Think GAIA
For Life and the Earth

SANYO

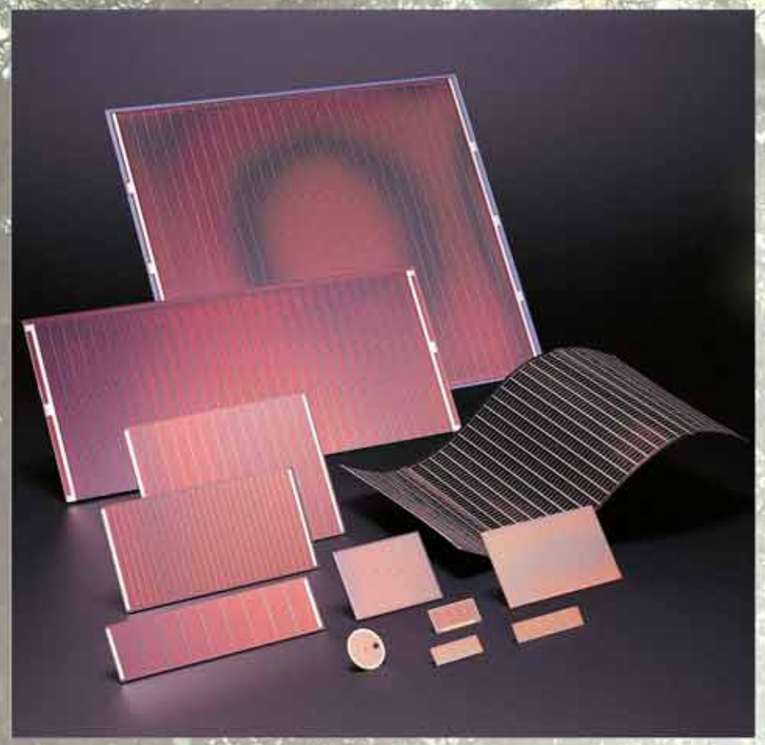
Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells / Amorphous Photosensors

2007-11



SANYO Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

Amorton

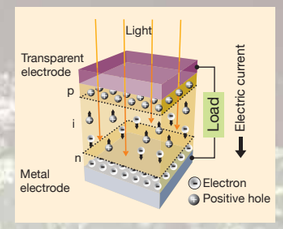


The development of the solar cell is progressing with rapid speed.
As a new energy tool which can effectively harness the amazing power of sunlight,
solar cells have the potential to replace fossil fuels as our main means of power generation.
Solar energy is both a clean and inexhaustible resource,
and it can be used to produce electricity wherever and whenever sunlight is available.
Of these technologies, amorphous silicon solar cells have many strengths
that surpass those of the earlier crystalline silicon solar cells.
In addition, they require little energy to manufacture and use less raw materials,
and thus are truly environmentally friendly devices.
This technology also allows larger area cells to be manufactured
and can take advantage of the flexibility of thin film materials,
and they have already been used in a wide range of applications.
SANYO was one of the first companies to focus on amorphous silicon solar cells, and
developed and is now mass producing the Amorton integrated type
amorphous silicon solar cells that feature a new device structure.

Amorton

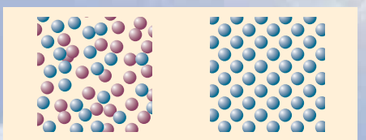
The Concept Behind Solar Cell Power Generation

Solar cell power is generated using the photovoltaic effect of semiconductors. When a semiconductor is exposed to a light source of suitable intensity, a large number of pairs of an electron and a positive hole are generated as a result of the reciprocal action between photons and silicon atoms.
At a p/n junction between two different semiconductor materials, the electrons are diffused in the n-type material and the positive holes are scattered in the p-type material. They are then collected at both electrodes respectively, resulting in a voltage difference between the electrodes.
When an external load is connected, electricity flows through the load. In this way, an a-Si solar cell converts light energy into electricity and supplies power to external loads.



Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells

Solar cells are classified according to the material employed, i.e., crystal silicon, amorphous silicon, and compound semiconductor solar cells. "Amorphous" refers to objects having no definite shape and is defined as non-crystal material.
Unlike crystal silicon, in which atomic arrangements are regular, amorphous silicon features irregular atomic arrangements as shown in the figures below.
As a result, the reciprocal action between photons and silicon atoms occurs more frequently in amorphous silicon than in crystal silicon, allowing much more light to be absorbed. Thus, an ultra-thin amorphous silicon film of less than 1μm can be produced and used for power generation. Also, by utilizing metal or plastics for the substrate, flexible solar cells can be produced.
Amorton is an integrated amorphous silicon solar cell which has been developed by SANYO.
Amorton uses silane (SiH_4) as its source gas and is fabricated using a plasma CVD method.
Three amorphous silicon layers — p-layer, i-layer, and n-layer — are formed consecutively on a glass substrate. This p-i-n junction corresponds to the p/n junction of a crystal silicon solar cell. In the process of this junction formation, a number of cells are connected in series on a substrate at one time. This allows any desired voltage to be obtained for a variety of equipment operation.



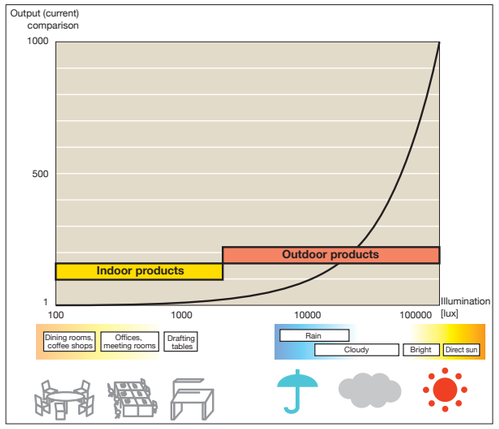
Features of Amorton

Place used	Substrate	Feature	Reference
Indoors	Glass	Low price (basic substrate)	Page 5
	Stainless steel	Thin, light weight, unbreakable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes, highly precise dimensions	Contact your SANYO representative.
	Film	Thin, light weight, unbreakable, bendable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes	Contact your SANYO representative.
Outdoors	Glass	Low price (basic substrate)	Page 5
	Stainless steel	Thin, light weight, unbreakable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes, highly precise dimensions	Contact your SANYO representative.
	Film	Thin, light weight, unbreakable, bendable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes	Page 6
Visible light sensor	———	Support designs with arbitrary sizes and patterns as required by the application	Page 9

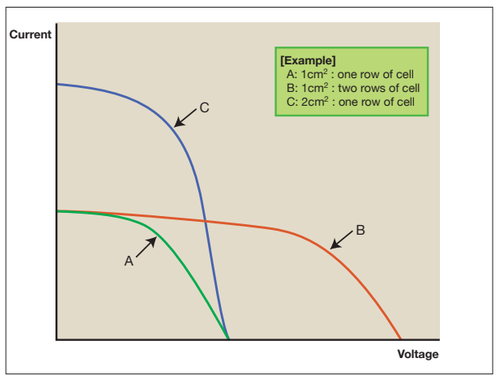
Contact: The person in charge of Amorton products TEL.03-3837-6306

■ Relationship between illumination level and output

The figure shows the relationship between illumination level and output. There is an enormous difference between the illumination levels indoors and outdoors. SANYO provides two types of products, indoor products for use in the low illumination levels common in indoor environments and outdoor products for the high illumination levels common outdoors.



■ Relationships between number of rows of the cell and cell area (Illumination level is constant.)



■ Solar cells with a variety of voltages can be created

Since, unlike the fabrication technique used with crystalline solar cells in which cells cut apart and then connected, multiple cells can be connected in series at the same time as the cells are formed, it is easy to create batteries with a variety of voltages.
(This series connection idea is the same as that used with regular batteries.)

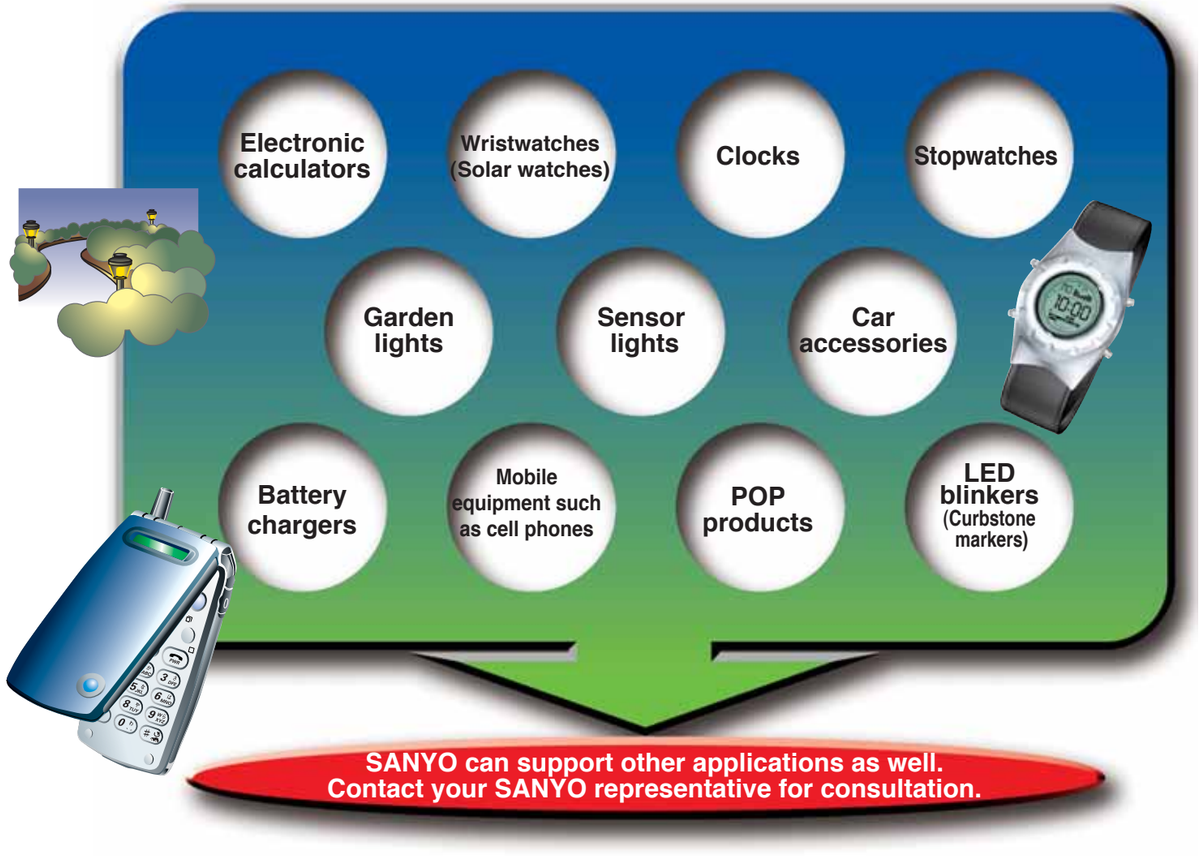
■ Solar cells with a variety of shapes can be created

The methods used to form amorphous films have special features that allow other substrates, such as stainless steel or plastic films, to be used in place of the usual glass substrate. This means that previously unknown solar cells, solar cells that are round, square, or any complex shape, or solar cells that can be bent, can be created.
It is also possible to create areas in these solar cells that consist of just transparent glass by etching.

■ High sensitivity in the visible light region

The human eye is sensitive to light with wavelengths from about 400 nm to 700 nm.
Since amorphous silicon solar cells are sensitive to light with essentially the same wavelengths, in addition to solar cells, they can also be used as visible light sensors.

Application Examples



Amorton List (Glass Substrate)

General-Purpose Products

●Specifications

1 Indoor products

Model	Typical operating characteristics (Initial)		External dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)
	FL-200lux	FL-50lux (Reference value)		
AM-1456	1.5V- 5.3μA	1.4V- 1.30μA	25.0×10.0	0.7
AM-1411	1.5V- 8.0μA	1.4V- 2.00μA	29.6×11.8	1.0
AM-1437	1.5V- 8.0μA	1.4V- 2.00μA	29.6×11.8	1.0
AM-1407	1.5V- 11.5μA	1.4V- 2.85μA	38.0×12.5	1.3
AM-1417	1.5V- 12.5μA	1.4V- 3.10μA	35.0×13.9	1.3
AM-1424	1.5V- 20.0μA	1.4V- 5.00μA	53.0×13.8	2.0
AM-1454	1.5V- 31.0μA	1.4V- 7.75μA	41.6×26.3	3.0
AM-1513	1.8V- 15.0μA	1.6V- 3.75μA	55.0×13.5	2.0
AM-1805	3.0V- 15.5μA	2.6V- 3.85μA	55.0×20.0	3.0
AM-1801	3.0V- 18.5μA	2.6V- 4.60μA	53.0×25.0	3.6
AM-1815	3.0V- 42.0μA	2.6V- 10.50μA	58.1×48.6	7.8
AM-1816	3.0V- 84.0μA	2.6V- 21.00μA	96.7×56.7	15.6

Indoor products (for high illumination levels)

Model	Typical operating characteristics (Initial)		External dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)
	FL-200lux	SS-10k lux (Reference value)		
AM-1819	3.0V- 6.9μA	4.0V- 0.41mA	31.0×24.0	2.2
AM-1820	3.0V- 13.3μA	4.0V- 0.79mA	43.0×26.0	3.1

* Glass thickness is 1.1mm.
FL: White fluorescent lamp SS: Solar simulator

2 Outdoor products

Model	100mW/cm²		SS-50k lux (Initial)		External dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)
	Typical operating characteristics (Initial)	Pmax (Vop-Iop)	Typical operating characteristics (Initial)	Pmax (Vop-Iop)		
AM-5308	(1.7V- 68.8mA)	117mW (1.9V- 61.5mA)	(1.7V- 31.1mA)	58mW (1.9V- 29.2mA)	50.1× 47.2★	6.4
AM-5302	(1.7V- 105.0mA)	181mW (1.9V- 95.5mA)	(1.7V- 47.0mA)	86mW (1.9V- 45.1mA)	31.2× 117.8	16.3
AM-5413	(2.2V- 16.7mA)	39mW (2.6V- 15.0mA)	(2.2V- 7.5mA)	18mW (2.6V- 7.1mA)	33.0× 23.9★	2.1
AM-5412	(2.2V- 39.8mA)	93mW (2.6V- 35.8mA)	(2.2V- 17.9mA)	44mW (2.6V- 16.9mA)	50.1× 33.1	7.3
AM-5610	(3.3V- 5.1mA)	18mW (3.9V- 4.6mA)	(3.3V- 2.3mA)	8mW (3.9V- 2.2mA)	25.0× 20.0	2.2
AM-5613	(3.3V- 31.6mA)	110mW (3.9V- 28.2mA)	(3.3V- 14.5mA)	52mW (3.9V- 13.3mA)	60.1× 36.7	9.8
AM-5608	(3.3V- 36.0mA)	125mW (3.9V- 32.0mA)	(3.3V- 16.5mA)	59mW (3.9V- 15.1mA)	60.1× 41.3	11.0
AM-5605	(3.3V- 115.4mA)	401mW (3.9V- 102.7mA)	(3.3V- 52.9mA)	189mW (3.9V- 48.6mA)	62.3× 117.8	32.5
AM-8706	(3.9V- 19.9mA)	81mW (4.6V- 17.7mA)	(3.9V- 9.0mA)	39mW (4.6V- 8.3mA)	36.1× 41.3★	4.1
AM-8704	(3.9V- 23.8mA)	97mW (4.6V- 21.0mA)	(3.9V- 10.7mA)	46mW (4.6V- 9.9mA)	41.2× 41.3★	4.6
AM-8705	(3.9V- 26.9mA)	109mW (4.6V- 23.8mA)	(3.9V- 12.1mA)	52mW (4.6V- 11.3mA)	36.1× 55.1★	5.4
AM-8703	(3.9V- 32.1mA)	131mW (4.6V- 28.5mA)	(3.9V- 14.5mA)	62mW (4.6V- 13.4mA)	41.2× 55.1★	6.2
AM-5710	(3.9V- 32.6mA)	134mW (4.6V- 29.0mA)	(3.9V- 14.7mA)	63mW (4.6V- 13.7mA)	62.3× 37.0★	6.3
AM-8702	(3.9V- 34.4mA)	140mW (4.6V- 30.5mA)	(3.9V- 15.5mA)	67mW (4.6V- 14.4mA)	57.7× 41.3★	6.5
AM-5706	(3.9V- 45.9mA)	186mW (4.6V- 40.5mA)	(3.9V- 21.0mA)	88mW (4.6V- 19.1mA)	70.0× 50.0	15.5
AM-8701	(3.9V- 46.6mA)	190mW (4.6V- 41.2mA)	(3.9V- 21.0mA)	90mW (4.6V- 19.4mA)	57.7× 55.1★	8.6
AM-5815	(4.5V- 2.5mA)	12mW (5.2V- 2.3mA)	(4.5V- 1.1mA)	6mW (5.2V- 1.1mA)	31.8× 10.8★	0.9
AM-5812	(4.5V- 19.8mA)	93mW (5.2V- 17.8mA)	(4.5V- 8.9mA)	44mW (5.2V- 8.4mA)	59.0× 28.7★	4.6
AM-5813	(4.5V- 25.0mA)	117mW (5.2V- 22.6mA)	(4.5V- 11.3mA)	55mW (5.2V- 10.7mA)	41.2× 60.2★	6.7
AM-8804	(4.5V- 33.3mA)	156mW (5.2V- 30.0mA)	(4.5V- 15.1mA)	74mW (5.2V- 14.2mA)	48.1× 55.1★	7.2
AM-5814	(4.5V- 38.6mA)	180mW (5.2V- 34.7mA)	(4.5V- 17.4mA)	85mW (5.2V- 16.4mA)	55.1× 60.1★	9.0
AM-8801	(4.5V- 41.9mA)	196mW (5.2V- 37.7mA)	(4.5V- 18.9mA)	93mW (5.2V- 17.8mA)	57.7× 55.1★	8.6
AM-5904	(5.0V- 9.9mA)	52mW (5.9V- 8.7mA)	(5.0V- 4.5mA)	24mW (5.9V- 4.1mA)	40.1× 33.1	5.9
AM-5912	(5.0V- 15.3mA)	80mW (5.9V- 13.6mA)	(5.0V- 7.0mA)	38mW (5.9V- 6.4mA)	42.9× 47.2★	5.6
AM-5909	(5.0V- 22.2mA)	116mW (5.9V- 19.6mA)	(5.0V- 10.1mA)	55mW (5.9V- 9.3mA)	60.1× 41.3	11.0
AM-5914	(5.0V- 23.1mA)	121mW (5.9V- 20.4mA)	(5.0V- 10.6mA)	57mW (5.9V- 9.7mA)	50.1× 55.1★	7.5
AM-5913	(5.0V- 30.1mA)	157mW (5.9V- 26.6mA)	(5.0V- 13.8mA)	74mW (5.9V- 12.6mA)	60.1× 55.1	14.7
AM-5907	(5.0V- 45.7mA)	241mW (5.9V- 40.8mA)	(5.0V- 20.6mA)	114mW (5.9V- 19.3mA)	75.0× 55.0	18.3
AM-5902	(5.0V- 60.8mA)	317mW (5.9V- 53.7mA)	(5.0V- 27.8mA)	150mW (5.9V- 25.4mA)	150.0× 37.5	25.0
AM-7A03	(5.5V- 227.0mA)	1336mW (6.6V- 202.3mA)	(5.5V- 113.0mA)	702mW (6.6V- 106.3mA)	150.0× 165.0	110.0
AM-7D08	(7.2V- 172.0mA)	1303mW (8.5V- 153.2mA)	(7.2V- 85.0mA)	684mW (8.5V- 80.5mA)	150.0× 165.0	110.0
AM-5E02	(7.7V- 23.2mA)	189mW (9.2V- 20.5mA)	(7.7V- 10.6mA)	89mW (9.2V- 9.7mA)	75.0× 55.0	18.3
AM-7E04	(7.7V- 104.0mA)	852mW (9.2V- 92.6mA)	(7.7V- 50.0mA)	447mW (9.2V- 48.6mA)	150.0× 110.0	74.0
AM-5S06	(15.4V- 11.4mA)	188mW(18.4V- 10.2mA)	(15.4V- 5.1mA)	89mW (18.4V- 4.8mA)	124.5× 29.5★	10.0
AM-7S03	(15.4V- 70.0mA)	1133mW(18.4V- 61.6mA)	(15.4V- 34.5mA)	595mW (18.4V- 32.4mA)	150.0× 165.0	110.0

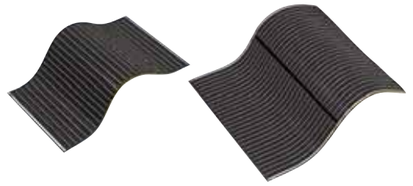
Note: The above table shows standard weights without lead.

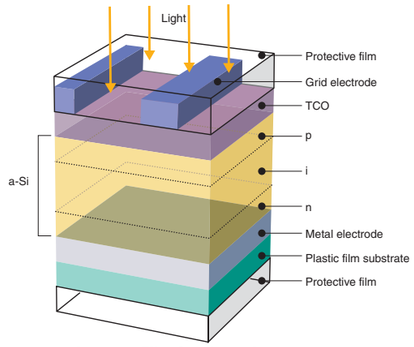
* Glass thickness of ★ marks model is 1.1mm. Glass thickness without ★ marks model is 1.8mm.
FL: White fluorescent lamp SS: Solar simulator

Amorton Film

If you require Amorton other than on this list, please consult us.

Amorton Film is an exceptionally thin, light and flexible amorphous silicon solar cell fabricated on plastic film.
In addition to these advantages, Amorton Film is also resistant to crack. Its standard configuration includes protective film covering the amorphous silicon solar cell which measures about 0.4mm in overall thickness.





Amorton Film Configuration

General-Purpose Products

● Specifications

Model	100mW/cm²		SS-50k lux (Initial)		External dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)
	Typical operating characteristics (Initial)	Pmax (Vop-Iop)	Typical operating characteristics (Initial)	Pmax (Vop-Iop)		
AT-7665	3.0V- 38.6mA	125mW (3.6V- 34.7mA)	3.0V- 17.3mA	58mW (3.6V- 16.2mA)	58.4× 56.0× 0.4	2
AT-7664	3.0V- 104.0mA	335mW (3.6V- 93.0mA)	3.0V- 46.5mA	156mW (3.6V- 43.3mA)	73.0×112.0× 0.4	4
AT-7666	3.0V- 343.0mA	1109mW (3.6V-308.2mA)	3.0V- 154.0mA	517mW (3.6V-143.6mA)	146.0×167.5× 0.4	13
AT-7963	4.5V- 223.0mA	1083mW (5.4V-200.6mA)	4.5V- 100.0mA	505mW (5.4V- 93.5mA)	146.0×167.5× 0.4	13
AT-7S63	15.0V- 134.0mA	2104mW (16.8V- 125.2mA)	15.0V- 60.5mA	980mW(16.8V- 58.3mA)	292.0×168.0× 0.4	25
AT-7S64	15.0V- 269.0mA	4208mW (16.8V- 250.4mA)	15.0V- 121.0mA	1960mW(16.8V-116.7mA)	292.0×336.0× 0.4	50

Amorton Products for Watches

Amorton Products for Watches		
	Glass	Low price (basic substrate)
	Stainless steel	Thin, light weight, unbreakable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes, highly precise dimensions
	Film	Thin, light weight, unbreakable, bendable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes

SANYO Amorton products are widely used in solar watches.
SANYO can provide custom Amorton products to match the shape of the watch (watch face characters or special designs).
SANYO can provide evaluation samples in each of the different substrates. Contact your SANYO representative for consultation.


Stainless steel


Glass


Film

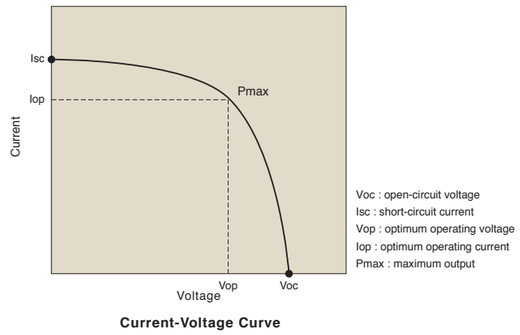
●Specifications (evaluation samples)

(At FL-200lux)

Model	Type	Operating electric characteristics (Initial)		External dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)
		Operating voltage (V)	Operating current (μA)		
AL-2402	Stainless steel	1.5	10.1	ϕ27.2 × 0.2	0.7
AM-2709	Glass	3.0	3.3	ϕ30.8 × 0.7	1.3
AT-2400B	Film	1.5	18.5	26.3 × 26.8	0.1
AT-2600B	Film	2.6	11.6	26.3 × 26.8	0.1

Features of Amorton

The features of Amorton are shown by the current-voltage curve in the figure.
The curve changes depending on the incident light intensity and the surrounding temperature.



Voc : open-circuit voltage
Isc : short-circuit current
Vop : optimum operating voltage
Iop : optimum operating current
Pmax : maximum output

Current-Voltage Curve

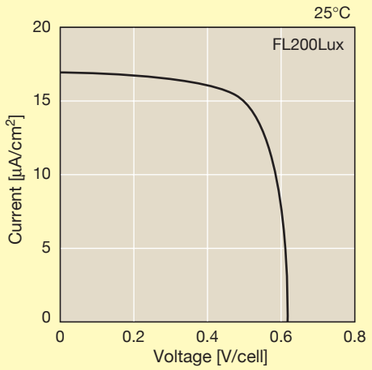
Output Characteristics

■ Output Characteristics of Indoor use Amorton

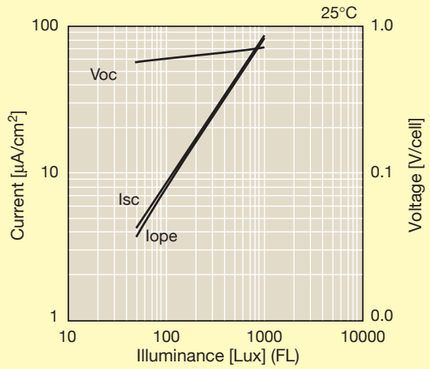
Artificial light, such as fluorescent and incandescent light, is used indoors. The illuminance of these light sources ranges from 20 lux to 1,000 lux. Indoors, therefore, Amorton is most suitable for small equipment such as electronic calculators. Please use under 1,000 lux.

Typical Cell Characteristics (25°C)

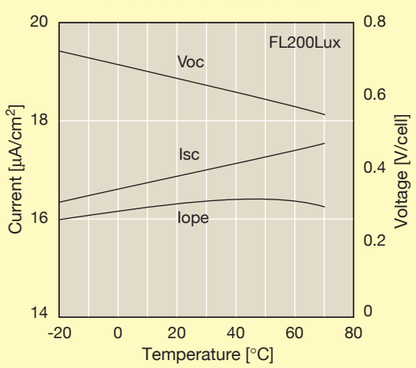
Open-circuit voltage	Short-circuit current	Maximum output	Light source
0.63 V/cell	17.0μA/cm²	7.0μW/cm²	FL200lux



Current – Voltage Characteristics of a Cell



Output Illuminance Dependency Characteristics



Output Temperature Dependency Characteristics

FL: fluorescent light
Voc: open-circuit voltage
Isc: short-circuit current
Iope: operating current

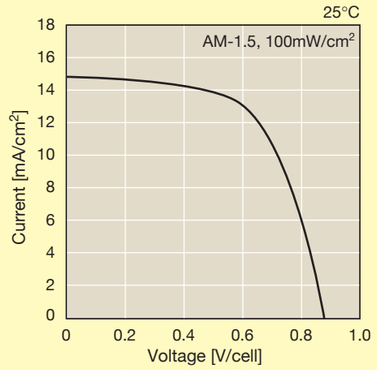
Temperature coefficient
Voc: -0.3%/°C
Isc: +0.08%/°C
Pmax: -0.2%/°C

■ Output Characteristics of outdoor use Amorton

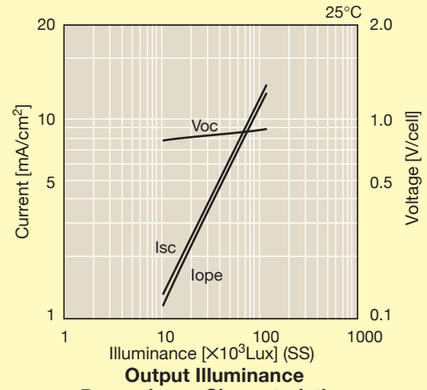
Natural light ranges in illuminance from 10,000 lux to 100,000 lux (AM-1.5, 100mW/cm²) or more. Amorton is suitable outdoors for compact equipment such as chargers.

Typical Cell Characteristics (25°C)

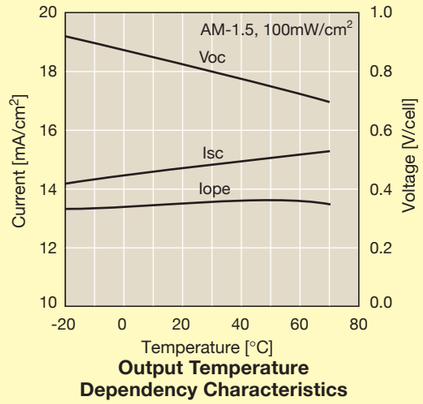
Open-circuit voltage	Short-circuit current	Maximum output	Light source
0.89V/cell	14.8mA/cm²	7.89mW/cm²	AM-1.5,100mW/cm²



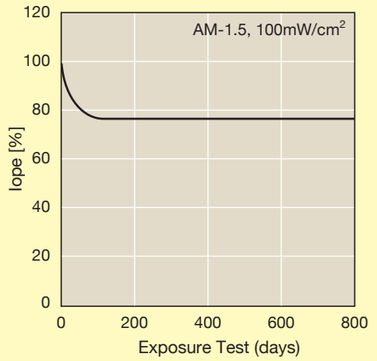
Current – Voltage Characteristics of a Cell



Output Illuminance Dependency Characteristics



Output Temperature Dependency Characteristics

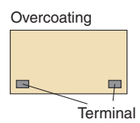


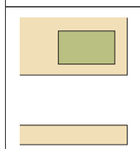
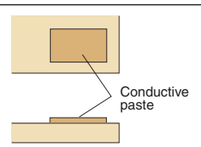
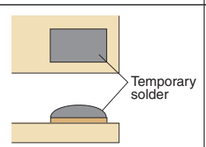
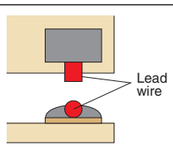
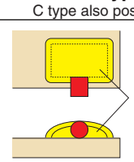
Lightproof [Leaving Outdoors]

SS: solar simulator
(false solar light source)
Voc: open-circuit voltage
Isc: short-circuit current
Iope: operating current

Temperature coefficient
Voc: -0.3%/°C
Isc: +0.08%/°C
Pmax: -0.2%/°C

Terminal Configurations

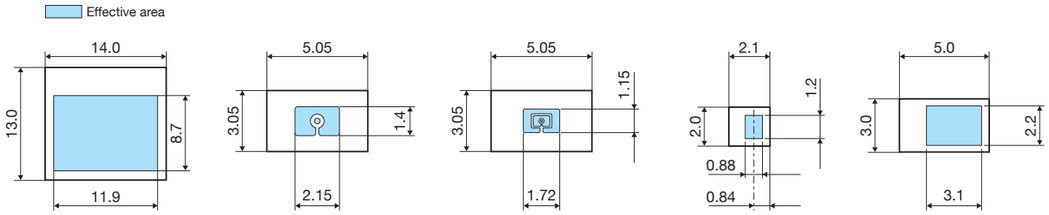


Indoors				Outdoors
B type	C type	CS type	CA type	CAR type C type also possible
				
Cannot be soldered. A heat seal is usable.	Lead wire can be attached with regular solder.	Temporary solder is attached to a C type device.	C type terminal with lead wire.	The pins are protected with a resin coating after the leads are attached

Amorton Photosensors List

Model		Number of elements	External dimensions (mm)	Short-circuit current TYP.	Dark current (V_R = 50mV) MAX.
AM-30-11	C, CS, CA	1	14.0 × 13.0 (Glass 1.1t)	17.7μA*1	——
AM-30-15	C	2	5.05 × 3.05 (Glass 0.7t)	Center area: 80nA*2 Around area: 2.8μA*2	Center area: 100pA Around area: 100pA
AM-30-16	C	3	5.05 × 3.05 (Glass 0.7t)	Center area: 50nA*2 Around area (Inside): 0.4μA*2 Around area (Outside): 1.3μA*2	Center area: 100pA Around area (Inside): 100pA Around area (Outside): 100pA
AM-30-28	CS	1	5.0 × 3.0 (Glass 0.7t)	7.5μA*2	10pA
AM-30-31	C	1	2.1 × 2.0 (Glass 0.4t)	1.2μA*2	10pA
AM-30-33	C	1	5.0 × 3.0 (Glass 0.7t)	7.5μA*2	10pA

*1: At 200lux, white fluorescent light
*2: At 1000lux, fluorescent light for color illuminator
* For terminal configurations, refer to page 8.

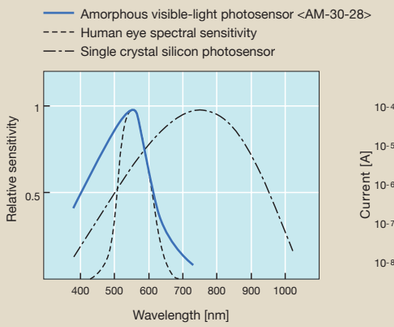


<AM-30-11> <AM-30-15> <AM-30-16> <AM-30-31> <AM-30-28>

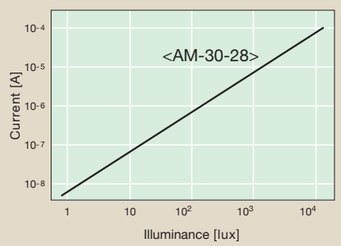
SANYO can also provide custom products.

Features of Amorton Photosensors

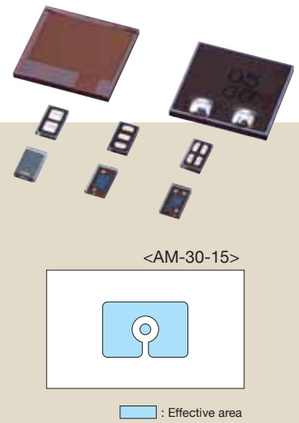
Amorphous Photosensor is a kind of Photo Diode, and can detect light and its intensity.



Spectral Sensitivity of Amorphous Photosensor



Dependence of Isc Characteristics on Illumination



Amorphous Photosensor Pattern Shape Example

High Sensitivity detection within the visible-light spectrum

Human eyes are sensitive to the light wavelength ranging from approximately 400nm to 700nm.
Amorphous photosensors have sensitivity in the same range and provide light sensing capability similar to human eyes.

Output current is proportional to illumination

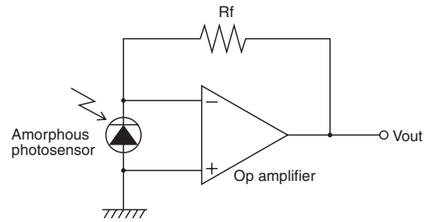
Accurate light detection is possible because output current increases proportionally to the illuminance.

Flexibility in pattern shaping or sizing

Amorphous photosensors provide flexible designing in size and shape to fit your needs.

Amorton Photosensors Circuit Diagram Example

OP amplifier detects photosensor output current and convert to voltage. The signal is linearly amplified.



Circuit Diagram (Example)

Amorton Photosensors Application Example

The following shows typical applications of amorphous photosensors



Solar Cell Output and Light Sources

The output of solar cells differ depending on the categories of light sources to which they are exposed.
This is because photoelectric conversion efficiency changes with respect to the wavelength and intensity of the light.

1. Categories of light sources

The general light source for solar cells is sunlight out of doors, and fluorescent or incandescent light indoors.
The following outline describes the various categories:

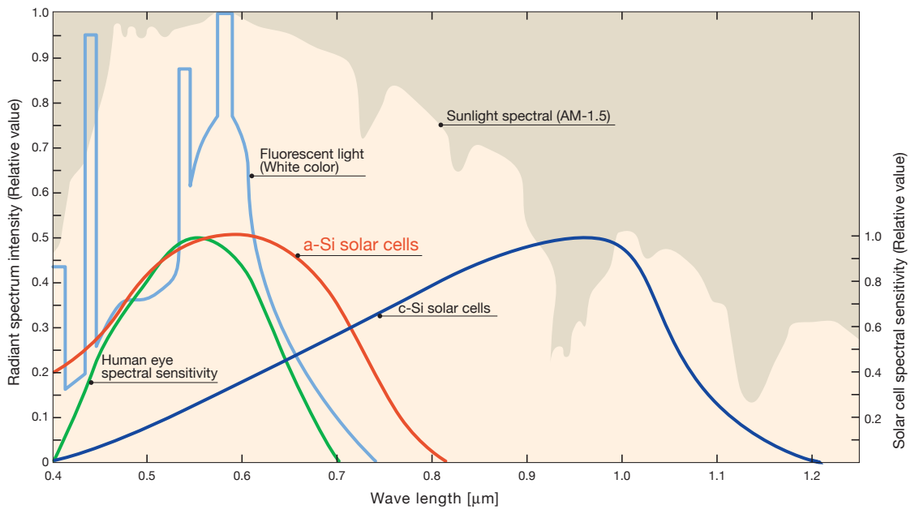
Light source			
	Sunlight		**Artificial light**
AM-0	Outer space (solar light at global average revolution orbit)	Incandescent light	General-use incandescent light, halogen lamp
AM-1	When the sun is directly overhead (0m above sea level at the equator, vertical sunlight at meridian passage)	Fluorescent light	Daylight, white, and warm white colors
AM-1.5	When zenithal angle (Sunlight angle 0° when sun is directly overhead) is 48.2°.	Electric discharge lamp	Mercury-vapor lamp, sodium-vapor lamp, xenon lamp
Other	AM-2 (when zenithal angle is 60°), etc.		

2. Brightness

When sunlight and fluorescent light are compared in terms of brightness, the results are shown as follows:

[Light Source]	Sunlight	Fluorescent light	
Condition	**Illuminance (lux)**	**Condition**	**Illuminance (lux)**
Direct sun	100,000 to 120,000	Design stand (partially illuminated)	Around 1,000
Bright	50,000 to 100,000	Office/conference room	300 to 600
Cloudy	10,000 to 50,000	Restaurants/coffee shops	Below 200
Rain	5,000 to 20,000		

3. Radiant spectrum of light source and spectral sensitivity of solar cells





Precautions in Handling Amorton and Amorphous Photosensors

Do not scratch the rear surface with a hard object because it could damage amorphous silicon (1μm thick active layer) and causes electrical malfunction even though the surface is protected by resin coating.

Be careful not to get injured with the sharp edges of the substrate material (glass or stainless steel).

Employ robust and airtight encapsulation when the cell is expected to receive mechanical shocks by falling objects or exposed to harsh weather conditions. Note shattered glass pieces can cause injury and humid environment can damage the cell.

Avoid touching the cell in the daytime because you may get burned with heat particularly when the insolation is strong.

Do not touch the light-receiving side with bare hands because it stains the surface and affect electrical output.

Static electricity can damage the cell. As it deemed necessary, consider a proper method to remove static electricity.

Store in cool, low-humid environment without corrosive gas to avoid possible damages to the cell.

Consider fail-safe or prolixity in your product design.

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