

# Telstar 401 Reconditioning Experience

770-44

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Telstar 401 was launched December 15, 1993. It has two 58 cell 50 AH Nickel Hydrogen batteries of the Comsat design. Reconditioning is carried out with relay selected resistors across the entire battery for rates of approximately C/50 and C/100. There are individual cell voltage monitors and the discharge is carried out until the first cell reaches 0.8 volts.

Figure 1 is a composite plot to the maximum and minimum battery voltage and pressure by day since the beginning of the Spring '94 eclipse. Note that the minimum pressure is a uniform "smile" curve for each season; the minimum battery voltage is similar except for the Spring '95 season when it has become a "smirk" Note also that there is no reconditioning before the latter season. (Seen most clearly in the pressure plot). The variable depth discharges that occur between the eclipse seasons are for Arc Jet firings for station keeping.

Figures 2 & 3 are the Fall '94 and Spring '95 seasons respectively in close up. The "smirk" has been attributed to the effects of silicate poisoning for reasons beyond the scope of this talk, however, what follows is some Figures generated in ground tests at our Murray Hill laboratory on cells from the same manufacturing lot as the flight cells which show what is occurring. The silicate poisoning effect shows up most clearly in a depressed voltage in the discharge following an open circuit stand such as in the "charge retention" test.

Figure 4 shows the discharges following an open circuit stand of various duration at a temperature of  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  typical of flight.

Figure 5 shows the same experiment plotted as the minimum voltage reached for the best and worst cell in the study as a function of open circuit time. Included are measurements of the internal resistance of the cells

Figure 6 shows the same type of test except that the charge time is varied keeping the open circuit and discharge the same. The worst effect is seen in the most fully charged case.

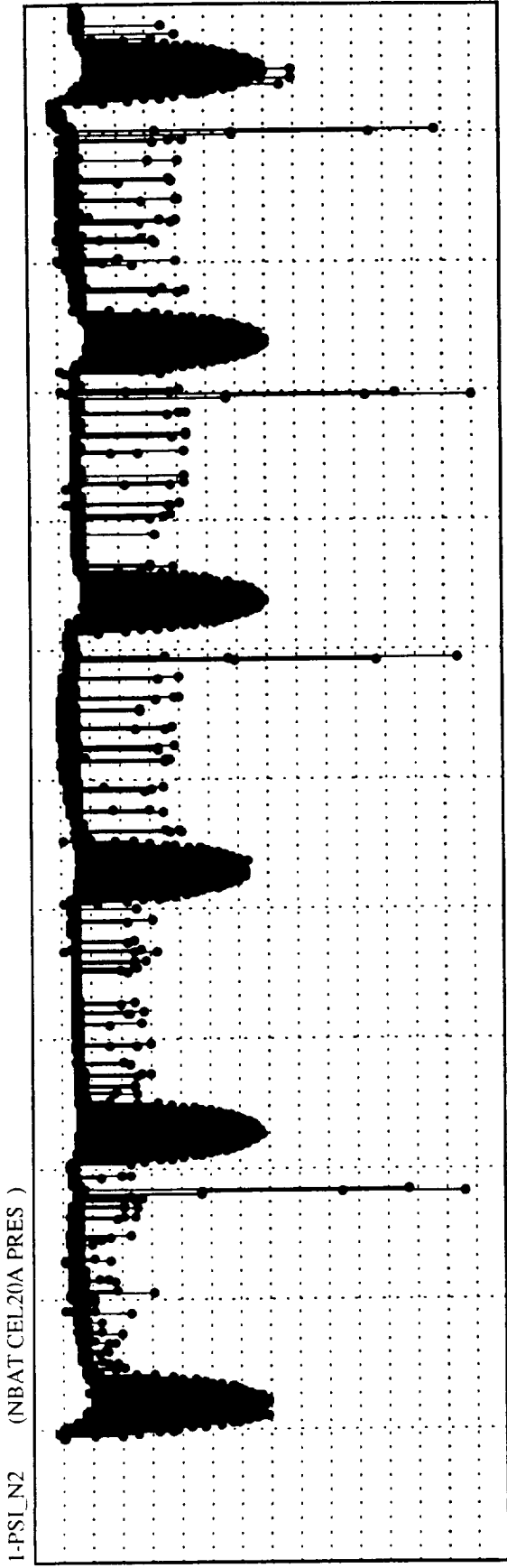
Figure 7 shows the effect of discharge temperature for the charge retention test run at  $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The resistive effect is seen to be very temperature dependent.

Figure 8 shows the surprising effect of the temperature of the open circuit stand period on the subsequent discharge at  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The *warmer* the open circuit stand the worse the effect!

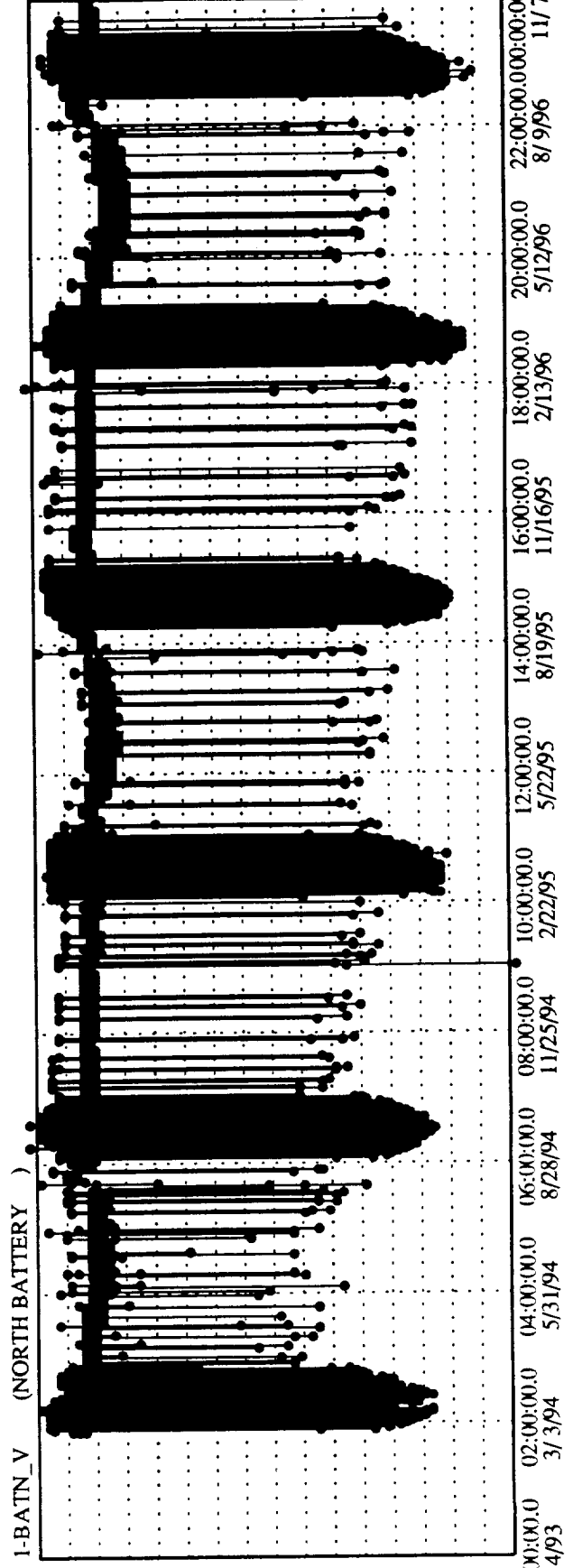
Figure 9 shows that a brief (3 hour) excursion to  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  during an otherwise  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 72 hour stand has a large effect on the voltage depression

Finally Figure 10 shows the effect of a prolonged trickle charge on the discharge of a  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  cycle. Thus trickle charge has an effect similar to the open circuit stand.

In all cases the voltage depression is wiped out by the discharge itself and subsequent cycles will have normal appearance. Therefore the data suggest that the "smirk" is a result of the prolonged trickle charge of the solstice period interspersed with the shallow (15%) discharges of the arc jets coupled with no reconditioning. Later eclipse seasons which have reconditioning are more normal but some deleterious effect is seen from the 2 to 3 week period between reconditioning and the start of the eclipse season.



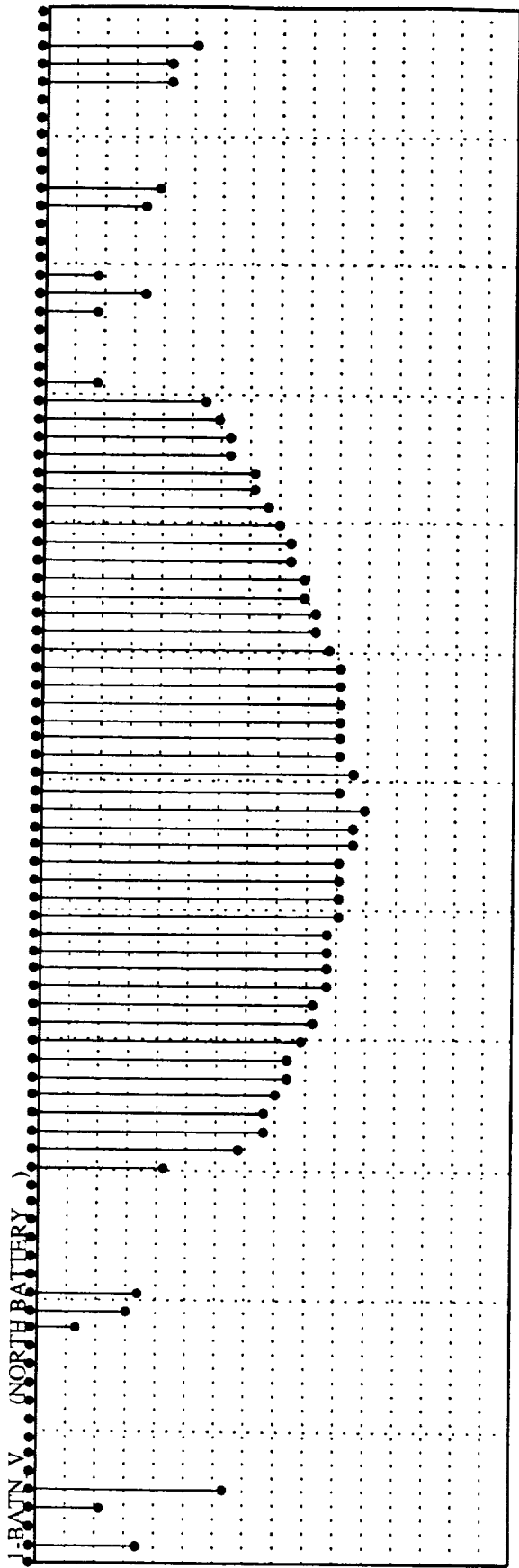
PSI  
 900.000  
 843.750  
 787.500  
 731.250  
 675.000  
 618.750  
 562.500  
 506.250  
 450.000  
 393.750  
 337.500  
 281.250  
 225.000  
 168.750  
 112.500  
 56.250  
 0.000



VOLTS  
 90.000  
 88.125  
 86.250  
 84.375  
 82.500  
 80.625  
 78.750  
 76.875  
 75.000  
 73.125  
 71.250  
 69.375  
 67.500  
 65.625  
 63.750  
 61.875  
 60.000

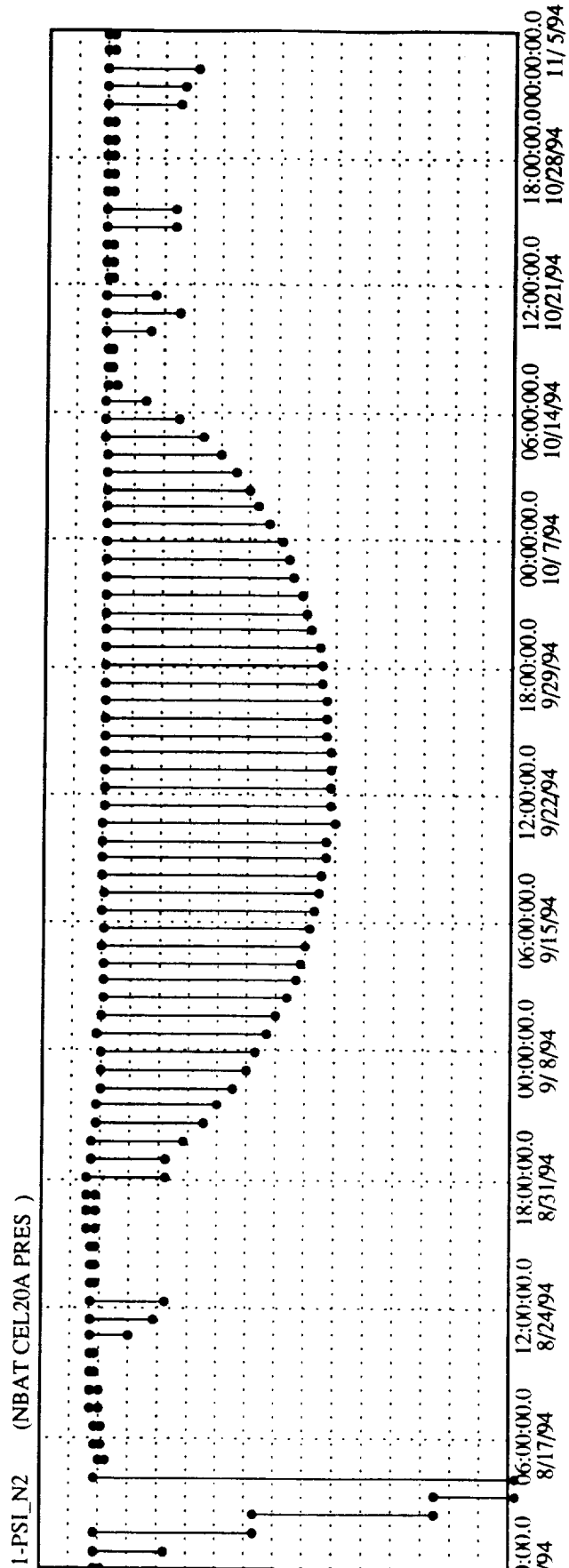
00:00:00.0 12/4/93  
 02:00:00.0 3/3/94  
 04:00:00.0 5/31/94  
 06:00:00.0 8/28/94  
 08:00:00.0 11/25/94  
 10:00:00.0 2/22/95  
 12:00:00.0 5/22/95  
 14:00:00.0 8/19/95  
 16:00:00.0 11/16/95  
 18:00:00.0 2/13/96  
 20:00:00.0 5/12/96  
 22:00:00.0 8/9/96  
 00:00:00.0 11/7/96

Fig 1



VOLTS  
 75.000  
 74.063  
 73.125  
 72.188  
 71.250  
 70.313  
 69.375  
 68.438  
 67.500  
 66.563  
 65.625  
 64.688  
 63.750  
 62.813  
 61.875  
 60.938  
 60.000

1996 NASA Aerospace Battery Workshop

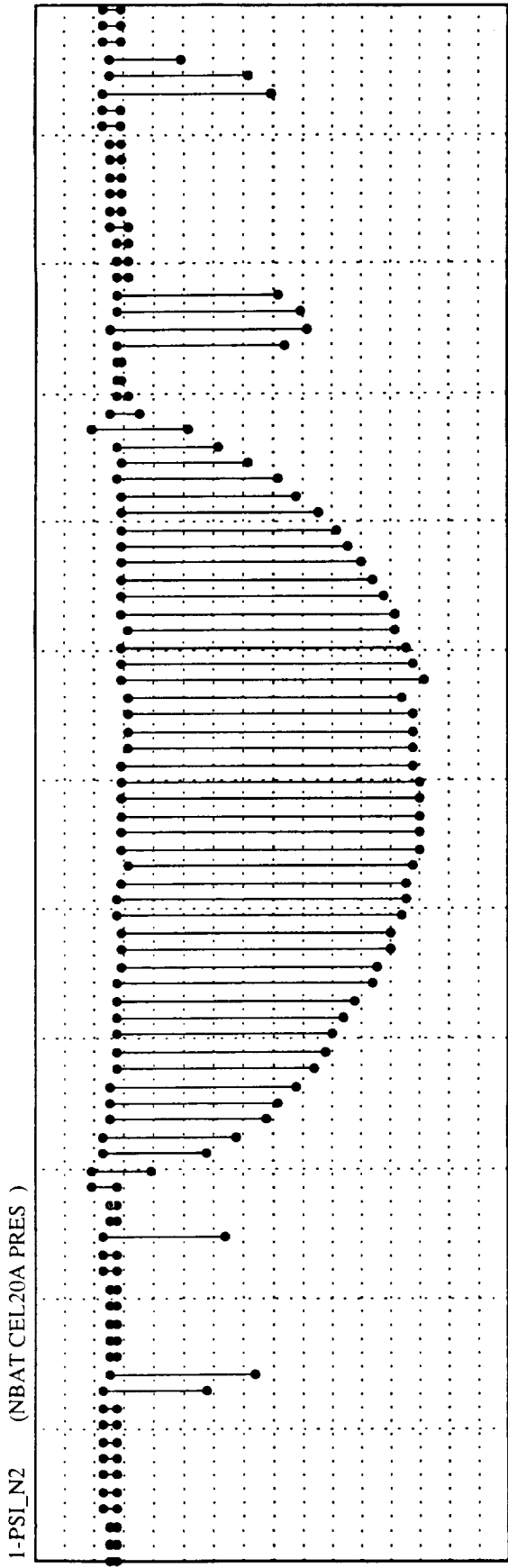


PSI  
 900.000  
 856.250  
 812.500  
 768.750  
 725.000  
 681.250  
 637.500  
 593.750  
 550.000  
 506.250  
 462.500  
 418.750  
 375.000  
 331.250  
 287.500  
 243.750  
 200.000

-222-

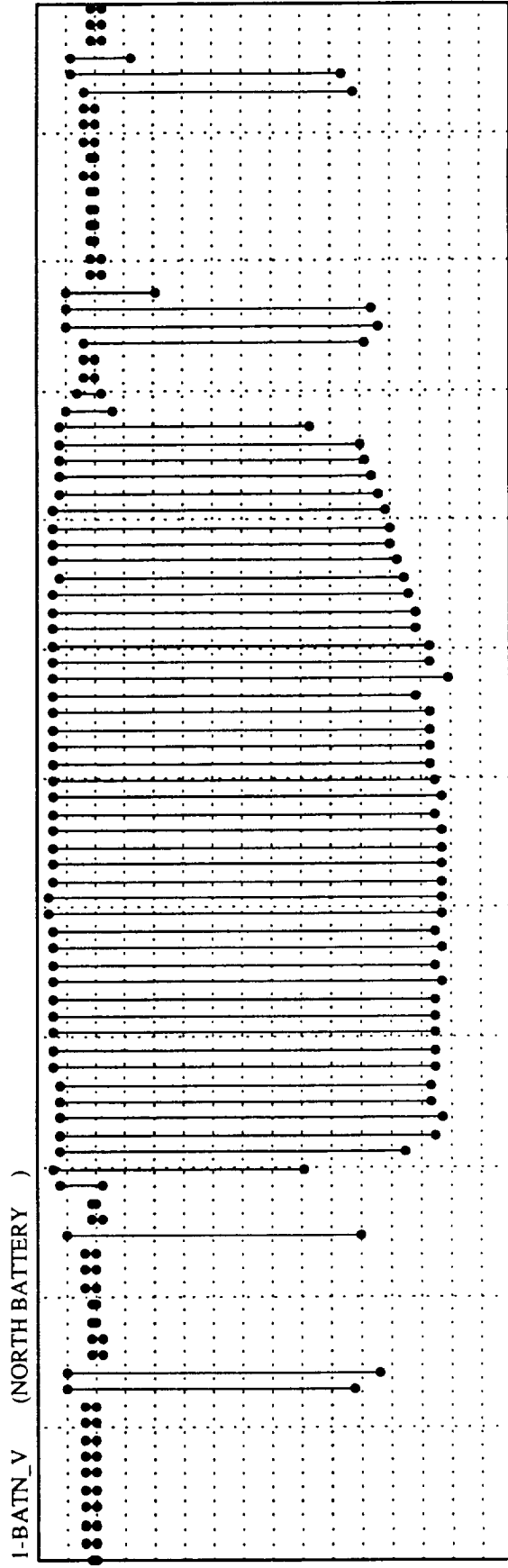
Nickel-Hydrogen On-Orbit Reconditioning Session

Fig 2



PSI  
 900.000  
 868.750  
 837.500  
 806.250  
 775.000  
 743.750  
 712.500  
 681.250  
 650.000  
 618.750  
 587.500  
 556.250  
 525.000  
 493.750  
 462.500  
 431.250  
 400.000

1996 NASA Aerospace Battery Workshop



VOLTS  
 90.000  
 88.125  
 86.250  
 84.375  
 82.500  
 80.625  
 78.750  
 76.875  
 75.000  
 73.125  
 71.250  
 69.375  
 67.500  
 65.625  
 63.750  
 61.875  
 60.000

(M:00:00).0 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 2/11/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 2/19/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 2/27/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 3/6/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 3/14/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 3/22/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 3/29/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 4/6/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 4/14/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 4/21/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 4/29/95 16:00:00.0 08:00:00.0 5/7/95

F15 3

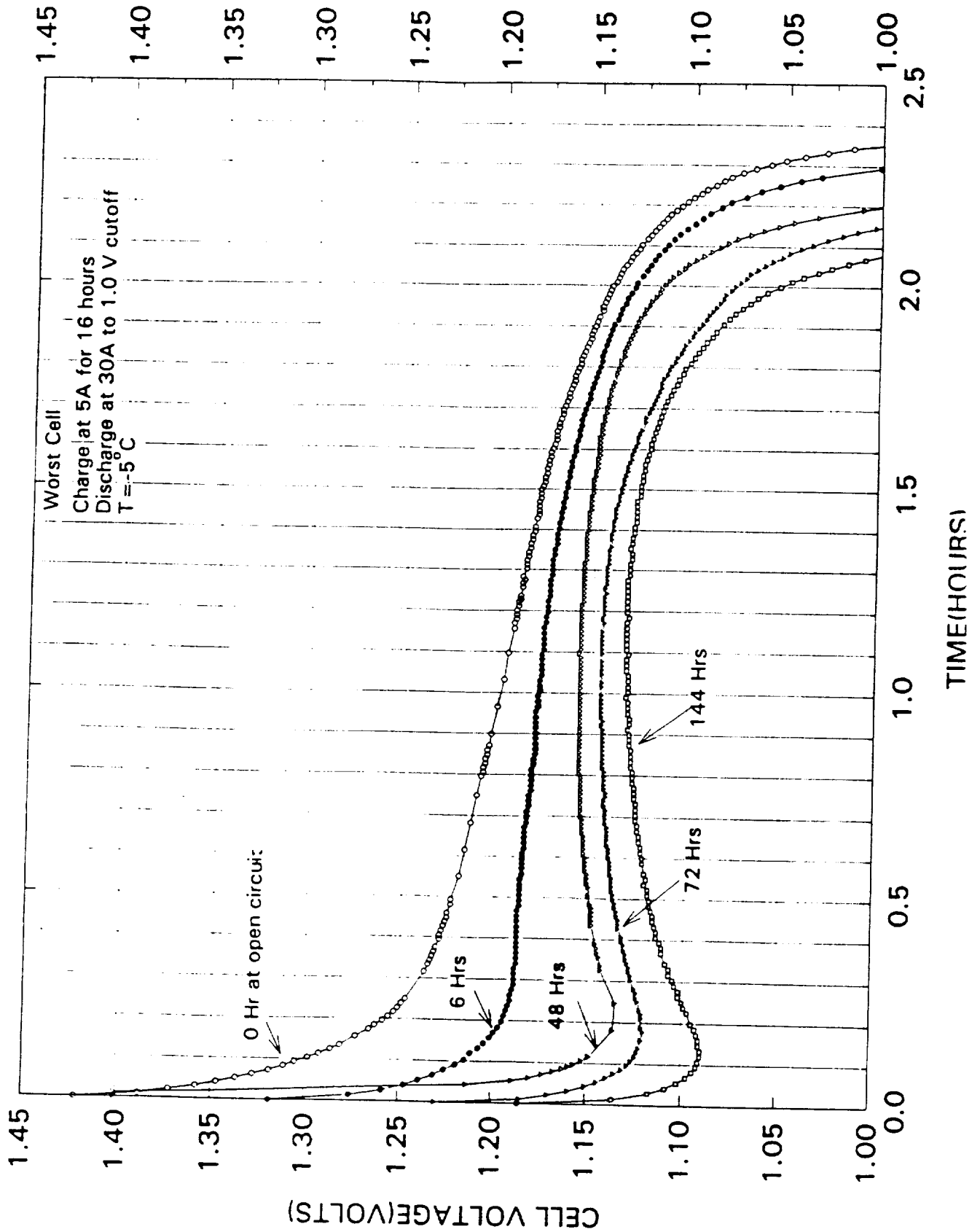


Fig 4

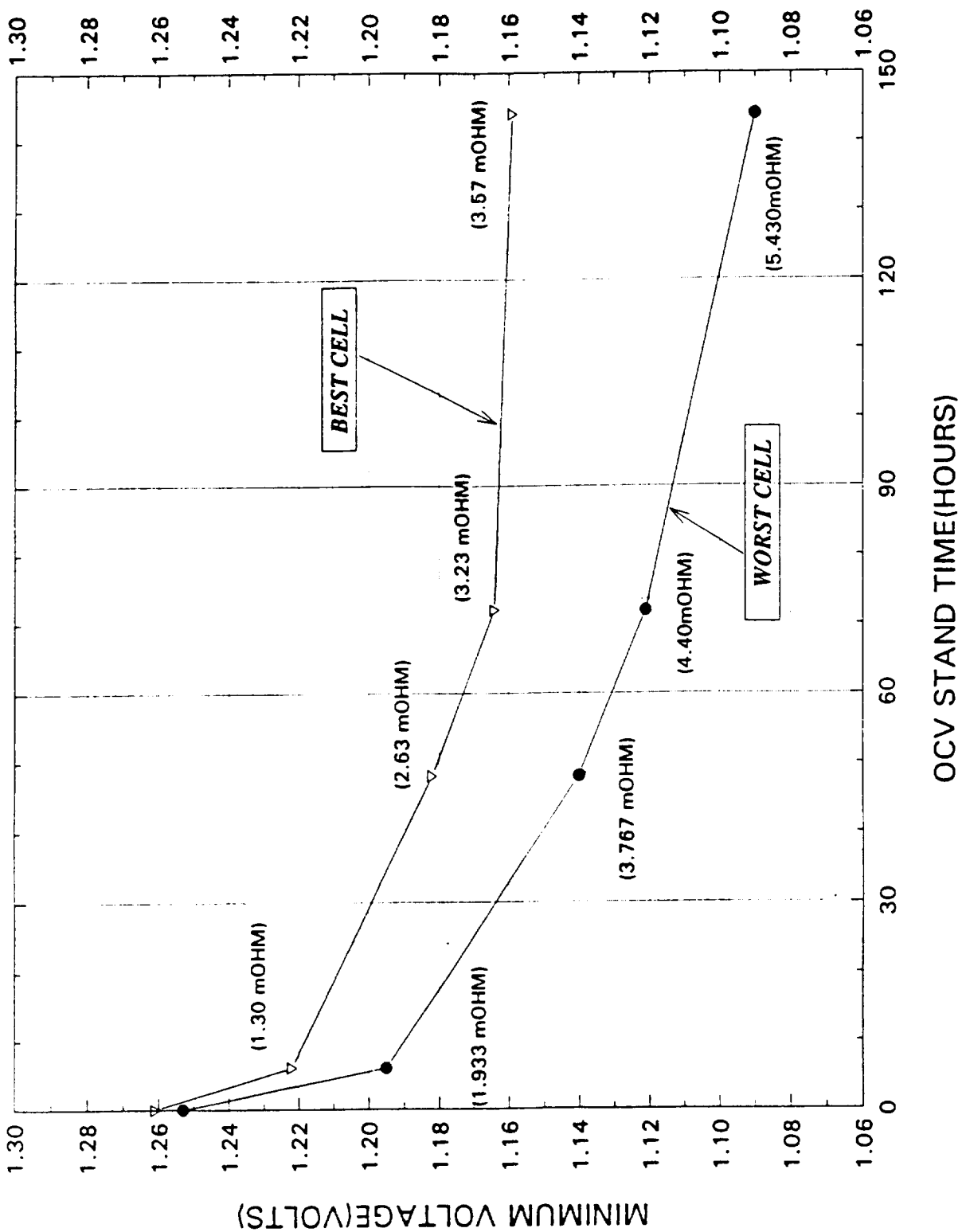


Fig 5

# EFFECT OF PARTIAL CHARGE

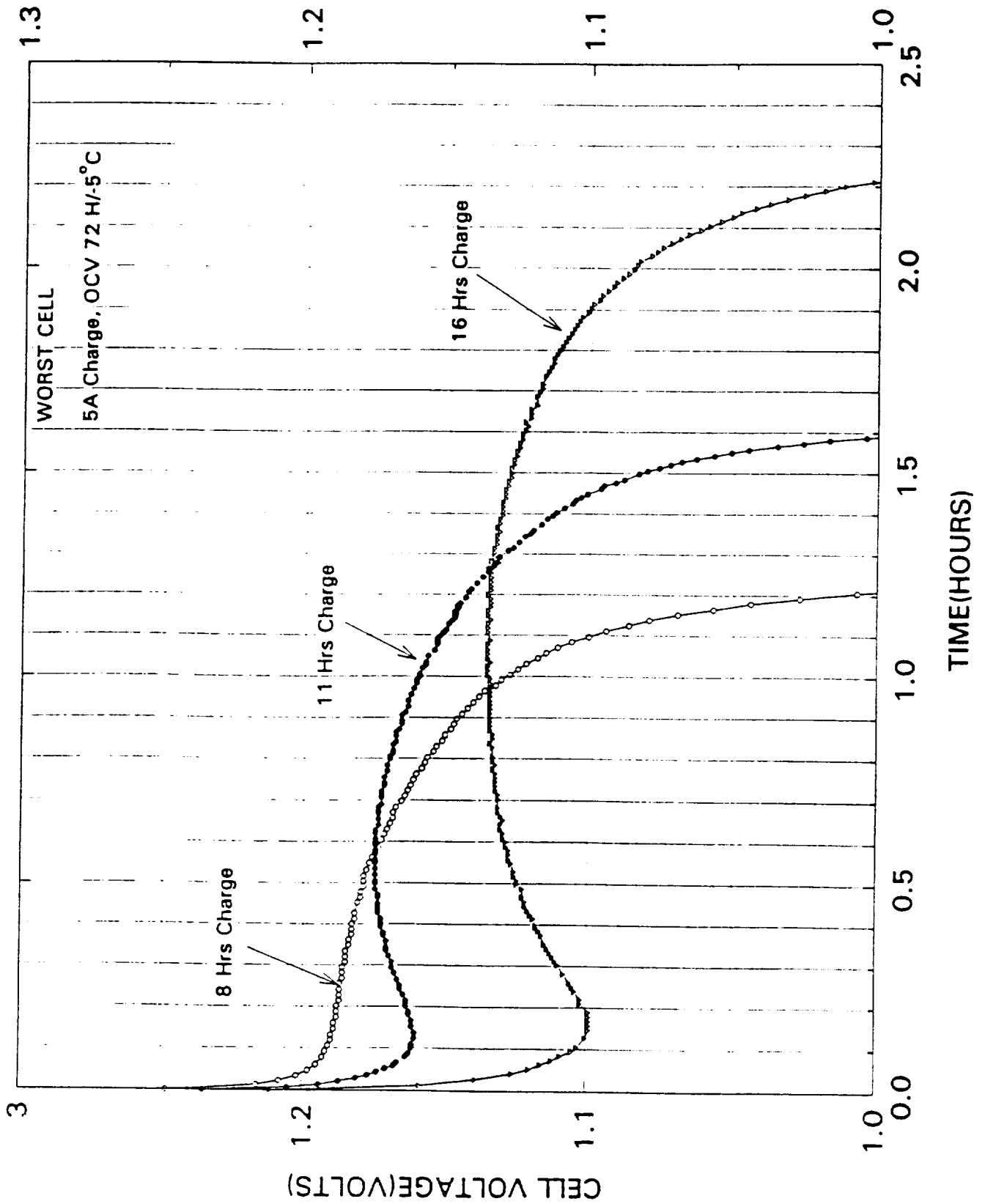
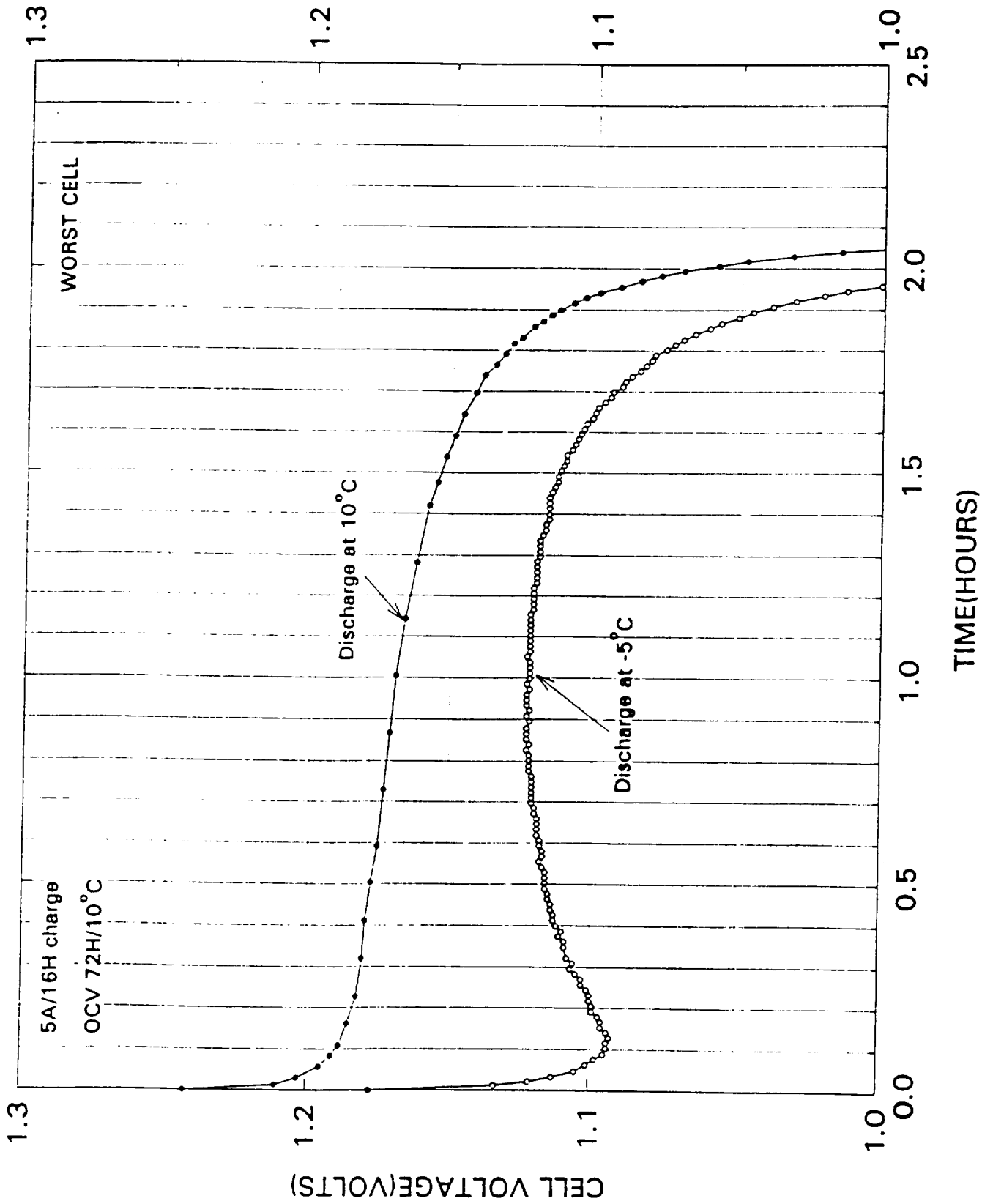


Fig 6



EFFECT OF DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE



F 19 7

OCV STAND FOR 72 HOURS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

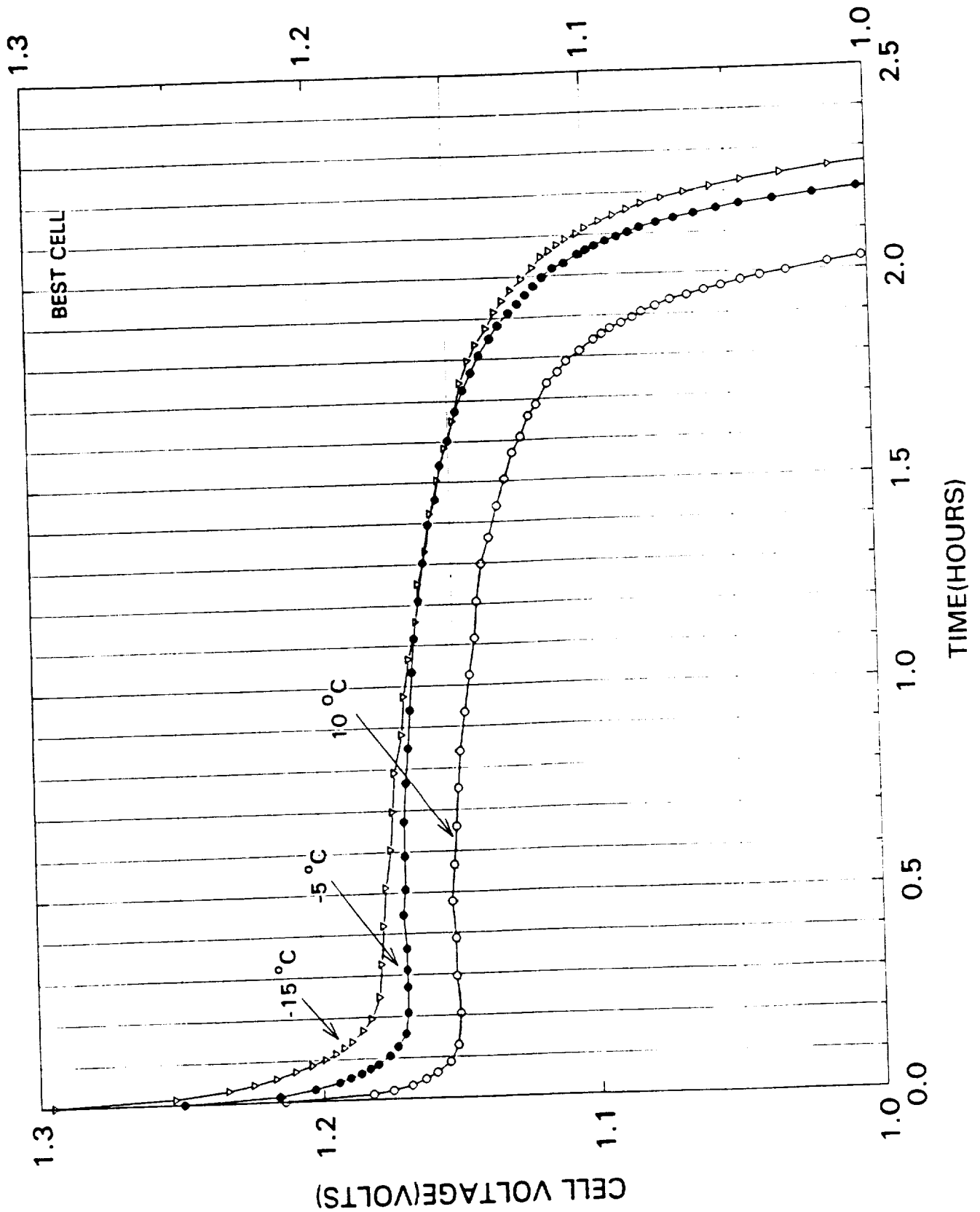


Fig 8

1-1-TEN!

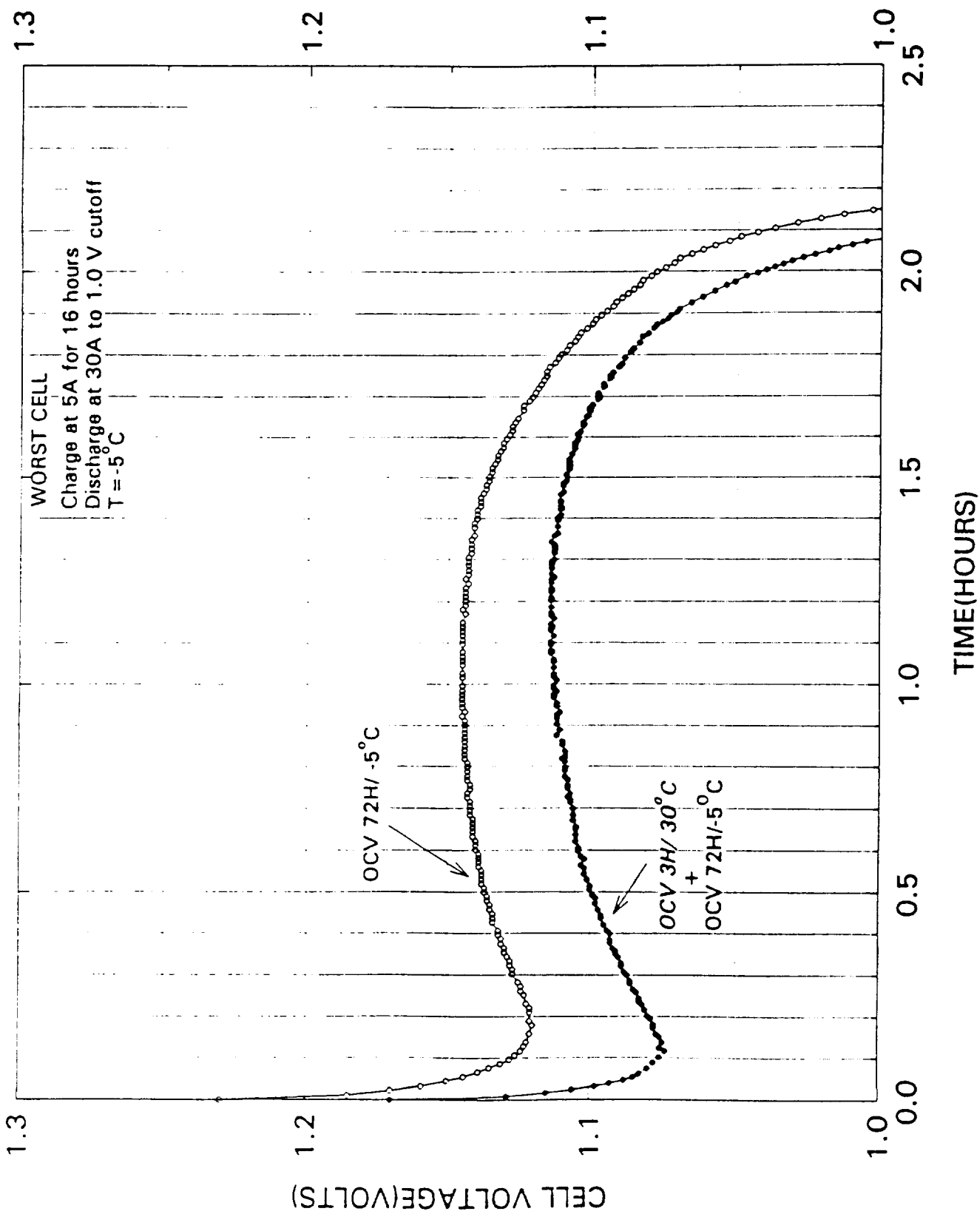
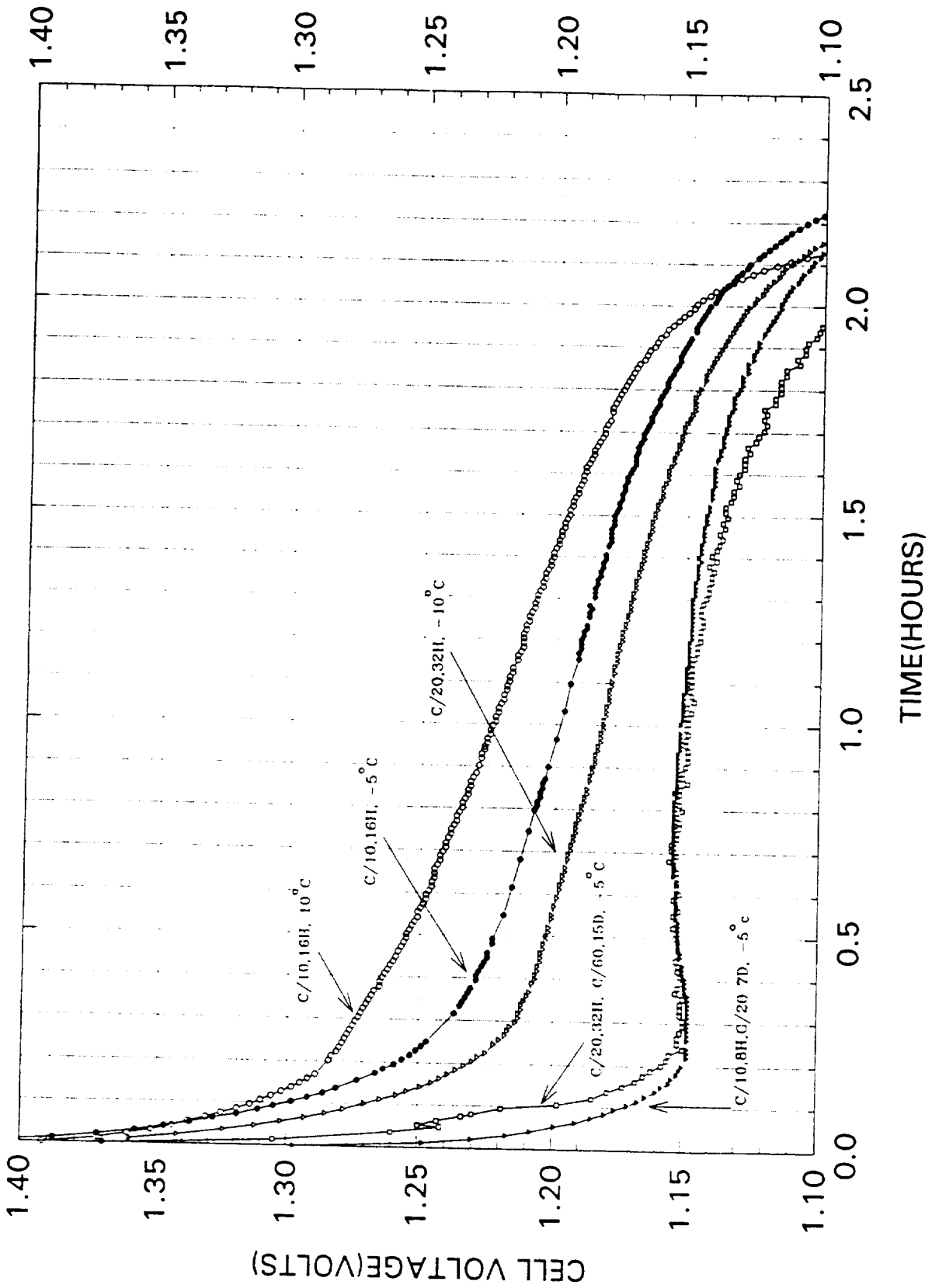


Fig 9

CELL #3



v-ell-b

Fig 10