





International Space Station Lithium-Ion Battery Start-Up

Space Power Workshop April 25, 2017

> Penni J. Dalton, NASA Glenn Research Center Tim North, The Boeing Company Ebony Bowens, The Boeing Company Sonia Balcer, Aerojet Rocketdyne



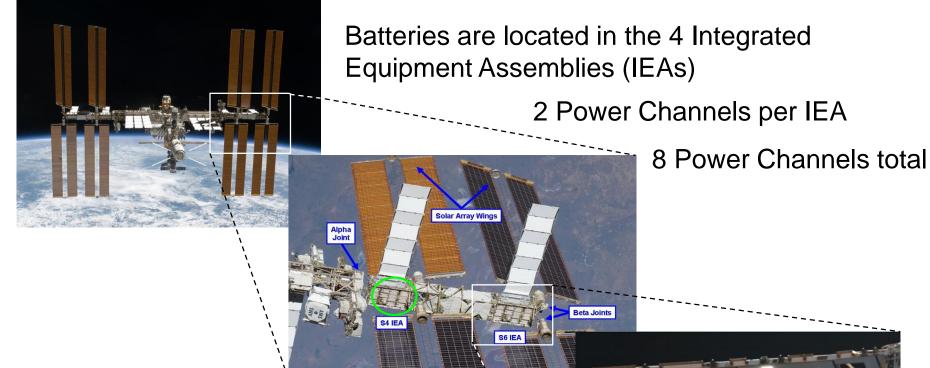


- Configuration of Existing ISS Electric Power System
- Final Flight Adapter Plate and Battery Design
- Launch and Installation
- Battery Charge Control and LEO Cycle Test Data
- On-Orbit cycling data
- Cell and ORU Life Test



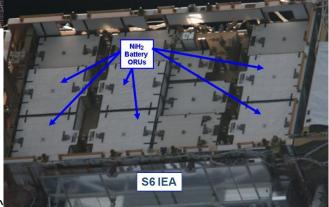






6 Ni-H₂ ORUs per channel – 48 total

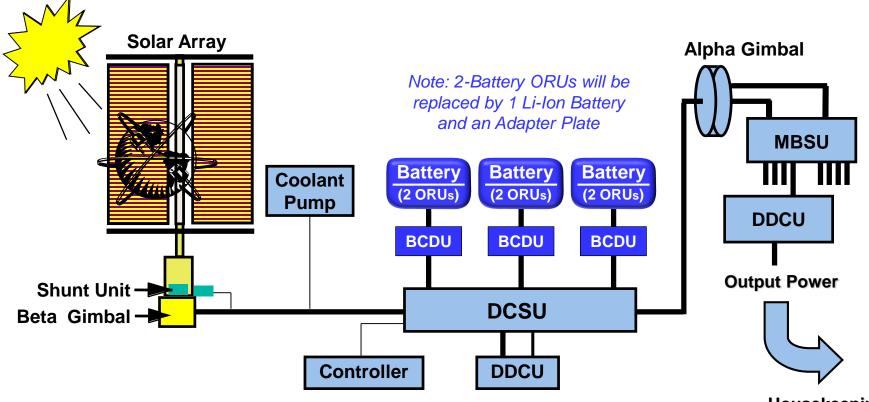
1 Li-Ion and 1 Adapter Plate to replace 2 Ni-H $_2$ – 24 total Li-Ion batteries







Electrical Power Channel – 1 of 8

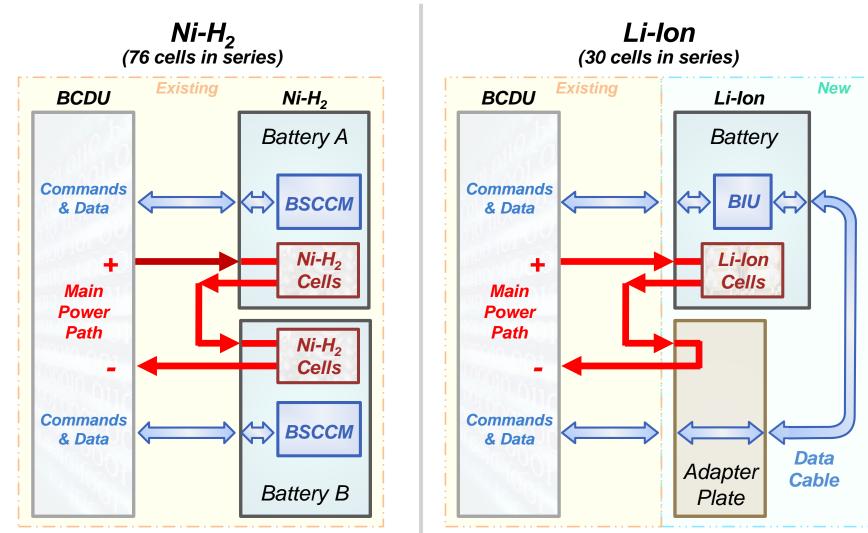


Housekeeping & Payloads

EPS:: Electric Power System BCDU: Battery Charge / Discharge Unit DCSU: DC Switching Unit DDCU: DC-to-DC Converter Unit MBSU: Main Bus Switching Units

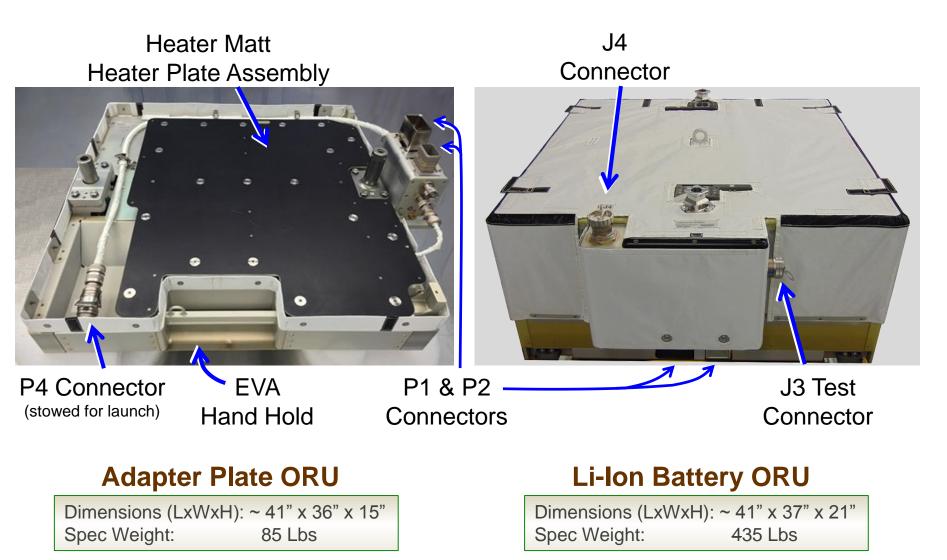








ISS Li-Ion Orbital Replacement Units (Direct drop in replacement for Ni-H₂)







HTV Berthing

with Exposed

Pallet

HTV2

March 10, 2011

- 6 Flight Li-Ion Adapter
 Plates integrated with Exposed
 Pallet in Japan, Tomioka: April 2016
- 6 Flight Li-Ion Batteries integrated with Exposed Pallet in Japan, Tanegashima: May 2016
- Final charge to 4.1V: May-June 2016
- Launch on HTV6: December 9, 2016
 - Each IEA will have 3 Li-Ion ORUs and 3 Adapter Plate ORUs
- Installation and start-up on ISS: S4 3A channel – Jan. 6, 2017 S4 1A channel, Jan. 13, 2017



Docking of HTV6 to ISS





Installation and startup (next slides)

HTV Approach to ISS



Removal of Exposed Pallet with Li-Ion ORUs

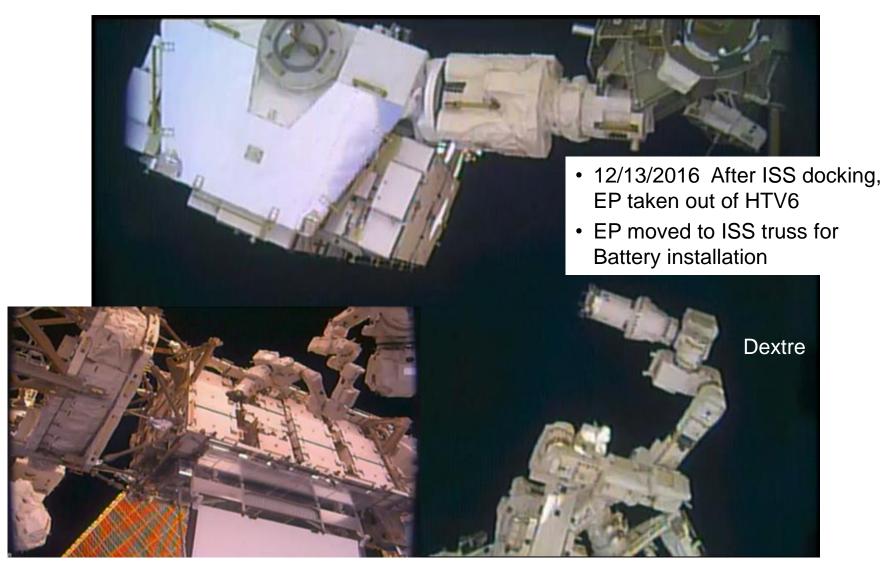






Moving the Li-Ion ORUs







Robotic Installation of Li-Ion Battery ORU

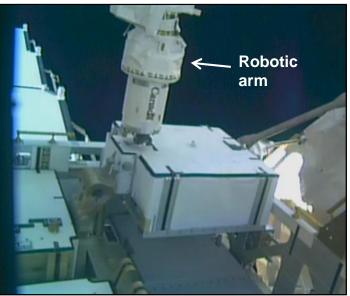




Li-Ion Battery ORU

\ Robotic Arm (Dextre)

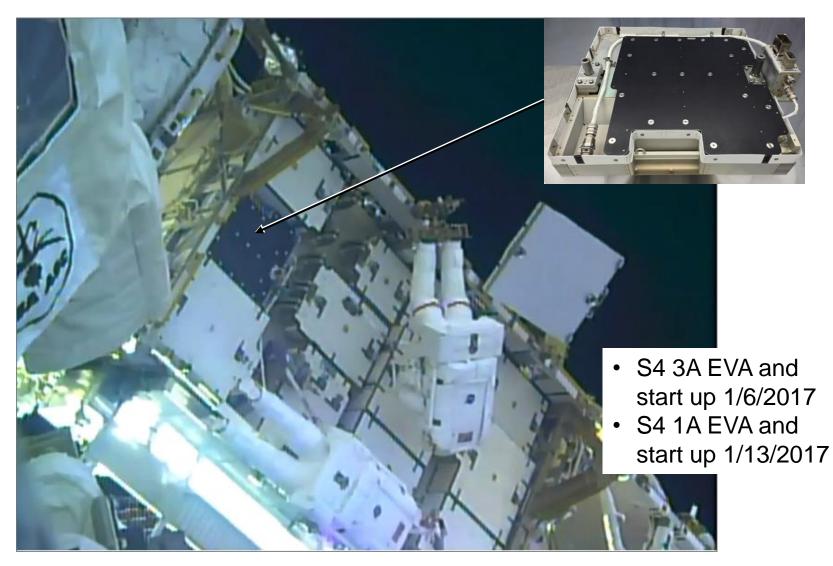
- S4 3A Batteries
 - Robotically installed 12/31–1/2/2017
 - EVA and start up 1/6/2017
- S4 1A Batteries
 - Robotically installed 1/8–1/12/2017
 - EVA and start up 1/13/2017





EVA Adapter Plate Installation







Robotic Disposal of Exposed Pallet with 9 Ni-H₂ ORUs

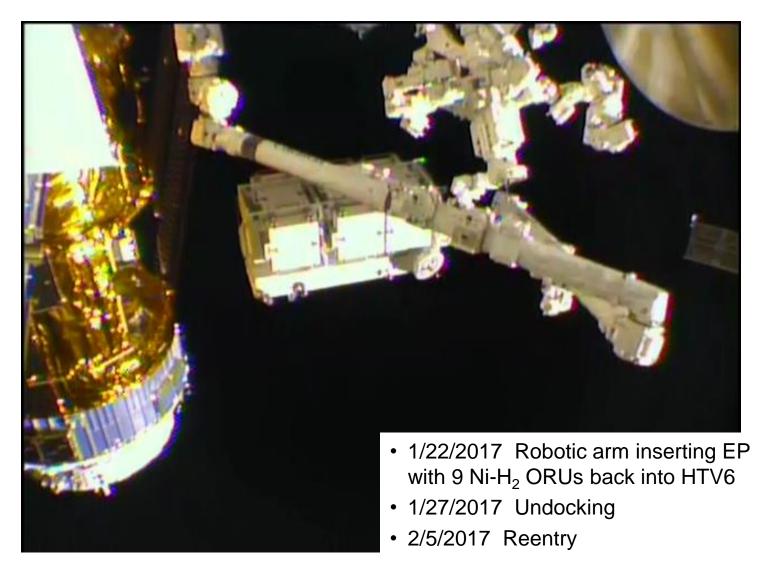






Robotic Disposal of Exposed Pallet with 9 Ni-H₂ ORUs









- Starting January 13, 2017, S4 Channels 3A and 1A are being operated using only Li-Ion Batteries
 - Batteries are performing well capacity tests at EOCV of 3.95 V
 - 3A: 109.3, 110.3, 110.9 Ah (see page 18)
 - 1A: 114.0, 110.3, 112.3 Ah
 - Minor operational observations / forward work
 - Battery Charge Discharge Unit advisory message upper Voltage Limit of 122 V exceeded (Limit to be updated to 124 V)
 - Occasional switchovers of redundant heaters (A to B, B to A) (Persistence time to be updated)
 - State of Charge calculation to be updated to increase accuracy
 - Adjustments to Charge Profile to be evaluated
- 17 of 27 Li-Ion batteries have been built and delivered
 - 6 on orbit, 11 in cold storage at KSC
- 16 of 25 Adapter Plates have been built and delivered
 - 6 on orbit, 10 in storage at KSC
- Future Launches
 - Next Lithium-Ion Battery launch on HTV7, NET Feb. 2018
 - Subsequent launches on HTV8- 2019, HTV9- 2020



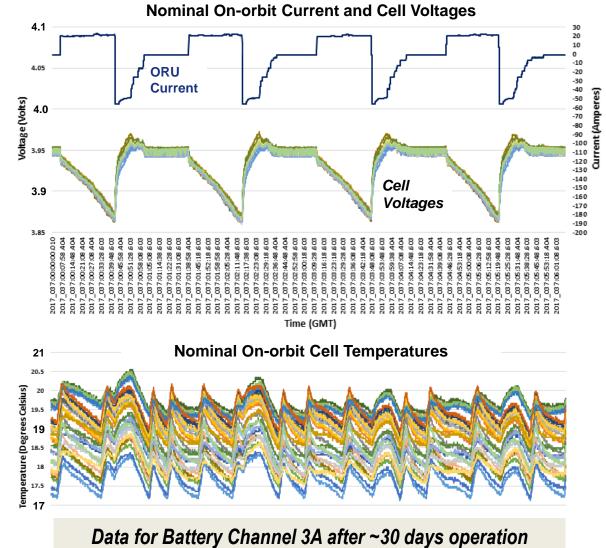


ISS Li-Ion Charge Control and Cycling



- Li-lon charge current profile is based on cell voltages
- Cell bypass/balancing at EOCV every orbit
- EOCV ground command-able

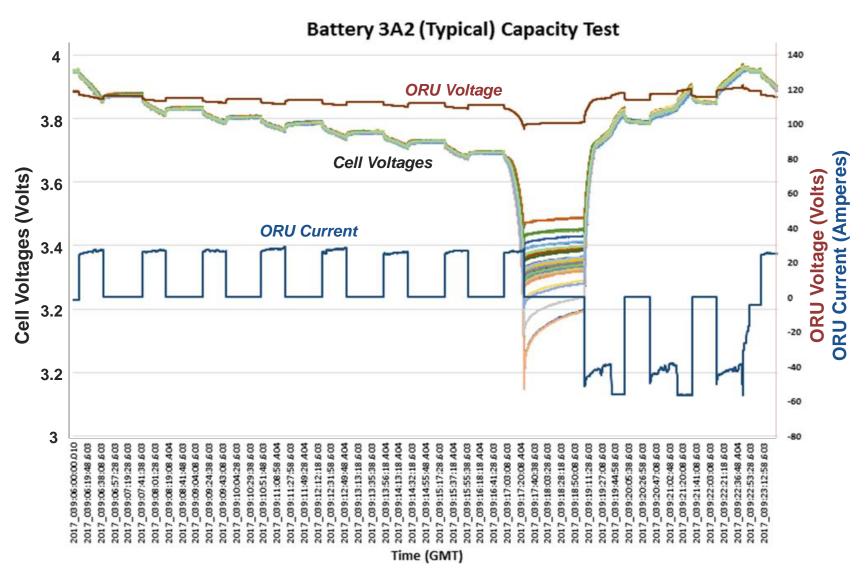
Charge Current Profile		
	Highest of the Cell Terminal Voltages	Charge Current
Point 1	EOCV + 19mV	55
Point 2	EOCV + 19mV	49
Point 3	EOCV + 18mV	44
Point 4	EOCV + 17mV	39
Point 5	EOCV + 16mV	36
Point 6	EOCV + 15mV	33
Point 7	EOCV + 14mV	30
Point 8	EOCV + 13mV	26
Point 9	EOCV + 12mV	22
Point 10	EOCV + 11mV	19
Point 11	EOCV + 10mV	16
Point 12	EOCV + 9mV	13
Point 13	EOCV + 8mV	10
Point 14	EOCV + 7mV	7
Point 15	EOCV + 6mV	4
Point 16	not applicable	1





ISS Li-Ion Charge Control and Cycling

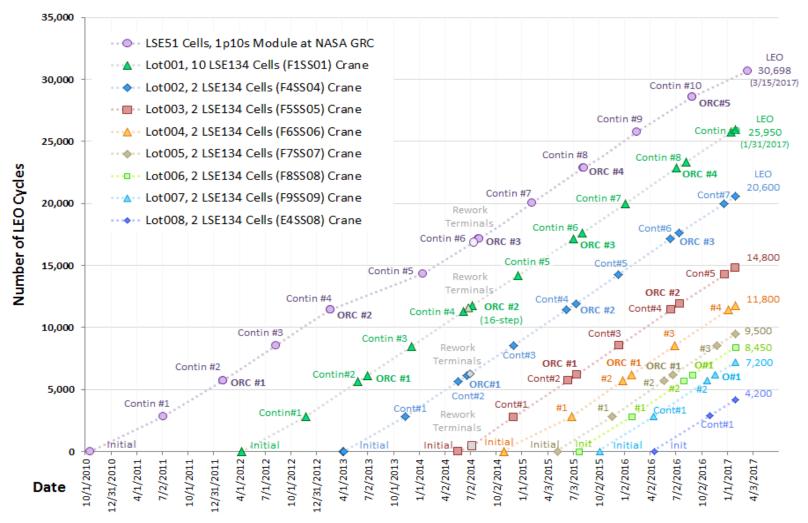








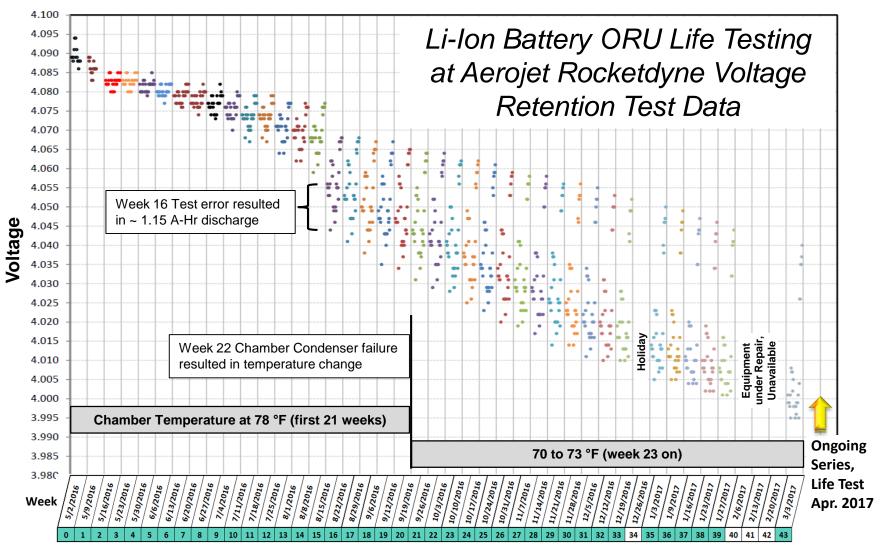
Cell Life Testing performed at Crane Lab and NASA-GRC





Life Test Program





Elapsed Weeks





- Data analysis for NESC (NASA Engineering & Safety Center) Thermal runaway propagation test performed October 2016 at the White Sands Test Facility
- Launch of remaining Li-Ion Batteries and Adapter Plates in 2018, 2019, 2020 to provide a full complement on ISS





 First six batteries (2 power channels) operating successfully on orbit







• Questions?





• Installation Robotic and EVA sequence



Robotic Operations



3A Robotic: Initial Configuration (12/31/2016 - 1/3/2017)HTV EP 3A IEA **1A Robotic:** BCDU 1 BCDU 2 BCDU 3 (1/8/2017 - 1/12/2017)Х Ζ SPDM Shift Operation 0044 0042 6 Ni-H₂: 5 > Z1A 0043 0040 0038 Ni-H₂: 6 > Y1B 5 3 Li-lon: B > 52A Other ORUs = 0 Ni-H₂: 1 > XNiH₂ Batt = 2B А Li-Ion Batt = 💼 Final Configuration Adapter Plate = Li-lon: A > 13A HTV EP Empty = 3A IEA BCDU 1 BCDU 2 0044 BCDU 3 040 0043 $Ni-H_2$: 3B Х Ζ 3 > EOTPSPDM 0042 Li-lon: C > 34A 6 2 **ROST: 1/5** 4B Ρ Other ORUs = 0 NiH₂ Batt = А Li-Ion Batt = Adapter Plate = Empty =



EVA Operations



