

### CARBON BATTERY



#### THE REVOLUTIONARY ENERGY STORAGE

Unlike lithium batteries standard lead acid batteries have a big discharge capacity (up to C3\*). Indeed, a much longer charging time (up to 10 hours, =0,1) must be accepted to prevent sulfatization which would shorten the lifetime of the battery. The new lead carbon technology provides a solution for this problem: Using carbon additives guarantees much less sulfatization of the negative electrode. Thus, the battery can be charged faster than a standard lead acid battery.

Modern lithium battery sytems can also be charged within less than an hour, but the discharge capacity is very low: It must not exceed 50-70% of the battery capacity (= C0,5-07).

The fast charging is a significant progress in lead carbon technology, since the charging current for the daily cycle mode can be adjusted at 20-30% of the battery capacity (= 0,2-0,3C). Therefore, it is possible to recharge a discharged battery within several hours.

Moreover, the lead carbon battery is ideal for partial state of charge (PSOC) applications. Hereby the cycle rate of the battery increases several times in comparison with the standard lead acid battery.

Despite its heavier weight and bigger volume per kilowatt hour the lead carbon battery is more cost effective than the lithium battery.

In terms of security the lead battery is tried and tested for a long time and has no competitors. For transport, storage and usage no special measures are required. Due to its carbon additive,

The lead carbon battery is suitable for a much bigger temperature range than the standard lead acid battery. Unlike lithium batteries it doesn't need a cooling system.

The recycling rate of 97% is one more pro argument for the lead carbon battery, since the recycling of lithium batteries remains an unresolved problem.





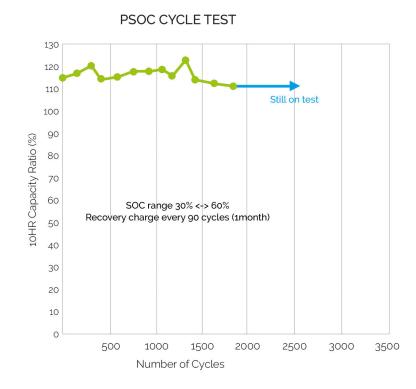
### CARBON BATTERY

#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Nominal voltage	2V					
	Discharge: 0,4C <sub>10</sub> A					
Max. current	Charge: 0,2C <sub>10</sub> A					
Nominal capacity @25°C	500Ah (C <sub>10</sub> ) / 1000Ah (C <sub>10</sub> )					
Nominal capacity	1000Wh / 2000Wh					
Cycles	More than 4200 cycles at 70% DoD					
Technology	Japan Technology					

70% DOD CYCLE TEST

10HR Capacity Ratio (%)





Number of Cycles







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#### **DIMENSIONS & POIDS**

2V 500Ah (HxWxL) 508x172x166 mm 41 kg 2V 1000Ah (HxWxL) 508x172x303 mm 75 kg



#### CONSTANT CURRENT DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS: 25°C, 1,80V/CELL

#### 2V500Ah

Discharge time (h)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Constant current (A)	361,6	209,7	152,4	1216	102,0	88,4	78,3	70,5	64,3	59,2
Constant power (W)	675,9	398,4	292,4	234,8	198,0	172,3	153,2	138,4	126,5	116,7

#### 2V1000Ah

Discharge time (h)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Constant current (A)	689,6	405,6	297,4	238,6	201,1	174,9	155,4	140,3	128,2	118,3
Constant power (W)	1310,5	774,6	569,5	457,8	386,5	336,6	299,5	270,6	247,5	228,5



# CARBON ENERGY PACK

#### 24KWH

Life time energy: 70560kWh >4200 cycles at 70% DoD Weight: 1200kg

Dimensions: 976(H) x 1125(W) x515(L), mm



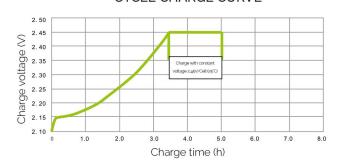
#### 48KWH

Life time energy: 141120kWh >4200 cycles at 70% DoD Weight: 2100kg

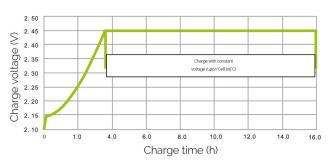
Dimensions: 1524(H) x 1125(W) x 475(L), mm



### CYCLE CHARGE CURVE



#### **EQUALIZING CHARGE CURVE**



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