



Top Tips To Prolong The Life of Your LiPo Batteries

I'm very enthusiastic about electric flight and I don't want people put off by their expensive LiPo cells only lasting a short number of cycles. I would like people to enjoy electric flight and continue to enjoy electric flight and here are my recommendations on how to get the most from your LiPo (Lithium Polymer) batteries.

Lithium Polymer cells are often referred to as LiPo's or Li-Poly's and are a great advancement to increasing the performance and duration of electric flight. If used incorrectly LiPo cells will only give a short number of cycles and in the worst cases can result in a fire.

Good quality cells like ours, although cost more initially will easily out perform (hold a higher voltage under load) and outlast the cheaper cells and therefore cost you less in the long term. Good quality cells are also safer in operation than the cheaper far east cells. As with all things in life, you get what you pay for.

Recommendations to get the most out of your LiPo cells.

- Purchase good quality battery packs, Like 4-Max. Cheap far east cells are a bad investment with regards to pack life, performance and safety.
- Get a good quality charger designed specifically for charging Lithium Polymer cells. Make sure the charger has a display that will show the amount of energy that is put back into your packs in terms of "mAh" and one that shows the voltage of the individual cells being charged. This is essential to monitoring and therefore adapting your use and charging of your batteries. **Most importantly make sure it "balance" charges.**
- **Balance charge EVERY Charge**
- Purchase a digital voltmeter or a Capacity on Voltage Checker. We can supply these with prices starting from £6.99 and they are essential tools for checking your battery packs.
- Get a watt meter. Again this is an essential tool to measure currents, voltages under load (very important) and watts. It could also save you a lot of money by not exceeding components capabilities.
- Most modern good quality chargers now have built in cell balancing capability (all of our 2S and above chargers have built in cell balancing) **Always use this feature and make sure you select the "Balance" program on your charger.** Monitor the temperature and the individual cell voltages during charging as this will give you an indication of the health of each cell within the pack.
- Aim to draw less than 60% of the maximum continuous rated current of your LiPo's.
If you draw less than 60%, your cells will last even longer.
- **Avoid discharging more than 80% of the cells capacity.** If you consistently put less than 80% back you will increase the life of your cells. Start with short flights and time them. Make a note of how many "mAh" you put back and divide the number of "mAh" by the minutes to get an approximate "mAh" per minute figure. Use this mAh/minute figure to calculate the number of minutes you can fly without going over the 80% figure.
- **Do not fly until the ESC cuts power to your motor as this will seriously shorten the life of your LiPo's.**
- Charge at 80% of the capacity of the LiPo. e.g. a 1000mAh pack should be charged at 800mAh (0.8Ah).
(1000mAh x 0.8 = 800mAh)
- Do not charge your packs below 10°C/50°F and **definitely not below 0°C/32°F.**
- **Do not charge hot cells.** Warm cells are OK, cool cells are best. **Let hot cells cool before charging.**
- Lithium Polymer cells do not have a "memory" unlike Ni-Cad's and therefore they **SHOULD NOT be cycled.** Cycling will bring the voltage down to 3.00V per cell which will shorten the life of your battery.
- **DO NOT "top up"** your cells before flight. Measure the voltage. If it is above 4.0V per cell then just fly as you would normally and then charge. LiPo's lose less than 1% of their capacity per month in storage. Apart from being unnecessary there is a chance of overcharging your cells which will damage them & possibly cause a fire.
- If you plan to store your LiPo cells for an extended period (over 3 days), Connect them to your charger and put them on the "Storage" setting and set the number of cells, the charger will then sort everything out for you. **Storing LiPo's fully charged for extended periods will make them "puff".**
- LiPo's discharged down to 3.30V per cell or less (no Load) will be damaged and have a shorter life.
- If you deeply discharge LiPo's below 2.50V per cell you will severely damage them and therefore severely shorten their life and may even destroy them.



First Use

Some manufactures recommend that you 'break in' your LiPo cells by using them 'gently' for short periods and allowing them to cool for 15 minutes between uses.

For example, if you expect to get 10 minutes flights as your standard flight time, (not exceeding your 80% of total capacity of course) then have 2 short flights of 5 minutes with 15 minutes between flights. Have gentle flights and avoid full throttle. It is recommended to do this for 5 or 6 charge cycles.

Top Tip

To get decent flight times (6-10 Minutes) aim to take 12-15C (C = capacity) from your LiPo's at full throttle. Example if using a 3S 2,200mAh pack aim for a max of 26A - 33A or less at full throttle ($2.2Ah \times 12C = 26.4A$) ($2.2Ah \times 15C = 33A$)

Example 1

3S 2,200mAh. Max continuous rating = 40C and a peak of 80C.

Charge as a 3S pack (11.1V nominal) and at 1,760mA (1.7A or 1.8A is fine). ($2,200mAh \times 0.8 = 1,760mA$).

Maximum continuous discharge current is 40C. C is the cells capacity therefore

$40C = 40 \times 2,200 = 88,000mA$ which is also equal to 88 Amps

In this example you should try to achieve the following:-

Keep your current draw below 52.8 Amps.

$40 \times 2,200mA = 88,000mA$ $88,000mA \times 0.60 = 52,800mA = 52.8A$

Adjust your flight time to put no more then 1,760mAh back into your pack to make them fully charged ($2,200mAh \times 0.8 = 1,760mAh$).

Example 2

3S 3,700mAh. Max continuous rating = 40C and a peak of 80C.

Charge as a 3S pack (11.1V nominal) and at 2,960mA (2.9A or 3.0A) ($3,700mAh \times 0.8 = 2,960mA$).

Maximum continuous discharge current is 40C. C is the cells capacity therefore

$40C = 40 \times 3,700 = 148,000mA$ which is also equal to 148.00 Amps

In this example you should try to achieve the following:-

Keep your current draw below 88.8 Amps.

$40 \times 3,700mA = 148,000mA$ $148,000mA \times 0.60 = 88,800mA = 88.8A$

Adjust your flight time to put no more then 2,960mAh back into your pack to make them fully charged ($3,700mAh \times 0.8 = 2,960mAh$).

In conclusion

If you draw the absolute maximum current from your cells and fly until your ESC cuts power to your motor and you charge them over 1C then you may get as few as 20-50 cycles from your cells.

If on the other hand you do not stress your cells, i.e. break them in gently, take 60% or less of the maximum continuous rated current, always use less then 80% of the pack's capacity, charge at 0.8C, then you should get up to and maybe more then 200 cycles from your expensive, high power/performance, low weight LiPo packs.

Hope this little guide helps