HST Replacement Battery
Initial Performance

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The Purpose Of This Presentation Is To Highlight The Findings From The Assessment Of The Initial SM4 Replacement Battery Performance


The Assessment Examines The Battery Voltage, Current, Thermal, Pressure, State Of Charge And Impedance Performance.
The HST original Nickel-Hydrogen (NiH2) batteries were replaced during the Servicing Mission 4 (SM4) after 19 years and one month on orbit.

The replacement batteries were installed during EVA2 (Bay 2) and EVA5 (Bay 3).
- Bay 2 contains battery (SN): 1 (1161), 2 (1162) and 3 (1163)
- Bay 3 contains battery (SN): 4 (1166), 5 (1165) and 6 (1164).

Aliveness Tests and Functional Test were executed successfully with no liens
Battery Description

- 22 Electrically Series Connected RNH 90-3 NiH₂ Cells
- Wet Slurry Nickel Positive Electrodes & Double Layer Zircar Separator
  - Nickel Precharge
  - 1990 Original: Dry Sinter – Hydrogen Precharge
- Battery Isolation Switch (BIS) (EVA Operated Only)
- Current Sensor
- Individual Cell Heaters
  - 2 Independent Heater Circuits, Primary And Redundant
- 2 Independent Strain Gauge Pressure Monitoring Circuits
- Temperature Monitoring Circuit (Telemetered)
- 4 Charge Control Thermistors (Not Telemetered)
- Individual Cell Voltage Monitoring Test Connector J3 (GSE Only)
Battery Description (continued)

Nameplate capacity: 88AH

Battery Isolation Switch
**Battery Description**

- The Six Batteries Are Housed Within Two Modules (S/N 1032 & 1033). Each Module Consists Of 3 Electrically Independent Ni-h2 Batteries Mounted To A Battery Module Base Plate.

- **Battery Isolation Switch**
  - Size: 36” H x 32” W x 15” H
  - Weight: 475 lbs each module
  - Fabrication: January 1995-96
  - Dry Stored for 4 Years
  - Activation: September 2000
  - Passively Stored Until April 2009
  - Wet Stored 9 Years

- J-Hook – Attach to Bay Door
Battery 0°C Capacity

2002 Battery ATP vs. 2009 Can Ops

- 2002 Battery ATP
- 2009 Can Ops
- 2002 Amps
- 2009 Amps

2002 - 96.14 Ah
2009 - 91.08 Ah

2nd Plateau
Battery 0°C Cell Capacity

Discharge Capacity (Ah)

Cell Voltage (V)

Current (A)

2nd Plateau

$B_{1CV1}$ $B_{1CV2}$ $B_{1CV3}$ $B_{1CV4}$

$B_{1CV5}$ $B_{1CV6}$ $B_{1CV7}$ $B_{1CV8}$

$B_{1CV9}$ $B_{1CV10}$ $B_{1CV11}$ $B_{1CV12}$

$B_{1CV13}$ $B_{1CV14}$ $B_{1CV16}$ $B_{1CV17}$

$B_{1CV18}$ $B_{1CV19}$ $B_{1CV20}$ $B_{1CV21}$

$B_{1CV22}$ $B_{1CV23}$ Amp1
The Table Below Shows The Battery Pressure Based SOC’s At The Time Of Installation, Release And Release +30 Days (DOY 169/09) and present (DOY 301/09)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battery</th>
<th>Install SOC (Ah)</th>
<th>Release Full SOC (Ah)</th>
<th>DOY 169/09 Full SOC (Ah)</th>
<th>DOY 301/09 Full SOC (Ah)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>89.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>88.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State Of Charge (SOC) Performance

- At The Time Of HST Release, The Battery SOC Was 484 Ah
- SOC Continues To Increase And As Of DOY270 Is Above 525 Ah.

Individual Battery and System State Of Charge (DOY 139-301, 2009)
Battery Voltage Performance

- The 1990 Dry Sinter Voltage Profile Differs From The Other Profiles:
  - Software Step-to-trickle Charge Scheme Was Used vs. The Software Taper-charge Scheme
  - Less Powerful SA1 vs. SA3
  - Battery Temperatures:
    - 1990: ~ 0°C
    - 2008: ~ 0°C
    - 2009: ~ -2°C

- Orbit Day Duration Was Matched For All Profiles

- Battery Currents Were Approximately Matched (Within 2A Amps During Discharge) For All Profiles

- The Battery Voltage Profiles Indicate That The Replacement Batteries Maintain A Higher Voltage Throughout The Orbit Night Discharge Period Than The Original Batteries Had Just After HST Deploy Mission.

- The Plot Also Indicates The Degradation Of The Voltage Profile Between 1990 And 2008 For The Previous Batteries.

- At This Time, The On-Orbit Plateau Voltage Is Unknown And Can Only Be Determined By An Extended Discharge Period.
Battery Voltage Comparison

(Wet Slurry \{SM4\} vs Dry Sinter \{1990 and 2008\})

Normalized Time

Voltage (V)

Load Current (A)

SA3 and Taper Charge (K1 Level 4-100mV (~32.6V))
SA1 and Step to Trickle (K2 Level 3 (~33V))
Battery Impedance

- The Battery Impedance is computed using the change in battery voltage divided by the change in battery current during the night to day transition.

- The impedance of the replacement batteries exhibits lower impedance than the original batteries at beginning of life and after 18 years on orbit.

- Impedance includes 22 mohm harness resistance.
Battery Impedance

(Dry Sinter {1990 and 2008} and Wet Slurry {2009})
Minimum End Of Orbit Night Battery Voltages (28.2V) Indicate 0.85V Margin Vs. Ground System Limit Of 27.35v.

When Compared To The Bus Voltage Limit Of 26.37V This And Accounting For The 0.8V Diode Drop There Is (28.2 – (26.37 + 0.8) = 1.03V Of Margin Vs. The Bus Voltage Ground Limit.
The Battery Temperatures Range Between -5°C and -2°C with Excursions To 0°C, When The Redundant Heaters Activate in the Low Load Configuration.

- The Redundant Heaters Typically Cycle Between One And Two Times Within A 24 Hour Period
- The Primary Heaters Remain Disabled To Allow The Batteries To Operate At Reduced Temperatures

In the High Load Configuration, The Daily Average Temperatures Range Between -1°C and 2°C

HST Experienced Solar Beta Peaks On DOY 155 and 200 Which Resulted In A Peak Orbit Day Duration Of 69.3 Minutes and 67.9 Minutes

- Historically, The Batteries Have Tended To Heat-up During And/Or Following A Solar Beta Peak
- No Heat-up Was Associated With These Events. The Lack Of Heat-up For This Recent Event May Be Attributed To The Good Condition Of The New Replacement Batteries And The Charge Control System Configuration
- As The SOC Continues To Increase, The Batteries May Become More Sensitive To Such Beta Peaks
Battery Temperatures {Daily Mean}
Orbit Day Duration
(DOY 139 - 308, 2009)

- CBAT1TMP
- CBAT2TMP
- CBAT3TMP
- CBAT4TMP
- CBAT5TMP
- CBAT6TMP

EPS Configured for High NCS Load
The Battery Load Share Is Well Balanced And Generally Within 16.2 To 17.2%. (larger transients are due to low load condition)

- Mean Load Share Deviation Among The Batteries Is 16.6 To 16.8%.

Battery Loadshare Since SM4
(DOY 139 - 308, 2009)
The mean battery recharge ratios range from 1.05 to 1.10.

Battery Recharge Ratios
(DoY 139 - 308, 2009)
Conclusion

- Replacement Batteries, Installed Into HST During Servicing Mission 4, Are Performing Well Within Specification.
- The Batteries SOC Provides Good Science Margin.
- The Voltage Performance Maintains The End User Equipment Well Within The Operational Input Voltage Specification.
- Voltage Performance Supported By Favorable Battery Impedance
- Charge System Providing Recharge Ratios That Maintain And Improve The Battery SOC While Maintaining Battery Temperatures Below 0°C
- Recharge Ratio And Temperatures Are Within Optimal Ranges

• The Batteries and the Charge System Are Healthy
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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