Prismatic lifepo4 cells factory

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With the rapid development of the energy storage industry, the market demand for cells continues to outpace supply. Many companies are increasing cell capacity through technological iteration. Cell capacity is growing larger, from 280Ah to 300Ah, and then to 580Ah.(in no particular order)

Last year, EVE Energy launched the LF560K battery, adopting cutting-edge Cell to TWh (CTT) technology tailored for TWh-scale energy storage applications. This enables extremely streamlined system integration and dual reduction in costs at both the cell and system levels. Global delivery is scheduled to commence in Q2 2024.

The LF560K battery represents EVE Energy’s relentless pursuit of innovation and quality, built upon over 21 years of extensive experience in the battery industry and the strong R& D capabilities of its 3,100-member research team.

Currently, the mainstream energy storage cells on the market are 280Ah rectangular aluminum-cased cells. Many manufacturers are also reducing costs for downstream customers by improving cell volumetric density - that is, increasing capacity density per unit volume.

The 560Ah cell essentially doubles the common 280Ah rectangular cell size, equivalent to placing two 280Ah cells side-by-side. This aims to reduce PACK components and achieve cost reduction.

Although the 560Ah cell is not yet EVE Energy’s primary product, it has embarked on the path to commercialization. On February 1 this year, EVE Energy broke ground on its new “60 GWh Power Energy Storage Battery Super Factory” in Jingmen, Hubei, with 10.8 billion RMB investment. This factory will mass-produce the 560Ah energy storage cell. The 560Ah cell is expected to commence global delivery in Q2 2024.

Although the exhibit at CIBF appeared high-profile, it only showcased partial specs. The company claims 10,000 cycle life, 11kg weight per cell, 1856Wh nominal capacity, and 0.5C charge/discharge rate. But details such as packaging technology, mass production timeline, and delivery schedule remain unclear.

Currently, there is no universally accepted single-model standard for energy storage cells, and the industry has not yet formed complete standardization. It is believed that with continuous technological breakthroughs and improved designs, more energy storage cell solutions will emerge over time.

Enterprises should pursue R& D across diverse cell models, material systems, and cost schemes. With market validation over time, superior cell designs will become proven, catalyzing new breakthroughs in energy storage cells. This is a crucial premise for the healthy development of the energy storage industry.

At the 320Ah capacity level, internal cell temperatures can surpass 800?C, exceeding the decomposition temperature of lithium iron phosphate and posing challenges to cell safety, energy density, manufacturing processes, and more.

Cell manufacturers often tout cycle life figures of 6,000, 8,000 or even 12,000 based on specific controlled test conditions and model extrapolation. But actual cycle life is lower when cells are packaged into battery packs and deployed in energy storage systems.

The 280Ah cells released in 2020 were produced by less than three manufacturers in 2021. Becoming mainstream in energy storage power stations in 2022, failure rate issues can be expected to surge around 2025 after initial installations complete their lifespan. Time will tell.

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