钠电/电芯 ▶▶▶

SODIUM ELECTRICITY/CELL



型号 Model	规格 Specifications	备注 Notes	规格 Specifications	备注 notes	
标称容量 Nominal capacity	70.0Ah	0.2C 放电至 1.8V 截止 0.2C discharge to 1.8V cut-off	200Ah	0.2C放电@25°C 0.2C discharge @ 25 °C	
额定电压 Rated voltage	3.0V	1	3.0V	I	
内阻 Lnternal resistance	≤1.0mΩ	标准充电后 AC 1KHz 测试 AC 1KHz test after standard charge	≤0.25mΩ ≤0.8mΩ	AC 1 kHz, 3.2V 2C 30s, 3.2V	
充电截止电压 Charge cutoff voltage	3.3V	1	3.95V 3.80V	T>0°C 0°C>T>-10°C	
标准充电电流 Standard charge current	35.0A	0.5C	40.0A	0.2C	
最大充电电流 Maximum charge current	70.0A	1	200.0A	1.0C	
标准放电电流 Standard discharge current	35.0A	0.5C	40.0A	0.2C	
最大放电电流 Maximum discharge current	210.0A	3.0C	200.0A	1.0C	
放电截止电压 Discharge cut-off voltage	1.8V	1	2.0V	可放电至0V Can be discharged to 0V	
尺寸 Dimensions	厚度 (Thickness):54.5±0.5mm 宽度 (Width):148.0±1.0mm 高度 (Height):164.0±1.0mm	I	厚度 (Thickness) :72±0.5mm 宽度 (Width) :174.2±0.5mm 高度 (Height) :204±0.5mm	1	



型号 model	18650-1300mAh	18650-1300mAh	26700-2600mAh	26700-3400mAh	32140-10000mAh	32140-10000mAh
类型 types of	倍率型 High Rate	倍率型 High Rate	倍率型 High Rate	容量型 High Capacity	倍率型 High Rate	寿命型 Long Cycle Life
持续最大放电倍率 (C) Continuous maximum discharge rate (C)	20	10	20	5	8	5
工作电压范围(v) Working voltage range (v)	2.0~4.0	2.0~4.0	2.0~4.0	2.0~4.0	2.0~4.0	2.0~4.0
能量密度 (Wh/kg) Energy density (Wh/kg)	≥95	≥100	≥100	≥120	≥ 140	≥135
体积能量密度 (Wh/L) Volume energy density (Wh/L)	≥220	≥230	≥230	≥270	≥280	≥270
工作温度范围 (°C) Working temperature range (°C)	-40~60	-40~60	-40~60	-40~60	-40~60	-40~60
-20°C容量保持率(%) -20°C capacity retention rate (%)	≥85	≥85	≥88	≥88	≥90	≥70
-40°C容量保持率(%) -40°C capacity retention rate%	≥65	≥65	≥67	≥67	≥70	≥50
1C/1C循环寿命(Cycles)	≥3000	≥3000	≥3000	≥2000	≥3000	≥5000
ACIR (mΩ)	50	30	≤20	≤20	≤5	≤5
脉冲放电倍率(C)	≤20	≤20	1	1	1	1



安全性高 High safety

过充时爆炸几率比锂电池更高

低温容量保持率低

Low temperature capacity retention rate

在-30℃时只能跑30-40公里 -20°C的环境下容量保持率在70%左右 Can only run 30-40 kilometers at -30 ° C, with a ca rate of around 70% in an environment of -20 ° C

充电速度慢 Slow charge speed

充电时间一般在6~8小时左右,

能量密度低 Low energy density

能量密度目前50~70Wh/kg The current energy density is 50-70Wh/k

循环次数低

Low number of cycles

循环次数500次,长期可达1000次



安全性高

钠电池内阻比锂离子电池大

低温容量保持率高 High low-temperature capacity retention rate

可在-40°C到60°C的温度区间正常工作 -20°C的环境下容量保持率在90%左右 Can operate normally in the temperature range of -40 ° C to 60 ° C,

with a capacity retention rate of about 90% in an environment of -20 ° C 快充性能优异

Excellent fast charge performance 电量从20%充至80%, 钠离子电池只需要15分钟 Charge from 20% to 80%, sodium ion batteries only take 15 mil

能量密度高 high energy density

能量密度目前<160Wh/kg,长期可达200Wh/kg 200Wh/ko in the long term

循环次数高 High number of cycles

高倍率

循环次数3000次,长期可达10000次



VS





耐低温











循环次数高



安全性一般 近几年全球发生超30起

储能电站爆炸的严重事故

低温容量保持率低

Low temperature capacity retention rate -20°C的环境下磷酸铁理比钠电低30%以上

直流快充的加持下,将电量从20%充至80% 磷酸铁理,需45分钟

能量密度高 high energy density

磷酸铁理180Wh/kg左右

磷酸铁理循环次数 > 10000次



高安全性

钠电应用场景 SODIUM ELECTRICITY APPLICATION SCENARIO

















启动电源 STARTING BATTERY









游艇



long service life 使用寿命长

充放电可达3000次。比 铅酸电瓶(300次)长的多 Charge and discharge up to 3000 times, much longer than



低温启动性能好

能满足低温户动画或 瞬间 放电电流大,可达100A以上 Can meet the requ low-temperature start-up. Instantaneous discharge current is high, reaching over 100A



自放电率小

每月约1.5%, 比铅酸电瓶 (约30%)小的多 About 1.5% per month, smaller than lead-acid batteries (about 30%)



特殊保护功能

当车因为电力不足不能启动点火 时,按一下设置恢复,就可启动 发动机,在寒冷冬天效果更好 When the car is unable to start the ignition due to insufficient power, pressing the reset butto



充电速度快

20分钟可以充饱和、比铅酸 电瓶(约6小时)快很多



Only one-third of lead-acid batteries

只有铅酸电瓶的1/3



(P)

电压平台高



免保养维护,免加任何液体 放电到0伏,可启动 Maintenance free, no need to add any liquid, discharge to 0V, can be started

节省燃油,减少积碳,减少尾气排放。在火花塞放电点火时可产生较大于铅酸电瓶的电弧,让汽车在高速运转时保证每个缸内的燃料可以 完全燃烧,汽车马力增大,汽车扭力增大,明显省油。驾驶时感觉加速更轻快,爬坡更有力,噪音更低。

Save fuel, reduce carbon buildup, and reduce exhaust emissions. During spark plug discharge ignition, an arc larger than that of a lead-acid battery can be generated, ensuring that the fuel in each cylinder can be completely burned during high-speed operation, increasing the horsepower and torque of the car, and significantly saving fuel. When driving, I feel that the acceleration is lighter and faster, the climbing is more powerful, and the noise is lower.