

Novel Munitions Power Systems



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PRESENTED BY

Karen Amabile, Power Sources APO

Chris Janow, Power Sources Senior Technology Manager

Known Issues:

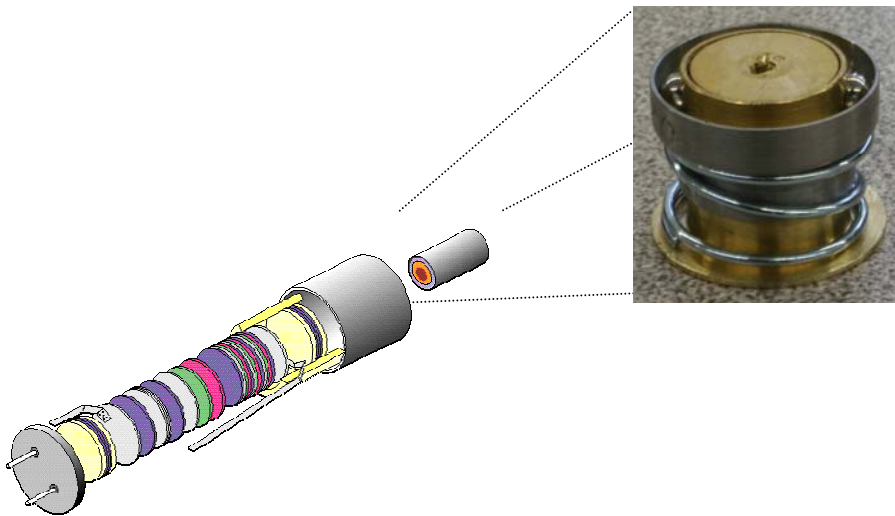
- Energy & power densities of current batteries are limited by dated, insufficient manufacturing techniques that do not meet future user requirements, limiting capability and functionality
- Issues with manufacturing, reliability and functionality

Challenges:

- Alternative energy systems not proven in munitions
- Limited mission times for thermals due to heat losses
- Small, high energy/high density thermals do not exist
- Corrosive, moisture sensitive electrolytes for liquid reserves impact producibility

Objective:

- To develop advanced, affordable, on-board gun-fired munitions power source technologies with increased energy and power densities, reduced volume and weight, increased mission time & improved extreme temperature performance.



Technical Approach

- ✓ Improve Thermal Batteries by novel thermal management techniques that will result in longer lasting yet smaller batteries
- ✓ Improve Liquid Reserve Batteries by development of new organic electrolytes that will lead to higher production throughput and lower costs and catalyzed cathodes that provide higher power and energy densities
- ✓ Develop new types of energy harvesters to supplement and reduce the dependence on batteries (“Energy Hybrid Systems”)

Applications:

- *Excalibur*
- *SDF*
- *Common Missile*
- *Rockets (e.g. MLRS)*
- *Next Generation PGMM*
- *MOFA*
- *ETF for Mortars*
- *Precision Guided Kit*
- *Supersonic Projectiles*

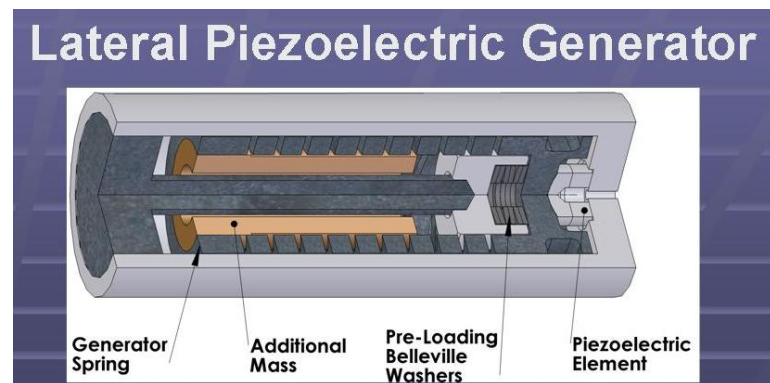
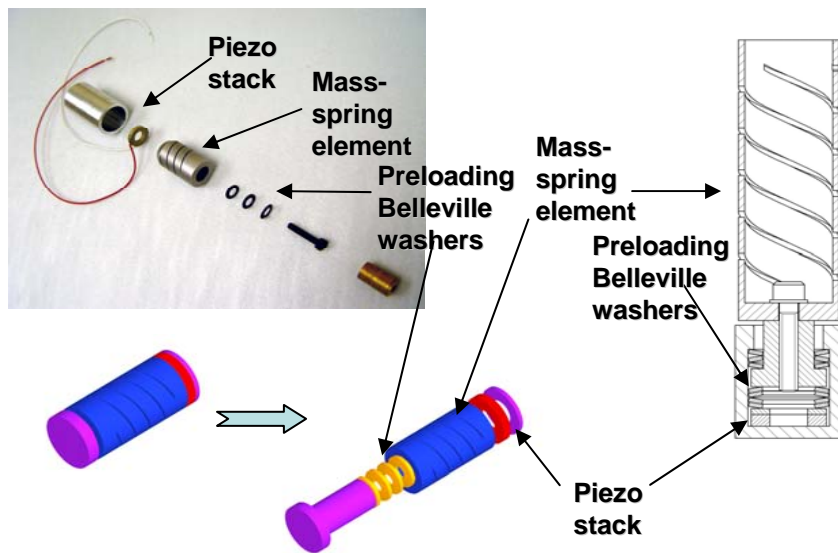
Technology drivers:

- *Affordable & producible*
- *Higher energy & power density*
- *Reduced volume & weight*
- *Improved energy management & optimization*

➤ **Thrust Area #1 Hybrid Energy Systems (HES):**

- ❖ Bring a systems approach to the management of power requirements throughout the mission profile of future advanced munitions
- ❖ Increase munitions energy density, mission times and functionality, to decrease their cost and improve the munitions power system reliability, manufacturability and future application interchangeability~ “*scalable power systems*”
- ❖ Develop new types of energy harvesters to supplement and reduce the dependence on batteries (“Hybrid Energy Systems”).
- ❖ Convert and combine energy in various forms that is resident in the ballistic environment of gun fired munitions.

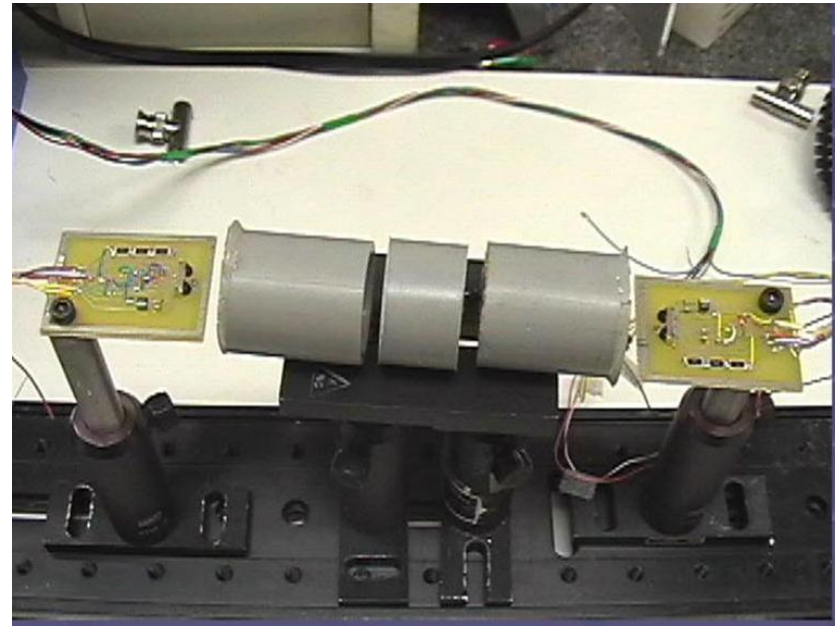
❖ Piezoelectric Generator



- Harvests mechanical energy naturally resident in projectile using firing shock and vibration generated during flight
- Converts mechanical energy into electrical energy using piezoelectric materials
- They can use axial or lateral motion for harvesting
- These are compact designs of approx .75" diameter and 1.25" length
- They are very safe and cannot generate power until fired.
- The shelf life well exceeds 20 yrs.

❖ **Optical Carrier**

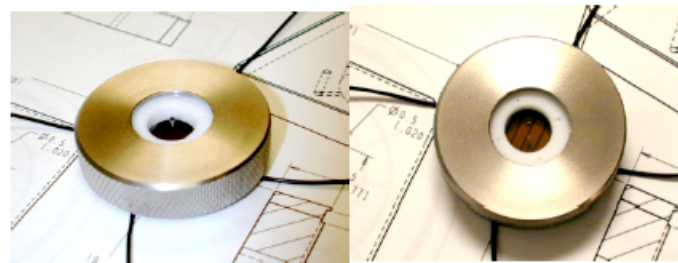
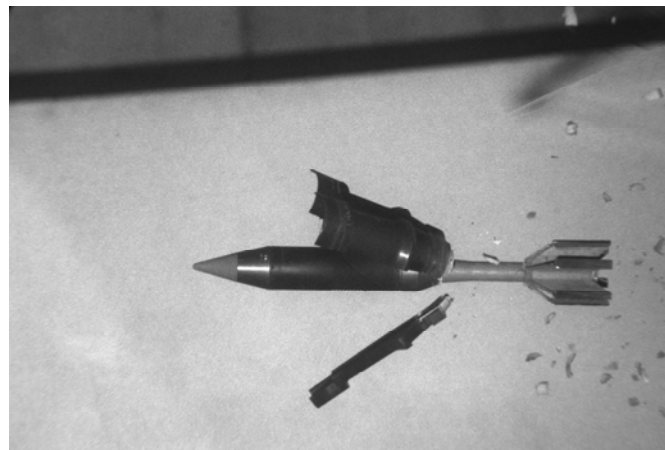
- *Uses near-infrared laser to transmit data and/or power simultaneously*
- *Developed for low cost and low power communication within a round*
- *First use of a “guided” free space optical communication network for munitions*
- *Uses an industry standard IrDA serial communication platform*
- *Data transfer rate of 4 to 16 Mb/s*
- *EMI immunity*



- ✓ **High G tolerance**
- ✓ **Very low cost**
- ✓ **Data and power transmitted through window to munitions' exterior**
- ✓ **Power transfer of 1J in less than 1/10 second**

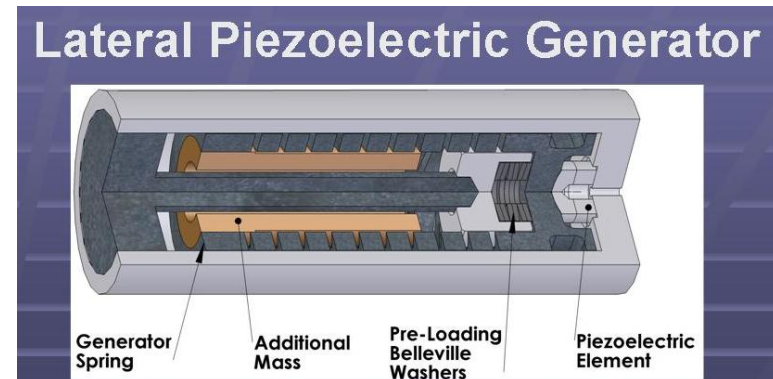
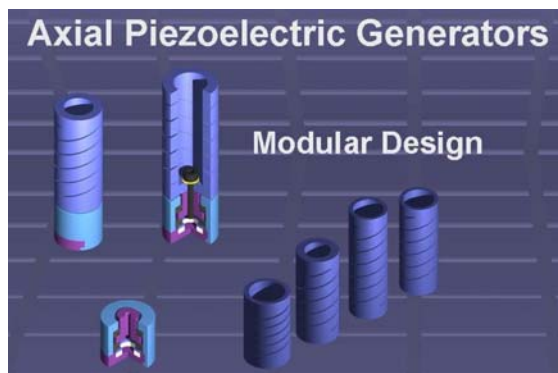
❖ **Successful Completion of HES Flight Tests in 4QFY07**

- ✓ *Integrated, prepared and successfully fired three M830A1 rounds at APG with HES components*
- ✓ *Proved survivability and demonstrated functionality of Hybrid Energy Systems components*
- ✓ *Proved survivability and demonstrated functionality of a conformal thermal battery & nano-reserve battery*

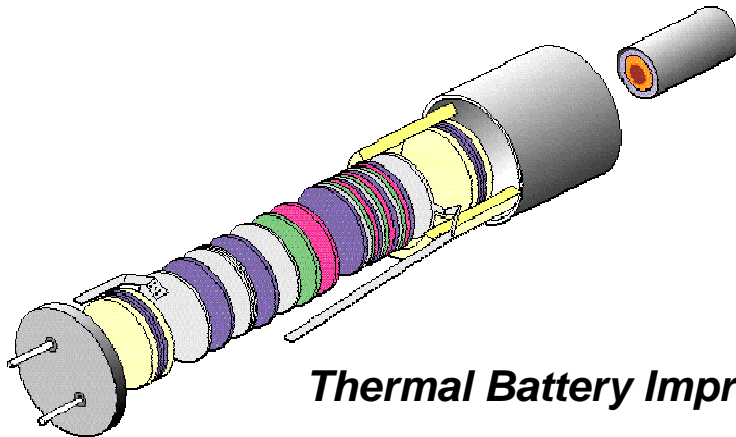


❖ Demonstrated Piezoelectric Generator as TRL 7 component

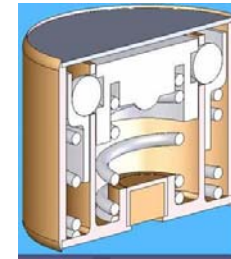
- ✓ Built & tested various types of energy harvesters, several types of designs to be mounted axially and radially for flight tests to demonstrate energy harvesting in tri-axial configuration
- ✓ These components each have a novel method of harvesting energy
- ✓ Components were launched in excess of 35K G's & survived
- ✓ First time converted energy using piezoelectric harvester at over 30% efficiency
- ✓ Satisfied the 20 mW ATO requirement



➤ Thrust Area #2 Thermal Battery Improvements



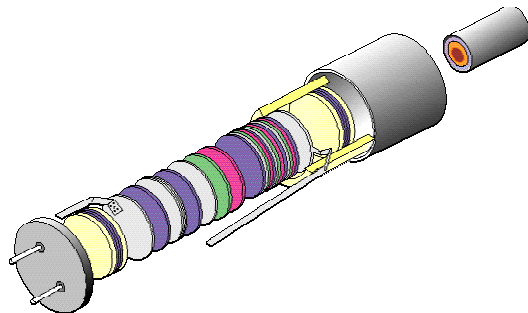
Thermal Battery Improvements



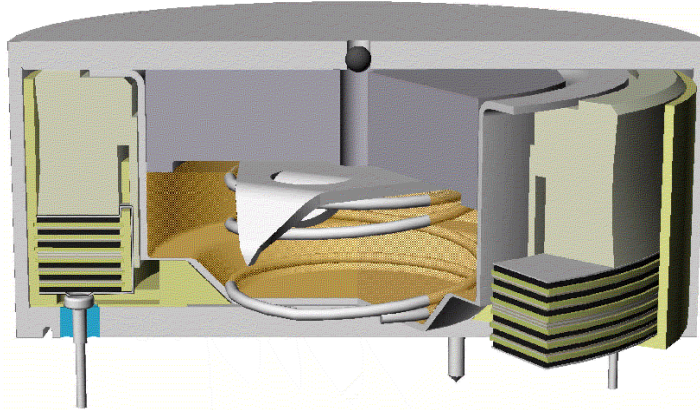
Miniature Igniter

- Focus on thermal battery heat management and novel insulation materials to increase energy density and runtime.
- Evaluate the effects of gas gettering which is dispersed throughout the layers of thermal battery insulation to increase runtime.
- Develop battery prototypes with higher energy densities in a smaller volume that meets maximum time of flight requirements
- Miniature igniter utilizes firing acceleration and through a mechanical means initiates the ignition system required to activate a thermal battery

- ❖ **Demonstrated Improved Thermal Battery as a TRL 5 component in 4QFY07**
- ❖ **Preparation to demonstrate Thermal Battery enhancements during Flight Tests at YPG in 4QFY08 to achieve TRL 7**
 - ✓ Achieved 30% increase in runtime by sidewall heating providing better heat containment with novel insulation material & sidewall heating
 - ✓ Demonstrated significant increase in runtime of thermal battery with higher number of heat pellets
 - ✓ Demonstrated certain metallic gas getters which improve battery run-time



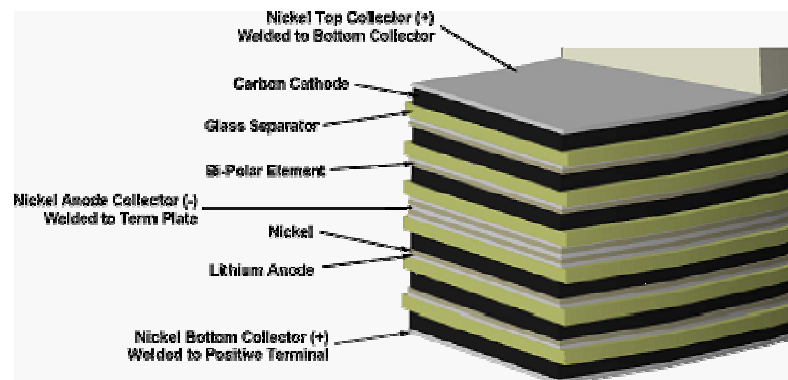
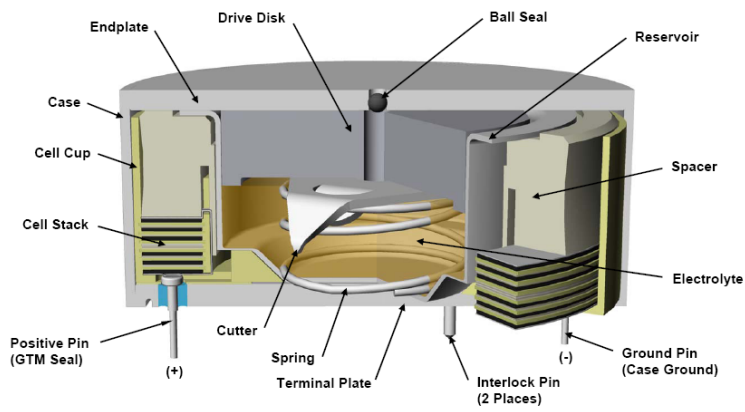
➤ Thrust Area #3: Liquid Reserve Batteries



- ❖ Develop an organic-based liquid reserve battery that would replace the extremely corrosive electrolyte that is very costly to produce which will lead to improved producibility
- ❖ Increase the power and energy density while providing aging and stability improvements to the lithium based systems
- ❖ Improve Liquid Reserve Batteries by development of catalyzed cathodes that provide higher power and energy densities.

➤ Liquid Reserve Batteries

- ❖ Developed organic based electrochemistry: down selection of high-performing organic electrolyte of LiBF₄ in gBL-DME demonstrated performance and increased stability of 3.6V cathode/electrolyte system
- ❖ Optimized Teflon content in MnO₂ cathode has shown 60% increase in cell runtime.
- ❖ Developed and prototyping of battery design configuration to meet battery performance requirements for higher production consistency
 - ❖ High rate oxyhalides system shown over 45% increased runtime by the inclusion of catalyst additives to liquid reserve battery electrochemistry.



➤ ***Path Forward***

- ❖ ***Combine harvested energy with stored chemical energy reducing the dependency on current method of using solely batteries in munition systems***
- ❖ ***To provide efficient, continuous power systems for military application to power munitions, rockets and missiles by combining harvested energy with electrochemical technologies in reserve battery systems***