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(54) **ELECTROCHEMICAL SECONDARY BATTERY HAVING INBUILT CHARGING CIRCUIT**
 ELEKTROCHEMISCHE SEKUNDÄRBATTERIE MIT INTEGRIERTER LADESCHALTUNG
 BATTERIE SECONDAIRE ÉLECTROCHIMIQUE AYANT UN CIRCUIT DE CHARGE INCORPORÉ

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- **CHANG, Haitao**
Nanping
Fujian 353000 (CN)
- **ZHANG, Zhiming**
Nanping
Fujian 353000 (CN)
- **SU, Sheng**
Nanping
Fujian 353000 (CN)

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(73) Proprietor: **Fujian Nanping Nanfu Battery Co., Ltd.**
Nanping, Fujian 353000 (CN)

(74) Representative: **Gulde & Partner**
Patent- und Rechtsanwaltskanzlei mbB
Wallstraße 58/59
10179 Berlin (DE)

(72) Inventors:

- **ZHANG, Qingshun**
Nanping
Fujian 353000 (CN)
- **CHEN, Jintian**
Nanping
Fujian 353000 (CN)

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Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The present invention relates to a secondary battery, and particularly to an electrochemical secondary battery having an inbuilt charging circuit.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In recent years, secondary batteries (also known as rechargeable batteries) have been widely used in various portable electric devices and electronic devices such as toys and handheld devices. This has imposed an increasingly high requirement on energy storage of secondary batteries. Lithium-ion secondary batteries have been increasingly used in such areas due to their advantages such as having a high energy, being capable of high-power discharge, and being environmentally friendly.

[0003] For normal operation, rechargeable batteries often have to cooperate with integrated circuit chips with other functions to achieve desirable operation effects. Usually, the rechargeable batteries are packaged separately from the integrated circuit chips and then connected with them for use in combination through circuit boards and wires. Such products include a large number of peripheral components, require many manufacture processes, and have a high cost. Also, the rechargeable batteries and integrated circuit chips have a large volume and a poor performance, which is not beneficial for the miniaturization.

[0004] In packaging a lithium ion secondary battery, each component of the lithium ion secondary battery occupies a relatively fixed space. The positive plate, the isolation diaphragm, and the negative plate are arranged inside the polymer battery cell, and the end of the positive plate facing away from the isolation diaphragm is packaged by a battery cell top seal of a predefined height. As the battery cell top seal occupies a certain height of the polymer battery cell, the usable space inside the polymer battery cell is reduced. The space utilization of a polymer battery cell is substantially related to the energy density and capacity of the lithium ion secondary battery. Generally, the larger the space utilization of the polymer battery cell is, the higher the energy density and capacity of the lithium ion secondary battery is. Therefore, existing lithium ion secondary batteries all suffer from the problems of a low energy density and capacity due to the low space utilization of the polymer battery cell.

[0005] In US6198250B1, a battery having a built-in controller is disclosed that extends the run time of the battery. The controller may extend the run time of the battery, for example, by converting the cell voltage to an output voltage that is greater than a cut-off voltage of an electronic device, by converting the cell voltage to an output voltage that is less than the nominal voltage of the electrochemical cell of the battery, or by protecting the

electrochemical cell from current peaks. The controller may also include a ground bias circuit that provides a virtual ground so that a converter may operate at lower cell voltages. The battery may be a single-cell battery, a universal single-cell battery, a multiple-cell battery or a multiple-cell hybrid battery. Also as disclosed in US2011/070466A1, a secondary battery pack including a battery cell having an electrode assembly mounted in a battery case together with an electrolyte, the battery case having an open top sealed by a top cap, a protection circuit module having a protection circuit for controlling overcharge, overdischarge, and overcurrent of the battery cell, an insulative mounting member constructed in a structure in which the protection circuit module is loaded at a top of the insulative mounting member, the insulative mounting member being mounted to the top cap of the battery cell, and an insulative cap coupled to an upper end of the battery cell for covering the insulative mounting member in a state in which the protection circuit module is loaded on the insulative mounting member, wherein the top cap is provided with a pair of protrusion-type electrode terminals (a first protrusion-type electrode terminal and a second protrusion-type electrode terminal) connected to a cathode and an anode of the electrode assembly, respectively, the insulative mounting member is provided with through-holes corresponding to the protrusion-type electrode terminals, the protection circuit module is provided with through-holes corresponding to the protrusion-type electrode terminals, and the coupling of the insulative mounting member and the protection circuit module to the battery cell is achieved by successively fixedly inserting the protrusion-type electrode terminals through the through-holes of the insulative mounting member and the protection circuit module.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention provides an electrochemical secondary battery having an inbuilt charging circuit, including a battery housing, a battery cell, a positive electrode cap, a negative electrode cap, a circuit board module, and an insulating washer. A recessed crimp shoulder structure is provided at an end of the battery housing in proximity to the negative electrode cap. The battery cell is arranged within the battery housing and positioned between the positive electrode cap and the crimp shoulder structure. The battery housing is used for outputting the positive electrode and fixing the circuit board module. The positive electrode cap is connected to the battery housing to constitute the positive electrode of the secondary battery. The negative electrode cap is arranged on the circuit board module to provide electromagnetic shielding, electrostatic shielding, and heat dissipation for the circuit. The circuit board module is arranged between the crimp shoulder and the negative electrode cap. The circuit board module is configured with the diameter thereof being sized between the inner diameter of a recess constituted by the crimp shoulder and the inner di-

ameter of the battery housing, thus being engaged at either end of the crimp shoulder and separated from the battery cell. Electrode connecting wires are arranged on the battery cell to lead out the positive and negative electrodes of the battery respectively. At least one through hole is provided on the circuit board module. An electrically-conductive material is coated onto the inner surface of the through hole for enhancing the welding strength and increasing the electrical contact area and leading out the electrode connecting wires so as to be connected to the circuit board module. The circuit board module is configured to provide charging protection and charging indication for the battery as well as discharge protection, short-circuit protection, over discharge protection, and output voltage control for the battery. The insulating washer is arranged in a gap between both the battery housing and the circuit board module and the negative electrode cap, thus pressingly fixing the circuit board module between the crimp shoulder and the battery housing, and separating the battery housing from the negative electrode cap.

[0007] The battery housing is a steel case of a cylinder.

[0008] Preferably, the circuit board module is at least one printed circuit board.

[0009] Preferably, the insulating washer is an annular insulating padding layer that is flexible and elastic.

[0010] The insulating washer has a  shaped section. One segment of the  shape is used to pressingly fix the circuit board module between the crimp shoulder and the battery housing, and the other segment of the  shape is used to separate the battery housing from the negative electrode cap.

[0011] Preferably, a connector is provided on the circuit board module to fix the negative electrode cap onto the circuit board module and provide an electrical connection between them.

[0012] Preferably, the circuit board module is connected with the negative electrode cap by means of welding.

[0013] Preferably, at least two clamp protrusions are provided at an edge of the negative electrode cap for fixing the negative electrode cap onto the circuit board module. At least two clamp slots are provided on a side of the circuit board module facing the negative electrode cap at a location corresponding to the edge of the negative electrode cap for mounting of the negative electrode cap.

[0014] Preferably, the crimp shoulder is recessed to a depth of 0.2-1.2mm relative to the surface of the battery housing.

[0015] Preferably, the positive electrode cap is integrally formed with the battery housing.

[0016] The sealing fitting for an electrochemical battery according to the present invention has a cleverly and reasonably designed structure in that the sealing region

of the electrochemical battery electrode has a negative electrode cap which can cooperate with the circuit board to form a shielding structure capable of preventing internal high frequency components from causing interference to the external environment and conducting the heat generated by the circuit board during its operation to the external environment, thereby capable of protecting the circuit board and the components. Further, a crimp shoulder structure is arranged in the battery housing between the battery cell and the circuit board to position the battery cell and the circuit board relative to each other, and to cooperate with the insulating washer between the negative electrode cap and the battery housing to fix the circuit board without any welding.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] Further objects, functions, and advantages of the present invention shall become apparent from the description below of embodiments of the present invention with reference to accompanying figures, of which

FIG.1a shows schematically a schematic structural view of an electrochemical battery according to the present invention;

FIG.1b is an exploded perspective view of the electrochemical battery according to the present invention;

FIG.1c is a sectional view taken along the line A-A in FIG.1a;

FIG.2a shows schematically a schematic exploded structural stereogram of a sealing fitting 200 for an electrochemical secondary battery having an inbuilt charging circuit according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.2b shows schematically a partial enlarged sectional view of the sealing fitting 200 for the electrochemical battery according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.3 is an exploded perspective view of a sealing fitting 300 for an electrochemical battery according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG.4 is a schematic structural view of a second printed circuit board according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] With reference to exemplary embodiments, objects and functions of the present invention as well as methods for achieving them shall be explained. However, the present invention is not to be limited by the exemplary embodiments disclosed below, but can be realized in various forms. The specification is intended in nature solely to provide a thorough understanding of specific details of the present invention to those skilled in the art.

[0019] It shall be understood that the general descrip-

tion above and detailed description below are only an exemplary explanation and illustration and shall not be understood as limitations on the protection scope claimed by the present invention.

[0020] In the following, embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the accompanying drawings, like reference numerals refer to like or similar parts, or like or similar steps.

[0021] The present invention provides an electrochemical secondary battery. FIGs. 1a and 1b are respectively a schematic structural view and an exploded perspective view of an electrochemical secondary battery according to the present invention. As shown in FIGs. 1a and 1b, an electrochemical battery 100 includes a battery housing 101, a battery cell 102 positioned within the battery housing 101, a negative electrode cap 103, a circuit board module 104 positioned in a space between the battery cell 102 and the negative electrode cap 103, and a positive electrode cap 105. The negative electrode cap of the present invention provides electromagnetic shielding, electrostatic shielding, and heat dissipation for the circuit. The battery cell 102 is housed in the battery housing 101. The battery housing 101 is a steel case of a cylinder or cuboid shaped structure for outputting a positive electrode and fixing the circuit board module 104. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the positive electrode cap 105 is rotated to the right so as to be integrally formed with the battery housing 101.

[0022] The circuit board module 104 is at least one layer of printed circuit board (PCB) with a first side and a second side. The first side is directed towards the negative electrode cap 103 relative to the electrochemical battery 100, and the second side is directed towards the battery cell 102 relative to the electrochemical battery 100. The PCB is a circuit board having a wiring pattern printed thereon and is of a size substantially corresponding to an inner diameter of the housing for the battery 100. A plurality of printed wires and components are arranged on the first side or second side of the circuit board module 104. The circuit board module 104 is in proximity to the side of the negative electrode cap 103 of the battery 100 and positioned between the battery cell 102 and the negative electrode cap 103. A connector is provided on the circuit board module 104 for fixing the negative electrode cap 103 onto the circuit board module 104. For example, the negative electrode cap 103 may be fixed onto the circuit board module 104 by means of welding or alternatively by means of clamping and the like. The circuit board module provides charging protection and charging indication for the lithium battery as well as discharge protection, short circuit protection, over discharge protection, and output voltage control for the battery. Electrode connecting wires 108a and 108b are provided between the circuit module 104 and the battery cell 102 for leading out respectively the positive and negative electrodes of the battery. The connecting wire for the positive electrode is denoted as 108a and the connecting

wire for the negative electrode is denoted as 108b. FIG. 1c is a sectional view taken along the line A-A in FIG. 1a. An insulating washer 106 is provided between the circuit board module 104 and the outside of the battery housing 101, and between the negative electrode cap 103 and the battery housing 101. The insulating washer 106 is an annular insulating padding layer that is flexible and elastic

and has a  shape along the A-A section of the electrochemical battery 101. The insulating washer 106 can separate the battery housing 101 that serves as a first electrode from the negative electrode cap 103 that serves as a second electrode, and can press and fix the circuit board module 104 with the elasticity of the insulating padding layer 106 to seal the gap between the battery housing 101 and the negative electrode cap 103. Particularly,

as shown in FIG. 1c, one segment of the  shape is used to pressingly fix the circuit board module 104 between the crimp shoulder 107 and the battery housing

101, and the other segment of the  shape is used to separate the battery housing 101 from the negative electrode cap 103.

[0023] A crimp shoulder 107 is formed as an annular inward recess on an outer surface of the battery housing 101 at a location between the battery cell 102 and the printed circuit board 106. The battery cell 102 is arranged within the battery housing 101 and positioned between the positive electrode cap 105 and structure of the crimp shoulder 107. The insulating washer 106 and the crimp shoulder 107 are arranged in such a manner that the circuit board module 104 is fixed between the annular recess of the battery housing 101 and the bottom of the battery housing 101. Therefore, the battery housing 101 and the negative electrode cap 103 can be connected without any welding.

[0024] The structure of the crimp shoulder 107 is provided to position the circuit board module 104. Particularly, the circuit board module 104 is configured with the diameter thereof being sized between the inner diameter of the annular recess constituted by the crimp shoulder 107 and the inner diameter of the battery housing 101. To assemble the battery, the battery cell 102 is placed into the battery housing 101. Then the circuit board module 104 is mounted into the battery housing 101. The circuit board module 104 is sized so that it can be engaged onto the structure of the crimp shoulder 107, thereby avoiding contact with the battery cell 102. Then the battery housing 101 is separated from the negative electrode cap 103 through the insulating padding layer 106. As such, assembly of the battery 100 is completed. Such a structure allows the circuit board module 104 to form an enclosed space in the battery housing 101 for accommodating the battery cell 102 by means of the structure of the crimp shoulder 107 therefore the volume of the battery cell 102 and thus the capacity of the secondary

battery can be increased. Preferably, the battery cell 102 has a sealed structure and can be operated by leading the positive and negative electrodes of the battery cell 102 out of the battery cell 102 so as to be connected to the positive and negative electrodes of the battery respectively.

[0025] Preferably, the crimp shoulder 107 is recessed to a depth of 0.2-1.2mm relative to the surface of the battery housing 101.

[0026] FIG. 2a shows schematically an exploded perspective structural view of a sealing fitting 200 for the electrochemical secondary battery having a charging circuit according to the first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2b shows schematically a partial enlarged sectional view of the sealing fitting 200 for the electrochemical battery according to the first embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIGs. 2a and 2b, the sealing fitting 200 includes a first PCB 201, a second PCB 202, and a negative electrode cap 203. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the first PCB 201 and the second PCB 202 are two printed circuit boards of the same area. The first PCB 201 is close to the battery cell 204, and the second PCB 202 is far away from the battery cell 204. The first PCB 201 is engaged onto the battery housing 206 through the crimp shoulder 205. The second PCB 202 and the negative electrode cap 203 are electrically connected through contact and constitute a shielding structure. The side of the first PCB 201 close to the battery cell 204 and the side of the second PCB 202 far away from the battery cell 204 have a plurality of chips or circuit components, of which components generating radiations during operation are arranged in the shielding structure constituted by the second PCB 202 and the negative electrode cap 203. A second insulating washer 207 is provided between both the PCB 202 and the outside of the negative electrode cap 203 and the battery housing 206. The insulating washer 207 is a flexible annular insulating padding layer that can pressingly fix the first PCB 201 and the second PCB 202 onto the crimp shoulder 205 in order to seal the gap between the battery housing 206 and the negative electrode cap 203. A tin coating 210 for enhancing contact is applied at the contact area between the battery housing 206 and the first and second PCBs, in order to seal the gap between the circuit board and the battery housing. By means of a through hole 209 between the first PCB and the second PCB, a negative electrode connecting wire 208b (and the positive electrode connecting wire denoted as 208a, which is not shown in the figure) led out of the battery cell 204 is connected with the wires on the first PCB and the second PCB. An electrically-conductive material such as copper coating is coated on the inner surface of the through hole 209 such that the wiring of a plurality of circuit boards can be connected by means of the through hole 209 and connected to the contact area between the negative electrode cap and the circuit board, thereby conducting it to the negative electrode cap.

[0027] FIG.3 is an exploded stereogram of a sealing

fitting 300 for an electrochemical battery according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The sealing fitting 300 includes a first PCB 301, a second PCB 302, and a negative electrode cap 303. The first PCB 301 and second PCB 302 have a plurality of circuit components arranged thereon. A plurality of holes 304 are provided on an edge of the first PCB 301 and the second PCB 302 for fixing the first PCB 301 and the second PCB 302 to each other. The side of the second PCB 302 connected to the negative electrode cap 303 has at least two clamp slots 305 (not shown) at a location corresponding to the edge of the negative electrode cap 303, and the edge of the negative electrode cap 303 has clamp protrusions 306 corresponding to the clamp slots 305 for fixing the negative electrode 303 onto the second PCB 302 and for electrical connection and thermal contact. The second PCB 302 is provided with a metal ring 401 (as shown in FIG.4) at a portion in contact with the negative electrode cap 303. The negative electrode cap 303 can cooperate with the metal ring 401 to function as an electromagnetic shield. The negative electrode cap 303 is made of metal and can conduct the heat generated by the components on the circuit board during operation out of the battery through contact between the clamp slots 305 and the clamp protrusions 306, thereby providing heat dissipation.

[0028] The sealing fitting for an electrochemical battery according to the present invention has a cleverly and reasonably designed structure in that the sealing region of the electrochemical battery electrode has a negative electrode cap which can cooperate with the circuit board to form a shielding structure capable of preventing the internal high frequency components from causing interference to the external environment and conducting the heat generated by the circuit board during its operation to the external environment, thereby protecting the circuit board and the components. Further, a crimp shoulder structure is arranged on the battery housing between the battery cell and the circuit board to position the battery cell and the circuit board relative to each other, and to cooperate with the insulating washer between the negative electrode cap and the battery housing to fix the circuit board without any welding.

Claims

1. An electrochemical secondary battery (100) having an inbuilt charging circuit, comprising: a battery housing (101, 206), a battery cell (102, 204), a positive electrode cap (105), a negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303), a circuit board module (104), and an insulating washer (106, 207), wherein a recessed crimp shoulder structure (107, 205) is provided at an end of the battery housing (101, 206) in proximity to the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303), the battery cell (102, 204) is arranged within the battery housing (101, 206) and ar-

ranged between the positive electrode cap (105) and the crimp shoulder structure (107, 205), and the battery housing (101, 206) is a steel case of a cylinder and used to output a positive electrode and fix the circuit board module (104);

the positive electrode cap (105) is connected to the battery housing (101, 206) to constitute the positive electrode of the secondary battery (100);

the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303) is arranged on the circuit board module (104) to provide electromagnetic shielding, electrostatic shielding, and heat dissipation for the circuit;

the circuit board module (104) is arranged between the crimp shoulder (107, 205) and the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303), and the circuit board module (104) is configured with the diameter thereof being sized between an inner diameter of a recess constituted by the crimp shoulder (107, 205) and an inner diameter of the battery housing (101, 206), thus being engaged at either end of the crimp shoulder (107, 205) and separated from the battery cell (102, 204); electrode connecting wires (108a, 108b, 208a, 208b), are arranged on the battery cell (102, 204) to lead out the positive and negative electrodes of the battery (100) respectively; and

at least one through hole (209) is provided on the circuit board module (104), an electrically-conductive material is coated onto an inner surface of the through hole (209) for enhancing the welding strength and increasing the electrical contact area and leading out the electrode connecting wires (108a, 108b, 208a, 208b) so as to be connected to the circuit board module (104); the circuit board module (104) is configured to provide charging protection and charging indication for the battery as well as discharge protection, short-circuit protection, over discharge protection, and output voltage control for the battery; and the insulating washer (106, 207) is arranged in a gap between both the battery housing (101, 206) and the circuit board module (104) and the negative electrode cap, thus pressingly fixing the circuit board module (104) between the crimp shoulder (107, 205) and the battery housing (101, 206), and separating the battery housing (101, 206) from the negative electrode cap, the insulating washer

(106, 207) has a  shaped section, one segment of the  shape being used to pressingly fix the circuit board module (104) between the crimp shoulder (107, 205) and the battery housing (101, 206), and

other segment of the  shape being used to separate the battery housing (101, 206) from the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303).

2. The electrochemical battery (100) according to claim

1, wherein the circuit board module (104) is at least one printed circuit board.

3. The electrochemical battery (100) according to claim 1, wherein the insulating washer (106, 207) is an annular insulating padding layer that is flexible and elastic.

4. The electrochemical battery (100) according to claim 1, wherein a connector is provided on the circuit board module (104) to fix the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303) onto the circuit board module (104) and provide an electrical connection between them.

5. The electrochemical battery (100) according to claim 4, wherein the circuit board module (104) is connected with the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303) by means of welding.

6. The electrochemical battery (100) according to claim 4, wherein at least two clamp protrusions (306) are provided at an edge of the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303) for fixing the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303) onto the circuit board module (104), and at least two clamp slots (305) are provided on a side of the circuit board module (104) facing the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303) at a location corresponding to the edge of the negative electrode cap (103, 203, 303) for mounting of the negative electrode cap.

7. The electrochemical battery (100) according to claim 1, wherein the crimp shoulder (107, 205) is recessed to a depth of 0.2-1.2mm relative to the surface of the battery housing (101, 206),

8. The electrochemical battery (100) according to claim 1, wherein the positive electrode cap (105) is integral to the battery housing (101, 206).

Patentansprüche

1. Elektrochemische Sekundärbatterie (100) mit einem eingebauten Ladestromkreis, umfassend ein Batteriegehäuse (101, 206), eine Batteriezelle (102, 204), eine positive Elektrodenkappe (105), eine negative Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303), ein Leiterplattenmodul (104) und eine Isolierscheibe (106, 207), wobei eine versenkte Crimprillen-Struktur (107, 205) an einem der negativen Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) zugewandten Ende des Batteriegehäuses (101, 206) vorgesehen ist, die Batteriezelle (102, 204) innerhalb des Batteriegehäuses (101, 206) und zwischen der positiven Elektrodenkappe (105) und der Crimprillen-Struktur (107, 205) angeordnet ist und es sich bei dem Batteriegehäuse (101, 206) um ein zylinderförmiges Stahlgehäuse handelt, das zum

Ausgeben einer positiven Elektrode und Befestigen des Leiterplattenmoduls (104) dient, wobei die positive Elektrodenkappe (105) mit dem Batteriegehäuse (101, 206) verbunden ist, um die positive Elektrode der Sekundärbatterie (100) zu bilden, wobei die negative Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) an dem Leiterplattenmodul (104) angeordnet ist, um eine elektromagnetische Abschirmung, eine elektrostatische Abschirmung und eine Wärmeabfuhr für den Stromkreis zu ermöglichen, wobei das Leiterplattenmodul (104) zwischen der Crimprille (107, 205) und der negativen Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) angeordnet und das Leiterplattenmodul (104) derart dimensioniert ist, dass sein Durchmesser zwischen dem Innendurchmesser einer durch die Crimprille (107, 205) gebildeten Einbuchtung und dem Innendurchmesser des Batteriegehäuses (101, 206) liegt, so dass es auf einer Seite der Crimprille (107, 205) eingerastet und somit von der Batteriezelle (102, 204) getrennt ist, wobei Elektroden-Anschlussdrähte (108a, 108b, 208a, 208b) an der Batteriezelle (102, 204) vorgesehen sind, um die positive bzw. negative Elektrode der Batterie (100) herauszuführen, und wobei an dem Leiterplattenmodul (104) mindestens ein Durchgangsloch (209) vorgesehen ist, dessen Innenoberfläche mit einem elektrisch leitfähigen Material beschichtet ist, um die Schweißfestigkeit zu verstärken, die elektrische Kontaktfläche zu vergrößern, die Elektroden-Anschlussdrähte (108a, 108b, 208a, 208b) herauszuführen und somit diese an das Leiterplattenmodul (104) anzuschließen, wobei das Leiterplattenmodul (104) zum Ermöglichen eines Ladeschutzes und einer Ladeanzeige für die Batterie und ferner zum Ermöglichen eines Entladeschutzes, eines Kurzschlussschutzes, eines Tiefentladeschutzes sowie einer Ausgangsspannungs-Steuerung für die Batterie eingerichtet ist, wobei die Isolierscheibe (106, 207) in einem Zwischenraum zwischen dem Batteriegehäuse (101, 206), dem Leiterplattenmodul (104) und der negativen Elektrodenkappe angeordnet ist, somit das Leiterplattenmodul (104) zwischen der Crimprille (107, 205) und dem Batteriegehäuse (101, 206) drückend befestigt und das Batteriegehäuse (101, 206) von der negativen Elektrodenkappe trennt, und wobei die Isolierscheibe (106,

207) einen -förmigen Querschnitt aufweist und

ein Abschnitt der -Form zur drückenden Befestigung des Leiterplattenmoduls (104) zwischen der Crimprille (107, 205) und dem Batteriegehäuse (101, 206) dient, während der andere Abschnitt der

-Form zum Trennen des Batteriegehäuses (101, 206) von der negativen Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) dient.

2. Elektrochemische Batterie (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei es sich bei dem Leiterplattenmodul (104) um mindestens eine gedruckte Leiterplatte handelt.
3. Elektrochemische Batterie (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei es sich bei der Isolierscheibe (106, 207) um eine flexible und elastische ringförmige Isolier-Zwischenlage handelt.
4. Elektrochemische Batterie (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Anschlussstück an dem Leiterplattenmodul (104) vorgesehen ist, um somit die negative Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) an das Leiterplattenmodul (104) zu befestigen und eine elektrische Verbindung dazwischen herzustellen.
5. Elektrochemische Batterie (100) nach Anspruch 4, wobei das Leiterplattenmodul (104) durch Schweißen mit der negativen Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) verbunden ist.
6. Elektrochemische Batterie (100) nach Anspruch 4, wobei mindestens zwei Klemmstücke (306) an einer Kante der negativen Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) vorgesehen sind, um die negative Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) an das Leiterplattenmodul (104) zu befestigen, während auf einer der negativen Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) gegenüberliegenden Seite des Leiterplattenmoduls (104) mindestens zwei Klemmschlitze (305) an einer der Kante der negativen Elektrodenkappe (103, 203, 303) zugeordneten Stelle vorgesehen sind, um die negative Elektrodenkappe anzubringen.
7. Elektrochemische Batterie (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Crimprille (107, 205) bis auf eine Tiefe von 0,2 bis 1,2 mm relativ zu der Oberfläche des Batteriegehäuses (101, 206) versenkt ist.
8. Elektrochemische Batterie (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die positive Elektrodenkappe (105) einteilig mit dem Batteriegehäuse (101, 206) ausgebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Une batterie secondaire électrochimique (100) comprenant un circuit de recharge intégré, qui comprend : un logement de batterie (101, 206), une cellule de batterie (102, 204), un capuchon d'électrode positive (105), un capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303), un module de circuit imprimé (104) et une rondelle isolante (106, 207), dans lequel une structure concave d'épaulement de fixation (107, 205) est disposée à une extrémité du logement de batterie (101, 206) à proximité du capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303), la cellule de batterie (102, 204) est disposée à l'intérieur

du logement de batterie (101, 206) et entre le capuchon d'électrode positive (105) et la structure concave d'épaulement de fixation (107, 205), et le logement de batterie (101, 206) est un boîtier en acier en forme de cylindre, qui est utilisé pour constituer une électrode positive et fixer le module de circuit imprimé (104) ;

le capuchon d'électrode positive (105) est connecté au logement de batterie (101, 206) pour constituer l'électrode positive de la batterie secondaire (100) ; le capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303) est disposé au module de circuit imprimé (104) pour assurer un blindage électromagnétique, un blindage électrostatique et une radiation de chaleur du circuit ; le module de circuit imprimé (104) est disposé entre l'épaulement de fixation (107, 205) et le capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303), et le module de circuit imprimé (104) est configuré d'un diamètre compris entre le diamètre intérieur de la concavité constituée par l'épaulement de fixation (107, 205) et le diamètre intérieur du logement de batterie (101, 206), ce qui lui permet d'être engagé à chaque extrémité de l'épaulement de fixation (107, 205) et séparé de la cellule de batterie (102, 204) ; des fils de connexion d'électrode (108a, 108b, 208a, 208b) sont disposés à la cellule de batterie (102, 204) pour connecter les électrodes positive et négative de la batterie (100) respectivement ; et

au moins un trou traversant (209) est disposé au module de circuit imprimé (104), la surface intérieure du trou traversant (209) est couverte d'une couche en matériau conducteur, afin d'améliorer la tenue de soudage, augmenter la surface de contact électrique et mener les fils de connexion d'électrode (108a, 108b, 208a, 208b) pour connecter au module de circuit imprimé (104) ; le module de circuit imprimé (104) est configuré pour assurer une protection de recharge, une indication de recharge pour la batterie, ainsi qu'une protection de décharge, une protection contre court-circuit, une protection contre décharge excessive et un contrôle de la tension de sortie de la batterie ; et la rondelle isolante (106, 207) est disposée dans un espace entre le logement de batterie (101, 206) et le module de circuit imprimé (104) et le capuchon d'électrode négative, ce qui permet de fixer en pressant le module de circuit imprimé (104) entre l'épaulement de fixation (107, 205) et le logement de batterie (101, 206), et de séparer le logement de batterie (101, 206) du capuchon d'électrode négative, dans lequel la rondelle isolante (106, 207)

a une section en forme , dont l'une partie en forme

 est utilisée pour fixer en pressant le module de circuit imprimé (104) entre l'épaulement de fixation (107, 205) et le logement de batterie (101, 206),

et l'une partie en forme  est utilisée pour séparer le logement de batterie (101, 206) du capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303).

- 5 2. Batterie électrochimique (100) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le module de circuit imprimé (104) est au moins une carte de circuit imprimé.
- 10 3. Batterie électrochimique (100) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la rondelle isolante (106, 207) est une couche isolante de joint torique qui est souple et élastique.
- 15 4. Batterie électrochimique (100) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle un connecteur est disposé au module de circuit imprimé (104) pour fixer le capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303) au module de circuit imprimé (104) et assurer une connexion électrique entre les deux.
- 20 5. Batterie électrochimique (100) selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle le module de circuit imprimé (104) est connecté au capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303) de manière de soudage.
- 25 6. Batterie électrochimique (100) selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle au moins deux parts convexes de fixation (306) sont disposés à un bord du capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303) pour fixer le capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303) au module de circuit imprimé (104), et au moins deux rainures de fixation (305) sont disposées à un côté du module de circuit imprimé (104) en face du capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303) à la position correspondant au bord du capuchon d'électrode négative (103, 203, 303) pour installer le capuchon d'électrode négative.
- 30 7. Batterie électrochimique (100) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'épaulement de fixation (107, 205) est concave avec une profondeur de concavité de 0,2 à 1,2 mm par rapport à la surface du logement de batterie (101, 206),
- 35 8. Batterie électrochimique (100) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le capuchon d'électrode positive (105) est intégré au logement de batterie (101, 206).
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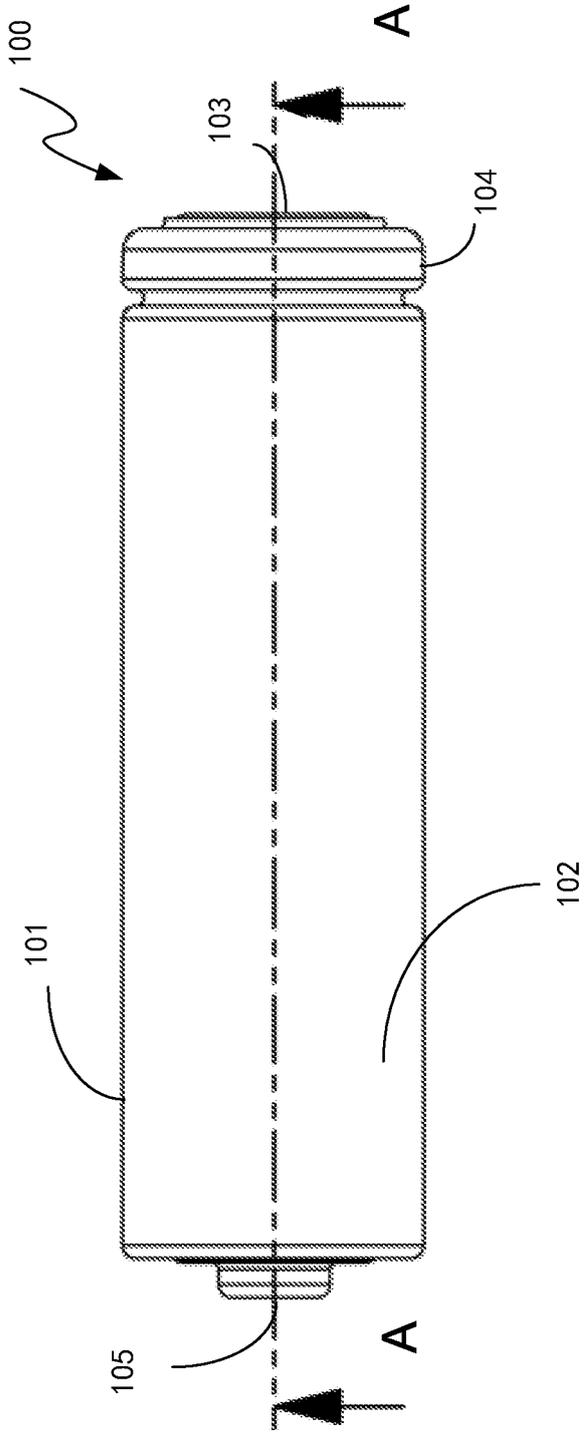


Figure 1a

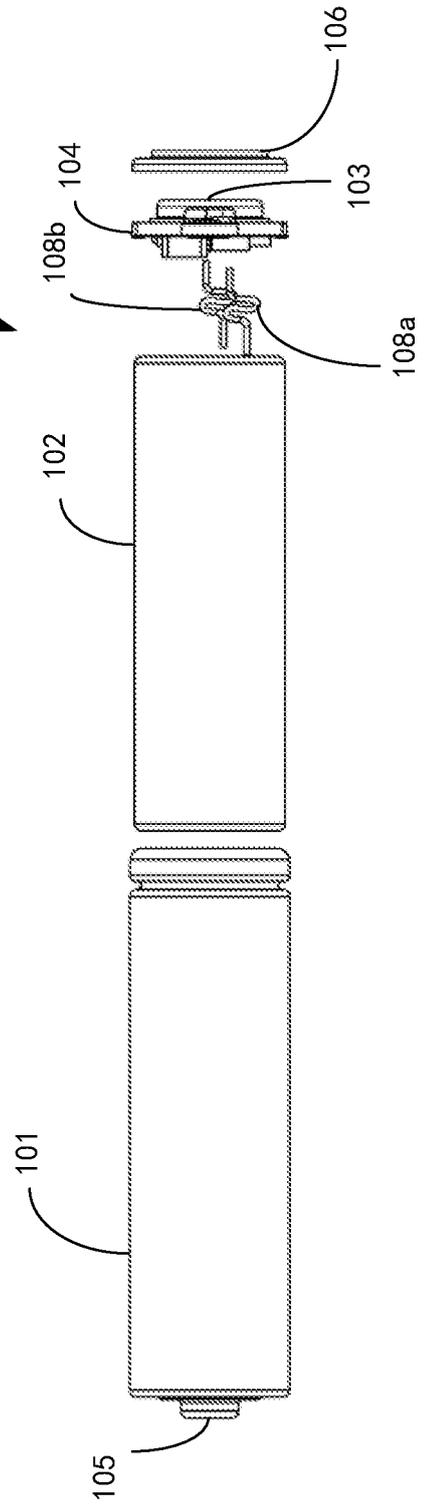


Figure 1b

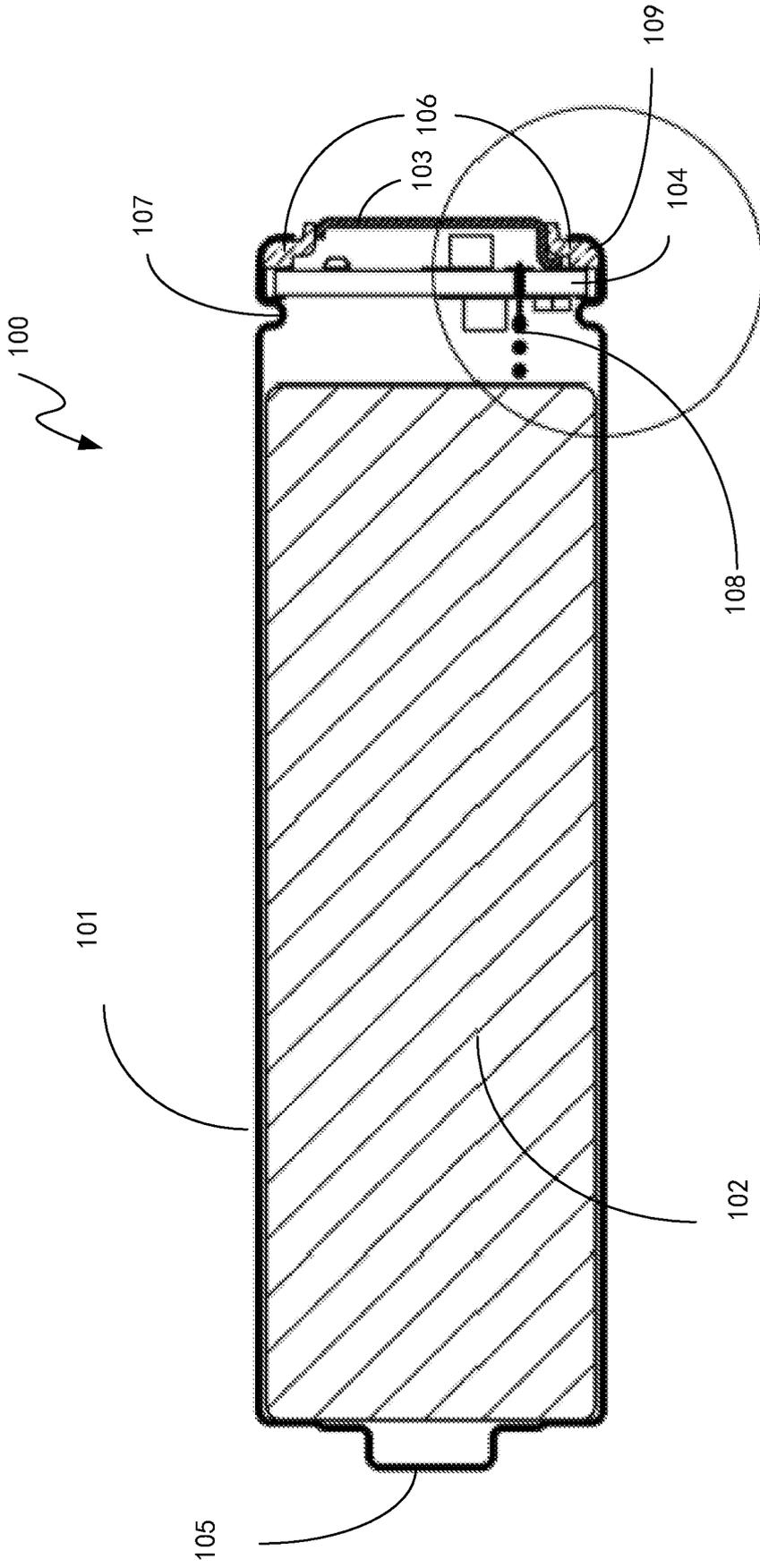


Figure 1c

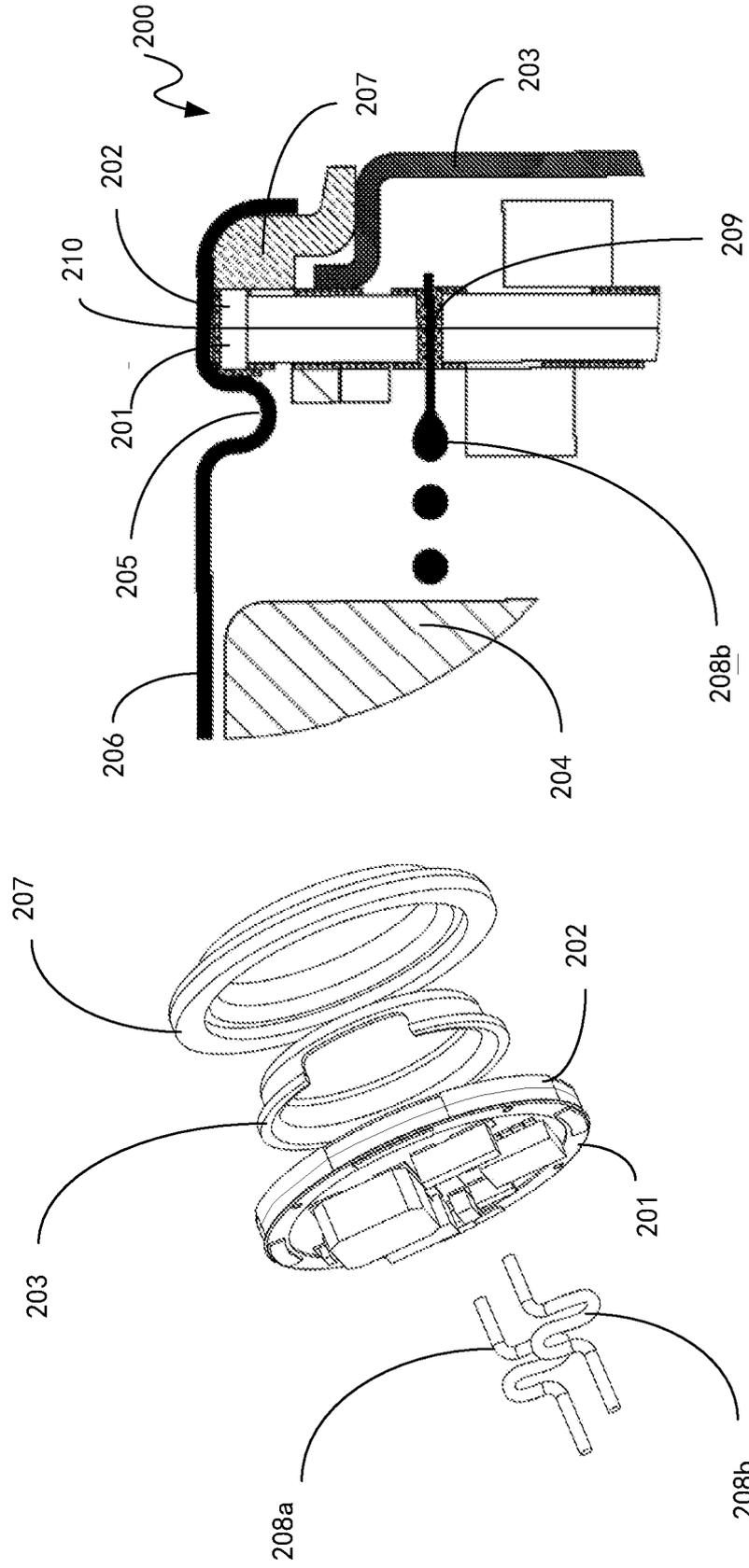


Figure 2b

Figure 2a

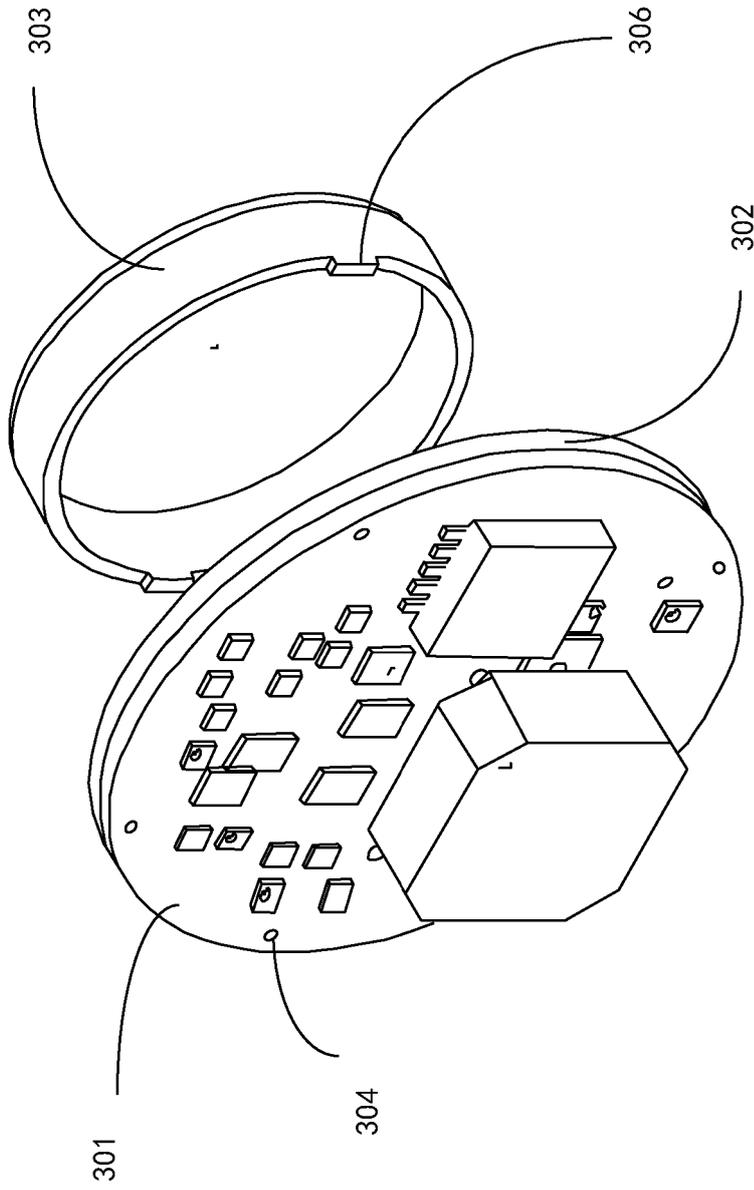


Figure 3

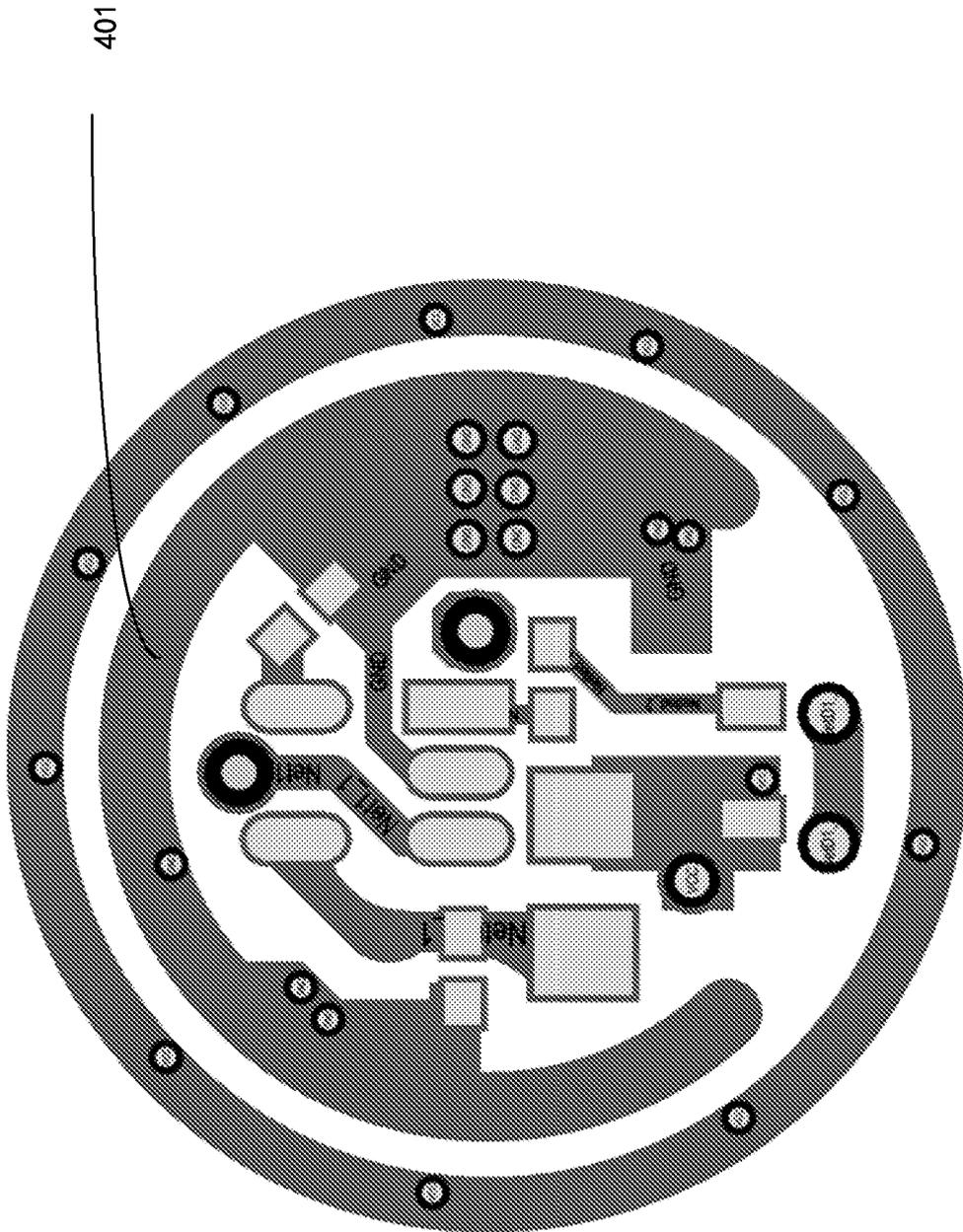


Figure 4

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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