

Rolled-Ribbon® Cell Construction

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

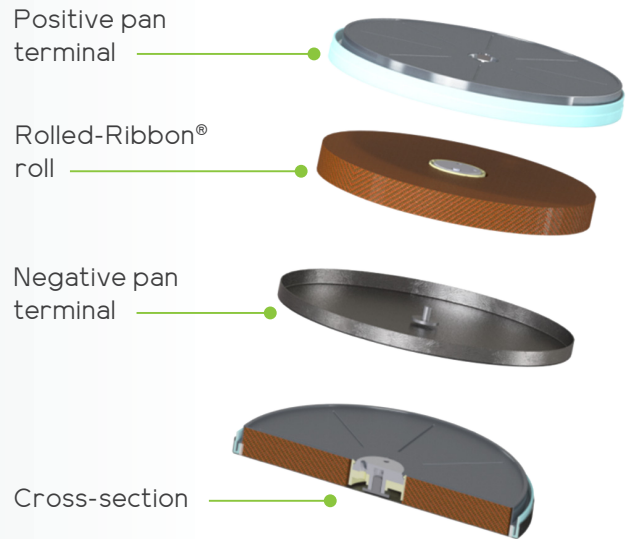
Lowers impedance, lowers thermal resistance, vastly improves thermal exchange

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:

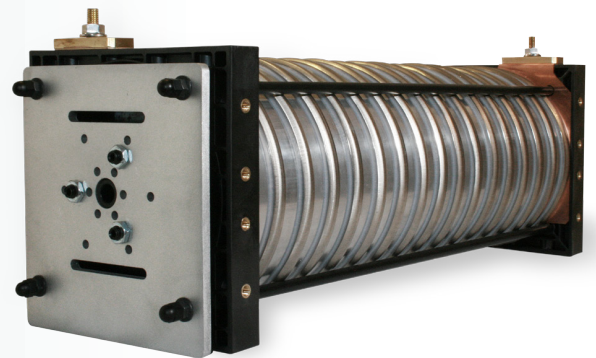
No need for tabs or welding

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

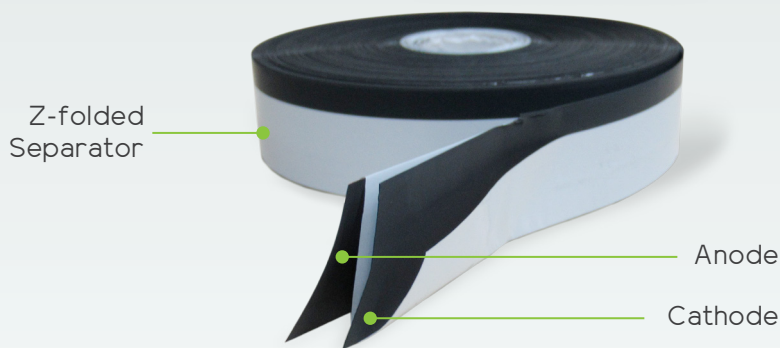


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THE ROLLED-RIBBON® DESIGN ultimately leads to an overall increase in the cell's in-cycle performance – its efficiency and enhanced rate– and its cycle life.

Rolled-Ribbon® Roll Construction

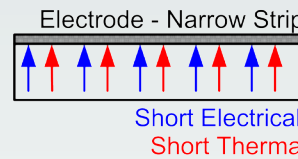


A Rolled-Ribbon roll consists of long, narrow cathode and anode strips – “ribbons” – that are tucked into separate folds of a long length of separator folded into a Z-shape and together spiral wound.

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 (Cylindrical)

use narrow tabs between

