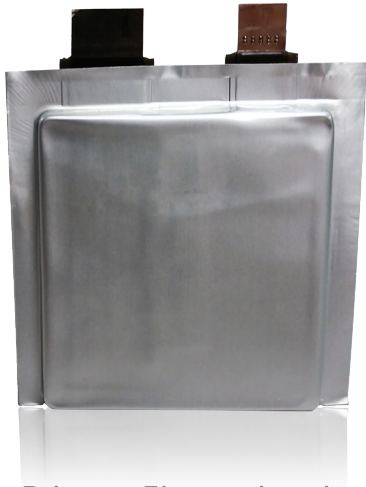


Primary CF<sub>x</sub> Hybrid Cell



Li/CF<sub>x</sub>-MnO<sub>2</sub> Primary Electrochemistry  
Rate-Optimized, High Energy Pouch Cell

Features and Benefits

- Higher energy and lower weight than Li/MnO<sub>2</sub>
- Optimized electrolyte for low-temperature performance
  - Minimal voltage delay at -40°C (-40°F)
- No maintenance required
  - No recharge infrastructure, immediately deployable
  - Low self-discharge: 0.7%/year at 20°C (68°F)
  - Long shelf-life:
    - >7 years at 20°C (68°F)
    - 5 years at ≤ 45°C (113°F)
- Shut-down separator
- Safety demonstrated to UN/DOT 38.3 and MIL-PRF-32271A
  - Altitude, thermal, vibration, shock and impact
  - External short circuit and forced discharge
  - Nail penetration, crush and impact
- Improved battery packaging efficiency over cylindrical cells

High-Rate, Reliable Cell for Operation at Extreme Temperatures

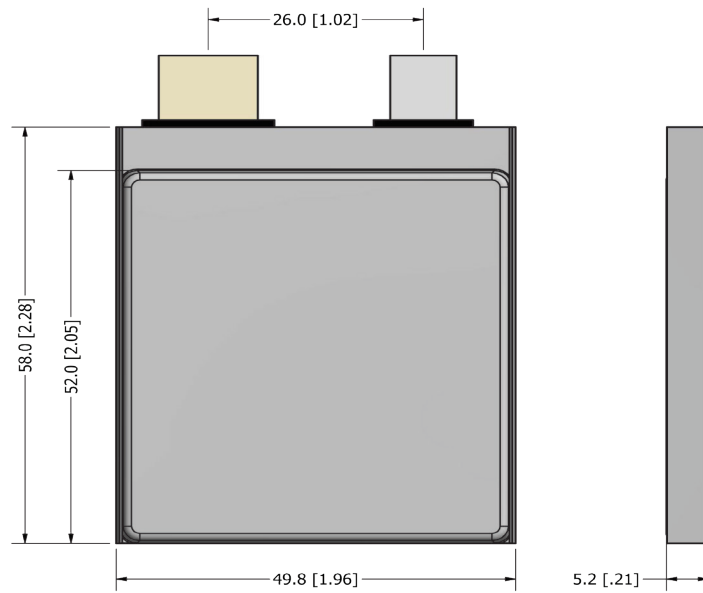
Specifications	
Part Number	LCF-145
Dimensions with folded sides	49.8 x 58.0 x 5.2 mm (1.96 x 2.28 x 0.21 in.)
Weight	23.9 g (0.05 lb)
Continuous Current/Power <sup>1</sup>	8 A/20 W
Maximum Pulse Current <sup>2</sup>	35 A/75 W for 5 sec
Voltage Range, Nominal	3.3-1.5 V, 2.65 V
Operating Temperature	-40 to 60°C (-40 to 140°F)
Capacity/Energy	3.5 Ah/9 Wh
<sup>1</sup> Thermal management can improve discharge capabilities - contact EaglePicher for specific application details	
<sup>2</sup> Maximum pulse current/power is dependent upon depth of discharge, as well as cell and ambient thermal conditions; higher pulse current/power can be achieved depending on test conditions. Contact EaglePicher for specific application details.	

Applications

- High-power applications at low temperature
- Portable one-time use power
- Survival and emergency equipment
- Surveillance
- Vehicles: unmanned aerial (UAV), autonomous (AUV), unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and unmanned underwater (UUV)
- Loitering missiles and munitions

Concept Design - Product Under Development

# Primary CF<sub>x</sub> Hybrid Cell

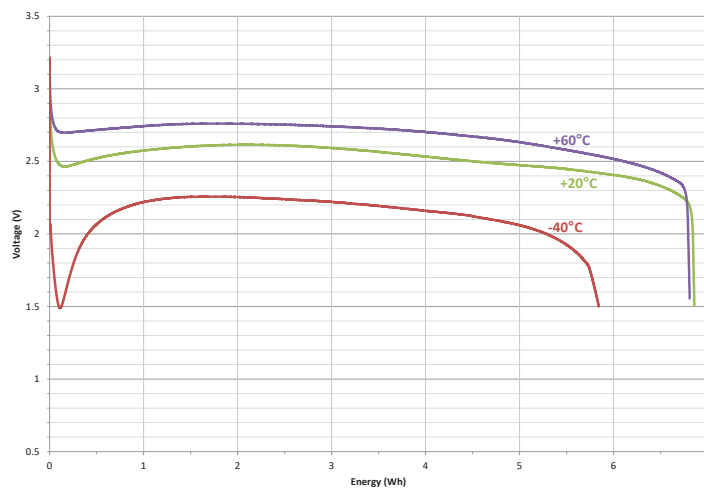


Shown with folded sides. Dimensions: mm(in.)

Energy as a Function of Temperature <sup>1</sup>					
Operating Temperature °C (°F)	Discharge Rate (W)	Capacity (Ah)	Energy (Wh)	Specific Energy (Wh/kg)	Energy Density (Wh/L)
-40 (-40)	20	2.8	5.8	243	400
20 (68)	20	2.7	6.9	289	476
60 (140)	20	2.6	6.8	285	469

<sup>1</sup> Single-cell capability; adequate heat dissipation in the form of conductive mounting and convective airflow is required once integrated into a battery within the application ( $\geq 17\text{W/m}^2\text{K}$ ).

## Energy versus 20 W Continuous Discharge Power



## Concept Design - Product Under Development