

## Rolled-Ribbon® Cell Construction

### Continuous contact between the edge of the current collectors and the cell terminals

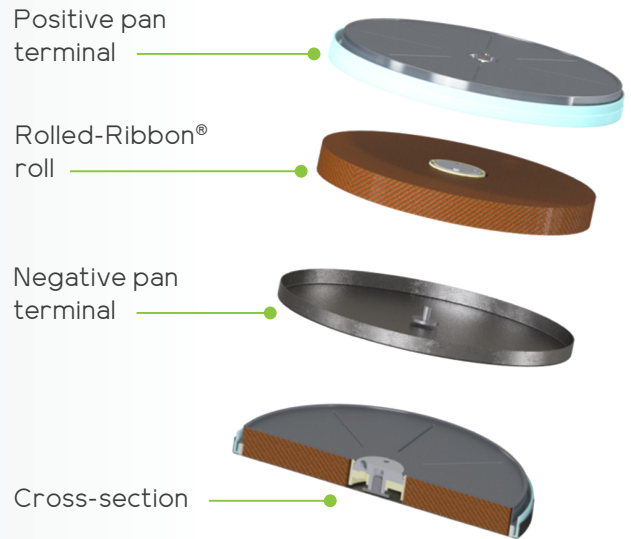
Lowers impedance, lowers thermal resistance, vastly improves thermal exchange

### Solid internal cell structure

Better suited to handle shock and vibration

### Hard case construction

Rugged and durable, does not require additional protective hardware



## Rolled-Ribbon® Stacked-Cell Battery Construction

### Column structure:

Mechanically rugged battery pack

### Direct ohmic contact between compressed cell faces:

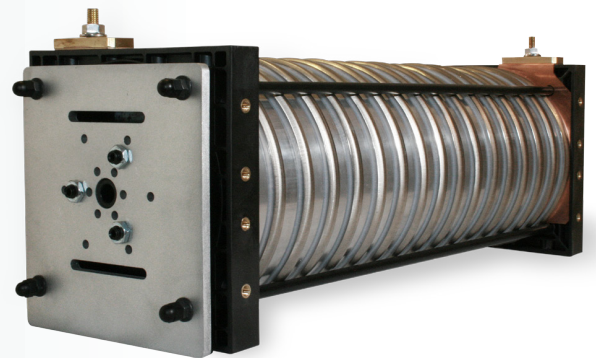
No need for tabs or welding

### Configurable series and parallel (S, P) arrangement of cells:

Tailored battery pack voltage and capacity

### Re-usable battery pack hardware:

Simple cell removal and repurposing

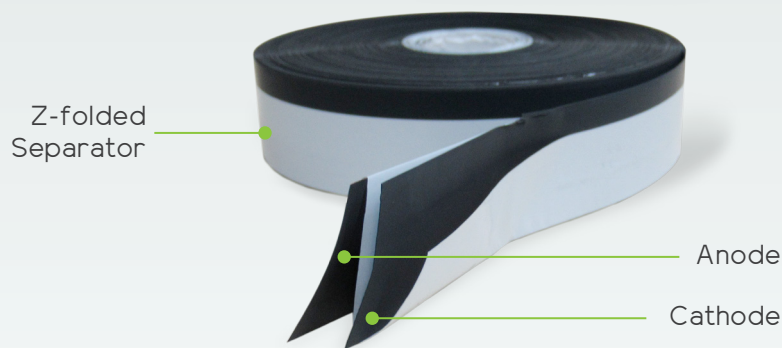


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**THE ROLLED-RIBBON® DESIGN** ultimately leads to an overall increase in the cell's in-cycle performance – its efficiency and enhanced rate— and its cycle life.

## Rolled-Ribbon® Roll Construction

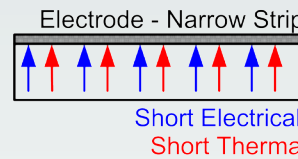


A Rolled-Ribbon roll consists of long, narrow cathode and anode strips – “ribbons” – that are tucked into separate folds of a long length of separator folded into a Z-shape and together spiral wound.

The result is a roll having on each face a different electrode presenting its edge – a “continuous tab” – to make contact with the inside surface of the respective cell terminal.

For Cell Construction, see the back page.

## Rolled-Ribbon® Cell



### Low impedance

- Better power capability: fast-
- Less waste heat generation: low
- More efficient energy conversion

### Maximum Power Delivery

- Charge at 2C (many times faster)
- Deliver at 5C
- Pulse (short-duration) up to 10C

## Conventional Cells (C)

use narrow tabs between

