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(54) **SECONDARY BATTERY**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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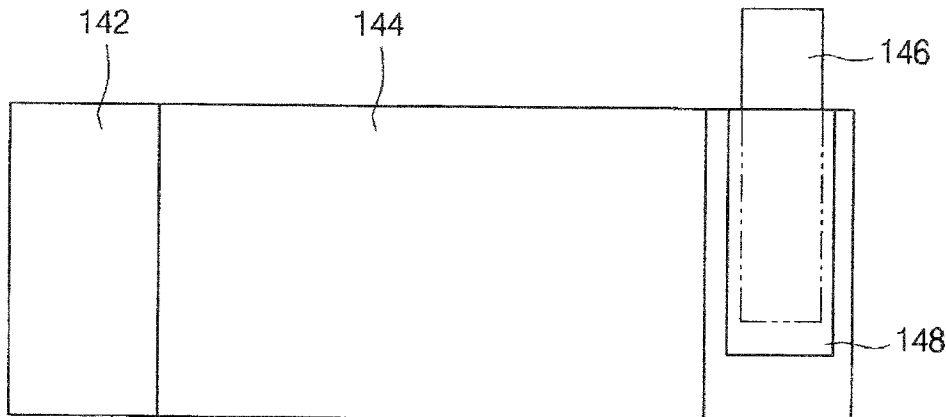
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ABSTRACT

An electrode assembly for a secondary battery comprising an adiabatic layer attached to the negative electrode layer is disclosed. The electrode assembly comprises a positive electrode layer having a positive electrode collector, a positive electrode coating, and a non-coated area on the positive electrode collector. The negative electrode layer has a negative electrode collector, a negative electrode coating, and a non-coated area on the negative electrode collector. A separator insulates the positive and negative electrode layers. Positive and negative electrode tabs are attached to the non-coated areas of the positive and negative electrode collectors. The negative electrode layer has an adiabatic layer attached to the surface of a non-coated area of the negative electrode collector that is opposite the surface to which the negative electrode tab is attached. This construction improves battery stability and prevents short circuits caused either by heat generated during overcharging or by an internal short circuit.

18 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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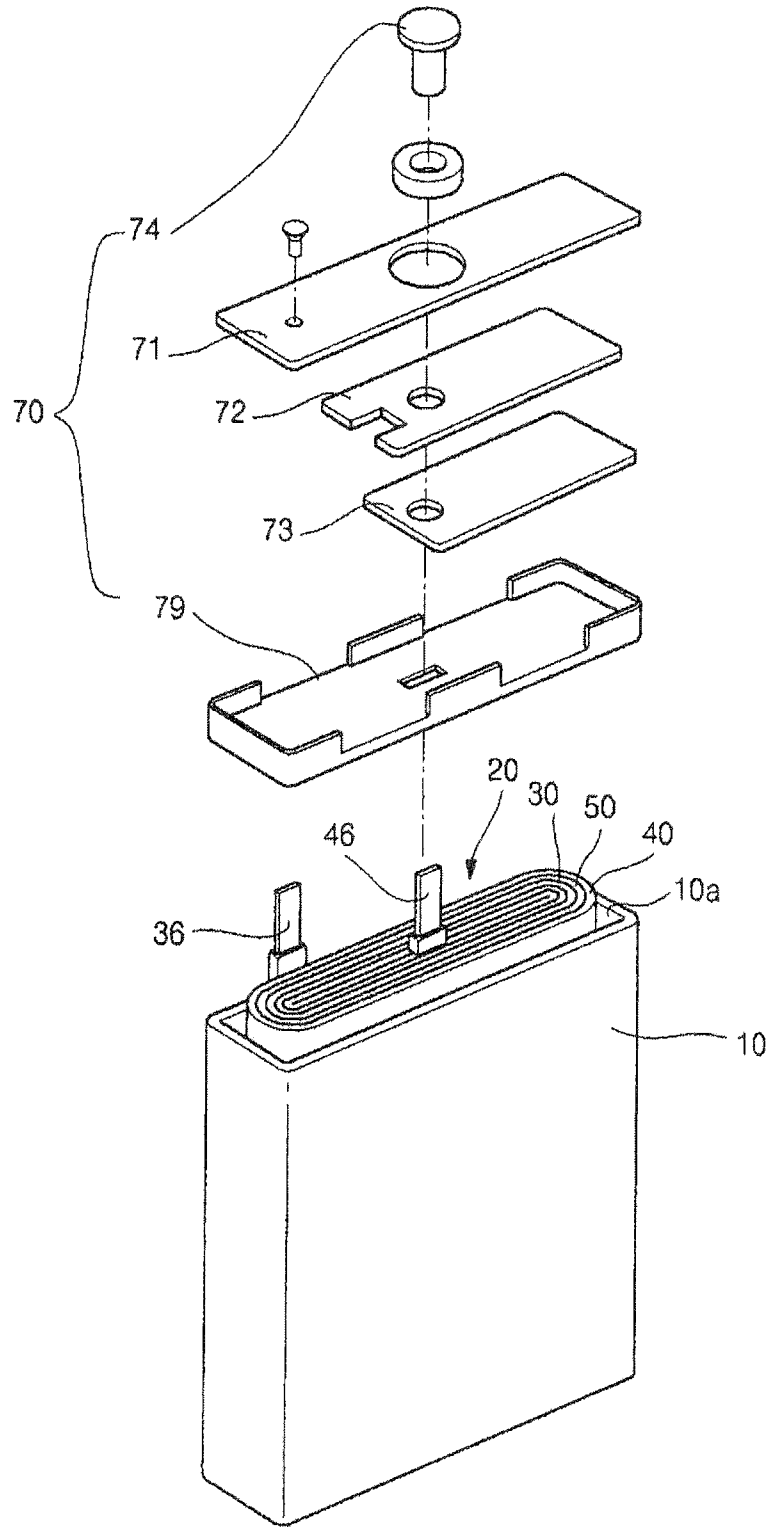
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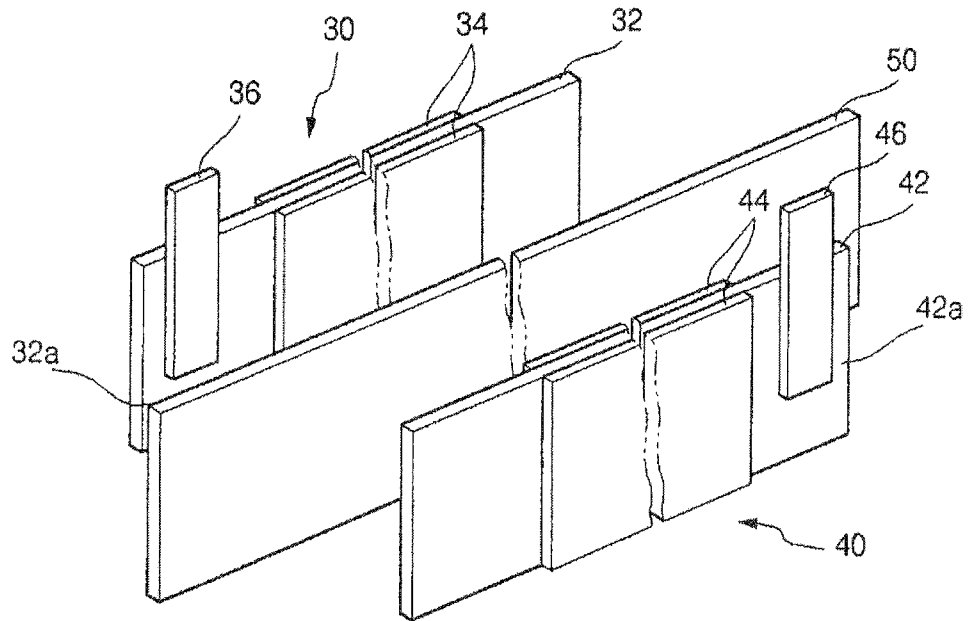
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FIG. 1



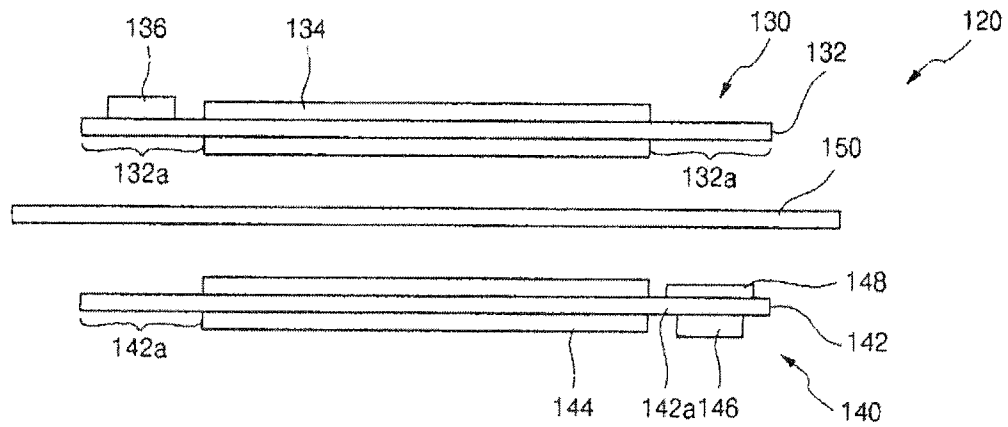
PRIOR ART

FIG. 2



PRIOR ART

FIG. 3



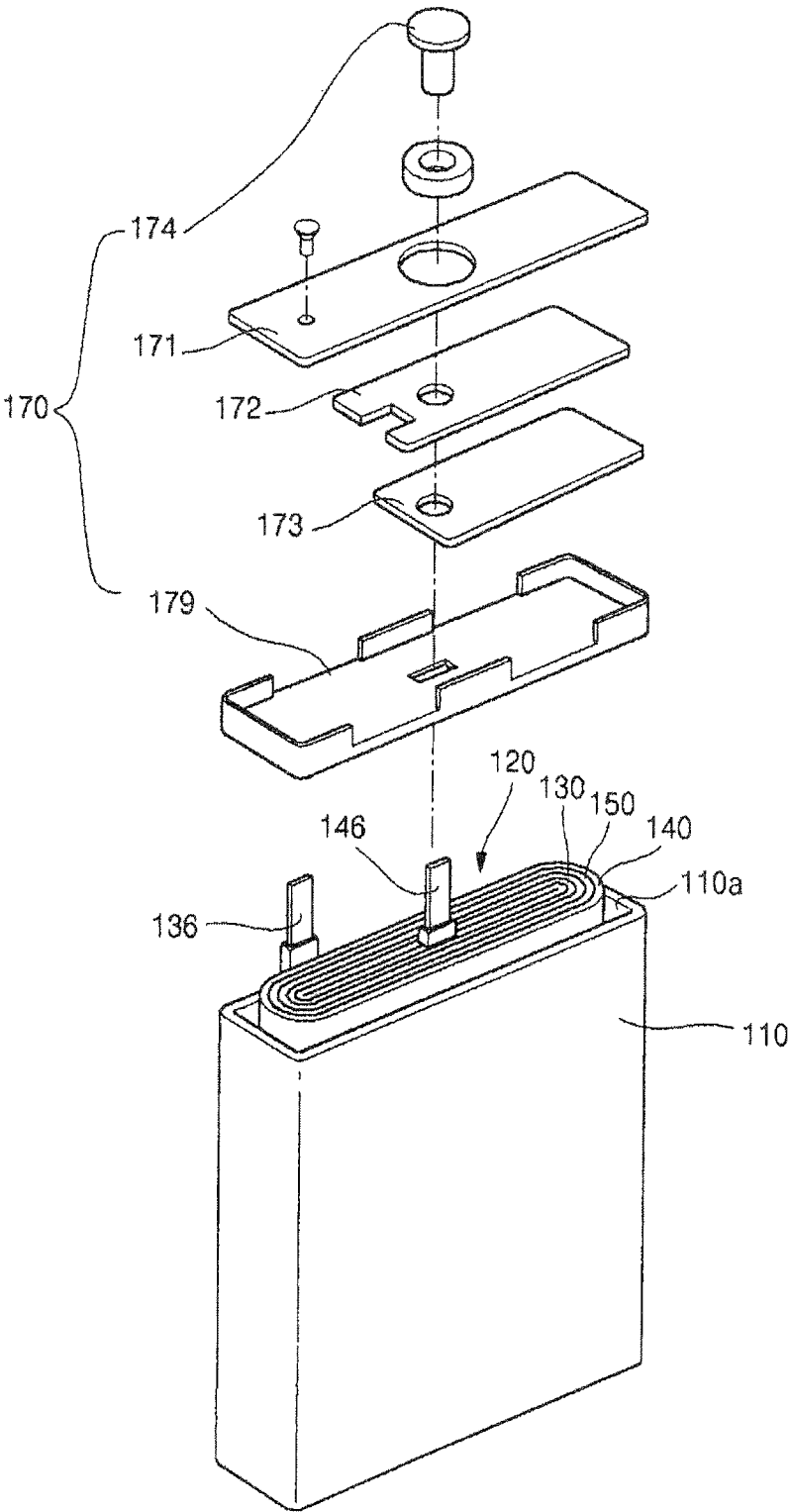


FIG.3a

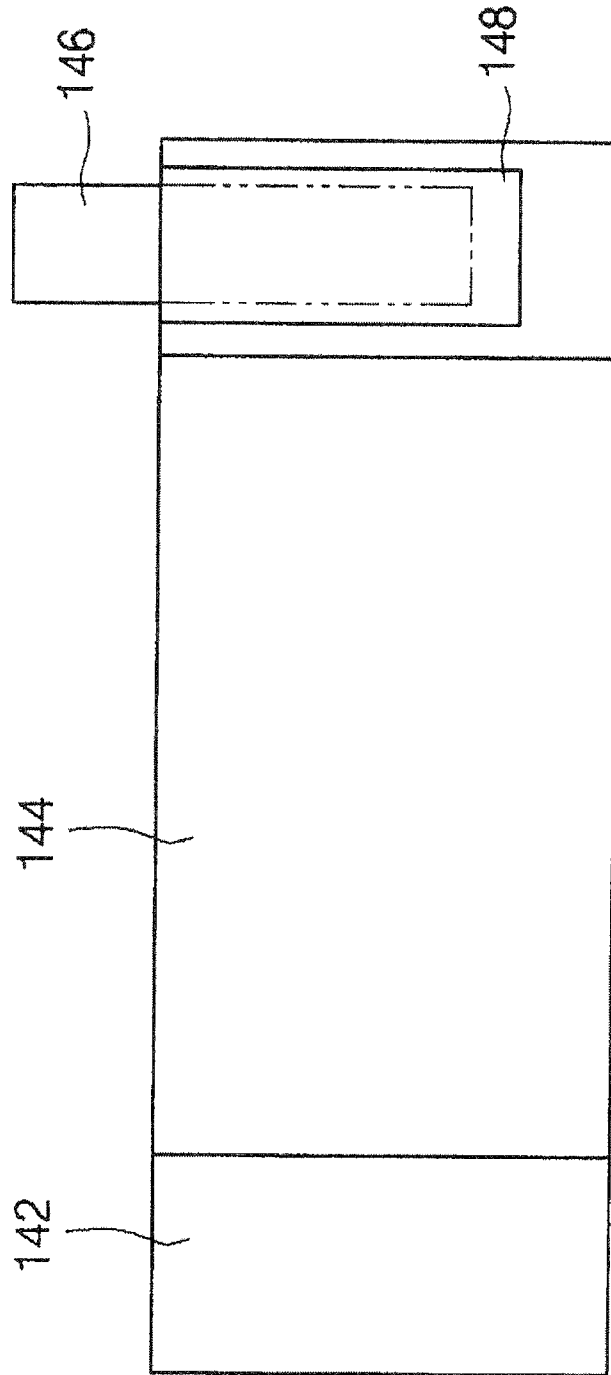


FIG. 4

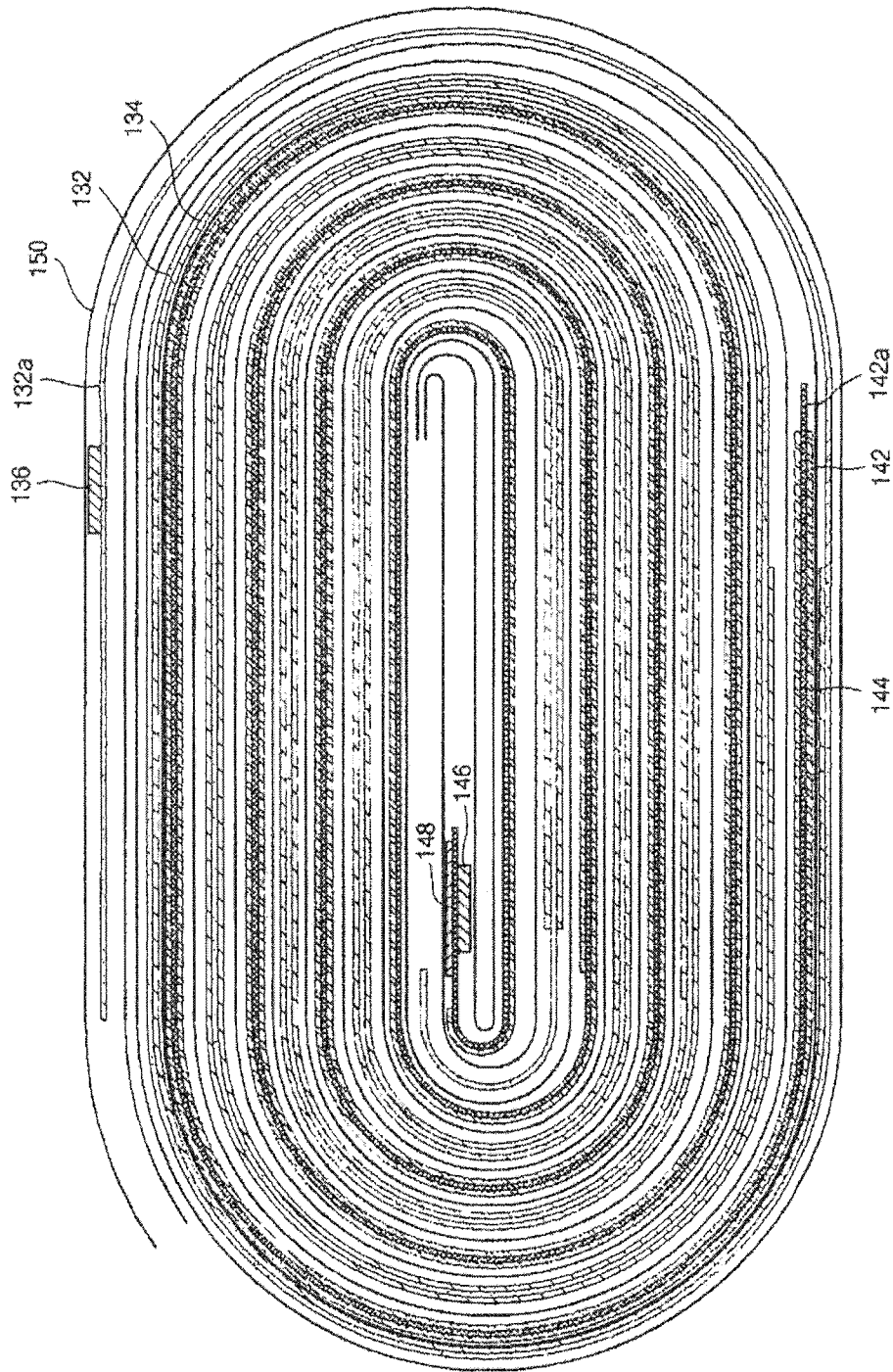


FIG. 5

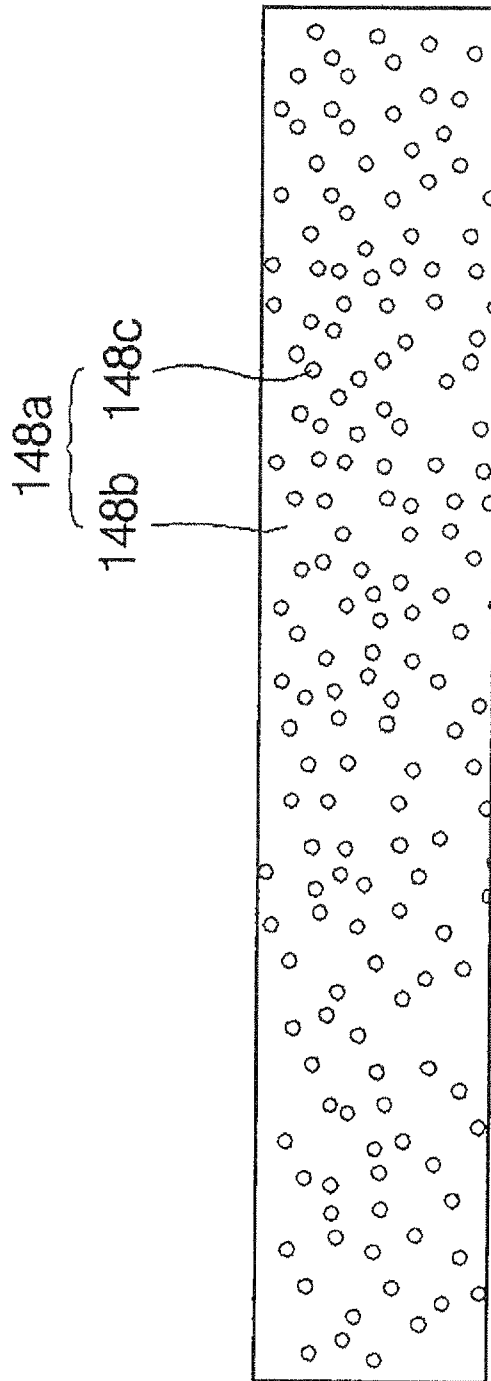


FIG. 6

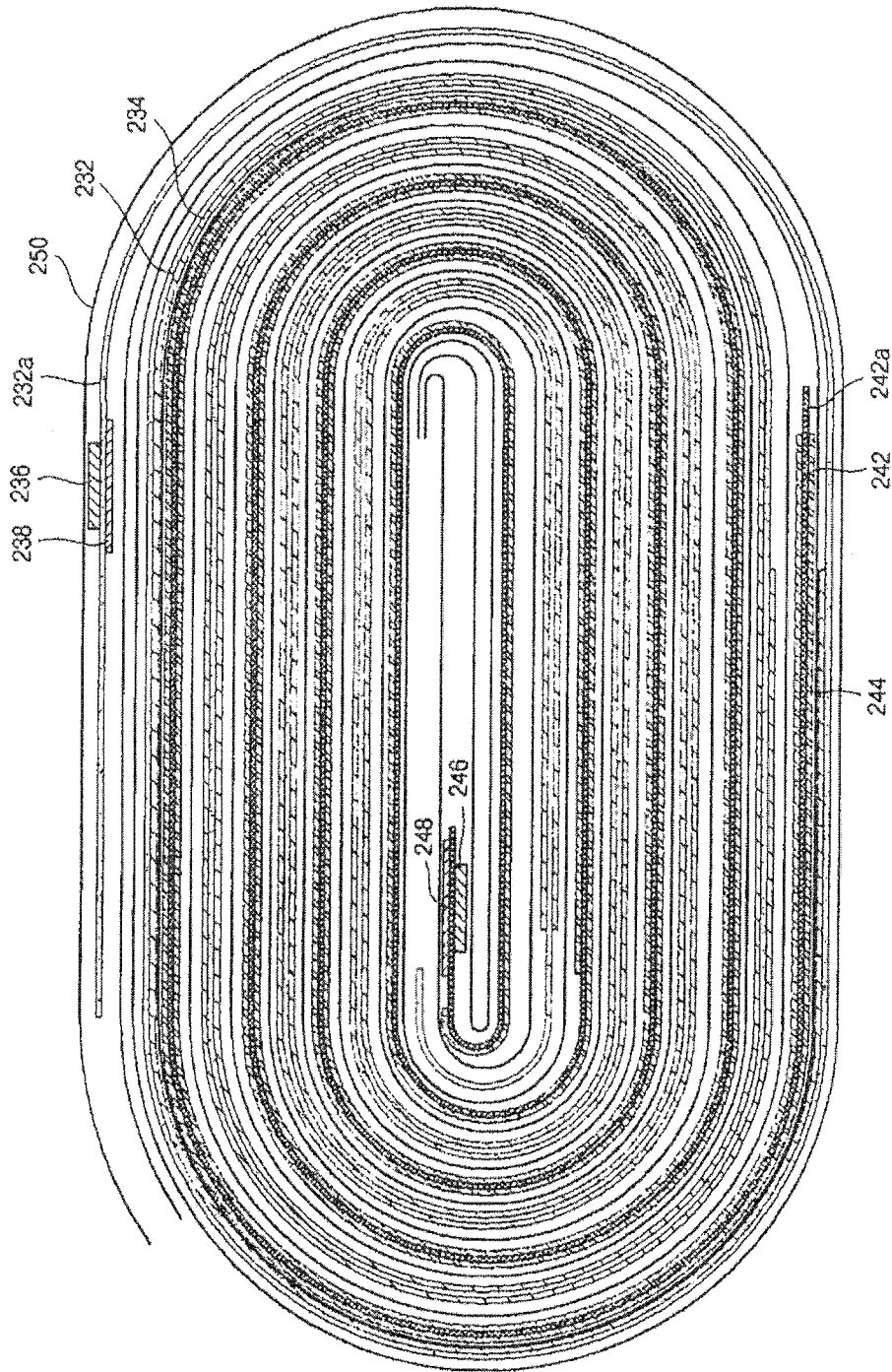


FIG. 7

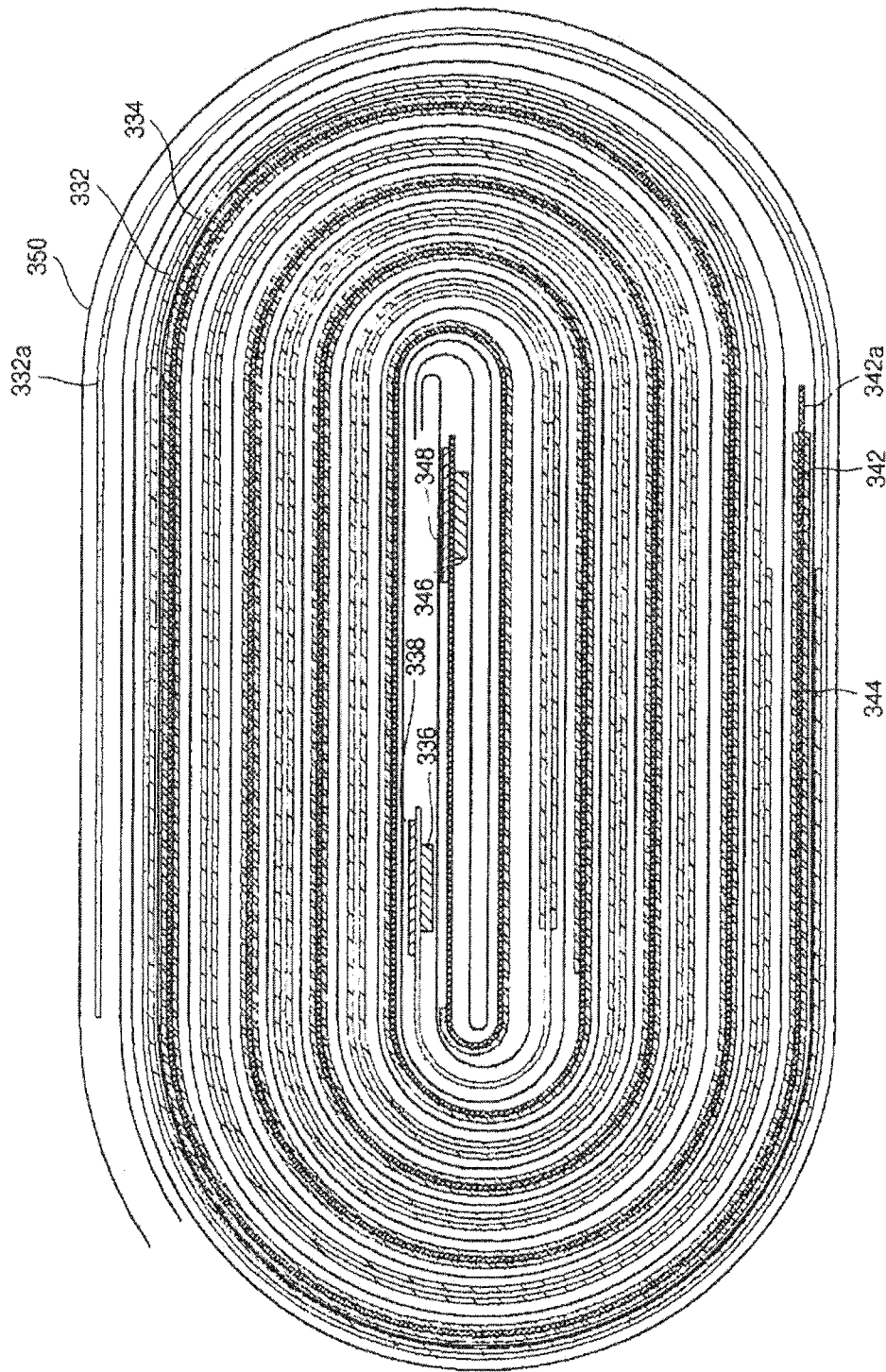


FIG. 8

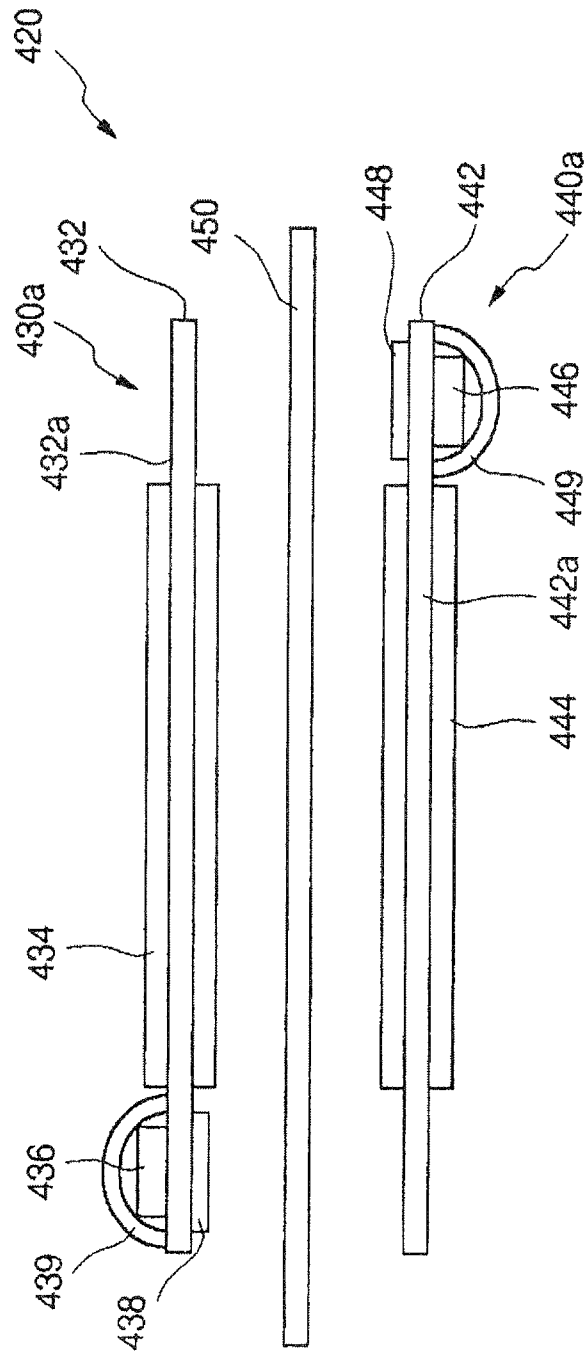


FIG.9

SECONDARY BATTERY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/137,136, filed May 24, 2005, entitled "Secondary Battery," which claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2004-0037501, filed May 25, 2004 in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to secondary batteries using lithium ions, and more particularly to secondary batteries having adiabatic layers attached to a surface of the negative electrode layer. The adiabatic layer is fixed to the surface opposite the surface to which the negative electrode tab is fixed. This construction prevents an additional short circuit between the negative electrode layer and the negative electrode tab when an internal short circuit occurs. This construction also prevents an additional short circuit when the separator melts due to heat generated from the electrode tab during overcharging or over-discharging of the battery.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

As is generally known in the art, secondary batteries are batteries that can be charged and discharged, unlike primary batteries which cannot be charged. Secondary batteries are widely used in cutting-edge electronic appliances, including cellular phones, laptop computers, and camcorders.

Lithium secondary batteries are examples of such secondary batteries and have operation voltages of about 3.7 V. These operation voltages are about three times greater than those of nickel-cadmium batteries or nickel-hydrogen batteries which are often used as power sources for many portable electronic appliances. Lithium secondary batteries also have high energy density per unit weight. For these reasons, lithium secondary batteries have been widely used.

Lithium secondary batteries generally use lithium-based oxides as the positive active materials, and use carbon materials as the negative active materials. Lithium secondary batteries are classified into liquid electrolyte batteries and polymer electrolyte batteries depending on the type of electrolyte used. Liquid electrolyte batteries are referred to as lithium ion batteries and polymer electrolyte batteries are referred to as lithium polymer batteries.

There are various types of lithium secondary batteries, including cylinders, cans, and pouches. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, a typical can-type lithium ion secondary battery includes a can 10, an electrode assembly 20 contained in the can 10, and a cap assembly 70 for sealing the top opening of the can 10. The can 10 may comprise a metallic member having the shape of a cuboid, and the can itself can be a terminal. The can 10 has an open top surface 10a, and the electrode assembly 20 is placed in the can 10 through the open top surface 10a.

The electrode assembly 20 includes a positive electrode layer 30, a negative electrode layer 40, and a separator 50. The separator 50 is positioned between the positive and negative electrode layers 30 and 40, respectively, and the entire assembly is then wound, creating a jelly roll construction.

The positive electrode layer 30 includes a positive electrode collector 32 comprising thin aluminum foil and a positive electrode coating 34 comprising a lithium-based oxide as the main component. The positive electrode coating 34 is coated on both surfaces of the positive electrode collector 32. The positive electrode collector 32 also has non-coated areas 32a, which are not coated with the positive electrode coating 34. The non-coated areas 32a are located on both ends of the positive electrode layer 30. A positive electrode tab 36 is fixed to one of the non-coated areas 32a by ultrasonic welding such that both ends of the positive electrode tab 36 protrude from the upper end of the positive electrode collector 32. The positive electrode tab 36 usually comprises nickel or nickel alloy, but other metals may also be used.

The negative electrode layer 40 includes a negative electrode collector 42 comprising thin copper foil and a negative electrode coating 44 comprising a carbon material as the main component. The negative electrode coating 44 is coated on both surfaces of the negative electrode collector 42. The negative electrode collector 42 also has non-coated areas 42a, which are not coated with the negative electrode coating 44. The non-coated areas 42a are located on both ends of the negative electrode layer. A negative electrode tab 46 is fixed to one of the non-coated areas 42a by ultrasonic welding such that both ends of the tab 46 protrude from the upper end of the negative electrode collector 42. The negative electrode tab 46 usually comprises nickel or nickel alloy, but other metals may also be used.

The separator 50 is positioned between the positive and negative electrode layers 30 and 40, respectively, thereby insulating the electrode layers from each other. The separator 50 comprises polyethylene, polypropylene, or a composite film of polyethylene and polypropylene. The separator 50 usually has a width larger than the widths of the positive and negative electrode layers 30 and 40, respectively, to prevent a short circuit between the electrode layers.

The cap assembly 70 includes a cap plate 71, an insulation layer 72, a terminal plate 23, and a negative electrode terminal 74. The cap assembly 70 is first coupled to a separate insulation case 79, and is then coupled to the open top surface 10a of the can 10, thereby sealing the can.

Heat is generated in the can either when the battery is overcharged or overdischarged, or when a short circuit occurs between the electrodes. In particular, the heat concentrates on the part of the can having increased internal resistance, i.e. where different metals are bonded together to weld the electrode layer to the electrode tab. As heat concentrates around the electrode tab, the separator, which insulates the positive and negative electrode layers from each other, melts and contracts. As a result, an additional short circuit occurs between the electrode layers.

Secondary batteries tend to have larger capacity, thereby increasing the energy density of such batteries. The heat generated at the electrode tabs of these batteries due to initial heating causes short circuits between the electrode layers. As a result, overheating and explosion of these secondary batteries is more frequent.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a secondary battery having an adiabatic layer attached to a surface of the negative electrode layer. This adiabatic layer is attached to the surface opposite the surface to which the negative electrode tab is fixed. This construction prevents an additional short circuit between the negative electrode layer and

the negative electrode tab when an internal short circuit occurs. This construction also prevents an additional short circuit when the separator melts due to heat generated from the electrode tab during overcharging or overdischarging of the battery.

In one embodiment, the secondary battery of the present invention comprises an electrode assembly formed by winding a positive electrode layer, a negative electrode layer and a separator. The positive electrode layer comprises a positive electrode collector, a positive electrode coating coated on a portion of the positive electrode collector and at least one non-coated area on the positive electrode collector. The negative electrode layer comprises a negative electrode collector, a negative electrode coating coated on the negative electrode collector and at least one non-coated area on the negative electrode collector. The separator insulates the positive and negative electrode layers from each other. The electrode assembly further comprises positive and negative electrode tabs fixed to the non-coated areas of the positive and negative electrode layers, respectively. The negative electrode adiabatic layer is attached to a surface of the non-coated area of the negative electrode collector, and is positioned on the surface of the collector opposite the surface on which the negative electrode tab is fixed.

The negative electrode adiabatic layer comprises a material having a melting point higher than a melting point of the separator. For example, the negative electrode adiabatic layer may comprise an organic material selected from the group consisting of polyimide (PI) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET). Alternatively, the negative electrode adiabatic layer may comprise a composite material including an organic material and an inorganic material. When the negative electrode adiabatic layer comprises a composite material, the organic material of the negative electrode adiabatic layer may comprise a material selected from the group consisting of PI, PET, and polypropylene (PP). The inorganic material may comprise a material selected from the group consisting of oxides and nitrides. The oxides may be selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiO_2 , MnO_2 , MgO , and mixtures thereof. The nitrides may be selected from the group consisting of Si_3N_4 , BN, and mixtures thereof.

The shape of the particles of the inorganic material of the negative electrode adiabatic layer is selected from the group consisting of whiskers, balls and plates. The diameters of the whiskers or balls, and the thicknesses of the plates, are preferably less than 50% of the thickness of the adiabatic layer. The adiabatic layer preferably has a thickness of from about 5 to about 250 μm . The inorganic material comprises from about 20 to about 80 wt % of the adiabatic layer.

The positive electrode layer may also have an adiabatic layer attached to a surface of the non-coated area of the positive electrode collector. This positive electrode adiabatic layer is attached to the surface of the positive electrode layer opposite the surface to which the positive electrode tab is fixed. The positive electrode adiabatic layer may have the same composition as the negative electrode adiabatic layer. However, the positive electrode adiabatic layer has a thickness less than that of the negative electrode adiabatic layer.

Insulation layers may be attached to the negative and positive electrode tabs. These insulation layers may have the same composition as the negative electrode adiabatic layer.

The positive electrode tab may be positioned on the outer periphery of the electrode assembly. The negative electrode tab may be positioned on the inner periphery of the electrode assembly. Alternatively, the positive and negative electrode

tabs may both be positioned on the inner periphery of the electrode assembly and separated from each other by a predetermined distance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by reference to the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a secondary battery according to the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an unwound electrode assembly according to the prior art;

FIG. 3 is a top view of an unwound electrode assembly according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3a is an exploded perspective view of a secondary battery according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a front view of an electrode layer of the electrode assembly of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a top view of the electrode assembly of FIG. 3 after winding;

FIG. 6 is a sectional view of an adiabatic layer according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a top view of a wound electrode assembly according to another alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a top view of a wound electrode assembly according to yet another alternative embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 9 is a top view of an unwound electrode assembly according to still another alternative embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description and accompanying drawings, like reference numerals are used to designate like components in order to omit repetitive descriptions of same or similar components.

FIG. 3 is a top view of an unwound electrode assembly according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 is a front view of an electrode layer of the electrode assembly of FIG. 3. FIG. 5 is a top view of the electrode assembly of FIG. 3 after winding. FIG. 6 is a sectional view of an adiabatic layer according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 7 is a top view of an unwound electrode assembly according to another alternative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 8 is a top view of a wound electrode assembly according to yet another alternative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 9 is a top view of an unwound electrode assembly according to still another alternative embodiment of the present invention.

In one embodiment of the present invention, as shown in FIG. 3a, a lithium ion secondary battery comprises a can 110, an electrode assembly 120 contained in the can 110, and a cap assembly 170 for sealing the can 110. The can 110 may comprise a metallic member having the shape of a cuboid, and the can itself can be a terminal. The can 110 has an open top surface 110a, and the electrode assembly 120 is placed in the can 110 through the open top surface 110a.

The cap assembly 170 includes a cap plate 171, an insulation layer 172, a terminal plate 173, and a negative electrode terminal 174. The cap assembly 170 is coupled to

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a separate insulation case **170**, and is then coupled to the open top surface **110a** of the can **110**, thereby sealing the can **110**.

Referring to FIGS. **3**, **4** and **5**, the electrode assembly **120** includes a positive electrode layer **130**, a negative electrode layer **140**, and a separator **150**. The separator **150** is positioned between the positive and negative electrode layers **130** and **140**, respectively, and the construction is then wound into a jelly roll construction.

The electrode assembly **120** has a negative electrode tab **146** positioned on its inner periphery. The negative electrode tab **146** is welded to the negative electrode layer **140** and protrudes from the top of the electrode assembly **120**, as shown in FIG. **3a**. The electrode assembly also has a positive electrode tab **136** positioned on its outer periphery. The positive electrode tab **136** is welded to the positive electrode layer **130** and protrudes from the top of the electrode assembly **120**, as also shown in FIG. **3a**. As used herein, the "inner periphery" is the end of the electrode assembly, which, after winding, is positioned in the center of the wound electrode assembly **120**, as shown in FIG. **3a**. The "outer periphery" is the end of the electrode assembly, which, after winding, is positioned on the outer edge of the wound electrode assembly, as also shown in FIG. **3a**.

The positive electrode layer **130** comprises a positive electrode collector **132**, a positive electrode coating **134** coated on a portion of the positive electrode collector **132**, and a positive electrode tab **136**. The positive electrode collector **132** comprises thin aluminum foil. The positive electrode coating **134** comprises a lithium-based oxide as its main component and is coated on both surfaces of the positive electrode collector **132**. The positive electrode collector **132** also comprises non-coated areas **132a**, which are not coated with the positive electrode coating **134**. These non-coated areas **132a** are located on both ends of the positive electrode collector **132**.

The positive electrode tab **136** is fixed to a first surface of one of the non-coated areas **132a** of the positive electrode collector **132** by ultrasonic welding or laser welding. The positive electrode tab **136** preferably comprises nickel and is positioned such that its upper end protrudes from the upper end of the positive electrode collector **132**.

The negative electrode layer **140** comprises a negative electrode collector **142**, a negative electrode coating **144** coated on a portion of the negative electrode collector **142**, a negative electrode tab **146**, and a negative electrode adiabatic layer **148**. The negative electrode collector **142** comprises thin copper foil. The negative electrode coating **144** comprises a carbon material as its main component and is formed on both surfaces of the negative electrode collector **142**. The negative electrode collector **142** also comprises non-coated areas **142a**, which are not coated with the negative electrode coating **144**. These non-coated areas are located on both ends of the negative electrode collector **142**.

The negative electrode tab **146** preferably comprises nickel and is fixed to a first surface of one of the non-coated areas **142a** of the negative electrode collector **142**. The negative electrode tab **146** is positioned on the inner periphery of the electrode assembly **120** by ultrasonic welding. The negative electrode tab **146** is positioned such that its upper end protrudes from the upper end of the negative electrode collector **142**.

The negative electrode adiabatic layer **148** comprises an adhesive tape comprising an adiabatic material having excellent heat-interruption performance. In one embodiment, the adiabatic material is an organic material having a melting point higher than a melting point of the separator

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(which may be either polyethylene (PE) or polypropylene (PP)). Nonlimiting examples of suitable adiabatic materials include polyimide (PI) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET). The melting point of PI is about 700° C., however, pure PI does not typically have a melting point as it is generally scorched at about 700° C. The melting point of PET is from about 225° C. to about 265° C. The melting point of PP is from about 150° C. to about 176° C. The melting point of PE is from about 105 to about 138° C.

The negative electrode adiabatic layer **148** preferably has a thickness of from about 5 to about 250 μm. If the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148** is too thin, i.e. if its thickness is less than about 5 μm, its heat-interruption performance declines. If the negative electrode adiabatic layer is too thick, i.e. if its thickness is greater than about 250 μm, the thickness of the jelly roll construction partially increases. In one embodiment, for example, the negative electrode adiabatic layer has a thickness from about 15 to about 30 μm, which thickness is particularly useful for bare cells having capacities between about 400 and 3600 mAh. In another exemplary embodiment, the thickness of the negative electrode adiabatic layer is from about 70 to about 130 μm, which is particularly useful for bare cells with capacities of about 1 Ah. In yet another exemplary embodiment, the negative electrode adiabatic layer has a thickness from about 150 to about 250 μm, which is particularly useful for bare cells having capacities between about 3 and 50 Ah.

The negative electrode adiabatic layer **148** is attached to a second surface of a non-coated area **142a** of the negative electrode collector **142**, and the second surface is opposite the first surface, to which the negative electrode tab **146** is welded. The area of attachment of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148** is preferably larger than that of the negative electrode tab **146**.

As shown in FIG. **5**, the separator **150** is positioned between the positive and negative electrode layers **130** and **140**, respectively, insulating the electrode layers from each other. The electrode assembly **120** is then wound such that the positive and negative electrode tabs **136** and **146**, respectively, are positioned on the outer and inner peripheries, respectively, of the wound electrode assembly **120**. The negative electrode adiabatic layer **148** is positioned on a second surface of a non-coated area **142a** of the negative electrode collector **142**, and the second surface is opposite the first surface, to which the negative electrode tab **146** is welded. This construction enables interruption of the heat generated by the negative electrode tab **146**, thereby preventing transmission of that heat to the separator **150** and the positive electrode layer **130**.

In general, the sites in the electrode assembly **120** where the electrode layers and the electrode tabs are welded together generate large amounts of heat. In particular, the site in the electrode assembly where the negative electrode layer **140** and the negative electrode tab **146** are welded together generates the largest amount of heat. The separate negative electrode adiabatic layer **148** of the present invention, however, prevents the heat generated from the negative electrode tab **146** from being transmitted to the separator **150** and positive electrode layer **130**. As a result, the separator **150** does not contract, thereby preventing a short circuit between the positive and negative electrode layers **130** and **140**, respectively.

FIG. **6** is a sectional view of an adiabatic layer according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **6** depicts a negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** comprising a composite material having excellent heat-interruption performance, thermal resistance, and endurance. More par-

ticularly, the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** comprises a composite material including particles of an organic material **148b** having a low melting point and particles of an inorganic material **148c** having a high melting point. The inorganic material **148c** maintains the adiabatic and insulative properties of the layer **148a** even when the temperature of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** increases and the organic material **148b** melts.

The negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** comprises an adhesive tape and preferably has a thickness of from about 5 to about 250 μm . If the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** is too thin, i.e. if its thickness is smaller than about 5 μm , the heat-interruption performance declines. If the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** is too thick, i.e. if its thickness is greater than about 250 μm , the thickness of the electrode assembly partially increases. In one embodiment, for example, the negative electrode adiabatic layer has a thickness from about 15 to about 30 μm , which thickness is particularly useful for bare cells having capacities between about 400 and 3600 mAh. In another exemplary embodiment, the thickness of the negative electrode adiabatic layer is from about 70 to about 130 μm , which is particularly useful for bare cells with capacities of about 1 Ah. In yet another exemplary embodiment, the negative electrode adiabatic layer has a thickness from about 150 to about 250 μm , which is particularly useful for bare cells having capacities between about 3 and 50 Ah.

The negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** contacts the electrolyte inside the can **110** and thus must have strong resistance to the electrolyte. Accordingly, the organic material **148b** of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** comprises a material having excellent resistance to the electrolyte of the secondary battery. Nonlimiting examples of suitable materials for use as the organic material **148b** include polyimide (PI), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and polypropylene (PP).

The inorganic material **148c** of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** comprises a non-conductive material having a high melting point. Nonlimiting examples of suitable materials for use as the inorganic material **148c** include oxides and nitrides. Nonlimiting examples of suitable oxides include Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiO_2 , MnO_2 , MgO and mixtures thereof. Nonlimiting examples of suitable nitrides include Si_3N_4 , BN and mixtures thereof. The melting point of Al_2O_3 is about 2072° C. The melting points of TiO_2 is about 1870° C. The melting point of ZrO_2 is about 2715° C. The melting point of SiO_2 is about 1650° C. The melting point of MnO_2 is about 535° C., at which temperature the MnO_2 decomposes. The melting point of MgO is about 2800° C. The melting point of Si_3N_4 is about 1900° C., at which temperature the Si_3N_4 decomposes. The melting point of BN is about 3000° C.

The adiabatic layer **148a** including the mixture of organic materials **148b** and inorganic materials **148c** does not have a specific melting point. Rather, the organic material **148b**, with the lower melting point, melts first, and the inorganic material **148c**, with the higher melting point, melts next. For example, upon exposure to heat of an adiabatic layer including polypropylene as the organic material and TiO_2 as the inorganic material, the polypropylene of the composite material will first begin to melt at about 150° C., and then the TiO_2 will begin to melt at about 1870° C.

The particles of the inorganic material **148c** may take various shapes, including balls, whiskers, and plates. The ball-shaped or whisker-shaped particles preferably have diameters less than about 50% of the thickness of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**. More preferably, the

diameters of the ball-shaped or whisker-shaped particles are less than about 10% of the thickness of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**. Similarly, the thicknesses of the plate-shaped particles are less than about 50% of the thickness of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**. More preferably, the thicknesses of the plate-shaped particles are less than about 10% of the thickness of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**. If the diameters of the ball-shaped or whisker-shaped particles, or the thicknesses of the plate-shaped particles of the inorganic material **148c** are larger than about 50% of the thickness of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**, the surface of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** is not smooth and the adhesive force of the layer **148a** decreases.

In this embodiment, the weight of the inorganic material **148c** ranges from about 20 to about 80% of the total weight of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**. If the inorganic material **148c** comprises less than about 20% of the total weight of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**, it becomes difficult for the inorganic material **148c** to maintain the integrity of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** when the organic material **148b** melts. Therefore, if less than about 20 wt % of the inorganic material is used, there is little advantage to use of the composite material for the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**. If the inorganic material **148c** comprises more than about 80% of the total weight of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a**, it becomes difficult to shape the composite material into an adhesive tape. In addition, the strength of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** decreases. This causes problems during battery operation.

The negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** is attached to a second surface of a non-coated area **142a** of the negative electrode collector **142**, and the second surface is opposite the first surface, to which the negative electrode tab **146** is welded. The area of attachment of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **148a** is preferably larger than that of the negative electrode tab **146**.

FIG. 7 is a top view showing an electrode assembly according to another alternative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 7 depicts an electrode assembly **220** comprising a positive electrode adiabatic layer **238**, a positive electrode tab **236** and a negative electrode tab **246**. Specifically, the positive electrode adiabatic layer **238** is attached to a second surface of a non-coated area **232a** of the positive electrode current collector **232**, and the second surface is opposite the first surface, to which the positive electrode tab **236** is welded.

The positive electrode tab **236** is generally positioned on the outer periphery of the electrode assembly **220** such that the generated heat diffuses toward the can. When heat is rapidly generated, however, it may be transmitted to the inner periphery of the electrode assembly **220**. The positive electrode adiabatic layer **238** may have a thickness less than that of the negative electrode adiabatic layer **248** as long as the positive electrode tab **236** is positioned on the outer periphery of the electrode assembly **220**. This construction enables the generated heat to easily diffuse to the exterior of the electrode assembly because less heat is generated near the negative electrode tab **246**.

FIG. 8 is a top view showing an electrode assembly according to yet another alternative embodiment of the present invention. The electrode assembly **320** has positive and negative electrode tabs **336** and **346**, respectively, both positioned on the inner periphery of the electrode assembly **320** and spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance. The electrode assembly **320** further comprises a

positive electrode adiabatic layer 338 and a negative electrode adiabatic layer 348. The positive electrode adiabatic layer 338 is attached to a second surface of a non-coated area 132a of the positive electrode current collector 332, and the second surface is opposite the first surface, to which the positive electrode tab 338 is attached. Similarly, the negative electrode adiabatic layer 348 is attached to a second surface of a non-coated area 142a of the negative electrode current collector 342, and the second surface is opposite the first surface, to which the negative electrode tab 348 is attached. By this construction, the heat generated from the positive and negative electrode tabs 336 and 346, respectively, during charging or discharging of the secondary battery is not transmitted to the separator 150 or electrode layer. Therefore, the separator 150 neither melts nor contracts.

FIG. 9 is a top view of an unwound electrode assembly according to still another alternative embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 9, the electrode assembly 420 includes a positive electrode insulation layer 439 formed on the positive electrode tab 436, and a negative electrode insulation layer 449 formed on the negative electrode tab 446. The electrode assembly 420 further comprises a positive electrode adiabatic layer 438 and a negative electrode adiabatic layer 448. The positive electrode adiabatic layer 438 is attached to a second surface of a non-coated area 432a of the positive electrode current collector 432, and the second surface is opposite the first surface, to which the positive electrode insulation layer 439 is attached. Similarly, the negative electrode adiabatic layer 448 is attached to a second surface of a non-coated area 442a of the negative electrode current collector 442, and the second surface is opposite the first surface, to which the negative electrode insulation layer 449 is attached.

The positive and negative electrode tabs 436 and 446, respectively, are generally formed by cutting a metal plate having a predetermined shape by press molding. This process may create a burr on one corner of each plate. However, if the positive and negative electrode tabs 436 and 446, respectively, each comprise a burr, the burrs may extend through the separator 450 when the electrode assembly is wound. The separator 450, which electrically insulates the positive and negative electrode layers 430 and 440, respectively, may then be damaged and a short circuit may occur between the positive and negative electrode layers 130 and 140, respectively. Therefore, the insulation layers 439 and 449 are applied over the positive and negative electrode tabs 436 and 446, respectively. This prevents the separator 150 from being damaged by the burrs on the positive and negative electrode tabs 436 and 446, respectively, and prevents a short circuit from occurring between the electrode layers.

The insulation layers 139 and 149 can be applied over the positive and negative electrode tabs 436 and 446, respectively, by attaching the insulation layers 139 and 149 to the surface of the non-coated area 132a or 142a to which the positive electrode tab 436 or negative electrode tab 446 is attached, as shown in FIG. 9. This construction prevents the positive and negative electrode tabs 436 and 446, respectively, from contacting the separator 450 either directly or indirectly, thereby preventing any damage to the separator 450.

The insulation layers 439 and 449 can comprise the same material as the adiabatic layers 438 and 448. When the insulation layers 439 and 449 comprise the same material as the adiabatic layers 438 and 448, both adiabatic and insulative properties are obtained, thereby preventing the separator from melting and contracting.

The present invention has been described with reference to a can-type secondary battery having an electrode assembly with a jelly roll construction that is uniformly compressed. However, the present invention is not limited to can-type secondary batteries, but rather can be applied to any secondary batteries using electrode assemblies having jelly roll constructions. As such, the present invention can be applied not only to square-type secondary batteries, but also to cylinder-type secondary batteries, button-type secondary batteries, and primary batteries.

The present invention prevents melting and contraction of the separator due to heat generated from the electrode tab during overcharging or overdischarging of the battery. In addition, the present invention prevents melting and contracting of the separator when an internal short circuit occurs. By preventing the melting and contraction of the separator, the present invention also prevents an additional short circuit from occurring between the electrode tabs and the electrode layers, and particularly between the negative electrode tab and the negative electrode layer.

Presently preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described for illustrative purposes only. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as described in the accompanying claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrode assembly for a secondary battery, the electrode assembly comprising:
 - a positive electrode layer comprising a positive electrode collector and a positive electrode coating coated on a portion of the positive electrode collector, the positive electrode collector having at least one uncoated portion having a first dimension between an end of the positive electrode collector and an end of the positive electrode coating and a second dimension having first and second ends extending generally perpendicular to the first dimension,
 - a negative electrode layer comprising a negative electrode collector and a negative electrode coating coated on a portion of the negative electrode collector, the negative electrode collector having at least one uncoated portion having a first dimension between an end of the negative electrode collector and an end of the negative electrode coating and a second dimension having first and second ends extending generally perpendicular to the first dimension,
 - a separator for insulating the positive and negative electrode layers from each other,
 - a positive electrode tab attached to a first side of the uncoated portion of the positive electrode collector,
 - a negative electrode tab attached to a first side of the uncoated portion of the negative electrode collector, and
 - at least one adiabatic layer attached to at least one of the negative electrode collector and the positive electrode collector, wherein the adiabatic layer is attached to a second side of the negative or positive electrode collector opposite the first side, the adiabatic layer having a first dimension along the first dimension of the respective positive electrode collector or negative electrode collector and a second dimension having first and second ends extending along the first and second ends of the second dimension of the respective positive electrode collector or negative electrode collector, wherein the adiabatic layer covers more area on the uncoated portion of the positive or negative electrode

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collector than respective said positive or negative electrode tab, wherein the adiabatic layer extends beyond at least two opposite edges of the respective said positive or negative electrode tab, wherein a width along the first and second ends of the second dimension of the adiabatic layer is smaller than a width along the first and second ends of the second dimension of the uncoated portion of the electrode collector, wherein the adiabatic layer is positioned on the electrode collector without contacting the respective said positive or negative electrode coating, and wherein one of the first or second ends of the second dimension of the adiabatic layer is at one of the first or second ends of the second dimension of the uncoated portion of the positive or negative electrode collector,

wherein the adiabatic layer is configured to substantially prevent melting and/or contraction of the separator.

2. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the at least one adiabatic layer comprises an organic material.

3. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 2, wherein the organic material is selected from the group consisting of polyimide and polyethylene terephthalate.

4. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 2, wherein the adiabatic layer comprises a composite material comprising an organic material and an inorganic material.

5. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 4, wherein the organic material is selected from the group consisting of polyimide, polyethylene terephthalate, polypropylene, and mixtures thereof.

6. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 4, wherein the inorganic material is selected from the group consisting of oxides and nitrides.

7. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 6, wherein the inorganic material is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiO_2 , MnO_2 , MgO , Si_3N_4 , BN and mixtures thereof.

8. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the inorganic material comprises particles having a shape selected from the group consisting of whiskers, balls and plates.

9. The electrode assembly of claim 8, wherein the particles of the inorganic material have thicknesses less than 50% of a thickness of the adiabatic layer.

10. The electrode assembly of claim 4, wherein the inorganic material comprises about 20 to about 80 wt % of the adiabatic layer.

11. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the at least one adiabatic layer comprises a negative electrode adiabatic layer having a thickness of from about 5 to about 250 μm .

12. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 1, further comprising an insulation layer attached to at least one of the positive electrode tab or the negative electrode tab.

13. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 12, wherein the insulation layer comprises substantially a same material as the adiabatic layer.

14. An electrode assembly for a secondary battery, the electrode assembly comprising:

a positive electrode layer comprising a positive electrode collector and a positive electrode coating coated on a portion of the positive electrode collector, the positive electrode collector having at least one uncoated portion having a first dimension between an end of the positive electrode collector and an end of the positive electrode

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coating and a second dimension having first and second ends extending generally perpendicular to the first dimension,

a negative electrode layer comprising a negative electrode collector and a negative electrode coating coated on a portion of the positive electrode collector, the negative electrode collector having at least one uncoated portion having a first dimension between an end of the negative electrode collector and an end of the negative electrode coating and a second dimension having first and second ends extending generally perpendicular to the first dimension,

a separator for insulating the positive and negative electrode layers from each other,

a positive electrode tab attached to a first side of the uncoated portion of the positive electrode collector,

a negative electrode tab attached to a first side of the uncoated portion of the negative electrode collector,

a negative electrode adiabatic layer attached to the negative electrode collector, wherein the negative electrode adiabatic layer is attached to a second side of the negative electrode collector opposite the negative electrode tab, wherein the negative electrode adiabatic layer is configured to substantially prevent melting and/or contraction of the separator, and

a positive electrode adiabatic layer attached to the positive electrode collector, wherein the positive electrode adiabatic layer is attached to a second side of the positive electrode collector opposite the negative electrode tab, wherein the positive electrode adiabatic layer is configured to substantially prevent melting and/or contraction of the separator,

wherein each of the positive electrode adiabatic layer and the negative electrode adiabatic layer has a first dimension along the first dimension of the respective positive electrode collector or negative electrode collector and a second dimension having first and second ends extending along the first and second ends of the second dimension of the respective positive electrode collector or negative electrode collector,

wherein each of the positive electrode adiabatic layer and the negative electrode adiabatic layer covers more area on the uncoated portion of the respective positive or negative electrode collector than respective said positive or negative electrode tab, wherein each of the positive electrode adiabatic layer and negative electrode adiabatic layer extends beyond at least two opposite edges of the respective said positive or negative electrode tab, wherein a width along the first and second ends of the second dimension of each of the positive electrode adiabatic layer and the negative electrode adiabatic layer is smaller than a width along the first and second ends of the second dimension of the uncoated portion of the electrode collector, wherein each of the positive electrode adiabatic layer and the negative electrode adiabatic layer is positioned on the respective electrode collector without contacting the respective said positive or negative electrode coating, and wherein one of the first or second ends of the second dimension of each of the positive electrode adiabatic layer and the negative electrode adiabatic layer is at one of the first or second ends of the second dimension of the uncoated portion of the positive or negative electrode collector.

15. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim 14, wherein the negative electrode adiabatic layer has a thickness of from about 5 to about 250 μm , and the positive

electrode adiabatic layer has a thickness less than the thickness of the negative electrode adiabatic layer.

16. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim **14**, wherein the positive and negative adiabatic layers each comprise an organic material selected from the group consisting of polyimide (PI) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET). 5

17. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim **14**, wherein the positive and negative electrode adiabatic layers each comprise a composite material comprising an organic material and an inorganic material. 10

18. The electrode assembly as claimed in claim **17**, wherein the inorganic material is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiO_2 , MnO_2 , MgO , Si_3N_4 , BN and mixtures thereof. 15

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