARY

Battery performance was excellent with no problems of any sort. Specifically there was no evidence of the problem observed during the vehicle acceptance thermal vacuum test.

NOTE: The batteries on board during the test had become negative limited, causing potential gassing problems, and reducing effective power utilization. For this reason, they were deemed unworthy for flight, and a new set of batteries was built, tested and flown.

Battery overcharge characteristics appeared satisfactory. In general, end-of-charge currents were in the anticipated range, (see Figure 4.2-1), and were high enough to verify that the battery was not negative limited. (It should be noted that, if the batteries were negative limiting, battery voltage would normally tend to rise sharply, and hydrogen evolution would ensue. In a voltage-regulated charge, as used on OAO, the effect would be that of a relatively sharp reduction in end-of-charge trickle current due to the batteries' higher back EMF. Hence, the preceding statement). Lack of telemetry resolution presented a problem in a detailed analysis.

Battery temperature decreased from the launch level of 78° , as expected. After the initial cool-down, the temperature remained in the range of $50-60^{\circ}\text{F}$ (see Figure 4.1-2).

Battery internal impedance was as anticipated, with voltage decreasing to 26-26.5V by the end of the dark period (see Figure 4.2-2). Matching of the batteries was adequate, evidenced by typical current sharing as follows: Dark - 33, 34, 35%, shunt charge - 32, 34, 34%. Comparisons of flight data points with pre-flight predictions of charge and discharge performance are shown in Figure 4.2-3 and 4.2-4. Comparisons are quite good, considering errors and uncertainties in telemetry interpretation.

Adhydrode performance was consistent, and, as anticipated, the actual operating range immediately after launch confirmed that batteries were receiving the high degree of overcharge demonstrated in the thermal vacuum acceptance test.

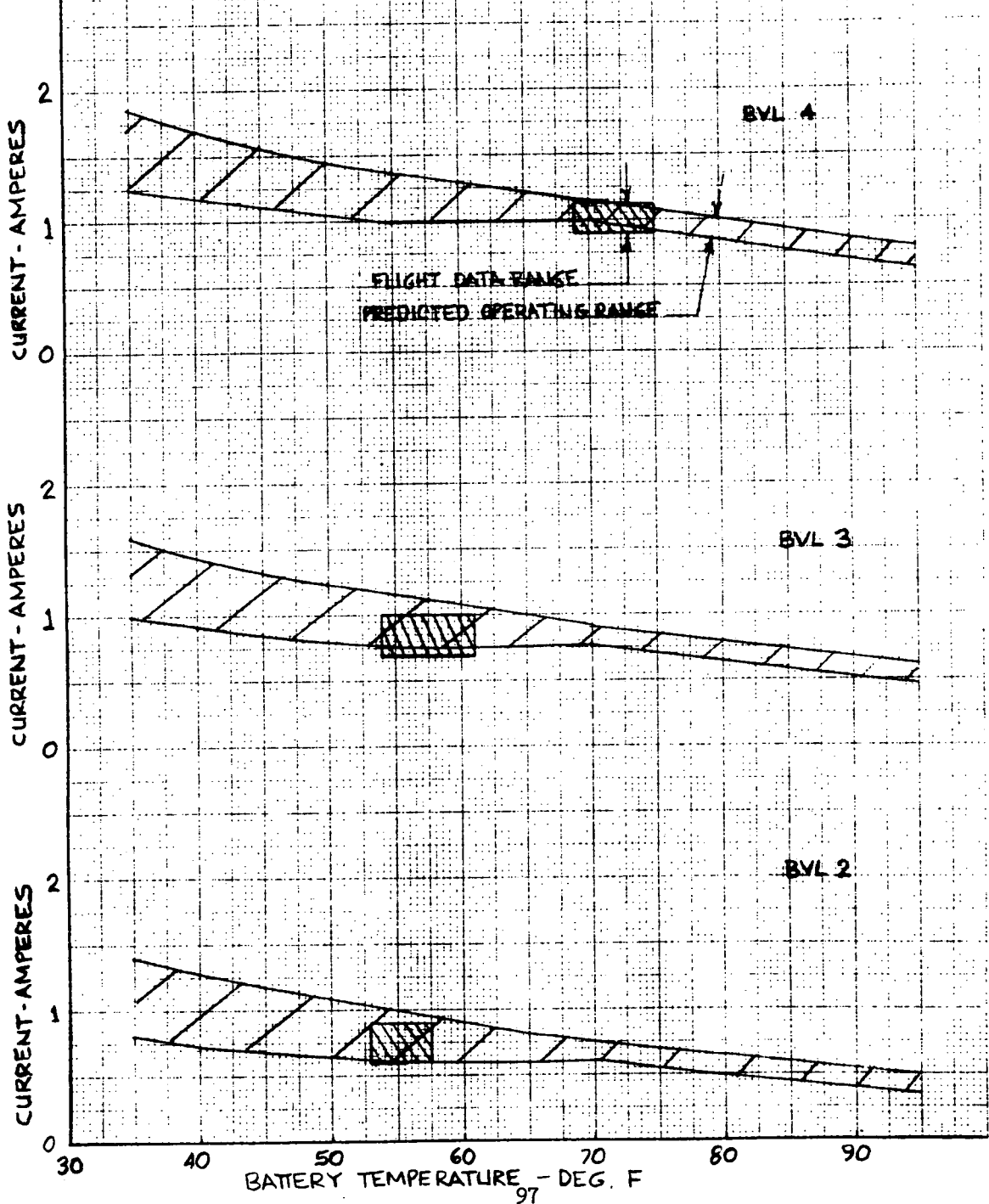
Battery Recharge and Load Support

The solar array output was entirely adequate to provide sufficient battery recharge and support the vehicle load requirements. Since there is no known way of directly monitoring battery state-of-charge, the inference that the battery was consistently fully recharged was drawn from the performance of the following parameters:

- a. Adhydrode voltages at the end-of-light
- b. Battery charge currents at the end-of-light
- c. Battery discharge voltages at the end-of-dark
- d. Battery temperature
- e. Duration of short charge (battery charging until regulator turn-on).

BATTERY OVERCHARGE CURRENT
COMPARISON OF FLIGHT DATA WITH PREDICTIONS

FIGURE 4.2-1



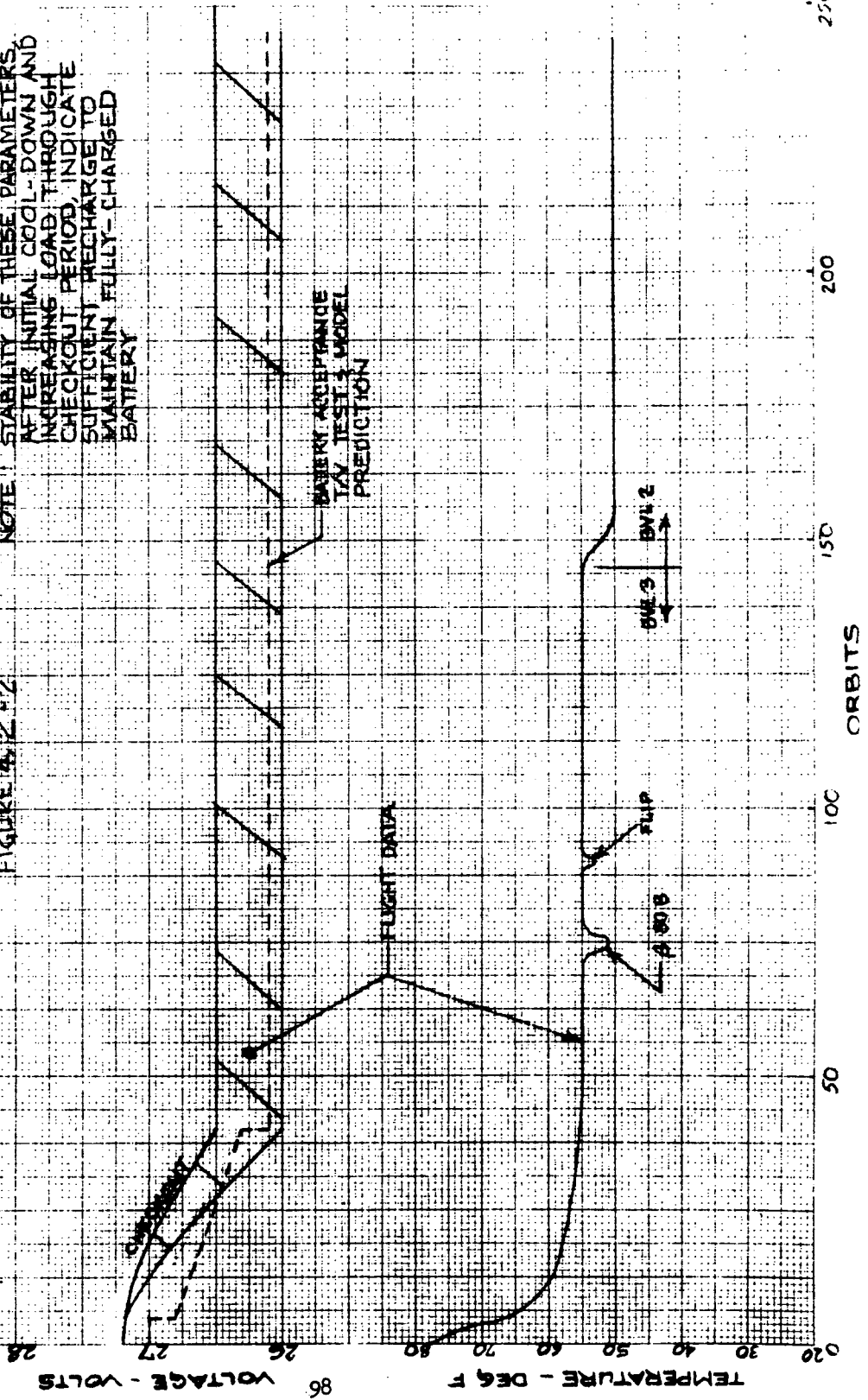
RTDAP HYDRAQ INSTRUMENTS, INC. 11000 W. 10TH AVE. DENVER, CO. 80231

EMERGENCY DELIVERIES
EMERGENCY DELIVERIES CO.

**BATTERY STATE-OF-CHARGE PERFORMANCE
ORBITAL TREND - PLOT OF BATTERY TEMPERATURE
AND END-OF-DISCHARGE VOLTAGE**

FIGURE 1-2-12

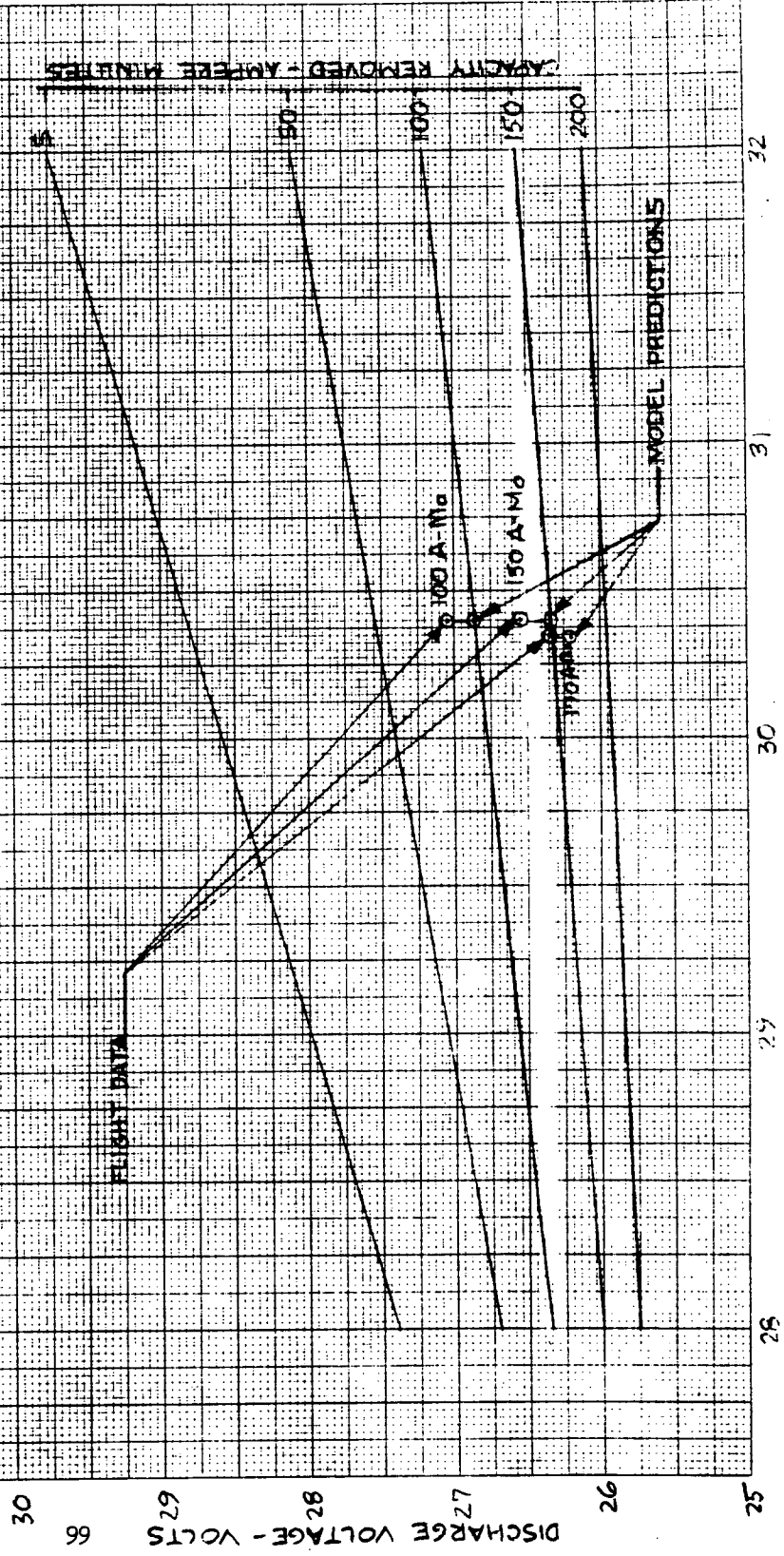
**NOTE: STABILITY OF THESE PARAMETERS,
AFTER INITIAL COOL-DOWN AND
INCREASING LOAD THROUGH
CHECKOUT PERIOD, INDICATE
SUFFICIENT RECHARGE TO
MAINTAIN FULLY-CHARGED
BATTERY**



BATTERY DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS
COMPARISON OF REPRESENTATIVE FLIGHT DATA
WITH PREDICTED OPERATION

FIGURE 4.2-3

1.500 - Ampere-Minute GWT

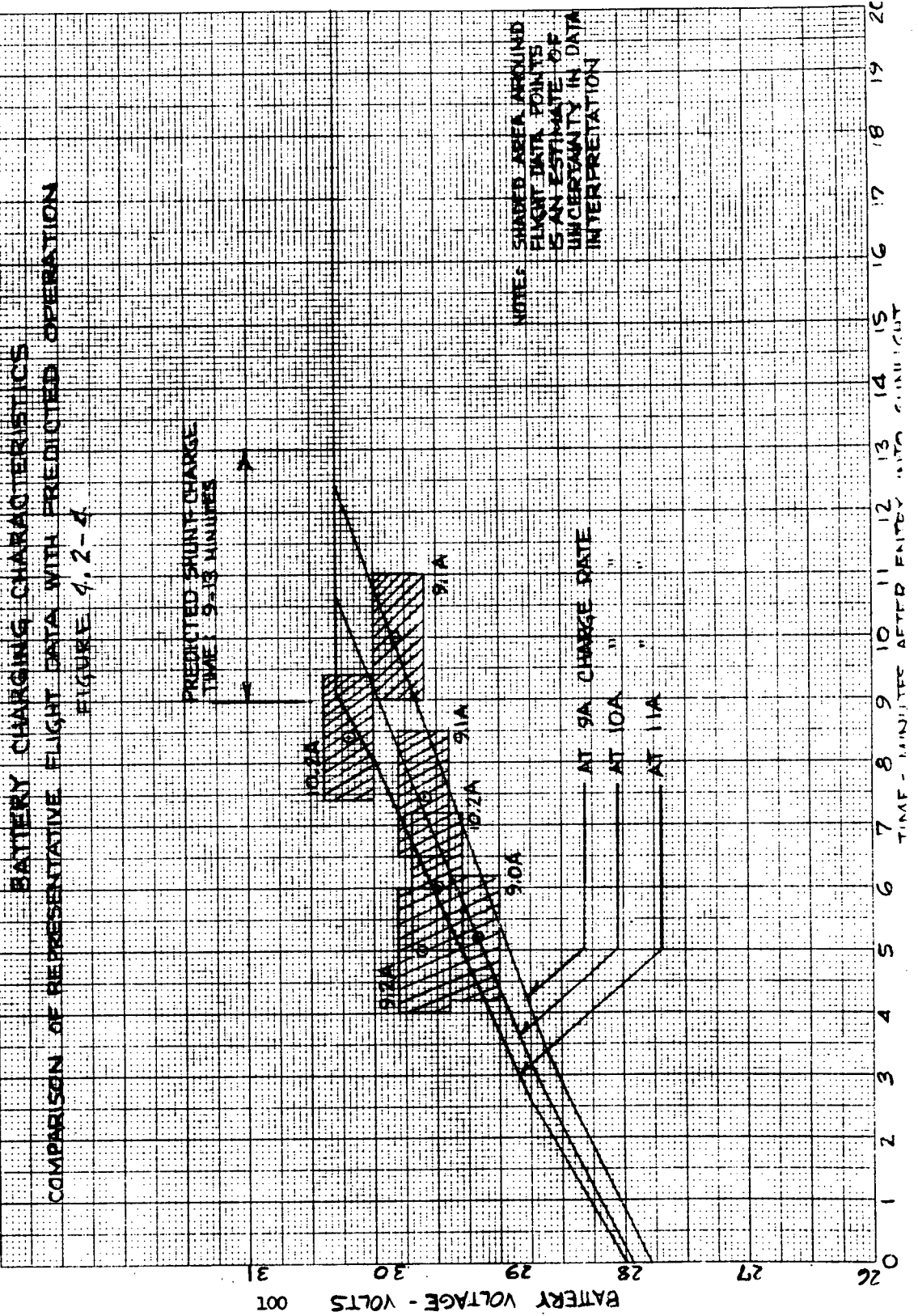


CAPACITY REMOVED - AMPERE MINUTES

FLIGHT DATA

MODEL PREDICTIONS

DISCHARGE VOLTAGE - VOLTS



Stability of the above parameters over many orbits is the characteristic performance which indicates full battery recharge. Conversely, if the batteries were not being fully recharged, the resultant orbit-to-orbit loss of capacity would be evident from orbital trends showing the parameters to be unstable in the following manner*:

- a. End-of-light adhydrode voltages, end-of-dark battery voltages, and battery temperature would gradually decrease;
- b. End-of-light charging currents, and shunt-charge duration would gradually increase.

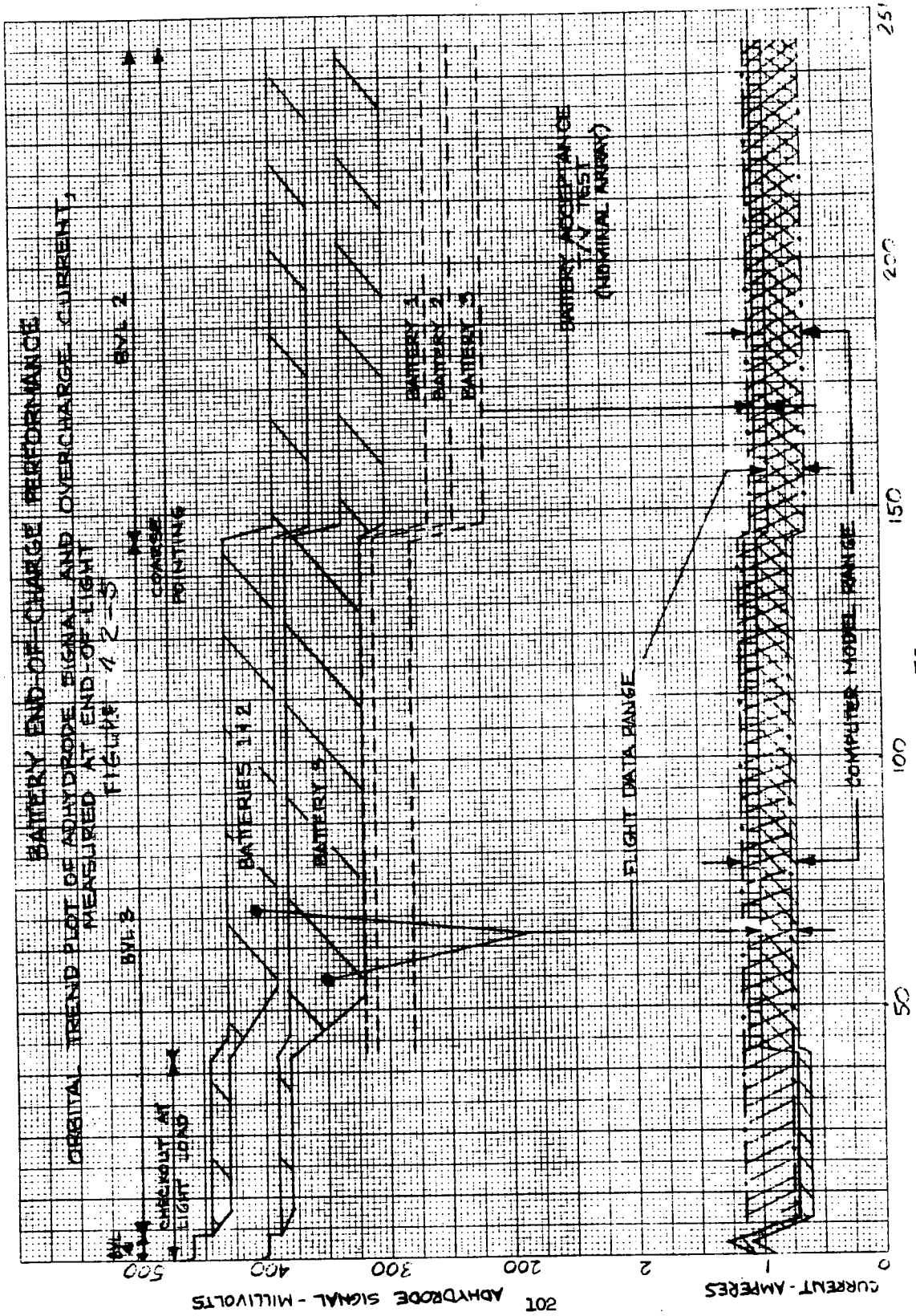
As can be seen from Figures 4.2-2, 4.2-5 and 4.2-6, the parameters were very stable (except for the predictable effects of EVL, load, and/or attitude changes - see discussion below). Over many orbits, there is no tendency toward the stability trends discussed above. On this basis it was concluded that the battery was consistently fully recharged. The correlation among flight data, prediction, and pre-flight tests will be discussed below in this report.

* NOTE: The characteristic relationship of stability of these parameters with sufficient battery recharge and instability with insufficient recharge had been demonstrated and verified in pre-flight subsystem tests.

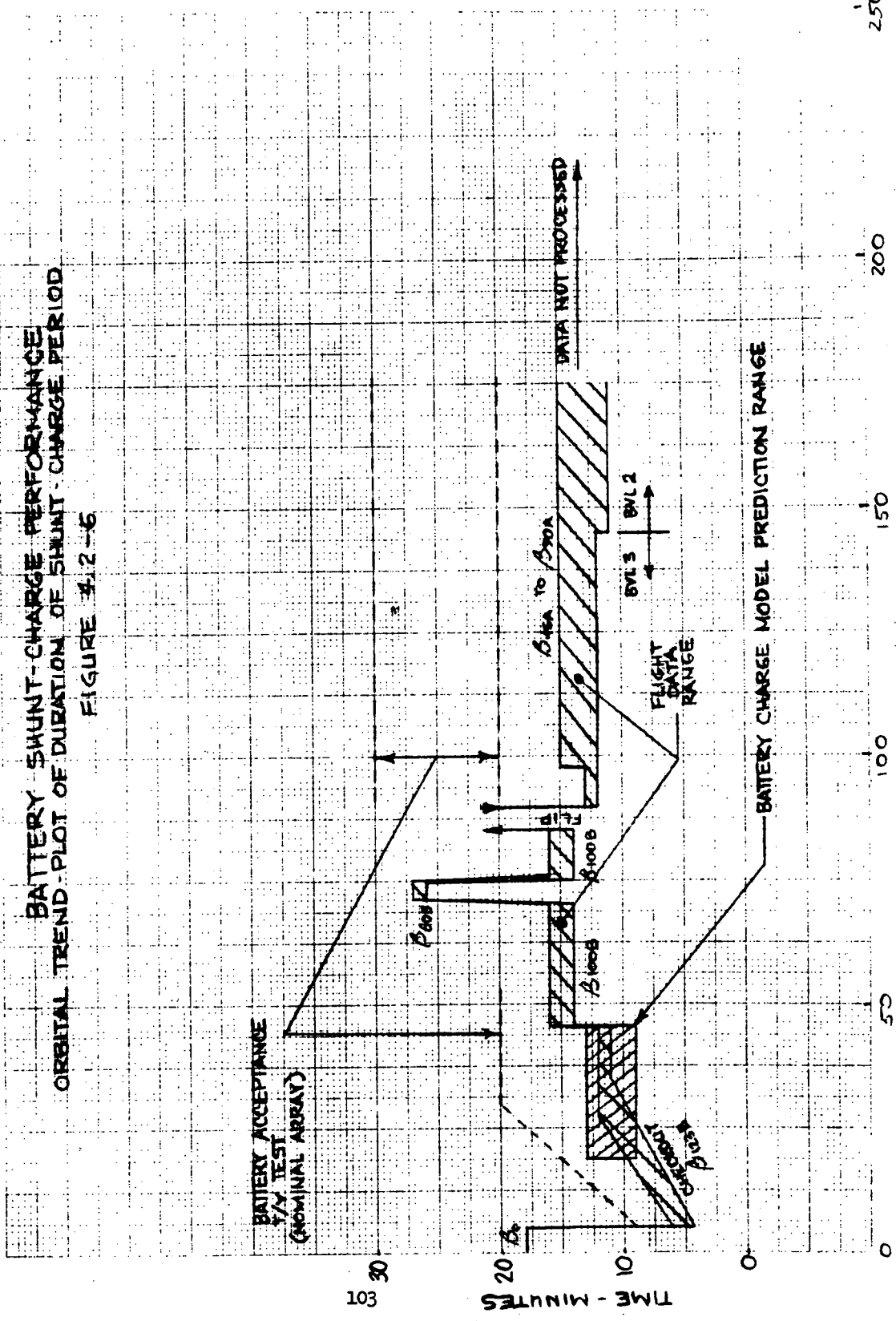
Effects of Changes in EVL, Load, Attitude

Twice during the early orbital life of the spacecraft, the EVL was deliberately lowered by command. In both cases it was done because end-of-light adhydrode voltages showed that the battery was receiving a higher degree of overcharge than was necessary. In neither case was there any immediate danger to battery operation, but it was felt that a reduced amount of overcharge would be more conducive to battery longevity.

Prior to launch, the EVL had been pre-set to level 4 (nominal) as the optimum level for safe battery recharge considering the uncertainly range in Solar Array performance predictions. Pre-flight battery and subsystem tests had demonstrated that an end-of-light adhydrode voltage of 300 mV, if stable from orbit to orbit, was indicative of full recharge, and also that values well above 300 mV - indicative of a high degree of overcharge - could be expected if Solar Array performance should be substantially above the worst-case minimum performance prediction.



BATTERY SHUNT-CHARGE PERFORMANCE
ORBITAL TREND PLOT OF DURATION OF SHUNT-CHARGE PERIOD
FIGURE 4.12-6



During the first five orbits after launch, it was observed that:

- a. Overall subsystem performance was good;
- b. Solar array performance was within predicted limits and well above the worst-case minimum prediction;
- c. End-of-light adhydrode voltages were consistently in the range of 400-460 mV, verifying the high degree of overcharge expected from b..

Based on the above observations, and the decision to reduce the amount of battery overcharge, the BVL was commanded from level 4 to level 3. The command was executed properly and, as expected, had the following effects (see Figure 4.2-5):

- a. Adhydrode voltages decreased by 20-40 mV,
- b. Battery overcharge currents decreased to 0.6-1.0 A.

Vehicle loads were gradually increased during the checkout period and into Coarse Pointing and Experimenting, with resultant increased battery depth-of-discharge and reduced charge current availability. As expected, the following effects were observed (see Figures 4.2-2, 4.2-5 and 4.2-6):

- a. Further decrease of end-of-light adhydrode voltages into the range of 320-430 mV;
- b. Slightly higher overcharge currents (still stable over many orbits) in the range of 0.7-1.0 A;
- c. Increased shunt-charge duration to the range of 11-16 minutes (stable, except for the few orbits at 80 B-side with its poor solar array attitude);
- d. Decreased end-of-dark battery voltages in the range of 26.0-26.5V.

In addition (see Figure 4.1-2), battery temperature decreased as predicted during this period to a stable level of approximately 55°F. As shown in Figures 4.2-2, 4.2-5 and 4.2-6, the flight data corresponded well with pre-flight predictions.

Observation of end-of-light adhydrode voltages through orbit 145 indicated that the batteries were still being overcharged more than was necessary, and the BVL was therefore commanded from level 3 to level 2. As expected, the following effects were observed (see Figures 4.2-5 and 4.2-2):

- a. end-of-light adhydrode voltages decreased into the range of 305-390 mV;
- b. overcharge currents decreased into the range of 0.6-0.9 A;
- c. battery temperature decreased to approximately 50°F.

Continued monitoring demonstrated stability over many orbits and verified optimization of subsystem performance.

Comparison with Predictions

Subsystem and component performance correlated very well with pre-flight predictions and tests, as shown in the figures throughout the previous sections of this report. The flight battery T/V test, which was the final and most representative pre-flight demonstration of subsystem performance, has been emphasized in the comparisons of Figures 4.2-5, 4.2-2, and 4.2-6. It must be especially noted that the obvious differences in performance of adhydrode signals, overcharge currents, and shunt-charge duration are entirely explicable and anticipated, in that the T/V test was conducted with simulation of nominal solar Array performance, while actual flight performance was above nominal.

4.3 FLIGHT SUMMARY - FIRST 15,000 ORBITS

The battery assemblies aboard the OAO-2 spacecraft (S/N 25A and 26A) have successfully delivered power to the vehicle for over three years so far, with no indications of major degradation. Battery end-of-light currents, end-of-dark voltages and charge time in shunt (unregulated) mode have changed little since orbit #2000. No thermal problems have been encountered although there has been some indicated rise in end-of-light battery temperatures recently. Operation has been largely confined to low recharges (BVL 2 or 3) to minimize overcharging the cells and, thus, to lengthen useful life.¹²

Table 4.3-1 gives the summary statistics for representative orbits at a 90° beta angle orientation, 65 minute charge time and BVLS 3 for orbits 2,143 through 15,126. Temperatures varied between 45-55°F, consistent with acceptance test data. End-of-light charging currents remained uniform at about 0.7-0.9 amps. End-of-dark voltages ranged between 25.6-26.5 volts, slightly lower than early orbital data indicated. However, the voltages appear uniform and any differences appear to be correlated to temperature which causes the charging voltage limit (BVL) to shift accordingly (see Figure 4.3-1, top and middle curves). The time in unregulated

SUMMARY STATISTICS - OAO-2 FLIGHT DATA

EVLIS 3 $\beta = 90^\circ$ 65% Suntime 101 Minute Orbit

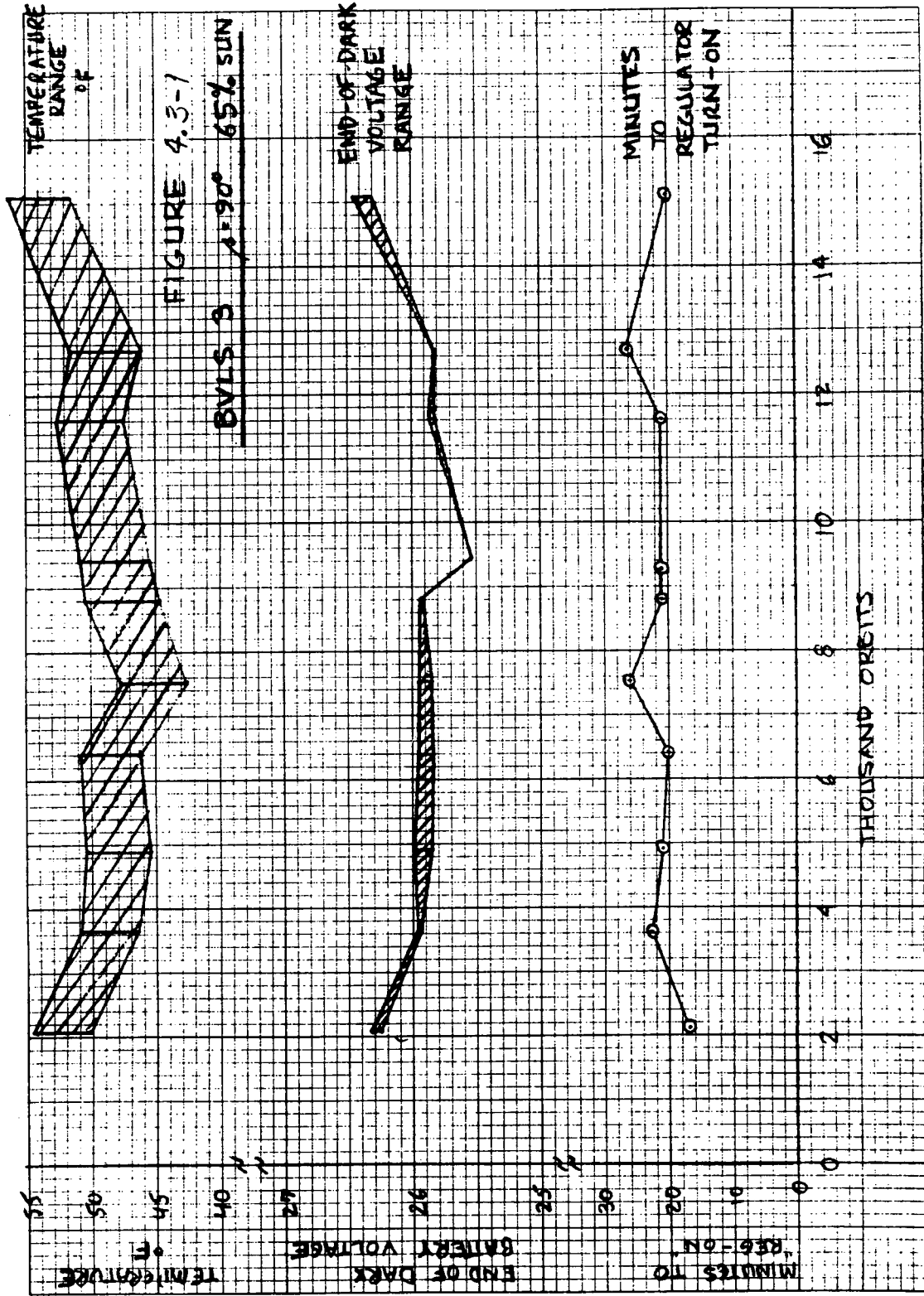
ORBIT #	TIME TO REG. ON	END OF LIFE CURRENT	END OF DARK VOLTAGE	TEMPERATURE
2, 143	17 min.	0.8A	26.26-26.32 V	50.3°-54.6°F
3, 676	23 min.	0.8A	25.93 V	46.6°-50.9°F
4, 922	21 min.	0.8A	25.86-25.99 V	45.4°-50.3°F
6, 402	20 min.	0.7A	25.86-25.93 V	46.0°-50.9°F
6, 781	20 min.	0.7A-0.8A	25.66-25.80 V	49.0°-53.4°F
7, 579	26 min.	0.7A	25.86-25.93 V	42.4°-47.8°F
8, 814	21 min.	0.6A-0.7A	25.93 V	44.8°-50.3°F
9, 266	21 min.	0.6A-0.7A	25.53 V	45.4°-50.9°F
11, 625	21 min.	0.6A-0.7A	25.80-25.86 V	47.2°-52.7°F
12, 741	26 min.	0.6A-0.9A	25.80 V	46.0°-51.5°F
12, 745	27 min.	0.7A-0.9A	25.60-25.86 V	45.4°-50.9°F
15, 126	20 min.	0.7A-0.9A	26.32-26.45 V	51.5°-56.5°F

EVLIS 2 $\beta = 90^\circ$ 65% Suntime 101 Minute Orbit

ORBIT #	TIME TO REG. ON	END OF LIFE CURRENT	END OF DARK VOLTAGE	TEMPERATURE
259	14 min.	0.7A-0.8A	25.93-26.06 V	49.7°-52.1°F
6, 377	25 min.	0.6A	25.73-25.80 V	43.0°-48.4°F
14, 427	27 min.	0.6A-0.8A	26.06-26.12 V	46.0°-52.1°F

NOTE: Telemetry data (battery voltages and currents) accurate to $\pm 2\%$

TABLE 4.3-1



(shunt) charge mode held steady at 20-27 minutes, this value being somewhat higher than early flight data but close to the T/V test data (see Figure 4.2-6). Early data (orbits 0 to 3000) showed lower duration shunt charges of 10-20 minutes. Over 3000 orbits the time to regulator turn-on has been consistently staying about 20-27 minutes. Equivalent data at EVLS 2 are shown in the lower tabulation of Table 4.3-1. Again the time to regulator turn-on shows a significant increase over early orbital data. End-of-light charge currents and end-of-dark battery voltages remained consistent throughout. Table 4.3-2 shows a summary of orbital characteristics for EVLS 2 and 3 at 30 days and after three years of flight. As can be seen, the only appreciable change is in the time to regulator turn-on. All other parameters indicate little or no battery degradation.

No data is available on percent return for each orbit. However, the parameters studied are indicative of a battery receiving a full charge with each orbit. Figures 4.3-2 and 4.3-3 show the number of ampere minutes being put into the battery during the unregulated (shunt) charge portion. An average value of 120 A-min. (2 A-hr.) appears to be returned at EVLS 2 and slightly lower values for EVLS 3.

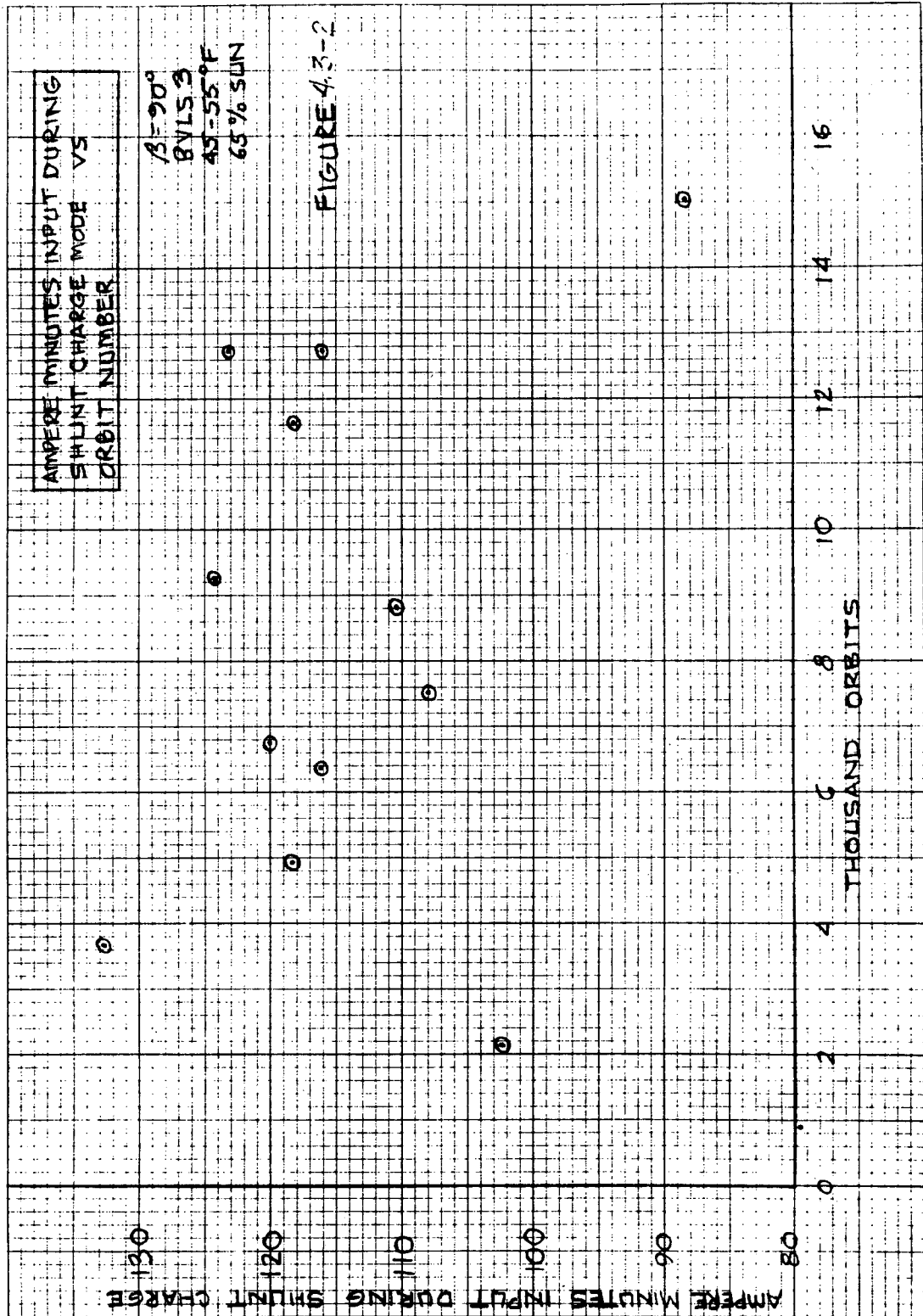
The plot of battery voltage as a function of orbital time is given in Figures 4.3-4 and 4.3-5. The curves show good consistency between early and recent orbits except for differences in shunt charge time. The uniformity in battery charging response is seen clearly in Table 4.3-3 where the average battery voltage during the first fifteen minutes on charge is given for orbits 2,143 through 15,126.

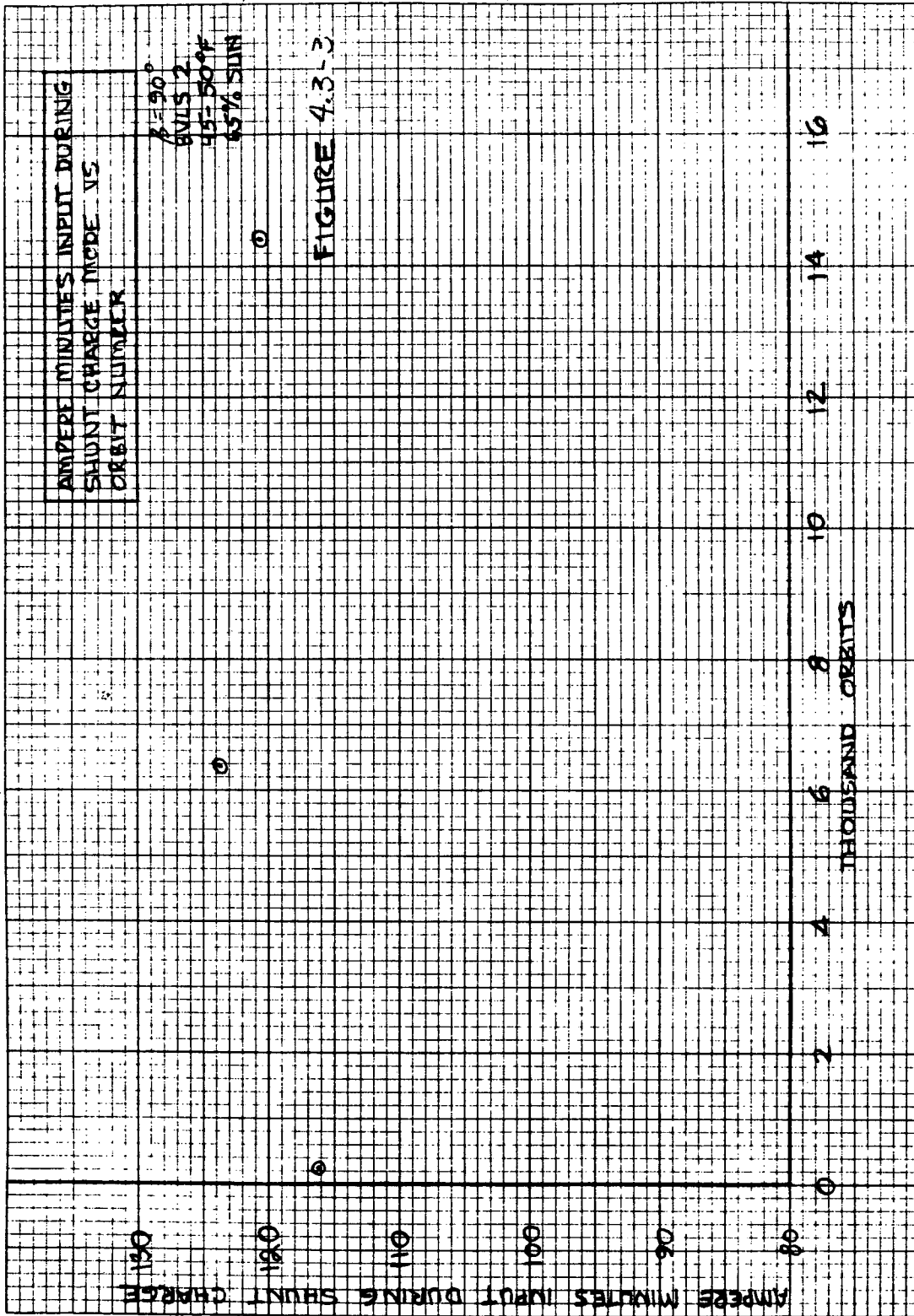
QAO-2 FLIGHT BATTERY PERFORMANCE

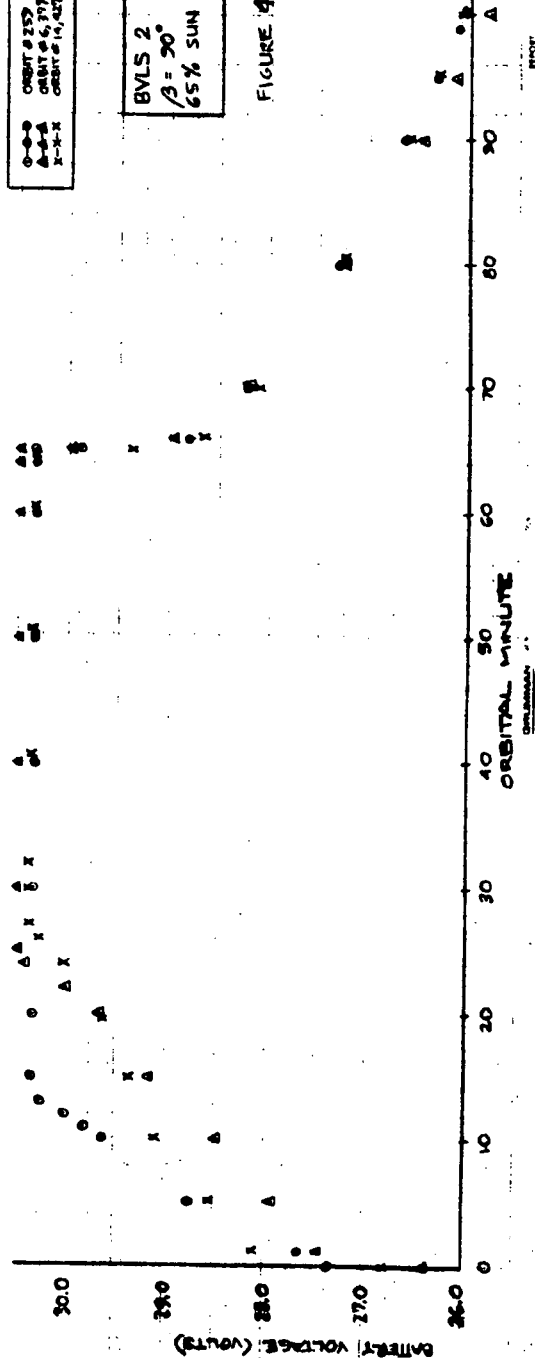
Comparison of Recent (3 year) and Initial (30 day) Data

	<u>30 Day Data</u>	<u>3 Year Data</u>
BVLS Level	3	3
Orbit Number	100-150	15, 126
Beta Angle	90°	90°
% Sun	65%	68%
Total Orbit Time	101 min.	101 min.
Battery Temperature	55°F	51.5°-56.5°F
End-of-Dark Battery Voltage	26.0-26.5 V	26.32-26.45 V
End-of-Light Battery Current	0.7A-1.0A	0.7A-0.9A
Time in Shunt Mode	12-15 min.	20 min.
BVLS Level	2	2
Orbit Number	175-200	14, 427
Beta Angle	90°	90°
% Sun	65%	65%
Total Orbit Time	101 min.	101 min.
Battery Temperature	55°F	46.0°-52.1°F
End-of-Dark Battery Voltage	26.0-26.5 V	26.06-26.12 V
End-of-Light Battery Current	0.6A-0.9A	0.6A-0.8A
Time in Shunt Mode	11-15 min.	27 min.

TABLE 4.3-2



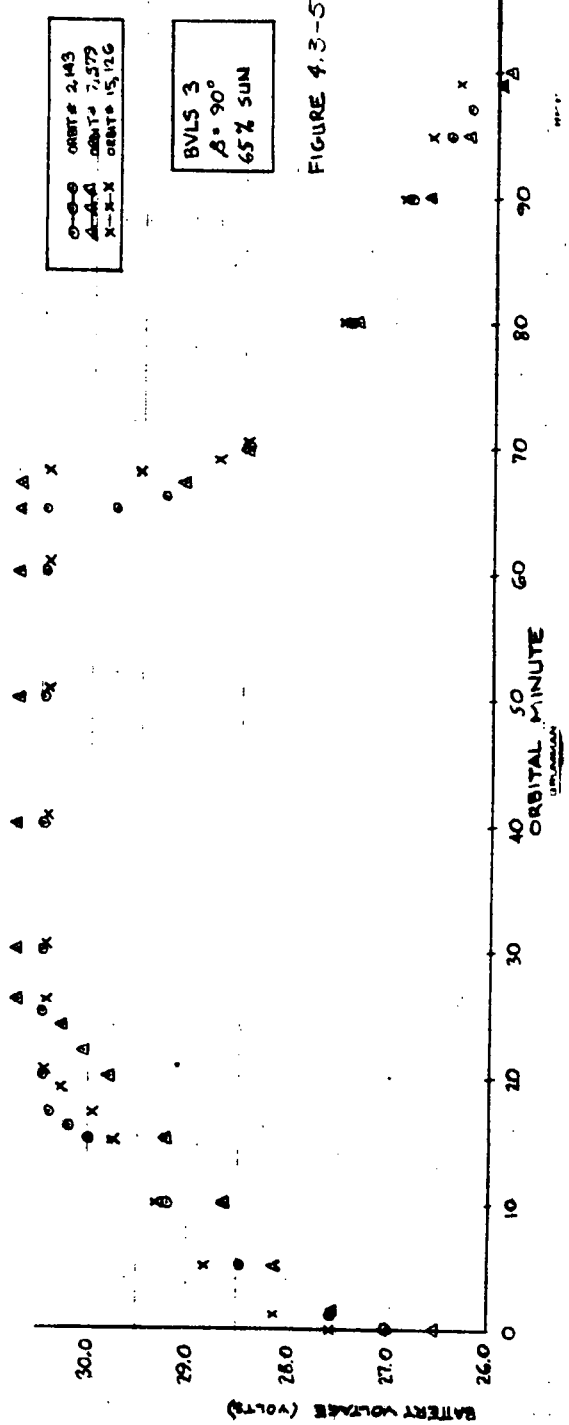
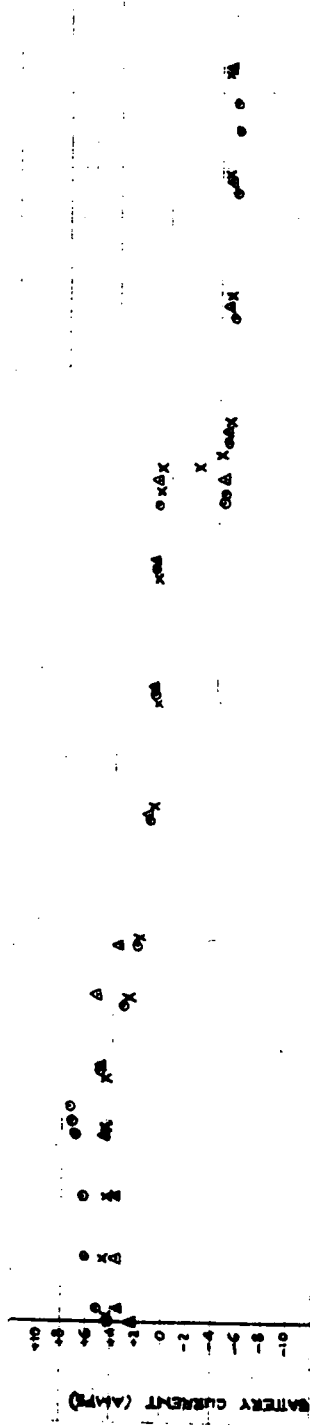
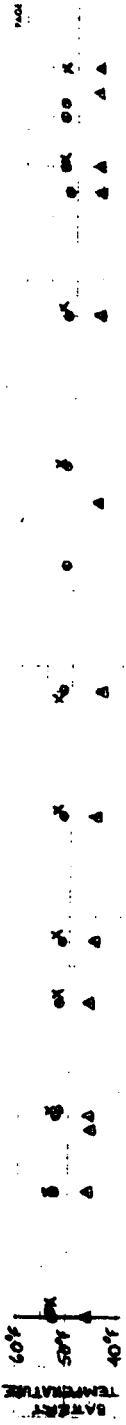




o-o-o ORBIT #257
 a-a-a ORBIT #6,377
 x-x-x ORBIT #14,427

BVLS 2
 $\beta = 30^\circ$
 65% SUN

FIGURE 4.3-4



O-O-O ORBIT 2,143
 A-A-A ORBIT 7,579
 X-X-X ORBIT 15,126

BVLS 3
 $\beta = 90^\circ$
 65% SUN

FIGURE 4.3-5

BATTERY AVERAGE VOLTAGE DURING START OF LIGHT (S.O.L) FOR FIRST FIFTEEN MINUTES OF CHARGE

Orbit #	Avg. Temp.	Start of Light (S.O.L)	S.O.L. + 3 Min.	S.O.L. + 6 Min.	S.O.L. + 15 Min.
2,143	530F	27.50	28.12	28.62	29.98
3,676	490F	27.18	28.03	28.34	29.54
4,922	480F	27.24	27.70	28.03	29.50
6,402	490F	27.18	27.90	28.47	29.61
7,579	460F	27.11	27.90	28.16	29.17
8,814	480F	27.20	28.20	28.58	29.67
9,266	490F	27.18	27.95	28.36	29.59
11,625	510F	27.35	28.08	28.56	29.48
12,741	490F	27.18	27.80	28.20	29.12
15,126	540F	28.60	28.60	28.85	29.76

FF

NOTE:

1. All data at BVLS 3, $\beta = 90^\circ$, 65% sunlight
2. Telemetry data accurate to $\pm 2\%$ (battery voltages and currents)

TABLE 4.3-3

SECTION 5.0

SPECIAL CELL TESTS

5.1 SUMMARY OF TEST REGIME FOR PACK 23B

- o .No. of series connected cells in pack: 10
- o Cells from OAO battery S/N 34, 35 spare lot
- o Cell serial nos.:

<u>C1</u>	<u>C2</u>	<u>C3</u>	<u>C4</u>	<u>C5</u>	<u>C6</u>	<u>C7</u>	<u>C8</u>	<u>C9</u>	<u>C10</u>
1494	1517	1546	1588	1591	1499	1537	1587	1589	1590
- o On test at:
 - NAD, Crane
 - Goddard Space Flight Center
- o Depth of discharge: 15%
- o Temperature: 10°C
- o Cycle Period: 90 minutes
- o Charge Rate: 8 amp
- o Discharge Rate: 6 amp
- o Date Test Began: 1/26/71
- o Type of Charge Control: BVLS 4 with periodic switches to BVLS 8 and BVLS 1 for 100 cycle periods.

TEST DETAILS -

- o This pack received a controlled precharge (3.5 A-hr.) based on gas measuring techniques.
- o Periodic capacity discharges on two cells at a time are made every 88 days.
- o Cell S/N 1494 failed at 7800 cycles.

PACK 23B

5.1.1 Pack Description and Test Regime

Pack 23B consists of two 5-cell groups of series-connected cells from OAO battery S/N 34, 35 assembly. These cells received a modified Gulton precharge adjustment wherein the gas generated during the precharge operation was collected and recorded. The cells from group A were charged with their vent valves closed, being opened to evacuate the accumulated oxygen only when a pre-determined pressure had built up in the cells. The group B cells were charged with their valves opened and the gas which evolved was collected into the gas-measuring apparatus described in Figure 2.1.2-2. Both groups had the precharge terminated when each cell received an equivalent 3.5 A-hr. of precharge. Following the precharge and routine electrical characterization cycles at the seller facility, the cells were sent to NAD, Crane for additional testing in January 1971.

Upon arrival at Crane the cells first received a C/20, 48-hour conditioning cycle (see Figure 5.1.1-1). From 1/26/71 to 2/4/71 they underwent various tests including capacity checks, low temperature overcharges (0°C) and open-circuit recovery tests. On 2/4/71 the pack was placed on 10°C life cycling, the 100-minute cycle consisting of an 8.0 amp charge to 1.457 volts/cell (BVLS 4) followed by a 6.0 amp, 15% depth discharge. Every twelve-hundred cycles a capacity check is performed on two cells. Prior to the capacity check the pack receives a significant overcharge by charging to a higher voltage limit (1.505 volts/cell or BVLS 8) for 100 cycles, followed by a reduced charge to 1.420 volts/cell (BVLS 1) for an additional hundred cycles. Finally the pack is returned to BVLS 4 for another hundred cycles after which the capacity check is run.

Since only two cells at a time receive a capacity check (to +0.5 volts), the remaining cells in the pack will continue to accumulate additional cycles, uninterrupted by a low discharge. It has been demonstrated (see "Summary of Test Results on Spare Nickel-Cadmium Cells from OAO-2 Flight Batteries," in Appendix E) that cells which accumulate large numbers of uninterrupted cycles without a low discharge (below 1.00 volts) show a "double-plateau" voltage profile on discharge. The higher, stable plateau occurs in the vicinity of 1.18-1.19 volts while a second, lower, plateau occurs at an average level of approximately 1.05 volts. By staggering the capacity checks on pack 23B by two cells every 1200 cycles, a family of curves is generated showing the discharge voltage profile at 1200 cycle intervals. Thus the rate at which the double-plateau inflection point moves along the x-axis can be defined as a function of cycle life. As of completion of this report, four cells have received capacity checks. Cells C1 and C2 received a check after 3,900 cycles and cells C5 and C6 received

a capacity check after 5,600 cycles. Cells C7 and C8 also received capacity checks at around 5,600 cycles during a special test on these two cells in February, 1972. Full details of this test are given herein.

5.1.2 Test Results

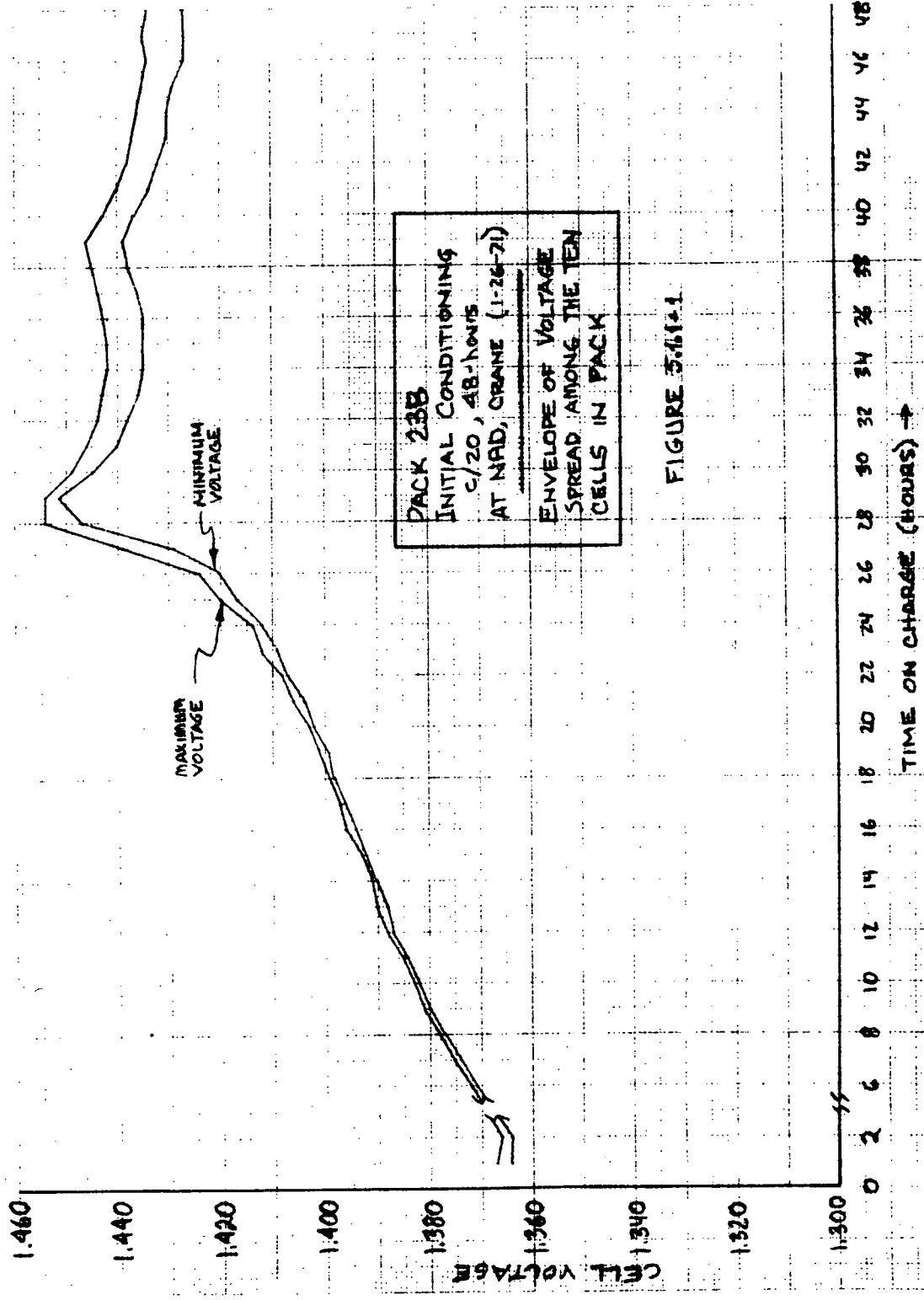
A summary of the test events for pack 23B is shown in Table 5.1.2-1. Initial capacity to +0.5 volts is given in Table 5.1.2-2. During the first two taper charges* on 1/30/71, high pressures developed during the 5 amp charge and the taper charges had to be terminated prematurely (see Figure 5.1.2-1). The cells hit a maximum voltage about 20 minutes into the C/4 charge. Cell voltage thereafter steadily decreased, showing overcharge, and charge was terminated due to the high pressure after about 1 hour, 10 minutes at C/4. After each taper charge the pack was discharged at C/2 until the first cell reached +0.500 volts. In each case the pressures dropped to zero or a vacuum resulted. On the third taper charge, cells C9 and C10 reached the limiting voltage after 18 minutes at C/4. The rate was then changed to 1.6 amps for five hours and the end-of-charge pressures ranged from +19 to +36 psig. The pack was overcharged at 0°C on 2/2/71; a profile of the charge voltage is shown in Figures 5.1.2-2 and 5.1.2-3. Pressures at the end of the overcharge ranged from a low of +22 psig for cell C5 to a high of +38 psig for cells C7 and C8. The maximum voltage reached was 1.559 volts on cell C9 after 45 minutes on charge. At that time the voltage spread was about 10 millivolts. Following another capacity discharge, the pack received two 10°C taper charges during which no abnormal voltages or pressures developed.

The pack began active cycling at 10°C to BVLS 4 (voltage limit = 1.457 V/cell) on 2/4/71. Percent recharge throughout the first thousand cycles was about 108%. When the voltage limit was lowered to BVLS 1 (1.420 V/cell) the percent recharge fell to about 102%; when raised to BVLS 8 (1.505 V/cell) the recharge increased to 130-140% (see Figure 5.1.2-4). End-of-charge voltages were very uniform amongst the ten cells; the average divergence was less than 25 mV (see Figure 5.1.2-5).

After 1,509 cycles the entire pack was given a capacity check (6 amp rate until first cell reached +0.500 volts). Cell C8 was the low capacity cell, delivering 22.1 A-hrs. This represents a slight decrease from its initial capacity of 23.8-24.3 A-hr. A plot of its discharge curve is shown in Figure 5.1.2-6. No double plateau is evident from this curve.

After approximately 2700 cycles cell C2 began to show a decrease in end-of-charge voltage. Table 5.1.2-3 shows typical end-of-charge voltages for the BVLS 4 cycling between cycles 2,289 and 5,600. Cell C2 (S/N 1517) remained, on the

* Taper charge is defined as follows: C/2 (10 Amp.) until first cell reaches 1.496V; then C/4 (5 Amp) until first cell reaches 1.496V; then 1.6 Amp for 4 hours.



PACK 23B Log

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	
1/26/71	Cells received at NAD, Crane	
1/26 to 2/4/71	Initial characterization tests	
2/4/71	Start cycling @ BVLS 4	
2/10/71	Change from BVLS 4 to BVLS 8	} NOTE: This type of switching from BVLS 4 to BVLS 8 to BVLS 1 was performed every 100 cycles although it is not shown.
2/17/71	Change from BVLS 8 to BVLS 1	
2/23/71	Change from BVLS 1 to BVLS 4	
5/10/71	Capacity check - entire pack	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Discharge entire pack until first cell reaches 0.5 voltso Taper charge entire packo Resume cycling @ BVLS 4	
10/4/71	Capacity check - C1 and C2 only	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Discharge C1 and C2 each to 0.5 volto Taper charge C1 and C2o Resume cycling @ BVLS 4	
10/24/71	Overcharge test (0°C) - entire pack	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Discharge 6 amp for 5 min.o Charge 1.0 amp for 5 hours @ 0°Co Resume cycling @ BVLS 4	
2/1/72	Special test on C7 and C8 (See Table 5.1.2-5)	
2/23/72	Capacity check - C5 and C6 only	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Discharge C5 and C6 each to 0.5 volto Taper charge C5 and C6o Resume cycling	

TABLE 5.1.2-1

CAPACITY DATA - GROUP I

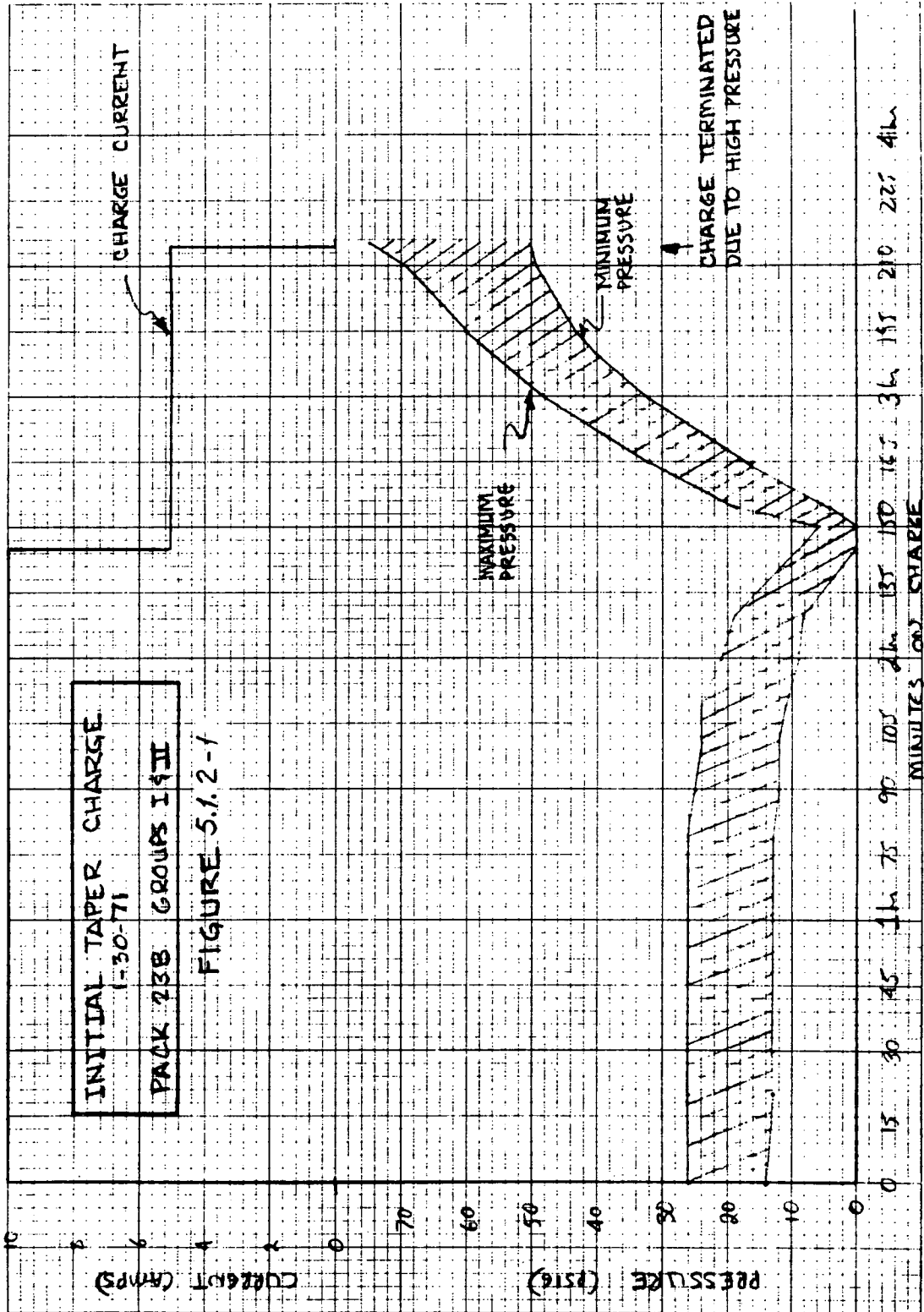
CAPACITY DATA

Test Date	A-hr. In.	Previous Charge	Type of Previous Chg.	A-hr. Out	This Discharge
1/28/71		48 AH	C/20 for 48 hours	23.8, 24.1, 24.3, 24.3	24.1
1/30/71	28.8,	29.2, 29.5, 29.8, 29.7	C/2 to +20 psig	23.3, 23.6,	23.8, 24.0, 23.8

CAPACITY DATA - GROUP II

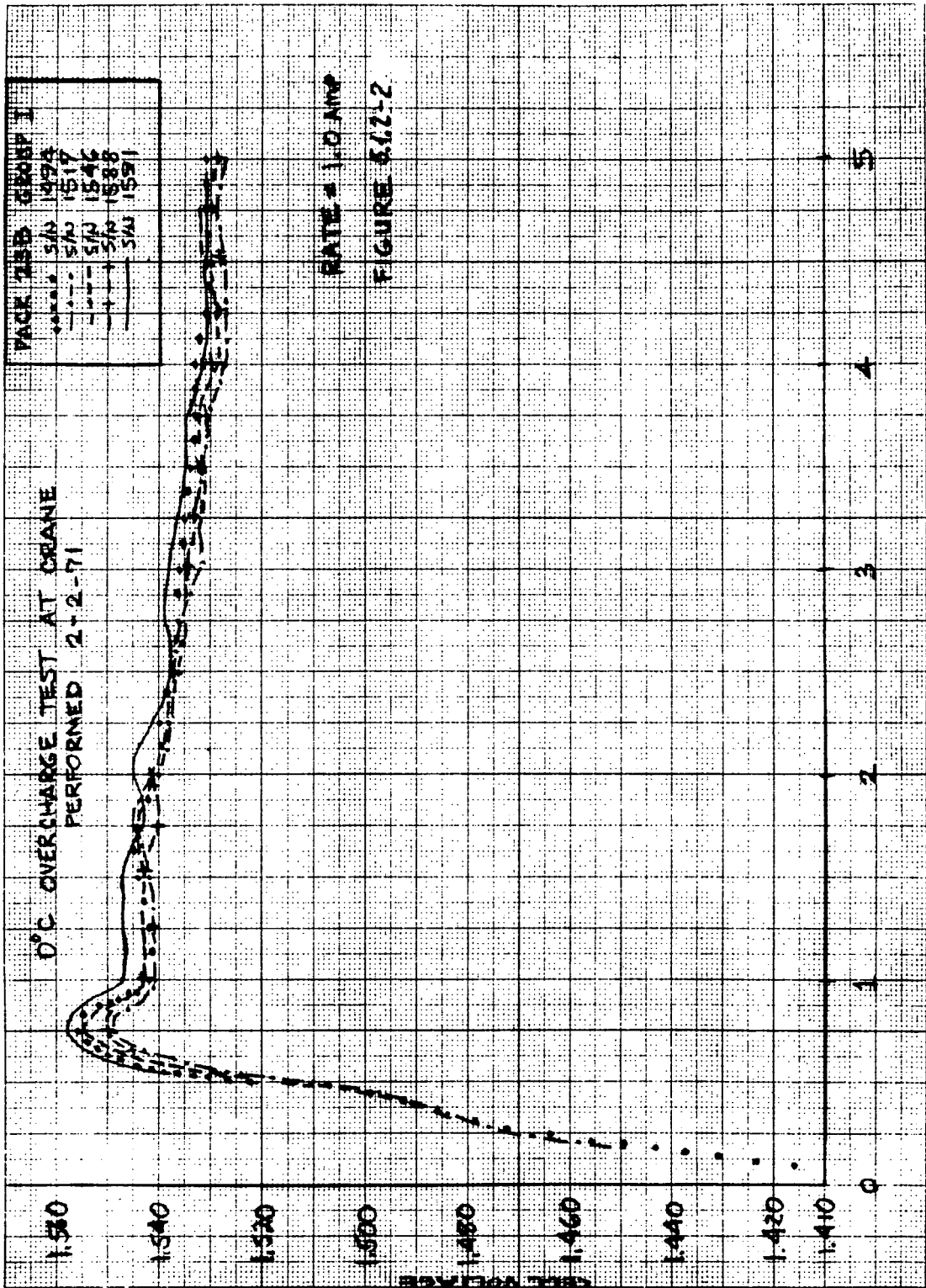
Test Date	A-hr. In	Previous Charge	Type of Previous Charge	A-hr. Out	This Discharge
1/28/71		48 AH	C/20 for 48 hours	24.3, 24.1, 23.8,	24.3, 25.0
1/30/71	29.7,	29.3, 29.0, 29.8, 30.2	C/2 to +20 psig	23.8, 23.6,	23.3, 23.8, 24.3

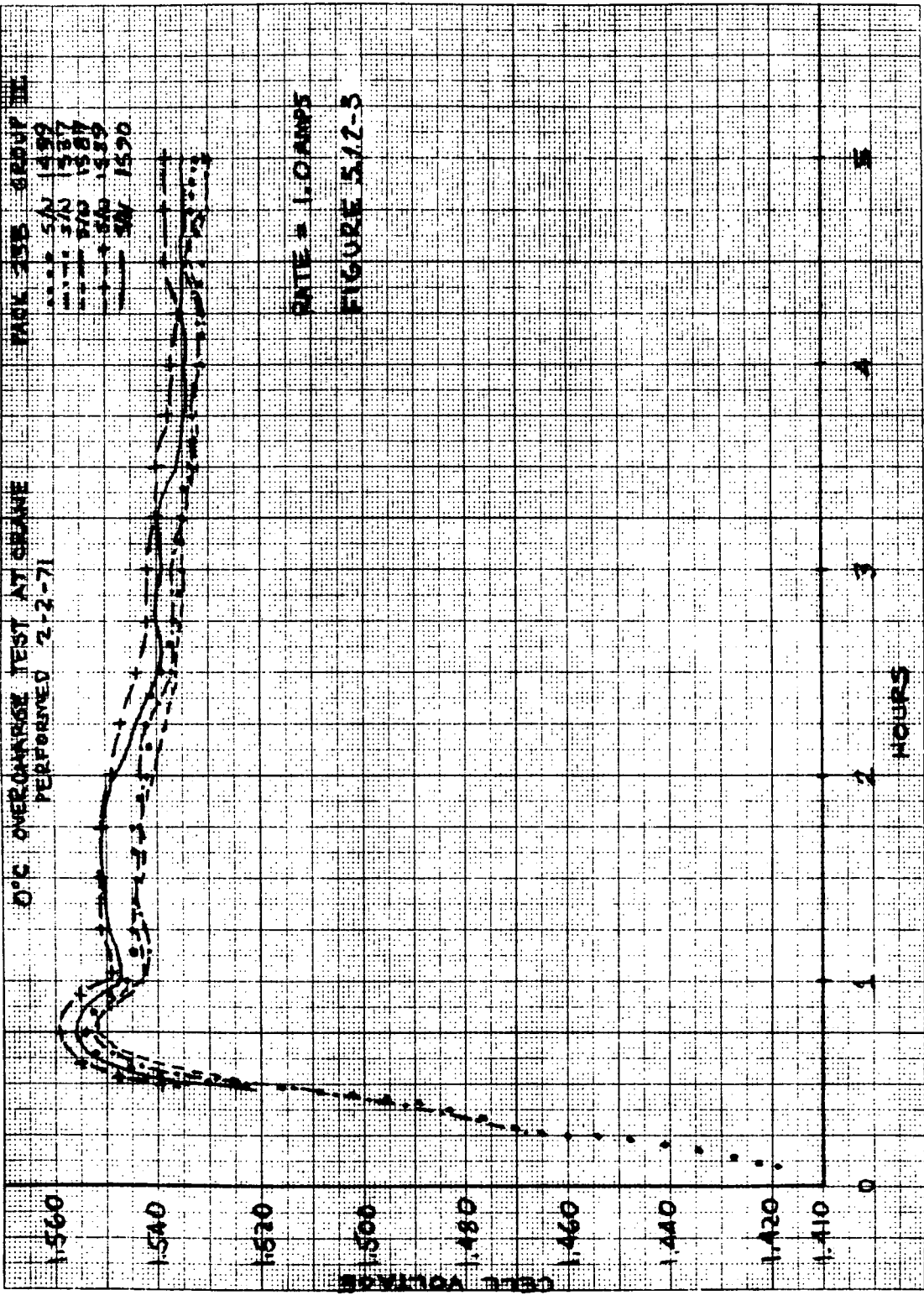
TABLE 5.1.2-2



EUGENE DIETZGEN CO.
MADE IN U.S.A.

EUGENE DIETZGEN CO. - PAPER
MILWAUKEE





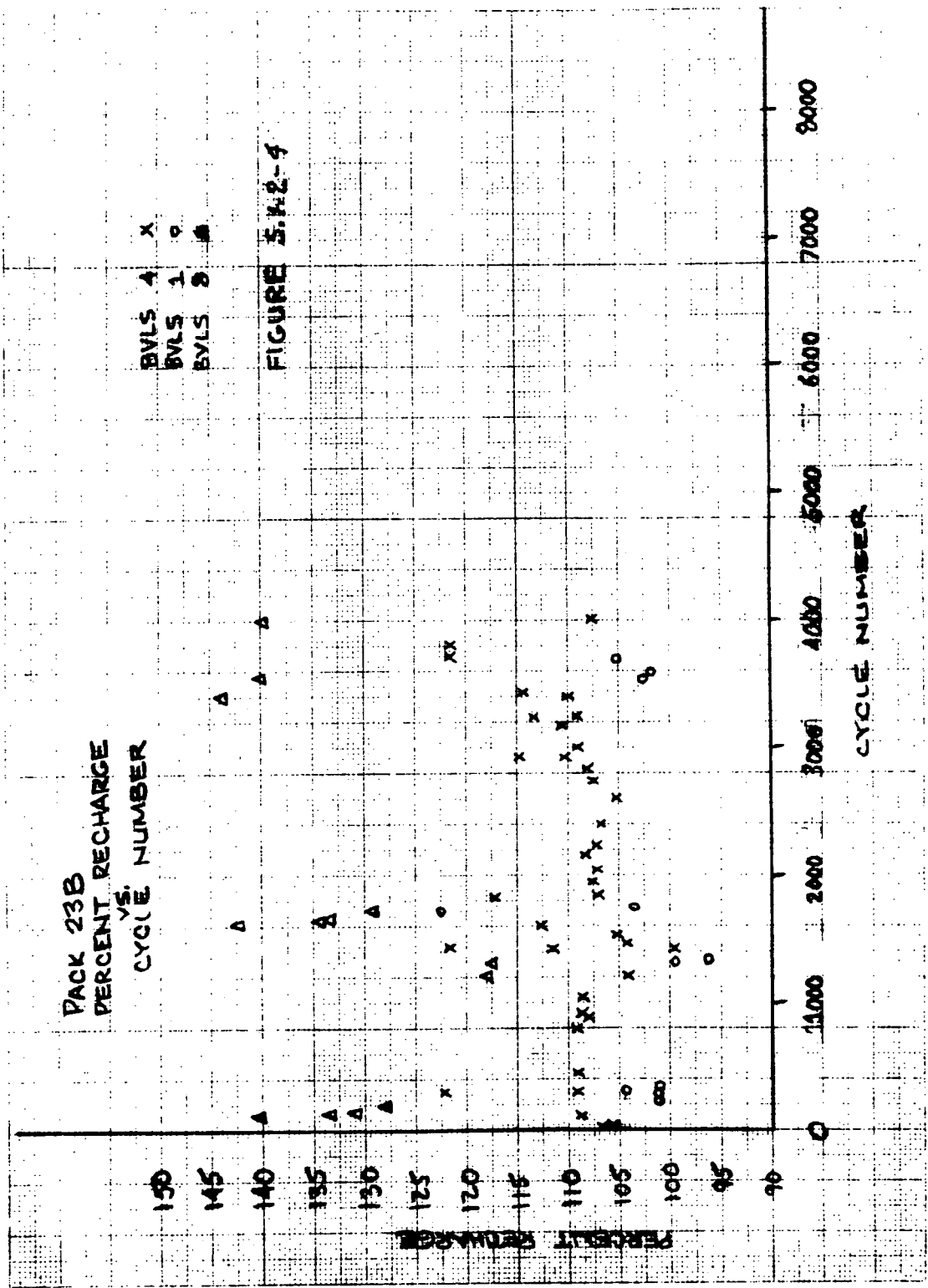
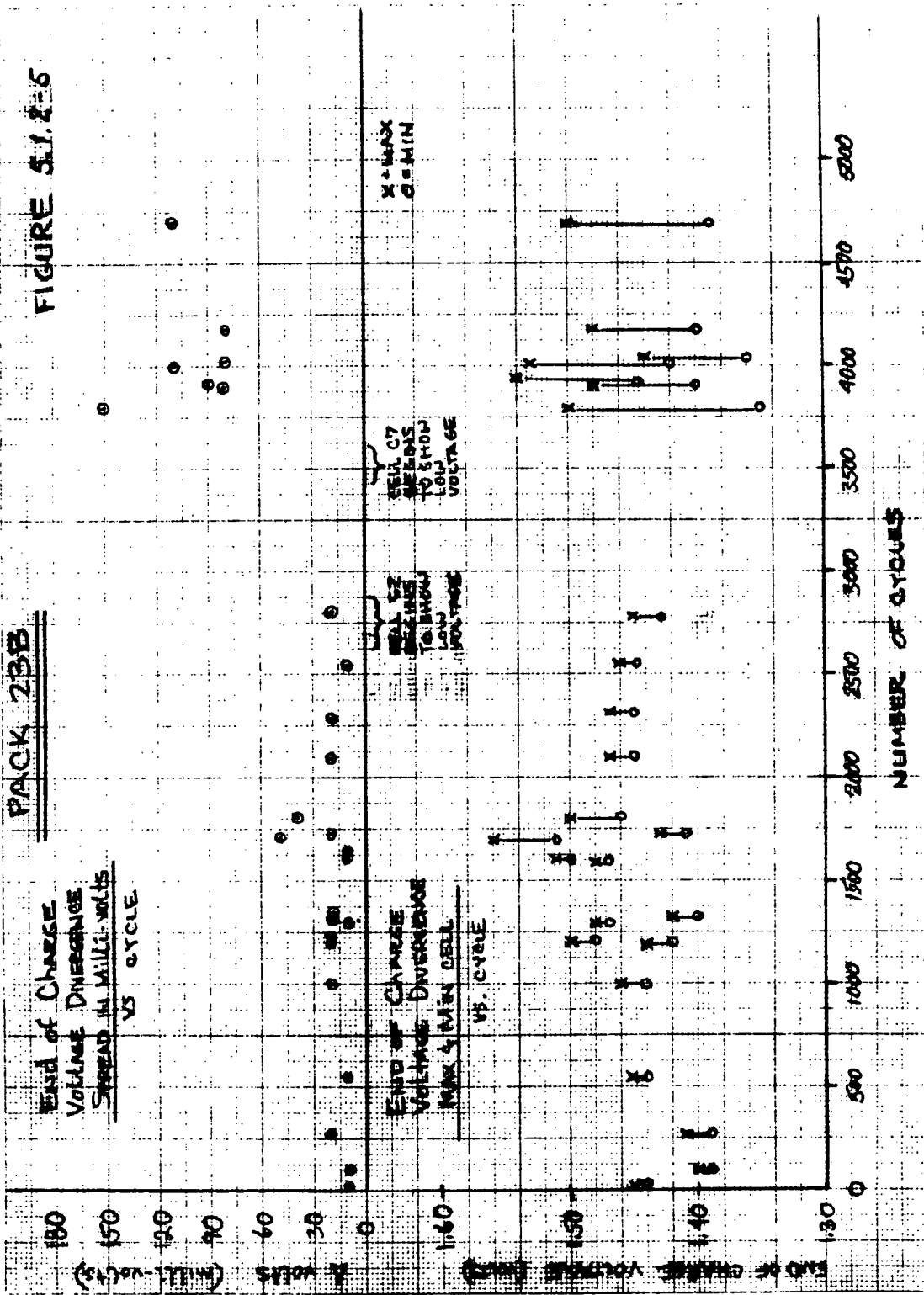


FIGURE 5.A.2-4

FIGURE 5.1.2-6

PACK 23B



PROX 25B
 CAPACITY DISCHARGE OF CB
 (-6.0A to +0.500V)
 AT 1,500 cycles

FIGURE 5.1.2-6

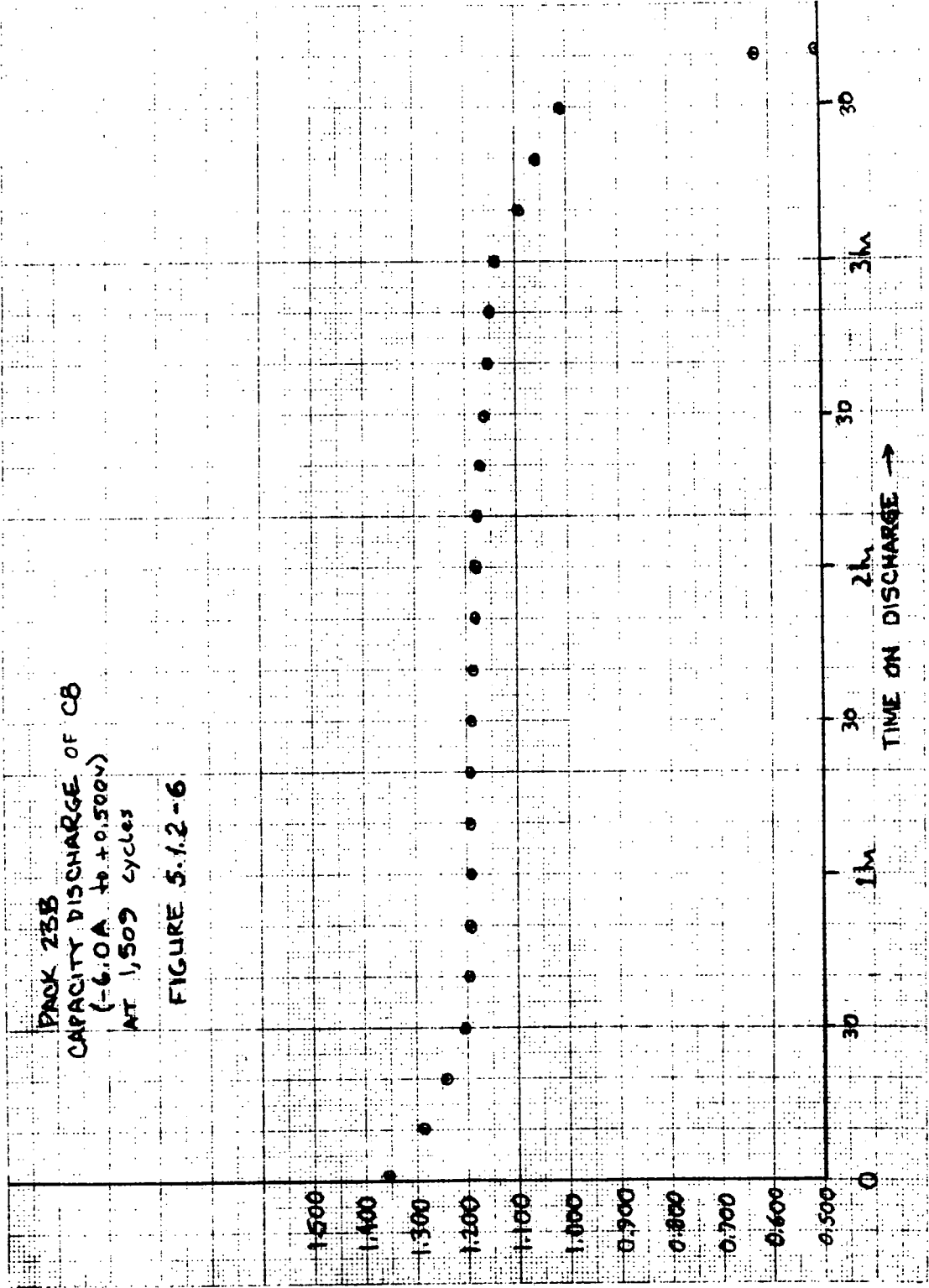


TABLE 5.1.2-3

Representative End-Of-Charge Voltages for Cycles 2,289 Through 5,600

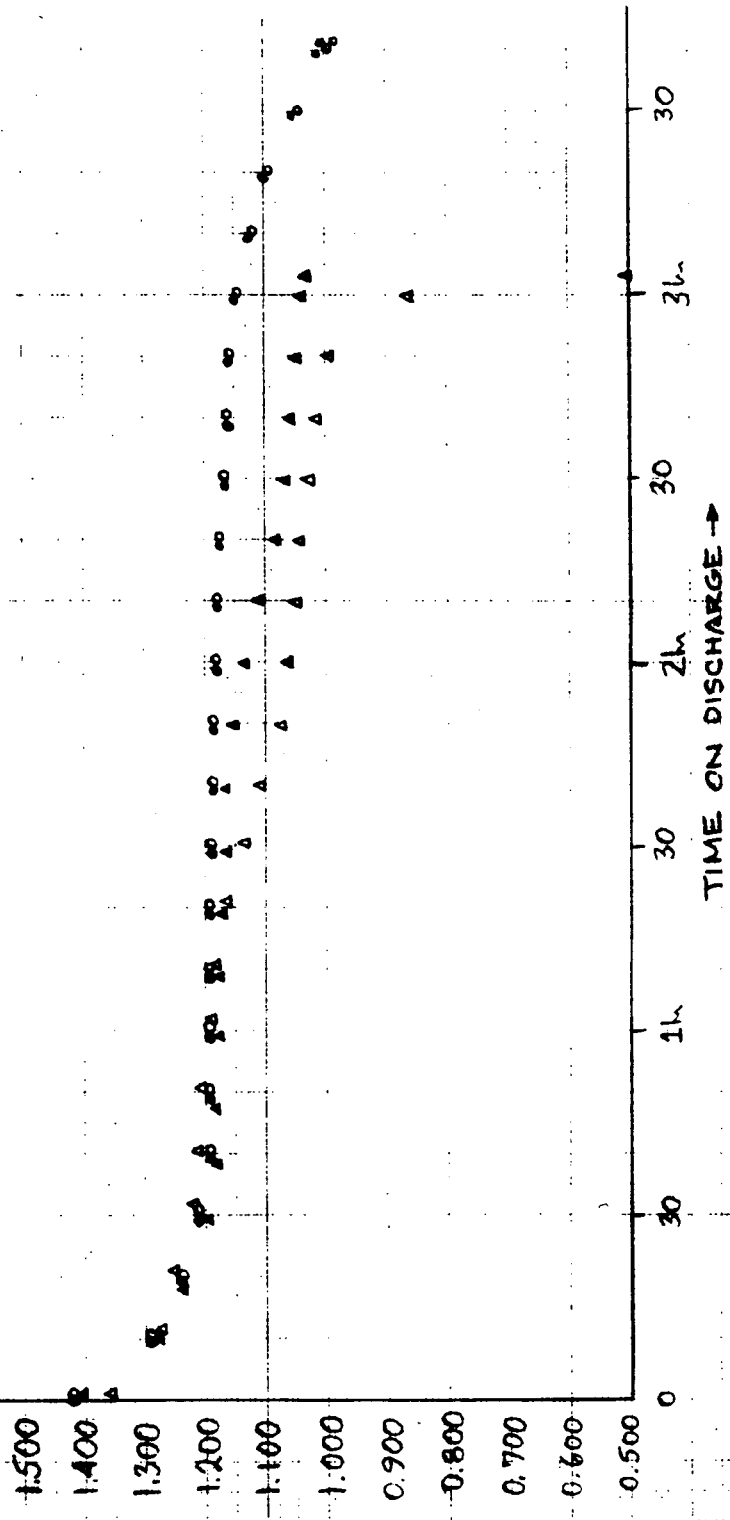
Pack 23B BVLS 4 Control

Cycle No.	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
2,289	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
2,815	1.45	1.39	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.43
3,710	1.47	1.40	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.40	1.46	1.47	1.45
4,171	1.48	1.40	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.42	1.47	1.48	1.47
4,696	1.49	1.40	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.45	1.39	1.48	1.49	1.48
5,600	1.40	1.41	1.51	1.49	1.51	1.39	1.36	1.50	1.50	1.48

PACK 23B
 CAPACITY DISCHARGE
 (-6.0A to 0.500V)
 AT 1,509 CYCLES AND
 3,900 CYCLES

●—● C1 } 1,509 cycles
 ○—○ C2 }
 ▲—▲ C1 } 3,900 cycles
 △—△ C2 }

FIGURE 5.1.2-7



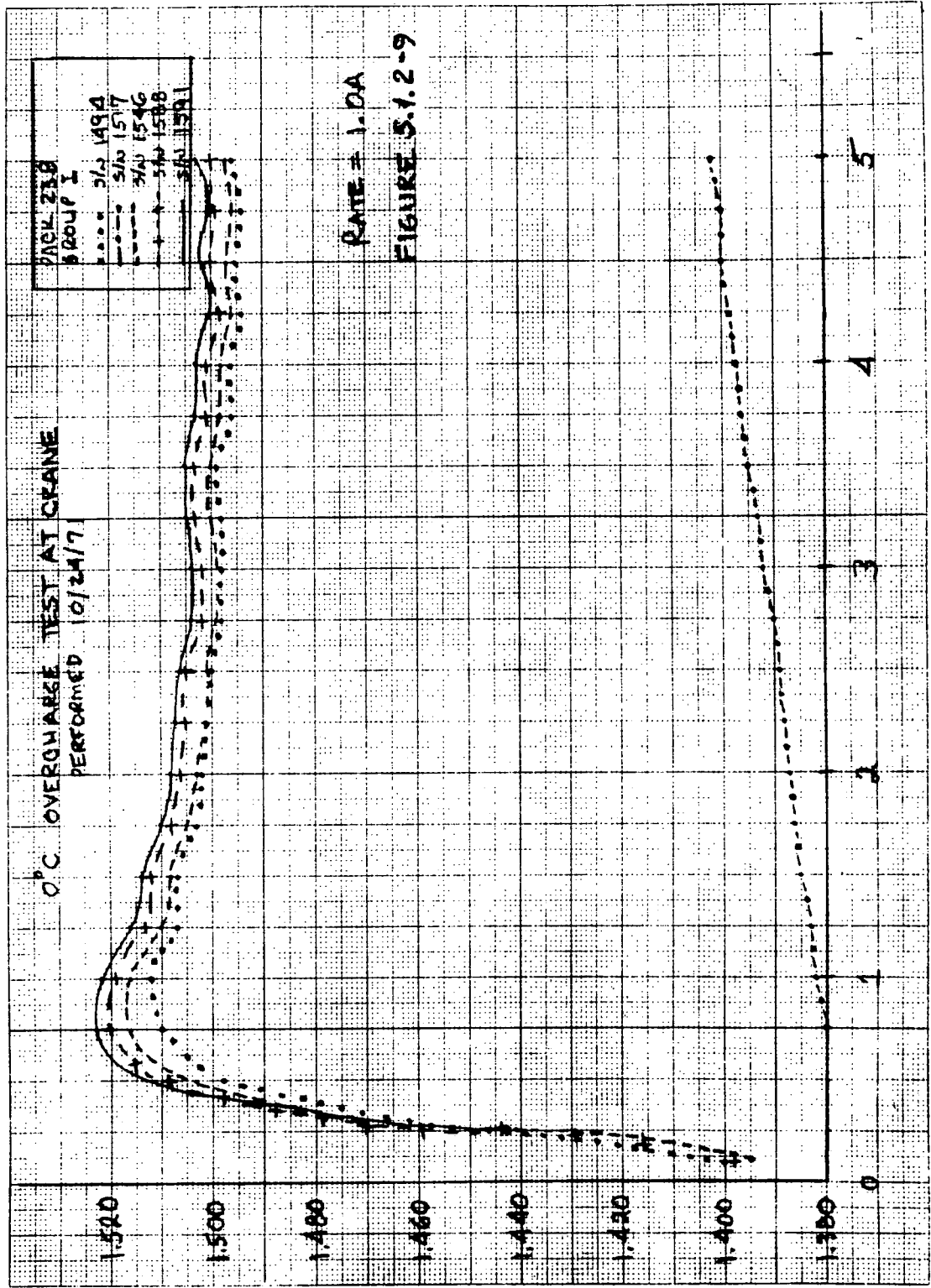
average, about 70 mV lower than the other nine cells in the pack for about 1000 cycles. By cycle 3,710 cell C7 (S/N 1537) had also fallen in end-of-discharge voltage to approximately 60 mV lower than the rest of the pack. Cycling continued and these two cells, C2 and C7, remained consistently lower than the remainder of the pack.

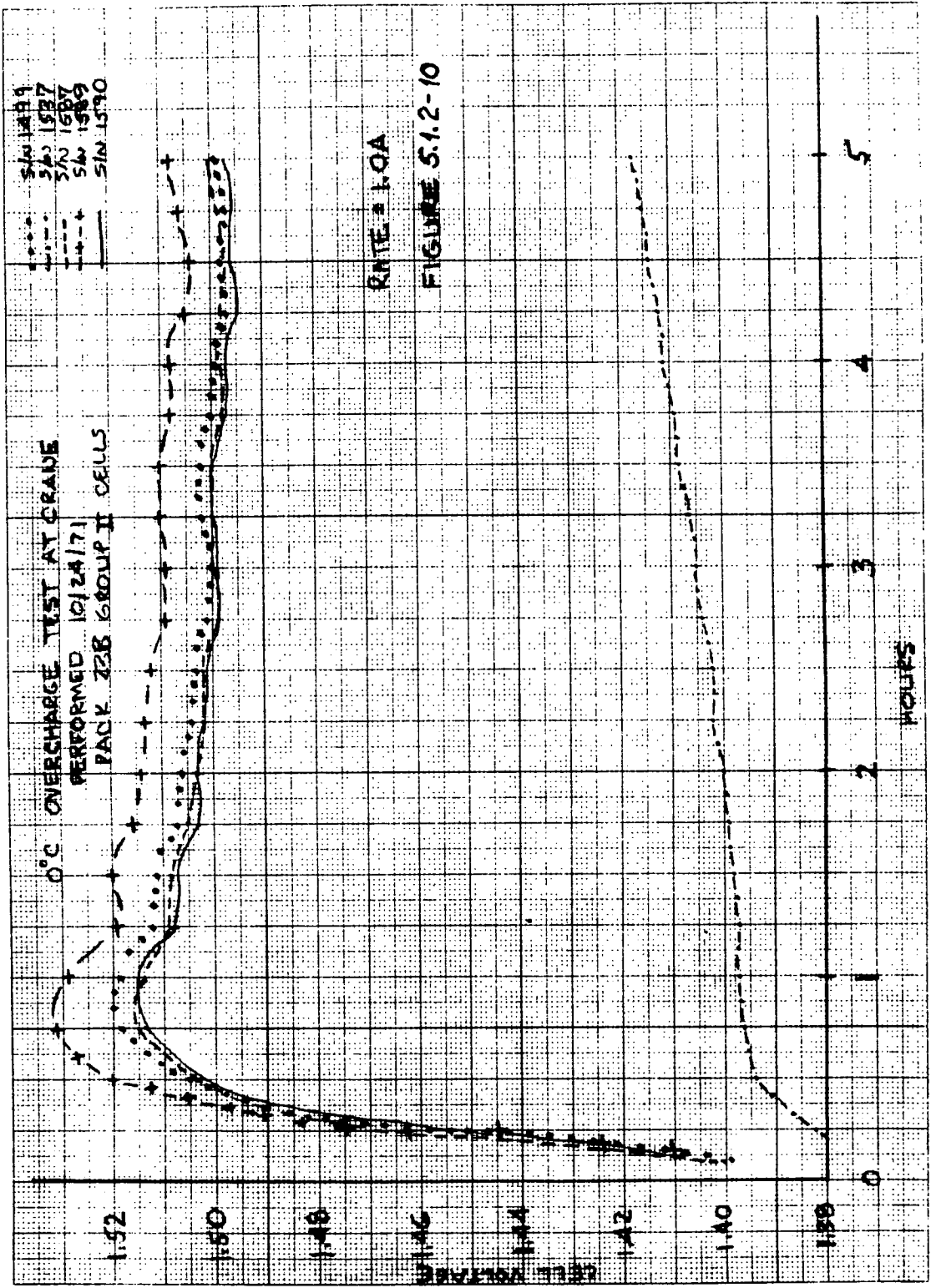
During cycle 3,900 cells C1 and C2 were given a capacity discharge to +0.500 volts while the remainder of the pack continued on cycling. Figure 5.1.2-7 shows the voltage profile of the cells on discharge. Although both C1 and C2 had accumulated an equal number of cycles (3,900) without a low discharge (to +0.500 volts), it is apparent that C2 has a lower second voltage plateau than C1, and it reaches this plateau sooner in the discharge. A comparison of the ampere-hours returned during this discharge with that returned during an earlier cycle (#1,509) is shown in Table 5.1.2-4.

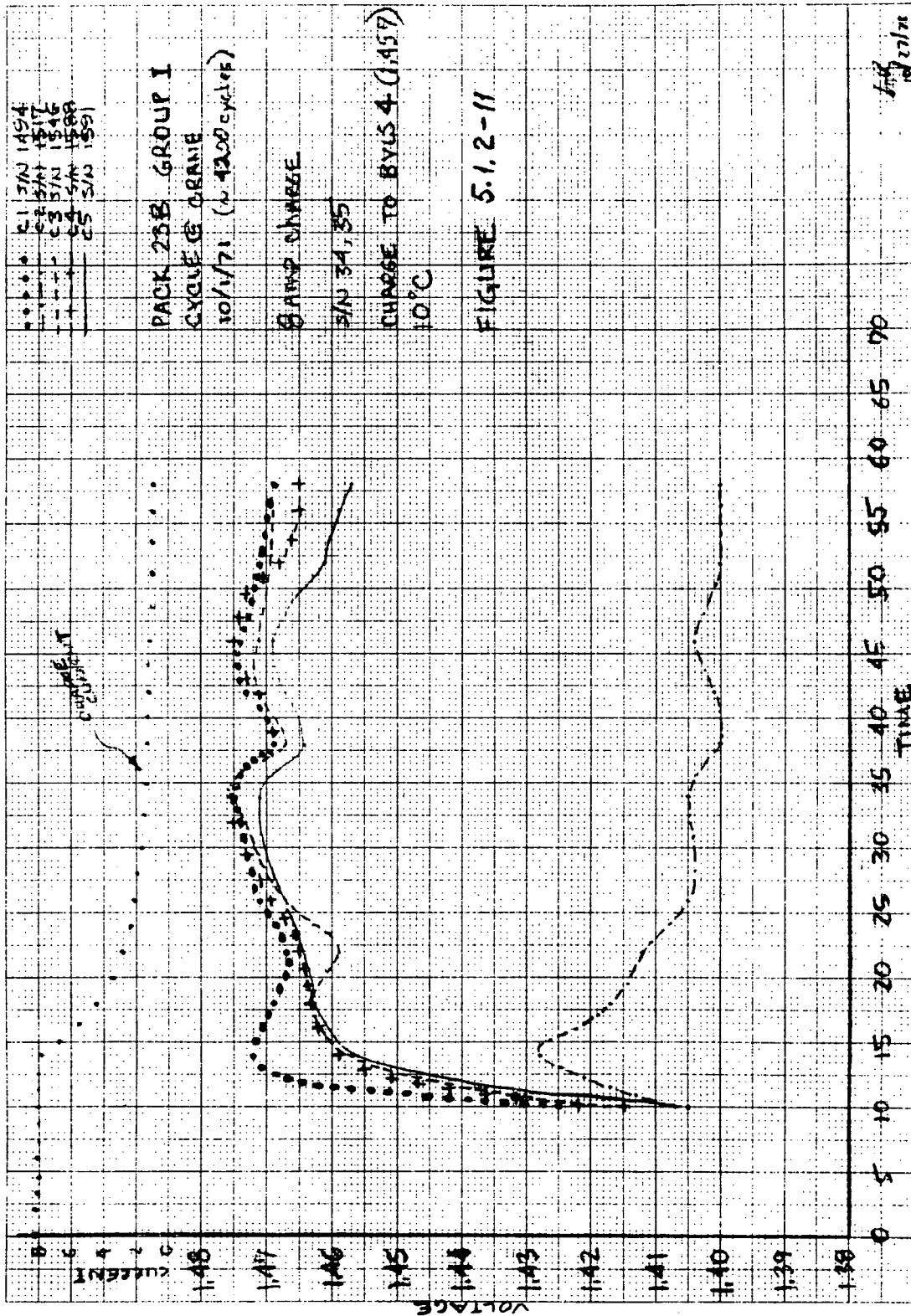
Cycle#	Cell No.	Ampere-Hour	
		Capacity to +1.0 Volts	Capacity to +0.5 Volts
Cycle 1,509	C1	22.1	
	C2	22.0	
Cycle 3,900	C1	19.0	
	C2	16.5	18.3

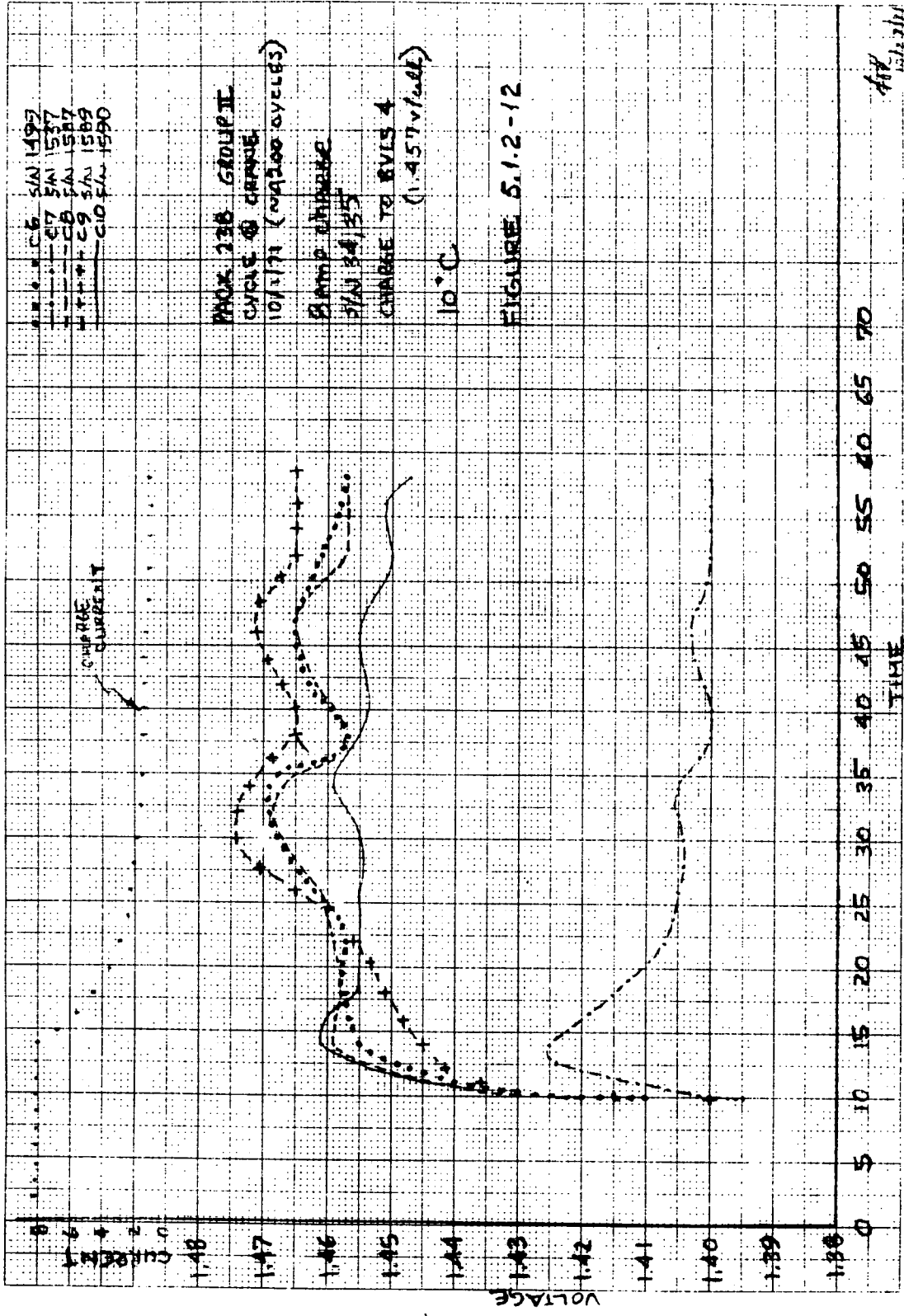
TABLE 5.1.2-4

It was decided that a low temperature overcharge be given the entire pack to determine how C2 and C7 would behave if they were charged without being tied to a voltage limit. The overcharge was performed on 10/24/71 at approximately cycle #4,000. Figures 5.1.2-9 and 5.1.2-10 show the voltage profile during the test. As can be seen, both C2 and C7 failed to come up in voltage with the other cells in the groups. Likewise their pressures barely increased during the 5-hour overcharge. Cell C2 increased from -6" at start-of-overcharge to -4" upon completion of the five hours, while C7 changed from -5" to -4". The other cells in the pack started into the overcharge with slightly positive pressures (+6 psig to +11 psig) and ended with pressures ranging from +22 psig to +31 psig. The positive electrodes in C2 and C7 were either not gassing or else the negative electrodes were recombining the oxygen as fast as it was evolving. Following the overcharge the pack was again placed on 10°C cycling. Figures 5.1.2-11 and 5.1.2-12 show a typical charge cycle approximately 200 cycles after the overcharge test. The peculiar behavior of C2 and C7 is still









apparent.

A special test was performed in February, 1972, on two cells which exhibited a large voltage difference at the end of each charge cycle. Just prior to the test these cells (C7 and C8) had acquired a total of approximately 5600 cycles without a deep discharge and the total pack was receiving a recharge of 135.6%. The voltages at this time were as follows:

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
E.O.C.V.	1.400	1.408	1.508	1.488	1.508	1.388	1.362	1.496	1.499	1.476
E.O.D.V.	1.196	1.249	1.200	1.214	1.218	1.200	1.120	1.208	1.212	1.208

Cells C7 (S/N 1537) and C8 (S/N I587) were selected for the special tests based on their end-of-charge voltage difference (134 mV). The test regime shown in Table 5.1.2-5, was conducted with the intent to perform a chemical/physical analysis afterwards to see if the voltage divergence had any physical manifestations in the cells. It was found, however, that both cells appeared "normal" upon completion of the electrical tests. The chemical/physical analyses, therefore, were not performed on these two cells as had been planned. The initial discharge of C7 and C8 after they had been removed from pack 23B is shown in Figure 5.1.2-13. Both cells to this point had received 5,600 cycles without receiving a deep discharge yet, as in the case of C1 and C2, their voltage profiles are not the same. Cell C8 has two definite plateaus; the higher at around 1.18 volts (the OAO spacecraft URG level) and the lower around 1.05-1.07 volts. Cell C7, on the other hand, shows only a single, lower, plateau and falls below +1.00 volts much sooner than C8. The capacity to +1.00 volts and +0.5 volts shows a marked reduction from the original capacity measured for cell C7 while C8 shows little difference.

Cycle #	Cell No.	Ampere-Hour	
		Capacity to +1.0 Volts	Capacity to +0.5 Volts
Cycle 1,509	C7	22.2	
	C8	21.0	22.1
Cycle 5,600	C7	17.0	17.7
	C8	22.0	23.5

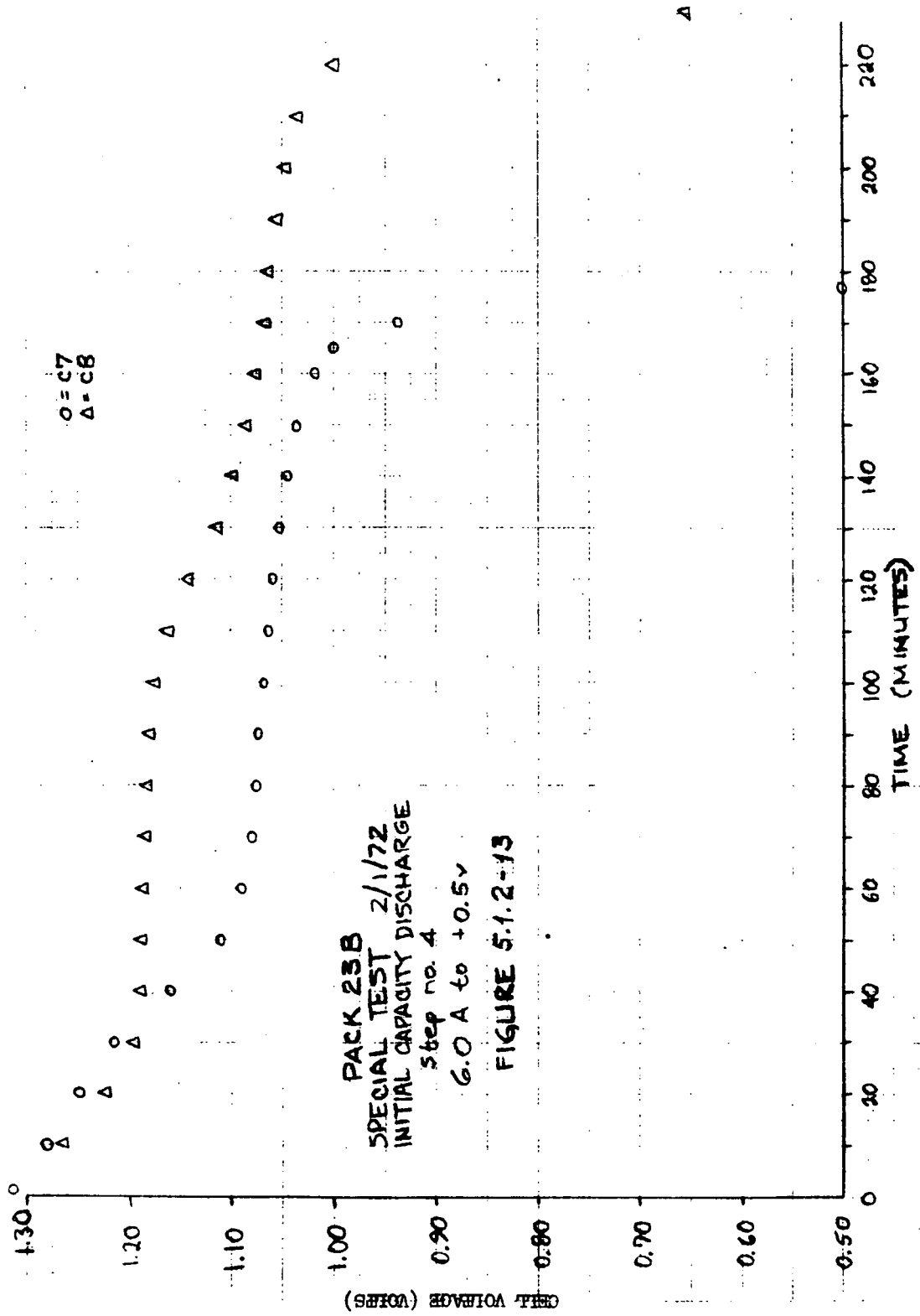
TABLE 5.1.2-6

Although, as Table 5.1.2-6 indicates, cell C8 shows an increase of only about one ampere hour of capacity, a comparison of Figures 5.1.2-6 and 5.1.2-13 shows that

TABLE 5.1.2-1

Special Test on Cells C7 & C8 ofPack 23B During February 1972TABLE OF EVENTS

<u>Step Number</u>	<u>Step Description</u>
1.	Run pack 23B on tally prior to removing C7 and C8.
2.	Remove C7 and C8 from pack. Place pack back on life cycling.
3.	Run 10 life-cycles on C7 and C8 as a pack using the OAO test regime with a voltage limit of 1.403 v/c.
4.	Discharge each cell @ 6.0 amps to +0.5 volts.
5.	Taper charge each cell.
6. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	Overcharge test @ 0°C followed by leak test and gas sample.
7.	Discharge at C/2 rate to +0.5 volts per cell.
8.	Taper charge each cell.
9.	Run 10 life-cycles.
10.	Discharge @ C/2 rate to +0.5V per cell. Place 1Ω resistors across cells for 16 hours. Remove resistor and read OCV for 24 hours.
11.	Charge each cell for 48 hours @ C/20 rate.
12.	Perform leak test at end of 48 hour charge
13.	Discharge @ C/2 rate to +0.5V each cell.
14.	Taper charge each cell.
15.	Run 10 life cycles.
16.	Discharge @ C/2 rate to +0.5V per cell. Place 1Ω resistors across cell when discharge is complete. End of test.



the discharge profile of C8 has changed significantly. Upon closer inspection we see that the average wattage is lower for cycle 5,600 from about ninety minutes until completion of the cycle. Table 5.1.2-7 shows the watt-minute accumulation to +1.0 volts for C8 at 1,509 cycles and 5,600 cycles.

Time Interval	T	Cycle 1,509			Cycle 5,600		
		Avg. Volt.	Avg. Watt.	Accumulated Watt-Min.	Avg. Volt.	Avg. Watt.	Accumulated Watt-Min.
0-10 min.	10	1.32	7.92	79.2	1.29	7.74	77.4
10-30 min.	20	1.25	7.50	229.2	1.23	7.38	225.0
30-60 min.	30	1.20	7.20	445.2	1.19	7.14	439.2
60-100 min.	40	1.19	7.14	730.8	1.18	7.08	722.4
100-150 min.	50	1.18	7.08	1084.0	1.13	6.78	1061.4
150-180 min.	30	1.15	6.90	1291.8	1.07	6.42	1254.0
180-200 min.	20	1.10	6.60	1423.8	1.05	6.30	1380.0
200-210 min.	10	1.03	6.18	1485.6	1.04	6.24	1442.4
210-220 min.	10	--	--	--	1.02	6.12	1503.6
TOTAL WATT-MINUTES TO +1.0 V				1,485.6	1,503.6		

TABLE 5.1.2-7

We see from Table 5.1.2-7 that the total watt-minutes delivered from C8 is nearly the same in both cases although the average voltage delivered by C8 is lower during the later cycle.

C8 thus appears to perform in a manner typical of the OAO flight and test cells generally. C7, on the other hand, (and C2 as heretofore noted) seems to have experienced an exceptionally accelerated degradation of some kind. Not only was discharge voltage significantly lower, but ampere-hour capacity was also severely reduced (see Figure 5.1.2-13). At the same time, the prior 0°C overcharge test data showed both a much lower voltage for C7 than the rest of the group, and a rising characteristic rather than a falling one (see Figure 5.1.2-10). These two sets of observations lead to the questions of how well C7 was accepting and storing charge, and what the possible causes may be. Since a few cells in this lot exhibited similar characteristics, answers to these questions are important. Accordingly, investigations are ongoing at this time.

Following the discharge, the two cells were recharged via a taper charge. As Figure 5.1.2-14 shows, both cells reached the limiting voltage (1.496 volts) after approximately 130 minutes on the 10 amp rate. This compares favorably with the taper charge @ 1,509 cycles when C7 and C8 hit the limiting voltage at around 128 minutes on the 10 amp rate. Notice, however, that the end-of-charge voltage of C8 is 27 mV lower than C7. In the overcharge test which followed, cell C7 became the higher voltage cell of the two (see Figure 5.1.2-15). This is contrary to what would be expected since earlier tests had shown that the cells which exhibited low end-of-charge voltages on cycling also showed low voltages during overcharges. When the cells were discharged (Figure 5.1.2-16) the profile does not show a double-plateau as it had earlier. Ampere hour capacity to +1.0 volts on C7 and C8 was 22.8 A-hr. and 21.0 A-hr. respectively, and to +0.5 volts was 23.6 A-hr., and 21.8 A-hr. respectively. All indications were that the low voltage cell had been "conditioned" and no longer displayed the low end-of-charge voltages or lower discharge plateau voltage that it had previously shown. The conditioning was probably due to the low discharge (to +0.5 volts) incurred during step No. 4. The ability of deep discharges to eradicate the double plateau effect has been demonstrated elsewhere (see Appendix E) although it was not previously known if a deep discharge would bring a low voltage cell on charge up to a nominal end-of-charge voltage. Subsequent discharges (Figures 5.1.2-17 through 5.1.2-20) show that the capacity of the two cells remained fairly uniform throughout the remainder of the tests.

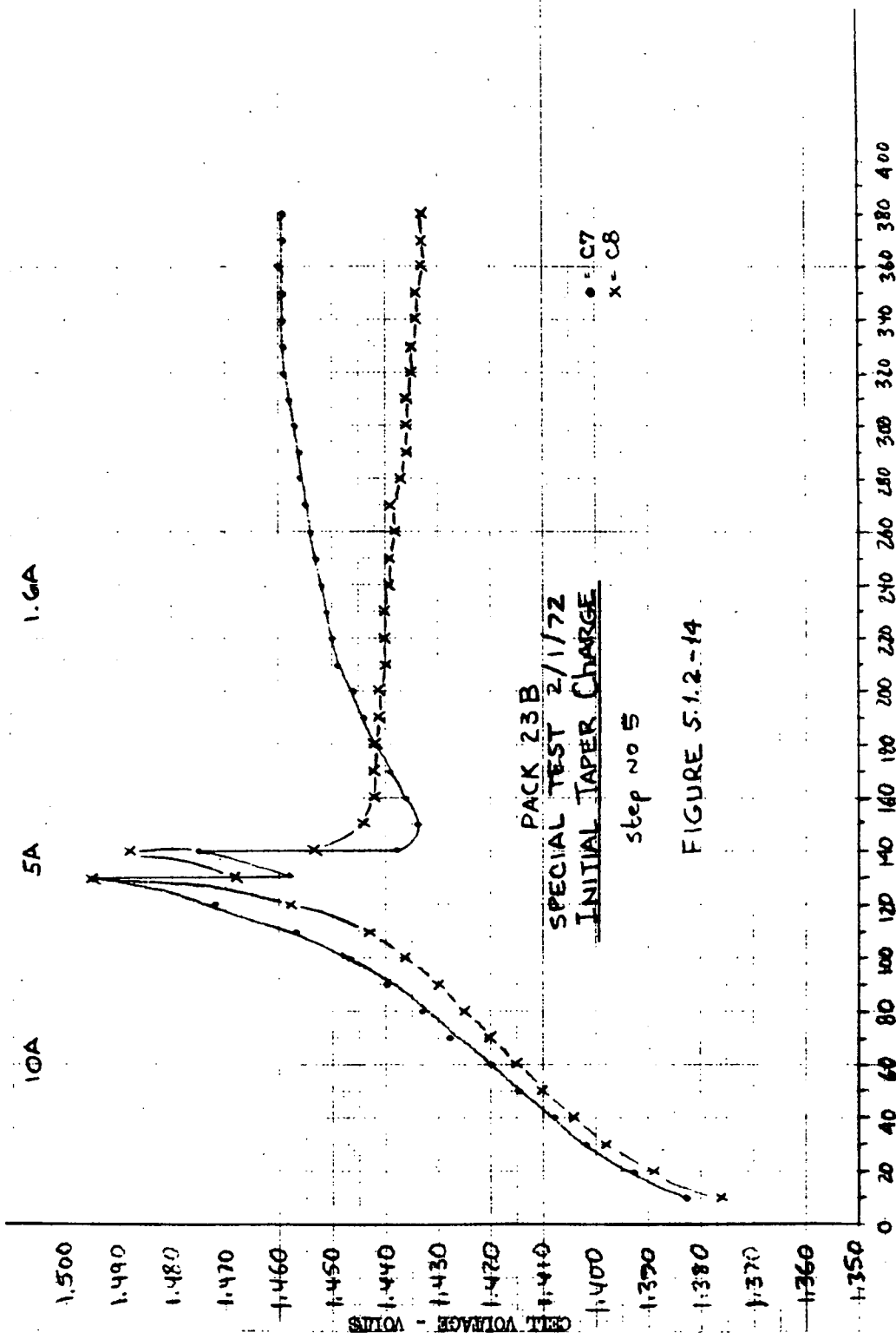
On 2/23/72, another 88 day capacity check was performed on two cells from pack 23B. The cells selected for this capacity check were C5 (S/N 1591) and C6 (S/N 1499). Table 5.1.2-8 shows the end-of-charge voltages before and after the capacity check as well as the percent recharge. It is apparent that the capacity discharge improved the voltage of C6 and brought it from 30-40 mV lower than C5 to less than 20 mV lower than C5. Cells C7 and C8 are displaying voltages approximately 30 mV higher than other cells in the pack. Apparently the series of charges and discharges encountered during the special test of February 1972, conditioned these cells so well that they now respond better than the other pack cells. Cells C1 and C2 are lower by 60-70 mV than the pack average. Cell C2 has remained low since approximately cycle 2,400 or so, while C1 has exhibited a divergence only after about 5000 cycles. Figure 5.1.2-21 shows the capacity discharge of C5 and C6 at 6,000 cycles. As Table 5.1.2-9 indicates there is no appreciable capacity

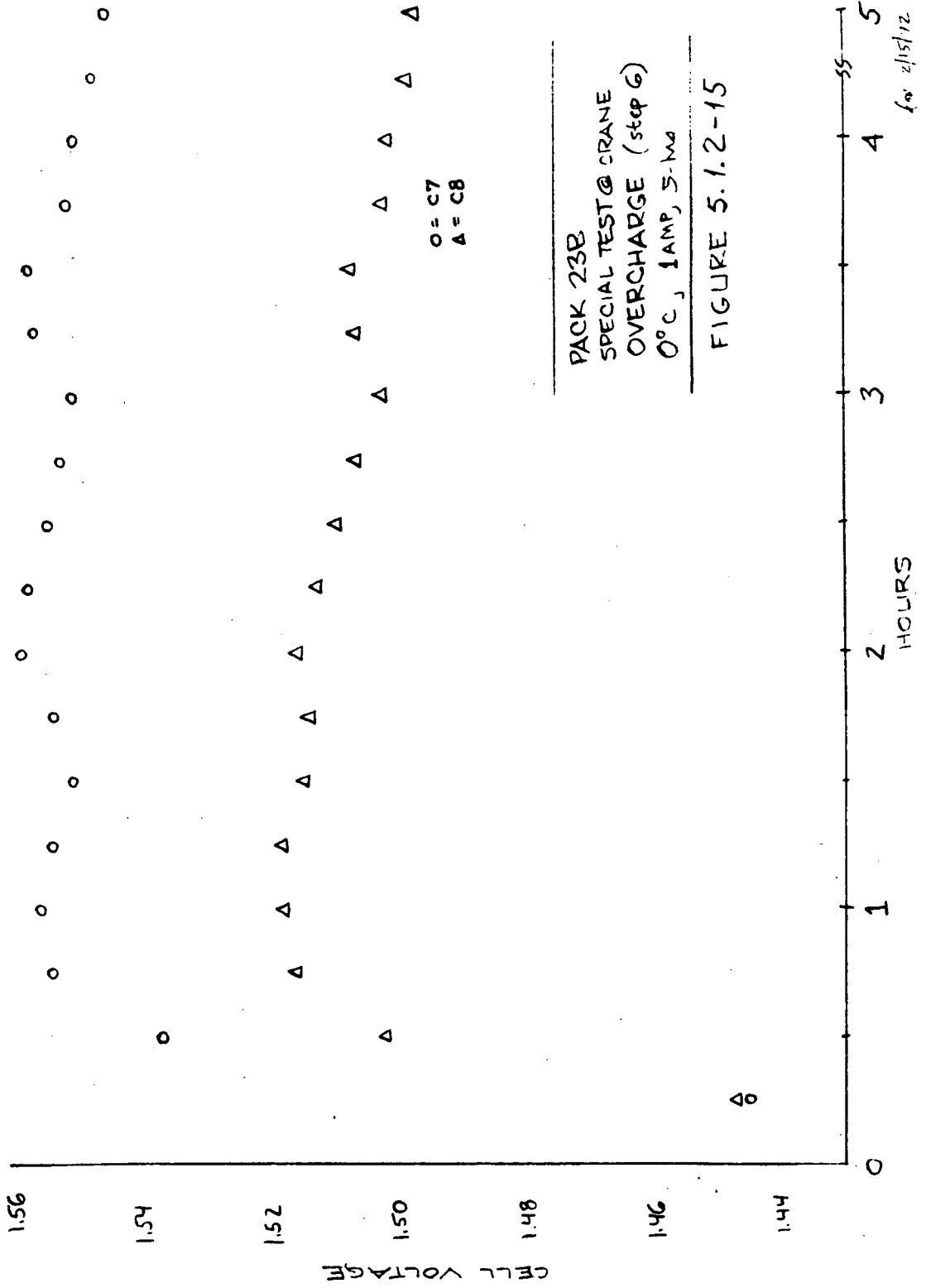
change in C5 from 1,509 to 5,600 cycles. However, C5 shows a decrease of 6 A-hr. in the later cycles. This is verified from Figure 5.1.2-21. We can see, furthermore, that although C5 delivered the same capacity to +1.0 volts, it does so at a lower voltage. Therefore, it shows a net decrease in watt-hours returned over the earlier cycles.

Cell No.	Cycle 1,509		Cycle 6,000	
	Ampere-Hour		Ampere-Hour	
	Cap. to +1.0V	Cap. to +0.5V	Cap. to +1.0V	Cap. to +0.5V
C5	22.1	--	20.8	23.3
C6	22.1	--	16.2	18.7

TABLE 5.1.2-9

Following the capacity check of C5 and C6, cells C7 and C8 were reunited into the pack. All four cells received a taper charge first before being placed into the pack. Cycling was continued on BVLS 4 until 3/2/72, when the voltage limit was lowered to BVLS 1.

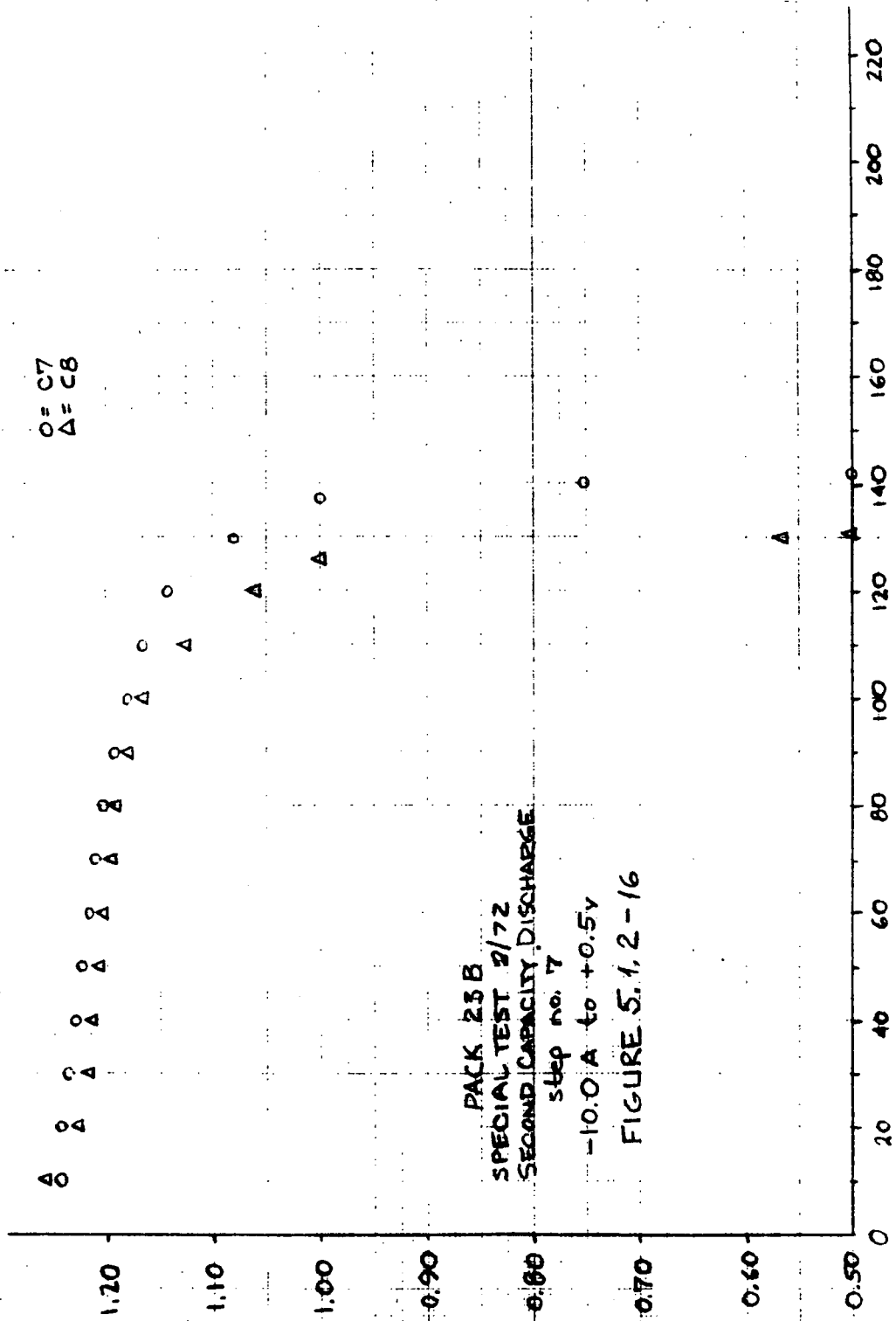


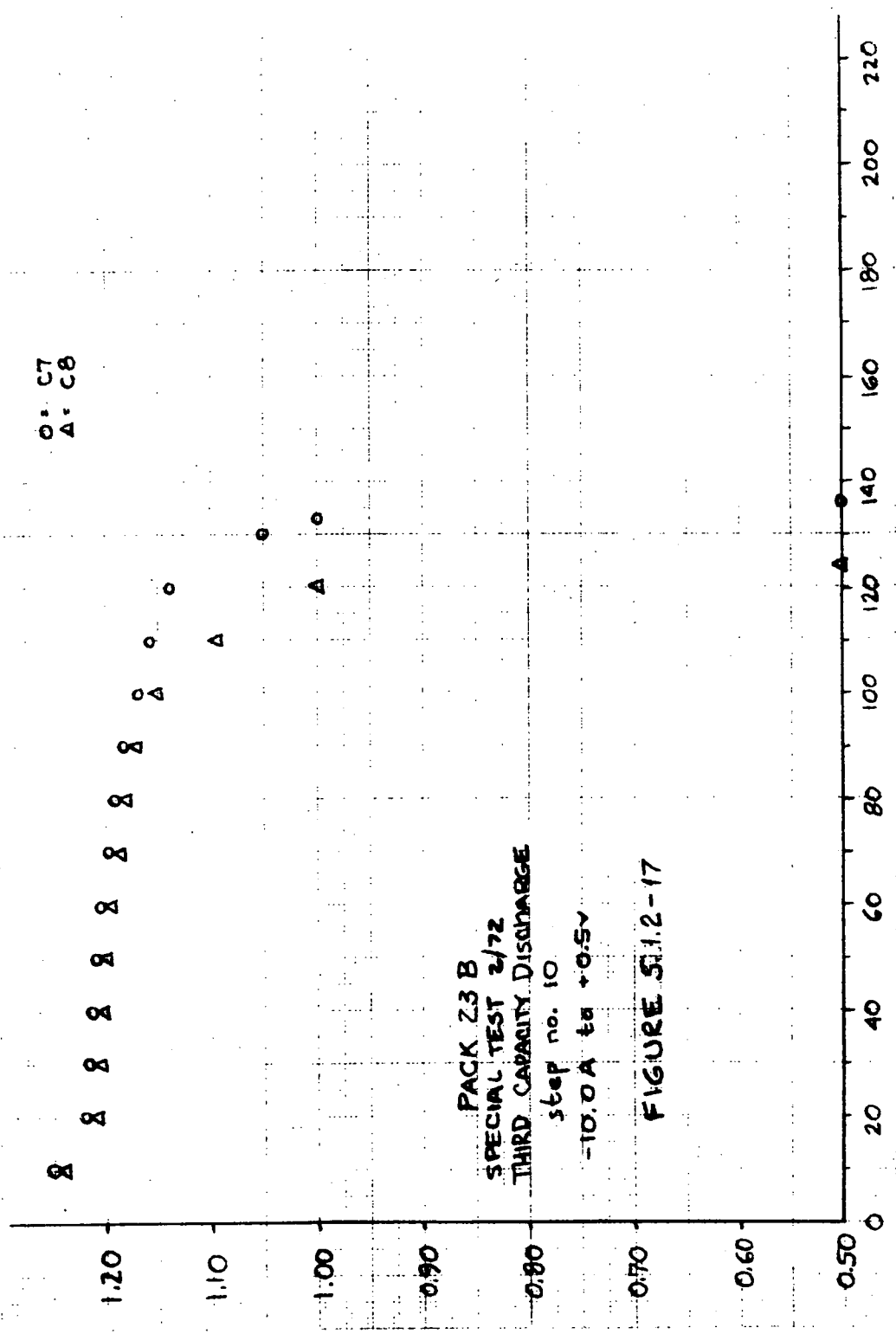


PACK 23B
 SPECIAL TEST @ CRANE
 OVERCHARGE (step G)
 0°C, 1AMP, 5-MG

FIGURE 5.1.2-15

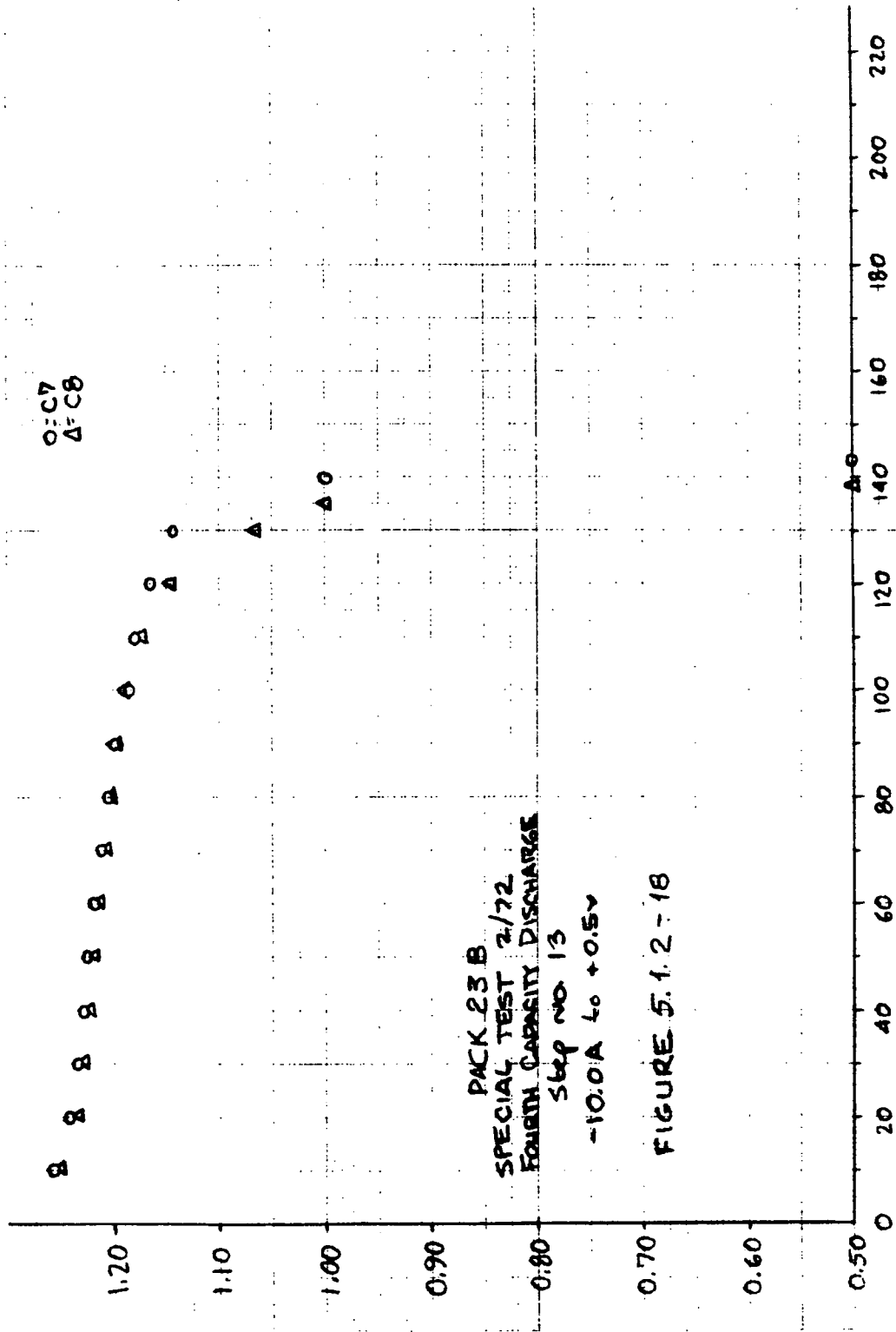
for 2/15/72

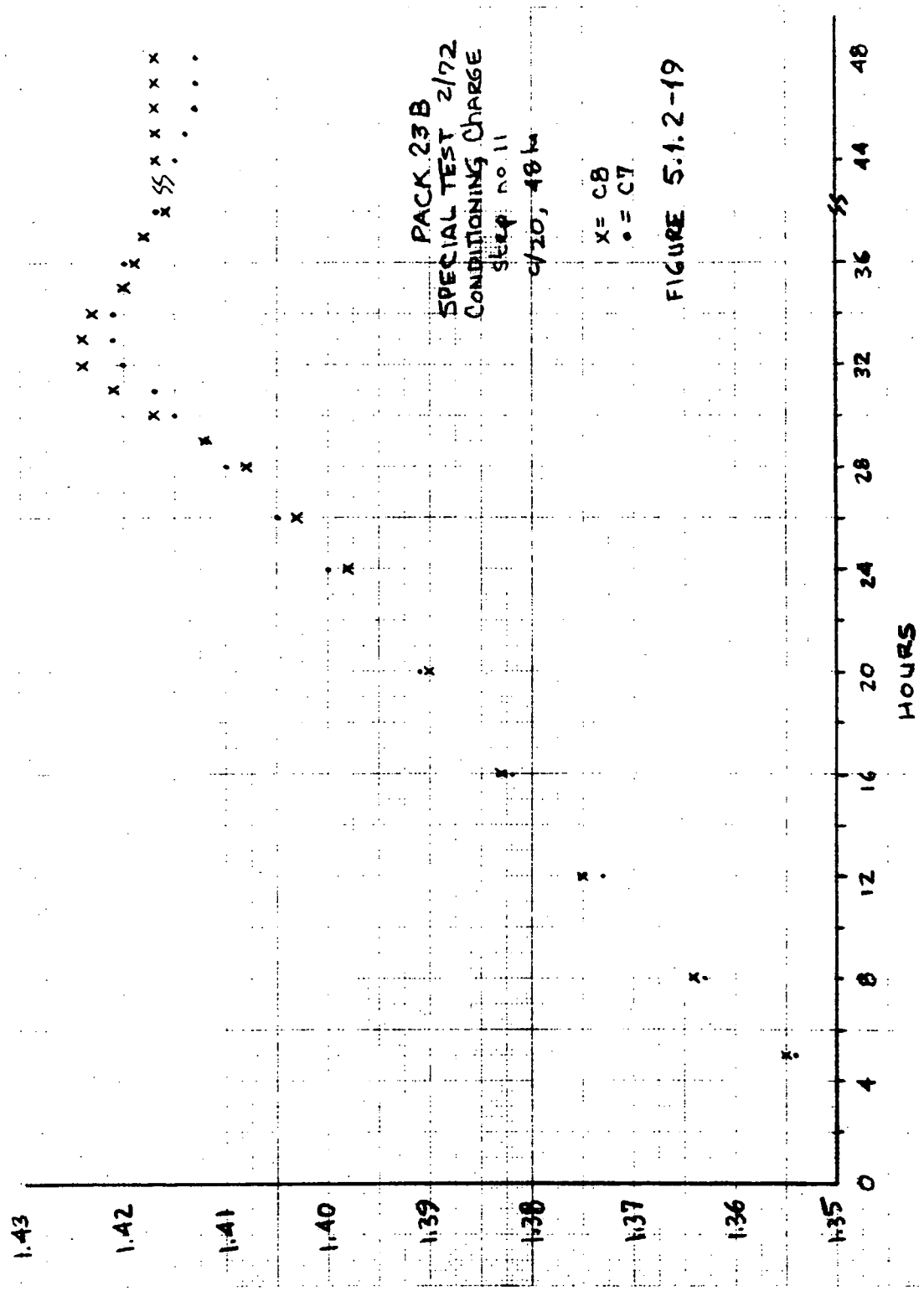




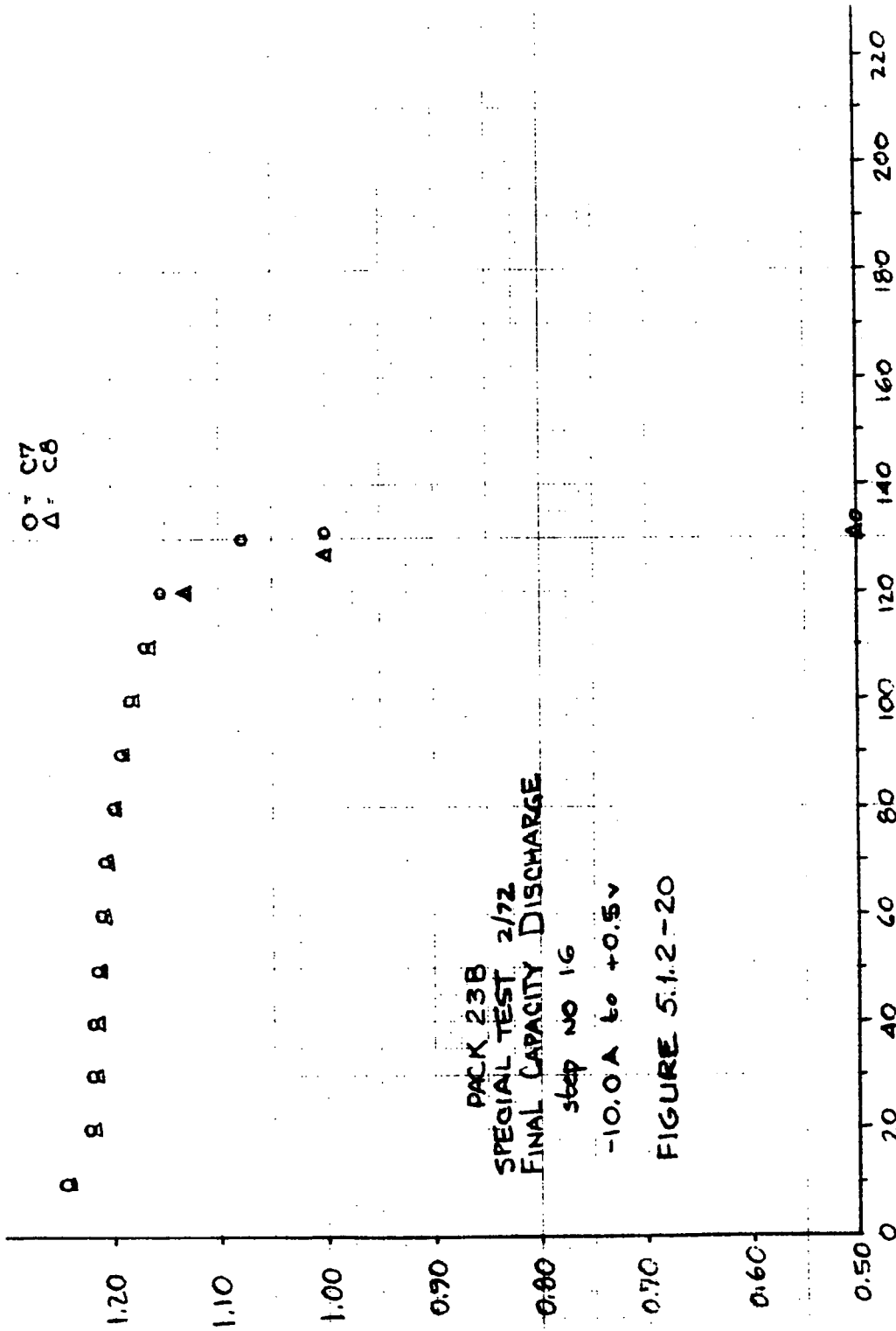
PACK Z3 B
 SPECIAL TEST 2/72
 THIRD CAPACITY DISCHARGE
 step no. 10
 -10.0 A to +0.5V

FIGURE 5.1.2-17





0.7 C7
Δ: C8



Date	Cycle	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	% Recharge
2/21/72	5950	1.424	1.420	1.469	1.469	1.465	1.436	*	*	1.468	1.460	120.7%
2/23/72	6000	1.436	1.404	1.474	1.474	1.474	1.432	*	*	1.474	1.464	119.5%
2/23/72	6000	CAPACITY CHECK ON C5 & C6; C7 & C8 PUT BACK IN PACK AFTER										
		TAPER CHARGE OF C5 THROUGH C8										
2/24/72	6000	1.388	1.376	1.466	1.461	1.478	1.460	1.489	1.484	1.454	1.548	127.5%
2/29/72	6100	1.420	1.388	1.464	1.456	1.466	1.449	1.498	1.484	1.454	1.448	--
3/2/72	6100	1.410	1.396	1.468	1.464	1.468	1.452	1.480	1.480	1.460	1.448	121.0%
3/2/72	6100	PACK LOWERED TO BVLS 1										

End of Charge Voltages for Pack 23B

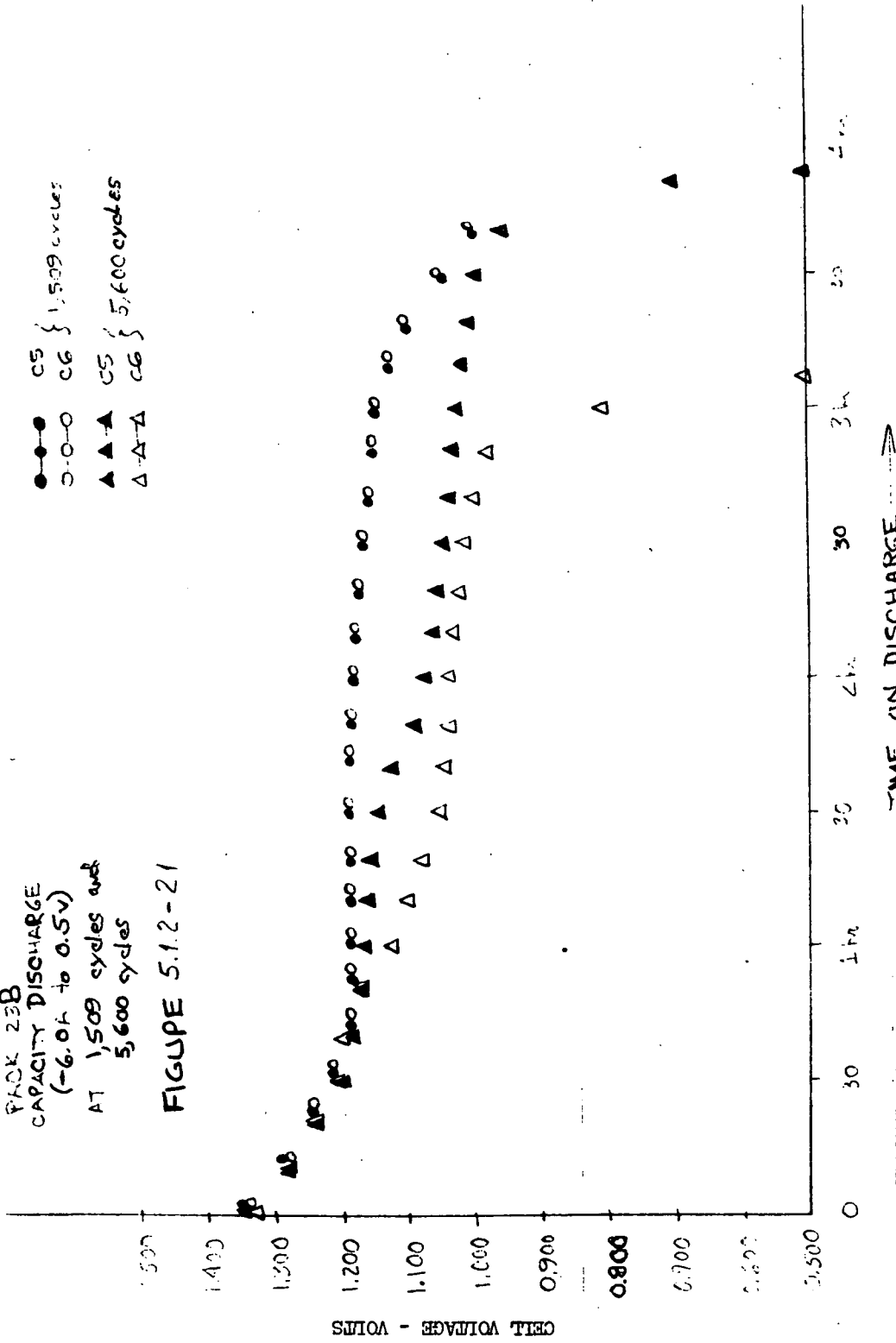
TABLE 5.1.2-8

* Cells removed for "Special Test"

PACK 23B
 CAPACITY DISCHARGE
 (-6.0A to 0.5V)
 AT 1,509 cycles and
 5,600 cycles

FIGURE 5.1.2-21

●—● CS } 1,509 cycles
 ○—○ CG }
 ▲—▲ CS } 5,600 cycles
 △—△ CG }



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5.2 SUMMARY OF TEST REGIME FOR PACK 5

- o No. of series connected cells in pack: 5
- o Cells from OAO battery S/N 34, 35 spare lot
- o Cell serial nos.:

<u>C1</u>	<u>C2</u>	<u>C3</u>	<u>C4</u>	<u>C5</u>	<u>C6</u>	<u>C7</u>	<u>C8</u>	<u>C9</u>	<u>C10</u>
1514	518A	1526	526A	1531	-	-	-	-	-
- o On test at:

NAD, Crane	<input type="radio"/>	Goddard Space Flight Center	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------
- o Depth of discharge: 15%
- o Temperature: 12-13°C
- o Cycle Period: 100 min.
- o Charge Rate: 8A
- o Discharge Rate: 5A
- o Date Test Began: 7/71
- o Type of Charge Control: BVLS 4

TEST DETAILS -

- o This pack underwent approximately 1200 cycles of cell verification testing under BVLS control before beginning these life cycling tests.

PACK 5

5.2.1 Pack Description and Test Results

Pack 5 consists of five, series-connected cells from the spare lot of QAO battery S/N 34, 35. The pack underwent 1200 cycles during cell verification testing before being placed on life cycling at Goddard Space Flight Center in July of 1971. The cycling regime consists of a 6 amp, 15% depth discharge and an 8 amp, charge to BVLS 4, at 13°C.

Table 5.2.1-1 lists the events that the pack has experienced to date. Initial end-of-charge voltage divergence was low, about five millivolts. Percent recharge stabilized to approximately 122% in the first 120 days and remained at that level until day 250. At this time (cycle 1608) an overcharge test at 0°C was performed. Following this overcharge the pack showed a dramatic increase in end-of-charge voltage divergence, paralleled with a rise in end-of-charge pressure and percent recharge (see Figure 5.2.1-1). This rise in voltage divergence is shown in Figure 5.2.1-2. A capacity check performed at cycle 2,408 temporarily reduced this divergence but the end-of-charge voltage spread quickly returned to its pre-discharge conditions.

In an attempt to check the steady rise in voltage divergence, pressure and percent return, it was decided to lower the voltage charge level from BVLS 4 to BVLS 3. This was performed at cycle 2,785 and, after a few hundred cycles, the pack showed favorable performance changes. By cycle 3000 the end-of-charge voltage spread among the cells had decreased from 130 mV at the peak (cycle 2,800) to nearly 65 mV. Percent recharge had dropped from 175% to 162% with an accompanying 10 psia decrease in end-of-charge pressures. At cycle 3000 the voltage charge level was again lowered, this time from BVLS 3 to BVLS 2. Again the cycles immediately following the change showed a rise in divergence followed by another decrease in divergence, recharge and pressure. The charge voltage level was finally reduced to the lowest level, BVLS 1, at cycle 3,158. This had the effect of reducing the voltage divergence to about 35 mV at which value it levelled off and remained. Percent recharge stabilized at 110-115% and cell end-of-charge pressure converged at around 5-15 psia.

By cycle 4000 cell voltage divergence had again appeared and therefore an attempt was made to control the divergence by lowering the input charge rate. On cycle 3,996 the rate was reduced from an 8 amp to a 4 amp charge and 88 cycles later it was reduced further to 3 amps. This had the effect of lowering the percent recharge into the pack while maintaining the cells at a full state-of-charge at each cycle. The voltage divergence, however, did not decrease significantly as seen in Figure 5.2.1-2. A precharge adjustment was made on

TABLE OF EVENTS

PACK 5

<u>Cycle No.</u>	<u>Event</u>
1,606	Performed low temperature (0°C) overcharge test
2,408	Capacity discharge to +1.0 V/cell
2,785	From BVLS 4 to BVLS 3
2,918 to 2,973	Temperature rise to 20°C
2,973	Temperature return to 13°C
3,015	From BVLS 3 to BVLS 2
3,158	From BVLS 2 to BVLS 1
3,996	Charge rate lowered from 8A to 4A
4,084	Charge rate lowered from 4A to 3A
4,250	Removed 2 A-hr. oxygen gas (precharge adjustment) from cell #5

TABLE 5.2.1-1

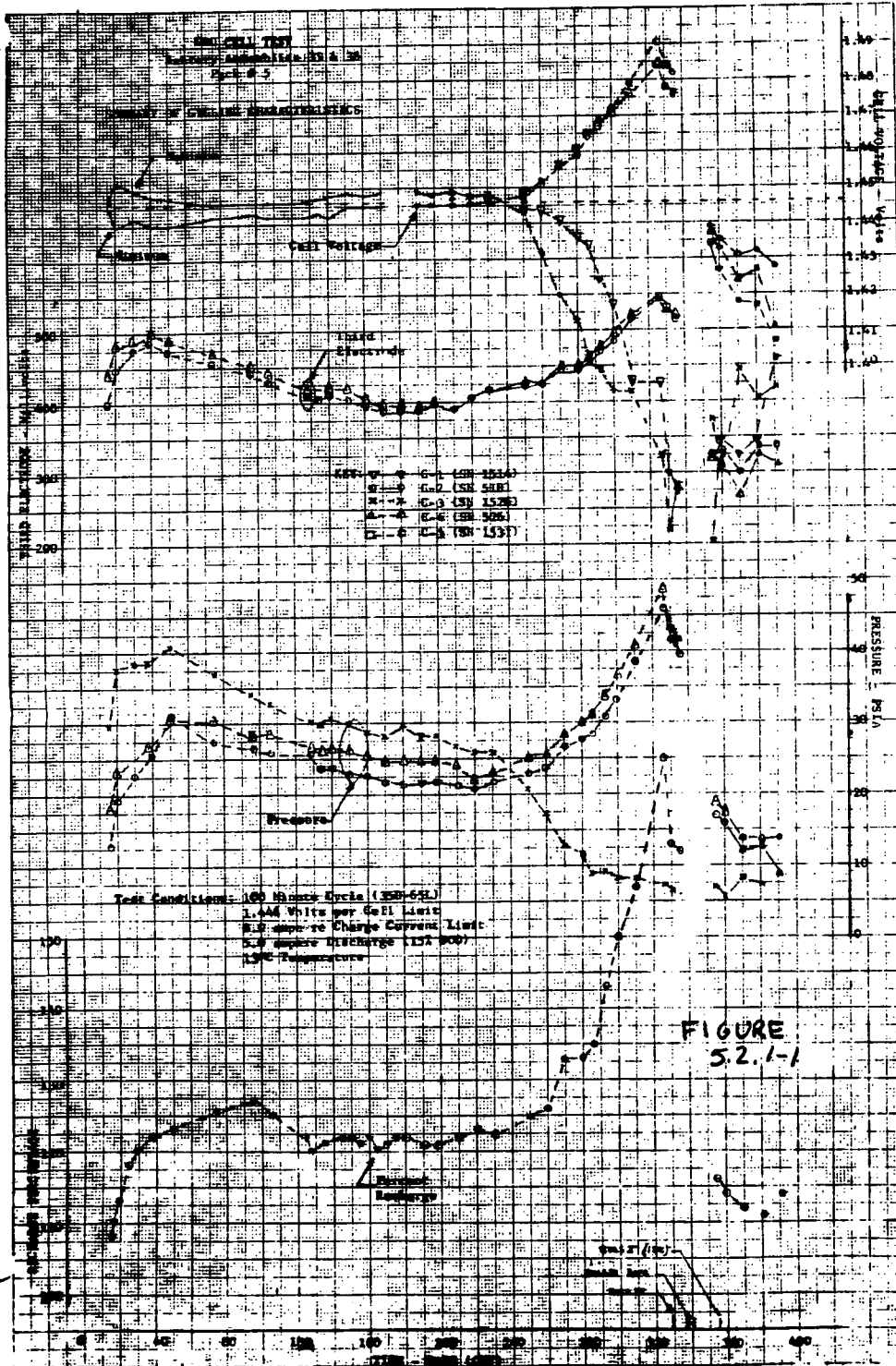
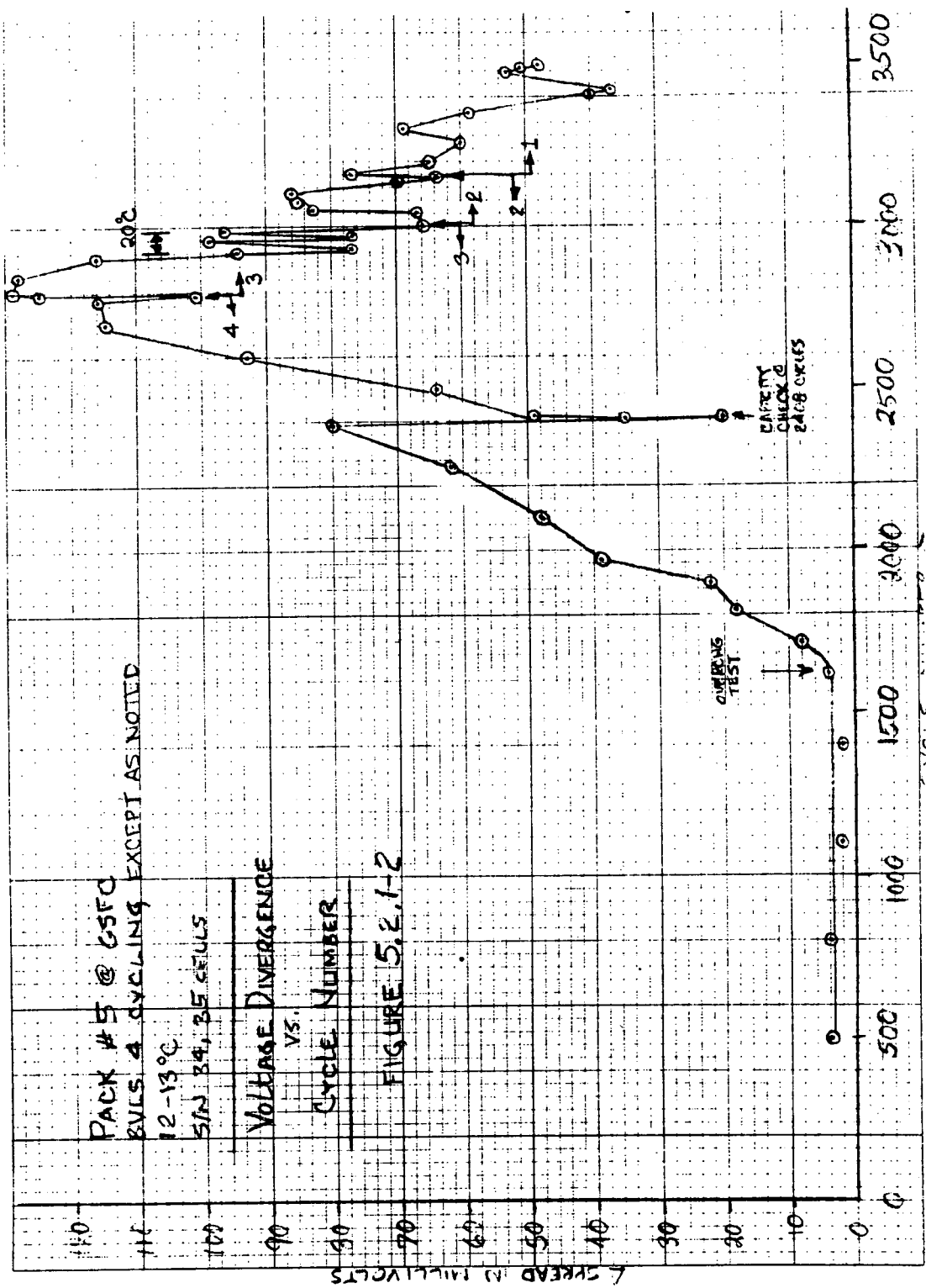


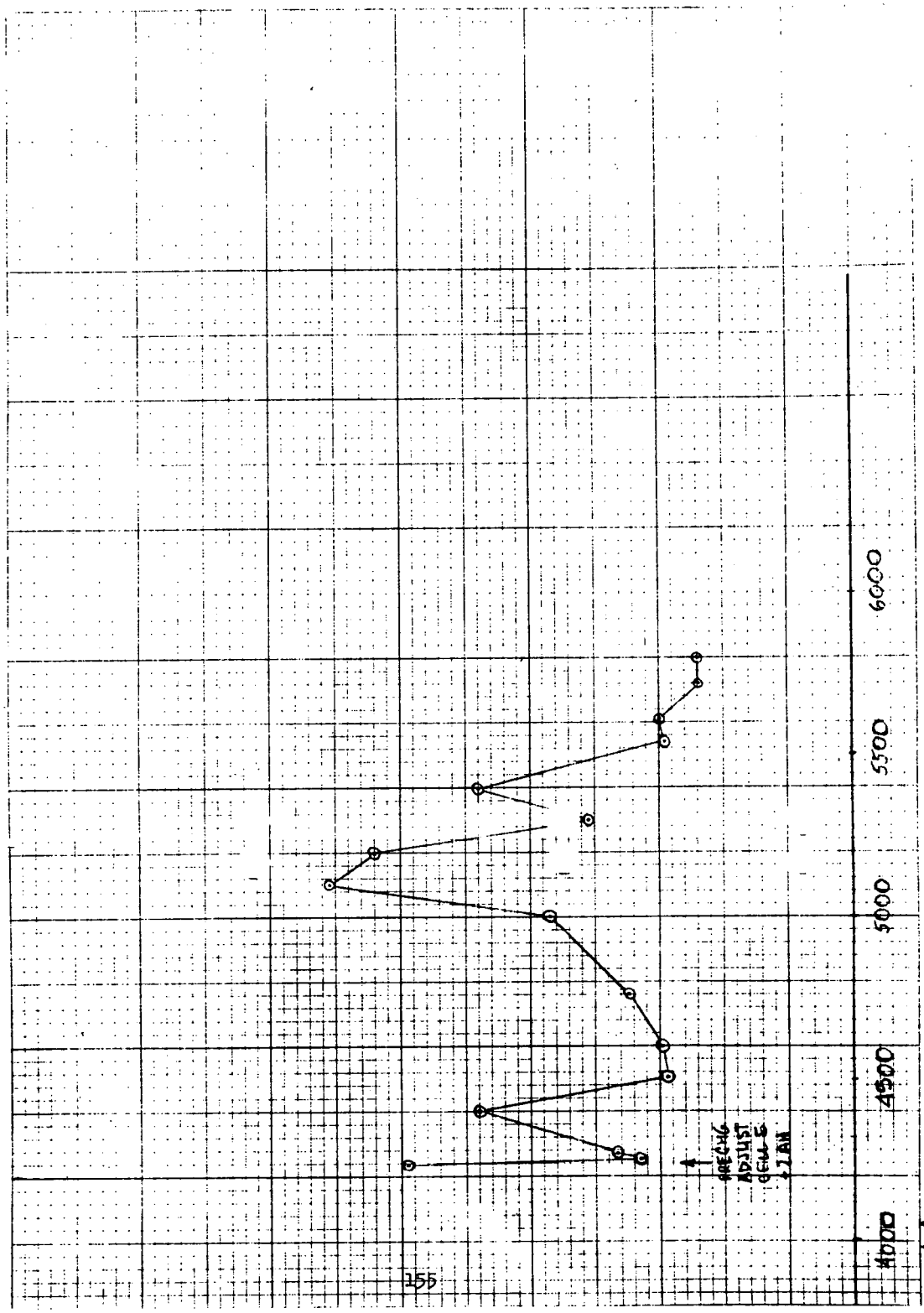
FIGURE 5.2.1-1

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EUGENE DIETZGEN CO
MADE IN U.S.A.

NO. 340R-10 DIETZGEN GRAPH PAPER
10 X 10 PER INCH



150

CHECK
ADJUST
GEAR-B
PLAN

4000

4500

5000

5500

6000

one cell in the pack (#5) by charging the pack until a positive pressure existed and then venting it to remove oxygen gas in the equivalent amount of 2 A-hr. This was performed at cycle 4,250. As seen from Figure 5.2.1-2 the adjustment was followed by an immediate rise in voltage divergence followed by a decrease to pre-adjustment levels. Subsequent to cycle 4,500, the end-of-charge voltage spread in the pack again increased and reached a 81 mV peak about a thousand cycles after the adjustment was made. Beyond cycle 5,000, end-of-charge voltages again converged to a minimum of 24 mV by cycle 5,800. This reduction in divergence was paralleled by a reduction in percent recharge as shown in Table 5.2.1-2. Although energy balance is shown to be maintained at low recharge levels (less than 110%), the table seems to indicate that the recharge is running down but at a very slow rate. However, end-of-discharge voltages are not showing any consistent degradation, indicating that changes in end-of-charge voltage and recharge do not seem to impair the ability of the cells to function normally.

Cycle No.	Percent Recharge	End-of-Discharge		End-of-Charge		Max. P.	Min. P.
		Max. V.	Min. V.	Max. V.	Min. V.		
5,000	108%	1.218(2)	1.157(3)	1.440(2)	1.393(1,3,5)	11.13	5.63
5,101	106%	1.218(2)	1.145(1)	1.469(2)	1.388(5)	8.98	4.82
5,200	106%	1.217(2)	1.166(3)	1.463(2)	1.389(5)	7.46	5.08
5,300	104%	1.225(2)	1.197(1,3)	1.439(2)	1.398(1,3)	7.20	4.67
5,400	106%	1.220(2)	1.167(3)	1.444(2)	1.386(5)	6.68	4.88
5,500	104%	1.209(2)	1.184(1)	1.426(2)	1.397(5)	7.07	4.98
5,605	104%	1.208(2)	1.177(1)	1.426(2)	1.396(5)	7.04	4.98
5,720	102%	1.213(2)	1.182(1)	1.423(2)	1.399(5)	6.91	4.69
5,800	104%	1.222(2)	1.179(1)	1.426(2)	1.402(3,5)	6.78	4.54

End-of-Charge and Discharge Voltages

Pressures and Percent Recharge for Pack # 5

NOTES:

All voltages (V) in volts

All pressures (P) in psia

Cell S/W shown in parenthesis

All cycles to BVIS 1 @ +3 amp charge rate

TABLE 5.2.1-2

5.3 SUMMARY OF TEST REGIME FOR PACK 6

- o No. of series connected cells in pack: 5
- o Cells from OAO battery S/N 34, 35 spare lot
- o Cell serial nos.:

<u>C1</u>	<u>C2</u>	<u>C3</u>	<u>C4</u>	<u>C5</u>	<u>C6</u>	<u>C7</u>	<u>C8</u>	<u>C9</u>	<u>C10</u>
1542	495A	1554	497A	1575	-	-	-	-	-

- o On test at:
NAD, Crane Goddard Space Flight Center
- o Depth of discharge: 15%
- o Temperature: 12-13°C
- o Cycle Period: 100 min.
- o Charge Rate: 8A
- o Discharge Rate: 5A
- o Date Test Began: 7/71
- o Type of Charge Control: BVLS 4, except between cycles 1501-2360 and 3650-5900 when BVLS 1 was applied.

TEST DETAILS -

- o This pack had received approximately 1200 cycles of cell verification testing at BVLS 8 combined with third electrode control before beginning these life cycle tests. Third electrode control involved a bi-level decrease to BVLS 1 when auxiliary signal reached its limit.

PACK 6

5.3.1 Test Description and Results

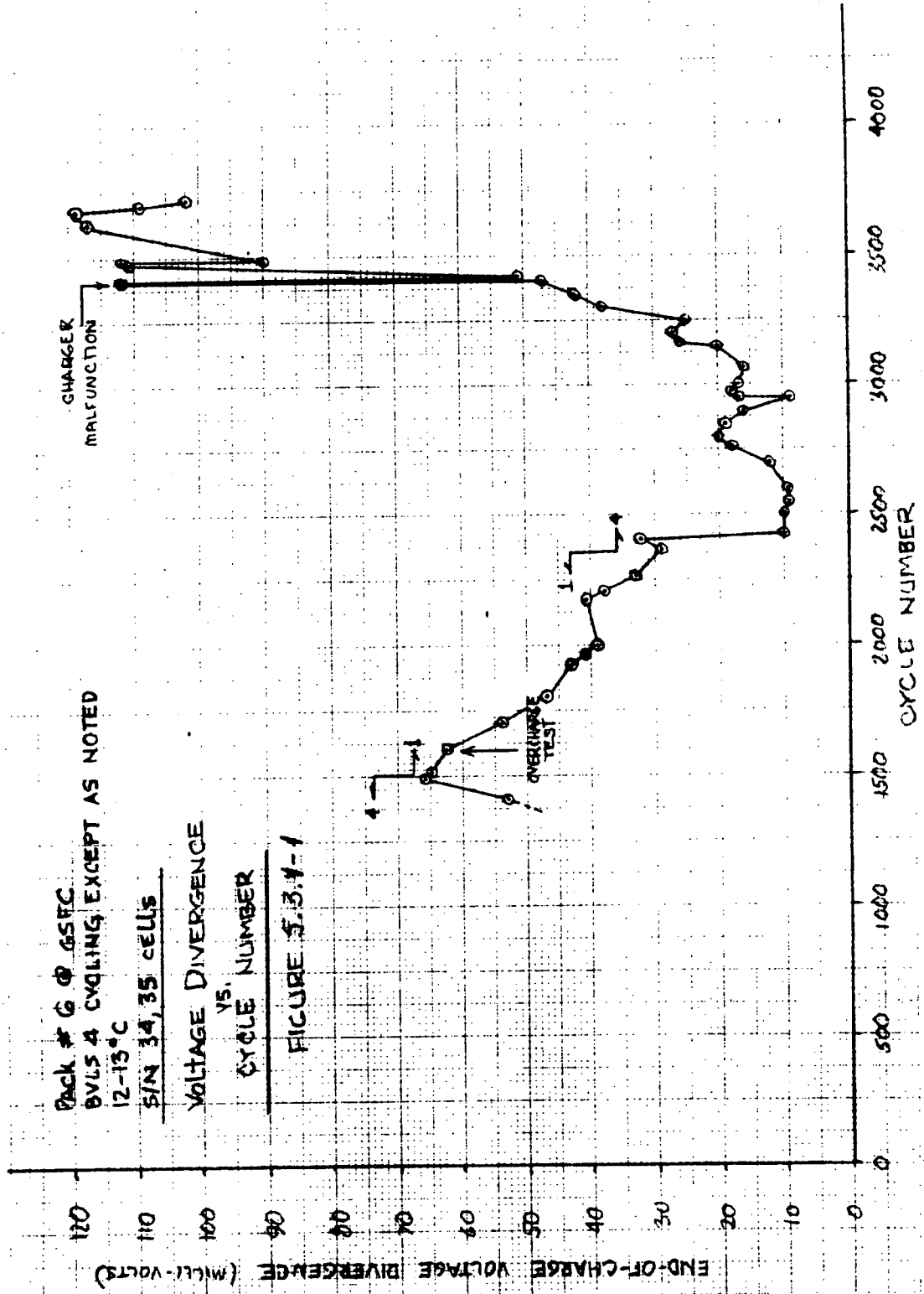
Pack number 6 consists of five (5) series connected cells taken from OAO battery lot S/N 34 and 35. These cells had first received cell verification testing at NASA/GSFC where they were cycled at BVLS 8 in combination with third electrode control.¹⁴

Following this test, in July 1971, this pack was placed on life test at BVLS 4 at 13°F temperature. Figure 5.3.1-1 shows an end of charge voltage divergence of 65 mV, observed after, 1500 orbital cycles. The limit was reduced to BVLS 1 from cycles 1501 through 2360. This resulted in a smaller divergence -- about 30 mV -- by cycle 2360. The test was then returned to BVLS 4 to determine if a return to the original divergence value would occur. Slowly, an increase was noted, and by cycle 3400 it had reached a value of 47 mV. At cycle 3,413 the charger malfunctioned, exceeding its preset voltage. Cell #5 in the pack reached 1.573 volts, and total divergence was 112 mV. Three cycles later the mishap was corrected. Then, with the voltage controlled at BVLS 4 on all subsequent cycles, another 112 mV divergence occurred at cycle 3,480.

The direct relationship between voltage divergence and BVLS level (as the control of charge regime) has been previously noted. Generally, divergence value seems nearly linear function of BVLS level for any given group of cells.

Prior to cycle 3,400, pressures in the pack were about 10 psia, except cell 3 (closer to 20 psia). During those cycles without current cutback, cell 3 reached 82 psia. Later, pressures returned to normal.

Table 5.3.1-1 shows the charge/discharge parameters found in cycles 5000 through 5900. Voltage divergence was low -- 10 to 30 mV. Despite a falling recharge percentage, these cycles demonstrate that 3 amp charge rate at BVLS 1 is sufficient to maintain energy balance for more than 1000 cycles. This is identical to the findings from pack 5 tests.



Cycle No.	Percent Recharge	End-of-Discharge		End-of-Charge			
		Max. V.	Min. V.	Max. V.	Min. V.		
5,000	112%	12.15(2)	1.185(3)	1.418(5)	1.394(1)	6.55	4.72
5,100	107%	1.201(4)	1.163(3)	1.433(4)	1.394(2)	5.99	4.62
5,200	104%	1.212(1)	1.176(3)	1.411(1)	1.402(5)	6.61	4.54
5,300	105%	1.198(1)	1.173(3)	1.411(5)	1.402(2)	7.14	5.01
5,410	102%	1.168(5)	1.146(3)	1.411(3)	1.402(4)	6.75	4.42
5,500	103%	1.176(5)	1.154(3)	1.410(3)	1.404(2)	7.33	4.43
5,615	103%	1.182(5)	1.163(3)	1.389(3)	1.383(2)	7.75	4.59
5,729	99%	1.179(5)	1.166(3)	1.409(3)	1.402(2)	7.78	4.34
5,800	101%	1.165(5)	1.143(2)	1.411(3)	1.403(2)	7.86	4.57
5,900	97%	1.169(5,4)	1.150(2)	1.409(3)	1.401(2)	7.86	4.39

End-of-Charge and Discharge Voltages,

Pressures and Percent Recharge for Pack #6

NOTES:

All voltages (V) in volts

All pressures (P) in psia

Cell S/N shown in parenthesis

All Cycles to EVLS 1 @ +3 amp charge rate

TABLE 5.3.1-1

5.4 SUMMARY OF TEST REGIME FOR PACK 35B

- o No. of series connected cells in pack: 5
- o Cells from OAO battery S/N 34, 35 spare lot
- o Cell serial nos.:

<u>C1</u>	<u>C2</u>	<u>C3</u>	<u>C4</u>	<u>C5</u>	<u>C6</u>	<u>C7</u>	<u>C8</u>	<u>C9</u>	<u>C10</u>
1573	512A	1578	515A	1492	-	-	-	-	-

- o On test at:
 - NAD, Crane
 - Goddard Space Flight Center
- o Depth of discharge: 15%
- o Temperature: 10°C
- o Cycle period: 90 minutes
- o Charge rate: 8 amp
- o Discharge rate: 6 amp
- o Date test began: 1/26/71
- o Type of charge control: BVLS 4 cycling

TEST DETAILS -

- o This pack is similar to pack 23B except for the following details:
 - Has two third-electrode cells (512A and 515A)
 - Has not received any capacity checks
 - Has not received any overcharges greater than the BVLS 4 cycling.
 - The cells received an unmodified Gulton precharge.

PACK 35B

5.4.1 Pack Description and Test Results

Pack 35B consists of five series-connected cells from the spare lot of OAO battery S/N 34, 35. Unlike pack 23B, these cells received an unmodified Gulton precharge. However, the gas vented from each cell was collected and is given in the precharge section of this report. Following the routine electrical testing at the seller facility, the cells were sent to NAD, Crane for additional testing in January 1971.

Upon arrival at NAD, Crane the cells received a C/20, 48-hour conditioning cycle (see Figure 5.4.1-1). Following the conditioning, the pack was discharged at C/2 rate to +0.5 volts each cell. Capacities were as follows:

C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
24.2 A-hr.	23.7 A-hr.	24.0 A-hr.	23.5 A-hr.	24.2 A-hr.

During two taper charges* which followed, the cells developed high pressures in the 5 amp portion of charge since they did not reach the voltage limit -- 1.496 volts -- resulting in an overcharge. The maximum voltage during the first taper charge was 1.487 V (C5) after twenty minutes. In the second, cell C5 was again just short of the voltage limit 1.491 volts after twenty-five minutes at 5 Amp rate. (A similar occurrence was observed on pack 23B.) During the third taper charge, cell C5 reached 1.496 volts at 5 Amp rate after seventeen minutes and no high pressures occurred.

On 2/1/71 a 0°C overcharge test was performed on 35B. Figure 5.4.1-2 shows the results of this test. Cell voltages remained fairly close throughout the overcharge; divergence at the voltage peak was 15 mV while at the end of the charge it was only 11 mV.

After two more taper charges the pack was placed on automatic cycling at BVLS 4. Initial recharge ranged between 108 and 110 percent as shown in Figure 5.4.1-3. Although this pack never displayed the extent of voltage divergence that pack 23B did, by cycle 2300 cell C4 (S/N 515A) was beginning to show higher voltages than the others. Table 5.4.1-1 shows representative end-of-charge voltages from cycles 2301 through 5600 with the pack at BVLS 4:

* Taper charge is defined as follows: C/2 (10 Amp) until first cell reaches 1.496V; then C/4 (5 Amp) until first cell reaches 1.496V; then 1.6 Amp for 4 hours.

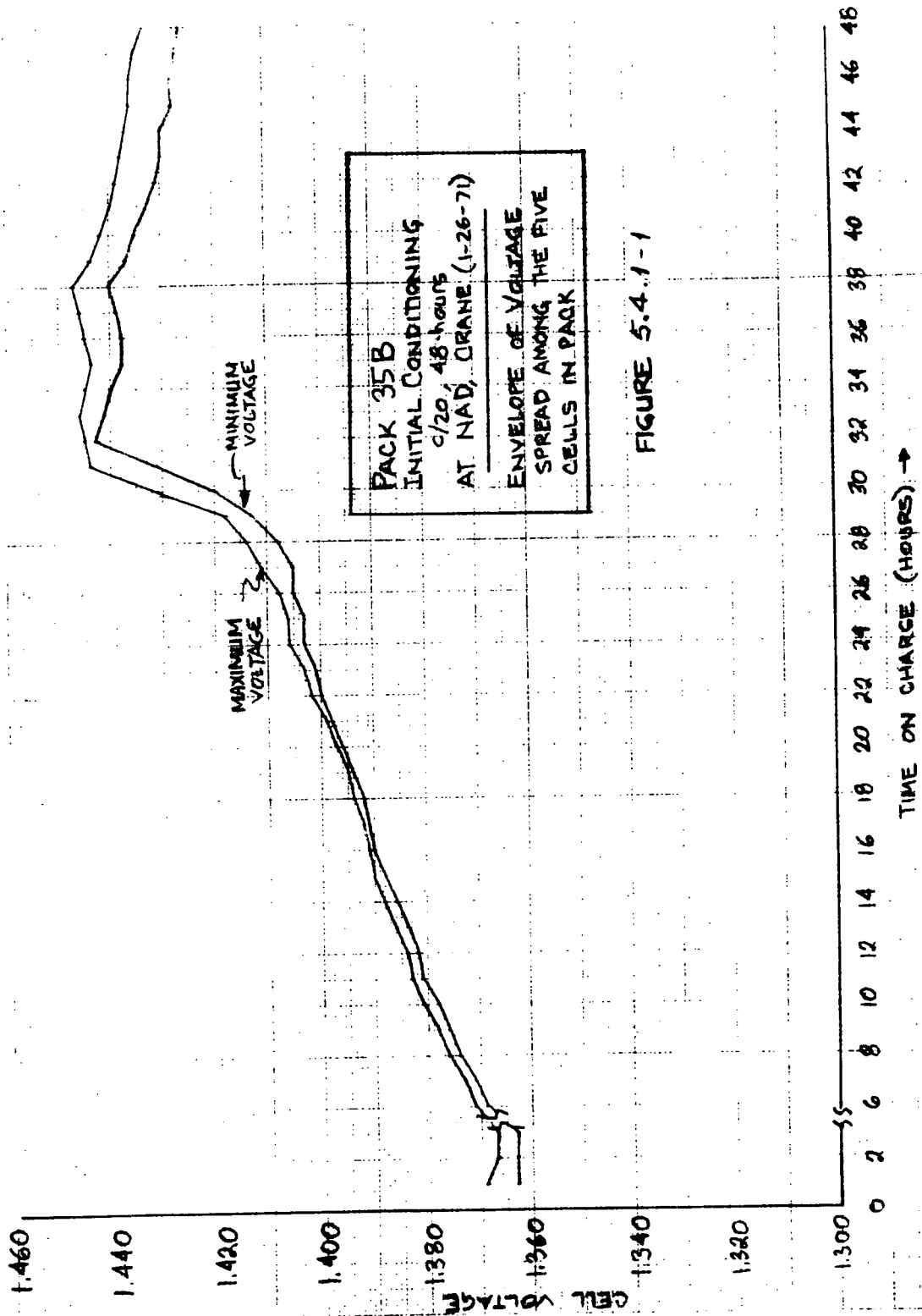


FIGURE 5.4.1-1

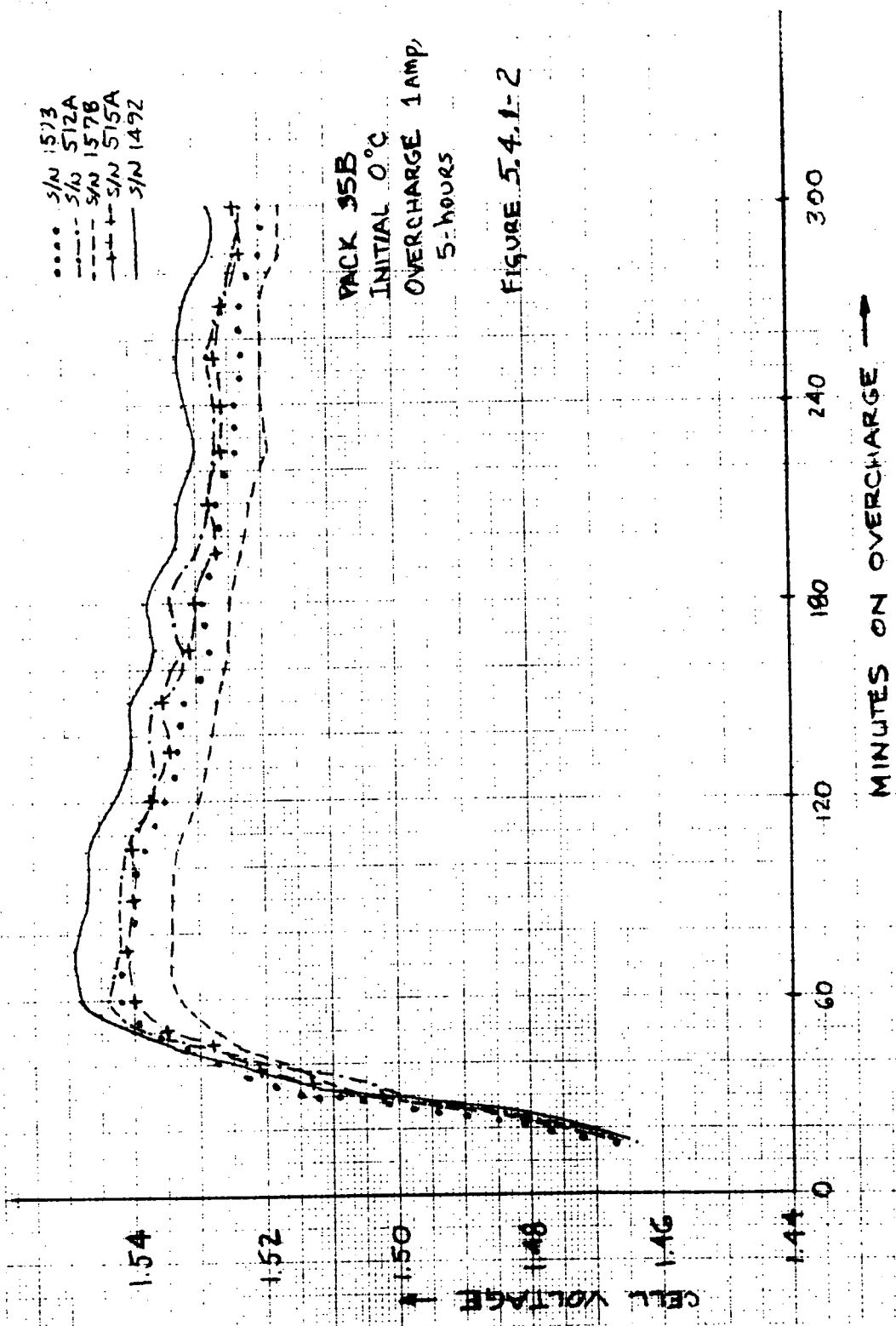
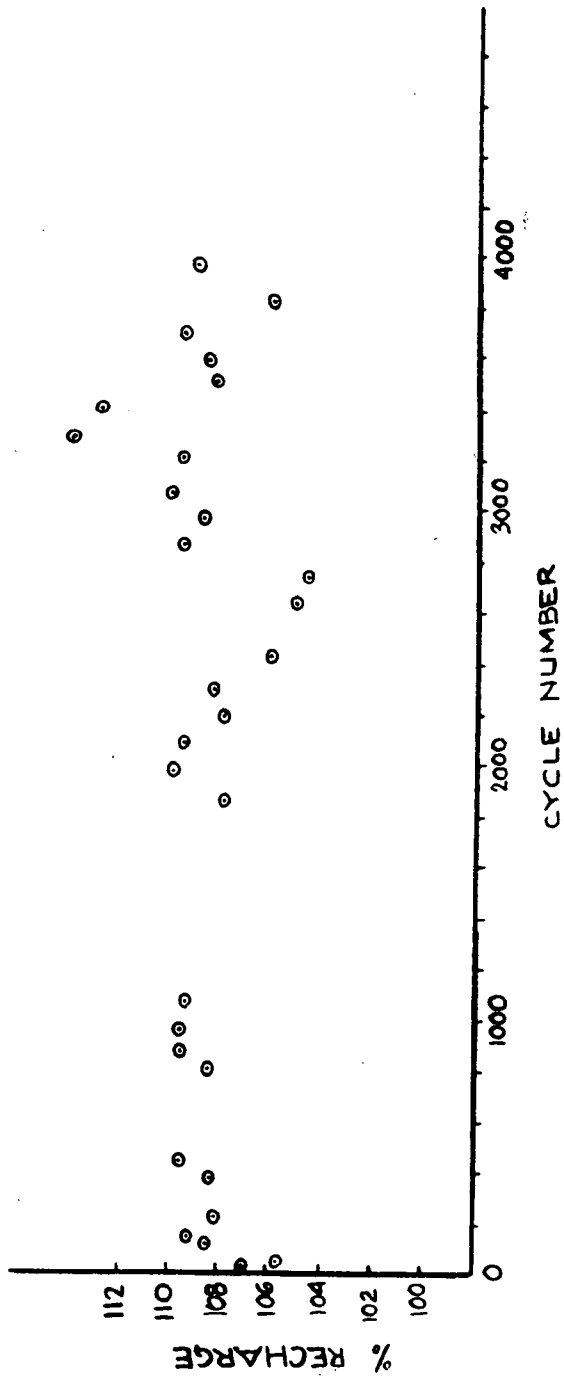


FIGURE 5.4.1-2

PACK 35B
CYCLE NUMBER vs. PER-CENT RECHARGE

FIGURE 5.4.1-3



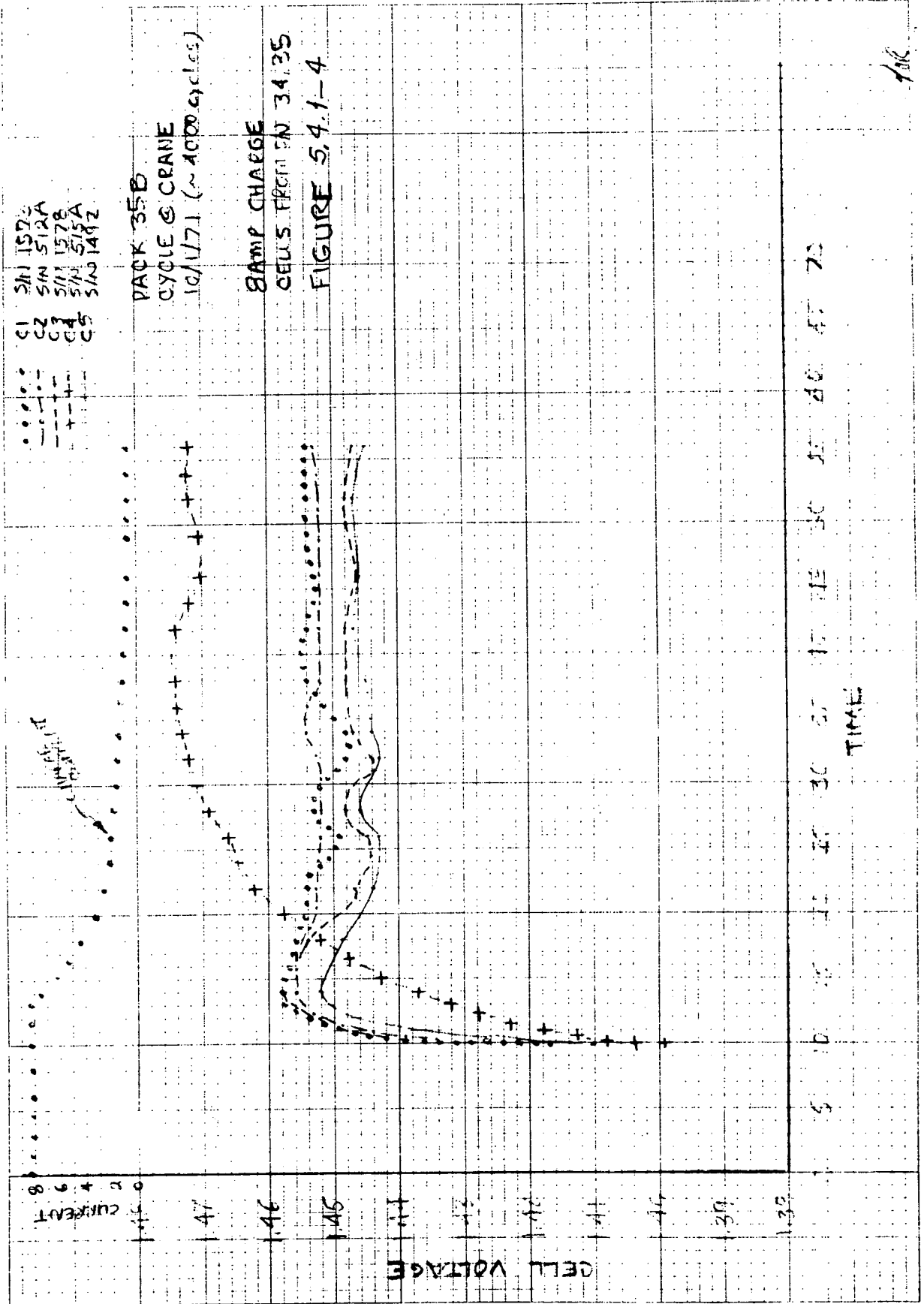
Cycle	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
2301	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.45	1.42
2477	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.45	1.43
2567	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.45	1.43
2827	1.44	1.45	1.44	1.46	1.45
3336	1.44	1.44	1.43	1.46	1.43
3752	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.44
4000	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.47	1.45
5600	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.48	1.45

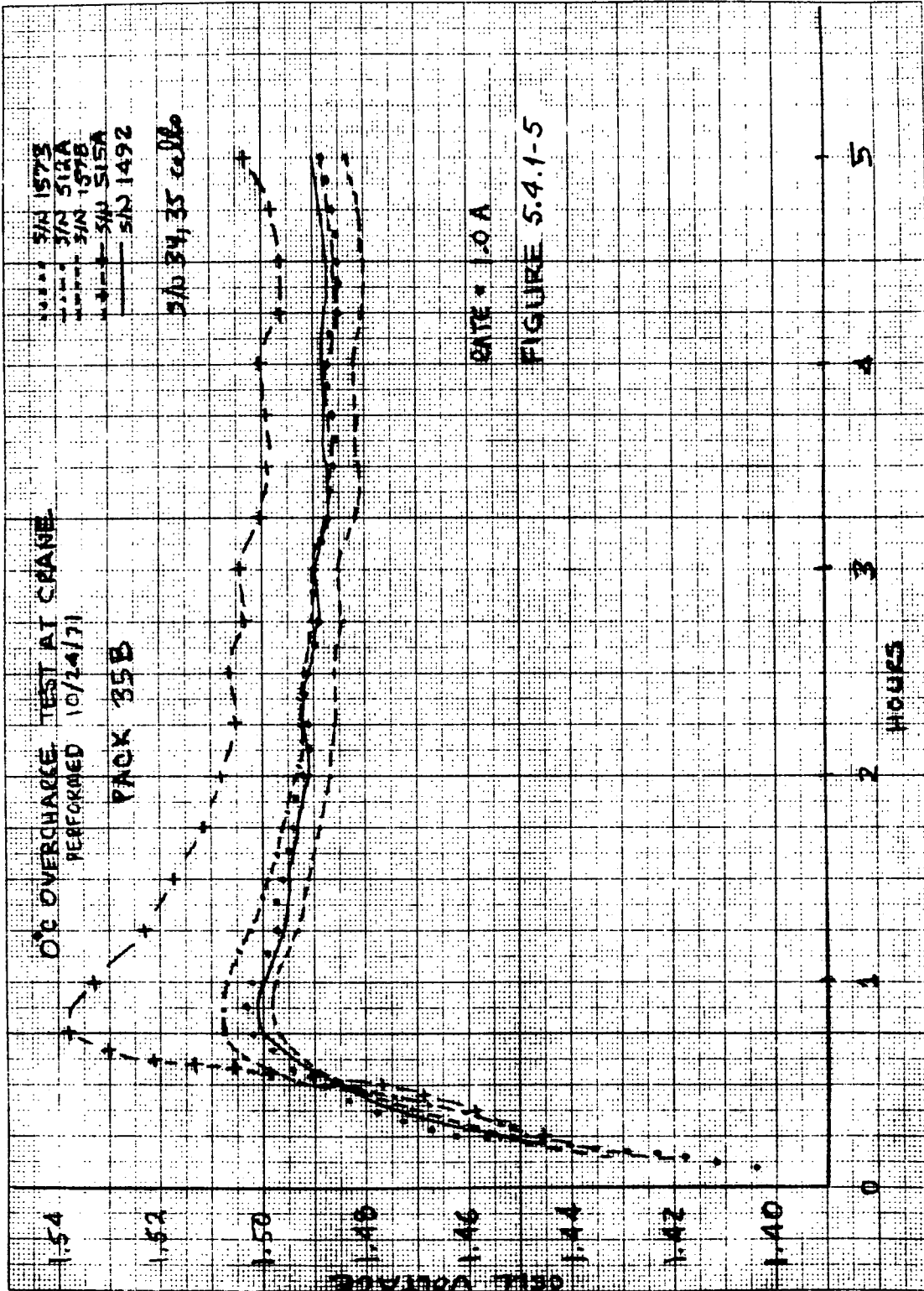
TABLE 5.4.1-1

As can be seen, cell C4 is 20-30 mV higher than the rest by cycle #5600. Pack 23B had a divergence of 150 mV by cycle 5600. A typical charge, around cycle #4000, is shown in Figure 5.4.1-4. The peculiar voltage profile of cell C4, with respect to the rest of the pack, is obvious.

On 10/24/71, at cycle 4200, the pack received a 0°C overcharge to see how cell C4 would behave if not tied to a voltage limit. The results, shown in Figure 5.4.1-5, demonstrate that C4 is truly exhibiting a higher voltage than the rest of the pack for the same charge current.

On 2/23/72, at cycle 5600, the cells exhibited the following end of charge voltages: C1 = 1.450 V, C2 = 1.455 V, C3 = 1.447 V, C4 = 1.475 V, and C5 = 1.451 V. Aside from cell C4, which has a divergence of nearly 30 mV, the rest of the pack shows remarkably close voltages. If we compare this to pack 23B after the same number of cycles, we see that 35B shows much better voltage uniformity. It is not believed the special precharge performed on 23B accounts for its greater voltage divergence since similar divergences have occurred on other cells with the standard precharge adjustment, and from this same battery lot. However, inspection of the cycling regimes of the various packs shows that pack 35B received lower total overcharges in ampere-hours than the other packs. Overcharging seems to cause certain stresses in the cell which may be manifested as voltage divergence. The nature of these stresses are, as yet, unknown, although they have appeared frequently. In an attempt to assess reduction techniques for divergence, the pack was placed on a lower limit (BVLS 1) on 2/24/72 at approximately cycle 5610. This should have the effect of limiting the overcharge each cell would experience since the current is exponentially decreased earlier in the charge period. By 3/17/72 -- approximately three weeks (300 cycles) later -- cell C4 was only 16 mV higher





than the lowest cell in the pack. Voltages at end-of-charge were as follows: C1 = 1.415 V, C2 = 1.423 V, C3 = 1.423 V, C4 = 1.431 V, C5 = 1.419 V. Thus it appears that lowering the degree of overcharge (percent recharge) controls and minimizes voltage divergence. Additional evidence for this is shown for packs 5 and 6 on cycling test at Goddard (see 5.2 and 5.3).

5.5 SUMMARY OF TEST REGIME FOR PACK 12E

- o No of series connected cells in pack: 5
- o Cells from OAO battery S/N 32, 33 spare lot
- o Cell serial nos.:

<u>C1</u>	<u>C2</u>	<u>C3</u>	<u>C4</u>	<u>C5</u>	<u>C6</u>	<u>C7</u>	<u>C8</u>	<u>C9</u>	<u>C10</u>
494A	916	954	920	955	-	-	-	-	-

- o On test at:
 - NAD, Crane
 - Goddard Space Flight Center
- o Depth of discharge: 15%
- o Temperature: 20°C
- o Cycle Period: 90 minutes
- o Charge Rate: 8 amp
- o Discharge Rate: 6 amp
- o Date Test Began: 5/5/70
- o Type of Charge Control

TEST DETAILS -

- o This pack was on the same regime as pack 35B, except at higher temperature (20°C instead of 10°C)
- o This pack was previously tested for 800 cycles at Goddard on various BVLS levels. It was designated Pack #1 at GSFC.

PACK 12E

5.5.1 Pack Description and Test Results

Pack 12E is a five (5)-cell pack on 20°C life cycling at NAD, Crane. The cells, from the spare lot of OAO battery S/N 32, 33 cells were tested for 800 cycles at GSFC on various BVLS levels before being sent to Crane. It began 20°C life cycling in May of 1970.

Upon receipt at NAD, Crane, the pack was given a C/10, 16-hr. conditioning charge after which a C/2 capacity discharge to +0.5 volts was performed. Capacities ranged as follows: C1 = 29.3 A-hr., C2 = 28.0 A-hr., C3 = 28.5 A-hr., C4 = 27.1 A-hr. and C5 = 27.5 A-hr.. The pack was then shorted, and a following open circuit recovery test revealed no shorts. Following a taper charge*, another capacity discharge at C/2 to +0.5 volts gave the following capacities: C1 = 27.3 A-hr., C2 = 27.8 A-hr., C3 = 28.1 A-hr., C4 = 27.8 A-hr., C5 = 27.1 A-hr.. A slight decrease in capacity is seen in a few of the cells. After another taper charge the cells were again discharged, this time at the cycle rate (6 amps) to +0.5 volts. Capacities were lower: C1 = 25.26 A-hr., C2 = 25.38 A-hr., C3 = 25.38 A-hr., C4 = 24.96 A-hr., C5 = 25.56 A-hr.. The pack began active cycling on 5/13/70. Percent recharge for the first thousand cycles remained at 107-108% (Figure 5.5.1-1). The end-of-charge voltages among the cells ranged from 1.42-1.44 volts during this period, a divergence of 15-20 mV. Figure 5.5.1-2 shows the voltage spread between the cells for the first 9000 cycles.

In July of 1970, pack 12E was subjected to its first 0°C overcharge test at approximately cycle 917. During the charge, cell C1 reached a high voltage (over 1.55 volts). The discharge following the overcharge revealed that C1 was the highest capacity cell (C/2 to +1.0 V):

C1 = 29.00 A-hr.

C2 = 27.60 A-hr.

C3 = 26.80 A-hr.

C4 = 25.80 A-hr.

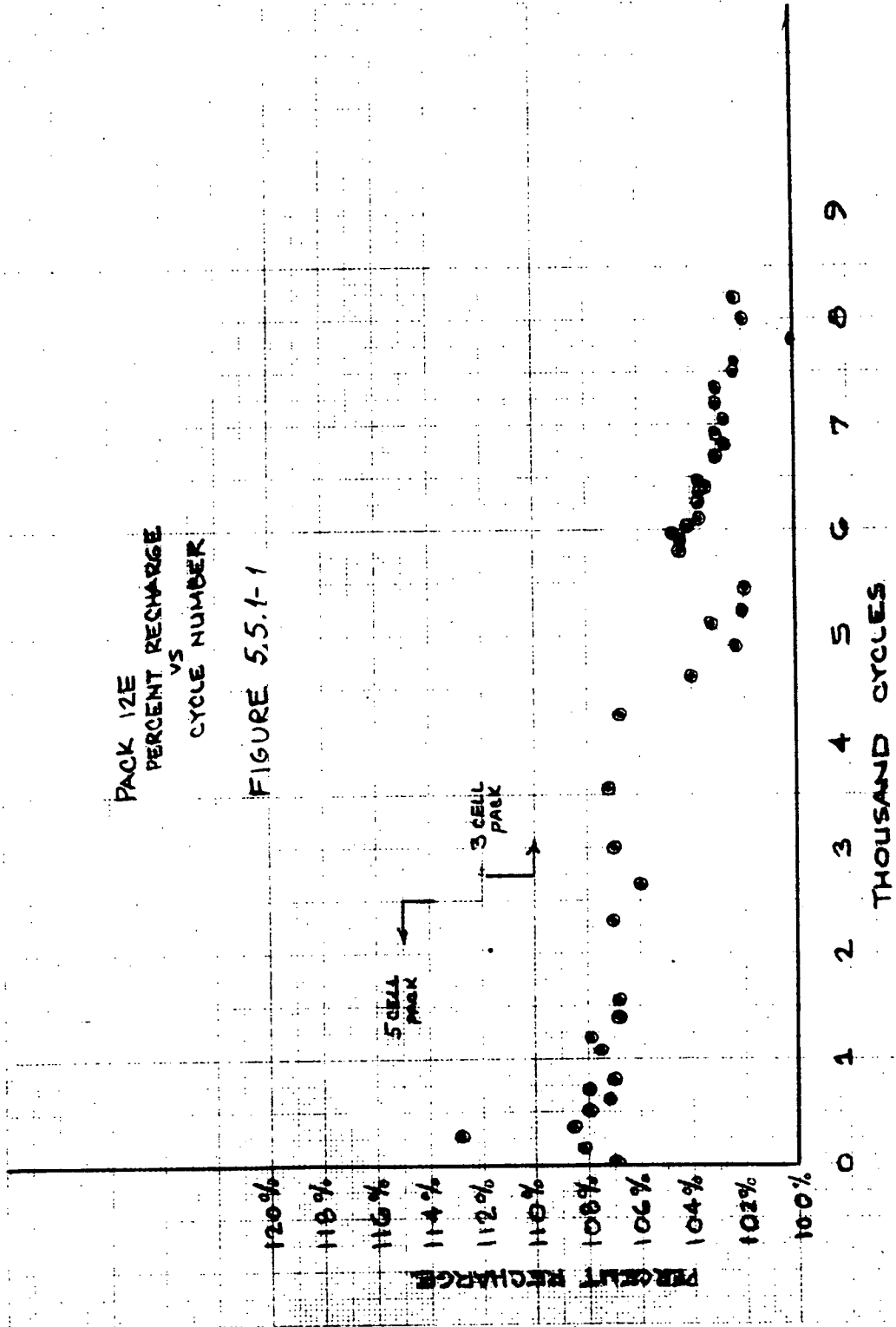
C5 = 27.10 A-hr.

Following the capacity check the pack was taper charged and returned to cycling. On 10/19/70 after 2,477 cycles, the pack was again subjected to 0°C overcharge tests. Cell C1 reached very high voltages during the first overcharge (a maximum of 1.621 volts). The cell was shorted and reversed by 2

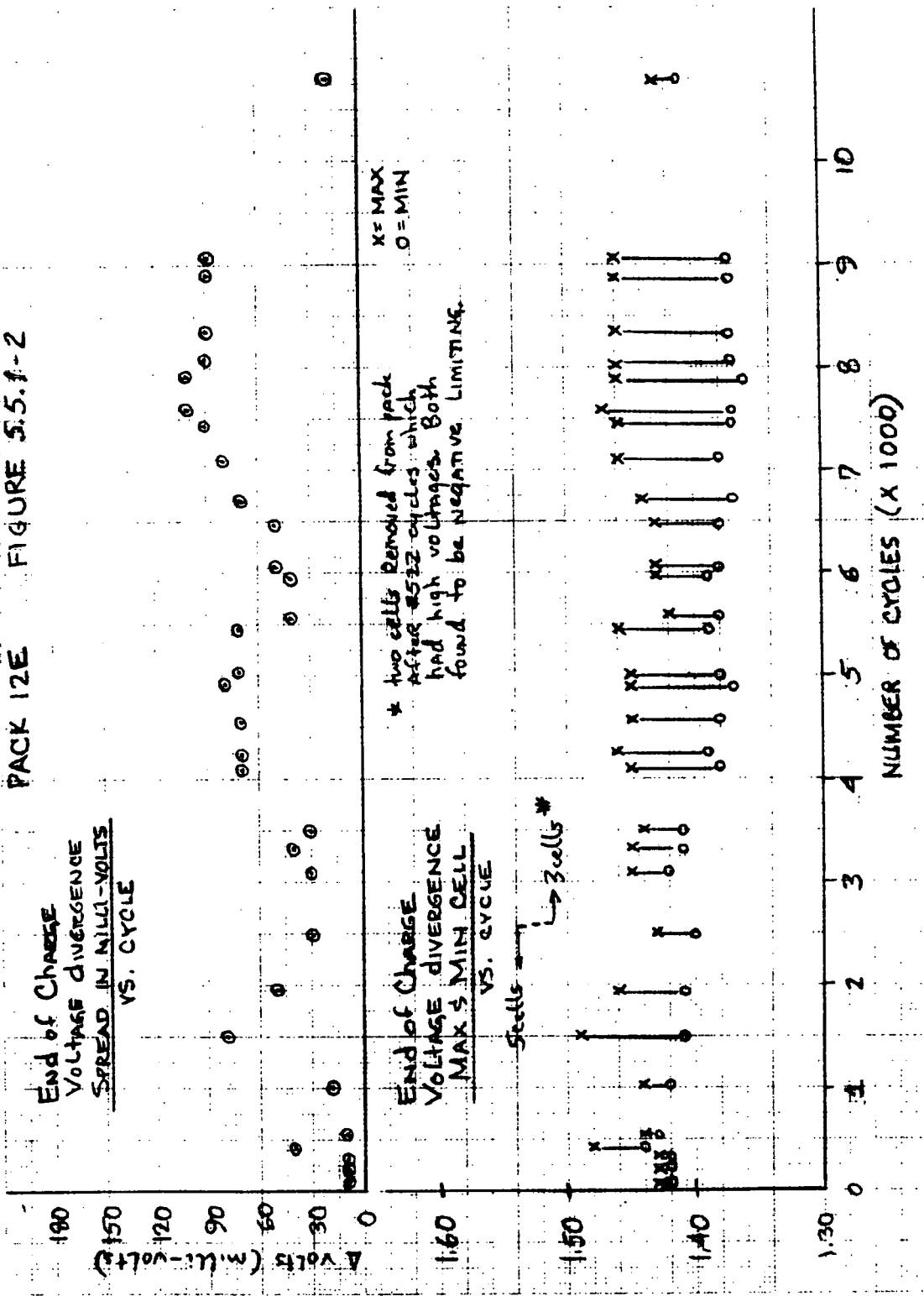
* For this pack taper charges were C/2 to voltage limit then
C/4 to voltage limit then
C/10 for one hour

PACK 12E
PERCENT RECHARGE
VS
CYCLE NUMBER

FIGURE 5.5.1-1



PACK 12E FIGURE 5.5.1-2



A-hr. to discharge the negative electrodes by that amount. The overcharge tests were repeated. Once again cell C1 exhibited high voltage on charge, about 1.612 volts at the peak. At this point it was decided to remove C1 from the pack and perform electrode capacity tests to determine the ratio and distribution of the electrode capacities.

On 10/26/70 this cell (S/N 494) was removed from pack 12E and discharged at 6.0 amps to +0.5 volts. Capacity to +1.0 volt was 28.8 AH and to +0.5 volt was 29.22 A-hr.. A 1 Ω resistor drained the cell for 16 hours prior to performing the electrode capacity ratio tests. The cell was reversed to -1.0 volts to determine the amount of precharged negative capacity. It was then flooded with electrolyte, charged at C/40 for 48 hours, and discharged at a C/2 rate to -1.5 volts. Table 5.5.1-1 shows the results given in ampere-hours:

Precharged Negative Capacity in A-hr.	Capacity to the Following Voltages in A-hr.:					
	+1.0 V	+0.5 V	+0.0 V	-0.5 V	-1.0 V	-1.5 V
7.23	29.50	29.80	30.02	34.90	35.10	35.40

TABLE 5.5.1-1

As indicated, little or no excess negative capacity exists at the charged end; the total excess being in the form of precharged negative. The cell was again charged for 48 hours at C/10 and then discharged at C/2. The results from +1.0 volts to -1.5 volts were: 27.83 A-hr., 28.17 A-hr., 29.00 A-hr., 32.50 A-hr., 32.70 A-hr. and 32.80 A-hr., respectively. Additional tests were performed on individual electrodes removed from the cell case. The nickel and cadmium plates were charged at a 0.222 ampere rate each for 16 to 20 hours. Discharges were performed at a 1.11 amp rate on each plate. The results of tests on two cadmium and two nickel plates from C1 are given in Table 5.5.1-2.

Sample	Type	E.O.C.V.	Capacity (A-hr.)
P1	Cadmium	1.633 V	3.02
P2	Cadmium	1.632 V	3.13
P1	Nickel	--	3.42
P2	Nickel	--	3.25

TABLE 5.5.1-2

We see from Table 5.5.1-2 that the positive capacities exceed the negatives

by as much as 12%. Crane reported that the separator "showed excess migration and moderate separator deterioration." It appears that the high voltages experienced during the low temperature overcharges were the result of negative limiting on charge. This should have the effect of establishing high pressures within the cell since the negatives would gas hydrogen with each overcharge. However, no high pressures were indicated.

On 11/10/70 at cycle 2729, cell C⁴ (S/N 920) was removed from the pack, also due to high voltages. The cell was discharged at C/2 to 0.0 volts and then reversed at C/10 to -1.0 volts to determine the amount of negative pre-charged capacity. Table 5.5.1-3 gives the results of this precharge measurement as well as a subsequent capacity discharge at C/2 to -1.5 volts.

Precharged Negative Capacity in A-hr.	Capacity to the Following Voltages in A-hr.					
	+1.0 V	+0.5 V	+0.0 V	-0.5 V	-1.0 V	-1.5 V
10.6 A-hr.	24.33	26.83	28.50	--	--	--
	28.00	28.20	29.00	37.70	38.50	38.50

TABLE 5.5.1-3

Table 5.5.1-3 shows essentially the same results as Table 5.5.1-2 showed for cell C¹. About 10.6 ampere-hours of precharged negative capacity exists in the cell, representing all of the excess. This cell, like C¹, was probably negative limiting on charge, resulting in high voltages and hydrogen gas evolution.

The other three cells in the pack remained on cycling after C¹ and C⁴ were removed. Percent recharge remained about 107% until cycle 4500 after which it dropped to lower than 104%. Divergence in the three-cell pack showed a slight rise after the two cells were removed, but remained less than 100 mV through cycle 9000. End-of-charge voltages at cycle 9042 ranged from 1.403 volts to 1.460 volts. It is likely, in view of the high amount of pre-charge measured on the two cells removed, that the remaining three cells are also negative limiting on charge. A gas sample taken on 9/1/71, at cycle 7400, revealed 100% H₂ gas in cell 3.

5.6 SPECIAL TESTS ON BATTERY SERIAL NUMBERS 30 AND 31

Nickel-Cadmium Aerospace batteries are rarely used immediately after manufacture. Generally, there are several weeks of pre-flight checkouts, each separated by periods of inactive storage. A prerequisite for maintaining

quality battery performance, therefore, is a proper storage mode prior to flight use.

Data on OAO battery S/N 30, 31 indicated that a high voltage divergence among the cells was occurring, and that this was correlatable to the time the battery stood open-circuited. Other data indicated that divergence could be significantly reduced by keeping the batteries short-circuited when not in use.

Figure 5.6-1 shows the overcharge voltage profile of two cells in battery S/N 30, 31 as a function of battery age*. The charge at 15 and 185 days shows no appreciable rise or divergence in voltage. However, after 500 days cell S/N 698 reached the hydrogen evolution voltage limit before three hours into the charge and the current had to be reduced. Even at this reduced rate (0.5 amp) it again reached the hydrogen evolution voltage limit and current had to be further reduced. The trend after 750 days (bottom curve) is similar although the voltage limit was reached even sooner.

Figure 5.6-2 shows the rise in cell voltage with age. As seen, those test cells from the battery S/N 30, 31 which were stored in a shorted condition since they left the seller's facility immediately following their manufacture and test showed neither high overcharge voltage nor a large divergence at over 500 days of age.

Figure 5.6-3 presents the maximum cell voltage spread on low temperature overcharge as a function of the cell's age. Again, the general diverging trend is readily observed.

Voltage rise with age has been attributed to negative electrode capacity loss through a mechanism reducing the amount of active cadmium available for electrochemical reaction. Charging the cell at low temperatures imposes more of a stress on the cadmium electrode than on the nickel electrode. Unless there is a sufficient excess of $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$ at the charged end, the cell could become negative limiting, evolving hydrogen. Battery S/N 30, 31 had a low final ratio of negative to positive capacities (1.074-1.279 based on four sample cells from that assembly). Later batteries have been fabricated with higher ratios to ensure sufficient negative excess.

Carbonate in the electrolyte has also been shown to cause an increase in cell voltage, but the amount of carbonate in those cells was not measured and the extent to which carbonate can raise cell voltage is not well known.

* Age is defined as the time from cell activation to test date.

EFFECTS OF AGE ON LOW TEMPERATURE OVERCHARGE VOLTAGE

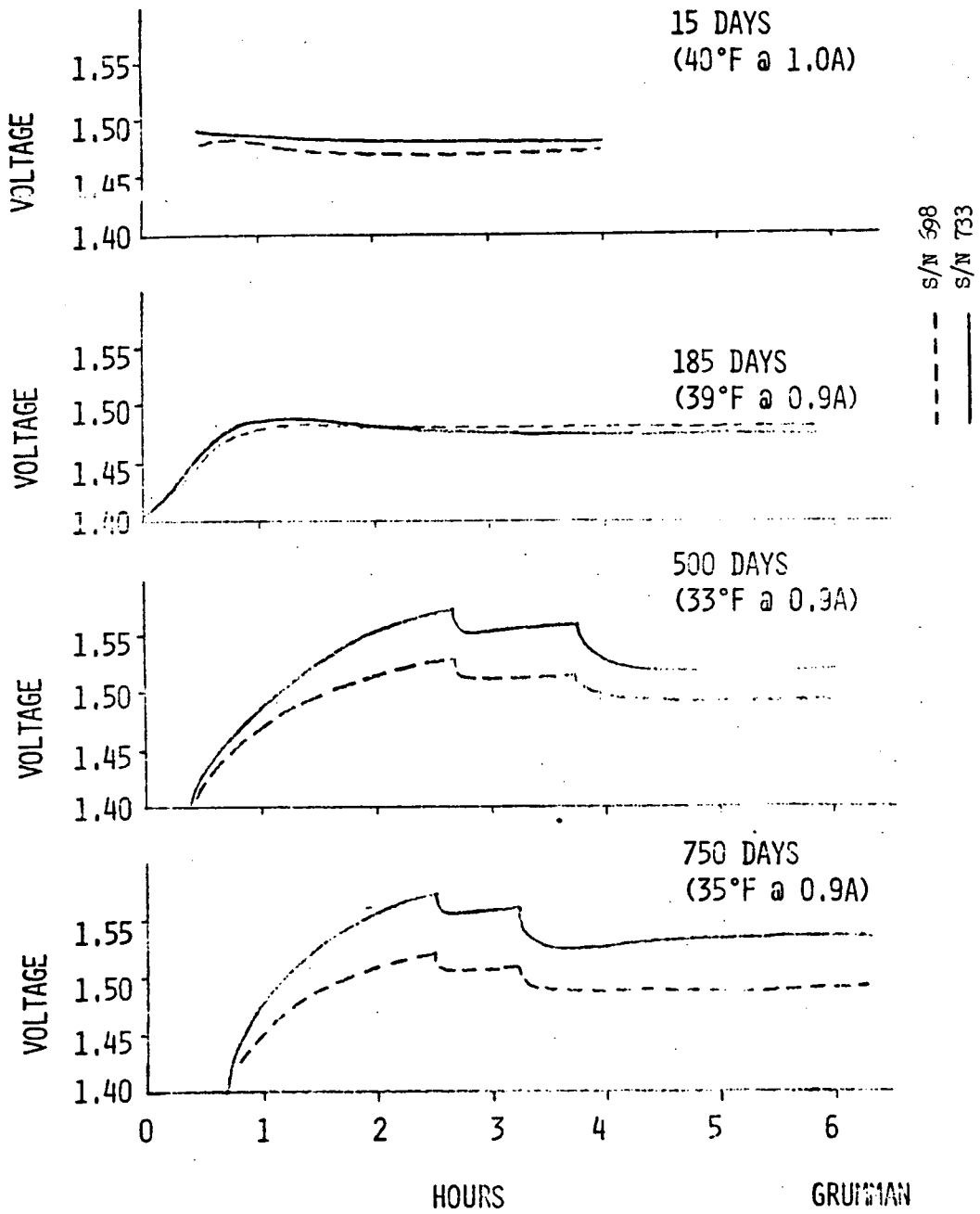


FIGURE 5.6-2

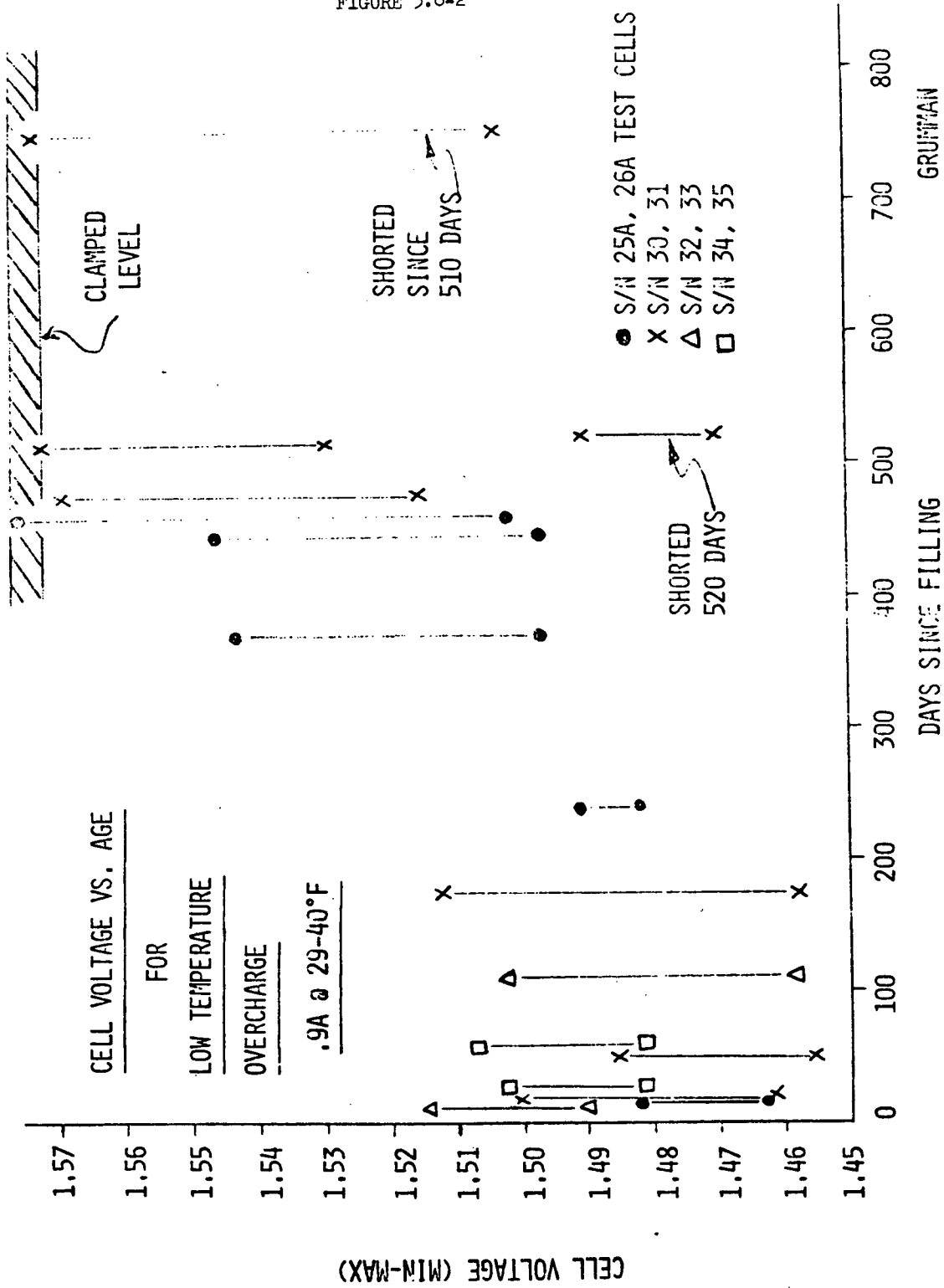
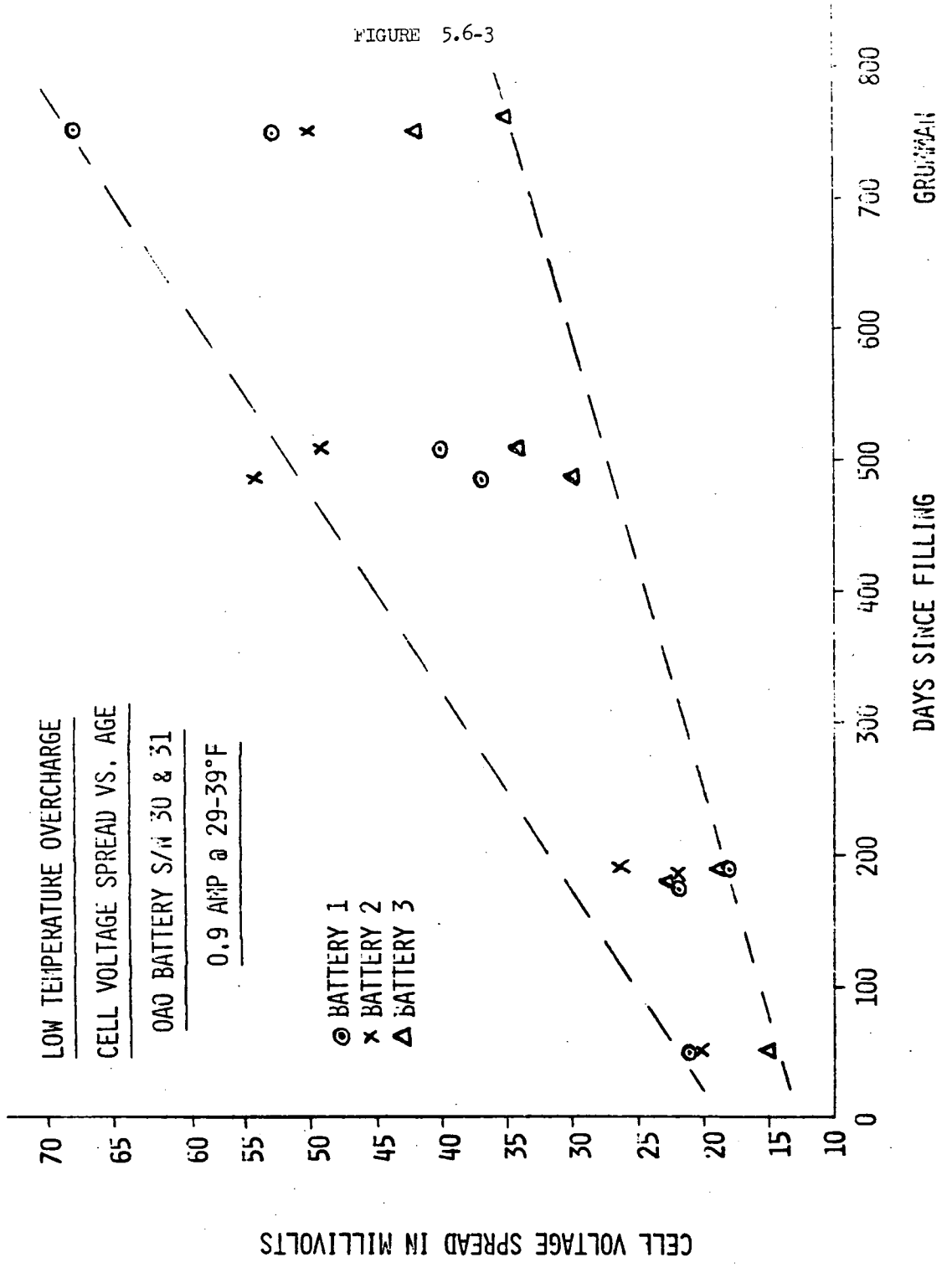


FIGURE 5.6-3



5.7 SUMMARY OF TEST REGIME FOR PACKS 215A, 216A, 217A

- o No. of series connected cells in pack: 5 per pack
- o Cells from OAO battery S/N 34, 35 spare lot
- o Cell serial nos.:

<u>215A</u>	<u>216A</u>	<u>217A</u>
C1 = 508A	C1 = 525A	C1 = 521A
C2 = 1560	C2 = 1555	C2 = 1473
C3 = 1523	C3 = 1478	C3 = 917
C4 = 1509	C4 = 1510	C4 = 1484
C5 = 520A	C5 = 523A	C5 = 522A

- o On test at:
 - NAD, Crane
 - Goddard Space Flight Center
- o Temperature: R.T.
- o Date Test Began: 4/14/71
- o Depth of Discharge:
- o Cycle Period:
- o Charge Rate:
- o Discharge Rate:
- o Type of Charge Control:

TEST DETAILS -

These three packs underwent six-month storage periods in various modes. Pack 215A received a random electrical manipulation to duplicate the conditions which OAO batteries experience during their pre-flight vehicle integration.

Pack 216A was shorted for the full six months while Pack 217A received a continuous trickle-charge for the duration of the storage period. Afterwards, the packs were tested to determine the effects the various storage modes had on their performance. Following these tests all three packs were placed back in their respective storage modes for another six-month period.

5.7.1 Test Results

The packs were stored in various modes for a six month period. Pack 215A underwent a random electrical regime to simulate the type of treatment an OAO battery would receive during the spacecraft integration and checkout period. Pack 216A was kept electrically shorted for the entire six month period, the mode presently used when the OAO batteries are in inactive storage. Pack 217A was on trickle-charge (500 ma) throughout the period. All three packs received electrical characterization cycles upon termination of the storage test period to determine what, if any, changes had occurred in their performance. The results which follow are for the end of the first six month storage. Upon completion of the electrical re-characterization regime the cells were placed back in their respective storage configuration for testing at six month intervals. Tables 5.7.1-1 through 5.7.1-3 list the checkout tests performed on the packs before and after they were stored for the six months.

5.7.2 Analysis of Results

Tables 5.7.2-1, 5.7.2-3 and 5.7.2-5 show the capacity measurements made before and after the storage period. Before the storage period, all packs showed similar capacities; the cells ranging from 23.3 A-hr. to 25.2 A-hr.. Following the storage, pack 215A (Table 5.7.2-1) showed a slight increase in capacity while the other two packs showed slight decreases. It is interesting to notice the large increases in capacity which occurred on packs 215A and 217A on 10/24/71. These two packs received an 11 hour, 1 amp, charge prior to being taper charged. This low rate charge before the taper charge may be responsible for the increased capacity since pack 216A, taper charged without first having the 1 amp charge, did not show any capacity increase. All three packs had been sufficiently overcharged prior to this capacity check and the A-hr. input was similar on all the packs (36.3 AH to 41.6 AH). If the low rate charge is, in fact, responsible for the capacity increase, the mechanism causing the greater return is unknown, although it may "condition" the cell to take the higher rate charge more efficiently. No shorts of any kind seem to have occurred as a result of the storage as evidenced by the open-circuit recovery results shown in Tables 5.7.2-2, 5.7.2-4 and 5.7.2-6.

Of prime interest in these tests was to see how the cells reacted to a low temperature overcharge following storage. Recall that it was the

TABLE 5.7.1-1
CHECKOUT TESTS AT NAD, CRANE (PACK 215A)

DATE	TEST	COMMENTS
4/9/71	C/20 for 48 hours	Initial conditioning charge
4/9/71	Capacity discharge C/2 to 0.5 V each	Capacity data given in
	taper charge	Table 5.7.2-1
4/11/71	Taper charge	See variation of cell voltage
		on taper charge in Figure 5.7.2-1.
4/12/71	C/2 dischg. until first cell reaches	C5 first to reach 0.5 V after
	0.5 V	2 hr. 25 minutes. (24.10 A-hr.)
4/12/71	16 hr., 1 Ω -short	
4/12/71	24-hr. open ckt. stand	Open-circuit voltages Table
		5.7.2-2
4/13/71	Taper charge	
4/14/71	4-hr. stabilization in 0°C chamber @	
	0.5 amp	
4/14/71	Dischg. 6.0 A, 5 minutes	
4/14/71	Overcharge C/20 for 5 hours	See variation of cell voltage
		in overcharge, Fig. 5.7.2-4
4/14/71	Capacity discharge C/2 to 0.5 V	C5 first to reach 0.5 V after
	(1st cell)	2 hr. 24 minutes (24.00 A-hr.)
4/14/71	Taper charge	
4/14/71	to	
	STORAGE TEST	
10/19/71		
10/21/71	4-hr. stabilization in 0°C chamber,	
	@ 0.5 amp	
10/21/71	Dischg. 6.0 A, 5 minutes	
10/21/71	Overchg. C/20 for 5 hours	See Figure 5.7.2-4
10/22/71	Capacity dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V ea.	See Table 5.7.2-1
10/22/71	16 hr., 1 Ω short	See Table 5.7.2-2
10/23/71	1 amp charge for 10.5 hours	S/B taper (10A) charge instead
		of (1A) charge rate
10/24/71	Taper charge	
10/24/71	C/2 to 0.5 volt ea.	See Table 5.7.2-1
10/24/71	Taper charge	(NOTE: terminated after 10
		minutes on 1.6A due to high
		cell pressure on cell #508 =
		+76 psig and cell #520 = +82
		psig
10/24/71	to	
	OPEN CIRCUIT	
10/27/71		
10/27/71	4 hr. stabilization in 0°C chamber	
	@ 0.5 amp	
10/27/71	Dischg. 6.0 A, 5 minutes	
10/27/71	Overcharge C/20 for 5 hours	See Figure 5.7.2-4 (NOTE:
		overcharge terminated after
		2 hr., 15 minutes @ 0°C @ 1
		amp due to high voltage on
		cell #508 = 1.553 V).
10/27/71	Capacity dischg. (C/2 to 0.5 volt	See Table 5.7.2-1 (NOTE: cells
	ea.)	discharged past 0.5 V - cell
		#530 down to 0.171 volts)
10/28/71	Taper charge	See Figure 5.7.2-1 (NOTE: 1.6A
		rate terminated after 1 hr. 47 min.
		due to high cell pressure on cell #508
		= +64 psig and cell #520 = +75 psig.

TABLE 5.7.1-2
CHECKOUT TESTS AT MAD, CRANE (PACK 216A)

DATE		
4/7/71	C/20 for 48 hrs.	Initial conditioning cycle
4/9/71	Capacity dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V ea.	Capacity data given in Table 5.7.2-3
4/11/71	Taper charge	See variation of cell voltage on taper charge, Figure 5.7.2-2
4/12/71	C/2 dischg. until 1st cell reaches 0.5 V	C3 first to reach 0.5 V after 2 hr. 27 min. (24.5 A-hr.)
4/12/71	16 hr. 1 Ω short	
4/12/71	24 hr. open-ckt. stand	open-ckt. voltages Table 5.7.2-4
4/13/71	Taper charge	
4/14/71	4 hr. stabilization in 0°C chamber @ 0.5 amp	
4/14/71	Dischg. 6.0 A, 5 min.	
4/14/71	Overchg. C/20 for 5 hrs. in 0°C chamber	See variation of cell voltage in overcharge, Figure 5.7.2-5
4/14/71	Capacity dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V (1st cell)	C3 first to reach 0.5 volts after 2 hr. 20 min. (23.33 A-hr.)
4/14/71	Taper charge	
4/15/71	Dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V (1st cell)	C3 first to reach 0.5 volts after 2 hr. 15 min. (22.50 A-hr.)
4/15/71	1 Ω short, 16 hrs.	
4/15/71	Dead short each cell	
4/15/71	to	
	STORAGE TEST	
10/20/71		
10/20/71	C/20 for 48 hrs.	Post short conditioning
10/22/71	Temp. stabilization 4 hrs., 0°C @ 0.5 amp	
10/22/71	Dischg. 6.0 A, 5 min.	
10/22/71	Overchg. C/20 for 5 hrs.	See Figure 5.7.2-5
10/22/71	Capacity dischg. to 0.5 V ea.	See Table 5.7.2-3
10/22/71	16 hr. 1 Ω short	
10/23/71	24 hr. open ckt. stand	See Table 5.7.2-4
10/23/71	to	
10/24/71	24 hr. open ckt. stand	
10/24/71	Taper charge	
10/26/71	Capacity dischg. to 0.5 V ea.	See Table 5.7.2-4
10/27/71	Taper charge	
10/27/71	4 hr. stabilization in 0°C chamber @ 0.5 amp	
10/28/71	Dischg. 6.0 A, 5 min.	
10/28/71	Overchg. C/20 for 5 hrs.	NOTE: Terminated after 45 min. due to high voltages on cells 1.543 V to 1.556 V, all cells). See Table 5.7.2-3
10/28/71	Capacity dischg. to 0.5 V ea.	See Figure 5.7.2-2
10/28/71	Taper charge	See Figure 5.7.2-2
10/28/71	Dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V 1st cell	C2 first to reach 0.5 V after 2 hr. 14 min. (22.33 AH)
10/28/71	Short 1 Ω , 16 hrs.	
10/29/71	Dead short each cell	

TABLE 5.7.1-3

CHECKOUT TESTS AT NAD, CRANE (PACK 217A)

DATE		
4/7/71	C/20 for 48 hours	Initial conditioning cycle
4/9/71	Capacity dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V ea.	Capacity data given in Table 5.7.2-5
4/11/71	Taper charge	See variation of cell voltage on taper charge, Figure 5.7.2-3
4/12/71	C/2 dischg. until first cell reaches 0.5 V	C5 first to reach 0.5 volts after 2 hr. 21 min. (23.50 A-hr.)
4/12/71	16 hr., 1 Ω -short	
4/12/71	24 hr. open-ckt. stand	Open-ckt. voltages, Table 5.7.2-6
4/13/71	Taper charge	
4/14/71	4 hr. stabilization in 0°C chamber @ 0.5 amp	
4/14/71	Dischg. 6.0 A, 5 minutes	
4/14/71	Overchg. C/20 for 5 hrs. in 0°C chamber	See variation of cell voltage in overchg., Figure 5.7.2-6
4/14/71	Capacity dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V (1st cell)	C5 first to reach 0.5 volts after 2 hr. 20 min. (23.30 A-hr.)
4/14/71	Taper charge	
4/15/71	Trickle charge (500 MA)	
4/15/71	to STORAGE TEST	
10/21/71		
10/21/71	Temp. stabilization 4 hr., 0°C @ 0.5 amp	
10/21/71	Dischg. 6.0 amp, 5 min.	
10/21/71	Overchg. C/20 for 5 hours in 0°C chamber	See Figure 5.7.2-6
10/22/71	Capacity dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V ea.	See Table 5.7.2-5
10/22/71	16 hr. 1 Ω -short	
10/23/71	24 hr. open ckt. stand	See Table 5.7.2-6
10/23/71	1 amp charge for 11 hrs.	S/B taper (10A)
10/24/71	Capacity dischg. C/2 to 0.5 V ea.	
10/25/71	Taper charge	See Table 5.7.2-5
10/27/71	Temp. stabilization 4 hr., 0°C @ 0.5 amp	
10/27/71	Dischg. 6.0 A, 5 min.	
10/27/71	Overchg. C/20 for 5 hrs. in 0°C chamber	See Figure 5.7.2-6
10/27/71	Capacity dischg. C/2 to lower than 0.5 V	C5 discharged down to 0.195 volt
10/28/71	Taper charge	See Figure 5.7.2-3
10/29/71	Placed back on trickle charge (500 ma).	

TABLE 5.7.2-1

CAPACITY DATA - PACK 215A
(C/2 to + 1.0V)

Date of Test	Temperature	AH in Prior Cycles	Type of Prior Charge	AH out this Cycle
4/9/71	Rm. Ambient	48 AH	C/20 for 48 hours	24.3, 24.3, 24.7, 25.2, 24.2
10/22/71	"	?	C/20 for 5 hrs. @ 0°C	24.5, 22.1, 23.0, 23.8, 24.7
10/24/71	"	37.6 AH	1 amp 10.5 hr. then taper charge	27.5, 26.7, 26.5, 25.7, 26.8
10/27/71	"	33.25 AH	C/20 for 5 hrs. @ 0°C	24.2, 23.5, 23.7, 24.2, 23.3

TABLE 5.7.2-2

24-HR. OPEN-CCT. VOLTAGE RECOVERY TEST - PACK 215A

Date of Test	Temperature	Start of 24-Hr. OCV Test (volts)	End of 24-Hr. OCV Test (volts)
4/12/71	Rm. Ambient	0.148, 0.249, 0.072, 0.062, 0.173	1.161, 1.167, 1.179, 1.179, 1.173
10/22/71	"	0.035, 0.025, 0.025, 0.024, 0.035	1.182, 1.175, 1.166, 1.169, 1.188

TABLE 5.7.2-3

CAPACITY DATA - PACK 216A
(C/2 to +1.0V)

Date of Test	Temperature	AH _{in} Prior Cycles	Type of Prior Charge	AH _{out} this Cycle
4/9/71	Rm. Ambient	48 AH	C/20 for 48 hours	24.0, 24.3, 24.2, 24.3, 24.5
10/22/71	"	54.5 AH	C/20 for 5 hr. @ OOC	23.8, 24.5, 23.7, 24.1, 24.1
10/26/71	"	36.3 AH	Taper Charge	22.7, 23.0, 22.6, 22.8, 22.5
10/28/71	"	34.45 AH	Taper → C/20 OOC for 45 min.	23.2, 23.3, 23.2, 23.2, 23.2

TABLE 5.7.2-4

24-HR. OPEN-CKT. VOLTAGE RECOVERY TEST - PACK 216A

Date of Test	Temperature	Start of 24-Hr. OCV Test (volts)	End of 24-Hr. OCV test (volts)
4/12/71	Rm. Ambient	0.391, 0.166, 0.089, 0.093, 0.317	1.140, 1.158, 1.187, 1.187, 1.136
10/23/71	"	0.591, 0.436, 0.413, 0.390, 0.130	1.202, 1.202, 1.217, 1.215, 1.204

TABLE 5.7.2-5

CAPACITY DATA - PACK 217A
(C/2 to +1.0V)

Date of Test	Temperature	AH in Prior Cycles	Type of Prior Charge	AH out this Cycle
4/9/71	Rm. Ambient	48 AH	C/20 for 48 hrs.	23.7, 23.8, 24.7, 24.0, 23.3
10/22/71	"	2,268 AH	39.7 (taper)	24.3, 24.3, 28.1, 24.7, 24.8
			+2,268 (trickle)	
			+21.5 (overcharge)	
10/24/71	"	41.6 AH	11 hr. @ 1 amp then taper	29.7, 29.8, 30.8, 30.0, 29.8
10/27/71	"	46.3 AH	39.8 (taper)	24.0, 24.8, 24.8, 24.3, 23.3
			6.5 (overcharge)	

TABLE 5.7.2-6

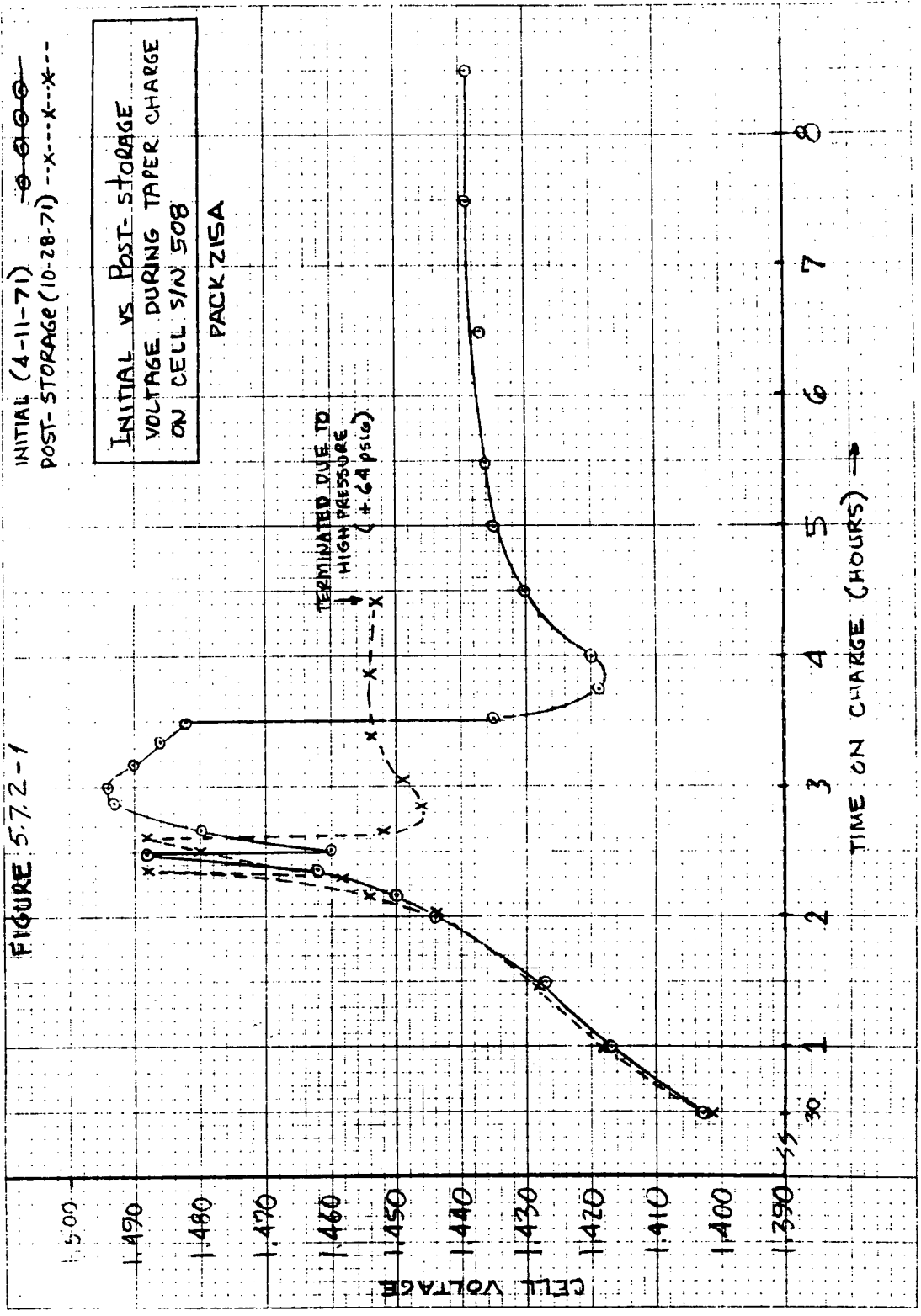
24-HR. OPEN-CKT. VOLTAGE RECOVERY TEST - PACK 217A

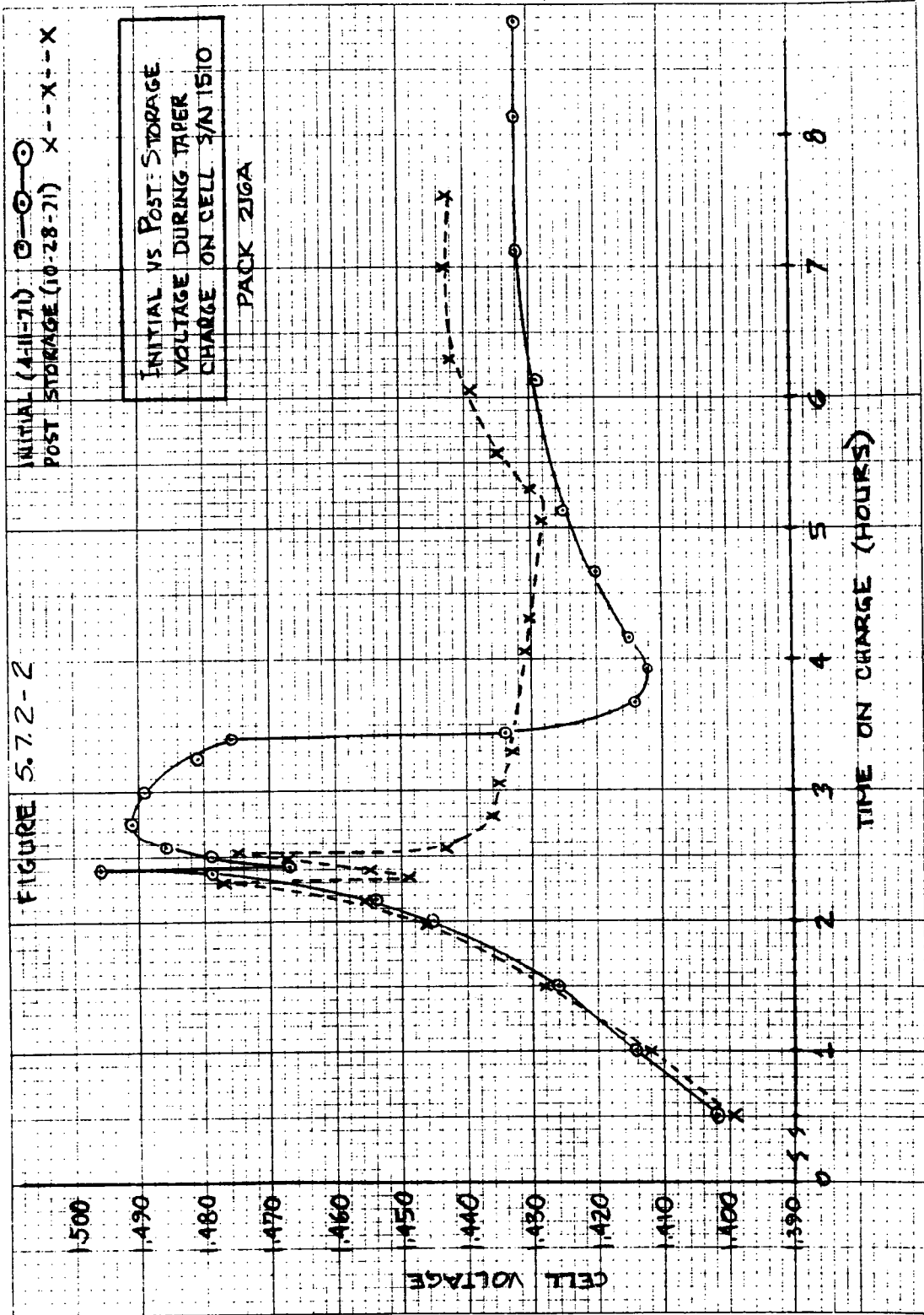
Date of Test	Temperature	Start of 24-Hr. OCV Test (volts)	End of 24-Hr. OCV Test (volts)
4/12/71	Rm. Temp.	0.444, 0.152, 0.063, 0.256, 0.392	1.152, 1.158, 1.192, 1.143, 1.128
10/23/71	"	0.241, 0.149, 0.202, 0.099, 0.292	1.182, 1.179, 1.174, 1.183, 1.185

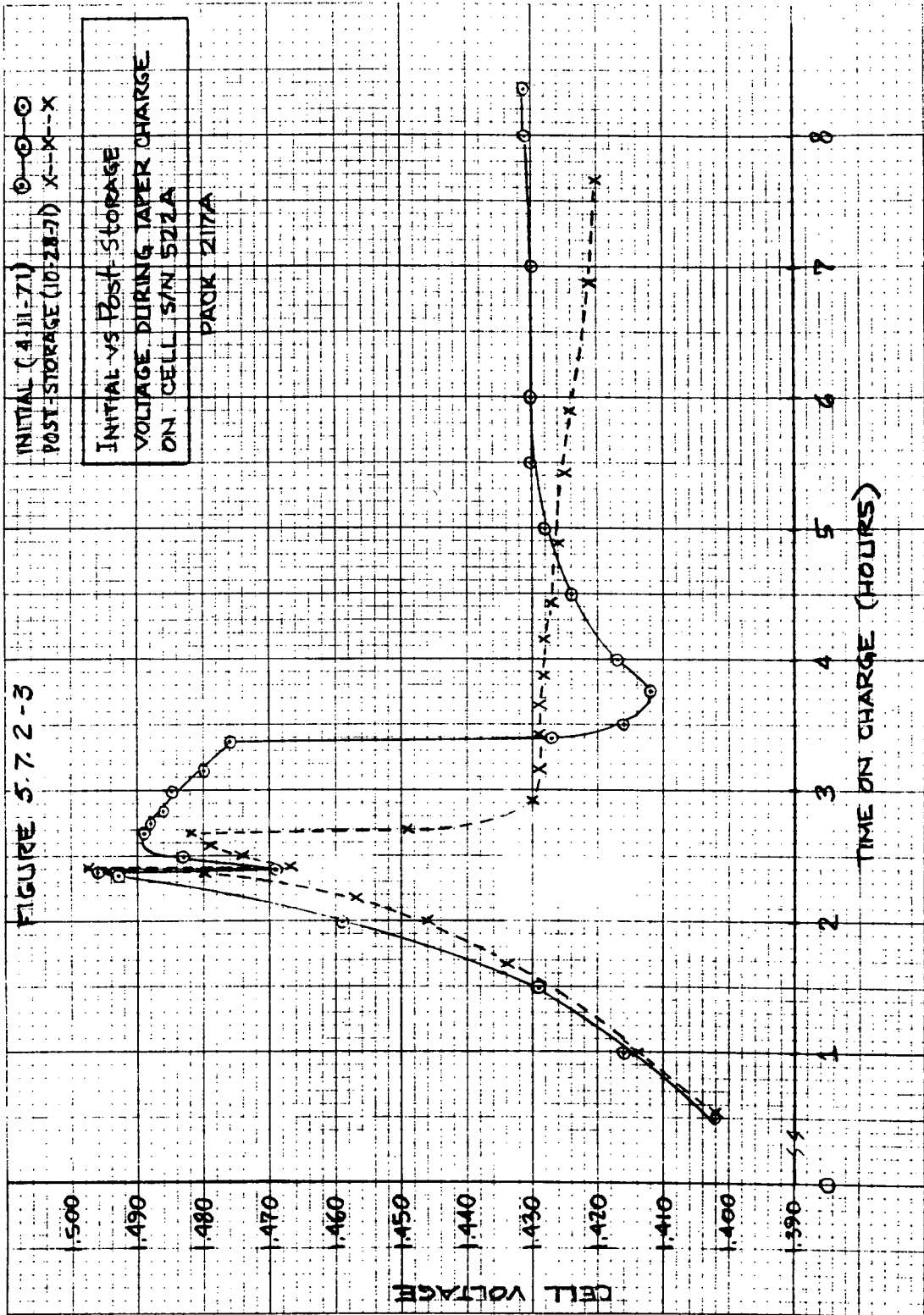
low temperature overcharge tests on OAO battery S/N 30, 31 that revealed a rising end-of-charge voltage trend with age. Low temperature is known to place a stress on the cadmium electrode making it perform poorly on charge. It has been suggested that some undefined mechanism operates to reduce the amount of active cadmium in a cell as a function of age. One such might be growth of the cadmium hydroxide crystal size with age, with the concomitant effect of reducing overall active surface area on the negative electrode. Whatever is occurring, the possibility of negative limiting could be detected in advance by running low temperature overcharge. A cell whose negative-to-positive ratio is approaching unity due to age should become negative limiting under the stresses imposed on the cadmium electrode by the low temperature. On 4/14/71 a 0°C overcharge was performed on the three packs. Before this the cells were charged fully by a taper charge. Figures 5.7.2-1 through 5.7.2-3 show profiles of the three pack voltages during taper charge before and after storage. Before the storage period, all three packs exhibited similar voltages on charge. Each pack reached a maximum of about 1.490 volts while in the 5 amp portion of the charge and did not have to be cut back further in current. In the taper charge following storage, the current for packs 215A and 216A had to be reduced to the lowest rate (1.6A) or some cells would have exceeded the voltage limit in the 5 amp portion. Pack 217A did not exhibit this sharp voltage rise. Pack 215A had to be terminated early into its 1.6 amp charge due to high pressure. A gas sample was not taken.

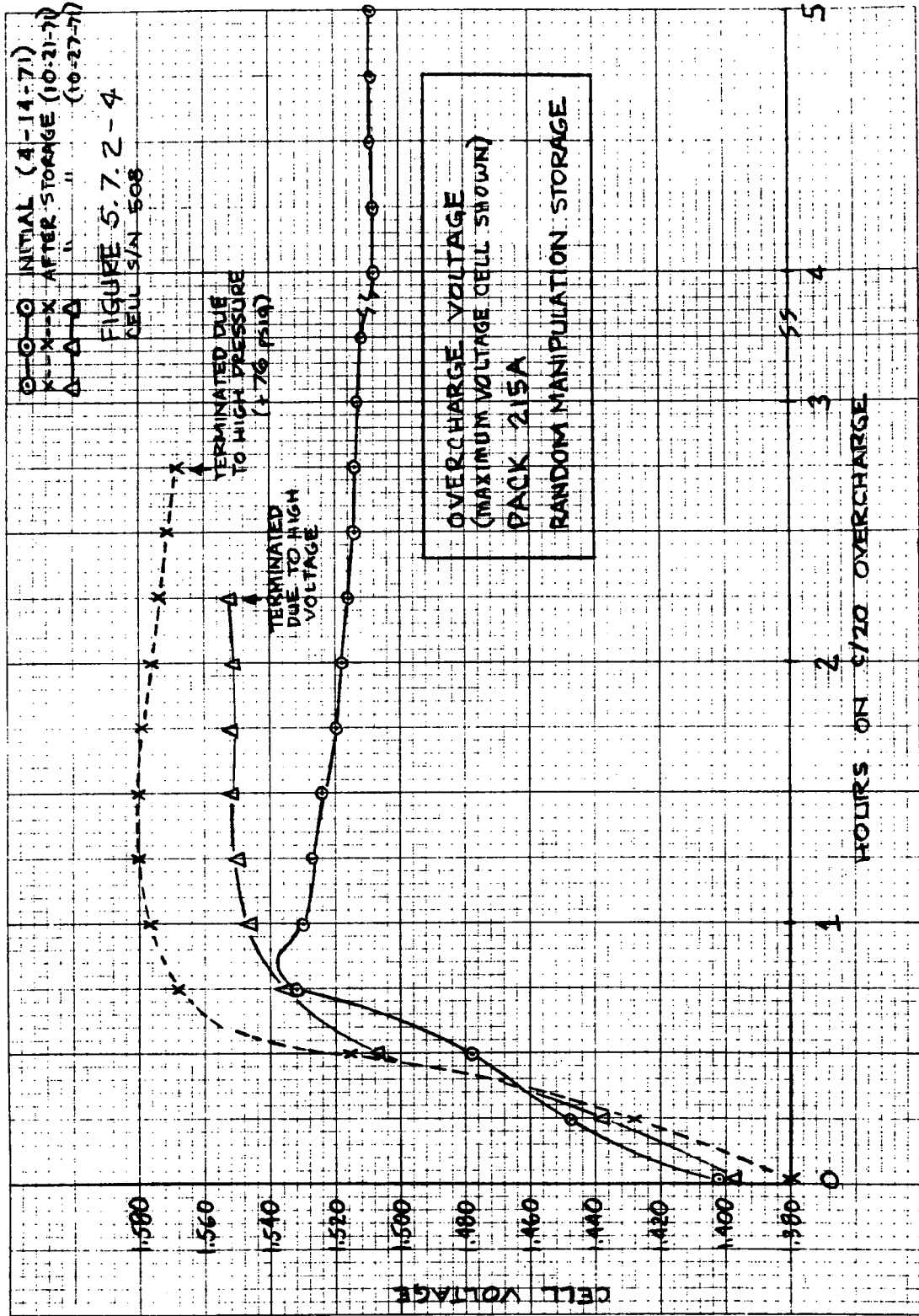
Figures 5.7.2-4 through 5.7.2-6 show overcharge results for two tests after storage compared to a pre-storage test. Pack 215A again exhibited high pressures as it did during taper charges. On a later overcharge it had to be terminated due to high voltages, another possible indication of a negative-limiting cell. Pack 216A did not appear very different on the first overcharge following the storage period, but had to be prematurely terminated on a later overcharge due to high voltage indications. Pack 217A performed nearly identically both before and after the storage period as can be seen in Figure 5.7.2-6. No evidence is shown that the storage period had any adverse effects on the pack. Although pack 217A did not reach high voltages on overcharge, it exhibited an increase in voltage divergence with storage, as did both the others. Table 5.7.2-7 is a summary of the high and low voltages reached during overcharge tests. The increasing spread in voltage at the

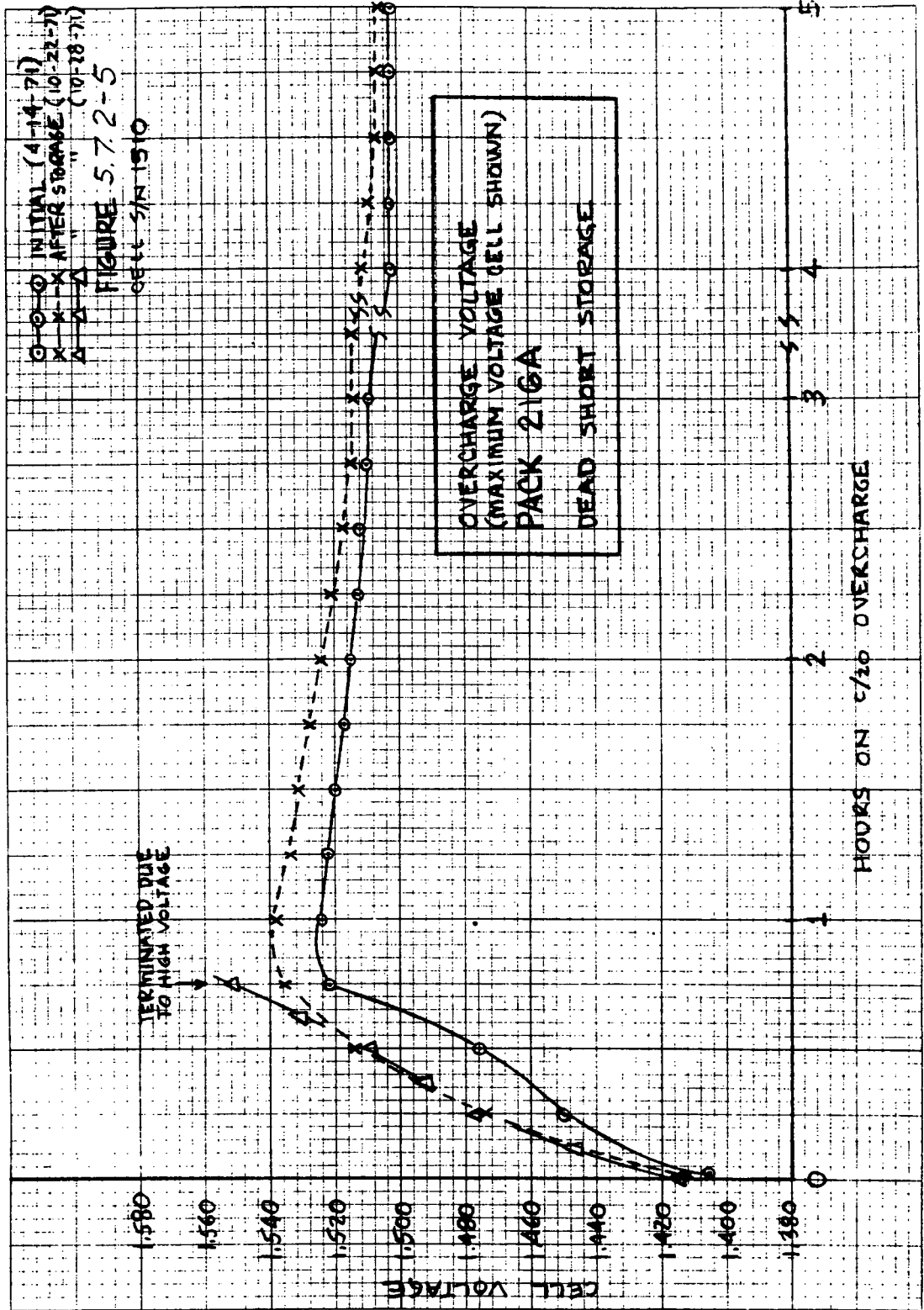
FIGURE 5.7.2-1

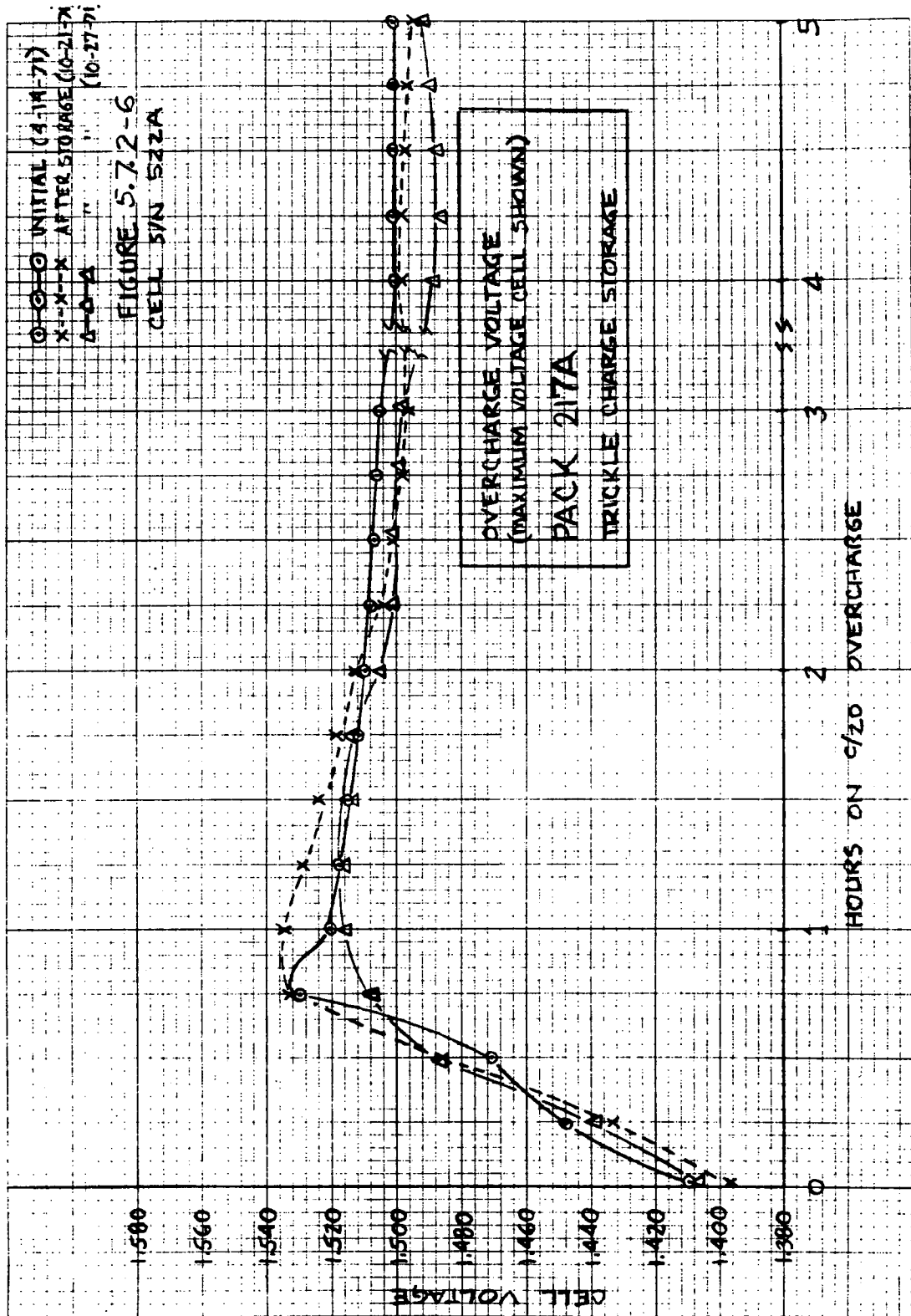












VOLTAGE DIVERGENCE ON LOW TEMPERATURE OVERCHARGE

PACK 215A

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Max. V</u>	<u>Min. V</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Delta (Max.-Min.) (mV)</u>
4/14/71	1.532 V (1)	1.525 V (3)	0+45 min.	7.0
10/21/71	1.580 V (1)	1.541 V (3)	0+90 min.	39.0
10/27/71	1.553 V (1)	1.522 V (3)	0+135 min.*	31.0*

PACK 216A

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Max. V</u>	<u>Min. V</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Delta (Max.-Min.) (mV)</u>
4/14/71	1.528 V (3)	1.522 (1,4,5)	0+45 min.	6.0
10/22/71	1.549 V (5)	1.536 (4)	0+45 min.	13.0
10/28/71	1.556 V (4)	1.543 (1)	0+45 min.*	13.0*

PACK 217A

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Max. V</u>	<u>Min. V</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Delta (Max.-Min.) (mV)</u>
4/14/71	1.530 V (5)	1.523 (1,3)	0+45 min.	7.0
10/21/71	1.541 V (3)	1.522 (2)	0+45 min.	19.0
10/27/71	1.535 V (3)	1.506 (1)	0+45 min.	29.0

* CHARGE TERMINATED, VOLTAGES WERE STILL INCREASING

TABLE 5.7.2-7

PRESSURE CHANGE ON LOW TEMPERATURE OVERCHARGE

PACK 215A - CELL S/N 508

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Initial Pressure</u>	<u>End-Of-Charge Pressure</u>	<u>Delta Pressure</u>
4/14/71	-08 psig	+07 psig	+15 psig
10/21/71	+22 psig	+76 psig	+54 psig
10/27/71	+15 psig	+44 psig	+29 psig

PACK 216A - CELL S/N 525

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Initial Pressure</u>	<u>End-Of-Charge Pressure</u>	<u>Delta Pressure</u>
4/14/71	-04 psig	+09 psig	+13 psig
10/22/71	+02 psig	+10 psig	+8 psig
10/28/71	+01 psig	+00 psig	-1 psig*

PACK 217A - CELL S/N 521

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Initial Pressure</u>	<u>End-Of-Charge Pressure</u>	<u>Delta Pressure</u>
4/14/71	-07 psig	+08 psig	+15 psig
10/21/71	-11 psig	+03 psig	+14 psig
10/27/71	-09 psig	+18 psig	+27 psig

* CHARGE TERMINATED EARLY DUE TO HIGH VOLTAGES

TABLE 5.7.2-8

maximum point during the charge is evident. The voltage values are generally lowest for pack 217A and highest for pack 215A. The pressure data is given in Table 5.7.2-8. Packs 215A and 216A had to be terminated prematurely during the third overcharge and therefore the end-of-charge pressure shown is lower than it might have reached. In general it appears that pack 215A gassed the most during the overcharges with packs 216A and 217A probably gassing similar amounts. Notice, too, that the three packs gassed very similarly during the pre-storage overcharge test (+13 psig to +15 psig).

SECTION 6.0

CONCLUSIONS

This study demonstrates that the OAO design program has indeed improved the quality and lengthened the life of aerospace-grade Ni-Cd cells and batteries. Further, ability to understand and predict performance of these devices under actual operating conditions has been enhanced considerably. It can safely be said that Ni-Cd batteries are now moving from the "art" stage into an engineering phase. Quantitative data to support these statements are contained in this report.

Specific conclusions to be drawn and findings include:

- o Improved operating life - shown by $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of successful OAO-2 operation without single cell failure
- o Capability to provide flexible full charge control without excessive overcharge - shown by results of using eight (8) BVLS levels and a sensitive third electrode signal
- o Necessity to design future spacecraft equipment to accept lower discharge voltages due to "double plateau" effect
- o Ability to predict battery performance using a computer model with adequate cell characterization data
 - Improvement of cell characterization techniques
- o Cell storage - long term - under about C/40 trickle charge may result in less performance degradation due to apparently negligible parameter changes compared to other techniques (if it can be shown that excessive component degradation will not thereby ensue)
- o OAO-2 battery thermal design amply adequate to retain maximum life and performance characteristics - shown by spacecraft data
 - Low temperature spread (cell-to-cell) results in small, negligible characteristic differences
 - Temperature regime safely below nylon separator hydrolysis degradation point
- o Cell processing and screening techniques lead to greater uniformity, both initially and after prolonged cycling. Among the items contributing are:
 - Plate weight screening
 - Minimum 24-hour soak after activation
 - Controlled technique for negative precharge adjustment
 - Careful ratio testing as a verification test

- Capacity predictions from sample plate data
- Specification of single lots for a build
 - o Plates
 - o Separators
 - o Electrolyte
- Cell selection testing
 - o Pressure measurement
- Limitation of overcharge in early tests
- Adequate quality assurance provisions
 - o Radiography
 - o Terminal inspection

This study also raised some specific questions, and pointed up areas in which more information is required. These are discussed briefly below.

6.1 CHARGE CONTROL AND THE THIRD ELECTRODE

The multi-level voltage vs. temperature limit (BVLS) charge control is now a proven technique. OAO-2 amply demonstrates its viability. The third electrode experiment also seems to have been successful in that a signal sensitive to state-of-charge was found, and its time of appearance was representative of how much overcharge would occur at any BVLS level. In flight, this fact was used by operations personnel to modify BVLS levels by ground command. What remains, then, are the following questions:

- o How should future spacecraft designers best integrate third electrode with BVLS control?
- o What factors affect third electrode signal performance (e.g.: hydrogen evolution, cell reversal, loading, etc.)?

6.2 OPERATIONAL VOLTAGES AND RECONDITIONING

It has been found that the "double plateau" effect in discharge (i.e.: the tendency for cells and batteries in extended cycling to expend large, increasing portions of their stored energy at low voltage - about 1.05 volts per cell) can be reversed by subjecting the cells to "deep" discharge - to 1.0 volts per cell or less. Ford (Reference 14) and others have determined this "reconditioning" is a temporary effect. Test data taken for this and other recent programs show that recharge rates and/or techniques (up to at least C/2) following deep discharge have no effect on either disappearance of double plateau or the duration of the "reconditioning" effect. These conclusions are borne out by the data presented herein. Several points, however, remain unclear:

- o What phenomena are responsible for "double plateau"?
- o Why does "reconditioning" work at all, and why is it temporary?
- o What is the exact relationship between the lowered discharge voltage of "double plateau" and end-of-charge voltage performance?
- o Is there a relationship between "double plateau" and either or both of oxygen and hydrogen evolution?
 - Is there a way to utilize third electrode signal to minimize "double plateau" effects?
 - Is it necessary to have either pressure relief or pressure cut-off for cells and batteries subject to prolonged cycle life?
- o Can voltage divergence (cell-to-cell in a battery) be predicted and/or controlled for either charge or discharge?
 - What, if any, are the relationships of divergence to any of the above?
 - Are there maximum divergence limits? Based on what criteria?

Answers to the above and corollary questions would contribute much to understanding the flight performance of batteries, and to the ability to predict and control this performance over long periods of time.

6.3 MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

In the program of which reference 11 is a report, it has been shown that Ni-Cd cell parameters can be related to manufacturing processes and control by means of a mathematical technique called multiple regression analysis. To a limited extent, this program has established the same principle - analysis confirmed observation that a minimum soak time is required after activation to assure stable, predictable precharge adjustment. Other attempts to achieve correlation were less than fruitful. It was concluded that insufficient data were available. This fact, rather than an inherent weakness in the analysis technique, accounts for lack of useful results.

The program reported on by reference 11 relied heavily on electrode processing and construction data - material which was lacking here. Should such information become available, cells be fabricated from the plates reported on, and these cells be subjected to adequate testing, regression analyses would show their usefulness.

SECTION 7.0
RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 MANUFACTURING AND PROCESS CONTROLS

The material manufacturing and process controls covered herein should be applied to all future builds of aerospace-grade cells and batteries. Plate-processing and manufacturing variables should also be included (Section 7.7). Performance and long-life reliability will thereby be enhanced without any necessity to incur increased cost. Ultimately standardization and lower reject rate, along with reduced screening requirements, will result in cost savings.

7.2 NEGATIVE/POSITIVE RATIO

To insure good performance over long-life, minimum excess negative capacity is required. Actual values may be application oriented. Up to the last battery build, OAO required minimum ratios of 1.30:1.00. For the last build, this was increased to 1.40:1.00. It is recommended that standard minima be established to improve life characteristics, and that adequate sample test requirements be imposed. These should be based on as complete as possible an understanding of negative-limit phenomena for both charge and discharge.

7.3 PRECHARGE

Along with sufficient negative/positive ratio, it is necessary to have proper balance of the excess negative capacity. This can be achieved by a controlled negative precharge adjustment. Wherever possible the gas (oxygen) collection technique should be used since it appears to be the most accurate and reliable method devised to date.

7.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

To insure cell reliability, battery performance and long life, strictly, but intelligently, enforced quality control should be imposed from the raw material stage through to the finished product. This includes insistence on adequate analysis and lot sample data of all materials and components (e.g. electrodes, separators, electrolyte, etc.), and sufficient in-process inspection and test to assure both good procedures and traceability.

7.5 CELL SELECTION

Adequate criteria should be established for each cell and battery design to assure battery performance in flight systems. Similar requirements to those shown in Appendix B should be used to match cells, with specific items based on known characteristics of the cells.

7.6 CELL CHARACTERIZATION

From each lot of cells built for flight use, a sufficiently large sample should be taken and subjected to prescribed characterization and life tests. These tests would:

- o Provide data to verify cell selection
- o Update the cell performance prediction model
- o Verify spacecraft power system design
- o Provide data for analytic process/performance studies

Further suggestions for these efforts include a test facility capable of:

- o Automatic cycling simulating predicted orbital, charge and load parameters
- o Data format directly compatible with computer programs
- o Safe operation against cell or test equipment failure
 - o Overpressure
 - o Over/under voltage
 - o Power faults

Such capability makes this kind of testing economical since it allows for repetitive use of the same equipment and data reduction software, and avoids excessive use of personnel for continuous 24-hour, 7-day testing.

7.7 ANALYTIC STUDIES

It is recommended that the work begun here to relate early test data to actual cell performance and life be extended. An attempt should be made to achieve correlation among early tests, performance and life on one hand, and component characteristics on the other. Such elements as electrode parameters (utilization, strength, active material purity, etc.), separator types and construction, electrolyte concentration and the like should be

7.7 (CONTINUED)

studied from the point of each one's impact on cell results. This effort would require cooperation of the component suppliers, but would eventually lead to greater understanding of nickel-cadmium technology (see ref. 11). Similar work should be undertaken on design and use of oxygen-sensing (adsorbed hydrogen) and fuel-cell electrodes for state-of-charge sensors.

7.8 BATTERY VOLTAGE REGULATION/"DOUBLE PLATEAU" EFFECT

For long-lived systems, especially in low-earth orbit, other on-board equipment should be designed to operate safely, and within normal performance limits, over a voltage range wide enough to include a minimum discharge voltage of 1.05 volts/cell. The "double plateau" effect found in extended cycling does not represent a real capacity loss as previously thought, but is due to the tendency of nickel-cadmium cells to release stored energy at lower voltage spread, requiring using and power conditioning equipment to accept a wider range. Where OAO-2 was specified at 24-35 volts for a 21-cell battery, future designs should reduce the lower figure to approximately 20.75 volts (includes diode drop).

7.9 PRE-FLIGHT TESTS/STORAGE

Batteries designated for flight or flight spares usage should receive a minimum of systems test before launch. At all other times, they should be stored in the recommended manner to avoid excessive component degradation and concomitant shortening of life. Storage techniques should be studied to determine optimum method(s) (e.g. shorted vs. low trickle charge - - see 6.0).

SECTION 8.0

FUTURE EFFORT

8.1 PRESENT PROGRAM EXTENSION

An extension of this program should be made to record, analyze and codify the following material:

- o Cell and battery data for batteries S/N 36 and 37, now being constructed for use as OAO-4 flight spares.
- o Addition of data on extra cells of batteries 34, 35 lot; and batteries 36, 37 lot
 - Characterization tests
 - Life tests
 - Storage tests
- o Review and include OAO-2 flight data past end of this program
- o Include OAO-4 flight data -- launch scheduled for August 1972
- o Include storage test results, second six-month period, packs 215A, 216A, 217A.

8.2 BASIC COMPONENT STUDIES

The following component studies should be undertaken:

- o Effects of adding cobalt to positive electrodes
 - Electrode parameters
 - Initial cell performance
 - Long term cycling performance
 - Life
- o Establishment, with plate manufacturer's cooperation, of manufacturing and process controls.
 - Quality assurance provisions
 - Detailed plate data requirements
 - o Plate chemical analysis

8.3 CELL EFFORTS

The following work should be started to increase knowledge of cell performance and characteristics:

- o Investigation to determine capacity retention enhancement by starting charge at low rate
 - Initial (Conditioning) charge only
 - Cyclic charges
- o Investigation of storage techniques at less than room temperature ($< 20^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- o Reduction of all cell and component data to computer format
 - Economical bookkeeping, storage
 - Easier to use for analytic purposes
- o Continue analytic effort to relate manufacturing, process and early test parameters and data to cell and battery performance
 - Improve controls
 - Improve cell prediction model
 - Optimize early test techniques

SECTION 9.0

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Print-Outs for Regression Analyses
Described in Section

Voltage (Divergence) Regression
Precharge (Gas Evolution) Regression

VARSI 4.111	0.170856	VARSI 4.91	-0.54166	VARSI 4.101	-0.36 604	VARSI 4.111	-0.220119
VARSI 4.121	0.74323	VARSI 4.131	0.064916	VARSI 4.181	0.23 740	VARSI 4.151	-0.406710
VARSI 4.161	0.74568	VARSI 4.171	0.076043	VARSI 4.181	0.176 905	VARSI 4.191	0.079129
VARSI 4.201	0.197601	VARSI 5.01	0.504386	VARSI 5.71	0.53 241	VARSI 5.81	0.106748
VARSI 5.31	0.02710	VARSI 5.101	0.104982	VARSI 5.111	0.17 901	VARSI 5.121	0.201306
VARSI 5.131	0.170404	VARSI 5.141	0.202777	VARSI 5.151	0.22 091	VARSI 5.161	0.180143
VARSI 5.171	0.209487	VARSI 6.11	0.222215	VARSI 5.191	0.20 475	VARSI 5.201	0.071247
VARSI 6.11	0.00000	VARSI 6.71	0.123002	VARSI 6.81	0.12 717	VARSI 6.91	0.049962
VARSI 6.131	0.37048	VARSI 6.111	0.345344	VARSI 6.121	0.17 877	VARSI 6.131	0.210214
VARSI 6.141	0.19968	VARSI 6.141	0.142451	VARSI 6.141	0.14 134	VARSI 6.171	0.126497
VARSI 7.11	0.24790	VARSI 6.11	0.175436	VARSI 6.201	0.01 936		
VARSI 7.131	0.19798	VARSI 7.91	0.155409	VARSI 7.91	0.08 995	VARSI 7.101	-0.210732
VARSI 7.111	0.14162	VARSI 7.121	0.021624	VARSI 7.131	-0.01 556	VARSI 7.141	0.007640
VARSI 7.151	0.049801	VARSI 7.161	0.027599	VARSI 7.171	0.04 936	VARSI 7.181	-0.056674
VARSI 8.11	0.31978	VARSI 7.51	0.144674				
VARSI 8.131	0.040701	VARSI 8.91	-0.373669	VARSI 9.101	-0.19 422	VARSI 8.111	-0.162959
VARSI 8.121	0.469184	VARSI 8.131	0.440119	VARSI 9.141	0.45 017	VARSI 8.191	0.501092
VARSI 9.141	0.419070	VARSI 8.171	0.526017	VARSI 8.181	0.49 712	VARSI 8.191	0.669143
VARSI 9.231	0.101744						
VARSI 9.31	0.00600	VARSI 9.101	0.419114	VARSI 9.111	0.33 994	VARSI 9.121	-0.452233
VARSI 9.131	0.024951	VARSI 9.141	0.403955	VARSI 9.151	-0.49 564	VARSI 9.161	-0.448021
VARSI 9.171	0.467804	VARSI 9.181	-0.471223	VARSI 9.191	-0.51 346	VARSI 9.201	-0.442053
VARSI 10.11	0.00000	VARSI 10.11	0.687959	VARSI 10.121	-0.34 336	VARSI 10.131	-0.110025
VARSI 10.141	0.249574	VARSI 10.151	0.364070	VARSI 10.161	-0.19 481	VARSI 10.171	-0.292920
VARSI 10.141	0.249574	VARSI 10.141	0.376110	VARSI 10.201	-0.24 405		
VARSI 11.11	0.249574	VARSI 11.121	0.227651	VARSI 11.131	0.02 845	VARSI 11.141	-0.049703
VARSI 11.131	0.116429	VARSI 11.161	-0.189151	VARSI 11.171	-0.34 400	VARSI 11.181	-0.022117
VARSI 11.21	0.234609	VARSI 11.201	0.129473				
VARSI 12.11	0.00000	VARSI 12.131	0.857181	VARSI 12.141	0.72 302	VARSI 12.191	0.775835
VARSI 12.151	0.705460	VARSI 12.171	0.815717	VARSI 12.181	0.82 859	VARSI 12.191	0.992337
VARSI 12.21	0.382404						
VARSI 13.11	0.00000	VARSI 13.141	0.819772	VARSI 13.151	0.77 491	VARSI 13.161	0.528921
VARSI 13.171	0.460042	VARSI 13.181	0.631257	VARSI 13.191	0.66 916	VARSI 13.201	-0.100018
VARSI 14.11	0.170760	VARSI 14.191	0.843873	VARSI 14.191	0.54 407	VARSI 14.171	0.567823
VARSI 14.11	0.40494	VARSI 14.191	0.735143	VARSI 14.201	-0.09 467		
VARSI 15.11	0.20000	VARSI 15.141	0.582415	VARSI 15.171	0.60 439	VARSI 15.181	0.594335
VARSI 15.191	0.247484	VARSI 15.201	0.121641				
VARSI 16.11	0.20760	VARSI 16.171	0.401412	VARSI 16.181	0.44 636	VARSI 16.191	0.777467
VARSI 17.11	0.654450						
VARSI 17.11	0.00100	VARSI 17.161	0.464628	VARSI 17.191	0.41 460	VARSI 17.201	-0.061948
VARSI 18.11	0.00000	VARSI 18.191	0.804991	VARSI 18.201	-0.17 539		
VARSI 19.11	0.00000	VARSI 19.201	-0.204451				

STEP NUMBER 1 ENTER VARIABLE 3
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 174.04671
 VARIANCE = 106104.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OPV R. 550 = 3271916.0000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.49530
 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.10117
 CONSTANT TERM = 569.84397

STEP NUMBER 2 ENTER VARIABLE 9
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 142.54607
 VARIANCE = 104616.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OPV R. 550 = 2237006.0000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.49574

STEP NUMBER 3 ENTER VARIABLE 9
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 142.54607
 VARIANCE = 104616.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OPV R. 550 = 2237006.0000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.49574

DEPENDENT VARIABLE
 = ml gas evolved on
 purchase

TRANSFORMATIONS USED:
 V1 = V21 + 90° searchy press
 V2 = V20 + 40° "
 V20 = V28 = ml gas evolved

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STANDARD OF FIT, F1 = 1.0013 46.9184
 CONSTANT TERMS 442.021814

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
3	174.218234	37.4431	7.7129	0.5586
5	-140.846474	27.4409	-6.8017	-0.4926

STEP NUMBER 1 ENTER VARIABLE 10
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 136.19380
 VARI (1) SSO = 246346.0000 RESIDUAL SSC. BY ADDN OPV R. SSO = 1890854.00000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.75098
 STRESS OF FIT, F1 = 0.9118 42.6820
 CONSTANT TERMS 322.51446

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
3	240.336988	47.8747	6.8728	0.4780
5	-208.229450	24.4728	-8.4941	-0.6192
10	-147.035334	30.2231	-4.8656	-0.3310

STEP NUMBER 4 ENTER VARIABLE 1
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 131.94526
 VARI (1) SSO = 184260.0000 RESIDUAL SSC. BY ADDN OPV R. SSO = 1706394.00000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.77476
 STRESS OF FIT, F1 = 0.9118 37.7555
 CONSTANT TERMS 340.044492

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	149.404152	25.0663	5.9590	0.3056
3	284.184737	34.2152	7.0191	0.4667
5	-240.171927	26.0363	-9.0033	-0.8243
10	-134.407444	26.7458	-5.0260	-0.2891

STEP NUMBER 5 ENTER VARIABLE 4
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 127.85573
 VARI (1) SSO = 120626.0000 RESIDUAL SSC. BY ADDN OPV R. SSO = 1545786.00000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.70442
 STRESS OF FIT, F1 = 0.9712 33.6461
 CONSTANT TERMS 322.57202

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	184.242920	46.7774	4.0246	0.3845
3	164.212007	40.6528	4.0710	0.3840
4	-145.718737	34.4588	-4.2314	-0.3272
5	-210.782123	32.7501	-6.4754	-0.9518
10	-134.407444	26.7458	-5.0260	-0.2891

STEP NUMBER 6 ENTER VARIABLE 12
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 126.59531
 VARI (1) SSO = 47218.0000 RESIDUAL SSC. BY ADDN OPV R. SSO = 1318531.00000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.80323
 STRESS OF FIT, F1 = 0.9617 24.0925
 CONSTANT TERMS 340.341797

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	140.443751	46.3212	4.0024	0.3872
3	164.212007	40.6528	4.0710	0.3840

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STEP NUMBER 0 ENTER VARIABLE 6
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 126.8916
 VARIANCE OF ESTIMATE 16090.12
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT 0.91131
 CONSTANT TERM 2611368
 1461957.000000

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	146.026286	40.1666	3.6331	0.3167
2	233.055978	30.8161	7.5994	0.3729
3	-167.104326	126.6451	-1.3269	-0.8325
4	40.724030	47.1157	0.8644	0.1306
5	-176.027100	32.2155	-5.4617	-0.9433
6	291.112448	142.5167	2.0412	0.6176
7	-124.643493	61.1008	-2.0412	-0.2435

STEP NUMBER 0 ENTER VARIABLE 9
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 123.05864
 VARIANCE OF ESTIMATE 15146.0000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT 0.81858
 CONSTANT TERM 310.827688
 1423482.000000

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	146.284373	40.1666	3.6331	0.2988
2	207.872426	30.8161	6.7460	0.3610
3	-173.042004	126.6451	-1.3700	-0.8231
4	40.714084	47.1157	0.8644	0.1402
5	-176.027100	32.2155	-5.4617	-0.9433
6	291.112448	142.5167	2.0412	0.7599
7	-124.643493	61.1008	-2.0412	-0.2472

STEP NUMBER 0 ENTER VARIABLE 16
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 123.673415
 VARIANCE OF ESTIMATE 15304.0000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT 0.82178
 CONSTANT TERM 301.942236
 1407776.000000

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	152.372426	40.1666	3.7920	0.3153
2	207.872426	30.8161	6.7460	0.3734
3	-173.042004	126.6451	-1.3700	-0.8032
4	40.714084	47.1157	0.8644	0.1361
5	-176.027100	32.2155	-5.4617	-0.9445
6	291.112448	142.5167	2.0412	0.6904
7	-124.643493	61.1008	-2.0412	-0.2410
8	146.284373	40.1666	3.6331	0.2586

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1401061.0000000

6317.0000. RESIDUAL SSC. BY ADDN OPV R. 550=

C. 82267

10. 921=

19.2641

256.205000

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	146.71383	57.8555	2.5353	0.2900
2	211.05046	41.8691	5.0402	0.3802
3	-229.54323	171.2554	-1.3417	-0.7472
4	97.40317	47.1858	2.0658	0.1417
5	-78.28107	39.5155	-1.9793	-0.1552
6	-100.66742	31.1560	-3.2327	-0.2806
7	111.05789	147.0215	0.7549	0.6833
8	76.07899	57.3172	1.3280	-0.0575
9	64.24614	71.2653	0.9016	0.1099
10	-169.38323	70.9749	-2.3902	-0.3377

1395005.0000000

4256.0000. RESIDUAL SSC. BY ADDN OPV R. 550=

C. 82357

11. 911=

17.4409

259.618400

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	137.09487	52.6104	2.6059	0.2819
2	223.25109	45.4176	4.9157	0.4100
3	-360.71648	132.7408	-2.7168	-0.7725
4	100.70450	47.5231	2.1126	0.1461
5	74.07873	49.0164	1.5117	-0.1591
6	-201.41370	36.0246	-5.5890	-0.6930
7	309.10717	148.4573	2.0784	0.6769
8	-72.94254	76.3100	-0.9573	-0.1128
9	45.17811	64.6134	0.7000	0.0818
10	57.17496	72.3172	0.7898	0.0869
11	-158.47446	72.9101	-2.1750	-0.3167

1390737.0000000

4256.0000. RESIDUAL SSC. BY ADDN OPV R. 550=

C. 82417

12. 901=

15.8834

290.240070

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	13.473192	202.8853	-0.0450	-0.0275
2	164.210129	312.4327	0.5256	0.3617
3	232.271393	454.6260	0.5110	0.4081
4	-319.247324	173.3108	-1.8451	-0.7492
5	194.414198	444.3228	0.4375	0.1350
6	-79.457673	41.6554	-1.9031	-0.1677
7	-313.371117	84.9761	-3.6921	-0.6997
8	374.743114	149.1693	2.5142	0.6695
9	-76.273840	79.4636	-0.9630	-0.1194
10	22.763470	71.3657	0.3194	0.1073
11	60.513546	72.6753	0.8306	0.1025
12	-159.478546	73.2108	-2.1783	-0.3179

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STEP NUMBER 13 ENTER VARIABLE 19
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 124.97666
 VARI 10.5508 RESIDUAL 5076.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OF V. S50= 1382665.0000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.82488
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F(19, 871) = 14.5769
 CONSTANT TERM 205.01342

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	-47.457167	259.9248	-0.182	-0.0949
2	217.717564	325.3814	0.6569	0.4708
3	210.073143	46.1640	4.7438	0.4031
4	-377.447770	144.9242	-2.6123	-0.6970
5	90.727423	40.1545	2.2672	0.1431
6	-77.854431	41.3477	-1.8829	-0.1643
7	-371.27240	54.7667	-6.7851	-0.9931
8	426.807067	257.5479	1.6569	0.9370
9	-72.443130	40.5349	-1.7855	-0.1120
10	56.105299	71.6764	0.7866	0.1140
11	43.375254	73.2664	0.5867	0.1064
12	-145.335074	73.4433	-1.9786	-0.3097
13	-157.445591	276.0516	-0.5710	-0.3546

STEP NUMBER 14 ENTER VARIABLE 7
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 125.34706
 VARI 71.5508 RESIDUAL 2594.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OF V. S50= 1382665.0000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.82530
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F(14, 871) = 13.4242
 CONSTANT TERM 205.01342

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	-66.012430	304.6162	-0.2197	-0.1367
2	224.075037	327.9235	0.6861	0.4954
3	221.764075	46.8385	4.7369	0.4074
4	-304.245117	145.7466	-2.0869	-0.6898
5	104.032104	40.8570	2.5438	0.1528
6	16.427277	37.6328	0.4365	0.0208
7	-72.773727	42.5770	-1.7227	-0.1557
8	-317.902041	57.5451	-5.5152	-0.9726
9	410.185691	264.3514	1.5514	0.9012
10	-74.874146	41.4257	-1.8052	-0.1192
11	57.142940	72.2476	0.7915	0.1162
12	61.916641	73.7764	0.8270	0.1033
13	-153.707932	74.2394	-2.0664	-0.3064
14	-145.034522	276.6126	-0.5227	-0.3242

STEP NUMBER 15 ENTER VARIABLE 14
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 125.04127
 VARI 141.5508 RESIDUAL 2741.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OF V. S50= 1379924.0000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.82568
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F(14, 871) = 12.4249
 CONSTANT TERM 205.01342

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	-67.095017	304.5012	-0.2202	-0.1697
2	241.441508	331.9857	0.7287	0.5329
3	225.145074	47.2120	4.7689	0.4135
4	-302.127148	146.5472	-2.0630	-0.6954
5	103.464679	41.2473	2.5105	0.1506

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7	16.767075	38.2225	0.8909	0.0301
8	-71.847781	45.0266	-1.0694	-0.1516
9	-115.471074	56.0220	-5.4315	-0.9441
10	413.491104	257.7510	1.5572	0.8903
11	-94.775874	52.9032	-1.0202	-0.1477
12	34.453062	87.1661	0.4158	0.0650
13	47.772870	79.4877	0.5476	0.0491
14	57.458395	74.4037	0.8960	0.1078
15	-152.772291	74.0647	-2.0454	-0.3045
16	-157.911096	289.6125	-0.5481	-0.3460

STEP NUMBER 16 ENTER VARIABLE 10
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 126.8494
 VARIANCE OF ESTIMATE = 2602.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OF V. 550 = 1377256.000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.82406
 GOODNESS OF FIT = 12.8611
 CONSTANT TERM = 292.916748

VAR.	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	-100.236217	312.4457	-0.3204	-0.2048
2	200.246113	335.5659	0.7733	0.3733
3	227.616474	48.3281	4.7097	0.4179
4	-308.485748	147.4580	-2.0717	-0.6926
5	110.274570	56.5172	1.9529	0.1515
6	16.127745	35.4435	0.4715	0.0329
7	-48.326448	46.0465	-1.0490	-0.1442
8	-35.208162	60.3496	-0.5836	-0.0969
9	-12.662693	45.8158	-0.2761	-0.0433
10	354.204187	271.3516	1.3051	0.6943
11	-94.121094	57.7168	-1.6471	-0.1520
12	38.117027	83.9833	0.4540	0.0726
13	43.076520	80.2257	0.5366	0.0975
14	40.856749	75.0640	0.5405	0.1031
15	-138.802444	85.7180	-1.6083	-0.2707
16	-145.176270	282.7403	-0.5124	-0.3265

STEP NUMBER 17 ENTER VARIABLE 5
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 127.24944
 VARIANCE OF ESTIMATE = 518.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OF V. 550 = 1376336.000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.82018
 GOODNESS OF FIT = 17.8514
 CONSTANT TERM = 282.916748

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	-98.682947	314.6428	-0.3136	-0.2016
2	202.176454	338.5222	0.7745	0.3775
3	224.652126	48.7292	4.6185	0.4162
4	-302.051514	148.9730	-2.0276	-0.6948
5	115.007749	56.3164	2.0424	0.0315
6	127.727749	75.5238	1.6923	0.1795
7	28.603405	45.8156	0.6249	0.0421
8	-45.762349	45.6144	-1.0018	-0.1388
9	-31.070182	61.1546	-0.5086	-0.0927
10	-14.070113	44.1412	-0.3199	-0.0417
11	378.747114	274.4455	1.4110	0.8508
12	-94.171205	54.6274	-1.7247	-0.1541
13	38.728531	84.6673	0.4565	0.0738
14	44.761202	81.0170	0.5525	0.0910
15	-137.116074	75.5514	-1.8154	-0.3091

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18 -130.010665 85.5502 -1.4518 -0.2592
 19 -145.016014 224.3466 -0.5132 -0.3262
 STEP NUMBER 1A ENTER VARIABLE 11
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 127.96060
 VARIATION 530.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OF V. 550= 1375408.0000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.82631
 GOODNESS OF FIT = 16.8316 10.0451
 CONSTANT TERMS 286.24612

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	94.056274	314.7503	-0.2968	-0.1090
2	259.478779	340.6013	0.7619	0.5716
3	226.966335	49.0461	4.6273	0.4168
4	-306.226532	152.4169	-2.0256	-0.6999
5	-16.767822	65.9479	-0.2543	-0.0339
6	122.423540	76.0714	1.6093	0.1782
7	20.423540	59.2845	0.5006	0.0519
8	-66.941660	66.4294	-1.3790	-0.1132
9	-316.335248	41.6367	-7.6331	-0.9501
10	-26.257571	57.0744	-0.4532	-0.0407
11	10.667910	44.8120	0.2380	0.0216
12	374.154985	281.4128	1.3296	0.0220
13	-106.265049	58.1165	-1.8288	-0.1563
14	38.964630	84.7447	0.4587	0.0743
15	41.307856	87.7473	0.4692	0.0940
16	42.490072	77.6517	0.6649	0.1090
17	-129.011409	50.0523	-2.5766	-0.2400
18	-126.616615	257.1164	-0.4826	-0.2850

STEP NUMBER 1B ENTER VARIABLE 17
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 125.05182
 VARIATION 530.0000 RESIDUAL S.S. BY ADDN OF V. 550= 1373756.0000000
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.82654
 GOODNESS OF FIT = 16.8316 9.4107
 CONSTANT TERMS 2512.50771

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	-95.822662	318.6733	-0.3130	-0.2039
2	264.935914	342.6579	0.7724	0.5634
3	226.293280	49.3566	4.5946	0.4155
4	-312.945170	153.7573	-2.0344	-0.7094
5	-19.291534	66.7836	-0.2880	-0.0390
6	124.712600	76.0475	1.6180	0.1995
7	20.451060	59.2845	0.5165	0.0553
8	-64.084324	66.4294	-1.3423	-0.1331
9	-316.102471	42.1162	-7.5041	-0.9439
10	-26.176140	56.8641	-0.4592	-0.0474
11	10.667910	44.8120	0.2380	0.0216
12	374.154985	281.4128	1.3296	0.0220
13	-106.265049	58.1165	-1.8288	-0.1563
14	38.964630	84.7447	0.4587	0.0743
15	41.307856	87.7473	0.4692	0.0940
16	42.490072	77.6517	0.6649	0.1090
17	-129.011409	50.0523	-2.5766	-0.2400
18	-126.616615	257.1164	-0.4826	-0.2850

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MEASURED GAS AS DEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA S/N 34.35

CONTROL CARD USED FOR THIS REGRESSION
2917 014 1 0.0 0.0 1 0 21110 00 0 0010 00 0

TRANSFORMATIONS SPECIFIED FOR THIS REGRESSION
9 4 1 91212 1 91313 1 91414 1 91515 1 9 3 3 1 421 0 11220 0 11319 0

CONSTANT CARUS USED IN THIS REGRESSION
0.0

RAW DATA LISTING

CELL NO VARIABLES IN NUMERICAL ORDER

0	791.000	879.900	10.000	74.000	540.600	598.100	378.800	1.493	6.000	24.170
1	23.850	46.000	54.000	30.000	9.000	771.000	5.000	1.479	72.000	24.670
2	806.500	694.300	3.000	21.000	542.200	260.700	277.600	1.492	6.000	23.000
3	23.000	11.000	12.000	18.000	16.000	149.000	7.000	1.479	72.000	24.670
4	787.800	875.400	14.000	100.000	537.100	259.500	273.600	1.492	6.000	23.000
5	23.510	62.000	09.000	36.000	24.000	223.000	1.000	1.479	72.000	24.670
6	797.200	809.000	4.000	24.000	637.700	400.000	275.200	1.479	72.000	24.670
7	23.640	12.000	15.000	20.000	17.000	105.000	7.000	1.489	6.000	23.170
8	794.000	881.400	-0.000	00.000	540.200	277.300	276.900	1.489	6.000	23.170
9	23.510	40.000	40.000	40.000	26.000	277.000	7.000	1.481	6.000	23.500
10	798.900	876.700	10.000	46.000	539.200	259.700	276.000	1.481	6.000	23.500
11	23.500	26.000	30.000	36.000	30.000	494.000	5.000	1.482	60.000	24.670
12	804.700	896.100	0.001	13.000	640.800	204.600	278.200	1.482	60.000	24.670
13	23.000	5.000	16.000	11.000	6.000	565.000	2.000	1.488	6.000	23.170
14	785.300	873.400	16.000	75.000	537.700	255.500	274.200	1.488	6.000	23.170
15	23.000	40.000	64.000	60.000	60.000	400.000	6.000	1.481	46.000	24.500
16	795.400	887.700	2.000	14.000	530.100	257.400	274.400	1.481	46.000	24.500
17	23.800	6.000	9.000	13.000	10.000	354.000	1.000	1.486	6.000	24.670
18	792.100	879.400	4.000	41.000	644.000	247.700	276.400	1.486	6.000	24.670
19	23.170	22.000	42.000	41.000	33.000	1050.000	5.000	1.494	0.001	0.001
20	784.800	876.400	10.000	41.000	537.300	256.400	277.100	1.494	0.001	0.001
21	23.170	40.000	40.000	30.000	29.000	815.000	4.000	1.490	0.001	0.001
22	786.900	874.700	0.000	55.000	539.200	259.500	275.000	1.490	0.001	0.001
23	23.510	36.000	41.000	32.000	24.000	611.000	1.000	1.491	0.001	0.001
24	789.000	871.700	5.000	50.000	537.600	267.000	276.200	1.491	0.001	0.001
25	23.510	36.000	40.000	28.000	21.000	790.000	5.000	1.491	0.001	0.001
26	789.100	877.000	5.000	62.000	537.700	256.300	275.400	1.491	0.001	0.001
27	23.510	37.000	44.000	24.000	21.000	790.000	6.000	1.487	0.001	0.001
28	792.400	890.500	2.000	31.000	538.200	256.300	277.000	1.487	0.001	0.001
29	23.340	10.000	20.000	17.000	12.000	764.000	5.000	1.490	0.001	0.001
30	781.400	869.100	6.000	69.000	546.000	257.200	277.000	1.490	0.001	0.001
31	23.440	20.000	40.000	20.000	22.000	824.000	5.000	1.490	0.001	0.001
32	789.300	872.000	6.000	64.000	549.400	254.400	276.500	1.490	0.001	0.001
33	23.500	30.000	40.000	60.000	26.000	744.000	1.000	1.488	0.001	0.001
34	786.900	875.300	10.000	60.000	540.700	257.400	276.900	1.488	0.001	0.001
35	23.170	44.000	52.000	39.000	31.000	820.000	5.000	1.488	0.001	0.001

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18	780.200	078.100	0.000	5.000	5.000	254.400	275.100	1.493	0.001	0.001
	23.510	43.000	30.000	20.000	21.000	810.000	74.000			
19	791.400	872.500	0.000	40.000	530.400	250.200	277.000	1.490	0.001	0.001
	23.340	30.000	38.000	20.000	19.000	425.000	5.000			
	789.000	878.100	9.000	29.000	539.500	250.400	276.000	1.488	0.000	24.170
20	24.000	21.000	22.000	30.000	23.000	1022.000	5.000			
	794.200	891.700	6.000	20.000	538.500	250.400	270.100	1.477	72.000	24.000
21	23.510	14.000	17.000	14.000	21.000	552.000	5.000			
	789.600	877.700	11.000	40.000	538.100	257.100	277.000	1.487	6.000	23.500
22	23.630	26.000	26.000	31.000	28.000	748.300	5.000			
	792.900	868.100	-1.000	13.000	530.800	250.400	276.400	1.476	72.000	24.000
23	23.170	7.000	4.000	62.000	13.000	542.100	259.300	1.486	6.000	24.000
	787.600	875.700	28.000	70.000	40.000	1059.000	40.000			
24	23.500	42.000	40.000	70.000	40.000	1059.000	40.000			

CODING MAX. VARIABLES IN NUMERICAL ORDER

800.500	898.300	28.000	100.000	542.200	260.700	278.900	1.494	72.000	24.070
24.000	62.000	69.000	70.000	40.000	1059.000				

CODING MIN. VARIABLES IN NUMERICAL ORDER

781.300	609.100	-0.000	13.000	5.000	255.500	273.600	1.476	0.001	0.001
23.000	5.000	-8.000	-11.000	0.000	106.000				

CODED DATA LISTING

CELL NO	VARIABLES IN NUMERICAL ORDER	0.0	0.402	0.475	-0.000	0.849	0.778	-0.833	0.959	0.700
0	-0.183	-0.260	0.0	0.402	0.475	-0.000	0.849	0.778	-0.833	0.959
	0.439	0.506	-0.356	-0.947	0.010	5.000	0.509	-0.667	1.000	1.000
1	1.000	1.000	-0.309	-0.816	1.000	1.000	0.509	-0.667	1.000	1.000
	-0.789	-0.809	-0.763	-0.579	-0.820	7.000	1.000	0.776	-0.633	0.029
2	-0.404	-0.500	0.222	1.000	-0.672	0.538	1.000	0.776	-0.633	0.029
	1.000	1.000	-0.085	-0.158	-0.750	3.000	0.396	-1.000	1.000	0.966
3	0.262	0.404	-0.333	-0.770	-0.475	0.192	0.396	-1.000	1.000	0.966
	-0.754	-0.770	-0.695	-0.526	-1.000	7.000	1.000	0.444	-0.633	0.020
4	0.008	-0.150	-1.000	0.504	0.344	0.308	1.000	0.444	-0.633	0.020
	0.228	0.246	-0.492	-0.054	-0.036	7.000	0.044	-0.633	0.905	0.0
5	-0.397	-0.474	0.0	-0.241	0.016	0.423	0.044	-0.633	0.905	0.0
	-0.263	-0.274	-0.153	0.156	-0.177	5.000	0.746	-0.222	0.333	1.000
6	0.857	0.899	-1.000	-1.000	-0.541	0.192	0.746	-0.222	0.333	1.000
	-1.000	-0.778	-1.000	-1.000	-0.026	2.000	0.746	-0.222	0.333	1.000
7	-0.683	-0.705	0.333	0.425	-0.475	-1.000	0.746	-0.222	0.333	1.000
	0.509	0.506	0.525	1.000	-0.443	5.000	0.648	-0.444	-0.233	0.966
8	-0.905	-0.967	-0.906	-0.977	-0.539	1.000	0.208	0.0	-0.633	0.919
	-0.143	-0.207	-0.111	-0.306	-0.377	-0.154	0.208	0.0	-0.633	0.919
9	-0.404	-0.404	-0.322	-0.316	1.000	0.000	0.321	1.000	-1.000	-1.000
	-0.738	-0.774	0.0	0.172	-0.541	4.000	0.321	1.000	-1.000	-1.000
10	0.228	0.311	-0.005	0.105	0.503	4.000	0.321	1.000	-1.000	-1.000
	-0.658	-0.616	-0.111	-0.044	0.016	0.548	0.321	1.000	-1.000	-1.000
11	0.088	0.082	-0.268	-0.158	0.094	1.000	-0.019	0.667	-1.000	-1.000
	-0.786	-0.822	-0.278	0.034	-0.443	-0.192	-0.019	0.667	-1.000	-1.000
12	0.008	0.049	-0.424	-0.316	0.400	0.000	0.321	0.667	-1.000	-1.000
	-0.381	-0.418	-0.278	0.126	0.075	0.077	0.321	0.667	-1.000	-1.000
13	0.123	0.140	-0.424	-0.316	0.400	0.000	0.321	0.667	-1.000	-1.000
	-0.119	-0.219	-0.444	-0.586	-0.311	-0.042	0.283	0.667	-1.000	-1.000
14	-0.544	-0.607	-0.797	-0.789	-0.437	5.000	0.283	0.667	-1.000	-1.000
	-1.000	-1.000	-0.222	-0.169	-0.377	0.346	0.283	0.667	-1.000	-1.000

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15	-0.474	-0.042	-0.429	-0.503	0.540	5.000	-1.000	-1.000	0.0
	-0.172	0.174	0.174	0.082	0.809	1.000	0.944	-0.550	-1.000
16	0.193	0.296	-0.186	-0.105	0.458	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-0.000
	-0.556	-0.375	0.085	0.011	0.513	5.000	1.000	0.333	-1.000
17	0.368	0.483	-0.085	0.011	0.513	5.000	-0.359	0.889	-1.000
	-0.011	-0.023	-0.222	-0.103	-0.344	0.000	0.243	-0.550	-1.000
18	-0.193	-0.016	-0.222	-0.316	0.492	7.000	-0.094	-0.111	-0.833
	-0.123	-0.148	-0.492	-0.421	0.522	5.000	0.098	-0.089	1.000
19	-0.225	-0.304	-0.085	-0.085	0.211	0.941	0.098	1.000	0.940
	-0.439	-0.541	-0.085	-0.085	0.211	0.941	0.283	-0.222	-0.833
20	-0.439	-0.541	-0.085	-0.085	0.211	0.941	0.057	-1.000	0.940
	-0.021	0.562	-0.705	-0.705	-0.316	-0.044	0.057	-1.000	1.000
21	-0.084	-0.705	-0.705	-0.705	-0.316	-0.044	0.057	-1.000	1.000
	-0.341	-0.411	-0.411	-0.411	-0.379	-0.344	0.057	-1.000	1.000
22	-0.341	-0.411	-0.411	-0.411	-0.379	-0.344	0.057	-1.000	1.000
	0.159	0.301	-0.611	-0.611	-1.000	-0.115	0.057	-1.000	1.000
23	0.159	0.301	-0.611	-0.611	-1.000	-0.115	0.057	-1.000	1.000
	-0.500	-0.540	1.000	1.000	0.126	0.967	0.461	0.962	-0.833
24	-0.500	-0.540	1.000	1.000	0.126	0.967	0.461	0.962	-0.833
	-0.26027	0.046	0.40230	0.47539	-0.40005	0.44911	0.962	-0.833	0.946
-0.14254	-0.7779	-0.03336	0.05946	0.05998	0.43000	0.35020	-0.35933	0.966	0.0
0.94737	1.00000	1.00000	0.30889	-0.81009	1.00000	-1.00000	-0.50983	-0.67271	1.00000
-0.66673	1.00000	1.00000	0.30889	-0.81009	1.00000	-1.00000	-0.50983	-0.67271	1.00000
-0.57095	-0.82011	7.00000	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	-0.00475	1.00000
-0.48413	-0.56650	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	-0.00475	1.00000
0.7779	-0.83336	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	-0.00475	1.00000
-0.15709	-0.75026	3.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.39019
0.26190	0.40411	-0.33333	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	-0.59491
-1.00000	1.00000	0.90622	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.94153
-0.52432	-1.00000	7.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.44277
0.09745	-0.15709	-1.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.22407
0.44481	-0.63336	0.07639	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.24590
-0.05263	-0.63336	7.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.42308
-0.39082	-0.67945	0.0	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.27069
-0.44483	-0.63336	0.90515	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.15254
0.15790	0.17672	5.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.73547
0.83715	0.69332	0.05550	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	1.00000
-0.22221	0.33332	1.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.73547
-1.00000	-0.02645	2.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.52542
-0.60254	-0.70547	0.33333	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.50820
0.33336	-0.63336	0.67039	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.26926
1.00000	-0.44339	5.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.96010
0.11905	0.27399	-0.44484	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.20782
-0.44483	0.33332	0.90622	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.32203
-0.69474	-0.53062	1.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.32076
-0.14285	-0.20712	-0.11111	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.31147
0.0	-0.83336	0.91693	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.16943
0.31579	1.00000	0.05401	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.28814
-0.73010	-0.77397	0.0	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.01999
1.00000	-1.00000	-1.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.44204
0.10520	0.50265	4.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.08772
-0.55584	-0.61044	-0.11111	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.06918
0.55557	-1.00000	-1.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.42373
-0.15709	0.49418	1.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.14754
-0.70571	-0.42191	-0.27773	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.07066
0.66663	1.00000	-1.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.01949
-0.31579	0.44974	5.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.12281
-0.38005	-0.41762	-0.27774	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.14754
-0.66663	-1.00000	-1.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	-0.42373
-0.31579	0.44974	5.00000	0.05401	0.22222	1.00000	-0.67271	-0.53948	-1.00000	0.46032

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-0.11905	-0.21916	-0.44434	-0.50021	-0.51180	-0.07230	0.21307
-0.22221	-1.00000	-1.00000	-0.52001	-0.54300	-0.60666	-0.79661
-0.78947	0.43704	5.00000	-0.19943	-0.37701	-0.34616	0.28307
-1.00000	-1.00000	-0.22222	-0.32001	-0.47300	-0.01197	-0.42373
-0.55557	1.00000	5.00000	0.17241	0.08197	0.49908	0.09439
-0.26316	0.53016	5.00000	0.0	0.19298	0.24590	-0.10000
-0.78190	-0.78027	-0.11111	0.0	0.50821	-0.24020	1.00000
-0.59357	-1.00000	1.00000	0.26437	0.50821	-0.24020	-0.00475
-0.10526	0.45020	1.00000	-0.66000	0.50821	-0.24020	-0.00475
-0.55556	-0.57535	0.0	-0.10345	-0.34427	0.30768	-0.35651
0.33334	-1.00000	-1.00000	0.01999	-0.33333	0.01639	-0.42373
0.21053	0.51323	5.00000	-0.24136	-0.08197	0.03845	0.49507
-0.61110	-0.62329	-0.22222	-0.52001	-0.12281	-0.14754	-0.49153
0.86604	-1.00000	1.00000	-0.63210	0.11479	0.30768	-0.09428
-0.81579	0.49206	7.00000	1.00000	-0.43000	-0.54049	-0.00475
-0.16941	-0.20766	-0.22222	-0.70115	-0.21307	-0.55387	0.60810
0.55557	-1.00000	-1.00000	0.61999	-0.60821	-0.70492	-0.89030
-0.42105	0.52169	5.00000	-0.37931	-0.34427	-0.30466	0.28307
-0.32539	-0.35356	-0.05556	0.65997	-0.33333	-0.40986	-0.28816
-0.11116	-0.83336	0.45046	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
-0.21053	0.94074	5.00000	-0.24136	-0.08197	0.03845	0.49507
0.42044	0.56165	-0.22222	-0.70115	-0.21307	-0.55387	0.60810
-0.86695	1.00000	0.44568	0.61999	-0.60821	-0.70492	-0.89030
-0.31574	-0.04762	5.00000	-0.37931	-0.34427	-0.30466	0.28307
0.22221	-0.03336	0.40516	0.65997	-0.33333	-0.40986	-0.28816
0.05263	0.44550	5.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
0.15074	0.30138	-0.01111	-1.00000	-0.11479	0.11536	0.05663
-1.00000	1.00000	0.44568	-0.66000	-0.92982	-1.00000	-0.79661
-0.73694	-0.05020	8.00000	0.12044	0.96718	0.46149	0.96223
-0.50000	-0.54794	1.00000	0.0	-0.29025	-0.24590	-1.00000
0.33336	-0.83336	0.94568	0.0	-0.29025	-0.24590	-1.00000
1.00000	-0.24021	4.00000				

AVERAGES	VAH(2) =	-0.2594	VAH(3) =	-0.1600	VAH(4) =	-0.2042	
VAH(1) =	-0.0872	VAH(5) =	-0.0093	VAH(6) =	-0.2061	VAH(7) =	-0.1644
VAH(8) =	-0.5133	VAR(10) =	0.1632	VAR(11) =	-0.0264	VAR(12) =	-0.1523
VAH(13) =	-0.1541	VAR(14) =	-0.3000	VAR(15) =	-0.2105	VAR(16) =	0.1167
VAH(17) =	4.6000						

STANDARD DEVIATIONS	VAH(2) =	0.6432	VAH(3) =	0.4664	VAH(4) =	0.6231	
VAH(1) =	0.4909	VAH(5) =	0.4746	VAH(6) =	0.5329	VAH(7) =	0.6044
VAH(8) =	0.7606	VAH(10) =	0.4099	VAH(11) =	0.4770	VAH(12) =	0.5364
VAH(13) =	0.5393	VAH(14) =	0.4470	VAH(15) =	0.6125	VAH(16) =	0.5591
VAH(17) =	1.8868						

SIMPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS	VAHS(1, 2) =	0.900610	VAHS(1, 3) =	-0.466363	VAHS(1, 4) =	-0.675209	
VAHS(1, 5) =	0.339694	VAHS(1, 6) =	0.223237	VAHS(1, 7) =	0.155857	VAHS(1, 8) =	-0.717149
VAHS(1, 9) =	0.611901	VAHS(1, 10) =	0.577940	VAHS(1, 11) =	0.326227	VAHS(1, 12) =	-0.666562
VAHS(1, 13) =	-0.677771	VAHS(1, 14) =	-0.619332	VAHS(1, 15) =	-0.522795	VAHS(1, 16) =	-0.460636
VAHS(1, 17) =	0.192104						
VAHS(2, 2) =	1.000000	VAHS(2, 3) =	-0.461844	VAHS(2, 4) =	-0.716948	VAHS(2, 5) =	-0.279018
VAHS(2, 6) =	0.201299	VAHS(2, 7) =	0.100574	VAHS(2, 8) =	-0.773287	VAHS(2, 9) =	0.682656
VAHS(2, 10) =	0.570293	VAHS(2, 11) =	0.312649	VAHS(2, 12) =	-0.709054	VAHS(2, 13) =	-0.717240
VAHS(2, 14) =	-0.643144	VAHS(2, 15) =	-0.641847	VAHS(2, 16) =	-0.444576	VAHS(2, 17) =	-0.182801
VAHS(3, 3) =	1.000000	VAHS(3, 4) =	0.456245	VAHS(3, 5) =	0.130441	VAHS(3, 6) =	0.084938
VAHS(3, 7) =	0.081490	VAHS(3, 8) =	0.287209	VAHS(3, 9) =	-0.360525	VAHS(3, 10) =	0.057055

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VARS( 1,13)= 0.531500 VARS( 1,14)= 0.703300 VARS( 1,15)= 0.853450
VARS( 1,16)= 0.693207 VARS( 1,17)= -0.260600 VARS( 1,18)= 0.048100
VARS( 1,19)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,20)= 0.094200 VARS( 1,21)= 0.048100
VARS( 1,22)= 0.703310 VARS( 1,23)= 0.048100 VARS( 1,24)= 0.223007
VARS( 1,25)= 0.971909 VARS( 1,26)= 0.691000 VARS( 1,27)= 0.223007
VARS( 1,28)= 0.048100 VARS( 1,29)= 0.990124 VARS( 1,30)= 0.488074
VARS( 1,31)= 0.048100 VARS( 1,32)= 0.160362
VARS( 1,33)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,34)= 0.402000
VARS( 1,35)= 0.048100 VARS( 1,36)= 0.193054
VARS( 1,37)= 0.048100 VARS( 1,38)= 0.205000
VARS( 1,39)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,40)= 0.317104
VARS( 1,41)= 0.115700 VARS( 1,42)= 0.482012
VARS( 1,43)= 0.204154 VARS( 1,44)= 0.160174
VARS( 1,45)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,46)= 0.017073
VARS( 1,47)= 0.193054 VARS( 1,48)= 0.027109
VARS( 1,49)= 0.193054 VARS( 1,50)= 0.081959
VARS( 1,51)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,52)= 0.071135
VARS( 1,53)= 0.270500 VARS( 1,54)= 0.012234
VARS( 1,55)= 0.792031 VARS( 1,56)= 0.260533
VARS( 1,57)= 0.448507 VARS( 1,58)= 0.582793
VARS( 1,59)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,60)= 0.582793
VARS( 1,61)= 0.707351 VARS( 1,62)= 0.582793
VARS( 1,63)= 0.243693
VARS( 1,64)= 1.000000
VARS( 1,65)= 0.011075 VARS( 1,66)= 0.021994
VARS( 1,67)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,68)= 0.219289
VARS( 1,69)= 0.441774 VARS( 1,70)= 0.009044
VARS( 1,71)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,72)= 0.971221
VARS( 1,73)= 1.000000 VARS( 1,74)= 0.113710
VARS( 1,75)= 0.095934 VARS( 1,76)= 0.656076
VARS( 1,77)= 1.000000
VARS( 1,78)= 0.195860
VARS( 1,79)= 1.000000
VARS( 1,80)= 1.000000
VARS( 1,81)= 0.000000
VARS( 1,82)= 1.000000

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FOR ANOVA, TOTAL SUM OF SQUARES = 86.4402

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STEP NUMBER 1 ENTER VARIABLE, b
STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 1.05872
VAR( 0) SSO = 5.9709, RESIDUAL SSO BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO = 79.4611359
MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.26453
GOODNESS OF FIT(F( 1, 23)) = 1.7806
CONSTANT TERM = 4.615789

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VAR COEFF STD DEV T VALUE BETA COEFF
0 -0.825749 0.6277 -1.3155 -0.2645

STEP NUMBER 2 ENTLR VARIABLE 7
STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 1.85528
VAR( 7) SSO = 3.7240, RESIDUAL SSO BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO = 76.746856
MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.33700
GOODNESS OF FIT(F( 2, 22)) = 1.4099
CONSTANT TERM = 4.668200

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VAR COEFF STD DEV T VALUE BETA COEFF
7 0.739043 0.7107 1.0407 0.2089
8 -0.836803 0.6267 -1.3335 -0.2661

STEP NUMBER 3 ENTLR VARIABLE 3
STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 1.85763

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VARI (3) SSO
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.89967
 GOODNESS OF FIT (F) J, 21) = 1.2532
 CONSTANT TERM = 4.455845

4.2663, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO = 72.4009189

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	DELTA COEFF
3	-1.049158	1.0784	-0.9729	-0.2048
7	0.775170	0.7139	1.1139	0.2246
8	-0.054127	0.0549	-0.9980	-0.2096

STEP NUMBER 4 ENTER VARIABLE 12
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 1.01010
 VARI (12) SSO = 0.4979, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO = 65.9090247

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
3	-1.033494	1.1932	-1.5306	-0.3579
7	0.800375	0.6980	1.1501	0.2263
8	-1.784087	1.0287	-1.7344	-0.5715
12	1.801196	1.2033	1.5036	0.5121

STEP NUMBER 5 ENTER VARIABLE 13
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 1.00699
 VARI (13) SSO = 11.2531, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO = 84.7159576

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	DELTA COEFF
3	-1.000619	1.1150	-1.0667	-0.3632
7	1.191741	0.6604	1.7514	0.3366
8	-1.191106	1.0069	-1.1831	-0.3816
12	0.949456	2.8067	2.8238	1.9765
13	-0.815373	2.9419	-1.9760	-1.6623

STEP NUMBER 6 ENTER VARIABLE 4
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 1.06602
 VARI (4) SSO = 4.7190, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO = 49.9969177

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	DELTA COEFF
3	-1.481709	1.1330	-1.3078	-0.2902
4	7.160702	5.4937	1.3035	1.9004
7	1.440152	0.5966	2.0788	0.4090
8	-0.041081	1.0004	-0.0526	-0.2217
12	5.731154	2.9058	1.9331	1.0299
13	-12.119819	5.0158	-2.1512	-3.4643

STEP NUMBER 7 ENTER VARIABLE 1
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 1.00300
 VARI (1) SSO = 1.0059, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO = 48.1909790

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	DELTA COEFF
3	-1.000619	1.1150	-1.0667	-0.3632
7	1.191741	0.6604	1.7514	0.3366
8	-1.191106	1.0069	-1.1831	-0.3816
12	0.949456	2.8067	2.8238	1.9765
13	-0.815373	2.9419	-1.9760	-1.6623

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CONSTANT TERM# 4.403587

VAR	CULFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	HLTA	HLTA CULFF
1	-0.929821	1.1049	-0.7982	-0.2449	
3	-1.079735	1.2485	-1.5050	-0.7069	
4	6.310068	5.6514	1.1166	1.7495	
7	1.007057	0.7314	2.1973	0.4639	
8	-1.162799	1.2229	-0.7500	-0.7725	
12	0.147091	3.0411	2.0220	1.7482	
13	-11.741470	5.7114	-2.0569	-3.9662	

STEP NUMBER 8 ENTER VARIABLE 9
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 1.68880
 VARI (9) SSO# 2.5584, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO# 45.6327057
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.60258
 GOODNESS OF FIT (F) 6. 10) 1.7447
 CONSTANT TERM# 4.403587

VAR	CULFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	HLTA	HLTA CULFF
1	-1.070350	1.4060	-1.1080	-0.4399	
3	-1.012019	1.2544	-1.4446	-0.3537	
4	6.914739	5.7044	1.2122	1.9171	
7	1.811132	0.7646	2.3688	0.5116	
8	-0.105316	1.6108	-0.1022	-0.0510	
9	1.116493	1.1790	0.9471	0.4501	
12	0.374375	3.0633	2.1323	1.4891	
13	-13.030397	6.8660	-2.2130	-3.7246	

STEP NUMBER 9 ENTER VARIABLE 2
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 1.61667
 VARI (2) SSO# 6.4767, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO# 39.1559753
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.73601
 GOODNESS OF FIT (F) 9. 15) 1.9701
 CONSTANT TERM# 4.402052

VAR	CULFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	HLTA	HLTA CULFF
1	14.001560	10.6064	1.4050	3.9244	
2	-19.597774	12.4417	-1.5782	-0.5172	
3	-1.042795	1.2002	-1.5354	-0.3597	
4	2.602895	6.1054	0.4263	0.7217	
7	1.501850	0.7574	1.9830	0.4242	
8	0.240255	1.5601	0.1532	0.0770	
9	6.437709	2.3912	1.0559	1.7889	
12	0.450135	2.9506	2.1894	1.8366	
13	-9.303879	6.1097	-1.5220	-2.0594	

STEP NUMBER 10 ENTER VARIABLE 15
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 1.94360
 VARI (15) SSO# 1.3362, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO# 37.6197632
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.74066
 GOODNESS OF FIT (F) 10. 14) 1.7628
 CONSTANT TERM# 4.476252

VAR	CULFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	HLTA	HLTA CULFF
1	17.002899	11.1908	1.5187	4.4774	
2	-22.534714	13.3279	-1.6908	-0.4640	
3	-1.361850	1.3994	-0.9731	-0.2658	

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4	2.272463	6.2287	0.3648	0.0301
7	1.730426	0.8525	2.0628	0.4967
8	-0.233116	1.7315	-0.1348	-0.0748
9	4.741858	2.6706	1.9193	1.9115
12	7.169570	3.1686	2.2641	2.0343
13	-9.452861	6.2189	-1.5200	-2.7020
15	-0.928375	1.3200	-0.7033	-0.2522

STLP NUMBER 11 ENTER VARIABLE 14
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE= 1.60169
 VARI 1) SSO= 0.6101, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADOM OF VAR= 550= 37.6036743
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.75137
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F1 11, 13)= 1.5323
 CONSTANT TERM= 6.013990

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	ULTA COEFF
1	15.600483	11.9008	1.3107	4.1106
2	-20.779709	18.2250	-1.1603	-5.8599
3	-2.009436	2.1293	-0.9613	-0.4078
4	3.033292	0.6174	0.4504	0.0910
7	1.003900	0.8083	1.2409	0.4705
8	-0.040909	1.8092	-0.0222	-0.0485
9	4.576906	2.5677	1.7825	1.8450
12	6.678070	3.3202	2.0109	1.9368
13	-10.187925	6.5738	-1.5497	-2.9007
15	1.400810	3.0300	0.4640	0.3330
16	-1.57466	1.6435	-0.9559	-0.3687

STLP NUMBER 12 ENTER VARIABLE 6
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE= 1.73985
 VARI 6) SSO= 0.8789, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADOM OF VAR= 660= 36.2846130
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.75819
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F1 12, 13)= 1.3521
 CONSTANT TERM= 6.290490

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	NETA COEFF
1	18.165970	13.1132	1.3830	4.7641
2	-23.377563	19.4005	-1.2072	-6.5013
3	-2.0156919	2.1935	-0.9193	-0.4210
4	2.113507	7.0165	0.3012	0.3000
6	-0.571670	1.0609	-0.5369	-0.1438
7	1.411484	1.0534	1.3400	0.3987
8	-0.168659	1.6665	-0.1004	-0.0540
9	4.922009	2.7200	1.8113	1.9306
12	7.023371	3.4256	2.0502	1.9968
13	-9.363029	6.9161	-1.3538	-2.6763
14	2.042043	3.3324	0.6124	0.4837
15	-1.748374	1.6394	-1.0636	-0.4749

STLP NUMBER 13 ENTER VARIABLE 10
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE= 1.77992
 VARI 10) SSO= 1.4755, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADOM OF VAR, 550= 34.6493195
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.76949
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F1 14, 11)= 1.2284
 CONSTANT TERM= 6.125571

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	NETA COEFF
1	22.306870	16.7442	1.3329	5.8746

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VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	ULTA COEFF
2	-2.000000	10.00000	-1.0000	-7.00000
3	-2.194236	2.24668	-0.9707	-0.44293
4	2.150000	7.17884	0.3007	0.53985
5	-0.955599	1.2225	-0.7817	-0.24304
6	1.100000	1.10000	0.9940	0.53127
7	-0.701548	2.0030	-0.3401	-0.22787
8	5.591535	2.0043	1.0823	2.1736
9	-0.510017	0.7473	-0.6824	-0.2662
10	0.673244	3.5110	1.9591	1.9555
11	-0.078595	7.0876	-1.2009	-2.5950
12	3.240359	3.0448	0.8450	0.7676
13	-2.207290	1.9983	-1.1046	-0.5596

STEP NUMBER 14 ENTIRE VARIABLE 10
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE= 1.90518
 VARI 10) SSO= 0.0004, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO= 34.7688794
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.76995
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F(15, 9) = 1.0400
 CONSTANT TERM= 0.327203

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	ULTA COEFF
1	21.970271	18.0000	1.2217	6.7881
2	-20.515442	18.0000	-1.1403	-7.4047
3	-2.762188	2.6574	-0.0009	-0.4611
4	2.772054	8.0477	0.3136	0.7687
5	-0.975835	1.2902	-0.7504	-0.2435
6	1.020011	1.3509	0.7509	0.2905
7	-0.007194	2.1046	-0.3175	-0.2201
8	5.814508	3.0066	1.9309	2.1027
9	-0.510962	0.7832	-0.6524	-0.2627
10	0.054398	4.0524	1.0420	1.0918
11	-0.340073	7.7000	-1.2138	-2.0717
12	3.512352	4.5173	0.7775	0.8521
13	-2.196746	2.0951	-1.0495	-0.5973
14	0.203455	1.5426	0.1318	0.0003

STEP NUMBER 15 ENTIRE VARIABLE 5
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE= 1.90529
 VARI 5) SSO= 0.0276, RESIDUAL SSO, BY ADDN OF VAR. SSO= 34.7613068
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.77016
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F(15, 9) = 0.0747
 CONSTANT TERM= 0.2236260

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	ULTA COEFF
1	22.005909	18.0159	1.2217	6.7881
2	-20.493501	18.0191	-1.1403	-7.4047
3	-2.305931	2.0141	-0.0079	-0.4611
4	2.752775	9.3248	0.2955	0.7639
5	-0.500121	0.6302	-0.0045	-0.1480
6	-0.590472	4.7598	-0.1241	-0.1485
7	1.400163	0.6402	0.2638	0.4209
8	-0.005773	2.6781	-0.2109	-0.2581
9	5.420155	3.1051	1.7465	2.1471
10	-0.541988	0.9032	-0.6000	-0.2780
11	0.730104	4.3043	1.6824	1.9134
12	-0.390454	0.1304	-1.1550	-2.0442
13	3.737252	5.4537	0.6853	0.6853
14	-2.363822	2.9401	-0.8018	-0.4421
15	0.162308	1.0445	0.1109	0.0540

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STIP NUMBER 10 LINEAR VARIABLE 11
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 2.06443
 WARE 11) SSQ = 0.0026, RESIDUAL SSQ, BY ADDN OF VARI. SSQ = 44.7507433
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.77016
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F(10, 9) = 0.72490
 CONSTANT TERM = 0.244474

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF	SSQ RESIDUALS
1	22.250015	19.2591	1.1553	5.0596	0.0433
2	-26.695465	21.6034	-1.2243	-7.5153	0.1690
3	-2.395309	3.0096	-0.7959	-0.4675	0.2067
4	2.671067	10.3907	0.2577	0.7423	1.0775
5	-0.625691	7.5329	-0.0830	-0.1653	1.7727
6	-0.566691	5.1829	-0.1102	-0.1825	2.1118
7	1.535987	6.2009	0.2445	0.4338	2.1209
8	-0.035613	3.0949	-0.2697	-0.2678	3.0010
9	5.352530	3.7018	1.4459	2.1577	4.1112
10	-0.566625	1.2283	-0.4564	-0.2882	12.4421
11	0.034734	1.5977	0.0242	0.0098	13.1395
12	6.745022	4.6043	1.4649	1.9176	17.0359
13	-0.315187	9.4051	-1.0104	-2.6627	17.8657
14	3.767046	5.4134	0.6970	0.6924	21.4187
15	-2.366103	3.1203	-0.7504	-0.6020	27.7158
16	0.176406	1.7517	0.1019	0.0525	29.0122
17	0.0000	4.79195	0.20005	0.09991	33.7100
18	0.0000	6.61717	0.24283	0.18366	34.1229
19	0.0000	3.12974	-0.12974	-0.04224	34.6316
20	0.0000	5.74221	0.58104	0.58104	34.7532
21	0.0000	7.40852	-0.50852	-0.14801	34.7656
22	0.0000	4.41770	0.55430	0.27430	
23	0.0000	2.12205	-0.12205	-0.00974	
24	0.0000	5.18713	1.4459	-0.04978	
25	0.0000	5.09930	-0.06938	-0.59145	
26	0.0000	2.73284	-1.23284	-0.03329	
27	0.0000	4.65104	-0.65104	-0.17682	
28	0.0000	3.08633	-1.30871	-1.30871	
29	0.0000	5.03511	-0.83511	-0.40064	
30	0.0000	3.02007	1.97393	0.94099	
31	0.0000	5.09987	-0.89987	-0.43171	
32	0.0000	3.10977	1.89023	0.90843	
33	0.0000	3.20941	-2.50941	-1.70349	
34	0.0000	3.80140	1.13060	0.54624	
35	0.0000	4.04258	2.10744	1.03943	
36	0.0000	4.37429	0.62471	0.30018	
37	0.0000	4.05376	0.14024	0.07016	
38	0.0000	5.71327	-0.71327	-0.34219	
39	0.0000	4.65160	0.34620	0.16706	
40	0.0000	8.01649	-0.01649	-0.00067	
41	0.0000	4.11143	-0.11143	-0.05346	

STEP NUMBER 17 ENTTLR VARIABLE 11
 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE = 2.22043
 WARE 11) SSQ = 0.0026, RESIDUAL SSQ, BY ADDN OF VARI. SSQ = 34.7656433
 MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = 0.77016
 GOODNESS OF FIT, F(17, 7) = 0.6003
 CONSTANT TERM = 0.236269

VAR	COEFF	STD DEV	T VALUE	BETA COEFF
1	22.250015	19.2591	1.1553	5.0596
2	-26.695465	21.6034	-1.2243	-7.5153
3	-2.395309	3.0096	-0.7959	-0.4675
4	2.671067	10.3907	0.2577	0.7423
5	-0.625691	7.5329	-0.0830	-0.1653
6	-0.566691	5.1829	-0.1102	-0.1825
7	1.535987	6.2009	0.2445	0.4338
8	-0.035613	3.0949	-0.2697	-0.2678
9	5.352530	3.7018	1.4459	2.1577
10	-0.566625	1.2283	-0.4564	-0.2882
11	0.034734	1.5977	0.0242	0.0098
12	6.745022	4.6043	1.4649	1.9176
13	-0.315187	9.4051	-1.0104	-2.6627
14	3.767046	5.4134	0.6970	0.6924
15	-2.366103	3.1203	-0.7504	-0.6020
16	0.176406	1.7517	0.1019	0.0525

APPENDIX B

QAO Cell SPECIFICATION

AV 252CS-25G

GRUMMAN AEROSPACE CORPORATION

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Specification No. AV-252CS-25G

SPECIFICATION

Release Date 4-25-72
Superseding AV-252CS-25F
dated 6-11-71 with
Amendment 1 dated 7-4-71
and Amendment 2 dated
11-10-71.

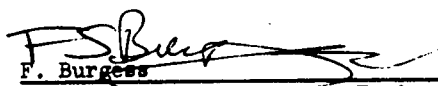
NICKEL-CADMIUM STORAGE CELLS

POWER SUPPLY SUBSYSTEM

ORBITING ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

SPECIFICATION FOR

C. Monaco 
Specifications Engr

F. Burgess 
Approved by Gr. Ldr. Engineering

L. Needle
Approved by Vehicle Design Proj. Engr

A. Gartenberg
Approved by Subsystem Project Engr

T.J. Heuermann
Approved by OAO Engineering Manager

Contract No.

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GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION
 Bethpage, L. I., N. Y.
 Code Ident. No. 26512

REVISION DESCRIPTION

Spec No. AV-252CS-25G

Rev.	Date	Description
D	6-20-68	Revised per latest requirements of S/C 3 and subsequent. Bars to the right of paragraphs indicate revisions subsequent to AV-252CS-25C.
E		Revised per latest requirement of S/C 3 and subsequent.
F		Revised to incorporate the requirements of Amendments 1 thru 5 of AV-252CS-25E, to incorporate the requirements for the Auxiliary Electrode Cells, previously covered by AV-252CS-89A with Amendment 1 thru 5, to incorporate changes associated with State-Of-Charge adjustments and to incorporate changes agreed with or requested by the GSFC. Bars to the right of paragraphs indicate revisions subsequent to Amendment 5 to AV-252CS-25E.
G	4-21-72	Incorporated Amendments 1 and 2 and revised per latest requirements. Bars to the right of paragraphs indicate revisions subsequent to Amendment 2 to AV-252CS-25F.

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SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G

NICKEL-CADMIUM STORAGE CELLS

POWER SUPPLY SUBSYSTEM

ORBITING ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

SPECIFICATION FOR

1 SCOPE

1.1 General. - This specification establishes the requirements for a hermetically sealed, Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cell (Cell) which is to be used in the fabrication of the Storage Battery for the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory (OAO). This specification also includes the requirements for the Auxiliary (Signal) electrode. The Signal electrode shall be included in the cell if specified by part number in the Purchase Order.

2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 General. - The following specifications, standards, drawings and publications, of current issue, form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein:

Grumman

RC-252CS-14C	Subcontractor Reliability Control - OAO Specification for
AV-252CS-26D	Nickel-Cadmium Storage Battery Assembly, Power Supply Subsystem - OAO - Specification for
SP-252CS-38C	Material Selection and Processes - OAO General Specification for
ET-252CS-39C	Vendor's Environmental Testing - OAO General Specification for
AV-252-I-88	Rework Procedure Battery Terminal Solder Termination

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2.1	(Continued)	
LSP-14-14201D		Dielectric Sealing (Potting) of Electrical Connectors and Components for High Temperature
GSS 7011		Safety Solvents - Cleaning
<u>Federal</u>		
QQS-766		Steel, Plate and Strip, Corrosion Resisting
<u>Military</u>		
MIL-B-7883-1		Brazing of Steels, Copper, Copper Alloys and Nickel Alloys
MIL-W-8611A		Welding, Metal Arc and Gas, Steels, and Corrosion and Heat Resistant Alloys, Process for
MIL-F-14072		Finishes for Ground Signal Equipment
STANDARDS		
<u>Military</u>		
MIL-STD-202C		Military Standard, Test Methods for Electronic and Electrical Component Parts
DRAWINGS		
<u>Grumman</u>		
252SCAV110		Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cell - Avionics Power Supply Subsystem
252SCAV113		Nickel-Cadmium Auxiliary Storage Cell - Avionics Power Supply Subsystem.
HANDBOOKS		
<u>Aero Propulsion Lab, Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio</u>		
Screening Method, Edited by: J.E. Cooper and A. Fleischer		Characteristics of Separators for Alkaline Silver Oxide-Zinc Secondary Batteries

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2.2 Precedence. - When the requirements of the purchase order, this specification or subsidiary specifications are in conflict, the following precedence shall apply:

- (a) Purchase Order - The Purchase Order shall have precedence over any specification.
- (b) This Specification - This specification shall have precedence over all referenced subsidiary specifications.

2.3 Availability of Documents. - Copies of this specification and other specifications and documents referenced herein may be obtained, upon request from Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, Bethpage, Long Island, New York, 11714; Attention: OAO Specifications Group. Requests for Military Documents listed herein should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Qualification. - The cells furnished under this specification shall be products which have been tested and have passed the Qualification Tests listed in Section 4.

3.2 Reliability and Operating Life. -

3.2.1 Reliability. - Each storage cell shall be designed and constructed so that a 99.8 percent probability of successful operation during the launch and orbital lifetime (See Note) is achieved. The achievement of the specified reliability shall be assured by the implementation of a comprehensive subcontractor reliability program in accordance with Specification RC-252CS-14C.

NOTE: Orbital Lifetime = Minimum of 5200 orbital cyclings during a minimum operating period of one (1) year.

3.2.2 Operating Life. - All components and component parts shall have a minimum operating life of 26,250 (See Note) hours as well as a charge-discharge capability of 10,000 cycles during this period. The operating life shall be defined as wearout or deterioration to an extent which causes the equipment to deviate from the performance limits specified herein. Environmental test conditions representative of ground operations, launch and orbit shall be as specified in ET-252CS-39C, except as otherwise specified herein.

NOTE: 17,500 hours to be electrically active and balance in electrically drained and shorted (inactive) condition.

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3.3 Materials. - Materials used in the manufacture of storage cells shall be of high quality, suitable for the purpose intended, and shall be selected in accordance with the requirements of SP-252-38C. Plates, separator and electrolyte are the only items to be installed in a cell. All materials must be approved by Grumman prior to their being used. A list of materials shall be supplied by seller.

3.4 Design and Construction. - Individual cells shall be hermetically sealed to permit operation within the environmental requirements of this specification. Cells shall contain the necessary plates and terminal posts and shall be secured so that no motion of the plates, relative to the container or hold-down arrangement, can occur. The detailed mechanical and electrical design of the nickel-cadmium storage cells shall be accomplished by the Seller subject to the requirements of this specification.

3.4.1 Interchangeability. - All cells of a given Seller's part number shall be dimensionally and functionally interchangeable with each other. The Seller's part number shall be identical with the Seller's drawing number for the same cells.

3.4.2 Cell Lot. - Cells purchased under one lot shall use components from one specific batch only and shall be assembled as one batch under identical production techniques. This requirement shall be further defined as follow:

Components from one batch are mandatory for all active components such as; separator material, electrolyte, plates (one batch = one melange or 2 randomized melanges*). For all other cell components, one batch is desirable. This requirement must be strictly adhered to. Complete records must be kept of each component batch and be made available to Grumman upon request. Each cell shall be serialized with a non-recurring number.

* A melange shall be used to fabricate the cell order. In the event one melange is not adequate to manufacture the cell order, two or more melanges may be used if mixed and randomized prior to cell production.

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3.4.3 Separators. - Separators shall be of a Grumman approved type, free from flaws, cracks, contamination and/or other imperfections likely to permit short circuits and/or other failure mechanisms. They shall be fabricated from materials which are physically and chemically stable in the presence of potassium hydroxide. (Materials shall be selected in accordance with SP-252CS-38C). They shall have a low electrical resistance and shall be capable of absorbing and retaining large quantities of potassium hydroxide electrolyte when subjected to the environmental conditions given in Tables I and II of Specifications ET-252CS-39C. Separators shall also be capable of withstanding without damage the thermal tests (See paragraphs 4.5.11, 4.5.12, and 4.5.13) which are representative of environmental conditions anticipated during the two years of minimum battery life.

3.4.3.1 Separator Quality Assurance Provisions. - The following tests shall be conducted on the separator and is to be used for cells purchased under this specification. Sample Data Sheets as shown in the attached (Appendix 1 and Appendix 3) shall be prepared by the seller. Two copies of each Data Sheet and a separator sample of 100 sq. in. minimum size shall be furnished to Grumman for approval prior to start of further processing. Material traceability shall be required.

3.4.3.1.1 Separator Manufacturer's Information. - Record all information requested under 1.0 on sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.

3.4.3.1.2 Electrolyte Absorption, Dimensional Change, Electrolyte Retention and Porosity. - Six samples of each material shall be cut (in the machine direction) to 6.50 cm. by 2.50 cm. and individually measured using a standard die. The thickness of each sample shall be measured using an Ames gauge Model 262 platform dial micrometer with a 0.5 in. diameter stainless steel anvil. The dial shall be graduated in 0.001 mm. An equivalent thickness measurement system is acceptable. Each sample shall be weighed to the nearest one milligram on an analytical balance and then immersed in approximately 100 cc of aqueous potassium hydroxide (KOH) solution in non-corrosive containers with air tight covers. The concentration of the KOH solution shall be the same percent as used in the cell filling and shall be of the same

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3.4.3.1.2 (Continued)

quality. Dimensional changes shall be measured after three hours of equilibration. The samples shall be returned to their individual containers for an additional hour. At the end of one hour, the equilibrated samples shall be wiped across a clean lucite plate until no droplets are left on the plate. Then re-weigh the sample.

- (a) Electrolyte Absorption - Electrolyte absorption is the difference between the wet equilibrated samples and the dry sample weights. Record data on dimensions, dimensional changes and absorption in a manner similar to that delineated under 2.1 on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.
- (b) Electrolyte Retention - Electrolyte retention shall be measured on the same samples after draining for 15 ± 5 minutes on a clean lucite plate positioned at a 45 ± 2 degree angle. The samples shall be re-weighted. During draining, the samples shall be enclosed in an inert atmosphere. Record data on electrolyte retention in a manner similar to that delineated under 2.2 on Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.
- (c) Porosity - Porosity shall be calculated in a manner similar to that delineated under 2.3 on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.

3.4.3.1.3 Separator Resistance - DC Method. - The resistance of three samples of separator material shall be measured. Each sample shall be cut from a different roll. This method is essentially that described by Lander in Chapter 6a of the Cooper-Fleischer Handbook.

The cell used is a modification of that used in the AC method. The platinized platinum current electrodes are replaced by disc cadmium electrodes (capacity 0.7 A-hr) which are maintained in a partially discharged state. The voltage drop across the membrane is measured using two Hg/HgO reference electrodes which fit into ports in either cell half. The bottom of each port is connected by a diagonally drilled capillary to the membrane surface.

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3.4.3.1.3 (Continued)

Equilibration technique and sample size are the same as in the AC method. The sample is introduced between the cell halves and the cell promptly filled with electrolyte and the reference electrodes placed. Current is passed by means of a constant current source to give 50 ma/cm². The voltage drop is measured between the two reference electrodes using either an electrometer or a potentiometer. A blank determination is made and subtracted from the cell resistance with the membrane in the path.

(a) Calculations -

(1) Separator Resistance

$$R'' = \frac{E_r - E_b}{I} A$$

R'' = Separator resistance ohm-cm²

E_r = Voltage drop between Hg/HgO electrodes
with separator in path - volts

E_b = Voltage drop between Hg/HgO electrodes
with separator out of path - volts

I = Current - amperes

A = Separator area exposed cm²

(b) Separator Specific Resistivity -

$$P'' = \frac{R''}{t_w}$$

P'' = Separator specific resistivity ohm-cm

R'' = Separator resistance ohm-cm²

t_w = Equilibrated separator thickness cm

Perform calculations above and record data in a manner similar to that delineated under 3.1 on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.

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3.4.3.1.4 Separator Wettability. - Separator wettability of three samples of separator material shall be measured. Each sample shall be cut from a different roll. Separator wettability shall be measured by placing the dry separator sample in the resistivity cell, filling the cell with electrolyte, and recording the time required to attain a stable resistance. Measurements shall be made at five second intervals. Plot the data of the three determinations on one graph, 10 x 10 to the inch.

3.4.3.1.5 Tensile Strength at Break. - Tensile strength at break shall be measured on at least six samples, each two samples cut from a different roll. Separator tensile strength measurements shall be made on die cut specimens 12.7 cm by 2.5 cm, cut in the roll direction, each of which must be carefully examined for flaws. Samples containing cracks, nicks or inclusions must be discarded. At least five samples of each material shall be run and the mean value reported. The tensile strength at break shall be measured on samples which are conditioned both at $75 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$, $\text{TBD} \pm 5\%$ relative humidity for 24 hours, and after 24 hour immersion in 34% KOH. A cross head speed of 2 inches per minute shall be used and the specimens positioned in rubber faced jaws so that the grip separation is 3 in. Elongation measurements can be obtained by measuring the grip separation as the test progresses using the value at break to calculate % elongation. For the tensile measurement, the load in pounds shall be measured at the breaking point. Samples breaking outside the area between the jaws are not included.

Temperature and humidity at test site shall be recorded on data sheet. Perform calculations as follows:

Calculations -

Tensile Strength at Break = $\frac{\text{Breaking Load lbs.}}{\text{C.S.A.}}$

C.S.A = sample cross sectional area

% Elongation = $\frac{L - L_0}{L_0} \times 100$

L = Sample length at break

L₀ = Original length

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3.4.3.1.5 (Continued)

Record data in a manner similar to that delineated under 5.1 on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1. Also record the appearance of break, (i.e., clean or fuzzy). Repeat the test on six samples that have been stored for 24 hours at 70°C in cell electrolyte CO₂ free atmosphere. Record data in a manner similar to that delineated under 5.2 on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1. The seller may suggest alternate methods to Grumman for approval.

3.4.3.1.6 Extractable Organic Content. - At least three samples, each from a different roll shall be analyzed for soluble organic material. The sample size shall be a 10 cm. square. The following method of extraction of organics is recommended. If a different method is used, it shall be submitted to Grumman for approval.

- (a) Weigh the separator sample on an analytical balance.
- (b) Determine volume of separator sample.
- (c) Put the sample in a weighed container with methanol, reagent grade. Use a volume ratio of 20 solvent to one of separator, cover container.
- (d) Stir with a magnetic stirrer for a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 24 hours.
- (e) Remove separator sample and weigh after drying.
- (f) Evaporate solvent.
- (g) Determine weight of residue and weight loss of separator.
- (h) Perform IR analysis of residue. Submit copy of IR trace to Grumman and indicate major organic constituents. (If a larger residue sample is required to perform this task, a proportionally larger sample is permissible).
- (i) Record data in a manner similar to that delineated on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.

NOTE: Target Specification - Less than 2.0% by weight of total organics.

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3.4.3.1.7 Inorganic Content. - At least three samples, each from a different roll, shall be analyzed for inorganic materials. The sample size from which inorganics are to be extracted shall be a 10 cm. square. Quantitative analysis of the following will be determined: Carbonate, silica, zinc, chloride, nitrate and nickel titanium. Submit a description to Grumman of the method used. Record data in a manner similar to that delineated under 7.1 on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.

NOTE: Target Specification - Less than 1.0% by weight of total inorganics as determined by ignition residue.

3.4.3.1.8 Discoloration of Samples in Electrolyte. - During testing of samples requiring equilibration in electrolyte, report any discoloration of the sample in a manner similar to that delineated under 8.1 on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.

3.4.3.1.9 Thickness Variation. - The separator thickness shall be measured at minimum intervals of one measurement for each 20 cells constructed. Each measurement shall be made on samples of two feet in length, taking 10 thickness readings at approximately two inch intervals. The gauge described in 3.4.3.1.2 shall be used. Record data in a manner similar to that delineated under 9.1 on Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1.

3.4.3.1.10 Materials Used In Cell Formation. - Apply the sampling criteria and test procedures specified in 3.4.3.1.6 and 3.4.3.1.7 for the separator used in cell formation. Record data in a manner similar to that delineated under 6.0 and 7.1 on the Sample Data Sheets of Appendix 1. Where applicable, furnish information in a manner similar to that delineated on Sample Data Sheet 1 of Appendix 1.

3.4.4 Cell Container. -

3.4.4.1 Cell Case. - The cell case shall be Type 304L stainless steel, condition A per Specification QQS-766. Material thickness shall be 0.030 inch stock. Electric arc welding using inert gas shielding per Specification MIL-W-8611 shall be used. All welded areas shall be passivated in accordance with Specification MIL-F-14072, Finish E-300.

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No. AV-252CS-25 G

3.4.4.2 Cover. - The cell cover shall be made from class 304L stainless steel, condition A, in accordance with Specification QCS-766.

3.4.4.3 Metal Container Quality Assurance Provision. - The seller must supply with every order, the supplier, name, alloy designation, batch number and chemical composition of raw material with certified analysis. Two copies of this information shall be furnished to Grumman prior to further processing. The tolerances on the cell case wall thickness shall be within + 1.5 mil. The completed cell must conform to Grumman Drawing 252SCAV110. Each can shall be visually examined for blemishes, pits, cuts, cracks, burrs, file marks, weak points, incomplete weld penetration and/or any other defects. Metal containers not meeting these requirements shall be rejected.

3.4.5 Electrodes and Electrode Assemblies. -

3.4.5.1 General. - The electrode materials shall be identical to those used in cells for the cell Qualification Program as stated herein. No changes in material quality, contents and manufacturing technique shall be made without prior written approval by Grumman.

3.4.5.2 Electrode Quality Assurance Provisions. - Two copies of either the electrode purchasing specifications and/or the manufacturing process specifications delineating the process from raw materials through impregnation and storage for use on cells as specified herein shall be furnished to Grumman prior to start of further processing. Two copies of the electrode suppliers certification for both positive and negative electrodes used herein shall be furnished to Grumman prior to start of further processing. This certification shall contain the following minimum information:

- (a) Assigned plate batch number. (melange)
- (b) Spiral number
- (c) Dates of impregnation
- (d) Percent porosity

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3.4.5.2 (Continued)

- (e) Weight of active material per plate.
- (f) Positive capacity obtained.
- (g) Negative capacity obtained.
- (h) Plate thickness.
- (i) Maximum Plate Compression
- (j) Hydrate totals (gm/dm^2)
 - (1) Average
 - (2) Range

NOTE: Sample results based on a reasonable sample from each positive and negative spiral are acceptable for items (d) through (j) above. Tolerances are to be supplied by seller.

3.4.5.3 Electrode Assembly Quality Assurance Provisions. -
Manufacturing and inspection operations on completed positive and negative plates shall be controlled as follows prior to their formation:

- (a) Inspection of cutting, coining and other operations affecting the integrity of the sinter and grid.
- (b) Edges shall be coined to prevent flaking of sinter material.
- (c) Visual inspection of plates. (100 percent inspection on positive and negative plates prior to assembly into formation pack).

NOTE: Inspection criteria will be established by the seller reflecting items listed in paragraph (d) (1) through (9) and (e). Sample plates showing each type defect shall be posted at inspection station.

SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-250

3.4.5.3 (Continued)

(d) Plates shall be rejected if defects as listed below are found:

- (1) Crack detected in sinter exceeds 0.50 inch in length, 0.005 inch in depth, or 0.001 inch in width.
- (2) Rough edges, burrs and snags exceeding 0.0005 inch. (Inspection will be made with nylon gloves to feel for pulls on fibers of glove. Inspection will include the entire electrode surface).
- (3) Pimples, blisters, and peeling of sinter material. Pimples and blisters in excess of 0.002 inch above electrode surfaces or evidence of sinter material breaking away from grid.
- (4) Electrodes shall be of uniform thickness over entire surface area (± 0.001 inch). A 10% random sample shall be selected for thickness determination. If all samples can meet this thickness requirement then all plates are acceptable. If one or more plates from this sample cannot meet this thickness requirement, then a 100% sample is required in order to eliminate all electrodes which cannot meet this thickness. Rejection is final.
- (5) Tab shall be free of sinter material.
- (6) Coining of edges shall be uniform, (i.e., within ± 0.015 inch, visual verification only).
- (7) Grid support for sinter material shall be free of any breaks or cracks.
- (8) Cut edges of plates shall be coated with polystyrene to prevent flaking of sinter material.
- (9) Dimensional checks shall show that plates are in accordance with applicable drawings.

NOTE: The seller may submit an alternate procedure subject to Grumman approval. Two copies of the specifications and documentation for use shall be furnished to Grumman prior to application.

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3.4.5.3 (Continued)

- (e) Plate Weight Screening - Establish the average weight of the positive electrode and negative electrode by a screening method. Then each plate shall be screened by a GO-NO-GO technique. Each plate weight shall be within 3.5% of the average established plate weight (i.e., $\pm 3.5\%$). The seller shall establish detail procedures and submit to Grumman for approval prior to start of task. Weigh and record each auxiliary electrode strip. The Seller shall establish an acceptance procedure and furnish information to Grumman.
- (f) Plate Samples - The seller shall supply Grumman with 10 unformed acceptable positive electrodes and 10 unformed acceptable negative electrodes and 5 auxiliary electrode strips from each plate lot (melange) used in the production of this cell lot. Each electrode type shall be placed in a polyethylene bag, heat sealed, and permanently marked with the plate lot (melange) number.

3.4.5.3.1 Auxiliary Electrode Construction. - The auxiliary electrode shall be made of sintered nickel plaque which contains a pure nickel grid or substrate. The electrode shall be free of noble metals such as gold, platinum, etc. The auxiliary electrode tab shall be pure nickel and an integral part of the substrate. Location of the auxiliary electrode within a cell shall be such as to minimize the possibility of shorting to the cell plates, with specific emphasis on preventing shorting to the positive plates. Details of location and procedure are subject to Grumman approval. The completed cell must conform to Grumman Drawing 252SCAV113.

3.4.5.3.2 Auxiliary Electrode Signal Requirements. - The auxiliary electrode signal voltage shall start to increase when the cell is at approximately 80% state-of-charge. The signal voltage shall reach its end-of-charge value when the cell is fully charged (100% state-of-charge). The signal voltage shall decrease to 70% of its end-of-charge value within the first ten (10) minutes of discharge and continue to decrease for the remainder of the discharge.

- (a) The end-of-charge value shall be 200 millivolts minimum when the auxiliary electrode is externally loaded by a forty seven (47) ohm resistor.
- (b) The end-of-charge value shall remain constant within $\pm 10\%$ over the operational life of the battery 10,000 cycles.

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3.4.5.3.3 Auxiliary Electrode Characteristics. - The auxiliary electrode signal characteristics shall be established for each cell. It shall be shown that each auxiliary electrode signal is continuous. Auxiliary electrode signal characteristics as a function of pressure shall be established when cell is charged at the $c/2$ (10 ampere) rate and a 47 ohm resistor is connected between the negative terminal and the auxiliary electrode terminal. For continuous overcharge currents up to the limits shown in Figure 4, the auxiliary electrode signal, (when discharged through a 47 ohm resistor), shall not exceed those values shown in Figure 7.

3.4.5.4 Quality Assurance Provisions for Production Processing of Electrode Assemblies. - Production processing and test operations on cell electrode assemblies consisting of initial inspection of plates, through formation, addition of KOH and sealing of cell with gauge assembly shall be controlled as follows.

3.4.5.4.1 General. -

3.4.5.4.1.1 Atmospheric Environment. - The environment of the formation facility shall be monitored with respect to humidity and temperature.

3.4.5.4.1.2 Handling of Materials. - All plates, separators and materials shall be handled with gloves and shall be sealed in clean room grade plastic bags when not being processed.

3.4.5.4.2 Operational Conditions. - The following conditions shall be observed during operations associated with 3.4.5.4:

- (a) KOH level in formation container shall be maintained above top of plate stack.
- (b) Charge and discharge times shall be maintained as specified by seller within $\pm 4\%$ of designated time periods.

NOTE: (1) Exact time of each charge and each discharge shall be recorded to nearest minute. Deviation from periods specified shall be subject to immediate Grumman notification and joint material review board action.

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3.4.5.4.2 (Continued)

NOTE: (Continued)

- (2) In case of power failure, a notation shall be made and shall be clearly visible in a manner similar to that delineated on the Sample Data Sheets.
- (c) Where constant currents for charge or discharge are specified, and/or current measurements are used for calculations of ampere hour capacity, currents shall be regulated within ± 2.0 percent of specified value.
- (d) Positive and negative current leads of each formation series circuit shall have an ammeter inserted in series with each lead. One ammeter shall be marked "control"; the second ammeter marked "monitor". Readings of two meters shall always be within $\pm 2.0\%$.
- (e) Voltage of each formation cell, and current of series formation circuit measurements shall be made not more than five minutes prior to end of all charge or end of all discharge periods.

3.4.5.4.3 Electrode Formation. -

3.4.5.4.3.1 Formation Pack Identification. - Sufficient numbers of previously inspected positive and negative electrodes constituting a cell pack shall have a formation pack identification number assigned. Formation pack identification numbers shall be referred to for all data recording during formation. Numbers shall be visible on each formation pack.

3.4.5.4.3.2 Separator Material (or Materials). - Separator material or materials used to wrap plate groups for formation shall be inserted such that the outside surface of the two outer electrodes is covered with separator material.

3.4.5.4.3.3 Formation Cell Fabrication. - All formation packs shall be fabricated from alkali resistant materials such as nylon, plexiglass, etc. The adhesive or epoxy used to assemble the containers shall also be alkali resistant.

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3.4.5.4.3.4 Electrical Clips and Leads. - Electrical clips and leads must be stainless steel, nickel or nickel plated steel. Means for attaching leads to clips must be alkali resistant.

3.4.5.4.3.5 Formation Pack Connectors. - The connectors holding the plates together in the formation packs shall be constructed of 316 or 304 stainless alloy, and shall be washed and rinsed in deionized water prior to installation.

3.4.5.4.3.6 Addition of Electrolyte and Water to Formation Packs. - Electrolyte bubbling out of the pack during formation shall be avoided. At the end of the first formation cycle, electrolyte shall be added to a preset mark. Use 34% KOH to maintain preset mark.

3.4.5.4.3.7 Assembled Formation Packs. - Assembled formation packs shall be soaked in KOH $35 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{Be}$, for a minimum of 16 hours and a maximum of 24 hours prior to the first electrical operation of formation.

3.4.5.4.3.8 Pack Formation. - Formation shall be performed in accordance with sellers schedule. Exceptions to certain operations are listed below and apply to all cells manufactured herein. The following steps shall be adhered to during the final capacity determination of positive and negative electrodes. The cell pack shall consist of 10 negative and 9 positive electrodes:

- (a) Last formation discharge to determine capacity of positive electrodes shall be made at the C/2 constant current rate (10.0 Amps) to a cell voltage of 0.70 ± 0.1 volt. The time for each pack to reach 0.70 ± 0.1 volt shall be recorded.
- (b) Voltage of each pack and discharge current shall be recorded at 15 minute intervals during capacity discharge. More frequent voltage monitoring is required to obtain a discharge time to an accuracy of one minute.
- (c) Each pack shall be removed from the discharge circuit at the specified voltage and individually placed under a $0.1 \text{ ohm} \pm 10\%$ resistive load such that the voltage decreases to 0.1 ± 0.1 volt. The resistor may be removed from the pack as soon as it reaches its specified voltage range.

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- (d) Ampere hour capacity of positive electrodes as determined in paragraph (a) shall be a minimum of 24.0 ampere hours to a maximum of 30.0 ampere hours. Any pack exhibiting capacities outside this range shall be permanently rejected.
- (e) Formation discharge shall be continued at 2.0 ampere rate when all pack voltages in a series formation circuit are less than $+0.1 \pm 0.1$ volt. Each pack voltage shall be recorded before starting the 2 ampere discharge.
- (f) Positive electrodes shall be verified as limiting electrodes by sampling one pack from each series formation circuit. Series formation circuit consists of up to 26 packs.
- (g) Discharge time at the 2 amp rate shall be such that the negative plate capacity of packs in the series formation circuit are discharge by a minimum of 1.3 times the average of the positive plate capacity of the packs in the series formation circuit as determined in paragraph (a), and each pack shall be discharged to $-0.20 \pm .02$ volt. Any pack to be acceptable must show a minimum capacity ratio of 1.3:1.00. This capacity ratio is defined as the ratio of the negative ampere hour capacity obtained, divided by the positive ampere hour capacity obtained for each respective pack.
- (h) Pack voltage and series string current shall be recorded at least every 15 minutes during the 2 ampere discharge. More frequent voltage monitoring is required to obtain a discharge time to accuracy of one minute. Total time that each pack is on 2 ampere discharge shall be recorded.

3.4.5.4.4 Wash, Rinse and Drying of Plates. -

3.4.5.4.4.1 Plate Stacks. - Plate stacks shall be removed from formation packs and immediately submerged in deionized water having the initial required resistivity measurement per 3.4.6.3.1. Plates from a series

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formation circuit shall not be mixed with plates from other circuits. Wash and rinse shall be completed when a Ph reading of 8.0 or less is demonstrated from the last dripping taken from plate samples pulled from wash container. Ph reading shall be recorded.

3.4.5.4.4.2 Drying. - Drying of plates shall be accomplished in air at $50 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Drying time shall be a minimum of 16 hours and a maximum of 24 hours. Oven temperature not exceeding the maximum limit specified during drying operation shall be demonstrated. "Time-in" and "time out" of oven on each group of plates shall be recorded.

NOTE: All internal cell components shall be handled with lint-free cotton gloves in an area designated for aerospace cells. Good housekeeping procedures are required.

3.4.5.4.4.3 Carbonate and Nitrate Tests. - The carbonate and nitrate content of the negative and positive electrodes respectively shall be measured by the Seller. The nitrate content of the positive (Ni) electrode shall not exceed 330 micrograms per gram of the active material, sinter and substrate. The carbonate content of the negative (Cd) electrode shall not exceed 10 milligrams per gram of the active material, sinter and substrate. Design goal carbonate content is less than 5 milligrams per gram of electrode. The test procedure for determining these contaminant contents shall be submitted for Grumman approval.

3.4.5.4.5 Assembly of Cells. -

3.4.5.4.5.1 Inspection and Weighing of Electrode Assemblies. - Inspection on each electrode shall be performed in accordance with 3.4.5.3. Particular attention shall be given to bent corners on grid and blisters on sintered material. Positive, negative and auxiliary electrodes for each cell shall be grouped and their weight per cell shall be recorded to the nearest 0.1 gram.

3.4.5.4.5.2 Weld Plates to Combs. - Plates shall be stacked and welded. Welds shall be in accordance with Specification MIL-W-8611 as applicable and shall be reasonably free of oxidation upon visual inspection. Welds shall be inspected for burn through of plate grid or comb and inspected for loose materials. Plate edge alignment shall be maintained

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3.4.5.4.5.2 (Continued)

during welding by use of an alignment fixture. The seller shall supply weld procedures used and rejection criteria to Grumman for approval prior to start of task.

3.4.5.4.5.3 Plate Stack Wrap (Separator Material). - Separator material shall be tested in accordance with 3.4.3.1. Lot number and type of separator material shall be recorded on cell data sheets. Alignment of plate edges utilizing an alignment gage shall be performed.

3.4.5.4.5.4 Resistance Test of Plate Stack Assembly. - Electrode assemblies shall be compressed to the minimum equivalent final stack thickness of 0.724 ± 0.005 inches.

NOTE: Controlled periodic calibration required if conducted on a test jig.

While under compression, minimum resistance, (at 50 VDC) shall be tested. Cells with less than 100 megohms shall be identified. One rework cycle is allowed for cells not meeting the 100 megohms minimum requirement during the first test. Subsequent failures are cause for rejections.

3.4.5.4.5.5 Radiographic Examination. - Radiographs shall be taken of each unit for inspection of workmanship, foreign metallic particles and drawing compliance. Three radiographic views shall be provided for each cell. Prior to welding the cover to case, one edge view along the Zc axis (as defined in Figure 6) and one flat view along the Xc axis (as defined in Figure 6) shall be provided. After welding of cover to case and pinch-off, one flat view along the Xc axis shall be provided. No more than three cells shall be included in each radiograph taken of the flat view and no more than four cells shall be included in each radiograph taken of the edge view. As a minimum, each radiograph shall contain, cell serial number, positive or negative terminal location, view number, suitable control number, date radiograph was taken and an image quality indicator. All radiographs shall have good clarity. Prior to the performance of this task, the seller shall submit to Grumman for review and approval a Radiographic Examination Procedure. Radiographs of all cells purchased herein shall be submitted to Grumman prior to shipment of the cells.

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3.4.5.4.5.5.1 Rejection Criteria. - Cells shall be rejected if the following is observed:

- (a) Foreign particles greater than 0.010 inch in any direction (*).
- (b) Tab bends greater than 90 degrees.
- (c) Poor Workmanship and non-conformance to drawings.

* The exception shall be those cells which have completed one rework cycle and still show foreign particles greater than 0.010 inch in any direction. These cells are permissible for use as test cells, provided that they can successfully pass all electrical and mechanical requirements specified herein. These cells shall be tagged and prior to shipment they shall be marked FOR TEST USE ONLY.

3.4.5.4.5.5.2 Rework. - One rework cycle on defects detected prior to welding of cover to case is permissible. Additional rework requirements are:

- (a) Workmanship - Each cell stack shall be closely re-examined, prior and during re-insertion in the container, for quality workmanship standards. Any degradation in workmanship standards, after or during rework, from those existing at the time of original manufacture shall be cause for rejection.
- (b) Complete replacement of the stack wrapper is required if the stack was completely removed from its container during the rework.
- (c) Each cell, if the stack was completely removed from its container during the rework, shall be subjected to the resistance test requirements of para. 3.4.5.4.5.4 and shall meet the requirements specified therein.
- (d) A complete rework log shall be maintained and submitted to Grumman.
- (e) A complete radiographic re-examination shall be conducted on the reworked unit.
- (f) No rework shall be permitted on units where defects are detected after cover weld and/or pinch-off is completed.

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3.4.5.4.6 Activation of Cells. -

3.4.5.4.6.1 KOH Fill. - KOH shall be prepared and tested in accordance with 3.4.6.3.3. Data from batch card on cell data sheet shall be recorded. Each cell with dust cap shall be weighed to the nearest 0.1 gram before KOH is added. Contamination of KOH shall be prevented by utilizing burets while filling and by minimizing KOH exposure to atmospheric conditions. The amount of KOH shall be specified by the seller subject to Grumman approval.

3.4.5.4.6.1.1 Wet Stand Time. - Subsequent to KOH filling each cell is required to meet a Wet Stand Time of 24 hours minimum before any electrical operations are performed on the cell.

3.4.5.4.6.2 Cell Weight. - Each cell shall be weighed immediately after fill and the dust cap installed to fill tube. Cell weight with dust cap shall be recorded to the nearest 0.1 gram. Weight gain must be within +3% of nominal value specified by seller. Pre-tested gage assemblies shall be installed within 10 minutes of filling operation. Cells left unsealed longer than 10 minutes shall be rejected. Immediately after installation of gage assembly, cells shall be evacuated to 25 inches minimum gage vacuum. All fittings, gages and associated components of the gage assembly shall be of non-corrosive material in a KOH environment. Jacket must be put on cells to assure surface of plates are parallel then torqued to a specified value.

3.4.5.4.6.3 Leak Test of Cell and Gage Assembly. - If a cell reaches 20 inches minimum gage vacuum prior to the Veeco leak test from the original 25 inches minimum gage vacuum, it shall be permanently rejected. The leak rate of the completed assembly shall be established prior to further processing. The cell shall be backfilled with helium at 0.0 ± 2.0 psig and placed in a Veeco to measure its leak rate. The leak rate shall be recorded and shall not exceed 10^{-5} cc/sec. If minimum rate cannot be established, a repeat of test with another gage assembly is permitted provided care is exercised in refitting gage assembly. The cell shall be evacuated to a 25 inch vacuum or greater and the valve closed as soon as vacuum is obtained.

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3.4.5.4.6.3 (Continued)

The integrity of this seal condition is to be maintained through all tests prior to pinch of the fill tube. Any intentional or accidental opening of the valve assembly without Grumman approval is reason for rejection of the cell. During the State of Charge Adjustment, as specified in para. 3.4.5.4.7 the gage valve may be opened.

3.4.5.4.7 State of Charge Adjustment. - The Seller shall provide a procedure to adjust the charge on the negative electrodes of each cell. The procedure used shall include sufficient quantitative measurement of each cell parameter such that calculations can be made to determine exact charge adjustment on negative electrodes. The procedure shall be as noted in para. 3.4.5.4.7.1 and shall be submitted for Grumman approval.

The State-of-Charge adjustment shall yield a precharged excess negative capacity (I_0 (TN1) of 1.0 to 3.15 ampere-hours. TN-1 shall be verified on a sampling basis in accordance with para. 3.4.5.4.8.

3.4.5.4.7.1 State-of-Charge (SOC) Adjustment. - The SOC of the negative electrode shall be adjusted in accordance with the following:

- (a) Connect cells in series.
- (b) Charge each cell at 3.1 amp until it reaches the equivalent of $4.6 \pm .1$ Amphours precharge.
- (c) Open vents when each cell pressure reaches 2-5 psi.
- (d) Measure and record the gas evolved from each cell. (Note: total gas is ≈ 1050 cc.)
- (e) Record end of charge voltage.
- (f) Close cell vent at charge completion.
- (g) Remove cell from charge circuit.
- (h) Allow cell to remain open circuit for two hours minimum.
- (i) Evacuate to 25" HG.

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- (j) Discharge at 10 amp. to 1.0 volt per cell.
- (k) Record time and capacity.
- (l) Short with one ohm resistor for 4 hours minimum and until each cell is cool.
- (m) All test data shall be recorded on data sheets.

3.4.5.4.8 Quality Assurance Provisions for Electrode Capacity Test (Ratio Test). - The Electrode Capacity, or Ratio Test, shall measure the individual discharge capacities of the positive and negative electrodes. The test shall be conducted on a sampling basis as specified by para. 3.4.5.4.8.2. The sample cells represent specific production lots which are constrained by successful completion of the Ratio tests. The Ratio test shall determine the excess negative capacity beyond complete discharge of the positive (or excess positive beyond the negative if the cell is negative limited on discharge) in addition to determining total electrode capacities. Failure of the Ratio tests shall be cause for rejection of the cell lot represented by the samples. The data shall be used to determine the following:

- (a) Range and distribution of positive capacities. (I_o (TP₃))
- (b) Range and distribution of negative capacities. (I_o (TN₃))
- (c) Difference between and/or ratio of total negative and positive capacities.
- (d) Excess negative (or positive) on discharge. (I_o (TN₁))

3.4.5.4.8.1 Ratio Test Requirements. - The average of the Ratio Test cells from each lot shall successfully meet the following criteria:

- (a) Post-Formation Samples.
 - 1. Negative to Positive Ratio - 1.30:1.00
 - 2. TN₁ - (Information Only)

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3.4.5.4.8.1 (Continued)

(b) Post Rinse and Dry Sample

(1) Negative to Positive Ratio - 1.35:1.00 (design goal);
1.30:1.00 minimum

(2) TN_1 - (Information Only)

(c) Finished Cell

(1) Negative to Positive Ratio - 1.40:1.00

(2) TN_1 - 1.0 to 3.1 A-H (design goal,
only)

3.4.5.4.8.2 Ratio Test Sampling Rate. -

(a) Two cells from each formation group of 52 cells (or less) shall be randomly selected at the conclusion of the electrical formation cycles. The test cell(s) shall be selected prior to further processing. Electrolyte level shall be adjusted to a minimum of 1/4 inch above the separator. Tests shall start as soon as possible but not to exceed 2 days.

(b) A minimum of one cell from each formation group of 52 cells (or less) shall be randomly selected at the conclusion of the plate neutralization and drying operation. The test cell shall be fabricated with formation hardware to a standard cell core configuration (i.e., 9 positive and 10 negative electrodes). The cell shall be flooded with 34% KOH solution to a level 1/4 inch minimum above the separator. Tests shall be performed as soon as possible but prior to activation of cells of this particular formation lot.

(c) Two cells from each formation group of 52 cells (or less) shall be randomly selected at the completion of the standard capacity test. (Discharge capacity immediately prior to pinch tube closure). Following the standard one-ohm short period, the test sample(s) shall be opened by removal of the gage assembly and flooded with 34% KOH.

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3.4.5.4.8.2 (Continued)

NOTE: Cells rejected for cosmetic or radiographic reasons only may be used for this test; provided each cell meets insulation resistance and electrical test requirements.

3.4.5.4.8.3 Ratio Test Applicable Conditions. - The following conditions are applicable:

- (a) Cell temperature shall be between $75 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$.
- (b) Cell terminal voltage shall be recorded.
- (c) Voltage from both positive and negative terminals to the reference electrode shall be recorded continuously or at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes.

NOTE: Since the cell is in a stainless steel container, and both electrode terminals are insulated from the container, the container itself may be used as a rough substitute for a reference electrode. Even though the container potential is a function of the pressure O_2 or H_2 in the cell, the changes in electrode voltage at end of capacity are relatively large and usually can be clearly identified using the container as a reference.

3.4.5.4.8.4 Ratio Test Procedures. -

3.4.5.4.8.4.1 Residual Negative Electrode Capacity. I (TN_1) - A one ohm resistor shall be placed across the cell terminals for 16 hours. Then discharge at 10.0 amperes until terminal voltage indicates -1.0 volt. Terminal (cell voltage and voltage from both positive and negative terminals to reference electrode shall be recorded.

3.4.5.4.8.4.2 Filling. - Cells shall be filled until flooded with 34% KOH solution. KOH quantity required and additional electrolyte added during entire test shall be recorded.

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3.4.5.4.8.4.3 Charge. - Cells shall be charged at 2.0 amperes for a minimum period of 40 hours. The charge is completed when a minimum cell voltage of 1.51 or a 64 hour charge period is obtained. Cell and reference cell voltages shall be recorded continuously or at intervals not to exceed 1 hour.

3.4.5.4.8.4.4 Discharge. - Cells shall be discharged at 10.0 amperes until terminal voltage indicates -1.0 volt. Positive and negative terminal to reference voltages shall be time recorded when the cells' terminals reach:

- (a) +1.0 volt
- (b) +0.5 volt (TP₃)
- (c) 0.0 volt
- (d) -0.5 volt
- (e) -1.0 volt (TN₃)

NOTE: The cells shall be protected from further contact with the atmosphere in the event further testing is required.

3.4.5.4.8.5 Ratio Test Calculations. -

Let

- (TN₁) = time to -1.0 v (as delineated in 3.4.5.4.8.4.1)
= time to discharge precharged negative
- (TP₃) = time from start of discharge (full charge) to +0.5 v
(as delineated in 3.4.5.4.8.4.4(b))
= time to discharge positive electrode
- (TN₃) = time to -1.0 v as delineated in 3.4.5.4.8.4.4(e)
= time to discharge total negative electrode
- I₀ = discharge current = 10.0 amps.

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Then

$I_0 (TN_3) - (TP_3)$ = excess capacity of total negative over positive

$I_0 (TN_1)$ = precharged negative capacity

$I_0 (TN_3) - (TP_3) - (TN_1)$ = Excess (discharged) negative capacity at charged end.

$\frac{(TN_3)}{(TP_3)}$ = Negative to positive ratio

3.4.5.4.8.6 Submittal of Data. - Two copies of all information obtained shall be submitted to Grumman prior to further processing.

3.4.6 Terminals. - Terminals provided for positive and negative electrodes shall be rated at not less than 35 amperes continuous duty. The terminals shall be made from 304 stainless steel, condition A, complying with Specification QQS-776. Both terminals shall be insulated from the cell cover by means of a ceramic insulator having an alumina content of not less than 99.4 percent. The insulator-to-cover junction shall employ a stress-relief configuration such that relative motion between the terminal assembly and the cover applies minimum stress to the insulator and to the metal-to-insulator bonds. The collar-to-insulator and insulator-to-terminal bonds shall be made using a metal-to-ceramic bonding process subject to approval by Grumman. Any silver containing braze materials used for metal-to-ceramic bonding or elsewhere in the cell shall be nickel plated to a minimum thickness of 0.00015 inches. A dull-matte nickel plating process shall be used and the process specification shall be subject to approval by Grumman. The cell terminals shall be constructed as shown in Figure 5.

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3.4.6.1 Control and Testing of Feedthrough Terminals and Seals. - Materials, manufacturing and test operations on the cell feedthrough terminals, seals and related hardware shall be controlled by the following criteria. Two copies of all data obtained herein shall be furnished to Grumman prior to further processing.

3.4.6.1.1 Ceramic Material. - The ceramic material shall be alumina of 99.4 percent purity minimum.

3.4.6.1.2 Mechanical Inspection. -

(a) Dimensions - sampling 2.5 A.Q.L.

(b) Chips, cracks, grain structure (uniform density), voids - 100% inspection

3.4.6.1.3 Cleaning. - Components shall be cleaned by ultrasonic bath using freon.

3.4.6.1.4 Lot Tensile Test. - Each new lot of active metal and each new lot of ceramic shall be subjected to an ASTM tensile specimen test. A minimum of three sets shall be treated identical to standard production processes, then vacuum brazed using an iron-nickel alloy 42 washer. Sample tensile strength must exceed 6000 psi. The seller may propose an alternate test, subject to approval by Grumman.

3.4.6.1.5 Braze Alloy. - An alloy with a minimum of carbon contents shall be used. Each new lot of active metal shall be subjected to a semi-quantitative spectographic analysis. In addition to the expected elements, the carbon content shall be measured. Allowable impurity limits shall be established by the cell seller and made available to Grumman. A braze flag test shall be run on each lot to determine solidus and liquidus points, or supplier's certification on each lot used herein shall be furnished to Grumman. Immediately after completion, a 2% sample of brazed headers shall be supplied to Grumman for metallurgical studies.

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3.4.6.1.6 Cover Assembly. -

3.4.6.1.6.1 Metal Parts. - Metal parts shall be inspected for conformance to drawings, physical dimensions, surface defects, and burrs that may interfere with intended function.

3.4.6.1.6.2 Cleaning. - Chemical cleaning shall be utilized on all parts and a combination of chemical cleaning and furnace firing shall be utilized on cup and collar to prepare them for vacuum brazing.

3.4.6.1.6.3 Welding of Pinch Tube to Cover. - Welding of pinch tube to cover shall be controlled by a process specification to insure adequate weld strength and seal integrity. The weld shall also be tested as an integral part of the cover.

3.4.6.1.7 Inspection. - Cracks, porosity, excessive burning, oxidation and foreign inclusions shall be inspected 100%. 100% inspection shall be performed on all pinch tube cover welds and they shall be capable of passing a helium leak test (leak rate 1×10^{-8} std cc/sec). Samples shall be tested periodically for weld quality by metallurgical sectioning.

3.4.6.1.7.1 Assembly Fixturing. - Mechanical fixturing shall be adequate to insure maintenance of part positions during brazing operation. Self-jigging features shall be included where possible. Particular attention shall be paid to alignment of terminal post and ceramic to maintain concentricity. Provision for periodic cleaning of fixture shall be made.

3.4.6.1.8 Vacuum Braze Operations. - Processes shall be established which ensure clean handling of parts and fixtures. A brazing inspection plan shall be submitted by seller subject to mutual approval.

3.4.6.1.9 Visual Inspection. - All units shall receive inspection of terminal location, seal junction continuity, braze joint quality, pinholes, and flowout shall be visually inspected using magnification aids where required.

3.4.6.1.10 Insulator Resistance. - All units shall receive an insulation resistance check. Each unit must exhibit resistance above 100 megohms at 50 VDC.

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3.4.6.1.11 Leak Check. - The complete cover assembly shall pass a 100% sample leak check of 1×10^{-8} cc/sec of helium.

3.4.6.1.12 Nickel Plating. -

3.4.6.1.12.1 Fixture. - The cover assembly shall be mounted in a fixture designated to prevent access of plating solutions to ceramic-metal terminal well.

3.4.6.1.12.2 Cover Assembly Preparation. - Cover assembly preparation shall consist of hydrohone and wash in water.

3.4.6.1.12.3 Inspection Criteria. -

- (a) Plating Thickness - Plating thickness shall be checked by 2.5 AQL sampling. Thickness shall be measured with magnagage or equivalent. Any part outside of limits shall be rejected.
- (b) Plating Quality - Blisters shall be checked by 100% sampling. Adhesion shall be checked by 2.5 AQL sampling using test tape.
- (c) Corrosion - Corrosion shall be checked by 100% sampling. All cover assemblies shall be checked for evidence of plating solution leakage following removal of the fixture. Any stains or evidence of wetness on the cover surface in the vicinity of the ceramic-terminal post seal shall be cause for rejection. A 5% sample of finished assemblies shall be subjected to a halide test. Any evidence of halide shall cause 100% of the lot to be subjected to the test. All samples showing positive halide shall be rejected.
- (d) Insulator Resistance - Insulator resistance shall be tested by 100% sampling. The resistance across each insulator shall exceed 100 megohms when 50 VDC is applied. After completion of cell assembly the resistance shall be measured, using a megohmmeter applying 50 VDC as follows:
 - (1) (+) terminal to (-) terminal, resistance shall be 100 megohms or greater.
 - (2) (+) terminal to case
 - (3) (-) terminal to caseResistance shall be 5 megohms or greater.

3.4.6.2 Tinning of Terminals. - The negative and positive terminals shall be cleaned, tinned and inspected to the following requirements.

3.4.6.2.1 Pre-Tin Cleaning. - The terminals shall be cleaned prior to tinning in accordance with the requirements of Grumman procedure AV-252-I-88.

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3.4.6.2.2 Tinning of Terminals. - Both positive and negative terminals shall be tinned after cell container closure. Prevention of flux from entering the terminal pockets shall be accomplished by applying EC1663(*) between post and ceramic. Terminal pockets area shall be inspected to assure complete coverage with EC1663 material prior to flux application. During the dip in flux (Type LA-CO-N12A), the cell container shall be inverted (terminals facing down).

(*)Components as specified in Grumman Specification LSP-14-14201D, (EC1663A, EC1663B and Nuocure 28 in ratios of 2.5g; 25g and 4 drops respectively).

3.4.6.2.3 Cleaning of Terminals After Tinning. -

- (a) After pre-tinning, posts shall be washed with running hot water (110°F) and scrubbed thoroughly during this wash for a minimum of 30 seconds using a nylon tooth brush or test tube brush.
- (b) Terminal area shall be dipped in a solution of 5% Ammonium Hydroxide and posts immersed for a minimum of 10 seconds.
- (c) Rinse terminal area with water.
- (d) Rinse terminal area in acetone.
- (e) Place cell under a minimum vacuum of 25" Hg.

3.4.6.2.4 Analytical Check For Flux Traces. - A standard fluoride-chloride test (silver nitrate) shall be conducted as follows:

- (a) Pour 40 cc of boiling distilled water over the terminal areas and collect water in a beaker.
- (b) Conduct a standard fluoride-chloride test on this collected water.
- (c) If the analytical check is negative (showing absence of fluoride-chloride traces), the EC1663 potting can be removed and the cell can go to the next production step.
- (d) If the analytical check is positive (showing presence of fluoride-chloride traces), repeat steps (a) through (e) of 3.4.6.2.1.

3.4.6.3 Control and Testing of Water and Electrolyte. - The electrolyte solutions and wash water used for cells specified herein shall be of high purity. Two copies of all data obtained herein shall be submitted to Grumman prior to further processing.

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3.4.6.3.1 Deionized Water. - Deionized water used in all wash water, dilutant, or additive shall have a resistivity of greater than 1.0 megohm-cm. In the event the resistivity drops below 1.0 megohm-cm the process shall be stopped until the resistivity is restored to the specified limits. The resistivity is to be determined prior to each operation in which the water is used. A suitable conductivity cell calibrated less than two weeks prior to start of water requirement tests used on cells constructed under this specification shall be used. Criteria for calibration shall be as follows:

- (a) The conductivity cell shall be re-calibrated at two week intervals (maximum) until completion of the water requirement tasks.
- (b) The calibration shall be conducted in a 0.1% potassium chloride solution and shall record a conductivity of 1410 ± 20 micromhos at 25°C (a temperature correction as per the handbook of Chemistry and Physics may be used). If conductivity is not within these tolerances, the conductivity cell must be replaced or replatinized.
- (c) The silica content in the water shall not exceed 1 ppm.
- (d) The solids content of the water must be determined by the seller. The maximum solids content shall not exceed 50 PPM.

3.4.3.6.2 Distilled Water. - Distilled water used either as wash water, dilutant or additive shall be tested and shall meet the requirements of 3.4.6.3.1(c) and (d) above.

3.4.6.3.3 Electrolyte. - The supplier, batch number, grade, analysis, date of purchase and date container is opened must be recorded. The potassium hydroxide "mercury cell" grade electrolyte concentrate as defined by Allied Chemical Company or equivalent, shall be mixed with the distilled water to make-up a solution with a tolerance of ± 0.5 Baume. Each batch of electrolyte shall be analyzed for carbonate content and hydroxyl ion concentration using the double titration method of phenolphthalein end point followed by methyl purple or orange end point. Carbonate concentration must be less than 0.01 gm/liter. The hydroxyl ion concentration shall be determined by analytical methods. The concentration tolerance of KOH shall be ± 20 mg/cc. The electrolyte shall be analyzed for nitrate content. The tolerable level is 1 mg/liter nitrate or less, using a colorimetric analysis technique. The Seller shall prepare procedure details and submit them to Grumman for approval. The shelf life of the standard acid used in the titration shall not have been exceeded.

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3.4.6.3.3.1 Sample. - The seller shall supply Grumman with an electrolyte sample of each electrolyte batch (after dilution to the proper concentration) used in the cell construction. The quantity of electrolyte sample shall be approximately 1 oz. It shall be supplied in capped polyethylene bottle(s) permanently marked to identify the cell serial numbers this electrolyte batch was used for.

3.4.6.3.4 Spectrochemical Analysis. - A spectrochemical analysis shall be performed on the electrolyte from each batch used for cells. The content of the following impurities shall be determined and reported:

- (a) Silver
- (b) Cobalt
- (c) Copper
- (d) Iron
- (e) Sulfur
- (f) Zinc

Any other impurity found to be present in concentrations greater than 100 ppm shall also be reported.

3.4.7 Cover-to-Case Junction. - The cover shall be electric-arc welded to the container using inert gas shielding. No welds beyond dimensional limits shall be permitted. Weld joints shall not be ground or polished. Weld beads shall be smooth and free of folds. Porosity, cracks, and excessive oxidation are not acceptable. Prior to case to cover weld and prior to complete insertion of the cell stack, the exterior of the cell container shall be permanently serialized. Any technique other than electro-etch requires prior Grumman approval.

3.4.8 Electrolyte Leakage. - The cell shall show no evidence of electrolyte leakage whenever subjected to the test of 4.5.15 after a two (2) year period.

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3.4.9 Size and Weight. - The size and weight of the storage cell shall not exceed the limitations specified in Specifications Control Drawing 252SCAV110. The Seller shall establish such weight control procedures as are necessary to insure meeting this guarantee.

3.4.10 Operating Position. - The cell shall operate normally in any position and under any gravity conditions from zero "g" to 11.3 "g". (See paragraphs 4.5.7 and 4.5.9).

3.4.11 Operating Temperature. - The cell shall be capable of functioning normally, shall have dimensional stability, and shall deliver at least 80 percent of the respective rated capacities within the specified voltages, when operating at temperature extremes of 30°F and 120°F.

3.4.12 Thermal Vacuum. - The cell shall be capable of operating in a pressure of 10^{-6} mm Hg without evidence of mechanical or electrical failure or electrolyte leakage.

3.4.13 Vibration. - The cell shall be capable of operating under vibration as specified in paragraph 4.5.8 without internal cell mechanical failure or leakage.

3.4.14 Mechanical Shock. - The cell shall be capable of operating under shock as specified in paragraph 4.5.10 without showing evidence of mechanical or electrical failure.

3.4.15 Gas Tightness of Cells. - The cell shall be hermetically sealed and shall be capable of withstanding an internal gas pressure of at least 225 psia at 145°F without leakage for 30 minutes at any ambient pressure from one atmosphere down to a vacuum of 9×10^{-6} Torr mercury or better. In order to permit satisfactory leak detection procedures to be used on sealed equipment, all such items shall contain between 2 percent and 5 percent of helium gas by volume. The design objective for each item shall be zero leakage at the expected pressure differential. The maximum allowable leak-rate of the sealed cell shall be 10^{-6} atmosphere cc of helium per second per atmosphere of helium in the cell.

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3.4.16 Acceleration. - The cell shall be capable of withstanding accelerations as specified in paragraph 4.5.9 without mechanical or electrical failure.

3.4.17 Container Finish. - The cell container shall be made of an alkaline resistant material or thoroughly covered with an alkaline resistant material. It shall be capable of withstanding 1.33 specific gravity potassium hydroxide (KOH) for at least 168 hours at any temperature from -37°F to $+182^{\circ}\text{F}$ without penetration of electrolyte, whitening, checking, blistering, or showing any trace of corrosion or appreciable change in hardness. This finish shall also withstand a test for flexibility after heat treatment of 200°F . The interior of the cell container shall be constructed and the applicable parts lined with an alkaline resistant material so that it will be capable of withstanding 1.33 specific gravity KOH for a period of 150 hours at 200°F without physical change in the lining material such as blistering, sagging, checking, or breakdown in dielectric strength.

3.4.18 Identification of Product. - The manufacturer shall identify each cell by branding or stamping a serial number plus date of activation on an accessible area. In addition, cells that are delivered to Grumman shall be stamped or tagged as follows:

Weight _____ A.H. at 1-hour Rate _____

Date of Activation _____ Type _____

Manufacturer Model No. _____

Manufacturer Serial No. _____

GAEC Specification Control Drawing No and Dash No. _____

3.4.19 Polarity Markings. - The polarity of the positive terminal shall be plainly indicated on the container by electrol-etch.

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3.4.20 Manufacturing Data. - The manufacturer shall maintain a log on the history of each cell by recording the following data:

- (1) Serial number of cell
- (2) Date of manufacture (date of pinch-off)
- (3) Date of activation (addition of electrolyte)
- (4) Type and duration of electrical tests performed on cells
- (5) Charge and discharge method and rate used in electrical tests
- (6) End of charge and discharge voltages
- (7) Test conditions
- (8) Test results including failures
- (9) Material traceability (consisting of complete records of cell components including batch numbers and components).

This log shall be maintained on all cells manufactured for the OAO program and shall be available to Grumman on request.

3.4.21 Workmanship. - The cells, including all parts and accessories, shall be manufactured in a thorough workmanlike manner. Particular attention shall be paid to neatness and cleanliness.

3.4.21.1 Neatness. - To include thoroughness of soldering, wiring, impregnation of coils, potting, conformal coating, marking of parts, and assemblies, plating, painting, riveting, machine screw assemblage, welding, brazing and freedom of parts from burrs and sharp edges.

3.4.21.2 Cleanliness. - Each part, component of the equipment shall be free from residual contaminants such as corrosion inhibiting oils, cutting oils, forming oil lubricants, greases, dyes, wire clippings, solder balls, non-metallic shim stock, extraneous debris and dirt.

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3.4.21.2 (Continued)

Precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination of the equipment during manufacturing, handling, and shipping. The seller shall maintain adequate controls to assure consistency in maintaining acceptable workmanship and cleanliness levels. Quality workmanship and cleanliness standards, including any required visual aids, shall be established and submitted to Grumman for approval.

3.5 Performance. -

3.5.1 Capacity. - The cell shall meet the following capacity tests:

Condition	Temp. (°F)	Discharge Current - (amps.)	Discharge Time	Min. Cut-off V.	Min. Req'd. % Rated cap. (100% = 20 A.H.)
1	75 ± 3	10	2 hrs.	1.00	> 100%
2	75 ± 3	20	1 hr.	1.00	100%
3	75 ± 3	60	5 min.	1.00	--
4	75 ± 3	70	3 min.	1.00	--

3.5.2 Life. - The cell shall be capable of withstanding a 10,000 cycle charge-discharge test as specified in paragraph 4.5.3.

3.5.3 Retention of Capacity. - The cell shall be designed to meet the retention of capacity after tests specified in 4.5.4.

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3.5.4 Storage. -

3.5.4.1 In Dry (Unfilled) Condition. - The fully assembled, dry (unfilled) cell, when stored for periods up to three (3) years, shall show no detrimental performance effects. After activation, the cell shall be capable of meeting all performance requirements stated herein and shall show no performance deviations.

3.5.4.2 In Filled (Sealed) Condition. - The cell in filled (sealed) condition shall be designed to meet the storage test of paragraph 4.5.5.

3.5.5 Thermal Requirements. - The thermal requirements for the nickel-cadmium cells are based on a semi-active temperature control system which is dependent on the battery container thermal design. (See Grumman Specification AV-252CS-26D.) Specific operating temperatures will vary depending on an observatory orientation in a circular orbit of 500 Statute miles with the observatory in the sun from 65 percent to 83 percent of the orbital time. Since the cell operating temperatures are dependent on battery container design, the maximum and minimum cell temperatures to be used for cell qualification tests are as specified by the battery case thermal design. Specific thermal design criteria for the nickel-cadmium cells are as follows:

- (a) The semi-active cooling system depends on radiating the heat generated in the battery container to the skin of the observatory. The thermal design of the cells shall be such that satisfactory operation of the cells is assured under all operating conditions (including overcharge) when the battery container heat sink surface temperature is 35°F to 110°F. The Seller's thermal design shall include provision for conducting or radiating the heat generated in the cells to the battery container heat sink surface, and radiating that heat to the observatory skin.

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3.5.5 (Continued)

- (b) The observatory will have an outer skin absorptivity to solar radiation of 0.18 and an emissivity of 0.70. Grumman approval of the packaging and thermal analysis of the equipment is required to insure adequacy of the Seller thermal design as well as compatibility with the overall observatory thermal design.
- (c) The Seller shall make provision in the thermal design for maintaining the cell container in good thermal contact with the battery container.
- (d) The temperature range specified in 3.5.6(a) is the anticipated operational temperature range that the heat sink surface of the battery will be expected to experience in orbit. All equipment operation, performance and reliability requirements must be met within these extremes. The qualification temperature extremes of 16 to 129°F provide for satisfactory operation outside the anticipated orbital extremes.

3.5.5.1 In view of the stringent requirements placed on the thermal design by the semi-active cooling arrangement, the thermal analysis and the design of the cell must be submitted to Grumman for review to insure its compatibility with the overall thermal design of the OAO. Grumman will work in close cooperation with the Seller to determine surface properties and materials that will be suitable for application to the surface of the Seller's equipment.

3.5.6 Charging. - All cells shall be capable of being charged at a maximum charge rate of 30 amperes. Charging shall be accomplished within the maximum limiting voltage constraint specified in Figure 1. Each cell shall be capable of being fully charged from 65 percent to 100 percent state of charge in a maximum of 65 minutes without exceeding the limiting voltage value specified in Figure 1. (This charge shall include the overcharge necessary to account for the ampere-hour efficiency value of the cell at a particular temperature.) (See Figure 2.)

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3.5.6 (Continued)

All cells shall be capable of accepting continuous overcharge currents up to the maximum values shown in Figure 4 without exceeding 75 psig internal cell gas pressures and the limiting voltage value specified on the lowest curve in Figure 1.

3.5.7 Retention of Charge. - Each cell shall be free of short circuiting paths between negative and positive terminals and shall maintain an open circuit voltage of no less than 1.15 volts when tested in accordance with the provisions of 4.5.16.

3.5.8 Internal Impedance. - Each cell shall have an internal impedance not greater than 0.010 ohm when measured in accordance with the specified test of 4.5.1.3.

4 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 Classification of Tests. - The inspection and testing of the Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cells and component parts shall be classified as follows:

- (a) Development Tests
- (b) Qualification Tests
- (c) Quality Assurance Tests

4.2 Development Tests. - Development Tests are those tests conducted at the discretion of the Seller for the purpose of providing data to be used in the design of the Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cells.

4.3 Qualification Tests. - Qualification Tests are those tests conducted on prototype units of the Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cells. The units are "prototype" only in the sense that they are intended for evaluation and test purposes; they are to be identical in manufacture to production units. Qualification tests shall consist of two (2) parts:

- (a) Performance Tests
- (b) Environmental Tests

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4.3.1 Performance Tests. - Performance Tests shall be conducted under laboratory conditions for the purpose of demonstrating that the electrical performance and container characteristics of the Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cells meet the requirements of this specification. Performance tests shall include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

	<u>Spec. Paragraph</u>
(a) Examination of product	4.5.1
(b) Capacity	4.5.2
(c) Life-cycling	4.5.3
(d) Retention of Capacity	4.5.4
(e) Storage	4.5.5
(f) Modified constant potential	4.5.6
(g) Operating position	4.5.7
(h) Electrolytic leakage test	4.5.15
(i) Retention of charge	4.5.16

4.3.2 Environmental Tests. - Environmental Tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Specification ET-252CS-39C, except as noted herein, for the purpose of demonstrating that the Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cells can withstand the environmental requirements specified for the OAO. Since the Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cells are required to operate during launch, they shall be operated during all Environmental Tests as indicated herein. Environmental Tests shall include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

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4.3.2 (Continued)

	<u>Spec. Paragraph</u>
(a) Sinusoidal and random vibration	4.5.8
(b) Acceleration	4.5.9
(c) Shock	4.5.10
(d) High temperature	4.5.11
(e) Low temperature	4.5.12
(f) Thermal vacuum	4.5.13
(g) Leak detection	4.5.14

4.3.3 Qualification Test Plans. - Qualification tests are those tests conducted on the test samples specified in 4.3.3.1, for the purpose of demonstrating that the cells meet all the requirements of this specification. The Seller shall propose complete qualification testing of the cells and provide the necessary facilities for accomplishing this task. Available facilities for environmental testing shall be described. Testing procedure and equipments shall be subject to Grumman approval. Qualification tests shall be proposed to Grumman in the form of test plans submitted 45 days prior to the start of the tests. These plans shall contain details as to the scope and purpose of the tests, the determination of the test conditions, a description of the test setup and procedures, and other pertinent data. Upon approval of the test plan by Grumman, the tests shall be conducted in accordance with the approved test procedure. Grumman shall be advised when tests are to be conducted so that a representative may be designated to witness the tests when so desired. Photographs shall be obtained wherever practicable and test logs shall be maintained to record all significant observations and events during the test. Qualification test plans shall be in accordance with the requirements of Specifications ET-252CS-39C and RC-252CS-14C.

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4.3.3.1 Sampling Instructions. - Qualification test samples shall consist of a specified number of cells identical in manufacture to production units. Samples shall be identified as such and they shall be used as follows:

- (a) A specified number of cells shall be subjected to Capacity and Life tests.
- (b) A specified number of cells shall be subjected to all the Qualification cell tests of this specification except Life tests.

NOTE: The purchase order will specify the number of test samples to be used for each test.

4.4 Quality Assurance Tests. - The Seller shall conduct a performance test on each production unit of the Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cell to demonstrate the continuance of quality of each unit intended for orbit.

4.4.1 Performance Tests. - Performance tests shall be conducted under laboratory conditions for the purpose of demonstrating that the electrical performance of the Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cells meets the requirements of this specification. Performance tests shall include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

	<u>Spec. Paragraph</u>
(a) Examination of product	4.5.1
(b) Leak Detection	4.5.14
(c) Electrolyte leakage test	4.5.15
(d) Retention of charge	4.5.16
(e) Cell electrical operations requirements	6.0

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4.4.2 Data Approval. - Two copies of all data obtained on the tests described in 4.4.1 shall be furnished to GAEC for approval prior to further processing.

4.5 Test Methods. -

4.5.1 Examination of Product. - Each complete cell, submitted for qualification and acceptance under contract, shall be inspected as Grumman may deem necessary to determine compliance with this specification and the applicable drawing with respect to workmanship, construction, interchangeability, sealing, cell container, weight, dimensions, identification marking, packaging and packing, and terminals.

4.5.1.1 Inspection of Cell Assembly. - The final cell assembly shall be witnessed by a Grumman quality assurance representative to verify the integrity of internal and external component parts.

4.5.1.2 Hermetic Seal. - The cell shall be tested for seal leakage (Helium) in accordance with Standard MIL-STD-202C, Method 112, Test Condition C, Procedure IV, at a chamber pressure no greater than 10^{-5} millimeters of mercury maintained until the leak rate stabilizes. The hermetic seal shall meet the requirements of 3.4.15.

4.5.1.3 Internal Impedance. - The cell impedance shall be measured between the positive and negative terminals at 60 cycles/sec. The impedance shall be measured by passing a known AC current through the cell and measuring the AC voltage developed. The circuit shown in Figure 3, or its equivalent, shall be used. The impedance shall be measured when the cell is charged to a minimum of 10 percent of full charge.

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4.5.2 Capacity. - Unless otherwise specified, capacity tests shall be run at $75 \pm 3^\circ\text{F}$ ambient temperature. Ampere hour capacities shall be measured to the cutoff voltages given for the rates specified and shall not be less than the capabilities specified in 3.5.1. Capacity measurements shall be made by sequentially charging and discharging the cell a total of six cycles, a cycle being defined as one charge-discharge routine.

Two cycles are allowed for capacity development at the cells maximum charge rate. A "tapered charge" (see note 2) may be utilized. The maximum capacity returned to the Cell for cycles 1, 2 and 3 shall be 33 AH. On the third discharge, the Cell shall develop more than 20 AH at the 2-hour discharge rate (10 amps). The Cells shall then be charged, thereafter, and discharged at the 1-hour rate (20 amps) and shall deliver a minimum of 20 AH (cycle 4). The Cells shall then be recharged and deliver a minimum of 60 amperes for 5 minutes, and 70 amperes for 3 minutes, in cycles 5 and 6 respectively. At no time shall the voltage at charge exceed the specified maximum Cell voltage shown in Figure 1, and at no time shall the discharge voltage fall below 1.00 volts (or 1.00 volts for 60 to 70 amps).

- NOTES:
- (1) The voltage at charge shall never exceed the specified maximum cell voltage shown in Figure 1.
 - (2) A tapered charge is defined as follows:
10.0 amperes to voltage in Figure 1, 5.0 amperes to voltage in Figure 1, 2.0 ampere for either 1.0 hour or maximum cell voltage in Figure 4 whatever occurs first.
 - (3) Each cell voltage, cell pressure and external cell case temperature (a minimum of two temperature sensors for a group of 26 cells is permissible) shall be recorded as follows:
 - (a) Immediately prior and after start of each charge or discharge step
 - (b) At one hour maximum intervals during all charges
 - (c) At 15 minute maximum intervals during all discharges.

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4.5.3 Life. - All cells shall have a minimum operational life of 10,000 cycles of charge and discharge. The life tests shall be at temperatures and charge rates specified by Grumman. All cells shall be discharged at 5.0 ± 1 amperes for 36 minutes. The cutoff voltage shall not be less than 1.10 volts. At all temperature, the cells shall be exposed to ambient air on all four sides and top.

4.5.3.1 Cycling. - The 101-minute orbit time of the OAO shall be simulated in cycling tests. Each cycle shall consist of 65 minutes of charge, followed by 36 minutes of discharge. Cycling shall be continuous for 10,000 cycles, all of which shall be counted as life cycles.

4.5.4 Retention of Capacity. - The test cells shall be fully charged during each cycle of the life test. After every 100th charge cycle, one cell at the low temperature and one cell at the high temperature specified in 4.5.3 shall be disconnected from the charge/discharge circuitry and immediately discharged at the 2-hour rate to end voltage of 1.0 volts. Both cells shall deliver a minimum of 80 percent of their 1-hour rated capacity. The same cells selected from each respective temperature value shall always be used during this test. Thereafter, the cells shall be recharged and placed back in the life test.

4.5.5 Storage Tests. - Two cells shall be stored in a discharged and shorted condition for at least 12 months but not more than 24 months from the date of manufacture at a temperature of 60 to 80°F. At the end of this time, each cell shall be charged at the 2-hour rate (*) to a voltage not to exceed that specified in Figure 1, and shall be capable of delivering 100 percent of its rated capacity at its 1-hour rate. Three charge-discharge cycles shall be allowed for capacity buildup.

4.5.6 Modified Constant Potential Charge. - A cell which is in a discharged condition shall be charged at its highest charging rate per 3.5.6 for 1-hour to a voltage not to exceed that specified in Figure 1. (Three cycles of charge and discharge are allowed for capacity buildup.) The cell shall then deliver not less than 85 percent of the 2-hour rated capacity if discharged immediately.

(*) After reconditioning

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4.5.7 Operating Position. - A normal discharge shall be made on the fully charged cell at the highest continuous test rate at $73 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$ and to the corresponding cutoff voltage specified in Specification Control Drawing 252SCAV110. After 1.2 minutes of discharge the cell shall be inverted without interrupting the discharge, and after 1.2 additional minutes, the cell shall be returned to the normal operating position. The voltage records shall include readings, taken 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after each change in the position to the cell. The cell shall deliver full rated capacity in this discharge, and the voltage change as a result of the inversion shall not exceed 0.025 volt. There shall be no leakage of electrolyte when the cell is in any position.

4.5.8 Vibration. - Qualification Test cells shall be subjected to the sinusoidal and random vibration requirements specified in Tables I and II. During these vibration tests, test cells shall be discharged at frequent intervals at the one-hour rate for periods of 30 seconds. The current and voltage values observed during these discharges shall show no fluctuations, and visual inspection of the cells, upon completion of the test, shall show no mechanical failure. This cell shall be under a "clamp up" load of 2500 pounds applied through a stiff metal plate.

4.5.9 Acceleration, Centrifugal. - Qualification Test cells shall be mounted on the test apparatus (centrifuge) in the applicable positions defined in Table I of ET-252CS-39C to produce the required acceleration in the direction specified. The centrifuge shall be brought up to the rotational speed required to produce the radial acceleration specified. Longitudinal and lateral accelerations shall be combined to occur simultaneously for the durations indicated. This may be accomplished by four orthogonal tests for each basis longitudinal direction, or by rotating the test unit 360° about x-x axis during a period of nine minutes. During the above test, for each direction indicated, the test cells shall be discharged at frequent intervals at the 1-hour rate for periods of 30 seconds. The acceleration gradient across the cell shall not exceed 15%. The current and voltage values observed during these discharges shall show no fluctuations, and visual inspection of the cells upon completion of the test shall show no mechanical failure.

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4.5.10 Shock. - Qualification Test cells shall be subjected to the Shock Test indicated in Table I of Specification ET-252CS-39C. The cell shall be discharged at the 1-hour rate and the discharge voltage shall be recorded by a recording voltmeter, such as a Memo-scope. During the period of each Shock Test, any discontinuity in the voltage resulting from a shock in any direction shall be cause for rejection.

4.5.11 High Temperature Operation. - A fully charged cell shall be discharged at the 1-hour rate at $73 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$, recharged and then placed in an oven at a high temperature of $110 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$. This temperature shall be maintained for 24.5 hours. The cell shall then be discharged at this temperature at the 2-hour rate and its capacity measured to 1.0 volts. The cell shall then be returned to room temperature and charged at the 2-hour rate. Following this charge, the cells shall again be discharged at the 2-hour rate. The capacity of this second discharge shall be 100 percent of the capacity specified in Drawing 252SCAV110.

4.5.12 Low Temperature Operation. - A fully charged cell shall be discharged at the 1-hour rate at $73^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$, recharged and then placed in a chamber at a low temperature of $30 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$. This temperature shall be maintained for 24.5 hours. The cell shall be discharged at this temperature at the 2-hour rate and its capacity measured to 1.0 volts. The cell shall then be returned to room temperature and then charged at the 2-hour rate. Following this charge, the cells shall again be discharged at the 2-hour rate. The capacity of this second discharge shall be 100 percent of the capacity specified in Drawing 252SCAV110.

4.5.13 Thermal Vacuum. - Two fully charged cells shall be discharged at the 1-hour rate at $75^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$, recharged and then placed in a vacuum chamber. One surface of each cell shall be adjusted to a high temperature of $110 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$ and the chamber shall be exhausted to 9×10^{-6} Torr. This conditions shall be maintain for a period of 24.5 hours. During this period each cell shall be cycled sequentially for a minimum of one cycle of charge and discharge as specified in 4.5.3. The above procedure shall be repeated except that one cell surface shall be maintained at a low temperature of $30 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$. The above procedure shall be repeated a third time at $75 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$ except that the test time shall be for four hours. The cells shall show no evidence of failure following these tests.

4.5.14 Leak Detection. - To permit satisfactory leakage detection, all cells shall be sealed with 5 percent of helium gas by volume. A fully charged cell shall be allowed to cool to $73 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$, at which time a leakage test shall be made. Cells shall have a leakage rate of less than the limits specified in Specification ET-252CS-39C.

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4.5.15 Electrolyte Leakage. - This test shall occur immediately after completion of charge, during which cell must have received some over-charge to assure a positive cell pressure with respect to atmospheric pressure. The cell shall be thoroughly cleaned with distilled water and alcohol prior to start of charge. All mechanically sealed areas on the cell cover shall be swabbed with phenolphthalein solution.* A red indication on the swab is evidence of electrolyte leakage. In the event of a positive indication, the cell shall be again cleaned and the test repeated. If a positive indication of leakage is present during the second test, the cell shall be rejected.

4.5.16 Retention of Charge. - This test shall occur if the cell was discharged to 1.00 volt. Drain cell for 16 ± 1 hours at $73 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$ ambient temperature using a one (1) ohm resistor. Let cell stand at open circuit for 24 ± 0.5 hours at $73 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$ ambient temperature. The cell voltage at the end of this open-circuit stand shall be 1.15 volts or higher.

4.6 Rejection and Retest. - When any test sample fails to meet the requirements outlined herein, the product shall be rejected. If for any reason the cells of the lot represented have already left the contractor's plant, they shall be subject to return to correct the defects and resubmitted for all the specified tests. Before resubmitting, full particulars concerning previous rejection and the action taken to correct the original defects shall be furnished to Grumman. Units rejected after retest shall not be resubmitted without the specific approval of Grumman. This retest, however, is only permissible if doubt exists with respect to the test equipment employed, test procedure applied or incomplete cell conditioning is suspected.

4.6.1 Failure Reporting and Analysis. - When failures occur during test operations, the procedures of paragraph 3.9 of Grumman Specification RC-252CS-14C shall apply.

(*): 0.5% phenolphthalein in 50% alcohol and 50% distilled water solution. All areas where phenolphthalein was applied shall be subsequently rinsed with distilled water; then all areas shall be rinsed with acetone and cell shall be placed in a vacuum chamber for one hour at a pressure of 1 mm Hg or less.

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4.6.1 (Continued)

Permanent rejection is applicable if the following has occurred:

- (a) Unit was exposed to temperatures outside the 0 to +120°F range* regardless of time duration of overtemperature exposure.
- (b) Unit had received currents in excess of 10% over the maximum currents (33 amperes for charge and 77 amperes for discharge for maximum time of 3.3 minutes.)
- (c) Unit had exhibited voltages 0.12V above the uppermost curve in Figure 1.
- (d) Unit was over discharged below 0.0 volts after sealing.
- (e) Unit was physically damaged in any manner.

4.7 Equipment Changes. - After successful completion of the qualification test, no changes shall be incorporated in the cell design or manufacturing techniques unless approved in writing by Grumman.

5 PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

5.1 Application. - The requirements of Section 5 apply to direct purchases by or direct shipments to Grumman.

5.2 Preservation, Packaging and Packing. - After completion of tests each unit shall be preserved within one week by performing the following:

- (a) Each unit shall be discharged below 0.1 volt by clipping a one ohm resistor across the cell terminals.
- (b) Remove the one ohm resistor and short the cell terminals by wrapping a copper wire around cell terminals.

(*) Except for Qual. Units where the temperature extremes specified herein shall be considered the permissible temperature range.

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5.2 (Continued)

- (c) Each unit shall be placed in a polyethylene bag and an inert drying agent shall be added to exclude moisture. Bag shall be heat sealed.

NOTE: Cell serial number shall be clearly visible from the outside of the bag.

- (d) Each unit shall be packaged in a manner to avoid damage during shipment.

5.3 Marking of Shipments. - Interior packages and exterior shipping containers shall be marked in accordance with Grumman instructions.

6 NOTES

6.1 Intended Use. - The cells covered by this specification are intended for continuous duty in electrical systems of satellites. They will be used in combination with a solar cell array to provide energy storage and furnish peak power demands. (See Specification AV-252CS-26C for storage battery design.)

6.2 Storage Conditions for Cells. - All cells which are kept on long term storage (periods in excess of one week) shall be stored as follows:

- (a) Same as 5.2(a)
- (b) Same as 5.2(b)
- (c) Same as 5.2(c)
- (d) Same as 5.2(d)
- (e) Each unit shall be stored in a clean dry area at a temperature between 59 to 85°F.

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6.3 Definitions. -

6.3.1 Cell Capacity. - Cell capacity is the discharge measured quantitatively in ampere hours at the specified discharge rate to the specified cutoff voltage.

6.3.2 Cutoff Voltage. - The cutoff voltage of a cell is defined as that discharge voltage which represents the complete discharge condition of the cell for a particular rate. Discharge beyond this voltage would yield an insignificant amount of useful energy.

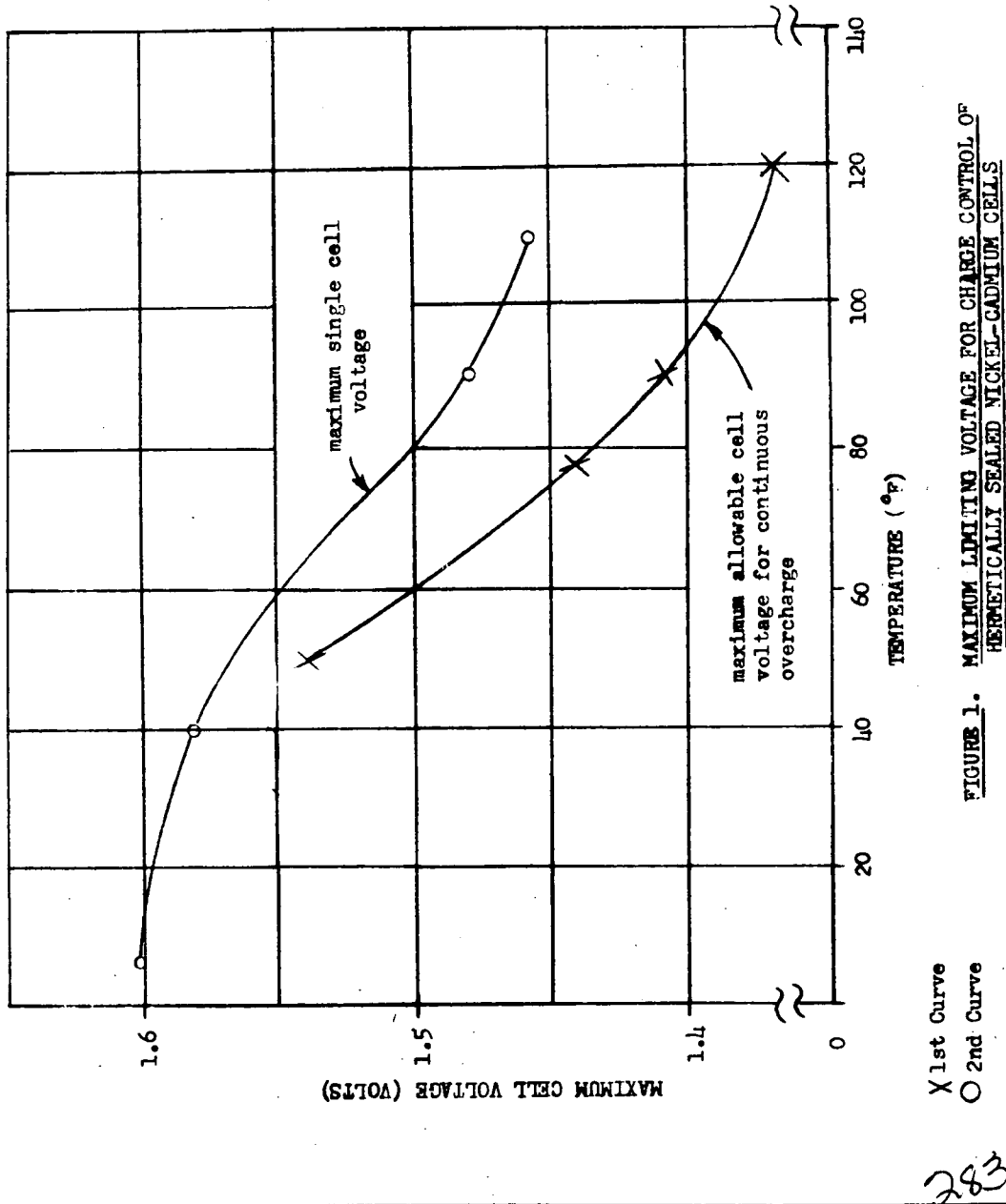
6.3.3 Constant Current Discharge. - The discharge made at the rate specified until the final voltage reaches the specified cutoff value.

6.4 Charging Instructions. - The Seller shall furnish, with cells, one reproducible printed copy of charging instructions.

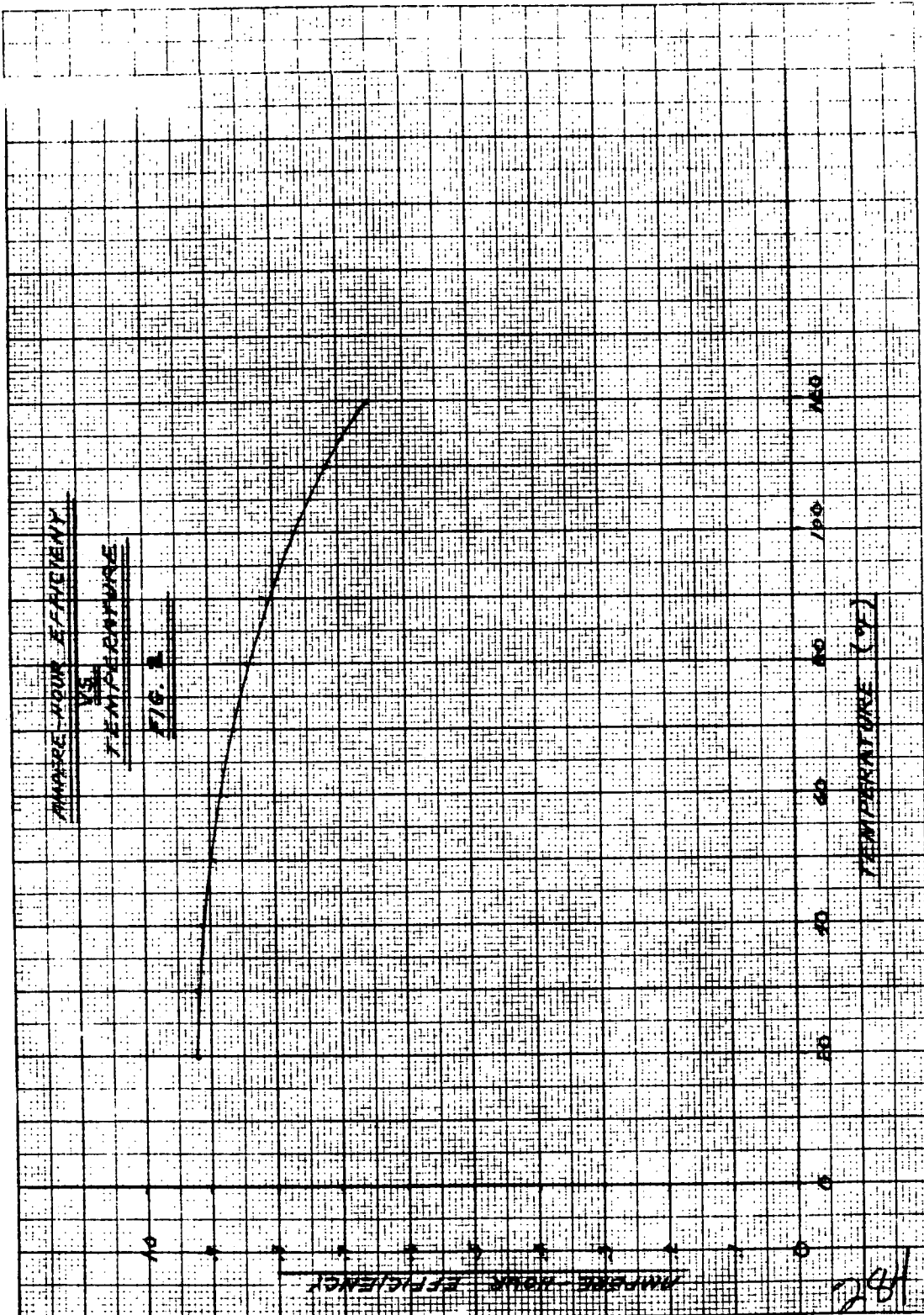
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No. AV-252CS-250

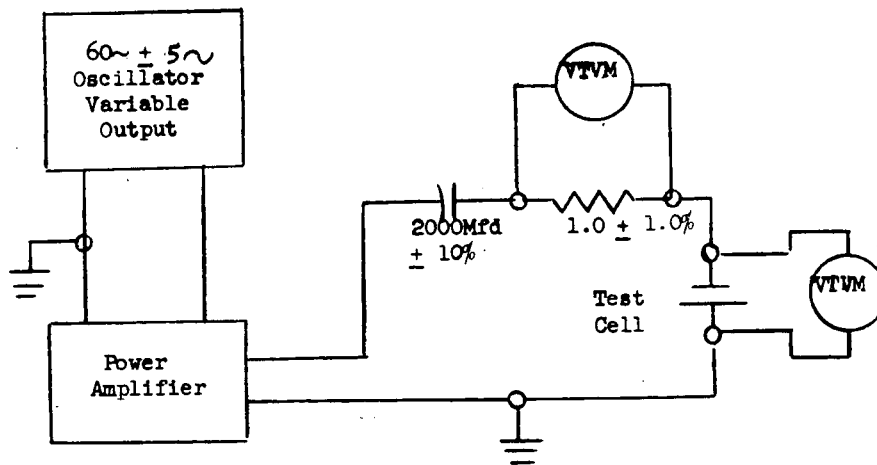


K₀₃ 10 X 10 TO THE 1/4 INCH 359T-11
SERIALIZED & SPECIFIED BY AIR FORCE



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INTERNAL IMPEDANCE CIRCUIT

FIGURE 3

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K·E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH 46 0703
 7 X 10 INCHES MADE IN U.S.A.
 KLUFFEL & ESSER CO.

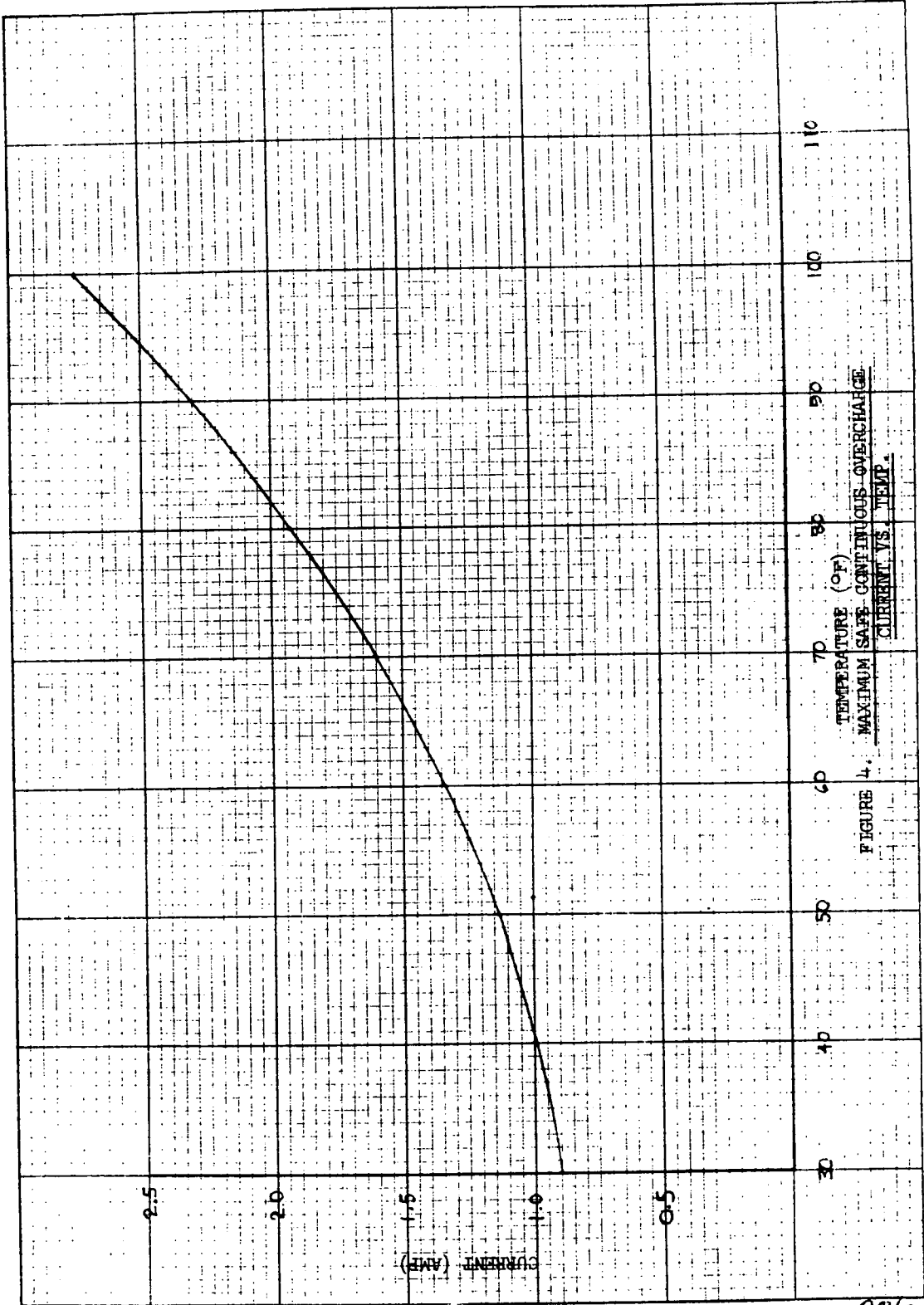
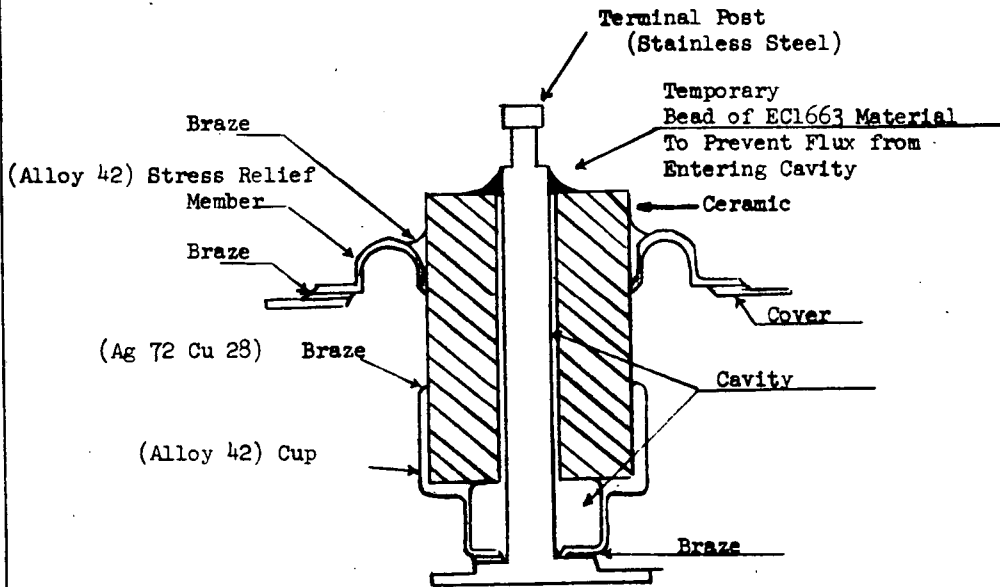


FIGURE 4. MAXIMUM SAFE CONTINUOUS OVERCHARGE CURRENT VS TEMP.

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Ceramic-To-Metal Seal Terminal

Cross Sectional View

Figure 5

AXES FOR VIBRATION – STORAGE CELLS

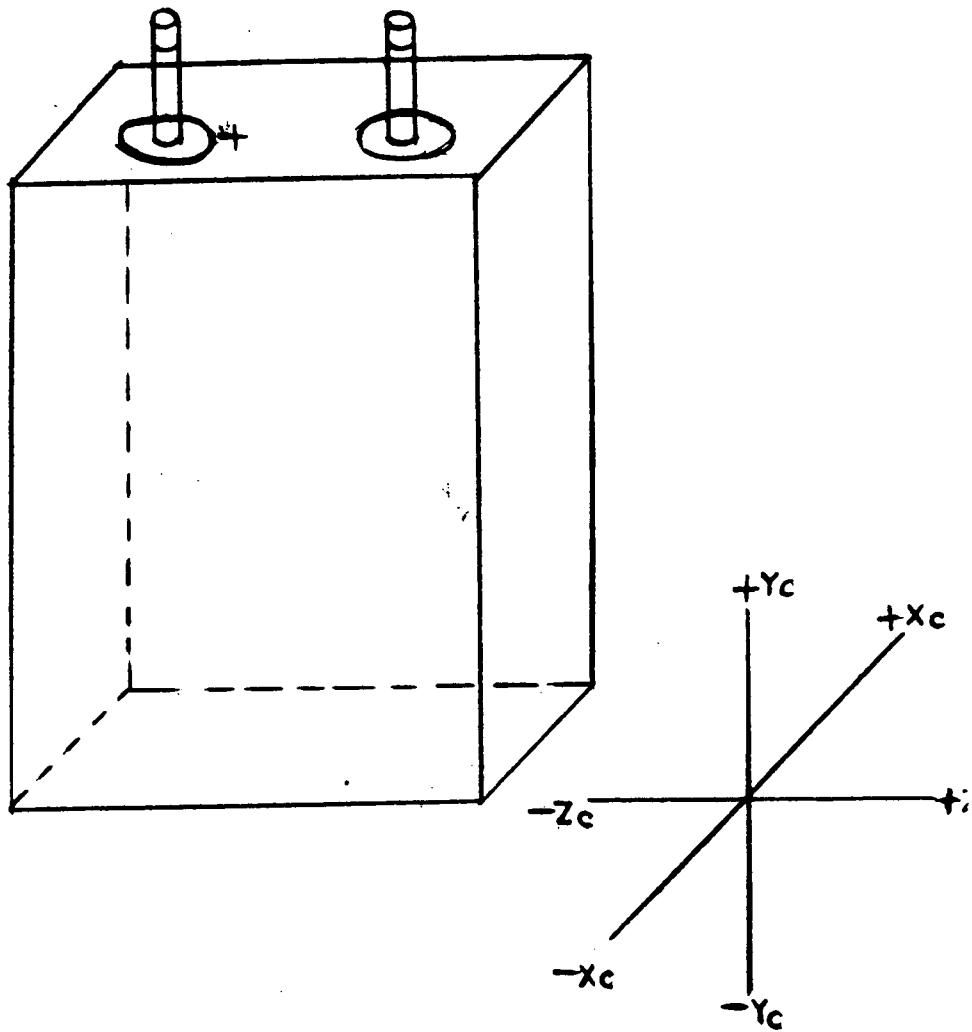
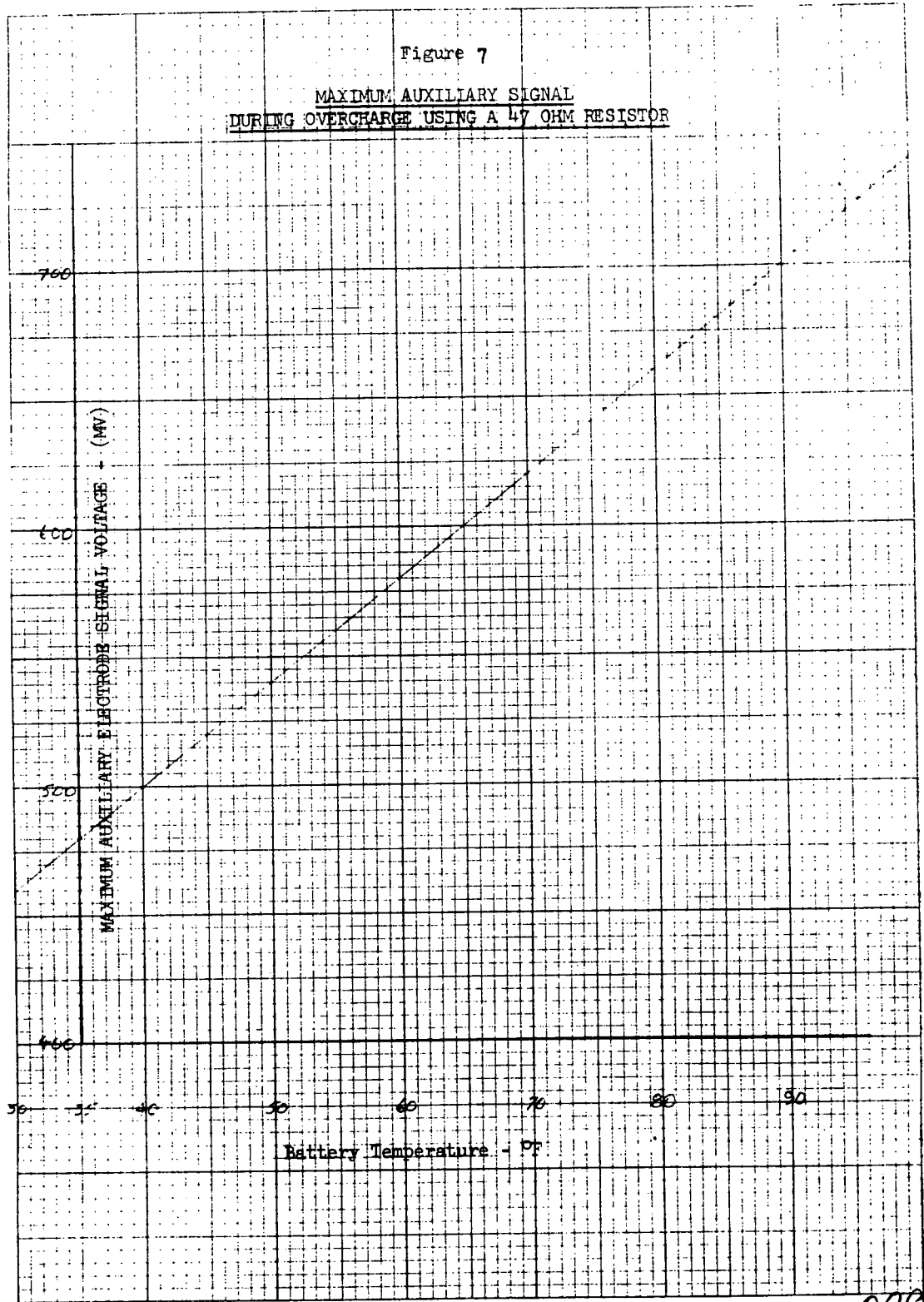


FIGURE 6

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CUBENE DIETZGEN CO.
MADE IN U. S. A.

NO. 340R-10 DIETZGEN GRAPH PAPER
10 X 10 PER INCH



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TABLE I

QUALIFICATION VIBRATION TEST REQUIREMENTS FOR

NICKEL-CADMIUM STORAGE CELLS

SINUSOIDAL VIBRATION SWEEP AT 2 OCTAVES PER MINUTE		RANDOM VIBRATION RUN FOR 4 MINUTES PER AXIS	
x_c, y_c and z_c axes		x_c, y_c and z_c axes	
Freq.	Level	Freq.	Level
5-35HZ 35-350 350-2000	$\frac{1}{2}$ " DA 30G 60G	15HZ 15-30 30-1200 Hz 1200-1400 Hz 1400-1700 Hz 1700-2000 Hz	.023g ² /Hz 15 db/oct incr 0.7g ² /Hz 21 db/oct incr 2.0g ² /Hz 24 db/oct decr to 0.5g ² /Hz

NOTE: Sine levels to be applied using tracking filter control

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TABLE II

QUALIFICATION VIBRATION REQUIREMENTS

Sinusoidal Vibration. - The control signal shall be filtered for sinusoidal testing, if harmonic distortions is evident this can be determined by viewing the control signal on an oscilloscope during the fixture survey.

MAXIMUM TOLERANCES

Sinusoidal Vibration Amplitude:	+ 10%
Sinusoidal Vibration Frequency:	+ 2%
Random Vibration:	+ 3 db (The overall rms-g applied shall be maintained within a tolerance of +15% - 5%)

Sinusoidal Vibration. - The vibration input levels shall be measured at or near the test unit mounting location. Whenever more than four mounting locations exist, only four points need be monitored. Any accelerometer fastened at any one of the mounting locations can be used as the servo control input provided that:

- (a) The control input maintains levels at the test frequency within + 1 db of the requirements.

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TABLE II (Continued)

- (b) The level at any input location is within ± 4 db of the requirements at the test frequency.
- (c) The average of all inputs at the test frequency is within ± 2 db of the requirements.

Exceeding the lower limits of the above tolerances shall be cause for rejection of the delinquent portion of the test and shall necessitate rerunning only that portion of the vibration test. Selection of the control point shall be subject to Grumman approval.

Random Vibration. - The vibration input for this test shall be controlled from the same accelerometer as used to control the sinusoidal vibration test.

Vibration Fixtures. - The fixture, and its connection to the shaker head, shall be capable of transmitting the vibrations specified herein. It shall be a design objective that the fixture be free of resonances within the test frequencies. In any event, the fundamental resonance of the fixture compensated for test unit mass shall be above 750 Hz. The transverse motion (crosstalk) in any direction produced by these fixtures shall not exceed the vibration levels in the transverse direction specified herein. The requirements outlined above shall be verified by a sinusoidal vibration sweep at test frequencies using a mass simulated dummy test item. The vibration input for this sweep shall be monitored with tri-axial accelerometers.

X-Y Plots. - X-Y plots of vibration test control accelerometers shall be made and included in the test report. For sinusoidal vibration tests, the following ground rules shall be used:

- a. The control signal shall be filtered if harmonic distortion is evident. This can be determined by viewing the control signal on an oscilloscope during the fixture survey.

SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G

TABLE II (Continued)

- b. If a filtered control signal is used, then the X-Y plots shall be filtered.

X-Y plots for sinusoidal tests shall show peak "g" vs Hz. For random tests, the plots shall show the Spectral Density (PSD) analysis in g^2/Hz vs Hz. Parallel filter or tracking filter analysis can be used. Both sinusoidal and random X-Y plots should be made using on-line or taped signals from the control accelerometer and reduced using automatic X-Y plotters. Plotting of meter readings by hand is not acceptable.

NOTE: If track filter PSD analysis is used, the analyzing filter bandwidths should not exceed 20 Hz for frequencies below 200 Hz and should not exceed 50 Hz for frequencies between 200 and 2000 Hz. Analyzing constants such as averaging time, sweep rate and tape loop length should be consistent with good analysis practice. It is recommended that the statistical quality of the analysis be equivalent to 60 degrees of freedom minimum.

A copy of the X-Y vibration test plots shall be submitted to Grumman within 5 days of the completion of the vibration portion of the environmental test.

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Appendix I

SAMPLE DATA SHEET I

APPENDIX I

SEPARATOR TEST PROCEDURE

NOTE: The following information is to be supplied on each cell lot production.

Separator Material Supplier:

Base Material:

Fiber Manufacturer:

Part No.

Lot No.

Date of Mfg. (mo/yr)

Separator Suppliers Style No.

Lot No.

Date of Mfg.

Material Slitted By:

(Do Not Use Anti-Static Agent)

Finishes or Wetting Agents Added By Separator Supplier

Yes _____

No _____

Finishes or Wetting Agents Added By Cell Manufacturer

Yes _____

No _____

State type of wash and number of times separator washed

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

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SPECIFICATION

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Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 2

Nominal Thickness

Maximum Thickness

Minimum Thickness

1.0 WEIGHT (gm/m²)

Sample 1 _____ Sample 2 _____ Sample 3 _____

2.0 DIMENSIONS AND DIMENSIONAL CHANGES

Length(cm)		Width		Thickness	
Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet

Sample 1

2

3

4

5

6

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

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SPECIFICATION

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Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 3

2.0 (Continued)

Sample 1	% Change In Thickness	Wet Volume (V_w)
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

2.1 Electrolyte Absorption

Sample 1	Dry Weight (gm) W_D	Wet Weight (gm) W_W	Grams of Electrolyte Absorbed ($W_W - W_D$) W_A
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

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SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G
Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 4

2.2 Electrolyte Retained. -

	Dry Weight (gm) W _D	Wet Weight (gm) W _R	Grams of Electrolyte Retained (W _R -W _D) W _R
Sample 1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Calculate percent electrolyte retained from the following:

$$\frac{W_R}{W_A} \times 100 = \text{Percent Electrolyte Retained}$$

W_R = Grams of Electrolyte Retained

W_A = Grams of Electrolyte Absorbed

Percent Electrolyte Retained

Sample 1
2
3
4
5
6

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G
Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 5

2.3 Porosity. - Porosity or internal void volume is calculated by the following:

$$\frac{W_W - W_D}{V_W \times p} = \text{Percent Porosity}$$

Where

W_W = Wet weight of separator (gm)

W_D = Dry weight of separator (gm)

V_W = Wet volume of separator (cc)

p = Density of absorbed electrolyte. The density of the absorbed electrolyte is taken to be the same as the density of the equilibrating electrolyte.

Percent Porosity

Sample 1

2

3

4

5

6

3.1 Separator Resistance. -

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G
 Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 6

3.1 (Continued)

	Separator Resistance ohm-cm ²	Separator Specific Resistivity ohm - cm
Sample 1		
2		
3		

5.1 Tensile Strength at Break, Temperature °F, Humidity %. -

	Tensile Strength At Break Lbs/cm ²	Percent Elongation	Appearance Of Break
Sample 1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

5.2 Sample 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

Record Temperature _____ °F Record Humidity _____ %

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25 G

Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 7

6.0	DETERMINATION OF ORGANICS	1	Sample 2	3
	Weight of separator before extraction (gm)			
	Weight of separator after extraction (gm)			
	Weight loss (gm)			
	Weight of container plus residue (gm)			
	Weight of container (gm)			
	Weight of residue (gm)			
	Percent organics (Weight of residue divided by weight of separator after extraction) X100			

7.1 Determination of inorganics. -

Sample 1	Inorganic	Percent
2		
3		

8.1 Discoloration of Samples in Electrolyte. - Describe color change and in which test discoloration occurred.

9.1 Thickness Variation. -

Reading	1	2	Sample 3	4	5
1					
2					
3					

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

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SPECIFICATION

No. AV-25CCS-25G
 Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 8

9.1 (Continued)

Reading	1	2	Sample 3	4	5
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Average
 Circle maximum and minimum value for each sample.

Reading	6	7	8	9	10
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____
 Above tests conducted by _____ date _____
 Prepared by _____ date _____

SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-29G
Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 9

10.1 Dimensions and Dimensional Changes. -

	Length (cm)		Width		Thickness	
	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
Sample 1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

	% Change In Thickness	Wet Volume (V _w)
Sample 1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Electrolyte Absorption

	Dry Weight (gm)	Wet Weight (gm)	Grams of Electrolyte Absorbed (W _w - W _D)
	W _D	W _w	W _A
Sample 1			
2			

Applicable Grumman P.). # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G
 Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 10

10.1 (Continued)

Sample 3

4

5

6

10.2 Electrolyte Retained. -

			Grams of Electrolyte
Dry Weight (gm)	Wet Weight (gm)	Retained (W _R -W _D)	W _R
W _D	W _R		

Sample 1

2

3

4

5

6

Calculate percent electrolyte retained from the following:

$$\frac{W_R}{W_A} \times 100 = \text{Percent Electrolyte Retained}$$

W_D = Grams of Electrolyte Retained

W_A = Grams of Electrolyte Absorbed

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION

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SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G

Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 11

10.2 (Continued)

Percent Electrolyte Retained

Sample 1

2

3

4

5

6

10.3 Porosity. - Porosity or internal void volume is calculated by the following:

$$\frac{W_W - W_D}{V_W \times p} = \text{Percent Porosity}$$

where

W_W = Wet weight of separator (gm)

W_D = Dry weight of separator (gm)

V_W = Wet volume of separator (cc)

p = Density of absorbed electrolyte. The density of the absorbed electrolyte is taken to be the same as the equilibrating electrolyte.

10.4 Plot data of the three determinations on one graph, 10 x 10 to the inch.

10.5 Tensile Strength at Break. -

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G
Appendix I (Continued)

Sample Data Sheet 12

10.5 (Continued)

	Tensile Strength At Break Lbs/cm ²	Percent Elongation	Appearance Of Break
Sample 1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Pore Volume 0.38 cc/GM

Aminco-Winslow Mercury Intrusion Porosity Meter

Applicable Grumman P.O. # _____

Above tests conducted by _____ date _____

Prepared by _____ date _____

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SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G

APPENDIX II

NOTE: This appendix establishes the requirements for the electrical operations of Nickel-Cadmium Storage Cells for OAO applications.

1.0 General. - All cells shall come from one cell lot, constructed at the same time using identical assembly techniques and using components from one single batch.

2.0 Temperature Requirements. - During the cell electrical operation process, the average cell temperature shall be between 70 and 80°F. Once the average cell temperature has been initially determined, it shall not vary more than +3°F during the entire electrical operation except during overcharge. The maximum temperature gradient across the cell groups shall be less than 6°F. Thermocouples shall be used as necessary to monitor temperature and temperature gradients every hour during the selection procedure. Thermocouple installation shall be subject to Grumman approval. If necessary, the cells charge voltage may be adjusted to maintain the cells temperature within specified limits, but under no circumstances shall the requirements exceed those specified on Figure 1 of Specification AV-252CS-25.

3.0 Technical Data. - Technical data shall be recorded as specified in the text of this appendix. The recorded data shall be submitted to Grumman.

4.0 Grumman Representatives. - Grumman shall be advised when the electrical operation procedures are to be conducted so that OAO Engineering and Quality Assurance representatives may be designated to witness the electrical operation procedures.

5.0 Test Equipment. - Test equipment and automatic recording equipment, of sufficient response to obtain continuous records, shall be used to obtain continuous current readings in each circuit.

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Appendix II (Continued)

6.0 Cell Electrical Operation Requirements. - All cells shall be electrically operated in accordance with the following procedures. Any retest or deviation from this procedure shall be subject to immediate Grumman notification. Information shall be recorded as shown on attached Sample Data Sheets (Appendix 3).

- (a) Charge each cell at 2.0 amps for 24 hours minimum. At the end of the charge, record the voltage, the pressure and the results of an Alkali Leak Detection, hereafter referred to as Phenolphthalein or phenol check which shall show no red indication.
 - (1) Maximum voltage shall be 1.50 V
 - (2) Maximum pressure shall be 50 psi
- (b) Connect the cells to automatic cycle. Discharge at 10 amps for 30 minutes and charge at 4 amps for 90 minutes. Perform 10 cycles minimum starting with the discharge. Record low pressure during last cycle.
- (c) Remove from automatic cycle and place on overcharge at 2.0 amps. Keep on overcharge for 24 hours. At the end of overcharge, record the voltage, the pressure and result of phenol check:
 - (1) Maximum Voltage shall be 1.50 V
 - (2) Maximum Pressure shall be 50 psi
- (d) Discharge at 10.0 amps to 1.0 volt per cell. Record time, pressure and capacity:
 - (1) Minimum capacity shall be 20.0 ampere hours.
 - (2) Pressure shall be equal to or less than 0 psi.
- (e) Short each cell with one (1) ohm resistor for 16 hours minimum.
- (f) Dead short for one (1) hour minimum.

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6.0 (Continued)

- (g) Place on charge at 2.0 amps for 24 hours. At the end of overcharge, record the voltage, the pressure and result of phenol check:
 - (1) Maximum cell voltage shall be 1.50 V.
 - (2) Maximum cell pressure shall be 50 psi.
- (h) Discharge at 10.0 amps to 1.0 volt per cell. Record time, pressure and capacity:
 - (1) Minimum capacity shall be 20 ampere hours.
 - (2) Pressure shall be equal to or less than 0 psi.
- (i) Charge at 2.0 amps for 2 hours. Record cell voltage and pressure just prior to charge termination.
- (j) Measure internal cell impedance per 4.5.1.3.
- (k) Short each cell with one (1) ohm resistor for 20 hours minimum.
 - (1) Dead short for one (1) hour minimum.
 - (m) Review all recorded data.

6.1 Auxiliary Cell Electrical Operation Requirements. - All cells shall be electrically operated in accordance with the following procedures. Any retest or deviation from this procedure shall be subject to immediate Grumman notification. Information shall be recorded as shown on attached Sample Data Sheets (Appendix 3).

- (a) Charge each cell at 2.0 amps for 24 hours minimum. At the end of the charge, record the voltage, the pressure and the results of an Alkali Leak Detection, hereafter referred to as Phenolphthalein or phenol check which shall show red indication.

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SPECIFICATION

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6.1 (Continued)

(a) (Continued)

- (1) Maximum voltage shall be 1.50 V
- (2) Maximum pressure shall be 50 psi

(b) Connect the cells to automatic cycle. Discharge at 10 amps for 30 minutes and charge at 4 amps for 90 minutes. Perform 10 cycles minimum starting with the discharge. Record low pressure during last cycle.

(c) Remove from automatic cycle and place on overcharge at 2.0 amps. Keep on overcharge for 24 hours. At the end of overcharge, record the voltage, the pressure and result of phenol check:

- (1) Maximum Voltage shall be 1.50 V
- (2) Maximum Pressure shall be 50 psi

(d) Discharge at 10.0 amps to 1.0 volt per cell. Record time, pressure and capacity:

- (1) Minimum capacity shall be 20.0 ampere hours.
- (2) Pressure shall be equal to or less than 0 psi.

(e) Short each cell with one (1) ohm resistor for 16 hours minimum.

(f) Dead short for one (1) hour minimum.

(g) Place on charge at 2.0 amps for 24 hours. At the end of overcharge, record the voltage, the pressure and result of phenol check:

- (1) Maximum cell voltage shall be 1.50 V.
- (2) Maximum cell pressure shall be 50 psi.

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SPECIFICATION

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6.1 (Continued)

- (h) Discharge at 10.0 amps to 1.0 volt per cell. Record time, pressure and capacity:
 - (1) Minimum capacity shall be 20 ampere hours
 - (2) Pressure shall be equal to or less than 0 psi.
- (i) Short each cell with one (1) ohm resistor for 16 hours minimum.
- (j) Dead short for one (1) hour minimum.
- (k) Charge at the 10.0 Amps to 0 psig. Record cell voltage, auxiliary electrode voltage, current, and pressure every 15 minutes. Record the time for the pressure to reach 0 psig to an accuracy of one minute.
 - (1) All auxiliary electrode signals will be within + 50 mv of the average auxiliary electrode signal at 0 psig.
- (l) Continue charge to 20 psig. Record cell voltage, auxiliary electrode voltage, and cell pressure every 15 minutes. Record the time, to an accuracy of one minute, for the pressure to reach 20 psig.
 - (1) All auxiliary electrode signals will be within + 50 mv of the average auxiliary electrode signal at 20 psig.
- (m) Discharge each cell at the 10.0 Amps to 1.0 volts. Record cell voltage, auxiliary electrode voltage, current, and cell pressure every 15 minutes.
- (n) Short each cell with a one (1) ohm resistor for 16 hours minimum.
- (o) Remove the one (1) ohm resistor and charge at the 10.0 Amps to 20 psig. Record auxiliary electrode voltage, current, cell voltage, and pressure on either continuous recorders or at 5 minute intervals. Record the time to the nearest minute for cells to reach 0, 10, and 20 psig.
 - (1) All auxiliary electrode signals shall be within + 50 mv of the average auxiliary electrode signal at 0, 10, and 20 psig.

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SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G

6.1 (Continued)

- (p) Place each cell on open circuit for a minimum of one hour. Within 5 minutes after the beginning of the open circuit stand and after one hour \pm 5 minutes record pressure, auxiliary electrode voltage, current, and cell voltage.
- (q) Discharge each cell at the 10.0 Amps to 1.0 volts. Record cell voltage, auxiliary electrode voltage, current, and pressure every 15 minutes.
 - (1) Short each cell with (1) ohm resistor for 16 hours minimum.
 - a. Maximum pressure at end of 16 hours shall not exceed 20 inches of Hg."
- (r) Dead short for one (1) hour minimum.
- (s) Review all recorded data.

NOTE: Auxiliary Electrode Resistor and Measurements. -

All third electrode cells shall have 47 ohm resistors connected to the auxiliary electrode and negative terminals for all tests. The third electrode voltages shall be recorded at the same intervals required for cell voltage and pressure data unless otherwise specified.

7.0 Cell Selection Requirements. - All cells purchased herein are subject to cell selection criteria as specified in Appendix A of Specification AV-252CS-26. Whenever cells are purchased as single units in contrast to complete batteries, the applicable capacity selection criteria are hereby modified as follows:

- (a) The total number of cells purchased shall be considered as one battery assembly (\pm 1.0 ampere hour) for capacity matching criteria.
- (b) Approximately 1/3 of the total number of cells purchased must meet the capacity matching criteria for each battery (\pm 0.5 ampere hour).

APPENDIX III

ELECTRICAL OPERATIONS-FLOW CHART

CUSTOMER _____

FACTORY ORDER NO. _____

DELIVERY SCHEDULE _____

	1	2			3	4	5	6		
Call #		VOLT	PRESS	PHENO		PRESS		VOLT	PRESS	PHENO
Date										
Time										
	On charge at 2.00 amperes for 24 hours minimum				Hook up to automatic cycle. Discharge current 10.0 AMPS for 30 minutes. Charge current 4.00 AMPS for 90 minutes. Cycle 10 cycles min. Start on discharge cycle.					
	At end of charge, take voltage, pressure and phenol check. Maximum voltage = 1.50 V Maximum pressure = 50 psi				Record low pressure during last cycle. (Approximately 2/3 through final charge cycle).					
					Remove from automatic cycle and place on overcharge at 2.00 AMPS. Remain on overcharge for 24 hours minimum.					
					End of overcharge, record voltage, pressure, and phenol check. Maximum Volt = 1.50 V Maximum Pressure = 50 psi					
Insp. By										

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APPENDIX III (Continued)

CUSTOMER _____

FACTORY ORDER NO. _____

DELIVERY SCHEDULE _____

7				8	9	10	11			12		
Hook up and discharge at 10.0 Amps. to 1.0 Volts per cell. Record time, pressure and capacity. Minimum 20.0 Amp hours capacity. Pressure equal to or less than 0.				Short with one ohm resistor for 16 hours minimum.	Dead short for one hour minimum.	Place on charge at 2.0 Amps for 24 hours minimum.	At end of overcharge, record voltage, pressure, and phenol check. Maximum Volt. = 1.50 V. Maximum Pressure = 50 psi.			Hook up and discharge at 10.0 amps. to 1.0 volts per cell. Record time, pressure and capacity. Minimum 20.0 Ampere Hour cap Pressure equal to or less than 0.		
Cell #	Time	Press	Cap.				Volt	Press	Pheno	Time	Press	Cap.
Insp.												
By												

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SPECIFICATION

No. AV-252CS-25G

Sample Data Sheet 3

APPENDIX III (Continued)

CUSTOMER _____

FACTORY ORDER NO. _____

DELIVERY SCHEDULE _____

	13	14	15	16	17	18
	On charge at 2.0 amps for 2 hours	Just prior to charge termination, record cell voltage and pressure.	Internal cell impedance per 4.5.1.3.	Short with one ohm resistor for 20 hours minimum.	Dead short for one hour minimum.	Technical review of data.
Cell # Date Time		Volt Press				
Insp. By						

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APPENDIX C

Histograms of Cell Variables

HISTOGRAMS OF CELL VARIABLES

In this section are computer-drawn, histogram plots of the intrinsic cell variables for the subject batteries. Presented with the plots are the various statistical parameters associated with the distributions. These include the mean, standard deviation (σ), the range, the maximum (VMAX) and minimum (VMIN) values of the data points in the distribution, as well as the total number of data points (NV). The variable number corresponds to the parameters listed in Table XX. A summary of the averages and standard deviations is presented in Table XXI.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CELL VARIABLES

VAR. NO.	DESCRIPTION	S/N 24, 26		S/N 27, 31		S/N 32, 33		S/N 34, 35	
		MEAN	σ	MEAN	σ	MEAN	σ	MEAN	σ
1	Evap Cell Weight	76.89	9.81	76.89	4.96	79.15	4.25	787.95	4.61
2	40°F Cell Weight	956.89	10.13	969.80	6.80	881.7	4.66	875.92	5.12
3	End of Precharge Voltage	1.483	0.007	1.483	0.007	1.483	0.008	1.436	0.027
4	3rd Electrode Plate Weight	525.86	4.09	525.86	4.45	525.86	0.009	538.82	2.90
5	Positive Plate Group Weight	274.61	1.94	274.61	2.67	274.61	1.66	274.61	1.96
6	Negative Plate Group Weight	1.473	0.010	1.473	0.010	1.489	0.007	1.404	0.008
7	Voltage at End of 40°F Overcharge	1.476	0.006	1.479	0.007	1.488	0.007	1.479	0.005
8	Time-Filling to Start of Precharge	25.47	0.683	25.64	0.69	26.18	0.47	25.58	0.33
9	Capacity - 3rd Cycle Elec. Op.	4.88	2.05	4.88	1.70	4.88	1.70	4.88	1.70
10	Capacity - 3rd Cycle Cell Selection	4.13	1.96	4.13	1.36	4.13	1.36	4.13	1.36
11	Cycle 1 Pressures at End of Each Cycle of Electrical Operations	4.21	2.81	4.21	2.81	4.21	2.81	4.21	2.81
12	Cycle 2 Pressures at End of Cell Selection	13.37	1.68	13.37	1.68	13.37	1.68	13.37	1.68
13	Cycle 3 Pressures at End of Room Temperature Each Overcharge Cycle	14.54	1.64	14.54	1.64	14.54	1.64	14.54	1.64
14	40°F During Cell Selection	11.34	1.15	11.34	1.15	11.34	1.15	11.34	1.15
15	90°F	12.43	1.15	12.43	1.15	12.43	1.15	12.43	1.15
16	Time - In Minutes	8.79	2.57	8.79	2.57	8.79	2.57	8.79	2.57
17	Time - In Minutes	11.81	1.68	11.81	1.68	11.81	1.68	11.81	1.68
18	Time - In Minutes	17.69	1.68	17.69	1.68	17.69	1.68	17.69	1.68
19	Time - In Minutes	4.94	1.68	4.94	1.68	4.94	1.68	4.94	1.68
20	Time - In Minutes	171.36	2.96	171.36	2.96	171.36	2.96	171.36	2.96
21	Time - In Minutes	280.90	0.81	280.90	0.81	280.90	0.81	280.90	0.81
22	Time - In Minutes	47.87	13.44	47.87	13.44	47.87	13.44	47.87	13.44
23	Time - In Minutes	10.33	13.00	10.33	13.00	10.33	13.00	10.33	13.00
24	Time - In Minutes	639.83	577.81	639.83	577.81	639.83	577.81	639.83	577.81

* ALL WEIGHTS GIVEN IN GRAMS ** ALL PRESSURES GIVEN IN PSI *** ALL VOLUMES ARE IN VOLTS

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(3)

MEAN= 1.4555 SIGMA= 0.0057 RANGE= 0.0100 VMIN= 1.4500 VMAX= 1.4600 NV= 9

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	RANGE	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 1.4500	1.4510	4	****			
2 1.4510	1.4520	0				
3 1.4520	1.4530	0				
4 1.4530	1.4540	0				
5 1.4540	1.4550	0				
6 1.4550	1.4560	0				
7 1.4560	1.4570	0				
8 1.4570	1.4580	0				
9 1.4580	1.4590	0	****			
10 1.4590	1.4600	5	****			

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(9)

MEAN= 1.4755 SIGMA= 0.0052 RANGE= 0.0100 VMIN= 1.4700 VMAX= 1.4800 NV= 9

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	RANGE	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 1.4700	1.4710	1	*			
2 1.4710	1.4720	0				
3 1.4720	1.4730	3	***			
4 1.4730	1.4740	0				
5 1.4740	1.4750	1	*			
6 1.4750	1.4760	1	*			
7 1.4760	1.4770	2	**			
8 1.4770	1.4780	0				
9 1.4780	1.4790	0				
10 1.4790	1.4800	1	*			

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(11)

MEAN= 25.7109 SIGMA= 0.62539 RANGE= 2.15001 VMIN= 24.5599 VMAX= 27.00000 NV= 9

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	RANGE	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 24.5500	25.0650	2	**			
2 25.0650	25.2800	1	*			
3 25.2800	25.4950	0				
4 25.4950	25.7100	2	**			
5 25.7100	25.9250	1	*			
6 25.9250	26.1400	1	*			
7 26.1400	26.3550	1	*			
8 26.3550	26.5700	0				
9 26.5700	26.7850	0				

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(13)

MEAN= 5.9000 SIGMA= 1.70000 RANGE= 6.00000 VMIN= 3.00000 VMAX= 9.00000 NV= 10

RANGE	FREQ	REL FREQ
1 3.0000	2.0000	0.2000
2 3.6000	4.0000	0.4000
3 4.2000	4.0000	0.4000
4 4.8000	5.0000	0.5000
5 5.4000	6.0000	0.6000
6 6.0000	6.0000	0.6000
7 6.6000	7.0000	0.7000
8 7.2000	7.0000	0.7000
9 7.8000	6.0000	0.6000
10 8.4000	9.0000	0.9000

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(14)

MEAN= 4.50700 SIGMA= 1.36016 RANGE= 4.00000 VMIN= 2.00000 VMAX= 6.00000 NV= 10

RANGE	FREQ	REL FREQ
1 2.0000	2.0000	0.2000
2 2.4000	2.0000	0.2000
3 2.8000	3.0000	0.3000
4 3.2000	3.0000	0.3000
5 3.6000	4.0000	0.4000
6 4.0000	4.0000	0.4000
7 4.4000	4.0000	0.4000
8 4.8000	5.0000	0.5000
9 5.2000	5.0000	0.5000
10 5.6000	6.0000	0.6000

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(15)

MEAN= 3.33333 SIGMA= 2.28522 RANGE= 7.00000 VMIN= 1.00000 VMAX= 8.00000 NV= 6

RANGE	FREQ	REL FREQ
1 1.0000	1.0000	0.1667
2 1.7000	2.0000	0.3333
3 2.4000	3.0000	0.5000
4 3.1000	3.0000	0.5000
5 3.8000	4.0000	0.6667
6 4.5000	5.0000	0.8333
7 5.2000	5.0000	0.8333
8 5.9000	6.0000	1.0000
9 6.6000	7.0000	1.1667

HISTOGRAM

MEAN=760.42700 SIGMA= 9.80752 RANGE= 33.50000 VMINE= 751.69995 VMAX= 785.19995 NV= 39
VARIABLE V(1)

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
751.7000	785.0458	2	**								
755.0498	758.3957	2	**								
758.3997	761.7495	7	*****								
761.7495	765.0994	7	*****								
765.0994	768.4492	2	**								
768.4492	771.7991	1	*								
771.7991	775.1489	3	***								
775.1489	778.4988	6	*****								
778.4988	781.8486	5	****								
781.8486	785.1985	4	****								

HISTOGRAM

MEAN=856.89404 SIGMA= 10.09951 RANGE= 35.60010 VMINE= 839.59985 VMAX= 875.19995 NV= 39
VARIABLE V(2)

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
839.5999	843.1597	2	**								
843.1597	846.7195	5	*****								
846.7195	850.2793	5	*****								
850.2793	853.8391	7	*****								
853.8391	857.3989	2	**								
857.3989	860.9587	3	***								
860.9587	864.5185	2	**								
864.5185	868.0784	8	*****								
868.0784	871.6382	3	***								
871.6382	875.1980	2	**								

HISTOGRAM

MEAN= 1.44332 SIGMA= 0.00655 RANGE= 0.02000 VMINE= 1.44000 VMAX= 1.45000 NV= 87
VARIABLE V(3)

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.4400	1.4420	59	*****								
1.4420	1.4440	0									
1.4440	1.4460	0									
1.4460	1.4480	0									
1.4480	1.4500	0									
1.4500	1.4520	27	*****								
1.4520	1.4540	0									
1.4540	1.4560	0									
1.4560	1.4580	0									

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(5)

MEAN=525.86273 SIGMA= 4.08501 RANGE= 15.20020 VMIN= 516.29980 VMAX= 533.50000 NV= 38

RANGE	FREQ	10...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...45...50...55...60...65...70...75...80...85...90...95...100
1 516.2998	516.2998	3 ***
2 516.8198	521.3358	3 ***
3 521.1700	522.2859	3 ***
4 522.4500	524.3799	4 ****
5 524.3700	525.8999	5 *****
6 525.8900	527.4199	4 ****
7 527.4100	528.9399	8 *****
8 528.9300	530.4600	5 *****
9 530.4600	531.9800	2 **
10 531.9800	533.5000	1 *

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(8)

MEAN= 1.47391 SIGMA= 0.01029 RANGE= 0.05500 VMIN= 1.45800 VMAX= 1.51300 NV= 66

RANGE	FREQ	10...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...45...50...55...60...65...70...75...80...85...90...95...100
1 1.4580	1.4635	9 *****
2 1.4635	1.4650	11 *****
3 1.4690	1.4745	17 *****
4 1.4745	1.4800	13 *****
5 1.4800	1.4855	8 *****
6 1.4855	1.4910	7 *****
7 1.4910	1.4965	0
8 1.4965	1.5020	0
9 1.5020	1.5075	0
10 1.5075	1.5130	1 *

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(11)

MEAN= 25.46693 SIGMA= 0.62010 RANGE= 2.43000 VMIN= 24.34000 VMAX= 27.17000 NV= 87

RANGE	FREQ	10...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...45...50...55...60...65...70...75...80...85...90...95...100
1 24.3400	24.6230	8 *****
2 24.6230	24.9060	6 *****
3 24.9060	25.1890	21 *****
4 25.1890	25.4720	11 *****
5 25.4720	25.7549	14 *****
6 25.7549	26.0379	14 *****
7 26.0379	26.3209	4 ****
8 26.3209	26.6039	4 ****
9 26.6039	26.8869	4 ****

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(13)

MEAN= 4.85755 SIGMA= 2.05406 RANGE= 9.00000 VMIN= 2.00000 VMAX= 11.00000 NV= 86

RANGE	FREQ.	SIGMA	MEAN	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 2.0000	2	9.000	6	*****		
2 2.5000	3	8.000	21	*****		
3 3.0000	4	7.000	15	*****		
4 3.5000	5	6.000	17	*****		
5 4.0000	6	5.000	10	*****		
6 4.5000	7	4.000	6	*****		
7 5.0000	8	3.000	4	****		
8 5.5000	9	2.000	5	*****		
9 6.0000	10	1.000	1	*		
10 6.5000	11	0.000	1	*		

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(14)

MEAN= 8.12638 SIGMA= 1.90228 RANGE= 11.00000 VMIN= 1.00000 VMAX= 12.00000 NV= 85

RANGE	FREQ.	SIGMA	MEAN	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 1.0000	1	10.000	10	*****		
2 1.5000	2	9.000	38	*****		
3 2.0000	3	8.000	3	***		
4 2.5000	4	7.000	12	*****		
5 3.0000	5	6.000	13	*****		
6 3.5000	6	5.000	7	*****		
7 4.0000	7	4.000	0			
8 4.5000	8	3.000	1	*		
9 5.0000	9	2.000	0			
10 5.5000	10	1.000	1	*		

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(15)

MEAN= 4.21247 SIGMA= 2.41101 RANGE= 11.00000 VMIN= 1.00000 VMAX= 12.00000 NV= 80

RANGE	FREQ.	SIGMA	MEAN	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 1.0000	1	10.000	19	*****		
2 1.5000	2	9.000	20	*****		
3 2.0000	3	8.000	10	*****		
4 2.5000	4	7.000	14	*****		
5 3.0000	5	6.000	4	****		
6 3.5000	6	5.000	5	*****		
7 4.0000	7	4.000	1	*		
8 4.5000	8	3.000	3	***		
9 5.0000	9	2.000	0			
10 5.5000	10	1.000	1	*		

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(21)

MEAN= 8.78984 SIGMA= 2.56657 RANGE= 9.00000 VMIN= 5.00000 VMAX= 14.00000 NV= 19

RANGE = RF0.10050.10.15.20.25.30.35.40.45.50.55.60.65.70.75.80.85.90.95.100

1	5.0000	5.9000	3 ***
2	5.9000	6.8000	1 *
3	6.8000	7.7000	1 *
4	7.7000	8.6000	5 ****
5	8.6000	9.5000	2 **
6	9.5000	10.4000	2 **
7	10.4000	11.3000	2 **
8	11.3000	12.2000	1 *
9	12.2000	13.1000	1 *
10	13.1000	14.0000	1 *

SCALING FACTOR = 1

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(8)
MEAN= 1.48178 SIGMA= 0.00662 RANGE= 0.02270 VMIN= 1.47200 VMAX= 1.49400 NV= 14

Table with 10 rows showing frequency distribution for variable V(8). Columns include RANGE, FREQ, and other statistical markers.

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(11)
MEAN= 25.58380 SIGMA= 0.53568 RANGE= 1.83000 VMIN= 24.94999 VMAX= 26.67999 NV= 13

Table with 10 rows showing frequency distribution for variable V(11). Includes a handwritten '325' next to the first row.

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(20)
MEAN= 4.50000 SIGMA= 4.15331 RANGE= 14.00000 VMIN= -3.30000 VMAX= 11.00000 NV= 6

Table with 10 rows showing frequency distribution for variable V(20).

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(21)

MEAN= 11.8333 SIGMA= 6.66875 RANGE= 20.00000 VMIN= 6.30000 VMAX= 26.00000 NV= 6

RANGE	FREQ	Z **
1 6.0000	8.0000	2 **
2 8.0000	10.0000	2 **
3 10.0000	12.0000	0
4 12.0000	14.0000	1 *
5 14.0000	16.0000	0
6 16.0000	18.0000	0
7 18.0000	20.0000	0
8 20.0000	22.0000	0
9 22.0000	24.0000	0
10 24.0000	26.0000	1 *

SCALING FACTOR = 1

326

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (1)

MEAN=779.89453 SIGMA= 4.95606 RANGE= 19.03985 VPIN= 770.09995 VMAX= 788.75988 NV= 119

RANGE	FREQ	1..5	10..15	20..25	30..35	40..45	50..55	60..65	70..75	80..85	90..95	100
1 770.7000	772.5059	3 ***										
2 772.5090	774.3196	4 ****										
3 774.3190	776.1294	10 *****										
4 776.1294	777.9352	17 *****										
5 777.9352	779.7400	22 *****										
6 779.7400	781.5488	27 *****										
7 781.5488	783.3627	15 *****										
8 783.3627	785.1725	11 *****										
9 785.1725	786.9883	6 *****										
10 786.9883	788.7956	2 **										

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (2)

MEAN=869.79541 SIGMA= 6.80074 RANGE= 47.00000 VPIN= 860.00000 VMAX= 907.00000 NV= 114

RANGE	FREQ	1..5	10..15	20..25	30..35	40..45	50..55	60..65	70..75	80..85	90..95	100
1 860.0000	864.7000	15 *****										
2 864.7000	869.3999	40 *****										
3 869.3999	874.0999	46 *****										
4 874.0999	878.7998	10 *****										
5 878.7998	883.4998	0										
6 883.4998	888.1997	1 *										
7 888.1997	892.8997	1 *										
8 892.8997	897.5996	0										
9 897.5996	902.2996	0										
10 902.2996	907.0000	1 *										

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (5)

MEAN=526.63911 SIGMA= 4.65112 RANGE= 16.55985 VPIN= 519.50000 VMAX= 538.09982 NV= 120

RANGE	FREQ	1..5	10..15	20..25	30..35	40..45	50..55	60..65	70..75	80..85	90..95	100
1 519.5000	521.3599	2 **										
2 521.3599	525.2197	6 *****										
3 525.2197	529.0796	12 *****										
4 529.0796	532.9395	16 *****										
5 532.9395	536.7993	19 *****										
6 536.7993	540.6592	20 *****										
7 540.6592	544.5190	21 *****										
8 544.5190	548.3789	9 *****										
9 548.3789	552.2388	5 *****										
10 552.2388	556.0989	2 **										

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(9)

MEAN= 1.47866 SIGMA= 0.00981 RANGE= 0.07600 VMIN= 1.42100 VMAX= 1.49700 NV= 117

RANGE

1	1.4210	1.4286	1 *
2	1.4286	1.4362	0
3	1.4362	1.4438	1 *
4	1.4438	1.4514	0
5	1.4514	1.4590	0
6	1.4590	1.4666	1 *
7	1.4666	1.4742	27
8	1.4742	1.4818	81
9	1.4818	1.4894	39
10	1.4894	1.4970	7

FREQ. 1.005.010.015.020.025.030.035.040.045.050.055.060.065.070.075.080.085.090.095.100

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(11)

MEAN= 25.63626 SIGMA= 0.66608 RANGE= 3.66000 VMIN= 24.97400 VMAX= 28.00000 NV= 116

RANGE

1	24.9740	25.0760	9
2	25.0760 <td>25.1780 <td>21</td> </td>	25.1780 <td>21</td>	21
3	25.1780 <td>25.2800 <td>18</td> </td>	25.2800 <td>18</td>	18
4	25.2800 <td>25.3820 <td>18</td> </td>	25.3820 <td>18</td>	18
5	25.3820 <td>25.4840 <td>25</td> </td>	25.4840 <td>25</td>	25
6	25.4840 <td>25.5860 <td>11</td> </td>	25.5860 <td>11</td>	11
7	25.5860 <td>25.6880 <td>11</td> </td>	25.6880 <td>11</td>	11
8	25.6880 <td>25.7900 <td>0</td> </td>	25.7900 <td>0</td>	0
9	25.7900 <td>25.8920 <td>2</td> </td>	25.8920 <td>2</td>	2
10	25.8920 <td>26.0000 <td>1</td> </td>	26.0000 <td>1</td>	1

FREQ. 1.005.010.015.020.025.030.035.040.045.050.055.060.065.070.075.080.085.090.095.100

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(20)

MEAN= 5.28125 SIGMA= 3.50209 RANGE= 21.00000 VMIN= -1.00000 VMAX= 20.00000 NV= 32

RANGE

1	-1.0000	1.1000	2 **
2	1.1000 <td>3.2000 <td>6</td> </td>	3.2000 <td>6</td>	6
3	3.2000 <td>5.3000 <td>9</td> </td>	5.3000 <td>9</td>	9
4	5.3000 <td>7.4000 <td>11</td> </td>	7.4000 <td>11</td>	11
5	7.4000 <td>9.5000 <td>1 *</td> </td>	9.5000 <td>1 *</td>	1 *
6	9.5000 <td>11.6000 <td>2 **</td> </td>	11.6000 <td>2 **</td>	2 **
7	11.6000 <td>13.7000 <td>0</td> </td>	13.7000 <td>0</td>	0
8	13.7000 <td>15.8000 <td>0</td> </td>	15.8000 <td>0</td>	0
9	15.8000 <td>17.9000 <td>0</td> </td>	17.9000 <td>0</td>	0
10	17.9000 <td>20.0000 <td>0</td> </td>	20.0000 <td>0</td>	0

FREQ. 1.005.010.015.020.025.030.035.040.045.050.055.060.065.070.075.080.085.090.095.100

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(21)

MEAN= 8.4375C SIGMA= 5.31214 RANGE= 22.00000 VMIN= 1.00000 VMAX= 33.00000 NV= 32

FREQ 1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

RANGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.0000	4.2000	7.4010	10.6020	13.8030	17.0040	20.2050	23.4060	26.6070	29.8080	33.0090
	7 *****	5 *****	4 *****	3 *****	2 *****	1 *****				

SCALING FACTOR = 1

330

HISTOGRAM

MEAN=85.22360 STGMA= 5.1760R RANGE= 19.20020 VARIABLE V(1) VMIN= 793.79980 VMAX= 813.06000 NV= 24

RANGE	FREQ	...	STGMA
1 793.7998	795.7167	3 ***	
2 795.7197	757.4356	0	
3 797.6396	799.5555	0	
4 799.5596	801.6755	1 *	
5 801.4795	803.7954	4 ****	
6 803.3994	805.9153	2 **	
7 805.3193	807.2353	4 ****	
8 807.2393	808.1552	8 ****	
9 809.1592	811.0751	2 **	
10 811.0791	813.0000	2 **	

HISTOGRAM

MEAN=89.35112 STGMA= 5.16580 RANGE= 16.89990 VARIABLE V(2) VMIN= 885.69995 VMAX= 904.59585 NV= 26

RANGE	FREQ	...	STGMA
1 885.7000	887.5819	3 ***	
2 887.5808	889.4757	0	
3 889.4797	891.3656	1 *	
4 891.3696	893.2595	1 *	
5 893.2595	895.1494	4 ****	
6 895.1494	897.0353	1 *	
7 897.0393	898.9292	5 ****	
8 898.9292	900.8191	7 ****	
9 900.8191	902.7090	2 **	
10 902.7090	904.5959	2 **	

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HISTOGRAM

MEAN= 1.4573M STGMA= 0.06906 RANGE= 0.03000 VARIABLE V(3) VMIN= 1.44400 VMAX= 1.47400 NV= 26

RANGE	FREQ	...	STGMA
1 1.4440	1.4470	3 ***	
2 1.4470	1.4500	3 ***	
3 1.4500	1.4530	3 ***	
4 1.4530	1.4560	2 **	
5 1.4560	1.4590	5 ****	
6 1.4590	1.4620	3 ***	
7 1.4620	1.4650	1 *	
8 1.4650	1.4680	1 *	
9 1.4680	1.4710	3 ***	

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (6)

MEAN=357.54100 SIGMA= 20.26385 RANGE= 7.70991 VMINE 256.09999 VMAX= 261.89990 NV= 26

CLASS	FREQ	START	END	MID	W
1	2	256.1000	256.6000	256.3500	0.5000
2	5	256.6000	257.1000	256.8500	0.5000
3	4	257.1000	257.6000	257.3500	0.5000
4	1	257.6000	258.1000	257.8500	0.5000
5	4	258.1000	258.6000	258.3500	0.5000
6	0	258.6000	259.1000	258.8500	0.5000
7	5	259.1000	259.6000	259.3500	0.5000
8	2	259.6000	260.1000	259.8500	0.5000
9	0	260.1000	260.6000	260.3500	0.5000
10	3	260.6000	261.1000	260.8500	0.5000

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (7)

MEAN=278.17037 SIGMA= 20.9165 RANGE= 8.10010 VMINE 270.89990 VMAX= 279.00000 NV= 26

CLASS	FREQ	START	END	MID	W
1	1	270.8999	271.3999	271.1499	0.5000
2	8	271.3999	271.8999	271.6499	0.5000
3	3	271.8999	272.3999	272.1499	0.5000
4	2	272.3999	272.8999	272.6499	0.5000
5	4	272.8999	273.3999	273.1499	0.5000
6	2	273.3999	273.8999	273.6499	0.5000
7	3	273.8999	274.3999	274.1499	0.5000
8	1	274.3999	274.8999	274.6499	0.5000
9	0	274.8999	275.3999	275.1499	0.5000
10	2	275.3999	275.8999	275.6499	0.5000

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (8)

MEAN= 1.45766 SIGMA= 0.00694 RANGE= 0.02600 VMINE 1.47500 VMAX= 1.50100 NV= 26

CLASS	FREQ	START	END	MID	W
1	1	1.4750	1.4775	1.47625	0.0025
2	0	1.4775	1.4800	1.47875	0.0025
3	2	1.4800	1.4825	1.48125	0.0025
4	6	1.4825	1.4850	1.48375	0.0025
5	5	1.4850	1.4875	1.48625	0.0025
6	4	1.4875	1.4900	1.48875	0.0025
7	3	1.4900	1.4925	1.49125	0.0025
8	0	1.4925	1.4950	1.49375	0.0025
9	2	1.4950	1.4975	1.49625	0.0025
10	2	1.4975	1.5000	1.49875	0.0025

HISTOGRAM

MEAN= 1.6181 SIGMA= 5.78701 RANGE= 25.00000 VMIN= -13.00000 VMAX= 12.00000 NV= 22

VARIABLE V(16)

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 -12.0000	2	10.5000	-13.0000	12.0000	2
2 -10.5000	0	9.0000	-13.0000	12.0000	0
3 -9.0000	0	5.5000	-13.0000	12.0000	0
4 -7.5000	0	3.0000	-13.0000	12.0000	0
5 -6.0000	4	2.5000	-13.0000	12.0000	4
6 -4.5000	8	2.0000	-13.0000	12.0000	8
7 -3.0000	3	1.5000	-13.0000	12.0000	3
8 -1.5000	2	1.0000	-13.0000	12.0000	2
9 0.0000	1	0.5000	-13.0000	12.0000	1
10 1.5000	2	0.0000	-13.0000	12.0000	2

HISTOGRAM

MEAN= 12.07990 SIGMA= 5.54199 RANGE= 23.00000 VMIN= 2.00000 VMAX= 25.00000 NV= 25

VARIABLE V(17)

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 2.0000	1	4.3000	2.0000	25.0000	1
2 4.0000	6	6.6000	2.0000	25.0000	6
3 6.0000	6	8.9000	2.0000	25.0000	6
4 8.0000	7	11.2000	2.0000	25.0000	7
5 10.0000	3	13.5000	2.0000	25.0000	3
6 12.0000	2	15.8000	2.0000	25.0000	2
7 14.0000	1	18.1000	2.0000	25.0000	1
8 16.0000	0	20.4000	2.0000	25.0000	0
9 18.0000	0	22.7000	2.0000	25.0000	0
10 20.0000	3	25.0000	2.0000	25.0000	3

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HISTOGRAM

MEAN= 13.63999 SIGMA= 5.42500 RANGE= 22.00000 VMIN= 2.00000 VMAX= 26.00000 NV= 25

VARIABLE V(18)

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 2.0000	1	4.2000	2.0000	26.0000	1
2 4.0000	2	6.4000	2.0000	26.0000	2
3 6.0000	3	8.6000	2.0000	26.0000	3
4 8.0000	7	10.8000	2.0000	26.0000	7
5 10.0000	2	13.0000	2.0000	26.0000	2
6 12.0000	0	15.2000	2.0000	26.0000	0
7 14.0000	4	17.4000	2.0000	26.0000	4
8 16.0000	3	19.6000	2.0000	26.0000	3

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(19)

MEAN= 9.15394 SIGMA= 5.53793 RANGE= 24.00000 VMIN= 1.00000 VMAX= 25.00000 NV= 26

RANGE

RANGE	FREQ
1.0000	3 ***
3.4000	8 *****
5.8000	4 ****
8.2000	4 ****
10.6000	1 *
13.0000	4 ****
15.4000	1 *
17.8000	0
20.2000	0
22.6000	1 *

FREQ: 1...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...45...50...55...60...65...70...75...80...85...90...95...100

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(20)

MEAN= 5.99990 SIGMA= 2.80110 RANGE= 12.00000 VMIN= 2.00000 VMAX= 14.00000 NV= 26

RANGE

RANGE	FREQ
2.0000	7 *****
3.2000	1 *
4.4000	5 *****
5.6000	7 *****
6.8000	1 *
8.0000	9 *****
9.2000	0
10.4000	11 *****
11.6000	0
12.8000	2 **
14.0000	0

FREQ: 1...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...45...50...55...60...65...70...75...80...85...90...95...100

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(21)

MEAN= 17.69228 SIGMA= 4.56004 RANGE= 19.00000 VMIN= 9.00000 VMAX= 28.00000 NV= 26

RANGE

RANGE	FREQ
9.0000	1 *
10.9000	3 ***
12.8000	4 ****
14.7000	3 ***
16.6000	5 *****
18.5000	2 **
20.4000	4 ****
22.3000	2 **
24.2000	1 *

FREQ: 1...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...45...50...55...60...65...70...75...80...85...90...95...100

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(22)

MEAN=6.94444 SIGMA=6.18475 RANGE=13.50000 VMINE=0.50000 VMAX=15.00000 NV=9

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.5000	2.3500	4.2000	6.0500	7.9000	9.7500	11.6000	13.4500	15.3000	17.1500
5 *****	2 **	0	0	0	0	0	1 *	0	1 *
FREQ:1.050010.015.020.025.030.035.040.045.050.055.060.065.070.075.080.085.090.095.100									

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(23)

MEAN=177.3584 SIGMA=2.95804 RANGE=9.00000 VMINE=173.00000 VMAX=182.00000 NV=9

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
173.0000	173.9000	174.8000	175.7000	176.6000	177.5000	178.4000	179.3000	180.2000	181.0999
1 *	0	2 **	2 **	0	1 *	0	1 *	0	2 **
FREQ:1.05.010.015.020.025.030.035.040.045.050.055.060.065.070.075.080.085.090.095.100									

337

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(24)

MEAN=239.9999 SIGMA=3.71494 RANGE=11.00000 VMINE=234.00000 VMAX=249.00000 NV=9

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
234.0000	235.1000	236.2000	237.3000	238.4000	239.5000	240.5999	241.6999	242.7999	243.8999
1 *	0	2 **	1 *	0	2 **	0	0	0	1 ***
FREQ:1.05.010.015.020.025.030.035.040.045.050.055.060.065.070.075.080.085.090.095.100									

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(25)
 MEAN= 3.65384 SIGMA= 0.47578 RANGE= 1.00000 VMINE= 3.00000 VMAX= 4.00000 NV= 26
 RANGE 0.0000 1.0000 2.0000 3.0000 4.0000
 FREQ. 1. 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30. 35. 40. 45. 50. 55. 60. 65. 70. 75. 80. 85. 90. 95. 100

1	3.0000	3.1000	5	*****
2	3.1000	3.2000	0	
3	3.2000	3.3000	0	
4	3.3000	3.4000	0	
5	3.4000	3.5000	0	
6	3.5000	3.6000	0	
7	3.6000	3.7000	0	
8	3.7000	3.8000	0	
9	3.8000	3.9000	0	
10	3.9000	4.0000	17	*****

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(26)
 MEAN= 78.63977 SIGMA= 13.44404 RANGE= 34.00000 VMINE= 56.00000 VMAX= 90.00000 NV= 25
 RANGE 56.0000 59.4000 62.8000 66.2000 69.6000 73.0000 76.4000 79.8000 83.2000 86.6000
 FREQ. 1. 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30. 35. 40. 45. 50. 55. 60. 65. 70. 75. 80. 85. 90. 95. 100

1	56.0000	59.4000	4	****
2	59.4000	62.8000	2	**
3	62.8000	66.2000	1	*
4	66.2000	69.6000	1	*
5	69.6000	73.0000	0	
6	73.0000	76.4000	0	
7	76.4000	79.8000	0	
8	79.8000	83.2000	10	*****
9	83.2000	86.6000	7	*****
10	86.6000	90.0000	0	

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(27)
 MEAN= 12.99999 SIGMA= 4.59566 RANGE= 13.00000 VMINE= 1.00000 VMAX= 16.00000 NV= 25
 RANGE 1.0000 2.5000 4.0000 5.5000 7.0000 8.5000 10.0000 11.5000 13.0000 14.5000
 FREQ. 1. 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30. 35. 40. 45. 50. 55. 60. 65. 70. 75. 80. 85. 90. 95. 100

1	1.0000	2.5000	2	**
2	2.5000	4.0000	0	
3	4.0000	5.5000	0	
4	5.5000	7.0000	0	
5	7.0000	8.5000	0	
6	8.5000	10.0000	6	*****
7	10.0000	11.5000	0	
8	11.5000	13.0000	1	*
9	13.0000	14.5000	0	

HISTOGRAM

MEAN=706.21265 SIGMA= 4.61655 RANGE= 12.09985 VMINE= 789.00000 VMAX= 801.09985 NV= 135

VARIABLE V(1)

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMINE	VMAX	NV
1 790.0000	790.2100	790.4100	790.0000	790.0000	1
2 790.2100	791.4100	792.6200	790.0000	790.0000	11
3 791.4100	792.6200	793.8300	790.0000	790.0000	19
4 792.6200	793.8300	795.0400	790.0000	790.0000	19
5 793.8300	795.0400	796.2500	790.0000	790.0000	28
6 795.0400	796.2500	797.4600	790.0000	790.0000	27
7 796.2500	797.4600	798.6700	790.0000	790.0000	16
8 797.4600	798.6700	799.8800	790.0000	790.0000	7
9 798.6700	799.8800	801.0900	790.0000	790.0000	1
10 799.8800	801.0900		790.0000	790.0000	1

HISTOGRAM

MEAN=81.90981 SIGMA= 4.24342 RANGE= 12.00000 VMINE= 876.50000 VMAX= 988.50000 NV= 135

VARIABLE V(2)

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMINE	VMAX	NV
1 876.5000	877.7000	878.9000	876.5000	876.5000	7
2 877.7000	878.9000	880.1000	876.5000	876.5000	11
3 878.9000	880.1000	881.3000	876.5000	876.5000	16
4 880.1000	881.3000	882.5000	876.5000	876.5000	19
5 881.3000	882.5000	883.7000	876.5000	876.5000	24
6 882.5000	883.7000	884.9000	876.5000	876.5000	32
7 883.7000	884.9000	886.1000	876.5000	876.5000	14
8 884.9000	886.1000	887.3000	876.5000	876.5000	8
9 886.1000	887.3000	888.5000	876.5000	876.5000	3
10 887.3000	888.5000		876.5000	876.5000	1

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HISTOGRAM

MEAN= 1.44935 SIGMA= 0.30648 RANGE= 0.04200 VMINE= 1.43700 VMAX= 1.47900 NV= 134

VARIABLE V(3)

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMINE	VMAX	NV
1 1.4370	1.4412	1.4454	1.43700	1.43700	13
2 1.4412	1.4454	1.4496	1.43700	1.43700	29
3 1.4454	1.4496	1.4538	1.43700	1.43700	39
4 1.4496	1.4538	1.4580	1.43700	1.43700	31
5 1.4538	1.4580	1.4622	1.43700	1.43700	15
6 1.4580	1.4622	1.4664	1.43700	1.43700	5
7 1.4622	1.4664	1.4706	1.43700	1.43700	0
8 1.4664	1.4706	1.4748	1.43700	1.43700	0
9 1.4706	1.4748	1.4790	1.43700	1.43700	1
10 1.4748	1.4790		1.43700	1.43700	1

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(9)

MEAN= 13.92613 SIGMA= 0.50000 RANGE= 97.00000 VMINE= 0.50000 VMAX= 57.50000 NV= 133

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.5000	66	10.2000	16.5000	23.8000	30.1000	36.4000	42.7000	49.0000	55.3000	61.6000	67.9000
10.2000	0	16.5000	23.8000	30.1000	36.4000	42.7000	49.0000	55.3000	61.6000	67.9000	74.2000
16.5000	54	23.8000	30.1000	36.4000	42.7000	49.0000	55.3000	61.6000	67.9000	74.2000	80.5000
23.8000	12	30.1000	36.4000	42.7000	49.0000	55.3000	61.6000	67.9000	74.2000	80.5000	86.8000
30.1000	0	36.4000	42.7000	49.0000	55.3000	61.6000	67.9000	74.2000	80.5000	86.8000	93.1000
36.4000	0	42.7000	49.0000	55.3000	61.6000	67.9000	74.2000	80.5000	86.8000	93.1000	99.4000
42.7000	0	49.0000	55.3000	61.6000	67.9000	74.2000	80.5000	86.8000	93.1000	99.4000	105.7000
49.0000	0	55.3000	61.6000	67.9000	74.2000	80.5000	86.8000	93.1000	99.4000	105.7000	112.0000
55.3000	0	61.6000	67.9000	74.2000	80.5000	86.8000	93.1000	99.4000	105.7000	112.0000	118.3000
61.6000	0	67.9000	74.2000	80.5000	86.8000	93.1000	99.4000	105.7000	112.0000	118.3000	124.6000
67.9000	0	74.2000	80.5000	86.8000	93.1000	99.4000	105.7000	112.0000	118.3000	124.6000	130.9000
74.2000	1	80.5000	86.8000	93.1000	99.4000	105.7000	112.0000	118.3000	124.6000	130.9000	137.2000

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(10)

MEAN= 25.36536 SIGMA= 0.51373 RANGE= 26.67999 VMINE= 25.17000 VMAX= 27.84999 NV= 134

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.1700	2	25.4380	25.7060	25.9740	26.2420	26.5100	26.7780	27.0460	27.3140	27.5820	27.8500
25.4380	4	25.7060	25.9740	26.2420	26.5100	26.7780	27.0460	27.3140	27.5820	27.8500	28.1180
25.7060	8	25.9740	26.2420	26.5100	26.7780	27.0460	27.3140	27.5820	27.8500	28.1180	28.3860
25.9740	24	26.2420	26.5100	26.7780	27.0460	27.3140	27.5820	27.8500	28.1180	28.3860	28.6540
26.2420	18	26.5100	26.7780	27.0460	27.3140	27.5820	27.8500	28.1180	28.3860	28.6540	28.9220
26.5100	25	26.7780	27.0460	27.3140	27.5820	27.8500	28.1180	28.3860	28.6540	28.9220	29.1900
26.7780	30	27.0460	27.3140	27.5820	27.8500	28.1180	28.3860	28.6540	28.9220	29.1900	29.4580
27.0460	13	27.3140	27.5820	27.8500	28.1180	28.3860	28.6540	28.9220	29.1900	29.4580	29.7260
27.3140	5	27.5820	27.8500	28.1180	28.3860	28.6540	28.9220	29.1900	29.4580	29.7260	29.9940
27.5820	1	27.8500	28.1180	28.3860	28.6540	28.9220	29.1900	29.4580	29.7260	29.9940	30.2620

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(11)

MEAN= 26.21875 SIGMA= 0.51254 RANGE= 36.60001 VMINE= 24.82999 VMAX= 28.50999 NV= 132

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.8300	2	25.1980	25.5660	25.9340	26.3020	26.6700	27.0380	27.4060	27.7740	28.1420	28.5100
25.1980	5	25.5660	25.9340	26.3020	26.6700	27.0380	27.4060	27.7740	28.1420	28.5100	28.8780
25.5660	32	25.9340	26.3020	26.6700	27.0380	27.4060	27.7740	28.1420	28.5100	28.8780	29.2460
25.9340	10	26.3020	26.6700	27.0380	27.4060	27.7740	28.1420	28.5100	28.8780	29.2460	29.6140
26.3020	38	26.6700	27.0380	27.4060	27.7740	28.1420	28.5100	28.8780	29.2460	29.6140	29.9820
26.6700	19	27.0380	27.4060	27.7740	28.1420	28.5100	28.8780	29.2460	29.6140	29.9820	30.3500
27.0380	5	27.4060	27.7740	28.1420	28.5100	28.8780	29.2460	29.6140	29.9820	30.3500	30.7180
27.4060	0	27.7740	28.1420	28.5100	28.8780	29.2460	29.6140	29.9820	30.3500	30.7180	31.0860
27.7740	0	28.1420	28.5100	28.8780	29.2460	29.6140	29.9820	30.3500	30.7180	31.0860	31.4540
28.1420	1	28.5100	28.8780	29.2460	29.6140	29.9820	30.3500	30.7180	31.0860	31.4540	31.8220

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(16)

MEAN= 0.12871 SIGMA= 5.98291 RANGE= 50.00000 VMIN= -25.00000 VMAX= 25.00000 NV= 101

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1	25.0000	20.0000	1*		
2	20.0000	15.0000	0		
3	15.0000	10.0000	5	****	
4	10.0000	5.0000	15	*****	
5	5.0000	0.0	19	*****	
6	0.0	5.0000	54	*****	
7	5.0000	10.0000	6	*****	
8	10.0000	15.0000	0		
9	15.0000	20.0000	0		
10	20.0000	25.0000	1*		

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(17)

MEAN= 14.29540 SIGMA= 7.44857 RANGE= 53.00000 VMIN= 1.00000 VMAX= 54.00000 NV= 132

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1	1.0000	6.2000	8	*****	
2	6.3000	11.6000	51	*****	
3	11.6000	16.9000	40	*****	
4	16.9000	22.2000	15	*****	
5	22.2000	27.5000	12	*****	
6	27.5000	32.8000	2	**	
7	32.8000	38.0959	2	**	
8	38.0959	43.3999	1	*	
9	43.3999	48.6959	0		
10	48.6959	54.0000	1*		

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(18)

MEAN= 15.45448 SIGMA= 6.61076 RANGE= 39.00000 VMIN= 5.00000 VMAX= 44.00000 NV= 132

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1	5.0000	9.9000	9	*****	
2	9.9000	12.2000	44	*****	
3	12.2000	14.5000	35	*****	
4	14.5000	16.7000	18	*****	
5	16.7000	18.9000	12	*****	
6	18.9000	21.1000	8	*****	
7	21.1000	23.3000	2	**	
8	23.3000	25.5000	3	**	
9	25.5000	27.7000	0		
10	27.7000	29.9000	0		

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(19)

MEAN= 11.47276 SIGMA= 6.28840 RANGE= 37.00000 VMIN= 1.00000 VMAX= 38.00000 NV= 129

RANGE	FREQ
1 1.0000	8
2 4.7000	40
3 8.4000	40
4 12.1000	11
5 15.8000	10
6 19.5000	6
7 23.2000	3
8 26.9000	4
9 30.6000	0
10 34.3000	1

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(20)

MEAN= 12.05376 SIGMA= 5.16907 RANGE= 26.00000 VMIN= 4.00000 VMAX= 32.00000 NV= 130

RANGE	FREQ
1 4.0000	10
2 6.8000	19
3 9.6000	36
4 12.4000	23
5 15.2000	9
6 18.0000	9
7 20.8000	5
8 23.6000	4
9 26.4000	0
10 29.2000	1

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(21)

MEAN= 26.66107 SIGMA= 9.41497 RANGE= 56.00000 VMIN= 11.00000 VMAX= 67.00000 NV= 130

RANGE	FREQ
1 11.0000	14
2 16.4000	22
3 21.8000	33
4 27.2000	25
5 32.6000	4
6 38.0000	7
7 43.4000	9
8 48.8000	0
9 54.2000	0
10 59.6000	1

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(22)

MEAN= 2.55619 SIGMA= 3.62631 RANGE= 11.91000 VMIN= 0.09000 VMAX= 12.00000 NV= 21

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.0000	1.2810	2.4720	3.6630	4.8540	6.0450	7.2360	8.4270	9.6180	10.8090
13	1*	2**	1*	0	0	2**	0	1*	1*
FREQUENCY: 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100									

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(23)

MEAN=173.73795 SIGMA= 4.30025 RANGE= 20.00000 VMIN= 168.00000 VMAX= 188.00000 NV= 21

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
169.0000	170.0000	172.0000	174.0000	176.0000	178.0000	180.0000	182.0000	184.0000	186.0000
5	3	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	1*
FREQUENCY: 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100									

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(24)

MEAN=241.70456 SIGMA= 3.89962 RANGE= 12.00000 VMIN= 236.00000 VMAX= 248.00000 NV= 21

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
236.0000	237.0000	238.0000	239.0000	240.0000	241.0000	242.0000	243.0000	244.0000	245.0000
4	1*	2**	2**	3***	1*	4****	0	0	1*
FREQUENCY: 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100									

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (1)

MEAN=799.18481 SIGMA= 4.83477 RANGE= 19.39990 VMIN= 788.00000 VMAX= 807.39990 NV= 31

RANGE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

FREQ 1 2 3 3 6 5 5 4 2 3

788.0000 789.3399 791.6799 793.0198 795.3597 797.6997 800.0396 802.3796 804.7195 807.0595

2 *** 1 * 1 * 3 *** 6 ***** 5 ***** 5 ***** 4 *** 2 ** 3 **

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (2)

MEAN=891.12598 SIGMA= 5.26189 RANGE= 23.40015 VMIN= 875.79980 VMAX= 899.19995 NV= 31

RANGE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

FREQ 1 0 1 0 1 9 6 3 1 4

875.7998 876.1396 878.4795 880.8193 883.1592 885.4990 887.8389 890.1787 892.5186 894.8584

1 * 0 1 * 0 1 * 9 ***** 6 ***** 3 *** 1 ** 4 ***

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (3)

MEAN= 1.44802 SIGMA= 0.00744 RANGE= 0.03000 VMIN= 1.43800 VMAX= 1.46800 NV= 31

RANGE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

FREQ 1 4 6 15 2 0 0 1 0

1.43800 1.44100 1.44400 1.44700 1.45000 1.45300 1.45600 1.45900 1.46200

1 * 4 **** 6 ***** 15 ***** 2 ** 0 0 1 * 0

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(4)

MEAN= 8.75961 SIGMA= 0.09277 RANGE= 0.40000 VMIN= 8.50000 VMAX= 8.90000 NV= 29

RANGE	FREQ.	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 8.5000 8.5400	1 *	0.09277	8.50000	8.54000	1
2 8.5400 8.5800	0				0
3 8.5800 8.6200	3 ***				3
4 8.6200 8.6600	0				0
5 8.6600 8.7000	6 *****				6
6 8.7000 8.7400	0				0
7 8.7400 8.7800	0				0
8 8.7800 8.8200	16 *****				16
9 8.8200 8.8600	0				0
10 8.8600 8.9000	3 ***				3

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(5)

MEAN=538.86450 SIGMA= 2.37171 RANGE= 5.00000 VMIN= 534.39990 VMAX= 543.39990 NV= 30

RANGE	FREQ.	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 534.3999 535.2988	1 *	2.37171	534.39990	543.39990	1
2 535.2988 536.1977	1 *				1
3 536.1977 537.0966	4 ****				4
4 537.0966 537.9955	4 ****				4
5 537.9955 538.8944	8 *****				8
6 538.8944 539.7933	2 **				2
7 539.7933 540.6922	3 ***				3
8 540.6922 541.5911	3 ***				3
9 541.5911 542.4900	3 ***				3
10 542.4900 543.3999	1 *				1

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(6)

MEAN=257.92292 SIGMA= 1.29904 RANGE= 6.19995 VMIN= 255.00000 VMAX= 261.19995 NV= 30

RANGE	FREQ.	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 255.0000 255.6200	1 *	1.29904	255.00000	261.19995	1
2 255.6200 256.2400	1 *				1
3 256.2400 256.8600	3 ***				3
4 256.8600 257.4800	6 *****				6
5 257.4800 258.1000	3 ***				3
6 258.1000 258.7200	11 *****				11
7 258.7200 259.3400	2 **				2
8 259.3400 259.9600	1 *				1
9 259.9600 260.5800	0				0

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (7)

MEAN=276.83594 SIGMA= 1.69858 RANGE= 6.60010 VMIN= 273.29980 VMAX= 279.89990 NV= 30

RANGE: 1 273.2998 279.8999 1.6
 2 273.6997 275.6166 2.0
 3 274.6196 275.2795 0.66
 4 275.2795 276.9395 1.66
 5 276.9395 276.5964 0.34
 6 276.5964 277.2553 0.66
 7 277.2553 277.9122 0.66
 8 277.9122 278.5711 0.66
 9 278.5711 279.2300 0.66
 10 279.2300 279.8999 0.66

FREQ: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (8)

MEAN= 1.47890 SIGMA= 0.00584 RANGE= 0.01800 VMIN= 1.47200 VMAX= 1.49000 NV= 22

RANGE: 1 1.4722 1.4738 0.0116
 2 1.4738 1.4756 0.0118
 3 1.4756 1.4774 0.0118
 4 1.4774 1.4792 0.0118
 5 1.4792 1.4810 0.0118
 6 1.4810 1.4828 0.0118
 7 1.4828 1.4846 0.0118
 8 1.4846 1.4864 0.0118
 9 1.4864 1.4882 0.0118
 10 1.4882 1.4900 0.0118

FREQ: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V (9)

MEAN= 69.77405 SIGMA= 23.87721 RANGE= 71.00000 VMIN= 1.00000 VMAX= 72.00000 NV= 31

RANGE: 1 1.0000 9.1000 8.1000
 2 9.1000 15.2000 6.1000
 3 15.2000 22.3000 7.1000
 4 22.3000 29.4000 7.1000
 5 29.4000 36.5000 7.1000
 6 36.5000 43.6000 7.1000
 7 43.6000 50.7000 7.1000
 8 50.7000 57.8000 7.1000
 9 57.8000 64.9000 7.1000

FREQ: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(14)

MEAN= 13.73912 SIGMA= 3.40357 RANGE= 13.00000 VMIN= 8.00000 VMAX= 21.00000 NV= 23

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 8.0000	1 *	5.3000			
2 9.3000	10.6000	3 ***			
3 10.6000	11.9000	1 *			
4 11.9000	13.2000	9 *****			
5 12.2000	14.5000	2 **			
6 14.5000	15.8000	1 *			
7 15.8000	17.1000	2 **			
8 17.1000	18.4000	1 *			
9 18.4000	19.7000	0			
10 19.7000	21.0000	3 ***			

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(15)

MEAN= 18.78288 SIGMA= 5.42908 RANGE= 21.00000 VMIN= 11.00000 VMAX= 32.00000 NV= 23

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 11.0000	12.1000	8 *****			
2 13.1000	15.2000	2 **			
3 15.2000	17.3000	2 **			
4 17.3000	19.4000	3 ***			
5 19.4000	21.5000	6 *****			
6 21.5000	23.6000	2 **			
7 23.6000	25.7000	0			
8 25.7000	27.8000	1 *			
9 27.8000	29.9000	1 *			
10 29.9000	32.0000	1 *			

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(16)

MEAN= 0.89889 SIGMA= 3.39753 RANGE= 16.00000 VMIN= -10.00000 VMAX= 6.00000 NV= 18

RANGE	FREQ	SIGMA	VMIN	VMAX	NV
1 -10.0000	-8.4000	1 *			
2 -8.4000	-6.8000	0			
3 -6.8000	-5.2000	0			
4 -5.2000	-3.6000	0			
5 -3.6000	-2.0000	0			
6 -2.0000	-0.4000	5 *****			
7 -0.4000	1.2000	1 *			
8 1.2000	2.8000	6 *****			
9 2.8000	4.4000	4 *****			
10 4.4000	6.0000	1 *			

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(20)

MEAN= 7.68181 SIGMA= 3.15344 RANGE= 12.00000 VMIN= 2.00000 VMAX= 14.00000 NV= 22

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.0000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.2000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4.4000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5.6000	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6.8000	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
8.0000	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
9.2000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10.4000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.6000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.8000	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
14.0000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(21)

MEAN= 16.13635 SIGMA= 4.85513 RANGE= 18.00000 VMIN= 10.00000 VMAX= 28.00000 NV= 22

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.0000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.8000	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
13.6000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
15.4000	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
17.2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.0000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20.8000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22.6000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24.4000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26.2000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28.0000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(22)

MEAN= 12.85790 SIGMA= 5.34065 RANGE= 16.49998 VMIN= 6.70000 VMAX= 23.20000 NV= 5

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5
6.7000	1	1	1	1	1	1
8.3500	1	1	1	1	1	1
10.0000	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.6500	1	1	1	1	1	1
13.3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.9500	1	1	1	1	1	1
16.6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.2500	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.9000	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.5500	0	0	0	0	0	0

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(1)

MEAN=787.85184 SIGMA= 8.60577 RANGE= 14.80005 VMIN= 780.29980 VMAX= 795.09985 NV= 109

RANGE		FREQ	
1	780.2998	781.7759	3
2	781.7760	783.2519	5
3	783.2519	784.7279	14
4	784.7279	786.2039	9
5	786.2039	787.6799	25
6	787.6799	789.1559	15
7	789.1559	790.6319	14
8	790.6319	792.1079	13
9	792.1079	793.5839	6
10	793.5839	795.0599	5

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(2)

MEAN=875.92188 SIGMA= 5.12348 RANGE= 12.40015 VMIN= 869.29980 VMAX= 887.69995 NV= 109

RANGE		FREQ	
1	869.2998	870.7757	4
2	870.7757	872.2517	11
3	872.2517	873.7277	15
4	873.7277	875.2037	25
5	875.2037	876.6797	20
6	876.6797	878.1557	17
7	878.1557	879.6317	8
8	879.6317	881.1077	4
9	881.1077	882.5837	0
10	882.5837	884.0597	1

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(3)

MEAN= 1.43658 SIGMA= 0.02689 RANGE= 0.11600 VMIN= 1.34300 VMAX= 1.45900 NV= 101

RANGE		FREQ	
1	1.3430	1.3585	8
2	1.3585	1.3740	0
3	1.3740	1.3895	0
4	1.3895	1.4050	0
5	1.4050	1.4205	0
6	1.4205	1.4360	0
7	1.4360	1.4515	0
8	1.4515	1.4670	0
9	1.4670	1.4825	0
10	1.4825	1.4980	0

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(11)

MEAN= 23.26570 SIGMA= 0.33100 RANGE= 1.50000 VMIN= 22.50000 VMAX= 24.00000 NV= 108

RANGE	FREQ	REL FREQ	CUM FREQ	CUM REL FREQ
1 22.5000	22.5000	1 *		
2 22.7500	22.7500	4 ***		
3 22.8000	22.8000	5 *****		
4 22.8500	22.8500	26 *****		
5 23.1000	23.1000	30 *****		
6 23.2500	23.2500	13 *****		
7 23.4000	23.4000	21 *****		
8 23.5500	23.5500	17 *****		
9 23.7000	23.7000	2 *		
10 23.8500	23.8500	5 *****		

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(13)

MEAN= 16.11574 SIGMA= 5.55665 RANGE= 37.00000 VMIN= 4.00000 VMAX= 41.00000 NV= 95

RANGE	FREQ	REL FREQ	CUM FREQ	CUM REL FREQ
1 4.0000	7.7000	2 **		
2 7.7000	11.4000	13 *****		
3 11.4000	15.1000	29 *****		
4 15.1000	18.8000	70 *****		
5 18.8000	22.5000	11 *****		
6 22.5000	26.2000	5 ****		
7 26.2000	29.9000	3 **		
8 29.9000	33.6000	0		
9 33.6000	37.3000	1 *		
10 37.3000	41.0000	1 *		

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(14)

MEAN= 24.04145 SIGMA= 6.91433 RANGE= 35.00000 VMIN= 13.00000 VMAX= 48.00000 NV= 95

RANGE	FREQ	REL FREQ	CUM FREQ	CUM REL FREQ
1 13.0000	16.5000	11 *****		
2 16.5000	20.0000	14 *****		
3 20.0000	23.5000	17 *****		
4 23.5000	27.0000	15 *****		
5 27.0000	30.5000	3 **		
6 30.5000	34.0000	2 **		
7 34.0000	37.5000	7 ****		
8 37.5000	41.0000	2 **		
9 41.0000	44.5000	1 *		
10 44.5000	48.0000	1 *		

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(21)

MEAN= 44.9410P SIGMA= 19.36647 RANGE= 81.00000 VMIN= 19.00000 VMAX= 100.00000 NV= 108

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.0000	27.1000	35.2000	43.3000	51.4000	59.5000	67.6000	75.7000	83.8000	91.9000
27.1000	35.2000	43.3000	51.4000	59.5000	67.6000	75.7000	83.8000	91.9000	100.0000
35.2000	43.3000	51.4000	59.5000	67.6000	75.7000	83.8000	91.9000	100.0000	
43.3000	51.4000	59.5000	67.6000	75.7000	83.8000	91.9000	100.0000		
51.4000	59.5000	67.6000	75.7000	83.8000	91.9000	100.0000			
59.5000	67.6000	75.7000	83.8000	91.9000	100.0000				
67.6000	75.7000	83.8000	91.9000	100.0000					
75.7000	83.8000	91.9000	100.0000						
83.8000	91.9000	100.0000							
91.9000	100.0000								
100.0000									

FREQ: 1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(22)

MEAN= 8.0771A SIGMA= 12.08474 RANGE= 29.18999 VMIN= 0.01000 VMAX= 29.20000 NV= 7

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0.0100	2.9200	5.8400	8.7600	11.6800	14.6000	17.5200
2.9200	5.8400	8.7600	11.6800	14.6000	17.5200	20.4400
5.8400	8.7600	11.6800	14.6000	17.5200	20.4400	23.3600
8.7600	11.6800	14.6000	17.5200	20.4400	23.3600	26.2800
11.6800	14.6000	17.5200	20.4400	23.3600	26.2800	29.2000
14.6000	17.5200	20.4400	23.3600	26.2800	29.2000	
17.5200	20.4400	23.3600	26.2800	29.2000		
20.4400	23.3600	26.2800	29.2000			
23.3600	26.2800	29.2000				
26.2800	29.2000					
29.2000						

FREQ: 1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

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HISTOGRAM

VARIABLE V(23)

MEAN= 164.5713A SIGMA= 2.92217 RANGE= 8.00000 VMIN= 161.00000 VMAX= 169.00000 NV= 7

RANGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
161.0000	162.0000	163.0000	164.0000	165.0000	166.0000	167.0000
162.0000	163.0000	164.0000	165.0000	166.0000	167.0000	168.0000
163.0000	164.0000	165.0000	166.0000	167.0000	168.0000	169.0000
164.0000	165.0000	166.0000	167.0000	168.0000	169.0000	
165.0000	166.0000	167.0000	168.0000	169.0000		
166.0000	167.0000	168.0000	169.0000			
167.0000	168.0000	169.0000				
168.0000	169.0000					
169.0000						

FREQ: 1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

HISTOGRAM

MEAN=19.8767 SIGMA= 206.1779 RANGE=***** VMIN= 60.00000 VMAX= 1087.00000 NV= 101

VARIABLE V(28)

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60.0000	162.7000	1 *									
162.7000	265.3552	6 ****									
265.3552	165.0959	4 ****									
368.0000	470.7958	12 *****									
470.7958	573.4959	20 *****									
573.4958	676.1957	15 *****									
676.1957	778.8957	15 *****									
778.8957	881.5956	21 *****									
881.5956	984.2956	3 ***									
984.2956	1087.0000	4 ****									

HISTOGRAM

MEAN=243.2853 SIGMA= 4.90763 RANGE= 12.00000 VMIN= 239.00000 VMAX= 251.00000 NV= 7

VARIABLE V(24)

RANGE	FREQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
239.0000	240.2000	3 ***									
240.2000	241.4000	0									
241.4000	242.6000	1 *									
242.6000	243.8000	0									
243.8000	245.0000	1 *									
245.0000	246.2000	0									
246.2000	247.4000	0									
247.4000	248.6000	0									
248.6000	249.8000	0									
249.8000	251.0000	2 **									

SCALING FACTOR = 1

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APPENDIX D

Raw Data Listing

RAW DATA LISTING

Presented herein is a listing of the data for the cells constructed during the subject battery builds. This data is listed as it appeared on IBM cards used for the regressions carried out under this contract. The data is in F6.2 format with variable V1 through V12 appearing on the first card, variables V13 through V24 appearing on the second card, and variables V25 through V28 on the third card. The cell serial number and card number is indicated on the extreme right. Card data is read consecutively from left to right.

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RAW DATA LISTING

VARIABLES IN NUMERICAL ORDER

***** DATA FOUR BATTERY S/M 25A,26A *****

772.6	859.9	1.45	524.1		24.85	555-1
6.0	6.0	7.0		10.0		555-2
						555-3
771.0	858.9	1.44	520.5		24.51	556-1
3.0	3.0	3.0		6.0		556-2
						556-3
767.2	856.5	1.45	518.7		24.34	557-1
3.0	3.0	3.0				557-2
						557-3
780.3	867.3	1.44	526.5	1.467	25.51	558-1
3.0	3.0	6.0				558-2
						558-3
758.6	846.6	1.44	520.8		24.68	559-1
2.0	2.0	3.0		5.0		559-2
						559-3
761.6	849.9	1.44	527.5		24.68	560-1
4.0	4.0	3.0		5.0		560-2
						560-3
765.8	853.3	1.44		1.472	25.85	561-1
6.0	6.0	7.0				561-2
						561-3
760.1	847.0	1.44	525.0		25.00	562-1
3.0	3.0	3.0		5.0		562-2
						562-3
751.7	839.6	1.44	518.3	1.469	25.85	563-1
2.0	1.0	2.0				563-2
						563-3
753.1	840.6	1.44	519.1	1.461	25.17	564-1
4.0	3.0	4.0				564-2
						564-3
764.3	850.9	1.44	529.6	1.483	26.51	565-1
5.0	5.0	6.0				565-2
						565-3
757.8	846.5	1.44	523.3	1.475	25.85	566-1
3.0	3.0	3.0				566-2
						566-3
782.1	869.8	1.44	531.8	1.481	26.00	567-1
3.0	6.0	10.0				567-2
						567-3
777.6	855.4	1.44	527.3	1.475	25.85	568-1
2.0	5.0	7.0				568-2
						568-3
764.5	851.5	1.44	529.8	1.481	26.00	569-1
5.0	3.0	5.0				569-2
						569-3
780.3	867.6	1.44	528.7	1.473	25.51	570-1
8.0	9.0	12.0				570-2
						570-3
763.4	850.3	1.44	523.8		25.00	571-1
4.0	3.0	5.0		8.0		571-2
						571-3
778.4	865.8	1.44	524.8		24.51	572-1
3.0	3.0	5.0		9.0		572-2
						572-3
763.8	850.4	1.44	527.8	1.477	25.85	573-1
5.0	3.0	5.0				573-2

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759.3	846.5	1.44	523.6	1.481	25.34	573-3
6.0	6.0	6.0				574-1
776.4	864.5	1.44	528.7	1.462	25.17	574-2
4.0	3.0	4.0				574-3
760.1	846.8	1.44	521.8		25.00	575-1
4.0	3.0	3.0		8.0		575-2
773.5	869.9	1.44	522.7	1.513	25.34	575-3
7.0	6.0	9.0				576-1
762.8	848.8	1.44	526.0	1.472	25.51	576-2
3.0	3.0	3.0				576-3
776.5	864.0	1.44	525.3	1.460	25.34	577-1
5.0	3.0	5.0				577-2
779.6	867.3	1.44	529.9	1.479	27.17	577-3
6.0	6.0	9.0				578-1
763.7	851.7	1.44	530.2	1.476	26.51	578-2
5.0	3.0	5.0				578-3
777.6	865.3	1.44	527.5		25.00	579-1
5.0	5.0	5.0		11.0		579-2
783.7	875.2	1.44	527.4	1.477	26.17	579-3
4.0	3.0	3.0				580-1
777.8	865.2	1.44	528.3	1.461	25.34	580-2
3.0	3.0	3.0				580-3
761.1	847.8	1.44	525.7	1.488	25.68	581-1
3.0	3.0	2.0				581-2
782.1	869.7	1.44	528.4	1.488	25.34	581-3
4.0	3.0	3.0				582-1
772.5	859.9	1.44	524.4	1.486	26.17	582-2
4.0	3.0	5.0				582-3
764.2	850.8	1.44	528.6	1.463	25.34	583-1
3.0	3.0	2.0				583-2
781.6	868.0	1.44	531.4	1.466	26.85	583-3
4.0	2.0	3.0				584-1
780.7	868.0	1.44	529.1	1.468	25.17	584-2
3.0	3.0	1.0				584-3
785.2	872.0	1.44	533.5	1.486	26.34	585-1
5.0	6.0	7.0				585-2
756.3	844.1	1.44	520.3	1.467	25.17	585-3
3.0	2.0	1.0				586-1
758.9	845.2	1.44	522.7	1.479	26.17	586-2
3.0	3.0	2.0				586-3

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2.0	1.0	1.44	1.469	25.34	594-1
		1.0			594-2
					594-3
5.0	5.0	1.44		25.00	595-1
		5.0	8.0		595-2
					595-3
3.0	2.0	1.44	1.482	26.34	596-1
		5.0			596-2
					596-3
3.0	3.0	1.44	1.477	25.51	597-1
		3.0			597-2
					597-3
7.0	7.0	1.44	1.486	26.00	598-1
		5.0			598-2
					598-3
2.0	3.0	1.44	1.472	26.00	599-1
		0.0			599-2
					599-3
6.0	5.0	1.44		25.00	600-1
		3.0	11.0		600-2
					600-3
7.0	6.0	1.45	1.472	26.00	601-1
		4.0			601-2
					601-3
9.0	7.0	1.44	1.474	26.68	602-1
		9.0			602-2
					602-3
4.0	3.0	1.44	1.477	26.68	603-1
		3.0			603-2
					603-3
4.0	3.0	1.44	1.458	25.17	604-1
		0.0			604-2
					604-3
9.0	6.0	1.45	1.470	25.17	605-1
		6.0			605-2
					605-3
					606-1
					606-2
					606-3
2.0	0.0	1.44		25.00	607-1
		1.0	8.0		607-2
					607-3
7.0	6.0	1.45	1.476	24.51	608-1
		4.0			608-2
					608-3
5.0	5.0	1.45	1.466	24.51	609-1
		4.0			609-2
					609-3
7.0	7.0	1.45	1.474	25.51	610-1
		4.0			610-2
					610-3
0.0	0.0	1.44	1.477	25.17	611-1
		0.0			611-2
					611-3
4.0	3.0	1.44	1.467	25.34	612-1
		2.0			612-2
					612-3
5.0	4.0	1.45	1.489	25.00	613-1
		3.0			613-2
					613-3
		1.45		24.51	614-1

4.0	3.0	1.0		12.0		614-2
						614-3
		1.45		1.473	25.51	615-1
6.0	6.0	3.0				615-2
						615-3
		1.44		1.468	25.17	616-1
10.0	5.0	4.0				616-2
						616-3
		1.44		1.468	25.34	617-1
6.0	7.0	8.0				617-2
						617-3
		1.45			25.00	618-1
9.0	3.0	3.0		13.0		618-2
						618-3
		1.45		1.488	25.68	619-1
3.0	12.0	10.0				619-2
						619-3
		1.44		1.476	25.85	620-1
5.0	3.0	4.0				620-2
						620-3
		1.44			24.68	621-1
3.0	3.0	5.0		14.0		621-2
						621-3
		1.44			24.85	622-1
3.0	2.0	2.0		10.0		622-2
						622-3
		1.45			24.34	623-1
5.0	3.0	2.0				623-2
						623-3
		1.45		1.465	25.34	624-1
8.0	5.0	2.0				624-2
						624-3
		1.45		1.474	25.51	625-1
6.0	7.0	3.0				625-2
						625-3
		1.44		1.468	26.00	626-1
5.0	5.0	4.0				626-2
						626-3
		1.44			24.51	627-1
5.0	4.0	0.0		8.0		627-2
						627-3
		1.45		1.472	25.51	628-1
5.0	7.0	5.0				628-2
						628-3
		1.44		1.475	25.66	629-1
5.0	3.0	3.0				629-2
						629-3
		1.45			25.00	630-1
4.0	3.0	0.0		7.0		630-2
						630-3
		1.44			24.85	631-1
3.0	2.0	1.0		9.0		631-2
						631-3
		1.45		1.473	26.00	632-1
8.0	6.0	2.0				632-2
						632-3
		1.45		1.471	25.51	633-1
8.0	5.0	3.0				633-2
						633-3
		1.45		1.471	26.17	634-1
6.0	3.0	2.0				634-2

			1.45	1.463	25.17	634-3
)	3.0	1.0	0.0			635-1
						635-2
						635-3
			1.45	1.459	25.17	636-1
(5.0	3.0	0.0			636-2
						636-3
			1.45	1.474	26.00	637-1
	4.0	2.0	1.0			637-2
						637-3
			1.46	1.482	26.85	638-1
	9.0	5.0	2.0			638-2
						638-3
			1.45	1.482	25.68	639-1
	11.0	7.0	10.0			639-2
						639-3
			1.45	1.459	25.34	640-1
	6.0	3.0	4.0			640-2
						640-3
			1.45	1.465	25.17	641-1
	9.0	6.0	7.0			641-2
						641-3
			1.45	1.481	25.68	642-1
	7.0	3.0	2.0			642-2
						642-3
			1.46	1.479	25.00	420-1
	6.0	5.0	0.0			420-2
						420-3
			1.46	1.467	25.85	421-1
	9.0	6.0	4.0			421-2
						421-3
(1.45	1.486	26.17	422-1
	7.0	6.0	8.0			422-2
						422-3
			1.45	1.475	25.68	423-1
	3.0	2.0	0.0			423-2
						423-3
			1.45	1.472	26.00	424-1
	7.0	6.0	2.0			424-2
						424-3
			1.45	1.472	27.00	425-1
	4.0	3.0	1.0			425-2
						425-3
			1.46	1.480	25.17	426-1
	6.0	5.0	0.0			426-2
						426-3
			1.46	1.478	25.68	427-1
	4.0	3.0	0.0			427-2
						427-3
			1.46	1.471	24.85	428-1
	7.0	5.0	3.0			428-2
						428-3
						429-1
	6.0	4.0	2.0			429-2
						429-3

***** DATA FOR BATTERY S/N 30,31 *****

779.3	868.9	532.5	1.487	26.85	643-1 643-2 643-3
780.6	869.6	529.6	1.474	25.00	644-1 644-2 644-3
784.1		531.7	1.479	24.85	645-1 645-2 645-3
781.3	870.2	530.0	1.489	25.68	646-1 646-2 646-3
780.1	865.4	528.7	1.485	25.68	647-1 647-2 647-3
782.8	872.1	531.5	1.482	25.34	648-1 648-2 648-3
780.4	867.4	528.6	1.485	26.00	649-1 649-2 649-3
780.2	869.4	530.4	1.487	26.17	650-1 650-2 650-3
781.4	870.8	529.2	1.476	25.00	651-1 651-2 651-3
781.6	870.0	531.5	1.484	25.68	652-1 652-2 652-3
780.2	870.0	526.0	1.490	25.85	653-1 653-2 653-3
780.5	870.0	529.2	1.474	24.68	654-1 654-2 654-3
776.5	866.0	525.9	1.492	25.68	655-1 655-2 655-3
779.9	868.2	525.3	1.484	25.34	656-1 656-2 656-3
780.7	869.8	533.3	1.488	26.17	657-1 657-2 657-3
777.6	867.0	527.2	1.476	25.00	658-1 658-2 658-3
782.3	871.3	530.7	1.489	26.68	659-1 659-2 659-3
785.0	874.2	533.1	1.485	25.68	660-1 660-2 660-3
779.0	868.2	527.6	1.485	25.68	661-1 661-2 661-3
782.5	871.8	532.4	1.489	26.58	662-1 662-2 662-3

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774.5 863.3	526.9	1.483	25.51	663-1 663-2 663-3
770.7 860.3	519.7	1.475 6.0 8.0	24.34	664-1 664-2 664-3
779.7 869.8	528.9	1.482	26.00	665-1 665-2 665-3
788.8 886.1	537.4	1.479 20.0 33.0	27.34	666-1 666-2 666-3
780.8 870.2	530.5	1.485	25.68	667-1 667-2 667-3
780.9 869.7	529.1	1.477 6.0 12.0	26.85	668-1 668-2 668-3
781.7 870.6	530.4	1.484	25.85	669-1 669-2 669-3
774.8 864.2	522.6	1.486	26.00	670-1 670-2 670-3
779.7 869.0	527.6	1.480	25.17	671-1 671-2 671-3
778.8 868.8	527.9	1.480	25.34	672-1 672-2 672-3
780.1 869.1	532.2	1.477 6.0 3.0	26.68	673-1 673-2 673-3
784.6 874.6	530.8	1.482 6.0 12.0	27.51	674-1 674-2 674-3
776.5 864.3	529.1	1.482	25.51	675-1 675-2 675-3
781.3 870.4	528.9	1.490	25.85	676-1 676-2 676-3
776.6 864.8	526.4	1.484	25.85	677-1 677-2 677-3
783.9 872.2	531.8	1.486	25.85	678-1 678-2 678-3
778.6 863.7	526.8	1.469 8.0 6.0	24.85	679-1 679-2 679-3
778.3 866.7	528.0	1.478	25.17	680-1 680-2 680-3
780.4 869.4	529.6	1.486	25.85	681-1 681-2 681-3
781.1 871.2	531.9	1.479	25.34	682-1 682-2 682-3
779.0 867.0	529.6	1.485	25.85	683-1

783.3	870.7	533.8	1.485	25.85	683-2 683-3 684-1 684-2
784.0	873.3	535.2	1.487	26.85	684-3 685-1 685-2 685-3
780.1	871.4	530.6	1.476	25.00	686-1 686-2 686-3
783.2	871.2	533.2	1.480	25.68	687-1 687-2 687-3
786.6	875.8	538.1	1.479 5.0 10.0	28.00	688-1 688-2 688-3
786.2	875.7	531.2	1.481	26.68	689-1 689-2 689-3
777.4	866.8	528.6	1.484	26.00	690-1 690-2 690-3
787.8	877.7	534.1	1.480	25.51	691-1 691-2 691-3
777.5	867.0	530.2	1.489	26.17	693-1 693-2 693-3
781.9	871.8	528.9	1.492	25.51	694-1 694-2 694-3
779.7	869.9	530.4	1.486 3.0 10.0	26.68	695-1 695-2 695-3
781.5	870.9	527.8	1.482	25.51	696-1 696-2 696-3
779.2	867.6	530.4	1.481	25.17	697-1 697-2 697-3
776.6	865.8	526.2	1.479	24.68	698-1 698-2 698-3
777.2	866.4	527.3	1.483	25.17	699-1 699-2 699-3
781.2	871.1	531.2	1.483	25.17	700-1 700-2 700-3
785.7	874.9	535.4	1.488	25.85	701-1 701-2 701-3
778.5	869.3	527.7	1.490	25.85	702-1 702-2 702-3
775.2	863.9	523.1	1.476	24.85	703-1 703-2 703-3
786.7	875.4	535.4	1.490	25.85	704-1 704-2

783.7	873.8	532.3	1.475	24.85	704-4
					705-1
					705-2
					705-3
782.0	870.5	531.6	1.477	26.34	706-1
			2.0	7.0	706-2
					706-3
778.0	866.8	527.1	1.479	24.68	707-1
					707-2
					707-3
778.8	907.0	528.9			708-1
					708-2
					708-3
780.7	869.6	530.3	1.479	26.51	709-1
			4.0	9.0	709-2
					709-3
777.4	866.0	526.9	1.489	25.51	710-1
					710-2
					710-3
785.6	874.1	535.5	1.477	26.68	711-1
			10.0	15.0	711-2
					711-3
777.8	866.1	526.9	1.477	25.00	712-1
					712-2
					712-3
781.7	870.5	530.3	1.477	25.00	713-1
					713-2
					713-3
781.3	870.0	531.1	1.439	25.85	714-1
					714-2
					714-3
782.3	873.7	531.3	1.482	26.51	715-1
			6.0	15.0	715-2
					715-3
776.3	865.7	526.5	1.479	26.17	716-1
			3.0	12.0	716-2
					716-3
782.3	870.8	531.7	1.478	24.68	717-1
					717-2
					717-3
781.2	869.8	530.2	1.483	25.85	718-1
					718-2
					718-3
778.4	868.0	523.4	1.478	25.00	719-1
					719-2
					719-3
779.6	868.5	525.9	1.472	25.00	720-1
					720-2
					720-3
778.8	868.9	528.7	1.481	25.34	721-1
					721-2
					721-3
782.7	872.9	527.9	1.488	25.34	722-1
					722-2
					722-3
773.8	862.0	522.3	1.471	24.51	723-1
					723-2
					723-3
775.7	864.1	525.8	1.474	24.68	724-1
					724-2
					724-3

373

777.3 868.6	526.0	1.476 10.0 11.0	25.85	725-1 725-2 725-3
773.6 862.0	523.7	1.476	24.85	726-1 726-2 726-3
774.5 863.0	523.4	1.474	24.68	727-1 727-2 727-3
776.3 866.3	524.0	1.469 6.0 7.0	24.85	728-1 728-2 728-3
775.7	523.8	1.470	25.00	729-1 729-2 729-3
772.1 889.7	521.4	1.497	25.51	730-1 730-2 730-3
785.2 874.3	533.7	1.472 5.0 8.0	25.85	731-1 731-2 731-3
779.4 869.2	528.5	1.460 6.0 9.0	26.17	732-1 732-2 732-3
774.2 863.6	522.2	1.472	24.85	733-1 733-2 733-3
776.9	523.8	1.480	25.51	734-1 734-2 734-3
779.3 869.0	527.9	1.480	25.34	735-1 735-2 735-3
774.8 863.5	524.1	1.481	25.51	736-1 736-2 736-3
774.4 862.6	523.3	1.476	25.34	737-1 737-2 737-3
778.6 865.8	528.1	1.477	25.34	738-1 738-2 738-3
774.8 870.0	523.9	1.479	25.00	739-1 739-2 739-3
776.2 865.2	524.6	1.467 4.0 6.0	24.85	740-1 740-2 740-3
780.0 869.2	529.7	1.469 0.0 3.0	24.85	741-1 741-2 741-3
774.9	523.2		26.34	742-1 742-2 742-3
780.6 869.5	529.2	1.474 4.0	26.34	743-1 743-2 743-3
770.8 860.0	519.5	1.478	25.00	744-1 744-2 744-3
779.3 863.8	527.5	1.483	25.68	745-1

374

						745-2
						745-3
779.8	869.2	528.9	1.472		24.51	746-1
						746-2
						746-3
781.1	870.5	529.1	1.475		26.00	747-1
			6.0	10.0		747-2
						747-3
774.1	863.4	523.7	1.470		25.17	748-1
			0.0	0.0		748-2
						748-3
		525.2				749-1
						749-2
						749-3
778.9	865.3	529.8	1.472		25.85	750-1
			3.0	5.0		750-2
						750-3
777.2	868.1	526.6	1.470		25.17	751-1
			2.0	3.0		751-2
						751-3
784.7	873.5	533.9	1.472		25.85	752-1
			0.0	1.0		752-2
						752-3
783.8	874.6	533.2	1.471		26.00	753-1
			2.0	4.0		753-2
						753-3
786.3	875.2	535.0	1.472		25.85	754-1
			5.0	4.0		754-2
						754-3
779.0		526.4	1.467		25.00	755-1
			1.0	3.0		755-2
						755-3
784.3	872.0	533.2	1.473		26.68	756-1
			0.0	9.0		756-2
						756-3
776.9	868.1	524.9	1.471		25.17	757-1
			-1.0	0.0		757-2
						757-3
782.3	872.5	529.8	1.471		26.00	758-1
			4.0	5.0		758-2
						758-3
780.7	871.0	528.1	1.483		26.68	759-1
			4.0	7.0		759-2
						759-3
784.6	874.0	532.5	1.421		26.34	763-1
			6.0			763-2
						763-3
785.3	873.0	532.4	1.470		25.34	764-1
			4.0	6.0		764-2
						764-3
782.1	872.7	531.1	1.476			765-1
			6.0	10.0		765-2
						765-3
784.2	872.2	532.5	1.474			766-1
			7.0	7.0		766-2
						766-3
798.7		526.2				429-1
						429-2
						429-3
800.2	891.2	529.5	1.480		25.51	430-1
						430-2

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802.0	529.9				
801.9 901.6	527.3	1.494		26.00	
		11.0	26.0		
800.6 890.5	531.1	1.488		25.68	
801.0 894.1	526.8	1.472		25.00	
			0.0		
800.7 893.5	530.2	1.487		26.68	
		0.0	8.0		
801.9 895.4	529.3	1.481		25.00	
792.9 886.3	522.6				
800.2 892.2	530.6	1.485		25.51	
802.3 894.8	527.6	1.485		25.00	
801.8 894.8	531.4	1.474		26.34	
		3.0			
805.6 901.8	531.6	1.482		26.00	
		5.0	13.0		
798.6 888.3	531.2	1.483		25.68	
		-3.0	0.0		
797.9 890.8	527.4	1.472		24.85	
		5.0	6.0		
799.6 895.1	523.9	1.475		25.34	
		6.0	9.0		
804.7 896.3	529.7	1.487			
		0.0			

***** DATA FOR BATTERY S/N 32,33 *****

789.6	377.1	1.452			257.6	271.6	1.494	26.92	26.34	26.34	820-1
28.	24.	31.	-3.	13.	19.	17.	18.	27.			820-2
3.	54.	15.									820-3
799.6	887.0	1.452			259.6	279.1	1.489	26.92	25.95	26.67	821-1
22.	25.	43.	1.	20.	25.	17.	21.	42.	1.00	172.0	245.0
3.	48.	24.									821-3
795.7	898.2	1.454			258.6	274.2	1.490	30.92	27.17	26.34	822-1
12.	15.	12.	0.	8.	8.	2.	7.	20.			822-2

3.	29.	2.																822-3
793.3	881.0	1.443			257.1	274.4	1.488	7.00	26.34	26.34								823-1
9.	13.	21.	0.	16.	19.	8.	13.	28.	.09	173.5	238.0							823-2
3.	109.	0.																823-3
795.4	883.1	1.440			258.4	275.6	1.493	6.75	26.17	26.17								824-1
7.	12.	18.	5.	37.	33.	24.	22.	45.	.10	176.0	237.0							824-2
3.	109.	0.																824-3
793.5	880.7	1.458			256.5	276.3		30.67	27.00									825-1
12.	15.	19.																825-2
3.	29.	2.																825-3
795.2	882.9	1.444			255.7	275.1	1.493	23.50	26.00	25.50								826-1
11.	14.	17.	9.	26.	25.	19.	16.	31.										826-2
3.	87.	0.																826-3
795.2	882.9	1.455			255.4	277.7	1.486	29.75	26.34	25.50								827-1
4.	7.	9.	-6.	12.	7.	2.	4.	14.										827-2
3.	29.	2.																827-3
794.7	882.6	1.455			256.1	276.1	1.487	30.10	26.51	25.83								828-1
8.	12.	15.	.2.	10.	10.	6.	6.	15.										828-2
3.	29.	2.																828-3
791.5	879.5	1.459			255.8	273.2	1.485	29.90	26.51	25.83								829-1
9.	12.	12.	-1.	10.	10.	5.	8.	19.										829-2
3.	29.	2.																829-3
797.4	885.2	1.455			258.9	275.9	1.494	29.58	27.34	26.33								830-1
10.	13.	11.	-7.	8.	9.	6.	8.	22.										830-2
3.	29.	2.																830-3
795.4	883.0	1.458			257.8	275.4	1.488	6.00	27.17	27.00								831-1
20.	19.	20.	-2.	12.	15.		15.	31.	10.00	173.0	248.0							831-2
3.	45.	25.																831-3
792.2	879.8				255.7	273.2												832-1
																		832-2
																		832-3
3.	69.																	833-1
797.4	884.9	1.455			258.2	277.0	1.485	29.25	26.68	26.00								833-2
17.	18.	17.	0.	11.	11.	9.	9.	19.										833-3
3.	29.	2.																834-1
794.2	881.9	1.456			256.9	275.2	1.486	29.42	26.68	26.00								834-2
7.	7.	11.	0.	8.	10.	6.	9.	18.										834-3
3.	29.	2.																835-1
793.9	881.3	1.458			257.4	275.1	1.487	29.10	27.17	26.17								835-2
11.	13.	20.	-2.	10.	10.	8.	8.	17.										835-3
3.	29.	2.																836-1
792.0	879.5	1.450			256.1	274.6	1.487	25.00	26.85	26.17								836-2
9.	12.	18.	2.	16.	18.	19.	20.	39.										836-3
3.	29.	2.																837-1
794.3	881.1	1.454			255.4	276.4	1.487	24.83	26.85	26.00								837-2
16.	16.	23.	3.	14.	15.	10.	10.	22.										837-3
3.	29.	2.																838-1
792.0	879.6	1.459			258.3	271.9		24.67	27.34	26.50								838-2
14.	16.	18.	2.	11.	10.													838-3
3.	29.	2.																839-1
791.2	878.4	1.454			259.1	270.7	1.486	26.83	26.51	26.50								839-2
14.	16.	23.	0.	14.	18.	4.	12.	29.										839-3
3.	54.	15.																840-1
790.4	877.4	1.456			255.9	272.7	1.485	26.75	26.34	26.17								840-2
30.	32.	31.	2.	21.	20.	17.	22.	40.										840-3
3.	54.	15.																841-1
790.1	877.7	1.451			253.4	274.6	1.490	23.50	26.34	25.67								841-2
19.	17.	27.	3.	15.	15.	12.	10.	24.										841-3
3.	24.	2.																842-1
791.0	878.7	1.451			254.6	274.5	1.486	23.33	26.51	25.83								842-2
11.	12.	16.	-7.	10.	7.	6.	10.	26.										842-3
3.	29.	2.																

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796.9	884.6	1.456			256.1	277.0	1.487	24.17	26.34	25.67		843-1
13.	13.	19.	-7.	11.	9.	7.	6.	16.				843-2
3.	29.	2.										843-3
794.2	881.8				256.8	276.0						844-1
3.	109.											844-2
790.0	877.5	1.454			255.4	272.6	1.485	27.33	26.68	25.83		844-3
6.	7.	12.	0.	8.	10.	5.	6.	15.				845-1
3.	29.	2.										845-2
					255.7	270.5						845-3
3.												846-1
795.0	882.6	1.446			257.1	278.1	1.486	6.00	26.17	26.17		846-2
13.	12.	14.	2.	14.	16.	16.	9.	21.	.10	177.	245.	846-3
3.	91.	17.										847-1
794.7	881.8	1.449			256.6	276.7	1.483	25.33	26.00	26.00		847-2
20.	24.	25.	0.	17.	18.	17.	12.	25.				847-3
3.	67.	2.										848-1
791.6	878.8	1.448			257.5	273.8	1.486	25.33	26.68	26.50		848-2
25.	26.	24.	0.	12.	14.	8.	15.	29.				848-3
3.	67.	2.										849-1
797.6	885.3	1.450			258.5	277.9	1.491	27.33	27.17	26.17		849-2
13.	15.	21.	2.	11.	10.	5.	14.	30.				849-3
3.	29.	2.										850-1
792.2	879.8	1.454			256.6	275.0	1.487	27.50	27.00	26.17		850-2
13.	14.	23.	2.	13.	13.	9.	11.	24.				850-3
3.	29.	2.										851-1
793.2	881.1	1.447			258.2	273.2	1.492	25.00	26.85	26.83		851-2
20.	19.	32.	-9.	10.	12.	18.	16.	31.				851-3
3.	54.	15.										852-1
795.8	883.4	1.451			258.1	275.9	1.496	27.50	27.17	26.33		852-2
13.	15.	18.	2.	13.	13.	8.	11.	27.				852-3
3.	29.	2.										853-1
					256.1	273.2						853-2
3.	29.											853-3
794.3	881.3	1.444			257.6	273.3	1.498	5.75	26.17	26.17		854-1
18.	15.	26.	5.	54.	44.	20.	24.	50.	.19	177.0	236.0	854-2
3.	91.	17.										854-3
795.2	885.0	1.449			255.1	276.7	1.484	24.83	25.85	25.67		855-1
12.	14.	17.	2.	14.	13.	11.	11.	24.				855-2
5.	55.	15.										855-3
794.9	882.6	1.453			257.8	275.2	1.489	27.25	26.85	25.83		856-1
12.	16.	11.	2.	9.	10.	5.	10.	20.				856-2
5.	30.	2.										856-3
801.1	880.5	1.448			259.8	279.2	1.490	27.17	26.85	25.83		857-1
10.	15.	22.	3.	14.	15.	18.	13.	26.				857-2
5.	30.	2.										857-3
794.6	881.9	1.444			257.6	275.6	1.486	5.67	26.00	26.34		858-1
9.	12.	21.	0.	24.	24.	14.	12.	24.	.19	174.0	240.0	858-2
5.	92.	17.										858-3
793.4	881.1	1.445			258.3	273.5	1.484	23.75	25.85	25.67		859-1
14.	14.	15.	0.	8.	10.	8.	9.	22.				859-2
5.	55.	15.										859-3
793.1	881.0	1.452			256.4	274.5	1.488	27.10	26.34	25.67		860-1
5.	5.	7.	4.	13.	14.	7.	6.	16.				860-2
5.	30.	2.										860-3
791.1	877.9	1.450			257.9	271.9	1.484	24.17	26.17	26.00		861-1
18.	18.	21.	6.	10.	13.	11.	10.	23.				861-2
5.	55.	15.										861-3
790.9	878.5	1.451			256.5	272.5	1.482	27.00	26.85	26.17		862-1
												862-2
												862-3
												863-1

6.	9.	10.	0.	4.	5.	1.	8.	16.		862-2		
5.	30.	2.								863-3		
792.9	830.1	1.441			256.2	275.5	1.488	5.33	26.85	25.68	864-1	
7.	8.	20.	3.	24.	25.	13.	12.	26.	.90	172.0	243.0	864-2
5.	109.	1.										864-3
790.9	878.5	1.446			258.9	272.1	1.488	27.00	27.00	26.50		865-1
4.	8.	18.	0.	5.	6.	5.	6.	15.				865-2
5.	30.	2.										865-3
796.7	884.5	1.459			261.7	273.5	1.497	26.83	25.85	26.40		866-1
10.	10.	15.	2.	11.	10.	8.	17.	20.				866-2
5.	30.	2.										866-3
793.0	880.7	1.441			257.9	275.1	1.487	27.50	27.00	26.33		867-1
8.	11.	13.	2.	10.	11.	6.	8.	19.				867-2
5.	30.	2.										867-3
793.2	881.7	1.445			257.6	275.8	1.486	23.75	26.17	26.17		868-1
23.	21.	19.	0.	16.	14.	10.	14.	29.				868-2
5.	70.	0.										868-3
795.2	883.1	1.448			259.4	276.1	1.487	27.50	27.00	26.00		869-1
11.	13.	20.	2.	10.	11.	10.	10.	20.				869-2
5.	30.	2.										869-3
795.3	883.1	1.449			257.4	276.8	1.485	27.42	26.68	26.00		870-1
10.	14.	24.	2.	8.	10.	10.	10.	24.				870-2
5.	30.	2.										870-3
793.7	881.2	1.447			257.4	274.5	1.484	3.33	26.85	26.00		871-1
14.	15.	19.	3.	9.	11.	8.	10.	21.				871-2
5.	30.	2.										871-3
789.3	877.4	1.449			255.6	271.8	1.489	23.33	26.17	25.83		872-1
16.	18.	17.	0.	11.	13.	11.	10.	24.				872-2
5.	55.	15.										872-3
797.7	884.7	1.448			263.2	272.5	1.496	3.25	27.34	26.33		873-1
10.	12.	23.	0.	8.	9.	6.	8.	22.				873-2
5.	30.	3.										873-3
795.0	882.2	1.442			259.4	273.7	1.489	2.63	27.17	26.17		874-1
4.	8.	10.	-1.	6.	7.	5.	6.	17.				874-2
5.	30.	3.										874-3
797.2	885.6				257.4	277.3						875-1
5.	55.											875-2
796.6	883.8	1.450			258.7	274.3		5.25	26.00			875-3
14.	16.	21.										876-1
5.	9.	17.										876-2
796.8	884.2	1.443			259.1	274.6	1.492	2.92	27.34	26.33		877-1
10.	14.	23.	2.	9.	10.	6.	9.	23.				877-2
5.	30.	3.										877-3
795.0	882.2	1.439			256.3	275.6	1.486	3.00	26.34	25.50		878-1
10.	10.	19.	4.	10.	13.	7.	10.	20.				878-2
5.	30.	3.										878-3
793.5	881.5	1.446			257.1	274.2	1.482	22.83	26.00	25.33		879-1
8.	13.	10.	2.	6.	8.	5.	9.	18.				879-2
5.	55.	15.										879-3
792.6	880.1	1.444			259.5	271.9	1.495	3.00	27.17	26.50		880-1
8.	12.	19.	1.	8.	9.	6.	8.	17.	8.00	169.0	243.0	880-2
5.	30.	3.										880-3
792.1	879.9	1.448			258.5	273.3	1.492	3.17	27.17	26.33		881-1
14.	16.	23.	4.	12.	14.	9.	10.	24.				881-2
5.	30.	3.										881-3
795.2	884.4	1.447			257.4	275.8	1.486	97.50	26.34	25.60		882-1
7.	1.	12.	4.	14.	16.	10.	12.	24.	.20	174.0	236.0	882-2
5.												882-3
792.2	880.3	1.444			258.8	271.8	1.490	26.50	26.51	26.00		883-1
9.	12.	18.	6.	21.	21.	15.	14.	28.				883-2

5.	78.	10.				257.7	273.5	1.486	3.17	26.51	25.67	883-3
791.9	879.6	1.445										884-1
10.	7.	12.	1.	6.	7.	4.	8.	15.				884-2
5.	30.	3.										884-3
795.4	882.3	1.445				258.6	274.7	1.489	5.10	26.00	26.17	885-1
13.	13.	19.	2.	24.	24.	14.	12.	24.				885-2
5.	92.	17.										885-3
796.4	884.0	1.440				258.2	276.2	1.486	2.75	26.68	25.83	887-1
13.	14.	15.	3.	9.	10.	5.	8.	16.				887-2
5.	30.	3.										887-3
793.3	880.5	1.452				257.1	275.1	1.491	.50	27.00	26.33	888-1
13.	13.	22.	4.	12.	16.	8.	11.	22.	12.00	168.0	248.0	888-2
5.	30.	3.										888-3
793.2	880.9	1.447				257.2	274.3	1.485	22.58	26.68	26.50	889-1
16.	18.	18.	-1.	9.	10.	20.	8.	17.				889-2
5.	68.	2.										889-3
795.0	882.6	1.447				257.6	276.3	1.486	31.33	26.34	25.83	890-1
14.	15.	14.	0.	15.	15.	10.	13.	29.				890-2
5.	55.	15.										890-3
796.2	883.3	1.445				258.2	275.7	1.490	31.17	26.51	26.33	892-1
16.	19.	21.	-1.	11.	13.	10.	13.	28.				892-2
5.	55.	15.										892-3
792.3	880.4	1.449				256.8	274.4	1.492	30.25	26.51	26.17	893-1
27.	24.	22.	0.	11.	13.	12.	16.	32.				893-2
5.	55.	15.										893-3
795.8	883.3	1.450				259.1	273.8	1.489	4.75	26.17	26.17	894-1
10.	10.	15.	1.	22.	22.	11.	9.	22.	4.16	174.0	241.0	894-2
5.	110.	0.										894-3
792.1	879.3	1.443				257.3	273.9	1.489	30.17	26.34	26.33	895-1
20.	18.	23.	-2.	13.	16.	14.	15.	31.				895-2
3.	53.	15.										895-3
794.3	881.7	1.439				256.7	275.1	1.493	30.00	26.51	26.33	896-1
20.	20.	26.	2.	22.	24.	26.	25.	50.				896-2
3.	53.	15.										896-3
793.7	880.9	1.445				257.4	274.5	1.490	2.67	27.17	26.67	898-1
8.	8.	16.	0.	13.	16.	8.	15.	27.	2.00	169.0	240.0	898-2
3.	28.	3.										898-3
796.3	884.1	1.447				257.0	275.6	1.493	3.58	26.34	26.51	899-1
9.	7.	23.	-1.	42.	33.	21.	18.	39.				899-2
3.	108.	0.										899-3
795.8	883.1	1.446				256.9	276.1	1.492	29.90	26.68	26.50	900-1
9.	10.	11.	-12.	9.	11.	9.	10.	23.				900-2
3.	53.	15.										900-3
793.7	881.5	1.438				258.4	273.5	1.491	2.75	27.17	26.33	901-1
9.	9.	21.	4.	12.	16.	12.	16.	30.				901-2
3.	28.	3.										901-3
794.6	882.0	1.444				260.1	273.2	1.488	3.50	26.68	26.68	902-1
5.	8.	15.	-5.	22.	20.	10.	9.	23.				902-2
3.	108.	0.										902-3
795.1	882.3	1.444				259.3	273.2	1.493	29.67	26.85	26.67	903-1
20.	18.	26.	-10.	20.	23.	2.	20.	44.				903-2
3.	53.	15.										903-3
791.2	878.5	1.447				258.1	270.6	1.486	29.53	26.85	26.67	904-1
18.	16.	17.	-9.	9.	12.	10.	14.	29.				904-2
3.	53.	15.										904-3
790.7	877.3	1.445				256.6	272.1	1.486	2.17	27.17	26.33	905-1
9.	11.	18.	5.	9.	10.	4.	6.	15.				905-2
3.	28.	3.										905-3
797.9	877.4	1.442				253.5	275.7	1.491	27.35	26.85	26.34	906-1
5.	5.	8.	2.	19.	17.	12.	10.	22.				906-2
3.												906-3

797.2	886.1	1.443			258.2	272.8	1.500	23.90	26.85	26.51	907-1
14.	17.	24.	7.	28.	27.	28.	24.	48.			907-2
3.	86.	0.									907-3
794.3	881.6	1.446			255.8	274.8	1.484	29.50	25.85	25.67	908-1
18.	18.	19.	0.	10.	12.	8.	12.	28.			908-2
3.	53.	15.									908-3
793.1	881.0	1.445			257.1	273.6	1.483	1.90	27.00	26.33	909-1
13.	12.	10.	0.	9.	10.	8.	10.	21.			909-2
3.	28.	4.									909-3
790.8	879.1	1.441			256.1	272.4	1.486	1.83	26.85	26.00	910-1
14.	16.	27.	7.	17.	19.	16.	21.	38.			910-2
3.	28.	3.									910-3
795.0	882.6	1.439			257.5	274.2	1.487	1.75	27.17	25.83	911-1
10.	12.	17.	25.	23.	24.	17.	18.	33.	3.00	169.0	245.0 911-2
3.	28.	3.									911-3
792.4	880.3	1.446			254.6	274.2	1.483	4.17	26.17	25.83	912-1
14.	14.	18.	0.	11.	13.	12.	13.	24.			912-2
3.	53.	16.									912-3
795.5	882.6	1.443			258.9	274.2	1.487	1.58	27.51	26.50	913-1
9.	9.	19.	0.	6.	9.	6.	9.	29.			913-2
3.	28.	3.									913-3
796.6	884.5	1.442			257.2	276.8	1.493	4.00	26.17	26.00	914-1
19.	20.	25.	2.	28.	34.	38.	32.	67.			914-2
3.	53.	16.									914-3
795.2	883.7	1.442			257.1	274.9	1.489	27.17	26.34	25.68	915-1
9.	12.	17.	8.	24.	24.	20.	18.	32.			915-2
3.											915-3
796.3	883.9	1.450			256.6	278.5	1.489	1.50	27.34	26.50	916-1
11.	13.	21.	2.	9.	12.	8.	9.	20.			916-2
4.	27.	3.									916-3
791.5	879.7	1.441			255.5	274.9	1.492	27.17	26.17	25.68	917-1
9.	8.	10.	3.	10.	10.	8.	9.	17.			917-2
4.											917-3
796.2	883.2	1.448			257.6	275.4	1.486	1.33	26.51	25.67	918-1
11.	10.	20.	0.	10.	10.	5.	8.	18.			918-2
4.	27.	3.									918-3
794.5	882.4	1.447			257.1	274.6	1.482	4.42	27.00	26.00	919-1
8.	10.	13.	2.	8.	10.	6.	7.	16.			919-2
4.	27.	3.									919-3
796.9	884.9	1.450			257.3	276.4	1.485	4.50	25.85	25.83	920-1
14.	14.	26.	0.	16.	20.	17.	16.	30.			920-2
4.	52.	16.									920-3
789.2	877.2	1.447			255.4	272.6	1.489		26.51	26.00	921-1
9.	11.	13.	5.	16.	17.	12.	12.	24.			921-2
4.											921-3
793.6	881.4	1.449			256.1	273.3	1.490	4.33	26.68	26.50	922-1
16.	18.	21.	-8.	9.	13.	2.	14.	28.			922-2
4.	52.	16.									922-3
796.5	884.6	1.445			255.5	277.7	1.489	4.17	25.68	25.67	923-1
24.	24.	30.	3.	24.	30.	27.	23.	44.			923-2
4.	52.	16.									923-3
791.6	879.2	1.451			259.5	270.5	1.487	3.33	26.34	26.51	924-1
5.	9.	11.	-2.	15.	17.	10.	11.	22.	.16	178.0	236.0 924-2
4.	89.	17.									924-3
793.7	881.6	1.452			258.7	273.0	1.496	4.17	26.00	25.83	925-1
11.	13.	25.	-7.	9.	12.	10.	9.	20.			925-2
4.	52.	16.									925-3
794.3	881.7	1.444			257.8	274.1	1.485	3.00	26.85	25.85	926-1
11.	11.	15.	-2.	23.	22.	8.	7.	19.	.12	173.0	241.0 926-2
4.	52.	55.									926-3
795.4	884.2	1.446			257.8	276.1	1.484	4.10	26.34	26.17	927-1

12.	14.	20.	-3.	11.	15.	9.	10.	27.		927-2		
4.	52.	16.								927-3		
795.9	883.9	1.445			257.6	276.1	1.497	3.90	26.17	26.50	928-1	
28.	23.	33.	-5.	16.	19.	24.	22.	49.			928-2	
4.	52.	16.									928-3	
793.7	881.9	1.452			259.8	274.7	1.488	3.83	26.68	26.50	929-1	
12.	13.	19.	-10.	8.	10.	9.	11.	23.			929-2	
4.	52.	16.									929-3	
798.5	886.2	1.445			258.3	277.7	1.481	2.75	25.50	25.51	930-1	
13.	13.	25.	4.	23.	22.	10.	16.	32.	13	172.0	244.0	930-2
4.	52.	55.										930-3
792.1	880.3	1.446			254.2	276.3	1.487	26.67	26.17	25.68		931-1
9.	10.	17.	5.	15.	15.	10.	10.	22.				931-2
4.	75.	10.										931-3
790.6	878.2	1.447			257.3	272.1	1.490	26.10	25.85	25.83		932-1
6.	9.	9.	3.	10.	10.	9.	9.	16.				932-2
4.												932-3
795.5	883.0	1.444			258.3	275.7	1.495	3.67	26.68	26.33		933-1
18.	19.	22.	0.	22.	27.	27.	23.	46.				933-2
4.	52.	16.										933-3
791.6	879.0	1.451			257.4	272.0	1.487	3.67	26.17	26.17		934-1
18.	16.	26.	-5.	13.	17.	12.	13.	27.				934-2
4.	52.	16.										934-3
797.6	885.6	1.452			258.6	278.1	1.494	26.17	27.51	27.00		935-1
10.	8.	9.	0.	9.	10.	8.	8.	18.				935-2
4.												935-3
795.8	883.6	1.447			258.3	276.6	1.492	3.50	26.85	26.50		936-1
18.	16.	30.	-8.	17.	18.	5.	18.	27.				936-2
4.	52.	16.										936-3
795.6	883.3	1.451			258.6	274.9	1.485	3.33	26.00	25.83		938-1
10.	14.	20.	-6.	12.	16.	12.	10.	26.				938-2
4.	52.	16.										938-3
793.0	881.2	1.439			256.2	276.7	1.483	3.10	26.00	26.00		939-1
16.	13.	28.	-9.	8.	11.	9.	10.	24.				939-2
4.	52.	16.										939-3
794.5	882.4	1.437			256.7	275.1		3.00	25.17	24.83		940-1
14.	17.	28.	1.	15.	11.							940-2
4.	52.	16.										940-3
794.6	882.8	1.446			257.5	274.4	1.484	2.83	25.68	25.67		941-1
14.	14.	25.	0.	15.	18.	16.	13.	30.				941-2
4.	52.	16.										941-3
791.8	879.9	1.446			258.9	271.2	1.487	2.42	25.51	26.33		942-1
16.	21.	23.	-8.	11.	14.	5.	9.	23.				942-2
4.	52.	16.										942-3
791.2	878.6	1.449			257.6	274.0	1.490	2.33	26.85	26.67		943-1
18.	17.	25.	0.	8.	10.	10.	10.	23.				943-2
4.	52.	16.										943-3
794.0	881.5	1.447			258.9	273.7	1.490	2.00	26.68	27.00		944-1
16.	16.	25.	-2.	11.	14.	14.	16.	28.				944-2
4.	52.	16.										944-3
795.0	882.6	1.447			257.3	276.9	1.491	1.67	26.85	27.17		945-1
16.	23.	24.	-3.	12.	15.	10.	16.	31.	8.00	175.0	248.0	945-2
4.	52.	16.										945-3
789.0	878.5	1.444			259.1	270.2	1.480	1.50	26.17	26.50		946-1
23.	5.	6.	-11.	6.	8.	11.	4.	11.				946-2
4.	52.	16.										946-3
794.2	882.9	1.441			255.7	277.6	1.486	26.00	25.17	24.83		947-1
11.	14.	16.	0.	19.	20.	14.	13.	26.				947-2
4.												947-3
791.8	879.4	1.455			259.2	274.3	1.490	2.50	25.68	26.60		948-1
13.	11.	23.	-5.	24.	22.	11.	11.	24.	1.18	176.0	239.0	948-2

4.	89.	17.																	948-4
794.1	881.8	1.446			258.2	274.5	1.489	1.42	26.34	26.67									949-1
4.	18.	24.	0.	12.	16.	8.	15.	32.	3.00	169.0	245.0								949-2
4.	52.	19.																	949-3
795.7	883.1	1.445			258.3	276.6	1.492	1.33	25.85	26.50									950-1
14.	21.	28.	3.	24.	30.	28.	23.	48.											950-2
4.	52.	16.																	950-3
796.0	883.6	1.451			260.9	275.4	1.489	2.17	26.34	26.68									951-1
15.	17.	27.	-2.	27.	25.	16.	14.	31.											951-2
4.	89.	17.																	951-3
794.2	881.8	1.455			257.6	274.8	1.495	1.00	26.85	27.00									952-1
24.	21.	34.	1.	16.	20.	19.	20.	37.											952-2
4.	49.	16.																	952-3
797.3	884.7	1.451			260.9	274.7	1.496	1.83	27.51	27.34									953-1
17.	16.	24.	-12.	33.	22.	20.	15.	37.											953-2
4.	104.	0.																	953-3
		1.452			259.1	274.9	1.499	.67	27.00	27.17									954-1
26.	27.	36.	0.	21.	25.	20.	24.	48.											954-2
4.	49.	16.																	954-3
		1.453			259.2	274.4	1.490	.50	26.34	27.00									955-1
32.	35.	38.	-4.	19.	25.	19.	22.	45.											955-2
4.	49.	16.																	955-3
796.0	883.4	1.451			259.6	274.5	1.508	1.17	27.17	26.85									956-1
13.	12.	22.	1.	13.	13.	12.	4.	26.											956-2
4.	49.	33.																	956-3
794.8	882.6	1.460			255.7	278.2	1.499	1.67	27.85	28.51									957-1
12.	9.	18.	-25.	1.	10.	14.	13.	39.	.16	188.0	242.0								957-2
4.	49.	55.																	957-3
794.1	881.8	1.451			259.1	274.2	1.495	25.00	27.00	26.68									958-1
10.	10.	15.	1.	13.	12.	14.	12.	22.											958-2
4.	49.	33.																	958-3
796.1	883.2	1.479			259.5	274.8	1.498	24.83	26.00	27.17									959-1
15.	17.	24.	-1.	13.	14.	14.	19.	38.											959-2
4.	49.	33.																	959-3
797.9	885.5	1.452			259.6	275.1	1.496	24.42	26.85	26.68									960-1
9.	12.	18.	1.	11.	12.	12.	10.	22.											960-2
4.	49.	33.																	960-3
795.4	883.0	1.451			259.1	275.1	1.496	24.33	27.51	27.17									961-1
7.	10.	12.	-2.	12.	12.	14.	15.	30.											961-2
4.	49.	33.																	961-3
798.0	885.5	1.450			258.8	275.0	1.490	24.10	26.85	26.68									962-1
11.	15.	19.	2.	14.	14.	12.	15.	29.											962-2
4.	49.	33.																	962-3
794.8	886.2	1.449			256.3	274.5	1.489	23.17	26.51	26.17									461-1
10.	9.	19.	4.	14.	24.	5.	6.	21.	2.40	175.0	240.0								461-2
3.	90.	16.																	461-3

810.7	902.5	1.446			260.2	273.1	1.485	23.42	26.68	26.17									464-1
6.	6.	10.	2.	11.	12.	4.	7.	18.	.70	175.2	237.0								464-2
3.	90.	16.																	464-3
795.6	887.0	1.444			257.3	275.7	1.483	23.58	26.00	25.68									465-1
10.	11.	22.	12.	18.	22.	15.	13.	25.	.50	173.0	237.0								465-2
3.	90.	15.																	465-3
803.0	894.3	1.448			255.0	272.4	1.482	24.17	26.51	26.00									466-1
8.	7.	12.	6.	23.	20.	6.	3.	15.											466-2
3.	90.	16.																	466-3

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806.5	897.2	1.456			254.5	276.8	1.484	1.83	26.68	25.33	469-1	
6.	9.	11.	0.	8.	8.	4.	5.	15.			469-2	
3.	60.	9.									469-3	
802.4	893.8	1.457			255.4	272.5	1.475	1.34	26.35	25.80	470-1	
9.	9.	12.	12.	11.	11.	5.	6.	14.			470-2	
3.	68.	1.									470-3	
811.4	903.4	1.447			255.8	278.3	1.487	24.42	26.34	26.00	471-1	
4.	4.	8.	3.	19.	15.	6.	7.	19.			471-2	
3.	90.	16.									471-3	
802.1	893.4	1.458			255.1	272.1	1.482	1.50	27.00	25.83	472-1	
13.	14.	12.	5.	10.	9.	13.	7.	15.			472-2	
3.	60.	9.									472-3	
793.8	885.7	1.446			255.3	276.2	1.487	24.83	26.85	26.51	473-1	
8.	9.	24.	8.	23.	19.	17.	14.	28.	.80	177.5	240.0	473-2
3.	90.	16.										473-3
807.5	899.7	1.459			261.9	271.9	1.501	25.67	27.68	27.17	475-1	
11.	13.	20.	3.	25.	18.	12.	7.	22.			475-2	
4.	86.	16.									475-3	
807.7	890.1	1.464			259.3	272.2	1.496	25.33	27.51	27.34	476-1	
12.	12.	20.	2.	14.	20.	10.	7.	23.	3.30	181.5	234.0	476-2
4.	86.	16.										476-3
807.9	897.7	1.458			261.4	272.8		1.42	28.68	27.33	477-1	
11.	13.	21.	-13.	2.	2.	4.	6.	18.	14.00	180.0	245.0	477-2
4.	56.	9.										477-3
808.4	900.7	1.451			257.4	274.6	1.487	25.22	26.51	26.34	478-1	
4.	4.	6.	2.	10.	12.	2.	3.	14.	1.70	176.0	238.0	478-2
4.	86.	16.										478-3
801.1	892.4	1.472			255.1	272.4		1.17	29.00	27.67	479-1	
18.	6.	14.	-12.	0.	0.	6.	6.	17.	19.00	182.0	245.0	479-2
4.	56.	9.										479-3
809.7	901.7	1.455			259.8	271.9	1.486	26.25	27.34	27.00	480-1	
6.	9.	12.	2.	11.	14.	6.	4.	14.			480-2	
4.	86.	16.									480-3	
809.0	900.8	1.461			261.4	272.9	1.498	26.50	27.68	27.34	481-1	
5.	8.	10.	-1.	8.	12.	4.	3.	14.			481-2	
4.	86.	16.									481-3	
808.3	899.7	1.455			257.8	276.1	1.485	27.00	26.68	26.34	482-1	
3.	3.	4.	0.	8.	9.	2.	3.	9.			482-2	
4.	86.	16.									482-3	
804.9	896.3	1.456			259.3	270.9	1.486	26.67	27.17	26.85	483-1	
7.	7.	10.	2.	12.	11.	4.	3.	12.			483-2	
4.	86.	16.									483-3	
805.2	897.4	1.451			256.4	273.9	1.493	27.25	28.00	27.51	484-1	
5.	9.	15.	-1.	9.	18.	13.	7.	24.			484-2	
4.	86.	16.									484-3	
801.7	893.5	1.456			254.1	274.4	1.492	28.67	28.17	26.85	485-1	
9.	8.	12.	-2.	7.	12.	10.	6.	27.			485-2	
4.	86.	16.									485-3	
808.5	900.0	1.460			256.5	275.7	1.483	29.00	26.68	26.00	487-1	
10.	9.	9.	2.	13.	9.	1.	3.	12.			487-2	
4.	86.	16.									487-3	
813.0	904.6	1.457			257.6	279.0	1.484	22.67	26.35	26.51	488-1	
7.	7.	14.	2.	8.	18.	9.	6.	19.	2.10	176.0	246.0	488-2
4.											488-3	
808.3	899.7	1.470			258.8	274.4	1.491	1.00	26.00	26.83	489-1	
16.	14.	20.	0.	8.	8.	10.	7.	13.			489-2	
4.	86.	16.									489-3	
807.6	899.1	1.470			258.9	274.1	1.490	.58	27.58	26.50	491-1	

384

18.	18.	20.	0.	11.	12.	20.	0.	10.		
4.	56.	9.								
806.2	897.1	1.452			256.0	276.5	1.488	29.42	27.83	27.34
9.	9.	14.	1.	13.	20.	15.	9.	22.		
4.	90.	13.								
806.9	898.2	1.474			259.5	272.1	1.490	.33	26.17	27.00
16.	12.	17.	-2.	6.	6.	4.	2.	12.		
4.	64.	1.								

491-3
492-1
493-1
493-3
494-1
494-2
494-3

***** DATA FOR BATTERY S/N 34,35 *****

787.4	875.5	1.445		540.6	259.8	277.2	1.481	24.00	24.00	23.83	1478-1
18.	25.	33.	9.	22.	38.	23.	22.	37.			1478-2
			334.								1478-3
781.0	868.8	1.442		536.6	257.0	275.7	1.482	24.00	23.83	23.67	1479-1
16.	25.	34.	10.	22.	39.	27.	25.	42.			1479-2
			168.								1479-3
783.8	871.8	1.442		538.6	258.1	276.5	1.482	24.00	24.00	23.33	1480-1
14.	23.	24.	12.	24.	52.	22.	22.	32.			1480-2
			385.								1480-3
782.9	871.1	1.443		537.6	256.9	276.7	1.483	24.00	24.17	23.67	1481-1
18.	23.	26.	10.	22.	33.	22.	22.	35.			1481-2
			260.								1481-3
784.1	872.1	1.444		534.4	256.9	273.7	1.480	24.00	24.17	23.67	1482-1
16.	21.	26.	10.	18.	31.	20.	19.	30.			1482-2
			60.								1482-3
783.2	871.6	1.443		537.3	256.8	276.7	1.479	24.00	24.00	23.50	1483-1
10.	14.	17.	6.	18.	30.	16.	16.	26.			1483-2
			352.								1483-3
786.9	875.1	1.442		539.8	257.2	278.7	1.480	24.00	23.83	23.50	1484-1
15.	20.	21.	8.	20.	45.	19.	18.	30.			1484-2
			435.								1484-3
784.5	872.8	1.440		539.1	257.6	277.6	1.483	24.00	24.17	23.50	1485-1
16.	23.	32.	18.	38.	60.	37.	36.	52.			1485-2
			260.								1485-3
787.2	875.2	1.442		540.3	257.9	278.5	1.481	24.00	24.17	23.67	1486-1
16.	20.	26.	8.	21.	33.	21.	21.	35.			1486-2
			478.								1486-3
785.6	873.2	1.443		539.8	256.3	279.4	1.484	24.00	23.67	23.17	1487-1
17.	25.	32.	9.	35.	37.	26.	22.	38.			1487-2
			0.								1487-3
783.4	871.3	1.446		533.6	257.0	273.0	1.479	24.00	24.17	23.67	1488-1
17.	23.	29.	8.	23.	40.	22.	20.	35.			1488-2
			457.								1488-3
787.7	875.6	1.445		537.2	256.8	276.5	1.481	24.00	23.83	23.50	1489-1
14.	18.	22.	10.	23.	34.	20.	21.	28.			1489-2
			0.								1489-3
781.9	869.8	1.452		535.0	256.4	274.6	1.481	24.00	23.67	23.17	1490-1
13.	17.	20.	10.	32.	33.	23.	19.	32.			1490-2
			0.								1490-3
783.9	870.8	1.443		535.8	255.3	276.6	1.475	6.00	23.50	23.17	1491-1
13.	24.	29.	7.	21.	26.	18.	16.	29.			1491-2
			488.								1491-3
787.5	878.7	1.441		542.1	259.3	278.8	1.488	6.00	24.00	23.50	1492-1
18.	25.	33.	2.	46.	70.	46.	42.	62.			1492-2
			464.								1492-3
786.3	874.4	1.448		539.8	258.6	271.1	1.491	6.00	23.83	23.00	1493-1

16.	27.	34.	7.	32.	34.	24.	22.	36.			1493-2
			515.								1493-3
784.6	872.4	1.347					1.494		23.17		1494-1
			10.	29.	38.	48.	40.	64.			1494-2
			815.								1494-3
784.8	873.0	1.446		535.4	256.6	275.1	1.481	6.00	23.83	23.17	1495-1
19.	26.	31.	10.	35.	34.	26.	16.	36.			1495-2
			565.								1495-3
787.5	875.2	1.441		538.3	256.8	277.6	1.492	6.00	23.33	23.00	1496-1
14.	23.	27.	7.	29.	27.	32.	28.	43.			1496-2
			507.								1496-3
791.6	878.2	1.448		538.0	257.3	276.7	1.491	6.00	23.17	22.83	1497-1
19.	23.	34.	7.	26.	22.	24.	23.	34.			1497-2
			753.								1497-3
789.9	877.8	1.443		540.0	256.2	279.9	1.481	6.00	23.50	23.17	1498-1
9.	26.	27.	5.	24.	27.	20.	19.	34.			1498-2
			788.								1498-3
781.3	869.1	1.348					1.490		23.34		1499-1
			6.	22.	28.	36.	20.	50.			1499-2
			828.								1499-3
784.7	872.8	1.438		536.7	257.5	275.3	1.492	6.00	23.50	23.00	1500-1
17.	22.	42.	21.	29.	58.	54.	50.	70.	.10	163.0	242.0
			485.								1500-3
786.3	874.4	1.442		539.3	258.0	277.3	1.485	6.00	23.67	23.17	1501-1
16.	24.	35.	7.	30.	31.	22.	18.	35.			1501-2
			616.								1501-3
785.4	872.9	1.440		539.4	257.9	277.6	1.482	6.00	23.83	23.33	1502-1
16.	25.	28.	12.	42.	42.	31.	28.	44.			1502-2
			440.								1502-3
786.9	875.2	1.444		540.1	258.3	277.8	1.480	6.00	24.17	24.00	1503-1
11.	24.	31.	7.	20.	32.	22.	22.	36.			1503-2
			735.								1503-3
786.6	874.5	1.444		537.6	251.6	276.0	1.483	6.00	23.67	23.17	1504-1
4.	14.	24.	3.	28.	24.	14.	10.	25.			1504-2
			375.								1504-3
786.3	874.2	1.457		539.5	259.6	275.7		1.00			1505-1
			1008.								1505-2
											1505-3
787.1	875.3	1.448		542.5	261.4	277.1	1.483	6.00	24.33	24.00	1506-1
21.	24.	28.	9.	24.	39.	25.	24.	38.			1506-2
			714.								1506-3
786.8	875.5	1.446		538.9	255.6	279.2	1.485	6.00	23.00	23.00	1507-1
9.	16.	19.	0.01	13.	13.	12.	12.	24.			1507-2
			682.								1507-3
783.7	871.9	1.439		540.2	258.0	277.9	1.490	6.00	23.50	23.00	1508-1
16.	23.	26.	12.	34.	41.	36.	30.	43.			1508-2
			500.								1508-3
788.4	876.9	1.436		541.6	260.5	270.9	1.500	6.00	24.33	24.00	1509-1
28.	38.	43.	22.	46.	81.	66.	58.	85.			1509-2
			470.								1509-3
786.5	875.0	1.443		540.7	257.9	273.6	1.494	6.00	23.33	22.83	1510-1
23.	35.	44.	14.	44.	44.	61.	51.	85.			1510-2
			465.								1510-3
780.3	868.3	1.436		535.8	254.6	277.2	1.477	6.00	22.83	22.50	1511-1
13.	18.	24.	16.	41.	39.	35.	34.	42.			1511-2
			491.								1511-3
784.6	872.6	1.442		541.3	260.0	277.5	1.482	6.00	23.83	23.50	1512-1
14.	20.	29.	5.	28.	29.	23.	22.	36.			1512-2
			666.								1512-3
787.3	875.6	1.440		538.7	257.7	277.0	1.484	6.00	23.83	23.17	1513-1
16.	22.	21.	7.	52.	56.	48.	43.	59.			1513-2

791.6	879.9	1.437	615.	540.6	258.1	278.5	1.492	6.00	24.17	23.85	1513-2
28.	48.	53.	10.	9.	30.	54.	46.	74.			1514-1
			771.								1514-2
787.9	876.2	1.439		540.4	258.9	277.8	1.484	6.00	23.83	23.17	1514-3
16.	25.	36.	13.	44.	44.	32.	27.	49.			1515-1
			568.								1515-2
783.7	871.7	1.444		540.2	259.1	277.1	1.488	6.00	23.67	23.00	1515-3
19.	26.	27.	10.	34.	34.	26.	23.	36.			1516-1
			669.								1516-2
786.9	874.7	1.349					1.490		23.51		1516-3
			8.	24.	32.	41.	36.	55.			1517-1
			811.								1517-2
785.8	874.0	1.441		540.8	257.6	279.2	1.490	6.00	23.83	23.00	1517-3
27.	42.	48.	25.	66.	68.	67.	58.	84.			1518-1
			432.								1518-2
784.4	872.7	1.445		535.3	256.4	274.8	1.486	6.00	23.67	23.00	1518-3
20.	25.	30.	8.	24.	30.	24.	22.	35.			1519-1
			599.								1519-2
787.4	875.2	1.444		539.8	260.8	275.1	1.483	6.00	24.00	23.67	1519-3
21.	28.	31.	10.	30.	50.	30.	27.	45.			1520-1
			425.								1520-2
783.2	871.0	1.438		537.4	258.4	275.2	1.494	6.00	23.67	23.33	1520-3
22.	32.	50.	24.	54.	64.	72.	64.	90.	1.20	164.0	244.0
			547.								1521-1
788.1	876.1	1.453		539.1	258.2	276.9	1.489	6.00	23.67	22.83	1521-2
22.	23.	31.	10.	37.	38.	29.	27.	41.			1521-3
			686.								1522-1
792.6	880.3	1.437		542.7	259.0	279.0	1.495	6.00	23.50	23.17	1522-2
20.	29.	42.	22.	52.	61.	75.	66.	90.			1522-3
			409.								1523-1
787.3	875.4	1.443		538.8	256.5	278.0	1.485	6.00	23.33	23.00	1523-2
11.	15.	20.	4.	22.	20.	24.	22.	35.			1523-3
			843.								1524-1
789.0	876.7	1.444		539.9	257.6	278.1	1.476	6.00	23.33	23.17	1524-2
16.	24.	34.	1.	18.	17.	20.	18.	33.			1524-3
			712.								1525-1
787.8	875.4	1.432		537.1	259.5	273.6	1.492	6.00	23.00	23.51	1525-2
26.	47.	51.	14.	24.	38.	69.	62.	100.			1525-3
			223.								1526-1
788.3	876.2	1.435		540.0	257.2	278.6	1.489	6.00	23.00	22.83	1526-2
12.	21.	24.	8.	28.	27.	31.	28.	45.			1526-3
			605.								1527-1
790.6	878.1	1.439		539.6	257.4	278.0	1.488	6.00	23.33	23.17	1527-2
18.	27.	42.	17.	40.	37.	50.	42.	71.			1527-3
			516.								1528-1
786.8	875.4	1.453		539.3	257.3	277.9	1.486	6.00	23.83	23.50	1528-2
34.	34.	38.	9.	51.	80.	57.	50.	72.	.01	163.0	239.0
			585.								1528-3
787.2	875.2	1.455		539.7	257.8	277.9	1.478	6.00	23.83	23.50	1529-1
21.	26.	31.	9.	24.	45.	28.	26.	23.			1529-2
			607.								1529-3
794.0	881.4	1.430		540.2	257.3	278.9	1.489	6.00	23.17	23.51	1530-1
24.	36.	56.	-8.	26.	26.	46.	40.	68.			1530-2
			277.								1530-3
791.2	878.2	1.435		540.0	258.6	277.3	1.484	6.00	23.50	23.00	1531-1
10.	18.	22.	18.	43.	52.	49.	45.	67.			1531-2
			478.								1531-3
792.7	880.8	1.432		540.1	258.9	277.0	1.487	6.00	23.17	22.67	1532-1
16.	41.	54.	15.	42.	55.	75.	63.	90.	.10	163.0	239.0
			226.								1532-2
											1532-3
											1533-1
											1533-2
											1533-3

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786.9	875.0	1.440		539.1	259.3	275.9	1.485	6.00	23.67	23.33	1534-1	
16.	23.	33.	12.	32.	38.	30.	24.	34.			1534-2	
			566.								1534-3	
788.8	876.4	1.439		540.6	259.4	277.3	1.482	6.00	22.83	23.34	1535-1	
24.	35.	43.	10.	28.	34.	29.	25.	44.			1535-2	
			566.								1535-3	
790.2	878.3	1.439		537.6	257.3	276.3	1.488	6.00	23.00	22.67	1536-1	
10.	21.	38.	14.	42.	41.	49.	43.	62.			1536-2	
			535.								1536-3	
784.3	872.6						1.490		23.50		1537-1	
			8.	25.	35.	46.	39.	64.			1537-2	
			794.								1537-3	
786.4	874.6	1.440		539.2	259.3	275.9	1.488	6.00	23.83	23.00	1538-1	
12.	20.	26.	5.	28.	27.	23.	22.	34.			1538-2	
			522.								1538-3	
785.4	873.2	1.442		537.9	257.2	276.6	1.496	6.00	23.50	22.67	1539-1	
26.	25.	38.	24.	54.	64.	77.	69.	90.	1.00	169.0	239.0	1539-2
			247.									1539-3
788.8	876.8	1.441		539.1	257.5	277.6	1.477	6.00	23.67	23.50	1540-1	
13.	18.	27.	8.	24.	29.	23.	22.	34.				1540-2
			807.									1540-3
784.8	872.9	1.452				276.6	1.479	6.00	24.00	23.67	1541-1	
21.	27.	30.	11.	25.	38.	23.	24.	36.				1541-2
			709.									1541-3
788.9	876.7	1.441		539.2	259.2	276.0	1.481	6.00	23.50	23.50	1542-1	
15.	26.	36.	10.	30.	36.	30.	26.	46.				1542-2
			494.									1542-3
790.7	878.8	1.440		539.3	257.2	278.0	1.479	6.00	23.33	23.17	1543-1	
12.	24.	33.	3.	20.	18.	23.	20.	35.				1543-2
			776.									1543-3
789.8	877.7	1.437		540.1	259.3	276.9	1.488	6.00	23.50	23.00	1544-1	
8.	17.	20.	8.	27.	34.	31.	29.	46.				1544-2
			570.									1544-3
793.9	882.0	1.440		538.0	257.6	276.6	1.477	6.00	23.50	23.17	1545-1	
13.	26.	32.	6.	24.	30.	25.	20.	38.				1545-2
			669.									1545-3
784.0	871.7						1.491		23.51		1546-1	
			58.	5.	21.	28.	40.	36.	58.			1546-2
			790.									1546-3
786.8	874.7	1.442		540.0	258.1	277.6	1.477	6.00	23.33	23.17	1547-1	
13.	22.	29.	2.	19.	18.	20.	17.	33.				1547-2
			831.									1547-3
790.9	878.8	1.438		539.4	257.1	278.3	1.478	6.00	22.83	23.00	1548-1	
13.	25.	37.	7.	23.	28.	20.	18.	31.				1548-2
			610.									1548-3
791.5	879.2					276.7	1.477	6.00	23.17		1549-1	
12.	25.	35.	6.	22.	28.	24.	21.	33.				1549-2
			710.									1549-3
789.3	877.2	1.443		537.3	255.6	277.7	1.484	6.00	23.33	22.83	1550-1	
12.	22.	32.	5.	18.	19.	22.	21.	32.				1550-2
			728.									1550-3
788.8	876.7	1.443		542.0	259.8	277.8	1.487	6.00	23.00	23.00	1551-1	
16.	25.	29.	5.	26.	26.	35.	31.	52.				1551-2
			615.									1551-3
790.7	878.5	1.442		537.6	257.6	275.6	1.486	6.00	23.17	23.00	1552-1	
17.	24.	36.	5.	26.	26.	29.	26.	44.				1552-2
			718.									1552-3
793.0	880.8	1.442		541.4	259.2	278.2	1.480	6.00	23.67	23.00	1553-1	
18.	28.	32.	6.	33.	34.	30.	24.	46.				1553-2
			644.									1553-3
785.3	873.4	1.448		537.7	255.5	278.2	1.488	6.00	23.17	23.00	1554-1	

41.	45.	58.	16.	46.	56.	54.	48.	75.					1554-3
789.6	877.7	1.444	368.		540.0	258.9	276.9	1.497	6.00	23.17	23.00		1555-1
18.	18.	39.	15.	43.	41.	61.	52.	89.					1555-2
788.2	876.7	1.449	377.		537.3	255.1	278.2	1.482	6.00	22.83	22.67		1555-3
15.	20.	26.	15.	21.	21.	22.	20.	33.					1556-1
			705.										1556-2
													1556-3
													1557-1
													1557-2
													1557-3
													1558-1
													1558-2
													1558-3
790.2	878.1	1.445						1.482			23.68		1559-1
		27.	0.01	9.	13.	17.	16.	29.					1559-2
			695.										1559-3
790.2	877.8	1.452			540.8	256.9	279.8	1.474	6.00	23.33	23.50		1560-1
12.	20.	28.	7.	19.	23.	18.	18.	28.					1560-2
			811.										1560-3
784.4	872.8	1.446			534.3	256.5	274.0	1.496	6.00	23.33	23.00		1561-1
14.	25.	26.	5.	21.	22.	26.	24.	38.					1561-2
			490.										1561-3
794.3	882.0	1.453			540.6	258.7	277.7	1.483	6.00	23.50	23.00		1562-1
13.	24.	28.	8.	24.	30.	24.	22.	37.					1562-2
			868.										1562-3
788.2	876.0	1.449			539.3	256.7	278.3	1.477	6.00	23.33	23.33		1563-1
18.	27.	32.	4.	21.	21.	26.	22.	41.					1563-2
			599.										1563-3
787.3	875.0	1.446			534.2	254.2	275.5	1.487	6.00	22.83	23.00		1564-1
7.	15.	14.	3.	19.	21.	23.	20.	35.					1564-2
			598.										1564-3
793.2	880.3	1.448			540.4	258.6	277.5	1.476	6.00	23.50	23.33		1565-1
13.	16.	20.	5.	19.	23.	18.	15.	48.					1565-2
			559.										1565-3
782.6	871.1	1.453			536.4	256.9	275.3	1.475	6.00	23.17	23.17		1566-1
12.	18.	27.	4.	19.	20.	20.	17.	34.					1566-2
			862.										1566-3
788.7	877.0	1.452			539.8	258.4	277.1	1.477	6.00	23.83	23.67		1567-1
9.	13.	20.	4.	23.	26.	16.	16.	28.					1567-2
			863.										1567-3
													1568-1
													1568-2
													1568-3
789.5	877.2	1.448			538.0	259.2	274.4	1.475	6.00	23.50	23.33		1569-1
17.	26.	30.	10.	27.	32.	24.	22.	38.					1569-2
			852.										1569-3
795.1	882.8	1.450			539.4	258.9	276.8	1.479	6.00	23.83	23.00		1570-1
17.	26.	32.	9.	35.	33.	27.	22.	39.					1570-2
			800.										1570-3
791.5	880.0	1.458			537.8	258.7	274.8	1.477	6.00	23.67	23.00		1571-1
13.	17.	19.	8.	25.	24.	17.	16.	25.	25.00	161.0	251.0		1571-2
			1087.										1571-3
791.6	879.4	1.448			537.5	258.3	279.1	1.478	6.00	23.50	23.00		1572-1
10.	16.	22.	9.	22.	26.	19.	20.	28.					1572-2
			947.										1572-3
789.8	878.1	1.458			539.5	258.9	276.0	1.484	6.00	24.17	24.00		1573-1
10.	16.	22.	9.	23.	38.	22.	21.	29.					1573-2
			1022.										1573-3
													1574-1
													1574-2

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792.1	879.8	1.454		538.0	257.7	276.8	1.485	6.00	23.67	23.17	1574-
10.	27.	30.	8.	33.	31.	22.	22.	31.			1575-
				1050.							1575-
791.7	879.3	1.445		537.8	258.3	275.4	1.480	6.00	23.67	23.50	1576-
16.	26.	27.	10.	38.	38.	32.	29.	47.			1576-
				576.							1576-
790.6	877.1	1.459		538.3	257.0	277.1	1.486	6.00	23.67	23.00	1577-
14.	20.	22.	8.	27.	25.	18.	18.	28.	29.20	169.0	250.0
				973.							1577-
789.6	877.7	1.447		538.1	257.1	277.0	1.487	6.00	23.50	23.83	1578-1
18.	22.	30.	11.	28.	32.	26.	24.	40.			1578-2
				788.							1578-3
785.0	872.6	1.444					1.483		23.58		1580-1
		21.	-3.	6.	10.	14.	13.	22.			1580-2
			683.								1580-3
790.8	878.8	1.447					1.479		23.51		1581-1
		20.	-4.	5.	10.	12.	10.	19.			1581-2
			954.								1581-3
790.2	877.8						1.475		23.51		1582-1
13.	18.	19.	8.	25.	32.	18.	17.	28.			1582-2
											1582-3
786.6	874.5						1.483		22.85		1583-1
11.	15.	21.	8.	22.	26.	22.	20.	33.			1583-2
											1583-3
792.2	881.0						1.477		23.34		1584-1
16.	24.	33.	8.	30.	28.	24.	24.	36.			1584-2
											1584-3
794.3	882.6						1.479		23.34		1585-1
14.	16.	22.	7.	25.	25.	24.	23.	38.			1585-2
											1585-3
789.6	887.7						1.473		23.00		1586-1
14.	18.	24.	0.01	23.	21.	16.	14.	25.			1586-2
											1586-3
786.9	875.3	1.343					1.488		23.17		1587-1
		62.	10.	31.	38.	52.	44.	68.			1587-2
				820.							1587-3
789.1	877.6	1.350					1.491		23.51		1588-1
		50.	5.	21.	28.	43.	37.	62.			1588-2
				795.							1588-3
786.2	874.6	1.347					1.493		23.51		1589-1
		41.	6.	21.	28.	39.	43.	52.			1589-2
				810.							1589-3
791.4	879.5	1.348					1.490		23.34		1590-1
		30.	6.	19.	26.	34.	30.	46.			1590-2
				824.							1590-3
792.4	880.5	1.353					1.487		23.34		1591-1
		47.	2.	12.	17.	20.	18.	31.			1591-2
				784.							1591-3
804.7	896.1	1.447	8.7	540.8	258.6	278.2	1.483	48.00	24.67	23.68	495-1
10.	13.	21.	0.	8.	11.	16.	5.	13.			495-2
				565.							495-3
801.7	890.1	1.446	8.9	540.9	258.9	278.0		48.00			496-1
									9.00	157.0	237.0
				372.							496-2
											496-3
795.4	887.7	1.443	8.8	536.1	257.4	274.4	1.481	48.00	24.50	23.68	497-1
11.	13.	19.	2.	10.	12.	9.	6.	14.			497-2
				323.							497-3

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799.5	891.8	1.446	8.7	537.1	257.3	275.3	1.475	48.00	24.17	23.34	498-1	
6.	12.	14.	-1.	12.	12.	8.	7.	14.			498-2	
800.5	892.3	1.448	8.8	538.4	257.8	276.7	1.487	48.00	24.17	23.34	498-3	
10.	12.	20.	0.	16.	14.	11.	10.	28.			499-1	
801.0	892.8	1.450	8.5	540.5	258.2	278.2		48.00			499-2	
									15.30	155.0	237.0	499-3
795.2	888.8	1.448	8.8	537.6	256.4	277.1	1.483	48.00	24.00	23.34	500-1	
14.	16.	19.	2.	12.	16.	14.	12.	20.	23.20	162.0	248.0	500-2
798.6	891.6	1.450	8.6	539.7	258.9	276.8		48.00			500-3	
									10.60	155.0	239.0	502-1
796.8	889.8	1.449	8.9	536.2	257.4	274.8	1.477	48.00	24.33	23.68	502-2	
8.	10.	12.	-2.	6.	22.	6.	4.	11.				502-3
806.4	898.6	1.448	8.7	542.1	258.6	279.9	1.475	48.00	24.17	23.33	503-1	
8.	10.	17.	-2.	14.	14.	8.	5.	14.				503-2
798.5	890.6	1.447	8.6	538.5	258.7	275.4	1.483	48.00	24.33	24.00	503-3	
8.	10.	12.	0.	8.	14.	6.	6.	10.				504-1
788.0	875.8	1.448		536.9	257.2	275.9		2.00				504-2
									6.70	157.0	239.0	504-3
797.6	889.8	1.447	8.8	537.4	258.7	274.9	1.490	48.00	24.50	23.51	505-1	
10.	12.	14.	2.	10.	12.	9.	6.	14.				505-2
796.5	888.5	1.445	8.7	538.9	256.1	278.3	1.483	48.00	23.83	23.34	505-3	
8.	11.	17.	0.	11.	11.	10.	9.	17.				506-1
797.3	889.5	1.443	8.8	537.0	255.0	277.9	1.472	48.00	24.00	23.34	506-2	
6.	8.	11.	-10.	5.	5.	3.	2.	10.				506-3
799.2	891.9	1.445	8.8	538.5	256.4	278.1	1.477	72.00	24.00	23.51	507-1	
18.	20.	32.	6.	21.	14.	17.	14.	26.				507-2
801.1	892.9	1.448	8.8	538.6	257.8	276.9		1.00				507-3
												508-1
802.3	894.8	1.448	8.8	538.3	257.6	276.8		72.00	24.50			508-2
16.	13.	23.										508-3
795.9	888.1	1.447	8.8	538.8	258.4	276.4	1.476	72.00	24.00	23.17	510-1	
13.	15.	21.	-1.	13.	17.	8.	7.	13.				510-2
795.7	887.7	1.461	8.8	536.7	258.4	274.0		1.00				510-3
												511-1
793.3	885.3	1.447	8.7	534.4	257.0	273.3	1.479	72.00	24.17	23.33	511-2	
12.	14.	13.	-1.	9.	11.	6.	5.	12.				511-3
806.5	894.3	1.446	8.8	542.2	260.7	277.6	1.479	72.00	24.67	23.68	512-1	
14.	20.	20.	3.	16.	18.	12.	11.	21.				512-2
800.6	892.5	1.441	8.8	540.7	259.6	277.0	1.483	72.00	24.33	24.00	512-3	
9.	12.	21.	1.	10.	20.	12.	12.	17.				513-1
798.2	890.5	1.441	8.8	540.2	256.9	279.2	1.477	72.00	24.17	23.33	513-2	
												513-3

12.	13.	22.	2.	13.	15.	10.	7.	16.			520-	
			0.								520-	
805.2	897.8	1.446	8.8	541.8	258.6	279.4	1.475	72.00	24.00	23.17	521-	
16.	17.	29.	4.	15.	20.	14.	11.	20.			521-	
			460.								521-	
800.2	892.2	1.448	8.8	538.0	258.3	275.7	1.472	72.00	23.83	23.00	522-	
7.	12.	11.	2.	10.	13.	6.	4.	12.			522-	
			550.								522-	
801.8	894.4	1.448	8.8	543.4	261.2	278.0	1.479	72.00	24.33	23.51	523-	
16.	18.	18.	2.	14.	14.	8.	6.	14.			523-	
			0.								523-	
803.2	895.2	1.465	8.8	538.4	256.7	277.7		1.00			524-	
			1466.								524-	
807.4	899.2	1.441	8.6	540.2	258.4	278.0	1.474	72.00	24.17	23.51	525-1	
12.	14.	20.	3.	13.	15.	10.	8.	16.			525-2	
			0.								525-3	
797.2	889.6	1.438	8.7	537.7	258.6	275.2	1.476	72.00	24.50	23.68	526-1	
20.	21.	26.	4.	17.	20.	15.	12.	23.			526-2	
			105.								526-3	
788.8	880.8	1.449						2.00			527-1	
									12.30	157.0	240.0	527-2
			610.									527-3

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APPENDIX E

Summary of Test Results in
Spare Nickel-Cadmium Cells From
QAO A-2 Flight Batteries

By: Floyd Ford
Engineering Physics Division
Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland

X-761-71-228

SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS ON SPARE NICKEL-CADMIUM
CELLS FROM OAO-A-2 FLIGHT BATTERIES

Floyd E. Ford

April 1971

GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
Greenbelt, Maryland

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SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS ON SPARE NICKEL-CADMIUM
CELLS FROM OAO-A-2 FLIGHT BATTERIES

Floyd Ford
Engineering Physics Division

ABSTRACT

Five cells from the production lot for OAO flight batteries for the A-2 spacecraft were subjected to 6091 orbital cycles simulating some of the various electrical conditions the spacecraft battery experiences in flight. It was shown that the undervoltage cut-off of 1.18 volts per cell would yield over 85% of the battery's ampere-hour capacity to 1.00 volts average when new, but provided less than 65% after extended periods of orbital cycling. The loss of discharge voltage with cycling is attributed to the onset of a "double plateau" effect observed after extended periods of repetitive cycling. Partial improvement in the discharge voltage was obtained by allowing the battery to "run down" in ampere-hour capacity; however, the voltage was enhanced only to the depth-of-discharge the battery experienced during the "run down." A like "new" discharge voltage profile can be obtained only if the deep discharge is conducted to 1.0 volts per cell average, or below the voltage exhibited on the lower plateau.

Low temperature (0°C) tests conducted at various cycle intervals revealed an increase in each cell voltage of approximately 0.020 volts. One cell exhibited an abnormal voltage increase (above 1.55 volts) and was shown to be generating hydrogen gas during the overcharge test. After reverse charging the cell to remove 3.0 ampere-hours of pre-charge, the overcharge voltage decreased to the values exhibited by the other four cells. All cells operated satisfactorily after 450 days of test and delivered 23.0 ampere-hours after completing 6091 cycles.

The test results have demonstrated that cells with apparently "normal" characteristics when new may exhibit "abnormal" changes in overcharge characteristics with cycling. Change in overcharge voltage for one cell is attributed to excessive precharge combined with the effects of "negative capacity fading" with cycling. The importance of rigid controls during the manufacturing of nickel-cadmium aerospace cells is shown through correlation of cell test results to the manufacturing process.

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SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS ON SPARE NICKEL-CADMIUM CELLS FROM OAO-A-2 FLIGHT BATTERIES

INTRODUCTION

Five cells from the group of cells manufactured by Gulton Industries for Orbiting Astronomical Observatory (OAO) battery assemblies 25A and 26A were tested at Goddard Space Flight Center from September 16, 1968 to December 12, 1969. These cells are identified by the serial numbers 424A, 602, 588, 603, and 639. These cells were tested as a 5-cell pack. The exact details of each test sequence and cycle condition are beyond the scope of this document; however, the general test conditions are as follows:

Cycle: 90 minutes (60-minute charge, 30-minute discharge)

Depth of Discharge: 15%

Charge Rate: 5 and 8 amperes

Temperature: 0°C, 15°C, and 32°C (two test conditions at 40°C)

The temperature was 15°C or lower for over 70% of the total test period (6091 90-minute cycles during 450 days). To observe changes in overcharge voltage, the pack was subjected to a C/20 (1.0 amperes) overcharge at 0°C after various cycle conditions. The effects of continuous cycling on battery discharge voltage and capacity were also observed. Findings and observations from the test on the A2 flight cells are summarized below.

CYCLING TESTS

Figure 1 is a summary of the results obtained while cycling with various voltage limits as controls. Charge rates of 5 amperes (lower curve) and 8.0 amperes (upper curve) were used throughout the series of tests. The test temperatures were 0°C, 15°C, and 32°C. Also shown (along the ordinate) are the minimum values for percent recharge at these temperatures. It is noted that, using the nominal battery voltage limit system (BVLS), level four, the percent recharge increases with decreasing temperature. Because of the slope of the BVLS curves, the battery overcharge exceeds the minimum requirements at low temperatures in order to meet the minimum requirements at high temperatures. This design characteristic was implemented to minimize the possibility of thermal run-a-way.

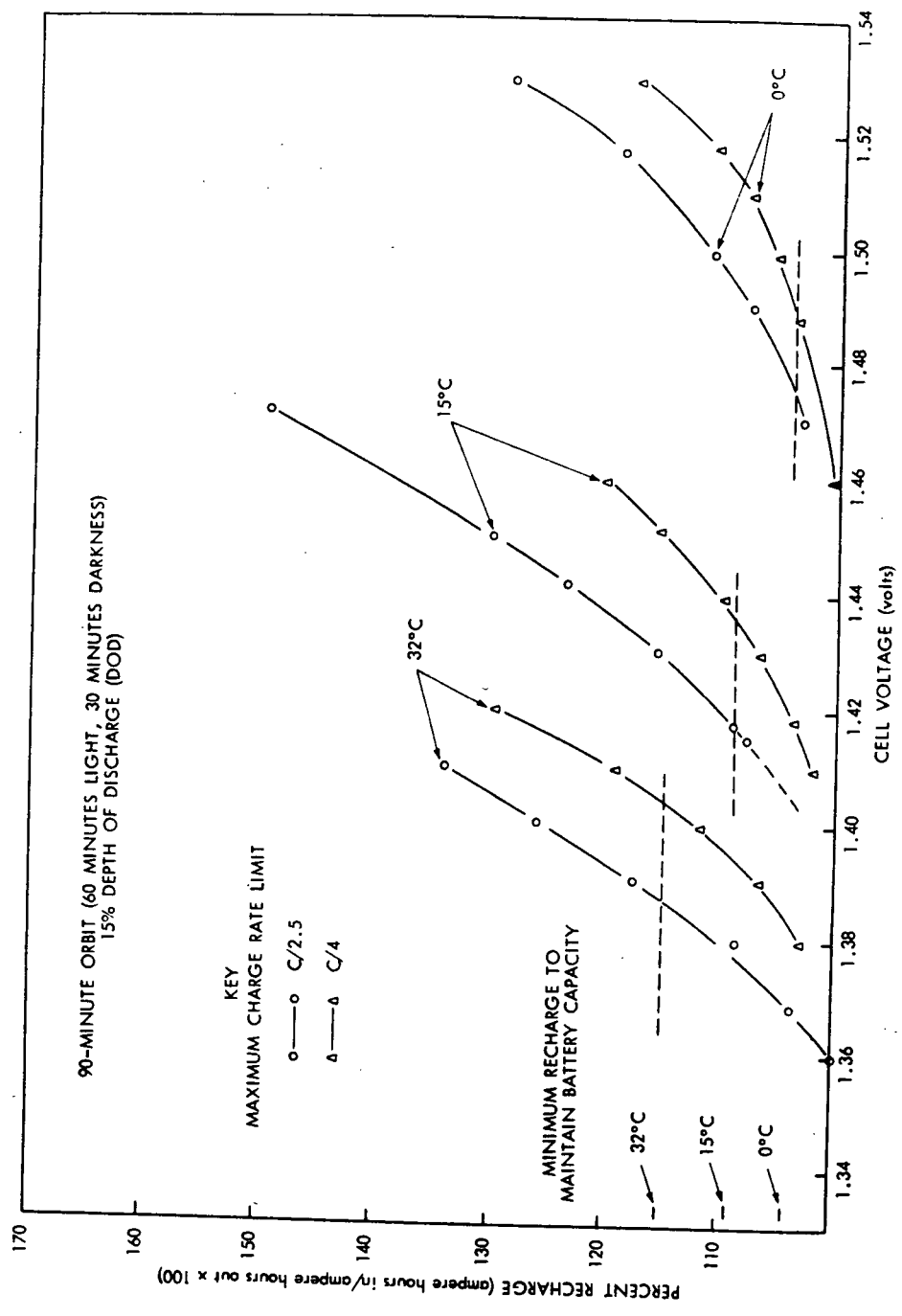


Figure 1. Recharge Percentage for Voltage-Limit Charging of OAO-A-2 Flight Cells

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At various intervals during the cycling test, the pack was discharged to determine the cell ampere-hour capacity and to observe the effects of continuous cycling on the discharge voltage. Note that on some data sheets and/or curves two cycle numbers are given. The larger number is the number of accumulative charge-discharge cycles, while the smaller one is the number of charge-discharge cycles completed since the previous capacity discharge of the pack.

Figure 2 is a comparison of the ampere-hour capacity from pre-cycling test with the capacity after 627 continuous cycles (1437 total cycles). The 627 continuous cycles were completed at the three test temperatures previously given and under conditions simulating the various BVLS limits. The characteristic observed on discharge after 627 continuous cycles, where the voltage decreases from approximately 1.16 volts per cell to just above 1.0 volts per cell, is observed throughout the test program on these cells.

Figure 3 illustrates the voltage for a 6-ampere discharge after varying numbers of uninterrupted cycles. Curve 1 is used as the reference for discussion because it represents 1636 continuous cycles. It is from this data that the "double" or "two-plateau" voltage can be positively identified for the first time during this test. It is noted that for curve 1 after 1636 continuous cycles at 15% depth of discharge, the end of dark voltage is 1.22 volts/cell (25.62 volts for 21 cells). This value was consistent with the end of dark voltage from several previous cycles. The first stable plateau on discharge occurs at approximately 1.18 to 1.19 volts/cell (24.78 to 24.99 volts for 21 cells), which is very close to URG (undervoltage restabilization generator) level for the A-2 spacecraft. The reason for the change in voltage from the upper plateau to the lower plateau is not fully understood. This change is sometimes referred to as "memory." The maximum and minimum cell voltage during the transition between voltage plateaus is shown to illustrate that all cells do not respond identically. It is noted that on this pack the first cell to decrease in voltage to the lower plateau is the highest capacity cell in terms of ampere-hours to 1.0 volt per cell.

Following the discharge shown by curve 1, the battery was returned to cycling for recharge. After 28 cycles, a capacity discharge was made to assess any change in the discharge voltage characteristics. It is readily apparent from Figure 3 that the discharge voltage (curve 2) is significantly improved by the previous discharge illustrated by curve 1. A comparison of ampere-hours to a specific discharge voltage for cycles 3074 and 3101 is given in Table 1.

The ampere-hour capacity to 1.0 volts is greater after extended cycling than after the discharge following the capacity cycle. Contrary to this finding, the capacity to other voltages listed is always greater on the discharge following the capacity cycle shown in curve 1. It is obvious that the ampere-hour limitation of a battery after extended cycling is primarily dependent on the definition

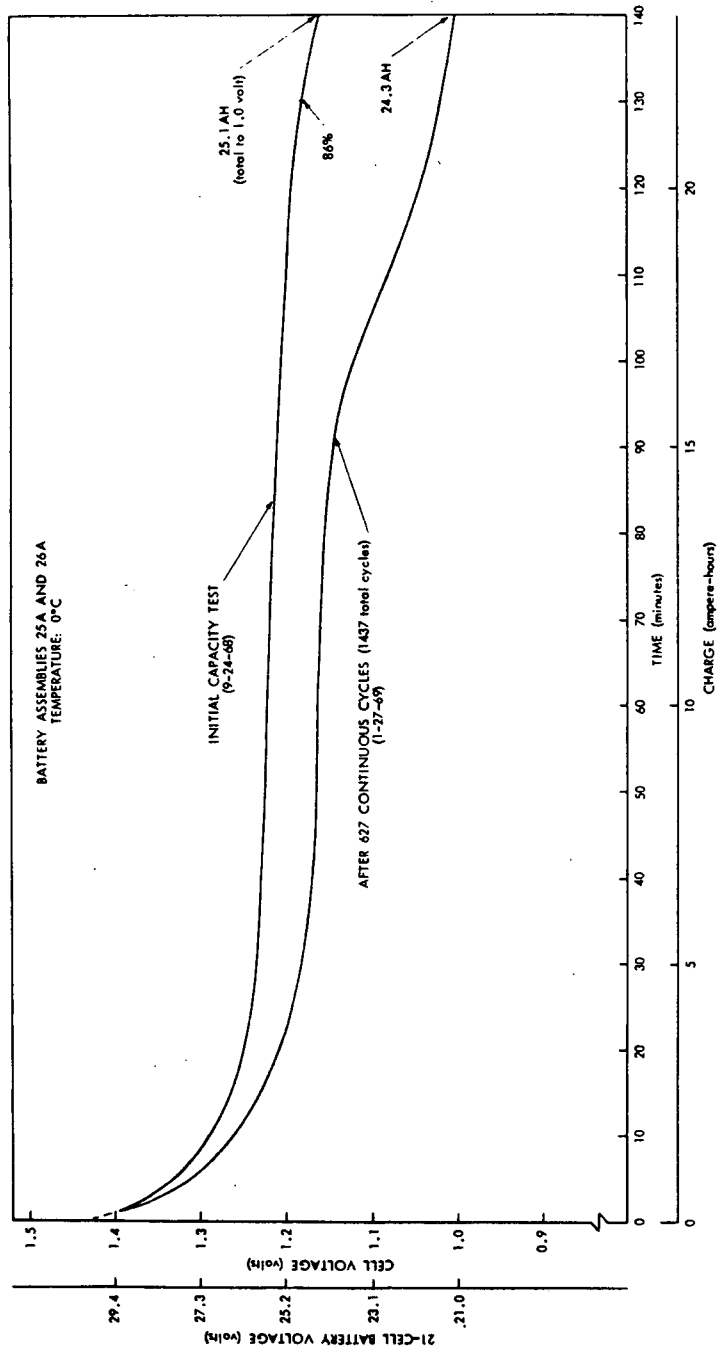


Figure 2. Voltage Profile for 10-Ampere Discharge

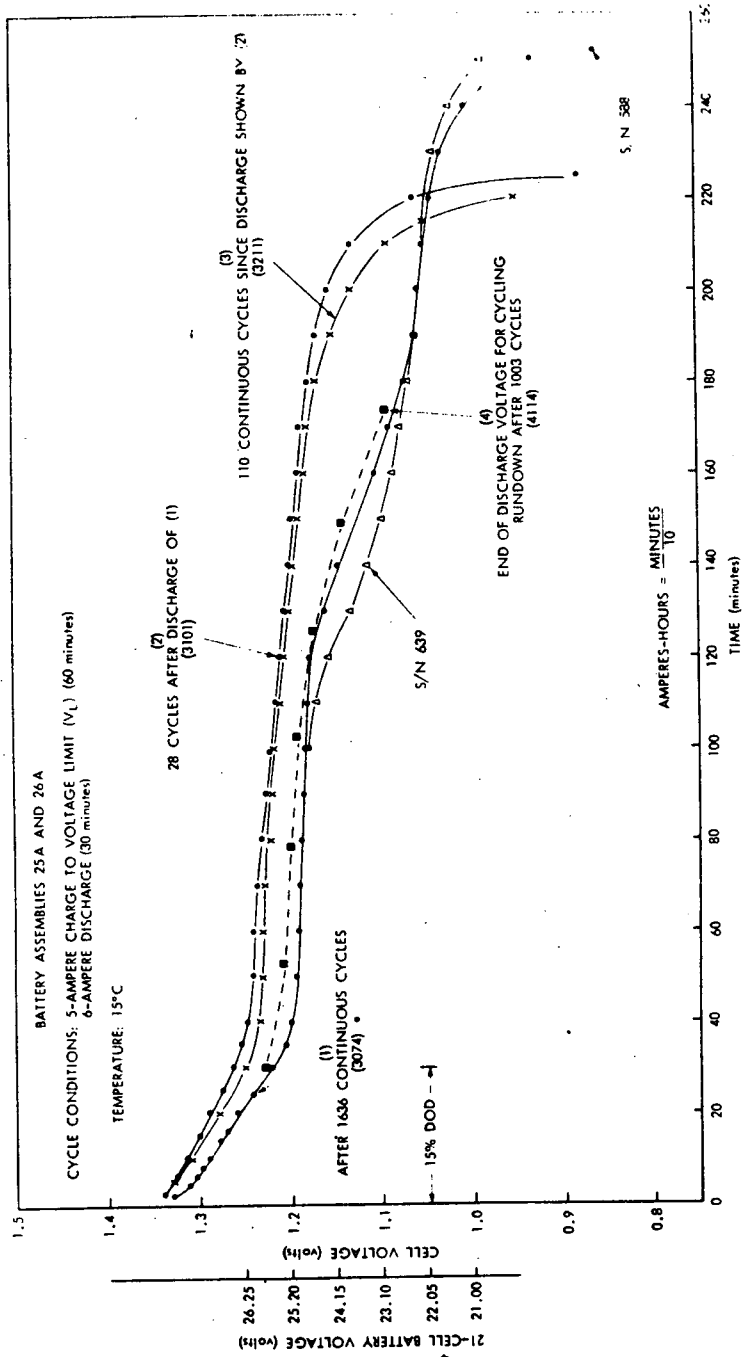


Figure 3. Voltage Profile for 6-Ampere Discharge After Various Numbers of Consecutive Cycles

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Table 1

Comparison of Discharge Voltage to Capacity for Two Cycles

Discharge Voltage per Cell	Voltage for 21 Cells	Voltage for 22 Cells	Ampere-Hour Capacity	
			Cycle 3074	Cycle 3101
1.00	21.00	22.00	24.3	22.3
1.10	23.10	24.20	15.5	21.5
1.15	24.15	25.30	13.0	20.3
1.20	25.20	26.40	4.0	14.0

of undervoltage. It can be concluded that a safe undervoltage cut-off (1.10 to 1.15 volts/cell) for "new" or reconditioned batteries will result in a severe capacity penalty for batteries that have experienced extended cycling under the OAO cycle conditions. Data taken after 110 cycles (curve 3) show that the discharge voltage has decreased slightly below that for the previous discharge (curve 2). The steady-state percent recharge for the 110 cycles prior to the discharge shown in curve 3 was 107%.

Because actual use of the battery in orbit does not provide for continuous discharge as performed in the preceding test, it was decided to simulate a "run-down" in battery capacity such as would be caused by reduction of the available charging current during the sunlit portion of the orbit. A total of 1003 cycles was accumulated before the run-down was initiated. Curve 4 of Figure 3 illustrates the results. The depth of discharge was 15% (3.0 ampere-hours per shadow period) and the recharge was 0.8 ampere-hours per sunlit period, causing a loss of approximately 2.2 ampere-hours per orbit. The similarity of the voltage profile of curve 1 for the constant current discharge, and curve 4 for the cyclic run-down, leads to the conclusion that the double-plateau voltage has reappeared. The voltage profile obtained for the cyclic run-down was very similar to that for the constant current discharge. Following the cyclic run-down, the pack was allowed to recharge for 13 cycles by increasing the charge rate to 5.0 amperes. The pack was again discharged by using a constant current (6.0 amperes). Data for this discharge are illustrated in Figure 4 for comparison with previous discharge data.

The voltage profile for this discharge (cycle 4134) is very significant in that it reveals two distinct characteristics: (1) The discharge voltage, up to 140

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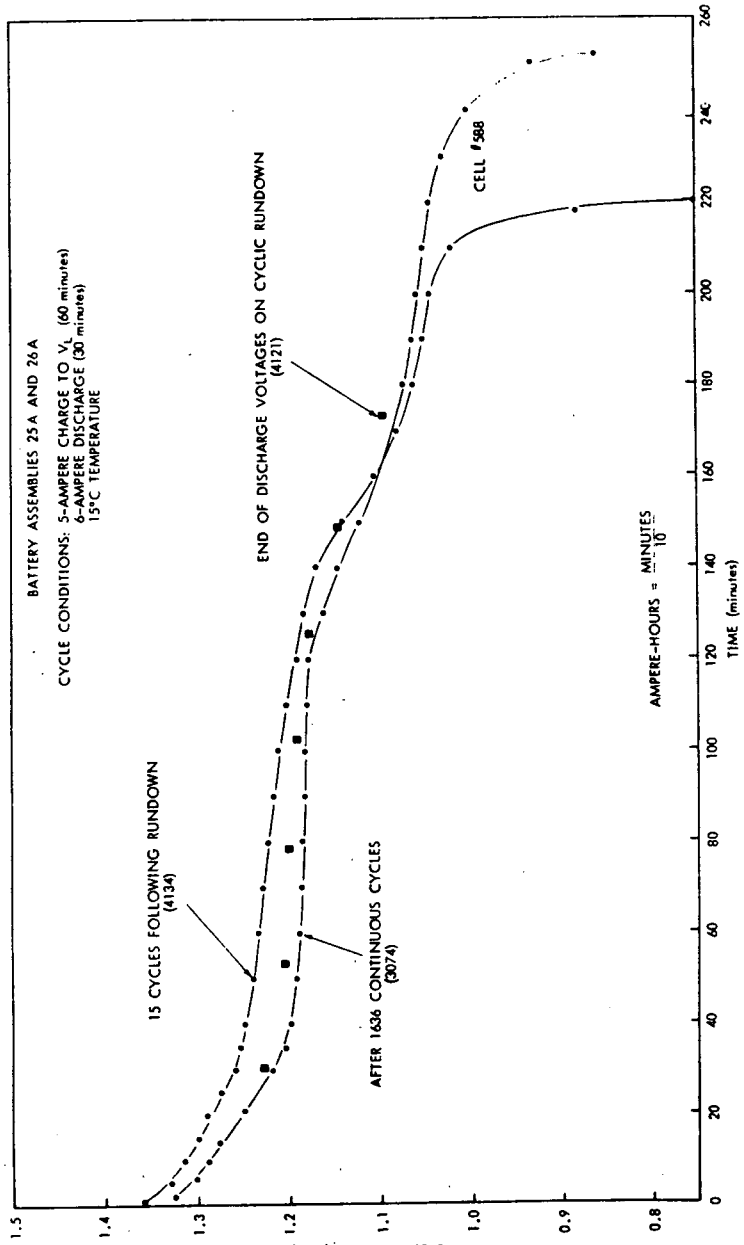


Figure 4. Voltage Profile for 6-Ampere Discharge, Showing the Effect of Continuous Cycling

21-CELL BATTERY VOLTAGE (volts)
26.25
25.20
24.15
23.10
22.05
21.00

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minutes of discharge, is higher than that obtained during the same period in a cyclic run-down, and (2) The two-plateau effect was not eliminated by the cyclic run-down to 1.1 volts per cell. It is noted that the increase in capacity to 1.18 volts per cell after cyclic run-down is approximately 1.5 ampere-hours.

A comparison of discharge voltage vs. state-of-charge for three conditions reveals the following:

Condition	Percent of total capacity* to 1.18 volts/cell
Prior to Cycling	86% (10.0 amperes)
After 1636 Continuous Cycles	62% (6.0 amperes)
Post Cycling Capacity (after cyclic recharge)	96% (6.0 amperes)

*Total capacity is that obtained for discharge to 1.0 volt per cell.

It is noted that the capacity obtained when discharging the pack at 15°C or 0°C to 1.0 volts/cell was always greater than the rated value of 20 ampere-hours. The final discharge after 6091 cycles resulted in 23.1 ampere-hours. It can be concluded that the capacity obtained to any voltage between 1.30 and 1.0 is very dependent on the cycle history of the cells or battery. The present URG level of 1.18 volts per cell yields over 85% of the battery's total capacity when new, but provides less than 65% after extended periods of orbital use. It has been further demonstrated that allowing the battery to run down to URG in orbit provides for only a slight improvement in battery discharge voltage. To improve effectively the discharge voltage to near "new" condition, a discharge well into the second voltage plateau is required.

Additional work is needed to determine the exact cause of the two-plateau voltage and just how it can be prevented. One solution that seems feasible is to require the manufacturer to use more electrolyte (KOH) in the cells. An examination of components from cell #588 of this test group revealed two problems: the cell was extremely dry, and cadmium migration had taken its toll on the separator. The components from this cell were compared with the components of a cell from three-year storage. There was no apparent degradation of the cell taken from storage. Just how great an increase in KOH is necessary above the amount now used is not known for the 20 ampere-hour cell. Tests at GSFC on the Gulton 6.0 ampere-hour cell revealed that up to 20% increase in KOH quantity did not cause any significant increase in cell pressure. The long-term effect was not determined because of separator contamination. A proposed test to investigate the addition of KOH to OAO cells is currently underway.

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OVERCHARGE TESTS

One reason for conducting the extended cycling test on these cells was to determine if any change in voltage characteristics occurred during the life of the cell. Because the cell voltage is sensitive to temperature, the test was conducted at 0°C, using a C/20 charge rate. The data obtained at various intervals during the 6091 cycles were compared with those measured by the manufacturer at 5°C using the C/20 charge rate. The lower temperature of 0°C was used because all previous overcharge tests at GSFC had been conducted at this temperature.

Table 2 summarizes the results. The first overcharge test was conducted after 2538 cycles. The voltage of each cell at this time was slightly higher than the voltage obtained during test by the manufacturer and may be attributed to the 5°C difference in temperature. Cell #424 exhibited slightly higher voltage than the other four cells. During the overcharge test after 4577 cycles, all cells exhibited an increase in voltage; however, cell #424 showed a significant increase when compared with the other four cells. It was at this point that the trend of increasing voltage was established on cell #424. During the overcharge test following cycle 5438, the voltage of cell #424 was approximately 50 millivolts higher than that of any other cell.

During cycle 5595 (1.51 volts/cell limit), a gas sample was extracted from cell #424 and analyzed. Of the 38 PSIG pressure, 70% was hydrogen and 30% was oxygen. Cycling was continued, and the pressure trend was observed. By cycle 5642, the end of charge pressure was at 37 PSIG (increased from 32 PSIG after the sample of cycle 5595 was extracted), while the end of charge pressure of the other four cells remained stable during this period. Data for a typical cycle (5642) are shown in Figure 5, illustrating the cell voltage divergence during charge. The voltage of cell #424 never reached 1.55 volts during the cycling test.

Immediately following cycle 5642, the overcharge test was repeated. Results from this test are illustrated in Figure 6. After two hours at C/20 (0°C), the current was reduced to 0.5 amperes to bring the voltage of cell #424 below 1.55 volts. The voltage of cell #424 was allowed to exceed the 1.55 volt limit for just over 75 minutes in order to observe the cell pressure change. During the two-hour period, the pressure increased from 37 to 43 PSIG.

The condition of this cell prohibited further cycling and overcharge tests at 0°C, and it was decided to adjust the pre-charge on the cadmium plates. Upon discharging the pack, cell #424 was reverse-charged at 2.0 amperes for 90 minutes. During the 3.0 ampere-hour reverse-charge, a gas sample was taken to determine the gas content of this cell. (The cell had been evacuated before reverse-charging.) The sample, which contained more than 97% hydrogen,

Table 2

Overcharge Voltages for A-2 Flight Cells

Test Date	Cycles* Completed	Serial Numbers						Comments**
		424	602	588	603	639	Voltage	
		Voltage						
9-9-68	--	1.472	1.474	1.463	1.477	1.482	1.482	Test conducted by manufacturer 4° C @ C/20
4-8-69	2538	1.491	1.485	1.482	1.486	1.483	1.483	
8-15-69	4577	1.543	1.500	1.512	1.504	1.497	1.497	
10-28-69	5438	1.546	1.500	1.510	1.497	1.499	1.499	
11-7-69	5595	--	--	--	--	--	--	Gas Sample: 70% Hydrogen, 30% Oxygen
11-10-69	5642	1.576	1.503	1.530	1.506	1.506	1.506	Test terminated after 2 hours
11-12-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Capacity discharge: Cell #424 reversed charge @ C/10 - 3.0AH
11-14-69	5687	1.519	1.537	1.532	1.536	1.516	1.516	
11-21-69	5792	1.518	1.508	1.506	1.509	1.495	1.495	
12-5-69	6014	1.513	1.512	1.503	1.523	1.503	1.503	

*The test was terminated after 6091 cycles.

**All GSFC overcharge tests were conducted at 0° C, with 1.0 ampere charge rate.

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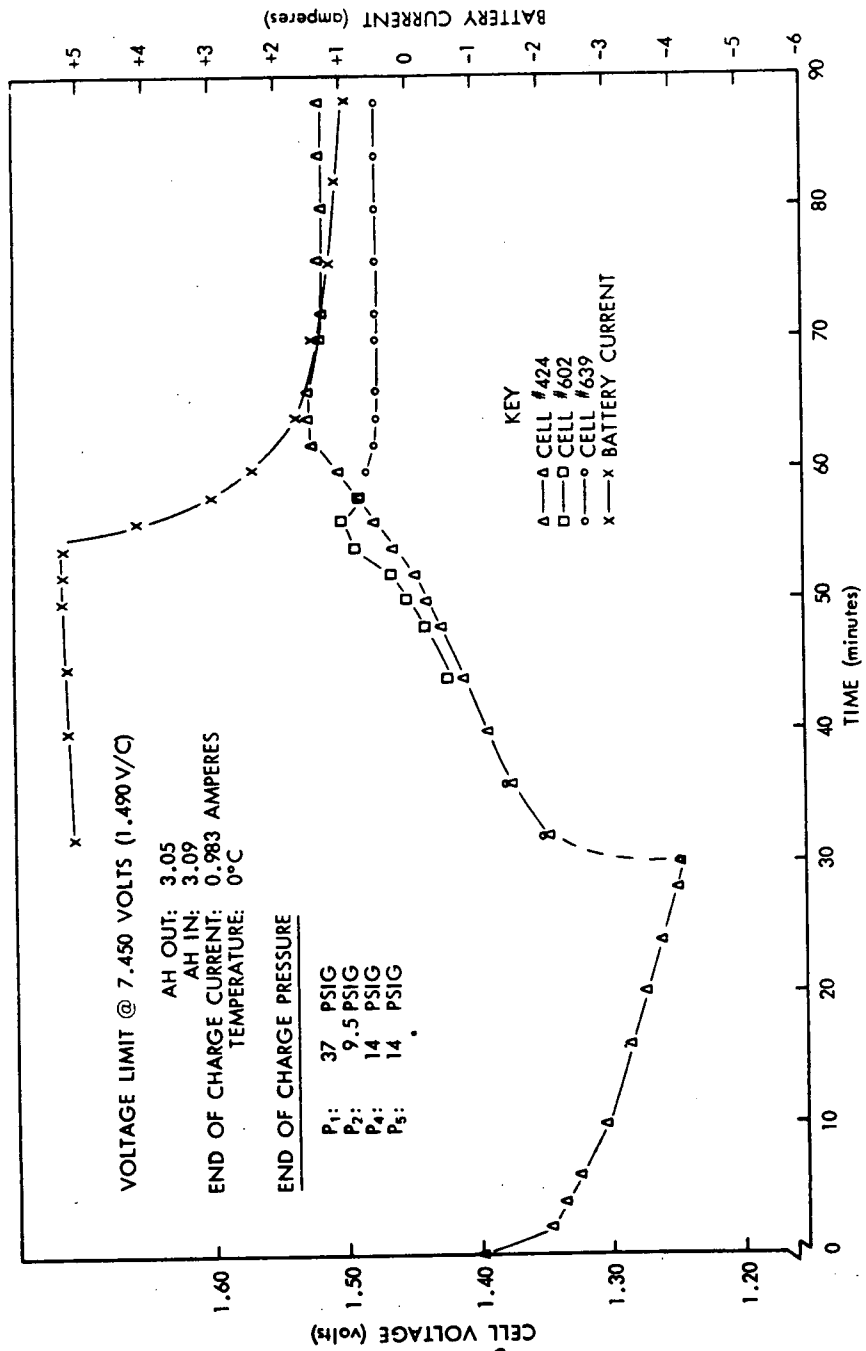


Figure 5. Voltage Profile for Cycle 5642

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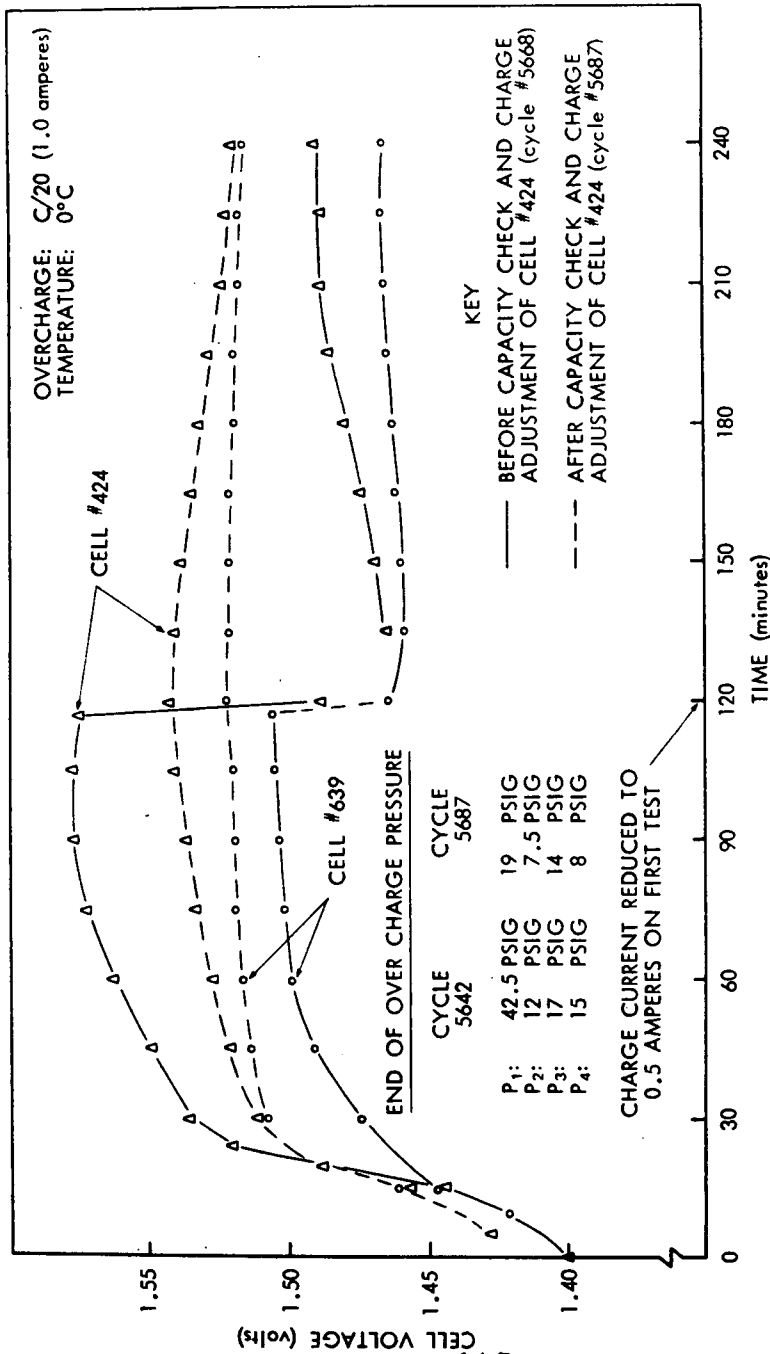


Figure 6. Voltage Profile During Overcharge Test

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verified that this cell was positive (limited on discharge—the normal condition). The pressure at the 2.0 ampere rate was observed to increase at approximately 2.5 PSI per minute.

Upon recharging the pack and completing 19 cycles, the overcharge test was repeated. The voltages at the end of 4 hours are listed in Table 2. Voltage data for the four hours of overcharge are shown in Figure 6, and are compared with the voltages obtained from the test prior to the charge adjustment on cell #424. Two facts are obvious: (1) The overcharge voltage of cell #424 was decreased by the charge adjustment of the negative electrode, and (2) the overcharge voltages of all other cells were slightly higher than those obtained on previous tests. This latter result is attributed to the cell's having been completely discharged only 19 cycles before the overcharge test was conducted.

The voltage data for cycle 5687 (19 cycles after charge adjustment) are shown in Figure 7. Cell divergence still exists but is less than 0.030 volts, as compared with cycle 5642 where the divergence was greater than 0.050 volts. Even though the control voltage for the two cycles was the same, there is a difference in end-of-light current of over 0.2 amperes.

Additional overcharge tests were conducted prior to terminating the test on this pack. Cell #603 approached, but never exceeded, the 1.55 volt limit. All cells were operating satisfactorily when the pack was subjected to the final capacity discharge, at which time a total energy of 23.0 ampere-hours was measured. The total test time was 450 days. Cells completed the open circuit voltage (OCV) test with the following results:

Cell #	OCV (after 450 days)
424	1.179
602	1.191
588	1.181
603	1.193
639	1.192

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

From the information presented about the overcharge tests, two conclusions can be drawn: (1) The overcharge voltage during the 450 days of test increased

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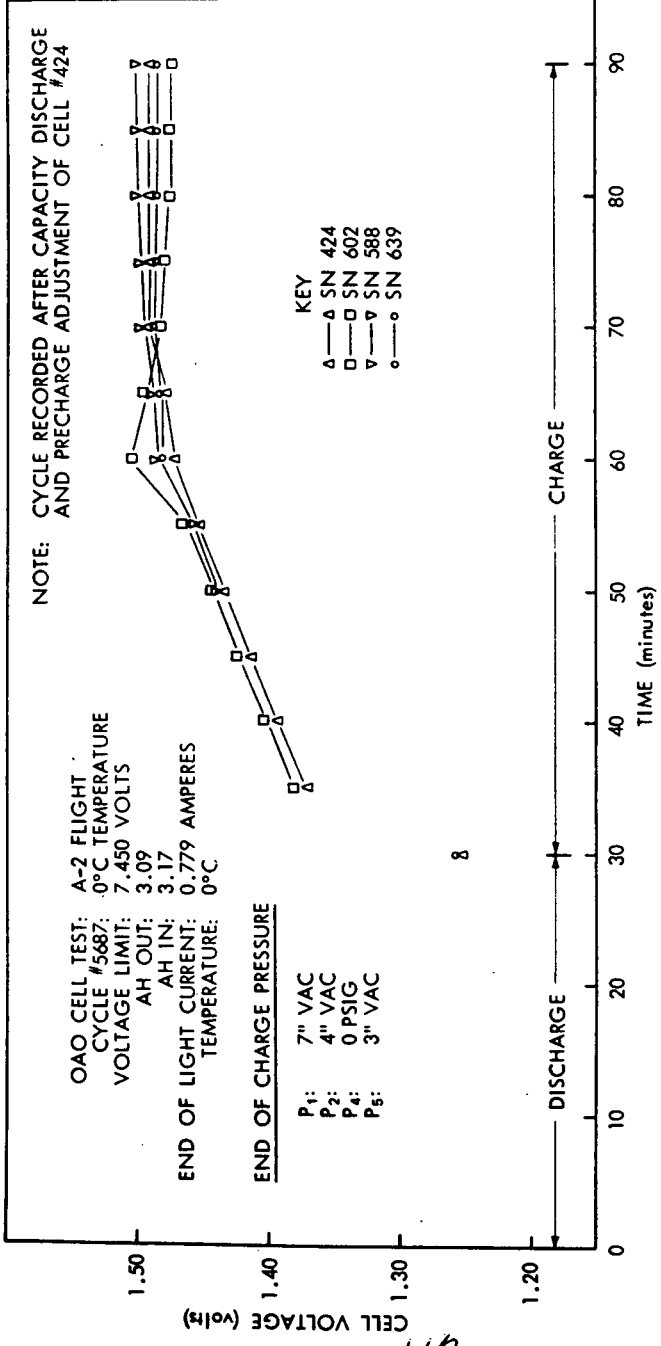


Figure 7. Voltage Profile for Cycle 5687

by over 0.020 volts on all cells, and (2) The overcharge voltage of one cell increased to an intolerable degree that could have resulted in cell failure due to overpressure. It was further shown that discharging the cadmium plates of cell #424 by 3.0 ampere-hours could reduce the cell voltage to that of the other test cells.

To understand the problem encountered during the cycling test of the A-2 cells, it is necessary to examine other data on these cells and also on cells from battery assemblies 30 and 31. Cells from the A-2 production lot (includes assemblies 25A, 26A, 30, and 31) were found to have pre-charges of 3.5 to 6.1 ampere-hours. The pre-charge was measured by oxygen recombination methods, and the results are as follows (Table 3):

Table 3

Pre-Charges of A-2 Cells

Cell #	OAO Battery #	Pre-Charge (ampere-hours)	Comments
603	25 A & 26 A	5.4	Cell had completed 529 cycles
639	25 A & 26 A	3.5	Cell had completed 529 cycles
666	30 & 31	6.1	Completed cell selection for battery
668	30 & 31	3.4	Completed cell selection for battery
674	30 & 31	4.0	Completed cell selection for battery
762	30 & 31	1.0	KOH added at GSFC
429	30 & 31	1.3	Charge adjustment not made by manufacturer

Negative-to-positive capacity ratios for the production lot of cells for batteries 25A and 26A were 1.22 to 1.39. During formation of the cells by the manufacturer, some cells were found with positive plate capacities of up to 30 ampere-hours (those over 30 were rejected). With a required ratio of 1.30, the minimum negative plate capacity had to be 35.1 ampere-hours. Since the manufacturer destroys the integrity of cells after formation and mixes the positive plates as well as the negative plates, it is possible that a cell can be assembled with high capacity positive plates and low capacity negative plates. Such a cell would have

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a difference between positive and negative capacity of 5.1 (35.1 - 30.0) ampere-hours. It is apparent that 5.4 ampere-hours (cell #603) of pre-charge would result in a negative limited cell. This situation would be "worst case" and not very likely. The concern is with cells that have high pre-charge which could result in high cell voltage with cycling, and are not found by the 5°C overcharge test required in the battery specification. Cell #424 is apparently such a cell. The fact that the overcharge voltage did not increase significantly until more than 4,000 test cycles were completed typifies the problem with nickel-cadmium batteries, and illustrates the need for very rigid controls by the manufacturer when making sealed cells.

CONCLUSIONS

From the test results reported herein and from recent tests at Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)-Crane on cells with known pre-charge levels, it has been demonstrated that cells with perfectly normal characteristics when new may show up deficient after extended cycling. In both cases (GSFC and NAD-Crane) an increase in overcharge voltage at 0°C was directly attributed to excessive pre-charge level. In both cases the overcharge voltage was decreased by reducing the pre-charge. These results illustrate the effects of "negative capacity fading" during the life of the cell, and the impact on cell operation. The importance of rigid controls at the manufacturer's facility is emphasized. Extended testing, such as was completed on these cells, is not only impossible on flight batteries, but it is not feasible from a cell lifetime consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this test should have no immediate impact on the use of the A-2 flight batteries since the cycle regime for the test cells has been somewhat more rigorous than the orbital conditions experienced by the batteries in the A-2 spacecraft. Based on the results of more than a year of testing on the flight cells, it is predicted that some change in battery characteristics will be experienced. The magnitude of this change, and the rate of its occurrence, are not predictable. An increase in the overcharge voltage for cells in the flight battery will effectively reduce the percent of recharge per orbit for a given battery voltage control level. Also, the third electrode will show a decrease in the end-of-light readings. In all probability, it will be required to increase the battery voltage control level above that used early in the flight. One point should be emphasized - the increase in overcharge voltage on the test cells was determined at 0°C. The spacecraft battery temperature is approximately 10° to 15°C above this temperature. Consequently the change should be less significant, and not obvious as early in the battery life as it was during the cell tests.

To overcome the problem of increasing over-charge voltage with cycling as identified during this test, two solutions are recommended: (1) Impose a requirement on the manufacturer to control pre-charge on each cell, and (2) Increase the negative-to-positive ratio requirement from 1.30 to a minimum of 1.50.

It is recommended that 30 to 35% of the 50-percent excess negative capacity be utilized as pre-charge. It is noted that although zero pre-charge is thought to be undesirable, tests on OAO cells at NAD-Crane with zero pre-charge have not shown any degradation relative to cells with pre-charge. The consequence of excessive pre-charge in flight cells can be premature battery failure, either during ground test or in flight. Spacecraft batteries are usually made of many series-connected cells. Each cell is a distinct and separate unit; consequently, a battery is only as good as any single cell.

Cycling tests on the A-2 cells were terminated after 6091 cycles. Cells were removed from the pack for physical and chemical analysis, including extraction of KOH, measurement of pre-charge after cycling, and analysis of the separator material.

Test results and data related to the analysis are given in the appendices.

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APPENDIX A

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS IN PRECHARGE TEST

Date	Event	Ampere-Hour Equivalent	
		Cell # 603	Cell # 639
Nov. 1968	Backfilled with O ₂ to remove precharge.	5.3	3.6
	Vented O ₂ to restore precharge.	2.6	2.8
Feb. 1970	Backfilled with O ₂ to measure precharge (completion of electrical test).	5.1	5.2

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APPENDIX B

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CELL #602

During the soxhlet extractor washing procedure, a precipitate of grey particles was washed off the 20AH plate stack from OAO Cell 602 and deposited in the extractor. The wash water became cloudy.

The solid precipitate was filtered from the water, which became quite clear. The solid was enmeshed in the filter paper and no attempt was made to scrape it off because filter paper can be used as a sample matrix. The grey solid was then analyzed in its filter paper matrix by X-ray fluorescence. The analysis indicated that Cd, Ni, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Ba and Cl were present. Note: C, H and O, although not detectable by X-rays, could be present (and probably are) in combination with the metals that were detected (as CO_3^{2-} , OH^- or oxides).

The sample (in its filter paper matrix) was also analyzed by X-ray diffraction. (Fluorescence determines the component elements; diffraction determines the crystal structure, and therefore compounds or molecules). Because of a sample-mounting difficulty, the results of this analysis were somewhat difficult to interpret, but evidence was rather strong that $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$ was present. Somewhat less reliably indicated were nickel metal (Ni^0), cadmium carbonate (CdCO_3), gamma ferric oxide ($\gamma\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$), and barium metal (Ba^0).

These two X-ray analyses were qualitative, but gave a rough indication of the relative amounts of the component substances. Apparently a preponderance of $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$ is indicated in the diffraction pattern. In the fluorescence plotout, the Ba La, Fe Ka, Ni Ka & K β , Cu Ka, and Cd Ka peaks all went off scale (2×10^5 counts per minute full scale), and this probably means that Fe, Ni, Cu, Cd and Ba are present in more than trace amounts.

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APPENDIX C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CELL #477 AFTER RATIO TEST

BRIEF HISTORY

Cell #477 was manufactured by Gulton Industries for OAO battery assemblies 32 and 33. The cell completed all phases of the Gulton process as per specification AV-252CS-89A and was subjected to the cell selection procedure of specification AV-252CS-26D. The cell met all requirements and was then tested to determine the total negative-to-positive capacity ratio.

During the ratio test, the cell received a 10-ampere discharge from full charged condition to a reverse voltage of -1.5 volts. Prior to the full charge, the cell was reverse charged from 0.0 volts to -1.5 volts to measure the precharge of the cadmium electrodes. The total time of reversal was over two hours. The main difference between this cell and those of batteries 30 and 31 is that during the reverse charge the cell is flooded with electrolyte. This cell, along with five flight quality cells, was delivered to GSFC late in November 1969.

ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION

On January 12, 1970, the cell was opened and extracted from the case for examination. Even though this cell was flooded by Gulton for the ratio test, no residual KOH was found in the cell case. The separator material was found to be saturated with KOH. When the nylon cover for the cell plate stack was removed from the case, reddish brown residue was found between the cell case and the nylon cover. An analysis (X-ray fluorescence) revealed that the residue consisted primarily of iron oxide, with some nickel. Figures C-1 and C-2 show the nylon liner.

Photographs were taken of the cell as it was disassembled. Figure C-3 shows the cell, with the third electrode attached, as removed from the case. Figure C-4 shows the same cell at a 45° angle. In general, the condition of the plates was from good to excellent. Some localized dark spots, observed on the separator, may be attributed to blisters. A close examination of the positive plates revealed only a slight indication of blistering. Few if any pimples were found on the plates. Figure C-5 shows the separator with the first negative plate lifted. The dark spot in the lower left portion of the plate was caused by the positive plate next to the separator. This is better illustrated in Figure C-6, where the separator has been folded away from the plate. The area immediately under the dark spot can best be described as a hole that had apparently emitted a solution - probably due to gassing. This could not be classified as a blister



Figure C-2. Opposite Side of Nylon Cover
Shown in Figure C-1.



Figure C-1. Nylon Cover for Plate and Third
Electrode Assembly of Cell #477 as Removed
from Case. Discoloration is Brownish-Red,
and was in Liquid Form when Removed.

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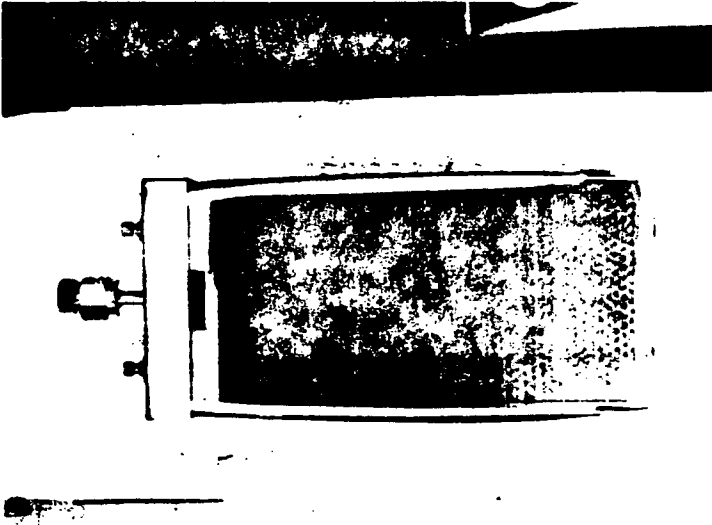


Figure C-3. View of Cell #477 as Removed from Cell Case.



Figure C-4. View of Cell #477 as Removed from Cell Case (45° View).

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Figure C-5. View of Cell with First Negative Plate Lifted.



Figure C-6. Separator Removed from First Positive Plate. Note Dark Discoloration Spot on Separator.

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since no material was found in the area or imbedded in the separator. Figure C-7 shows a larger pinhole, similar to that described previously. There was also a darkening of the separator material over this hole. Figure C-8 shows another area where the separator was darkened although there was no hole in the plate under the dark spots.

It is my conclusion that this cell showed no physical deterioration that could be related to the 10-ampere reverse charging. Features found in this cell were no worse than would be expected on other cells that had received similar electrical tests (not reversed). It is noted that there was no apparent degradation of separator material. It was very easy to remove the separators from the negative as well as from the positive plates.

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Figure C-8. Dark Spots in Separator Resulting from Positive Plates.

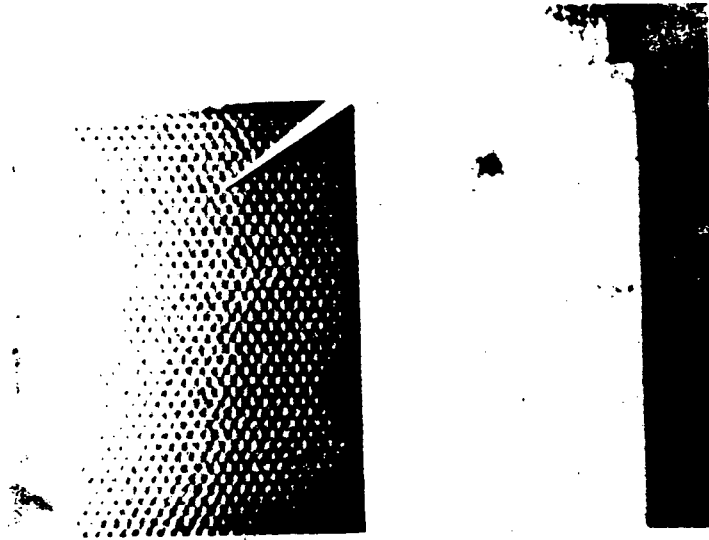


Figure C-7. Positive Plate, Showing Small Pinhole. Dark Spot on Separator Resulted from Pinhole Area.

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APPENDIX D

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CELL #588 AFTER CYCLING TEST

BRIEF HISTORY

Cell #588 was a flight spare cell for the OAO A-2 batteries. It was activated with KOH by Gulston in August 1968, and received at GSFC for test in early September 1968. The cell completed over 6,000 cycles as part of GSFC's five-cell test pack (designated A-2 Flight Pack 2). Total test time was 15 months. Although the temperature range extended from 0° to 32°C, over 70% of the 15 months of testing was conducted at 15°C and below. Just before the end of testing on this cell, the pack delivered 23.0 ampere-hours. Upon completion of the discharge, an open circuit stand test was conducted, and cell #588 recovered to 1.18 volts. This cell showed no unusual characteristics during the 15 months of testing.

ANALYSIS

On January 13, 1970, this cell was opened for physical examination. There were no signs of leaking around the positive terminal. A photograph of the cell plate stack as removed from the cell case is shown in Figure D-1. Because this cell had only one ceramic seal, particular attention was given the ceramic portion of the seal. As can be seen from Figures D-2 and D-3, there is no evidence of silver migration or other discoloration on the ceramic.

The effects of the 15 months of testing became evident upon lifting the first negative plate. Figure D-4 shows the separator under the outermost plate (negative) after this plate was lifted. The grayish-black material is a form of cadmium. Figure D-5 shows a close-up of the top portion of the separator. Note the fibers that were pulled from the separator as they adhered to the negative plate. It was observed that a gray dust could very easily be rubbed off the negative plate or separator. In all cases where the separator touched the negative plates, an effort was required to remove the separator. This resulted in the tearing and pulling of separator fibers as they adhered to the negative plate. Figure D-6 illustrates a typical condition. Figure D-7 shows the brown discoloration found around the positive plate tabs of the top of the separator. Several layers of separator had the spot around the positive tabs. The probable cause is excessive heat, from either a short circuit (burnt open) or overheating of terminals during soldering.

Another observation made during this inspection was the dryness of the separator. When it was squeezed between the thumb and forefinger, no evidence of



Figure D-1. View of Cell #588 as Removed from Case.

Reproduced from
best available copy.

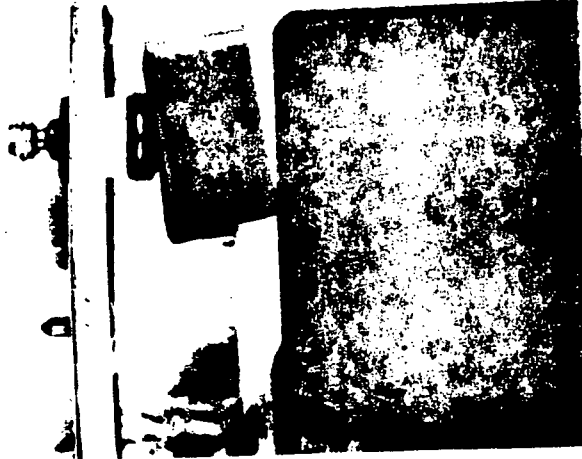


Figure D-2. Close-Up of Seal, Showing Condition of Ceramic.

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Figure D-4. View Showing Separator Under First Negative Plate.



Figure D-3. Close-Up of Seal, Showing Condition of Ceramic.

H26



Figure D-6. Negative Plate, with Separator
Fibers Adhered to Surface.

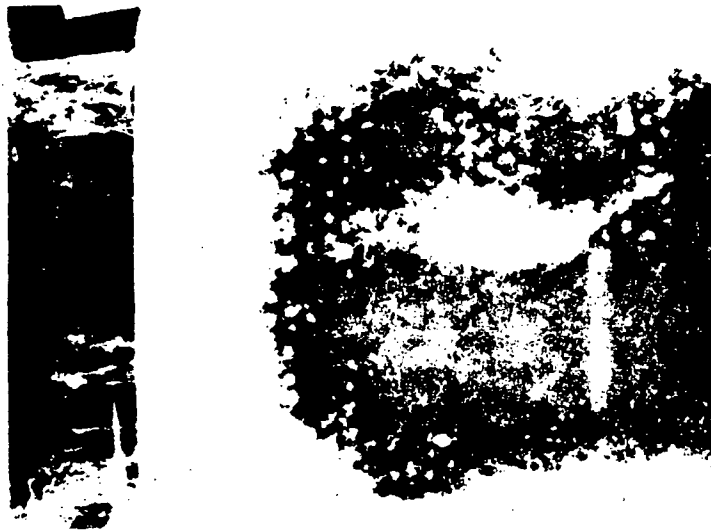


Figure D-5. Close-Up View of Separator
Under First Negative Plate. Note Fibers
Between Separator and Negative Plate.

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Figure D-8. Positive Plate with Dark Spots.

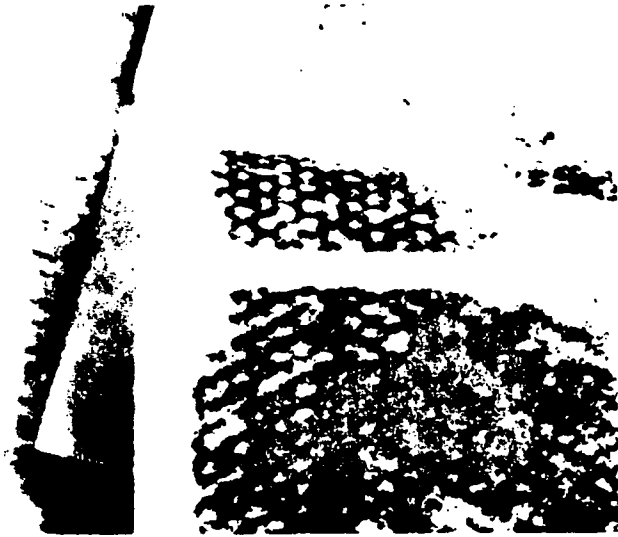


Figure D-7. Separator Area from around Positive Plate Tab (Top), Showing Discoloration (Brown).

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moisture was found. The significance of this finding is that the 65 to 70 cc of KOH used by the manufacturer is based on optimizing the parameters on a new cell. In every case experienced by the writer, this quantity of KOH appears to be much less than the amount the cell should have for long life performance. Other cells from the test pack will be subjected to more detailed analysis.

Of particular interest were the small blisters (or pimples) found on the positive plates. Some plates were in worse condition than others, but all positive plates had some blisters. Figure D-8 shows a typical positive plate with the separator folded away. It is noted that the dark spots on the positive plate resulted in similar dark spots on the separator. The exact cause of these spots is not known, but it is suspected that they are caused by the bursting of blisters (caused by gas escaping from below the surface). Figure D-9 shows a close-up of a positive plate and reveals small blisters (more like pimples) distributed over the surface of the plate, with large concentrations at the left edge. Figure D-10 shows another positive plate with blistering along the top portion. Figure D-11 shows the only case observed where flaking had occurred on the positive plate. The small piece of material at the top corner is active positive material.

In conclusion, the most significant observance of deterioration in this cell was due to migration of cadmium into the separator. Considering the length and conditions of the test, this migration was more severe than had been expected. The ceramic seal was in good condition, with practically no signs of silver migration. Separator material outside the areas between the plates appeared to be in very good condition. There was no tendency for the separator to adhere to the positive plates, only to the negative plates. There were blisters or pimples, to varying degrees, on each positive plate. It was observed that the blistering was concentrated around the edges of the positive plates, with few blisters distributed across the plate surface.

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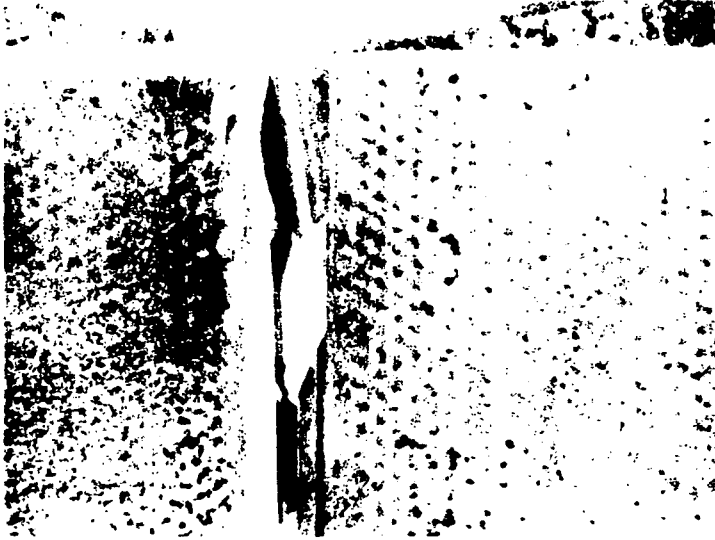


Figure D-10. Positive Plate, Showing Small Pimples or Blisters Around Top Edge of Plate.

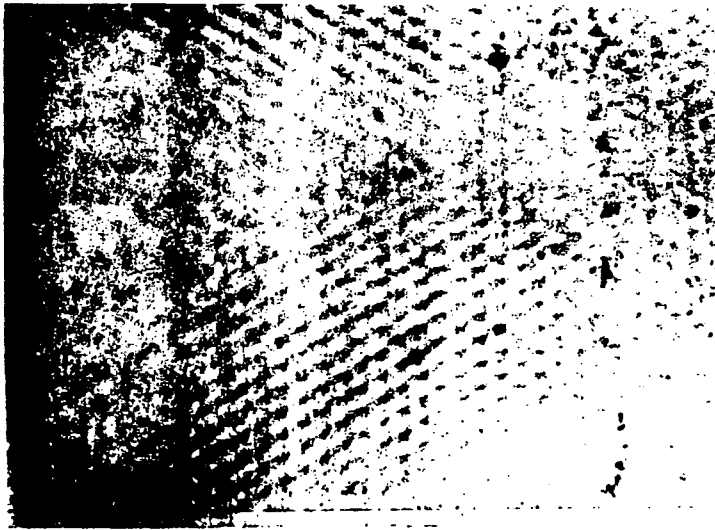


Figure D-9. Close-Up of Positive Plate, Showing Small Blisters and Dark Spots.

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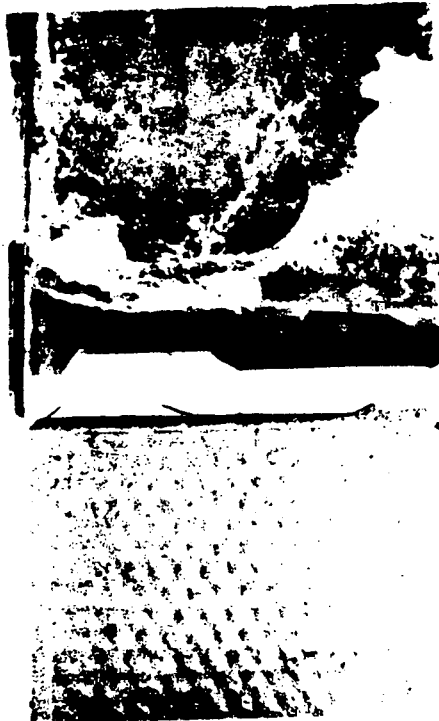


Figure D-11. Positive Plate, Showing Flaking of Material Around Edge of Plate. Negative Plate (Top) with Separator Fibers Adhered to Surface.

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APPENDIX E

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SEPARATOR MATERIAL*
 Pellon Type 2505 (Formerly 2505ML)

PELLON 1605 SEPARATOR MATERIAL

The separator material used in the OAO-A-2 cells was tested to determine its wetting- and physical characteristics. The Pellon 16015 separator material was removed from the cell plates with difficulty, and it retained considerable cadmium metal. Part of the sample was washed according to the following schedule: De-ionized (D.I.) H₂O, 1/2 hour; 5% HOAc, 2 hours; D.I. H₂O, 1 hour; 3% NH₄OH, 1 hour, followed by three 1-hour washes with D.I. H₂O. A final, 15-hour water wash was followed by vacuum drying at ambient temperature. Tests on the wetting- and physical properties of washed, unwashed and stock materials in 31% KOH were run concurrently, and the resulting data are given in Table E-1.

Table E-1

Properties of Pellon 16015 Separator Material

Test	Unwashed Material (Cell # 602)	Washed Material (Cell # 602)	Stock Material
Wicking min/cm	20	230	211
Wet-out time (min)	1.5	45	26 (Visual)
A. C. Resistance cm height @ _____ min	7.55 @ 150	6.25 @ 1440	6.35 @ 1440
Ω-cm	1.7	1.7	1.1
Ω-cm ²	0.020	0.021	0.016 (Repeat)
Dry Tensile Strength	195	195	225
Time to pass 300cc air (sec)	1.73	2.58	2.14
Thickness (inch x 10 ³)	11.8	12.1	14.0 0.036 cm

*In its original form, the material in this Appendix was transmitted by Mr. S. Orenstein of ESB, Inc., Yardley, Pa., in a letter to Mr. T. Hennigan, Space Power Technology Branch, GSFC, in 1970. This work was done under NASA Contract NAS5-10418.

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Thickness measurements reflect adhesion of the separator material to the negative plate. The observed changes in specific resistance and tensile strength are slight, and the latter can be attributed to damage resulting from "peeling" the material from the negative plates, but the 10% decrease in viscosity molecular weight indicates degraded material. The increase in specific resistance is apparently real.

Ratio of viscoisty molecular weight (15 mg/cc sample in m-cresol):

$$\frac{\text{Washed}}{\text{Stock}} = 0.92$$

Migration of metallic cadmium, though detrimental to cycle life, seems to offer greatly enhanced wettability. This conclusion is based on the assumption that cadmium is the only KOH-wettable material removed in the wash cycle.

PELLON 2505 SEPARATOR MATERIAL

Additional tests were performed on Pellon 2505 separator material. The results of these tests are given in Table E-1. For quick reference, a copy of Table 4 of the ESB, Inc., 5th Quarterly Report (NAS 5-10418) is also given (Table E-2).

Sufficient material to perform all tests on lot 16015 in both 31 percent- and 34 percent KOH was not available. However, the A.C. resistance of sample 16015B in 34 percent KOH was determined, and is shown below along with the wet thickness.

A. C. Resistance	1.80 Ω -cm
	0.066 Ω -cm ²
Wet Thickness	36.6 x 10 ⁻³ cm.
	14.4 x 10 ⁻³ inch

These data agree well with previously reported data on sample 16015B in 34 percent KOH. Furthermore, the data for lots #14000 and 12777 in 31 percent KOH are comparable to those reported in 34 percent KOH, allowing for variations in the material and experimental technic. Note that the 31 percent KOH wicking tests for the latter two materials were done open to the atmosphere.

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This same configuration was used during the fifth quarter*. The only significant difference between the data of the fifth quarter and those measured recently is the thickness of lot #12777. At present, the only explanation is a typographical error in Table 4 of the Fifth Quarterly Report.

In view of these tests, we can safely say that our previous conclusions about wettability and molecular weight are valid. The extraordinary wettability of the unwashed 16015 sample can best be explained by the presence of cadmium metal. This explanation is supported by the superior wicking ability of the used, unwashed material over the original separator. Note also that the 8 percent loss of viscosity molecular weight is accompanied by a 13 percent loss in tensile strength.

*Fifth Quarter Report, Contract NAS5-10418.

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Table E-2

Properties* of Separator Material

Test	From Cell #602		Tested During Fifth Quarter**	
	Unwashed**	Washed**	16015†	14000†
	16015†	16015†	16015†	12777†
Wicking†† height at 30 min (mm)	45	1.5	11.5	80
Maximum height at - min (mm)	75.5 @ 150	62.5 @ 1440	63.5 @ 1440	80 @ 30
Rate to maximum height (min/mm)	2.0	23.0	22.7	3.16
Wet-out Time (min)	1.52	44.73	26.38	0.9
A. C. Resistance				
Ω-cm	1.73	1.70	1.13	1.81
Ω-cm ²	0.052	0.052	0.040	0.062
Dry Tensile Strength (psi)	195	193	225	—
Time to pass 300 cc of air (sec)	1.73	2.58	2.14	—
Thickness in 31% KOH inches x 10 ³	11.8	12.1	14.0	14.5
				6.4

*All tests used 31% KOH.

**Origin

† Lot No.

†† Wicking tests for 16015 samples were conducted in closed chambers, while those for 14000 and 12777 samples were performed in the open atmosphere.

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APPENDIX F

- 1) Listing, Battery Model
- 2) Flow Charts, Battery Model

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FILED BATTERY FORTRAN P1 CALLODATA TIME - SHARING

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C THIS MODEL IS DESIGNED FOR USE ON A 360/67 MACHINE
C IT IS PRESENTLY CONFIGURED FOR ON-LINE TIME-SHARING
C OPERATION
C ORBITAL PARAMETERS (BVLS LEVEL, CHARGE AND DISCHARGE RATE,
C BATTERY TEMPERATURE, ETC..) ARE READ IN VIA THE KEYBOARD.
C INSTANTANEOUS ORBITAL PARAMETERS (BATTERY VOLTAGE, CURRENT,
C STATE-OF-CHARGE, ETC..) ARE THEN PRINTED ONTO PAPER OR
C THE DISK. VIA OPERATOR OPTION.
C COMMON NSUNT, LTORB, LTIME, NSTD, LT, NXSYS, WRITE, NTORB, NORR
1. IREG, MODE, VREG, BTVL, BYCR, NFLAG, IFLAG
2. BPCAP, BCEL, BSOC, BTEMP, BVLS, BTOL, CFK, CFCR, PAD, K, IDSK, NDK
920 FORMAT(20H TODAY'S DATE (312))
921 FORMAT(312)
922 FORMAT(19H WRITE, NTORB (213))
923 FORMAT(213)
924 FORMAT(45H NSUNT, LTORB, BPCAP, BCEL, MODE (215, 2F10.0, 15))
925 FORMAT(215, 2F10.0, 15)
926 FORMAT(41H BSOC, BVLS, BTEMP, BTOL, CNEG, CPOS (6F10.0))
927 FORMAT(6F10.0)
940 FORMAT(14H)
942 FORMAT(///)
950 FORMAT(10H TODAY IS .12.1M/.12.1M/.12)
952 FORMAT(7H ORBIT .12.4M OF .12)
954 FORMAT(49H NSUNT, LTORB, BPCAP, BCEL, BSOC, BVLS, BTEMP, BTOL, MODE/214,
12F8.1, F8.3, 3F8.1, 14)
970 FORMAT(47H WHAT NEXT? STOP, LOOP, START AGAIN (0,1,2) (12))
972 FORMAT(12)
972 READ IN BATTERY CHARACTERISTICS
CALL BTRIO(0)
ENTER INITIALIZATION DATA
WRITE(6, 920)
READ(5, 921) IONTH, IDAY, IYEAR
104 CONTINUE
188 CONTINUE
89 READ(5, 925) NSUNT, LTORB, BPCAP, BCEL, MODE
100 CONTINUE
WRITE(6, 926)
READ(5, 927) BSOC, BVLS, BTEMP, BTOL, CNEG, CPOS
WRITE(6, 940)
WRITE(6, 942)
WRITE(6, 950) IONTH, IDAY, IYEAR
CHECK TO SEE IF OPERATOR ENTERED DATA PROPERLY
WRITE(6, 988)
988 FORMAT(2X, 'ARE ALL VALUES OK YES=1, NO=0 (11)')
987 FORMAT(11)
IF (MTEST-1) 188, 150, 150
150 CONTINUE
WRITE(6, 922)
READ(5, 923) WRITE, NTORB
SPECIFY IF YOU WANT DATA WRITTEN ONTO THE DISK AND THE INTERVAL
IF (WRITE.EQ.0160 TO 8444
WRITE(6, 801)
801 FORMAT(2X, 'DO YOU WANT THE DATA WRITTEN ONTO THE DISK ')

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BAT00010
BAT00020
BAT00030
BAT00040
BAT00050
BAT00060
BAT00070
BAT00080
BAT00090
BAT00100
BAT00110
BAT00120
BAT00130
BAT00140
BAT00150
BAT00160
BAT00170
BAT00180
BAT00190
BAT00200
BAT00210
BAT00220
BAT00230
BAT00240
BAT00250
BAT00260
BAT00270
BAT00280
BAT00290
BAT00300
BAT00310
BAT00320
BAT00330
BAT00340
BAT00350
BAT00360
BAT00370
BAT00380
BAT00390
BAT00400
BAT00410
BAT00420
BAT00430
BAT00440
BAT00450
BAT00460
BAT00470
BAT00480
BAT00490
BAT00500
BAT00510
BAT00520
BAT00530
BAT00540
BAT00550

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CALLDATA TIME - SHARING

FILEO BATTERY FORTRAN P1

```

WRITE(5,802)
FORMAT(2X,'WRITE I=YES,0=NO (11)')
802 READ(5,804)IOSK
804 FORMAT(11)
IF(IOSK.EQ.0) GO TO 659
WRITE(6,977)
FORMAT(2X,'DATA WRITTEN ONTO DISK EVERY K MINUTES')
977 WRITE(6,976)
FORMAT(2X,'SPECIFY K (12)')
976 READ(5,975)NOK
975 FORMAT(12)
659 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,986)
FORMAT(2X,'DATA PRINTED EVERY I MINUTES. SPECIFY I ')
986 WRITE(6,985)
FORMAT(2X,' I = (12)')
985 READ(5,984)K
984 FORMAT(12)
C START TO PROCESS THE DATA
8444 DO 600 NTO=1,NTORB
C INITIALIZE THE START OF THE ECLIPSE PORTION
NORB=NTO
NFLAG=0
IFLAG=0
ITIME=0
LT=0
IREG=0
WRITE(6,942)
WRITE(6,952)NORB,NTORB
WRITE(6,954)NSUNT,LTORB,BPCAP,6CEL,6SVC,6VLS,6TEMP,RTOL,MODE
WRITE(6,942)
DO 500 LL=1,LTORB
C INCREMENT TIME BY ONE MINUTE
ITIME=ITIME+1
C DETERMINE THE TOTAL ECLIPSE PERIOD
NSTD=LTORB-NSUNT
C DETERMINE THE TIME REMAINING IN DARK PORTION
LT=ITIME-NSTD
C DETERMINE IF IT IS THE FIRST MINUTE OF THE ORBIT
IF(ITIME-1)1000,210,220
C IF IT IS THE FIRST MINUTE BEGIN BY SETTING THE DISCHARGE
C FLAG, I.E.-NXSYS=1
210 NXSYS=1
GO TO 250
C CHECK IF IT IS THE FIRST MINUTE OF CHARGE, IF SO THEN
C SET THE CHARGE FLAG, I.E.-NXSYS=2
220 IF(ITIME-(NSTD+1))250,230,250
230 NXSYS=2
250 CONTINUE
C INITIALIZE BATTERY AND ORBIT PARAMETERS,CALCULATE THEORITICAL
C CAPACITY AND VOLTAGE LIMIT AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE IN
C THIS SUBROUTINE
CALL BTR(1,1)
C CHECK IF STILL IN DISCHARGE
C 300 IF(NXSYS-1)310,310,330

```

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BAT00560
 BAT00570
 BAT00580
 BAT00590
 BAT00600
 BAT00610
 BAT00620
 BAT00630
 BAT00640
 BAT00650
 BAT00660
 BAT00670
 BAT00680
 BAT00690
 BAT00700
 BAT00710
 BAT00720
 BAT00730
 BAT00740
 BAT00750
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 BAT00960
 BAT00970
 BAT00980
 BAT00990
 BAT01000
 BAT01010
 BAT01020
 BAT01030
 BAT01040
 BAT01050
 BAT01060
 BAT01070
 BAT01080
 BAT01090
 BAT01100

FILED BATTERY FORTRAN PI CALLDATA TIME - SHARING

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C SET DISCHARGE CURRENT EQUAL TO CNEG
310 RTCR=CNEG
C CALCULATE BATTERY VOLTAGE
RTVL=CFK
GO TO 390
C CALCULATE FACTOR FOR STEP CHARGE CURRENT
XSYS=NXSYS-2
330 IS THE REGULATOR ON IF 50. WHAT METHOD OF REDUCED CHARGE
IF(IREG.NDDE)340,340,360
C CALCULATE CURRENT AND UPDATE BATTERY VOLTAGE
340 RTCR=(.50*NXSYS)*CPOS
RTVL=CFK+RTCR*CFK
C HAS THE BATTERY VOLTAGE REACHED THE VOLTAGE LIMIT
IF(8*RTVL-VREG)390,350,350
IF 50. THEN INCREMENT NXSYS BY ONE
350 NXSYS=NXSYS+1
C TURN ON THE REGULATOR
IREG=1
C IF TAPER CHARGE THEN LOCK THE BATTERY VOLTAGE AT THE
VOLTAGE LIMIT AND CALCULATE THE NEW CURRENT IF STEP CHARGE
C THEN GO TO STATEMENT LABEL 330
IF(NDDE)330,330,360
360 RTVL=VREG
390 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE CHARGE OR OVERCHARGE PARAMETERS
CALL BTR(1,2)
C CHECK TO SEE IF IT IS THE LAST MINUTE OF THE ORBIT
IF((TIME-LTORB)*20.410.420
C IF IT IS THE LAST MINUTE OF THE ORBIT THEN CALL BTR(1,3)
PARAMETERS
410 CALL BTR(1,3)
420 CONTINUE
500 CONTINUE
600 CONTINUE
C REQUEST FROM OPERATOR TO STOP PROGRAM OR DO MORE ORBITS
WRITE(6,970)
READ(5,972)IGOTO
IF(IGOTO-11)990,150,100
1000 STOP
END
SUBROUTINE BTR(INSERT,ITEST)
DIMENSION DFOUT(6),RFVLD(6),PERLD(6),RFIN(5),RFVLC(5,3),RFRLC(5,3)
1,RFSEL(16),RPER(16,4)
2,RFVL(2),RFVL(2),RFV(2),EP(4)
COMMON NSUNT,LTORB,ITIME,NSTD,LT,NXSYS,NRITF,NTOPR,NORB
1,IEG,MODF,VREG,RTVL,RTCR,MFLAG,IFLAG
2,APCAP,BCEL,YSOC,BTEMP,BVLS,BTOL,CFK,CFCP,RAD,K,IDSK,NDK
900 FORMAT(3F10,6)
901 FORMAT(3F10,6)
902 FORMAT(F10.1,2F10.1)
906 FORMAT(5F10,0)
909 FORMAT(5F10,6)
952 FORMAT(1X,13,12,F8.4,F6.2,F6.3,2F7.1,F6.3,F7.1

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FILED BATTERY FORTRAN PI CALLDATA TIME - SHARING

```

1.F6.3,1X.F5.2,F6.2)
980 FORMAT(//, EDDY EOLV EOLC EOLEFF CRTN AMINT AMLD
      1AMFIN WMO WMIN*)
990 FORMAT(1H010X,4F10.2)
992 FORMAT(2F6.2,2F6.3,F7.2,F7.1,4F8.1)
      IF((ISERT)1000,1000,1500
C READING SUBSECTION
1000 CONTINUE
      READ(2,906)(RFOUT(KD),RFVLD(KD),RFRLD(KD),KD=1,6)
      READ(2,906)(RFIN(KC),RFVLC(KC,JC),RFRLC(KC,JC),JC=1,2),KC=1,5)
      READ(2,906)(RFE(JE),RFE(JE,KE),KE=1,4),JF=1,16)
      GO TO 9020
1500 GO TO (2000,3000,4000),I TEST
C INITIALIZE BATTERIES
2000 CONTINUE
      IF WE ARE IN THE SUN THEN GO TO LABEL 2300
      IF(LT)2200,2200,2300
      IF WE ARE IN THE FIRST MINUTE OF THE ORBIT THEN INITIALIZE
      C PARAMETERS, CALCULATE THEORETICAL CAPACITY AND VOLTAGE
      C LIMIT AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE
      2200 IF(IITIME-119000,2210,2300)
      2210 T5UN=NSUNT
      AM100=BPCCAP*(80.-.045*(EXPI(BTEMP-40.)/9.0185)-1.)
      VREG=(1.04464-2.6E-5*BTEMP)*(1./(.3.02373E-2+.61445E-5*BTEMP))
      1+19VLS-A.1+1.22560*(1./(.4.13556+.9.86667E-3*BTEMP))
      VREG=(9CELT/22.1)*VREG
      CTOT=BSOC*AM100
      AMINT=CTOT
      CTHR=0.
      WATOT=0.
      WDCMG=0.
      IF(NORB-119000,2215,2220)
      2215 BATVL=VREG
      2220 CONTINUE
      C IF WE ARE IN THE FIRST MINUTE OF LIGHT THEN UPDATE THE
      C PARAMETERS FROM THE END OF THE DARK PERIOD
      2300 IF(INSTD+11-IITIME)2400,2310,2400
      2310 CONTINUE
      AMLD=CTOT
      WOUT=WATOT
      EDV=RTVL
      CTHR=0.
      WATOT=0.
      2320 CONTINUE
      2400 CONTINUE
C
C COEFFICIENT CALCULATION
C CHECK IF WE ARE IN CHARGE OR DISCHARGE
      IF(NYSYS-1)300,300,400
      C BEGIN DISCHARGE MODEL SECTION
      300 PROUT=.045*(AMINT/AM100)-1.)*(1.+(AM100-AMINT)/AMAXI
      1(9.*BPCCAP.*RSTCTHR)))+(CTHR/160.*BPCCAP)
      DO 310 NX=1,5
      NXSOC=NX
      IF(R1OUT*RFOUT(NX+1)) 310,320,320

```

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FILED BATTERY FORTRAN PI

CALLDATA TIME - SHARING

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310 CONTINUE
320 RDSOC=(-RDOT-RFOUT(NXSOC))/(RFOUT(NXSOC+1))-RFOUT(NXSOC)
RFVD=(1.-RDSOC)*RFVLD(NXSOC)+RDSOC*RFVLD(NXSOC+1)
RFRD=(1.-RDSOC)*RFRLD(NXSOC)+RDSOC*RFRLD(NXSOC+1)
CFK=(1.+0.3*BTOL)*(RCEL*RFVD+BATVL*RFRD)
CFCR=0.
GO TO 2800
C
REGIN CHARGE MODEL SECTION
400 RPSDL=300*.43429*ALOG(AMAXI((AM100-AMD)/(.9.*BPCAP)),
1110.-9.*(AMD/(AM100-9.*BPCAP))))
RIN=CTMR/(AM100-AMD+.5*(AMINT-AMINI*(AM100.(AMINT/.950))))
NXSOC=5
IF(RBIN-(RFIN(NXSOC)+RBSDL))500.500.600
500 DO 510 NX=1,4
NXSOC=NX
IF(RBIN-(RFIN(NX+1)+RBSDL))520.520.510
510 CONTINUE
520 RDSOC=(RBIN-(RFIN(NXSOC)+RBSDL))/(RFIN(NXSOC+1))-RFIN(NXSOC)
DO 530 NCR=1,2
RFV(NCR)=(1.-RDSOC)*RFVLC(NXSOC,NCR)+RDSOC*RFVLC(NXSOC+1,NCR)
RFR(NCR)=(1.-RDSOC)*RFRLC(NXSOC,NCR)+RDSOC*RFRLC(NXSOC+1,NCR)
RFV(NCR)=BCEL*RFV(NCR)+BATVL*RFR(NCR)
530 CONTINUE
CFCR=(RFV(1)-RFV(2))/(BPCAP/4.)
CFK=(1.-.003*BTOL)*(RFV(2)-BPCAP/4.)*CFCR
GO TO 2800
C
BEGIN OVERCHARGE MODEL SECTION
600 CONTINUE
CFCR1=(BCEL*RFVLC(NXSOC,1)+BATVL*RFRLC(NXSOC,1))-
1(BCEL*RFVLC(NXSOC,2)+BATVL*RFRLC(NXSOC,2))/(BPCAP/4.)
CFK1=(1.-.003*BTOL)*(BCEL*RFVLC(NXSOC,2)+BATVL*RFRLC(NXSOC,2))-
1-(BPCAP/4.)*CFCR1
VEOCL=RCEL*(9.060872-.43429*ALOG(BTEMP))/4.471236
VEDCH=BCEL*(7.397980-.43429*ALOG(BTEMP))/3.842047
CFCR2=(10./BPCAP)*(VEDCH-VEOCL)/(1.43429*ALOG(4.1))*(4.*(VEDCH-
1BATVL)/(VEDCH-VEOCL))
CFK2=(1.-.015381*.43429*ALOG(BTEMP))-0.235751*BTOL*
1(BATVL-(VEDCH-VEOCL)/(1.43429*ALOG(4.1)))
PCRTN=(1.+0.13*BTOL)*(1.923263+.222928*(20./BPCAP))*
1((BATVL-CFK2)/CFCR2)
RSD=(CTOT/AM100)*.4*(RBIN-(RFIN(NXSOC)+RBSDL))/
1(PCRTN-(RFIN(NXSOC)+RBSDL))
CFCR=(1.-RSD)*CFCR1+RSD*CFCR2
CFK=(1.-RSD)*CFK1+RSD*CFK2
2800 CONTINUE
2900 CONTINUE
GO TO 9000
C
C DETERMINE EFFICIENCY
3000 CONTINUE
EFC=1.
IF(BTCR)3200.3200.3110
3110 CADD=100.*(CTOT-AMD)/(AM100-AMD)
PNPR=CADD
ITP=10.*BTEMP

```

1 5
1 441

BAT02210
BAT02220
BAT02230
BAT02240
BAT02250
BAT02260
BAT02270
BAT02280
BAT02290
BAT02300
BAT02310
BAT02320
BAT02330
BAT02340
BAT02350
BAT02360
BAT02370
BAT02380
BAT02390
BAT02400
BAT02410
BAT02420
BAT02430
BAT02440
BAT02450
BAT02460
BAT02470
BAT02480
BAT02490
BAT02500
BAT02510
BAT02520
BAT02530
BAT02540
BAT02550
BAT02560
BAT02570
BAT02580
BAT02590
BAT02600
BAT02610
BAT02620
BAT02630
BAT02640
BAT02650
BAT02660
BAT02670
BAT02680
BAT02690
BAT02700
BAT02710
BAT02720
BAT02730
BAT02740
BAT02750

FILED BATTERY FORTRAN P1 CALLDATA TIME - SHARING

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KT=1+(17P/551)+*(17P/701)
RTE=(RTEMP-RFSE(KT))/(RFSE(KT+4)-RFSE(KT))
18YCR=100.*(120./RPCAP)*BTCCR
KTC=KT*(18YCR/201)-((18YCR-201)/201)*((18YCR/501)-((18YCR-501)/501)*BAT02790)
RCE=(120./RPCAP)*BTCCR*RFSE(KT)-RFSE(KTC)/(RFSE(KTC+1)-RFSE(KTC)) BAT02800
DO 3120 IEP=1,4
  FPIEP)=(1.-RTE)*(1.-RCE)*RFEP(KTC,IEP)+RCE*RFEP(KTC+1,IEP)
  1+RTE*(1.-RCE)*RFEP(KTC+1,IEP)+RCE*RFEP(KTC+5,IEP)
3120 CONTINUE
C2=((EP(3)/EP(4))-1.)/ALOG(1.-((EP(2)/EP(1))))
C1=1.-((EP(2)/EP(1)))**EXP(-EP(3)/(C2*EP(4)))
EFC=EP(1)*(1.-C1)*EXP(PNPR/(C2*EP(4)))-1.))
EFMAX=RFEP(KT+3,1)
EFMIN=.01-.0001*CAOD
IF(EFC-EFMAX)3160,3160,3150
3150 EFC=EFMAX
3160 IF(EFC-EFMIN)3170,3200,3200
3170 EFC=EFMIN
3200 CONTINUE
C
C UPDATE PARAMETERS FOR START OF LIGHT PORTION
CTHR=CTHR+BTCCR
CTOT=CTOT+BTCCR*EFC
9SOC=CTOT/AM100
WATOT=WATOT+ABS(BYCR)*BTVL
WDCHG=WDCHG+(1.-EFC)*BTCCR*BTVL
DETERMINE IF THE PARAMETERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN OUT NOW
IF(NDRB*NRITE-NTORB)3420,3410,3410
ARE VE ON CHARGE OR DISCHARGE
3410 IF(MSYS=1)3412,3412,3414
3412 RBD1=RBDUT
GO TO 3416
3414 RBD1=RBDIN
3416 CONTINUE
NFLAG=NFLAG+1
IFLAG=IFLAG+1
CHECK IF THE DATA IS TO WRITTEN ONTO THE DISK
IF(I)D5K11000,426,541
C
541 CONTINUE
IF(NFLAG.NE.NDK) GO TO 826
WRITE(1,942)ITIME,EFC,9SOC,BTVL,BTCCR
NFLAG=0
942 FORMAT(13,4F10.3)
826 CONTINUE
IF(IFLAG.EQ.K.OR.ITIME.EQ.NSTD.OR.ITIME.EQ.1.OR.ITIME.EQ.LTORB.OR
1.ITIME.EQ.(NSTD*1)) GO TO 444
3420 CONTINUE
GO TO 9000
PRINT EACH MINUTE ORBITAL PARAMETERS
444 WRITE(6,952)ITIME,IREG,RBD1,CFX,CFCR,CTHR,WATOT,EFC,CTOT,9SOC,
18YVL,BTCCR
IFLAG=0
GO TO 9000
C
4000 CONTINUE

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442

BAT02760
BAT02770
BAT02780
BAT02790
BAT02800
BAT02810
BAT02820
BAT02830
BAT02840
BAT02850
BAT02860
BAT02870
BAT02880
BAT02890
BAT02900
BAT02910
BAT02920
BAT02930
BAT02940
BAT02950
BAT02960
BAT02970
BAT02980
BAT02990
BAT03000
BAT03010
BAT03020
BAT03030
BAT03040
BAT03050
BAT03060
BAT03070
BAT03080
BAT03090
BAT03100
BAT03110
BAT03120
BAT03130
BAT03140
BAT03150
BAT03160
BAT03170
BAT03180
BAT03190
BAT03200
BAT03210
BAT03220
BAT03230
BAT03240
BAT03250
BAT03260
BAT03270
BAT03280
BAT03290
BAT03300

CALLDATA TIME - SHARING

FILE0 BATTERY FORTRAN PI

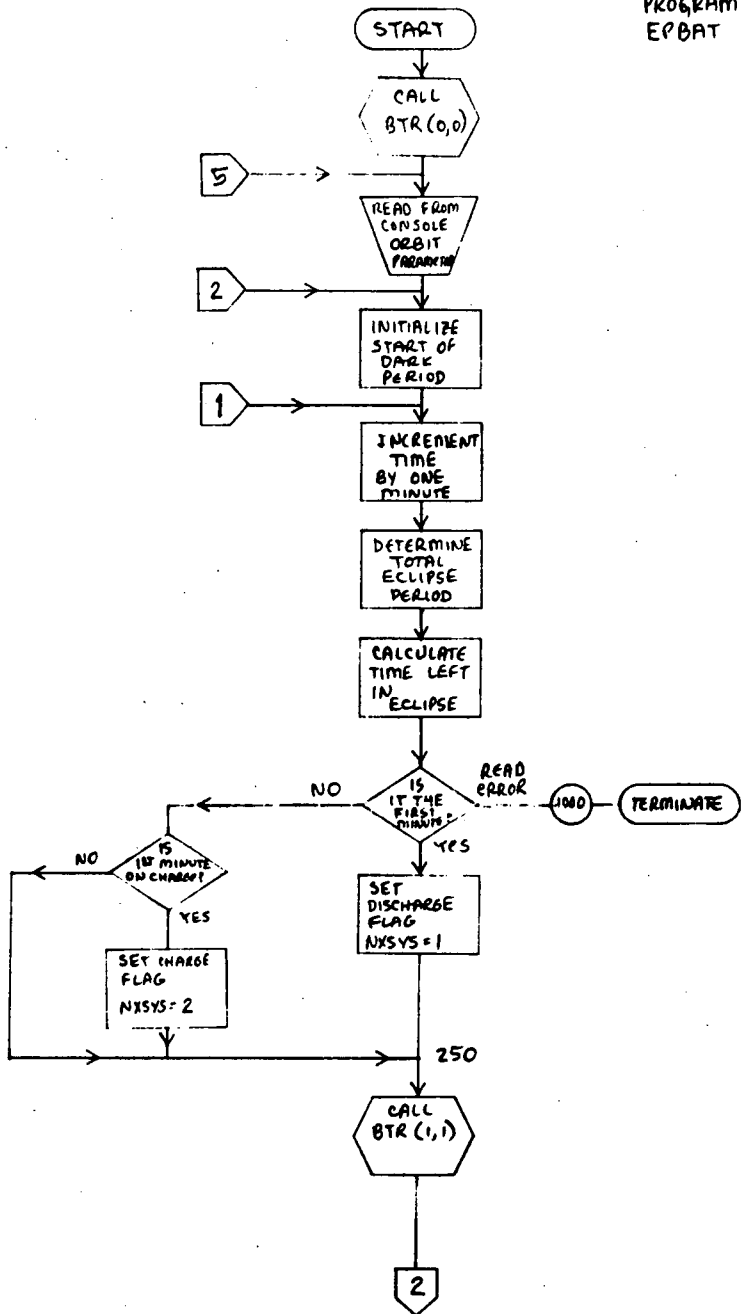
```

WRITE(6,980)
TORR=LTORB
WMIN=WATOT
AMFIN=CTOT
C CALCULATE THE PER-CENT CAPACITY RETURNED
  BCRTN=100.*(CTHR/(AMINT-AMDLL))
C PRINT THE END-OF-ORBIT PARAMETERS
  WRITE(6,982)EBV,BTVL,BTCR,EFC,BCRTN,AMINT,AMDLL,AMFIN,WMOU,WMIN
C
C CALCULATE THE THERMAL COEFFICIENTS USING TWO DIFFERENT
  HEAT GENERATION MODELS THEN AVERAGE THE TWO
  BHGM1=((WMIN-WMOU)/((AMINT-AMFIN)*BCEL*(1.48)/TORB)
  BHGM2=(.13*WMOU+WDCMG)/TORB
  BHGM=(BHGM1+BHGM2)/2.0
  GBAY=0.
C PRINT THE END-OF-ORBIT HEAT GENERATION
  WRITE(6,990)BHGM1,BHGM2,BHGM,GBAY
  RAD=BCRTN
  9000 CONTINUE
  RETURN
END
FUNCTION ANAXI(A,B)
  IF(A-B)10,20,20
  10 ANAXI=B
  20 ANAXI=A
  RETURN
END
FUNCTION AMINI(A,B)
  IF(A-B)10,20,20
  10 AMINI=A
  20 AMINI=B
  RETURN
END

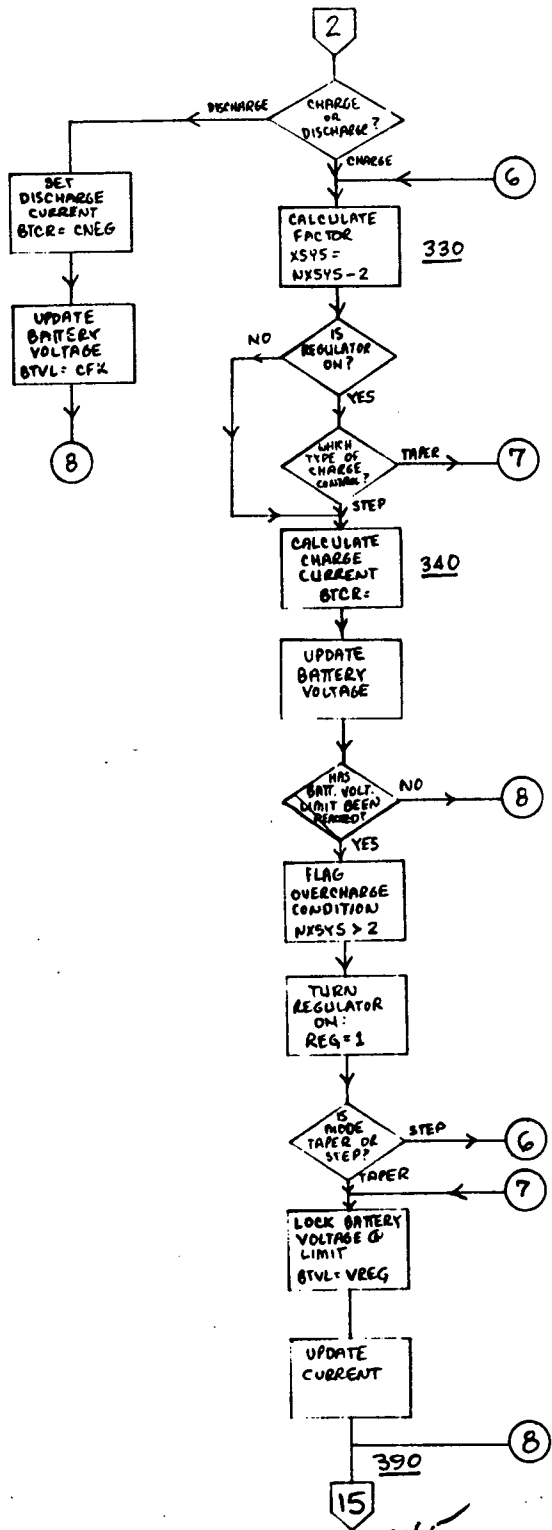
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443

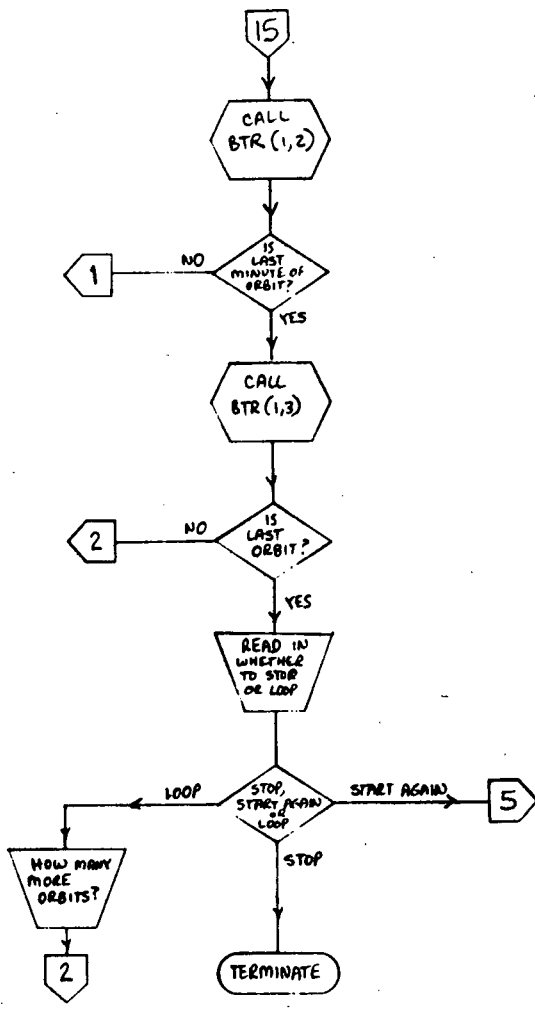
PROGRAM
EPBAT (MAIN)



HHH

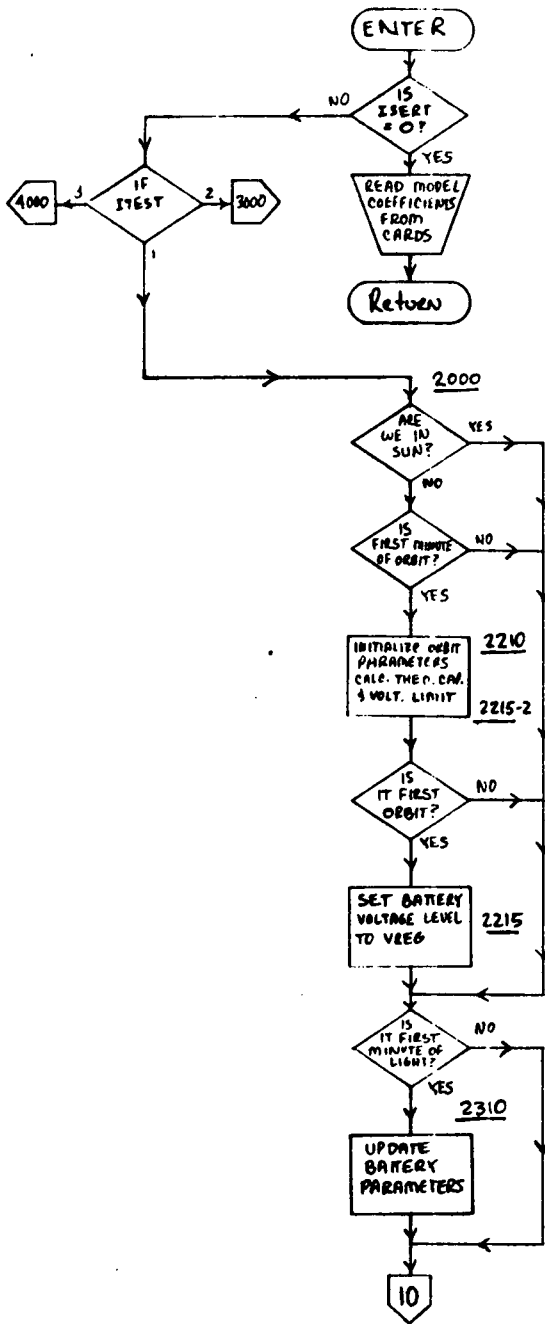


445



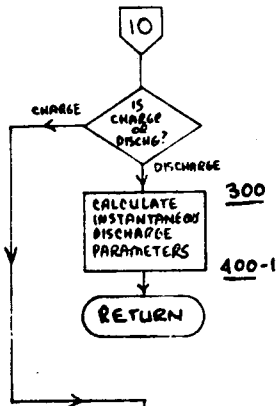
446

Subroutine BTR (ISERT, ITEST)

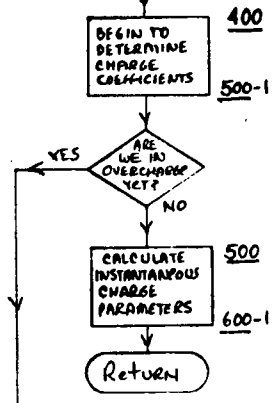


447

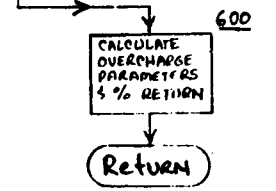
DISCHARGE MODEL



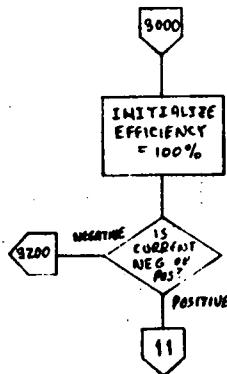
CHARGE MODEL



OVERCHARGE MODEL

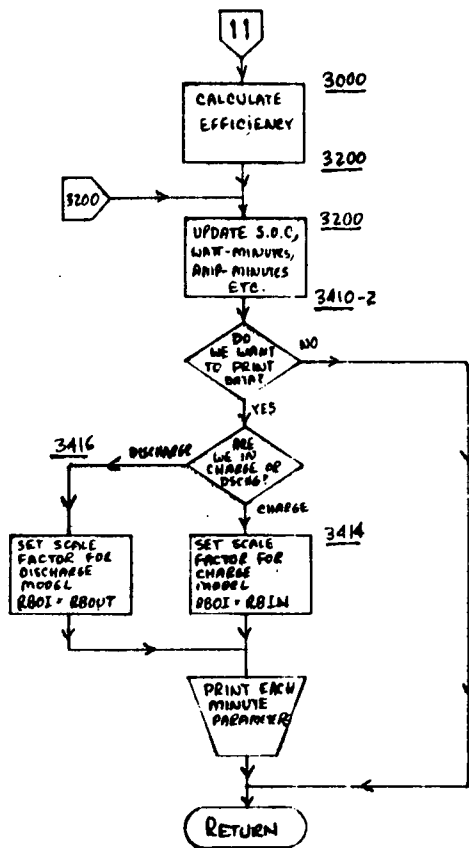


EFFICIENCY MODEL



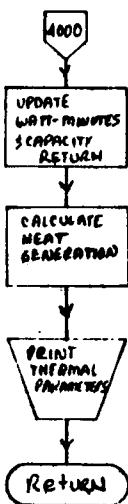
H4/8

EFFICIENCY



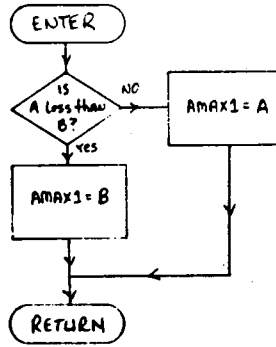
OUTPUT

THERMAL

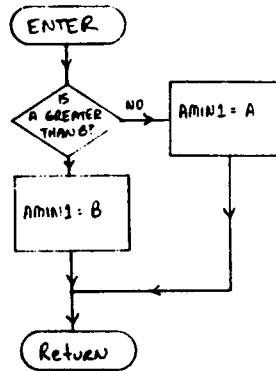


4419

FUNCTO. AMAX1 (A,B)



FUNCTION AMIN1 (A,B)



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