





International Space Station Lithium-Ion Battery Status

NASA Aerospace Battery Workshop November 2018

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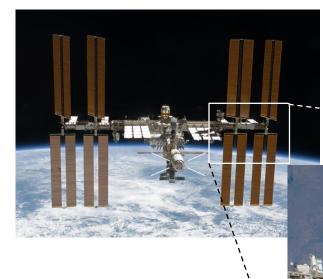
- Configuration of Existing ISS Electric Power System
- Launch and Docking
- Battery Charge Control and LEO Cycle Test Data
- On-Orbit Cycling Data
- Cell and ORU Life Test





Solar Array Wings





Batteries are located in the 4 Integrated Equipment Assemblies (IEAs)

Beta Joints

2 Power Channels per IEA

8 Power Channels total

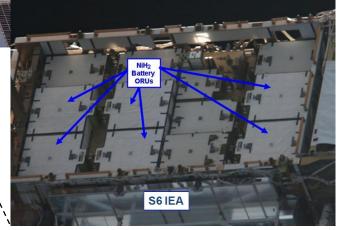
1 Li-Ion and 1 Adapter Plate replace 2 Ni-H₂

2017/2018 Configuration:

- 6 Ni-H₂ ORUs per 6 channels 36 total
- 3 Li-Ion ORUs per 2 channels 6 total

Final Configuration:

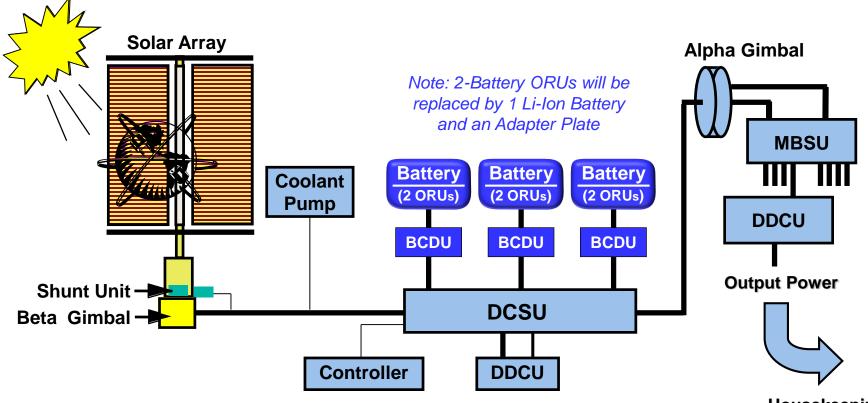
• 3 Li-Ion ORUs per 8 channels – 24 total







Electrical Power Channel – 1 of 8



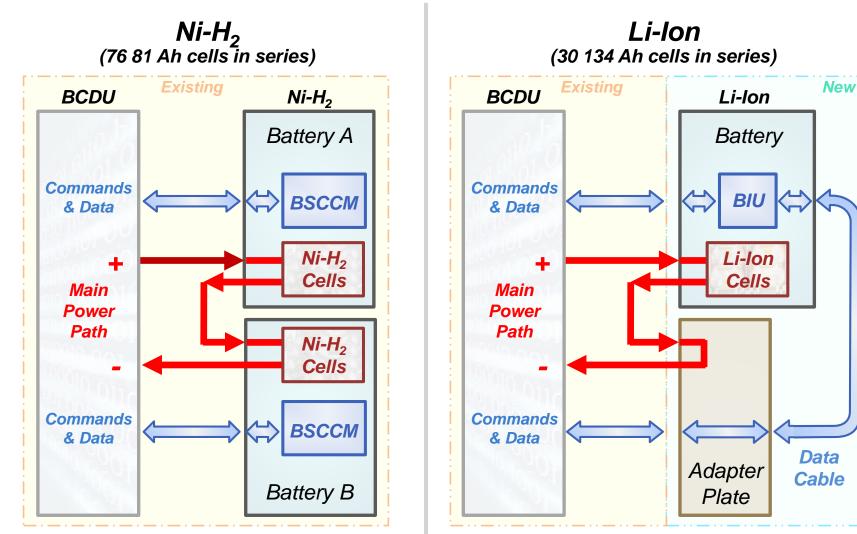
Housekeeping & Payloads

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 Upgrade to Li-Ion





BCDU: Battery Charge / Discharge Unit BIU: Battery Interface Unit BSCCM: Battery Signal Conditioning and Control Module



Launch Integration





- Adapter Plates Integrated at Tomioka, Japan: March 2018
- Batteries Integrated and charged to 4.1V at Tonegashima, Japan: April 2018









• HTV7 Launched from Tanegashima, Japan on September 22, 2018



Docking of HTV7 to ISS





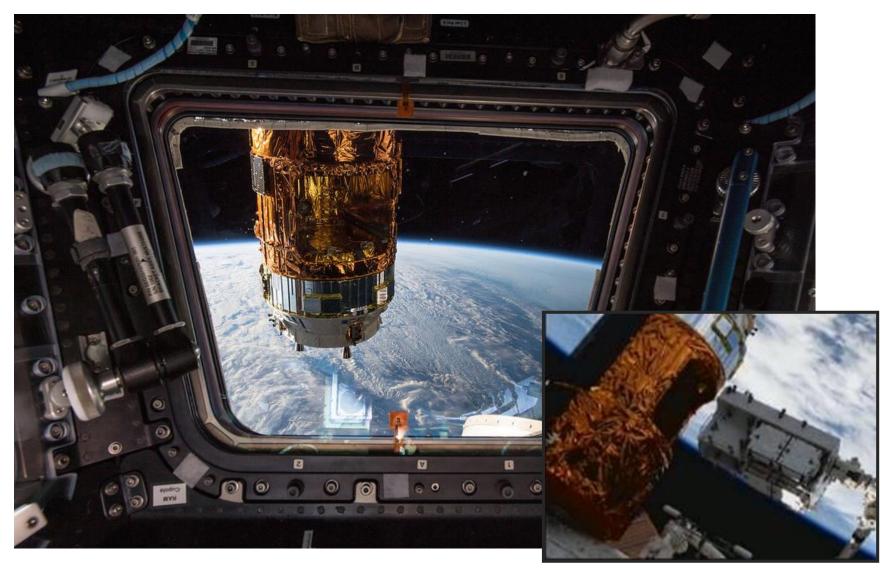
 HTV7 Capture September 27, 2018





HTV7 - EP Removed









- Installation of P4 2A and 4A Batteries was planned for October 2018
- After the emergency landing of the Russian Soyuz on October 11, 2018, all Extravehicular and Robotic installation of batteries was postponed
- Installation likely pushing ٠ to 2019







- Starting January 13, 2017, S4 Channels 3A and 1A are being operated using only Li-Ion Batteries
 - Batteries are performing well after ~10,500 LEO cycles
 - Batteries being operated at EOCV of 3.95V
 - Cell EODVs within ~10 mV
 - Cell temperatures within 5 degrees C
 - Initial and Annual On-Orbit Capacity tests performed
 - Results in line with GS Yuasa model

Battery Location	Start Up Capacity (Ahr), Jan. 2017	Annual Capacity (Ahr), Feb. 2018
1A1	113.1	111.0
1A2	109.7	107.5
1A3	111.6	109.8
3A1	108.7	107.4
3A2	110.0	108.2
3A3	110.4	109.1



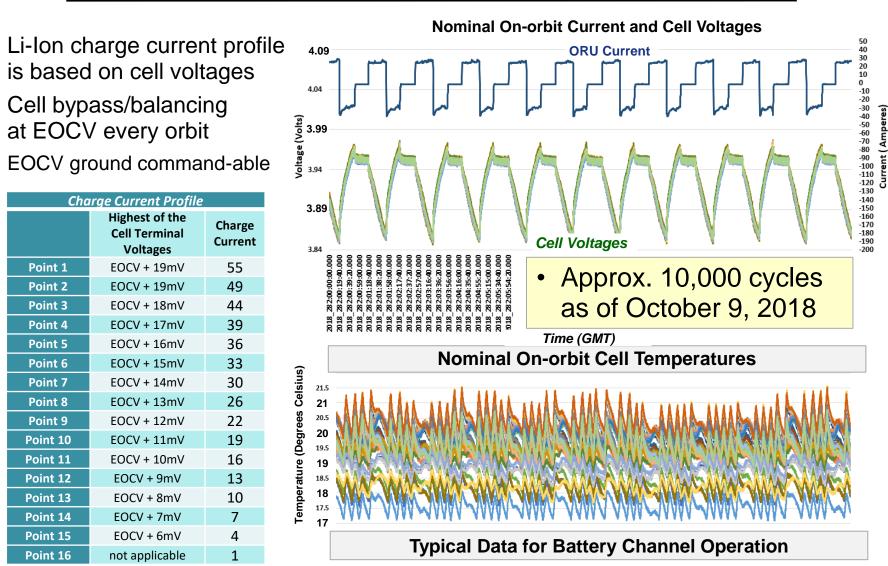


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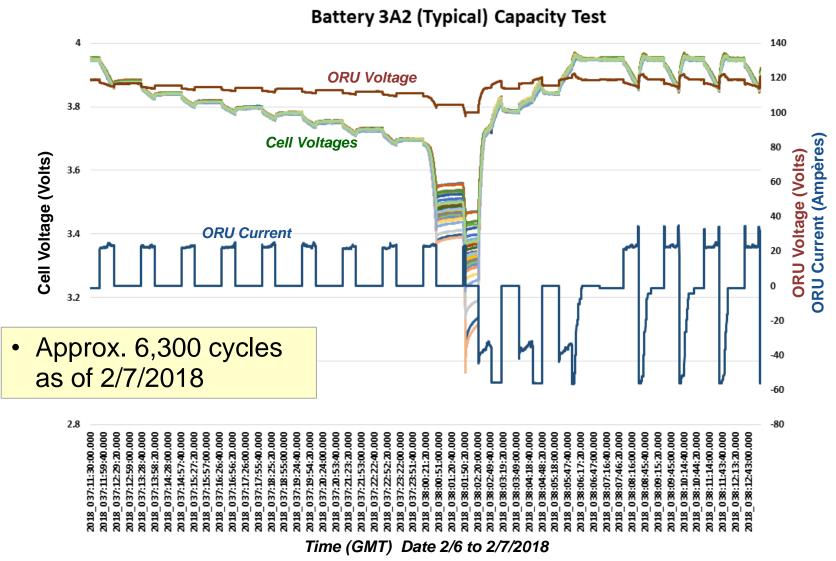
ISS Li-Ion Charge Control and Cycling







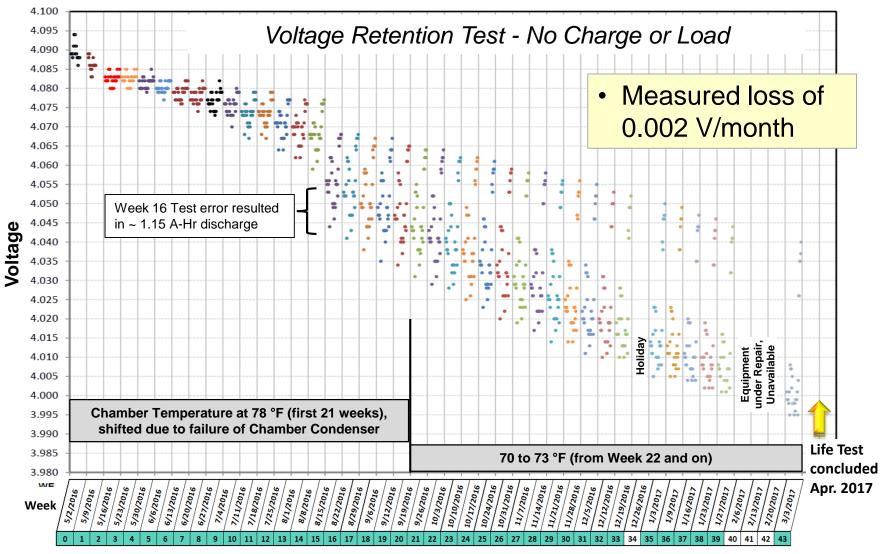






ORU Life Test Program at Aerojet Rocketdyne Charge Retention Test



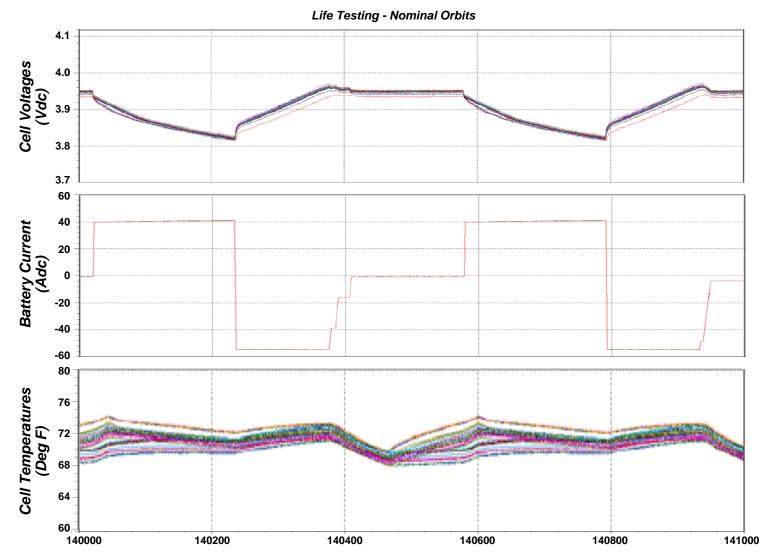


Elapsed Weeks



ORU Life Test Program at Aerojet Rocketdyne Nominal Orbits



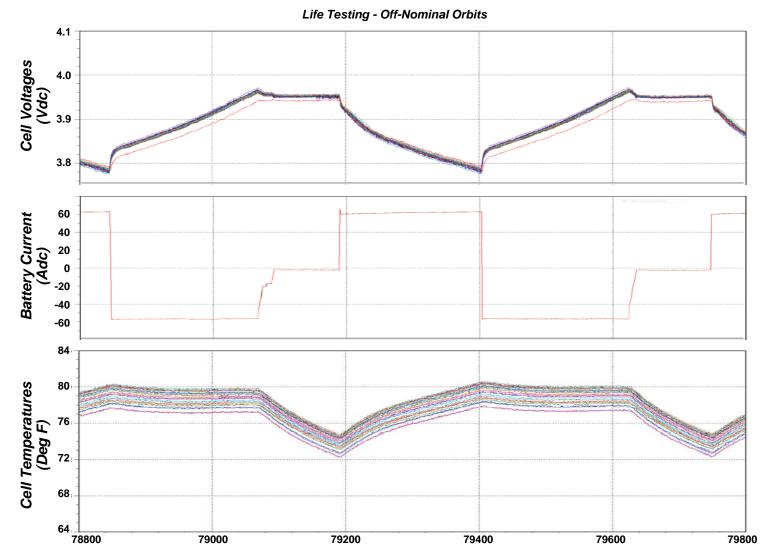


Page No. 15



ORU Life Test Program at Aerojet Rocketdyne Off-Nominal Orbits





Page No. 16



ORU Life Test Program at Aerojet Rocketdyne Orbital Rate Capacity Tests



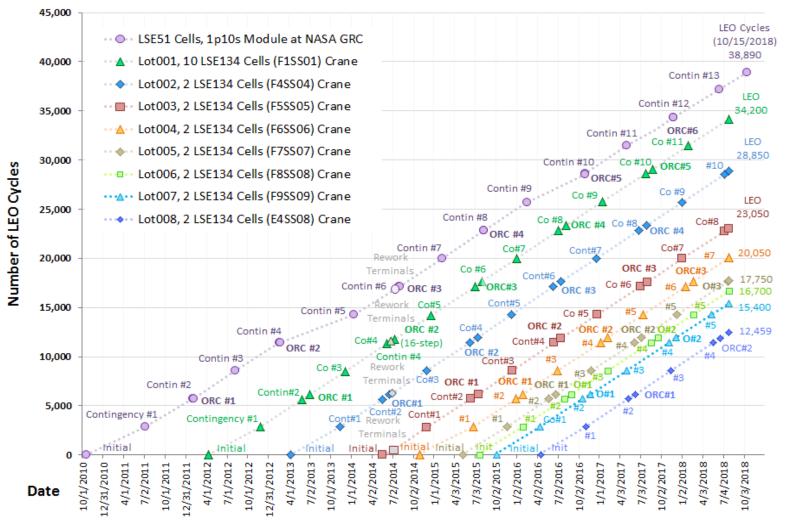
Test	Battery Capacity (A-hr)	Date
Initial Orbital Rate Capacity	108.2	May 2016
Orbital Rate Capacity post- retention test	103.7	Nov 8, 2017
Orbital Rate Capacity post- 53 Orbit cycles	103.1	Jan 8, 2018
Orbital Rate Capacity post- 1530 Orbit cycles	103.5	June 26, 2018

Note: GS Yuasa model predicted loss of 1.5 Ah after 3 months off-nominal orbit cycling





Cell Life Testing performed at Crane Lab and NASA-GRC

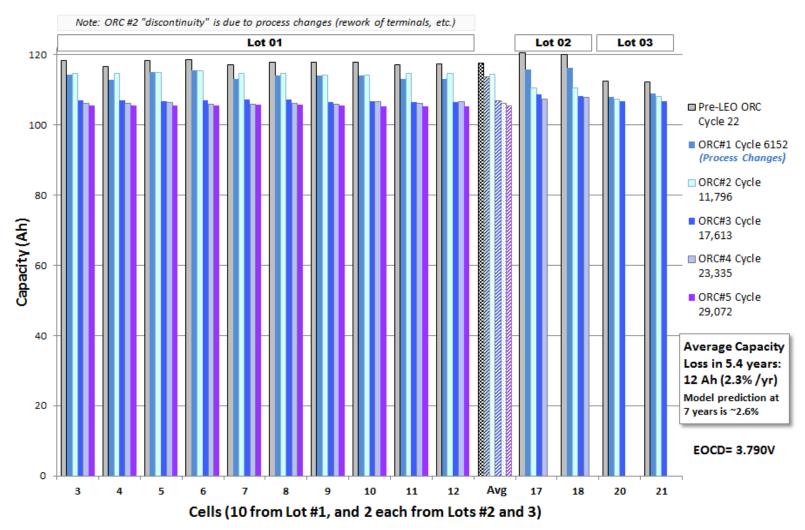




Life Test Program



ORC Capacity Data for Life Test of LSE134 Cells at Crane







- The first set of six ISS Li-ion Batteries continues to operate, meeting or exceeding expectations
- It is hoped the next set of six (now temporarily stowed on orbit) will likely be installed in early 2019
- Questions?